

Health Interview Surveys: Trend Analysis Report



**DIRECTORATE FOR HEALTH
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Introduction and Methodology

Introduction

This trend analysis report on the state of health of the population is based on the results of four key national health interview surveys spanning nearly two decades. These surveys are the National Health Interview Survey (2002), the European Health Interview Survey (EHIS) first wave (2008), the EHIS second wave (2014/2015), and the EHIS third wave (2019/2020).

Background

Health interview surveys are designed as a tool to obtain epidemiological information on health status and factors affecting health that cannot be obtained from routinely collected information. For this reason, Malta implemented its first National Health Interview Survey (HIS) in 2002. The survey aimed to provide a nationwide picture of the burden of illness in the population and to investigate the knowledge and behaviours of the Maltese population regarding their health. The survey was conducted using internationally accepted and validated questionnaire techniques. The HIS indicators were selectively chosen to provide data on key areas of health that had been earmarked by previous national health policies, hence addressing country specific needs for health information.

The HIS was followed by the launch of the EHIS in 2006 by EUROSTAT, the statistical office of the European Union (EU). The survey was launched across EU Member States in a standardised manner, enabling the collection of EU-wide comparable health data. The first wave of the survey was implemented in Malta in 2008 and covered the same broad areas that were previously covered in the national HIS of 2002.

The EHIS became a five- to six-yearly commitment in all EU Member States following enactment of Regulation (EC) No 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on Community statistics on public health and health and safety at work. In Malta, the second wave of the EHIS was carried out in 2014/2015 and the third wave in 2019/2020. The EHIS implements a standardised questionnaire tool which is then adapted to the local context to account for differences in cultural and social aspects as well as the health care system in Malta. The survey covers a number of health-related indicators which can broadly be grouped into the health status, health determinants, and health care modules.

Methodology

The above-mentioned surveys were conducted on a sample of the resident population of Malta and Gozo. The sample was stratified by age, gender, and locality of residence to ensure as representative a sample as possible to the general population. The HIS targeted individuals aged 16 years and over, whilst the EHIS targets individuals aged 15 years and over.

Information for the survey was collected via two questionnaires. The first questionnaire was completed by trained interviewers during a face-to-face interview. This questionnaire covered various topics such as quality of life and wellbeing, illness and disabilities, diet, physical activity, body weight and height, and also the use of health services and consumption of medicines. The second shorter questionnaire, which contained more sensitive topics such as drug use, alcohol consumption, and sexual health, was self-completed by the respondents. In

the 2019/2020 survey, data was collected for the first time using Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI), Paper Assisted Personal Interview (PAPI), and Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI), the latter being particularly useful in the final two months of data collection during the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The surveys achieved response rates varying from 80% in 2002, 72% in 2008, 52% in 2014/2015, and 68.6% in 2019/2020.

Using standardised tools enables monitoring of the health status of the population of Malta and Gozo, as well as the impact of health programmes and policies over time. Furthermore, the results can be compared with those of other EU countries, facilitating the identification of issues that may be specific to the Maltese context. During the data analysis and compilation of this trend analysis report, particular care was taken to ensure that only indicators and questions deemed sufficiently comparable across survey iterations were included in the trend analysis. While every effort was made to maximise comparability across survey waves, some methodological differences remained that may have influenced the results, including differences in data collection methods (e.g. face-to-face versus telephone interviews; PAPI versus CAPI), interviewer effects, variations in response rates, and differences in questionnaire design, such as skip patterns and the use of proxy respondents.

Section A. Health Status Module

This section presents an overview of indicators related to health status and an analysis of trends over time. The following subsections are addressed:

A.1. General Health Status

Self-perceived health status, presence of long-standing illnesses or health problems, and activity limitation due to a long-standing illness or health problem.

A.2. Physical Pain

Severity of physical pain and the degree to which pain interfered with work in the past four weeks.

A.3. Morbidity

Lifetime and 12-month prevalence of twenty-three conditions/diseases assessed in the survey.

A.4. Dental Health

Self-perceived oral health status and status of teeth.

A.5. Mental Health

Presence and severity of depressive symptoms in the past two weeks.

A.6. Accidents and Injuries

Frequency of accidents leading to injury in the past 12 months and treatment sought.

A.7. Physical and Sensory Functional Limitations

Use of aids for seeing and hearing, and level of difficulty in walking 500 metres on flat ground and in walking up/down 12 steps without aid/assistance.

A.8. Absence from Work

Absence from work due to a health problem in the past 12 months amongst the employed population.

A.9. Self-Care Activities

Level of difficulty in managing self-care activities without help in the population aged 65 years and over.

A.10. Domestic Care Activities / Household activities

Level of difficulty in managing domestic care activities without help in the population aged 65 years and over.

Each subsection begins with a brief overview with data presented graphically, followed by detailed tables where data is subdivided by gender, age, and education, where applicable.

A.1. General Health Status

Participants were asked to rate their general health status on the following scale: very good, good, fair, bad, and very bad. The majority perceive their health as good or very good. The proportion of respondents who rated their health status as good/very good increased over time, from 69.2% in 2002 to 83.7% in 2019/2020 (Figure 1).

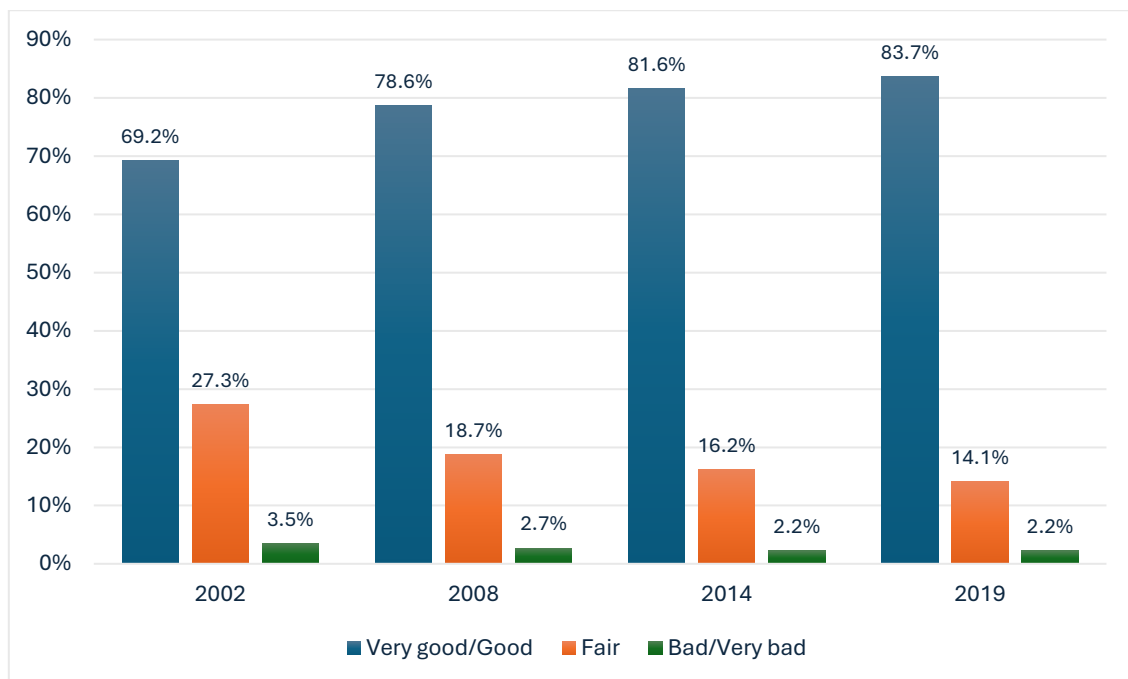


Figure 1. Self-perceived health status, by assessment year.

Table 1 presents this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 1. General health status; total and by gender, age, and education

Self-perceived health status	Very good/Good				Fair				Bad/Very bad			
	2002	2008	2014	2019	2002	2008	2014	2019	2002	2008	2014	2019
Total	69.2%	78.6%	81.6%	83.7%	27.3%	18.7%	16.2%	14.1%	3.5%	2.7%	2.2%	2.2%
M	72.7%	81.9%	84.2%	86.7%	23.9%	15.7%	14.0%	11.6%	3.4%	2.5%	1.8%	1.7%
F	66.2%	75.8%	79.0%	80.6%	30.2%	21.3%	18.4%	16.7%	3.6%	2.9%	2.6%	2.6%
15-24	91.6%	96.4%	97.0%	96.6%	7.7%	3.1%	3.0%	3.4%	0.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
25-34	83.6%	95.7%	96.8%	94.8%	14.5%	3.6%	3.1%	4.6%	1.9%	0.7%	0.1%	0.6%
35-44	79.7%	89.9%	90.9%	93.2%	18.9%	9.9%	8.0%	5.7%	1.4%	0.2%	1.1%	1.0%
45-54	68.0%	76.1%	83.1%	83.9%	28.7%	21.2%	15.0%	14.5%	3.4%	2.8%	1.9%	1.7%
55-64	55.5%	72.0%	71.8%	76.5%	40.1%	25.5%	25.1%	19.0%	4.4%	2.6%	3.0%	4.4%
65-74	48.3%	55.2%	62.4%	64.7%	45.7%	38.7%	33.2%	31.6%	6.0%	6.0%	4.4%	3.6%
75+	31.9%	40.4%	42.8%	53.0%	55.6%	48.4%	48.4%	39.2%	12.5%	11.3%	8.9%	7.8%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	63.0%	72.2%	74.3%	75.9%	32.6%	24.2%	22.5%	20.7%	4.4%	3.6%	3.2%	3.3%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	84.4%	90.5%	92.3%	92.1%	14.3%	8.5%	7.4%	7.0%	1.3%	1.0%	0.3%	0.9%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	91.1%	93.1%	95.4%	93.9%	8.4%	6.3%	4.0%	5.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%

Participants were then asked whether they have any long-standing illnesses or health problems, long-standing meaning illnesses or health problems lasting or expected to last for at least six months. The proportion of persons having a long-standing illness or health problem increased across survey iterations, with more than half of respondents (51.1%) reporting a health problem or illness in 2019/2020 as compared with 25.1% of respondents in 2002 (Figure 2).

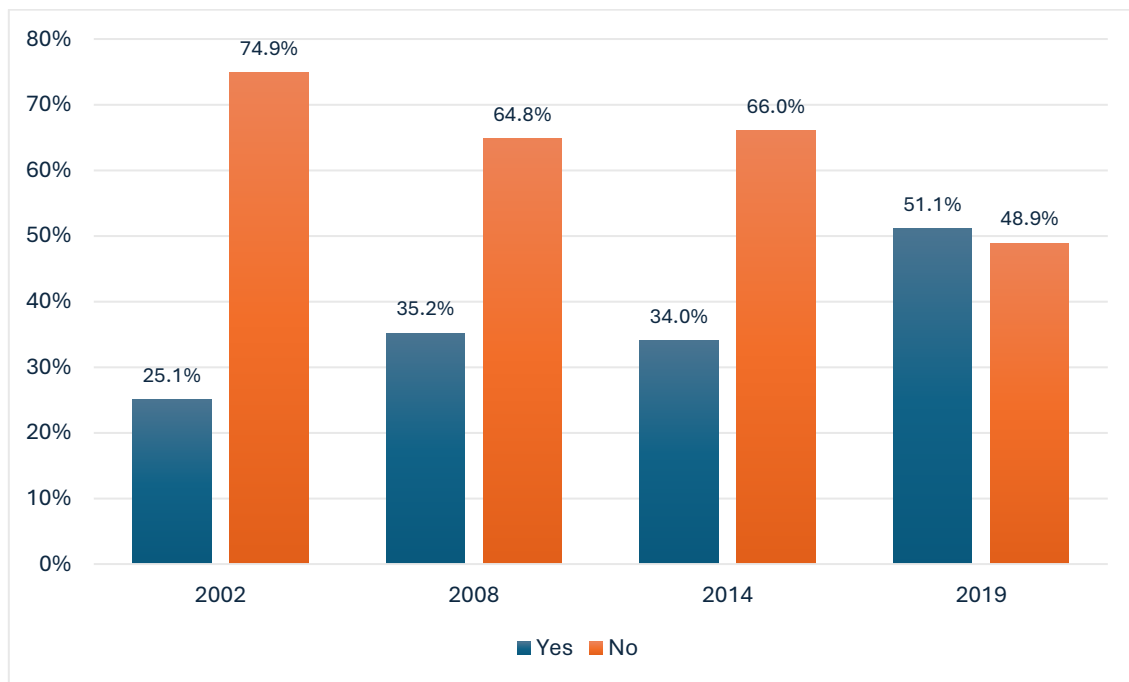


Figure 2. Long-standing illness or health problem, by assessment year.

Table 2 presents this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 2. Long-standing illness or health problem; total and by gender, age, and education

Long-standing illness or health problem	Yes				No			
	2002	2008	2014	2019	2002	2008	2014	2019
Total	25.1%	35.2%	34.0%	51.1%	74.9%	64.8%	66.0%	48.9%
M	22.7%	32.1%	31.6%	46.5%	77.3%	67.9%	68.4%	53.5%
F	27.2%	37.9%	36.4%	56.1%	72.8%	62.1%	63.6%	43.9%
15-24	7.8%	14.8%	14.5%	30.9%	92.2%	85.2%	85.5%	69.1%
25-34	10.8%	18.9%	14.3%	32.9%	89.2%	81.1%	85.7%	67.1%
35-44	15.9%	22.5%	23.6%	33.4%	84.1%	77.5%	76.4%	66.6%
45-54	24.8%	35.2%	35.3%	55.0%	75.2%	64.8%	64.7%	45.0%
55-64	38.2%	48.8%	48.7%	67.8%	61.8%	51.2%	51.3%	32.2%
65-74	45.7%	59.4%	57.8%	81.9%	54.3%	40.6%	42.2%	18.1%
75+	55.0%	67.6%	68.7%	85.9%	45.0%	32.4%	31.3%	14.1%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	28.3%	40.4%	41.5%	59.4%	71.7%	59.6%	58.5%	40.6%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	14.9%	22.4%	19.6%	43.7%	85.1%	77.6%	80.4%	56.3%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	16.9%	27.7%	22.4%	38.9%	83.1%	72.3%	77.6%	61.1%

To assess activity limitation due to health problems, participants were asked to what extent they felt limited in doing activities people normally do because of a health problem or illness, for at least the previous six months. Most respondents (over 75%) reported not being limited in activities due to health problems or illnesses. The proportion of respondents reporting limitations in activities remained stable over time, except for a decrease in the proportion reporting being severely limited in 2019/2020 (4.4%) when compared with the previous years (over 6% of respondents) (Figure 3).

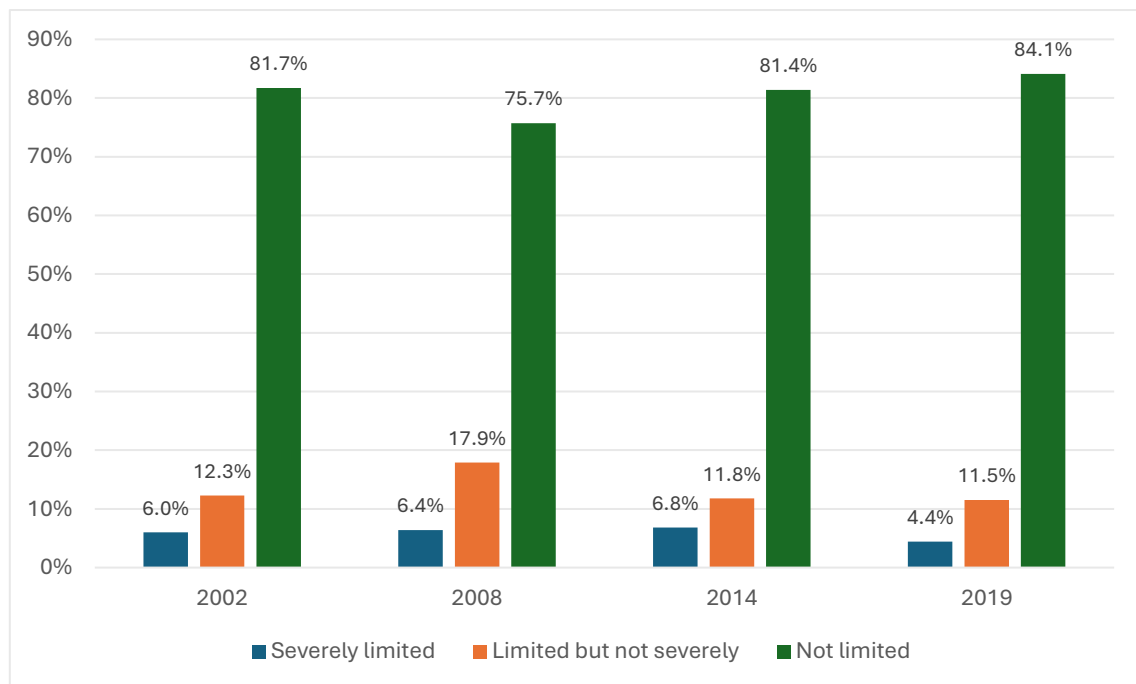


Figure 3. Activity limitation due to a health problem or illness in the past 6 months, by assessment year.

Table 3 presents this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 3. Activity limitation due to a health problem or illness; total and by gender, age, and education

Activity limitation in the past 6 months	Severely limited				Limited but not severely				Not limited			
	2002	2008	2014	2019	2002	2008	2014	2019	2002	2008	2014	2019
Total	6.0%	6.4%	6.8%	4.4%	12.3%	17.9%	11.8%	11.5%	81.7%	75.7%	81.4%	84.1%
M	5.3%	6.1%	6.2%	3.9%	11.0%	15.4%	10.8%	9.7%	83.7%	78.5%	83.0%	86.3%
F	6.7%	6.6%	7.4%	4.9%	13.4%	20.0%	12.8%	13.4%	79.9%	73.3%	79.8%	81.6%
15-24	2.2%	1.8%	3.7%	0.9%	4.2%	6.7%	3.9%	5.4%	93.5%	91.6%	92.4%	93.7%
25-34	3.5%	1.1%	2.1%	1.1%	7.4%	8.4%	3.1%	5.3%	89.1%	90.5%	94.9%	93.6%
35-44	3.9%	2.6%	3.3%	1.4%	8.6%	14.6%	7.4%	7.1%	87.6%	82.8%	89.2%	91.6%
45-54	4.5%	6.0%	6.3%	5.8%	11.2%	17.8%	10.9%	8.8%	84.3%	76.2%	82.8%	85.3%
55-64	6.5%	7.1%	7.2%	6.2%	16.7%	21.2%	16.4%	15.2%	76.9%	71.8%	76.4%	78.6%
65-74	8.6%	13.2%	9.1%	7.0%	21.5%	31.1%	22.4%	21.5%	69.9%	55.8%	68.5%	71.5%
75+	23.0%	23.4%	26.8%	16.5%	29.1%	40.9%	32.6%	30.4%	47.9%	35.8%	40.5%	53.1%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	6.8%	7.6%	8.8%	6.8%	13.7%	22.3%	15.1%	15.2%	79.5%	70.0%	76.0%	78.0%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	2.6%	3.3%	3.7%	1.7%	9.0%	7.6%	5.5%	7.9%	88.4%	89.1%	90.8%	90.4%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	5.1%	4.0%	3.0%	1.3%	7.7%	10.8%	6.7%	6.4%	87.2%	85.2%	90.3%	92.3%

A.2. Physical Pain

Participants were asked about the degree of physical pain experienced over the previous four weeks and whether such pain interfered with their normal work, both work outside their home and housework.

The proportion of respondents who reported experiencing no pain increased from 51.2% in 2008 to 55.5% in 2014/2015 and 58.4% in 2019/2020, whilst the proportion of respondents reporting moderate and severe pain decreased across survey iterations (Figure 4). This question was not included in the 2002 Health Interview Survey.

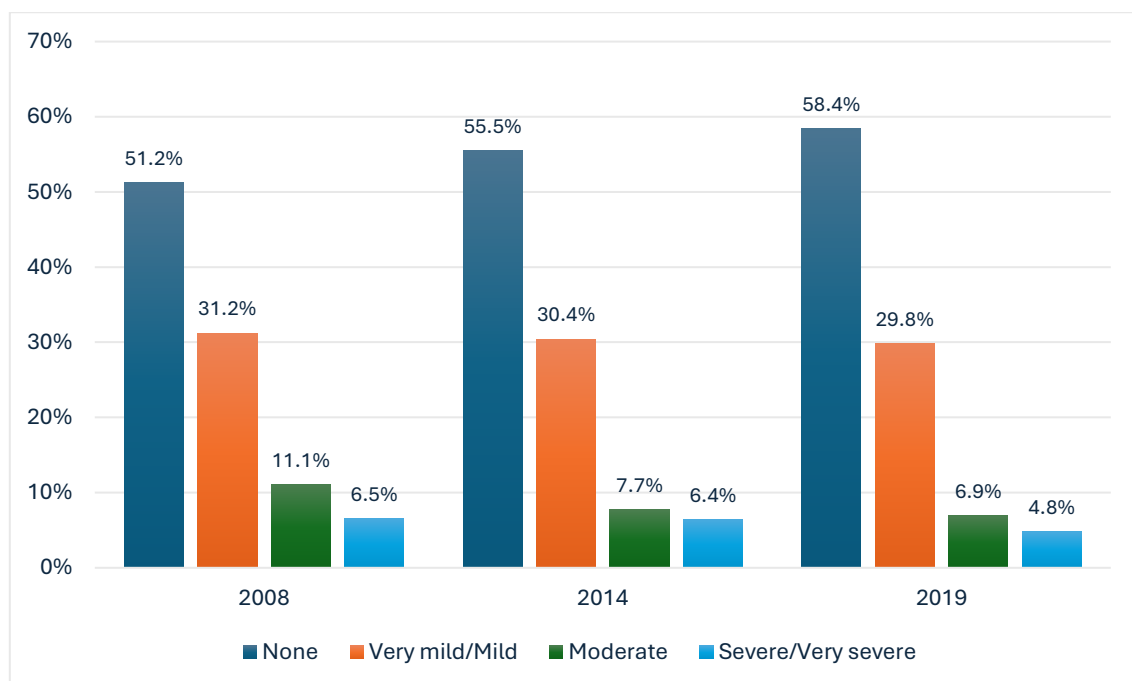


Figure 4. Intensity of physical pain in the past 4 weeks, by assessment year.

Table 4 presents this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 4. Intensity of physical pain; total and by gender, age, and education

Physical pain or discomfort in the past 4 weeks	None			Very mild/Mild			Moderate			Severe/Very severe		
	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019
Total	51.2%	55.5%	58.4%	31.2%	30.4%	29.8%	11.1%	7.7%	6.9%	6.5%	6.4%	4.8%
M	58.0%	61.6%	64.2%	29.4%	27.0%	28.1%	7.6%	6.5%	4.8%	4.9%	5.0%	2.8%
F	45.5%	49.6%	52.2%	32.5%	33.8%	31.7%	14.2%	8.9%	9.2%	7.8%	7.7%	6.9%
15-24	66.2%	70.3%	68.0%	25.9%	22.7%	28.0%	5.6%	3.6%	2.6%	2.3%	3.3%	1.3%
25-34	65.3%	67.7%	71.3%	23.4%	23.4%	20.2%	8.0%	5.9%	5.8%	3.3%	3.0%	2.6%
35-44	54.5%	61.2%	66.3%	29.8%	26.8%	27.0%	10.7%	6.2%	3.3%	4.9%	5.8%	3.4%
45-54	44.6%	54.2%	55.3%	37.0%	31.3%	31.4%	11.2%	8.4%	8.1%	7.2%	6.1%	5.2%
55-64	48.4%	46.7%	48.5%	32.4%	36.6%	35.0%	11.9%	8.6%	9.9%	7.2%	8.1%	6.6%
65-74	38.0%	40.2%	44.8%	34.2%	40.4%	38.1%	17.1%	10.2%	9.3%	10.7%	9.1%	7.8%
75+	26.8%	31.4%	34.4%	38.7%	38.9%	40.3%	19.7%	16.0%	14.4%	14.9%	13.7%	10.9%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	47.8%	51.3%	51.5%	32.1%	32.3%	33.2%	12.1%	8.6%	8.4%	8.1%	7.8%	6.9%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	58.4%	64.0%	65.8%	29.3%	26.0%	25.7%	8.9%	5.4%	6.8%	3.4%	4.6%	1.7%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	58.0%	61.5%	67.6%	29.3%	28.3%	25.9%	9.9%	6.9%	4.0%	2.8%	3.3%	2.6%

In 2014/2015 and 2019/2020, participants were asked about the degree to which physical pain interfered with their work, both work outside the home and housework, in the previous four weeks. Among those who reported some degree of physical pain in the previous four weeks, the majority (50.0% in 2014/2015 and 47.2% in 2019/2020) reported that such pain did not interfere with their work. The proportion who reported that the pain interfered with their ability to work to some degree remained stable across the two survey iterations (Figure 5).

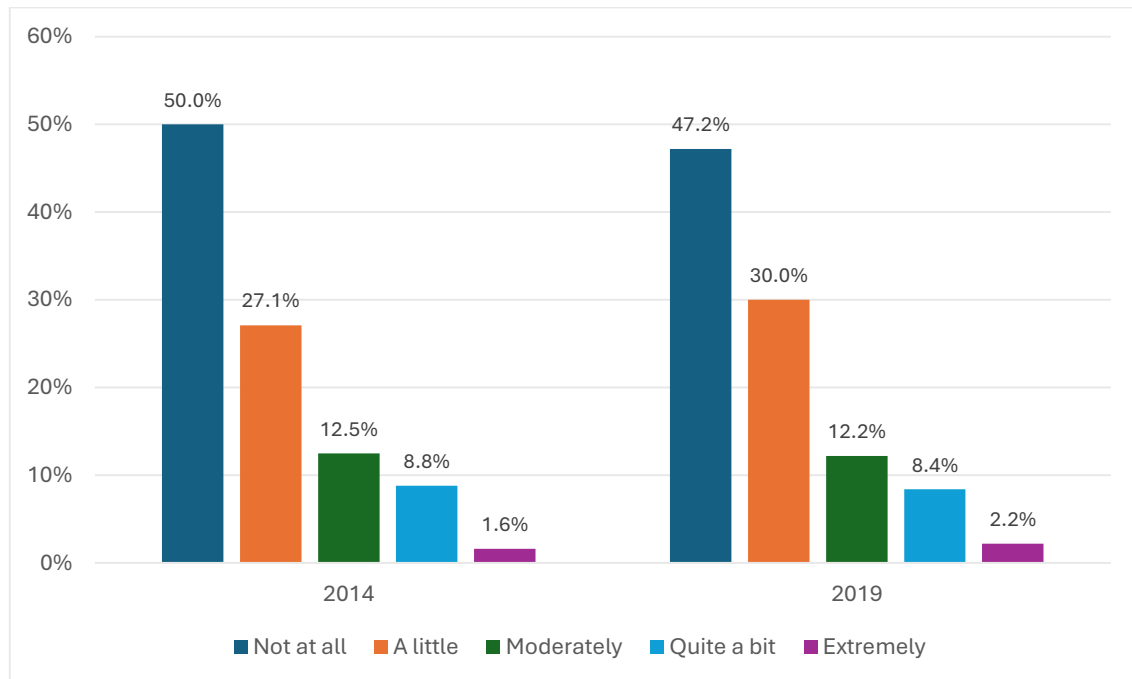


Figure 5. Degree to which physical pain interfered with normal work in the past 4 weeks, by assessment year.

Table 5 presents this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 5. Degree to which physical pain interfered with normal work in the past 4 weeks; total and by gender, age, and education

Degree of pain interference with work in the past 4 weeks	Not at all		A little bit		Moderately		Quite a bit		Extremely	
	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019
Total	50.0%	47.2%	27.1%	30.0%	12.5%	12.2%	8.8%	8.4%	1.6%	2.2%
M	53.9%	53.0%	26.1%	28.7%	10.5%	10.5%	8.2%	6.5%	1.3%	1.3%
F	47.2%	42.6%	27.8%	31.0%	13.9%	13.6%	9.3%	10.0%	1.8%	2.9%
15-24	67.6%	62.7%	19.1%	24.9%	6.9%	7.1%	5.9%	4.1%	0.5%	1.2%
25-34	63.3%	54.4%	20.5%	23.2%	8.3%	12.4%	7.4%	10.0%	0.4%	0.0%
35-44	58.2%	57.4%	20.9%	24.3%	10.7%	9.1%	9.4%	6.5%	0.8%	2.7%
45-54	56.5%	48.9%	22.1%	32.3%	11.7%	8.3%	7.1%	9.0%	2.6%	1.5%
55-64	45.8%	43.9%	31.9%	32.8%	12.5%	12.7%	8.2%	8.3%	1.6%	2.2%
65-74	38.0%	41.4%	36.1%	31.9%	16.1%	15.8%	9.5%	8.2%	0.4%	2.6%
75+	23.4%	23.8%	35.9%	39.5%	20.6%	19.5%	15.8%	12.4%	4.3%	4.8%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	43.5%	41.6%	30.4%	32.8%	13.7%	13.5%	10.3%	9.4%	2.1%	2.7%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	67.2%	59.4%	15.0%	25.8%	10.5%	9.4%	6.9%	4.7%	0.4%	0.8%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	62.0%	56.0%	23.3%	24.1%	9.3%	10.6%	4.8%	7.8%	0.6%	1.6%

A.3. Morbidity

Participants were given a list of 23 conditions or diseases and asked to report lifetime prevalence, that is, whether they have or ever had the condition/disease, and prevalence in the previous 12 months, that is, whether they had the condition/disease in the previous 12 months. Tables 6 and 7 show the top 10 conditions reported by the participants in the most recent survey (2019/2020), together with the trend in prevalence for these conditions over the years. In 2019/2020, the most commonly reported condition was hypertension, with 19.1% of all participants reporting having had this condition at some point in their life and 18.1% reporting hypertension in the previous 12 months.

Table 6. Lifetime prevalence of a number of conditions/diseases, by assessment year

Lifetime prevalence	2002	2008	2014	2019
High blood pressure	17.2%	22.0%	23.5%	19.1%
Elevated blood cholesterol	8.9%	-	18.4%	13.9%
Allergy	18.7%	20.2%	18.5%	9.9%
Lower back disorder	-	20.3%	15.3%	8.1%
Asthma	7.3%	9.0%	9.0%	8.0%
Diabetes	7.1%	7.9%	8.5%	7.9%
Osteoarthritis	18.9%	14.7%	12.5%	7.1%
Chronic anxiety	10.2%	7.4%	7.9%	5.0%
Chronic depression	6.7%	6.3%	6.8%	4.0%
Thyroid disorder	-	-	-	3.2%

Table 7. 12-month prevalence of a number of conditions/diseases, by assessment year

12-month prevalence	2002	2008	2014	2019
High blood pressure	11.9%	17.6%	21.4%	18.1%
Elevated blood cholesterol	6.0%	-	17.0%	12.8%
Allergy	11.8%	15.2%	15.5%	8.1%
Diabetes	5.7%	6.6%	8.3%	7.5%
Lower back disorder	-	16.3%	13.3%	6.6%
Asthma	4.0%	5.5%	5.8%	6.0%
Osteoarthritis	15.1%	12.7%	12.5%	5.9%
Chronic anxiety	7.1%	5.8%	6.2%	4.4%
Chronic depression	4.8%	4.7%	5.4%	3.5%
Thyroid disorder	-	-	-	3.0%

A.4. Dental Health

Participants were asked about the state of their oral health, that is, the state of their teeth and gums. The majority of respondents reported having only their natural teeth (no dentures/implants) despite having some teeth missing (51.6% in 2002 which decreased to 40.7% in 2014/2015 and 43.1% in 2019/2020). The proportion of respondents having all their natural teeth increased from 25.8% in 2002 to 36.9% in 2019/2020 (Figure 6). This question was not included in the 2008 EHIS.

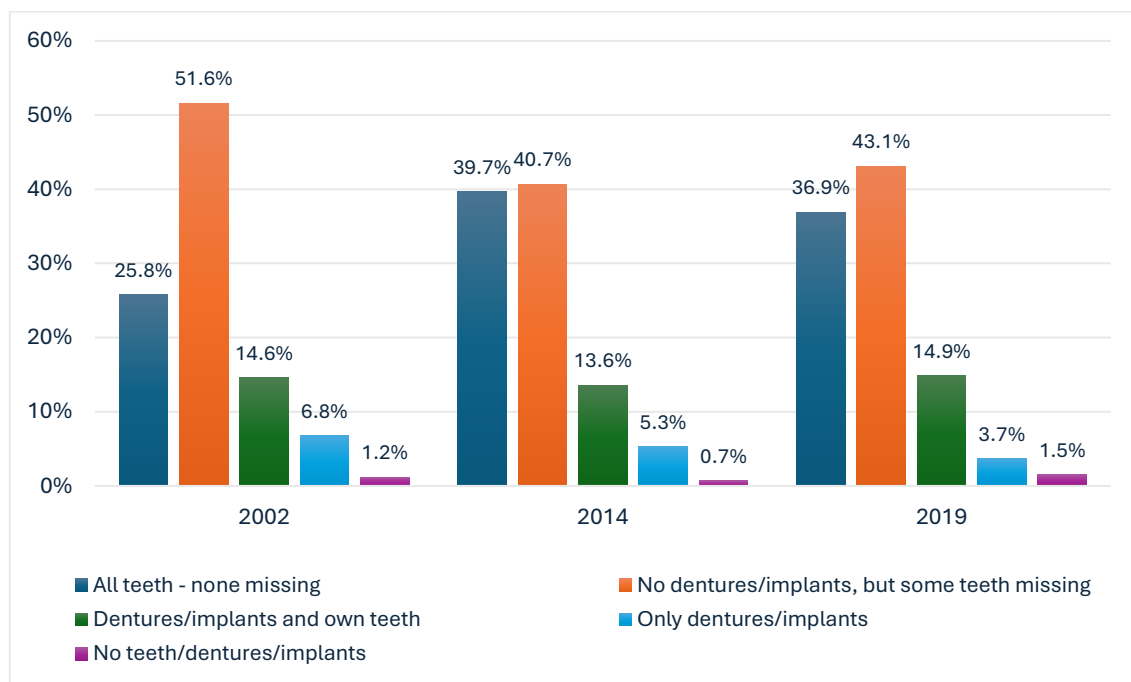


Figure 6. Status of teeth, by assessment year.

Table 8 presents this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 8. Status of teeth; total and by gender, age, and education

Status of teeth	All teeth - none missing			Own teeth, no dentures/implants, but some teeth missing			Dentures/implants as well as own teeth			Only dentures/implants			No teeth/dentures/implants		
	2002	2014	2019	2002	2014	2019	2002	2014	2019	2002	2014	2019	2002	2014	2019
Total	25.8%	39.7%	36.9%	51.6%	40.7%	43.1%	14.6%	13.6%	14.9%	6.8%	5.3%	3.7%	1.2%	0.7%	1.5%
M	26.2%	40.4%	36.8%	53.6%	42.7%	45.1%	13.0%	11.6%	12.9%	5.9%	4.3%	3.5%	1.3%	1.0%	1.6%
F	25.5%	39.0%	36.9%	49.7%	38.8%	40.9%	15.9%	15.6%	16.9%	7.7%	6.2%	3.9%	1.1%	0.5%	1.4%
15-24	69.6%	83.2%	75.3%	28.6%	16.5%	23.2%	1.5%	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%
25-34	44.7%	65.1%	60.3%	50.9%	32.2%	35.1%	4.3%	2.6%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
35-44	25.3%	48.2%	43.5%	64.0%	46.0%	49.9%	10.2%	5.7%	6.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
45-54	14.6%	28.5%	28.0%	65.5%	54.8%	54.4%	17.2%	14.6%	14.9%	2.4%	1.8%	2.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.7%
55-64	7.9%	16.1%	14.8%	57.2%	56.7%	51.9%	27.6%	20.9%	27.6%	6.6%	5.5%	4.4%	0.8%	0.9%	1.3%
65-74	3.5%	6.0%	6.8%	42.4%	42.6%	47.8%	27.2%	33.8%	33.1%	24.4%	15.9%	8.8%	2.5%	1.7%	3.6%
75+	0.6%	2.7%	2.1%	32.0%	31.4%	36.6%	20.4%	33.2%	32.7%	37.0%	28.7%	20.6%	10.0%	3.9%	8.0%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	19.7%	27.5%	22.7%	53.0%	45.7%	48.5%	17.0%	17.6%	20.5%	8.7%	8.0%	6.0%	1.6%	1.1%	2.4%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	41.4%	59.9%	53.9%	48.7%	33.3%	36.3%	8.5%	6.2%	8.5%	1.4%	0.6%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	47.7%	61.3%	54.9%	43.9%	31.2%	36.5%	6.6%	7.1%	7.3%	1.8%	0.5%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%

In the 2014/2015 and 2019/2020 surveys, participants were asked to rate the state of their teeth and gums on a five-point scale ranging from very good to very poor. The vast majority of respondents reported very good or good oral health in both survey iterations, with the trend analysis showing an increasing proportion of adults describing their oral health as good or very good (71.5% in 2014/2015 and 75.8% in 2019/2020) (Figure 7).

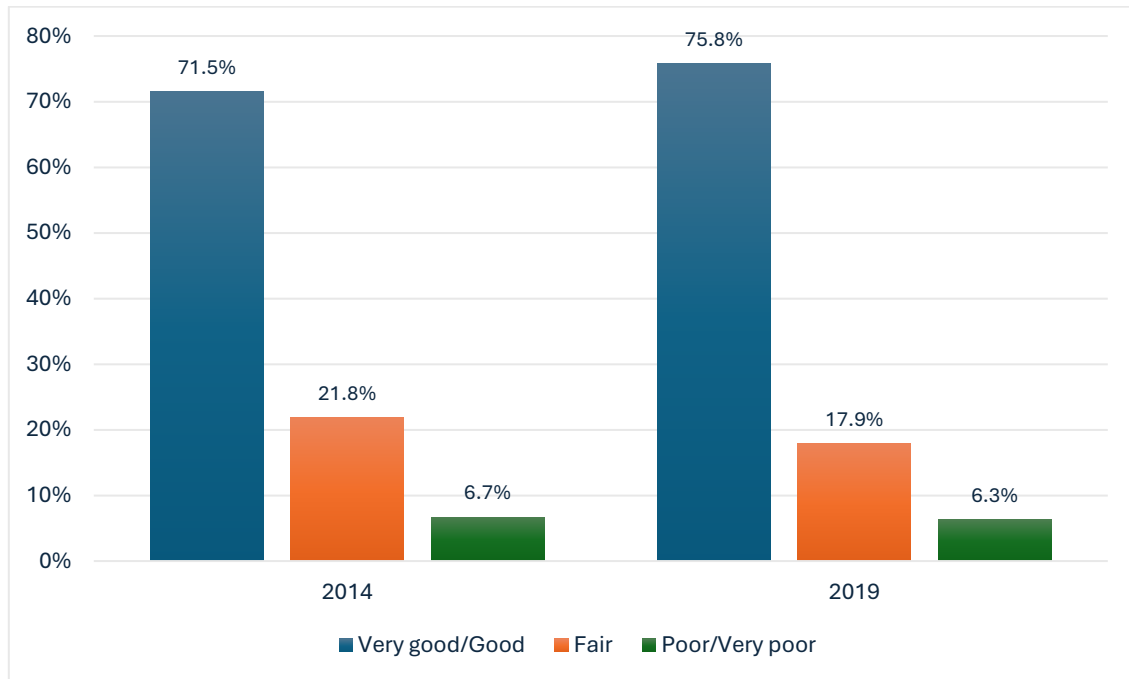


Figure 7. Self-reported oral health status, by assessment year.

Table 9 presents this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 9. Self-reported oral health status; total and by gender, age, and education

Oral health status	Very good/Good		Fair		Poor/Very poor	
	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019
Total	71.5%	75.8%	21.8%	17.9%	6.7%	6.3%
M	72.0%	76.0%	21.8%	18.0%	6.2%	6.0%
F	71.0%	75.5%	21.8%	17.8%	7.2%	6.7%
15-24	86.4%	91.2%	12.0%	8.3%	1.5%	0.6%
25-34	82.5%	86.5%	13.9%	12.2%	3.6%	1.2%
35-44	83.9%	85.2%	13.4%	12.9%	2.7%	1.9%
45-54	69.3%	76.7%	22.9%	17.6%	7.8%	5.7%
55-64	63.7%	66.3%	28.1%	23.6%	8.2%	10.0%
65-74	53.3%	56.0%	32.6%	30.9%	14.0%	13.1%
75+	40.4%	46.9%	44.0%	29.7%	15.6%	23.4%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	64.5%	66.0%	26.2%	23.9%	9.3%	10.1%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	81.9%	85.7%	15.5%	12.4%	2.6%	1.9%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	84.9%	89.0%	13.0%	9.4%	2.1%	1.6%

A.5. Mental Health

In the 2014/2015 and 2019/2020 survey iterations, participants were presented with the eight-item Personal Health Questionnaire Depression Scale (PHQ-8). This tool measures depression in the general population through eight items assessing symptom frequency over a two-week period. Combining the scores for the eight items gives a measure of the presence of depressive symptoms and severity. The proportion of adults classified as having depressive symptoms increased from 5.7% in 2014/2015 to 8.8% in 2019/2020, although the proportion with major depressive symptoms remained stable at 1.5% (Figure 8).

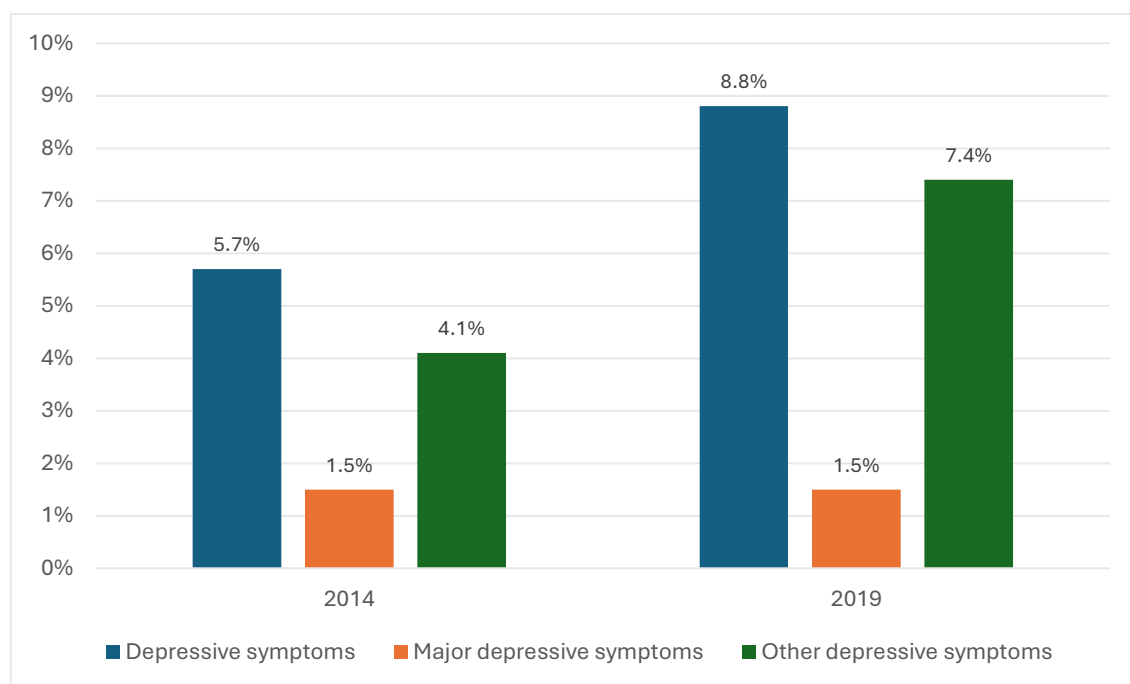


Figure 8. Presence of depressive symptoms, by assessment year.

When assessing the individual items of the scale, the majority of respondents denied any of the symptoms, namely having little interest or pleasure in doing things, feeling down, depressed or hopeless, having trouble falling or staying asleep or sleeping too much, feeling tired or lacking energy, having a poor appetite or overeating, feeling bad about oneself or feeling like a failure, having trouble concentrating on things, and moving too slowly or being too restless. Over time, the proportion of respondents who denied having any of the above symptoms in the previous two weeks decreased. In 2019/2020, around one in five respondents reported symptoms of little interest or pleasure in doing things, feeling down, depressed or hopeless, and having trouble with sleep on several days in the previous two weeks, whilst around one in four reported feeling tired or lacking energy on several days, and this proportion increased from 2014/2015.

Tables 10-18 present this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 10. Presence of depressive symptoms in the past 2 weeks; total and by gender, age, and education

Depressive symptoms in the past 2 weeks	Depressive symptoms		Major depressive symptoms		Other depressive symptoms	
	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019
Total	5.7%	8.8%	1.5%	1.5%	4.1%	7.4%
M	4.4%	6.9%	1.2%	0.8%	3.2%	6.1%
F	6.9%	10.8%	1.9%	2.1%	5.1%	8.7%
15-24	4.0%	7.7%	1.4%	1.2%	2.6%	6.5%
25-34	2.9%	7.7%	0.5%	1.5%	2.4%	6.2%
35-44	3.7%	6.0%	0.9%	1.0%	2.7%	5.0%
45-54	6.1%	10.7%	2.0%	2.6%	4.1%	8.2%
55-64	7.5%	11.0%	2.1%	1.5%	5.4%	9.5%
65-74	7.3%	9.5%	1.1%	1.0%	6.2%	8.5%
75+	11.9%	11.8%	3.6%	1.7%	8.3%	10.2%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	7.0%	10.9%	2.2%	2.1%	4.8%	8.8%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	3.6%	7.7%	0.8%	1.0%	2.8%	6.8%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	3.4%	5.4%	0.2%	0.4%	3.2%	5.0%

Table 11. Little interest or pleasure in doing things; total and by gender, age, and education

Having little interest or pleasure in doing things	Not at all		Several days		More than half the days		Nearly every day	
	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019
Total	78.5%	53.7%	9.2%	21.9%	5.1%	7.5%	7.1%	16.9%
M	81.2%	54.3%	8.3%	20.1%	4.5%	7.9%	6.0%	17.7%
F	75.8%	53.1%	10.2%	23.8%	5.8%	7.0%	8.3%	16.1%
15-24	78.1%	57.1%	11.4%	19.4%	5.2%	9.0%	5.2%	14.5%
25-34	82.9%	55.7%	9.0%	18.4%	3.8%	6.0%	4.2%	19.9%
35-44	83.1%	57.4%	6.5%	20.6%	3.1%	7.4%	7.4%	14.6%
45-54	77.2%	51.8%	8.5%	23.0%	6.0%	7.4%	8.3%	17.8%
55-64	75.1%	54.4%	11.1%	20.9%	5.8%	7.9%	7.9%	16.8%
65-74	78.0%	47.1%	6.8%	25.8%	5.3%	8.0%	9.9%	19.1%
75+	71.5%	46.9%	11.5%	32.5%	8.5%	7.8%	8.5%	12.8%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	76.1%	49.7%	9.3%	25.0%	6.4%	8.9%	8.2%	16.5%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	81.3%	58.0%	10.3%	20.2%	3.3%	6.2%	5.1%	15.5%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	83.5%	59.2%	8.1%	16.8%	2.7%	5.4%	5.8%	18.5%

Table 12. Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless; total and by gender, age, and education

Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless	Not at all		Several days		More than half the days		Nearly every day	
	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019
Total	80.4%	70.8%	15.4%	22.9%	2.3%	3.8%	1.9%	2.6%
M	83.7%	76.1%	12.9%	19.7%	2.0%	2.6%	1.4%	1.6%
F	77.1%	65.1%	17.9%	26.2%	2.6%	5.0%	2.3%	3.7%
15-24	80.7%	71.5%	16.4%	24.2%	1.4%	2.3%	1.4%	2.1%
25-34	87.7%	76.2%	10.3%	18.6%	1.4%	3.7%	0.6%	1.4%
35-44	85.3%	77.2%	12.3%	19.0%	1.6%	2.8%	0.8%	1.0%
45-54	78.0%	68.0%	17.0%	23.3%	2.4%	4.4%	2.7%	4.4%
55-64	75.9%	67.1%	18.1%	24.0%	3.6%	4.9%	2.3%	3.9%
65-74	78.3%	67.2%	17.3%	27.0%	2.2%	2.9%	2.2%	2.9%
75+	71.2%	56.9%	19.3%	32.2%	4.6%	6.9%	4.9%	4.1%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	77.7%	65.8%	17.1%	26.2%	2.9%	4.4%	2.3%	3.6%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	83.7%	72.4%	13.6%	22.5%	1.6%	3.5%	1.0%	1.6%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	85.9%	79.6%	11.6%	16.5%	1.0%	2.7%	1.5%	1.2%

Table 13. Trouble falling or staying asleep, or sleeping too much; total and by gender, age, and education

Having trouble falling or staying asleep, or sleeping too much	Not at all		Several days		More than half the days		Nearly every day	
	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019
Total	82.7%	74.1%	12.4%	18.7%	2.7%	3.2%	2.2%	3.9%
M	85.6%	77.7%	10.8%	16.5%	1.8%	2.8%	1.8%	3.1%
F	79.8%	70.3%	14.0%	21.1%	3.6%	3.8%	2.5%	4.9%
15-24	81.9%	72.6%	13.9%	19.9%	2.8%	4.1%	1.4%	3.4%
25-34	88.3%	77.3%	10.0%	16.3%	1.3%	3.2%	0.4%	3.2%
35-44	87.3%	81.3%	10.0%	13.0%	1.6%	2.2%	1.1%	3.6%
45-54	84.8%	71.9%	10.3%	20.3%	2.2%	3.4%	2.7%	4.5%
55-64	77.6%	71.7%	15.8%	20.7%	3.8%	3.3%	2.8%	4.3%
65-74	79.8%	70.1%	12.9%	22.6%	3.7%	2.6%	3.5%	4.7%
75+	73.4%	65.3%	16.4%	24.4%	4.9%	5.3%	5.2%	5.0%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	81.2%	71.5%	13.2%	20.2%	3.1%	3.7%	2.5%	4.6%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	83.8%	73.5%	12.2%	20.1%	2.0%	2.7%	2.0%	3.7%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	86.4%	79.7%	10.4%	14.8%	2.1%	2.7%	1.1%	2.8%

Table 14. Feeling tired or having little energy; total and by gender, age, and education

Feeling tired or having little energy	Not at all		Several days		More than half the days		Nearly every day	
	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019
Total	76.2%	66.5%	19.5%	26.9%	2.6%	3.6%	1.6%	3.0%
M	81.4%	72.4%	15.5%	23.2%	2.1%	2.3%	0.9%	2.1%
F	71.1%	60.3%	23.4%	30.8%	3.2%	5.0%	2.3%	3.9%
15-24	76.4%	66.7%	19.0%	26.7%	2.7%	3.0%	1.9%	3.6%
25-34	76.7%	66.3%	20.1%	27.3%	1.4%	3.4%	1.7%	3.0%
35-44	77.6%	70.0%	19.0%	25.2%	1.9%	3.3%	1.4%	1.5%
45-54	74.6%	65.1%	20.8%	27.0%	3.1%	3.9%	1.5%	4.0%
55-64	75.9%	67.6%	19.2%	25.2%	3.5%	3.5%	1.5%	3.8%
65-74	78.2%	68.0%	18.1%	26.7%	2.4%	2.9%	1.3%	2.4%
75+	73.1%	55.9%	20.3%	33.8%	3.9%	7.2%	2.6%	3.1%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	75.2%	63.8%	19.8%	28.7%	3.1%	4.2%	1.9%	3.3%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	77.2%	68.9%	18.8%	24.4%	2.6%	3.3%	1.4%	3.3%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	78.0%	70.3%	19.6%	24.9%	1.2%	2.7%	1.2%	2.1%

Table 15. Poor appetite or overeating; total and by gender, age, and education

Having poor appetite or overeating	Not at all		Several days		More than half the days		Nearly every day	
	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019
Total	87.2%	82.2%	10.0%	13.4%	1.7%	2.8%	1.1%	1.7%
M	89.8%	85.7%	8.1%	11.1%	1.3%	1.9%	0.8%	1.3%
F	84.8%	78.4%	11.9%	15.8%	2.0%	3.7%	1.3%	2.2%
15-24	84.5%	79.0%	12.2%	14.4%	1.9%	3.9%	1.4%	2.6%
25-34	87.7%	80.7%	10.0%	14.5%	1.7%	3.4%	0.6%	1.3%
35-44	88.3%	82.5%	9.4%	13.2%	1.3%	2.3%	1.0%	1.9%
45-54	87.6%	82.2%	10.0%	12.2%	1.5%	2.2%	0.9%	3.4%
55-64	85.8%	82.9%	10.9%	13.1%	2.2%	2.6%	1.0%	1.3%
65-74	90.6%	86.2%	6.5%	10.9%	1.1%	2.2%	1.7%	0.7%
75+	85.9%	81.2%	10.1%	15.4%	2.3%	3.1%	1.6%	0.3%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	86.0%	81.4%	10.8%	13.0%	1.8%	3.5%	1.4%	2.1%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	87.6%	79.7%	9.4%	16.1%	2.2%	2.9%	0.9%	1.3%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	90.5%	85.3%	8.2%	12.4%	0.9%	1.3%	0.5%	1.1%

Table 16. Feeling bad about oneself or feeling like a failure; total and by gender, age, and education

Feeling bad about oneself or feeling like a failure	Not at all		Several days		More than half the days		Nearly every day	
	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019
Total	90.6%	83.7%	7.2%	13.2%	1.0%	1.8%	1.3%	1.3%
M	93.0%	87.4%	5.3%	10.4%	0.8%	1.2%	0.8%	1.1%
F	88.2%	79.9%	9.0%	16.2%	1.1%	2.4%	1.7%	1.6%
15-24	88.3%	82.5%	9.6%	13.9%	0.5%	2.4%	1.6%	1.1%
25-34	94.3%	86.7%	4.8%	10.5%	0.3%	1.3%	0.6%	1.5%
35-44	91.5%	89.0%	7.1%	9.3%	0.6%	1.0%	0.8%	0.6%
45-54	90.6%	80.7%	6.3%	15.6%	1.0%	1.3%	2.1%	2.3%
55-64	89.0%	83.6%	8.4%	12.3%	1.5%	2.8%	1.2%	1.3%
65-74	90.6%	80.4%	7.4%	16.0%	1.1%	2.2%	0.9%	1.5%
75+	87.9%	75.9%	6.9%	21.0%	3.0%	2.2%	2.3%	0.9%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	89.2%	80.4%	7.8%	15.5%	1.4%	2.3%	1.7%	1.8%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	92.2%	85.5%	6.5%	11.8%	0.6%	1.9%	0.7%	0.8%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	93.5%	89.1%	5.9%	9.4%	0.1%	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%

Table 17. Trouble concentrating on things such as reading the newspaper or watching television; total and by gender, age, and education

Having trouble concentrating on things	Not at all		Several days		More than half the days		Nearly every day	
	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019
Total	91.6%	88.8%	6.6%	9.1%	1.1%	1.2%	0.6%	0.9%
M	93.4%	90.5%	5.4%	7.8%	0.4%	1.0%	0.7%	0.7%
F	89.8%	86.9%	7.9%	10.6%	1.8%	1.4%	0.6%	1.1%
15-24	89.3%	88.7%	9.0%	9.6%	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%	0.6%
25-34	93.6%	90.0%	5.1%	8.3%	0.8%	1.0%	0.4%	0.8%
35-44	93.8%	91.5%	5.0%	7.3%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%
45-54	90.2%	88.4%	8.2%	8.7%	0.6%	1.5%	1.0%	1.3%
55-64	90.7%	89.8%	7.0%	7.6%	1.6%	1.3%	0.7%	1.3%
65-74	94.1%	87.1%	3.9%	11.7%	1.3%	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%
75+	89.5%	80.6%	8.2%	15.0%	2.3%	3.4%	0.0%	0.9%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	90.8%	86.7%	7.2%	10.6%	1.2%	1.7%	0.7%	1.0%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	91.9%	89.0%	5.6%	9.0%	1.9%	0.9%	0.6%	1.1%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	93.7%	92.8%	5.8%	6.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%

Table 18. Moving or speaking too slowly or being too fidgety or restless; total and by gender, age, and education

Moving or speaking slowly or restlessly	Not at all		Several days		More than half the days		Nearly every day	
	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019
Total	93.5%	93.0%	4.7%	5.5%	0.9%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%
M	94.3%	93.6%	4.2%	5.1%	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%
F	92.8%	92.5%	5.2%	5.9%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	0.7%
15-24	91.3%	93.6%	6.8%	4.5%	0.2%	0.9%	1.7%	0.9%
25-34	95.2%	92.6%	3.5%	5.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.4%	0.8%
35-44	94.5%	95.7%	4.0%	3.2%	0.8%	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%
45-54	93.6%	92.6%	4.5%	6.4%	1.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%
55-64	91.8%	93.3%	6.3%	5.1%	1.5%	0.8%	0.4%	0.8%
65-74	94.7%	91.6%	3.3%	6.9%	0.7%	1.1%	1.3%	0.4%
75+	94.1%	89.4%	3.9%	9.4%	1.0%	0.6%	1.0%	0.6%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	92.7%	91.6%	5.1%	6.4%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	93.8%	93.2%	4.6%	5.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	95.6%	95.8%	3.6%	3.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%

A.6. Accidents and Injuries

Participants were asked about accidents that led to an injury in the previous 12 months. The proportion of respondents reporting injury due to a road traffic accident decreased from 5.4% in 2008 to 2.3% in 2014/2015 and 1.7% in 2019/2020. In 2014/2015 and 2019/2020, participants were also asked about accidents at home and accidents during leisure activities outside the home. The most frequent type of accident leading to injury was reported as accidents occurring during leisure activities, as shown in Figure 9.

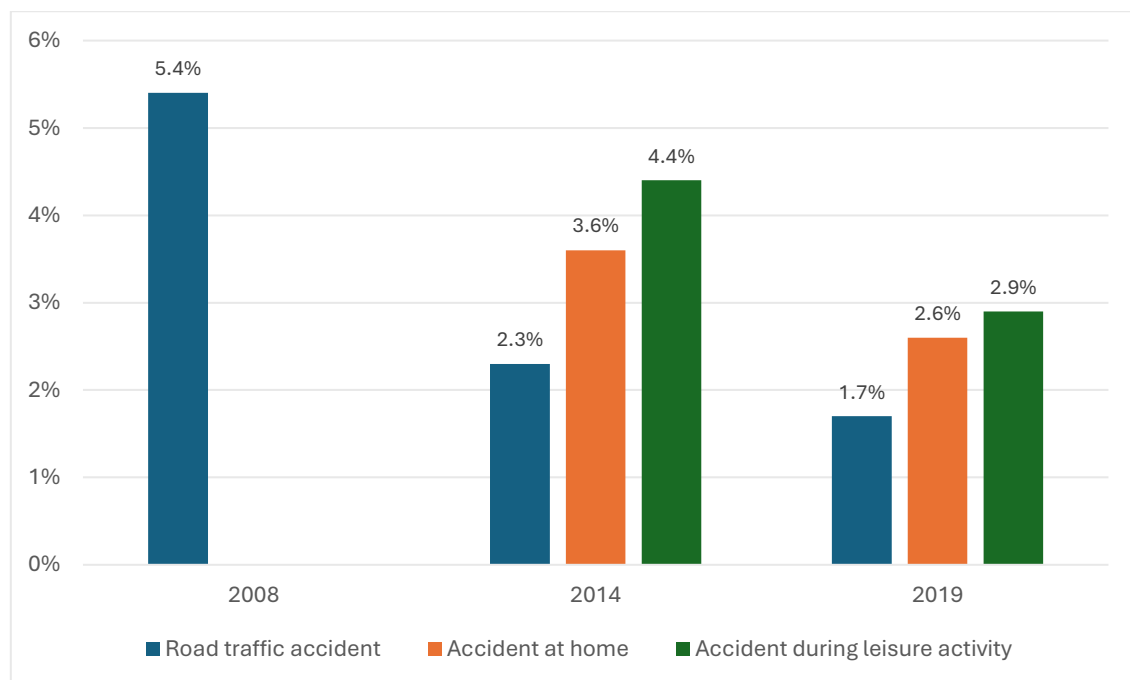


Figure 9. Frequency of accidents that led to injury in the past 12 months, by assessment year.

Those who reported sustaining an injury in the previous 12 months were asked about the type of medical treatment sought for their injury. For accidents occurring at home or during leisure activities, most respondents visited a doctor or nurse, whereas in the case of road traffic accidents, most respondents reported needing no medical intervention following the injury.

Tables 19-21 present the results subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 19. Injury due to road traffic accident and type of treatment sought; total and by gender, age, and education

Injury due to road traffic accident in the past 12 months	Yes			Doctor/nurse			Emergency department			No intervention		
	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019
Total	5.4%	2.3%	1.7%	14.3%	19.4%	-	27.9%	23.7%	-	57.8%	57.0%	-
M	6.1%	2.8%	2.1%	10.7%	14.3%	-	25.0%	25.0%	-	64.3%	60.7%	-
F	4.8%	1.9%	1.3%	17.7%	27.8%	-	32.3%	22.2%	-	50.0%	50.0%	-
15-24	6.7%	3.4%	2.8%	7.1%	23.8%	-	17.9%	4.8%	-	75.0%	71.4%	-
25-34	4.7%	2.5%	2.3%	9.1%	11.1%	-	40.9%	27.8%	-	50.0%	61.1%	-
35-44	7.8%	1.9%	1.4%	15.6%	8.3%	-	25.0%	16.7%	-	59.4%	75.0%	-
45-54	4.9%	1.9%	1.2%	19.2%	23.1%	-	23.1%	46.2%	-	57.7%	30.8%	-
55-64	4.2%	2.7%	1.5%	11.1%	26.7%	-	38.9%	26.7%	-	50.0%	46.7%	-
65-74	4.2%	1.1%	0.9%	28.6%	0.0%	-	21.4%	25.0%	-	50.0%	75.0%	-
75+	5.2%	2.4%	1.8%	14.3%	16.7%	-	42.9%	50.0%	-	42.9%	33.3%	-
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	4.9%	1.8%	1.8%	16.5%	17.8%	-	32.9%	40.0%	-	50.6%	42.2%	-
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	6.5%	3.0%	1.9%	10.8%	15.0%	-	18.9%	10.0%	-	70.3%	75.0%	-
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	6.4%	3.3%	1.3%	12.9%	22.2%	-	25.8%	7.4%	-	61.3%	70.4%	-

Table 20. Injury due to accident at home and type of treatment sought; total and by gender, age, and education

Injury due to accident at home in the past 12 months	Yes		Doctor/nurse		Emergency department		No intervention	
	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019
Total	3.6%	2.6%	35.9%	40.2%	30.8%	33.7%	33.3%	26.1%
M	2.2%	1.7%	51.1%	31.6%	35.6%	42.1%	13.3%	26.3%
F	4.9%	3.5%	29.1%	44.6%	29.1%	29.7%	41.7%	25.7%
15-24	2.2%	0.9%	35.7%	33.3%	35.7%	33.3%	28.6%	33.3%
25-34	1.4%	1.2%	30.0%	33.3%	30.0%	41.7%	40.0%	25.0%
35-44	1.9%	2.5%	36.4%	55.0%	18.2%	10.0%	45.5%	35.0%
45-54	2.4%	2.7%	56.3%	50.0%	12.5%	25.0%	31.3%	25.0%
55-64	5.6%	2.3%	38.5%	42.9%	30.8%	35.7%	30.8%	21.4%
65-74	5.6%	4.3%	40.7%	34.8%	29.6%	39.1%	29.6%	26.1%
75+	9.4%	6.5%	22.6%	31.8%	41.9%	45.5%	35.5%	22.7%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	4.3%	2.9%	35.4%	38.0%	28.3%	35.2%	36.3%	26.8%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	3.0%	2.4%	50.0%	22.2%	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%	27.8%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	1.7%	2.0%	20.0%	62.5%	53.3%	12.5%	26.7%	25.0%

Table 21. Injury due to accident during leisure activities and type of treatment sought; total and by gender, age, and education

Injury due to accident during leisure activity in the past 12 months	Yes		Doctor/nurse		Emergency department		No intervention	
	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019
Total	4.4%	2.9%	38.1%	47.9%	31.7%	30.4%	30.2%	21.6%
M	4.9%	2.6%	40.0%	42.4%	33.0%	35.6%	27.0%	22.0%
F	3.8%	3.1%	35.0%	53.0%	30.0%	25.8%	35.0%	21.2%
15-24	6.8%	5.8%	41.9%	48.4%	27.9%	29.0%	30.2%	22.6%
25-34	4.9%	2.9%	41.2%	51.9%	23.5%	37.0%	35.3%	11.1%
35-44	3.5%	2.0%	50.0%	75.0%	31.8%	6.3%	18.2%	18.8%
45-54	3.2%	2.2%	30.4%	42.9%	43.5%	14.3%	26.1%	42.9%
55-64	2.6%	2.1%	55.6%	35.7%	22.2%	35.7%	22.2%	28.6%
65-74	5.8%	2.3%	25.9%	38.5%	29.6%	46.2%	44.4%	15.4%
75+	3.9%	3.5%	15.4%	33.3%	53.8%	41.7%	30.8%	25.0%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	3.9%	2.4%	33.3%	33.9%	39.2%	40.7%	27.5%	25.4%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	4.4%	3.9%	46.7%	60.7%	13.3%	10.7%	40.0%	28.6%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	6.0%	2.9%	42.0%	58.3%	28.0%	30.6%	30.0%	11.1%

A.7. Physical and Sensory Functional Limitations

Participants were asked a series of questions regarding their general physical health and their ability to undertake various basic activities.

Overall, 63% of adults wear glasses or contact lenses, while less than 5% use a hearing aid (Figure 10).

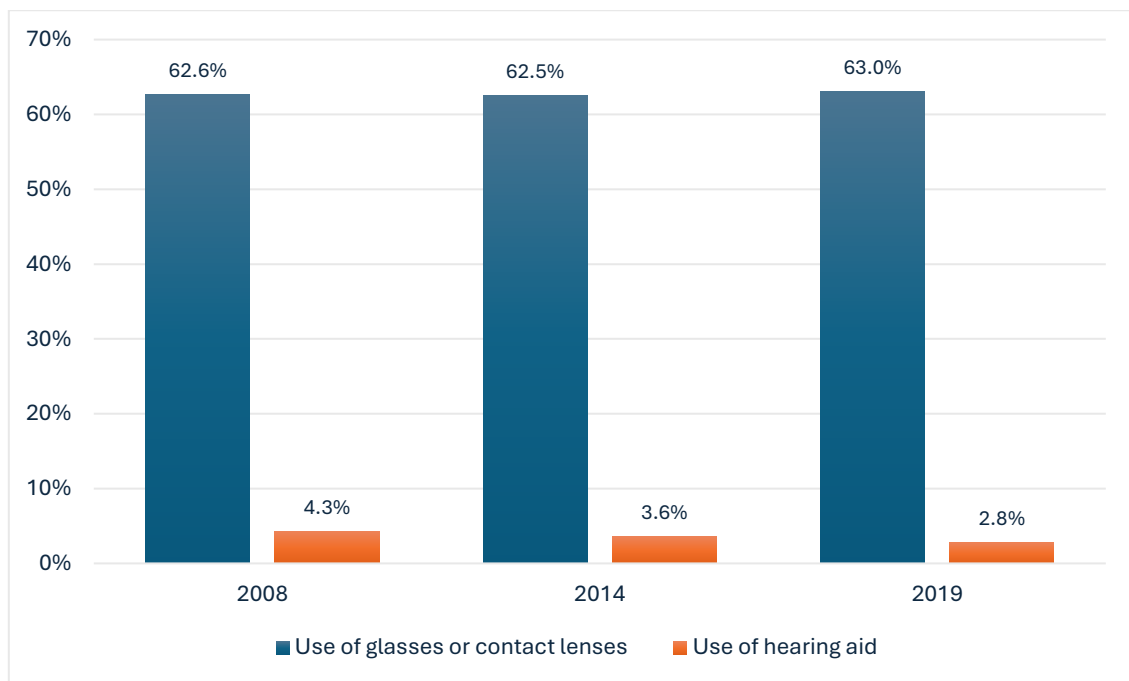


Figure 10. Use of visual and hearing aids, by assessment year.

Table 22 presents this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 22. Use of visual and hearing aids; total and by gender, age, and education

Use of visual and hearing aids	Use of glasses / contact lenses			Use of hearing aid		
	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019
Total	62.6%	62.5%	63.0%	4.3%	3.6%	2.8%
M	59.0%	56.9%	57.1%	4.4%	4.1%	3.0%
F	65.8%	67.9%	69.3%	4.1%	3.1%	2.5%
15-24	40.5%	40.9%	52.6%	2.6%	2.1%	1.9%
25-34	38.4%	39.2%	45.3%	3.1%	3.2%	0.7%
35-44	40.9%	45.2%	42.0%	3.8%	3.2%	2.0%
45-54	76.3%	73.9%	73.7%	3.6%	2.4%	3.5%
55-64	85.2%	85.8%	84.5%	4.3%	2.6%	3.4%
65-74	84.0%	87.7%	85.3%	6.6%	5.5%	3.6%
75+	80.1%	80.5%	81.8%	9.8%	10.1%	8.0%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	64.1%	63.7%	63.9%	4.9%	4.3%	3.8%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	54.5%	56.7%	61.6%	3.0%	2.3%	2.1%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	67.1%	63.6%	62.0%	3.0%	2.2%	1.0%

With respect to physical functional limitations, participants were asked whether they encounter any difficulties when walking 500 metres on flat ground and when walking up or down a flight of stairs (12 steps) without the use of a stick or other walking aid or assistance. The majority (around 90%) reported having no difficulty when walking on flat ground or up/down the stairs unaided. The proportion of respondents reporting some difficulty with these tasks increased across the survey iterations, although the proportion reporting a lot of difficulty or being unable to carry out these tasks unaided decreased slightly over time (Figures 11 and 12).

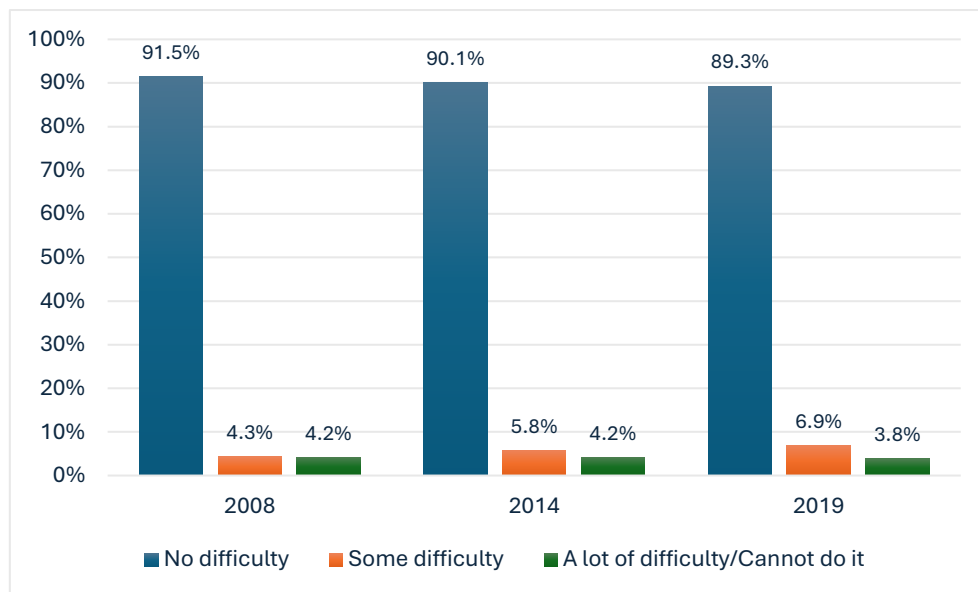


Figure 11. Difficulty in walking unaided on flat ground, by assessment year.

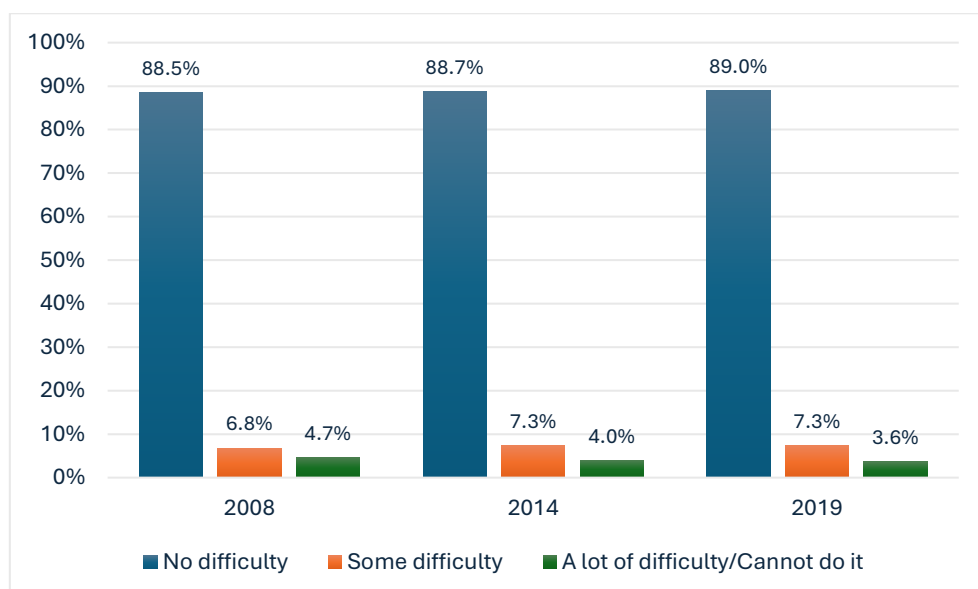


Figure 12. Difficulty in walking up or down a flight of stairs unaided, by assessment year.

Tables 23 and 24 present this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 23. Difficulty in walking unaided on flat ground; total and by gender, age, and education

Walking 500m on flat ground without aid/assistance	No difficulty			Some difficulty			A lot of difficulty/Cannot do it		
	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019
Total	91.5%	90.1%	89.3%	4.3%	5.8%	6.9%	4.2%	4.2%	3.8%
M	93.6%	92.2%	92.0%	3.1%	4.8%	5.2%	3.2%	3.0%	2.7%
F	89.7%	88.0%	86.4%	5.2%	6.8%	8.7%	5.1%	5.3%	5.0%
15-24	99.0%	98.7%	99.1%	0.9%	1.3%	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
25-34	98.4%	98.5%	98.4%	1.3%	1.1%	1.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%
35-44	98.6%	96.7%	97.1%	1.0%	1.6%	2.0%	0.4%	1.7%	0.9%
45-54	95.7%	94.1%	92.5%	2.5%	4.6%	5.7%	1.9%	1.3%	1.8%
55-64	93.3%	91.2%	86.3%	3.4%	4.9%	9.9%	3.4%	3.9%	3.7%
65-74	77.5%	78.9%	75.3%	13.1%	14.6%	17.0%	9.4%	6.5%	7.7%
75+	53.1%	47.3%	54.0%	18.3%	25.0%	22.4%	28.6%	27.7%	23.6%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	88.5%	85.8%	83.1%	5.8%	8.1%	10.7%	5.7%	6.1%	6.3%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	97.7%	96.8%	95.7%	1.0%	2.3%	3.2%	1.3%	0.9%	1.1%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	97.6%	97.7%	97.7%	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%	1.0%	0.9%	0.7%

Table 24. Difficulty in walking up or down a flight of stairs unaided; total and by gender, age, and education

Walking up/down a flight of stairs without aid/assistance	No difficulty			Some difficulty			A lot of difficulty/Cannot do it		
	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019
Total	88.5%	88.7%	89.0%	6.8%	7.3%	7.3%	4.7%	4.0%	3.6%
M	91.3%	91.9%	92.3%	5.1%	5.5%	5.2%	3.6%	2.5%	2.5%
F	86.0%	85.6%	85.6%	8.3%	9.0%	9.6%	5.7%	5.4%	4.8%
15-24	99.0%	99.2%	99.3%	1.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
25-34	98.2%	98.3%	97.8%	1.8%	1.3%	1.8%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%
35-44	97.6%	96.4%	96.7%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	0.2%	1.6%	1.1%
45-54	93.2%	93.6%	92.8%	4.9%	5.5%	5.2%	1.9%	0.9%	2.0%
55-64	87.5%	86.4%	87.0%	8.1%	10.0%	10.1%	4.4%	3.6%	2.9%
65-74	68.8%	77.1%	75.7%	18.8%	16.6%	17.9%	12.3%	6.3%	6.4%
75+	47.8%	44.5%	49.9%	22.8%	27.9%	26.5%	29.3%	27.6%	23.6%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	84.7%	83.9%	82.6%	9.0%	10.2%	11.4%	6.3%	5.9%	6.0%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	96.0%	96.6%	96.3%	2.4%	2.7%	2.5%	1.6%	0.7%	1.2%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	96.6%	97.7%	97.5%	2.2%	1.6%	2.1%	1.2%	0.7%	0.4%

A.8. Absence from Work

Participants who were employed were asked if they were absent from work in the previous 12 months due to a health problem. Among the employed population, 41.2% of respondents reported being absent from work due to health reasons in the 2019/2020 survey. This represents an increase compared with previous survey iterations (28.9% in 2008 and 39.9% in 2014/2015) (Figure 13).

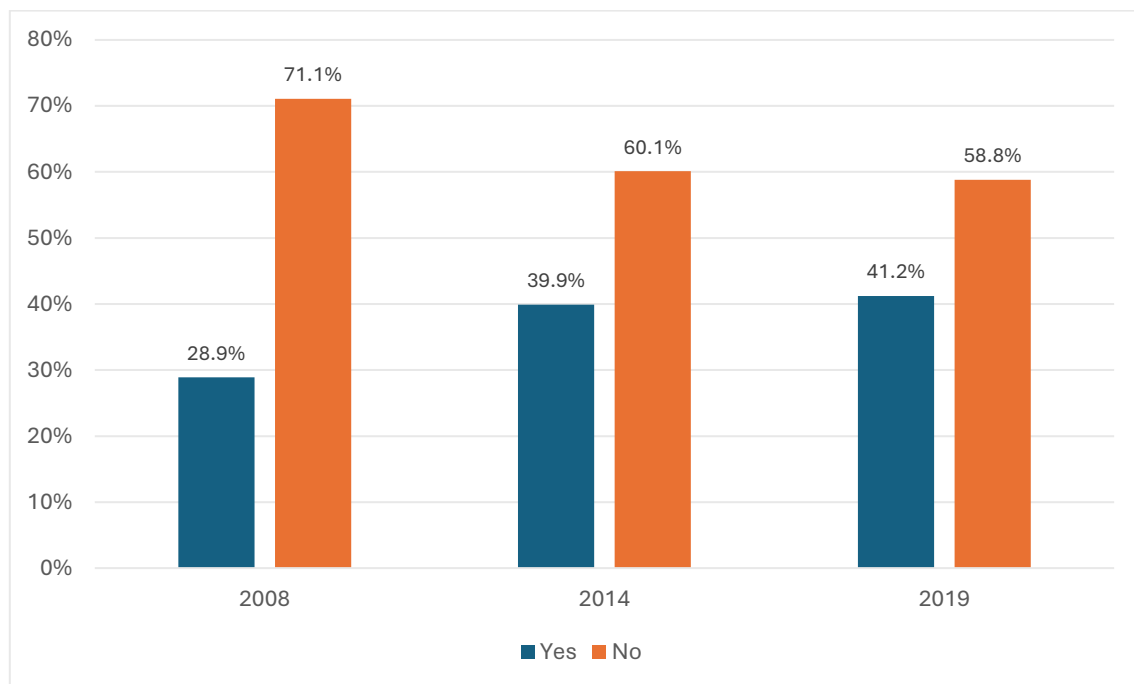


Figure 13. Absence from work due to a health problem in the past 12 months, by assessment year.

Participants were then asked about the number of days of absence from work due to health reasons in the previous 12 months. The average number of days of absence was 10 days in 2014/2015 and 2019/2020, showing a decrease compared with 2008 (13 days).

Tables 25 and 26 present this data subdivided by gender, age, and education. It must be noted that the number of employed participants aged 65 years and over was low, hence the results presented for the 65-74 years and 75+ years age groups may be unreliable.

Table 25. Absence from work due to health problems in the past 12 months; total and by gender, age, and education

Absent from work due to health reasons in the past 12 months	Yes			No		
	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019
Total	28.9%	39.9%	41.2%	71.1%	60.1%	58.8%
M	26.4%	37.3%	39.6%	73.6%	62.7%	60.4%
F	32.8%	43.9%	43.6%	67.2%	56.1%	56.4%
15-24	33.3%	39.8%	46.6%	66.7%	60.2%	53.4%
25-34	32.2%	42.8%	47.1%	67.8%	57.2%	52.9%
35-44	27.6%	39.8%	39.1%	72.4%	60.2%	60.9%
45-54	29.2%	41.6%	39.5%	70.8%	58.4%	60.5%
55-64	20.0%	31.7%	31.5%	80.0%	68.3%	68.5%
65-74 (*)	6.7%	27.3%	11.5%	93.3%	72.7%	88.5%
75+ (*)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	24.1%	35.2%	37.1%	75.9%	64.8%	62.9%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	31.3%	41.6%	44.1%	68.7%	58.4%	55.9%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	37.6%	46.0%	43.7%	62.4%	54.0%	56.3%

(*) low reliability due to small numbers

Table 26. Number of days of absence from work due to health problems in the past 12 months; total and by gender, age, and education

Absent from work - number of days in the past 12 months	2008		2014		2019	
	Mean (SD)	Median (IQR)	Mean (SD)	Median (IQR)	Mean (SD)	Median (IQR)
Total	13.08 (30.96)	5 (3-10)	10.06 (18.99)	5 (3-10)	10.51 (24.10)	5 (3-10)
M	13.61 (31.35)	5 (3-12)	10.55 (20.43)	5 (3-10)	11.37 (28.15)	5 (3-10)
F	12.44 (30.58)	5 (3-10)	9.43 (16.94)	5 (3-9)	9.35 (17.28)	5 (3-10)
15-24	9.80 (18.07)	4 (3-7)	7.19 (10.10)	5 (3-7)	9.04 (8.65)	6 (3-14)
25-34	7.61 (12.65)	4 (2-8)	8.17 (16.09)	5 (2-8)	8.22 (11.82)	5 (3-9)
35-44	9.87 (12.18)	5 (3-12)	8.87 (13.67)	4 (3-10)	8.65 (11.21)	5 (3-9)
45-54	23.22 (47.53)	7 (3-15)	13.38 (28.07)	5 (3-11)	13.36 (33.70)	5 (3-12)
55-64	19.45 (56.17)	5 (3-14)	14.61 (19.63)	7 (3-16)	21.56 (55.97)	6 (3-13)
65-74 (*)	10.00 (-)	10 (-)	11.46 (13.87)	7 (4-19)	7.72 (7.65)	7 (1-15)
75+ (**)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	18.81 (43.78)	6 (3-15)	10.79 (19.56)	5 (3-12)	13.38 (34.15)	5 (3-12)
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	9.92 (15.18)	4 (3-10)	10.97 (22.54)	5 (2-10)	12.01 (22.43)	6 (3-12)
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	7.65 (13.55)	4 (3-7)	8.64 (15.56)	4 (2-8)	7.31 (10.45)	5 (3-8)

(*) low reliability due to small numbers

(**) no participants reported absence from work; mean/median not applicable

A.9. Self-Care Activities

This section relates to self-care activities, also known as activities of daily living (ADLs), amongst the population aged 65 years and over. Participants were given a list of five self-care activities (feeding oneself, getting in and out of bed/chair, dressing/undressing, using the toilet, and bathing/showering) and asked to rate how difficult it is to achieve each activity without help. Difficulty was measured on a four-point scale, namely no difficulty, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, and unable to do it alone. In 2019/2020, 12.8% of those aged 65 and over reported difficulty in achieving at least one self-care activity without help. This proportion decreased from 17.5% in 2008 and 14.9% in 2014/2015 (Figure 14).

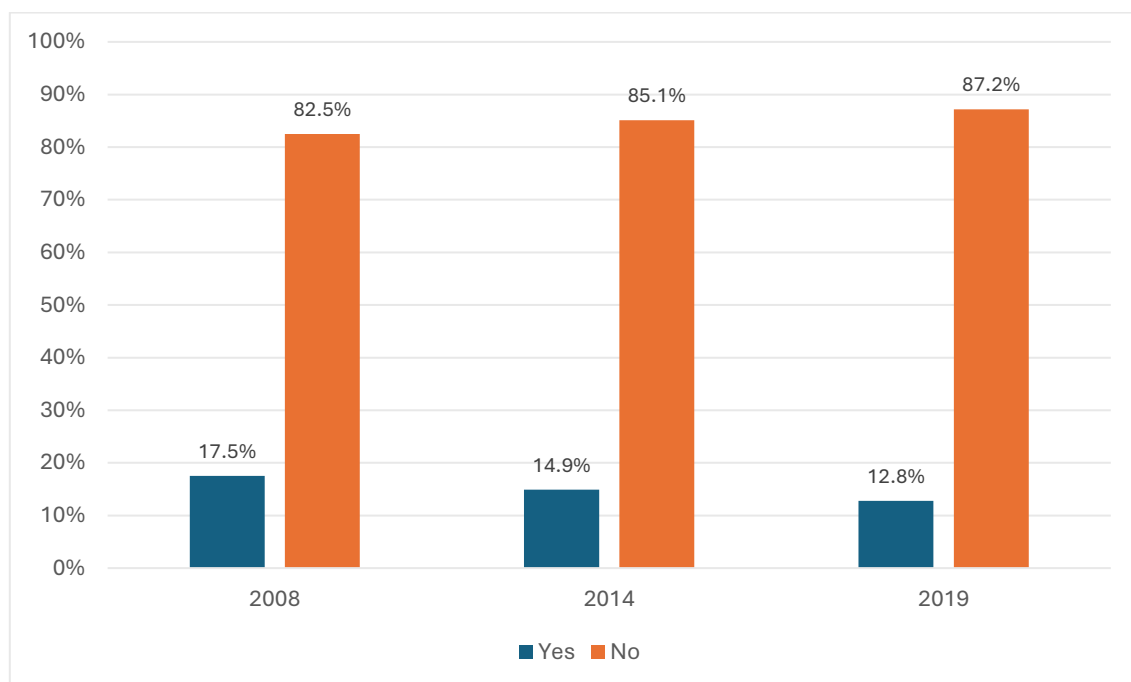


Figure 14. Difficulty in at least one self-care activity among the population aged 65 years and over; by assessment year.

When assessing individual self-care activities, the vast majority (around 90% or more) of respondents aged 65 years and over reported no difficulty with feeding, getting in and out of bed or a chair, dressing and undressing, using the toilet, and bathing or showering without assistance. Feeding was the activity with the highest proportion of persons reporting no difficulty, followed by using the toilet. In contrast, the greatest difficulty was reported for getting in and out of bed or a chair. The proportion of persons reporting a lot of difficulty or being unable to perform these activities without help decreased across the survey iterations for all self-care activities.

Tables 27-32 present this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 27. Difficulty in one or more self-care activities among the population aged 65 and over; total and by gender, age, and education

Difficulty in one or more self-care activities	Yes			No		
	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019
Total	17.5%	14.9%	12.8%	82.5%	85.1%	87.2%
M	13.4%	10.7%	12.1%	86.6%	89.3%	87.9%
F	21.1%	18.1%	13.4%	78.9%	81.9%	86.6%
65-74	10.2%	6.0%	7.5%	89.8%	94.0%	92.5%
75+	27.6%	27.2%	21.5%	72.4%	72.8%	78.5%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	18.1%	15.6%	13.1%	81.9%	84.4%	86.9%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	17.1%	6.5%	16.1%	82.9%	93.5%	83.9%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	9.8%	8.5%	5.7%	90.2%	91.5%	94.3%

Table 28. Difficulty level by type of self-care activity among the population aged 65 and over; total and by gender, age, and education

Feeding oneself	No difficulty			Some difficulty			A lot of difficulty			Unable to do it alone		
	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019
Total	93.6%	97.4%	96.9%	4.4%	1.3%	2.6%	1.1%	0.8%	0.2%	0.9%	0.5%	0.3%
M	94.5%	98.0%	97.1%	3.8%	1.2%	2.1%	1.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%
F	92.8%	96.9%	96.6%	5.0%	1.3%	2.9%	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%	0.7%	0.4%
65-74	95.3%	99.4%	97.9%	3.4%	0.2%	2.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%
75+	91.3%	94.6%	95.3%	5.8%	2.7%	3.6%	1.8%	1.8%	0.3%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	93.6%	97.5%	96.5%	4.5%	1.3%	3.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.3%	1.0%	0.6%	0.3%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	95.1%	100.0%	100.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	92.7%	95.8%	100.0%	4.9%	2.1%	0.0%	2.4%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 29. Difficulty level by type of self-care activity among the population aged 65 and over cont'd; total and by gender, age, and education

Getting in/out of bed/chair	No difficulty			Some difficulty			A lot of difficulty			Unable to do it alone		
	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019
Total	87.5%	89.7%	91.0%	9.3%	7.3%	6.9%	1.5%	1.7%	1.4%	1.7%	1.3%	0.6%
M	91.1%	93.4%	92.6%	6.5%	5.5%	5.7%	1.0%	0.6%	1.0%	1.4%	0.6%	0.7%
F	84.4%	87.0%	89.7%	11.7%	8.7%	8.0%	1.9%	2.5%	1.7%	1.9%	1.8%	0.6%
65-74	92.9%	95.7%	94.8%	5.5%	3.7%	4.7%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	1.3%	0.2%	0.0%
75+	80.0%	81.3%	85.0%	14.5%	12.4%	10.6%	3.3%	3.3%	2.9%	2.2%	3.0%	1.5%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	87.1%	89.2%	90.5%	9.6%	7.6%	7.3%	1.6%	1.8%	1.4%	1.7%	1.4%	0.8%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	87.8%	93.5%	89.1%	9.8%	6.5%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	92.7%	93.6%	98.6%	4.9%	4.3%	1.4%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%

Table 30. Difficulty level by type of self-care activity among the population aged 65 and over cont'd; total and by gender, age, and education

Dressing/undressing	No difficulty			Some difficulty			A lot of difficulty			Unable to do it alone		
	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019
Total	89.3%	91.1%	91.3%	7.0%	6.1%	6.9%	1.2%	0.9%	0.9%	2.4%	1.9%	0.9%
M	91.8%	94.2%	91.7%	5.8%	4.0%	6.4%	0.3%	0.3%	1.0%	2.1%	1.4%	1.0%
F	87.2%	88.8%	91.2%	8.1%	7.6%	7.4%	1.9%	1.6%	0.8%	2.8%	2.0%	0.6%
65-74	94.0%	98.1%	95.5%	3.9%	1.5%	3.9%	0.8%	0.2%	0.5%	1.3%	0.2%	0.0%
75+	82.9%	81.8%	84.6%	11.3%	12.4%	11.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.5%	4.0%	3.9%	2.1%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	89.0%	90.6%	90.8%	7.1%	6.5%	7.3%	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%	2.6%	2.0%	0.9%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	90.2%	93.8%	96.4%	7.3%	3.1%	3.6%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	92.7%	93.8%	95.7%	4.9%	4.2%	4.3%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%

Table 31. Difficulty level by type of self-care activity among the population aged 65 and over cont'd; total and by gender, age, and education

Using the toilet	No difficulty			Some difficulty			A lot of difficulty			Unable to do it alone		
	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019
Total	93.3%	95.6%	95.6%	3.7%	2.5%	3.4%	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%	2.1%	1.3%	0.7%
M	94.5%	98.3%	96.2%	3.1%	0.6%	2.9%	1.0%	0.3%	0.2%	1.4%	0.9%	0.7%
F	92.2%	93.7%	95.4%	4.2%	3.8%	3.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.2%	2.8%	1.6%	0.6%
65-74	96.1%	99.1%	98.4%	2.4%	0.2%	1.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%	0.2%	0.0%
75+	89.5%	90.6%	90.9%	5.5%	5.7%	6.5%	1.8%	0.9%	0.9%	3.3%	2.7%	1.8%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	93.2%	95.5%	94.9%	3.7%	2.7%	3.9%	0.9%	0.6%	0.4%	2.3%	1.3%	0.8%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	95.1%	96.9%	98.2%	2.4%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	92.7%	97.9%	100.0%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%

Table 32. Difficulty level by type of self-care activity among the population aged 65 and over cont'd; total and by gender, age, and education

Bathing/showering	No difficulty			Some difficulty			A lot of difficulty			Unable to do it alone		
	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019
Total	88.3%	91.8%	92.9%	7.2%	4.2%	5.0%	1.7%	1.4%	1.0%	2.9%	2.6%	1.2%
M	90.8%	95.1%	92.9%	5.5%	2.3%	5.2%	1.4%	0.9%	0.7%	2.4%	1.7%	1.2%
F	86.1%	89.2%	92.9%	8.6%	5.8%	4.8%	1.9%	1.8%	1.0%	3.3%	3.1%	1.3%
65-74	94.0%	98.3%	97.5%	3.9%	1.3%	2.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	1.8%	0.2%	0.0%
75+	80.4%	82.8%	85.3%	11.6%	8.2%	9.7%	3.6%	3.3%	2.1%	4.4%	5.7%	2.9%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	88.2%	91.1%	92.5%	7.0%	4.5%	5.1%	1.7%	1.5%	1.2%	3.1%	2.8%	1.3%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	85.4%	96.9%	90.9%	12.2%	3.1%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	92.7%	97.9%	98.6%	4.9%	0.0%	1.4%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%

A.10. Domestic Care Activities / Household activities

This section relates to domestic care activities, also known as instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs), amongst the population aged 65 years and over. Participants were given a list of seven domestic care activities (preparing meals, using the telephone, shopping, managing medication, light housework, occasional heavy housework, and managing finances and everyday administrative tasks) and asked to rate how difficult it is to achieve each activity without help. Difficulty was measured on a four-point scale, namely no difficulty, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, and unable to do it alone. If participants never tried this task or do not need to do it in their everyday lives, their reply was considered as not applicable; these were excluded from the analysis to allow comparability across survey iterations. In 2014/2015 and 2019/2020, half of those aged 65 and over reported difficulty in achieving at least one domestic care activity without help, whilst this proportion was slightly lower in 2008 (Figure 15).

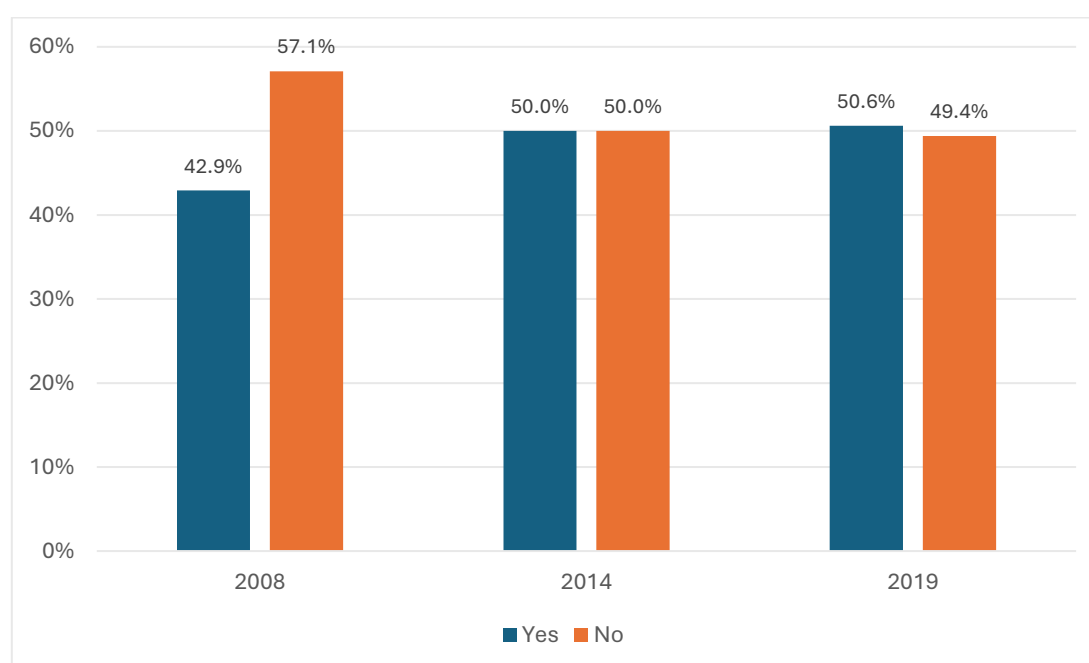


Figure 15. Difficulty in at least one domestic care activity among the population aged 65 years and over; by assessment year.

When assessing individual domestic care activities, the majority of respondents aged 65 years and over reported no difficulty with preparing meals, using the telephone, shopping, managing medication, light and heavy housework, and managing finances without assistance. Using the telephone was the activity recording the highest proportion of persons reporting no difficulty. In contrast, the greatest difficulty was reported for occasional heavy housework. The proportion of persons reporting a lot of difficulty or being unable to perform these activities without help decreased across the survey iterations for all domestic care activities.

Tables 33-40 present this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 33. Difficulty in one or more domestic care activities among the population aged 65 and over; total and by gender, age, and education

Difficulty in one or more domestic care activities	Yes			No		
	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019
Total	42.9%	50.0%	50.6%	57.1%	50.0%	49.4%
M	36.6%	38.5%	45.6%	63.4%	61.5%	54.4%
F	48.0%	57.4%	54.6%	52.0%	42.6%	45.4%
65-74	32.3%	33.0%	39.6%	67.7%	67.0%	60.4%
75+	57.8%	72.5%	68.5%	42.2%	27.5%	31.5%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	45.1%	50.7%	51.8%	54.9%	49.3%	48.2%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	31.7%	40.7%	44.7%	68.3%	59.3%	55.3%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	23.1%	46.2%	40.3%	76.9%	53.8%	59.7%

Table 34. Difficulty level by type of domestic care activity among the population aged 65 and over; total and by gender, age, and education

Preparing meals	No difficulty			Some difficulty			A lot of difficulty			Unable to do it alone		
	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019
Total	83.7%	87.7%	91.3%	6.7%	5.0%	5.0%	3.7%	1.7%	1.6%	5.9%	5.7%	2.1%
M	79.9%	88.6%	90.2%	9.5%	3.9%	5.6%	4.6%	2.5%	1.6%	6.0%	5.0%	2.7%
F	86.4%	87.1%	92.3%	4.5%	5.7%	4.5%	3.1%	1.1%	1.5%	5.9%	6.1%	1.7%
65-74	88.8%	95.3%	95.9%	6.7%	2.4%	3.2%	1.9%	0.7%	0.2%	2.7%	1.7%	0.7%
75+	76.5%	76.9%	83.5%	6.7%	8.7%	8.1%	6.3%	3.0%	3.9%	10.4%	11.4%	4.5%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	83.5%	87.1%	90.9%	7.1%	5.1%	5.1%	3.2%	1.7%	1.7%	6.2%	6.1%	2.3%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	82.9%	89.7%	92.2%	2.4%	3.4%	5.9%	9.8%	3.4%	2.0%	4.9%	3.4%	0.0%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	87.2%	90.0%	95.6%	5.1%	7.5%	4.4%	5.1%	2.5%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 35. Difficulty level by type of domestic care activity among the population aged 65 and over cont'd; total and by gender, age, and education

Using the telephone	No difficulty			Some difficulty			A lot of difficulty			Unable to do it alone		
	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019
Total	93.2%	94.5%	95.5%	2.9%	2.2%	2.9%	1.2%	1.1%	0.7%	2.6%	2.2%	1.0%
M	93.1%	95.0%	95.2%	2.8%	2.0%	3.1%	1.7%	1.2%	0.5%	2.4%	1.7%	1.2%
F	93.2%	94.2%	96.0%	3.1%	2.2%	2.5%	0.8%	0.9%	0.6%	2.8%	2.7%	0.8%
65-74	96.8%	98.9%	98.7%	1.3%	0.4%	0.9%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	1.6%	0.2%	0.0%
75+	88.2%	88.7%	89.9%	5.1%	4.6%	6.2%	2.6%	1.8%	1.2%	4.0%	4.9%	2.7%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	93.0%	94.1%	95.0%	3.0%	2.3%	3.1%	1.2%	1.3%	0.8%	2.8%	2.4%	1.0%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	95.1%	100.0%	98.2%	2.4%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	95.0%	95.8%	98.6%	2.5%	2.1%	1.4%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%

Table 36. Difficulty level by type of domestic care activity among the population aged 65 and over cont'd; total and by gender, age, and education

Shopping	No difficulty			Some difficulty			A lot of difficulty			Unable to do it alone		
	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019
Total	78.5%	82.5%	87.7%	7.6%	6.2%	6.1%	4.5%	2.1%	1.7%	9.4%	9.1%	4.5%
M	83.7%	89.5%	90.4%	5.6%	3.6%	4.7%	3.8%	1.2%	1.7%	6.9%	5.7%	3.2%
F	74.1%	77.2%	85.2%	9.3%	8.4%	7.3%	5.1%	2.7%	1.7%	11.5%	11.7%	5.8%
65-74	87.8%	93.2%	93.3%	5.8%	3.1%	4.0%	2.4%	1.1%	1.1%	4.0%	2.6%	1.6%
75+	65.7%	67.2%	78.4%	10.0%	10.7%	9.7%	7.4%	3.5%	2.5%	17.0%	18.6%	9.4%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	77.8%	81.8%	86.7%	7.9%	6.6%	6.6%	4.4%	2.2%	1.7%	9.9%	9.4%	5.0%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	85.4%	93.5%	92.6%	2.4%	3.2%	1.9%	2.4%	0.0%	1.9%	9.8%	3.2%	3.7%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	82.5%	85.1%	94.3%	7.5%	2.1%	4.3%	7.5%	2.1%	1.4%	2.5%	10.6%	0.0%

Table 37. Difficulty level by type of domestic care activity among the population aged 65 and over cont'd; total and by gender, age, and education

Managing medication	No difficulty			Some difficulty			A lot of difficulty			Unable to do it alone		
	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019
Total	89.8%	88.8%	91.0%	3.3%	5.3%	5.3%	2.2%	1.8%	1.4%	4.8%	4.0%	2.3%
M	89.7%	91.9%	91.2%	3.4%	3.3%	5.0%	2.4%	2.1%	1.3%	4.5%	2.7%	2.5%
F	89.7%	86.6%	91.1%	3.1%	6.9%	5.4%	2.0%	1.6%	1.5%	5.1%	4.8%	1.9%
65-74	94.7%	96.6%	95.4%	2.4%	1.6%	3.7%	0.3%	0.7%	0.6%	2.7%	1.1%	0.4%
75+	83.0%	78.2%	84.0%	4.4%	10.6%	7.7%	4.8%	3.4%	2.8%	7.8%	7.8%	5.6%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	89.6%	88.3%	90.2%	3.4%	5.8%	5.7%	1.9%	1.9%	1.6%	5.1%	4.1%	2.4%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	92.7%	92.9%	96.4%	2.4%	3.6%	1.8%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	3.6%	1.8%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	90.0%	95.5%	94.1%	2.5%	0.0%	4.4%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	4.5%	1.5%

Table 38. Difficulty level by type of domestic care activity among the population aged 65 and over cont'd; total and by gender, age, and education

Light housework	No difficulty			Some difficulty			A lot of difficulty			Unable to do it alone		
	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019
Total	84.1%	81.0%	85.7%	6.3%	9.1%	9.3%	3.2%	3.1%	1.8%	6.3%	6.8%	3.1%
M	85.4%	87.4%	87.0%	5.2%	5.0%	8.2%	3.5%	2.3%	1.6%	5.9%	5.3%	3.2%
F	82.8%	76.6%	84.7%	7.3%	12.0%	10.4%	3.1%	3.6%	1.9%	6.8%	7.7%	3.0%
65-74	90.2%	91.7%	92.8%	5.6%	4.6%	5.7%	1.3%	1.4%	0.9%	2.9%	2.3%	0.6%
75+	75.6%	65.6%	73.5%	7.4%	15.6%	15.8%	5.9%	5.5%	3.2%	11.1%	13.3%	7.4%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	83.5%	80.4%	85.0%	6.5%	9.2%	9.8%	3.5%	3.3%	2.1%	6.5%	7.1%	3.2%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	90.0%	83.3%	92.3%	2.5%	10.0%	5.8%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	7.5%	3.3%	1.9%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	87.2%	88.4%	91.0%	7.7%	7.0%	7.5%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	4.7%	1.5%

Table 39. Difficulty level by type of domestic care activity among the population aged 65 and over cont'd; total and by gender, age, and education

Occasional heavy housework	No difficulty			Some difficulty			A lot of difficulty			Unable to do it alone		
	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019
Total	60.5%	56.9%	56.6%	14.6%	19.0%	22.2%	9.8%	8.5%	9.8%	15.1%	15.5%	11.4%
M	68.8%	71.7%	63.3%	12.3%	14.5%	19.7%	7.4%	3.4%	8.3%	11.6%	10.3%	8.6%
F	53.8%	47.0%	51.0%	16.1%	22.1%	24.4%	11.9%	11.8%	10.9%	18.1%	19.1%	13.7%
65-74	70.2%	72.9%	67.5%	13.6%	15.8%	20.6%	7.2%	4.9%	6.3%	9.0%	6.4%	5.6%
75+	46.8%	34.0%	36.9%	16.1%	23.7%	25.2%	13.5%	13.7%	16.2%	23.6%	28.7%	21.7%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	58.4%	55.8%	55.7%	15.3%	19.0%	22.2%	10.5%	8.9%	10.6%	15.8%	16.3%	11.6%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	70.7%	69.0%	57.1%	9.8%	20.7%	26.5%	7.3%	6.9%	4.1%	12.2%	3.4%	12.2%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	79.5%	65.1%	66.1%	10.3%	18.6%	21.0%	2.6%	4.7%	6.5%	7.7%	11.6%	6.5%

Table 40. Difficulty level by type of domestic care activity among the population aged 65 and over cont'd; total and by gender, age, and education

Managing finances	No difficulty			Some difficulty			A lot of difficulty			Unable to do it alone		
	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019
Total	86.8%	87.4%	88.7%	3.7%	5.7%	7.1%	2.3%	1.5%	1.3%	7.1%	5.4%	2.9%
M	88.2%	92.4%	90.7%	4.2%	2.9%	5.6%	1.4%	1.2%	1.0%	6.2%	3.5%	2.7%
F	85.5%	83.4%	87.2%	3.4%	7.9%	8.4%	3.1%	1.8%	1.5%	8.0%	6.9%	2.9%
65-74	93.3%	94.9%	94.0%	2.9%	3.3%	4.3%	0.3%	0.7%	0.9%	3.5%	1.1%	0.7%
75+	77.9%	76.8%	79.8%	4.8%	9.1%	11.9%	5.2%	2.5%	2.1%	12.2%	11.6%	6.1%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	86.2%	86.5%	87.4%	3.7%	6.2%	8.0%	2.3%	1.7%	1.5%	7.8%	5.6%	3.1%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	92.7%	96.8%	96.2%	2.4%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	3.2%	1.9%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	90.0%	93.3%	97.1%	5.0%	2.2%	2.9%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%

Section B. Health Care Module

This section presents an overview of indicators related to health care and an analysis of trends over time. The following subsections are addressed:

B.1. Hospital Care

Inpatient and day patient admissions to hospital in the past 12 months.

B.2. Medical and Surgical Specialist Consultations

Consultations with private and public medical and surgical specialists in the past 12 months and frequency of use in the past four weeks.

B.3. General Practitioner Consultations

Consultations with private and public general practitioners in the past 12 months and frequency of use in the past four weeks.

B.4. Dental Care

Consultations with dental care professionals, specifically dentists and orthodontists, in the past 12 months.

B.5. Other Professional Consultations

Consultations with allied health professionals in the past 12 months.

B.6. Home Care

Use of selected home care services in the past 12 months.

B.7. Informal Care

Provision of informal care to relatives and other persons suffering from age-related issues or chronic health conditions.

B.8. Medication Consumption

Consumption of any and selected prescribed and over-the-counter medications in the past two weeks.

B.9. Prevention and Screening

Frequency of blood pressure measurement, blood testing for cholesterol and glucose measurement, and screening procedures (faecal occult blood test, mammography, and cervical smear test).

B.10. Satisfaction

Self-reported satisfaction with selected private and public health care services.

B.11. Unmet Need for Health Care

Self-reported unmet need for health care in the past 12 months due to waiting lists, distance/transport problems, family/work responsibilities, and financial reasons.

B.12. Health Insurance

Self-reported use of private health insurance and type of coverage.

B.13. Out-of-pocket Expenses

Out-of-pocket expenses for selected health care services and prescribed medications.

Each subsection begins with a brief overview with data presented graphically, followed by detailed tables where data is subdivided by gender, age, and education, where applicable.

B.1. Hospital Care

Participants were asked whether they were admitted to hospital as an inpatient, that is, required to stay overnight for a minimum of one night, and as a day patient, that is, admitted for treatment or other types of health care but not required to stay overnight, in the preceding year. The trend for inpatient hospitalisation remained stable, with less than 10% being admitted to hospital as an inpatient in the previous 12 months. On the contrary, the proportion of respondents admitted as a day patient increased steadily across survey iterations, from 8.3% in 2002 to 16.7% in 2019/2020 (Figure 16).

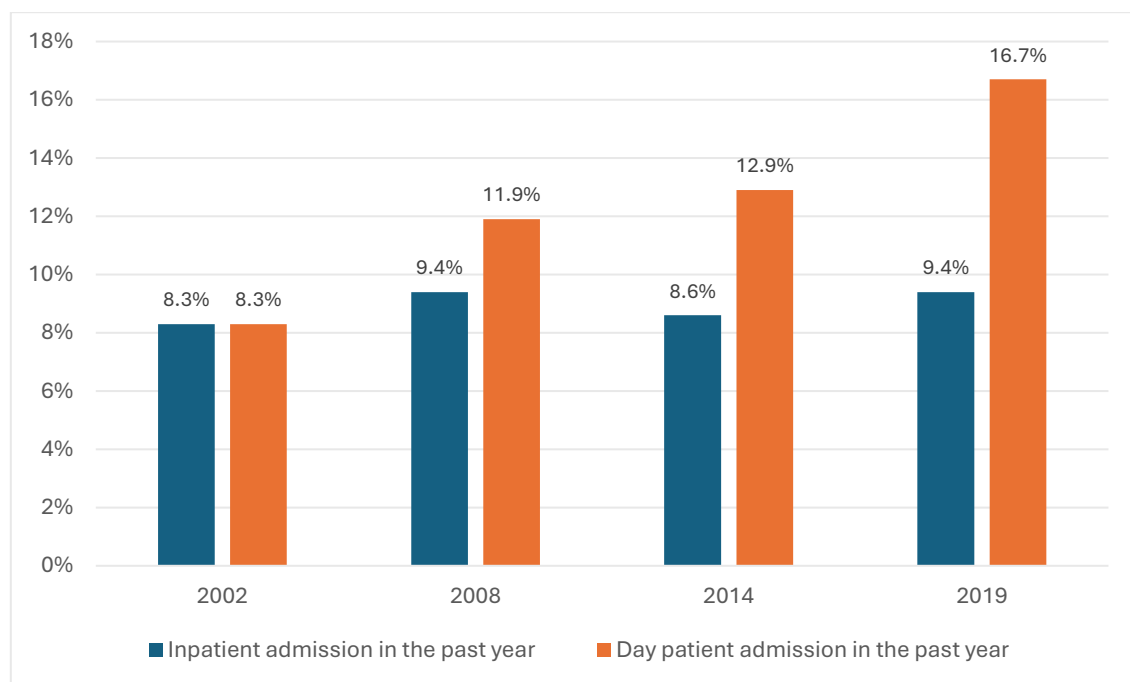


Figure 16. Inpatient and day patient hospital admissions in the past 12 months, by assessment year.

B.2. Medical and Surgical Specialist Consultations

Participants were asked about their most recent consultation with private and/or public medical and/or surgical specialists. Around one third of respondents reported consulting a specialist at least once in the preceding 12 months, and this proportion remained stable since 2002 (Figure 17). When looking at private and public specialists separately, respondents were more likely to have a private specialist consultation over a specialist consultation in the public sector.

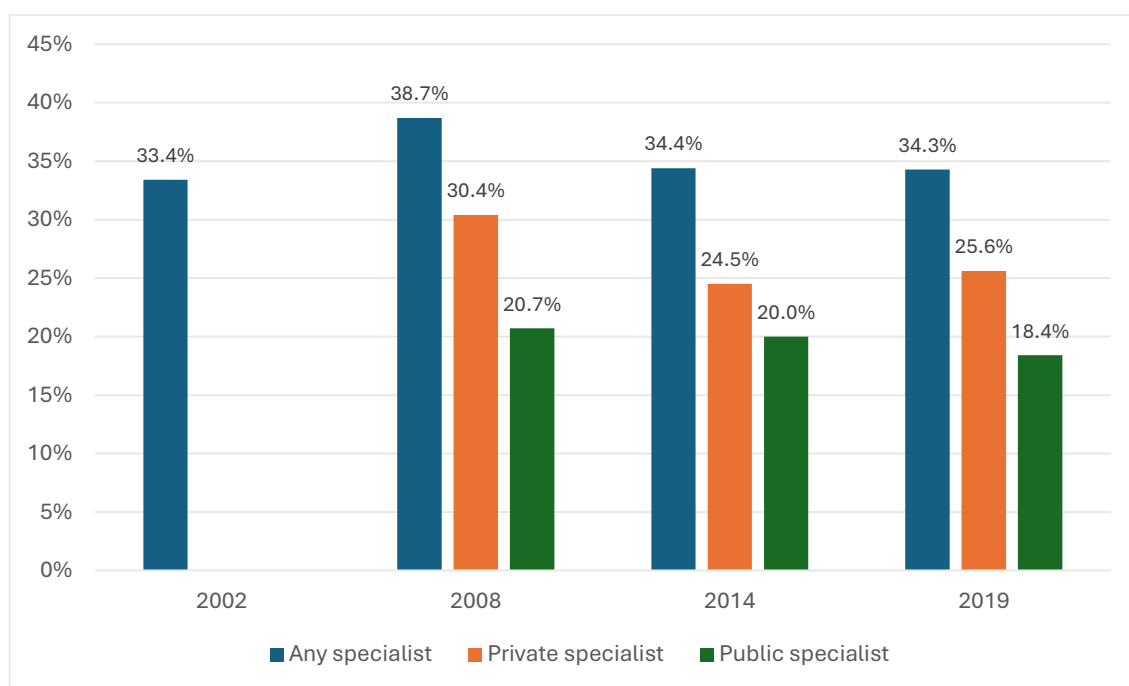


Figure 17. Private and/or public medical/surgical specialist consultations in the past 12 months, by assessment year.

Table 41 presents this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Participants who consulted any type of specialist in the preceding 12 months were then asked about the number of visits over the previous four weeks. The mean and median number of consultations are presented in Table 42.

Table 41. Private and/or public medical/surgical specialist consultations in the past 12 months; total and by gender, age, and education

Specialist medical or surgical consultation in past 12 months	Any specialist				Private specialist				Public specialist			
	2002	2008	2014	2019	2002	2008	2014	2019	2002	2008	2014	2019
Total	33.4%	38.7%	34.4%	34.3%	-	30.4%	24.5%	25.6%	-	20.7%	20.0%	18.4%
M	28.5%	32.9%	28.6%	29.6%	-	24.6%	19.0%	21.4%	-	19.3%	17.1%	16.2%
F	37.8%	43.8%	40.2%	39.3%	-	35.5%	29.9%	30.1%	-	21.9%	22.8%	20.7%
15-24	26.4%	30.7%	25.0%	26.0%	-	25.7%	18.2%	21.9%	-	15.5%	12.7%	12.5%
25-34	28.9%	35.4%	27.8%	31.2%	-	31.2%	21.4%	24.0%	-	15.8%	14.6%	15.1%
35-44	33.7%	38.5%	33.1%	31.5%	-	32.8%	25.7%	27.0%	-	15.9%	16.4%	12.9%
45-54	34.4%	40.9%	38.1%	36.5%	-	32.3%	27.2%	28.9%	-	22.1%	20.3%	17.0%
55-64	41.6%	40.8%	39.3%	36.6%	-	29.6%	26.6%	25.4%	-	25.0%	24.5%	22.0%
65-74	33.0%	43.5%	40.4%	41.6%	-	29.7%	27.1%	25.9%	-	26.5%	28.6%	28.3%
75+	36.9%	45.1%	43.9%	41.9%	-	31.9%	27.3%	26.5%	-	28.1%	30.9%	28.9%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	32.0%	38.2%	34.6%	33.7%	-	28.2%	22.9%	23.6%	-	22.1%	22.2%	20.9%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	35.9%	37.8%	32.2%	31.4%	-	32.5%	25.8%	24.4%	-	18.7%	16.1%	14.7%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	40.7%	42.3%	36.0%	37.2%	-	37.6%	28.5%	30.3%	-	16.4%	16.2%	15.7%

Table 42. Number of consultations in the previous 4 weeks among those who consulted a specialist in the past year, by assessment year

Specialist consultations - number of visits in the past 4 weeks	2008		2014		2019	
	Mean (SD)	Median (IQR)	Mean (SD)	Median (IQR)	Mean (SD)	Median (IQR)
Any specialist	0.31 (0.77)	0.00 (0.00-0.00)	0.50 (0.95)	0.00 (0.00-1.00)	0.38 (1.00)	0.00 (0.00-1.00)
Private specialist	0.29 (0.78)	0.00 (0.00-0.00)	0.37 (0.65)	0.00 (0.00-1.00)	0.29 (0.82)	0.00 (0.00-0.00)
Public specialist	0.33 (0.73)	0.00 (0.00-0.75)	0.40 (0.83)	0.00 (0.00-1.00)	0.32 (0.81)	0.00 (0.00-1.00)

B.3. General Practitioner Consultations

Participants were asked about their most recent consultation with private and/or public General Practitioners (GPs)/family doctors. Around 80% of respondents reported consulting a GP at least once in the preceding 12 months, and this proportion remained stable since 2008 (Figure 18). When looking at private and public GPs separately, respondents were more likely to have a private GP consultation over a GP consultation in the public sector.

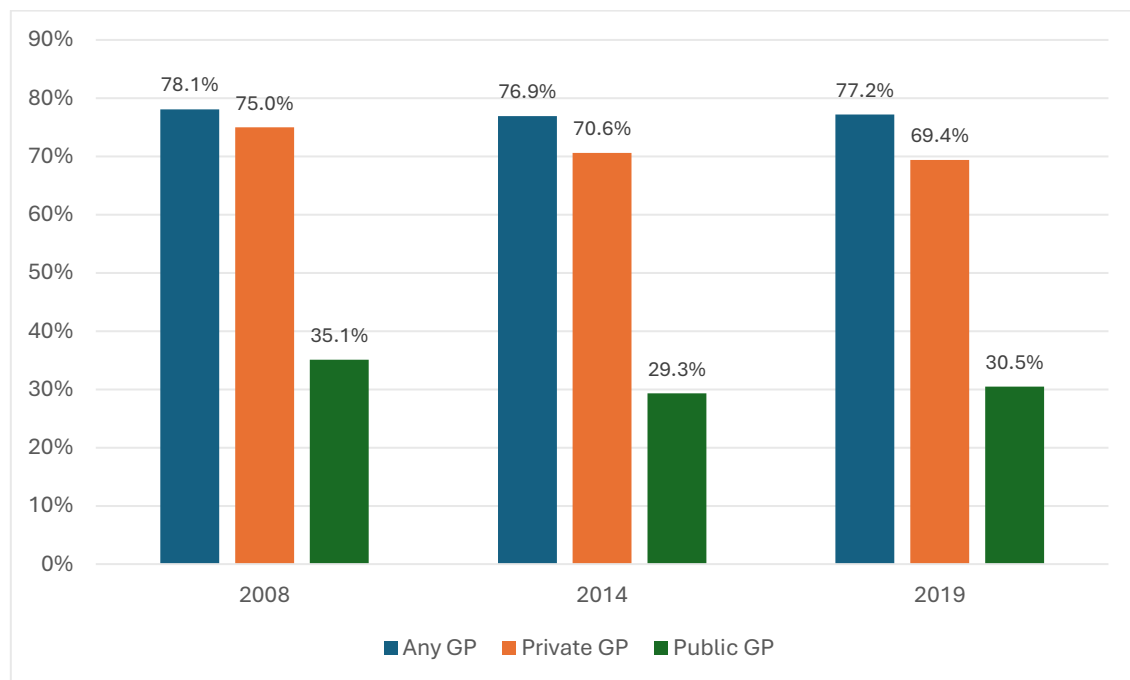


Figure 18. Private and/or public general practitioner (GP) consultations in the past 12 months, by assessment year.

Table 43 presents this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Participants who consulted any type of GP in the preceding 12 months were then asked about the number of visits over the previous four weeks. The mean and median number of consultations are presented in Table 44.

Table 43. Private and/or public general practitioner (GP) consultations in the past 12 months; total and by gender, age, and education

GP consultation in the past 12 months	Any GP			Private GP			Public GP		
	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019
Total	78.1%	76.9%	77.2%	75.0%	70.6%	69.4%	35.1%	29.3%	30.5%
M	75.2%	73.2%	74.3%	71.8%	66.1%	65.3%	34.2%	28.4%	30.5%
F	80.6%	80.5%	80.4%	77.7%	75.0%	73.8%	35.6%	30.1%	30.5%
15-24	74.3%	72.7%	75.7%	72.3%	68.6%	68.5%	32.3%	26.7%	30.5%
25-34	77.2%	70.8%	72.0%	75.0%	64.9%	66.3%	30.7%	23.9%	26.0%
35-44	77.7%	76.7%	74.4%	75.4%	72.0%	68.9%	30.1%	21.5%	23.0%
45-54	77.8%	75.8%	79.2%	76.9%	69.8%	74.0%	32.6%	25.9%	25.3%
55-64	79.4%	78.9%	78.7%	74.1%	70.8%	68.4%	40.1%	34.6%	35.0%
65-74	80.9%	82.8%	82.8%	74.5%	73.3%	70.1%	42.1%	38.8%	41.2%
75+	82.4%	89.1%	85.3%	77.9%	81.6%	73.2%	42.6%	42.9%	43.5%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	78.5%	78.1%	78.0%	75.0%	71.3%	68.3%	37.2%	31.8%	35.1%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	78.2%	75.0%	77.1%	75.3%	69.1%	71.4%	31.8%	28.3%	24.8%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	76.2%	75.3%	75.8%	74.6%	69.9%	70.4%	29.6%	22.1%	24.7%

Table 44. Number of consultations in the previous 4 weeks among those who consulted a GP in the past year, by assessment year

GP consultations - number of visits in the past 4 weeks	2008		2014		2019	
	Mean (SD)	Median (IQR)	Mean (SD)	Median (IQR)	Mean (SD)	Median (IQR)
Any GP	0.55 (1.14)	0.00 (0.00-1.00)	0.65 (1.09)	0.00 (0.00-1.00)	0.51 (1.04)	0.00 (0.00-1.00)
Private GP	0.41 (0.85)	0.00 (0.00-1.00)	0.51 (0.75)	0.00 (0.00-1.00)	0.39 (0.82)	0.00 (0.00-1.00)
Public GP	0.41 (1.06)	0.00 (0.00-1.00)	0.49 (1.14)	0.00 (0.00-1.00)	0.39 (0.93)	0.00 (0.00-1.00)

B.4. Dental Care

Participants were asked about their most recent visit to a dental professional. In 2014/2015 and 2019/2020, over half of respondents reported visiting a dentist or orthodontist at least once in the previous 12 months. There was an increase in the proportion of persons visiting a dentist or orthodontist across the survey iterations (Figure 19).

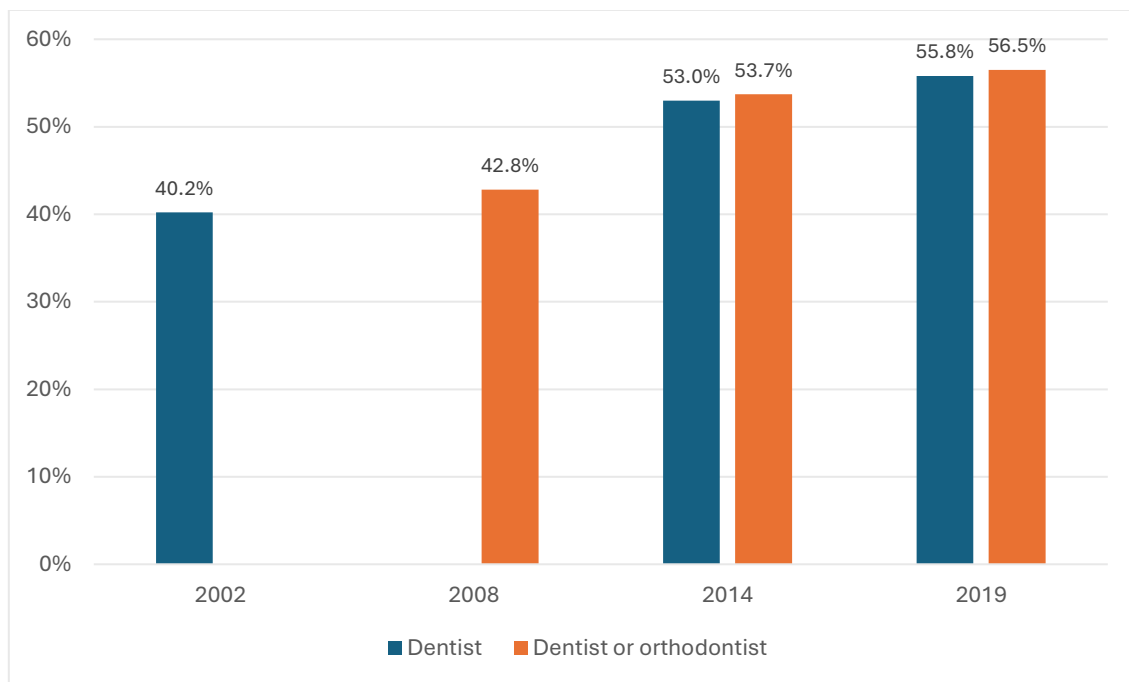


Figure 19. Dentist or orthodontist consultations in the past 12 months, by assessment year.

Table 45 presents this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 45. Dentist or orthodontist consultations in the past 12 months; total and by gender, age, and education

Dental professional consultation in the past 12 months	Dentist				Dentist or orthodontist			
	2002	2008	2014	2019	2002	2008	2014	2019
Total	40.2%	-	53.0%	55.8%	-	42.8%	53.7%	56.5%
M	37.9%	-	49.2%	53.3%	-	37.5%	49.7%	53.7%
F	42.1%	-	56.7%	58.6%	-	47.5%	57.7%	59.5%
15-24	46.2%	-	55.5%	61.5%	-	47.2%	56.3%	62.4%
25-34	47.3%	-	57.9%	61.5%	-	47.3%	59.3%	62.2%
35-44	46.5%	-	64.0%	67.1%	-	50.3%	64.3%	67.5%
45-54	40.0%	-	59.7%	60.0%	-	47.3%	59.9%	60.6%
55-64	38.7%	-	51.2%	54.4%	-	40.8%	51.7%	54.8%
65-74	27.4%	-	39.2%	39.7%	-	31.3%	40.2%	41.0%
75+	20.4%	-	25.5%	27.1%	-	18.6%	27.1%	27.7%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	36.1%	-	47.1%	47.5%	-	39.8%	47.9%	48.1%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	48.8%	-	59.6%	61.7%	-	45.3%	60.5%	62.4%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	57.0%	-	66.3%	68.8%	-	54.0%	66.7%	69.6%

B.5. Other Professional Consultations

Participants were asked about consultations with allied health professionals in the previous 12 months. The most visited allied health professional across all survey iterations was the physiotherapist, with 9-12% of participants reporting consulting a physiotherapist in the previous year. This was followed by podiatrist/podologist in the 2014/2015 and 2019/2020 surveys, dietician/nutritionist, and psychologist or psychotherapist. Less than 1% of the population consult occupational therapists and speech therapists, whilst visiting an acupuncturist has become slightly more common in recent years (Figure 20).

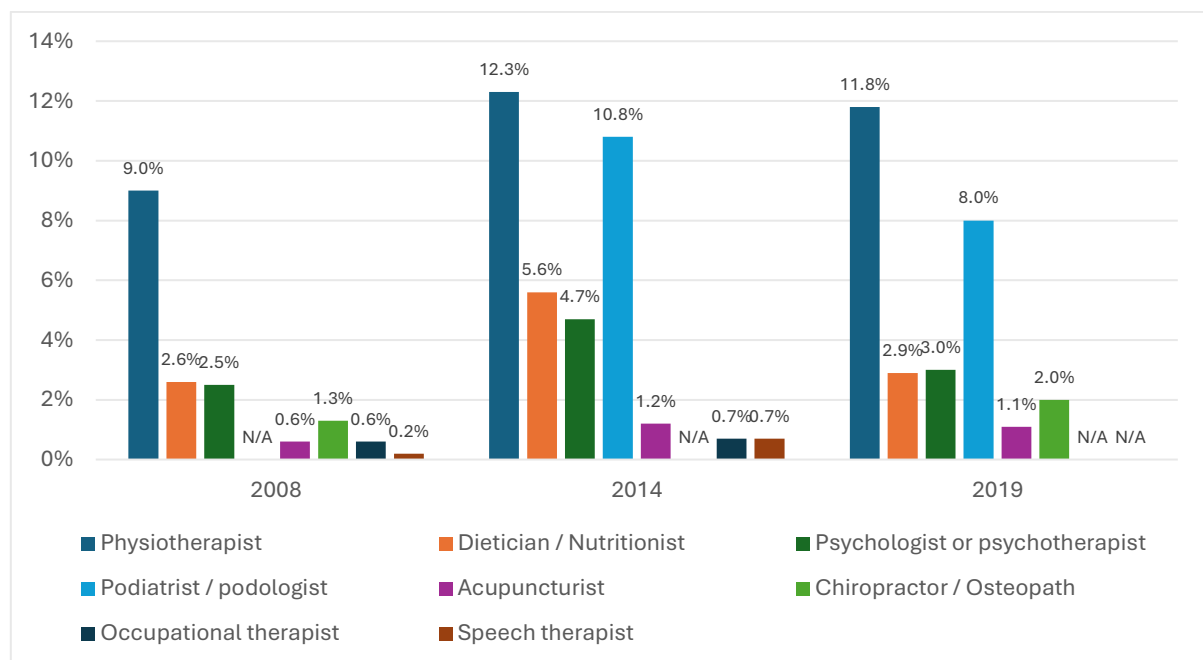


Figure 20. Frequency of consultation with allied health professionals in the past 12 months, by assessment year.

Note: Information on certain professions was not collected in all survey waves: podiatrist/podologist was not included in 2008, chiropractor/osteopath was not included in 2014/2015, and occupational therapist and speech therapist were not included in 2019/2020.

B.6. Home Care

A selected list of home care services was provided, and participants were asked about the use of such services in the previous 12 months. The use of carer (non-nursing) services decreased over time, although it was the most commonly used service in 2008 and 2019/2020. Telecare was the most popular home care service in 2014/2015, although its use has diminished since then (Figure 21). It must be noted that this service was not included in the list of home care services provided to participants in the 2008 survey.

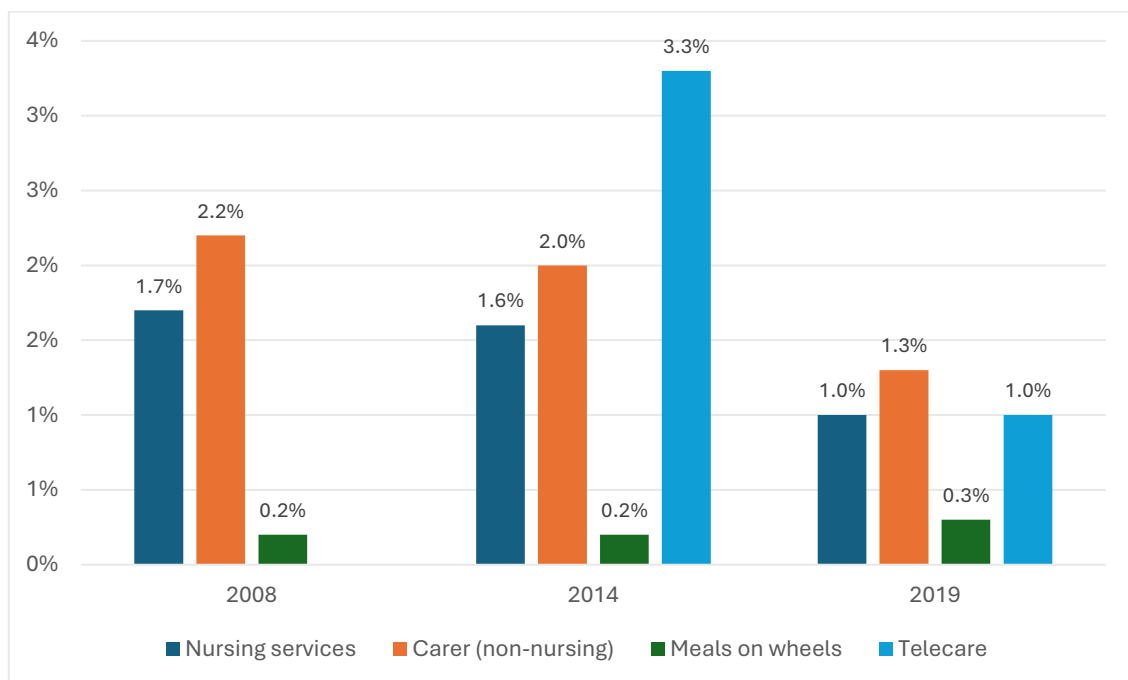


Figure 21. Use of selected home care services in the past 12 months, by assessment year.

Table 46 presents this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 46. Use of selected home care services in the past 12 months; total and by gender, age, and education

Use of home care services (private or public) in the past 12 months	Nursing services			Carer (non-nursing)			Meals on wheels			Telecare		
	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019
Total	1.7%	1.6%	1.0%	2.2%	2.0%	1.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	-	3.3%	1.0%
M	0.8%	1.3%	0.6%	1.4%	1.2%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	-	2.1%	0.5%
F	2.4%	1.9%	1.5%	2.9%	2.8%	1.9%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	-	4.4%	1.6%
15-24	1.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%
25-34	2.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.3%	0.0%
35-44	1.4%	1.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.3%	0.0%
45-54	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	-	0.1%	0.2%
55-64	0.8%	1.3%	0.5%	1.2%	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	-	0.9%	0.5%
65-74	2.6%	1.9%	2.2%	6.1%	2.2%	2.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%	-	6.3%	1.6%
75+	6.2%	10.6%	5.6%	14.3%	16.4%	10.0%	1.8%	1.8%	1.2%	-	29.6%	9.4%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	1.9%	2.2%	1.3%	2.7%	2.6%	2.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	-	4.9%	1.7%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	1.2%	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.4%	0.3%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	1.6%	0.4%	1.0%	1.6%	1.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	-	0.9%	0.1%

B.7. Informal Care

Participants were asked whether they provide care or assistance to one or more persons suffering from an age-related problem, chronic health condition, or infirmity, at least once a week, excluding care provided as part of their profession. In 2014/2015, 20.8% of respondents reported providing informal care at least once a week, which decreased to 14.8% in 2019/2020 (Figure 22).

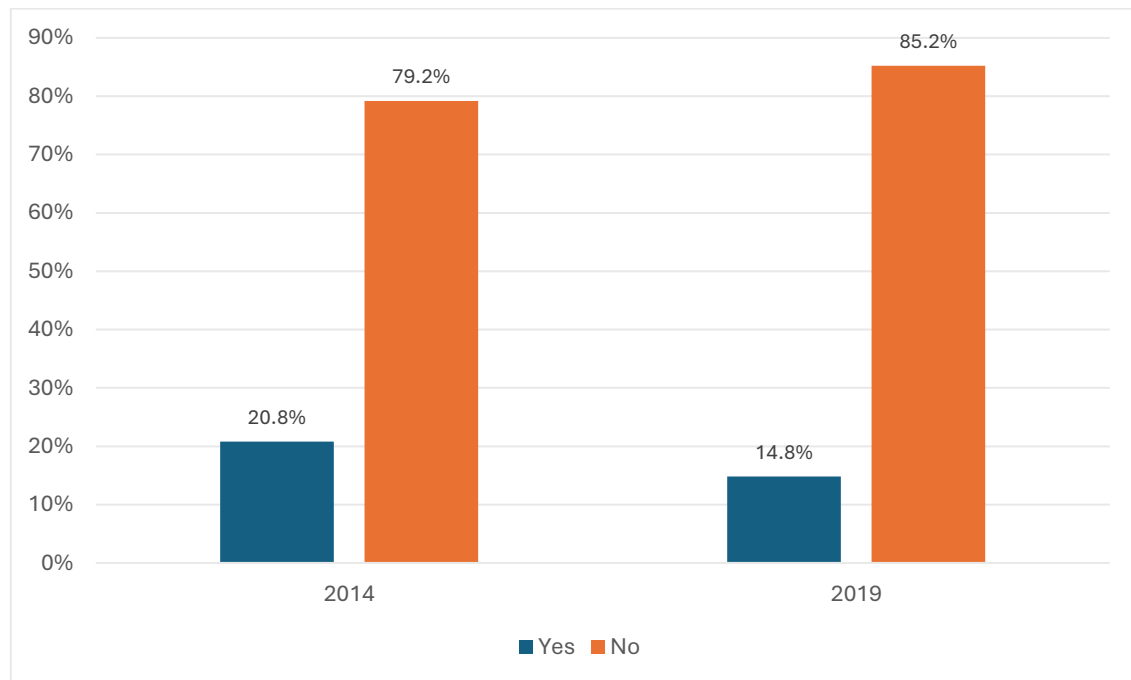


Figure 22. Provision of informal care to persons suffering from an age-related problem or chronic health condition at least once a week, by assessment year.

Among those who provide informal care, over 80% provide assistance to members of their family (Figure 23). When considering the number of hours of care provided per week by those providing informal care, the majority (over 60%) reported providing less than 10 hours of care per week (Figure 24).

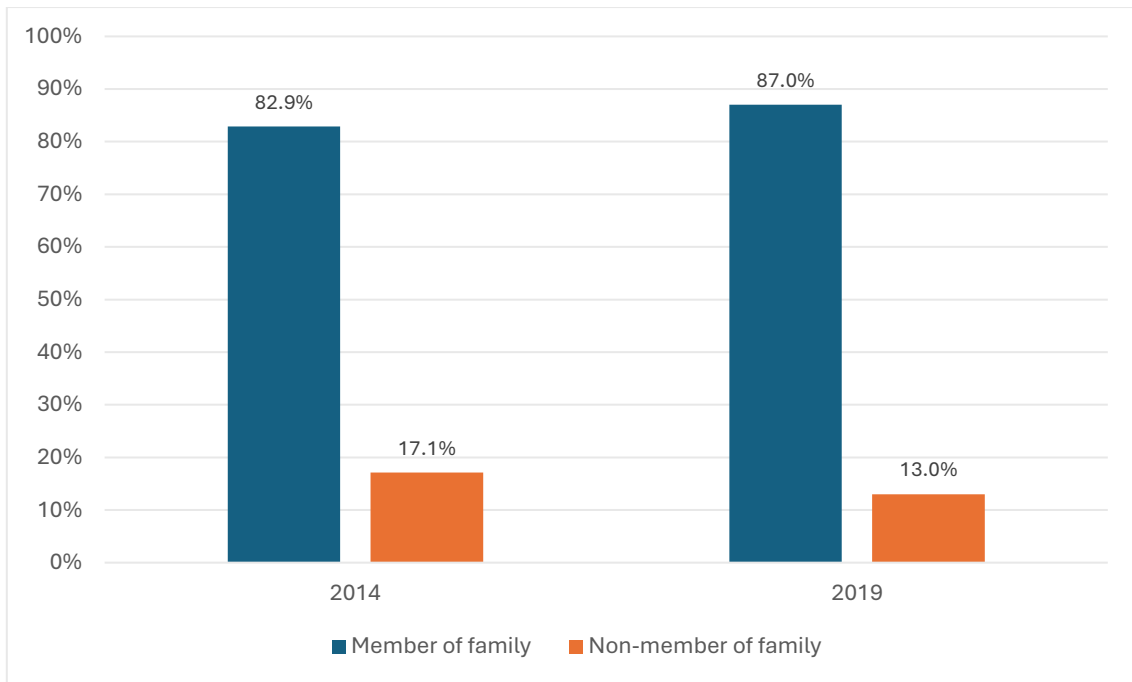


Figure 23. Relationship between carer and person receiving informal care, by assessment year.

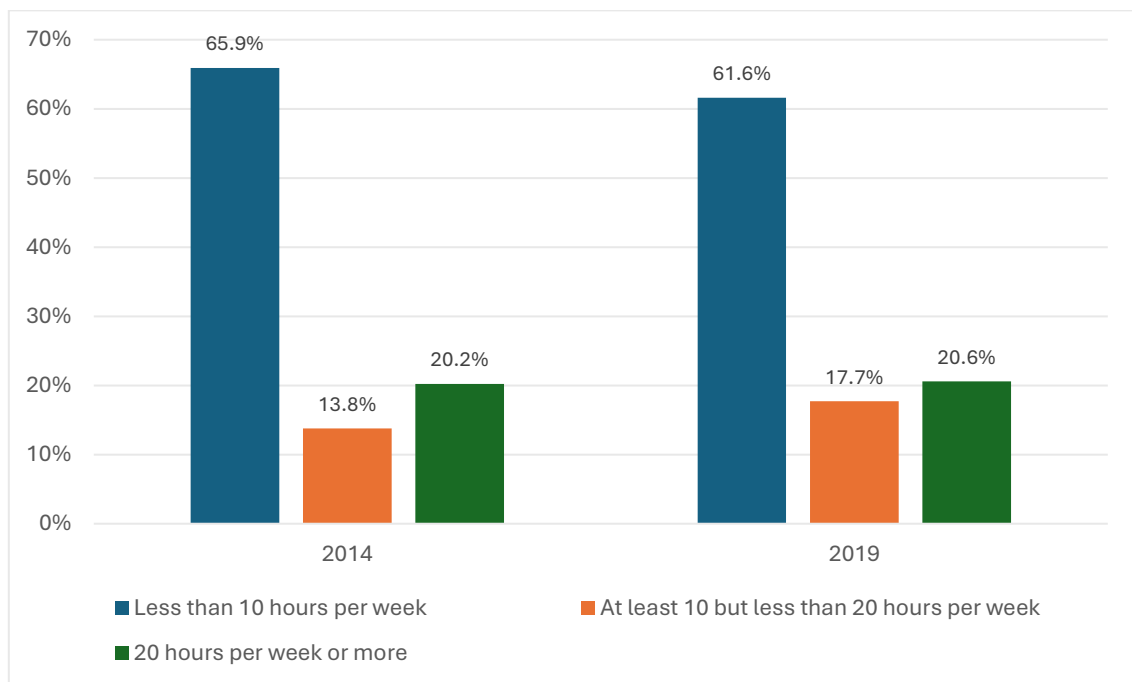


Figure 24. Number of hours per week providing informal care, by assessment year.

Table 47 presents this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 47. Informal care provided to persons suffering from age-related problems, chronic health conditions, or infirmity; total and by gender, age and education

	Provide informal care				Relationship between person and carer				Hours per week providing care					
	Yes		No		Family member		Other		Less than 10 hours/week		≥10 but <20 hours/week		20 hours or more/week	
	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019
Total	20.8%	14.8%	79.2%	85.2%	82.9%	87.0%	17.1%	13.0%	65.9%	61.6%	13.8%	17.7%	20.2%	20.6%
M	18.2%	11.7%	81.8%	88.3%	83.1%	85.7%	16.9%	14.3%	71.3%	63.7%	11.5%	18.1%	17.2%	18.1%
F	23.3%	18.1%	76.7%	81.9%	82.7%	88.0%	17.3%	12.0%	61.8%	60.1%	15.6%	17.6%	22.6%	22.3%
15-24	15.1%	13.6%	84.9%	86.4%	84.4%	90.4%	15.6%	9.6%	83.3%	75.3%	6.7%	12.3%	10.0%	12.3%
25-34	16.3%	11.2%	83.7%	88.8%	84.3%	87.3%	15.7%	12.7%	79.2%	68.6%	8.9%	19.6%	11.9%	11.8%
35-44	21.7%	14.3%	78.3%	85.7%	89.6%	89.4%	10.4%	10.6%	66.4%	67.9%	14.8%	16.1%	18.9%	16.1%
45-54	30.0%	21.0%	70.0%	79.0%	86.0%	89.6%	14.0%	10.4%	61.2%	56.0%	18.4%	22.4%	20.4%	21.6%
55-64	28.5%	20.2%	71.5%	79.8%	82.4%	87.0%	17.6%	13.0%	59.8%	57.7%	14.3%	19.5%	25.9%	22.8%
65-74	16.8%	12.4%	83.2%	87.6%	66.2%	72.1%	33.8%	27.9%	63.9%	57.4%	13.9%	13.2%	22.2%	29.4%
75+	9.2%	10.3%	90.8%	89.7%	72.0%	90.6%	28.0%	9.4%	40.0%	30.3%	16.0%	15.2%	44.0%	54.5%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	21.2%	14.8%	78.8%	85.2%	84.0%	86.2%	16.0%	13.8%	59.7%	58.3%	15.8%	17.0%	24.5%	24.7%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	17.6%	14.6%	82.4%	85.4%	80.3%	87.2%	19.7%	12.8%	80.3%	67.9%	9.4%	17.4%	10.3%	14.7%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	22.4%	15.0%	77.6%	85.0%	81.2%	88.2%	18.8%	11.8%	75.9%	64.0%	10.5%	19.7%	13.6%	16.3%

B.8. Medication Consumption

Participants were asked about the use of prescribed and over-the-counter medications in the previous two weeks. The use of prescribed medications remained stable over the years, with 43.4% of respondents reporting use of prescribed medications in the previous two weeks in 2008, followed by 47.0% in 2014/2015 and 42.5% in 2019/2020. It must be noted that this question included the use of contraception in 2008; however, this was excluded in subsequent surveys. Use of over-the-counter medicines, dietary supplements, herbal medicines, vitamins, and other supplements not prescribed or recommended by a doctor increased over time, with 26.8% of respondents reporting consuming these in the previous two weeks in 2008, which increased to 33.6% in 2014/2015 and 36.1% in 2019/2020 (Figure 25).

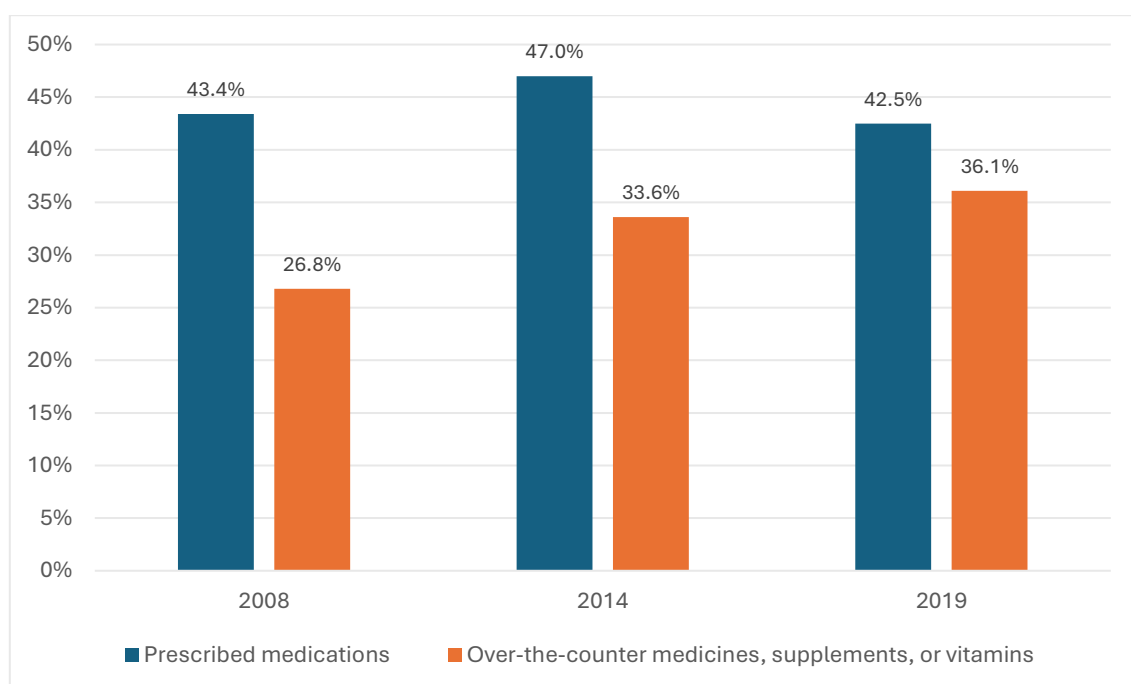


Figure 25. Use of prescribed and over-the-counter medications in the past 2 weeks, by assessment year.

Table 48 presents this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 48. Consumption of prescribed and over-the-counter medications in the past 2 weeks; total and by gender, age and education

	Prescribed medications						Over-the-counter medicines, supplements, or vitamins					
	Yes			No			Yes			No		
	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019
Total	43.4%	47.0%	42.5%	56.6%	53.0%	57.5%	26.8%	33.6%	36.1%	73.2%	66.4%	63.9%
M	40.3%	43.3%	37.7%	59.7%	56.7%	62.3%	23.7%	29.0%	30.2%	76.3%	71.0%	69.8%
F	46.1%	50.6%	47.7%	53.9%	49.4%	52.3%	29.6%	38.0%	42.5%	70.4%	62.0%	57.5%
15-24	25.3%	22.8%	26.8%	74.7%	77.2%	73.2%	25.6%	33.5%	32.3%	74.4%	66.5%	67.7%
25-34	32.0%	20.3%	27.5%	68.0%	79.7%	72.5%	28.8%	31.5%	36.4%	71.2%	68.5%	63.6%
35-44	27.1%	34.1%	28.3%	72.9%	65.9%	71.7%	29.0%	34.7%	36.3%	71.0%	65.3%	63.7%
45-54	43.1%	49.2%	44.3%	56.9%	50.8%	55.7%	27.9%	34.3%	37.4%	72.1%	65.7%	62.6%
55-64	55.7%	66.9%	56.0%	44.3%	33.1%	44.0%	27.4%	34.2%	37.8%	72.6%	65.8%	62.2%
65-74	63.1%	78.2%	66.8%	36.9%	21.8%	33.2%	25.2%	33.4%	36.1%	74.8%	66.6%	63.9%
75+	77.9%	87.3%	75.4%	22.1%	12.7%	24.6%	19.9%	33.5%	35.6%	80.1%	66.5%	64.4%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	47.3%	54.4%	49.3%	52.7%	45.6%	50.7%	25.4%	31.7%	32.4%	74.6%	68.3%	67.6%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	33.8%	32.8%	35.7%	66.2%	67.2%	64.3%	27.7%	35.1%	39.7%	72.3%	64.9%	60.3%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	37.6%	35.4%	33.1%	62.4%	64.6%	66.9%	32.7%	38.4%	41.1%	67.3%	61.6%	58.9%

Participants were provided with a list of prescribed medications and medicines and supplements not prescribed by a doctor and asked if they took any of these in the previous two weeks. The most common type of prescribed medication consumed was medication for high blood pressure. Among all participants, 13.6% reported taking medication for high blood pressure in the previous two weeks in 2002, which increased to 16.8% in 2008 and 20.1% in 2014/2015, then decreased to 14.7% in 2019/2020 (Table 49).

Table 49. Conditions for which prescribed medications were taken in the past 2 weeks, by assessment year

Prescribed medications	2002	2008	2014	2019
Asthma	4.4%	2.7%	3.9%	3.0%
Chronic bronchitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, emphysema	2.9%	0.3%	0.7%	0.5%
High blood pressure	13.6%	16.8%	20.1%	14.7%
Lowering blood cholesterol	5.1%	7.5%	13.6%	9.7%
Pain in the joints (arthrosis, arthritis)	-	4.8%	-	-
Pain in the neck or back	-	5.1%	-	-
Headache or migraine	6.5%	4.8%	-	-
Pain relief	-	-	10.1%	5.8%
Heart disease	5.9%	4.6%	4.9%	2.6%
Diabetes	6.6%	5.9%	7.6%	6.1%
Allergic symptoms	4.4%	3.3%	3.1%	2.1%
Heart burn/stomach issues	4.7%	3.5%	4.3%	2.6%
Cancer treatment	-	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%
Depression	6.4%	5.1%	5.2%	2.7%
Tension or anxiety	-	4.3%	4.4%	3.0%
Osteoporosis	-	-	2.5%	1.2%
Sleeping tablets	-	3.1%	2.4%	1.0%
Antibiotics	9.5%	6.4%	6.4%	4.1%
Hypothyroidism	-	-	4.2%	3.2%

When looking at over-the-counter medicines and supplements, pain medication was the most common type of over-the-counter medication that was consumed by participants in the previous two weeks in 2002, 2008, and 2014/2015. In 2019/2020, vitamins were the most common type of over-the-counter medication consumed by participants (17.3%) (Table 50).

Table 50. Conditions for which over-the-counter medications were taken in the past 2 weeks, by assessment year

Over-the-counter medicines, supplements, or vitamins	2002	2008	2014	2019
Pain relief	-	-	19.4%	12.9%
Pain in the joints (arthrosis, arthritis)	-	2.6%	-	-
Headache or migraine	25.5%	13.9%	-	-
Cold, flu or sore throat	10.4%	2.1%	6.6%	5.5%
Allergic symptoms	3.0%	1.6%	1.8%	1.5%
Heart burn/stomach issues	3.9%	1.2%	1.7%	1.3%
Bone/joint care supplements	-	-	6.3%	4.5%
Omega-3/fish oils	-	-	6.1%	4.9%
Any other vitamins, minerals or tonics	9.7%	6.9%	9.8%	17.3%
Cough medicine	7.4%	-	-	-

B.9. Prevention and Screening

Participants were asked about their use of preventive and screening health interventions. When considering blood pressure measurement, approximately 10% of respondents reported never having had their blood pressure measured, although this proportion decreased to 5.9% in 2019/2020 (Figure 26).

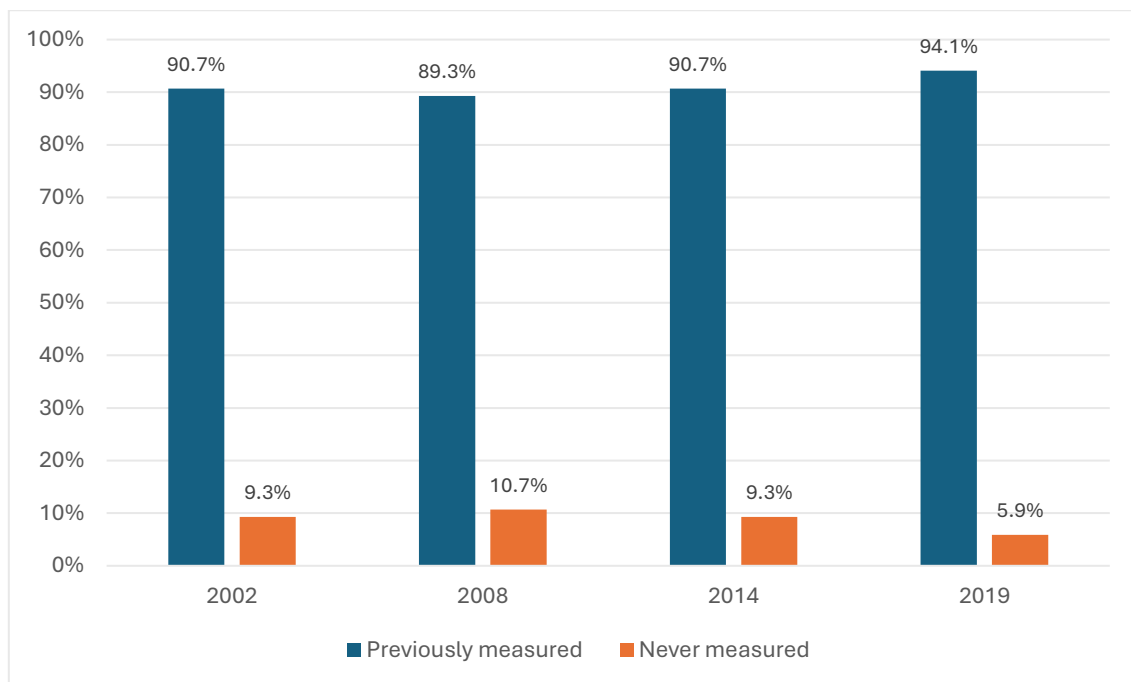


Figure 26. Blood pressure measurement, by assessment year.

Among those who had their blood pressure measured, the majority (over 70%) reported having had their blood pressure measured within the previous 12 months.

Table 51 presents this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 51. Blood pressure measurement; total and by gender, age and education

Timing of blood pressure measurement	Within the past 12 months				More than 12 months ago			
	2002	2008	2014	2019	2002	2008	2014	2019
Total	77.8%	79.1%	76.8%	72.8%	22.2%	20.9%	23.2%	27.2%
M	76.8%	77.0%	73.8%	69.9%	23.2%	23.0%	26.2%	30.1%
F	78.5%	80.7%	79.7%	75.9%	21.5%	19.3%	20.3%	24.1%
15-24	73.6%	70.3%	65.5%	61.4%	26.4%	29.7%	34.5%	38.6%
25-34	68.3%	71.0%	61.8%	62.4%	31.7%	29.0%	38.2%	37.6%
35-44	69.7%	73.0%	71.2%	66.9%	30.3%	27.0%	28.8%	33.1%
45-54	76.4%	80.3%	78.2%	74.3%	23.6%	19.7%	21.8%	25.7%
55-64	86.2%	84.2%	84.6%	80.3%	13.8%	15.8%	15.4%	19.7%
65-74	89.4%	87.5%	88.1%	85.4%	10.6%	12.5%	11.9%	14.6%
75+	89.9%	89.5%	96.0%	90.6%	10.1%	10.5%	4.0%	9.4%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	78.8%	81.1%	80.3%	77.5%	21.2%	18.9%	19.7%	22.5%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	75.8%	73.4%	68.6%	68.6%	24.2%	26.6%	31.4%	31.4%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	72.0%	76.2%	72.1%	66.3%	28.0%	23.8%	27.9%	33.7%

When considering blood testing for cholesterol and glucose measurement, the proportion of respondents who had their blood cholesterol or glucose measured increased over time. Conversely, those who reported never having had their blood cholesterol or glucose checked decreased over time, with just over 15% reporting never having had their blood cholesterol or blood glucose measured in 2019/2020 (Figures 27 and 28).

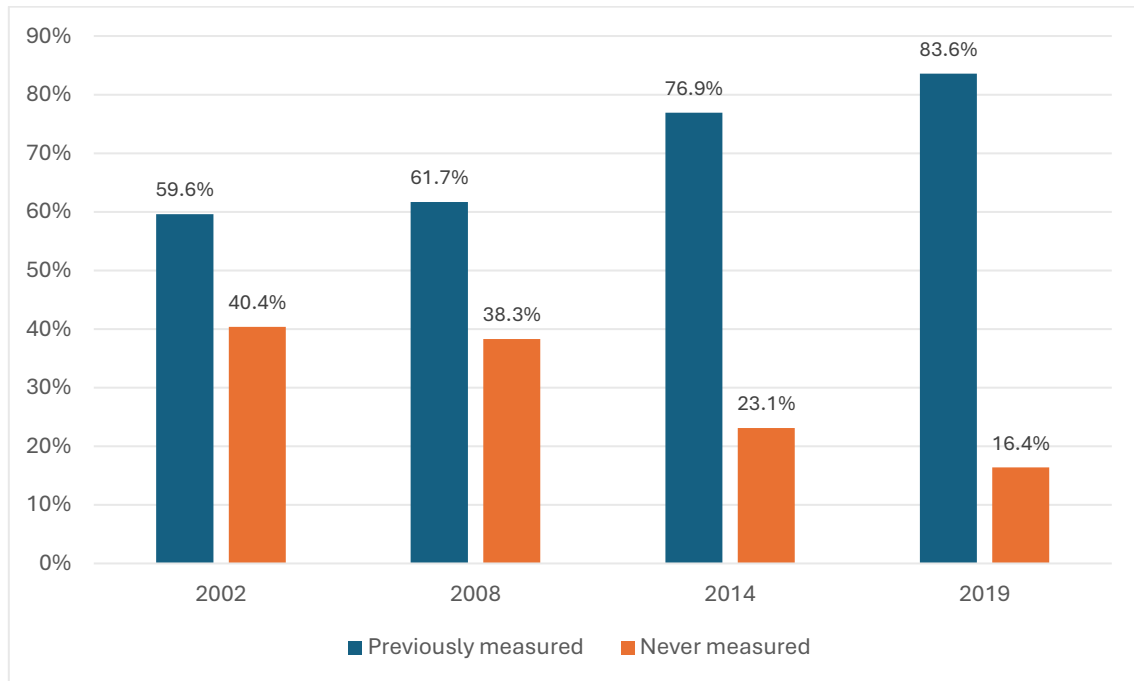


Figure 27. Blood cholesterol measurement, by assessment year.

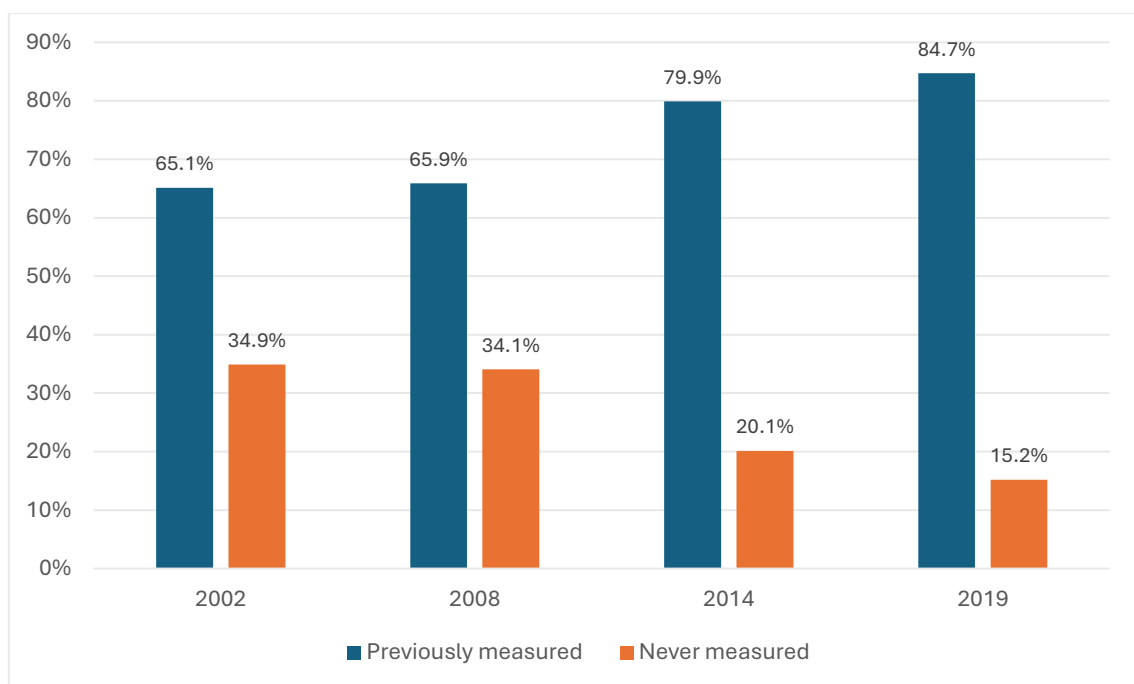


Figure 28. Blood glucose measurement, by assessment year.

For both tests, over 60% of those who had their blood cholesterol or blood glucose measured reported being tested within the previous 12 months.

Tables 52 and 53 present this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 52. Blood cholesterol measurement; total and by gender, age and education

Timing of blood cholesterol measurement	Within the past 12 months				More than 12 months ago			
	2002	2008	2014	2019	2002	2008	2014	2019
Total	64.4%	71.8%	68.9%	65.4%	35.6%	28.2%	31.1%	34.6%
M	63.8%	72.9%	67.2%	63.5%	36.2%	27.1%	32.8%	36.5%
F	64.8%	70.8%	70.6%	67.4%	35.2%	29.2%	29.4%	32.6%
15-24	67.4%	71.0%	56.2%	53.5%	32.6%	29.0%	43.8%	46.5%
25-34	53.3%	64.8%	54.0%	56.3%	46.7%	35.2%	46.0%	43.7%
35-44	55.4%	65.1%	56.4%	54.9%	44.6%	34.9%	43.6%	45.1%
45-54	64.0%	69.9%	69.1%	62.7%	36.0%	30.1%	30.9%	37.3%
55-64	68.2%	75.4%	77.3%	73.1%	31.8%	24.6%	22.7%	26.9%
65-74	71.1%	79.8%	80.9%	80.1%	28.9%	20.2%	19.1%	19.9%
75+	73.9%	72.4%	85.4%	83.6%	26.1%	27.6%	14.6%	16.4%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	66.2%	73.9%	72.9%	71.1%	33.8%	26.1%	27.1%	28.9%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	56.2%	65.0%	60.0%	60.9%	43.8%	35.0%	40.0%	39.1%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	60.5%	68.2%	61.4%	56.5%	39.5%	31.8%	38.6%	43.5%

Table 53. Blood glucose measurement; total and by gender, age and education

Timing of blood glucose measurement	Within the past 12 months				More than 12 months ago			
	2002	2008	2014	2019	2002	2008	2014	2019
Total	67.5%	74.2%	70.5%	66.0%	32.5%	25.8%	29.5%	34.0%
M	67.5%	74.6%	68.8%	64.4%	32.5%	25.4%	31.2%	35.6%
F	67.5%	73.7%	72.0%	67.5%	32.5%	26.3%	28.0%	32.5%
15-24	67.3%	71.3%	61.6%	53.1%	32.7%	28.7%	38.4%	46.9%
25-34	56.2%	67.0%	52.3%	56.5%	43.8%	33.0%	47.7%	43.5%
35-44	57.5%	65.7%	59.4%	55.9%	42.5%	34.3%	40.6%	44.1%
45-54	68.1%	71.1%	69.6%	63.8%	31.9%	28.9%	30.4%	36.2%
55-64	71.6%	79.6%	79.7%	73.7%	28.4%	20.4%	20.3%	26.3%
65-74	76.5%	81.5%	84.4%	80.8%	23.5%	18.5%	15.6%	19.2%
75+	77.8%	79.7%	87.8%	84.6%	22.2%	20.3%	12.2%	15.4%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	69.1%	75.9%	74.7%	71.7%	30.9%	24.1%	25.3%	28.3%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	60.7%	68.5%	61.6%	60.8%	39.3%	31.5%	38.4%	39.2%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	63.3%	71.7%	62.5%	57.5%	36.7%	28.3%	37.5%	42.5%

Participants were then asked about a number of screening tests. The proportion of persons undergoing colorectal cancer screening via faecal testing increased over time, reaching 22.4% in 2019/2020 (Figure 29).

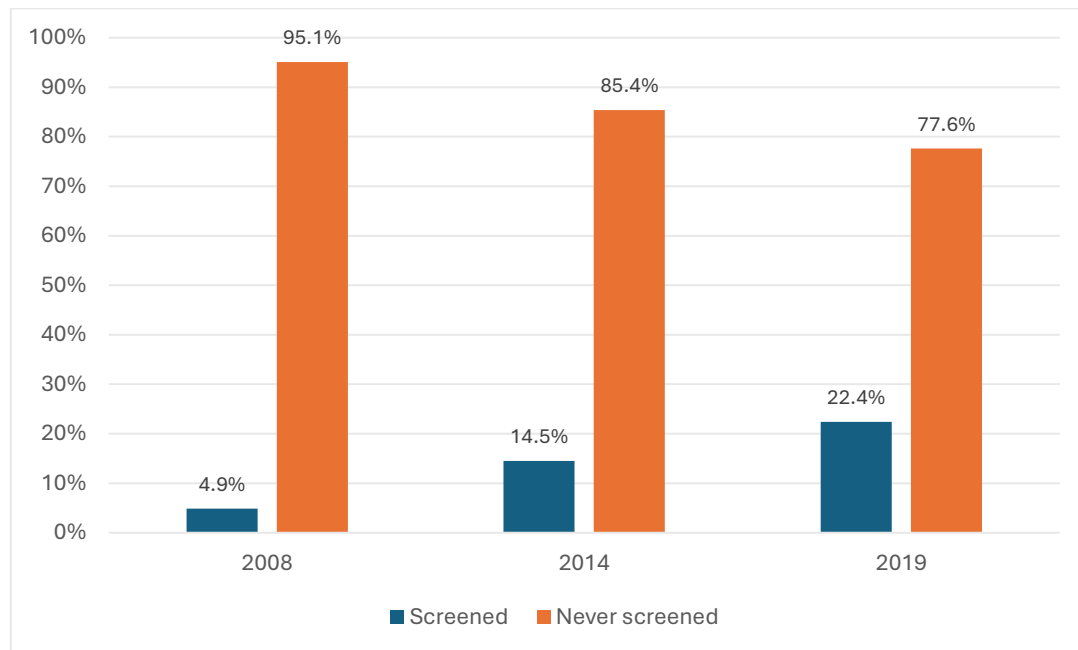


Figure 29. Colorectal cancer screening (faecal occult blood test), by assessment year.

With respect to breast cancer screening, 32.2% of female respondents reported undergoing mammography in 2008, which increased to 43% in 2014/2015 and 2019/2020 (Figure 30).



Figure 30. Breast cancer screening (mammography), by assessment year.

The proportion of women undergoing cervical cancer screening via smear test also increased over time, from 63.7% in 2008 to 74.3% in 2014/2015 and 75.7% in 2019/2020 (Figure 31).

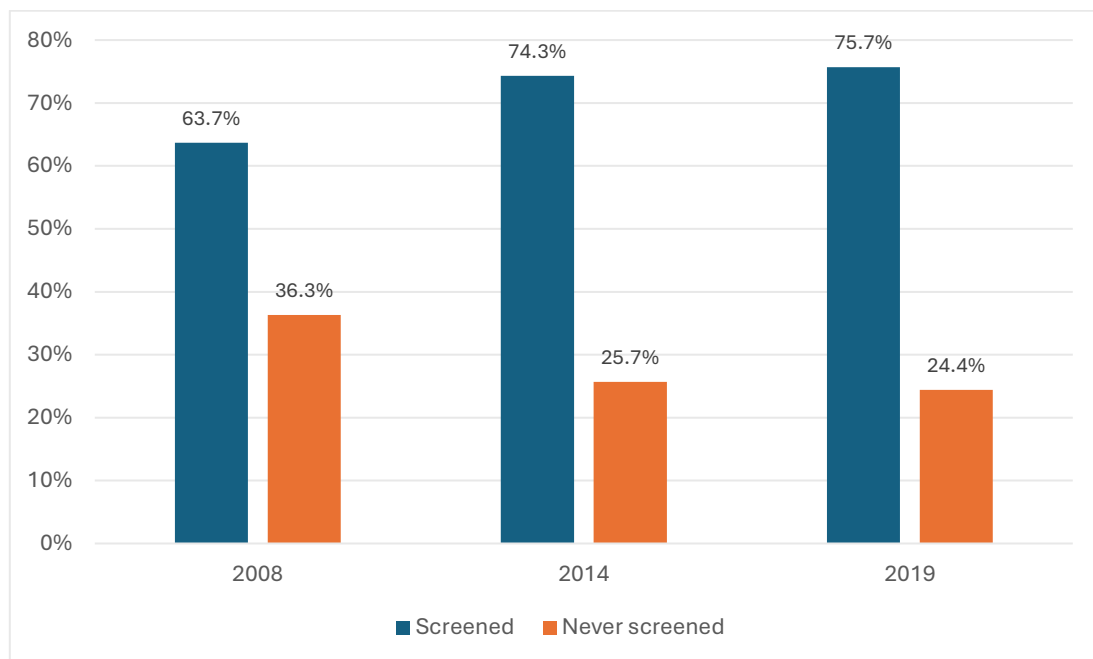


Figure 31. Cervical cancer screening (smear test), by assessment year.

Tables 54-56 present this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 54. Colorectal cancer screening (faecal occult blood test); total and by gender, age and education

Timing of last faecal occult blood test	Within past 12 months		1 to <2 years ago		2 to <3 years ago		3 or more years ago		Never	
	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019
Total	8.2%	10.0%	2.4%	5.1%	0.9%	2.7%	3.0%	4.7%	85.4%	77.6%
M	9.2%	10.3%	2.6%	5.6%	1.1%	2.6%	3.1%	5.1%	84.0%	76.4%
F	7.2%	9.7%	2.1%	4.6%	0.8%	2.7%	3.0%	4.2%	86.9%	78.8%
15-24	1.5%	3.8%	0.8%	2.8%	0.6%	0.6%	1.2%	1.5%	95.8%	91.4%
25-34	2.8%	4.0%	1.8%	2.9%	0.3%	1.1%	1.4%	3.4%	93.7%	88.7%
35-44	3.8%	4.7%	1.6%	2.2%	0.8%	1.4%	3.8%	4.6%	90.1%	87.2%
45-54	7.1%	5.0%	2.5%	3.4%	0.6%	1.0%	3.5%	4.4%	86.3%	86.2%
55-64	19.6%	25.9%	3.8%	12.1%	1.6%	6.6%	2.5%	5.6%	72.6%	49.8%
65-74	12.1%	23.0%	4.1%	10.3%	1.5%	6.2%	5.4%	8.3%	76.9%	52.2%
75+	14.9%	6.8%	2.7%	3.7%	1.8%	3.1%	5.2%	6.2%	75.4%	80.1%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	9.9%	12.0%	2.9%	6.0%	1.0%	3.5%	2.9%	4.9%	83.3%	73.5%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	4.3%	7.1%	1.3%	3.9%	1.0%	1.7%	2.6%	2.5%	90.9%	84.8%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	6.2%	7.7%	1.7%	3.9%	0.7%	1.6%	3.9%	5.4%	87.5%	81.4%

Table 55. Breast cancer screening (mammography); total and by age and education

Timing of last mammography	Within past 12 months		Between 1-2 years		Between 2-3 years		More than 3 years ago		Never	
	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019
Total	15.2%	13.6%	10.8%	13.1%	6.5%	6.8%	11.0%	9.5%	56.6%	57.0%
15-24	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.3%	1.2%	0.3%	0.8%	98.1%	97.3%
25-34	2.0%	1.0%	2.6%	2.9%	1.1%	0.2%	2.3%	2.2%	92.0%	93.7%
35-44	11.3%	8.8%	6.4%	6.9%	5.5%	2.8%	6.1%	4.4%	70.7%	77.1%
45-54	34.8%	29.3%	22.8%	22.5%	7.0%	13.2%	8.8%	7.1%	26.6%	27.9%
55-64	32.1%	32.3%	26.8%	31.7%	16.6%	13.3%	14.0%	12.3%	10.5%	10.3%
65-74	15.1%	17.8%	9.4%	22.1%	9.0%	13.2%	28.6%	21.4%	38.0%	25.6%
75+	5.0%	10.0%	2.0%	6.7%	5.5%	7.8%	27.9%	28.9%	59.7%	46.7%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	17.3%	17.0%	11.8%	16.8%	7.6%	8.8%	14.5%	12.8%	48.8%	44.5%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	9.7%	10.4%	9.7%	7.1%	3.1%	5.2%	4.1%	5.5%	73.3%	71.7%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	12.5%	8.8%	8.1%	9.5%	5.1%	3.7%	4.6%	5.5%	69.7%	72.5%

Table 56. Cervical cancer screening (smear test); total and by age and education

Timing of last cervical smear test	Within past 12 months		Between 1-2 years		Between 2-3 years		More than 3 years ago		Never	
	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019
Total	29.0%	31.2%	13.6%	14.2%	7.4%	7.7%	24.3%	22.5%	25.7%	24.4%
15-24	13.7%	17.3%	5.7%	7.5%	4.1%	2.4%	0.0%	0.4%	76.4%	72.5%
25-34	47.0%	53.6%	21.8%	18.4%	8.6%	4.6%	8.3%	4.8%	14.3%	18.6%
35-44	54.8%	47.1%	20.6%	22.6%	8.4%	11.6%	11.9%	11.0%	4.2%	7.7%
45-54	40.2%	43.9%	19.9%	21.8%	12.6%	9.6%	19.4%	18.2%	7.9%	6.4%
55-64	21.9%	20.3%	13.7%	12.3%	8.5%	13.6%	43.1%	41.5%	12.8%	12.3%
65-74	7.3%	7.8%	4.9%	6.0%	5.7%	6.4%	57.6%	53.5%	24.5%	26.2%
75+	1.0%	2.8%	1.0%	2.2%	1.0%	3.3%	44.0%	43.3%	53.0%	48.3%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	23.8%	22.8%	12.9%	12.7%	7.5%	8.3%	31.3%	31.7%	24.5%	24.5%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	35.1%	32.1%	18.2%	15.4%	6.6%	6.0%	9.4%	12.6%	30.7%	33.8%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	41.7%	47.5%	13.0%	16.5%	7.9%	7.4%	11.7%	10.4%	25.7%	18.1%

B.10. Satisfaction

Participants were asked to rate their satisfaction with a number of health care services, both private and public, on a five-point scale ranging from very satisfied to very dissatisfied. If participants had never used the service, they indicated as such. These participants were excluded from the analysis.

The majority of respondents were very satisfied or fairly satisfied with hospital services, ranging from 86.4% in 2008 to 91.8% in 2014/2015 for private hospitals, and 73.8% in 2008 to 80.7% in 2014/2015 for government hospitals (Figure 32).

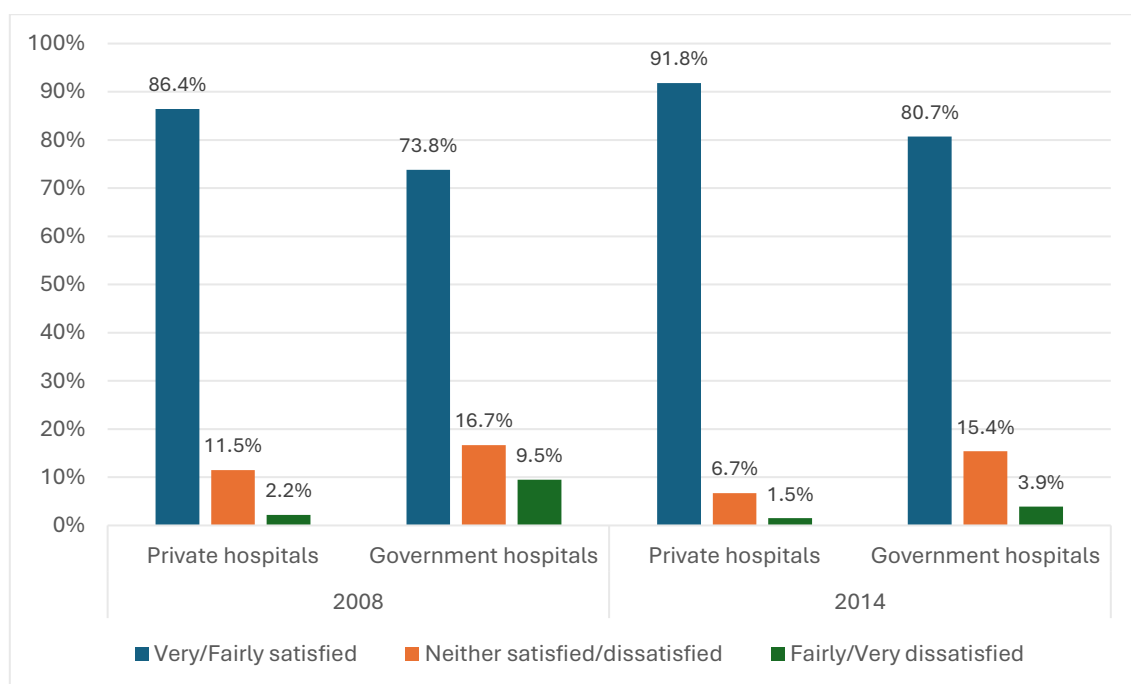


Figure 32. Satisfaction with hospital services; private and public, by assessment year.

Similar to hospital services, the majority of respondents reported being very/fairly satisfied when consulting medical or surgical specialists. 90.9% reported being satisfied with the services provided by private medical/surgical specialists in 2008, which increased to 93.6% of respondents in 2014/2015. 87.3% of respondents reported being satisfied with the services provided by government medical/surgical specialists in 2008, which increased to 89.6% in 2014/2015. In the 2019/2020 survey, participants who had visited a private or public medical or surgical specialist in the previous 12 months were asked to rate the quality of their most recent consultation on a five-point scale ranging from very good to very bad. 94.8% rated their most recent consultation with a private medical/surgical specialist as very good/good, whilst 90.8% rated their most recent consultation with a government medical/surgical specialist as very good/good (Figure 33).

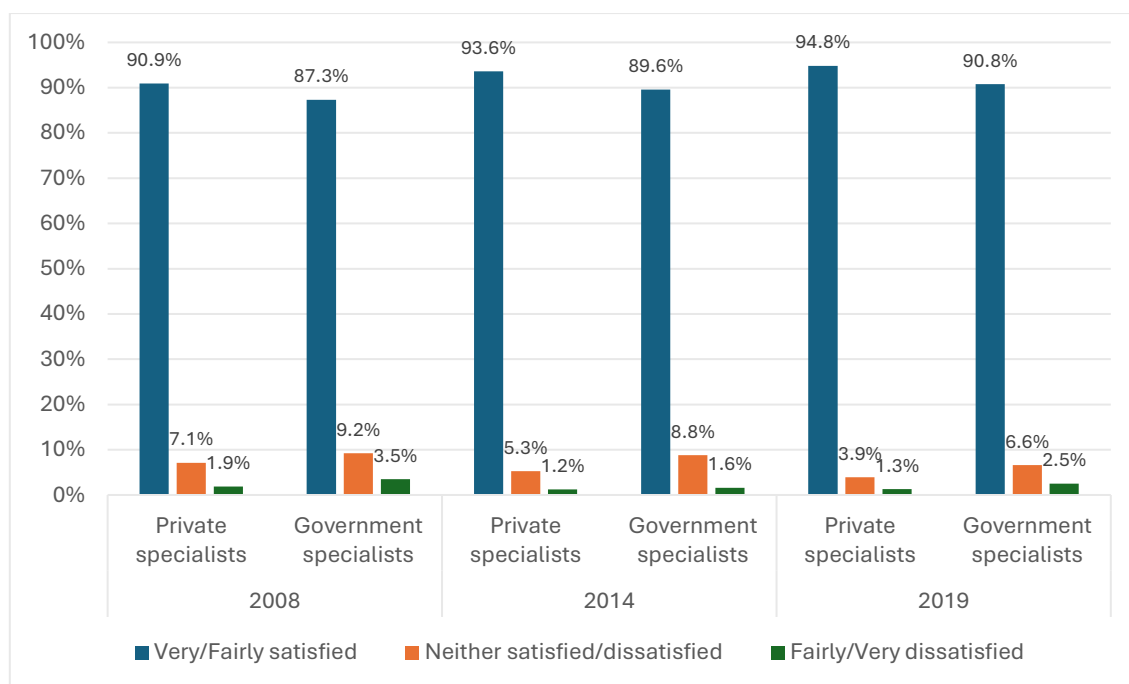


Figure 33. Satisfaction with medical/surgical specialists; private and public, by assessment year.

Note: Results for the 2019/2020 survey in the above figure reflect the quality of the most recent consultation as opposed to the participants' satisfaction with the services overall.

Satisfaction with general practitioner (GP) services was also reported to be high. For private GPs, 96.7% of respondents reported that they were very/fairly satisfied in 2008, which increased slightly to 97.7% in 2014/2015. For the public sector, 78.4% reported being very/fairly satisfied in 2008, which increased to 84.5% in 2014/2015. In the 2019/2020 survey, participants who had visited a private or public GP in the previous 12 months were asked to rate the quality of their most recent consultation on a five-point scale ranging from very good to very bad. 97.2% rated their most recent consultation with a private GP as very good/good, whilst 90.7% rated their most recent consultation with a government GP as very good/good (Figure 34).

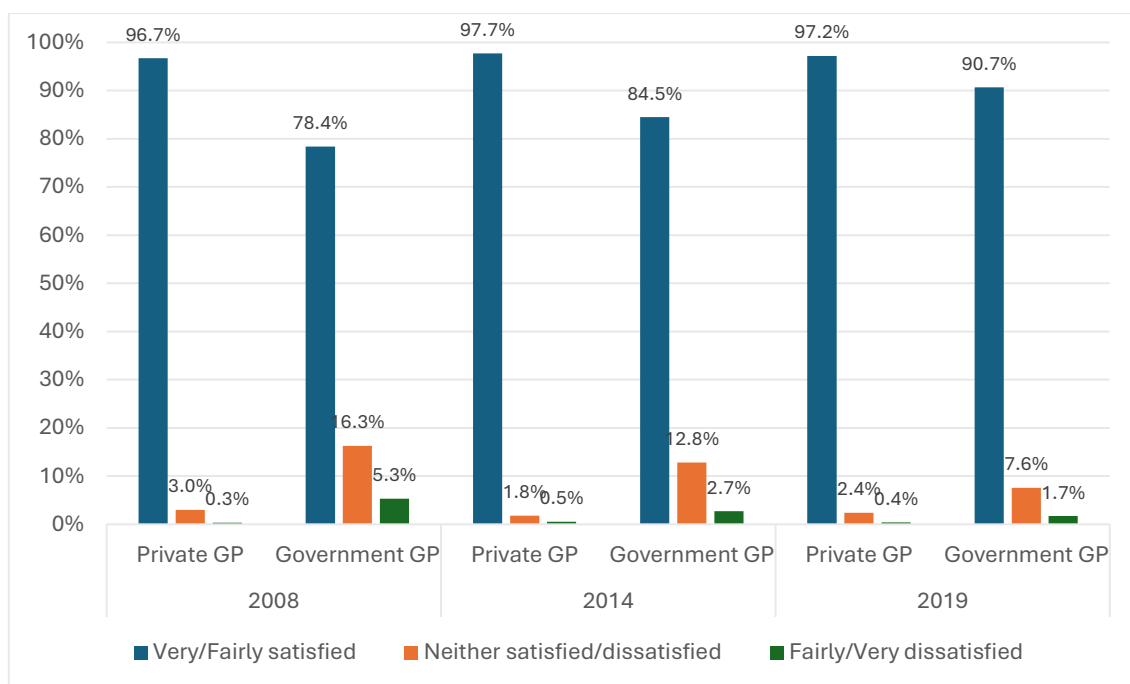


Figure 34. Satisfaction with general practitioner (GP) services; private and public, by assessment year.

Note: Results for the 2019/2020 survey in the above figure reflect the quality of the most recent consultation as opposed to the participants' satisfaction with the services overall.

Similarly, satisfaction with dental services was also high. For private dental services, 95.0% and 95.8% reported being very/fairly satisfied in 2008 and 2014/2015 respectively. For government dental services, 78.1% reported being very/fairly satisfied in 2008, increasing to 84.0% in 2014/2015 (Figure 35).

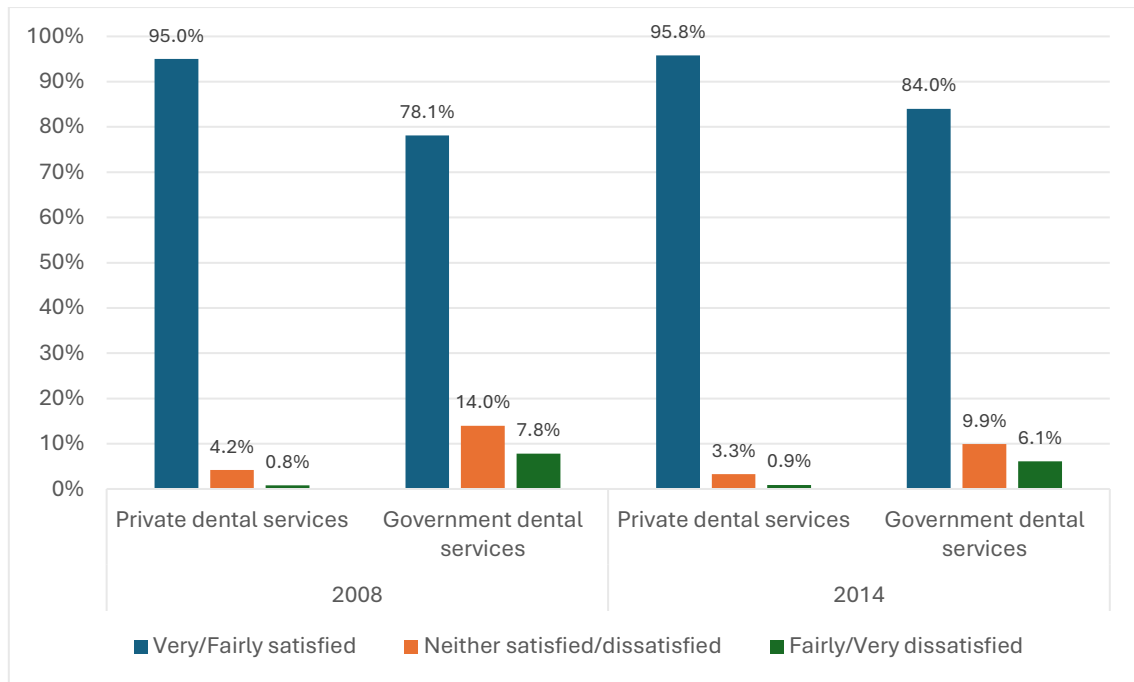


Figure 35. Satisfaction with dental services; private and public, by assessment year.

Tables 57-60 present this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 57. Satisfaction with private and public hospital services; total and by gender, age and education

	Private hospitals						Government hospitals					
Hospital services	Very/Fairly satisfied		Neither satisfied/dissatisfied		Fairly/Very dissatisfied		Very/Fairly satisfied		Neither satisfied/dissatisfied		Fairly/Very dissatisfied	
	2008	2014	2008	2014	2008	2014	2008	2014	2008	2014	2008	2014
Total	86.4%	91.8%	11.5%	6.7%	2.2%	1.5%	73.8%	80.7%	16.7%	15.4%	9.5%	3.9%
M	85.1%	92.2%	12.3%	6.2%	2.6%	1.6%	73.7%	79.7%	16.8%	16.2%	9.5%	4.1%
F	87.3%	91.5%	10.8%	7.2%	1.9%	1.3%	73.8%	81.7%	16.6%	14.7%	9.6%	3.6%
15-24	88.4%	94.7%	10.7%	4.0%	0.8%	1.3%	71.5%	74.3%	19.5%	21.2%	8.9%	4.5%
25-34	87.5%	88.9%	11.5%	10.8%	1.0%	0.3%	67.6%	76.2%	21.5%	19.3%	10.9%	4.5%
35-44	87.0%	92.6%	9.7%	5.9%	3.3%	1.5%	68.4%	77.7%	19.8%	15.9%	11.8%	6.4%
45-54	82.8%	91.1%	14.0%	7.4%	3.2%	1.4%	70.6%	80.9%	17.6%	15.3%	11.7%	3.8%
55-64	85.8%	90.6%	13.1%	6.5%	1.1%	2.9%	77.0%	83.3%	13.7%	14.3%	9.3%	2.4%
65-74	86.4%	92.1%	9.1%	6.2%	4.5%	1.7%	83.8%	88.7%	9.9%	9.3%	6.3%	2.0%
75+	89.4%	94.9%	8.2%	3.4%	2.4%	1.7%	87.1%	90.7%	9.6%	7.5%	3.3%	1.8%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	85.7%	92.1%	11.9%	6.2%	2.4%	1.7%	74.9%	82.2%	15.9%	14.6%	9.3%	3.2%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	86.4%	89.7%	12.0%	9.1%	1.7%	1.2%	70.6%	77.3%	19.8%	17.2%	9.6%	5.5%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	88.7%	92.9%	9.2%	5.9%	2.1%	1.2%	73.3%	78.8%	16.5%	16.6%	10.3%	4.6%

Table 58. Satisfaction with private and public medical/surgical specialists; total and by gender, age and education

	Private medical/surgical specialists						Government medical/surgical specialists					
Medical/surgical specialists	Very/Fairly satisfied		Neither satisfied/dissatisfied		Fairly/Very dissatisfied		Very/Fairly satisfied		Neither satisfied/dissatisfied		Fairly/Very dissatisfied	
	2008	2014	2008	2014	2008	2014	2008	2014	2008	2014	2008	2014
Total	90.9%	93.6%	7.1%	5.3%	1.9%	1.2%	87.3%	89.6%	9.2%	8.8%	3.5%	1.6%
M	90.4%	94.0%	7.4%	5.2%	2.2%	0.8%	86.8%	90.2%	9.7%	8.7%	3.5%	1.1%
F	91.3%	93.2%	6.9%	5.4%	1.7%	1.4%	87.6%	89.1%	8.8%	8.9%	3.6%	2.0%
15-24	90.5%	94.1%	7.6%	4.5%	1.9%	1.5%	85.5%	89.4%	11.5%	9.7%	3.1%	1.0%
25-34	88.4%	92.9%	9.8%	6.6%	1.8%	0.5%	84.1%	88.7%	11.8%	8.8%	4.1%	2.5%
35-44	89.9%	93.4%	7.3%	6.1%	2.8%	0.5%	82.4%	91.7%	10.2%	7.3%	7.3%	1.0%
45-54	91.3%	95.0%	7.3%	4.1%	1.4%	0.9%	85.7%	89.0%	10.2%	9.4%	4.1%	1.5%
55-64	92.3%	93.0%	6.5%	5.4%	1.3%	1.6%	90.4%	89.0%	8.2%	9.6%	1.3%	1.4%
65-74	94.2%	93.4%	4.0%	5.2%	1.8%	1.4%	92.2%	90.4%	5.2%	7.5%	2.6%	2.0%
75+	90.3%	93.4%	5.8%	5.0%	3.9%	1.7%	91.5%	89.3%	6.1%	8.9%	2.4%	1.8%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	90.4%	94.0%	7.5%	4.9%	2.1%	1.1%	88.8%	89.6%	8.2%	9.0%	3.0%	1.4%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	91.2%	92.4%	8.0%	6.3%	0.8%	1.3%	84.0%	90.6%	12.3%	7.8%	3.7%	1.6%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	93.0%	93.3%	4.3%	5.5%	2.7%	1.2%	84.6%	88.5%	9.5%	8.8%	5.8%	2.7%

Table 59. Satisfaction with private and public general practitioner (GP) services; total and by gender, age and education

	Private GP						Government GP					
General practitioner services	Very/Fairly satisfied		Neither satisfied/dissatisfied		Fairly/Very dissatisfied		Very/Fairly satisfied		Neither satisfied/dissatisfied		Fairly/Very dissatisfied	
	2008	2014	2008	2014	2008	2014	2008	2014	2008	2014	2008	2014
Total	96.7%	97.7%	3.0%	1.8%	0.3%	0.5%	78.4%	84.5%	16.3%	12.8%	5.3%	2.7%
M	97.0%	97.7%	2.8%	1.8%	0.2%	0.5%	79.1%	86.9%	16.3%	10.8%	4.6%	2.3%
F	96.4%	97.7%	3.2%	1.8%	0.4%	0.5%	77.8%	82.3%	16.2%	14.6%	6.0%	3.1%
15-24	97.0%	96.1%	2.9%	3.0%	0.2%	1.0%	76.9%	80.7%	17.2%	16.8%	5.9%	2.5%
25-34	95.1%	96.7%	4.5%	3.1%	0.4%	0.3%	75.0%	81.3%	19.4%	16.6%	5.6%	2.1%
35-44	96.8%	98.2%	3.0%	1.6%	0.2%	0.2%	70.9%	83.2%	22.9%	12.4%	6.2%	4.3%
45-54	96.7%	98.3%	3.2%	1.2%	0.2%	0.5%	75.0%	84.5%	18.0%	12.6%	7.0%	2.8%
55-64	96.9%	98.4%	3.0%	1.5%	0.2%	0.1%	82.7%	85.0%	12.8%	11.7%	4.5%	3.3%
65-74	97.5%	98.2%	1.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	86.9%	88.2%	10.5%	9.3%	2.6%	2.5%
75+	97.3%	98.6%	1.5%	0.7%	1.2%	0.7%	86.5%	92.1%	9.8%	6.9%	3.8%	0.9%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	97.0%	98.5%	2.7%	1.1%	0.3%	0.4%	79.2%	86.1%	15.3%	11.7%	5.5%	2.2%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	95.8%	96.9%	3.9%	2.5%	0.3%	0.6%	75.0%	80.4%	19.8%	17.0%	5.2%	2.6%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	96.3%	95.8%	3.1%	3.4%	0.6%	0.8%	78.8%	82.2%	16.6%	13.1%	4.6%	4.7%

Table 60. Satisfaction with private and public dental services; total and by gender, age and education

	Private dental services						Government dental services					
Dental services	Very/Fairly satisfied		Neither satisfied/dissatisfied		Fairly/Very dissatisfied		Very/Fairly satisfied		Neither satisfied/dissatisfied		Fairly/Very dissatisfied	
	2008	2014	2008	2014	2008	2014	2008	2014	2008	2014	2008	2014
Total	95.0%	95.8%	4.2%	3.3%	0.8%	0.9%	78.1%	84.0%	14.0%	9.9%	7.8%	6.1%
M	94.3%	95.8%	4.5%	3.5%	1.2%	0.7%	79.5%	85.6%	13.7%	10.9%	6.8%	3.5%
F	95.6%	95.7%	3.8%	3.1%	0.5%	1.2%	77.1%	82.5%	14.4%	9.0%	8.5%	8.5%
15-24	94.6%	93.8%	4.6%	4.0%	0.8%	2.1%	76.0%	81.9%	15.4%	9.6%	8.6%	8.4%
25-34	94.5%	94.9%	4.7%	4.3%	0.8%	0.7%	75.7%	80.4%	14.0%	13.1%	10.3%	6.5%
35-44	96.3%	96.4%	2.8%	2.4%	0.9%	1.2%	72.2%	86.6%	18.0%	4.5%	9.8%	8.9%
45-54	94.4%	95.9%	4.2%	3.1%	1.4%	0.9%	78.1%	85.7%	13.8%	8.4%	8.1%	5.9%
55-64	95.3%	96.6%	4.2%	3.2%	0.5%	0.2%	80.9%	85.9%	13.9%	11.1%	5.2%	3.0%
65-74	95.5%	96.8%	4.2%	2.4%	0.3%	0.7%	91.3%	83.5%	7.7%	13.2%	1.0%	3.3%
75+	95.2%	95.8%	4.3%	3.4%	0.5%	0.8%	75.0%	84.1%	13.1%	11.4%	11.9%	4.5%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	95.4%	95.6%	4.1%	3.5%	0.5%	0.8%	80.3%	83.8%	13.5%	10.2%	6.2%	6.0%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	93.2%	95.4%	5.3%	3.3%	1.4%	1.3%	77.2%	83.5%	12.3%	11.8%	10.5%	4.7%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	95.7%	96.5%	3.0%	2.5%	1.3%	1.0%	67.0%	85.6%	20.9%	7.5%	12.2%	6.8%

B.11. Unmet Need for Health Care

Participants who needed health care in the previous 12 months were asked if they experienced any delay in receiving the health care they required due to specific reasons. 26.6% reported a delay in health care due to long waiting lists in 2014/2015, although this proportion decreased to 17.0% in 2019/2020. Around 4% of respondents reported delays in getting health care due to family- or work-related commitments in both survey iterations. Furthermore, less than 3% of respondents reported delays in health care due to distance or transport issues (Figure 36).

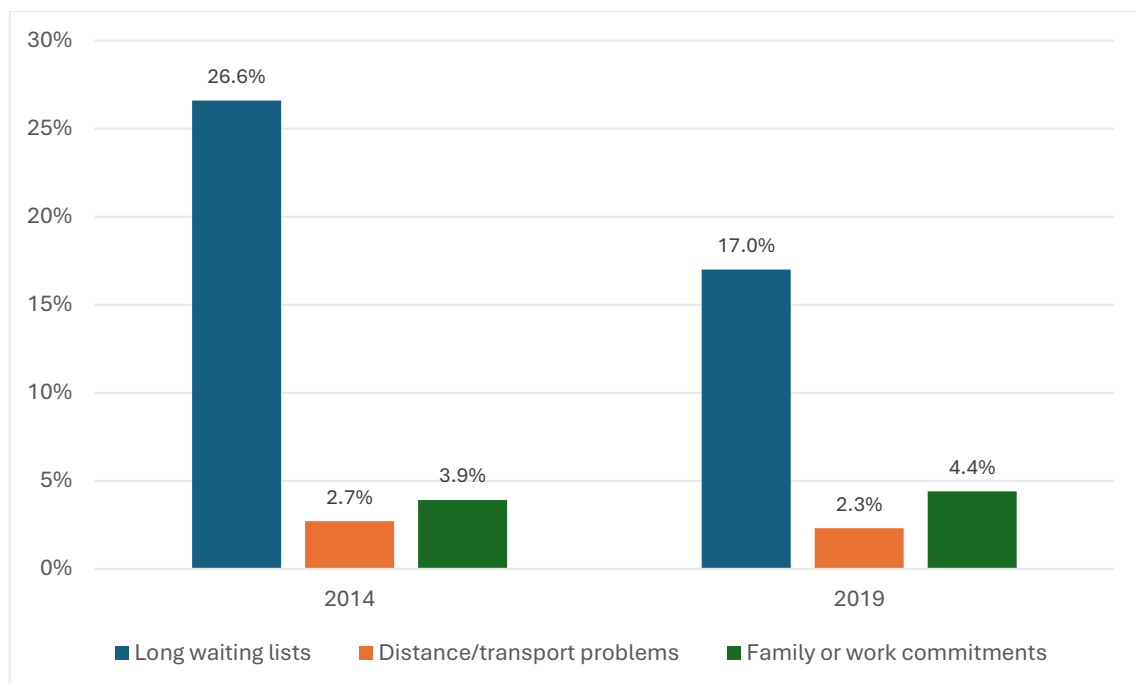


Figure 36. Unmet need for health care in the past 12 months, by assessment year.

When referring to unmet need for health care due to financial reasons, around 5% of those who needed medical and dental care in the previous 12 months reported not being able to afford it in 2014/2015, although this proportion decreased in 2019/2020. Similarly, 3.4% reported not being able to afford prescribed medicines in 2014/2015, although this proportion decreased to 2.6% in 2019/2020 (Figure 37).

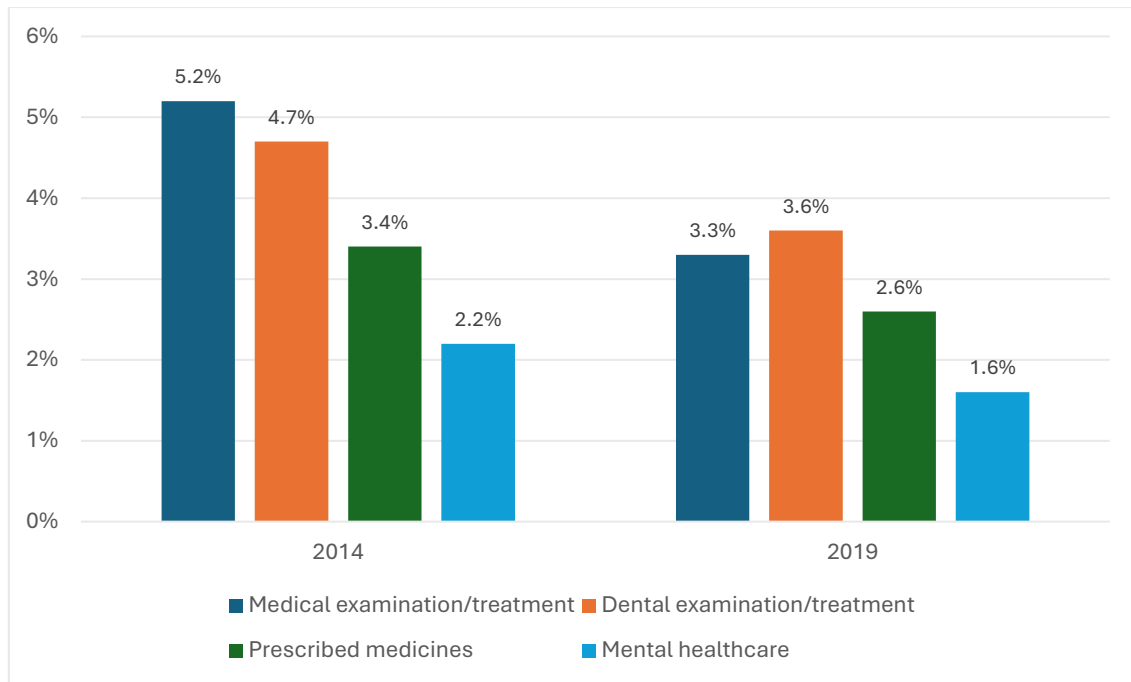


Figure 37. Unmet need for health care in the past 12 months due to financial reasons, by assessment year.

Tables 61 and 62 present this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 61. Unmet need for health care due to various reasons in the past 12 months; total and by gender, age and education

Unmet need for health care in the past 12 months	Long waiting lists		Distance/transport problems		Family or work commitments	
	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019
Total	26.6%	17.0%	2.7%	2.3%	3.9%	4.4%
M	25.3%	15.0%	2.2%	1.8%	3.3%	4.0%
F	27.8%	19.0%	3.2%	2.7%	4.5%	4.8%
15-24	20.5%	11.6%	1.1%	0.9%	6.6%	4.1%
25-34	22.5%	16.0%	1.6%	1.3%	3.3%	5.8%
35-44	26.1%	15.9%	0.4%	1.3%	5.0%	7.0%
45-54	26.7%	17.1%	2.8%	1.9%	4.4%	4.5%
55-64	30.5%	19.1%	3.6%	3.0%	2.9%	3.5%
65-74	31.3%	20.9%	3.2%	3.1%	1.9%	1.5%
75+	26.5%	19.3%	6.9%	6.6%	4.4%	1.2%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	26.8%	17.9%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.7%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	26.3%	15.2%	1.6%	1.6%	5.7%	4.8%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	25.8%	16.1%	2.7%	1.2%	6.3%	5.5%

Table 62. Unmet need for health care due to financial reasons in the past 12 months; total and by gender, age and education

Unmet need for health care in the past 12 months due to financial reasons	Could not afford medical examination/treatment		Could not afford dental examination/treatment		Could not afford prescribed medicines		Could not afford mental health care	
	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019
Total	5.2%	3.3%	4.7%	3.6%	3.4%	2.6%	2.2%	1.6%
M	5.3%	2.5%	4.0%	3.2%	2.9%	1.8%	1.2%	1.2%
F	5.0%	4.1%	5.3%	3.9%	3.9%	3.4%	3.1%	1.9%
15-24	3.3%	1.5%	3.1%	2.8%	1.6%	1.5%	0.9%	3.3%
25-34	7.4%	2.7%	6.5%	3.4%	2.6%	2.2%	5.4%	0.9%
35-44	4.6%	2.2%	5.0%	2.9%	1.7%	1.8%	3.4%	1.7%
45-54	4.8%	4.7%	4.6%	6.4%	3.0%	3.3%	2.0%	2.2%
55-64	5.6%	4.7%	4.9%	4.1%	3.8%	3.7%	1.6%	1.6%
65-74	4.9%	4.3%	4.0%	3.4%	7.6%	3.3%	1.6%	1.4%
75+	4.6%	3.3%	3.2%	1.0%	4.5%	3.2%	0.0%	1.5%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	5.8%	4.1%	6.0%	4.1%	4.5%	3.5%	2.9%	1.7%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	4.5%	3.0%	2.1%	3.2%	1.6%	1.9%	0.0%	2.1%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	3.0%	1.9%	2.5%	2.7%	1.3%	1.4%	1.7%	1.3%

B.12. Health Insurance

Participants were asked whether they are covered by a private health insurance. The proportion of persons reporting private health insurance coverage increased from 21.3% in 2002 to 25.4% in 2019/2020 (Figure 38).

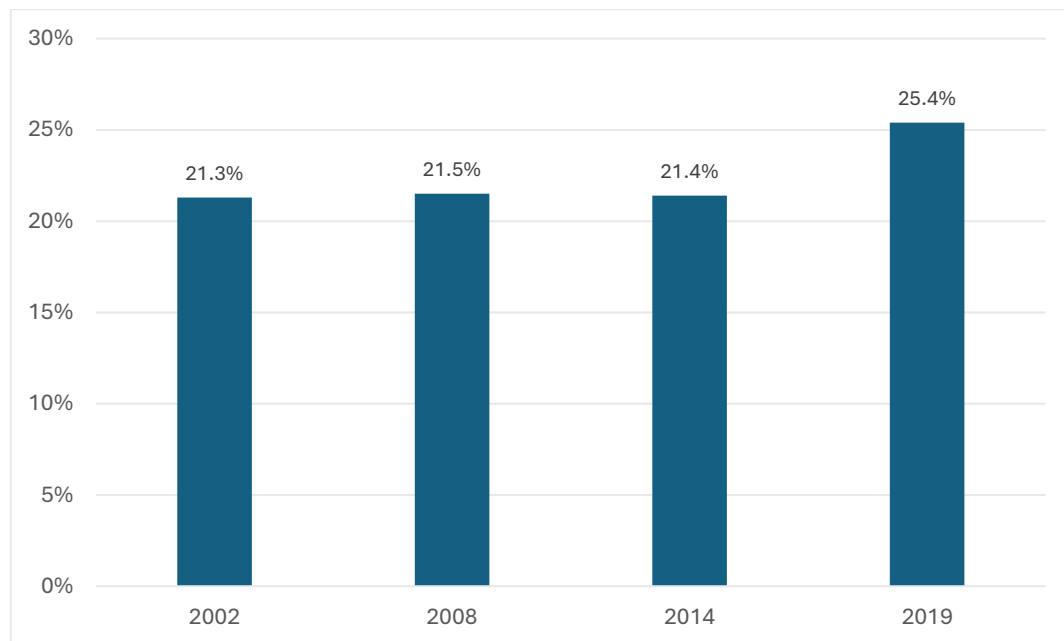


Figure 38. Private health insurance coverage, by assessment year.

In 2002 and 2008, the majority of respondents with private health insurance reported that the insurance is paid for by themselves, whereas in 2014/2015 and 2019/2020, the majority reported that the insurance is paid for by their employer (Figure 39). In the 2014/2015 and 2019/2020 surveys, participants could indicate other persons who paid for their insurance, with most replies being that they are covered through family members. These participants (around 5% of those who had private health insurance in 2014/2015 and around 10% in 2019/2020) were excluded from the analysis to enable comparison of the results across all survey iterations.

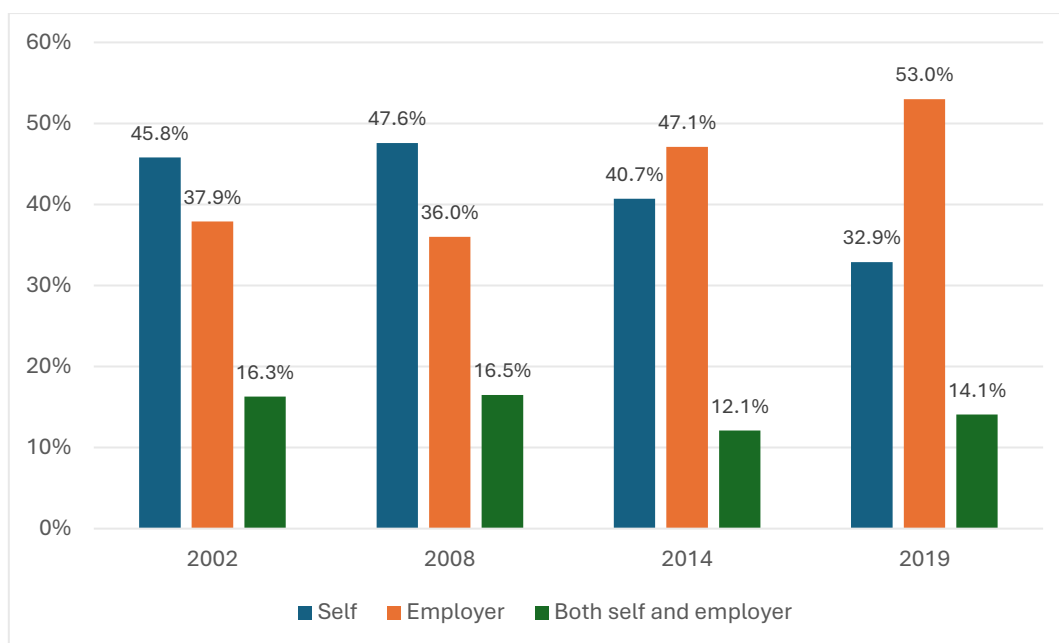


Figure 39. Private health insurance payee, by assessment year.

Across all survey years, over 60% of respondents with private health insurance reported coverage for outpatient consultations, while more than three quarters reported coverage for local hospital care. In contrast, less than 40% reported that their private health insurance covers hospital treatment abroad (Figure 40).

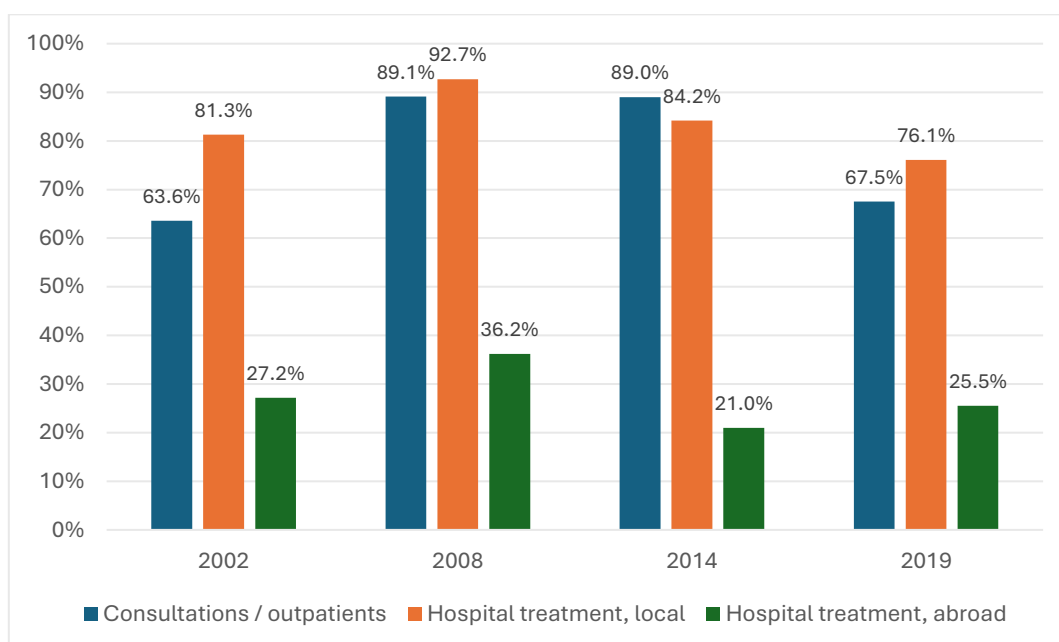


Figure 40. Type of coverage provided through private health insurance, by assessment year.

Tables 63-65 present this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 63. Private health insurance coverage; total and by gender, age and education

Private health insurance	Yes				No			
	2002	2008	2014	2019	2002	2008	2014	2019
Total	21.3%	21.5%	21.4%	25.4%	78.7%	78.5%	78.6%	74.6%
M	26.0%	25.8%	25.0%	28.9%	74.0%	74.2%	75.0%	71.1%
F	17.2%	17.9%	17.8%	21.5%	82.8%	82.1%	82.2%	78.5%
15-24	23.2%	21.8%	19.5%	29.6%	76.8%	78.2%	80.5%	70.4%
25-34	32.4%	34.8%	35.3%	34.6%	67.6%	65.2%	64.7%	65.4%
35-44	25.4%	30.6%	34.0%	35.1%	74.6%	69.4%	66.0%	64.9%
45-54	24.9%	27.3%	23.9%	30.2%	75.1%	72.7%	76.1%	69.8%
55-64	17.7%	14.1%	13.4%	19.1%	82.3%	85.9%	86.6%	80.9%
65-74	6.4%	5.8%	6.3%	6.3%	93.6%	94.2%	93.8%	93.7%
75+	3.4%	2.9%	3.0%	5.3%	96.6%	97.1%	97.0%	94.7%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	15.7%	14.8%	12.2%	14.3%	84.3%	85.2%	87.8%	85.7%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	36.7%	33.4%	31.2%	33.5%	63.3%	66.6%	68.8%	66.5%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	39.3%	37.8%	42.0%	42.7%	60.7%	62.2%	58.0%	57.3%

Table 64. Private health insurance payee; total and by gender, age and education

Private health insurance payee	Self				Employer				Both self and employer			
	2002	2008	2014	2019	2002	2008	2014	2019	2002	2008	2014	2019
Total	45.8%	47.6%	40.7%	32.9%	37.9%	36.0%	47.1%	53.0%	16.3%	16.5%	12.1%	14.1%
M	38.6%	44.0%	37.3%	29.7%	45.2%	41.8%	50.9%	56.8%	16.2%	14.2%	11.8%	13.5%
F	55.6%	52.4%	45.8%	37.9%	27.9%	28.0%	41.4%	46.9%	16.5%	19.5%	12.8%	15.2%
15-24	45.2%	51.6%	58.8%	34.0%	40.0%	35.8%	38.2%	51.5%	14.8%	12.6%	2.9%	14.4%
25-34	37.4%	39.4%	32.3%	23.2%	45.9%	41.5%	59.7%	64.7%	16.7%	19.1%	8.1%	12.1%
35-44	46.4%	46.6%	36.5%	31.0%	38.3%	38.4%	46.9%	52.7%	15.3%	15.1%	16.6%	16.3%
45-54	45.3%	49.5%	34.6%	32.4%	34.8%	32.4%	51.3%	51.2%	19.9%	18.1%	14.1%	16.5%
55-64	50.4%	46.5%	50.0%	43.4%	33.6%	37.2%	27.8%	41.6%	15.9%	16.3%	22.2%	15.0%
65-74	85.2%	84.2%	74.1%	79.3%	11.1%	5.3%	18.5%	17.2%	3.7%	10.5%	7.4%	3.4%
75+	88.9%	100.0%	77.8%	93.3%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	11.1%	6.7%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	46.7%	54.5%	49.5%	40.2%	37.6%	28.9%	38.9%	47.2%	15.7%	16.7%	11.6%	12.6%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	43.5%	41.8%	32.4%	33.5%	40.7%	40.4%	54.6%	48.4%	15.8%	17.8%	13.0%	18.1%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	46.7%	41.6%	37.7%	28.0%	34.2%	44.4%	50.0%	58.8%	19.1%	14.0%	12.3%	13.2%

Table 65. Type of coverage provided through private health insurance; total and by gender, age and education

Private health insurance coverage	Consultations / outpatients				Hospital treatment, local				Hospital treatment, abroad			
	2002	2008	2014	2019	2002	2008	2014	2019	2002	2008	2014	2019
Total	63.6%	89.1%	89.0%	67.5%	81.3%	92.7%	84.2%	76.1%	27.2%	36.2%	21.0%	25.5%
M	61.8%	86.3%	89.0%	67.3%	80.9%	91.5%	84.0%	76.3%	23.4%	37.1%	21.7%	29.4%
F	66.2%	92.6%	89.0%	67.6%	82.0%	94.3%	84.3%	75.9%	32.2%	35.1%	19.9%	19.8%
15-24	71.7%	89.8%	87.7%	57.2%	79.7%	94.2%	84.3%	74.8%	27.5%	37.5%	24.6%	23.9%
25-34	62.2%	89.7%	90.1%	74.2%	81.3%	91.8%	79.8%	74.6%	24.4%	33.1%	17.9%	21.7%
35-44	56.2%	89.3%	91.5%	63.3%	80.0%	91.9%	87.7%	80.9%	24.3%	36.0%	22.7%	29.1%
45-54	63.6%	87.5%	90.1%	70.7%	80.1%	92.6%	82.0%	76.2%	27.2%	36.9%	19.9%	24.3%
55-64	69.0%	93.6%	84.6%	68.6%	85.3%	97.7%	91.2%	70.3%	31.9%	38.3%	20.9%	25.6%
65-74	67.9%	90.0%	76.9%	60.0%	89.3%	86.4%	85.7%	77.1%	42.9%	42.9%	29.6%	40.0%
75+	45.5%	50.0%	88.9%	72.2%	81.8%	75.0%	88.9%	72.2%	36.4%	37.5%	22.2%	33.3%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	61.5%	87.5%	85.9%	64.5%	82.4%	91.5%	85.0%	71.5%	23.1%	29.0%	16.6%	20.7%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	65.3%	90.5%	93.4%	68.5%	78.8%	95.4%	84.4%	76.9%	28.6%	40.7%	22.6%	25.1%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	67.1%	90.3%	88.9%	69.2%	81.9%	91.8%	83.4%	79.2%	37.4%	44.0%	24.5%	28.7%

B.13. Out-of-pocket Expenses

Participants who reported recently using specific health care services on their own behalf were asked if they paid out-of-pocket for these services. Out-of-pocket expenses refer to expenses related to health, including medicines, that are not reimbursed by an insurance agency.

Among those who made use of dental services in the previous 12 months and paid out of pocket, the average expenditure was of €149.75 (SD: 356.32) in 2014/2015, which increased to €238.09 (SD: 645.06) in 2019/2020. For private GP visits in the previous four weeks, the average out-of-pocket cost was of €27.13 (SD: 44.50) in 2014/2015, which increased to €36.51 (SD: 79.95) in 2019/2020. For private medical or surgical specialist visits in the previous four weeks, the average cost was of €84.97 (SD: 111.08) in 2014/2015, which increased to €119.51 (SD: 229.21) in 2019/2020. With respect to out-of-pocket spending on medicines prescribed by a doctor in the previous two weeks, the average cost was of €33.40 (SD: 52.24) in 2008, which increased to €42.72 (SD: 133.31) in 2014/2015 and €43.86 (SD: 98.86) in 2019/2020.

Tables 66-68 present this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 66. Out-of-pocket payment for dental care in the past 12 months; total and by gender, age and education

Out-of-pocket spending on dental care in the past 12 months (€)	2014		2019	
	Mean (SD)	Median (IQR)	Mean (SD)	Median (IQR)
Total	149.75 (356.32)	60.00 (40.00-120.00)	238.09 (645.06)	70.00 (50.00-174.17)
M	134.22 (263.05)	60.00 (40.00-100.00)	236.10 (670.05)	70.00 (45.00-170.00)
F	162.45 (417.08)	60.00 (40.00-120.00)	240.00 (620.52)	70.00 (50.00-180.00)
15-24	112.56 (197.00)	51.59 (34.23-100.00)	267.67 (593.53)	70.00 (50.00-120.00)
25-34	105.80 (195.47)	60.00 (40.00-100.00)	192.74 (392.36)	70.51 (50.00-150.00)
35-44	140.26 (323.45)	70.00 (40.00-120.00)	170.38 (379.50)	70.00 (48.04-150.00)
45-54	169.58 (433.52)	60.00 (40.00-120.00)	233.74 (783.56)	70.00 (50.00-162.00)
55-64	185.88 (393.59)	60.00 (40.00-153.92)	291.00 (748.09)	89.36 (50.00-200.00)
65-74	206.13 (595.03)	60.00 (35.00-150.00)	343.39 (900.27)	70.00 (40.00-232.82)
75+	189.69 (271.28)	80.00 (40.00-231.38)	401.67 (1291.01)	87.80 (43.14-300.00)
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	152.52 (327.83)	60.00 (40.00-120.00)	268.16 (736.14)	75.00 (45.00-200.00)
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	168.65 (491.11)	60.00 (40.00-120.00)	182.03 (343.64)	80.00 (45.51-200.00)
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	130.11 (290.39)	60.00 (40.00-100.00)	228.68 (641.47)	70.00 (50.00-151.76)

Table 67. Out-of-pocket payment for GP and specialist visits in the past 4 weeks; total and by gender, age and education

Out-of-pocket spending on private GP/specialist visits in the past 4 weeks (€)	GP/family doctor				Medical/surgical specialist			
	2014		2019		2014		2019	
	Mean (SD)	Median (IQR)	Mean (SD)	Median (IQR)	Mean (SD)	Median (IQR)	Mean (SD)	Median (IQR)
Total	27.13 (44.50)	15.00 (10.00-30.00)	36.51 (79.95)	20.00 (10.00-30.00)	84.97 (111.08)	55.78 (45.00-80.00)	119.51 (229.21)	70.00 (50.00-98.16)
M	25.92 (39.79)	15.00 (10.00-30.00)	38.94 (97.45)	15.00 (10.00-30.00)	72.68 (77.03)	55.00 (40.00-70.00)	104.40 (154.20)	70.00 (50.00-97.72)
F	28.02 (47.70)	15.00 (10.00-30.00)	34.59 (62.67)	20.00 (10.00-35.00)	93.24 (128.63)	60.00 (45.00-100.00)	129.05 (265.98)	66.59 (50.00-99.18)
15-24	22.57 (21.67)	15.00 (10.00-20.00)	48.74 (123.03)	20.00 (15.00-40.00)	119.84 (186.39)	50.00 (44.08-84.25)	142.66 (325.78)	60.90 (40.97-91.38)
25-34	34.08 (60.71)	20.00 (10.00-35.00)	42.85 (61.13)	20.00 (10.00-45.30)	101.89 (133.12)	70.00 (50.00-100.00)	115.69 (186.21)	70.00 (50.00-98.00)
35-44	38.29 (72.92)	15.00 (10.00-37.91)	34.48 (47.56)	20.00 (10.00-40.00)	72.41 (72.29)	60.00 (38.71-80.80)	130.78 (252.77)	80.00 (50.00-115.02)
45-54	22.73 (25.77)	15.00 (10.00-24.49)	30.91 (41.68)	15.00 (10.00-30.00)	88.01 (130.96)	60.00 (50.00-65.00)	87.26 (62.93)	67.03 (50.00-103.23)
55-64	25.49 (31.83)	15.00 (10.00-30.00)	32.74 (105.14)	15.00 (10.00-25.00)	75.05 (80.41)	53.65 (40.00-70.00)	202.65 (417.04)	69.93 (50.00-110.47)
65-74	22.97 (45.46)	15.00 (10.00-20.22)	39.23 (113.60)	15.00 (10.00-25.00)	61.82 (38.11)	50.00 (42.38-74.39)	82.64 (76.64)	65.00 (50.00-80.00)
75+	23.00 (21.27)	15.00 (10.00-27.38)	27.00 (25.47)	15.00 (10.00-30.00)	74.66 (60.40)	58.73 (50.00-77.67)	75.22 (76.79)	53.31 (38.33-80.66)
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	25.98 (47.56)	15.00 (10.00-25.00)	35.51 (86.61)	15.00 (10.00-30.00)	77.03 (92.55)	55.00 (45.00-70.00)	115.77 (236.99)	65.00 (50.00-88.28)
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	24.67 (24.54)	15.00 (10.00-29.58)	29.95 (41.40)	20.00 (10.00-30.00)	104.10 (156.49)	60.00 (50.00-100.00)	142.35 (299.13)	78.93 (50.00-106.77)
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	33.32 (45.15)	20.00 (10.00-35.81)	43.57 (82.97)	20.00 (10.00-45.00)	91.81 (118.19)	60.00 (39.41-100.00)	111.63 (148.38)	70.00 (50.00-120.84)

Table 68. Out-of-pocket payment for prescribed medications in the past 2 weeks; total and by gender, age and education

Out-of-pocket spending on medicines in the past 2 weeks (€)	2008		2014		2019	
	Mean (SD)	Median (IQR)	Mean (SD)	Median (IQR)	Mean (SD)	Median (IQR)
Total	33.40 (52.24)	20.00 (10.75-40.00)	42.72 (133.31)	25.00 (15.00-44.61)	43.86 (98.86)	30.00 (15.00-50.00)
M	32.96 (64.28)	20.00 (10.00-35.00)	43.40 (181.02)	25.00 (13.71-40.00)	37.50 (43.87)	25.00 (15.00-50.00)
F	33.79 (42.45)	22.00 (11.00-40.00)	42.27 (89.29)	25.00 (15.00-50.00)	47.90 (121.36)	30.00 (15.15-50.00)
15-24	27.09 (33.44)	20.00 (10.00-30.00)	44.74 (68.29)	30.00 (16.00-50.00)	48.98 (106.23)	30.00 (15.00-50.00)
25-34	27.58 (28.01)	20.00 (10.00-30.00)	40.37 (47.98)	30.00 (20.00-42.64)	47.21 (64.20)	25.00 (15.00-50.00)
35-44	43.51 (58.16)	30.00 (15.00-50.00)	44.62 (93.43)	28.00 (15.71-50.00)	40.92 (41.59)	30.00 (15.00-50.00)
45-54	25.97 (22.73)	20.00 (10.75-32.50)	30.87 (27.46)	20.00 (10.00-42.57)	37.53 (34.62)	30.00 (18.45-50.00)
55-64	34.51 (43.56)	21.50 (11.50-40.75)	42.75 (110.96)	25.00 (15.00-42.97)	54.74 (208.11)	25.00 (15.00-50.00)
65-74	40.50 (82.12)	24.00 (11.50-47.00)	44.61 (113.74)	25.00 (13.00-40.00)	40.15 (50.81)	28.00 (15.00-50.00)
75+	37.01 (77.10)	20.00 (10.00-40.00)	54.61 (289.54)	20.00 (10.00-42.75)	37.11 (31.32)	30.00 (15.15-50.00)
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	33.21 (45.57)	20.00 (10.00-40.00)	43.67 (157.48)	25.00 (14.00-40.00)	45.88 (122.55)	30.00 (15.00-50.00)
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	38.15 (83.55)	20.00 (12.00-37.25)	39.66 (55.65)	25.00 (15.00-50.00)	39.66 (44.71)	25.00 (13.78-50.00)
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	28.84 (32.90)	20.00 (10.00-38.75)	41.47 (43.86)	30.00 (20.00-50.00)	41.69 (44.78)	30.00 (15.00-50.00)

Section C. Health Determinants Module

This section presents an overview of indicators related to health determinants and an analysis of trends over time. The following subsections are addressed:

C.1. Body Mass Index

C.2. Physical Activity

C.3. Nutrition

C.4. Smoking

C.5. Alcohol

C.6. Drugs

C.7. Sexual Activity

C.8. Social Support

C.9. Environmental Exposures

Each subsection begins with a brief overview with data presented graphically, followed by detailed tables where data is subdivided by gender, age, and education, where applicable.

C.1. Body Mass Index

Participants were asked to report their weight (in kilogrammes) and height (in centimetres). The weight and height values were used to calculate the body mass index (BMI) in kilogrammes per square metre (kg/m^2). The World Health Organization (WHO) adult BMI classification was used to group these values into underweight (less than 18.5 kg/m^2), normal ($18.5\text{-}24.9 \text{ kg/m}^2$), pre-obese/overweight ($25\text{-}29.9 \text{ kg/m}^2$) and obese (30 kg/m^2 or greater). The BMI among participants showed a gradual increase over time, from a mean BMI of 26.8 kg/m^2 (SD: 6.94) in 2002 to a mean of 27.5 kg/m^2 (SD: 5.75) in 2019/2020 (Table 69).

Table 69. Mean and median BMI, by assessment year

Body Mass Index (BMI)	2002	2008	2014	2019
Mean	26.80	26.63	27.01	27.53
SD	6.94	5.38	5.64	5.75
Median	25.97	26.04	26.23	26.78
25th percentile	22.98	23.00	23.13	23.53
75th percentile	29.42	29.39	30.04	30.48

Overall, 40.0% had a BMI that was considered normal in 2002, although this decreased to 34.2% in 2019/2020 (Figure 41). The proportion being pre-obese or obese increased from 57.2% in 2002 to 63.8% in 2019/2020.

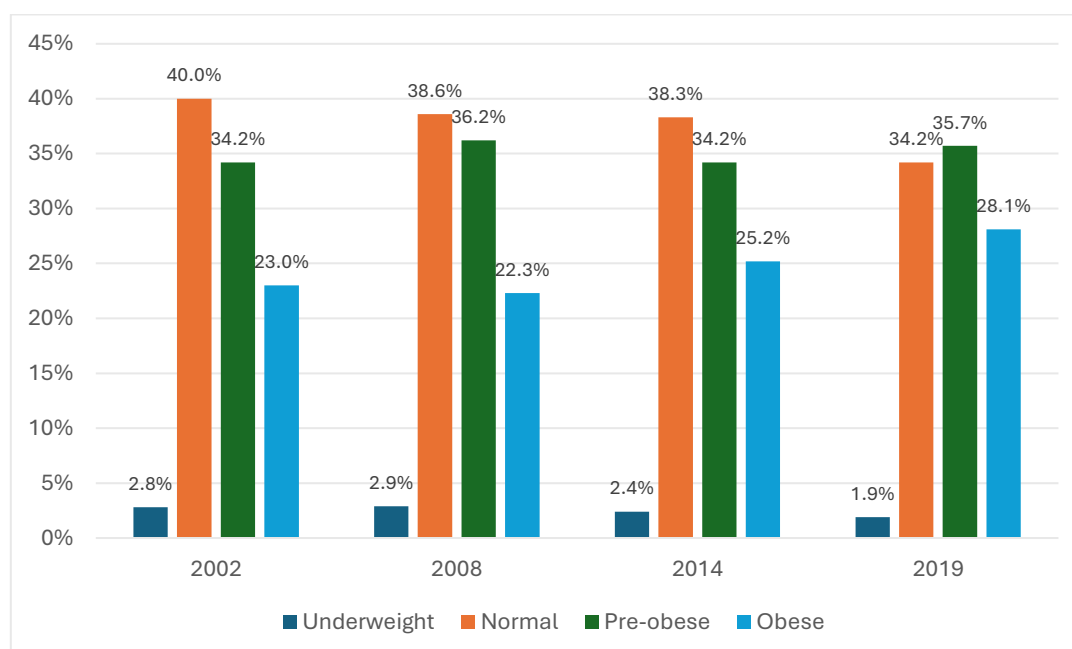


Figure 41. Distribution of the population between WHO BMI categories, by assessment year.

Table 70 presents this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 70. Distribution of population between WHO BMI categories; total and by gender, age, and education

BMI as per WHO Categories	Underweight				Normal				Pre-obese				Obese			
	2002	2008	2014	2019	2002	2008	2014	2019	2002	2008	2014	2019	2002	2008	2014	2019
Total	2.8%	2.9%	2.4%	1.9%	40.0%	38.6%	38.3%	34.2%	34.2%	36.2%	34.2%	35.7%	23.0%	22.3%	25.2%	28.1%
M	1.5%	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%	33.0%	29.7%	33.4%	28.5%	40.5%	44.7%	38.1%	40.0%	25.0%	24.3%	27.1%	30.2%
F	4.0%	4.3%	3.3%	2.6%	46.3%	46.8%	43.0%	40.4%	28.5%	28.3%	30.4%	31.2%	21.2%	20.6%	23.3%	25.9%
15-24	8.6%	9.4%	7.6%	5.3%	61.1%	59.2%	60.0%	58.0%	20.4%	23.2%	22.2%	24.5%	9.9%	8.2%	10.3%	12.1%
25-34	3.1%	4.2%	2.5%	2.6%	48.2%	45.1%	45.7%	40.7%	32.0%	29.5%	31.9%	36.1%	16.7%	21.3%	19.8%	20.6%
35-44	1.7%	1.2%	2.3%	1.5%	41.0%	41.5%	35.2%	32.4%	35.5%	37.6%	36.6%	36.0%	21.7%	19.7%	25.9%	30.1%
45-54	1.4%	0.4%	1.0%	1.1%	31.6%	31.8%	34.7%	25.6%	38.4%	43.7%	35.9%	36.6%	28.5%	24.1%	28.4%	36.7%
55-64	1.5%	1.3%	0.5%	0.5%	29.4%	27.3%	26.3%	26.2%	37.6%	41.2%	38.2%	36.2%	31.5%	30.2%	35.0%	37.1%
65-74	1.0%	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%	31.6%	26.8%	25.0%	25.9%	41.1%	41.9%	40.5%	41.1%	26.3%	30.6%	33.7%	32.6%
75+	2.6%	1.7%	0.4%	1.5%	33.3%	34.3%	34.7%	25.6%	35.2%	37.8%	37.7%	42.0%	28.9%	26.2%	27.1%	30.9%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	2.4%	1.8%	2.2%	1.6%	37.0%	35.1%	33.9%	27.5%	34.3%	37.9%	35.0%	37.6%	26.2%	25.2%	28.8%	33.3%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	4.2%	5.4%	3.7%	2.8%	46.1%	45.5%	43.7%	41.8%	35.0%	32.1%	34.3%	30.1%	14.8%	17.1%	18.3%	25.2%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	3.5%	4.1%	1.7%	1.7%	51.9%	43.4%	46.1%	42.0%	31.8%	34.8%	31.6%	35.7%	12.8%	17.6%	20.7%	20.6%

C.2. Physical Activity

Participants were asked about the time spent doing different types of physical activity in a typical week. They were asked about walking for at least 10 minutes continuously to get to and from places, for example to work, to school, or for shopping. In 2014/2015, around one in three (32.8%) reported walking for transport purposes on a daily basis in a typical week, although this proportion decreased to 26.6% in 2019/2020 (Figure 42).

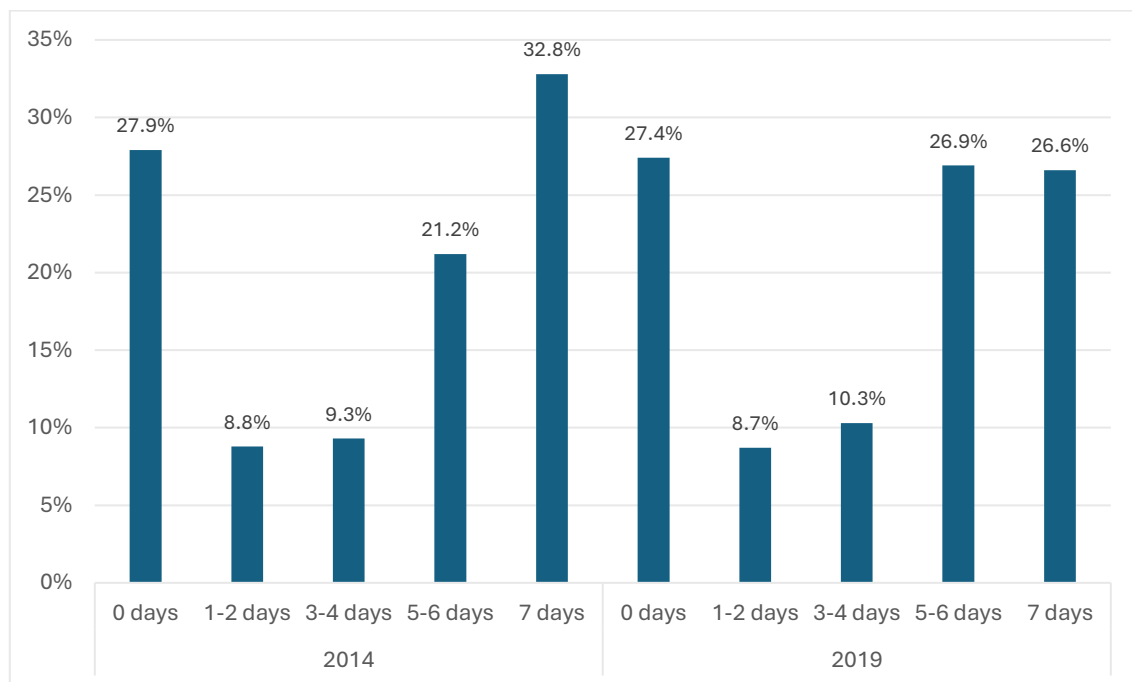


Figure 42. Frequency of walking for transport purposes in a typical week, by assessment year.

Table 71 presents this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 71. Frequency of walking for transport purposes (≥ 10 continuous minutes) in a typical week; total and by gender, age, and education

Walking for transport	0 days		1-2 days		3-4 days		5-6 days		7 days	
	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019
Total	27.9%	27.4%	8.8%	8.7%	9.3%	10.3%	21.2%	26.9%	32.8%	26.6%
M	28.9%	27.0%	7.7%	8.0%	8.4%	8.6%	21.3%	28.1%	33.8%	28.3%
F	27.1%	27.8%	9.8%	9.6%	10.2%	12.1%	21.1%	25.7%	31.9%	24.8%
15-24	21.5%	19.4%	9.3%	8.9%	7.9%	9.4%	27.3%	33.5%	34.1%	28.8%
25-34	31.8%	28.0%	10.7%	10.9%	6.5%	9.0%	21.1%	30.0%	30.0%	22.1%
35-44	30.3%	29.5%	10.1%	7.7%	8.2%	9.2%	23.8%	31.9%	27.6%	21.8%
45-54	27.9%	26.1%	7.2%	8.2%	11.1%	11.1%	22.6%	25.0%	31.3%	29.6%
55-64	25.7%	25.3%	7.4%	7.7%	10.4%	10.8%	21.7%	27.8%	34.8%	28.4%
65-74	22.0%	28.6%	8.4%	9.7%	13.1%	12.8%	14.7%	15.8%	41.8%	33.2%
75+	41.1%	37.8%	7.6%	6.6%	8.5%	11.9%	9.7%	16.6%	33.2%	27.2%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	27.2%	29.6%	7.9%	7.2%	9.5%	10.2%	20.9%	26.2%	34.5%	26.8%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	29.8%	26.4%	8.9%	9.0%	8.8%	8.7%	21.3%	28.2%	31.1%	27.7%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	28.6%	23.7%	11.3%	11.7%	9.1%	11.5%	21.9%	27.5%	29.0%	25.6%

Participants were also asked about walking for at least 10 minutes continuously for fitness or recreation (leisure) in a typical week. The majority, amounting to just over half of respondents, reported no leisure walking. The proportion of persons who reported walking for fitness or recreational purposes every day or almost every day decreased between 2014/2015 and 2019/2020 (Figure 43).

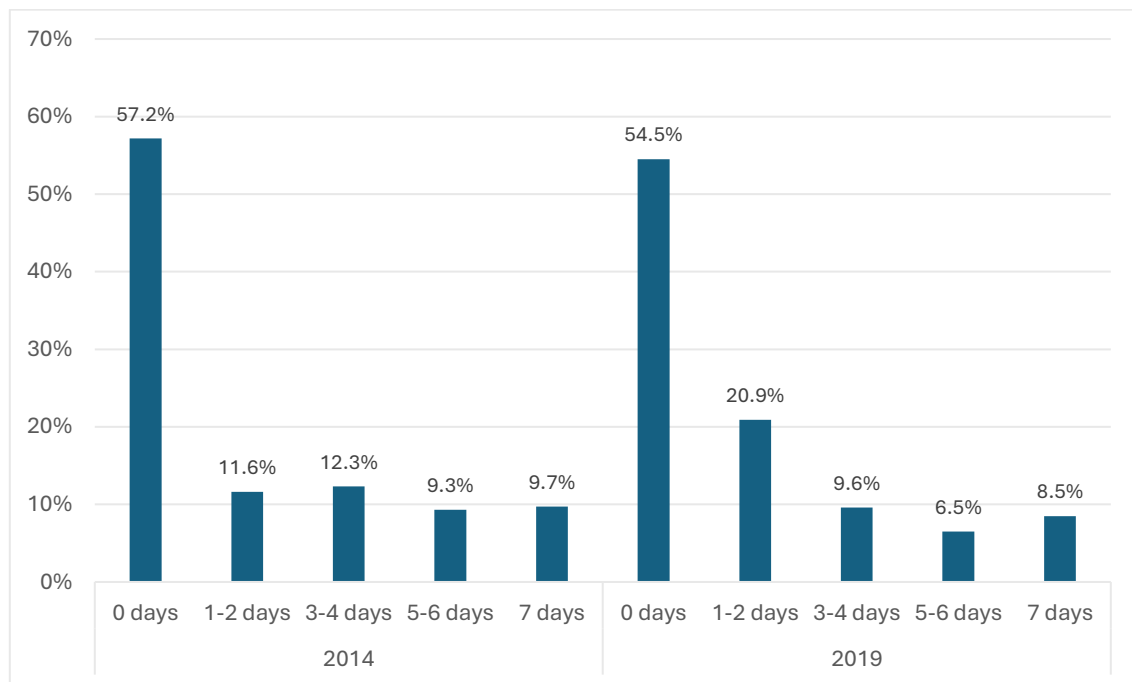


Figure 43. Frequency of leisure walking in a typical week, by assessment year.

Table 72 presents this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 72. Frequency of leisure walking (≥ 10 continuous minutes) in a typical week; total and by gender, age, and education

Leisure walking	0 days		1-2 days		3-4 days		5-6 days		7 days	
	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019
Total	57.2%	54.5%	11.6%	20.9%	12.3%	9.6%	9.3%	6.5%	9.7%	8.5%
M	57.2%	53.5%	12.5%	20.3%	11.2%	9.0%	9.1%	7.2%	10.1%	9.9%
F	57.2%	55.5%	10.7%	21.5%	13.2%	10.2%	9.5%	5.8%	9.4%	6.9%
15-24	59.5%	54.8%	13.0%	25.0%	12.1%	8.9%	8.8%	6.2%	6.6%	5.1%
25-34	56.9%	52.0%	15.3%	28.3%	13.1%	10.2%	8.2%	3.6%	6.5%	6.0%
35-44	58.2%	56.9%	14.0%	25.2%	14.2%	6.6%	7.7%	6.1%	5.8%	5.1%
45-54	56.1%	52.0%	11.3%	19.6%	11.9%	11.6%	10.9%	7.7%	9.7%	9.1%
55-64	50.1%	51.6%	10.6%	15.5%	13.0%	11.2%	11.7%	9.5%	14.6%	12.2%
65-74	54.4%	53.9%	8.0%	12.4%	10.8%	9.8%	10.2%	8.7%	16.6%	15.1%
75+	72.2%	65.9%	3.7%	9.4%	8.0%	10.0%	5.8%	4.7%	10.4%	10.0%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	61.0%	60.3%	9.3%	15.0%	10.0%	9.1%	9.4%	6.2%	10.2%	9.4%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	52.2%	51.7%	13.8%	22.2%	15.9%	10.0%	9.0%	8.2%	9.1%	7.9%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	49.1%	44.7%	17.1%	31.7%	16.2%	10.4%	8.9%	6.1%	8.8%	7.1%

Participants were asked about moderate physical activity for sports, fitness or recreational purposes, for at least 10 minutes continuously, in a typical week. Moderate activities are activities that make a person breathe somewhat harder than normal, such as cycling at a regular pace or tennis. The majority of respondents reported that they did not carry out such activities, although this proportion decreased from 82.1% in 2014/2015 to 73.9% in 2019/2020 (Figure 44). Conversely, the proportion who reported carrying out moderate physical activity on at least one day per week increased from 17.8% in 2014/2015 to 26.1% in 2019/2020.

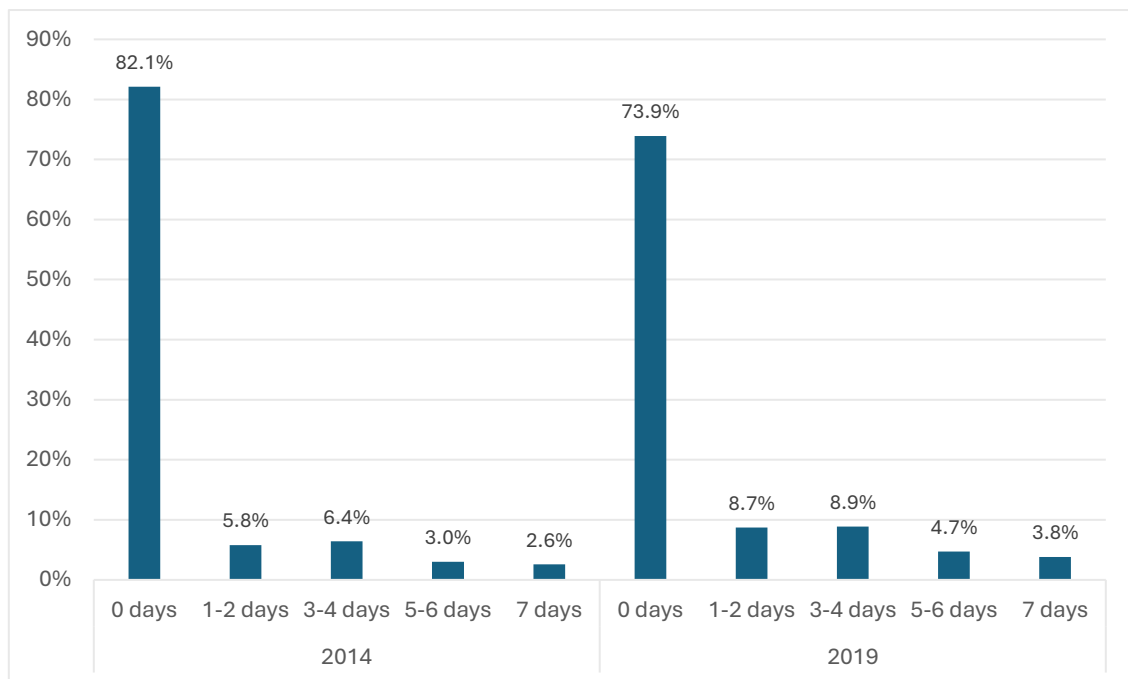


Figure 44. Frequency of moderate physical activity in a typical week, by assessment year.

Table 73 presents this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 73. Frequency of moderate physical activity (≥10 continuous minutes) in a typical week; total and by gender, age, and education

Moderate physical activity	0 days		1-2 days		3-4 days		5-6 days		7 days	
	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019
Total	82.1%	73.9%	5.8%	8.7%	6.4%	8.9%	3.0%	4.7%	2.6%	3.8%
M	79.1%	71.8%	5.9%	8.8%	7.7%	9.2%	4.2%	5.7%	3.1%	4.5%
F	85.1%	76.1%	5.8%	8.6%	5.2%	8.6%	1.8%	3.7%	2.1%	3.0%
15-24	69.0%	58.8%	10.8%	12.6%	10.2%	14.7%	5.4%	9.6%	4.5%	4.3%
25-34	76.1%	63.4%	8.3%	13.7%	8.9%	13.6%	4.3%	4.9%	2.4%	4.5%
35-44	80.3%	71.6%	7.3%	10.2%	8.8%	10.4%	2.4%	5.0%	1.3%	2.8%
45-54	85.5%	76.3%	4.1%	8.2%	4.7%	7.4%	2.5%	4.4%	3.1%	3.7%
55-64	87.1%	82.7%	3.6%	5.1%	5.1%	4.8%	1.9%	3.6%	2.3%	3.8%
65-74	89.4%	86.2%	2.4%	3.5%	2.6%	3.8%	2.4%	2.9%	3.2%	3.6%
75+	96.3%	92.5%	0.9%	0.6%	0.9%	1.9%	0.6%	1.6%	1.2%	3.4%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	87.3%	83.3%	3.0%	4.9%	4.9%	4.7%	2.2%	3.6%	2.6%	3.5%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	75.5%	67.5%	10.4%	10.8%	7.3%	11.5%	4.4%	6.0%	2.4%	4.1%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	71.2%	59.4%	11.1%	14.7%	10.6%	15.7%	4.0%	6.1%	3.2%	4.2%

Participants were also asked about vigorous physical activity for sports, fitness or recreational purposes, for at least 10 minutes continuously, in a typical week. Vigorous activities are activities that make a person breathe much harder than normal, such as fast cycling or aerobics. As above, most respondents reported that they did not carry out such activities (91.2% in 2014/2015 and 84.1% in 2019/2020) (Figure 45). The proportion who reported carrying out vigorous physical activity on at least one day per week increased from 8.7% in 2014/2015 to 15.9% in 2019/2020.

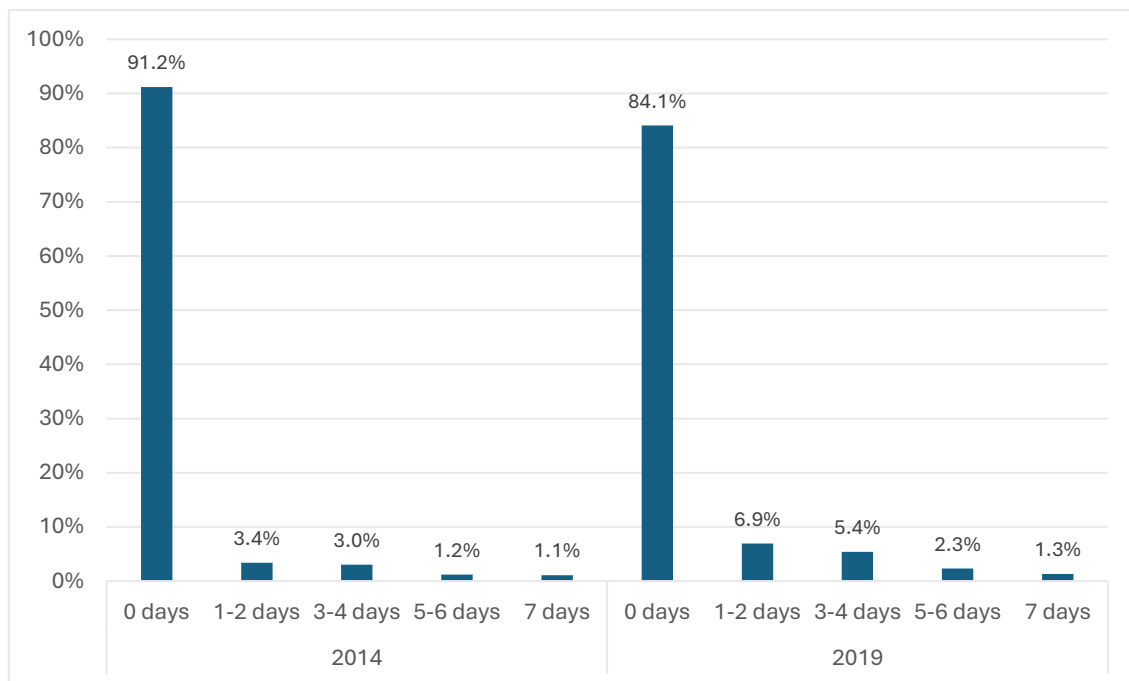


Figure 45. Frequency of vigorous physical activity in a typical week, by assessment year.

Table 74 presents this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 74. Frequency of vigorous physical activity (≥ 10 continuous minutes) in a typical week; total and by gender, age, and education

Vigorous physical activity	0 days		1-2 days		3-4 days		5-6 days		7 days	
	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019
Total	91.2%	84.1%	3.4%	6.9%	3.0%	5.4%	1.2%	2.3%	1.1%	1.3%
M	87.9%	80.3%	4.2%	7.9%	4.4%	6.5%	1.9%	3.2%	1.6%	2.0%
F	94.5%	88.2%	2.7%	5.7%	1.6%	4.2%	0.6%	1.3%	0.6%	0.6%
15-24	81.6%	66.4%	7.4%	13.0%	4.9%	11.7%	3.4%	6.2%	2.6%	2.8%
25-34	85.4%	75.4%	5.8%	11.8%	6.1%	8.7%	1.5%	2.6%	1.1%	1.4%
35-44	90.5%	82.9%	4.1%	6.9%	3.8%	6.0%	1.3%	2.4%	0.3%	1.8%
45-54	92.8%	87.3%	2.9%	5.5%	1.9%	5.0%	1.2%	1.5%	1.2%	0.7%
55-64	97.3%	92.8%	0.6%	3.3%	1.2%	1.8%	0.1%	1.0%	0.9%	1.2%
65-74	97.2%	95.8%	0.6%	1.8%	0.9%	0.7%	0.2%	0.9%	1.1%	0.7%
75+	100.0%	99.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	95.2%	91.3%	1.7%	3.6%	1.6%	2.7%	0.8%	1.3%	0.7%	1.1%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	84.9%	79.4%	5.6%	8.2%	4.8%	7.4%	2.4%	3.3%	2.3%	1.7%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	83.8%	72.9%	7.2%	12.5%	5.8%	9.7%	1.7%	3.5%	1.5%	1.4%

Participants were asked about physical activities designed to strengthen muscles, such as resistance training, weight lifting, push-ups or sit-ups, in a typical week. The vast majority reported that they did not carry out such activities (92.0% in 2014/2015 and 83.9% in 2019/2020) (Figure 46).

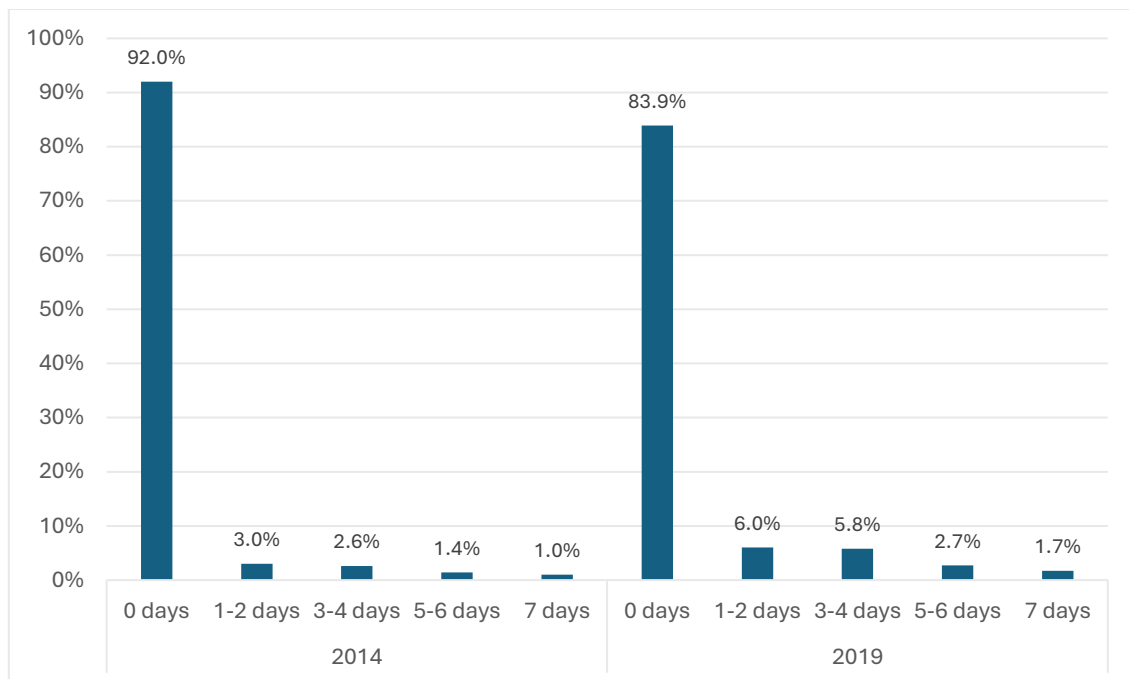


Figure 46. Frequency of muscle-strengthening exercises in a typical week, by assessment year.

Table 75 presents this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 75. Frequency of muscle-strengthening exercises in a typical week; total and by gender, age, and education

Muscle-strengthening exercises	0 days		1-2 days		3-4 days		5-6 days		7 days	
	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019
Total	92.0%	83.9%	3.0%	6.0%	2.6%	5.8%	1.4%	2.7%	1.0%	1.7%
M	88.7%	80.1%	3.6%	6.2%	4.0%	7.3%	2.2%	3.9%	1.5%	2.5%
F	95.1%	88.0%	2.5%	5.7%	1.4%	4.1%	0.6%	1.3%	0.4%	0.9%
15-24	81.3%	65.2%	6.0%	13.0%	5.0%	11.7%	5.0%	7.7%	2.8%	2.4%
25-34	85.9%	74.1%	6.1%	8.7%	5.3%	10.5%	1.7%	3.9%	1.1%	2.9%
35-44	92.3%	81.8%	2.8%	7.4%	3.0%	6.8%	1.4%	2.6%	0.5%	1.5%
45-54	95.0%	88.3%	2.5%	4.9%	1.3%	4.0%	0.4%	1.7%	0.7%	1.2%
55-64	97.1%	94.6%	0.7%	2.3%	1.4%	1.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%	1.3%
65-74	98.5%	96.4%	0.4%	0.9%	0.4%	0.7%	0.2%	0.9%	0.4%	1.1%
75+	99.7%	98.8%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	95.5%	91.3%	1.6%	2.8%	1.6%	2.8%	0.7%	1.4%	0.6%	1.7%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	86.5%	79.0%	5.7%	6.4%	4.3%	8.8%	2.6%	3.7%	1.0%	2.0%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	85.4%	72.5%	5.0%	12.0%	4.6%	9.6%	2.8%	4.4%	2.2%	1.5%

Analysis Report**C.3. Nutrition**

Participants were asked about the frequency of fruit consumption (excluding fruit juices) and vegetable consumption (excluding potatoes and soup/juices) in a week. The proportion of respondents who reported eating fruit and vegetables daily decreased over time. Daily fruit consumption decreased from 74.0% in 2008 to 57.9% in 2014/2015 and 56.7% in 2019/2020, whilst daily vegetable consumption decreased from 50.6% in 2008 to 40.1% in 2014/2015 and 29.6% in 2019/2020 (Figure 47). It must be noted that the question was amended in the 2019/2020 survey to specify the exclusion of soup from vegetable consumption.

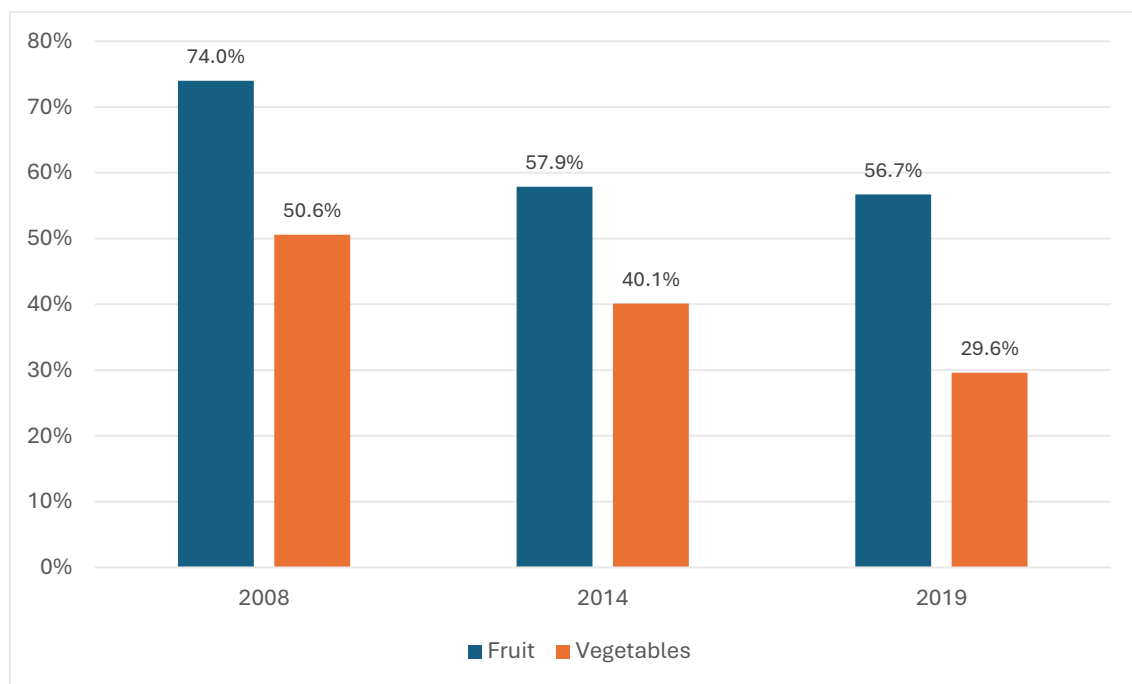


Figure 47. Daily consumption of fruit and vegetables, by assessment year.

Table 76 presents this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 76. Daily consumption of fruit and vegetables; total and by gender, age, and education

Daily consumption of fruit and vegetables	Fruit			Vegetables		
	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019
Total	74.0%	57.9%	56.7%	50.6%	40.1%	29.6%
M	69.3%	53.2%	52.0%	43.2%	33.9%	24.4%
F	78.0%	62.4%	61.6%	57.2%	46.2%	35.2%
15-24	60.1%	43.7%	44.7%	41.5%	33.5%	26.8%
25-34	65.1%	48.8%	51.3%	45.3%	33.1%	32.1%
35-44	68.2%	58.0%	53.4%	47.3%	42.0%	29.0%
45-54	80.4%	58.5%	56.5%	56.5%	39.8%	30.2%
55-64	82.5%	66.1%	60.1%	54.7%	45.4%	28.8%
65-74	81.4%	69.2%	69.4%	54.7%	45.6%	30.0%
75+	84.8%	71.1%	71.3%	56.7%	46.7%	28.3%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	74.8%	57.4%	56.8%	49.5%	37.5%	22.9%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	71.7%	55.3%	53.7%	48.7%	40.8%	30.0%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	73.3%	62.0%	58.3%	59.0%	48.2%	42.5%

Participants were then asked about the frequency of consumption of chicken, rabbit, fish, meat, and meat products during the previous week. The majority reported consuming these food items on 1-2 days per week. Over one third of respondents reported never consuming fish, whilst around one in four reported never consuming meat products across survey iterations (Figures 48-51).

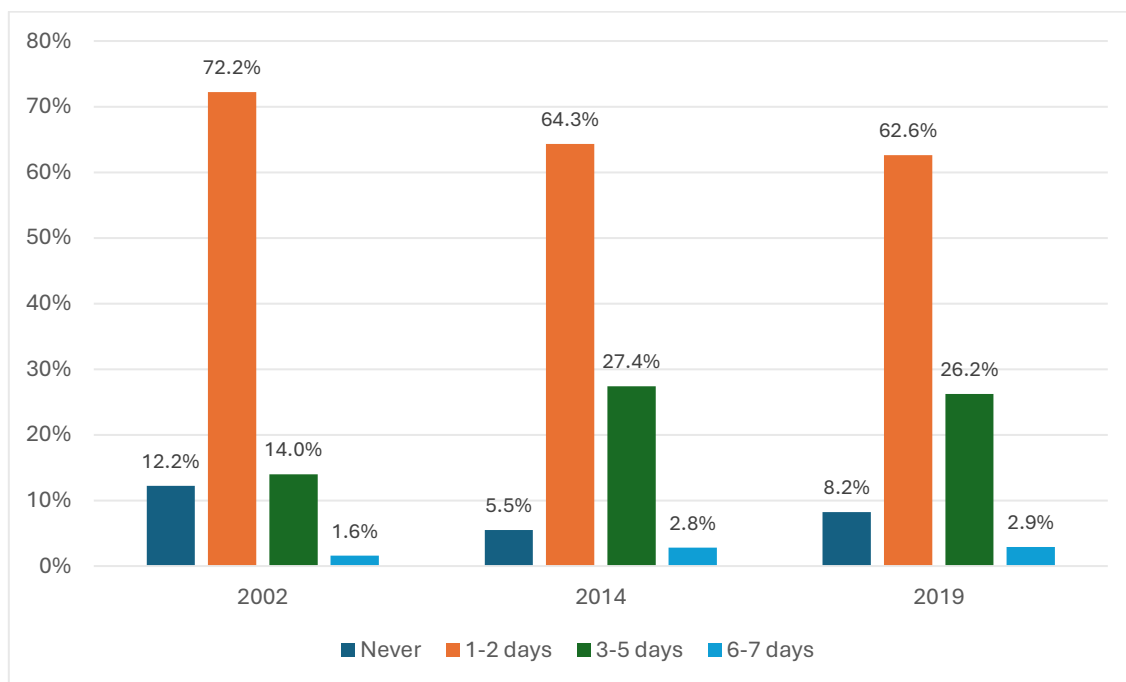


Figure 48. Frequency of chicken/rabbit consumption, by assessment year.

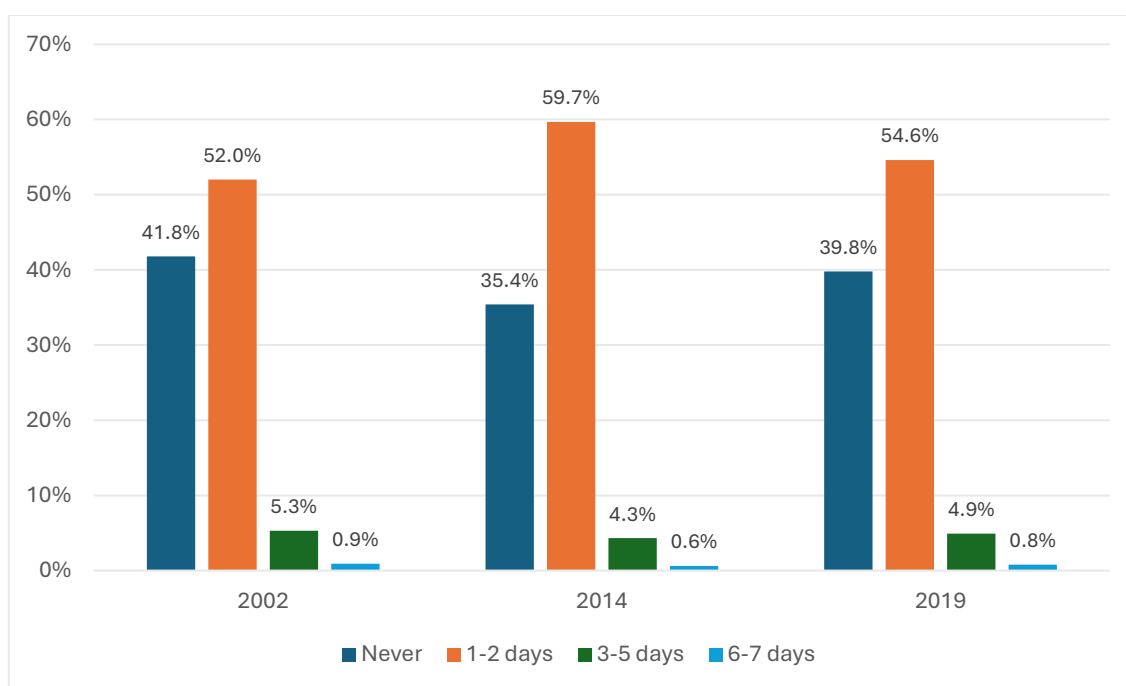


Figure 49. Frequency of fish consumption, by assessment year.

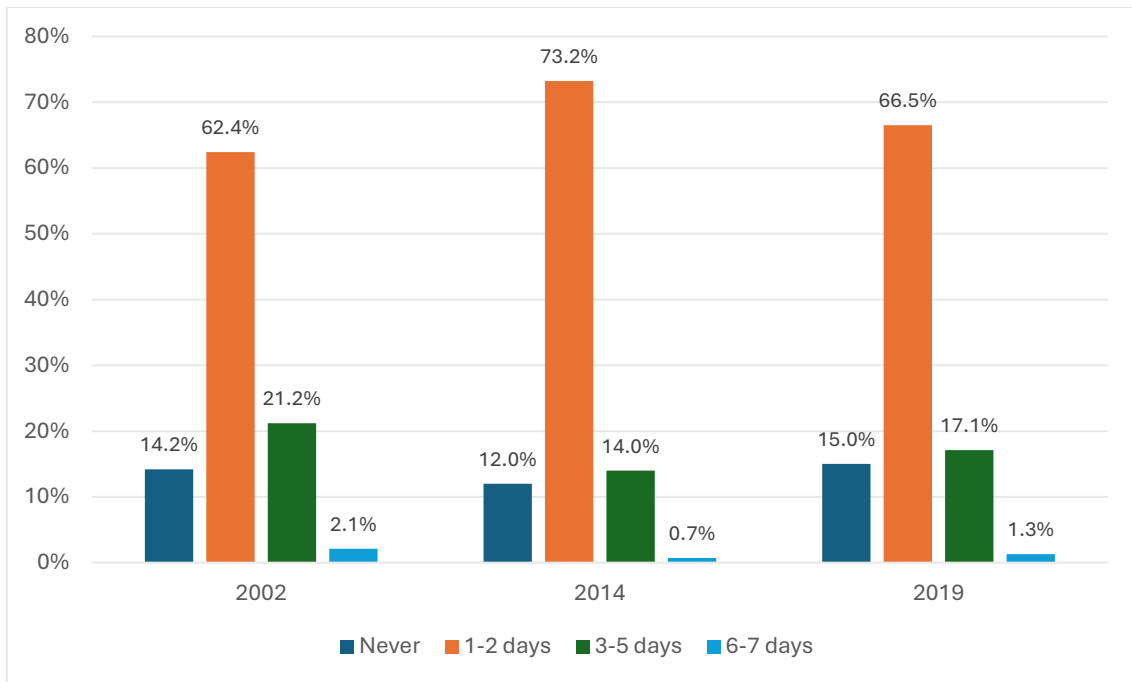


Figure 50. Frequency of meat consumption, by assessment year.

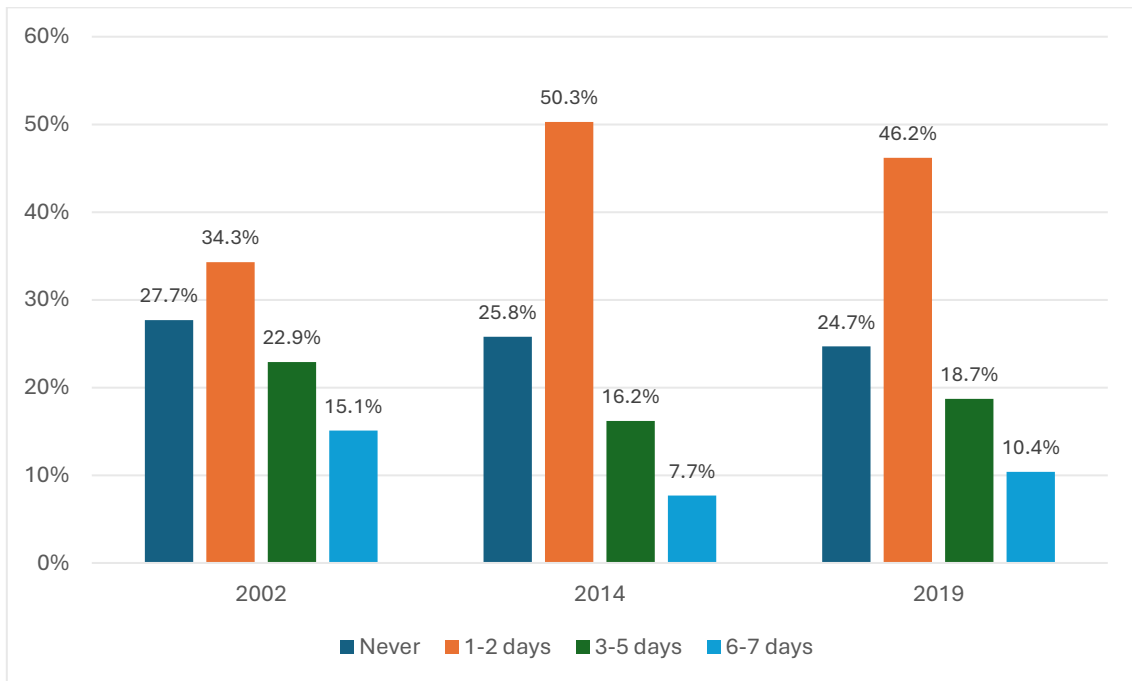


Figure 51. Frequency of meat products consumption, by assessment year.

Tables 77-80 present this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 77. Chicken/rabbit consumption in the past week; total and by gender, age, and education

Frequency of consumption of chicken/rabbit	Never			1-2 days			3-5 days			6-7 days		
	2002	2014	2019	2002	2014	2019	2002	2014	2019	2002	2014	2019
Total	12.2%	5.5%	8.2%	72.2%	64.3%	62.6%	14.0%	27.4%	26.2%	1.6%	2.8%	2.9%
M	12.5%	6.2%	7.6%	72.3%	63.5%	64.1%	13.7%	27.0%	24.8%	1.6%	3.3%	3.4%
F	12.1%	4.8%	8.8%	72.1%	65.2%	61.0%	14.2%	27.7%	27.8%	1.6%	2.4%	2.4%
15-24	18.2%	5.9%	8.9%	67.2%	65.9%	61.9%	13.2%	23.5%	25.7%	1.4%	4.8%	3.5%
25-34	13.4%	3.8%	6.6%	72.7%	62.2%	61.0%	12.2%	30.4%	28.9%	1.7%	3.6%	3.5%
35-44	9.1%	3.8%	6.7%	77.2%	64.2%	63.9%	12.9%	28.8%	25.6%	0.8%	3.2%	3.9%
45-54	10.0%	4.4%	6.5%	74.2%	64.5%	61.2%	14.7%	29.6%	29.8%	1.1%	1.5%	2.5%
55-64	12.6%	5.7%	10.1%	72.0%	63.2%	65.1%	13.3%	29.0%	22.6%	2.1%	2.2%	2.1%
65-74	11.4%	7.3%	10.4%	68.4%	66.1%	64.2%	17.6%	24.6%	24.0%	2.6%	1.9%	1.4%
75+	12.0%	10.9%	10.9%	69.7%	66.2%	60.9%	16.1%	21.1%	25.3%	2.2%	1.8%	2.9%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	11.7%	5.7%	8.1%	72.7%	65.2%	64.2%	13.8%	26.4%	25.1%	1.9%	2.6%	2.5%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	12.7%	5.4%	7.1%	72.9%	65.6%	60.5%	14.0%	26.1%	29.0%	0.3%	2.8%	3.5%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	16.1%	4.6%	9.1%	67.5%	60.4%	60.9%	14.8%	31.4%	26.7%	1.5%	3.5%	3.3%

Table 78. Fish consumption in the past week; total and by gender, age, and education

Frequency of consumption of fish	Never			1-2 days			3-5 days			6-7 days		
	2002	2014	2019	2002	2014	2019	2002	2014	2019	2002	2014	2019
Total	41.8%	35.4%	39.8%	52.0%	59.7%	54.6%	5.3%	4.3%	4.9%	0.9%	0.6%	0.8%
M	42.6%	35.0%	40.8%	51.6%	59.5%	53.6%	5.1%	4.8%	4.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%
F	41.1%	35.9%	38.9%	52.5%	59.9%	55.6%	5.4%	3.8%	4.9%	1.0%	0.4%	0.7%
15-24	54.0%	46.7%	51.7%	41.0%	49.9%	45.0%	4.6%	3.0%	3.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
25-34	48.3%	43.5%	42.2%	46.8%	52.6%	52.2%	3.8%	3.8%	4.1%	1.2%	0.1%	1.4%
35-44	44.9%	32.3%	36.1%	51.0%	61.9%	58.2%	3.0%	4.9%	4.7%	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%
45-54	39.8%	33.9%	39.6%	54.8%	61.0%	55.6%	4.7%	4.3%	4.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.2%
55-64	33.3%	28.4%	39.4%	59.2%	66.2%	54.6%	6.7%	5.1%	5.7%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%
65-74	33.3%	28.5%	32.7%	54.7%	65.6%	60.4%	10.4%	5.2%	6.1%	1.6%	0.9%	0.7%
75+	32.5%	29.9%	36.0%	60.9%	65.9%	55.8%	6.3%	3.3%	7.1%	0.3%	0.9%	1.2%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	42.6%	35.3%	43.1%	51.3%	60.1%	51.1%	5.2%	4.0%	5.1%	0.9%	0.5%	0.6%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	43.5%	39.9%	39.2%	50.8%	55.5%	57.3%	5.1%	4.0%	2.9%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	33.8%	31.9%	33.6%	59.3%	62.3%	59.6%	5.3%	5.0%	5.5%	1.5%	0.9%	1.2%

Table 79. Meat consumption in the past week; total and by gender, age, and education

Frequency of consumption of meat	Never			1-2 days			3-5 days			6-7 days		
	2002	2014	2019	2002	2014	2019	2002	2014	2019	2002	2014	2019
Total	14.2%	12.0%	15.0%	62.4%	73.2%	66.5%	21.2%	14.0%	17.1%	2.1%	0.7%	1.3%
M	10.8%	9.2%	11.7%	62.6%	73.3%	66.4%	24.4%	16.3%	20.0%	2.2%	1.2%	1.9%
F	17.3%	14.7%	18.6%	62.4%	73.3%	66.7%	18.4%	11.7%	13.9%	1.9%	0.3%	0.8%
15-24	13.5%	10.1%	13.0%	56.7%	70.4%	62.0%	26.4%	17.7%	22.7%	3.4%	1.9%	2.2%
25-34	14.8%	6.2%	14.5%	60.5%	74.7%	67.0%	21.7%	18.6%	17.0%	3.0%	0.6%	1.5%
35-44	12.8%	9.3%	12.0%	64.0%	77.8%	69.5%	20.5%	12.3%	17.1%	2.6%	0.6%	1.4%
45-54	10.6%	13.8%	15.1%	64.9%	71.8%	66.9%	22.9%	14.1%	16.8%	1.6%	0.3%	1.2%
55-64	14.1%	12.3%	17.3%	64.1%	75.0%	65.1%	21.2%	12.3%	16.5%	0.6%	0.4%	1.1%
65-74	17.4%	18.4%	17.6%	65.0%	73.4%	69.7%	16.0%	8.0%	12.2%	1.6%	0.2%	0.5%
75+	23.1%	20.4%	18.6%	60.4%	66.3%	62.2%	15.2%	12.2%	17.7%	1.3%	1.2%	1.5%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	13.6%	13.2%	13.7%	62.8%	71.8%	67.3%	21.3%	14.3%	17.6%	2.3%	0.7%	1.4%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	15.1%	8.0%	14.8%	61.9%	75.6%	66.0%	21.6%	15.8%	17.5%	1.4%	0.6%	1.7%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	18.0%	11.7%	17.9%	60.7%	75.7%	65.4%	19.5%	11.8%	15.6%	1.8%	0.7%	1.1%

Table 80. Meat products consumption in the past week; total and by gender, age, and education

Frequency of consumption of meat products	Never			1-2 days			3-5 days			6-7 days		
	2002	2014	2019	2002	2014	2019	2002	2014	2019	2002	2014	2019
Total	27.7%	25.8%	24.7%	34.3%	50.3%	46.2%	22.9%	16.2%	18.7%	15.1%	7.7%	10.4%
M	22.4%	23.1%	22.1%	33.2%	49.2%	45.5%	25.3%	17.4%	20.4%	19.0%	10.4%	11.9%
F	32.2%	28.5%	27.4%	35.3%	51.4%	46.9%	20.7%	15.0%	16.8%	11.7%	5.1%	8.8%
15-24	22.8%	20.4%	16.0%	30.2%	50.7%	44.8%	26.5%	19.9%	26.5%	20.4%	9.0%	12.7%
25-34	21.1%	19.8%	22.7%	36.9%	51.6%	50.4%	24.1%	21.0%	18.0%	17.9%	7.6%	8.8%
35-44	25.6%	24.3%	22.8%	35.0%	52.3%	45.0%	22.6%	14.6%	19.2%	16.9%	8.8%	13.0%
45-54	23.7%	26.8%	24.7%	34.4%	51.5%	48.2%	25.3%	14.3%	16.7%	16.6%	7.4%	10.5%
55-64	35.9%	31.4%	28.7%	32.3%	48.3%	44.8%	21.7%	13.0%	17.1%	10.1%	7.4%	9.4%
65-74	35.7%	32.0%	30.3%	38.3%	47.7%	43.3%	17.1%	13.1%	17.1%	8.9%	7.2%	9.3%
75+	38.5%	30.9%	31.4%	33.3%	48.0%	43.8%	18.6%	15.9%	16.0%	9.6%	5.2%	8.9%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	28.2%	26.6%	23.3%	34.5%	49.9%	44.7%	22.1%	15.5%	19.1%	15.2%	7.9%	12.9%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	24.1%	22.4%	21.9%	36.0%	52.8%	50.1%	23.9%	17.4%	19.5%	16.0%	7.5%	8.5%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	29.9%	26.2%	29.3%	30.9%	49.4%	46.8%	27.1%	17.4%	17.3%	12.1%	7.0%	6.7%

Participants were asked about the frequency of consumption of sweets and sweet pastries. The majority reported consuming sweets and sweet pastries on 1-2 days in the previous week, except for 2002 whereby the majority reported never consuming sweets. Consumption of sweets and sweet pastries daily or almost daily increased over time (Figures 52 and 53).

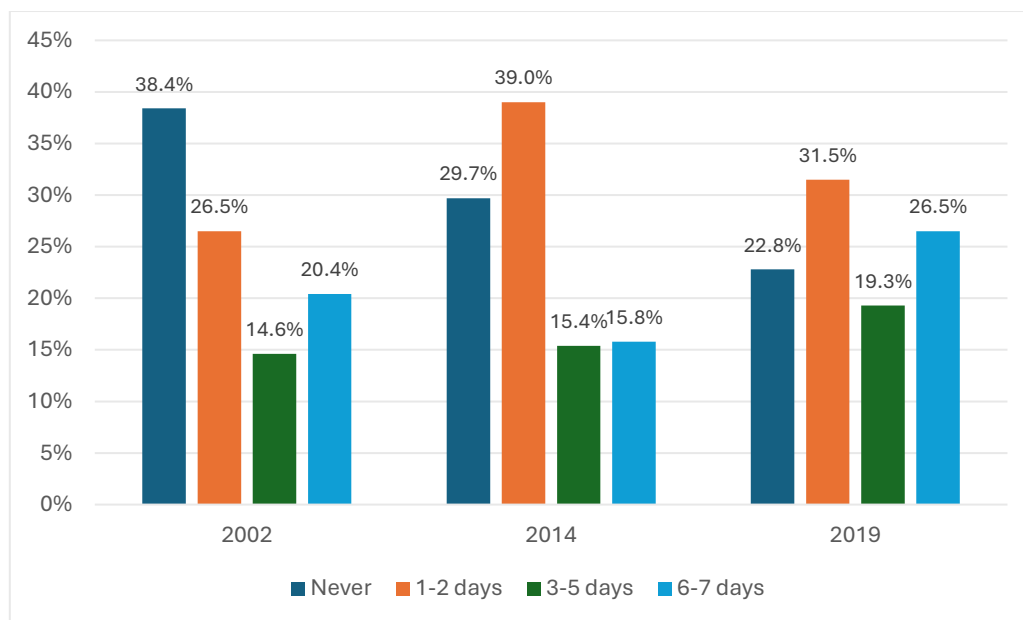


Figure 52. Frequency of consumption of sweets (including chocolates), by assessment year.

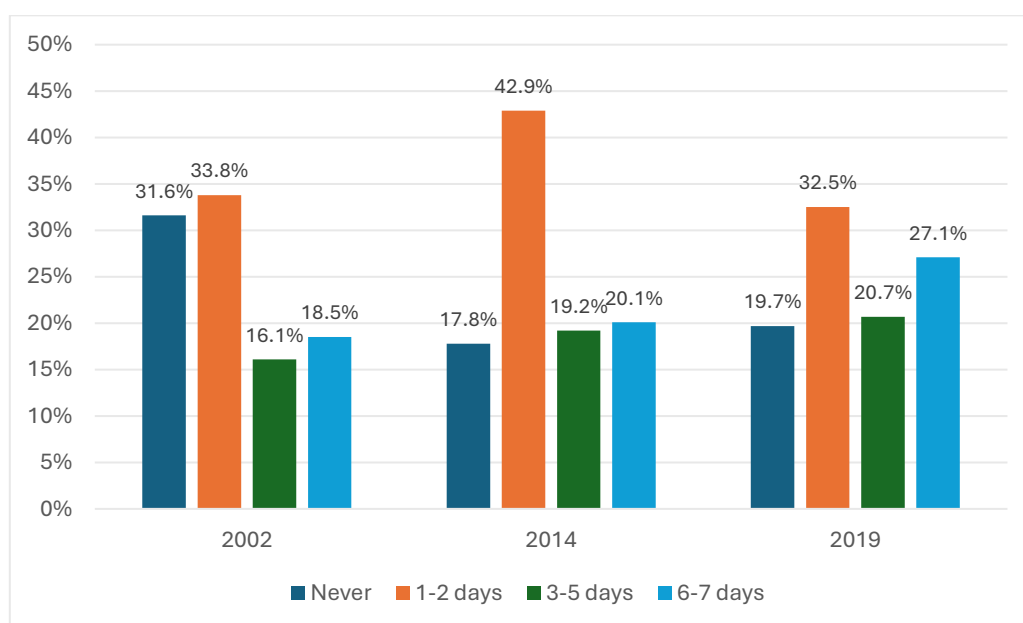


Figure 53. Frequency of consumption of sweet pastries (including biscuits, cakes, fancy cakes, and gateaux), by assessment year.

Tables 81 and 82 present this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 81. Sweets consumption in the past week; total and by gender, age, and education

Frequency of consumption of sweets	Never			1-2 days			3-5 days			6-7 days		
	2002	2014	2019	2002	2014	2019	2002	2014	2019	2002	2014	2019
Total	38.4%	29.7%	22.8%	26.5%	39.0%	31.5%	14.6%	15.4%	19.3%	20.4%	15.8%	26.5%
M	37.1%	30.4%	23.2%	26.8%	39.6%	32.3%	14.9%	15.3%	19.2%	21.2%	14.7%	25.2%
F	39.6%	29.0%	22.4%	26.3%	38.4%	30.5%	14.4%	15.6%	19.2%	19.7%	17.0%	27.8%
15-24	27.6%	21.9%	14.7%	26.2%	40.3%	36.9%	19.4%	19.7%	21.8%	26.9%	18.1%	26.6%
25-34	30.2%	21.6%	19.5%	26.0%	40.3%	28.6%	18.7%	21.5%	23.9%	25.0%	16.6%	28.0%
35-44	33.7%	26.0%	19.8%	26.8%	38.7%	33.4%	14.3%	14.4%	18.6%	25.2%	20.9%	28.2%
45-54	40.0%	31.9%	21.0%	27.1%	37.5%	33.2%	14.1%	14.9%	17.8%	18.9%	15.7%	28.0%
55-64	46.0%	37.1%	24.9%	27.9%	39.9%	30.9%	12.1%	11.4%	17.9%	14.0%	11.7%	26.3%
65-74	53.0%	38.2%	34.6%	26.3%	37.5%	28.3%	8.8%	11.7%	15.5%	11.9%	12.6%	21.6%
75+	48.2%	38.5%	32.2%	23.6%	37.3%	29.2%	11.8%	10.7%	15.3%	16.3%	13.5%	23.3%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	40.1%	31.2%	25.2%	26.3%	38.9%	31.3%	13.1%	13.6%	17.5%	20.5%	16.2%	26.0%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	32.6%	26.9%	19.6%	27.0%	41.5%	32.4%	18.9%	16.7%	20.5%	21.5%	15.0%	27.5%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	35.5%	27.3%	20.0%	27.4%	37.1%	31.3%	18.9%	20.3%	22.1%	18.2%	15.4%	26.6%

Table 82. Sweet pastries consumption in the past week; total and by gender, age, and education

Frequency of consumption of sweet pastries	Never			1-2 days			3-5 days			6-7 days		
	2002	2014	2019	2002	2014	2019	2002	2014	2019	2002	2014	2019
Total	31.6%	17.8%	19.7%	33.8%	42.9%	32.5%	16.1%	19.2%	20.7%	18.5%	20.1%	27.1%
M	31.7%	19.0%	22.3%	33.2%	43.0%	31.8%	17.2%	19.4%	20.1%	17.9%	18.5%	25.8%
F	31.6%	16.5%	16.8%	34.2%	42.9%	33.3%	15.2%	19.0%	21.5%	19.0%	21.7%	28.4%
15-24	27.7%	18.6%	20.4%	38.7%	45.9%	38.3%	15.8%	18.3%	23.0%	17.8%	17.2%	18.3%
25-34	27.8%	16.1%	20.1%	32.8%	43.8%	35.0%	19.9%	21.3%	21.5%	19.5%	18.8%	23.4%
35-44	28.7%	15.4%	19.6%	31.7%	45.6%	33.7%	16.1%	19.5%	22.0%	23.4%	19.5%	24.7%
45-54	29.5%	17.1%	19.2%	35.2%	44.7%	32.2%	17.1%	17.0%	20.5%	18.2%	21.2%	28.2%
55-64	36.9%	19.9%	20.8%	33.0%	39.2%	29.6%	14.5%	19.8%	20.8%	15.6%	21.1%	28.7%
65-74	39.8%	21.0%	19.4%	32.4%	39.1%	28.7%	13.0%	17.6%	16.7%	14.8%	22.3%	35.2%
75+	37.0%	17.0%	17.1%	31.3%	39.7%	25.7%	13.9%	20.9%	19.2%	17.7%	22.4%	38.1%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	33.0%	17.7%	19.3%	32.9%	41.7%	29.1%	15.3%	18.9%	20.4%	18.7%	21.7%	31.2%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	26.7%	17.5%	18.7%	35.4%	45.5%	36.6%	18.6%	18.2%	21.2%	19.3%	18.9%	23.5%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	28.9%	18.2%	21.1%	38.1%	44.9%	36.7%	18.3%	20.6%	21.2%	14.7%	16.3%	21.1%

When asked about consumption of soft drinks, most respondents reported never consuming regular (sugar-sweetened) or sugar-free soft drinks. The proportion of respondents who reported drinking regular soft drinks on a daily basis decreased from 14.3% in 2014/2015 to 12.4% in 2019/2020 (Figures 54 and 55).

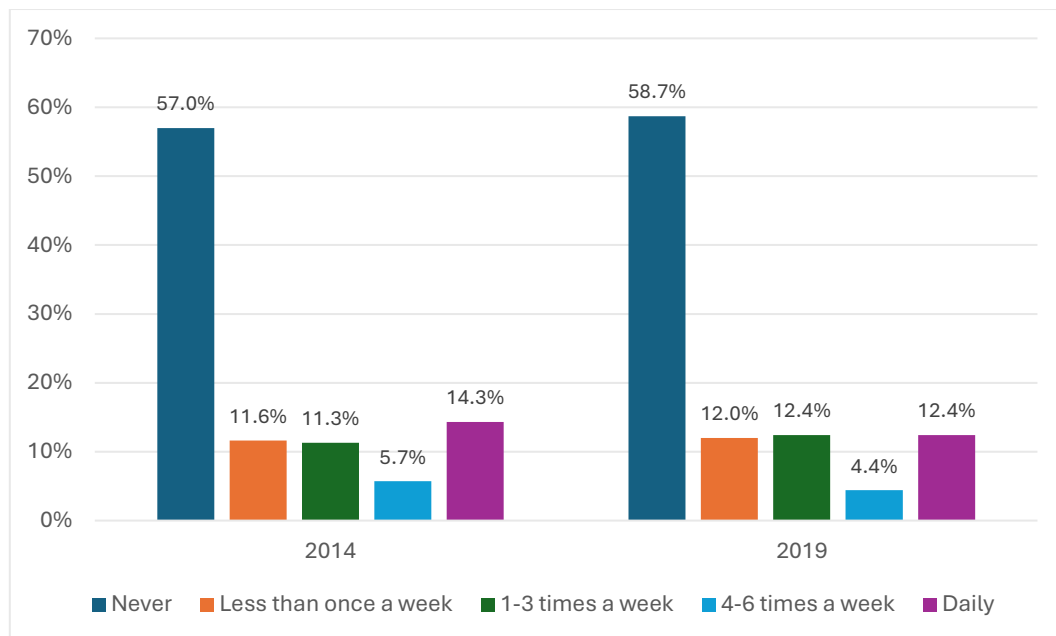


Figure 54. Frequency of consumption of regular soft drinks, by assessment year.

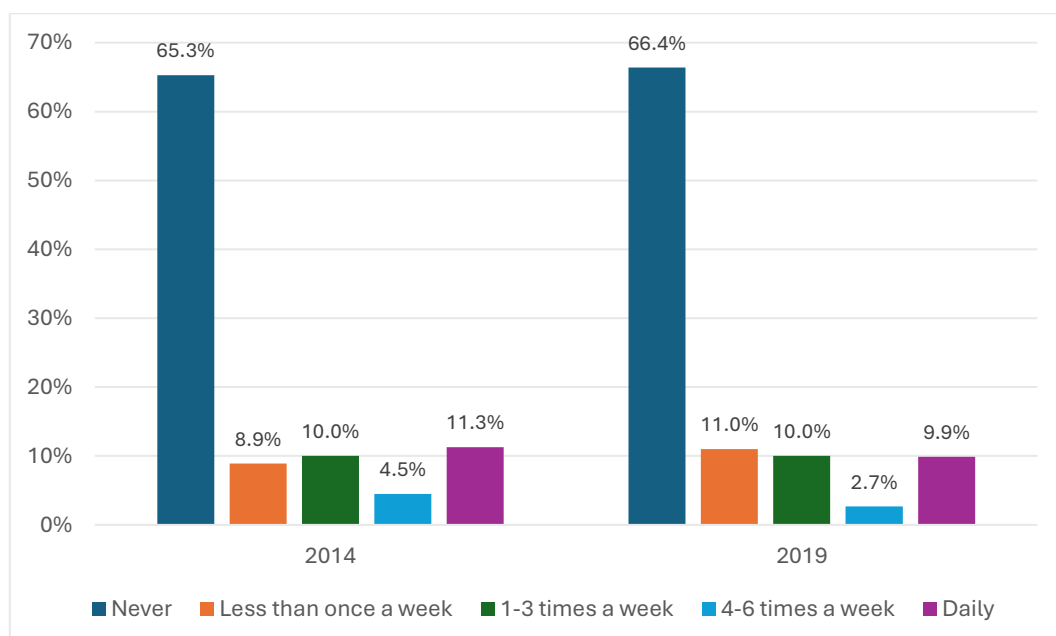


Figure 55. Frequency of consumption of sugar-free soft drinks, by assessment year.

Tables 83 and 84 present this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 83. Regular soft drinks consumption; total and by gender, age, and education

Frequency of consumption of regular soft drinks	Never		Less than once a week		1-3 times a week		4-6 times a week		Daily	
	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019
Total	57.0%	58.7%	11.6%	12.0%	11.3%	12.4%	5.7%	4.4%	14.3%	12.4%
M	51.8%	54.1%	11.2%	12.0%	12.6%	14.2%	6.9%	5.2%	17.4%	14.4%
F	62.0%	63.7%	12.1%	12.0%	10.1%	10.4%	4.5%	3.6%	11.3%	10.4%
15-24	41.0%	43.2%	11.6%	12.2%	18.1%	17.9%	8.6%	8.8%	20.7%	17.9%
25-34	47.3%	49.3%	16.7%	12.7%	14.2%	16.7%	6.1%	7.7%	15.6%	13.6%
35-44	58.1%	55.3%	10.0%	15.0%	10.7%	14.8%	6.3%	3.2%	14.8%	11.7%
45-54	58.6%	62.0%	11.2%	12.6%	10.6%	9.6%	4.4%	2.4%	15.1%	13.4%
55-64	66.0%	69.2%	10.4%	10.0%	9.1%	8.4%	4.1%	3.0%	10.4%	9.5%
65-74	71.9%	72.4%	8.6%	10.4%	5.6%	5.7%	4.1%	2.2%	9.7%	9.3%
75+	63.6%	70.9%	11.8%	8.1%	7.0%	9.1%	6.1%	1.3%	11.5%	10.6%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	56.1%	58.2%	10.6%	10.0%	10.8%	11.5%	6.2%	4.4%	16.3%	16.0%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	53.7%	55.4%	13.0%	13.2%	13.8%	16.0%	6.7%	4.8%	12.8%	10.5%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	62.6%	62.0%	13.7%	15.3%	11.0%	11.8%	3.3%	4.3%	9.5%	6.6%

Table 84. Sugar-free soft drinks consumption; total and by gender, age, and education

Frequency of consumption of sugar-free soft drinks	Never		Less than once a week		1-3 times a week		4-6 times a week		Daily	
	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019
Total	65.3%	66.4%	8.9%	11.0%	10.0%	10.0%	4.5%	2.7%	11.3%	9.9%
M	67.4%	67.7%	7.8%	11.0%	9.4%	8.8%	5.0%	2.7%	10.4%	9.8%
F	63.3%	65.0%	10.0%	11.1%	10.6%	11.2%	4.0%	2.6%	12.2%	10.1%
15-24	70.5%	69.1%	6.7%	8.2%	8.2%	10.8%	5.4%	4.5%	9.2%	7.4%
25-34	64.9%	68.6%	10.5%	11.3%	11.5%	9.9%	4.6%	2.7%	8.5%	7.5%
35-44	63.0%	61.8%	8.3%	12.1%	11.4%	11.7%	4.1%	2.6%	13.2%	11.7%
45-54	63.8%	63.9%	9.2%	12.8%	11.1%	10.3%	4.3%	2.2%	11.6%	10.8%
55-64	63.4%	66.2%	9.3%	11.4%	10.3%	9.0%	5.4%	1.8%	11.7%	11.6%
65-74	65.7%	66.1%	9.1%	12.2%	7.5%	8.1%	3.2%	2.5%	14.4%	11.1%
75+	67.2%	72.3%	9.1%	6.5%	7.9%	9.1%	3.3%	2.7%	12.5%	9.4%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	63.6%	65.6%	8.6%	10.8%	9.7%	9.0%	5.1%	2.7%	13.0%	11.9%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	68.8%	67.3%	8.7%	9.1%	9.0%	11.1%	4.3%	3.2%	9.3%	9.3%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	67.6%	67.4%	10.0%	12.7%	11.6%	11.2%	2.8%	2.4%	7.8%	6.2%

Participants were asked whether they add salt to their meals during cooking (excluding cubes) or whilst eating. In 2002, most respondents (47.1%) reported almost always adding salt whilst cooking, although this proportion decreased over time. Over a third reported never adding salt or using a low salt alternative when cooking. Furthermore, most respondents reported never adding salt/using a low salt alternative whilst eating across survey iterations (Figures 56 and 57).

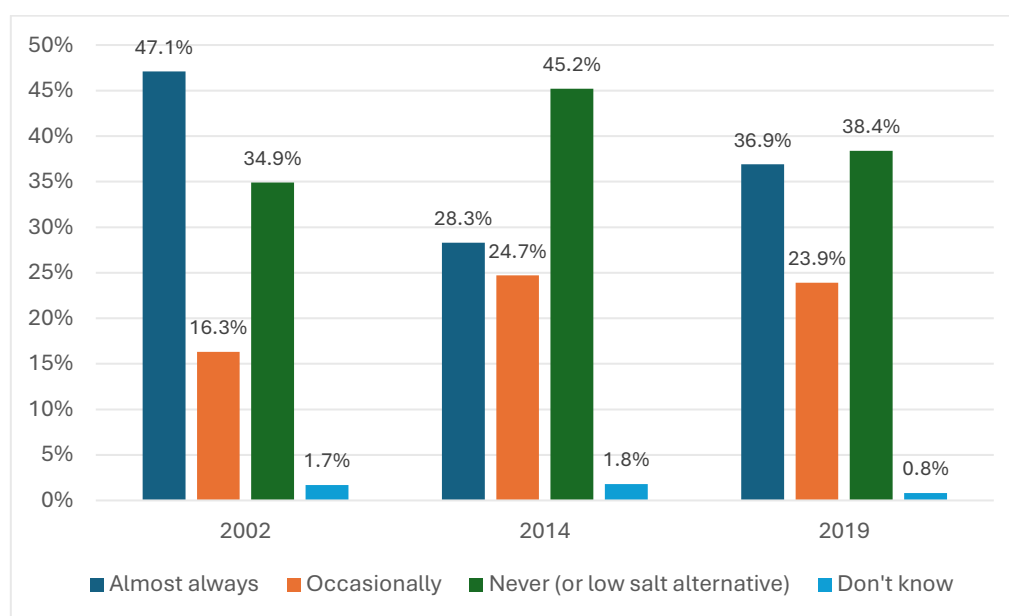


Figure 56. Frequency of salt consumption (salt added during cooking), by assessment year.

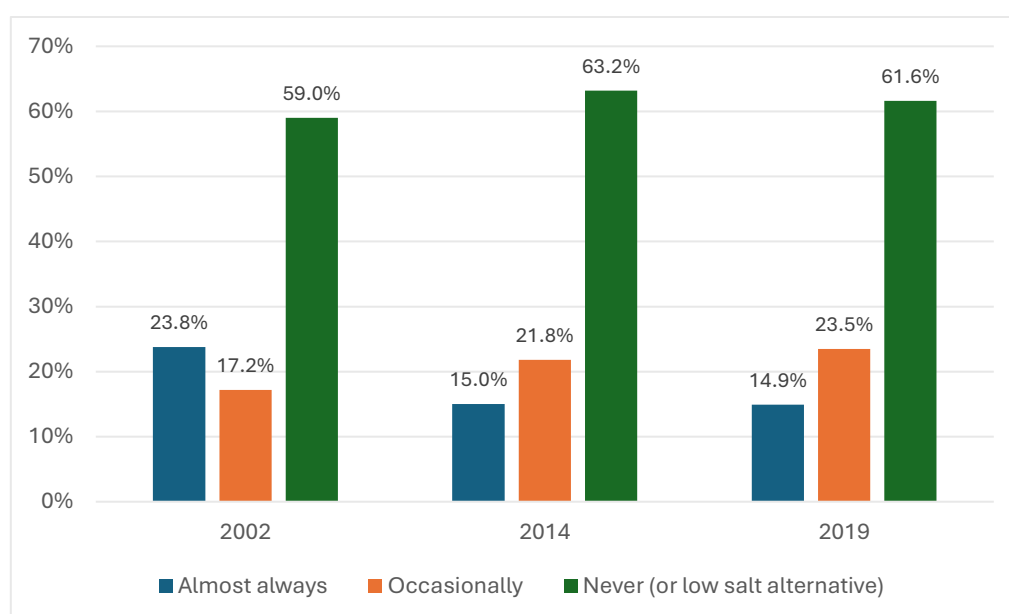


Figure 57. Frequency of salt consumption (salt added to meals whilst eating), by assessment year.

Tables 85 and 86 present this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 85. Salt consumption (salt added during cooking); total and by gender, age, and education

Salt added during cooking	Almost always			Occasionally			Never (or low salt alternative)			Don't know		
	2002	2014	2019	2002	2014	2019	2002	2014	2019	2002	2014	2019
Total	47.1%	28.3%	36.9%	16.3%	24.7%	23.9%	34.9%	45.2%	38.4%	1.7%	1.8%	0.8%
M	46.5%	26.8%	36.1%	17.4%	24.9%	25.0%	33.6%	45.3%	38.0%	2.5%	3.0%	0.9%
F	47.6%	29.7%	37.8%	15.4%	24.6%	22.7%	36.2%	45.1%	38.9%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%
15-24	54.5%	30.6%	46.8%	18.3%	32.6%	27.4%	24.5%	33.2%	24.8%	2.7%	3.6%	0.9%
25-34	53.6%	37.8%	44.0%	17.5%	29.4%	25.5%	28.3%	30.3%	29.8%	0.6%	2.5%	0.7%
35-44	55.6%	34.0%	42.5%	14.1%	24.5%	25.0%	29.5%	40.4%	31.9%	0.8%	1.1%	0.6%
45-54	45.3%	28.8%	33.6%	15.8%	21.5%	25.5%	38.0%	48.1%	40.3%	1.0%	1.5%	0.7%
55-64	41.1%	23.5%	33.4%	15.4%	21.1%	19.4%	41.8%	54.5%	46.5%	1.7%	0.9%	0.7%
65-74	34.7%	18.2%	25.1%	18.6%	21.0%	20.6%	44.4%	59.7%	53.6%	2.3%	1.1%	0.7%
75+	33.5%	14.6%	20.4%	15.2%	18.9%	22.1%	46.2%	64.6%	56.0%	5.1%	1.8%	1.5%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	47.1%	27.6%	32.9%	15.7%	23.1%	23.7%	35.7%	47.9%	42.5%	1.5%	1.4%	0.9%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	48.5%	32.5%	43.8%	15.6%	28.1%	24.4%	33.9%	36.6%	31.1%	2.0%	2.8%	0.7%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	45.9%	26.7%	40.7%	22.3%	27.0%	24.0%	29.7%	44.0%	34.8%	2.0%	2.2%	0.5%

Table 86. Salt consumption (salt added to meals at the table whilst eating); total and by gender, age, and education

Salt added whilst eating	Almost always			Occasionally			Never (or low salt alternative)		
	2002	2014	2019	2002	2014	2019	2002	2014	2019
Total	23.8%	15.0%	14.9%	17.2%	21.8%	23.5%	59.0%	63.2%	61.6%
M	29.7%	16.5%	15.6%	18.8%	24.1%	27.0%	51.5%	59.4%	57.3%
F	18.5%	13.6%	14.2%	15.8%	19.5%	19.7%	65.6%	66.9%	66.1%
15-24	40.9%	25.0%	24.0%	21.3%	31.2%	32.2%	37.8%	43.8%	43.9%
25-34	32.8%	22.9%	21.1%	20.0%	30.6%	30.4%	47.3%	46.5%	48.5%
35-44	25.1%	15.2%	18.4%	17.5%	23.0%	25.5%	57.4%	61.9%	56.1%
45-54	18.9%	13.3%	11.8%	19.3%	19.6%	22.7%	61.8%	67.1%	65.5%
55-64	14.8%	10.1%	9.8%	14.8%	13.6%	20.5%	70.4%	76.4%	69.7%
65-74	13.6%	6.6%	6.1%	12.0%	12.9%	13.1%	74.5%	80.5%	80.8%
75+	13.8%	4.3%	5.3%	9.7%	15.5%	10.9%	76.4%	80.2%	83.8%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	22.2%	13.2%	14.0%	16.9%	20.2%	20.3%	60.9%	66.6%	65.8%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	29.7%	22.7%	17.4%	17.0%	26.0%	28.0%	53.3%	51.2%	54.6%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	25.3%	14.1%	15.4%	20.0%	23.2%	27.1%	54.7%	62.6%	57.5%

C.4. Smoking

When asked about their current smoking behaviour, around one in five respondents reported daily smoking, and this proportion remained stable across survey iterations. The proportion of persons who smoke occasionally varied, ranging from 2.8% in 2002 to 5.5% in 2008, 4.0% in 2014/2015 and 4.5% in 2019/2020. The vast majority reported not smoking at all (Figure 58). It must be noted that, in 2002, participants were asked specifically about smoking cigarettes, whereas in the subsequent surveys, this was not specified, and participants were then given a list of tobacco products to indicate which product they mostly consume. Nevertheless, the trends in smoking behaviour remained constant.

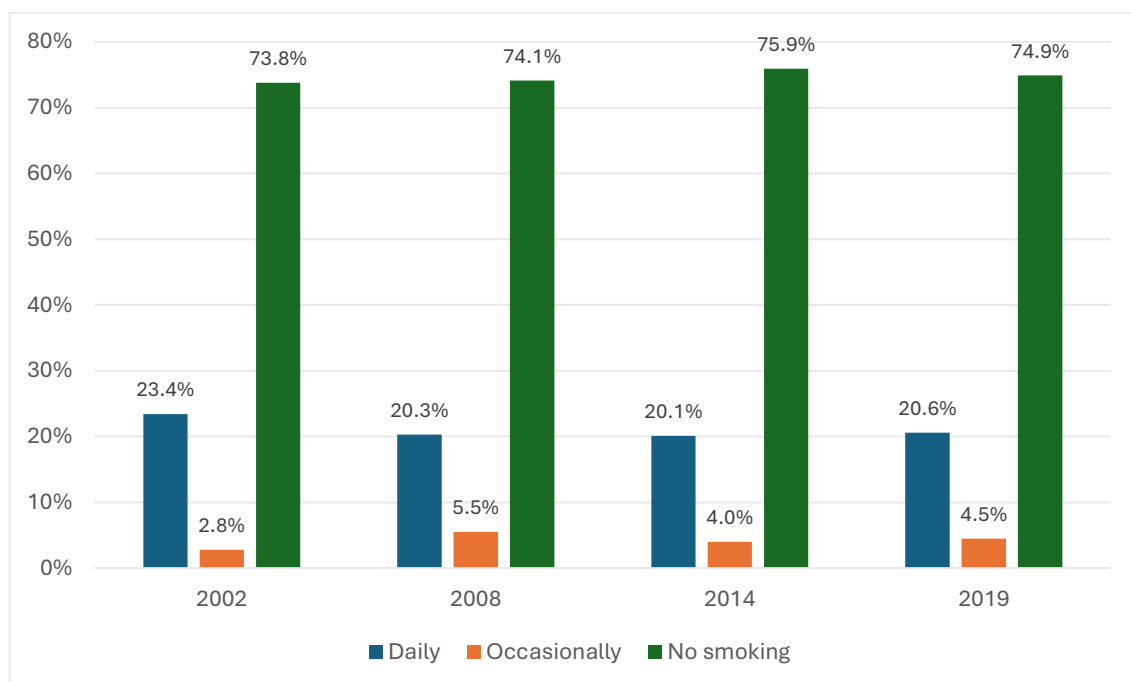


Figure 58. Current smoking behaviour, by assessment year.

Table 87 presents this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 87. Current smoking behaviour; total and by gender, age, and education

Current smoking behaviour	Daily				Occasionally				No smoking			
	2002	2008	2014	2019	2002	2008	2014	2019	2002	2008	2014	2019
Total	23.4%	20.3%	20.1%	20.6%	2.8%	5.5%	4.0%	4.5%	73.8%	74.1%	75.9%	74.9%
M	29.9%	25.4%	23.4%	23.6%	2.6%	5.4%	4.3%	5.0%	67.5%	69.2%	72.3%	71.3%
F	17.6%	16.0%	17.0%	17.3%	3.1%	5.6%	3.7%	4.0%	79.4%	78.4%	79.3%	78.7%
15-24	26.5%	19.1%	15.6%	13.5%	6.7%	10.1%	6.9%	7.5%	66.8%	70.9%	77.5%	79.1%
25-34	30.2%	25.4%	25.4%	23.5%	3.6%	8.5%	5.0%	7.1%	66.2%	66.2%	69.6%	69.5%
35-44	32.2%	24.0%	24.4%	27.2%	3.0%	6.9%	5.5%	5.5%	64.8%	69.1%	70.1%	67.2%
45-54	26.6%	26.5%	27.3%	25.3%	2.2%	4.7%	4.0%	4.0%	71.2%	68.8%	68.7%	70.7%
55-64	15.4%	18.0%	20.3%	24.0%	1.5%	2.9%	2.5%	2.0%	83.1%	79.1%	77.2%	74.1%
65-74	12.2%	13.2%	13.2%	13.7%	0.7%	1.8%	0.9%	1.4%	87.1%	85.0%	85.9%	84.9%
75+	5.6%	6.2%	4.2%	5.0%	0.6%	1.1%	0.6%	1.2%	93.8%	92.7%	95.2%	93.8%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	24.7%	21.6%	22.8%	23.6%	2.5%	4.9%	2.8%	3.1%	72.8%	73.5%	74.4%	73.3%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	22.1%	19.8%	18.8%	22.6%	4.5%	7.5%	7.1%	6.5%	73.4%	72.7%	74.1%	70.9%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	14.7%	14.9%	12.9%	13.1%	2.5%	6.2%	5.2%	6.2%	82.8%	78.9%	81.8%	80.7%

Participants who reported smoking only occasionally or not smoking at all were asked whether they ever smoked cigarettes, cigars, or pipes on a daily, or almost daily, basis in the past for a duration of at least one year. The proportion of respondents reporting past smoking decreased from 24.5% in 2008 to 22.5% in 2014/2015 and 20.3% in 2019/2020 (Figure 59).

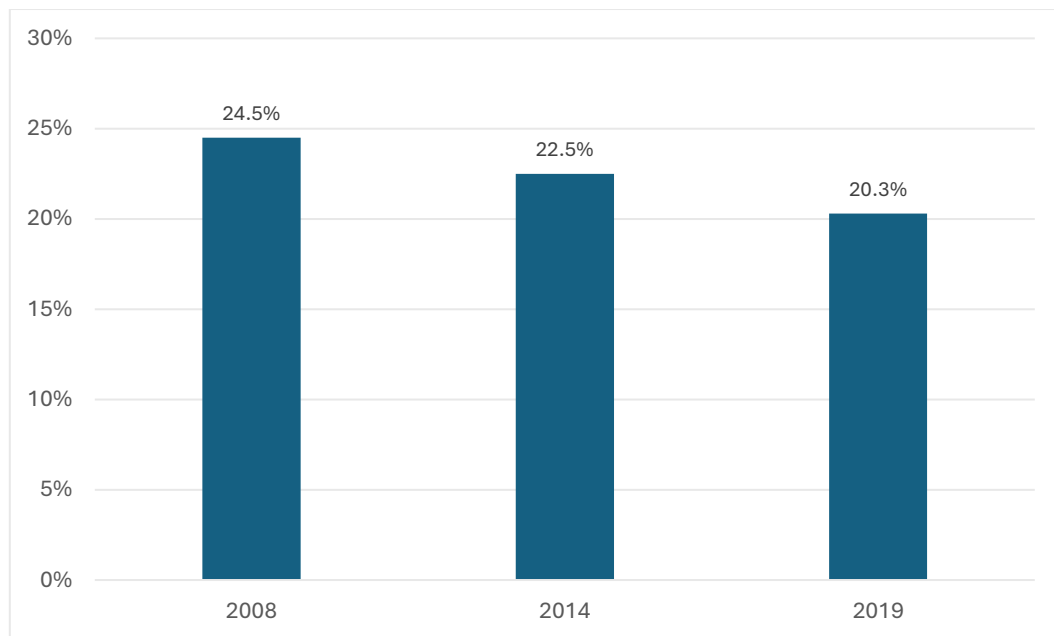


Figure 59. Past smoking for at least one year among those who do not currently smoke daily, by assessment year.

With respect to exposure to tobacco smoke indoors, the majority of respondents reported that they are never or almost never exposed to tobacco smoke indoors. The most common place of exposure to tobacco smoke indoors is in public places, with 27.4% of respondents reporting some degree of exposure in 2008, 19.6% of respondents in 2014/2015, and 18.1% in 2019/2020. However, when it comes to exposure to tobacco smoke indoors for at least one hour daily, exposure at home is more prevalent than in public spaces or at the workplace (Figure 60).

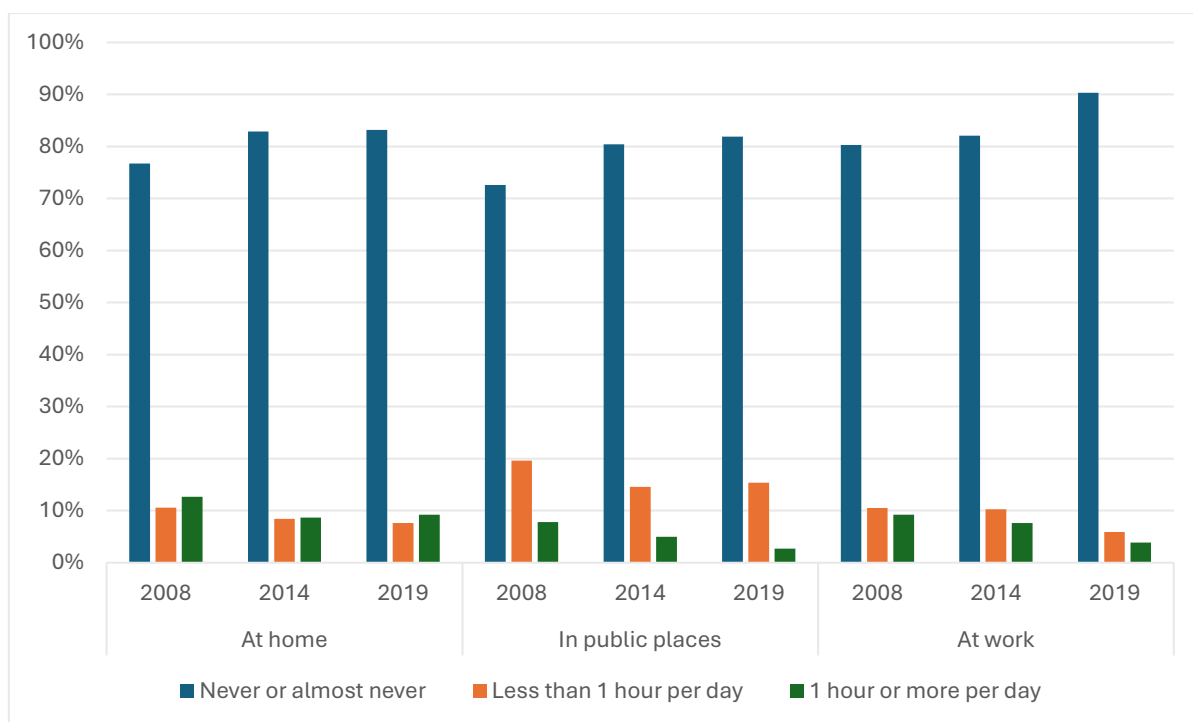


Figure 60. Exposure to tobacco smoke indoors, by assessment year.

In the statistics on exposure to tobacco smoke indoors, to allow comparability across survey iterations, the variable ‘Less than 1 hour per day’ included the following categories for 2019/2020: ‘Less than 1 hour per day’, ‘At least once a week, but not everyday’, and ‘Less than once a week’. For 2008 data, the variable ‘1 hour or more per day’ included two categories: ‘1-5 hours a day’ and ‘More than 5 hours a day’.

Tables 88-90 present this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 88. Exposure to tobacco smoke indoors - home; total and by gender, age, and education

Exposure to tobacco smoke indoors - at home	Never or almost never			Less than 1 hour per day			1 hour or more per day		
	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019
Total	76.7%	82.9%	83.2%	10.6%	8.4%	7.6%	12.7%	8.7%	9.2%
M	77.0%	83.1%	82.3%	10.6%	8.7%	7.9%	12.4%	8.2%	9.7%
F	76.4%	82.7%	84.0%	10.7%	8.0%	7.3%	12.9%	9.3%	8.7%
15-24	69.7%	76.4%	76.1%	13.8%	16.1%	14.7%	16.6%	7.5%	9.1%
25-34	75.7%	85.5%	81.6%	11.5%	7.7%	9.1%	12.8%	6.8%	9.2%
35-44	77.0%	85.9%	85.9%	12.2%	6.2%	6.4%	10.8%	7.9%	7.7%
45-54	73.5%	78.1%	82.5%	10.6%	9.0%	6.7%	15.9%	12.9%	10.9%
55-64	77.9%	80.4%	82.2%	10.3%	8.1%	5.2%	11.8%	11.5%	12.6%
65-74	83.7%	86.9%	86.5%	6.1%	5.1%	5.4%	10.3%	8.0%	8.1%
75+	88.8%	94.5%	89.7%	6.3%	2.5%	4.4%	4.9%	3.1%	5.9%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	75.1%	81.3%	82.2%	11.0%	8.3%	6.5%	13.9%	10.3%	11.3%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	77.2%	83.6%	81.6%	11.0%	8.8%	8.9%	11.7%	7.6%	9.5%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	83.6%	87.4%	85.8%	8.2%	8.1%	9.2%	8.2%	4.4%	4.9%

Table 89. Exposure to tobacco smoke indoors - public places; total and by gender, age, and education

Exposure to tobacco smoke indoors - in public places	Never or almost never			Less than 1 hour per day			1 hour or more per day		
	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019
Total	72.6%	80.4%	81.9%	19.6%	14.6%	15.4%	7.8%	5.0%	2.7%
M	68.3%	76.6%	79.7%	22.2%	16.5%	17.6%	9.5%	6.9%	2.7%
F	76.2%	84.1%	84.3%	17.4%	12.9%	13.1%	6.4%	3.0%	2.6%
15-24	44.0%	59.3%	64.9%	38.7%	31.1%	30.7%	17.3%	9.5%	4.5%
25-34	64.8%	74.1%	76.4%	26.6%	19.6%	20.7%	8.7%	6.3%	2.9%
35-44	77.1%	82.4%	83.4%	16.3%	13.4%	14.0%	6.6%	4.2%	2.6%
45-54	77.9%	84.5%	84.5%	15.8%	11.1%	12.9%	6.3%	4.4%	2.7%
55-64	79.7%	86.3%	84.5%	15.2%	9.6%	11.9%	5.2%	4.1%	3.6%
65-74	86.9%	90.9%	91.7%	8.0%	6.6%	7.9%	5.1%	2.4%	0.4%
75+	90.2%	96.3%	95.3%	7.5%	2.8%	4.1%	2.3%	0.9%	0.6%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	77.1%	83.8%	84.0%	15.3%	11.2%	13.0%	7.5%	5.0%	3.0%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	59.8%	72.9%	77.8%	30.4%	21.3%	18.3%	9.8%	5.9%	3.9%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	68.5%	75.9%	80.4%	25.1%	20.1%	18.3%	6.4%	4.0%	1.3%

Table 90. Exposure to tobacco smoke indoors - work; total and by gender, age, and education

Exposure to tobacco smoke indoors - at work	Never or almost never			Less than 1 hour per day			1 hour or more per day		
	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019
Total	80.3%	82.1%	90.3%	10.5%	10.3%	5.9%	9.2%	7.6%	3.9%
M	74.6%	79.4%	86.9%	13.2%	11.0%	7.6%	12.2%	9.6%	5.5%
F	86.6%	86.2%	93.9%	7.6%	9.1%	4.0%	5.8%	4.6%	2.1%
15-24	71.7%	73.8%	88.2%	16.7%	12.9%	8.2%	11.6%	13.3%	3.6%
25-34	77.5%	81.9%	87.7%	12.4%	11.4%	8.0%	10.1%	6.7%	4.2%
35-44	77.7%	82.9%	86.5%	11.5%	9.9%	7.1%	10.8%	7.2%	6.4%
45-54	80.4%	85.4%	88.1%	9.4%	7.9%	7.5%	10.2%	6.8%	4.3%
55-64	84.3%	82.3%	90.7%	8.0%	11.2%	4.9%	7.7%	6.5%	4.4%
65-74	96.8%	90.9%	98.7%	0.6%	4.5%	0.7%	2.5%	4.5%	0.5%
75+	94.7%	100.0%	98.8%	3.8%	0.0%	0.3%	1.5%	0.0%	0.9%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	81.2%	77.9%	90.3%	9.0%	11.2%	4.8%	9.8%	10.9%	4.9%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	74.4%	82.9%	89.2%	15.3%	10.7%	7.2%	10.4%	6.4%	3.6%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	84.7%	87.9%	90.8%	9.5%	8.7%	7.1%	5.9%	3.4%	2.1%

C.5. Alcohol

Participants were asked about the frequency of consumption of alcohol in the previous 12 months. In 2008, most respondents (36.2%) reported not drinking any alcohol. In the same year, 5.0% reported drinking alcohol daily or almost daily, while 15.7% reported consuming alcoholic drinks on a weekly basis, that is, on one or more days per week. In the following years, the pattern of alcohol consumption changed such that the proportion consuming alcohol on a daily or almost daily basis increased from 5.0% in 2008 to 7.3% in 2014/2015 and 7.9% in 2019/2020. The proportion of persons who consume alcohol on a weekly basis also increased, from 15.7% in 2008 to 28.5% in 2014/2015 and 28.1% in 2019/2020 (Figure 61).

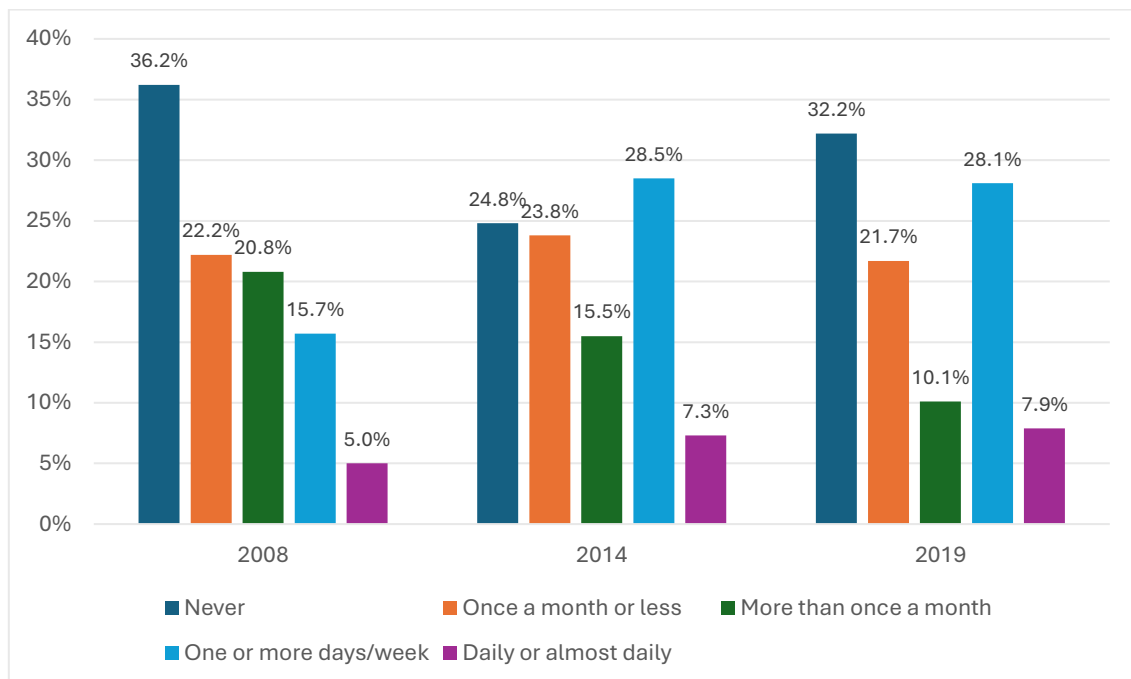


Figure 61. Frequency of alcohol consumption in the past 12 months, by assessment year.

Table 91 presents this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 91. Alcohol consumption in the past 12 months; total and by gender, age, and education

Frequency of alcohol consumption	Never			Once a month or less			More than once a month			One or more days/week			Daily or almost daily		
	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019
Total	36.2%	24.8%	32.2%	22.2%	23.8%	21.7%	20.8%	15.5%	10.1%	15.7%	28.5%	28.1%	5.0%	7.3%	7.9%
M	24.9%	15.6%	22.7%	20.1%	19.5%	19.8%	24.2%	17.2%	11.2%	22.7%	36.4%	34.9%	8.1%	11.2%	11.5%
F	46.1%	33.9%	42.4%	24.0%	28.1%	23.8%	17.9%	13.9%	8.9%	9.6%	20.8%	20.9%	2.4%	3.4%	4.0%
15-24	19.8%	16.8%	26.1%	24.2%	18.7%	26.3%	35.9%	20.4%	14.6%	19.4%	43.1%	32.3%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%
25-34	23.9%	14.8%	19.7%	28.4%	25.9%	26.2%	27.9%	20.8%	13.9%	17.7%	35.7%	37.9%	2.2%	2.8%	2.3%
35-44	32.1%	21.0%	26.2%	23.2%	27.4%	23.8%	24.0%	16.7%	10.3%	17.1%	30.0%	32.4%	3.6%	4.9%	7.4%
45-54	35.2%	23.3%	32.0%	22.8%	23.6%	23.4%	18.9%	13.6%	10.9%	16.8%	30.4%	24.4%	6.3%	9.0%	9.3%
55-64	43.4%	30.0%	36.9%	20.5%	23.4%	17.9%	12.8%	12.7%	6.9%	16.1%	21.1%	25.8%	7.2%	12.8%	12.5%
65-74	54.7%	33.5%	47.5%	15.5%	24.6%	14.4%	10.1%	10.9%	4.4%	10.4%	18.3%	18.2%	9.3%	12.8%	15.5%
75+	62.5%	49.5%	57.8%	16.2%	22.7%	12.7%	7.7%	9.1%	5.6%	5.1%	7.6%	12.1%	8.5%	11.2%	11.8%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	44.4%	30.7%	41.1%	21.7%	25.1%	21.4%	16.3%	13.2%	6.6%	12.2%	22.0%	21.3%	5.4%	9.0%	9.7%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	20.2%	15.7%	24.0%	24.2%	24.7%	23.4%	29.9%	19.1%	13.4%	21.0%	36.0%	32.5%	4.6%	4.4%	6.7%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	18.3%	13.6%	19.9%	22.5%	19.0%	21.1%	30.2%	20.1%	15.0%	25.0%	43.1%	38.9%	4.0%	4.1%	5.0%

When considering binge drinking (6 or more drinks on one occasion) among those who reported drinking alcohol in the previous 12 months, the majority of respondents reported that they never binge drank. Only 1% reported risky alcohol consumption daily or almost daily (Figure 62).

When interpreting these results, it must be noted that the question in the 2008 EHIS varied slightly, in that it also excluded those who initially reported consuming alcohol monthly or less than monthly. Those who consumed alcohol more than once a month and those who consumed alcohol on a weekly or daily basis were included.

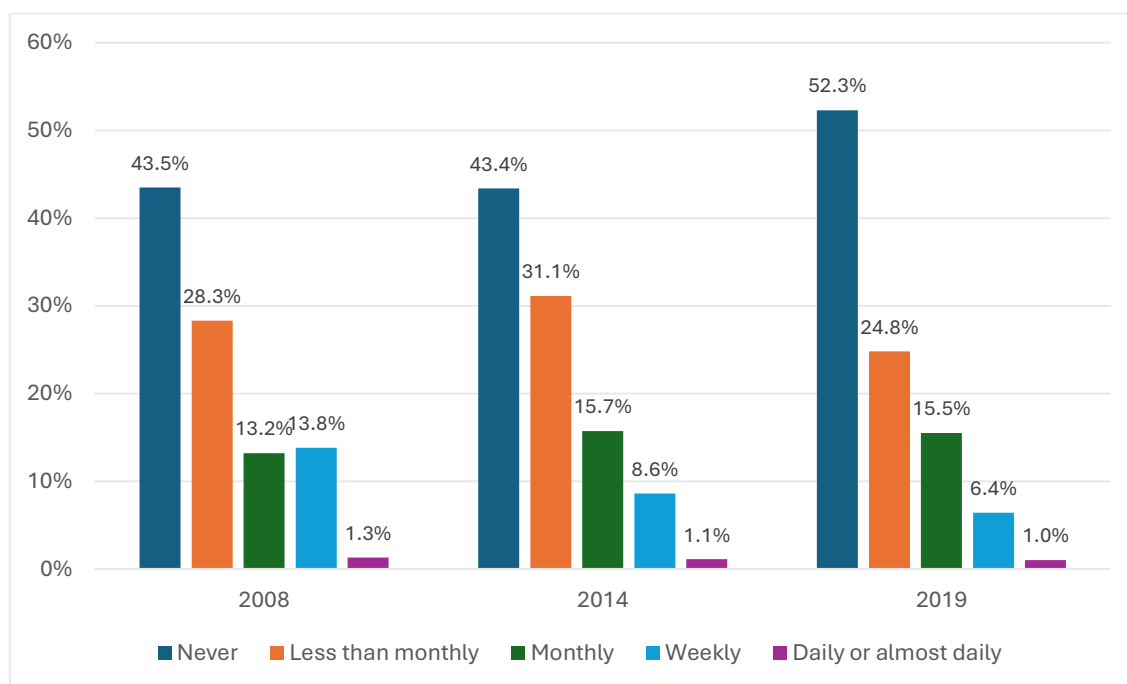


Figure 62. Frequency of risky alcohol consumption (binge drinking) in the past 12 months, by assessment year.

In the 2014/2015 and 2019/2020 surveys, the answer categories were more numerous, such that the variable 'weekly' in the above figure includes '1-2 days a week', '3-4 days a week', and '5-6 days a week', whilst the variable 'monthly' includes 'once a month' and '2-3 days a month'.

Table 92 presents this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 92. Risky alcohol consumption (binge drinking) in the past 12 months; total and by gender, age, and education

Frequency of risky alcohol consumption (binge drinking)	Never		Less than monthly		Monthly		Weekly		Daily or almost daily	
	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019
Total	43.4%	52.3%	31.1%	24.8%	15.7%	15.5%	8.6%	6.4%	1.1%	1.0%
M	39.4%	45.7%	30.3%	26.1%	16.3%	18.8%	12.2%	8.0%	1.7%	1.3%
F	48.5%	61.8%	32.2%	22.9%	14.8%	10.8%	4.2%	4.1%	0.4%	0.5%
15-24	33.0%	36.7%	26.2%	31.6%	20.4%	23.2%	20.4%	8.4%	0.0%	0.0%
25-34	37.6%	40.5%	34.9%	32.1%	17.4%	19.5%	9.1%	7.7%	1.0%	0.3%
35-44	43.1%	47.9%	32.2%	29.4%	17.5%	15.8%	6.6%	6.2%	0.6%	0.7%
45-54	46.8%	57.1%	31.1%	23.4%	15.1%	12.6%	5.8%	5.4%	1.2%	1.5%
55-64	48.2%	64.6%	31.9%	15.4%	12.1%	12.5%	4.6%	6.5%	3.1%	1.0%
65-74	56.1%	73.0%	28.7%	11.4%	9.6%	7.6%	4.3%	5.2%	1.3%	2.8%
75+	51.8%	85.9%	32.3%	5.2%	11.6%	4.4%	3.0%	1.5%	1.2%	3.0%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	46.8%	56.8%	30.1%	19.9%	14.1%	14.8%	7.4%	7.1%	1.6%	1.4%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	37.3%	48.4%	33.2%	28.9%	17.4%	15.1%	11.8%	7.2%	0.3%	0.4%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	40.3%	48.0%	31.9%	29.6%	18.1%	16.7%	9.1%	5.0%	0.6%	0.6%

C.6. Drugs

Participants were asked about consumption of a number of drugs. When considering consumption at least once in their lifetime, 18.6% reported consuming tranquilisers/sedatives with a doctor's prescription in 2008, which decreased to 17.4% in 2014/2015 and 14.7% in 2019/2020. Cannabis was the most consumed illicit drug: the proportion of respondents reporting using cannabis at least once increased from 4.8% in 2008 to 6.0% in 2014/2015 and 9.9% in 2019/2020 (Figure 63).

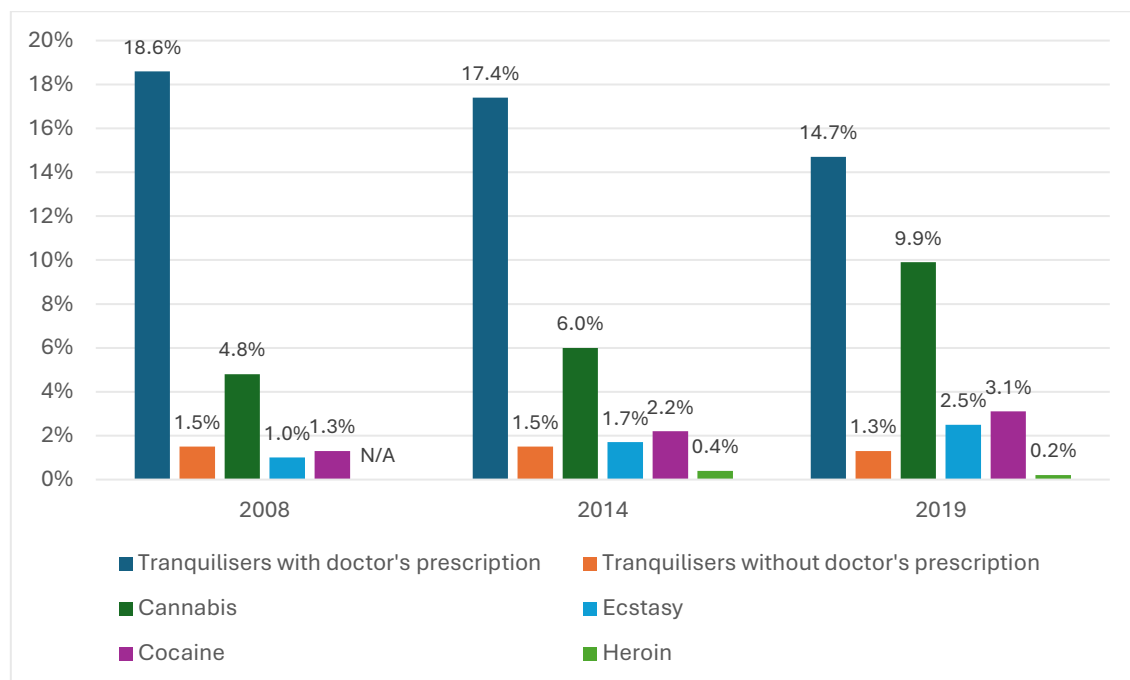


Figure 63. Lifetime use of selected drugs, by assessment year.

In the 2019/2020 survey, participants were asked about consumption of both recreational and medical cannabis separately. The above figure (9.9%) refers to recreational cannabis. The prevalence of medical cannabis use was recorded at 1.1%.

Tables 93 and 94 present this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 93. Lifetime use of selected drugs; total and by gender, age, and education

Lifetime use of drugs	Tranquilisers/sedatives with doctor's prescription			Tranquilisers/sedatives without doctor's prescription			Cannabis		
	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019
Total	18.6%	17.4%	14.7%	1.5%	1.5%	1.3%	4.8%	6.0%	9.9%
M	13.0%	13.2%	10.7%	1.4%	1.2%	1.3%	7.1%	8.3%	14.0%
F	23.5%	21.6%	19.0%	1.6%	1.8%	1.3%	2.8%	3.7%	5.6%
15-24	4.6%	6.1%	6.8%	0.5%	1.6%	1.1%	10.3%	13.0%	15.5%
25-34	11.0%	10.6%	11.6%	2.6%	1.5%	1.2%	9.8%	11.1%	18.1%
35-44	15.6%	16.3%	11.5%	1.6%	2.6%	1.1%	6.3%	6.6%	12.5%
45-54	22.9%	20.4%	16.8%	1.5%	1.9%	1.7%	2.4%	4.9%	6.2%
55-64	27.0%	25.5%	21.2%	2.2%	0.7%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	5.3%
65-74	25.8%	23.4%	20.5%	0.3%	0.9%	1.3%	0.8%	0.9%	2.4%
75+	28.6%	26.3%	18.1%	1.1%	0.9%	1.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	22.0%	20.9%	16.7%	1.4%	1.5%	1.1%	2.5%	3.4%	6.6%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	11.4%	11.5%	13.9%	1.3%	1.7%	1.1%	8.9%	10.5%	14.1%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	12.7%	11.5%	11.2%	2.4%	1.5%	1.6%	10.1%	10.8%	13.8%

Table 94. Lifetime use of selected drugs cont'd; total and by gender, age, and education

Lifetime use of drugs	Ecstasy			Cocaine			Heroin		
	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019
Total	1.0%	1.7%	2.5%	1.3%	2.2%	3.1%	-	0.4%	0.2%
M	1.5%	2.4%	3.8%	1.9%	2.8%	4.6%	-	0.5%	0.3%
F	0.6%	1.1%	1.2%	0.8%	1.6%	1.7%	-	0.3%	0.0%
15-24	2.8%	4.7%	3.6%	3.7%	5.6%	2.8%	-	0.5%	0.0%
25-34	2.8%	2.9%	5.2%	3.7%	4.2%	6.8%	-	1.1%	0.0%
35-44	1.0%	2.4%	3.8%	0.6%	2.4%	4.7%	-	0.6%	0.1%
45-54	0.2%	0.6%	0.7%	0.3%	1.0%	1.8%	-	0.1%	0.5%
55-64	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%	1.5%	-	0.0%	0.3%
65-74	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	-	0.2%	0.2%
75+	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	0.5%	0.9%	1.7%	0.9%	1.3%	2.3%	-	0.2%	0.2%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	2.1%	5.0%	3.1%	2.2%	5.2%	4.0%	-	1.0%	0.0%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	2.4%	1.5%	3.7%	2.4%	2.2%	4.2%	-	0.4%	0.2%

C.7. Sexual Activity

Participants were asked about their age at first sexual intercourse. The mean age at first sexual intercourse among the respondents decreased slightly over the years, from 21.3 years (SD: 5.15) in 2002 to 19.8 years (SD: 4.54) in 2019/2020 (Table 95).

Table 95. Mean and median age at first sexual intercourse, by assessment year

Age at first sexual intercourse	2002	2008	2014	2019
Mean	21.30	20.97	20.18	19.78
SD	5.15	4.90	4.37	4.54
Median	20.00	20.00	19.00	19.00
25th percentile	18.00	18.00	17.00	17.00
75th percentile	24.00	24.00	22.00	22.00

Of those who had been sexually active at least once in their lifetime, between 14%-22% were not active in the 12 months prior to the survey. An additional half of respondents (56.0% in 2008 which decreased to 46.8% in 2014/2015 and 41.2% in 2019/2020) reported never using contraception in the previous 12 months. The proportion of respondents who reported that they or their partner always used contraception increased over time, from 11.5% in 2008 to 12.9% in 2014/2015 and 16.2% in 2019/2020. The proportion who reported frequently using contraception in the previous 12 months also increased over time, from 5.3% in 2008 to 6.5% in 2014/2015 and 8.9% in 2019/2020 (Figure 64).

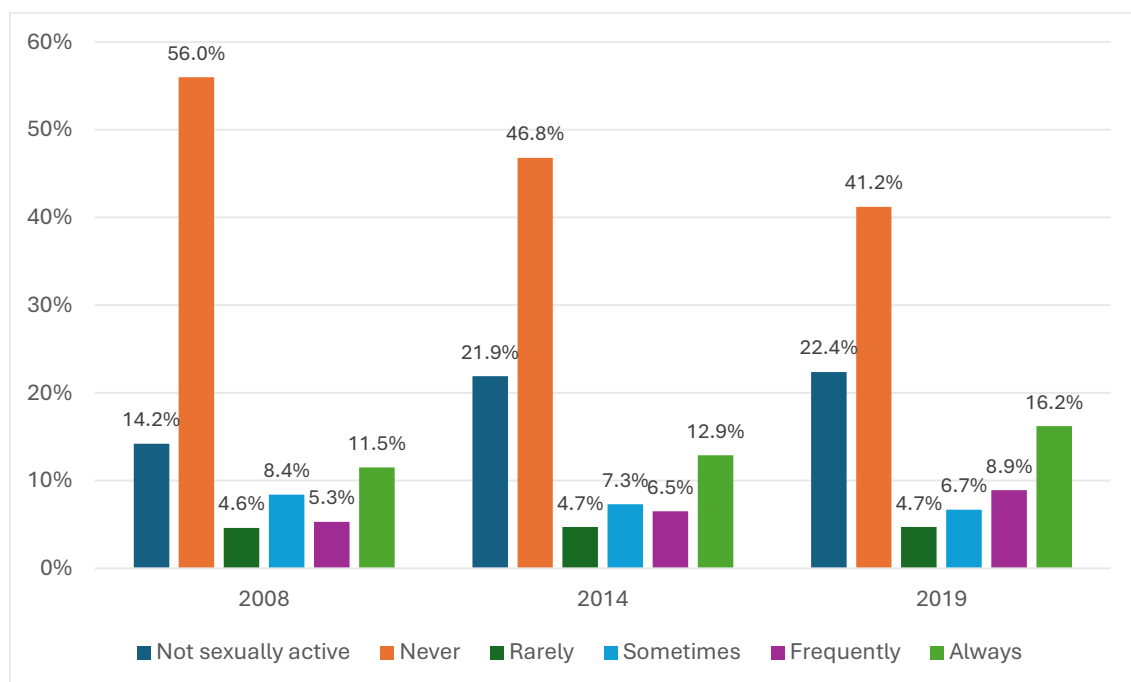


Figure 64. Frequency of use of contraception in the past 12 months, by assessment year.

The most common type of contraceptive used by the respondents or their partners was the condom: 66.1% of those using contraception in the previous 12 months reported having used condoms in 2014/2015 and 64.4% in 2019/2020 (Figure 65).

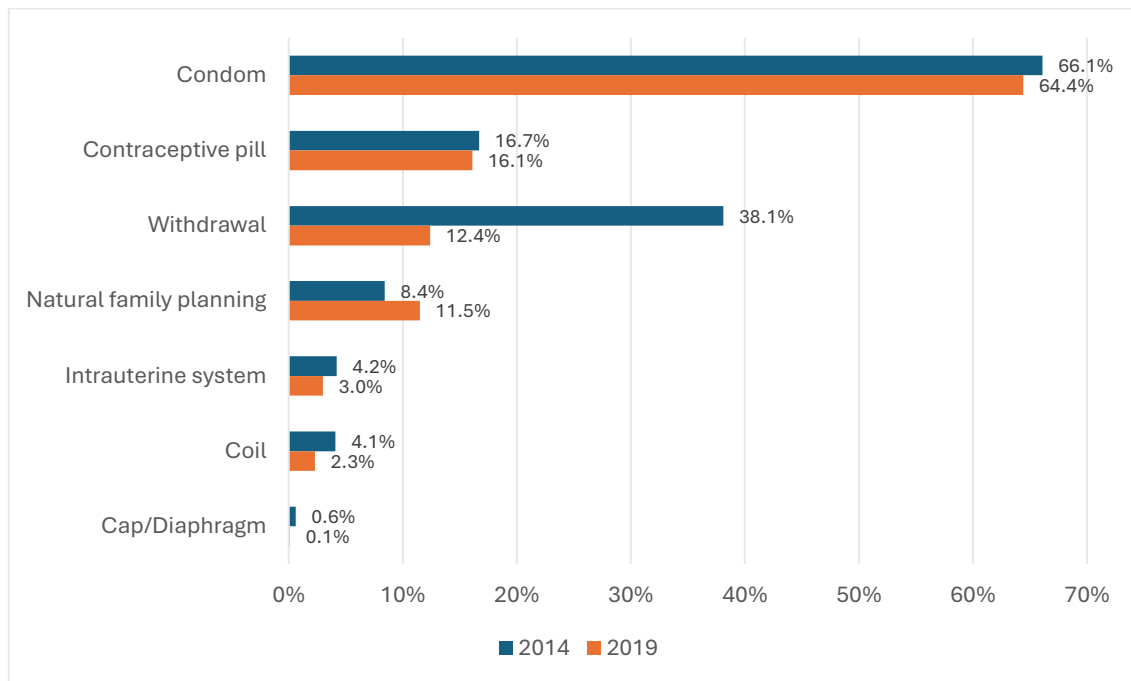


Figure 65. Contraception method used in the past 12 months, by assessment year.

Tables 96-98 present this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 96. Age at first sexual intercourse; total and by gender, age, and education

Age at first sexual intercourse	2002		2008		2014		2019	
	Mean (SD)	Median (IQR)	Mean (SD)	Median (IQR)	Mean (SD)	Median (IQR)	Mean (SD)	Median (IQR)
Total	21.30 (5.15)	20 (18-24)	20.97 (4.90)	20 (18-24)	20.18 (4.37)	19 (17-22)	19.78 (4.54)	19 (17-22)
M	21.01 (5.44)	20 (17-24)	20.71 (5.12)	20 (17-24)	20.12 (4.70)	19 (17-22)	19.41 (4.50)	18 (16-21)
F	21.55 (4.88)	21 (18-24)	21.18 (4.68)	20 (18-24)	20.24 (4.02)	20 (17-22)	20.18 (4.56)	19 (17-22)
15-24	17.07 (2.05)	17 (16-18)	17.03 (2.71)	17 (15.5-18)	17.18 (2.01)	17 (16-18)	17.12 (1.97)	17 (16-18)
25-34	19.05 (3.50)	18 (16-21)	19.31 (4.04)	18 (17-21)	18.50 (3.13)	18 (16-20)	18.21 (3.11)	18 (16-19)
35-44	21.03 (4.72)	20 (18-24)	20.39 (4.24)	20 (17-23)	19.67 (4.02)	19 (17-21)	18.98 (3.74)	18 (16-20)
45-54	22.24 (5.09)	21 (19-25)	21.44 (4.49)	21 (18-24)	20.37 (4.15)	20 (18-23)	19.83 (4.20)	19 (17-22)
55-64	23.16 (5.00)	23 (20-26)	22.28 (4.51)	22 (19-25)	21.69 (4.74)	21 (19-24)	20.62 (4.68)	20 (17-24)
65-74	23.28 (6.16)	22 (19-25)	23.06 (5.67)	22 (19-26)	22.08 (4.68)	21 (19-25)	22.14 (5.31)	21 (19-25)
75+	24.02 (6.22)	22 (20-27)	24.22 (6.16)	23 (20-27)	22.83 (5.06)	22 (20-25)	23.56 (6.17)	22 (20-25)
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	21.40 (5.33)	20 (18-24)	21.16 (4.96)	20 (18-24)	20.40 (4.47)	20 (17-23)	20.14 (4.92)	19 (17-23)
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	20.44 (4.27)	20 (17-24)	19.98 (4.50)	19 (17-23)	18.99 (3.84)	18 (17-20)	18.82 (3.82)	18 (16-20)
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	21.98 (4.92)	21 (18-25)	21.36 (4.98)	20 (18-25)	20.48 (4.31)	20 (17-23)	19.65 (4.05)	19 (17-21)

Table 97. Use of contraception in the past 12 months; total and by gender, age, and education

Use of contraception in the past 12 months	Not sexually active in the past 12 months			Never			Rarely			Sometimes			Frequently			Always		
	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019
Total	14.2%	21.9%	22.4%	56.0%	46.8%	41.2%	4.6%	4.7%	4.7%	8.4%	7.3%	6.7%	5.3%	6.5%	8.9%	11.5%	12.9%	16.2%
M	13.1%	18.7%	19.1%	55.6%	49.1%	40.7%	5.8%	5.2%	5.2%	9.2%	8.0%	8.1%	5.6%	6.6%	10.8%	10.6%	12.4%	16.1%
F	15.0%	25.0%	26.0%	56.5%	44.6%	41.7%	3.5%	4.1%	4.2%	7.6%	6.6%	5.1%	5.0%	6.3%	6.8%	12.3%	13.3%	16.2%
15-24	11.4%	13.3%	9.2%	31.4%	24.5%	20.6%	9.4%	6.3%	6.3%	12.3%	12.7%	8.9%	11.7%	12.1%	14.3%	23.8%	31.1%	40.6%
25-34	5.3%	9.9%	7.1%	43.2%	36.0%	34.1%	7.9%	7.2%	8.0%	13.9%	11.9%	11.2%	8.7%	11.3%	14.9%	21.0%	23.7%	24.7%
35-44	2.7%	6.9%	7.2%	56.1%	45.7%	44.6%	4.8%	8.5%	4.9%	11.1%	10.2%	7.3%	9.5%	10.7%	14.3%	15.7%	18.1%	21.8%
45-54	6.3%	13.8%	14.9%	67.8%	60.5%	52.8%	3.7%	3.4%	3.9%	8.8%	6.6%	6.3%	3.8%	5.1%	6.8%	9.5%	10.6%	15.3%
55-64	16.5%	24.6%	26.1%	72.8%	66.7%	59.0%	2.7%	2.4%	2.7%	3.9%	3.4%	5.5%	0.7%	1.5%	2.9%	3.4%	1.5%	3.8%
65-74	36.6%	47.1%	51.4%	60.3%	49.4%	39.9%	1.0%	1.0%	3.6%	2.1%	1.8%	2.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.0%	0.0%	0.3%	2.0%
75+	56.4%	75.2%	80.4%	40.2%	23.2%	18.5%	1.1%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	17.2%	27.5%	30.4%	61.3%	50.1%	44.4%	4.2%	3.7%	3.8%	6.6%	6.8%	5.1%	3.8%	4.3%	7.3%	7.0%	7.5%	9.0%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	8.3%	10.6%	13.3%	49.3%	44.2%	40.9%	6.9%	5.6%	6.9%	10.3%	7.7%	9.0%	8.2%	10.1%	9.0%	17.0%	21.9%	20.9%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	8.4%	13.3%	12.1%	40.6%	38.9%	35.0%	3.8%	6.9%	5.3%	13.6%	8.7%	8.2%	8.6%	10.2%	11.8%	25.1%	22.0%	27.6%

Table 98. Type of contraception used among those who used contraceptives in the past 12 months; total and by gender, age, and education

Type of contraception used in the past 12 months	Condom		Contraceptive pill		Withdrawal		Natural family planning		Intrauterine system		Coil		Cap/Diaphragm	
	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019
Total	66.1%	64.4%	16.7%	16.1%	38.1%	12.4%	8.4%	11.5%	4.2%	3.0%	4.1%	2.3%	0.6%	0.1%
M	73.9%	72.0%	13.4%	9.3%	36.2%	12.1%	8.7%	12.0%	2.0%	1.5%	4.0%	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%
F	58.0%	54.0%	20.1%	25.5%	40.0%	12.8%	8.1%	10.9%	6.6%	5.0%	4.2%	4.3%	1.3%	0.0%
15-24	81.1%	83.0%	31.6%	24.2%	35.9%	9.6%	6.8%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	2.4%	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%
25-34	70.3%	70.4%	20.0%	21.1%	34.7%	10.7%	10.0%	7.1%	1.7%	1.3%	1.7%	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%
35-44	58.8%	60.9%	11.3%	13.8%	41.9%	14.0%	7.7%	15.2%	7.4%	4.4%	5.6%	2.8%	1.1%	0.0%
45-54	63.8%	54.7%	6.3%	6.6%	36.9%	13.3%	7.5%	12.2%	8.1%	8.3%	9.4%	6.6%	0.6%	0.6%
55-64	40.4%	44.4%	1.9%	3.7%	50.0%	17.3%	7.7%	27.2%	5.8%	1.2%	3.8%	2.5%	1.9%	0.0%
65-74	21.4%	14.0%	0.0%	4.8%	35.7%	16.3%	21.4%	45.2%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
75+	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	25.0%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	53.6%	57.3%	15.5%	10.5%	48.2%	17.4%	7.2%	15.7%	4.7%	2.3%	3.9%	3.1%	0.8%	0.0%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	77.7%	73.6%	20.4%	17.8%	24.2%	7.5%	8.1%	8.9%	2.7%	1.7%	4.2%	2.7%	0.4%	0.0%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	75.4%	66.2%	15.6%	20.7%	33.8%	10.2%	10.2%	8.9%	4.5%	4.0%	4.2%	1.3%	0.6%	0.4%

Participants were then asked about the number of sexual partners in the previous 12 months. The average number of partners among those sexually active in the previous 12 months was 1 (Table 99). Although this question was worded differently in the 2002 survey, the majority (93.1%) of respondents reported that they did not have more than one sexual partner in the previous 12 months.

Table 99. Mean and median number of sexual partners, by assessment year

Number of sexual partners in the past 12 months	<u>2008</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2019</u>
Mean	1.19	1.20	1.22
SD	1.32	1.17	1.55
Median	1.00	1.00	1.00
25th percentile	1.00	1.00	1.00
75th percentile	1.00	1.00	1.00

Table 100 presents this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 100. Number of sexual partners in the past 12 months; total and by gender, age, and education

Number of sexual partners in the past 12 months	2008		2014		2019	
	Mean (SD)	Median (IQR)	Mean (SD)	Median (IQR)	Mean (SD)	Median (IQR)
Total	1.19 (1.32)	1 (1-1)	1.20 (1.17)	1 (1-1)	1.22 (1.55)	1 (1-1)
M	1.34 (1.79)	1 (1-1)	1.29 (1.37)	1 (1-1)	1.31 (1.57)	1 (1-1)
F	1.06 (0.59)	1 (1-1)	1.10 (0.91)	1 (1-1)	1.12 (1.52)	1 (1-1)
15-24	1.77 (2.74)	1 (1-1)	1.77 (2.15)	1 (1-2)	1.32 (0.90)	1 (1-1)
25-34	1.19 (0.72)	1 (1-1)	1.16 (0.62)	1 (1-1)	1.37 (1.90)	1 (1-1)
35-44	1.08 (0.45)	1 (1-1)	1.20 (1.58)	1 (1-1)	1.18 (1.99)	1 (1-1)
45-54	1.05 (0.42)	1 (1-1)	1.10 (0.79)	1 (1-1)	1.18 (1.30)	1 (1-1)
55-64	1.11 (1.18)	1 (1-1)	1.05 (0.49)	1 (1-1)	1.13 (0.96)	1 (1-1)
65-74	1.29 (2.45)	1 (1-1)	1.08 (0.80)	1 (1-1)	1.04 (0.37)	1 (1-1)
75+	1.00 (0.00)	1 (1-1)	1.00 (0.00)	1 (1-1)	1.00 (0.00)	1 (1-1)
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	1.16 (1.23)	1 (1-1)	1.15 (1.11)	1 (1-1)	1.21 (1.60)	1 (1-1)
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	1.27 (1.65)	1 (1-1)	1.29 (1.43)	1 (1-1)	1.17 (0.76)	1 (1-1)
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	1.22 (1.21)	1 (1-1)	1.23 (1.07)	1 (1-1)	1.28 (1.80)	1 (1-1)

C.8. Social Support

Participants were asked about the number of persons in their life who they can count on if they have a serious problem. Overall, the majority reported having between one and five close persons to count on, with less than 3% of respondents reporting having no one. The proportion of respondents who reported having one or two close persons to rely on decreased slightly over time. Conversely, the proportion who reported having either three to five or more than five close persons to count on increased across survey iterations (Figure 66).

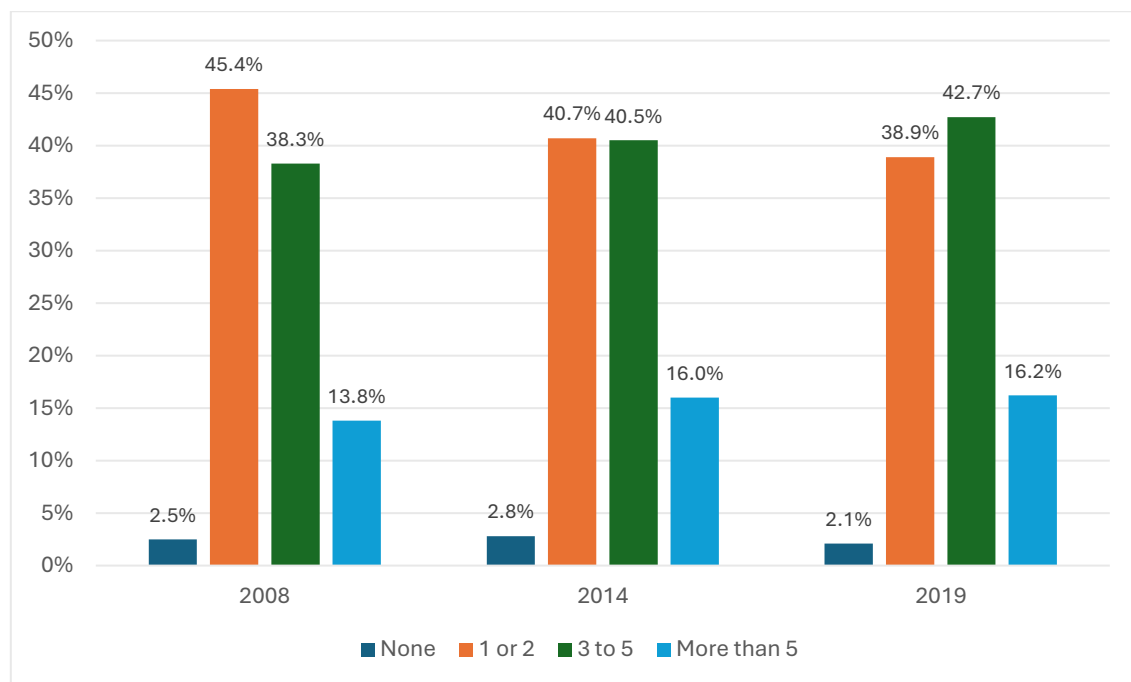


Figure 66. Number of persons for support, by assessment year.

Table 101 presents this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 101. Number of close persons for support; total and by gender, age, and education

Number of close persons for support	None			1 or 2			3 to 5			More than 5		
	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019	2008	2014	2019
Total	2.5%	2.8%	2.1%	45.4%	40.7%	38.9%	38.3%	40.5%	42.7%	13.8%	16.0%	16.2%
M	3.8%	2.8%	2.4%	46.7%	40.5%	40.5%	37.0%	40.2%	40.7%	12.5%	16.5%	16.4%
F	1.3%	2.7%	1.9%	44.2%	41.0%	37.2%	39.5%	40.8%	44.8%	15.0%	15.4%	16.1%
15-24	0.9%	1.3%	0.9%	40.0%	29.9%	23.1%	41.6%	52.1%	54.7%	17.5%	16.8%	21.2%
25-34	2.0%	2.4%	2.2%	42.0%	32.8%	29.5%	42.0%	44.6%	48.3%	14.1%	20.2%	20.0%
35-44	2.6%	1.8%	1.5%	49.5%	42.6%	38.3%	34.5%	39.2%	43.1%	13.4%	16.4%	17.1%
45-54	3.5%	3.9%	2.8%	46.1%	47.9%	47.2%	37.2%	35.6%	36.7%	13.2%	12.6%	13.2%
55-64	3.2%	4.6%	2.8%	46.7%	45.9%	45.5%	37.2%	37.2%	37.1%	12.9%	12.3%	14.6%
65-74	2.1%	2.6%	2.2%	48.5%	45.3%	48.4%	40.0%	36.2%	37.6%	9.3%	15.9%	11.9%
75+	2.6%	2.3%	3.1%	47.4%	43.4%	48.8%	34.3%	34.5%	36.6%	15.7%	19.7%	11.6%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	2.9%	3.5%	3.1%	49.7%	46.8%	47.7%	36.1%	35.8%	37.8%	11.3%	13.9%	11.4%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	1.6%	1.1%	0.5%	38.8%	32.2%	32.9%	42.7%	48.9%	45.5%	17.0%	17.8%	21.1%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	1.4%	1.8%	1.3%	33.8%	29.0%	25.1%	43.1%	48.2%	50.7%	21.7%	20.9%	22.8%

Participants were asked about the ability to receive practical assistance from neighbours in case of need. Around 60% of respondents reported that it was easy or very easy to get practical help from neighbours if required. Less than one in five reported that it was difficult or very difficult to get practical help from neighbours, although this proportion increased from 11.9% in 2014/2015 to 15.1% in 2019/2020 (Figure 67).

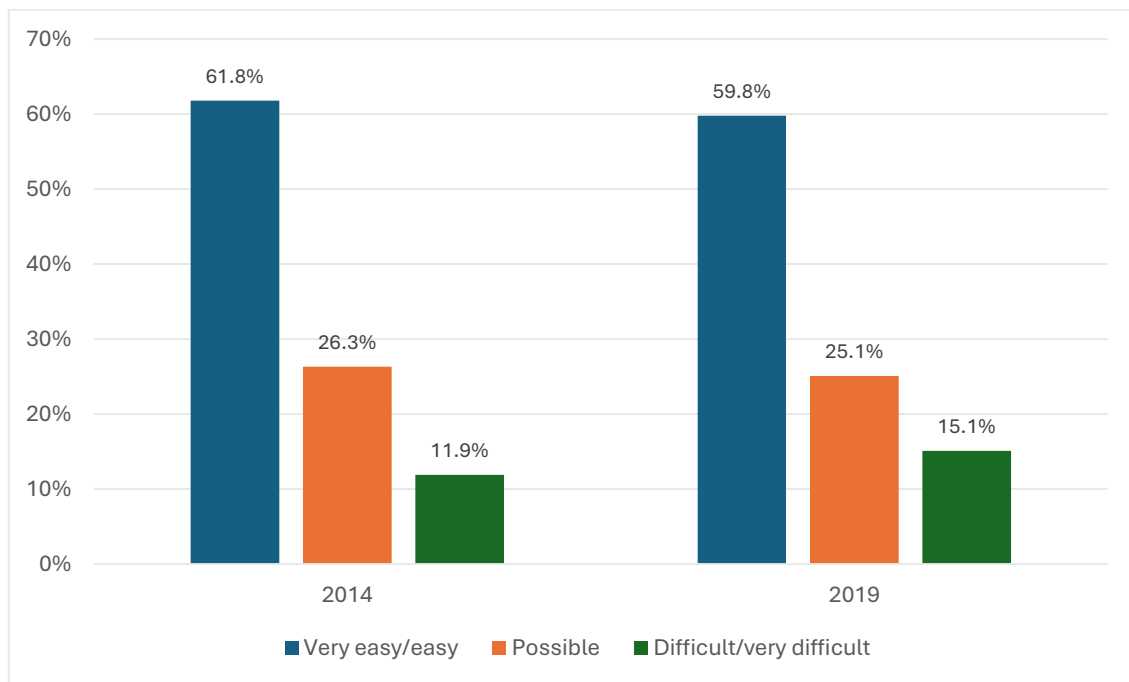


Figure 67. Ease of getting practical help from neighbours, by assessment year.

Table 102 presents this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 102. Ease of getting practical help from neighbours; total and by gender, age, and education

Ease of getting practical help from neighbours	Very easy/easy		Possible		Difficult/very difficult	
	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019
Total	61.8%	59.8%	26.3%	25.1%	11.9%	15.1%
M	61.0%	60.2%	26.6%	24.9%	12.4%	14.9%
F	62.7%	59.3%	26.0%	25.3%	11.3%	15.4%
15-24	52.1%	51.3%	32.5%	27.9%	15.4%	20.8%
25-34	58.8%	56.7%	29.3%	28.0%	11.9%	15.3%
35-44	59.4%	61.5%	29.1%	24.2%	11.5%	14.4%
45-54	65.4%	59.1%	23.7%	27.6%	10.9%	13.2%
55-64	63.7%	61.2%	25.3%	23.5%	11.0%	15.3%
65-74	69.8%	65.8%	19.9%	21.0%	10.3%	13.2%
75+	70.3%	66.3%	18.3%	19.7%	11.3%	14.1%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	64.6%	62.7%	23.9%	22.7%	11.5%	14.6%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	56.6%	57.6%	29.8%	27.0%	13.5%	15.4%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	57.7%	55.2%	30.5%	28.5%	11.8%	16.2%

Finally, participants were asked how much concern and positive interest they felt other people showed them. The majority of respondents felt that those around them showed them a lot of concern and interest: 66.3% in 2014/2015, which decreased to 53.8% in 2019/2020. Conversely, the proportion of respondents who felt that those around them showed them only some concern and interest increased from 25.3% in 2014/2015 to 37.4% in 2019/2020 (Figure 68).

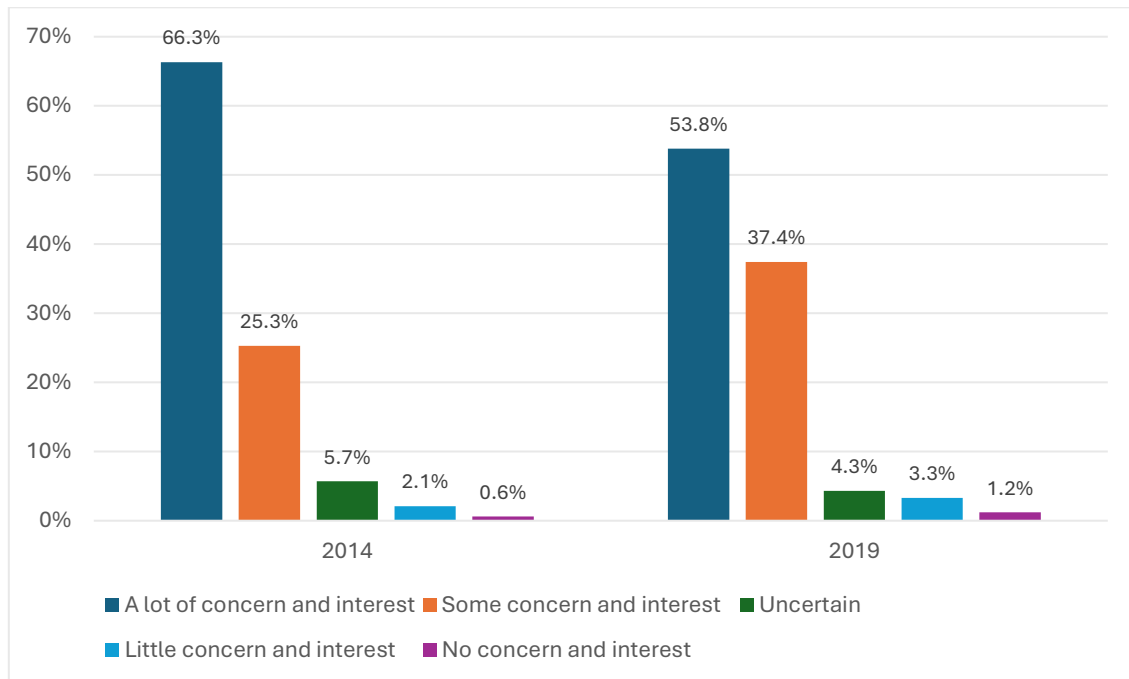


Figure 68. General concern and interest felt by those around them, by assessment year.

Table 103 presents this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 103. Degree of concern and positive interest shown by other people; total and by gender, age, and education

Degree of concern and positive interest shown by other people	A lot of concern and interest		Some concern and interest		Uncertain		Little concern and interest		No concern and interest	
	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019	2014	2019
Total	66.3%	53.8%	25.3%	37.4%	5.7%	4.3%	2.1%	3.3%	0.6%	1.2%
M	65.6%	51.7%	26.5%	38.5%	5.4%	4.6%	1.8%	3.7%	0.7%	1.4%
F	67.1%	56.1%	24.1%	36.1%	6.0%	4.1%	2.4%	2.7%	0.4%	1.0%
15-24	68.5%	58.0%	26.4%	35.0%	4.8%	5.1%	0.3%	1.7%	0.0%	0.2%
25-34	67.7%	55.9%	24.5%	35.7%	5.4%	4.4%	2.1%	3.0%	0.3%	1.0%
35-44	67.4%	56.6%	24.6%	36.0%	5.0%	4.2%	1.9%	2.4%	1.1%	0.8%
45-54	62.5%	47.1%	26.5%	43.0%	7.3%	3.5%	3.1%	4.5%	0.6%	1.8%
55-64	65.1%	48.7%	26.1%	41.1%	4.7%	3.8%	2.8%	4.9%	1.3%	1.5%
65-74	65.7%	55.7%	24.0%	33.6%	7.9%	4.7%	2.2%	3.6%	0.2%	2.4%
75+	68.8%	53.9%	24.0%	37.6%	5.3%	5.3%	1.6%	2.2%	0.3%	0.9%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	65.6%	51.0%	25.1%	39.1%	6.4%	5.0%	2.1%	3.2%	0.7%	1.7%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	65.9%	55.3%	27.2%	36.1%	4.2%	4.6%	2.6%	3.6%	0.1%	0.4%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	69.1%	58.7%	24.0%	34.7%	4.6%	2.9%	1.7%	3.0%	0.6%	0.8%

C.9. Environmental Exposures

Participants were asked about exposure to noise, air pollution, and bad smells at their home in the previous year. Among the respondents, the proportion of persons who reported no exposure to these environmental factors increased from 2008 to 2014/2015. Conversely, severe exposure to any of these environmental factors decreased across survey iterations (Figure 69).

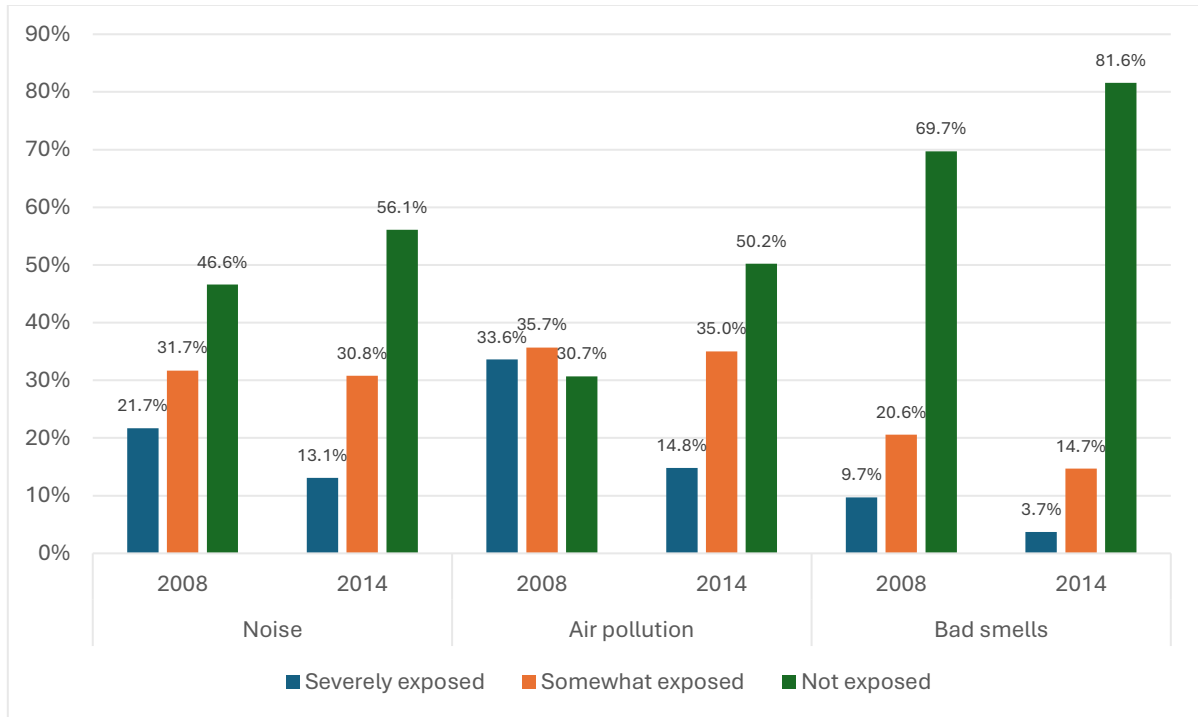


Figure 69. Exposure to noise, air pollution and bad smells in the past 12 months, by assessment year.

Tables 104-106 present this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 104. Environmental exposure to noise in the past 12 months; total and by gender, age, and education

Environmental exposure - noise	Severely exposed		Somewhat exposed		Not exposed	
	2008	2014	2008	2014	2008	2014
Total	21.7%	13.1%	31.7%	30.8%	46.6%	56.1%
M	20.3%	12.4%	30.8%	30.5%	48.9%	57.2%
F	23.0%	13.7%	32.4%	31.2%	44.6%	55.1%
15-24	17.0%	10.7%	32.9%	31.1%	50.2%	58.2%
25-34	16.2%	12.0%	30.7%	34.9%	53.1%	53.1%
35-44	19.0%	13.1%	35.4%	29.7%	45.7%	57.1%
45-54	21.8%	12.1%	32.4%	29.9%	45.8%	58.0%
55-64	27.7%	13.7%	28.8%	30.5%	43.4%	55.8%
65-74	26.2%	16.0%	30.2%	31.6%	43.6%	52.4%
75+	26.6%	16.2%	32.1%	25.0%	41.3%	58.8%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	23.0%	13.5%	30.5%	30.1%	46.4%	56.3%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	17.9%	9.7%	33.3%	32.5%	48.8%	57.8%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	20.5%	14.6%	35.1%	31.4%	44.4%	54.0%

Table 105. Environmental exposure to air pollution in the past 12 months; total and by gender, age, and education

Environmental exposure - air pollution	Severely exposed		Somewhat exposed		Not exposed	
	2008	2014	2008	2014	2008	2014
Total	33.6%	14.8%	35.7%	35.0%	30.7%	50.2%
M	31.9%	13.8%	34.2%	33.1%	34.0%	53.1%
F	35.2%	15.8%	37.0%	36.9%	27.8%	47.3%
15-24	23.4%	9.2%	37.0%	36.9%	39.6%	53.8%
25-34	29.4%	13.1%	33.9%	35.1%	36.6%	51.8%
35-44	33.3%	16.3%	36.8%	33.4%	29.9%	50.2%
45-54	37.5%	15.0%	36.2%	35.7%	26.2%	49.3%
55-64	40.0%	18.3%	34.4%	34.2%	25.6%	47.5%
65-74	35.7%	18.1%	37.0%	36.5%	27.3%	45.4%
75+	35.8%	14.3%	34.3%	31.7%	29.9%	54.0%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	35.5%	15.4%	35.3%	34.8%	29.2%	49.8%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	29.0%	12.9%	34.8%	35.2%	36.1%	51.9%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	30.8%	14.7%	38.2%	35.2%	31.0%	50.1%

Table 106. Environmental exposure to bad smells in the past 12 months; total and by gender, age, and education

Environmental exposure - bad smells	Severely exposed		Somewhat exposed		Not exposed	
	2008	2014	2008	2014	2008	2014
Total	9.7%	3.7%	20.6%	14.7%	69.7%	81.6%
M	10.1%	3.1%	19.0%	16.1%	71.0%	80.8%
F	9.4%	4.3%	22.0%	13.3%	68.6%	82.3%
15-24	8.6%	1.4%	19.8%	14.5%	71.7%	84.1%
25-34	6.7%	4.0%	20.8%	15.6%	72.5%	80.4%
35-44	10.4%	5.1%	21.4%	14.5%	68.3%	80.4%
45-54	11.1%	5.5%	19.4%	14.2%	69.6%	80.3%
55-64	11.7%	3.4%	21.8%	15.6%	66.6%	81.0%
65-74	11.1%	3.5%	21.1%	15.2%	67.9%	81.3%
75+	6.7%	1.9%	20.1%	12.2%	73.2%	85.9%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	10.9%	3.8%	20.5%	15.1%	68.7%	81.1%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	7.4%	4.2%	19.9%	14.4%	72.6%	81.4%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	7.2%	2.9%	21.5%	13.7%	71.3%	83.4%

This question was amended in the 2019/2020 survey to ask participants whether they are facing problems or issues with a number of environmental factors at their current accommodation. 33.4% reported problems with noise from neighbours or from the outside, while 36.2% reported issues with pollution, grime, or other environmental problems in the area. Table 107 below presents this data subdivided by gender, age, and education.

Table 107. Environmental exposure to noise and pollution / grime / others; total and by gender, age, and education (2019/2020)

Environmental problems	Noise		Pollution / grime / others	
	Exposed	Not exposed	Exposed	Not exposed
Total	33.4%	66.6%	36.2%	63.8%
M	31.2%	68.8%	33.5%	66.5%
F	35.6%	64.4%	39.2%	60.8%
15-24	31.8%	68.2%	29.8%	70.2%
25-34	32.9%	67.1%	33.4%	66.6%
35-44	30.8%	69.2%	33.7%	66.3%
45-54	36.0%	64.0%	42.7%	57.3%
55-64	33.7%	66.3%	38.8%	61.2%
65-74	35.0%	65.0%	38.8%	61.2%
75+	35.0%	65.0%	40.3%	59.7%
Up to Secondary (ISCED 0-2)	32.7%	67.3%	36.1%	63.9%
Pre-tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	36.4%	63.6%	39.1%	60.9%
Tertiary (ISCED 5-8)	33.0%	67.0%	34.8%	65.2%