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EHIS_NESQRS_5_CY_2019_0000

National Reference Metadata in ESS Standard for Quality

Reports Structure (ESQRS)

Compiling agency: Statistical Service of Cyprus (CYSTAT)



Eurostat metadata

Reference metadata

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For any question on data and metadata, please contact: [EUROPEAN STATISTICAL DATA SUPPORT](#)

1. Contact

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1.1. Contact organisation	Statistical Service of Cyprus (CYSTAT)
1.2. Contact organisation unit	Demography, Social Statistics, Tourism
1.5. Contact mail address	Statistical Service of Cyprus CY-1444 Nicosia Cyprus

2. Statistical presentation

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2.1. Data description

- Survey name in the national language: Ευρωπαϊκή Έρευνα Υγείας 2019
- Survey name in English: European Health Interview Survey 2019
- Link to the survey website: Publication only in Greek,
https://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/populationcondition_23main_en/populationcondition_23main_en?OpenForm&sub=3&sel=4

2.1.1. Combination of EHIS with another survey/questionnaire

Type	Name of the survey that hosted the EHIS questionnaire
Health Interview Survey	Not applicable
Health Examination Survey	Not applicable

Disability Survey	Not applicable
Labour Force Survey	Not applicable
Living Conditions Survey	Not applicable
Multipurpose Survey	Not applicable
Other	Not applicable

The European Health Interview Survey 2019 was conducted as a stand alone survey.

2.1.2. Indication of the type of survey if 'Multipurpose Survey' or 'Other' are marked

Not applicable.

2.2. Classification system

2.2.1. Versions and breakdowns (level) of the classifications used for the data collection

Acronym	Version	Level
NACE	NACE Rev.2	2 digits
ISCO	ISCO-08	2 digits
ISCED	ISCED-2011	1 digit
ICD		
IPC		
ICF		
NUTS	NUTS2	COUNTRY LEVEL
LAU		
DEGURBA	LAU2	1 digit

2.2.2. Deviations from ESS or international standards

No deviations.

2.3. Coverage - sector

[not requested]

2.4. Statistical concepts and definitions

No deviations from the standard EHIS concepts.

2.5. Statistical unit

The statistical unit is the individual (resident population aged 15 and over).

2.6. Statistical population

Persons aged 15 and over usually residing in private households at the time of the data collection.

2.6.1. Main characteristics of the survey population

See ANNEX 1 Survey population characteristics.

Annexes:

[Annex 1 - Characteristics of the survey population - CYPRUS](#)

2.6.2. Participation and non-participation in the survey

See ANNEX 2 Summary table on participation and non-participation.

Annexes:

[Annex 2 - Summary table on participation and non-participation - CYPRUS](#)

2.6.3. Structure of the target population, of the sample population, and of response and non-response

See ANNEX 3 Structure of target, sample, response & non-response population.

Annexes:[Annex 3 - Structure of target, sample, response and non-response population - CYPRUS.docx](#)**2.7. Reference area**

Government controlled areas of the Republic of Cyprus.

2.8. Coverage - Time

The data collection started in September 2019 and lasted until December 2019.

2.9. Base period

[not requested]

3. Statistical processing[Top](#)

Detailed information concerning sampling frame, sampling design, sampling units, sample size, weightings and mode of data collection can be found in this section.

3.1. Source data**3.1.1. Sampling frame**

Revised list of households from the 2011 Census of Population (with a supplementary list of newly constructed housing units from the Electricity Authority of Cyprus).

3.1.1.1. Type and name of data source used for building the sampling frame

Type	Name of data source used for building the sampling frame
Population register	
Household register	List of households of the 2011 Population Census
Dwelling register	
List of phone numbers	
Postcode address file	
Another survey sample	
Other	Supplementary list of newly constructed housing units (built after 2011 up to September 2018)

3.1.1.2. Description of data source used for building the sampling frame

For the EHIS2019, the list of households from the 2011 Census of Population was used as sampling frame with a supplementary list of newly constructed housing units (built after 2011 up to September 2018). The Statistical Service of Cyprus was provided by the Electricity Authority of Cyprus (E.A.C.) with a list of domestic electricity consumers, which included all the new connections of electricity between 2012 and 2018. The E.A.C. distinguishes domestic consumers from other consumers (e.g. industrial etc.). It has been established that each domestic electricity consumer registered by the E.A.C. corresponds to the statistical definition of a housing unit. Each of these new electricity meter connections represented one new household. Coverage problems encountered were:

1. The frame of the 2011 Census of Population was somehow outdated and as a result some housing units were found to be empty or to be used for other purposes than housing.
2. Some houses included in the E.A.C. list were used as secondary residence, so they were out of scope of the survey.
3. Some houses listed by the E.A.C. were impossible to be located due to incomplete information regarding their addresses.
4. Housing units built after September 2018 were not included in the sampling frame.

3.1.1.3. Frequency of the updates of data source used for building the sampling frame

Every ... years

3.1.1.4. Details if 'Every ... years' or 'Irregular' are marked
Every 2 years the Statistical Service of Cyprus asks from the E.A.C. for the list of the newly constructed housing units (i.e. which were constructed within the 2-year period) in order to revise the frame.
3.1.1.5. Date(s) of the data source used for the selection of the sampling units
For the 3rd wave of EHIS, the list included the housing units up to September 2018, i.e. 12 months before the beginning of data collection.
3.1.2. Sampling design of the survey
<p>The sampling design was one-stage stratification.</p> <p>The primary sampling units were the households.</p> <p>Geographical stratification criteria were used (district and area, urban/rural) for the sample selection. The households were stratified in 9 strata based based on District and Area (urban/rural), i.e. 1=Lefkosia urban, 2=Lefkosia rural, 3=Ammochostos rural, 4=Larnaka urban, 5=Larnaka rural, 6=Lemesos urban, 7=Lemesos rural, 8=Pafos urban, 9=Pafos rural.</p> <p>It should be stated that Ammochostos urban is an area not under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.</p> <p>The sample was selected from each stratum with simple random sampling. All the persons aged 15 or over residing in a selected household were interviewed. Additionally, a few questions were addressed also to children below the age of 15, for national purposes.</p>
3.1.2.1. Ultimate sampling unit(s)
Individuals
3.1.2.1.1. Number of households belonging to a selected dwelling interviewed if 'Dwellings' is marked
3.1.2.1.2. If 'More than 1 household' is marked, specification of the number
3.1.2.1.3. Number of individuals belonging to a selected household interviewed if 'Households' is marked
All individuals
3.1.2.1.4. If 'More than 1 individual' is marked, specification of the number
3.1.2.2. Sampling design(s)
Stratified sampling
3.1.2.2.1. Specification if 'Combination of designs' is marked
3.1.2.2.2. Stratification variables if 'Stratified Sampling' is marked
The strata are defined according to geographical criteria, i.e. District and Area (urban/rural).
3.1.2.2.3. List of the different stages and the probabilities for every stage if 'Multiple Stage Sampling' is marked
3.1.2.3. Oversampling of specific populations
Not applicable.
3.1.2.4. Stratified oversampling methods
Not applicable.
3.1.2.5. Methods used for drawing up the sample
<p>As already described under point 3.1.2:</p> <p>The sampling design was one-stage stratification.</p> <p>The primary sampling units were the households.</p> <p>Geographical stratification criteria were used (district and area, urban/rural) for the sample selection. The households were stratified in 9 strata based based on District and Area (urban/rural), i.e. 1=Lefkosia urban,</p>

2=Lefkosia rural, 3=Ammochostos rural, 4=Larnaka urban, 5=Larnaka rural, 6=Lemesos urban, 7=Lemesos rural, 8=Pafos urban, 9=Pafos rural.

It should be stated that Ammochostos urban is an area not under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

The sample was selected from each stratum with simple random sampling. All the persons aged 15 or over residing in a selected household were interviewed. Additionally, a few questions were addressed also to children below the age of 15, for national purposes.

3.1.2.6. Assumptions used for determining the sample size

In order to achieve the precision requirements defined from the Regulation, the following parameters were taken into account:

1. The expected non-reponse rate according to past experience.
2. The expected rate of ineligible sample cases or out-of-scope units, also taking into consideration the fact that many years have past since the latest Population Census of 2011, which is the basis of the sampling frame.
3. The average number of persons aged 15 or over in each household.
4. Budgetary constraints.

All the above, resulted an initial sample size of 4.000 households in the urban and rural areas of the Government Controlled Area of Cyprus. The sample was allocated in the 9 strata stated in previous points of this report, proportionally to the number of households in each stratum.

The allocation of the sample in the 9 strata is presented below:

DISTRICT	N			n		
	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS – CENSUS & EAC			SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION (IN HOUSEHOLDS)		
	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
TOTAL	341.813	233.172	108.641	4.000	2.729	1.271
LEFKOSIA	131.661	99.884	31.777	1.541	1.169	372
AMMOCHOSTOS	18.821	0	18.821	220	0	220
LARNAKA	56.318	33.558	22.760	659	393	266
LEMESOS	95.583	73.021	22.562	1.118	854	264
PAFOS	39.430	26.709	12.721	462	313	149

3.2. Frequency of data collection

According to the Implementing Regulation the 2nd wave was conducted in 2014 and the 3rd wave after 5 years, i.e. in 2019.

3.3. Data collection

The data collection mode for EHIS was CAPI. Paper Assisted Personal Interviewing (PAPI) was only used in the extreme case of a technical problem with the interviewer's netbook.

3.3.1. Data collection method used

Unimode

3.3.2. Mode(s) for data collection

Face-to-face, electronic version

3.3.2.1. Specifications if 'Other' is marked

3.3.3. Topics (submodules/ variables) administered via a self-completion questionnaire

Not applicable.

3.3.4. Variables completed from an external source

Not applicable.

3.4. Data validation

In order to ensure the quality of the data several consistency checks, as well as range checks and skip checks were embedded in the electronic questionnaire.

The data was entered directly in electronic form at the interviewer's netbook using BLAISE software. It was then transferred to the supervisor's laptop for checking and coding of the questions that weren't precoded (Household Type, Occupation, Economic Activity).

Checking for any deficiencies or logical inconsistencies was also performed by supervisors. In case the supervisors detected any errors, they firstly contacted the interviewer in order to ask for clarifications; if further information was necessary, the supervisors contacted the interviewee through telephone in order to ask for clarifications. Moreover, the supervisors made randomly phone calls to the interviewees in order to ask if the interviewer visited their household, asked for information about his/her attitude and the way he/she posed the questions, etc.

The edited data from the supervisors was randomly rechecked by the Statistics Officers and then saved in the dataset in BLAISE format.

After the end of the data collection the data was exported in csv files which were later imported in the Statistical Package SPSS (SPSS 26.0 for Windows). Additional consistency checks as well as range checks and skip checks were performed in order to verify the correctness of the data.

All the necessary variables were constructed according to the requirements of the Regulation. The data was analysed with the Statistical Package SPSS, including the assignment of the weights. The calculation of the weights was performed with the Statistical Package SAS.

3.5. Data compilation

After the end of the data collection, the data was exported to csv files which were then exported in SPSS. All the necessary variables were constructed according to the requirements of the Regulation. The consistency checks, as well as the range checks and skip checks were performed in order to verify the correctness of the data, despite the fact that most of the checks referring to the range of the variables and skip checks were embedded in the electronic questionnaire from the beginning. The data has been analysed with the Statistical Package SPSS (SPSS 26.0 for Windows), including the assignment of weights.

Imputation has been performed on the variable of "household income". In case the respondent couldn't report the net monthly income, he/she was asked to choose the income category in which the household net monthly income falls. In order to convert the income category into income, the midpoint of each category was selected. As regards the upper and lowest income categories, the values were imputed according to the household structure, the labour status and the profession.

Item non-response does not apply for the case of Cyprus.

Weighting

See Annex 3.5 Weighting and Calibration.

Annexes:

[Annex 3.5 Weighting and Calibration - CYPRUS](#)

3.5.1. Method applied to correct for 'item non-response'

Other

3.5.1.1. Details of the method if 'Multiple imputation approach' or 'Other' are marked

"Other" stands for not applicable for the case of Cyprus.

3.5.1.2. Auxiliary information used for stratification

Not applicable.

3.5.2. Calculation of weighting factors and weight adjustments

Annex 3.5

Annexes:

[Annex 3.5 Weighting and Calibration - CYPRUS](#)

3.5.2.1. Method for calculation of weighting factors

Annex 3.5

3.5.2.2. Adjustments applied to mitigate non-response (weight adjustments)

Annex 3.5
3.5.2.3. Adjustments (calibration techniques) applied and list of the external data sources
Annex 3.5
3.5.2.4. Specification of other weight adjustments
Not applicable.
3.6. Adjustment
[not requested]

4. Quality management	Top
4.1. Quality assurance	
<p>The quality of statistics in CYSTAT is managed in the framework of the European Statistics Code of Practice which sets the standards for developing, producing and disseminating European Statistics as well as the ESS Quality Assurance Framework (QAF). CYSTAT endorses the Quality Declaration of the European Statistical System. In addition, CYSTAT is guided by the requirements provided for in Article 12 of the Statistics Law No. 15(I) of 2000 as well as Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 on European statistics, which sets out the quality criteria to be applied in the development, production and dissemination of European statistics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For the preparation of the national version of the questionnaire the recommended protocol for developing the national version of the modules from English into other languages was followed (for the newly added variables compared to the questionnaire used in wave 2). - Numerous validation and consistency checks were incorporated in the electronic questionnaire securing the minimization of field work errors. - All the interviewers and supervisors/coders were trained for 1 week and all the questions included in the questionnaire were explained in details. - Throughout the data collection phase, the interviewers were in direct communication with the supervisors and the Statistics Officers in order to obtain any clarifications needed either as regards the localization of a given address, or the further explanation of specific questions, or a technical problem with the netbook, etc. - Moreover, the interviewers visited once a week their supervisors at the office for uploading the completed questionnaires to the supervisors' database for further editing, for monitoring their progress and the quality of their work. - Supervisors made call-back to the households, checking randomly the answers given and clarifying the answers were needed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Statistics Code of Practice: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-manuals-and-guidelines/-/KS-32-11-955 • ESS Quality Assurance Framework (QAF): http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/64157/4392716/ESS-QAF-V1-2final.pdf/bbf5970c-1adf-46c8-afc3-58ce177a0646 • Quality Declaration of the European Statistical System: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/4031688/8188985/KS0217428ENN_corr.pdf/116f7c85-cd3e-4bff-b695-4a8e71385fd4 • Statistics Law No. 15(I) of 2000: http://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/legislation_en/legislation_en?OpenDocument • Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 on European statistics (consolidated text): 	

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:02009R0223-20150608&qid=1504858409240&from=EN>

4.2. Quality management - assessment

The quality of the survey is of a desirable high standard. The response rate was high, 84,3%, thus securing reliable results. The validation and consistency checks that were incorporated in the electronic questionnaire, secured the minimisation of field work errors. Additionally, the data collection phase was closely monitored and checked while the post checking and coding was performed by a well-trained team.

5. Relevance

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5.1. Relevance - User Needs

The data collected through the EHIS is crucial for Policy Makers and for researchers. Many data requests addressed to the Statistical Service of Cyprus are satisfied with the EHIS data. By October 2020, the dataset as a whole or partially has already been provided to the Ministry of Health and to the Cyprus National Addictions Authority.

5.2. Relevance - User Satisfaction

Since 2008 (with the exception of 2010 and 2013) CYSTAT carries out an annual online "Users Satisfaction Survey". The results of the surveys are available on CYSTAT's website at the link attached below. Overall, the users of statistical data published by CYSTAT are satisfied.

- *Results of CYSTAT's User Satisfaction Surveys:*

http://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/dmlquality_en/dmlquality_en?OpenDocument.

5.3. Completeness

All of the variables required for transmission according to the Regulation have been included in the microdata.

5.3.1. Data completeness - rate

[not requested]

6. Accuracy and reliability

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6.1. Accuracy - overall

The sample size of the survey was selected according to the Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/255 of 19 February 2018 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards statistics based on the European Health Interview Survey (EHIS) and according to Eurostat's Methodological Manual "EHIS Wave 3 Methodological Manual".

Additionally other measures were also taken in order to obtain results with high accuracy, such as providing good and thorough training to interviewers and supervisors, establishing a well organised supervision process and conducting quality checks to data from the time of data entry to the interviewer's netbook up to the time of cleaned data entry to the database.

6.2. Sampling error

Note: *Sampling errors* are the part of the difference between a population value and an estimate thereof, derived from a random sample, which is due to the fact that only a subset of the population is enumerated.

See ANNEX 4 Table of sampling errors for selected variables.

For the calculation of the coefficients of variation, the standard errors and the confidence intervals the procedures "CSPLAN ANALYSIS" and "COMPLEX SAMPLES" have been applied. See Annex 6.2.

Annexes:

[Annex 4 - Table of sampling errors for selected variables - CYPRUS](#)

[Annex 6.2. Sampling Error](#)

6.2.1. Sampling error - indicators

[not requested]

6.3. Non-sampling error

Note: *Non-sampling errors* are errors in survey estimates which cannot be attributed to sampling fluctuations. Such errors can either be coverage errors, measurement errors, non-response errors, processing errors or model assumption errors.

The specific non-sampling errors occurring in the EHIS will be further described in the following parts of this report.

6.3.1. Coverage error

Note: *Coverage errors* are errors that express the quantitative divergence between the sampling frame population and the target population due to, for example, remoteness, age, multiple entries; coverage of different sub-populations.

As already described in section 3.1.1 above, the sampling frame was the list of households from the 2011 Census of Population with a supplementary list of newly constructed housing units (built after 2011 up to September 2018). Therefore, more coverage problems encountered in EHIS 2019 compared to the previous round of EHIS that was conducted in 2014 just 3 years after the Population Census.

1. The frame of the 2011 Census of Population was somehow out-dated and as a result some housing units were found to be empty or to be used for purposes other than housing.
2. The latest update of the sampling frame with the newly constructed housing units from the Electricity Authority of Cyprus was up to September 2018. Hence the new housing units from September 2018 up to September 2019 were not included in the sampling frame.
3. Some houses included in the E.A.C. list were used as secondary residence, so they were out of scope for the survey.
4. It was impossible to locate some of the houses listed by the E.A.C. due to incomplete information regarding their address.

6.3.1.1. Over-coverage - rate

[not requested]

6.3.1.2. Common units - proportion

[not requested]

6.3.2. Measurement error

Note: *Measurement errors* are errors that occur during data collection and cause recorded values of variables to be different from the true ones.

See ANNEX 5 Table of measurement errors from proxy interviews, survey questionnaire, interviewer, and quality control during fieldwork.

See also other annexed documents below.

Annexes:

[Annex to Annex5 Modifications in questions - CYPRUS](#)

[EHIS2019 Questionnaire EN - CYPRUS](#)

[EHIS2019 Questionnaire GR - CYPRUS](#)

[Annex 5 - Table of measurement errors from proxy interviews, survey questionnaire, interviewers, quality control during fieldwork - CYPRUS](#)

6.3.3. Non response error

<p>Note: <i>Non response errors</i> are errors that occur when the survey fails to get a response to one or possibly all of the questions.</p>
<p>6.3.3.1. Unit non-response - rate</p>
<p>See ANNEX 6 Unit non-response and item non-response.</p>
<p>Annexes: Annex 6 - Unit non-response and item non-response - CYPRUS</p>
<p>6.3.3.2. Item non-response - rate</p>
<p>See above the ANNEX 6 Unit non-response and item non-response in the concept 6.3.3.1.</p>
<p>6.3.4. Processing error</p>
<p>Note: <i>Processing error</i> is the error in final data collection process results arising from the faulty implementation of correctly planned implementation methods.</p> <p>Processing errors were reduced because the data was entered directly in electronic form at the interviewer's netbook using BLAISE software (CAPI). That data was then transferred to the supervisor's laptop for checking and coding (questions on household type, occupation and economic activity). The coding was performed using drop down lists. Checking, involved checking for any deficiencies or logical inconsistencies. Any issues raised were solved after consultation with the interviewers at first and then with the respondents if needed. The checked data from the supervisors was rechecked randomly from the Statistics Officers. After the end of the data collection phase, the data was exported in csv files which were imported in SPSS.</p>
<p>6.3.4.1. Imputation - rate</p>
<p>No imputation was required.</p>
<p>6.3.5. Model assumption error</p>
<p>Note: <i>Model assumption errors</i> are errors due to domain specific models needed to define the target of estimation. Not applicable for the case of Cyprus.</p>
<p>6.4. Seasonal adjustment</p>
<p>[not requested]</p>
<p>6.5. Data revision - policy</p>
<p>A data revision policy is in place at CYSTAT. It is published on CYSTAT's website, at the following link: http://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/dissemination_en/dissemination_en?OpenDocument</p> <p>CYSTAT also publishes a list of scheduled revisions (regular or major revisions), also published on its website, at the following link: http://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/releasecalendar_en/releasecalendar_en?OpenDocument</p>
<p>6.6. Data revision - practice</p>
<p>[not requested]</p>
<p>6.6.1. Data revision - average size</p>
<p>[not requested]</p>

<p>7. Timeliness and punctuality Top</p>
<p>7.1. Timeliness</p>
<p>Note: <i>Timeliness</i> is a measure for the length of time between data availability and the event or phenomenon the data describe.</p> <p>The results of the EHIS have been published in CYSTAT's website in October 2020.</p>

Taking into account that the longest reference period in the questionnaire was 12 months before the survey, and that the survey was conducted in the period September-December 2019, this means that the longest time lag between data availability and the phenomenon the data describe is 25 months (interview conducted in Sept.2019, referring to Sept.2018), whereas the shortest timelag is 9 months (interview conducted in Dec.2019, referring to Nov.2019).

7.1.1. Time lag - first result

The first and final results of the EHIS2019 were published in CYSTAT's website in October 2020.

7.1.2. Time lag - final result

The first and final results of the EHIS2019 were published in CYSTAT's website in October 2020.

7.2. Punctuality

Note: *Punctuality* measures the time lag between the actual delivery of the data to Eurostat and the target date when it should have been delivered.

According to the Implementing Regulation 2018/255, "pre-checked microdata should be transmitted within 9 months after the end of the national period for collecting the data".

For the case of Cyprus the microdata has been transmitted to Eurostat via EDamis timely, on the 3rd August 2020, i.e. 8 months after the end of the data collection period.

7.2.1. Punctuality - delivery and publication

According to the Annual Work Program of CYSTAT, the data would be published in the website in May 2021. However, the data was published earlier in October 2020.

8. Coherence and comparability

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Note:

Coherence means the adequacy of statistics to be reliably combined in different ways and for various uses.

Comparability means the measurement of the impact of differences in applied statistical concepts, measurement tools and procedures where statistics are compared between geographical areas or over time.

According to the Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/255, "to achieve a high level of harmonisation of the survey results across countries, the Commission (Eurostat) shall, in close cooperation with Member States, propose methodological and practical recommendations and guidelines on sampling and the implementation of the survey. These recommendations and guidelines will be set out in a "European Health Interview Survey Manual", which will include a model questionnaire".

Hence, CYSTAT followed all the recommendations included in the above mentioned manual; no deviations affecting the comparability of the data occurred in any of the following issues:

- Model questionnaire: A few questions of national interest have been added in the questionnaire, however the internal order of the questions has been maintained in all parts.
- Data collection period: September-December 2019. According to the guidelines, the data collection period should include at least an autumn month. This issue has been satisfied.
- Survey vehicle: Stnad-alone survey.
- Target population: Individuals aged 15+ (for national purposes some of the questions were also addressed to children below 15)
- Sampling frame: Based on the Population Census 2011, with a supplementary list of newly constructed housing units from the Electricity Authority of Cyprus.
- Sampling design: Stratified simple random sampling.
- Mode of data collection: Face-to-face personal interviews using an electronic questionnaire (CAPI).
- Proxy interview: Proxy allowed only as indicated by Eurostat.
- Weighting: By age, gender and household size.

Health variables are included on an annual basis in EU-SILC. The comparison of the results of variable on self-perceived health is presented below:

Persons reporting VERY GOOD or GOOD health	Total	Males	Females
EHIS2019	77.3%	78.8%	76.0%

EU-SILC 2019	77.7%	79.1%	76.5%
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8.1. Comparability - geographical

Cyprus is a very small island, so no systematic differences occur between the different areas, i.e. district or urban/rural (strata). Hence the data is comparable between the 9 strata.

Below, basic indicators are presented by urban/rural variable:

		URBAN	RURAL
HS1	GOOD OR VERY GOOD HEALTH	76.5%	74.4%

		URBAN	RURAL
HS2	YES	55.1%	55.2%
	NO	44.9%	44.8%

		URBAN	RURAL
HS3	SEVERELY LIMITED	7.4%	7.9%

8.1.1. Asymmetry for mirror flow statistics - coefficient

[not requested]

8.2. Comparability - over time

In general, the results of the EHIS are comparable for the case of Cyprus from 2008 onwards, i.e. EHIS2008, EHIS2014, EHIS2019. In specific cases where changes occur in the methodology or the health care system, the specific variables are not comparable throughout all the 3 waves.

For example, as regards 2019 data, variable HS3 is not comparable with previous data, since the question was split into 2 different questions in 2019.

Moreover, the partial shift of the health care system in 2019 to a National Health Insurance System, makes the variable on visits to GP non-comparable with the same variable from previous waves.

8.2.1. Length of comparable time series

[not requested]

8.3. Coherence - cross domain

Note: *Coherence* – cross domain is the extent to which statistics are reconcilable with those obtained from other data sources or statistical domains.

HS1: The results from EU-SILC and EHIS are comparable

Health variables are included on an annual basis in EU-SILC. The comparison of the results of variable on self-perceived health is presented below:

Persons reporting VERY GOOD or GOOD health	Total	Males	Females
EHIS2019	77.3%	78.8%	76.0%
EU-SILC 2019	77.7%	79.1%	76.5%

8.4. Coherence - sub annual and annual statistics

[not requested]

8.5. Coherence - National Accounts

[not requested]

8.6. Coherence - internal

[not requested]

9. Accessibility and clarity

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Note: *Accessibility* and *clarity* mean the simplicity and ease, the conditions and modalities by which users can access, use and interpret statistics, with the appropriate supporting information and assistance.

According to the Dissemination and Pricing Policy of the Statistical Service of Cyprus, CYSTAT's main channel for dissemination of statistics is the website, which offers the same conditions to everyone and is updated at the same time every working day (12:00 noon).

Privileged pre-released access (of no more than 1 day in advance) has been granted to a few selected users for specific statistics. These are specified in the Dissemination Policy.

In addition to the annual release calendar, users are informed of the various statistical releases through the "Alert" service provided by CYSTAT.

https://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/dissemination_en/dissemination_en?OpenDocument

9.1. Dissemination format - News release
No regular news release for the dissemination of 2019 EHIS results. In October 2020, when the results were ready to be disseminated, an announcement was uploaded in CYSTAT's website, informing the users on the new publication.
9.2. Dissemination format - Publications
Publication in pdf format.
9.3. Dissemination format - online database
Not applicable.
9.3.1. Data tables - consultations
[not requested]
9.4. Dissemination format - microdata access
Statistical micro-data from CYSTAT's surveys are accessible for research purposes only and under strict provisions as described below:
Under the provisions of the Statistics Law, CYSTAT may release microdata for the sole use of scientific research. Applicants have to submit the request form "APPLICATION FOR DATA FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES" giving thorough information on the project for which micro-data are needed.
The application is evaluated by CYSTAT's Confidentiality Committee and if the application is approved, a charge is fixed according to the volume and time consumed for preparation of the data. Micro-data may then be released after an anonymisation process which ensures no direct identification of the statistical units but, at the same time, ensures usability of the data. The link for the application is attached below.
Link to the application for access to microdata on CYSTAT's website:
http://www.cystat.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/dissemination_en/dissemination_en?OpenDocument
9.5. Dissemination format - other
Not applicable.
9.6. Documentation on methodology
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The questionnaires used have already been uploaded to the website. - The publication includes information on the survey methodology, i.e. sampling procedure, data collection method, data entry, editing, validation, final processing, etc. - The current quality report will be uploaded to CYSTAT's website, as soon as it is made publicly available from Eurostat.
9.7. Quality management - documentation
Not available.
9.7.1. Metadata completeness - rate
[not requested]
9.7.2. Metadata - consultations
[not requested]

10. Cost and Burden

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Note: *Cost* associated with the collection and production of the statistical product and burden on respondents. For the completion of the EHIS2019 fieldwork and analysis, 2 Statistical Officers were involved on a full time basis.

The mean duration of the personal interview was 45 minutes for persons with several health problems and 30 minutes for persons without health problems.

10.1. Cost of the survey

As mentioned before, 2 Statistics Officers who are permanent staff of CYSTAT, were involved in the survey, from the preparation phase until the dissemination of the results and the preparation of this quality report. Additionally to those 2, another Statistics Officer was involved on the development of the Blaise questionnaire. This officer is also permanent staff of CYSTAT.

As regards the salaries of the seasonal personnel recruited for the needs of EHIS2019, these were about 78.000 euros.

The travelling expenses of the seasonal staff was 11.000 euros.

The consumables have not been included in the above cost.

10.2. Time for answering the survey; if possible by data collection mode

The interview duration was not recorded automatically by the system; however the interviewers reported the duration time in order to be able to estimate the average duration time.

10.2.1. Average interview duration for the EHIS questions (in minutes)

45

10.2.2. Minimum interview duration for the EHIS questions (in minutes)

20

10.2.3. Maximum interview duration for the EHIS questions (in minutes)

55

10.3. Measures taken to reduce the cost and burden of the survey

- The fact that the questionnaire was in electronic form, reduced the costs on consumables, i.e. paper and ink. The netbooks were not bought for the needs of the specific survey, they were bought in advance and had already been depreciated by 2019.

- In order to reduce the travelling expenses, for the allocation of the workloads the interviewers' place of residence was taken into consideration.

- Due to the electronic questionnaire that incorporated several skip checks, the duration of the interview and hence the burden of the survey were reduced.

11. Confidentiality

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Note: Steps carried out to prevent access to EHIS national microdata from unauthorised persons at each step of the production chain.

11.1. Confidentiality - policy

Official statistics are released in accordance to all confidentiality provisions of the following:

- National Statistics Law No. 15(I) of 2000 (especially Article 13 on statistical confidentiality).
- Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics and its later amendments (especially Chapter 5 on statistical confidentiality).
- European Statistics Code of Practice (especially Principle 5 on statistical confidentiality).
- CYSTAT's Code of Practice for the Collection, Publication and Storage of Statistical Data.

The links to all of the above documents are presented below:

- *Statistics Law No. 15(I) of 2000:*

http://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/legislation_en/legislation_en?OpenDocument

- *Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 on European statistics (consolidated text):*

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:02009R0223-20150608&qid=1504858409240&from=EN>

- *European Statistics Code of Practice:*

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-manuals-and-guidelines/-/KS-32-11-955>

- *Code of Practice for the Collection, Publication and Storage of Statistical Data:*

http://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/dmlquality_en/dmlquality_en?OpenDocument

11.2. Confidentiality - data treatment

The treatment of confidential data is regulated by CYSTAT's Code of Practice for the Collection, Publication and Storage of Statistical Data.

The link to CYSTAT's Code of Practice is presented below:

- *Code of Practice for the Collection, Publication and Storage of Statistical Data:*

http://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/dmlquality_en/dmlquality_en?OpenDocument

12. Comment

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Annexes

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