

HEALTH RISK BEHAVIOUR AND HEALTH CONDITIONS AMONG THE ADULT ROMA POPULATION IN POMURJE

(research results)



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The research on health-related lifestyles of the Roma population in Pomurje is based on the methodology and the CINDI Health Monitor Survey, which is periodically conducted among the general adult population of Slovenia.

This allows comparison between the results obtained in the survey among the Roma population with the results among the general population. The results can serve as a basis for future comparisons as well as a foundation for public health strategies and programmes for health promotion among the Roma population.

The authors

STUDY OF THE RISK FACTORS FOR NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND HEALTH CONDITION AMONG ADULT ROMA POPULATION IN POMURJE

STARTING POINT OF THE RESEARCH

Illness ratio and premature mortality of inhabitants of the Republic of Slovenia as a consequence of chronic noncommunicable diseases (CND) has become such a pressing problem that there was a need felt to research it and solve it. A research on the life-style behaviour showed that the latter is unhealthy. At the same time the inequalities in the health of population of different regions, as well as inequalities among different critical groups, were sensed.

Worse medical condition and higher rate of premature mortality among the Roma people caused the need for a cross-sectional study that would represent a basis for the preparation of strategic document aimed at the reduction of inequalities in the health of Roma people.

The study titled “The risk factors of non-contagious diseases among adult population of the Roma community” is the first-of-its-kind research conducted among Roma people in Europe. With this study, which was already conducted among the adult population of Slovenia in the years 2001 and 2004, we investigated health-related life-style behaviour of citizens (smoking, dietary and physical activity habits, drinking habits, habits related to the road traffic safety...). The study represents a cross-sectional summary epidemiological analysis and can serve as a tool for determining the scope of phenomena at the level of whole population or population groups. Cross-sectional analyses of public health have a great meaning. Their results help us to:

- evaluate health condition of the population and its living habits
- exercise monitoring
- determine the priority goals and plans for improvement of health condition of the population
- assess the measures in the field of public health
- plan the activities for the promotion of health.
-

THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY IN THE ROMA COMMUNITY

The studies show that there exist differences between Pomurje region and the rest of Slovenia, as well as within the Pomurje region (ethnic and social-economic groups, women, men...) and are most distinctive among the ethnic groups.

The purpose of this study is to contribute to the reduction of differences in health through health promotion.

THE GOALS OF THE STUDY IN THE ROMA COMMUNITY

The goal of the study among the Roma population in Pomurje was to assess:

- health condition and the use of medical services
- smoking habits
- dietary habits
- habits regarding the consumption of alcoholic beverages
- rough body structure and physical activity habits
- habits related to the traffic safety and
- social inclusion within their community and outside of it,

in connection with:

- gender
- age
- level of education
- and conditions in the settlements they reside in.

QUESTIONNAIRE

Conduction of research included a questionnaire that is used by the WHO in the frame of its programme for the prevention of non-contagious diseases (CINDI - Countrywide Integrated Noncommunicable Disease Intervention). The questionnaire was adapted to the conditions in the Roma community.

The aforementioned questionnaire is used in the CINDI programme to assess the situation at the starting point, before the programme is implemented in the individual country at the country level, and after that every couple of years to evaluate the global progress in the programme - CINDI Health Monitor (CHM). The questionnaire stems from the Finbalt Health Monitor project. In the countries that started implementing the programme before the year 2000, when the questionnaire was agreed at the level of WHO among the CINDI programme member states, the questionnaire is used as a supporting instrument to the fundamental CINDI researches (CINDI Risk Factor/Process Evaluation) that are intended for demonstration areas of this programme.

We decided to use this questionnaire in order to make the research comparable to other similar researches and studies in Slovenia. Since CHM type of research has been carried out in Slovenia among the adult population at the national level, we decided to use the same approach also for research in the Roma community. We introduced CHM researches in Slovenia in 2001 and titled them "Health-related behavioural style".

The content of the questionnaire for Slovenia is divided into following groups of data:

- basic demographic data of the respondent
- habits associated with the use of certain medical services and the assessments of respondent's health condition
- smoking
- diet
- alcohol
- body weight, height, physical activity habits and
- traffic safety.

The questionnaire included predominantly closed questions.

The questionnaire for Roma community was altered with regard to questions where this community strongly differentiates from the majority population. The majority of Roma population are namely unemployed.

We also added a group of questions that solely refer to the Roma community and relations within it.

SAMPLING

Sampling was carried out in the following way:

1. Roma villages (settlements), where surveying took place, were randomly drawn.
2. In Pušča, a bigger Roma settlement, we selected the respondents with the use of register - we selected every third person.
3. In other villages (settlements) we visited almost every house and if the family member met the age criteria, he was asked to take part in the survey.
4. We tried to make sure that both genders were represented as equally as possible.
5. Some residents were not at home, some were older than 65 years and some refused to take part in the survey.

SURVEYING

Survey was conducted by the qualified professionals of Institute for health protection Murska Sobota and nurses holding a university degree employed at the Community nursing and home care of the Outpatient clinic Murska Sobota.

Survey took place from December 2005 until the middle of March 2006 in 18 Roma settlements: Vadarci, Vanča vas, Pušča, Kamenci, Dolina, Dolič, Gornji Slaveči, Zenkovci, Kuštanovci, Dobrovnik, Lemerje, Gornji Črnci, Krašči, Domajinci, Ropoča, Borejci, Sotina and Serdica.

We surveyed 259 randomly chosen adults from the Roma community, aged between 25 and 65.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

We used descriptive statistical analysis for descriptive data.

We only analysed questions if the reliability of data was high enough.

The answers to these questions were compared at the level of the whole group and after that on the basis of gender, age, education and settlement (in the sense of more or less favourable living conditions).

To prevent data from being too scattered we arranged the parameters (gender, age, education and settlement) into the following categories:

- gender
- age (25-30 years, 31-40 years, 41-50 years, 51 years and more)
- education (unfinished primary school, primary school, vocational school or more) and
- settlement in the sense of more or less favourable living conditions (favourable conditions: Vadarci, Vanča vas, Pušča, Zenkovci, Lemerje and Borejci; less favourable conditions: Kamenci, Dolina, Dolič, Gornji Slaveči, Kuštanovci, Dobrovnik, Gornji Črnci, Krašči, Domajinci, Ropoča, Sotina and Serdica).

Not only questions but also answers analysed in this publication were joint together when necessary.

We processed data with SPSS programme (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) and used the tabular display to present it.

RESULTS

DESCRIPTION OF ANALYSED SAMPLE

Answers of one respondent were eliminated, that is why we analysed 258 surveys. Statistical distribution according to the gender, age groups, educational groups and groups created with regard to living conditions in the settlements is presented in the following chart.

		N TOGETHER	N BY THE GROUPS	%
GENDER	male	258	101	39.1
	female		157	60.9
AGE	25-30 years	258	51	19.8
	31-40 years		71	27.5
	41-50 years		68	26.4
	51 years and more		68	26.4
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	239	131	54.8
	Primary school		66	27.6
	Vocational school or more		42	17.6
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	258	129	50.0
	Less favourable conditions		129	50.0

USE OF MEDICAL SERVICES AND HEALTH CONDITION

1. Do you have an additional health insurance?

		%	
		Yes	No
TOGETHER		64.0	36.0
GENDER	male	55.4	44.6
	female	69.4	30.6
AGE	25-30 years	39.2	60.8
	31-40 years	53.5	46.5
	41-50 years	76.5	23.5
	51 years and more	80.9	19.1
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	61.1	38.9
	Primary school	63.6	36.4
	Vocational school or more	64.3	35.7
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	72.1	27.9
	Less favourable conditions	55.8	44.2

WHOLE GROUP: All respondents have basic health insurance. 64% of the respondents also have an additional health insurance.

GENDER: More women (in %) than men have an additional health insurance.

AGE: The percentage of Roma people with additional health insurance increases with age, so that more than 81% of Roma people that are over 50 years old have an additional health insurance.

EDUCATION: The percentage of Roma people with additional health insurance slightly increases with the level of education.

SETTLEMENT: The percentage of Roma people with additional health insurance is much higher in settlements with favourable living conditions than in settlements with less favourable living conditions.

2. How many times in the last year (in the last 12 months) have you visited a general practitioner or a specialist?

		%					
		0 times	1 time	2-3 times	4-5 times	6-10 times	more than 10 times
TOGETHER		19.8	7.8	13.2	10.5	12.8	36.0
GENDER	Male	26.7	10.9	12.9	11.9	9.9	27.7
	Female	15.3	5.7	13.4	9.6	14.6	41.4
AGE	25-30 years	29.4	11.8	11.8	7.8	11.8	27.5
	31-40 years	26.8	14.1	18.3	9.9	15.5	15.5
	41-50 years	10.3	4.4	11.8	13.2	11.8	48.5
	51 years and more	14.7	1.5	10.3	10.3	11.8	51.5
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	14.5	7.6	11.5	9.9	15.3	41.2
	Primary school	28.8	7.6	15.2	9.1	9.1	30.3
	Vocational school or more	23.8	9.5	19.0	16.7	9.5	21.4
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	17.8	5.4	15.5	10.9	12.4	38.0
	Less favourable conditions	21.7	10.1	10.9	10.1	13.2	34.1

WHOLE GROUP: Almost 20% of the Roma people have never visited a general practitioner or a specialist (until one year before the survey). However, no less than 36% of the Roma people have visited a general practitioner or a specialist more than 10 times.

GENDER: Women visit a general practitioner or a specialist more often than men.

AGE: The number of visits increases with age. In the age group over 50 years the percentage of Roma people, who have visited a general practitioner or a specialist more than 10 times, increases to 51.5%.

EDUCATION: The number of visits decreases with the level of education.

SETTLEMENT: Roma people that live in settlements with favourable living conditions visit a general practitioner or a specialist a little less often than Roma people from settlements with less favourable conditions.

3. When did you have your last appointment with a gynaecologist? (women only)

		%			
		0 times	1 year ago	2-3 years ago	More than 4 years ago
TOGETHER					
GENDER	Male				
	Female	12.2	52.5	17.3	18.0
AGE	25-30 years	7.1	75.0	10.7	7.1
	31-40 years	14.0	60.5	9.3	16.3
	41-50 years	3.0	51.5	21.2	24.2
	51 years and more	22.9	25.7	28.6	22.9
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	14.3	41.6	18.2	26.0
	Primary school	13.3	63.3	10.0	13.3
	Vocational school or more	13.0	69.6	8.7	8.7
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	8.1	56.5	16.1	19.4
	Less favourable conditions	15.6	49.4	18.2	16.9

WHOLE GROUP OF WOMEN: 12.2% of the Roma women have never had an appointment with a gynaecologist, while more than 18% had it more than 4 years ago.

AGE: The highest percentage of women that have never visited a gynaecologist is in the oldest age group (almost 23%). Moreover, the percentage of women that visited a gynaecologist more than 4 years ago, increases with age.

EDUCATION: The percentage of women that have never visited a gynaecologist does not really depend on the level of education, although it is slightly higher among the least educated women. However, the percentage of women who visited gynaecologist more than 4 years ago decreases with educational level.

SETTLEMENT: The percentage of women that have never visited a gynaecologist is higher among women that reside in the settlements with less favourable living conditions. However, the percentage of women that visited a gynaecologist more than 4 years ago is slightly higher among women from settlements with favourable living conditions.

4. How many times in the last year (in the last 12 months) have you seen the dentist?

		%		
		0 times	1-3 times	4 times of more frequently
TOGETHER		64.5	20.3	15.2
GENDER	Male	65.0	23.0	12.0
	Female	64.1	18.6	17.3
AGE	25-30 years	66.7	17.6	15.7
	31-40 years	61.4	27.1	11.4
	41-50 years	60.3	17.6	22.1
	51 years and more	70.1	17.9	11.9
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	73.8	16.9	9.2
	Primary school	58.5	21.5	20.0
	Vocational school or more	45.2	31.0	23.8
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	58.1	24.8	17.1
	Less favourable conditions	70.9	15.7	13.4

WHOLE GROUP: The respondents rarely visit a dentist. 64.5% have never had a dentist appointment and 25.8% have visited a dentist 1-3 times.

GENDER: Women visit a dentist a little more frequently than men.

AGE: The percentage of respondents that have not visited a dentist increases with age and in the oldest age group reaches more than 70%.

EDUCATION: The most educated respondents visit a dentist notably more often than the other two groups of respondents.

SETTLEMENT: Roma people living in the settlements with less favourable living conditions visit a dentist notably less frequently than respondents that live in less favourable conditions.

5. How many times in the last year (12 months) have you been hospitalized?

		%		
		0 times	1 times	2 times or more frequently
TOGETHER		74.3	19.5	6.2
GENDER	Male	81.2	14.9	4.0
	Female	69.9	22.4	7.7
AGE	25-30 years	76.5	17.6	5.9
	31-40 years	80.0	15.7	4.3
	41-50 years	69.1	23.5	7.4
	51 years and more	72.1	20.6	7.4
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	74.8	19.8	5.3
	Primary school	75.8	15.2	9.1
	Vocational school or more	69.0	23.8	7.1
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	73.6	19.4	7.0
	Less favourable conditions	75.0	19.5	5.5

WHOLE GROUP: More than 25% of the Roma people were hospitalised in the last year.

GENDER: The percentage of hospitalised respondents is slightly higher among women (30%) than among men (less than 20%).

AGE: The highest percentage of respondents that have been hospitalised in the last year can be found in the age group between 41 and 50 years (more than 30%).

EDUCATION: Respondents with the highest level of education (30%) have been hospitalised more frequently than respondents from other two groups.

SETTLEMENT: There are no notable differences in the frequency of hospitalisation that could be related to different living conditions in Roma settlements.

6. Have you had any of the following symptoms or complaints during the last month (30 days)?

		% "YES" ANSWERS					
		chest pain during the physical activity	back pain	Shoulder/neck pain	Joint pain (other joints)	Persistent cough with phlegm	Swelling of feet
TOGETHER		17.1	43.8	20.9	31.0	10,5	22.2
GENDER	Male	11.9	35.6	14.9	30.7	5,9	13.0
	Female	20.4	49.0	24.8	31.2	13,4	28.0
AGE	25-30 years	11.8	11.8	2.0	7.8	7,8	8.0
	31-40 years	8.5	39.4	21.1	22.5	7,0	11.3
	41-50 years	20.6	63.2	32.4	44.1	7,4	27.9
	51 years and more	26.5	52.9	23.5	44.1	19,1	38.2
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	17.6	48.1	22.9	32.8	13,7	26.7
	Primary school	15.2	40.9	24.2	37.9	7,6	21.2
	Vocational school or more	14.3	28.6	9.5	14.3	4,8	9.8
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	24.0	49.6	29.5	39.5	10,1	25.8
	Less favourable conditions	10.1	38.0	12.4	22.5	10,9	18.6

WHOLE GROUP: According to respondents' general observation back pain, headache and joint pain are the most frequent health problems.

GENDER: Also men listed back pain, headache and joint pain as the most frequent health problems. Women on the other hand pointed out headache, back pain and joint pain as their most frequent problems.

AGE: The respondents in the age group from 25 to 30 years listed headache as the most frequent problem, followed by depression and toothache. The respondents aged from 31 to 40 years most frequently pointed out back pain, headache and joint pain as their health problems. Respondents aged between 41 and 50 were most frequently facing back pain, headache and joint pain.

7. Have you had any of the following symptoms or complaints during the last month (30 days)? - continuation

		% "YES" ANSWERS					
		Allergy	Constipation	Headache	Insomnia	Depression	Toothache
TOGETHER		12.0	1.9	40.7	20.9	20.9	14.7
GENDER	Male	9.9	1.0	26.7	12.9	12.9	14.9
	Female	13.4	2.5	49.7	26.1	26.1	14.6
AGE	25-30 years	9.8	2.0	31.4	5.9	15.7	15.7
	31-40 years	11.3	0.0	38.0	12.7	21.1	16.9
	41-50 years	13.2	1.5	41.2	32.4	20.6	14.7
	51 years and more	13.2	4.4	50.0	29.4	25.0	11.8
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	11.5	0.0	46.6	24.4	23.7	11.5
	Primary school	15.2	4.5	33.3	12.1	18.2	15.2
	Vocational school or more	11.9	2.4	31.0	16.7	19.0	23.8
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	14.0	3.1	39.5	23.3	20.9	15.5
	Less favourable conditions	10.1	0.8	41.9	18.6	20.9	14.0

EDUCATION: The respondents that have not finished primary school listed back pain, headache and joint pain as most frequent problems. The respondents with finished primary school most frequently listed back pain, joint pain and headache, while the respondents with finished vocational or a higher level of education pointed out headache, back pain and toothache.

SETTLEMENT: The respondents residing in the settlements with favourable living conditions listed back pain, joint pain and headache as most frequently encountered problems, whereas the respondents from the settlements with less favourable conditions stressed headache, back pain and joint pain as the most pressing health issues.

8. Diseases diagnosed by a doctor

8a. Is your blood pressure over 140/90?

		%		
		No	Yes, it was diagnosed in the last year	Yes, it was diagnosed more than a year ago
TOGETHER		67.1	17.1	15.9
GENDER	Male	74.3	13.9	11.9
	Female	62.4	19.1	18.5
AGE	25-30 years	92.2	5.9	2.0
	31-40 years	83.1	9.9	7.0
	41-50 years	57.4	17.6	25.0
	51 years and more	41.2	32.4	26.5
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	60.3	21.4	18.3
	Primary school	74.2	10.6	15.2
	Vocational school or more	85.7	7.1	7.1
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	65.1	19.4	15.5
	Less favourable conditions	69.0	14.7	16.3

WHOLE GROUP: 32.9% of the respondents reported that they have high blood pressure.

GENDER: 25.7% of men and 37.6% of women answered that they have high blood pressure.

AGE: In the age group from 25 to 30 years 7.8% of the respondents reported that they have high blood pressure. In the age group from 31 to 40 years the percentage of the respondents with high blood pressure amounts to 16.9%, in the age group from 41 to 50 years to 42.6% and in the group of respondents aged over 51 years 58.8%.

EDUCATION: 39.7% of respondents that have not finished primary school, 25.8% of the respondents that have finished primary school and 14.3% of the respondents that have finished vocational school or higher level of education reported that they have high blood pressure.

SETTLEMENT: 34.9% of the respondents residing in the settlements with favourable conditions and 31.0% of the respondents from the settlements with less favourable conditions said that they have high blood pressure.

8b. Is your blood cholesterol higher than 5 mmol/l?

		%		
		No	Yes, it was diagnosed in the last year	Yes, it was diagnosed more than a year ago
TOGETHER		80.6	10.5	8.9
GENDER	Male	79.2	11.9	8.9
	Female	81.5	9.6	8.9
AGE	25-30 years	92.2	5.9	2.0
	31-40 years	88.7	7.0	4.2
	41-50 years	72.1	13.2	14.7
	51 years and more	72.1	14.7	13.2
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	77.9	13.0	9.2
	Primary school	80.3	9.1	10.6
	Vocational school or more	92.9	0.0	7.1
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	76.7	12.4	10.9
	Less favourable conditions	84.5	8.5	7.0

WHOLE GROUP: 19.4% of the respondents reported that they have high blood cholesterol.

GENDER: 20.8% of men and 18.5% of women answered that they have high blood cholesterol.

AGE: 7.8% of the respondents aged from 25 to 30, 11.3% of the respondents in the age group from 31 to 40 years, 27.9% of the respondents in the age group from 41 to 50 years and 27.9% of the respondents aged over 51 reported that they have high blood cholesterol.

EDUCATION: 22.1% of the respondents that have not finished primary school, 19.7% of the respondents that have finished primary school and 7.1% of the respondents that have finished a vocational school or a higher level of education answered that they have high blood cholesterol.

SETTLEMENT: 23.3% of the respondents residing in the settlements with favourable living conditions and 15.5% of the respondents residing in the settlements with less favourable living conditions reported that they have high blood cholesterol.

8c. Do you have diabetes?

		%		
		No	Yes, it was diagnosed in the last year	Yes, it was diagnosed more than a year ago
TOGETHER		91.9	4.7	3.5
GENDER	Male	91.1	4.0	5.0
	Female	92.4	5.1	2.5
AGE	25-30 years	98.0	2.0	0.0
	31-40 years	97.2	0.0	2.8
	41-50 years	86.8	5.9	7.4
	51 years and more	86.8	10.3	2.9
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	89.3	9.2	1.5
	Primary school	93.9	0.0	6.1
	Vocational school or more	95.2	0.0	4.8
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	89.1	6.2	4.7
	Less favourable conditions	94.6	3.1	2.3

WHOLE GROUP: 8.1% of the respondents reported that they have diabetes.

GENDER: 8.9% of men and 7.6% of women answered that they have diabetes.

AGE: 2.0% of the respondents aged from 25 to 30 , 2.8% of the respondents in the age group from 31 to 40 years, 13.2% of the respondents in the age group from 41 to 50 years and 13.2% of the respondents aged over 51 reported that they have diabetes.

EDUCATION: 10.7% of the respondents that have not finished primary school, 6.1% of the respondents that have finished primary school and 4.8% of the respondent that have finished a vocational school or a higher level of education answered that they have diabetes.

SETTLEMENT: 10.9% of the respondents residing in the settlements with favourable living conditions and 5.4% of the respondents residing in the settlements with less favourable living conditions reported that they have diabetes.

8d. Have you survived a heart attack (myocardial infarction)?

		%		
		No	Yes, it was diagnosed in the last year	Yes, it was diagnosed more than a year ago
TOGETHER		94.2	3.5	2.3
GENDER	Male	93.1	5.9	1.0
	Female	94.9	1.9	3.2
AGE	25-30 years	100.0	0.0	0.0
	31-40 years	100.0	0.0	0.0
	41-50 years	89.6	6.0	4.5
	51 years and more	88.2	7.4	4.4
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	92.3	5.4	2.3
	Primary school	95.5	1.5	3.0
	Vocational school or more	100.0	0.0	0.0
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	93.0	4.7	2.3
	Less favourable conditions	95.3	2.3	2.3

WHOLE GROUP: 5.8% of the respondents answered that they have survived a heart attack.

GENDER: 6.9% of men and 5.1% of women reported that they have survived a heart attack.

AGE: In the age groups from 25 to 30 years and from 31 to 40 years no respondent reported that he has survived a heart attack. The latter was, however, reported by 10.4% of respondents in the age group between 41 and 50 years and 11.8% of the respondents that are over 51 years old.

EDUCATION: 7.7% of the respondents that have not finished primary school and 4.5% of the respondents that have finished primary school reported that they have survived a heart attack. The latter was not reported by any respondent that has finished a vocational school or higher level of education.

SETTLEMENT: 7.0% of the respondents residing in the settlements with favourable living conditions and 4.7% of the respondents residing in the settlements with less favourable living conditions reported that they have survived a heart attack. .

8e. Do you feel chest pain during physical activity or at rest (angina pectoris)?

		%		
		No	Yes, it was diagnosed in the last year	Yes, it was diagnosed more than a year ago
TOGETHER		79.6	9.4	11.0
GENDER	Male	82.2	7.9	9.9
	Female	77.9	10.4	11.7
AGE	25-30 years	88.2	5.9	5.9
	31-40 years	94.4	1.4	4.2
	41-50 years	75.8	7.6	16.7
	51 years and more	61.2	22.4	16.4
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	75.2	12.4	12.4
	Primary school	81.8	7.6	10.6
	Vocational school or more	88.1	2.4	9.5
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	73.0	11.1	15.9
	Less favourable conditions	86.0	7.8	6.2

WHOLE GROUP: 20.4% of the respondents reported that they felt chest pain during physical activity or at rest.

GENDER: 17.8% of men and 22.1% of women answered that they felt chest pain during physical activity or at rest.

AGE: 11.8% of the respondents aged from 25 to 30, 5.6% of the respondents in the age group from 31 to 40 years, 24.2% of the respondents in the age group from 41 to 50 years and 38.8% of the respondents aged over 51 reported that they felt chest pain during physical activity or at rest.

EDUCATION: 24.8% of the respondents that have not finished primary school, 18.2% of the respondents that have finished primary school and 11.9% of the respondents that have finished a vocational school or a higher level of education answered that they felt chest pain during physical activity or at rest.

SETTLEMENT: 27.0% of the respondents residing in the settlements with favourable living conditions and 14.0% of the respondents residing in the settlements with less favourable living conditions reported that they felt chest pain during physical activity or at rest.

8f. Do you have heart failure?

		%		
		No	Yes, it was diagnosed in the last year	Yes, it was diagnosed more than a year ago
TOGETHER		90.3	6.2	3.5
GENDER	Male	90.1	6.9	3.0
	Female	90.4	5.7	3.8
AGE	25-30 years	100.0	0.0	0.0
	31-40 years	94.4	4.2	1.4
	41-50 years	86.8	7.4	5.9
	51 years and more	82.4	11.8	5.9
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	87.0	8.4	4.6
	Primary school	93.9	1.5	4.5
	Vocational school or more	97.6	2.4	0.0
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	87.6	7.8	4.7
	Less favourable conditions	93.0	4.7	2.3

WHOLE GROUP: 9.7% of the respondents reported that they have heart failure.

GENDER: 9.9% of men and 9.6% of women answered that they have heart failure.

AGE: In the age group between 25 and 30 years no respondents reporting about heart failure. However, 5.6% of respondents aged between 31 and 40, 13.2% of the respondents aged between 41 and 50 and 17.6% of the respondents aged over 51 answered that they have heart failure.

EDUCATION: 13.0% of the respondents that have not finished primary school, 6.1% of the respondents that have finished primary school and 2.4% of the respondents that have finished a vocational school or a higher level of education answered that they have heart failure.

SETTLEMENT: 12.4% of the respondents residing in the settlements with favourable living conditions and 7.0% of the respondents residing in the settlements with less favourable living conditions reported that they have heart failure.

8g. Have you suffered a stroke?

		%		
		No	Yes, it was diagnosed in the last year	Yes, it was diagnosed more than a year ago
TOGETHER		97.3	1.9	0.8
GENDER	Male	97.0	2.0	1.0
	Female	97.4	1.9	0.6
AGE	25-30 years	100.0	0.0	0.0
	31-40 years	98.6	1.4	0.0
	41-50 years	97.1	2.9	0.0
	51 years and more	94.1	2.9	2.9
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	97.7	2.3	0.0
	Primary school	95.5	1.5	3.0
	Vocational school or more	97.6	2.4	0.0
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	94.6	3.9	1.6
	Less favourable conditions	100.0	0.0	0.0

WHOLE GROUP: 2.7% of the respondents reported that they have suffered a stroke.

GENDER: 3.0% men and 2.6% of women reported that they have suffered a stroke.

AGE: In the age group between 25 and 30 years no respondent reported that he has suffered a stroke. However, 1.4% of respondents aged between 31 and 40 years, 2.9% of the respondents aged between 41 and 50 years and 5.9% of the respondents aged over 51 answered that they have suffered a stroke.

EDUCATION: 2.3% of the respondents that have not finished primary school, 4.5% of the respondents that have finished primary school and 2.4% of the respondents that have finished a vocational school or a higher level of education answered that they have suffered a stroke.

SETTLEMENT: 5.4% of the respondents residing in the settlements with favourable living conditions and none of the respondents residing in the settlements with less favourable living conditions reported that they have suffered a stroke.

8h. Do you suffer from a spinal condition or disease?

		%		
		No	Yes, it was diagnosed in the last year	Yes, it was diagnosed more than a year ago
TOGETHER		65.1	15.5	19.4
GENDER	Male	67.3	15.8	16.8
	Female	63.7	15.3	21.0
AGE	25-30 years	86.3	7.8	5.9
	31-40 years	69.0	16.9	14.1
	41-50 years	54.4	16.2	29.4
	51 years and more	55.9	19.1	25.0
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	58.8	16.0	25.2
	Primary school	62.1	16.7	21.2
	Vocational school or more	83.3	11.9	4.8
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	53.5	17.1	29.5
	Less favourable conditions	76.7	14.0	9.3

WHOLE GROUP: 34.9% of the respondents reported that they suffer from a spinal condition or disease.

GENDER: 32.7% of men and 36.3% of women answered that they suffer from a spinal condition or disease.

AGE: 13.7% of the respondents aged between 25 and 30, 31.0% of the respondents in the age group from 31 to 40 years, 45.6% of the respondents in the age group from 41 to 50 years and 44.1% of the respondents aged over 51 reported that they suffer from a spinal condition or disease.

EDUCATION: 41.2% of the respondents that have not finished primary school, 37.9% of the respondents that have finished primary school and 16.7% of the respondents that have finished a vocational school or a higher level of education answered that they suffer from a spinal condition or disease.

SETTLEMENT: 46.5% of the respondents residing in the settlements with favourable living conditions and 23.3% of the respondents residing in the settlements with less favourable living conditions reported that they suffer from a spinal condition or disease.

8i. Do you suffer from a joint disease (arthritis and arthrosis)?

		%		
		No	Yes, it was diagnosed in the last year	Yes, it was diagnosed more than a year ago
TOGETHER		74.0	10.1	15.9
GENDER	Male	77.2	7.9	14.9
	Female	72.0	11.5	16.6
AGE	25-30 years	94.1	2.0	3.9
	31-40 years	78.9	9.9	11.3
	41-50 years	70.6	7.4	22.1
	51 years and more	57.4	19.1	23.5
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	70.2	9.9	19.8
	Primary school	72.7	6.1	21.2
	Vocational school or more	85.7	11.9	2.4
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	65.1	9.3	25.6
	Less favourable conditions	82.9	10.9	6.2

WHOLE GROUP: 26.0% of the respondents reported that they suffer from a joint disease.

GENDER: 22.8% of men and 28.0% of women reported that they suffer from a joint disease.

AGE: 5.9% of the respondents aged between 25 and 30, 21.1% of the respondents in the age group from 31 to 40 years, 29.4% of the respondents in the age group from 41 to 50 years and 42.6% of the respondents aged over 51 reported that they suffer from a joint disease.

EDUCATION: 29.8% of the respondents that have not finished primary school, 27.3% of the respondents that have finished primary school and 14.3% of the respondents that have finished a vocational school or a higher level of education answered that they suffer from a joint disease.

SETTLEMENT: 34.9% of the respondents residing in the settlements with favourable living conditions and 17.1% of the respondents residing in the settlements with less favourable living conditions reported that they suffer from a spinal condition or disease.

8j. Do you suffer from chronic bronchitis (emphysema, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD))?

		%		
		No	Yes, it was diagnosed in the last year	Yes, it was diagnosed more than a year ago
TOGETHER		85.6	8.2	6.2
GENDER	Male	92.1	3.0	5.0
	Female	81.4	11.5	7.1
AGE	25-30 years	94.1	2.0	3.9
	31-40 years	91.4	5.7	2.9
	41-50 years	82.4	10.3	7.4
	51 years and more	76.5	13.2	10.3
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	80.8	10.0	9.2
	Primary school	92.4	3.0	4.5
	Vocational school or more	97.6	2.4	0.0
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	83.7	5.4	10.9
	Less favourable conditions	87.5	10.9	1.6

WHOLE GROUP: 14.4% of the respondents reported that they suffer from chronic bronchitis (emphysema, COPD).

GENDER: 7.9% of men and 18.6% of women reported that they suffer from chronic bronchitis (emphysema, COPD).

AGE: 5.9% of the respondents aged between 25 and 30, 8.6% of the respondents in the age group from 31 to 40 years, 17.6% of the respondents in the age group from 41 to 50 years and 23.5% of the respondents aged over 51 reported that they suffer from chronic bronchitis (emphysema, COPD).

EDUCATION: 19.2% of the respondents that have not finished primary school, 7.6% of the respondents that have finished primary school and 2.4% of the respondents that have finished a vocational school or a higher level of education answered that they suffer from chronic bronchitis (emphysema, COPD).

SETTLEMENT: 16.3% of the respondents residing in the settlements with favourable living conditions and 12.5% of the respondents residing in the settlements with less favourable living conditions reported that they suffer from chronic bronchitis (emphysema, COPD).

8k. Do you have bronchial asthma?

		%		
		No	Yes, it was diagnosed in the last year	Yes, it was diagnosed more than a year ago
TOGETHER		88.0	7.0	5.0
GENDER	Male	91.1	4.0	5.0
	Female	86.0	8.9	5.1
AGE	25-30 years	94.1	2.0	3.9
	31-40 years	93.0	4.2	2.8
	41-50 years	83.8	10.3	5.9
	51 years and more	82.4	10.3	7.4
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	84.0	9.2	6.9
	Primary school	95.5	1.5	3.0
	Vocational school or more	88.1	7.1	4.8
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	83.7	8.5	7.8
	Less favourable conditions	92.2	5.4	2.3

WHOLE GROUP: 12.0% of the respondents reported that they have bronchial asthma.

GENDER: 8.9% of men and 14.0% of women reported that they have bronchial asthma.

AGE: 5.9% of the respondents aged between 25 and 30, 7.0% of the respondents in the age group from 31 to 40 years, 16.2% of the respondents in the age group from 41 to 50 years and 17.6% of the respondents aged over 51 reported that they have bronchial asthma.

EDUCATION: 16.0% of the respondents that have not finished primary school, 4.5% of the respondents that have finished primary school and 11.9% of the respondents that have finished a vocational school or a higher level of education answered that they have bronchial asthma.

SETTLEMENT: 16.3% of the respondents residing in the settlements with favourable living conditions and 7.8% of the respondents residing in the settlements with less favourable living conditions reported that they have bronchial asthma.

8l. Do you have gastric or duodenal ulcer?

		%		
		No	Yes, it was diagnosed in the last year	Yes, it was diagnosed more than a year ago
TOGETHER		90.3	5.4	4.3
GENDER	Male	88.1	5.0	6.9
	Female	91.7	5.7	2.5
AGE	25-30 years	94.1	3.9	2.0
	31-40 years	93.0	4.2	2.8
	41-50 years	88.2	4.4	7.4
	51 years and more	86.8	8.8	4.4
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	87.8	6.9	5.3
	Primary school	90.9	4.5	4.5
	Vocational school or more	97.6	2.4	0.0
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	86.8	7.8	5.4
	Less favourable conditions	93.8	3.1	3.1

WHOLE GROUP: 9.7% of the respondents reported that they have gastric or duodenal ulcer.

GENDER: 11.9% of men and 8.3% of women reported that they have gastric or duodenal ulcer.

AGE: 5.9% of the respondents aged between 25 and 30, 7.0% of the respondents in the age group from 31 to 40 years, 11.8% of the respondents in the age group from 41 to 50 years and 13.2% of the respondents aged over 51 answered that they have gastric or duodenal ulcer.

EDUCATION: 12.2% of the respondents that have not finished primary school, 9.1% of the respondents that have finished primary school and 2.4% of the respondents that have finished a vocational school or a higher level of education answered that they have gastric or duodenal ulcer.

SETTLEMENT: 13.2% of the respondents residing in the settlements with favourable living conditions and 6.2% of the respondents residing in the settlements with less favourable living conditions reported that they have gastric or duodenal ulcer.

8m. Do you have cirrhosis of the liver?

		%		
		No	Yes, it was diagnosed in the last year	Yes, it was diagnosed more than a year ago
TOGETHER		98.4	0.8	0.8
GENDER	Male	97.0	1.0	2.0
	Female	99.4	0.6	0.0
AGE	25-30 years	100.0	0.0	0.0
	31-40 years	97.2	1.4	1.4
	41-50 years	98.5	0.0	1.5
	51 years and more	98.5	1.5	0.0
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	100.0	0.0	0.0
	Primary school	93.9	3.0	3.0
	Vocational school or more	100.0	0.0	0.0
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	97.7	0.8	1.6
	Less favourable conditions	99.2	0.8	0.0

WHOLE GROUP: 1.6% of the respondents reported that they have cirrhosis of the liver.

GENDER: 3.0% of men and 0.6% of women answered that they have cirrhosis of the liver.

AGE: None of the respondents in the age group from 25 to 30 years answered that he or she has cirrhosis of the liver. However, 2.8% of the respondents in the age group from 31 to 40 years, 1.5% of the respondents in the age group from 41 to 50 years and 1.5% of the respondents aged over 51 reported that they have cirrhosis of the liver.

EDUCATION: None the respondents that have not finished primary school or have finished vocational school or higher level of education reported that they have cirrhosis of the liver. On the other hand, 6.1% of the respondents who have finished primary school answered that they have cirrhosis of the liver.

SETTLEMENT: 2.3% of the respondents residing in the settlements with favourable living conditions and 0.8% of the respondents residing in the settlements with less favourable living conditions reported that they have cirrhosis of the liver.

9. How would you assess your present state of health?

		%				
		Very good	Good	Average	Bad	Very bad
TOGETHER		8.9	24.8	34.5	26.7	5.0
GENDER	Male	10.9	26.7	39.6	18.8	4.0
	Female	7.6	23.6	31.2	31.8	5.7
AGE	25-30 years	21.6	47.1	21.6	9.8	
	31-40 years	11.3	33.8	35.2	16.9	2.8
	41-50 years	2.9	10.3	47.1	30.9	8.8
	51 years and more	2.9	13.2	30.9	45.6	7.4
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	5.3	18.3	38.2	34.4	3.8
	Primary school	10.6	33.3	36.4	13.6	6.1
	Vocational school or more	19.0	38.1	21.4	14.3	7.1
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	4.7	24.8	35.7	28.7	6.2
	Less favourable conditions	13.2	24.8	33.3	24.8	3.9

WHOLE GROUP: 31.8% of Roma people self-assessed their current state of health as bad or very bad.

GENDER: There are fewer men (22.8%) than women (37.6%) that self-assessed their current state of health as bad or very bad.

AGE: The highest percentage of the respondents who self-assessed their current state of health as bad or very bad can be found in the oldest age group (52.9%), while in other age groups this percentage is decreasing rapidly.

EDUCATION: The highest percentage of Roma people that consider their current state of health as bad or very bad can be found among least educated respondents (38.2%).

SETTLEMENT: Roma people residing in the settlements with less favourable living conditions self-assessed their current state of health as bad or very bad a lot less frequently (28.9%) than respondents residing in the settlements with favourable conditions (34.9%).

10. Do you take good care of your health?

		%				
		Very good	Quite good	Not enough	Almost no care	Difficult to say
TOGETHER		5.1	58.0	29.8	4.3	2.7
GENDER	Male	5.9	58.4	27.7	4.0	4.0
	Female	4.5	57.8	31.2	4.5	1.9
AGE	25-30 years	11.8	60.8	21.6	3.9	2.0
	31-40 years	2.8	56.3	33.8	5.6	1.4
	41-50 years	6.1	45.5	42.4	1.5	4.5
	51 years and more	1.5	70.1	19.4	6.0	3.0
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	1.6	55.5	37.5	3.9	1.6
	Primary school	13.6	60.6	19.7	4.5	1.5
	Vocational school or more	4.8	52.4	31.0	4.8	7.1
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	6.3	56.7	29.9	4.7	2.4
	Less favourable conditions	3.9	59.4	29.7	3.9	3.1

WHOLE GROUP: 60% of the respondents answered that they take very good or quite good care of their health.

GENDER: There are no major differences with regard to the gender. R

AGE: The percentage of Roma people that claim that they take good or quite good care of their health decreases with age.

EDUCATION: Roma people that have finished primary school believe that they take best care of their health.

SETTLEMENT: There are no major differences in the answers of the residents of settlements with favourable living conditions and residents of settlements with less favourable living conditions.

11. How many teeth are you missing?

		%				
		None	1-5	6-10	More than 10 but not all	All of them, I wear a full denture
TOGETHER		14.7	45.0	20.5	14.3	5.4
GENDER	Male	11.9	51.5	17.8	16.8	2.0
	Female	16.6	40.8	22.3	12.7	7.6
AGE	25-30 years	43.1	51.0	3.9	0.0	2.0
	31-40 years	16.9	62.0	18.3	2.8	0.0
	41-50 years	2.9	44.1	25.0	22.1	5.9
	51 years and more	2.9	23.5	30.9	29.4	13.2
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	11.5	38.9	27.5	14.5	7.6
	Primary school	15.2	54.5	15.2	13.6	1.5
	Vocational school or more	31.0	57.1	7.1	2.4	2.4
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	12.4	46.5	23.3	11.6	6.2
	Less favourable conditions	17.1	43.4	17.8	17.1	4.7

WHOLE GROUP: 14.7% of the respondents still have all their teeth.

GENDER: There are more women than men that still have all their teeth.

AGE: The percentage of Roma people that have all their teeth is already low among young adults (43.1%). It moreover declines rapidly in the age groups of people aged over 40, so that it falls to less than 3%.

EDUCATION: Higher educated Roma people have significantly more own teeth than less educated people. However, this data could be biased because people from younger age groups tend to be more educated.

SETTLEMENT: There are a slightly higher percentage of Roma people residing in settlements with less favourable living conditions that have all their teeth in comparison to those that reside in the settlements with favourable conditions.

12. How often do you brush your teeth?

		%			
		Never	Less than once per day	Once per day	More than once per day
TOGETHER		16.0	29.3	38.3	16.4
GENDER	Male	19.0	37.0	32.0	12.0
	Female	14.1	24.4	42.3	19.2
AGE	25-30 years	2.0	23.5	49.0	25.5
	31-40 years	18.3	25.4	33.8	22.5
	41-50 years	25.0	30.9	35.3	8.8
	51 years and more	15.2	36.4	37.9	10.6
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	19.4	36.4	31.8	12.4
	Primary school	12.1	18.2	51.5	18.2
	Vocational school or more	2.4	23.8	42.9	31.0
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	14.1	21.9	44.5	19.5
	Less favourable conditions	18.0	36.7	32.0	13.3

WHOLE GROUP: 16% of the respondents never brush their teeth. 29.3% of the respondents brush their teeth less than once per day.

GENDER: 14.1% of women and 19% of men never brush their teeth.

AGE: The highest percentage of the respondents who never brush their teeth can be found in the age group from 41 to 50 years (as much as 25%).

EDUCATION: The highest percentage of the respondents that never brush their teeth can be found among the least educated people. Among the most educated people there are only 2.4% of the respondents who never brush their teeth.

SETTLEMENT: In the settlements with less favourable conditions there is a slightly higher percentage of people that never brush their teeth than in the settlements with favourable conditions.

13. How often do you feel stressed or under great pressure - tensed, misunderstood?

		%				
		Never	Very rarely	Occasionally	Often	Every day
TOGETHER		11.7	17.9	32.3	24.9	13.2
GENDER	Male	18.8	18.8	29.7	22.8	9.9
	Female	7.1	17.3	34.0	26.3	15.4
AGE	25-30 years	17.6	21.6	33.3	15.7	11.8
	31-40 years	8.5	23.9	36.6	21.1	9.9
	41-50 years	6.0	13.4	38.8	26.9	14.9
	51 years and more	16.2	13.2	20.6	33.8	16.2
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	9.9	11.5	35.1	28.2	15.3
	Primary school	15.4	27.7	24.6	20.0	12.3
	Vocational school or more	11.9	28.6	28.6	19.0	11.9
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	8.6	18.0	26.6	28.9	18.0
	Less favourable conditions	14.7	17.8	38.0	20.9	8.5

WHOLE GROUP: 38.1% of the Roma people feel that they are under stress or great pressure every day.

GENDER: 32.7% of men and 41.7% of women feel that they are under stress or great pressure every day.

AGE: The percentage of those who feel that they are under stress or great pressure every day increases with age. In the oldest age group this percentage is already 50.0%.

EDUCATION: The highest percentage of the respondents who feel that they are under stress or great pressure every day can be found among the least educated persons.

SETTLEMENT: Substantially more people that feel stressed or under great pressure every day reside in the settlements with favourable living conditions.

14. What is, in your opinion, the cause of this stress or pressure?

		% "YES" ANSWERS				
		Strain because of the work at home	Workplace strains	Bad relations with co-workers	Problems in the family	Bad material situation
TOGETHER		8.2	4.7	0.8	24.0	33,5
GENDER	Male	9.1	8.1	0.0	14.3	34.7
	Female	7.6	2.5	1.3	30.1	32.7
AGE	25-30 years	6.1	6.1	0.0	20.8	33.3
	31-40 years	9.9	5.6	1.4	32.4	26.8
	41-50 years	10.3	4.4	0.0	22.1	41.2
	51 years and more	5.9	2.9	1.5	19.4	32.8
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	8.4	2.3	0.8	28.2	38.5
	Primary school	7.8	10.9	1.6	23.8	22.2
	Vocational school or more	7.1	4.8	0.0	9.8	33.3
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	7.1	6.3	0.8	26.4	31.0
	Less favourable conditions	9.3	3.1	0.8	21.7	35.9

WHOLE GROUP: The respondents (generally looking) listed bad material position, problems in the family and loneliness as the most frequent causes of stress.

GENDER: The same causes of stress were listed in the same order by men and women. Only difference is that the percentage of respondents that pointed out problems in the family and loneliness was significantly higher among women.

AGE: The answers of the respondents aged from 25 to 30 and from 41 to 50 corresponded to the answers of all the respondents, meaning they consider bad material position, problems in the family and loneliness as the most frequent causes of stress. However, differences appeared in the other two age groups. The respondents aged 51 and more listed the same three causes but in different order, bad material conditions being the first, loneliness the second and problems in the family the third main cause of stress. The biggest difference can be noted in the age group between 31 and 40 years. These respondents most frequently listed (in this order) the problems in the family, bad material situation and strain because of the work at home as primary causes of stress.

15. What is, in your opinion, the cause of this stress or pressure? - continuation

		% "YES" ANSWERS			
		Loneliness	Bad relations with relatives	Bad relations with other locals (Roma people, non-Roma people)	I do not have equal opportunities like the non-Roma citizens
TOGETHER		18.1	5.5	1.6	6.7
GENDER	Male	14.3	4.1	2.0	8.2
	Female	20.5	6.4	1.3	5.8
AGE	25-30 years	16.7	6.3	2.1	4.2
	31-40 years	8.5	5.6	1.4	8.5
	41-50 years	20.6	8.8	2.9	11.8
	51 years and more	26.9	1.5	0.0	1.5
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	20.8	6.9	2.3	8.5
	Primary school	14.3	3.2	1.6	3.1
	Vocational school or more	19.0	7.1	0.0	9.5
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	18.3	6.3	1.6	8.7
	Less favourable conditions	18.0	4.7	1.6	4.7

EDUCATION: Similar to the answers of the whole group the respondents that have not finished primary school listed bad material situation, problems in the family and loneliness as the primary causes of their stress. The respondents that finished primary school most frequently pointed out problems in the family, bad material situation and loneliness, while the respondents that finished vocational school or a higher level of education stated bad material situation, loneliness and problems in the family as the reasons for their stress.

SETTLEMENT: The respondents from both groups (residing in the settlements with either favourable or less favourable living conditions) did not differ in their answers from the whole sample. They listed bad material conditions, problems in the family and loneliness as three main causes of their stress.

16. How do you deal with tension, stress and pressures in your life?

		%				
		I deal with them easily	I deal with them with a little bit of effort	I spend a great deal of effort to deal with them	I have big problems in dealing with them	I do not know how to deal with them, my life is unbearable
TOGETHER		26.4	40.2	22.4	10.2	0.8
GENDER	Male	35.1	41.5	16.0	6.4	1.1
	Female	21.1	39.5	26.3	12.5	0.7
AGE	25-30 years	31.3	50.0	14.6	4.2	0.0
	31-40 years	34.8	43.5	17.4	4.3	0.0
	41-50 years	24.2	37.9	21.2	15.2	1.5
	51 years and more	15.9	31.7	34.9	15.9	1.6
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	18.9	40.2	26.0	14.2	0.8
	Primary school	34.4	41.0	13.1	9.8	1.6
	Vocational school or more	46.3	34.1	17.1	2.4	0.0
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	26.4	35.5	25.6	10.7	1.7
	Less favourable conditions	26.4	44.8	19.2	9.6	0.0

WHOLE GROUP: No less than 44.2% of Roma people answered that they deal with stress easily or with a little bit of effort. 10.2% of the respondents have big problems dealing with stress; while 0.8% of the respondents answered that they are not capable of dealing with stress.

GENDER: Men handle stress better than women.

AGE: After the age of 40 and especially after the age of 50 it is much more difficult to deal with stress.

EDUCATION: Roma people with the lowest education experience the most difficulties in dealing with stress, while most educated Roma people handle stress most easily. The highest percentage of the respondents that cannot deal with stress can be found among those that finished primary school. .

SETTLEMENT: Roma people residing in the settlements with favourable conditions handle stress slightly better than respondents residing in the settlements with less favourable living conditions.

SMOKING

17. Do you (or any other family member) smoke in an apartment or living space?

		%	
		Does not smoke	Smokes
TOGETHER		32.2	67.8
GENDER	Male	26.0	74.0
	Female	36.1	63.9
AGE	25-30 years	24.5	75.5
	31-40 years	31.0	69.0
	41-50 years	22.1	77.9
	51 years and more	49.3	50.7
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	27.9	72.1
	Primary school	32.3	67.7
	Vocational school or more	38.1	61.9
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	38.3	61.7
	Less favourable conditions	26.0	74.0

WHOLE GROUP: 68% of the respondents smoke in their living space.

GENDER: A higher percentage of men than women reported that they smoke in their living space.

AGE: Respondents belonging to the oldest age group are less likely to smoke in their living space.

EDUCATION: The highest percentage of the respondents that smoke in their living space can be found among the least educated respondents and vice versa.

SETTLEMENT: The percentage of the respondents that smoke inside their living space is significantly higher among the respondents that reside in the settlements with less favourable living conditions.

18. How many hours per day do you spend in the environment where someone smokes (at home, at workplace)?

		%			
		I am practically not exposed to the tobacco smoke	Less than 1 hour per day	1 to 5 hours per day	More than 5 hours per day
TOGETHER		19.0	18.2	19.4	43.4
GENDER	Male	13.9	15.8	23.8	46.5
	Female	22.3	19.7	16.6	41.4
AGE	25-30 years	19.6	21.6	21.6	37.3
	31-40 years	15.5	21.1	18.3	45.1
	41-50 years	14.7	8.8	20.6	55.9
	51 years and more	26.5	22.1	17.6	33.8
EDUCATION					
N	Unfinished primary school	16.0	16.0	16.0	51.9
	Primary school	24.2	18.2	21.2	36.4
	Vocational school or more	19.0	23.8	26.2	31.0
SETTLEMENT					
NT	Favourable conditions	27.1	17.1	17.1	38.8
	Less favourable conditions	10.9	19.4	21.7	48.1

WHOLE GROUP: The majority of the respondents are exposed to tobacco smoke more than 5 hours per day.

GENDER: The percentage of such respondents is a little bit higher among men; however there are no major gender-related differences.

AGE: The highest percentage of the respondents that are exposed to tobacco smoke more than 5 hours per day can be found in the age group between 41 and 50 years, while the lowest percentage of such respondents belongs to the oldest age group.

EDUCATION: The highest percentage of the respondents that are exposed to tobacco smoke more than 5 hours per day represent the people with the lowest education and vice versa.

SETTLEMENT: The percentage of the respondents that are exposed to tobacco smoke more than 5 hours per day is significantly higher among the residents of the settlements with less favourable living conditions in comparison to those who reside in the settlements with favourable conditions.

19. Do you currently smoke (cigarettes, cigars or a tobacco pipe)?

		%		
		I have never smoked	I do not smoke but I used to smoke	I smoke
TOGETHER		32.1	9.5	58.3
GENDER	Male	19.4	10.2	70.4
	Female	40.3	9.1	50.6
AGE	25-30 years	26.5	10.2	63.3
	31-40 years	34.3	7.1	58.6
	41-50 years	23.9	9.0	67.2
	51 years and more	42.4	12.1	45.5
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	26.0	11.8	62.2
	Primary school	31.3	9.4	59.4
	Vocational school or more	38.1	7.1	54.8
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	32.0	12.8	55.2
	Less favourable conditions	32.3	6.3	61.4

WHOLE GROUP: 60% of the respondents were current smokers when the survey was conducted.

GENDER: There were 70.4% of men and 50.6% of women among the current smokers.

AGE: The highest percentage of current smokers is in the age group between 41 and 50 years and the lowest in the oldest age group.

EDUCATION: The percentage of current smokers is decreasing with the level of education.

SETTLEMENT: The percentage of current smokers is higher among the residents of settlements with less favourable conditions.

20. What kind of smoker are (were) you?

		%	
		Regular	Occasional
TOGETHER		8.7	12.3
GENDER	Male	93.7	6.3
	Female	82.6	17.4
AGE	25-30 years	75.7	24.3
	31-40 years	87.0	13.0
	41-50 years	96.0	4.0
	51 years and more	89.5	10.5
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	93.6	6.4
	Primary school	79.5	20.5
	Vocational school or more	76.9	23.1
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	82.1	17.9
	Less favourable conditions	93.1	6.9

WHOLE GROUP: The majority of current and former smokers are/were regular smokers (87.7%)

GENDER: There are/were more men than women among the regular smokers.

AGE: Among the regular smokers there is the lowest percentage of the youngest respondents. The percentage of regular smokers is increasing with age and falls again in the last age group.

EDUCATION: The highest percentage of regular smokers can be found among the least educated respondents and vice versa.

SETTLEMENT: The percentage of regular smokers is higher in the settlements with less favourable living conditions.

21. How much do/did you usually smoke?

(only smokers, current and former)

		%			
		Maximally 10 cigarettes per day	11-20 cigarettes per day	21-30 cigarettes per day	More than 30 cigarettes per day
TOGETHER		32.7	43.3	11.7	12.3
GENDER	Male	17.5	47.5	16.3	18.8
	Female	46.2	39.6	7.7	6.6
AGE	25-30 years	32.4	56.8	8.1	2.7
	31-40 years	41.3	37.0	13.0	8.7
	41-50 years	22.0	46.0	16.0	16.0
	51 years and more	36.8	34.2	7.9	21.1
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	34.4	38.7	11.8	15.1
	Primary school	29.5	45.5	13.6	11.4
	Vocational school or more	37.0	59.3	3.7	0.0
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	32.6	51.2	4.7	11.6
	Less favourable conditions	32.9	35.3	18.8	12.9

WHOLE GROUP: The majority of smokers smoke less than one box of cigarettes per day (76.0%).

GENDER: The majority of male and female smokers smoke less than 1 box of cigarettes per day. However there are a higher percentage of men than women among the respondents that smoke more than one box of cigarettes per day.

AGE: The percentage of those that smoke more than 1 box of cigarettes per day is the lowest among the youngest respondents. It furthermore increases until the age group from 41 to 50 years and falls a little bit in the last age group.

EDUCATION: The number of cigarettes smoked per day decreases with the level of education.

SETTLEMENTS: The percentage of those that smoke more than 1 box of cigarettes per day is higher among the respondents that reside in the settlements with less favourable living conditions.

22. If you are a current smoker, would you like to quit smoking?
(only current smokers)

		%		
		No	Yes	I have not yet thought about this
TOGETHER		15.6	78.2	6.1
GENDER	Male	9.7	83.3	6.9
	Female	21.3	73.3	5.3
AGE	25-30 years	15.6	78.1	6.3
	31-40 years	10.0	85.0	5.0
	41-50 years	26.1	65.2	8.7
	51 years and more	6.9	89.7	3.4
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	16.7	78.2	5.1
	Primary school	15.8	81.6	2.6
	Vocational school or more	8.3	79.2	12.5
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	11.4	84.3	4.3
	Less favourable conditions	19.5	72.7	7.8

WHOLE GROUP: Almost 80% of the current smokers would like to quit smoking.

GENDER: There are a higher percentage of men than women who would like to quit smoking.

AGE: The highest percentage of current smokers that would like to quit smoking can be found among the oldest respondents, while the lowest percentage of such respondents belong to the age group between 41 and 50 years.

EDUCATION: The percentage of respondents that wish to quit smoking is more or less equal in all the groups. However, an interesting fact is that we found the highest percentage of respondents that have never thought about quitting smoking among the most educated respondents.

SETTLEMENTS: There are a higher percentage of respondents that would like to quit smoking among the residents of the settlements with favourable living conditions.

23. Have you ever seriously tried to quit smoking and managed not to smoke for at least 1 day?
(only current smokers)

		%	
		No	Yes
TOGETHER		31.7	68.3
GENDER	Male	22.9	77.1
	Female	40.0	60.0
AGE	25-30 years	38.7	61.3
	31-40 years	33.3	66.7
	41-50 years	30.2	69.8
	51 years and more	24.1	75.9
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	36.8	63.2
	Primary school	30.8	69.2
	Vocational school or more	16.7	83.3
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	22.2	77.8
	Less favourable conditions	41.1	58.9

WHOLE GROUP: 68% of the respondents have seriously tried to quit smoking.

GENDER: There are a higher percentage of men than women among the respondents that have seriously tried to quit smoking.

AGE: The highest percentage of respondents that have seriously tried to quit smoking can be found in the oldest age group.

EDUCATION: The highest percentage of respondents that have seriously tried to quit smoking can be found among the most educated respondents.

SETTLEMENT: More respondents residing in the settlements with favourable living conditions than in the settlements with less favourable conditions have tried to quit smoking.

24. Are you concerned about harmful health effects of smoking?
(only current smokers)

		%			
		I am very concerned	I am slightly concerned	I am not too concerned	I am not concerned
TOGETHER		25.9	42.2	16.3	15.6
GENDER	Male	23.2	42.0	15.9	18.8
	Female	28.2	42.3	16.7	12.8
AGE	25-30 years	34.4	28.1	25.0	12.5
	31-40 years	15.0	52.5	10.0	22.5
	41-50 years	29.8	40.4	12.8	17.0
	51 years and more	25.0	46.4	21.4	7.1
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	29.1	39.2	15.2	16.5
	Primary school	18.9	54.1	18.9	8.1
	Vocational school or more	20.8	37.5	16.7	25.0
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	30.0	44.3	14.3	11.4
	Less favourable conditions	22.1	40.3	18.2	19.5

WHOLE GROUP: About one third of smokers are not concerned or not too concerned about the harmful health effects of smoking.

GENDER: More men (34.8%) than women (29.5%) are not concerned or not too concerned about the harmful health effects of smoking.

AGE: The percentage of smokers who are not concerned or not too concerned about the harmful health effects of smoking decreases with age.

EDUCATION: The percentage of smokers who are not concerned or not too concerned about the harmful health effects of smoking is, interestingly enough, the highest among the most educated respondents.

SETTLEMENT: The percentage of smokers who are not concerned or not too concerned about harmful health effects of smoking is much higher among the residents of settlements with less favourable living conditions.

DIET

25. How many meals (e.g. breakfast, morning, afternoon snack, lunch, dinner) per day do you normally eat?

		%		
		1-2 meals	3-4 meals	5 or more meals
TOGETHER		24.8	58.5	16.7
GENDER	Male	17.8	62.4	19.8
	Female	29.3	56.1	14.6
AGE	25-30 years	19.6	56.9	23.5
	31-40 years	25.4	57.7	16.9
	41-50 years	30.9	58.8	10.3
	51 years and more	22.1	60.3	17.6
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	29.8	55.7	14.5
	Primary school	24.2	54.5	21.2
	Vocational school or more	14.3	61.9	23.8
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	22.5	60.5	17.1
	Less favourable conditions	27.1	56.6	16.3

WHOLE GROUP: Recommended 3-4 meals per day are eaten by 58.5% of Roma people, however a little less than 25% of Roma people eat only 1-2 meals per day.

GENDER: Significantly more female than male respondents eat only 1-2 meals per day.

AGE: The highest percentage of Roma people that eat only 1-2 meals per day can be found in the age group from 41 to 50 years.

EDUCATION: The percentage of those who eat only 1-2 meals per day is highest among the least educated respondents.

SETTLEMENT: The percentage of respondents who eat only 1-2 meals per day is higher among the residents of settlements with less favourable conditions than among the residents of settlements with favourable conditions.

26a. How often do you eat breakfast?

		%			
		Every day	4-6 times per week	1-3 times per week	Never
TOGETHER		50.6	0.8	12.1	36.6
GENDER	Male	51.0	1.0	14.0	34.0
	Female	50.3	0.6	10.8	38.2
AGE	25-30 years	54.9	2.0	11.8	31.4
	31-40 years	42.3	1.4	18.3	38.0
	41-50 years	49.3	0.0	11.9	38.8
	51 years and more	57.4	0.0	5.9	36.8
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	50.0	0.0	11.5	38.5
	Primary school	40.9	3.0	18.2	37.9
	Vocational school or more	52.4	0.0	9.5	38.1
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	46.1	0.8	14.8	38.3
	Less favourable conditions	55.0	0.8	9.3	34.9

WHOLE GROUP: 50.6% of the respondents eat breakfast every day while as many as 36.6% of the respondents never eat breakfast.

GENDER: There are a higher percentage of men than women that never eat breakfast.

AGE: The highest percentage of Roma people who never eat breakfast are aged between 41 and 50 years while the highest percentage of those who eat breakfast every day can be found among the oldest respondents.

EDUCATION: There are no major differences with regard to education among those who never eat breakfast. However, the percentage of those who have breakfast every day is highest among the most educated respondents.

SETTLEMENT: When it comes to the type of settlement, there are no major differences among those who never eat breakfast. However, the percentage of respondents that eat breakfast every day is higher among the residents of settlements with favourable living conditions.

26b. How often do you eat a morning snack?

		%			
		Every day	4-6 times per week	1-3 times per week	Never
TOGETHER		23.7	9.7	16.3	50.2
GENDER	Male	29.7	11.9	19.8	38.6
	Female	19.9	8.3	14.1	57.7
AGE	25-30 years	29.4	5.9	11.8	52.9
	31-40 years	21.1	8.5	19.7	50.7
	41-50 years	20.9	10.4	16.4	52.2
	51 years and more	25.0	13.2	16.2	45.6
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	23.7	8.4	14.5	53.4
	Primary school	27.3	13.6	18.2	40.9
	Vocational school or more	23.8	11.9	11.9	52.4
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	20.2	10.9	13.2	55.8
	Less favourable conditions	27.3	8.6	19.5	44.5

WHOLE GROUP: 23.7% of Roma people eat a morning snack.

GENDER: The percentage of those who eat a morning snack is higher among men than women.

AGE: A morning snack is most frequently eaten by the youngest group of respondents.

EDUCATION: Individuals that finished primary school represent the highest percentage of respondents who eat a morning snack every day.

SETTLEMENT: Respondents residing in the settlements with less favourable conditions eat an everyday morning snack more frequently than those that reside in the settlements with favourable living conditions.

26c. How often do you eat lunch?

		%			
		Every day	4-6 times per week	1-3 times per week	Never
TOGETHER		93.0	2.3	2.3	2.3
GENDER	Male	92.1	3.0	3.0	2.0
	Female	93.6	1.9	1.9	2.5
AGE	25-30 years	94.1	0.0	2.0	3.9
	31-40 years	95.8	1.4	1.4	1.4
	41-50 years	88.2	4.4	4.4	2.9
	51 years and more	94.1	2.9	1.5	1.5
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	91.6	3.1	1.5	3.8
	Primary school	92.4	3.0	3.0	1.5
	Vocational school or more	95.2	0.0	4.8	0.0
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	97.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
	Less favourable conditions	88.4	3.9	3.9	3.9

WHOLE GROUP: Roma people consider lunch to be the most important meal since no less than 93% of the respondents eat it every day.

GENDER: There are almost no differences in the shares of men and women that eat lunch every day.

AGE: Roma people aged between 41 and 50 eat lunch slightly less frequently than respondents from other age groups.

EDUCATION: Respondents with the highest level of education eat lunch more frequently than least educated respondents.

SETTLEMENT: The respondents residing in the settlements with less favourable living conditions eat lunch less frequently than those that reside in the settlements with favourable living conditions.

26d. How often do you eat an afternoon snack?

		%			
		Every day	4-6 times per week	1-3 times per week	Never
TOGETHER		29.3	3.5	20.3	46.9
GENDER	Male	30.7	5.0	17.8	46.5
	Female	28.4	2.6	21.9	47.1
AGE	25-30 years	43.1	2.0	13.7	41.2
	31-40 years	32.4	4.2	23.9	39.4
	41-50 years	17.9	4.5	26.9	50.7
	51 years and more	26.9	3.0	14.9	55.2
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	26.9	3.1	17.7	52.3
	Primary school	28.8	4.5	21.2	45.5
	Vocational school or more	45.2	4.8	16.7	33.3
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	32.6	3.9	17.1	46.5
	Less favourable conditions	26.0	3.1	23.6	47.2

WHOLE GROUP: Only 43.1% of Roma people eat an afternoon snack.

GENDER: There are no major differences between men and women when it comes to eating an afternoon snack.

AGE: The oldest respondents seldom eat an afternoon snack.

EDUCATION: An afternoon snack is the most frequently eaten by the most educated Roma people.

SETTLEMENT: Respondents residing in the settlements with favourable living conditions eat an afternoon snack slightly more often than respondents residing in the settlements with less favourable living conditions.

26e. How often do you eat dinner?

		%			
		Every day	4-6 times per week	1-3 times per week	Never
TOGETHER		80.2	1.9	8.5	9.3
GENDER	Male	89.1	2.0	5.0	4.0
	Female	74.5	1.9	10.8	12.7
AGE	25-30 years	78.4	2.0	7.8	11.8
	31-40 years	84.5	0.0	7.0	8.5
	41-50 years	76.5	4.4	8.8	10.3
	51 years and more	80.9	1.5	10.3	7.4
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	77.9	3.1	9.9	9.2
	Primary school	77.3	1.5	7.6	13.6
	Vocational school or more	92.9	0.0	2.4	4.8
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	82.2	0.8	7.8	9.3
	Less favourable conditions	78.3	3.1	9.3	9.3

WHOLE GROUP: Dinner is the second most important meal since no less than 80.2% of the respondents eat it every day.

GENDER: The percentage of respondents that eat dinner every day is higher among men than women.

AGE: When it comes to eating dinner, there are no major differences with regard to age.

EDUCATION: The highest percentage of respondents that eat dinner every day can be found among the most educated group of Roma people (no less than 92.9%).

SETTLEMENT: The respondents residing in the settlements with favourable living condition eat dinner slightly more often than residents of settlements with less favourable living conditions.

26f. How often do you have an occasional meal/snack (e.g. while watching television)?

		%			
		Every day	4-6 times per week	1-3 times per week	Never
TOGETHER		27.6	5.9	25.2	41.3
GENDER	Male	31.6	7.1	28.6	32.7
	Female	25.0	5.1	23.1	46.8
AGE	25-30 years	40.0	4.0	30.0	26.0
	31-40 years	24.3	8.6	28.6	38.6
	41-50 years	28.8	7.6	19.7	43.9
	51 years and more	20.6	2.9	23.5	52.9
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	25.6	3.9	22.5	48.1
	Primary school	33.8	6.2	30.8	29.2
	Vocational school or more	31.0	14.3	28.6	26.2
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	32.3	6.3	20.5	40.9
	Less favourable conditions	22.8	5.5	29.9	41.7

WHOLE GROUP: Less than one third of Roma people (never more than 40%) have an occasional meal/snack every day.

GENDER: The percentage of respondents that have an occasional meal/snack every day is slightly higher among men than women. On the other hand, almost 47% of all female respondents never have an occasional meal/snack.

AGE: Among the age groups it is the youngest respondents that have an occasional meal/snack the most frequently.

EDUCATION: There are no major differences with regard to the education of respondents. However, among the least educated respondents there are a slightly higher percentage of those that never have an occasional meal/snack.

SETTLEMENT: Respondents residing in the settlements with favourable living conditions have an occasional meal/snack more frequently than residents of settlements with less favourable living conditions.

27a. Where do you eat breakfast?

		%		
		At home	Outside the home	I do not eat this meal
TOGETHER		63.1	0.4	36.5
GENDER	Male	65.3	1.0	33.7
	Female	61.7	0.0	38.3
AGE	25-30 years	64.7	2.0	33.3
	31-40 years	61.4	0.0	38.6
	41-50 years	63.2	0.0	36.8
	51 years and more	63.6	0.0	36.4
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	62.3	0.0	37.7
	Primary school	61.5	0.0	38.5
	Vocational school or more	59.5	2.4	38.1
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	60.3	0.8	38.9
	Less favourable conditions	65.9	0.0	34.1

WHOLE GROUP: More than 63% of the respondents eat breakfast at home.

GENDER: There are no major differences with regard to the gender.

AGE: Moreover, there are no major differences with regard to the age of the respondents.

EDUCATION: There are also no major differences when it comes to the level of education that the respondents have.

SETTLEMENT: What is more, there are no major differences that could be related to the type of the settlement that respondents reside in.

27b. Where do you eat a morning snack?

		%		
		At home	Outside the home	I do not eat this meal
TOGETHER		40.2	8.7	51.2
GENDER	Male	45.0	16.0	39.0
	Female	37.0	3.9	59.1
AGE	25-30 years	44.0	4.0	52.0
	31-40 years	38.6	10.0	51.4
	41-50 years	30.9	13.2	55.9
	51 years and more	48.5	6.1	45.5
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	41.9	3.9	54.3
	Primary school	46.2	12.3	41.5
	Vocational school or more	26.2	21.4	52.4
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	34.1	11.9	54.0
	Less favourable conditions	46.1	5.5	48.4

WHOLE GROUP: Around 40% of the respondents eat a morning snack at home.

GENDER: More men than women eat a morning snack at home.

AGE: A morning snack is most frequently eaten at home by the oldest respondents and least frequently by the respondents aged from 41 to 50.

EDUCATION: A morning snack is least frequently eaten at home by the most educated respondents.

SETTLEMENT: A morning snack is most frequently eaten at home by the respondents living in the settlements with less favourable living conditions.

27c. Where do you eat lunch?

		%		
		At home	Outside the home	I do not eat this meal
TOGETHER		95.3	2.0	2.7
GENDER	Male	95.0	3.0	2.0
	Female	95.5	1.3	3.2
AGE	25-30 years	94.1	2.0	3.9
	31-40 years	98.6	1.4	
	41-50 years	92.6	2.9	4.4
	51 years and more	95.5	1.5	3.0
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	95.3	0.8	3.9
	Primary school	93.9	3.0	3.0
	Vocational school or more	95.2	4.8	0.0
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	96.1	3.9	0.0
	Less favourable conditions	94.5	0.0	5.5

WHOLE GROUP: No less than 95% of the respondents eat lunch at home.

GENDER: There are no major differences with regard to the gender of the respondents.

AGE: What is more, there are no major differences with regard to the age of the respondents.

EDUCATION: There are also no major connected to the level of education.

SETTLEMENT: No major differences appeared also with regard to the type of settlement that the respondents live in.

27d. Where do you eat an afternoon snack?

		%		
		At home	Outside the home	I do not eat this meal
TOGETHER		52.4	2.0	45.7
GENDER	Male	57.0	3.0	40.0
	Female	49.4	1.3	49.4
AGE	25-30 years	58.8	3.9	37.3
	31-40 years	58.0	1.4	40.6
	41-50 years	45.6	1.5	52.9
	51 years and more	48.5	1.5	50.0
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	47.3	0.8	51.9
	Primary school	55.4	3.1	41.5
	Vocational school or more	66.7	4.8	28.6
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	53.6	4.0	42.4
	Less favourable conditions	51.2	0.0	48.8

WHOLE GROUP: More than 50% of the respondents eat an afternoon snack at home.

GENDER: More men than women eat this meal at home.

AGE: An afternoon snack is most frequently eaten at home by the respondents belonging to the youngest age group.

EDUCATION: An afternoon snack is most frequently eaten at home by the most educated respondents.

SETTLEMENT: No major differences appear with regard to the type of settlement that the respondents live in.

27e. Where do you eat dinner?

		%		
		At home	Outside the home	I do not eat this meal
TOGETHER		89.8	0.8	9.4
GENDER	Male	95.0	0.0	5.0
	Female	86.5	1.3	12.3
AGE	25-30 years	88.2	0.0	11.8
	31-40 years	87.3	0.0	12.7
	41-50 years	92.6	0.0	7.4
	51 years and more	90.9	3.0	6.1
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	88.5	0.8	10.7
	Primary school	86.2	1.5	12.3
	Vocational school or more	97.6	0.0	2.4
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	89.8	0.8	9.4
	Less favourable conditions	89.9	0.8	9.3

WHOLE GROUP: A little less than 90% of the respondents eat the dinner at home.

GENDER: A slightly higher percentage of men than women eat the dinner at home.

AGE: When it comes to the place where the respondents eat dinner, there are no major differences with regard to the age.

EDUCATION: The most educated respondents eat dinner at home slightly more often than other groups of Roma people.

SETTLEMENT: There are again no major differences with regard to the type of settlement that the respondents live in.

28. What kind of fat do you mostly use to prepare food?

		%		
		Olive oil or other vegetable oils	Cream (sour, double), margarine, butter	Lard
TOGETHER		80.9	1.2	17.9
GENDER	Male	83.0	3.0	14.0
	Female	79.6	0.0	20.4
AGE	25-30 years	86.0	4.0	10.0
	31-40 years	83.1	1.4	15.5
	41-50 years	82.4	0.0	17.6
	51 years and more	73.5	0.0	26.5
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	75.6	0.0	24.4
	Primary school	87.7	4.6	7.7
	Vocational school or more	92.9	0.0	7.1
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	86.0	1.6	12.4
	Less favourable conditions	75.8	0.8	23.4

WHOLE GROUP: Almost 81% of the respondents report that they use olive oil or other vegetable oils to prepare food.

GENDER: The percentage of the respondents that use olive oil or other vegetable oils is slightly higher among men than among women.

AGE: The percentage of the respondents that use olive oil or other vegetable oils is lowest among the oldest respondents. The percentage of such respondents in other age groups is higher but similar.

EDUCATION: The most educated respondents reported that they use olive oil or other vegetable oils much more frequently than respondents from other groups.

SETTLEMENT: The respondents residing in the settlements with favourable living conditions reported much more frequently that they use olive oil or other vegetable oils to prepare food than residents of other settlements.

29. What kind of fat do you use on bread mostly?

		%			
		None	Low-fat margarine	Ordinary margarine	Butter or lard (including 'zaseka')
TOGETHER		15.7	13.3	56.1	14.9
GENDER	Male	18.8	11.9	49.5	19.8
	Female	13.6	14.3	60.4	11.7
AGE	25-30 years	21.6	11.8	52.9	13.7
	31-40 years	12.7	18.3	54.9	14.1
	41-50 years	10.6	9.1	57.6	22.7
	51 years and more	19.4	13.4	58.2	9.0
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	14.7	12.4	58.1	14.7
	Primary school	22.7	13.6	48.5	15.2
	Vocational school or more	7.1	19.0	59.5	14.3
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	17.5	20.6	45.2	16.7
	Less favourable conditions	14.0	6.2	66.7	13.2

WHOLE GROUP: Almost 15% of the respondents eat animal fat on bread.

GENDER: The percentage of respondents that use animal fat on bread is higher among men than among women.

AGE: The percentage of the respondents that use animal fat on bread is lowest among the oldest respondents.

EDUCATION: When it comes to the use of animal fat on bread, there are no major differences with regard to the education of respondents.

SETTLEMENT: Residents of the settlements with favourable living conditions use animal fat on bread somewhat more often than other respondents.

30. What kind of milk do you most frequently use?

		%		
		I do not drink milk	Whole milk, family cow milk, milk with 3,5% fat	Milk containing less fat (1,5% of fat or less), skimmed milk (0.5% of fat)
TOGETHER		27.9	34.5	37.6
GENDER	Male	29.7	35.6	34.7
	Female	26.8	33.8	39.5
AGE	25-30 years	29.4	25.5	45.1
	31-40 years	21.1	38.0	40.8
	41-50 years	30.9	33.8	35.3
	51 years and more	30.9	38.2	30.9
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	33.6	32.8	33.6
	Primary school	24.2	37.9	37.9
	Vocational school or more	9.5	33.3	57.1
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	18.6	37.2	44.2
	Less favourable conditions	37.2	31,8	31.0

WHOLE GROUP: 34.5% of the respondents drink milk with relatively high fat content.

GENDER: The percentage of the respondents that consume milk with relatively high fat content is similar among men and women.

AGE: The percentage of the respondents that consume milk with relatively high fat content is lowest among the youngest respondents.

EDUCATION: The percentage of the respondents that consume milk with relatively high fat content is highest among respondents that finished primary school.

SETTLEMENT: Respondents residing in the settlements with favourable living conditions consume milk with relatively high fat content slightly more often than those that live in the settlements with less favourable living conditions. High percentage (40%) of the latter does not even drink milk.

31. What type of bread (including rolls and other types of bakery products) do you most often eat?

		%			
		White bread (also milk bread and oil bread)	Half white bread	Black bread, whole wheat bread, other types (rye bread, buckwheat bread)	Different types of bread
TOGETHER		25.7	17.5	45.5	11.3
GENDER	Male	24.8	21.8	38.6	14.9
	Female	26.3	14.7	50.0	9.0
AGE	25-30 years	33.3	13.7	37.3	15.7
	31-40 years	22.5	22.5	39.4	15.5
	41-50 years	20.6	19.1	50.0	10.3
	51 years and more	28.4	13.4	53.7	4.5
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	26.2	17.7	47.7	8.5
	Primary school	22.7	15.2	48.5	13.6
	Vocational school or more	31.0	14.3	35.7	19.0
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	26.4	13.2	47.3	13.2
	Less favourable conditions	25.0	21.9	43.8	9.4

WHOLE GROUP: The highest percentage of respondents reported that they most frequently eat black bread, whole wheat bread, rye bread or buckwheat bread.

GENDER: The percentage of respondents that eat black bread, whole wheat bread, rye bread or buckwheat bread is much higher among women than among men.

AGE: The percentage of respondents that eat black bread, whole wheat bread, rye bread or buckwheat bread increases with age.

EDUCATION: The percentage of respondents that eat black bread, whole wheat bread, rye bread or buckwheat bread is lowest among the most educated respondents.

SETTLEMENT: The percentage of respondents that eat black bread, whole wheat bread, rye bread or buckwheat bread is slightly higher among the residents of settlements with favourable living conditions.

32. How much bread do you normally eat per day?

		%		
		Less than 250 grams (less than 2-3 slices)	250 - 500 grams	More than 500 grams
TOGETHER		77.3	18.8	3.9
GENDER	Male	59.4	32.7	7.9
	Female	89.0	9.7	1.3
AGE	25-30 years	62.7	23.5	13.7
	31-40 years	82.9	17.1	0.0
	41-50 years	72.1	25.0	2.9
	51 years and more	88.1	10.4	1.5
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	77.7	18.5	3.8
	Primary school	77.3	15.2	7.6
	Vocational school or more	71.4	28.6	0.0
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	85.2	11.7	3.1
	Less favourable conditions	69.5	25.8	4.7

WHOLE GROUP: The majority of respondents (77%) eat less than 250 grams of bread per day.

GENDER: Women eat less bread than men.

AGE: The oldest respondents eat the smallest quantity of bread and the youngest respondents eat the largest quantity of bread per day.

EDUCATION: The most educated respondents eat slightly more bread than other respondents.

SETTLEMENT: Respondents residing in the settlements with less favourable living conditions eat more bread than other respondents.

33. How much water do you usually drink per day?

		%					
		Less than 2dl	2dl-0,5l	0,5l-1l	1l-2l	2l and more	I do not drink water
TOGETHER		14.8	23.3	14.4	16.7	14.0	16.7
GENDER	Male	14.9	26.7	14.9	17.8	14.9	10.9
	Female	14.7	21.2	14.1	16.0	13.5	20.5
AGE	25-30 years	19.6	13.7	11.8	13.7	19.6	21.6
	31-40 years	14.1	25.4	9.9	23.9	8.5	18.3
	41-50 years	7.4	27.9	17.6	17.6	16.2	13.2
	51 years and more	19.4	23.9	17.9	10.4	13.4	14.9
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	16.0	20.6	14.5	16.0	16.0	16.8
	Primary school	16.7	24.2	15.2	16.7	12.1	15.2
	Vocational school or more	11.9	28.6	7.1	21.4	14.3	16.7
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	18.0	19.5	15.6	19.5	17.2	10.2
	Less favourable conditions	11.6	27.1	13.2	14.0	10.9	23.3

WHOLE GROUP: 16.7% of the respondents never drink water.

GENDER: More women than men never drink water.

AGE: The highest percentage of the respondents that never drink water can be found among the youngest respondents.

EDUCATION: There are no major differences with regard to the level of education.

SETTLEMENT: There are more respondents that never drink water among the residents of settlements with less favourable living condition.

34a. How often do you consume milk and dairy products (milk, cheese, yoghurt, quark, etc.)?

		%					
		Never	1-3 times per month	1-3 times per week	4-6 times per week	1 time per day	More than once per day
TOGETHER		18.4	16.4	30.5	10.9	19.9	3.9
GENDER	Male	21.0	15.0	34.0	9.0	18.0	3.0
	Female	16.7	17.3	28.2	12.2	21.2	4.5
AGE	25-30 years	19.6	17.6	25.5	15.7	17.6	3.9
	31-40 years	11.3	11.3	40.8	11.3	22.5	2.8
	41-50 years	19.4	22.4	20.9	7.5	25.4	4.5
	51 years and more	23.9	14.9	32.8	10.4	13.4	4.5
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	23.3	20.2	27.9	6.2	20.9	1.6
	Primary school	12.1	13.6	40.9	18.2	12.1	3.0
	Vocational school or more	7.1	11.9	28.6	11.9	28.6	11.9
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	13.4	11.0	29.9	17.3	22.8	5.5
	Less favourable conditions	23.3	21.7	31.0	4.7	17.1	2.3

WHOLE GROUP: Average respondent consumes milk and dairy products 1-3 times per week.

GENDER: The highest percentage of men and women consumes milk and dairy products 1-3 times per week. However, this percentage is slightly lower among women than among men.

AGE: Respondents in all the age groups, except for respondent aged between 41 and 50, normally consume milk and dairy products 1-3 times per week. Respondents belonging to the age group between 41 and 50 years consume milk 1-3 times per month.

EDUCATION: The highest percentage of respondents in all the age groups consumes milk and dairy products 1-3 times per week.

SETTLEMENT: Answers of respondents residing in both types of settlements do not differ from the average answer on the level of the whole group.

34b. How often do you normally eat fresh fruit (apples, pears, peaches, bananas, oranges, lemons, etc.)?

		%					
		Never	1-3 times per month	1-3 times per week	4-6 times per week	1 time per day	More than once per day
TOGETHER		5.0	15.9	25.2	22.9	20.9	10.1
GENDER	Male	5.9	17.8	31.7	22.8	16.8	5.0
	Female	4.5	14.6	21.0	22.9	23.6	13.4
AGE	25-30 years	3.9	15.7	31.4	21.6	17.6	9.8
	31-40 years	2.8	11.3	32.4	23.9	18.3	11.3
	41-50 years	2.9	20.6	25.0	14.7	26.5	10.3
	51 years and more	10.3	16.2	13.2	30.9	20.6	8.8
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	6.1	19.1	22.1	19.8	25.2	7.6
	Primary school	3.0	10.6	21.2	34.8	18.2	12.1
	Vocational school or more	2.4	11.9	38.1	11.9	16.7	19.0
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	5.4	7.8	23.3	24.0	23.3	16.3
	Less favourable conditions	4.7	24.0	27.1	21.7	18.6	3.9

WHOLE GROUP: The highest percentage of respondents eats fruit 1-3 times per week.

GENDER: The highest percentage of men and women consumes fruit 1-3 times per week. However, this percentage is slightly lower among women than among men.

AGE: Respondents in all the age groups, except for respondent aged between 41 and 50, normally eat fruit 1-3 times per week. Respondents belonging to the age group between 41 and 50 years eat fruit 4-6 times per week.

EDUCATION: Respondents that have not finished primary school most frequently eat fruit once per week, respondents that have finished primary school eat it 4-6 times per week, while the most educated respondents eat fruit 1-3 times per week.

SETTLEMENT: Respondents residing in the settlements with favourable living conditions most frequently eat fruit 4-6 times per week, whereas the respondents that reside in the settlements with less favourable living conditions eat it 1-3 times per week.

34c. How often do you normally eat processed fruit (compotes, marmalades, etc.)?

		%					
		Never	1-3 times per month	1-3 times per week	4-6 times per week	1 time per day	More than once per day
TOGETHER		30.5	38.3	24.6	5.9	0.0	0.8
GENDER	Male	32.7	37.6	24.8	5.0	0.0	0.0
	Female	29.0	38.7	24.5	6.5	0.0	1.3
AGE	25-30 years	29.4	45.1	19.6	3.9	0.0	2.0
	31-40 years	22.5	46.5	26.8	2.8	0.0	1.4
	41-50 years	38.8	28.4	23.9	9.0	0.0	0.0
	51 years and more	31.3	34.3	26.9	7.5	0.0	0.0
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	37.7	28.5	26.2	6.9	0.0	0.8
	Primary school	22.7	53.0	18.2	6.1	0.0	0.0
	Vocational school or more	16.7	45.2	33.3	2.4	0.0	2.4
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	27.6	40.2	23.6	7.1	0.0	1.6
	Less favourable conditions	33.3	36.4	25.6	4.7	0.0	0.0

WHOLE GROUP: The respondents most frequently eat processed fruit 1-3 times per month.

GENDER: Men, just like women, most frequently eat processed fruit 1-3 times per month.

AGE: Respondents in all the age groups, except for the respondent aged between 41 and 50, most frequently eat processed fruit 1-3 times per month, while most respondents belonging to the age group between 41 and 50 do not eat processed fruit.

EDUCATION: The highest percentage of respondents that have not finished primary school never eat processed fruit, while respondents that finished primary school and higher levels of education most frequently eat processed fruit 1-3 times per month.

SETTLEMENT: Respondents residing in both types of settlements most frequently consume processed fruit 1-3 times per month.

34d. How often do you drink 100% fruit juices?

		%					
		Never	1-3 times per month	1-3 times per week	4-6 times per week	1 time per day	More than once per day
TOGETHER		72.8	13.8	6.3	0.8	3.1	3.1
GENDER	Male	71.0	17.0	8.0	1.0	2.0	1.0
	Female	74.0	11.7	5.2	0.6	3.9	4.5
AGE	25-30 years	66.7	9.8	13.7	2.0	2.0	5.9
	31-40 years	73.2	18.3	1.4	0.0	4.2	2.8
	41-50 years	68.7	17.9	7.5	0.0	4.5	1.5
	51 years and more	81.5	7.7	4.6	1.5	1.5	3.1
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	76.0	10.9	7.8	0.8	3.1	1.6
	Primary school	68.2	18.2	7.6	1.5	1.5	3.0
	Vocational school or more	61.9	21.4		0.0	7.1	9.5
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	66.9	18.1	6.3	0.0	3.1	5.5
	Less favourable conditions	78.7	9.4	6.3	1.6	3.1	0.8

Almost 73% of the respondents never drink 100% fruit juices. Data is similar for men and women, all the age groups, educational groups and residents of both types of settlements.

34e. How often do you eat fresh vegetables (lettuce, tomatoes, cabbage, etc.)?

		%					
		Never	1-3 times per month	1-3 times per week	4-6 times per week	1 time per day	More than once per day
TOGETHER		4.3	8.2	29.2	22.2	33.9	2.3
GENDER	Male	3.0	10.9	26.7	24.8	31.7	3.0
	Female	5.1	6.4	30.8	20.5	35.3	1.9
AGE	25-30 years	3.9	9.8	31.4	17.6	37.3	0.0
	31-40 years	2.9	2.9	30.0	25.7	32.9	5.7
	41-50 years	4.4	7.4	20.6	26.5	38.2	2.9
	51 years and more	5.9	13.2	35.3	17.6	27.9	0.0
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	5.4	11.5	33.8	16.9	30.8	1.5
	Primary school	1.5	6.1	21.2	24.2	42.4	4.5
	Vocational school or more	4.8	0.0	28.6	28.6	35.7	2.4
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	7.0	2.3	24.0	20.9	41.1	4.7
	Less favourable conditions	1.6	14.1	34.4	23.4	26.6	0.0

WHOLE GROUP: The highest percentage of respondents eats fresh vegetables once per day.

GENDER: The highest percentage of men and women consumes fresh vegetables once per day. However, this percentage is slightly higher among women than among men.

AGE: All the respondents, except for those aged 51 or more, most frequently eat fresh vegetables once per day. Respondents that are 51 or more years old, on the other hand, most frequently eat fresh vegetables 1-3 times per week.

EDUCATION: Respondents that have not finished primary school most frequently eat vegetables once per week, while the rest of the respondents eat it once per day.

SETTLEMENT: The highest percentage of the respondents residing in the settlements with favourable living conditions eats fresh vegetables once per day, while the respondents living in the settlements with less favourable conditions most frequently eat it 1-3 times per week.

34f. How often do you normally eat processed vegetables (cooked, braised, etc.)?

		%					
		Never	1-3 times per month	1-3 times per week	4-6 times per week	1 time per day	More than once per day
TOGETHER		7.5	17.3	45.1	19.6	9.4	1.2
GENDER	Male	6.9	17.8	46.5	16.8	9.9	2.0
	Female	7.8	16.9	44.2	21.4	9.1	0.6
AGE	25-30 years	7.8	31.4	21.6	21.6	17.6	0.0
	31-40 years	8.5	12.7	52.1	18.3	5.6	2.8
	41-50 years	4.5	10.4	47.8	23.9	11.9	1.5
	51 years and more	9.1	18.2	53.0	15.2	4.5	0.0
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	7.8	14.7	48.1	18.6	10.1	0.8
	Primary school	4.5	16.7	47.0	19.7	10.6	1.5
	Vocational school or more	9.5	23.8	31.0	26.2	7.1	2.4
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	4.7	11.8	39.4	27.6	14.2	2.4
	Less favourable conditions	10.2	22.7	50.8	11.7	4.7	0.0

WHOLE GROUP: The highest percentage of the respondents eats processed vegetables 1-3 times per week.

GENDER: There are no major differences with regard to the gender.

AGE: All the respondents, except for the youngest age group, most frequently eat processed vegetables 1-3 times per week. The youngest respondents, on the other hand, most often eat processed vegetables 1-3 times per month.

EDUCATION: All the respondents eat processed vegetables 1-3 times per day, regardless of their educational level.

SETTLEMENT: Similar answers were provided by the residents of both types of settlements.

34g. How often do you usually eat poultry (chicken or turkey meat)?

		%					
		Never	1-3 times per month	1-3 times per week	4-6 times per week	1 time per day	More than once per day
TOGETHER		7.8	12.1	57.2	16,7	5.8	0.4
GENDER	Male	6.9	11.9	57.4	16,8	6.9	0.0
	Female	8.3	12.2	57.1	16,7	5.1	0.6
AGE	25-30 years	11.8	9,8	49.0	19,6	9.8	0.0
	31-40 years	8.5	8.5	59.2	18,3	5.6	0.0
	41-50 years	7.4	7.4	60.3	19,1	4.4	1.5
	51 years and more	4.5	22.4	58.2	10,4	4.5	0.0
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	9.2	11.5	55.7	19,1	3.8	0.8
	Primary school	4.5	9.1	59.1	18,2	9.1	0.0
	Vocational school or more	11.9	9.5	61.9	11,9	4.8	0.0
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	4.7	6.3	58.6	23,4	7.0	0.0
	Less favourable conditions	10.9	17.8	55.8	10,1	4.7	0.8

Poultry is most frequently consumed 1-3 times per week. There are no major with regard to the gender, age, educational level and type of the settlement. The percentage ranges between 49.0 and 61.9%.

34h. How often do you normally eat red meat (pork, beef)?

		%					
		Never	1-3 times per month	1-3 times per week	4-6 times per week	1 time per day	More than once per day
TOGETHER		1.9	19.8	55.8	16.3	5.8	0.4
GENDER	Male	2.0	15.8	55.4	20.8	5.9	0.0
	Female	1.9	22.3	56.1	13.4	5.7	0.6
AGE	25-30 years	2.0	21.6	51.0	13.7	11.8	0.0
	31-40 years	1.4	14.1	52.1	25.4	5.6	1.4
	41-50 years	1.5	14.7	63.2	17.6	2.9	0.0
	51 years and more	2.9	29.4	55.9	7.4	4.4	0.0
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	3.1	21.4	55.0	15.3	4.6	0.8
	Primary school	0.0	19.7	51.5	21.2	7.6	0.0
	Vocational school or more	0.0	9.5	66.7	16.7	7.1	0.0
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	0.8	12.4	59.7	21.7	5.4	0.0
	Less favourable conditions	3.1	27.1	51.9	10.9	6.2	0.8

Red meat is most frequently consumed 1-3 times per week. There are no major differences with regard to the gender, age group, educational level and type of the settlement. The percentage ranges between 51.0 and 66.7%.

34i. How often do you normally eat fish and seafood?

		%					
		Never	1-3 times per month	1-3 times per week	4-6 times per week	1 time per day	More than once per day
TOGETHER		21.8	51.4	23.3	2.7	0.8	0.0
GENDER	Male	18.8	55.4	21.8	3.0	1.0	0.0
	Female	23.7	48.7	24.4	2.6	0.6	0.0
AGE	25-30 years	13.7	51.0	33.3	2.0	0.0	0.0
	31-40 years	21.1	50.7	25.4	2.8	0.0	0.0
	41-50 years	23.9	55.2	17.9	3.0	0.0	0.0
	51 years and more	26.5	48.5	19.1	2.9	2.9	0.0
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	26.9	46.9	20.8	3.8	1.5	0.0
	Primary school	15.2	54.5	27.3	3.0	0.0	0.0
	Vocational school or more	11.9	54.8	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	21.9	45.3	27.3	3.9	1.6	0.0
	Less favourable conditions	21.7	57.4	19.4	1.6	0.0	0.0

Fish and seafood are most frequently consumed 1-3 times per month. There are no major differences with regard to the gender, age, educational level and type of the settlement. The percentage ranges between 45.3 and 57.4%.

34j. How often do you eat potatoes, rice and pasta?

		%					
		Never	1-3 times per month	1-3 times per week	4-6 times per week	1 time per day	More than once per day
TOGETHER		1.2	1.9	16.7	29.6	50.2	0.4
GENDER	Male	1.0	4.0	15.0	30.0	50.0	0.0
	Female	1.3	0.6	17.8	29.3	50.3	0.6
AGE	25-30 years	2.0	0.0	14.0	34.0	50.0	0.0
	31-40 years	0.0	0.0	18.3	21.1	59.2	1.4
	41-50 years	0.0	4.4	8.8	27.9	58.8	0.0
	51 years and more	2.9	2.9	25.0	36.8	32.4	0.0
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	1.5	3.1	16.8	32.1	45.8	0.8
	Primary school	0.0	1.5	15.2	24.2	59.1	0.0
	Vocational school or more	2.4	0.0	22.0	19.5	56.1	0.0
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	1.6	1.6	17.1	23.3	56.6	0.0
	Less favourable conditions	0.8	2.3	16.4	35.9	43.8	0.8

Tomatoes, rice and pasta are most frequently eaten once per day. There are no major differences with regard to the gender, age, educational level and type of the settlement. Only exception is the oldest group of respondents that most frequently consume this type of food 4-6 times per week.

34k. How often do you normally eat an egg as an independent dish?

		%					
		Never	1-3 times per month	1-3 times per week	4-6 times per week	1 time per day	More than once per day
TOGETHER		29.2	40.5	25.7	3.1	1.6	0.0
GENDER	Male	23.8	40.6	30.7	4.0	1.0	0.0
	Female	32.7	40.4	22.4	2.6	1.9	0.0
AGE	25-30 years	25.5	39.2	31.4	0.0	3.9	0.0
	31-40 years	18.3	46.5	32.4	1.4	1.4	0.0
	41-50 years	41.2	35.3	19.1	4.4	0.0	0.0
	51 years and more	31.3	40.3	20.9	6.0	1.5	0.0
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	40.5	32.1	24.4	2.3	0.8	0.0
	Primary school	13.6	50.0	30.3	3.0	3.0	0.0
	Vocational school or more	19.0	50.0	26.2	2.4	2.4	0.0
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	28.9	40.6	28.1	2.3	0.0	0.0
	Less favourable conditions	29.5	40.3	23.3	3.9	3.1	0.0

WHOLE GROUP: Respondents most frequently eat eggs as an independent dish 1-3 times per month.

GENDER: Men, as well as women, most frequently eat eggs as an independent dish 1-3 times per month.

AGE: All the respondents, except for the age group from 41 to 50 years, most frequently eat eggs as an independent dish 1-3 times per month. Respondents that are 41 to 50 years old most often do not eat eggs as an independent dish.

EDUCATION: Respondents that have not finished primary school usually do not eat eggs as an independent dish, whereas other respondents eat them 1-3 times per month.

SETTLEMENT: There are no major differences with regard to the type of settlement that respondents live in. Respondents residing in both types of settlements most frequently eat eggs as an independent dish 1-3 times per month.

34l. How often do you eat grains (cereal, muesli, porridges)?

		%					
		Never	1-3 times per month	1-3 times per week	4-6 times per week	1 time per day	More than once per day
TOGETHER		62.2	22.8	14.2	0.8	0.0	0.0
GENDER	Male	63.6	25.3	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Female	61.3	21.3	16.1	1.3	0.0	0.0
AGE	25-30 years	58.8	31.4	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
	31-40 years	47.1	27.1	24.3	1.4	0.0	0.0
	41-50 years	71.6	14.9	11.9	1.5	0.0	0.0
	51 years and more	71.2	19.7	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	62.8	22.5	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Primary school	66.2	26.2	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Vocational school or more	42.9	28.6	23.8	4.8	0.0	0.0
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	54.0	24.6	19.8	1.6	0.0	0.0
	Less favourable conditions	70.3	21.1	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0

More than 62% of the respondents never eat grains. There are no major differences with regard to the gender, age, educational level and type of the settlement. The percentage ranges between 42.9 and 71.6%.

35a. How often do you eat fried food (pommes frites, fried meat, nuggets, etc.)?

		%				
		Never	1-3 times per month	1-3 times per week	4-6 times per week	Every day
TOGETHER		8.5	29.8	50.8	10.5	0.4
GENDER	Male	3.0	32.7	57.4	6.9	0.0
	Female	12.1	28.0	46.5	12.7	0.6
AGE	25-30 years	2.0	27.5	60.8	9.8	0.0
	31-40 years	2.8	22.5	60.6	14.1	0.0
	41-50 years	7.4	26.5	52.9	11.8	1.5
	51 years and more	20.6	42.6	30.9	5.9	0.0
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	13.7	33.6	41.2	11.5	0.0
	Primary school	1.5	24.2	65.2	7.6	1.5
	Vocational school or more	4.8	21.4	66.7	7.1	0.0
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	8.5	27.9	53.5	9.3	0.8
	Less favourable conditions	8.5	31.8	48.1	11.6	0.0

Respondents most frequently eat fried food 1-3 times per week. There are no major differences with regard to the gender, age, educational level and type of the settlement. The percentage ranges between 41.2 and 66.7%. Only exception is the oldest age group since the respondents belonging to this group eat such food less often (1-3 times per month).

35b. How often do you eat sandwiches, hot dogs, pizza or burek¹?

		%m				
		Never	1-3 times per month	1-3 times per week	4-6 times per week	Every day
TOGETHER		26.1	30.7	23.3	11.7	8.2
GENDER	Male	16.8	29.7	23.8	19.8	9.9
	Female	32.1	31.4	23.1	6,4	7.1
AGE	25-30 years	16.0	18.0	32.0	16.0	18.0
	31-40 years	15.5	32.4	31.0	9.9	11.3
	41-50 years	26.5	29.4	23.5	14.7	5.9
	51 years and more	44.1	39.7	8.8	7.4	0.0
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	32.8	30.5	22.1	8.4	6.1
	Primary school	18.5	36.9	23.1	12.3	9.2
	Vocational school or more	14.3	14.3	31.0	23.8	16.7
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	25.6	24.0	24.0	14.7	11.6
	Less favourable conditions	26.6	37.5	22.7	8,.6	4,.7

WHOLE GROUP: The highest percentage of the respondents eats sandwiches, hot dogs, pizza and burek 1-3 times per month.

GENDER: Men eat sandwiches, hot dogs, pizza and burek slightly more often (1-3 times per month) than women that most frequently eat this type of food 1-3 times per month or do not eat it all.

AGE: The youngest respondents eat this type of food most frequently, whereas the oldest respondents seldom eat it.

EDUCATION: Consumption of this type of food increases with the educational level.

SETTLEMENT: Respondents residing in the settlements with favourable living conditions eat this type of food slightly more often than residents of settlements with less favourable conditions.

¹ Oriental dish made of puff pastry and filling (usually cheese or mince).

35c. How often do you eat prepared food (tinned food, food concentrates, etc.)?

		%				
		Never	1-3 times per month	1-3 times per week	4-6 times per week	Every day
TOGETHER		59.3	28.7	9.3	2.3	0.4
GENDER	Male	50.5	32.7	13.9	2.0	1.0
	Female	65.0	26.1	6.4	2.5	0.0
AGE	25-30 years	47.1	41.2	5.9	5.9	0.0
	31-40 years	54.9	26.8	14.1	2.8	1.4
	41-50 years	66.2	25.0	7.4	1.5	0.0
	51 years and more	66.2	25.0	8.8	0.0	0.0
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	67.2	20.6	9.9	1.5	0.0
	Primary school	53.0	37.9	6.1	3.0	0.0
	Vocational school or more	45.2	40.5	9.5	4.8	0.0
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	53.5	31.8	10.9	3.1	0.8
	Less favourable conditions	65.1	25.6	7.8	1.6	0.0

Majority of the respondents never eats prepared food. There are no major differences with regard to gender, age, educational level and type of the settlement. The percentage ranges between 45.2 and 67.2%.

35d. How often do you eat dried meat products (ham, throat meat, etc.)?

		%				
		Never	1-3 times per month	1-3 times per week	4-6 times per week	Every day
TOGETHER		22.2	33.1	33.9	9.3	1.6
GENDER	Male	17.8	34.7	34.7	10.9	2.0
	Female	25.0	32.1	33.3	8.3	1.3
AGE	25-30 years	19.6	21.6	45.1	11.8	2.0
	31-40 years	15.5	35.2	36.6	8.5	4.2
	41-50 years	29.9	29.9	28.4	11.9	0.0
	51 years and more	23.5	42.6	27.9	5.9	0.0
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	28.5	31.5	32.3	7.7	0.0
	Primary school	21.2	37.9	28.8	9.1	3.0
	Vocational school or more	11.9	26.2	38.1	19.0	4.8
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	22.7	28.1	36.7	9.4	3.1
	Less favourable conditions	21.7	38.0	31.0	9.3	0.0

Dried meat is most frequently consumed 1-3 times per week. There are no major differences with regard to the gender, age, educational level and type of the settlement. Only exception is the age group from 41 to 50 years, since respondents belonging to this group eat dried meat less often than other respondents.

35e. How often do you eat other meat products (sausages, salamis, pate, etc.)?

		%				
		Never	1-3 times per month	1-3 times per week	4-6 times per week	Every day
TOGETHER		7.8	23.3	44.6	17.1	7.4
GENDER	Male	5.0	20.8	46.5	17.8	9.9
	Female	9.6	24.8	43.3	16.6	5.7
AGE	25-30 years	3.9	13.7	51.0	19.6	11.8
	31-40 years	7.0	19.7	42.3	19.7	11.3
	41-50 years	7.4	23.5	42.6	19.1	7.4
	51 years and more	11.8	33.8	44.1	10.3	0.0
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	12.2	24.4	43.5	13.7	6.1
	Primary school	4.5	22.7	45.5	18.2	9.1
	Vocational school or more	2.4	16.7	40.5	28.6	11.9
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	7.8	17.8	44.2	19.4	10.9
	Less favourable conditions	7.8	28.7	45.0	14.7	3.9

Respondents most frequently eat other meat products 1-3 times per week. There are no major differences with regard to the gender, age, educational level and type of the settlement. The percentage ranges between 40.5 and 51.0%.

35f. How often do you eat pastries, sweets, desserts?

		%				
		Never	1-3 times per month	1-3 times per week	4-6 times per week	Every day
TOGETHER		16.8	36.7	27.3	11.7	7.4
GENDER	Male	14.0	46.0	22.0	11.0	7.0
	Female	18.6	30,8	30.8	12.2	7.7
AGE	25-30 years	9.8	45.1	17.6	11.8	15.7
	31-40 years	11.4	30.0	34.3	17.1	7.1
	41-50 years	23.9	35.8	23.9	11.9	4.5
	51 years and more	20.6	38.2	30.9	5.9	4.4
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	24.0	38.0	24.0	8.5	5.4
	Primary school	7.6	40.9	34.8	9.1	7.6
	Vocational school or more	9.5	26.2	23.8	26.2	14.3
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	15.7	29,9	30.7	11.8	11.8
	Less favourable conditions	17.8	43.4	24.0	11.6	3.1

The highest percentage of the respondents eats pastries, sweets, desserts 1-3 times per month or 1-3 times per week. There are no major differences with regard to the gender, age group, educational level and type of the settlement that respondents live in.

35g. How often do you eat candies, chocolate?

		%				
		Never	1-3 times per month	1-3 times per week	4-6 times per week	Every day
TOGETHER		27.1	31.4	17.8	11.6	12.0
GENDER	Male	23.8	35.6	18.8	15.8	5.9
	Female	29.3	28.7	17.2	8.9	15.9
AGE	25-30 years	13.7	35.3	13.7	9.8	27.5
	31-40 years	14.1	29.6	23.9	16.9	15.5
	41-50 years	36.8	30.9	17.6	10.3	4.4
	51 years and more	41.2	30.9	14.7	8.8	4.4
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	36.6	30.5	16.8	7.6	8.4
	Primary school	16.7	39.4	16.7	16.7	10.6
	Vocational school or more	11.9	21.4	23.8	14.3	28.6
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	31.0	25.6	18.6	11.6	13.2
	Less favourable conditions	23.3	37.2	17.1	11.6	10.9

WHOLE GROUP: The highest percentage of the respondents eats candies and chocolate 1-3 times per month.

GENDER: Men also eat candies and chocolate 1-3 times per month, whereas women eat them slightly less often.

AGE: Average consumption of candies and chocolate decreases with age, so that the oldest respondents eat them least often.

EDUCATION: Average consumption of candies and chocolate increases with the educational level.

SETTLEMENT: Respondents residing in the settlements with favourable living conditions eat candies less often than residents of settlements with less favourable conditions.

35h. How often do you drink aromatised, aerated or non-aerated soft beverages (colas, iced tea, fruit drinks)?

		%				
		Never	1-3 times per month	1-3 times per week	4-6 times per week	Every day
TOGETHER		21.5	12.5	13.3	10.2	42.6
GENDER	Male	12.9	16.8	20.8	10.9	38.6
	Female	27.1	9.7	8.4	9.7	45.2
AGE	25-30 years	3.9	21.6	7.8	13.7	52.9
	31-40 years	22.5	7.0	14.1	8.5	47.9
	41-50 years	15.2	12.1	18.2	9.1	45.5
	51 years and more	39.7	11.8	11.8	10.3	26.5
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	27.9	12.4	10.9	10.9	38.0
	Primary school	15.2	18.2	22.7	9.1	34.8
	Vocational school or more	14.3	7.1	7.1	7.1	64.3
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	23.6	10.2	11.0	8.7	46.5
	Less favourable conditions	19.4	14.7	15.5	11.6	38.8

The majority of the respondents drinks aromatised, aerated or non-aerated soft beverages every day. There are no major differences with regard to the gender, age, educational level and type of the settlement that respondents live in. The percentage ranges between 38.0 and 64.3%.

36. Do you add salt to your meals at the table?

		%		
		I never add salt to cooked food	I taste food and add salt, if needed	I always add salt, without tasting the food
TOGETHER		68.6	24.8	6.6
GENDER	Male	59.4	28.7	11.9
	Female	74.5	22.3	3.2
AGE	25-30 years	66.7	21.6	11.8
	31-40 years	67.6	26.8	5.6
	41-50 years	61.8	30.9	7.4
	51 years and more	77.9	19.1	2.9
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	69.5	24.4	6.1
	Primary school	66.7	27.3	6.1
	Vocational school or more	66.7	21.4	11.9
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	63.6	30.2	6.2
	Less favourable conditions	73.6	19.4	7.0

The majority of respondents does not add salt to meals at the table. There are no major differences with regard to the gender, age, educational level and type of the settlement that respondents live in. The percentage ranges between 59.4 and 77.9%.

37. Have you changed your dietary habits in the last year (in the last 12 months)?

		%	
		No	Yes
TOGETHER		72.7	27.3
GENDER	Male	81.4	18.6
	Female	67.1	32.9
AGE	25-30 years	89.1	10.9
	31-40 years	78.6	21.4
	41-50 years	61.8	38.2
	51 years and more	66.2	33.8
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	71.1	28.9
	Primary school	73.4	26.6
	Vocational school or more	74.4	25.6
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	68.8	31.2
	Less favourable conditions	76.6	23.4

The majority of the respondents have not changed their dietary habits. There are no major differences with regard to the gender, age, educational level and type of the settlement that respondents live in. The percentage ranges between 61.8 and 89.1%.

38a. Do you grow your own fruit?

		%	
		Yes	No
TOGETHER		14.6	85.4
GENDER	Male	12.1	87.9
	Female	16.2	83.8
AGE	25-30 years	18.0	82.0
	31-40 years	11.3	88.7
	41-50 years	9.0	91.0
	51 years and more	21.5	78.5
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	14.1	85.9
	Primary school	13.8	86.2
	Vocational school or more	21.4	78.6
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	13.4	86.6
	Less favourable conditions	15.9	84.1

The majority of the respondents do not grow their own fruit. There are no major differences in respondents' answers with regard to the gender, age, educational level and type of the settlement that respondents live in. The percentage ranges between 78.5 and 91.0%.

38b. Do you grow your own vegetables?

		%	
		Yes	No
TOGETHER		29.2	70.8
GENDER	Male	27.6	72.4
	Female	30.3	69.7
AGE	25-30 years	27.1	72.9
	31-40 years	24.3	75.7
	41-50 years	27.9	72.1
	51 years and more	37.3	62.7
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	26.6	73.4
	Primary school	33.8	66.2
	Vocational school or more	36.6	63.4
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	22.5	77.5
	Less favourable conditions	36.3	63.7

The majority of the respondents do not grow their own vegetables. There are no major differences in respondents' answers with regard to the gender, age group, educational level and type of the settlement that respondents live in. The percentage ranges between 62.7 and 77.5%.

ALCOHOL

39. During the last year (12 months) have you consumed any alcoholic drinks (beer, wine or spirits)?

		%	
		No	Yes
TOGETHER		47.1	52.9
GENDER	Male	28.7	71.3
	Female	59.1	40.9
AGE	25-30 years	26.0	74.0
	31-40 years	37.1	62.9
	41-50 years	57.4	42.6
	51 years and more	62.7	37.3
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	53.8	46.2
	Primary school	33.8	66.2
	Vocational school or more	34.1	65.9
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	45.2	54.8
	Less favourable conditions	48.8	51.2

WHOLE GROUP: More than half of the respondents have drunk alcohol during the last year.

GENDER: More men than women have drunk alcohol during the last year.

AGE: The percentage of the respondents that have drunk alcohol during the last year decreases with age.

EDUCATION: The percentage of the respondents that have drunk alcohol during the last year is lowest among the least educated respondents and higher, though similar, among the respondents in the other educational groups.

SETTLEMENT: There is a slightly higher percentage of the respondents that have drunk alcohol during the last year among the residents of settlements with favourable living conditions.

40. How often in the last year (in the last 12 months) have you drunk alcoholic beverages?

		%			
		Never	A few times per year	1-3 times per month	At least once per week
TOGETHER		47.2	29.9	14.2	8.7
GENDER	Male	28.7	25.7	27.7	17.8
	Female	59.5	32.7	5.2	2.6
AGE	25-30 years	26.5	44.9	24.5	4.1
	31-40 years	35.7	37.1	12.9	14.3
	41-50 years	57.4	19.1	16.2	7.4
	51 years and more	64.2	22.4	6.0	7.5
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	54.6	26.9	11.5	6.9
	Primary school	33.8	32.3	23.1	10.8
	Vocational school or more	32.5	40.0	15.0	12.5
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	46.0	27.8	15.9	10.3
	Less favourable conditions	48.4	32.0	12.5	7.0

WHOLE GROUP: Around 9% of the respondents drink alcohol frequently (at least once per week).

GENDER: The percentage of the respondents that frequently drink alcohol is higher among men than among women.

AGE: The percentage of the respondents that frequently drink alcohol is highest in the age group from 31 to 40 years.

EDUCATION: The percentage of the respondents that frequently drink alcohol increases with education.

SETTLEMENT: There are slightly more respondents that frequently drink alcohol among the residents of settlements with favourable living conditions.

41. How often in the last year (in the last 12 months) have you drunk wine? (only respondents that have drunk alcoholic beverages in the last year)

		%			
		Never	A few times per year	1-3 times per month	At least once per week
TOGETHER		30.8	46.2	15.4	7.7
GENDER	Male	18.8	42.0	27.5	11.6
	Female	44.3	50.8	1.6	3.3
AGE	25-30 years	39.4	45.5	12.1	3.0
	31-40 years	38.6	38.6	18.2	4.5
	41-50 years	24.1	48.3	20.7	6.9
	51 years and more	12.5	58.3	8.3	20.8
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	29.8	43.9	15.8	10.5
	Primary school	34.1	48.8	14.6	2.4
	Vocational school or more	29.6	44.4	18.5	7.4
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	31.8	45.5	16.7	6.1
	Less favourable conditions	29.7	46.9	14.1	9.4

Respondents that have drunk alcoholic beverages in the last year have most frequently drunk wine a few times per year. There are no major differences in respondents' answers with regard to the gender, age, educational level and type of the settlement that respondents live in. The percentage ranges between 38.6 and 58.3%.

42. How often in the last year (in the last 12 months) have you drunk beer? (only respondents that have drunk alcoholic beverages in the last year)

		%			
		Never	A few times per year	1-3 times per month	At least once per week
TOGETHER		21.8	36.8	25.6	15.8
GENDER	Male	9.7	31.9	33.3	25.0
	Female	36.1	42.6	16.4	4.9
AGE	25-30 years	29.7	29.7	27.0	13.5
	31-40 years	18.6	48.8	11.6	20.9
	41-50 years	6.9	37.9	44.8	10.3
	51 years and more	33.3	25.0	25.0	16.7
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	27.6	29.3	29.3	13.8
	Primary school	16.3	37.2	27.9	18.6
	Vocational school or more	22.2	48.1	14.8	14.8
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	17.9	40.3	26.9	14.9
	Less favourable conditions	25.8	33.3	24.2	16.7

Respondents that have drunk alcoholic beverages during the last year have most frequently drunk beer a few times per year or 1-3 times per month. There are no major differences in respondents' answers with regard to the gender, age, educational level and type of the settlement that respondents live in. Among those respondents that have drunk beer less frequently are women, respondents belonging to the oldest age group and respondents living in the settlements with less favourable living conditions.

43. How often in the last year (in the last 12 months) have you drunk spirits? (only respondents that have drunk alcoholic beverages in the last year)

		%			
		Never	A few times per year	1-3 times per month	At least once per week
TOGETHER		58.0	36.6	3.1	2.3
GENDER	Male	51.4	42.9	4.3	1.4
	Female	65.6	29.5	1.6	3.3
AGE	25-30 years	44.1	44.1	8.8	2.9
	31-40 years	58.1	37.2	2.3	2.3
	41-50 years	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0
	51 years and more	66.7	29.2	0.0	4.2
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	64.9	31.6	1.8	1.8
	Primary school	56.1	39.0	2.4	2.4
	Vocational school or more	46.4	42.9	7.1	3.6
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	56.1	39.4	1.5	3.0
	Less favourable conditions	60.0	33.8	4.6	1.5

Respondents that have drunk alcoholic beverages during the last year have most frequently drunk spirits a few times per year or never at all. There are no major differences in respondents' answers with regard to the gender, age, educational level and type of the settlement that respondents live in.

44a. How often in the last year (in the last 12 months) have you drunk 6 or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion? (only men)

		%			
		Never	A few times per year	1-3 times per month	At least once per week
TOGETHER					
GENDER	Male	63.9	19.6	9.3	7.2
	Female				
AGE	25-30 years	70.0	10.0	15.0	5.0
	31-40 years	44.4	29.6	11.1	14.8
	41-50 years	66.7	20.0	6.7	6.7
	51 years and more	75.0	20.8	4.2	0.0
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	70.0	18.0	6.0	6.0
	Primary school	56.7	26.7	10.0	6.7
	Vocational school or more	61.1	11.1	16.7	11.1
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	60.7	25.0	10.7	3.6
	Less favourable conditions	66.7	15.6	6.7	11.1

WHOLE GROUP OF MEN: A little less than two thirds of men have not drunk 6 or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion in the last year.

AGE: The percentage of men that have drunk 6 or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion in the last year is lowest in the age group from 31 to 40 years and highest in the oldest age group.

EDUCATION: The percentage of men that have drunk 6 or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion in the last year decreases with the level of education.

SETTLEMENT: The percentage of men that have drunk 6 or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion in the last year is slightly higher among the residents of settlements with favourable living conditions.

44b. How often in the last year (in the last 12 months) have you drunk 4 or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion? (only women)

		%			
		Never	A few times per year	1-3 times per month	At least once per week
TOGETHER					
GENDER	Male				
	Female	80.9	16.4	2.6	0.0
AGE	25-30 years	70.0	23.3	6.7	0.0
	31-40 years	68.2	29.5	2.3	0.0
	41-50 years	86.1	13.9	0.0	0.0
	51 years and more	95.5	2.3	2.3	0.0
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	87.5	11.3	1.3	0.0
	Primary school	65.7	31.4	2.9	0.0
	Vocational school or more	73.9	21.7	4.3	0.0
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	92.9	7.1	0.0	0.0
	Less favourable conditions	70.2	25.0	4.8	0.0

WHOLE GROUP OF WOMEN: More than 80% of women have not drunk 4 or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion in the last year.

AGE: The percentage of women that have drunk 4 or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion in the last year is lowest in the age group from 31 to 40 years and highest in the oldest age group.

EDUCATION: The percentage of women that have drunk 4 or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion in the last year is highest among respondents that have finished primary school.

SETTLEMENT: The percentage of women that have drunk 4 or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion in the last year is much higher among the women that live in the settlements with less favourable living conditions.

BODY MASS

45. What is your Body Mass Index (BMI) (kg/m²)?

		%				
		Below 18,5	18,5-25	25,1-27	27,1-30	Above 30
TOGETHER		2.3	32.3	14.0	20.2	31.1
GENDER	Male	1.0	30.0	14.0	21.0	34.0
	Female	3.2	33.8	14.0	19.7	29.3
AGE	25-30 years	5.9	47.1	17.6	11.8	17.6
	31-40 years	0.0	31.4	17.1	25.7	25.7
	41-50 years	0.0	25.0	10.3	22.1	42.6
	51 years and more	4.4	29.4	11.8	19.1	35.3
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	2.3	31.3	11.5	24.4	30.5
	Primary school	1.5	36.9	15.4	15.4	30.8
	Vocational school or more	4.8	33.3	16.7	14.3	31.0
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	3.1	26.6	15.6	21.9	32.8
	Less favourable conditions	1.6	38.0	12.4	18.6	29.5

WHOLE GROUP: 31% of all the respondents have BMI over 30, while BMI of 2.3% of all the respondents is 18.5.

GENDER: The percentage of the respondents whose BMI is over 30 is slightly higher among men than among women, while there are more women who have BMI below 18.5.

AGE: The highest percentage of the respondents with BMI over 30 belongs to the age group between 41 and 50 years, while the lowest percentage of such respondents can be found in the youngest age group. In the youngest group (followed by the oldest group), however, there is the highest percentage of respondents that have BMI below 18.5.

EDUCATION: The percentage of the respondents with BMI over 30 slightly increases with the educational level. At the same time, there is the highest percentage of the respondents with BMI below 18.5 among the most educated respondents.

SETTLEMENT: The percentage of the respondents with BMI over 30, and at the same time below 18.5, is higher among the respondents residing in the settlements with favourable living conditions.

46. How do you feel about your weight?

		%			
		It does not matter	I am happy with my weight	I would like to lose some weight	I would like to gain some weight
TOGETHER		5.2	40.2	49.8	4.8
GENDER	Male	6.2	45.4	44.3	4.1
	Female	4.5	37.0	53.2	5.2
AGE	25-30 years	2.0	44.9	40.8	12.2
	31-40 years	6.0	35.8	55.2	3.0
	41-50 years	4.4	36.8	57.4	1.5
	51 years and more	7.5	44.8	43.3	4.5
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	6.3	39.8	50.0	3.9
	Primary school	3.2	50.0	45.2	1.6
	Vocational school or more	4.8	23.8	59.5	11.9
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	4.8	38.4	52.8	4.0
	Less favourable conditions	5.6	42.1	46.8	5.6

WHOLE GROUP: Approximately half of the respondents would like to lose some weight.

GENDER: The percentage of women that would like to lose some weight is higher than 50%.

AGE: The highest percentage of the respondents that would like to lose some weight belongs to the age group from 41 to 50 years. The majority of the youngest respondents are happy with their weight, however a high percentage of them would also like to gain some weight.

EDUCATION: The percentage of the respondents that wish to lose some weight is highest among the most educated respondents. However, there is also the highest percentage of respondents that wish to gain some weight among the most educated respondents.

SETTLEMENT: There are no major differences among the residents of both types of settlements with regard to the attitude toward their weight.

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

47. Are you physically active?

		%			
		I cannot be physically active because of a disease/disability	I am physically active, despite physical limitations	I am not physically active, although I do not have any physical limitations	I am physically active, physical activity is a part of my profession
TOGETHER		16.3	16.7	17.9	49.2
GENDER	Male	13.3	18.4	11.2	57.1
	Female	18.2	15.5	22.3	43.9
AGE	25-30 years	2.1	8.5	12.8	76.6
	31-40 years	5.9	13.2	23.5	57.4
	41-50 years	20.9	17.9	19.4	41.8
	51 years and more	32.8	25.0	14.1	28.1
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	20.6	21.4	15.9	42.1
	Primary school	11.1	14.3	19.0	55.6
	Vocational school or more	5.0	7.5	20.0	67.5
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	13.8	22.8	17.1	46.3
	Less favourable conditions	18.7	10.6	18.7	52.0

WHOLE GROUP: 65.9% of the respondents are physically active, regardless of physical limitations.

GENDER: The percentage of the respondents that are physically active is significantly higher among men (75.5%) than among women (59.5%).

AGE: The percentage of the respondents that are physically active, regardless of physical limitations, decreases with age. The highest percentage of physically active respondents represent the youngest respondents (85.1%) while the majority of those that are not physically active belong to the oldest age group (43.1%).

EDUCATION: The percentage of physically active respondents increases with education. 63.5% of the least educated respondents and 75.0% of the most educated respondents are physically active.

SETTLEMENT: The percentage of physically active respondents, regardless of physical limitations, is slightly higher among the respondents residing in the settlements with favourable living conditions (69.1%) than among other respondents (62.6%).

48. My daily amount of physical activity (recreational activity, home chores, physical activity at work) is:

		%					
		0 h	1 h	2 h	3-4 h	5-6 h	More than 6 h
TOGETHER		11.4	15.7	13.7	20.4	19.6	19.2
GENDER	Male	9.0	15.0	13.0	22.0	21.0	20.0
	Female	12.9	16.1	14.2	19.4	18.7	18.7
AGE	25-30 years	0.0	16.0	14.0	26.0	28.0	16.0
	31-40 years	11.3	15.5	14.1	16.9	18.3	23.9
	41-50 years	20.6	10.3	13.2	14.7	19.1	22.1
	51 years and more	10.6	21.2	13.6	25.8	15.2	13.6
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	13.8	13.8	13.1	23.1	20.8	15.4
	Primary school	7.8	12.5	15.6	20.3	21.9	21.9
	Vocational school or more	7.1	19.0	16.7	14.3	14.3	28.6
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	7.8	13.3	14.1	23.4	19.5	21.9
	Less favourable conditions	15.0	18.1	13.4	17.3	19.7	16.5

WHOLE GROUP: 10% of the respondents are not physically active.

GENDER: The percentage of those that are not physically active is slightly lower among men than among women.

AGE: The highest percentage of respondents that are not physically active can be found in the age group from 41 to 50 years.

EDUCATION: The highest percentage of respondents that are not physically active represent the least educated respondents.

SETTLEMENT: The share of respondents that are not physically active is significantly higher among the respondents residing in the settlements with less favourable living conditions.

49. How many times per week are you physically active for at least half an hour (so that you perspire) ?

		%			
		Never	1-2 days	3-4 days	5 and more days
TOGETHER		42.9	19.4	16.7	21.0
GENDER	Male	34.0	22.0	20.0	24.0
	Female	48.7	17.8	14.5	19.1
AGE	25-30 years	27.5	17.6	21.6	33.3
	31-40 years	34.8	29.0	21.7	14.5
	41-50 years	53.7	11.9	13.4	20.9
	51 years and more	52.3	18.5	10.8	18.5
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	50.8	17.2	14.1	18.0
	Primary school	36.9	16.9	21.5	24.6
	Vocational school or more	26.8	29.3	22.0	22.0
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	38.7	24.2	16.9	20.2
	Less favourable conditions	46.9	14.8	16.4	21.9

WHOLE GROUP: 37.7% of the respondents are physically active for at least half an hour (so that they perspire) recommended 3-4 days per week.

GENDER: There are more men (44.0%) than women (33.6%) that are sufficiently physically active.

AGE: The percentage of the respondents that are physically active for at least half an hour, so that they perspire, decreases with age. The highest percentage of such respondents is in the youngest age group (54.9%), while the lowest percentage of such respondents can be found in the oldest age group (29.2%).

EDUCATION: The percentage of respondents that are physically active for at least half an hour, so that they perspire, is significantly lower among the least educated respondents (32.0%) than among respondents from other educational groups (around 44-46%).

SETTLEMENT: There are no major differences among the residents of settlements with favourable or less favourable living conditions. In the settlements with favourable living conditions there are 37.1% of respondents that are physically active for at least half an hour, so that they perspire, while there are 38.3% of such respondents among the residents of other settlements.

TRAFFIC SAFETY

50. Do you use a reflector when walking on streets without lights when it is dark?

		%			
		Never	Sometimes	Almost always	I never walk on unlit streets when it is dark
TOGETHER		38.5	7.0	10.9	43.6
GENDER	Male	45.5	8.9	16.8	28.7
	Female	34.0	5.8	7.1	53.2
AGE	25-30 years	51.0	3.9	17.6	27.5
	31-40 years	39.4	7.0	15.5	38.0
	41-50 years	44.1	10.3	2.9	42.6
	51 years and more	22.4	6.0	9.0	62.7
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	40.0	6.9	5.4	47.7
	Primary school	40.9	4.5	13.6	40.9
	Vocational school or more	40.5	9.5	21.4	28.6
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	43.0	6.3	10.2	40.6
	Less favourable conditions	34.1	7.8	11.6	46.5

WHOLE GROUP: 17.9% of the respondents at least sometimes use a reflector when walking on streets without lights when it is dark.

GENDER: The percentage of respondents that use a reflector when walking on streets without lights when it is dark is higher among men (25.7%) than among women (12.8%). However, as much as 53.2% of women never walk on unlit streets when it is dark.

AGE: Younger two age groups use a reflector when walking on streets without lights when it is dark more frequently (around 21-22%) than other two age groups (around 13-15%).

EDUCATION: More educated respondents use a reflector when walking on streets without lights when it is dark more frequently (31%) than less educated respondents (around 12-18%).

SETTLEMENT: There are no major differences with regard to the type of settlement.

51. Do you use a seat-belt when driving or as a passenger in the front seat?

		%		
		Never	Sometimes	Almost always
TOGETHER		3.9	6.3	89.8
GENDER	Male	4.0	8.0	88.0
	Female	3.9	5.2	90.9
AGE	25-30 years	0.0	9.8	90.2
	31-40 years	0.0	5.6	94.4
	41-50 years	7.5	6.0	86.6
	51 years and more	7.7	4.6	87.7
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	5.4	7.0	87.6
	Primary school	1.5	6.2	92.3
	Vocational school or more	0.0	4.9	95.1
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	5.5	6.3	88.2
	Less favourable conditions	2.4	6.3	91.3

WHOLE GROUP: 90% of the respondents almost always use a seat-belt when driving or as a passenger in the front seat.

GENDER: The percentage of such respondents is similar among men and women.

AGE: Younger two groups of respondents use a seat-belt when driving or as a passenger in the front seat more frequently than older two groups.

EDUCATION: The percentage of the respondents that almost always use a seat-belt when driving or as a passenger in the front seat increases with the level of education.

SETTLEMENT: When it comes to the percentage of the respondents that use a seat-belt when driving or as a passenger in the front seat, there are no major differences with regard to the type of settlement that respondents live in.

52. Do you use a seat-belt in the back seat?

		%				
		Never	Sometimes	Almost always	There is no seat-belt in the back seat	I never travel in the back of the car
TOGETHER		12.8	7.8	68.2	5.4	5.8
GENDER	Male	10.9	7.9	61.4	8.9	10.9
	Female	14.0	7.6	72.6	3.2	2.5
AGE	25-30 years	25.5	5.9	54.9	5.9	7.8
	31-40 years	9.9	5.6	73.2	7.0	4.2
	41-50 years	8.8	8.8	72.1	1.5	8.8
	51 years and more	10.3	10.3	69.1	7.4	2.9
EDUCATION	Unfinished primary school	13.7	8.4	66.4	6.9	4.6
	Primary school	10.6	7.6	69.7	4.5	7.6
	Vocational school or more	19.0	7.1	61.9	2.4	9.5
SETTLEMENT	Favourable conditions	16.3	6.2	63.6	7.0	7.0
	Less favourable conditions	9.3	9.3	72.9	3.9	4.7

WHOLE GROUP: Around 68% of the respondents almost always use a seat-belt in the back seat.

GENDER: There are less men than women that almost always use a seat-belt in the back seat.

AGE: The youngest respondents use a seat-belt in the back seat least frequently.

EDUCATION: The percentage of the respondents that always use a seat-belt in the back seat is similar in all three educational groups, however, it is slightly lower among the most educated respondents.

SETTLEMENT: Respondents residing in the settlements with less favourable living conditions use a seat-belt in the back seat more frequently than other respondents.

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