

Tervise Arengu Instituut
National Institute for Health Development

EESTI TERVISEUURING 2006
Metodoloogiaülevaade

ESTONIAN HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY 2006
Methodological Report

Leila Oja
Ardo Matsi
Mall Leinsalu

Tallinn 2008

Kujundus: Puffet Invest OÜ
Trükk: Folger Art

ISBN nr 978-9985-9898-6-9

© Tervise Arengu Instituut, 2008
National Institute for Health Development, 2008

Käesoleva väljaande andmete kasutamisel või tsiteerimisel palume viidata allikale.
When using or quoting the data included in this publication, please indicate the source.

SISUKORD

| | |
|--|-----|
| EESSÕNA | 5 |
| SISSEJUHATUS | 6 |
| 1. METODOLOOGILISED LÄHTEALUSED | 7 |
| 1.1 Uuringu eesmärk | 7 |
| 1.2 Eesti osalemine Euroopa terviseuuringute süsteemis | 7 |
| 2. UURINGU KORRALDUS | 8 |
| 2.1 Uuringu administreerimine | 8 |
| 2.2 Küsitlusmaterjalid | 9 |
| 2.3 Küsimustiku piloteerimine | 9 |
| 2.4 Küsitluse korraldus | 10 |
| 2.5 Küsitlejate väljaõpe | 11 |
| 2.6 Avalikkuse teavitamine | 11 |
| 3. KÜSIMUSTIK | 11 |
| 4. VALIMI MOODUSTAMINE | 13 |
| 4.1 Üldkogum ja valim | 13 |
| 4.2 Valikukaalu leidmine | 15 |
| 5. KÜSITLUSTULEMUS | 15 |
| 5.1 Küsitlustulemuse jaotumine | 15 |
| 5.2 Vastamiskadu | 17 |
| 6. KÜSITLUSTULEMUSE KORRIGEERIMINE | 19 |
| 6.1 Vastamiskao kompenseerimine | 19 |
| 6.2 Andmete kalibreerimine | 20 |
| 7. KÜSITLUSTÖÖ ISELOOMUSTUS | 22 |
| 7.1 Küsitluskuu ja küsitluskoht | 22 |
| 7.2 Küsitlustöö hinnang | 22 |
| 8. ANDMESISESTUS JA KODEERIMINE | 24 |
| 9. KÜSIMUSJÄRGNE VASTUSKADU | 25 |
| 10. ANDMEFAIL | 25 |
| KASUTATUD KIRJANDUS | 26 |
| LISAD | |
| 1. Küsimustik, küsitlejajuhend, teavituskiri ja küsitlusprotokoll (eestikeelne versioon) | 53 |
| 2. Küsimustik, küsitlejajuhend, teavituskiri ja küsitlusprotokoll (venekeelne versioon) | 105 |
| 3. Küsimustik, küsitlejajuhend, teavituskiri ja küsitlusprotokoll (inglisekeelne tõlge) | 165 |

CONTENTS

| | |
|---|-----|
| PREFACE | 28 |
| INTRODUCTION | 29 |
| 1. METHODOLOGICAL BASIS | 30 |
| 1.1 Objectives of the survey | 30 |
| 1.2 Estonia in the European Health Survey System | 31 |
| 2. ARRANGEMENT OF THE SURVEY | 31 |
| 2.1 Administration of the survey | 31 |
| 2.2 Survey instruments | 32 |
| 2.3 Piloting of the questionnaire | 32 |
| 2.4 Arrangement of the fieldwork | 33 |
| 2.5 Interviewer training | 34 |
| 2.6 Informing the general public | 35 |
| 3. QUESTIONNAIRE | 35 |
| 4. SAMPLING | 36 |
| 4.1 Target population and the sample | 37 |
| 4.2 Sampling weight | 38 |
| 5. RESULTS OF THE FIELDWORK | 39 |
| 5.1 Final disposition of the cases | 39 |
| 5.2 Non-response | 41 |
| 6. CORRECTION OF THE RESULTS | 43 |
| 6.1 Compensation of non-response | 43 |
| 6.2 Calibration of the data | 44 |
| 7. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FIELDWORK | 46 |
| 7.1 Month and location of interviewing | 46 |
| 7.2 Evaluation of interviewing | 47 |
| 8. DATA ENTRY AND CODING | 48 |
| 9. ITEM NON-RESPONSE | 49 |
| 10. DATA FILE | 49 |
| REFERENCES | 50 |
| APPENDICES | |
| 1.Questionnaire, interviewer's manual, contact letter, interview protocol (in Estonian) | 53 |
| 2.Questionnaire, interviewer's manual, contact letter, interview protocol (in Russian) | 105 |
| 3.Questionnaire, interviewer's manual, contact letter, interview protocol (in English) | 165 |

EESSÕNA

Eesti Terviseuuring 2006 on üleriigiline küsitlusuuring, mille abil on võimalik analüüsida Eesti elanike tervise enesehinnangut, krooniliste haiguste esinemist, vaimset tervist ja emotsionaalset enesetunnet, samuti arstiabi ja ravimite kasutamist ning tervisekäitumist.

Terviseuuringu andmed võimaldavad analüüsida Eestis 10 aasta jooksul toimunud muutusi tervise valdkonnas. Osaledes Euroopa terviseuuringute süsteemis, on andmed võrreldavad teiste Euroopa Liidu maadega.

Käesolev väljaanne annab ülevaate uuringu metodoloogilisest alusest, korraldusest ning küsitlustöö läbiviimisest. Uuringu statistilised arvanded on avaldatud eraldi uuringu tulemusi tutvustavas tabelite kogumikus.

Terviseuuring sai teoks tänu mitme ametkonna heale koostööle. Täname terviseuuringu teadusnõukogu liikmeid ning kõiki abivalmis kaasamõtlejaid heade nõuannete ja soovitude eest uuringu edukaks toimumiseks. Eriti soovime avaldada tänu dr Kaja Sõstrale Statistikaametist, kelle kaasabil valmis uuringu valimi- ja hilisem andmete kaalumise meetodika.

Täname aastapikkuse koostöö ja kogemuse jagamise eest küsitlusvõrkude OÜ Faktum & Ariko ning OÜ Saar Poll küsitlusjuhte ja küsitlejaid, kelle tööga koguti terviseuuringu andmestik. Meie siirad tänusõnad kuuluvad ka neile 6434 inimesele, kes andsid oma panuse Eesti rahva tervise uurimisse, vastates uuringu mahukale küsimustikule. Lõpetuseks soovime avaldada oma lugupidamist ning tänada Eesti Demograafia Instituudi varalahkunud direktorit dr Kalev Katust, kelle meeskond aitas praktiliste nõuannetega kaasa uuringu käivitamisel.

Maris Jesse
Tervise Arengu Instituudi direktor

SISSEJUHATUS

Käesolev terviseuuring on teine suuremahuline üleriigiline küsitlusuuring, mis käsitleb Eesti rahva tervist. 1993. aastal vastu võetud Eesti Vabariigi Valitsuse isikuandmenõukogu otsusega¹ sätestati vajadus riiklike uuringute regulaarseks korraldamiseks. Riigiüuringud koos loenduste ja muu rahvastikustatistikaga peavad andma ühiskonna käsutusse andmestiku, mis võimaldab hinnata olulisi rahvastiku ja sotsiaalvaldkonnaga seotud protsesse. Regulaarselt korraldatavad terviseuuringud oli osa tollal kavandatud. 1996. aasta terviseuuring oli esimene riigiüuring, kus käsitleti põhjalikult Eesti rahva terviseseisundit, seda mõjutavaid tegureid, terviseseisundist tingitud sotsiaalse toimetuleku piiranguid ning arstiabi kättesaadavust ja kasutamist.^{2,3} Terviseuuringu 2006 kavandamisel lähtuti metodoloogilisest järjepidevusest esimese terviseuuringuga, et oleks võimalik hinnata rahvastiku terviseseisundi ja sellega seonduvate asjaolude ajalisi muutusi.

Alates 1997. aastast reguleerib riiklike statistiliste vaatluste korraldamist riikliku statistika seadus.⁴ Seaduse järgi kinnitab Vabariigi Valitsus igaks aastaks riiklike statistiliste vaatluste loetelu. Riiklike statistiliste vaatluste korraldamist rahastatakse riigieelarvest ja kõikidel tarbijatel on võrdsed võimalused andmete taotlemiseks. Riiklike vaatluste puhul lähtutakse andmete kogumisel, töötlemisel ja tulemuste avaldamisel riiklikest ning rahvusvahelistest standarditest, klassifikaatoritest ja statistilistest meetoditest, kooskõlastades protseduurid isikuandmete kaitse seadusega. Suuremahulised välitöödega riigiüuringud põhinevad tõenäosuslikul valimil ning on toimumise järgselt kaetud metodoloogiaülevaate ning kvaliteediraportiga. Terviseuuringu 2006 korraldamisel juhinduti riigiüuringule esitatavatest nõuetest. Vabariigi Valitsuse korraldusega nr 549 (16.10.2006) lisati Eesti terviseuuring 2007. aasta riiklike statistiliste vaatluste loetellu (kood 40603). Andmete kogumise õigusliku aluse tagab lisaks riikliku statistika seadusele ka rahvatervise seadus ning Euroopa Parlamendi ja Nõukogu määrus Euroopa Liidu rahvatervist ning töötervishoidu ja tööohutust käsitleva statistika kohta.^{4,5,6}

Eestis on viimasel kümnendil täiskasvanud rahvastiku terviseseisundit iseloomustavat teavet kogutud mitme küsitlusuuringuga: Eesti pere- ja sündimusuuring, Eesti tööjõu uuringud, Euroopa sotsiaaluuring ja Eesti sotsiaaluuring. Valdavalt on neis uuringutes kasutatud terviseküsimused olnud piiratud mahu ja uuringuspetsiifilised. Tervisekäitumise kohta saadakse põhjalikumalt teavet igal paarisaastal Eesti täiskasvanud rahvastiku tervisekäitumise postiküsitluse kaudu. Lastele ja noortele suunatud uuringutele lisanduvad siia ka Euroopa noorte südameuuring ja rahvusvaheline kooliõpilaste tervisekäitumise uuring. Eesti terviseuuringu mastaapsus valimi mahu ja küsimustiku teemade kaetuse osas võimaldab anda detailse ülevaate Eesti rahvastiku terviseseisundist ja tervisega seonduvatest asjaoludest erinevates rahvastikukihtides. Küsimustiku sündmuslooline ja ajas tagasivaatav ülesehitus võimaldab samas analüüsida põhjuslikke seoseid tervise ja seda mõjutavate tegurite vahel.

Käesoleva metodoloogiaülevaate eesmärgiks on tutvustada terviseuuringu metodoloogilisi lähtealuseid, anda ülevaade uuringu korralduslikust poolest ja analüüsida küsitlemise tulemusi. Metodoloogiaülevaade on abivahendiks kõigile, kes analüüsivad terviseuuringu 2006 andmeid, ja ka neile, kes tulevikus kavandavad suuremahulisi küsitlusuuringuid.

1. METODOLOOGILISED LÄHTEALUSED

1.1 Uuringu eesmärk

Tavapäraselt on terviseuuringute eesmärk koguda läbilõikelist teavet rahvastiku tervise ja tervisega seonduvate valdkondade nagu tervisekäitumine ja arstiabi kasutamine kohta. Kogutavad andmed piirduvad viimase 12 kuu, viimase nelja/kahe nädala või viimase seitsme päevaga. Kuna küsitlused toimuvad perioodiliselt aasta või kahe järel, on eri aastate andmete võrdlemisel võimalik saada pidevat ülevaadet ühe või teise tervisenäitaja muutustest. Eesti oludes ei ole läbilõikeline lähenemine otstarbekas mitmel põhjusel. Esiteks ei võimalda suuremahuliste uuringute läbiviimise aeg ja maksumus uuringuid nii sageli korraldada ja teiseks ei võimalda läbilõikelised uuringud sügavuti analüüsida põhjuslikke seoseid. Viimane põhjus on määravaks, miks Eesti terviseuuringud on oluliselt mahukamad kui paljudes teistes riikides.

Terviseseisundit saab hinnata haiguste ja terviseprobleemide esinemise alusel, kuivõrd need piiravad inimese funktsionaalset ja sotsiaalset toimetulekut. Tervisepiirangute esinemisel on oluline hinnata, kas ja kui palju inimene vajab ning saab abi oma eluga toimetulekuks või milles esineb vajakajäämisi. Terviseseisundit mõjutavad kõige rohkem kroonilised haigused ja kestvad tervisehäired, mille tekkepõhjused kuhjuvad eluea jooksul ning on seotud inimese sotsiaalse elukeskkonna, majandusliku heaolu ja tervisekäitumisega. Tervisekäitumine võib olla nii tervist säästev ja tugevdav kui ka tervist kahjustav. Tervisekadu võib alata juba varases eas ja seetõttu olla oluliseks teguriks inimese edasise elukäigu kujunemisel. Tervisekao tagajärjed rahvastikutasandil võivad mõjutada kogu ühiskonna arenguvõimalusi näiteks sotsiaal- ja majandusabi vajava rahvastikuosa suuruse või siis inimtööjõuressursi kao läbi.

Terviseseisundi sellise käsitluse järgi on üsna selge, et põhjuslike seoste leidmiseks terviseseisundi ja seda mõjutavate tegurite vahel ei piisa ainult läbilõikelise teabe kogumisest. Käesoleva uuringuga kogutakse teavet tervisega seotud valdkondade ja sotsiaalsete ning majanduslike taustatunnuste kohta sündmuslooliselt, s.t sündmuste ajalises järjestatuses, alates nende esmakordsest esinemisest. Tervisega seotud valdkondades kogutakse teavet haiguste esinemise, terviseseisundist tingitud funktsionaalsete ja sotsiaalsete piirangute ning ka tervisekäitumise ja arstiabi kasutamise kohta. Taustatunnustest küsitakse teavet lapsepõlvkodu, vanemate, partnersuhete ja laste kohta, hariduse ja töötamisega seotud valdkondade ning praeguse sotsiaalse ja majandusliku olukorra kohta. Sündmuslooline lähenemine võimaldab hinnata terviseseisundit lähtuvalt varasemast elukäigust ja elustiilist ning siduda kujunenud terviseseisundit edasise toimetulekuga. Sündmuslooline andmestik eeldab keerukamat ankeedi ülesehitust ning pikendab intervjuerimiseks kuluvat aega, kuid samas annab see tulemuste analüüsimiseks tunduvalt avaramad ja aastatega vähem aeguvad võimalused.

Lisaks annab Eesti terviseuuring 2006 mitmekülgset teavet ravimite tarvitamise, arstiabi kasutamise ja kättesaadavuse ning ennetustegevuse tõhususe kohta. Ühtsete andmedefiniitsioonide ja andmekogumise meetodite kasutamine võimaldab terviseandmeid võrrelda teiste Euroopa Liidu liikmesriikidega ja samuti esimese Eesti terviseuuringu andmetega, et hinnata 10 aasta jooksul toimunud muutusi ning prognoosida rahvastiku tervisetrende.

Teadusnõukogu otsusel sõnastati uuringu eesmärgid järgmiselt:

1. Rahvastikustruktuurile vastava terviseseisundi ülevaate koostamine
2. Sotsiaalsete, majanduslike, keskkondlike ja käitumuslike tegurite mõju hindamine rahvastiku terviseseisundile
3. Terviseseisundist tulenevate abivajaduste kaardistamine

1.2 Eesti osalemine Euroopa terviseuuringute süsteemis

Juba 1996. aasta terviseuuringu kavandamisel võeti maksimaalselt arvesse Maailma Tervishoiuorganisatsiooni poolt heaks kiidetud põhimõtteid ja tollaseid soovituslikke andmedefiniitsioone.⁷ 2002. aastal alustati Euroopa Liidus sihipärast tegevust Euroopa terviseuuringute süsteemi⁸

väljaarendamiseks ja küsitlusuuringute metodoloogia ühtlustamiseks, et muuta liikmesriikide terviseandmed võrreldavaks. Selle tegevuse raames nähti ette nii ühtsete terviseküsimuste moodulite⁹ kui ka metodoloogiliste juhendite koostamine vastavalt Euroopa Ühenduse tervishoiunäitajate nimekirjale. Terviseandmete kogumine juhindub Euroopa Liidu rahvatervise programmist¹⁰ ja peab vastama nii liikmesriikide kui ka EL-i vajadustele. Euroopa terviseuuringute süsteemi väljaarendamine toimub tervishoiu ja tarbijakaitse peadirektoraadi ja Euroopa Nõukogu Statistikaorganisatsiooni (*EUROSTAT*) koostöös. Eesti liitumine Euroopa Liiduga 2004. aastal suurendas Eesti kaasatust ka tervisealaste küsitlusuuringute arendustegevusse. 2005. aastaks oli *EUROSTAT* koostanud tervise seisundi tuummooduli küsimused. Selle mooduli pilootküsitlus korraldati Eestis 2005. aastal statistikaameti ja sotsiaalministeeriumi koordineerimisel.^{11,12} Andmete rahvusvahelise võrreldavuse saavutamiseks määras küsimustiku tõlke ja pilootküsitluse meetodika kindlaks *EUROSTAT*.¹³ Pilootküsitluse tulemusel saadud informatsioon aitas parandada küsimuste sõnastust ja seeläbi ka nende rahvusvahelist võrreldavust. Esimene versioon uuest Euroopa terviseuuringu küsimustikust, mis põhines koostatud moodulitel, liikmesriikides tehtud tõlgete ja pilootuuringute kokkuvõtetel ning töögruppide arvamustel, valmis 2006. aasta novembris. Lisaks küsimustikule on nüüdseks valminud ka juhendid ja muud meetodilised soovitusel ning ettevalmistamisel on kvaliteedi hindamise kriteeriumid.¹⁴ Enamik Euroopa Liidu liikmesriike korraldab ühtsetel alustel terviseuuringu 2008. aastal ja järgmise uuringuringi toimumise ajaks on kavandatud 2012–2013.

Eesti terviseuuringu 2006 küsimustikku lisati kõik need Euroopa tervise moodulid, mis olid küsimustiku koostamise ajaks valminud. Eesti terviseuuring on seega osa Euroopa terviseuuringute süsteemist. Terviseuuringu andmete võrreldav osa edastatakse *EUROSTAT*-ile liikmesriikide tervisenäitajate võrdlemiseks ning uuringu meetodikaosa lisatakse terviseuuringute ühtsesse andmebaasi.¹⁵

2. UURINGU KORRALDUS

2.1 Uuringu administreerimine

Eesti terviseuuringu 2006 kestuseks plaaniti 2006–2008 a. 2005. aastal tegi sotsiaalministeerium rahandusministeeriumile esildise uuringu riigieelarveliseks rahastamiseks ja Tervise Arengu Instituudile (TAI) delegeeriti uuringu otsene korraldamine. Terviseuuringu tegevusplaan töötati välja TAI-s ja uuringu protokoll kinnitati 2006. aasta jaanuaris.

Enne terviseuuringu alustamist tuli uuringule tagada seaduspärane õigusruum. Lähtudes 2003–2007 a kehtinud isikuandmete kaitse seadusest¹⁶ registreeriti terviseuuring Andmekaitse Inspeksioonis vastavalt andmekogude seadusele.¹⁷ Uuring kooskõlastati Tallinna Meditsiiniuuringute Eetikakomiteega (otsus nr 1089). Samuti esitati siseministeeriumi haldusalas olevale rahvastikuregistrile taotlus valimi väljavõtuks.

Terviseuuringuga seotud metodoloogiliste, analüütiliste ja korralduslike küsimuste lahendamiseks moodustati TAI juurde 14-liikmeline teadusnõukogu, mille koosseisu kuulusid tervisevaldkonna spetsialistid, ametnikud ja teadlased. Teadusnõukogu kinnitati järgmises koosseisus:

| | | |
|------------------|---|--|
| Maarika Harro | – | TAI, direktress, teadusnõukogu esimees |
| Leila Oja | – | TAI, teadur, terviseuuringu 2006 koordinaator |
| Toomas Veidebaum | – | TAI, teadusdirektor |
| Mall Leinsalu | – | TAI ja samal ajal Södertörni kõrgkool, Rootsi, teadur; terviseuuringu 1996 teadusnõukogu esimees |
| Mare Tekkel | – | TAI, vanemteadur, Eesti täiskasvanud rahvastiku tervisekäitumise uuringu koordinaator |
| Luule Sakkeus | – | sotsiaalministeerium, terviseinfo ja -analüüsi osakond, vanemanalüütik |

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Mare Ruuge – | sotsiaalministeerium, terviseinfo ja -analüüsi osakond, analüütik |
| Triin Habicht – | sotsiaalministeerium, rahvatervise osakond, tervisepoliitika juht |
| Jaanus Harro – | Eesti Käitumis- ja Terviseteaduste Tippkeskus, juhataja |
| Raul Kiivet – | Tartu Ülikool, tervishoiu instituut, juhataja |
| Anu Aluoja – | Tartu Ülikool, psühhiaatriakliinik, dotsent |
| Urve Kask – | Eesti Statistikaamet, rahvastiku- ja sotsiaalstatistika osakond, juhataja |
| Anne Kleinberg – | Tallinna Lastehaigla, laste psühhiaatriaosakonna juhataja |
| Ferenc Szirko – | Ida-Tallinna Keskhaigla, günekoloog |

Teadusnõukogu töösse kaasati hiljem TAI teadurid Helle-Mai Loit ja Katrin Aasvee, kes on tegevad vastavalt Euroopa noorte südameuuringu ja rahvusvahelise kooliõpilaste tervisekäitumise uuringu koordinaatoritena Eestis.

2.2 Küsitlusmaterjalid

Uuringu korralduses moodustas olulise osa kogu uuringut hõlmavate küsitlusmaterjalide väljatöötamine nii eesti kui vene keeles. Küsitlusmaterjalid koosnesid kokku 22 ühikust ja sisaldasid eraldi küsimustikku meestele ja naistele. Küsitluse abimaterjalidena koostati küsitlejajuhend, vastamist abistavate kaartide komplekt ning küsitlusprotokoll; kaaskirjadena valmisid teavituskiri ja nõusolekuleht ning tänukaart küsitletavatele. Küsitlusvõrgu töö kontrollimiseks koostati tagasisidekiri ankeedile vastanutele ja isikutele, kellega protokollijärgselt küsitlust ei tehtud. Küsimustik, küsitlejajuhend, küsitlusprotokoll ja teavituskiri on esitatud lisas 1–3.

Valimisse sattunud respondentide aktiivsemaks kaasamiseks küsitlusse valmisid koostöös tervisekeskustega Strand SPA ja Konverentsihotell, Laulasmaa Resort ja SPA Viimsi Tervis spetsiaalsed tänukaardid. Tänukaardid andsid küsitletutele võimaluse kasutada soodustingimustel nimetatud tervisekeskuste teenuseid. Tänukaardid jaotati kõigile küsitluses osalenud vastajatele ning küsitluse lõppedes loositi vastanute vahel välja peaaahindadena kaks majutuspaketti Pärnus ja Laulasmaal.

2.3 Küsimustiku piloteerimine

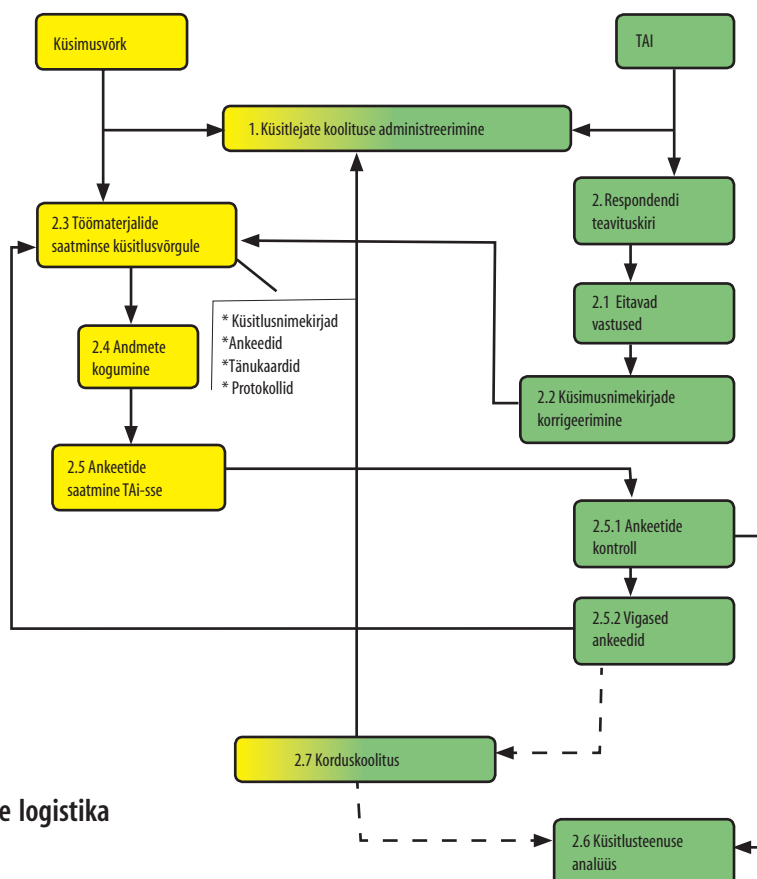
Tervise seisundi tuummooduli ja funktsionaalse toimetuleku mooduli pilootküsitlus toimus 2005. aastal Euroopa terviseuuringute süsteemi väljaarendamise raames. Terviseuuringu põhiküsimustiku valmimise järel 2006. aasta augustis piloteeriti kogu küsimustikku. Kontrolliti küsimustiku arusaadavust, küsimuste järjestuse loogilisust ning vastajate vastamisvalmidust tundlikele küsimustele. Pilootuuring korraldati Pärnu- ja Läänemaal, milleks valiti juhuvalikuga kokku 100 küsitletavat vanuses 15 aastat ja vanemad. Vastajate hulgas oli 38 meest ja 62 naist. Küsitlesid üheksa eelneva küsitluskogemusega ja ankeedikoolituse saanud küsitajat. Küsitleti nii eesti kui vene keeles. Küsitlusjärgne andmesisestus võimaldas testida ka sisestusprogrammi, et leida vigu ja vajadusel lisada täiendavaid loogilisi kontrole. Pilootküsitluse tulemusi analüüsiti nii küsimustele vastuste kui ka küsitlejate märkuste alusel. Pilootküsitluse tulemusel selgus, et küsimustike täitmisel esines puudusi vaatamata eelnenud küsitlejakoolitusele. Probleemsete küsimuste sõnastust parandati ja lisati täiendavaid selgitusi küsitlejate jaoks. Üheks selliseks probleemseks kohaks oli põhitöökooha mõiste. Tundlike küsimuste hulgas osutus ettearvatult kõige ebamugavamaks valdkonnaks seksuaalkäitumine, kuid teadusnõukogu otsustas küsimustikku selles osas mitte muuta. Avatud küsimuste puhul jäeti küsimustikku rohkem vaba ruumi teksti jaoks. Pilootküsitluse keskmine küsitlusaeg oli 2 tundi, mille alusel arvutati põhiküsitluse keskmiseks toimumisajaks 1 tund ja 45 minutit. Küsitlejate sõnul oli küsitlejate huvi küsitluse vastu keskmine. 43% küsitletutest oleksid olnud huvitatud ka järgnevas samalaadsetes küsitlustes osalemisest. Parema meelega oluksid küsitletud valmis osalema kliinilises uuringus kui ankeetküsitluses. Avaldati ka arvamust, et osalemist võiks motiveerida mingi meenega. Nimetatud ettepanekule tuginedes töötati koostöös tervisekeskustega välja tänukaartide süsteem.

2.4 Küsitluse korraldus

Küsitlusmeetodi valik paber kandjal ankeedi kasuks tehti teadusnõukogu otsusel. Kaalumisel oli ka sülearvutil põhinev küsitlusmeetod, kuid eelnevalt tehtud küsitlusvõrkude kaardistamine näitas, et küsitlusvõrkudel ei ole piisavalt kogemust sülearvutitega küsitluseks.

Välitööde küsitlusteenus osteti sisse eraküsitlusvõrkudelt riigihanke korras. Avatud pakkumisega hankele ei laekunud ühtegi pakkumist. Tekkinud olukord näitas ilmekalt, et eraküsitlusvõrgud ei ole huvitatud nii spetsiifilise, mahuka ja suurt professionaalsust nõudva küsitlustöö tegemisest. Läbirääkimistega hanke tulemusena tegid küsitluse välitööd OÜ Saar Poll ning OÜ Faktum & Ariko. Mõlemas küsitlusvõrgus korraldasid küsitluse tööd küsitlusvõrgu koordinaatorid, kes pidasid sidet terviseuuringu läbiviijatega TAI-s. Kuna küsitlusvõrgud ei suutnud katta keskustest eemal asuvaid väiksemaid asustusüksusi, tuli uuringu viimases kolmandikus TAI-l palgata lisaküsitluseid.

Küsitlemine toimus TAI koordineerimisel ja sellest lähtuvalt tuli täpselt välja töötada küsitluse logistika ning kindlaks määrata osapoolte kohustused. Küsitlusprotsessi logistika on esitatud joonisel 1. Kõigile valimisse sattunud isikutele saadeti TAI poolt koju teavituskiri (lisa 1–3). Teavituskirjaga informeeriti võimalikku respondenti küsitluse sisust, tema kui respondendi õigustest küsitluses osalemise korral ning anti kontaktandmed, et soovi korral saaks küsitletav kontakteeruda uuringu koordinaatoritega TAI-s. Kui valimisse sattunud isik teatas uuringust keeldumisest, siis täpsustati TAI-s küsitlusnimekirju. Nädal pärast teavituskirjade väljasaatmist edastati küsitlusvõrgu koordinaatoritele täpsustatud küsitlusnimekirjad ja täpne arv küsitlusmaterjale, kes omakorda edastasid materjalid piirkondade küsitlusele. Linnas pidi küsitlusele respondendiga kontakti otsima viiel korral, maal kolmel korral. Iga väljasaadetud kontakti kohta täideti küsitlusprotokoll ja seda nii positiivse kui ka negatiivse küsitlustulemuse korral. Täidetud ankeedid ja küsitlusprotokollid saatsid küsitlusele Eesti Posti "Makstud vastus" teenust kasutades TAI-sse. TAI-s kontrollisid ankeete uuringu koordinaatorid ning vigade korral edastasid väljavõtte vigasest ankeedist küsitlusvõrgu koordinaatorile paranduste tegemiseks. Ülevaade sagedamini esinenud vigadest saadeti küsitlusvõrgule kahe nädala möödudes esimeste ankeetide laekumisest ning sagedastest vigadest räägiti ka korduskoolitusel.



Joonis 1. Küsitlemise logistika

2.5 Küsitlejate väljaõpe

Küsitlusele eelnes Tallinnas, Tartus ja Kohtla-Järvel küsitlusjuhtide ja küsitlejate ankeedikeskne väljaõpe, kus õpetajateks olid terviseuuringu koordinaatorid. Enne küsitlustööde algust ja 2007. aasta jaanuaris korraldati kokku 10 ühepäevast koolitust. Enne õpet edastati küsitlejatele iseseisvaks tööks terviseuuringu ankeet ja küsitlejajuhend. Koolitusel keskenduti ankeedi sisule, mõistetele ja ankeedi ülesehitusele ning tutvustati uuringu eesmärke. Peale ankeediõpet sooritas iga osalenu eksami, milleks tuli teha küsitlus kolme raskema ankeedilõigu osas. Kuna põhiküsitlus toimus nii eesti kui vene keeles sõltuvalt respondendi keelekasutusest, said küsitlejad valida ankeediõppe ja hilisema küsitluse vastavalt oma keelekasutusele, s.o kas eesti või vene keeles. Küsitlema lubati ainult need küsitlejad, kes olid eksami edukalt sooritanud. Küsitluse algetapil pärast esimeste ankeetide laekumist saadeti küsitlejatele ringkiri laekunud ankeetides ilmnunud tüüpvigadest. Peamised vead esinesid töötabeli täitmisel (küsimustiku K-osa) ja elupaiga kirjeldamisel (küsimustiku L-osa).

Küsitluse välitööde tarvis koostati TAI-s küsitleja kvalifikatsiooninõuded ja küsitleja tegevusjuhend. Kvalifikatsiooninõuete kohaselt pidi küsitleja omama vähemalt keskharidust, valdama küsitluskeelt eesti või vene keele kõrgtasemel ja omama eelnevat silmast silma intervjuu tegemise kogemust. Küsitleja tegevusjuhend hõlmas kutse-eeetika ja töömaterjalide haldamise ning turvalise asjaajamise nõudeid küsitleja kodus, avalikes kohtades, küsitlusele minnes ja sealt tulles ning respondendi kodus. Samuti olid kirjas juhtnõored respondentiga kontakti võtmiseks ja küsitlemiseks ning teave olukordadest, mille puhul tuli otseselt informeerida tööandjat ja/või uuringu koordineerijaid TAI-s. Küsitleja kvalifikatsiooninõuded ja küsitleja tegevusjuhend olid ühtlasi teenusepakkujaga sõlmitud lepingu osad.

2.6 Avalikkuse teavitamine

Avalikkuse teavitamiseks koostati meediakava, mis sisaldas terviseuuringuga seotud info edastamist mitme meediakanali kaudu. Meediakava elluviimist alustati uuringu välitööde alguses 2006. aasta oktoobris ja korraldati 2007. aasta jaanuaris. Eestikeelsed raadioreklaamid terviseuuringu toimumisest edastati Eesti Rahvusringhäälingu raadiovõrgu ja Trio Raadio gruppi kuuluvate radiojaamade vahendusel. Venekeelsed raadioreklaamid edastati Sky Media ja Radio 4 vahendusel. Eesti- ja venekeelsed raadioreklaamid (pikkusega 30 sek) valmisid koostöös Eesti Raadioga. Lisaks aitasid avalikkusele infot vahendada pressiteatejärgsed intervjuud erinevatele radiojaamadele. Trükimeedias vahendati terviseuuringu infot uudisteagentuuride, üleriigiliste päevalehtede ja ka maakondlike ajalehtede kaudu pressiteadete ja ülevaateartiklitena.^{18,19,20} Mais 2007, kui selgus vajadus uuringu välitööde jätkamiseks sügiseni, kasutati info edastamiseks kommertstekste maakondlikes ajalehtedes. Uuringu välitööde hetkeseisu ja ankeetide laekumist maakonniti kajastati jooksvalt TAI kodulehel.

3. KÜSIMUSTIK

Sisulises ettevalmistuses oli kõige olulisem kõiki osapooli rahuldava küsimustiku komplekteerimine. Küsimustiku kõik osad arutati läbi ja kinnitati teadusnõukogus. Küsimustiku koostamisel võeti aluseks terviseuuringu 1996 küsimustik, et tagada võrdlusvõimalus varasema perioodiga, kuid samas peeti ka oluliseks võrdlusvõimalust teiste samateemaliste uuringutega Eestis.²¹ Lisaks võeti küsimustiku koostamisel arvesse *EUROSTAT*-i soovituslikke mooduleid:²² terviseseisundi puhul (terviseuuringu osad B, F, G ja H) lähtuti Euroopa terviseseisundi moodulist (*EHSM*), arstiabi ja ravimikasutamise korral (O, P ja Q osad) oli aluseks Euroopa tervishoiuteenuste moodul (*EHCM*) ja tervisekäitumise küsimuste puhul (R, S, T osad) Euroopa terviseõpetuste moodul (*EHDM*). Ehkki osaliselt modifitseeritult annab *EUROSTAT*-i moodulite kasutamine võimaluse võrrelda Eesti andmeid teiste Euroopa Liidu riikide andmetega ning osaleda Euroopa terviseuuringute süsteemis. Vaimse tervise küsimusteplokis kasutati M.I.N.I.5.0.0. depressiooniepisoodi alamoodulit.²³ Emotsionaalse enesetunde hindamise aluseks võeti eelmise terviseuuringu käigus koostatud emotsionaalse enesetunde küsimustik.²⁴ Sisemise ja

välimise kontrollkeskme hindamiseks (U osa) rakendati kolme küsimustepaari Rotteri kontrollkeskme skaalalt.²⁵

Lähtudes uuringu eesmärkidest, püüti küsimustiku koostamisel lisaks tervisele ja tervisega otseselt seonduvatele valdkondadele katta ka sotsiaalse, majandusliku ja keskkondliku taustaga seonduvad valdkonnad. Valdavalt võeti taustküsimuste puhul aluseks terviseuuringu 1996 küsimustik, kuid mõni küsimus kohandati vastavaks Euroopa taustküsimuste moodulile (EBM).²² Sotsiaalse võrgustiku ja sotsiaalsete kontaktide küsimusteploki koostamisel võeti muu hulgas aluseks De Jong Gierveldi üksinduse skaala.²⁶ Küsimustiku ülesehitusel püüti lähtuda sündmusloolisest perspektiivist. Kuna küsimustiku maht on piiratud küsitlusajaga, siis kõigi sündmuste puhul ei olnud võimalik katta tervet sündmuslugu ja pidi piirduma esimese, elu jooksul põhilise ja praeguse/viimase sündmuse küsimisega, näiteks tööga seotud küsimuste korral. Kõige detailsemalt on andmetega kaetud siiski hetkeseisund ja/või küsitlusele eelnenud aasta. Küsimustikus kasutatud mõisteid on üksikasjalikult selgitatud käsitlejajuhendis. Küsimustiku ja käsitlejajuhendi eesti- ja venekeelsed versioonid on esitatud lisas 1–2, ingliskeelne tõlge on lisas 3.

Küsimuste järjestus küsimustikus võib mõjutada vastamisvalmidust ja seeläbi ka küsitlustulemust. Seetõttu on nn tundlikud küsimused, mis võivad viia küsitleva koostöövalmiduse vähenemiseni või küsitluse katkemiseni jäetud küsimustiku lõppu või siis integreeritud nende küsimuste juurde, millega neil on loomulik seos. Moodulite järjestamisel küsimustikus on arvestatud rahvusvahelisi soovitusi tervist käsitlevate küsitlusuuringute korraldamisel.¹³

Eesti Terviseuuring 2006 küsimustik koosneb järgmistest osadest:

- A. Leibkond
- B. Üldine tervis, kroonilised haigused
- C. Vigastused ja mürgistused
- D. Vaimne tervis
- E. Emotsionaalne enesetunne
- F. Kehalised ja meelelundkonnaga seotud funktsionaalsed piirangud
- G. Enese hooldamisega toimetulek
- H. Majapidamistöödega toimetulek
- I. Taastetervis (meeste ja naiste ankeedis erinev)
- J. Seksuaalkäitumine (meeste ja naiste ankeedis erinev)
- K. Õpingud ja töö
- L. Elukoha muutused
- M. Lapsepõlvkodu
- N. Sotsiaalne võrgustik, sotsiaalsed kontaktid
- O. Arstiabi kasutamine (O14 meeste ja naiste ankeedis erinev)
- P. Haiglaravi
- Q. Ravimite kasutamine (Q02 meeste ja naiste ankeedis erinev)
- R. Suitsetamine, alkoholi tarvitamine
- S. Narkootilised ained
- T. Toitumine, kehaline aktiivsus
- U. Hoiakud
- V. Käsitlejaosa

4. VALIMI MOODUSTAMINE

Kõik riigiuringud põhinevad tõenäosuslikul valimil, mis tähendab, et iga üldkogumi objekti jaoks on teada tema valimisse sattumise tõenäosus ehk kaasamistõenäosus. Uuringu andmete põhjal hinnangute tegemiseks on vaja igale valimi objektile leida tema kaal, mis näitab, kui paljusid üldkogumi objekte valimiobjekt esindab. Kaalusid arvutatakse kolmes etapis. Esimese etapina arvutatakse kaasamistõenäosuse alusel valikukaal. Kuna vastamismäär erinevates valikukihtides võib olla väga erinev, siis teostatakse küsitluse järel valimi kao kompenseerimine ja kalibreerimine. Kaalud leitakse selliselt, et need summeeruvad üldkogumi rahvaarvuks – käesolevas uuringus seisuga 01.01.2006. Uuringu valimiarvutused ja hilisem andmete korrigeerimine tehti statistikaameti metoodikaosakonna spetsialistide poolt. Kaalude arvutamisel kasutati SAS-tarkvara protseduuri CLAN.

4.1 Üldkogum ja valim

Terviseuuringu üldkogumi moodustasid kõik 15–84-aastased (seisuga 01.01.2006) ehk aastatel 1921–1990 sündinud Eesti alalised elanikud. Loendina kasutati AS Andmevara rahvastiku andmebaasi. Valimi võtmisel kasutati kihistatud süstemaatilist valikut. Üldkogum jaotati elukoha, soo ja vanuse järgi mittekattuvateks kihtideks. Eelkihistamine oli vajalik selleks, et rakendada kihtides erinevaid kaasamistõenäosusi ning parandada sellega uuringutulemuste usaldusväärsust piirkondade ja soo- ja vanuserühmade lõikes. Kihistamiseks jaotati isikud elukoha järgi viide piirkonda: 1) Harju- ja Raplamaa; 2) Ida- ja Lääne-Virumaa; 3) Jõgeva-, Põlva-, Tartu-, Valga- ja Võrumaa; 4) Järva-, Pärnu- ja Viljandimaa 5) Hiiu-, Lääne- ja Saaremaa. Igas piirkonnas moodustati kuus kihti soo ja vanuse järgi. Vanuse alusel eristati kolme vanuserühma: 15–64-aastased, 65–74-aastased ja 75–85-aastased. Seega moodustati kokku 30 kihti.

Valim võeti süstemaatilise valiku teel sõltumatult igast kihist. Süstemaatilise valiku korral toimub objektide valimisse võtmine fikseeritud sammu tagant loendist, kusjuures esimene valitav objekt määratakse juhuslikult. Objektide sorteerimisega loendis saab süstemaatilise valiku tulemuste täpsust tösta. Valimi võtmiseks järjestati loendis kirjed igas kihis aadressi ja vanuse järgi: esmalt maakonna, maakonna sees kohaliku omavalitsuse ja omavalitsuses isiku sünniaja järgi. See tagas kihi sees proportsionaalse valimi linna- ja maapiirkonna ning vanuse lõikes.

Valimi esialgne maht oli 15 000 isikut. Enne välitööde algust valiti neist lihtsa juhuvalikuga 11 023 isikut, mis jäigi lõplikuks valimi mahuks. Valimi mahu määramisel kihtides arvestati üldkogumi suurust ning vastamistõenäosuse piirkondlikke ja vanuselisi erinevusi. Vanematest vanuserühmadest piisava arvu vastajate saamiseks oli üle 64-aastastel kaasamistõenäosus suurem. Meeste vastamismäär on tavaliselt madalam kui naistel, selle kompenseerimiseks oli kõigis piirkondades ja vanuserühmades meeste kaasamistõenäosus pisut suurem (tabel 1). Väiksema elanike arvuga maakondadest on isikud valitud samuti suurema tõenäosusega, et saada piirkondlikku tulemit.

Tabel 1. Üldkogum, esialgne ja lõplik valim, kaasamistöenäosus ning valikukaal kihtides

| Piirkond | Sugu | Vanuse- rühm | Üldkogum | Esialgne valim | Lõplik valim | Kaasamis- töenäosus | Valikukaal |
|--|--------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------|
| Kokku | | | 1 126 354 | 15 000 | 11 023 | | |
| 1) Harju- ja Raplamaa | Mehed | 15–64 | 186 245 | 2 088 | 1 431 | 0,0077 | 130,2 |
| | | 65–74 | 19 636 | 465 | 336 | 0,0171 | 58,4 |
| | | 75–84 | 8 514 | 386 | 271 | 0,0318 | 31,4 |
| | Naised | 15–64 | 204 091 | 1 972 | 1 324 | 0,0065 | 154,1 |
| | | 65–74 | 32 961 | 464 | 333 | 0,0101 | 99,0 |
| | | 75–84 | 20 828 | 425 | 292 | 0,0140 | 71,3 |
| 2) Ida- ja Lääne- Virumaa | Mehed | 15–64 | 77 467 | 1 008 | 781 | 0,0101 | 99,2 |
| | | 65–74 | 9 144 | 225 | 171 | 0,0187 | 53,5 |
| | | 75–84 | 4 062 | 186 | 149 | 0,0367 | 27,3 |
| | Naised | 15–64 | 85 733 | 952 | 745 | 0,0087 | 115,1 |
| | | 65–74 | 16 708 | 224 | 173 | 0,0104 | 96,6 |
| | | 75–84 | 10 786 | 205 | 157 | 0,0146 | 68,7 |
| 3) Jõgeva-, Põlva-, Tartu-, Valga- ja Võrumaa | Mehed | 15–64 | 93 601 | 1 152 | 905 | 0,0097 | 103,4 |
| | | 65–74 | 10 686 | 257 | 202 | 0,0189 | 52,9 |
| | | 75–84 | 5 099 | 215 | 167 | 0,0328 | 30,5 |
| | Naised | 15–64 | 99 799 | 1 088 | 824 | 0,0083 | 121,1 |
| | | 65–74 | 17 175 | 255 | 195 | 0,0114 | 88,1 |
| | | 75–84 | 12 783 | 233 | 174 | 0,0136 | 73,5 |
| 4) Järva-, Pärnu- ja Viljandimaa | Mehed | 15–64 | 59 182 | 792 | 641 | 0,0108 | 92,3 |
| | | 65–74 | 7 015 | 175 | 134 | 0,0191 | 52,4 |
| | | 75–84 | 3 092 | 147 | 106 | 0,0343 | 29,2 |
| | Naised | 15–64 | 61 836 | 748 | 587 | 0,0095 | 105,3 |
| | | 65–74 | 11 460 | 176 | 149 | 0,0130 | 76,9 |
| | | 75–84 | 7 857 | 162 | 128 | 0,0163 | 61,4 |
| 5) Hiiu-, Lääne- ja Saaremaa | Mehed | 15–64 | 24 063 | 358 | 239 | 0,0099 | 100,7 |
| | | 65–74 | 2 920 | 80 | 47 | 0,0161 | 62,1 |
| | | 75–84 | 1 200 | 67 | 47 | 0,0392 | 25,5 |
| | Naised | 15–64 | 24 916 | 342 | 216 | 0,0087 | 115,4 |
| | | 65–74 | 4 427 | 80 | 54 | 0,0122 | 82,0 |
| | | 75–84 | 3 068 | 73 | 45 | 0,0147 | 68,2 |

4.2 Valikukaalu leidmine

Valikukaal on määratud valimi disainiga. Valikukaalu arvutamise aluseks on kaasamistöenäosused, mis saadakse, lähtudes üldkogumi ja valimi suurusest igas kihis. Süstemaatilise valiku puhul on iga isiku valimisse kaasamise tõenäosus kihis h

$$\pi_h = \frac{n_h}{N_h}, \quad h = 1, \dots, 30,$$

kus n_h on valimi ja N_h üldkogumi suurus kihis h .

Valikukaalud on pöördvõrdelised kaasamistöenäosustega, kihtvaliku korral on valikukaal üldkogumi ja valimi suuruse suhe kihis h

$$w_h = \frac{N_h}{n_h}$$

Valikukaalud kihtide kaupa on esitatud tabelis 1. Suuremad valikukaalud on 15–64-aastaste vanuserühmas Harju- ja Raplamaal. Maksimalne valikukaalu väärtus on 154,1 ja minimaalne 25,5. Erinevus kaalude vahel on tingitud erinevatest kaasamistöenäosustest.

5. KÜSITLUSTULEMUS

5.1 Küsitlustulemuse jaotumine

Küsitlusvõrkudele edastati 11 023 küsitletava isiku kontaktaadressid. Ankeete laekus 6512, millest 6494 läksid sisestamisele. Kaheksateist ankeeti kõrvaldati edasisest töötlustest, neist kuue puhul oli põhjuseks ankeedis täitmata jäänud sünniaeg (ankeedi küsimus A04), mida küsitleja ei suutnud hiljem täpsustada. Tagasisidekirja alusel selgus, et üks ankeet oli täidetud telefoniküsitluse põhjal. Lisaks jäid sisestusest välja 10 ankeeti, mille oli täitnud küsitleja, kelle puhul tekkis kahtlus tema töö usaldusväärsuses. Ühe sisestusest väljajäänud ankeedi puhul oli küsitletud respondendi samaealist nimekaimu, kes elas samal tänaval, kuid kelle puhul küsitleja ei täpsustanud enne küsitluse algust sünnikuupäeva. 56 ankeedi peale oli esialgu märgitud vale respondendi number, kuid pärast küsitlejaga kontakteerumist oli võimalik viga kõrvaldada. Sisestamise käigus langes välja veel 60 ankeeti. Viiel korral oli leibkonnas küsitletud vale inimest: isa asemel poega või vastupidi. 48 ankeedi puhul oli küsitleja küsitlenud kas tahtlikult või kogemata vale inimest, seitse ankeeti olid ebapiisavalt täidetud ning respondentidega ei olnud võimalik uuesti kontakti astuda. Kaheksa ankeeti oli väidetavalt postis kaduma läinud. TAI-sse need ei saanud, kuid küsitlejate sõnade kohaselt ankeetid postitati. Sisestuse lõppedes registreeriti andmebaasi 6434 isiku kirjed. Küsitlustulemuse jaotumine vastanute ja mittevastanute lõikes on toodud tabelis 2.

Tabel 2. Küsitlustulemuse jaotumine

| Küsitlustulemus | Isikute arv | Isikute protsent |
|------------------|-------------|------------------|
| Küsitlusse antud | 11 023 | 100,0 |
| Küsitletud | 6 434 | 58,4 |
| Mitteküsitletud | 4 589 | 41,6 |

Tabelis 3 on esitatud vastanute arv ja vastamismäär vanuserühmade, soo, elukohatüübi ja maakonnade kaupa, võrreldud on ka küsitletute ja mitteküsitletute struktuuri valimiga, et hinnata tulemuste vastavust valimikavale.

Vanemates vanuserühmades oli vastamismäär kõrgem, ka naiste vastamismäär oli mõnevõrra kõrgem kui meestel. Maakonniti olid madalamad vastamismäärad Lääne-Virumaal ja Saaremaal, kõrgemad Hiiumaa, Põlva- ja Valgamaal.

Tabel 3. Vastanute arv, vastamismäär ning küsitletute ja mitteküsitletute struktuuri võrdlus algvalimiga vanuserühma, soo, elukohatüübi ja maakonna järgi

| Rahvastikurühm | Küsitletute arv | Vastamis-määr % | Küsitletute struktuur % | Valimi struktuur % | Mitteküsitletute struktuur % |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Kokku | 6434 | 58,4 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 |
| 15–19 | 515 | 57,2 | 8,0 | 8,2 | 8,4 |
| 20–24 | 444 | 50,5 | 6,9 | 8,0 | 9,5 |
| 25–29 | 375 | 46,2 | 5,8 | 7,4 | 9,5 |
| 30–34 | 436 | 52,7 | 6,8 | 7,5 | 8,5 |
| 35–39 | 414 | 55,5 | 6,4 | 6,8 | 7,2 |
| 40–44 | 429 | 55,0 | 6,7 | 7,1 | 7,7 |
| 45–49 | 463 | 60,2 | 7,2 | 7,0 | 6,7 |
| 50–54 | 430 | 58,9 | 6,7 | 6,6 | 6,6 |
| 55–59 | 443 | 62,2 | 6,9 | 6,5 | 5,9 |
| 60–64 | 325 | 60,6 | 5,0 | 4,9 | 4,6 |
| 65–69 | 676 | 66,9 | 10,5 | 9,2 | 7,3 |
| 70–74 | 535 | 68,3 | 8,3 | 7,1 | 5,4 |
| 75–79 | 629 | 62,6 | 9,8 | 9,1 | 8,2 |
| 80–84 | 320 | 60,3 | 5,0 | 4,8 | 4,6 |
| Mehed | 3110 | 55,3 | 48,3 | 51,0 | 54,9 |
| Naised | 3324 | 61,6 | 51,7 | 49,0 | 45,1 |
| Linn | 4719 | 58,4 | 73,4 | 73,3 | 75,7 |
| Maa | 1715 | 58,4 | 26,6 | 26,7 | 24,3 |
| Harjumaa | 1999 | 53,2 | 31,1 | 34,1 | 38,4 |
| Hiiumaa | 30 | 71,4 | 0,5 | 0,4 | 0,3 |
| Ida-Virumaa | 1091 | 65,7 | 17,0 | 15,1 | 12,4 |
| Jõgevamaa | 148 | 56,5 | 2,3 | 2,4 | 2,5 |
| Järvamaa | 204 | 56,7 | 3,2 | 3,3 | 3,4 |
| Läänemaa | 141 | 57,1 | 2,2 | 2,2 | 2,3 |
| Lääne-Virumaa | 254 | 49,5 | 3,9 | 4,7 | 5,6 |
| Põlvamaa | 167 | 81,5 | 2,6 | 1,9 | 0,8 |
| Pärnumaa | 452 | 58,9 | 7,0 | 7,0 | 6,9 |
| Raplamaa | 140 | 61,4 | 2,2 | 2,1 | 1,9 |
| Saaremaa | 177 | 49,3 | 2,8 | 3,3 | 4,0 |
| Tartumaa | 834 | 61,0 | 13,0 | 12,4 | 11,6 |
| Valgamaa | 203 | 71,2 | 3,2 | 2,6 | 1,8 |
| Viljandimaa | 384 | 62,1 | 6,0 | 5,6 | 5,1 |
| Võrumaa | 210 | 60,3 | 3,3 | 3,2 | 3,0 |

5.2 Vastamiskadu

Tabel 4 esitab mitteküsitletute jaotuse väljalangemise põhjuste järgi. Olulisemaks kaopõhjuseks oli küsitletava kategooriline keeldumine uuringu teema või ajapuuduse tõttu.

Tabel 4. Mitteküsitletute jaotumine väljalangemise põhjuste järgi

| Väljalangemise põhjus | Mitte-küsitletute arv | Mitte-küsitletute protsent |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Mitteküsitletuid kokku, | 4 589 | 100,0 |
| sh surnud | 72 | 1,6 |
| Eestist lahkunud | 261 | 5,7 |
| keeldumine | 2 016 | 43,9 |
| mitteleidmine | 1 694 | 36,9 |
| ei üritatud kontakteeruda | 516 | 11,2 |
| muu põhjus | 30 | 0,7 |

Väljalangemise teiseks oluliseks põhjuseks oli asjaolu, et respondent ei elanud rahvastikuregistris märgitud aadressil ning tema tegelikku elukohta ei olnud võimalik teada saada. Teavituskirjas oli respondentile antud võimalus võtta ühendust uuringu TAI-poolse koordinaatoriga, et kokku leppida küsitluse aeg. Teavituskirja saanute seas oli üks protsent respondente, kes võtsid ise kontakti uuringu koordinaatoriga ja teatasid oma kindlast soovist uuringus osalemisest keelduda. Seega

ilmnes enamik keeldumise juhtudest alles välitööde käigus. Küsitluse mittetoimumise muude põhjuste seas oli sagedasem küsitletava ajutine äraolek kas siis õppimise või töötamise tõttu välismaal või mõnes teises maakonnas. Kui küsitletava tagasitulekuaeg ei jäänud küsitlusaja sisse, jäi intervjuu tegelemata. Vastamismäär mõjutas ka asjaolu, et küsitlejate vähesuse tõttu teatud piirkondades ei üritatudki kontakteeruda 4,7% valimisse sattunud respondentidega. Küsitlusvõrgu esindajate selgituse kohaselt ei olnud neil neis piirkondades küsitlejaid ja/või hajaasustuse tõttu sõidukit (ka mitte ühissõidukit) respondentini jõudmiseks.

Kui terviseuuringu esialgne vastamismäär oli 58,4%, siis täpsustatud vastamismääraks kujunes 60,2%. Täpsustatud vastamismäär korral arvati valimist välja surnud ja üle aasta Eestist eemal viibinud isikud (n=333) ehk niinimetatud loendi viga. Tabelis 5 esitatakse vastamiskadu kogu valimi suhtes vanuserühma, soo, elukohatüübi ja maakonna järgi.

Tabelist nähtub, et nooremate isikute suurem vastamiskadu (ja ühtlasi madalam vastamismäär) oli eelkõige tingitud nende suuremast liikuvusest. Kui vanemad isikud osutasid paiksemateks ja küsitlajad said nendega kontakti rahvastikuregistri aadresside alusel, siis nooremate hulgas oli aadressilt mitteleidmine oluliselt suurem. Nooremad isikud elasid või töötasid sageli teises piirkonnas ja nendega ei õnnestunud kontakti võtta. Ligikaudu 5% 20–40-aastastest valimisse sattunud isikutest elas ja töötas küsitlusperioodil välismaal. Vanemate isikute nagu ka linnarahvastiku hulgas esines seevastu rohkem keeldumisi. Maakondadest oli Lääne-Virumaa madal vastamismäär tingitud suures osas küsitlusvõrgu puudulikust töö kvaliteedist – 19% valimisse sattunud respondentidega ei üritatudki kontakti võtta. Harju- ja Saaremaal tingis suurema vastamiskao suhteliselt suur keeldumiste ja mitteleidmiste arv.

Tabel 5. Vastamiskadu vanuserühma, soo, elukohatüübi ja maakonna järgi

| Rahvastiku- rühm | Vastamis- kadu % | Kao põhjused % | | | | | | Täpsustatud vastamis- kadu % |
|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------|---------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | Keeldu- mine | Mitteleid- mine | Elab välis- maal | Surnud | Muu põhjus | Ei üritatud kontak- teeruda | |
| Kokku | 41,6 | 18,3 | 15,4 | 2,4 | 0,7 | 0,3 | 4,7 | 39,8 |
| 15–19 | 42,8 | 16,6 | 19,1 | 1,8 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 5,2 | 41,7 |
| 20–24 | 49,5 | 13,3 | 25,1 | 4,8 | 0,1 | 0,2 | 5,9 | 46,9 |
| 25–29 | 53,8 | 15,8 | 27,1 | 5,5 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 5,1 | 51,0 |
| 30–34 | 47,3 | 18,4 | 20,2 | 4,8 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 4,0 | 44,7 |
| 35–39 | 44,5 | 19,2 | 15,7 | 4,3 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 5,1 | 41,9 |
| 40–44 | 45,0 | 19,6 | 16,7 | 2,9 | 0,1 | 0,5 | 5,1 | 43,3 |
| 45–49 | 39,8 | 20,5 | 14,2 | 1,6 | 0,0 | 0,4 | 3,1 | 38,8 |
| 50–54 | 41,1 | 20,1 | 13,7 | 1,8 | 0,1 | 0,8 | 4,6 | 40,0 |
| 55–59 | 37,8 | 17,6 | 13,5 | 1,1 | 0,6 | 0,6 | 4,5 | 36,7 |
| 60–64 | 39,4 | 21,3 | 11,2 | 0,7 | 0,7 | 0,4 | 5,0 | 38,4 |
| 65–69 | 33,1 | 18,1 | 8,8 | 0,8 | 0,9 | 0,2 | 4,3 | 31,9 |
| 70–74 | 31,7 | 16,2 | 8,0 | 0,8 | 1,3 | 0,3 | 5,1 | 30,2 |
| 75–79 | 37,4 | 20,9 | 9,2 | 0,9 | 1,9 | 0,3 | 4,3 | 35,6 |
| 80–84 | 39,7 | 20,3 | 10,7 | 0,6 | 3,8 | 0,2 | 4,1 | 36,9 |
| Mehed | 44,7 | 18,8 | 17,0 | 2,4 | 0,9 | 0,4 | 5,2 | 42,8 |
| Naised | 38,4 | 17,8 | 13,6 | 2,3 | 0,4 | 0,1 | 4,2 | 36,6 |
| Linn | 41,6 | 18,8 | 16,2 | 2,3 | 0,5 | 0,2 | 3,6 | 39,9 |
| Maa | 41,6 | 16,7 | 13,1 | 2,7 | 1,0 | 0,5 | 7,7 | 39,5 |
| Harjumaa | 46,8 | 21,0 | 19,3 | 2,4 | 0,4 | 0,3 | 3,5 | 45,3 |
| Hiiumaa | 28,6 | 7,1 | 11,9 | 7,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 2,4 | 23,1 |
| Ida-Virumaa | 34,3 | 16,6 | 12,2 | 2,3 | 0,8 | 0,2 | 2,1 | 32,2 |
| Jõgevamaa | 43,5 | 18,7 | 17,6 | 2,7 | 1,5 | 0,4 | 2,7 | 41,0 |
| Järvamaa | 43,3 | 19,2 | 15,0 | 3,9 | 0,0 | 0,8 | 4,4 | 41,0 |
| Läänemaa | 42,9 | 19,0 | 9,7 | 2,8 | 1,2 | 0,0 | 10,1 | 40,5 |
| Lääne-Virumaa | 50,5 | 12,9 | 14,8 | 2,3 | 1,0 | 0,4 | 19,1 | 48,8 |
| Põlvamaa | 18,5 | 12,2 | 3,9 | 1,0 | 0,5 | 0,0 | 1,0 | 17,3 |
| Pärnumaa | 41,1 | 18,1 | 13,4 | 2,2 | 0,9 | 0,1 | 6,3 | 39,2 |
| Raplamaa | 38,6 | 18,0 | 9,2 | 2,2 | 0,9 | 0,0 | 8,3 | 36,7 |
| Saaremaa | 50,7 | 21,4 | 18,4 | 3,6 | 1,7 | 0,0 | 5,6 | 47,9 |
| Tartumaa | 39,0 | 14,2 | 14,7 | 2,2 | 0,5 | 0,3 | 7,1 | 37,3 |
| Valgamaa | 28,8 | 16,8 | 9,1 | 1,1 | 0,4 | 0,0 | 1,4 | 28,8 |
| Viljandimaa | 37,9 | 19,7 | 13,4 | 2,3 | 0,6 | 0,3 | 1,5 | 36,0 |
| Võrumaa | 39,7 | 20,1 | 14,9 | 2,0 | 0,6 | 0,9 | 1,1 | 38,1 |

6. KÜSITLUSTULEMUSE KORRIGEERIMINE

6.1 Vastamiskao kompenseerimine

Vastamismäär valimi väljavõtuks moodustatud kihtides oli 47–81% (tabel 6). Vastamismäär oli madalam nooremas vanuserühmas, meeste puhul ja suuremate linnadega piirkondades. Esimesel etapil leitud kaalusid oli vaja korrigeerida, et vähendada erinevatest vastamismääradest tingitud nihet uuringu tulemustes. Vastamisaktiivsuse erinevuste kompenseerimiseks kasutati vastamismäärasid kihtides. Esialgset valikukaalu w_h korrigeeriti valimi suuruse n_h ja vastajate arvu m_h suhtega kihis h

$$w_h' = w_h \frac{n_h}{m_h}.$$

Tabel 6. Vastanute arv, loendi viga, vastamismäär ja kao kompenseerimise kaalud

| Piirkond | Sugu | Vanuse- rühm | Valim n_h | Vastajate arv m_h | Loendi viga | Vastamis- määr % | Kao kompenseerimise kaalud |
|---|--------|-----------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Kokku | | | 11023 | 6434 | 333 | 60,2 | |
| 1) Harju- ja Raplamaa | Mehed | 15–64 | 1431 | 658 | 43 | 47,4 | 283,0 |
| | | 65–74 | 336 | 206 | 9 | 63,0 | 95,3 |
| | | 75–84 | 271 | 163 | 5 | 61,3 | 52,2 |
| | Naised | 15–64 | 1324 | 723 | 47 | 56,6 | 282,3 |
| | | 65–74 | 333 | 216 | 2 | 65,3 | 152,6 |
| | | 75–84 | 292 | 173 | 6 | 60,5 | 120,4 |
| 2) Ida- ja Lääne- Virumaa | Mehed | 15–64 | 781 | 426 | 27 | 56,5 | 181,8 |
| | | 65–74 | 171 | 118 | 7 | 72,0 | 77,5 |
| | | 75–84 | 149 | 93 | 10 | 66,9 | 43,7 |
| | Naised | 15–64 | 745 | 473 | 20 | 65,2 | 181,3 |
| | | 65–74 | 173 | 138 | 2 | 80,7 | 121,1 |
| | | 75–84 | 157 | 97 | 3 | 63,0 | 111,2 |
| 3) Jõgeva-, Põlva-, Tartu-, Valga- ja Võrumaa | Mehed | 15–64 | 905 | 512 | 25 | 58,2 | 182,8 |
| | | 65–74 | 202 | 143 | 3 | 71,9 | 74,7 |
| | | 75–84 | 167 | 123 | 4 | 75,5 | 41,5 |
| | Naised | 15–64 | 824 | 535 | 25 | 67,0 | 186,5 |
| | | 65–74 | 195 | 136 | 1 | 70,1 | 126,3 |
| | | 75–84 | 174 | 113 | 6 | 67,3 | 113,1 |
| 4) Järva-, Pärnu- ja Viljandimaa | Mehed | 15–64 | 641 | 347 | 22 | 56,1 | 170,6 |
| | | 65–74 | 134 | 90 | 6 | 70,3 | 77,9 |
| | | 75–84 | 106 | 64 | 3 | 62,1 | 48,3 |
| | Naised | 15–64 | 587 | 368 | 16 | 64,4 | 168,0 |
| | | 65–74 | 149 | 98 | 1 | 66,2 | 116,9 |
| | | 75–84 | 128 | 73 | 8 | 60,8 | 107,6 |
| 5) Hiiu-, Lääne- ja Saaremaa | Mehed | 15–64 | 239 | 105 | 17 | 47,3 | 229,2 |
| | | 65–74 | 47 | 35 | 2 | 77,8 | 83,4 |
| | | 75–84 | 47 | 27 | 4 | 62,8 | 44,4 |
| | Naised | 15–64 | 216 | 127 | 7 | 60,8 | 196,2 |
| | | 65–74 | 54 | 31 | 0 | 57,4 | 142,8 |
| | | 75–84 | 45 | 23 | 2 | 53,5 | 133,4 |

Korrigeerimise tulemusena suurenesid kõige enam kaalud neis kihtides, kus vastamismäär oli madal. Pärast kao kompenseerimist oli minimaalne kaal 41,5 ja maksimaalne kaal 283,0. Saadud kaalud peaksid mõningal määral kompenseerima mitteleaekumist vanusegrupiti ja piirkonniti, mille tulemusena peaks suurenema ka uuringu tulemuste täpsus.

6.2 Andmete kalibreerimine

Pärast kao kompenseerimise kaalude arvutamist kontrolliti uuringu hinnanguliselt leitud isikute arvu jaotuse vastavust rahvastikustatistika andmetega. Võrdluse tulemused on toodud tabelis 7 ja 8. Selgus, et 5-aastastest vanuserühmadest olid mõned vanuserühmad tugevalt ülehinnatud ja teised alahinnatud. Sarnased probleemid esinesid ka maakonniti.

Tabel 7. Isikute arvu võrdlus rahvastikustatistika rahvaarvuga soo ja vanuse järgi

| | Vanuserühm | Rahvaarv statistikaameti andmetel 01.01.2006 | Uuringu hinnanguliselt leitud isikute arv | Erinevus % |
|--------|------------|---|---|------------|
| Kokku | | 1 126 354 | 1 126 354 | 0,0 |
| Mehed | 15–19 | 54 452 | 58 592 | 7,6 |
| | 20–24 | 52 869 | 50 070 | -5,3 |
| | 25–29 | 47 954 | 42 499 | -11,4 |
| | 30–34 | 46 514 | 41 803 | -10,1 |
| | 35–39 | 43 506 | 45 918 | 5,5 |
| | 40–44 | 44 432 | 43 683 | -1,7 |
| | 45–49 | 45 077 | 43 671 | -3,1 |
| | 50–54 | 41 662 | 40 976 | -1,6 |
| | 55–59 | 36 531 | 42 516 | 16,4 |
| | 60–64 | 27 561 | 31 285 | 13,5 |
| | 65–69 | 28 548 | 28 118 | -1,5 |
| | 70–74 | 20 853 | 21 742 | 4,3 |
| | 75–79 | 15 276 | 15 119 | -1,0 |
| 80–84 | 6 691 | 5 669 | -15,3 | |
| Naised | 15–19 | 51 626 | 51285 | -0,7 |
| | 20–24 | 51 256 | 45 084 | -12,0 |
| | 25–29 | 46 738 | 39 537 | -15,4 |
| | 30–34 | 46 656 | 53 847 | 15,4 |
| | 35–39 | 45 712 | 42 819 | -6,3 |
| | 40–44 | 48 292 | 48 493 | 0,4 |
| | 45–49 | 51 250 | 55 797 | 8,9 |
| | 50–54 | 50 036 | 50 701 | 1,3 |
| | 55–59 | 46 709 | 52 817 | 13,1 |
| | 60–64 | 38 100 | 37 655 | -1,2 |
| | 65–69 | 45 004 | 46 504 | 3,3 |
| | 70–74 | 37 727 | 36 796 | -2,5 |
| | 75–79 | 33 579 | 32 108 | -4,4 |
| 80–84 | 21 743 | 21 252 | -2,3 | |

Hinnangute kvaliteedi parandamiseks tuli kahes eelmises etapis saadud kaalusid korrigeerida kalibreerimiskoeffitsiendiga. Kalibreerimine võimaldab muudest andmeallikatest teadaoleva informatsiooni alusel vähendada mittevastamisest tingitud nihet ning tagab uuringust saadud hinnangulise rahvastikujaotuse kokkulangevuse rahvastikustatistika jaotustega, kindlustades seeläbi uuringu tulemuste usaldusväärsuse.

Kalibreerimiskoeffitsiendid arvutati rahvastikustatistikas teadaolevate soo- ja vanuserühmade (kokku 28 rühma), elukoha (15 maakonda ja Tallinn) ja linna/maa jaotuse järgi. Seega saadi kokku 46 gruppi. Kalibreerimisgruppide valikul lähtuti sellest, millistes lõigetes tehakse uuringu põhiväljund. Kõigi kolme jaotuse järgi toimus kalibreerimine ühel ajal. Eelmisel etapil saadud kaal korrutati iga isiku jaoks leitud kalibreerimiskoeffitsiendiga, millega saadi kalibreeritud kaal. Kuna iga inimene kuulub ühte soo- ja vanuserühma, ühte piirkonda ja elab kas linnas või maal, siis erinevaid kaalusid on kokku 896. Edasi arvutati hinnangud, kasutades kalibreeritud kaalu, mis tagas uuringuandmete täpse vastavuse rahvastikustatistika andmetele. Kalibreeritud kaalude kasutamisel tuleb silmas pidada, et täpsed jaotused on siiski tagatud ainult kalibreerimiseks valitud gruppide lõikes. Kui soovitakse väljundit muude gruppide lõigetes, siis ei pruugi uuringust saadud jaotused ühtida täpselt muudest allikatest teadaolevate jaotustega. Siiski aitab kalibreerimine ka muude lõigete korral jaotusi lähendada. Näiteks kui võrdlesime uuringupõhist kalibreeritud hinnangut rahvastikustatistika andmetega asustustiheduse järgi, siis tiheasustuse ehk suurlinnade (Tallinn, Tartu, Narva ja Kohtla-Järve) puhul oli hinnanguline rahvaarv 0,7% suurem rahvastikustatistika arvust, keskmise ja hõreasustuse puhul vastavalt 0,6% väiksem. Kui võtta arvesse, et enne kaalude kalibreerimist erines nelja suurema linna rahvaarvu hinnang rahvastikustatistika andmetest ligi 5%, siis oli hinnang kalibreerimise tulemusel oluliselt paranenud.

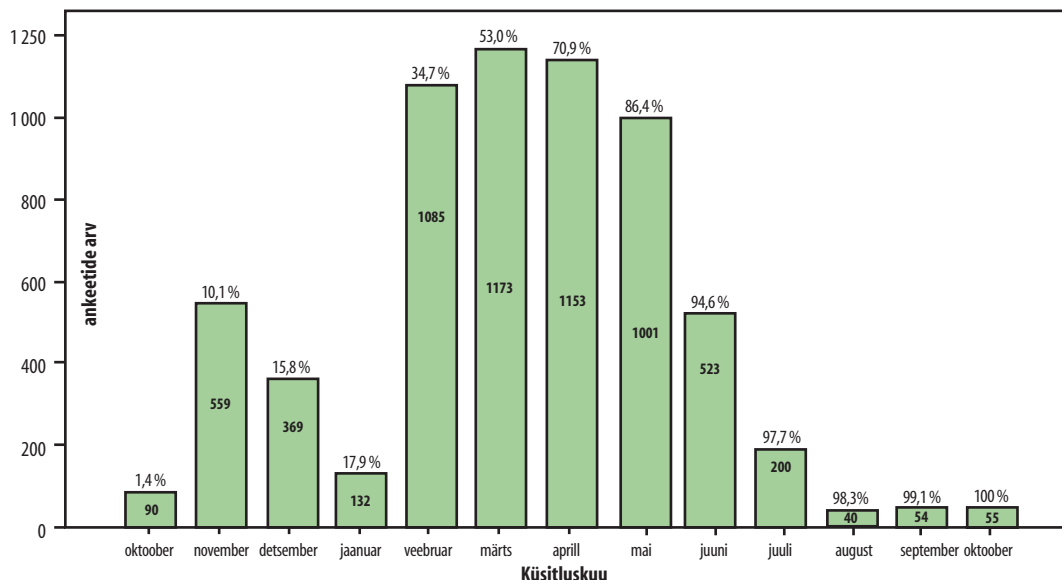
Tabel 8. Isikute arvu võrdlus rahvastikustatistika rahvaarvuga piirkondade kaupa

| | Rahvaarv statistikaameti andmetel 01.01.2006 | Uuringu hinnanguliselt leitud isikute arv | Erinevus % |
|------------------------|---|--|------------|
| Kokku | 1 126 354 | 1 126 354 | 0,0 |
| Tallinn | 338 400 | 331 492 | -2,0 |
| Harjumaa (v.a Tallinn) | 103 677 | 111 306 | 7,4 |
| Hiiumaa | 8 407 | 5 657 | -32,7 |
| Ida-Virumaa | 148 149 | 164 628 | 11,1 |
| Jõgevamaa | 30 552 | 22 164 | -27,5 |
| Järvamaa | 29 977 | 30 330 | 1,2 |
| Läänemaa | 23 098 | 22 520 | -2,5 |
| Lääne-Virumaa | 55 751 | 39 070 | -29,9 |
| Põlvamaa | 25 931 | 25 806 | -0,5 |
| Pärnumaa | 74 014 | 65 867 | -11,0 |
| Raplamaa | 30 198 | 31 237 | 3,4 |
| Saaremaa | 29 089 | 31 032 | 6,7 |
| Tartumaa | 122 674 | 128 223 | 4,5 |
| Valgamaa | 28 354 | 30 667 | 8,2 |
| Viljandimaa | 46 451 | 55 069 | 18,6 |
| Võrumaa | 31 632 | 31287 | -1,1 |

7. KÜSITLUSTÖÖ ISELOOMUSTUS

7.1 Küsitluskuu ja küsitluskoht

Esialgu oli terviseuringu küsitlus kavandatud oktoobrist 2006 kuni mai lõpuni 2007. Joonisel 2 on esitatud ankeetide arvuline ja kumulatiivne laekumine kuude kaupa.



Joonis 2. Ankeetide laekumine kuude kaupa

Tabel 9. Küsitluskoht

| Küsitluskoht | Arv | % |
|----------------------------|------|-------|
| Kokku | 6434 | 100,0 |
| Küsitletava elukohas | 5580 | 86,7 |
| Kaubanduskeskuses/kohvikus | 189 | 2,9 |
| Küsitleja töökohas | 146 | 2,3 |
| Haiglas/hooldeasutuses | 22 | 0,3 |
| Mujal | 172 | 2,8 |

Kuna plaanitud välitööde lõpuks maikuuks polnud arvestataval hulgal ankeetide laekumisi Lääne-Virumaalt, Läänemaalt ja Saaremaalt, siis otsustati küsitlusaega pikendada oktoobrini 2007.

Küsitletavatel oli võimalus valida intervjuuks neile sobiv koht. Tabelis 9 on näidatud intervjuude jaotumine küsitluskoha järgi. Enamus intervjuudest toimus küsitletava kodus. Teine sagedasem intervjuu koht oli küsitletava töökohas või koolis. Muude kohtadena olid sagedasemad kohvikud/baapid, küsitleja töökoht, küsitletava sugulaste elukoht või raamatukogu. Haiglas või hooldeasutuses toimus 22 küsitlust.

7.2 Küsitlustöö hinnang

Terviseuringu välitöödel osales 212 küsitlejat. Kõik küsitlejad olid varasema küsitluskogemusega, läbinud ankeedikoolituse ja sooritanud vastava eksami. Sellele vaatamata ei suutnud küsitlusvõrgud tagada lepingujärgset küsitlustööde ajagraafikut, kuna küsitlejad olid mittekoosseisulised töötajad ja nendega sõlmitud lepingud ei olnud kohustavad võetavate kontaktide ja läbiviidavate intervjuude arvu osas. Teiseks oluliseks puuduseks küsitlustöös oli asjaolu, et küsitlusvõrgud ei suutnud katta kõiki hajusalt paiknevaid ja keskustest eemal asuvaid väiksemaid asustusüksusi, mistõttu 4,7% valimisse sattunud respondentidega kontakti ei võetud. See omakorda suurendas uuringu vastamiskadu.

Keskmine lõpetatud intervjuude arv küsitleja kohta oli 30. Maksimalne intervjuude arv ühe küsitleja kohta oli 220 ja väikseim sooritatud intervjuude arv oli üks. Tabel 10 iseloomustab küsitluskäiku sõltuvalt küsitleja poolt tehtud intervjuude arvust. Küsitluse sujuvuse hindamisel lähtutakse küsitleja hinnangust. Nimelt paluti küsitlejatel ankeedi lõpus anda hinnang küsitleva suhtumisele uuringusse ja hinnata intervjuu sujuvust.

Põhiuuringu keskmiseks intervjuu kestuseks kujunes 1 t 30 min, mis oli mõnevõrra lühem, kui võis eeldada pilootküsitluse alusel. Üle nelja tunni kestnud küsitlusi oli 38 ja alla tunni kestnud intervjuusid 729. Ankeedi mahukuse tõttu oli 95 juhul respondenti küsitletud kahes osas. Intervjuu ajaline kestus oli otseses seoses küsitleja poolt tehtud intervjuude arvuga. Üle 50 intervjuu teinud küsitlejatest suutis 59% küsitluse läbi viia 90 minutiga või lühema ajaga. Küsitlejatest, kes tegid vähem kui 30 intervjuud, suutis intervjuu sama ajaga lõpetada vaid kolmandik.

Tabel 10. Küsitluse kulgemise seos küsitleja tehtud intervjuude arvuga

| Küsitluskulg | Küsitleja tehtud intervjuude arv | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
| | <30 | 30–49 | 50+ | Kokku |
| Intervjuu kestus %: | | | | |
| alla 60 min | 5,7 | 10,1 | 15,6 | 11,6 |
| 60–89 min | 28,7 | 38,2 | 43,7 | 38,1 |
| 90–119 min | 35,7 | 30,9 | 27,1 | 30,4 |
| 120–149 min | 17,5 | 12,9 | 9,6 | 12,6 |
| >150 min | 12,5 | 7,9 | 4,0 | 7,3 |
| Keskmine kestus min | 105,7 | 96,0 | 85,1 | 93,4 |
| Küsitletava huvi uuringu vastu %: | | | | |
| suur | 32,7 | 37,0 | 42,7 | 38,6 |
| keskmine | 57,3 | 50,8 | 47,1 | 50,9 |
| väike | 10,0 | 12,2 | 10,2 | 10,5 |
| Küsitluse sujuvus %: | | | | |
| väga hea | 45,8 | 40,6 | 51,3 | 47,5 |
| hea | 38,3 | 40,4 | 30,6 | 34,9 |
| rahuldav | 12,4 | 14,5 | 13,6 | 13,4 |
| raskustega | 2,9 | 3,0 | 3,0 | 3,0 |
| suurte raskustega | 0,5 | 1,5 | 1,5 | 1,2 |
| Kuupäevakao levimus %: | | | | |
| aasta | 3,6 | 3,7 | 3,0 | 3,4 |
| kuu | 9,0 | 11,6 | 9,7 | 10,1 |

Tabel 11. Suhtumine küsitluse ja küsitluse sujuvus sõltuvalt küsitletavate hinnangust oma tervisele

| | Tervist heaks ja väga heaks hinnanud % | Tervist rahuldavaks hinnanud % | Tervist halvaks ja väga halvaks hinnanud % |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|
| Küsitletava huvi uuringu vastu: | | | |
| suur | 40,9 | 38,1 | 34,3 |
| keskmine | 50,7 | 52,2 | 48,2 |
| väike | 8,4 | 9,7 | 17,5 |
| Küsitluse sujuvus: | | | |
| väga hea | 55,2 | 46,0 | 32,5 |
| hea | 33,5 | 36,3 | 34,5 |
| rahuldav | 9,6 | 14,4 | 20,5 |
| raskustega | 1,2 | 2,4 | 8,8 |
| suurte raskustega | 0,6 | 0,9 | 3,6 |

Tabel 11 kirjeldab küsitluse kulgu sõltuvalt küsitletavate hinnangust oma tervisele. Küsitlejate hinnangul näitasid küsitletavad üles küllaltki suurt huvi küsitluse teema vastu – 38% kõigist vastanutest ilmutas suurt huvi, 51% ilmutas keskmist huvi ning ainult 11% tundis vaid vähest huvi. Väga hästi või hästi kulges küsitlus koguni 89% oma tervist väga heaks ja heaks hinnanud küsitletutega, kuid isegi 67% oma tervisele halva ja väga halva hinnangu andnud küsitletutega kulges küsitlus sujuvalt.

8. ANDMESISESTUS JA KODEERIMINE

Terviseuuringu 2006 andmete sisestamiseks ja andmebaasi loomiseks kasutati litsentseeritud sisestustarkvara Blaise 4.7, millesse programmeeriti terviseuuringu küsimustik koos loogiliste kontrollidega. Loogilised kontrollid võimaldasid leida ja parandada sisestusfaasis nii sisestaja- kui ka küsitlejapoolseid vigu. Kokku kontrolliti sisestamist 119 loogilise kontrolliga. Iga ilmnenud vastuolu korral võrreldi failikirjeid ankeediga. Enamikul juhtudel õnnestus võrdluse abil vastuolud kõrvaldada. Kui võrdluse abil vastuolu kõrvaldada ei saanud, pöörduti andmete täpsustamiseks küsitlusvõrgu poole. Vigasest küsimusest tehti koopia, mis saadeti küsitlusjuhile. Küsitlusjuhi ja küsitleja koostöös võeti uuesti ühendust respondendiga vea kõrvaldamiseks. Põhiliselt tehti täpsustavad päringud telefoni teel või siis tehti kordusvisiit küsitletava koju. Vastuste täpsustamist ja vea kõrvaldamist vajas 2615 ankeeti (40,1%).

Laekunud andmeid sisestasid viis vastava väljaõppe saanud andmesisestajat. Sisestamine kestis 2006. aasta oktoobrist 2007. aasta novembrini paralleelselt küsitlustööga. Sisestamisaeg oli mõnevõrra pikem seetõttu, et andmebaasi tuli sisse viia ka kõik saabunud parandused.

Terviseuuringu andmeid kodeerisid eksperdid, kes töötavad ka statistikaametis kodeerimise spetsialistidena. Kodeeritavad tunnused olid amet, eriala, majandusharu ja kroonilised haigused. Iga tunnuse osas kodeeris üks ja sama isik põhilise osa ankeetidest. Töömahu suurenedes kodeeris ajutiselt kaks kodeerijat ameteid, erialasid ja majandusharusid.

Ameti kodeerimisel kasutati rahvusvahelise ametite klassifikaatori 1999 (*ISCO-88*)²⁷ neljakohalist jaotust, eriala kodeerimisel rahvusvahelise haridusklassifikaatori (*ISCED-97*)²⁸ kolmekohalist jaotust. Sünni- ja elukohad kodeeriti omavalitsuse (linna/valla) täpsusega Eesti haldus- ja asustusjaotuse klassifikaatori (EHAK) alusel. Võrreldavuse huvides kodeeriti küsitletavate sünnikoht ja eelnenud elukohad praeguse haldusjaotuse järgi. Majandusharu kodeerimisel kasutati Eesti majanduse tegevusalade klassifikaatori (EMTAK 2003) kolmekohalist jaotust.²⁹ Haiguste kodeerimisel oli aluseks rahvusvahelise haiguste ja terviseiga seotud probleemide statistilise klassifikatsiooni 10. väljaanne (RHK-10).³⁰

Peale andmesisestust teisendati andmefail SPSS-Windows'i töökeskkonda, milles toimus andmefaili kvaliteedi kontrollimine.

9. KÜSIMUSJÄRGNE VASTUSKADU

Kogu küsimustiku löikes oli küsimusjärgne vastuskadu suurim kuupäevade meenutamise osas. Tabelis 12 hinnatakse kuupäevakao suurust küsimustiku eri osades. Kõige probleemsemaks osutus ettearvatult vanematekodu plokk, kus aasta oli jäänud märkimata 7% vastustest.

Tabel 12. Sündmuse aasta ja kuu mittemäletamine küsimustiku eri osades

| Küsimustiku osa | Aasta teadmata % | Kuu teadmata % |
|---------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Kokku | 4,0 | 9,7 |
| Tervis | 2,1 | 12,3 |
| Vigastused ja mürgistused | 0,5 | 7,0 |
| Vaimne tervis | 4,6 | 8,9 |
| Naiste taastetervis | 2,9 | 9,4 |
| Meeste taastetervis | 0,5 | 1,7 |
| Õpingud ja töö | 0,8 | 5,2 |
| Kodu | 0,7 | 3,6 |
| Vanematekodu | 7,3 | ei küsitud |
| Arstiabi | 1,9 | 15,2 |
| Tervisekäitumine | 4,0 | 9,2 |

Terviseuuringu ankeedis keeldumist eraldi vastusevariandina välja ei trükitud, sest "ei tea" ja "keeldumine" vastusevariantide kasutamise puhul võis eeldada nende tihedamat kasutamist. Küll oli selline vastusevõimalus ära näidatud küsitajajuhendis. Erandiks oli seksuaalkäitumise osa, kus keeldumine oli välja toodud eraldi vastusena. Naiste puhul keeldus 17,5% vastanutest nimetamast seksuaalvahekordade arvu viimasel neljal nädalal, meeste puhul 20,6%. Teiste küsimuste puhul oli vastamata jätmisi vähem. Leibkonna sissetulekut keelduti avaldamast 2,1% juhtudest ja enda sissetulekut ei avaldanud 1,7% küsitletutest.

10. ANDMEFAIL

Terviseuuringu elektroonilist andmebaasi säilitatakse dokumenteerituna ja märgenditega varustatuna SPSS-Windows 14 andmefaili kujul. Andmefail ei sisalda küsitletute isikut identifitseerivaid tunnuseid. Andmefaili juurde kuulub väljatrükk terviseuuringu kõigi tunnustega ja nende kirjeldatud väärtustega. Terviseuuringu algandmeid väljastatakse taotlusvormi alusel TAI-st.

KASUTATUD KIRJANDUS

1. Katus, K., Kõre, J., Pavelson, M., Puur, A., Sakkeus, L. Individuaalstatistika ümberkorraldus Eestis. Isikuandmenõukogu aruanne. (Reorganisation of individual statistics in Estonia. Report for the Governmental Commission on Population and Social Statistics). Tallinn, 1993.
2. Leinsalu, M., Grintak, M., Noorkõiv, R., Silver, B. Eesti Terviseuuring. Metodoloogiaülevaade. Estonian Health Interview Survey. Methodological Report. Eksperimentaalse ja Kliinilise Meditsiini Instituut. Tallinn, 1998.
3. Leinsalu, M., Grintak, M., Noorkõiv, R. Eesti Terviseuuring. Tabelid. Estonian Health Interview Survey. Tables. Eksperimentaalse ja Kliinilise Meditsiini Instituut. Tallinn, 1999.
4. Riikliku statistika seadus. Elektrooniline Riigi Teataja, 1997.[www]
<https://www.riigiteataja.ee/ert/act.jsp?id=12870562> (20.06.2008)
5. Rahvatervise seadus. Elektrooniline Riigi Teataja, 1995. [www]
<https://www.riigiteataja.ee/ert/act.jsp?id=12806795> (20.06.2008)
6. Euroopa Nõukogu ja Euroopa Parlamendi määrus Euroopa Liidu rahvastiku tervise ja töötervishoiu ja tööohutuse statistika kohta. [www]
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:055:0009:0013:ET:PDF>(20.06.2008)
7. WHO (De Bruin, A., Picavet, H.S.J. and Nossikov, A.) Health Interview Surveys: Towards International Harmonisation of Methods and Instruments. WHO Regional Office for Europe & Statistics Netherlands, WHO Regional Publications, European Series No. 58, Copenhagen, 1996, xiii.
8. EC, Building a European Health Survey System: Improving information on self-perceived morbidity and chronic conditions Working Party Morbidity and Mortality, Luxembourg, 2004.
9. WHO (Nossikov, A., Gudex, C.) EUROHIS: Developing Common Instruments for Health Surveys, WHO Regional Office for Europe, IOS Press, 2003, ix; pp.192.
10. Together for Health: Health Programme (2008–2013). [www]
http://ec.europa.eu/health-eu/health_in_the_eu/programmes/index_et.htm (20.06.2008)
11. Matsi, A. Overview of the stages of the pilot study and first implications. Phare 2003 lot 4 Project "Health and disability statistics". Tallinn, 2005. [www]
<http://www.sm.ee/est/pages/goproweb1747> (20.06.2008)
12. Oja, L. Overview of the organisation of the Estonian Health Interview Survey 2006. Phare 2003 lot 4 Project "Health and disability statistics". Tallinn, 2005. [www]
<http://www.sm.ee/est/pages/goproweb1747> (20.06.2008)
13. Guidelines for the development and criteria for adoption of Health Survey instruments Eurostat.[www]
http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph_information/dissemination/reporting/healthsurveys_en.pdf (20.06.2008)
14. Report on guidelines and quality criteria for population health survey design and methods. Technical group health and health interview survey (HIS) statistics. Luxemburg, 2006.
15. European Health Interview & Health Examination Surveys Database. (www)
<https://hishes.iph.fgov.be> (21.10.2008)
16. Isikuandmete kaiste seadus. Elektrooniline Riigi Teataja, 2004. (www)
<https://www.riigiteataja.ee/ert/act.jsp?id=12788408> (21.10.2008)
17. Andmekogude seadus. Elektrooniline Riigi Teataja, 2004. [www]
<https://www.riigiteataja.ee/ert/act.jsp?id=12792916> (20.06.2008)
18. Eesti Päevaleht. Instituut hakkab eestlaste tervist uurima. [www]
<http://www.epl.ee/artikkel/358323> (20.06.2008)
19. Eesti Päevaleht. 10 000 eestlase tervis võetakse põhjalikult luubi alla. [www]
<http://www.epl.ee/artikkel/358400> (20.06.2008)

20. Postimees. Oktoobris algab eestlaste tervise uurimine. [www]
http://www.postimees.ee/111006/esileht/olulised_teemad/tarbija24/tervis/222778.php?r (20.06.2008)
21. Tekkel M, Veideman T, Rahu M. Eesti täiskasvanud rahvastiku tervisekäitumise uuring, 2006. Health behavior among Estonian Adult Population, 2006. Tervise Arengu Instituut; Tallinn, 2007.
22. European Health Interview Survey (EHIS) 2007–2008 methodology. [www]
<http://forum.europa.eu.int/Public/irc/dsis/Home/main?index> (20.06.2008)
23. Sheehan, DV., Lecrubier, Y., Sheehan, KH., Amorim, P., Janavs, J., Weiller, E., Hergueta, T., Baker, R. & Dunbar, GC. The Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview (M.I.N.I.): The development and validation of a structured diagnostic psychiatric interview for DSM-IV and ICD-10. *J Clin Psychiatry*, 1998;59, pp 22–33.
24. Aluoja, A., Shlik, J., Vasar, V., Luuk, K., Leinsalu, M. Development and psychometric properties of the Emotional State Questionnaire, a self-report questionnaire for depression and anxiety. *Nord J Psychiatry*, 1999;53, pp 443–449.
25. Rotter, JB. Generalized expectancies for internal versus external control of reinforcement. *Psychological Monographs*, 1966; 80 (1, Whole No.609).
26. De Jong, G., Kamphuis, J., Kamphuis, F. The development of a Rasch-Type Loneliness Scale. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 1985; 9, pp 289–299.
27. Sotsiaalministeerium. Ametite klassifikaator. Tallinn, 1999.
28. Statistikaamet. Rahvusvaheline ühtne hariduse liigitus. Tallinn, 1999.
29. Justiitsministeeriumi registrikeskus. Eesti majanduse tegevusalade klassifikaator. Tallinn, 2003.
30. Sotsiaalministeerium. Rahvusvaheline haiguste klassifikatsioon, RHK-10. Tallinn, 1994.

Preface

Estonian Health Interview Survey 2006 is a nationwide inquiry survey, which enables to analyze self-estimation of the health condition, occurrence of chronic diseases, health behavior, mental health and emotional feelings of the Estonian people, as well as their using of medical care and medicaments.

The data of the Health Interview Survey enable to find out what changes have taken place in our country in the area of health during the last 10 years. Being part of the European health survey system makes it possible to compare our data with those of the other EU member states.

The present issue gives an overview of the methodological basis, the organization of the survey and the interviewing process. The statistical data are published separately as a collection of tables presenting the results of the survey.

Health Interview Survey was accomplished thanks to the cooperation of several institutions. We would like to thank the members of the Health Interview Survey Scientific Board and all the people who helpfully gave their advice and suggestions for the successful accomplishment of the survey. Especially we would like to thank Dr. Kaja Sõstra from Statistics Estonia who assisted in working out the sampling methodology and later the methodology of weighing the data.

We thank the poll leaders and interviewers of the research agencies LLC Faktum & Ariko and Saar Poll Ltd for their experience and a year-long cooperation. Thanks to their work the Health Interview Survey substantial data were gathered.

Our sincere thanks go also to the 6434 respondents who contributed their time to the research of the health of the Estonian people by answering the questionnaire.

In the end we would like to express once more our appreciation and thanks to the late Kalev Katus, director of the Institute of Estonian Demography whose team helped with practical suggestions to launch the survey.

Maris Jesse
Director of the National Institute for Health Development

INTRODUCTION

The Estonian Health Interview Survey (EHIS) 2006 is the second large-scale national survey undertaken on the health of the population in Estonia. In 1993 the Estonian Government's Population Commission adopted a programme for an integrated system of national statistical surveys.¹ National surveys had to ensure, together with census and vital statistics, that there was basic information available on the most essential population and social processes occurring in the country. Regularly conducted health surveys were intended to be a part of this programme. The first national health survey was carried out in 1996 and it studied in detail the health status of the Estonian population, its determinants, health related limitations in social performance, as well as the availability and use of health services.^{2,3} Ensuring methodological continuity with the EHIS 1996 was considered as being important while planning the EHIS 2006 in order that changes in health and in other related circumstances could be assessed over time.

Since 1997, national statistical surveys have been regulated in accordance with the Official Statistics Act.⁴ According to the Act, the list of statistical surveys to be undertaken each year is confirmed by the Government of the Republic. National statistical surveys are financed from the state budget and all potential data users have an equal opportunity to apply to use the data. As regards the data collection, processing and publishing of national survey data, both national and international standards, classifications and statistical methods are used in accordance with the Personal Data Protection Act. The large-scale interview-based national surveys use probability sampling techniques with a quality assessment being undertaken and a methodological report being produced after the fieldwork has been conducted. The EHIS 2006 was prepared in accordance with the necessary requirements for national surveys. According to the Governmental Order, No 549 from 16.10.2006, the EHIS 2006 was added to the list of national statistical surveys planned for 2007 with the survey code 40603 assigned to it. The legal basis for data collection is also ensured by the Public Health Act and by the Regulations of the European Parliament and the Council for Community Statistics on Public Health and Health and Safety at Work.^{4,5,6}

In Estonia, during the last decade, information about the health status of the adult population has been collected from several surveys: the Estonian Family and Fertility Survey, the Estonian Labour Force Surveys, the European Social Survey and the Estonian Social Survey. In these surveys the health questions have often been limited and study specific. Detailed information about various health behaviours among the Estonian adult population is collected through a postal survey carried out every second year. The European Youth Heart Study and the international study on Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children are two studies addressed to children and adolescents. The scale of the EHIS 2006, both in terms of its sample size and the coverage of its questions, enable it to give a detailed picture of the health and health-related circumstances of different population groups in Estonia. At the same time, its event history approach and retrospective study design mean that causal relationships between health outcomes and their determinants can be assessed.

The objective of this methodological report is to describe the methodological basis of the survey, to provide information about the arrangement of the survey and to analyze the results of the fieldwork. This methodological report will serve as a tool for those who want to analyze the survey data, but also, for those who are going to undertake large-scale interview surveys in the future.

1. METHODOLOGICAL BASIS

1.1 Objectives of the survey

Traditionally, health surveys collect cross-sectional information about respondents' health status and other health related phenomena such as health behaviour and health care utilization. The collected information is usually limited to the previous 12 months, the previous four/two weeks or to the last seven days. As the surveys are conducted periodically either yearly or during each second year, it is possible to evaluate changes in one or another health indicator by comparing the data from different years. In Estonia, a purely cross-sectional approach is not justified for several reasons. Firstly, the time and costs that are involved in undertaking large-scale surveys are limiting factors when it comes to conducting more than one survey within a short time interval. Secondly, employing a cross-sectional design does not allow for a thorough analysis of causal relationships. This last reason is decisive when it comes to explaining why the health surveys in Estonia are much more capacious than in many other countries.

An individual's health status can be evaluated on the basis of the occurrence of diseases and health problems depending on how much these problems limit the individual's ability to cope on either a functional and/or social level. Regarding these limitations, it is important to be able to assess whether and how much assistance is needed by the individual to cope with daily activities, and if there are shortcomings. The individual's health status is to a large extent determined by chronic diseases and long-term health disorders, the causal factors of which accumulate through the life course and are related to the social environment, economic well-being and health behaviour. Health behaviour can be either health protective or health damaging. The loss of health can start at a very earlier stage in life and thus affect the individual's further life course. On a population level the consequences of health loss can influence the progress of the whole society, for example, by determining the share of the economically and socially dependent population or through the loss of human labour resources.

By defining health in such a broad way it is clear that a cross-sectional study design is not sufficient to study causal relationships between health and health determinants. In this survey, information about health-related topics and about the social and economic background of the respondents is collected by using an event-history approach, i.e. events are reported in a chronological order beginning with the first occurrence. The health-related topics include questions about the occurrence of disease, health-related functional and social limitations and health behaviours, as well as those which concern the utilization of health care services. The background information obtained includes questions about the respondent's parental home, parents, partnerships and children, about their education and work history, and also about their current social and economic circumstances. An event-history approach enables health status to be examined in relation to the previous life course and lifestyle and also allows an already established health status to be related to future social functioning. Although an event-history approach necessitates a more complicated structure for the questionnaire and prolongs the expected interview time, it nevertheless provides a much broader perspective for data analysis.

In addition, the EHIS 2006 provides comprehensive information about the utilization and accessibility of health services, the use of medicines, and the effectiveness of preventive behaviour. Moreover, by using similar definitions and data collection methods to those used in the past and in other countries it enables the health indicators in this study to be compared with those from the other EU member states, and for comparisons to be made with the data from the first Estonian Health Survey in order to assess changes that have taken place over time. This will allow predictions to be made concerning the future health trends of the population.

The Scientific Board of the EHIS 2006 formulated the objectives of the survey as follows:

1. To give an overview of the health status in the country according to the population structure
2. To evaluate the effect of social, economic, environmental and behavioural factors on the health status of the population
3. To map the need for assistance as regards health problems

1.2 Estonia in the European Health Survey System

The principles and recommended definitions that should be used when undertaking surveys set out by the World Health Organization were taken into account during the preparation of the Estonian Health Interview Survey in 1996.⁷ In 2002, the EU started to elaborate the European Health Survey System⁸ in a more systematic manner in order to harmonize the methodology of the surveys and to make the health indicators comparable across the member states. In the framework of these activities it was intended to compile standardized health modules⁹ as well as methodological guidelines in accordance with the list of European Union Community Health Indicators. The collection of health data is based on the EU Public Health Programme¹⁰ and has to correspond to the needs of each member state as well as the EU. The administration of the European Health Survey System is conducted through a collaboration of the Directorate General for Health and Consumer Affairs of the EU and the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT). Estonia's accession to the EU in 2004 substantially increased its input into the developmental activities of these health interview surveys. By 2005 EUROSTAT had finished compiling the core modules relating to health and functional limitations. In Estonia, the piloting of these two modules was undertaken in 2005 and was coordinated by Statistics Estonia and the Ministry of Social Affairs.^{11,12} To achieve international comparability of the data, the methodological aspects of both translating the questionnaire and its piloting were determined by EUROSTAT.¹³ The information acquired from the pilot survey helped to improve the eventual wording of the questions and thus, their international comparability. The first version of the new European Health Interview Survey questionnaire was ready in November 2006. In addition to the questionnaire, the instructions to the questions and other methodological recommendations have also now been completed. However, the criteria for quality assessment are still being prepared.¹⁴ Most of the EU member states will conduct their health surveys on the same methodological grounds in 2008 with the following round of surveys being planned for 2012–2013.

When compiling the EHIS 2006 questionnaire all those European Health Modules that were ready by that time were integrated. The EHIS 2006 is thus part of the European Health Survey System. The data from the comparable modules will be forwarded to EUROSTAT for cross-country comparisons and the methodological part will be added to the common HIS/HES database.¹⁵

2. ARRANGEMENT OF THE SURVEY

2.1 Administration of the survey

The EHIS 2006 was to be conducted in 2006–2008. In 2005 the Ministry of Social Affairs made a proposal to the Ministry of Financial Affairs that the survey should be funded from the state budget. Its implementation was subsequently delegated to the National Institute for Health Development (NIHD) where a detailed survey plan was elaborated. The survey protocol was affirmed in January 2006.

Before starting the survey its legal basis had to be guaranteed. Based on the requirements of the Personal Data Protection Act from 2003–2007¹⁶ the EHIS 2006 was registered in the Estonian Data Protection Inspectorate in accordance with the Databases Act.¹⁷ The survey was approved by the Tallinn Medical Research Ethics Committee (approval No 1089). A request for a sample excerpt was made to the Population Registry affiliated to the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

To resolve all the issues related to the methodological, analytical and organizational aspects of the survey, a Scientific Board was formed at the NIHD that included public health specialists, administrators and researchers. The Scientific Board consisted of 14 members:

Maarike Harro – NIHD, director, head of the Scientific Board
Leila Oja – NIHD, researcher, coordinator of the EHIS 2006
Toomas Veidebaum – NIHD, director of research

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Mall Leinsalu – | NIHD, researcher, head of the Scientific Board of the EHIS 1996; also affiliated with Södertörn University College, Sweden |
| Mare Tekkel – | NIHD, researcher; coordinator of the Health Behaviour Survey of the Adult Population in Estonia |
| Luule Sakkeus – | Ministry of Social Affairs, Department of Health Information and Analysis, senior data analyst |
| Mare Ruuge – | Ministry of Social Affairs, Department of Health Information and Analysis, data analyst |
| Triin Habicht – | Ministry of Social Affairs, Department of Public Health, head of health policy |
| Jaanus Harro – | Estonian Centre of Excellence in Behavioural and Health Sciences, head |
| Raul Kiiwet – | University of Tartu, Department of Public Health, head |
| Anu Aluoja – | University of Tartu, Department of Psychiatry, docent |
| Urve Kask – | Statistics Estonia, Department of Population and Social Statistics, head |
| Anne Kleinberg – | Tallinn Children's Hospital, Department of Children's Psychiatry; head |
| Ferenc Szirko – | East Tallinn Central Hospital, gynaecologist |

Helle-Mai Loit and Katrin Aasvee who were the Estonian coordinators of the European Youth Heart Survey and the international survey of Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children, and both from the NIHD, also subsequently joined the Scientific Board.

2.2 Survey instruments

The elaboration of the survey instruments in both Estonian and in Russian was an essential element in the survey's construction. In total, these instruments consisted of 22 different units with separate questionnaires for men and women. An interviewer's manual, response cards and an interview protocol were developed as aids for interviewing; while a contact letter, an agreement form and a card thanking the respondents for their participation (i.e. a gratitude card) were prepared for the respondents. In order to check the work of the interviewers, a feedback letter was developed for both the respondents and non-respondents. The questionnaire, the interviewer's manual, the survey protocol and the contact letter are all presented in Appendices 1–3.

The gratitude cards were developed in collaboration with the health resorts Strand SPA & Conference Hotel in Pärnu, Laulasmaa Resort and SPA Viimsi Tervis in an effort to increase the participation rate. The gratitude cards allowed respondents to use the services of these health resorts at a reduced cost. In addition, after the fieldwork had been completed two accommodation packages in Pärnu and Laulasmaa were awarded as gifts following a prize draw amongst all those who had participated in the survey.

2.3 Piloting of the questionnaire

The core modules relating to health status and functional disability were piloted in 2005 within the framework of the European Health Survey System. When the EHIS 2006 questionnaire was compiled in August 2006, the whole questionnaire was piloted to test the comprehensibility of the questionnaire, whether the questions were logically ordered, and the willingness of the respondents to answer those questions regarded as being sensitive. The pilot study was conducted in two counties, Pärnumaa and Läänemaa, among 100 randomly sampled individuals aged 15 years and older, of whom 38 were men and 62 were women. All nine interviewers had previous experience of interviewing and had participated in a questionnaire-based training programme. Interviews were conducted in both Estonian and in Russian. The data entry procedure allowed the data entry programme to be tested for possible defects and an assessment to be made of whether more logical controls needed to be added. The results from the pilot study were analyzed in terms of both the answers received and the interviewers' comments. The pilot study showed that deficiencies existed as regards the filling out of the questionnaire despite the preceding interviewer training. The wording of problematic questions was improved and additional explanations were added for the interviewers. An example of one such question was the definition of the

respondent's main occupation across his/her life course. As expected, the questions concerning sexual behaviour turned out to be the most uncomfortable for respondents, however, the Scientific Board decided not to change the questionnaire in this regard. More space was allowed in the questionnaire for the written answers to those questions that had open answers. In the pilot study, the average time taken to complete one interview was two hours. On this basis, the length of interviews in the main survey was planned at 1 hour and 45 minutes. According to the interviewers the respondents showed an average level of interest in the survey – 43% of them would have been interested in participating in similar surveys in the future. The respondents would have been more interested in participating in a clinical survey rather than in an interview survey. The opinion was also expressed that participation could be encouraged by offering some form of gift. As a result of this, gratitude cards were developed in collaboration with various health resorts.

2.4 Arrangement of the fieldwork

The Scientific Board decided to conduct the survey in the form of paper-assisted interviews. As another option, computer-assisted interviews were also considered, however, the initial contact with various research companies showed that they did not have enough experience of conducting computer-assisted interviews.

The fieldwork service was bought from commercial research companies through a public procurement procedure. No bids were registered for the contract for this work during an initial period of open tendering. This showed that private companies were not interested in conducting very specific and capacious interviews demanding a high level of professional skill. As a result of the subsequent negotiations based procurement procedure, the fieldwork was assigned to the companies Saar Poll Ltd and LLC Faktum & Ariko. The interviewing work was organized by the coordinators of these companies who were in contact with the survey coordinators at the NIHD. The research companies were not able to undertake work in the smaller settlements that were located further away from the main administrative centres which meant that the NIHD had to hire additional interviewers at the end of the fieldwork.

As the fieldwork was coordinated by the NIHD, it was necessary to develop the logistics of the fieldwork in great detail and to establish the obligations of both parties. The logistics of the fieldwork are presented in Figure 1. The NIHD sent contact letters to all individuals who had been selected to be sampled (Appendices 1–3). This letter informed the potential respondent about the content of the survey, about his/her rights in case of their participation, and the contact details of the survey coordinators at the NIHD were also given so that they could be contacted if necessary. When potential respondents made contact in order to register their refusal to participate, the lists of the participants at the NIHD were subsequently corrected. A week after the contact letters were posted, the corrected participant lists together with the exact number of survey instruments were delivered to the coordinators of the research companies, who then forwarded the materials to the interviewers in their respective locations. In the cities interviewers had to try to contact potential respondents five times, while it was three in rural areas. For each sampled person who provided either a positive or negative response, an interview protocol was completed. The completed questionnaires and interview protocols were then returned by the interviewers to the NIHD, using a paid answer service from *Eesti Post*. At the NIHD the questionnaires were checked by the survey coordinators and in the case of mistakes, extracts from the incorrect questionnaires were sent back to the coordinators of the research companies for clarification. An overview of the most common mistakes was sent to the research companies two weeks after the NIHD received the first questionnaires, and the mistakes were also covered during sessions of additional interviewer training.

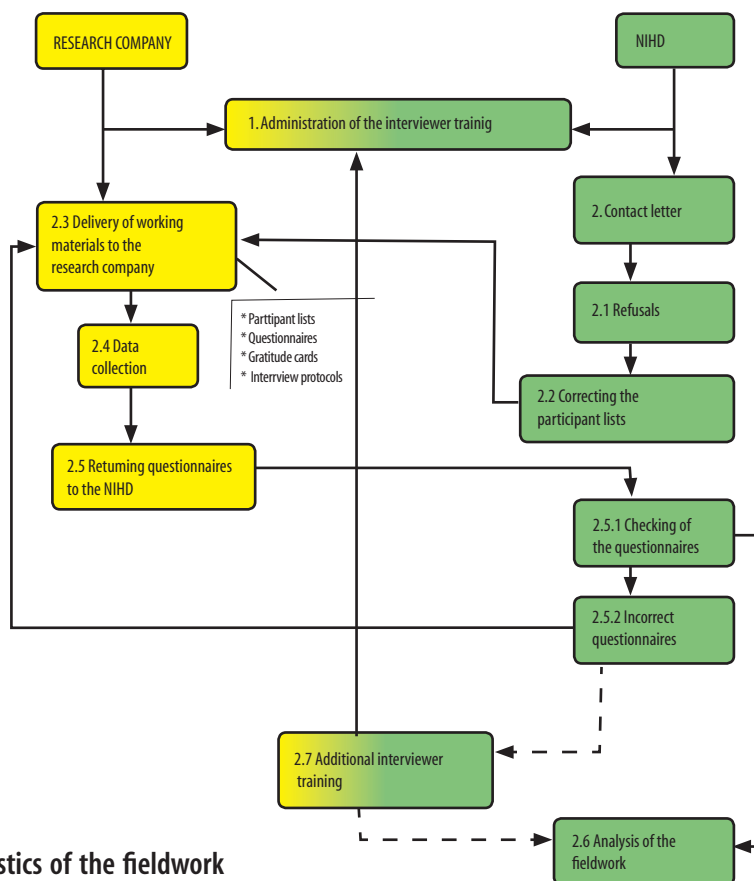


Figure 1. The logistics of the fieldwork

2.5 Interviewer training

Before the fieldwork began, questionnaire-based training for the coordinators and interviewers from the research companies was conducted in Tallinn, Tartu and Kohtla-Järve by the NIHD. With additional training occurring in January 2007, in all, 10 one-day training sessions were held. Before the training, the interviewers received the EHIS questionnaire and the interviewer's manual. At the training session, an emphasis was placed on the content and structure of the questionnaire, on the definitions used, and also on the aims of the survey. After the training session every participant took an exam where they had to conduct an interview covering the three most complicated parts of the questionnaire. During the main survey interviews were conducted in Estonian or in Russian, depending on the language preference of the respondent – thus, interviewers had the choice of having their training and later on, of interviewing, according to their own language use i.e. either in Estonian or in Russian. Only those interviewers who passed the exam were allowed to carry out interviews. After the first questionnaires were returned, a letter outlining the most common mistakes was compiled at the NIHD and disseminated among the interviewers. The most serious mistakes occurred in filling out the table of occupations (Part K) and in describing current living conditions (Part L).

As regards the fieldwork, the qualification requirements and the directives for the interviewers were determined in the NIHD. According to the qualification requirements, the interviewer should have at least an upper secondary level of education, be competent in Estonian or in Russian (depending on the interviewing language) at an advanced level and have previous experience of conducting face-to-face interviews. The directives included requirements concerning the interviewer's work ethics, security requirements for handling the work materials in the interviewer's home, in public places, and when going to and returning from the place of the interview and at the respondent's home. Guidelines were also determined for how to make contact with and interview the respondent, and information was given about those situations where the employer and/or the survey coordinators at the NIHD had to be informed directly. The qualification requirements and the directives were included in the contract that was signed between the research companies and the NIHD.

2.6 Informing the general public

To inform the general public about the survey, a plan was elaborated to involve several media channels. This media plan was launched at the beginning of the fieldwork in October 2006 and was repeated in January 2007. Radio commercials in the Estonian language were broadcast during radio programmes on the Estonian National Broadcasting and the Trio Raadio Grupp channels. The radio commercials in Russian were broadcast during radio programmes on the Sky Media and Radio 4 channels. The radio commercials were 30 seconds long and were prepared in collaboration with Estonian Radio. Following an initial press release, interviews were also given to different radio programmes in an additional attempt to provide the general public with information. In the print media, information about the EHIS was provided in the form of press releases given to news agencies and through overview articles being published in national and local newspapers.^{18,19,20} In May 2007, when it became clear that the fieldwork would continue until the autumn, information about it was disseminated in the form of texts in local newspapers. Information about the fieldwork and the number of interviews conducted in the counties was continuously updated on the NIHD homepage.

3. QUESTIONNAIRE

The most important task in the preparation of the survey as regards its content was the compilation of a questionnaire that was acceptable to all the parties involved. All parts of the questionnaire were discussed and approved by the Scientific Board. The EHIS 1996 questionnaire was used as the template for the new questionnaire to ensure comparability over time, however, achieving comparability with other health-related surveys in Estonia was also important.²¹ In addition, the modules recommended by EUROSTAT²² were also considered: the European Health Status Module (EHSM) was used to compile the questions about the health status of individuals (parts B, F, G and H), the European Health Care Module (EHCM) was taken as a basis for questions about the use of health care services and medicines (parts O, P and Q), and the European Health Determinants Module (EHDM) was partly applied for the health behaviour questions (parts R, S and T). Though partly modified, the use of EUROSTAT modules allows the Estonian data to be compared with data from other EU member states and therefore, to be a part of the European Health Survey System. The questions about mental health (part D) included the M.I.N.I.5.0.0. depression episode sub-module.²³ The Emotional State Questionnaire²⁴ from the EHIS 1996 was used as the base when asking about the respondent's emotional status (part E). To assess whether a person has an internal or external locus of control (in part U), three pairs of questions were used which were taken from Rotter's locus of control scale.²⁵

In accordance with the objectives of the survey, in addition to the questions concerning health and issues directly related to health, the questionnaire also covered areas related to the social, economic and environmental background of the respondents. To a large extent, these background questions were taken from the 1996 survey, however, some questions were modified in line with the European Background Module (EBM).²² As regards other questions, the social network and social contacts part of the survey also included questions based on the De Jong Gierveld Loneliness Scale.²⁶ When compiling the questionnaire an event-history perspective was applied. As the number of questions that could be included was limited by the interviewing time allowed, it was not possible to include full histories of all major events. In this case, the first, the main and/or the last event were covered, as seen for example, with those questions about the individual's work career. Current circumstances and/or those happening during the previous 12 months were covered most thoroughly. The definitions used in the questionnaire are explained in detail in the interviewer's manual. The Estonian and Russian versions of the questionnaire and the interviewer's manual are in Appendices 1–2, while the English translation is in Appendix 3.

How questions are ordered in a questionnaire may affect the cooperativeness of a respondent and thus, the overall results of a survey. For this reason, the questions which were considered as being of a more sensitive nature that might have diminished the cooperativeness of the respondent or even have led to the cancelling of the interview, were placed towards the end of the questionnaire or integrated with those questions where they had a more natural link. International recommendations concerning how to order the modules in health surveys were also considered.¹³

The EHIS 2006 questionnaire consists of the following parts:

- A. Household
- B. General health, chronic diseases
- C. Injuries and poisonings
- D. Mental health
- E. Emotional status
- F. Physical and sensory functional limitations
- G. Limitations related to taking care of oneself
- H. Limitations related to doing housework
- I. Reproductive health (different for men and women)
- J. Sexual behaviour (different for men and women)
- K. Education and work
- L. Residential mobility
- M. Parental home
- N. Social network, social contacts
- O. Use of medical services (O14 different for men and women)
- P. Hospitalizations
- Q. Use of medicines (Q02 different for men and women)
- R. Smoking, use of alcohol
- S. Drugs
- T. Eating habits, physical activity
- U. Attitudes
- V. Interviewer's remarks

4. SAMPLING

National surveys are based on a probability sampling technique which means that each subject in a target population has a certain probability of being sampled, which is termed the probability of inclusion. In order to calculate population estimates based on survey data, weights have to be calculated for each person in the sample that correspond to the number of population units represented by this person. Weighting is done in three stages. In the first stage, the sampling weights are calculated based on the inclusion probabilities. As the response rate in different sampling units can be very different, the compensation of non-response (stage 2) and the calibration (stage 3) is performed after the survey has been completed. Weights are calculated in a way so that they sum up to the size of the target population, which in the current survey referred to the population as it was on 01.01.2006. The sampling and the later correction of the results were performed by the specialists from Statistics Estonia. The special SAS-statistical software procedure CLAN was used for calculating these population weights.

4.1 Target population and sample

The target population of the EHIS 2006 consisted of all permanent residents of Estonia aged 15–84 on 01.01.2006, or in other words, those born in the period 1921-1990. The Population Registry held by AS Andmevara was used as the population frame. A stratified systematic sampling method was used to select the sample. The target population was divided into non-overlapping strata by place of residence, sex and age. A pre-stratification technique was used for applying different inclusion probabilities to improve the reliability of survey results by region, sex and age group. For the purpose of stratification, individuals were allocated to one of five regional groups according to their county of residence: 1) Harjumaa and Raplammaa; 2) Ida-Virumaa and Lääne-Virumaa; 3) Jõgevamaa, Põlvamaa, Tartumaa, Valgamaa and Võrumaa; 4) Järvamaa, Pärnumaa and Viljandimaa, and 5) Hiiumaa, Läänemaa and Saaremaa. In each region six strata were formed by sex and age. In terms of age, the population was divided into three groups: those aged 15–64 years, 65–74 and 75–84 years old. In all, 30 strata were formed for the sample selection.

The sample was selected by systematic random sampling carried out independently in each stratum. In the case of systematic sampling objects are selected from the sample frame at equally spaced intervals, with the first object to be selected being chosen randomly. By ordering the records in the sample frame the accuracy of the results of systematic sampling can be increased. Therefore, in each stratum of the sampling frame the records were sorted by address and age before the sampling began, starting with the county, and then followed by the name of the local government and the date of birth. This ensured that the sample would be proportionally correct as regards urban and rural areas and age groups.

The initial sample size was 15 000 persons (Table 1). Before the fieldwork began, 11 023 persons were selected from the initial sample by simple random sampling. This group of individuals formed the final sample. To determine the sample size for each stratum, the size of the target population and the differences in the response probability by region and age group were taken into account. The inclusion probability for persons aged over 64 was increased in order to ensure that there would be enough participants from among those individuals in the older age groups. The inclusion probability for men in all regions and age groups was slightly higher than that of women to compensate for their usually lower response rates. Persons from counties with a smaller population size were selected with a higher probability to ensure proper regional counts.

Table 1. Target population, initial and final sample, inclusion probability and sampling weight by strata

| Region | Sex | Age group | Target population | Initial sample | Final sample | Inclusion probability | Sampling weight |
|---|-------|-----------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Total | | | 1 126 354 | 15 000 | 11 023 | | |
| 1) Harjumaa and Raplamaa | Men | 15–64 | 186 245 | 2 088 | 1 431 | 0.0077 | 130.2 |
| | | 65–74 | 19 636 | 465 | 336 | 0.0171 | 58.4 |
| | | 75–84 | 8 514 | 386 | 271 | 0.0318 | 31.4 |
| | Women | 15–64 | 204 091 | 1 972 | 1 324 | 0.0065 | 154.1 |
| | | 65–74 | 32 961 | 464 | 333 | 0.0101 | 99.0 |
| | | 75–84 | 20 828 | 425 | 292 | 0.0140 | 71.3 |
| 2) Ida-Virumaa and Lääne-Virumaa | Men | 15–64 | 77 467 | 1 008 | 781 | 0.0101 | 99.2 |
| | | 65–74 | 9 144 | 225 | 171 | 0.0187 | 53.5 |
| | | 75–84 | 4 062 | 186 | 149 | 0.0367 | 27.3 |
| | Women | 15–64 | 85 733 | 952 | 745 | 0.0087 | 115.1 |
| | | 65–74 | 16 708 | 224 | 173 | 0.0104 | 96.6 |
| | | 75–84 | 10 786 | 205 | 157 | 0.0146 | 68.7 |
| 3) Jõgevamaa, Põlvamaa, Tartumaa, Valgamaa, and Võrumaa | Men | 15–64 | 93 601 | 1 152 | 905 | 0.0097 | 103.4 |
| | | 65–74 | 10 686 | 257 | 202 | 0.0189 | 52.9 |
| | | 75–84 | 5 099 | 215 | 167 | 0.0328 | 30.5 |
| | Women | 15–64 | 99 799 | 1 088 | 824 | 0.0083 | 121.1 |
| | | 65–74 | 17 175 | 255 | 195 | 0.0114 | 88.1 |
| | | 75–84 | 12 783 | 233 | 174 | 0.0136 | 73.5 |
| 4) Järvamaa, Pärnumaa and Viljandimaa | Men | 15–64 | 59 182 | 792 | 641 | 0.0108 | 92.3 |
| | | 65–74 | 7 015 | 175 | 134 | 0.0191 | 52.4 |
| | | 75–84 | 3 092 | 147 | 106 | 0.0343 | 29.2 |
| | Women | 15–64 | 61 836 | 748 | 587 | 0.0095 | 105.3 |
| | | 65–74 | 11 460 | 176 | 149 | 0.0130 | 76.9 |
| | | 75–84 | 7 857 | 162 | 128 | 0.0163 | 61.4 |
| 5) Hiiumaa, Läänemaa and Saaremaa | Men | 15–64 | 24 063 | 358 | 239 | 0.0099 | 100.7 |
| | | 65–74 | 2 920 | 80 | 47 | 0.0161 | 62.1 |
| | | 75–84 | 1 200 | 67 | 47 | 0.0392 | 25.5 |
| | Women | 15–64 | 24 916 | 342 | 216 | 0.0087 | 115.4 |
| | | 65–74 | 4 427 | 80 | 54 | 0.0122 | 82.0 |
| | | 75–84 | 3 068 | 73 | 45 | 0.0147 | 68.2 |

4.2 Sampling weight

The sampling weight is determined by the sampling design. The calculation of the sampling weight is based on the inclusion probabilities, which are calculated according to the size of the target population and sample in each stratum. In the case of systematic sampling the inclusion probability in stratum h is:

$$\pi_h = \frac{n_h}{N_h}, \quad h = 1, \dots, 30,$$

where n_h and N_h correspond respectively to the size of the sample and the target population in stratum h . Sampling weights are inverse to the inclusion probabilities. In the case of stratified sampling, the sampling weight is the ratio of the population size and sample size in stratum h :

$$w_h = \frac{N_h}{n_h}$$

The sampling weights by strata are presented in Table 1. Higher sampling weights are found in the age group 15–64 and in the first region. The maximum value of the sampling weight is 154.1 and the minimum is 25.5. The difference between weights is caused by different inclusion probabilities.

5. RESULTS OF THE FIELDWORK

5.1 Final disposition of the cases

In all, the contact addresses of 11 023 potential respondents were assigned to the research companies. The total number of completed questionnaires was 6512, of which 6494 were eligible for data entry. Eighteen questionnaires were not accepted for data entry. Of these, in six cases the date of birth was missing (question A04) which the interviewer was not able to specify later. One interview was completed as a telephone interview, with this information becoming apparent from a feedback letter. Ten questionnaires were considered as not being eligible due to the fact that they were completed by an interviewer whose work was considered as being unreliable. In one case, an interview was completed with a person who had the same name and lived on the same street as the intended interviewee, but whose date of birth was not specified before the end of the interview. 56 questionnaires were initially marked with the wrong respondent's number, but after contacting the interviewer it was possible to correct the mistake. During the process of data entry, a further 60 questionnaires were omitted. In five cases, contact had been made with the wrong person in the household: the son was interviewed instead of the father or vice versa; in 48 cases, the interviewer had either deliberately or accidentally interviewed the wrong person; seven questionnaires were filled out inadequately and it was not possible

to contact the respondent again. Eight questionnaires were lost after being completed and posted - according to the interviewers the questionnaires were put in the post but they never reached the NIHD. After the data entry process there were 6434 cases recorded in the database. The distribution of the respondents and non-respondents is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Final disposition of the cases

| Disposition | Number of cases | Percentage of cases |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Forwarded to the interviewers | 11 023 | 100.0 |
| Interviewed | 6 434 | 58.4 |
| Notinterviewed | 4 589 | 41.6 |

Table 3 presents the number of respondents, the response rates by age group, sex, urban/rural residence and county, and also compares the structure of the respondents and non-respondents within the sample to evaluate how well the results correspond with the sample design.

The response rate was higher in the older age groups and among women when compared to men. As regards the counties, the lowest response rates were seen in Lääne-Virumaa and Saaremaa, while the highest were in Hiiumaa, Põlvamaa and Valgamaa.

Table 3. Number of respondents, response rate and comparison of the distribution of respondents and non-respondents within the sample by age, sex, urban/rural residence and county

| Population category | Number of respondents | Crude response rate, % | Distribution of respondents, % | Distribution of sample, % | Distribution of non-respondents, % |
|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Total | 6434 | 58.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 15–19 | 515 | 57.2 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 8.4 |
| 20–24 | 444 | 50.5 | 6.9 | 8.0 | 9.5 |
| 25–29 | 375 | 46.2 | 5.8 | 7.4 | 9.5 |
| 30–34 | 436 | 52.7 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 8.5 |
| 35–39 | 414 | 55.5 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 7.2 |
| 40–44 | 429 | 55.0 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 7.7 |
| 45–49 | 463 | 60.2 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.7 |
| 50–54 | 430 | 58.9 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.6 |
| 55–59 | 443 | 62.2 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 5.9 |
| 60–64 | 325 | 60.6 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.6 |
| 65–69 | 676 | 66.9 | 10.5 | 9.2 | 7.3 |
| 70–74 | 535 | 68.3 | 8.3 | 7.1 | 5.4 |
| 75–79 | 629 | 62.6 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 8.2 |
| 80–84 | 320 | 60.3 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Men | 3110 | 55.3 | 48.3 | 51.0 | 54.9 |
| Women | 3324 | 61.6 | 51.7 | 49.0 | 45.1 |
| Urban | 4719 | 58.4 | 73.4 | 73.3 | 75.7 |
| Rural | 1715 | 58.4 | 26.6 | 26.7 | 24.3 |
| Harjumaa | 1999 | 53.2 | 31.1 | 34.1 | 38.4 |
| Hiiumaa | 30 | 71.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Ida-Virumaa | 1091 | 65.7 | 17.0 | 15.1 | 12.4 |
| Jõgevamaa | 148 | 56.5 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Järvamaa | 204 | 56.7 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| Läänemaa | 141 | 57.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Lääne- | 254 | 49.5 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 5.6 |
| Põlvamaa | 167 | 81.5 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 0.8 |
| Pärnumaa | 452 | 58.9 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.9 |
| Raplamaa | 140 | 61.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.9 |
| Saaremaa | 177 | 49.3 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 4.0 |
| Tartumaa | 834 | 61.0 | 13.0 | 12.4 | 11.6 |
| Valgamaa | 203 | 71.2 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 1.8 |
| Viljandimaa | 384 | 62.1 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.1 |
| Võrumaa | 210 | 60.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.0 |

5.2 Non-response

Table 4 presents the distribution of non-respondents according to the reasons for their non-response. The most common reason for non-response was the respondent's refusal to participate in the survey while stating that either the topic of the survey itself or a lack of time was the reason.

Table 4. Distribution of non-respondents by the reasons for their non-response

| Reason for drop-out | Number of non-respondents | Percentage of non-respondents |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total | 4 589 | 100.0 |
| incl: dead | 72 | 1.6 |
| not living in Estonia | 261 | 5.7 |
| refusal | 2 016 | 43.9 |
| not located | 1 694 | 36.9 |
| no contact made | 516 | 11.2 |
| other reason | 30 | 0.7 |

The second most common reason for non-response was that the respondent did not live at the address provided by the Population Registry and it was not possible to locate his/her actual address. In the contact letter, each potential respondent was given an opportunity to contact the survey coordinators at the NIHD in order to fix a time for the interview. Of those who received the contact letter only one percent contacted the coordinators before the survey began

in order to inform them of their refusal to participate, so most of the refusals occurred during the fieldwork. Another common reason for non-response was that the respondent was not currently living at the given address because they were either studying or working in another county or abroad. If the respondent was not expected to return during the fieldwork period, the interview was not conducted. The response rate was also affected by the fact that the research companies did not have enough interviewers in some regions - 4.7% of the intended interviewees were not contacted by interviewers for this reason. According to the explanations provided by the representatives of the research companies they either didn't have enough interviewers in these regions and/or in the case of the more dispersed settlements they didn't have a viable mode of transport (including public transport) to reach the particular respondent.

While the crude response rate of the survey was 58.4%, the corrected response rate was 60.2%. The corrected response rate is calculated by excluding those persons from the sample who had died before the survey or who were away from Estonia for more than one year (n=333), i.e. which is termed the error of the sampling frame. Table 5 presents the nonresponse rate in relation to the whole sample by age group, sex, urban/rural residence and county. The higher rate of non-response among younger persons (and consequently their lower response rate) was in the main, caused by their higher mobility. While older persons exhibited a much greater degree of residential stability and the interviewers could contact them at a given address, younger persons were more often than not found to be away from their address. Many younger people either lived or worked in another region and it was not possible to contact them. About 5% of the original sampling frame in the 20–40 age group were living and working abroad during the period of fieldwork. On the other hand, there was a higher rate of refusal among both older persons and residents living in urban regions. The low response rate in Lääne-Virumaa was largely caused by the poor quality work of the research companies – the interviewers failed to make contact with 19% of the intended interviewees. In Harjumaa and Saaremaa, the larger non-response rate was caused by a higher percentage of refusals and because the respondents did not live at a given address.

Table 5. Non-response rate by age, sex, urban/rural residence and county

| Population category | Crude non-response % | Causes of non-response, % | | | | | | Corrected non-response, % |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| | | Refusal | Not located | Lives abroad | Person dead | Other reason | No contact made | |
| Total | 41.6 | 18.3 | 15.4 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 4.7 | 39.8 |
| 15–19 | 42.8 | 16.6 | 19.1 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 41.7 |
| 20–24 | 49.5 | 13.3 | 25.1 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 5.9 | 46.9 |
| 25–29 | 53.8 | 15.8 | 27.1 | 5.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 5.1 | 51.0 |
| 30–34 | 47.3 | 18.4 | 20.2 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 44.7 |
| 35–39 | 44.5 | 19.2 | 15.7 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 5.1 | 41.9 |
| 40–44 | 45.0 | 19.6 | 16.7 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 5.1 | 43.3 |
| 45–49 | 39.8 | 20.5 | 14.2 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 3.1 | 38.8 |
| 50–54 | 41.1 | 20.1 | 13.7 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 4.6 | 40.0 |
| 55–59 | 37.8 | 17.6 | 13.5 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 4.5 | 36.7 |
| 60–64 | 39.4 | 21.3 | 11.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 5.0 | 38.4 |
| 65–69 | 33.1 | 18.1 | 8.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 4.3 | 31.9 |
| 70–74 | 31.7 | 16.2 | 8.0 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 5.1 | 30.2 |
| 75–79 | 37.4 | 20.9 | 9.2 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 4.3 | 35.6 |
| 80–84 | 39.7 | 20.3 | 10.7 | 0.6 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 4.1 | 36.9 |
| Men | 44.7 | 18.8 | 17.0 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 5.2 | 42.8 |
| Women | 38.4 | 17.8 | 13.6 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 4.2 | 36.6 |
| Urban | 41.6 | 18.8 | 16.2 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 3.6 | 39.9 |
| Rural | 41.6 | 16.7 | 13.1 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 7.7 | 39.5 |
| Harjumaa | 46.8 | 21.0 | 19.3 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 3.5 | 45.3 |
| Hiiumaa | 28.6 | 7.1 | 11.9 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 23.1 |
| Ida-Virumaa | 34.3 | 16.6 | 12.2 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 32.2 |
| Jõgevamaa | 43.5 | 18.7 | 17.6 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 41.0 |
| Järvamaa | 43.3 | 19.2 | 15.0 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 4.4 | 41.0 |
| Läänemaa | 42.9 | 19.0 | 9.7 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 10.1 | 40.5 |
| Lääne-Virumaa | 50.5 | 12.9 | 14.8 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 19.1 | 48.8 |
| Põlvamaa | 18.5 | 12.2 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 17.3 |
| Pärnumaa | 41.1 | 18.1 | 13.4 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 6.3 | 39.2 |
| Raplamaa | 38.6 | 18.0 | 9.2 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 36.7 |
| Saaremaa | 50.7 | 21.4 | 18.4 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 47.9 |
| Tartumaa | 39.0 | 14.2 | 14.7 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 7.1 | 37.3 |
| Valgamaa | 28.8 | 16.8 | 9.1 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 28.8 |
| Viljandimaa | 37.9 | 19.7 | 13.4 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 36.0 |
| Võrumaa | 39.7 | 20.1 | 14.9 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 38.1 |

6. CORRECTION OF THE RESULTS

6.1 Compensation of non-response

The response rate differed among the sampling strata, ranging from 47% to 81% (Table 6). The response rate was lower in the younger age group, among men and in regions with larger cities.

Table 6. The number of respondents, error in the frame, response rate and non-response compensated weight by strata

| Region | Sex | Age group | Sample n_h | Number of respondents m_h | Error in the frame | Response rate, % | Non-response compensated weight |
|--|-------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Total | | | 11023 | 6434 | 333 | 60.2 | |
| 1) Harjumaa and Raplamaa | Men | 15–64 | 1431 | 658 | 43 | 47.4 | 283.0 |
| | | 65–74 | 336 | 206 | 9 | 63.0 | 95.3 |
| | | 75–84 | 271 | 163 | 5 | 61.3 | 52.2 |
| | Women | 15–64 | 1324 | 723 | 47 | 56.6 | 282.3 |
| | | 65–74 | 333 | 216 | 2 | 65.3 | 152.6 |
| | | 75–84 | 292 | 173 | 6 | 60.5 | 120.4 |
| 2) Ida-Virumaa and Lääne-Virumaa | Men | 15–64 | 781 | 426 | 27 | 56.5 | 181.8 |
| | | 65–74 | 171 | 118 | 7 | 72.0 | 77.5 |
| | | 75–84 | 149 | 93 | 10 | 66.9 | 43.7 |
| | Women | 15–64 | 745 | 473 | 20 | 65.2 | 181.3 |
| | | 65–74 | 173 | 138 | 2 | 80.7 | 121.1 |
| | | 75–84 | 157 | 97 | 3 | 63.0 | 111.2 |
| 3) Jõgevamaa, Põlvamaa, Tartumaa, Valgamaa and Võrumaa | Men | 15–64 | 905 | 512 | 25 | 58.2 | 182.8 |
| | | 65–74 | 202 | 143 | 3 | 71.9 | 74.7 |
| | | 75–84 | 167 | 123 | 4 | 75.5 | 41.5 |
| | Women | 15–64 | 824 | 535 | 25 | 67.0 | 186.5 |
| | | 65–74 | 195 | 136 | 1 | 70.1 | 126.3 |
| | | 75–84 | 174 | 113 | 6 | 67.3 | 113.1 |
| 4) Järvamaa, Pärnumaa and Viljandimaa | Men | 15–64 | 641 | 347 | 22 | 56.1 | 170.6 |
| | | 65–74 | 134 | 90 | 6 | 70.3 | 77.9 |
| | | 75–84 | 106 | 64 | 3 | 62.1 | 48.3 |
| | Women | 15–64 | 587 | 368 | 16 | 64.4 | 168.0 |
| | | 65–74 | 149 | 98 | 1 | 66.2 | 116.9 |
| | | 75–84 | 128 | 73 | 8 | 60.8 | 107.6 |
| 5) Hiiumaa, Läänemaa and Saaremaa | Men | 15–64 | 239 | 105 | 17 | 47.3 | 229.2 |
| | | 65–74 | 47 | 35 | 2 | 77.8 | 83.4 |
| | | 75–84 | 47 | 27 | 4 | 62.8 | 44.4 |
| | Women | 15–64 | 216 | 127 | 7 | 60.8 | 196.2 |
| | | 65–74 | 54 | 31 | 0 | 57.4 | 142.8 |
| | | 75–84 | 45 | 23 | 2 | 53.5 | 133.4 |

As a result of this, the sampling weights that were calculated in the initial stage of the survey had to be subsequently corrected in order to reduce the potential bias in the survey results caused by different response rates. Stratum-specific response rates were used to compensate for the differences in responding activity. The initial sampling weight w_h was corrected by using the ratio of the sample size n_h and the number of respondents, m_h in the stratum h :

$$w_h' = w_h \frac{n_h}{m_h}$$

As a result of this correction, the weights increased more in those strata where the response rate was lower. After compensating for the non-response, the minimum weight was 41.5 while the maximum weight was 283.0. These weights should slightly compensate for the non-response by region and by age group and therefore increase the accuracy of the survey's results.

6.2 Calibration of the data

After using the non-response compensated weights the distribution of the estimated population size by age and region was compared to the population data from 01.01.2006, provided by Statistics Estonia (Table 7 and 8). The comparison by 5-year age groups revealed considerable differences, with some age groups being strongly overestimated whereas other age groups were underestimated. The same problems were also seen amongst the counties.

Table 7. Comparison of the survey-based population estimates to the actual population size by sex and age

| | Age group | Population size, 01.01.2006, Statistics Estonia | Survey-based population estimates | Difference, % |
|-------|-----------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Total | | 1 126 354 | 1 126 354 | 0.0 |
| Men | 15–19 | 54 452 | 58 592 | 7.6 |
| | 20–24 | 52 869 | 50 070 | -5.3 |
| | 25–29 | 47 954 | 42 499 | -11.4 |
| | 30–34 | 46 514 | 41 803 | -10.1 |
| | 35–39 | 43 506 | 45 918 | 5.5 |
| | 40–44 | 44 432 | 43 683 | -1.7 |
| | 45–49 | 45 077 | 43 671 | -3.1 |
| | 50–54 | 41 662 | 40 976 | -1.6 |
| | 55–59 | 36 531 | 42 516 | 16.4 |
| | 60–64 | 27 561 | 31 285 | 13.5 |
| | 65–69 | 28 548 | 28 118 | -1.5 |
| | 70–74 | 20 853 | 21 742 | 4.3 |
| | 75–79 | 15 276 | 15 119 | -1.0 |
| 80–84 | 6 691 | 5 669 | -15.3 | |
| Women | 15–19 | 51 626 | 51 285 | -0.7 |
| | 20–24 | 51 256 | 45 084 | -12.0 |
| | 25–29 | 46 738 | 39 537 | -15.4 |
| | 30–34 | 46 656 | 53 847 | 15.4 |
| | 35–39 | 45 712 | 42 819 | -6.3 |
| | 40–44 | 48 292 | 48 493 | 0.4 |
| | 45–49 | 51 250 | 55 797 | 8.9 |
| | 50–54 | 50 036 | 50 701 | 1.3 |
| | 55–59 | 46 709 | 52 817 | 13.1 |
| | 60–64 | 38 100 | 37 655 | -1.2 |
| | 65–69 | 45 004 | 46 504 | 3.3 |
| | 70–74 | 37 727 | 36 796 | -2.5 |
| | 75–79 | 33 579 | 32 108 | -4.4 |
| 80–84 | 21 743 | 21 252 | -2.3 | |

Table 8. Comparison of the survey-based population estimates to the actual population size by region

| | Population size, 01.01.2006, Statistics Estonia | Survey-based population estimates | Difference, % |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Total | 1 126 354 | 1 126 354 | 0.0 |
| Tallinn | 338 400 | 331 492 | -2.0 |
| Harjumaa (excl. Tallinn) | 103 677 | 111 306 | 7.4 |
| Hiiumaa | 8 407 | 5 657 | -32.7 |
| Ida-Virumaa | 148 149 | 164 628 | 11.1 |
| Jõgevamaa | 30 552 | 22 164 | -27.5 |
| Järvamaa | 29 977 | 30 330 | 1.2 |
| Läänemaa | 23 098 | 22 520 | -2.5 |
| Lääne-Virumaa | 55 751 | 39 070 | -29.9 |
| Põlvamaa | 25 931 | 25 806 | -0.5 |
| Pärnumaa | 74 014 | 65 867 | -11.0 |
| Raplamaa | 30 198 | 31 237 | 3.4 |
| Saaremaa | 29 089 | 31 032 | 6.7 |
| Tartumaa | 122 674 | 128 223 | 4.5 |
| Valgamaa | 28 354 | 30 667 | 8.2 |
| Viljandimaa | 46 451 | 55 069 | 18.6 |
| Võrumaa | 31 632 | 31287 | -1.1 |

To improve the quality of the estimates, the weights that were calculated during the previous stages had to be calibrated by using calibration coefficients. This calibration allows the bias caused by non-response to be reduced and ensures that survey-based population estimates coincide with the actual population statistics. Calibration thereby guarantees the reliability of survey results.

Calibration coefficients were calculated on the basis of the population distribution by 5-year age and sex groups (28 groups in all), by 16 regions (15 counties and Tallinn), and by urban/rural areas. In total, there were 46 calibration groups. The choice of calibration groups was based on considerations of what groups would be used as the main outcome groups for the survey results. The calibration was performed simultaneously across all three dimensions. In order to calculate the calibrated weight the non-response compensated weight was multiplied by the calibration coefficient calculated for each person. As each person belongs to one age and sex group, in one region and lives either in an urban or rural area, the total number of different weights was 896. Using calibrated weights to calculate the survey-based estimates, guarantees that the survey data correspond exactly to the actual population statistics data. Though an exact match is only ensured for those groups that were chosen for the calibration, the calibration process also helps to improve other distributions. For example, when we compared the survey-based calibrated estimates with the population statistics for settlements with different population densities, we found that for densely populated areas or large cities (Tallinn, Tartu, Narva and Kohtla-Järve) the calibrated survey-based estimate was 0.7% higher than the corresponding figure from the population statistics, while for medium and sparsely populated areas the estimate was 0.6% lower. Considering that before calibration the estimated population size for the four largest cities differed from the population statistics data by about 5%, then it is evident that the improvement in the estimate after calibration was considerable.

7. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FIELDWORK

7.1 Month and location of interviewing

Initially, the fieldwork part of the EHIS 2006 was planned for the period from October 2006 to the end of May 2007. Figure 2 presents the number and cumulative percentage of conducted interviews by month.

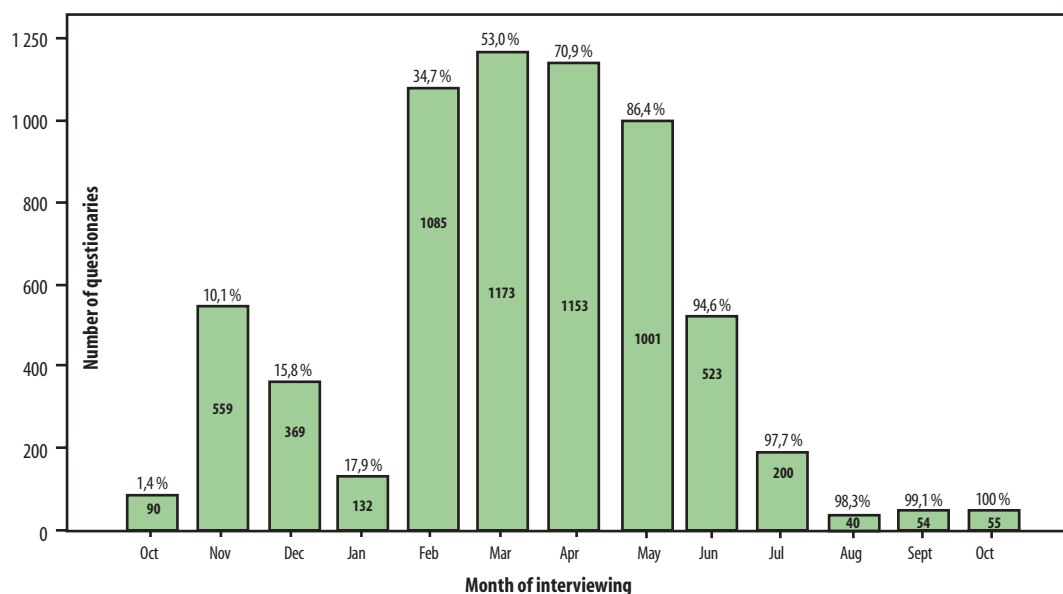


Figure 2. The number and cumulative percentage of interviews by month

However, by the end of the planned period of fieldwork, the number of conducted interviews was not sufficient in Lääne-Virumaa, Läänemaa and Saaremaa, which resulted in the fieldwork period being extended until October 2007.

Table 9. Location of the interview

| Location of the interview | Number | Percentage |
|-------------------------------|--------|------------|
| Total | 6434 | 100.0 |
| Home of the respondent | 5580 | 86.7 |
| Shopping centre/cafe | 189 | 2.9 |
| Work place of the interviewer | 146 | 2.3 |
| Hospital/nursing home | 22 | 0.3 |
| Other | 172 | 2.8 |

The respondents had the possibility of choosing the location where it was most convenient for them to be interviewed. Table 9 shows the distribution of interviews according to the specific locations chosen. Most of the interviews were conducted in the homes of the respondents. The second most common location for interviews was the respondent's work place or school. Amongst

the other places chosen, the most common were shopping centres and cafes, the work place of the interviewer, the place of residence of relatives of the respondent and libraries. In 22 cases the interview was performed in a hospital or a nursing home.

7.2 Evaluation of interviewing

In all, 212 interviewers participated in the fieldwork. All of them had previous experience of interviewing and had participated in the questionnaire-based training where they also had to pass an exam. Nevertheless, the research companies did not manage to finish the fieldwork on time as the interviewers were not fully indentured personnel and their contracts were not binding in terms of the number of contacts they had to make or interviews they had to conduct. A second important problem as regards the fieldwork related to the fact that the research companies could not undertake their work adequately in the smaller, more remote settlements, which resulted in 4.7% of the intended interviewees not being contacted by interviewers. This increased the overall non-response rate of the survey.

The average number of completed interviews per interviewer was 30, the maximum number being 220 and the minimum only one. Table 10 presents some characteristics of the interviewer's work in relation to the number of interviews conducted. The assessment of how the interview went is based on the interviewer's own evaluation obtained from the questionnaire they had to fill in after conducting each interview.

Table 10. Characteristics of the interviewer's work in relation to the number of conducted interviews

| Characteristics of the interviewer's work | Number of interviews per interviewer | | | Total |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
| | <30 | 30–49 | 50+ | |
| Duration of interview, % | | | | |
| Less than 60 min | 5.7 | 10.1 | 15.6 | 11.6 |
| 60–89 min | 28.7 | 38.2 | 43.7 | 38.1 |
| 90–119 min | 35.7 | 30.9 | 27.1 | 30.4 |
| 120–149 min | 17.5 | 12.9 | 9.6 | 12.6 |
| >150 min | 12.5 | 7.9 | 4.0 | 7.3 |
| Average duration, min | 105.7 | 96.0 | 85.1 | 93.4 |
| Respondent's interest in the survey, % | | | | |
| High | 32.7 | 37.0 | 42.7 | 38.6 |
| Average | 57.3 | 50.8 | 47.1 | 50.9 |
| Low | 10.0 | 12.2 | 10.2 | 10.5 |
| Assessment of how well the interview went, % | | | | |
| Very well | 45.8 | 40.6 | 51.3 | 47.5 |
| Well | 38.3 | 40.4 | 30.6 | 34.9 |
| Fairly well | 12.4 | 14.5 | 13.6 | 13.4 |
| Some difficulties | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Great difficulties | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| Prevalence of date-specific non-response, % | | | | |
| Year | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 3.4 |
| Month | 9.0 | 11.6 | 9.7 | 10.1 |

The average actual interview time in the main survey was one hour and 30 minutes, i.e. somewhat less than was predicted from the pilot survey. There were 38 interviews that lasted longer than four hours, while 729 interviews were completed in less than one hour. Because of the volume of the questionnaire, in 95 cases, the interview was conducted in two parts. Among those interviewers who conducted more than 50 interviews, 59% were able to conduct the interview in 90 minutes or less.

Among those who conducted less than 30 interviews, only one-third were able to conduct the interview in the same time period.

Table 11. Respondent's interest in the survey and assessment of how the interview proceeded in relation to the respondent's self-reported health status

| | Self-rated health good or very good, % | Self-rated health being average, % | Self-rated health bad or very bad, % |
|---|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Respondent's interest in the survey, % | | | |
| High | 40.9 | 38.1 | 34.3 |
| Average | 50.7 | 52.2 | 48.2 |
| Low | 8.4 | 9.7 | 17.5 |
| Assessment of how well the interview proceeded, % | | | |
| Very well | 55.2 | 46.0 | 32.5 |
| Well | 33.5 | 36.3 | 34.5 |
| Fairly well | 9.6 | 14.4 | 20.5 |
| Some difficulties | 1.2 | 2.4 | 8.8 |
| Great difficulties | 0.6 | 0.9 | 3.6 |

Table 11 presents information concerning the interviewer's assessment of both the respondent's interest in the survey and of how well the interview went in relation to the self-rated health status of the respondent. According to the interviewers, the respondents were quite interested in the subject of the survey – among all respondents 38% were highly interested, 51% showed an average level of interest and only 11% showed little interest. Among those who evaluated their health as being good or very good, the interview proceeded well or very well in 89% of cases, but even among those with a bad or very bad health status, the interview proceeded well in 67% of cases.

8. DATA ENTRY AND CODING

For data entry and to create the EHIS 2006 database, the licensed data entry software programme Blaise 4.7 was used. A survey questionnaire together with logical controls was programmed into this software. The logical controls enabled mistakes made during the phase of data entry or by the interviewers to be found and corrected. In all, the data entry process was controlled by 119 logical controls. When an anomaly occurred, the file record was compared to the questionnaire. In most cases it was possible to correct these mistakes by simple comparison. If it was not possible to eliminate a contradiction by means of comparison, then the research companies were contacted to examine the data and resolve the anomaly. A copy was made of the anomalous answer and was sent to the coordinator of the research company. Together with the interviewer they then contacted the respondent again in order to correct the mistake. Mostly the contact was made by telephone or the respondent was visited again. In all, 2615 questionnaires (40.1%) needed some form of correction.

The data entry of the EHIS 2006 was undertaken by five trained persons. The data entry was done in parallel with the fieldwork and lasted from October 2006 to November 2007. The data entry period, however, was somewhat longer because of the corrections that also had to be entered.

The EHIS 2006 data were coded by experts, who also worked as coding specialists at Statistics Estonia. The variables that needed coding were those relating to the respondent's occupation, educational qualifications, economic activity according to its statistical classification and chronic diseases. For each variable, the same person coded the majority of the cases. During periods when the workload was high, there were temporarily two persons working on the coding of the occupation, educational qualification and economic activity variables.

The occupation variable was coded by using the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88)²⁷ at the 4-digit level, while the educational qualification variable was coded by using the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED-97)²⁸ at the 3-digit level. The place of birth and the place of residence were coded on the level of the local administrative units (town, rural municipality) according to the Estonian classification for administrative units (EHAK). For comparability reasons, the birthplace of the respondent and/or their previous places of residence were coded in accordance with their current administrative units if the classification of this territorial unit had changed. The economic activity variable was coded by using the Estonian statistical classification for economic activities (EMTAK 2003)²⁹ at the 3-digit level. Chronic diseases were coded in accordance with the 10th release of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10).³⁰

After the data entry, the datafile was converted into a SPSS-Windows format, where the quality of the datafile was checked.

9. ITEM NON-RESPONSE

Throughout the questionnaire, item non-response was greatest in relation to the recalling of dates. In Table 12, the date-specific non-response is compared for different parts of the questionnaire. As expected, the most problematic aspect of recall was related to the part of the questionnaire where information was elicited about the parental home, where the date of the year was missing for over 7% of answers.

Table 12. Non-response in relation to the recall of dates in different parts of the questionnaire

| Part of questionnaire | Year missing, % | Month missing, % |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Total | 4.0 | 9.7 |
| Health | 2.1 | 12.3 |
| Injuries-poisonings | 0.5 | 7.0 |
| Mental health | 4.6 | 8.9 |
| Reproductive health (women) | 2.9 | 9.4 |
| Reproductive health (men) | 0.5 | 1.7 |
| Education and occupation | 0.8 | 5.2 |
| Home | 0.7 | 3.6 |
| Parental home | 7.3 | not asked |
| Health care | 1.9 | 15.2 |
| Health behaviour | 4.0 | 9.2 |

The EHIS 2006 questionnaire did not include a special printed answer category for "Don't know" or "Refusal" responses, as one might expect the more frequent use of these categories if they were included as optional answers. However, in the interviewer's manual this possible option was given. The only exception was in the sexual behaviour part of the survey, where refusal was allowed as one optional answer. 17.5% of the female respondents and 20.6% of the male respondents refused to specify how many times they had engaged in sexual intercourse during the previous four weeks. For the other questions the

item non-response was much lower. Data on household income, for example, was not given in 2.1% of cases, while information about the respondent's own income was not given in 1.7% of cases.

10. DATA FILE

The electronic database of the EHIS 2006 is saved in a SPSS/Windows (Version 14.0) format, which includes all the variable and value labels. The datafile does not include any information that would enable those individuals that were interviewed to be identified. An inseparable part of the datafile is the printed list of all the variable and value labels. The raw data can be obtained from the NIHD through an application process which requires that an application form be completed and then submitted.

REFERENCES

1. Katus, K., Kõre, J., Pavelson, M., Puur, A., Sakkeus, L. Individuaalstatistika ümberkorraldus Eestis. Isikuandmenõukogu aruanne. (Reorganisation of individual statistics in Estonia. Report for the Governmental Commission on Population and Social Statistics). Tallinn, 1993.
2. Leinsalu, M., Grintak, M., Noorkõiv, R., Silver, B. Eesti Terviseuuring. Metodoloogiaülevaade. Estonian Health Interview Survey. Methodological Report. Eksperimentaalse ja Kliinilise Meditsiini Instituut. Tallinn, 1998.
3. Leinsalu, M., Grintak, M., Noorkõiv, R. Eesti Terviseuuring. Tabelid. Estonian Health Interview Survey. Tables. Eksperimentaalse ja Kliinilise Meditsiini Instituut. Tallinn, 1999.
4. Riikliku statistika seadus. Elektrooniline Riigi Teataja, 1997.[www]
<https://www.riigiteataja.ee/ert/act.jsp?id=12870562> (20.06.2008)
5. Rahvatervise seadus. Elektrooniline Riigi Teataja, 1995. [www]
<https://www.riigiteataja.ee/ert/act.jsp?id=12806795> (20.06.2008)
6. Euroopa Nõukogu ja Euroopa Parlamendi määrus Euroopa Liidu rahvastiku tervise ja töötervishoiu ja tööohutuse statistika kohta. [www]
[http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:055:0009:0013:ET:PDF\(20.06.2008](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:055:0009:0013:ET:PDF(20.06.2008)
7. WHO (De Bruin, A., Picavet, H.S.J. and Nossikov, A.) Health Interview Surveys: Towards International Harmonisation of Methods and Instruments. WHO Regional Office for Europe & Statistics Netherlands, WHO Regional Publications, European Series No. 58, Copenhagen, 1996, xiii.
8. EC, Building a European Health Survey System: Improving information on self-perceived morbidity and chronic conditions Working Party Morbidity and Mortality, Luxembourg, 2004.
9. WHO (Nossikov, A., Gudex, C.) EUROHIS: Developing Common Instruments for Health Surveys, WHO Regional Office for Europe, IOS Press, 2003, ix; pp.192.
10. Together for Health: Health Programme (2008–2013). [www]
http://ec.europa.eu/health-eu/health_in_the_eu/programmes/index_et.htm (20.06.2008)
11. Matsi, A. Overview of the stages of the pilot study and first implications. Phare 2003 lot 4 Project "Health and disability statistics". Tallinn, 2005. [www]
<http://www.sm.ee/est/pages/goproweb1747> (20.06.2008)
12. Oja, L. Overview of the organisation of the Estonian Health Interview Survey 2006. Phare 2003 lot 4 Project "Health and disability statistics". Tallinn, 2005. [www]
<http://www.sm.ee/est/pages/goproweb1747> (20.06.2008)
13. Guidelines for the development and criteria for adoption of Health Survey instruments Eurostat.[www]
http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph_information/dissemination/reporting/healthsurveys_en.pdf (20.06.2008)
14. Report on guidelines and quality criteria for population health survey design and methods. Technical group health and health interview survey (HIS) statistics. Luxemburg, 2006.
15. European Health Interview & Health Examination Surveys Database. (www)
<https://hishes.iph.fgov.be> (21.10.2008)
16. Isikuandmete kaiste seadus. Elektrooniline Riigi Teataja, 2004. (www)
<https://www.riigiteataja.ee/ert/act.jsp?id=12788408> (21.10.2008)
17. Andmekogude seadus. Elektrooniline Riigi Teataja, 2004. [www]
<https://www.riigiteataja.ee/ert/act.jsp?id=12792916> (20.06.2008)
18. Eesti Päevaleht. Instituut hakkab eestlaste tervist uurima. [www]
<http://www.epl.ee/artikkel/358323> (20.06.2008)
19. Eesti Päevaleht. 10 000 eestlase tervis võetakse põhjalikult luubi alla. [www]
<http://www.epl.ee/artikkel/358400> (20.06.2008)

20. Postimees. Oktoobris algab eestlaste tervise uurimine. [www]
http://www.postimees.ee/111006/esileht/olulised_teemad/tarbija24/tervis/222778.php?r (20.06.2008)
21. Tekkel M, Veideman T, Rahu M. Eesti täiskasvanud rahvastiku tervisekäitumise uuring, 2006. Health behavior among Estonian Adult Population, 2006. Tervise Arengu Instituut; Tallinn, 2007.
22. European Health Interview Survey (EHIS) 2007–2008 methodology. [www]
<http://forum.europa.eu.int/Public/irc/dsis/Home/main?index> (20.06.2008)
23. Sheehan, DV., Lecrubier, Y., Sheehan, KH., Amorim, P., Janavs, J., Weiller, E., Hergueta, T., Baker, R. & Dunbar, GC. The Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview (M.I.N.I.): The development and validation of a structured diagnostic psychiatric interview for DSM-IV and ICD-10. *J Clin Psychiatry*, 1998;59, pp 22–33.
24. Aluoja, A., Shlik, J., Vasar, V., Luuk, K., Leinsalu, M. Development and psychometric properties of the Emotional State Questionnaire, a self-report questionnaire for depression and anxiety. *Nord J Psychiatry*, 1999;53, pp 443–449.
25. Rotter, JB. Generalized expectancies for internal versus external control of reinforcement. *Psychological Monographs*, 1966; 80 (1, Whole No.609).
26. De Jong, G., Kamphuis, J., Kamphuis, F. The development of a Rasch-Type Loneliness Scale. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 1985; 9, pp 289–299.
27. Sotsiaalministeerium. Ametite klassifikaator. Tallinn, 1999.
28. Statistikaamet. Rahvusvaheline ühtne hariduse liigitus. Tallinn, 1999.
29. Justiitsministeeriumi registrikeskus. Eesti majanduse tegevusalade klassifikaator. Tallinn, 2003.
30. Sotsiaalministeerium. Rahvusvaheline haiguste klassifikatsioon, RHK-10. Tallinn, 1994.