



National Report: CYPRUS 2019

ACTNow:

Project 2018-1-EL01-KA202-047907



Country Specifics

- **Size of country**

Area total: 9,251 km² (of which 5,896 km² (2,276 sq mi) are under the control of the Republic of Cyprus and of which 3,355 km² (1,295 sq mi) are under the administration of the de facto Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

Population

- **The population of the area under the control of the Republic of Cyprus according to 2011 census was 856,960 (416,834 men and 440,126 women).**

Average income

- **The mean annual disposable income of the household for 2017 was €30.376 (€2531,33 per month), remaining at almost the same levels with the respective amount of the previous year, which was €29.942.**

Socioeconomic profile

- **The percentage of the population that was at-risk-of-poverty, meaning that its disposable income was below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, exhibited a decrease, reaching 15,7% in respect to 16,1% that was in 2016 and 16,2 in 2015, which were the highest ever reached. The at-risk-of-poverty threshold in 2017 was €8.698 for single person households in respect to €8.412 which was in 2016 and €18.266 for households with 2 adults and 2 dependent children in respect to €17.665 in 2016.**

Unemployment rate

- **Unemployment Rate in Cyprus decreased to 7.40% in January 2019 from 7.70% in December of 2018**



Education levels

Total number of pupils and students at all educational levels was 181.537

- **Pre-school and Pre-primary education - 30.471 children enrolled**
- **Primary education - 54.292 pupils**
- **Secondary education - 55.711 pupils**
- **Postsecondary Non-Tertiary education - 305 students**
- **Tertiary education (colleges, universities; bachelor, masters, doctorate) - 40.347 students**
- **Special Schools - 411 pupils.**

Education Levels

- **Expenditure on education out of total expenditure: 16.28%**
- **Of which, on higher education: 20.7%**
- **Enrollment rate in higher education: 60.1%**

Health

- **THE HEALTHCARE SYSTEM IS UNDERGOING ITS MOST MAJOR REFORM EVER STARTING AS OF JUNE 1st 2019.**
- **General Health System: GHS**
- **Covers all medical care needs of beneficiaries including chronic, rare and serious conditions.**
- **The right to health within the GHS is independent from the payment of contributions. Beneficiaries without an income (unemployed, children, students, soldiers and others) have equal access to healthcare services.**

Public

- Cyprus has 8 Public General Hospitals. Bed occupancy rate of the general hospitals of the public sector was 73,1%.

Private

- Cyprus has 39 private clinics. 10 in Nicosia, 14 in Limassol, 7 in Larnaca, 3 in Ammochostos and 5 in Paphos areas.

Results of Healthcare Professionals Questionnaires

- A total of 111 participants answered the questionnaire.
- Mean age was 37.3 ± 9.5 years (ranging from 20 to 74 years).
- Male/female ratio was 39; 35.1% / 72; 64.9%.

Types of health professional were:

Type	N	%
Chemist	1	,9
Dentist	7	6,3
Dietician	1	,9
Doctor	34	30,6
Molecular Biologist	1	,9
Nurse	57	51,4
Occupational therapist	2	1,8
Physiotherapist	4	3,6
Speech Therapist	4	3,6
Total	111	100,0

Specialty of Medical Doctor Participants:

Anesthesiologist	1
Cardiologist	1
Clinical hematology and oncology	1
Dermatologist	1
Gastroenterology	1
General Practitioner	7
General Surgeon	3
Gynecologist	1
Neurosurgery - Traumatology	1
Oral&Maxillo facial surgeon	1
Orthopedic surgeon	2
Orthopedic Surgeon	2
Pediatrician	4
Plastic Surgeon	1
Psychiatrist	1
Radiologist	5
Vascular surgery	1
Total	34

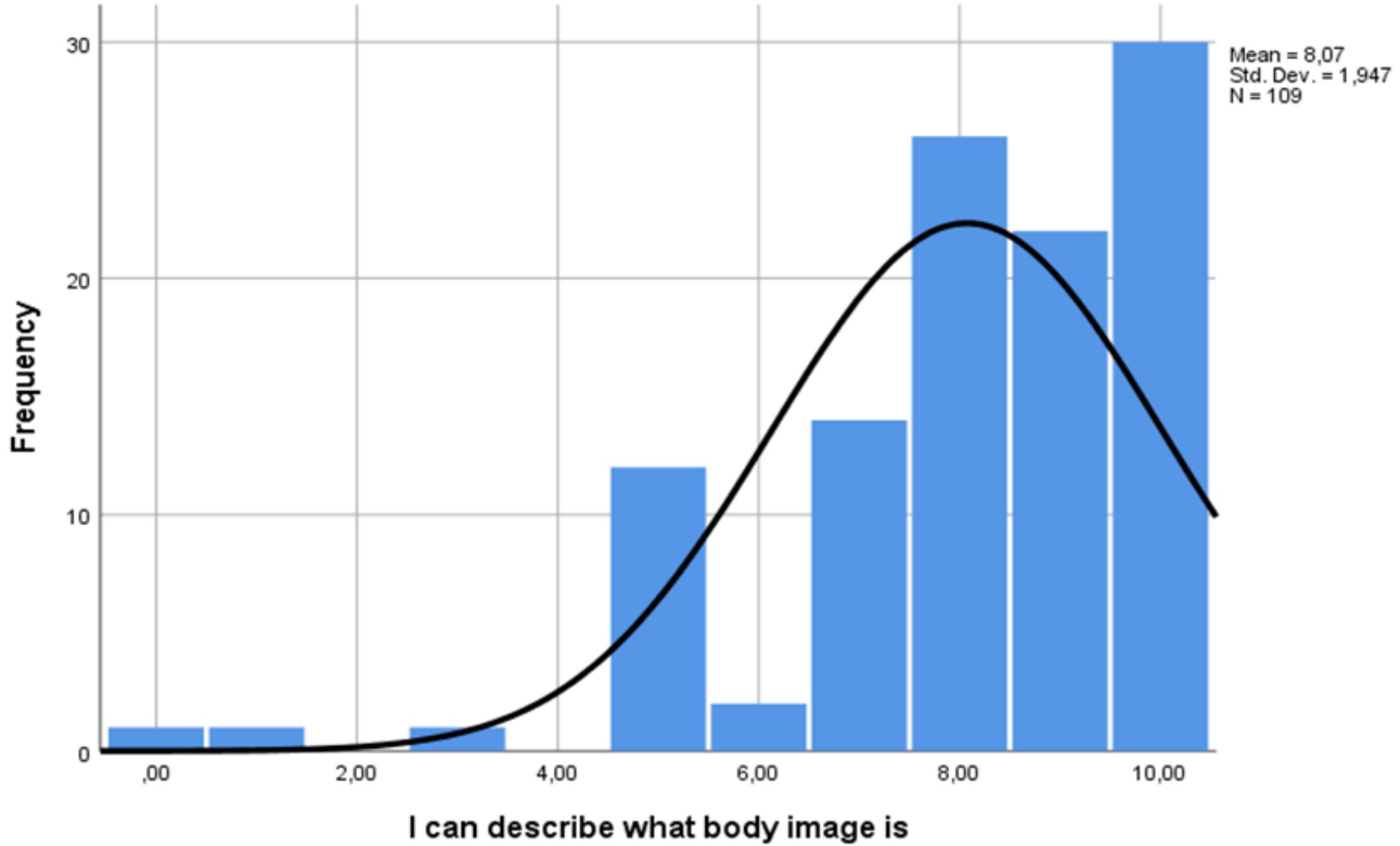
Further Information on Sample

- The mean **time of working as a qualified health professional** was 11.8 ± 8.0 years (ranging from 6 months to 35 years).
- **Most of health professionals typically worked with adults 18+ years** (n = 97), followed by an even distribution between children 0–5 years (n = 54), children 6–10 years (n = 55), and children 11–17 years (n = 61). 38 worked with parents of young patients

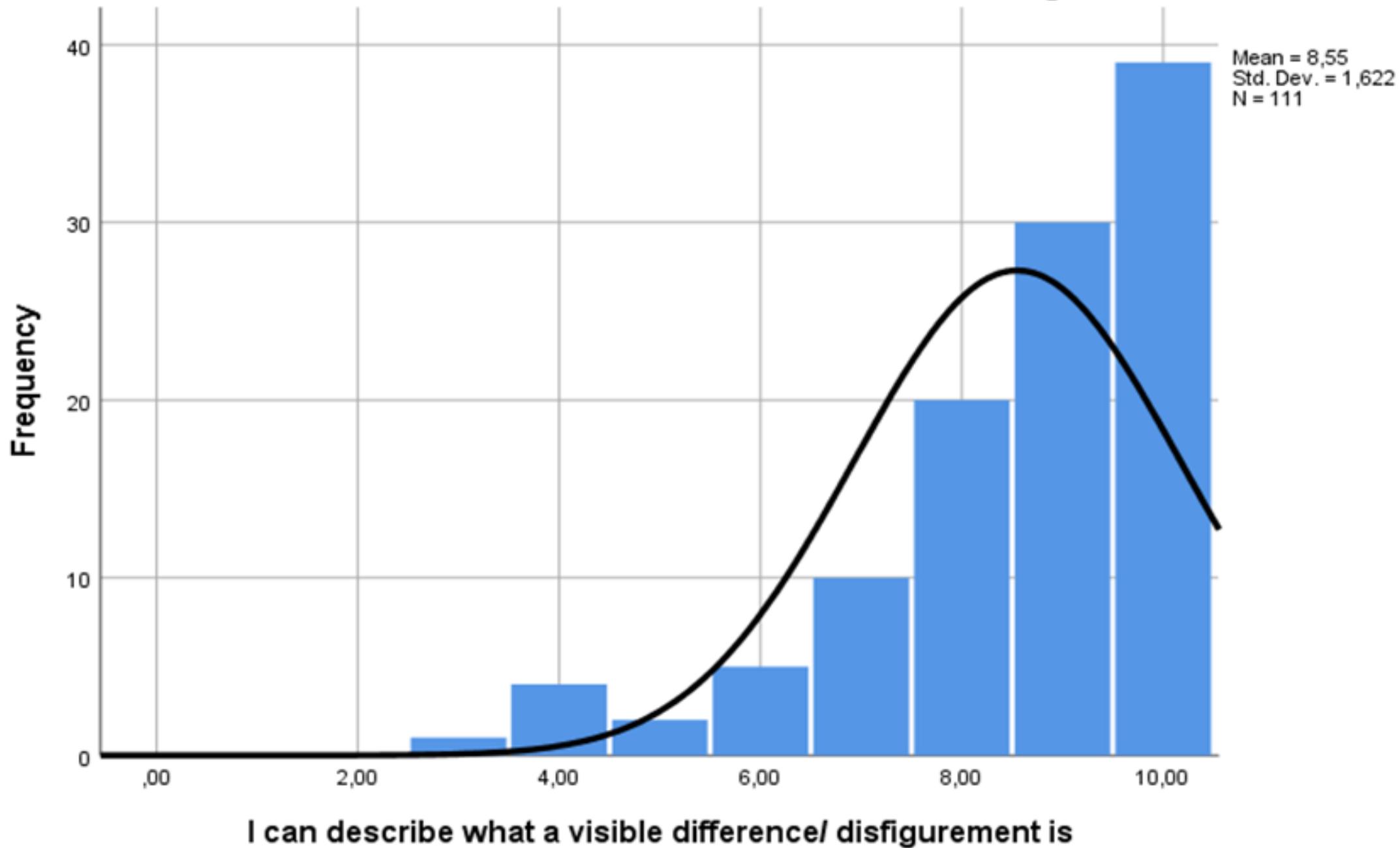
Further Information on Sample

- **A little over half of health professionals came across patients with appearance concerns or body image issues** (n = 65, 58.6%). Examples of the concerns were about: mastectomy (reported a lot); weight/obese (reported a lot); and to a lesser extent, smile, asymmetric, teeth.
- **Most of health professionals do NOT ask their patients if they have appearance concerns** (n = 84, 75.7%). Of the 27 (24.3%) that answered that they do ask, their reasons were to encourage/or assess the concern. Of the 84 that answered No, their explanation was to be discrete and not put the patient in a difficult position or not part of their job.

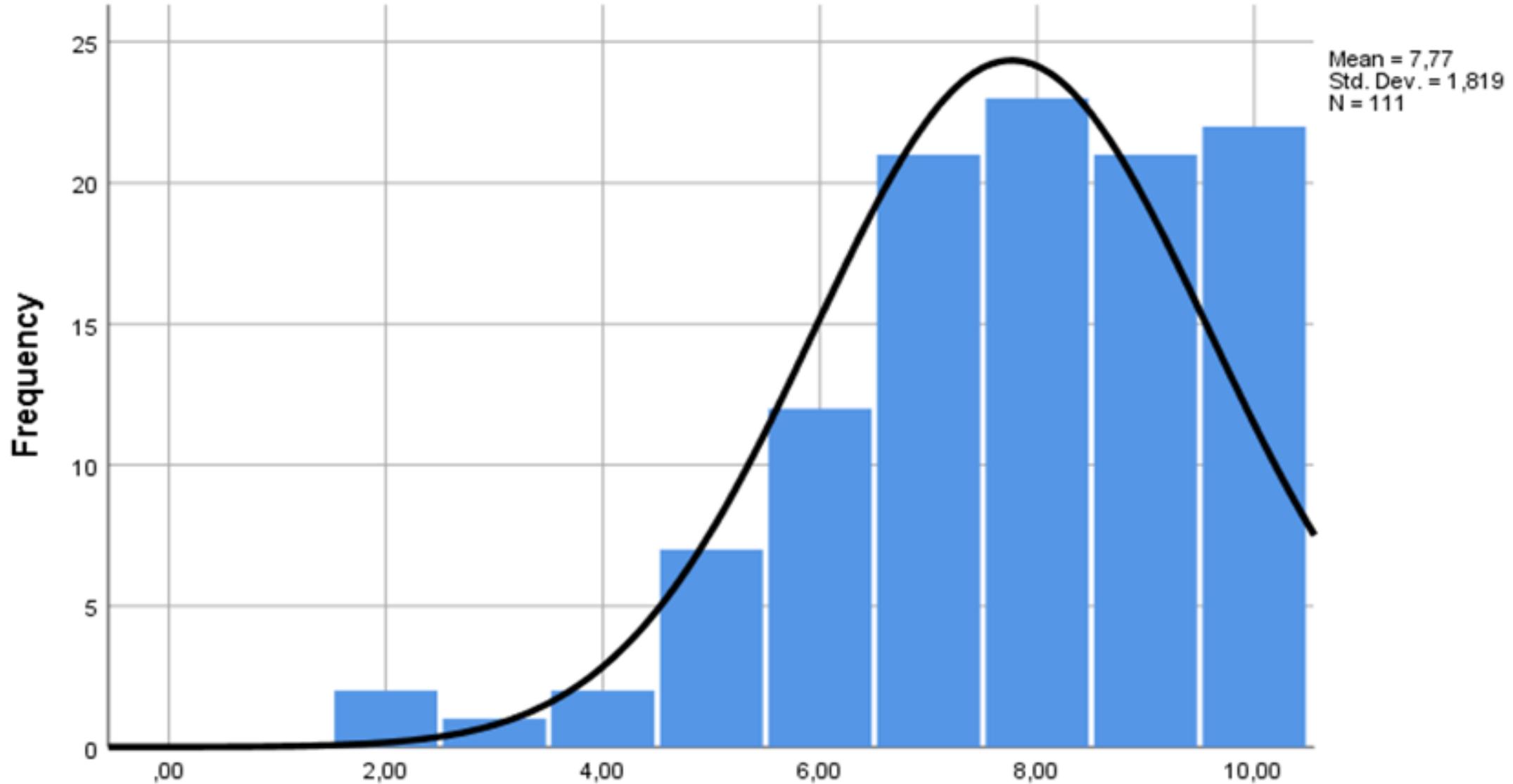
I can describe what body image is



I can describe what a visible difference/ disfigurement is

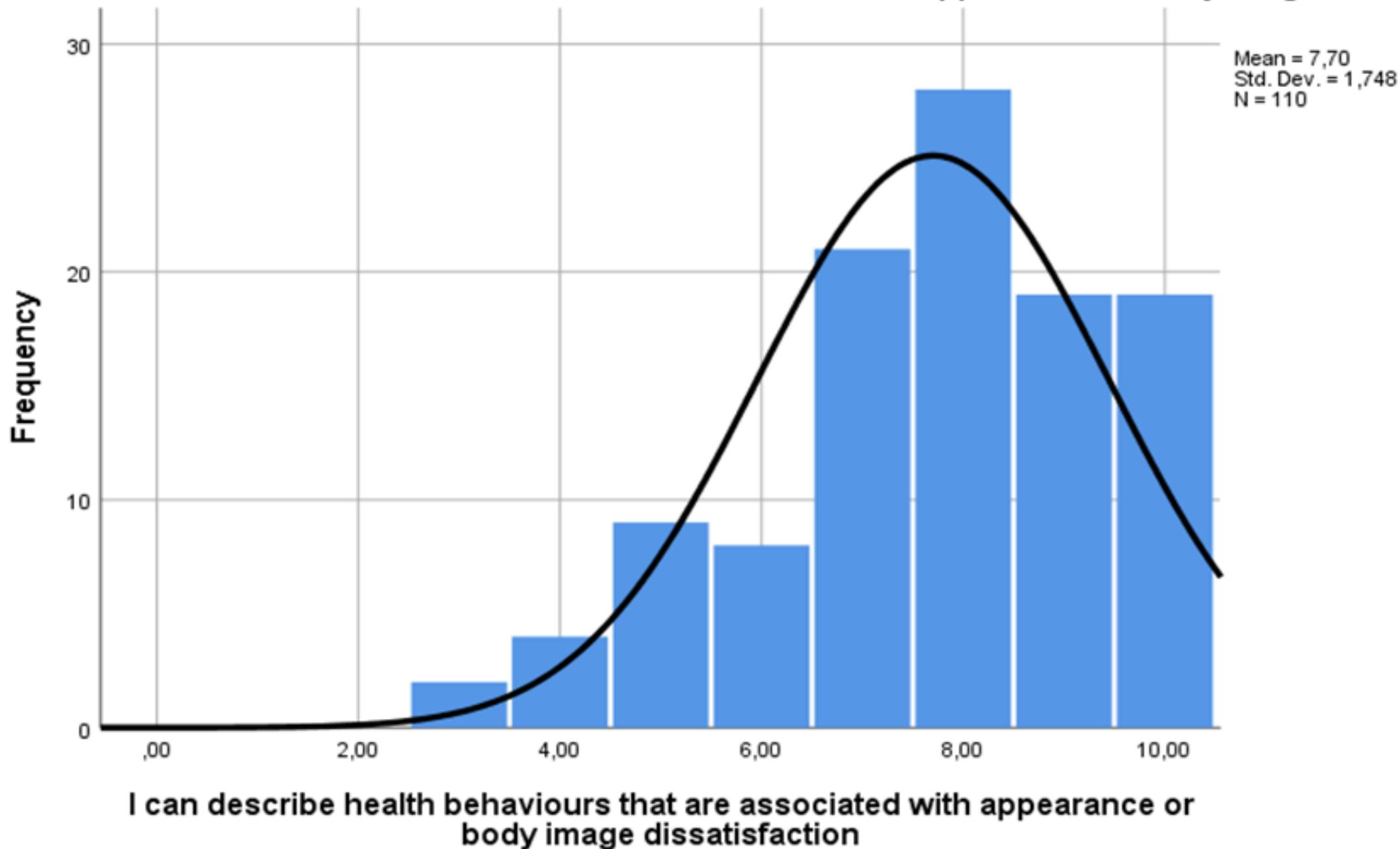


I can describe the psychological and social challenges/difficulties that people with a visible difference/disfigurement might encounter

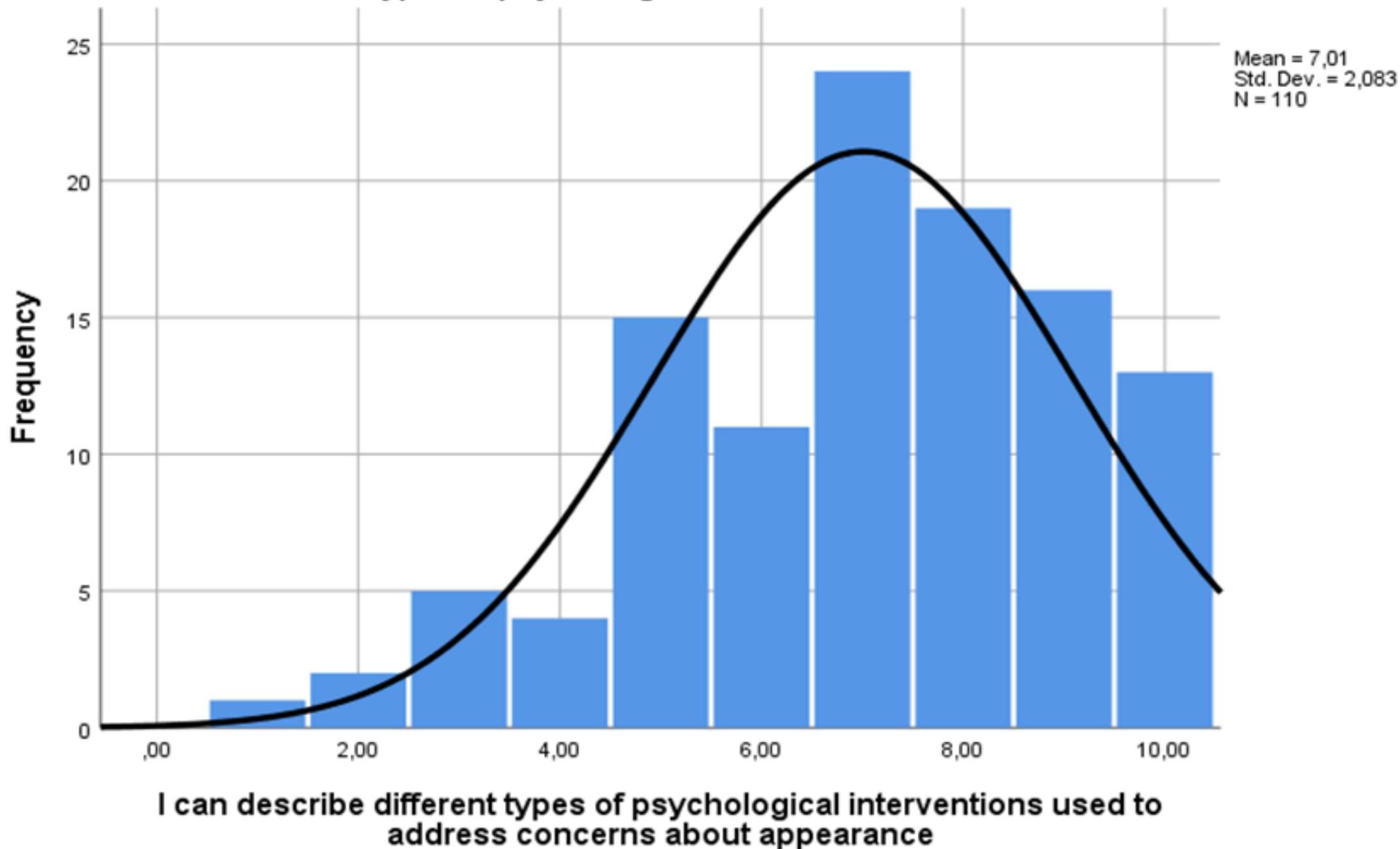


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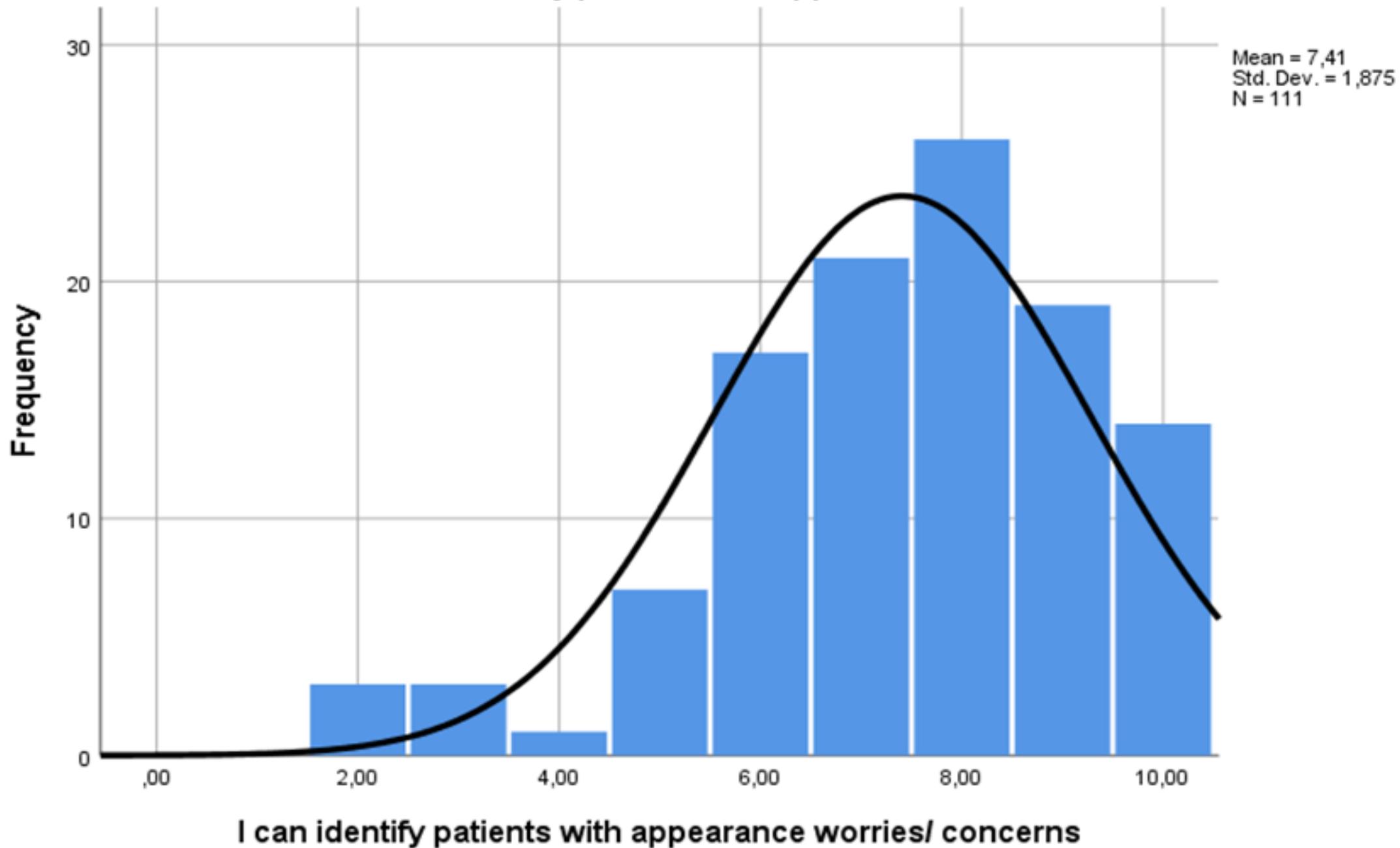
I can describe health behaviours that are associated with appearance or body image dissatisfaction



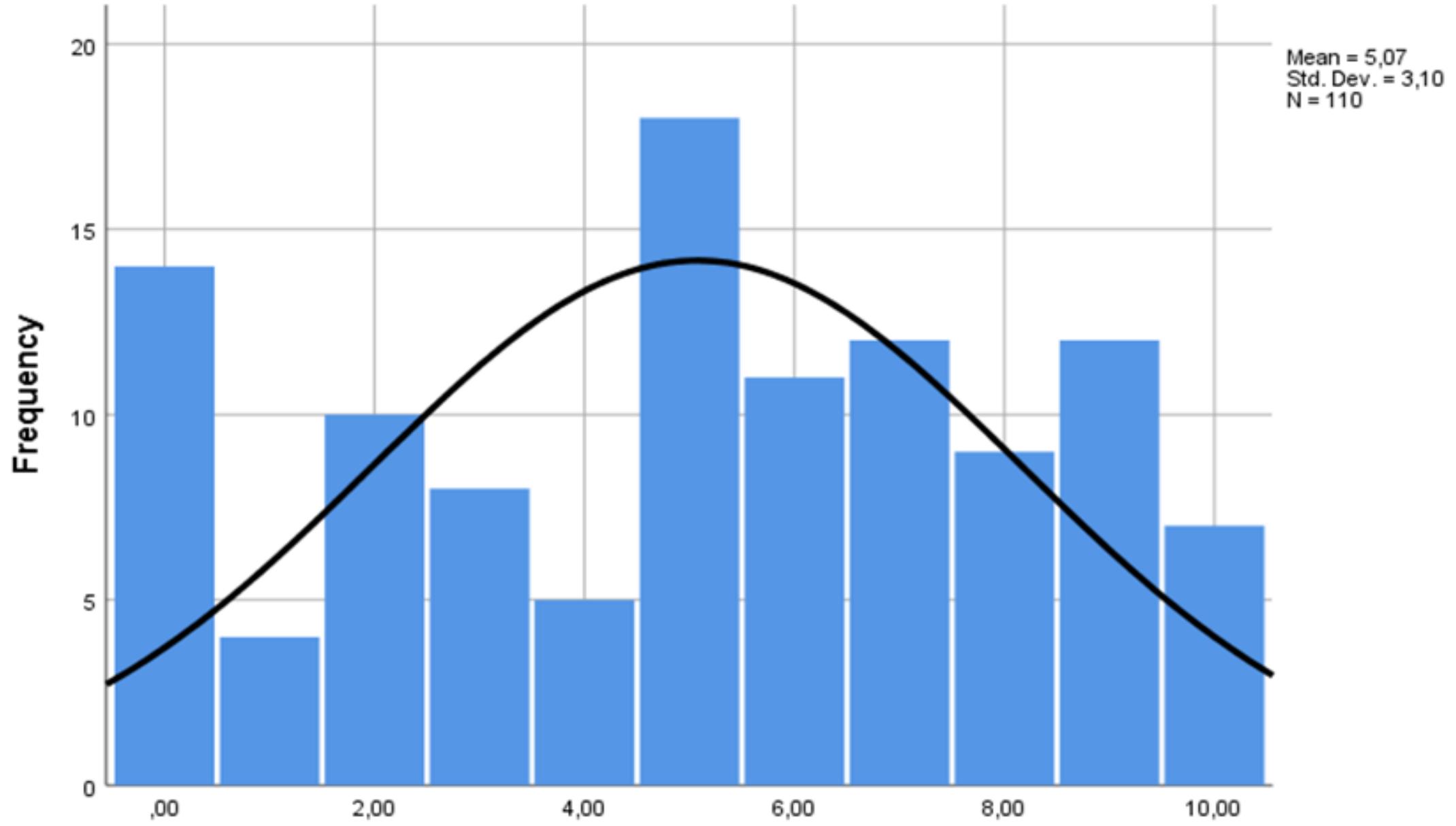
I can describe different types of psychological interventions used to address concerns about appearance



I can identify patients with appearance worries/ concerns

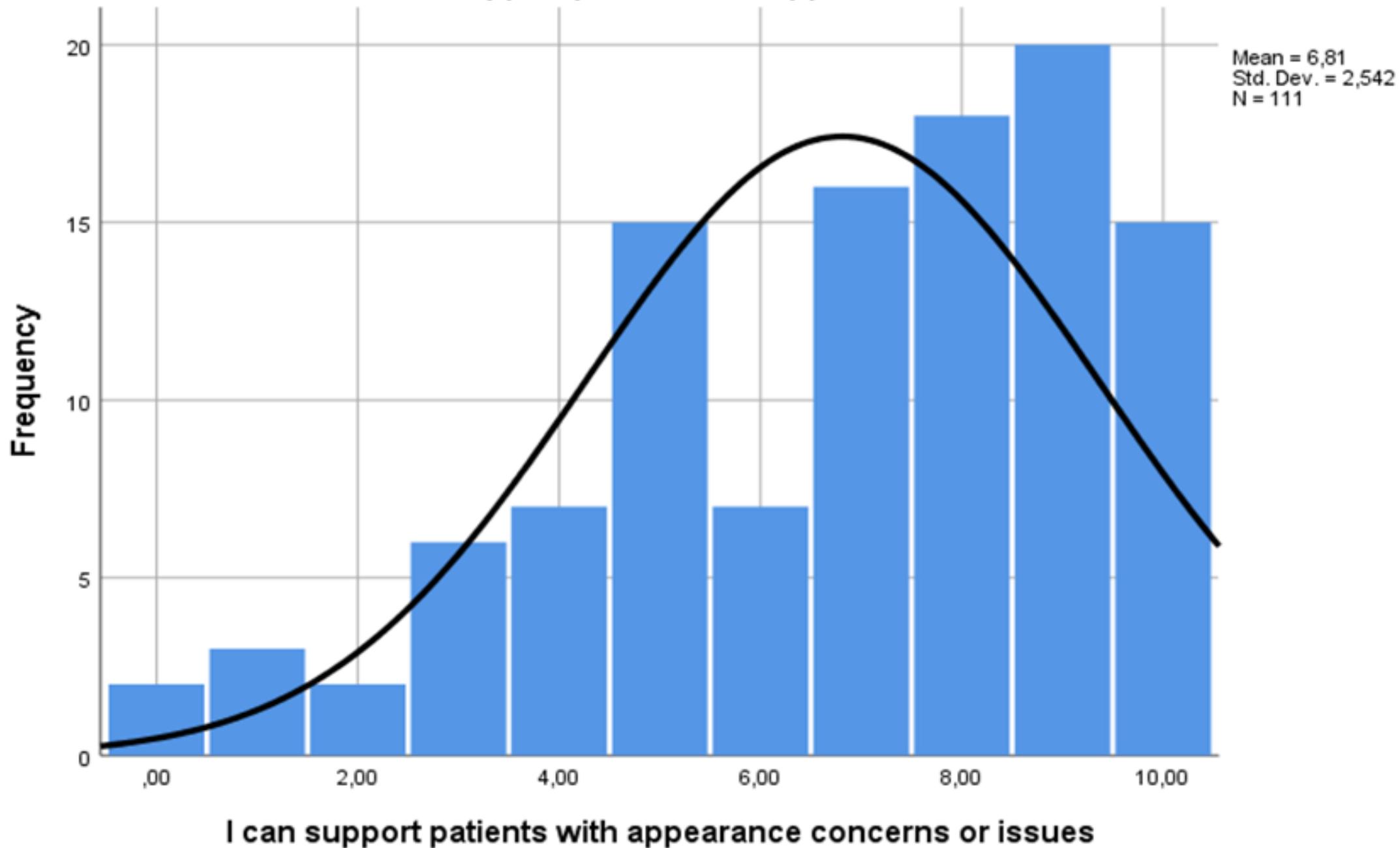


I can have a conversation about appearance with my patients

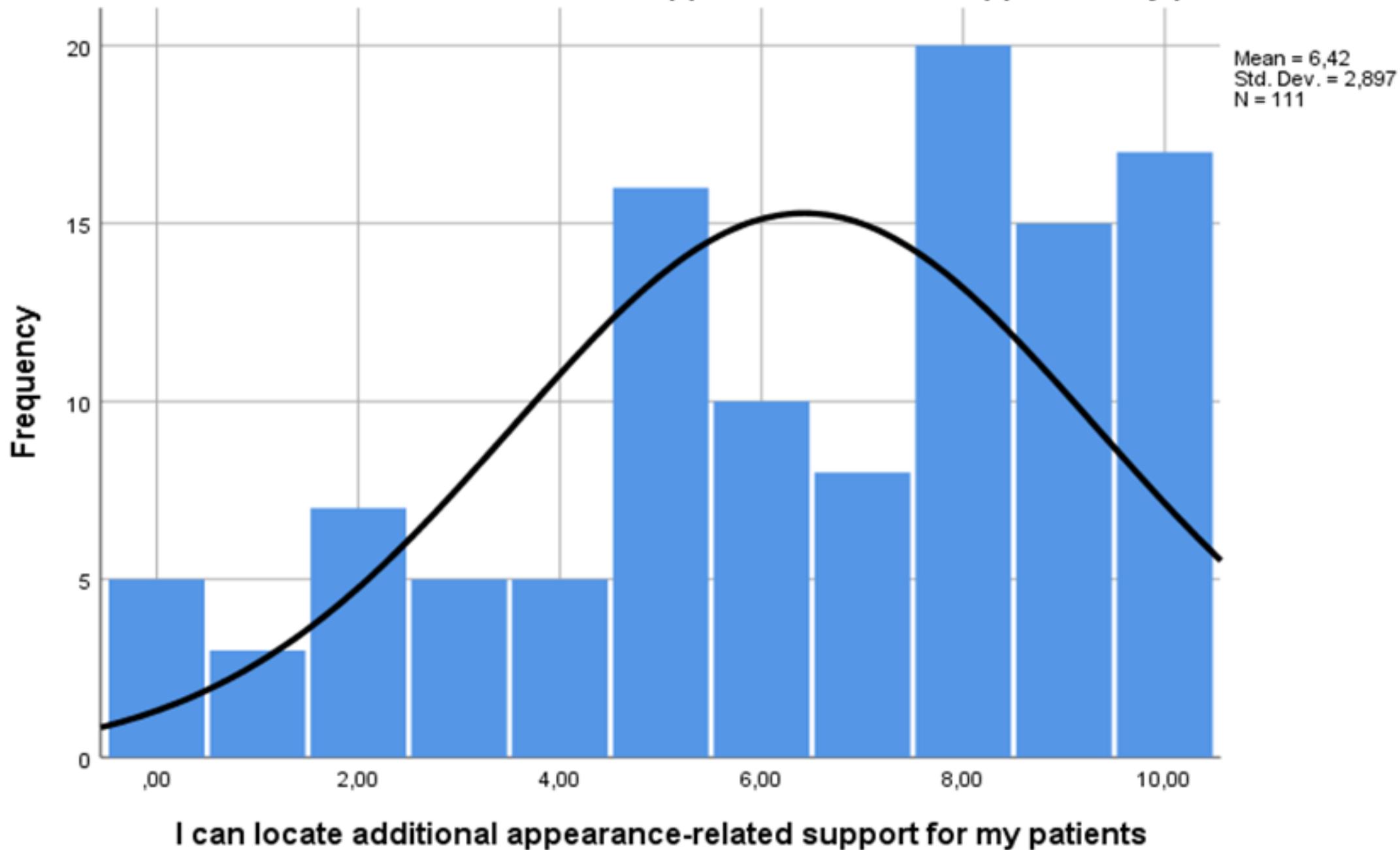


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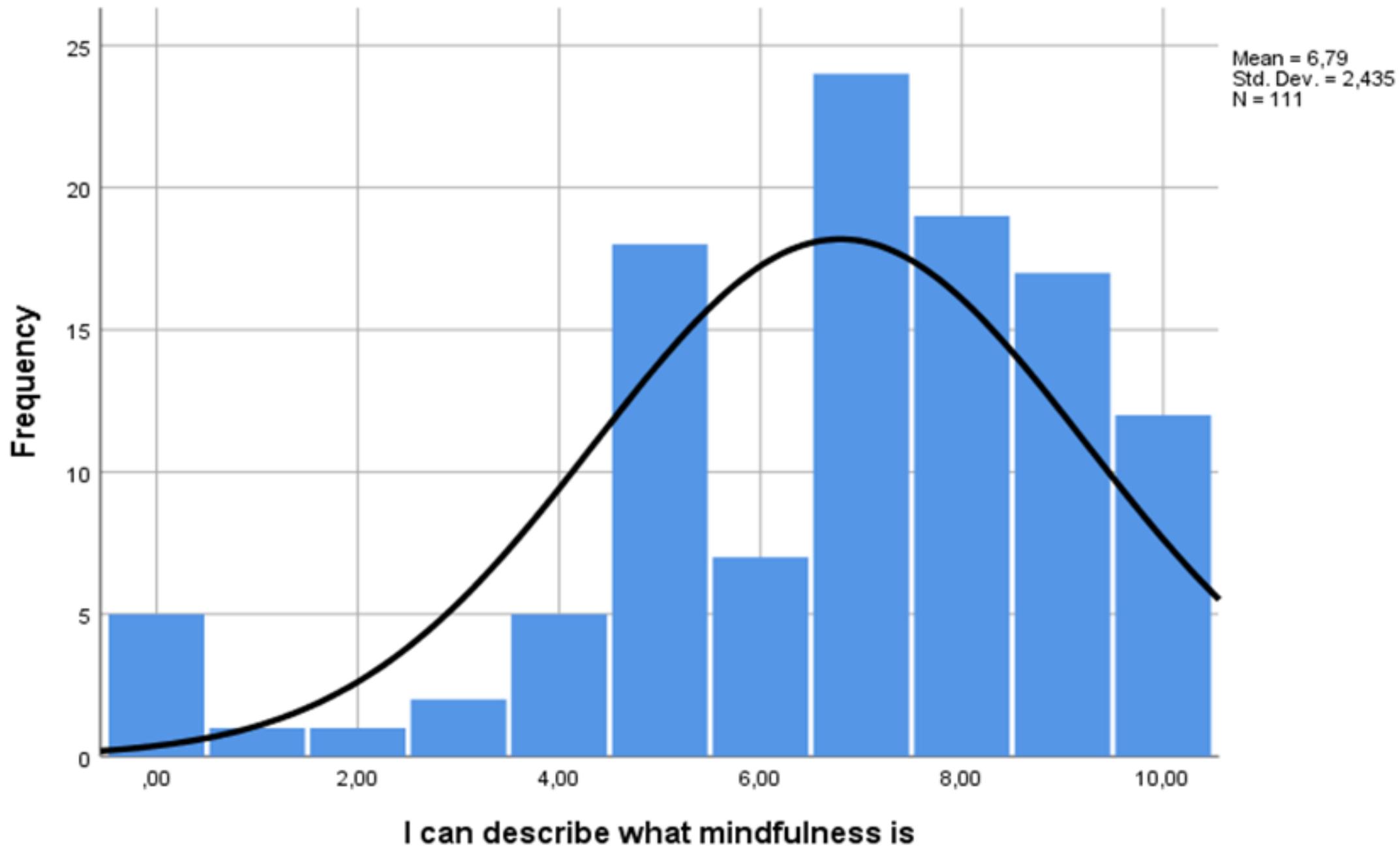
I can support patients with appearance concerns or issues



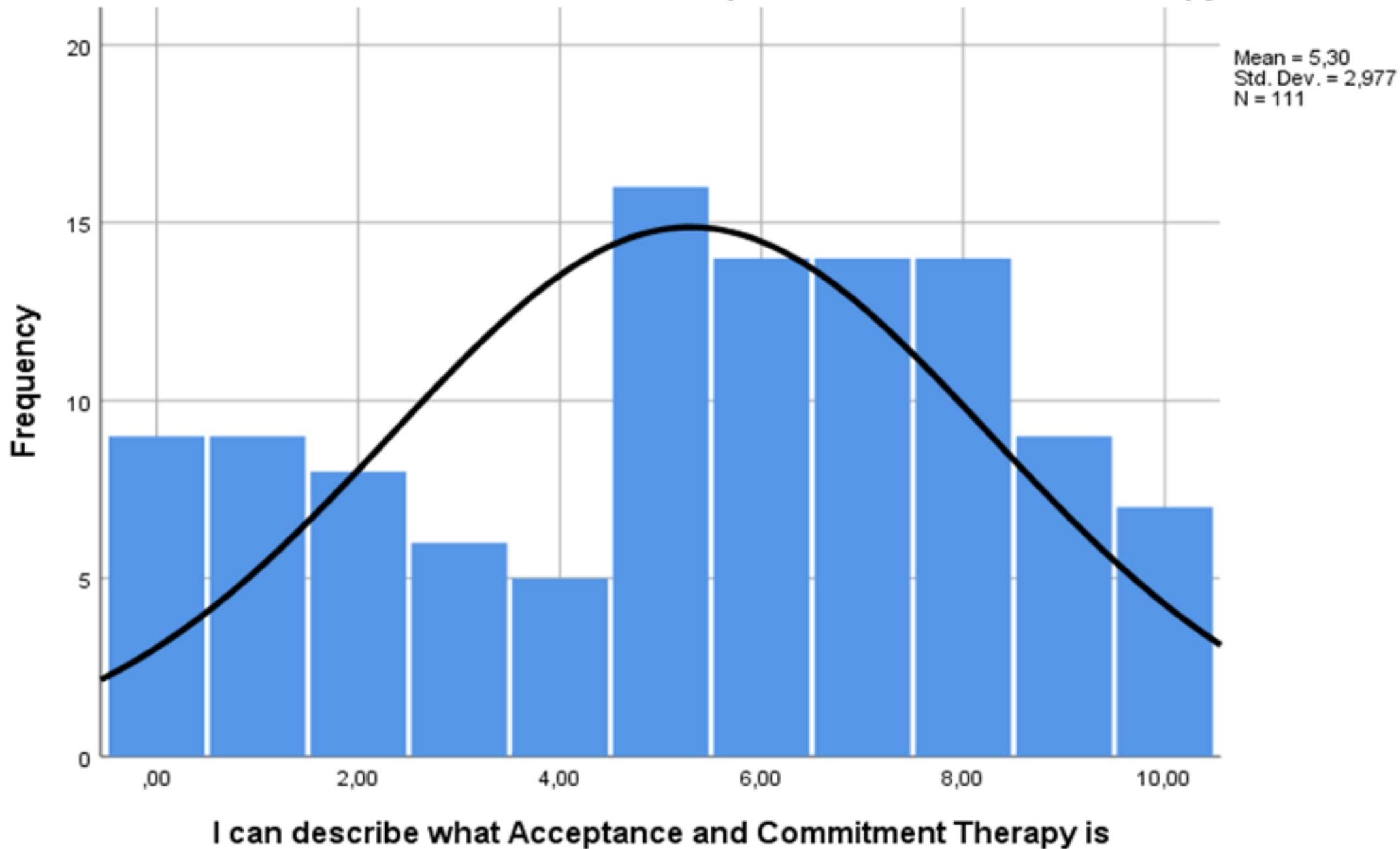
I can locate additional appearance-related support for my patients



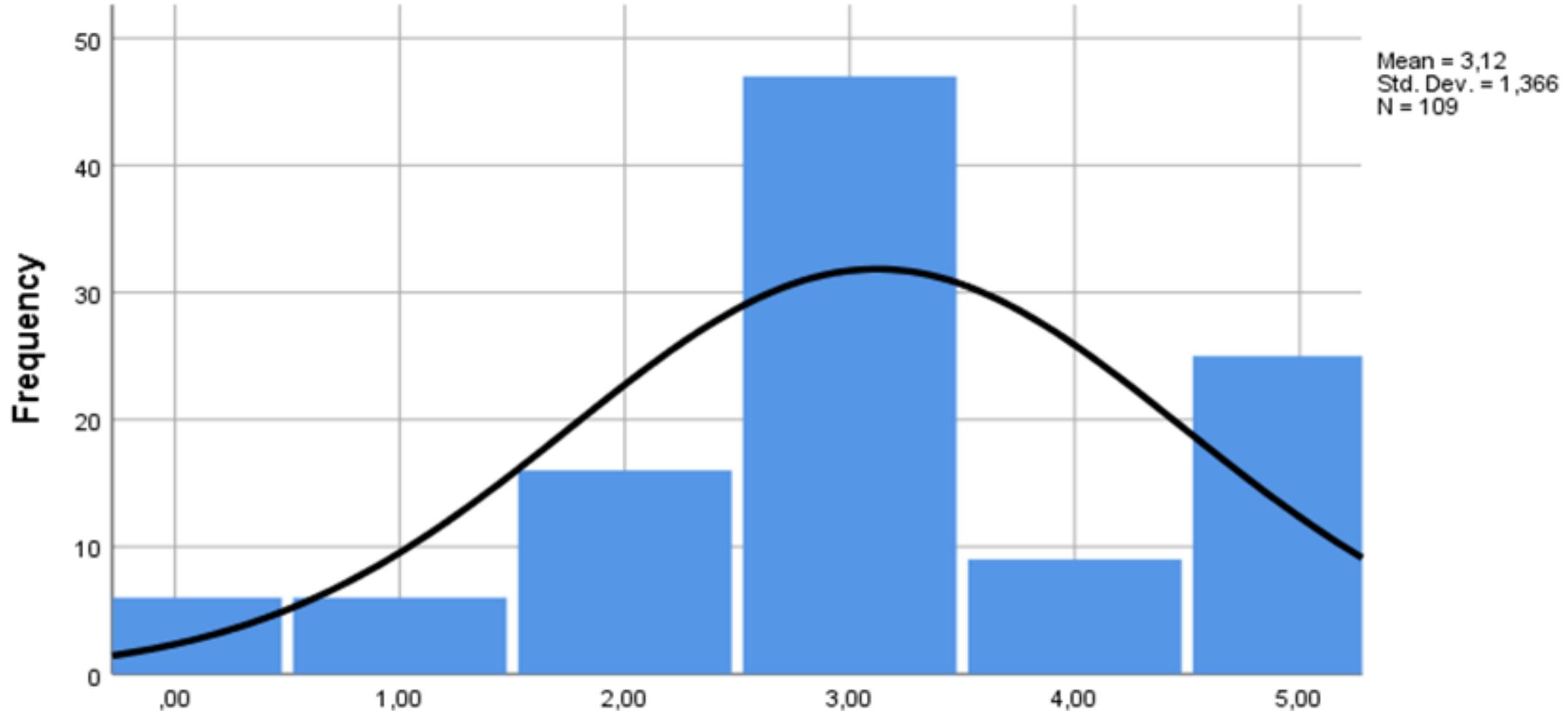
I can describe what mindfulness is



I can describe what Acceptance and Commitment Therapy is

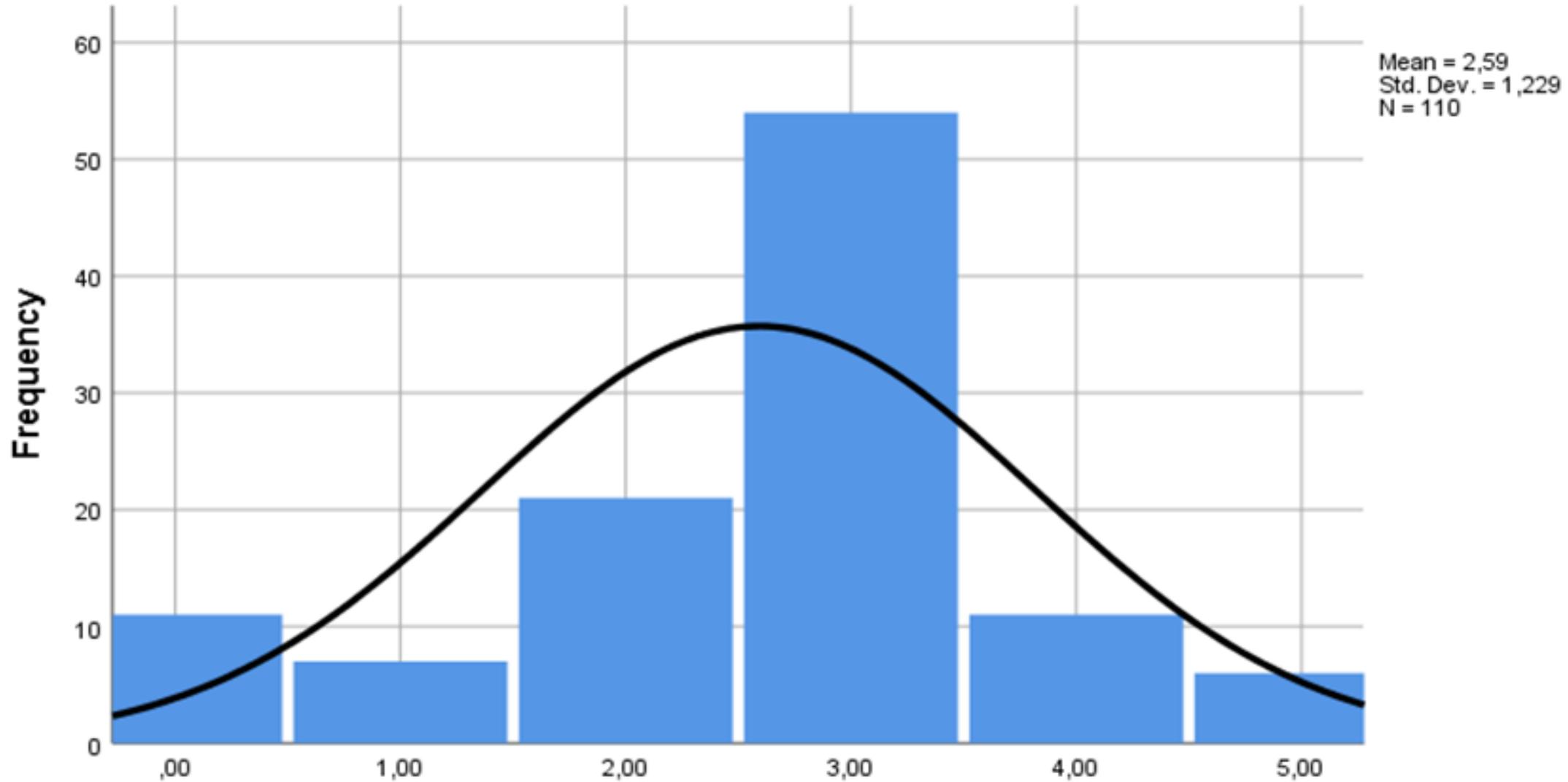


Socially disadvantaged patients (migrants, minority ethnic people, unemployed) who have visible difference/disfigurement, experience psychological and social challenges that are different to more socially advantaged patients.



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Reasons for encountering additional problems:

- The reasons they provide are: they already feel socially outcasted, more easily bullied, low self-esteem and SES, depression.
- The majority (80%) would like to know more about how to support patients with concerns and would be interested in taking a course (75.7%). Of those, there was a fair representation between online training (n=29), one-day training (n=36) or two-day training (n=32).

End of Report

