# Overview of health and wellbeing



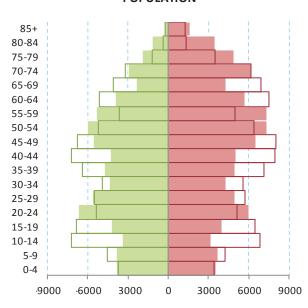
# **IDA-VIRU COUNTY**

This document summarizes selected data on health and well-being in the county. The aim is to present comparable and standardized health indicators. This information gives input to the regional planning of services for improving the health and wellbeing of inhabitants.

It is compiled by specialists of National Institute for Health Development, in collaboration with Ministry of Social Affairs and Statistics Estonia.

Additional information about the data used in the overview can be found online at: <a href="https://www.terviseinfo.ee/maakonnatervise">www.terviseinfo.ee/maakonnaterviseinfo.ee/maako

# STRUCTURE OF IDA-VIRU COUNTY'S POPULATION



☐ Men (2000) ■ Men (2010) ☐ Women (2000) ■ Women (2010)

Population: 155 897 (01.01.2011)

Percentage of Estonian population: 12 %

**Area**: 3364,05 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population density**: 47,1 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup> **County centre**: Jõhvi (10 759 inhabitants) **Municipalities:** 22, incl. 6 urban and 16 rural

**Economic activity:** electricity manufacturing, oil shale chemistry industry, light industry, timber, building ma-

terials and metal industry

## **POSITIVE DEVELOPMENTS**

- Early mortality rate (deaths before the age of 65) has decreased during last years
- The lowest incidence rate of cancer (in Estonia)
- Below average proportion of overweight schoolchildren
- The lowest rate of regular alcohol consumers in Estonia
- Below average rate of deaths and injuries caused by driving under the influence
- Below average rate of severe work-related accidents

## **CHALLENGES**

- The lowest life expectancy at birth in Estonia
- The lowest rate of natural increase in Estonia
- The highest at-risk-of-poverty rate in Estonia and low employment rate
- The highest burden of disease (including highest rate of years of life lost due to mortality)
- The highest early mortality rate (before the age of 65)
- The highest incidence rate of diseases of circulatory system
- Above average mortality due to external causes
- Highest incidence rate of hepatitis, tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases (including HIV) in Estonia

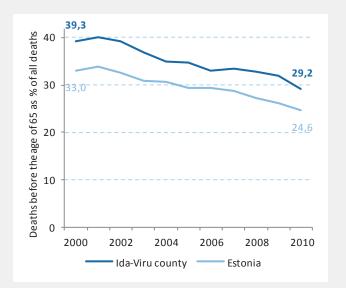


## Self-rated health (good and very good)

## % Self-rated health, good or very good, 60 50 40 37,0 30 20 10 0 2005 2007 2009 2004 2006 2008 2010 · Ida-Viru county

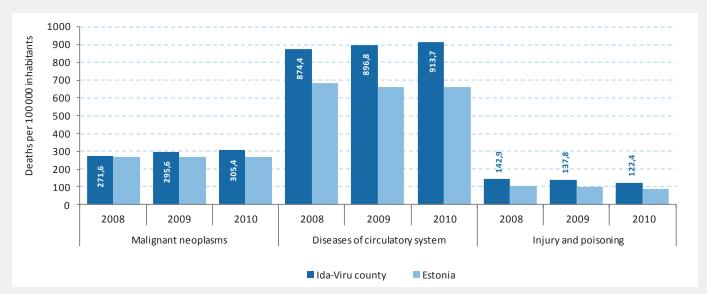
#### Source: Statistics Estonia

#### Deaths before the age of 65 years



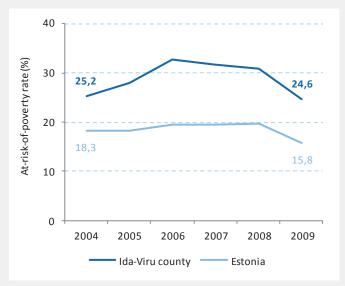
Source: Statistics Estonia

# Deaths due to malignant neoplasms, diseases of circulatory system, and injury and poisoning



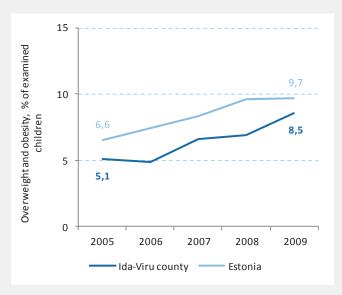
Source: Causes of Death Registry, National Institute for Health Development

## At-risk-of-poverty rate



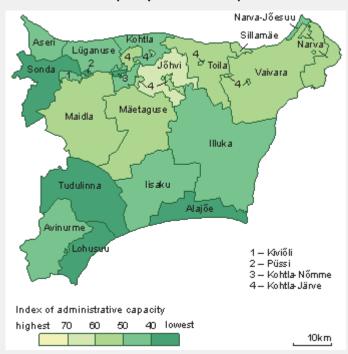
### Source: Statistics Estonia

## Overweight and obese children



Source: Estonian Health Insurance Fund

#### Administrative capacity of the municipalities

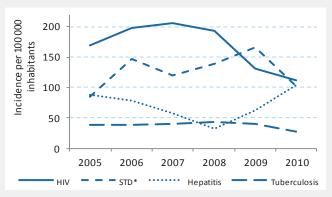


The index of administrative capacity is calculated using 26 indicators from six domains: population and area of the municipality, strength and diversity of local economy, wellbeing of inhabitants of the municipality, financial situation of the municipality, strength of the municipality's administration, and volume and diversity of the municipality's public services.

Administrative capacity of a municipality is expressed both in administrative ability and the general results of the administration on the territory of municipality. The map shows the index of administrative capacity in municipalities, average for the years 2006-2009.

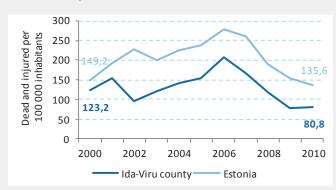
Source: Geomedia, Ministry of the Interior

## Incidence of communicable diseases in the county



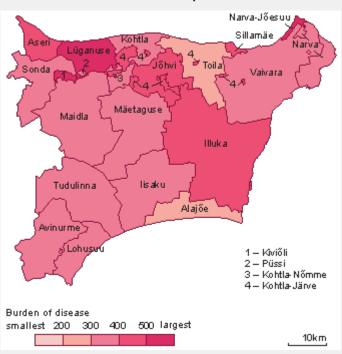
Source: Health Board, Tuberculosis Registry, National Institute for Health Development \*STD— other sexually transmitted diseases

#### Deaths and injuries due to traffic accidents



Source: Road Administration

#### Burden of disease in the municipalities

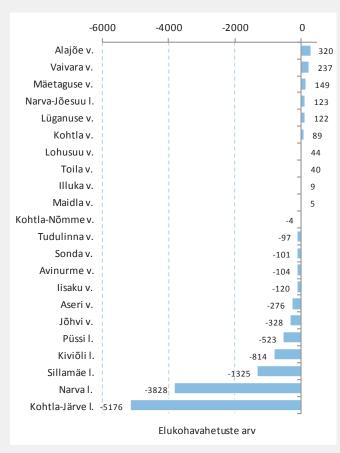


Burden of disease is calculated based on morbidity and mortality statistics; in addition the gravity of disease and people's age at the time of death are taken into account.

Burden of disease indicates how many years of life inhabitants have lost due to diseases and mortality. These are life years that people could have lived healthily, if there had not been the disease or death. Burden of disease is used as an indicator for comparing regions to each other or mapping the developments in time. The map shows years of life lost per 1000 inhabitants in 2006.

Source: Ministry of Social Affairs

### Sum of 2001-2010 net migration in municipalities \*



Source: Statistics Estonia \* - municipalities of the county. I -town, v-parish



The graph compares health indicators in the county to Estonian average. Position of the county, compared to Estonian average is indicated by coloured spot, gray area depicts the distribution of the rest of the counties.

Better than Estonian average

No difference from Estonian average

Worst

Worse than Estonian average

25 Percentile 75

ä			Ida-Viru county		Estonian average	Estonian worst		Estonian <b>best</b>
Domain		Indicator	Number	Rate / %			Position to Estonian average	
Population and Social Life	1	Natural increase	-1070	-6,7	-0,2	-6,7		4,6
	2	Net migration	-1112	-6,9	-1,0	-12,8		6,0
	3	Proportion of the elderly (aged 65+) (%)		18,5	17,2	20,5	0	15,2
	4	Proportion of young people (aged 0-14) (%)		13,6	15,2	13,3		17,2
	5	Life expectancy at birth	72	72,3	75,8	72,3		76,9
	6	Employment rate (%)		53,6	62,7	48,1		68,6
	7	Average monthly gross salary (eur)	660	660,2	792,3	594,1		901,2
	8	At-risk-of-poverty rate (%)		24,6	15,8	24,7		9,5
	9	Violent offences	767	4,8	4,4	6,6	0	2,2
	10	Air pollution	14802	93,4	14,3	93,4		1,4
Health Behaviour	11	Regular alcohol consumption (%)		14,1	20,9	30,3	0	14,1
	12	Overweight and obesity, adults (%)		54,6	49,1	58,3		42,6
	13	Overweight and obesity, children (%)		8,1	9,8	11,6	0	6,3
	14	Daily smokers (%)		29,8	27,4	36,9	0	18,2
	15	Smoking while pregnant (%)	177	13,0	8,4	17,7		4,6
	16	Teenage (15-17 years) pregnancies	61	23,9	23,3	31,4	0	17,1
Healthcare	17	Health insurance coverage (%)	80973	86,6	87,7	83,3		89,2
	18	General practitioners	101	59,7	62,1	47,5	0	79,7
	19	Long-term care beds	175	595,3	682,8	0,0	0	1178,7
Health Status	20	Incidence of malignant neoplasms	681	397,7	506,2	617,6	0	397,7
	21	Incidence of tuberculosis	59	36,8	23,5	36,8		3,5
	22	Incidence of A, B and C-hepatitis	105	65,7	23,6	65,7		2,0
	23	Sexually transmitted diseases (incl HIV)	452	281,6	213,7	287,5	0	21,1
	24	Lyme disease	44	27,2	124,1	1461,0		27,2
	25	Tick-borne viral encephalitis	18	11,2	11,8	51,1		3,7
	26	Self-rated health, good or very good (%)		37,0	55,0	30,5		62,7
	27	Limitations due to health problems (%)		33,8	30,2	57,0	0	24,0
Mortality	28	Burden of disease	70409	42204,2	35597,1	42204,2		31714,0
	29	Years of life lost	40603	24659,4	18739,6	24659,4		15654,3
	30	Years of life lived with disability	29806	18353,8	17032,8	21772,3	0	13344,4
	31	Deaths at age 0-9 years	14	91,6	66,7	98,6		0,0
	32	Deaths under the age of 65	783	601,1	385,0	601,1		288,4
	33	Deaths due to diseases of circulatory system	1435	541,5	427,9	541,5		378,4
	34	Deaths due to malignant neoplasms	466	184,2	187,6	222,7	0	165,5
	35	Deaths due to injury and poisoning	216	114,5	85,8	117,7		62,6
	36	Deaths due to fires	13	7,9	5,6	11,1		2,8
	37	Deaths due to alcohol-related diseases (men)	61	85,4	69,3	107,1		47,9
	38	Deaths due to alcohol-related diseases(women)	30	33,9	20,4	34,7		5,7
	39	Alcohol-related injuries and deaths in traffic	26	16,4	29,4	86,4		11,5
	40	Serious and deadly work-related accidents	53	83,2	126,5	258,1		46,0

#### Notes (number in bold refers to the indicator in the table above)

1 crude rate of natural increase per 1000 population 2008-2010. 2 net migration per 1000 population 2008-2010. 3 elderly (65+ years old) people, % of total population 2010. 4 young (0-14 years old) people, % of total population 2010. 5 estimated years left to live at the age of 0, 2009/2010. 6 crude rate per 1000 population aged 16— retirement 2010. 7 average gross salary in euros 2010. 8 % of people whose income is below poverty line 2009. 9 violent offences per 1000 population 2008-2010. 10 air pollution from stationary sources of pollution: tons of particulates (PM-10) per 1000 population 2010. 11 alcohol consumption, at least 1-2 times per week, % of respondents 2006. 12 % of overweight and obese (with BMI>25) of respondents 2006. 13 % of overweight and obese schoolchildren, % of examined by school nurses 2009-2010 1st half-year. 14 % of daily smokers of population aged 16+ 2006. 15 % of mothers smoking in pregnancy 2008-2010. 16 teenage (15-17years) pregnancies per 1000 women of same age 2008-2010. 17 health insurance coverage, % of people aged 20-59 insured, average of quarters 2010. 18 full-time equivalent employment of general practitioners per 100 000 population 2009. 19 long-term care beds per 100 000 population aged 65+ 2010. 20 incidence of malignant neoplasms per 100 000 total population 2007. 21 incidence of tuberculosis per 100 000 total population 2008-2010. 23 incidence of sexually transmitted diseases per 100 000 total population 2008-2010. 24 incidence of Lyme disease per 100 000 total population 2008-2010. 25 incidence of tick-borne viral encephalitis per 100 000 total population 2008-2010. 26 self-rated health, good and very good, % of respondents 2010. 27 % of respondents with limitations of everyday life due to health problems (somewhat or greatly limited) 2010. 28 years of life lost due to morbidity per 100 000 total population 2006. 30 years of life lost due to morbidity per 100 000 total population 2006. 39 years of life lost due to morbidity per 100 000 total population 2006. 39 years