Overview of health and wellbeing



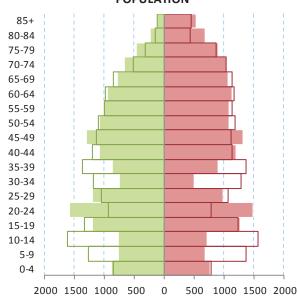
SAARE COUNTY

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: www.terviseinfo.ee/maakonnaterviseinfo.ee/maako

STRUCTURE OF SAARE COUNTY'S POPULATION



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

Population: 32 883 (01.01.2011)
Percentage of Estonian population: 2%

Area: 2922,19 km²

Population density: 11,3 inhabitants per km²
County centre: Kuressaare (13 620 inhabitants)
Municipalities: 16, incl. 1 urban and 15 rural
Economic activity: construction of small ships, food processing and electronics industry, tourism and rec-

reation industry, fishery, agriculture

POSITIVE DEVELOPMENTS

- The lowest burden of disease in Estonia (incl. low rate of years lived with disability)
- Below average proportion of overweight schoolchildren
- Below average rate of violent offences
- Below average proportion of regular alcohol consumers
- The lowest proportion of teenage pregnancies in Estonia
- Below average incidence of hepatitis and sexually transmitted diseases
- Below average level of air pollution

CHALLENGES

- Below average, negative rate of natural increase
- Above average proportion of elderly in the population
- Below average proportion of children in the population
- Below average gross wages
- The highest incidence rate of tick-borne encephalitis and Lyme disease in Estonia
- Above average rate of deaths and injuries caused by driving under influence

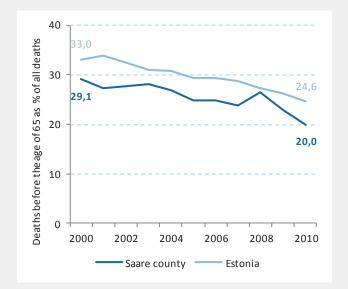


Self-rated health (good and very good)

70 59,5 Self-rated health, good or very good, 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 2008 2010 2004 2005 2006 2007 2009 Saare county Estonia

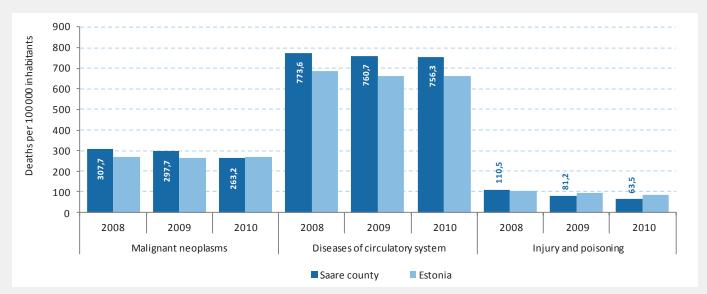
Source: Statistics Estonia

Deaths before the age of 65 years



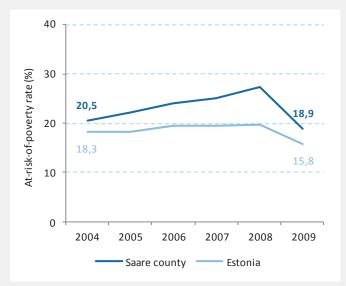
Source: Statistics Estonia

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



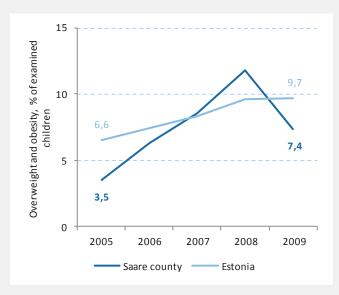
Source: Causes of Death Registry, National Institute for Health Development

At-risk-of-poverty rate



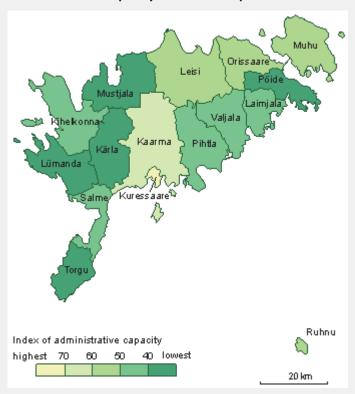
Source: Statistics Estonia

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.

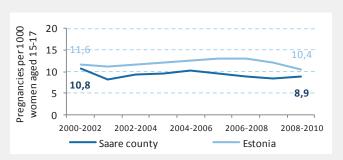
Source: Geomedia, Ministry of the Interior

Incidence of Lyme disease



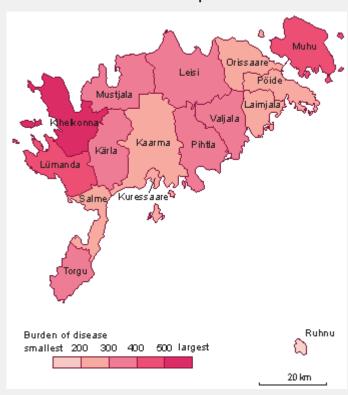
Source: Health Board

Teenage pregnancies (births and abortions)



Source: Medical Birth Registry, National Institute for Health Development

Burden of disease in the municipalities

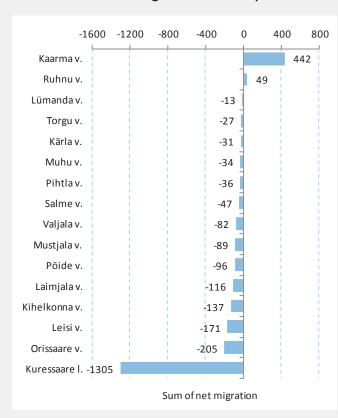


Burden of disease is calculated based on morbidity and mortality statistics; in addition the gravity of disease and people's age at the time of death are taken into account.

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 * v.—parish, l.—town. Municipalities of the county.



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

Worse than Estonian average

Worse than Estonian average

25 Percentile 75

٠ <u>Ë</u>			Saare county		Estonian average	Estonian worst		Estonian best
Domain		Indicator	Number	Rate / %			Position to Estonian average	
Population and Social Life	1	Natural increase	-90	-2,7	-0,2	-6,7	0	4,6
	2	Net migration	-121	-3,6	-1,0	-12,8	0	6,0
	3	Proportion of the elderly (aged 65+) (%)		19,7	17,2	20,5		15,2
	4	Proportion of young people (aged 0-14) (%)		13,9	15,2	13,3		17,2
	5	Life expectancy at birth	76	76,1	75,8	72,3		76,9
	6	Employment rate (%)		63,6	62,7	48,1		68,6
	7	Average monthly gross salary (eur)	647	646,8	792,3	594,1		901,2
	8	At-risk-of-poverty rate (%)		18,9	15,8	24,7	0	9,5
	9	Violent offences	84	2,5	4,4	6,6	0	2,2
	10	Air pollution	72	2,2	14,3	93,4	0	1,4
Health Behaviour	11	Regular alcohol consumption (%)		17,2	20,9	30,3	0	14,1
	12	Overweight and obesity, adults (%)		51,7	49,1	58,3	0	42,6
	13	Overweight and obesity, children (%)		7,6	9,8	11,6	0	6,3
	14	Daily smokers (%)		30,2	27,4	36,9	0	18,2
	15	Smoking while pregnant (%)	17	5,2	8,4	17,7	0	4,6
	16	Teenage (15-17 years) pregnancies	14	17,1	23,3	31,4	0	17,1
Healthcare	17	Health insurance coverage (%)	17610	87,8	87,7	83,3		89,2
	18	General practitioners	21	60,3	62,1	47,5	0	79,7
	19	Long-term care beds	24	368,3	682,8	0,0		1178,7
Health Status	20	Incidence of malignant neoplasms	181	518,4	506,2	617,6	0	397,7
	21	Incidence of tuberculosis	8	24,0	23,5	36,8		3,5
	22	Incidence of A, B and C-hepatitis	1	2,0	23,6	65,7		2,0
	23	Sexually transmitted diseases (incl HIV)	44	131,3	213,7	287,5	0	21,1
	24	Lyme disease	486	1461,0	124,1	1461,0		27,2
	25	Tick-borne viral encephalitis	17	51,1	11,8	51,1		3,7
	26	Self-rated health, good or very good (%)		59,5	55,0	30,5		62,7
	27	Limitations due to health problems (%)		30,0	30,2	57,0		24,0
Mortality	28	Burden of disease	10783	31714,0	35597,1	42204,2	0	31714,0
	29	Years of life lost	5910	17523,4	18739,6	24659,4	0	15654,3
	30	Years of life lived with disability	4873	14554,3	17032,8	21772,3	0	13344,4
	31	Deaths at age 0-9 years	3	87,5	66,7	98,6	0	0,0
	32	Deaths under the age of 65	103	386,4	385,0	601,1	•	288,4
	33	Deaths due to diseases of circulatory system	254	435,1	427,9	541,5		378,4
	34	Deaths due to malignant neoplasms	96	184,4	187,6	222,7	<u> </u>	165,5
	35	Deaths due to injury and poisoning	28	77,0	85,8	117,7	0	62,6
	36	Deaths due to fires	1	4,0	5,6	11,1	O	2,8
	37	Deaths due to alcohol-related diseases (men)	8	52,9	69,3	107,1	0	47,9
	38	Deaths due to alcohol-related diseases(women)	1	5,7	20,4	34,7	0	5,7
	39	Alcohol-related injuries and deaths in traffic	21	62,1	29,4	86,4		11,5
	40	Serious and deadly work-related accidents	16	115,2	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