

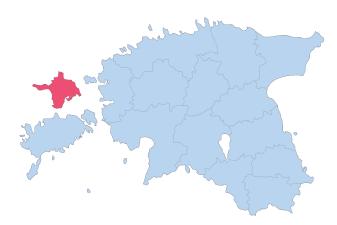
Overview of health and wellbeing

## HIIU COUNTY

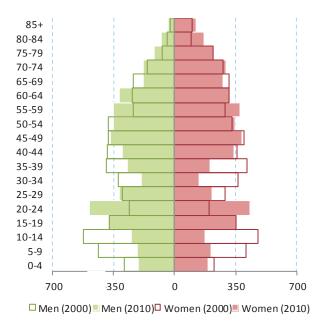
This document summarizes selected data on health and wellbeing in the county. The aim is to present comparable and standardized health indicators. This information gives input to the regional planning of services for improving the health and wellbeing of inhabitants.

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: <u>www.terviseinfo.ee/maakonnatervis</u>



#### STRUCTURE OF HILU COUNTY'S POPULATION



Population: 9228 (01.01.2011) Percentage of Estonian population: 1 % Area: 1023,26 km<sup>2</sup> Population density: 9,2 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup> County centre: Kärdla (3308 inhabitants) Municipalities: 5, incl. 1 urban and 4 rural Economic activity: plastic industry, construction, trade, transportation, fishery, forestry, tourism

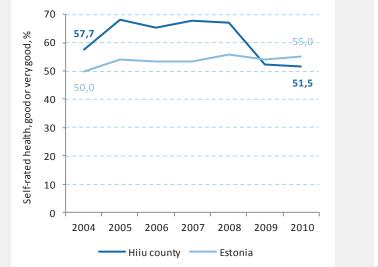
#### **POSITIVE DEVELOPMENTS**

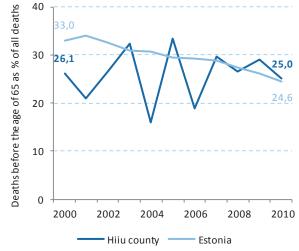
- Below average burden of disease
- Lowest mortality due to external causes (in Estonia)
- Lowest proportion of daily smokers (in Estonia)
- ${\ensuremath{\,\boxtimes}}$  Highest proportion of working-age people with health insurance (in Estonia)
- ➢ Lowest rate of violent offences (in Estonia)
- ${\rm Lowest}$  incidence rate of hepatitis, tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases (in Estonia)
- Below average rate of teenage pregnancies
- ${\ensuremath{\mathbb D}}$  Lowest rate of infant deaths (in Estonia) (no registered deaths in the past three years)

CHALLENGES							
	Lowest proportion of children and young people in Estonia, and a negative birth rate						
	Above average at-risk-of poverty rate and significantly lower gross wages						
	Above average proportion of people with limitations of everyday activities due to health problems						
	High rate of early mortality (before the age of 65)						
	Above average mortality rate from diseases of circula- tory systems						
	Above average incidence rate of tick-borne encephali- tis and Lyme disease						



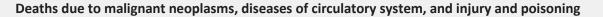
#### Self-rated health (good and very good)

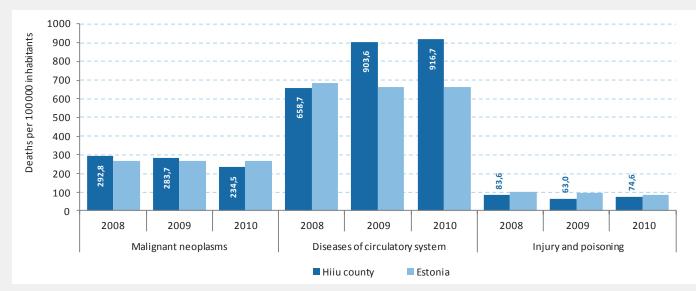




Source: Statistics Estonia

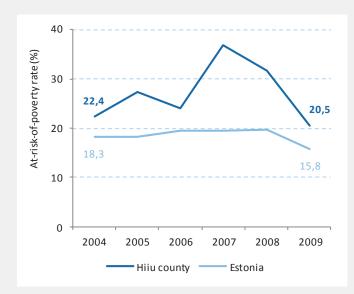
Source: Statistics Estonia



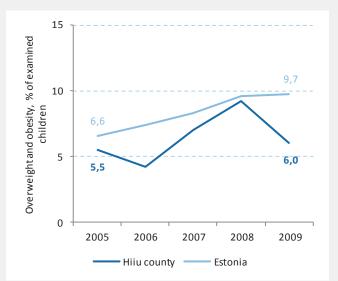


Source: Causes of Death Registry, National Institute for Health Development

#### At-risk-of-poverty rate



#### Overweight and obese children



#### Source: Statistics Estonia

Source: Estonian Health Insurance Fund

#### Deaths before the age of 65 years

#### Administrative capacity of the municipalities

## Körgess aare Vühale pa Vähale pa Käina Emmaste Emmaste Mighest 70 60 50 40 lowest

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

# -400 -300 -200 -100 0 Emmaste parish -72 -72 -72 Kõrgessaare parish -90 -90 -90 Pühalepa parish -155 -173 -173

Sum of 2001-2010 net migration in municipalities \*

Source: Statistics Estonia

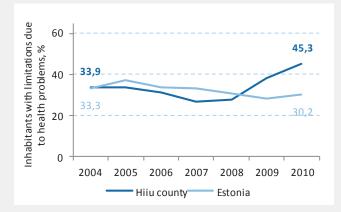
Kärdla town

-340

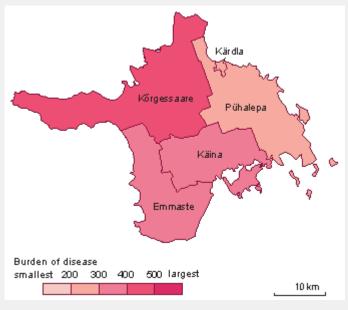
\* municipalities of the county

#### Inhabitants with limitations due to health problems

Sum of changes in residence



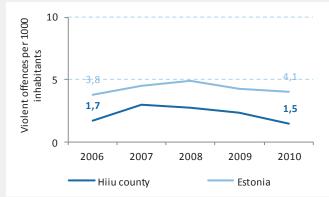
#### Burden of disease in the municipalities



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.

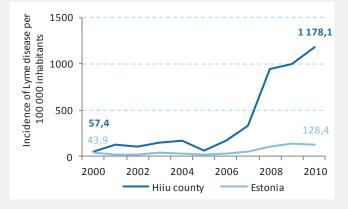
Source: Ministry of Social Affairs



Violent offences

Source: Statistics Estonia

#### Incidence of Lyme disease



Source: Health Board



### Hiiu county

The graph compares health indicators in the county to Esto-nian 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  $\bigcirc$ 

No difference from Estonian average

 ${\circ}$ Worse than Estonian average Estonian average

Worst

Best

25 Percentile 75

			Hiiu county		Estonian	Estonian		Estonian
		Indicator	Number R	Rate / %	average		Position to Estonian average	best
Population and Social Life	1	Natural increase	-41	-4,3	-0,2	-6,7	•	4,6
	2	Net migration	-76	-8,0	-1,0	-12,8		6,0
	3	Proportion of the elderly (aged 65+) (%)		17,9	17,2	20,5	$\bigcirc$	15,2
	4	Proportion of young people (aged 0-14) (%)		13,3	15,2	13,3		17,2
	5	Life expectancy at birth	75	74,7	75,8	72,3		76,9
	6	Employment rate (%)		62,3	62,7	48,1		68,6
	7	Average monthly gross salary (eur)	629	629,1	792,3	594,1		901,2
	8	At-risk-of-poverty rate (%)		20,5	15,8	24,7		9,5
	9	Violent offences	21	2,2	4,4	6,6		2,2
	10	Air pollution	22	2,3	14,3	93,4	•	1,4
	11	Regular alcohol consumption (%)		20,3	20,9	30,3	$\sim$	14,1
our	12	Overweight and obesity, adults (%)		47,9	49,1	58,3		42,6
Health Behaviour	13	Overweight and obesity, children (%)		7,2	9,8	11,6		6,3
	14	Daily smokers (%)		18,2	27,4	36,9		18,2
	15	Smoking while pregnant (%)	6	7,7	8,4	17,7		4,6
	16	Teenage (15-17 years) pregnancies	5	18,7	23,3	31,4		17,1
are	17	Health insurance coverage (%)	5292	89,2	87,7	83,3		89,2
Healthcare	18	General practitioners	8	79,7	62,1	47,5		79,7
	19	Long-term care beds	0	0,0	682,8	0,0		1178,7
Health Status	20	Incidence of malignant neoplasms	54	532,4	506,2	617,6	<b>O</b>	397,7
	21	Incidence of tuberculosis	0	3,5	23,5	36,8		3,5
	22	Incidence of A, B and C-hepatitis	0	3,5	23,6	65,7		2,0
	23	Sexually transmitted diseases (incl HIV)	2	21,1	213,7	287,5		21,1
	24	Lyme disease	105	1103,2	124,1	1461,0		27,2
	25	Tick-borne viral encephalitis	4	38,6	11,8	51,1		3,7
	26	Self-rated health, good or very good (%)		51,5	55,0	30,5	•	62,7
	27	Limitations due to health problems (%)		45,3	30,2	57,0		24,0
Mortality	28	Burden of disease	3114	31979,8	35597,1	42204,2		31714,0
	29	Years of life lost	1764	18242,8	18739,6	24659,4		15654,3
	30	Years of life lived with disability	1350	14112,8	17032,8	21772,3		13344,4
	31	Deaths at age 0-9 years	0	0,0	66,7	98,6		0,0
	32	Deaths under the age of 65	34	439,9	385,0	601,1		288,4
	33	Deaths due to diseases of circulatory system	78	537,5	427,9	541,5		378,4
	34	Deaths due to malignant neoplasms	26	192,6	187,6	222,7		165,5
	35	Deaths due to injury and poisoning	7	62,6	85,8	117,7		62,6
	36	Deaths due to fires	1	7,0	5,6	11,1		2,8
	37	Deaths due to alcohol-related diseases (men)	3	71,8	69,3	107,1	<b>C</b>	47,9
	38	Deaths due to alcohol-related diseases(women)	0	6,9	20,4	34,7		5,7
	39	Alcohol-related injuries and deaths in traffic	3	35,1	29,4	86,4		11,5
	40	Serious and deadly work-related accidents	5	111,1	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 responof particulates (PM-10) per 1000 population 2010. 11 alcohol consumption, at least 1-2 times per week, % of respondents 2000. 12 % of overweight and obese (with BMI>25) of respon-dents 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. 22 incidence of A, B and C-hepatitis 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 Lyme disease per 100 000 total population 2008-2010. 26 incidence of Lyme disease per 100 000 total population 2008-2010. 27 incidence of Lyme disease per 100 000 total population 2008-2010. 26 incidence of Lyme disease per 100 000 total population 2008-2010. 26 incidence of Lyme disease per 100 000 total population 2008-2010. 27 incidence of Lyme disease per 100 000 total population 2008-2010. 27 incidence of Lyme disease per 100 000 total population 2008-2010. 26 incidence of Lyme disease per 100 000 total population 2008-2010. 27 incidence of Lyme disease per 100 000 total population 2008-2010. 26 incidence of Lyme disease per 100 000 total population 2008-2010. 27 incidence of Lyme disease per 100 000 total population 2008-2010. 26 incidence of Lyme disease per 100 000 total population 2008-2010. 27 incidence of Lyme disease per 100 000 total population 2008-2010. 26 incidence of Lyme disease per 100 000 total population 2008-2010. 27 i 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 Lyme disease per 100 000 total population 2008-2010. 26 incidence of Lyme disease per 100 000 total population 2008-2010. 26 incidence of tick-borne viral encephalitis per 100 000 total population 2008-2010. 28 years of life lost due to morbidity and mortality per 100 000 total population 2008-2010. 29 years of life lost due to morbidity per 100 000 total population 2008-2010. 30 years of life lost due to morbidity per 100 000 total population 2008-2010. 31 deaths of 0-9 year-old children per 100 000 population aged 0-9 2008-2010. 32 premature deaths (before 65) per 100 000 population aged 65+ 2008-2010. 33 standardized mortality rate due to diseases of the circulatory system per 100 000 total population 2008-2010. 35 total adviced mortality rate due to injury and poisoning per 100 000 total population 2008-2010. 36 deaths due to fires per 100 000 total population 2008-2010. 37 deaths due to alcohol-related diseases per 100 000 men 2008-2010. 39 encode deaths in traffic accidents with drunk drivers per 100 000 total population 2008-2010. 40 serious and deaths in traffic accidents with drunk drivers per 100 000 total population 2008-2010. 40 serious and deaths in traffic accidents with drunk drivers per 100 000 total population 2008-2010. 40 serious and deadly work-related accidents per 100 000 employed 2008-2010.

Data sources: 1-10, 26-27, 31-32 Statistics Estonia; 11-12, 14-16, 18-21, 33-35, 37-38 National Institute for Health Development; 13, 17 Estonian Health Insurance Fund; 22-25 Health Board; 28-30 Ministry of Social Affairs; 36 Estonian Rescue Board; 39 Estonian Road Administration; 40 The Labour Inspectorate. Additional information: <a href="http://www.terviseinfo.ee/maakonnatervis">http://www.terviseinfo.ee/maakonnatervis</a> Prototype of the graph: West Midlands Public Health Observatory (United Kingdom)