

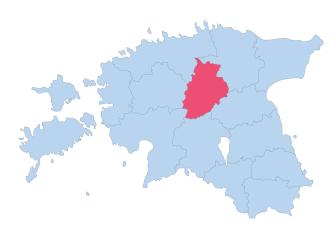
Overview of health and wellbeing

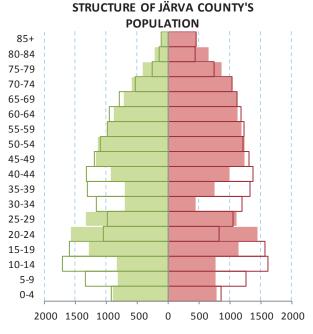
JÄRVA COUNTY

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>





^I Men (2000) Men (2010) Women (2000) Women (2010)

Population: 32 046 (01.01.2011) Percentage of Estonian population: 2% Area: 2459,58 km²

Population density: 13,3 inhabitants per km² County centre: Paide (8722 inhabitants) Municipalities: 12, incl. 1 urban and 11 rural Economic activity: agriculture and food processing industry, forestry. Several trade-, construction and manufacturing companies

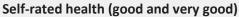
POSITIVE DEVELOPMENTS

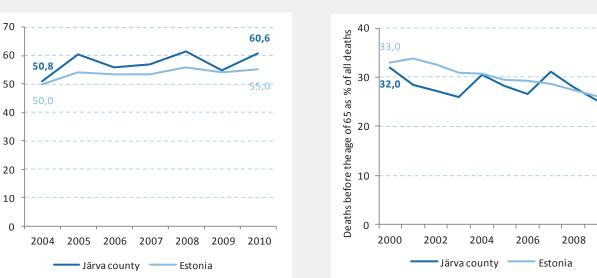
- > At-risk-of-poverty rate has decreased during last years
- Teenage pregnancy rate has decreased during last years
- Below average rate of regular alcohol consumers
- Below average rate of violent offences
- Below average incidence rate of hepatitis

CHALLENGES

| Most negative migration balance in Estonia |
|---|
| Above average at-risk-of-poverty rate and significantly lower gross wages |
| Above average percentage of elderly in population |
| Above average early mortality rate (before the age of 65) |
| Highest cancer incidence and mortality rate in Estonia |
| Abrupt rise in the proportion of overweight schoolchil- dren over last years |
| Above average rate of daily smokers |
| The highest percentage of women who smoke during pregnancy |







Source: Statistics Estonia

Self-rated health, good or very good, %

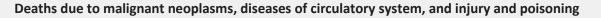
Source: Statistics Estonia

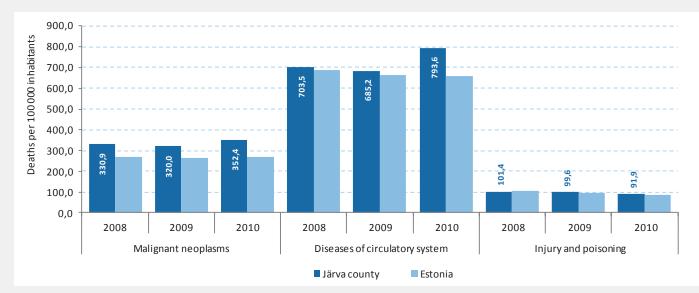
Deaths before the age of 65 years

24,6

24,3

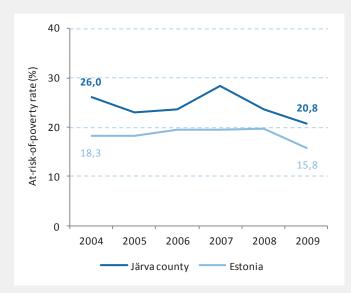
2010



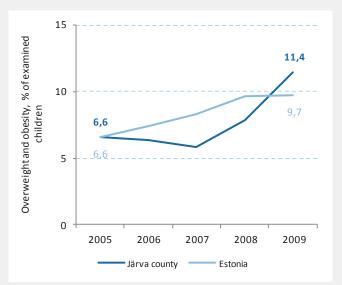


Source: Causes of Death Registry, National Institute for Health Development

At-risk-of-poverty rate



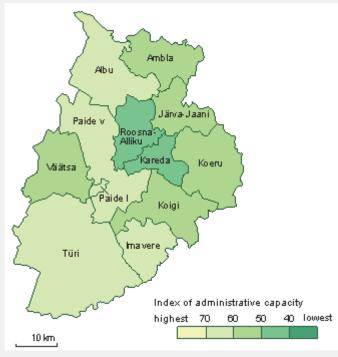
Overweight and obese children



Source: Estonian Health Insurance Fund

Administrative capacity of the municipalities

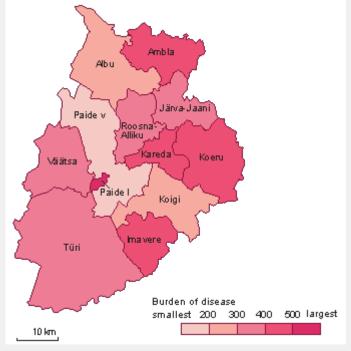
Burden of disease in the municipalities



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.

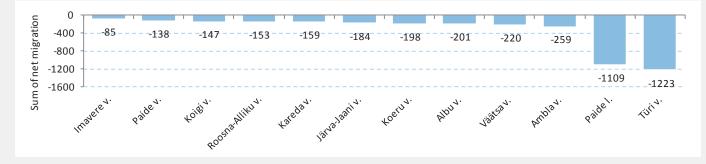
Source: Geomedia, Ministry of the Interior



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

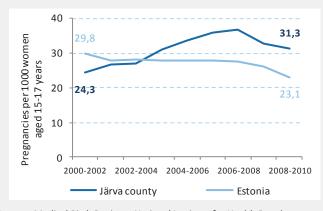


Sum of 2001-2010 net migration in municipalities of the county

Source: Statistics Estonia

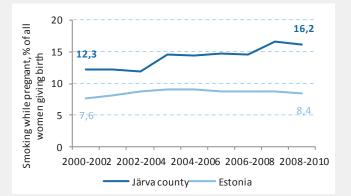
* v.-parish, l.-town.

Teenage pregnancies (births and abortions)



Source: Medical Birth Registry, National Institute for Health Development

Smoking while pregnant



Source: Medical Birth Registry, National Institute for Health Development



Järva 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

Worse than Estonian average

No difference from Estonian average

 \mathbf{O}

Estonian average

Best

Worst 25 Percentile 75

| ain | | | Järva county | | Estonian | Estonian | | Ectopian |
|----------------------------|----|--|--------------|----------|----------|----------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Domain | | Indicator | Number | Rate / % | | worst | Position to Estonian average | Estonian best |
| | 1 | Natural increase | -86 | -2,6 | -0,2 | -6,7 | O | 4,6 |
| | 2 | Net migration | -424 | -12,8 | -1,0 | -12,8 | | 6,0 |
| Population and Social Life | 3 | Proportion of the elderly (aged 65+) (%) | | 19,1 | 17,2 | 20,5 | | 15,2 |
| | 4 | Proportion of young people (aged 0-14) (%) | | 15,0 | 15,2 | 13,3 | 0 | 17,2 |
| | 5 | Life expectancy at birth | 75 | 75,1 | 75,8 | 72,3 | 0 | 76,9 |
| | 6 | Employment rate (%) | | 61,2 | 62,7 | 48,1 | | 68,6 |
| | 7 | Average monthly gross salary (eur) | 626 | 625,6 | 792,3 | 594,1 | | 901,2 |
| Рор | 8 | At-risk-of-poverty rate (%) | | 20,8 | 15,8 | 24,7 | | 9,5 |
| | 9 | Violent offences | 113 | 3,4 | 4,4 | 6,6 | | 2,2 |
| | 10 | Air pollution | 245 | 7,5 | 14,3 | 93,4 | \bigcirc | 1,4 |
| | 11 | Regular alcohol consumption (%) | | 17,5 | 20,9 | 30,3 | \bigcirc | 14,1 |
| iour | 12 | Overweight and obesity, adults (%) | | 46,5 | 49,1 | 58,3 | \bigcirc | 42,6 |
| ehavi | 13 | Overweight and obesity, children (%) | | 10,8 | 9,8 | 11,6 | | 6,3 |
| Health Behaviour | 14 | Daily smokers (%) | | 32,3 | 27,4 | 36,9 | | 18,2 |
| Healt | 15 | Smoking while pregnant (%) | 55 | 16,2 | 8,4 | 17,7 | | 4,6 |
| | 16 | Teenage (15-17 years) pregnancies | 24 | 31,4 | 23,3 | 31,4 | | 17,1 |
| are | 17 | Health insurance coverage (%) | 16638 | 88,2 | 87,7 | 83,3 | | 89,2 |
| Healthcare | 18 | General practitioners | 24 | 65,2 | 62,1 | 47,5 | | 79,7 |
| Неа | 19 | Long-term care beds | 32 | 512,2 | 682,8 | 0,0 | O | 1178,7 |
| | 20 | Incidence of malignant neoplasms | 224 | 617,6 | 506,2 | 617,6 | | 397,7 |
| | 21 | Incidence of tuberculosis | 10 | 29,2 | 23,5 | 36,8 | | 3,5 |
| St | 22 | Incidence of A, B and C-hepatitis | 2 | 5,0 | 23,6 | 65,7 | | 2,0 |
| Health Status | 23 | Sexually transmitted diseases (incl HIV) | 56 | 170,2 | 213,7 | 287,5 | | 21,1 |
| alth | 24 | Lyme disease | 27 | 80,6 | 124,1 | 1461,0 | | 27,2 |
| Не | 25 | Tick-borne viral encephalitis | 1 | 4,0 | 11,8 | 51,1 | • | 3,7 |
| | 26 | Self-rated health, good or very good (%) | | 60,6 | 55,0 | 30,5 | | 62,7 |
| | 27 | Limitations due to health problems (%) | | 24,4 | 30,2 | 57,0 | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | 24,0 |
| Mortality | 28 | Burden of disease | 12210 | 35398,9 | 35597,1 | 42204,2 | | 31714,0 |
| | 29 | Years of life lost | 6630 | 19485,4 | 18739,6 | 24659,4 | O | 15654,3 |
| | 30 | Years of life lived with disability | 5580 | 16635,1 | 17032,8 | 21772,3 | O | 13344,4 |
| | 31 | Deaths at age 0-9 years | 2 | 60,8 | 66,7 | 98,6 | | 0,0 |
| | 32 | Deaths under the age of 65 | 120 | 445,1 | 385,0 | 601,1 | • | 288,4 |
| | 33 | Deaths due to diseases of circulatory system | 241 | 426,1 | 427,9 | 541,5 | | 378,4 |
| | 34 | Deaths due to malignant neoplasms | 111 | 222,7 | 187,6 | 222,7 | | 165,5 |
| ž | 35 | Deaths due to injury and poisoning | 32 | 83,7 | 85,8 | 117,7 | | 62,6 |
| | 36 | Deaths due to fires | 4 | 11,1 | 5,6 | 11,1 | | 2,8 |
| | 37 | Deaths due to alcohol-related diseases (men) | 13 | 81,5 | 69,3 | 107,1 | | 47,9 |
| | 38 | Deaths due to alcohol-related diseases(women) | 5 | 30,4 | 20,4 | 34,7 | | 5,7 |
| | 39 | Alcohol-related injuries and deaths in traffic | 22 | 67,5 | 29,4 | 86,4 | | 11,5 |
| | 40 | Serious and deadly work-related accidents | 40 | 258,1 | 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 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 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. 24 incidence of Lyme disease per 100 000 total population 2008-2010. 25 of respondents 2010. 18 years of ilfe lost due to morbidity per 100 000 total population 2008-2010. 24 population 2008-2010. 27 % of respondents 2010. 18 years of jets-brone viral encephalitis per 100 000 total population 2008-2010. 24 incidence of Lyme disease 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 and mortality per 100 000 total population 2008-2010. 31 deaths of 0-9 year-old children per 100 000 population aged 65+ 2008-2010. 33 standardized mortality rate due to injury and poisoning per 100 000 tot

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: http://www.terviseinfo.ee/maakonnatervis Prototype of the graph: West Midlands Public Health Observatory (United Kingdom)