## LÄÄNE-VIRU 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: www.terviseinfo.ee/maakonnatervis

Population: 61859 (01.01.2011)
Percentage of Estonian population: 5\%
Area: $3627,80 \mathrm{~km}^{2}$
Population density: 17,3 inhabitants per $\mathrm{km}^{2}$
County centre: Rakvere (15842 inhabitants)
Municipalities: 15, incl. 2 urban and 13 rural
Economic activity: food processing industry, furniture and construction materials manufacturing, storage and logistics, agriculture, tourism

## POSITIVE DEVELOPMENTS



Steady growth in percentage of people who rate their health „good" or „very good"
) Below average proportion of overweight schoolchildren
$\Delta$ Decline in teenage pregnancies during last years
$\Delta \quad$ Decline in percentage of people with limitations of everyday activities due to health problems

## CHALLENGES

D Below average life expectancy at birth


Above average rate of years of life lost due to
mortality
$\triangle$ Above average early mortality rate (before age 65)
$\Delta$ Above average mortality due to external causes
Above average mortality due to diseases of circulatory system and cancer
$\Sigma$
Above average proportion of regular alcohol
consumers consumers

D The highest proportion of overweight adults in Estonia
$\Sigma$ Above average proportion of women who smoke during pregnancy

Self-rated health (good and very good)


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



Overweight and obese children


## Administrative capacity of the municipalities



Index of administrative capacity
highest $70 \quad 60 \quad 50 \quad 40$ 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

Inhabitants with limitations due to health problems


Source: Statistics Estonia

## Teenage pregnancies (births and abortions)



[^0]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, t.-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.
$\bigcirc$ Better than Estonian average No difference from Estonian average

Worse than Estonian average

## Estonian average

Worst 25 Percentile 75


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

$\mathbf{1}$ crude rate of natural increase per 1000 population 2008-2010. $\mathbf{2}$ net migration per 1000 population 2008-2010. $\mathbf{3}$ elderly ( $65+$ years old) people, \% of total population 2010. $\mathbf{4}$ 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 10000 population 2009 . 19 long-term care beds per 100000 population aged $65+2010$. 20 incidence of malignant neoplasms per 100000 total population 2007. 21 incidence of tuberculosis per 100000 total population 2008-2010. $\mathbf{2 2}$ incidence of A, B and C-hepatitis per 100000 total population 2008-2010. 23 incidence of sexually transmitted diseases per 100000 total population 2008-2010. $\mathbf{2 4}$ incidence of Lyme disease per 100000 total population $2008-2010$. $\mathbf{2 5}$ incidence of tick-borne viral encephalitis per 100000 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 100000 total population 2006 . 29 years of life lost due to mortality per 100000 total population 2006. $\mathbf{3 0}$ years of life lost due to morbidity per 100000 total population 2006. $\mathbf{3 1}$ deaths of $0-9$ year-old children per 100000 population aged $0-$ 9 2008-2010. 32 premature deaths (before 65) per 100000 population aged $65+2008-2010.33$ standardized mortality rate due to diseases of the circulatory system per 100000 total population 2008-2010. $\mathbf{3 4}$ standardized mortality rate due to malignant neoplasms per 100000 total population 2008-2010. $\mathbf{3 5}$ standardized mortality rate due to injury and poisoning per 100000 total population 2008-2010. 36 deaths due to fires per 100000 total population 2008-2010. 37 deaths due to alcohol-related diseases per 100 000 men 2008-2010. 38 deaths due to alcohol-related diseases per 100000 women 2008-2010. 39 injuries and deaths in traffic accidents with drunk drivers per 100000 total population 2008-2010. 40 serious and deadly work-related accidents per 100000 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: http://www.terviseinfo.ee/ maakonnatervis Prototype of the graph: West Midlands Public Health Observatory (United Kingdom)


[^0]:    Source: Medical Birth Registry, National Institute for Health Development

