



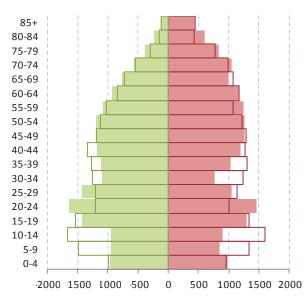
RAPLA COUNTY

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 RAPLA COUNTY'S POPULATION



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

Population: 35 742 (01.01.2011) **Percentage of Estonian population**: 3%

Area: 2979,71 km²

Population density: 12,1 inhabitants per km² **County centre**: Rapla (5250 inhabitants)

Municipalities: 10 municipalities

Economic activity: forestry and woodwork, furniture manufacturing, metal- and automobile shops, seaming, crafts, landscaping, real estate brokerage, tourism

POSITIVE DEVELOPMENTS

- Highest proportion of people who rate their health "good" or "very good"
- The lowest burden of disease in Estonia
- Below average incidence rate of cancer
- Below average incidence rate of hepatitis, tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases
- The lowest level of air pollution in Estonia

CHALLENGES

- Below average gross wages
- Considerable percentage of daily smokers
- Above average proportion of women who smoke during pregnancy
- The proportion of overweight adults
- Proportion of overweight schoolchildren has increased during last years

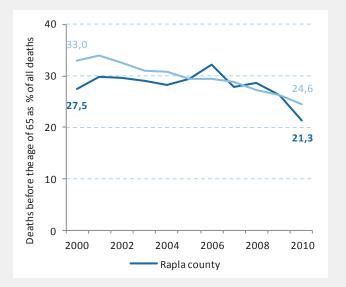


Self-rated health (good and very good)

70 62,7 Self-rated health, good or very good, 60 51,9 50 40 30 20 10 0 2010 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 Rapla county Estonia

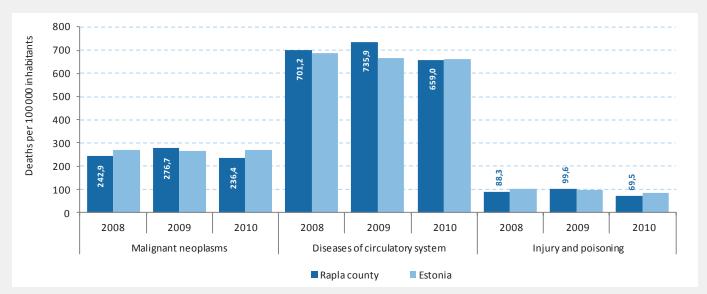
Source: Statistics Estonia

Deaths before the age of 65 years



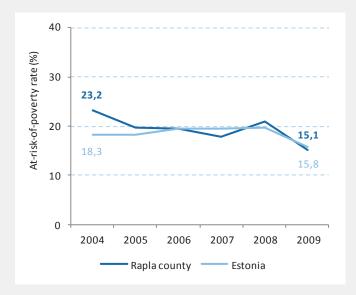
Source: Statistics Estonia

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



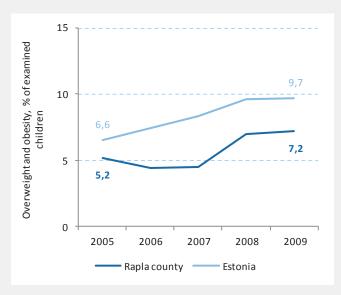
Source: Causes of Death Registry, National Institute for Health Development

At-risk-of-poverty rate



Source: Statistics Estonia

Overweight and obese children



Source: Estonian Health Insurance Fund

Administrative capacity of the municipalities

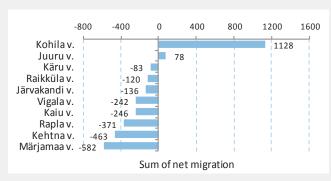


The index of administrative capacity is calculated using 26 indicators from six domains: population and area of the municipality, strength and diversity of local economy, wellbeing of inhabitants of the municipality, financial situation of the municipality, strength of the municipality's administration,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

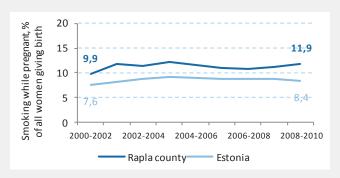
Source: Geomedia, Ministry of the Interior

Sum of 2001-2010 net migration in municipalities *



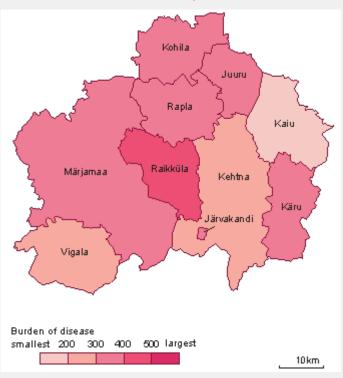
Source: Statistics Estonia * v.—parish, I.—town. Municipalities of the county

Smoking while pregnant



Source: Medical Birth Registry, National Institute for Health Development

Burden of disease in the municipalities

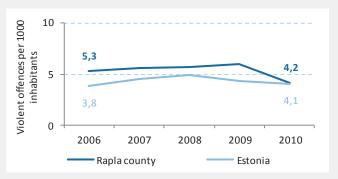


Burden of disease is calculated based on morbidity and mortality statistics; in addition the gravity of disease and people's age at the time of death are taken into account.

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.

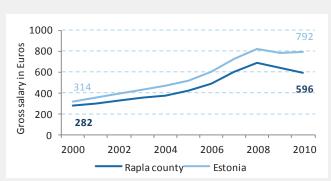
Source: Ministry of Social Affairs

Violent offences



Source: Statistics Estonia

Average gross salary (EUR)



Source: Statistics Estonia



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

Worst Best
25 Percentile 75

| ä | | | Rapla county | | Estonian | Estonian | | Estonian |
|----------------------------|----|--|--------------|----------|----------|----------|------------------------------|----------|
| Domain | | Indicator | Number | Rate / % | average | worst | Position to Estonian average | best |
| ocial Life | 1 | Natural increase | -13 | -0,4 | -0,2 | -6,7 | Q | 4,6 |
| | 2 | Net migration | -155 | -4,3 | -1,0 | -12,8 | | 6,0 |
| | 3 | Proportion of the elderly (aged 65+) (%) | | 16,9 | 17,2 | 20,5 | O | 15,2 |
| | 4 | Proportion of young people (aged 0-14) (%) | | 15,7 | 15,2 | 13,3 | 0 | 17,2 |
|) Sc | 5 | Life expectancy at birth | 75 | 75,2 | 75,8 | 72,3 | 0 | 76,9 |
| on ar | 6 | Employment rate (%) | | 60,5 | 62,7 | 48,1 | O | 68,6 |
| Population and Social Life | 7 | Average monthly gross salary (eur) | 596 | 596,0 | 792,3 | 594,1 | | 901,2 |
| | 8 | At-risk-of-poverty rate (%) | | 15,1 | 15,8 | 24,7 | 0 | 9,5 |
| | 9 | Violent offences | 190 | 5,3 | 4,4 | 6,6 | 0 | 2,2 |
| | 10 | Air pollution | 61 | 1,7 | 14,3 | 93,4 | 0 | 1,4 |
| Health Behaviour | 11 | Regular alcohol consumption (%) | | 19,0 | 20,9 | 30,3 | O | 14,1 |
| | 12 | Overweight and obesity, adults (%) | | 49,5 | 49,1 | 58,3 | | 42,6 |
| | 13 | Overweight and obesity, children (%) | | 6,3 | 9,8 | 11,6 | 0 | 6,3 |
| | 14 | Daily smokers (%) | | 28,1 | 27,4 | 36,9 | O | 18,2 |
| | 15 | Smoking while pregnant (%) | 47 | 11,9 | 8,4 | 17,7 | | 4,6 |
| | 16 | Teenage (15-17 years) pregnancies | 19 | 24,0 | 23,3 | 31,4 | O | 17,1 |
| Healthcare | 17 | Health insurance coverage (%) | 18115 | 87,4 | 87,7 | 83,3 | O | 89,2 |
| | 18 | General practitioners | 24 | 64,2 | 62,1 | 47,5 | 0 | 79,7 |
| | 19 | Long-term care beds | 45 | 738,3 | 682,8 | 0,0 | O | 1178,7 |
| Health Status | 20 | Incidence of malignant neoplasms | 169 | 460,3 | 506,2 | 617,6 | 0 | 397,7 |
| | 21 | Incidence of tuberculosis | 8 | 21,2 | 23,5 | 36,8 | 0 | 3,5 |
| | 22 | Incidence of A, B and C-hepatitis | 3 | 7,4 | 23,6 | 65,7 | | 2,0 |
| | 23 | Sexually transmitted diseases (incl HIV) | 36 | 100,6 | 213,7 | 287,5 | 0 | 21,1 |
| | 24 | Lyme disease | 71 | 197,5 | 124,1 | 1461,0 | C I | 27,2 |
| | 25 | Tick-borne viral encephalitis | 1 | 3,7 | 11,8 | 51,1 | 0 | 3,7 |
| | 26 | Self-rated health, good or very good (%) | | 62,7 | 55,0 | 30,5 | | 62,7 |
| | 27 | Limitations due to health problems (%) | | 24,0 | 30,2 | 57,0 | | 24,0 |
| Mortality | 28 | Burden of disease | 11653 | 32045,8 | 35597,1 | 42204,2 | 0 | 31714,0 |
| | 29 | Years of life lost | 6819 | 18802,9 | 18739,6 | 24659,4 | Q | 15654,3 |
| | 30 | Years of life lived with disability | 4834 | 13344,4 | 17032,8 | 21772,3 | | 13344,4 |
| | 31 | Deaths at age 0-9 years | 4 | 97,9 | 66,7 | 98,6 | | 0,0 |
| | 32 | Deaths under the age of 65 | 112 | 374,0 | 385,0 | 601,1 | | 288,4 |
| | 33 | Deaths due to diseases of circulatory system | 252 | 462,7 | 427,9 | 541,5 | O | 378,4 |
| | 34 | Deaths due to malignant neoplasms | 91 | 190,0 | 187,6 | 222,7 | | 165,5 |
| | 35 | Deaths due to injury and poisoning | 31 | 76,5 | 85,8 | 117,7 | 0 | 62,6 |
| | 36 | Deaths due to fires | 3 | 7,4 | 5,6 | 11,1 | | 2,8 |
| | 37 | Deaths due to alcohol-related diseases (men) | 12 | 66,8 | 69,3 | 107,1 | 0 | 47,9 |
| | 38 | Deaths due to alcohol-related diseases(women) | 3 | 14,3 | 20,4 | 34,7 | 0 | 5,7 |
| | 39 | Alcohol-related injuries and deaths in traffic | 13 | 36,9 | 29,4 | 86,4 | O | 11,5 |
| | 40 | Serious and deadly work-related accidents | 17 | 105,0 | 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 schoolchildren, % of examined by school nurses 2009-2010 1st half-year. 14 % of daily smokers of population aged 164 2006. 15 % of mothers smoking in pregnancy 2008-2010. 16 teenage (15-17 years) 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 00 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 and mortality per 100 000 total population 2006. 30 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 2008-2010. 39 years of life lost due to morbidity per 100 000 to