## $\Delta$ Overview of health and wellbeing

## VALGA 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


STRUCTURE OF VALGA COUNTY'S POPULATION

$\square$ Men (2000) $\square$ Men (2010) $\square$ Women (2000) $\square$ Women (2010)

Population: 31671 (01.01.2011)
Percentage of Estonian population: 2\%
Area: 2043,53 km²
Population density: 15,7 inhabitants per km²
County centre: Valga (12 770 inhabitants)
Municipalities: 13, incl. 2 urban and 11 rural
Economic activity: agriculture, forestry, trade, tourism, manufacturing industries, construction, several small businesses

## POSITIVE DEVELOPMENTS

Below average incidence rate of hepatitis and sexually transmitted diseases

Early mortality rate (before the age of 65) has declined during last yearsBelow average rate of deaths from external causes
$\Sigma$
Above average number of long-term-care hospital beds

## CHALLENGES

The highest proportion of elderly in Estonia
The lowest gross wages in Estonia

The highest at-risk-of-poverty rate in Estonia
Above average burden of disease (incl. high rate of years of life lost due to mortality)

D The highest proportion of regular alcohol consumers

D The highest proportion of daily smokers
The highest proportion of women who smoke during pregnancy
Below average number of general practitioners per person

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



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

## Smoking while pregnant



Source: Medical Birth Registry, National Institute for Health Development

## Average gross salary (EUR)



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 *

| -1000 | -800 | -600 | -400 | -200 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Paluperav. | , | ; | , | - |
| ! | I | ' | ! | 1 |
| Tõlliste v. | , |  | , | -63 |
| Tolliste v. | ! | ' | ! |  |
| Põdralav. | ! | ! | 1 | -71 |
| ! | ! | ' | ! | ! |
| Õru v. | ! | , | ! | -79 |
| , | , | , | , |  |
| Tahevav. | , |  | , | -100 |
| Tahevav. | ! | ' | ! |  |
| Karula v. | ! | ' | i | -102 |
| ! | ! | , | ! |  |
| Pukav. | , |  | , | -125 |
| Puk | , | , | , |  |
| Hummuliv. | I | , | , | -135 |
| ! | , | , | , | , |
| Otepää v. | I | I |  | -144 |
| ! | ! | I | ! |  |
| Sangaste v. | ! | ! |  | -163 |
| ! | ! | ! |  |  |
| Helme v. |  |  |  | -172 |
| , |  |  |  |  |
| Tõrval. | ! | , | -345 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Valga I. -894 |  |  |  |  |
| Sum of net migration |  |  |  |  |

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

## Valga 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
$\bigcirc$ No difference from Estonian average
Worse than Estonian average

## Estonian average

Worst 25 Percentile 75

|  |  | Indicator | Valga county |  | Estonian average | Estonian worst | Position to Estonian average |  | Estonian best |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number | Rate / \% |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\qquad$ | 1 | Natural increase | -129 | -4,0 | -0,2 | -6,7 | $\bigcirc$ |  | 4,6 |
|  | 2 | Net migration | -205 | -6,3 | -1,0 | -12,8 | $\bigcirc$ |  | 6,0 |
|  | 3 | Proportion of the elderly (aged 65+) (\%) | . | 20,5 | 17,2 | 20,5 | $\bigcirc$ |  | 15,2 |
|  | 4 | Proportion of young people (aged 0-14) (\%) |  | 15,5 | 15,2 | 13,3 |  | 0 | 17,2 |
|  | 5 | Life expectancy at birth | 76 | 76,0 | 75,8 | 72,3 |  |  | 76,9 |
|  | 6 | Employment rate (\%) | .. | 59,7 | 62,7 | 48,1 | $\bigcirc$ |  | 68,6 |
|  | 7 | Average monthly gross salary (eur) | 594 | 594,1 | 792,3 | 594,1 | $\bigcirc$ |  | 901,2 |
|  | 8 | At-risk-of-poverty rate (\%) | .. | 24,7 | 15,8 | 24,7 | $\bigcirc$ |  | 9,5 |
|  | 9 | Violent offences | 153 | 4,7 | 4,4 | 6,6 | O |  | 2,2 |
|  | 10 | Air pollution | 337 | 10,5 | 14,3 | 93,4 |  | O | 1,4 |
|  | 11 | Regular alcohol consumption (\%) | . | 30,3 | 20,9 | 30,3 | , |  | 14,1 |
|  | 12 | Overweight and obesity, adults (\%) | .. | 50,0 | 49,1 | 58,3 | 0 |  | 42,6 |
|  | 13 | Overweight and obesity, children (\%) | .. | 9,8 | 9,8 | 11,6 |  |  | 6,3 |
|  | 14 | Daily smokers (\%) | .. | 36,9 | 27,4 | 36,9 | $\bigcirc$ |  | 18,2 |
|  | 15 | Smoking while pregnant (\%) | 54 | 17,7 | 8,4 | 17,7 | $\bigcirc$ |  | 4,6 |
|  | 16 | Teenage (15-17 years) pregnancies | 19 | 26,9 | 23,3 | 31,4 | $\bigcirc$ |  | 17,1 |
|  | 17 | Health insurance coverage (\%) | 15828 | 87,1 | 87,7 | 83,3 | O |  | 89,2 |
|  | 18 | General practitioners | 17 | 49,9 | 62,1 | 47,5 | $\bigcirc$ |  | 79,7 |
|  | 19 | Long-term care beds | 64 | 973,5 | 682,8 | 0,0 |  | $\bigcirc$ | 1178,7 |
|  | 20 | Incidence of malignant neoplasms | 165 | 480,2 | 506,2 | 617,6 |  | $\bigcirc$ | 397,7 |
|  | 21 | Incidence of tuberculosis | 8 | 25,8 | 23,5 | 36,8 | $\bigcirc$ |  | 3,5 |
|  | 22 | Incidence of $A, B$ and $C$-hepatitis | 1 | 3,1 | 23,6 | 65,7 |  | 0 | 2,0 |
|  | 23 | Sexually transmitted diseases (incl HIV) | 7 | 22,7 | 213,7 | 287,5 |  | 0 | 21,1 |
|  | 24 | Lyme disease | 11 | 34,0 | 124,1 | 1461,0 |  | 0 | 27,2 |
|  | 25 | Tick-borne viral encephalitis | 5 | 15,5 | 11,8 | 51,1 | 0 |  | 3,7 |
|  | 26 | Self-rated health, good or very good (\%) | .. | 50,5 | 55,0 | 30,5 | $\bigcirc$ |  | 62,7 |
|  | 27 | Limitations due to health problems (\%) | .. | 35,4 | 30,2 | 57,0 | 0 |  | 24,0 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \frac{3}{20} \\ & 0 \\ & 00 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 28 | Burden of disease | 13578 | 40543,6 | 35597,1 | 42204,2 | , |  | 31714,0 |
|  | 29 | Years of life lost | 7478 | 22610,5 | 18739,6 | 24659,4 | $\bigcirc$ |  | 15654,3 |
|  | 30 | Years of life lived with disability | 6100 | 18695,8 | 17032,8 | 21772,3 | $\bigcirc$ |  | 13344,4 |
|  | 31 | Deaths at age 0-9 years | 2 | 51,3 | 66,7 | 98,6 |  | $\bigcirc$ | 0,0 |
|  | 32 | Deaths under the age of 65 | 100 | 387,1 | 385,0 | 601,1 |  |  | 288,4 |
|  | 33 | Deaths due to diseases of circulatory system | 278 | 461,0 | 427,9 | 541,5 | $\bigcirc$ |  | 378,4 |
|  | 34 | Deaths due to malignant neoplasms | 95 | 177,8 | 187,6 | 222,7 |  | $\bigcirc$ | 165,5 |
|  | 35 | Deaths due to injury and poisoning | 27 | 71,7 | 85,8 | 117,7 |  | $\bigcirc$ | 62,6 |
|  | 36 | Deaths due to fires | 3 | 8,3 | 5,6 | 11,1 | O |  | 2,8 |
|  | 37 | Deaths due to alcohol-related diseases (men) | 9 | 57,4 | 69,3 | 107,1 |  | $\bigcirc$ | 47,9 |
|  | 38 | Deaths due to alcohol-related diseases(women) | 3 | 19,4 | 20,4 | 34,7 |  |  | 5,7 |
|  | 39 | Alcohol-related injuries and deaths in traffic | 16 | 49,5 | 29,4 | 86,4 | $\bigcirc$ |  | 11,5 |
|  | 40 | Serious and deadly work-related accidents | 13 | 97,9 | 126,5 | 258,1 |  | 0 | 46,0 |

## 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. $\mathbf{2 6}$ 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)

