

Key figures on health Pocketbook

Data 1985-2000



EUROPEAN
COMMISSION



THEME 3
Population
and social
conditions

3

A great deal of additional information on the European Union is available on the Internet.
It can be accessed through the Europa server (<http://europa.eu.int>).

Cataloguing data can be found at the end of this publication.

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Symbols and abbreviations

*	Provisional or estimated data
:	not available
-	nil
.	not applicable or data statistically not significant
0	less than half the unit used

EU-15 European Union of Fifteen

B Belgium

DK Denmark

D Germany

EL Greece

E Spain

F France

IRL Ireland

I Italy

L Luxembourg

NL Netherlands

A Austria

P Portugal

FIN Finland

S Sweden

UK United Kingdom

ENG England

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KEY FIGURES,

HEALTH AND HEALTH DETERMINANTS

This second edition of the *Pocketbook on Health* responds to the growing demand of EU health policy for comprehensive, consistent and comparable health data and indicators, as highlighted in the ongoing programme of Community Action on Health Monitoring, which the European Parliament and the Council adopted on 30th of June 1997. Moreover, the improvement of health information and knowledge for the development of public health is one of the three main objectives of the forthcoming new programme of Community action in the field of public health (2002-2006).

This Pocketbook provides a limited selection of figures on health and health determinants. A more complete overview on health indicators could be found in the publication *Key Data on Health 2000* (the 2002 edition is under preparation). The present selection focuses on some core items. In health statistics comparability of data between Member States is, as with many social statistics, difficult for several reasons. Most data which are derived from administrations, are determined by the organisation of health care services or by the financing of the health systems. National rules and regulations have a

great influence on the quality and comparability of statistics, e.g. on population coverage, specific definitions and classifications. Data based on population surveys tend to be more comparable, but are not always available for all Member States according to the same specification and period. For these and other methodological reasons differences between Member States should be taken as indicative; small differences between countries should be handled with great care. In some cases the differences could lead to the formulation of hypotheses for conducting in-depth investigations.

The choice of statistical measures is arbitrary. Some readers would prefer absolute numbers; others standardised rates and some ratios or crude rates. Whenever possible, emphasis is placed on measures most appropriate for showing the differences between countries, complemented by other measures allowing for a more balanced appraisal. However the choice of core items and measures and comparability is influenced by incomplete sources, inadequate details and poor harmonisation. Eurostat's thanks go to all national and international agencies, in particular the partners in the framework of the LEG Health, the Eurostat Task Forces and Working Group on Health, whose co-operation has been indispensable for the compilation of this Pocketbook.

Population statistics, EU-15

	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
	Total population (x1000)															
1.1.1998	376455	10239	5330	82163	10543	39441	59226	3777	57680	436	15864	8103	9998	5171	8861	59623
1.1.1999	375346	10214	5314	82037	10522	39394	58977	3735	57613	429	15760	8083	9979	5160	8854	59391
1.1.2000	374584	10192	5295	82057	10511	39348	58728	3694	57563	424	15654	8075	9957	5147	8848	59090
Projection 2020 ¹	:	10338	5740	80152	:	39330	61280	3947	58042	488	17492	8296	:	5222	9222	61081
	2000 (%)															
men	48.9	48.9	49.4	48.8	49.3	48.9	48.7	49.7	48.5	49.3	49.5	48.6	48.1	48.8	49.4	49.3
women	51.1	51.1	50.6	51.2	50.7	51.1	51.3	50.3	51.5	50.7	50.5	51.4	51.9	51.2	50.6	50.7
aged under 15	18.0	18.7	19.7	16.6	16.1	16.1	20.1	23.3	15.3	20.2	19.8	17.8	17.9	19.3	19.5	20.2
aged 65 and over	16.2	16.8	14.8	16.2	17.3	16.7	15.9	11.2	18.0	14.3	13.6	15.5	15.3	14.8	17.3	15.6
	1999 (%)															
Age dependency ratio ²	49.4 ³	52.2	49.4	46.5	47.8	46.5	53.2	50.4	47.5	49.5 ³	47.1	48.1	47.2	49.6	56.2	53.5

¹ NSI Projections; ² Population aged 0-14 and 65 and more to population aged 15-64

³ 1998

Source: Eurostat - Demographic statistics

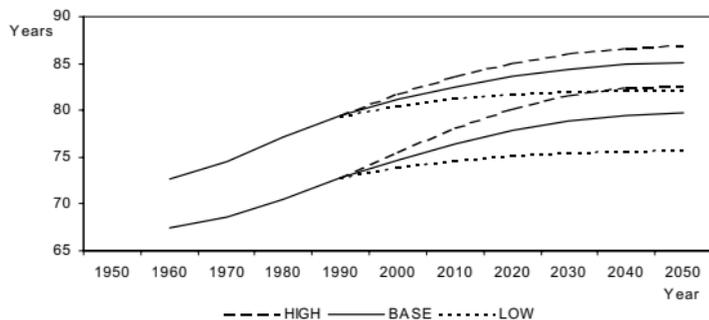
Vital statistics, EU-15

	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
2000																
Total fertility rate per woman	1.53	1.65	1.76	1.34	1.30	1.22	1.89	1.89	1.25	1.78	1.72	1.32	1.54	1.73	1.54	1.64
Live births (x1000)	4038.2	116.3	67.1	754.1	101.0	386.5	778.9	54.2	543.0	5.7	206.6	78.3	120.1	56.7	90.4	679.3
Crude birth rate (per 1000)	10.7	11.3	12.6	9.2	9.6	9.8	13.1	14.3	9.4	13.1	13.0	9.6	12.0	11.0	10.2	11.4
Deaths (x1000)	3665.9	105.4	58.0	830.3	103.0	359.3	538.3	31.1	560.2	3.8	140.5	76.8	105.8	49.3	93.5	610.6
Crude death rate (x 1000)	9.7	10.3	10.9	10.1	9.8	9.1	9.1	8.2	9.7	8.6	8.8	9.5	10.6	9.5	10.5	10.2
Infant mortality (per 1000 live births)	4.9	5.2	4.2	4.4	6.1	4.6	4.6	5.9	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.8	5.5	3.8	3.0	5.6
1999																
Life expectancy at birth																
men	74.6 ¹	74.4	74.2	74.7	75.5 ²	74.9 ¹	74.8 ¹	73.9	74.9 ²	74.7	75.3	75.1	72.0	73.8	77.1	75.0
women	80.9 ¹	80.8	79.0	80.7	80.6 ²	81.9 ¹	82.4 ¹	79.1	81.3 ²	79.8	80.5	81.0	79.1	81.0	81.9	79.8
1999																
Life expectancy at age 65																
men	15.6 ¹	15.4	14.9	15.5	16.4	16.1 ¹	16.4 ²	14.2	16.0 ³	15.3	15.1	15.8	14.3	15.1	16.4	15.3
women	19.4 ¹	19.4	18.1	19.2	18.7	20.0 ¹	20.9 ²	17.7	19.8 ³	19.5	19.1	19.4	17.8	19.2	19.9	18.5

¹ 1997, ² 1998, ³ 1996

Source: Eurostat - Demographic statistics

Life expectancy at birth, 1950-2050, EU-15



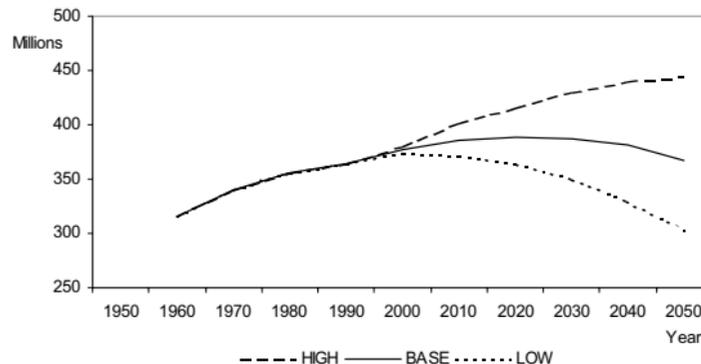
Source: Eurostat - Demographic Statistics

Life expectancy is calculated from observed age-specific mortality rates which can be assumed to develop in the coming years according to trends which were observed in the previous years (baseline scenario). It can also be assumed that mortality will continue to decrease but at a slower rate than previously (low scenario), or at a higher rate than previously (high scenario).

For population projections three factors are important: fertility, life expectancy and net migration.

For the 'low scenario' for each factor low projections were chosen, for the 'high scenario' high projections and for the 'baseline scenario' medium projections.

Total population, 1950-2050, EU-15



Source: Eurostat - Demographic Statistics

Life styles

Consumption of alcoholic drinks and of tobacco products are important health determinants. The *Eurobarometer 52.0* survey provides some information on attitudes regarding these determinants. Twice a year the European Commission conducts a Eurobarometer survey in order to gather information on the attitudes of the population towards EU and its policies. Each year additional questions about specific subjects are appended to the questionnaire.

Drinking habits are not easy to measure by means of interviewing people (due to cultural differences); whereas questions on smoking appear to be less difficult to answer.

A proxy for alcohol consumption are data on alcohol available on the market: these data however cannot give population characteristics, e.g. number of drinks in a week by age and sex.

Attitudes related to the following of a balanced diet are also obtained from Eurobarometer survey. Daily fat intake should not exceed 30-33% of total energy intake. Recommendations from some food administrations (especially International Union of Nutrition Sciences) indicate that the intake of hardened fat, i.e. the sum of saturated fatty acids and trans-fatty acids (e.g. bakery products, chips and snacks), should contribute a maximum of about 10% of one's energy intake to avoid cholesterol problems. According to data from *FAOSTAT* the averages for most of EU countries exceed or are around this value.

With respect to drug use, it should be noted that because of illegality and social disapproval, it is difficult to reach the populations involved. According to the *European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)*, since 1990 over half the 15 EU countries have mounted nation-wide surveys of illegal drug use in the general population, mainly on an *ad hoc* basis and over different designs, asking a representative cross-section of population whether they have used drugs. The national prevalence estimates (overall range of estimates) of problem drug use are expressed in number per 1 000 inhabitants aged 15-64 for the period 1996/1998.

Percentage of population (15+ years) declaring to smoke, 1999

	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Total	33.9	37.2	38.2	33.8	44.9	37.3	38.3	32.3	26.9	33.7	31.4	37.8	28.1	30.1	22.1	34.9
Men	40.2	46.8	32.4	40.9	58.1	47.0	42.7	37.5	34.7	38.9	36.6	46.5	43.7	39.5	19.2	37.0
Women	28.0	28.2	43.7	27.2	32.2	28.3	34.2	27.3	19.6	28.8	26.5	29.9	13.9	21.5	24.9	33.0

Source: Eurobarometer 52.1 - European Commission

Average number of cigarettes per person and liters of pure alcohol per year available on the market, 1989 and 1999

	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
<i>Cigarettes per person</i>																
1989	1774	1772	1560	:	2847	1976	1690	1609	1753	:	1429	1839	1463	1556	1317	1561
1999	1651	1212	1636	1907	2837	2271	1388	1834	1613	:	1058	1928	1669	931	711	1353
<i>Liters of pure alcohol per person</i>																
1989	10.5	9.5	9.6	:	8.4	10.8	12.8	7.3	9.1	12.5	8.2	10.3	11.4	7.6	5.6	7.6
1999	9.3	8.7	9.5	10.6	8.9	9.9	10.7	11.6	7.7	12.2	8.2	9.3	11.0	7.1	4.9	8.1

Source: WHO - Health for All Database 2001

Percentage of population (15+ years) declaring to regularly drink alcohol, 1999

	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Total	25.3	30.9	43.6	21.0	22.0	18.5	22.6	51.5	12.3	24.1	42.5	20.3	29.2	22.6	27.9	43.9
Men	35.3	44.1	49.1	31.9	36.8	28.3	32.6	63.9	18.7	35.1	54.4	31.9	47.4	32.0	35.3	53.7
Women	16.0	18.7	38.5	11.0	7.7	9.3	13.4	39.9	6.3	13.9	31.0	9.7	12.9	14.0	20.9	34.6

Source: Eurobarometer 52.1 - European Commission

Percentage of persons declaring to follow a balanced diet, 1999

	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Total	76.0	82.2	85.2	83.2	70.8	81.3	82.9	87.1	50.0	79.4	79.4	86.7	59.3	82.3	81.2	79.0
Men	71.6	77.0	84.0	79.5	68.7	77.4	80.2	84.6	42.3	73.8	75.7	86.9	53.4	79.1	77.8	73.6
Women	80.0	87.1	86.4	86.6	72.9	85.0	85.4	89.5	57.2	84.5	82.8	86.5	64.7	85.2	84.4	84.0

Source: Eurobarometer 52.1 - European Commission

% of total energy available from fat in food for human consumption in 1989 and 1999

	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
1989	37.9	40.2	37.8	36.6	35.2	37.6	41.5	35.0	37.6	40.2	38.4	40.2	30.2	36.3	37.3	37.9
1999	39.0	39.5	35.4	38.8	36.9	40.5	41.4	33.6	37.8	39.5	39.0	37.8	32.4	36.5	37.3	39.5

Source: FAO - FAOSTAT Database

National prevalence range estimates of problem drug use per 1 000 inhabitants aged 15-64, 1996/1998

B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
3.0	2.9-4.0	1.4-3.0		: 3.1-6.6	3.2-4.6	1.9-5.7	4.4-8.3	6.7-7.7	2.3-2.7	2.9-3.4		: 0.5-4.2	2.5-3.5	2.3-8.9

All estimates are based on a 12-month period between 1996 and 1998, except for Austria (1995), Ireland (1995-96) and Sweden (1992).

Source: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction

Risks associated to environment, traffic and working conditions

European Statistics on Accidents at Work (*ESAW*) collected by Eurostat, cover accidents at work resulting in more than three days' absence and accidents resulting in the death of the victim. They are compiled mainly from national administrative sources. These statistics include accidents caused by third parties, road traffic accidents during working hours and acute poisonings, but not accidents on the way from home to work or occupational diseases.

The data on victims of road traffic accidents cover all categories of road users: pedestrians, cyclists, motorcyclists, car drivers, etc. The data are not derived from statistics on causes of death but from other national registries, e.g. from police registries. In statistics on road traffic accidents the number of deaths is counted up to 30 days after an accident. However in some Member States another reference period [i.e. in Greece (3 days), France (6 days), Italy (7 days) and Portugal (on the spot or on the way to hospital)] is used which hampers the comparability of results. To improve comparability, the fol-

lowing correction coefficients may be applied: Greece 1.1.5, France 1.60, Italy 1.08 and Portugal 1.30.

For air pollution the following indicators are given: (1) the Total Greenhouse Gases Emissions (Index 1990=100, based on CO₂ equivalents) based on the Kyoto basket of 6 greenhouse gases (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs and SF₆). Data exclude emissions and removals from land use change and forestry (LUCF). (2) the Urban air quality - Ozone exposure above limit values (average number of days for urban stations; limit: 110 µg/m³ as 8h-mean concentration). However, a direct comparison between countries is hampered due to differences in the design of the monitoring networks (3) the Urban air quality - Particulate (PM₁₀) exposure above limit values (average number of days for urban stations, whereby the daily mean exceeds of 50 µg/m³, according to Council Directive 1999/30/EC this level may not be exceeded on more than 35 days). It should be noted that a comparison between countries is hampered due to differences in the countries of the design of the monitoring networks, These data are delivered under the Council Decision on exchange of air pollution information (97/101/EC).

Standardised incidence of accidents at work with more than three days of absence per 100 000 workers, 1998

	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK ¹
Total	4 089	5 112	3 203	4 958	2 936	7 073	4 920	1 433	4 105	4 719	3 909	3 321	5 505	3 435	1 329	1 512
Men	5 268	6 455	3 956	6 578	3 826	8 609	6 532	1 961	4 987	5 969	:	4 408	7 343	4 418	1 543	1 867
Women	1 890	2 201	1 745	2 123	1 110	3 476	2 146	594	2 047	1 967	:	1 512	2 477	1 586	882	873

¹ without Northern Ireland

Source: Eurostat - European Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW)

Indicators for air pollution, 1999

	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Total Greenhouse Gases Emissions (Index 1990=100, based on CO ₂ equivalents)	96	103	104	81	117	124	100	122	104	56	107	103	123	99	102	86
Urban air quality - Ozone exposure above limit values (average number of days for urban stations)	31	20	7	24	94	25	12	1	83	:	10	21	6	2	:	11
Urban air quality - Particulate (PM ¹⁰) exposure above limit values (average Number of days for urban stations)	40	22	:	36	84	:	57	122	:	54	:	88	5	-	4	1

Source: Eurostat - Environment and Energy statistics

Road accidents involving personal injury, 1998

	EU-15	B	DK ¹	D	EL ¹	E	F	IRL	I ¹	L	NL	A	P ¹	FIN	S ²	UK ²
Total persons killed	40 674	1 500	489	7 792	2 199	4 811	8 437	458	6 226	57	1 066	963	1 999	400	537	3 740
Total persons injured	1 476 214	70 760	9 617	497 319	32 667	72 868	168 535	12 773	270 962	1 518	11 733	51 077	69 041	9 097	20 810	329 137
Persons killed per 100 000 inhabitants	10.9	14.7	9.2	9.5	20.9	12.2	14.4	12.4	10.8	13.5	6.8	11.9	20.1	7.8	6.1	6.3
Persons injured per 100 000 inhabitants	394.1	694.3	181.6	606.1	310.8	185.2	28.7	345.8	470.7	358.3	75.0	632.5	693.4	176.7	235.2	557.0

¹ : 1996 ²: 1996

Source: Eurostat - Regional Statistics

Health status

Self-perceived health and self reported health problems

The European Community Household Panel (ECHP) is a longitudinal, multi-subject survey covering many aspects of daily life, particularly employment and income, but also health. The essential features of the ECHP are the simultaneous coverage of many aspects of daily life, a standardised methodology producing comparable information for the Member States and a longitudinal or "panel" protocol. It should be noted that the question on perceived health may be sensitive to differences in language and 'culture' between Member States.

The number of self reported work-related health problems by diagnosis groups indicates the number of people in work or having been in work suffering from health disorders other than accidental injuries caused or aggravated by their current or past employment.

The Body Mass Index (BMI) is a measure of a person's weight relative to his or her height that correlates fairly well with body fat content in adults and is accepted by experts as the most useful measure of obesity. BMI is calculated as the result of dividing body weight (in kg) by body height (in m) squared. If the result is between 27 and 30 there is overweight, and severe overweight with a BMI of 30 or more.

Disability

The ECHP contains a general question on restrictions of everyday activities caused by a health problem. The reference wording is: *Do you have any*

chronic physical or mental health problem, illness or disability? Are you hampered in your daily activities by this chronic physical or mental health problem, illness or disability?

Main diseases

Cases of cancer are collected by the European Network of Cancer Registries and the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)/WHO, with the support of the Europe Against Cancer programme from EU from 29 centres in Europe. AIDS is surveyed by the European Centre for the Epidemiological Monitoring of AIDS (supported by EU). Cases are recorded according to the AIDS-case definition of 1982 and later revisions. Because of reporting delays (time between diagnosis on an AIDS case and report to national level) the incidence trends being best assessed by examining data by year of diagnosis with adjustment for reporting delay rather than by year of report. In the EU the reporting of communicable diseases is mandatory by national legislation but the list of notifiable diseases differs by Member State. In most instances, only confirmed cases are reported; a combination of clinical, laboratory and epidemiologic criteria is used to classify a confirmed case and, for some diseases, the risk of underreporting is high.

Oral health

DMFT is an indicator for the prevalence of dental problems in an individual, calculating the number of Decayed, Missing or Filled teeth.

Self perceived health (16+ years) , % of total population, 1997

	EU-15	B	DK	D ²	EL	E	F ¹	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Perceived health																
Very good or good	61.0	72.7	76.1	48.2	74.5	67.8	59.2	81.0	59.7	:	73.1	72.9	45.8	62.2	:	69.2
Fair	27.2	22.0	17.2	34.0	16.3	20.9	32.8	15.2	28.3	:	22.4	19.8	30.8	29.4	:	21.2
Bad or very bad	11.7	5.4	6.7	17.8	9.2	11.3	8.0	3.8	12.0	:	4.6	7.3	23.4	8.4	:	9.6
Hampered in daily activities because of chronic conditions																
Severely	9.0	5.9	6.9	9.4	6.7	6.2	10.4	3.9	5.0	:	7.8	6.1	10.8	9.1	:	
To some extent	13.5	9.0	16.7	29.9	9.3	9.6	12.6	11.8	7.3	:	14.3	12.0	13.5	20.4	:	14.8
Cutdown of activities in the previous two weeks because of physical and/or mental reasons																
Physical reasons (illness or injury)	:	8.8	17.7	:	6.6	10.3	:	8.6	3.9	:	14.6	12.5	12.2	22.1	:	:
Mental reasons (emotional or mental health problem)	:	3.1	3.9	:	1.1	1.7	:	2.0	0.9	:	5.1	2.7	3.4	2.3	:	:
Illness or injury, emotional or mental problem	:	10.8	18.6	:	7.4	11.4	:	9.5	4.5	:	16.9	13.3	14.9	22.7	:	:

¹ France: Perceived health = satisfaction with health ² Not comparable with previous years

Source: Eurostat - European Community Household Panel (ECHP)

Percentage of persons declaring that they feel regularly stressed, 1999

	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Total	39.1	47.5	32.2	33.6	72.0	35.2	44.8	36.4	36.5	42.2	34.4	34.8	41.0	27.7	30.6	43.8
Men	36.3	41.7	28.3	33.7	68.9	31.9	38.2	39.6	35.7	38.8	29.4	37.9	34.6	28.3	28.2	39.4
Women	41.7	52.9	35.8	33.5	74.9	38.4	50.9	33.5	37.2	45.5	39.3	32.0	46.9	27.1	32.8	47.8

Source: Eurobarometer 52.1 - European Commission

Prevalence of work-related health problems by diagnosis groups - number per 100 000 persons¹ - Europe² - 1998/99

Diagnosis ³	All (with or without absence from work)	With 2 or more weeks of absence from work ⁴
Total	5 732	1 746
Musculoskeletal disorders	2 645	817
Stress, depression, anxiety	1 181	445
Pulmonary disorders	296	82
Other diagnosis groups	1 250	402

¹ Number of work-related health problems (over 1 year, excluding accidents) in main job per 100 000 employees (direct responses to survey)

² EU-15 and Hungary except B, F, NL and A (and D except total)

³ Most serious problem (when the person suffers oorm more than one)

⁴ In past 12 months

Source: Ad hoc Labour Force Survey Module 1999 - Eurostat.

Life expectancy and life expectancy without disability (in years at 16 years of age), 1996

Men	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	A	FIN	UK
Life expectancy	58.5	57.7	:	60.0	59.1	58.8	57.9	59.6	57.9	59.4	56.1	58.6	57.6	59.0
Life expectancy without disability	49.6	47.2	:	51.9	50.0	44.9	49.4	51.5	45.4	47.5	43.9	46.3	40.8	45.5
Life expectancy with moderate disability	5.1	7.1	:	4.4	5.5	7.6	6.4	5.2	8.1	7.7	6.7	8.5	10.1	9.0
Life expectancy with severe disability	3.8	3.4	:	3.7	3.5	6.4	2.1	3.0	4.4	4.1	5.5	3.7	6.6	4.6
Women	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	A	FIN	UK
Life expectancy	65.0	62.8	:	65.1	66.3	66.5	63.2	65.9	64.6	64.9	63.4	64.7	65.0	64.0
Life expectancy without disability	53.8	46.4	:	54.8	52.8	47.7	51.8	54.8	48.5	47.6	46.4	50.4	43.7	46.9
Life expectancy with moderate disability	5.8	11.2	:	5.8	8.7	10.6	8.2	6.5	11.3	11.0	9.7	9.4	12.8	11.6
Life expectancy with severe disability	5.4	5.2	:	4.5	4.8	8.3	3.2	4.6	4.8	6.3	7.3	5.0	8.5	5.5

Source: Eurostat - Mortality statistics and European Community Household Panel; calculated by INSERM (Euroreves)

Incidence of cancer (all sites but skin) per 100 000 of population (European age standardised rate), 1997

		EU-15	B	DK	D	F	EL	E	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
1997	Men	428.0	473.1	407.6	413.6	460.7	338.1	426.7	444.6	433.0	450.2	465.6	460.3	385.7	425.0	356.9	433.3
1997	Women	305.6	318.8	396.5	300.1	284.7	231.4	242.1	365.6	291.4	307.6	359.5	327.4	265.1	326.7	326.0	366.8

Source: International Agency of Research on Cancer, Lyon

New AIDS cases per million of population (adjusted for reporting delays), 1995 and 2000

		EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
1995	Total	64.9	24.3	41.0	22.7	20.6	180.2	91.1	14.7	98.9	36.9	34.9	25.6	77.7	7.8	22.1	30.2
2000	Total	21.8	11.1	9.6	5.5	11.2	59.0	26.5	3.4	32.1	23.0	5.9	9.4	76.7	3.1	5.9	12.0

Source: European Centre for Epidemiological Monitoring of AIDS, Paris

Incidence of some communicable diseases per 100 000 population, 1999

	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Anthrax	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-
Brucellosis	1.3 *	:	-	0.0	8.1	3.9	0.1	0.5	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.1
Campylobacteriosis	41.9 *	63.8	45.6	35.2	2.4	13.5	:	55.8	3.1	:	20.1	40.2	:	64.0	8.1	104.2
Diphtheria	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-
Gonococcal infections	9.1 *	0.6	0.7	2.7	0.8	3.7	:	:	0.5	0.5	0.5	5.4	0.6	4.9	4.9	34.4
Hepatitis (total)	13.6 *	:	3.1	16.7	5.6	10.2	:	12.9	7.2	64.3	:	15.3	9.6	39.8	:	:
Legionellosis	0.6	1.9	1.8	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	-	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.4
Malaria	3.4	3.6	3.9	1.1	0.2	1.0	12.1	0.3	1.7	4.2	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.8	3.4
Measles	11.2 *	16.0	0.1	:	0.6	31.1	3.9	5.0	-	15.0	3.9	0.5	-	-	0.2	:
Meningococcal diseases	1.7	2.2	1.9	0.9	4.9	3.3	0.7	15.8	0.4	1.9	3.4	1.1	2.4	1.1	0.6	2.5
Mumps	31.9 *	30.0	0.4	:	-	10.5	35.3	0.4	70.2	:	0.0	:	31.6	0.0	0.1	0.6
Pertussis	32.1 *	:	3.4	:	0.0	1.0	:	4.8	6.6	0.0	39.8	1.3	0.1	17.8	19.8	2.5
Rubella	:	:	-	:	1.9	1.4	:	1.7	2.0	-	0.0	:	0.6	-	0.0	:
Salmonellosis	40.7	154.4	43.6	104.0	8.0	17.6	23.2	25.8	24.5	68.5	13.5	87.3	4.1	54.3	55.2	33.9
Shigellosis	0.9 *	2.9	1.0	2.0	0.8	0.2	1.6	3.1	3.1	-	2.1	3.0	0.2	1.4	5.3	:
Tetanus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	-	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
Tuberculosis	12.7	12.4	10.1	12.2	9.0	21.3	11.3	12.6	7.7	8.6	9.7	14.9	51.7	11.0	5.6	10.4

Source: Eurostat - Health and Safety Statistics

Dental caries: Index DMFT (decayed, filled or missing teeth)

	B	DK	D	F	EL	E	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
<i>Year of the survey</i>	1989-91	1994	1991-94	1993	1994	1994	1992	1994	1990	1992-93	1996	1999	1991	: 1997-98	
children 5-6 years	2.7	1.3	2.5	1.7	1.7	1.0	2.1	1.4	3.0	1.7	2.2	2.1	1.5	: 1.7	
<i>Year of the survey</i>	1998	2000	1997	1998	1998	1994	1997	1996	1999	1998	1997	1999	1997	1999	1996-97
children 12 years	1.6	1.0	1.7	1.9	2.7	1.9	1.1	2.1	0.7	0.6	1.7	3.1	1.1	0.9	1.1

Source: WHO - Oral Health Country/Area Profile Programme (Malmö University, Sweden)

Body Mass Index (BMI): Percentage of population with (severe) obesity, 1996

		EU-15	B	DK	D	F	EL	E	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	
Men	BMI 27-30 (obesity)		19.5	16.1	16.9	23.2	16.5	26.7	24.2	15.6	15.4	22.6	14.4	20.4	16.7	18.3	22.2	21.4
	BMI >30 (severe obesity)		6.1	6.5	5.4	5.4	8.7	7.8	4.6	4.4	4.3	8.4	2.9	5.9	7.9	8.6	4.9	8.1
Women	BMI 27-30 (obesity)		14.4	9.8	9.5	15.1	10.4	17.8	15.7	10.5	13.4	12.2	14.4	15.6	21.2	17.6	13.8	17.8
	BMI >30 (severe obesity)		6.9	8.3	6.8	3.8	13.0	6.2	4.4	6.0	5.4	7.1	6.8	6.0	9.4	8.2	3.8	10.1

Source: Eurobarometer 44.3 - European Commission

Mortality

Causes of death statistics are regrouped from detailed data, coded according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) of the World Health Organisation (WHO). The absolute numbers for 1998 are estimates based on definitive data for 11 Member States and data of previous years for 4 Member States.

Analysis of causes of death is based on the underlying cause as indicated in Section B of the death certificate. Causes of death are defined on the basis of the WHO International Classification of Diseases (ICD), adopted by most countries. Although definitions are harmonised, the statistics might not be fully comparable because of differences in notification and coding procedures.

Comparison of the general (total) mortality rates in Member States is affected by the differences of age structure of the populations. In a relatively 'old population' there will be more deaths than in a 'young population' because mortality is higher in higher age groups. For comparisons the age effect can be offset by the use of a standard reference population. The standardised death rate (SDR) – here calculated according to the direct method – is thus an adjusted crude rate that enables comparisons to be made between countries and between the two sexes. However one should not recalculate absolute numbers from the given SDRs.

The standard reference population is the 'standard European population' i.e. structured by age in the 'region of Europe' as defined by the WHO.

Mortality: Standardised death rates, per 100 000 population, selected causes of death, 1998, EU-15

Men	EU-15	EU-15	B ¹	DK ²	D	EL ³	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
	Total number of deaths	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR
All causes of death	1 829 237	923.3	995.3	1046.5	926.9	811.2	872.3	862.9	1027.9	835.0	956.3	910.2	901.9	1146.6	992.8	787.2	907.7
Infectious and parasitic diseases	22 099	11.2	16.1	11.6	9.2	6.2	17.7	12.8	6.8	5.3	11.9	10.0	4.8	30.5	7.2	7.7	6.5
Cancer of lip, oral cavity, pharynx	15 774	8.2	8.3	6.7	8.8	2.9	9.3	14.8	5.8	7.0	10.5	4.0	8.9	9.7	2.9	3.6	4.2
Cancer of oesophagus	16 921	8.5	8.0	9.2	6.9	2.6	7.7	12.4	11.9	4.8	11.5	9.3	5.5	7.8	3.9	4.4	13.3
Cancer of larynx and trachea/bronchus/lung	150 377	73.9	112.0	76.6	67.9	77.3	79.5	75.8	63.9	80.2	83.7	89.4	63.3	53.5	58.4	32.9	68.2
Cancer of prostate	55 881	27.6	33.9	33.9	27.2	16.3	25.2	27.4	31.6	19.4	24.5	32.3	27.9	33.5	32.4	38.6	27.3
Alcoholic abuse (including alcoholic psychosis)	8 939	4.7	2.7	8.4	10.3	0.5	1.2	6.9	4.5	0.6	8.6	2.3	5.9	1.2	9.5	8.7	1.5
Ischaemic heart diseases (mainly heart attack)	316 272	157.1	127.2	200.0	197.2	128.0	103.9	78.2	261.6	118.2	137.7	142.8	205.6	104.5	266.8	195.9	225.3
Cerebrovascular diseases (mainly stroke)	157 014	78.9	68.7	76.8	78.3	111.5	70.5	50.5	66.8	81.0	85.8	63.4	85.6	195.6	83.3	69.7	72.3
Respiratory diseases	172 381	86.9	113.8	90.0	61.6	43.6	102.7	66.3	153.2	60.4	91.3	102.0	45.2	113.1	92.0	51.3	134.2
Chronic liver disease	85 265	20.2	14.0	18.1	26.4	7.0	20.6	22.9	5.9	21.3	20.1	6.2	32.7	31.1	18.3	7.4	11.4
Transport accidents	33 328	17.5	23.9	15.3	14.2	33.0	23.7	20.6	18.4	20.9	21.8	9.9	16.4	30.8	16.0	9.2	8.9
Suicide and intentional self-harm	33 209	17.1	29.8	22.9	20.0	5.7	11.8	25.9	22.8	10.8	22.3	12.4	28.9	8.3	36.8	18.7	11.3

¹ 1995, ² 1996 ³ 1997

Source: Eurostat - Health and Safety statistics

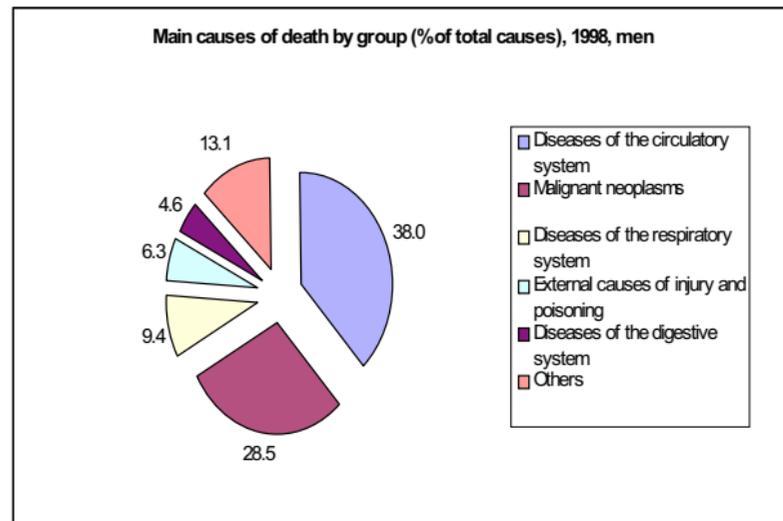
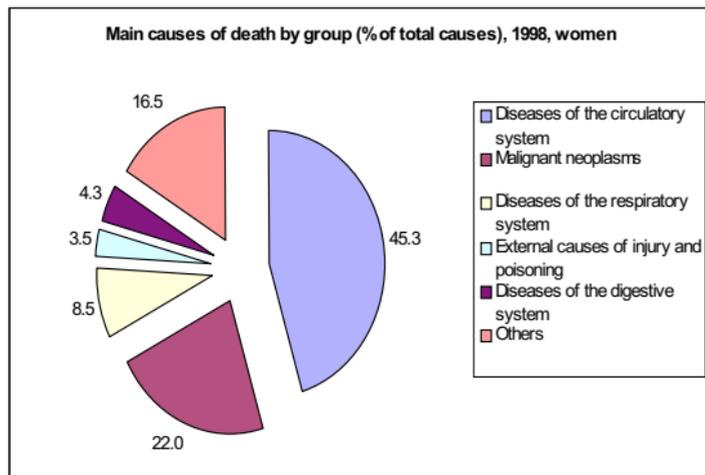
Mortality: Standardised death rates, per 100 000 population, selected causes of death, 1998, EU-15

Women	EU-15	EU-15	B ¹	DK ²	D	EL ³	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
	Total number of deaths	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR
All causes of death	1 874 235	525.1	564.4	581.5	556.3	542.7	480.7	461.0	645.7	484.6	528.5	552.6	539.3	667.2	540.1	493.0	596.3
Infectious and parasitic diseases	17 838	5.7	8.4	5.0	5.2	4.3	7.9	7.0	3.9	3.4	5.2	6.3	2.4	10.4	4.3	5.0	4.3
Cancer of lip, oral cavity, pharynx	4 347	1.6	2.0	2.5	1.8	0.8	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.4	5.0	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.6
Cancer of oesophagus	5 923	1.9	1.8	2.6	1.4	0.5	0.8	1.6	4.5	1.0	1.4	2.9	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.4	5.0
Cancer of larynx and trachea/bronchus/lung	43 353	15.9	14.6	39.9	15.2	10.7	6.5	10.8	28.2	12.2	17.6	21.6	16.3	7.6	12.3	18.0	30.8
Cancer of breast	73 982	28.4	37.7	39.3	28.8	21.5	22.2	27.5	32.6	25.9	21.4	35.6	27.7	24.4	23.0	24.3	32.7
Alcoholic abuse (including alcoholic psychosis)	2 511	1.2	1.0	2.2	2.6	0.0	0.2	1.7	2.2	0.1	2.2	0.6	1.1	0.1	2.2	1.8	0.7
Ischaemic heart diseases (mainly heart attack)	287 034	73.4	56.1	99.1	102.5	56.2	45.5	32.2	125.8	56.2	55.3	63.4	106.0	52.1	124.6	90.1	107.1
Cerebrovascular diseases (mainly stroke)	242 275	59.3	55.1	60.2	60.8	112.8	56.7	36.5	60.0	62.6	69.2	53.2	70.2	152.1	60.2	54.6	65.2
Respiratory diseases	158 562	39.6	40.3	64.8	26.1	28.5	38.6	32.0	94.4	23.4	35.1	46.9	20.2	51.0	38.1	30.2	87.8
Chronic liver disease	52 815	8.3	7.6	7.6	10.6	2.1	6.9	8.6	3.5	10.1	11.3	3.2	11.2	9.0	5.1	3.4	6.2
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	268	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Transport accidents	11 506	5.5	7.6	5.0	5.0	9.8	6.9	7.3	5.0	5.7	3.4	3.6	5.4	7.8	4.7	3.0	3.0
Suicide and intentional self-harm	11 394	5.2	10.5	8.7	6.0	0.9	3.2	8.3	4.5	2.9	6.4	6.0	7.9	2.2	9.6	7.0	3.1

¹ 1995, ² 1996 ³ 1997

Source: Eurostat - Health and Safety statistics

Main causes of death by groups (% of total causes), 1998



Source: Eurostat - Health and Safety statistics

Health care

The health expenditure data are taken from the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). **Total health expenditures** refer to all medical goods and services which households are provided with by hospitals, physicians, ambulance services and distributors of pharmaceutical and medical products – irrespective of the source of funding, i.e. including expenses paid for by households via cost-sharing or direct purchase. Furthermore, they include expenditures for government-supplied health services, for investment into facilities, for administration, for research and development in health, for education and training of health care personnel. **Purchasing Power Standard (PPS)**: data on health expenditure reflect both volume and prices of services, but prices for the same service may differ across Member States. PPS may to some extent correct these price differences and thus allow to obtain figures better reflecting the volume of services.

The Member States of the EU base their statistics in the field of **health professionals** on different concepts and registers. The *number of practising physicians* refers to the number of active practitioners, i.e. physicians providing health care services. Figures for *licensed physicians* refer to practitioners “entitled to practice”, which

includes unemployed and retired physicians as well as those active in other professions.

Data on **hospital beds** refer to beds in general and specialised hospitals, in university hospitals, in mental hospitals, in institutions for the mentally handicapped, and in nursing homes or likewise. The data comparability across Member States is substantially limited because Member States use different concepts for defining both beds and providing institutions, respectively.

Data on **hospitalisations** and on **consultations** of medical staff are obtained from the European Community Household Panel (ECHP). All results should be interpreted with care, because respondents’ memory may lack precision with respect to backdated items such as consultations in the preceding 12 months. Data on **discharges from hospitals** are broken down into the 17 main disease groups used by the International Classification of Diseases, 9th revision (ICD 9). They should be used with caution because of the different definitions of hospital concepts mentioned above and because of additional problems relating to the comparability of diagnoses and of defining hospital cases across Member States as well as relating to the quality of the underlying registers.

Total health expenditure per head of population in PPS (Purchasing Power Standard)

	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
1990	1195	1247	1453	1602	707	815	1520	796	1321	1486	1403	1205	614	1292	1492	968
1999	1772 ¹	2181	2275	2361 ¹	1198 ¹	1194 ¹	2125	1534 ¹	1905	2543	2259	2014	12034 ¹	1547	1732	1569

¹ 1998

Source: OECD - Health Data 2001

Total health expenditure as percentage of GDP (Gross Domestic Product)

	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
1990	7.5	7.4	8.5	8.7	7.5	6.6	8.6	6.7	8.1	6.1	8.5	7.1	6.2	7.9	8.5	6.0
1999	7.9 ¹	8.8	8.4	10.3 ¹	8.4 ¹	7.0 ¹	9.4	6.8 ¹	8.2	6.1	8.7	8.2	7.7 ¹	6.8	7.9	6.9

¹ 1998

Source: OECD - Health Data 2001

Satisfaction with health care systems, 1999

	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Very satisfied	10.6	15.8	30.7	7.4	2.9	9.6	16.0	11.4	2.1	26.0	19.0	31.4	3.1	18.0	13.5	13.0
Fairly satisfied	42.2	61.2	45.1	42.5	15.7	38.0	62.2	36.3	24.2	45.6	54.2	52.0	21.0	56.3	45.2	42.7
Fairly dissatisfied	32.5	16.9	20.1	35.5	45.7	40.6	16.7	26.9	45.6	16.8	21.9	11.9	42.4	22.1	29.6	31.8
Very dissatisfied	12.7	4.0	3.8	12.2	34.1	9.3	4.4	20.3	26.2	5.1	4.1	2.2	31.7	2.6	9.3	10.5

Source: Eurobarometer 52.1 - European Commission

Number of practising physicians per 100 000 inhabitants, 1989 and 1999

	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P ¹	FIN	S ¹	UK ²
1989	:	323.7	:	240.1	329.6	:	254.9	148.5	:	198.5	:	215.3	235.7	:	286.1	139.4
1999	:	379.6	283.8	354.9	438.4	281.0	300.4	226.8	:	312.7	192.4	299.7	263.1	:	278.2	175.9

¹ 1998 ² (NHS only)

Source: Eurostat - Health and Safety Statistics

Number of licensed physicians per 100 000 inhabitants, 1989 and 1999

	EU-15	B	DK	D ¹	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL ²	A	P	FIN	S	UK
1990	:	345.2	:	309.5	:	383.7	:	:	470.3	:	253.0	304.6	281.4	244.0	:	:
1999	:	404.7	:	443.0	:	444.0	:	:	588.9	317.8	310.8	372.6	318.2	306.1	:	:

Source: Eurostat - Health and Safety Statistics

Number of practising dentists per 100 000 inhabitants, 1989 and 1999

	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F ¹	IRL	I	L	NL	A ⁴	P	FIN	S ¹	UK ²
1990	:	71.0	90.5	52.1	95.7	:	65.9	35.3	:	51.2	:	42.6	:	:	106.5	36.5
1999	:	69.6	90.7	76.3	115.5	:	66.9	48.0	:	61.5	:	45.4	:	:	86.6	40.2

¹ 1998 ² NHS only

Source: Eurostat - Health and Safety Statistics

Hospital beds per 100 000 inhabitants, 1990 and 1998

	EU 15	B ¹	DK	D	EL ¹	E ¹	F ¹	IRL	I ¹	L	NL	A	P	FIN ²	S	UK ³
1990	746.7	809.7	566.3	850.1	507.2	427.5	1002.8	618.8	732.2	1181.9	583.2	1030.6	432.7	1254.9	1248.8	590.0
1998	:	734.3	454.8	696.6	500.4	391.0	877.0	494.5	582.3	:	504.3	908.5	401.1	772.9	522.1	420.6

¹ 1997 ² Change of method ³ NHS only

Source: Eurostat - Health and Safety Statistics

Hospitalisation: % of total population (16+ years, not living in institutions) admitted as in-patient during the past 12 months, 1997

EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
10.2	12.2	10.6	12.1	7.3	8.2	10.4	10.6	9.0	:	7.8	14.1	5.7	13.4	:	10.4

Source: Eurostat - European Community Household Panel (ECHP)

Average number of nights spent in a hospital by persons admitted as in-patient during the past 12 months (16+ years, not living in institutions), 1997

EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
14.0	13.0	11.0	21.0	14.0	13.0	13.0	10.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	16.0	13.0	10.0	:	8.0

Source: Eurostat - European Community Household Panel (ECHP)

Mean number of times (16+ years, not living in institutions) having consulted a general practitioner, a medical specialist or a dentist during the last 12 months, 1997

	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
General practitioner	: 5.1	2.9	: 2.2	4.2	: 3.5	4.8	: 2.9	4.4	3.4	2.3	: 3.2					
Medical specialist	: 1.9	1.1	: 1.9	1.7	: 0.7	1.4	: 1.6	2.1	1.4	1.0	: 1.4					
Dentist	: 1.3	1.7	: 0.8	0.9	: 0.7	1.3	: 1.6	1.4	0.8	1.4	: 1.4					

Source: Eurostat - European Community Household Panel (ECHP)

Solid organ transplantation per million inhabitants, 2000

	EU-15	B-L	DK	D	EL	E	F	I	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK-IRL
Kidney ¹	31.2	43.6	28.9	27.0	9.9	49.1	32.5	24.2	34.0	48.6	35.6	37.5	31.9	28.1
Heart	5.2	8.8	5.3	5.1	0.2	8.9	6.0	5.2	2.6	10.7	1.5	3.3	2.5	4.0
Liver	11.4	12.7	4.5	9.5	0.9	24.2	13.6	12.6	7.9	18.6	16.2	6.0	11.7	11.2
Lung	1.9	3.5	5.8	1.9	-	3.5	1.6	1.0	1.0	7.3	-	1.5	3.0	1.5

¹ Cadaveric and living donors

Source: Eurostat - Health and Safety statistics (on the basis of Eurotransplant, Scandiatransplant and ONT data)

Discharges from hospitals by some selected groups of diagnosis (patients admitted for night and day) per 1 000 of population, 1999

	EU-15 ¹	B ¹	DK	D	EL ²	E ¹	F ¹	IRL	I	L ¹	NL	A	P	FIN	S ²	ENG
All causes of hospitalisation	18.0 *	15.6	20.5	19.5	13.5	11.3	24.5	18.4	16.1	20.8	9.6	28.1	8.7	26.8	16.7	24.6
Diseases of the circulatory system	2.3 *	2.3	2.6	3.4	1.9	1.3	2.3	1.8	2.6	2.5	1.5	4.0	1.0	4.0	3.0	2.1
Diseases of the digestive system	1.9 *	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.3	2.9	2.4	1.8	1.9	0.8	2.3	0.9	1.8	1.3	2.6
Injury and poisoning	1.6 *	:	:	2.0	:	0.9	:	:	:	:	0.7	3.0	0.7	2.2	1.6	1.5
Complications of pregnancy	1.5 *	1.3	1.7	1.3	0.6	1.2	2.0	2.1	1.4	:	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.3
Malignant neoplasms	1.4 *	1.0	1.6	1.8	1.2	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.5	0.8	2.9	0.5	1.8	1.4	2.1
Diseases of the respiratory system	1.3 *	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.2	2.1	0.7	2.1	0.7	2.4	1.2	1.5
Diseases of the genitourinary system	1.2 *	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.2	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	:	0.5	1.8	0.5	1.4	0.8	0.5
Diseases of the nervous system	1.2 *	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.6	2.0	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.4	2.0	0.4	2.2	0.7	1.4
Symptoms, signs, ill-defined conditions	1.1 *	6.3	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.1	1.7	1.6	2.8
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system	1.1 *	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.6	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.7	2.7	0.3	2.3	0.9	2.1
Mental disorders	0.5 *	:	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.8	1.1	0.5

¹ 1998 ² 1997;

Source: Eurostat - Health and Safety Statistics