

Eurostat Health Statistics



Statistics on public health and health and safety at work

December 2008: Regulation (EC) No 1338/2008 on Community statistics on public health and health and safety at work.

- Health status and health determinants
- Health care
- Causes of death
- Accidents at work
- Occupational diseases and other work-related health problems and illnesses



Implementing Regulations

Specifying the variables, breakdowns and metadata that EU Member States should deliver:

- Regulation (EU) No 328/2011 on statistics on causes of death
- <u>Regulation (EU) No 349/2011</u> on statistics on accidents at work
- <u>Regulation (EU) No 141/2013</u> on the implementation of the European health interview survey
- <u>Regulation (EU) No 2015/359</u> on the implementation of statistics on healthcare expenditure and financing

Sources

Two types of sources: <u>administrative data</u> and <u>surveys</u>

Administrative data sources

- human and technical resources and activities
- healthcare expenditure
- causes of death
- and accidents at work



Surveys

- Annual minimum European health module in <u>EU</u> statistics on income and living conditions survey (<u>EU-SILC</u>)
- Five-yearly <u>European health interview survey</u> (EHIS)
- Specific ad-hoc modules of the <u>labour force</u> survey (LFS), such as
 - 1999, 2007 and 2013 modules on accidents at work and other work-related health problems
 - 2002 and 2011 modules on the employment of disabled persons



Eurostat statistics - coverage

Geographical coverage

- Aggregates for the EU and the euro area
- 28 Member States
- If possible, EFTA and candidate countries



Health statistics in the Eurostat database



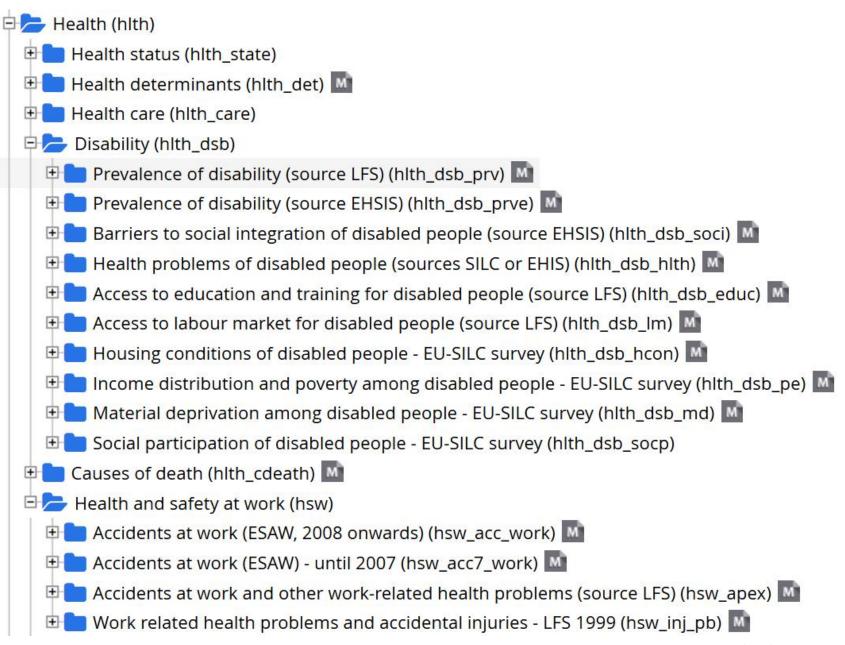




ommission

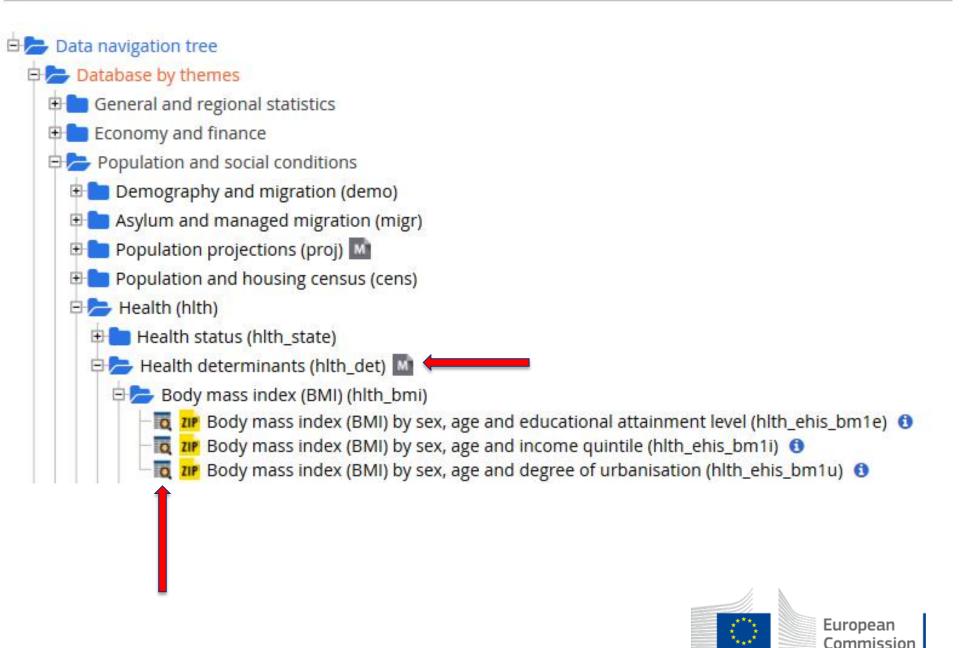








DATABASE





European Health Interview Survey (EHIS)

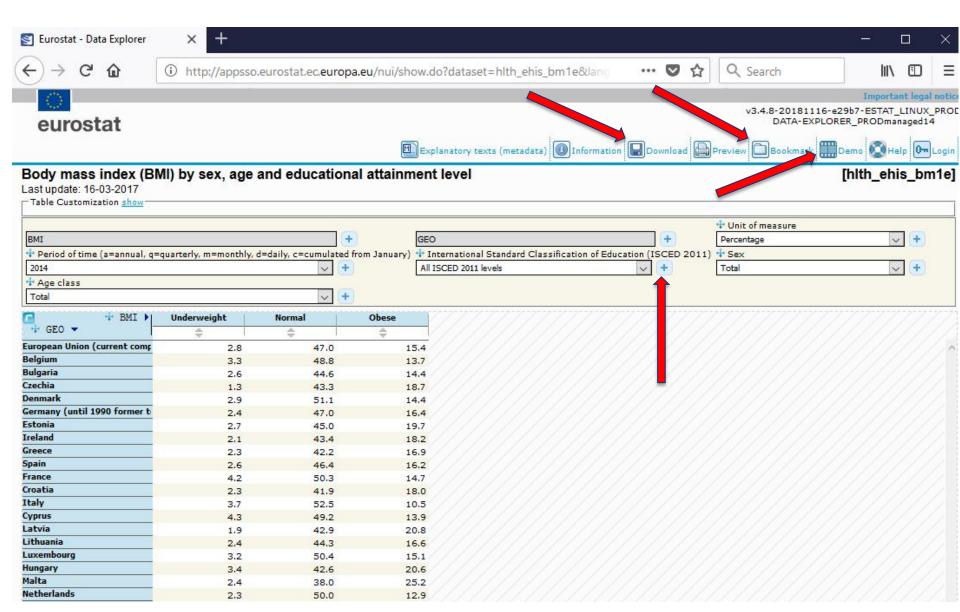
Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure (ESMS) Compiling agency: Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union

Eurostat metadata

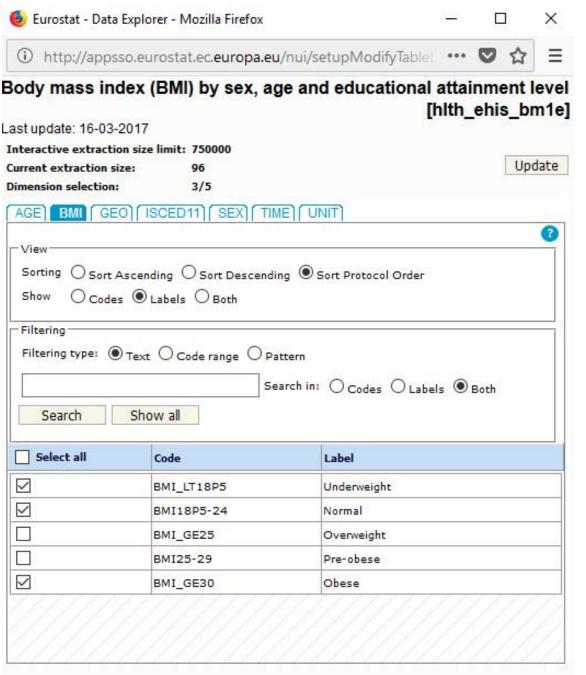
Reference metadata

- 1. Contact
- 2. Metadata update
- 3. Statistical presentation
- 4. Unit of measure
- 5. Reference Period
- 6. Institutional Mandate
- 7. Confidentiality
- 8. Release policy
- 9. Frequency of dissemination
- 10. Accessibility and clarity
- 11. Quality management
- 12. Relevance
- 13. Accuracy
- 14. Timeliness and punctuality
- 15. Coherence and comparability
- 16. Cost and Burden
- 17. Data revision
- 18. Statistical processing
- 19. Comment
- Related Metadata
- Annexes (including footnotes)

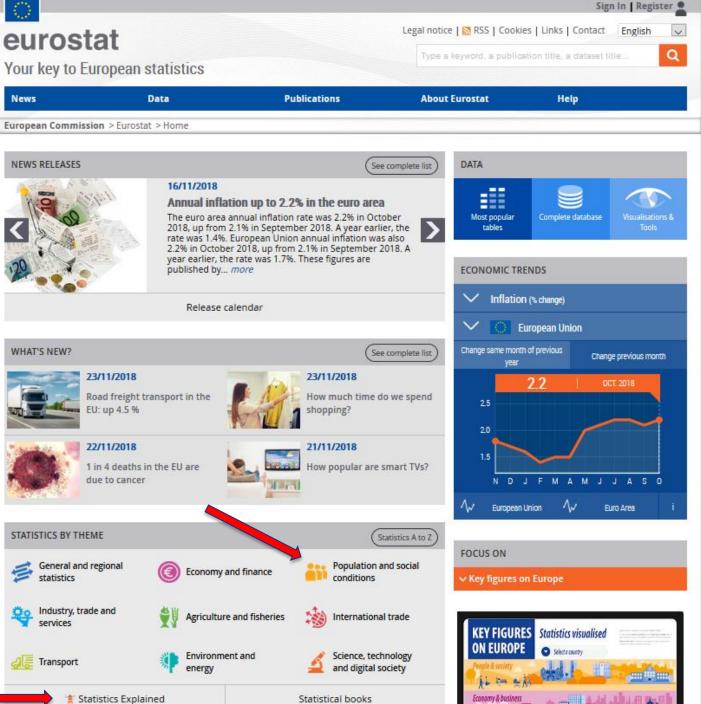




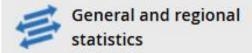


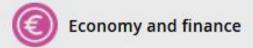






ıropean ommission







- > Population (Demography, Migration, Projections)
- > Population and Housing Census
- > Asylum and managed migration
- > Health
- > Education and training
- > Labour market (including Labour Force Survey (LFS))
- > Income, social inclusion and living conditions
- > Social protection

- > Household Budget Surveys
- > Youth
- > Culture
- > Sport
- > Crime and criminal justice
- > Quality of life indicators
- > Migrant integration
- > Equality (age and gender)
- > Skills related statistics



Industry, trade and services



Agriculture and fisheries



International trade





Environment and energy



Science, technology and digital society



HEALTH

OVERVIEW

- ▲ Health status and determinants
- ▲ Data

Main tables

Database

- ▼Health care
- **▼**Disability
- ▼Causes of death
- ▼Health and safety at work
- ▼Publications

Methodology

Legislation

Statistics illustrated

Links

OVERVIEW

European health statistics measure both objective and subjective aspects of population's health. They cover different kinds of health-related issues in different sides of everybody's life, including key indicators on the functioning of the health care systems.

These aspects include:

Public health

- Health status: self-reported health and morbidity, functional and activity limitations, injuries
- Health determinants: overweight and obesity, physical activity, dietary habits, risky behaviours such as tobacco and alcohol consumption
- Health care: health care expenditure, health care resources (staff and facilities) and activities (hospital and ambulatory services)
- Morbidity: diagnosis-specific morbidity (prevalence and incidence rates for defined diseases). This domain is under development.
- Disability: prevalence of disability, employment of disabled persons, barriers to the social integration of disabled persons
- Causes of death: national and regional mortality data by causes of death

Health and safety at work

- > Accidents at work: incidence of accidents, causes of accidents
- Occupational diseases and other work-related health problems: incidence of work-related health problems, hazardous exposure

Uses of the data

Health statistics are used to monitor the EU Health strategy, the EU Strategy on health and safety at work and their contribution to the Europe 2020 strategy. They have a key role to support the elaboration of evidence-based policies both at national and European levels.

Those statistics also serve for calculating indicators of the health portfolio used for the monitoring of the social protection and social inclusion and the set of indicators known as the European Core Health Indicators (ECHI).

SEE ALSO

Statistics Explained -Your guide to EU statistics













HEALTH

Overview

- ▲ Health status and determinants
 - ▲ Data

Main tables

DATABASE

- ▼Health care
- ▼ Disability
- ▼Causes of death
- ▼Health and safety at work
- ▼Publications

Methodology

Legislation

Statistics illustrated

Links

DATABASE

- Health status (hlth_state)
 - Healthy life years (hlth_hly)
 - Self-perceived health and well-being (hlth_sph)
 - Functional and activity limitations (hlth_fal)
 - Self-reported chronic morbidity (hlth_srcm)
 - Injuries from accidents (hlth_ifa)
 - Absence from work due to health problems (hlth_absw)
 - 🛨 🌅 Health status historical data (2008) (hlth_state_h) 🔝
- ⊨ > Health determinants (hlth_det) M
 - Body mass index (BMI) (hlth_bmi)
 - Physical activity (hlth_pha)
 - Consumption of fruits and vegetables (hlth_cfv)
 - Tobacco consumption (hlth_smok)
 - Alcohol consumption (hlth_alc)
 - ➡ Social environment (hlth_senv)
 - Health determinants historical data (2008) (hlth_det_h)





eurostat Statistics Explained



WELCOME TO STATISTICS EXPLAINED

Statistics Explained, your guide to European statistics. Statistics Explained is an official Eurostat website presenting statistical topics in an easily understandable way. Together, the articles make up an encyclopedia of European statistics for everyone, completed by a statistical glossary clarifying all terms used and by numerous links to further information and the latest data and metadata, a portal for occasional and regular users.

LOOKING FOR AN ARTICLE ON A SPECIFIC THEME



General and regional statistics/EU policies



Economy and finance



Population and social conditions



Industry and services



Agriculture, forestry and fisheries



International trade



Transport

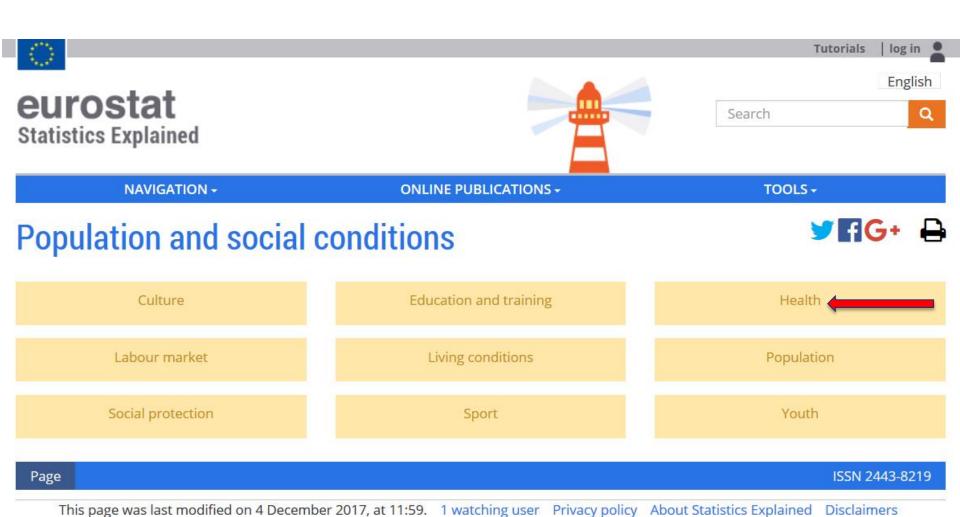


Environment and energy



Science, technology and digital society











English

Tutorials

Search



log in

NAVIGATION -

ONLINE PUBLICATIONS -

TOOLS -

Health





This page provides a clickable overview of all articles in Statistics Explained on health (click triangles to expand/hide the lists); or see them in alphabetical order.

Statistical articles

Health statistics in general

Quality of life indicators - health

Topics

- ► Health status
- ► Health determinants lifestyles
- ► Health determinants environment
- ► Health care
- ► Health expenditure
- ► Disability
- ► Life expectancy and mortality
- ► Accidents at work



Statistics Explained

Tutorials

Search

Q

log in

NAVIGATION -

ONLINE PUBLICATIONS -

TOOLS -

Overweight and obesity - BMI statistics



Data presented in this article refer to year 2014. A third wave of the European health interview survey (the source of these data) is foreseen in 2019 and the article will be updated in 2020.

This article presents statistics on the proportion of overweight or obese population in the European Union (EU). Weight problems and obesity are increasing at a rapid rate in most of the EU Member States, with estimates of 51.6 % of the EU's population (18 and over) overweight in 2014.

Obesity is a serious public health problem, as it significantly increases the risk of chronic diseases such as cardiovascular disease, type-2 diabetes, hypertension, coronary heart diseases and certain cancers. For specific individuals, obesity may further be linked to a wide range of psychological problems. For society as a whole, it has substantial direct and indirect costs that put a considerable strain on healthcare and social resources.

This article is one of a set of statistical articles concerning health determinants in the EU which forms part of an online publication on health statistics.

Contents

[hide]

- 1 Main statistical findings
- 2 Data sources and availability
 - o 2.1 Health status
 - o 2.2 Body mass index
- 3 Context
- 4 See also
 - o 4.1 Online publications
 - o 4.2 Methodology

