

SDG 3. Good health and well-being



- 1. Life expectancy at birth by sex 2
- 2. Self-perceived health by level of perception 3
- 3. Smoking prevalence by sex (2014 data)..... 4
- 4. Death rate due to chronic diseases by sex..... 4
- 5. Suicide rate by sex..... 5
- 6. Self-reported unmet need for medical care by detailed reason..... 6
- 7. People killed in accidents at work..... 6
- 8. Population living in households considering that they suffer from noise, by poverty status..... 7
- 9. People killed in road accidents (source: EC services)..... 8
- 10. Exposure to air pollution by particulate matter (source: EEA) 8

1. Life expectancy at birth by sex

Life expectancy at birth is defined as the mean number of years that a new-born child can expect to live if subjected throughout his life to the current mortality conditions (age specific probabilities of dying).

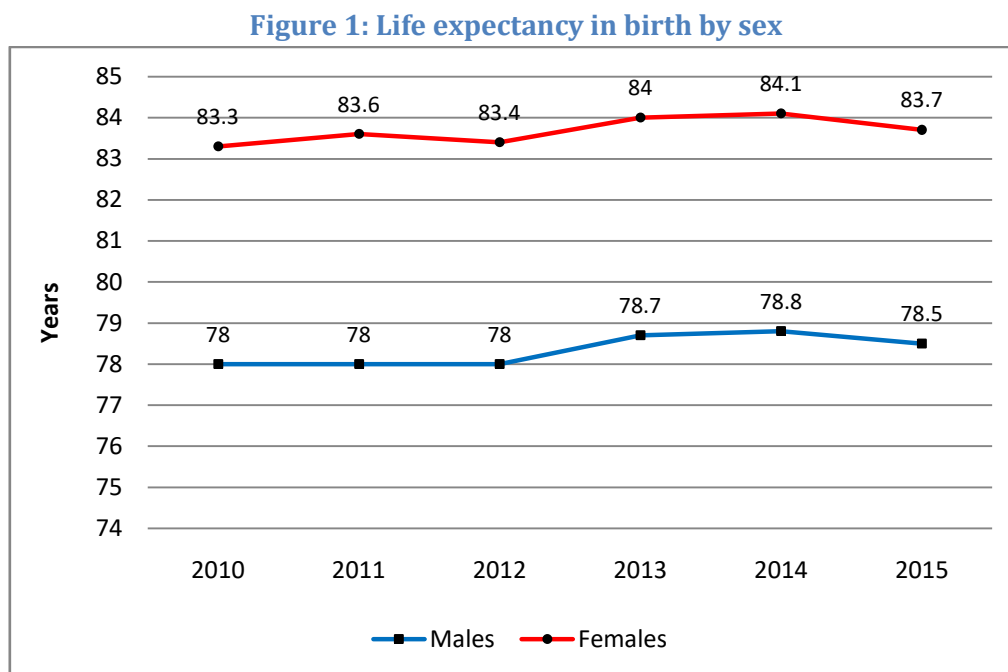


Table 1: Life expectancy in birth by sex and in total

| Year | Total | Males | Females |
|------|-------|-------|---------|
| 2010 | 80.6 | 78.0 | 83.3 |
| 2011 | 80.8 | 78.0 | 83.6 |
| 2012 | 80.7 | 78.0 | 83.4 |
| 2013 | 81.4 | 78.7 | 84.0 |
| 2014 | 81.5 | 78.8 | 84.1 |
| 2015 | 81.1 | 78.5 | 83.7 |

2. Self-perceived health by level of perception

The indicator is a subjective measure on how people judge their health in general on a scale from ‘very good’ to ‘very bad’. The data stem from the EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU SILC). Indicators of perceived general health have been found to be a good predictor of people’s future health care use and mortality.

The indicator is expressed as percentages within (or shares of) the population and breakdowns are available by sex, age group, labour status, educational attainment level, and income quintile group.

Figure 2: Self-perceived health: people who said to be in very good or good, fair, bad or very bad health

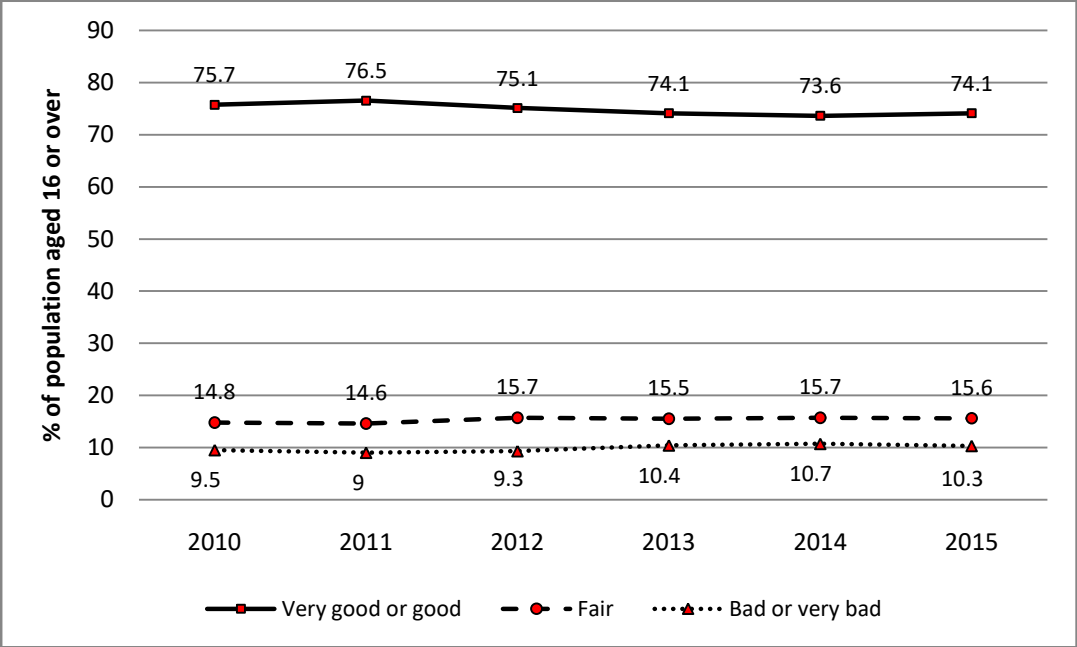


Table 2: Self-perceived health by sex

| Year | Total | | | Males | | | Females | | |
|------|-------------------|------|-----------------|-------------------|------|-----------------|-------------------|------|-----------------|
| | Very good or good | Fair | Bad or very bad | Very good or good | Fair | Bad or very bad | Very good or good | Fair | Bad or very bad |
| 2010 | 75.7 | 14.8 | 9.5 | 78.0 | 13.2 | 8.8 | 73.5 | 16.3 | 10.2 |
| 2011 | 76.5 | 14.6 | 9.0 | 78.9 | 13.0 | 8.0 | 74.1 | 16.0 | 9.9 |
| 2012 | 75.1 | 15.7 | 9.3 | 78.0 | 14.1 | 7.9 | 72.3 | 17.2 | 10.5 |
| 2013 | 74.1 | 15.5 | 10.4 | 77.1 | 13.8 | 9.1 | 71.3 | 17.0 | 11.7 |
| 2014 | 73.6 | 15.7 | 10.7 | 76.2 | 14.1 | 9.7 | 71.2 | 17.2 | 11.7 |
| 2015 | 74.1 | 15.6 | 10.3 | 76.8 | 13.8 | 9.4 | 71.5 | 17.3 | 11.2 |

3. Smoking prevalence by sex (2014 data)

The indicator measures the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who report tobacco smoking every day. Estimates from the European Health Interview Survey (EHIS) 2014 are based on self-reports of daily smoking. The general coverage of the survey is the population aged 15 or over living in private households residing in the territory of the country.

No data available.

4. Death rate due to chronic diseases by sex

The indicator measures the standardised death rate of chronic diseases. Death due to chronic diseases is considered premature if it occurs before the age of 65. The rate is calculated by dividing the number of people under 65 dying due to a chronic disease by the total population under 65. This value is then weighted with the European Standard Population. Chronic diseases included in the indicator are malignant neoplasms, diabetes mellitus, ischaemic heart diseases, cerebrovascular diseases, chronic lower respiratory diseases and chronic liver diseases.

Figure3: Deaths per 100,000 persons aged less than 65 years due to chronic diseases, in total and by sex

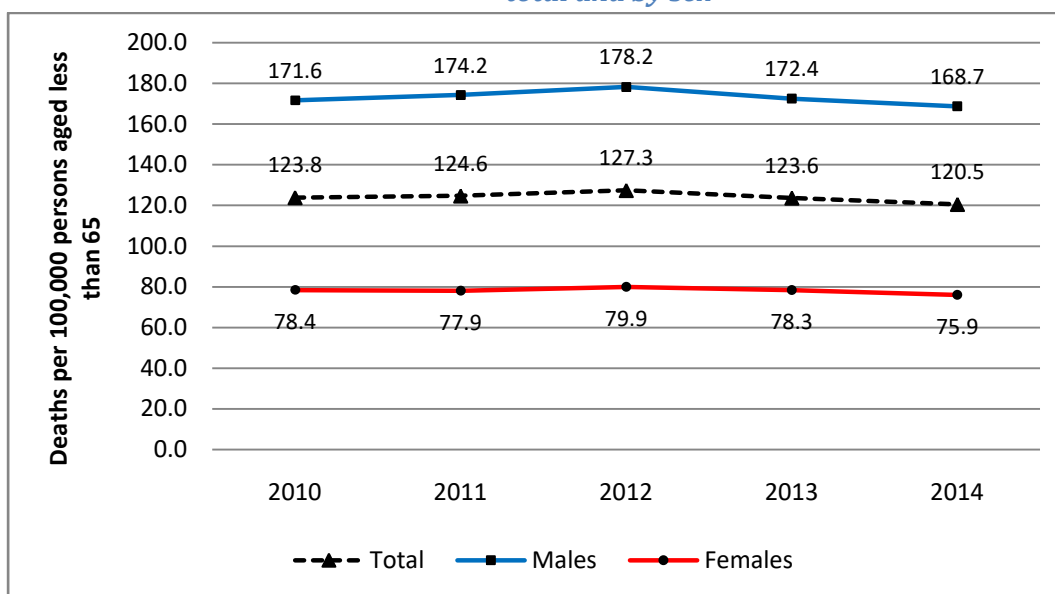


Table3: Deaths per 100,000 persons aged less than 65 years due to chronic diseases, in total and by sex

| Year | Total | Males | Females |
|------|-------|-------|---------|
| 2010 | 123.8 | 171.6 | 78.4 |
| 2011 | 124.6 | 174.2 | 77.9 |
| 2012 | 127.3 | 178.2 | 79.9 |
| 2013 | 123.6 | 172.4 | 78.3 |
| 2014 | 120.5 | 168.7 | 75.9 |

5. Suicide rate by sex

The indicator measures the number of deaths that result from suicide per 100 000 inhabitants. The World Health Organization defines suicide as an act deliberately initiated and performed by a person in the full knowledge or expectation of its fatal outcome.

Figure 4: Suicide deaths per 100,000 persons in total and by sex

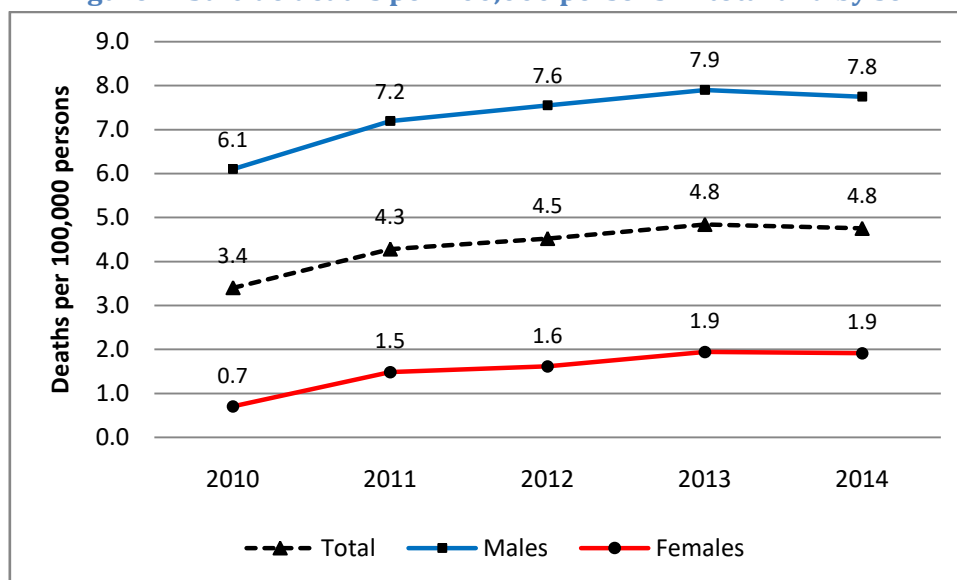


Table 4: Suicide deaths per 100,000 persons in total and by sex

| Year | Total | Males | Females |
|------|-------|-------|---------|
| 2010 | 3.4 | 6.1 | 0.7 |
| 2011 | 4.3 | 7.2 | 1.5 |
| 2012 | 4.5 | 7.6 | 1.6 |
| 2013 | 4.8 | 7.9 | 1.9 |
| 2014 | 4.8 | 7.8 | 1.9 |

6. Self-reported unmet need for medical care by detailed reason

(This indicator has been covered in SDG 1: Poverty)

Obesity rate by body mass index (BMI)

No data available

7. People killed in accidents at work

(This indicator is also included in the SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth)

The indicator measures the number of people killed in accidents that occur during the course of work and lead to the death of the victim within one year. The incidence rate refers to the number of accidents per 100 000 persons in employment.

An accident at work is 'a discrete occurrence in the course of work which leads to physical or mental harm'. This includes all accidents in the course of work, whether they happen inside or outside the premises of the employer, in public places or during transport and at home (such as during teleworking). It also includes cases of acute poisoning and wilful acts of other persons.

Figure 5: Number and incidence rate of fatal accidents at work

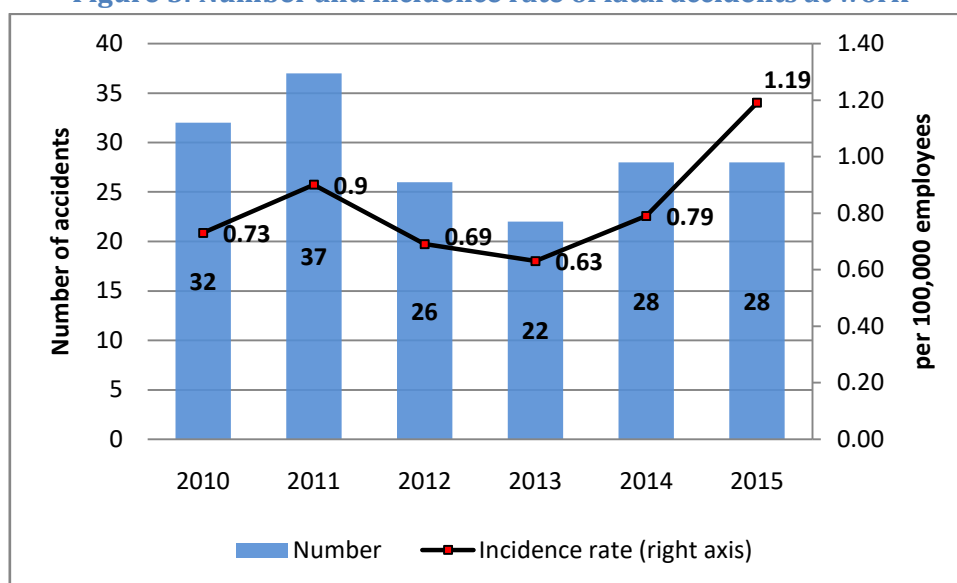


Table 5: Number and incidence rate of fatal accidents at work

| Year | Number | Incidence rate |
|------|--------|----------------|
| 2010 | 32 | 0.73 |
| 2011 | 37 | 0.90 |
| 2012 | 26 | 0.69 |
| 2013 | 22 | 0.63 |
| 2014 | 28 | 0.79 |
| 2015 | 28 | 1.19 |

8. Population living in households considering that they suffer from noise, by poverty status

(This indicator is also included in the SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities)

The indicator measures the proportion of the population who declare that they are affected either by noise from neighbours or from the street.

Because the assessment of noise pollution is subjective, it should be noted that the indicator accounts for both the levels of noise pollution as well as people’s standards of what level they consider to be acceptable. Therefore, an increase in the value of the indicator may not necessarily indicate a similar increase in noise pollution levels but also a decrease of the levels that European citizens are willing to tolerate and vice versa. In fact, there is empirical evidence that perceived environmental quality by individuals is not always consistent with the actual environmental quality assessed using ‘objective’ indicators, particularly for noise.

Figure 6: Percentage (%) of people living in households suffering from noise by poverty status

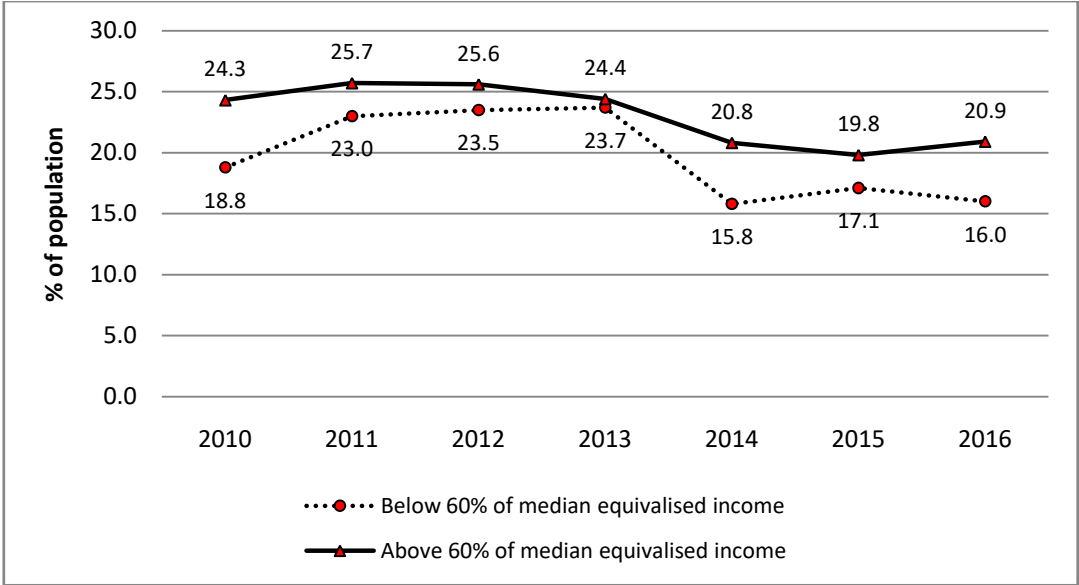


Table 2: Percentage (%) of people living in households suffering from noise and by poverty status

| Year | Below 60% of median equivalised income | Above 60% of median equivalised income | Total |
|------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------|
| 2010 | 18.8 | 24.3 | 23.2 |
| 2011 | 23.0 | 25.7 | 25.1 |
| 2012 | 23.5 | 25.6 | 25.1 |
| 2013 | 23.7 | 24.4 | 24.2 |
| 2014 | 15.8 | 20.8 | 19.7 |
| 2015 | 17.1 | 19.8 | 19.2 |
| 2016 | 16.0 | 20.9 | 19.9 |

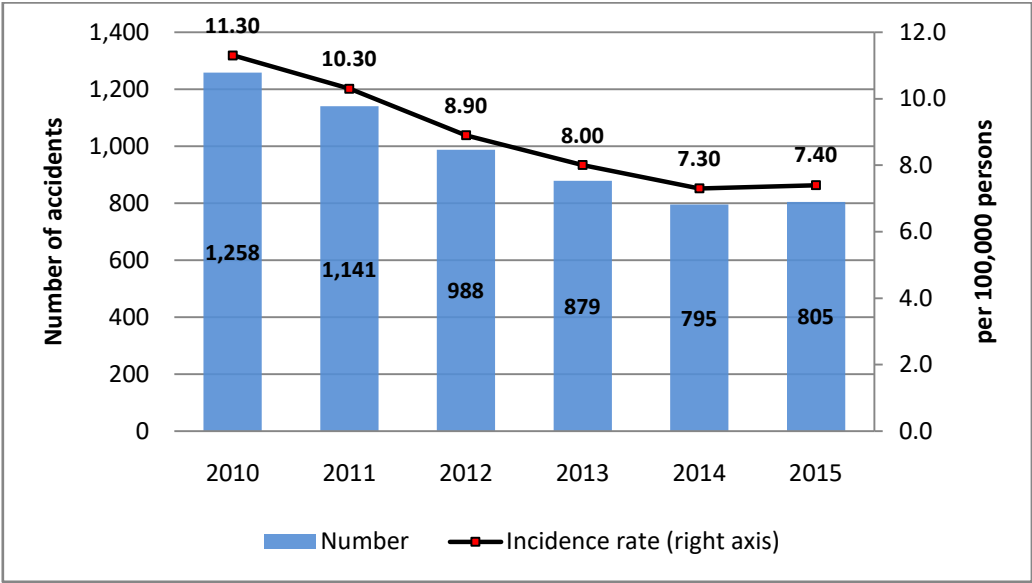
9. People killed in road accidents (source: EC services)

(This indicator is also included in the SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities)

The indicator measures the number of fatalities caused by road accidents, including drivers and passengers of motorised vehicles and pedal cycles as well as pedestrians. Persons dying on road accidents up to 30 days after the occurrence of the accident are counted as road accident fatalities. After these 30 days, the reason for dying might be declared differently.

For Member States not using this definition, corrective factors were applied.

Figure 7: Number and incidence rate of road accidents



Source: EC Services

Table 7: Number and incidence rate of road accidents

| Year | Number | Incidence rate |
|------|--------|----------------|
| 2010 | 1,258 | 11.3 |
| 2011 | 1,141 | 10.3 |
| 2012 | 988 | 8.9 |
| 2013 | 879 | 8.0 |
| 2014 | 795 | 7.3 |
| 2015 | 805 | 7.4 |

10. Exposure to air pollution by particulate matter (source: EEA)

(This indicator is covered in SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities)