

Country profile

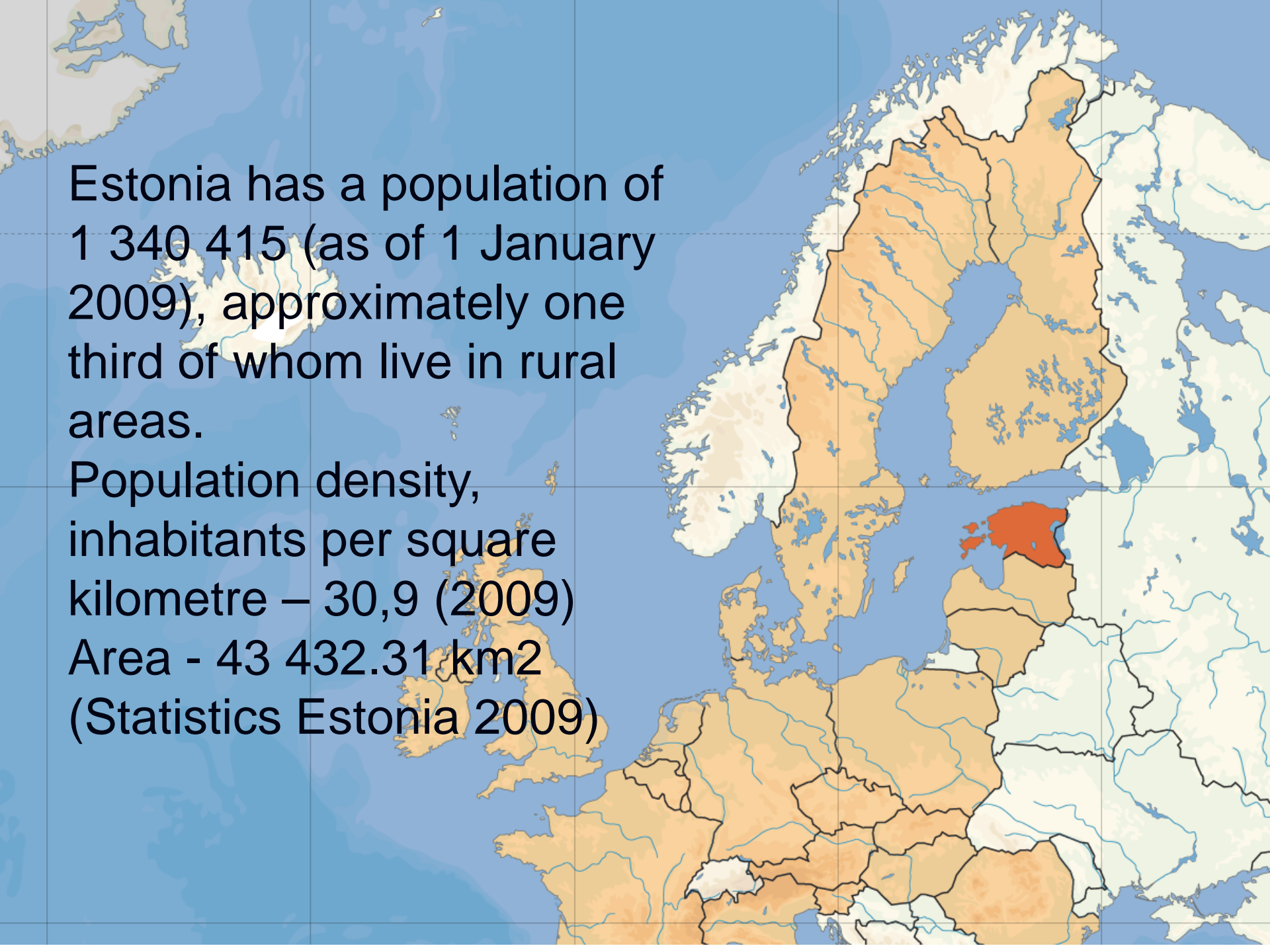
ESTONIA

Authors: Karin Streimann, Taavi Lai

Estonia has a population of 1 340 415 (as of 1 January 2009), approximately one third of whom live in rural areas.

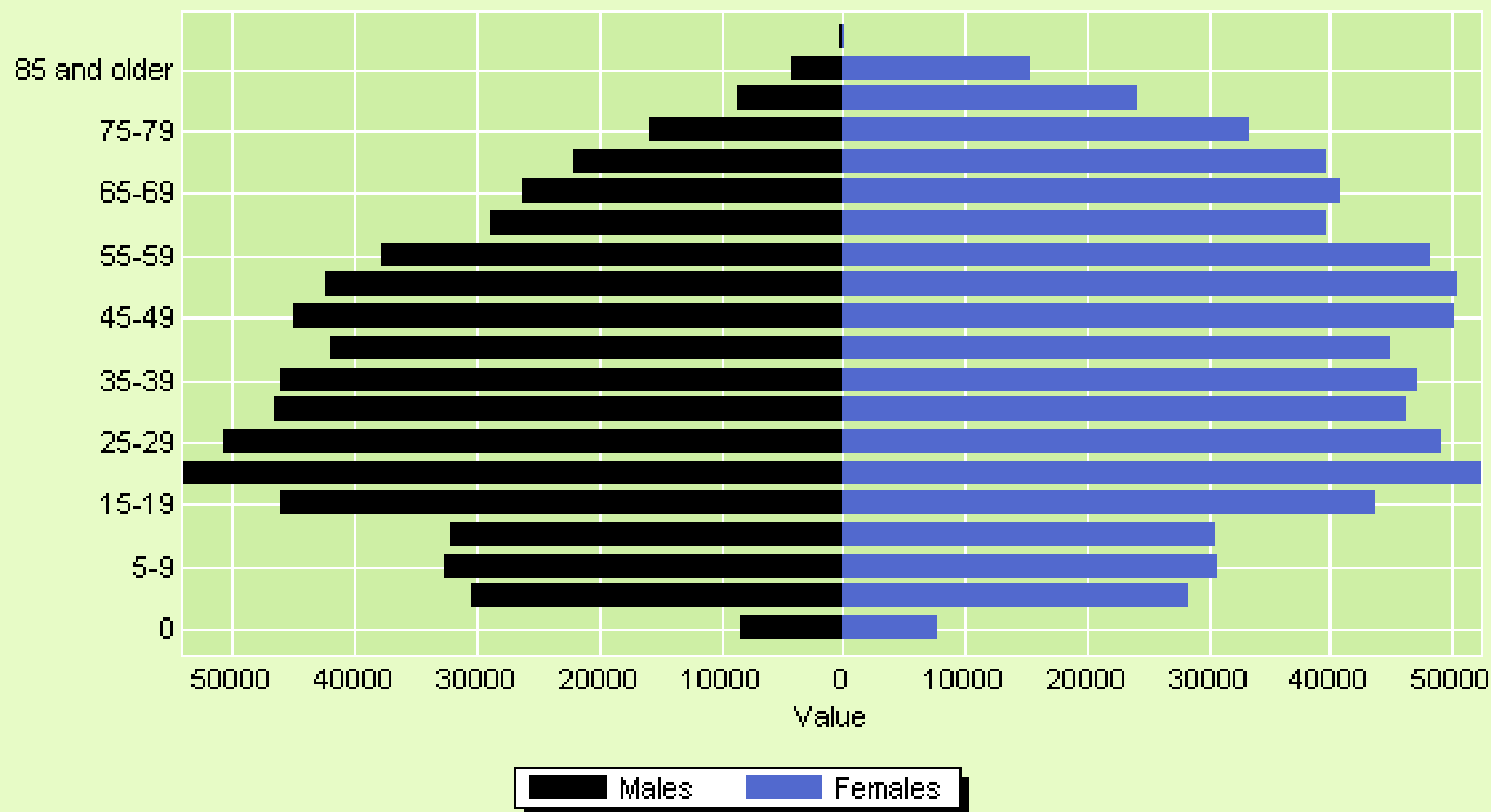
Population density, inhabitants per square kilometre – 30,9 (2009)

Area - 43 432.31 km²
(Statistics Estonia 2009)



Population

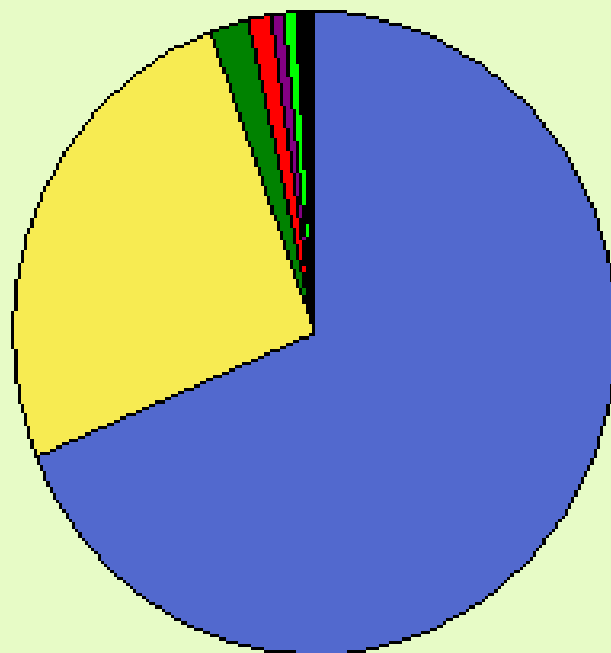
POPULATION, 1 JANUARY
by Sex and Age group.
2009. (Value)















POPULATION, 1 JANUARY

by Ethnic nationality.

2008, Males and females, Whole country. (Value)

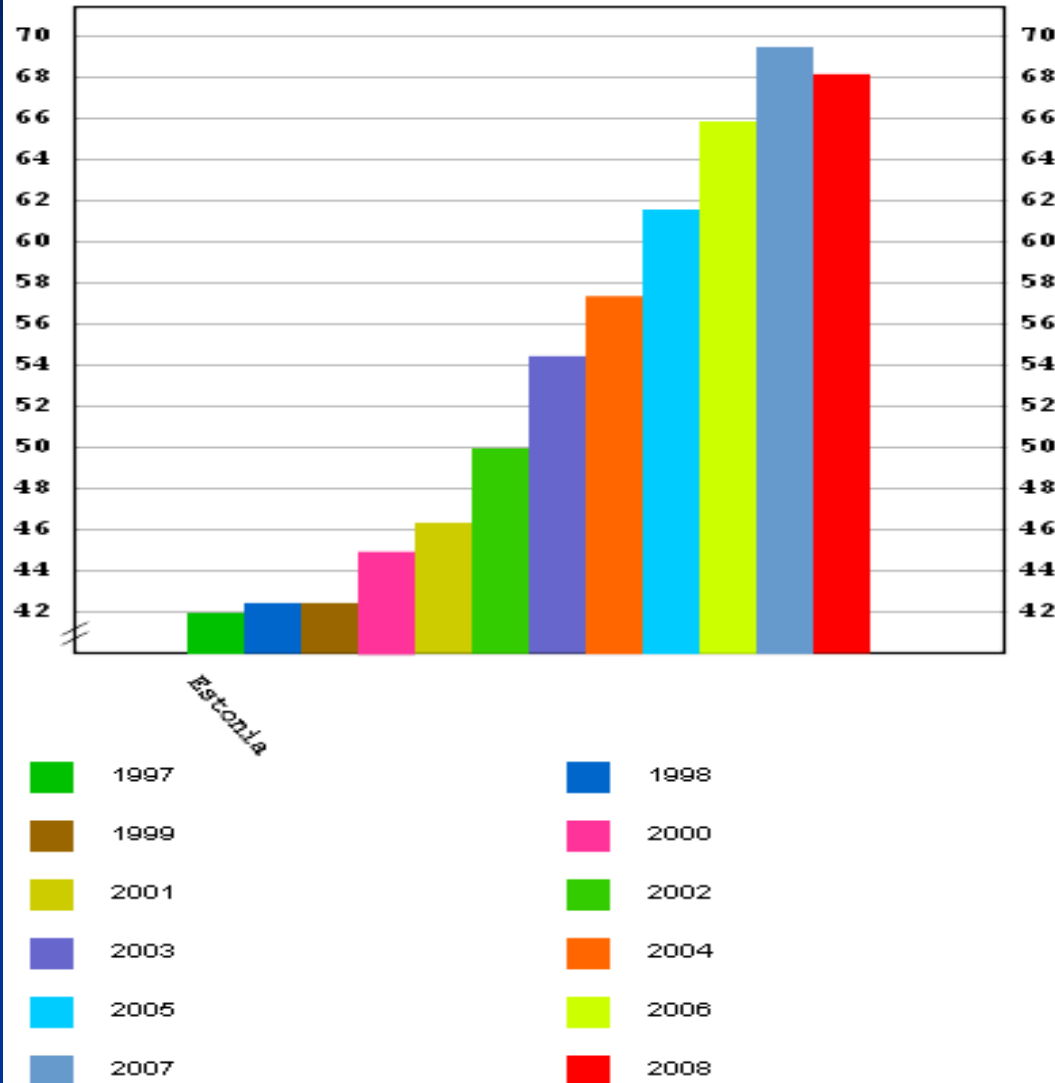


	Jews	0,14 %		Germans	0,14 %
	Poles	0,15 %		Lithuanians	0,15 %
	Latvians	0,16 %		Tatars	0,18 %
	Other ethnic nationalities	0,68 %		Finns	0,81 %
	Belorussians	1,19 %		Ukrainians	2,09 %
	Russians	25,62 %		Estonians	68,67 %

Socioeconomic indicators

GDP per capita in PPS

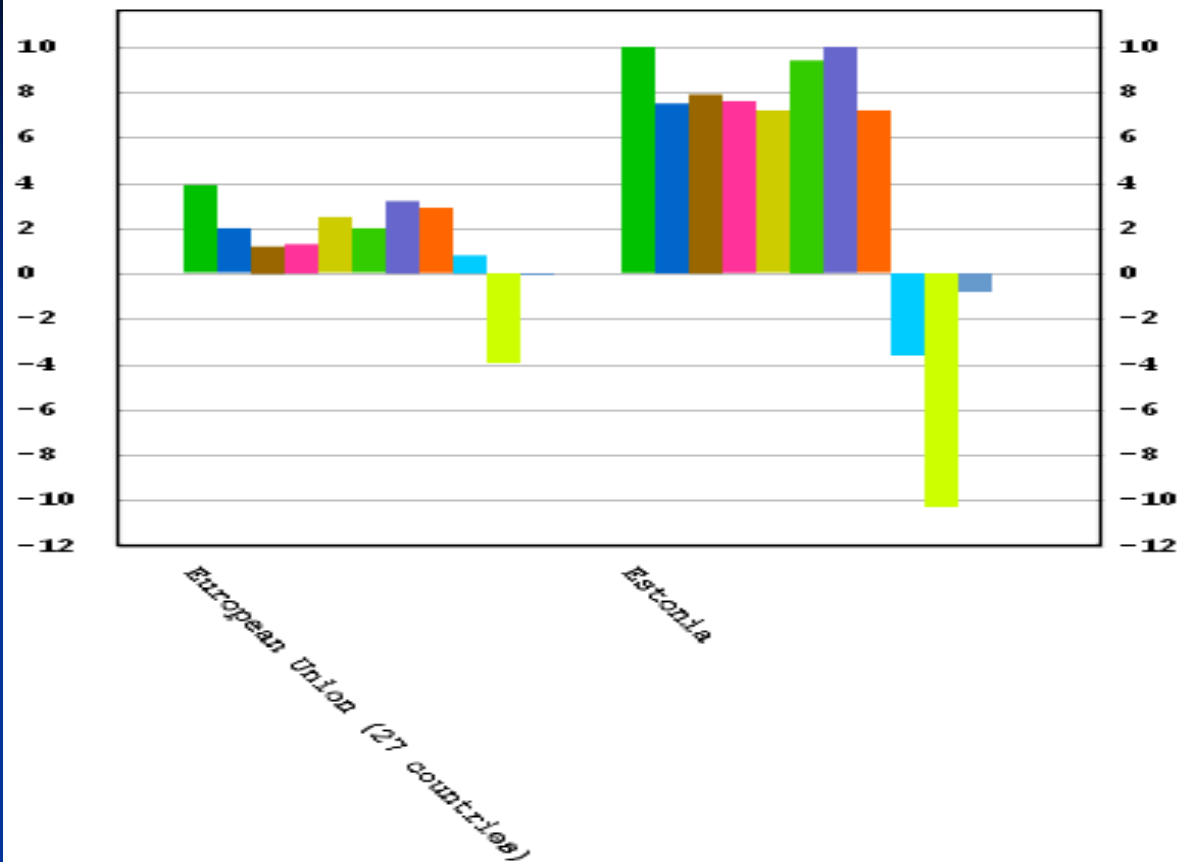
GDP per capita in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) (EU-27 = 100)



Source: Eurostat

Real GDP growth rate

Growth rate of GDP volume - percentage change on previous year

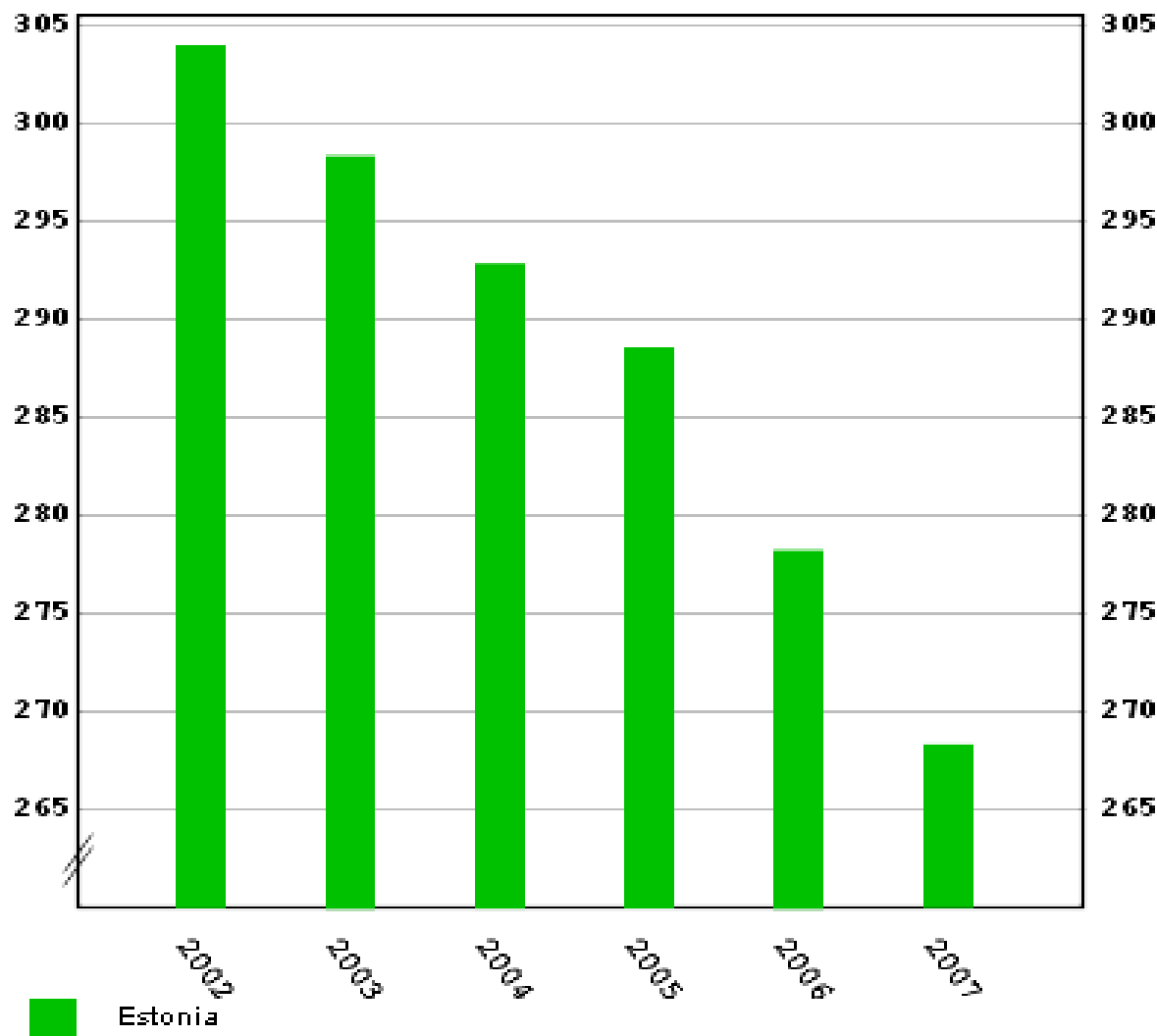


Source: Eurostat

Education of the population

Pupils and students

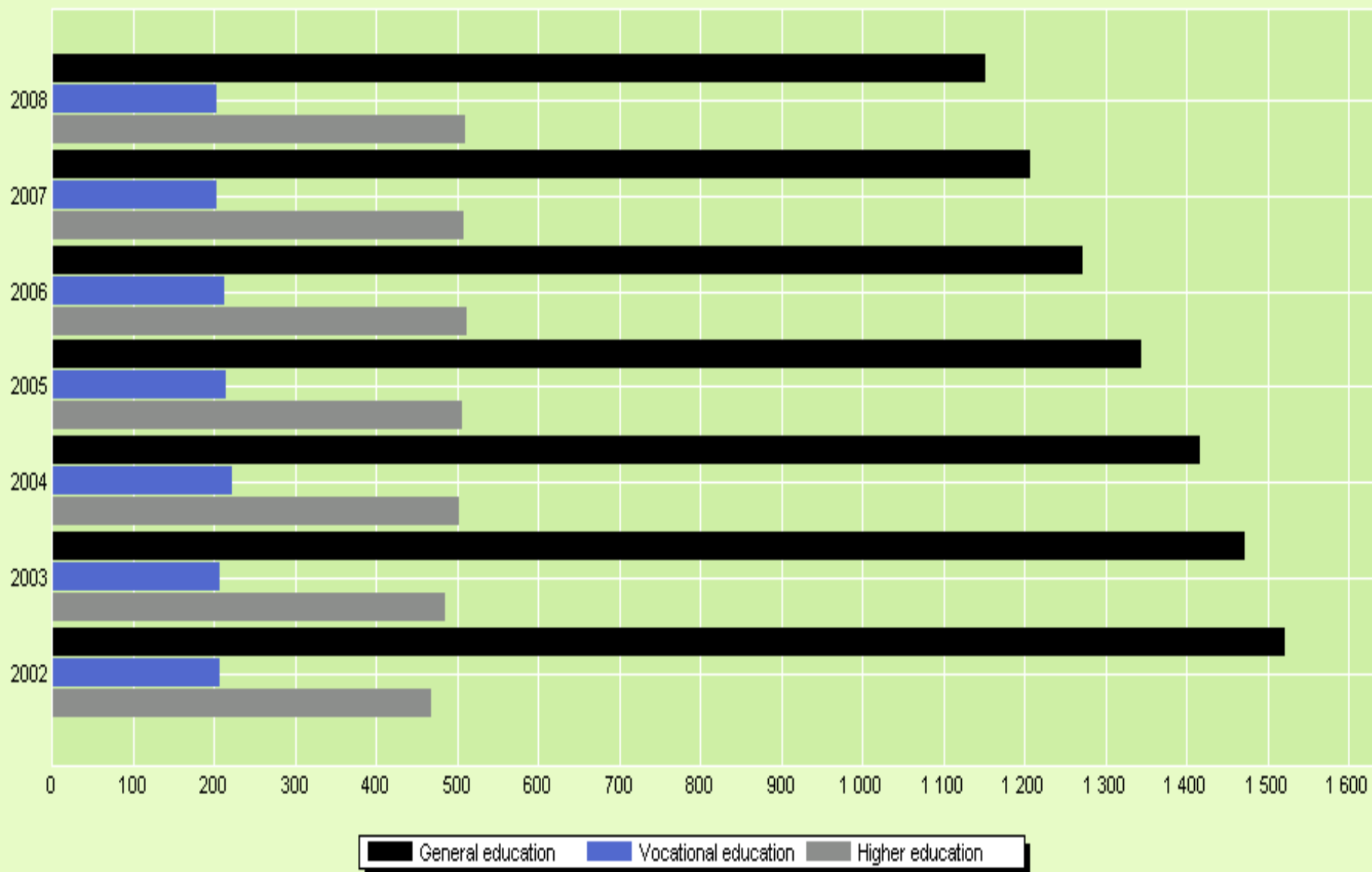
Excluding pre-primary education (1 000)



Access to primary and secondary education is universal in Estonia and the literacy rate of adults is over 99%.

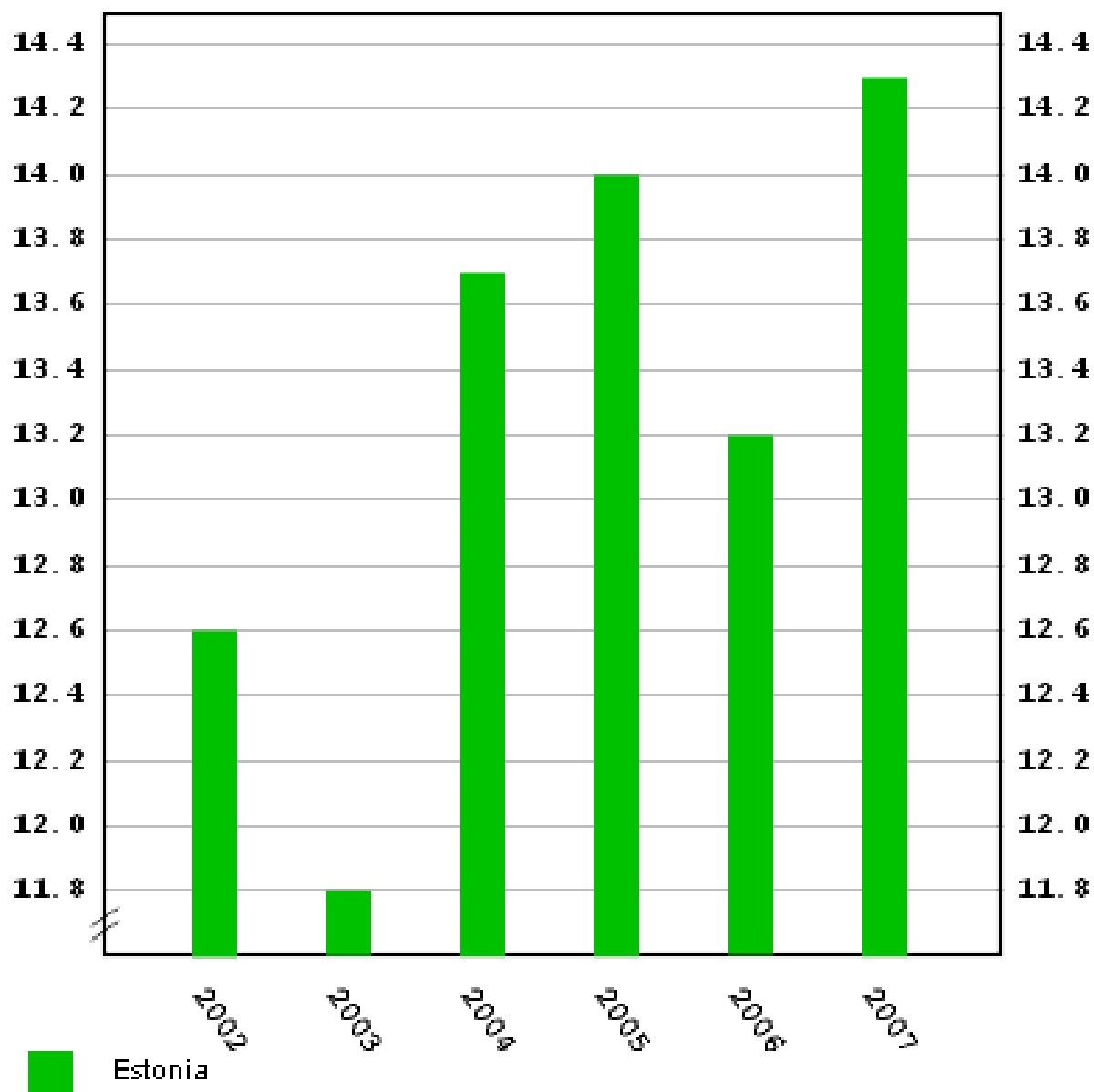
Source: Eurostat

ENROLMENT IN FORMAL EDUCATION PER 10,000 INHABITANTS
by Type and level of education and Year.
(Value)



Early school leavers by gender

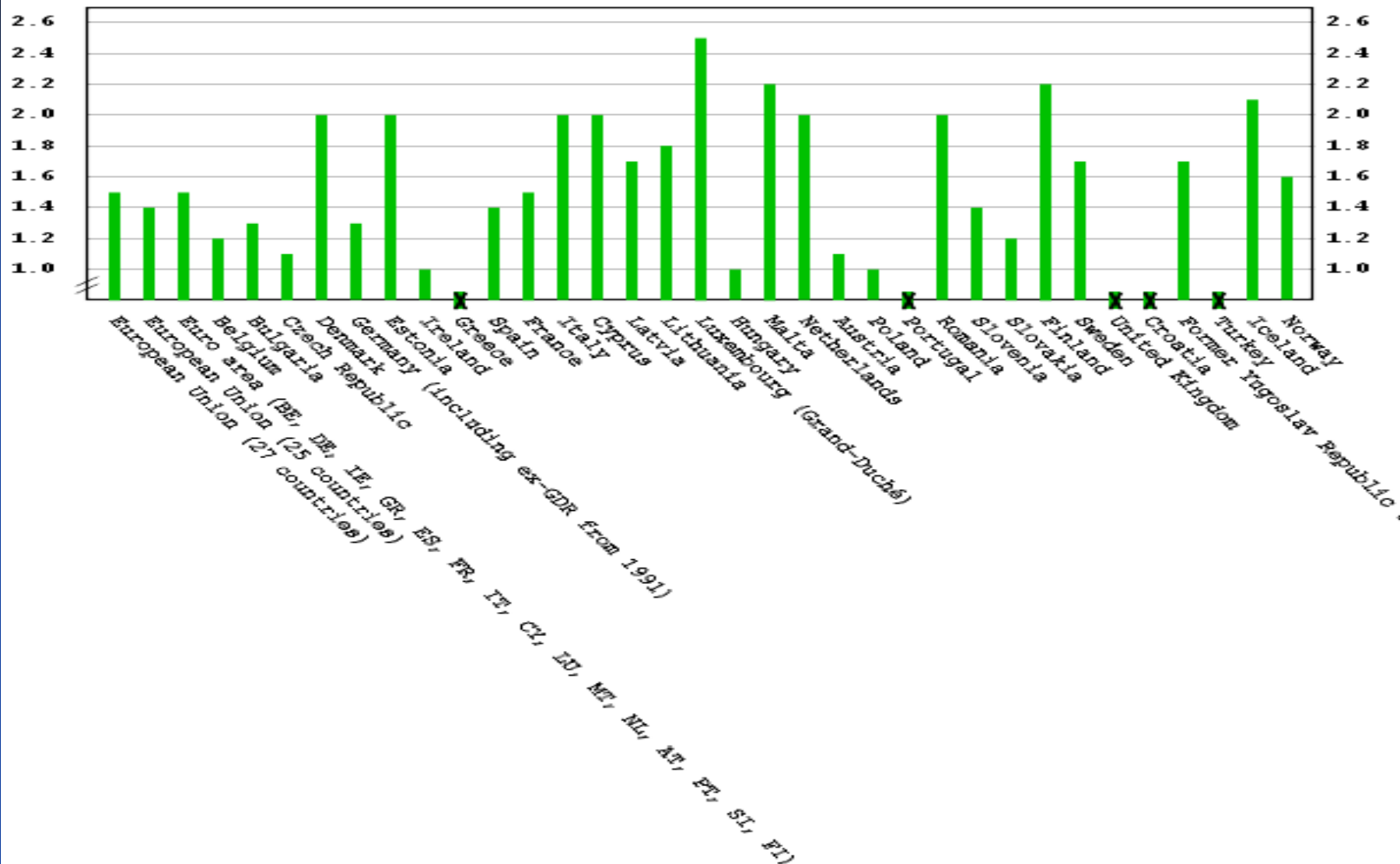
Percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education



Source: Eurostat

Foreign languages learnt per pupil

Secondary education (average)



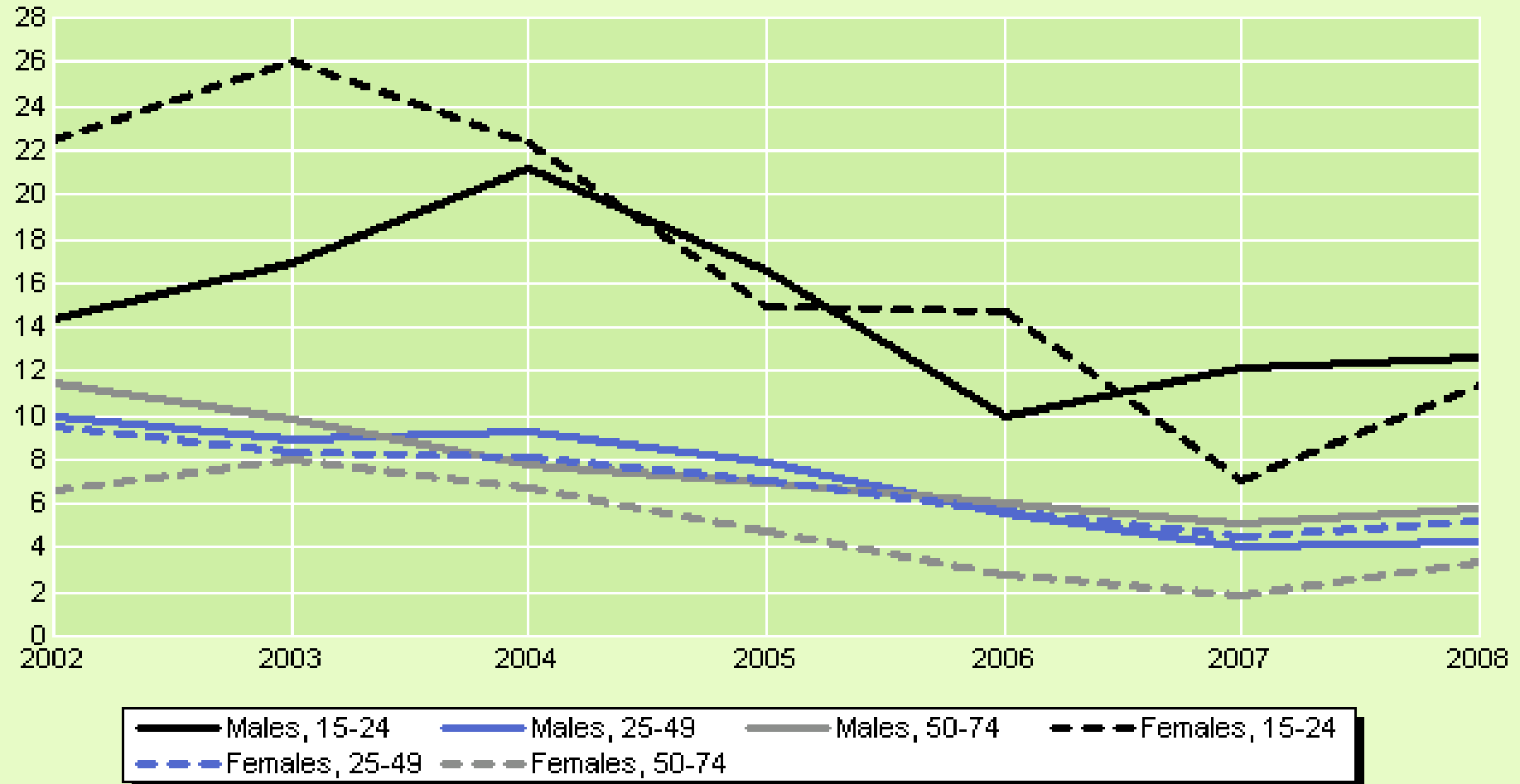
2007

X No data

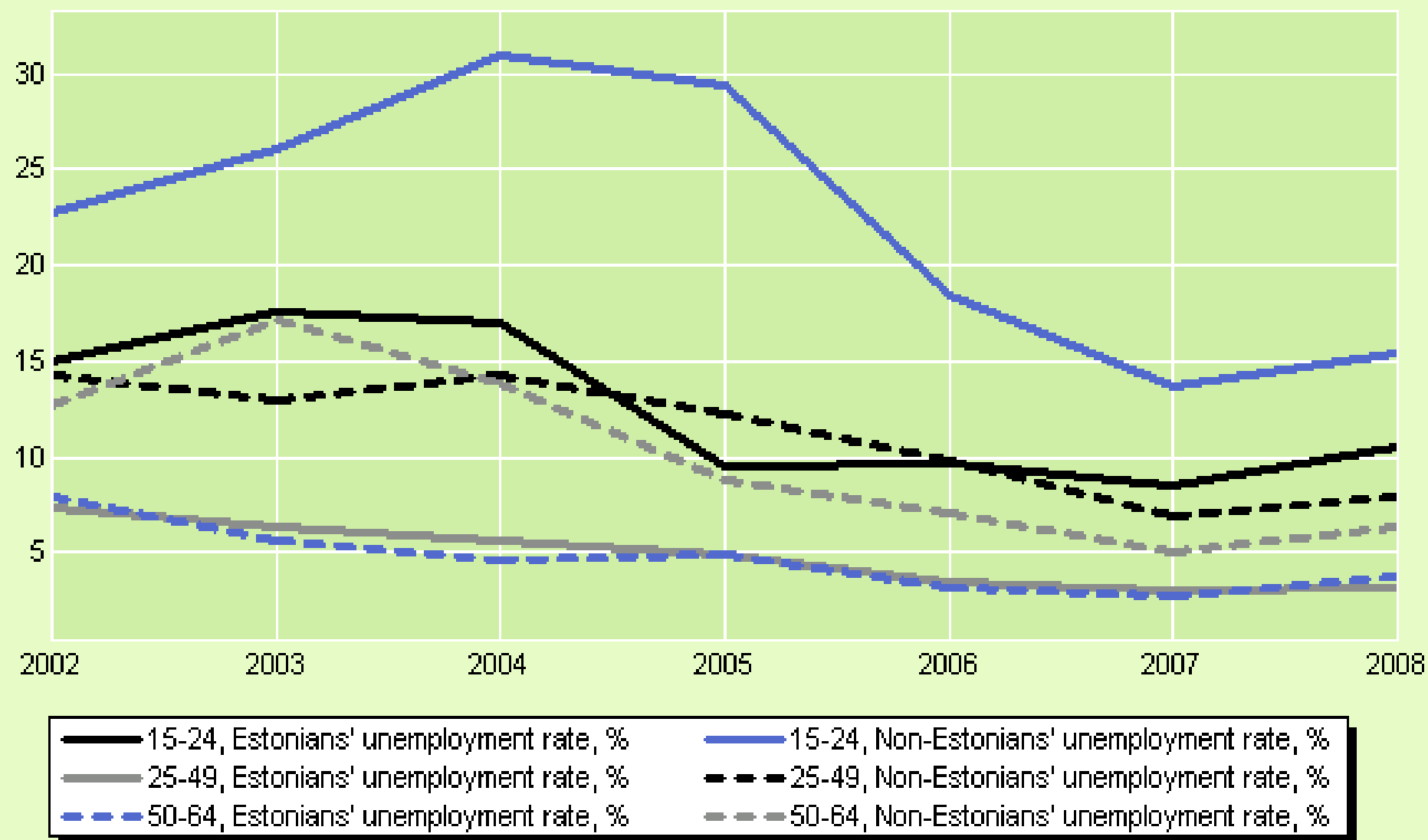
Source: Eurostat

Unemployment

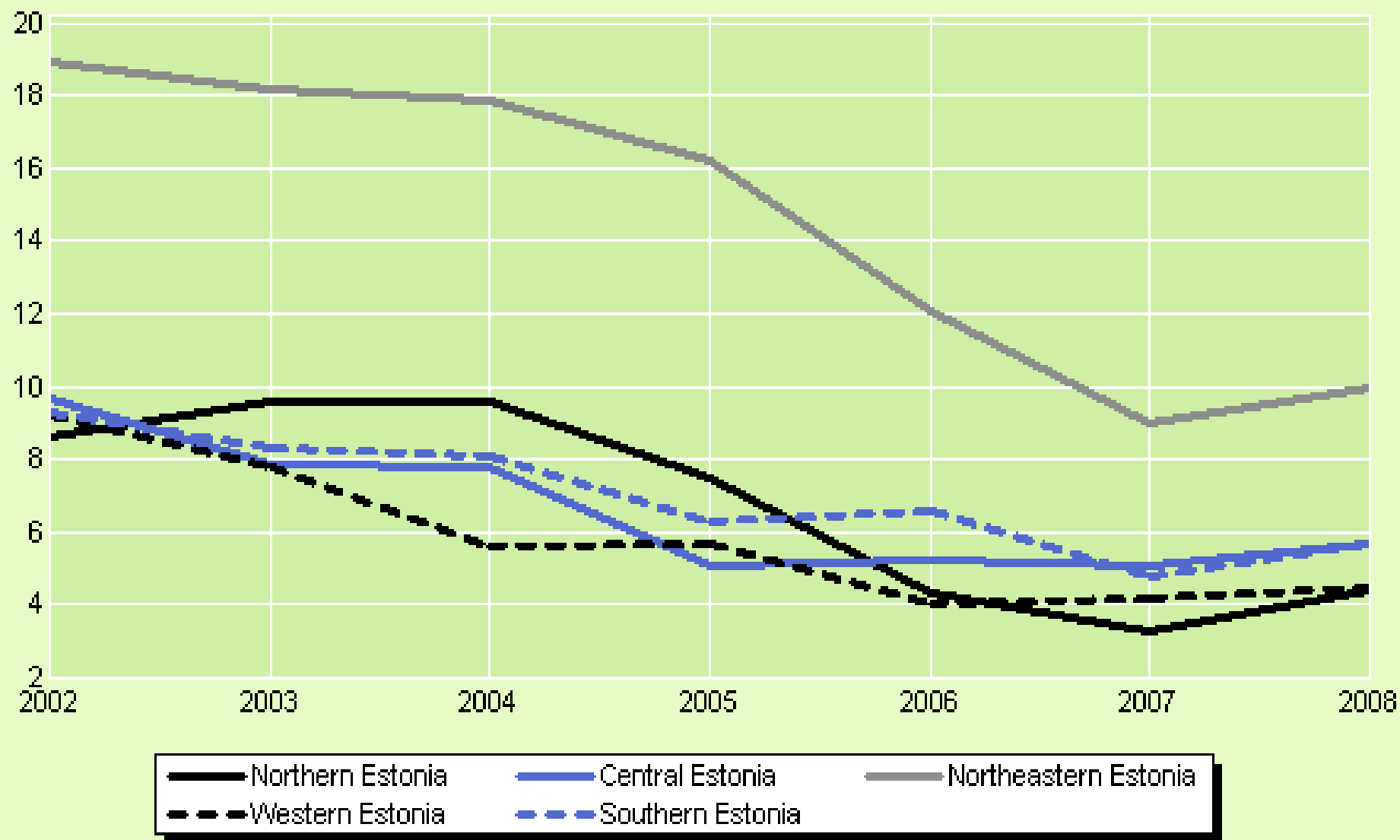
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
by Sex and Age group and Year.
(percentages)



ESTONIANS' AND NON-ESTONIANS' UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AND UNEMPLOYMENT GAP by Age group and Indicator and Year. (Value)

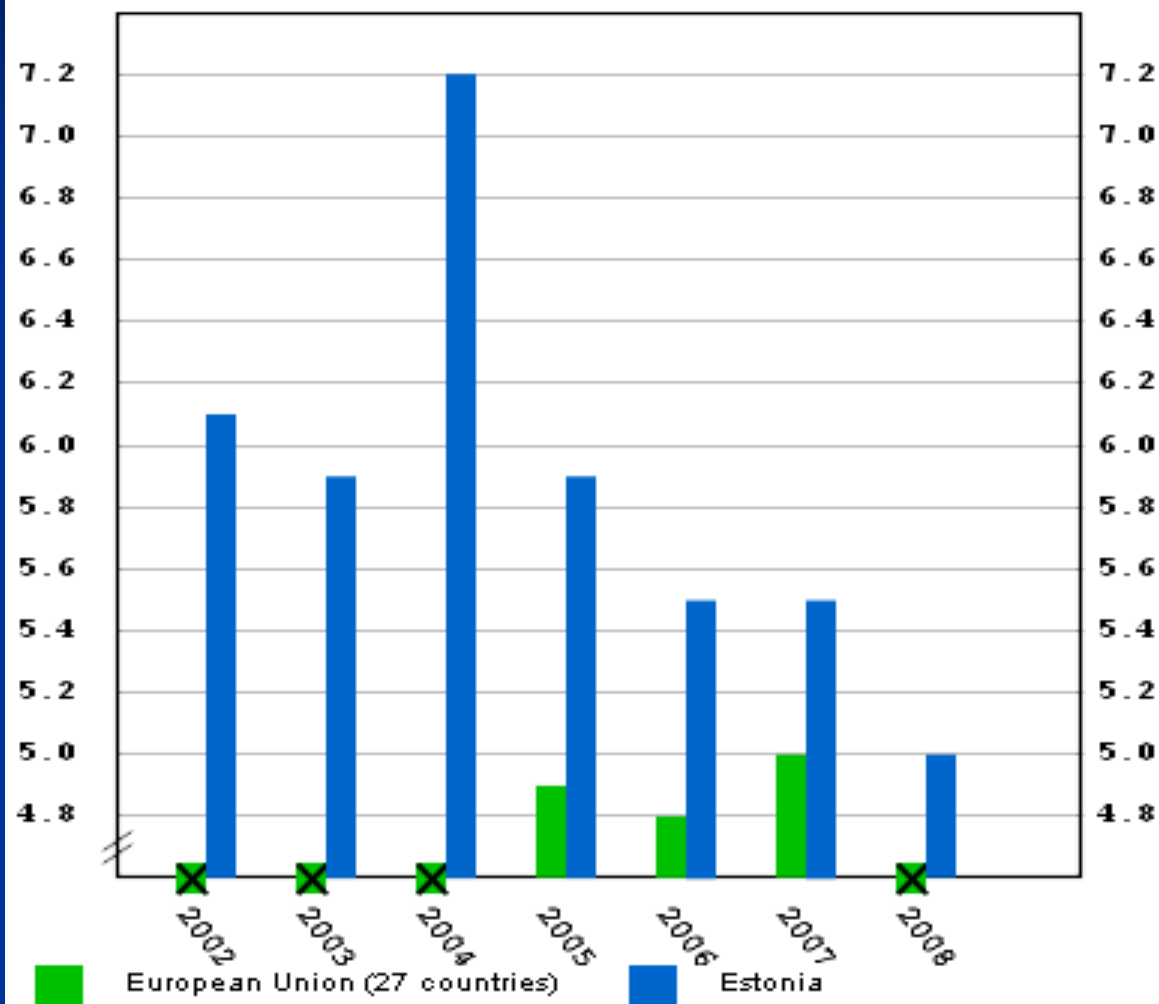


UNEMPLOYMENT RATE by Region and Year. (percentages)



Inequality of income distribution

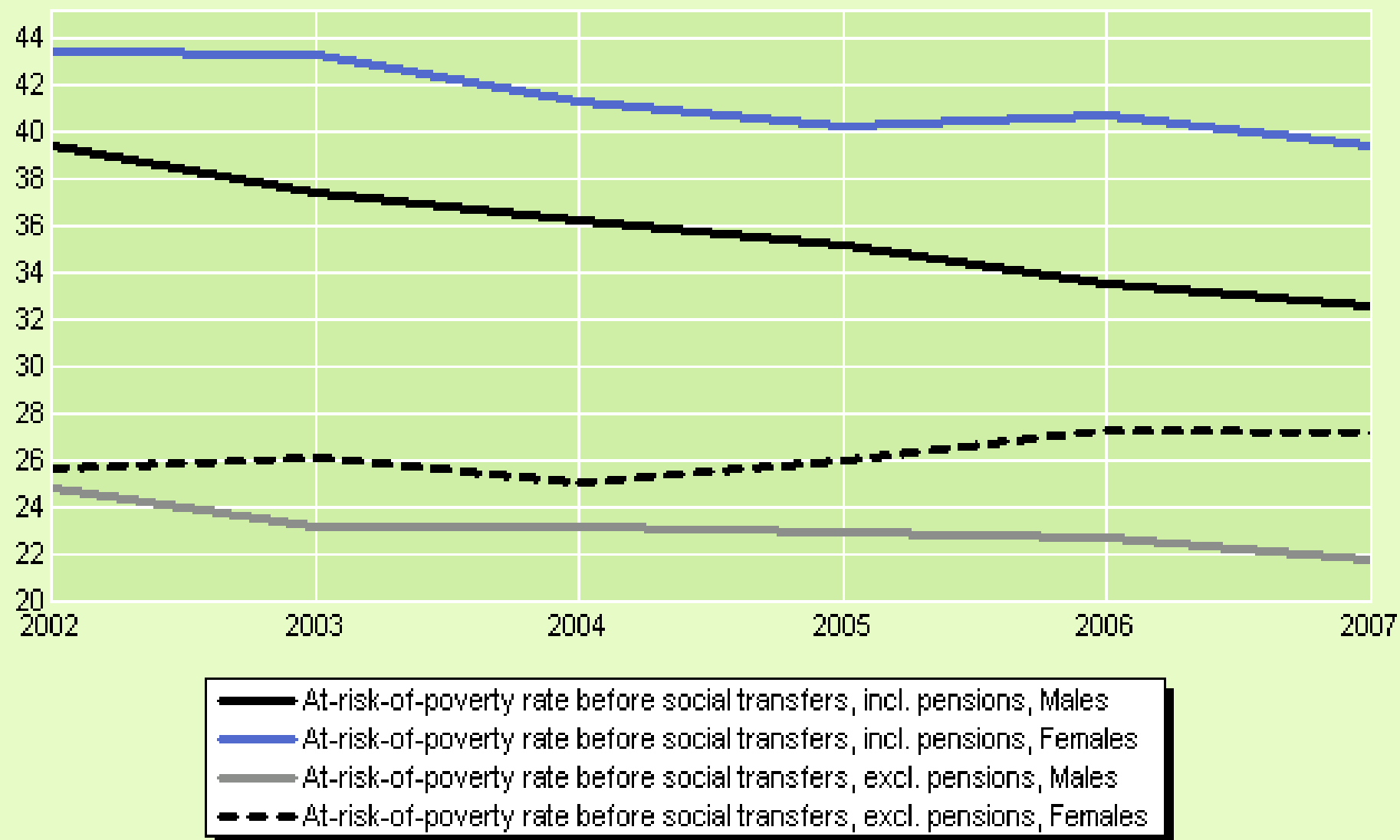
Income quintile share ratio



✕ No data

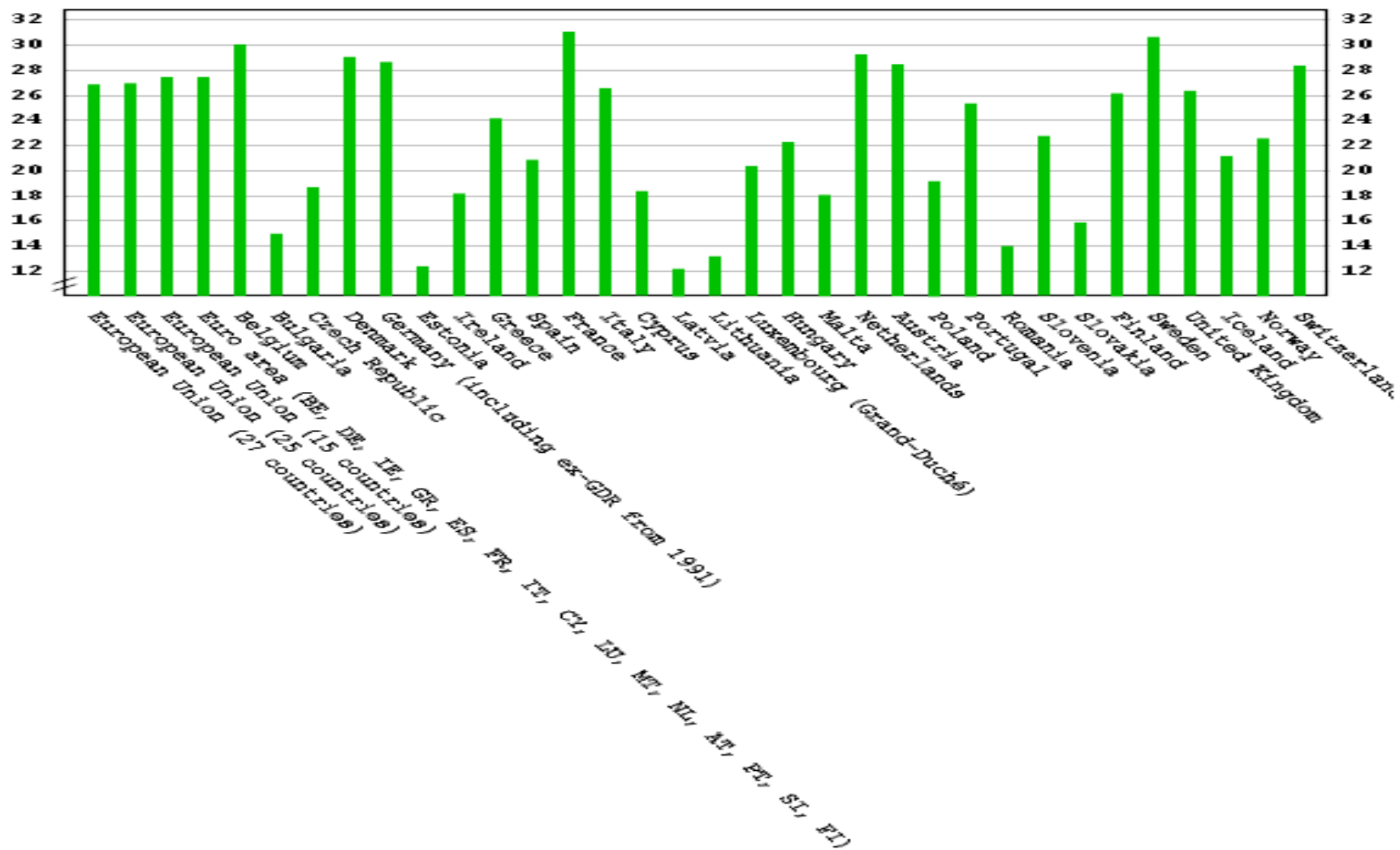
Source: Eurostat

AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY RATE BEFORE SOCIAL TRANSFERS
by Indicator and Sex and Year.
Total. (percentages)



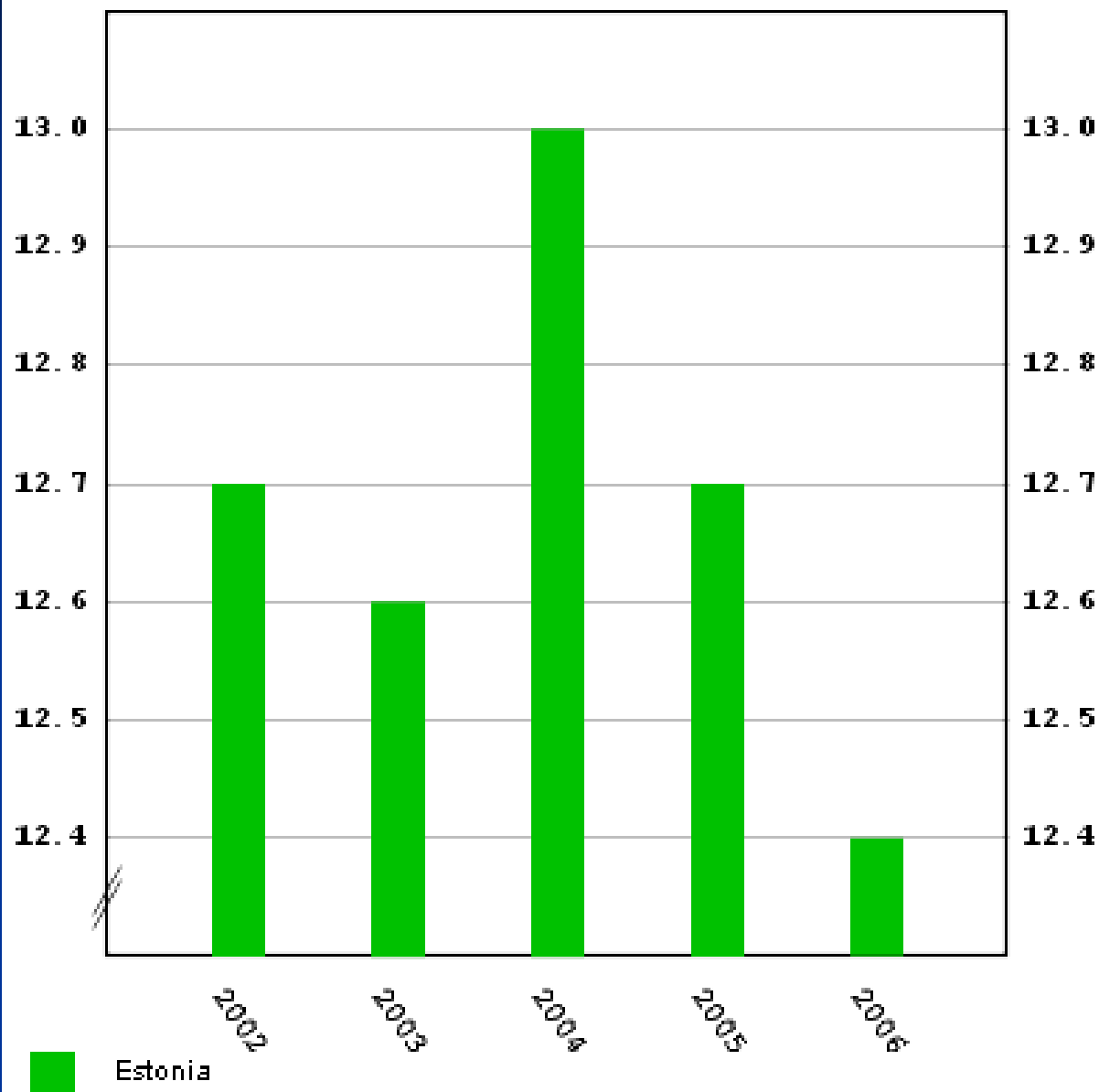
Total expenditure on social protection

Current prices (% of GDP)



Total expenditure on social protection

Current prices (% of GDP)



Source: Eurostat

Health care

- The Estonian health system is built around a basis of **compulsory, solidarity-based insurance** and **universal access** to health services made available by providers that operate under private law.
- At the end of 2006, 95.2% of the population were covered by mandatory health insurance offered by the Estonian Health Insurance Fund. Entitlement to coverage is based on residence in Estonia and entitlement rules of specific groups are defined by law (WHO, Estonia: Health Systems Review, 2008).
- The total health care financing in 2006 consisted of 73.7% public financing (including 62.5% of social health insurance) and 25.6% private expenditure. Estonian Health Insurance Fund allocates and manages 13% of the social tax revenue (WHO, Public Health in Estonia, 2008).
- Since regaining independence in 1991, the Estonian health system has undergone two major shifts:
 - first, from a centralized, state-controlled system to a decentralized one;
 - and second, from a system funded by the state budget to one funded through SHI contributions.

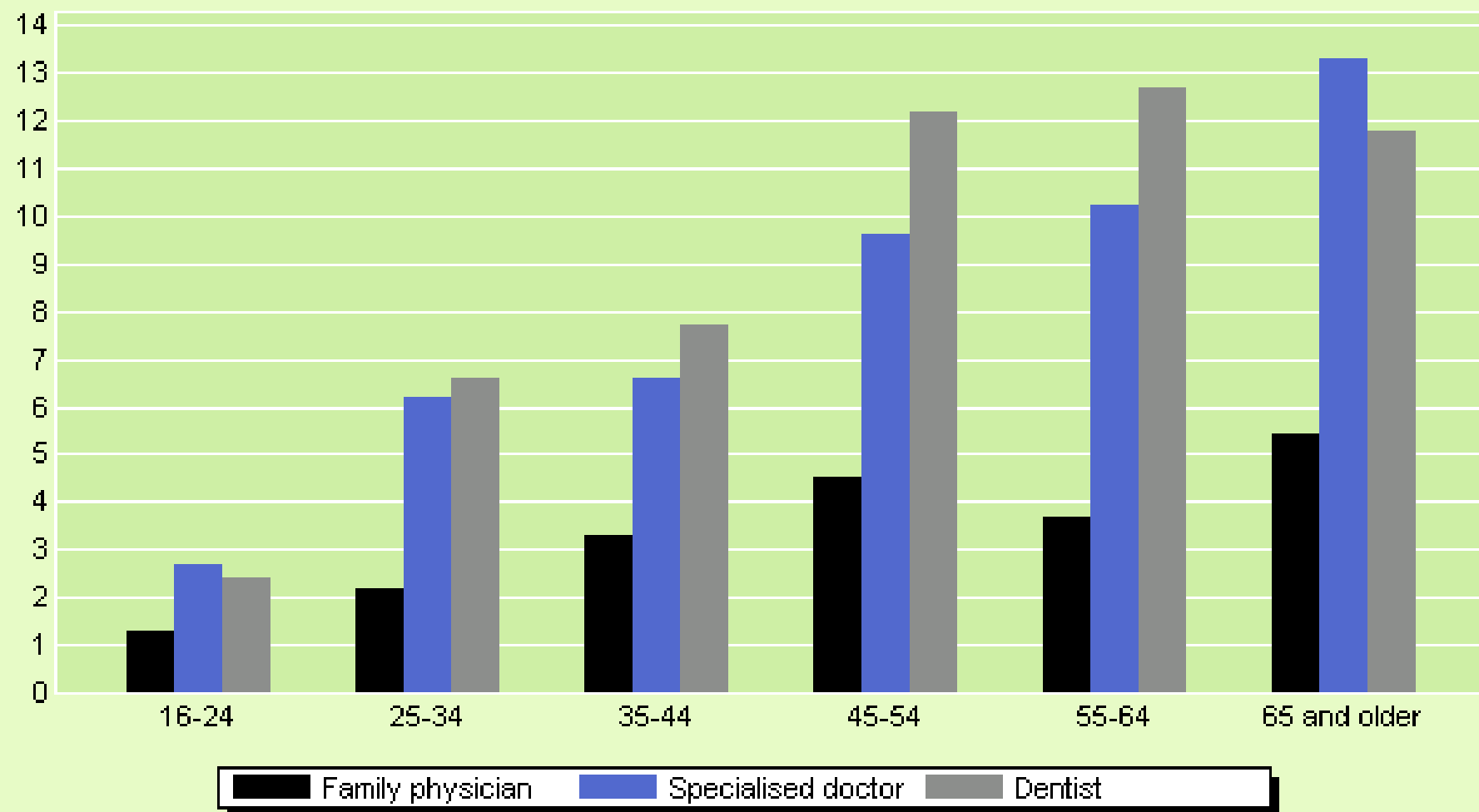
Share of main sources of health care financing in Estonia, 1995–2006 (selected years)

Source of financing	1995	2000	2005	2006
Public	89,8	76,4	76,7	73,7
Taxes (state and municipal)	12,4	10,4	10,5	11,2
Social health insurance	77,4	66	66,2	62,5
Private	7,5	23,3	23	25,6
OOP payments	7,5	19,7	20,4	23,8
Private health insurance	0	1	0,3	1,1
Other	0	2,6	2,3	0,7
External sources	2,7	0,3	0,3	0,6

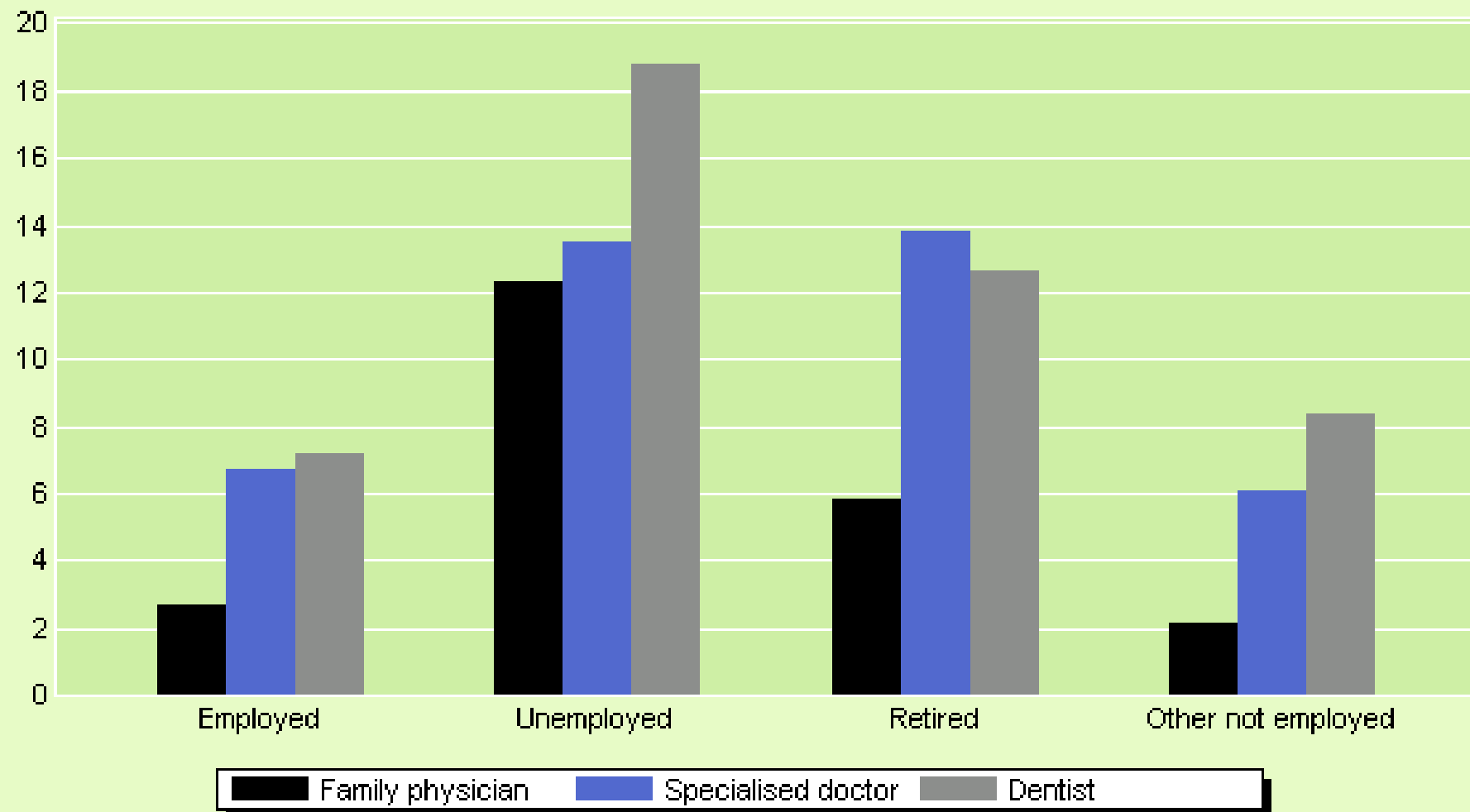
Source: Ministry of Social Affairs 1999–2006

Note: OOP: Out-of-pocket (payments)

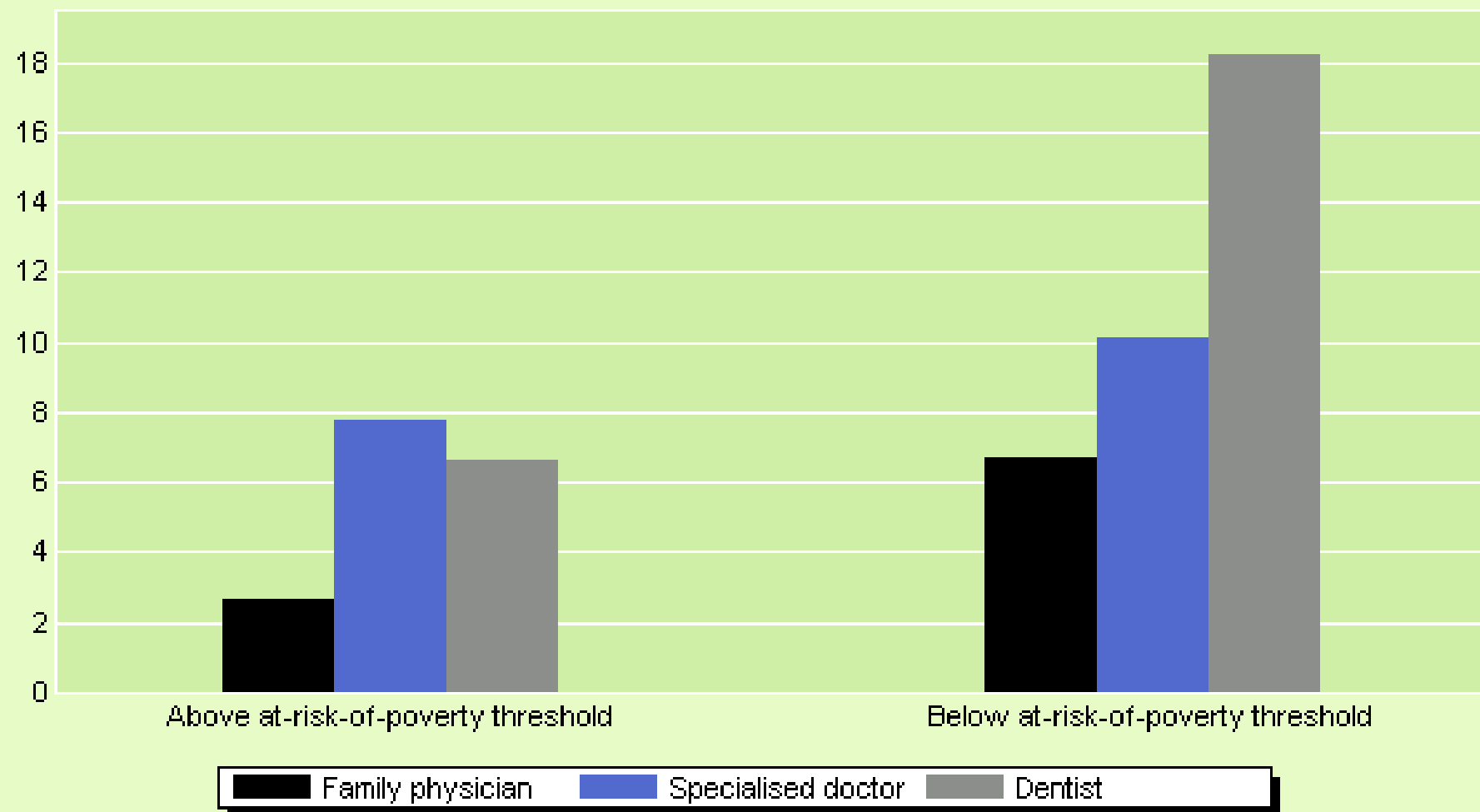
ACCESSIBILITY OF HEALTH CARE OF PERSONS AGED 16 AND OLDER
by Kind of health care and Age group.
Did not get help or consultation, 2008. (percentages)



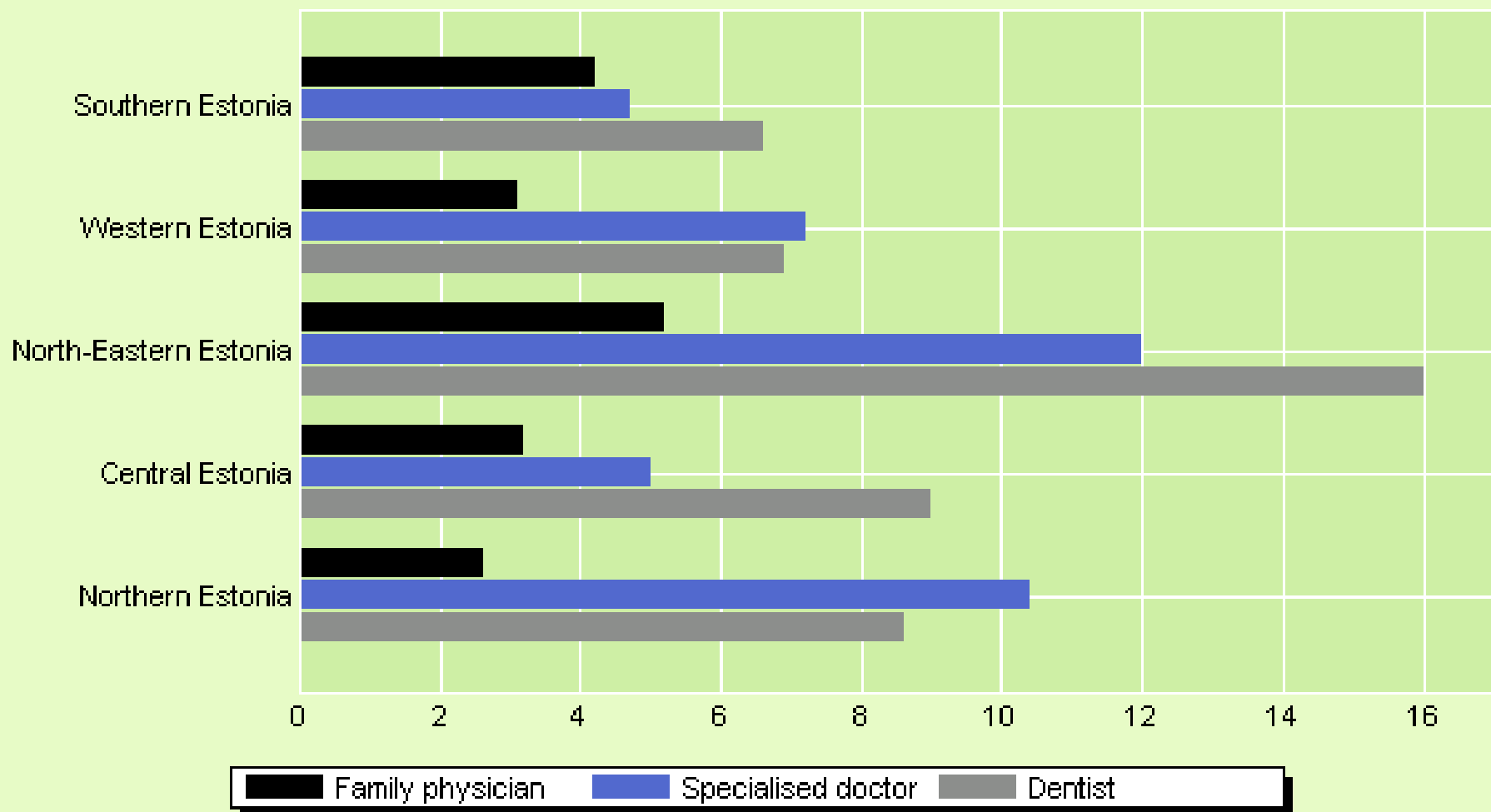
ACCESSIBILITY OF HEALTH CARE OF PERSONS AGED 16 AND OLDER
by Kind of health care and Socio-economic status.
Did not get help or consultation, 2008. (percentages)



ACCESSIBILITY OF HEALTH CARE OF PERSONS AGED 16 AND OLDER
by Kind of health care and Income group.
Did not get help or consultation, 2008. (percentages)

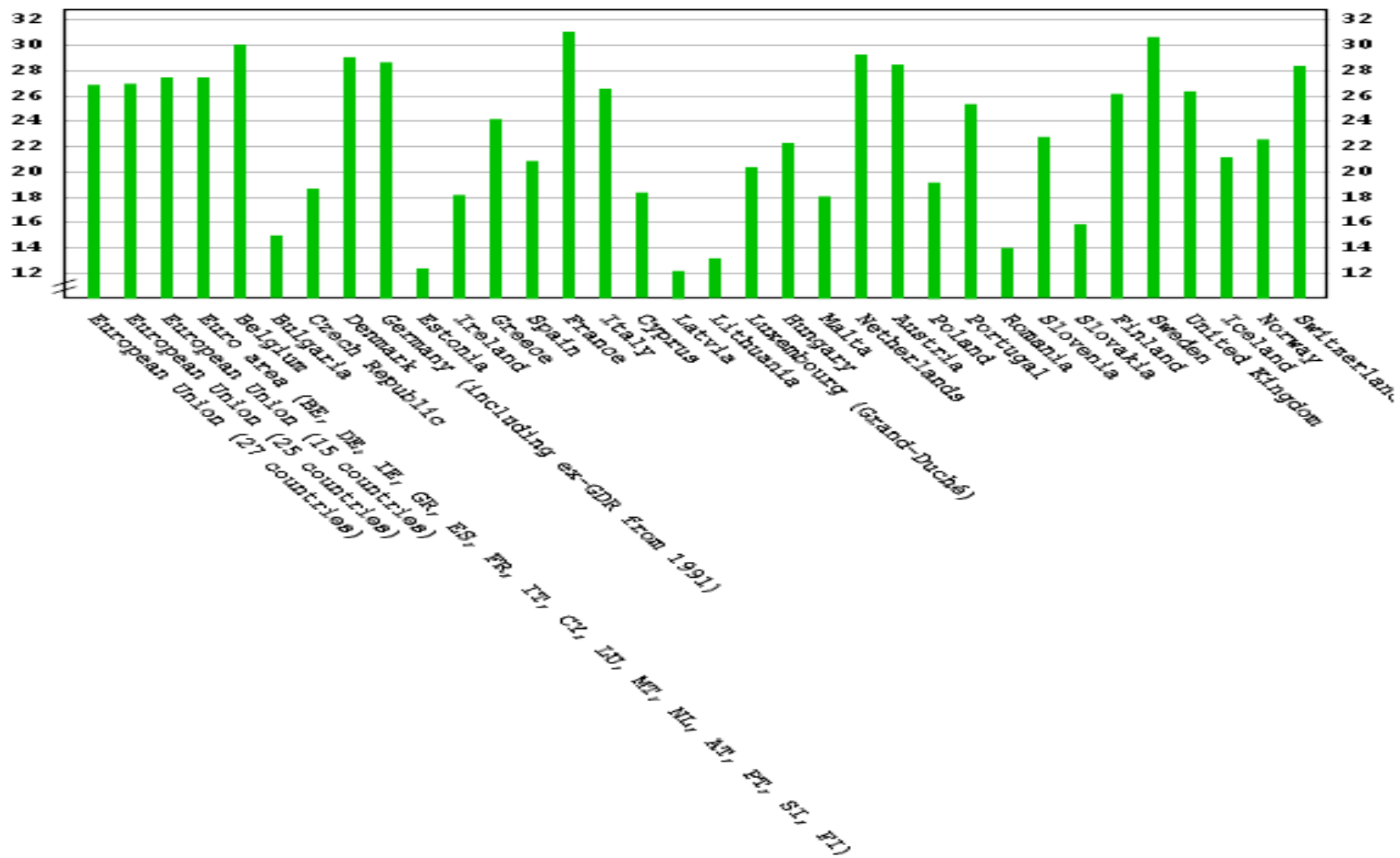


ACCESSIBILITY OF HEALTH CARE OF PERSONS AGED 16 AND OLDER
by Kind of health care and Place of residence.
Did not get help or consultation, 2008. (percentages)



Total expenditure on social protection

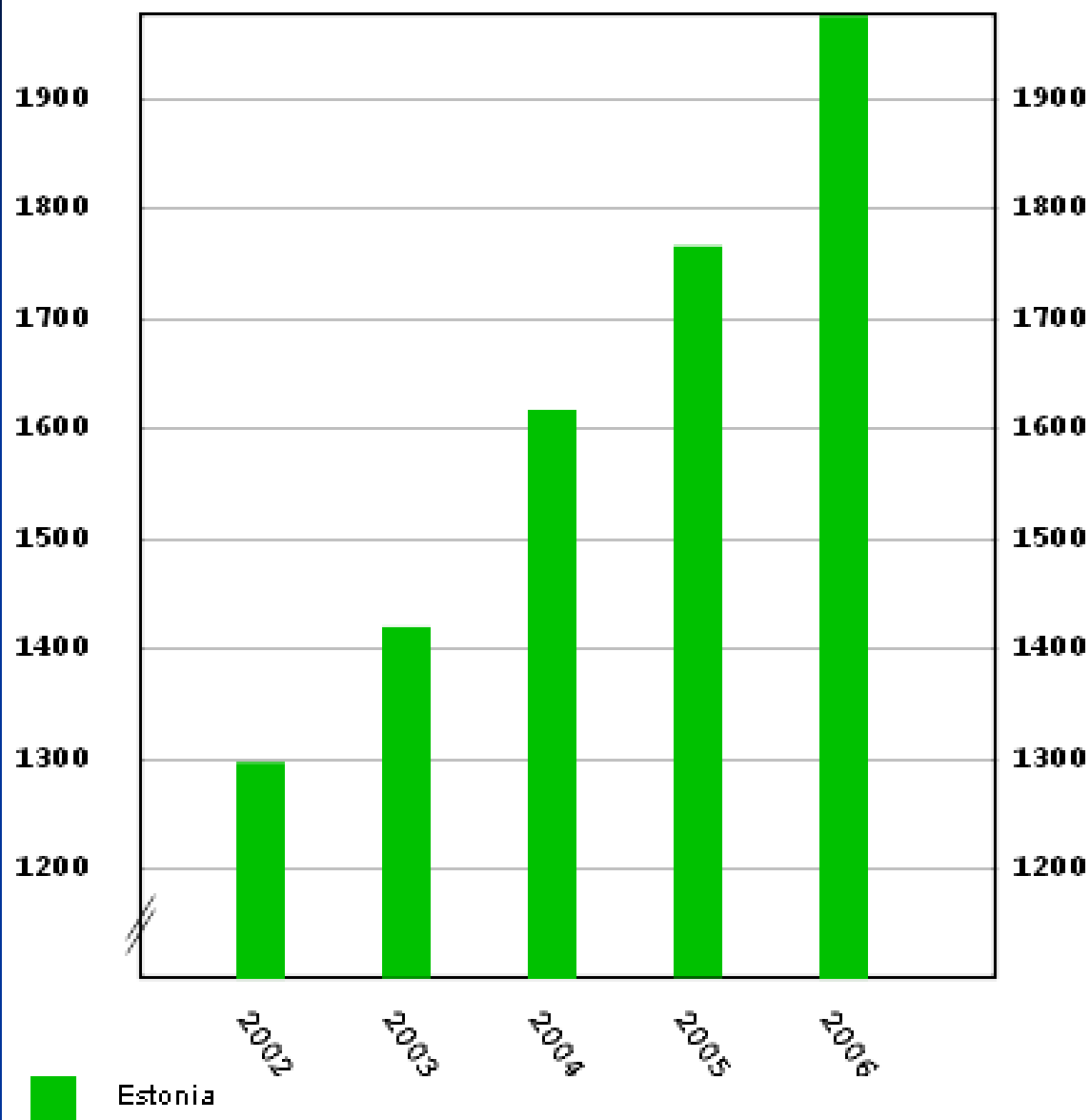
Current prices (% of GDP)



2006

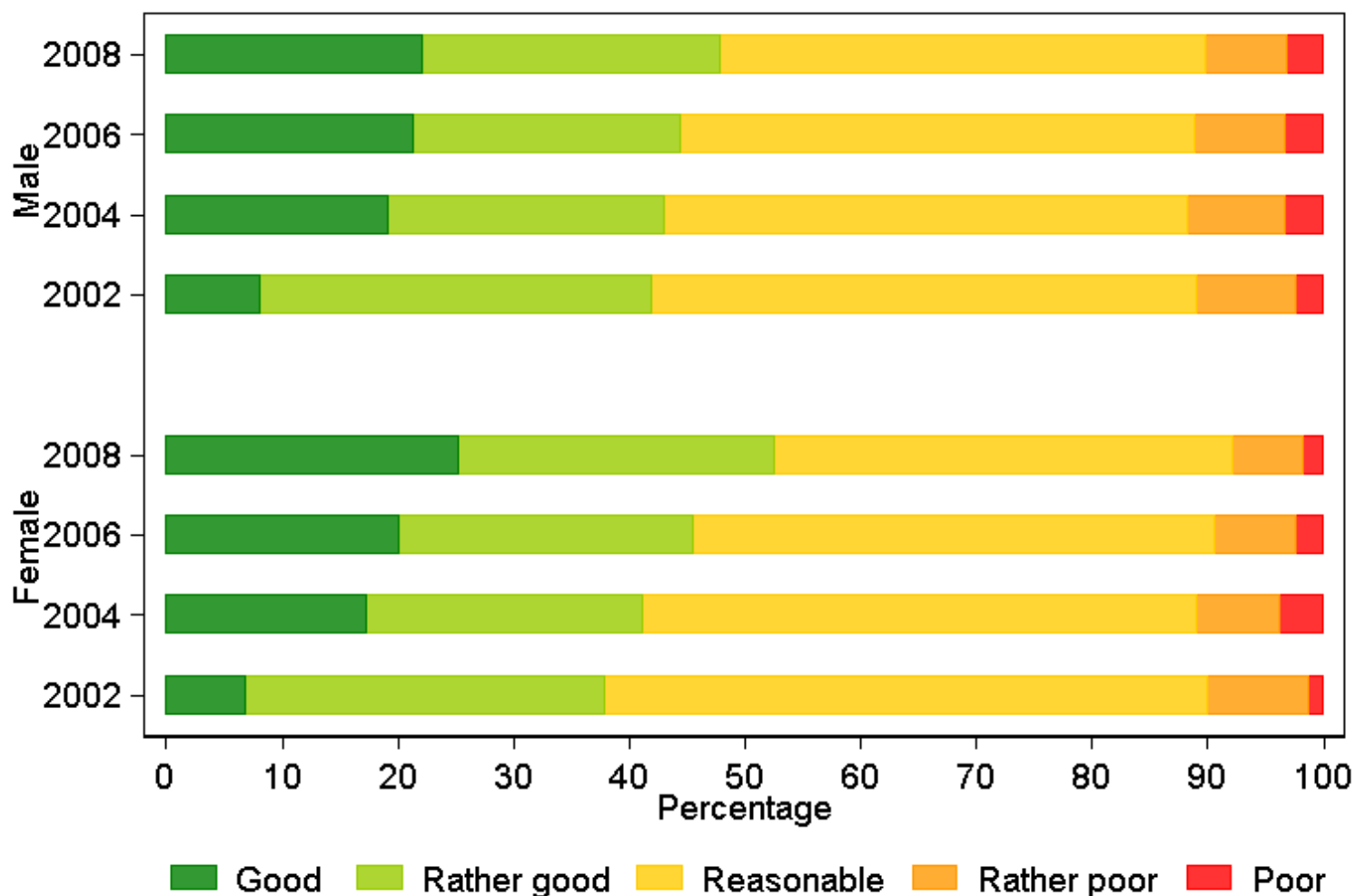
Source: Eurostat

Total expenditure on social protection per head of population. PPS



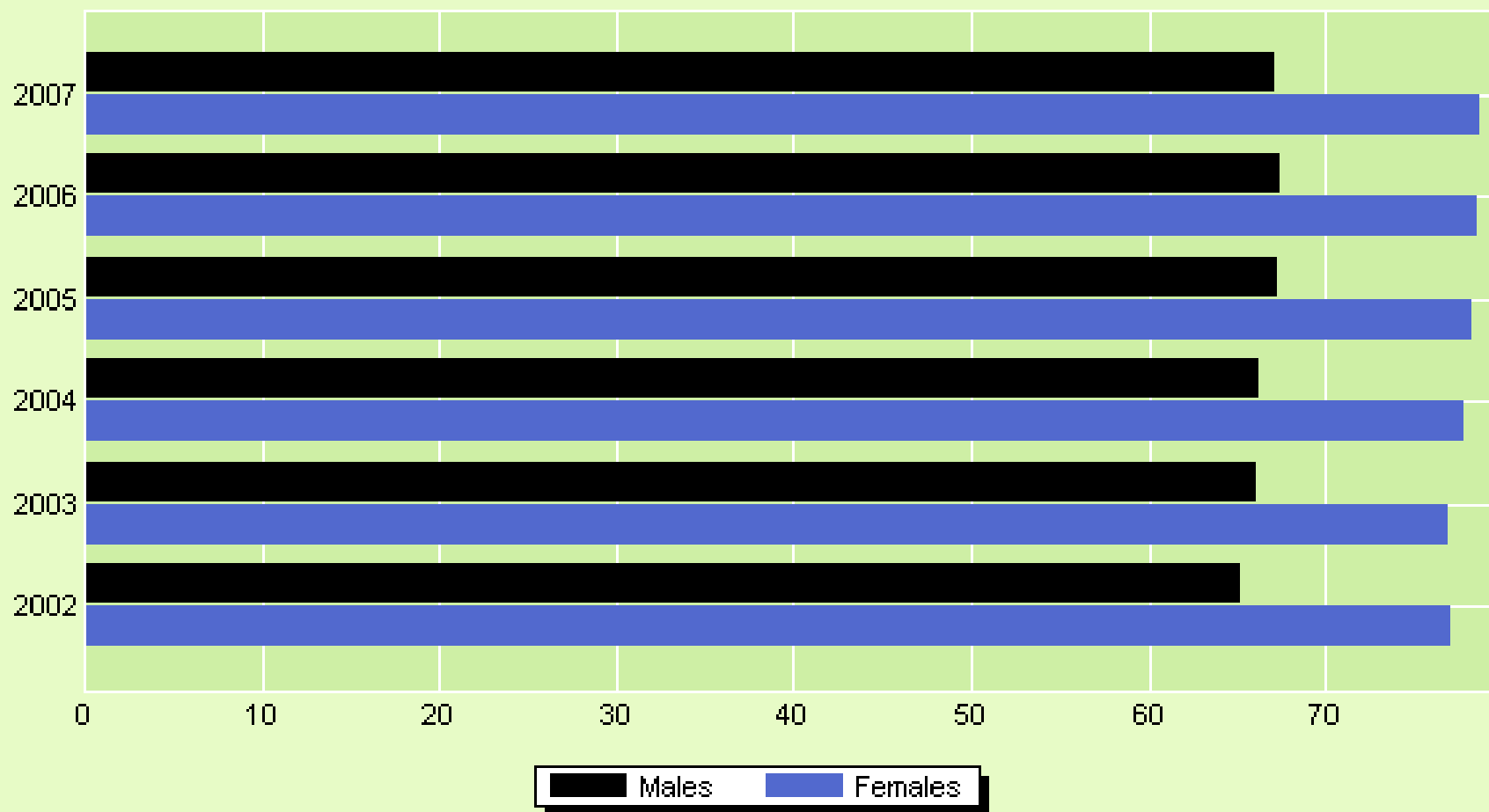
Source: Eurostat

Self-reported health status



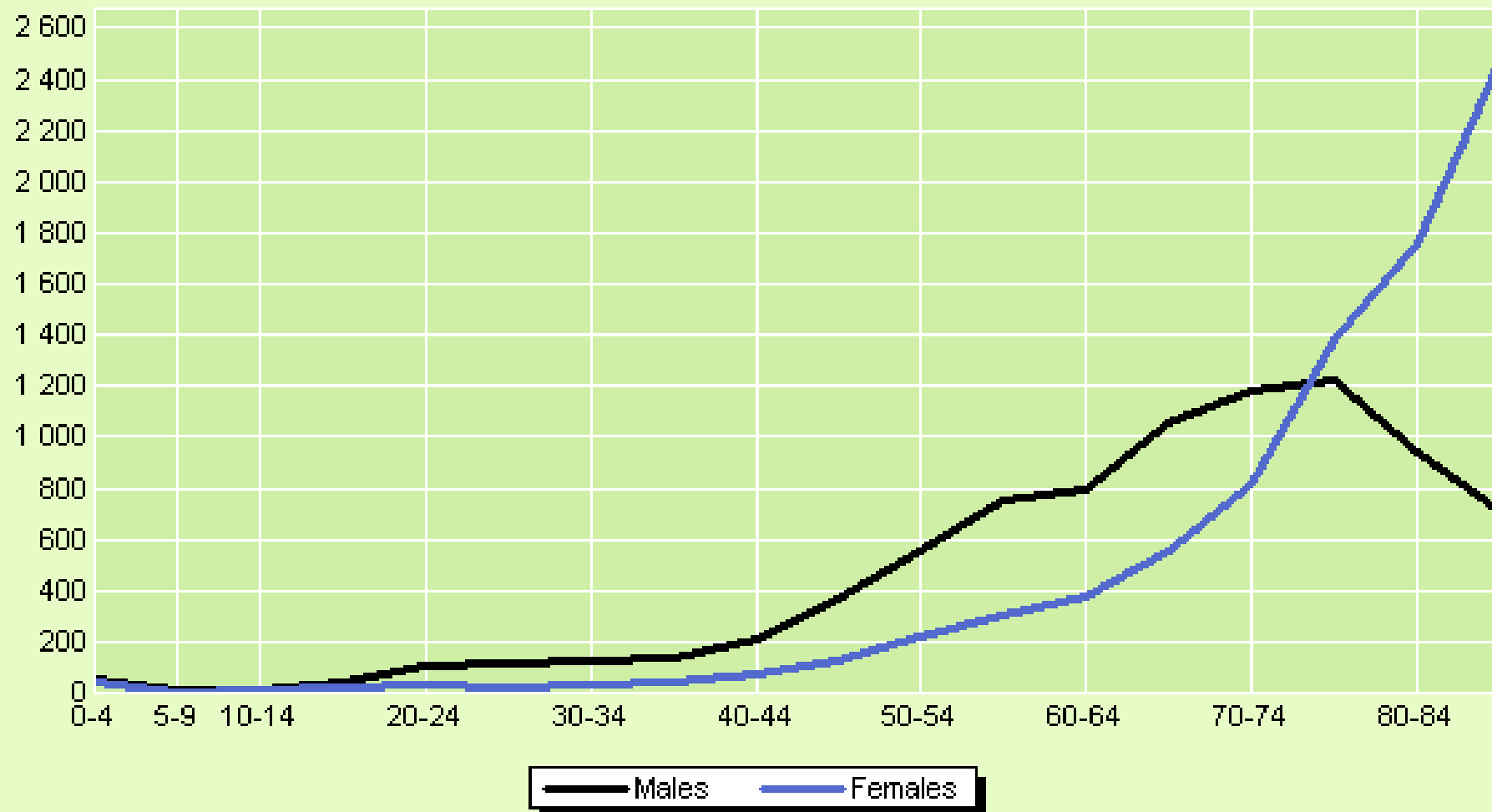
Health indicators

LIFE-EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH
by Sex and Year.
(years)



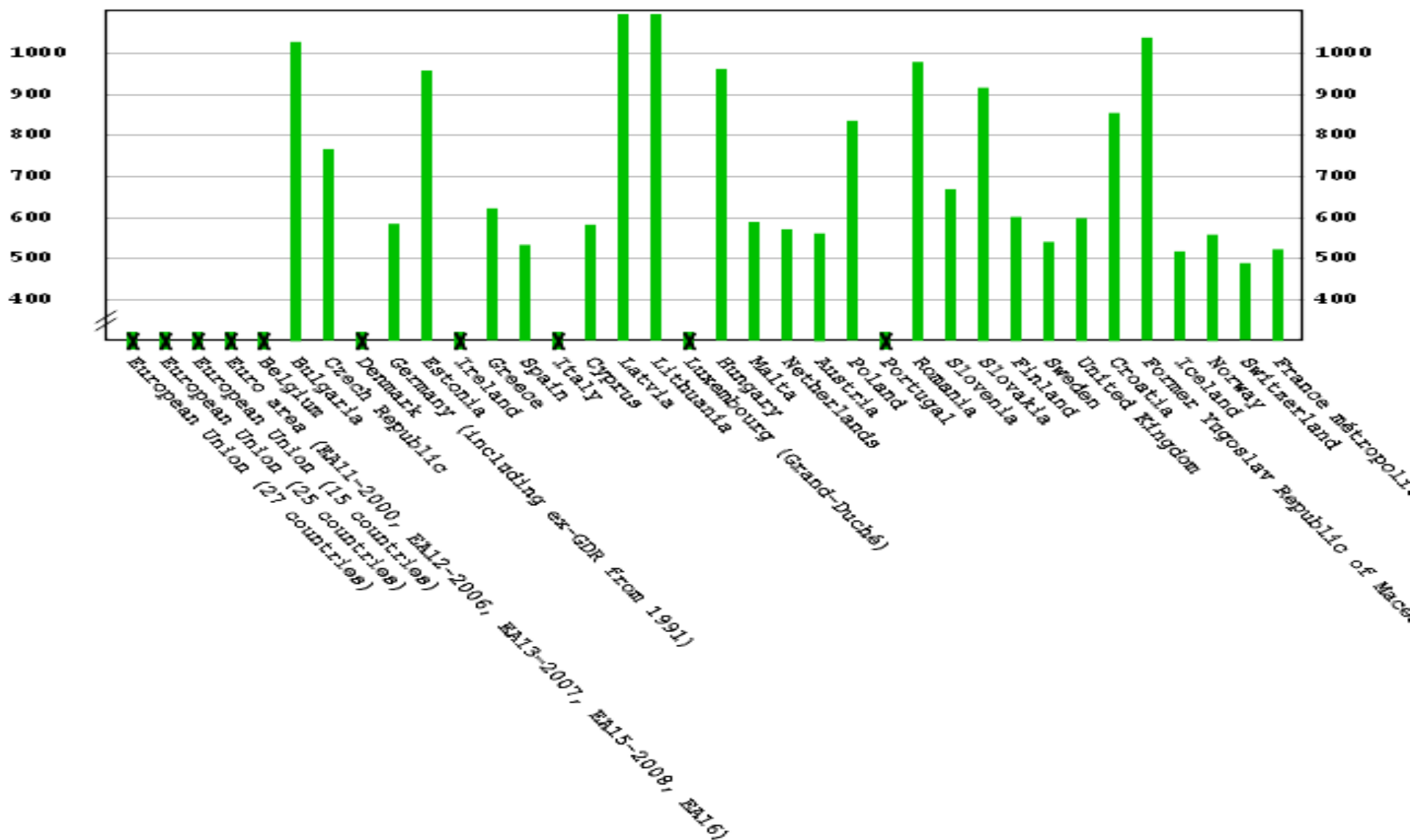
DEATHS

by Sex and Age group.
2008. (Value)



Causes of death, by gender

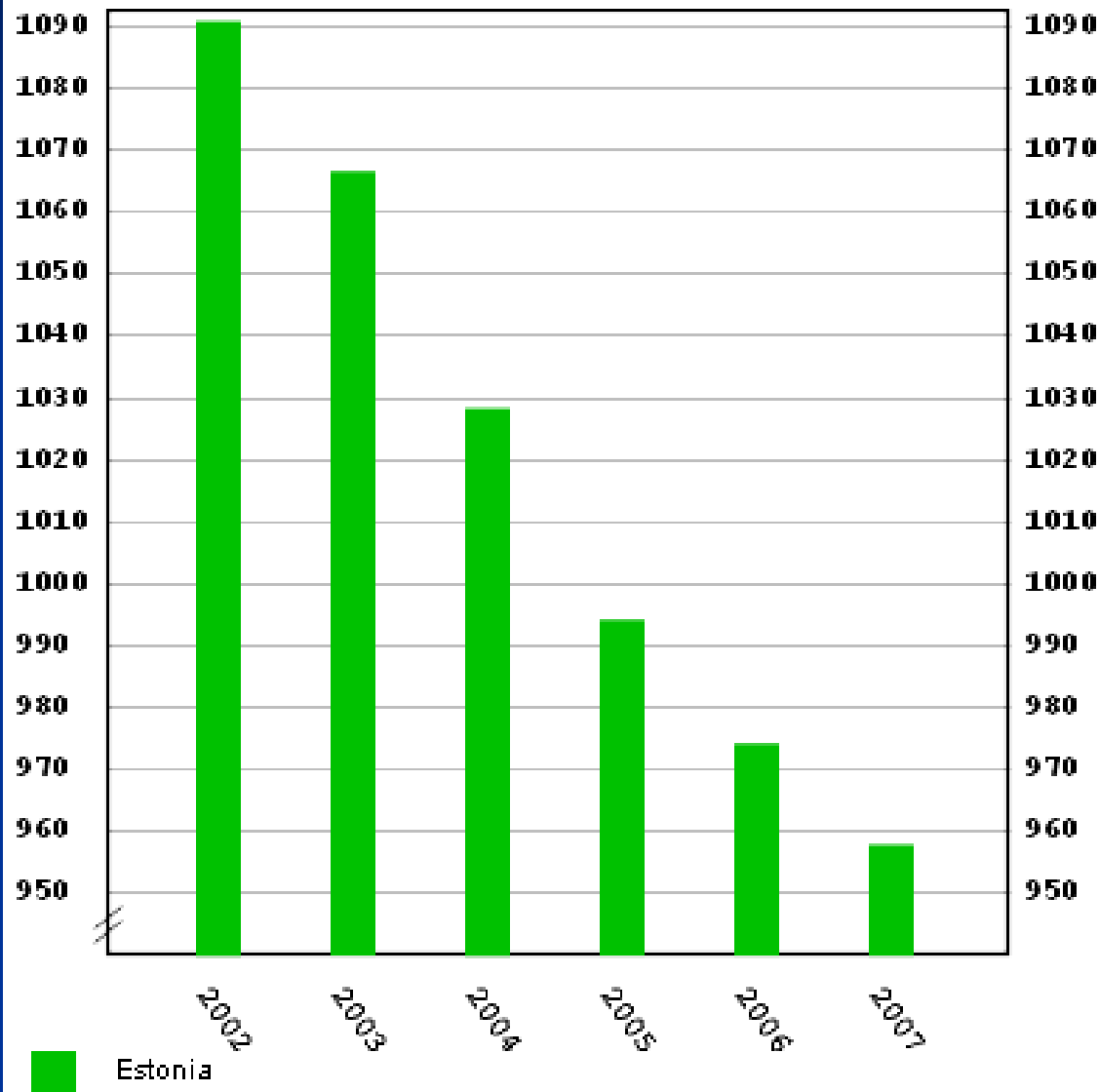
Standardised death rate by 100 000 inhabitants



Source: Eurostat

Causes of death, by gender

Standardised death rate by 100 000 inhabitants

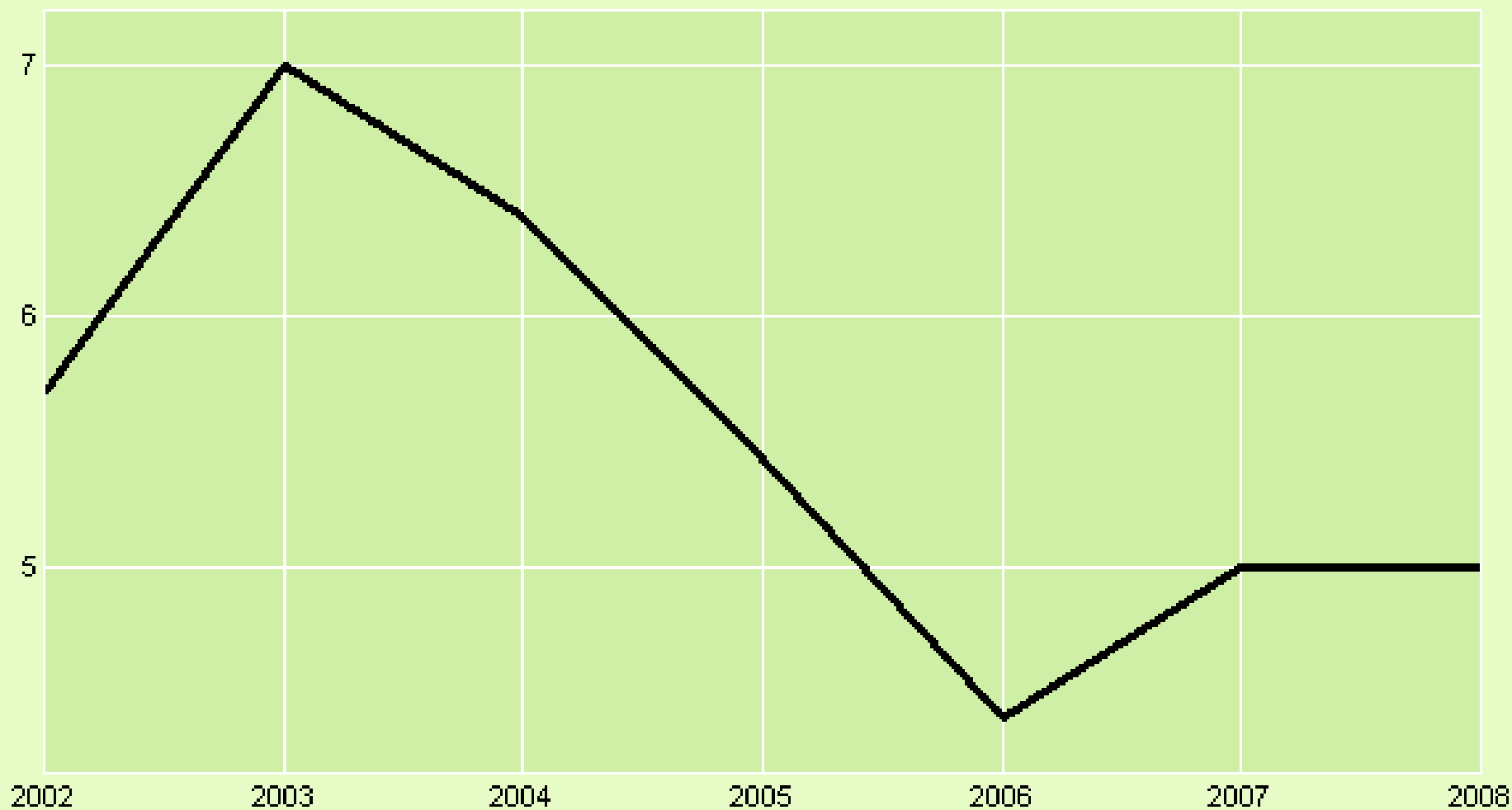


Source: Eurostat

INFANT MORTALITY

by Year.

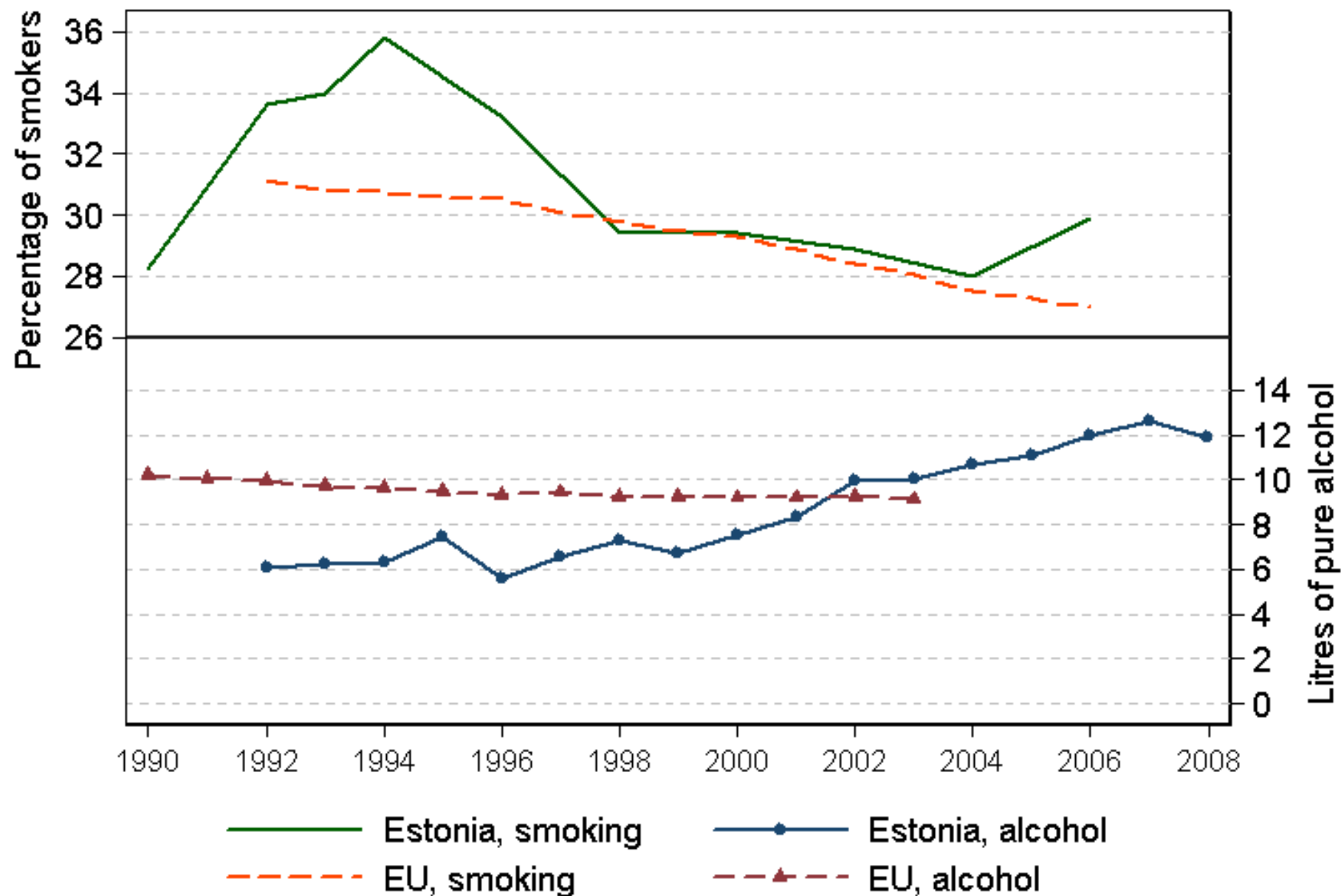
Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births, Total. (Value)



Life Style indicators

Alcohol consumption

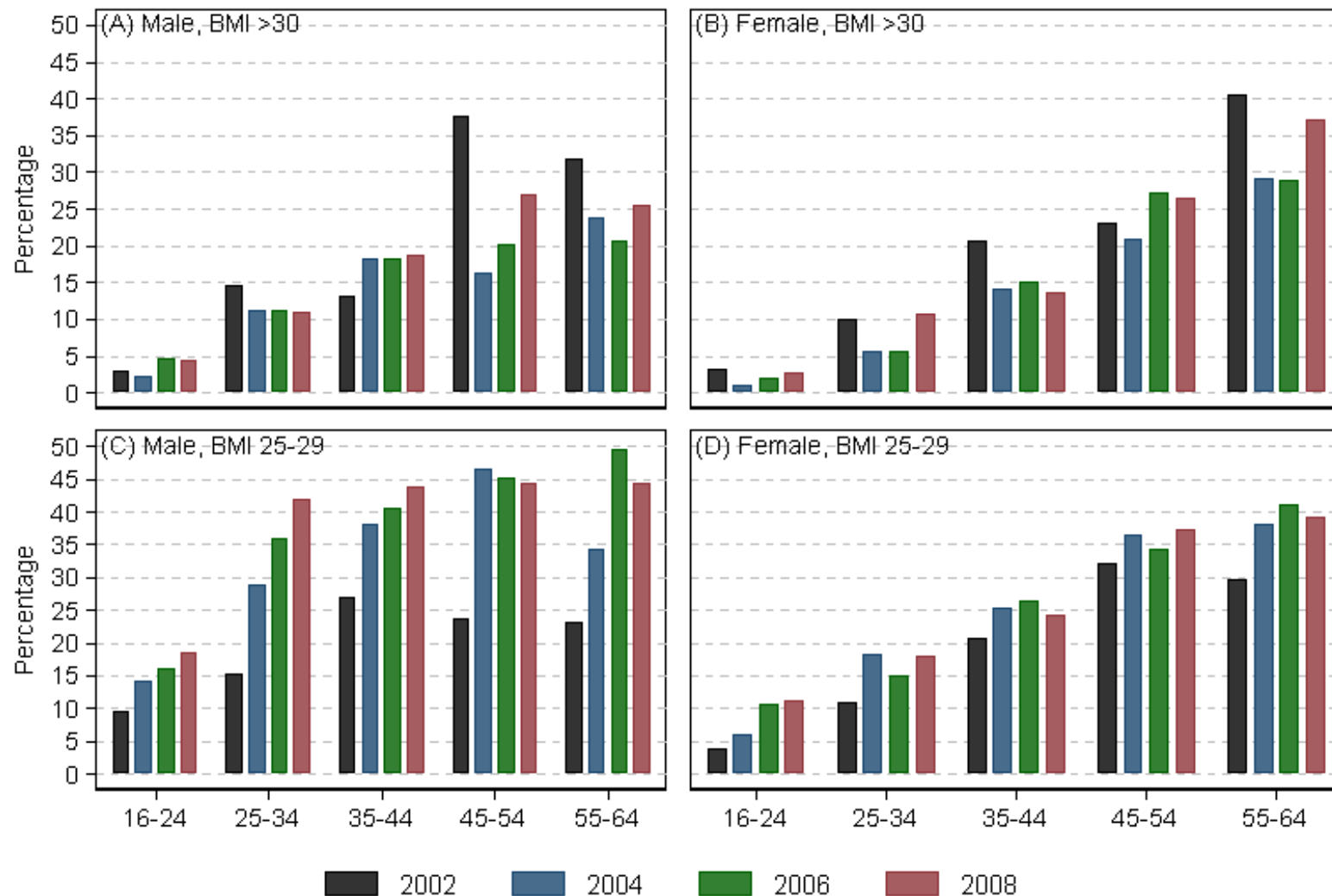
- Pure alcohol consumption in 2004 was 13,4 litres per capita. There were 42,17 road traffic accidents involving alcohol, in 2004 (WHO).
- According to Health Behavior among Estonian Adult Population Study, 2008, there was 26,7% of 16-64 years old people, who were drinking alcohol at least few times a week. For females this number was 14,1%, but for males 43,8%. At least 10% of 35-64 years old men drink alcohol every day.
- Alcohol consumption has been increasing from 2002, when there were 20% of people who were drinking at least few times a week.
- There are 10% of people, who drink at least 6 alcohol units per time at least once a week. 20% of males drink at least 6 alcohol units every week per time.
- 33% of people have been drinking in last week more than 40 grams of absolute alcohol.



Prevalence of smoking

- Regular daily smoking is slowly decreasing from the end of 90-s. According to Health Behavior among Estonian Adult Population Study, 2008, there are 26,2% of 16-64 years old daily regularly smokers. In 2006 the percentage was 27,8 and 2004 32,8%. Biggest decrease has taken place mostly within younger population.
- Smoking behavior is strongly connected with the education level: 15,7% males with higher education are daily smokers, compared with 50% of males with basic education. Also 66,2% males and 32,6% female unemployees are daily smokers.

Body-mass index



Implemented strategies to reduce health inequities

- **National Health Development plan 2009-2020.** It establishes strategic goals for the ongoing improvement of the health of the population. The government has set extending average life expectancy and raising the quality of life in Estonia as priorities, and these form the basis of the development plan.
- **National Strategy For Prevention of Cardiovascular Diseases 2005-2020**
- **National Drug Prevention Strategy 2012**
- **National HIV/AIDS Prevention Strategy 2006-2015**
 - The goal of the HIV/AIDS prevention in Estonia is to achieve constant decrease in the HIV infection.