
Annex 1 - Definition

DEFINITION OF DATA

Data collected in all the regions of each country (short list)

I – HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS

1 Number of physicians – WHO

A physician is a person who has completed studies in medicine at the university level. To be legally licensed for the independent practice of medicine (comprising prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation), (s)he must in most cases undergo additional postgraduate training in a hospital (from 6 months to 1 year or more). To establish his or her own practice, a physician must fulfil additional conditions. The number of physicians at the end of the year includes all active physicians working in health services (public or private), including health services under other ministries than the Ministry of Health. Interns and residents, i.e. physicians in postgraduate training, are also included. The number of physicians excludes : physicians working outside the country; physicians on the retired list and not practising or unemployed; physicians working outside health services, e.g. employed in industry, research institutes etc.; dentists (stomatologists) who should be defined as a separate group. Confusion often occurs due to the different meaning of stomatologist in different countries. Stomatologists who are physicians with the specialty of stomatology (oral diseases/surgery) should be included in the number of physicians.

Note : The part of the full WHO definition concerning Eastern Europe has been deleted

2 Number of nurses (including midwives) – WHO

A nurse is a person who has completed a programme of basic nursing education and is qualified and authorized in his/her country to practise nursing in all settings for the promotion of health, prevention of illness, care of the sick and rehabilitation. Basic nursing education is a formally recognized programme of study (normally at least 2 years or more, including university level) which provides a broad and sound foundation for the practice of nursing and for post- basic education which develops specific competency.

The number of nurses at the end of the calendar year includes only active nurses, i.e. those working in hospitals, primary health care, nursing homes, etc. The number of nurses (including midwives) includes: qualified nurses; first- and second-level nurses; midwives; nurse specialists, midwives. It excludes: nursing auxiliaries (without formal education in nursing); other personnel without formal education in nursing.

Note : The part of the full WHO definition concerning ‘feldschers’ (physician's assistants - a category of health personnel present in some eastern European countries) has been deleted

3 Number of nurses (excluding midwives) – WHO

A nurse is a person who has completed a programme of basic nursing education and is qualified and authorized in his/her country to practise nursing in all settings for the promotion of health, prevention of illness, care of the sick and rehabilitation. Basic nursing education is a formally recognized programme of study (normally at least 2 years or more, including university level) which provides a broad and sound foundation for the practice of nursing and for post- basic education which develops specific competency.

The number of nurses at the end of the calendar year includes only active nurses, i.e. those working in hospitals, primary health care, nursing homes, etc. The number of nurses includes: qualified nurses; first- and second-level nurses and nurse specialists. It excludes: midwives, nursing auxiliaries (without formal education in nursing); other personnel without formal education in nursing.

Note : The part of the full WHO definition concerning ‘feldschers’ (physician's assistants - a category of health personnel present in some eastern European countries) has been deleted

4 Number of midwives - WHO

A midwife is a person who has completed a midwifery educational programme duly recognized in the country in which it is located and who has acquired the requisite qualifications to be registered and/or legally licensed to practice midwifery. Only active, practising midwives are included.

II – HEALTH CARE STRUCTURES

5 Number of acute care hospital beds - WHO/OECD

Acute care beds are hospital beds in hospitals (or wards) which are not long-stay psychiatric nor dealing with tuberculosis, geriatric or other patients, the treatment of which requires a long stay. An alternative criteria used by OECD to define acute care beds is the average length of stay of 30 or less days until 1980s and 18 days or less after.

6 Number of hospital in-patients admissions / year – acute care WHO/OECD

Admission is the hospitalization of a patient in an inpatient facility normally involving a stay of at least 24 hours. In the case of death or discharge to another health establishment, the actual stay may be shorter than 24 hours. These cases are registered as a one-day hospitalization. Discharge is the conclusion of a period of inpatient care, whether the patient returned to his home, was transferred to another inpatient facility or died. The number of admissions/discharges excludes : a transfer from one department to another one at the same hospital; day-cases of day patients; weekend leave when the patient has been released temporarily and the hospital bed is still reserved; cases where treatment is provided by hospital personnel at the patient's home. Newborns are not included.

Acute care is not dealing with tuberculosis, geriatric or other patients, the treatment of which requires a long stay. An alternative criteria used by OECD to define acute care is the average length of stay of 30 or less days until 1980s and 18 days or less after.

III – DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO ECONOMIC DATA

7 Mid-year population estimate – WHO

means mid-year population in thousands by age groups and sex with the following grouping :

Population: 0 to 4 years old

Population: 5 to 9 years old

Population: 10 to 15 years old

Population: 15 to 19 years old

Population: 20 to 24 years old

Population: 25 to 29 years old

Population: 30 to 34 years old

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Population: 75 to 79 years old

Population: 80 to 84 years old

Population: 85 years old and over

Estimate of resident population on 1 July of given calendar year. Usually, it is calculated as an average of end-year estimates.

8 Number of live births – WHO

is the number of live births (in thousands) per year. Live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered live-born. The number of live births includes all live births during the given calendar year. The figure correspond to the live birth from a mother living in a given region, irrespective of the place of birth.

9 Number of deaths

is the number of total deaths (in thousands) per year. The number of death includes all deaths during the given calendar year, irrespective of the place of death.

10 Percentage of unemployed persons (15 to 64 years old) - (ILO)

Unemployed comprise all persons above a specified age who during the reference period were: without work, currently available for work or seeking work. Ratio (in %) of total labour force is used. An unemployed person is available to start work within the next two weeks and is actively seeking a job

IV - MORTALITY DATA

11 Number of perinatal deaths – WHO

is the number of deaths under seven days (early neonatal deaths) plus foetal deaths of 28 weeks of gestation or more per year.

12 Number of stillbirths –WHO

Stillbirths correspond to death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation the foetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. This data item is used to calculate the perinatal mortality rate and includes only foetuses with a weight of 1000 g or more. The number of stillbirths includes all stillbirths during the given calendar year. The figure correspond to the stillbirths from mothers living in a given region, irrespective of the place of birth.

13 Age/sex breakdown of deaths by cause- WHO

is the number of deaths by causes of death for a given year.

The causes of death presented here are listed above with codes according to the Ninth revision of the International Classification of Diseases. The list of causes of death with codes from the Tenth revision of ICD is below.

Descriptor	ICD-9	ICD-10
All causes	001-E999	A00-Y89
Malignant neoplasms	140-239	C00-D48
Diseases of the circulatory system	390-459	I00-I99
External causes of injury and poisoning	E800-E999	V01-Y89

The age breakdown used is the following :

Number of death : under 1 year old

Number of death : 1 to 4 years old

Number of death : 5 to 9 years old

Number of death : 10 to 15 years old

Number of death : 15 to 19 years old

Number of death : 20 to 24 years old

Number of death : 25 to 29 years old

Number of death : 30 to 34 years old

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Number of death : 75 to 79 years old

Number of death : 80 to 84 years old

Number of death : 85 years old and over

V - DATA ON MORBIDITY

14 AIDS incidence – WHO

is the number of new diagnosed cases of AIDS infected patients in a given year (ICD9 : 042 to 044 / ICD 10 B20 to B24).

VI - BIOLOGICAL FACTORS AND HEALTH HABITS

15 Distribution of BMI in the population

The body mass index (BMI) is a single number that evaluates an individual weight status in relation to height (weight/height² with weight in kilograms and height in metres). If the BMI is smaller than 18.5, the person is underweighted. A person is normal if the BMI is comprised between 18.5 and 25, overweighted with a BMI between 25 and 30. A person with a BMI of 30 or more is affected by obesity.

16 % of regular daily smokers aged 15 years or more – OECD

Daily smokers is defined as the percentage for a given year of the population aged 15 or more years who report that they are daily smokers.

VII - LIVING AND WORKING CONDITIONS

17 Number of persons injured or killed in road traffic accidents – OCDE

A road traffic accident is an accident which occurred or originated on a way or street open to public traffic; resulted in one or more persons being killed or injured, and at least one moving vehicle was involved.

These accidents therefore include collisions between vehicles, between vehicles and pedestrians and between vehicles and animals or fixed obstacles. Single vehicle accidents in which one vehicle alone (and no other road user) was involved are included.

Multi-vehicle collisions are counted only as one accident provided that the successive collisions happened at very short intervals

An injured person is any person who was not killed but sustained one or more serious or slight injuries as a result of the accident.

Serious injuries are fractures, concussions, internal lesions, crushing, severe cuts and laceration, severe general shock requiring medical treatment and any other serious lesions entailing detention in hospital.

Slight injuries are secondary injuries such as sprains or bruises. Persons complaining of shock, but who have not sustained other injuries should not be considered in the statistics as having been injured unless they show very clear symptoms of shock and have received medical treatment or appeared to require medical attention.

Data collected in one region of each country (long list)

VIII – HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS

18 Number of general practitioners – WHO

Includes only physicians (preferably as PP) working in outpatient establishments in specialties such as general practice, family doctor, internal medicine, general medicine. The general practitioner does not limit his/her practice to certain disease categories and assumes the responsibility for providing or referring for the provision of continuing and comprehensive medical care.

Note : The part of the full WHO definition concerning Eastern Europe has been deleted

19 Number of dentists – WHO

A dentist (or stomatologist) is a person who has completed university-level studies at a faculty or school of dentistry (stomatology) and who is actually working in dental care, or a physician with postgraduate training in stomatology practising dental care only.

20 Number of pharmacists WHO

A pharmacist is a person who has completed university-level studies at a faculty or school of pharmacy and who is actually working in the public or private sector in pharmacies, hospitals, laboratories etc. Pharmacists working in pharmaceutical industry should be excluded.

IX – HEALTH CARE STRUCTURES

21 Number of hospital beds, acute care, gynaecology or obstetrics or maternity beds – OECD

is the average daily census or mid-year count of the available beds in all public and private in-patient institutions including acute care where the principal clinical intent is to manage labour (obstetric).

22 Number of bed days : acute care / year – OECD

is the number of bed days for acute care.

A bed day is a day during which a person is confined to a bed and in which the patient stays overnight in a hospital. Day cases (patients admitted for a medical procedure or surgery in the morning and released before the evening) should be excluded.

23 Number of bed days : acute care / year, gynaecology or obstetrics or maternity – OECD

is the number of bed days for acute care where the principal clinical intent is to manage labour (obstetric).

A bed day is a day during which a person is confined to a bed and in which the patient stays overnight in a hospital. Day cases (patients admitted for a medical procedure or surgery in the morning and released before the evening) should be excluded.

24 Number of hospital in-patients admissions / year – acute care, gynaecology or obstetrics or maternity - WHO/OECD

Admission is the hospitalization of a patient in an inpatient facility normally involving a stay of at least 24 hours. In the case of death or discharge to another health establishment, the actual stay may be shorter than 24 hours. These cases are registered as a one-day hospitalization. Discharge is the conclusion of a period of inpatient care, whether the patient returned to his home, was transferred to another inpatient facility or died. The number of admissions/discharges excludes : a transfer from one department to another one at the same hospital; day-cases of day patients; weekend leave when the patient has been released temporarily and the hospital bed is still reserved; cases where treatment is provided by hospital personnel at the patient's home. Newborns are not included.

Acute care is not dealing with tuberculosis, geriatric or other patients, the treatment of which requires a long stay. An alternative criteria used by OECD to define acute care is the average length of stay of 30 or less days until 1980s and 18 days or less after.

25 Caesarean sections on unit residents – OECD

is the number of caesarean sections per year on people living in the specified region

This surgical procedure is defined by ICD-9-CM.

Data collected is the number of in-patient caesarean section (74.0 to 74.2, 74.4, 74.99).

The patients are those who are given invasive surgical treatment, whether on an emergency or elective basis, and who stay over at least one night in an in-patient institution.

26 Cataract operations on unit residents – OECD

is the number of cataract operations per year.

This surgical procedure is defined by ICD-9-CM

Data collected is the number of in-patient cataract surgery (13.1 to 13.7).

The patients are those who are given invasive surgical treatment, whether on an emergency or elective basis, and who stay over at least one night in an in-patient institution.

27 Hip replacements on unit residents – OECD

is the number of hip replacements per year on people living in the specified region.

This surgical procedure is defined by ICD-9-CM

Data collected is the number of in-patient total hip replacement (81.51 to 81.53).

The patients are those who are given invasive surgical treatment, whether on an emergency or elective basis, and who stay over at least one night in an in-patient institution.

28 Induced abortions on unit residents – WHO

is the number of induced abortions per year, irrespective of the method on people living in the specified region.

Abortion is the termination of a pregnancy before the foetus has attained viability. The legal requirements for abortion are usually the weight of 500 g or 1000 g or corresponding gestational periods of 22 and 28 weeks.

X – DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO ECONOMIC DATA

29 Percentage of the adult population (25 to 64 years old) that has completed upper secondary education - OECD

is the percentage of the adult population (25 to 64 years old) that has completed a ISCED 3 level of education defined according to the ISCED system. Data on years before 1998 refer to the old ISCED classification.

Education and training are defined according to the revised International Standard Classification of Education from 1997 (ISCED -97), educational programmes may be classified as follows. The old classification (ISCED-76), which applies for data on enrolments and graduates before 1998 is indicated in parenthesis:

ISCED 3 = Education at the upper secondary level

Data on enrolment include all students, in full-time and part-time programmes, enrolled in formal education.

Graduates are those who successfully complete an educational programme at a certain ISCED level during the reference year for the first time. One condition of a successful completion is that students should have enrolled in, and successfully completed, the final year of the corresponding educational programme, although not necessarily in the year of reference. Only first degrees at each level are included. Persons who obtain a second degree at a certain ISCED level are not counted a second time.

30 Percentage of the adult population (25 to 64) that has completed tertiary education – OECD

is the percentage of the adult population (25 to 64 years old) that has completed a ISCED 5b, ISCED 5a or ISCED6 levels of education defined according to the ISCED system.

ISCED 5b = Programmes at the tertiary level that focus on practical, technical or occupational skills for direct entry into the labour market. (ISCED-76: level 5)

ISCED 5a = Programmes at the tertiary level equivalent to university programmes. (ISCED-76: level 6)

ISCED 6 = Advanced research programmes at the tertiary level, equivalent to PhD programmes. (ISCED-76: level 7)

Tertiary programmes are sub-classified into ISCED 5A, ISCED 5B and ISCED 6 programmes. ISCED 5A programmes are largely theory-based and are designed to provide sufficient qualifications for entry to advanced research programmes and professions with high skill requirements, such as medicine, dentistry or architecture. Tertiary-type A programmes have a minimum cumulative theoretical duration (at tertiary level) of three years' full-time equivalent, although they typically last four or more years. These programmes are not exclusively offered at universities. Conversely, not all programmes nationally recognised as university programmes fulfil the criteria to be classified as tertiary-type A.

ISCED 5B programmes are typically shorter than those of ISCED 5A and focus on practical, technical or occupational skills for direct entry into the labour market, although some theoretical foundations may be covered in the respective programmes. They have a minimum duration of two years full-time equivalent at the tertiary level.

ISCED 6 programmes lead to the award of an advanced research qualification. The programmes are devoted to advanced study and original research. They require the submission of a thesis or dissertation of publishable quality that is the product of original research and represents a significant contribution to knowledge. They are not solely based on course-work and prepare recipients for faculty posts in institutions offering ISCED 5A programmes, as well as research posts in government and industry.

XI - DATA ON MORBIDITY

31 Tuberculosis incidence-WHO

is the number of newly tuberculosis cases per year, all forms (ICD9 : 010-018, 137; ICD10 : A15-A19, B90). The relapses should be included in the incidence figures.

32 Breast cancer incidence – WHO

is the number of newly female breast cancer cases during a given year.
(ICD-9 : 174 or ICD10 : C50)

XII - LIVING AND WORKING CONDITIONS

33 Number of incident cases of accident related to work – OECD

is the number of incident cases of accident related to work. Occupational injuries include deaths, personal injuries and disease resulting from work accident. Work accidents are accidents occurring at or in the course of work which may result in death, personal injury or disease. All industries are included. Commuting accidents on the way to or from work are excluded.

XIII - DATA ON PREVENTION

34 Percentage of infants vaccinated against diphtheria – WHO

percentage of infants reaching their first birthday in the given calendar year who have been fully vaccinated against diphtheria (3 doses of DPT or DT).

35 Percentage of infants vaccinated against tetanus – WHO

percentage of infants reaching their first birthday in the given calendar year who have been fully vaccinated against tetanus.

36 Percentage of infants vaccinated against pertussis – WHO

percentage of infants reaching their first birthday in the given calendar year who have been fully vaccinated against pertussis.

37 Percentage of infants vaccinated against poliomyelitis – WHO

percentage of infants reaching their first birthday in the given calendar year who were fully vaccinated against poliomyelitis (3 doses).

38 Percentage of infants vaccinated against measles – WHO

percentage of children reaching their second birthday who have been fully vaccinated against measles (1 dose).

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