

People having a long-standing illness or health problem: by sex, age and income quintile

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The indicator is a measure of health, specifically addressing long-term (chronic) symptoms, health conditions or diseases.

Retrieved from, http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Health_statu... [2], 08.12.14)

Data host:

Eurostat

Unit of Measurement:

%

Link to Data:

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do> [3]

Type of Indicator source:

- [Statistical office](#) [4]

Geographical Coverage:

Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Hungary
Ireland
Italy
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Netherlands
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Slovakia

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Slovenia
Spain
Sweden

Geographical Level:

- [National](#) [5]

Same/similar indicators appears in the following sets:

- [EU Eurostat SDI Indicators](#) [6]
- [EU Quality of Life Indicators](#) [7]
- [EU SILC \(European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions\)](#) [8]
- [European Quality of Life Survey \(EQLS\)](#) [9]
- [United Nations Development Programme Reports](#) [10]
- [World Development Indicators \(World Bank\)](#) [11]

Methodological transparency:

- [Complete methodology available](#) [12]

Temporal Coverage:

2004 to 2012

Frequency of Updates:

- [annually](#) [13]

Link to Methodology:

[Health variables of EU-SILC](#) [14]

Aggregation level of indicator:

- [Single](#) [15]

Data quality assesment:

- [Assessed by statistical office](#) [16]

Publishing delay:

- [6-12 months](#) [17]

Link to data quality assessment:

[Comparative data report \(2010\)](#) [18]

Contribution to the green economy:

Information on long standing illness supports health care decision-making in a nation. The incidence of long-term

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illness corroborates with the quality of health care services, which is directly relevant to the quality of life dimension of the Green Economy.

Cost of accessing data:

- [free of charge](#) [19]

Potential misinterpretation: A negative trend may conceal underlying long standing illnesses. This indicator is derived from a subjective opinion lacking medical-level validation. Implications of the individual's physiology are not understood.

Related Indicator: [Healthy life years and life expectancy at birth, by sex](#) [20]

Potential misinterpretation: The indicator assigns level of disposable income, sex and age as the bases for evaluating long standing illness. Although the latter two can be medically validated, disposable income stands as a corollary variable. Educational attainment must therefore be another potential comparative basis.

Related Indicator: [People having a long-standing illness or health problem, by sex, age and educational attainment level \(%\)](#) [21]

Potential misinterpretation: Is the share of people having a long-standing illness decreasing, but the share of people who feel good is decreasing too (due to small illnesses, such as allergies)?

Related Indicator: [Good State of Health](#) [22]

Use of indicator in mandates, international agreements or legislation:

Name of agreement or policy:

Regulation (EU) No 282/2014

Name of body or organisation:

European Commission

Link to body or organisation:

[EU Health Programme 2014-2020](#) [23]

Section or page to find indicator:

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Source URL: <https://measuring-progress.eu/people-having-long-standing-illness-or-health-problem-sex-age-and-income-quintile>

Links

- [1] <https://measuring-progress.eu/coll-del/nojs/990>
- [2] http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Health_status_statistics#Methodology_.2F_Metadata
- [3] http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_silc_11&lang=en
- [4] <https://measuring-progress.eu/taxonomy/term/45>
- [5] <https://measuring-progress.eu/taxonomy/term/33>
- [6] <https://measuring-progress.eu/taxonomy/term/67>
- [7] <https://measuring-progress.eu/taxonomy/term/68>
- [8] <https://measuring-progress.eu/indicator-set/eu-silc-european-union-statistics-income-and-living-conditions>
- [9] <https://measuring-progress.eu/taxonomy/term/73>
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- [13] <https://measuring-progress.eu/taxonomy/term/17>
- [14] http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/hlth_silc_01_esms.htm
- [15] <https://measuring-progress.eu/taxonomy/term/27>
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- [17] <https://measuring-progress.eu/taxonomy/term/24>
- [18] <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/1012329/6064601/2010+EU-FQR.pdf/3ccaea2b-7c1f-4b1c-a8e7-7af1a4284307>
- [19] <https://measuring-progress.eu/taxonomy/term/9>
- [20] <https://measuring-progress.eu/healthy-life-years-and-life-expectancy-birth-by%C2%A0sex-%C2%A0>
- [21] <https://measuring-progress.eu/people-having-long-standing-illness-or-health-problem-sex-age-and-educational-attainment-level>
- [22] <https://measuring-progress.eu/good-state-health>
- [23] http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?sessionId=5Qj3TvyCyBqbhfLZzzBttjDGh3gyXkQWYrjhrt36mChMJJlp02XX!2060916514?uri=uriserv%3A0J.L_.2014.086.01.0001.01.ENG