



## Health Profile: Ljubljana, Slovenia

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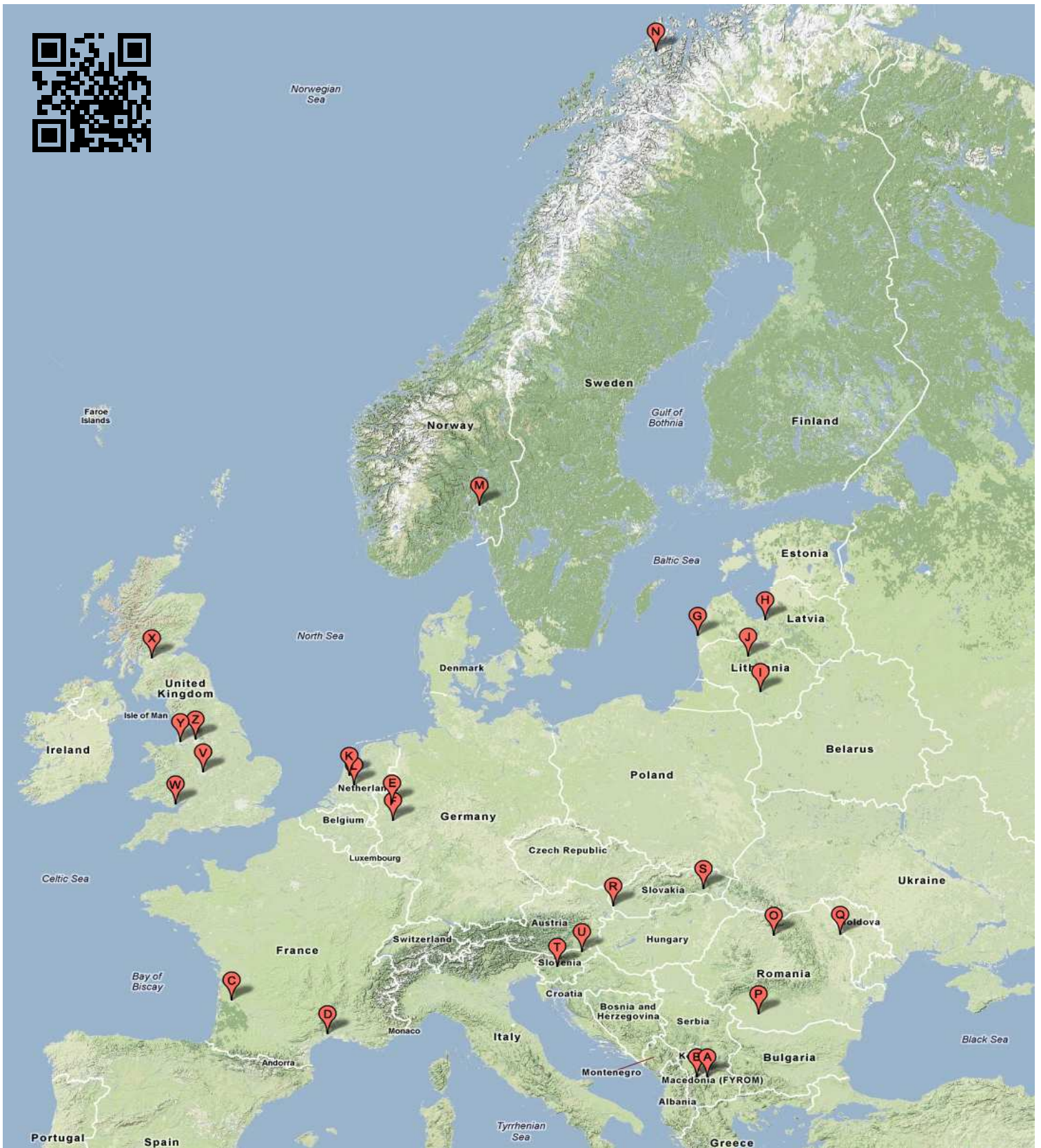
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*Depression and anxiety were less often reported in Ljubljana compared to the other EURO-URHIS 2 cities.*

*All-cause mortality in both males and females is lower in Ljubljana compared to other EURO-URHIS 2 cities. Female mortality from malignant neoplasms and male mortality from diseases of the respiratory system are substantially lower than the overall EURO-URHIS 2 mean. Mortality from diseases of the circulatory system does not differ.*

*Heavy episodic drinking in Ljubljana youth occurs more often than in other EURO-URHIS 2 cities, whereas binge drinking in adults occurs less often. Smoking in both youth and adults occurs as often in Ljubljana as in other EURO-URHIS 2 cities.*

*The proportion of both youth and adults who are overweight or obese is higher than the overall EURO-URHIS 2 proportion.*

*Health and health determinants in Ljubljana vary considerably by age, gender and level of education.*

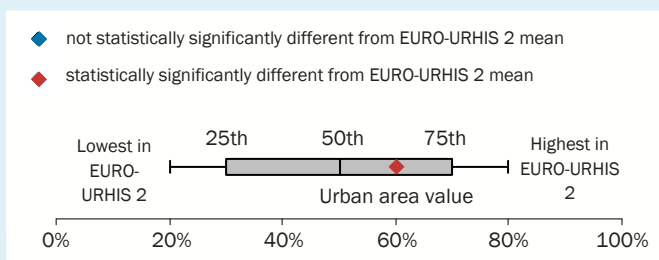
*This health profile describes the health situation and associated health determinants in Ljubljana compared with those observed in other European urban areas.*

Ljubljana is one of the urban areas chosen for EURO-URHIS 2 (European Urban Health Indicator System Part 2), a project that aims to identify health problems in urban areas. The EURO-URHIS 2 project describes health and health determinants specific to urban areas in Europe, covering cities in North, East, South, and West Europe. This project may add to information that is already locally available, in that it is the first study to enable reliable comparisons of health status between different cities in Europe. Policy makers can use the information to prioritise topics for urban health policy and for interventions in an evidence-based way.

EURO-URHIS 2 gathered information by collecting data from routinely available registration data, and by conducting youth and adult surveys at the end of 2010. In total, data from 26 urban areas in Europe were available for between-city comparisons and benchmarking.

The routinely available registration data relate to the most recently available year (2006-2008). The youth survey was a school-based survey of 14-16 year olds. In Ljubljana, 366 students completed a valid questionnaire. The adult survey was carried out involving a representative sample of adults aged 19-64 and 65+. In Ljubljana, 395 19-64 year olds and 405 65+ year olds completed valid questionnaires.

More detailed information on the justification of methods and instruments that were used, as well as response rates, selection of cities and indicators, and statistical methodology, can be found on our websites: [www.urhis.eu](http://www.urhis.eu) and <http://results.urhis.eu>. The websites also provide data from other participating urban areas and comparisons between specific cities can be made.



The graphs in this health profile show the health status of the urban area compared to other EURO-URHIS 2 urban areas. The whiskers represent the lowest and highest value within the EURO-URHIS 2 project on a scale of 0 to 100%. The grey bar represents the 25<sup>th</sup>, 50<sup>th</sup>, and 75<sup>th</sup> percentile. The urban area value is shown as a diamond, which is blue when the value is not statistically significantly different from the EURO-URHIS 2 mean and red when the difference is statistically significant (at the 5% level).

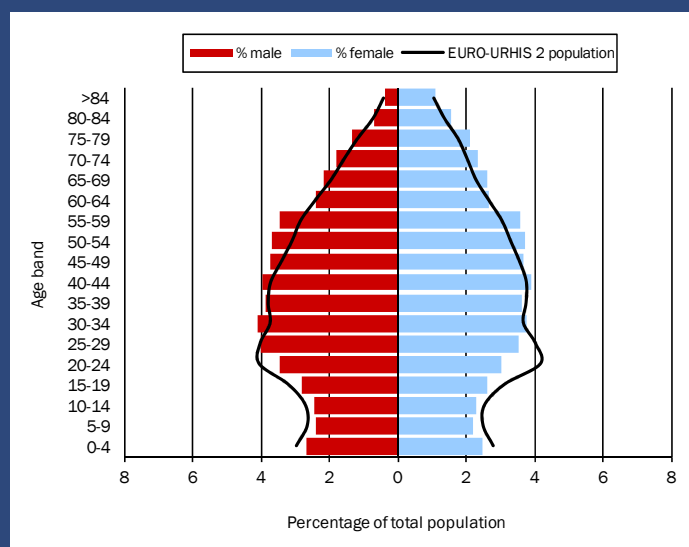


Figure 1. Age distribution

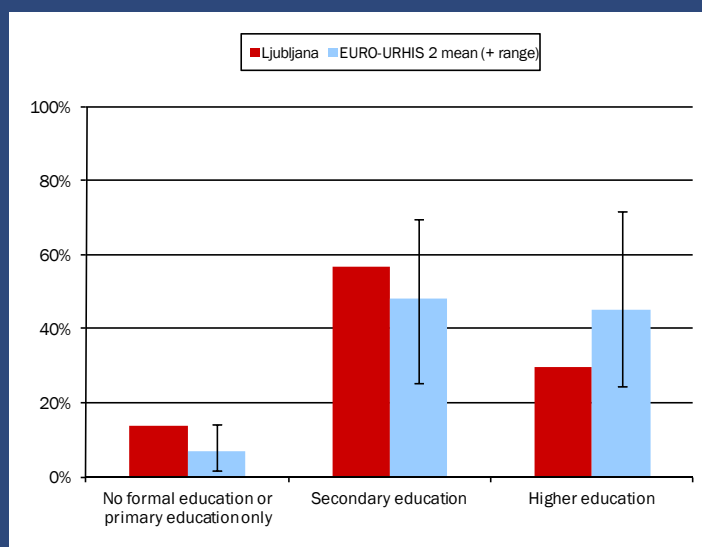


Figure 2. Level of education

Differences in health status may possibly be explained by age and education. Figures 1 and 2 show the age distribution and level of education in Ljubljana compared to the other EURO-URHIS 2 urban areas. Age did not explain any observed differences in the adult survey between Ljubljana and other EURO-URHIS 2 urban areas. Education differences between adults from Ljubljana and other EURO-URHIS 2 cities could explain the significantly different levels of fruit and vegetable consumption, overweight and obesity, and the sense of belonging to the immediate neighbourhood.

#### DISCLAIMER

To achieve maximum quality of the data, all instruments used were based on knowledge of earlier studies and expert consultations, and were piloted, validated, and optimised. The survey questionnaires of EURO-URHIS 2 were based on already existing, validated instruments; selected indicators were as little culturally sensitive as possible. Questionnaires were translated in the local language(s) and, for validation purposes, back-translated into English. Youth survey response rates were generally very high. In the adult survey, a minimum response rate of 30% was required to be included for benchmarking. Despite all our efforts, and as in any survey, the point estimates for certain health indicators in your urban area may deviate from other estimates, and may not be comparable to other local information due to differences in study methodology and indicator definitions. If you would like further information regarding the methodology, please see our websites: <http://www.urhis.eu> and <http://results.urhis.eu>.

## Health-related Characteristics of Ljubljana

Indicator	Ljubljana	Slovenia	EURO-URHIS 2 range (percentiles)					EURO-URHIS 2 mean	N	
			min	25th	50th	75th	max			
Demographic	1. Population size (x1,000)	514	2,010	67	264	406	708	2,565	570	23
	2. Population density	201	100	27	1,115	2,040	2,840	4,580	1,974	24
	3. Population aged 0-19 years	20%	20%	17%	20%	22%	24%	28%	22%	23
	4. Population aged 65+ years	16%	16%	7%	11%	14%	15%	20%	14%	23
	5. Live births	50	53	39	45	52	58	75	53	24
	6. Teenage pregnancies	4	5	4	7	11	20	33	14	18
	7. Pregnancies after age 35	29	21	7	18	23	33	59	28	18
Socio-economic	8. Unemployment (age 19-64)	7.0%	-	3.6%	4.0%	4.9%	7.2%	10.2%	5.8%	16
	9. Higher level education	30%	-	25%	33%	45%	53%	72%	45%	16
	10. Not enough money	16%	-	5%	11%	16%	22%	61%	21%	16
	11. Low family wealth	6%	-	5%	7%	13%	21%	44%	16%	20
Health System	12. MMR vaccinated	-	96%	83%	88%	94%	97%	100%	93%	19
	13. DTP vaccinated	-	97%	83%	93%	95%	97%	99%	94%	19
	14. Cervical smear test	72%	-	41%	62%	70%	76%	83%	68%	16
	15. Cholesterol measurement	46%	-	23%	42%	47%	52%	64%	47%	16
Health Status	16. Life expectancy - male	-	75.5	68.2	71.0	75.3	76.1	77.0	73.6	18
	17. Life expectancy - female	-	82.6	76.2	78.5	80.2	81.0	82.0	79.7	18
	18. Infant mortality	1.3	2.4	1.3	3.5	4.9	5.7	9.4	5.0	24
	19. Low birth weight	6.2%	6.3%	2.7%	5.2%	6.6%	8.1%	11.8%	6.7%	22

**Table 1. Health-related characteristics of Ljubljana**

Source. Indicators 1-7, 12-13, and 16-19: routinely available registration data; indicators 8-10 and 14-15: adult survey; indicator 11: youth survey. Missing data are indicated by "-".

N = number of urban areas that were able to collect data on the specific indicator.

**1.** number of inhabitants; **2.** number of inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>; **3.** % of inhabitants aged 0-19 years; **4.** % of inhabitants aged 65 years or older; **5.** number of births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years; **6.** number of births per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years; **7.** number of births per 1,000 women aged 35-44 years; **8.** % of adults aged 19-64 years who are unemployed; **9.** % of adults who attained higher level education; **10.** % of adults who do not have enough money for daily expenses; **11.** % of youth who live in a low wealth family, as defined by a FAS (Family Affluence Scale) score of  $\leq 3$ ; **12.** % of population who have completed measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccination courses before school-age; **13.** % of population who have completed diphtheria, tetanus, and poliomyelitis (DTP) vaccination courses before school-age; **14.** % of adult women who have undergone a cervical smear test within the past three years; **15.** % of adults who had their serum cholesterol measured within the last year; **16-17.** number of years that a newborn is expected to live if current mortality rates continue to apply; **18.** annual number of deaths of children under one year of age, per 1,000 births; **19.** % of total live births weighing less than 2,500 grams

Compared to other cities in EURO-URHIS 2, Ljubljana is an urban area with low population density and a somewhat older population. Teenage pregnancies are relatively uncommon.

The percentage of inhabitants with higher level education in Ljubljana (30%) is relatively low compared to the overall EURO-URHIS 2 mean. The proportion of adults who reported to not have enough money for daily expenses (16%) is similar to the other EURO-URHIS 2 urban areas. The percentage of youth that reported to live in poor families (6%) is significantly lower than the EURO-URHIS 2 mean.

Infant mortality is an indicator for population health and quality of health care services. With an infant mortality rate of 1.3 per 1,000 live births, Ljubljana belongs to the 25% of urban areas in EURO-URHIS 2 with the lowest infant mortality.

At the population level, low birth weight is an indicator for pregnancy conditions and perinatal care. Low birth weight can at the individual level also result in health problems later in life. Of all newborns in Ljubljana, 6.2% had a low birth weight, which is comparable to the overall EURO-URHIS 2 mean.

# YOUTH HEALTH STATUS

	Indicator	Ljubljana	EURO-URHIS 2 range (percentiles)			EURO-URHIS 2 mean	N
			0%	50%	100%		
Health Status	1. Good self-perceived health	95%				92%	20
	2. Elevated risk of psychological problems	10%				20%	20
	3. Psychosomatic symptoms	9%				10%	20
	4. Low back pain	39%				42%	20
Lifestyle Factors	5. Overweight and obesity	17%				13%	15
	6. Physical activity ≥2 hours/week	60%				50%	20
	7. Regular fruit consumption	47%				49%	20
	8. Regular vegetable/salad consumption	50%				52%	20
	9. Regular tooth brushing	74%				72%	20
	10. Frequently watching television	41%				60%	20
	11. Daily smoking	13%				12%	20
	12. First smoking ≤13 years	21%				24%	20
	13. Heavy episodic drinking	40%				33%	20
	14. First alcohol ≤13 years	69%				53%	19
	15. Ever used cannabis	19%				16%	20
	16. Unprotected sexual intercourse	4%				4%	20
Environment	17. Crime in area	22%				35%	20
	18. Involved in traffic accident	10%				7%	18
	19. Being bullied	2%				7%	20

**Table 2. Health status and determinants in youth (14-16 years)**

Source. Indicators 1-19: youth survey. Missing data are indicated by "-".  
N = number of urban areas that were able to collect data on the specific indicator.

**1.** % of youth who perceive their health as good, very good, or excellent; **2.** % of youth with an overall Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) score of 20 or higher; **3.** % of youth who reported a lot of headaches, stomach aches, or sickness during the past six months; **4.** % of youth who experienced low back pain during the past month; **5.** % of youth overweight or obese according to the international BMI cut-offs; **6.** % of youth who participate in vigorous physical activity for more than two hours per week in their free time; **7.** % of youth who eat fruit on most days of the week; **8.** % of youth who eat vegetables and/or salads on most days of the week; **9.** % of youth who brush their teeth more than once a day; **10.** % of youth who watch television for more than two hours on weekdays; **11.** % of youth who smoke tobacco every day; **12.** % of youth who reported first smoking at ≤13 years; **13.** % of youth who drank five or more units of alcohol on one occasion during the past 30 days; **14.** % of youth who reported first drinking alcohol at ≤13 years; **15.** % of youth who ever used cannabis; **16.** % of the total youth population who did not use a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse; **17.** % of youth who reported presence of crime, violence, or vandalism in the area where they live; **18.** % of youth who had a road traffic accident resulting in injury over the past 12 months; **19.** % of youth who have been bullied at least twice in the past couple of months

## Health Status and Determinants in Youth

Table 2 gives an overview of the health status and determinants in Ljubljana youth, as reported from the survey. Self-perceived health is a measure of adolescent well-being. 95% of youth in Ljubljana perceived their health to be (very) good or excellent, which is significantly higher than the overall EURO-URHIS 2 proportion. In Ljubljana, a significantly lower proportion of youth were identified with an elevated risk of psychological problems (10%), compared to the overall EURO-URHIS 2 proportion.

Childhood obesity is related to a higher risk of obesity, disability, and premature death later in life. In Ljubljana, 17% of youth are overweight or obese, which is significantly higher than the overall EURO-URHIS 2 proportion. Physical activity can contribute to maintaining a healthy weight and preventing the occurrence of chronic conditions. Furthermore, physical activity

is associated with psychological benefits and with a better school performance in young people. The proportion of youth who reported participation in vigorous physical activity for two or more hours per week is significantly higher in Ljubljana (60%), compared to the overall EURO-URHIS 2 proportion. Sedentary behaviour is related to being overweight and obese, independent of physical activity. Youth in Ljubljana watch significantly less television on weekdays compared to other urban areas in EURO-URHIS 2.

Initiation of smoking and drinking alcohol at a young age is a strong predictor of smoking during adulthood and of later problems with alcohol. The proportion of youth in Ljubljana who smoke daily (13%) is similar to the overall EURO-URHIS 2 proportion.

Drinking alcohol at the age of 13 or younger occurs significantly more often in Ljubljana than in other EURO-URHIS 2 cities. Also heavy episodic drinking of five or more units of alcohol on one occasion was reported significantly more often in Ljubljana (40%) compared to the total EURO-URHIS 2 population.

Regular cannabis use in young people can lead to impaired cognitive development. 19% of youth in Ljubljana have ever used cannabis, which is similar to the overall EURO-URHIS 2 proportion.

Neighbourhood crime, violence, or vandalism was significantly less often reported by youth in Ljubljana (22%) compared to other cities. Significantly more students were involved in traffic accidents that resulted in injury. The proportion of youth who were victims of bullying in the past couple of months was significantly lower compared to the other urban areas in EURO-URHIS 2.

## ADULT HEALTH STATUS

	Indicator	Ljubljana	Slovenia	EURO-URHIS 2 range (percentiles)					EURO-URHIS 2 mean	N
				min	25th	50th	75th	max		
Morbidity	1. HIV/AIDS incidence - male	6	5*	2	6	8	23	71	16	19
	2. HIV/AIDS incidence - female	1	0*	0	2	6	12	16	7	19
	3. Tuberculosis incidence	9	10	5	11	17	39	153	33	22
	4. Lung cancer incidence	-	62	29	42	55	62	103	54	13
Mortality	5. All-cause mortality - male	733	920	654	752	834	1,014	1,426	919	19
	6. All-cause mortality - female	429	500	362	495	542	640	821	560	19
	7. Malignant neoplasms - male	244	277	195	230	245	258	336	250	22
	8. Malignant neoplasms - female	141	145	114	143	153	162	232	154	22
	9. Diseases of the circulatory system - male	243	321	154	227	298	456	676	353	22
	10. Diseases of the circulatory system - female	157	211	91	147	199	299	406	220	22
	11. Diseases of the respiratory system - male	52	70	32	55	62	80	158	72	22
	12. Diseases of the respiratory system - female	26	30	12	21	36	50	120	43	22
	13. Transport accidents	11	14	1	3	5	11	16	7	21
	14. Suicide and intentional harm	17	23	4	8	11	15	29	12	22

**Table 3. Morbidity and mortality**

Source. Indicators 1-14: routinely available registration data. Missing data are indicated by “-”.

\* Country level data include HIV incidence only.

N = number of urban areas that were able to collect data on the specific indicator.

**1-4.** Number of newly diagnosed cases with a specific disease per 100,000 persons per year; **5-6.** All-cause mortality rate per 100,000 persons per year (standardised on European population); **7-14.** Mortality rate due to a specific cause per 100,000 persons per year (standardised on European population)

## Health Status and Determinants in Adults

The health status of a population can be assessed by using a number of parameters, such as those referring to acute and chronic disease, mortality, psychological well-being, and self-perceived health. Table 3 and indicators 1-8 of Table 4 show the overall health status among adults in Ljubljana, compared to other cities in Europe. The results show that in Ljubljana the incidence of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis is lower than the overall average in all EURO-URHIS 2 urban areas.

All-cause mortality in both males and females is lower than in other cities. Mortality from malignant neoplasms in females and mortality from diseases of the respiratory system in males are substantially lower than in other cities. Mortality from transport accidents and from suicide and intentional harm occurs more often.



## Health Status and Determinants in Adults (continued)

Indicator	Ljubljana	EURO-URHIS 2 range (percentiles)			EURO-URHIS 2 mean	N	
		0%	50%	100%			
Health Status	1. (Very) good self-perceived health	62%				64%	16
	2. Psychological problems	19%				23%	16
	3. Depression/anxiety	7%				9%	16
	4. Cardiovascular disease (age 65+)	19%				18%	16
	5. Cancer	2%				2%	16
	6. Asthma or bronchitis	5%				7%	16
	7. Long-standing illness with restrictions	31%				28%	16
	8. Low back pain	54%				45%	16
Lifestyle Factors	9. Regular consumption of fruit/vegetables	63%				53%	16
	10. Regular breakfast	57%				78%	16
	11. Being physically active ≥twice a week	44%				46%	16
	12. Overweight and obesity	55%				50%	16
	13. Daily smoking	19%				18%	16
	14. Passive smoking by non-smokers	24%				13%	16
	15. Binge drinking	12%				17%	16
	16. Cannabis last year (age 19-64)	3%				5%	16
Environment	17. Green areas suitable for recreational activities	89%				84%	16
	18. Belonging to immediate neighbourhood	60%				54%	16
	19. Social cohesion in neighbourhood	57%				52%	16
	20. Exposure to severe noise	16%				14%	16
	21. Damp spots or mould at home	30%				27%	16

**Table 4. Health status and determinants in adults (19 years and older)**

Source. Indicators 1-21: adult survey. Missing data are indicated by “-”.

N = number of urban areas that were able to collect data on the specific indicator.

**1.** % of adults who perceive their health to be good or very good; **2.** % of adults with a score of four or more on the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ); **3.** % of adults who reported to be diagnosed with or treated for anxiety or depression during the past year; **4.** % of adults aged 65 years and older who were diagnosed with or treated for heart attack, angina, or heart failure during the past year; **5.** % of adults who were diagnosed with or treated for (any kind of malignant) cancer during the past year; **6.** % of adults who were diagnosed with or treated for bronchial asthma or chronic bronchitis during the past year; **7.** % of adults who suffer from any long-standing illness, long-standing effect from injury, disability, or other long-standing condition; **8.** % of adults who had low back pain longer than one day in the past month; **9.** % of adults who eat, on average, four or more portions of fruit and/or vegetables per day; **10.** % of adults who have breakfast at least four times a week; **11.** % of adults who are physically active for at least 30 minutes twice a week or more; **12.** % of adults overweight or obese, defined as a BMI of  $\geq 25$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>; **13.** % of adults who smoke every day; **14.** % of non-smokers who are exposed to second-hand smoking inside their home; **15.** % of adults who drink six or more portions of alcohol on one occasion, at least once a week (men) or at least once a month (women); **16.** % of adults aged 19-64 years who used cannabis during the past year; **17.** % of adults who perceive the green areas in their neighbourhood to be suitable for active recreational activities; **18.** % of adults who feel that they belong to their immediate neighbourhood; **19.** % of adults who perceive their neighbourhood to be socially cohesive; **20.** % of adults who were exposed to severe noise from outdoors during the past 12 months; **21.** % of adults who had wet or damp spots and/or mould or mildew inside their homes (other than in basements) within the past 12 months

The proportion of people in Ljubljana who perceive their health to be good or very good (62%) does not differ from the average in the other urban areas in EURO-URHIS 2. The percentage of adults who reported psychological problems in Ljubljana (19%) is significantly lower than in other urban areas in EURO-URHIS 2. Depression and anxiety were significantly less often reported in Ljubljana. Low back pain, on the contrary, was more prevalent.

Several lifestyle factors and environmental determinants can affect health (Table 4, indicators 9-21). Daily smoking, for instance, increases the risk of cancer, particularly lung cancer. Smokers are also at far greater risk of developing heart disease, stroke, and emphysema. Binge drinking is associated with many health problems, which include injuries and violence, sexually transmitted diseases, alcohol dependency, liver disease, and neurological damage. The percentage of persons who smoke daily (19%) does not differ from other EURO-URHIS 2 cities,

whereas exposure to second-hand smoking inside their home was more often reported in Ljubljana. The proportion of adults who regularly drink more than six units of alcohol (12%) is significantly lower in Ljubljana compared to the overall EURO-URHIS 2 mean.

Being overweight and obese are important determinants of death worldwide. They increase the risk of cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, musculoskeletal disorders, and some cancers. In Ljubljana, 55% of the adults are overweight or obese, which is higher than the overall EURO-URHIS 2 proportion. Being overweight and obese are related to lack of regular physical activity. Being physically active reduces the risk of hypertension, coronary heart disease, stroke, diabetes, breast and colon cancer, depression, and the risk of injury caused by falls.

The proportion of adults in Ljubljana physically active more than twice a week (44%) does not differ from the total EURO-URHIS 2 proportion. Adults in Ljubljana more frequently eat fruit and vegetables, whereas a regular breakfast was significantly less often reported.

Psychological well-being may be influenced both by the availability of green spaces in the neighbourhood that are

suitable for recreational activities and by aspects of social cohesion. In Ljubljana, 89% perceived their green spaces to be suitable for recreational activities, whereas this proportion is significantly lower in other cities. The percentage of adults who perceived their neighbourhood to be socially cohesive was 57%, which is similar to the overall EURO-URHIS 2 average. A significantly higher percentage of people in Ljubljana feel that they belong to their immediate neighbourhood.

	Indicator	Total Population	Age		Gender		Education level	
			19-64	65+	Male	Female	Secondary level or lower	Higher level
Health Status	1. (Very) good self-perceived health	62%	70%*	28%*	63%	60%	55%*	77%*
	2. Psychological problems	19%	18%	20%	17%	20%	22%*	11%*
	3. Long-standing illness with restrictions	31%	25%*	56%*	29%	33%	33%	26%
Lifestyle Factors	4. Overweight and obesity	55%	52%*	66%*	67%*	42%*	59%*	45%*
	5. Daily smoking	19%	22%*	7%*	23%*	15%*	22%*	13%*
	6. Binge drinking	12%	11%	15%	14%	10%	12%	11%
	7. Regular consumption of fruit/vegetables	63%	63%	63%	58%*	67%*	65%	58%
	8. Being physically active $\geq$ twice a week	44%	42%*	53%*	45%	44%	42%	50%
	9. Social cohesion in neighbourhood	57%	57%	56%	55%	58%	58%	54%

**Table 5. Health and health determinants by demographic groups in Ljubljana**

Source. Adult survey.

Indicators are defined in Table 4. Missing data are indicated by “-”.

\* Statistically significant difference between subgroups at the 5% level.

## Health and Health Determinants by Demographic Groups

Health and health determinants can vary considerably as according to age, gender, and education. Table 5 subdivides a selection of important health indicators in Ljubljana by subgroup: respondents aged 19-64 and 65+ years, males and females, and adults who achieved secondary level education or lower and higher level education.

Respondents aged 19-64 years in Ljubljana more often perceived their health to be good or very good and were less often restricted by a long-standing illness, than is the case for older respondents. Younger respondents had a lower tendency to be overweight or obese, were more likely to be daily smokers, and less often engaged in physical activity. The occurrence of psychological problems, binge drinking, fruit and vegetable consumption, and perceived social neighbourhood cohesion did not differ by age.

Men and women in Ljubljana did not differ in self-perceived

health, the occurrence of psychological problems, and restrictions due to long-standing illness. Neither did the percentage of binge drinking, physical activity, and perceived social neighbourhood cohesion differ between sexes. Men in Ljubljana had a greater tendency to be overweight or obese, were more likely to be daily smokers, and less frequently ate fruit and vegetables compared to women.

Adults in Ljubljana who attained secondary level education or lower less often perceived their health to be good or very good and more frequently experienced psychological problems than adults with higher level education. Lower educated respondents had a greater tendency to be overweight or obese and were more likely to be daily smokers. The occurrence of restrictions due to long-standing illness, binge drinking, fruit and vegetable consumption, physical activity, and perceived social neighbourhood cohesion did not differ by education level.

# Healthy Life Expectancy

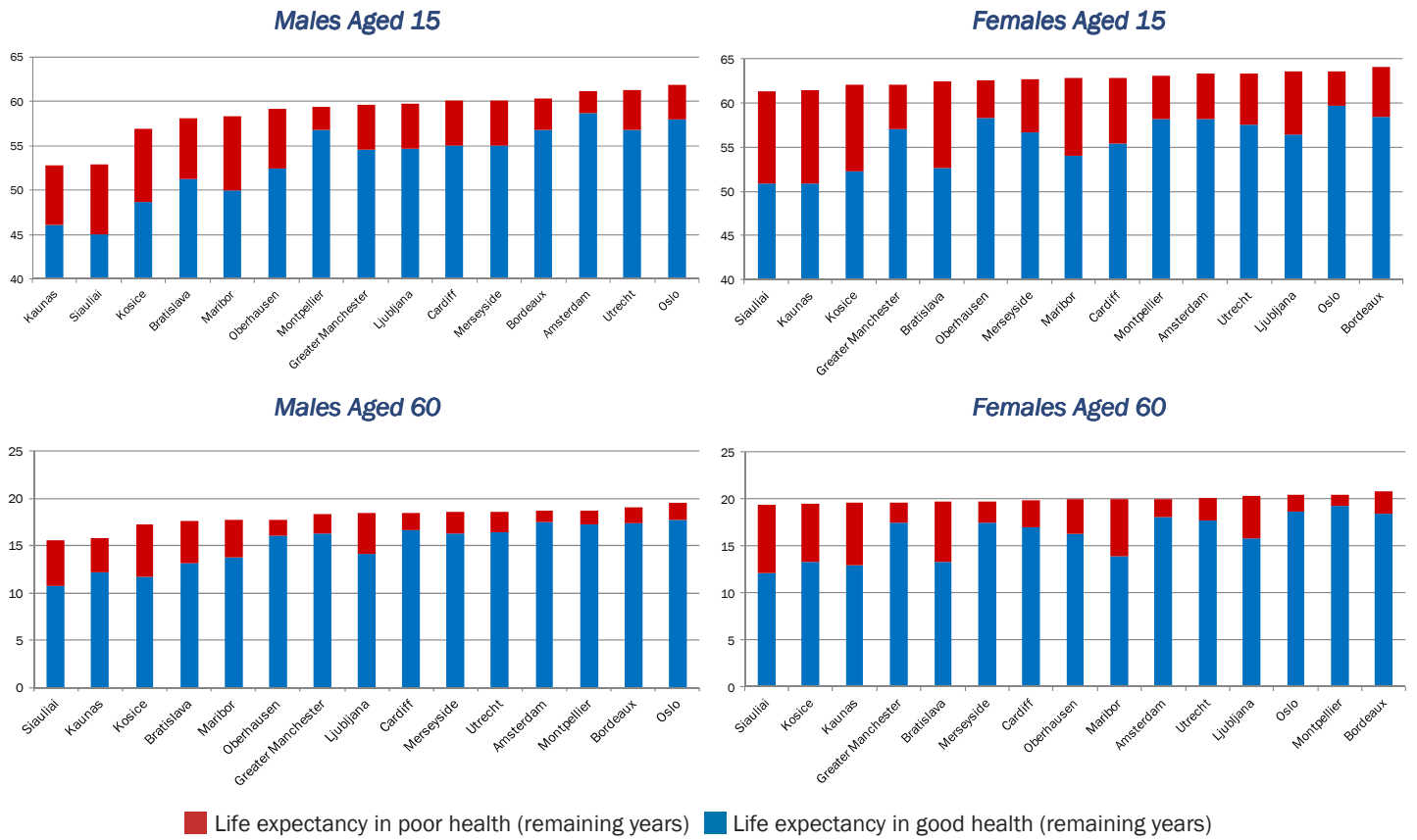


Figure 3. Healthy Life Expectancy

Presented here are estimates of healthy life expectancy (HLE) at ages 15 and 60 for men and women in eligible EURO-URHIS 2 urban areas. HLE was calculated first by estimating life expectancy at each age using recent 5-year averages of all-causes mortality for each urban area. From this, life expectancy was broken down into years living in good and poor perceived health, estimated using responses to the EURO-URHIS 2 adult survey question: How is your health in general?: Very good/Good/Fair/Bad/Very bad/Don't know, and the youth survey question: In general, would you say your health is..?: Excellent/Very Good/Good/Fair/Poor. Those answering very good, good or fair on the adult survey were classed as being in good perceived health, with the remainder in poor perceived health. For the youth survey, fair and poor were categorised as poor perceived health to match the scale applied to the adult survey. It was then possible to calculate the total years in good and poor perceived health and present this as a population level HLE. Full details on this process will be available in the final EURO-URHIS 2 project report, available at [www.urhis.eu](http://www.urhis.eu).

Male life expectancy in Ljubljana at age 15 was 59.7 years. This was 2.1 years less than the highest in the sample (Oslo, 61.8 years), and 6.9 years more than the lowest (Kaunas, 52.8 years). At this age, males were estimated to spend 54.6 years in good perceived health. This is 4.1 years less than the longest HLE (Amsterdam, 58.7 years) and 9.5 years more than the shortest (Siauliai, 45.1 years).

Male life expectancy in Ljubljana at age 60 was 18.4 years. This was 1.2 years less than the highest in the sample (Oslo, 19.6 years), and 2.8 years more than the lowest (Siauliai, 15.6 years). At this age, males were estimated to spend 14.1 years in good perceived health. This is 3.6 years less than the longest HLE (Oslo, 17.7 years) and 3.3 years more than the shortest (Siauliai, 10.8 years).

Female life expectancy in Ljubljana at age 15 was 63.6 years. This was 0.5 years less than the highest in the sample (Bordeaux, 64.1 years), and 2.2 years more than the lowest (Siauliai, 61.4 years). At this age, females were estimated to spend 56.5 years in good perceived health. This is 3.2 years less than the longest HLE (Oslo, 59.7 years) and 5.6 years more than the shortest (Kaunas, 50.9 years).

Female life expectancy in Ljubljana at age 60 was 20.4 years. This was 0.5 years less than the highest in the sample (Bordeaux, 20.9 years), and 1.1 years more than the lowest (Siauliai, 19.3 years). At this age, females were estimated to spend 15.8 years in good perceived health. This is 3.5 years less than the longest HLE (Montpellier, 19.3 years) and 3.7 years more than the shortest (Siauliai, 12.1 years).



Landeszentrum Gesundheit  
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## Beneficiaries

The University of Manchester; Municipal Health Service Utrecht; University of Liverpool; The Iuliu Hatieganu University of Medicine & Pharmacy Epidemiology Department; The Norwegian Institute of Public Health; Municipal Health Service Amsterdam; Kaunas University of Medicine; Regional Public Health and Health Promotion Centre (Slovenia); Institute of Health and Work, North Rhine-Westphalia; Slovak Public Health Association; Hacettepe University, Department of Public Health; North West Regional Health Brussels Office; Latvian Public Health Agency; South East European University; National Federation of Regional Health Observatories; Pham Ngoc Thach University of Medicine

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**EURO-URHIS 2**

European Urban Health Indicators System Part 2  
Urban Health Monitoring and Analysis System to Inform Policy



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