



Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte
Health Service Executive

What are the health issues in my locality?



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HSE Public Health Profiles Working Group

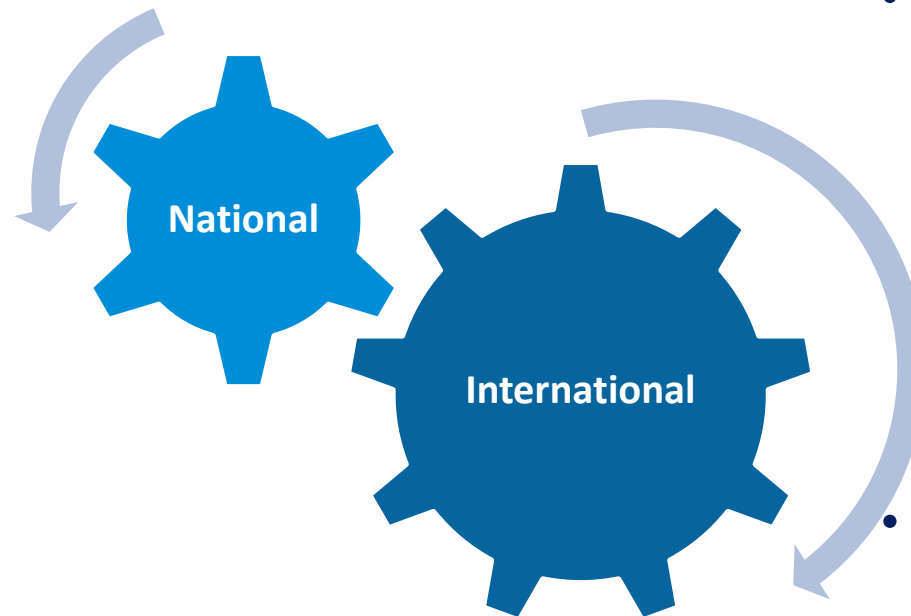
IPH Open Conference 2015

What I will be talking about today

- What is driving the need for data on health and wellbeing
- What are profiles and what are they not
- What other places do
- Overview of project
- Choosing indicators and data collection
- Different ways to present this data
- A walk through one of our profiles

Drivers for local health information

- Healthy Ireland (2013)
 - Action 6.5 “A longer term objective is to produce annual health and wellbeing profiles at a local level”.
- Primary Care: A New Direction (2002)




A range of WHO policies:

- Health 2020: aims to improve the health and wellbeing of populations, reduce health inequities, and ensure people-centred health systems.
- Global action plan for prevention NCDs 2013
- Global Mental Health Action Plan

OECD indicators

Marmot's work

What are profiles and what are they not?

Parameter	Local Profile	Health Needs Assessment	Outcomes framework
Level	Local – usually a geographical basis	Can be population based, condition based or geographic	National level
Data	Local level and must be comparable. Routine. Health and wider determinants	Defined by level and can be a special collection. Health and wider determinants, service data, data on effectiveness. consultation	Health and wellbeing . Life expectancy.
Timing	Regular- annual?	May not have a set time for review	Should be annual, perhaps more?
Output	Document, data.	Document, data.	Data visualisations such as Dashboards, graphs etc.
Examples	<p>There are a lot of these- see next slide for UK examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPH profiles • CSO profiles • Health well 	 <p>595,000 results</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measuring Australia's progress • Public Health Outcomes Framework (UK) • Canadian Index of Wellbeing Network
Strengths and weaknesses	Short- often snapshot data	Detailed, lengthy, not comparable, follow up.	Visual, can be trend and snapshot, low detail.

Health profiles (UK)

Cardiovascular Disease Profiles for England

Community Mental Health Profiles

Disease Prevalence Estimates

End of Life Care Local Authority Profiles Excess Winter Deaths

Health Impact of Physical Inactivity (HIPI)

Health inequality indicators for local authorities and primary care organisations

Health Profiles 2015

Injury Profiles

Local Alcohol Profiles for England (LAPE)

Welcome to the Sexual Health Balanced Scorecard

The Older People's Health and Wellbeing Atlas

Local Authority Child Health Profiles

Local Tobacco Control Profiles

Mortality among inpatients with diabetes

National General Practice Profiles

Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool

Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles

Small Area Indicators for Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

Spend and Outcome Factsheets and Tool (SPOT) for CCGs

Teenage Pregnancy Atlases, Forecasts and other Resources

The European Health Profile Tool

Our project plan

- Departments of Public Health in the West and Northwest asked for this work from Hospital group (start of 2014)
- Mid-West joined a few months into the process as we wanted to do a needs assessment for our area (March 2014)
- Summer 2014 spent deciding on indicators and structure and look of profiles: used NHS local area profiles as a basis
- Profiles sent out for comment to all DPHs in July and Nov/Dec 2014
- Asked to roll out profiles across the country

Choosing indicators

Choosing your data

- Format of report
- Choose your geographical level and be consistent
- Needs to have coverage and be comparable
- Important and relevant
- Timely
- **Highlight gaps**
- Keep it simple, need numbers and rates
- The national picture is important!

Analysis

- Statistical significance etc.

Consultation

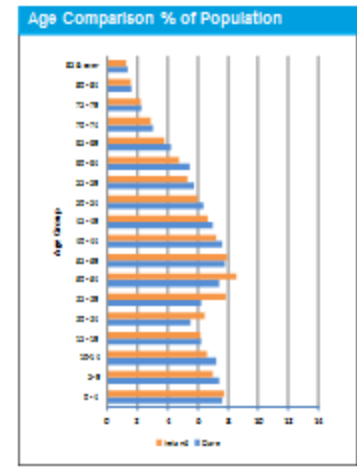
Profile structure

- Strategic alignment
- Ability to generate full set
- Design; graphics, cost, templates
- Publication and dissemination

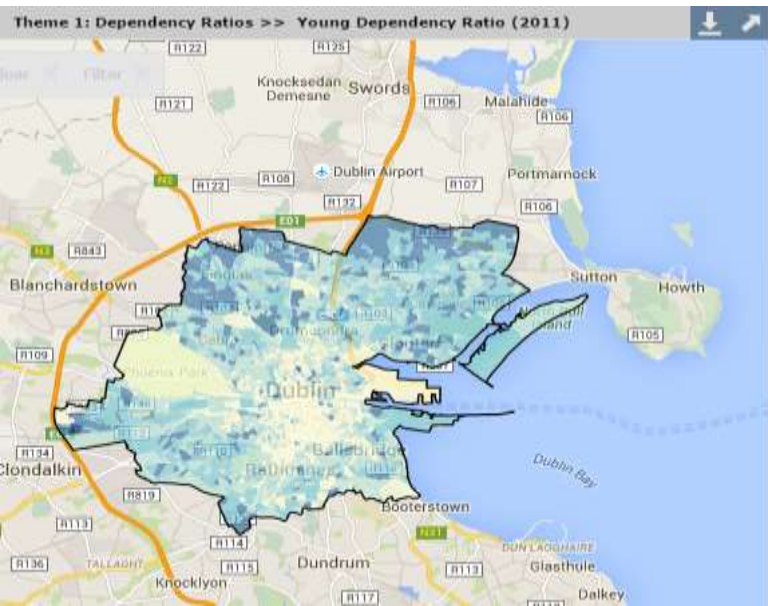
Different ways to present data

This profile gives facts on health in this area. It is intended to inform health professionals, local authorities and the general public and enable them to improve health services and reduce health inequalities. Accurate health information on smoking, obesity and chronic disease data is not available at county level.

Indicator	Period	England	North West region	Blackburn with Darwen	Blackpool	Bolton	Bury	Cheshire East	Cheshire West and Chest...	Cumbria
0.1i - Healthy life expectancy at birth (Male)	2011 - 13	63.3	61.2	57.5	54.9	61.3	61.9	68.0	64.8	62.7
0.1i - Healthy life expectancy at birth (Female)	2011 - 13	63.9	61.9	59.5	58.3	62.2	61.6	67.4	62.9	63.6
0.1ii - Life Expectancy at birth (Male)	2011 - 13	79.4	78.0	76.8	74.3	77.6	78.2	80.4	79.2	79.0
0.1ii - Life Expectancy at birth (Female)	2011 - 13	83.1	81.8	81.2	80.1	81.6	81.2	83.6	83.3	82.5
0.1ii - Life Expectancy at 65 (Male)	2011 - 13	18.7	17.9	17.3	16.6	17.4	17.9	19.4	18.6	18.7
0.1ii - Life Expectancy at 65 (Female)	2011 - 13	21.1	20.2	19.6	19.4	20.0	19.7	21.4	21.0	20.8

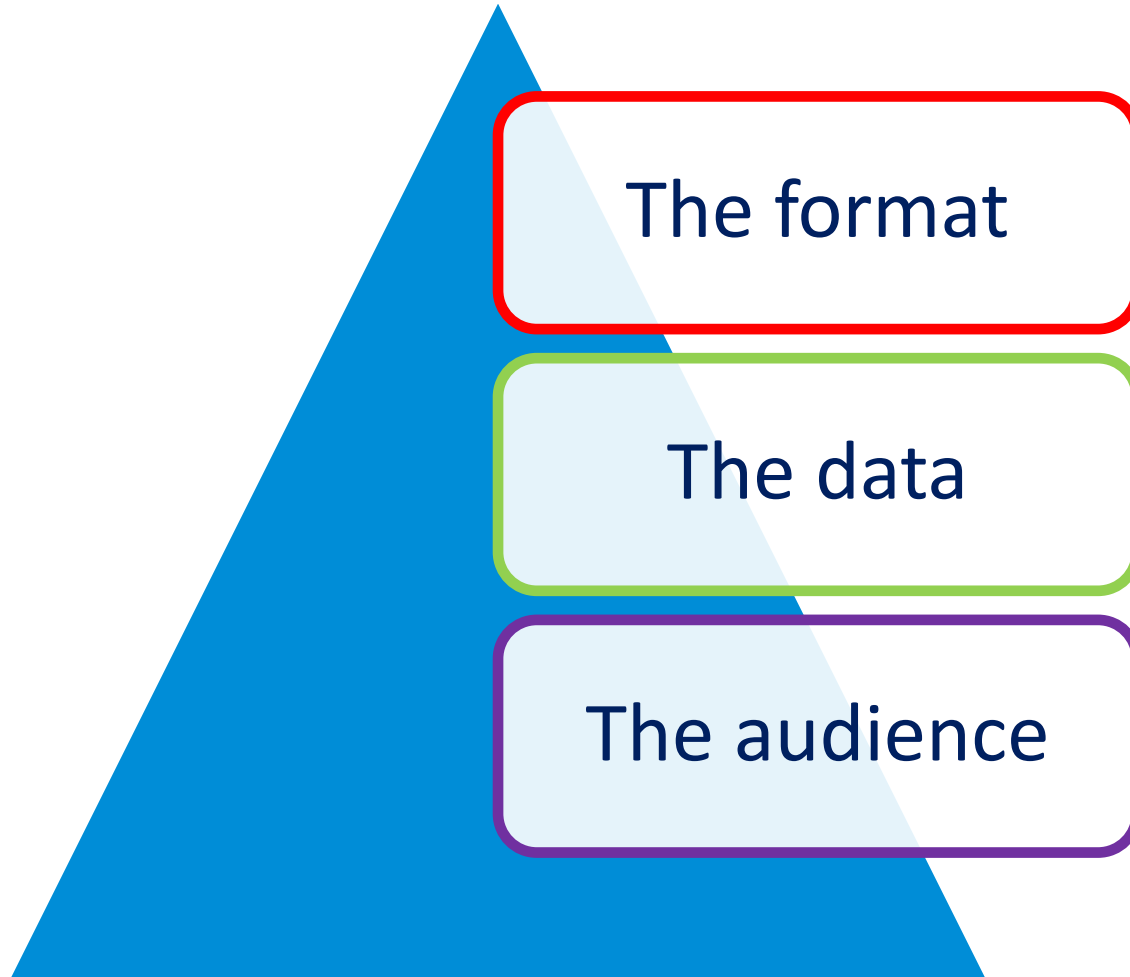


- ### Key Facts
- Is the thirteenth most affluent local authority area nationally with 95% of the population ranging from affluent to marginally below average affluence.
 - Has below average breast feeding rate of 35.9% (national 46.6%).
 - The overall birth rate is 14.4 and birth rates to those aged under 20 is 9.1 which is lower than the national figures of 15.3 and 12.3 respectively.
 - Has the highest incidence nationally of female breast cancer and lowest incidence nationally of female lung cancer.
 - Has a lower than average cancer mortality rate for all ages.
 - Has a better than average uptake rate of immunisation at 24 months for 3-6 in 1 of 97% and for immunisation uptake at 24 months for MMR1 of 94%.



Which to use?

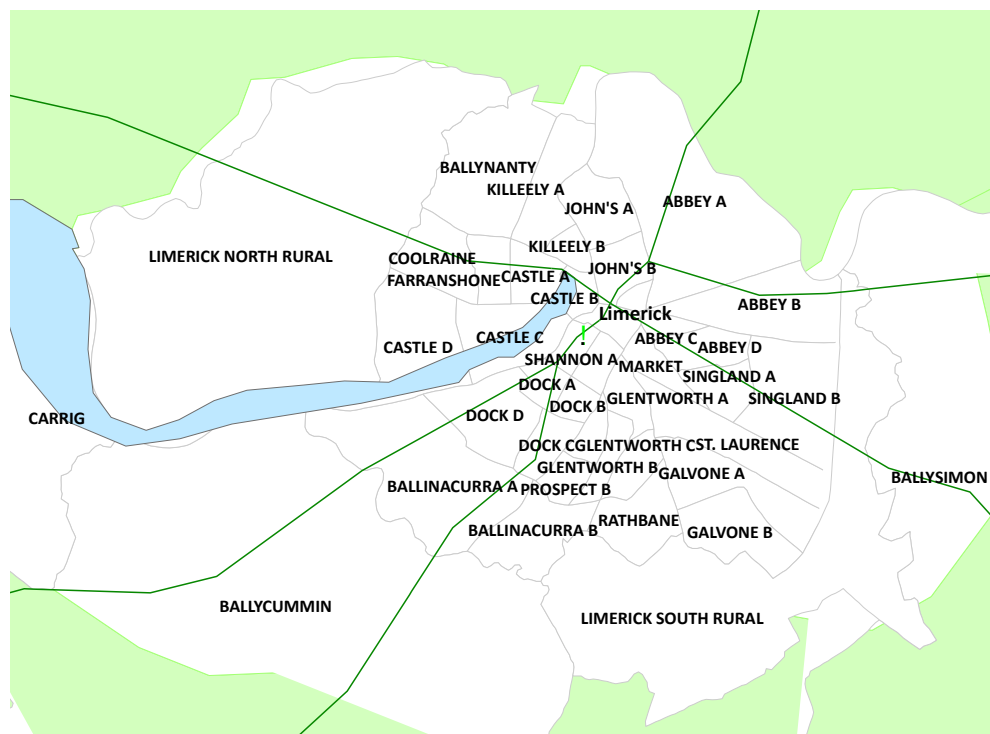
The challenge



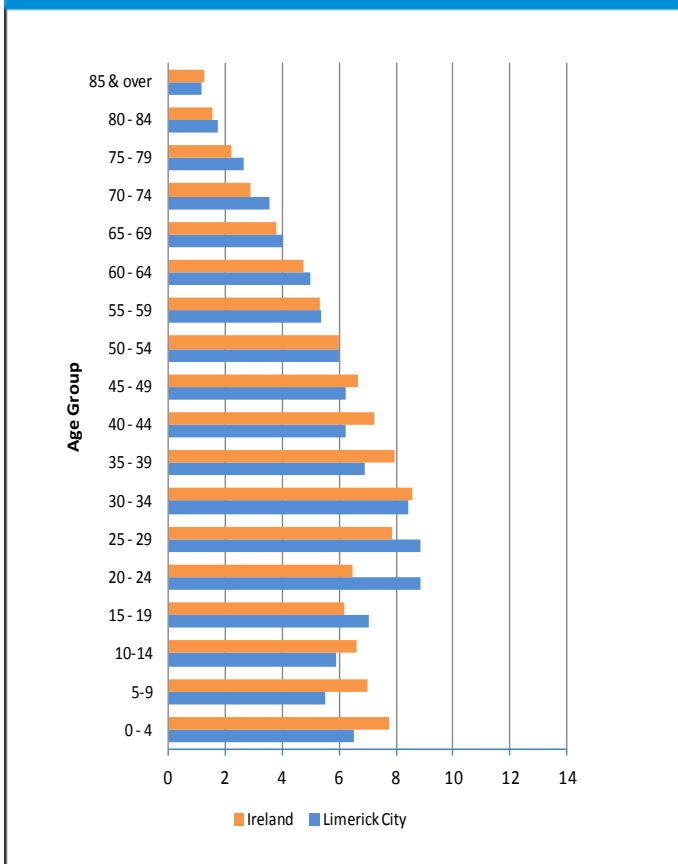
Our profile

Population 2011: 57,106 • Population Change Census 2006-2011: -4.5%

This profile gives facts on health in this area. It is intended to inform health professionals, local authorities and the general public and enable them to improve health services and reduce health inequalities. Accurate health information on smoking, obesity and chronic disease data is not available at county level.



Age Comparison % of Population

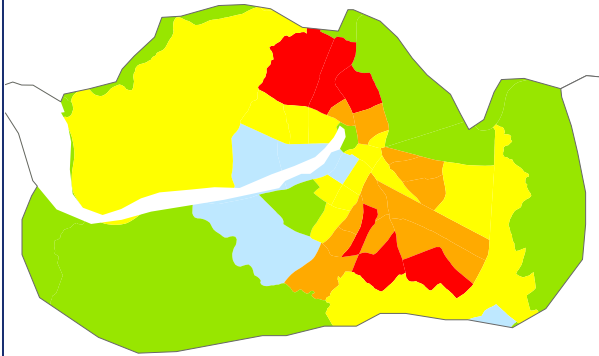


Key Facts

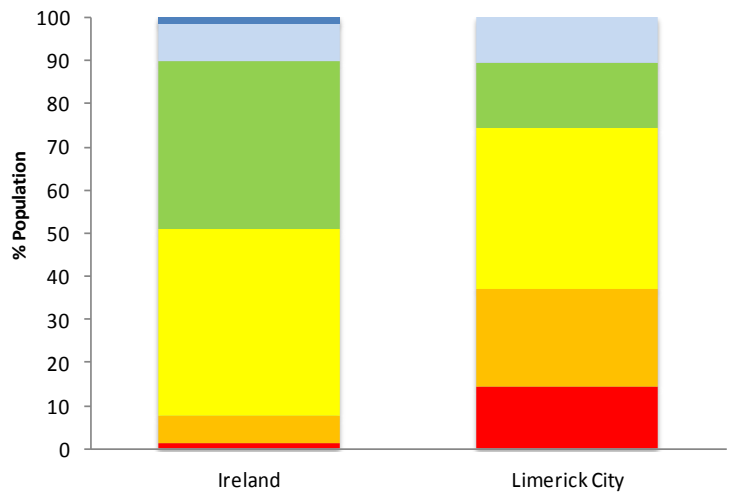
- Has the fourth lowest dependency ratio nationally of 45.1% i.e. the number of those aged 0-14 and 65 and over as a percentage of the number of persons aged 15-64 (national 49.3%).
- Is the most deprived local authority area nationally - 36.8% of its population are either very disadvantaged or disadvantaged.
- Has above average of lone parent households of 13.7% (national 10.9%) and the highest national birth rate to mothers under the age of 20 of 24.1 (national 12.3).
- Has above average levels of those who stated they had bad or very bad health of 2.6% (national 1.5%) and those with a disability of 18.2% (national 13.0%).
- Has the lowest breast feeding rate nationally of 32.4% (national 46.6%).
- Has above average mortality rates for all causes and for the four major causes of death (City and County data).
- Has above average suicide rate and the highest rates nationally for female and male self harm, but below average psychiatric in-patient admission rates.

Deprivation

Levels of deprivation by Electoral Divisions



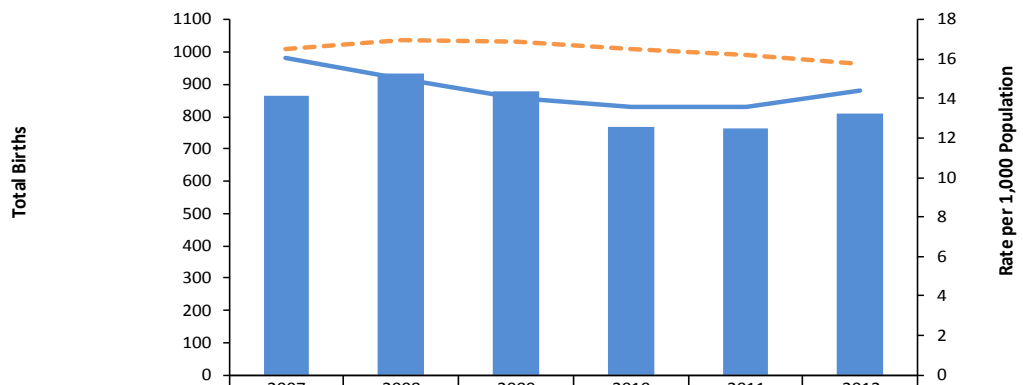
The percentage of the population in this area compared to Ireland who live within levels of deprivation and affluence.



- Very disadvantaged
- Marginally below Average
- Affluent
- Disadvantaged
- Marginally above Average
- Very Affluent

Health Statistics

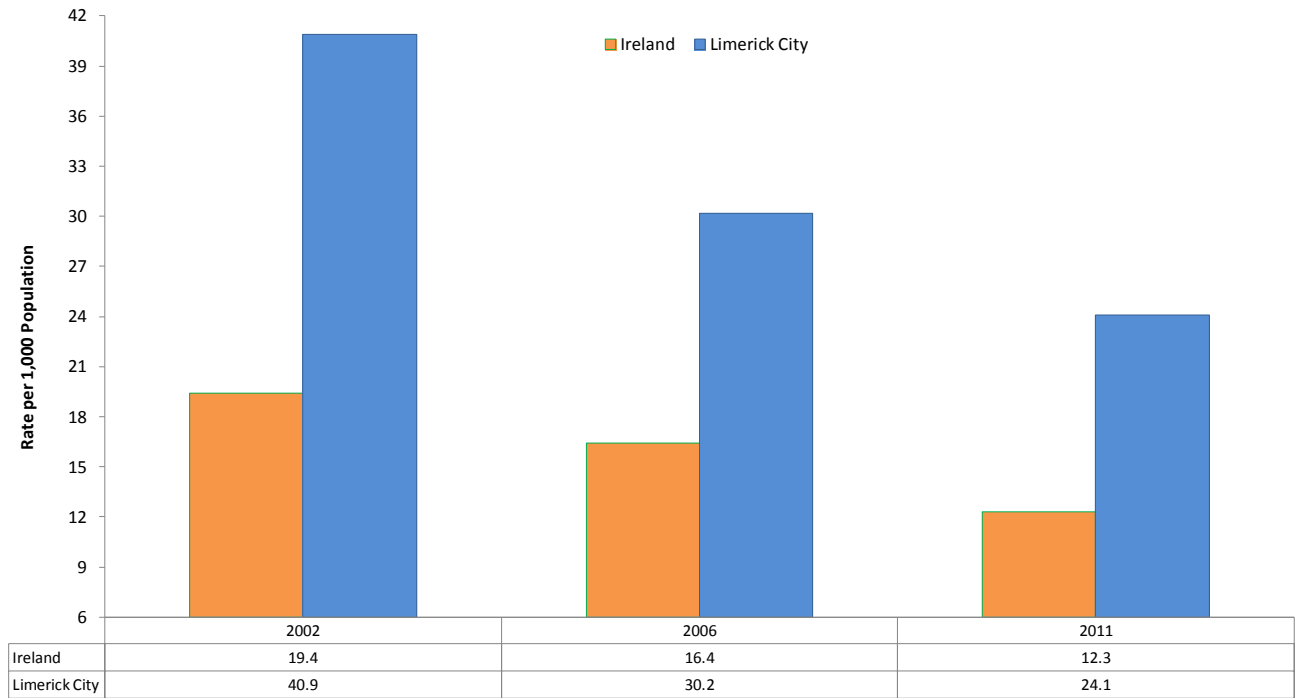
The number of births and birth rate per 1,000 population for the years 2007-2012 compared to Ireland rate.



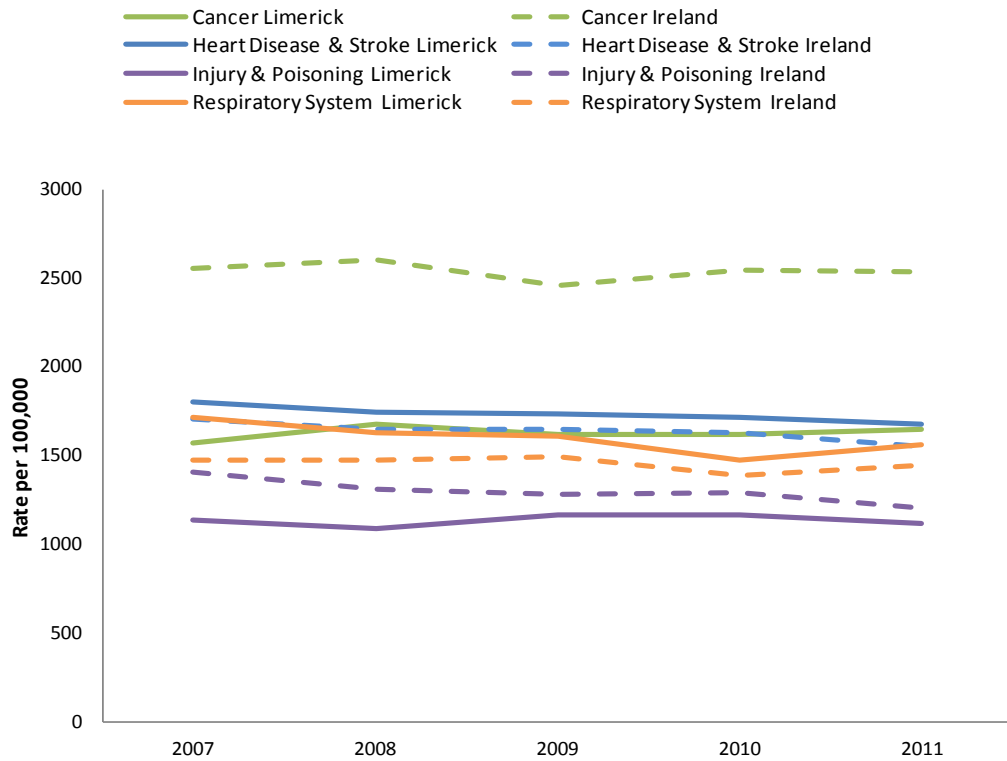
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Births Limerick City	867	935	879	767	763	809
Rate per 1,000 pop. Ireland	16.5	17	16.9	16.5	16.2	15.8
Rate per 1,000 pop. Limerick City	16.1	15	14	13.6	13.6	14.4

Health Statistics

Live birth rate per 1,000 for females aged less than 20 years for the census years 2002, 2006, and 2011.

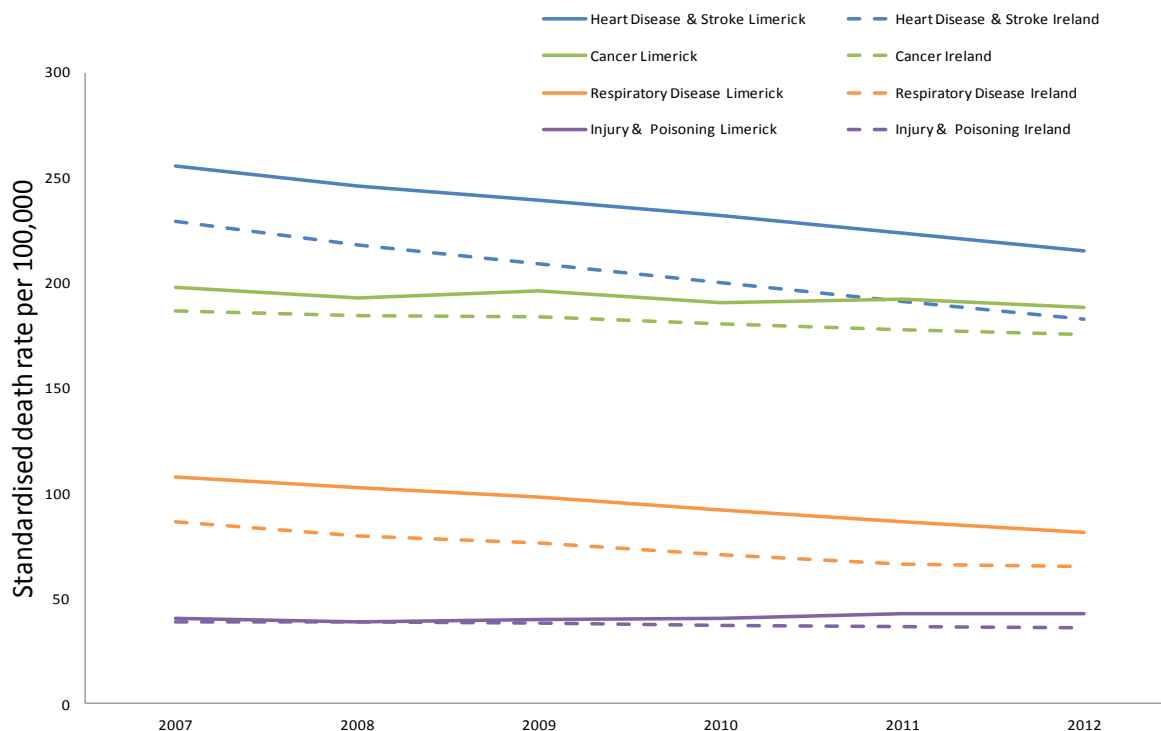


The acute hospital age standardised in-patient discharge rate per 100,000 by area of residence for the four principal causes of disease 2007-2011 compared to Ireland. (Data is for Limerick City and Limerick County).

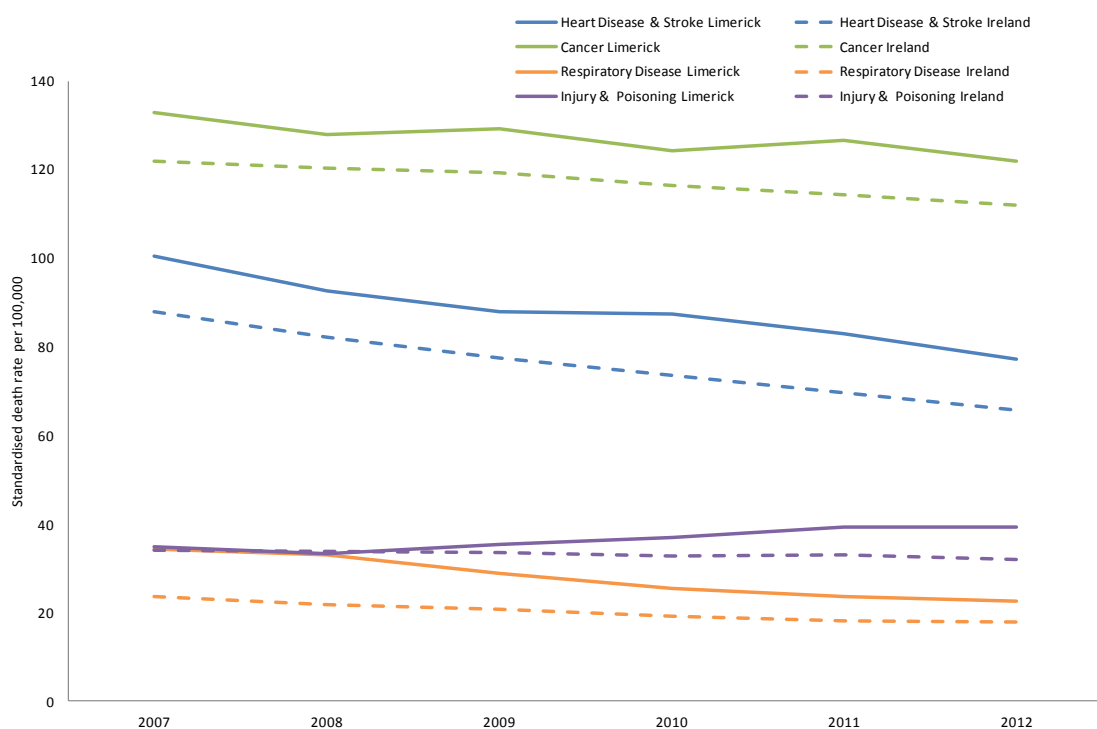


Health Statistics

Trends in death rates per 100,000 for the four principal causes of death over the period 2007-2012 for all ages compared to Ireland. (Data is for Limerick City and Limerick County).



Trends in death rates for the four principal causes of death over the period 2007-2012 for under 75 years (premature mortality) compared to Ireland. (Data is for Limerick City and Limerick County).



Facts and Health Summary

The following charts show how people in this area compare with the rest of Ireland for key indicators. The black circle shows the score for this area and the black line shows the average for Ireland. For some indicators, being above average is preferable, whereas for others the opposite is the case. a more detailed interpretation is given on page 8.

Note indicators with ** are City and County data combined.)

LIMERICK CITY

Key:

● Local Measure

Ireland Key:

	Ireland Average			
Lowest				Highest
	25th	Percentile	75th	

Indicator	Local Number	Local Rate/%	Irl Rate	Irl Low	Ireland Range	Irl High
POPULATION INDICATORS CENSUS 2011 %						
1 Population number and % of National	57,106	1.2	2.9	0.7		11.5
2 5 year population change 2006-2011	-2,684	-4.5	8.2	-4.5		20.1
3 Deprivation relative score	n/a	-6.7	0.2	-6.7		10.6
4 Dependency population ratio	17,752	45.1	49.3	34.9		57.3
5 Persons aged 0-4 years	3,719	6.5	7.8	5.1		9.7
6 Persons aged 5-14 years	6,512	11.4	13.6	9.4		15.7
7 Persons 65 years and older	7,521	13.2	11.7	7.2		15.1
8 Lone parent households	3,059	13.7	10.9	9.1		13.8
9 Persons with no formal or primary education only	7,018	18.9	15.2	8.1		24.9
10 Semi, unskilled and agricultural workers	8,241	14.4	11.7	5.3		16.0
11 Unemployment	7,394	28.6	19.0	11.2		28.6
12 Households local authority rented	2,745	12.3	7.8	4.2		16.0
13 White Irish	47,695	84.4	84.5	73.9		90.6
14 White Irish Traveller	401	0.7	0.7	0.2		2.3
15 All other ethnic backgrounds	8,425	14.9	14.9	9.0		24.5
SELF HEALTH REPORTING CENSUS 2011 %						
16 Persons whose health is bad or very bad	1,491	2.6	1.5	1.1		2.6
17 Total persons with a disability (PD)	10,365	18.2	13.0	10.2		18.2
18 PD with blindness or a serious vision impairment	931	9.0	8.7	7.7		9.7
19 PD with deafness or a serious hearing impairment	1,478	14.3	15.5	13.3		17.5
20 PD with a condition that limits basic physical activities	4,565	44.0	41.1	34.4		47.8
21 PD with an intellectual disability	944	9.1	9.7	7.4		11.5
22 PD with a difficulty in learning, remembering or concentrating	2,216	21.4	23.0	20.8		25.0
23 PD with psychological or emotional condition	1,932	18.6	16.1	13.4		19.5
24 PD with other disability including chronic illness	5,019	48.4	46.2	43.5		48.4
25 PD with a difficulty in dressing/bathing/getting around the home	2,044	19.7	21.1	18.0		26.1
26 PD with a difficulty in working or attending school/college	3,434	33.1	32.7	28.0		37.4
27 PD with a difficulty in going outside home alone	2,803	27.0	27.8	24.4		33.5
28 PD with a difficulty in participating in other activities	3,475	33.5	34.8	31.7		39.8
BIRTH AND NEONATAL STATISTICS						
29 Neonatal mortality by area of residence of mother 2012	3	2.5	2.7	0.0		9.4
30 Infant mortality by area of residence of mother 2012	5	6.2	3.5	1.1		9.4
31 Live births per 1,000 females aged under 20 by area of residence 2011	44	24.1	12.3	5.2		24.1
32 Births rate per 1,000 population registered in 2012	809	14.4	15.8	12.2		20.2
33 Breast feeding rates at time of discharge 2012**	955	32.4	46.6	32.4		54.4

Facts and Health Summary

LIMERICK CITY

Ireland Key:

	Ireland Average			
Lowest		Percentile		Highest
	25th		75th	

Key:

● Local Measure

Indicator	Local Number	Local Rate/%	Irl Avg	Irl Low	Ireland Range	Irl High
CANCER INCIDENCE AGE STANDARDISED RATES 2011**						
34 Female all invasive except non malignant skin cancer	396	377.4	370.4	292.0		463.8
35 Male all invasive except non malignant skin cancer	433	454.8	480.1	370.3		561.4
36 Female incidence of malignant melanoma	18	17.0	19.7	4.9		29.0
37 Male incidence of malignant melanoma	17	18.1	18.3	3.2		25.9
38 Male incidence of malignant prostate cancer	135	144.5	159.8	110.9		211.2
39 Female incidence of malignant breast cancer	122	122.1	122.3	87.6		174.5
40 Female incidence of malignant colorectal cancer	54	48.5	40.0	24.7		63.7
41 Male incidence of malignant colorectal cancer	59	60.4	63.1	38.0		74.8
42 Female incidence of malignant lung cancer	30	27.1	37.2	12.9		58.5
43 Male incidence of malignant lung cancer	47	49.2	56.5	23.8		75.4
5 YEAR AGE STANDARDISED DEATHS 2008-2012**						
44 Deaths heart disease and stroke - all ages	2,323	215.5	182.8	162.6		252.6
45 Deaths heart disease and stroke - under 65 years	303	37.2	32.7	26.0		37.4
46 Deaths heart disease and stroke - under 75 years	677	77.1	65.7	53.4		78.7
47 Deaths cancer - all ages	1,904	188.6	175.6	156.2		204.6
48 Deaths cancer - under 65 years	554	68.3	62.1	51.1		70.2
49 Deaths cancer - under 75 years	1,066	121.7	112.0	87.8		127.5
50 Deaths injuries and poisoning all ages	423	42.6	35.8	25.3		46.1
51 Deaths injuries and poisoning - under 65 years	334	38.2	30.8	22.3		43.4
52 Deaths injuries and poisoning - under 75 years	368	39.3	32.1	21.8		42.6
53 Deaths respiratory disease - all ages	894	81.6	64.9	51.8		84.6
54 Deaths respiratory disease - under 65 years	78	9.6	6.4	3.3		9.6
55 Deaths respiratory disease - under 75 years	198	22.5	17.8	12.3		25.4
56 All deaths - all ages	6,753	643.1	563.6	508.1		669.7
57 All deaths - under 65 years	1,585	192.3	163.9	133.8		192.3
58 All deaths - under 75 years	2,794	316.1	274.0	229.0		316.1
MENTAL HEALTH AND SELF HARM RATES PER 100,000						
59 Suicide by area of residence 2007-2013	n/a	15.6	11.3	5.6		17.8
60 Deliberate self harm males 2012	142	469.2	195.1	107.4		469.2
61 Deliberate self harm females 2012	160	527.8	228.0	141.4		527.8
62 Psychiatric In-patient all admission rate 2011**	n/a	351.9	413.9	150.5		631.0
63 Psychiatric In-patient first time admission rate 2011**	n/a	113.1	133.6	51.3		199.6
HOSPITAL IN-PATIENT DISCHARGE RATE PER 1,000 2012**						
64 All discharges	58,282	303.9	334.8	244.3		508.9
65 Discharges malignant cancers	2,304	12.0	17.8	10.3		30.5
66 Discharges cardiovascular disease	3,864	20.2	16.9	12.3		25.6
67 Discharges respiratory disease	3,602	18.8	17.2	13.4		26.3
68 Discharges injuries and poisoning	2,123	11.1	12.2	10.2		17.7
IMMUNISATION UPTAKE 2012**						
69 Immunisation uptake at 24 months: 3rd 6 in 1	n/a	96.0	95.6	92.0		99.0
70 Immunisation uptake at 24 months: MMR1	n/a	92.0	93.3	90.0		98.0

Information

How to interpret the Spine tool

This user guide is designed to aid interpretation of the spine charts on pages 5 and 6 in the health profiles (2015). The spine charts were developed utilising a spine tool developed by the West Midlands Public Health Observatory which is now part of Public Health England. The following explanation on how to interpret these charts is adapted from a document published by the West Midlands Public Health Observatory.

A spine chart is a data visualisation technique to present a number of indicators for an area. Each indicator's statistics are scaled so that the indicator's Ireland average (mean) value forms one dark vertical central line on the chart. An area's value for each indicator is presented as a circle against a shaded background showing the range and inter-quartile range of the local authority values across Ireland.

Range and Inter-quartile range

Behind each local authority indicator value there is a shaded bar representing the range of values for local authorities across Ireland. The darker grey inner area of this bar represents the interquartile range. If areas were put in order of worst to best, the interquartile range would represent the worst and best values of the middle 50% of areas, i.e. those that are neither in the 25% worst nor the 25% best in all of Ireland. If the frequency distribution was a perfect normal distribution then the centre of the dark grey band (the median) would overlap the Ireland value (the mean) and the light grey tails would be equal length. The symmetry of the grey bars can give you a general indication of:

- where there is skew or outliers in a particular direction: the light grey tail will be greater on one side than the other and the dark grey band may also be off-centre. In extreme cases the dark grey band (the interquartile range) may not overlap the mean Ireland value as the centre of the interquartile range is the median rather than the mean average.
- If the majority of areas are very close to the Ireland value but others are more spread out (central dark grey band is much narrower than the length combined of the light grey tails).
- **Mean:** This is another word for the average. It is defined as the sum of the observations divided by the number of observations.
- **Median:** This is the middle value in a range of values which have been put in order of lowest to highest. It is used instead of the mean if the data is skewed.
- **Range:** The range is described as the smallest and largest observations.
- **Interquartile range:** This is the range where the middle 50% of the observations lie.
- **Normal distribution:** This describes data which have a symmetrical distribution, with a characteristic 'bell' shape. If you were to depict the data on a chart the chart would look symmetrical.

- **Skew:** This is used to describe data which does not have a symmetrical distribution. If you were to depict the data on a chart the chart would look lopsided or "skewed".

To watch a training video on Spine Tool interpretation click the link below:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=480Mswgcg8M>

West Midlands Public Health Observatory (now Public Health England). Tools: Spine Chart Creator. Available online at <http://www.wmpho.org.uk/tools/>

West Midlands Public Health Observatory. The Older People's Health and Wellbeing Atlas: User Guide (November 2012 update). Available online at

http://www.wmpho.org.uk/olderpeopleatlas/Atlas/UserGuide_OlderPeopleAtlas.pdf

Definitions adapted from Public Health textbook on <http://www.healthknowledge.org.uk/>:

Additional information:

National Suicide Research Foundation further information on suicide and self harm is available at www.nsrp.ie

Infectious Disease Data for all notifiable diseases can be obtained from Health Protection Surveillance Centre

<http://www.hpsc.ie/AboutHPSC/AnnualReports/>

Further information on health determinants from Census data, such as housing, water supply, time to travel to work, pc ownership, car ownership etc. are available at www.cso.ie.

Acknowledgements:

Public Health England - Public Health England Health Profiles <http://www.apho.org.uk/>

West Midlands Public Health Observatory and to Jo Watson (SEPHO) and Doris Hain (ERPHO) for Spine Chart Tool V. 4 obtained at

<http://www.wmpho.org.uk/tools/>

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Definitions and References

Page 1

Population, Population Change, Population Age Comparison - data is taken from the Census of Ireland 2011. www.cso.ie

Page 2.

Deprivation by Electoral Division, Trutz Haase Deprivation Index 2011. This is a composite measure based on the Census of Ireland 2011 – for more detailed information on composition data see www.pobal.ie.

Live Births and birth rate per 1,000 population for years 2007-2012. Sources: Report of Vital Statistics 2007, May 2010 Table 2.19. Report on Vital Statistics 2008, Feb 2011 Table 2.19. Report on Vital Statistics 2009, May 2012 Table 2.21. Report on Vital Statistics 2010, Nov 2012 Table 2.21. Report on Vital Statistics 2011, Oct 2013 Table 2.21. Vital Statistics 4th Quarter & Yearly Summary 2012, May 2013 Table 2.2. www.cso.ie.

Page 3-4

Live birth rate per 1,000 population to females under 20 years of age for years 2002, 2006, and 2011 census years. Note: 2011* is based on single year of age for census year 2011.

Sources: Report on Vital Statistics 2002, Jan 2005 Table 2.2. Report on Vital Statistics 2006, June 2009 Table 2.2. Report on Vital Statistics 2011, Oct 2013 Table 2.2 www.cso.ie.
Age standardised hospital in-patient discharge rate per 100,000 population for the principal causes of disease – the number of in-patient hospital discharges by area of residence for the years 2007-2011 per 100,000 population for the four principal diagnoses (ICD 10 (C00-D48); ICD9 (140-239): Neoplasm's, ICD 10 (I00-I99); ICD9 (2891-2893, 390-459 except 435, 446 & 4590): Diseases of the circulatory system, ICD 10 (J00-J99); ICD9 (0340, 460-519): Diseases of the respiratory system, ICD 10 (S00 - T98 & V01 - Y89); ICD9 (800 - 999 & E800 - E999): External causes. PHIS2013 H1. Age-standardised Data for Principal Diagnoses 1994-2011. Data Tools at Health Well <http://www.thehealthwell.info/data-resources>

Age standardised mortality data for all ages and those aged under 75 males and females 2007-2012 for the principal causes of death. <http://www.thehealthwell.info/phs-tables>.

(Age-standardisation adjusts rates to take into account how many old or young people are in the population being looked at. When rates are age-standardised differences in the rates over time (in this case 5 years) or between geographical areas do not simply reflect variations in the age structure of the populations. If rates are not age-standardised, a higher rate in one county is likely to reflect the fact that it has a greater proportion of older people).

Page 5.

(1-28) Data taken from the Census of Ireland 2011. www.cso.ie

- (1) Percentage of population of this area as a percentage of the national population.
- (2) Percentage of population change between the Census of Ireland years 2006-2011.
- (3) Deprivation relative score. The calculated deprivation level for this area. A scoring is given to the area based on a national average of zero and ranging from roughly -40 (being most disadvantaged) to +40 (most affluent). For more information see www.pobal.ie.
- (4) Dependency ratio – the proportion of the population in the 0-14 and 65 years and over age groups as a proportion of the 15-64 age group.
- (5-7) Percentage of the population of this area in the 0-4, 5-14 and 65 years plus age groups.
- (8) Percentage of lone parent households over the total number of households.
- (9) Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who have either no formal education or whose highest level of education is at primary school level over the number of persons aged 15 and over who have ceased education.
- (10) Percentage of persons in labour force who are semi, unskilled or agricultural workers.
- (11) Percentage of persons aged 15-64 available in the labour force who are unemployed including first time job seekers.

- (12) Percentage of households which are local authority rented over the total number of households.
- (13-15) The percentage of persons of white Irish, Traveller and all "other ethnicity".
- (16) Percentage of persons who reported that their health is either bad or very bad.
- (17) Percentage of persons in this area who state they have a disability.
- (18-28) Percentage of persons with this type of disability out of all disabilities.
- (29) Neonatal mortality 2012 rates: Deaths of infants, under 28 days, per 1,000 live births, classified by area of residence of mother. Fourth Quarter and Yearly Summary 2012, May 2013 page 52 Table 2.14. www.cso.ie. Note: Neonatal mortality rates in some areas are based on very small numbers, which means they are subject to considerable fluctuation and caution should be exercised in their interpretation.
- (30) Infant mortality rates 2012: Deaths of infants under one year, per 1,000 live births, classified by area of residence of mother. Vital Statistics Fourth Quarter and Yearly Summary 2012, May 2013 Table 2.2. www.cso.ie. Note: Infant mortality rates in some areas are based on very small numbers, which means they are subject to considerable fluctuation and caution should be exercised in their interpretation.
- (31) Age standardised rate live births per 1,000 females under 20 for 2011. Note: based on single year of age for Census year 2011. Report on Vital Statistics 2011, Oct 2013 Table 2.2 www.cso.ie.
- (32) Births registered within the year of 2012 by area of residence of mother - Rate per 1,000 population. Note: Annual Rates based on 2012 population. Vital Statistics 2012 4th Quarter & Yearly Summary, May 2013 Table 2.2 www.cso.ie.
- (33) Breast feeding rates by Infant's type of feeding on discharge, numbers and percentages of Total live births. Perinatal Statistics Report 2012, Health Research and Information Division, ESRI November 2013 www.esri.ie.

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- (34-43) Cancer European age standardised incidence rates per 100,000 for 2011. National Cancer Registry Ireland – Data and Statistics. www.ncri.ie/. Note: NMSC - Non Malignant Skin Cancers.
- (44-58) 2008-2012 5 year age standardised mortality rate per 100,000 for the principal causes of death. <http://data.thehealthwell.info/NTI/indicators/tables>.
- (59) Suicide rate per 100,000 by area of residence Ireland and Counties for 2007-2013 -National Suicide Research Foundation www.nsr.ie.
- (60-61) Male and female deliberate self harm age standardised rate per 100,000 by city and county per registry report, 2012. www.nsr.ie.
- (62-63) Psychiatric Inpatient Admission rates per 100,000 and Psychiatric Inpatient first time admission rate per 100,000 2011. Data Tools at Health Well <http://www.thehealthwell.info/data-resources>
- (64-68) Number of Patients discharged by area of residence by principal diagnosis crude rate per 1,000 population 2012. ICD 10 (C00-D48); ICD9 (140-239): Neoplasm's, ICD 10 (I00-I99); ICD9 (2891-2893, 390-459 except 435, 446 & 4590): Diseases of the circulatory system, ICD 10 (J00-J99); ICD9 (0340, 460-519): Diseases of the respiratory system, ICD 10 (S00 - T98 & V01 - Y89); ICD9 (800 - 999 & E800 - E999): External causes. Data Tools at Health Well <http://www.thehealthwell.info/data-resources>.
- (69-70) Immunisation uptake at 24 months for 3rd dose of 6 in 1 and 1st dose of MMR for 2012. Health Protection Surveillance Centre <http://www.hpsc.ie/A-Z/VaccinePreventable/Vaccination/immunisationUptakeStatistics>