PRIMARY CARE TEAMS POPULATION HEALTH PROFILE 2018

## BALLYSHANNON / BUNDORAN, LEITRIM CHO1

Population 2016: 10,031 • Population Change Census 2011-2016: -3% V12 24.04.2018

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.

Key facts

- During the years 2011 to 2016, the numbers of children aged between 0 and 4 years has fallen in Ballyshannon / Bundoran PCT by 16% and in CHO1 by 10% suggesting that the birth rate is declining (similar to the National trend (decrease of 7%)
- There has also been a considerable decline in those aged between 20 and 34 years since census 2011, similar to the trend for CHO 1 and Ireland but the rate of change for Ireland has been lower. This data suggests that people in this age group are moving within and emigrating from Ireland
- The biggest change in the population from 2011 to 2016 occurred with a 23% increase in the 70 - 74 age group in Ballyshannon / Bundoran PCT, similar to a rise of 24% Nationally
- 69% of the population in Ballyshannon / Bundoran scored marginally below average or disadvantaged deprivation levels compared to 48% for Ireland, with 37% living in disadvantage areas in Ballyshannon / Bundoran (23% Nationally)
- The age dependent population nationally is 53%, with the figure in Ballyshannon / Bundoran considerably higher at 61%, due to both higher young (33% in Ballyshannon / Bundoran PCT compared to 32% for Ireland) and old dependent population of 28% (compared to Nationally, 20%).
- The percentage of those aged 15 of over whose full time education had ceased and, had been educated only as far as primary school level at most have improved to 10%; this is higher than the trend for CHO1, of 12% and nationally (8%)
- Unemployment rates in Ballyshannon / Bundoran PCT have fallen by 36% from 2011 to 2016, to 7%, mirroring the national pattern of 6%
- 2% of the population in Ballyshannon / Bundoran self report there health as being bad/very bad, which mirrors the data for CHO1 and Ireland (2%)
- There is a similar proportion of the population in Ballyshannon / Bundoran PCT disabled (15%) compared to CHO1 and Ireland, both 14%
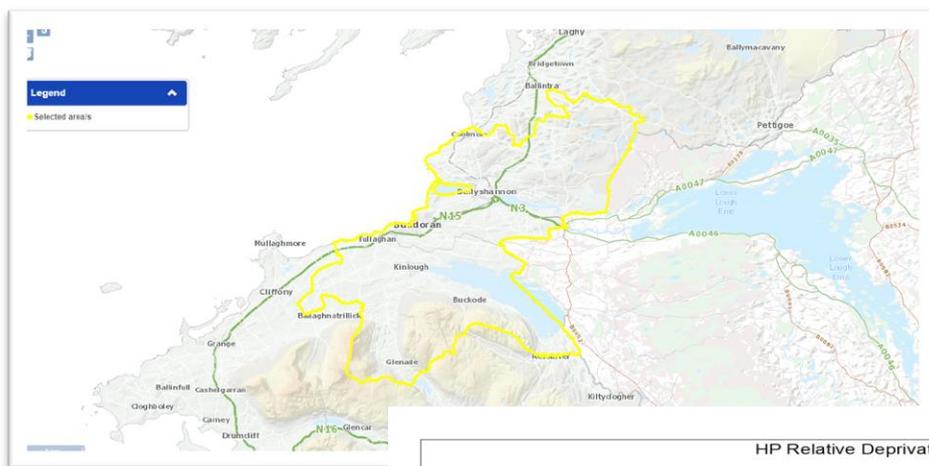

SOURCE: WWW.HEALTHATLASIRELAND.IE

HP Relative Deprivation Index by ED 2016
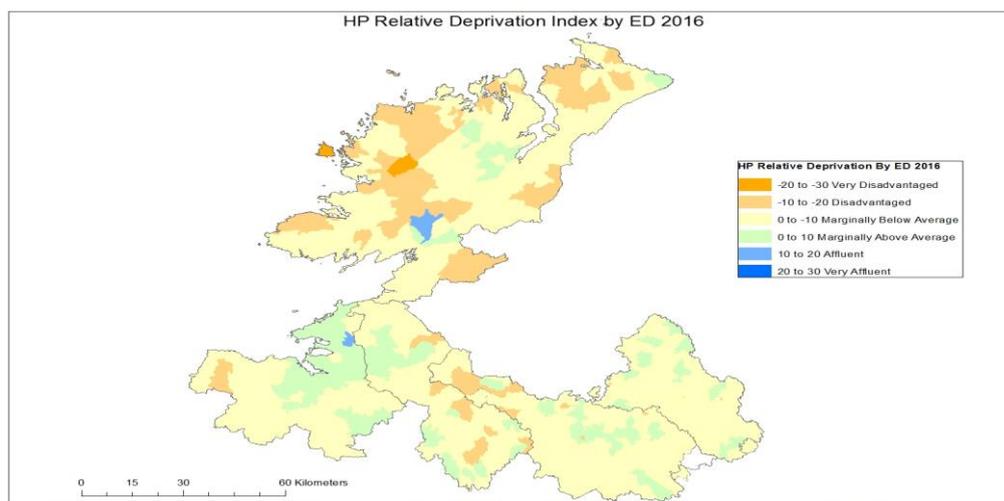
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Drawn by:GIS Unit, CHO 1, J. Deeney Nov 2017

BALLYSHANNON/ BUNDORAN PCT

	Ballyshannon / Bundoran		Donegal	CHO 1	Ireland
AGE COHORTS	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
0-4 years	639	6%	6.8%	7%	7%
5-14 years	1446	14%	15%	15%	14%
15-64 years	6230	62%	62%	63%	65%
65+ years	1716	17%	16%	15%	13%
Total	**10031**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
0-14 years	*2085*	*21%*	*22%*	*22%*	*21%*
75+ years	*700*	*7%*	*7%*	*6%*	*6%*
85+ years	*188*	*2%*	*1.7%*	*2%*	*1%*
AGE DEPENDENT POPULATION					
Age Dependent Population - *0-14 and 65+yrs as % of 15-64yrs*	3801	61%	60%	59%	53%
Young Dependent Population - *0-14yrs as % of 15-64yrs*	2085	33%	35%	35%	32%
Old Dependent Population - *65+ years as % of 15-64yrs*	1716	28%	25%	24%	20%
DEPRIVATION LEVEL - HP INDEX					
Deprivation level - Affluent	895	9%	9.2%	12.2%	25.3%
Deprivation level - Average (including marginally above & below average)	5,461	55%	52.2%	55.6%	52.1%
Deprivation level - Disadvantaged	3,675	37%	38.6%	32.2%	22.5%
HP INDEX DETERMINANTS					
Classes - professional	516	5%	5.6%	6%	8.1%
Classes - semi & unskilled	1488	15%	16.6%	16%	14.1%
Education - primary or lower	1002	10%	13.4%	12%	8.1%
Education - 3rd level	1441	14%	14.0%	14%	18.5%
Unemployed - aged 15+	736	7%	7.3%	7%	5.6%
NATIONALITY					
Irish	8900	89%	89.6%	88%	85.7%
UK	333	3%	3.7%	3%	2.2%
Polish	163	2%	1.3%	2%	2.6%
Lithuanian	38	0.4%	0.2%	1%	0.8%
Elsewhere in EU	95	1%	0.9%	2%	3.1%
Elsewhere in world	94	1%	1.2%	1%	2.7%
Visitors/Not stated	408	4%	3.2%	3%	3%
HEALTH INDICATORS					
Health bad/very bad	182	2%	2%	2%	1.6%
Carers	487	5%	4.5%	4%	4.1%
Disabled	1549	15%	14.4%	14%	13.5%

BALLYSHANNON/ BUNDORAN PCT

	Ballyshannon / Bundoran		Donegal	CHO 1	Ireland
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
VULNERABLE GROUPS					
Travellers	82	0.8%	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%
CAR OWNERSHIP					
No motor car	485	13%	14%	13%	15%
1 car	1611	45%	45%	43%	41%
2 cars	1185	33%	32%	34%	33%
3+ cars	223	6%	6%	7%	7%
Not stated	100	3%	3%	3%	3%
PC OWNERSHIP					
Yes	2185	61%	61%	63%	68
No	1305	36%	36%	34%	28
Not stated	114	3%	3%	3%	3%
INTERNET					
Broadband	2177	60%	62%	63%	71%
Other	343	10%	10%	10%	8%
No internet	980	27%	25%	25%	18%
Not stated	104	3%	3%	3%	3%
FAMILIES BY FAMILY CYCLE (No of families)					
Pre-family	115	5%	6%	7%	9%
Empty nest	331	14%	11%	11%	10%
Retired	299	12%	11%	11%	10%
Pre-school	187	8%	9%	9%	10%
Early school	236	10%	11%	11%	12%
Pre-adolescents	255	11%	12%	12%	11%
Adolescent	335	14%	14%	14%	12%
Adult	657	27%	25%	25%	25%
Total	2415	100%	100%	100%	100%
FAMILY UNITS WITH CHILDREN BY TYPE OF FAMILY AND AGE OF CHILDREN (No of families)					
Total couples with children	1210	50%	53%	54%	53%
Total one parent families with children	460	19%	18%	17%	18%
Total families - Total	2415	100%	100%	100%	100%

Population above and below average deprivation level – HP Deprivation Index.
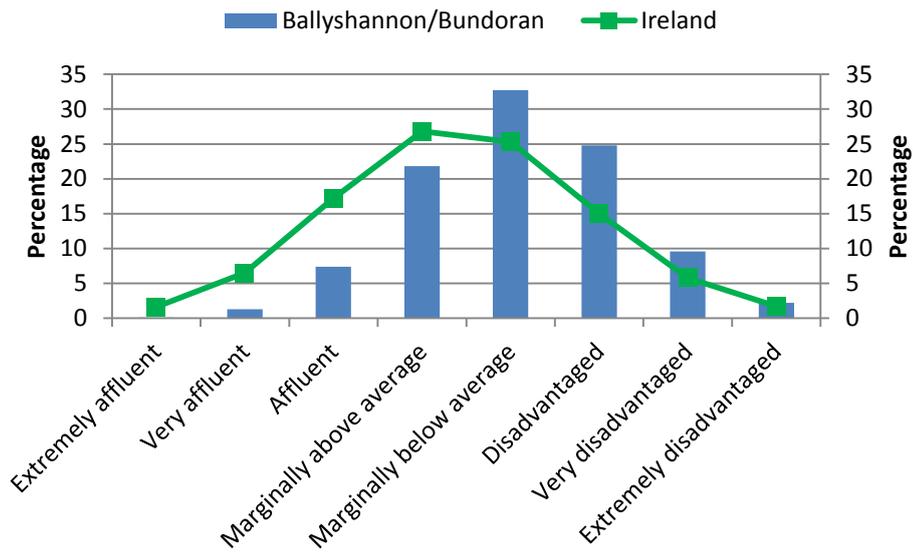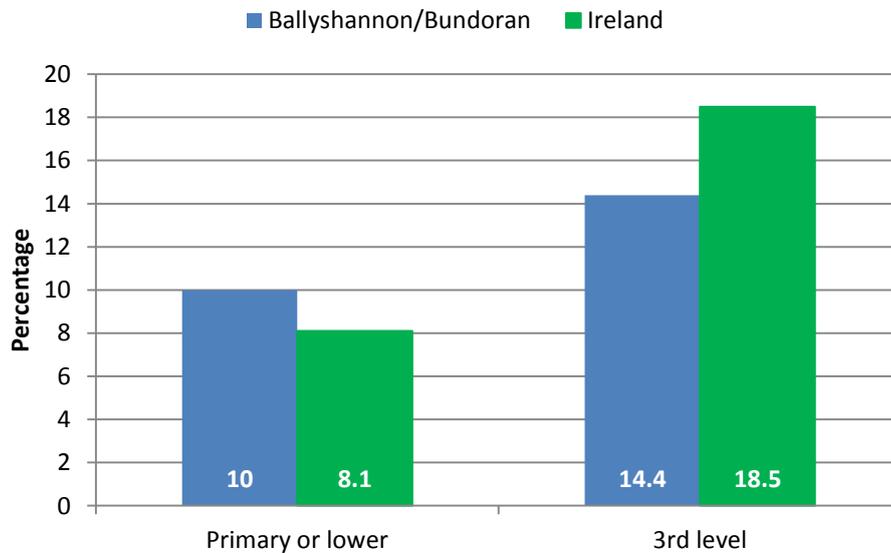
## Educational Attainment.

Self reported health indicators.

Legend: ■ Ballyshannon/Bundoran ■ Ireland

Indicator	Ballyshannon/Bundoran	Ireland
Health bad/very bad	1.8	1.6
Carers	4.9	4.1
Disabled	15.4	13.5
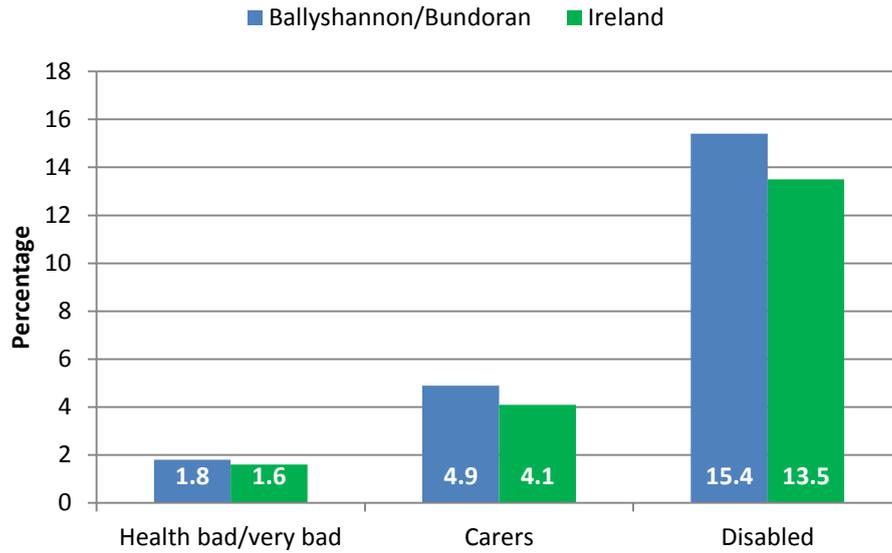
Projected population change in PCT and Ireland, 2016 to 2025.

	Ballyshannon / Bundoran				Ireland			
	Projected population 2025	%	Projected Change	% Change 2016 - 2025	Projected population 2025	%	Projected Change	% Change 2016 - 2025
Total	10,281	100%	250	3%	5,111,523	100%	349,658	7%
85+	269	3%	81	43%	102,731	2%	35,176	52%
80-84	307	3%	98	47%	112,714	2%	31,677	39%
75-79	455	4%	152	50%	169,681	3%	54,214	47%
70-74	531	5%	80	18%	211,253	4%	48,981	30%
65-69	615	6%	50	9%	248,882	5%	37,646	18%
60-64	610	6%	19	3%	284,245	6%	45,389	19%
55-59	685	7%	23	4%	316,018	6%	45,916	17%
50-54	701	7%	84	14%	350,281	7%	50,346	17%
45-49	718	7%	11	2%	380,930	8%	54,820	17%
40-44	614	6%	-85	-12%	362,527	7%	5,067	1%
35-39	526	5%	-209	-29%	306,885	6%	-82,536	-21%
30-34	482	5%	-120	-20%	302,834	6%	-59,141	-16%
25-29	604	6%	80	15%	313,855	6%	16,420	6%
20-24	663	6%	219	49%	308,200	6%	34,564	13%
15-19	710	7%	61	9%	350,951	7%	48,135	16%
10-14	675	7%	-49	-7%	351,109	7%	31,633	10%
5-9	591	6%	-131	-18%	336,639	7%	-18,922	-5%
0-4	527	5%	-112	-18%	301,788	6%	-29,727	-9%

APPENDIX – DEMOGRAPHY FOR TOTAL POPULATION

AGE GROUPS	Ballyshannon/ Bundoran PCT				Donegal	CHO 1	Ireland
	Population 2016		Population change since 2011				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	10031	100%	-304	-3%	100%	100%	100%
0-4	639	6%	-117	-16%	7%	7%	7%
5-9	722	7%	-1	0%	8%	8%	8%
10-14	724	7%	-54	-7%	7%	7%	7%
15-19	649	7%	36	6%	7%	7%	6%
20-24	444	4%	-87	-16%	5%	5%	6%
25-29	524	5%	-129	-20%	5%	5%	6%
30-34	602	6%	-157	-21%	6%	7%	8%
35-39	735	7%	-13	-2%	7%	7%	8%
40-44	699	7%	-31	-4%	7%	7%	8%
45-49	707	7%	75	12%	7%	7%	7%
50-54	617	6%	-77	-11%	7%	7%	6%
55-59	662	7%	60	10%	6%	6%	6%
60-64	591	6%	-32	-5%	6%	6%	5%
65-69	565	6%	76	16%	5%	5%	4%
70-74	451	5%	84	23%	4%	4%	3%
75-79	303	3%	18	6%	3%	3%	2%
80-84	209	2%	24	13%	2%	2%	2%
85+	188	2%	21	13%	2%	2%	1%

APPENDIX – DEMOGRAPHY BY GENDER

AGE GROUPS	Ballyshannon / Bundoran PCT					
	Population 2016		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	10,031	100%	4,929	49%	5,102	51%
0-4	639	6%	337	53%	302	47%
5-9	722	7%	367	51%	355	49%
10-14	724	7%	368	51%	356	49%
15-19	649	7%	344	53%	305	47%
20-24	444	4%	234	53%	210	47%
25-29	524	5%	259	49%	265	51%
30-34	602	6%	273	45%	329	55%
35-39	735	7%	358	49%	377	51%
40-44	699	7%	330	47%	369	53%
45-49	707	7%	340	48%	367	52%
50-54	617	6%	297	48%	320	52%
55-59	662	7%	313	47%	349	53%
60-64	591	6%	312	53%	279	47%
65-69	565	6%	271	48%	294	52%
70-74	451	5%	233	52%	218	48%
75-79	303	3%	142	47%	161	53%
80-84	209	2%	87	42%	122	58%
85+	188	2%	64	34%	124	66%

APPENDIX – DEMOGRAPHY FOR ALL PCT'S IN DONEGAL

PCT / Geographical Area	Total Population (2016 Census) (Number)	Population as Percentage of:		
		Donegal	CHO1	Ireland
Ardara/Glenties	4667	2.9%	1.2%	0.1%
Ballyshannon/Bundoran*	10031	4.5%*	2.6%	0.2%
Buncrana	15235	9.6%	3.9%	0.3%
Carndonagh/Clonmany	11646	7.3%	3.0%	0.2%
Derrybeg	4038	2.5%	1.0%	0.1%
Donegal	11773	7.4%	3.0%	0.2%
Dunfanaghy/Falcarragh	7145	4.5%	1.8%	0.2%
Dungloe	8069	5.1%	2.1%	0.2%
Fanad	7088	4.5%	1.8%	0.1%
Finn Valley	14631	9.2%	3.7%	0.3%
Killybegs/Rossan	7540	4.7%	1.9%	0.2%
Letterkenny	26144	16.4%	6.7%	0.5%
Lifford/Castlefin	7832	4.9%	2.0%	0.2%
Moville	6994	4.4%	1.8%	0.1%
Raphone/Manor	12714	8.0%	3.2%	0.3%
Rosguill	6497	4.1%	1.7%	0.1%
County Donegal Total	159192	100.0%	40.7%	3.3%
CHO1 Total	**391281**		100.0%	8.2%
Ireland Total	**4761865**			100.0%

NOTE: The total population for Ballyshannon / Bundoran PCT is 10,031 . 7,179 of these persons reside within County Donegal. Therefore the figure 7,179 is utilised in above table to calculate the population of Ballyshannon/ Bundoran PCT as a percentage of County Donegal's population.

APPENDIX – HEALTH FACTS DONEGAL AND IRELAND

Births

- There were 1,900 births (3% of all births in Ireland) registered to mothers in Donegal in 2016, a decrease of almost 1% from 2015. 4,916 (7.7%) births were registered to mothers in CHO1, a decline of -1.4% (68 births) from 2015.

- In 2016, the birth rate in Donegal was 12.3 births per 1,000 population which is lower then the rate for CHO1 and the national rate (13.0 and 13.7 births per 1,000 population respectively).

Births in Donegal and Ireland, 2007 to 2015

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Births Donegal	2156	2255	2347	2215	2172	2068	1919	1883	1896
Ireland Birth Rate per 1,000 Population [Rate]	16.3	16.76	16.67	16.5	16.18	15.63	15.01	14.63	14.2
Donegal Birth Rate per 1,000 Population [Rate]	14.17	14.45	14.69	13.77	13.57	12.93	12.09	12	12.3
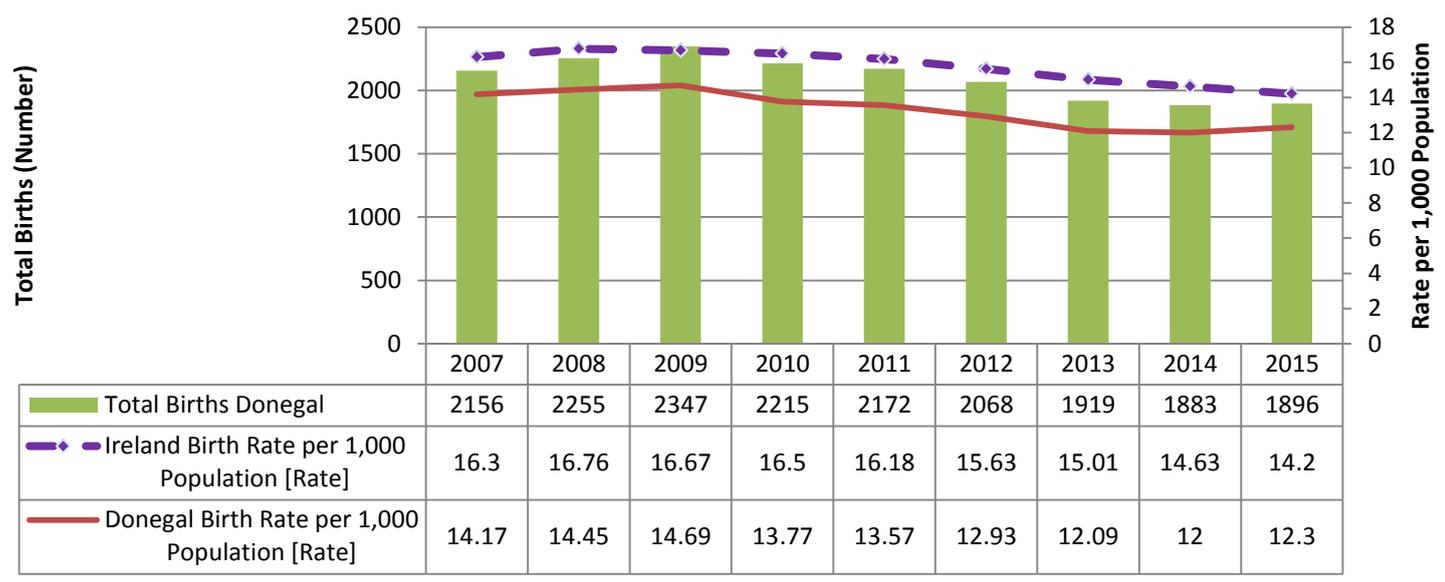
Deaths

There's no marked difference between deaths in Donegal and Ireland. Upon examining the 5 year age standardised death rate per 100,000 population (for years 2012 – 2016) heart disease and stroke were the leading cause of mortality followed by cancer with respiratory diseases ranked third for both nationally and within Donegal.

Donegal

Ireland

Legend:
- Heart Disease & Stroke
- Cancers
- Respiratory
- Injury & poisoning
- Other
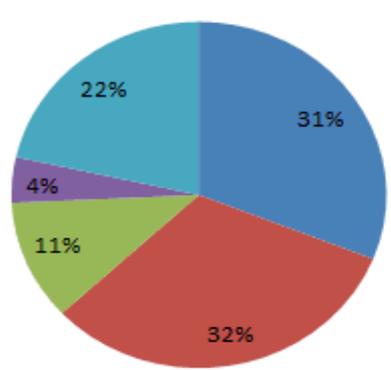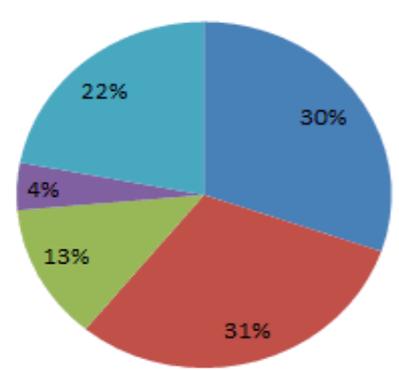
APPENDIX – HEALTH FACTS DONEGAL AND IRELAND

|	Donegal	CHO 1	Ireland
BIRTHS (sourced from CSO)			
Total number of births (2016 provisional registered data only)	1900	4916	63897
Birth rate per 1,000 population	12.3	12.6	13.7
Teenage birth rate (2016) per 1,000 population	0.2	0.2	0.2
DEATHS (CSO 2016)			
Number of deaths from All Causes	1,131	2,884	30,390
Number of deaths due to Heart Disease & Stroke	351	930	9,206
Number of Cancer deaths	362	885	9,299
Number of Respiratory deaths	127	335	3,856
Number of deaths due to Injury & Poisoning	48	134	1,344
5 Year Age Standardised Death Rate Per 100,000 Population (2012 – 2016)			
All Causes	996	994	1,021
Heart Disease & Stroke	335	339	336
Cancer	280	273	285
Respiratory	129	128	135
Injury & Poisoning	36	40	37
BREASTFEEDING			
Type of Feeding (2015)			
Artificial (Number)	1,098	2630	27,520
Artificial (%)	57.5%	50.8%	42.1%
Breast (Number)	652	1861	31,208
Breast (%)	34.2%	38.5%	47.7%
Combined (Number)	159	480	6715
Combined (%)	8.3%	10.6%	10.3%
Total	1,909	4971	65,443
Total (%)	100%	100%	100%

APPENDIX – HEALTH FACTS DONEGAL AND IRELAND CONTINUED

Five-year Age Standardised Death Rate by Suicide 2009-2016 compared to Ireland
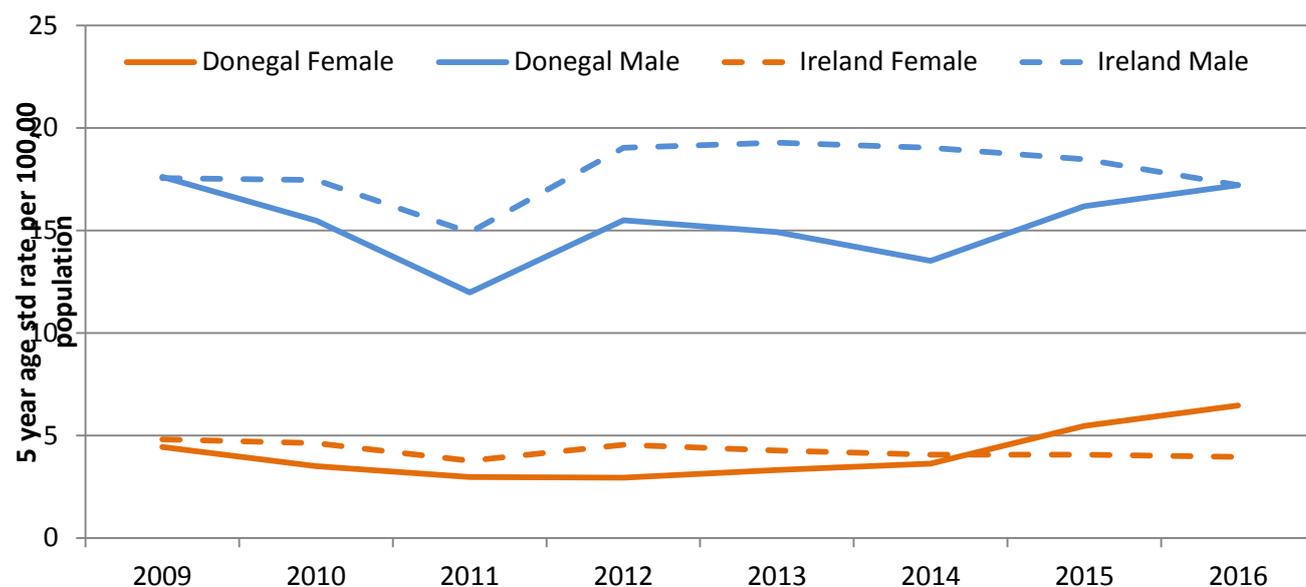
Self-harm rate per 100,000 (EASR) per Registry reports, 2002-2016
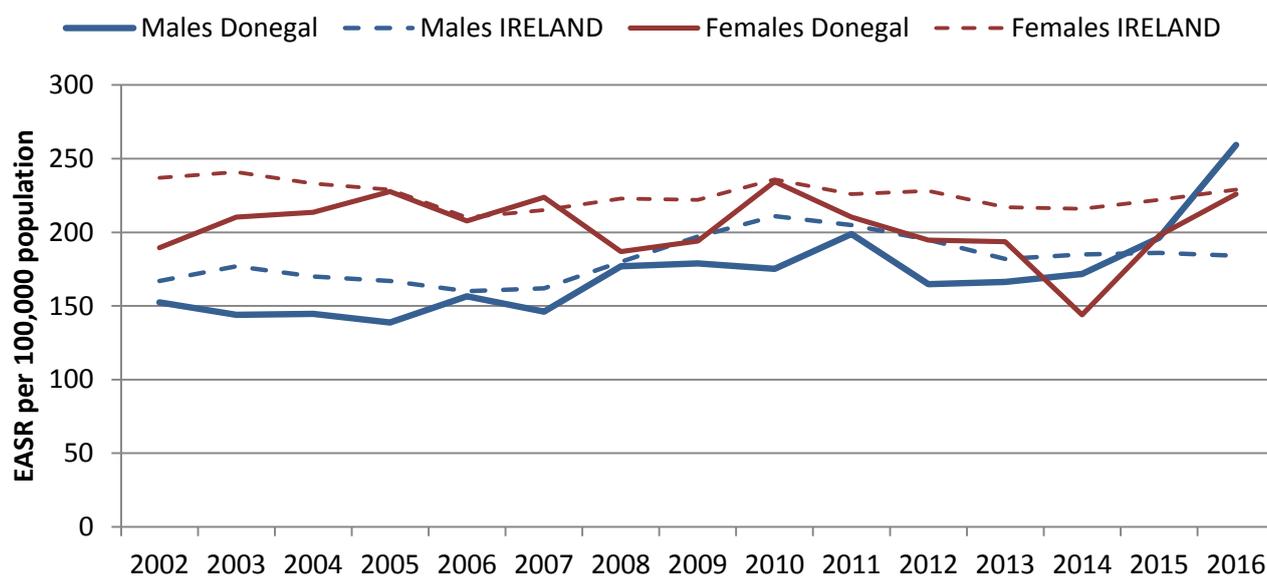
Year - 2016	Self Harm*		Suicide**	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Donegal rate per 100,000 population	259	226	17.2	6.5
National rate per 100,000 population	184	229	17.2	3.9

*European Age Standardised self-harm rate per 100,000 population. This data is obtained from the National Self-Harm Registry Ireland. The data can be referenced using the most recent annual report: Griffin, E, Dillon, CB, Arensman, E, Corcoran, P, Williamson, E, Perry, IJ. (2017). National Self-Harm Registry Annual Report 2016. Cork: National Suicide Research Foundation.
**5 year age standardised suicide rate per 100,000 population. Sourced from Public Health Information System (PHIS) 2017, 5 Year Age Standardised Mortality Data.

All data relates to Census of Population conducted by Central Statistics Office for 2016 unless otherwise specified. For some variables numbers are small, while local data are important, numbers may be too small to allow robust statistical analysis. **Interpret these data cautiously** as disparities may occur within county and CHO1 level. NOTE graphical representation of data may differ despite identical percentage, due to rounding up/down data.

 Statistical precision
Indicator values are prone to statistical error (the difference between an estimated value and the true value). The statistical error associated with an indicator depends on the population subgroup (e.g. the population of a county or LGD) that it refers to. Such differences in levels of statistical error can distort what we in maps and charts. They can make some relationships involving indicators and attributes appear "real" (practically meaningful or statistically significant) when they are in fact spurious; other relationships that are "real" can be masked. These differences in statistical error can even distort the shape of plots or the colour patterns we in maps.
For example,
Many indicator values estimates are derived from sample surveys, and different sample sizes from different population subgroups will lead to different levels of precision in the indicator values for these subgroups.
Different population subgroups have different population sizes which means that rate estimates for these subgroups will also have different confidence limits.
The true value of a percentage or a rate can influence the level of statistical error of any estimate.
Geographical Levels
Small Areas (SAs) and Electoral Divisions (EDs) are not comparable. SAs are standardised in size with a minimum of 50 households and a mean of just under 100, providing street-level information. EDs can range in population from under 100 to over 32,000.

* Totals stated may vary slightly from the numbers given within tables due to rounding error.

SOURCES, DEFINITIONS AND REFERENCES

Data taken from the Census of Ireland 2016. www.cso.ie
Number and percentage of the population in this area in the various age groups.
Age Dependent Population – the proportion of the population in the 0-14 and 65 years and over age groups
as a proportion of the 15 – 64 years age group.
Young Dependent Population – the proportion of the population in the 0 – 14 years age group as a proportion of the 15 – 64 years age group.
Old Dependent Population - the proportion of the population in the 65 years and over age group
as a proportion of the 15 – 64 years age group.
Data taken from Health Atlas Ireland. www.HealthAtlas Ireland.ie
A selection of deprivation determinants covering dimensions of affluence/disadvantage namely:
Demographic Profile, Social Class Composition and Labour Market Situation which are used in the construction of the Pobal HP Deprivation Index (Haase and Pratschke, 2012).
The number and percentage of the population classified as being professional and semi and unskilled social class. CSO 2011, have classified the population into one of the following social class groups defined on the basis of occupation: 1 Professional workers 2 Managerial and technical 3 Non-manual 4 Skilled manual 5 Semi-skilled 6 Unskilled 7 All others gainfully occupied and unknown. The occupations included in each of these groups have been selected in such a way as to bring together, as far as possible, people with similar levels of occupational skill. In determining social class no account is taken of the differences between individuals on the basis of other characteristics such as education. Accordingly social class ranks occupations by the level of skill required on a social class scale ranging from 1 (highest) to 7 (lowest).
This scale combines occupations into six groups by occupation and employment status following procedures similar to those used for the allocation of socio-economic group. The detailed classification used for determining the social class group of all persons at work, unemployed or retired is available at:
http://www.cso.ie/en/media/csoie/census/documents/thisisirelandpart2census2011/This_is_Ireland_Highlights,_P2_Full_doc.pdf.

SOURCES, DEFINITIONS AND REFERENCES

The number and percentage of population aged 15 years and over whose highest level of education is primary/ lower and third level.

The number and percentage of the population aged 15 years and over whom were unemployed as a percentage of the total population of Ireland. Please note there are a number of measures of unemployment including: the results of the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) which provide the basis for the official series of quarterly labour force estimates. The labour force and its constituent figures shown in this report are directly based on the census. Users should be aware that information derived from identical questions in the census and QNHS for the same year may show appreciable differences. The main categories affected are the constituents of the question on principal economic status and the employment estimates classified by industry and occupation. The main reasons for the differences are:

- The QNHS uses the International Labour Office (ILO) classification, which has a much wider range of questions on the labour force and which may have a bearing on the responses received to individual questions. Under the ILO criteria, employment, unemployment and inactive population are defined as follows:

- **_In Employment_**: Persons who worked in the week before the survey for one hour or more for payment or profit, including work on the family farm or business and all persons who had a job but were not at work because of illness, holidays etc. in the week

- **_Unemployed:_** Persons who, in the week before the survey, were without work and available for work within the next two weeks, and had taken specific steps, in the preceding four weeks, to find work.

 Inactive Population (not in labour force): All other persons

- The census form is completed by a responsible adult in each household throughout the State in respect of everyone present in the household on Census Night while the QNHS is by face to face interview

- The census relates to all persons present in the State (including visitors from abroad) at the time of the census while the QNHS covers persons usually resident in Ireland

The census is a complete enumeration while the QNHS is a sample survey

The numbers and percentage population who live within levels of deprivation and affluence. The HP Deprivation Index is a method of measuring the relative affluence or disadvantage of a particular geographical area using data from population census. A scoring is given to the area based on a national average of zero and ranging from approximately -35 (being the most disadvantaged) to +35 (being the most affluent). Further information can be obtained at www.pobal.ie. Engling, F and Haase, T (2013) The 2011 Pobal HP Deprivation Index Area Profile for County Donegal.

The number and percentage usually resident population by nationality.

The number and percentage who self reported that their health is bad/ very bad.

The number and percentage who self reported they are a carer.

The number and percentage who self reported they have a disability.

The number and percentage who self declare they are a Traveller.

The number and percentage who are vulnerable migrants. Vulnerable migrants contain socio economic groups G, J, Z (G-Unskilled, J- Agricultural Workers, Z-All others gainfully occupied and unknown) and non-Irish nationality (excluding those countries where English is the first language (UK, America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand). According to the CSO (2011) report on the 2011 Population Census entitled This is Ireland Part 2; "The entire population was classified to one of ten specific socio-economic groups. In addition, a residual group entitled. "All others gainfully occupied and unknown" was used where sufficient details were not provided. The classification aims to bring together persons with similar social and economic statuses on the basis of the level of skill or educational attainment required. In defining socio-economic group no attempt is made to rank groups in order of socio-economic importance. The socio-economic group of persons aged 15 years or over who are at work is determined by their occupation (coded using Soc90) and employment status. Unemployed or retired persons aged 15 years or over are classified according to their former occupation and employment status.

Number and percentage of households with a personal computer (PC)

Number and percentage of households with internet

Family units with children by type of family and age of children (number and percent of families)

SOURCES, DEFINITIONS AND REFERENCES

Persons looking after the home/family or at school/college, who are members of a family unit, were classified to the socio-economic group of another person in the family unit using a priority table based on the relationships within the family. Thus, if the reference person[1] of a family was at work, unemployed or retired, other persons were assigned to his/her socio-economic group. If the reference person was neither at work, unemployed nor retired (e.g. never worked, permanently disabled, etc.), they were assigned to the socio-economic group of the other parent, spouse or cohabiting partner in the family unit.

If there was no such spouse or partner or if the spouse, in turn, was neither at work, unemployed or retired, they were assigned to the socio-economic group of a working son/daughter. If there were no persons in the family unit with a socio-economic group then they were assigned to the unknown socio-economic group. Other persons looking after the home/family or at school/college who were not members of a family unit, such as relatives of the reference person (e.g. widowed grandparents, etc.) were assigned a socio-economic group using the above method. Unrelated persons or persons living alone who are looking after the home/family or at school/college were assigned to the unknown group." For further information http://www.cso.ie/en/census/census2016reports/census2016 Profile 4 Households and Families

Family Cycle
The following classification is used for family units:
Pre-family: Family nucleus of married or cohabiting couple without children where female is under 45 years;
Empty-nest: Family nucleus of married or cohabiting couple without children where female is aged between 45 and 64 years;
Retired: Family nucleus of married or cohabiting couple without children where female is aged 65 years and over;
Pre-school: Family nucleus where oldest child is aged 0-4 years;
Early-school: Family nucleus where oldest child is aged 5-9 years;
Pre-adolescent: Family nucleus where oldest child is aged 10-14 years;
Adolescent: Family nucleus where oldest child is aged 15-19 years;
Adult: Family nucleus where oldest child is aged 20 years and over

Family Units
A family unit or nucleus is defined as:
(1) a married couple or cohabiting couple; or
(2) a married couple or cohabiting couple together with one or more usually resident never-married children (of any age); or
(3) one parent together with one or more usually resident never-married children (of any age).
Family members have to be usual residents of the relevant household.
The determination of household and family composition is based on responses to the question on the census form dealing with relationships within the household.
Population projections for PCT and Ireland , 2016 to 2025 are sourced from Health Atlas, www.healthatlasireland.ie based upon Migration 2 Fertility 2 (M2F2) scenario for changes in migration and fertility rates.
Births data sourced from Central Statistics Office (CSO). Number of live births is based on live births (including live births and early neonatal deaths), number of live births with maternal age less than 20 years is based on live births (including early neonatal deaths) As such, please note these rates are based on small numbers when examining CHO areas, any variation in numbers reported can result in changes to the year on year variations in the rates by CHO area.
Breastfeeding data sourced from Perinatal Statistics Report 2015 published Mar 2017 accessed at http://www.hpo.ie/latest_hipe_nprs_reports/NPRS_2015/Perinatal_Statistics_Report_2015.pdf
Any Breastfeeding at Time of Discharge is based on live births only and excludes early neonatal deaths.
Deaths and 5 Year Age Standardised Death Rates sourced from Department Of Health (DOH), Public Health Information Systems (PHIS); M3 5 year age standardised mortality data.
European Age Standardised Rate (EASR) Self Harm sourced from National Self-Harm Registry Ireland Annual Report 2016, accessed from www.nsrf.ie

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[1] The reference person in each private household is the first person identified as a parent, spouse or cohabiting partner in the first family in the household. Where no person in the household satisfies these criteria, the first usually resident person is used as the reference person.