

Population 2016: 7,540 • Population Change Census 2011-2016: -2.2% V2 24.04.2018

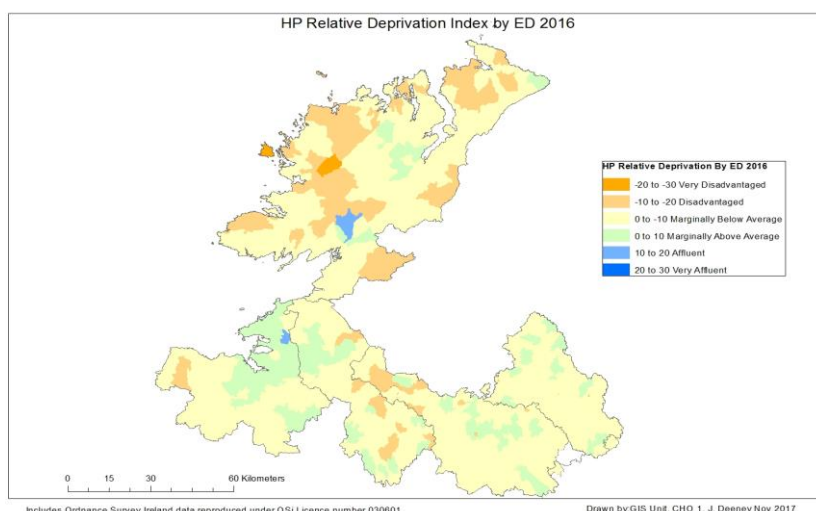
This profile gives facts on health in this area. It is intended to inform health professionals, local authorities and the general public and enable them to improve health services and reduce health inequalities.

Key facts

- During the years 2011 to 2016, the numbers of children aged between 0 and 4 years has fallen in Killybegs 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 49% increase in the 65-69 age group in Killybegs PCT, compared to a rise of 22% Nationally
- 74% of the population in Killybegs scored marginally below average or disadvantaged deprivation levels compared to 48% for Ireland, with 40% living in disadvantage areas in Killybegs (23% Nationally)
- The age dependent population nationally is 53%, with the figure in Killybegs considerably higher at 66%, due to both higher young (33% in Killybegs PCT compared to 32% for Ireland) and old dependent population of 33% (compared to Nationally, 20%).
- The percentage of those aged 15 or over whose full time education had ceased and, had been educated only as far as primary school level at most have improved to 15%; this is higher than the trend for CHO1, of 12% and nationally (8%)
- Unemployment rates in Killybegs PCT have fallen by 36% from 2011 to 2016, to 6%, mirroring the national pattern of 6%
- 2% of the population in Killybegs self report there health as being bad/very bad, which mirrors the data for CHO1 and Ireland (2%)
- 14% of the population in Killybegs PCT, CHO1 and Ireland self reported being disabled.



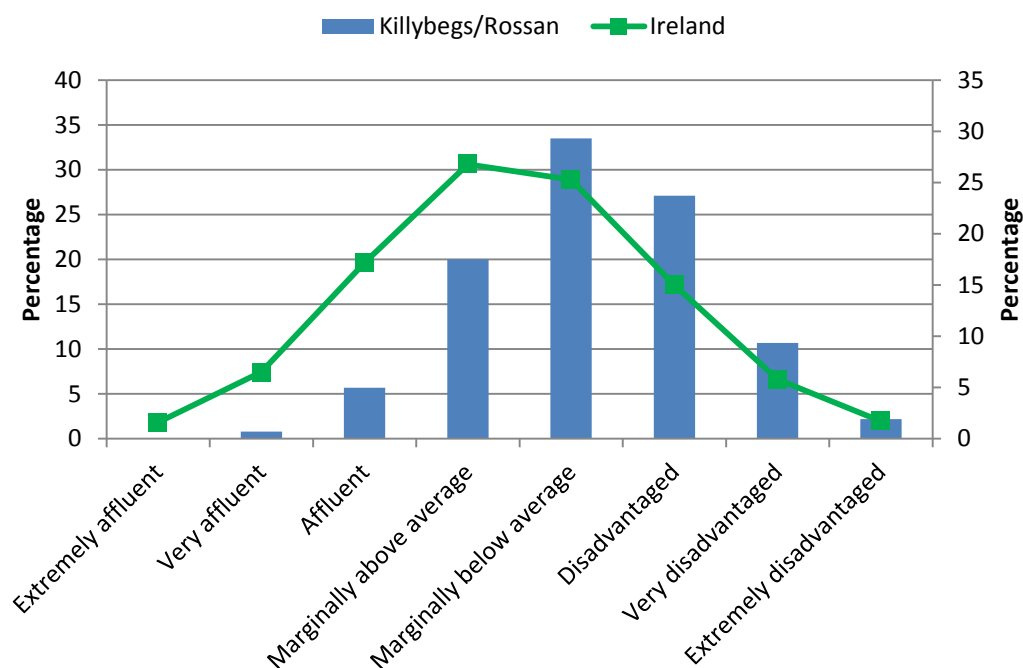
SOURCE: WWW.HEALTHATLASIRELAND.IE



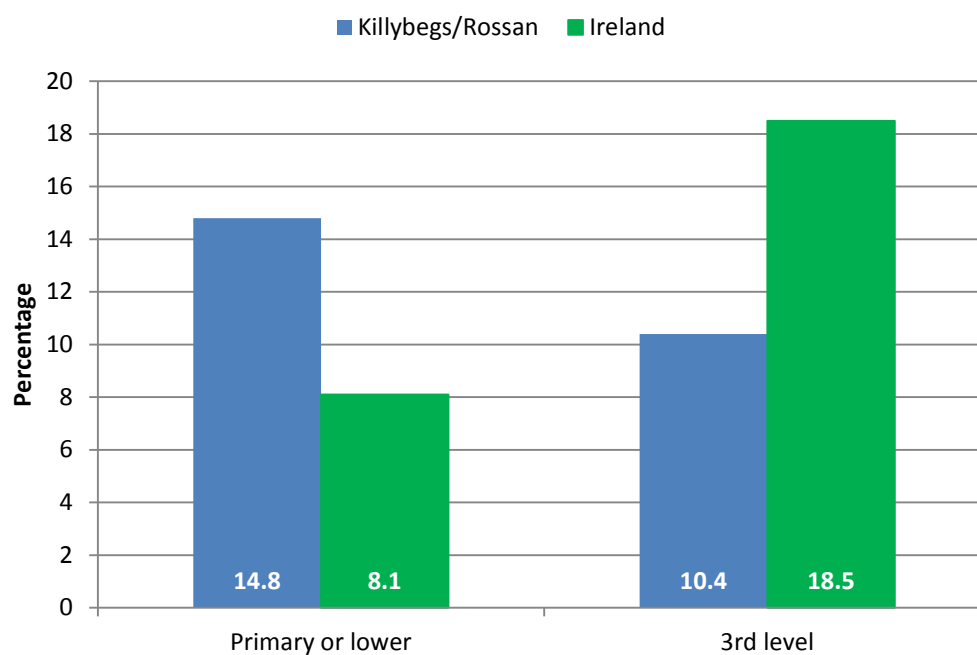
| | Killybegs | | Donegal | CHO 1 | Ireland |
|--|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| AGE COHORTS | Number | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| 0-4 years | 442 | 6% | 6.8% | 7% | 7% |
| 5-14 years | 1075 | 14% | 15% | 15% | 14% |
| 15-64 years | 4538 | 60% | 62% | 63% | 65% |
| 65+ years | 1485 | 20% | 16% | 15% | 13% |
| Total | 7,540 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| 0-14 years | 1517 | 20% | 22% | 22% | 21% |
| 75+ years | 592 | 8% | 7% | 6% | 6% |
| 85+ years | 190 | 3% | 1.7% | 2% | 1% |
| AGE DEPENDENT POPULATION | | | | | |
| Age Dependent Population - 0-14 and 65+yrs as % of 15-64yrs | 3002 | 66% | 60% | 59% | 53% |
| Young Dependent Population - 0-14yrs as % of 15-64yrs | 1517 | 33% | 35% | 35% | 32% |
| Old Dependent Population - 65+ years as % of 15-64yrs | 1485 | 33% | 25% | 24% | 20% |
| DEPRIVATION LEVEL - HP INDEX | | | | | |
| Deprivation level - Affluent | 491 | 7% | 9.2% | 12.2% | 25.3% |
| Deprivation level - Average (including marginally above & below average) | 4,033 | 54% | 52.2% | 55.6% | 52.1% |
| Deprivation level - Disadvantaged | 3,017 | 40% | 38.6% | 32.2% | 22.5% |
| HP INDEX DETERMINANTS | | | | | |
| Classes - professional | 257 | 3.4% | 5.6% | 6% | 8.1% |
| Classes - semi & unskilled | 1769 | 23.5% | 16.6% | 16% | 14.1% |
| Education - primary or lower | 1118 | 14.8% | 13.4% | 12% | 8.1% |
| Education - 3rd level | 782 | 10.4% | 14.0% | 14% | 18.5% |
| Unemployed - aged 15+ | 439 | 5.8% | 7.3% | 7% | 5.6% |
| NATIONALITY | | | | | |
| Irish | 6938 | 92% | 89.6% | 88% | 85.7% |
| UK | 217 | 2.9% | 3.7% | 3% | 2.2% |
| Polish | 28 | 0.4% | 1.3% | 2% | 2.6% |
| Lithuanian | 15 | 0.2% | 0.2% | 1% | 0.8% |
| Elsewhere in EU | 62 | 0.8% | 0.9% | 2% | 3.1% |
| Elsewhere in world | 41 | 0.5% | 1.2% | 1% | 2.7% |
| Visitors/Not stated | 239 | 3.2% | 3.2% | 3% | 3% |
| HEALTH INDICATORS | | | | | |
| Health bad/very bad | 113 | 1.5% | 2% | 2% | 1.6% |
| Carers | 341 | 4.5% | 4.5% | 4% | 4.1% |
| Disabled | 1071 | 14.2% | 14.4% | 14% | 13.5% |

| | Killybegs | | Donegal | CHO 1 | Ireland |
|--|-------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| VULNERABLE GROUPS | | | | | |
| Travellers | 11 | 0.1% | 0.4% | 0.5% | 0.7% |
| | | | | | |
| CAR OWNERSHIP | | | | | |
| No motor car | 309 | 12% | 14% | 13% | 15% |
| 1 car | 1079 | 41% | 45% | 43% | 41% |
| 2 cars | 997 | 38% | 32% | 34% | 33% |
| 3+ cars | 223 | 8% | 6% | 7% | 7% |
| Not stated | 41 | 2% | 3% | 3% | 3% |
| | | | | | |
| PC OWNERSHIP | | | | | |
| Yes | 1693 | 64% | 61% | 63% | 68 |
| No | 902 | 34% | 36% | 34% | 28 |
| Not stated | 54 | 2% | 3% | 3% | 3% |
| | | | | | |
| INTERNET | | | | | |
| Broadband | 1672 | 63% | 62% | 63% | 71% |
| Other | 284 | 11% | 10% | 10% | 8% |
| No internet | 639 | 24% | 25% | 25% | 18% |
| Not stated | 54 | 2% | 3% | 3% | 3% |
| | | | | | |
| FAMILIES BY FAMILY CYCLE (No of families) | | | | | |
| Pre-family | 124 | 6% | 6% | 7% | 9% |
| Empty nest | 248 | 13% | 11% | 11% | 10% |
| Retired | 230 | 12% | 11% | 11% | 10% |
| Pre-school | 150 | 8% | 9% | 9% | 10% |
| Early school | 212 | 11% | 11% | 11% | 12% |
| Pre-adolescents | 206 | 11% | 12% | 12% | 11% |
| Adolescent | 276 | 14% | 14% | 14% | 12% |
| Adult | 494 | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% |
| Total | 1940 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| | | | | | |
| FAMILY UNITS WITH CHILDREN BY TYPE OF FAMILY AND AGE OF CHILDREN (No of families) | | | | | |
| Total couples with children | 1048 | 54% | 53% | 54% | 53% |
| Total one parent families with children | 290 | 15% | 18% | 17% | 18% |
| Total families - Total | 1940 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| | | | | | |

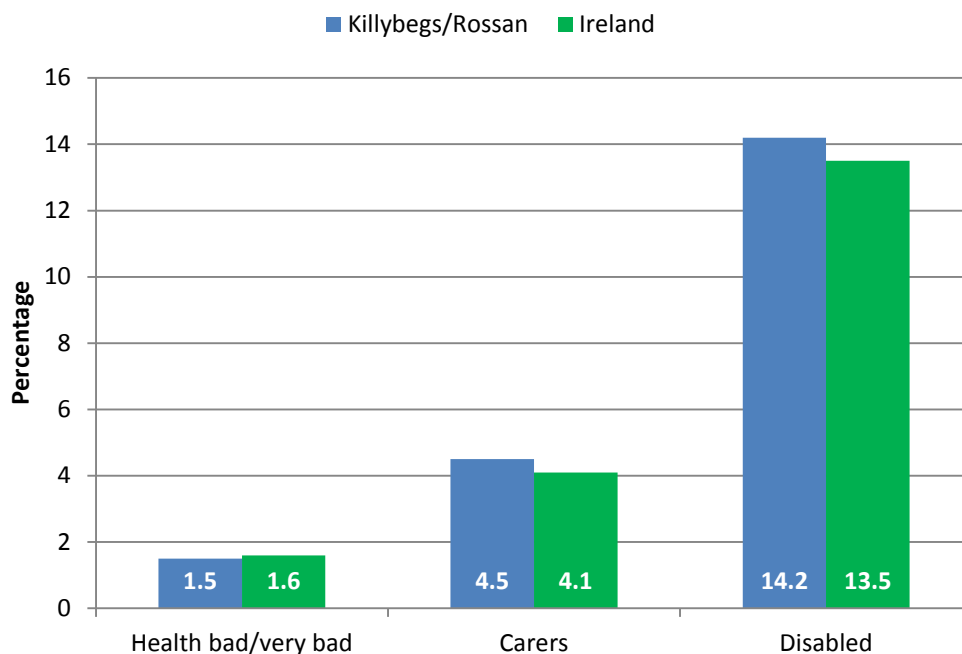
Population above and below average deprivation level – HP Deprivation Index.



Educational Attainment.



Self reported health indicators.



Projected population change in PCT and Ireland, 2016 to 2025.

| | Killybegs | | | | Ireland | | | |
|-------|---------------------------|------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|------|------------------|----------------------|
| | Projected population 2025 | % | Projected Change | % Change 2016 - 2025 | Projected population 2025 | % | Projected Change | % Change 2016 - 2025 |
| Total | 7,607 | 100% | 67 | 1% | 5,111,523 | 100% | 349,658 | 7% |
| 85+ | 218 | 3% | 28 | 15% | 102,731 | 2% | 35,176 | 52% |
| 80-84 | 238 | 3% | 75 | 46% | 112,714 | 2% | 31,677 | 39% |
| 75-79 | 424 | 6% | 185 | 77% | 169,681 | 3% | 54,214 | 47% |
| 70-74 | 489 | 6% | 141 | 41% | 211,253 | 4% | 48,981 | 30% |
| 65-69 | 497 | 7% | -48 | -9% | 248,882 | 5% | 37,646 | 18% |
| 60-64 | 472 | 6% | -67 | -12% | 284,245 | 6% | 45,389 | 19% |
| 55-59 | 467 | 6% | -53 | -10% | 316,018 | 6% | 45,916 | 17% |
| 50-54 | 517 | 7% | 41 | 9% | 350,281 | 7% | 50,346 | 17% |
| 45-49 | 531 | 7% | 65 | 14% | 380,930 | 8% | 54,820 | 17% |
| 40-44 | 451 | 6% | -69 | -13% | 362,527 | 7% | 5,067 | 1% |
| 35-39 | 343 | 5% | -177 | -34% | 306,885 | 6% | -82,536 | -21% |
| 30-34 | 292 | 4% | -128 | -31% | 302,834 | 6% | -59,141 | -16% |
| 25-29 | 388 | 5% | 67 | 21% | 313,855 | 6% | 16,420 | 6% |
| 20-24 | 475 | 6% | 195 | 70% | 308,200 | 6% | 34,564 | 13% |
| 15-19 | 533 | 7% | 57 | 12% | 350,951 | 7% | 48,135 | 16% |
| 10-14 | 479 | 6% | -81 | -15% | 351,109 | 7% | 31,633 | 10% |
| 5-9 | 438 | 6% | -77 | -15% | 336,639 | 7% | -18,922 | -5% |
| 0-4 | 356 | 5% | -86 | -20% | 301,788 | 6% | -29,727 | -9% |

APPENDIX – DEMOGRAPHY FOR TOTAL POPULATION

| | Killybegs PCT | | | | Co. Donegal | | CHO 1 | | Ireland | |
|------------|-----------------|---------|------------------------------|---------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| AGE GROUPS | Population 2016 | | Population change since 2011 | | | | | | | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | % population 2016 | % Change since 2011 | % population 2016 | % Change since 2011 | % population 2016 | % Change since 2011 |
| Total | 7540 | 100% | -171 | -2% | 100% | -1% | 100% | +1% | 100% | +4% |
| 0-4 | 442 | 6% | -81 | -16% | 7% | -15% | 7% | -10% | 7% | -7% |
| 5-9 | 515 | 7% | -40 | -7% | 8% | +2% | 8% | +8% | 8% | +11% |
| 10-14 | 560 | 7% | 30 | 6% | 7% | -2% | 7% | +1% | 7% | +6% |
| 15-19 | 476 | 6% | 21 | 5% | 7% | +3% | 7% | +4% | 6% | +7% |
| 20-24 | 280 | 4% | -119 | -30% | 5% | -18% | 5% | -16% | 6% | -8% |
| 25-29 | 321 | 4% | -117 | -27% | 5% | -21% | 5% | -23% | 6% | -18% |
| 30-34 | 420 | 6% | -117 | -22% | 6% | -16% | 7% | -12% | 8% | -8% |
| 35-39 | 520 | 7% | -8 | -2% | 7% | -2% | 7% | +1% | 8% | +7% |
| 40-44 | 520 | 7% | 63 | 14% | 7% | -2% | 7% | +2% | 8% | +8% |
| 45-49 | 466 | 6% | -13 | -3% | 7% | +7% | 7% | +4% | 7% | +7% |
| 50-54 | 476 | 6% | -48 | -9% | 7% | +8% | 7% | +7% | 6% | +9% |
| 55-59 | 520 | 7% | -32 | -6% | 6% | +5% | 6% | +8% | 6% | +11% |
| 60-64 | 539 | 7% | -21 | -4% | 6% | +4% | 6% | +7% | 5% | +9% |
| 65-69 | 545 | 7% | 179 | 49% | 5% | +17% | 5% | +22% | 4% | +22% |
| 70-74 | 348 | 5% | 76 | 28% | 4% | +24% | 4% | +24% | 3% | +24% |
| 75-79 | 239 | 3% | 23 | 11% | 3% | +15% | 3% | +9% | 2% | +13% |
| 80-84 | 163 | 2% | 7 | 5% | 2% | +10% | 2% | +10% | 2% | +16% |
| 85+ | 190 | 3% | 26 | 16% | 2% | +7% | 2% | +7% | 1% | +16% |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

APPENDIX – DEMOGRAPHY BY GENDER

| | Killybegs PCT | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| AGE GROUPS | Population 2016 | | Males | | Females | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 7,540 | 100% | 3,766 | 50% | 3,774 | 50% |
| 0-4 | 442 | 6% | 196 | 44% | 246 | 56% |
| 5-9 | 515 | 7% | 265 | 51% | 250 | 49% |
| 10-14 | 560 | 7% | 265 | 47% | 295 | 53% |
| 15-19 | 476 | 6% | 228 | 48% | 248 | 52% |
| 20-24 | 280 | 4% | 143 | 51% | 137 | 49% |
| 25-29 | 321 | 4% | 167 | 52% | 154 | 48% |
| 30-34 | 420 | 6% | 199 | 47% | 221 | 53% |
| 35-39 | 520 | 7% | 289 | 56% | 231 | 44% |
| 40-44 | 520 | 7% | 260 | 50% | 260 | 50% |
| 45-49 | 466 | 6% | 220 | 47% | 246 | 53% |
| 50-54 | 476 | 6% | 238 | 50% | 238 | 50% |
| 55-59 | 520 | 7% | 274 | 53% | 246 | 47% |
| 60-64 | 539 | 7% | 249 | 46% | 290 | 54% |
| 65-69 | 545 | 7% | 262 | 48% | 283 | 52% |
| 70-74 | 348 | 5% | 174 | 50% | 174 | 50% |
| 75-79 | 239 | 3% | 118 | 49% | 121 | 51% |
| 80-84 | 163 | 2% | 85 | 52% | 78 | 48% |
| 85+ | 190 | 3% | 134 | 71% | 56 | 29% |
| | | | | | | |

APPENDIX – DEMOGRAPHY FOR ALL PCT'S IN DONEGAL

| PCT / Geographical Area | Total Population (2016 Census) | Population as Percentage of: | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | (Number) | 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% |

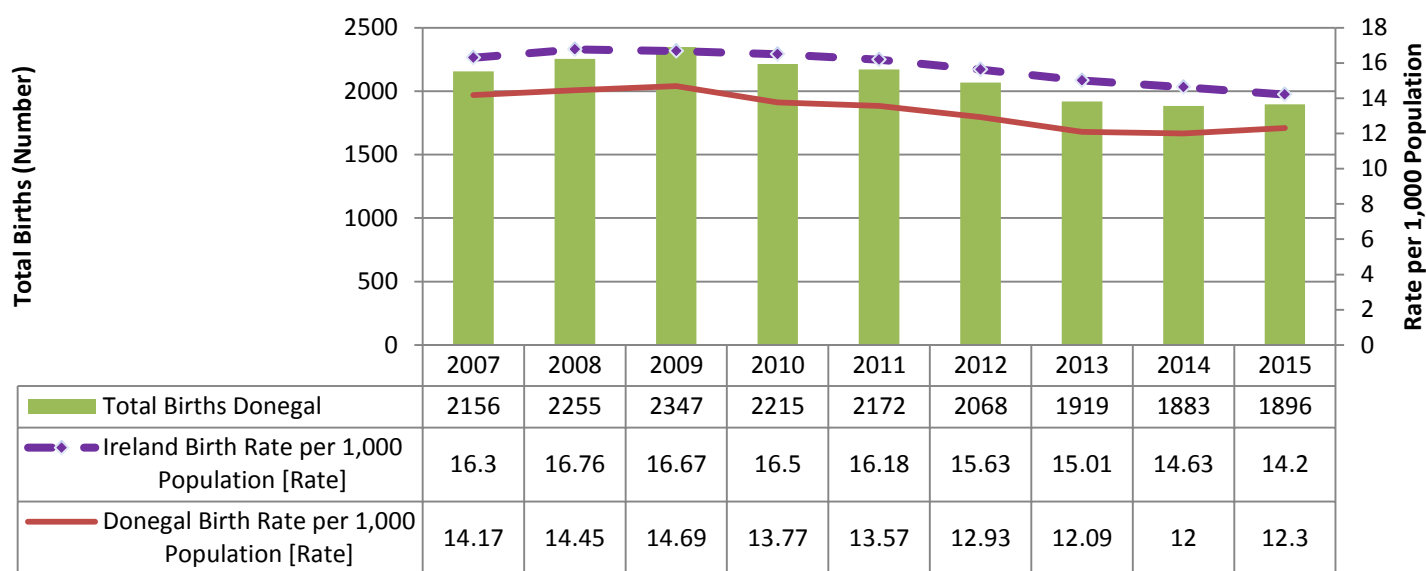
NOTE: The total population for Ballyshannon / Bundoran PCT is 10,031 . 7,179 of these persons reside within County Donegal. Therefore the figure 7,179 is utilised in above table to calculate the population of Ballyshannon/ Bundoran PCT as a percentage of County Donegal's population.

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 than the rate for CHO1 and the national rate (13.0 and 13.7 births per 1,000 population respectively).

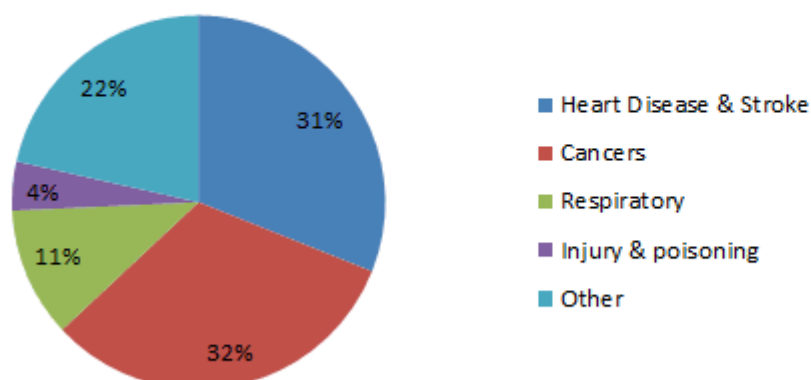
Births in Donegal and Ireland, 2007 to 2015



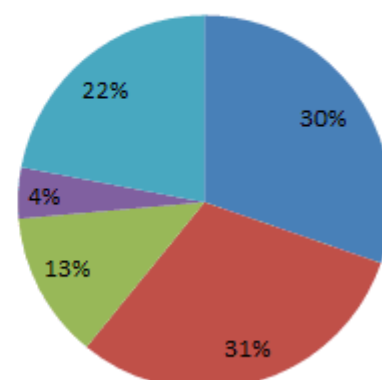
Deaths

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

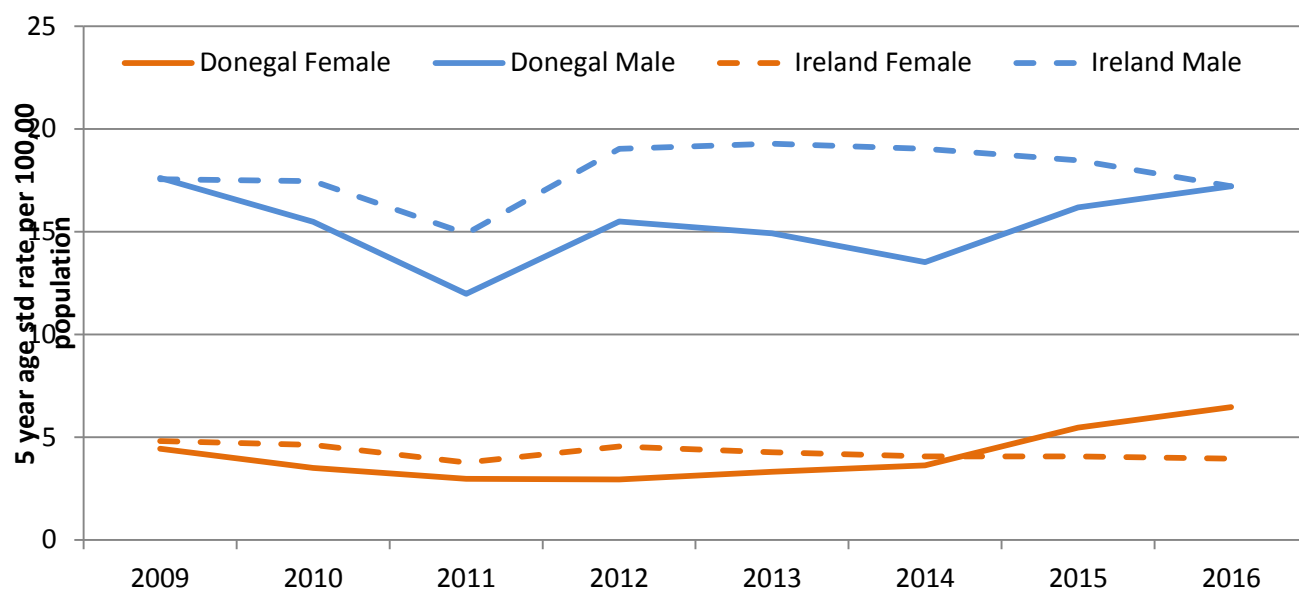


APPENDIX – HEALTH FACTS DONEGAL AND IRELAND

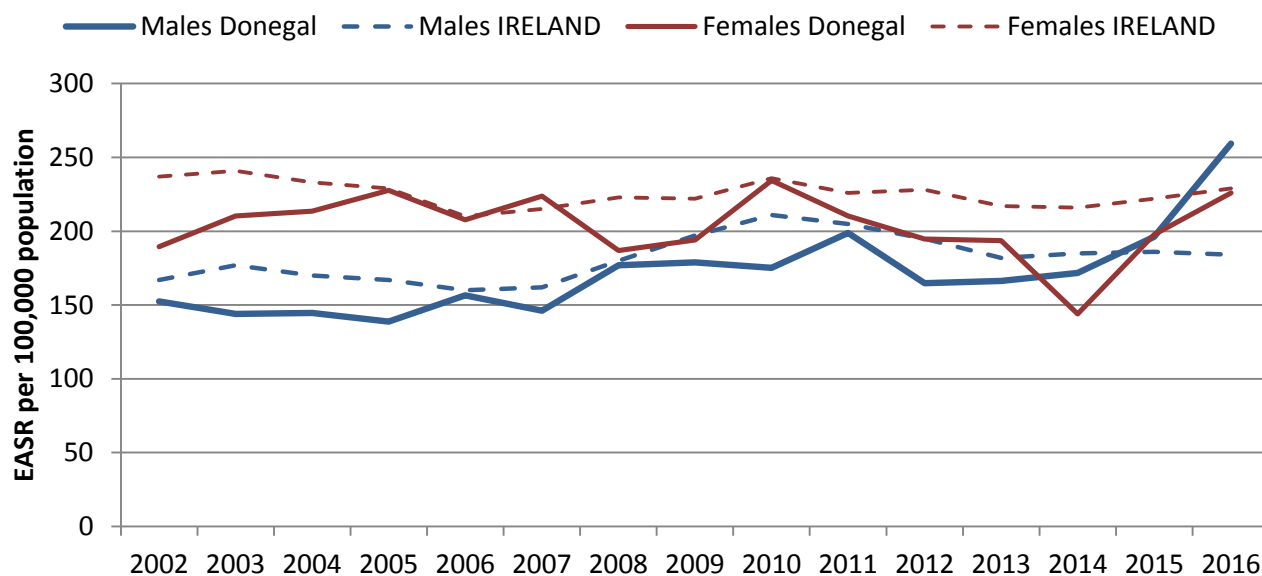
| | Donegal | CHO 1 | Ireland |
|--|---------|-------|---------|
| BIRTHS (sourced from CSO) | | | |
| Total number of births (2016 provisional registered data only) | 1900 | 4916 | 63897 |
| Birth rate per 1,000 population | 12.3 | 12.6 | 13.7 |
| Teenage birth rate (2016) per 1,000 population | 0.2 | 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, JJ. (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 see 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 see 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.HealthAtlasIreland.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 person¹ 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](http://www.cso.ie/en/census/census2016reports/census2016%20Profile%204%20Households%20and%20Families)

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.nsrif.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.