



SECTION C

Health Status and Lifestyle

Section C

Health Status and Lifestyle

Health Status

This section contains a range of information on the health status of the Irish population. Where data are available, health status indicators for Ireland are compared with the EU27 average.

Self-Reported Health

The data in tables C1, C2 and C3 are derived from the Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) which is conducted by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) annually. It is part of European-wide initiative to collect information on social exclusion and to support policies for the eradication of poverty. The survey collects information from different types of households and provides a comprehensive picture of income, living conditions and poverty in Ireland. The survey includes a number of questions in relation to health status and use of health services.

Data is collected from a representative random sample of households throughout the country. Both cross-sectional (pertaining to a given time in a certain time period) and longitudinal (pertaining to individual-level changes over time) is collected. Therefore certain households will be surveyed on an annual basis.

The difference in self-reported health by educational attainment and health care coverage should be interpreted with caution given that variations in these categories is also influenced by age and other health related factors.

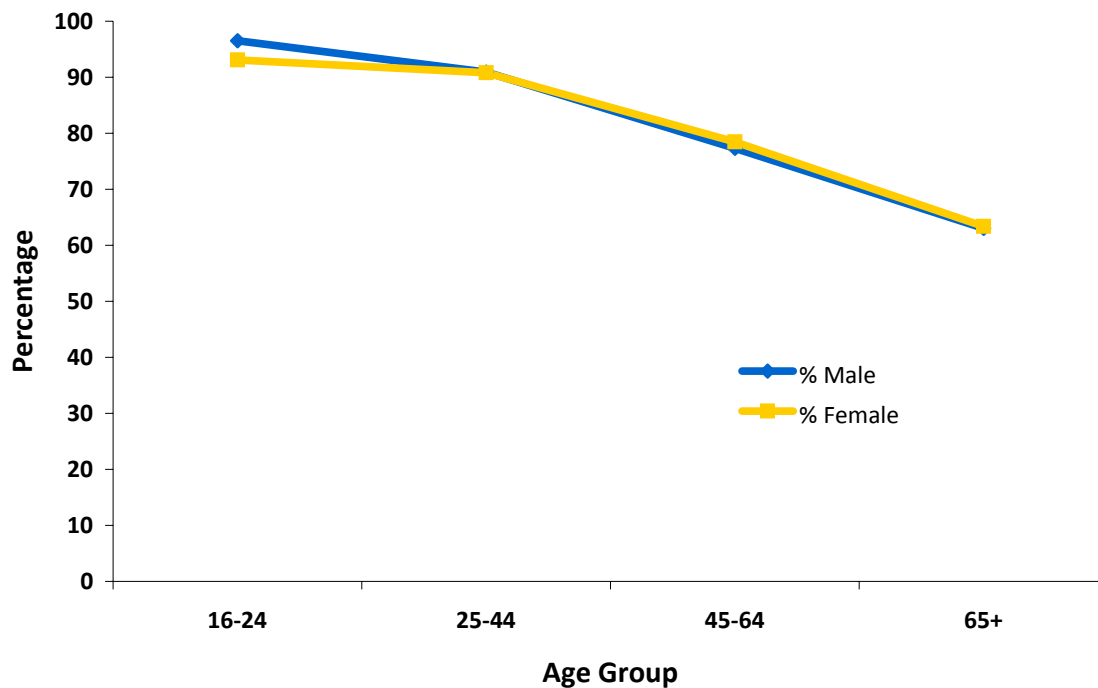
Table C1: Self-Perceived Health Status in Ireland, 2009

	Very Good		Good		Fair, Bad, Very Bad	
	% Male	% Female	% Male	% Female	% Male	% Female
Age						
16-24	65.1	63.4	31.4	29.7	3.5	6.9
25-44	54.5	54.0	36.4	36.8	9.1	9.2
45-64	33.0	30.7	44.3	47.7	22.7	21.6
65+	19.8	19.7	43.3	43.6	37.0	36.6
Education level						
Primary or below	20.3	17.5	43.2	43.9	36.5	38.7
Secondary	48.8	43.4	38.8	42.0	12.4	14.5
Post-secondary non-tertiary	54.5	47.1	35.5	40.3	10.0	12.6
Third level	54.9	58.8	38.2	34.8	6.9	6.5
Medical Cover						
Medical Card Only	30.7	29.0	35.6	40.0	33.6	31.0
Private Health Insurance only	52.6	54.4	40.6	38.2	6.8	7.4
Both	24.0	21.7	48.6	49.8	27.4	28.5
Neither	52.7	49.4	37.9	41.5	9.4	9.1
Total	45.0	42.6	38.9	40.2	16.1	17.2

Source:CSO - Survey on Income and Living Conditions, 2009

Figure C1

Percentage Distribution of males and females by age who perceive their health as being good or very good, 2009



Source: Table C1

Table C2: Chronic Illness or Conditions in Ireland, 2009

	Yes		No	
	% Male	% Female	% Male	% Female
Age				
16-24	12.0	12.9	88.0	87.1
25-44	15.6	17.0	84.4	83.0
45-64	33.1	31.3	66.9	68.7
65+	46.8	53.8	53.2	46.2
Education level				
Primary or below	45.0	51.1	55.0	48.9
Secondary	20.4	23.6	79.6	76.4
Post-secondary non-tertiary	19.6	21.1	80.4	78.9
Third level	15.0	15.9	85.0	84.1
Medical Cover				
Medical Card Only	41.4	40.2	58.6	59.8
Private Health Insurance only	17.1	16.9	82.9	83.1
Both	43.7	51.7	56.3	48.3
Neither	14.9	14.9	85.1	85.1
Total	24.7	26.7	75.3	73.3

Source: CSO - Survey on Income and Living Conditions, 2009

Table C3: Limitation in activities due to health problems, 2009

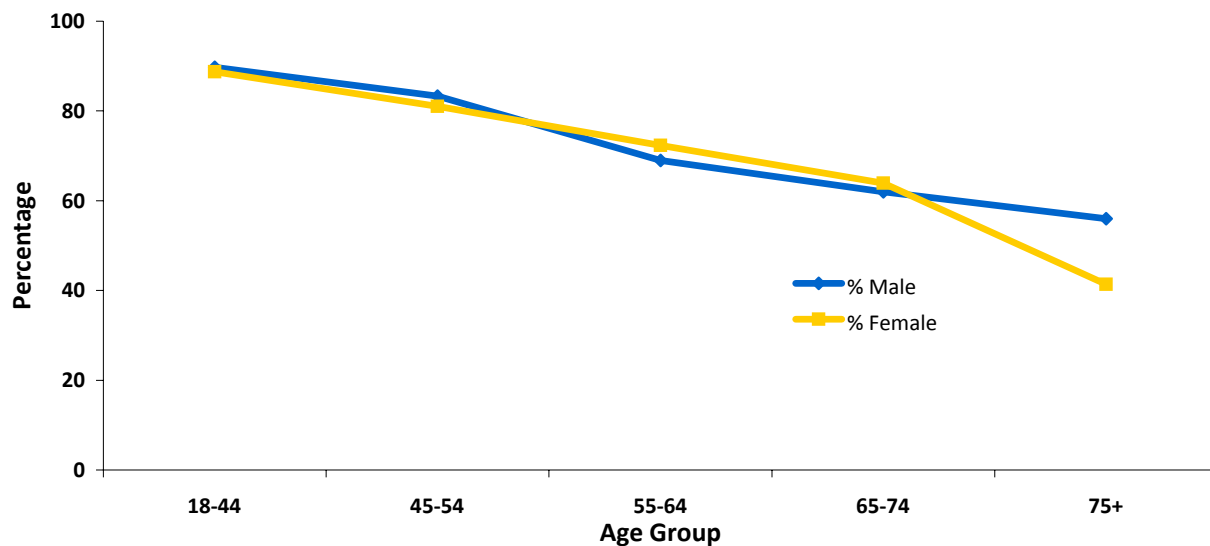
	Yes, Strongly Limited		Yes, Limited		Not Limited	
	% Male	% Female	% Male	% Female	% Male	% Female
Age						
18-44	3.2	2.5	7.1	8.8	89.7	88.7
45-54	4.5	5.7	12.2	13.2	83.3	81.0
55-64	9.2	7.6	21.9	20.1	69.0	72.3
65-74	8.9	10.2	29.1	25.8	62.0	63.9
75+	15.9	19.6	28.0	39.0	56.0	41.4
Education level						
Primary or below	12.1	14.4	27.4	28.8	60.4	56.8
Secondary	4.2	4.6	9.7	12.8	86.1	82.5
Post-secondary non-tertiary	(1.9)	(3.1)	11.3	12.7	86.8	84.3
Third level	3.0	1.8	6.6	7.4	90.4	90.9
Total	5.6	5.9	13.6	15.1	80.8	79.0

Source: CSO - Survey on Income and Living Conditions, 2009, Eurostat

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentages which are based on small numbers, and are therefore subject to a wide margin of error.

Figure C2

Percentage Distribution of males and females by age group not limited in activities due to health problems, 2009



Source: Table C3

Infectious Diseases

Five tables are presented on infectious diseases. The data are collated by the Health Protection Surveillance Centre (HPSC). Table C4 and Figure C3 deal with the number of new cases of tuberculosis notified each year from 1997 to 2009. Tables C5 and C6 indicate the numbers of notifications of each notifiable disease from 2007 to 2009/10 (see also Figures C4 and C5).

Table C7 shows HIV cases in Ireland by probable route of transmission and year of diagnosis.

Table C8 and Figure C6 provide information on the numbers of new cases of and deaths from AIDS from 1983 to 2010. Comparison of the incidence of clinically diagnosed AIDS in 2009 with other EU27 countries is shown in Figure C7.

**TABLE C4
NUMBER OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS BY SITE OF DISEASE
NOTIFIED EACH YEAR 1997 TO 2009**

	Pulmonary	Pulmonary & Extrapulmonary	Extrapulmonary	Primary	Unknown	Total
1997	295	15	87	10	9	416
1998	284	31	102	7	0	424
1999	306	22	110	27	4	469
2000	280	21	92	0	2	395
2001	253	35	92	0	1	381
2002	268	37	95	0	8	408
2003	265	34	105	0	3	407
2004	274	36	121	0	1	432
2005	278	41	130	0	1	450
2006	299	40	126	0	0	465
2007	316	33	131	0	0	480
2008	296	40	131	0	1	468
2009*	292	19	159	0	2	472

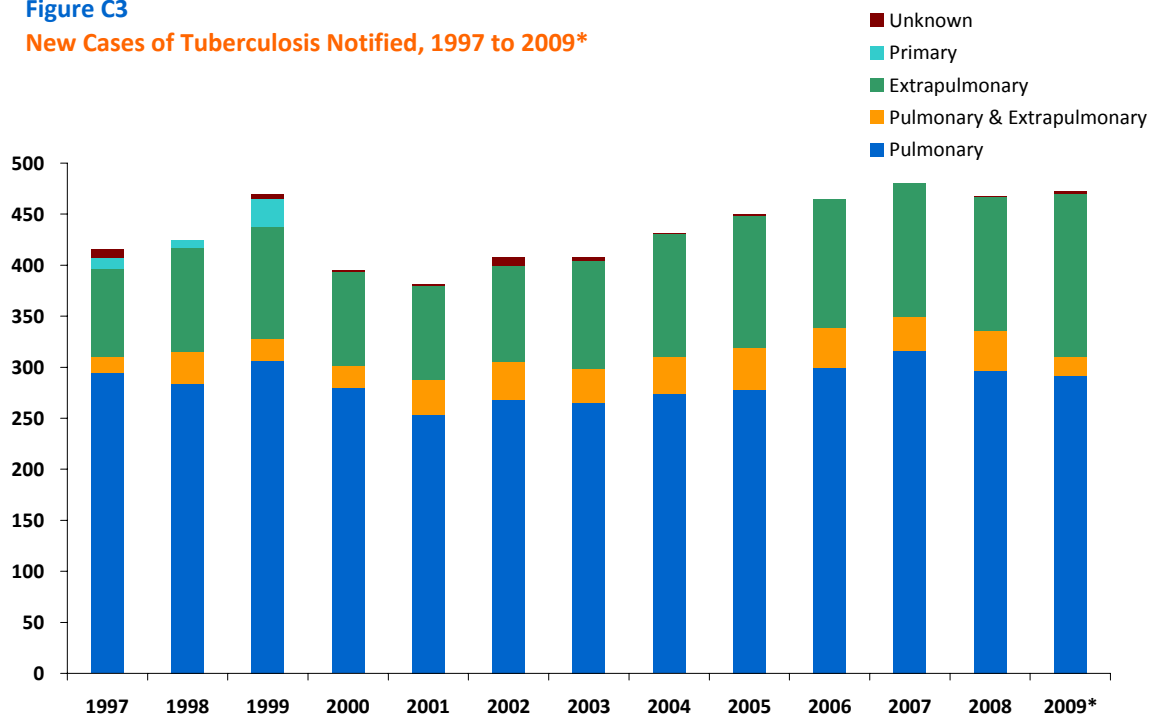
Source: Department of Health and Children (1997), Health Protection Surveillance Centre (1998-2009)

*2009 data are provisional

Section C: Health Status and Lifestyle

Figure C3

New Cases of Tuberculosis Notified, 1997 to 2009*



Source: Table C4

* 2009 data are provisional

Section C: Health Status and Lifestyle

TABLE C5
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, 2007-2010

Infectious Disease	2007	2008	2009	2010
Acute infectious gastroenteritis	2518	4169	4357	4290
Bacillus cereus food-borne infection or intoxication	0	0	1	0
Bacterial meningitis (not otherwise specified)	33	40	40	42
Botulism	0	7	0	0
Brucellosis	24	3	0	2
Campylobacter infection	1879	1736	1807	1661
Clostridium perfringens (type A) food-borne disease	0	1	1	0
Creutzfeldt Jakob disease	3	2	5	3
Creutzfeldt Jakob disease (new variant)	0	0	0	0
Cryptosporidiosis	608	415	445	294
Echinococcosis	0	2	1	1
Enterohaemorrhagic Escherichia coli	192	238	255	224
Giardiasis	62	71	61	57
Haemophilus influenzae disease (invasive)	31	22	43	28
Hepatitis A (acute)	32	42	50	46
Hepatitis B (acute and chronic)	854	920	804	645
Hepatitis C	1547	1516	1241	1240
Influenza	279	473	484	210
Legionellosis	15	48	9	11
Leptospirosis	22	29	24	17
Listeriosis	21	13	10	10
Malaria	71	82	90	82
Measles	53	55	162	403
Meningococcal disease	179	168	147	114
Mumps	142	1380	3620	293
Noroviral infection	1310	1768	1634	1927
Pandemic (H1N1) 2009	0	0	4571	65
Paratyphoid	4	8	10	5
Pertussis	77	104	78	114
Q fever	17	13	17	9
Rubella	19	40	19	24
Salmonellosis	456	449	333	356
Shigellosis	43	75	70	60
Staphylococcal food poisoning	0	1	1	0
Streptococcus group A infection (invasive)	57	70	60	68
Streptococcus pneumoniae infection (invasive)	361	465	432	391
Tetanus	1	2	0	0
Toxoplasmosis	49	49	37	37
Trichinosis	2	0	0	0
Typhoid	9	5	9	8
Viral encephalitis	8	5	5	22
Viral meningitis	45	97	142	169
Yersiniosis	7	3	3	3
Total	11030	14586	21078	12931

Source: Health Protection Surveillance Centre

Note 1: These figures were extracted from the Computerised Infectious Disease Reporting (CIDR) system on 14/09/2011 and may differ from those published previously due to ongoing updating of data on CIDR

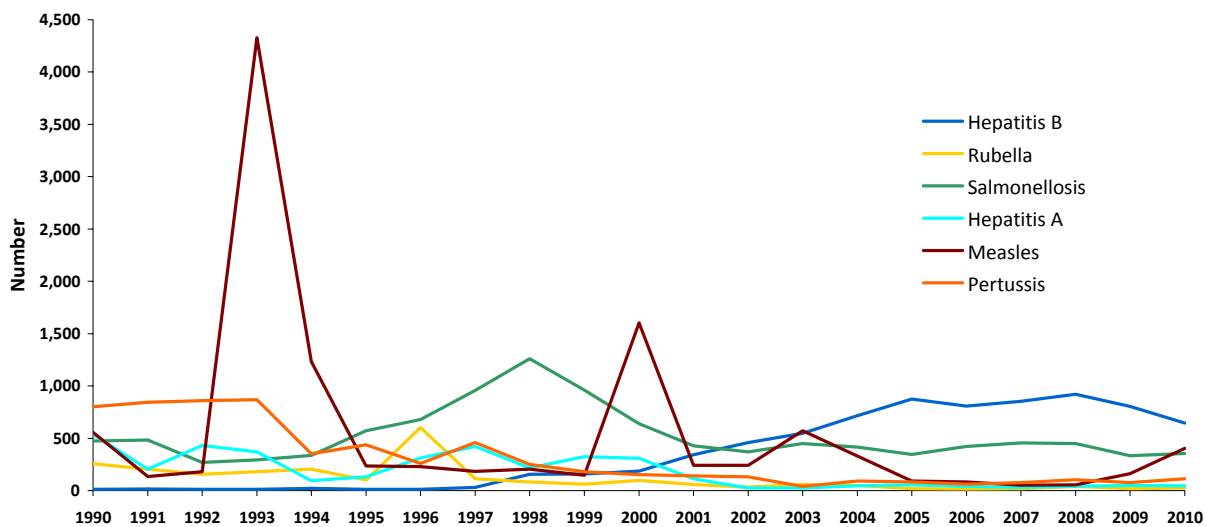
Note 2: Figures for tuberculosis, sexually transmitted infections and the European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System (EARSS) pathogens (*Escherichia coli*, *Enterococci* and *Staphylococcus aureus*) are not included in this table.

Note 3: No cases of the following were notified between 2007 and 2010: acute anterior poliomyelitis, anthrax, cholera, diphtheria, plague, rabies, SARS, smallpox, tularaemia, typhus, viral haemorrhagic fevers and yellow fever.

Note 4: Since May 2008, *Clostridium difficile* was included as notifiable under the disease acute infectious gastroenteritis

Section C: Health Status and Lifestyle

Figure C4
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED FOR SELECTED TYPES, 1990 TO 2010



Source: Department and Health and Children (1990-1999), Health Protection Surveillance Centre (2000-2010)

Table C6
CASES OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS NOTIFIED, 2007 - 2009

Sexually Transmitted Disease	2007	2008	2009*
Ano-genital warts	3,283	2,134	2,283
Chancroid	1	0	0
Chlamydia trachomatis infection (genital)	5,023	6,290	5,781
Gonorrhoea	417	444	434
Granuloma Inguinale	0	0	0
Hepatitis B (acute or chronic)#	25	14	9
Herpes simplex (genital)	988	394	469
Lymphogranuloma venereum	2	0	0
Non-specific urethritis	1,870	1,636	1,209
Syphilis	212	312	570
Trichomoniasis	94	70	79
Total	11,915	11,294	10,834

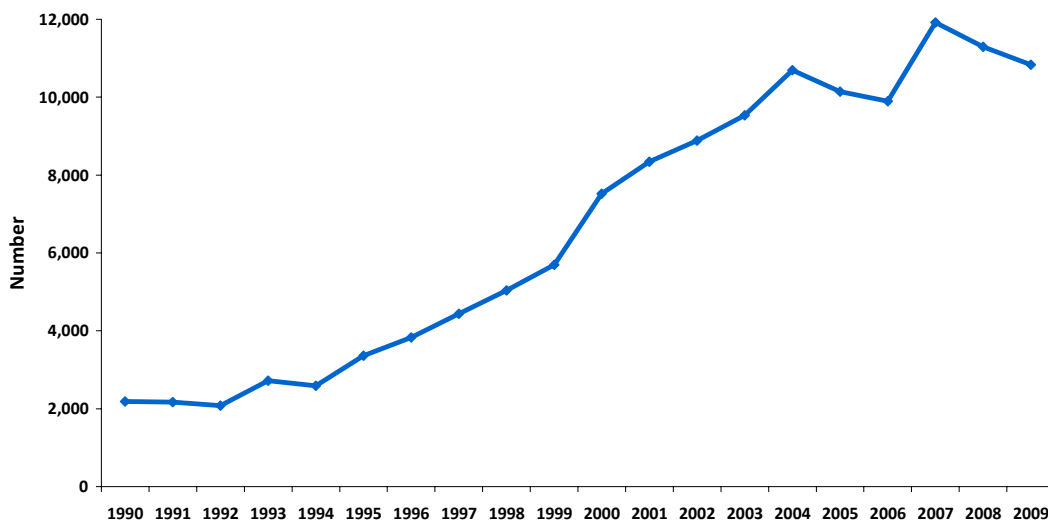
Source: Health Protection Surveillance Centre

Cases of hepatitis B (acute or chronic) are identified in STI clinics, but they may not have been acquired through sexual contact.

* Data from a number of sources are outstanding for 2009 and so the data are incomplete.

Figure C5

**CASES OF CURRENT NOTIFIABLE SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS,
1990-2009**



Source: Department of Health and Children (1990-1999), Health Protection Surveillance Centre (2000-2009)

There may be some inaccuracies in data for 2005 and 2006 due to difficulties in data collection experienced by one region.

Note: In January 2004 the list of notifiable STI's was revised and reduced from 14 infections to 11. Candidiasis, Molluscum Contagiosum and Pediculosis Pubis are no longer classed as notifiable diseases. For this reason, only 11 notifiable STI's are graphed for the period 1990-2009.

Section C: Health Status and Lifestyle

Table C7
HIV cases in Ireland by probable route of transmission and year of diagnosis, 2000-2010

Probable route of transmission	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
MSM	72	73	46	76	63	60	89	91	104	138	134
Intravenous Drug Users	83	38	51	50	73	67	59	55	40	30	22
Heterosexuals	127	173	232	222	179	171	181	165	190	160	123
MCT	4	5	8	11	3	3	2	6	7	5	10
Other	4	10	4	4	4	6	3	4	-	1	5
Unknown	-	-	23	38	36	19	19	70	63	61	37
Total	290	299	364	401	358	326	353	391	404	395	331

Source: Health Protection Surveillance Centre

MSM = Men who have sex with men

MCT = Mother to child transmission

TABLE C8
AIDS cases and deaths among AIDS cases by year of diagnosis/year of death and probable route of transmission, 2008 - 2010

Probable Transmission Route	2008	2009	2010	Cumulative to end Dec 2010 Total
Cases of AIDS				
IDU	11	8	6	361
MSM	8	10	13	331
HC	13	15	12	274
Children	3	1	1	36
TransRecipient	-	-	-	-
Nosocomial	-	-	-	-
Other/Unknown	1	1	6	81
Total	36	35	38	1083
Deaths among AIDS cases				
IDU	-	4	1	174
MSM	-	1	2	140
HC	3	-	2	60
Children	-	-	-	9
Other/Unknown	-	-	-	39
Total	3	5	5	422

Note 1: Not all deaths among AIDS cases are AIDS related.

Note 2: Data on AIDS cases and deaths should be interpreted with caution due to considerable under-reporting and late reporting. It is expected that further reports, particularly relating to recent years, will be received and the number of AIDS cases and deaths will rise for these years.

IDU = Injecting Drug User

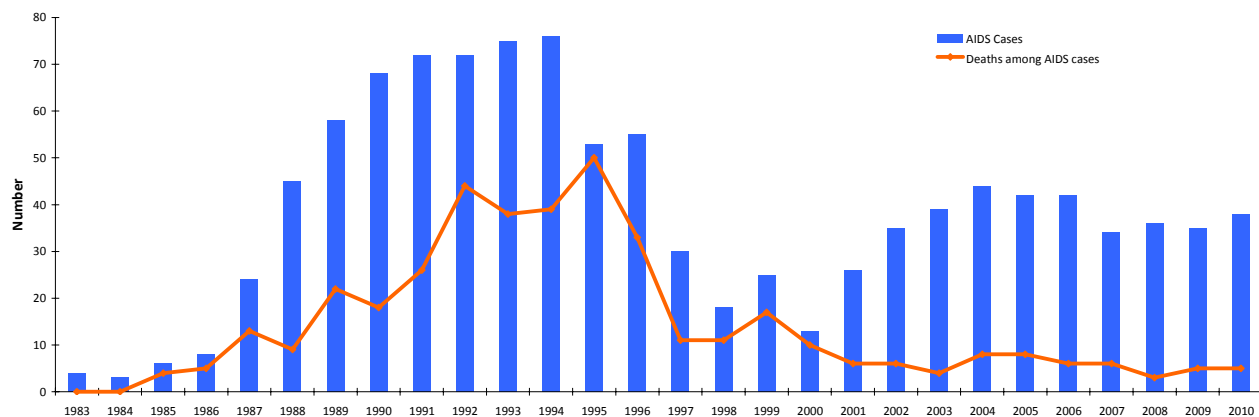
MSM = Men who have sex with men

HC = Hetrosexual Contact

Source: Health Protection Surveillance Centre

Section C: Health Status and Lifestyle

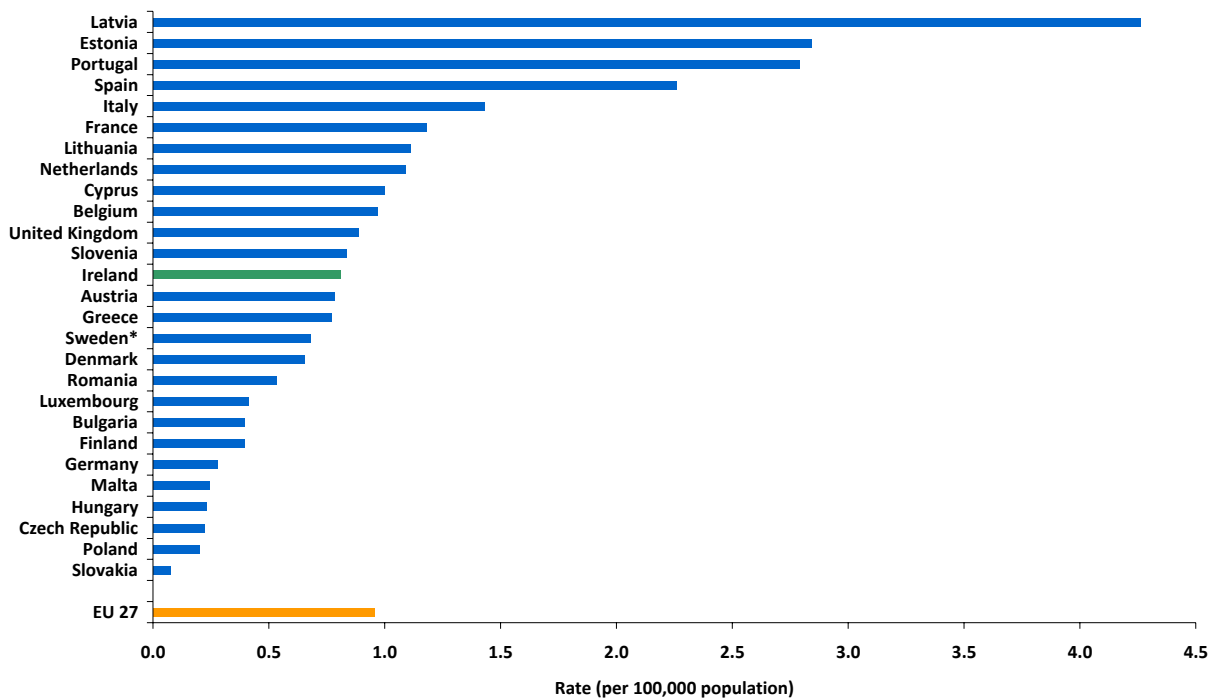
Figure C6
AIDS cases and deaths among AIDS cases by year of diagnosis/year of death, 1983 - 2010



Source: Health Protection Surveillance Centre

Figure C7

Incidence of AIDS in 2009 per 100,000 population - EU countries



Source: European health for all database, WHO Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen, Denmark, July 2011
 * 2007

Incidence of Cancer

Since the late 1970's the Southern Tumour Registry collected data on cancer incidence and mortality in Cork and Kerry. The National Cancer Registry extended the collection of data to the rest of the country in 1994 and has published national reports from 1994 to 2009.

Table C9 shows the main types of new cancers diagnosed in males and females from 2007 to 2010. This information is displayed graphically in Figures C8a and C8b. Incidence rates of cancer for EU countries are given in Table C10.

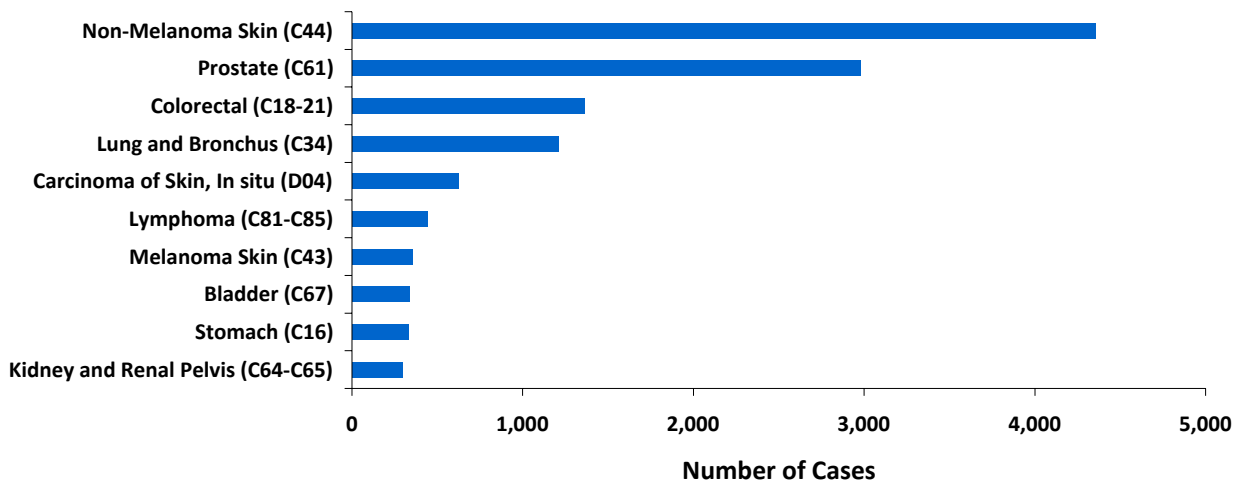
Section C: Health Status and Lifestyle

TABLE C9
Main Sites of Occurrence of new cancers diagnosed from 2007 to 2010

Cancer Site (ICD10 CODE)	MALES				FEMALES				TOTAL				As a % of total cases in 2010
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Non-Melanoma Skin (C44)	3,904	4,076	4,297	4,351	3,455	3,412	3,404	3,525	7,359	7,488	7,701	7,876	24.2%
Prostate (C61)	2,768	2,761	3,042	2,978	0	0	0	0	2,768	2,761	3,042	2,978	9.1%
Breast (C50)	16	18	22	28	2,497	2,829	2,757	2,643	2,513	2,847	2,779	2,671	8.2%
Colorectal (C18-21)	1,357	1,343	1,412	1,362	976	960	1,018	970	2,333	2,303	2,430	2,332	7.2%
Lung and Bronchus (C34)	1,161	1,184	1,217	1,207	810	868	820	856	1,971	2,052	2,037	2,063	6.3%
Carcinoma of Skin, In situ (D04)	461	453	579	622	775	801	840	967	1,236	1,254	1,419	1,589	4.9%
Melanoma Skin (C43)	342	350	308	350	357	419	425	487	699	769	733	837	2.6%
Lymphoma (C81-C85)	393	390	401	441	309	341	362	352	702	731	763	793	2.4%
Stomach (C16)	315	315	321	329	180	181	215	160	495	496	536	489	1.5%
Bladder (C67)	319	314	316	335	147	116	139	134	466	430	455	469	1.4%
Kidney and Renal Pelvis (C64-C65)	291	317	329	296	175	177	178	172	466	494	507	468	1.4%
Pancreas (C25)	249	263	220	229	226	233	244	195	475	496	464	424	1.3%
Oesophagus (C15)	265	228	256	258	137	138	123	141	402	366	379	399	1.2%
Corpus Uteri (C54)	0	0	0	0	317	371	416	377	317	371	416	377	1.2%
Leukaemia (C91-C95)	294	276	269	227	173	186	181	148	467	462	450	375	1.2%
Brain and Other Nervous System (C70-C72)	198	216	195	184	156	150	139	181	354	366	334	365	1.1%
Ovary (C56)	0	0	0	0	327	342	348	333	327	342	348	333	1.0%
Cervix (C53)	0	0	0	0	298	264	356	312	298	264	356	312	1.0%
All Other	2,125	2,282	2,332	2,288	4,189	4,280	5,143	5,162	6,314	6,562	7,475	7,450	22.9%
Total Registered	14,458	14,786	15,516	15,485	15,504	16,068	17,108	17,115	29,962	30,854	32,624	32,600	100.0%

Source: National Cancer Registry of Ireland

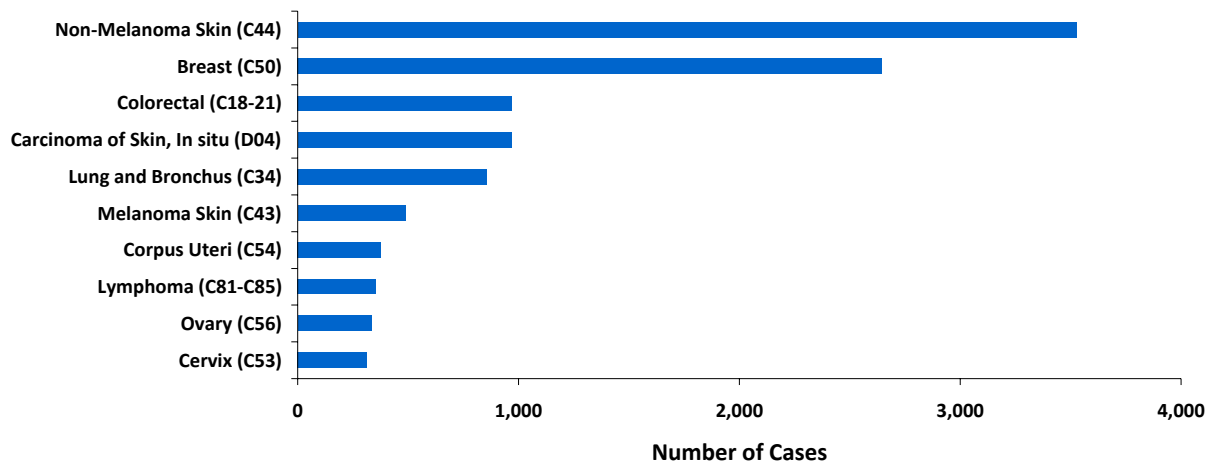
Figure C8a
10 Most Common Types of Cancer in Males - New Cases
Diagnosed in Ireland, 2010



Source: Table C9

Figure C8b

Most Common Types of Cancer in Females - New Cases Diagnosed in Ireland, 2010



Source: Table C9

Perinatal Health Status

This section brings together data in relation to perinatal health status. Data from the WHO health for all database and data from the National Perinatal Reporting System are presented.

National Perinatal Reporting System (NPRS)

The principal aim of the NPRS is the provision of national statistics on perinatal events. Data on pregnancy outcomes, including mortality and important aspects of perinatal care are included.

TABLE C10
PERCENTAGE OF LIVE BIRTHS IN EU COUNTRIES
WEIGHING LESS THAN 2,500 GRAMS

Country	Year of Data	As a % of Total Births
Austria	2009	7.1
Belgium	2007	6.8
Bulgaria	2009	8.5
Cyprus	2009	n/a
Czech Republic	2009	7.6
Denmark	2009	6.1
Estonia	2009	4.6
Finland	2009	4.3
France	2003	8.0
Germany	2008	6.8
Greece	2009	9.6
Hungary	2009	8.4
Ireland	2009	7.3
Italy	2007	6.6
Latvia	2009	4.4
Lithuania	2009	4.6
Luxembourg	2009	6.5
Malta	2008	6.8
Netherlands	2007	6.2
Poland	2009	5.8
Portugal	2008	7.7
Romania	2009	7.8
Slovakia	2009	7.4
Slovenia	2009	5.9
Spain	2008	8.0
Sweden	2008	4.3
United Kingdom	2008	7.8
EU 27 Average	2009	7.2

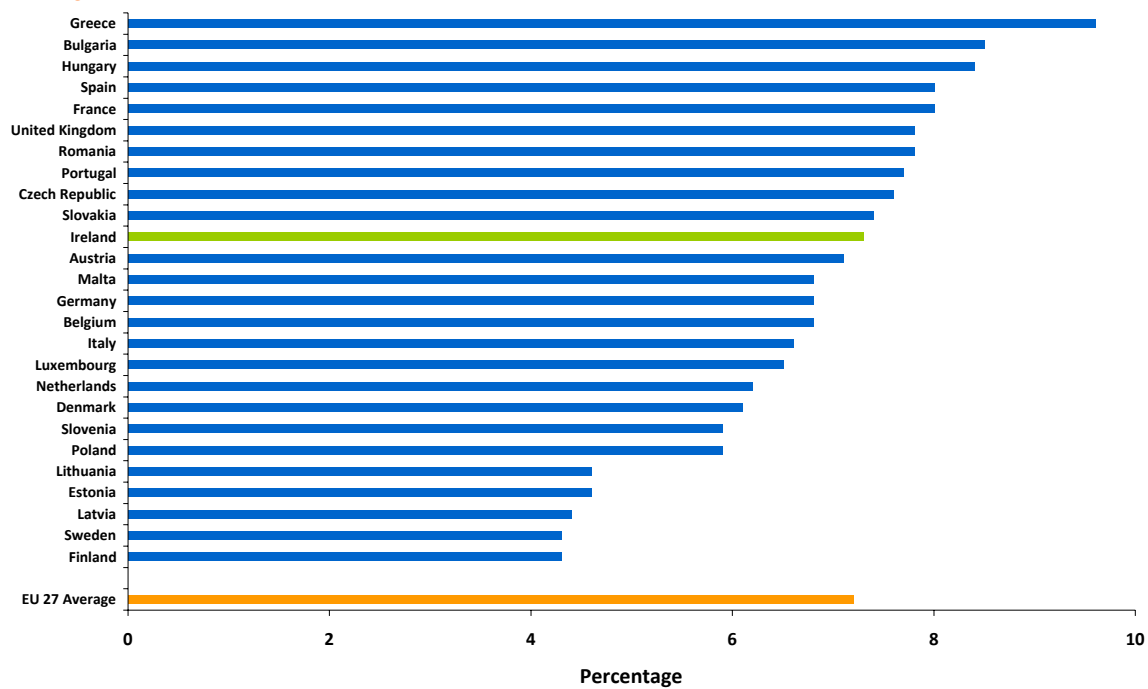
N/A. Not Available

Source: *European Health for All database, WHO Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen, Denmark July 2011*

Section C: Health Status and Lifestyle

Figure C9

PERCENTAGE OF LIVE BIRTHS IN EU COUNTRIES WEIGHING LESS THAN 2,500 GRAMS, 2009 OR LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR



Source: Table C10

Section C: Health Status and Lifestyle

Table C11
Selected Perinatal Statistics - 2006 to 2009

Selected Statistics	2006	2007	2008	2009
General Characteristics				
Average Age of Mother in years ¹	31.04	31.09	31.13	31.30
Average Maternal Parity ¹	1.02	1.00	0.99	1.00
Single Mothers (%) ^{1,2}	31.53	31.84	32.41	32.40
Average Age of Single Mothers in years ^{1,2}	26.82	27.06	27.29	27.50
Average Number of Previous Stillbirths per 1,000 maternities ¹	10.57	10.76	10.86	11.70
Average weight in grams ⁴				
- Singleton Births	3503.93	3499.33	3501.87	3498.90
- Multiple Births	2464.77	2421.36	2424.54	2464.80
- Total Births	3473.04	3465.41	3463.96	3466.10
Low birthweight <2500 grams (%) ⁴				
- Singleton Births	3.74	3.79	3.76	3.70
- Multiple Births	46.38	50.44	48.36	45.40
- Total Births	5.01	5.26	5.33	5.00
Average Gestational Age at delivery in weeks ¹	39.40	39.38	39.37	39.40
Average interval since last birth in years ³	3.84	3.87	3.86	3.80
Perinatal Care				
Hospital & GP combined antenatal care (%) ¹	79.01	77.45	79.36	80.80
Mother's Average Length of Stay in days ^{1,4,5}	3.72	3.58	3.50	3.50
Immunity to Rubella (%) ¹	92.21	92.36	89.98	90.50
Booked Hospital Admissions (%) ^{1,5}	98.96	99.01	98.85	99.00
Mothers Breastfeeding (%) ^{1,4,6}	44.45	45.22	44.70	45.50
Post-mortems for Early Neonatal Deaths (%)	26.85	30.77	29.68	34.00
Method of Delivery (%)				
<i>Total Births</i> ⁷				
- Spontaneous	58.79	57.26	56.61	56.40
- Caesarean	25.39	26.24	26.66	26.90
- Forceps ⁸	3.02	3.70	3.68	4.10
Infant's average length of stay in days ^{4,5,6}				
- Singleton Births	3.47	3.29	3.14	3.10
- Multiple Births	9.85	9.96	9.85	9.00
- Total Births	3.66	3.50	3.37	3.30

Source: NPRS, Health Research and Information Division, ESRI

Notes:

'Not Stated' or 'Not Known' values are not included in the calculation of percentages.

¹ Based on maternities.

² Data recording marital status as 'never married' are classified as 'single' marital status.

³ Based on multiparous maternities.

⁴ Based on live births.

⁵ Excludes domiciliary births.

⁶ Excludes early neonatal deaths.

⁷ These figures were based on total live births, as each infant in a multiple pregnancy can have a different method of delivery.

⁸ Excludes breech deliveries.

Section C: Health Status and Lifestyle

Table C12
Trends in Vital Perinatal Events, numbers and rates per 1,000 live and still births 2006-2009

Vital Events		2006		2007		2008		2009	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Live Births	Singleton	63,555	-	69,318	-	72,582	-	73,249	-
	Multiple	1,947	-	2,252	-	2,647	-	2,400	-
	Total	65,502	-	71,570	-	75,229	-	75,649	-
Stillbirths	Singleton	284	4.4	374	5.4	334	4.6	356	4.8
	Multiple	24	12.2	19	8.4	24	9.0	16	6.6
	Total	308	4.7	393	5.5	358	4.7	372	4.9
Early Neonatal Deaths*	Singleton	129	2.0	118	1.7	138	1.9	141	1.9
	Multiple	23	11.8	14	6.2	21	7.9	13	5.4
	Total	152	2.3	132	1.8	159	2.1	154	2.0
Perinatal Deaths	Singleton	413	6.5	492	7.1	472	6.5	497	6.8
	Multiple	47	23.8	33	14.5	45	16.8	29	12.0
	Total	460	7.0	525	7.3	517	6.8	526	6.9
Adjusted Perinatal Deaths#	Singleton	306	4.8	354	5.1	342	4.7	358	4.9
	Multiple	39	19.9	29	12.8	42	15.7	22	9.1
	Total	345	5.3	383	5.3	384	5.1	380	5.0

Source: National Perinatal Reporting System, Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI)

* Early neonatal death rates are rates per 1,000 live births.

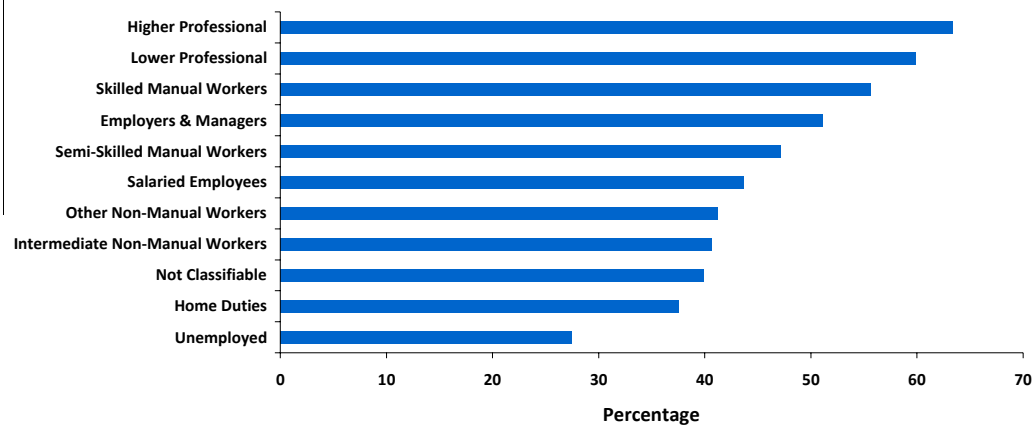
Adjusted perinatal deaths excludes all stillbirths and early neonatal deaths due to congenital anomalies.

Note 1 : Where rates are based on very small numbers, they should be interpreted with caution.

Note 2: Data presented above may differ from CSO figures presented in Section B. For details on the differences in data reported by the CSO and NPRS, please refer to the National Perinatal Reporting System's Annual Report (http://www.esri.ie/health_information/latest_hipe_nprs_reports).

Figure C10

Percentage of Mothers Breastfeeding by Mother's Occupation, 2009



Source: National Perinatal Reporting System (NPRS), Health and Research Information Division, ESRI.

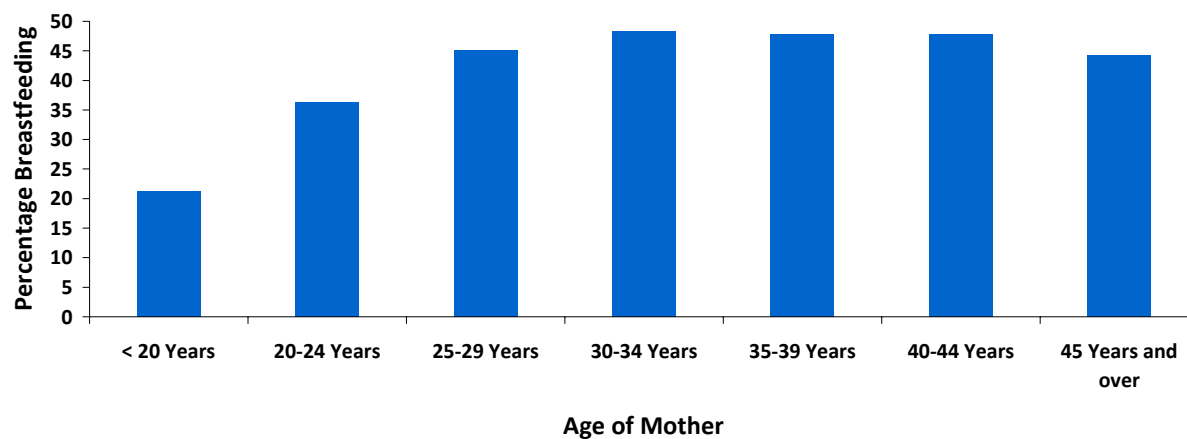
Notes:

- (i) Occupation classes with less than 100 births are not included in this figure.
- (ii) 'Not Stated' values for Infant's feeding are not included.
- (iii) Based on Maternities on discharge.

Figure C11

Percentage of Mothers Breastfeeding by age of Mother, Ireland

2009

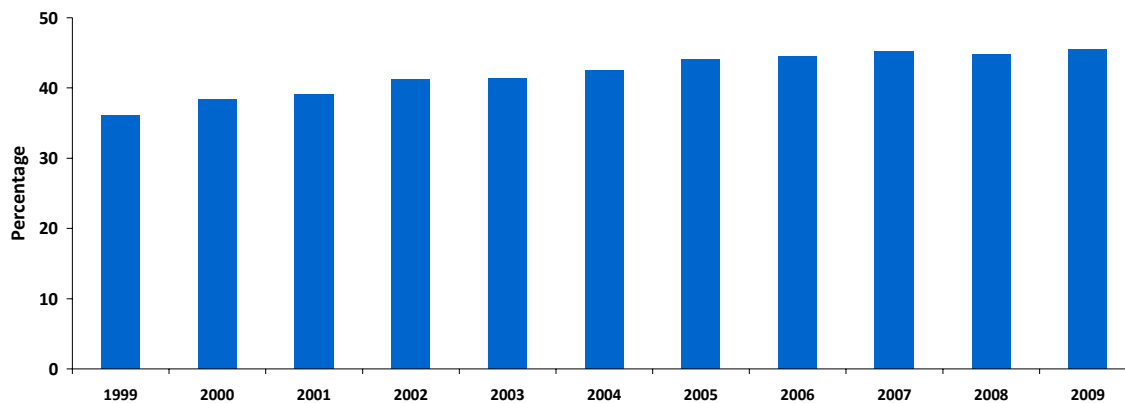


Source: National Perinatal Reporting System (NPRS), Health and Research Information Division, ESRI.

Note: Based on maternities on discharge.

Figure C12

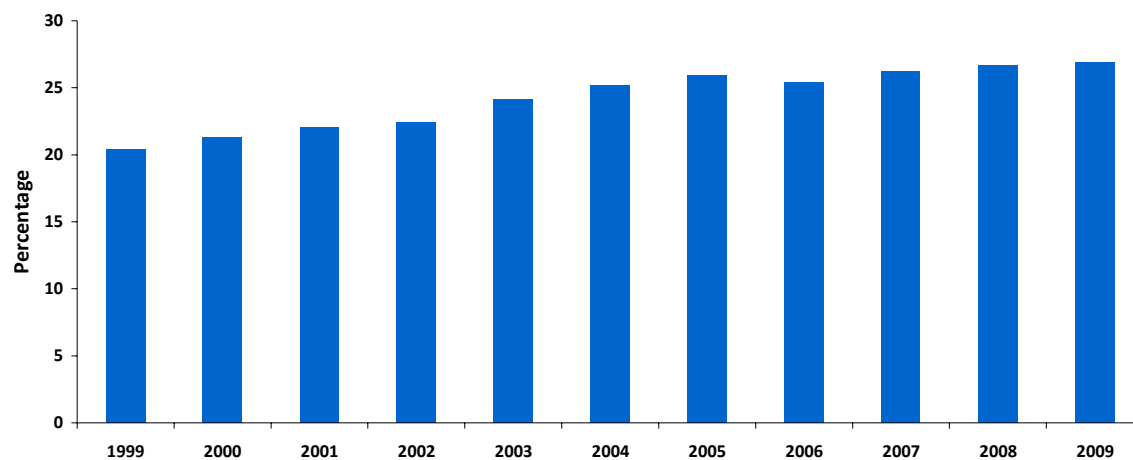
Percentage of Mothers Breastfeeding, Ireland 1999-2009



Source: National Perinatal Reporting System (NPRS), Health and Research Information Division, ESRI.
Note: Based on maternities on discharge. Excludes early neonatal deaths.

Figure C13

Caesarean Births as a Percentage of Total Live Births, Ireland 1999-2009



Source: National Perinatal Reporting System (NPRS), Health and Research Information Division, ESRI.

Road Traffic Collisions

Table C13 provides data on persons injured or killed in road traffic collisions for the years 1992 to 2009. A breakdown of the 2009 figure by type of road user is displayed in Figure C14. Comparisons with other EU countries are set out in Table C14 and Figure C15.

Additional data on the number of deaths from motor vehicle traffic collisions are given in Section B.

TABLE C13
PERSONS INJURED OR KILLED IN ROAD TRAFFIC
COLLISIONS: NUMBERS AND RATES, 1992-2009

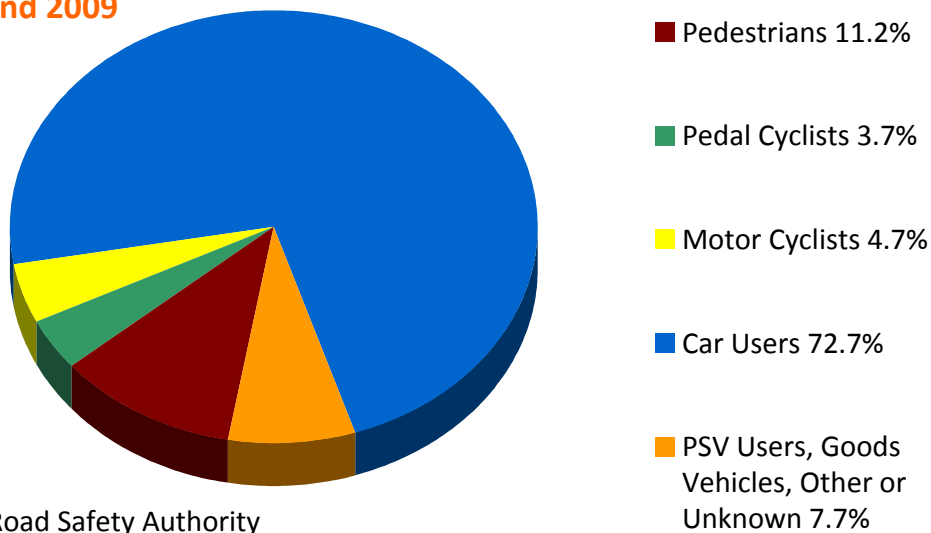
Year	Number Killed	Number of Injuries	Total Number	*Rate per 100,000 population
1992	415	10,188	10,603	298.3
1993	431	9,831	10,262	287.1
1994	404	10,229	10,633	296.5
1995	437	12,673	13,110	364.0
1996	453	13,319	13,772	379.8
1997	472	13,115	13,587	370.8
1998	458	12,773	13,231	357.3
1999	413	12,340	12,753	340.8
2000	415	12,043	12,458	328.8
2001	411	10,222	10,633	276.4
2002	376	9,206	9,582	244.6
2003	335	8,262	8,597	216.0
2004	374	7,867	8,241	203.7
2005	396	9,318	9,714	235.0
2006	365	8,575	8,940	210.9
2007	338	7,806	8,144	187.7
2008	279	9,758	10,037	227.0
2009	238	9,742	9,980	223.8

Source: Road Safety Authority

*Calculated using CSO yearly population estimates

Figure C14

Persons killed or injured in road traffic collisions by road user type, Ireland 2009



Source: Road Safety Authority

Table C14 Persons Injured or Killed in Road Traffic Accidents in 2009: Rates for EU countries

Country	Rate per 100,000 population
Austria	595.37
Belgium	597.94
Bulgaria	126.23
Cyprus	223.37
Czech Republic	268.26
Denmark	95.12
Estonia	151.46
Finland	156.14
France	152.72
Germany	495.85
Greece	178.12
Hungary	240.42
Ireland	223.8
Italy*	527.26
Latvia	196.82
Lithuania	155.59
Luxembourg*	260.72
Malta	263.74
Netherlands	139.64
Poland	170.86
Portugal*	420.89
Romania	178.48
Slovakia	170.31
Slovenia	609.89
Spain	146.29
Sweden	279.58
United Kingdom	375.31
EU-27 Average	315.59

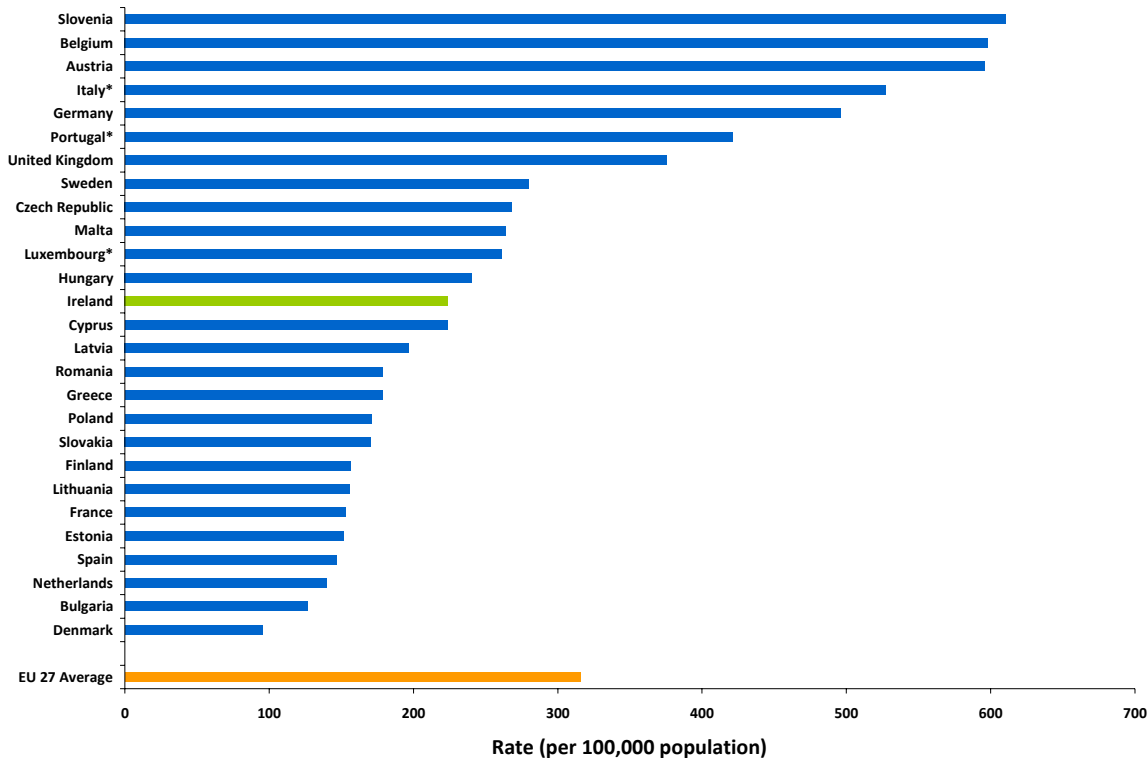
Source: European Health For All Database, WHO Regional Office for Europe.

* 2008

Section C: Health Status and Lifestyle

Figure C15

Persons Injured or Killed in Road Traffic Collisions: Rates for EU Countries, 2009



Source: Table C14
* 2008

Occupational Accidents

Ireland's laws on health and safety at work are administered and enforced by the Health and Safety Authority. The Authority is a State-sponsored body coming under the auspices of the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment.

Under the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulation, 1993, all employers are obliged to report accidents at work which result in employees being absent for more than three days to the Health and Safety Authority. However, there is still considerable under-reporting of accidents. In order to gain a better picture on overall levels of workplace accidents the Authority also makes use of a number of other sources of data including the Central Statistics Office's Quarterly National Household Surveys, the Department of Social and Family Affairs' Occupational Injury Benefit Claims and the Irish Insurance Federation's Employer Liability Claims. Data relating to 2007 to 2010 from each source are set out in Table C15. Accidents reported to the Health and Safety Authority are provided by type of industry for 2010 are in Table C16. Comparisons of death due to work-related accidents in EU countries are provided in Table C17 and Figure C16.

Section C: Health Status and Lifestyle

Table C15
Summary of Available Occupational Injury Statistics, 2007 - 2010

		2007	2008	2009	2010
Number in Employment (a)		2,113,900	2,112,800	1,938,500	1,859,100
Number of Employees (b)		1,758,700	1,748,300	1,549,000	1,536,900
Occupational Injury Benefit Claims (Dept of Social Protection)	Number of claims allowed	13,803	13,017	13,099	11,813
	Rate per 100,000 employees	784.8	744.6	845.6	768.6
Source: QNHS and HSA Summary 2009-10					
Total Injuries Reported to the Health and Safety Authority (c)	Number of injuries resulting in >3 days absence from work	8,754	8,417	7,161	7,284
	Rate per 100,000 in employment	414.1	398.4	369.4	391.8
Source: Health and Safety Authority (d)					
Quarterly National Household Survey	Number of people injured	64,200	42,000	31,774	n/a
	Rate per 100,000 in employment	3037.0	1987.9	1639.1	n/a
	Number of injuries which result in >3 days absence	28,800	17,900	11,454	n/a
	Rate per 100,000 in employment	1362.4	847.2	590.9	n/a
Source: QNHS (CSO)					
Number of new claims notified under employer's liability	Number of new claims notified	7,611	7,071	8,343	n/a
Source: Irish Insurance Federation					

n/a: Not available

(a) The estimates of the number of persons aged 15 and over in employment are from the Quarterly National Household Surveys (CSO) relating to the April-June period.

(b) The source is the same as above. Number of employees excludes self-employed and family workers, who are not entitled to the Occupational Injury Benefit.

(c) Reported cases to the HSA include both cases reported by employers and cases forwarded from the Dept. of Social Protection, Gardaí and other sources.

(d) The statistical Classification of Economic Activities, NACE, underwent a major revision (NACE Rev.2) effective from 1 January 2008. It has been necessary to re-classify data above to facilitate comparison of data over time.

Note 1: The injury and illness data from the QNHS rely on self-reporting and thus may be subject to sampling or other survey errors. QNHS estimates are subject to sampling and other survey errors. Estimates and changes over time of a lower magnitude can be taken to have lower precision and should be interpreted with caution.

Note 2: As of the first quarter of 2009 the Quarterly National Household survey (QNHS) is now undertaken on a calendar quarter basis. Up to and including the fourth quarter of 2008 the QNHS operated on a seasonal quarter basis.

Table C16
Injuries reported to the Health and Safety Authority by economic sector, 2010

Industry*	2010
Human health and social work activities	1384
Manufacturing	1262
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1030
Transportation and storage	1028
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	614
Construction	571
Other service activities	210
Administrative and support service activities	184
Accommodation and food service activities	175
Education	160
Financial and insurance activities	147
Information and communication	129
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	122
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	86
Mining and quarrying	54
Professional, scientific and technical activities	54
Arts, entertainment and recreation	46
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	14
Real estate activities	14
Total	7,284

* Classified in accordance with the Classification of Economic Activity (NACE Rev. 2).

Source: Health and Safety Authority

TABLE C17
DEATHS DUE TO WORK-RELATED ACCIDENTS
IN EU COUNTRIES

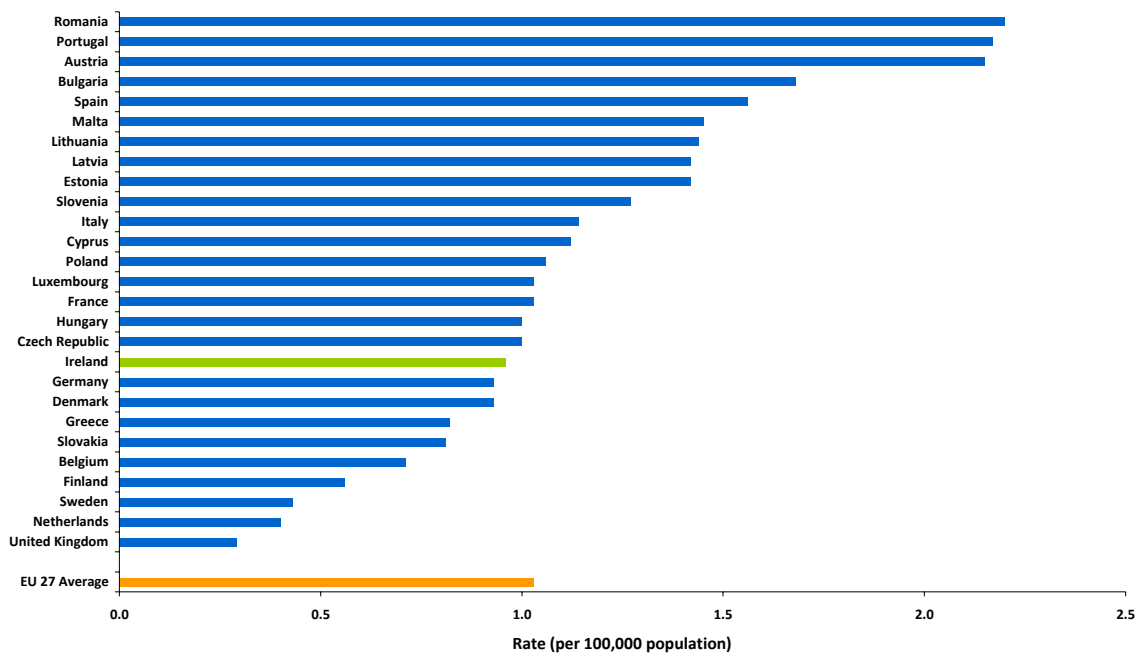
Country	Year of Data	Rate per 100,000 Population
Austria	2009	2.15
Belgium	2009	0.71
Bulgaria	2005	1.68
Cyprus	2009	1.12
Czech Republic	2009	1.00
Denmark	2001	0.93
Estonia	2009	1.42
Finland	2008	0.56
France	2004	1.03
Germany	2008	0.93
Greece	2006	0.82
Hungary	2009	1.00
Ireland	2009	0.96
Italy	2009	1.14
Latvia	2009	1.42
Lithuania	2009	1.44
Luxembourg	2009	1.03
Malta	2009	1.45
Netherlands	2009	0.40
Poland	2009	1.06
Portugal	2008	2.17
Romania	2007	2.20
Slovakia	2009	0.81
Slovenia	2009	1.27
Spain	2006	1.56
Sweden	2009	0.43
United Kingdom	2005	0.29
EU Average	2009	1.03

Source: European Health for All database, WHO Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen, Denmark, July 2011

Section C: Health Status and Lifestyle

Figure C16

Deaths Due to Work-Related Accidents in EU Countries, 2009 or Latest Available Year



Source: Table C17

Hospitalisation due to Accidents, Poisoning and Violence

The number of hospitalisations in publicly funded acute hospitals during 2008, 2009 and 2010 as a result of accidents, poisoning and violence is set out in Tables C18A, C18B and C18C. These figures are taken from the Hospital In-Patient Enquiry (HIPE) which is managed by the Economic and Social Research Institute.

Further information about HIPE is provided in Section H.

Section C: Health Status and Lifestyle

Table C18A

Hospitalisations Due to Accidents, Poisoning & Violence, 2008

Cause	Number of Cases	Percentage of Total	Average Length of Stay in Days
Accidental Falls	22263	39.6	7.04
Transport Accidents	5712	10.1	5.51
<i>Car Occupant Injured</i>	2552	4.5	5.55
<i>Cyclist Injured</i>	817	1.5	3.10
<i>Pedestrian Injured</i>	721	1.3	9.51
<i>Motor Cyclist Injured</i>	565	1.0	6.10
<i>Other Vehicle Occupant Injured (Including Occupants of Vans, Trucks & Buses)</i>	163	0.3	5.48
<i>All Other Transport Accidents (Including Water, Air, Rail & Transport Accidents Involving Animals)</i>	894	1.6	4.00
Intentional Self-harm	3338	5.9	3.19
Assault	2627	4.7	3.19
Accident, Not Otherwise Specified	2585	4.6	3.85
Caught or Crushed in / between Objects	1512	2.7	1.92
Struck / Striking against Other Objects	1108	2.0	2.66
Contact with Sharp Glass or Knife	1044	1.9	1.65
Accidents Involving Tools & Machinery	1027	1.8	2.85
Foreign Bodies	946	1.7	1.97
Accidental Poisoning by and Exposure to Noxious Substances	911	1.6	2.99
Injury Caused by Thrown or Falling Object	654	1.2	3.20
Struck / Striking against Sports Equipment	625	1.1	1.49
Bitten or Struck by Animals	575	1.0	3.45
Event of Undetermined Intent	547	1.0	3.52
Contact with Heat or Hot Substances	405	0.7	7.47
Exposure to Smoke, Fire & Flames	279	0.5	11.76
Drowning, Submersion & Other Accidental Threats to Breathing	138	0.2	3.04
Other External Causes of Injury	9719	17.3	7.34
External Cause Not Reported	271	0.5	7.23
Total	56286	100	5.67

Source: Hospital In-Patient Enquiry (HIPE)

Note: Day cases are excluded from this table

The above table excludes inpatient and day case activity data for a small number of hospitals who report data to HIPE which are not HSE network acute hospitals.

Section C: Health Status and Lifestyle

Table C18b

Hospitalisations Due to Accidents, Poisoning & Violence, 2009

Cause	Number of Cases	Percentage of Total	Average Length of Stay in Days
Accidental Falls	22922	41.2	7.00
Transport Accidents	5223	9.4	5.18
<i>Car Occupant Injured</i>	2230	4.0	5.73
<i>Cyclist Injured</i>	917	1.6	2.96
<i>Pedestrian Injured</i>	552	1.0	8.67
<i>Motor Cyclist Injured</i>	495	0.9	5.69
<i>Other Vehicle Occupant Injured (Including Occupants of Vans, Trucks & Buses)</i>	129	0.2	3.82
<i>All Other Transport Accidents (Including Water, Air, Rail & Transport Accidents Involving Animals)</i>	900	1.6	3.83
Intentional Self-harm	3207	5.8	3.25
Accident, Not Otherwise Specified	2717	4.9	3.24
Assault	2510	4.5	3.07
Caught or Crushed in / between Objects	1302	2.3	1.62
Struck / Striking against Other Objects	1113	2.0	2.76
Contact with Sharp Glass or Knife	966	1.7	1.62
Foreign Bodies	893	1.6	1.90
Accidents Involving Tools & Machinery	856	1.5	2.36
Accidental Poisoning by and Exposure to Noxious Substances	799	1.4	3.60
Struck / Striking against Sports Equipment	624	1.1	1.46
Bitten or Struck by Animals	593	1.1	3.71
Event of Undetermined Intent	527	0.9	3.32
Injury Caused by Thrown or Falling Object	514	0.9	3.37
Contact with Heat or Hot Substances	423	0.8	6.91
Exposure to Smoke, Fire & Flames	258	0.5	11.24
Drowning, Submersion & Other Accidental Threats to Breathing	140	0.3	3.24
Other External Causes of Injury	9778	17.6	7.17
External Cause Not Reported	285	0.5	5.84
Total	55650	100	5.61

Source: Hospital In-Patient Enquiry (HIPE)

Note: Day cases are excluded from this table

Bantry hospital in-patient activity data has been excluded from the above as only data for 2009 has been fully reported at present. The above table excludes inpatient and day case activity data for a small number of hospitals who report data to HIPE which are not HSE network acute hospitals.

Section C: Health Status and Lifestyle

Table C18c

Hospitalisations Due to Accidents, Poisoning & Violence, 2010

Cause	Number of Cases	Percentage of Total	Average Length of Stay in Days
Accidental Falls	24152	43.1	7.28
Transport Accidents	4894	8.7	5.16
<i>Car Occupant Injured</i>	1795	3.2	6.06
<i>Cyclist Injured</i>	1031	1.8	2.58
<i>Pedestrian Injured</i>	498	0.9	8.01
<i>Motor Cyclist Injured</i>	487	0.9	5.17
<i>Other Vehicle Occupant Injured (Including Occupants of Vans, Trucks & Buses)</i>	140	0.2	8.14
<i>All Other Transport Accidents (Including Water, Air, Rail & Transport Accidents Involving Animals)</i>	943	1.7	4.29
Intentional Self-harm	3259	5.8	3.10
Assault	2311	4.1	3.39
Accident, Not Otherwise Specified	2149	3.8	3.90
Caught or Crushed in / between Objects	1329	2.4	1.68
Struck / Striking against Other Objects	1057	1.9	2.80
Foreign Bodies	955	1.7	1.82
Contact with Sharp Glass or Knife	899	1.6	1.70
Accidents Involving Tools & Machinery	885	1.6	2.36
Accidental Poisoning by and Exposure to Noxious Substances	822	1.5	2.95
Event of Undetermined Intent	644	1.1	3.09
Bitten or Struck by Animals	590	1.1	3.31
Struck / Striking against Sports Equipment	540	1.0	1.56
Injury Caused by Thrown or Falling Object	475	0.8	3.41
Contact with Heat or Hot Substances	362	0.6	7.47
Exposure to Smoke, Fire & Flames	249	0.4	12.39
Drowning, Submersion & Other Accidental Threats to Breathing	141	0.3	4.23
Other External Causes of Injury	10040	17.9	6.82
External Cause Not Reported	248	0.4	7.65
Total	56001	100	5.78

Source: Hospital In-Patient Enquiry (HIPE)

Note: Day cases are excluded from this table

Bantry hospital in-patient activity data has been excluded from the above as only data for 2009 has been fully reported at present. The above table excludes inpatient and day case activity data for a small number of hospitals who report data to HIPE which are not HSE network acute hospitals.

Lifestyle

Lifestyle has an important bearing on a person's wellbeing. This section includes data on some of the more significant of these lifestyle factors including nutrition, smoking, alcohol consumption and drug misuse. Where possible, comparisons with other EU countries are provided. Table C19 and Figure C17 details data from SLÁN (see below) on those overweight or obese.

Food and Nutrition

Tables C20 and C21, along with Figures C18 and C19 present findings on fruit & vegetable intake and on the consumption of fried food. The data comes from SLÁN (see below) and is analysed by social class and gender.

Survey of Lifestyle, Attitudes and Nutrition (SLÁN) in Ireland

The third national Survey of Lifestyle, Attitudes and Nutrition (SLÁN) in Ireland, was conducted in 2007 using face-to-face interviews with adults aged 18 years or over, interviewed at home addresses. SLÁN 2007 follows on from two previous surveys using postal questionnaires – in 1998, involving 6,539 respondents with a 62% response rate, and in 2002, involving 5,992 respondents with a 53% response rate. The SLÁN 2007 main survey involved 10,364 respondents (62% response rate).

The 2007 sample was representative of the general population in Ireland when compared with Census 2006 figures and was further weighted to match the Census for analysis. Most findings were analysed by gender, age and social class categories.

Household social class was constructed for each respondent: approximately one-third (31%) were in higher (professional and managerial) social classes (SC 1-2), while 38% were in non-manual and skilled manual categories (SC 3-4), 16% in semi-skilled and unskilled occupational categories (SC 5-6).

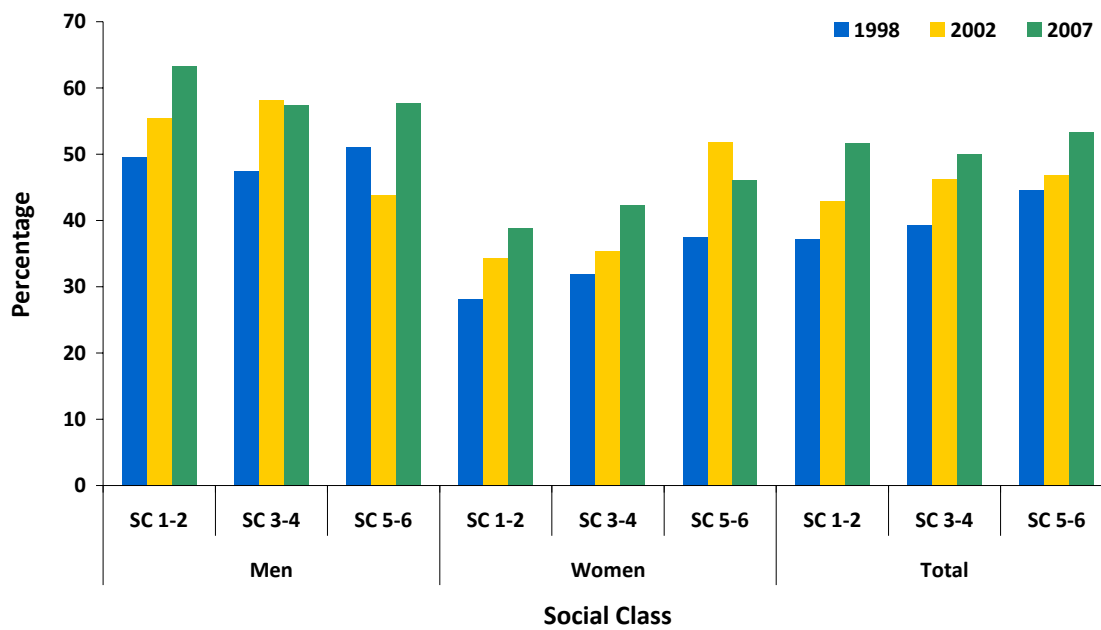
Table C19
Percentage of SLÁN respondents reporting BMI $\geq 25\text{kg/m}^2$ (overweight or obese),
by sex and social class

Year	Social Class	% Men	% Women	% Total Men and Women
1998	SC 1-2	49.6	28.2	37.2
	SC 3-4	47.4	31.9	39.3
	SC 5-6	51.1	37.5	44.6
2002	SC 1-2	55.4	34.4	43.0
	SC 3-4	58.2	35.5	46.3
	SC 5-6	43.8	51.8	46.9
2007	SC 1-2	63.4	38.9	51.7
	SC 3-4	57.4	42.3	50.0
	SC 5-6	57.8	46.1	53.4

Source: Survey of Lifestyle, Attitudes and Nutrition in Ireland (SLÁN) 1998, 2002, 2007

FIGURE C17

Percentage of SLÁN respondents who reported BMI $\geq 25\text{kg/m}^2$ (overweight or obese), by sex and social class, Ireland



Source: Table C19

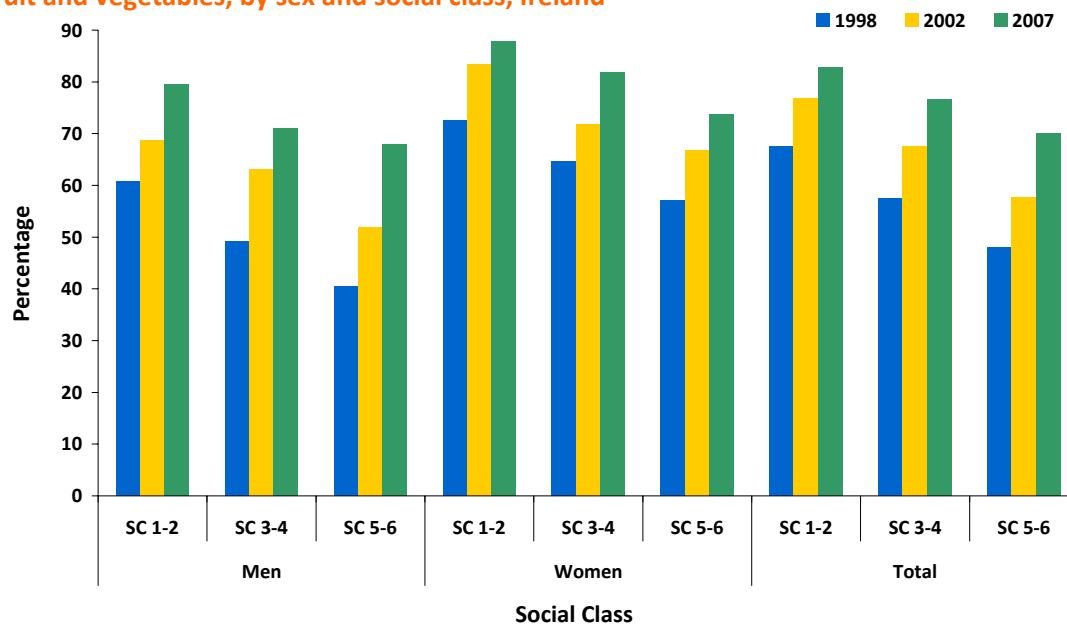
Table C20
Percentage of SLÁN respondents consuming 4 or more daily servings
of fruit and vegetables, by sex and social class

Year	Social Class	% Men	% Women	% Total Men and Women
1998	SC 1-2	60.7	72.5	67.5
	SC 3-4	49.2	64.6	57.5
	SC 5-6	40.4	57.1	48
2002	SC 1-2	68.8	83.3	76.9
	SC 3-4	63	71.8	67.5
	SC 5-6	51.9	66.7	57.6
2007	SC 1-2	79.4	87.9	83.5
	SC 3-4	71.1	81.9	76.6
	SC 5-6	67.9	73.7	70.1

Source: Survey of Lifestyle, Attitudes and Nutrition in Ireland (SLÁN) 1998, 2002, 2007

FIGURE C18

Percentage of SLÁN respondents consuming 4 or more daily servings of fruit and vegetables, by sex and social class, Ireland



Source: Table C20

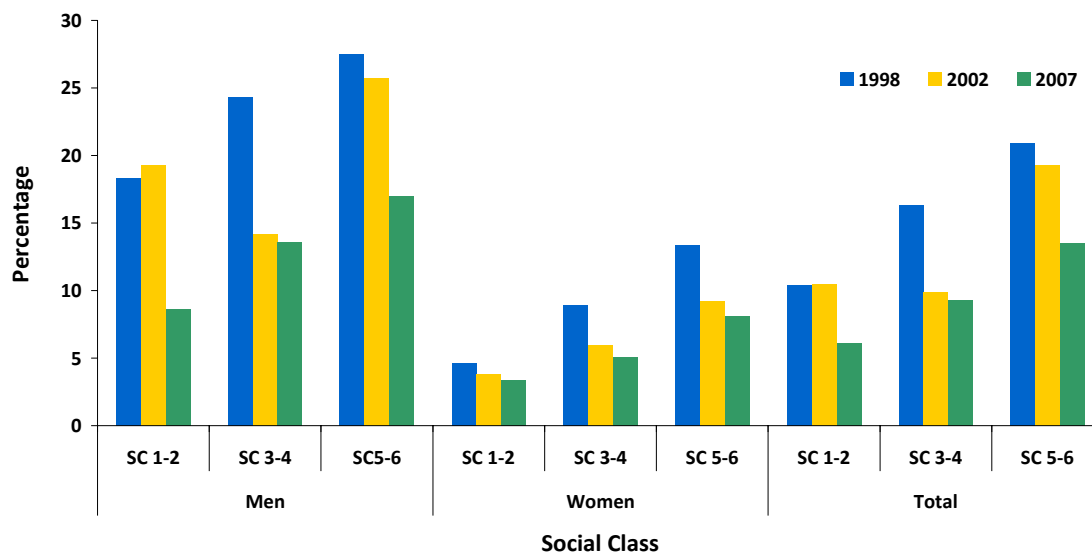
Table C21
Percentage of SLÁN respondents consuming fried foods 4 or more times per week,
by sex and social class

Year	Social Class	% Men	% Women	% Total Men and Women
1998	SC 1-2	18.3	4.6	10.4
	SC 3-4	24.3	8.9	16.3
	SC 5-6	27.5	13.4	20.9
2002	SC 1-2	19.3	3.8	10.5
	SC 3-4	14.2	6.0	9.9
	SC 5-6	25.7	9.2	19.3
2007	SC 1-2	8.6	3.4	6.1
	SC 3-4	13.6	5.1	9.3
	SC 5-6	17.0	8.1	13.5

Source: Survey of Lifestyle, Attitudes and Nutrition in Ireland (SLÁN) 1998, 2002, 2007

FIGURE C19

Percentage of SLÁN respondents consuming fried foods 4 or more times per week, by sex and social class, Ireland



Source: Table C21

Smoking

Figures on the percentage of regular smokers in Ireland aged over 18 years are provided in Table C22 for the years 1998, 2002 and 2007.

Comparisons with other EU countries are set out in Tables C23 and C24 and in Figure C20a and C20b.

TABLE C22
Percentage of SLÁN respondents smoking by sex

Year	Male	Female	Total
1998	34	32	33
2002	27	27	27
2007	31	27	29

Note: Refers to adults aged 18+.

Source: Survey of Lifestyle, Attitudes and Nutrition in Ireland (SLÁN) 1998, 2002, 2007

TABLE C23
PERCENTAGE OF REGULAR DAILY
SMOKERS IN THE POPULATION OVER 15 YEARS

Country	Year of Data	Male	Female	Total
Austria	2006	27	19	23
Belgium	2008	24	18	21
Bulgaria	2001	44	23	33
Cyprus	2008	39	14	27
Czech Republic	2009	30	18	24
Denmark	2009	22	17	19
Estonia	2008	39	17	26
Finland	2009	22	16	19
France	2003	30	21	25
Germany	2003	37	31	34
Greece	2000	47	29	38
Hungary	2009	37	27	31
Ireland*	2007	31	27	29
Italy	2009	30	17	23
Latvia	2008	45	16	28
Lithuania	2008	39	14	24
Luxembourg	2009	28	21	24
Malta	2009	26	16	20
Netherlands	2009	32	24	28
Poland	2009	34	21	27
Portugal	2006	31	12	21
Romania	2008	32	9	20
Slovakia	1998	41	15	28(a)
Slovenia	2007	22	16	19
Spain	2009	31	21	26
Sweden	2008	12	15	14
United Kingdom	2008	21	20	21
EU Average	2008	n/a	n/a	26

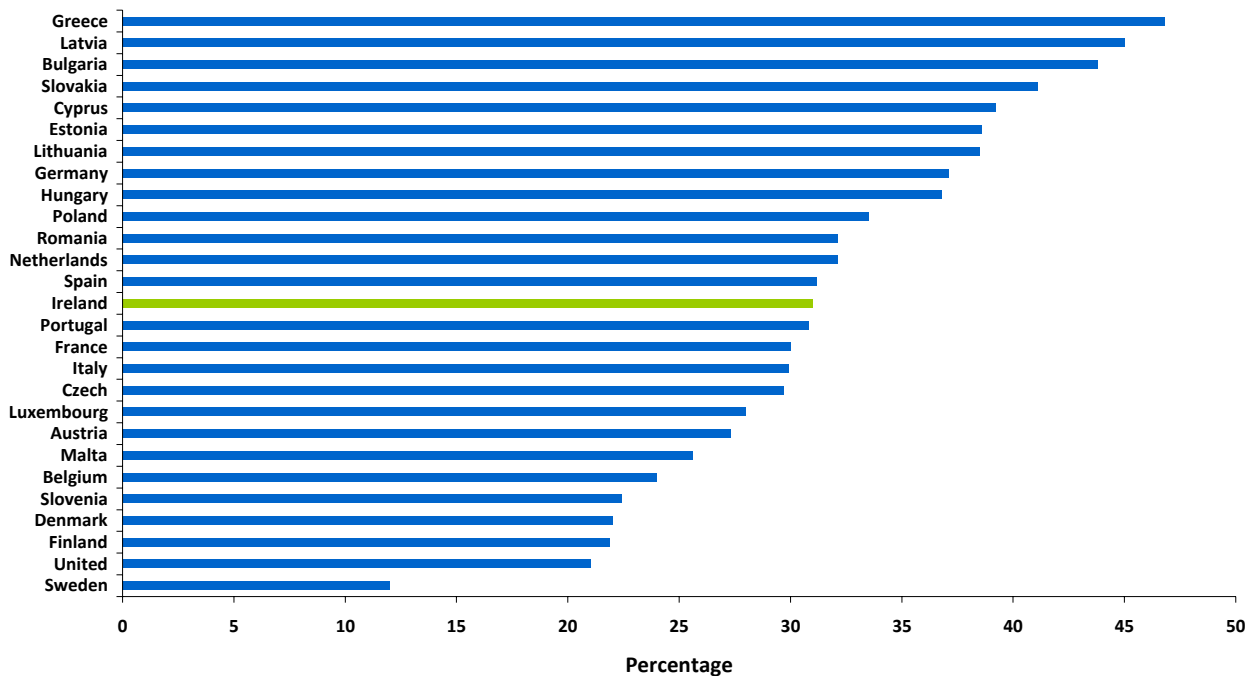
Source: European Health for All database, WHO Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen, Denmark, July 2011

Notes: **(a)** 2004

n/a indicates 'Not Available'.

* Source: SLÁN 2007

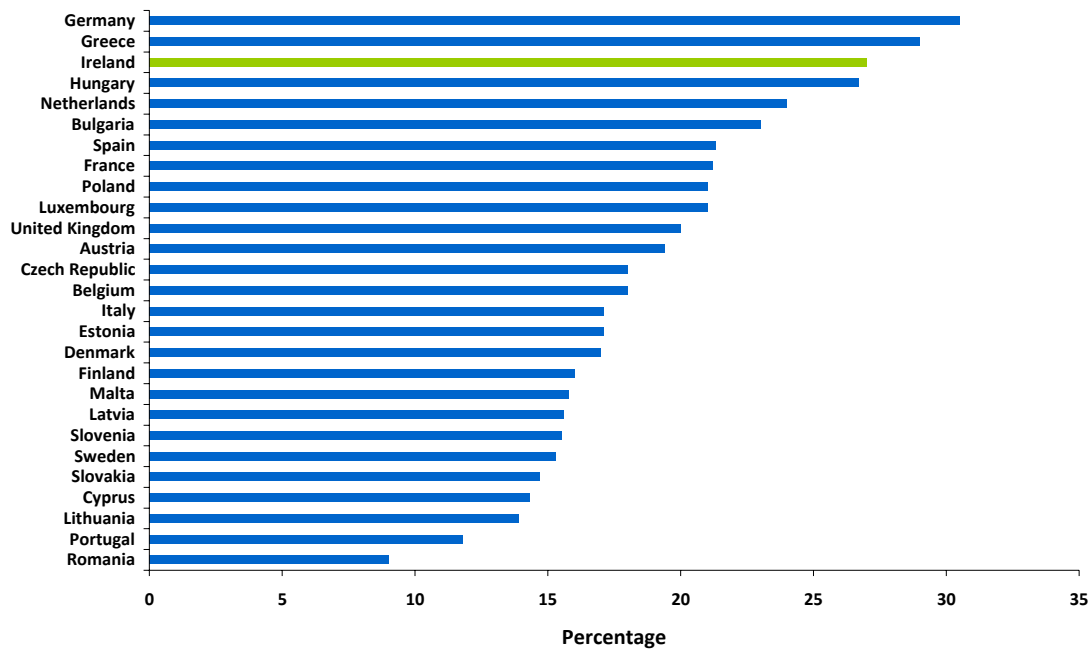
Figure C20a
 Percentage of Regular Smokers aged over 15 in EU Countries (Males)



Source: Table C23

Figure C20b

Percentage of Regular Smokers aged over 15 in EU Countries (Females)



Source: Table C23

Table C24
Smoking Related Deaths: Age-standardised death rate (per 100,000 population), EU Countries 2009

Countries	Age-standardised death rate
Austria	190.1
Belgium	n/a
Bulgaria	345.2
Cyprus	147.2
Czech Republic	315.8
Denmark (p)	197.3
Estonia	325.5
Finland	213.3
France	n/a
Germany	183.6
Greece	196.7
Hungary	427.8
Ireland*	224.5
Italy	n/a
Latvia	442.6
Lithuania	490.5
Luxembourg	162.2
Malta	224.6
Netherlands	157.5
Poland	247.2
Portugal	167.6
Romania	433.5
Slovakia	429.7
Slovenia	192.6
Spain	143.1
Sweden	169.9
United Kingdom	204.0
EU Average (p)	196.9

Source: Eurostat

*Source: Central Statistics Office and Public Health Information System, Department of Health.

The indicator is produced by aggregating the following diseases:

- C00-C14 Malignant neoplasm of mouth and pharynx
- C32-C34 Malignant neoplasm of larynx, trachea, bronchus, lung
- C15 Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus
- I20-I25 Ischemic heart disease
- I60-I69 Cerebrovascular diseases,
- J40-J47 Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease.

n/a: Not Available

p: Provisional

Alcohol

Tables C25 and C26, along with Figure C21 describe data from SLÁN on those who consume more than 6 standard drinks on one or more occasions per week.

Data on consumption of alcohol in Ireland are set out in Figure C22. EU comparisons are provided in Table C27 and in Figures C23.

Table C25

Percentage of drinkers* who reported having 6 or more standard# drinks on one or more occasions per week, by sex and age group

Year	Gender	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
2002	Men	57.0	54.0	56.7	33.5
	Women	37.7	33.2	33.6	11.8
	Total	47.7	42.4	47.0	26.5
2007	Men	48.5	38.7	34.0	20.4
	Women	31.4	13.5	10.2	2.6
	Total	40.2	26.7	22.5	12.1

* Drinkers are defined as those who have had an alcoholic drink within the previous 12 months

A standard drink is defined as one unit of alcohol, eg half pint or a glass of beer, lager or cider; a single measure of spirits; a single glass of wine, sherry or port; or a bottle of alcopop (long neck)

Findings must be viewed with caution since the survey method has changed from 2002 to 2007

Source: Survey of Lifestyle, Attitudes and Nutrition in Ireland (SLÁN) 2002, 2007

Table C26

Percentage of drinkers* who reported having 6 or more standard# drinks on one or more occasions per week, by sex and social class

Year	Social Class	% Men	% Women	% Total
2002	SC1-2	58.2	26.2	41.1
	SC3-4	50.1	36.5	43.5
	SC5-6	58.4	38.4	52.2
2007	SC1-2	32.2	14.2	23.7
	SC3-4	40.4	16.8	28.9
	SC5-6	41.3	20.3	33.6

* Drinkers are defined as those who have had an alcoholic drink within the previous 12 months

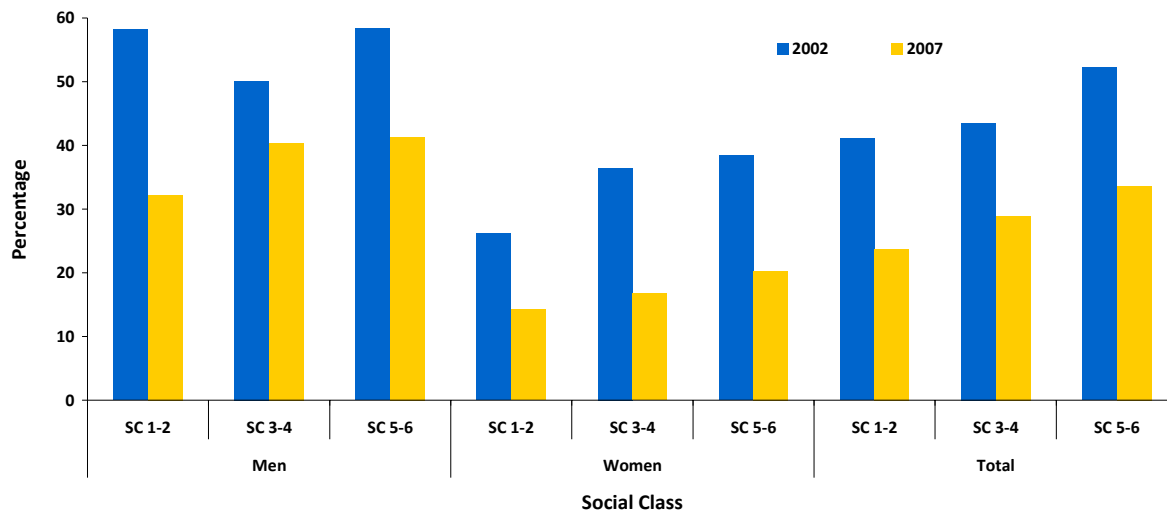
A standard drink is defined as one unit of alcohol, eg half pint or a glass of beer, lager or cider; a single measure of spirits; a single glass of wine, sherry or port; or a bottle of alcopop (long neck)

Findings must be viewed with caution since the survey method has changed from 2002 to 2007

Source: Survey of Lifestyle, Attitudes and Nutrition in Ireland (SLÁN) 2002, 2007

FIGURE C21

Percentage of drinkers who reported having 6 or more standard drinks on one or more occasions per week, by sex and social class, Ireland



Source: Table C26

TABLE C27
PURE ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION: LITRES PER CAPITA AGED 15+ BY BEVERAGE
TYPE - EU COUNTRIES

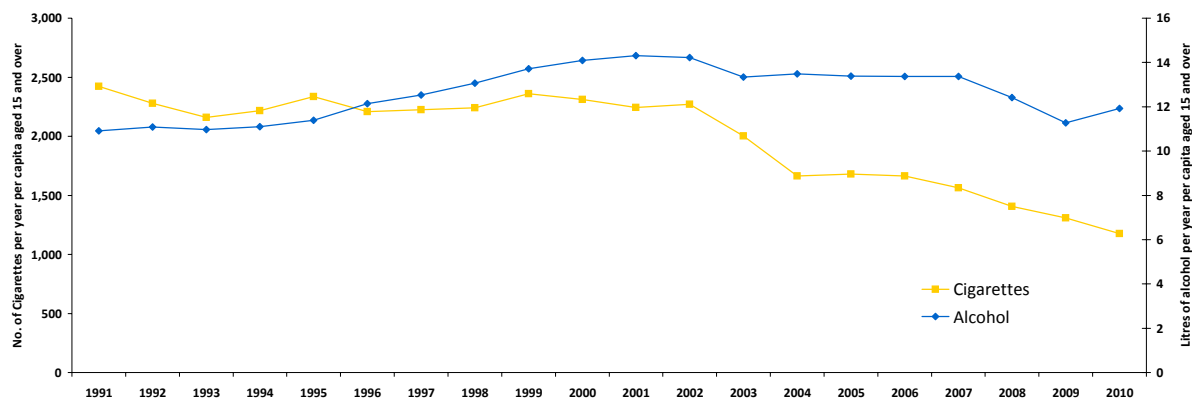
Country	Year of Data	Spirits	Beer	Wine	Total*
Austria	2006	1.5	6.7	4.2	12.8
Belgium	2006	0.62	5.41	3.63	9.69
Bulgaria	2005	4.56(a)	4.37(a)	2.44	10.94
Cyprus	2005	2.75(a)	3.06(a)	2.97	9.29
Czech Republic	2007	3.58	8.35	2.63	15.23
Denmark	2006	1.67	4.85	4.28	10.8
Estonia	2005	9.6(a)	5.63(a)	1.09	16.24
Finland	2008	3.08	5.04	2.76	10.3
France	2005	2.67(b)	2.42(b)	8.14	13.24
Germany	2007	2.47	6.01	3.14	11.62
Greece	2005	2.37(a)	2.37(a)	4.51	9.21
Hungary	2005	2.87(a)	4.69(a)	4.94	12.51
Ireland	2006	2.57	6.83	2.87	13.36
Italy	2006	0.4	1.76	6.41	8.02
Latvia	2006	6.2	3.81	1.6	11.2
Lithuania	2008	4.7(b)	5.6(b)	1.8(b)	13.3
Luxembourg	2005	2	1.52	8.16	11.75
Malta	2005	1.93(a)	2.67(a)	1.45	5.26
Netherlands	2008	1.55	4.58	3.12	9.25
Poland	2008	4.01	5.56	1.16	10.73
Portugal	2005	1.19(a)	3.69(a)	6.65	12.18
Romania	2006	4.17	4.62	2.99	11.79
Slovakia	2006	4.4	4	2.2	10.6
Slovenia	2006	1.35(a)	5.7	5.4	12.4
Spain	2006	1.32	4.7	3.36	9.99
Sweden	2006	1.2	2.6	3	6.8
United Kingdom	2006	2.35	4.75	3.48	11.39
EU 27 Average	2006	2.27(a)	4.38(a)	4.19	11.01

Source: European Health for All database, WHO Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen, Denmark, July :

* Total includes "other" alcohol

Section C: Health Status and Lifestyle

Figure C22
Alcohol and Cigarette Consumption per annum, per capita over 15 years old, 1991-2010

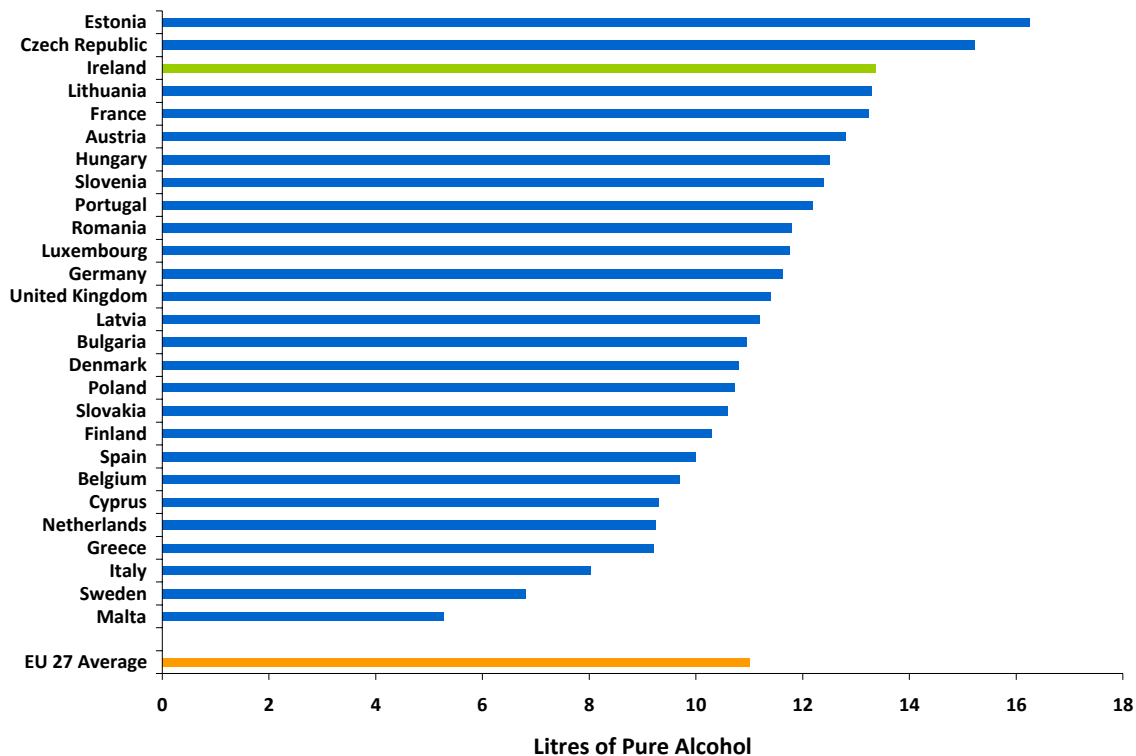


Source: Revenue Commissioners Statistical Reports, CSO (population data)
Note: Alcohol is measured in terms of pure alcohol consumed, based on sales of beer, cider, wine and spirits.

Section C: Health Status and Lifestyle

Figure C23

TOTAL PURE ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION: LITRES PER CAPITA AGED 15+ IN EU COUNTRIES



Source: Table C27

Treated Drug Misuse

The National Drug Treatment Reporting System (NDTRS) is an epidemiological database on treated problem drug use in Ireland. It was established in 1990 in the Greater Dublin Area and was extended in 1995 to cover other areas of the country. The reporting system was originally developed in line with the Pompidou Group's Definitive Protocol (Hartnoll 1994) and subsequently refined in accordance with the Treatment Demand Indicator Protocol (EMCDDA and Pompidou Group 2000). The NDTRS is co-ordinated by staff at the Alcohol and Drug Research Unit (ADRU) of the Health Research Board (HRB) on behalf of the Department of Health and Children.

Drug treatment data are viewed as an indirect indicator of drug misuse as well as a direct indicator of demand for treatment services. These data are used at national and European levels to provide information on the characteristics of clients entering treatment, and on patterns of drug misuse, such as types of drugs used and consumption behaviours. They are 'valuable from a public health perspective to assess needs, ... and to plan and evaluate services' (EMCDDA 1998: 23).

Compliance with the NDTRS requires that one form be completed for each person who receives treatment for problematic drug use at each treatment centre in a calendar year. Service providers at drug treatment centres throughout Ireland collect data on each individual treated for drug misuse. At national level, staff at the DMRD of the HRB compile anonymous, aggregated data.

For the purpose of the NDTRS, treatment is broadly defined as 'any activity which aims to ameliorate the psychological, medical or social state of individuals who seek help for their drug problems'. Clients who attend needle-exchange services are not included in this reporting system. Up to 2004, clients who reported alcohol as their main problem drug were not included in this reporting system.

The main elements of the reporting system are defined as follows:

All cases treated – describes individuals who receive treatment for problematic drug use at each treatment centre in a calendar year, and includes both

- (a) Previously treated cases – describes individuals who were treated previously for problematic drug use at any treatment centre and have returned to treatment in the reporting year, and also those individuals continuing in treatment from the preceding calendar year; and
- (b) New cases treated – describes individuals who have never been treated for problem drug use.

In the case of the data for 'previously treated cases' there is a possibility of duplication in the database; for example, where a person receives treatment at more than one centre. For those receiving methadone maintenance or detoxification, this possibility is considered to be small since the introduction of the Misuse of Drugs Regulations in 1998, whereby precautions are taken to ensure that methadone treatment is available from one source only.

The data presented provide a description of problem drug use in Ireland. There were 84,315 cases treated in Ireland between 2005 and 2010. Of these, 46,566 cases were continuing in methadone treatment from the preceding calendar year and 37,749 entered treatment during the period under observation. Table C28 presents data on service provision based on the 84,315 cases. The remainder of the tables are based on the 36,276 cases resident in Ireland and whose HSE region of residence was known.

Table C28

Number and Type of Services Providing Treatment for Problem Drug Use and Numbers of Cases in treatment in Ireland and reported to the NDTRS or the Central Treatment List Treated in Ireland, 2005 to 2010

Drug Services	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Number of Cases Treated 2005 - 2010
<u>Outpatient</u>							
No. of Services	146	146	173	209	212	215	
No. of Cases Treated	8,154	8,621	9,262	9,987	10,146	10,869	57,039
<u>Inpatient</u>							
No. of Services	21	23	27	32	34	37	
No. of Cases Treated	827	994	1,071	1,160	1,077	1,245	6,374
<u>Low-threshold*</u>							
No. of Services	3	3	5	9	27	51	
No. of Cases Treated	289	233	125	159	368	828	2,002
<u>General Practitioner</u>							
No. of Services	99	66	83	66	76	73	
No. of Cases Treated	2,831	2,889	3,139	3,212	3,342	3,487	18,900
<u>Total</u>							
No. of Services	269	238	288	316	349	376	
No. of Cases Treated	12,101	12,737	13,597	14,518	14,933	16,429	84,315

* Low-threshold services provide low-dose methadone or drop-in facilities only.

Source: National Drug Treatment Reporting System, Health Research Board and the Central Treatment List.

Section C: Health Status and Lifestyle

Table C29

Main problem drug used by cases living and entered treatment in Ireland, by treatment status, reported to the NDTRS, 2005 to 2010

Main Problem Drug	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All Cases Entering Treatment*	4877		5238		5749		6322		6497		7593	
Opiates	3094	63.4	3326	63.5	3627	63.1	4004	63.3	3862	59.4	4300	56.6
Ecstasy	124	2.5	95	1.8	129	2.2	103	1.6	64	1.0	48	0.6
Cocaine	467	9.6	552	10.5	777	13.5	762	12.1	696	10.7	698	9.2
Amphetamines	36	0.7	30	0.6	39	0.7	36	0.6	33	0.5	56	0.7
Benzodiazepines	75	1.5	96	1.8	163	2.8	167	2.6	260	4.0	292	3.8
Volatile inhalants	27	0.6	23	0.4	32	0.6	28	0.4	21	0.3	31	0.4
Cannabis	1039	21.3	1097	20.9	963	16.8	1192	18.9	1519	23.4	1893	24.9
Others	15	0.3	19	0.4	19	0.3	30	0.5	42	0.6	275	3.6
Previously Treated Cases*	2760		2825		3144		3510		3439		4217	
Opiates	2281	82.6	2281	80.7	2450	77.9	2723	77.6	2566	74.6	3034	71.9
Ecstasy	30	1.1	29	1.0	42	1.3	36	1.0	17	0.5	23	0.5
Cocaine	175	6.3	194	6.9	293	9.3	300	8.5	261	7.6	304	7.2
Amphetamines	14	0.5	9	0.3	14	0.4	10	0.3	11	0.3	20	0.5
Benzodiazepines	30	1.1	40	1.4	72	2.3	87	2.5	118	3.4	143	3.4
Volatile inhalants	5	0.2	3	0.1	7	0.2	12	0.3	7	0.2	5	0.1
Cannabis	219	7.9	260	9.2	259	8.2	330	9.4	443	12.9	597	14.2
Others	6	0.2	9	0.3	7	0.2	12	0.3	16	0.5	91	2.2
New Cases*	1976		2229		2430		2658		2930		3207	
Opiates	722	36.5	913	41.0	1037	42.7	1169	44.0	1221	41.7	1172	36.5
Ecstasy	92	4.7	65	2.9	86	3.5	66	2.5	47	1.6	21	0.7
Cocaine	275	13.9	342	15.3	466	19.2	447	16.8	417	14.2	382	11.9
Amphetamines	22	1.1	21	0.9	25	1.0	26	1.0	22	0.8	33	1.0
Benzodiazepines	42	2.1	50	2.2	85	3.5	74	2.8	137	4.7	140	4.4
Volatile inhalants	21	1.1	19	0.9	24	1.0	16	0.6	14	0.5	25	0.8
Cannabis	794	40.2	809	36.3	695	28.6	845	31.8	1047	35.7	1253	39.1
Others	8	0.4	10	0.4	12	0.5	15	0.6	25	0.9	181	5.6
Treatment Status unknown*	141		184		175		153		128		169	

* Excludes cases whose HSE region of residence is not known or cases who are not normally resident in Ireland

Source: National Drug Treatment Reporting System, Health Research Board

Section C: Health Status and Lifestyle

Table C30
Number of problem drugs used by cases living and entered treatment in Ireland, by treatment status, reported to the NDTRS, 2005 to 2010

Number of Problem Drugs	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All cases entering treatment	4877		5238		5749		6322		6497		7593	
Using more than one drug	3401	69.7	3732	71.2	3850	67.0	4430	70.1	4324	66.6	4913	64.7
Previously Treated Cases	2760		2825		3144		3510		3439		4217	
Using more than one drug	1934	70.1	2044	72.4	2144	68.2	2532	72.1	2336	67.9	2809	66.6
New Cases	1976		2229		2430		2658		2930		3207	
Using more than one drug	1374	69.5	1556	69.8	1612	66.3	1820	68.5	1926	65.7	2018	62.9
Treatment Status unknown	141		184		175		154		128		169	

Source: National Drug Treatment Reporting System, Health Research Board

Note: Excludes cases whose HSE region of residence is not known or cases who are not normally resident in Ireland

Section C: Health Status and Lifestyle

Table C31

Additional problem drugs used by cases living and entered treatment in Ireland, by treatment status, reported to the NDTRS, 2005 to 2010

Additional problem drug(s) used*	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All cases entering treatment	3401		3732		3850		4430		4324		4913	
Opiates	686	20.2	707	18.9	661	17.2	777	17.5	684	15.8	816	16.6
Ecstasy	645	19.0	597	16.0	640	16.6	638	14.4	626	14.5	560	11.4
Cocaine	1144	33.6	1384	37.1	1386	36.0	1631	36.8	1448	33.5	1393	28.4
Amphetamines	195	5.7	205	5.5	181	4.7	131	3.0	143	3.3	156	3.2
Benzodiazepines	963	28.3	1067	28.6	947	24.6	1424	32.1	1289	29.8	1608	32.7
Volatile inhalants	31	0.9	23	0.6	24	0.6	23	0.5	30	0.7	18	0.4
Cannabis	1417	41.7	1596	42.8	1637	42.5	1809	40.8	1545	35.7	1694	34.5
Alcohol	1136	33.4	1466	39.3	1529	39.7	1826	41.2	1931	44.7	2026	41.2
Others	113	3.3	98	2.6	142	3.7	172	3.9	213	4.9	476	9.7
Previously treated cases	1934		2044		2144		2532		2336		2809	
Opiates	515	26.6	469	22.9	471	22.0	525	20.7	464	19.9	617	22.0
Ecstasy	223	11.5	197	9.6	237	11.1	260	10.3	253	10.8	270	9.6
Cocaine	717	37.1	848	41.5	851	39.7	1026	40.5	884	37.8	880	31.3
Amphetamines	69	3.6	88	4.3	77	3.6	59	2.3	50	2.1	74	2.6
Benzodiazepines	739	38.2	787	38.5	677	31.6	980	38.7	855	36.6	1086	38.7
Volatile inhalants	9	0.5	9	0.4	9	0.4	14	0.6	12	0.5	10	0.4
Cannabis	844	43.6	942	46.1	910	42.4	1071	42.3	858	36.7	946	33.7
Alcohol	439	22.7	582	28.5	670	31.3	872	34.4	852	36.5	988	35.2
Others	53	2.7	38	1.9	78	3.6	77	3.0	111	4.8	214	7.6
New cases	1374		1556		1612		1820		1926		2018	
Opiates	150	10.9	194	12.5	172	10.7	237	13.0	214	11.1	187	9.3
Ecstasy	407	29.6	394	25.3	394	24.4	370	20.3	367	19.1	285	14.1
Cocaine	401	29.2	478	30.7	505	31.3	582	32.0	547	28.4	492	24.4
Amphetamines	123	9.0	113	7.3	103	6.4	69	3.8	91	4.7	80	4.0
Benzodiazepines	198	14.4	257	16.5	255	15.8	423	23.2	417	21.7	498	24.7
Volatile inhalants	20	1.5	14	0.9	14	0.9	9	0.5	14	0.7	8	0.4
Cannabis	527	38.4	583	37.5	682	42.3	703	38.6	671	34.8	718	35.6
Alcohol	663	48.3	846	54.4	821	50.9	919	50.5	1047	54.4	1004	49.8
Others	57	4.1	58	3.7	63	3.9	90	4.9	97	5.0	257	12.7
Treatment Status Unknown	93		132		94		78		62		86	

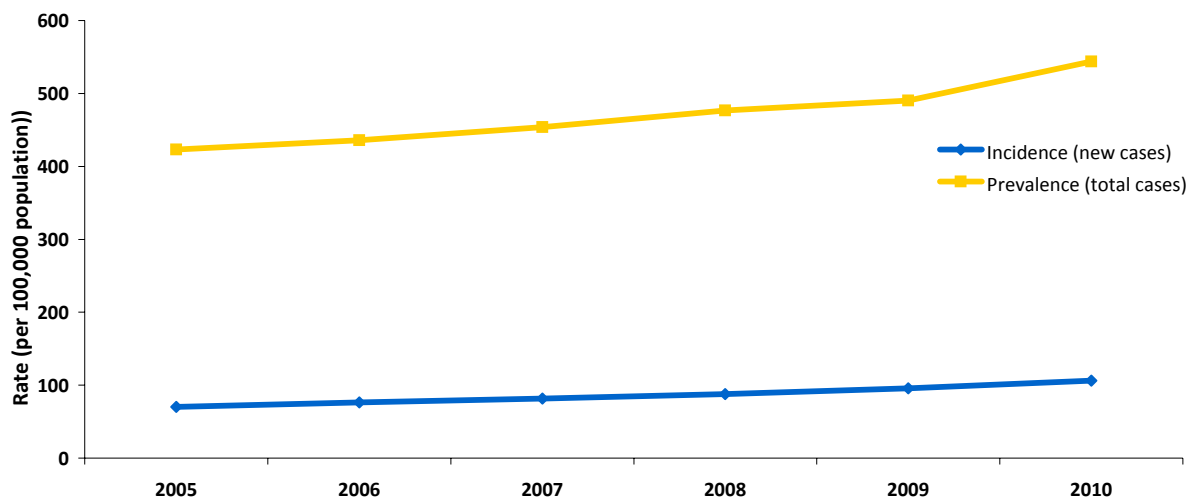
* By cases reporting use of one, two or three additional drugs.

Note: Excludes cases whose HSE region of residence is not known or cases who are not normally resident in Ireland

Source: National Drug Treatment Reporting System, Health Research Board.

Figure C24

Incidence and prevalence of treated problem drug use per 100,000 15–64-year-olds, 2005 to 2010



Source: National Drug Treatment Reporting System, Health Research Board

Section C: Health Status and Lifestyle

Table C32
Socio-economic characteristics of cases living and entered treatment in Ireland, by treatment status, reported to the NDTRS, 2005 to 2010

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
Characteristics												
All Cases entering treatment	4877		5238		5749		6322		6497		7593	
Median Age	26		27		27		28		28		28	
Age Range#	16-41		17-42		17-42		16-43		16-44		16-44	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 18 years of age	404	8.3	363	6.9	423	7.4	493	7.8	592	9.1	707	9.3
Males	3613	74.1	4018	76.7	4386	76.3	4641	73.4	4805	74.0	5508	72.5
Living with parents/family	2536	52.0	2664	50.9	2853	49.6	3175	50.2	3192	49.1	3681	48.5
Homeless	217	4.4	303	5.8	300	5.2	382	6.0	315	4.8	297	3.9
Non-Irish Nationals	162	3.3	195	3.7	240	4.2	251	4.0	276	4.2	317	4.2
Early school leavers	986	20.2	1059	20.2	1149	20.0	1324	20.9	1315	20.2	1413	18.6
Still in school	275	5.6	222	4.2	252	4.4	303	4.8	340	5.2	449	5.9
Aged 16 to 64 years employed	1025	21.0	1071	20.4	1059	18.4	921	14.6	689	10.6	670	8.8
Previously Treated Cases												
	2760		2825		3144		3510		3439		4217	
Median Age	28		28		29		29		30		30	
Age Range#	19-42		19-43		19-43		19-44		18-45		18-44	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 18 years of age	72	2.6	72	2.5	88	2.8	108	3.1	110	3.2	174	4.1
Males	1972	71.4	2126	75.3	2363	75.2	2517	71.7	2446	71.1	2965	70.3
Living with parents/family	1291	46.8	1343	47.5	1408	44.8	1587	45.2	1500	43.6	1846	43.8
Homeless	155	5.6	193	6.8	197	6.3	273	7.8	203	5.9	207	4.9
Non-Irish Nationals	74	2.7	95	3.4	134	4.3	116	3.3	127	3.7	165	3.9
Early school leavers	685	24.8	678	24.0	749	23.8	889	25.3	821	23.9	945	22.4
Still in school	29	1.1	22	0.8	42	1.3	56	1.6	52	1.5	82	1.9
Aged 16 to 64 years employed	460	16.7	448	15.9	433	13.8	380	10.8	293	8.5	294	7.0
New Cases												
	1976		2229		2430		2658		2930		3207	
Median Age	23		24		24		25		25		24	
Age Range#	15-39		15-40		16-41		15-43		15-43		16-42	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 18 years of age	326	16.5	285	12.8	328	13.5	374	14.1	466	15.9	516	16.1
Males	1542	78.0	1759	78.9	1877	77.2	2011	75.7	2261	77.2	2414	75.3
Living with parents/family	1175	59.5	1227	55.0	1359	55.9	1519	57.1	1629	55.6	1752	54.6
Homeless	54	2.7	104	4.7	90	3.7	100	3.8	101	3.4	84	2.6
Non-Irish Nationals	84	4.3	93	4.2	98	4.0	133	5.0	141	4.8	145	4.5
Early school leavers	274	13.9	340	15.3	369	15.2	412	15.5	477	16.3	448	14.0
Still in school	240	12.1	196	8.8	208	8.6	242	9.1	281	9.6	358	11.2
Aged 16 to 64 years employed	542	27.4	590	26.5	592	24.4	524	19.7	386	13.2	357	11.1
Treatment Status Unknown	141		184		175		154		128		169	

Age range presented is the 5th to 95th percentile (90% of all cases are within this age range).

Note: Excludes cases whose HSE region of residence is not known or cases who are not normally resident in Ireland

Source: National Drug Treatment Reporting System, Health Research Board.