

Health Inequalities

Additional tables to accompany the 2016
Director of Public Health Annual Report

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Public Health
Agency

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Supplementary Data

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Table 1.1

Life expectancy at birth, by gender, deprivation quintile, Northern Ireland, 2008/10 - 2012/14

	2008-10		2009-11		2010-12		2011-13		2012-14	
	Male	Female								
NI	77.0	81.4	77.4	81.9	77.7	82.1	78.0	82.3	78.3	82.3
<u>Deprivation Quintiles</u>										
(Most Deprived) 1	72.7	78.9	73.4	79.2	73.5	79.6	73.6	79.6	74.1	79.7
2	76.1	80.8	76.6	81.5	76.8	81.9	77.1	82.2	77.1	81.9
3	77.6	81.5	77.9	81.9	78.2	82.2	78.6	82.4	79.0	82.5
4	78.5	82.6	78.8	83.0	79.4	83.1	79.7	83.3	80.1	83.2
(Least Deprived) 5	80.2	83.3	80.5	83.6	80.7	83.8	81.1	83.9	81.1	84.1
<u>Urban/Rural</u>										
Rural	-	-	78.9	83.2	79.1	83.5	79.5	83.7	79.9	83.7
Urban	-	-	76.4	81.1	76.7	81.4	77.0	81.6	77.3	81.6
Mixed Urban/Rural	-	-	79.5	82.3	79.8	82.3	79.6	82.6	79.1	82.2
<u>Inequality Gaps</u>										
Most-Least Deprived	7.5	4.4	7.2	4.4	7.3	4.3	7.5	4.3	7.0	4.4
Most Deprived-NI	4.3	2.5	4.1	2.6	4.3	2.6	4.4	2.7	4.2	2.6
Rural-NI	-	-	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4

Source: Department of Health, Health Inequalities Regional Report, 2016

<https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/publications/health-inequalities-regional-report-2016>

The expected years of life at time of birth based on mortality patterns in the period in question. It is based on the average death rates over a three year period. Presented separately for males and females.

Table 1.2

Healthy Life Expectancy, by gender, deprivation quintile, Northern Ireland, 2010/12 - 2012/14

	2010-12		2011-13		2012-14	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
NI	58.5	61.6	58.4	61.6	58.7	61.7
<u>Deprivation Quintiles</u>						
(Most Deprived) 1	51.3	53.7	51.3	53.8	51.2	53.4
2	56.5	59.4	57.3	59.0	57.1	59.4
3	59.6	63.1	59.2	62.6	58.6	62.4
4	61.4	64.1	60.8	63.9	61.9	64.0
(Least Deprived) 5	63.2	66.5	63.1	67.8	63.4	68.0
<u>Urban/Rural</u>						
Rural	59.8	63.6	59.7	63.7	60.2	64.2
Urban	57.8	60.3	57.6	60.5	57.7	60.3
<u>Inequality Gaps</u>						
Most-Least Deprived	11.9	12.8	11.8	14.0	12.2	14.6
Most Deprived-NI	7.2	7.8	7.1	7.9	7.5	8.3
Rural-NI	1.3	2.0	1.3	2.1	1.5	2.5

Source: Department of Health, Health Inequalities Regional Report, 2016

<https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/publications/health-inequalities-regional-report-2016>

This is the average number of years a person can expect to live in good health. HLE provides an estimate of lifetime spent in 'Very Good' or 'Good' health, calculated using respondents' perception of their own health according to the Health Survey Northern Ireland (HSNI).

HLE excludes communal establishments.

All urban/rural analysis is based on the 2005 urban-rural classification. 2015 urban-rural classification cannot currently be applied due to data limitations.

Table 1.3

Disability Free Expectancy, by gender, deprivation quintile, Northern Ireland, 2010/12 - 2012/14

	2010-12		2011-13		2012-14	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
NI	60.4	61.2	60.9	62.0	60.3	61.9
<u>Deprivation Quintiles</u>						
(Most Deprived) 1	54.0	54.5	53.6	54.7	53.3	54.8
2	58.2	60.0	59.3	59.8	58.9	60.0
3	61.8	61.6	61.7	63.0	60.5	62.8
4	63.0	63.9	63.6	65.0	62.7	64.8
(Least Deprived) 5	64.2	65.8	65.1	66.8	64.6	66.2
<u>Urban/Rural</u>						
Rural	61.8	63.4	62.4	64.5	61.5	64.5
Urban	59.6	59.9	60.2	60.5	59.8	60.4
<u>Inequality Gaps</u>						
Most-Least Deprived	10.2	11.3	11.6	12.2	11.3	11.3
Most Deprived-NI	6.4	6.8	7.3	7.3	7.0	7.0
Rural-NI	1.4	2.1	1.6	2.5	1.2	2.6

Source: Department of Health, Health Inequalities Regional Report, 2016

<https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/publications/health-inequalities-regional-report-2016>

This is the average number of years a person can expect to live disability free. DFLE provides an estimate of lifetime spent free from a limiting persistent (twelve months or more) illness or disability, based upon a self-rated functional assessment of health recorded in the HSNI.

DFLE excludes communal establishments.

All urban/rural analysis is based on the 2005 urban-rural classification. 2015 urban-rural classification cannot currently be applied due to data limitations.

Table 1.4**Standardised Death Rates (Preventable Causes), deprivation quintile, Northern Ireland, 2006/10 - 2010/14**

SDR - Preventable Deaths per 100,000 population		2006-10	2007-11	2008-12	2009-13	2010-14
NI		243	234	226	220	211
<u>Deprivation Quintiles</u>						
(Most Deprived) 1		389	381	367	360	347
2		271	260	248	238	232
3		219	211	207	201	190
4		193	186	183	179	172
(Least Deprived) 5		162	155	148	143	140
<u>Urban/Rural</u>						
Rural		-	-	183	178	171
Urban		-	-	255	247	238
Mixed Urban/Rural		-	-	181	177	179
<u>Inequality Gaps</u>						
Most-Least Deprived		140%	146%	148%	151%	148%
Most Deprived-NI		60%	63%	62%	64%	64%
Rural-NI		-	-	19%	19%	19%

Source: Department of Health, Health Inequalities Regional Report, 2016

<https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/publications/health-inequalities-regional-report-2016>

This is calculated by standardising (using the direct method) the average death rate in NI over a five year period, due to causes of death considered preventable, to the 2013 European Standard Population (ESP).

Based on the Office for National Statistics (ONS) definition for preventable mortality:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/file?uri=/aboutus/whatwedo/statistics/consultationsandsurveys/allconsultationsandsurveys/reviewofavoidablemortalitydefinition/proposeddefinitionfinalversion.doc>

[consultationsandsurveys/allconsultationsandsurveys/reviewofavoidablemortalitydefinition/proposeddefinitionfinalversion.doc](https://www.ons.gov.uk/file?uri=/aboutus/whatwedo/statistics/consultationsandsurveys/allconsultationsandsurveys/reviewofavoidablemortalitydefinition/proposeddefinitionfinalversion.doc)

Table 1.5

Standardised Death Rates (all causes, cancers, circulatory), deprivation quintile, Northern Ireland, 2006/10 - 2010/14

SDR - All Causes		2006-10	2007-11	2008-12	2009-13	2010-14
Deaths per 100,000 population						
	NI	421	410	398	388	379
Deprivation Quintiles						
	(Most Deprived) 1	646	630	614	600	588
	2	464	446	427	416	410
	3	388	376	372	361	346
	4	346	340	333	328	318
	(Least Deprived) 5	296	291	280	272	269
Urban/Rural						
	Rural	-	-	334	327	316
	Urban	-	-	441	429	420
	Mixed Urban/Rural	-	-	328	327	332
Inequality Gaps						
	Most-Least Deprived	119%	116%	119%	121%	118%
	Most Deprived-NI	53%	54%	54%	55%	55%
	Rural-NI	-	-	16%	16%	16%
SDR - Cancer						
Deaths per 100,000 population						
	NI	163	159	157	154	152
Deprivation Quintiles						
	(Most Deprived) 1	228	221	221	218	218
	2	168	165	161	158	158
	3	153	151	152	148	144
	4	144	140	137	136	132
	(Least Deprived) 5	130	128	124	122	124
Urban/Rural						
	Rural	-	-	138	137	132
	Urban	-	-	169	166	166
	Mixed Urban/Rural	-	-	134	130	126
Inequality Gaps						
	Most-Least Deprived	76%	73%	78%	78%	76%
	Most Deprived-NI	40%	39%	41%	42%	43%
	Rural-NI	-	-	12%	11%	13%

SDR - Circulatory		2006-10	2007-11	2008-12	2009-13	2010-14
Deaths per 100,000 population						
NI		106	100	93	88	83
<u>Deprivation Quintiles</u>						
(Most Deprived) 1		168	159	150	142	135
2		122	111	102	97	93
3		101	94	89	83	75
4		82	79	74	71	67
(Least Deprived) 5		69	66	61	56	53
<u>Urban/Rural</u>						
Rural		-	-	78	72	69
Urban		-	-	104	98	92
Mixed Urban/Rural		-	-	72	70	73
<u>Inequality Gaps</u>						
Most-Least Deprived		142%	141%	146%	152%	153%
Most Deprived-NI		58%	59%	61%	62%	64%
Rural-NI		-	-	17%	18%	17%

Source: Department of Health, Health Inequalities Regional Report, 2016

<https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/publications/health-inequalities-regional-report-2016>

Data refers to deaths in those under 75 years

Standardisation - A number of indicators in this report have been age standardised to the 2013 European Standard Population (ESP) to remove the effects of differences in population structure across geographic areas and over time. Standardised rates allow the comparison of rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population.

Mortality Rates - This report presents mortality figures based on the single main underlying cause of death classification for simplicity of understanding, but obviously a death can be due to a variety of different causes. This can lead to an underestimation of the impact of common conditions associated with multiple causes of death (e.g. diabetes, influenza and pneumonia).

All death figures used in this report are based on the year that the death was registered and not necessarily the year in which the death occurred. While the vast majority of deaths are registered shortly after death, there may be a delay registering some deaths. Events such as infant death or suicide are usually referred to a coroner and this legal process can take some time.

Table 1.6**Suicide death rate (crude), deprivation quintile, Northern Ireland, 2008/10 - 2012/14**

Crude Suicide Rate Deaths per 100,000 population	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12	2011-13	2012-14
NI	15.9	15.9	16.2	15.9	15.5
<u>Deprivation Quintiles</u>					
(Most Deprived) 1	28.7	29.6	30.7	29.9	27.2
2	17.1	16.5	15.8	16.8	17.4
3	13.8	13.4	12.4	11.6	11.6
4	11.7	12.2	12.6	12.8	12.4
(Least Deprived) 5	8.6	8.6	10.1	9.3	9.2
<u>Urban/Rural</u>					
Rural	-	11.8	11.7	11.2	11.0
Urban	-	18.7	19.2	19.0	18.2
Mixed Urban/Rural	-	11.5	11.4	11.3	14.5
<u>Inequality Gaps</u>					
Most-Least Deprived	232%	244%	204%	221%	196%
Most Deprived-NI	80%	86%	90%	88%	76%
Rural-NI	-	26%	28%	29%	29%

Source: Department of Health, Health Inequalities Regional Report, 2016

<https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/publications/health-inequalities-regional-report-2016>

The number of deaths by suicide per 100,000 population

ICD-10 Classification: Suicide deaths in NI are defined using the UK definition which includes Self-inflicted Injury X60-84 and Y87.0, as well as Events of Undetermined Intent Y10-Y34, Y87.2

Table 1.7

Cancer: Number of cases and incidence rates (excluding Non-Melanoma Skin Cancer) by gender, Northern Ireland, 1996 - 2015

MALES					
Year of diagnosis	Number of cases	Crude rate per 100,000	2013 European age-standardised incidence rate per 100,000 (95% CI)		
1996	3147	388.4	654.8	(630.7,678.8)	
1997	3018	370.1	630.4	(606.7,654.2)	
1998	3128	382.1	642.3	(618.6,666.0)	
1999	3015	368.4	608.0	(585.2,630.8)	
2000	3119	380.1	612.9	(590.3,635.4)	
2001	3275	397.3	641.2	(618.0,664.3)	
2002	3309	399.2	637.7	(614.9,660.6)	
2003	3469	416.4	655.7	(633.0,678.5)	
2004	3570	425.9	654.5	(632.2,676.8)	
2005	3613	427.4	644.4	(622.7,666.1)	
2006	3786	443.8	667.3	(645.4,689.2)	
2007	4045	469.1	687.5	(665.7,709.3)	
2008	4179	479.8	703.4	(681.4,725.4)	
2009	4226	481.0	696.6	(675.0,718.2)	
2010	4152	469.4	669.7	(648.8,690.6)	
2011	4466	502.2	701.0	(680.0,722.0)	
2012	4540	507.5	696.4	(675.7,717.1)	
2013	4534	505.4	677.6	(657.5,697.7)	
2014	4593	508.8	668.0	(648.4,687.5)	
2015	4650	511.5	660.5	(641.3,679.6)	

FEMALES					
Year of diagnosis	Number of cases	Crude rate per 100,000	2013 European age-standardised incidence rate per 100,000 (95% CI)		
1996	3255	382.3	482.4	(465.8,499.0)	
1997	3277	382.9	480.2	(463.7,496.6)	
1998	3300	384.1	479.5	(463.1,495.8)	
1999	3333	387.3	480.8	(464.5,497.1)	
2000	3398	394.0	489.0	(472.6,505.5)	
2001	3291	380.7	465.8	(449.9,481.7)	
2002	3478	400.4	487.1	(470.9,503.3)	
2003	3572	409.7	494.8	(478.5,511.0)	
2004	3630	414.5	496.0	(479.8,512.2)	
2005	3634	411.8	489.0	(473.1,504.9)	
2006	3681	413.6	489.0	(473.2,504.8)	
2007	3888	432.3	510.5	(494.5,526.6)	
2008	4070	448.2	524.0	(507.8,540.1)	
2009	4118	450.2	525.8	(509.7,541.9)	
2010	4109	446.5	515.1	(499.3,530.9)	
2011	4313	466.3	533.7	(517.8,549.7)	
2012	4506	485.0	550.1	(534.1,566.2)	
2013	4580	491.1	549.2	(533.3,565.1)	
2014	4575	487.9	541.2	(525.6,556.9)	
2015	4606	488.7	537.5	(522.0,553.0)	

PERSONS					
Year of diagnosis	Number of cases	Crude rate per 100,000	2013 European age-standardised incidence rate per 100,000 (95% CI)		
1996	6402	385.3	543.9	(530.5,557.3)	
1997	6295	376.7	530.7	(517.6,543.9)	
1998	6428	383.1	535.1	(522.0,548.3)	
1999	6348	378.1	523.4	(510.5,536.4)	
2000	6517	387.2	531.5	(518.5,544.5)	
2001	6566	388.8	529.9	(517.0,542.8)	
2002	6787	399.8	540.9	(528.0,553.8)	
2003	7041	413.0	553.1	(540.1,566.0)	
2004	7200	420.1	555.6	(542.7,568.5)	
2005	7247	419.5	550.1	(537.3,562.8)	
2006	7467	428.4	560.0	(547.3,572.8)	
2007	7933	450.3	581.4	(568.5,594.2)	
2008	8249	463.6	593.6	(580.8,606.5)	
2009	8344	465.3	592.7	(580.0,605.5)	
2010	8261	457.7	575.3	(562.8,587.7)	
2011	8779	483.9	601.2	(588.6,613.8)	
2012	9046	496.0	608.3	(595.7,620.8)	
2013	9114	498.1	600.5	(588.2,612.8)	
2014	9168	498.1	593.5	(581.4,605.6)	
2015	9256	499.9	588.1	(576.1,600.0)	

Source: NI Cancer Registry

<https://www.qub.ac.uk/research-centres/nicr/CancerInformation/official-statistics/BySite/>

Age Standardised Incidence Rate

An age-standardised incidence rate per 100,000 persons is an estimate of the incidence rate if that population had a standard population age structure. Eighteen or nineteen age-group specific incidence rates are weighted by standard weights of the Standard Population, and summed to give the age-standardised rate. Commonly used Standard Populations (with number of age groups) are the 1976 European Standard Population (18), 2013 European Standard Population (19), and the World Standard Population (18). Standardising to a common Standard Population allows comparisons of incidence rates to be made between different time periods and geographic areas.

Confidence Intervals (CI)

Confidence intervals are a measure of the precision of a statistic (e.g. lung cancer incidence rate). Typically, when incidence is low, precision is poorer and confidence intervals will be wider. As a general rule, when comparing statistics (e.g. cervical cancer incidence rate in year 2012 vs year 2013), if the confidence interval around one statistic overlaps with the interval around another, it is unlikely that there is any real difference between the two.

Table 1.8

Cancer: Average number of cases and incidence rates (excluding Non-Melanoma Skin Cancer), by gender and deprivation quintile, Northern Ireland, 2010-2014 and 2011-2015

2010-2014

Gender	Deprivation Quintile	Average number of cases per year	2013 European age-standardised incidence rate per 100,000 (95% CI)	Standardised incidence ratio (95% CI)	Significant difference from NI ("." means no difference)
Males	1 (Least deprived)	878	619.0 (600.3,637.6)	90.2 (87.5,92.8)	LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	2	828	640.8 (620.8,660.8)	92.6 (89.8,95.5)	LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	3	917	686.6 (666.4,706.7)	100.2 (97.3,103.1)	.
	4	901	699.6 (678.6,720.6)	102.2 (99.2,105.1)	.
	5 (Most deprived)	931	803.4 (779.4,827.3)	117.8 (114.4,121.2)	HIGHER THAN NI AVERAGE
	Unknown	2		.	
	Northern Ireland	4457	560.9 (553.4,568.4)		
Females	1 (Least deprived)	885	506.8 (491.9,521.7)	94.1 (91.3,96.9)	LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	2	827	510.9 (495.3,526.5)	95.1 (92.2,98.0)	LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	3	865	523.5 (507.9,539.1)	97.2 (94.3,100.1)	.
	4	925	558.3 (542.2,574.3)	103.6 (100.6,106.6)	HIGHER THAN NI AVERAGE
	5 (Most deprived)	911	599.0 (581.6,616.4)	111.0 (107.8,114.2)	HIGHER THAN NI AVERAGE
	Unknown	4		.	
	Northern Ireland	4417	445.1 (439.2,450.9)		
Persons	1 (Least deprived)	1763	551.1 (539.6,562.6)	92.4 (90.4,94.3)	LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	2	1655	562.6 (550.4,574.7)	94.0 (92.0,96.0)	LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	3	1782	590.7 (578.5,603.0)	98.9 (96.8,100.9)	.
	4	1825	611.6 (599.1,624.2)	102.6 (100.5,104.7)	HIGHER THAN NI AVERAGE
	5 (Most deprived)	1843	678.9 (665.0,692.8)	114.0 (111.6,116.3)	HIGHER THAN NI AVERAGE
	Unknown	6		.	
	Northern Ireland	8874	491.8 (487.2,496.4)		

2011-2015

Gender	Deprivation Quintile	Average number of cases per year	2013 European age-standardised incidence rate per 100,000 (95% CI)		Standardised incidence ratio (95% CI)		Significant difference from NI ("." means no difference)
Males	1 (Least deprived)	905	619.4	(601.1,637.7)	90.7	(88.0,93.3)	LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	2	852	645.5	(625.7,665.4)	92.9	(90.1,95.7)	LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	3	945	691.2	(671.2,711.2)	100.9	(98.0,103.7)	.
	4	909	693.0	(672.4,713.6)	101.3	(98.3,104.2)	.
	5 (Most deprived)	941	802.8	(779.0,826.6)	117.3	(114.0,120.7)	HIGHER THAN NI AVERAGE
	Unknown	4					
	Northern Ireland	4557	680.0	(671.1,689.0)			
Females	1 (Least deprived)	902	508.9	(494.0,523.7)	93.6	(90.8,96.3)	LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	2	853	519.2	(503.6,534.8)	95.7	(92.8,98.6)	LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	3	882	525.2	(509.7,540.7)	96.8	(94.0,99.7)	LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	4	927	554.3	(538.4,570.3)	102.0	(99.1,104.9)	.
	5 (Most deprived)	945	617.4	(599.8,635.0)	113.4	(110.2,116.6)	HIGHER THAN NI AVERAGE
	Unknown	8					
	Northern Ireland	4516	542.5	(535.4,549.5)			
Persons	1 (Least deprived)	1807	554.3	(542.9,565.8)	92.4	(90.5,94.3)	LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	2	1704	568.4	(556.3,580.5)	94.4	(92.4,96.4)	LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	3	1827	594.1	(582.0,606.3)	99.0	(96.9,101.0)	.
	4	1836	607.5	(595.1,619.9)	101.3	(99.2,103.4)	.
	5 (Most deprived)	1887	688.6	(674.7,702.5)	115.0	(112.6,117.3)	HIGHER THAN NI AVERAGE
	Unknown	12					
	Northern Ireland	9073	598.2	(592.7,603.7)			

Source: NI Cancer Registry

<https://www.qub.ac.uk/research-centres/nicr/CancerInformation/official-statistics/BySite/>

2010-14 data referred to in the annual report is provided above, however subsequently more up to date data (2011-15) has become available and is provided for information.

Age Standardised Incidence Rate

An age-standardised incidence rate per 100,000 persons is an estimate of the incidence rate if that population had a standard population age structure. Eighteen or nineteen age-group specific incidence rates are weighted by standard weights of the Standard Population, and summed to give the age-standardised rate. Commonly used Standard Populations (with number of age groups) are the 1976 European Standard Population (18), 2013 European Standard Population (19), and the World Standard Population (18). Standardising to a common Standard Population allows comparisons of incidence rates to be made between different time periods and geographic areas.

Standardised Incidence Ratio (SIR)

The ratio of the number of cases observed in a given population to the number of cases expected if the age-groups specific rates of a reference population were operative. This statistic is often used to compare if smaller geographic units (e.g. Trust areas) incidence rates differ from the national incidence rates, (e.g. Northern Ireland in these statistics), which is taken as the reference. An SIR of 100% indicates no difference.

Confidence Intervals (CI)

Confidence intervals are a measure of the precision of a statistic (e.g. lung cancer incidence rate). Typically, when incidence is low, precision is poorer and confidence intervals will be wider. As a general rule, when comparing statistics (e.g. cervical cancer incidence rate in year 2012 vs year 2013), if the confidence interval around one statistic overlaps with the interval around another, it is unlikely that there is any real difference between the two.

Geographic Areas

Geographic areas are assigned based on a patient's postcode of usual residence at diagnosis using the Central Postcode Directory (CPD) produced by the NI Statistics and Research Agency (available at www.nisra.gov.uk)

Deprivation Quintiles

Super output areas (SOA), or 897 census output areas of NI, are assigned to each patient based on their postcode of usual residence at diagnosis. The patient is then assigned, through its SOA, to a socio-economic deprivation quintile based on the SOA's 2010 Income domain of the Multiple Deprivation Measure. The 2010 Multiple Deprivation Measure is available from the NI Statistics and Research Agency (www.nisra.gov.uk)

Table 1.9

Cancer: Number of cases and incidence rates (breast, prostate, colorectal, lung cancers) by gender, 1996-2015

Breast

Breast cancer (C50)

FEMALES

Year of diagnosis	Number of cases	Percentage of all cancers ex. NMSC	Crude rate per 100,000	2013 European age-standardised incidence rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
1996	849	26.1%	99.7	126.3 (117.7,134.8)
1997	854	26.1%	99.8	126.1 (117.6,134.6)
1998	910	27.6%	105.9	132.2 (123.6,140.8)
1999	940	28.2%	109.2	135.2 (126.6,143.9)
2000	955	28.1%	110.7	137.1 (128.4,145.9)
2001	925	28.1%	107.0	130.5 (122.1,139.0)
2002	953	27.4%	109.7	131.8 (123.4,140.2)
2003	1036	29.0%	118.8	142.5 (133.8,151.3)
2004	1134	31.2%	129.5	153.8 (144.8,162.8)
2005	1078	29.7%	122.2	143.6 (135.0,152.2)
2006	989	26.9%	111.1	130.1 (121.9,138.2)
2007	1160	29.8%	129.0	150.9 (142.2,159.7)
2008	1179	29.0%	129.8	150.9 (142.2,159.6)
2009	1231	29.9%	134.6	156.0 (147.2,164.8)
2010	1214	29.5%	131.9	150.8 (142.3,159.3)
2011	1290	29.9%	139.5	157.9 (149.2,166.5)
2012	1320	29.3%	142.1	160.1 (151.4,168.7)
2013	1300	28.4%	139.4	155.2 (146.7,163.7)
2014	1300	28.4%	138.6	152.3 (144.0,160.6)
2015	1456	31.6%	154.5	169.6 (160.8,178.3)

Incidence of male breast cancer in these years not provided - numbers too low

NMSC: Non-melanoma skin cancer

Prostate

Prostate cancer (C61)

MALES

Year of diagnosis	Number of cases	Percentage of all cancers ex. NMSC	Crude rate per 100,000	2013 European age-standardised incidence rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
1996	462	14.7%	57.0	107.7 (97.3,118.0)
1997	490	16.2%	60.1	119.8 (108.4,131.3)
1998	504	16.1%	61.6	117.4 (106.5,128.3)
1999	501	16.6%	61.2	110.6 (100.5,120.7)
2000	596	19.1%	72.6	127.9 (117.1,138.7)
2001	581	17.7%	70.5	125.0 (114.2,135.8)
2002	681	20.6%	82.1	140.6 (129.4,151.7)
2003	795	22.9%	95.4	159.2 (147.6,170.9)
2004	838	23.5%	100.0	161.8 (150.4,173.2)
2005	840	23.2%	99.4	159.7 (148.4,170.9)
2006	883	23.3%	103.5	159.8 (149.0,170.7)
2007	976	24.1%	113.2	171.1 (160.0,182.2)
2008	1027	24.6%	117.9	177.4 (166.2,188.7)
2009	1121	26.5%	127.6	187.5 (176.1,198.8)
2010	968	23.3%	109.4	161.5 (150.9,172.0)
2011	1069	23.9%	120.2	170.8 (160.3,181.3)
2012	1080	23.8%	120.7	167.0 (156.8,177.2)
2013	1033	22.8%	115.1	156.2 (146.5,166.0)
2014	1143	24.9%	126.6	167.7 (157.8,177.6)
2015	1133	24.4%	124.6	162.8 (153.2,172.5)

Colorectal**Colorectal cancer (C18-C20)****MALES**

Year of diagnosis	Number of cases	Percentage of all cancers ex. NMSC	Crude rate per 100,000	2013 European age-standardised incidence rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
1996	492	15.6%	60.7	102.5 (93.0,111.9)
1997	450	14.9%	55.2	95.6 (86.4,104.9)
1998	482	15.4%	58.9	101.4 (91.7,111.1)
1999	448	14.9%	54.7	91.4 (82.5,100.3)
2000	447	14.3%	54.5	88.7 (80.1,97.2)
2001	523	16.0%	63.4	103.3 (93.9,112.8)
2002	458	13.8%	55.2	90.0 (81.3,98.8)
2003	545	15.7%	65.4	104.3 (95.2,113.5)
2004	513	14.4%	61.2	94.2 (85.7,102.6)
2005	567	15.7%	67.1	102.0 (93.3,110.7)
2006	567	15.0%	66.5	102.5 (93.7,111.3)
2007	633	15.6%	73.4	109.8 (100.9,118.7)
2008	589	14.1%	67.6	99.0 (90.7,107.3)
2009	604	14.3%	68.7	103.5 (94.9,112.0)
2010	654	15.8%	73.9	106.5 (98.1,114.9)
2011	682	15.3%	76.7	107.6 (99.3,116.0)
2012	741	16.3%	82.8	114.4 (105.9,122.9)
2013	677	14.9%	75.5	101.8 (94.0,109.7)
2014	663	14.4%	73.4	96.7 (89.2,104.2)
2015	637	13.7%	70.1	91.2 (84.0,98.4)

FEMALES

Year of diagnosis	Number of cases	Percentage of all cancers ex. NMSC	Crude rate per 100,000	2013 European age-standardised incidence rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
1996	451	13.9%	53.0	67.7 (61.4,74.0)
1997	443	13.5%	51.8	66.1 (59.9,72.2)
1998	430	13.0%	50.1	64.2 (58.2,70.3)
1999	447	13.4%	51.9	65.5 (59.4,71.6)
2000	415	12.2%	48.1	60.7 (54.9,66.6)
2001	423	12.9%	48.9	60.7 (54.9,66.5)
2002	438	12.6%	50.4	62.8 (56.9,68.7)
2003	442	12.4%	50.7	62.1 (56.2,67.9)
2004	456	12.6%	52.1	64.0 (58.1,69.9)
2005	412	11.3%	46.7	57.2 (51.7,62.7)
2006	465	12.6%	52.2	63.2 (57.5,69.0)
2007	513	13.2%	57.0	68.3 (62.4,74.3)
2008	503	12.4%	55.4	66.1 (60.3,71.9)
2009	464	11.3%	50.7	60.2 (54.7,65.7)
2010	511	12.4%	55.5	65.6 (59.9,71.3)
2011	551	12.8%	59.6	69.8 (64.0,75.7)
2012	532	11.8%	57.3	65.7 (60.1,71.4)
2013	575	12.6%	61.7	69.4 (63.7,75.1)
2014	526	11.5%	56.1	62.6 (57.3,68.0)
2015	484	10.5%	51.4	57.0 (51.9,62.1)

PERSONS

Year of diagnosis	Number of cases	Percentage of all cancers ex. NMSC	Crude rate per 100,000	2013 European age-standardised incidence rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
1996	943	14.7%	56.7	113.6 (106.3,120.9)
1997	893	14.2%	53.4	117.8 (110.0,125.6)
1998	912	14.2%	54.4	108.2 (101.2,115.3)
1999	895	14.1%	53.3	91.0 (85.0,97.0)
2000	862	13.2%	51.2	100.0 (93.3,106.7)
2001	946	14.4%	56.0	100.6 (94.1,107.1)
2002	896	13.2%	52.8	110.9 (103.6,118.3)
2003	987	14.0%	57.9	102.7 (96.2,109.1)
2004	969	13.5%	56.5	106.7 (100.0,113.5)
2005	979	13.5%	56.7	105.8 (99.2,112.5)
2006	1032	13.8%	59.2	110.6 (103.8,117.4)
2007	1146	14.4%	65.1	110.1 (103.7,116.6)
2008	1092	13.2%	61.4	96.4 (90.6,102.2)
2009	1068	12.8%	59.6	100.1 (94.0,106.1)
2010	1165	14.1%	64.5	99.0 (93.3,104.8)
2011	1233	14.0%	68.0	97.1 (91.7,102.6)
2012	1273	14.1%	69.8	97.6 (92.2,103.0)
2013	1252	13.7%	68.4	89.0 (84.0,93.9)
2014	1189	13.0%	64.6	87.7 (82.7,92.7)
2015	1121	12.1%	60.5	81.3 (76.5,86.1)

Lung**Lung cancer (C33-C34)****MALES**

Year of diagnosis	Number of cases	Percentage of all cancers ex. NMSC	Crude rate per 100,000	2013 European age-standardised incidence rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
1996	550	17.5%	67.9	114.5 (104.7,124.3)
1997	554	18.4%	67.9	115.2 (105.2,125.2)
1998	562	18.0%	68.6	114.2 (104.4,123.9)
1999	511	16.9%	62.4	105.4 (95.9,114.9)
2000	520	16.7%	63.4	102.9 (93.8,112.0)
2001	565	17.3%	68.5	110.1 (100.8,119.3)
2002	508	15.4%	61.3	98.5 (89.7,107.4)
2003	537	15.5%	64.5	102.4 (93.5,111.3)
2004	591	16.6%	70.5	112.3 (102.9,121.8)
2005	559	15.5%	66.1	102.2 (93.5,111.0)
2006	574	15.2%	67.3	102.8 (94.1,111.5)
2007	602	14.9%	69.8	103.8 (95.4,112.3)
2008	656	15.7%	75.3	115.3 (106.2,124.5)
2009	620	14.7%	70.6	104.6 (96.1,113.0)
2010	639	15.4%	72.2	105.7 (97.3,114.1)
2011	658	14.7%	74.0	105.5 (97.3,113.8)
2012	660	14.5%	73.8	105.2 (96.9,113.4)
2013	687	15.2%	76.6	105.2 (97.2,113.2)
2014	661	14.4%	73.2	98.3 (90.7,105.9)
2015	671	14.4%	73.8	98.4 (90.8,105.9)

FEMALES

Year of diagnosis	Number of cases	Percentage of all cancers ex. NMSC	Crude rate per 100,000	2013 European age-standardised incidence rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
1996	309	9.5%	36.3	47.2 (41.9,52.5)
1997	324	9.9%	37.9	48.6 (43.3,53.9)
1998	330	10.0%	38.4	49.2 (43.9,54.6)
1999	357	10.7%	41.5	52.9 (47.4,58.4)
2000	340	10.0%	39.4	50.5 (45.1,55.9)
2001	320	9.7%	37.0	46.6 (41.5,51.7)
2002	368	10.6%	42.4	53.4 (47.9,58.9)
2003	364	10.2%	41.8	52.0 (46.6,57.4)
2004	372	10.2%	42.5	52.4 (47.1,57.8)
2005	394	10.8%	44.6	54.5 (49.1,59.9)
2006	369	10.0%	41.5	51.2 (46.0,56.4)
2007	424	10.9%	47.1	57.6 (52.1,63.2)
2008	408	10.0%	44.9	54.6 (49.2,59.9)
2009	462	11.2%	50.5	61.0 (55.5,66.6)
2010	422	10.3%	45.9	54.8 (49.5,60.0)
2011	463	10.7%	50.1	58.9 (53.5,64.3)
2012	535	11.9%	57.6	67.6 (61.8,73.3)
2013	555	12.1%	59.5	68.8 (63.0,74.5)
2014	593	13.0%	63.2	72.9 (67.0,78.8)
2015	569	12.4%	60.4	68.1 (62.4,73.7)

PERSONS

Year of diagnosis	Number of cases	Percentage of all cancers ex. NMSC	Crude rate per 100,000	2013 European age-standardised incidence rate per 100,000 (95% CI)
1996	859	13.4%	51.7	112.1 (104.6,119.7)
1997	878	13.9%	52.5	114.7 (107.1,122.3)
1998	892	13.9%	53.2	104.9 (98.0,111.8)
1999	868	13.7%	51.7	101.9 (95.1,108.7)
2000	860	13.2%	51.1	99.6 (92.9,106.3)
2001	885	13.5%	52.4	110.0 (102.8,117.3)
2002	876	12.9%	51.6	120.3 (112.3,128.3)
2003	901	12.8%	52.8	93.1 (87.0,99.2)
2004	963	13.4%	56.2	106.8 (100.0,113.6)
2005	953	13.2%	55.2	103.9 (97.3,110.5)
2006	943	12.6%	54.1	100.5 (94.1,107.0)
2007	1026	12.9%	58.2	116.4 (109.2,123.5)
2008	1064	12.9%	59.8	120.7 (113.4,128.0)
2009	1082	13.0%	60.3	101.7 (95.6,107.8)
2010	1061	12.8%	58.8	98.3 (92.3,104.2)
2011	1121	12.8%	61.8	101.4 (95.4,107.3)
2012	1195	13.2%	65.5	125.0 (117.9,132.1)
2013	1242	13.6%	67.9	107.7 (101.7,113.7)
2014	1254	13.7%	68.1	106.8 (100.9,112.7)
2015	1240	13.4%	67.0	121.8 (115.0,128.6)

Source: NI Cancer Registry

<https://www.qub.ac.uk/research-centres/nicr/CancerInformation/official-statistics/BySite/>

Age Standardised Incidence Rate

An age-standardised incidence rate per 100,000 persons is an estimate of the incidence rate if that population had a standard population age structure. Eighteen or nineteen age-group specific incidence rates are weighted by standard weights of the Standard Population, and summed to give the age-standardised rate. Commonly used Standard Populations (with number of age groups) are the 1976 European Standard Population (18), 2013 European Standard Population (19), and the World Standard Population (18). Standardising to a common Standard Population allows comparisons of incidence rates to be made between different time periods and geographic areas.

Confidence Intervals (CI)

Confidence intervals are a measure of the precision of a statistic (e.g. lung cancer incidence rate). Typically, when incidence is low, precision is poorer and confidence intervals will be wider. As a general rule, when comparing statistics (e.g. cervical cancer incidence rate in year 2012 vs year 2013), if the confidence interval around one statistic overlaps with the interval around another, it is unlikely that there is any real difference between the two.

Table 1.10

Cancer: Number of cases and incidence rates (breast, prostate, colorectal, lung cancers) by gender, deprivation quintile, 2010-2014 and 2011-2015

Breast
Breast cancer (C50)

FEMALES

2010-2014

Deprivation Quintile	Average number of cases per year	2013 European age-standardised incidence rate per 100,000 (95% CI)	Standardised incidence ratio (95% CI)	Significant difference from NI (". " means no difference)
1 (Least deprived)	283	160.2 (151.8,168.6)	102.8 (97.5,108.2)	.
2	250	151.9 (143.5,160.4)	98.0 (92.6,103.5)	.
3	254	152.9 (144.5,161.4)	98.4 (93.0,103.9)	.
4	263	159.5 (150.9,168.1)	102.6 (97.1,108.1)	.
5 (Most deprived)	233	151.7 (143.0,160.5)	97.7 (92.1,103.3)	.
Unknown	1			
Northern Ireland	1283	155.1 (151.3,158.9)		

Incidence of male breast cancer in these years not provided - numbers too low

2011-2015

Deprivation Quintile	Average number of cases per year	2013 European age-standardised incidence rate per 100,000 (95% CI)	Standardised incidence ratio (95% CI)	Significant difference from NI (". " means no difference)
1 (Least deprived)	299	166.9 (158.4,175.4)	104.3 (99.0,109.6)	.
2	263	158.1 (149.5,166.7)	99.2 (93.9,104.6)	.
3	265	157.6 (149.1,166.1)	99.0 (93.7,104.3)	.
4	263	158.3 (149.7,166.9)	99.1 (93.7,104.4)	.
5 (Most deprived)	241	156.7 (147.8,165.6)	97.9 (92.4,103.4)	.
Unknown	2			
Northern Ireland	1333	159.1 (155.2,162.9)		

Incidence of male breast cancer in these years not provided - numbers too low

Prostate
Prostate cancer (C61)

MALES

2010-2014

Deprivation Quintile	Average number of cases per year	2013 European age-standardised incidence rate per 100,000 (95% CI)		Standardised incidence ratio (95% CI)		Significant difference from NI ("." means no difference)
1 (Least deprived)	239	169.3	(159.4,179.1)	102.4	(96.6,108.2)	.
2	216	167.6	(157.3,177.8)	101.7	(95.7,107.8)	.
3	226	170.8	(160.6,180.9)	103.9	(97.8,110.0)	.
4	205	163.5	(153.2,173.9)	98.2	(92.2,104.2)	.
5 (Most deprived)	172	154.7	(143.8,165.6)	92.5	(86.3,98.6)	LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
Unknown	0					
Northern Ireland	1059	135.2	(131.5,138.9)			

2011-2015

Deprivation Quintile	Average number of cases per year	2013 European age-standardised incidence rate per 100,000 (95% CI)		Standardised incidence ratio (95% CI)		Significant difference from NI ("." means no difference)
1 (Least deprived)	245	167.5	(157.9,177.0)	101.3	(95.7,107.0)	.
2	225	170.1	(159.9,180.2)	102.6	(96.6,108.6)	.
3	235	172.6	(162.6,182.7)	104.8	(98.9,110.8)	.
4	211	165.3	(155.0,175.6)	98.4	(92.4,104.3)	.
5 (Most deprived)	175	154.8	(143.9,165.6)	91.5	(85.4,97.6)	LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
Unknown	1					
Northern Ireland	1092	164.8	(160.4,169.3)			

Colorectal
Colorectal cancer (C18-C20)

2010-2014

Sex	Deprivation Quintile	Average number of cases per year	2013 European age-standardised incidence rate per 100,000 (95% CI)		Standardised incidence ratio (95% CI)		Significant difference from NI ("." means no difference)
Males	1 (Least deprived)	138	97.9	(90.4,105.4)	91.8	(85.0,98.7)	LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	2	134	104.2	(96.1,112.3)	97.8	(90.4,105.2)	.
	3	140	105.8	(97.8,113.8)	99.6	(92.2,107.0)	.
	4	136	105.1	(97.0,113.2)	100.7	(93.1,108.2)	.
	5 (Most deprived)	136	117.2	(108.0,126.4)	112.4	(103.9,120.8)	HIGHER THAN NI AVERAGE
	Unknown	0			.		
	Northern Ireland	683	86.5	(83.6,89.5)			
Females	1 (Least deprived)	111	65.0	(59.6,70.4)	96.6	(88.6,104.7)	.
	2	107	67.2	(61.5,72.9)	101.8	(93.2,110.4)	.
	3	108	66.3	(60.7,71.9)	98.8	(90.4,107.1)	.
	4	109	65.5	(60.0,71.0)	99.3	(91.0,107.6)	.
	5 (Most deprived)	103	69.4	(63.4,75.4)	104.1	(95.1,113.0)	.
	Unknown	0			.		
	Northern Ireland	539	55.0	(52.9,57.1)			
Persons	1 (Least deprived)	249	79.6	(75.1,84.0)	94.2	(89.0,99.5)	LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	2	241	83.6	(78.8,88.4)	99.8	(94.2,105.4)	.
	3	248	83.9	(79.2,88.6)	99.5	(93.9,105.0)	.
	4	245	83.0	(78.3,87.7)	99.7	(94.1,105.3)	.
	5 (Most deprived)	239	90.3	(85.1,95.5)	108.0	(101.9,114.2)	HIGHER THAN NI AVERAGE
	Unknown	1			.		
	Northern Ireland	1222	69.1	(67.4,70.9)			

2011-2015

Sex	Deprivation Quintile	Average number of cases per year	2013 European age-standardised incidence rate per 100,000 (95% CI)		Standardised incidence ratio (95% CI)	Significant difference from NI ("." means no difference)
Males	1 (Least deprived)	141	97.7	(90.3,105.1)	94.3	(87.3,101.2) .
	2	131	99.2	(91.3,107.0)	95.6	(88.3,103.0) .
	3	138	101.3	(93.5,109.0)	98.4	(91.0,105.7) .
	4	133	101.1	(93.2,108.9)	99.3	(91.8,106.9) .
	5 (Most deprived)	137	117.6	(108.4,126.9)	114.9	(106.3,123.5) HIGHER THAN NI AVERAGE
	Unknown	1				
	Northern Ireland	680	102.1	(98.6,105.6)		
Females	1 (Least deprived)	104	59.5	(54.4,64.7)	91.1	(83.3,98.9) LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	2	108	66.8	(61.1,72.4)	103.3	(94.6,112.0) .
	3	106	63.9	(58.4,69.3)	98.1	(89.7,106.4) .
	4	109	64.9	(59.4,70.4)	100.7	(92.3,109.2) .
	5 (Most deprived)	106	70.1	(64.1,76.1)	108.3	(99.1,117.6) .
	Unknown	1				
	Northern Ireland	534	64.8	(62.4,67.3)		
Persons	1 (Least deprived)	245	76.7	(72.4,81.0)	93.2	(88.0,98.4) LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	2	239	81.1	(76.5,85.7)	99.2	(93.6,104.8) .
	3	244	80.8	(76.3,85.4)	98.4	(92.9,104.0) .
	4	242	81.1	(76.5,85.7)	99.6	(94.0,105.2) .
	5 (Most deprived)	243	90.9	(85.8,96.1)	111.3	(105.1,117.6) HIGHER THAN NI AVERAGE
	Unknown	1				
	Northern Ireland	1214	81.6	(79.6,83.7)		

Lung
Lung cancer (C33-C34)

2010-2014

Sex	Deprivation Quintile	Average number of cases per year	2013 European age-standardised incidence rate per 100,000 (95% CI)		Standardised incidence ratio (95% CI)	Significant difference from NI ("." means no difference)
Males	1 (Least deprived)	93	68.8	(62.4,75.1)	64.3	(58.5,70.1) LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	2	101	81.9	(74.5,89.3)	76.1	(69.4,82.7) LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	3	130	99.7	(92.0,107.5)	95.9	(88.6,103.3) .
	4	139	111.7	(103.1,120.2)	106.6	(98.7,114.5) .
	5 (Most deprived)	197	170.3	(159.5,181.2)	169.0	(158.4,179.5) HIGHER THAN NI AVERAGE
	Unknown	0			.	
	Northern Ireland	661	85.3	(82.4,88.3)		
Females	1 (Least deprived)	68	40.1	(35.8,44.4)	61.9	(55.3,68.5) LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	2	74	47.9	(43.0,52.8)	73.9	(66.4,81.4) LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	3	98	61.1	(55.7,66.6)	94.2	(85.8,102.5) .
	4	110	67.7	(62.0,73.4)	105.1	(96.3,113.9) .
	5 (Most deprived)	164	111.9	(104.2,119.6)	172.6	(160.8,184.4) HIGHER THAN NI AVERAGE
	Unknown	0			.	
	Northern Ireland	514	53.5	(51.5,55.6)		
Persons	1 (Least deprived)	161	52.1	(48.5,55.7)	63.5	(59.1,67.9) LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	2	175	61.9	(57.8,66.1)	75.4	(70.4,80.4) LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	3	228	77.8	(73.2,82.3)	95.4	(89.9,101.0) .
	4	249	85.4	(80.7,90.2)	105.5	(99.6,111.4) .
	5 (Most deprived)	360	136.7	(130.4,143.0)	169.5	(161.7,177.3) HIGHER THAN NI AVERAGE
	Unknown	1			.	
	Northern Ireland	1175	67.0	(65.3,68.8)		

2011-2015

Sex	Deprivation Quintile	Average number of cases per year	2013 European age-standardised incidence rate per 100,000 (95% CI)		Standardised incidence ratio (95% CI)	Significant difference from NI ("." means no difference)
Males	1 (Least deprived)	95	67.8	(61.6,74.1)	64.6	(58.8,70.4) LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	2	102	81.4	(74.1,88.7)	76.5	(69.9,83.1) LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	3	132	98.8	(91.2,106.5)	96.0	(88.7,103.4) .
	4	141	110.1	(101.8,118.4)	107.6	(99.7,115.5) .
	5 (Most deprived)	196	168.7	(157.9,179.6)	167.8	(157.3,178.4) HIGHER THAN NI AVERAGE
	Unknown	1				
	Northern Ireland	667	102.4	(98.8,105.9)		
Females	1 (Least deprived)	70	40.3	(36.1,44.6)	59.8	(53.5,66.1) LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	2	80	50.8	(45.8,55.7)	75.3	(68.0,82.7) LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	3	104	63.8	(58.3,69.3)	94.6	(86.5,102.8) .
	4	115	70.1	(64.4,75.9)	104.8	(96.2,113.3) .
	5 (Most deprived)	173	117.3	(109.5,125.2)	174.3	(162.7,185.9) HIGHER THAN NI AVERAGE
	Unknown	1				
	Northern Ireland	543	67.3	(64.8,69.9)		
Persons	1 (Least deprived)	165	51.9	(48.3,55.5)	62.7	(58.4,67.0) LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	2	183	63.2	(59.1,67.3)	76.2	(71.2,81.1) LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	3	236	78.9	(74.4,83.4)	95.6	(90.2,101.1) .
	4	257	86.6	(81.8,91.3)	105.9	(100.1,111.7) HIGHER THAN NI AVERAGE
	5 (Most deprived)	369	138.5	(132.2,144.9)	169.8	(162.1,177.6) HIGHER THAN NI AVERAGE
	Unknown	2				
	Northern Ireland	1210	82.1	(80.1,84.2)		

Source: NI Cancer Registry

<https://www.qub.ac.uk/research-centres/nicr/CancerInformation/official-statistics/BySite/>

2010-14 data referred to in the annual report is provided above, however subsequently more up to date data (2011-15) has become available and is provided for information.

Age Standardised Incidence Rate

An age-standardised incidence rate per 100,000 persons is an estimate of the incidence rate if that population had a standard population age structure. Eighteen or nineteen age-group specific incidence rates are weighted by standard weights of the Standard Population, and summed to give the age-standardised rate. Commonly used Standard Populations (with number of age groups) are the 1976 European Standard Population (18), 2013 European Standard Population (19), and the World Standard Population (18). Standardising to a common Standard Population allows comparisons of incidence rates to be made between different time periods and geographic areas.

Standardised Incidence Ratio (SIR)

The ratio of the number of cases observed in a given population to the number of cases expected if the age-groups specific rates of a reference population were operative. This statistic is often used to compare if smaller geographic units (e.g. Trust areas) incidence rates differ from the national incidence rates, (e.g. Northern Ireland in these statistics), which is taken as the reference. An SIR of 100% indicates no difference.

Confidence Intervals (CI)

Confidence intervals are a measure of the precision of a statistic (e.g. lung cancer incidence rate). Typically, when incidence is low, precision is poorer and confidence intervals will be wider. As a general rule, when comparing statistics (e.g. cervical cancer incidence rate in year 2012 vs year 2013), if the confidence interval around one statistic overlaps with the interval around another, it is unlikely that there is any real difference between the two.

Geographic Areas

Geographic areas are assigned based on a patient's postcode of usual residence at diagnosis using the Central Postcode Directory (CPD) produced by the NI Statistics and Research Agency (available at www.nisra.gov.uk)

Deprivation Quintiles

Super output areas (SOA), or 897 census output areas of NI, are assigned to each patient based on their postcode of usual residence at diagnosis. The patient is then assigned, through its SOA, to a socio-economic deprivation quintile based on the SOA's 2010 Income domain of the Multiple Deprivation Measure. The 2010 Multiple Deprivation Measure is available from the NI Statistics and Research Agency (www.nisra.gov.uk)

Table 1.11

Smoking prevalence, by gender, deprivation quintile, Northern Ireland, 2011/12 - 2015/16

2015/16	Male		Female		Total	Inequality gap between	
	%	unweighted base	%	unweighted base	%	most deprived and least deprived	
NI	25%	1622	20%	2281	22%	3903	179%
Most deprived	37%	317	36%	423	36%	740	
Quintile 2	34%	303	23%	481	27%	784	
Quintile 3	22%	331	18%	465	20%	796	
Quintile 4	17%	333	15%	494	15%	827	
Least deprived	16%	338	10%	418	13%	756	
2014/15	Male		Female		Total	Inequality gap between	
	%	unweighted base	%	unweighted base	%	most deprived and least deprived	
NI	23%	1702	21%	2438	22%	4140	192%
Most deprived	38%	250	35%	419	36%	669	
Quintile 2	28%	332	24%	503	26%	835	
Quintile 3	23%	371	19%	530	21%	901	
Quintile 4	18%	392	17%	525	17%	917	
Least deprived	12%	357	13%	461	12%	818	
2013/14	Male		Female		Total	Inequality gap between	
	%	unweighted base	%	unweighted base	%	most deprived and least deprived	
NI	23%	1882	21%	2625	22%	4507	180%
Most deprived	34%	331	34%	517	34%	848	
Quintile 2	28%	358	26%	534	27%	892	
Quintile 3	23%	404	18%	561	20%	965	
Quintile 4	18%	397	16%	545	17%	942	
Least deprived	12%	392	12%	468	12%	860	
2012/13	Male		Female		Total	Inequality gap between	
	%	unweighted base	%	unweighted base	%	most deprived and least deprived	
NI	25%	1713	23%	2577	24%	4290	202%
Most deprived	37%	292	37%	485	37%	777	
Quintile 2	32%	373	24%	500	27%	873	
Quintile 3	23%	343	23%	559	23%	902	
Quintile 4	22%	365	18%	525	19%	890	
Least deprived	13%	340	12%	508	12%	848	
2011/12	Male		Female		Total	Inequality gap between	
	%	unweighted base	%	unweighted base	%	most deprived and least deprived	
NI	27%	1805	23%	2585	25%	4390	113%
Most deprived	38%	297	39%	501	39%	798	
Quintile 2	28%	371	24%	509	25%	880	
Quintile 3	28%	381	19%	560	23%	941	
Quintile 4	20%	369	19%	509	20%	878	
Least deprived	22%	387	15%	506	18%	893	

Source: Health Survey Northern Ireland

<https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/articles/requests-information-health-survey-northern-ireland>

Table 1.12**Levels of obesity, by gender, Northern Ireland, 2005/06 and 2010/11 - 2015/16**

% Obese	2005/06	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2015/16 Unweighted base
All	24%	23%	23%	25%	24%	25%	26%	2,912
Male	25%	23%	25%	26%	25%	26%	28%	1,301
Female	23%	23%	22%	24%	23%	24%	25%	1,611
% Overweight	2005/06	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2015/16 Unweighted base
All	35%	36%	37%	37%	37%	35%	34%	2,912
Male	39%	44%	42%	43%	43%	40%	37%	1,301
Female	30%	30%	34%	33%	33%	32%	32%	1,611

Source: Department of Health, Health & Social Wellbeing Survey 2005/06 and Health Survey Northern Ireland 2010/11 onwards

<https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/articles/health-survey-northern-ireland>

Data refers to adults aged 16 and over

Table 1.13

Levels of obesity, by gender, age group, Health Trust, deprivation quintile, Northern Ireland, 2015/16

%	All Persons	Gender		Age-group						
		Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Underweight	1.5%	1.1%	1.8%	4.1%	1.5%	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%
Normal weight	38.1%	34.1%	41.5%	61.6%	49.0%	35.9%	28.6%	25.3%	29.2%	31.0%
Overweight	34.2%	36.6%	32.2%	21.3%	28.2%	33.3%	38.5%	41.0%	40.9%	42.5%
Obese	26.2%	28.2%	24.5%	13.0%	21.2%	29.9%	32.2%	32.7%	29.0%	25.4%
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>2912</i>	<i>1301</i>	<i>1611</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>415</i>	<i>475</i>	<i>609</i>	<i>463</i>	<i>442</i>	<i>269</i>

%	Health & Social Care Trust					Deprivation quintile				% gap - most and least deprived	
	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western	Most deprived	Q2	Q3	Q4		Least deprived
Underweight	1.4%	2.4%	1.5%	0.3%	1.7%	1.0%	1.6%	2.5%	1.5%	0.7%	39.7%
Normal weight	39.7%	37.6%	38.4%	38.0%	36.3%	35.6%	38.8%	38.5%	38.1%	39.1%	-9.1%
Overweight	34.9%	32.9%	34.0%	36.0%	33.5%	35.6%	31.7%	33.5%	35.0%	35.7%	-0.4%
Obese	23.9%	27.1%	26.1%	25.7%	28.5%	27.8%	28.0%	25.6%	25.5%	24.4%	13.9%
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>533</i>	<i>727</i>	<i>634</i>	<i>606</i>	<i>412</i>	<i>514</i>	<i>589</i>	<i>617</i>	<i>619</i>	<i>573</i>	

Source: Department of Health, Health Survey Northern Ireland 2015/16

<https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/articles/health-survey-northern-ireland>

Data refers to adults aged 16 and over

Table 1.14

Physical activity levels, by gender, Health Trust, deprivation quintile, age group, Northern Ireland, 2013/14

%	All Persons	Gender		Belfast	Northern	Trust		
		Male	Female			South Eastern	Southern	Western
Less than 30 minutes of exercise per week	28	23	32	28	25	25	32	33
30-59 minutes per week	5	5	5	4	6	4	4	7
60-149 minutes per week	14	12	15	16	15	12	13	15
Meets recommendations of at least 150 minutes / week	53	60	48	52	54	59	51	45

%	All Persons	Deprivation quintile				
		Most Deprived	Q2	Q3	Q4	Least Deprived
Less than 30 minutes of exercise per week	37	33	26	22	22	
30-59 minutes per week	5	5	5	5	5	
60-149 minutes per week	15	12	15	15	13	
Meets recommendations of at least 150 minutes / week	43	50	53	57	60	

%	All Persons	Age						
		19-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Less than 30 minutes of exercise per week	10	12	15	24	35	53	74	
30-59 minutes per week	4	4	5	6	6	6	5	
60-149 minutes per week	16	15	14	15	15	13	9	
Meets recommendations of at least 150 minutes / week	70	69	66	56	44	28	12	

Source: Department of Health, Health Survey Northern Ireland 2013/14

<https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/articles/health-survey-northern-ireland>

Data refers to adults aged 19 and over

Table 1.15**"Be Cancer Aware" public information campaign - results of evaluation, 2015**

Be Cancer Aware (BCA) campaigns have been developed by the Public Health Agency to improve early diagnosis in Northern Ireland by raising awareness of cancer symptoms and encouraging people with symptoms to see their GP quickly. To date three campaigns have been completed:

1. Primer campaign (ran 24 February -15 April 2015). The key messages were:
 - the earlier you find cancer, the easier it is to treat
 - cancer treatment and outcomes have improved
 - your GP wants to see you if you have possible cancer signs such as lumps or bleeding
 - almost 9 out of 10 cancers are diagnosed in the over 50s
 - twice as many people in the UK survive cancer compared to 40 years ago
2. Lung cancer campaign (14 May – 28 June 2015). The key messages were:
 - if you've had a cough for 3 weeks or more, it could be a sign of lung cancer
 - lung cancer is more treatable when it is found early
 - listen to your body and talk to your GP
3. Breast cancer campaign (1 October – 30 November 2015). The key messages were:
 - lumps aren't the only sign of breast cancer. If you notice any changes to your skin such as dimpling or nipple changes (turned in, a discharge, crusted), see your doctor straight away.
 - 9 out of 10 women survive breast cancer when it is caught and treated early
 - listen to your body, talk to your GP

Symptom awareness

Before and after the BCA campaigns, people were asked to describe possible symptoms of cancer. The most frequent response was 'lump'. Non-lump symptoms were recalled less well, but following the campaigns, public awareness of most of them increased significantly. The table below sets out the findings.

Symptom	Before any BCA campaigns (n=1000)	After the BCA primer campaign (n=1000)	After the BCA lung campaign (n=1000)	Before the BCA breast campaign (n=1029)	After the BCA breast campaign (n=1032)
Unexplained lump or swelling	61%	65%	64%	-	-
Unexplained bleeding	24%	23%	26%	-	-
Persistent cough lasting 3 weeks or more	9%	-	21%	-	-
Lump in your breast	-	-	-	66%	63%
Skin changes in your breast like dimpling or puckering	-	-	-	22%	29%
Discharge or bleeding from your nipples	-	-	-	21%	31%
Turned or inverted nipples	-	-	-	13%	18%
Did not recall any signs or symptoms	16%	12%	13%	5%	5%

Help-seeking

Findings from across the BCA campaign period indicate that some members of the public hold conflicting views about getting medical advice if they had possible signs of cancer. Whilst most people surveyed agreed that they would want to get their doctor's opinion for the symptoms featured in the advertising, there were overlapping minorities who said they would be worried about wasting the doctor's time. The table below shows the findings.

Symptom	Before any BCA campaigns (n=1000)	After the BCA primer campaign (n=1000)	After the BCA lung campaign (n=1000)	Before the BCA breast campaign (n=1029)	After the BCA breast campaign (n=1032)
Unexplained lump or swelling					
- want to get doctor's opinion	94%	95%	-	-	-
- worried about wasting doctor's time	17%	19%			
Persistent cough lasting 3 weeks or more					
- want to get doctor's opinion	79%	-	88%	-	-
- worried about wasting doctor's time	27%		24%		
Lump in your breast					
- want to get doctor's opinion	-	-	-	98%	97%
- worried about wasting doctor's time				11%	10%
Any unusual changes to your breasts or nipples					
- want to get doctor's opinion	-	-	-	96%	95%
- worried about wasting doctor's time				13%	12%

After the lung and breast campaigns significantly more people said they would contact their doctor immediately if they had the symptoms featured in the advertising, as shown in the following table.

Symptom	Before any BCA campaigns (n=1000)	After the BCA primer campaign (n=1000)	After the BCA lung campaign (n=1000)	Before the BCA breast campaign (n=1029)	After the BCA breast campaign (n=1032)
Unexplained lump or swelling	63%	65%	-	-	-
Unexplained bleeding	70%	70%	-	-	-
Persistent cough lasting 3 weeks or more	23%	-	31%	-	-
Lump in the breast	-	-	-	80%	81%
Skin changes in your breast like dimpling or puckering	-	-	-	63%	72%
Discharge or bleeding from your nipples	-	-	-	76%	79%
Turned or inverted nipples	-	-	-	66%	72%

Attitudes and beliefs about cancer

Over the BCA campaign period and immediately afterward, people were given positive and negative statements about cancer and asked how much they agreed or disagreed with each one. Nearly everyone surveyed agreed that going to the doctor quickly could increase the chances of surviving. However around 10-20% held fatalistic views about cancer. These overlapping minorities indicate that some people hold conflicting views on the benefits of getting an early diagnosis. The table below sets out the findings.

Statement	Before any BCA campaigns (n=1000)	After the BCA primer campaign (n=1000)	After the BCA lung campaign (n=1000)	After the BCA breast campaign
'Going to the doctor as quickly as possible after noticing a symptom of cancer could increase the chances of surviving'	95%	94%	93%	94%
'A diagnosis of cancer is a death sentence'	18%	14%	15%	12%
'I would not want to know if I had cancer'	15%	22%	12%	13%

Knowledge of cancer risk

Increasing age is the main risk factor in getting cancer. Recognition of this remained low throughout the campaign period with most people surveyed stating that 'developing cancer isn't related to age', as set out in the following table.

Selected response	Before any of the BCA campaigns (n=1000)	After the BCA primer campaign (n=1000)	After the BCA lung campaign (n=1000)	After the BCA breast campaign
Under 30	2%	2%	2%	2%
30-49	6%	5%	8%	8%
50 or over	14%	14%	17%	12%
Developing cancer isn't related to age	74%	74%	68%	76%
Don't know	4%	5%	6%	2%

Source: Health Intelligence Unit, Public Health Agency (unpublished)

Table 1.16

Average number of deaths/mortality rates due to lung cancer, by gender and deprivation quintile, 2010-2014 and 2011-2015

Lung cancer (C33-C34)

2010-2014

Sex	Deprivation Quintile	Average number of deaths per year	2013 European age-standardised mortality rate per 100,000 (95% CI)		Standardised mortality ratio (95% CI)		Significant difference from NI ("." means no difference)
Males	1 (Least deprived)	79	59.7	(53.6,65.8)	65.8	(59.3,72.3)	LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	2	81	66.9	(60.1,73.7)	74.2	(67.0,81.4)	LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	3	105	82.8	(75.6,90.0)	93.7	(85.7,101.7)	.
	4	115	93.3	(85.5,101.2)	106.8	(98.1,115.5)	.
	5 (Most deprived)	165	145.7	(135.5,156.0)	172.0	(160.3,183.8)	HIGHER THAN NI AVERAGE
	Unknown						
	Northern Ireland	546	71.7	(69.0,74.5)			
Females	1 (Least deprived)	50	29.3	(25.7,33.0)	58.7	(51.4,66.0)	LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	2	58	37.1	(32.8,41.4)	74.6	(66.1,83.2)	LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	3	75	46.7	(41.9,51.4)	93.6	(84.2,103.1)	.
	4	87	53.6	(48.5,58.6)	107.2	(97.2,117.3)	.
	5 (Most deprived)	127	86.4	(79.7,93.1)	173.8	(160.3,187.3)	HIGHER THAN NI AVERAGE
	Unknown	0					
	Northern Ireland	398	41.3	(39.5,43.1)			
Persons	1 (Least deprived)	129	41.9	(38.6,45.1)	63.1	(58.3,68.0)	LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	2	139	49.5	(45.8,53.2)	74.7	(69.1,80.2)	LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	3	181	61.9	(57.9,66.0)	94.0	(87.8,100.1)	.
	4	202	69.8	(65.5,74.1)	106.5	(99.9,113.0)	.
	5 (Most deprived)	292	111.6	(105.8,117.3)	171.5	(162.7,180.3)	HIGHER THAN NI AVERAGE
	Unknown	0					
	Northern Ireland	944	54.2	(52.6,55.7)			

2011-2015

Sex	Deprivation Quintile	Average number of deaths per year	2013 European age-standardised mortality rate per 100,000 (95% CI)	Standardised mortality ratio (95% CI)	Significant difference from NI ("." means no difference)
Males	1 (Least deprived)	76	56.0 (50.2,61.8)	62.8 (56.5,69.2)	LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	2	80	64.8 (58.2,71.4)	73.2 (66.0,80.4)	LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	3	108	82.8 (75.6,89.9)	95.9 (87.8,104.0)	.
	4	117	92.5 (84.8,100.2)	108.3 (99.5,117.1)	.
	5 (Most deprived)	165	146.1 (135.7,156.4)	173.5 (161.7,185.4)	HIGHER THAN NI AVERAGE
	Unknown	0			
	Northern Ireland	546	85.4 (82.2,88.7)		
Females	1 (Least deprived)	53	30.3 (26.6,34.0)	59.5 (52.3,66.7)	LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	2	62	39.0 (34.7,43.4)	76.9 (68.3,85.5)	LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	3	77	46.8 (42.1,51.5)	92.3 (83.1,101.5)	.
	4	87	52.6 (47.6,57.6)	103.6 (93.8,113.3)	.
	5 (Most deprived)	133	89.8 (83.0,96.6)	177.0 (163.6,190.5)	HIGHER THAN NI AVERAGE
	Unknown	0			
	Northern Ireland	412	50.9 (48.7,53.1)		
Persons	1 (Least deprived)	128	40.8 (37.6,44.0)	61.7 (56.9,66.5)	LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	2	142	49.5 (45.9,53.2)	75.0 (69.5,80.5)	LOWER THAN NI AVERAGE
	3	185	62.2 (58.2,66.3)	94.6 (88.5,100.7)	.
	4	203	68.9 (64.7,73.2)	105.8 (99.3,112.3)	.
	5 (Most deprived)	298	112.9 (107.2,118.7)	173.8 (165.0,182.6)	HIGHER THAN NI AVERAGE
	Unknown	0			
	Northern Ireland	957	65.4 (63.5,67.3)		

Source: NI Cancer Registry

<https://www.qub.ac.uk/research-centres/nicr/CancerInformation/official-statistics/BySite/>

2010-14 data referred to in the annual report is provided above, however subsequently more up to date data (2011-15) has become available and is provided for information.

Age Standardised Mortality Rate

An age-standardised mortality rate per 100,000 persons is an estimate of the mortality rate if that population had a standard population age structure. Eighteen or nineteen age-group specific mortality rates are weighted by standard weights of the Standard Population, and summed to give the age-standardised rate. Commonly used Standard Populations (with number of age groups) are the 1976 European Standard Population (18), 2013 European Standard Population (19), and the World Standard Population (18). Standardising to a common Standard Population allows comparisons of mortality rates to be made between different time periods and geographic areas.

Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR)

The ratio of the number of cases observed in a given population to the number of cases expected if the age-groups specific rates of a reference population were operative. This statistic is often used to compare if smaller geographic units (e.g. Trust areas) mortality rates differ from the national mortality rates, (e.g. Northern Ireland in these statistics), which is taken as the reference. An SIR of 100% indicates no difference.

Confidence Intervals (CI)

Confidence intervals are a measure of the precision of a statistic (e.g. lung cancer mortality rate). Typically, when mortality is low, precision is poorer and confidence intervals will be wider. As a general rule, when comparing statistics (e.g. cervical cancer mortality rate in year 2012 vs year 2013), if the confidence interval around one statistic overlaps with the interval around another, it is unlikely that there is any real difference between the two.

Geographic Areas

Geographic areas are assigned based on a patient's postcode of usual residence at diagnosis using the Central Postcode Directory (CPD) produced by the NI Statistics and Research Agency (available at www.nisra.gov.uk)

Deprivation Quintiles

Super output areas (SOA), or 897 census output areas of NI, are assigned to each patient based on their postcode of usual residence at diagnosis. The patient is then assigned, through its SOA, to a socio-economic deprivation quintile based on the SOA's 2010 Income domain of the Multiple Deprivation Measure. The 2010 Multiple Deprivation Measure is available from the NI Statistics and Research Agency (www.nisra.gov.uk)

Data sources

Data in this file relating to cancer mortality is sourced from GRONI and is based upon the date on which death occurs. Results in this table may thus differ slightly than those produced by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA), which produces deaths data based upon the date on which the death is registered with GRO.

Table 1.17**Standardised Death Rate due to smoking related causes, deprivation quintile, Northern Ireland, 2006/10 - 2010/14**

Deaths per 100,000 population	2006-10	2007-11	2008-12	2009-13	2010-14
NI	178	174	171	168	164
<u>Deprivation Quintiles</u>					
(Most Deprived) 1	269	264	261	258	255
2	191	187	185	182	179
3	171	167	167	164	158
4	150	145	143	139	136
(Least Deprived) 5	123	121	115	113	111
<u>Urban/Rural</u>					
Rural	-	-	145	143	140
Urban	-	-	188	185	180
Mixed Urban/Rural	-	-	136	133	137
<u>Inequality Gaps</u>					
Most-Least Deprived	120%	119%	127%	129%	129%
Most Deprived-NI	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%
Rural-NI	-	-	15%	15%	15%

Source: Department of Health, Health Inequalities Regional Report, 2016

<https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/publications/health-inequalities-regional-report-2016>

This is calculated by standardising (using the direct method) the average death rate in NI over a five year period, due to smoking related causes, to the 2013 European Standard Population (ESP).

List of smoking related causes (ICD codes): Table 14, report above

Table 1.18

Standardised Admission Rate due to alcohol related causes, deprivation quintile, Northern Ireland, 2008/09 - 2014/15

Admissions per 100,000 population	08/09- 10/11	09/10- 11/12	10/11- 12/13	11/12- 13/14	12/13- 14/15
NI	665	669	683	694	719
<u>Deprivation Quintiles</u>					
(Most Deprived) 1	1,511	1,521	1,528	1,567	1,600
2	746	759	795	805	845
3	497	487	490	494	513
4	400	405	417	420	444
(Least Deprived) 5	274	275	291	301	318
<u>Urban/Rural</u>					
Rural	-	383	400	400	419
Urban	-	859	872	890	921
Mixed Urban/Rural	-	394	394	421	431
<u>Inequality Gaps</u>					
Most-Least Deprived	451%	452%	425%	421%	403%
Most Deprived-NI	127%	127%	124%	126%	123%
Rural-NI	-	43%	41%	42%	42%

Source: Department of Health, Health Inequalities Regional Report, 2016

<https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/publications/health-inequalities-regional-report-2016>

This is calculated by standardising (using the direct method) the average admission rate in NI over three years due to alcohol related causes, to the 2013 European Standard Population (ESP)

List of alcohol related causes (ICD codes): Table 10, report above

Table 1.19

Standardised Death Rate due to alcohol related causes, deprivation quintile, Northern Ireland, 2006/10 - 2010/14

Deaths per 100,000 population	2006-10	2007-11	2008-12	2009-13	2010-14
NI	17.6	17.4	17.0	16.3	15.6
<u>Deprivation Quintiles</u>					
(Most Deprived) 1	38.9	37.6	36.1	34.9	33.0
2	20.8	20.3	18.5	18.1	16.8
3	13.1	13.0	12.9	12.0	12.0
4	11.1	11.1	11.9	11.6	11.3
(Least Deprived) 5	7.6	8.3	8.9	8.0	7.9
<u>Urban/Rural</u>					
Rural	-	-	9.8	9.4	9.2
Urban	-	-	21.8	20.9	19.8
Mixed Urban/Rural	-	-	11.0	11.0	11.0
<u>Inequality Gaps</u>					
Most-Least Deprived	410%	351%	307%	338%	318%
Most Deprived-NI	121%	116%	112%	114%	112%
Rural-NI	-	-	43%	42%	41%

Source: Department of Health, Health Inequalities Regional Report, 2016

<https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/publications/health-inequalities-regional-report-2016>

This is calculated by standardising (using the direct method) the average death rate in NI over a five year period, due to alcohol related causes, to the 2013 European Standard Population (ESP)

List of alcohol related causes (ICD codes): Table 11, report above

Table 1.20**Prevalence of drug use, Northern Ireland (adults aged 15-64), 2014/15**

Drug type	Lifetime (%)	Last Year (%)	Last Month (%)
Any illegal drug	27.7	5.9	2.9
Cannabis	24.6	4.6	2.2
Ecstasy	9.6	0.8	0.3
Cocaine (incl crack)	7.4	1.8	0.6
Cocaine powder	7.2	1.8	0.6
Magic mushrooms	5.7	0.4	0.1
amphetamines	6.1	0.5	0.2
Poppers	7.4	1.1	0.3
LSD	5.7	0.5	0.1
Mephedrone	2.5	0.6	0.3
New psychoactive substances	2.2	0.3	0.2
Solvents	3.1	0.0	0.0
Crack	0.8	0.3	0.1
Heroin	0.4	0.2	0.1
Other opiates	22.2	10.0	5.1
Sedatives or tranquilisers	20.9	10.3	7.2
Anti-depressants	23.7	14.0	12.2
Anabolic steroids	1.6	0.6	0.3
Methadone	1.1	0.3	0.1

Source: Department of Health, Prevalence of Drug Use and Gambling in Ireland and Drug Use in Northern Ireland 2014/15: Regional Drug and Alcohol Task Force (Ireland) and Health and Social Care Trust (Northern Ireland) Results

<https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/health/all-ireland-dps-2014-15-bulletin-2.pdf>

The term prevalence refers to the proportion of a population who have used a drug over a particular time period. In general population surveys, prevalence is measured by asking respondents in a representative sample drawn from the population to recall their use of drugs. The three most widely used recall periods are: lifetime (ever used a drug), last year (used a drug in the last twelve months), and last month (used a drug in the last 30 days).

Any illegal drug refers to cannabis, ecstasy, cocaine powder, magic mushrooms, amphetamines, poppers, LSD, new psychoactive substances, mephedrone, solvents, crack, heroin. Prior to 2014/15, mephedrone and new psychoactive substances were not included in this category.

Table 1.21

Standardised Admission Rate due to drug related causes, deprivation quintile, Northern Ireland, 2008/09 - 2014/15

Admissions per 100,000 population		08/09- 10/11	09/10- 11/12	10/11- 12/13	11/12- 13/14	12/13- 14/15
NI		269	262	261	251	247
<u>Deprivation Quintiles</u>						
(Most Deprived) 1		564	552	539	512	487
2		300	297	302	292	289
3		193	180	174	166	173
4		171	169	173	171	168
(Least Deprived) 5		131	124	127	127	130
<u>Urban/Rural</u>						
Rural		-	136	136	135	136
Urban		-	341	339	325	318
Mixed Urban/Rural		-	173	176	164	165
<u>Inequality Gaps</u>						
Most-Least Deprived		331%	343%	324%	302%	276%
Most Deprived-NI		109%	110%	106%	104%	97%
Rural-NI		-	48%	48%	46%	45%

Source: Department of Health, Health Inequalities Regional Report, 2016

<https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/publications/health-inequalities-regional-report-2016>

This is calculated by standardising (using the direct method) the average admission rate in NI over three years due to drug related causes, to the 2013 European Standard Population (ESP)

List of drug related causes (ICD codes): Table 12, report above

Table 1.22

Standardised Death Rate due to drug misuse, deprivation quintile, Northern Ireland, 2008/12 - 2012/14

Deaths per 100,000 population		2008-12	2009-13	2010-14
NI		3.2	3.5	3.8
<u>Deprivation Quintiles</u>				
(Most Deprived) 1		6.7	7.4	8.3
2		3.8	4.1	4.5
3		1.9	2.1	2.3
4		2.1	2.4	2.2
(Least Deprived) 5		1.8	1.8	1.9
<u>Urban/Rural</u>				
Rural		1.5	1.7	1.7
Urban		4.4	4.7	5.1
Mixed Urban/Rural		1.4	2.1	2.2
<u>Inequality Gaps</u>				
Most-Least Deprived		268%	316%	348%
Most Deprived-NI		108%	112%	120%
Rural-NI		55%	52%	55%

Source: Department of Health, Health Inequalities Regional Report, 2016

<https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/publications/health-inequalities-regional-report-2016>

This is calculated by standardising (using the direct method) the average death rate in NI over a five year period, due to drug misuse related causes, to the 2013 European Standard Population (ESP).

List of drug misuse related causes (ICD codes): Table 13, report above

Please note that the ICD codes for drug misuse related causes are different to those for drug related causes (see Table 1.23)

Table 1.23

Standardised Death Rate due to drug related causes, deprivation quintile, Northern Ireland, 2006/10 - 2010/14

Deaths per 100,000 population		2006-10	2007-11	2008-12	2009-13	2010-14
	NI	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.8
<u>Deprivation Quintiles</u>						
	(Most Deprived) 1	10.9	10.5	11.0	11.5	12.0
	2	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.4	7.3
	3	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.8	3.8
	4	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.4
	(Least Deprived) 5	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.9
<u>Urban/Rural</u>						
	Rural	-	-	2.3	2.5	2.7
	Urban	-	-	7.2	7.5	7.8
	Mixed Urban/Rural	-	-	2.8	2.8	2.7
<u>Inequality Gaps</u>						
	Most-Least Deprived	329%	275%	295%	322%	314%
	Most Deprived-NI	118%	109%	110%	108%	107%
	Rural-NI	-	-	57%	55%	54%

Source: Department of Health, Health Inequalities Regional Report, 2016

<https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/publications/health-inequalities-regional-report-2016>

This is calculated by standardising (using the direct method) the average death rate in NI over a five year period, due to drug related causes, to the 2013 European Standard Population (ESP).

List of drug related causes (ICD codes): Table 12, report above

Please note that the ICD codes for drug related causes are different to those for drug misuse related causes (see Table 1.22)

Table 1.24**Lifestyle choices (combined), deprivation quintile, Northern Ireland, 2010/11****Number of lifestyle choice recommendations met by respondents, Northern Ireland, 2010/11**

Number of recommendations met	% of all respondents	Deprivation quintile				
		Most deprived	2	3	4	Least deprived
0	2%	4%	1%	3%	1%	1%
1	10%	16%	10%	9%	8%	9%
2	32%	37%	35%	27%	29%	31%
3	34%	31%	33%	35%	36%	34%
4	19%	13%	17%	21%	21%	21%
5	4%	1%	4%	5%	6%	4%

Source: Department of Health, Health Survey NI 2010/11 - Lifestyle Choices (ad hoc request)

<https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/articles/health-survey-northern-ireland>

There are five main lifestyle choices contained within the Health Survey Northern Ireland that can help individuals stay healthy or improve their health. These are:

1. Ensuring alcohol intake is within weekly guidelines
2. Not being overweight or obese by maintaining a Body Mass Index (BMI) of less than 25 kg/m²
3. Eating at least 5 portions of fruit and vegetables a day
4. Meeting the recommended weekly level of physical activity (i.e. exercising for at least 30 minutes 5 days a week)
5. Not smoking cigarettes

Table 1.25
Live/still births, Northern Ireland, 2006-2015

YEAR	LIVE BIRTHS	STILLBIRTHS	TOTAL BIRTHS	TOTAL BIRTH RATE/ 1,000 POPULATION
2006	23,272	89	23,361	13.4
2007	24,451	102	24,553	13.9
2008	25,631	115	25,746	14.5
2009	24,910	119	25,029	14.0
2010	25,315	105	25,420	14.1
2011	25,273	91	25,364	14.0
2012	25,269	106	25,375	13.9
2013	24,277	110	24,387	13.3
2014	24,394	81	24,475	13.3
2015	24,215	76	24,291	13.1

Source: NISRA via Director of Public Health Core Tables (Health Intelligence, Public Health Agency)

<http://www.publichealth.hscni.net/statistics>

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/births-deaths-and-marriages/births>

The Stillbirth (Definition) Act 1992 redefined a stillbirth, from 1 October 1992, as a child which had issued forth from its mother after the 24th week of pregnancy and which did not breathe or show any other sign of life. Prior to 1 October 1992 the statistics related to events occurring after the 28th week of pregnancy.

Figures do not include births to women living outside Northern Ireland

Birth rate is calculated using total population figure

Table 1.26

Percentage births by age of mother, deprivation quintile, Northern Ireland, 2011/12 - 2015/16

Age of mother	% of total births				
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
≤ 17	1.3%	1.1%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
18-19	3.4%	3.2%	2.6%	2.2%	2.3%
20 - 24	16.2%	14.9%	14.3%	14.1%	13.5%
25 - 29	28.4%	27.5%	27.9%	27.1%	27.0%
30 - 34	30.5%	32.8%	32.8%	33.7%	33.4%
35 - 39	16.5%	16.6%	17.6%	18.0%	18.9%
40 +	3.7%	3.9%	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Deprivation quintile	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
% teenage (<20 years)					
Northern Ireland	4.7%	4.2%	3.3%	2.9%	2.9%
Most deprived	8.3%	7.3%	5.7%	5.0%	5.5%
2	4.5%	4.1%	3.3%	3.0%	2.9%
3	3.4%	3.4%	2.6%	2.4%	2.2%
4	3.2%	3.3%	3.0%	2.2%	2.2%
Least deprived	2.8%	2.0%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%
Gap - most/least deprived	193.0%	261.7%	317.8%	287.2%	322.3%
% older (40+ years)					
Northern Ireland	3.7%	3.9%	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%
Most deprived	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%	2.6%	2.5%
2	3.2%	3.4%	3.3%	3.5%	3.5%
3	3.9%	4.2%	4.0%	3.8%	4.2%
4	4.5%	4.5%	5.0%	4.6%	4.6%
Least deprived	5.6%	5.8%	6.6%	7.3%	7.1%
Gap - most/least deprived	-60.0%	-61.6%	-64.7%	-64.1%	-65.0%

Source: Child Health System via "Children's Health in Northern Ireland, 2015/16" report (Health Intelligence, Public Health Agency)

<http://www.publikealth.hscni.net/statistics>

Table 1.27

Percentage births by gestation at booking, deprivation quintile, Northern Ireland, 2011/12 - 2015/16

	% infants born by gestation at booking				
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
≤ 14 weeks	90.8%	92.3%	92.6%	92.8%	93.1%
15 - 20 weeks	5.5%	4.3%	4.3%	4.2%	4.1%
21 - 27 weeks	1.5%	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%
28 - 32 weeks	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%
33 - 36 weeks	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%
37+ weeks	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Total	-	-	-	-	-

	% infants born by gestation at booking				
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
% booked at ≥ 15 weeks					
Northern Ireland	9.2%	7.7%	7.4%	7.2%	6.9%
Most deprived	9.9%	8.6%	9.3%	9.5%	8.9%
2	10.2%	7.9%	7.6%	6.6%	7.0%
3	8.2%	6.9%	6.5%	6.5%	5.5%
4	8.4%	7.2%	6.4%	6.3%	6.6%
Least deprived	8.6%	6.5%	5.9%	6.3%	5.7%
Gap - most/least deprived	14.8%	31.8%	57.6%	50.9%	55.1%

Source: NIMATS via "Children's Health in Northern Ireland, 2015/16" report (Health Intelligence, Public Health Agency)

<http://www.publichealth.hscni.net/statistics>

Table 1.28**Percentage mothers who smoke by deprivation quintile, Northern Ireland, 2011/12 - 2015/16**

	% mothers smoking during pregnancy				
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Northern Ireland	16.2%	16.0%	15.3%	14.5%	14.0%
Most deprived	29.3%	28.5%	27.1%	26.3%	25.0%
2	17.0%	17.4%	16.7%	16.0%	15.4%
3	12.4%	12.2%	11.9%	10.9%	10.8%
4	11.3%	10.0%	9.9%	9.3%	9.5%
Least deprived	7.6%	7.4%	6.6%	6.1%	6.1%
Gap - most/least deprived	284.3%	284.5%	313.6%	329.3%	308.9%

Source: Child Health System via "Children's Health in Northern Ireland, 2015/16" report (Health Intelligence, Public Health Agency)

<http://www.publichealth.hscni.net/statistics>

Table 1.29

Percentage mothers by maternal BMI, deprivation quintile, Northern Ireland, 2011/12 - 2015/16

	% mothers by BMI at booking				
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Underweight (<18.50)	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Normal (18.50 - 24.99)	50.1%	49.2%	48.8%	48.6%	47.4%
Pre-obese (25.00 - 29.99)	29.3%	29.3%	29.6%	29.4%	30.3%
Obese I (30.00 - 34.99)	11.8%	12.4%	12.4%	12.4%	12.5%
Obese II (35.00 - 39.99)	4.5%	4.6%	5.0%	5.1%	5.3%
Obese III (≥40.00)	2.1%	2.3%	2.2%	2.4%	2.5%
Total	-	-	-	-	-

	% mothers Obese I, II and III				
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Northern Ireland	18.4%	19.3%	19.6%	19.9%	20.4%
Most deprived	20.4%	21.8%	21.7%	23.1%	23.7%
2	20.3%	20.6%	21.2%	20.3%	23.0%
3	17.8%	18.7%	19.6%	20.0%	19.7%
4	17.0%	18.1%	18.3%	19.1%	19.2%
Least deprived	15.7%	16.1%	16.3%	15.4%	14.4%
Gap - most/least deprived	29.8%	34.8%	33.3%	49.9%	65.3%

Source: NIMATS via "Children's Health in Northern Ireland, 2015/16" report (Health Intelligence, Public Health Agency)

Table 1.30**Percentage infants breastfed at discharge, deprivation quintile, Northern Ireland, 2011/12 - 2015/16**

Breastfeeding	% infants breastfed at discharge (total/partial)				
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Total	37.7%	36.9%	38.3%	38.6%	38.1%
Partial	6.5%	7.3%	7.7%	7.4%	7.9%
Not at all	55.8%	55.9%	54.0%	54.0%	54.0%
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Deprivation quintile	% infants breastfed at discharge (total/partial)				
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Northern Ireland	44.2%	44.1%	46.0%	46.0%	46.0%
Most deprived	28.6%	28.4%	30.4%	31.5%	30.4%
2	42.5%	42.7%	44.4%	43.2%	43.2%
3	45.9%	46.1%	48.6%	47.0%	47.9%
4	50.6%	50.8%	50.5%	52.0%	52.2%
Least deprived	60.3%	60.2%	63.3%	63.4%	62.8%
Gap - most/least deprived	-52.6%	-52.8%	-51.9%	-50.4%	-51.6%

Source: Child Health System via "Children's Health in Northern Ireland, 2015/16" report (Health Intelligence, Public Health Agency)

<http://www.publichealth.hscni.net/statistics>

Table 1.31

Childhood BMI - Primary 1, deprivation quintile, Northern Ireland, 2011/12 - 2015/16

Males		Males (%)				
Deprivation quintile	BMI category	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16
1 (Most deprived)	Overweight	14.65%	15.27%	14.57%	13.97%	14.19%
	Obese	6.33%	4.85%	4.91%	6.01%	6.37%
2	Overweight	13.91%	14.48%	15.06%	14.18%	12.86%
	Obese	4.56%	4.44%	4.97%	4.84%	5.16%
3	Overweight	13.81%	14.15%	13.85%	14.30%	13.59%
	Obese	4.47%	4.66%	4.68%	4.29%	4.63%
4	Overweight	13.76%	13.16%	14.58%	12.02%	11.77%
	Obese	4.51%	3.51%	4.36%	3.48%	4.36%
5 (Least deprived)	Overweight	12.11%	13.54%	12.06%	11.28%	13.10%
	Obese	2.78%	5.07%	2.74%	2.95%	3.37%
NI	Overweight	13.67%	14.11%	14.12%	13.20%	13.08%
	Obese	4.62%	4.50%	4.38%	4.29%	4.83%

Females		Females (%)				
Deprivation quintile	BMI category	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16
1 (Most deprived)	Overweight	18.85%	20.14%	20.58%	18.49%	20.55%
	Obese	8.68%	7.39%	7.37%	9.29%	8.94%
2	Overweight	18.23%	19.83%	19.89%	19.89%	18.67%
	Obese	6.77%	5.22%	6.64%	6.73%	7.53%
3	Overweight	18.38%	18.74%	19.98%	18.42%	17.79%
	Obese	5.55%	5.55%	6.20%	7.26%	6.39%
4	Overweight	17.70%	18.54%	17.65%	18.36%	20.75%
	Obese	5.61%	6.00%	5.84%	5.38%	6.43%
5 (Least deprived)	Overweight	16.35%	17.96%	16.62%	15.93%	17.98%
	Obese	4.40%	5.83%	4.33%	5.09%	4.28%
NI	Overweight	17.91%	19.04%	19.02%	18.34%	19.16%
	Obese	6.28%	6.01%	6.12%	6.76%	6.82%

Persons		Persons (%)				
Deprivation quintile	BMI category	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16
1 (Most deprived)	Overweight	16.70%	17.63%	17.49%	16.24%	17.35%
	Obese	7.48%	6.08%	6.11%	7.66%	7.65%
2	Overweight	16.05%	17.01%	17.37%	17.00%	15.75%
	Obese	5.65%	4.81%	5.77%	5.77%	6.34%
3	Overweight	15.99%	16.41%	16.89%	16.33%	15.65%
	Obese	4.99%	5.10%	5.43%	5.75%	5.49%
4	Overweight	15.73%	15.79%	16.10%	15.08%	16.19%
	Obese	5.06%	4.73%	5.09%	4.40%	5.38%
5 (Least deprived)	Overweight	14.14%	15.71%	14.28%	13.49%	15.52%
	Obese	3.55%	5.45%	3.51%	3.96%	3.82%
NI	Overweight	15.74%	16.51%	16.52%	15.71%	16.09%
	Obese	5.43%	5.24%	5.23%	5.50%	5.81%

Source: Child Health System (via Health Intelligence, PHA) and NISRA, NI Multiple Deprivation Measure, 2010

Year refers to school year

Figures above are categorised using International Obesity TaskForce measures

Note that in any year all children may not be measured and so coverage may not be complete

Table 1.32

Childhood BMI - Year 8, deprivation quintile, Northern Ireland, 2011/12 - 2015/16

Males		Males (%)				
Deprivation quintile	BMI category	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16
1 (Most deprived)	Overweight	21.84%	18.64%	21.99%	20.29%	23.98%
	Obese	10.86%	8.29%	11.10%	10.70%	10.18%
2	Overweight	20.97%	19.99%	21.28%	22.39%	21.54%
	Obese	8.43%	8.08%	9.09%	6.53%	7.50%
3	Overweight	20.08%	19.08%	21.58%	18.72%	21.12%
	Obese	6.64%	6.20%	8.00%	7.56%	6.54%
4	Overweight	22.54%	19.11%	19.34%	19.13%	21.34%
	Obese	6.64%	6.82%	7.83%	7.21%	6.57%
5 (Least deprived)	Overweight	18.98%	18.44%	19.39%	17.67%	18.60%
	Obese	4.35%	6.27%	5.81%	5.67%	4.00%
NI	Overweight	20.81%	19.05%	20.70%	19.65%	21.24%
	Obese	7.37%	7.07%	8.26%	7.43%	6.90%

Females		Females (%)				
Deprivation quintile	BMI category	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16
1 (Most deprived)	Overweight	24.24%	21.40%	24.24%	23.08%	25.28%
	Obese	9.01%	7.17%	8.39%	8.83%	8.76%
2	Overweight	23.19%	21.01%	24.60%	23.22%	23.15%
	Obese	8.14%	7.14%	8.38%	7.31%	7.57%
3	Overweight	23.58%	22.71%	24.89%	21.56%	21.15%
	Obese	5.87%	6.22%	6.67%	6.83%	6.69%
4	Overweight	21.73%	21.32%	20.02%	20.94%	21.58%
	Obese	6.36%	5.99%	6.13%	7.11%	5.78%
5 (Least deprived)	Overweight	19.61%	18.55%	19.31%	18.78%	18.54%
	Obese	4.33%	6.31%	5.50%	4.22%	5.19%
NI	Overweight	22.42%	20.97%	22.78%	21.55%	21.97%
	Obese	6.74%	6.56%	7.04%	6.85%	6.74%

Persons		Persons (%)				
Deprivation quintile	BMI category	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16
1 (Most deprived)	Overweight	22.99%	20.07%	23.24%	21.70%	24.64%
	Obese	9.97%	7.71%	9.59%	9.75%	9.46%
2	Overweight	22.08%	20.47%	22.96%	22.80%	22.33%
	Obese	8.28%	7.64%	8.73%	6.92%	7.53%
3	Overweight	21.83%	20.83%	23.24%	20.14%	21.14%
	Obese	6.26%	6.21%	7.33%	7.20%	6.61%
4	Overweight	22.14%	20.23%	19.69%	20.07%	21.46%
	Obese	6.50%	6.40%	6.97%	7.16%	6.18%
5 (Least deprived)	Overweight	19.30%	18.50%	19.35%	18.23%	18.57%
	Obese	4.34%	6.29%	5.66%	4.94%	4.58%
NI	Overweight	21.60%	20.00%	21.76%	20.61%	21.60%
	Obese	7.05%	6.82%	7.64%	7.14%	6.82%

Source: Child Health System (via Health Intelligence, PHA) and NISRA, NI Multiple Deprivation Measure, 2010

Year refers to school year

Figures above are categorised using International Obesity TaskForce measures

2013/14 and 2014/15: In Belfast Trust area, not all schools were visited and so the number of children measured is lower than in previous years

Note that in any year all children may not be measured and so coverage may not be complete

Table 2.1
Registered suicides by gender, Northern Ireland, 1986 - 2016

Year of registration	Number registered		
	Male	Female	Persons
1986	123	51	174
1987	80	42	122
1988	139	44	183
1989	103	31	134
1990	121	47	168
1991	105	43	148
1992	103	25	128
1993	120	31	151
1994	117	34	151
1995	105	41	146
1996	114	29	143
1997	108	30	138
1998	113	37	150
1999	127	27	154
2000	140	45	185
2001	132	26	158
2002	142	41	183
2003	112	32	144
2004	105	41	146
2005	167	46	213
2006	227	64	291
2007	175	67	242
2008	218	64	282
2009	205	55	260
2010	240	73	313
2011	216	73	289
2012	215	63	278
2013	229	74	303
2014	207	61	268
2015	245	73	318
2016 ^p	226	79	305

Source: NISRA, Demography and Methodology Branch

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/cause-death/suicide-deaths>

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/registrar-general-quarterly-tables-2016>

2016 data is provisional

In the UK, in considering suicide events it is conventional to include cases where the cause of death is classified as either 'Suicide and self-inflicted injury' or 'Undetermined injury'. The ICD codes used for 'Suicide and self-inflicted injury' are X60-X84 and Y87.0 (ICD9 E950-E959), and the ICD codes used for 'Undetermined injury' are Y10-Y34 and Y87.2 (ICD9 E980-E989).

All deaths data supplied by Demography and Methodology Branch is based on the year of registration rather than the year of occurrence unless otherwise stated. Events such as suicide are likely to be referred to the coroner. This can take some time, therefore deaths recorded each year may have occurred prior to the registration year.

Table 2.2
Sexually Transmitted Infection diagnoses in GUM clinics, Northern Ireland, 2006 - 2015

Trend in diagnoses made in GUM clinics in Northern Ireland, 2006-2015

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
New STI diagnoses	7,129	6,897	7,452	7,417	7,850	7,661	6,267	5,977	6,292	5,477
Other STI diagnoses	2,464	2,187	2,355	2,426	2,245	2,485	2,410	2,260	2,363	2,242
Other GUM clinic diagnoses	3,110	2,991	3,480	4,094	4,507	4,900	5,095	5,233	5,400	5,224

New diagnoses of STIs, by STI, Northern Ireland, 2006 - 2015

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Chlamydia	2,053	1,813	2,037	1,982	1,915	1,888	1,724	1,772	1,868	1,534
Gonorrhoea	198	173	229	185	206	350	458	549	601	619
Genital Herpes	274	276	296	346	411	386	357	385	415	381
Genital Warts	2,156	1,929	2,143	2,086	2,126	2,305	2,190	1,989	2,020	1,746
NSGI	2,022	2,313	2,366	2,406	2,756	2,242	958	768	835	735
Other	426	393	381	412	436	490	580	514	553	462
Total	7,129	6,897	7,452	7,417	7,850	7,661	6,267	5,977	6,292	5,477

Source: Public Health Agency, Health Protection

<http://www.publichealth.hscni.net/directorate-public-health/health-protection/sexually-transmitted-infections>

KC60 returns: The most comprehensive source of surveillance data for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in Northern Ireland is the statutory KC60 return each quarter from GUM clinics. This return records the numbers of new diagnoses for a range of STIs. Individual patients may contribute more than one diagnosis. Northern Ireland GUM clinics are in the process of migrating from KC60 to Sexual Health and HIV Activity Property Type codes (SHHAPT). As a result of the changes gonorrhoea and chlamydia are no longer categorised as complicated and uncomplicated. The decrease in new STI diagnoses from 2011 must be interpreted with caution. This largely reflects a steep decline in new diagnoses of complicated and uncomplicated non-specific genital infection (NSGI). This decrease is likely to be due to the change in test technology within GUM clinics, whereby the more sensitive dual platform PCR test for gonorrhoea and chlamydia has largely replaced the invasive urethral culture in asymptomatic patients. This has resulted in more detections of organisms with proven pathogenicity, particularly gonorrhoea and thus NSGI diagnoses have fallen.

Gonorrhoea - diagnoses rose dramatically between 2010 and 2014 with a 192% increase. The number of diagnoses in 2015 (619) is the highest ever recorded in Northern Ireland. The proportion of male diagnoses attributed to MSM ranged from 24% in 2006 to 64% in 2015. Interpretation of the increase in diagnoses is made difficult by the introduction across Northern Ireland of combined chlamydia and gonorrhoea PCR testing in both GUM and community settings since 2010. The increase in numbers of people tested, and the increased sensitivity of the test compared with traditional culture methods, particularly at extra genital sites, may at least partly explain the increase seen in both the heterosexual and MSM population.

Definitions of selected conditions:

Chlamydia - Genital chlamydial infection, KC60 code C4a, C4c & C4B and SHHAPT code C4

Gonorrhoea - Gonorrhoea, KC60 code B1, B2 & B5 and SHHAPT code B

Syphilis - primary and secondary infectious syphilis, KC60 code A1, A2

Herpes - anogenital herpes simplex (first attack), KC60 code C10a

Warts - anogenital warts (first attack), KC60 code C11a

STI groupings:

New STI diagnoses: Chlamydial infection (uncomplicated and complicated), Gonorrhoea (uncomplicated and complicated), Infectious and early latent syphilis, Genital herpes simplex (first episode), Genital warts (first episode), New HIV diagnosis, Non-specific genital infection (uncomplicated and complicated), Chancroid/lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV)/donovanosis, Molluscum contagiosum, Trichomoniasis, Scabies, Pediculus pubis.

Other STI diagnoses: Congenital and other acquired syphilis, Recurrent genital herpes simplex, Recurrent and re-registered genital warts, Subsequent HIV presentations (including AIDS), Ophthalmia neonatorum (chlamydial or gonococcal), Epidemiological treatment of suspected STIs (syphilis, chlamydia, gonorrhoea, non-specific genital infection)

Other diagnoses made at GUM clinics: Viral hepatitis B and C, Vaginosis and balanitis (including epidemiological treatment), Anogenital candidiasis (including epidemiological treatment), Urinary tract infection, Cervical abnormalities, Other conditions requiring treatment at a GUM clinic

Table 3.1

Incidence of Tuberculosis, Northern Ireland, by age band, place of birth and deprivation quintile, 2000 - 2015

Northern Ireland

Year	Number of TB cases	Rate per 100,000 population
2006	61	3.5
2007	69	3.9
2008	66	3.7
2009	59	3.3
2010	66	3.7
2011	62	3.5
2012	87	4.8
2013	74	4.0
2014	95	5.2
2015	62	3.4

Age band

Year	Northern Ireland (rate of TB cases per 100,000 population)			
	0-14	15-44	45-64	65+
2000	0.80	1.37	4.19	13.11
2001	0.54	2.46	3.29	11.16
2002	0.55	3.55	2.96	12.32
2003	1.11	2.59	2.38	10.86
2004	1.96	3.81	6.22	9.43
2005	1.69	3.65	5.33	8.89
2006	0.00	3.22	4.46	7.94
2007	0.28	5.60	2.43	6.58
2008	0.28	3.86	3.11	9.25
2009	0.84	3.46	2.82	7.07
2010	0.56	4.54	2.55	7.29
2011	0.00	4.31	3.19	6.01
2012	0.56	5.38	4.89	8.43
2013	0.00	4.89	4.60	6.09
2014	1.39	6.96	6.05	3.85
2015	0.83	5.05	2.59	3.50

Place of birth

Year	Number and proportions of TB cases by year, UK v non-UK born			
	Number UK born	Number Non-UK born	% UK Born	% Non-UK Born
2006	37	23	61	38
2007	32	36	46	52
2008	27	30	41	45
2009	33	24	56	41
2010	29	35	44	53
2011	32	30	52	48
2012	39	48	45	55
2013	39	35	53	47
2014	40	53	43	57
2015	35	27	56	44

Note the number of Non-UK is based on available data i.e. in some cases, the place of birth is not known

Deprivation

Year	Rate of TB cases per 100,000 by deprivation quintile				
	Quintile 1 (most deprived)	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5 (least deprived)
2001	3.25	2.86	3.77	3.57	2.50
2002	7.72	3.14	2.59	3.83	2.48
2003	4.78	1.14	4.28	4.66	1.84
2004	8.40	3.97	3.97	4.04	3.04
2005	4.81	3.66	3.64	4.56	4.82
2006	4.20	4.20	4.42	2.25	2.09
2007	6.85	2.77	2.99	3.61	2.68
2008	5.60	3.29	2.41	3.57	0.89
2009	4.10	4.36	2.39	2.45	2.64
2010	5.84	3.52	3.15	2.43	2.92
2011	4.37	5.66	3.13	1.88	2.04
2012	6.13	6.18	4.91	3.72	2.89
2013	6.39	4.83	2.32	3.18	2.60
2014	10.95	5.60	4.08	3.43	2.02
2015	6.01	4.51	1.27	2.62	2.29

Source: Public Health Agency, Health Protection

<http://www.publichealth.hscni.net/directorate-public-health/health-protection>

In 2015, 1 case could not be allocated to a deprivation quintile

Table 3.2
Reports of Hepatitis C, by age group, Northern Ireland, 1996 - 2015

Laboratory reports of Hepatitis C, by age group, Northern Ireland, 1996 - 2015

Age Group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^p
< 1 year	1	1	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	3	4	1	0	2
1-4	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-44	39	32	50	31	36	39	49	60	60	79	89	74	87	69	73	73	83	78	88	98
45-64	7	9	6	11	9	18	18	17	25	40	31	32	36	32	29	35	39	39	45	41
65+	6	10	0	3	4	6	6	7	14	11	10	8	5	8	4	2	7	6	2	2
Unknown	1	0	2	0	2	1	2	2	1	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	55	54	65	46	54	65	75	86	100	134	135	114	132	112	106	113	133	124	135	143

Source: Public Health Agency, Health Protection

<http://www.publichealth.hscni.net/directorate-public-health/health-protection>

Infection with hepatitis C virus is associated with intravenous drug use or blood products. A vaccine for hepatitis C is not available.

2015 data is provisional

Table 3.3**Breast screening uptake rates (three year screening cycle), HSCTs 2013-14 to 2015-16**

HSC Trust of residence	Number invited	Number screened	%
Belfast	47,801	33,403	69.9%
Northern	74,994	58,286	77.7%
South Eastern	24,569	19,594	79.8%
Southern	42,956	33,091	77.0%
Western	38,159	29,570	77.5%
Northern Ireland	228,479	173,944	76.1%

Source: Service Development and Screening, PHA via Director of Public Health Core Tables (Health Intelligence, Public Health Agency)

<http://www.publichealth.hscni.net/statistics>

Public Health Agency: <http://www.publichealth.hscni.net/directorate-public-health/service-development-and-screening/breast-screening>

Public Health Agency, NI Quality Assurance Reference Centre, Cancer Screening: <http://www.cancerscreening.hscni.net/>

Women between the ages of 50 and 70 years are invited every three years

The standard is $\geq 70\%$ with a target of 80%

Table 3.4**Cervical screening coverage, Health and Social Care Trusts (HSCTs), 2015-16**

HSC Trust	Eligible population	Women with at least one test in the last 5 years (coverage)	% Coverage
Belfast	114,425	83,135	72.7%
Northern	112,107	89,625	79.9%
South Eastern	79,497	62,761	78.9%
Southern	100,557	78,396	78.0%
Western	82,133	63,549	77.4%
TOTAL	488,719	377,466	77.2%

Source: Service Development and Screening, PHA via Director of Public Health Core Tables (Health Intelligence, Public Health Agency)

<http://www.publichealth.hscni.net/statistics>

Public Health Agency: <http://www.publichealth.hscni.net/directorate-public-health/service-development-and-screening/cervical-cancer-screening>

Public Health Agency, NI Quality Assurance Reference Centre, Cancer Screening: <http://www.cancerscreening.hscni.net/>

HSC Trust is allocated based on the postcode of the GP practice at which the woman is registered

Target age group used for this programme to calculate coverage is 25-64 years.

Women aged 25-49 are invited once every three years. Women aged 50 to 64 are invited every five years.

Table 3.5**Bowel screening uptake rates, Health and Social Care Trusts (HSCTs), 2015-16**

HSC Trust	Number invited	Number screened	%
Belfast	26,508	14,229	53.7%
Northern	36,192	22,469	62.1%
South Eastern	28,732	18,543	64.5%
Southern	23,312	13,314	57.1%
Western	22,084	13,214	59.8%
Northern Ireland	136,828	81,769	59.8%

Source: Service Development and Screening, PHA via Director of Public Health Core Tables (Health Intelligence, Public Health Agency)

<http://www.publichealth.hscni.net/statistics>

Public Health Agency: <http://www.publichealth.hscni.net/directorate-public-health/service-development-and-screening/bowel-cancer-screening>

Public Health Agency, NI Quality Assurance Reference Centre, Cancer Screening: <http://www.cancerscreening.hscni.net/>

Participants aged 60 to 74 years are invited every two years

The target is 55% uptake rate

Figures use a 6 month compliance period

Number invited relates to eligible invited (i.e. are suitable for screening e.g. have a full bowel)

Table 3.6**Breast screening, % uptake in most and least deprived quintile (SOA), deprivation gap, 2012/13 – 2014/15**

HSC Trust of residence	Quintile 1 (most deprived)	% uptake Quintile 5 (least deprived)	Gap - most and least deprived
Belfast	57.40%	78.10%	20.70%
Northern	74.70%	82.70%	8.00%
South Eastern	68.40%	80.10%	11.70%
Southern	70.70%	80.10%	9.40%
Western	70.10%	81.20%	11.10%
Northern Ireland	66.70%	80.10%	13.40%

Source:

Service Development and Screening, PHA via analysis by Health Intelligence, PHA

NISRA, NI Multiple Deprivation Measure, 2010 <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/deprivation>

Data refers to women aged between 50 and 70 years who were invited for screening between 01/04/12 and 31/03/15. Note that some women were invited more than once during this three year screening cycle

The standard is $\geq 70\%$ with a target of 80%

Table 4.1**Still birth rate by age of mother, deprivation quintile, Northern Ireland, 2012 - 2015**

Age of Mother	Births during 2012 to 2015					
	Total births		Still births		Still birth rate	
	Quintile 1 (most deprived)	Quintile 5 (least deprived)	Quintile 1 (most deprived)	Quintile 5 (least deprived)	Quintile 1 (most deprived)	Quintile 5 (least deprived)
<24	6,743	1,417	31	6	4.60	4.23
25 - 29	7,027	3,251	24	14	3.42	4.31
30 - 34	5,910	5,450	27	11	4.57	2.02
35+	3,010	4,462	23	18	7.64	4.03
All ages	22,690	14,580	105	49	4.63	3.36

Source: Northern Ireland Maternal and Child Health - NIMATS and Perinatal Death Notification

<http://www.publichealth.hscni.net/directorate-public-health/service-development-and-screening/nimach>

Still birth rate = per 1,000 total births

Table 4.2**Still birth rate - comparisons with other UK countries, 2011 - 2015**

	Northern Ireland		England		Scotland		Wales	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
2015	76	3.1	2,952	4.4	211	3.8	158	4.7
2014	81	3.3	3,047	4.6	228	4.0	177	5.2
2013	110	4.5	3,088	4.7	234	4.2	153	4.5
2012	106	4.2	3,334	4.9	274	4.7	171	5.1
2011	91	3.6	3,612	5.4	299	5.1	154	4.6

Source:

Northern Ireland: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/deaths/stillbirths-infant-deaths>

England: Office for National Statistics <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Stillbirths#tab-data-tables>

Scotland: National Records of Scotland

<https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/vital-events/general-publications/births-deaths-and-other-vital-events-preliminary-annual-figures>

Wales: 2015: Office for National Statistics <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Stillbirths#tab-data-tables>

2014 and 2013: StatWales <https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Health-and-Social-Care/Births-Deaths-and-Conceptions/Births>

Stillbirth rate is the number of stillbirths per 1,000 total births (live and still)

Table 4.3**Death rates - still, neonatal, perinatal, by mothers BMI at booking, Northern Ireland, 2012 - 2016**

Mother's BMI at booking	Births			Deaths				Mortality rate			
	Live	Still	Total	Still	Neonatal	Perinatal	Extended perinatal	Still	Neonatal	Perinatal	Extended perinatal
< 25	61,057	214	61,271	209	184	384	393	3.41	3.01	6.27	6.41
25 - 29	35,791	157	35,948	153	105	252	258	4.26	2.93	7.01	7.18
30 - 34	15,156	51	15,207	52	66	114	118	3.42	4.35	7.50	7.76
35 - 39	6,132	36	6,168	37	29	65	66	6.00	4.73	10.54	10.70
>=40	2,924	19	2,943	19	12	31	31	6.46	4.10	10.53	10.53
Unknown	983	6	989	6	13	17	19	6.07	13.22	17.19	19.21
All mothers	122,043	483	122,526	476	409	863	885	3.88	3.35	7.04	7.22

Source:

Northern Ireland Maternal and Child Health - NIMATS and Perinatal Death Notification

<http://www.publichealth.hscni.net/directorate-public-health/service-development-and-screening/nimach>

Still birth: A child which had issued forth from its mother after the 24th week of pregnancy and which did not breathe or show any sign of life

Still birth rate = per 1,000 total births

Perinatal death: Number of still births and deaths in the first week of life

Perinatal death rate = per 1,000 total births

Neonatal death: Number of deaths in the first four weeks of life

Neonatal death rate = per 1,000 live births

Extended perinatal death: Number of still births and all neonatal deaths

Extended perinatal (still births and neonatal deaths) death rate = per 1,000 total births

Please note that the number of deaths in any year is small and so caution is advised.

The data shows the number of deaths by maternal BMI, however there may be other factors which may have influenced the outcome of a birth

Table 4.4**Death rates - still, neonatal, perinatal, by smoking status of mother, Northern Ireland, 2012 - 2015**

Smoking Status	Stillbirth rate (lower and upper confidence intervals)			
	2012	2013	2014	2015
Non-smoker	3.7 (3.0 - 4.7)	2.7 (2.1 - 3.5)	2.8 (2.1 - 3.6)	2.5 (1.8 - 3.2)
Smoker	7.5 (5.1 - 10.5)	10.6 (7.6 - 14.4)	8.6 (5.9 - 12.1)	7.7 (5.1 - 11.2)

Smoking Status	Perinatal rate (lower and upper confidence intervals)			
	2012	2013	2014	2015
Non-smoker	5.7 (4.7 - 6.8)	5.5 (4.5 - 6.6)	5.2 (4.3 - 6.3)	5.0 (4.1 - 6.1)
Smoker	11.4 (8.5 - 15.1)	16.6 (12.8 - 21.2)	15.9 (12.1 - 20.5)	15.1 (11.3 - 19.7)

Smoking Status	Neonatal rate (lower and upper confidence intervals)			
	2012	2013	2014	2015
Non-smoker	2.2 (1.6 - 2.9)	2.7 (2.1 - 3.6)	2.8 (2.2 - 3.6)	2.9 (2.2 - 3.7)
Smoker	4.7 (2.9 - 7.3)	6.0 (3.8 - 9.0)	8.6 (5.9 - 12.2)	8.0 (5.3 - 11.6)

Source: Northern Ireland Maternal and Child Health - NIMATS and Perinatal Death Notification

<http://www.publichealth.hscni.net/directorate-public-health/service-development-and-screening/nimach>

Still birth: A child which had issued forth from its mother after the 24th week of pregnancy and which did not breathe or show any sign of life

Still birth rate = per 1,000 total births

Perinatal death: Still births or death in the first week of life

Perinatal death rate = per 1,000 total births

Neonatal death: Deaths in the first four weeks of life

Neonatal death rate = per 1,000 live births

Please note that the number of deaths in any year is small and so caution is advised.

The data shows the number of deaths by smoking status of mother, however there may be other factors which may have influenced the outcome of a birth

Table 4.5

Admissions (non-elective) to hospital/attendances at Emergency Departments during first year of life, by various risk factors, Northern Ireland, 2014

		Likelihood of being admitted to hospital (%)		Likelihood of attending Emergency Department at least once (%)
		At least once	Overnight - at least once	
Gender of infant	Male	24.7	16.8	33.7
	Female	20.7	14.5	29.8
	All	22.7	15.7	31.8
Age of mother	Under 18		18.5	
	18-19		17.8	
	20 - 24		19.4	
	25 - 29		15.7	
	30 - 34		14.6	
	35 - 39		14.5	
	40 - 44		13.0	
	45+		26.3	
Deprivation quintile (mother)	Q1 - most deprived	22.3	16.4	38.6
	Q2	25.2	17.1	30.4
	Q3	23.9	16.0	28.7
	Q4	21.8	14.9	30.0
	Q5 - least deprived	20.1	13.4	31.1
Breastfeeding status (at discharge)	Not at all	23.6	16.8	34.3
	Total	20.3	13.0	28.1
	Partial	25.5	17.2	33.4
Maternal BMI	Under 25 (underweight/normal)		15.0	31.0
	25 - 29 (Pre-obese)		15.6	32.1
	30 - 34 (Obese I)		16.7	33.3
	35 - 39 (Obese II)		18.9	34.0
	40 and over (Obese III)		18.3	33.7
Lone parent	Yes	28.8	22.1	39.6
	No	22.4	15.3	31.4
	Not known	25.2	16.0	33.1

Source: Analysis by PHA Health Intelligence, based on data extracted from Patient Administration System, NI Maternity System and Emergency Department systems

Note that for some data, the percentages will be based on small numbers

Caution is advised due to differences in how services are organised/delivered across Northern Ireland