

## Glossary

**Dependency Ratio**

Ratio of those aged less than 15 years and over 65 years to the total population.

**Deprivation Scale**

The Hasse Index of Relative Affluence and Deprivation is a composite index based on the 1996 census of population. It shows the relative deprivation for each of the 3421 District Electoral divisions (DED's) on a scale of 1 to 10 with a score of 10 indicating that a DED is among the most disadvantaged decile. The index utilises data measuring social class, education, unemployment, as well as the age dependency ratio and the proportion of small farmers in all occupations.

**Social Exclusion**

This is a term to describe marginalisation from employment, income, social networks such as family, neighbourhood and community, decision making and from an adequate quality of life.

**Topics, settings and population group approach**

These terms are used to describe how health promotion is approached. Health promotion can take three approaches, topics, settings and population groups. Topics could include Physical Activity, Nutrition or Smoking. An example of setting are in schools, at work and in the community. Population groups could be youth, teenagers, middle aged, older persons. A mixture of these three approaches are usually used in a promotional campaign. For example, the topic could be smoking, the setting work, targeted at the middle aged population group.

**Standardised Mortality Rate**

Crude death rates for different populations cannot be properly compared because of different age profiles. One method used to allow for this is the use of direct methods of standardisation. Age specific mortality rates of a region are compared to the corresponding age groups in a standard. This yields the number of deaths that would occur in that standard population if it were subject to the mortality rates prevailing in each region. Usually the national population is used as the standard population. Comparison in direct standardised mortality rates (DSMR) can then be made more easily.

**Standardised Mortality Ratio**

This standardised mortality ratio is the ratio of the number of observed deaths in a study population to the number of expected deaths.

**Live register**

Includes unemployed and part-time workers (those who work up to three days a week).

## Abbreviations

<b>AAE</b>	Area Allowance Enterprise
<b>ADM</b>	Area Development Management
<b>CAO</b>	Central Applications Office
<b>CCU</b>	Critical Care Unit
<b>CSO</b>	Central Statistics Office
<b>DED</b>	District Electoral Division
<b>ESF</b>	European Social Fund
<b>GVA</b>	Gross Value Added
<b>HEG</b>	Higher Education Grant
<b>IDA</b>	Industrial Development Association
<b>ITT</b>	Institute of Technology, Tralee
<b>IT's</b>	Institute of Technology
<b>KES</b>	Kerry Education Service
<b>KITE</b>	Kerry Initiative on Tourism and the Environment
<b>LEA</b>	Local Electoral Area
<b>LEADER</b>	Liaison Entre Actions de Developmetn de l'Economic Kurale
<b>NHSAs</b>	National Heritage Areas
<b>SCFA</b>	Department of Social, Community and Family Affairs
<b>SKDP</b>	South Kerry Development Partnership
<b>SPAs</b>	Special Protection Areas
<b>UCC</b>	University College Cork
<b>UCD</b>	University College Dublin
<b>UCG</b>	University College Galway
<b>UL</b>	University of Limerick
<b>VTOS</b>	Vocational Training Opportunities Scheme