Geomapping Vitamin D Status in a Large City and Surrounding Population—Exploring the Impact of Location and Demographics

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Abstract: Vitamin D status was assessed in a large urban area to compare differences in deficiency and to geomap the results. In total, 36,466 participants from 28 geographical areas were identified in this cross-sectional, retrospective analysis of general practitioner (GP)-requested 25(OH)D tests at St James’s Hospital, Dublin between 2014 and 2018. The population were community-dwelling adults, median age 50.7 (18–109 years) with 15% of participants deficient (<30 nmol/L), rising to 23% in the winter. Deficiency was greatest in younger (18–39 years) and oldest (80+ years) adults, and in males versus females (18% vs. 11%, p < 0.001). Season was the biggest predictor of deficiency (OR 4.44, winter versus summer, p < 0.001), followed by location (west Dublin OR 2.17, north Dublin 1.54, south Dublin 1.42 versus rest of Ireland, p < 0.001) where several urban areas with an increased prevalence of deficiency were identified. There was no improvement in 25(OH)D over the 5-year period despite increased levels of testing. One in four adults were vitamin D deficient in the winter, with significant variations across locations and demographics. Overall this study identifies key groups at risk of 25(OH)D deficiency and insufficiency, thus providing important public health information for the targeting of interventions to optimise 25(OH)D. Mandatory fortification may be necessary to address this widespread inadequacy.

Keywords: vitamin D; 25(OH)D; vitamin D deficiency; geomapping; Ireland; Europe

1. Introduction

Vitamin D has become the focus of increased interest globally, with the number of web searches rising year on year, peaking in the winter and now eclipsing that of Vitamin C [1]. Vitamin D has an established role in maintaining normal bone health, being required for the adequate absorption of calcium and phosphate from the gut and thereby mineralisation of the skeleton. Deficiency causes rickets in children and osteomalacia in adults and it can also exacerbate or contribute to the development of osteoporosis. Furthermore, vitamin D deficiency can lead to muscle weakness and may increase the risk of falls and fractures [2]. More recently, research has demonstrated associations with chronic conditions such as diabetes [3], inflammation [4], cardiovascular disease [5], depression [6] and cancer [7].

Vitamin D is unique as it is the only vitamin that can be synthesised endogenously via the action of ultraviolet-B (UVB) light on the skin. In fact, the majority (90%) of our vitamin D is derived in this way, making it a highly variable source. Geographical latitude, time of year, cloud cover, sunscreen use,
skin pigment, obesity, religious dress and age can all affect UVB vitamin D synthesis [2,8]. In locations greater than 30° north or south latitude, a ‘vitamin D winter’ exists between October and March when little or no vitamin D can be produced due to limited UVB penetration [9]. During this period, we rely on vitamin D through diet alone though in countries such as Ireland, where there is no mandatory vitamin D fortification of foods, it is difficult to reach the recommended daily intake (10 µg/day) as sources in the diet (such as oily fish) are limited or are often not consumed [10]. As a result, a significant proportion of the population is at risk of deficiency (25-hydroxyvitamin D (25(OH)D < 30 nmol/L)) [11]. In particular, those most at risk include indoor or night-shift workers [12], housebound or noncommunity dwellers [13] or the elderly with reduced capacity for cutaneous synthesis [14].

It is difficult to compare studies of vitamin D status as they involve different populations and thresholds for defining deficiency. In Ireland, the National Adult Nutrition Survey (n = 1132) found that 21% of 18–84-year-olds were deficient (<30 nmol/L), although this included a small number of older adults [10]. The only other nationally representative Irish study was The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA) (n = 5356), which found that 13.1% were deficient (<30 nmol/L), rising to 23% in the winter [14]. One study of Irish rural and urban dwellers (n = 17,590) identified that 15.9% of adults were deficient (<25 nmol/L) but included only those in the west of the country [15]. The Trinity Ulster Department of Agriculture (TUDA) Study of older Irish adults (>60 years, n = 4444) reported that between 13.8% to 43.6% were deficient (<30 nmol/L), though had participants from disease defined cohorts [16]. However, it is not only older adults who are at risk. For example, in a study of adolescents across 9 EU countries, 15% were deficient (<27.5 nmol/L) and 27% insufficient (27.5–49.9 nmol/L) [17].

Environment is an important determinant of health and when combined with other data can be used to create geomaps. To date, few studies have applied this technique when exploring vitamin D status. Of note, geomapping of a large urban area in Calgary, Canada identified population clusters where education and immigration status were the strongest predictors of 25(OH)D [18]. Moreover, vitamin D status has also been geomapped in a population of free-living adults in Dublin, Ireland (53 N°). This study found that 15.2% were deficient (<30 nmol/L) in winter, improving to 10.8% in the summer, but with significant variation by postal code area [19]. However, the vitamin D measurement was limited to a one-year period.

The current study aims to investigate the vitamin D status of community-dwelling Irish adults over a 5-year time period (across a broad age range) living in Dublin and surrounding areas who had their vitamin D tested in primary care by request of their general practitioner (GP). A key objective is to explore the effects of gender, age, season and geographical area on vitamin D status. Finally, in what is the largest study of its type in Europe, we aim to create a geomap that visually depicts the prevalence of vitamin D deficiency by location.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Data Collection

St James’ Hospital (SJH) is the largest academic teaching hospital in the Republic of Ireland serving a population of approximately 350,000 people. It is located in Dublin city, on the east coast of Ireland (53.35° North latitude) and receives the majority of referrals from Dublin city and the greater Dublin area. A search was completed for vitamin D requests from primary care GPs at the SJH biochemistry department via its information system (iSOFT Telepath®). Samples requested between 2014 and 2018 (inclusively) were selected for a retrospective cross-sectional analysis. The exclusion criteria were: aged <18 years, missing or incomplete demographic data, noncommunity dwelling address (e.g., nursing home or hospital) or address outside of the Republic of Ireland. Repeat vitamin D results were excluded to avoid pseudo-replication.

Dublin area postal codes were used to record participants residence. Dublin areas are represented by postal codes (D1 to D24) with odd numbers for locations in north Dublin and even numbers in south Dublin. Some locations have no postal code but a specific name or are known only as being in
north or south. County Dublin was also categorised into three main areas: North Dublin (D1, D3, D5, D7, D9, D11, D13/17, North County Dublin); south Dublin (D2, D4, D6/6W, D8, D10, D12, D14/16, D18, south County Dublin); west Dublin (D15, D20, D22, D24, Lucan). County Kildare was split into north (including the towns of Leixlip, Maynooth, Celbridge and Kilcock) and rest of Kildare. Residents in Counties Meath and Wicklow were also designated separately. Participants living in the province of Leinster (but not in Dublin or adjacent counties of Meath, Kildare and Wicklow) were classified as ‘rest of Leinster’. Those residing outside of the above locations were categorised as ‘rest of Ireland’.

2.2. Ethics

The joint research ethics committee at St James’s Hospital/Tallaght University Hospital (SJH/TUH) granted ethical approval for this study (Ref: 5475) which was conducted according to the guidelines laid down in the Declaration of Helsinki 1964.

2.3. Serum 25(OH)D Measurement

The nutritional marker of vitamin D status, serum concentration of 25(OH)D (total 25(OH)D2 and 25(OH)D3), was quantified by liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) (API 4000; AB SCIEX) using a fully validated method (Chromsystems Instruments and Chemicals GmbH, Gräfelfing, Germany MassChrom 25-OH-Vitamin D3/D2) at the Biochemistry Department of SJH, which is fully accredited to ISO 15189:2012 standard. Quality is monitored by assay of internal quality controls, participation in the Vitamin D External Quality Assessment Scheme (DEQAS) and the utilisation of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) 972 25(OH)D standard reference material (SRM 972) to determine accuracy. The limit of quantification was 9 nmol/L, with values below this assigned as 9 nmol/L. The respective inter-and intra-assay coefficients of variation are 5.7% and 4.5%.

There is a lack of agreement as to what constitutes vitamin D deficiency or suboptimal vitamin D status [20,21]. The Institute of Medicine (IOM) defines risk of deficiency at <30 nmol, 30–49.9 nmol/L as being at risk of inadequacy and replete status at ≥50 nmol/L [11] while others define deficiency as <25 nmol/L [2]. A 25(OH)D level >125 nmol/L may be harmful to health [11,22]. In this study, we defined deficiency as <30 nmol/L, insufficiency as 30.0–49.9 nmol/L and sufficiency as ≥50 nmol/L, as used elsewhere [11,19]. Participants with 25(OH)D level >125 nmol/L were also identified. Seasons were defined as winter (December, January, February), Spring (March, April, May), Summer (June, July, August) and Autumn (September, October, November).

2.4. Statistics

Statistical analysis was carried out using SPSS (Version 24, IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA.) Data were checked for normality by the Kilmogorov-Smirnov test and Q-Q plot and transformed where necessary. Data reported in tables and maps are expressed as geometric mean with standard deviation (SD). Independent sample t-tests, one-way ANOVA for continuous and Chi-square for categorical variables were performed as appropriate to assess statistical significane (p < 0.05). Postal districts with smaller populations (n < 100) but adjacent to each other and with similar demographics were combined for the analysis (D6/D6W, D13/17 and D14/16). Multinomial regression was used to explore the determinants of 25(OH)D status including age, gender, season of sampling and geographical area. The areas of ‘rest of Leinster’ and ‘rest of Ireland’ were combined to form ‘outside Dublin’ as the reference area.

2.5. Geomapping of Participants

A colour-coded map was created depicting the prevalence of deficiency for the areas sampled in the seasons of summer and winter, with categorisation based on the prevalence rates of 25(OH)D<30 nmol/L as follows: <10%, 11–20%, 21–29% and >30%. Areas with smaller numbers (n < 120) that were likely to be nonrepresentative were excluded from our map.
An ANOVA analysis was used to identify mean differences in 25(OH)D between areas in the winter and summer (see Appendix A), and cluster maps were created. These depict differences between 25(OH)D across several areas, categorised with equal distribution based on median values for winter (<10 nmol/L, 10–20 nmol/L, >20 nmol/L) and summer (<10 nmol/L, >10 nmol/L).

3. Results

3.1. Demographics

There were 51,651 serum 25(OH)D results reported to primary care GPs between 2014 and 2018, of which 36,466 (70.6%) met the inclusion criteria (Figure 1). The population and area demographics are shown in the respective Tables 1 and 2. There was a relatively even distribution of samples across all seasons. The median age was 50.7 years, ranging from 18 to 109 years. We sampled 28 areas, with requests from County Dublin and Kildare comprising the majority (97%). Approximately 15 areas had 25(OH)D results for at least 500 people, Dublin 13/17 being the smallest ($n=107$) and north Kildare the largest ($n=5734$). Those in Dublin 1 were the youngest (35.9 ± 11.6 years) with 88% aged under 50 years, while those in Dublin 20 were the oldest (57.8 ± 17.5 years). The majority of requests (72%) were for females. This varied by location, ranging from 64% in Dublin 20 to 80% in Dublin 3.

Cross-Sectional Study:
Database analysis of 25(OH)D results between 2014 and 2018
N=36,466

Assessed N=51,651

Eligible for Inclusion N=36,466

Excluded:
N = 13,950 (Repeat Results)
N=22 (Outside Ireland)
N=843 (Outside age criteria)
N=370 (Non Community dwelling/No address)

Figure 1. Recruitment Flow Diagram.
Table 1. Demographics.

| Demographics          | N    | %   | GM Mean (SD) |
|-----------------------|------|-----|--------------|
| Age Category (years)  |      |     |              |
| 18–39                 | 11,319 | 31  | 47.8 (30.8)  |
| 40–49                 | 6977  | 19  | 50.3 (28.5)  |
| 50–59                 | 6328  | 17  | 56.5 (29.9)  |
| 60–69                 | 5753  | 16  | 62.1 (30.0)  |
| 70–79                 | 3865  | 11  | 61.7 (31.8)  |
| 80–89                 | 2003  | 5   | 58.1 (33.0)  |
| >90                   | 221   | 1   | 54.1 (33.7)  |
| Age groups (years)    |      |     |              |
| <50                   | 18,941| 52  | 48.8 (29.8)  |
| >50                   | 17,525| 48  | 59.7 (30.8)  |
| Area                  |      |     |              |
| North Dublin          | 1758 | 5   | 50.8 (30.9)  |
| South Dublin          | 18,827| 52  | 54.5 (31.7)  |
| West Dublin           | 8310 | 23  | 50.6 (30.3)  |
| Outside Dublin        | 7571 | 21  | 55.8 (29.5)  |
| Season                |      |     |              |
| Winter                | 8101 | 22  | 46.8 (30.3)  |
| Spring                | 10,321| 28  | 48.9 (30.4)  |
| Summer                | 9353 | 26  | 38.6 (30.5)  |
| Autumn                | 8691 | 24  | 63.0 (29.4)  |
| Gender                |      |     |              |
| Male                  | 10,335| 28  | 49.7 (29.0)  |
| Female                | 261  | 72  | 55.1 (31.3)  |
| Total                 | 36,466|     | 53.8 (30.78) |

Note: County abbreviated as Co.

Table 2. Area Demographics.

| Area                | N    | GM Mean (SD) | <50 Years (%) | Female (%) |
|---------------------|------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| Dublin 1            | 290  | 45.5 (31.4)  | 88            | 73         |
| Dublin 2            | 639  | 49.5 (29.6)  | 74            | 72         |
| Dublin 3            | 219  | 54.9 (33.5)  | 78            | 80         |
| Dublin 4            | 662  | 58.8 (33.0)  | 57            | 74         |
| Dublin 5            | 111  | 54.6 (30.7)  | 75            | 77         |
| Dublin 6/6W         | 5273 | 58.6 (31.1)  | 44            | 76         |
| Dublin 7            | 496  | 51.4 (31.5)  | 80            | 74         |
| Dublin 8            | 2915 | 49.1 (31.9)  | 61            | 74         |
| Dublin 9            | 173  | 51.0 (29.5)  | 77            | 79         |
| Dublin 10           | 846  | 50.8 (30.5)  | 42            | 72         |
| Dublin 11           | 142  | 46.2 (27.3)  | 86            | 75         |
| Dublin 12           | 3375 | 54.1 (31.8)  | 36            | 76         |
| Dublin 13/17        | 107  | 52.0 (35.9)  | 82            | 78         |
| Dublin 14/16        | 4129 | 59.9 (30.8)  | 36            | 70         |
| Dublin 15           | 480  | 50.3 (31.5)  | 75            | 70         |
| Dublin 18           | 372  | 54.0 (36.9)  | 72            | 66         |
| Dublin 20           | 1353 | 54.3 (29.8)  | 34            | 64         |
| Dublin 22           | 719  | 49.8 (29.5)  | 61            | 68         |
| Dublin 24           | 750  | 52.3 (30.1)  | 58            | 73         |
| North Co. Dublin    | 220  | 50.7 (27.7)  | 77            | 79         |
| South Co. Dublin    | 616  | 55.9 (29.7)  | 58            | 72         |
| Lucan, Co. Dublin   | 5008 | 46.5 (30.8)  | 64            | 69         |
| North Co. Kildare   | 5734 | 56.1 (27.5)  | 49            | 68         |
| Rest of Kildare     | 757  | 56.5 (29.0)  | 52            | 69         |
| Co. Meath           | 502  | 56.2 (31.3)  | 66            | 75         |
| Co. Wicklow         | 164  | 58.2 (28.8)  | 58            | 71         |
| Rest of Leinster    | 209  | 54.1 (29.9)  | 67            | 72         |
| Rest of Ireland     | 205  | 53.8 (30.5)  | 78            | 70         |
| Total               | 36,466|     | 53.8 (30.8)  | 52         | 72         |
The 25(OH)D geometric mean was lowest in winter (46.8 ± 30.3 nmol/L) and highest in autumn (63.0 ± 29.4 nmol/L) versus spring (48.9 ± 30.4 nmol/L) or summer (58.6 ± 30.5 nmol/L). Females had higher 25(OH)D versus males (55.1 ± 31.3 nmol/L vs. 49.7 ± 29.0 nmol/L, p < 0.001).

3.2. 25(OH)D Status by Year, Age and Gender

The 25(OH)D status over the five-year period is shown in Table 3, with the proportion in each category (deficient, insufficient and >125 nmol/L) split by age and gender. Overall, there was a 58% increase in vitamin D testing from 2014 to 2018. The proportion who were deficient, insufficient and who had 25(OH)D >125 nmol/L was relatively stable over time at 15%, 23% and 3% respectively. When dichotomised by age, we found that those <50 years had a higher level of deficiency versus those ≥50 years (18% vs. 11%, p < 0.001).

| Year | N   | Total (%) | <50 Years (%) | >50 Years (%) | p-Value | Female (%) | Male (%) | p-Value |
|------|-----|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------|------------|----------|---------|
|      |     | <30 | 30–49 | >125 | <30 | 30–49 | >125 | <30 | 30–49 | >125 |
| 2014 | 5394 | 13  | 21  | 3  | 18  | 25  | 3  | 9  | 18  | 4  | <0.001 | 12  | 20  | 3  | 16  | 25  | 2  | <0.001 |
| 2015 | 6010 | 17  | 24  | 2  | 22  | 29  | 2  | 12  | 20  | 3  | <0.001 | 16  | 23  | 3  | 19  | 29  | 1  | <0.001 |
| 2016 | 7625 | 16  | 23  | 3  | 20  | 26  | 2  | 11  | 20  | 4  | <0.001 | 15  | 21  | 4  | 18  | 27  | 2  | <0.001 |
| 2017 | 8869 | 14  | 23  | 3  | 16  | 26  | 2  | 11  | 18  | 4  | <0.001 | 12  | 22  | 3  | 17  | 25  | 2  | <0.001 |
| 2018 | 8568 | 15  | 24  | 3  | 17  | 27  | 3  | 12  | 20  | 4  | <0.001 | 14  | 23  | 4  | 17  | 28  | 2  | <0.001 |
| Total | 36,466 | 15 | 23  | 3  | 18  | 27  | 2  | 11  | 19  | 4  | 14  | 22  | 3  | 17  | 27  | 2  |  |  |

Those aged ≥50 years were more likely to have a 25(OH)D > 125 nmol/L (4% vs. 2%, p < 0.001) as were females (3% vs. 2%, p < 0.001) and those sampled in the summer (p < 0.001). Overall, the prevalence of deficiency was greater in males versus females (17% vs. 14%, p < 0.001) as was insufficiency (27% vs. 22%, p < 0.001).

Figure 2 illustrates 25(OH)D status in various age categories. Those who were youngest (18–39 years) had the highest prevalence of deficiency (21%) and insufficiency (26%). This prevalence was only matched by those in the very oldest age group (>90+ years). In fact, there was a ‘U’ shaped relationship, with the best vitamin D status in those aged 60–69, and then progressively declining when moving towards both the younger and older ends of the age spectrum.

![Figure 2. 25(OH)D status in different age categories.](image-url)
3.3. (OH)D Status by Area—Effect of Season

The prevalence of deficiency and insufficiency is shown for each area and categorised by season (see Table 4). Deficiency was greatest in winter at 23%, with a further 26% insufficient. In contrast, deficiency was lowest in summer at 8%, with an additional 16% insufficient. The locations with the lowest 25(OH)D were; Dublin 1 (45.5 ± 31.4 nmol/L), Dublin 11 (46.1 ± 27.3 nmol/L), Lucan (46.5 ± 30.8 nmol/L) and Dublin 8 (49.1 ± 31.9 nmol/L). The locations with the highest 25(OH)D were Dublin 14/16 (59.9 ± 30.8 nmol/L), Dublin 4 (58.8 ± 33.0 nmol/L), Dublin 6/6W (58.6 ± 31.1 nmol/L).

Table 4. 25(OH)D status by area and season.

| General Area       | N   | GM Mean (SD) | Winter | Spring | Summer | Autumn |
|--------------------|-----|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                    |     |              | <30%   | 30–49% | <30%   | 30–49% |
| Dublin 1           | 290 | 45.5 (31.4)  | 76     | 37     | 25     | 88     |
| Dublin 2           | 639 | 49.5 (29.6)  | 157    | 34     | 20     | 170    |
| Dublin 3           | 219 | 54.9 (33.5)  | 52     | 27     | 23     | 61     |
| Dublin 4           | 662 | 58.8 (33.0)  | 132    | 19     | 23     | 181    |
| Dublin 5           | 111 | 54.6 (30.7)  | 26     | 8      | 42     | 35     |
| Dublin 6/6W        | 5723| 58.6 (31.1)  | 1093   | 19     | 25     | 1488   |
| Dublin 7           | 496 | 51.4 (31.5)  | 88     | 34     | 27     | 133    |
| Dublin 8           | 2915| 49.1 (31.9)  | 661    | 28     | 25     | 780    |
| Dublin 9           | 173 | 51.0 (29.5)  | 49     | 24     | 29     | 41     |
| Dublin 10          | 846 | 50.8 (30.5)  | 173    | 32     | 26     | 210    |
| Dublin 11          | 142 | 46.2 (27.3)  | 33     | 39     | 39     | 39     |
| Dublin 12          | 3375| 54.1 (31.8)  | 734    | 22     | 24     | 1018   |
| Dublin 13/17       | 107 | 52.0 (35.9)  | 26     | 23     | 27     | 34     |
| Dublin 14/16       | 4129| 59.9 (30.8)  | 924    | 18     | 23     | 1181   |
| Dublin 15          | 480 | 50.3 (31.5)  | 111    | 23     | 28     | 129    |
| Dublin 18          | 372 | 54.0 (36.9)  | 84     | 21     | 30     | 106    |
| Dublin 20          | 1353| 54.3 (29.8)  | 335    | 24     | 25     | 384    |
| Dublin 22          | 719 | 49.8 (29.5)  | 129    | 28     | 32     | 218    |
| Dublin 24          | 750 | 52.3 (30.1)  | 157    | 25     | 30     | 210    |
| North Co. Dublin   | 220 | 50.7 (27.7)  | 44     | 36     | 39     | 66     |
| South Co. Dublin   | 616 | 55.9 (29.7)  | 133    | 23     | 26     | 175    |
| Lucan, Co. Dublin  | 5008| 46.5 (30.8)  | 1112   | 32     | 27     | 1533   |
| North Co. Kildare  | 5734| 56.1 (27.5)  | 1329   | 18     | 30     | 1712   |
| Rest of Kildare    | 757 | 56.5 (29.0)  | 170    | 23     | 27     | 215    |
| Co. Meath          | 502 | 56.2 (31.3)  | 132    | 22     | 25     | 141    |
| Co. Wicklow        | 164 | 58.2 (28.8)  | 36     | 33     | 19     | 36     |
| Rest of Leinster   | 209 | 54.1 (29.9)  | 52     | 27     | 29     | 66     |
| Rest of Ireland    | 205 | 53.8 (30.8)  | 53     | 25     | 28     | 51     |
| Total              | 36,466| 53.8 (30.8)  | 8101   | 23     | 26     | 10,321 |

In winter, most locations had a prevalence of deficiency of 20% or more. In particular, in this season the areas (D1, D2, D7, D10, D11, Lucan, North County Dublin) and County Wicklow had more than 30% who were deficient. A select number of locations (D4, D6, D6W, D14/D16, North Kildare) had a deficiency of 11–20% in winter while no areas had a prevalence of less than 10%. In summer, some areas had no deficiency (County Wicklow/Dublin 9) while in others such as Dublin 5 the prevalence was as high as 16%.

A geomap gives a visual representation of the prevalence of deficiency by location in the summer and winter (Figures 3 and 4). This highlights a widespread deficiency in Dublin (20–>30%) and surrounding counties in the winter (Figure 3). However, the opposite is true in the summer where most areas have a prevalence of deficiency less than 10% (Figure 4).
Figure 3. Geomap of 25(OH)D status in Dublin and surrounding counties in winter. Areas with insufficient numbers (<120) for analysis are shown in grey.

Figure 4. Geomap of 25(OH)D status in Dublin and surrounding counties in summer. Areas with insufficient numbers (<120) for analysis are shown in grey.
3.4. 25(OH)D Status by Area—Age and Gender

There were significant differences in 25(OH)D status when dichotomised by age across the areas (Table 5). In every area, deficiency was more prevalent in those who were younger (<50 years), with this being more marked in some locations. For example, in Lucan, Dublin 1, Dublin 8 and Dublin 22, more than 20% of those aged <50 were deficient. Similarly, in the same areas and also in Dublin 11 more than 50% of this age group had a level below 50 nmol/L. Conversely, in those aged ≥50 only two areas, Dublin 13/17 and Dublin 2, had a level of deficiency and insufficiency above 20%. In just over half of the locations, males were more likely to be deficient, in keeping with the overall study findings.

The prevalence of 25(OH)D >125 nmol/L ranged from 1–7% in females, to 0–4% in males and was greatest (7%) in women living in Dublin 3.

| Table 5. 25(OH)D Status by location, age and gender. |
|------------------------------------------------------|
| **Age Gender**                                        |
| <50 Years  >50 Years  Female  Male  p-Value  <50 Years  >50 Years  Female  Male  p-Value  <50 Years  >50 Years  Female  Male  p-Value |
| Vitamin D (%)                                        |
| 26  21  2  17  28  6  0.420  22  22  3  32  23  1  0.547 |
| 17  27  3  22  25  2  0.140  17  28  3  21  23  2  0.611 |
| 13  30  6  4  21  6  0.025*  11  23  7  14  45  2  0.009* |
| 20  23  12  16  6  0.036*  12  17  5  16  25  3  0.004* |
| 11  29  4  18  21  0  0.046*  9  24  4  23  38  0  0.555 |
| 15  24  3  9  18  4  0.001*  11  19  5  15  26  2  0.001* |
| 18  26  4  12  13  4  0.672  16  23  5  19  24  2  0.001* |
| 23  27  2  14  21  4  0.002*  19  24  3  24  27  2  0.001* |
| 14  26  5  10  35  0  0.466  12  26  4  17  36  0  0.549 |
| 18  24  3  16  24  2  0.291  16  23  3  20  26  2  0.349 |
| 19  34  2  15  20  5  0.994  18  33  2  19  31  3  0.211 |
| 18  26  2  14  18  3  0.011*  15  20  3  18  26  1  0.011* |
| 16  26  6  26  21  0  0.962  18  27  5  17  21  4  0.645 |
| 13  26  2  9  17  5  0.001*  10  18  5  12  25  1  0.001* |
| 20  29  3  10  16  3  0.656  17  25  4  18  28  1  0.001* |
| 16  25  3  10  23  6  0.068  14  20  4  16  32  4  0.042* |
| 16  28  2  13  23  3  0.001*  14  23  4  14  28  1  0.001* |
| 23  28  2  13  23  4  0.005*  18  22  3  20  34  2  0.001* |
| 22  26  2  9  17  2  0.004*  15  21  2  21  27  3  0.001* |
| North Co. Dublin 17 26 2 10 32 0 0.215 17 26 1 9 30 4 0.214 |
| South Co. Dublin 13 27 1 10 19 4 0.254 10 25 3 17 22 2 0.021* |
| Lucan, Co. Dublin 27 28 2 12 21 3 0.001* 21 24 2 25 28 1 0.001* |
| North Co. Kildare 14 28 2 8 20 3 0.001* 10 23 2 12 26 2 0.001* |
| Rest of Kildare 16 25 3 8 21 3 0.303 12 22 3 11 26 2 0.001* |
| Co. Meath 14 27 3 8 17 3 0.328 11 24 3 17 22 2 0.009* |
| Co. Wicklow 16 18 2 6 19 3 0.329 9 20 2 19 15 4 0.350 |
| Rest of Leinster 16 28 1 7 25 4 0.521 13 25 3 14 32 0 0.167 |
| Rest of Ireland 14 30 4 9 20 4 0.052 10 28 5 20 28 3 0.425 |
| Total 18 27 2 11 19 4 0.021 14 22 3 17 27 2 0.001* |

Notes: Vitamin D categories expressed as % for <30 nmol/L, 30–49 nmol/L, >125 nmol/L. (*) Indicates significance p < 0.05 level. County abbreviated as Co.

3.5. Determinants of Vitamin D Deficiency and Sufficiency

The independent effects of gender, season and location on 25(OH)D status are outlined in Table 6. Season was the strongest predictor of deficiency followed by geographical area and then gender. Those sampled in the winter versus the summer were over four-times more likely to be deficient (OR 4.43, p < 0.001). In terms of location, those living in north Dublin versus outside Dublin were more likely to be deficient (OR 1.54, p < 0.001) and insufficient (OR 1.089, p < 0.001) while those in west Dublin were more than twice as likely to be deficient (OR 2.17, p < 0.001). We also identified that females were 32% less likely to be deficient (OR 0.68, p < 0.001).
Table 6. Predictors of vitamin D deficiency (<30 nmol/L) and insufficiency (30–49 nmol/L) in multinomial regression.

| Deficient vs. Sufficient | n     | B (SE)       | OR  | Lower | Upper | Effect (%) | p-Value |
|--------------------------|-------|--------------|-----|-------|-------|------------|---------|
| Intercept                | 1.224 | 0.072        |     |       |       | −2         | <0.001 *|
| Age                      | 36,466| 0.023 (0.001)| 0.977| 0.976 | 0.979 | −2         | <0.001 *|
| Female                   | 26,161| 0.39 (0.033) | 0.677| 0.634 | 0.723 | −32        | <0.001 *|
| Winter                   | 8101  | −1.49 (0.049)| 4.433| 4.030 | 4.881 | 344        | <0.001 *|
| Spring                   | 10,321| −1.275 (0.048)| 3.58 | 3.261 | 3.930 | 258        | <0.001 *|
| Autumn                   | 8691  | −0.418 (0.052)| 1.519| 1.372 | 1.681 | 52         | <0.001 *|
| North Dublin             | 1758  | −0.431 (0.076)| 1.539| 1.327 | 1.786 | 54         | <0.001 *|
| South Dublin             | 18,821| −0.35 (0.043) | 1.419| 1.304 | 1.543 | 42         | <0.001 *|
| West Dublin              | 8310  | −0.776 (0.047)| 2.172| 1.981 | 2.382 | 117        | <0.001 *|
| Outside Dublin           | 7571  |              |     |       |       |            |         |

| Insufficient vs. Sufficient | n     | B (SE)       | OR  | Lower | Upper | Effect (%) | p-Value |
|----------------------------|-------|--------------|-----|-------|-------|------------|---------|
| Intercept                  | 0.479 | 0.058        |     |       |       | −2         | <0.001 *|
| Age                       | 36,466| 0.017 (0.001)| 0.983| 0.982 | 0.985 | −2         | <0.001 *|
| Female                    | 26,131| 0.387 (0.029)| 0.679| 0.642 | 0.719 | −32        | <0.001 *|
| Winter                    | 8101  | −0.888 (0.04)| 2.430| 2.247 | 2.628 | 143        | <0.001 *|
| Spring                    | 10,321| −0.807 (0.038)| 2.241| 2.081 | 2.414 | 124        | <0.001 *|
| Autumn                    | 8691  | −0.264 (0.04)| 1.303| 1.205 | 1.408 | 30         | <0.001 *|
| North Dublin              | 1758  | −0.085 (0.066)| 1.089| 0.957 | 1.239 | 9          | <0.001 *|
| South Dublin              | 18,827| −0.019 (0.034)| 1.019| 0.953 | 1.089 | 2          | 0.194    |
| West Dublin               | 8310  | −0.256 (0.039)| 1.291| 1.195 | 1.395 | 29         | 0.586    |
| Outside Dublin            | 7571  |              |     |       |       |            |         |

Notes: (*) Indicates significance at <0.05 level.

3.6. 25(OH)D Status versus Season, Dichotomised by Age and Gender

The seasonality of 25(OH)D is shown in Figure 5 where the geometric mean for each season over 5 years is illustrated. Seasonality was similar regardless of age or gender. However, 25(OH)D is consistently higher for those over 50 (mean difference + 10.9 nmol/L) and females (mean difference + 5.5 nmol/L) across all seasons (Figures 6 and 7).

![Figure 5. 25(OH)D status versus season.](image-url)
3.7. Cluster Analysis of Differences in 25(OH)D between Areas (See Supplementary Data and Figures)

Cluster maps of postcodes with significant mean differences in 25(OH)D in the winter (Figure S1) and summer (Figure S2) were created. There were more areas with significant mean differences in the winter (Table S1 and S2). In winter, higher mean 25(OH)D were identified in the areas (D4, D6/6W, D14/16) with significantly lower levels in central (D1, D2, D8), west (D10, D22, Lucan) and north
Dublin (North Co. Dublin, D11). In summer, the areas D4, D6/W and D14/16 had higher status versus Dublin city and west Dublin. Finally, North Kildare had a higher 25(OH)D in the summer compared with the areas of Lucan and Dublin 8 and this also remained the case versus Lucan in the winter.

4. Discussion

To our knowledge this is the largest geomapping study of vitamin D status in Europe. We observed that nearly one in six (15%) of a GP primary care tested-population in Dublin and surrounding areas were vitamin D deficient, rising to one in four (23%) in the winter. Furthermore, an additional 26% were insufficient (30–49 nmol/L), with nearly half of those tested having 25(OH)D levels <50 nmol/L in the winter. We also identified major differences in the prevalence of deficiency between Dublin postal code areas, despite being in close proximity to each other, as well as in other counties. This is concerning as it suggests that a significant proportion of Dublin and surrounding area population have inadequate 25(OH)D status.

4.1. Vitamin D Status by Gender

We observed that overall, females had higher vitamin D serum levels across all age groups, similar to other studies [14,15,23]. In fact, females were about a third (32%) less likely to be deficient. Some research conflicts with this [24,25] although a meta-analysis of 394 studies (n = 33,266) discovered higher mean 25(OH)D in women, with levels comparable to our study [26]. In about half of locations the difference in 25(OH)D between genders was not statistically significant, but the analysis may have been underpowered due to smaller sample sizes in some areas. In addition, other factors related to gender which we were not able to adjust for might account for this.

The majority of vitamin D requests (72%) were for females, a finding which has been reported elsewhere [15,19]. Females may be more likely to attend their GP and partake in positive health behaviours [27]. They are also more likely to take a dietary supplement [28]. For example, in one study, females (particularly those aged over 50) were more than twice as likely to routinely take a vitamin supplement [29,30]. Furthermore, there is a greater awareness of the importance of bone health in women, where osteoporosis is more prevalent and emphasis is placed on prevention and treatment [31].

4.2. Vitamin D Status by Age

Those who were younger (<50 years) had lower vitamin D status. This did not change over the 5-year period, with about 1 in 5 of those aged < 50 being deficient compared to 1 in 10 over 50. Surprisingly, those aged between 18 and 39 years had the same prevalence of deficiency (21%) as the oldest age group (+90 years). This nadir in 25(OH)D in young adults was also found in the similarly located northern latitude (51° N) city of Calgary, Alberta [18]. A ‘U’-shaped distribution of vitamin D deficiency in the youngest and oldest adults has likewise been described in the west of Ireland [15], Romania [32], and São Paulo, Brazil [33].

One reason why younger adults may be deficient is that they may spend more time indoors e.g., in their working environment. A study by Sowah et al., 2017 found that shift workers, healthcare and indoor workers have a higher risk of deficiency due to a lack of opportunity for sunshine exposure [12]. Another factor in younger adults may be the difference in dietary intake of vitamin D. In a recent Irish dietary survey, it was estimated that 19.2% of the population are now vegan, vegetarian or seeking to reduce dietary animal products with the majority of those being younger (aged 18–34) [34]. This may be a cause for concern as meat is the largest contributor of vitamin D in adults under 65, accounting for a third of total dietary intake [35]. Moreover, when compared to those over 65, the proportion of adults who did not meet the recommended dietary intake at that time (5 µg/day) was greater in the age group (18–64) for both males (72% vs. 59%) and females (78% vs. 58%) [35].

Ensuring adequate vitamin D status in younger adults is important, as peak bone mass is acquired in the early-to-late twenties [36]. Suboptimal 25(OH)D earlier in life and over prolonged periods
might also contribute to other adverse health outcomes as consistent with the theory of ‘long latency deficiency disease’ [37]. For example, vitamin D deficiency has been associated with upregulation of inflammatory markers, endothelial dysfunction and chronic, low-grade inflammation that may increase the risk of cardiovascular disease as well as mortality from cancer and other causes [38,39].

Our findings demonstrate that 25(OH)D peaked in the decade 60–69 years in which most people retire and may reflect more time spent outdoors [40]. Conversely, 25(OH)D levels declined from the age of 70 onwards. This may largely relate to increasing frailty and less sunshine exposure. However, reduction in the capacity of the skin to synthesize vitamin D by up to 75% with age may also help to explain this [41]. In addition, sequestration of vitamin D within increased body fat with ageing as well as reduced dietary intake may contribute [42]. Furthermore, poor compliance with vitamin D supplements in older adults, especially in those where there is polypharmacy may also be a factor [43].

4.3. Vitamin D Status by Season and Location

A geomap depicting 25(OH)D status in Dublin and the surrounding areas illustrates major variations in the prevalence of deficiency by location. This varied greatly especially in the winter, where it ranged from 18% in areas like Dublin 14/16 and North Co. Kildare to up to >37% in Dublin 1 and Dublin 11. Findings were similar to a previous geomapping study of Vitamin D status in Dublin, although that study focused on a substantially smaller population, did not include as many areas and only covered a one year period [19].

In the winter, we found clusters of areas south Dublin (D4, D6/6W, D14/16) with greater serum 25(OH)D compared to west Dublin, north Dublin and more central Dublin city areas. In fact, these particular locations in south Dublin are some of the most affluent areas in the county and nationally, as determined by HP (Haase-Pratschke) Pobal Score 2016, a deprivation index of demographic profile, social class composition and labour market situation [44]. Socioeconomic status and 25(OH)D have been closely linked, with those in typically disadvantaged areas having an increased risk of deficiency [18,45]. For example, in the TILDA study of Irish adults, those with lower asset wealth were 1.5-times more likely to be deficient. This may be due to factors linked to lower socioeconomic status including reduced dietary vitamin D intake, less sunny holiday travel and possibly higher rates of obesity and smoking [14,46].

In the summer, most areas had a prevalence of deficiency of less than 10% except locations such as north and west Dublin including Lucan. This may be in part accounted for by a greater proportion of individuals of Asian and Black ethnicity living here [47]. Indeed, those with darker or more pigmented skin have a greater risk of deficiency at locations in northern latitudes [26]. However, overall season had a large impact on 25(OH)D in keeping with those in the winter being over four-times more likely to be deficient versus in the summer [22,48]. Importantly, the extent of the differences in deficiency between areas appeared to be attenuated in the summer, highlighting the importance of sun exposure.

Those living in the areas of north and west Dublin were also more likely to be deficient compared to those living outside Dublin. While we did not define rural or urban areas, locations outside Dublin are less urbanised and some are rural. These findings are in contrast to a study by Griffin et al., 2019, which found that Irish urban dwellers had higher 25(OH)D and lower rates of deficiency [15]. However, these differences might be accounted for by local variations in socioeconomic status and ethnicity.

There was no improvement in vitamin D status over a five-year period despite increased testing and greater awareness [1]. This suggests that a large proportion of the population have inadequate 25(OH)D but have not yet been identified. As the list of potential comorbidities related to vitamin D expands beyond bone and muscle health, it is important that no subgroup of the population is left vulnerable to deficiency. For example, vitamin D may help to maintain immune function, reduce the risk of respiratory infections and downregulate inflammatory cytokines, suggesting that deficiency could have a negative impact on Covid-19 outcomes [40,49]. Furthermore, vitamin D is a known regulator of cardiovascular and renal function mediated via the interaction of Vitamin D receptors.
within the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAAS), highlighting the multisystemic effects of vitamin D deficiency [50].

We did find that a small (1–7%) but not insignificant proportion of our study population had 25(OH)D levels >125 nmol/L, particularly females over 50 who may be more likely to take prescribed or over-the-counter vitamin D. While a similar prevalence (>125 nmol/L) has been identified elsewhere [22], it is important that any future Irish guidance on vitamin D intake takes into account the potential for inadvertently increasing the risk of hypervitaminosis D.

There are no national Irish guidelines regarding vitamin D testing, and recommendations for supplementation are limited to infants. This study highlights the presence of vulnerable groups with vitamin D deficiency, including males and young adults, living in poorer socioeconomic areas. Furthermore, our geomap and cluster analysis highlights locations where the prevalence of deficiency is significantly higher. These findings provide valuable information for GPs and public health bodies in developing strategies for targeted interventions to optimise vitamin D status.

4.4. Strengths of Study

The primary strength of this study was its large population size and the novel use of a geomap to gain a visual representation of vitamin D status in a large city and its surrounding areas. In fact, to our knowledge, this is the largest study in Europe to geomap vitamin D and includes data collected over a 5-year period. We used the gold standard for vitamin D assessment; LC-MS/MS, NIST internal standard and are DEQAS accredited to ensure accuracy.

4.5. Limitations of Study

Our study was based on GP vitamin D requests and this limits the generalisability of the findings to a wider population. In particular, there is likely to be selection bias in testing with study participants having medical conditions or other factors putting them at risk of deficiency. However, unlike other studies we minimised the potential for this by not including vitamin D samples received from outpatient or acute hospital services and also excluded those from institutionalised adults.

We were not able to adjust for several factors that influence 25(OH)D including biophysical (BMI, skin type, medical conditions e.g., malabsorption syndromes) and lifestyle (supplementation, smoking, sun exposure, alcohol intake, diet, education). Finally, our study was cross-sectional and therefore we could not make any direct inferences as to the causality of factors influencing vitamin D status.

5. Conclusions

This study shows that nearly one in four of the GP-tested population in Dublin and surrounding areas are vitamin D deficient in the winter, during which time up to 50% have 25(OH)D less than 50 nmol/L. Moreover, those living in poorer socioeconomic areas were more likely to be deficient, as are males, younger (18–39 years) and older adults (80+ years). This study identifies key groups at risk of vitamin D deficiency and provides important public health information for the targeting of interventions to optimise vitamin D status. Our data indicate that inadequate vitamin D status is not just limited to older adults, but it is widespread across many population groups. This highlights the importance for recommendations for vitamin D intake to include the entire population and/or mandatory vitamin D food fortification.

Supplementary Materials: The following are available online at http://www.mdpi.com/2072-6643/12/9/2663/s1, Figure S1: Cluster map analysis in winter, Figure S2: Cluster map analysis in summer, Table S1: Condensed Pairwise ANOVA Winter. All mean difference is significant at the <0.05 level, Table S2: Condensed Pairwise ANOVA Summer. All mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

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Appendix A

Table A1. Pairwise ANOVA Winter.

| General Area | General Area | Mean (SE) | Sig. | 95% Confidence Interval |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|------|------------------------|
|              |              |           |      | Lower                  | Upper       |
| Dublin 1     | Dublin 4     | −19.3 (4.3) | 0.003 | −35.7                  | −2.8        |
| Dublin 6/6W  | Dublin 1     | −15.6 (3.6) | 0.004 | −29.2                  | −2.0        |
| Dublin 14/16 | Dublin 4     | −17.2 (3.6) | 0.001 | −30.8                  | −3.5        |
| Dublin 2     | Dublin 4     | −10.8 (2.6) | 0.011 | −20.7                  | −0.9        |
| Dublin 4     | Dublin 10    | 19.3 (4.3)  | 0.003 | 2.7                    | 35.7        |
| Dublin 10    | Dublin 11    | 15.1 (3.5)  | 0.006 | 1.8                    | 28.3        |
| Dublin 11    | North Co. Dublin | 25.9 (5.8) | 0.004 | 3.6                    | 48.2        |
| Dublin 6/6W  | Dublin 1     | 15.6 (3.6)  | 0.004 | 2.0                    | 29.2        |
| Dublin 8     | Dublin 1     | 6.5 (1.5)   | 0.004 | 0.9                    | 12.2        |
| Dublin 10    | Dublin 11    | 11.4 (2.5)  | 0.001 | 2.0                    | 20.9        |
| Dublin 11    | North Co. Dublin | 22.3 (5.3) | 0.010 | 2.0                    | 42.5        |
| Dublin 8     | Dublin 6/6W  | 18.2 (4.6)  | 0.031 | 0.5                    | 35.8        |
| Dublin 10    | Dublin 6/6W  | 10.3 (1.3)  | <0.001 | 5.5                    | 15.2        |
| Dublin 11    | Dublin 6/6W  | −6.5 (1.5)  | 0.004 | −12.2                  | −0.9        |
| Dublin 14/16 | Dublin 1     | −8.0 (1.5)  | <0.001 | −13.9                  | −2.2        |
| Dublin 4     | Dublin 1     | −15.0 (3.6) | 0.004 | −20.8                  | −2.0        |
| Dublin 6/6W  | Dublin 11    | −12.9 (2.5) | <0.001 | −22.4                  | −3.4        |
| Dublin 12    | Lucan, Co. Dublin | 7.3 (1.4) | <0.001 | 1.8                    | 12.7        |
| Dublin 14/16 | Dublin 1     | 17.2 (3.6)  | 0.001 | 3.5                    | 30.8        |
| Dublin 2     | Dublin 1     | 10.8 (2.6)  | 0.011 | 0.9                    | 20.7        |
| Dublin 8     | Dublin 1     | 8.0 (1.5)   | <0.001 | 2.2                    | 13.9        |
| Dublin 10    | Dublin 1     | 12.9 (2.5)  | <0.001 | 3.4                    | 22.4        |
| Dublin 11    | Dublin 1     | 23.8 (5.3)  | 0.003 | 3.5                    | 44.0        |
| Dublin 14/16 | Dublin 1     | 11.7 (2.8)  | 0.012 | 0.9                    | 22.5        |
| Dublin 22    | North Co. Dublin | 19.7 (4.6) | 0.008 | 2.0                    | 3.4         |
| Lucan, Co. Dublin | Dublin 1     | 11.9 (1.3)  | <0.001 | 68                     | 17.0        |
| Dublin 2     | Dublin 14/16 | −11.7 (2.8) | 0.012 | −22.5                  | −0.9        |
| North Co. Dublin | Dublin 4     | −21.8 (5.2) | 0.011 | −41.7                  | −1.8        |
| Dublin 6/6W  | Dublin 14/16 | −18.2 (4.6) | 0.031 | −35.8                  | −0.5        |
| Dublin 14/16 | Dublin 4     | −19.7 (4.6) | 0.008 | −37.4                  | −2.0        |
| Lucan, Co. Dublin | Dublin 4     | −14.9 (2.8) | <0.001 | −24.5                  | −3.4        |
| Dublin 6/6W  | Dublin 12    | −10.3 (1.3) | <0.001 | −15.2                  | −5.5        |
| Dublin 14/16 | Dublin 12    | −7.3 (1.4)  | <0.001 | −12.7                  | −1.8        |
| Dublin 14/16 | North Co. Kildare | −11.87 (1.3) | <0.001 | −17.0                 | −6.8        |
| North Co. Kildare | Lucan, Co. Dublin | 7.4 (1.2) | <0.001 | 2.7                    | 12.1        |
Table A2. Pairwise ANOVA Summer.

| General Area          | General Area          | Mean (SE) | Sig. | 95% Confidence Interval |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|------|------------------------|
| Dublin 2              | Dublin 14/16          | -12.0 (2.6) | 0.001 | -21.7 - 2.2            |
| Dublin 4              | Dublin 8              | 9.8 (2.5)   | 0.033 | 0.3 - 19.3             |
| Lucan, Co. Dublin     | Dublin 8              | 13.2 (2.4)  | <0.001 | 4.0 - 22.3             |
| Dublin 6/6W           | Dublin 8              | 6.1 (1.4)   | 0.003 | 0.93 - 11.3            |
| Lucan, Co. Dublin     | Dublin 6/6W           | 9.5 (1.1)   | <0.001 | 5.0 - 14               |
| Dublin 7              | Dublin 14/16          | -11.0 (2.6) | 0.006 | -20.8 - 1.2            |
| Dublin 8              | Dublin 4              | -9.8 (2.5)  | 0.033 | -19.3 - 0.3            |
| Dublin 6/6W           | Dublin 8              | -6.1 (1.4)  | 0.003 | -11.3 - 0.9            |
| Dublin 14/16          | North Co. Kildare     | -10.1 (1.4) | <0.001 | -15.6 - 4.6           |
| Dublin 10             | Dublin 14/16          | -8.1 (2.1)  | 0.046 | -16.2 - 0.0            |
| Dublin 12             | Lucan, Co. Dublin     | 9.0 (1.3)   | <0.001 | 3.9 - 14.0             |
| Dublin 14/16          | Dublin 2              | 12.0 (2.6)  | 0.001 | 2.2 - 21.7             |
| Dublin 7              | Dublin 7              | 11 (2.56)   | 0.006 | 1.2 - 20.8             |
| Dublin 8              | Dublin 8              | 10.1 (1.4)  | <0.001 | 4.6 - 15.5            |
| Dublin 10             | Dublin 10             | 8.1 (2.1)   | 0.046 | 0.04 - 16.2            |
| Dublin 22             | Dublin 22             | 9.4 (2.3)   | 0.013 | 0.7 - 18.0             |
| Lucan, Co. Dublin     | Lucan, Co. Dublin     | 13.4 (1.3)  | <0.001 | 8.7 - 18.3           |
| Dublin 20             | Lucan, Co. Dublin     | 8.6 (1.8)   | 0.001 | 1.5 - 15.6             |
| Dublin 22             | Dublin 14/16          | -9.4 (2.3)  | 0.013 | -17.8 - 0.7            |
| Lucan, Co. Dublin     | Dublin 4              | -13.2 (2.4) | <0.001 | -22.3 - 4.0           |
| Dublin 6/6W           | Dublin 6/6W           | -9.5 (1.2)  | <0.001 | -14 - 5.0             |
| Dublin 12             | Dublin 12             | -9.0 (1.3)  | <0.001 | -14.0 - 3.9           |
| Dublin 14/16          | Dublin 14/16          | -13.5 (1.3) | <0.001 | -18.3 - 8.7          |
| Dublin 20             | Dublin 20             | -8.6 (1.8)  | 0.001 | -15.6 - 1.5           |
| North Co. Kildare     | North Co. Kildare     | -9.8 (1.2)  | <0.001 | -14.3 - 5.3          |
| Rest of Kildare       | Rest of Kildare       | -10.9 (2.4) | 0.002 | -20.1 - 1.7          |
| North Co. Kildare     | Dublin 8              | 6.4 (1.4)   | 0.001 | 1.2 - 11.6             |
| Lucan, Co. Dublin     | Lucan, Co. Dublin     | 9.8 (1.2)   | <0.001 | 5.3 - 14.3            |
| Rest of Kildare       | Lucan, Co. Dublin     | 10.9 (2.4)  | 0.002 | 1.7 - 20.1             |

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