

Methodological considerations

1. Prevalence rates are estimated 8 to 9 years after birth. This delay is explained by several elements whose effects are cumulative.

Firstly, while some children with CP are diagnosed at an earlier age, it is often not until the age of 4 or 5 that a diagnosis of CP is confirmed in many children. Therefore, registration of children with CP in population-based registries cannot be considered before the age of 4-5 years.

Secondly, time is needed for the registration and validation of cases at the local level (with variations across countries in the way in which the registries operate) as well as at the European level.

These procedures explain for the most part the age at which prevalence is estimated. Results should be interpreted accordingly.

2. Registries covering a small area (i.e. less than 3,000 live births per year) are excluded from the indicators.
3. Because registry data cover a given country in its entirety or part of it but not primarily chosen to be representative of the whole country, rates and proportions are presented without any confidence intervals.
4. SCPE public health indicators are published on the SCPE website under the suitable heading. Data will be updated each year after the validation process of the new data submission to the JRC/SCPE central registry is completed.