



HRB Statistics Series 27

Annual Report of the National Physical and Sensory Disability Database Committee 2014

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Disability Database Committee 2014

Anne Doyle and Yulia Kartalova O'Doherty

design by Clickworks



'Sensuality' by Joanna Morrissey

As previously, the cover image for the Annual Report of the National Physical and Sensory Disability Database Committee 2014 has been supplied by IntroArt, a registered charity working to promote integration of people with disabilities into mainstream arts services. The featuring artist this year is Joanna Morrissey, and her composition is entitled 'Sensuality'.

Joanna Morrissey, recognised as Joanna Starosta in the art world, has been painting with oil since the age of 14. She has a vigorous passion for art, particularly for still life painting with oil, but this is complemented by her desire to explore different techniques which she is keen to develop and refine.

Joanna has lived in many different countries since 1989, including Italy, Germany, Spain and Ireland, the latter being her current home. She has exhibited in the above countries and many others throughout Europe, at all times to great acclaim. Her unique style has evoked much comment, resulting in articles being written in magazines and journals internationally. Joanna has been particularly influenced by the work of Polish artist, Tamara de Lempicka. Through her art Joanna endeavours to express peace, harmony and the love for nature. She is constantly developing her style and aims to release some new pieces in the near future.

Joanna's motto for life is: *"My art is my spirituality, expressed in colours on canvas"*.

Joanna's perception of arts and disability is as follows: *"Art and disability are both God's wonderful creations, sharing an unlimited vision of true abilities. The combination of both often results in the unique expression of sensory richness."*

Joanna relishes the opportunity of bringing her work to a wider audience through the Health Research Board and is grateful for the support of Intro Art in this endeavour.

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About the HRB

The Health Research Board (HRB) is the lead agency supporting and funding health research in Ireland. We also have a core role in maintaining health information systems and conducting research linked to these systems. Our aim is to improve people's health, build health research capacity, underpin developments in service delivery and make a significant contribution to Ireland's knowledge economy.

Our information systems

The HRB is responsible for managing five national information systems. These systems ensure that valid and reliable data are available for analysis, dissemination and service planning. Data from these systems are used to inform policy and practice in the areas of alcohol and drug use, disability and mental health. It is anticipated that the five systems will be merged into one platform in 2016, which will further improve their value and usefulness for health information and research purposes.

The **HRB Statistics Series** (published 2007-present) compiles data on problem alcohol and drug use, disability and mental health from a single point or period in time. Previous reports associated with this series are:

- Activities of Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals (1965-2006)
- National Physical and Sensory Disability Database Committee Annual Reports (2004-2006)
- National Intellectual Disability Database Committee Annual Reports (1996-2006)

The **Disability Databases Team** manages two national service-planning databases for people with disabilities on behalf of the Department of Health (DoH): the National Intellectual Disability Database (NIDD), established in 1995, and the National Physical and Sensory Disability Database (NPSDD), established in 2002. These databases inform the planning of specialised health and personal social services for people with intellectual, physical or sensory disabilities.



HRB Statistics Series publications to date

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Kelly F, Kelly C and Craig S (2007) *Annual Report of the National Intellectual Disability Database Committee 2007*. HRB Statistics Series 2. Dublin: Health Research Board.

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Contents

List of tables	8
List of figures	10
Members of the National Physical and Sensory Disability Database Committee in 2014	11
Chairperson's statement	12
Executive summary	13
Introduction	19
Section 1. Summary of numbers registered	23
Section 2. Profile of new registrations and recent reviews (2010-2014)	29
Section 3. Current service use and future service requirement	48
Appendix A Primary diagnostic categories	72



Lists of tables and figures

Tables

Table 1.1	Total number of service users registered by year of registration and year of last review, 2014 (22,908 records)	25
Table 1.2	Record status by HSE CHO region of residence, 2014 (22,908 records)	26
Table 2.1	Number of service users registered by type of disability, 2014 (14,584 records)	29
Table 2.2	Age and gender of service users by type of disability, 2014 (14,584 records)	31
Table 2.3	Type of living accommodation, 2014 (14,584 records)	32
Table 2.4	Type of living arrangements, 2014 (14,584 records)	33
Table 2.5	Primary diagnostic category by age group and gender, 2014 (14,584 records)	35
Table 2.6	Primary diagnostic category with secondary diagnosis, where recorded, 2014 (14,584 records)	38
Table 2.7	Secondary diagnostic category by age group and gender, 2014 (14,584 records)	39
Table 2.8	Relationship of primary carer to service user by age group of service user, 2014 (14,584 records)	42



Table 2.9	Age group of primary carer by age group of service user, 2014 (14,584 records)	43
Table 3.1	Use of therapeutic intervention and rehabilitation service by age group, 2014 (6,805 records)	50
Table 3.2	Future requirements for therapeutic intervention and rehabilitation services by age group, 2014 (6,805 records)	51
Table 3.3	Use of personal assistance and support services by age group, 2014 (6,805 records)	55
Table 3.4	Future requirement for personal assistance and support services by age group, 2014 (6,805 records)	56
Table 3.5	Use of day services and activities, 2014 (6,805 records)	58
Table 3.6	Future requirements for day services and activities, 2014 (6,805 records)	60
Table 3.7	Use of, and future requirement for, residential services, 2014 (6,805 records)	63
Table 3.8	Use of respite services, 2014 (6,805 records)	64
Table 3.9	Future requirement for respite services by age group, 2014 (6,805 records)	65
Table 3.10	Use of, and future requirements for, assistive products, 2014 (6,805 records)	66
Table A1	Primary diagnostic categories, 2014 (14,584 records)	72



Figures

Figure 1.1a	Total number of service users registered, and percentage registered and reviewed in 2014 by HSE LHO area of residence, 2014 (22,908 records)	27
Figure 1.1b	Total number of service users registered, and percentage registered and reviewed in 2014 by HSE CHO area of residence, 2014 (22,908 records)	28
Figure 2.1	Number of service users registered by age group and gender, 2014 (14,584 records)	30
Figure 2.2	Primary diagnostic category by age group, 2014 (14,584 records)	34
Figure 2.3	Primary carer by type of disability, 2014 (14,584 records)	40
Figure 2.4	Barriers and challenges, 2014 (9,704 records)	45
Figure 2.5	Participation restriction, 2014 (9,704 records)	46
Figure 2.6	WHODAS 2.0 – World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule, 2014 (9,704 records)	47



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¹ Replaced Mr William Ebbitt on committee in June 2014

² Replaced Ms Eithne Fitzgerald on committee in June 2014



Chairperson's statement

It gives me great pleasure to introduce the 2014 Annual Report of the National Physical and Sensory Disability Database.

The 2014 report provides

- a profile of people with a disability registered on the database in 2014
- details of the specialised health and personal social services provided and
- an outline of the future need for those services.

One of the fundamental goals of Government in providing public services for people with a disability is the right to live in the community. The database shows that most people with disabilities in Ireland live independently, or with their families. The Government, and the non-statutory agencies who provide services to people with disabilities on behalf of the Government, have been working towards the goal of enabling our disabled citizens to live as independently as possible with appropriate social, housing and employment supports from the State.

Compliance with HIQA standards is a requirement under the Service Level Arrangements between the Health Service Executive and the non-statutory service providers who currently provide the bulk of disability services and supports. The statutory inspection process has now been up and running for approaching two years. The process of inspection has highlighted many areas where much work needs to be done and areas of good practice. The Health Service Executive is implementing a comprehensive programme of measures to improve the quality and safety of residential services and much work remains to be carried out to ensure all facilities comply with the standards.

The disability databases have recorded the changes in service provision over the past decades. The database committee looks forward to working with the implementation framework of the Value for Money Review in the development of a new management and information system that will meet the future information requirements of the disability programme in the HSE.

Sincere thanks are due to all those involved in the maintenance of the database at service provider, Health Service Executive and Health Research Board level. The contribution of my colleagues on the National Disability Databases Committee, especially the HRB, in steering the operation of the database is also much appreciated.

Gráinne Duffy

Chair, National Disability Databases Committee



Executive summary

This report presents data on the specialised health and personal social service use and requirements of people with a physical, sensory and/or speech or language disability. The information is based on records registered on the National Physical and Sensory Disability Database (NPSDD). The NPSDD is a voluntary database which is designed to capture information for service planning. This report is divided into three sections:

- 1. Section 1** provides an overview of the total number of people registered on the NPSDD as of December 2014, (22,908 people) and the community healthcare organisation (CHO)³ areas in which these individuals reside.
- 2. Section 2** profiles **only** those service users whose records have been registered or reviewed in the last five years (2010-2014) (14,584 people).
- 3. Section 3** outlines current service use and future service requirements⁴ **only** for those individuals who were first registered or whose records were reviewed in 2014 (6,805 people).

Basing the report on most recently reviewed records provides a more accurate and up-to-date picture of services used and required. As registration is voluntary and diagnosis is self-reported, the findings do not lend themselves to epidemiological interpretation. Importantly, however, the information identifies the main service types used and required into the future.

The effective planning and provision of services requires reliable information on the numbers and service needs of people with disabilities. Therefore, it is essential that everyone who is eligible for inclusion on the database is encouraged to participate, and that information is reviewed frequently to ensure it is kept up to date.

³ In late 2014, nine community healthcare organisations (CHO) areas were introduced with a purpose of improving the interdisciplinary health and social well-being services in the communities. (<http://www.hse.ie/eng/services/publications/corporate/CHORreport.html>)

⁴ For therapeutic intervention and rehabilitation services; personal assistance and support services; and respite services, self-reported future requirements consist of those already assessed, and those still requiring assessment for the service. In the case of day and residential services, only self-reported future service requirements are presented.

Registrations and reviews

In 2014, 22,908 people used or required disability support services and were registered on the NPSDD. During 2014, 622 new registrations took place and the existing records of 6,183 individuals were reviewed, giving a total of 6,805 most up-to-date records. A further 7,779 records were registered or reviewed in the period 2010-2013, totalling 14,584 records registered or reviewed in the last five years.

The rate of 2014 registrations and reviews varied by HSE CHO area, and was highest in the following CHO areas: Galway/Roscommon/Mayo (71.7%); Laois/Offaly/Longford/Westmeath/Louth/Meath (61.1%); and Dublin North/Dublin North Central/Dublin North West (41.9%). Many areas had much lower review rates. The level of registrations and reviews are influenced by staffing levels within each area which were further reduced in 2014. In addition, reorganisation of services, such as early intervention teams, prioritising assessment of needs of service users, and introduction of the new CHO areas, have affected processing of new and existing records.

A number of non-statutory service providers (33) directly manage the NPSDD records of their clients and have been very successful in ensuring their information is kept up-to-date. In total, 16.6% of the number of clients registered on the database (3,811 records) were managed directly by these service providers in 2014. Nearly half of the total number of new registrations (306, 49.2%) were processed by non-statutory service providers and nearly half (2,695, 43.6%) of total records were reviewed in 2014. Overall, 70.7% of the data managed by these service providers (2,695 records) was up-to-date by year end, and most of service provider records (3,555, 93.3%) were registered or reviewed between 2010 and 2014. This figure constituted nearly a quarter (24.4%) of the total number of NPSDD records (14,584) registered or reviewed in 2010-2014.

Age and gender

Of the 14,584 service users whose records were recently registered or reviewed, the majority (9,675, 66.3%) were aged 18 years or over, and 4,909 (33.7%) were children (aged 17 years or younger). Over half of service users (7,594, 52.1%) were male. Males outnumbered females in the 0-24 year age group, whilst in the 25-65 years age groups females outnumbered males. The median age of all service users was 33.9 years. Males were generally younger with a median age of 26.3 years, compared with a median age of 40.5 years for female service users.



Living accommodation and arrangements

Of the 14,584 service users whose records were recently registered or reviewed, the majority, 75.3% (10,980) of service users lived in private accommodation, 21.0% (3,057 people) lived in rented accommodation, 3.4% (492 people) lived in full-time residential settings and 0.4% (55 people) lived in mobile homes or caravans, were homeless or described their living accommodation as 'other'.

The majority (12,398 people, 85.0%) of service users lived with family members, 10.3% (1,496 people) lived alone and 1.4% (197 people) lived with 'others' (such as foster families, non-relatives or in other circumstances).

Type of disability

The types of disability reported were:

- neurological disability (5,169 people, 35.4%)
- multiple disabilities (4,305 people, 29.5%)
- physical disability (2,633 people, 18.1%)
- speech/language disability (1,020 people, 7.0%)
- visual disability (798 people, 5.5%)
- hearing loss/deafness (659 people, 4.5%).

Diagnostic category

The three most commonly-reported primary diagnostic categories were:

- nervous system (7,082 people, 48.6%), including multiple sclerosis and cerebral palsy
- communication (1,727 people, 11.8%), including specific speech and language disorder and dyspraxia
- musculoskeletal system (1,458 people, 10.0%), including rheumatoid arthritis, absence or loss of extremity.



Primary carer

More than half (9,237, 63.3%) of the 14,584 people registered on the NPSDD, whose records were reviewed in the period 2010-2014, reported that they had a primary carer. Service users aged 19 years and older who had a primary carer were predominantly cared for by their parent(s), spouse or partner. However, as service user age increased, the likelihood of a spouse being identified as their carer also increased. Only 1.8% of service users (170 people) with a primary carer reported being cared for by a son or daughter. This increased with service user age, with one in ten (85, 10.5% of those aged over 60 years) identifying a son or daughter as their primary carer.

In most cases the primary carer was co-resident with the service user (8,900, 96.4% of service users with primary carer). The majority of primary carers were aged between 19 and 49 years (6,492, 70.9%), 12 (0.1%) were 18 years of age or under, and 232 (2.5%) were aged over 70 years.

Measure of Activity and Participation (MAP)

The MAP section of the data form was introduced to the NPSDD in 2004 and is completed by those aged 16 years or over. Of those records registered or reviewed in the period 2010-2014 (14,584 people), 9,704 (66.5%) had completed the MAP section of the form. The percentages below are based on this figure.

- **Barriers and challenges:** the physical environment was found to be the biggest barrier to participation (5,555 people, 57.2%), followed by climate/weather (5,486 people, 56.5%) and income (4,123 people, 42.5%).
- **Participation restriction:** socialising (5,793 people, 59.7%), shopping (5,601, 57.7%), and sports or physical recreation (5,313 people, 54.8%) were where most restriction was experienced.
- **WHODAS 2.0:** the largest number of people experienced difficulty with the emotional effect of their disability (73.7%, 7,151 people), followed by those experiencing difficulty with standing for long periods (6,930 people, 71.4%) and walking long distances (6,842 people, 70.5%) also rated highly. Of those who completed the MAP section, 86.5% (8,394 people) recorded that the difficulties they reported 'interfered with their lives overall'.

Service use and requirement

Service use and future service requirements are based on 6,805 up-to-date records (i.e. registered or reviewed in 2014) and may be summarised as follows:



Service use in 2014:

- 91.2% (6,207 people) received one or more therapeutic intervention and rehabilitation service. The most frequently-used services are physiotherapy, followed by occupational therapy, and community resource work.
- 25.7% (1,746 people) received one or more personal assistance and support service. The most frequently-used services are home help, followed by personal assistant and peer support.
- 59.1% (4,019 people) received one or more day service or activity. The most frequently-used services are mainstream primary school, followed by open employment, mainstream secondary school, and day activation services.
- 3.5% (236 people) availed of residential services. The most frequently-used services are nursing homes, followed by dedicated high support units with nursing care and therapy services (physical and sensory disability).
- 9.7% (657 people) availed of one or more planned respite service and 0.6% (39 people) used emergency respite services in the twelve-month period prior to their NPSDD interview. Holiday respite placements and summer camps (day) were the most frequently-used services.
- 69.6% (4,735 people) used at least one piece of assistive technology. The most frequently-used aids were special furniture and other aids to personal care, followed by aids to mobility.

Service requirements 2015-2019

Therapeutic intervention and rehabilitation services

The requirement for therapeutic intervention and rehabilitation is immediate in most cases.

- Physiotherapy is the most commonly-required service with 703 people (10.3%) requiring it in the period 2015-2019. The second most commonly-required service is occupational therapy, with 7.1% (486 people) requiring it in the next five years.

Personal assistance and support services

Most of the requirement for personal assistance and support services across age groups is immediate.

- The most commonly-required service is home help, with 2.4% (162 people) requiring it between 2015 and 2019, followed by personal assistant, with 1.9% (127 people) requiring it in the next five years.

Day services or activities

The main areas of requirement include mainstream education and employment-based services.

- The most commonly-required service is mainstream secondary school, with 2.7% (182 people) requiring this service between 2015 and 2019. The second most commonly-required service is mainstream primary school, with 2.6% (176 people) requiring it in the next five years.

Residential services

- The most commonly-required residential service is 'living independently in the community with high support', with 0.2% (15 people) requiring this service between 2015 and 2019.

Respite services

- Most of the requirement for respite services is holiday respite or planned residential respite with high support, with 2.2% (152 people) and 1.0% (68 people) requiring these respite types respectively.

Assistive products (technical aids and appliances)

A number of service users (761, 11.2% of 6,805) require one or more assistive products (1,133 total aids and appliances required).

- In the next five years, the most commonly-required assistive products are special furniture and other aids to personal care (326 items, 28.8%), followed by aids to hearing (289 items, 25.5%).



Introduction

Background

The objective of the NPSDD is to assist with service planning in relation to the specialised health and personal social service needs of people with a physical, sensory and/or speech and language disability. This report is based on a review of current service provision and future service requirements of those registered on the NPSDD.

Information is collected from people with a physical and/or sensory disability who are currently receiving a specialised health or personal social service, and/or a specialised hospital service, or have a requirement for this type of service within the next five years. For an individual to be eligible to register on the NPSDD they must meet all five registration criteria. These individuals must:

1. have a persistent physical or sensory disability arising from disease, disorder or trauma;
2. in the case of dual disability, have a predominant disability that is physical, sensory or speech/language;
3. are less than 66 years of age;
4. are receiving, or require, a specialised health or personal social service, and/or a specialised hospital service, which is related to their disability;

and

5. have consented to being included on the database.

When interpreting the data contained in this report, it is important to note the following:

- The primary focus of the NPSDD is to facilitate service planning and provision; it also aims to record the details of people availing of, or requiring, a specialised health and personal social service.
- As this report is a planning tool for disability service planners and providers, it does not include those who were aged 66 years or over at the time of reporting.
- Participation in the NPSDD is voluntary. Also, not every individual in Ireland who has a physical or sensory disability is availing of, or requiring, a specialised health and personal social service. The database cannot provide any definitive epidemiological statement on the number of people with a particular type of disability or diagnosis, nor does it cover the proportion of people living in Ireland who have a physical or sensory disability and have chosen not to be registered.

- The data contained in this report represent the situation in December 2014. Because progress towards achieving target coverage for the NPSDD has been uneven for several groups and areas, the data cannot give a representative picture of all service use and service need. However, they are an important indication of the pattern of current service use and estimated future requirements.

NPSDD structure and management

The NPSDD is owned by the DoH and managed by the HRB. The HSE and service providers are responsible for the collection of the data, including the implementation and maintenance of structures for the identification of suitable individuals. Though the NPSDD is a national database, access is controlled at non-statutory service provider, HSE local and national levels, meaning that system users only have access to the records of service users for whom they are responsible. The provision of access to local data facilitates service planning at local level and promotes effective co-ordination of services within the area.

A data collection form is completed for each service user who meets the registration criteria. Responsibility for the collection and provision of this information to the HSE lies primarily with the service providers and local HSE personnel.

At the end of each year the HRB takes a snapshot of anonymised information within the database, which forms the national dataset for that year. This report is based on the dataset for 2014.

Current use of NPSDD information

The NPSDD is a key source of information on service use and need for people with physical and sensory disability. Requests for information from various sources have been facilitated throughout the year. These include requests from the DoH, the HSE (both nationally and locally) and other stakeholders. In addition, a number of academics sought data during the year. Requests for information are considered by the NPSDD committee. The information request form, and instructions for submitting an information request, are available on the HRB website (www.hrb.ie).



Data quality

The HRB oversees a system of ongoing validation which aims to identify and correct gaps and inconsistencies in the NPSDD data. The database guidelines and protocols are revised and refined in response to issues highlighted by the HRB, HSE regions and service providers. The HRB provides training to HSE and service provider staff, which ensures standardisation of data collection throughout the country. In addition, the NPSDD software contains a series of technical checks which validate the data as it is entered by service providers and HSE regional users.

2014 report

This report presents data on the specialised health and personal social service use and requirements of people with a physical, sensory and/or speech or language disability. The report provides (1) an overview of those registered in December 2014 (22,908 people), (2) profiles only those records that have been registered or reviewed in the last five years (14,584 people) and (3) reports service use and requirements for those records that have been registered or reviewed in the last year (6,805 people). Reporting in this way provides a more accurate and up-to-date picture of services used and required.

The effective planning and provision of services is dependent on reliable information on service needs of people with disabilities, therefore, it is essential that everyone who is eligible for inclusion on the database is encouraged to participate, and information is reviewed frequently to ensure that it is kept up to date.

It is important to note that the format of this report is similar to those of 2012 and 2013, but differs to reports prior to 2012 and, therefore, it is not possible to make comparisons across previous years. In addition, due to the introduction of nine community healthcare organisations (CHO) areas of residence in late 2014, it was decided to provide both new and previous maps of 2014 registrations and reviews for comparative purposes (Figures 1.1a and 1.1b).



The analysis provides an outline of the following:

- A summary of the 22,908 registrations is provided in **Section 1 – Summary of numbers registered**. According to NPSDD review criteria, records must be updated by key workers during the routine course of their work, with a full review of each NPSDD record taking place on an annual basis. At present, rates of review are lower than anticipated and some of the data have not been updated annually as recommended for the database. Of the 22,908 registrations, 14,584 (63.7%) records were registered or reviewed in the five-year period 2010-2014.
- **Section 2 – Profile of new registrations and recent reviews** is based on these 14,584 registrations to ensure an accurate profile of recent service use and future requirements.
- **Section 3 – Current service use and future service requirement** is based on 6,805 (29.7%) records which were either registered or reviewed in 2014. This approach ensures that an up-to-date picture of the current service use and future service requirement is established.



Section 1. Summary of numbers registered

Registrations and reviews

A total of **22,908** people were registered on the NPSDD in December 2014 (Table 1.1). In the year January to December 2014, there were 622 new registrations to the database and 6,183 existing records were reviewed. New registrations decreased by 50.8% from 1,265 in 2013, to 622 in 2014. The number of reviews of existing records decreased by 3.5% from 6,406 reviews in 2013⁵ to 6,183 in 2014. As per NPSDD protocols, NPSDD records should be updated on an annual basis. The numbers of registrations and reviews carried out are influenced by staffing levels within each area which reduced in 2014.

Figure 1.1a shows the number of service users registered on NPSDD in 2014, and percentages of their records reviewed in 2014 by HSE, former LHO, areas of residence. In 2014, the highest number of clients registered on the NPSDD was in LHO Cork South Lee (1,386 registrations), followed by LHO Cork North Lee (1,323 registrations), LHO Kildare/West Wicklow (1,247 registrations) and LHO Dublin West (1,103 registrations). However, a different trend was noted for percentages of reviews completed in 2014, with 100% of records of clients registered on the NPSDD reviewed in LHO Mayo and Roscommon, and the majority of records reviewed in LHO Louth (93.1%) and LHO Meath (92.2%). Many areas achieved much lower review rates. For example, despite the high numbers of clients registered on the NPSDD, only 3.2% of NPSDD records were reviewed in 2014 for clients residing in LHO Cork South Lee, and 3.7% of records of people living in the former LHO Cork North Lee (3.7%).

⁵ Carew AM and Doyle A (2014) *Annual Report of the National Physical and Sensory Disability Database Committee 2013*. HRB Statistics Series 23. Dublin: Health Research Board.

In late 2014, with a view to improving the interdisciplinary health and social care services in the communities, 32 former HSE LHO areas (as shown on Figure 1.1a) were integrated into nine CHO areas (see Figure 1.1b). Figure 1.1b shows overall numbers of people registered on the NPSDD in 2014, and percentages of their records reviewed in 2014 by new CHO area of residence of service users. The rate of 2014, reviews varied by HSE CHO area, and was highest in the CHO area Galway/Mayo/Roscommon (71.7%); Laois/Offaly/Longford/Westmeath/Louth/Meath; and Dublin North/Dublin North Central/Dublin North West (41.9%). Many areas had much lower review rates (Figure 1.1b).

In addition to the work carried out by the HSE, the NPSDD records of 3,811 service users (16.6% of the total number registered) were directly managed by 33 service providers in 2014. These service providers completed 306 new registrations (49.2% of the total number of new registrations) and 2,695 (43.6%) of the reviews carried out within the year. In total, 70.7% of the data managed by these service providers was up to date by 2014 year end. Moreover, most of the NPSDD records managed by service providers were updated between 2010 and 2014 (3,555, 93.3%). Notably, a significantly lower percentage of NPSDD records were updated by HSE personnel in the last five years (11,029, 57.8%), due to the aforementioned lack of database staff in a number of HSE areas.



Table 1.1 Total number of service users registered by year of registration and year of last review, 2014 (22,908 records)

Year of last review	Year registered														Total	%		
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013			2014	
2001	0	<5															<5	
2002	<5	0	1,491														1,492	6.5
2003	0	0	57	860													917	4.0
2004	0	71	22	17	1,081												1,191	5.2
2005	0	<5	12	<5	12	947											977	4.3
2006	0	5	146	19	<5	5	604										782	3.4
2007	0	43	272	45	29	33	11	458									891	3.9
2008	<5	12	557	290	94	112	22	32	377								1,497	6.5
2009	0	5	175	34	20	24	11	7	12	288							576	2.5
2010	0	48	455	131	35	59	23	80	45	45	312						1,233	5.4
2011	0	31	288	183	74	54	51	177	104	55	84	638					1,739	7.6
2012	0	52	433	172	125	86	94	140	135	97	65	75	623				2,097	9.2
2013	<5	116	551	221	264	190	194	113	129	118	180	132	51	450			2,710	11.8
2014	0	205	1,287	513	329	326	229	483	284	282	282	431	722	810	622		6,805	29.7
Total	<5	590	5,746	2,489	2,066	1,836	1,240	1,490	1,086	885	923	1,276	1,396	1,260	622	22,908	100.0	

During 2014, 1,692 records were removed from the NPSDD. As a result, figures may change each year.

To protect against the risk of indirect identification of individuals, values in cells containing less than five cases have been suppressed. The corresponding cells in the % column are blank.

Table 1.2 Record status by HSE CHO region of residence, 2014 (22,908 records)

	Registered or last reviewed in 2014		Registered or last reviewed 2010-2013 inclusive		Older record (registered or last reviewed prior to 2010)		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
CHO Area 1: Donegal, Sligo/Leitrim, Cavan/Monaghan	848	40.7	1,046	50.2	189	9.1	2,083	9.1
CHO Area 2: Galway, Roscommon, Mayo	1,662	71.7	651	28.1	<5		2,317	10.1
CHO Area 3: Clare, Limerick, North Tipperary	541	40.0	602	44.5	211	15.6	1,354	5.9
CHO Area 4: Kerry, Cork	197	4.6	7	0.2	4,115	95.3	4,319	18.9
CHO Area 5: South Tipperary, Carlow/Kilkenny, Waterford, Wexford	427	15.1	2,325	82.2	77	2.7	2,829	12.3
CHO Area 6: Wicklow, Dublin South East, Dun Laoghaire	58	4.8	413	33.9	747	61.3	1,218	5.3
CHO Area 7: Kildare/West Wicklow, Dublin West, Dublin South City, Dublin South West	413	10.7	1,006	26.0	2,450	63.3	3,869	16.9
CHO Area 8: Laois/Offaly, Longford/Westmeath, Louth/Meath	1,899	61.1	1,076	34.6	132	4.2	3,107	13.6
CHO Area 9: Dublin North, Dublin North Central, Dublin North West	760	41.9	653	36.0	399	22.0	1,812	7.9
Total	6,805	29.7	7,779	34.0	8,324	36.3	22,908	100.0

To protect against the risk of indirect identification of individuals, values in cells containing less than five cases have been suppressed. The corresponding cells in the % column are blank.

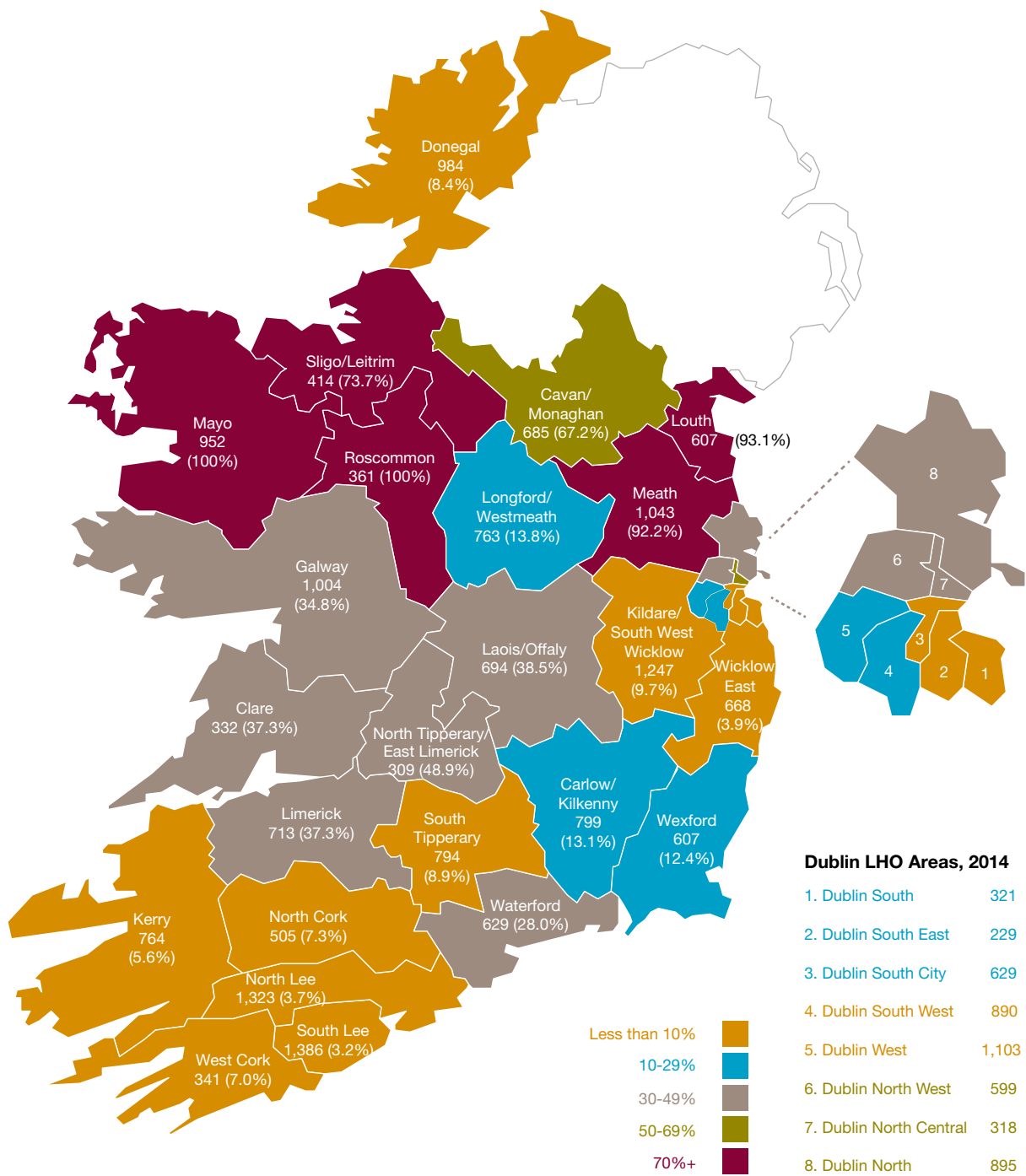


Figure 1.1a Total number of service users registered, and percentage registered/reviewed in 2014 by HSE LHO area of residence, 2014 (22,908 records)



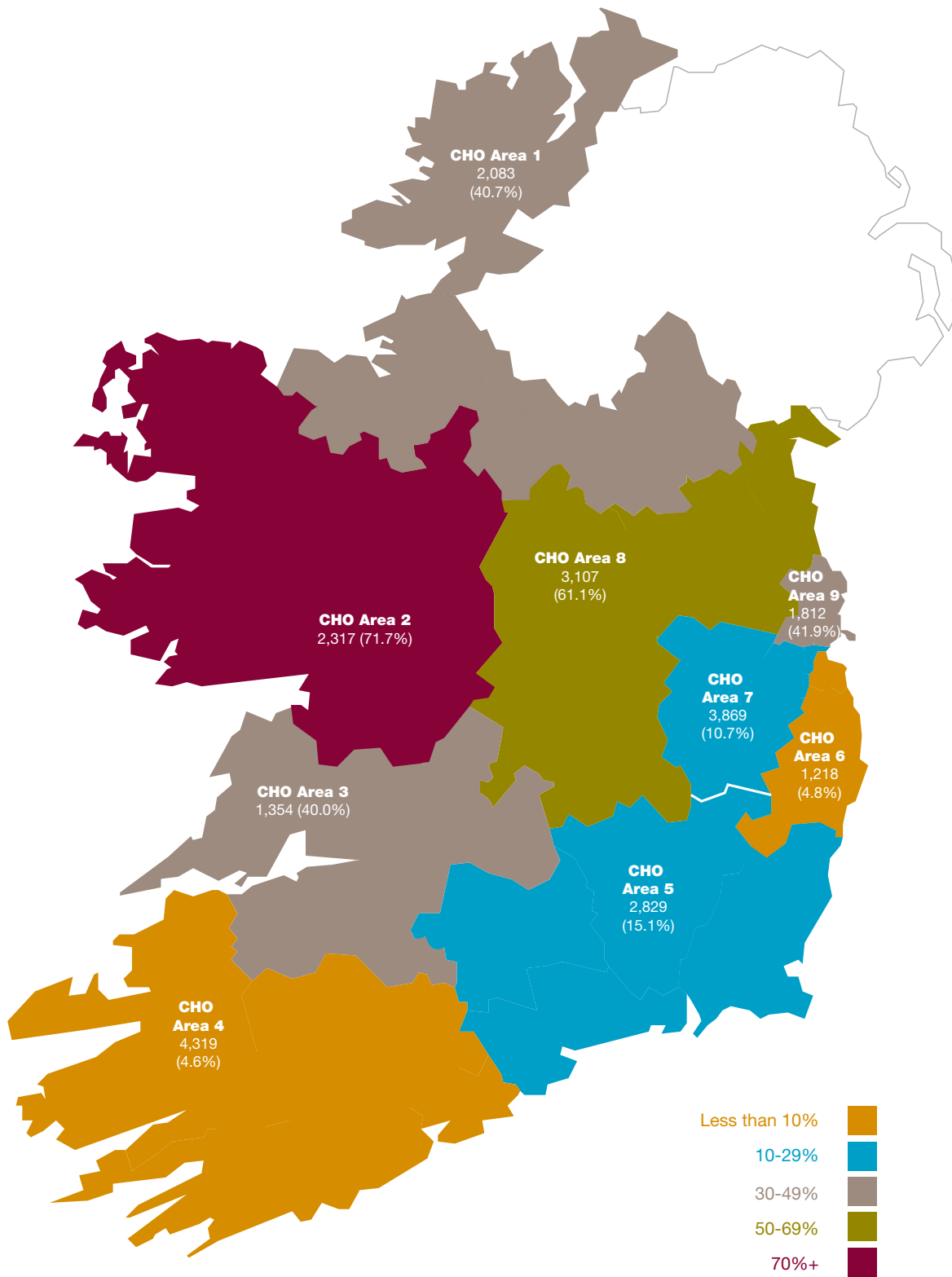


Figure 1.1b Total number of service users registered, and percentage registered/reviewed in 2014 by HSE CHO area of residence, 2014 (22,908 records)



Section 2. Profile of new registrations and recent reviews (2010-2014)

Tables and figures presented in this section of the report exclude records of service users registered or last reviewed prior to 2010.

NPSDD protocols recommend that a full review of each NPSDD record should be carried out annually. In some areas, at present, the rates of review and registration are lower than desired, and some of the data have not been updated as recommended. To ensure an accurate profile of recent service users, this section is based on 14,584 (63.7%) records which were registered or reviewed in the period 2010-2014.

Type of disability

The three most common types of disability recorded on the NPSDD were neurological (5,169, 35.4%), multiple disabilities (4,305, 29.5%) and physical disability (2,633, 18.1%) (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1 Number of service users registered by type of disability, 2014 (14,584 records)

Type of disability	n	%
Neurological disability	5,169	35.4
Multiple disabilities	4,305	29.5
Physical disability	2,633	18.1
Speech and/or language disability	1,020	7.0
Visual disability	798	5.5
Hearing loss/deafness	659	4.5
All service users	14,584	100.0

Age and gender

As can be seen in Figure 2.1, the majority (9,675, 66.3%) of all service users were aged 18 years or over. Most service users (7,594, 52.1%) were male. Males outnumbered females in all age groups under 24, whilst in older age groups (25-65 years) females outnumbered males.

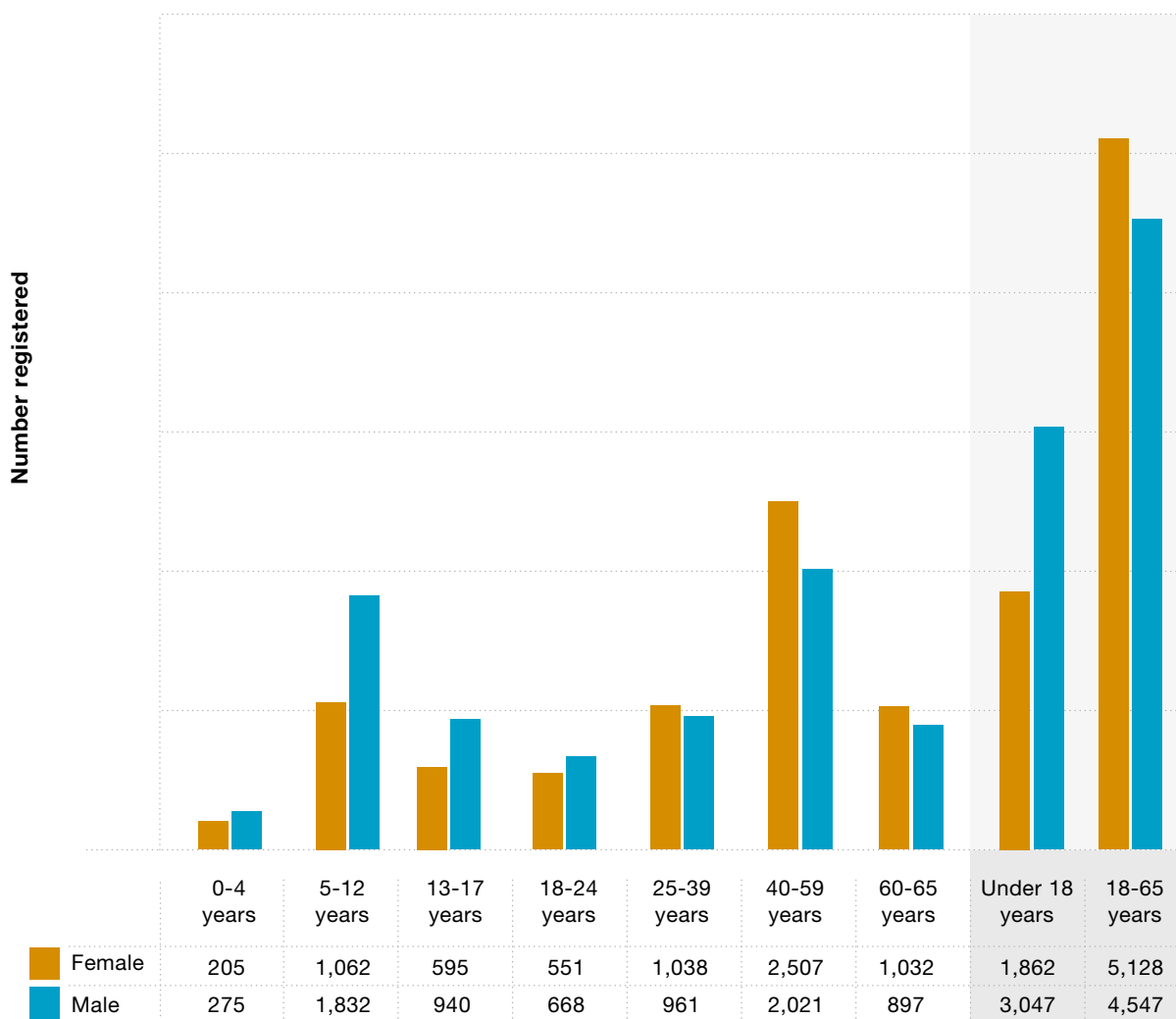


Figure 2.1 Number of service users registered by age group and gender, 2014 (14,584 records)

Overall, the median age of all service users was 33.9 years (Table 2.2). Males were generally younger with a median age of 26.3 years, compared with a median age of 40.5 years for female service users. This was influenced by the relatively higher number of young male service users with a speech and/or language disability or multiple disabilities (Table 2.2).



Table 2.2 Age and gender of service users by type of disability, 2014 (14,584 records)

Type of disability	Gender								
	Female			Male			All service users		
	n	%	Median age (percentile range)*	n	%	Median age (percentile range)*	n	%	Median age (percentile range)*
Neurological disability	2,741	39.2%	45.2 (8-64)	2,428	32.0%	40.6 (7-64)	5,169	35.4	43.1 (7-64)
Multiple disabilities	1,916	27.4%	34.6 (6-64)	2,389	31.5%	21.0 (6-64)	4,305	29.5	26.7 (6-64)
Physical disability	1,317	18.8%	38.0 (5-65)	1,316	17.3%	21.7 (4-64)	2,633	18.1	27.7 (4-64)
Speech and/or language disability	269	3.8%	10.5 (6-18)	751	9.9%	10.5 (6-18)	1,020	7.0	10.5 (6-18)
Visual disability	382	5.5%	39.5 (11-63)	416	5.5%	41.5 (10-64)	798	5.5	40.7 (10-64)
Hearing loss/deafness	365	5.2%	38.9 (9-63)	294	3.9%	36.7 (12-64)	659	4.5	38.1 (10-64)
All service users	6,990	100.0	40.5 (6-64)	7,594	100.0	26.3 (6-64)	14,584	100.0	33.9 (6-64)

* The median is the value at the mid-point in a sequence of numerical values ranging in ascending or descending order. It is defined as the value above or below which half of the values lie. Unlike the mean (average), the median is not influenced by extreme values (or outliers). Percentile range shows the minimum age of 5% and the maximum age of 95% of the sample which reduces the influence of extreme values (or outliers).

Living accommodation and living arrangements

The majority (10,980, 75.3%) of service users lived in private accommodation, 21.0% (3,057) lived in rented accommodation and 3.4% (492) lived in full-time residential settings (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3 Type of living accommodation, 2014 (14,584 records)

Type of living accommodation	n	%
Private accommodation	10,980	75.3
Private accommodation: adapted	2,687	18.4
Private accommodation: not adapted	8,293	56.9
Rented accommodation	3,057	21.0
Rented accommodation: adapted-county council	749	5.1
Rented accommodation: adapted-private housing	120	0.8
Rented accommodation: adapted-housing association	126	0.9
Rented accommodation: not adapted-county council	1,354	9.3
Rented accommodation: not adapted-private housing	596	4.1
Rented accommodation: not adapted-housing association	112	0.8
Full-time residential setting	492	3.4
Other	55	0.4
Mobile home / caravan	32	0.2
Other	23	0.2
All service users	14,584	100.0

The majority (12,398, 85.0%) of service users lived with family, 10.3% (1,496) lived alone and 1.4% (197) lived with 'others' (such as a friend or a non-relative, foster family, or 'other') (Table 2.4).



Table 2.4 Type of living arrangements, 2014 (14,584 records)

Type of living arrangements	n	%
Living alone	1,496	10.3
Living with family	12,398	85.0
With husband/wife or partner and no children	1,410	9.7
With husband/wife or partner and children	2,531	17.4
With one parent	926	6.3
With both parents	1,935	13.3
With son/daughter(s)	441	3.0
With sibling(s)	208	1.4
With parent(s) and sibling(s)	4,848	33.2
With other family relative(s)	99	0.7
Living with non-family	645	4.4
With non-relative(s) (e.g. friends, neighbours)	67	0.5
In full-time residential service	492	3.4
With foster family	86	0.6
Other	44	0.3
Not known	<5	
All service users	14,584	100.0

To protect against the risk of indirect identification of individuals, values in cells containing less than five cases have been suppressed. The corresponding cells in the % column are blank.

Primary diagnosis

The most commonly-reported primary diagnostic categories⁶ were the nervous system (7,082, 48.6%), followed by communication (1,727, 11.8%) and musculoskeletal system (1,458, 10.0%) (Table 2.5).

The primary diagnosis varied with the service user's age and gender. For example, service users whose primary diagnosis was communication were mostly male (1,249, 72.3%), and aged five to 12 years (831, 66.5%). Those with a diagnosis from the musculoskeletal group were mostly female (810, 55.6%), commonly aged 40-59 years (311, 38.4%) (Table 2.5; Figure 2.2).

A full breakdown of primary diagnostic categories can be found in Appendix A.

⁶ Diagnostic categories recorded on the NPSDD are based on a modification of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10), World Health Organization (WHO), (1992), 10th Revision.

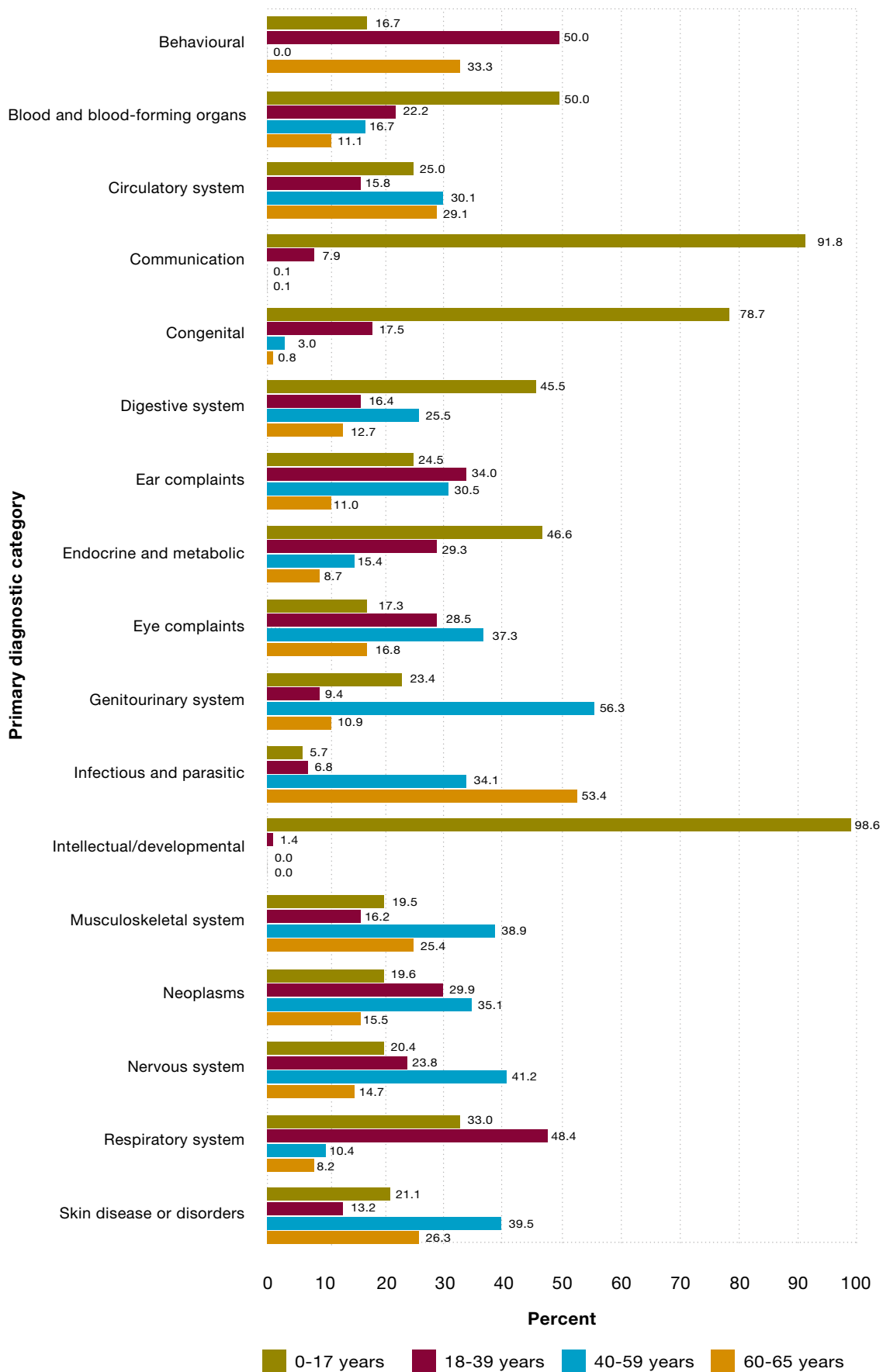


Figure 2.2 Primary diagnostic category by age group, 2014 (14,584 records)



Table 2.5 Primary diagnostic category by age group and gender, 2014 (14,584 records)

Primary diagnostic category	Age group										Total	%
	0-4 years	5-12 years	13-17 years	18-24 years	25-39 years	40-59 years	60-65 years	Under 18 years	18-65 years			
	Males											
Behavioural	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5	<5	<5	
Blood and blood-forming organs	<5	<5	5	5	<5	<5	<5	10	14	24	0.3	
Circulatory system	<5	14	11	13	<5	28	39	29	84	113	1.5	
Communication	15	831	304	86	9	<5	<5	1,150	99	1,249	16.4	
Congenital	14	94	58	24	7	5	<5	166	38	204	2.7	
Digestive system	<5	8	<5	5	0	<5	<5	15	11	26	0.3	
Ear complaints	5	63	66	82	114	152	64	134	412	546	7.2	
Endocrine and metabolic	<5	29	17	18	11	15	8	47	52	99	1.3	
Eye complaints	7	59	40	51	107	207	100	106	465	571	7.5	
Genitourinary system	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	15	<5	11	22	33	0.4	
Infectious and parasitic	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	16	17	<5	37	40	0.5	
Intellectual/developmental	119	150	13	<5	0	0	0	282	<5	286	3.8	
Musculoskeletal system	17	86	52	41	60	256	136	155	493	648	8.5	
Neoplasms	<5	7	<5	<5	13	18	7	12	42	54	0.7	
Nervous system	82	438	311	276	558	1,276	492	831	2,602	3,433	45.2	
Respiratory system	<5	40	48	55	68	20	20	91	163	254	3.3	
Skin disease or disorders	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	5	7	12	0.2	
Total males	275	1,832	940	668	961	2,021	897	3,047	4,547	7,594	100.0	
Percentage of total males	3.6	24.1	12.4	8.8	12.7	26.6	11.8	40.1	59.9	100		

To protect against the risk of indirect identification of individuals, values in cells containing less than five cases have been suppressed. The corresponding cells in the % column are blank.

Table 2.5 Primary diagnostic category by age group and gender, 2014 (14,584 records) (continued)

Primary diagnostic category	Age group										Total	%
	0-4 years	5-12 years	13-17 years	18-24 years	25-39 years	40-59 years	60-65 years	Under 18 years	18-65 years			
Females												
Behavioural	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Blood and blood-forming organs	<5	<5	<5	0	0	<5	<5	8	<5	<5	12	0.2
Circulatory system	0	9	11	7	8	31	18	20	63	84	478	1.2
Communication	<5	327	107	38	<5	0	0	436	42	190	603	6.8
Congenital	19	70	55	25	13	7	<5	144	46	29	190	2.7
Digestive system	<5	5	<5	<5	<5	10	5	10	19	29	603	0.4
Ear complaints	15	79	53	72	123	199	62	147	456	109	519	8.6
Endocrine and metabolic	<5	24	25	21	11	17	10	50	59	519	109	1.6
Eye complaints	5	44	34	46	107	200	83	83	436	519	519	7.4
Genitourinary system	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	21	<5	<5	27	31	31	0.4
Infectious and parasitic	<5	0	<5	0	<5	14	30	<5	46	48	48	0.7
Intellectual/developmental	61	77	6	<5	0	0	0	144	<5	146	146	2.1
Musculoskeletal system	9	61	59	60	75	311	235	129	681	810	810	11.6
Neoplasms	<5	5	<5	5	7	16	8	7	36	43	43	0.6
Nervous system	87	320	205	226	625	1,639	547	612	3,037	3,649	3,649	52.2
Respiratory system	0	32	30	44	57	28	18	62	147	209	209	3.0
Skin disease or disorders	0	<5	0	<5	<5	11	9	<5	23	26	26	0.4
Total females	205	1,062	595	551	1,038	2,507	1,032	1,862	5,128	6,990	6,990	100.0
Percentage of total females	2.9	15.2	8.5	7.9	14.8	35.9	14.8	26.6	73.4	100.0	100.0	

To protect against the risk of indirect identification of individuals, values in cells containing less than five cases have been suppressed. The corresponding cells in the % column are blank.

Table 2.5 Primary diagnostic category by age group and gender, (14,584 records) (continued)

Primary diagnostic category	Age group										Total	%
	0-4 years	5-12 years	13-17 years	18-24 years	25-39 years	40-59 years	60-65 years	Under 18 years	18-65 years			
All service users												
Behavioural	0	0	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	5	6	0.0	
Blood and blood-forming organs	<5	8	8	5	<5	6	<5	18	18	36	0.2	
Circulatory system	<5	23	22	20	12	59	57	49	147	197	1.4	
Communication	17	1,158	411	124	13	<5	<5	1,586	141	1,727	11.8	
Congenital	33	164	113	49	20	12	<5	310	84	394	2.7	
Digestive system	6	13	6	7	<5	14	7	25	30	55	0.4	
Ear complaints	20	142	119	154	237	351	126	281	868	1,149	7.9	
Endocrine and metabolic	<5	53	42	39	22	32	18	97	111	208	1.4	
Eye complaints	12	103	74	97	214	407	183	189	901	1,090	7.5	
Genitourinary system	<5	6	6	<5	<5	36	7	15	49	64	0.4	
Infectious and parasitic	<5	<5	<5	<5	5	30	47	5	83	88	0.6	
Intellectual/developmental	180	227	19	6	0	0	0	426	6	432	3.0	
Musculoskeletal system	26	147	111	101	135	567	371	284	1,175	1,458	10.0	
Neoplasms	<5	12	5	9	20	34	15	19	78	97	0.7	
Nervous system	169	758	516	502	1,183	2,915	1,039	1,443	5,639	7,082	48.6	
Respiratory system	<5	72	78	99	125	48	38	153	310	463	3.2	
Skin disease or disorders	0	7	<5	<5	<5	15	10	8	30	38	0.3	
Total service users	480	2,894	1,535	1,219	1,999	4,528	1,929	4,909	9,675	14,584	100.0	
Percentage of total users	3.3	19.8	10.5	8.4	13.7	31.0	13.2	35.7	64.3	100.0		

To protect against the risk of indirect identification of individuals, values in cells containing less than five cases have been suppressed. The corresponding cells in the % column are blank.

Secondary diagnosis

The NPSDD records contain primary diagnoses and, if applicable, a secondary diagnosis. Information on multiple diagnoses allows for a broader understanding of the diverse circumstances and needs of service users.

6,378 (43.7%) of all service users reported a secondary diagnosis in addition to their primary diagnosis. Those most likely to report a secondary diagnosis had a primary diagnosis from the genitourinary, neoplasms and digestive groups (Table 2.6).

Primary diagnostic category	Primary diagnosis only		Primary and secondary diagnosis		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Behavioural	0	0.0	6	100.0	6	0.0
Blood and blood-forming organs	20	55.6	16	44.4	36	0.2
Circulatory system	59	29.9	138	70.1	197	1.4
Communication	860	49.8	867	50.2	1,727	11.8
Congenital	167	42.4	227	57.6	394	2.7
Digestive system	16	29.1	39	70.9	55	0.4
Ear complaints	612	53.3	537	46.7	1,149	7.9
Endocrine and metabolic	97	46.6	111	53.4	208	1.4
Eye complaints	632	58.0	458	42.0	1,090	7.5
Genitourinary system	11	17.2	53	82.8	64	0.4
Infectious and parasitic	37	42.0	51	58.0	88	0.6
Intellectual/developmental	324	75.0	108	25.0	432	3.0
Musculoskeletal system	642	44.0	816	56.0	1,458	10.0
Neoplasms	27	27.8	70	72.2	97	0.7
Nervous system	4,432	62.6	2,650	37.4	7,082	48.6
Respiratory system	255	55.1	208	44.9	463	3.2
Skin disease or disorders	15	39.5	23	60.5	38	0.3
Total	8,206	56.3	6,378	43.7	14,584	100.0

Table 2.6 Primary diagnostic category with secondary diagnosis, where recorded, 2014 (14,584 records)

While the majority of service users with a secondary diagnosis were male (3,384, 53.1%), females were more likely to report a secondary diagnosis related to the musculoskeletal, blood and blood-forming organs, skin disease or disorders, or neoplasm groups. Males were more likely than females to report a secondary diagnosis from the behavioural, communication or intellectual/developmental groups (Table 2.7).



Table 2.7 Secondary diagnostic category by age group and gender, 2014 (14,584 records)

Secondary diagnostic category	Female			Male			Total		
	Under 18 years	18-65 years	Total female	Under 18 years	18-65 years	Total male	Under 18 years	18-65 years	Total
Behavioural	45	113	158	163	103	266	208	216	424
Blood and blood-forming organs	<5	18	22	<5	7	11	8	25	33
Circulatory system	9	85	94	14	125	139	23	211	234
Communication	239	146	385	455	211	666	694	357	1,051
Congenital	15	10	25	23	11	34	38	21	59
Digestive system	5	70	75	15	59	74	20	129	149
Ear complaints	66	141	207	85	162	247	151	303	454
Endocrine and metabolic	16	262	278	29	301	330	45	563	608
Eye complaints	89	268	357	130	256	386	219	524	743
Genitourinary system	8	59	67	10	49	59	18	108	126
Infectious and parasitic	0	8	8	0	<5	<5	0	10	10
Intellectual/developmental	54	33	87	116	36	152	170	69	239
Musculoskeletal system	40	530	570	38	287	325	78	816	894
Neoplasms	<5	23	26	<5	11	13	5	34	39
Nervous system	93	332	425	115	353	468	208	685	893
Respiratory system	41	142	183	104	94	198	145	236	381
Skin disease or disorders	<5	25	27	7	7	14	9	32	41
No secondary diagnosis	1,133	2,863	3,996	1,737	2,473	4,210	2,870	5,336	8,206
Total	1,862	5,128	6,990	3,047	4,547	7,594	4,909	9,675	14,584
									100.0

To protect against the risk of indirect identification of individuals, values in cells containing less than five cases have been suppressed. The corresponding cells in the % column are blank.

Primary carers

Primary carers play an important role in the lives of many people with a disability, providing essential supports either in place of, or in addition to, service providers. Primary carers may be a family member, friend, or neighbour who provides regular, sustained care and assistance to the person requiring support. For the purposes of the NPSDD, details of a primary carer are recorded if a service user has a carer who provides support, such as domestic, personal, or social care (other than the support provided by a personal assistant, HSE or non-statutory service provider).

Number of primary carers

More than half of the people (9,237, 63.3%) registered on the NPSDD, whose records were reviewed in the period 2010-2014, reported having a primary carer. Not surprisingly, the service users most likely to report having a primary carer were young service users, the majority of whom have multiple disabilities or a speech and/or language disability only.

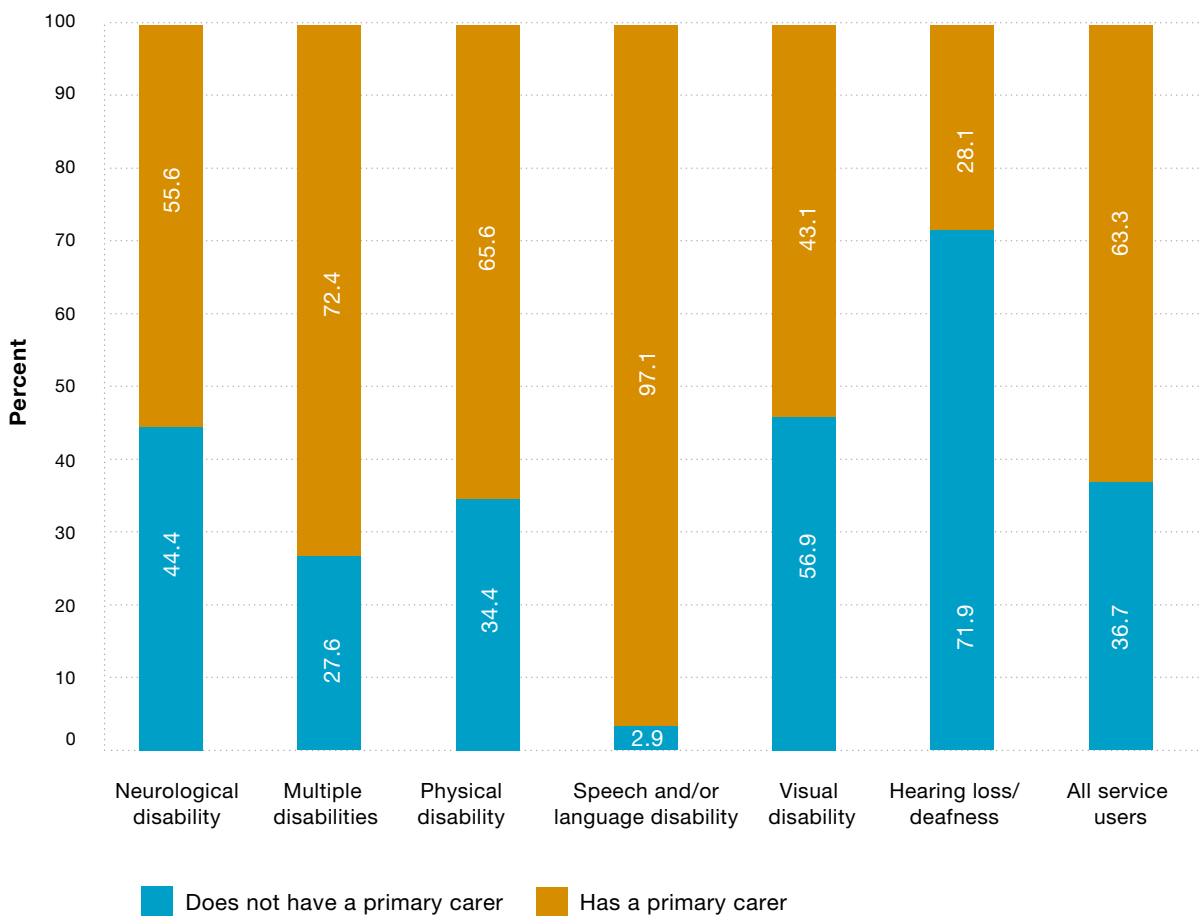


Figure 2.3 Primary carer by type of disability, 2014 (14,584 records)



Relationship of primary carer

The majority of primary carers were parent(s) providing care to service users aged 18 years or younger. Service users aged 19 years and older who had a primary carer were predominately cared for by their parent(s), spouse or partner. However, as service user's age increased, the likelihood of a spouse being identified as their carer also increased (Table 2.8). Being cared for by a spouse or partner was the most common informal care arrangement for service users aged 60 and over (620, 76.7%).

Only 170 (1.8%) service users with a primary carer reported being cared for by a son or daughter; however, the proportion increased as the age of the service user increased (Table 2.8). One in ten (85, 10.5%) service users aged 60 and over with a primary carer were cared for by a son or daughter.

Living arrangement of primary carer

In most cases the primary carer was co-resident with the service user (8,900, 96.4% of service users with primary carer). The majority of service users with a primary carer (8,930, 96.7%) reported living with family, while 2.0% (182) of service users with a primary carer lived alone.

Age of primary carer

Most service users with a primary carer (6,492, 70.9%) had a carer aged 19 to 49 years (Table 2.9). Approximately one in ten primary carers (994, 10.8%) were aged 60 years and over, while 232 (2.5%) were aged 70 years and over. Out of 994 primary carers aged 60 years and over, 536 (53.9%) were the parent(s) of the service user.

Further analysis showed that spouses or partners accounted for 38.0% of carers aged 60 years and over (378 carers), while siblings accounted for 4.3% of carers aged 60 years and over (43 carers). A small number of primary carers were aged 18 years or younger (12, 0.1%).



Table 2.8 Relationship of primary carer to service user by age group of service user, 2014 (14,584 records)

Relationship of primary carer to service user	Age group of service user										Total
	0-4 years	5-12 years	13-17 years	18-24 years	25-39 years	40-59 years	60-65 years	Under 18 years	18-65 years		
	Number, %										
Husband/wife/partner											
Number	0	0	0	0	106	1,055	620	0	1,781		1,781
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	62.9	76.6	0.0	40.2		19.3
Mother/father											
Number	469	2,797	1,460	1,002	755	330	9	4,726	2,096		6,822
%	98.5	98.0	97.7	97.9	83.5	19.7	1.2	98.0	47.3		73.8
Son/daughter											
Number	0	0	0	0	<5	84	85	0	170		170
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	10.5	0.0	3.8		1.8
Sibling											
Number	0	0	0	<5	17	129	68	0	216		216
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	<5	1.9	7.7	8.4	0.0	4.9		2.3
Other relative											
Number	0	17	15	9	7	26	14	32	56		88
%	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.7	0.7	1.3		1.0
Foster parent											
Number	7	40	18	10	<5	<5	0	65	14		79
%	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0	<5	<5	0.0	1.3	0.3		0.9
Non-relative (e.g. neighbour/friend)											
Number	0	0	0	0	5	19	5	0	29		29
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.7		0.3
Other											
Number	0	0	<5	0	10	34	7	<5	51		52
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.0	0.9	<5	1.2		0.6
Total	476	2,854	1,494	1,023	904	1,678	808	4,824	4,413		9,237
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6		100.0

To protect against the risk of indirect identification of individuals, values in cells containing less than five cases have been suppressed. The corresponding cells in the Percentage section of the table are blank.

Table 2.9 Age group of primary carer by age group of service user, 2014 (14,584 records)

Age group of primary carer	Age group of service user										Total	
	0-4 years	5-12 years	13-17 years	18-24 years	25-39 years	40-59 years	60-65 years	Under 18 years	18-65 years	18-65 years		
Number, %												
0-18 years												
Number	<5	0	0	0	0	9	<5	<5	<5	11	12	
%		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0			91.7	100.0	100.0	
19-49 years												
Number	471	2,797	1,380	736	291	681	136	4,648	1,844	6,492		
%	7.3	43.1	21.3	11.3	4.5	10.5	2.1	71.6	28.4	100.0		
50-59 years												
Number	<5	54	109	264	386	588	325	166	1,563	1,729		
%		3.1	6.3	15.3	22.3	34.0	18.8	9.6	90.4	100.0		
60-69 years												
Number	<5	<5	<5	19	194	232	311	6	756	762		
%				2.5	25.5	30.4	40.8	0.8	99.2	100.0		
70 years or older												
Number	0	0	<5	<5	29	167	32	<5	230	232		
%	0.0	0.0			12.5	72.0	13.8		99.1	100.0		
Not known												
Number	0	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	9	10		
%	0.0		0.0						90.0	100.0		
Total	476	2,854	1,494	1,023	904	1,678	808	4,824	4,413	9,237		
%	5.2	30.9	16.2	11.1	9.8	18.2	8.7	52.2	47.8	100.0		

To protect against the risk of indirect identification of individuals, values in cells containing less than five cases have been suppressed. The corresponding cells in the percentage section of the table are blank.

Measure of Activity and Participation (MAP)

As endorsers of the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF), the DoH recognised the value of expanding data collection efforts to include indicators of participation based on the ICF, and established the Measure of Activity and Participation (MAP) subgroup of the NPSDD committee to oversee the piloting of new questions in 2003. The MAP was introduced on the NPSDD dataform in 2004 and consists of three sections:

- **Barriers and challenges** – the barriers to participation which the individual experienced in the previous 12 months. Barriers include income, transport, physical environment, and people's attitudes.
- **Participation restriction** – the extent to which participation in major life areas, such as education, employment, socialising, and shopping was restricted in the previous 12 months.
- **World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule 2.0 (WHODAS 2.0)** – the extent to which the individual experienced difficulty, in the previous 30 days, with daily activities such as washing, dressing, communicating and concentrating. This is a standardised measure developed by the WHO, based on the ICF principles, and is available in a number of formats. The NPSDD incorporates the 12-item version.

The MAP provides a more holistic definition of disability based on the ICF, and has the potential to track the impact of service interventions on the participation and functioning experience of people registered on the NPSDD. It provides the ability to compare, for example, the participation and functioning experience of individuals pre- and post-service provision. The hope is that the provision of services will impact positively on the participation and functioning experience. MAP data can track this over time.

The MAP captures information on people aged 16 years or over. With this in mind, and the fact that it was introduced two years after national roll out of the NPSDD, it should be noted that not everyone registered has completed this section of the form. The figures presented below are based on the 9,704 (66.5% of 14,584) people who completed this section when their records were registered or reviewed in the five-year period, 2010-2014. The percentages are based on the valid percentages, i.e. excluding those who responded 'not applicable'. The figures provide high-level data on the percentage of people who completed this section. For further information on MAP, and more detailed exploration of the data, please see the MAP bulletin series available on the HRB website (www.hrb.ie).



Barriers and challenges

Figure 2.4 shows the percentage of those people who encountered barriers to their participation, in the 12 months prior to their NPSDD interview. The physical environment was found to be the greatest barrier to participation (5,555, 57.2% of people), followed by climate/weather (5,486, 56.5%), and income (4,123, 42.5%).

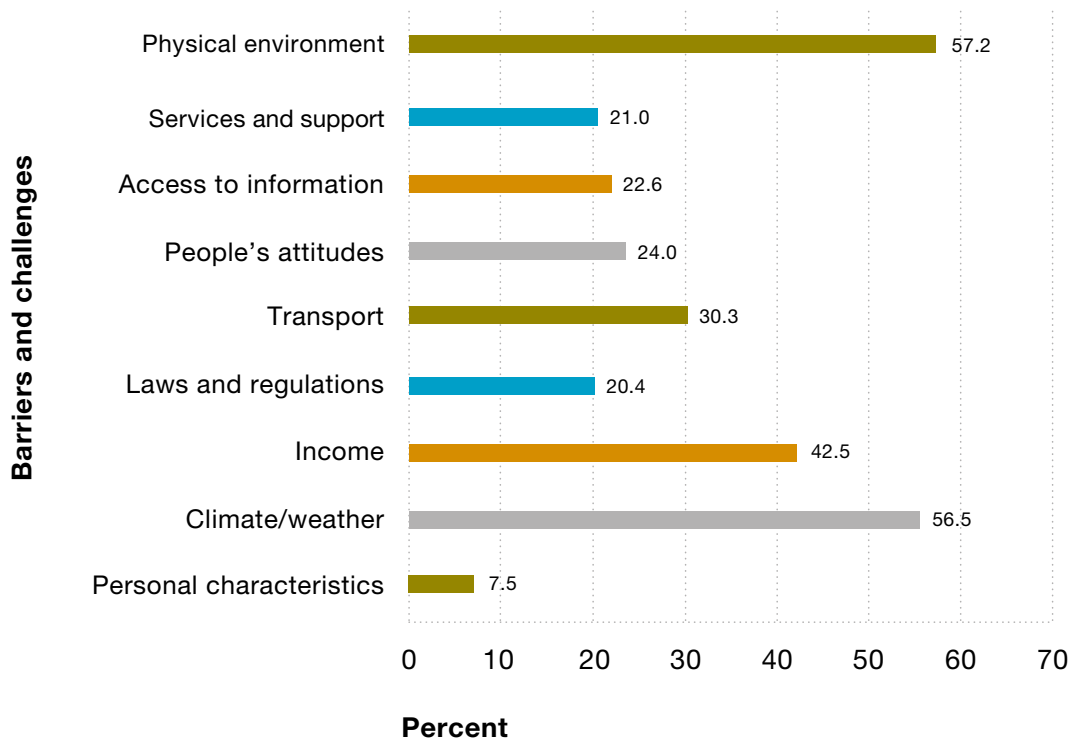


Figure 2.4 Barriers and challenges, 2014 (9,704 records)

Participation restriction

Figure 2.5 presents information on the level of participation restriction in various life areas. The extent of restriction experienced by individuals can be mild, moderate, severe or complete. The data presented combines these four categories into one group of 'some' restriction. As the graph illustrates, socialising (5,793, 59.7%), shopping (5,601, 57.7%), and sports or physical recreation (5,313, 54.8%) were the greatest areas of restriction experienced.

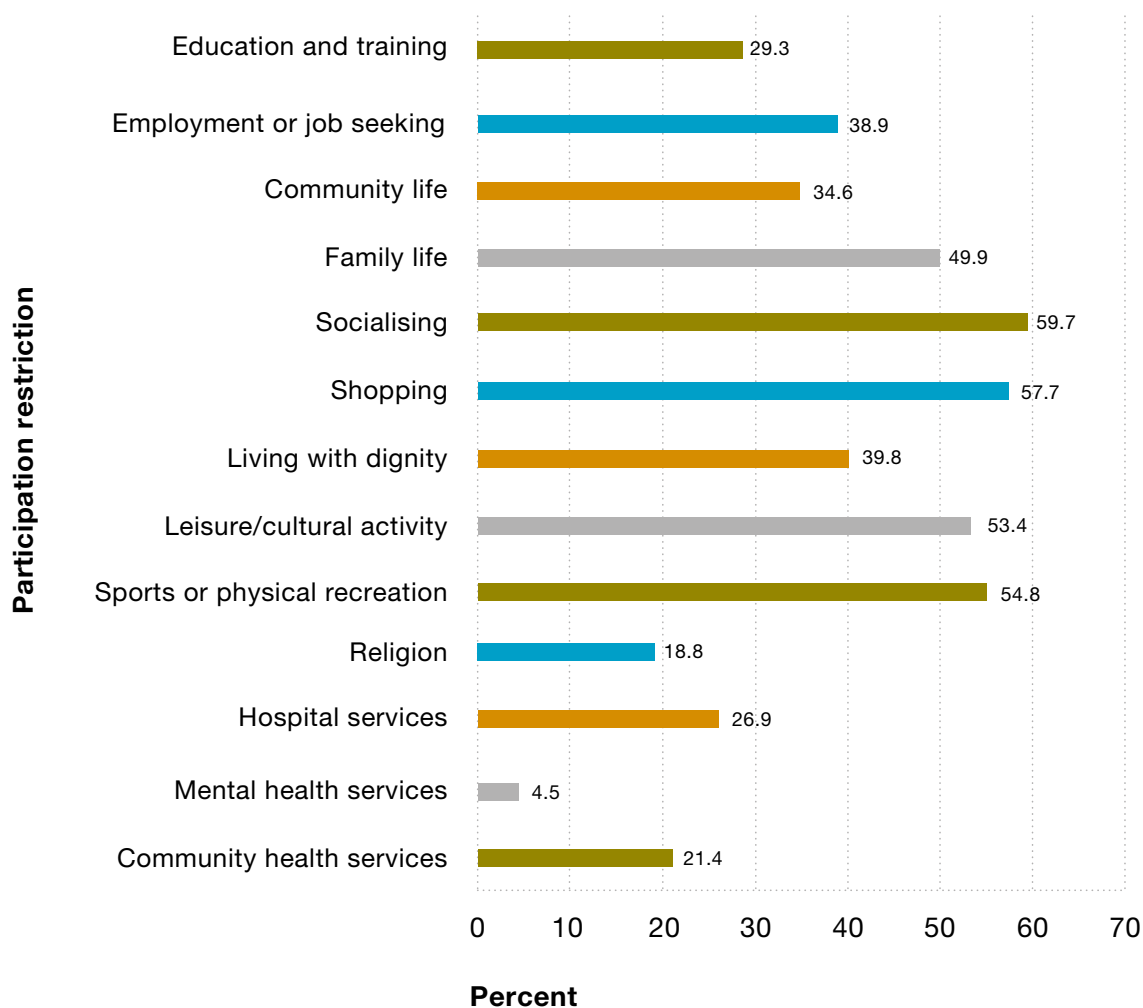


Figure 2.5 Participation restriction, 2014 (9,704 records)



Difficulty with daily activities

The WHODAS 2.0 captures information on the extent of difficulty with functioning in daily activities. As with participation, the extent of difficulty can be recorded as mild, moderate, severe, extreme/cannot do. The data presented below groups these four categories into one category of 'some' difficulty. The majority, 86.5% (8,394 people), recorded that the difficulties they reported 'interfered with their lives overall'. The greatest areas of difficulty, in the 30 days prior to the NPSDD interview, were the emotional effect of disability (7,151, 73.7%), standing for long periods (6,930, 71.4%), and walking long distances (6,842, 70.5%).

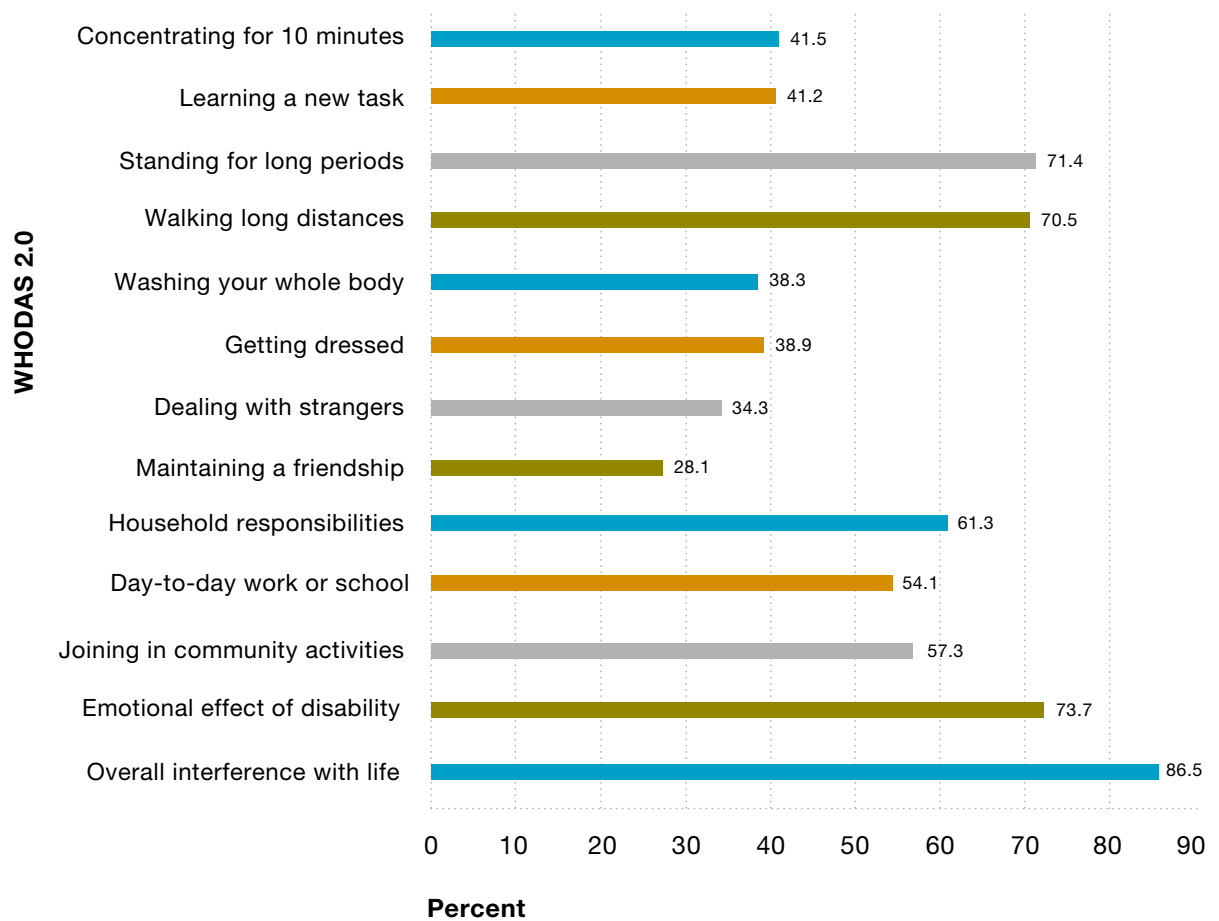


Figure 2.6 WHODAS 2.0 – World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule, 2014 (9,704 records)

Section 3. Current service use and future service requirement.

Tables and figures presented from this point forward include records registered or reviewed in 2014 only.

This section outlines current service use and future service requirements, and is based on the **6,805** (29.7%) clients whose NPSDD records were either registered or reviewed in 2014. This approach ensures that a clear indication of the current service use and future service requirement is established.

In the following three cases, therapeutic intervention and rehabilitation services; personal assistance and support services; and respite services; self-reported future requirements are presented as 'Unmet need for service' and 'Enhanced/alternative service'. In the case of day and residential services, only self-reported requirement is presented.

- 'Unmet need for service' consists of those who (a) require assessment of need for service, (b) were assessed and placed on a waiting list to get required service, or (c) were assessed but were unable to avail of the service.
- 'Enhanced/alternative service' consists of those who (a) are already using service but require assessment for an enhanced service, (b) were assessed as requiring an enhanced service, or (c) were assessed as requiring an enhanced service but were unable to avail of the service.

The majority of service users (6,207, 91.2%) used at least one therapeutic intervention and rehabilitation service, with the greatest use being physiotherapy (2,896, 42.6%), followed by occupational therapy (2,499, 36.7%) and community resource work (2,230, 32.8%). These services are also the most required ones, and most of the requirement is immediate (Table 3.1 and 3.2), with 703 people (10.3%) requiring physiotherapy, and 486 people (7.1%) requiring occupational therapy in the period of 2015-2019.

Personal assistance and support services were used by 25.7% (1,746 people) of those registered on the NPSDD, with the most frequently-used services being home help (530, 7.8%), personal assistant (527, 7.7%) and peer support (403, 5.9%). The requirement for these services across age groups is generally immediate (Tables 3.3 and 3.4). The most commonly-required service is home help, with 2.4% (162 people) requiring it between 2015 and 2019. The second most commonly-required service is personal assistant, with 1.9% (127 people) requiring it in the next five years.



Over half of the service users (4,019, 59.1%) were in receipt of day services or activities, with mainstream primary (1,296, 19.0%) and secondary schools (566, 8.3%), and open employment (688, 10.1%) being the most frequently reported. The main areas of requirement for day services or activities include mainstream education and employment-based services (Tables 3.5 and 3.6). The most commonly-required service is mainstream secondary school, with 2.7% (182 people) requiring this service between 2015 and 2019, followed by mainstream primary school, with 2.6% (176 people) requiring it in the next five years.

Residential services were used by 236 people (3.5%), with the most common ones being nursing homes (95, 1.4%), and dedicated high support services with nursing care and therapy services (physical and sensory disability) (35, 0.5%). The most commonly-required residential service is 'living independently in the community with high support'; 0.2% (15 people) require this service between 2015 and 2019 (Table 3.7).

The type of respite used by most people was holiday respite placement (227, 3.3%), followed by summer camps (day) (129, 1.9%). Emergency respite was used by 39 people (0.5%). Most of the requirement for respite services is holiday respite, or planned residential respite with high support; 2.2% (152 people) and 1.0% (68 people) require these respite types respectively (Table 3.8 and 3.9).

Assistive products were used by 4,735 people registered on the NPSDD (69.6% of 6,805), and the most commonly-used products were special furniture and other aids to personal care, along with aids to mobility. A number of service users (761, 11.2% of 6,805) require one or more assistive products (1,133 total aids and appliances required) (Table 3.10). In the next five years, the most frequently-required assistive products are special furniture and other aids to personal care (326 items, 28.8% of total 1,133), followed by aids to hearing (289 items, 25.5%).



Table 3.1 Use of therapeutic intervention and rehabilitation service by age group, 2014
(6,805 records)

	Under 18 years		18-65 years		Total use	
	n	% of 2,525	n	% of 3,454	n	% of 6,805
General services						
Physiotherapy	1,426	56.5	1,470	42.6	2,896	42.6
Occupational therapy	1,449	57.4	1,050	30.4	2,499	36.7
Speech and language therapy	1,465	58.0	264	7.6	1,729	25.4
Chiropody	17	0.7	543	15.7	560	8.2
Clinical nutrition	366	14.5	416	12.0	782	11.5
Orthotics/prosthetics	633	25.1	585	16.9	1,218	17.9
Public health nursing	370	14.7	937	27.1	1,307	19.2
Continence advice	68	2.7	216	6.3	284	4.2
Social work	633	25.1	349	10.1	982	14.4
Psychology	698	27.6	200	5.8	898	13.2
Counselling	12	0.5	166	4.8	178	2.6
Play therapy	25	1.0	<5		26	0.4
Creative therapy	12	0.5	59	1.7	71	1.0
Complementary therapy	41	1.6	337	9.8	378	5.6
Assistive technology/client technical service	333	13.2	539	15.6	872	12.8
Community resource work	208	8.2	2,022	58.5	2,230	32.8
Visual impairment specific services						
Mobility/rehabilitation worker for the blind	53	2.1	208	6.0	261	3.8
Hearing impairment specific services						
Audiology	263	10.4	332	9.6	595	8.7
Aural rehabilitation	9	0.4	17	0.5	26	0.4
Tinnitus retraining	0	0.0	29	0.8	29	0.4

To protect against the risk of indirect identification of individuals, values in cells containing less than five cases have been suppressed. The corresponding cells in the Percentage section of the table are blank.

Table 3.2 Future requirements for therapeutic intervention and rehabilitation services by age group, 2015-2019 (6,805 records)

	Under 18 years			18-65 years			Total	n	% of 6,805
	Immediate	Future	Total	Immediate	Future	Total			
Physiotherapy									
Unmet need for service	72	16	88	268	194	462	550	8.1	
Enhanced/alternative service	26	17	43	63	47	110	153	2.2	
Overall demand	98	33	131	331	241	572	703	10.3	
Occupational therapy									
Unmet need for service	121	29	150	167	87	254	404	5.9	
Enhanced/alternative service	20	15	35	32	15	47	82	1.2	
Overall demand	141	44	185	199	102	301	486	7.1	
Speech and language therapy									
Unmet need for service	109	36	145	50	21	71	216	3.2	
Enhanced/alternative service	35	19	54	2	5	7	61	0.9	
Overall demand	144	55	199	52	26	78	277	4.1	
Chiroprody									
Unmet need for service	9	1	10	88	84	172	182	2.7	
Enhanced/alternative service	1	0	1	36	25	61	62	0.9	
Overall demand	10	1	11	124	109	233	244	3.6	
Clinical nutrition									
Unmet need for service	14	5	19	47	41	88	107	1.6	
Enhanced/alternative service	1	1	2	5	6	11	13	0.2	
Overall demand	15	6	21	52	47	99	120	1.8	

Table 3.2 Future requirements for therapeutic intervention and rehabilitation services by age group, 2015–2019 (6,805 records) (continued)

	Under 18 years			18–65 years			Total	
	Immediate	Future	Total	Immediate	Future	Total	n	% of 6,805
Orthotics/prosthetics								
Unmet need for service	9	3	12	25	14	39	51	0.7
Enhanced/alternative service	2	1	3	11	2	13	16	0.2
Overall demand	11	4	15	36	16	52	67	1.0
Public health nursing								
Unmet need for service	12	2	14	40	21	61	75	1.1
Enhanced/alternative service	0	1	1	5	6	11	12	0.2
Overall demand	12	3	15	45	27	72	87	1.3
Continence advice								
Unmet need for service	2	3	5	8	34	42	47	0.7
Enhanced/alternative service	0	1	1	0	2	2	3	0.0
Overall demand	2	4	6	8	36	44	50	0.7
Social work								
Unmet need for service	6	5	11	20	24	44	55	0.8
Enhanced/alternative service	1	1	2	2	6	8	10	0.1
Overall demand	7	6	13	22	30	52	65	1.0
Psychology								
Unmet need for service	96	26	122	25	11	36	158	2.3
Enhanced/alternative service	9	6	15	1	7	8	23	0.3
Overall demand	105	32	137	26	18	44	181	2.7

Table 3.2 Future requirements for therapeutic intervention and rehabilitation services by age group, 2015-2019 (6,805 records) (continued)

	Under 18 years			18-65 years			Total	
	Immediate	Future	Total	Immediate	Future	Total	n	% of 6,805
Counselling								
Unmet need for service	11	2	13	33	38	71	84	1.2
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	1	9	10	10	0.1
Overall demand	11	2	13	34	47	81	94	1.4
Play therapy								
Unmet need for service	7	1	8	0	0	0	8	0.1
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Overall demand	7	1	8	0	0	0	8	0.1
Creative therapy								
Unmet need for service	1	1	2	4	2	6	8	0.1
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0.0
Overall demand	1	1	2	4	3	7	9	0.1
Complementary therapy								
Unmet need for service	0	2	2	49	102	151	153	2.2
Enhanced/alternative service	1	0	1	10	26	36	37	0.5
Overall demand	1	2	3	59	128	187	190	2.8
Assistive technology/client technical service								
Unmet need for service	8	12	20	33	25	58	78	1.1
Enhanced/alternative service	3	3	6	9	44	53	59	0.9
Overall demand	11	15	26	42	69	111	137	2.0

Table 3.2 Future requirements for therapeutic intervention and rehabilitation services by age group, 2015–2019 (6,805 records) (continued)

	Under 18 years			18–65 years			Total	
	Immediate	Future	Total	Immediate	Future	Total	n	% of 6,805
Community resource work								
Unmet need for service	1	2	3	47	24	71	74	1.1
Enhanced/alternative service	3	0	3	17	45	62	65	1.0
Overall demand	4	2	6	64	69	133	139	2.0
Mobility/rehabilitation worker for the blind								
Unmet need for service	0	2	2	1	24	25	27	0.4
Enhanced/alternative service	1	0	1	1	4	5	6	0.1
Overall demand	1	2	3	2	28	30	33	0.5
Audiology								
Unmet need for service	17	3	20	41	29	70	90	1.3
Enhanced/alternative service	0	2	2	14	22	36	38	0.6
Overall demand	17	5	22	55	51	106	128	1.9
Aural rehabilitation								
Unmet need for service	1	0	1	6	11	17	18	0.3
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	1	2	3	3	0.0
Overall demand	1	0	1	7	13	20	21	0.3
Tinnitus retraining								
Unmet need for service	1	0	1	4	7	11	12	0.2
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	4	11	15	15	0.2
Overall demand	1	0	1	8	18	26	27	0.4

'Unmet needs' consists of those who (a) require assessment, (b) were assessed and placed on a waiting list, and (c) were assessed but were unable to avail of the service.

'Enhanced/alternative service' consists of those who (a) require assessment for an enhanced service, (b) were assessed as requiring an enhanced service but were unable to avail of the service.

Table 3.3 Use of personal assistance and support services by age group, 2014 (6,805 records)

	Under 18 years		18-65 years		Total use	
	n	% of 2,525	n	% of 4,280	n	% of 6,805
General services						
Personal assistant	63	2.5	464	10.8	527	7.7
Home help	53	2.1	477	11.1	530	7.8
Home care assistant	36	1.4	279	6.5	315	4.6
Twilight nurse	10	0.4	<5		14	0.2
Driving instructor (adapted car)	<5		79	1.8	80	1.2
Communication assistant	<5		18	0.4	21	0.3
Peer support	73	2.9	330	7.7	403	5.9
Visual impairment specific services						
Guide dog service	<5		28	0.7	29	0.4
Personal reader	<5		<5		<5	
Tape (library support)	12	0.5	78	1.8	90	1.3
Braille (library support)	11	0.4	12	0.3	23	0.3
Large print (library support)	20	0.8	41	1.0	61	0.9
Sighted guide	<5		13	0.3	15	0.2
Hearing impairment specific services						
Sign language interpreter	6	0.2	108	2.5	114	1.7
Speed text	<5		13	0.3	14	0.2
Lip reading*	<5		10	0.2	12	0.2
Sign language tuition	13	0.5	19	0.4	32	0.5

*Previously referred to as 'lip speaking'

To protect against the risk of indirect identification of individuals, values in cells containing less than five cases have been suppressed. The corresponding cells in the % column are blank.

Table 3.4 Future requirement for personal assistance and support services by age group, 2015-2019 (6,805 records)

	Under 18 years			18-65 years			Total	
	Immediate	Future	Total	Immediate	Future	Total	n	% of 6,805
Personal assistant								
Unmet need for service	4	1	5	50	38	88	93	1.4
Enhanced/alternative service	1	0	1	23	10	33	34	0.5
Overall demand	5	1	6	73	48	121	127	1.9
Home help								
Unmet need for service	6	6	12	56	67	123	135	2.0
Enhanced/alternative service	2	0	2	15	10	25	27	0.4
Overall demand	8	6	14	71	77	148	162	2.4
Home care assistant								
Unmet need for service	2	2	4	12	10	22	26	0.4
Enhanced/alternative service	1	0	1	4	2	6	7	0.1
Overall demand	3	2	5	16	12	28	33	0.5
Twilight nurse								
Unmet need for service	1	0	1	2	0	2	3	0.0
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Overall demand	1	0	1	2	0	2	3	0.0
Driving instructor (adapted car)								
Unmet need for service	0	1	1	20	9	29	30	0.4
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Overall demand	0	1	1	20	9	29	30	0.4
Communication assistant								
Unmet need for service	0	1	1	3	6	9	10	0.1
Enhanced/alternative service	0	1	1	1	8	9	10	0.1
Overall demand	0	2	2	4	14	18	20	0.3
Peer support								
Unmet need for service	14	4	18	23	15	38	56	0.8
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	1	12	13	13	0.2
Overall demand	14	4	18	24	27	51	69	1.0
Guide dog service								
Unmet need for service	0	0	0	3	5	8	8	0.1
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0.0
Overall demand	0	0	0	4	5	9	9	0.1
Personal reader								
Unmet need for service	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	0.0
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Overall demand	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	0.0



Table 3.4 Future requirement for personal assistance and support services by age group, 2015-2019 (6,805 records) (continued)

	Under 18 years			18-65 years			Total	
	Immediate	Future	Total	Immediate	Future	Total	n	% of 6,805
Tape (library support)								
Unmet need for service	2	0	2	1	3	4	6	0.1
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	1	5	6	6	0.1
Overall demand	2	0	2	2	8	10	12	0.2
Braille (library support)								
Unmet need for service	1	0	1	0	2	2	3	0.0
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0.0
Overall demand	1	0	1	1	2	3	4	0.1
Large print (library support)								
Unmet need for service	2	0	2	0	2	2	4	0.1
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Overall demand	2	0	2	0	2	2	4	0.1
Sighted guide								
Unmet need for service	0	0	0	1	2	3	3	0.0
Enhanced/alternative service	0	1	1	0	5	5	6	0.1
Overall demand	0	1	1	1	7	8	9	0.1
Sign language interpreter								
Unmet need for service	0	1	1	17	16	33	34	0.5
Enhanced/alternative service	0	1	1	6	29	35	36	0.5
Overall demand	0	2	2	23	45	68	70	1.0
Speed text								
Unmet need for service	0	1	1	1	15	16	17	0.2
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0.0
Overall demand	0	1	1	1	17	18	19	0.3
Lip reading*								
Unmet need for service	0	1	1	8	13	21	22	0.3
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0.0
Overall demand	0	1	1	8	14	22	23	0.3
Sign language tuition								
Unmet need for service	1	5	6	7	12	19	25	0.4
Enhanced/alternative service	0	1	1	0	5	5	6	0.1
Overall demand	1	6	7	7	17	24	31	0.5

*Previously referred to as 'lip speaking'

'Unmet needs' consists of those who (a) require assessment, (b) were assessed and placed on a waiting list, and (c) were assessed but were unable to avail of the service.

'Enhanced/alternative service' consists of those who (a) require assessment for an enhanced service, (b) were assessed as requiring an enhanced service but were unable to avail of the service.

Table 3.5 Use of day services and activities, 2014 (6,805 records)

	n	% of 6,805
Baby and toddler groups		
Mainstream baby and toddler group	14	0.2
Specialist baby and toddler group	<5	
Pre-schools		
Mainstream pre-school	219	3.2
Specialist pre-school		
Specialist pre-school (physical and sensory disability)	22	0.3
Specialist pre-school (intellectual disability)	<5	
Combined pre-school (specialist and mainstream)	<5	
Primary schools		
Mainstream primary school	1,296	19.0
Specialist primary schools		
Specialist residential primary school (physical and sensory disability)	5	0.1
Specialist day primary school (intellectual disability)	7	0.1
Specialist day primary school (physical and sensory disability)	113	1.7
Combined primary school (specialist and mainstream)	42	0.6
Secondary schools		
Mainstream secondary school	566	8.3
Specialist secondary schools		
Specialist residential secondary school (physical and sensory disability)	8	0.1
Specialist day secondary school (intellectual disability)	6	0.1
Specialist day secondary school (physical and sensory disability)	74	1.1
Combined secondary school (specialist and mainstream)	10	0.1
Secondary school education provided at home	<5	
Third level education	212	3.1
Training, work and employment services		
Open employment	688	10.1
Rehabilitative training	68	1.0
Sheltered employment	15	0.2
Sheltered work	13	0.2
Supported employment	29	0.4
Vocational training	58	0.9

Table 3.5 Use of day services and activities, 2014 (6,805 records) (*continued*)

	n	% of 6,805
Activation services		
Day activation activity services	537	7.9
Rehabilitation service (physical and sensory disability)	52	0.8
Special care unit	<5	
Rehabilitation service (other)	<5	
Specialised day services		
Specialised day service for people with head injuries	5	0.1
Other day services	38	0.6

To protect against the risk of indirect identification of individuals, values in cells containing less than five cases have been suppressed. The corresponding cells in the % column are blank.

Table 3.6 Future requirements for day services and activities, 2015-2019 (6,805 records)

	Immediate	Future	All years	% of 6,805
Baby and toddler groups				
Mainstream baby and toddler group				
Unmet need for service	1	0	1	0.0
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
Overall demand	1	0	1	0.0
Specialist baby and toddler group				
Unmet need for service	0	1	1	0.0
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
Overall demand	0	1	1	0.0
Pre-schools				
Mainstream pre-school				
Unmet need for service	40	53	93	1.4
Enhanced/alternative service	1	0	1	0.0
Overall demand	41	53	94	1.4
Specialist pre-school (physical and sensory)				
Unmet need for service	1	3	4	0.1
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
Overall demand	1	3	4	0.1
Specialist pre-school (intellectual disability)				
Unmet need for service	0	1	1	0.0
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
Overall demand	0	1	1	0.0
Combined (specialist and mainstream) pre-school				
Unmet need for service	1	1	2	0.0
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
Overall demand	1	1	2	0.0
Primary schools				
Mainstream primary school				
Unmet need for service	73	103	176	2.6
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
Overall demand	73	103	176	2.6
Specialist residential primary school (physical and sensory disability)				
Unmet need for service	0	2	2	0.0
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
Overall demand	0	2	2	0.0
Specialist day primary school (intellectual disability)				
Unmet need for service	1	0	1	0.0
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
Overall demand	1	0	1	0.0



Table 3.6 Future requirements for day services and activities, 2015-2019 (6,805 records) (continued)

	Immediate	Future	All years	% of 6,805
Specialist day primary school (physical and sensory disability)				
Unmet need for service	2	7	9	0.1
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
Overall demand	2	7	9	0.1
Combined primary school (specialist and mainstream)				
Unmet need for service	4	4	8	0.1
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
Overall demand	4	4	8	0.1
Primary School Education provided at home				
Unmet need for service	0	1	1	0.0
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
Overall demand	0	1	1	0.0
Secondary schools				
Mainstream secondary school				
Unmet need for service	33	149	182	2.7
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
Overall demand	33	149	182	2.7
Specialist day secondary school (physical and sensory disability)				
Unmet need for service	0	8	8	0.1
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
Overall demand	0	8	8	0.1
Combined secondary school (specialist and mainstream)				
Unmet need for service	0	5	5	0.1
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
Overall demand	0	5	5	0.1
Third level				
Third level education				
Unmet need for service	19	69	88	1.3
Enhanced/alternative service	0	3	3	0.0
Overall demand	19	72	91	1.3

Table 3.6 Future requirements for day services and activities, 2015-2019 (6,805 records) (continued)

	Immediate	Future	All years	% of 6,805
Training and employment				
Open employment				
Unmet need for service	57	36	93	1.4
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
Overall demand	57	36	93	1.4
Rehabilitative training				
Unmet need for service	8	13	21	0.3
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
Overall demand	8	13	21	0.3
Sheltered employment				
Unmet need for service	2	0	2	0.0
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
Overall demand	2	0	2	0.0
Sheltered work				
Unmet need for service	1	0	1	0.0
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
Overall demand	1	0	1	0.0
Supported employment				
Unmet need for service	22	19	41	0.6
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
Overall demand	22	19	41	0.6
Vocational training				
Unmet need for service	15	18	33	0.5
Enhanced/alternative service	1	0	1	0.0
Overall demand	16	18	34	0.5
Activation services				
Day activation/activity				
Unmet need for service	28	11	39	0.6
Enhanced/alternative service	5	5	10	0.1
Overall demand	33	16	49	0.7
Rehabilitation service (physical and sensory disability)				
Unmet need for service	6	8	14	0.2
Enhanced/alternative service	0	1	1	0.0
Overall demand	6	9	15	0.2
Special care unit				
Unmet need for service	3	2	5	0.1
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
Overall demand	3	2	5	0.1
Specialised day services				
Specialised day service for people with head injuries				
Unmet need for service	4	3	7	0.1
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
Overall demand	4	3	7	0.1
Other				
Other day service				
Unmet need for service	2	1	3	0.0
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
Overall demand	2	1	3	0.0



Table 3.7 Use of, and future requirement, for residential services, 2014 (6,805 records)

	Current use		Unmet need for service	
	n	% of 6,805	n	% of 6,805
Dedicated high support with nursing care (older people)	<5		1	0.0
Dedicated high support with nursing care (physical and sensory disability)	23	0.3	3	0.0
Dedicated high support with nursing care and therapy services (older people)	<5		0	0.0
Dedicated high support with nursing care and therapy services (physical and sensory disability)	35	0.5	1	0.0
Dedicated high support with nursing care and therapy services (intellectual disability)	0	0.0	1	0.0
Nursing home	95	1.4	1	0.0
Welfare home	<5	0.0	0	0.0
Independent unit in a dedicated complex with high support (>10 hours)	18	0.3	8	0.1
Independent unit in a dedicated complex with low support (<10 hours)	7	0.1	1	0.0
Independent unit in a dedicated complex with no support	<5		0	0.0
Living independently in community with high support (>10 hours)	6	0.1	15	0.2
Living independently in community with low support (<10 hours)	5	0.1	8	0.1
Living independently in community with house adapted or rehousing	0	0.0	7	0.1
Living in community in agency accommodation with agency support	14	0.2	1	0.0
Specialist unit (e.g. group home for people with brain injury)	11	0.2	4	0.1
Acute general hospital	<5		0	0.0
District/community hospital	7	0.1	0	0.0
Specialist hospital (e.g. NRH, Cappagh)	<5		0	0.0
Mental health residential facility	<5		0	0.0
Other	<5		1	0.0
Total	236	3.5	52	0.8

To protect against the risk of indirect identification of individuals, values in cells containing less than five cases have been suppressed. The corresponding cells in the % column are blank.

Table 3.8 Use of respite services, 2014 (6,805 records)

	Under 18 years		18-65 years		Total	
	n	% of 2,525	n	% of 4,280	n	% of 6,805
Planned respite services						
Planned residential respite with high support	16	0.6	96	2.2	112	1.6
Planned residential respite with low support	7	0.3	111	2.6	118	1.7
Planned home-based respite	31	1.2	5	0.1	36	0.5
Summer camp (residential)	25	1.0	14	0.3	39	0.6
Summer camp (day)	122	4.8	7	0.2	129	1.9
Breakaway and befriending schemes	7	0.3	51	1.2	58	0.9
Holiday respite placement	9	0.4	218	5.1	227	3.3
Emergency respite services						
Emergency residential respite with high support	<5		21	0.5	23	0.3
Emergency residential respite with low support	0	0.0	10	0.2	10	0.1
Emergency home-based respite	<5		<5		6	0.1

To protect against the risk of indirect identification of individuals, values in cells containing less than five cases have been suppressed. The corresponding cells in the % column are blank.



Table 3.9 Future requirement for respite services by age group, 2015-2019 (6,805 records)

	Under 18 years			18-65 years			Total	
	Immediate	Future	Total	Immediate	Future	Total	n	% of 6,805
Planned residential respite with high support (> 10 hours)								
Unmet need for service	4	2	6	16	20	36	42	0.6
Enhanced/alternative service	1	0	1	4	1	5	6	0.1
Overall demand	5	2	7	20	21	41	48	0.7
Planned residential respite with low support (<10 hours)								
Unmet need for service	4	1	5	32	25	57	62	0.9
Enhanced/alternative service	0	1	1	0	5	5	6	0.1
Overall demand	4	2	6	32	30	62	68	1.0
Planned home-based respite								
Unmet need for service	8	0	8	9	3	12	20	0.3
Enhanced/alternative service	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.0
Overall demand	11	0	11	9	3	12	23	0.3
Summer camp (residential)								
Unmet need for service	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	0.0
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Overall demand	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	0.0
Summer camp (day)								
Unmet need for service	11	10	21	1	0	1	22	0.3
Enhanced/alternative service	4	3	7	1	2	3	10	0.1
Overall demand	15	13	28	2	2	4	32	0.5
Breakaway and befriending schemes								
Unmet need for service	0	0	0	13	11	24	24	0.4
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0.0
Overall demand	0	0	0	13	13	26	26	0.4
Holiday respite placement								
Unmet need for service	6	0	6	92	41	133	139	2.0
Enhanced/alternative service	1	0	1	6	6	12	13	0.2
Overall demand	7	0	7	98	47	145	152	2.2

Table 3.10 Use of, and future requirements for, assistive products, 2014 (6,805 records)

	Current use		Assessed n	Assessment required			Combined total required
	n	% of 15,357 (all aids currently used)		Immediate	Future	Total	
Aids to mobility	4,761	31.0	112	88	49	137	249
Powered wheelchair	550	3.6	30	16	8	24	54
Scooter	103	0.7	1	8	4	12	13
Manual specialised wheelchair	508	3.3	29	13	7	20	49
Manual regular wheelchair	894	5.8	10	11	5	16	26
Special pushchair or buggy	72	0.5	5	1	0	1	6
Special bicycle or tricycle	48	0.3	2	2	0	2	4
Portable ramps	54	0.4	4	4	1	5	9
Rollator	239	1.6	2	2	1	3	5
Specialised walkers	254	1.7	11	4	2	6	17
Frame/zimmer	181	1.2	4	2	1	3	7
Walking sticks/canes/crutches	921	6.0	2	5	4	9	11
Guidance canes	66	0.4	1	1	0	1	2
Support white stick	24	0.2	0	0	0	0	0
Grab rails and bars	495	3.2	8	14	13	27	35
Adapted vehicles (wheelchair rack, gears/lifts)	303	2.0	0	3	2	5	5
Propulsion unit	1	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Fixed ramp	48	0.3	3	2	1	3	6
Orthotics and prosthetics	1,531	10.0	47	33	14	47	94
Cervical lumbar supports	23	0.1	1	1	0	1	2
Upper limb orthoses	237	1.5	6	3	4	7	13
Upper limb prostheses	26	0.2	2	0	0	0	2
Lower limb orthoses	619	4.0	11	8	3	11	22
Lower limb prostheses	75	0.5	4	5	2	7	11
Orthopaedic footwear	484	3.2	20	15	4	19	39
Other prosthetic devices	18	0.1	0	1	0	1	1
Other orthotic devices	49	0.3	3	0	1	1	4
Vision aids	1,169	7.6	34	27	21	48	82
Information technology for people with visual impairment	469	3.1	10	17	11	28	38
Special computer equipment	195	1.3	7	10	9	19	26
Print display magnification	122	0.8	2	4	2	6	8
Screen reader and voice synthesiser	64	0.4	0	3	0	3	3

Table 3.10 Use of, and future requirements for, assistive products, 2014 (6,805 records) (continued)

	Current use		Assessed	Assessment required			Combined total required
	n	% of 15,357 (all aids currently used)		n	Immediate	Future	
Scanner	69	0.4	1	0	0	0	1
Braille printer	4	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Notetakers	5	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Character reading machine	10	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Low vision aids	498	3.2	15	7	8	15	30
Magnifiers	286	1.9	6	4	6	10	16
Close circuit television	86	0.6	7	1	0	1	8
Telescopes	55	0.4	1	1	0	1	2
Overhead projector	2	0.0	0	1	1	2	2
Reading Lights	6	0.0	1	0	0	0	1
Glasses/contact lenses	63	0.4	0	0	1	1	1
Braille equipment	202	1.3	9	3	2	5	14
Braille perkins machine	6	0.0	1	0	0	0	1
Braille paper	9	0.1	1	0	0	0	1
Dymogun	2	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Other braille equipment	2	0.0	0	1	0	1	1
Audible/tactile devices	144	0.9	6	2	2	4	10
Writing aids	34	0.2	0	0	0	0	0
Light filters	5	0.0	1	0	0	0	1
Aids to hearing	1,040	6.8	94	60	135	195	289
Personal listening devices	92	0.6	12	10	18	28	40
Fax/telephone devices	106	0.7	4	5	10	15	19
Teletext equipment/caption readers	57	0.4	2	1	7	8	10
Hearing aid (incl. cochlear implant device)	471	3.1	22	17	34	51	73
Alerting devices	305	2.0	49	25	56	81	130
Videophone	9	0.1	5	2	10	12	17
Communication aids	88	0.6	8	3	10	13	21
High technology communication devices	62	0.4	6	3	9	12	18
Low technology communication devices	21	0.1	0	0	1	1	1
Assistive products for training in alternative and augmentative communication	1	0.0	1	0	0	0	1

Table 3.10 Use of, and future requirements for, assistive products, 2014 (6,805 records) (continued)

	Current use		Assessed n	Assessment required			Combined total required
	n	% of 15,357 (all aids currently used)		Immediate	Future	Total	
Talking reading materials (media for storing written data to present it in spoken form)	4	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Special output software	0	0.0	1	0	0	0	1
Incontinence aids	340	2.2	3	2	0	2	5
Neurostimulators	2	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Catheters	158	1.0	0	1	0	1	1
Bags or pads	175	1.1	2	1	0	1	3
Urinary prosthesis	2	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Aids for incontinence training	3	0.0	1	0	0	0	1
Special furniture and other aids to personal care	5,322	34.7	129	143	54	197	326
Hoists	356	2.3	7	2	3	5	12
Powered hoist	214	1.4	4	0	1	1	5
Manual hoist	69	0.4	1	1	1	2	3
Overhead hoist	73	0.5	2	1	1	2	4
Lifts	73	0.5	6	11	1	12	18
Floor through ceiling lift	18	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Stair lift	55	0.4	6	11	1	12	18
Special bed or bedding	806	5.2	18	15	8	23	41
Powered beds	411	2.7	10	5	5	10	20
Manual beds	28	0.2	0	1	0	1	1
Pressure relieving beds	37	0.2	0	1	0	1	1
Pressure relieving mattresses	197	1.3	4	2	2	4	8
Bed accessories	123	0.8	3	6	0	6	9
Bed/mattress raiser	7	0.0	1	0	1	1	2
Bedding	3	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Aids to lying	39	0.3	1	1	0	1	2
Various wedges/rolls	9	0.1	0	1	0	1	1
Sleep systems	30	0.2	1	0	0	0	1
Aids to toileting	389	2.5	6	8	2	10	16
Commode	94	0.6	1	1	0	1	2
Potty chair	4	0.0	0	1	0	1	1
Adapted toilet seats	182	1.2	2	6	0	6	8



Table 3.10 Use of, and future requirements for, assistive products, 2014 (6,805 records) (continued)

	Current use		Assessed	Assessment required			Combined total required
	n	% of 15,357 (all aids currently used)	n	Immediate	Future	Total	
Toilet surrounds	93	0.6	1	0	0	0	1
Urine bottle	1	0.0	1	0	0	0	1
Bidet	6	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Specialised toilets	9	0.1	1	0	2	2	3
Aids to bathing	2,008	13.1	39	61	19	80	119
Specialised bath	16	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Powered bath aids	53	0.3	2	2	1	3	5
Manual bath aids	164	1.1	5	9	1	10	15
Shower aids	965	6.3	14	19	6	25	39
Bathroom grab rails and bars	639	4.2	6	21	5	26	32
Adapted wash basin	7	0.0	1	1	0	1	2
Adapted shower	164	1.1	11	9	6	15	26
Aids to sitting	765	5.0	37	23	12	35	72
Specialised chairs	424	2.8	22	12	8	20	42
Car seats	33	0.2	1	3	0	3	4
High chairs for children	31	0.2	5	2	0	2	7
Pressure relieving cushions	172	1.1	5	4	3	7	12
Wedges	9	0.1	0	1	0	1	1
Chair raiser	6	0.0	0	1	0	1	1
Custom specialised seating insert	75	0.5	4	0	1	1	5
Devices for supporting the legs or feet	15	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Aids to standing	185	1.2	5	3	0	3	8
Parallel bars	8	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Standing frame	165	1.1	4	2	0	2	6
Powered standing frame	4	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Sit-to-stand frame	8	0.1	1	1	0	1	2
Other special furniture and aids to personal care	296	1.9	2	11	2	13	15
Environmental control	26	0.2	0	4	2	6	6
Monitoring systems	10	0.1	1	1	0	1	2
Reading aids	14	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Dressing aids	42	0.3	1	0	0	0	1
Feeding aids	67	0.4	0	0	0	0	0
Aids for administering medicines	48	0.3	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.10 Use of, and future requirements for, assistive products, 2014 (6,805 records) (continued)

	Current use		Assessed	Assessment required			Combined total required
	n	% of 15,357 (all aids currently used)	n	Immediate	Future	Total	
Aids for housekeeping	7	0.0	0	1	0	1	1
Kitchen aids	81	0.5	0	5	0	5	5
Physical physiological and biochemical test equipment and materials	1	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Therapy aids	376	2.4	6	8	7	15	21
Aids for circulation therapy	4	0.2	1	0	0	0	1
Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS)	29	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Multi-sensory	3	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Exercise equipment	136	0.9	2	2	2	4	6
Weights	10	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Treatment table	9	0.1	0	1	0	1	1
Heated pads	4	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Muscle stimulator	26	0.2	0	1	1	2	2
Aids for grasping, holding and reaching	119	0.8	1	3	2	5	6
Aids for hand protection	1	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Assistive products for protecting the body	20	0.1	2	0	0	0	2
Manual devices for drawing and handwriting	2	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Stockings and socks	4	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Sound stimulators	1	0.0	0	0	1	1	1
Assistive products for handling objects and devices	3	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Safety equipment for home	2	0.0	0	0	1	1	1
Equipment for movement strength and balance training	3	0.0	0	1	0	1	1
Transfer aids	29	0.2	2	0	0	0	2
Transfer boards	24	0.2	1	0	0	0	1
Transfer slings	4	0.0	1	0	0	0	1
Assistive products for recreation	1	0.0	0	0	0	0	0



Table 3.10 Use of, and future requirements for, assistive products, 2014 (6,805 records) (continued)

	Current use		Assessed	Assessment required			Combined total required
	n	% of 15,357 (all aids currently used)	n	Immediate	Future	Total	
Respiratory aids	551	3.6	1	0	1	1	2
Peak flow meter	9	0.1	1	0	0	0	1
Nebulizers	174	1.1	0	0	1	1	1
Oxygen concentrators	34	0.2	0	0	0	0	0
Inhalers	128	0.8	0	0	0	0	0
Suction machines	35	0.2	0	0	0	0	0
Pep mask	66	0.4	0	0	0	0	0
Home ventilator	31	0.2	0	0	0	0	0
Humidifier	5	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygen unit and tubing	30	0.2	0	0	0	0	0
Tracheostomy aids	11	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Vibratory positive expiratory pressure system	7	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Respiration meters	4	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Air cleaners	1	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Aspirators	3	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Aids for respiratory therapy	13	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Other	553	3.6	31	20	14	34	65
Body plaster or neofract jacket	3	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Deep brain stimulation machine	1	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Therapeutic weighted clothing	1	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Pump to drain lymph nodes	3	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjustable table/adapted desk	19	0.1	1	1	0	1	2
Specialised helmet	5	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Mobile phone	98	0.6	0	0	6	6	6
Standing stool	12	0.1	0	0	2	2	2
Glucometer and associated equipment	65	0.4	0	0	0	0	0
Standard computer accessories	30	0.2	0	1	0	1	1
Specialised software	62	0.4	7	3	0	3	10
Standard computers for social/educational purposes	212	1.4	22	13	4	17	39
Specialised hardware	42	0.3	1	2	2	4	5

Appendix A: Primary diagnostic categories

Table A1 Primary diagnostic categories, 2014 (14,584 records)

Primary diagnosis	n	% of 14,584
Behavioural	6	0.0
Schizophrenia	<5	
Tourette's syndrome	<5	
Other mental illness	<5	
Autistic spectrum disorder*	<5	
Blood and blood-forming organs	36	0.2
Circulatory system	197	1.4
Angina	6	0.0
Cerebrovascular disease (includes sub arachnoid haemorrhage)	58	0.4
Congenital heart disease	67	0.5
Coronary artery disease	21	0.1
Hypertensive disease	6	0.0
Ischaemic heart disease	<5	
Peripheral vascular disease	9	0.1
Varicose veins including varicose ulcers	<5	
Other circulatory system diagnostic category	25	0.2
Communication	1,727	11.8
Disfluency	34	0.2
Dysarthria	<5	
Dyslexia*	9	0.1
Dysphagia	<5	
Dysphasia	<5	
Dyspraxia	353	2.4
Language problems	228	0.2
Specific speech and language disorder	895	6.1
Speech problems	202	1.4
Congenital	394	2.7
Cleft lip and/or palate	107	0.7
Chromosomal anomalies (including Downs syndrome & Larsons syndrome)	81	0.6
Other congenital anomalies	150	1.0
Other congenital diagnostic category	56	0.4
Digestive system	55	0.4
Coeliac disease	5	0.0
Crohns disease	12	0.1
Intestinal problems	9	0.1

Table A1 Primary diagnostic categories, 2014 (14,584 records) (continued)

Primary diagnosis		
	n	% of 14,584
Irritable bowel syndrome	<5	
Liver problems (including Hepatitis B and/or C)	7	0.0
Oesophagus, stomach and duodenum problems	7	0.0
Other digestive system diagnostic category	14	0.1
Ear complaints	1,149	7.9
Conductive deafness	141	1.0
Congenital deafness	467	3.2
Deafness not specified elsewhere	157	1.1
Menieres disease	<5	
Sensorineural deafness	214	1.5
Tinnitus	35	0.2
Other ear complaint diagnostic category	132	0.9
Endocrine and metabolic	208	1.4
Disorders of thyroid gland	9	0.1
Immunity disorders	26	0.2
Metabolic disorders	124	0.9
Osteomalacia rickets	<5	
Other endocrine disorders	19	0.1
Other endocrine/metabolic diagnostic category	26	0.2
Eye complaints	1,090	7.5
Blindness caused by diabetes	59	0.4
Blindness/low vision not specified elsewhere	227	1.6
Cataracts	37	0.3
Congenital anomalies of the eye	129	0.9
Congenital blindness	124	0.9
Glaucoma	49	0.3
Macular degeneration	50	0.3
Retinal detachment	37	0.3
Retinopathy	50	0.3
Retinosa pigmentosa	156	1.1
Visual disturbances	7	0.0
Other eye complaints diagnostic category	165	1.1
Genitourinary system	64	0.4
Kidney disease or renal failure	51	0.3
Other genitourinary system diagnostic category	13	0.1
Infectious and parasitic	88	0.6
AIDS	<5	
HIV	<5	

Table A1 Primary diagnostic categories, (14,584 records) (continued)

Primary diagnosis		
	n	% of 14,584
Lyme disease	<5	
Other infectious/parasitic diagnostic category	<5	
Polio	77	0.5
Sequelae of infectious and parasitic diseases	<5	
Toxoplasmosis	<5	
Intellectual/developmental	432	3.0
Developmental delay	421	2.9
Intellectual disability	<5	
Sensory integration dysfunction/sensory processing disorder*	9	0.1
Musculoskeletal system	1,458	10.0
Absence or loss of extremity (including double amputation)	213	1.5
Arthritis (other than osteo or rheumatoid)	138	0.9
Arthrogryposis	55	0.4
Back problems	125	0.9
Connective tissue disorder	46	0.3
Deformities/malformations	86	0.6
Dwarfism	38	0.3
Hip problems	42	0.3
Knee problems	11	0.1
Muscular atrophy	19	0.1
Osteoarthritis	115	0.8
Osteodystrophies	26	0.2
Osteomyelitis	5	0.0
Osteoporosis	16	0.1
Other permanent injuries (including skin graft)	7	0.0
Permanent injury to upper/lower limb	60	0.4
Rheumatoid arthritis	279	1.9
Scoliosis/curvature of spine	62	0.4
Other musculoskeletal diagnostic category	115	0.8
Neoplasms	97	0.7
Nervous system	7,082	48.6
Alzheimer's disease and other cerebral degenerations	13	0.1
Cerebral palsy	1,540	10.6
Dystonia	47	0.3
Encephalitis	16	0.1
Epilepsy	139	1.0



Table A1 Primary diagnostic categories, (14,584 records) (continued)

Primary diagnosis		
	n	% of 14,584
Friedreichs ataxia or cerebellar ataxia	119	0.8
Guillain-Barre syndrome	21	0.1
Head injury	598	4.1
Huntington's chorea	26	0.2
Hydrocephalus	101	0.7
Meningitis	20	0.1
Migraine	<5	
Motor neurone disease	22	0.2
Multiple sclerosis	2,174	14.9
Muscular dystrophy	208	1.4
Myalgic encephalomyelitis	17	0.1
Myasthenia gravis	13	0.1
Myelitis	17	0.1
Myelopathies	<5	
Myopathy	20	0.1
Neuropathy	54	0.4
Paralytic syndromes - diplegia	29	0.2
Paralytic syndromes - Erb's palsy	94	0.6
Paralytic syndromes - monoplegia	5	0.0
Paralytic syndromes - paraplegia	124	0.9
Paralytic syndromes - quadraplegia	64	0.4
Parkinsons disease and related disorders	116	0.8
Spina bifida	301	2.1
Spina bifida and hydrocephalus	273	1.9
Spinal injury	222	1.5
Stroke hemiplegia	524	3.6
Other demyelinating diseases of the central nervous system	21	0.1
Other nervous system diagnostic category	139	1.0
Respiratory system	463	3.2
Asthma	37	0.3
Bronchitis/emphysema	38	0.3
Cystic fibrosis	355	2.4
Disorders of vocal cord and larynx	<5	
Lung disease due to external agents (aspiration pneumonia)	6	0.0
Other respiratory system diagnostic category	24	0.2

Table A1 Primary diagnostic categories, (14,584 records) *(continued)*

Primary diagnosis		
	n	% of 14,584
Skin disease or disorders	38	0.3
Dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa	<5	
Erythematous conditions	21	0.1
Other skin disease/disorder diagnostic category	13	0.1
Total	14,584	100.0

To protect against the risk of indirect identification of individuals, values in cells containing less than five cases have been suppressed. The corresponding cells in the % column are blank.

* Those diagnoses marked with * symbol are now secondary diagnoses only. Records of individuals with this diagnosis recorded as their primary diagnosis will be reviewed and amended accordingly.

