

National Ability Supports
System (NASS)

**NASS Regional Bulletin
for CHO 4 - Kerry,
North Cork, North Lee,
South Lee, West Cork,
2020**

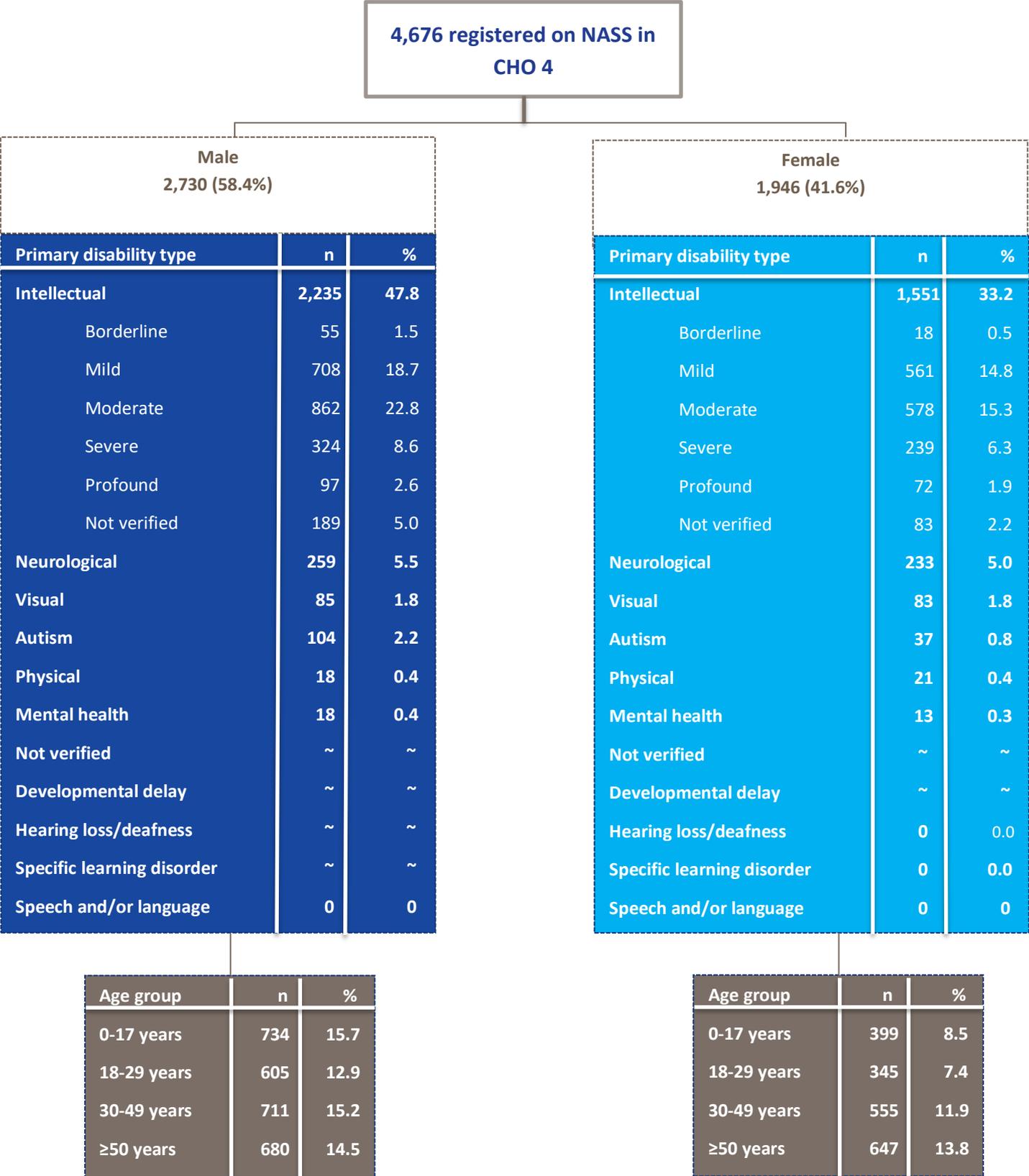
1.1 Demographic profile

In 2020, there were 4,676 people registered on the National Ability Supports System (NASS) as receiving their main service in Community Health Organisation (CHO) 4. There were more males (2,730, 58%) than females (1,946, 42%) registered in CHO 4. Twenty-four percent (1,133) of service users were aged between 0-17 years, 20% (950) were aged 18-29 years, 27% (1,266) were aged 30-49 years and 28% (1,327) were aged 50 years or more (Figure 1).

The majority of those registered in CHO 4 had an intellectual disability (ID) (3,786, 81%), followed by a neurological disability (492, 11%) and a visual impairment (168, 4%). Figure 1 shows the breakdown of primary disability type by sex.

A total of 1,933 service users recorded at least one additional disability of which a physical disability (998) and speech and/or language (572) were the most common.

Figure 1 Profile of the population registered on NASS in CHO 4, NASS 2020



~ To protect against the risk of indirect identification of individuals, values in cells containing less than five cases have been suppressed.

There were no service users recorded a with a primary disability of DeafBlind dual sensory

Occupational status

Eighteen percent (857) of service users were unable to work due to their disability and 10% (479) were undertaking training or a day programme. The occupational status was not known for 53% of service users.

Ethnicity or cultural background

Thirty-nine percent (1,804) of service users identified as Irish. The ethnicity or cultural background was not known for 59% of service users.

Living arrangements

Sixty-six percent (3,087) of service users in CHO 4 lived with family, 25% (1,167) lived in a residential setting and did not provide further details of who they were living with, and 4% (189) lived alone. Living arrangement information was not known for 3% of service users.

Living accommodation

Twenty-five percent (1,168) of service users lived in a residential setting and 22% (1,021) lived in owner occupied private accommodation. The type of living accommodation was not known for 49% of service users.

1.2 World Health Organisation Disability Assessment Schedule V.2 (WHODAS 2.0)

The WHODAS 2.0 questions are not completed for those aged under 16 years or those whose primary disability type is intellectual. The percentages presented below are based on those who completed the WHODAS 2.0 (688 out of 757 eligible completed WHODAS):

The areas of greatest difficulty were the emotional effects of disability (552, 80%), standing for long periods (496, 72%) and walking long distances (493, 72%). For the majority (616, 90%), difficulties due to their disability resulted in an overall interference with their life.

1.3 Services

Table 1 summarises service provision and need for service within CHO 4. In 2020:

- 25% (1,159) of service users accessed a total of 1,159 residential services. Of these, 473 service users resided in a community group home (5-9 residents), 339 service users resided in a residential centre/ on campus setting (10+ residents), and 159 resided in a residential house in the community (1-4 residents). 206 enhancements were required to existing residential services and 62 new residential places are required now or within the next five years.

- 73% (3,417) of service users accessed a total of 3,616 day service places. Of these, 1,900 places were in a day programme, 520 places were in a special school and 301 places were in supported employment. 556 enhancements were required to existing day programmes and 79 new places are required now or within the next five years.
- 6% (290) of service users accessed 291 overnight respite places. This amounted to 4,736 respite nights being accessed. 33 new overnight respite places are required now or within the next five years.
- 9% (407) of service users accessed a total of 486 supports for daily living. Of these, 202 were home supports services (including supported self-directed living support) and 115 were community support services. 87 enhancements were required to existing supports for daily living and 87 new supports for daily living are required now or within the next five years.
- 67% (3,146) of service users accessed a total of 7,675 specialist supports. Figure 3 shows the ten most accessed specialist supports. 4,709 enhancements were required to existing specialist supports and 147 new specialist supports are required now or within the next five years.

Table 1 Summary of service provision in CHO 4, NASS 2020

| | Places currently accessed | Enhancement required to current services | Unmet need for places | People accessing a service | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|-----------------------|----------------------------|------|
| | n | n | n | n | % |
| Total population | | | | 4,676 | 100 |
| Residential setting | 1,159 | 206 | 62 | 1,159 | 24.8 |
| Day service | 3,616 | 556 | 79 | 3,417 | 73.1 |
| Day respite | ~ | ~ | 13 | ~ | ~ |
| Overnight respite | 291 | 72 | 33 | 290 | 6.2 |
| Supports for daily living | 486 | 87 | 87 | 407 | 8.7 |
| Specialist supports | 7,675 | 4,709 | 147 | 3,146 | 67.3 |

~ To protect against the risk of indirect identification of individuals, values in cells containing less than five cases have been suppressed.

Figure 3 Ten most accessed specialist supports, enhancements required and unmet need for places in CHO 4, NASS 2020

