

National Ability Supports  
System (NASS)

**NASS Regional Bulletin  
for CHO 5 – South Tipperary,  
Carlow/Kilkenny,  
Waterford, Wexford,  
2020**

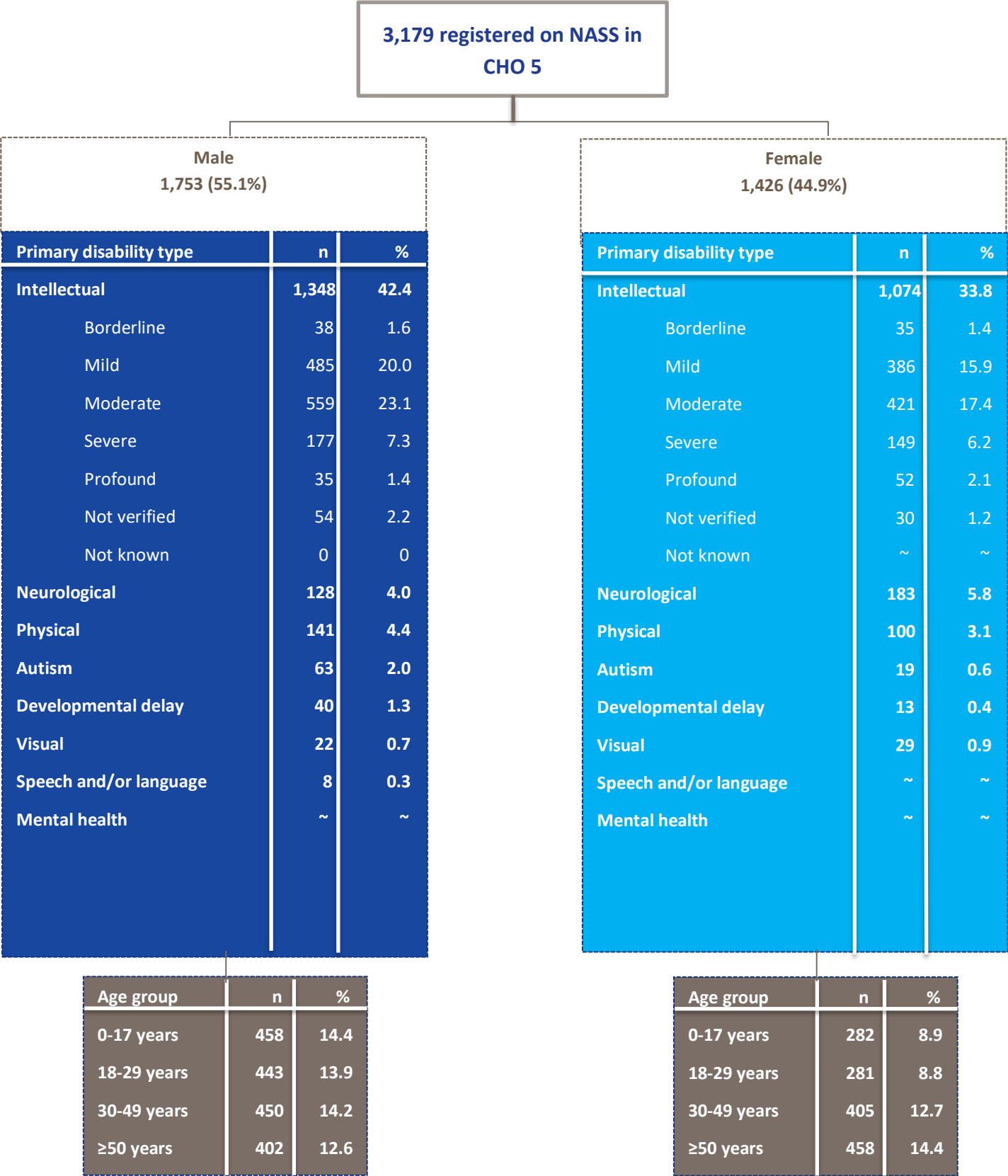
## 1.1 Demographic profile

In 2020, there were 3,179 people registered on the National Ability Supports System (NASS) as receiving their main service in Community Health Organisation (CHO) 5. There were more males (1,753, 55%) than females (1,426, 45%) registered in CHO 5. Twenty-seven percent (860) of service users were aged 50 years or over, 27% (855) were aged between 30-49 years, 23% (724) were aged between 18-29 years and 23% (740) were aged between 0-17 years (Figure 1).

The majority of those registered in CHO 5 had an intellectual disability (ID) (2,422, 76%), followed by a neurological disability (311, 10%) and a physical disability (241, 8%). Figure 1 shows the breakdown of primary disability type by sex.

A total of 1,533 service users recorded at least one additional disability of which a physical disability (787) and speech and/or language (517) were the most common.

**Figure 1 Profile of the population registered on NASS in CHO 5, 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 with a primary disability of hearing loss/deafness, DeafBlind dual sensory or specific learning disorder

## Occupational status

Eighteen percent (586) of service users were unable to work due to their disability, 16% (509) were undertaking training or a day programme, and 10% (332) were a student or pupil. The occupational status was not known for 47% of service users.

## Ethnicity or cultural background

Forty-three percent (1,370) of service users identified as Irish. The ethnicity or cultural background was not known for 54% of service users.

## Living arrangements

Fifty-six percent (1,771) of service users in CHO 5 lived with family, 26% (823) lived in a residential setting and did not provide further details of who they were living with, and 4% (134) lived alone. Living arrangement information was not known for 12% of service users.

## Living accommodation

Twenty-six percent (834) of service users lived in a residential setting and 23% (716) lived in owner occupied private accommodation. The type of accommodation occupied by service users was unknown in 45% of cases.

## 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 (257 out of 395 eligible completed WHODAS 2.0):

The areas of greatest difficulty were walking long distances (218, 85%), standing for long periods (207, 81%) and managing household responsibilities (191, 74%). For the majority (239, 93%), difficulties due to their disability resulted in an overall interference with their life.

## 1.3 Services

Table 1 summarises places currently being accessed within CHO 5. In 2020:

- 26% (829) of service users accessed a total of 829 residential services. Of these, 340 service users resided in a residential house in the community (1-4 residents), 330 resided in a community

group home (5-9 residents), and 125 service users resided in a residential centre/on campus setting (10+ residents). 137 enhancements were required to existing residential services and 54 new residential places are required now or within the next five years.

- 76% (2,416) of service users accessed a total of 2,488 day service places. Of these, 1,782 places were in a day programme, 320 places were in a special school and 231 places were in rehabilitative training. 436 enhancements were required to existing day programmes and 6 new day service places are required now or within the next five years.
- 4% (112) service users accessed 112 overnight respite places. This amounted to 1,470 respite nights being accessed. 13 new overnight respite places are required now or within the next five years.
- 8% (249) of service users accessed a total of 303 supports for daily living. Of these, 138 were home supports (including supported self-directed living support), 67 were personal assistant services and 60 were transport services. 59 enhancements were required to existing supports for daily living and 15 new supports for daily living are required now or within the next five years.
- 51% (1,630) of service users accessed a total of 3,950 specialist supports. Figure 3 shows the ten most accessed specialist supports. 1,181 enhancements were required to existing specialist supports and 270 new specialist supports are required now or within the next five years.

**Table 1 Summary of service provision in CHO 5, NASS 2020**

	Places currently accessed	Enhancement required to current services	Unmet need for places	People accessing a service	
	n	n	n	n	%
<b>Total population</b>				3,179	100
Residential setting	829	137	54	829	26.1
Day service	2,488	436	6	2,416	76.0
Day respite	18	8	~	18	0.6
Overnight respite	112	53	13	112	3.5
Supports for daily living	303	59	15	249	7.8
Specialist supports	3,950	1,181	270	1,630	51.3

~ 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 1, NASS 2020**

