

Health Research Board An Bord Taighde Sláinte
Improving health through research and information

National Intellectual Disability Database Committee

Annual Report 2006

Steve Barron and Caraíosa Kelly



Pauline Molloy

Pauline originally hails from Co. Offaly but is now resident in Carriglea Cairde Services, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford. Pauline has always demonstrated an artistic flair which comes through in her weekly art class where, with guidance and support, she has produced some beautiful pieces. Pauline is part of a group of artists from Carriglea who are involved in an integrated art project with transition year students from a local secondary school. Through her art, Pauline experiences various fun ways of exploring her environment. Pauline also enjoys being a member of the local Community Development Group which meets weekly for social interaction, friendship and environmental awareness projects. Pauline derived great pleasure from preparing her entry for this competition and she was overjoyed at the news that she has been chosen as the winner.



National Intellectual Disability Database

Annual Report of the National Intellectual Disability Database Committee 2006

Steve Barron and Caraíosa Kelly

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The National Intellectual Disability Database Committee wishes to acknowledge the continuing commitment and co-operation of the following groups who are involved in the ongoing maintenance of the National Intellectual Disability Database:

- the Intellectual Disability Services Section of the Department of Health and Children;
- the Health Service Executive, in particular the Regional Database Co-ordinators, the Database Administrators/Managers and the Regional Database Committees;
- the Federation of Voluntary Bodies providing Services to People with Intellectual Disability;
- the parents and families of people with intellectual disability and their representative bodies; and
- all those in intellectual disability services throughout Ireland.

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Chairman's Statement

I am very pleased to introduce the ninth annual report from the National Intellectual Disability Database. This report provides a comprehensive picture of the population with intellectual disability as it existed in May 2006 and describes the level of specialised health service provision for this group. It includes an assessment of the need for specialised health services that outlines the pattern of care required for the years 2007 to 2011. The report also highlights some of the issues which must be addressed in the planning and delivery of services.

The Department of Health and Children and the Health Service Executive (HSE) are currently considering the strategic direction to take in relation to the information systems which will be required to support the provision of disability services over the coming years. The Disability Act 2005 imposes significant requirements on the HSE to keep and maintain detailed records in relation to the provision of the Act. The Act requires certain information to be compiled by the HSE and submitted to the Minister each year, indicating what additional services are required to meet identified needs, what the ideal time-frame for delivery of such services would be, and the estimated costs involved. These requirements will have implications for the future management and content of the database and there will be a need to build and expand the current data set to include the additional requirements outlined in the Act.

Thanks are due to all those involved with the work of the database at both service provider and HSE level. The timely return of the relevant data has enabled the Health Research Board to publish information in respect of 2006 at this early stage in the year.

My colleagues on the National Intellectual Disability Database Committee have contributed handsomely in steering the development of the database. In particular, I wish to express the department's sincere gratitude to Steve Barron and Caraíosa Kelly, whose direct involvement in the preparation of this report has ensured its completion to the customary high standard.

Brendan Ingoldsby
Chairman
National Intellectual Disability Database Committee

Executive Summary

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

There are 25,518 people registered on the National Intellectual Disability Database (NIDD) in April 2006, representing a prevalence rate of 6.51 per 1,000 population. The administrative prevalence rate for mild intellectual disability is 2.18 per 1,000 and the prevalence rate for moderate, severe, and profound intellectual disability is 3.74 per 1,000. There are more males than females at all levels of intellectual disability, with an overall ratio of 1.31 to 1. The total number with moderate, severe, and profound intellectual disability has increased by 30% since the first Census of Mental Handicap in the Republic of Ireland was carried out in 1974. One of the factors contributing to this increase in numbers is the general population growth over the period. Proportionately, the number of people with moderate, severe, and profound intellectual disability that are aged 35 years and over has increased from 29% in 1974 to 38% in 1996, and to 47% in 2006. This reflects an increase in the lifespan of people with intellectual disability. This changing age profile observed in the data over the past three decades has major implications for service planning, including an ongoing high level of demand for full-time residential services, support services for ageing caregivers, and services designed specifically to meet the needs of older people with intellectual disability, and helps to explain the ongoing demand for additional resources for this sector.

SERVICE PROVISION IN 2006

The numbers registered on the NIDD in April 2006 are as follows:

- 24,556 people with intellectual disability in receipt of services, representing 96% of the total population registered on the NIDD. This is the highest number of people recorded as in receipt of services since the database was established in 1995.
- 313 people (1% of those registered) who are without services at present and are identified as requiring appropriate services in the period 2007–2011.
- 649 people (3%) who are not availing of services and have no identified requirement for services during the planning period 2007–2011. Almost 60% of this group (373 people) are in the mild or 'not verified' range of intellectual disability and their continued registration on the NIDD is being reviewed. However, the remaining 276 people in this group have a moderate, severe, or profound intellectual disability and the need for continued monitoring of these individuals' circumstances is highlighted.

Of the 24,556 people in receipt of services in 2006:

- 8,181 are in receipt of full-time residential services, which is an increase of 108 since 2005 and is the highest figure recorded on the NIDD since 2001. This is the third consecutive year of data indicating that more people live in group homes within their communities than in residential centres.

- The number of people with intellectual disability accommodated in psychiatric hospitals has decreased by 48 since 2005, to 348.
- 24,386 people are availing of at least one day programme. This is the highest number availing of day services since NIDD data was first reported in 1996. Of this group, 8,044 are in full-time residential placements and 4,776 are in receipt of residential support services such as respite care.
- 19,152 people avail of one or more multidisciplinary support service. The most commonly availed of services by adults are social work, medical services, and psychiatry. The most commonly availed of services by children are speech and language therapy, social work, and psychology.

Sixty-four per cent of all children and adults with intellectual disability (16,245 individuals) live at home with parents, siblings, relatives, or foster parents. More than one in four people with a moderate, severe, or profound intellectual disability who are aged 35 years or over are living in home settings. As the carers of adults with intellectual disability begin to age beyond their caring capacity, formal supervised living arrangements will need to be established. Because people with intellectual disability are living longer, the likelihood of their outliving their caregivers has increased substantially in recent years. These data highlight the importance of planning for such eventualities and avoiding crisis situations.

Since the first report from the NIDD in 1996, there has been significant growth in the level of provision of full-time residential services, residential support services, and day services, reflecting, in particular, the significant investment programme in the intellectual disability sector between 2000 and 2002 and again in 2005. Key developments during the period 1996 to 2006 noted in this report include:

- An increase in the number of people with intellectual disability living full-time in group homes within local communities, which has more than doubled in the ten-year period;
- A 64% reduction in the number of people with intellectual disability accommodated in psychiatric hospitals;
- A continued expansion in the availability of residential support services, in particular planned or emergency centre-based respite services, which have grown by 387%; 4,242 people avail of this type of residential support service, allowing them to continue living with their families and in their communities;
- Increased provision in almost all areas of adult day services and in the level of support services delivered as part of a package of day services to both children and adults.

SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

In 2006 there are 2,371 people who are either without services or without a major element of service (either a full-time residential service, or a day service, or both) and require services, an increase of 101, or 4%, since 2005. To meet the needs of these individuals the following will be required during the period 2007–2011 (though most service needs arise immediately):

- 2,118 full-time residential placements, an increase of 110, or 5%, since 2005 and the highest number since the database was established. The number of new full-time residential places required has been increasing consistently following a slight downward trend during the years 2000 to 2002. The demographic profile of people with intellectual disability in Ireland suggests that the number of new full-time residential places required is likely to continue to increase over the coming years as those with a more severe disability advance in age.
- 270 day programmes. The number of new day places required has been decreasing steadily since NIDD data was first reported in 1996 and is now at the lowest number since the database was established. This suggests that significant progress has been made in meeting the demand for day services.
- 1,954 residential support services, an increase of 114, or 6%, since 2005 and the highest number since the database was established. This high level of need is presenting even though there are almost 5,000 people currently availing of residential support services.
- A group of 233 individuals living in psychiatric hospitals in 2005 has been identified as needing to transfer from these locations to more appropriate accommodation.

In 2006 a further 11,818 people are receiving services but require alternative, additional, or enhanced services within the next five years, an increase of 228, or 2%, since 2005. This group includes people who require an increased level of service provision, increased support within their existing services, transfer to more appropriate placements, or service changes to coincide with transition periods in their lives, for example movement from child to adult services, or from training to employment placements.

The 2006 dataset, in line with data in recent years, indicates that, despite substantial levels of service provision in day, residential, residential support and multidisciplinary support services, there is significant ongoing demand for new intellectual disability services and a growing requirement to enhance existing services. The number of new full-time residential and residential support places required are at their highest since the database was established in 1995. This need is presenting against a background of significant investment in intellectual disability services in the period 2000–2002. While the data in recent years highlight the corresponding growth in services, demographic factors and historical under-funding of intellectual disability services are contributing to long waiting lists for these services. The increased birth rate in the 1960s and 1970s has resulted in a large adult population moving through the services at present, contributing to an ongoing demand for services. In addition to this, people with intellectual disability are living longer than previously, which not only contributes to the ongoing demand for services but also reduces the number of service placements freed up through death. While a further multi-annual funding package has been put in place for the period 2006–2009, this is insufficient to address all of the service demands identified in this report. In the medium term, it is expected that the increased demand for intellectual disability services will continue.

Chapter one



1. The National Intellectual Disability Database

BACKGROUND

The National Intellectual Disability Database (NIDD) was established in 1995 to ensure that information is available to enable the Department of Health and Children, the Health Service Executive (HSE) and the non-statutory agencies in Ireland to provide appropriate services designed to meet the changing needs of people with intellectual disability and their families. The database is intended to provide a comprehensive and accurate information base for decision making in relation to the planning, funding, and management of services for people with an intellectual disability.

The database was established on the principle that minimum information with maximum accuracy was preferred; hence, it incorporates only three basic elements of information: demographic details, current service provision, and future service requirements. The objective is to obtain this information for every individual known to have an intellectual disability and assessed as being in receipt of, or in need of, an intellectual disability service. Information pertaining to diagnosis is specifically excluded, as the database is not designed as a medical, epidemiological tool. The data held in any individual record represent the information available for that person at a specified point in time only. The record is updated whenever there are changes in the person's circumstances or during the annual review process in the spring of each year.

The information now available from the NIDD provides a much better basis for decision making than was previously the case. Priorities can be set based on an objective evaluation of the needs of people with intellectual disability, and services that are sensitive to these needs can be delivered. The commitment of all services and agencies involved in the maintenance of the database is significant and their continuing commitment and co-operation is crucial in ensuring the ongoing availability of accurate information.

STRUCTURE

The HSE is responsible for the administration of the database. This includes the implementation and maintenance of structures for the identification of individuals and the collection, review and updating of data. The initial step in the generation of the national dataset is the completion of a database form for each identified individual (Appendix A). Responsibility for providing this information to the HSE lies primarily with the service providers, Local Health Office personnel and school principals. The designated data providers supply this information to their Local Health Office and a local database is compiled. Data from the local databases enable more sophisticated service planning at local level and promote effective co-ordination of services within the area.

Information (excluding personal details such as name and address), is extracted by the Department of Health and Children at the end of the annual review and update period of NIDD information. This information forms the national dataset for that year. The Health Research Board (HRB), on behalf of the Department of Health and Children, manages the national dataset.

DATA QUALITY

The HRB oversees a system of ongoing validation which aims to identify and correct gaps and inconsistencies in the data. The database guidelines and protocols are revised and refined in response to issues highlighted by the HRB, the HSE areas and service providers. Such refinements ensure greater standardisation of data collection throughout the country. In addition, the NIDD software contains a series of technical checks which enable routine data validation to be carried out by service providers and HSE areas. There are ongoing efforts to ensure continued improvement of data quality at local, regional, and national levels.

2006 ANNUAL REPORT

This is the ninth report of the National Intellectual Disability Database Committee. The report is based on data extracted from the NIDD and validated in April 2006. In addition to this report, a summary bulletin and a complete set of tables is produced for each HSE Local Health Office.

The extent of current service provision in Ireland ensures that an almost complete ascertainment of all persons with a moderate, severe, or profound intellectual disability is possible and expected. Inclusion of persons with a mild level of intellectual disability is sought if they are in special classes or special schools for children with intellectual disability, attending an intellectual disability service as adults, or if they are considered likely to require such a service within the next five years. Those in the average ability and borderline intellectual disability categories have been excluded from analyses because services for this group are not usually provided within intellectual disability services. In the 2006 dataset, there are 151 people recorded as being of average ability and 670 people in the borderline intellectual disability category. The HSE areas are involved in an ongoing appraisal of the appropriateness of such registrations on the database. The disability category described as 'not verified' has been included in the analyses as members of this group have an intellectual disability but the level of disability has not been confirmed. Accordingly, the data presented include the 'not verified' category in addition to those with a mild, moderate, severe, or profound intellectual disability.

The 2006 dataset consists of information in relation to 25,518 individuals. Eighty-one of these registrations were in the process of transferring between services when the 2006 data were extracted and their last known data are reported here. Of the 25,518 total registrations, 2,129 records (8.3%) were not updated since the completion of the 2005 review and update of NIDD information and their last known data are documented in this report.

Chapter two



2. Profile of the Population

NATIONAL LEVEL

Numbers and prevalence

In 2006 there are 25,518 people registered on the NIDD. Table 2.1 summarises the numbers and prevalence rates at each level of intellectual disability. The administrative prevalence rate for mild intellectual disability in 2006 is 2.18/1000, compared to 2.16/1000 in 2005. This figure is not a true reflection of the prevalence of mild intellectual disability as only those with mild intellectual disability accessing or requiring intellectual disability services are included in the database. The prevalence rate for moderate, severe and profound intellectual disability in 2006 is 3.74/1000, compared to 3.72/1000 in 2005.

Table 2.1. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.

Degree and prevalence of intellectual disability.

	n	%	rate per 1,000*
Mild	8529	33.4	2.18
Moderate	9636	37.8	2.46
Severe	3986	15.6	1.02
Profound	1046	4.1	0.27
Not verified	2321	9.1	0.59
All levels	25518	100.0	6.51

*Prevalence rates per thousand population are based on Census of Population 2002 figures (Central Statistics Office, 2003)

Overall, the numbers registered on the NIDD have increased by 601 people (2.4%) since 2005 (Barron and Mulvany, 2005). During the review and update period prior to the 2006 extract of data from the NIDD, 712 people were removed from the database and the balance is accounted for by new or reactivated registrations.

Table 2.2 summarises the age and gender distribution of those registered on the database by degree of disability.

Table 2.2. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.
Age, gender, and degree of intellectual disability.

Age group	Numbers																	
	Not verified		Mild		Moderate		Severe		Profound		All levels							
	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total						
0-4	331	537	868	36	52	88	26	56	82	18	21	39	6	2	8	417	668	1085
5-9	181	476	657	244	491	735	227	407	634	111	166	277	28	26	54	791	1566	2357
10-14	37	101	138	413	675	1088	321	509	830	111	179	290	31	23	54	913	1487	2400
15-19	25	42	67	595	1007	1602	377	567	944	120	175	295	21	37	58	1138	1828	2966
20-34	83	104	187	1039	1286	2325	1228	1593	2821	431	644	1075	131	146	277	2912	3773	6685
35-54	119	124	243	945	1046	1991	1502	1567	3069	652	834	1486	206	266	472	3424	3837	7261
55 & over	57	104	161	388	312	700	679	577	1256	280	244	524	54	69	123	1458	1306	2764
All ages	833	1488	2321	3660	4869	8529	4360	5276	9636	1723	2263	3986	477	569	1046	11053	14465	25518
Prevalence rates – numbers per 1,000 of the general population for each age group																		
0-4	2.44	3.78	3.13	0.27	0.37	0.32	0.19	0.39	0.30	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.04	0.01	0.03	3.08	4.70	3.91
5-9	1.41	3.50	2.49	1.90	3.61	2.78	1.77	3.00	2.40	0.87	1.22	1.05	0.22	0.19	0.20	6.17	11.52	8.92
10-14	0.27	0.69	0.48	2.96	4.62	3.81	2.30	3.48	2.91	0.80	1.23	1.02	0.22	0.16	0.19	6.54	10.18	8.40
15-19	0.16	0.26	0.21	3.89	6.28	5.12	2.47	3.53	3.01	0.79	1.09	0.94	0.14	0.23	0.19	7.45	11.40	9.47
20-34	0.18	0.22	0.20	2.20	2.71	2.46	2.60	3.36	2.98	0.91	1.36	1.14	0.28	0.31	0.29	6.17	7.97	7.07
35-54	0.23	0.24	0.23	1.81	2.01	1.91	2.88	3.01	2.94	1.25	1.60	1.42	0.39	0.51	0.45	6.56	7.36	6.96
55 & over	0.14	0.28	0.20	0.92	0.85	0.89	1.61	1.57	1.59	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.13	0.19	0.16	3.46	3.56	3.51
All ages	0.42	0.76	0.59	1.86	2.50	2.18	2.21	2.71	2.46	0.87	1.16	1.02	0.24	0.29	0.27	5.61	7.43	6.51

Gender differences

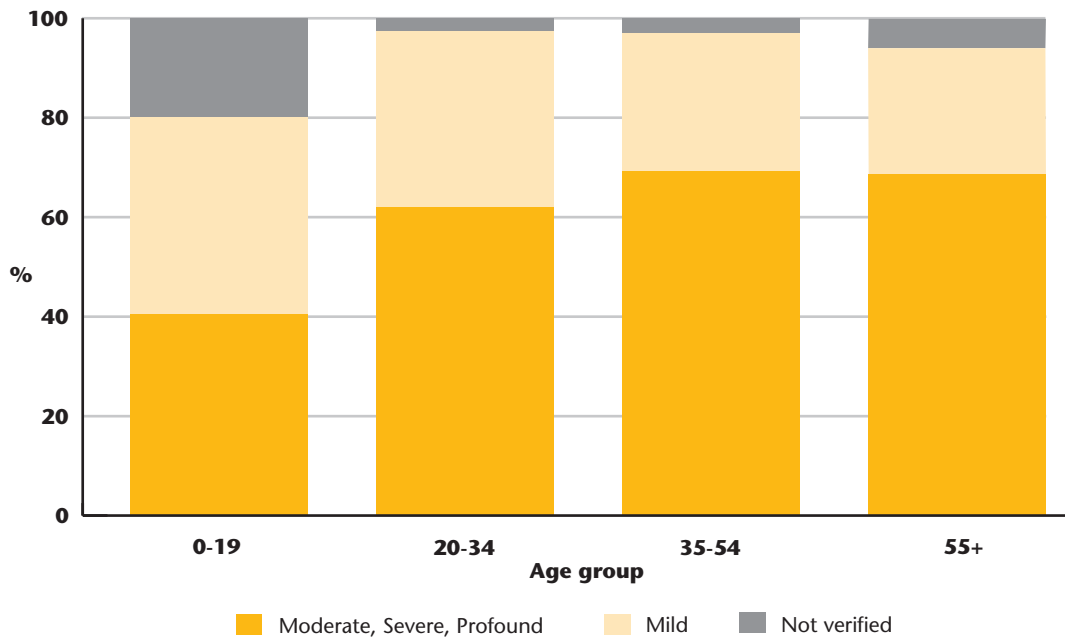
As Table 2.2 indicates, the number of males at all levels of intellectual disability exceeds the number of females. The number of males exceeds the number of females in all age groups except the 55 years and over age group. The overall male to female ratio is 1.31:1. This represents a prevalence rate of 7.43/1000 males and 5.61/1000 females.

Age differences

Of the persons recorded on the NIDD, 34.5% (8,808) are aged 19 years or under, 26.2% (6,685) are aged between 20 and 34 years, 28.5% (7,261) are aged between 35 and 54 years, and 10.8% (2,764) are 55 years of age or over. Figure 1 illustrates the proportion in each age group at each level of intellectual disability. The larger proportion with mild intellectual disability in the 0–19 year age group reflects the number of children in special education who receive support services from the intellectual disability sector, a proportion of whom do not transfer to the intellectual disability services after school. There is also a higher proportion in the ‘not verified’ category in this age group, as many young children who have an intellectual disability do not receive a definitive diagnosis of their level of intellectual disability in their earlier years.

Figure 1. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.

Age profile of total population showing proportion at each level of intellectual disability in each age group.



Trends over time

Recent trends

Prevalence rates for moderate, severe, and profound intellectual disability for 1996 and 2006 are compared in Table 2.3. The 1996 prevalence rates are calculated using NIDD data from 1996 and national census data from 1996. The 2006 prevalence rates are calculated using NIDD data from 2006 and national census data from 2002. Compared to the 1996 data (National Intellectual Disability Database Committee, 1997), the 2006 data in Table 2.3 demonstrate the following trends:

- A reduced prevalence rate for the 0–4-year age group. The decrease of 0.78/1000 in prevalence rate is associated with a 61.9% drop in numbers in this age group registered on the database between 1996 and 2006 and an increase in this age group in the general population between the 1996 census and the 2002 census. The prevalence rate for the 0–4-year age group, at 0.46/1000, is considerably lower than expected. Applying the prevalence rate of 3.65/1000 for the 10–14-year age group, which is the internationally accepted age range for maximum ascertainment of individuals with an intellectual disability, it is estimated that the number of children aged 0–4 years, as recorded on the database, may be underestimated by somewhere in the region of 900 cases. In compiling the database, attempts are made to discover every child with intellectual disability at the earliest possible age, but respect is also given to situations where parents are reluctant to allow information about their young child to be recorded on the database. Another potential reason for the underestimation of children in this age group is a possible move towards mainstream pre-school education. The National Intellectual Disability Database Committee requests that HSE prioritise the accurate recording of children in this age group so that the most comprehensive treatment and education possible can be planned.
- An overall increase in prevalence among the 5–9-year age group of 0.28/1000. This increase is observed despite a fall of 10.1% in numbers in this age group registered on the database between 1996 and 2006 and a decline in the general population in this age group during the corresponding census period.
- An overall increase in prevalence among the 10–14-year age group of 0.25/1000, despite a fall of 12.8% in numbers in this age group registered on the database over the ten-year period and a decline in the general population in this age group during the corresponding census period.
- An overall decrease in prevalence among the 15–19-year age group of 0.58/1000 between 1996 and 2006. A large decrease in prevalence is observed following the 1996 dataset but the rate has remained relatively stable since 1999.
- A downward trend in prevalence in the 20–34-year age group. The prevalence among 20–34-year olds has been falling consistently over the ten-year period. From 1996 to 2002 (Mulvany and Barron, 2003) this age group exhibited a higher prevalence of moderate, severe or profound intellectual disability than any other age group. The consistent decrease in prevalence over time has resulted in this group no longer exhibiting the highest prevalence of moderate, severe or profound intellectual disability in the three datasets from 2003 to 2006.

- An overall decrease in prevalence among the 35–54-year age group of 0.32/1000 since 1996, but with an upward trend apparent since 2002. This upward trend has resulted in the 35–54-year age group exhibiting the highest prevalence of moderate, severe or profound intellectual disability of any age group in the three datasets from 2003 to 2006. The significance of this upward trend is discussed later in this chapter.
- An overall increase in prevalence of 0.31/1000 in the 55 or over age group. The number of people in this age group registered on the database has increased by 469 since 1996.

Past three decades

Data from the 1974 and 1981 Censuses of Mental Handicap, carried out by the Medico-Social Research Board (Mulcahy, 1976; Mulcahy and Ennis, 1976; Mulcahy and Reynolds, 1984), enable us to monitor trends in this group over the past 32 years (Table 2.3).

The number of those more severely affected has increased by 30.3% (3,412 individuals) since 1974, which closely matches the general population increase over the 32-year period. The total number of those with a more severe disability is 14,668 in 2006, compared to 11,256 in 1974. The current prevalence rate of 3.74 per thousand is consistent with that reported in 1974 (3.80 per thousand). Of particular interest, from the point of view of service delivery is that, since 1996 this increase in numbers is confined to the two older age groups, the 35–54-year age group and the 55 years and over age group. With the exception of the 55 years and over age group in 2002, the two older age groups have shown a continued increase in numbers each year since 1996. The overall increase in numbers is influenced by a number of factors, including the general population increase in these age groups during the period, improved standards of care, and an increase in the lifespan of people with intellectual disability.

Table 2.3. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.

Age and degree of intellectual disability (moderate, severe and profound): 1974, 1981, 1996, 2006.

Age group	Numbers															
	Moderate			Severe			Profound			All levels						
	1974	1981	1996	2006	1974	1981	1996	2006	1974	1981	1996	2006	1974	1981	1996	2006
0-4	189	214	226	82	143	92	83	39	99	26	30	8	431	332	339	129
5-9	809	955	736	634	617	330	260	277	224	99	77	54	1650	1384	1073	965
10-14	752	1035	948	830	583	428	305	290	292	117	93	54	1627	1580	1346	1174
15-19	698	1203	1072	944	445	508	378	295	241	154	132	58	1384	1865	1582	1297
20-34	1498	2419	2997	2821	1017	1129	1350	1075	441	340	460	277	2956	3888	4807	4173
35-54	1321	1559	2626	3069	626	612	1183	1486	201	97	343	472	2148	2268	4152	5027
55 & over	669	715	987	1256	307	248	394	524	84	24	53	123	1060	987	1434	1903
All ages	5936	8100	9592	9636	3738	3347	3953	3986	1582	857	1188	1046	11256	12304	14733	14668
Prevalence rates – numbers per 1,000 of the general population for each age group																
0-4	0.60	0.62	0.83	0.30	0.45	0.27	0.30	0.14	0.31	0.07	0.11	0.03	1.36	0.97	1.24	0.46
5-9	2.55	2.73	2.31	2.40	1.95	0.94	0.82	1.05	0.71	0.28	0.24	0.20	5.20	3.95	3.37	3.65
10-14	2.52	3.08	2.72	2.91	1.95	1.27	0.88	1.02	0.98	0.35	0.27	0.19	5.45	4.70	3.86	4.11
15-19	2.61	3.79	3.20	3.01	1.66	1.60	1.13	0.94	0.90	0.48	0.39	0.19	5.17	5.88	4.72	4.14
20-34	2.78	3.33	3.93	2.98	1.88	1.56	1.77	1.14	0.82	0.47	0.60	0.29	5.48	5.35	6.31	4.41
35-54	2.13	2.43	3.25	2.94	1.01	0.95	1.46	1.42	0.32	0.15	0.42	0.45	3.46	3.53	5.14	4.82
55 & over	1.08	1.09	1.45	1.59	0.50	0.38	0.58	0.67	0.14	0.04	0.08	0.16	1.71	1.51	2.11	2.42
All ages	1.99	2.35	2.72	2.46	1.25	0.97	1.12	1.02	0.53	0.25	0.34	0.27	3.80	3.60	4.18	3.74

The graphical representation of the combined data for moderate, severe, and profound intellectual disability shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3 indicates a distinct changing age profile over the 32-year period, with fewer children and young adults and more older adults availing of, or in need of, intellectual disability services. There are fewer children and young people, aged 0–19 years, with moderate, severe or profound intellectual disability now than in 1974, 1981, or 1996. This may reflect the decline in the birth rate in Ireland between 1980 and 1995, improved antenatal care, and the effectiveness of early intervention services, but also raises questions regarding the under-registration of children. It is reasonable to assume that there are children with intellectual disability in mainstream education that do not have contact with specialised health services. Reluctance of parents to allow information about their children to be recorded on the database may also have an impact, particularly in the 0–4-year age group.

Cohort effect

There has been a significant increase in the number of adults currently availing of, or in need of, intellectual disability services. Closer examination of recent datasets suggests that the increase in the older age group almost certainly reflects a cohort effect, whereby a population bulge originating in the 1960s and lasting until the mid-1970s is moving through the services and is now translating into large numbers of adults in the older age groups. This population bulge is attributable to a high birth rate in the 1960s and 1970s and improved obstetric and paediatric care over this period. Data from the previous censuses of mental handicap allow us to monitor the progress of this group through the services. In 1974, there was a high prevalence rate in the 10–14-year age group, which translated into the peak prevalence rate in 1981 in the 15–19-year age group. The peak prevalence rate in 1996 to 2002 was observed in the 20–34-year age group. As this cohort continues to age, the peak prevalence rate each year from 2003 to the present data is observed (and has been increasing each year) in the 35–54-year age group with moderate, severe, or profound intellectual disability.

Figure 2. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.
Prevalence of moderate, severe, and profound intellectual disability (combined) by age group: 1974, 1981, 1996, 2006.

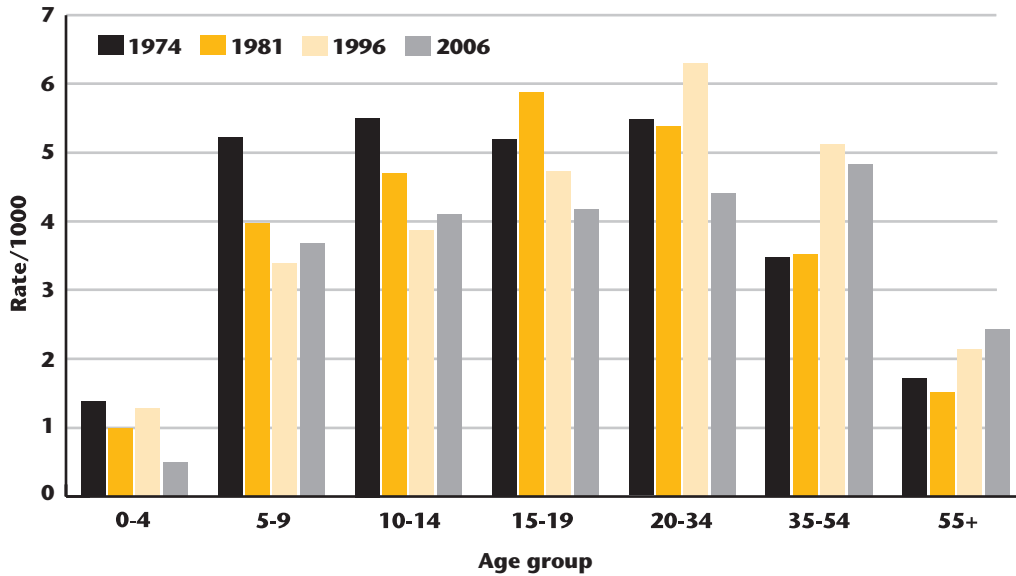
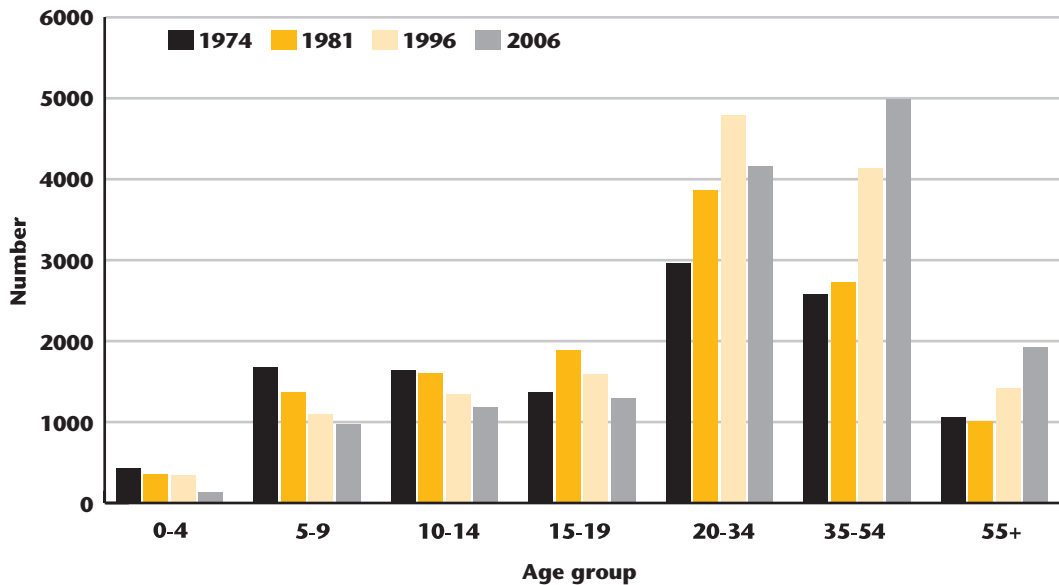


Figure 3. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.
Numbers with moderate, severe, and profound intellectual disability (combined) by age group: 1974, 1981, 1996, 2006.

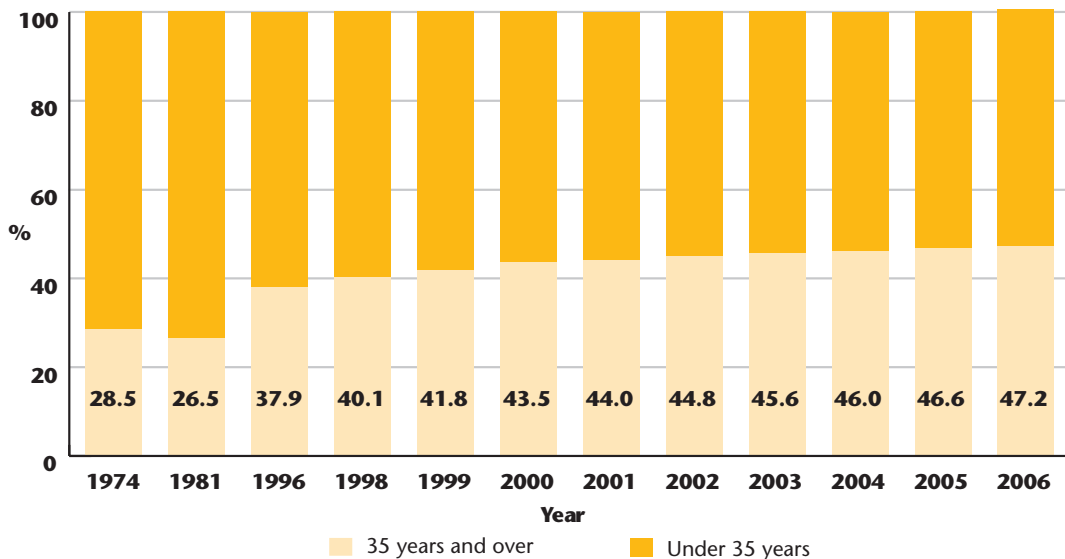


Ageing population

Figure 4 provides further evidence that the population of people with intellectual disability in Ireland is an ageing one. Increased longevity in this population is attributed in the research literature to improved health and well-being, the control of infectious diseases, the move to community living, improved nutrition, and the quality of health care services. By grouping people with a moderate, severe, or profound intellectual disability into two groups, people aged under 35 years and people aged 35 years or over, it can be seen that 28.5% of this population were aged 35 years or over in 1974, while 26.5% fell into this age category in 1981. A steady increase in the proportion aged 35 years or over has been observed in each dataset since 1996, from 37.9% in 1996 to 47.2% in the 2006 dataset. Almost half of people with a moderate, severe, or profound intellectual disability are aged 35 years or over. This increase between 1996 and 2006 represents 1,343 more people with a moderate, severe, or profound intellectual disability that are aged 35 years or over.

Figure 4. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.

Proportion of people with moderate, severe, and profound intellectual disability (combined) aged over 35 years: 1974, 1981, 1996, 1998–2006.



Impact of observed trends

As previous reports from the NIDD have highlighted, the changing age structure among those with moderate, severe, and profound intellectual disability has major implications for service planning in the years ahead as this is where the demands on the health services are most acute.

- As will be shown in chapter 3, residential services are primarily used by adults with a more severe intellectual disability. As the number of individuals in this group increases, increased pressure is being experienced by residential services. This is reflected in the current waiting lists for full-time residential services.

- Improved life expectancy among adults with a more severe intellectual disability places an increased demand on the health services and poses new challenges to health care professionals. Fewer places are becoming free over time, a higher degree of support within day and residential services is required, and specific support services for older people are needed.
- Chapter 3 indicates that the majority of adults with intellectual disability continue to live with their families. As these caregivers age beyond their care-giving capacity, residential supports are required.
- Additional therapeutic support services are also required for people who wish to continue to live with their families to enable this caring arrangement to continue.

Taken together, the combined effects of the baby-boom generation and increased longevity are resulting in significant demand for additional resources. This demand is now presenting, and will continue to present, major challenges to service planners and providers – this baby-boom generation, born in the 1960s and 1970s, will begin to reach age 55 in 2015, just nine years away. Failure to anticipate service needs often results in crisis situations for families and for service providers. The NIDD is an invaluable resource in providing a sound evidence base for service planning and delivery. Not only does it allow us to identify specific individual service requirements arising in the next five years, but the demographic information also allows us to look further into the future and anticipate the impact of changing demographic trends.

REGIONAL LEVEL

Numbers on each regional database

Table 2.4 details the number of individuals registered within each Regional Health Area of the HSE. The numbers registered in each region are broadly in line with what would be expected based on the general population size of that area. The category 'Out of State' refers to individuals who are funded by the State but receive services outside the State. Table 2.5 details the number of individuals registered within each Local Health Office of the HSE.

Table 2.4. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.

Number of people registered within the Regional Health Areas of the Health Service Executive.

	n	% of NIDD	% of total population
Dublin/Mid-Leinster	7063	27.7	29.1
South	6879	27.0	25.6
West	6641	26.0	24.0
Dublin/North-East	4914	19.3	21.2
Out of State	21	0.1	0.0
Total	25518	100.0	100.0

Table 2.5. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.

Number of people registered within the Local Health Offices of the Health Service Executive.

	n	% of NIDD
Dublin/Mid-Leinster	7063	27.7
South Dublin Area 1	788	3.1
South Dublin Area 2	257	1.0
Wicklow Area 10	705	2.8
Dublin South City Area 3	260	1.0
Dublin South West Area 4	935	3.7
Dublin West Area 5	1368	5.4
Kildare/West Wicklow Area 9	1219	4.8
Laois/Offaly	688	2.7
Longford/Westmeath	843	3.3
South	6879	27.0
Cork North Lee	1973	7.7
Cork South Lee ^a	6	0.0
North Cork	502	2.0
West Cork	402	1.6
Kerry	905	3.5
Carlow/Kilkenny	908	3.6
South Tipperary SR	612	2.4
Waterford	674	2.6
Wexford	897	3.5
West	6641	26.0
Donegal	895	3.5
Sligo/Leitrim	855	3.4
Galway	1529	6.0
Mayo	905	3.5
Roscommon	363	1.4
Limerick	903	3.5
North Tipperary	697	2.7
Clare	494	1.9
Dublin/North-East	4914	19.3
North Dublin Area 6	1345	5.3
North Dublin Area 7	300	1.2
North Dublin Area 8	1181	4.6
Cavan/Monaghan	589	2.3
Louth	969	3.8
Meath	530	2.1
Out of State	21	0.1
Total	25518	100.0

^aCork North Lee and Cork South Lee were previously considered as one area for local administrative purposes within intellectual disability services. The process of assigning NIDD records within the two areas has recently commenced.

Table 2.6 summarises the number and proportion of people at each level of intellectual disability registered in each Regional Health Area of the HSE. Table 2.7 details the number and proportion of people at each level of intellectual disability registered within each Local Health Office of the HSE.

Table 2.6. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.

Degree of intellectual disability by the Regional Health Areas of the Health Service Executive.

	Not verified	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Profound	All levels
	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %
Dublin/Mid-Leinster	968 13.7	2222 31.5	2693 38.1	869 12.3	311 4.4	7063 100.0
Southern	486 7.1	2380 34.6	2527 36.7	1116 16.2	370 5.4	6879 100.0
Western	557 8.4	2284 34.4	2454 37.0	1143 17.2	203 3.1	6641 100.0
Dublin/North-East	308 6.3	1641 33.4	1956 39.8	847 17.2	162 3.3	4914 100.0
Out of State	2 9.5	2 9.5	6 28.6	11 52.4	0 0.0	21 100.0
Total	2321 9.1%	8529 33.4%	9636 37.8%	3986 15.6%	1046 4.1%	25518 100.0%

Table 2.7. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.

Degree of intellectual disability by the Local Health Offices of the Health Service Executive.

	Not verified	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Profound	All levels
	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %
Dublin/Mid-Leinster	968 13.7	2222 31.5	2693 38.1	869 12.3	311 4.4	7063 100.0
South Dublin Area 1	152 19.3	301 38.2	222 28.2	93 11.8	20 2.5	788 100.0
South Dublin Area 2	41 16.0	102 39.7	90 35.0	21 8.2	3 1.2	257 100.0
Wicklow Area 10	125 17.7	318 45.1	184 26.1	73 10.4	5 0.7	705 100.0
Dublin South City Area 3	6 2.3	61 23.5	165 63.5	28 10.8	0 0.0	260 100.0
Dublin South West Area 4	299 32.0	173 18.5	327 35.0	107 11.4	29 3.1	935 100.0
Dublin West Area 5	85 6.2	480 35.1	478 34.9	167 12.2	158 11.5	1368 100.0
Kildare/West Wicklow Area 9	134 11.0	333 27.3	551 45.2	155 12.7	46 3.8	1219 100.0
Laois/Offaly	55 8.0	225 32.7	311 45.2	76 11.0	21 3.1	688 100.0
Longford/Westmeath	71 8.4	229 27.2	365 43.3	149 17.7	29 3.4	843 100.0
South	486 7.1	2380 34.6	2527 36.7	1116 16.2	370 5.4	6879 100.0
Cork North Lee	57 2.9	679 34.4	716 36.3	377 19.1	144 7.3	1973 100.0
Cork South Lee ^a	0 0.0	1 16.7	5 83.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	6 100.0
North Cork	23 4.6	139 27.7	239 47.6	83 16.5	18 3.6	502 100.0
West Cork	29 7.2	195 48.5	123 30.6	40 10.0	15 3.7	402 100.0
Kerry	132 14.6	267 29.5	344 38.0	135 14.9	27 3.0	905 100.0

Table 2.7. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.
(continued)

	Not verified	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Profound	All levels
	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %
South (continued)						
Carlow/Kilkenny	61 6.7	315 34.7	322 35.5	130 14.3	80 8.8	908 100.0
South Tipperary	27 4.4	286 46.7	205 33.5	69 11.3	25 4.1	612 100.0
Waterford	12 1.8	218 32.3	268 39.8	140 20.8	36 5.3	674 100.0
Wexford	145 16.2	280 31.2	305 34.0	142 15.8	25 2.8	897 100.0
West	557 8.4	2284 34.4	2454 37.0	1143 17.2	203 3.1	6641 100.0
Donegal	111 12.4	304 34.0	344 38.4	116 13.0	20 2.2	895 100.0
Sligo/Leitrim	66 7.7	314 36.7	276 32.3	172 20.1	27 3.2	855 100.0
Galway	76 5.0	555 36.3	529 34.6	322 21.1	47 3.1	1529 100.0
Mayo	140 15.5	304 33.6	305 33.7	139 15.4	17 1.9	905 100.0
Roscommon	29 8.0	141 38.8	141 38.8	45 12.4	7 1.9	363 100.0
Limerick	56 6.2	332 36.8	321 35.5	153 16.9	41 4.5	903 100.0
North Tipperary	52 7.5	159 22.8	310 44.5	139 19.9	37 5.3	697 100.0
Clare	27 5.5	175 35.4	228 46.2	57 11.5	7 1.4	494 100.0
Dublin/North-East	308 6.3	1641 33.4	1956 39.8	847 17.2	162 3.3	4914 100.0
North Dublin Area 6	97 7.2	383 28.5	558 41.5	253 18.8	54 4.0	1345 100.0

Table 2.7. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.
(continued)

	Not verified	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Profound	All levels
	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %
Dublin/North-East (continued)						
North Dublin Area 7	8 2.7	119 39.7	151 50.3	20 6.7	2 0.7	300 100.0
North Dublin Area 8	74 6.3	371 31.4	469 39.7	246 20.8	21 1.8	1181 100.0
Cavan/Monaghan	69 11.7	139 23.6	289 49.1	75 12.7	17 2.9	589 100.0
Louth	21 2.2	383 39.5	294 30.3	216 22.3	55 5.7	969 100.0
Meath	39 7.4	246 46.4	195 36.8	37 7.0	13 2.5	530 100.0
Out of State	2 9.5	2 9.5	6 28.6	11 52.4	0 0.0	21 100.0
Total	2321 9.1	8529 33.4	9636 37.8	3986 15.6	1046 4.1	25518 100.0

^aCork North Lee and Cork South Lee were previously considered as one area for local administrative purposes within intellectual disability services. The process of assigning NIDD records within the two areas has recently commenced.

Chapter three



3. Service Provision in 2006

NATIONAL LEVEL

Summary of service provision

In 2006, 24,556 people with intellectual disability are receiving services, which accounts for 96.2% of the total population registered on the NIDD. This is the highest number of people recorded as in receipt of services since the database was established in 1995. A further 962 (3.8%) people are identified as not being in receipt of services, of whom 313 (1.2%) have expressed a need for services in the period 2007–2011. A summary of the overall level of service provision in 2006 is provided in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006. Summary of service provision in 2006.		
	n	%
Attending services on a day basis	16342	64.0
Receiving 5- or 7-day residential services	7833	30.7
Resident in a psychiatric hospital	348	1.4
Receiving residential support services only	33	0.1
Receiving no service-on waiting list	313	1.2
No identified service requirements	649	2.5
Total	25518	100.0
Note: 4,776 day attenders and 573 full-time residents receive residential support services in addition to their principal service. 8,044 full-time residents receive a day service in addition to their full-time residential service.		

Table 3.2 summarises service provision in 2006 by degree of intellectual disability and age group.

Without services

In 2006 there are 313 people (1.2%) without services and who have identified service needs in the period 2007–2011, details of which are presented in chapter 4¹. Almost two-thirds of this group are in the ‘not verified’ (7.3%) and mild (55.3%) categories of intellectual disability and 37.5% have a moderate, severe, or profound level of intellectual disability. The majority (92.7%) are aged 18 and over.

¹ 16 require a full-time residential place and a day place, 11 require a full-time residential place only, 217 require a day place only (Table 4.1), 14 require a residential support place only (Table 4.2), and 55 require multidisciplinary support services only (Table 4.19).

Table 3.2. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.

Summary of service provision in 2006 by degree of intellectual disability and age group.

	Not verified			Mild			Moderate, Severe & Profound			All levels		
	Under 18	18 and over	All ages	Under 18	18 and over	All ages	Under 18	18 and over	All ages	Under 18	18 and over	All ages
Attending services on a day basis	1412	413	1825	2867	4103	6970	2844	4703	7547	7123	9219	16342
Receiving 5- or 7-day residential services	13	147	160	31	1171	1202	169	6302	6471	213	7620	7833
Resident in psychiatric hospital	0	6	6	0	96	96	0	246	246	0	348	348
Receiving residential support services only	9	4	13	0	9	9	3	8	11	12	21	33
Receiving no service – on waiting list	8	15	23	9	164	173	6	111	117	23	290	313
No current service requirements	266	28	294	5	74	79	16	260	276	287	362	649
Total	1708	613	2321	2912	5617	8529	3038	11630	14668	7658	17860	25518

A further 649 people (2.5% of total registrations) are also without services but have no identified requirement for services within the five-year period 2007–2011. There are two likely explanations for this categorisation. Firstly, it is possible that some of this group are appropriately registered on the database but their service needs have not been adequately identified. Secondly, it is also likely that a proportion of this group, who have a mild degree of intellectual disability, are inappropriately registered on the database, as they are not seeking to avail of specialised health services. Of this group of 649 people with no identified service requirements:

- 185 (28.5%) have their circumstances formally reviewed annually and 173 (26.7%) have contingency service plans identified on the database.
- 362 (55.8%) are aged 18 years or over.
- 373 (57.5%) have a mild or 'not verified' level of intellectual disability and it is not unreasonable to assume that they genuinely do not require services at this time. The appropriateness of registering people with mild intellectual disability who have no identified need for specialised health services on the database is being monitored on an ongoing basis.
- 276 (42.5%) have a moderate, severe, or profound degree of intellectual disability. Within this group, 130 have their circumstances formally reviewed annually and 104 have contingency service plans identified on the database. While these people may not wish to avail of services at this time, it is essential that their needs are monitored on a regular basis so that changing circumstances can be identified and responded to in a timely manner. Failure to anticipate the needs of this group can result in emergency admissions to services that may not be tailored to the specific needs of the individual. The National Intellectual Disability Database Committee remains concerned about the circumstances of 16 children within this group who have a moderate, severe, or profound intellectual disability and are not availing of services and have no identified need for services in the period 2007–2011.

Availing of services

As mentioned in chapter 2, there is a clear relationship between level of disability, age, and the type of service availed of. As is illustrated in Table 3.2, individuals attending services on a day basis tend to be younger and in the less severe range of intellectual disability, while residential services are used primarily by adults with a moderate, severe, or profound level of intellectual disability.

- Of the 16,342 individuals accessing services on a day basis in 2006, 6,970 (42.7%) have a mild level of intellectual disability and 7,123 (43.6%) are aged 18 years or under.
- There are 7,833 full-time residents in 2006, of whom 6,471 (82.6%) have a moderate, severe, or profound degree of disability, and 7,620 (97.3%) are aged 18 years or over.
- All 348 individuals with an intellectual disability residing in psychiatric hospitals are aged 18 years or over, and 246 (70.7%) have a moderate, severe, or profound degree of intellectual disability.

A further 33 individuals registered on the database in 2005 are availing of residential support services only.

Residential circumstances

Table 3.3 outlines the main residential circumstances of those registered on the NIDD in 2006. The main groupings of individuals consist of

- 16,245 individuals (63.7%) living in a home setting with parents, relatives, or foster parents;
- 8,181 individuals (32.1%) living in full-time residential services, mainly in community group homes, residential centres, psychiatric hospitals, and intensive placements. This is an increase of 108 on last year's figure and is the largest number of full-time residents recorded on the database since 2001;
- 855 individuals (3.3%) living independently or semi-independently.

The most commonly availed of residential settings are community group homes. This is the third consecutive year of data that indicate that more full-time residents live in homes in the community (3,625) than in residential centres (3,301). The numbers of people accommodated in community group homes and in residential centres have increased and decreased respectively, on an almost continuous basis, since data collection commenced in 1996. This trend reflects a shift towards community living in the provision of residential services to people with intellectual disabilities.

In 2006, there are 405 people with intellectual disability residing full-time in mental health services either in psychiatric hospitals (348 individuals, compared with 396 individuals in 2005) or in mental health community residences (57 individuals).

The 2006 data indicate that 46 of the full-time residents are occupying residential support places on a full-time basis, thereby blocking these services from their intended use. There are eight individuals registered on the database who have no fixed abode. There is insufficient information on the residential circumstances of 229 people (0.9%) registered on the database, an increase of 39 people (19.7%) since 2005. Although much progress has been made over the past number of years in reducing the numbers in this group, the remaining people need to be further reviewed as a matter of urgency to improve the overall quality of data available from the NIDD.

Table 3.3. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.

Main residential circumstances.

	n	%
Home setting	16245	63.7
At home with both parents	10996	43.9
At home with one parent	3793	14.7
At home with sibling	891	3.5
At home with other relative	236	0.9
Living with non-relative	31	0.1
Adoption	25	0.1
Foster care and boarding-out arrangements	273	1.1
Independent setting	855	3.3
Living independently	591	2.3
Living semi-independently	264	1.0
Community group homes	3625	14.2
5-day community group home	511	2.0
7-day (48-week) community group home	629	2.5
7-day (52-week) community group home	2485	9.7
Residential centres	3301	13.0
5-day residential centre	101	0.4
7-day (48-week) residential centre	477	1.9
7-day (52-week) residential centre	2723	10.7
Other full-time services	1255	4.9
Nursing home	145	0.6
Mental health community residence	57	0.2
Psychiatric hospital	348	1.4
Intensive placement (challenging behaviour)	387	1.5
Intensive placement (profound or multiple handicap)	239	0.9
Occupying a residential support place	46	0.2
Other full-time residential service	33	0.1
No fixed abode	8	0.0
Insufficient information	229	0.9
Total	25518	100.0

Main residential circumstances: age group and degree of intellectual disability

Table 3.4 provides an overview of main residential circumstances by degree of intellectual disability and age group. A detailed breakdown of the information in this table is presented in Table B1 in Appendix B.

Age differences

There are notable differences in the age profiles of individuals in the various categories of accommodation. The proportion of people living in a home setting decreases with age – 95.2% of individuals aged 0–19 years live in a home setting, declining to 69.9% of those aged 20–34 years, 37.3% of those aged 35–54 years, and 17.5% of those aged 55 years or over.

In contrast, the proportion of people in the different age categories who are living in full-time residential services increases with age – 3.6% of all 0–19-year-olds are in receipt of full-time residential services, compared to 27.1% of 20–34-year-olds, 55.0% of 35–54-year-olds, and 74.6% of those aged 55 years or over.

The data indicate that more than one in four people with a moderate, severe, or profound intellectual disability aged 35 years or over continue to live with their families. Planning for the future care of these individuals and avoiding crisis situations when family carers can no longer provide care is of paramount importance.

Degree of intellectual disability

There are also noticeable variations between level of ability and type of residential situation. Of those people with a mild intellectual disability, 77.3% live in a home setting, compared to 52.3% of those with a moderate, severe, or profound intellectual disability. The proportion of people in full-time residential services increases within the more severe categories of disability. Only 15.2% of people with a mild intellectual disability live in full-time residential services but this increases to 45.8% in the case of those with a moderate, severe, or profound disability.

Where individuals are in full-time residential services, the type of service varies according to level of intellectual disability. Full-time residents with a mild intellectual disability are most likely to be accommodated in community group homes, while full-time residents with a moderate, severe or profound intellectual disability are most likely to be accommodated in residential centres.

- Of those in the mild range of intellectual disability who are in full-time residential services, 64.1% are in community group homes, 19.8% are in residential centres, and 16.1% are in other full-time residential services.
- Of those in full-time residential services who have a moderate, severe or profound intellectual disability, 44.1% are in residential centres, 40.9% are in community group homes, and 15.0% are in other full-time residential services.

Table 3.4. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.
Main residential circumstances, degree of intellectual disability and age group.

	Not verified				Mild				Moderate, Severe & Profound				All levels							
	0-19	20-34	35-54	55+	Total	0-19	20-34	35-54	55+	Total	0-19	20-34	35-54	55+	Total	0-19	20-34	35-54	55+	Total
Home setting	1619	161	149	47	1976	3457	1902	1062	173	6594	3306	2608	1498	263	7675	8382	4671	2709	483	16245
Independent setting	1	7	44	30	82	3	138	369	114	624	1	29	82	37	149	5	174	495	181	855
Community group home	5	11	18	9	43	39	186	386	221	832	89	644	1513	504	2750	133	841	1917	734	3625
Residential centre	7	5	25	45	82	7	43	92	115	257	108	590	1452	812	2962	122	638	1569	972	3301
Other full-time services	7	1	5	28	41	3	48	81	77	209	51	282	420	252	1005	61	331	506	357	1255
No fixed abode	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	3	0	1	2	1	4	0	3	4	1	8
Insufficient information	91	2	1	2	96	4	6	0	0	10	10	19	60	34	123	105	27	61	36	229
Total	1730	187	243	161	2321	3513	2325	1991	700	8529	3565	4173	5027	1903	14668	8808	6685	7261	2764	25518

Day services

In 2006, 24,386 people, representing 95.6% of all those registered on the NIDD, are availing of day services. This represents the highest number of NIDD registrations availing of day services since the database was established.

Residential status of people availing of day services

Day services are availed of by people who live at home or in independent living settings in the community and by people who are also receiving full-time residential services. Table 3.5 summarises the level of disability and age group of people availing of day services according to their residential status.

Table 3.5. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.

Residential status of people availing of day services by degree of intellectual disability and age group.

	Not verified			Mild			Moderate, Severe & Profound			All levels		
	Under 18	18 and over	All ages	Under 18	18 and over	All ages	Under 18	18 and over	All ages	Under 18	18 and over	All ages
Residents	12	152	164	29	1234	1263	168	6449	6617	209	7835	8044
Day attenders	1412	413	1825	2867	4103	6970	2844	4703	7547	7123	9219	16342
Total	1424	565	1989	2896	5337	8233	3012	11152	14164	7332	17054	24386

Of the 24,386 individuals availing of day services, 33.0% (8,044) are also in full-time residential services, the majority of whom are in the moderate, severe, or profound range of intellectual disability (82.3%) and aged 18 years or over (97.4%). The remaining 67.0% (16,342) attend services on a day basis, of whom 42.7% are in the mild range of intellectual disability and 43.6% are aged 18 years or under.

The 2006 data indicate that 137 full-time residents have no formal day programme. The day service needs of this group, where identified, are documented in chapter 4 of this report.

Details of the principal day services provided in 2006 both to residents and to those who attend services on a day basis can be seen in Table 3.6.

Table 3.6. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.

Principal day service by category of persons availing of day services.

	Residents	Day attenders	Total
Home support	6	224	230
Home help	0	32	32
Early intervention team	2	510	512
Mainstream pre-school	0	273	273
Special pre-school for intellectual disability	0	578	578
Child education and development centre	32	284	316
Mainstream school	4	1035	1039
Resource/visiting teacher	1	280	281
Special class – primary level	4	517	521
Special class – secondary level	4	200	204
Special school	222	4172	4394
Rehabilitative training	229	1261	1490
Activation centre	3073	1970	5043
Programme for the older person	521	89	610
Special high-support day service	417	137	554
Special intensive day service	235	65	300
Sheltered work centre – includes long-term training schemes	1911	2546	4457
Sheltered employment centre	20	109	129
Multidisciplinary support services	980	517	1497
Centre-based day respite service	5	14	19
Day respite in the home	1	6	7
Other day service	152	226	378
Enclave within open employment	5	15	20
Supported employment	120	787	907
Open employment	16	134	150
Vocational training	47	258	305
Generic day services	37	103	140
Total	8044	16342	24386

Similarly to 2005, the top three day activities availed of by people with intellectual disability in 2006, and accounting for more than half of principal day service provision, are: activation programmes, sheltered work, and special schools. People who attend services on a day basis are availing mainly of educational, training, and work programmes, reflecting both the higher level of ability and younger age profile of people in this category. Those in full-time residential services are much more likely to avail of services such as activation programmes, sheltered work, multidisciplinary support services, specific programmes for older people, and special high-support programmes.

Main day services by age group and degree of intellectual disability

Table 3.7 provides details of the principal day services availed of in 2006, categorised by age group and degree of intellectual disability.

Age differences

Of those availing of day services in 2006 (24,386 individuals), 30.1% (7,332) are aged under 18 years, and 69.9% (17,054) are aged 18 years or over (see Table 3.7).

In 2006 there are 7,332 individuals aged 18 years or under accessing day services. The majority are in mainstream or special education services at primary and secondary level, availing of early intervention, attending both mainstream and specialised pre-school services, or are attending child education and development centres.

There are 17,054 adults availing of day services in 2006. Most adults attend either activation centres (29.6%) or sheltered work centres (26.1%). The next largest groups are concentrated in the areas of rehabilitative training (8.7%), multidisciplinary support services only (8.6%), and supported employment (5.3%).

Degree of intellectual disability

Of those receiving day services in 2006 (24,386 individuals), 33.8% (8,233) have a mild intellectual disability, 58.1% (14,164) have a moderate, severe, or profound intellectual disability, 8.2% (1,989) have not yet had their degree of intellectual disability established (see Table 3.7).

The age profiles of these groups are quite different. Less than one in four (21.3%) of the population with moderate, severe, or profound intellectual disability who are availing of day services is aged under 18 years, whereas more than one in three (35.2%) of the population with mild intellectual disability who are availing of day services is aged under 18 years. The higher number of children with mild intellectual disability in receipt of services reflects the number of children in special education, a proportion of whom do not transfer to the adult intellectual disability services upon leaving school.

Of the 7,332 children availing of day services in 2006:

- 39.5% (2,896) have a mild degree of intellectual disability, most of whom avail of special education services, with smaller numbers in mainstream schools and pre-school services.
- 41.1% (3,012) have a moderate, severe, or profound intellectual disability and, while most are receiving special education services, smaller numbers are in mainstream education or pre-school services and some also avail of more intensive services such as child education and development centres.
- 19.4% (1,424) have not as yet had their degree of intellectual disability verified.

Of the 17,054 adults in receipt of day services in 2006:

- 31.3% (5,337) have a mild degree of intellectual disability, most of whom attend sheltered work centres, are in receipt of activation programmes, avail of rehabilitative training, or are in supported employment.
- 65.4% (11,152) are in the moderate, severe, or profound range and are most likely to be in receipt of activation programmes, followed by sheltered work, multidisciplinary support services only, and rehabilitative training.
- 3.3% (565) have not had their degree of intellectual disability established.

Table 3.7. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.

Principal day service, degree of intellectual disability and age group.

	Not verified			Mild			Moderate, Severe & Profound			All levels		
	Under 18	18 and over	All ages	Under 18	18 and over	All ages	Under 18	18 and over	All ages	Under 18	18 and over	All ages
Home support	54	34	88	5	48	53	20	69	89	79	151	230
Home help	7	3	10	1	11	12	1	9	10	9	23	32
Early intervention team	429	0	429	45	0	45	38	0	38	512	0	512
Mainstream pre-school	178	0	178	66	0	66	29	0	29	273	0	273
Special pre-school for intellectual disability	304	0	304	95	0	95	179	0	179	578	0	578
Child education and development centre	14	0	14	0	1	1	241	60	301	255	61	316
Mainstream school	113	1	114	585	49	634	277	14	291	975	64	1039
Resource/visiting teacher	55	0	55	143	22	165	58	3	61	256	25	281
Special class – primary level	58	0	58	137	155	292	161	10	171	356	165	521
Special class – secondary level	1	2	3	72	60	132	40	29	69	113	91	204
Special school	176	5	181	1699	396	2095	1912	206	2118	3787	607	4394
Rehabilitative training	1	55	56	4	621	625	0	809	809	5	1485	1490
Activation centre	1	132	133	0	662	662	1	4247	4248	2	5041	5043
Programme for the older person	0	20	20	0	89	89	0	501	501	0	610	610
Special high-support day service	0	2	2	2	33	35	12	505	517	14	540	554
Special intensive day service	1	3	4	5	23	28	8	260	268	14	286	300
Sheltered work centre	0	110	110	0	1735	1735	0	2612	2612	0	4457	4457
Sheltered employment centre	0	11	11	0	87	87	0	31	31	0	129	129
Multidisciplinary support services	13	85	98	11	311	322	10	1067	1077	34	1463	1497
Centre-based day respite service	0	1	1	1	3	4	3	11	14	4	15	19
Day respite in the home	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	4	7
Other day service	16	5	21	17	115	132	22	203	225	55	323	378
Enclave within open employment	0	3	3	0	4	4	0	13	13	0	20	20
Supported employment	0	55	55	1	537	538	0	314	314	1	906	907
Open employment	0	5	5	0	116	116	0	29	29	0	150	150
Vocational training	0	17	17	7	206	213	0	75	75	7	298	305
Generic day services	0	15	15	0	53	53	0	72	72	0	140	140
Total	1424	565	1989	2896	5337	8233	3012	11152	14164	7332	17054	24386

Overall level of service provision in 2006

Background

The NIDD permits the recording of two different types of residential service and three different types of day service for each person on the database. The analyses of existing levels of service provision in Table 3.8 and Table 3.9 are a combination of the main and secondary residential services and the main, secondary, and tertiary day programmes respectively, and are representative of the overall level of service provision. The total numbers presented in both tables exceed the actual number of people with an intellectual disability in each of the service categories, as a number of people avail of two different types of residential service and two or three different types of day service.

The 2006 dataset is the tenth in a series that commenced in 1996, and was continued in each of the seven years from 1998 to 2005. The first and fourth datasets, from 1996 (National Intellectual Disability Database Committee, 1997) and 2000 (Mulvany, 2001), have been selected for comparison with the 2006 data. The 1996 dataset is selected because it is the first in the series and the 2000 dataset is selected as a benchmark at the beginning of the significant investment programme in intellectual disability services over the period 2000–2002. The development within services over the three datasets is illustrated in Figure 5 and Figure 6.

Overall level of residential service provision in 2006

Table 3.8 details the overall number of residential services provided to people with intellectual disability in 2006. In addition to the principal residential circumstances reported in Table 3.3, there exists a wide range of residential support services which are designed to assist people with intellectual disability to continue living with their families and in their communities. These residential supports range from holiday breaks with host families and service-based respite breaks, to the provision of regular part-time care and supported living arrangements.

Trends in residential service provision: 1996 to 2006

Figure 5 illustrates the growth in full-time residential services and residential support services during the period 1996–2006.

Key developments in the provision of full-time residential services in the period 1996–2006 include:

- an increase of 51.5% (1,232) in the number of people with intellectual disability living in community group homes. Community group homes are now the most commonly availed of full-time residential placements.
- an increase of 80.4% (279) in the number of intensive placements specially designed to meet the needs of people with challenging behaviours or multiple disabilities.
- a reduction of 64.1% (622) in the number of people with intellectual disability accommodated in psychiatric hospitals during the period 1996 to 2006.

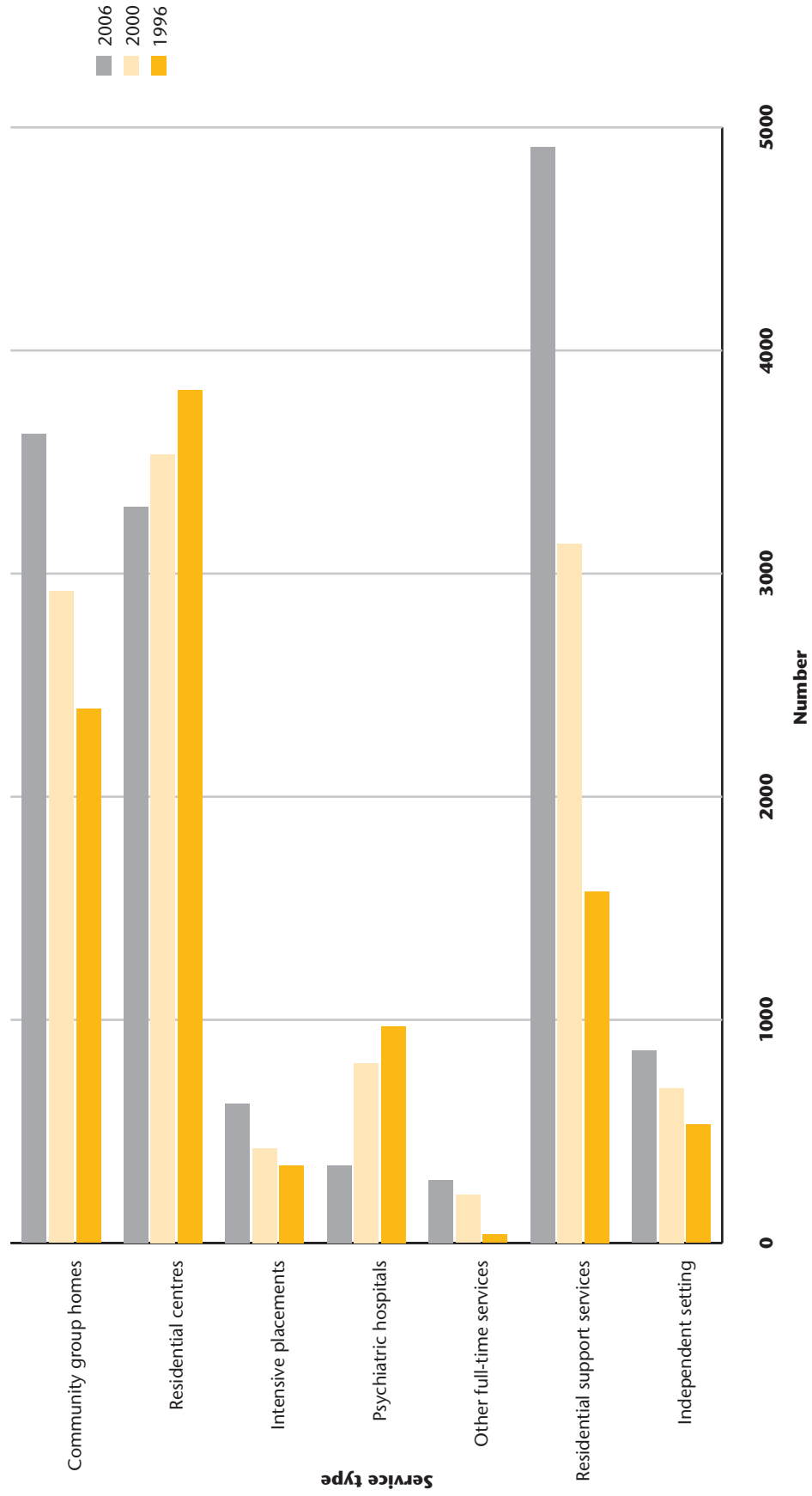
Between 1996 and 2006 there has been significant growth in the number of residential support places available. In particular, the data show an increase of 387.0% (3,371) in the number of individuals availing of centre-based respite services either as a planned or emergency intervention, bringing the total number availing of respite services in 2006 to 4,242. The vast majority of respite services are planned. The 2006 data indicate that the overall ratio of planned respite nights to crisis respite nights is more than 24:1 (i.e. there are 24 times more planned respite nights reported than crisis respite nights). Planned respite is an important service as it assists people to continue living with their families and in their communities.

Table 3.8. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.

Overall level of residential service provision in 2006, degree of intellectual disability and age group.

	Not verified			Mild			Moderate, Severe & Profound			All levels		
	Under 18	18 and over	All ages	Under 18	18 and over	All ages	Under 18	18 and over	All ages	Under 18	18 and over	All ages
	18	over	ages	18	over	ages	18	over	ages	18	over	ages
5-day community group home	1	10	11	10	119	129	17	354	371	28	483	511
7-day (48-week) community group home	1	1	2	0	129	129	16	482	498	17	612	629
7-day (52-week) community group home	2	28	30	15	559	574	31	1850	1881	48	2437	2485
5-day residential centre	1	0	1	0	10	10	13	77	90	14	87	101
7-day (48-week) residential centre	0	3	3	0	46	46	23	405	428	23	454	477
7-day (52-week) residential centre	4	74	78	4	197	201	41	2403	2444	49	2674	2723
Nursing home	0	23	23	0	25	25	0	97	97	0	145	145
Mental health community residence	0	1	1	0	19	19	0	37	37	0	57	57
Psychiatric hospital	0	6	6	0	96	96	0	246	246	0	348	348
Intensive placement (challenging behaviour)	1	1	2	0	45	45	7	333	340	8	379	387
Intensive placement (profound or multiple disability)	3	2	5	0	6	6	13	215	228	16	223	239
Other full-time residential place	0	2	2	2	11	13	3	15	18	5	28	33
Occupying a residential support place	0	2	2	0	5	5	5	34	39	5	41	46
Holiday residential placement	0	6	6	5	57	62	10	129	139	15	192	207
Crisis or planned respite	104	73	177	194	655	849	960	2256	3216	1258	2984	4242
Occasional respite with host family	7	1	8	19	21	40	30	82	112	56	104	160
Overnight respite in the home	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	4	5	3	8
Shared care or guardianship	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	3	3
Regular part-time care (2/3 days per week)	0	2	2	3	8	11	16	62	78	19	72	91
Regular part-time care (every weekend)	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	9	11	2	11	13
Regular part-time care (alternate weeks)	0	0	0	2	4	6	7	50	57	9	54	63
Other residential service	4	0	4	0	17	17	4	100	104	8	117	125
Foster care and boarding-out arrangements	14	4	18	106	59	165	53	49	102	173	112	285
Living semi-independently	0	10	10	1	192	193	0	62	62	1	264	265
Living independently	0	72	72	1	436	437	0	87	87	1	595	596

Figure 5. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.
Changes in overall level of residential service provision: 1996, 2000, 2006



Overall level of day service provision in 2006

Table 3.9 provides details of the overall level of day service provision for people with intellectual disability. Of note in this table is the number of support services available to people with intellectual disability in addition to their principal day service reported in Table 3.6; this includes services such as home support services, early services, educational support services, centre-based and home-based day respite services, home help services, and multidisciplinary support services.

Trends in day service provision: 1996 to 2006

Figure 6 illustrates the growth in day services during the period 1996–2006. The specific services included in each category are detailed in Appendix A. Multidisciplinary support services, which were recorded on the database for the first time in 2000, are excluded from Figure 6 and are discussed separately below.

Significant growth areas in day services during the ten-year period include:

- An increase of 389.1% (1,280 people) in the provision of supported employment. The 2006 data indicate that 1,609 people are in supported employment placements.
- Increases in both high-support and intensive day places. The number of high-support day places has increased by 44.3% (177 people) and the number of intensive day places has increased by 169.8% (197 people). The 2006 data indicate that 577 and 313 people attend high-support and intensive day services respectively.
- An increase of 137.5% (381 people) in the number in receipt of day programmes specific to the older person. The number attending such services in 2006 is 658.
- An increase of 21.8% (945 people) in the number attending activation centres, bringing the total number to 5,271 in 2006.
- An increase of 191.7% (255 people) in the number of people in open employment. Much of this increase has occurred last year, with the number of open employment places increasing from 164 in 2004 to 401 in 2005. The current 2006 figure is slightly lower at 388 people.

A noticeable trend during the 1996–2006 period is the increased number of people availing of mainstream services. Increases are observed in the numbers availing of mainstream pre-schools, mainstream schools, resource teachers, and vocational training. Although the numbers availing of mainstream services are proportionately low, the growth is in a positive direction and should be specifically targeted by the HSE for consistent and sustained support in line with best international practice.

Significant reductions in day services during the ten-year period include:

- A decrease of 14.1% (729 individuals) attending special schools. Despite this reduction, special schools are the most commonly availed of day activity for young people, with 4,407 individuals attending in 2006.

- A decrease of 17.5% (331 people) in the number attending rehabilitative training, from 1,895 in 1996 to 1,564 in 2006.
- A decrease of 53.9% (394 individuals) in the number of young people attending child education and development centres. The number attending such centres is 337 in 2006.

The 2006 dataset also demonstrates significant growth in the provision of support services which are delivered as part of a package of day services.

- Increases can be seen in the numbers of individuals availing of home support, home help, resource/visiting teacher, and centre-based and home-based day respite.
- Multidisciplinary support services, including those delivered by early intervention teams, have shown very substantial increases in recent years. In 2006, there are 17,578 individuals reported as receiving one or more multidisciplinary support services and 1,574 children receiving these services from an early intervention team.

The large difference in numbers receiving multidisciplinary support services (including services delivered by early intervention teams) between Table 3.7 (principal day service provision) and Table 3.9 (overall day service provision) arises because early services and multidisciplinary support services are only recorded as a principal day service if they are the only day service that an individual receives. The majority of people who are in receipt of multidisciplinary support services or services from an early intervention team also receive another service as their principal day service. Table 3.7 reports those provided as the principal day service only, whereas Table 3.9 details the overall provision of therapeutic inputs. In addition to this, Table 3.10 details the overall provision of specific therapeutic inputs. Specific inputs are only recorded if the individual has received, or will receive, at least four inputs of that service in a twelve-month period.

- Overall, 19,152 individuals receive one or more multidisciplinary support services (including those provided by early intervention teams). This represents an increase of 753 people since 2005. As was the case in 2005, the most commonly availed of multidisciplinary support services are social work (9,487 individuals), medical services (8,004 individuals), psychology (7,758 individuals), and psychiatry (6,188 individuals).
- The most common services availed of by adults are social work (6,235 adults), medical services (5,940 adults), and psychiatry (5,651 adults).
- The most common services availed of by children are speech and language therapy (1,491 children aged six years and under and 2,879 children aged seven to eighteen years), psychology (1,169 children aged six years or under and 2,098 children aged seven to eighteen years), and social work (1,140 children aged six years or under and 2,112 children aged seven to eighteen years).
- Early intervention teams usually provide services to children aged six years or under and 82.4% (1,518 children) of this age group receiving multidisciplinary support services have access to an early intervention team. There are also 56 children aged seven years or over who receive services from an early intervention team.

Table 3.9. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.

Overall level of day service provision in 2006, degree of intellectual disability and age group.

	Not verified			Mild			Moderate, Severe & Profound			All levels		
	Under 18	18 and over	All ages	Under 18	18 and over	All ages	Under 18	18 and over	All ages	Under 18	18 and over	All ages
Home support	225	58	283	260	163	423	579	475	1054	1064	696	1760
Home help	30	6	36	11	28	39	36	31	67	77	65	142
Early intervention team	996	0	996	263	0	263	315	0	38	1574	0	1574
Mainstream pre-school	247	0	247	99	0	99	54	0	54	400	0	400
Special pre-school	311	0	311	100	0	100	184	0	184	595	0	595
Child education and development centre	14	0	14	0	1	1	261	61	322	275	62	337
Mainstream school	115	1	116	591	49	640	295	15	310	1001	65	1066
Resource/visiting teacher	79	1	80	302	48	350	141	23	164	522	72	594
Special class – primary	60	0	60	139	155	294	163	11	174	362	166	528
Special class – secondary	1	2	3	72	60	132	40	29	69	113	91	204
Special school	176	5	181	1699	396	2095	1924	207	2131	3799	608	4407
Rehabilitative training	1	57	58	4	670	674	0	832	832	5	1559	1564
Activation centre	1	136	137	0	746	746	2	4386	4388	3	5268	5271
Programme for the older person	0	20	20	0	104	104	0	534	534	0	658	658
High-support day service	0	2	2	2	37	39	18	518	536	20	557	577
Intensive day service	1	4	5	5	26	31	8	269	277	14	299	313
Sheltered work	0	115	115	0	1839	1839	0	2724	2724	0	4678	4678
Sheltered employment	0	11	11	0	89	89	0	31	31	0	131	131
Multidisciplinary support services	325	310	635	1741	3334	5075	2392	9476	11868	4458	13120	17578
Centre-based day respite programme	32	3	35	92	70	162	297	259	556	421	332	753
Day respite in the home	9	1	10	4	1	5	18	10	28	31	12	43
Other day service	46	9	55	71	167	238	107	289	396	224	465	689
Enclave within open employment	0	3	3	0	7	7	0	17	17	0	27	27
Supported employment	0	68	68	1	874	875	0	666	666	1	1608	1609
Open employment	0	6	6	0	223	223	0	159	159	0	388	388
Vocational training	0	19	19	26	243	269	2	86	88	28	348	376
Generic day services	0	22	22	6	72	78	4	90	94	10	184	194

Figure 6. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.
Changes in overall level of day service provision: 1996, 2000, 2006.

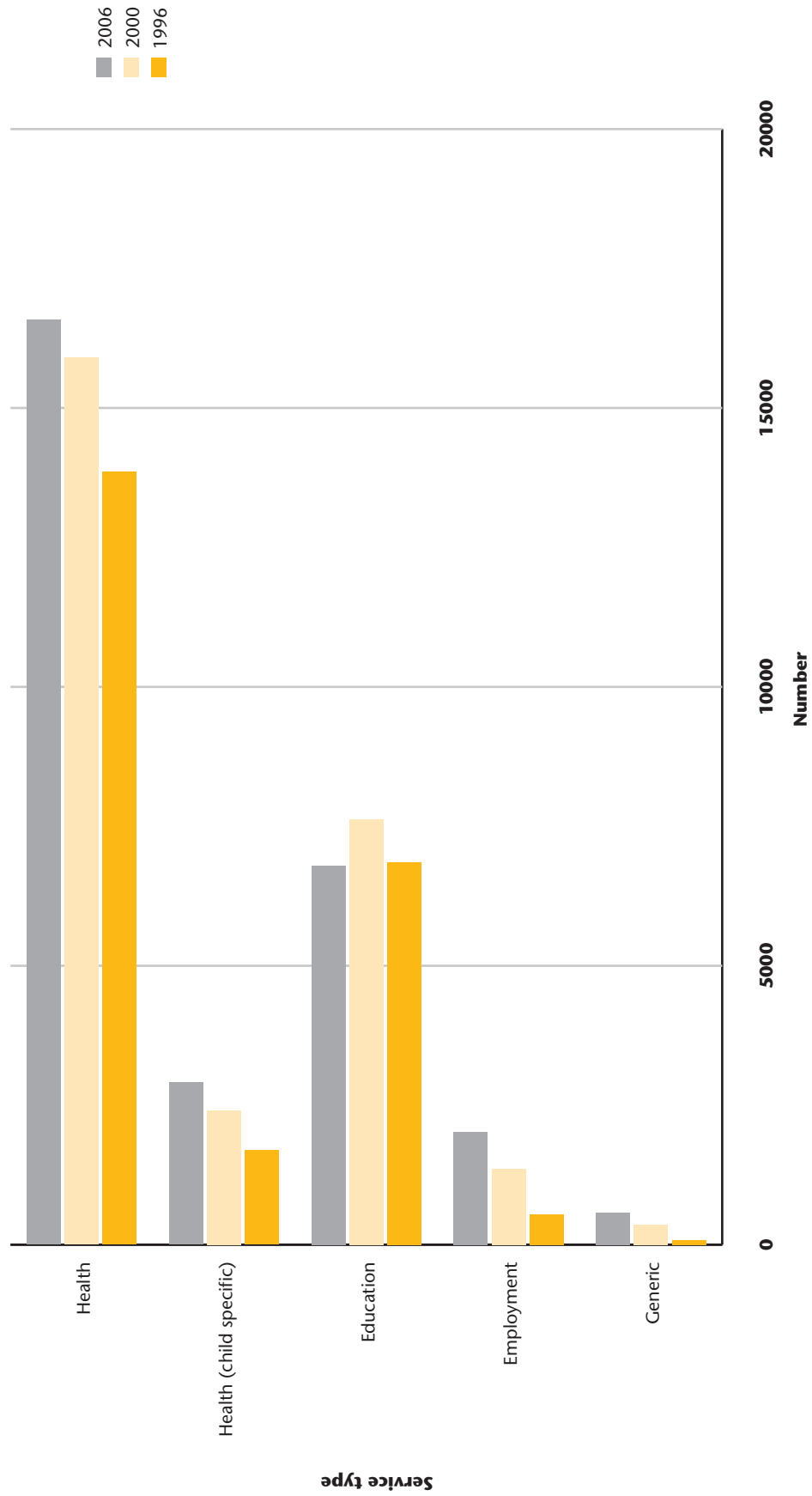


Table 3.10. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.

Overall provision of multidisciplinary support services by age and access to early intervention teams (EIT).

	Aged 6 or under			Aged 7–18			Aged 19 or over	Total
	Provided by an EIT	Not provided by an EIT	Total	Provided by an EIT	Not provided by an EIT	Total		
Medical services	828	108	936	25	1103	1128	5940	8004
Nursing	697	96	793	13	889	902	4061	5756
Nutrition	241	63	304	7	379	386	1919	2609
Occupational therapy	856	176	1032	31	1388	1419	1917	4368
Physiotherapy	1083	162	1245	21	1264	1285	2472	5002
Psychiatry	70	23	93	4	440	444	5651	6188
Psychology	974	195	1169	42	2056	2098	4491	7758
Social work	995	145	1140	40	2072	2112	6235	9487
Speech and language therapy	1227	264	1491	47	2832	2879	1334	5704
Other	530	96	626	25	1026	1051	3348	5025
Number of people	1518	324	1842	56	4134	4190	13120	19152

Note:

Therapeutic inputs are only recorded if the individual has received, or will receive, at least four inputs of that service in a twelve-month period. The number of therapeutic inputs received exceeds the number of people as many people receive more than one input.

REGIONAL LEVEL

Table 3.11 provides summary details of the level of service provision in 2006 within each Regional Health Area of the Health Service Executive. Table 3.12 provides details of the level of service provision in 2006 within each Local Health Office of the Health Service Executive.

Nationally, 96.2% of people (24,556) with an intellectual disability registered on the NIDD are in receipt of services in 2006. The highest level of service provision is in the Southern Regional Health Area, where 97.5% of the population registered on the database are receiving services. Dublin/Mid-Leinster Regional Health Area has the lowest level of service provision, where 95.1% of the population registered on the database are in receipt of services.

Nationally, 32.1% (8,181) of those registered on the NIDD in 2006 are in receipt of a full-time residential service. Regionally this proportion varies from 30.7% in the Southern Regional Health Area to 33.4% in both the Western and Dublin/North-East Regional Health Areas.

At national level, 64.0% (16,342) of the database population are attending services on a day basis and this proportion ranges from 62.4% in the Dublin/Mid-Leinster Regional Health Area to 66.7% in the Southern Regional Health Area.

Nationally, 1.2% (313) of registrations are without services but are identified as requiring services in the five-year period 2006–2010. The HSE Western Regional Health Area has the highest proportion of people without any service and awaiting services within the next five years (2.1%) and the remaining three Regional Health Areas are below the national average.

Although significantly reduced when compared with datasets from earlier years, there remain a considerable number of people registered on the database in 2006 (649, 2.5%) who are not availing of services and have no identified need for service within the five-year period 2007–2011. As mentioned earlier in this chapter, there are two likely explanations for this categorisation. Firstly, it is possible that some of this group are appropriately registered on the database but their service needs have not been adequately identified. Secondly, it is also likely that a proportion of this group, who have a mild degree of intellectual disability, are inappropriately registered on the database, as they are not seeking to avail of specialised health services. The number of people identified in this category varies between Regional Health Areas. The Western Regional Health Area has the lowest recorded proportion of registrations with no service requirements, at 1.1%, and the Dublin/Mid-Leinster Regional Health Area has the highest proportion of individuals in this category, at 4.0% of the region's registered population. Given that the Dublin/Mid-Leinster Regional Health Area also exhibits the lowest level of service provision (95.1%), it is likely that a proportion of this group are appropriately registered but their service needs have not been adequately identified.

The data show that, while considerable efforts are being made to review and refine the database, the proportion of people with intellectual disability reported as being in receipt of services (96.2%) may be artificially low because of the number of people described as having no identified service requirements in 2006 (649 individuals, or 2.5% of total registrations). It remains a concern that the number in this category has risen from 516 over the past year, which highlights the need for a critical appraisal of the remaining individuals to establish both their possible need for services and the appropriateness of their registration on the NIDD. The National Intellectual Disability Database Committee urges the HSE Regional Health Areas involved to prioritise this work to improve the overall quality of information held on the NIDD.

Table 3.11. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.

Service provision in 2006 by the Regional Health Areas of the Health Service Executive.

	Attending services on a day basis	Receiving 5- or 7-day residential services	Resident in a psychiatric hospital	Receiving residential support services only	Receiving no service	No service requirements in 2006	Total
	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %
Dublin/ Mid-Leinster	4409 62.4	2175 30.8	16 0.2	23 0.3	67 0.9	373 4.0	7063 100.0
South	4591 66.7	2003 29.1	109 1.6	6 0.1	61 0.9	109 1.6	6879 100.0
West	4203 63.3	2166 32.6	52 0.8	3 0.0	141 2.1	76 1.1	6641 100.0
Dublin/North-East	3138 63.9	1471 29.9	171 3.5	1 0.0	44 0.9	89 1.8	4914 100.0
Out of State	1 4.8	18 85.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 9.5	21 100.0
All areas	16342 64.0	7833 30.7	348 1.4	33 0.1	313 1.2	649 2.5	25518 100.0

Table 3.12. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.

Current service provision by the Local Health Offices of the Health Service Executive.

	Receiving day services	Receiving 5-or 7-day residential services	Resident in psychiatric hospital	Receiving residential support services only	Receiving no service – on waiting list	No current service requirements	Total
	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %
Dublin/ Mid-Leinster	4409 62.4	2175 30.8	16 0.2	23 0.3	67 0.9	373 4.0	7063 100.0
South Dublin Area 1	543 68.9	216 27.4	0 0.0	7 0.9	8 1.0	14 1.8	788 100.0
South Dublin Area 2	157 61.1	90 35.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	3 1.2	7 2.7	257 100.0
Wicklow Area 10	534 75.7	139 19.7	1 0.1	3 0.4	0 0.0	28 4.0	705 100.0
Dublin South City Area 3	125 48.1	116 44.6	0 0.0	4 1.5	0 0.0	15 5.8	260 100.0
Dublin South West Area 4	487 52.1	190 20.3	0 0.0	5 0.5	3 0.3	250 26.7	935 100.0
Dublin West Area 5	840 61.4	472 34.5	1 0.1	0 0.0	12 0.9	43 3.1	1368 100.0
Kildare/West Wicklow Area 9	667 54.7	510 41.8	0 0.0	1 0.1	27 2.2	14 1.1	1219 100.0
Laois/Offaly	531 77.2	136 19.8	7 1.0	2 0.3	10 1.5	2 0.3	688 100.0
Longford/ Westmeath	525 62.3	306 36.3	7 0.8	1 0.1	4 0.5	0 0.0	843 100.0
South	4591 66.7	2003 29.1	109 1.6	6 0.1	61 0.9	109 1.6	6879 100.0
Cork North Lee	1187 60.2	750 38.0	0 0.0	1 0.1	9 0.5	26 1.3	1973 100.0
Cork South Lee ^a	6 100.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	6 100.0
North Cork	352 70.1	87 17.3	13 2.6	0 0.0	14 2.8	36 7.2	502 100.0
West Cork	280 69.7	98 24.4	2 0.5	1 0.2	8 2.0	13 3.2	402 100.0

Table 3.12. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.
(continued)

	Receiving day services	Receiving 5-or 7-day residential services	Resident in psychiatric hospital	Receiving residential support services only	Receiving no service – on waiting list	No current service requirements	Total
	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %
South (continued)							
Kerry	664 73.4	216 23.9	7 0.8	2 0.2	2 0.2	14 1.5	905 100.0
Carlow/Kilkenny	556 61.2	293 32.3	24 2.6	2 0.2	17 1.9	16 1.8	908 100.0
South Tipperary	451 73.7	125 20.4	29 4.7	0 0.0	6 1.0	1 0.2	612 100.0
Waterford	426 63.2	242 35.9	1 0.1	0 0.0	4 0.6	1 0.1	674 100.0
Wexford	669 74.6	192 21.4	33 3.7	0 0.0	1 0.1	2 0.2	897 100.0
West	4203 63.3	2166 32.6	52 0.8	3 0.0	141 2.1	76 1.1	6641 100.0
Donegal	649 72.5	187 20.9	1 0.1	1 0.1	42 4.7	15 1.7	895 100.0
Sligo/Leitrim	431 50.4	398 46.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	24 2.8	2 0.2	855 100.0
Galway	1012 66.2	464 30.3	22 1.4	0 0.0	28 1.8	3 0.2	1529 100.0
Mayo	588 65.0	273 30.2	5 0.6	0 0.0	12 1.3	27 3.0	905 100.0
Roscommon	277 76.3	82 22.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 0.3	3 0.8	363 100.0
Limerick	540 59.8	315 34.9	19 2.1	0 0.0	20 2.2	9 1.0	903 100.0
North Tipperary	368 52.8	301 43.2	0 0.0	1 0.1	11 1.6	16 2.3	697 100.0
Clare	338 68.4	146 29.6	5 1.0	1 0.2	3 0.6	1 0.2	494 100.0

Table 3.12. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.
(continued)

	Receiving day services	Receiving 5-or 7-day residential services	Resident in psychiatric hospital	Receiving residential support services only	Receiving no service – on waiting list	No current service requirements	Total
	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %
Dublin/ North-East	3138 63.9	1471 29.9	171 3.5	1 0.0	44 0.9	89 1.8	4914 100.0
North Dublin Area 6	763 56.7	536 39.9	0 0.0	0 0.0	12 0.9	34 2.5	1345 100.0
North Dublin Area 7	237 79.0	48 16.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 0.3	14 4.7	300 100.0
North Dublin Area 8	639 54.1	332 28.1	170 14.4	0 0.0	14 1.2	26 2.2	1181 100.0
Cavan/Monaghan	456 77.4	115 19.5	0 0.0	1 0.2	8 1.4	9 1.5	589 100.0
Louth	609 62.8	358 36.9	1 0.1	0 0.0	1 0.1	0 0.0	969 100.0
Meath	434 81.9	82 15.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	8 1.5	6 1.1	530 100.0
Out of State	1 4.8	18 85.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 9.5	21 100.0
Total	16342 64.0	7833 30.7	348 1.4	33 0.1	313 1.2	649 2.5	25518 100.0

^a Cork North Lee and Cork South Lee were previously considered as one area for local administrative purposes within intellectual disability services. The process of assigning NIDD records within the two areas has recently commenced.

Chapter four



4. Assessment of Need

2007–2011

The NIDD provides a needs assessment of people with intellectual disability. Four distinct categories of need are identified, as follows:

A – Unmet need: describes people who are without any service whatsoever, who are without a major element of service such as day or residential, or who are without residential support services, and require these services in the period 2007–2011. It excludes those whose *only* requirement is for multidisciplinary support services (including those to be delivered by an early intervention team) as these are dealt with in category D below.

B – Service change: describes those who already have an intellectual disability service but will require that service to be changed or upgraded during the period 2007–2011, and includes children who will require access to health-funded services in the period. It excludes those whose *only* service change requirement is for multidisciplinary support services (including those to be delivered by an early intervention team) as these are dealt with in category D below.

C – Persons with intellectual disability who are accommodated in psychiatric hospitals: includes people who need to transfer out of psychiatric hospitals in the period 2007–2011 and people who are resident in the psychiatric services but require an appropriate day service within the same time period. For completeness, multidisciplinary support services requirements, where applicable, are noted in the tables.

D – Multidisciplinary support services: documents the multidisciplinary support services (including those to be delivered by early intervention teams) that are required in the period 2007–2011 by all individuals registered on the NIDD. This section includes the multidisciplinary support service requirements of the unmet need and service change groups as well as those of people with intellectual disability within the psychiatric services.

The NIDD facilitates the recording of two future residential services and two future day services for each individual. To avoid double-counting of individuals, only the first service identified is reported in the tables in this report relating to the unmet need, service change, and people with intellectual disability within the psychiatric services groups, but the level of additional need of these individuals is noted in the relevant sections of the text as well as in the multidisciplinary support services section.

A – UNMET NEED

Full-time residential and day services

The data returned in 2006 indicate that 2,371 people will require major elements of service, either a full-time residential service or a day service, or both, in the five-year period 2007–2011 (Table 4.1), an increase of 101 since 2005. Of this group of 2,371 people:

- 244 (10.3%) have no service and require full-time residential and/or day services,

- 2,089 (88.1%) receive a day service but require a residential service,
- 29 (1.2%) receive a residential service but also require a day service,
- 9 (0.4%) receive residential support services only, and require full-time residential and/or day services.

Table 4.1 provides a breakdown of this group by level of intellectual disability. Of the 244 people who are without services in 2006, 93 (38.1%) have a moderate, severe, or profound level of intellectual disability and 135 (55.3%) have a mild level of intellectual disability. The group which receives one major element of service, day or residential, but which needs the other element (2,089 plus 29, equals 2,118 individuals), consists mainly (71.6%) of people in the moderate, severe, or profound ranges of intellectual disability.

Five hundred and twenty of the individuals who have an unmet need for a full-time residential service also require an additional future residential service, of whom 95.3% require a residential support service, in the period 2007–2011. Nineteen of the individuals who have an unmet need for a day service also require one additional future day service in the period 2007–2011.

Table 4.1. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.

Number of people requiring a major element of service 2007–2011.

	No service	Receives minimal residential support only	Receives day only – requires residential	Receives residential only – requires day	Total
Not verified	16	1	86	0	103
Mild	135	3	504	11	653
Moderate, severe & profound	93	5	1499	18	1615
All levels	244^a	9^b	2089	29	2371

^a Of the 244, 16 require residential and day, 11 require residential only, and 217 require day only.

^b Of the 9, 1 require residential and day, 1 requires residential only, and 7 require day only.

Residential support services

The 2006 data indicate that 1,911 people are without residential support services and will require these services in the period 2007–2011, an increase of 108 (6.0%) since 2005 (Table 4.2). In excess of 99.0% of this group are already in receipt of a major element of service. Fourteen individuals who require residential support services are without services in 2006, of whom eight have a moderate level of intellectual disability, four have a mild intellectual disability, and the remaining two individuals' level of intellectual disability has not yet been verified.

Two hundred and eleven individuals who have an unmet need for a residential support service also require a second future residential service. Almost 80% of these secondary future residential service requirements are additional residential support services.

Number of places required to meet need

Table 4.2. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.
Number of people requiring residential support services 2007–2011.

	No service	Receives day only – requires residential support	Receives residential & day – requires residential support	Receives residential only – requires residential support	Total
Not verified	2	135	3	0	140
Mild	4	721	85	1	811
Moderate, severe & profound	8	809	143	0	960
All levels	14	1665	231	1	1911

The number of additional residential, day, and residential support places required over the period 2007–2011 to provide these people with services is identified in Table 4.3 by each Regional Health Area.

Table 4.3. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.
Number of new places required to meet need 2007–2011 by the Regional Health Areas of the Health Service Executive.

	Residential	Day	Residential support	% of total NIDD registrations
Dublin/Mid-Leinster	589	65	458	27.7
South	593	51	580	27.0
West	459	133	640	26.0
Dublin/North-East	477	21	276	19.3
Total	2118	270	1954^a	100.0

^a The total number of residential support places required is different to the figure in Table 4.2 (n=1,911) as 40 of the group who have no existing service and require a day service will also need a residential support service and 3 of the group with an existing residential service and requiring a day service will also need a residential support service, giving a total of 1,954.

The key figures and trends are summarised below.

- Following a slight downward trend during the years 2000 to 2002, the number of new residential places required has increased by almost 30% (484 places) over the past four years. The current figure of 2,118 is the highest since the database was established. The current figure reflects an increase of 110 places required since 2005 even though chapter 3 shows that the number of people in receipt of full-time residential services is at its highest since 2001. Almost three in four of this group (71.7%, 1,518 individuals) have a moderate, severe, or profound intellectual disability. Chapter 2 notes that the numbers in this group are increasing due to a cohort of people born in the 1960s and mid-1970s currently moving through the services. Chapter 3 shows that full-time residential services are more likely to be availed of by older people with a moderate, severe, or profound intellectual disability. This information would suggest that the number of new full-time residential places required is likely to continue to increase over the coming years as those with a more severe disability advance in age.
- The number of new day places required has been falling steadily since 1996. The current figure of 270 is 73.9% less than that in 1996 and is the lowest since the database was established, suggesting that significant progress has been made in meeting the demand for day services.
- The demand for residential supports has increased steadily since 1998. The current figure of 1,954 represents an increase of 114 (6.2%) since 2005 and is the highest since national data collection began. This high level of need is presenting even though there are almost 5,000 people currently availing of residential support services.

Tables 4.4 shows the number of new places required to meet need over the next five years within each Local Health Office of the Health Service Executive. Each area's proportion of the total NIDD registrations is included to allow meaningful comparisons to be drawn between areas.

Table 4.4. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.

Number of new places required to meet need 2007–2011 by the Local Health Offices of the Health Service Executive.

	Residential	Day	Residential support	% of NIDD
Dublin/Mid-Leinster	589	65	458	27.7
South Dublin Area 1	70	7	41	3.1
South Dublin Area 2	44	4	9	1.0
Wicklow Area 10	48	3	56	2.8
Dublin South City Area 3	25	0	9	1.0
Dublin South West Area 4	140	2	27	3.7
Dublin West Area 5	66	14	73	5.4
Kildare/West Wicklow Area 9	41	27	87	4.8
Laois/Offaly	72	7	69	2.7
Longford/Westmeath	83	1	87	3.3
South	593	51	580	27.0
Cork North Lee	163	6	211	7.7
Cork South Lee ^a	0	0	1	0.0
North Cork	49	10	42	2.0
West Cork	35	7	54	1.6
Kerry	100	3	67	3.5
Carlow/Kilkenny	76	11	107	3.6
South Tipperary	45	8	16	2.4
Waterford	54	4	46	2.6
Wexford	71	2	36	3.5
West	459	133	640	26.0
Donegal	51	45	102	3.5
Sligo/Leitrim	61	20	112	3.4
Galway	129	21	119	6.0
Mayo	77	12	130	3.5
Roscommon	43	2	24	1.4
Limerick	29	19	54	3.5
North Tipperary	39	12	51	2.7
Clare	30	2	48	1.9
Dublin/North-East	477	21	276	19.3
North Dublin Area 6	119	9	50	5.3
North Dublin Area 7	55	1	12	1.2
North Dublin Area 8	146	1	45	4.6
Cavan/Monaghan	47	5	24	2.3
Louth	55	1	54	3.8
Meath	55	4	91	2.1
Total	2118	270	1954a	100.0

^a The total number of residential support places required is different to the figure in Table 4.2 (n=1,911) as 40 of the group who have no existing service and require a day service will also need a residential support service and 3 of the group with an existing residential service and requiring a day service will also need a residential support service, giving a total of 1,954.

^b Cork North Lee and Cork South Lee were previously considered as one area for local administrative purposes within intellectual disability services. The process of assigning NIDD records within the two areas has recently commenced.

Year in which services are required

Table 4.5 identifies the year in which the service needs arise. Most of the service needs are immediate, reflecting the backlog of people awaiting services over the past number of years.

Table 4.5. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.						
Year in which service needs arise.						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	All years
Residential	1906	93	57	54	8	2118
Day	264	2	2	1	1	270
Residential support	1877	33	26	13	5	1954

Summary of unmet service requirements

Details of the types of services required by people who are without a major element of service or without residential support services in 2006 are set out in Table 4.6, Table 4.7 and Table 4.8.

Full-time residential services

Of the group that requires full-time residential services (2,118 individuals, see Table 4.6):

- 71.7% (1,518) consists of people in the moderate, severe, and profound ranges of intellectual disability. Of these 1,518 individuals, 1,187 require residential placements in community group homes, 193 require residential accommodation in a campus setting, and 126 require specialised intensive placements because of their increased dependency.
- 24.2% (512) consists of people with mild intellectual disability. Of these 512 individuals, 428 require residential placements in community group homes, 55 require residential accommodation in a campus setting, and 25 require specialised intensive placements due to their increased dependency.
- 4.2% (88) have not yet had their level of intellectual disability verified.

Of those requiring full-time residential services, 98.7% (2,091 individuals) are in receipt of a day service or a residential support service.

Day services

As in previous years, demand for day services among those reported as not being in receipt of such services in 2006 is confined almost exclusively to adult services (Table 4.7). Of the 270 individuals who require day services, the largest demand comes from 233 people who have no service whatsoever at the moment. Of the 233 people with no service:

- More than half (56.7%, 132 individuals) have a mild intellectual disability and their principal service requirements are in the training and employment fields.
- 37.3% (87 individuals) have a moderate, severe, or profound intellectual disability and the principal service requirements are for activation programmes, sheltered work, and rehabilitative training (Table 4.7).

Residential support services

Residential support services, such as respite and regular part-time care, are required by 1,954 people (Table 4.8), most of whom live at home and are either in receipt of a day service (85.2%, 1,665 individuals) or have no day service (2.8%, 54 individuals). An additional 12% (235 individuals) are full-time residents and need a residential support service either to enhance, or as an alternative to, their existing services.

- People with moderate, severe, or profound intellectual disability account for half (50.0%, 977 individuals) of the demand for residential support services, while people with mild intellectual disability account for 42.8% (781 individuals). The remaining 7.2% (141 individuals) have not yet had their degree of intellectual disability verified.
- Most of the demand is for centre-based respite services (56.4%, 1,102 individuals), semi-independent and independent living arrangements (20.6%, 402 individuals), and holiday residential placements (9.2%, 180 individuals).

Table 4.6. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.

Future full-time residential service requirements of individuals receiving no residential service in 2006.

	No service – requires residential service			Receives residential support only – requires residential service			Receives day service – requires residential service			Overall need		
	NV	Mild	All	NV	Mild	All	NV	Mild	All	NV	Mild	All
5-day community group home	0	1	3	4	0	0	1	1	5	103	210	318
7-day (48-week) community group home	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	3	77	232	312
7-day (52-week) community group home	1	3	5	9	0	0	0	0	32	243	733	1008
5-day residential centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	17	24
7-day (48-week) residential centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	50	58
7-day (52-week) residential centre	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	39	40	126	205
Nursing home	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	5	3	10	18
Mental health community residence	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Psychiatric hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intensive placement (challenging behaviour)	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	17	51	69
Intensive placement (profound or multiple disability)	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	7	70	77
All services	2	8	17	27	0	0	2	2	86	504	1499	2089
					0	0	2	2	88	512	1518	2118

Table 4.7. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.

Future day service requirements of individuals receiving no day service in 2006.

	No service – requires day service				Receives residential support only – requires day service				Receives residential service only – requires day service				Overall need			
	NV	Mild	MSP	All	NV	Mild	MSP	All	NV	Mild	MSP	All	NV	Mild	MSP	All
Home support	1	2	7	10	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	7	11
Home help	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Mainstream pre-school	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special pre-school	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Child education and development centre	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Mainstream school	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Resource/visiting teacher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special class – primary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special class – secondary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special school	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	3
Rehabilitative training	0	43	11	54	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	46	11	57
Activation centre	0	9	28	37	0	0	3	3	0	1	9	10	0	10	40	50
Programme for the older person	1	1	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	7	1	2	10	13
Special high-support day service	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	1	4	5
Special intensive day service	0	1	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	4	6
Sheltered work centre	1	21	16	38	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	22	16	39
Sheltered employment centre	1	4	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	6
Centre-based day respite service	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Day respite in the home	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Other day service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enclave within open employment	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Supported employment	2	20	6	28	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	3	2	24	6	32
Open employment	1	8	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	9	3	13
Vocational training	2	20	4	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	20	4	26
Generic day services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All services	14	132	87	233	1	3	4	8	0	11	18	29	15	146	109	270

Note:

This table excludes people who are receiving no day service and whose only day requirements are multidisciplinary support services (including those delivered by an early intervention team). These people are reported in the multidisciplinary support services section later in this chapter.

Table 4.8. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.

Future residential support service requirements of individuals receiving no residential support services in 2006.

	No service – requires residential support				Receives day service – requires residential support				Receives residential service – requires residential support				Receives residential and day services – requires residential support				Overall need			
	NV	Mild	MSP	All	NV	Mild	MSP	All	NV	Mild	MSP	All	NV	Mild	MSP	All	NV	Mild	MSP	All
Foster care and boarding-out	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	4
Living independently	0	5	0	5	11	56	6	73	0	1	0	1	0	7	0	7	11	69	6	86
Living semi-independently	0	7	5	12	13	177	36	226	0	1	0	1	1	58	18	77	14	243	59	316
Holiday residential placement	0	2	4	6	1	42	54	97	0	0	0	0	1	5	71	77	2	49	129	180
Crisis or planned respite	3	10	12	25	87	361	605	1053	0	1	1	2	0	2	20	22	90	374	638	1102
Occasional respite care with host family	0	1	0	1	10	32	51	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	10	33	53	96
Overnight respite in the home	0	0	0	0	6	2	4	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	4	12
Shared care or guardianship	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	3	6
Regular part-time care (2/3 days per week)	0	1	0	1	1	11	16	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	12	17	30
Regular part-time care (every weekend)	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	4	3	9
Regular part-time care (alternate weeks)	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	9	3	12
Other residential service	0	1	3	4	3	24	31	58	0	0	0	0	1	11	27	39	4	36	61	101
All services	3	27	24	54	135	721	809	1665	0	3	1	4	3	85	143	231	141	836	977	1954

B – SERVICE CHANGE

The term 'service change' describes those who already have an intellectual disability service but will require that service to be changed or upgraded during the period 2007–2011, and includes children availing of educational services in 2006 who will require access to health-funded services in the period. Changes in service provision relate to

- upgrading of existing residential places from 5-day to 7-day,
- changes in type of residential accommodation being provided, such as from residential centres to community-based residential services,
- provision of more intensive care and specialist interventions, and
- changes to existing day services, for example from education to training or from training to employment.

Changes in service provision exclude people whose only service change requirement is for multidisciplinary support services (including those to be delivered by an early intervention team). Multidisciplinary support service requirements are detailed in the multidisciplinary support services section later in the chapter.

There are 2,304 people included in the data presented in the section on unmet need above (Table 4.1 and Table 4.2) who are missing one element of service and require their existing element of service to be changed in some way.

- 1,182 people with an unmet need for a full-time residential place require a change in their day service.
- 5 people with an unmet need for a day service require a change in their full-time residential placement. Two people with an unmet need for a day service requires a change in their residential support service.
- 1,115 people with an unmet need for a residential support service require a change in their day service.

However, to avoid double-counting of individuals, their needs in relation to service change are not included in this section of the report. It is envisaged that, when funding is made available for their unmet elements, sufficient flexibility will be incorporated within this to allow their required service change to be implemented.

Categories of service change requirements

Table 4.9 indicates that 11,818 people who are receiving services in 2006 will require a change to their existing service provision in the period 2007–2011, an increase of 228 (2.0%) since 2005. Of the 11,818 requiring a service change:

- 8,168 (69.1%) are day attenders (of whom 772 also avail of residential support services).
- 3,147 (26.6%) are full-time residents (of whom 2,376 also avail of day services).
- 503 (4.3%) receive residential support services only.

A breakdown of the category of service change required by level of intellectual disability is provided in Table 4.9.

- People in the moderate, severe and profound ranges of intellectual disability account for 7,325 (62.0%) of the service changes.
- People in the mild range require 3,461 (29.3%) of the service changes.
- 1,032 (8.7%) of the service changes are required by people whose level of intellectual disability has not been verified.

Table 4.9. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.

Category of service change required 2007–2011.

	Residential and day	Residential only	Day only	Day and residential support	Residential support only	Total requiring service changes
Not verified	32	25	924	28	23	1032
Mild	224	99	2870	169	99	3461
Moderate, severe & profound	2120	647	3602	575	381	7325
All levels	2376	771	7396	772	503	11818

Number of places required to address service changes

The numbers of places involved in addressing the required service changes are summarised in Table 4.10. Day services are described under four headings: health, education, employment, and generic, and the programmes included under each heading are outlined in Appendix A.

Table 4.10. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.
Number of places requiring to be changed 2007–2011.

Residential	3147
Day	10544
Of which:	
Health services	7340
Education services	1127
Employment services	1523
Generic services	554
Residential support	1275

The number of places requiring to be changed exceeds the number of people requiring service changes because some people require changes in both their residential and day services. In addition, it is important to note that, although 11,818 people require service changes, this demand does not translate into 11,818 new places. In many instances, these individuals will be vacating their existing placement when they receive their change of service. This will free up places for other people requiring a service change and those with unmet needs. For example, when young adults move into sheltered work from training, their training place is freed up for the young adults leaving school. It is also important to note that this entire group gets some level of service at present, so a certain level of funding is already committed to these individuals.

Year in which service changes are required

Table 4.11 identifies the years in which the service changes are required. Again, as with the unmet need data, most of the service changes are required immediately.

Table 4.11. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.
Year in which service changes are required.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	All years
Residential	3103	24	12	6	2	3147
Day	9394	588	324	166	72	10544
Of which:						
Health services	6618	353	208	117	44	7340
Employment services	1424	68	20	9	2	1523
Educational services	1010	64	34	13	6	1127
Generic services	342	103	62	27	20	554
Residential support	1244	18	9	3	1	1275

Summary of service change requirements

Details of the types of service change required by people who need alternative or enhanced full-time residential, day, and residential support services are set out in Table 4.12, Table 4.13 and Table 4.14.

Residential service change

Table 4.12 indicates that 3,147 individuals in full-time residential services in 2006 will require an upgrading or change of accommodation within the next five years.

For most of this group (64.5%, 2,030 individuals) a change of service type is required.

- Residential placements in the community are required by 1,115 individuals (35.4%).
- Intensive services for either challenging behaviour or profound or multiple disability are required by 692 individuals (22.0%).
- Centre-based placements are required by 169 individuals (5.4%).
- Nursing home placements are required by 54 individuals (1.7%).

The remaining 1,117 individuals (35.5%) require an enhancement in their existing service type.

- 376 individuals need their existing service upgraded to include care at weekends and holiday times.
- 26 individuals require less care and could return to their families at weekends and holiday times.
- 715 individuals need an enhancement of their existing service provision (shaded area of Table 4.12). Over two-thirds of this group need increased support in their existing placement.

Two hundred and ten of the 3,147 individuals who require an upgrading or change of accommodation also require an additional future residential service, almost two-thirds of which are residential support services.

Table 4.12. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006

Pattern of movement of individuals from existing residential service to future residential service 2007–2011.

	Full-time residential service required in the period 2007–2011											Total services 2006				
	5-day CGH	7-day (48-wk) CGH	7-day (52-wk) CGH	5-day RC	7-day (48-wk) RC	7-day (52-wk) RC	Nursing home	Psychiatric hospital	Intensive placement (CB)	Intensive placement (P/M D)						
Full-time residential service in 2006																
5-day community group home (CGH)	21	68	134	2	1	26	0	0	6	2	260					
7-day (48-week) community group home	3	53	109	2	5	8	1	0	15	11	207					
7-day (52-week) community group home	2	17	431	0	3	37	32	0	62	38	622					
5-day residential centre (RC)	7	11	28	1	8	10	0	0	8	1	74					
7-day (48-week) residential centre	2	74	89	0	25	47	0	0	32	8	277					
7-day (52-week) residential centre	1	18	778	0	4	89	20	0	272	213	1395					
Nursing home	0	1	29	0	0	10	4	0	3	7	54					
Intensive placement (challenging behaviour) (CB)	0	3	37	1	5	47	1	0	47	7	148					
Intensive placement (profound/multiple disability) (P/M D)	0	1	5	0	0	13	0	0	3	44	66					
Occupying a residential support place	3	1	22	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	33					
Other full-time residential place	1	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	11					
Total services required	40	247	1666	6	51	296	58	0	452	331	3147					

The abbreviations in the third row of the table headings refer to the placement descriptions outlined in column one.

The shaded areas of the table represent existing services that require alteration or enhancement.

Day service change

Within the next five years, 10,544 individuals will require a change, enhancement, or upgrading of their day service (Table 4.13).

- Health-funded services are required in 69.6% (7,340 individuals) of the changes or enhancements.
- Employment services are required in 14.4% (1,523 individuals) of the changes or enhancements.
- Educational services are required in 10.7% (1,127 individuals) of the changes or enhancements.
- Generic services are required in 5.3% (554 individuals) of the changes or enhancements.

Day service groupings are reported under health, employment, educational, and generic services as set out in Appendix A.

Health services

Of the 7,340 service changes required within health-funded services, 5,475 (74.6%) are requirements for an alternative or additional service and 1,865 (25.4%) are requirements for an enhancement of the person's existing service (Table 4.14). The majority of the demand for alternative or additional health-funded services arises as follows:

- 1,026 individuals require high-support or intensive placements, the majority of whom currently attend activation programmes (429 individuals), or receive multidisciplinary support services as their only day service (265 individuals).
- 917 individuals require activation programmes, the majority of whom currently receive multidisciplinary support services as their only day service (358 individuals), attend special schools (184 individuals), or attend sheltered work (168 individuals).
- 870 individuals require rehabilitative training, the majority of whom currently attend special schools (649 individuals).
- 748 individuals require services specific to older people, the majority of whom currently attend activation programmes (332 individuals) or sheltered work (229 individuals).

There are also 1,865 individuals who need to have their existing health-funded service enhanced (shaded area of Table 4.13). Most of these people are attending activation (834 individuals, 44.7%) or attending sheltered work (478 individuals, 25.6%). The main enhancements required are an increased level of support and an increased level of service provision from part-time to full-time.

Employment services

Of the 1,523 service changes required within employment services, 1,472 (96.7%) are requirements for an alternative placement and 51 (3.3%) are requirements for an enhancement of the person's existing placement (Table 4.13).

Most of the demand for alternative employment opportunities comes from 1,275 individuals who require supported employment, the majority of whom currently attend sheltered work (545 individuals) or rehabilitative training (283 individuals).

There are 51 individuals who require their existing employment placement to be enhanced (shaded area of Table 4.13). Forty-eight of these avail of supported employment and almost half need their placement to be increased from part-time to full-time.

Educational services

Of the 1,127 service changes required within educational services, 928 (82.3%) are requirements for an alternative service and 199 (17.7%) are requirements for an enhancement of the child's existing service (Table 4.13).

Most of the demand for alternative educational services comes from three groups:

- 299 children who require special classes, particularly at secondary level. The majority of those requiring special classes at secondary level (214 children) currently attend special classes at primary level (158 children).
- 300 children who require a mainstream school placement, the majority of whom currently attend a mainstream (128 children) or specialised (77 children) pre-school.
- 249 children who require a special school placement, the majority of whom currently attend special pre-schools (154 children).

There are 199 children who require their existing educational placement to be enhanced (shaded area of Table 4.13), the majority of whom currently attend special schools (98 children). Over half the enhancements identified require the child's existing service at primary level to be carried through to secondary level. There is also a significant demand for increased support within existing educational placements.

Generic services

Of the 554 service changes required within generic services, 548 (98.9%) are requirements for an alternative service and 6 (1.1%) are requirements for an enhancement of the person's existing service (Table 4.13).

Most of the demand for alternative generic services comes from 506 individuals who require vocational training, the majority of whom currently attend special schools (319 individuals).

Three individuals attending vocational training and three individuals availing of generic day services require their existing generic service to be enhanced (shaded area of Table 4.13).

Pattern of movement within day services

The pattern of movement in day services is not as clear-cut as that in residential services. People in full-time residential services who require alternative full-time placements will vacate their existing services when their new places become available. However, certain existing day services (for example, early services and home support services) will not necessarily be freed up when a new service is provided as these are ongoing services that are generally required in addition to other day services. Similarly, certain required services will not replace existing services, but rather will enhance the range of services being provided to an individual.

The data in relation to certain day services² are reported and interpreted on the assumption that

- (a) where the service already exists, it will be retained by the individual, even when their new service comes on stream, or
- (b) where the service is new to the individual, it will not replace existing services.

Table 4.13 maps the pattern of movement of individuals from their existing day service to their future day service. The main day service and the first future day service recorded on the NIDD are used to indicate the existing and future day services.

Residential support service change

The database indicates that 1,275 individuals receiving residential support services will require an additional or alternative residential support service, or will require their existing support service to be upgraded during the period 2007–2011 (Table 4.14). Additional or alternative support services are required by 400 individuals (31.4%), and 875 individuals (68.6%) require their existing service to be upgraded (shaded area of Table 4.14).

The principal residential support service changes or enhancements include:

- more frequent centre-based crisis or planned respite breaks for people already availing of this service. Of these 847 individuals, 815 currently receive planned respite and require an enhanced service, 6 receive crisis respite and require their support to be planned, and 26 are in receipt of both planned and crisis respite and require increased planned respite.
- more regular part-time care arrangements for people already accessing crisis or planned respite services (91 people).
- occasional holiday residential placements and occasional respite care with a host family for people currently availing of crisis or planned respite (45 people).
- opportunities to experience semi-independent living arrangements for people receiving centre-based respite breaks (54 people).

² The services involved include home support services, early intervention team, resource/visiting teacher, home help, multidisciplinary support services, centre-based day respite service, and day respite in the home.

Two hundred and nine individuals of the 1,275 who are receiving residential support services and require that service to be changed also require an additional future residential service. Almost three-quarters of these additional future residential services are residential support services.

As with certain types of day service, it is important to note that existing residential support services may be retained by the individual when their new service becomes available, with the result that not all existing services may be freed up for use by people who are without such services at present.

Table 4.14. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.

Additional residential support services required by people availing of residential support services in 2006.

	Residential support service required 2007-2011											Total	
	Foster care and boarding-out	Living independently	Living semi-independently	Holiday residential placement	Crisis or planned respite	Occasional respite care (host family)	Shared care/guardianship	Regular part-time care (2/3 days per week)	Regular part-time care (every weekend)	Regular part-time care (alternate weeks)	Overnight respite in the home		Other residential service
Residential support service in 2006													
Foster care and boarding-out	0	2	9	3	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	28
Living semi-independently	0	11	12	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
Holiday residential placement	0	0	6	0	8	3	0	2	0	5	0	1	25
Crisis or planned respite	4	5	54	39	847	34	11	51	13	27	3	26	1114
Occasional respite care (host family)	0	0	1	0	23	8	4	0	0	2	0	1	39
Shared care or guardianship	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Regular part-time care (2/3 days per week)	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	10
Regular part-time care (every weekend)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Regular part-time care (alternate weeks)	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	9
Overnight respite in the home	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	5
Other residential service	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	10
All services	4	18	90	51	901	47	15	56	16	39	6	32	1275

The shaded areas of the table represent existing services that require alteration or enhancement.

C – PERSONS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY WHO ARE ACCOMMODATED IN PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS

The data from the NIDD for 2006 identify 348 individuals with intellectual disability, all aged 20 years or over, accommodated in psychiatric hospitals. Table 4.16 details the overall service requirement status of people resident in psychiatric hospitals by level of intellectual disability.

Table 4.15. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.

Overall service requirements of people with intellectual disability resident in psychiatric hospitals in 2006.

	No service requirements				Has service requirements				Total
	Not verified	Mild	Moderate, severe & profound	All levels	Not verified	Mild	Moderate, severe & profound	All levels	
Resident in a psychiatric hospital, with no day programme	0	2	12	14	1	5	38	44	58
Resident in a psychiatric hospital, with day programme	2	29	48	79	3	58	148	209	288
Resident in a psychiatric hospital, with residential support service and day programme	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	2
All residents	2	32	60	94	4	64	186	254	348

Of this group, 254 (73.0%) individuals have service requirements in the period 2007–2011, of whom:

- 233 have an appropriate alternative residential facility identified for them (117 of whom will also require a day service). The residential service requirements of this group are shown in Table 4.18 and their day service requirements are shown in Table 4.19.
- 16 are recorded as appropriately placed within the psychiatric hospital but have identified day service requirements (one of whom also requires a residential support service and one of whom also requires increased support within the psychiatric hospital). The day service requirements of these 16 people are shown in Table 4.15.
- two are recorded as appropriately placed within the psychiatric hospital but require residential support services.
- three are recorded as appropriately placed within the psychiatric hospital but require increased support within a psychiatric hospital.

Table 4.16. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.
Day service requirements of people appropriately accommodated in psychiatric hospitals.

	Services required 2007–2011							
	Vocational training	Activation centre	Programme for the older person	Special high-support day service	Sheltered work centre	Supported employment	Other day service	All services
Day service in 2006								
No day programme	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Special intensive day service	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Activation centre	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	5
Sheltered work centre	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Multidisciplinary support services only	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
Other day programme	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
All services	1	8	1	3	1	1	1	16

Note:
 4 of the 16 also have multidisciplinary support service requirements. These are documented in the multidisciplinary support services section later in this chapter.

Of the 233 people who need to transfer from psychiatric to intellectual disability services for provision of their residential services, 35.6% (83 individuals) will require places in residential centres, 35.2% (82 individuals) will require intensive placements, and 28.8% (67 individuals) will require community group home places. One individual needs to move to a nursing home. Almost all of the need arises immediately (Table 4.17).

Table 4.17. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.

Residential service requirements of people resident in psychiatric hospitals who require to be transferred to the intellectual disability sector.

	Year in which residential service is required		
	2007	2008	2007–2011
7-day (48-week) community group home	2	0	2
7-day (52-week) community group home	64	1	65
7-day (48-week) residential centre	1	0	1
7-day (52-week) residential centre	82	0	82
Nursing home	1	0	1
Intensive placement (challenging behaviour)	62	0	62
Intensive placement (profound/multiple disability)	20	0	20
All residential services	232	1	233

Of this same group of 233 people, 117 will also require an appropriate day service. The greatest demand is for high-support or intensive day programmes (55.6%, 65 people), activation programmes (20.5%, 24 people), and programmes for older people (14.5%, 17 people). All day services are required immediately (Table 4.18).

Table 4.18. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.

Day service requirements of people resident in psychiatric hospitals who require to be transferred to the intellectual disability sector.

	Year in which residential service is required
	2007
Rehabilitative training	3
Activation centre	24
Programme for the older person	17
Special high-support day service	54
Special intensive day service	11
Sheltered work centre	3
Sheltered employment centre	1
Supported employment	1
Generic day services	1
Other day service	2
All day services	117

Note:

47 of the 117 also have multidisciplinary support service requirements. These are documented in the multidisciplinary support services section later in this chapter.

The 2006 data suggest that the current day and residential programmes for 94 people with intellectual disability resident in psychiatric hospitals are appropriate and these people have no identified service needs in the period 2007–2011 (Table 4.15). Almost two-thirds (60 people) of this group have a moderate, severe, or profound intellectual disability, one third (32 people) have a mild disability and two individuals' level of disability is not yet verified. Within this group are 13 people who have no formal day programme. The day service needs of this group need to be reviewed.

Multidisciplinary support services

Although the NIDD facilitates the recording of two future day services, earlier sections of this chapter detail the first future day service only so that individuals are not double-counted. Future multidisciplinary support services, including those to be delivered by early intervention teams, are only recorded as a first future day service if these support services are the only future day service required. In reality, these services are required in addition to a more substantial day service component. To avoid under-reporting the demand for these services, they are excluded from the unmet need, service change, and psychiatric hospitals sections above and they are reported separately below in Table 4.19. A 'requirement' refers to a new type of therapeutic input that the individual does not currently receive and an 'enhancement' refers to a change in the delivery of a therapeutic input that the individual currently receives (e.g. an increase in the provision of the specific service or a change in service provider). Data from Table 3.10 are reproduced in Table 4.19 to compare current service provision with the demand for future services.

Multidisciplinary support services are currently availed of by 19,152 people, 15,505 of whom have further requirements for such services. A further 2,447 individuals who do not currently access such services require them. Therefore, there are 17,952 (15,505 plus 2,447) individuals with a need for multidisciplinary support services whose needs involve either an enhancement of a type of service currently received (3,190 individuals), a requirement for a new type of service (5,852 individuals), or both (8,910 individuals). Of this 17,952 people with future multidisciplinary support service needs, 136³ receive no service whatsoever at present. Ninety-nine per cent of the demand is immediate.

Despite high levels of current provision, there is substantial demand for new services and enhanced services relating to all the therapeutic inputs, in particular, psychology, social work, and speech and language therapy. For example, 7,758 individuals currently receive a psychology service, 4,253 of whom need an enhancement of their service, and a further 6,731 individuals who do not receive a psychology service require one.

The data suggest that there is a significant shortfall of occupational therapy and nutrition services as these are the only therapeutic inputs where the demand for new services exceeds current service provision. For example, 4,368 individuals are currently in receipt of occupational therapy, 2,785 of whom need an enhancement of their service, and a further 6,025 individuals who are not in receipt of occupational therapy require it.

³ 81 of the 136 also have other future service requirements that are included in the 'unmet need' section at the beginning of this chapter.

Table 4.19. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.

Current and future multidisciplinary support services by age and access to early intervention teams (EIT).

	Currently receiving service				Enhancement of service required 2007-2011 by people currently receiving this input				New service required 2007-2011 by people not currently receiving this input				
	Aged 6 or under		Aged 7-18	Aged 19 or over	Aged 6 or under		Aged 7-18	Aged 19 or over	Aged 6 or under		Aged 7-18	Aged 19 or over	Total
	EIT	Not EIT			EIT	Not EIT			EIT	Not EIT			
Medical services	828	108	1128	5940	272	85	335	2260	134	56	512	1089	1791
Nursing	697	96	902	4061	307	67	340	1450	35	10	207	1014	1266
Nutrition	241	63	386	1919	76	52	167	814	163	47	510	3274	3994
Occupational therapy	856	176	1419	1917	418	163	880	1324	316	120	1123	4466	6025
Physiotherapy	1083	162	1285	2472	481	137	669	1499	80	41	460	2040	2621
Psychiatry	70	23	444	5651	45	8	216	3016	33	17	293	936	1279
Psychology	974	195	2098	4491	454	178	1148	2473	283	85	1356	5007	6731
Social work	995	145	2112	6235	455	144	1210	3633	73	49	656	2985	3763
Speech & language therapy	1227	264	2879	1334	655	246	1625	737	184	90	959	3567	4800
Other	530	96	1051	3348	80	22	181	980	129	69	439	1916	2553
Number of people	1518	324	4190	13120	883	339	2607	8271	706	271	2853	10932	14762^a

^a 'Enhancement of service required' refers to a change in the delivery of a therapeutic input that the individual currently receives. 'New service required' refers to a new type of therapeutic input that the individual does not currently receive. There are 8,910 individuals whose multidisciplinary support service change involves both a requirement and an enhancement. Therefore, the actual number of people represented in this table as requiring enhanced and/or additional services is 12,100 + 14,762 - 8,910 = 17,952. Therapeutic inputs are only recorded if the individual has received, or will receive, at least four inputs of that service in a twelve-month period. The number of therapeutic inputs received or required exceeds the number of people as many people receive or require more than one input.

Overall service provision to people with intellectual disability and the pattern of care required in the period 2007–2011

The data presented in this chapter in relation to unmet need for services and demand for service changes need to be considered together to enable the future pattern of care to be forecast. The database indicates that there are large numbers of people who require residential services for the first time and also that there are significant numbers who require changes to, or enhancements of, their existing residential or day placements (or both). Not all service changes will require the individual to move to a new placement as many require enhancements such as increased support which can be made available in their existing placement. Where the enhancement involves a move to a new placement, the freed-up place may become available to others who have an identified need for such a placement. The existing placements occupied by these individuals are secure until their new places become available. Such movement is part of the ongoing development of services and is tangible evidence of the ability of the database to match needs with service provision.

Pattern of care required in full-time residential services

As is indicated in Table 4.20, demand for full-time residential services in the period 2007–2011 will come from three distinct groups already identified in this chapter:

- 2,118 individuals living at home who require full-time residential services for the first time,
- 232 individuals resident in psychiatric hospitals who require to transfer to the intellectual disability services, and
- 3,147 individuals in full-time residential services within the intellectual disability sector who require changes to their existing placement. Of this group, 2,030 require alternative services and 1,117 require their existing service to be enhanced. Not all of the group who require service enhancements will move to new placements. For example, 517 out of the 1,117 individuals (46.3%) require increased support in their existing placements. However, they have been factored into the overall calculation of placement requirements, as some costs will be incurred in upgrading their services. Where the change involves a move to a new placement, the freed-up place may be available to others who are identified as requiring this service.

Table 4.20 outlines the pattern of full-time residential service provision that will be required in the period 2007–2011 to meet this demand. A total of 2,383 residential places will be required – an increase of 6 since 2005.

- As expected, there is significant demand for community-based placements both from people who will be coming into residential services for the first time and from people in existing residential placements. In total, 2,586 community-based placements will be required during the period, a slight increase of 6 since 2005.
- There will also be a shortfall of 803 intensive residential placements, an increase of 34 since 2005. It should be noted that there are significantly higher costs associated with the provision of these intensive placements.

Table 4.20. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.
Pattern of full-time residential service provision required 2007-2011.

	New services required by people living at home	New services required by people transferring from psychiatric hospitals	Service changes required by people in existing full-time residential places	Places vacated by people in full-time residential places	Shortfall (-)/ Excess of places arising from demand
5-day community group home	323	0	40	260	-103
7-day (48-week) community group home	316	2	247	207	-358
7-day (52-week) community group home	1017	64	1666	622	-2125
5-day residential centre	24	0	6	74	44
7-day (48-week) residential centre	58	1	51	277	167
7-day (52-week) residential centre	206	82	296	1395	811
Nursing home	21	1	58	54	-26
Mental health community residence	1	0	0	0	-1
Psychiatric hospital	0	0	0	0	0
Intensive placement (challenging behaviour)	72	62	452	148	-438
Intensive placement (profound or multiple disability)	80	20	331	66	-365
Other/unspecified intellectual disability service	0	0	0	11	11
Designated residential support placement	0	0	0	[33 ^a]	0
Total	2118	232	3147	3114	-2383

^a 33 designated residential support places being blocked by full-time residents will be freed up but they have not been deducted from the total number of full-time residential places required as they should not be made available for full-time use.

Pattern of care required in day services

As can be seen from Table 4.21, demand for day services over the next five years comes from four distinct groups:

- 270 individuals who are without day services,
- 117 individuals resident in psychiatric hospitals who will require an appropriate day service when they transfer to intellectual disability services,
- 16 individuals appropriately placed in psychiatric hospitals but requiring a day programme within that setting, and
- 10,544 individuals in existing day services within the intellectual disability sector who require changes to, or enhancements of, their existing placement. Of this group, 8,178 require alternative or additional services and 2,121 require their existing service to be enhanced. The majority (7,340) of these service changes are within the health sector. Many of the changes are required to address transitional needs such as moving from child to adult services or moving from training into employment. Not all of the group who require service enhancements will move to new placements. Again, as is seen with the requirement for enhancement of residential placements, 1,471 out of the 2,121 identified individuals (69.4%) require increased support in their existing placements. However, the entire group has been factored into the overall calculation of placement requirements, as some costs will be incurred in upgrading services for these individuals. Where the change involves a move to a new placement, the freed-up place may be available to others who are identified as requiring this service. However, unlike the situation with full-time residential services, not all existing places will become available. As previously explained in this chapter, people who are accessing, or who require, home support, early services, resource/visiting teachers, multidisciplinary supports, centre- and home-based day respite or home help services will not be freeing up existing services when their future needs are met.

Table 4.21 outlines the pattern of day service provision that will be required in the period 2007–2011 to meet demand. The data in the table have been adjusted to reflect the fact that not all existing services will be freed up.

A total of 1,866 day places will be required – an increase of 2 places on the corresponding 2005 figure. The table shows two distinct trends consistent with previous years – a decrease in the numbers of young children requiring certain services and a considerable demand for the full spectrum of adult services. The data indicate that over the next five years there will be:

- A significant reduction in the number of children requiring special schools (1,433 children). However, there is a small demand within this group for mainstream pre-school services (101 children), special classes at secondary level (107 children), and resource/visiting teachers (101 children). This demand may be greater than the data indicate due to the possible under-estimation of young children on the database discussed in chapter 2.

- A shortfall of training and employment opportunities. In the period 2007–2011, 373 vocational training placements and 148 rehabilitative training placements need to be developed to meet the demand that exists for those services. There will be a shortfall of 1,223 supported employment opportunities and 172 placements in open employment during this time.
- The ageing population with intellectual disability discussed in chapter 2 is resulting in increased demand for specific programmes for the older person and there will be a shortfall of 684 such places over the next five years.
- As with residential services, there is significant demand for high-support and intensive day placements. Over the next five years, 298 high-support day placements and 612 intensive day placements will be required. These services involve a higher staff to client ratio and more specialist interventions to address needs arising from behavioural problems, multiple disabilities and the effects of ageing.
- The data indicate that demands for activation programmes and sheltered work placements are likely to be met as other identified service needs are met and existing services are consequently freed up.

Table 4.21. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006
Pattern of day service provision required 2007–2011.

	New services required by people without day services	New services required by people transferring from psychiatric hospitals	Service changes required by people within psychiatric hospitals	Service changes required by people receiving day services	Places vacated by people receiving day services	Shortfall (-)/ Excess of places arising from demand
Home support	11	0	0	344	0	-355
Home help	1	0	0	20	0	-21
Mainstream pre-school	0	0	0	299	198	-101
Special pre-school	3	0	0	209	451	239
Child education and development centre	1	0	0	35	118	82
Mainstream school	1	0	0	370	384	13
Resource/visiting teacher	0	0	0	101	0	-101
Special class – primary	0	0	0	89	262	173
Special class – secondary	0	0	0	220	113	-107
Special school	3	0	0	347	1783	1433
Rehabilitative training	57	3	0	908	820	-148
Activation centre	50	24	8	1751	2061	228
Programme for the older person	13	17	1	974	321	-684
Special high-support day service	5	54	3	505	269	-298
Special intensive day service	6	11	0	694	99	-612
Sheltered work centre	39	3	1	1175	1695	477
Sheltered employment centre	6	1	0	83	22	-68
Centre-based day respite service	1	0	0	129	0	-130
Day respite in the home	1	0	0	3	0	-4
Other day service	0	2	1	211	126	-88
Enclave within open employment	1	0	0	23	2	-22
Supported employment	32	1	1	1323	134	-1223
Open employment	13	0	0	177	18	-172
Vocational training	26	0	1	509	163	-373
Generic day services	0	1	0	45	42	-4
All services	270	117	16	10544	9081	-1866

CONCLUSION

Continued demand for services

The 2006 dataset, in line with data in recent years, indicates that, despite substantial levels of service provision in day, residential, residential support and multidisciplinary support services, there is significant ongoing demand for new intellectual disability services and a growing requirement to enhance existing services. The number of new full-time residential and residential support places required are at their highest since the database was established in 1995. This need is presenting against a background of significant investment in intellectual disability services in the period 2000–2002. While the data in recent years highlight the corresponding growth in services, demographic factors and historical under-funding of intellectual disability services are contributing to long waiting lists for these services. The increased birth rate in the 1960s and 1970s has resulted in a large adult population moving through the services at present, contributing to an ongoing demand for services. In addition to this, people with intellectual disability are living longer than previously, which not only contributes to the ongoing demand for services but also reduces the number of service placements freed up through death. While a further multi-annual funding package has been put in place for the period 2006–2009, this is insufficient to address all of the service demands identified in this report. In the medium term, it is expected that the increased demand for intellectual disability services will continue.

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Appendix A





National Intellectual Disability Database

Data Form

PERSONAL DETAILS

1. Surname
2. First name
3. Previous surname
4. Address
5. Address
6. Address
7. Address
8. Address (County) |__|
9. Date of birth |__| - |__| - |__|
10. Year of birth (where DOB is unknown) |__|
11. Health Service Executive area of residence |__|
12. Local Health Office of residence |__|
13. DED |__| |__|
14. Planning area |__|
15. **Personal Identification Number (PIN)** |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| |__| 0=not verified 1=average 2=borderline
3=mild 4=moderate 5=severe 6=profound
16. Sex |__| 1=male 2=female
17. Degree of intellectual disability |__|
18. Year of last psychological assessment |__| |__| |__| |__|
19. Does this individual have physical and/or sensory disability needs? |__| 1=yes 2=no
20. If yes, indicate type of physical and/or sensory disability |__|

NEXT OF KIN DETAILS

	(A)	(B)
Next of Kin name	30a	30b
Next of Kin address	31a	31b
Next of Kin address	32a	32b
Next of Kin address	33a	33b
Next of Kin address	34a	34b
Next of Kin address (County)	35a	35b
Next of Kin telephone number	36a	36b
Relationship of Next of Kin	37a	37b

CURRENT SERVICE PROVISION

DAY SERVICES

40. Agency providing main day service |_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|
41. Type of main day service |_|_|_|
42. Current level of main day service support 0. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.
43. Main day service: number of days received each week [0.0-7.0] |_|.|_|
44. Agency providing second day service |_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|
45. Type of second day service |_|_|_|
46. Current level of second day service support 0. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.
47. Second day service: number of days received each week [0.0-7.0] |_|.|_|
48. Agency providing third day service |_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|
49. Type of third day service |_|_|_|
50. Current level of third day service support 0. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.
51. Third day service: number of days received each week [0.0-7.0] |_|.|_|

RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

54. Agency providing main residential service |_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|
55. Type of main residential circumstance |_|_|_|
56. Current level of main residential service support A. B. C. D. Z.
57. Agency providing secondary residential service |_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|
58. Type of secondary residential circumstance |_|_|_|
59. Current level of secondary residential service support A. B. C. D. Z.
60. If Planned Respite or Crisis Respite is the secondary residential service, indicate number of nights
 availed of in the past 12 months: Total|_|_|_|_| Planned|_|_|_|_| Crisis|_|_|_|_|

61. HSE area responsible for funding current services |_|_|_|_|

MULTIDISCIPLINARY SUPPORT SERVICES

65. If multidisciplinary support services are received or required, please indicate type(s):

	Current		Future		
	Yes (✓)	Agency	Rq	En	Duplication
Medical services	<input type="radio"/>	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	_ _ _
Nursing	<input type="radio"/>	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	_ _ _
Nutrition	<input type="radio"/>	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	_ _ _
Occupational therapy	<input type="radio"/>	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	_ _ _
Physiotherapy	<input type="radio"/>	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	_ _ _
Psychiatry	<input type="radio"/>	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	_ _ _
Psychology	<input type="radio"/>	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	_ _ _
Social work	<input type="radio"/>	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	_ _ _
Speech & language therapy	<input type="radio"/>	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	_ _ _
Other	<input type="radio"/>	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	_ _ _
Specify _____					

66. Are current services provided by an early intervention team? |_|_| 1=yes 2=no 3=n/a
67. Year in which future services are required |_|_|_|_|_|
68. Will future services be provided by an early intervention team? |_|_| 1=yes 2=no 3=n/a

FUTURE SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED DAY SERVICES

70. Type of day service (1) required |__|_|
71. Level of support required in day service (1) 0. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.
72. Year in which day service (1) is required |__|_|_|_|
73. Primary reason for duplication on current and future day service (1) |__|_|
74. Type of day service (2) required |__|_|
75. Level of support required in day service (2) 0. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.
76. Year in which day service (2) is required |__|_|_|_|
77. Primary reason for duplication on current and future day service (2) |__|_|

CONTINGENCY DAY SERVICES

81. Type of day service required - contingency plan |__|_|
82. Level of contingency plan day support required 0. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.
83. Primary reason for duplication on current and contingency day service |__|_|
84. Primary reason for duplication on future and contingency day service |__|_|

RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

85. Type of residential service (1) required |__|_|_|
86. Level of support required in residential service (1) A. B. C. D. Z.
87. Year in which residential service (1) is required |__|_|_|_|
88. Primary reason for duplication on current and future residential service (1) |__|_|
89. Type of residential service (2) required |__|_|_|
90. Level of support required in residential service (2) A. B. C. D. Z.
91. Year in which residential service (2) is required |__|_|_|_|
92. Primary reason for duplication on current and future residential service (2) |__|_|

CONTINGENCY RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

93. Type of residential service required - contingency plan |__|_|_|
94. Level of contingency plan residential support required A. B. C. D. Z.
95. Primary reason for duplication on current and contingency residential service |__|_|
96. Primary reason for duplication on future and contingency residential service |__|_|

97. HSE area responsible for funding future services |__|_|

DAY SUPPORT LEVEL CODES

Coding for variables 42, 46, 50, 71, 75 & 82

- 0: NOT APPLICABLE
- 1: MINIMUM (staff to client ratio is 1 to 10+)
- 2: LOW (between 1 to 6 and 1 to 9)
- 3: MODERATE (between 1 to 4 and 1 to 5)
- 4: HIGH (between 1 to 2 and 1 to 3)
- 5: INTENSIVE (1 to 1 or above)

RESIDENTIAL SUPPORT LEVEL CODES

Coding for variables 56, 59, 86, 90 & 94

- A: MINIMUM (no sleep-in)
- B: LOW (staff on duty most of the time plus sleep-in)
- C: MODERATE (two staff on duty plus sleep-in)
- D: HIGH (two staff on duty plus on-duty night staff)
- Z: NOT APPLICABLE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- 100. Date of completion/review |__|_|-|__|_|-|__|_|_|_|
- 101. Person responsible for update of form _____ |__|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|
- 102. Unit/Centre of person responsible _____ |__|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|
- 103. Agency returning record |__|_|_|_|_|_|
- 104. HSE area returning record |__|_|
- 105. Local Health Office returning record |__|_|
- 106. Date consent received |__|_|-|__|_|-|__|_|_|_|

- 107. Reason for removal |__|

If transferred (1) please indicate: to HSE |__|_| to LHO |__|_| to Agency |__|_|_|_|_|_|_|

If deleted (3) please indicate:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Emigrated | <input type="radio"/> Parents' request |
| <input type="radio"/> Service no longer required | <input type="radio"/> Client's request |
| <input type="radio"/> To NPSDD | <input type="radio"/> Duplication between HSE areas |
| <input type="radio"/> Other reason | <input type="radio"/> Duplication within HSE area |

- 108. Date of removal |__|_|-|__|_|-|__|_|_|_|

NATIONAL PERFORMANCE INDICATOR (NPI)
To be completed for all people in full-time residential services (codes 115 to 172)

- 200. **NPI:** Does this person have a written Person-Centred Plan? |__| 1=yes 2=no

SERVICES CODED AS "OTHER"

If a day service or residential service is coded as "Other" please provide the question number and a text description of each "Other" service below.

Question number/Text description

Personally identifying details are not accessible to the Department of Health and Children and the Health Research Board.

SERVICE CATEGORIES

Day programmes

Home support
Mainstream pre-school
Special pre-school for intellectual disability
Mainstream school
Special class – primary level
Special class – secondary level
Special school
Child education and development centre (Programme for children with severe or profound intellectual disability)
Vocational training (e.g. FAS, VEC, CERT, NTDI)
Rehabilitative training
Activation centre/adult day centre
Programme for the older person
Special high-support day service (e.g. relating to challenging behaviour) less than 1:1 staff ratio
Special intensive day service (e.g. relating to challenging behaviour) 1:1 staff ratio contact or greater
Sheltered work centre – may include long-term training schemes
Sheltered employment centre (receives pay and pays PRSI)
Enclave within open employment
Supported employment
Open employment
Other day programme
Resource teacher/visiting teacher
Early services
Generic day services
Home help
Annual review
Multidisciplinary support services for school age children or adults
Full-time resident with no formal day programme
Centre-based day respite service
Day respite in the home

Residential circumstances

At home, with both parents

At home, with one parent

At home with sibling

At home with relative

Lives with non-relative (e.g. neighbour or family friend)

Adoption

Foster care (includes 'boarding-out' arrangements)

Living independently

Living semi-independently – maximum 2 hours supervision daily

Vagrant or homeless

5-day community group home – goes home for weekends/holidays

7-day x 48-week community group home – goes home for holidays

7-day x 52-week community group home

5-day village-type/residential centre – goes home for weekends/holidays

7-day x 48-week village-type/residential centre – goes home for holidays

7-day x 52-week village-type/residential centre

Nursing home

Mental health community residence

Psychiatric hospital

Other intensive placement with special requirements due to challenging behaviour

Other intensive placement with special requirements due to profound or multiple handicap

Holiday residential placement

Crisis or planned respite

Occasional respite care with a host family in a scheme such as Home Sharing or Share-a-Break

Shared care or guardianship (usually 5 or 7 days per week)

Regular part-time care – 2-3 days per week

Regular part-time care – every weekend

Regular part-time care – alternate weeks

Other residential service

Overnight respite in the home

DAY SERVICE GROUPINGS

Health

Home support
Home help
Early services
Mainstream pre-school
Special pre-school
Child education and development centre
Rehabilitative training
Activation centre
Programme for the older person
Special high support day service
Special intensive day service
Sheltered work centre
Sheltered employment centre
Multidisciplinary support services
Centre-based day respite service
Day respite in the home
Other day service

Education

Mainstream school
Resource/visiting teacher
Special class – primary
Special class – secondary
Special school

Employment

Enclave within open employment
Supported employment
Open employment

Generic

Vocational training
Generic day services

Appendix B



Table B1. National Intellectual Disability Database, Ireland 2006.

Details of main residential circumstances, degree of intellectual disability and age group.

Residential circumstances	Not verified			Mild			Moderate, Severe & Profound			All levels										
	0-19	20-34	35-54 55+ All ages	0-19	20-34	35-54 55+ All ages	0-19	20-34	35-54 55+ All ages	0-19	20-34	35-54 55+ All ages								
Home setting	1619	161	149	47	1976	3457	1902	1062	173	6594	3306	2608	1498	263	7675	8382	4671	2709	483	16245
At home with both parents	1379	116	44	1	1540	2547	1361	415	13	4336	2615	1967	525	13	5120	6541	3444	984	27	10996
At home with one parent	219	39	66	6	330	735	445	435	33	1648	606	562	614	33	1815	1560	1046	1115	72	3793
At home with sibling	1	2	32	31	66	10	26	158	93	287	1	39	319	179	538	12	67	509	303	891
At home with other relative	6	2	5	8	21	38	25	38	29	130	18	13	25	29	85	62	40	68	66	236
Living with non-relative	0	0	0	1	1	1	9	9	0	19	2	1	4	4	11	3	10	13	5	31
Adoption	1	0	0	0	1	9	5	1	0	15	6	2	1	0	9	16	7	2	0	25
Foster care and boarding-out arrangements	13	2	2	0	17	117	31	6	5	159	58	24	10	5	97	188	57	18	10	273
Independent/Semi-independent setting	1	7	44	30	82	3	138	369	114	624	1	29	82	37	149	5	174	495	181	855
Living independently	1	7	35	29	72	1	97	254	80	432	0	16	42	29	87	2	120	331	138	591
Living semi-independently	0	0	9	1	10	2	41	115	34	192	1	13	40	8	62	3	54	164	43	264
Community group home	5	11	18	9	43	39	186	386	221	832	89	644	1513	504	2750	133	841	1917	734	3625
5-day community group home	1	6	4	0	11	17	54	49	9	129	22	133	210	6	371	40	193	263	15	511
7-day (48-week) community group home	1	0	0	1	2	1	27	75	26	129	21	125	313	39	498	23	152	388	66	629
7-day (52-week) community group home	3	5	14	8	30	21	105	262	186	574	46	386	990	459	1881	70	496	1266	653	2485
Residential centres	7	5	25	45	82	7	43	92	115	257	108	590	1452	812	2962	122	638	1569	972	3301
5-day residential centre	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	3	2	10	21	32	36	1	90	22	37	39	3	101
7-day (48-week) residential centre	0	2	1	0	3	1	14	24	7	46	34	150	189	55	428	35	166	214	62	477
7-day (52-week) residential centre	6	3	24	45	78	6	24	65	106	201	53	408	1227	756	2444	65	435	1316	907	2723
Other full-time services	7	1	5	28	41	3	48	81	77	209	51	282	420	252	1005	61	331	506	357	1255
Nursing home	0	0	2	21	23	0	0	10	15	25	0	5	42	50	97	0	5	54	86	145
Mental health community residence	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	13	19	0	0	13	24	37	1	0	19	37	57
Psychiatric hospital	0	0	3	3	6	0	16	40	40	96	0	15	105	126	246	0	31	148	169	348
Intensive placement (challenging behaviour)	2	0	0	0	2	1	25	16	3	45	15	151	149	25	340	18	176	165	28	387
Intensive placement (profound or multiple handicap)	4	0	0	1	5	0	2	2	2	6	27	87	97	17	228	31	89	99	20	239
Full-time resident in 'other' residential service	0	0	0	2	2	2	3	5	3	13	3	2	5	8	18	5	5	10	13	33
Full-time resident in residential support place	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	2	1	5	6	22	9	2	39	6	25	11	4	46
No fixed abode	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	3	0	1	2	1	4	0	3	4	1	8
Insufficient information	91	2	1	2	96	4	6	0	0	10	10	19	60	34	123	105	27	61	36	229
Total	1730	187	243	161	2321	3513	2325	1991	700	8529	3565	4173	5027	1903	14668	8808	6685	7261	2764	25518

Appendix C



Accessing statistical information from the Disability Databases

Access to statistical information

Aggregate level data, that is data about groups of individuals where there is no risk of an individual or a service provider being identified, can be authorised for release by the Chair of the relevant national or regional committee subject to the following conditions:

- If the general information sought is contained in a previously published report the published report, or extract thereof, or re-analysis of published data, may be released.
- If a request relates to only one service provider and is submitted by the service provider to their local HSE area, the information may be released.

In the case of all other requests:

- If the request relates to only one HSE area, the request will be referred to that HSE area which will be responsible for considering the request at their Regional Database Committee meeting and where approved, providing the data.
- If the request relates to only one service provider but is not submitted by that service provider, the request will be referred to the service provider that is the subject of the request and if approved may be released by the service provider that is the subject of the request, or if they are unable to do so, by their local HSE area.
- If the requester seeks comparative data between service providers he/she will need to obtain the prior written approval of each service provider and on receipt of this notification the HSE area or HRB may release the information, depending on whether the request pertains to only one HSE area or a number of HSE areas.
- Requests that do not conform to these agreed guidelines will be referred to the appropriate regional or national database committee for full consideration. If a request is referred to the full committee, the requester should be immediately informed of the expected timeframe within which their request will be considered.

Criteria for reviewing requests for statistical information

The following criteria will be employed by the regional and national disability database committees in assessing a request for information from the disability databases:

1. Is ethical approval required? If yes, has it been received?
2. Is the proposed use appropriate for service planning or research purposes?
3. Is the data requested appropriate to the stated purpose of the request?
4. Are there any concerns about the information subjects e.g. have they been previously targeted for other research studies?
5. Are there any concerns regarding confidentiality?

6. Do any special conditions apply?
7. Within what timeframe can the information be made available by the HSE area or HRB?

Notification of outcome of review to applicant

If the committee is satisfied that all requirements are met, they will authorise the use of the disability databases to satisfy the request for information. The Committee will make decisions regarding authorisation of requests by consensus. If one member feels they cannot agree to the request, the chairperson will contact the applicant to try and resolve the issue by, for example, requesting further information or seeking reassurance regarding the methodology of the study or the proposed use of the information.

Acknowledgement

The National Disability Databases are to be clearly and comprehensively acknowledged as the source of data in any publication or presentation in which data is used.

The relevant authorising Disability Database Committee is to be provided with advance copies of any publications that report the results of the research that uses database information at least four weeks prior to the publication date.

Procedure for requesting statistical information

Requests for statistical information from the disability databases for research purposes are always welcomed. There are certain procedures in place with regard to the release of information and advance notice of projects is required.

Data requested from the disability databases will be supplied provided that complying with the request does not conflict with obligations of confidentiality under the Data Protection Act 1988 and the Data Protection (Amendment) Act 2003.

Requesters should note that names of individuals registered on the disability databases will never be released to researchers or organisations. In line with previous practice, if they so wish, HSE areas can contact the target group(s) giving them the opportunity to contact the researchers to participate in their project.

Any person requesting information must do so in writing, by post, fax or email, using the Request for Information Form (available to download from <http://www.hrb.ie>). Applicants are encouraged to contact the HSE area or Health Research Board to discuss their information requirements prior to completing the request form.

Appendix D



NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY DATABASE PUBLICATIONS

National Intellectual Disability Database Committee (1997) *Annual Report 1996*. Dublin: Health Research Board.

Mulvany F (2000) *Annual Report of the National Intellectual Disability Database Committee 1998/1999*. Dublin: Health Research Board.

Mulvany F (2001) *Annual Report of the National Intellectual Disability Database Committee 2000*. Dublin: Health Research Board.

Mulvany F (2003) *Annual Report of the National Intellectual Disability Database Committee 2001*. Dublin: Health Research Board.

Mulvany F and Barron S (2003) *Annual Report of the National Intellectual Disability Database Committee 2002*. Dublin: Health Research Board.

Barron S and Mulvany F (2004) *Annual Report of the National Intellectual Disability Database Committee 2003*. Dublin: Health Research Board.

Barron S and Mulvany F (2004) *Annual Report of the National Intellectual Disability Database Committee 2004*. Dublin: Health Research Board.

Barron S and Mulvany F (2005) *Annual Report of the National Intellectual Disability Database Committee 2004*. Dublin: Health Research Board.

Requests for additional statistical information

Further statistical information pertaining to specific regions may be requested from the Regional Database Co-ordinator in the relevant Health Service Executive area.

Additional statistical information from the national dataset may be requested from the National Intellectual Disability Database Committee, using copies of the request form contained in Appendix C.

All queries about accessing data from the National Intellectual Disability Database should be addressed to the Disability Databases Division, Health Research Board, 73 Lower Baggot St, Dublin 2.

