National Ability Supports System (NASS) 2019

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Overview

This bulletin presents an overview of the information recorded on the National Ability Supports System (NASS) for 2019.

A total of 22,434 service users are included in the 2019 bulletin, of which 18,919 (84%) were previously recorded on the National Intellectual Disability Database (NIDD) or the National Physical and Sensory Disability Database (NPSDD) and the remaining are newly added to NASS. Coverage achieved in the first year of NASS is incomplete but the patterns in the data received give insights into the overall population of people who receive or require a disability-funded service.

Those in the 40-59 years age group make up the greatest proportion of the total.

Intellectual disability was the most commonly reported primary disability, followed by neurological conditions and Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD).

In 2019, 24% of those recorded on NASS were in receipt of a residential service; 75% accessed day[1] services; 2% accessed day respite services, 13% overnight respite services; 17% were in receipt of supports for daily living and 68% accessed specialist supports.

Almost half of service users reported having a primary carer, the majority of whom were parents.

Section 1: Introduction

Background

This bulletin presents the inaugural findings of data from the National Ability Supports System (NASS). The bulletin is based on validated data extracted from NASS in May 2020.

NASS is a national database that records information about disability-funded[2] services that are received or required as a result of an intellectual disability, developmental delay, physical, sensory, neurological, learning, autism spectrum or speech/language disability. Mental health as a type of disability is also recorded on NASS where an individual is in receipt of a disability-funded service. This may occur where the individual has more than one type of disability or where no suitable mental health service is available.

The purpose of NASS is to gather information to aid the planning, development and organisation of disability-funded services. A person is eligible to be registered on NASS if they receive or require (in the next 5 years) a disability-funded service.

[1] Day services include non-HSE services such as Department of Education services.
[2] Disability-funded refers to the budget the HSE uses to fund services for people with disabilities. In 2019, a total of €1.904 billion was allocated by the HSE for disability services.

NASS began collecting data in September 2019 following several years of development and consultation with the Health Service Executive (HSE), Department of Health (DoH) and disability service providers. NASS replaces two disability databases - the National Intellectual Disability Database (NIDD) and the National Physical and Sensory Disability Database (NPSDD). The NIDD and NPSDD were decommissioned in January 2018.

Due to unavoidable delays in the roll-out of NASS, NASS was not available to users until September 2019. The information recorded in this bulletin represents updated information migrated from the NIDD and NPSDD as well as any new registrations recorded in 2019.

NASS differs from the NIDD and NPSDD in several ways. Firstly, NASS has expanded the types of disability that can be recorded to include autism, developmental delay and mental health. Secondly, the NPSDD registration criteria only covered individuals up to the age of 65; on NASS there is no upper age limit for registration. Furthermore, NASS provides the ability to record diagnosis which was not previously captured on the NIDD.

Data collection

Records from the NIDD (30,823) and NPSDD (7,886) were migrated to NASS if they had been included in the datasets for 2015-2017 of which 18,919 were reviewed in 2019. Service providers were asked to review each migrated record and add a new record for any additional service users who had entered their service since or were not eligible for registration on the NIDD or NPSDD previously.

Information on NASS is captured under six headings:

- Service user details
- Primary carer details
- Disability type and diagnosis
- Services
- Assistive products; and
- WHODAS 2.0 (World Health Organisation Disability Assessment Schedule)

WHODAS is only recorded for service users over the age of 16 and where primary disability type isn't intellectual.

Within the Services section, there are 85 options on NASS divided into six service types:

- Residential
- Day services
- Day respite
- Overnight respite
- Supports for daily living
- Specialist supports.

Service information is recorded if a service is funded by the HSE's disability budget and the service is currently received or is required in the next 5 years. Provision is made to capture services provided via Primary Care and the Department of Education. This allows for a more holistic view of the supports provided to an individual.

Due to the delayed roll-out of NASS, it was deemed necessary to extend the 2019 deadline from December 2019 to April 2020 to allow system users to receive training on using the system and to give them adequate time to update, add and review records. This was further extended to May 2020 due to the impact of Covid-19 on service provision. The 2019 database closed on the 31st of May 2020.

This bulletin captures information on services received in the year 2019. Service users are only included in the 2019 bulletin if they had their record reviewed by 31st of May 2020 by their main service provider. Overall, 22,434 service user records are included for reporting in this bulletin.

The most complete coverage was achieved for people with intellectual disability and the age-pattern is broadly representative of previous years when reporting from the NIDD. A lower level of coverage was achieved for people with neurological, physical and sensory disabilities.

Some geographical areas (e.g. CHO Area 3 and CHO Area 5) were under-represented in the data collection period compared to the previous disability databases.

Limitations of the data

Whilst every effort was made to ensure a comprehensive review and update of the NASS data, the information for 2019 is incomplete. There are gaps in the data in relation to service providers who did not return data for the 2019 data collection period. This includes special schools, HSE disability teams and some service providers. This is largely due to a lack of personnel to undertake the review and updating of records and the redeployment of HSE staff in some areas to work on Covid-19 related work. This affected some areas more than others, and so the level of information varies by CHO. Because of this, the emphasis for this reporting period is on national level reporting and not on regional analysis.

The majority of the data for 2019 relates to service users that were previously registered on the NIDD or NPSDD. This means there is limited data on the disability types not previously collected. This is expected to be rectified in the 2020/2021 datasets as more of this older data is brought up to date and newly eligible service users are added. Also, the recording of diagnosis is not mandatory on NASS, so the numbers only reflect what was recorded, not the incidence for the population. NASS is not designed to be an epidemiological database.

Due to Covid-19 and the nature of the data on NASS, some of the restrictions for the inputting of certain data (where input was required from the service user or their family) were eased from March 2020 onwards. This involved the permission to enter 'Not known' for a number of the questions on NASS. This primarily affected information relating to employment status, living accommodation, self-reported ethnicity, primary carer age and the World Health Organisation Disability Assessment Schedule (WHODAS) section which looks at the impact that a person's disability has on their day-to-day living.

Additionally, in some instances, the main service provider may not have had full details about services delivered by secondary service providers due to Covid-19 working arrangements.

Finally, there is a lack of data from some service providers on the frequency of delivery of services and the level of support provided to service users. As these are new elements, every effort will be made to ensure this data is captured going forward.

This bulletin represents an overview of the first available data from NASS, requests for further analysis with more detailed or different breakdowns are welcomed.

Please visit https://www.hrb.ie/data-collections-evidence/disability-service-use-and-need/request-data/ to access a data request form and return it to nass@hrb.ie

Section 2: National Overview

Numbers registered

A total of 22,434 service users are included for reporting in this bulletin. Of these, CHO Area 4 (Kerry, North Cork, North Lee, South Lee, West Cork) had the most registered records (3,765, 17%), followed by CHO 9 (Dublin North, Dublin North Central, Dublin North West) with 3,400 (15%) people registered.

Table 2.1 Community Healthcare Organisation (CHO) Area, NASS 2019

	n (%)
CHO Area 1: Donegal, Sligo/Leitrim, West Cavan, Cavan/Monaghan	2,873 (12.8)
CHO Area 2: Galway, Roscommon, Mayo	2,772 (12.4)
CHO Area 3: Clare, Limerick, North Tipperary/East Limerick	915 (4.1)
CHO Area 4: Kerry, North Cork, North Lee, South Lee, West Cork	3,765 (16.8)
CHO Area 5: South Tipperary, Carlow/Kilkenny, Waterford, Wexford	1,488 (6.6)
CHO Area 6: Wicklow, Dun Laoghaire, Dublin South East	1,629 (7.3)
CHO Area 7: Kildare/West Wicklow, Dublin West, Dublin South City, Dublin South West	3,056 (13.6)
CHO Area 8: Laois/Offaly, Longford/Westmeath, Louth, Meath	2,536 (11.3)
CHO Area 9: Dublin North, Dublin North Central, Dublin North West	3,400 (15.2)
Total	**22,434 (100.0)**

Demographic profile

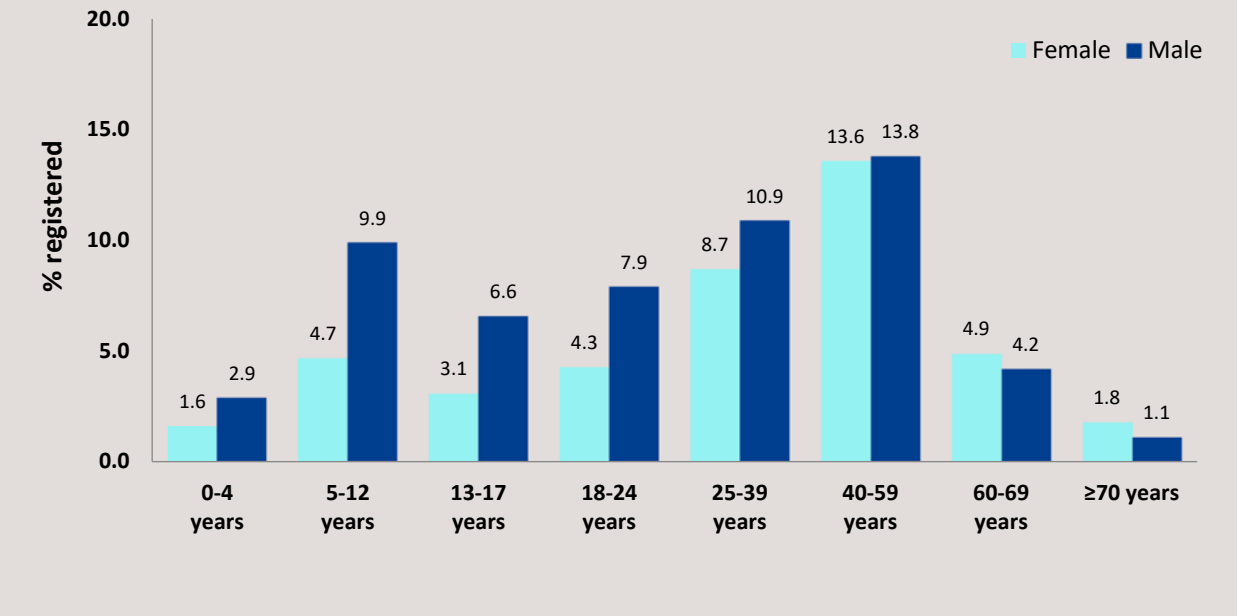
More males (12,857, 57%) than females (9,577, 43%) were registered on NASS during the 2019 data collection period.

Figure 2.1 and Table 2.2 shows that for both genders, those in the 40-59 years age group were the most represented (6,150, 27%).

Table 2.2 Service users by age group and gender, NASS 2019

	0-4 years	5-12 years	13-17 years	18-24 years	25-39 years	40-59 years	60-69 years	≥ 70 years	Total
Female	355	1,049	690	970	1,960	3,046	1,107	400	**9,577**
Male	651	2,225	1,482	1,772	2,435	3,104	944	244	**12,857**
Total	**1,006**	**3,274**	**2,172**	**2,742**	**4,395**	**6,150**	**2,051**	**644**	**22,434**

Figure 2.1 Percentage of service users registered by age group and gender, NASS 2019



Employment status

The employment status of those registered on NASS shows that, where known, the majority were students or pupils (3,589, 16%), followed by attending a training/day programme (3,434, 15%).

The response option 'not known' was used where this information could not be acquired in the review period.

Table 2.3 Employment status of service user, NASS 2019

	Less than 18 years n (%)	18 years and over n (%)
Student/Pupil	3,330 (51.8)	250 (1.6)
Training/day programme	~	3,430 (21.4%)
Unable to work due to disability	26 (0.4)	2,941 (18.4)
In paid employment	~	853 (5.3)
Unemployed	0 (0.0)	588 (3.7)
Other	323 (5.0)	250 (1.6)
Retired	0 (0.0)	362 (2.3)
Housewife/ husband	0 (0.0)	141 (0.9)
Not known	2,758 (42.7)	7,167 (44.8)
Total	**6,452 (28.8)**	**15,982 (71.2)**

Ethnic/cultural background

The ethnic/cultural background is based on the response options for the same question on the Central Statistics Office national census form. The service user's ethnic/cultural background is self-determined by the service user. Ethnicity is an important indicator of potential barriers to social participation and this information is useful to ensure that health services are as inclusive as possible.

The most frequently self-reported ethnicity/cultural background was Irish (n= 10,427, 47%). As with 'employment status', the 'not known' response option is over-represented due to this information not being readily available to service providers in the review period.

Table 2.4 Ethnic/cultural background of service user, NASS 2019

	n (%)
Irish	10,427 (46.5)
Any other white background	343 (1.5)
Any other Asian background	90 (0.4)
Irish Traveller	86 (0.4)
Black African	59 (0.3)
Any other black background	22 (0.1)
Asian-Chinese	13 (0.1)
Do not wish to answer this question	818 (3.6)
Not known	10,576 (47.1)
Total	**22,434 (100.0)**

Living accommodation

Living accommodation refers to the service user's living situation for the majority of the week. A total of 5,786 (26%) people recorded on NASS were living in private accommodation (i.e. owner occupied) and 1,698 people (8%) were in rented accommodation. 5,419 people (24%) were residing in residential services and 26 people reported living in unstable accommodation.

Unstable accommodation refers to situations where an individual may be homeless, living in temporary accommodation such as a B&B/guesthouse/hostel/hotel, staying with friends on a temporary basis; or in Direct Provision accommodation.

Table 2.5 Living accommodation, NASS 2019

	n (%)
Private accommodation (owner occupied)	5,786 (25.8)
Residential service*	5,419 (24.2)
Rented from county council/public authority/service provider	1,163 (5.2)
Rented on open market	535 (2.4)
Unstable accommodation	26 (0.1)
Not known	9,505 (42.4)
Total	**22,434 (100.0)**

*Includes those that are not disability-funded.

Living arrangements

Most people registered on NASS were residing with family members (15,110, 67%) and 847 people (4%) were living alone. The living arrangements for 722 people (3%) were recorded as unknown, most likely due to the reasons outlined earlier regarding missing information. The remaining 26% (5,755) described their living arrangements as living with non-relatives, in a residential service or with foster family.

Table 2.6 Living arrangements, NASS 2019

	n (%)
Living with family	**15,110 (67.4)**
Both parents	8,427 (37.6)
One parent	3,308 (14.7)
Parent(s) and sibling(s)	1,413 (6.3)
Wife/husband/partner and children	499 (2.2)
Wife/husband/partner, no children	471 (2.1)
Sibling(s)	774 (3.5)
Daughter(s)/son(s)	112 (0.5)
Other relative(s)	106 (0.5)
Residential	**5,420 (24.2)**
In a residential service*	5,420 (24.2)
Living alone	**847 (3.8)**
Alone	847 (3.8)
Living with non-family	**335 (1.5)**
Foster family	218 (1.0)
Non-relative(s)	117 (0.5)
Not known	**722 (3.2)**
Not known	722 (3.2)
Total	**22,434 (100.0)**

*Includes those that are not disability-funded.

Primary disability

As outlined in the introduction, NASS records multiple types of disability including intellectual, physical, sensory and autism.

Disability type refers largely to the diagnosis of the individual but also their experience of restriction and the environmental factors that create barriers to effective participation in daily life activities.

Where an individual has more than one disability type, the primary disability type is captured as that which most restricts the individual's ability to take part in daily life and/or the disability that gives rise to using/needing the most disability-funded services.

Table 2.7 shows the primary disability type recorded. The most frequently reported primary type of disability is intellectual (17,481, 78%), followed by neurological (1,861, 8%). There were more males than females reporting ASD as their primary disability.

The predominance of people with an intellectual disability on NASS is reflective of the total number of up-to-date records on the NIDD compared with the NPSDD. This should change over time as more of the eligible population are included.

Further analysis of people whose primary disability is intellectual can be found in Section 3 of this bulletin.

Table 2.7 Primary disability type, NASS 2019

	Male n (%)	Female n (%)	Total n (%)
Intellectual	9,826 (43.8)	7,655 (34.1)	17,481(77.9)
Neurological	854 (3.8)	1,007 (4.5)	1,861 (8.3)
Autism Spectrum Disorder	1,434 (6.4)	397 (1.8)	1,831 (8.2)
Physical	362 (1.6)	303 (1.4)	665 (3.0)
Developmental delay *(under 10 years only)*	165 (0.7)	72 (0.3)	237 (1.1)
Visual	66 (0.3)	73 (0.3)	139 (0.6)
Not verified	58 (0.3)	25 (0.1)	83 (0.4)
Speech and/or language	35 (0.2)	14 (0.1)	49 (0.2)
Mental health	30 (0.1)	15 (0.1)	45 (0.2)
Hearing loss/deafness	17 (0.1)	9 (0.0)	26 (0.1)
Specific learning disorder (other than intellectual)	8 (0.0)	~	10 (0.0)
Deafblind-dual sensory	~	5 (0.0)	7 (0.0)
Total	**12,857 (57.3)**	**9,577 (42.7)**	**22,434 (100.0)**

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

Additional disabilities

A total of 9,590 (43%) people also recorded at least one additional disability (Table 2.8).

The most commonly reported additional disability was physical (4,461, 20%) followed by speech and/or language (3,398, 15%).

Those with intellectual disability most commonly reported an additional physical disability.

Those with ASD most commonly had an additional intellectual disability.

The recording of some of the disability types not previously available on the NIDD or NPSDD including mental health and ASD is lower than anticipated most likely due to the limited resources and the challenges faced during the data collection period, as outlined earlier.

Table 2.8 Additional disabilities¥ by primary disability, NASS 2019

	Primary disability categories				
Additional disability¥	Intellectual disability n (%)***	Autism Spectrum Disorder n (%)***	Physical/ sensory* n (%)***	Other** n (%)***	Total n (%)***
Physical	3,752 (21.5)	16 (0.9)	679 (24.7)	14 (3.7)	4,461 (19.9)
Speech and/or language	3,199 (18.3)	64 (3.5)	116 (4.2)	19 (5.1)	3,398 (15.1)
Visual	1,552 (8.9)	15 (0.8)	88 (3.2)	~	1,659 (7.4)
Autism Spectrum Disorder	1,387 (7.9)	0	44 (1.6)	8 (2.1)	1,439 (6.4)
Hearing loss/deafness	1,048 (6.0)	11 (0.6)	31 (1.1)	~	1,092 (4.9)
Neurological	485 (2.8)	32 (1.7)	63 (2.3)	8 (2.1)	588 (2.6)
Intellectual	0	418 (22.8)	137 (5.0)	16 (4.3)	571 (2.5)
Mental health	328 (1.9)	44 (2.4)	61 (2.2)	~	434 (1.9)
Specific learning disorder (other than intellectual)	48 (0.3)	33 (1.8)	11 (0.4)	~	94(.4)
Developmental delay (under 10 years only)	12 (0.1)	24 (1.3)	24 (0.9)	~	61 (0.3)
Not verified	14 (0.1)	8 (0.4)	13 (0.5)	~	38 (0.2)
DeafBlind - dual sensory	19 (0.1)	0	~	0	20 (0.1)

* Physical and Sensory includes: DeafBlind (dual sensory), hearing loss and/or deafness, neurological, physical, speech and/or language and visual

**Other includes: Developmental Delay (under 10 years only), Specific Learning Disorder (other than intellectual), Mental Health and Not Verified.

***% based on total population (Intellectual disability n = 17,481; Autism Spectrum Disorder n = 1,831; Physical/sensory n = 2,747, Other n = 375; Total = 22,434)

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

¥ More than one additional disability may be recorded for a person.

Diagnostic category

It is optional to record information on the diagnosis(es) of those registered on NASS.

NASS uses the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10th Revision (ICD-10) to code the diagnosis entered. The exact ICD-10 code is captured but for the purposes of reporting, the higher level grouping code is presented in tabular format below using ICD-10 terminology.

There were 4,462 diagnoses recorded for 3,018 service users during this data collection period. The most frequently reported ICD-10 diagnosis on NASS is 'diseases of the nervous system', this includes conditions such as multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy and Parkinson's disease followed by 'mental and behavioural disorders' which includes intellectual disabilities, dementia and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (Table 2.9).

It should be noted that diagnostic category is not reflective of those registered since it is optional to record and is likely impacted by the fact that it was not previously captured on the NIDD but could be recorded on the NPSDD.

Table 2.9 ICD-10 Diagnostic code, NASS 2019

	n (%)
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	1,198 (26.8)
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)	1,181 (26.5)
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	1,046 (23.4)
Diseases of the eye and adnexa (H00-H59)	196 (4.4)
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	161 (3.6)
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	159 (3.6)
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	124 (2.8)
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)	124 (2.8)
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60-H95)	79 (1.8)
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	49 (1.1)
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00-T98)	42 (0.9)
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	20 (0.4)
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	19 (0.4)
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N99)	17 (0.4)
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50-D89)	13 (0.3)
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00-Z99)	12 (0.3)
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	11 (0.2)
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)	7 (0.2)
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	~
Total	**4,462**

Note that more than one diagnosis may be recorded for a person.

Primary carer

For the purposes of NASS, a primary carer is someone such as a family member (e.g. parent or sibling), friend or neighbour, who has been identified as providing regular and sustained care and assistance (also referred to as 'informal carers').

Primary carers include those who are unpaid for this role and/or those who receive a pension or benefit for their caring role, but do not include paid or volunteer carers organised by formal services. This includes host families or foster families where the family is paid to care for the service user. The care is provided on an ongoing basis.

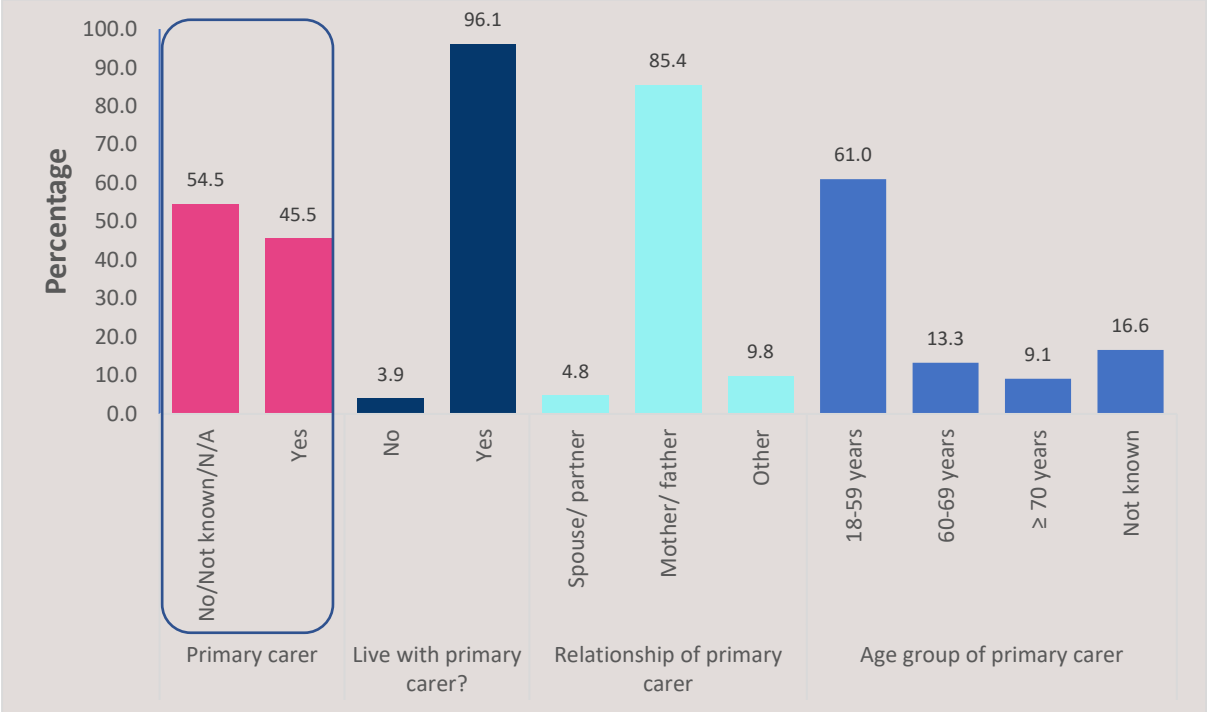
Of those registered on NASS, 10,211 (46%) reported having a primary carer.

Most of those with a primary carer lived with their primary carer (9,813, 96% of those who reported having a primary carer) (Figure 2.2).

85% (8,720) of primary carers were parents and 5% (487) were a spouse/partner.

The majority of primary carers (6,228, 61%) were aged between 18 and 59 years of age and 1,357 (13%) were aged between 60 and 69 years. Almost one in ten (933, 9%) were over the age of 70. There were no reported primary carers under the age of 18.

Figure 2.2 Primary carer, NASS 2019



The type of primary disability of those with a primary carer (n=10,211) was as follows (% is based on the number of people with that primary disability type):

- Intellectual disability (6,786, 67%)
- ASD (1,492, 81%)
- Neurological (955, 51%)
- Physical (508, 76%)
- Developmental delay (227, 96%)
- Visual (85, 61%)
- Not verified (65, 78%)
- Speech and/or language (47, 96%)
- Mental health (20, 44%)
- Hearing loss/deafness (19, 73%)
- Specific learning disorder (other than intellectual) (6, 60%)
- Deafblind-dual sensory (~)

Primary carers were fairly equally distributed across the service user age groups with 4,628 (45%) reported for service users aged 18 years or less and 4,725 (46%) for those aged 19-54 years and 858 (8%) for those aged 55 and over. Parents made up the majority of primary carers for all disability types (Table 2.10). A notable number of siblings were reported as the primary carer for those with intellectual disability (589, 9% of primary carers of people with intellectual disability).

Across all disability types where the age group of the primary carer was known (n=8,518), the majority were aged between 18 and 59 years (6,228, 61%). There were 1,357 (16%) primary carers aged 60-69 years, 731 (9%) were 70-79 years and 2% (202) were 80 years of age and over.

For those with an intellectual disability, 3,512 primary carers (66% of the 5,364 where age was known) were aged 18-59 years, 1,055 (20%) were aged 60-69 years and 797 (15%) were 70 years of age or over.

Table 2.10 Primary carer information by disability type of service user, NASS 2019

	Primary disability categories			
Relationship of primary carer	**Intellectual disability**	**Autism Spectrum Disorder**	**Physical and sensory***	**Other****
	n (%)***	n (%)***	n (%)***	n (%)***
Parent	5,970 (34.2)	1,468 (80.2)	976 (35.5)	306 (81.6)
Sibling	589 (3.4)	9 (0.5)	75 (2.7)	6 (1.6)
Wife/husband/partner	18 (0.1)	0	469 (17.1)	0
Foster parent	109 (0.6)	9 (0.5)	9 (0.3)	5 (1.3)
Other relative	60 (0.3)	~	11 (0.4)	0
Daughter/Son	9 (0.1)	0	55 (2.0)	0
Non-relative	29 (0.2)	~	19 (0.7)	~
Not known	~	0	~	0
Age of primary carer				
18-59 years	3,512 (20.1)	1,176 (64.2)	1,237 (45.0)	303 (80.8)
60-69 years	1,055 (6.0)	39 (2.1)	260 (9.5)	~
≥ 70 years	797 (4.6)	19 (1.0)	109 (4.0)	8 (2.1)
Not known	1,422 (8.1)	258 (14.1)	9 (0.3)	~

* Physical and Sensory disability includes: DeafBlind (dual sensory), hearing loss and/or deafness, neurological, physical, speech and/or language and visual
**Other includes: Developmental Delay (under 10 years only), Specific Learning Disorder (other than intellectual), Mental health and Not verified.
***% based on total population (Intellectual Disability n = 17,481; ASD n = 1,831; P&S n = 2747, Other n = 375)
~ To protect against the risk of indirect identification of individuals, values in cells containing less than five cases have been suppressed.

Services

As outlined earlier, NASS collects information on the disability-funded services people with disabilities use and/or require in the next five years in the following categories:

- Residential
- Day
- Respite (day and overnight)
- Supports for daily living
- Specialist supports

The services tables presented below represent whether a service was recorded for the individual as:

- Current: the number of people currently in receipt of that service.
- Enhanced: the number of people currently in receipt of that service but who require an enhancement to the service. This could be requiring additional hours/days, additional support within their current service or a different location for the service.
- Unmet need: the number of people who are not in receipt of that service but who require it within the next five years.

The services reported in the sections below are those that were reviewed/added in the data collection period. Efforts to increase the levels of recording of services data are ongoing in the current data collection period.

Residential Services

Residential services include disability-funded accommodation and services that provide support to enable people with disabilities to remain in their existing accommodation or to move to more suitable or appropriate accommodation.

The HSE report, Time to Move on from Congregated Settings (2011)[3], recommended that traditional types of residential settings should be phased out, such as residential centres with multiple residents. Service providers have been working to implement this policy with service users but due to constraints in the availability of suitable accommodation and supports, service users are still living in these settings and their information is in the table below.

There were 5,297 (24%) people registered on NASS accessing 5,312 disability-funded residential services in 2019 (as some service users accessed more than one residential service). Of those accessing residential services, 5,010 (95%) reported an intellectual disability as their primary disability and 4,299 (81%) were aged ≥40 years.

A community group home was the most common residential circumstance, followed by a house in the community (Table 2.11).

Of those accessing residential services and where information on support was available (n=4,587):

- 2,232 (49%) had 24/7 staff and awake cover support
- 1,255 (27%) had 24/7 staff and sleepover cover at night.

Among service users who had information on how many nights per week a residential service was accessed (n=4,047), 3,859 (95%) availed of their residential service 7 nights per week.

[3] Time to Move On from Congregated Settings. Report of the Working Group on Congregated Settings. Health Service Executive, 2011.

979 (18%) residential services require an enhancement to the current residential service. Of these, 420 (19%) were services in a community group home and 299 (27%) were services in a residential centre/on campus (Table 2.11).

While the coverage of this first NASS year is incomplete, the data suggests around 5% of service users require a residential place with at least 840 of those not currently availing of a residential service requiring one now or within the next five years. Nine out of ten (90%) of the people who require a residential placement reported an intellectual disability as their primary disability (Table 2.11).

Table 2.11 Residential services; use, enhancement required and unmet need, NASS 2019

Residential service	Current n (%)*	Enhancement required n (%)**	Unmet need n (%)***
House in community (1-4 residents)	1,389 (6.2)	212 (15.3)	725 (3.4)
Community group home (5-9 residents)	2,265 (10.1)	420 (18.5)	5 (0.0)
Residential centre/on campus (10+ residents)	1,127 (5.0)	299 (26.5)	~
Nursing home	129 (0.6)	0	18 (0.1)
Specialist facility - dementia	~	~	8 (0.0)
Specialist facility - challenging behaviour¥	273 (1.2)	38 (13.9)	18 (0.1)
Specialist facility - neurological	7 (0.0)	~	18 (0.1)
Specialist facility - physical	5 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	~
Specialist facility - mental health co-morbidity	6 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	6 (0.0)
Psychiatric hospital	86 (0.4)	~	~
Other hospital	~	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Hospice	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	~
Home sharing - shared living family	22 (0.1)	~	34 (0.2)
Total	**5,312**	**979**	**840**

*% based on total population (n=22,434)
** % based on number currently accessing the service
*** % based on the number not currently accessing the service
¥ This includes intensive placements for challenging behaviour as previously recorded on the NIDD
~ To protect against the risk of indirect identification of individuals, values in cells containing less than five cases have been suppressed.
Note that more than one residential service may be recorded for a person.

Day services

Although the remit for NASS is to capture HSE disability-funded services, day services also include services funded by the Department of Education, Túsla, the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection and HSE Primary Care. This is to facilitate the HSE and service providers to plan for key transition points (school leavers and transitioning from primary to secondary level education).

A total of 16,805 (75%) service users accessed at least one day service in 2019 accounting for 17,792 day service places (some service users attend more than one day service) (Table 2.12).

The most frequently used day service reported on NASS was day activation/activity (8,233, 37% of the total NASS population) and of these current services, 1,369 (17%) required an enhancement.

The level of support that is provided in an individual's day service is captured on NASS. In the 2019 data collection period, this information was not complete due to the afore mentioned challenges, but the level of support was recorded for 13,134 people in receipt of day services as follows:

- 2,887 (22%) service users had a staff to service user ratio of between 1-to-6 and 1-to-9
- 2,578 (20%) had a staff to service user ratio of between 1-to-4 and 1-to- 5.

Of those accessing day services and where information was available (n=16,274), 12,733 (78%) accessed their day service five days per week.

Day activation/activity also had the highest proportion of unmet need of all the day programmes.

Appendix C shows a breakdown of day services by children (less than 18 years) and adults (18 years and over).

The publication of the New Directions report in 2012[4] phased out traditional day services and its implementation is evident from the NASS data showing smaller numbers in services such as sheltered work.

[4] New directions: review of HSE day services and implementation plan 2012-2016: personal support services for adults with disabilities. Naas: Health Service Executive, 2012.

Table 2.12 Day services; use, enhancement required and unmet need, NASS 2019

	Current Use n (%)*	Enhancement required n (%)**	Unmet need n (%)***
Activation and high support services	**9,367**	**1,619**	**424**
Day activation/activity	8,233 (36.7)	1,369 (16.6)	231 (1.6)
High support day service	1,134 (5.1)	250 (22.0)	193 (0.9)
Training, work and employment services	**2,780**	**345**	**296**
Supported employment	1,285 (5.7)	154 (12.0)	163 (0.8)
Rehabilitative training	988 (4.4)	135 (13.7)	79 (0.4)
Sheltered work - therapeutic	189 (0.8)	25 (13.2)	~
Vocational training	148 (0.7)	10 (6.8)	45 (0.2)
Sheltered work-like work	76 (0.3)	11 (14.5)	0
Neuro-rehabilitative training programme	53 (0.2)	9 (17.0)	6 (0.0)
Sheltered work - commercial	20 (0.1)	~	0 (0.0)
Sheltered employment	16 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
External work	5 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	~
Total	**12,147**	**1,964**	**720**
Baby and toddler groups	**24**	**~**	**~**
Mainstream baby and toddler group	~	0 (0.0)	~
Special baby and toddler group	21 (0.1)	~	0 (0.0)
Pre-schools	**418**	**34**	**106**
Mainstream pre-school	214 (1.0)	12 (5.6)	78 (0.4)
Special pre-school	204 (0.9)	22 (10.8)	28 (0.1)
Primary schools	**3,294**	**334**	**150**
Mainstream primary school	1,444 (6.4)	56 (3.9)	65 (0.3)
Special primary school	1,403 (6.3)	182 (13.0)	51 (0.2)
Special class/unit in mainstream primary school	447 (2.0)	96 (21.5)	34 (0.2)
Secondary schools	**1,807**	**223**	**86**
Mainstream secondary school	585 (2.6)	55 (9.4)	38 (0.2)
Special secondary school	948 (4.2)	100 (10.5)	14 (0.1)
Special class/unit in mainstream secondary school	274 (1.2)	68 (24.8)	34 (0.2)
Third level education	**95**	**7**	**8**
Third level education	95 (0.4)	7 (7.4)	8 (0.0)
Home tutor	**7**	**~**	**~**
Home tutor	7 (0.0)	~	~
Total	**5,645**	**598**	**350**

*% based on total population (n=22,434)
** % based on number currently accessing the service
*** % based on the number not currently accessing the service
~ To protect against the risk of indirect identification of individuals, values in cells containing less than five cases have been suppressed.
Note that more than one day service may be recorded for a person

Respite services (day and overnight)

Day respite

Day respite consists of short-term care in the local community. It may also be provided in the service user's own home for a number of hours, a centre-based facility or a contract or host family arrangement.

Overall, 516 people (2%) accessed 533 disability-funded day respite services in 2019.

The most commonly reported was centre-based respite (433). The level of support was recorded for 399 of these service users and of those, 115 (29%) received a day respite service requiring 1-to-1 support.

A total of 94 service users require a day respite service in the next 5 years, 60 (64%) of these require centre based respite.

Overnight respite

Overnight respite consists of temporary residential care in the local community. Overnight respite care may involve providing alternative family or residential care for a person with a disability in order to enable the carer to take a short break, a holiday or a rest. It can cover short-term respite (e.g. a weekend) or a longer arrangement for example to cover for a holiday or a hospital stay for the primary carer.

There were 2,834 (13%) people registered on NASS accessing 2,872 disability-funded overnight respite services.

Of those accessing overnight respite services, 2,650 (94%) reported an intellectual disability as their primary disability and 104 (4%) reported ASD as their primary disability.

Of those availing of overnight respite services, 434 (15%) were aged <18 years, 842 (30%) were aged between 18-29 years, 1,102 (39%) were aged between 30-49 years and 494 (17%) were aged ≥ 50 years. The most availed of overnight respite service was in a house in the community/centre based (n=2,448, 11%) (Table 2.13).

Of those accessing respite services and where information on level of support was available (n=2,400):

- 952 (40%) had 24/7 support and awake cover at night
- 722 (30%) had 24/7 support and sleepover cover at night.

The number of nights respite was availed of is not available at present, however it will be reported in future bulletins.

823 (29%) current overnight respite services require an enhancement. Of these, 713 (29%) were overnight respite services received in a house in the community/centre based (Table 2.13).

588 service users have an unmet need for overnight respite. Among these service users, 621 (3%) overnight respite services are required in the next five years (Table 2.13).

Table 2.13 Overnight respite; Use, enhancement required and unmet need, NASS 2019

Overnight respite	Current use n (%)*	Enhancement required n (%)**	Unmet need n (%)***
House in community/centre based	2,448 (10.9)	713 (29.1)	403 (2.0)
Holiday (residential centre-based/ summer camp)	152 (0.7)	40 (26.3)	75 (0.3)
Holiday (hotel/B&B/hostel)	122 (0.5)	47 (38.5)	97 (0.4)
Home sharing-short breaks	119 (0.5)	13 (10.9)	17 (0.1)
Own home	19 (0.1)	6 (31.6)	11 (0.0)
Home sharing-contract family	8 (0.0)	~	13 (0.1)
Nursing home	~	~	5 (0.0)
Total	**2,872**	**823**	**621**

*% based on total population (n=22,434), however more than one service may be recorded for a person
** % based on number currently accessing the service
*** % based on the number not currently accessing the service
~ To protect against the risk of indirect identification of individuals, values in cells containing less than five cases have been suppressed.

Supports for daily living

Supports for daily living are services and supports that enable a person with a disability to live more independently and participate more effectively in the community. This group of services and supports are based on an amalgamation of services from the NPSDD 'personal assistance and support services' and home support services from the NIDD.

3,892 (17%) people registered on NASS were in receipt of one or more of the supports for daily living services. Overall, 4,753 such supports were accessed in 2019. Of those accessing supports for daily living, 2,838 (73%) had a primary disability of intellectual, 1,228 (32%) had a physical and/or sensory disability and 664 (17%) had ASD.

Of those accessing supports for daily living, 1,472 (38%) were aged ≥50 years, 1,408 (36%) were aged 30-49 years, 941 (24%) were aged <18 years and 932 (24%) were aged 18-29 years.

The most frequently accessed support was community support[5] (1,442, 6%) followed by home support[6] (1,314, 6%) (Table 2.14).

Of those accessing supports for daily living and where information on the level of support was available (3,996, 84%), the most reported level of support for this service, was one-to-one support (i.e. one staff member per person with a disability) (2,282, 57%).

673 (4%) supports for daily living are required in the next 5 years. Home support is the most commonly required service (198, 1%) (Table 2.14).

[5] Community Supports are programmes and supports specifically targeted towards the inclusion and active participation of service users in mainstream community programmes and activities.

[6] Home Support services provide personal and/or essential domestic care to dependent people to support them to live at home. It includes home support, home care assistant service, and home help.

Table 2.14 Supports for daily living; use, enhancement required and unmet need, NASS 2019

Supports for daily living¥	Current use n (%)*	Enhancement required n (%)**	Unmet need n (%)***
Community support	1,442 (6.4)	155 (10.7)	119 (0.6)
Home support	1,314 (5.9)	282 (21.5)	198 (0.9)
Transport services	743 (3.3)	91 (12.2)	118 (0.5)
Personal assistant	569 (2.5)	108 (19.0)	84 (0.4)
Peer support	329 (1.5)	18 (5.5)	49 (0.2)
Advocacy services	271 (1.2)	24 (8.9)	66 (0.3)
Participation in voluntary work	77 (0.3)	20 (26.0)	32 (0.1)
Guide dog/assistance dog	8 (0.0)	~	7 (0.0)
Total	**4,753**	**699**	**673**

*% based on total population (n=22,434)
** % based on number currently accessing the service
*** % based on the number not currently accessing the service
~ To protect against the risk of indirect identification of individuals, values in cells containing less than five cases have been suppressed.
¥Note that an individual may be in receipt of more than one of the supports for daily living services listed in the table.

Specialist supports

Specialist support services including multi-disciplinary therapies are those that aim to help develop or restore a person's capabilities and provide support to the person. These services are provided by a trained professional and are delivered through the HSE. These services include health services as well as assessment, rehabilitation and community care.

Over two-thirds of service users (15,270, 68%) availed of one or more specialist support service and 40,419 specialist support services were received during 2019 (Figure 2.3). As outlined in the introduction of this bulletin, the data is not complete and there are people with disabilities whose service use and needs are not recorded on NASS, e.g. several children's disability teams data are not captured and thus the data presented is an under-estimation of the actual use of and need for specialist supports services. Every effort is being made to ensure that the 2020 dataset provides more comprehensive coverage.

Overall, the most common specialist supports received were speech and language therapy (5,909, 26.3%), social work (5,888, 26.2%) and occupational therapy (5,308, 23.7%).

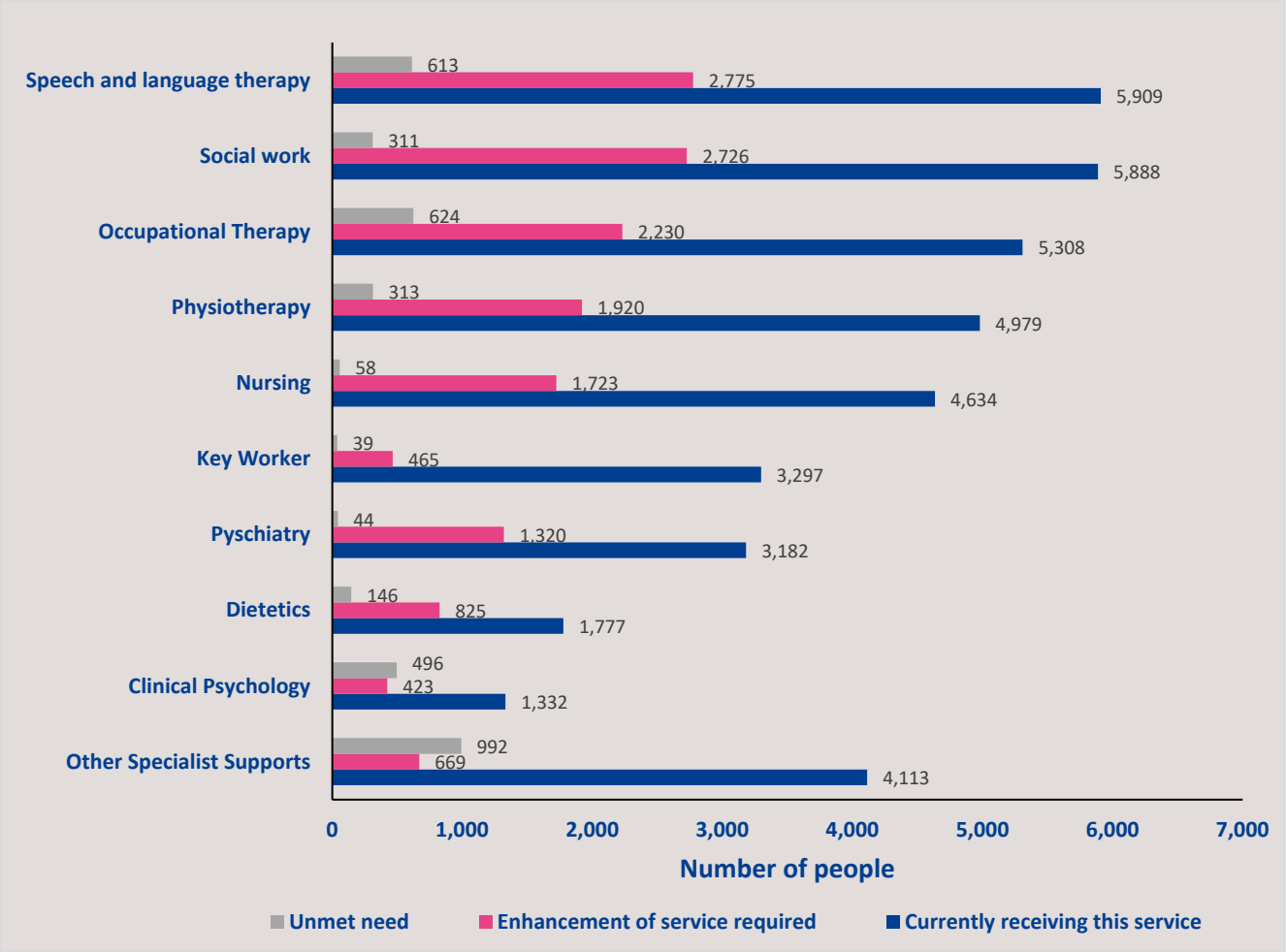
The specialist supports most commonly availed of by 0-18-year olds were speech and language therapy, occupational therapy and physiotherapy. The specialist supports most commonly availed of by 19-54 year olds were social work, nursing and speech and language therapy. Service users aged 55+ years most commonly availed of nursing, psychiatry and physiotherapy.

Overall, 2,201 people require in the next five years at least one specialist support service that they are not currently receiving. This equates to 3,636 specialist supports required (Figure 2.3), of which occupational therapy and speech and language therapy are the most required.

In addition to disability-funded specialist supports, 1,557 specialist supports were accessed through the Primary Care budget in 2019. The inclusion of Primary Care accessed services on NASS was optional, so this does not account for all the Primary Care funded supports.

A further breakdown of this information by age (under 18 and 18 years and over) is available in Appendix C.

Figure 2.3 Specialist supports; use, enhancement required, unmet need, NASS 2019



Assistive products

Assistive products refer to products that an individual uses to support living with their disability. They include devices, equipment, instruments and software, especially produced or generally available, used by or for persons with disability:

- for participation
- to protect, support, train, measure or substitute for body functions/structures and activities; or
- to prevent impairments, activity limitations or participation restrictions.

NASS uses the National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI) Assistive products for persons with disability- Classification and terminology (ISO 9999:2016). Only assistive products that are disability-funded are recorded on NASS and as outlined earlier, due to incomplete coverage, not all assistive products are recorded here.

Assistive products were used by 1,472 people registered on NASS (7%) and 3,549 assistive products were used by these service users. The most commonly used product groups and products were:

- Assistive products for personal mobility (1,535, 43% of the 3,549 assistive products used). Of these, manual wheelchairs (466) and powered wheelchairs (253) were the most common.
- Furnishings and adaptations to homes (704, 20%) Of these, beds and bed equipment (251) and supporting handrails and grab bars (185) were most frequently used.
- Assistive products for personal care and protection (529, 15%). Of these, assistive products for washing, bathing and showering (266) and assistive products for toileting (92) were the most commonly used.

621 (3%) service users require 1,114 assistive products are required.

The most frequently required assistive product groups and products are:

- Furnishings and adaptions to homes (426, 38%). Of these, supporting handrails and grab bars (192) and special seating (96) are the most commonly required.
- Assistive products for personal mobility (235, 21%). Of these, assistive products for walking (using both arms) for example walking sticks, crutches, rollators or frames (119) and powered wheelchairs (43) are the most commonly required.
- Assistive products for communication and information (149, 13%). Of these, computers (37) and assistive products for seeing (37) are the most frequently required.

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

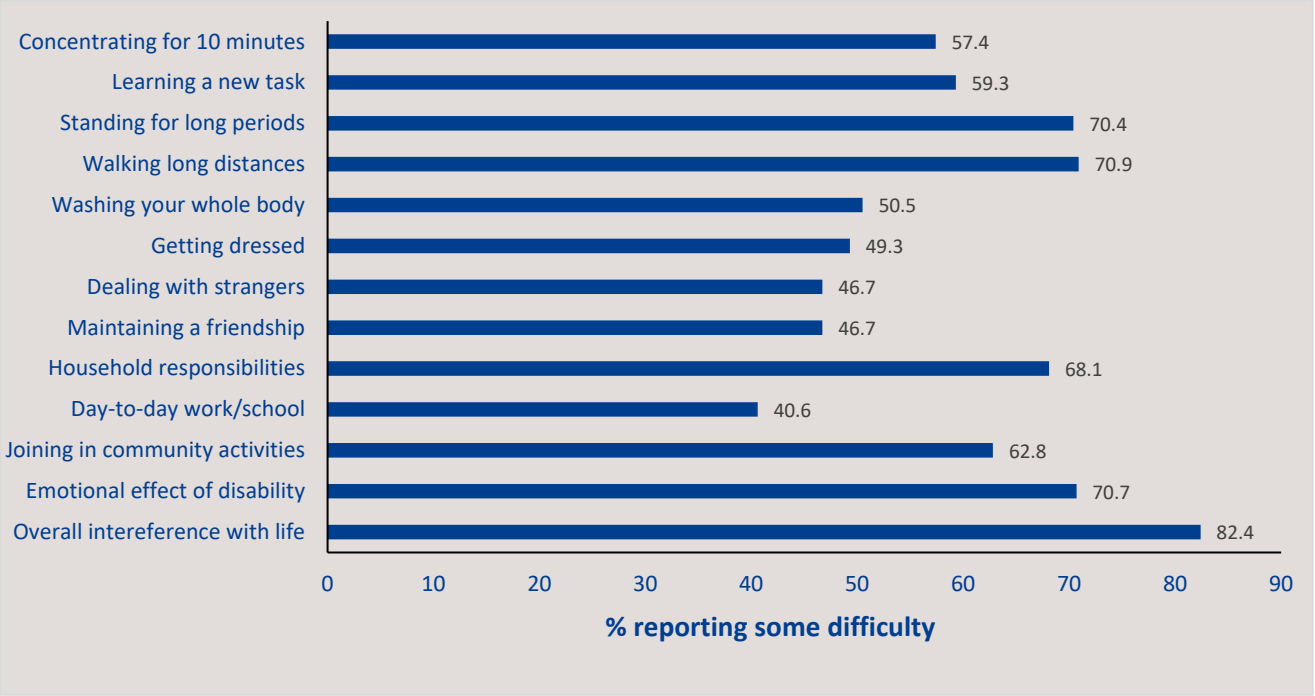
The WHODAS 2.0 captures information on the extent of difficulty an individual has with functioning in daily activities in the previous thirty days. The extent of difficulty can be recorded as mild, moderate, severe, extreme/cannot do. The data presented below groups these four categories into one category of 'some' difficulty. The WHODAS questions are **not** completed by those aged under 16 years or those whose primary disability type is intellectual.

The percentages presented are based on those who completed WHODAS (2,708 people out of 2,895 eligible).

The majority of those who competed WHODAS had a neurological condition (1,600, 59%).
In 1,112 (41%) cases the answers were provided by the service user and the remainder were provided by proxy.

2,232 people (82%) reported that their disability had an overall interference with their life (Figure 2.4). The areas where people reported the most difficulty were walking long distances (1,919, 71%), the emotional effects of their disability (1,915, 71%), standing for long periods (1,907, 70%) and household responsibilities (1,844, 68%).

Figure 2.4 WHODAS 2.0 - World Health Organisation Disability Assessment Schedule, NASS 2019



Section 3: Intellectual disability service users

There were 18,052 people registered on NASS with an intellectual disability.

Section 3 is based on the 17,481 people whose primary disability is intellectual. The tables and text below are based on the 17,481 people whose primary disability type is intellectual.

Although there are fewer registrations on NASS than were previously recorded on the NIDD (28,388 registrations in 2017), comparisons of NASS data with the last published NIDD data[7] show that the overall percentage findings are similar.

Note that comparisons are a guide only, definitions have been altered and services have changed and therefore comparisons are not always like for like.

Figure 3.1 below displays a summary profile of the number of people registered on NASS (whose primary disability type is intellectual) by gender, age group and CHO area of registration.

Figure 3.2 shows that as per the last published report from the NIDD, among this group, there were more males than females registered in all age groups except those aged 55 years and over.

[7] Hourigan, S., Fanagan, S., & Kelly, C. (2018). Annual Report of the National Intellectual Disability Database Committee 2017: Main Findings. Dublin: Health Research Board.

Figure 3.1 Number of people with an intellectual disability as primary disability type registered on NASS in 2019 (17,481), NASS, 2019

17,481 registered on NASS (intellectual disability)

Male
9,826 (56.2%)

Level of intellectual disability

	n (%)
Borderline	199 (2.0)
Mild	2,779 (28.3)
Moderate	4,224 (43.0)
Severe	1,325 (13.5)
Profound	357 (3.6)
Not verified	941 (9.6)

CHO area of main service provider*

	n (%)
CHO 1	1,806 (10.3)
CHO 2	1,563 (8.9)
CHO 3	513 (2.9)
CHO 4	3,226 (18.5)
CHO 5	1,295 (7.4)
CHO 6	1,356 (7.8)
CHO 7	2,736 (15.7)
CHO 8	1,824 (10.4)
CHO 9	3,162 (18.1)

Age group

	n (%)
0-4	419 (2.4)
5-12	2,139 (12.2)
13-17	1,646 (9.4)
18-24	2,264 (13.0)
25-39	3,901 (22.3)
40-59	5,093 (29.1)
60-70	1,480 (8.5)
>70	539 (3.1)

Female
7,655 (43.8%)

Level of intellectual disability

	n (%)
Borderline	125 (1.6)
Mild	2,300 (30.0)
Moderate	3,355 (43.8)
Severe	1,097 (14.3)
Profound	299 (3.9)
Not verified	477 (6.2)

*** The 9 Community Healthcare Organisations (CHOs) are:**

Area 1 - Donegal, Sligo/ Leitrim/West Cavan, Cavan/Monaghan

Area 2 - Galway, Roscommon, Mayo

Area 3 - Clare, Limerick, North Tipperary/East Limerick

Area 4 - Kerry, North Cork, North Lee, South Lee, West Cork

Area 5 - South Tipperary, Carlow/Kilkenny, Waterford, Wexford

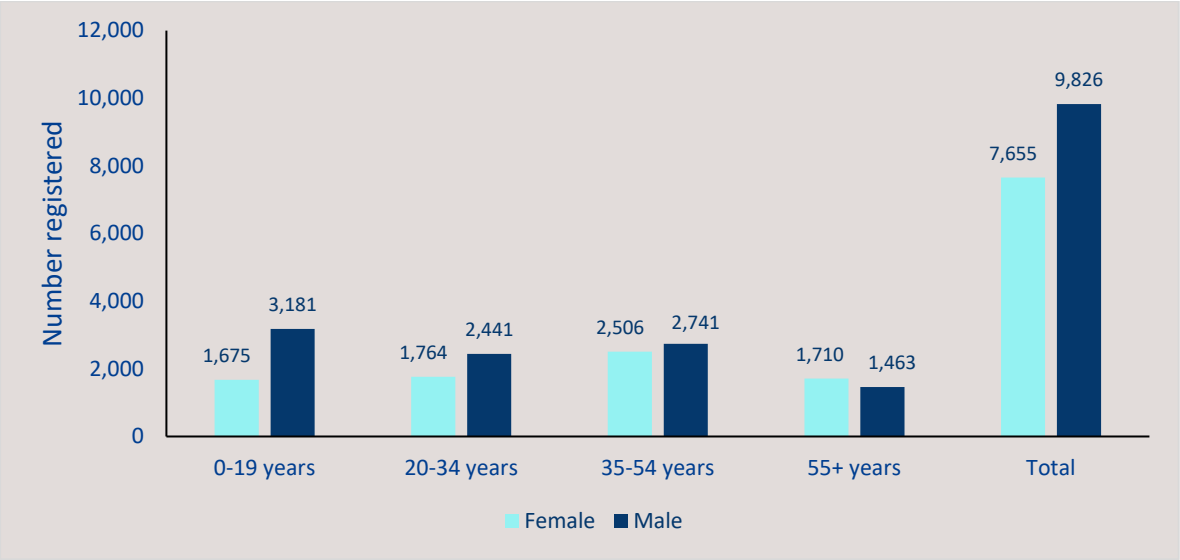
Area 6 - Wicklow, Dun Laoghaire, Dublin South East

Area 7 - Kildare/West Wicklow, Dublin West, Dublin South City, Dublin South West

Area 8 - Laois/Offaly, Longford/West Meath, Louth/Meath

Area 9 - Dublin North, Dublin North Central, Dublin North West

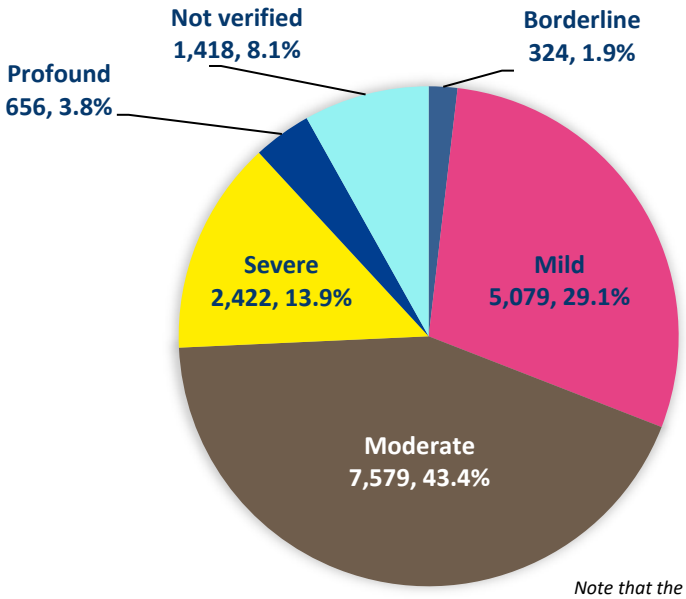
Figure 3.2 Number of people with intellectual disability registered by age group and gender, NASS 2019



Level of intellectual disability

For those registered on NASS whose primary disability is intellectual disability (17,481, 78%), the level of intellectual disability is also collected. Figure 3.3 shows the breakdown of the levels of intellectual disability reported with the most frequently recorded as moderate (7,579, 43% of all those who have a primary disability type of intellectual recorded). These findings are comparable to the data from the NIDD which found that 42% reported a moderate level of intellectual disability.

Figure 3.3 Degree of intellectual disability, NASS 2019



Note that the level of intellectual disability is missing for 3 people.

Service provision and future requirements (intellectual disability)

The service use in 2019 and the service need for the next 5 years for those with an intellectual disability population registered on NASS are displayed in the following tables and figures. Reference is made to the NIDD data for context.

Residential services

5,010 (29%) of people whose primary disability is intellectual were in receipt of residential services. In 2017, 27% of NIDD registrations (7,530) were in receipt of residential services. 19% of those registered on NASS with an intellectual disability reported requiring an enhancement to their existing residential service and in 2017, 8% of NIDD registrations required an enhancement. In addition, those reporting an unmet need for residential service on NASS was 6% compared to 8% on the NIDD in 2017. As outlined earlier, comparisons are as a guide only as there are a few differences in how NASS captures residential services when compared to the NIDD.

Table 3.1 Residential services of those with ID as primary disability type; use, enhancement required and unmet need, NASS 2019

Residential service¥	Current n (%)*	Enhancement required n (%)**	Unmet need n (%)***
House in community (1-4 residents)	1,264 (25.2)	195 (15.4)	663 (4.1)
Community group home (5-9 residents)	2,214 (44.2)	409 (18.5)	~
Residential centre/on campus (10+ residents)	1,090 (21.8)	297 (27.2)	~
Nursing home	77 (1.5)	0 (0.0)	16 (0.1)
Specialist facility - dementia	~	~	8 (0.0)
Specialist facility - challenging behaviour	264 (5.3)	38 (14.4)	14 (0.1)
Specialist facility - neurological	~	0 (0.0)	10 (0.1)
Specialist facility - physical	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	~
Specialist facility - mental health co-morbidity	5 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	~
Psychiatric hospital	86 (1.7)	~	~
Hospice	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	~
Home sharing - shared living family	21 (0.4)	~	33 (0.2)
Total	**5,024**	**946**	**757**

*% based on total with ID as primary disability type (n=17,481)

** % based on number currently accessing the service

*** % based on the number not currently accessing the service

~ To protect against the risk of indirect identification of individuals, values in cells containing less than five cases have been suppressed.
¥ An individual may be in receipt of more than one residential service. Services with no recorded current use or unmet need include: Other Hospital.

Day services

A total of 14,361 (82%) of those whose primary disability type is recorded as intellectual were in receipt of one or more day services and in 2017, the NIDD reported 98% in day services. Table 3.2 below refers to the number of services used and required.

A number of individuals may be in receipt of or require more than one day service hence the total is more than 14,361. As previously mentioned, gaps exist in the NASS data, especially in relation to special schools, therefore the data presented below is not exhaustive, rather is the information collected to date.

Table 3.2 Day services of those with ID as primary disability type; use, enhancement required and unmet need, NASS 2019

Day service¥	Current Use n (%)*	Enhancement required n (%)**	Unmet need n (%)***
Activation and high support services	**8,683**	**1,520**	**372**
Day activation/activity	7,648 (43.8)	1,297 (17.0)	195 (2.0)
High support day service	1,035 (5.9)	223 (21.5)	177 (1.1)
Training, work and employment services	**2,525**	**313**	**241**
Supported employment	1,262 (7.2)	153 (12.1)	139 (0.9)
Rehabilitative training	836 (4.8)	116 (13.9)	61 (0.4)
Sheltered work - therapeutic	187 (1.1)	25 (13.4)	~
Vocational training	125 (0.7)	7 (5.6)	38 (0.2)
Sheltered work-like work	75 (0.4)	11 (14.7)	0 (0.0)
Sheltered work - commercial	20 (0.1)	~	0 (0.0)
Sheltered employment	15 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
External work	5 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	~
All other day services (schools, 3rd level, home tutor)	**4,108**	**351**	**196**
Total	**15,316**	**2,184**	**809**

*% based on total population (n=17,481) however an individual may be in receipt of more than one day service.
** % based on number currently accessing the service
*** % based on the number not currently accessing the service
~ To protect against the risk of indirect identification of individuals, values in cells containing less than five cases have been suppressed.
¥ An individual may be in receipt of more than one day service.

Respite services (day and overnight)

Almost 500 people (485, 3%) with intellectual disability on NASS were reported to have accessed day respite services, the most frequently reported of which was centre based respite (407, 2%) followed by own-home respite (44, <1%). Both day respite services were also the most commonly required. The NIDD reported 559 (2%) centre-based day respite and 95 (<1%) own-home respite services availed of in 2017.

Table 3.3 presents the overnight respite use and need and shows that 2,650 people with intellectual disability accessed overnight respite in 2019, representing 15% of NASS registrations whose primary disability type is intellectual. In 2017, 14% of NIDD registrations were reported to have accessed overnight respite.

Table 3.3 Overnight respite of those with ID as primary disability type; use, enhancement required and unmet need, NASS 2019

Overnight respite	Current use n (%)*	Enhancement required n (%)**	Unmet need n (%)***
House in community/centre based	2,259 (12.9)	637 (28.2)	355 (2.8)
Holiday (residential/centre-based/holiday)	143 (0.8)	38 (26.5)	60 (0.4)
Holiday (hotel/B&B/hostel)	116 (0.7)	44 (38.0)	81 (0.5)
Home sharing-short breaks	114 (0.7)	12 (10.5)	11 (0.1)
Own home	10 (0.1)	~	8 (0.1)
Home sharing-contract family	8 (0.0)	~	10 (0.1)
Nursing home	~	~	5 (0.0)
Total	**2,650**	**736**	**530**

*% based on total population (n=17,481), however an individual may be in receipt of more than one service.
** % based on number currently accessing the service
*** % based on the number not currently accessing the service
~ To protect against the risk of indirect identification of individuals, values in cells containing less than five cases have been suppressed.

Supports for daily living services

In 2019, 2,832 supports for daily living were accessed by 2,200 people with intellectual disability, an individual may access more than one of these services so figures in Table 3.4 are based on services used/required rather than the number of people. Supports for daily living is a new addition of a group of services available for people with disabilities and a number of the services included in this grouping were not recorded on the NIDD, therefore comparable data is not available.

However, the NIDD did report on home help and home support services and in 2017, there were 2,050 people (7%) registered on the NIDD accessing these services and in 2019 on NASS, there were 908 people (5%) recorded as receiving home support.

Table 3.4 Supports for daily living of those with ID as primary disability type; use, enhancement required and unmet need, NASS 2019

Supports for daily living¥	Current use n (%)*	Enhancement required n (%)**	Unmet need n (%)***
Community support	762 (4.4)	118 (15.5)	98 (0.6)
Home support	908 (5.2)	185 (20.4)	143 (0.9)
Transport services	683 (3.9)	83 (12.2)	47 (0.3)
Personal assistant	138 (0.8)	35 (25.4)	59 (0.3)
Peer support	66 (0.4)	5 (7.6)	19 (0.1)
Advocacy services	208 (1.2)	23 (11.1)	55 (0.3)
Participation in voluntary work	67 (0.4)	18 (26.9)	30 (0.2)
Total	**2,832**	**467**	**451**

*% based on total population (n=17,481), however an individual may be in receipt of more than one support.
** % based on number currently accessing the service
*** % based on the number not currently accessing the service
~ To protect against the risk of indirect identification of individuals, values in cells containing less than five cases have been suppressed.
¥Note that an individual may be in receipt of more than one of the supports for daily living services, services with no recorded current use or unmet need include: Guide dog/assistance dog

Specialist support services

Many of the specialist supports listed below (Table 3.5; Figure 3.4) however were not included on the NIDD and thus comparisons can only be made with some services. For example, in 2017 on the NIDD, 31% were in receipt of occupational therapy (OT) (23% on NASS), 66% required additional OT (46% on NASS) and 20% had an unmet need for OT (2% on NASS).

It is clear that in relation to specialist supports, the data available on NASS is not yet in line with what was previously recorded on the NIDD. Every effort is being made to ensure that all those eligible for NASS are registered and it is envisioned that the 2020/2021 reports will be more inclusive.

Table 3.5 Specialist supports of those with ID as primary disability type; use, enhancement required and unmet need, NASS 2019

Specialist support services¥	Current use	Enhancement required	Unmet need
	n (%)*	n (%)**	n (%)***
Social work	5,477 (31.3)	2,636 (48.1)	238 (2.0)
Speech and language therapy	4,895 (28.0)	2,390 (48.8)	403 (3.2)
Nursing	4,128 (23.6)	1,667 (40.4)	25 (0.2)
Occupational therapy	4,028 (23.0)	1,848 (45.9)	306 (2.3)
Physiotherapy	3,808 (21.8)	1,751 (46.0)	109 (0.8)
Psychiatry	3,040 (17.4)	1,265 (41.6)	28 (0.2)
Key worker	2,414 (13.8)	352 (14.6)	14 (0.1)
Dietetics	1,656 (9.5)	813 (49.1)	124 (0.8)
Clinical psychology	1,109 (6.3)	346 (31.2)	276 (1.7)
Dentistry/orthodontics	545 (3.1)	83 (15.2)	39 (0.2)
Chiropody	539 (3.1)	41 (7.6)	45 (0.3)
Behaviour therapy	368 (2.1)	95 (25.8)	101 (0.6)
Special Needs Assistant	304 (1.7)	60 (19.7)	12 (0.1)
Educational psychology	164 (0.9)	77 (47.0)	115 (0.7)
Orthotics/prosthetics	158 (0.9)	37 (23.4)	17 (0.1)
Case manager	96 (0.5)	10 (10.4)	4 (0.0)
Assistive technology/client technical	84 (0.5)	38 (45.2)	64 (0.4)
Resource teacher	77 (0.4)	12 (15.6)	6 (0.0)
Complementary therapy	73 (0.4)	12 (16.4)	27 (0.2)
Counselling psychology	53 (0.3)	18 (34.0)	34 (0.2)
Creative therapy	24 (0.1)	8 (33.3)	40 (0.2)
Neuro psychology	23 (0.1)	~	~
Palliative care	19 (0.1)	~	4 (0.0)
Vision rehabilitation	11 (0.1)	5 (45.5)	~
Aural rehabilitation	11 (0.1)	~	0 (0.0)

Neurorehabilitation	11 (0.1)	~	~
Vision communication	7 (0.0)	~	5 (0.0)
Aural communication- IT/AT and alternative format	~	0 (0.0)	~
Play therapy	~	0 (0.0)	15 (0.1)
Animal assisted therapy	~	0 (0.0)	10 (0.1)
Total	**33,126**	**13,576**	**2,069)**

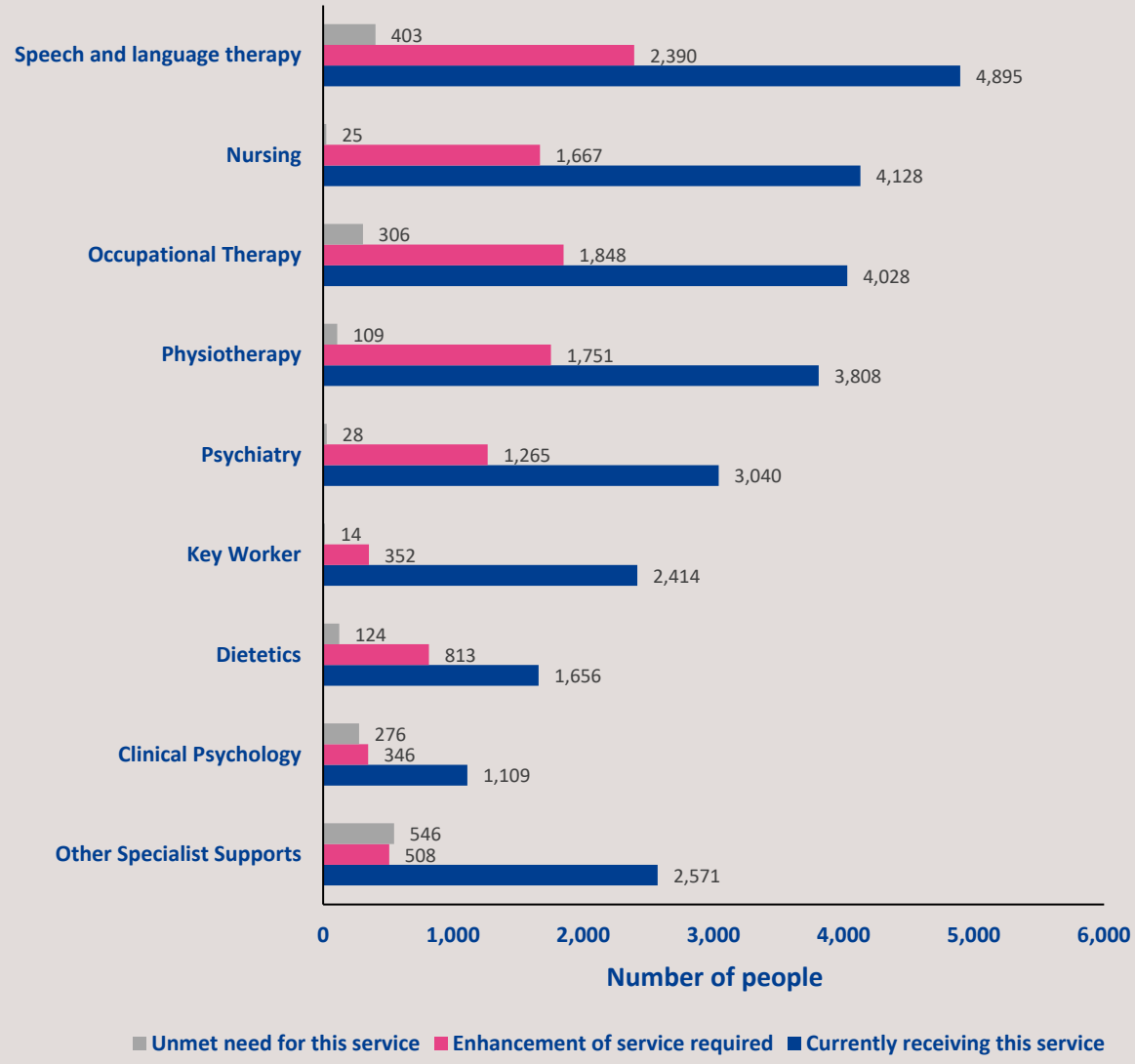
*% based on total population (n=17,481)

** % based on number currently accessing the service

*** % based on the number not currently accessing the service

~ To protect against the risk of indirect identification of individuals, values in cells containing less than five cases have been suppressed.
¥Note that an individual may be in receipt of more than one specialist supports.

Figure 3.4 Specialist supports; use, enhancement required, unmet need, NASS 2019



Section 4: Summary

This bulletin is the first report of the National Ability Supports System (NASS). It represents the culmination of efforts to merge the two HRB-managed disability databases, the NIDD and NPSDD into a single comprehensive system that takes a more holistic view of the disability-funded services that people use and require in their everyday lives. The planning for the new system involved a wide range of consultations with the Department of Health, the HSE, disability umbrella bodies and system users.

Its coming to fruition was challenged by the need to take account of a rapidly changing service delivery model in disability, by the introduction of new regulations regarding data protection (General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)) in May 2018 and more recently, by major restrictions imposed as a result of COVID-19. Despite these challenges, this report presents the demographic and service data for almost 22,500 service users. Of these, almost 19,000 were service users already recorded on the old systems, the largest proportion coming from the NIDD. However, it is important to point out that there are over 3,500 new registrations (3,515) which is a positive for the new system. The primary type of disability recorded for new registrations are broken down as follows:

- Intellectual disability (1,143, 33%)
- ASD (737, 21%)
- Physical and sensory disabilities (1,307, 37)
- All other types of disability (328, 9%).

The data for 2019 record, for the first time, those who have a diagnosis of autism and are in receipt of disability-funded services. This has often been highlighted as a gap in the NIDD and NPSDD and is a development that the HRB is happy to report on. Over 1,800 service users have a diagnosis of autism which is almost one tenth of the total number registered. Going forward, it is envisaged that this number will grow so that there will be more complete capture of service use and need for this group.

In addition to the broadening of the base for inclusion of autism, for the first time, the NASS is also collecting more comprehensive information about individual service users in relation to ethnicity, diagnosis, living arrangements and whether they have a primary carer. When further review of the data is undertaken before the end of this year, it is expected that this valuable data will assist in the service planning process.

The information collected also showed that those in the 40-59 years age group make up the greatest proportion of the total in 2019. It is vital that the needs of this age group are captured as we know from studies such as the Intellectual Disability Supplement to The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (IDS-TILDA) that the service needs of people with disability, particularly those with an intellectual disability, change and require responsive planning.

As in previous HRB reports, this bulletin sets out the day, residential and respite service data recorded on NASS as well as data on assistive products and on supports for daily living. The latter service category has been developed in NASS in recognition of the need to record supports that people with a disability use and need to enable them to live full lives within their own communities. Similarly, the reporting of residential and respite services presents categories that are closer to the real lived experience of those with a disability. This moves the service commentary away from the more institutional model and towards supports in the community which includes for example, those

living in a house in the community and those receiving respite short breaks with host families.

Finally, the data relating to service users with intellectual disability is presented separately in this national bulletin as they make up the greatest proportion of those currently registered on NASS. From the analysis of this group, it is clear that the proportions of those on the NIDD and their profile are similar to those now captured in NASS which is reassuring for the service planning process. Although gaps exist in the data overall, this cohort of the NASS population provides a snapshot of service provision and need for 2019. Efforts to increase the levels of return from major service providers in the physical, sensory and neurological categories will be undertaken in the next NASS data collection period.

Separate supplementary reports have been developed for those recorded on NASS with ASD and for those with a physical or sensory disability. Additional breakdowns of NASS 2019 data are available on request from the Health Research Board.

Please visit https://www.hrb.ie/data-collections-evidence/disability-service-use-and-need/request-data/ to access a data request form and return it to nass@hrb.ie

Appendices

Appendix A

Table A Demographic information; NIDD, 2017, NPSDD, 2017 and NASS, 2019			
	NIDD[8], 2017	NPSDD[9], 2017	NASS, 2019
Number registered	28,388	9,956	22,434
CHO*			
CHO 1	2,582 (9.1)	1,314 (13.2)	2,873 (12.8)
CHO 2	3,277 (11.5)	2,259 (22.7)	2,772 (12.4)
CHO 3	2,390 (8.4)	1,081 (10.9)	915 (4.1)
CHO 4	4,148 (14.6)	207 (2.1)	3,765 (16.8)
CHO 5	3,527 (12.4)	753 (7.6)	1,488 (6.6)
CHO 6	1,473 (5.2)	268 (2.7)	1,629 (7.3)
CHO 7	3,770 (13.3)	709 (7.1)	3,056 (13.6)
CHO 8	3,855 (13.6)	2,359 (23.7)	2,536 (11.3)
CHO 9	3,366 (11.9)	1,006 (10.1)	3,400 (15.2)
Gender			
Male	16,768 (59.1)	4,984 (50.1)	12,857 (57.3)
Female	11,620 (40.9)	4,972 (49.9)	9,577 (42.7)
Age			
0-4	768 (2.7)	184 (1.8)	1,006 (4.5)
5-12	4,738 (16.7)	1,757 (17.6)	3,274 (14.6)
13-17	3,303 (11.6)	1,045 (10.5)	2,172 (9.7)
18-24	3,819 (13.5)	879 (8.8)	2,742 (12.2)
25-39	5,826 (20.5)	1,395 (14)	4,395 (19.6)
40-59	7,174 (25.3)	3,292 (33.1)	6,150 (27.4)
60+	2,760 (9.7)	1,404 (14.1)	2,695 (12)

*NIDD, 2017 and NASS, 2019 CHO data is based on CHO of service.

NPSDD, 2017 CHO data is based on CHO of residence.

[8] Hourigan, S., Fanagan, S., & Kelly, C. (2018). Annual Report of the National Intellectual Disability Database Committee 2017: Main Findings. Dublin: Health Research Board.

[9] Doyle, A., Carew, AM. (2018). Annual Report of the National Physical and Sensory Disability Database Committee 2017: Main Findings. Dublin: Health Research Board.

Appendix B

Table B Summary service information; NIDD, 2017, NPSDD, 2017 and NASS, 2019			
	NIDD[10], 2017 n (%)	NPSDD[11], 2017* n (%)	NASS, 2019 n (%)
Number registered	28,388	5,654	22,434
Services			
Residential	7,530 (26.5)	172 (3.0)	5,297 (23.6)
Day Services	27,793 (97.9)	3,276 (57.9)	16,805 (74.9)
Day Respite	654 (2.3)	Not available	516 (2.3)
Overnight respite	4,104 (14.4)	443 (7.8)	2,834 (12.6)
Supports for daily living	Not available	1,520 (26.9)	3,892 (17.3)
Specialist supports	23,583 (83.1)	4,986 (88.2)	15,270 (68.0)
* Service information only available from NPSDD on records reviewed in 2017			

[10] Hourigan, S., Fanagan, S., & Kelly, C. (2018). Annual Report of the National Intellectual Disability Database Committee 2017: Main Findings. Dublin: Health Research Board.

[11] Doyle, A., Carew, AM. (2018). Annual Report of the National Physical and Sensory Disability Database Committee 2017: Main Findings. Dublin: Health Research Board.

Appendix C

Table C Day services; use, enhancement required and unmet need by age, NASS 2019

Day Service	Current Use n (%)*			Enhancement required n (%)**			Unmet need n (%)***		
	U18	18 +	Total	U18	18 +	Total	U18	18 +	Total
Activation and high support services	**61**	**9,306**	**9,367**	**~**	**1,618**	**1,619**	**80**	**344**	**424**
Day activation/activity	23 (0.4)	8,210 (51.4)	8,233 (36.7)	0	1369 (8.6)	1,369 (16.6)	42 (0.7)	189 (1.2)	231 (1.6)
High support day service	38 (0.6)	1,096 (6.9)	1,134 (5.1)	~	249 (1.6)	250 (22.0)	38 (0.6)	155 (1.0)	193 (0.9)
Training, work and employment services	**32**	**2,748**	**2,780**	**0**	**345**	**345**	**53**	**243**	**296**
Supported employment	0	1285 (8.0)	1,285 (5.7)	0	154 (1.0)	154 (12.0)	~	160 (1.0)	163 (0.8)
Rehabilitative training	0	988 (6.2)	988 (4.4)	0	135 (0.8)	135 (13.7)	39 (0.6)	40 (0.3)	79 (0.4)
Sheltered work - therapeutic	0	189 (1.2)	189 (0.8)	0	25 (0.2)	25 (13.2)	0	~	~
Vocational training	32 (0.5)	116 (0.7)	148 (0.7)	0	10 (0.1)	10 (6.8)	11 (0.2)	34 (0.2)	45 (0.2)
Sheltered work-like work	0	76 (0.5)	76 (0.3)	0	11 (0.1)	11 (14.5)	0	0	0
Neuro-rehabilitative training programme	0	53 (0.3)	53 (0.2)	0	9 (0.1)	9 (17.0)	0	6 (0.0)	6 (0.0)
Sheltered work - commercial	0	20 (0.1)	20 (0.1)	0	~	~	0	0	0
Sheltered employment	0	16 (0.1)	16 (0.1)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	0
External work	0	5 (0.0)	5 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	~	~
Total	**93**	**12,054**	**12,147**	**~**	**1,963**	**1,964**	**133**	**587**	**720**
Baby and toddler groups	**24**	**0**	**24**	**~**	**0**	**~**	**~**	**0**	**~**
Mainstream baby and toddler group	~	0	~	0	0	0	~	0	~
Special baby and toddler group	21 (0.3)	0	21 (0.1)	~	0	~	0	0	0

Pre-schools	**418**	**0**	**418**	**34**	**0**	**34**	**106**	**0**	**106**
Mainstream pre-school	214 (3.3)	0	214 (1.0)	12 (0.2)	0	12 (5.6)	78 (1.2)	0	78 (0.4)
Special pre-school	204 (3.2)	0	204 (0.9)	22 (0.3)	0	22 (10.8)	28 (0.4)	0	28 (0.1)
Primary schools	**3,271**	**23**	**3,294**	**328**	**6**	**334**	**150**	**0**	**150**
Mainstream primary school	1, 444 (22.4)	0	1,444 (6.4)	56 (0.9)	0	56 (3.9)	65 (1.0)	0	65 (0.3)
Special primary school	1,381 (21.4)	22 (0.1)	1,403 (6.3)	176 (2.7)	6 (0.0)	182 (13.0)	51 (0.8)	0	51 (0.2)
Special class/unit in mainstream primary school	446 (6.9)	~	447 (2.0)	96 (1.5)	0	96 (21.5)	34 (0.5)	0	34 (0.2)
Secondary schools	**1,423**	**384**	**1,807**	**185**	**38**	**223**	**86**	**0**	**86**
Mainstream secondary school	449 (7.0)	136 (0.9)	585 (2.6)	41 (0.6)	14 (0.1)	55 (9.4)	38 (0.6)	0	38 (0.2)
Special secondary school	748 (11.6)	200 (1.3)	948 (4.2)	83 (1.3)	17 (0.1)	100 (10.5)	14 (0.2)	0	14 (0.1)
Special class/unit in mainstream secondary school	226 (3.5)	48 (0.3)	274 (1.2)	61 (0.9)	7 (0.0)	68 (24.8)	34 (0.5)	0	34 (0.2)
Third level education	**0**	**95**	**95**	**0**	**7**	**7**	**~**	**7**	**8**
Third level education	0	95 (0.6)	95 (0.4)	0	7 (0.0)	7 (7.4)	~	7 (0.0)	8 (0.0)
Home tutor	**7**	**0**	**7**	**~**	**0**	**~**	**~**	**0**	**~**
Home tutor	7 (0.1)	0	7 (0.0)	~	0	~	~	0	~
Total	**5,236**	**12,556**	**17,792**	**550**	**2,014**	**598**	**479**	**594**	**350**

*% based on total population (u18 n = 6,452; over 18 n = 15982)

** % based on number currently accessing the service

*** % based on the number not currently accessing the service

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

Appendix D

Table D Specialist supports by Age; use, enhancement required, unmet need, NASS 2019

Specialist supports¥	Current Use n (%)*			Enhancement required n (%)**			Unmet need n (%)***		
	U18	18 +	Total	U18	18 +	Total	U18	18 +	Total
Speech and language therapy	3,077 (47.7)	2,832 (17.7)	5909 (26.3)	1,445 (47.0)	1,330 (47)	2775 (47)	327 (9.7)	286 (2.2)	613 (3.7)
Social work	1,824 (28.3)	4,064 (25.4)	5888 (26.2)	796 (43.6)	1,930 (47.5)	2726 (46.3)	160 (3.5)	151 (1.3)	311 (1.9)
Occupational Therapy	2,515 (39)	2,793 (17.5)	5308 (23.7)	1,135 (45.1)	1,095 (39.2)	2230 (42)	461 (11.7)	163 (1.2)	624 (3.6)
Physiotherapy	2,044 (31.7)	2,935 (18.4)	4979 (22.2)	721 (35.3)	1,199 (40.9)	1920 (38.6)	131 (3)	182 (1.4)	313 (1.8)
Nursing	906 (14)	3,728 (23.3)	4634 (20.6)	312 (34.4)	1,411 (37.8)	1723 (37.2)	39 (0.7)	19 (0.2)	58 (0.3)
Key Worker	1,049 (16.3)	2,248 (14.1)	3297 (14.7)	229 (21.8)	236 (10.5)	465 (14.1)	21 (0.4)	18 (0.1)	39 (0.2)
Psychiatry	183 (2.8)	2,999 (18.8)	3182 (14.2)	94 (51.4)	1,226 (40.9)	1320 (41.5)	19 (0.3)	25 (0.2)	44 (0.2)
Dietetics	251 (3.9)	1,526 (9.5)	1777 (7.9)	101 (40.2)	724 (47.4)	825 (46.4)	62 (1)	84 (0.6)	146 (0.7)
Clinical Psychology	488 (7.6)	844 (5.3)	1332 (5.9)	134 (27.5)	289 (34.2)	423 (31.8)	304 (5.1)	192 (1.3)	496 (2.4)
Other Specialist Supports	1,394 (21.6)	2,719 (17)	4113 (18.3)	276 (19.8)	393 (14.5)	669 (16.3)	479 (9.5)	513 (3.9)	992 (5.4)
Total number of services	**13,731**	**26,688**	**40,419**	**5,243**	**9,833**	**15,076**	**2,003**	**1,633**	**3,636**

*% based on total population (u18 n = 6,452; 18+ = 15982; Total = 22,434)
** % based on number currently accessing the service
*** % based on the number not currently accessing the service
~ To protect against the risk of indirect identification of individuals, values in cells containing less than five cases have been suppressed.
¥ Note that an individual may be in receipt of more than one of the Specialist Supports listed in the table.

Appendix E

Table E Specialist supports by primary disability; use, enhancement required, unmet need, NASS 2019

Specialist supports¥	Current use n (%)*					Enhancement required n (%)**					Unmet need n (%)***				
	ID	ASD	P&S	Other	Total	ID	ASD	P&S	Other	Total	ID	ASD	P&S	Other	Total
Speech and language therapy	4,895 (28)	423 (23.1)	386 (14.1)	205 (54.7)	5909 (26.3)	2,390 (48.8)	242 (57.2)	77 (19.9)	66 (32.2)	2775 (47)	403 (3.2)	103 (7.3)	54 (2.3)	53 (31.2)	613 (3.7)
Social work	5,477 (31.3)	226 (12.3)	151 (5.5)	34 (9.1)	5888 (26.2)	2,636 (48.1)	71 (31.4)	12 (7.9)	7 (20.6)	2726 (46.3)	238 (2)	46 (2.9)	8 (0.3)	19 (5.6)	311 (1.9)
Occupational therapy	4,028 (23)	393 (21.5)	691 (25.2)	196 (52.3)	5308 (23.7)	1,848 (45.9)	231 (58.8)	84 (12.2)	67 (34.2)	2230 (42)	306 (2.3)	136 (9.5)	117 (5.7)	65 (36.3)	624 (3.6)
Physiotherapy	3,808 (21.8)	59 (3.2)	975 (35.5)	137 (36.5)	4979 (22.2)	1,751 (46)	14 (23.7)	118 (12.1)	37 (27)	1920 (38.6)	109 (0.8)	22 (1.2)	164 (9.3)	18 (7.6)	313 (1.8)
Nursing	4,128 (23.6)	83 (4.5)	340 (12.4)	83 (22.1)	4634 (20.6)	1,667 (40.4)	13 (15.7)	34 (10)	9 (10.8)	1723 (37.2)	25 (0.2)	8 (0.5)	12 (0.5)	13 (4.5)	58 (0.3)
Key Worker	2,414 (13.8)	268 (14.6)	482 (17.5)	133 (35.5)	3297 (14.7)	352 (14.6)	75 (28)	18 (3.7)	20 (15)	465 (14.1)	14 (0.1)	5 (0.3)	~	17 (7)	39 (0.2)
Psychiatry	3,040 (17.4)	110 (6)	16 (0.6)	16 (4.3)	3182 (14.2)	1,265 (41.6)	49 (44.5)	5 (31.3)	~	1320 (41.5)	28 (0.2)	9 (0.5)	5 (0.2)	~	44 (0.2)
Dietetics	1,656 (9.5)	~	96 (3.5)	22 (5.9)	1777 (7.9)	813 (49.1)	~	10 (10.4)	~	825 (46.4)	124 (0.8)	~	14 (0.5)	7 (2)	146 (0.7)
Clinical Psychology	1,109 (6.3)	116 (6.3)	64 (2.3)	43 (11.5)	1332 (5.9)	346 (31.2)	45 (38.8)	11 (17.2)	21 (48.8)	423 (31.8)	276 (1.7)	104 (6.1)	63 (2.3)	53 (16)	496 (2.4)
Other Specialist Supports	2,571 (14.7)	333 (18.2)	1,134 (41.3)	75 (20)	4113 (18.3)	508 (19.8)	48 (14.4)	105 (9.3)	8 (10.7)	669 (16.3)	546 (3.7)	104 (6.9)	249 (15.4)	93 (31)	992 (5.4)
Total	**33,126**	**2,014**	**4,335**	**944**	**40,419**	**13,576**	**789**	**474**	**237**	**15,076**	**2,069**	**538**	**689**	**340**	**3,636**

*% based on total population (ID/Intellectual Disability n = 17,481; ASD/Autism Spectrum Disorder n = 1,831; P&S/Physical/sensory disability n = 2747, Other n = 375)
** % based on number currently accessing the service
*** % based on the number not currently accessing the service
~ To protect against the risk of indirect identification of individuals, values in cells containing less than five cases have been suppressed.
Physical and Sensory disability includes: DeafBlind (dual sensory), hearing loss and/or deafness, neurological, physical, speech and/or language and visual Other includes: Developmental Delay (under 10 years only), Specific Learning Disorder (other than intellectual), Mental health and Not verified.
¥Note that an individual may be in receipt of more than one of the Specialist Supports listed in the table.

Appendix F

Table F Supports for daily living by age group; use, enhancement required and unmet need by age, NASS 2019

Age Group	Current use n (%)*			Enhancement required n (%)**			Unmet need n (%)***		
Supports for daily living¥	Under 18 years	18 years and over	Total	Under 18 years	18 years and over	Total	Under 18 years	18 years and over	Total
Community support	514 (8)	928 (0.9)	1,442 (6.4)	12 (2.3)	143 (15.4)	155 (10.7)	8 (0.1)	111 (0.7)	119 (0.6)
Home support	283 (4.4)	1031 (1.3)	1,314 (5.9)	78 (27.6)	204 (19.8)	282 (21.5)	16 (0.3)	182 (1.2)	198 (0.9)
Transport services	72 (1.1)	671 (0.5)	743 (3.3)	9 (12.5)	82 (12.2)	91 (12.2)	44 (0.7)	74 (0.5)	118 (0.5)
Personal assistant	60 (0.9)	509 (0.7)	569 (2.5)	~	106 (20.8)	108 (19.0)	6 (0.1)	78 (0.5)	84 (0.4)
Peer support	~	325 (0.1)	329 (1.5)	~	17 (5.2)	18 (5.5)	21 (0.3)	28 (0.2)	49 (0.2)
Advocacy services	0	271 (0.2)	271 (1.2)	~	24 (8.9)	24 (8.9)	0	66 (0.4)	66 (0.3)
Participation in voluntary work	~	76 (0.1)	77 (0.3)	0	20 (26.3)	20 (26.0)	0	32 (0.2)	32 (0.1)
Guide dog/assistance dog	7 (0.1)	~	8 (0.0)	1 (14.3)	0	~	~	~)	7 (0.0)
Total	**941**	**3,812**	**4,753**	**103**	**596**	**699**	**99**	**574**	**673**

*% based on total population (u18 n = 6,452; over 18 n = 15982)
** % based on number currently accessing the service
*** % based on the number not currently accessing the service
~ To protect against the risk of indirect identification of individuals, values in cells containing less than five cases have been suppressed.
¥Note that an individual may be in receipt of more than one of the supports for daily living services listed in the table.

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