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## HRB Statistics Series 31

# Annual Report of the National Physical and Sensory Disability Database Committee 2015

Sarah Hourigan, Anne Doyle and Anne Marie Carew

Research. Evidence. Action.

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## Lois Davies

Lois qualified as a sculptor in Fine Art, but due to ill health needed to adapt her work practice. She now works as a textile artist and feels the senses of the materials are very important for her tactile awareness. She uses a wide range of textures, found objects and other materials to create a single piece of work.

She has exhibited her work (sculptures, paintings and textiles) both in Ireland and abroad and has pieces in public and private collections here, in Europe and in the USA.

She lives in an old farmhouse in rural Wexford with her family and uses the local landscape as inspiration for her work.

Lois has enjoyed working with Introart who have been very helpful in sharing her work with a wider audience and thanks the Health Research Board for their continuing support.



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# Annual Report of the National Physical and Sensory Disability Database Committee 2015

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# About the HRB

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

## Our information systems

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

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

- » *Activities of Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals*
- » *National Physical and Sensory Disability Database Committee Annual Reports*
- » *National Intellectual Disability Database Committee Annual Reports*

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

# HRB Statistics Series reports to date

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

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# Contents

Lists of tables	8
Lists of figures	9
Acknowledgements	10
Members of the National Physical and Sensory Disability Database Committee in 2015	11
Chairperson's statement	12
Executive summary	13
Introduction	17
Section 1: Summary of numbers registered	19
Section 2: Profile of new registrations and recent reviews (2011-2015)	24
Section 3: Current service use and future service requirement	41
Appendix A: Primary diagnostic categories	63

# Lists of tables

<b>Table 1.1</b> Total number of service users registered by year of registration and year of last review, 2015 (22,813 records)	20	<b>Table 3.1</b> Use of therapeutic intervention and rehabilitation service by age group, 2015 (5,021 records)	42
<b>Table 1.2</b> Record status by HSE CHO area of residence, 2015 (22,813 records)	21	<b>Table 3.2</b> Future requirements for therapeutic intervention and rehabilitation services by age group, 2016-2020 (5,021 records)	43
<b>Table 2.1</b> Number of service users registered by type of disability, 2015 (13,710 records)	24	<b>Table 3.3</b> Use of personal assistance and support services by age group, 2015 (5,021 records)	45
<b>Table 2.2</b> Age and gender of service users by type of disability, 2015 (13,710 records)	25	<b>Table 3.4</b> Future requirement for personal assistance and support services by age group, 2016-2020 (5,021 records)	46
<b>Table 2.3</b> Type of living accommodation, 2015 (13,710 records)	26	<b>Table 3.5</b> Use of day services and activities, 2015 (5,021 records)	48
<b>Table 2.4</b> Type of living arrangements, 2015 (13,710 records)	27	<b>Table 3.6</b> Future requirements for day services and activities, 2016-2020 (5,021 records)	49
<b>Table 2.5</b> Primary diagnostic category by age group and gender, 2015 (13,710 records)	29	<b>Table 3.7</b> Use of (2015), and future requirement (2016-2020) for residential services, (5,021 records)	54
<b>Table 2.6</b> Primary diagnostic category with secondary diagnosis, where recorded, 2015 (13,710 records)	32	<b>Table 3.8</b> Use of respite services, 2015 (5,021 records)	55
<b>Table 2.7</b> Secondary diagnostic category by age group and gender, 2015 (13,710 records)	33	<b>Table 3.9</b> Future requirement for respite services by age group, 2016-2020 (5,021 records)	56
<b>Table 2.8</b> Relationship of primary carer to service user by age group of service user, 2015 (8,652 records)	36	<b>Table 3.10</b> Use of (2015), and future requirement (2016-2020) for assistive products, (5,021 records)	57
<b>Table 2.9</b> Age group of primary carer by age group of service user, 2015 (8,652 records)	37	<b>Table A1</b> Primary diagnostic categories, 2015 (13,710 records)	63

# Lists of figures

<b>Figure 1.1a</b> Total number of service users registered, and percentage registered/reviewed by HSE LHO area of residence, 2015 (22,813 records)	22
<b>Figure 1.1b</b> Total number of service users registered, and percentage registered/reviewed by HSE CHO area of residence, 2015 (22,813 records)	23
<b>Figure 2.1</b> Number of service users registered by age group and gender, 2015 (13,710 records)	25
<b>Figure 2.2</b> Primary diagnostic category by age group, 2015 (13,710 records)	28
<b>Figure 2.3</b> Primary carer by type of disability, 2015 (13,710 records)	34
<b>Figure 2.4</b> Barriers and challenges, 2015 (9,083 records)	39
<b>Figure 2.5</b> Participation restriction, 2015 (9,083 records)	39
<b>Figure 2.6</b> WHODAS 2.0 – World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule, 2015 (9,083 records)	40

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- » Disability Unit, Department of Health;
- » the Health Service Executive, in particular the database co-ordinators and the database administrators/managers;
- » all service users throughout Ireland.

# Members of the National Physical and Sensory Disability Database Committee in 2015

<p><b>Ms Gráinne Duffy (Chairperson)</b> Disability Unit Department of Health</p>	<p><b>Ms Mary O’Gorman</b> Health Research Board</p>
<p><b>Ms Margaret Dorney (Secretary)</b> Disability Unit Department of Health</p>	<p><b>Ms Caraíosa Kelly</b> Health Research Board</p>
<p><b>Mr Harry Harris</b> Disability Unit Department of Health</p>	<p><b>Dr Máirín Boland</b> Department of Public Health Health Service Executive</p>
<p><b>Ms Jacqueline Grogan</b> Disability Federation of Ireland</p>	<p><b>Mr Gerard Tully</b> National Disability Unit Health Service Executive</p>
<p><b>Ms Fionnuala O’Donovan</b> Chief Executive Enable Ireland</p>	<p><b>Mr Dharragh Hunt</b> National Disability Authority</p>
<p><b>Dr Sarah Craig</b> Health Research Board</p>	<p><b>Mr Declan Ryan</b> St Michael’s House Representing the National Federation of Voluntary Bodies</p>
<p><b>Ms Anne Doyle</b> Health Research Board</p>	<p><b>Mr James Roche</b> Western Care Association Representing the National Federation of Voluntary Bodies</p>
<p><b>Ms Anne O’Donohoe</b> Health Research Board</p>	

# Chairperson's statement

It gives me great pleasure to introduce the 2015 Annual Report of the National Physical and Sensory Disability Database.

The 2015 report provides:

- » a profile of people with a physical and/or sensory disability registered on the database in 2015;
- » details of the specialised health and personal social services provided; and
- » an outline of the future need for those services.

The last ten years have seen a changing mind-set around the way the State has focussed its efforts in helping to improve the lives of people with disabilities. Increasingly, our focus in providing public supports and services for people with a disability is ensuring the right to personal choice.

Timely and accurate data is becoming more and more important as a tool towards our efforts to ensure that citizens with a disability can live as independently as possible, with access to appropriate social, housing and employment supports from the State.

The Programme for Partnership Government commits to establishing a taskforce this year on the implementation of personalised budgets for persons with disabilities, including actively monitoring practice, usage and trends, and especially the linkage between personalised budgets, employability and employment rates as well as community living. I am confident that the many years of hard work in establishing and maintaining this database will be of great benefit as we work towards this goal. The Department of Health will work with its many partners in the health and wider disability sector so that the choices of people with disabilities are honoured.

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

**Gráinne Duffy**  
Chairperson  
National Intellectual Disability Database Committee

# Executive summary

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

**Section 1** provides an overview of the total number of service users registered on the NPSDD as of December 2015, (22,813 people) and the community healthcare organisation (CHO) areas in which these individuals reside.

**Section 2** profiles **only** those records that have been registered or reviewed in the last five years (2011–2015; 13,710 people).

**Section 3** outlines current service use and future service requirements<sup>1</sup> **only** for those records that were registered or reviewed in 2015 (5,021 people).

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

<sup>1</sup> For therapeutic intervention and rehabilitation services; personal assistance and support services; and respite services, self-reported future requirements consist of those already assessed, and those still requiring assessment for the service. In the case of day and residential services, only self-reported future service requirements are presented.

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

## Registrations and reviews

In 2015, **22,813** people used or required disability support services and were registered on the NPSDD. During 2015, 562 new registrations took place and the existing records of 4,459 individuals were reviewed, giving a total of 5,021 up-to-date records. A further 8,689 records were registered or reviewed in the period 2011–2014, totaling 13,710 records registered or reviewed in the last five years.

The rate of 2015 registrations and reviews varied by HSE CHO area, and was highest in the following CHO areas: Clare, Limerick, North Tipperary (62.6%) and Dublin North, Dublin North Central, Dublin North West (40.2%). Many areas had much lower review rates. The level of registrations and reviews are influenced by staffing levels within each area which were further reduced in 2015. In addition, reorganisation of services, such as early intervention teams, prioritising assessment of needs of service users, and introduction of the new CHO areas, have affected processing of new and existing records.

Thirty three non-statutory service providers manage the NPSDD records of their clients and have been very successful in ensuring their information is kept up-to-date. In total, 3,896 records (17.1% of the entire number of clients registered on the database) were managed by these service providers in 2015. Nearly half (272, 48.4%) of the



total number of new registrations were processed by non-statutory service providers and they were responsible for over half (2,538, 56.9%) of the records reviewed in 2015. Overall, 72.1% of the data managed by these service providers (2,810 records) was up-to-date by year end, and the majority of their records (3,596, 92.3%) were registered or reviewed between 2011-2015. This figure constituted more than one quarter (26.2%) of the total number of NPSDD records (13,710) registered or reviewed in the period 2011-2015.

### Age and gender

Of the 13,710 service users whose records were recently registered or reviewed, the majority (9,089 people, 66.3%) were aged 18 years or over, and 4,621 (33.7%) were aged 17 years or younger. Over half of service users (7,120, 51.9%) were male. Males outnumbered females in the 0-24 year age group, whilst in the 25-65 year age group females outnumbered males. The median age of all service users was 33.6 years. Males were generally younger with a median age of 25.6 years, compared with a median age of 40.3 years for female service users.

### Living accommodation and arrangements

Of the 13,710 service users whose records were recently registered or reviewed, the majority, 75.4% (10,334 people) lived in private accommodation, 20.8% (2,852 people) lived in rented accommodation, 4.3% (463 people) lived in full-time residential settings and 0.4% (61 people) lived in mobile homes or caravans, were homeless or described their living accommodation as 'other'.

The majority of service users (11,644 people, 84.9%) lived with family members, 10.3% (1,415 people) lived alone and 4.8% (651 people) lived with 'others' such as foster families, non-relatives or in other circumstances.

### Type of disability

The types of disability reported were:

- » multiple disabilities (5,054 people, 36.9%)
- » neurological disability (3,934 people, 28.7%)
- » physical disability (2,290 people, 16.7%)
- » speech/language disability (1,033 people, 7.5%)
- » visual disability (770 people, 5.6%)
- » hearing loss/deafness (629 people, 4.6%).

### Diagnostic category

The three most commonly reported primary diagnostic categories were:

- » nervous system (6,749 people, 49.2%), including multiple sclerosis and cerebral palsy
- » communication (1,682 people, 12.3%), including specific speech and/or language disorder and dyspraxia
- » musculoskeletal system (1,234 people, 9.0%), including rheumatoid arthritis and absence or loss of extremity.

### Primary carer

More than half (8,652, 63.1%) of the 13,710 people registered on the NPSDD whose records were reviewed in the period 2011-2015, reported that they had a primary carer. Service users aged 19 years and older who had a primary carer were predominantly cared for by their parent(s), spouse or partner. However, as service user age increased, the likelihood of a spouse being identified as their carer also increased. Only 1.8% of service users (154 people) with a primary carer reported being cared for by a son or daughter. This increased with service user age, with almost one in ten (114, 9.5% of those aged over 60 years) identifying a son or daughter as their primary carer.

In most cases the primary carer lived with the service user (8,343, 96.4%). The majority of primary carers were aged between 19 and 49 years (6,146 people, 71.0%), while 24 (0.3%) were 18 years of age or under, and 208 (2.4%) were aged 70 years and over.

### Measure of Activity and Participation (MAP)

The MAP section of the data form was introduced to the NPSDD in 2004 and is completed by those aged 16 years or over. Of those records registered or reviewed in the period 2011-2015 (13,710 people), 9,083 (66.3%) had completed the self-reported MAP section of the form. The percentages below are based on this figure.

- » **Barriers and challenges:** the physical environment and climate/weather were equally found to be the greatest barriers to participation (5,064 people, 55.8%), followed by income (3,875 people, 42.7%).

- » **Participation restriction:** socialising (5,345 people, 58.8%), shopping (5,190, 57.1%), and sports or physical recreation (4,922 people, 54.2%) were the areas in which most restriction was experienced.
- » **WHODAS 2.0:** the most commonly experienced difficulty was the emotional effect of a person's disability (6,655 people, 73.3%), followed by standing for long periods (6,435 people, 70.8%) and walking long distances (6,317 people, 69.5%). Of those who completed the MAP section, 86.2% (7,831 people) recorded that the difficulties they reported 'interfered with their lives overall'.

### Service use and requirement

Service use and future service requirements are based on 5,021 up-to-date records (i.e. registered or reviewed in 2015). It is assumed that those currently availing of a service will require that service into the future, however, this is not reported in the following tables unless the requirement is for an enhancement or change to an existing service. The data may be summarised as follows:

#### Service use in 2015:

- » 92.8% (4,660 people) received one or more therapeutic intervention and rehabilitation services. The most frequently used services were physiotherapy, followed by community resource work and occupational therapy.
- » 28.3% (1,420 people) received one or more personal assistance and support services. The most frequently used services were home help, followed by personal assistant and peer support.
- » 56.4% (2,831 people) received one or more day service or activity. The most frequently used services were mainstream primary schools, followed by open employment, day activation services and mainstream secondary schools.
- » 3.6% (182 people) availed of residential services. The most frequently used services were nursing homes, followed by dedicated high support units with nursing care and therapy services.
- » 12.5% (628 people) availed of one or more planned respite services and 0.7% (34 people) used emergency respite services in the twelve-month period prior to their NPSDD interview. Holiday respite placements and summer camps (day) were the most frequently-used services.

- » 72.3% (3,628 people) used at least one piece of assistive technology. The most frequently-used aids were special furniture and other aids to personal care, followed by aids to mobility.

### Service requirements 2016–2020

#### Therapeutic intervention and rehabilitation services

1,394 people (27.8%) require one or more therapeutic intervention and rehabilitation services. The requirement for therapeutic intervention and rehabilitation is immediate in most cases.

- » Physiotherapy is the most commonly required service with 10.7% (539 people) requiring it in the period 2016–2020. The second most commonly required service is occupational therapy, with 7.3% (367 people) requiring it in the next five years.

#### Personal assistance and support services

395 people (7.9%) require one or more personal assistance and support services. Most of the requirement for personal assistance and support services across age groups is immediate.

- » The most commonly required service is home help, with 2.6% (129 people) requiring it between 2016–2020. The second most commonly required service is personal assistant, with 2.5% (128 people) requiring it in the next five years.

#### Day services or activities

636 people (12.7%) require one or more day service or activity. The main areas of requirement include mainstream education and employment-based services.

- » The most commonly required service is mainstream primary school, with 3.2% (161 people) requiring this service between 2016–2020. The second most commonly required service is mainstream secondary school, with 2.0% (99 people) requiring a place in the next five years.

#### Residential services

45 people (0.9%) require one or more residential service.

- » The most commonly required residential service is 'living independently in the community with high support', with 0.2% (9 people) requiring this service between 2016-2020.

### Respite services

285 people (5.7%) require one or more respite services.

- » Most of the requirement for respite services is holiday respite or planned residential respite with high support, with 2.7% (134 people) and 1.0% (48 people) requiring these respite types respectively.

### Assistive products (technical aids and appliances)

A number of service users (701, 14.0%) require one or more assistive products. In total, 1,125 aids and appliances are required.

- » In the next five years, the most commonly required assistive products are aids to hearing (346 items, 30.6%), followed by special furniture and other aids to personal care (264 items, 23.5%).

# Introduction

## Background

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

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

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

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

- » The primary focus of the NPSDD is to facilitate service planning and provision; it also aims to record the details of people availing of, or requiring, a specialised health and personal social service.

- » As this report is a planning tool for disability service planners and providers, it does not include those who were aged 66 years or over at the time of reporting.
- » Participation in the NPSDD is voluntary. Also, not every individual in Ireland who has a physical or sensory disability is availing of, or requiring, a specialised health and personal social service. The database cannot provide any definitive epidemiological statement on the number of people with a particular type of disability or diagnosis, nor does it cover the proportion of people living in Ireland who have a physical or sensory disability and have chosen not to be registered.
- » The data contained in this report represent the situation in December 2015. Because progress towards achieving target coverage for the NPSDD has been uneven for several groups and areas, the data cannot give a representative picture of all service use and service need. However, they are an important indication of the pattern of current service use and estimated future requirements.

### **NPSDD structure and management**

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

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

At the end of each year the HRB takes a snapshot of anonymised information within the database, which forms the national dataset for that year. This report is based on the dataset for 2015.

### Current use of NPSDD information

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

### Data quality

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

### 2015 report

This report presents data on the specialised health and personal social service use and requirements of people with a physical, sensory and/or speech and/or language disability. The report provides (1) an overview of those registered in December 2015 (22,813 people), (2) profiles only those records that have been registered or reviewed in the last

five years (13,710 people) and (3) reports service use and requirements for those records that have been registered or reviewed in the last year (5,021 people).

Reporting in this way provides a more accurate and up-to-date picture of services used and required.

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

It is important to note that the format of this report is similar to those of 2012–2014 but differs to reports prior to 2012 and, therefore, it is not possible to make comparisons across previous years.

The analysis provides an outline of the following:

- » A summary of the 22,813 registrations is provided in **Section 1 – Summary of numbers registered**. According to NPSDD review criteria, records must be updated by key workers during the routine course of their work, with a full review of each NPSDD record taking place on an annual basis. At present, rates of review are lower than anticipated, and some of the data have not been updated annually as recommended. Of the 22,813 registrations, 13,710 (60.1%) records were registered or reviewed in the five year period 2011–2015.
- » **Section 2 – Profile of new registrations and recent reviews** is based on these 13,710 registrations to ensure an accurate profile of recent service use and future requirements.
- » **Section 3 – Current service use and future service requirement** is based on 5,021 (22.0%) records which were either registered or reviewed in 2015. This approach ensures that an up-to-date picture of the current service use and future service requirement is established.

## 1

# Summary of numbers registered

## Registrations and reviews

A total of **22,813** people were registered on the NPSDD in December 2015 (Table 1.1). New registrations decreased by 10.4% from 622 in 2014<sup>2</sup>, to 562 in 2015. The number of reviews of existing records decreased by 27.9% from 6,183 reviews in 2014 to 4,459 in 2015. As per NPSDD protocols, NPSDD records should be updated on an annual basis. The numbers of registrations and reviews carried out are influenced by staffing levels within each area which reduced in 2015.

Figure 1.1a shows the total number of NPSDD records by former HSE LHO area of residence of the service user, along with the percentage that were up-to-date (i.e. registered or reviewed in 2015). In 2015, LHO Cork South Lee had the largest number of records (1,371 records), followed by LHO Cork North Lee (1,311 records), LHO Kildare/West Wicklow (1,209 records) and LHO Meath (1,090 records).

LHOs with fewer records carried out the greatest number of reviews in 2015, with 74.8% of records reviewed in LHO Louth, 72.9% reviewed in LHO Sligo/Leitrim and 67.6% reviewed in LHO Limerick. Many areas achieved much lower review rates; for example, despite having high numbers of service user records on the NPSDD, only 4.0% of NPSDD records were reviewed in 2015 for people residing in LHO Cork South Lee, and 4.1% of the records of people living LHO Cork North Lee.

Figure 1.1b shows the total number of people registered on the NPSDD in 2015 by CHO area of residence of the service user, along with the percentage that were up-to-date. The rate of 2015 reviews varied by HSE CHO area, and was highest in the CHO area Clare, Limerick, North Tipperary (62.6%) and Dublin North, Dublin North Central, Dublin North West (40.2%). Many areas had significantly lower review rates.

In addition to the work carried out by the HSE, the NPSDD records of 3,896 service users (17.1% of the total number registered) were directly managed by 33 service providers in 2015. These service providers completed 48.4% of the total number of registrations (272) and 56.9% of the total reviews (2,538) carried out within the year. In total, 72.1% of the data managed by these service providers was up-to-date by 2015 year end. Moreover, most of the NPSDD records managed by service providers were updated between 2011 and 2015 (3,596, 92.3%). Notably, a significantly lower percentage of NPSDD records were updated by HSE personnel in the last five years (10,114, 53.5%), due to the aforementioned reduction in database staff in a number of areas.

2 Doyle A and Kartalova O'Doherty Y (2015) *Annual Report of the National Physical and Sensory Disability Database Committee 2014*. HRB Statistics Series 27. Dublin: Health Research Board.

**Table 1.1 Total number of service users registered by year of registration and year of last review, 2015 (22,813 records)**

Year of last review	Year registered																Total	%
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
2001	0	~															~	
2002	~	0	1,393														1,394	6.1
2003	0	0	55	837													892	3.9
2004	0	71	22	17	1,053												1,163	5.1
2005	0	~	12	5	12	917											947	4.2
2006	0	5	145	18	~	5	586										760	3.3
2007	0	42	261	43	25	22	9	435									837	3.7
2008	~	8	532	284	96	112	22	33	332								1,420	6.2
2009	0	~	160	29	18	24	10	6	12	268							530	2.3
2010	0	44	427	124	33	57	20	75	38	44	297						1,159	5.1
2011	0	31	258	170	73	52	44	170	100	55	80	538					1,571	6.9
2012	0	50	375	163	119	80	83	128	127	93	62	66	578				1,924	8.4
2013	~	112	312	176	251	173	170	94	106	99	159	96	21	361			2,131	9.3
2014	0	72	594	256	158	127	115	234	111	129	134	248	312	188	385		3,063	13.4
2015	0	137	1,003	302	174	215	149	271	208	182	170	278	456	669	245	562	5,021	22.0
<b>Total</b>	~	577	5,549	2,424	2,013	1,784	1,208	1,446	1,034	870	902	1,226	1,367	1,218	630	562	22,813	100.0

*During 2015, 664 records were removed from the NPSDD. As a result, figures may change each year.*

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

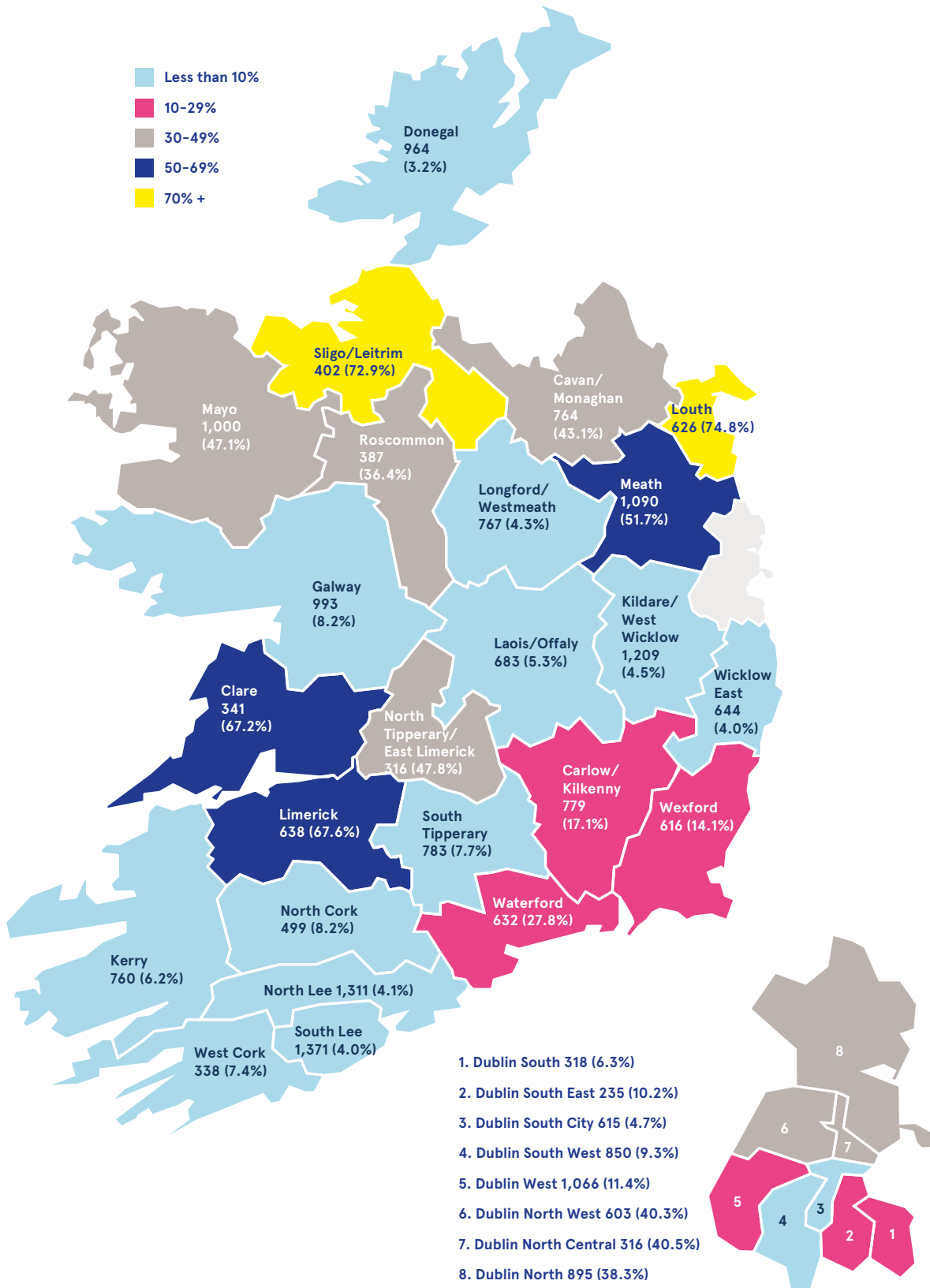


**Table 1.2 Record status by HSE CHO area of residence, 2015 (22,813 records)**

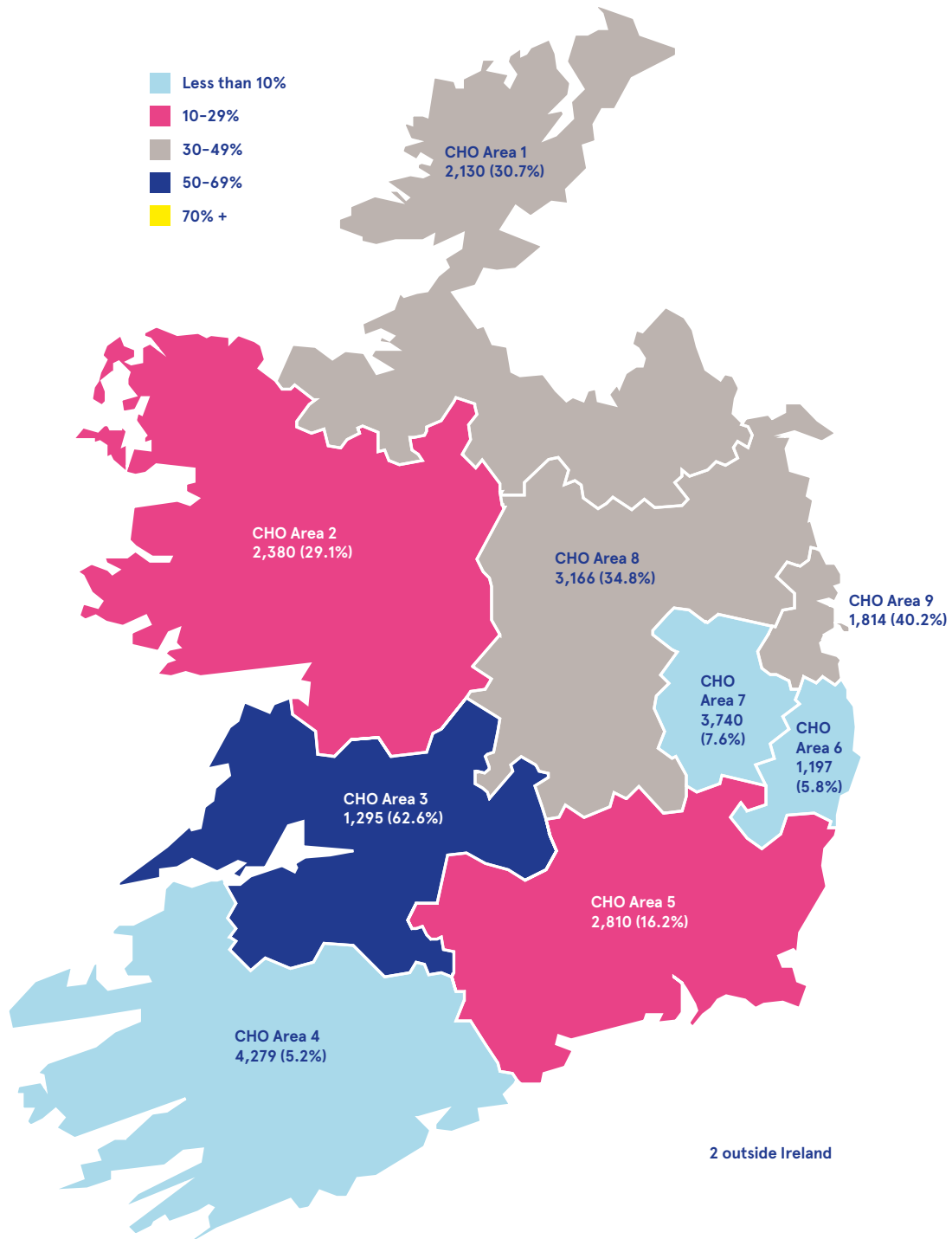
	Registered or last reviewed in 2015		Registered or last reviewed 2011-2014 inclusive		Older record (registered or last reviewed prior to 2011)		Total	
	n	Row %	n	Row %	n	Row %	n	Column %
CHO Area 1: Donegal, Sligo/Leitrim, Cavan/Monaghan	653	30.7	927	43.5	550	25.8	2,130	9.3
CHO Area 2: Galway, Roscommon, Mayo	693	29.1	1,680	70.6	7	0.3	2,380	10.4
CHO Area 3: Clare, Limerick, North Tipperary	811	62.6	432	33.4	52	4.0	1,295	5.7
CHO Area 4: Kerry, North Cork, North Lee, South Lee, West Cork	222	5.2	5	0.1	4,052	94.7	4,279	18.8
CHO Area 5: South Tipperary, Carlow/Kilkenny, Waterford, Wexford	456	16.2	1,947	69.3	407	14.5	2,810	12.3
CHO Area 6: Wicklow, Dublin South East, Dun Laoghaire	70	5.8	303	25.3	824	68.8	1,197	5.2
CHO Area 7: Kildare/West Wicklow, Dublin West, Dublin South City, Dublin South West	284	7.6	820	21.9	2,636	70.5	3,740	16.4
CHO Area 8: Laois/Offaly, Longford/Westmeath, Louth/Meath	1,101	34.8	1,928	60.9	137	4.3	3,166	13.9
CHO Area 9: Dublin North, Dublin North Central, Dublin North West	730	40.2	646	35.6	438	24.1	1,814	8.0
Outside Ireland	~		~		0	0.0	~	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,021</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>8,689</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>9,103</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>22,813</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

**Figure 1.1a Total number of service users registered, and percentage registered/reviewed by HSE LHO area of residence, 2015 (22,813 records)**



**Figure 1.1b Total number of service users registered, and percentage registered/ reviewed by HSE CHO area of residence, 2015 (22,813 records)**



## 2

# Profile of new registrations and recent reviews (2011–2015)

Tables and figures presented in this section of the report exclude records of service users registered or last reviewed prior to 2011.

NPSDD protocols recommend that a full review of each NPSDD record should be carried out annually. In some areas, at present, the rates of review and registration are lower than desired, and some of the data have not been updated as recommended. To ensure an accurate profile of recent service users, this section is based on 13,710 (60.1%) records which were registered or reviewed in the period 2011–2015.

### Type of disability

The three most common types of disability recorded on the NPSDD were multiple disabilities (36.9%), neurological (28.7%) and physical disability (16.7%) (Table 2.1).

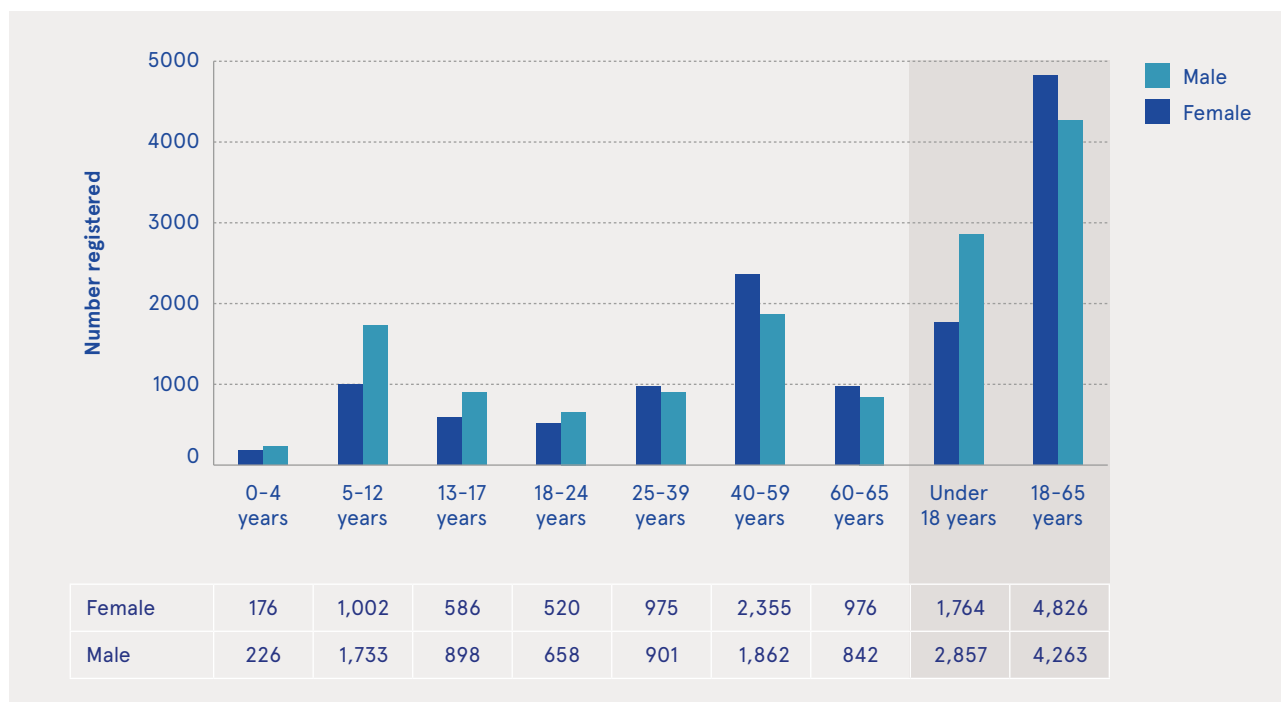
**Table 2.1 Number of service users registered by type of disability, 2015 (13,710 records)**

Type of disability	n	%
Multiple disabilities	5,054	36.9
Neurological disability	3,934	28.7
Physical disability	2,290	16.7
Speech and/or language disability	1,033	7.5
Visual disability	770	5.6
Hearing loss/deafness	629	4.6
<b>All service users</b>	<b>13,710</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### Age and gender

The majority (9,089, 66.3%) of all service users were aged 18 years or over. More than half of the service users (7,120, 51.9%) were male. Males outnumbered females in all age groups under 24, whilst in the 25 years and older age groups females outnumbered males (Figure 2.1).

**Figure 2.1 Number of service users registered by age group and gender, 2015 (13,710 records)**



Overall, the median age of all service users was 33.6 years. Males were generally younger with a median age of 25.6 years, compared with a median age of 40.3 years for female service users (Table 2.2).

**Table 2.2 Age and gender of service users by type of disability, 2015 (13,710 records)**

Type of disability	Gender								
	Female			Male			All service users		
	n	%	Median age (percentile range)*	n	%	Median age (percentile range)*	n	%	Median age (percentile range)*
Multiple disabilities	2,437	37.0	43.2 (6-63)	2,617	36.8	29.4 (6-63)	5,054	36.9	37.2 (6-63)
Neurological disability	2,035	30.9	43.0 (7-63)	1,899	26.7	37.1 (7-63)	3,934	28.7	40.9 (7-63)
Physical disability	1,121	17.0	34.5 (4-64)	1,169	16.4	20.5 (4-63)	2,290	16.7	24.7 (4-63)
Speech and/or language disability	280	4.2	10.9 (4-17)	753	10.6	10.7 (5-17)	1,033	7.5	10.7 (4-17)
Visual disability	364	5.5	39.9 (11-63)	406	5.7	42.4 (10-64)	770	5.6	41.4 (10-63)
Hearing loss/deafness	353	5.4	40.4 (9-63)	276	3.9	41.1 (10-64)	629	4.6	40.5 (10-64)
<b>All service users</b>	<b>6,590</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40.3 (6-63)</b>	<b>7,120</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25.6 (5-63)</b>	<b>13,710</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33.6 (6-63)</b>

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

## Living accommodation and living arrangements

The majority (10,334, 75.4%) of service users lived in private accommodation, 20.8% (2,852) lived in rented accommodation and 3.4% (463) lived in full-time residential settings (Table 2.3).

**Table 2.3 Type of living accommodation, 2015 (13,710 records)**

Type of living accommodation	n	%
<b>Private accommodation</b>	<b>10,334</b>	<b>75.4</b>
Adapted	2,480	18.1
Not adapted	7,854	57.3
<b>Rented accommodation</b>	<b>2,852</b>	<b>20.8</b>
Adapted-county council	703	5.1
Adapted-private housing	114	0.8
Adapted-housing association	114	0.8
Not adapted-county council	1,249	9.1
Not adapted-private housing	571	4.2
Not adapted-housing association	101	0.7
<b>Full-time residential setting</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Mobile home/caravan	31	0.2
Other	30	0.2
<b>All service users</b>	<b>13,710</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The majority (11,644, 84.9%) of service users lived with family members, 10.3% (1,415) lived alone and 1.4% (187) lived with non-relatives such as friends, neighbours, a foster family, or with 'others' (Table 2.4).

**Table 2.4 Type of living arrangements, 2015 (13,710 records)**

Type of living arrangements	n	%
Living alone	1,415	10.3
<b>Living with family</b>	<b>11,644</b>	<b>84.9</b>
With husband/wife or partner and no children	1,321	9.6
With husband/wife or partner and children	2,338	17.1
With one parent	876	6.4
With both parents	1,891	13.8
With son/daughter(s)	414	3.0
With sibling(s)	183	1.3
With parent(s) and sibling(s)	4,531	33.0
With other family relative(s)	90	0.7
<b>Living with non-family</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>4.5</b>
With non-relative(s) (e.g. friends, neighbours)	64	0.5
In full-time residential service	463	3.4
With foster family	87	0.6
Other	36	0.3
Not known	~	
<b>All service users</b>	<b>13,710</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

### Primary diagnosis

The most commonly reported primary diagnostic categories<sup>3</sup> were the nervous system (6,749, 49.2%), followed by communication (1,682, 12.3%) and musculoskeletal system (1,234, 9.0%) (Table 2.5).

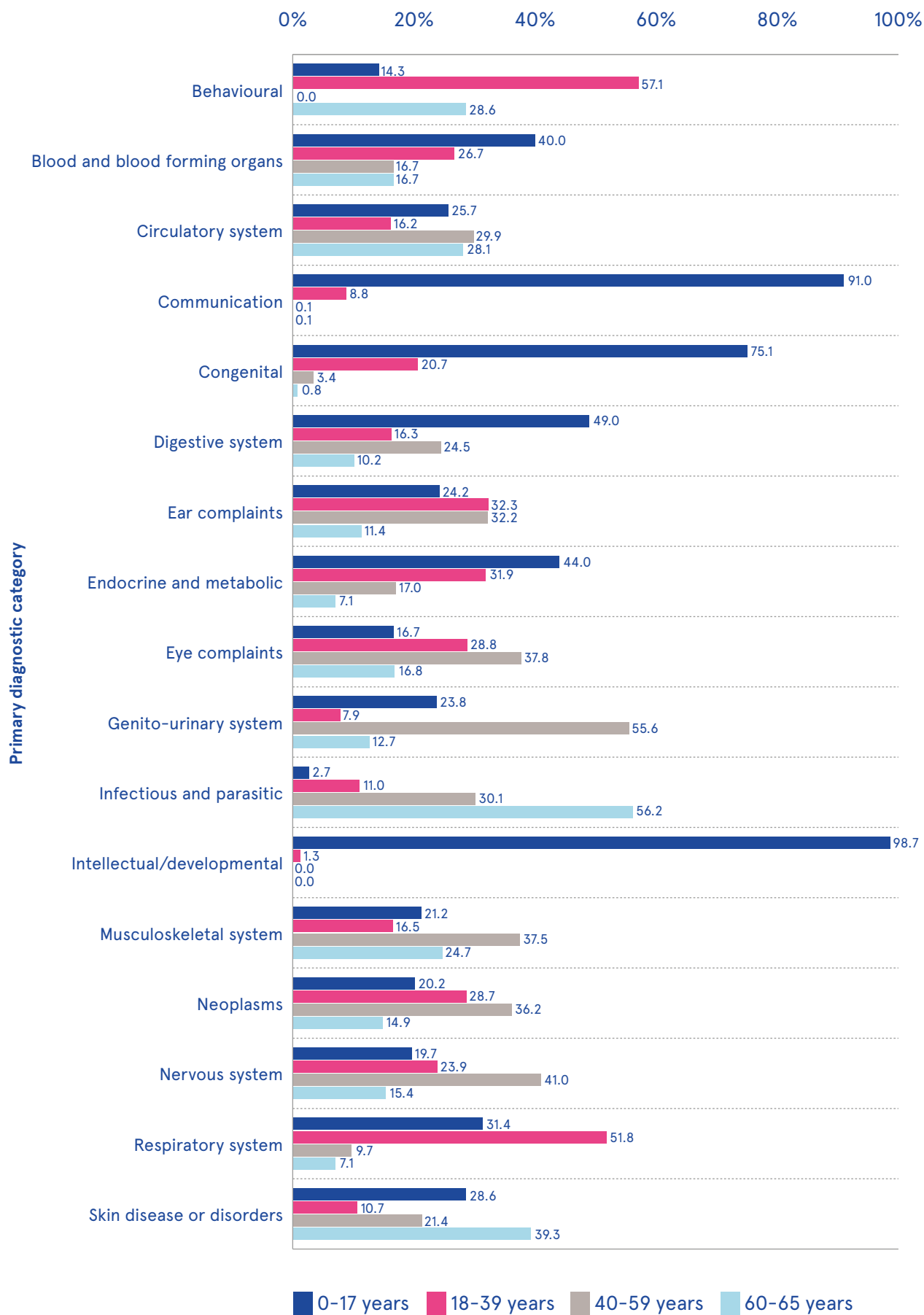
The primary diagnosis varied with the service user's age and gender. For example, service users whose primary diagnosis was communication were mostly male (1,217, 72.4%), and aged five to 12 years (1,080, 64.4%). Those with a diagnosis from the musculoskeletal group were mostly female (686, 55.6%), commonly aged 40-59 years (258, 37.6%) (Table 2.5; Figure 2.2).

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

<sup>3</sup> Diagnostic categories recorded on the NPSDD are based on a modification of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10), World Health Organization (WHO), (1992), 10th Revision.



**Figure 2.2 Primary diagnostic category by age group, 2015 (13,710 records)**



**Table 2.5 Primary diagnostic category by age group and gender, 2015 (13,710 records)**

Primary diagnostic category	Age group									Total	%
	0-4 years	5-12 years	13-17 years	18-24 years	25-39 years	40-59 years	60-65 years	Under 18 years	18-65 years		
<b>Males</b>											
Behavioural	0	0	0	~	~	0	0	0	~	~	
Blood and blood forming organs	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	7	13	20	0.3
Circulatory system	~	14	10	12	~	20	32	26	66	92	1.2
Communication	13	784	311	97	9	~	~	1,108	109	1,217	16.0
Congenital	15	77	54	30	9	5	~	146	47	193	2.5
Digestive system	~	7	7	~	~	3	~	16	10	26	0.3
Ear complaints	5	59	52	72	95	149	62	116	378	494	6.5
Endocrine and metabolic	0	25	14	16	12	16	7	39	51	90	1.2
Eye complaints	6	55	39	47	106	205	97	100	455	555	7.3
Genitourinary system	~	~	5	~	~	16	~	11	22	33	0.4
Infectious and parasitic	0	0	~	~	~	11	14	~	30	32	0.4
Intellectual/developmental	106	173	14	5	0	0	0	293	5	298	3.9
Musculoskeletal system	11	77	51	39	52	205	113	139	409	548	7.2
Neoplasms	~	8	~	~	10	16	6	13	36	49	0.6
Nervous system	61	411	292	268	531	1,193	482	764	2,474	3,238	42.6
Respiratory system	~	33	39	58	63	18	12	73	151	224	2.9
Skin disease or disorders	0	~	~	0	~	~	~	~	5	9	0.1
<b>Total males</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>1,733</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>1,862</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>2,857</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>7,120</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Percentage of total males</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

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

**Table 2.5 Primary diagnostic category by age group and gender, 2015 (13,710 records)**  
(continued)

Primary diagnostic category	Age group									Total	%
	0-4 years	5-12 years	13-17 years	18-24 years	25-39 years	40-59 years	60-65 years	Under 18 years	18-65 years		
<b>Females</b>											
Behavioural	0	0	~	~	~	0	~	~	~	5	0.1
Blood and blood forming organs	~	~	~	~	0	~	~	5	5	10	0.2
Circulatory system	~	6	10	~	9	30	15	17	58	75	1.1
Communication	7	296	120	38	~	0	0	423	42	465	7.1
Congenital	14	72	51	31	8	8	0	137	47	184	2.8
Digestive system	~	7	0	~	~	9	~	8	15	23	0.3
Ear complaints	14	72	54	67	108	192	59	140	426	566	8.6
Endocrine and metabolic	~	18	21	19	11	15	6	41	51	92	1.4
Eye complaints	5	30	40	44	105	191	79	75	419	494	7.5
Genitourinary system	0	~	~	~	~	19	~	4	26	30	0.5
Infectious and parasitic	0	0	0	0	~	11	27	0	41	41	0.6
Intellectual/developmental	64	87	5	~	0	0	0	156	~	157	2.4
Musculoskeletal system	7	59	57	49	64	258	192	123	563	686	10.4
Neoplasms	~	~	~	5	8	18	8	6	39	45	0.7
Nervous system	58	319	191	217	597	1,575	554	568	2,943	3,511	53.3
Respiratory system	~	23	32	39	53	22	17	56	131	187	2.8
Skin disease or disorders	0	~	0	~	~	~	9	~	15	19	0.3
<b>Total females</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>2,355</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>1,764</b>	<b>4,826</b>	<b>6,590</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Percentage of total females</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

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

**Table 2.5 Primary diagnostic category by age group and gender, 2015 (13,710 records)**  
(continued)

Primary diagnostic category	Age group									Total	%
	0-4 years	5-12 years	13-17 years	18-24 years	25-39 years	40-59 years	60-65 years	Under 18 years	18-65 years		
<b>All service users</b>											
Behavioural	0	0	~	~	~	0	~	~	6	7	0.1
Blood and blood forming organs	~	6	~	5	~	5	5	12	18	30	0.2
Circulatory system	~	20	20	16	11	50	47	43	124	167	1.2
Communication	20	1,080	431	135	13	~	~	1,531	151	1,682	12.3
Congenital	29	149	105	61	17	13	~	283	94	377	2.7
Digestive system	~	14	7	5	~	12	5	24	25	49	0.4
Ear complaints	19	131	106	139	203	341	121	256	804	1,060	7.7
Endocrine and metabolic	~	43	35	35	23	31	13	80	102	182	1.3
Eye complaints	11	85	79	91	211	396	176	175	874	1,049	7.7
Genitourinary system	~	6	7	~	~	35	8	15	48	63	0.5
Infectious and parasitic	0	0	~	~	7	22	41	~	71	73	0.5
Intellectual/developmental	170	260	19	6	0	0	0	449	6	455	3.3
Musculoskeletal system	18	136	108	88	116	463	305	262	972	1,234	9.0
Neoplasms	~	12	5	9	18	34	14	19	75	94	0.7
Nervous system	119	730	483	485	1,128	2,768	1,036	1,332	5,417	6,749	49.2
Respiratory system	~	56	71	97	116	40	29	129	282	411	3.0
Skin disease or disorders	0	7	~	~	~	6	11	8	20	28	0.2
<b>Total service users</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>2,735</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>1,876</b>	<b>4,217</b>	<b>1,818</b>	<b>4,621</b>	<b>9,089</b>	<b>13,710</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Percentage of total users</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

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

## Secondary diagnosis

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

Table 2.6 illustrates two groups of people; those with a primary diagnosis only and those with a primary diagnosis *and* an additional secondary diagnosis. 5,981 (43.6%) of all service users reported a secondary diagnosis in addition to their primary diagnosis (Table 2.6). Those most likely to report a secondary diagnosis had a primary diagnosis from the genitourinary system, neoplasms and digestive system groups.

**Table 2.6 Primary diagnostic category with secondary diagnosis, where recorded, 2015 (13,710 records)**

Primary diagnostic category	Primary diagnosis only		Additional secondary diagnosis		Total	
	n	Row%	n	Row%	n	Column%
Behavioural	0	0.0	7	100.0	7	0.1
Blood and blood forming organs	18	60.0	12	40.0	30	0.2
Circulatory system	50	29.9	117	70.1	167	1.2
Communication	834	49.6	848	50.4	1,682	12.3
Congenital	161	42.7	216	57.3	377	2.7
Digestive system	13	26.5	36	73.5	49	0.4
Ear complaints	573	54.1	487	45.9	1,060	7.7
Endocrine and metabolic	88	48.4	94	51.6	182	1.3
Eye complaints	617	58.8	432	41.2	1,049	7.7
Genitourinary system	10	15.9	53	84.1	63	0.5
Infectious and parasitic	31	42.5	42	57.5	73	0.5
Intellectual/developmental	324	71.2	131	28.8	455	3.3
Musculoskeletal system	534	43.3	700	56.7	1,234	9.0
Neoplasms	24	25.5	70	74.5	94	0.7
Nervous system	4,206	62.3	2,543	37.7	6,749	49.2
Respiratory system	233	56.7	178	43.3	411	3.0
Skin disease or disorders	13	46.4	15	53.6	28	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,729</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>5,981</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>13,710</b>	<b>100.0</b>

In addition to the primary diagnoses, the NPSDD records a secondary diagnosis, if applicable. Table 2.7 provides a breakdown of the secondary diagnoses reported by age group and gender. While the majority of service users with a secondary diagnosis were male (3,159, 52.8%), females were more likely to report a secondary diagnosis related to the blood-forming organs, infectious and parasitic groups, neoplasm groups, or the musculoskeletal system. Males were more likely than females to report a secondary diagnosis from the behavioural, communication or intellectual/developmental groups (Table 2.7).

**Table 2.7 Secondary diagnostic category by age group and gender, 2015 (13,710 records)**

Secondary diagnostic category	Female				Male				Total			
	Under 18 years	18-65 years	Total female	Row%	Under 18 years	18-65 years	Total male	Row%	Under 18 years	18-65 years	Total	Column%
Behavioural	45	110	155	36.2	168	105	273	63.8	213	215	428	3.1
Blood and blood forming organs	~	16	19	70.4	~	6	8	29.6	5	22	27	0.2
Circulatory system	9	78	87	41.0	13	112	125	59.0	22	190	212	1.5
Communication	241	136	377	37.4	449	183	632	62.6	690	319	1,009	7.4
Congenital	18	9	27	47.4	19	11	30	52.6	37	20	57	0.4
Digestive system	~	61	65	48.1	13	57	70	51.9	17	118	135	1.0
Ear complaints	56	144	200	45.4	74	167	241	54.6	130	311	441	3.2
Endocrine and metabolic	13	249	262	46.9	23	274	297	53.1	36	523	559	4.1
Eye complaints	77	261	338	49.1	111	240	351	50.9	188	501	689	5.0
Genitourinary system	7	58	65	54.2	8	47	55	45.8	15	105	120	0.9
Infectious and parasitic	0	7	7	70.0	0	~	~		0	10	10	0.1
Intellectual/developmental	54	31	85	36.5	112	36	148	63.5	166	67	233	1.7
Musculoskeletal system	41	468	509	63.5	36	257	293	36.5	77	725	802	5.8
Neoplasms	3	24	27	69.2	~	10	12	30.8	5	34	39	0.3
Nervous system	87	325	412	49.1	100	327	427	50.9	187	652	839	6.1
Respiratory system	36	130	166	47.8	93	88	181	52.2	129	218	347	2.5
Skin disease or disorders	~	20	21	61.8	7	6	13	38.2	8	26	34	0.2
<b>No secondary diagnosis</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>2,699</b>	<b>3,768</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>1,627</b>	<b>2,334</b>	<b>3,961</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>2,696</b>	<b>5,033</b>	<b>7,729</b>	<b>56.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,764</b>	<b>4,826</b>	<b>6,590</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>2,857</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>7,120</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>4,621</b>	<b>9,089</b>	<b>13,710</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

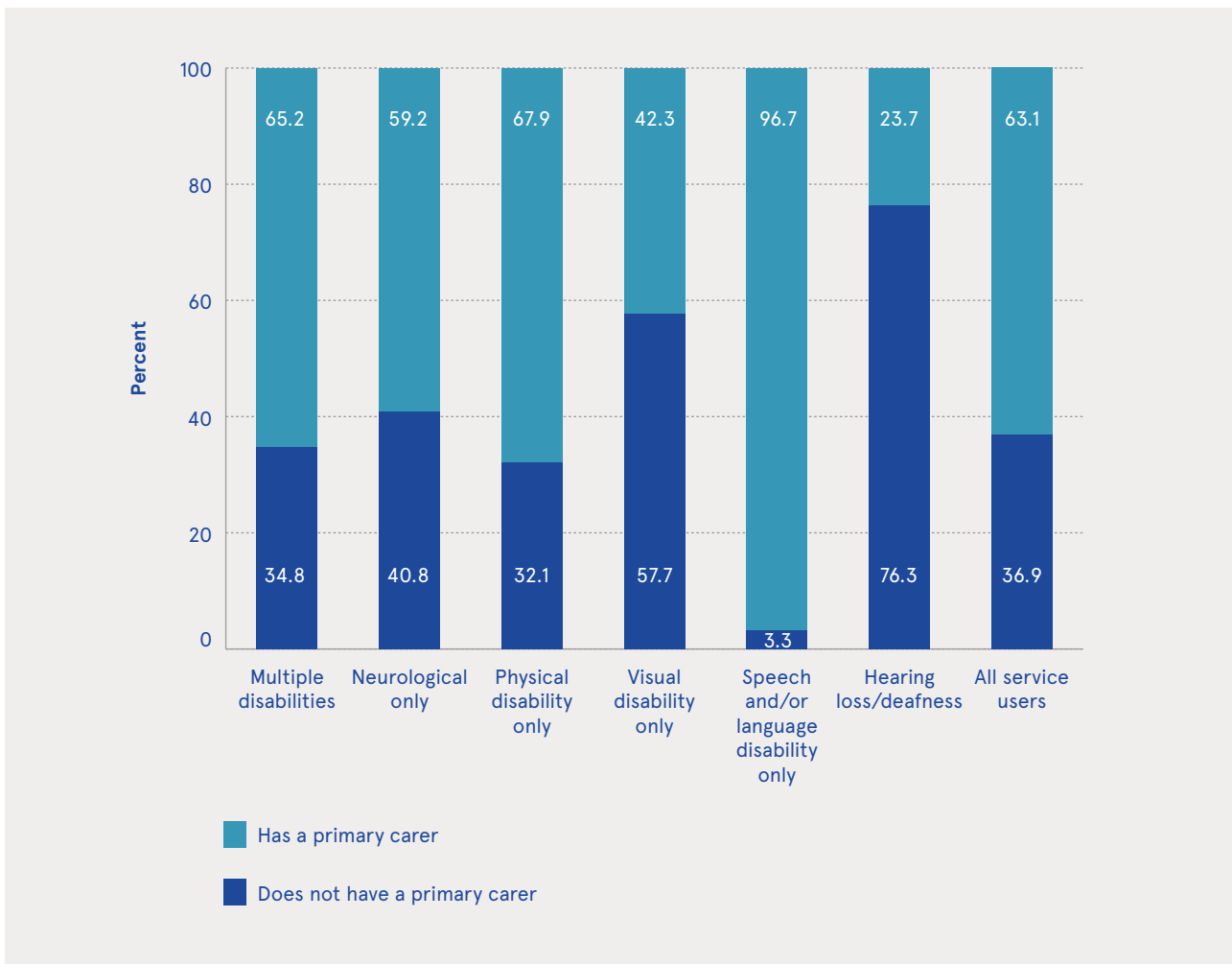
## Primary carers

Primary carers play an important role in the lives of many people with a disability, providing essential supports either in place of, or in addition to, service providers. A primary carer may be a family member, a friend, or a neighbour who provides regular, sustained care and assistance to the person requiring support. Information about primary carers of this type is recorded on the NPSDD if a service user has a carer who provides domestic, personal, or social care other than the formal support provided by a personal assistant, the HSE or a non-statutory service provider.

## Number of primary carers

More than half of the people (8,652, 63.1%) registered on the NPSDD, whose records were reviewed in the period 2011–2015, reported having a primary carer. Not surprisingly, the service users most likely to report having a primary carer were aged less than 18 years and had a speech and/or language disability, a physical disability or multiple disabilities.

**Figure 2.3 Primary carer by type of disability, 2015 (13,710 records)**





## Relationship of primary carer

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The majority of primary carers were parent(s) providing care to service users aged under 18 years. Service users aged 18 years and older who had a primary carer were predominately cared for by a parent, spouse or partner. However, as the age of the service user increased, the likelihood of a spouse being identified as their carer also increased (Table 2.8). Being cared for by a spouse or partner was the most common informal care arrangement for service users aged 60 and over (587, 77.2%).

Only 154 (1.8%) service users with a primary carer reported being cared for by a son or daughter; however, the proportion increased as the age of the service user increased (Table 2.8). Approximately one in ten (73, 9.6%) service users aged 60 and over with a primary carer were cared for by a son or daughter.

## Living arrangement of primary carer

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In most cases the primary carer was living with the service user (8,343, 96.4%). The majority of service users with a primary carer reported living with family (8,371, 96.8%), while 171 (2.0%) of service users with a primary carer lived alone.

## Age of primary carer

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Most service users with a primary carer (6,146, 71.0%) had a carer aged 19 to 49 years (Table 2.9). Approximately one in ten primary carers (940, 10.9%) were aged 60–69 years, while 208 primary carers (2.4%) were aged 70 years and over. Out of 940 primary carers aged 60–69 years, 517 (55.0%) were the parent(s) of the service user. Spouses or partners accounted for 348 of carers aged 60–69 years (7.0%), while siblings accounted for 37 carers aged 60–69 years (3.9%). A small number of primary carers were aged 18 years or younger (13, 0.2%).

**Table 2.8 Relationship of primary carer to service user by age group of service user, 2015 (8,652 records)**

Relationship of primary carer to service user	Age group of service user									Total
	0-4 years	5-12 years	13-17 years	18-24 years	25-39 years	40-59 years	60-65 years	Under 18 years	18-65 years	
<b>Husband/wife/partner</b>										
Number	0	0	0	0	102	917	587	0	1,606	<b>1,606</b>
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	61.3	77.2	0.0	39.0	<b>18.6</b>
<b>Mother/father</b>										
Number	390	2,647	1,399	982	722	323	7	4,436	2,034	<b>6,470</b>
%	98.2	98.2	97.3	97.8	83.9	21.6	0.9	97.9	49.4	<b>74.8</b>
<b>Son/daughter</b>										
Number	0	0	0	0	~	79	73	0	154	<b>154</b>
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		5.3	9.6	0.0	3.7	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Sibling</b>										
Number	0	0	0	~	22	112	67	0	202	<b>202</b>
%	0.0	0.0	0.0		2.6	7.5	8.8	0.0	4.9	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Other relative</b>										
Number	~	13	12	11	5	24	14	26	54	<b>80</b>
%		0.5	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.6	1.8	0.6	1.3	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Foster parent</b>										
Number	5	36	26	10	~	~	0	67	14	<b>81</b>
%	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.0			0.0	1.5	0.3	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Non relative (e.g. neighbour/friend)</b>										
Number	0	0	0	0	~	15	~	0	19	<b>19</b>
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		1.0		0.0	0.5	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Other</b>										
Number	~	0	~	0	~	25	9	~	38	<b>40</b>
%		0.0		0.0		1.7	1.2		0.9	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>2,696</b>	<b>1,438</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>1,496</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>4,531</b>	<b>4,121</b>	<b>8,652</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

**Table 2.9 Age group of primary carer by age group of service user, 2015 (8,652 records)**

Age group of primary carer	Age group of service user									Total
	0-4 years	5-12 years	13-17 years	18-24 years	25-39 years	40-59 years	60-65 years	Under 18 years	18-65 years	
<b>0-18 years</b>										
Number	~	~	0	0	0	10	~	~	11	<b>24</b>
%			0.0	0.0	4.2	41.7			45.8	<b>100.0</b>
<b>19-49 years</b>										
Number	394	2,647	1,334	749	290	598	134	4,375	1,771	<b>6,146</b>
%	6.4	43.1	21.7	12.2	4.7	9.7	2.2	71.0	27.0	<b>71.0</b>
<b>50-59 years</b>										
Number	~	43	99	235	357	503	311	144	1,406	<b>1,550</b>
%		2.8	6.4	15.2	23.0	32.5	20.1	9.3	90.7	<b>18.0</b>
<b>60-69 years</b>										
Number	0	5	~	17	188	228	290	9	723	<b>732</b>
%	0.0	0.7		2.3	25.7	31.1	39.6	1.2	98.8	<b>8.5</b>
<b>70 years or older</b>										
Number	0	0	~	~	25	157	23	~	207	<b>208</b>
%	0.0	0.0			12.0	75.5	11.1		99.5	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Not known</b>										
Number	0	0	0	~	~	0	~	0	~	<b>~</b>
%	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0		0.0		
<b>Total</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>2,696</b>	<b>1,438</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>1,496</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>4,531</b>	<b>4,121</b>	<b>8,652</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

## Measure of Activity and Participation (MAP)

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

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

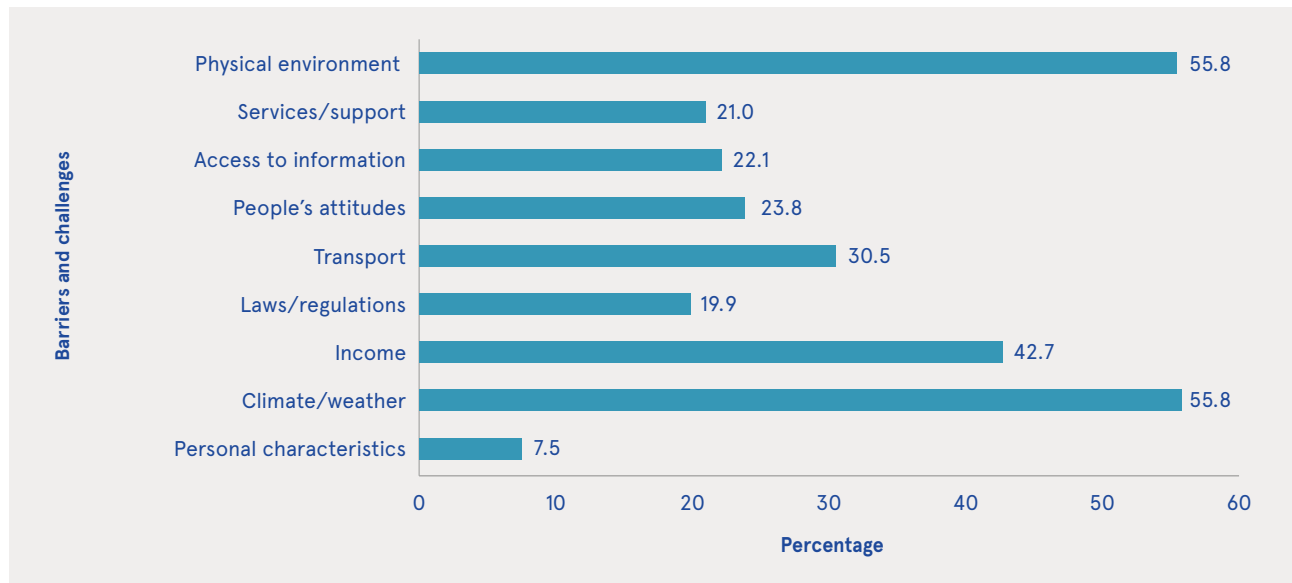
The MAP provides a more holistic definition of disability based on the ICF, and has the potential to track the impact of service interventions on the participation and functioning experience of people registered on the NPSDD. It provides the ability to compare, for example, the participation and functioning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

The MAP captures information on people aged 16 years or over. The figures presented below are based on the 9,083 (66.3% of 13,710) people who completed this section when their records were registered or reviewed in the five-year period, 2011-2015. The percentages are based on the valid percentages, i.e. excluding those who responded 'not applicable'. The figures provide high-level data on the percentage of people who completed this section. For further information on MAP, and more detailed exploration of the data, please see the MAP bulletin series available on the HRB website ([www.hrb.ie](http://www.hrb.ie)).

### Barriers and challenges

Figure 2.4 shows the percentage of those people who encountered barriers to their participation, in the 12 months prior to their NPSDD interview. The physical environment and climate/weather were equally found to be the greatest barriers to participation (5,064, 55.8% of people), followed by income (3,875, 42.7%).

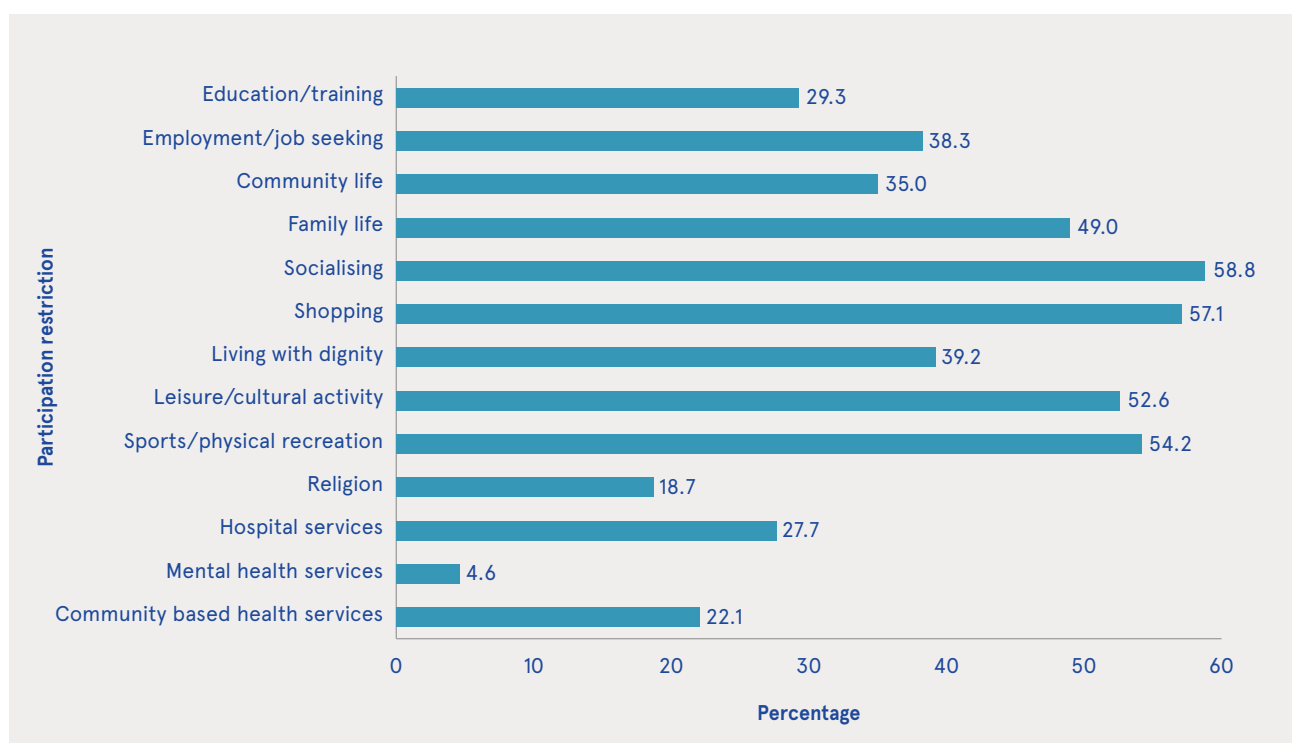
**Figure 2.4 Barriers and challenges, 2015 (9,083 records)**



**Participation restriction**

Figure 2.5 presents information on the level of participation restriction in various life areas. The extent of restriction experienced by individuals can be mild, moderate, severe, extreme/cannot do. The data presented combines these four categories into one group of 'some' restriction. As the graph illustrates, socialising (5,345, 58.8%), shopping (5,190, 57.1%), and sports or physical recreation (4,922, 54.2%) were the areas where restriction was most likely to be experienced.

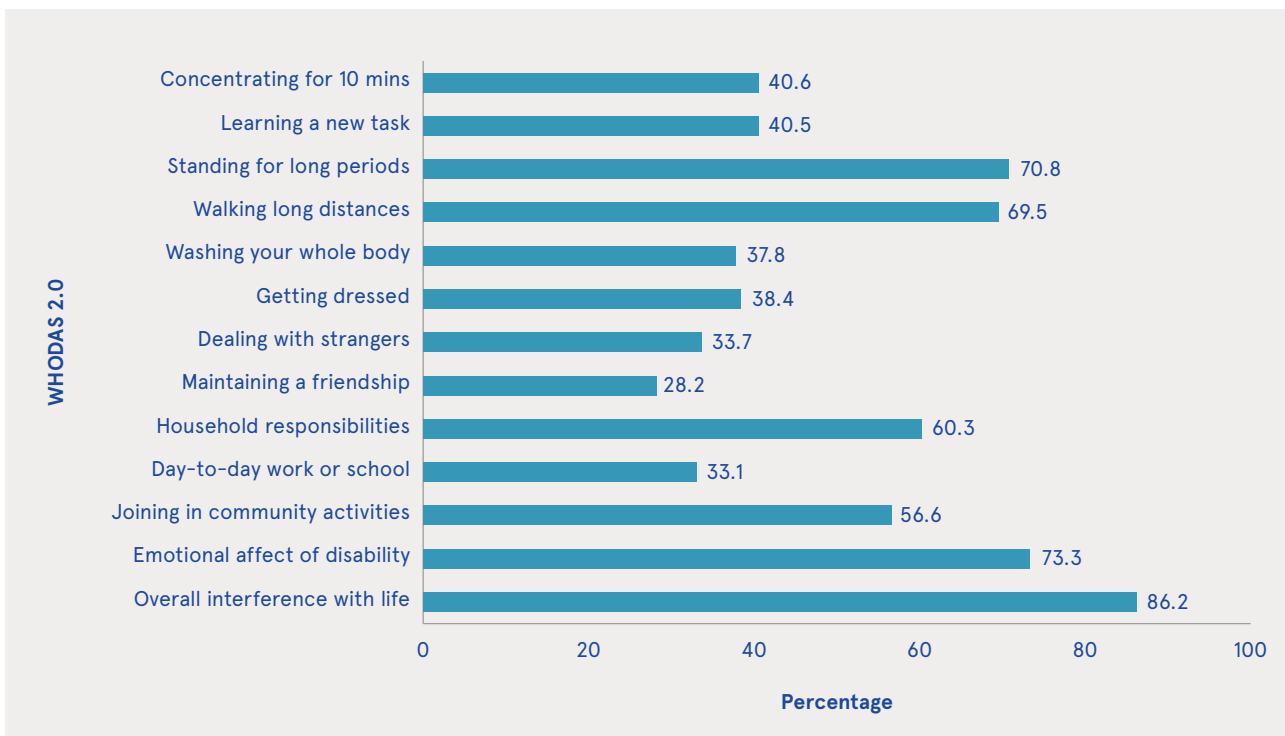
**Figure 2.5 Participation restriction, 2015 (9,083 records)**



### Difficulty with daily activities

The WHODAS 2.0 captures information on the extent of difficulty with functioning in daily activities. As with participation, the extent of difficulty can be recorded as mild, moderate, severe, extreme/cannot do. The data presented below groups these four categories into one category of 'some' difficulty. The majority of people (7,831, 86.2%) reported that their difficulties 'interfered with their lives overall'. The greatest areas of difficulty, in the 30 days prior to the NPSDD interview, were the emotional effect of disability (6,655, 73.3%), standing for long periods (6,435, 70.8%), and walking long distances (6,317, 69.5%).

**Figure 2.6 WHODAS 2.0 – World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule, 2015 (9,083 records)**



## 3

# Current service use and future service requirement

**Tables and figures presented from this point forward include records registered or reviewed in 2015 only.**

This section outlines current service use and future service requirements, and is based on the 5,021 (22.0%) people whose NPSDD records were either registered or reviewed in 2015. It is assumed that those currently availing of a service will require that service into the future, however, this is not reported in the following tables unless the requirement is for an enhancement or change to an existing service. The data is summarised in this section.

This approach ensures that a clear indication of the current service use and future service requirement is established.

Self-reported future requirements are presented as 'Unmet need for service' and 'Enhanced/alternative service' in the case of the following service types: therapeutic intervention and rehabilitation services; personal assistance and support services; and residential service.

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

The majority of service users (4,660, 92.8%) used at least one therapeutic intervention and rehabilitation service, with the greatest number availing of physiotherapy (2,337, 46.5%), followed

by community resource work (2,116, 42.1%) and occupational therapy (1,964, 39.1%). These services are also those most required. 1,394 people (27.8%) require one or more therapeutic intervention and rehabilitation services. The majority of this requirement is immediate (Tables 3.1 and 3.2), with 539 people (10.7%) requiring physiotherapy, and 367 people (7.3%) requiring occupational therapy in the period of 2016–2020.

Personal assistance and support services were used by 28.3% (1,420 people) of those registered on the NPSDD, with the most frequently used services being home help (458, 9.1%), personal assistant (401, 8.0%) and peer support (370, 7.4%). The requirement for these services across age groups is generally immediate (Tables 3.3 and 3.4). 7.9% (395 people) require one or more personal assistance and support services. The most commonly required service is home help, with 2.6% (129 people) recorded as requiring it between 2016 and 2020. The second most commonly required service is personal assistant, with 2.5% (128 people) requiring it within the five year period.

Over half of the service users (2,831, 56.4%) were in receipt of day services or activities, with mainstream primary (704, 14.0%), secondary schools (382, 7.6%), open employment (524, 10.4%) and day activation services (424, 8.4%) being the most frequently reported. 636 people (12.7%) require one or more day service or activity. The main areas of requirement for day services or activities include mainstream education and employment-based services (Tables 3.5 and 3.6). The most commonly required service is mainstream primary school, with 3.2% (161 people) requiring this service between 2016 and 2020, followed by mainstream secondary school, with 2.0% (99 people) requiring it in the next five years.

Residential services were used by 182 people (3.6%), most commonly nursing homes (78, 1.6%), and dedicated high support services with nursing care (17, 0.3%). 45 people (0.9%) require one or more residential service. The most commonly required residential service is 'living independently in the community with high support'; 0.2% (9 people) require this service between 2016 and 2020 (Table 3.7).

12.5% (628 people) availed of one or more planned respite service. The type of respite used by most people was holiday respite placement (174, 3.5%), followed by summer camps (day) (124, 2.5%). Emergency respite was used by 34 people (0.7%). 285 people (5.7%) require one or more respite services. Most of the requirement for respite services is for holiday respite, or planned residential respite with high support; 134 people (2.7%) and 48 people (1.0%) require these respite types respectively (Tables 3.8 and 3.9).

Assistive products were used by 3,628 people registered on the NPSDD (72.3%), and the most commonly used products were special furniture and other aids to personal care, along with aids to mobility. A number of service users (701, 14.0%) require one or more assistive products (1,125 total aids and appliances required) (Table 3.10). In the next five years, the most frequently required assistive products are aids to hearing (346 items, 30.8% of total 1,125), followed by special furniture and other aids to personal care (264 items, 23.5%).

**Table 3.1 Use of therapeutic intervention and rehabilitation service by age group, 2015 (5,021 records)**

	Under 18 years		18–65 years		Total use	
	n	% of 1,639	n	% of 3,382	n	% of 5,021
<b>General services</b>						
Physiotherapy	1,058	64.6	1,279	37.8	2,337	46.5
Occupational therapy	1,103	67.3	861	25.5	1,964	39.1
Speech and language therapy	971	59.2	239	7.1	1,210	24.1
Chiropody	10	0.6	504	14.9	514	10.2
Clinical nutrition	293	17.9	283	8.4	576	11.5
Orthotics/prosthetics	483	29.5	417	12.3	900	17.9
Public health nursing	298	18.2	699	20.7	997	19.9
Continence advice	43	2.6	199	5.9	242	4.8
Social work	517	31.5	275	8.1	792	15.8
Psychology	467	28.5	175	5.2	642	12.8
Counselling	10	0.6	138	4.1	148	2.9
Play therapy	25	1.5	0	0.0	25	0.5
Creative therapy	7	0.4	62	1.8	69	1.4
Complementary therapy	18	1.1	325	9.6	343	6.8
Assistive technology/client technical service	301	18.4	464	13.7	765	15.2
Community resource work	166	10.1	1,950	57.7	2,116	42.1
<b>Visual impairment specific services</b>						
Mobility/rehabilitation worker for the blind	19	1.2	86	2.5	105	2.1
<b>Hearing impairment specific services</b>						
Audiology	179	10.9	272	8.0	451	9.0
Aural rehabilitation	7	0.4	24	0.7	31	0.6
Tinnitus retraining	0	0.0	39	1.2	39	0.8



**Table 3.2 Future requirements for therapeutic intervention and rehabilitation services by age group, 2016–2020 (5,021 records)**

	Under 18 years			18–65 years			Total	
	Immediate	Future	Total	Immediate	Future	Total	n	% of 5,021
<b>Physiotherapy</b>								
Unmet need for service	17	28	45	107	184	291	336	6.7
Enhanced/alternative service	40	20	60	50	93	143	203	4.0
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>10.7</b>
<b>Occupational therapy</b>								
Unmet need for service	40	36	76	62	109	171	247	4.9
Enhanced/alternative service	39	17	56	25	39	64	120	2.4
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<b>Speech and language therapy</b>								
Unmet need for service	29	41	70	25	52	77	147	2.9
Enhanced/alternative service	23	16	39	11	7	18	57	1.1
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Chiropody</b>								
Unmet need for service	0	3	3	52	84	136	139	2.8
Enhanced/alternative service	1	0	1	40	54	94	95	1.9
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>4.7</b>
<b>Clinical nutrition</b>								
Unmet need for service	4	2	6	29	60	89	95	1.9
Enhanced/alternative service	3	0	3	6	8	14	17	0.3
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Orthotics/prosthetics</b>								
Unmet need for service	8	1	9	11	13	24	33	0.7
Enhanced/alternative service	7	3	10	6	3	9	19	0.4
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Public health nursing</b>								
Unmet need for service	3	3	6	7	23	30	36	0.7
Enhanced/alternative service	3	0	3	6	9	15	18	0.4
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Continence advice</b>								
Unmet need for service	1	0	1	7	35	42	43	0.9
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	3	5	8	8	0.2
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Social work</b>								
Unmet need for service	3	0	3	7	20	27	30	0.6
Enhanced/alternative service	3	2	5	2	13	15	20	0.4
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Psychology</b>								
Unmet need for service	29	30	59	14	18	32	91	1.8
Enhanced/alternative service	8	5	13	5	6	11	24	0.5
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>2.3</b>

**Table 3.2 Future requirements for therapeutic intervention and rehabilitation services by age group, 2016–2020 (5,021 records) (continued)**

	Under 18 years			18–65 years			Total	
	Immediate	Future	Total	Immediate	Future	Total	n	% of 5,021
<b>Counselling</b>								
Unmet need for service	3	1	4	23	28	51	55	1.1
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	5	8	13	13	0.3
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Play therapy</b>								
Unmet need for service	3	1	4	0	0	0	4	0.1
Enhanced/alternative service	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Creative therapy</b>								
Unmet need for service	0	1	1	3	7	10	11	0.2
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	0.1
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Complementary therapy</b>								
Unmet need for service	3	2	5	58	54	112	117	2.3
Enhanced/alternative service	1	0	1	15	30	45	46	0.9
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Assistive technology/client technical service</b>								
Unmet need for service	11	6	17	18	21	39	56	1.1
Enhanced/alternative service	8	0	8	24	38	62	70	1.4
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Community resource work</b>								
Unmet need for service	2	3	5	11	29	40	45	0.9
Enhanced/alternative service	2	0	2	19	24	43	45	0.9
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Mobility/rehabilitation worker for the blind</b>								
Unmet need for service	0	1	1	7	21	28	29	0.6
Enhanced/alternative service	2	0	2	1	4	5	7	0.1
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Audiology</b>								
Unmet need for service	7	1	8	12	28	40	48	1.0
Enhanced/alternative service	3	2	5	22	25	47	52	1.0
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Aural rehabilitation</b>								
Unmet need for service	0	0	0	9	5	14	14	0.3
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	2	3	5	5	0.1
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Tinnitus retraining</b>								
Unmet need for service	0	0	0	2	7	9	9	0.2
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	6	14	20	20	0.4
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0.6</b>

**Table 3.3 Use of personal assistance and support services by age group, 2015 (5,021 records)**

	Under 18 years		18–65 years		Total	
	n	% of 1,639	n	% of 3,382	n	% of 5,021
<b>General services</b>						
Personal assistant	11	0.7	390	11.5	401	8.0
Home help	51	3.1	407	12.0	458	9.1
Home care assistant	33	2.0	226	6.7	259	5.2
Twilight nurse	~		9	0.3	13	0.3
Driving instructor (adapted car)	0	0.0	37	1.1	37	0.7
Communication assistant	~		15	0.4	19	0.4
Peer support	71	4.3	299	8.8	370	7.4
<b>Visual impairment specific services</b>						
Guide dog service	0	0.0	23	0.7	23	0.5
Personal reader	0	0.0	~		~	
Tape (library support)	9	0.5	65	1.9	74	1.5
Braille (library support)	5	0.3	10	0.3	15	0.3
Large print (library support)	18	1.1	24	0.7	42	0.8
Sighted guide	~		18	0.5	19	0.4
<b>Hearing impairment specific services</b>						
Sign language interpreter	~		83	2.5	87	1.7
Speed text	0	0.0	15	0.4	15	0.3
Lip reading*	~		7	0.2	8	0.2
Sign language tuition	12	0.7	15	0.4	27	0.5

\*Previously referred to as 'lip speaking'

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

**Table 3.4 Future requirement for personal assistance and support services by age group, 2016–2020 (5,021 records)**

	Under 18 years			18–65 years			Total	
	Immediate	Future	Total	Immediate	Future	Total	n	% of 5,021
<b>Personal assistant</b>								
Unmet need for service	3	1	4	37	46	83	87	1.7
Enhanced/alternative service	1	0	1	13	27	40	41	0.8
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Home help</b>								
Unmet need for service	12	3	15	25	65	90	105	2.1
Enhanced/alternative service	3	1	4	3	17	20	24	0.5
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Home care assistant</b>								
Unmet need for service	7	2	9	7	10	17	26	0.5
Enhanced/alternative service	5	0	5	5	5	10	15	0.3
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Twilight nurse</b>								
Unmet need for service	2	1	3	0	2	2	5	0.1
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Driving instructor (adapted car)</b>								
Unmet need for service	0	1	1	7	10	17	18	0.4
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0.0
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Communication assistant</b>								
Unmet need for service	0	0	0	6	2	8	8	0.2
Enhanced/alternative service	1	0	1	1	7	8	9	0.2
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Peer support</b>								
Unmet need for service	8	1	9	15	13	28	37	0.7
Enhanced/alternative service	1	0	1	6	9	15	16	0.3
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Guide dog service</b>								
Unmet need for service	0	1	1	2	9	11	12	0.2
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0.0
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Personal reader</b>								
Unmet need for service	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0.0
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Tape (library support)</b>								
Unmet need for service	1	0	1	3	5	8	9	0.2
Enhanced/alternative service	1	0	1	1	5	6	7	0.1
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0.3</b>

**Table 3.4 Future requirement for personal assistance and support services by age group, 2016–2020 (5,021 records) (continued)**

	Under 18 years			18–65 years			Total	
	Immediate	Future	Total	Immediate	Future	Total	n	% of 5,021
<b>Braille (library support)</b>								
Unmet need for service	1	0	1	1	1	2	3	0.1
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Large print (library support)</b>								
Unmet need for service	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0.1
Enhanced/alternative service	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0.0
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Sighted guide</b>								
Unmet need for service	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0.0
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	6	3	9	9	0.2
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Sign language interpreter</b>								
Unmet need for service	0	1	1	7	8	15	16	0.3
Enhanced/alternative service	1	1	2	10	27	37	39	0.8
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Speed text</b>								
Unmet need for service	0	1	1	8	5	13	14	0.3
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	0.1
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Lip reading*</b>								
Unmet need for service	0	3	3	8	2	10	13	0.3
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0.0
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Sign language tuition</b>								
Unmet need for service	4	3	7	8	4	12	19	0.4
Enhanced/alternative service	1	0	1	1	2	3	4	0.1
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0.5</b>

\*Previously referred to as 'lip speaking'

**Table 3.5 Use of day services and activities, 2015 (5,021 records)**

	n	% of 5,021
<b>Baby and toddler groups</b>		
Mainstream baby and toddler group	8	0.2
Specialist baby and toddler group	~	
<b>Pre-schools</b>		
Mainstream pre-school	195	3.9
Specialist pre-school		
Specialist pre-school (physical and sensory disability)	20	0.4
Combined pre-school (specialist and mainstream)	~	
<b>Primary schools</b>		
Mainstream primary school	704	14.0
Specialist primary schools		
Specialist residential primary school (physical and sensory disability)	~	
Specialist residential primary school (intellectual disability)	~	
Specialist day primary school (intellectual disability)	~	
Specialist day primary school (physical and sensory disability)	87	1.7
Combined primary school (specialist and mainstream)	31	0.6
Primary school education provided at home	~	
<b>Secondary schools</b>		
Mainstream secondary school	382	7.6
Specialist secondary schools		
Specialist residential secondary school (physical and sensory disability)	6	0.1
Specialist day secondary school (intellectual disability)	~	
Specialist day secondary school (physical and sensory disability)	76	1.5
Combined secondary school (specialist and mainstream)	5	0.1
Secondary school education provided at home	~	
<b>Third level education</b>		
	175	3.5
<b>Training, work and employment services</b>		
Open employment	524	10.4
Rehabilitative training	50	1.0
Sheltered employment	10	0.2
Sheltered work	14	0.3
Supported employment	23	0.5
Vocational training	48	1.0
<b>Activation services</b>		
Day activation activity services	424	8.4
Rehabilitation service (physical and sensory disability)	37	0.7
Special care unit	~	
Rehabilitation service (other)	~	
<b>Specialised day services</b>		
Specialised day service for people with head injuries	7	0.1
<b>Other day services</b>		
	36	0.7

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

**Table 3.6 Future requirements for day services and activities, 2016–2020 (5,021 records)**

	Immediate	Future	All years	% of 5,021
<b>Baby and toddler groups</b>				
<b>Mainstream baby and toddler group</b>				
Unmet need for service	0	2	2	0.0
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Specialist baby and toddler group</b>				
Unmet need for service	0	1	1	0.0
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Pre-schools</b>				
<b>Mainstream pre-school</b>				
Unmet need for service	34	30	64	1.3
Enhanced/alternative service	1	0	1	0.0
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Specialist pre-school (physical and sensory)</b>				
Unmet need for service	3	3	6	0.1
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.1</b>

**Table 3.6 Future requirements for day services and activities, 2016–2020 (5,021 records)**  
(continued)

	Immediate	Future	All years	% of 5,021
<b>Primary schools</b>				
<b>Mainstream primary school</b>				
Unmet need for service	65	96	161	3.2
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Specialist residential primary school (physical and sensory disability)</b>				
Unmet need for service	1	0	1	0.0
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Specialist day primary school (intellectual disability)</b>				
Unmet need for service	0	1	1	0.0
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Specialist day primary school (physical and sensory disability)</b>				
Unmet need for service	4	5	9	0.2
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Combined primary school (specialist and mainstream)</b>				
Unmet need for service	8	5	13	0.3
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Primary school education provided at home</b>				
Unmet need for service	1	1	2	0.0
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.0</b>



**Table 3.6 Future requirements for day services and activities, 2016–2020 (5,021 records)**  
(continued)

	Immediate	Future	All years	% of 5,021
<b>Secondary schools</b>				
<b>Mainstream secondary school</b>				
Unmet need for service	17	81	98	2.0
Enhanced/alternative service	0	1	1	0.0
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Specialist day secondary school (physical and sensory disability)</b>				
Unmet need for service	1	8	9	0.2
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Specialist day secondary school (intellectual disability)</b>				
Unmet need for service	0	1	1	0.0
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Combined secondary school (specialist and mainstream)</b>				
Unmet need for service	1	0	1	0.0
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Secondary school education provided at home</b>				
Unmet need for service	1	0	1	0.0
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Third level</b>				
<b>Third level education</b>				
Unmet need for service	22	66	88	1.8
Enhanced/alternative service	3	0	3	0.1
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1.8</b>

**Table 3.6 Future requirements for day services and activities, 2016–2020 (5,021 records)**  
(continued)

	Immediate	Future	All years	% of 5,021
<b>Training and employment</b>				
<b>Open employment</b>				
Unmet need for service	32	33	65	1.3
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Rehabilitative training</b>				
Unmet need for service	9	4	13	0.3
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Sheltered employment</b>				
Unmet need for service	0	3	3	0.1
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Sheltered work</b>				
Unmet need for service	0	1	1	0.0
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Supported employment</b>				
Unmet need for service	10	16	26	0.5
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Vocational training</b>				
Unmet need for service	13	11	24	0.5
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0.5</b>

**Table 3.6 Future requirements for day services and activities, 2016–2020 (5,021 records)**  
(continued)

	Immediate	Future	All years	% of 5,021
<b>Activation services</b>				
<b>Day activation/activity</b>				
Unmet need for service	11	16	27	0.5
Enhanced/alternative service	6	6	12	0.2
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Rehabilitation service (physical and sensory disability)</b>				
Unmet need for service	4	1	5	0.1
Enhanced/alternative service	5	0	5	0.1
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Special care unit</b>				
Unmet need for service	4	0	4	0.1
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Specialised day services</b>				
<b>Specialised day service for people with head injuries</b>				
Unmet need for service	2	6	8	0.2
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Other</b>				
<b>Other day service</b>				
Unmet need for service	0	1	1	0.0
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.0</b>

**Table 3.7 Use of (2015), and future requirement (2016–2020) for residential services, (5,021 records)**

	Current use 2015		Unmet need for service 2016–2020	
	n	% of 5,021	n	% of 5,021
Dedicated high support with nursing care (older people)	~		0	0.0
Dedicated high support with nursing care (physical and sensory disability)	17	0.3	4	0.1
Dedicated high support with nursing care and therapy services (physical and sensory disability)	16	0.3	1	0.0
Nursing home	78	1.6	2	0.0
Welfare home	~		0	0.0
Independent unit in a dedicated complex with high support (> 10 hours)	12	0.2	4	0.1
Independent unit in a dedicated complex with low support (< 10 hours)	10	0.2	4	0.1
Independent unit in a dedicated complex with no support	~		1	0.0
Living independently in community with high support (> 10 hours)	5	0.1	9	0.2
Living independently in community with low support (< 10 hours)	~		6	0.1
Living independently in community with house adapted or rehousing	0		3	0.1
Living in community in agency accommodation with agency support	10	0.2	4	0.1
Specialist unit (e.g. group home for people with brain injury)	13	0.3	6	0.1
Acute general hospital	~		0	0.0
District/community hospital	8	0.2	0	0.0
Mental health residential facility	~		0	0.0
Other	~		1	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0.9</b>

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

**Table 3.8 Use of respite services, 2015 (5,021 records)**

	Under 18 years		18-65 years		Total	
	n	% of 1,639	n	% of 3,382	n	% of 5,021
<b>Planned respite services</b>						
Planned residential respite with high support	18	1.1	98	2.9	116	2.3
Planned residential respite with low support	7	0.4	90	2.7	97	1.9
Planned home-based respite	28	1.7	7	0.2	35	0.7
Summer camp (residential)	26	1.6	13	0.4	39	0.8
Summer camp (day)	110	6.7	14	0.4	124	2.5
Breakaway and befriending schemes	~		41	1.2	43	0.9
Holiday respite placement	~		170	5.0	174	3.5
<b>Emergency respite services</b>						
Emergency residential respite with high support	~		13	0.4	15	0.3
Emergency residential respite with low support	~		12	0.4	14	0.3
Emergency home-based respite	~		~		5	0.1

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

**Table 3.9 Future requirement for respite services by age group, 2016–2020  
(5,021 records)**

	Under 18 years			18–65 years			Total	
	Immediate	Future	Total	Immediate	Future	Total	n	% of 5,021
<b>Planned residential respite with high support (&gt; 10 hours)</b>								
Unmet need for service	4	8	12	10	14	24	36	0.7
Enhanced/alternative service	2	0	2	5	5	10	12	0.2
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Planned residential respite with low support (&lt;10 hours)</b>								
Unmet need for service	3	1	4	4	25	29	33	0.7
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	3	5	8	8	0.2
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Planned home-based respite</b>								
Unmet need for service	3	3	6	5	6	11	17	0.3
Enhanced/alternative service	4	0	4	1	0	1	5	0.1
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Summer camp (residential)</b>								
Unmet need for service	7	4	11	3	3	6	17	0.3
Enhanced/alternative service	0	1	1	2	0	2	3	0.1
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Summer camp (day)</b>								
Unmet need for service	2	4	6	1	0	1	7	0.1
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Breakaway and befriending schemes</b>								
Unmet need for service	1	3	4	8	12	20	24	0.5
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	4	3	7	7	0.1
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Holiday respite placement</b>								
Unmet need for service	2	4	6	53	53	106	112	2.2
Enhanced/alternative service	0	0	0	2	20	22	22	0.4
<b>Overall demand</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>2.7</b>

**Table 3.10 Use of (2015), and future requirement (2016–2020) for assistive products, (5,021 records)**

	Current use		Assessed	Assessment required			Combined total required
	n	% of 12,215 (all aids currently used)	n	Immediate	Future	Total	
<b>Aids to mobility</b>	<b>4,029</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>244</b>
Walking sticks/canes/crutches	787	6.4	6	3	5	8	14
Manual regular wheelchair	660	5.4	11	3	7	10	21
Powered wheelchair	465	3.8	34	11	12	23	57
Manual specialised wheelchair	453	3.7	28	12	5	17	45
Grab rails and bars	439	3.6	8	7	28	35	43
Adapted vehicles (wheelchair rack, gears/lifts)	268	2.2	0	1	4	5	5
Rollator	241	2.0	3	0	2	2	5
Specialised walkers	211	1.7	9	6	2	8	17
Frame/zimmer	147	1.2	4	1	0	1	5
Scooter	90	0.7	2	0	5	5	7
Special pushchair or buggy	58	0.5	9	1	1	2	11
Fixed ramp	58	0.5	2	0	5	5	7
Guidance canes	56	0.5	1	0	0	0	1
Portable ramps	47	0.4	0	2	1	3	3
Special bicycle or tricycle	31	0.3	3	0	0	0	3
Support white stick	16	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Propulsion unit	2	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Orthotics and prosthetics</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>74</b>
Lower limb orthoses	464	3.8	14	3	1	4	18
Orthopaedic footwear	361	3.0	20	6	5	11	31
Upper limb orthoses	170	1.4	7	1	1	2	9
Lower limb prostheses	37	0.3	2	1	2	3	5
Other orthotic devices	31	0.3	5	3	0	3	8
Upper limb prostheses	19	0.2	2	0	0	0	2
Cervical lumbar supports	12	0.1	0	1	0	1	1
Other prosthetic devices	6	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Vision aids</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>121</b>
<b>Information technology for people with visual impairment</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>60</b>
Special computer equipment	143	1.2	11	15	9	24	35
Print display magnification	95	0.8	5	4	2	6	11
Screen reader and voice synthesiser	43	0.4	0	2	1	3	3
Scanner	43	0.4	5	3	0	3	8

**Table 3.10 Use of (2015), and future requirement (2016–2020) for assistive products, (5,021 records) (continued)**

	Current use		Assessed	Assessment required			Combined total required
	n	% of 12,215 (all aids currently used)	n	Immediate	Future	Total	
Character reading machine	11	0.1	1	1	0	1	2
Notetakers	5	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Braille printer	3	0.0	0	1	0	1	1
<b>Low vision aids</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>39</b>
Magnifiers	220	1.8	12	6	7	13	25
Glasses/contact lenses	81	0.7	1	0	1	1	2
Closed circuit television	72	0.6	7	0	2	2	9
Telescopes	45	0.4	0	1	0	1	1
Reading lights	6	0.0	1	0	0	0	1
Overhead projector	2	0.0	0	1	0	1	1
<b>Braille equipment</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22</b>
Audible/tactile devices	128	1.0	14	4	2	6	20
Writing aids	24	0.2	0	1	0	1	1
Braille Perkins machine	7	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Braille paper	6	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Light filters	6	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Dymogun	1	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Other braille equipment	1	0.0	1	0	0	0	1
<b>Aids to hearing</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>346</b>
Hearing aid (incl. Cochlear implant device)	385	3.2	21	10	42	52	73
Alerting devices	263	2.2	45	28	94	122	167
Fax/telephone devices	78	0.6	10	8	16	24	34
Personal listening devices	76	0.6	12	12	20	32	44
Teletext equipment/caption readers	44	0.4	3	6	5	11	14
Videophone	5	0.0	4	0	10	10	14
<b>Communication aids</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>
High technology communication devices	49	0.4	1	3	10	13	14
Low technology communication devices	15	0.1	0	0	1	1	1
Assistive products for training in alternative and augmentative communication	1	0.0	0	1	0	1	1
Talking reading materials (media for storing written data to present it in spoken form)	1	0.0	1	0	0	0	1
Accessories for telephoning	0	0.0	0	1	0	1	1



**Table 3.10 Use of (2015), and future requirement (2016–2020) for assistive products, (5,021 records) (continued)**

	Current use		Assessed	Assessment required			Combined total required
	n	% of 12,215 (all aids currently used)	n	Immediate	Future	Total	
<b>Incontinence aids</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Bags or pads	156	1.3	0	0	0	0	0
Catheters	115	0.9	0	0	0	0	0
Aids for incontinence training	3	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Neurostimulators	1	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Urinary prosthesis	1	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Special furniture and other aids to personal care</b>	<b>4,295</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>264</b>
<b>Hoists</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>
Powered hoist	183	1.5	2	2	0	2	4
Manual hoist	66	0.5	0	1	1	2	2
Overhead hoist	50	0.4	3	3	1	4	7
<b>Lifts</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>
Stair lift	47	0.4	3	3	7	10	13
Floor through ceiling lift	15	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Special bed or bedding</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>
Powered beds	329	2.7	6	3	5	8	14
Pressure relieving mattresses	164	1.3	3	3	3	6	9
Bed accessories	107	0.9	1	3	0	3	4
Pressure relieving beds	39	0.3	0	0	0	0	0
Manual beds	21	0.2	0	0	1	1	1
Bed/mattress raiser	8	0.1	0	1	0	1	1
Bedding	3	0.0	0	0	1	1	1
<b>Aids to lying</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
Sleep systems	20	0.2	1	0	0	0	1
Various wedges/rolls	11	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Aids to toileting</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>
Adapted toilet seats	138	1.1	2	2	1	3	5
Toilet surrounds	71	0.6	0	0	1	1	1
Commode	67	0.5	0	1	0	1	1
Specialised toilets	9	0.1	1	1	5	6	7
Potty chair	5	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Urine bottle	2	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Bidet	0	0.0	0	0	1	1	1
<b>Aids to bathing</b>	<b>1,699</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>92</b>

**Table 3.10 Use of (2015), and future requirement (2016–2020) for assistive products, (5,021 records) (continued)**

	Current use		Assessed	Assessment required			Combined total required
	n	% of 12,215 (all aids currently used)	n	Immediate	Future	Total	
Shower aids	778	6.4	6	6	14	20	26
Bathroom grab rails and bars	547	4.5	1	9	13	22	23
Adapted shower	161	1.3	12	6	13	19	31
Manual bath aids	149	1.2	2	0	2	2	4
Powered bath aids	43	0.4	1	0	4	4	5
Specialised bath	15	0.1	0	0	2	2	2
Adapted wash basin	6	0.0	0	0	1	1	1
<b>Aids to sitting</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>49</b>
Specialised chairs	325	2.7	20	7	5	12	32
Pressure relieving cushions	128	1.0	5	1	2	3	8
Custom specialised seating insert	81	0.7	4	1	1	2	6
Car seats	30	0.2	0	0	0	0	0
High chairs for children	29	0.2	2	0	0	0	2
Devices for supporting legs or feet	12	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Chair raiser	5	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Wedges	3	0.0	1	0	0	0	1
<b>Aids to standing</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>
Standing frame	123	1.0	3	0	2	2	5
Sit-to-stand frame	9	0.1	0	0	1	1	1
Parallel bars	6	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Powered standing frame	3	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other special furniture and aids to personal care</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>
Kitchen aids	56	0.5	2	1	5	6	8
Feeding aids	47	0.4	0	0	0	0	0
Aids for administering medicines	29	0.2	0	0	0	0	0
Dressing aids	28	0.2	1	2	1	3	4
Environmental control	20	0.2	0	0	2	2	2
Aids for housekeeping	11	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Reading aids	9	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Monitoring systems	6	0.0	1	0	0	0	1
Physical physiological and biochemical test equipment and materials	1	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Therapy aids</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>
Exercise equipment	101	0.8	4	1	1	2	6

**Table 3.10 Use of (2015), and future requirement (2016–2020) for assistive products, (5,021 records) (continued)**

	Current use		Assessed	Assessment required			Combined total required
	n	% of 12,215 (all aids currently used)	n	Immediate	Future	Total	
Aids for grasping, holding and reaching	76	0.6	4	6	3	9	13
Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS)	17	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Muscle stimulator	16	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Assistive products for protecting the body	16	0.1	0	0	1	1	2
Weights	7	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Manual devices for drawing and handwriting	7	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Treatment table	3	0.0	0	1	0	1	1
Heated pads	3	0.0	0	0	1	1	1
Stockings and socks	3	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Assistive products for handling objects and devices	3	0.0	0	1	0	1	1
Equipment for movement strength and balance training	3	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Aids for dialysis therapy	2	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Aids for circulation therapy	1	0.0	1	0	0	0	1
Multi-sensory	1	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Therapeutic listening device	1	0.0	0	0	0	0	1
Sound stimulators	1	0.0	0	1	1	2	2
Safety equipment for home	1	0.0	0	3	0	3	3
<b>Transfer aids</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Transfer boards	17	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer slings	1	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Respiratory aids</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>
Nebulizers	96	0.8	0	0	2	2	2
Inhalers	83	0.7	0	0	0	0	0
Pep mask	35	0.3	0	0	0	0	0
Home ventilator	24	0.2	0	0	0	0	0
Suction machines	16	0.1	1	0	0	0	1
Oxygen concentrators	12	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygen unit and tubing	11	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Vibratory positive expiratory pressure system	6	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Aids for respiratory therapy	3	0.0	1	0	0	0	1
Peak flow meter	2	0.0	1	0	0	0	1

**Table 3.10 Use of (2015), and future requirement (2016–2020) for assistive products, (5,021 records) (continued)**

	Current use		Assessed	Assessment required			Combined total required
	n	% of 12,215 (all aids currently used)	n	Immediate	Future	Total	
Humidifier	2	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Tracheostomy aids	2	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Aspirators	2	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Respiration meters	1	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>32</b>
Standard computers for social/ educational purposes	145	1.2	23	5	4	9	2
Mobile phone	66	0.5	1	0	1	1	7
Specialised software	49	0.4	4	1	2	3	0
Glucometer and associated equipment	25	0.2	0	0	0	0	32
Specialised hardware	25	0.2	1	2	1	3	4
Standing stool	18	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Adjustable table/adapted desk	15	0.1	1	1	3	4	5
Standard computer accessories	11	0.1	2	0	0	0	2
Specialised helmet	5	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Body plaster or neofract jacket	1	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Pump to drain lymph nodes	1	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Therapeutic weighted clothing	0	0.0	1	0	0	0	1

## Appendix A

# Primary diagnostic categories

Table A1 Primary diagnostic categories, 2015 (13,710 records)

Primary diagnosis		
	n	% of 13,710
<b>Behavioural</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Schizophrenia	~	
Tourette's syndrome	~	
Other mental illness	~	
Attention deficit disorder*	~	
<b>Blood and blood forming organs</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Circulatory system</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Angina	~	
Cerebrovascular disease (includes sub arachnoid haemorrhage)	51	0.4
Congenital heart disease	57	0.4
Coronary artery disease	16	0.1
Hypertensive disease	~	
Ischaemic heart disease	~	
Peripheral vascular disease	7	0.1
Varicose veins including varicose ulcers	~	
Other circulatory system diagnostic category	24	0.2
<b>Communication</b>	<b>1,682</b>	<b>12.3</b>
Disfluency	36	0.3
Dysarthria	~	
Dyslexia*	6	0.0
Dysphagia	~	
Dysphasia	5	0.0
Dyspraxia	358	2.6
Language problems	207	1.5
Specific speech and/or language disorder	879	6.4
Speech problems	189	1.4

**Table A1 Primary diagnostic categories, 2015 (13,710 records) (continued)**

Primary diagnosis		
	n	% of 13,710
<b>Congenital</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Cleft lip and/or palate	98	0.7
Chromosomal anomalies (including Downs syndrome & Larsons syndrome)	77	0.6
Other congenital anomalies	149	1.1
Other congenital diagnostic category	53	0.4
<b>Digestive system</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Coeliac disease	5	0.0
Crohns disease	9	0.1
Intestinal problems	8	0.1
Irritable bowel syndrome	~	
Liver problems (including Hepatitis B and/or C)	7	0.1
Oesophagus, stomach and duodenum problems	8	0.1
Other digestive system diagnostic category	12	0.1
<b>Ear complaints</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Conductive deafness	111	0.8
Congenital deafness	436	3.2
Deafness not specified elsewhere	145	1.1
Ménière's disease	~	
Sensorineural deafness	220	1.6
Tinnitus	40	0.3
Other ear complaint diagnostic category	104	0.8
<b>Endocrine and metabolic</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Disorders of thyroid gland	7	0.1
Immunity disorders	23	0.2
Metabolic disorders	110	0.8
Diabetes*	~	
Osteomalacia rickets	~	
Other endocrine disorders	14	0.1
Other endocrine/metabolic diagnostic category	23	0.2

**Table A1 Primary diagnostic categories, 2015 (13,710 records) (continued)**

Primary diagnosis		
	n	% of 13,710
<b>Eye complaints</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Blindness caused by diabetes	60	0.4
Blindness/low vision not specified elsewhere	211	1.5
Cataracts	34	0.2
Congenital anomalies of the eye	130	0.9
Congenital blindness	115	0.8
Glaucoma	49	0.4
Macular degeneration	46	0.3
Retinal detachment	36	0.3
Retinopathy	47	0.3
Retinosa pigmentosa	151	1.1
Visual disturbances	7	0.1
Other eye complaints diagnostic category	163	1.2
<b>Genitourinary system</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Kidney disease or renal failure	51	0.4
Other genitourinary system diagnostic category	12	0.1
<b>Infectious and parasitic</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>0.5</b>
AIDS	~	
HIV	~	
Lyme disease	~	
Other infectious/parasitic diagnostic category	~	
Polio	64	0.5
Sequelae of infectious and parasitic diseases	5	0.0
Toxoplasmosis	~	
<b>Intellectual/developmental</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Developmental delay	444	3.2
Intellectual disability	~	
Sensory integration dysfunction/sensory processing disorder*	7	0.1

**Table A1 Primary diagnostic categories, 2015 (13,710 records) (continued)**

Primary diagnosis		
	n	% of 13,710
<b>Musculo skeletal system</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>9.0</b>
Absence or loss of extremity (including double amputation)	191	1.4
Arthritis (other than osteo or rheumatoid)	105	0.8
Arthrogyposis	50	0.4
Back problems	107	0.8
Connective tissue disorder	48	0.4
Deformities/malformations	74	0.5
Dwarfism	37	0.3
Hip problems	34	0.2
Knee problems	10	0.1
Muscular atrophy	18	0.1
Osteoarthritis	81	0.6
Osteodystrophies	24	0.2
Osteomyelitis	5	0.0
Osteoporosis	14	0.1
Other permanent injuries (including skin graft)	7	0.1
Permanent injury to upper/lower limb	42	0.3
Rheumatoid arthritis	233	1.7
Scoliosis/curvature of spine	56	0.4
Other musculoskeletal diagnostic category	98	0.7
<b>Neoplasms</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0.7</b>



**Table A1 Primary diagnostic categories, 2015 (13,710 records) (continued)**

Primary diagnosis		
	n	% of 13,710
<b>Nervous system</b>	<b>6,749</b>	<b>49.2</b>
Alzheimer's disease and other cerebral degenerations	12	0.1
Cerebral palsy	1,456	10.6
Dystonia	49	0.4
Encephalitis	16	0.1
Epilepsy	118	0.9
Friedreichs ataxia or cerebellar ataxia	110	0.8
Guillain-Barre syndrome	18	0.1
Head injury	539	3.9
Huntington's chorea	24	0.2
Hydrocephalus	96	0.7
Meningitis	18	0.1
Migraine	~	
Motor neurone disease	25	0.2
Multiple sclerosis	2,196	16.0
Muscular dystrophy	201	1.5
Myalgic encephalomyelitis	14	0.1
Myasthenia gravis	14	0.1
Myelitis	15	0.1
Myelopathies	~	
Myopathy	18	0.1
Neuropathy	53	0.4
Paralytic syndromes - diplegia	27	0.2
Paralytic syndromes - Erb's palsy	82	0.6
Paralytic syndromes - monoplegia	6	0.0
Paralytic syndromes - paraplegia	110	0.8
Paralytic syndromes - quadriplegia	59	0.4
Parkinsons disease and related disorders	104	0.8
Spina bifida	276	2.0
Spina bifida and hydrocephalus	259	1.9
Spinal injury	200	1.5
Stroke hemiplegia	486	3.5
Other demyelinating diseases of the central nervous system	19	0.1
Other nervous system diagnostic category	124	0.9

**Table A1 Primary diagnostic categories, 2015 (13,710 records) (continued)**

Primary diagnosis		
	n	% of 13,710
<b>Respiratory system</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Asthma	23	0.2
Bronchitis/emphysema	34	0.2
Cystic fibrosis	331	2.4
Disorders of vocal cord and larynx	~	
Lung disease due to external agents (aspiration pneumonia)	5	0.0
Other respiratory system diagnostic category	17	0.1
<b>Skin disease or disorders</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa	~	
Erythematosus conditions	15	0.1
Other skin disease/disorder diagnostic category	9	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,710</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

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



