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Profile 8 – Our Bill of Health

Foreword

This report is the eighth of ten Profile reports examining in more detail the definitive results of Census 2011. It examines health, disability and carers in Ireland.

The report forms part of a series of census publications providing interpretation and analysis of the 2011 census results. Profile reports 1 to 7 covered population distribution and movements, the age profile of Ireland, industry and occupations of workers, housing in Ireland, households and families, migration and diversity and religion, ethnicity and Irish Travellers. The final 2 reports will cover education and the Irish language, and commuting in Ireland. A complete list of reports and publication dates can be found on page 85 of this report.

Web tables

All the data published in this and other reports are available on the CSO web site (at www.cso.ie/census) where users will be able to build their own tables by selecting the data they are interested in and downloading them in an easy to use format for their own analysis.

Small area data

Small area data is an important output from the census and the complete set of tables for all the standard layers of geography, such as ED and Local Electoral Area, as well as tables for the new geographic unit, called Small Areas, are published in our interactive mapping application (SAPMAP) on the CSO website.

Interactive maps

In co-operation with the All Ireland Research Observatory (AIRO) summary census data is now available in thematic maps for Electoral Districts and all Small Areas. Combined with the release of the SAPS data in our new easy to use interactive mapping application, these new developments bring census data alive in a fresh and exciting way making it easier to access for all. Just follow the link from the website.

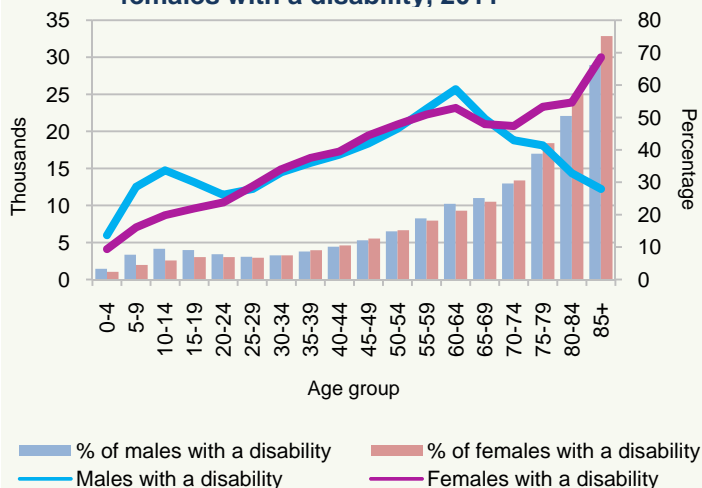


Pádraig Dalton

Director General

1 November 2012

Figure 1 Number and percentage of males and females with a disability, 2011



Male and female

A total of 595,335 persons, accounting for 13.0 per cent of the population, had a disability in April 2011. Of these 289,728 (48.7%) were male while 305,607 (51.3%) were female.

Figure 1 shows the absolute number of disabled persons by age group alongside the percentage of the total population in that age group with a disability. The strong link between disability and increasing age is clearly illustrated.

From a rate of less than 10 per cent for those in their twenties, rates increase steadily for persons in their forties and fifties to reach over 20 per cent by age 60; from age 70 on rates increase more sharply for both males and females with 75.1 per cent of all females aged 85 and over having a disability.

Also notable are the high rates of disability among young children, particularly for males.

Table page 45

Sex ratio

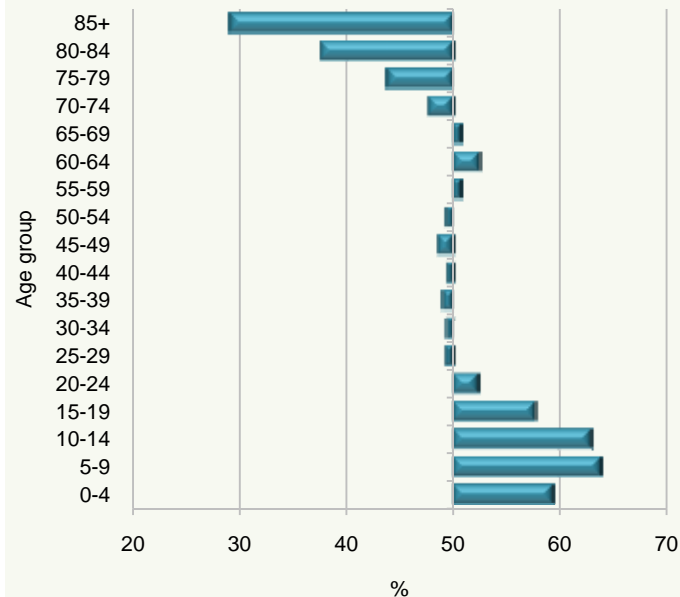
Figure 2 on the right shows that up to the 20-24 age group disability was more common amongst males, peaking in the 5-9 year age group when males accounted for 64 per cent of disabilities. Overall there were 73.4 per cent more males than females presenting with a disability in the 5-14 age group.

There were proportionally more females with a disability in the mid-life years up to age 55; male incidence dominates again between the ages of 55 and 65, before declining steeply due to lower male life expectancy. Accordingly we see significantly higher proportions of females with a disability among the older age groups.

Females accounted for 71 per cent of all disabled persons aged 85 and over with almost 30,000 women having a disability in that age group.

Note: For the purposes of this report a disabled person has been classified as someone who responded 'yes' to any of the 7 categories in question 16 on long-lasting conditions **or** 'yes' to any of the four categories in question 17 on difficulties. A total of 595,335 people, representing 13 per cent of the total population had one or more disabilities according to these criteria. They accounted for a total of 1.6 million disabilities or difficulties.

Figure 2 Disabled males as a percentage of disabled persons

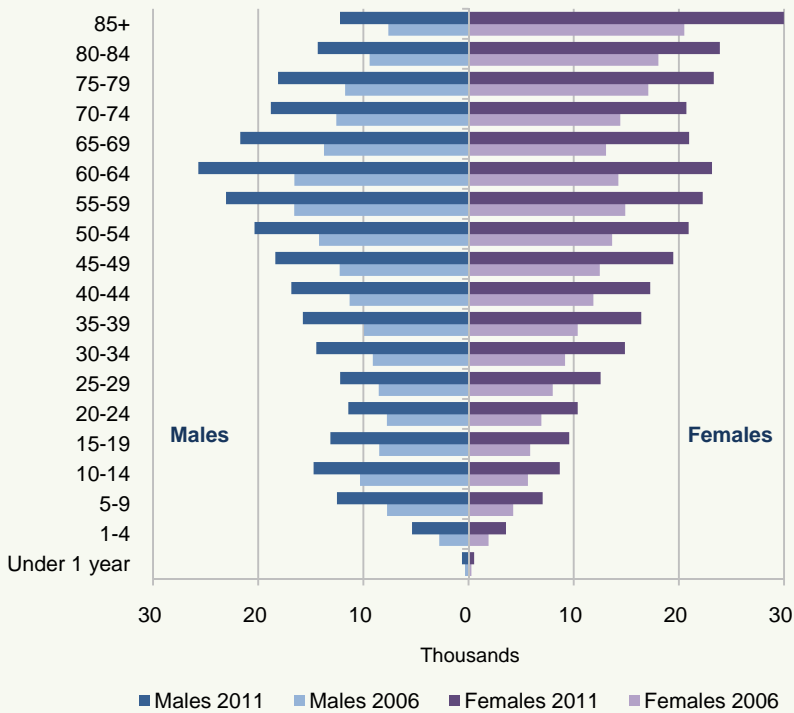


It's a fact!

22.3% The rate of disability for persons aged 60-64

5,472 More boys than girls aged 5-9 years old with a disability

Figure 3 Males and females with a disability by age group, 2006-2011



The phrasing of the disability question has affected comparison over time

A question on disability was asked for the third time in an Irish census in 2011 and, while broadly similar to the question asked in 2006, it contained some important differences.

Specifically the 2006 category for visual and hearing disabilities was separated in 2011 to enable an independent assessment of the sensory disabilities, while the category learning and intellectual disabilities was also split in two.

Finally the wording of the category for 'other' disabilities was broadened to specifically reference pain and breathing.

These changes have had an impact on comparisons over time.

Changes since 2006

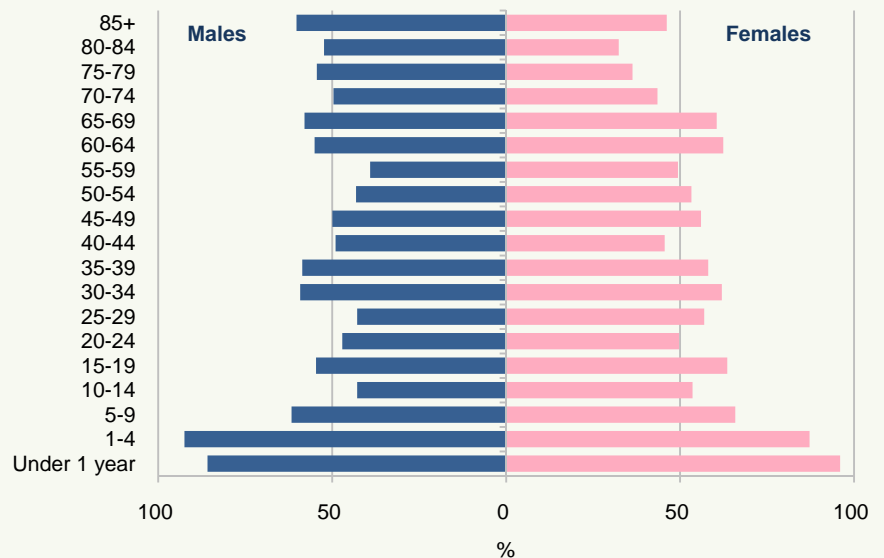
Figure 3 above shows the number of males and females with a disability in 2006 and 2011. This is characterised by an increase in the number of disabled males and females in every age group, with an overall increase of 201,550 or 51.2 per cent in the 5 year period. This compares to an overall population increase of 8.2 per cent.

The changes to the wording of the questions have had an impact on the increases seen over the five years. Given the way the questions were changed it is not possible to identify to what extent these increases mask the actual underlying changes in disability, although a broadly similar age pattern can be observed for both censuses.

However, when examined by percentage change by age group, as done in figure 4 on the right, we can see that the greatest changes in disability rates were in the youngest (under 5) and oldest (85 and over) age groups, while the increases for the other age groups were around the overall average.

Table page 45

Figure 4 Percentage change in persons with a disability by age group, 2006-2011

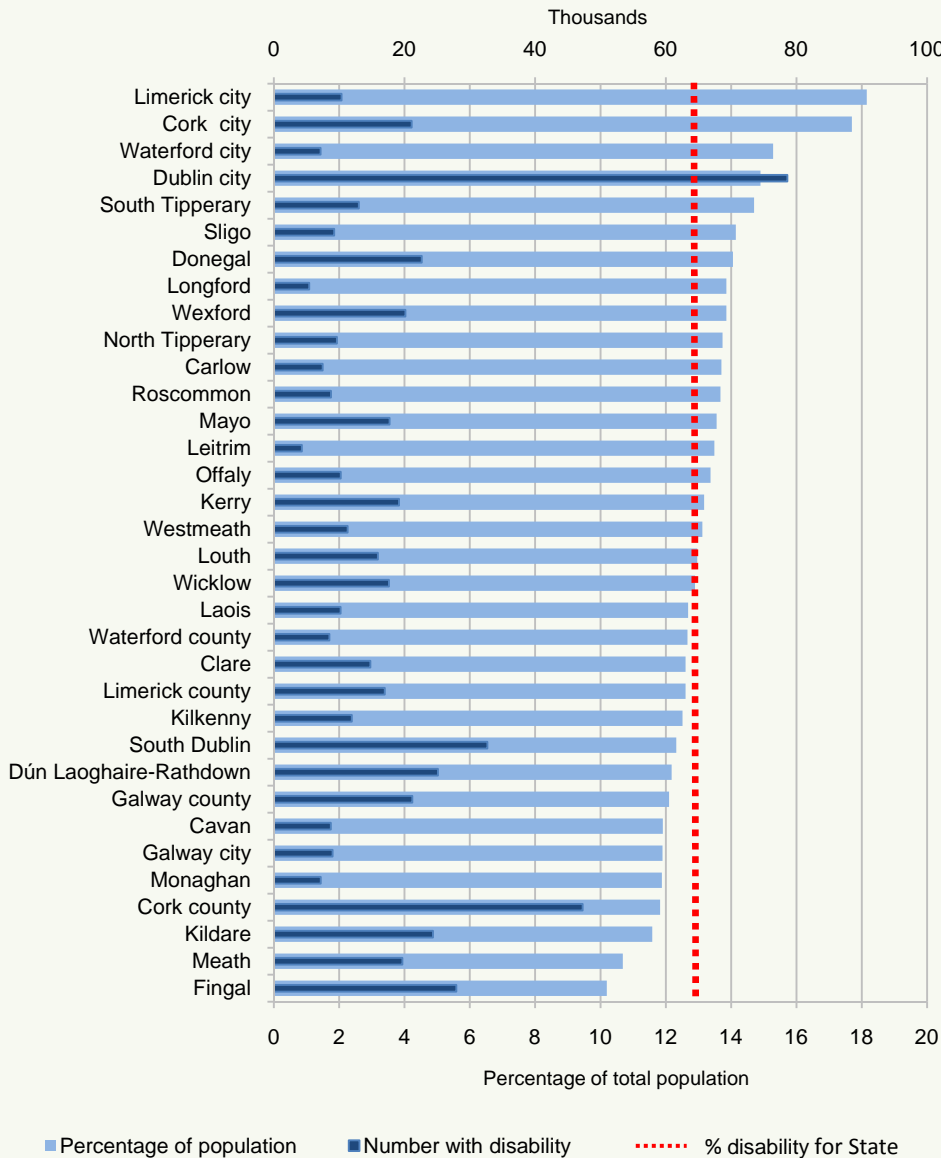


It's a fact!

72.3% The percentage of the population aged 85 and over who had a disability

5.4% The percentage of the population aged under 15 who had a disability

Figure 5 Disability by administrative county, 2011



Cities top disability tables

Figure 5 shows the number of persons, and the percentage of the total population, in each administrative county with a disability.

The counties with the greatest number of persons with a disability were those with the largest populations led by Dublin city with 78,610 persons and County Cork with 47,274. Counties Leitrim, Longford and Waterford City, with the overall smallest populations, had the fewest persons with a disability.

Looking at the percentage of each county with a disability presents a very different picture. Limerick City, with 18.2 per cent of persons disabled, had the highest rate followed by Cork (17.7%), Waterford (15.3%) and Dublin (14.9%) cities. Galway city was the only major city to have a lower than average incidence of disability with 11.9 per cent.

The lowest rates of disability were found in Fingal (10.2%), Meath (10.7%) and Kildare (11.6%).

Table page 47

It's a fact!

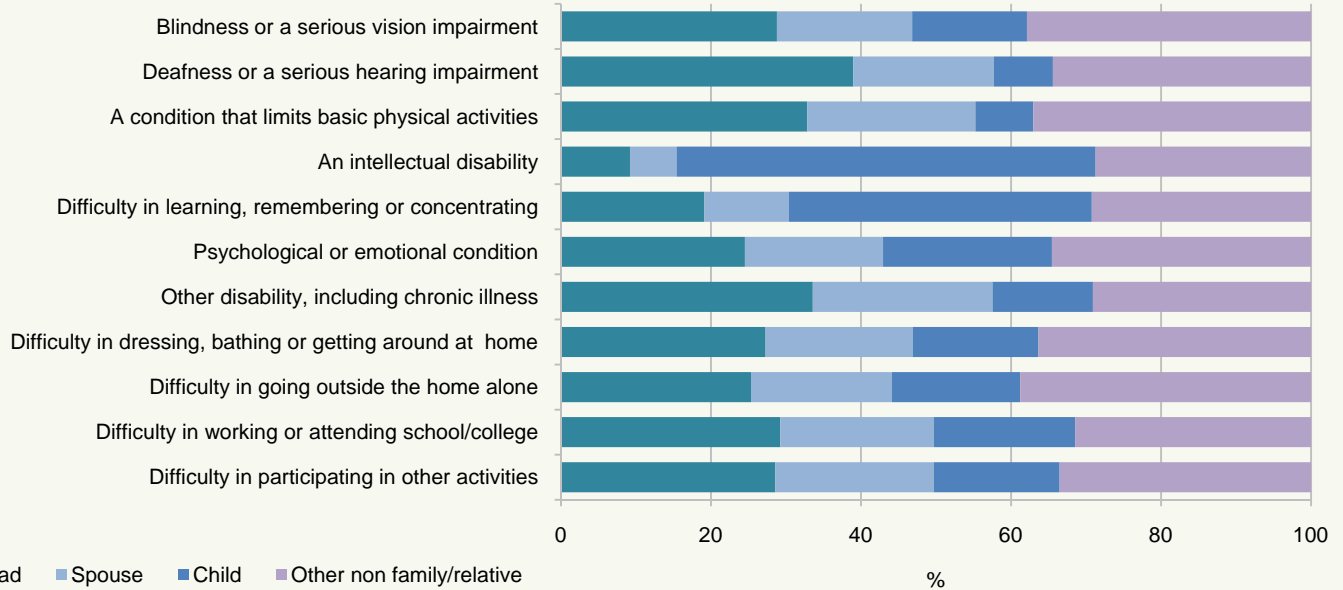
Oranmore The town (of 1,500 or more) with the lowest rate of disability at 6.9 per cent

Castlerea The town (of 1,500 or more) with the highest rate of disability at 22.4 per cent

Ashbourne The town with a population of over 10,000 with the lowest rate of disability at 8.0 per cent

Towns with a population of 1500 and over			
Lowest % disability		Highest % disability	
Oranmore	6.9%	Ballyshannon	18.3%
Stamullen	7.0%	Tipperary	18.8%
Ratoath	7.2%	Bantry	19.2%
Kinsealy-Drinan	7.7%	Clones	19.3%
Ashbourne	8.0%	Boyle	19.4%
Enfield	8.1%	Fethard	19.5%
Bearna	8.2%	Rathdrum	20.2%
Saggart	8.4%	Graiguenamanagh-Tinnahinch	21.3%
Dunboyne	8.4%	Kilrush	21.8%
Donabate	8.5%	Castlerea	22.4%

Figure 6 Type of disability by status in family



Family status

Census 2011 showed that 31 per cent of disabled persons in private households, accounting for 163,847 persons, were not members of the main family but were instead an 'other relative or non-family resident'. Just under 1 in 5 (19.3%) of disabled persons in private households were coded as children (never married and living with a parent).

Figure 6 shows the family status by type of disability showing that children in the family unit accounted for the majority of intellectual (55.9%) and learning (40.4%) disabilities.

Disabled children aged 25 and over

Table A shows the number of disabled adult children aged 25 and over (never married and living with a parent) by type of disability.

There were 24,960 persons in this category, accounting for 11.9 per cent of all adult children. A difficulty in working or attending school/college was the most common disability with 10,822 persons, while high numbers also had a difficulty participating in other activities (8,564 persons) and difficulty with pain, breathing or other chronic illness or condition (8,079).

It's a fact!

11.9% The percentage of adult children aged 25 and over who had a disability

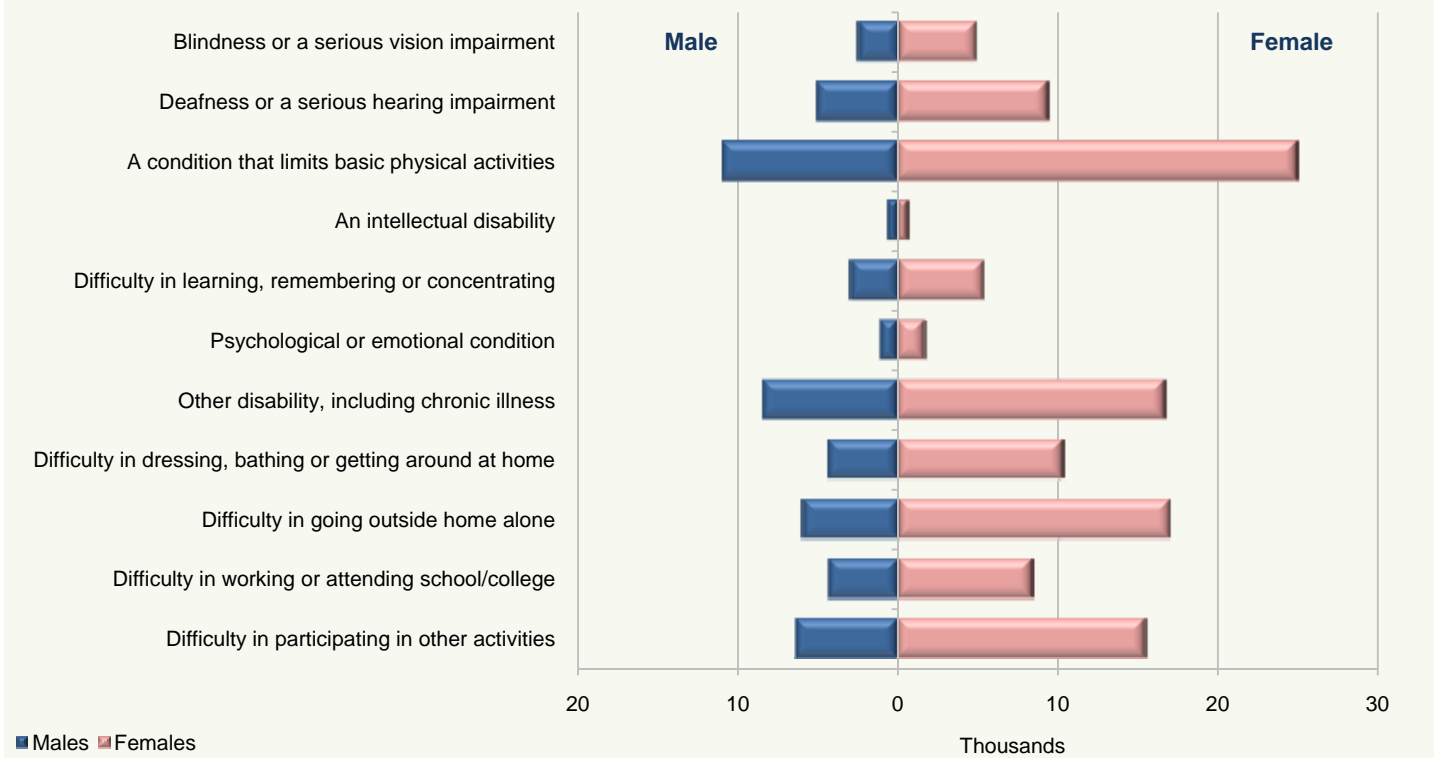
31% The percentage of disabled persons in private households who were non-family members

Table A Adult children aged 25 and over by type of disability

Type of disability	Number
Blindness or a serious vision impairment	1,815
Deafness or a serious hearing impairment	2,080
A condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities	6,249
An intellectual disability	7,206
Difficulty in learning, remembering or concentrating	7,570
Psychological or emotional condition	6,647
Other disability, including chronic illness	8,079
Difficulty in dressing, bathing or getting around inside the home	3,620
Difficulty in going outside the home alone	6,355
Difficulty in working or attending school/college	10,822
Difficulty in participating in other activities	8,564
Persons aged 25 and over living at home with parents	210,182
Number who had a disability	24,960
Percentage who had a disability	11.9%

Elderly, disabled and living alone

Figure 7 Persons aged 65 and over with a disability living alone



Living alone

A total of 106,270 disabled persons, representing 17.9 per cent of all disabled persons, lived alone at the time of the census in April 2011. They accounted for 27.3 per cent of all persons who lived alone in 2011. There were 58,246 women with a disability living alone, more than that recorded for disabled men living alone, who numbered 48,024.

Over 65's

There were 56,087 disabled persons who lived alone and were 65 years or over (52.8% of all disabled persons who lived alone). Figure 7 shows the number of persons aged 65 and over living alone by type of disability. A condition that limited basic physical activities affected 35,960 people, of whom just over 25,000 or 69.6 per cent were women. Substantial numbers also suffered from pain, breathing or other chronic illnesses (25,123 persons), had difficulty in going outside the home alone (22,989) and in participating in other activities (21,844).

The number of women exceeded males by approximately two to one across all types of disability except for intellectual disabilities where there was a slightly higher proportion of men (52.2%) than women.

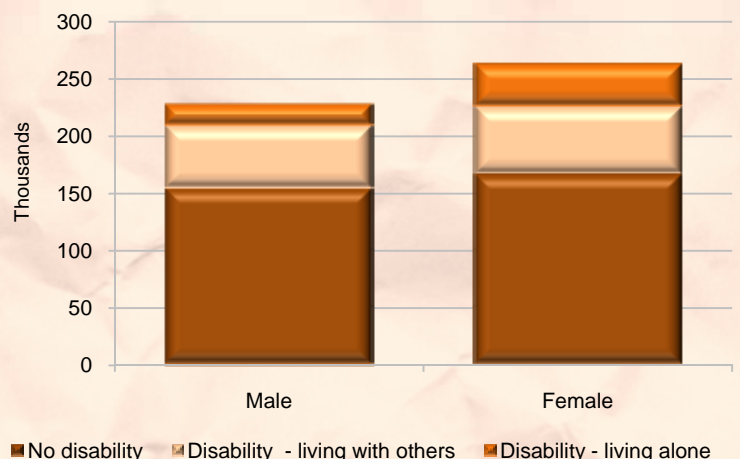
Table page 55

It's a fact!

27.7% The percentage of all persons aged 65 and over who lived alone

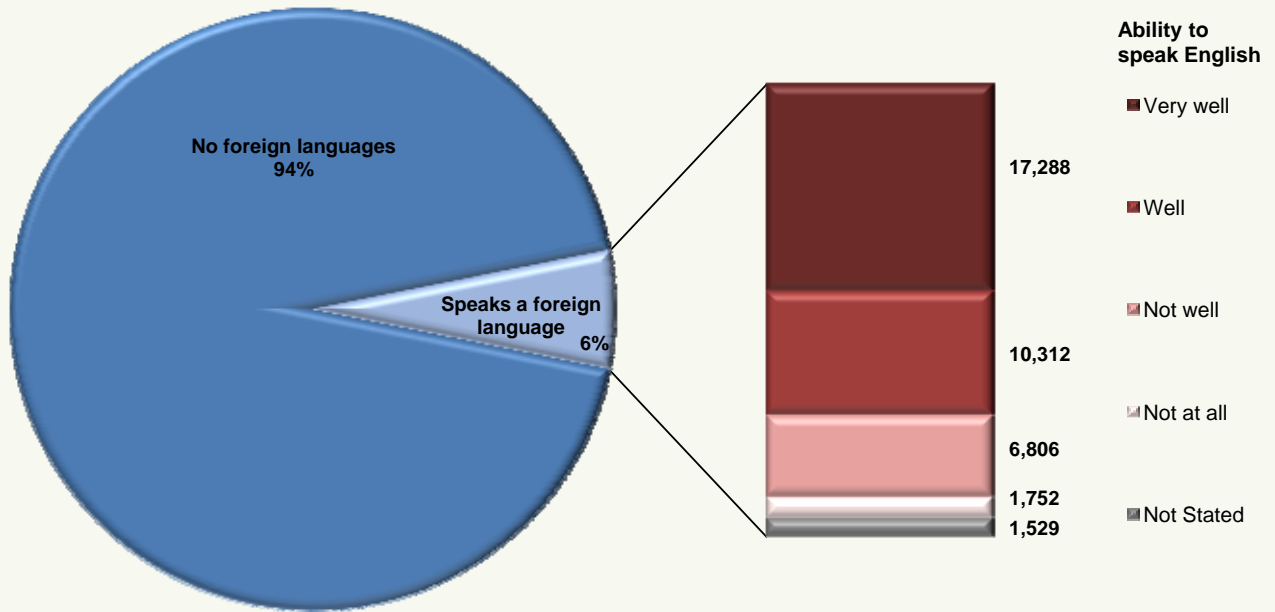
41.2% The percentage of persons aged 65 and over who lived alone and who had a disability

Persons aged 65 and over in private households



Ability to speak English

Figure 8 People with a disability who spoke a foreign language at home by their ability to speak English



Non-English speakers with a disability

Of the total of 595,335 persons with a disability 37,687 or 6.3 per cent indicated that they spoke a language other than English or Irish at home.

Figure 8 shows the breakdown of the ability of these persons to speak English, showing that 73.2 per cent of this group spoke English well or very well.

However 18.1 per cent (6,806 persons) of this group did not speak English well while a further 1,752 (4.6%) could not speak English at all. In total 8,558 persons with a disability had limited or no ability to speak English, representing 1.4 per cent of all persons with a disability.

Irish Sign Language

Those who spoke a language other than English or Irish at home were asked what that language was. The results show that Irish Sign Language was used by 2,590 persons, over half of whom indicated that they did not have a disability. Of sign language users with a disability, 81.1 per cent had a hearing impairment.

A further 912 persons used sign languages other than Irish Sign Language, over half of whom indicated that they had no disability.

Table B People who used sign language

	Irish Sign Language	Other sign language	Total
No disability	1,327	476	1,803
Persons with a disability	1,263	436	1,699
<i>Of which</i>			
<i>Persons who were deaf or had a serious hearing impairment</i>	1,077	301	1,378
Total	2,590	912	3,502

It's a fact!

81.1% The percentage of disabled sign language users who were deaf or had a serious hearing impairment

51.5% The percentage of sign language users who did not have a disability

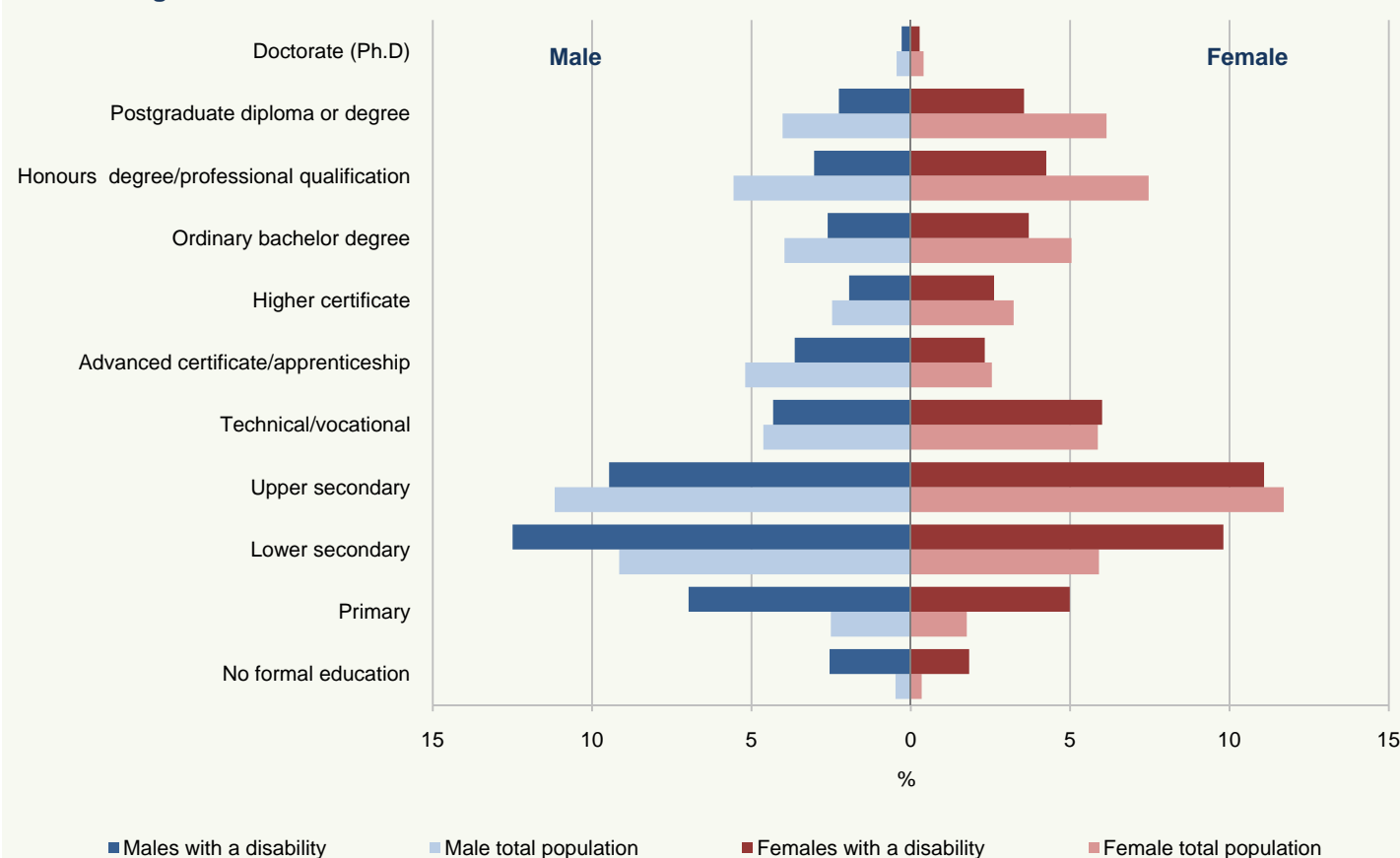
Lower level of education for persons with a disability

Figure 9 shows the highest level of education completed for disabled persons and the general population aged under 50. People aged 50 and over are excluded from this analysis as the prevalence of disability amongst older persons, combined with generally lower levels of education, makes meaningful comparisons difficult. The results show that the level of education completed by disabled people was substantially lower.

Amongst disabled persons aged 15 to 49 16.3 per cent had completed no higher than primary level education compared with 5.1 per cent for the general population in this age group, while lower secondary was the highest level completed by 22.3 per cent of disabled compared with 15.1 per cent for all persons.

People with a disability were also much less likely to have completed third level education, with 24.5 per cent being educated to this level, compared with 38.7 per cent of the overall population.

Figure 9 Disabled persons and total population, aged 15-49 whose education had ceased classified by highest level of education attained



Age education completed

Census 2011 shows that people with a disability ceased their full-time education at an earlier age than the total population with 8,313 or 7.4 per cent of disabled persons aged 15 to 49 having left full-time education before reaching the age of 15, compared with 32.7 per cent for the State as a whole.

9.7 per cent of disabled people aged 15 to 49 stayed in education until the age of 25 or higher, compared with 10.5 per cent of the general population.

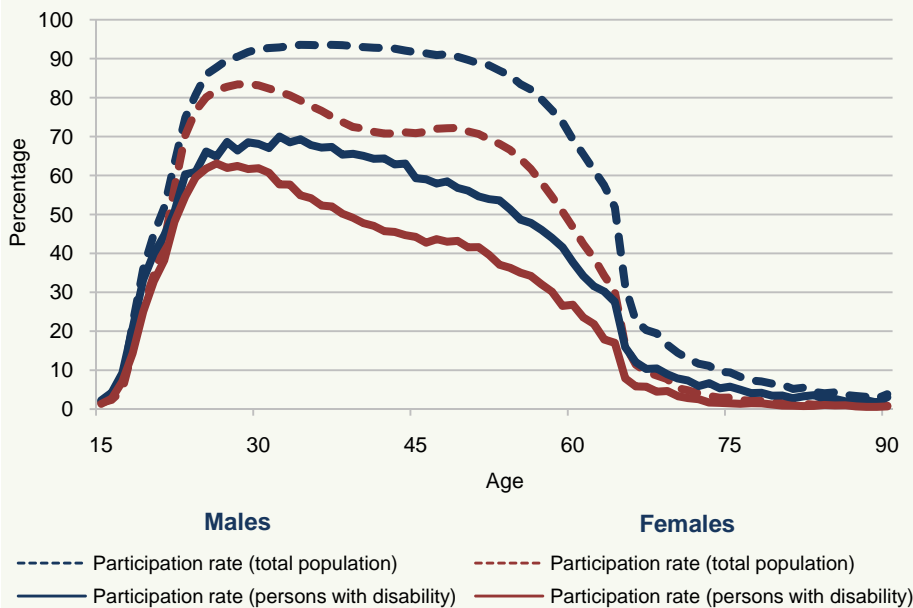
It's a fact!

25% The percentage of disabled people aged 15 to 49 educated to third level

39% The percentage of the general population educated to third level

Labour force participation

Figure 10 Labour force participation rates for persons aged 15 to 60 classified by sex



Working with a disability

There were 162,681 persons with a disability in the labour force giving a labour force participation rate of 30 per cent, compared with 61.9 per cent for the overall population.

However, given the disproportionately large number of people aged 65 and over among the disabled population (34.3% compared with 11.7% of the general population) it is informative to examine the data for those aged 15 to 64 only.

Among the total population in this age group participation rates were 78.3 per cent for men and 64.0 per cent for women. For people with disabilities the rates were 51.0 per cent and 40.4 per cent respectively.

Type of disability

The labour force participation rate for those aged 15 to 64 with each type of disability is shown in figure 11. Those with deafness or a severe hearing impairment had the highest participation rate of all disabilities at 56.9 per cent while those who had a difficulty participating in leisure and using transport etc. had the lowest rate of participation rate at 19.8 per cent.

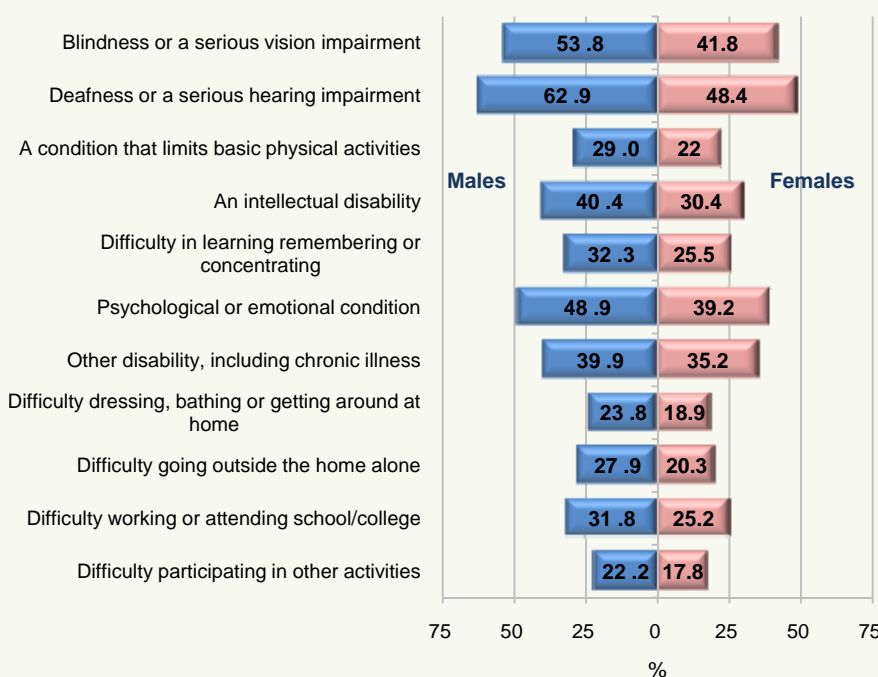
Participation rates differed substantially between men and women. For example the female participation rate for those who were blind or had a serious visual impairment was 41.8 per cent compared with 53.8 per cent for males.

Out of the workforce

Figure 10 charts the labour force participation rates by age. The lower rates for people with disabilities are clearly illustrated, peaking for women at age 30 and for men at age 32, before declining steadily with age.

Table page 55

Figure 11 Labour force participation rates for persons aged 15 to 64 classified by sex and type of disability



It's a fact!

51%

The labour force participation rate for men aged 15 - 64 who had a disability

78.3%

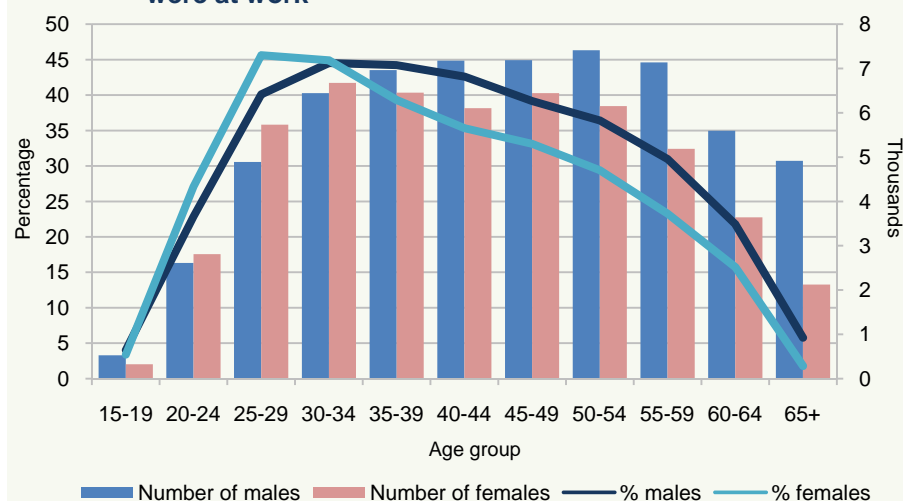
The participation rate for all men

28%

The labour force participation rate for people whose disability caused a difficulty with working

At work

Figure 12 Numbers and percentage of persons with a disability who were at work



It's a fact!

47.4% The percentage of men with a psychological or emotional condition who were unemployed

3.4% The percentage of disabled persons aged 65 and over who were at work

Disabled and work

Of the total of 542,277 people aged 15 and over with a disability, 112,502 or 20.7 per cent were at work. This compares with 50.1 per cent for the overall population aged 15 and over who were at work.

Figure 12 shows the number and percentage of disabled men and women at work in each age group. The percentage of disabled men at work reached a peak in the 30-34 age group with 44.5 per cent at work, while for women it peaked in the 25-29 year age group at 45.6 per cent.

The number of disabled males who were at work exceeded the number of disabled females in all age groups from 35 onwards, as did the proportion of disabled male workers.

In all, 6.2 per cent of the people at work in April 2011 had a disability. *Table page 55*

Unemployment and disability

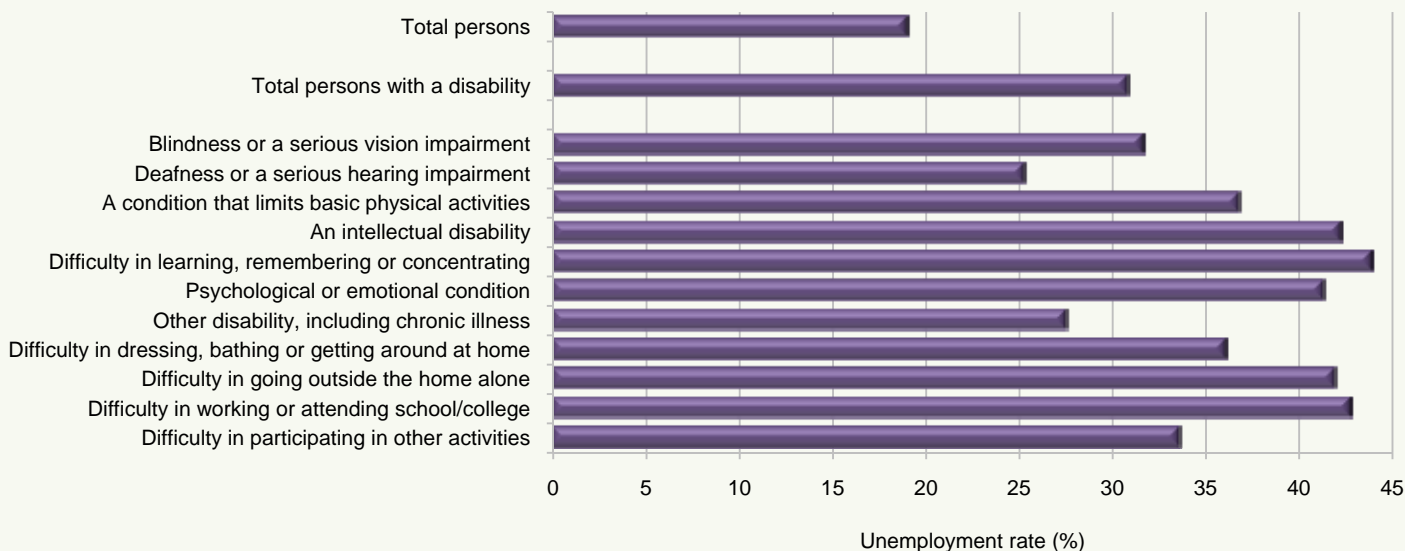
The unemployment rate amongst disabled people was 30.8 per cent, compared with 19 per cent for the overall population.

Figure 13 shows the rate of unemployment amongst disabled persons aged 15 and over by type of disability.

The lowest rate of unemployment at 25.3 per cent was amongst persons who were deaf or had a serious hearing impairment while unemployment was highest at 43.9 per cent amongst those with a difficulty in learning, remembering or concentrating.

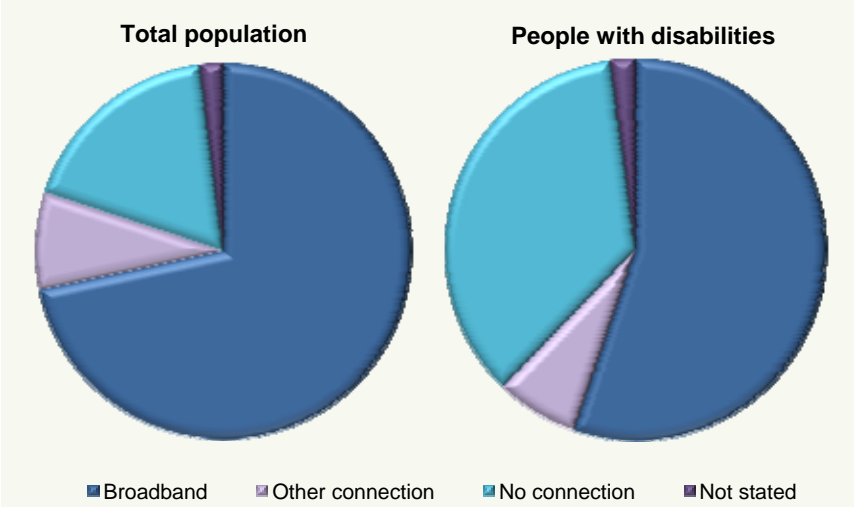
Unemployment was greatest amongst males for every type of disability, exceeding female unemployment by 12 per cent for those with a psychological or emotional condition.

Figure 13 Unemployment rates by type of disability



Internet access and car ownership

Figure 14 Total population and people with disabilities, usually resident in private households, by internet access



Internet

Of the total 548,551 people with a disability living in private households, 303,894 or 55.4 per cent had access to a broadband internet connection. This compares with 73.1 per cent of the total population in private households. A further 37,525 people (7.2%) had another type of internet connection, bringing to 63.6 per cent the total percentage with any type of internet access.

In households with a disabled person aged under fifteen 75.8 per cent had broadband.

Access to private transport

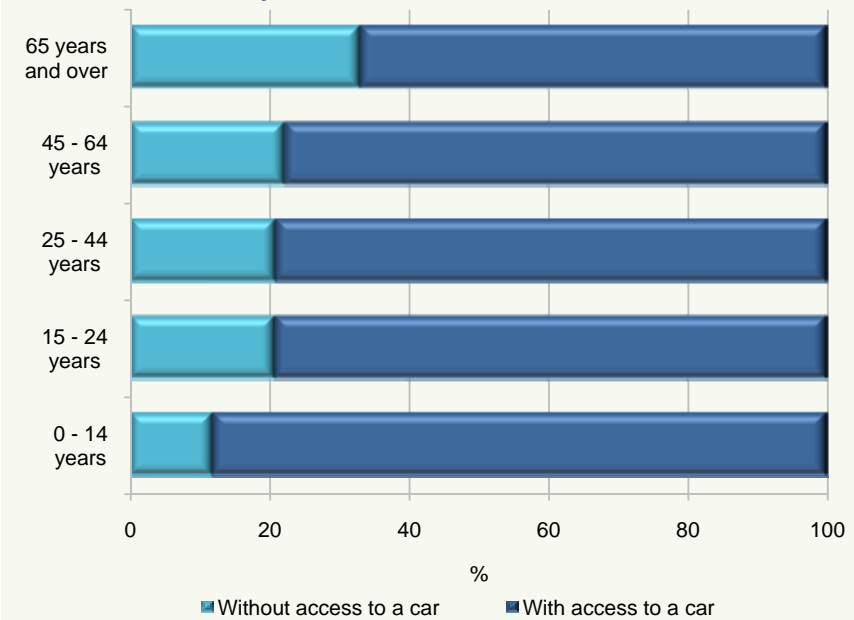
Almost a quarter (24.3%) of all disabled people living in private households, accounting for 133,039 persons in total, did not own a car in April 2011. This compares with 17.6 per cent of persons generally.

Figure 15 shows disabled persons living in permanent private households with and without access to a car by age group of the disabled person.

Elderly disabled persons were less likely to own or have access to a car; 33 per cent of disabled persons aged 65 or over lived in households with no access to a car.

There were 6,209 disabled children aged under 15 living in households without access to a car.

Figure 15 Persons with a disability living in private households in permanent housing units by age group and car availability



It's a fact!

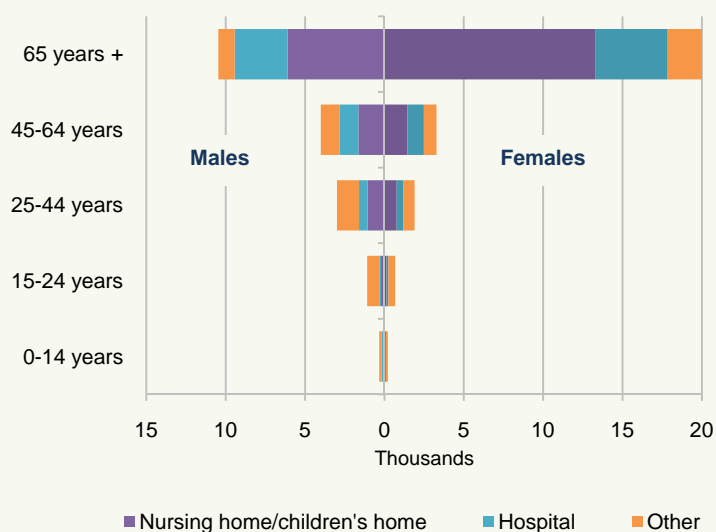
75.8% The percentage of disabled children who lived in households which had broadband internet

33.4% The percentage of disabled persons aged of 65 or over who lived in households which had broadband internet

6,209 The number of disabled children aged under 15 who lived in households without access to a car

Communal establishments

Figure 16 Persons with a disability living in a communal establishment



Living in communal establishments

A total of 44,952 people with disabilities (18,875 males and 26,077 females) were enumerated in communal establishments in April 2011, accounting for 7.6 per cent of all disabled persons. Figure 16 presents this data by age group and type of establishment and shows that the majority (55%) of these disabled persons (24,743 persons) were older persons in nursing homes. Hospitals accounted for the second largest group with 11,481 persons. Other types of establishments were primarily religious institutions (1,924 persons) and shelters and refuges (1,714 persons).

Young and old

Among children aged 0 to 14 with a disability one per cent (541 persons) were not living in a private household.

Among older disabled persons the picture is very different. By age 65, 14.9 per cent of disabled persons were living in communal establishments, primarily nursing homes. This compares with just 0.1 per cent of non-disabled persons in the same age group, implying disabled persons aged 65 and over were significantly more likely to be living in communal establishments.

Nursing homes and hospitals

Figure 17 below shows the percentage of those in communal establishments, by age group, who were disabled.

Overall, more than 4 in 10 (40.9%) of this group were disabled, and the proportion increases with age. By age 65 and over, almost 9 out of every 10 persons in nursing homes were disabled.

Table page 48

It's a fact!

14.9% The percentage of disabled people aged 65 and over who lived in communal establishments

0.1% The percentage of non-disabled persons aged 65 and over in communal establishments

89% The percentage of persons aged 65 and over in nursing homes who were disabled

Figure 17 Percentage of those in communal establishments who were disabled

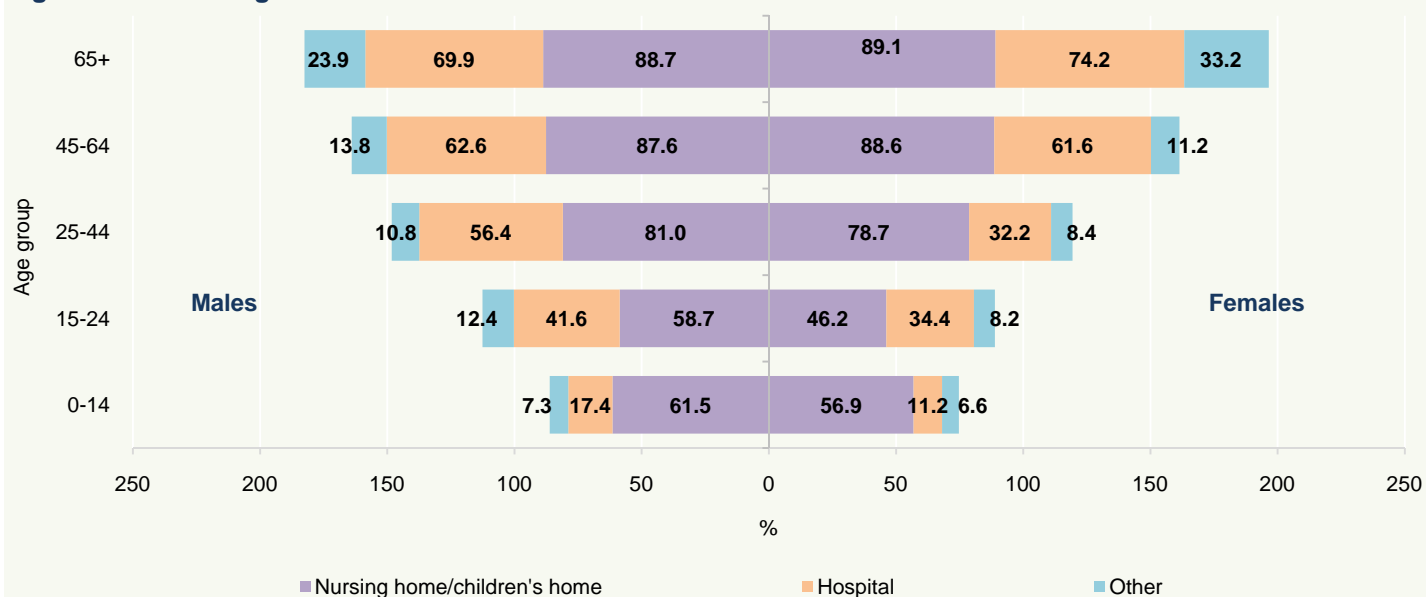
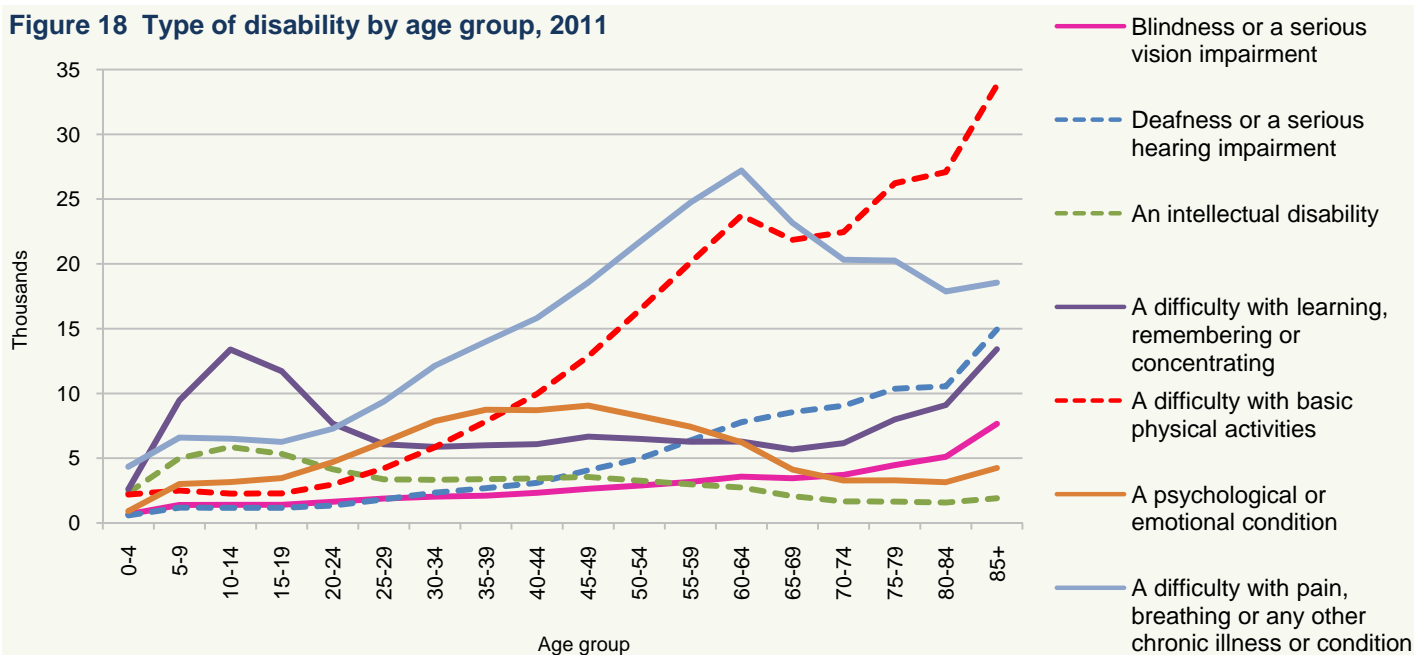


Figure 18 Type of disability by age group, 2011



Disability and age

Figure 18 shows the number of people in each age group by type of disabilities, showing the extent to which people in each age group experienced each disability. Some disabilities are clearly more age-related than others.

The most common disability overall was a difficulty with pain, breathing or other chronic illness or condition. This was followed by a difficulty with basic physical activities. Both disabilities were strongly age-related.

A difficulty with learning, remembering and concentrating was most common among school-going children before falling sharply and then re-emerging amongst the elderly, particularly those aged 75 and over.

The incidence of deafness or hearing impairment was low up to age 50 before rising steadily with age; blindness on the other hand was less age-related until age 75. Psychological and emotional conditions were most prevalent in the mid-life years from age 30 to 60, while intellectual disability peaked for those aged 10 to 14.

Figure 19 below shows the percentages of all disabled persons who experienced each type of disability (as people can experience more than one disability the data will not add to 100). Almost half of disabled people indicated they had a difficulty with pain, breathing or other chronic illness, while 4 out of 10 (41.1%) indicated a difficulty with basic physical activities.

Table pages 51-53

Figure 19 Disabled persons by type of disability

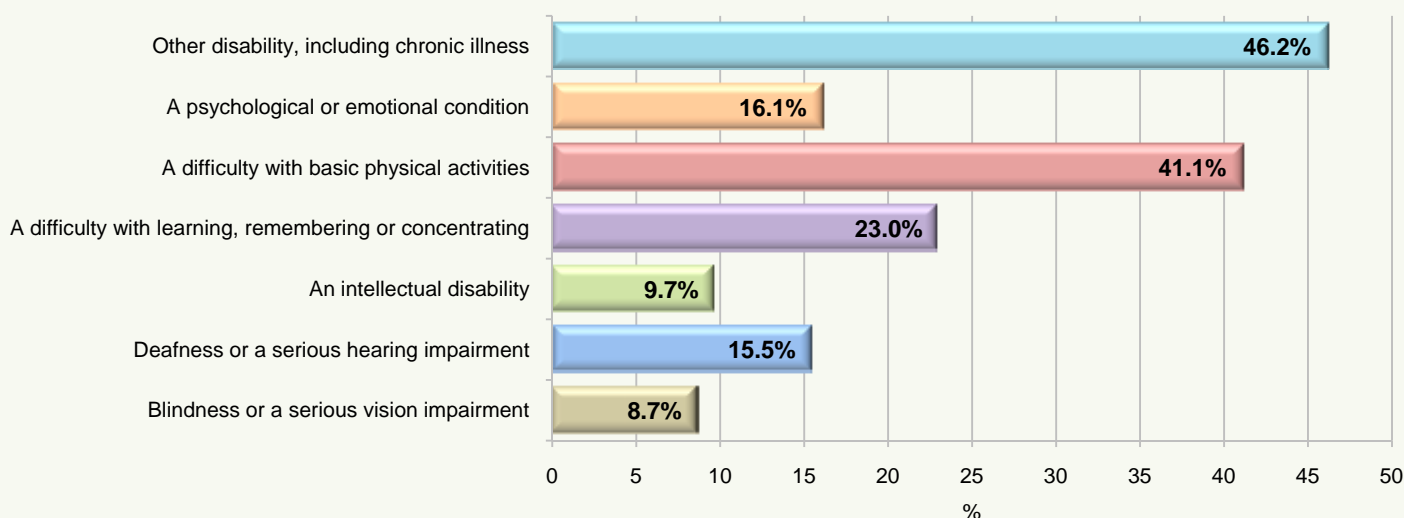
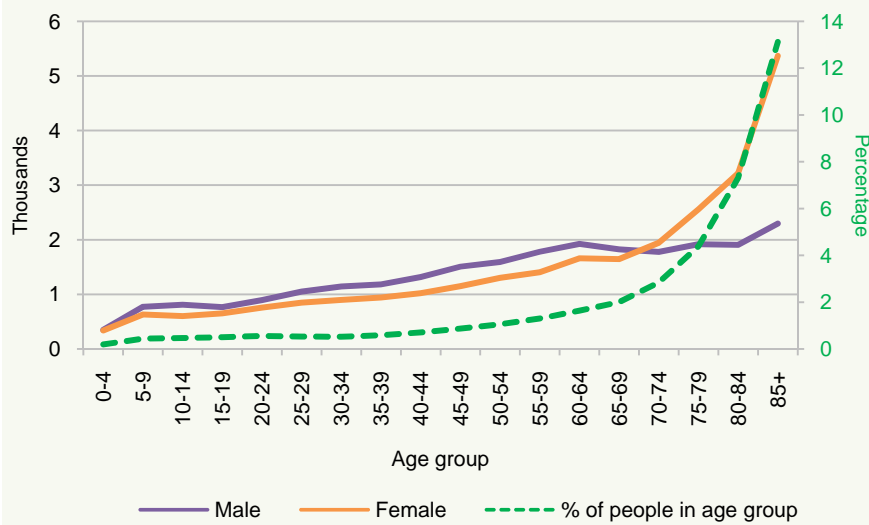


Figure 20 Persons with blindness or a serious visual impairment



It's a fact!

- 12,180** The number of visually impaired people who were in the labour force
- 48.5%** The labour force participation rate for vision impaired people aged 15-65
- 31.8%** The unemployment rate for people with a vision impairment

Sight problems for 1.1% of population

Census 2011 showed that a total of 51,718 people or 1.1 per cent of the population were blind or had a sight related disability, with more males at all ages up to the 70-74 age group.

Figure 20 shows that visual disabilities increase with age but affect a relatively low percentage of the population at all ages with the exception of the elderly.

Vision and other disability

Given the strong link with ageing it follows that a large percentage of those with a vision impairment will also suffer other disabilities and the results show 62.9 per cent (32,539 persons) of blind people in this category. The data is presented in figure 21.

The most common second disability was physical activities, with 22,943 sufferers, followed by pain and breathing with 18,871 persons. The number of persons who were both blind and deaf stood at 12,114.

Everyday difficulties

Figure 22 shows the particular type of difficulties that visually impaired people experienced. The most common was participating in leisure and other activities affecting 42.5 per cent (21,990 persons) of the group, followed by going outside the home alone with 21,293 (41.2%) having a difficulty with this.

Figure 21 Other disabilities experienced by persons who were blind or had a serious vision impairment

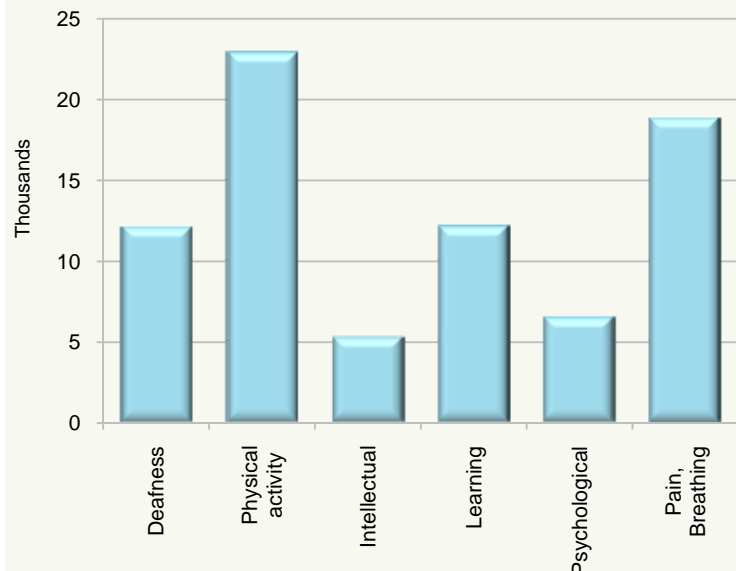


Figure 22 Difficulties experienced by persons with blindness or a serious vision impairment

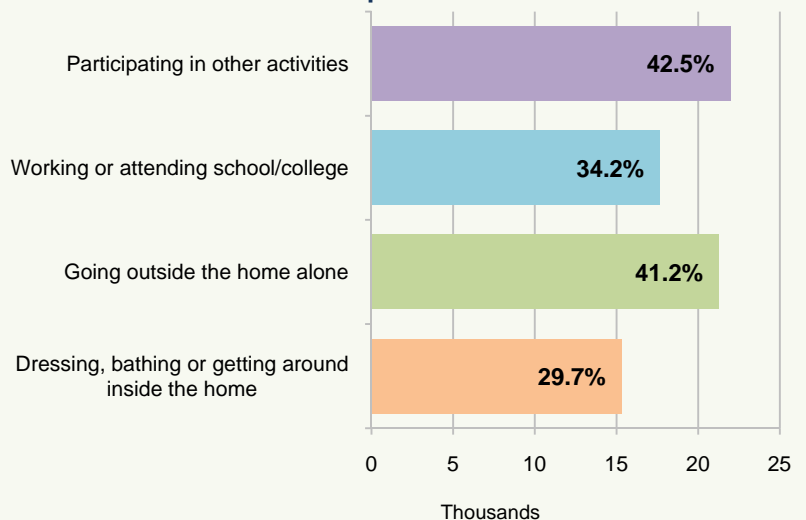
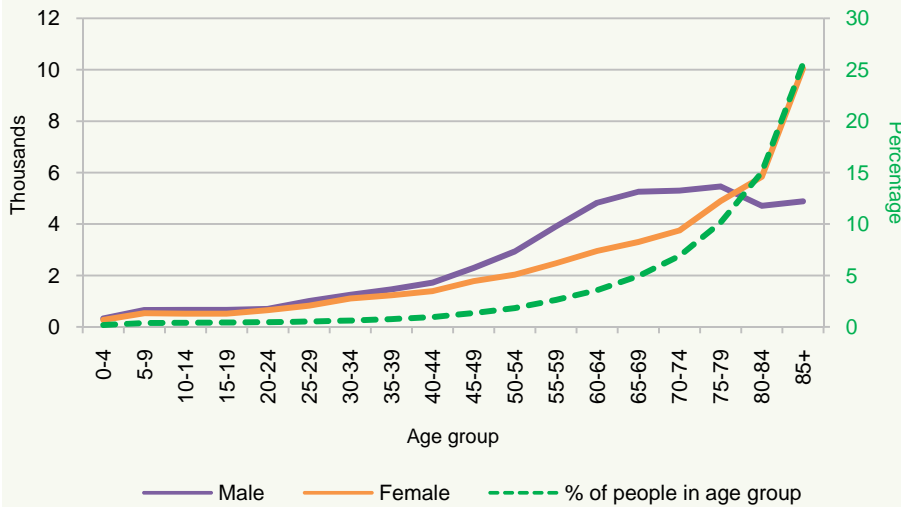


Figure 23 Males and females with deafness or a serious hearing impairment



It's a fact!

- 22,627** The number of hearing impaired people who were in the labour force
- 56.9%** The labour force participation rate for hearing impaired people aged 15-65
- 25.3%** The unemployment rate for people with deafness or a hearing impairment

Hearing problems for 2% of population

Census 2011 showed that a total of 92,060 people or 2 per cent of the population were deaf or had a hearing related disability.

Figure 23 shows that hearing is an age-related disability. The numbers affected increased from age 45 onwards, particularly among men. On a percentage basis fewer than 1 in 20 were affected up to age 69, but by age 85 and over the percentage had risen to 1 in 4.

Hearing and other disability

Just under half (46.7%) of those with a hearing disability suffered no other disability, making it the disability most likely to be suffered on its own. For those who did suffer a second disability the most common was a difficulty which limited basic physical activities which was indicated by 34,033 people (37%).

Everyday difficulties

Figure 25 shows the type of difficulties with daily living that hearing impaired people experienced. It should be borne in mind that 53.3 per cent of this group (49,108 persons) also experienced secondary disabilities.

The most common was participating in leisure and other activities affecting 29.3 per cent (26,959 persons), followed by a difficulty with going outside the home alone which affected 25,984 persons.

Figure 24 Other disabilities experienced by persons with deafness or a serious hearing impairment

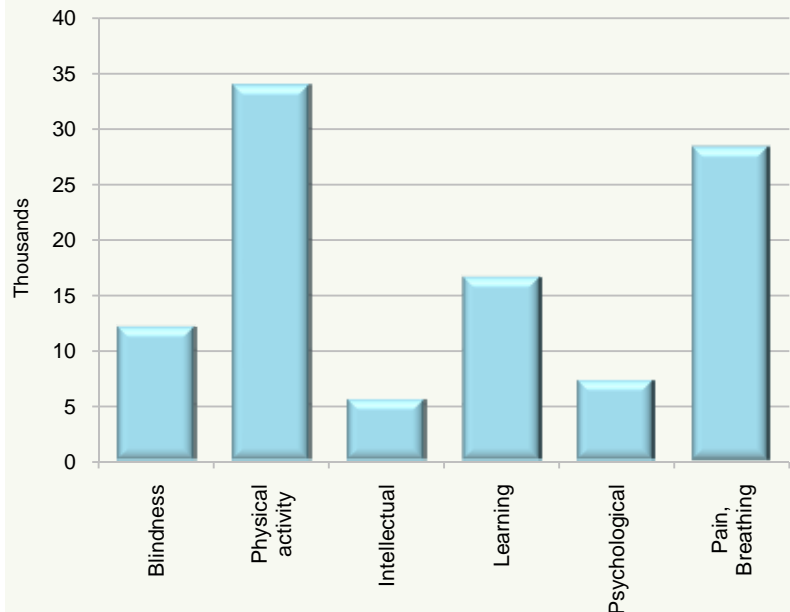
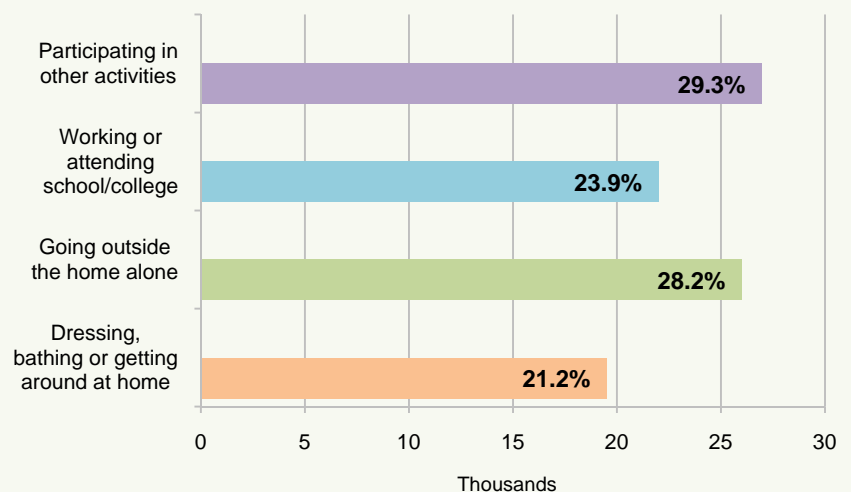
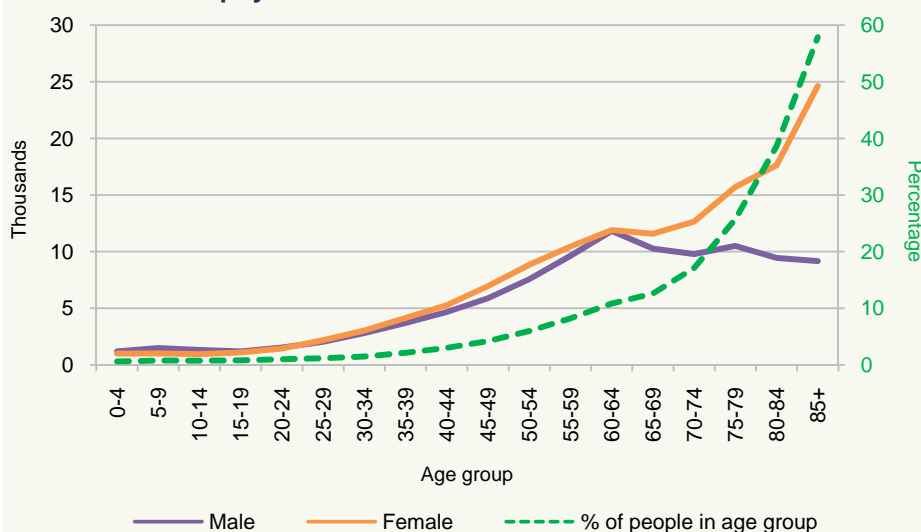


Figure 25 Difficulties experienced by persons with deafness or a serious hearing impairment



Basic physical activity

Figure 26 Males and females with a difficulty that substantially limited basic physical activities



It's a fact!

- 33,613** The number of physically disabled people who were in the labour force
- 26.2%** The labour force participation rate for people aged 15-65 with a physical disability
- 36.8%** The unemployment rate for this group

Physical disabilities affected 5.3% of people

Census 2011 showed that a total of 244,739 people or 5.3 per cent of the total population had a difficulty with basic physical activities.

Of all disabilities it was the most age-related with numbers rising sharply with increasing age. By age 60, 1 in 10 persons suffered with this disability, by age 80 this had risen to 1 in 3 and thereafter the percentage rose even more steeply with age.

Physical and other disabilities

Seven out of ten of those with physical disabilities also experienced other disabilities, reflecting the strong link with age. The most common was a difficulty with pain, breathing or another chronic illness which was indicated by 53.1 per cent (129,979 people) and is itself strongly age related. 56,067 people also experienced a learning or remembering disability while 34,033 also suffered hearing impairment.

Everyday difficulties

Participating in leisure and other activities affected just under 6 out of 10 (58.8%) of those with a physical disability, while 121,490 also experienced difficulty with going outside the home alone.

104,185 persons with a physical disability had difficulty with dressing, bathing and getting around inside the home.

Figure 27 Other disabilities experienced by persons with difficulties that limit basic physical activities

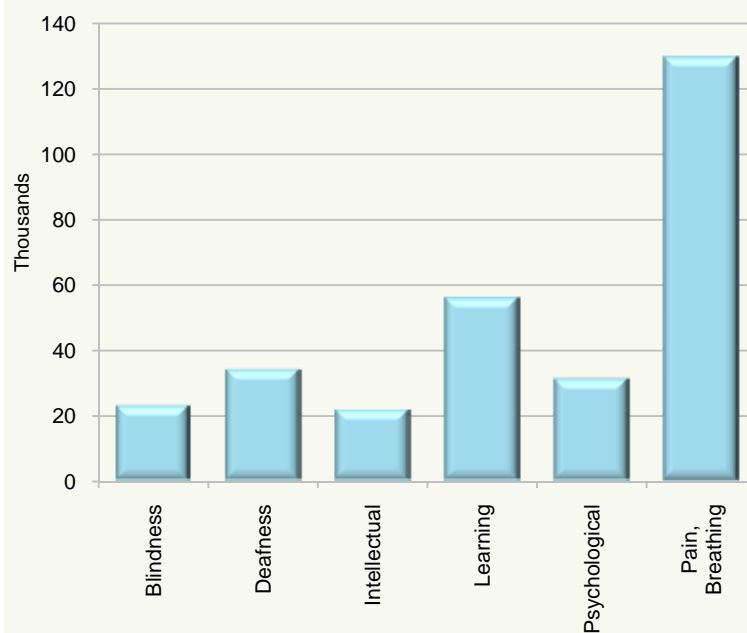
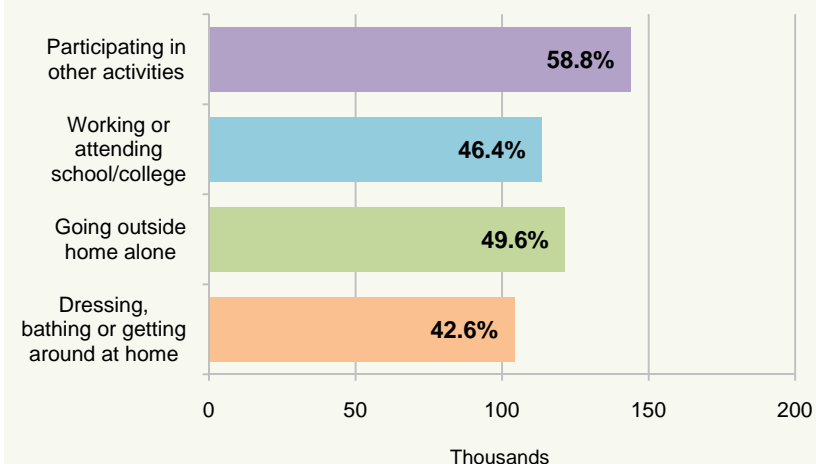
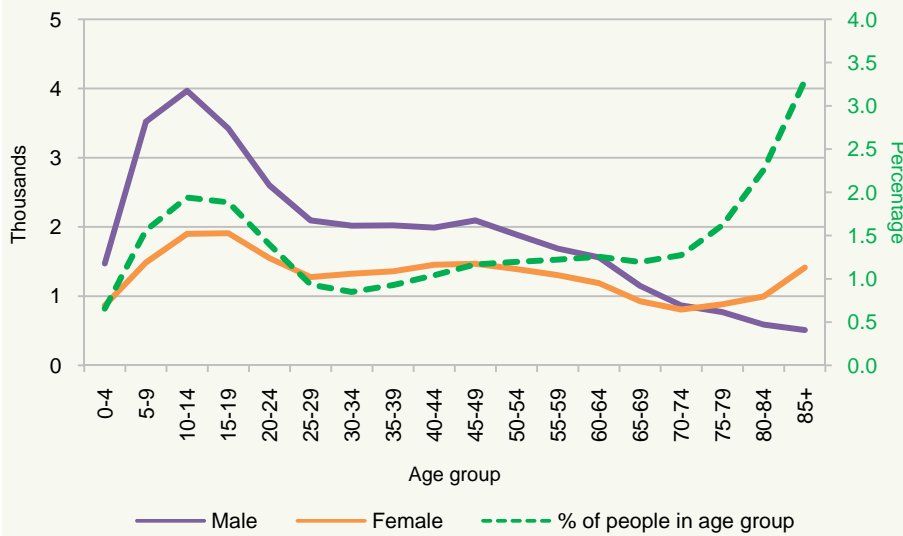


Figure 28 Difficulties experienced by persons with a difficulty that substantially limits basic physical activities



Intellectual disability

Figure 29 Males and females who had an intellectual disability



It's a fact!

9,490 The number of intellectually disabled people who were in the labour force

36.2% The labour force participation rate for people with an intellectual disability aged 15-65

Intellectual disabilities affected 1.3% of population

Census 2011 showed that 57,709 people, or 1.3 per cent of the population, suffered from an intellectual disability. The greatest incidence by far was amongst 10-14 year old males, as clearly illustrated above, with almost 4,000 affected in this age group, more than double that of females (1,900) in the same age group. While not age-related there was a small increase in the percentage affected from age 75 onwards.

Intellectual and other disability

More than 4 out of 5 (81.3%) of those with an intellectual disability suffered from a second disability - the most common of which was a difficulty with learning, remembering or concentrating which was indicated by 40,550 people (70.3%) in this group. One in three also indicated a psychological disability with 19,329 persons experiencing both of these disabilities.

Everyday difficulties

The most common difficulty experienced by those with an intellectual disability was with working or attending school or college which affected 57.2 per cent (33,001 persons) of this group.

There was also a high level of difficulty with going outside the home alone, experienced by 31,803 people (55.1%) and participating in other activities, experienced by 31,349 people (54.3%).

Figure 30 Other disabilities experienced by persons with an intellectual disability

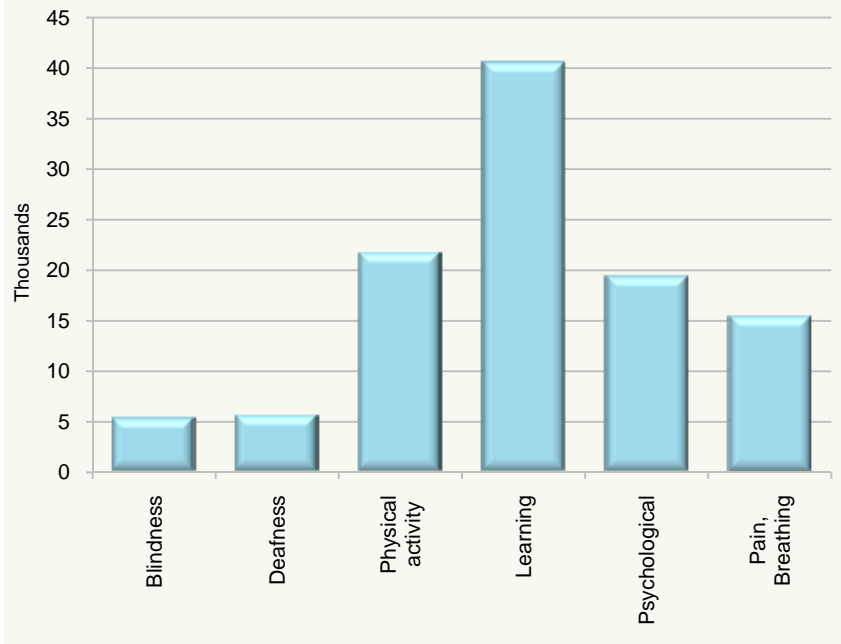
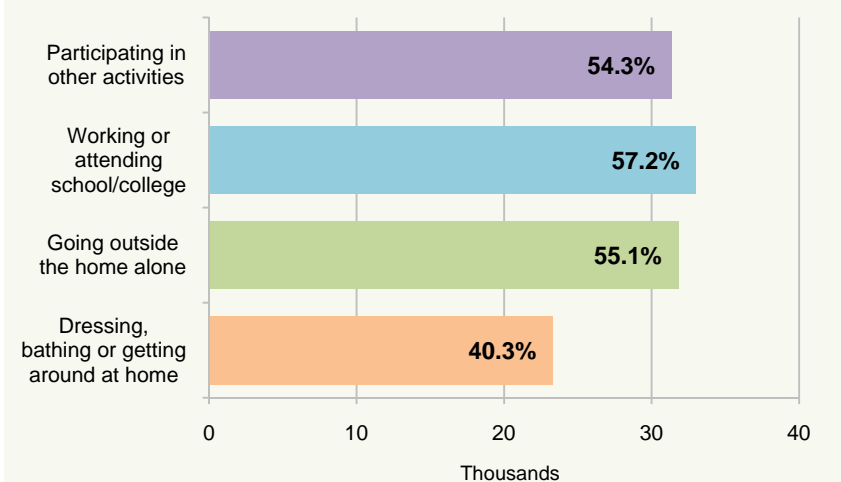
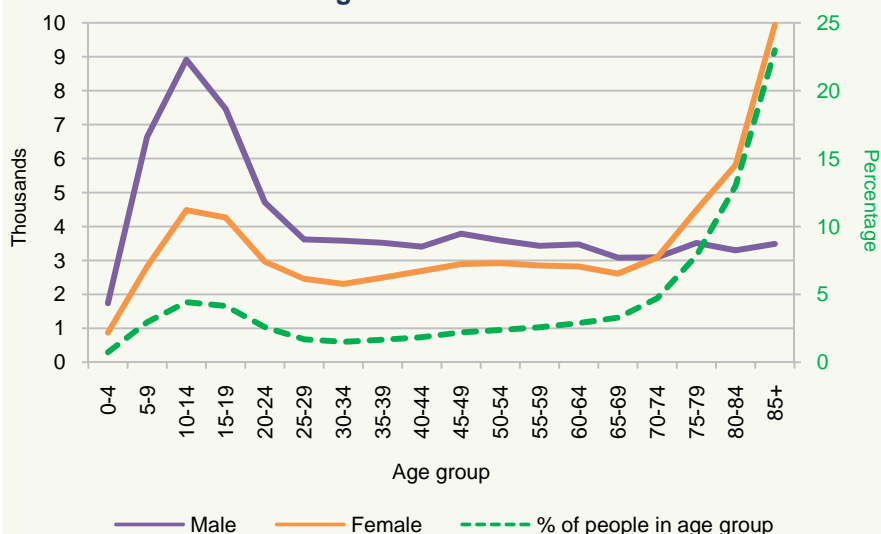


Figure 31 Difficulties experienced by persons with an intellectual disability



Learning disability

Figure 32 Males and females with a difficulty learning, remembering or concentrating



It's a fact!

25,895 The number of people with learning disabilities who were in the labour force

28.7% The labour force participation rate for people with a learning disability aged 15-65

43.9% The unemployment rate for this group

Learning disabilities affected 3% of population

Census 2011 showed that 137,070 people, 3 per cent of the population, had a difficulty learning, remembering or concentrating. As with intellectual disabilities the greatest incidence was amongst young males, with 10-14 year olds particularly affected (8,912 persons) compared with 4,479 females in the same age group. Almost 1 in 20 in this age group were affected.

Amongst the elderly the incidence of this disability rose steeply from 70 onwards, particularly amongst women.

Learning and other disability

Most people (70.9%) with a learning and remembering disability suffered from a second disability. The most common was a difficulty which limited basic physical activities which was indicated by 56,067 people (40.9%) in this group.

Everyday difficulties

The most common difficulty experienced amongst this group was working or attending school or college which affected 45.8 per cent (62,747 persons). Those with a learning difficulty also experienced a high level of difficulty with participating in other activities, which affected 61,658 persons (45%), while going outside the home alone was a difficulty that affected 59,045 persons (43.1%) in this group.

Figure 33 Other disabilities experienced by persons with a difficulty learning, remembering or concentrating

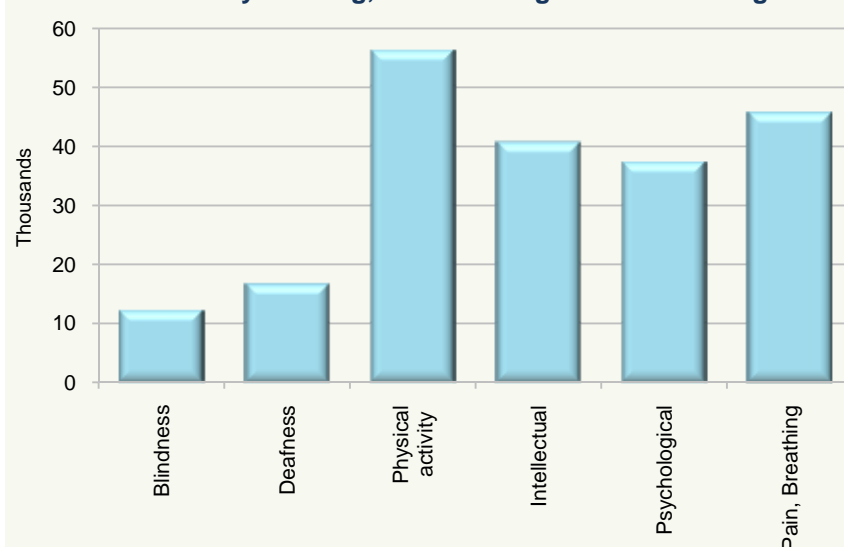
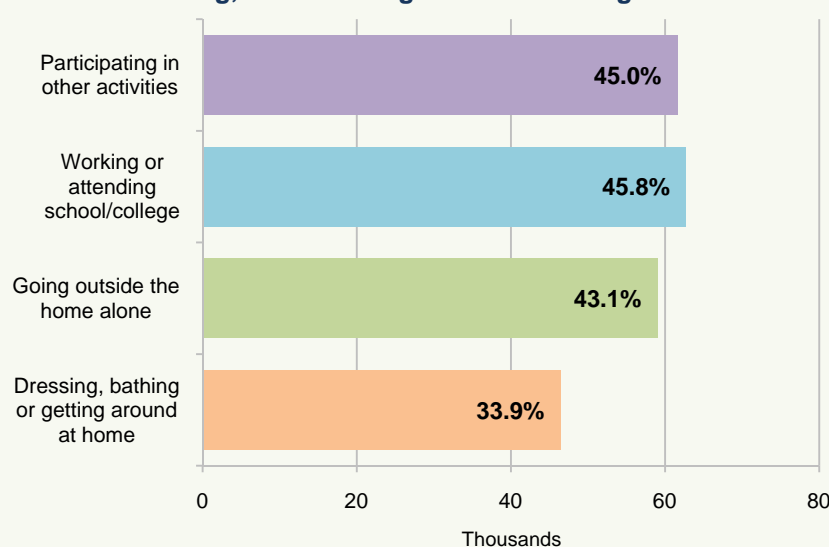
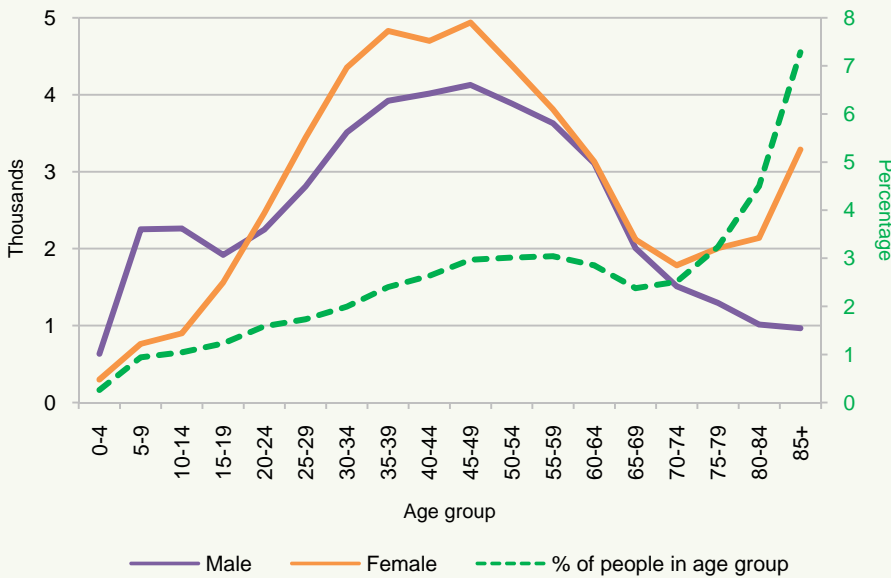


Figure 34 Difficulties experienced by persons with a difficulty learning, remembering or concentrating



Psychological or emotional condition

Figure 35 Males and females who had a psychological or emotional condition



It's a fact!

26,838 The number of people with a psychological or emotional condition who were in the labour force

43.8% The labour force participation rate for people aged 15-65 in this group

41.4% The unemployment rate for this group

Psychological and emotional conditions affected 2.1% of population

Census 2011 showed that 96,004 people, 2.1 per cent of the population, had a psychological or emotional condition. The age distribution, illustrated above, is markedly different from all other disabilities, peaking in the mid-life years before falling off again with age (although females increase again with older age). The greatest numbers with this condition was amongst those aged 45-49 for both men (4,127) and women (4,937).

Psychological and other disabilities

Six out of ten persons with a psychological or emotional condition indicated that they also suffered another disability with the most common being a difficulty with learning, remembering or concentrating which was indicated by 37,210 people (38.8%) in this group.

Everyday difficulties

Half (50.1%) of those with a psychological or emotional condition experienced difficulties with working or attending school or college which affected 48,073 persons. There was also a high level of difficulty with participating in other activities, experienced by 40,256 persons (41.9%).

Figure 36 Other disabilities experienced by persons with a psychological or emotional condition

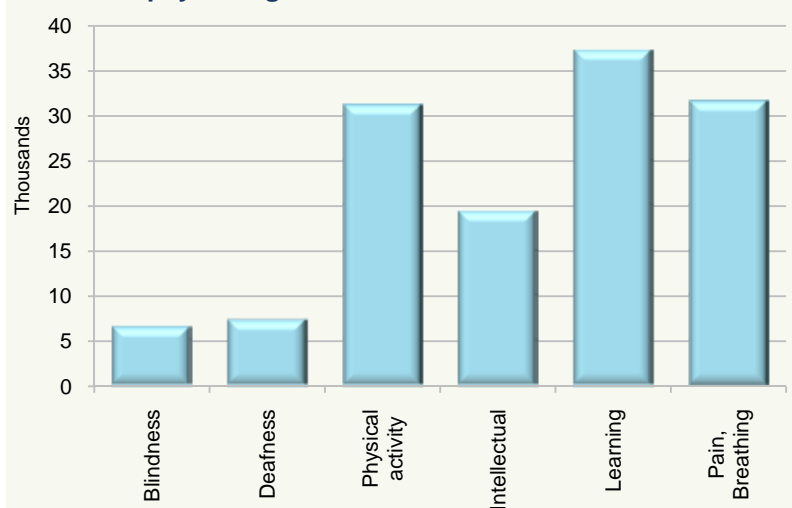
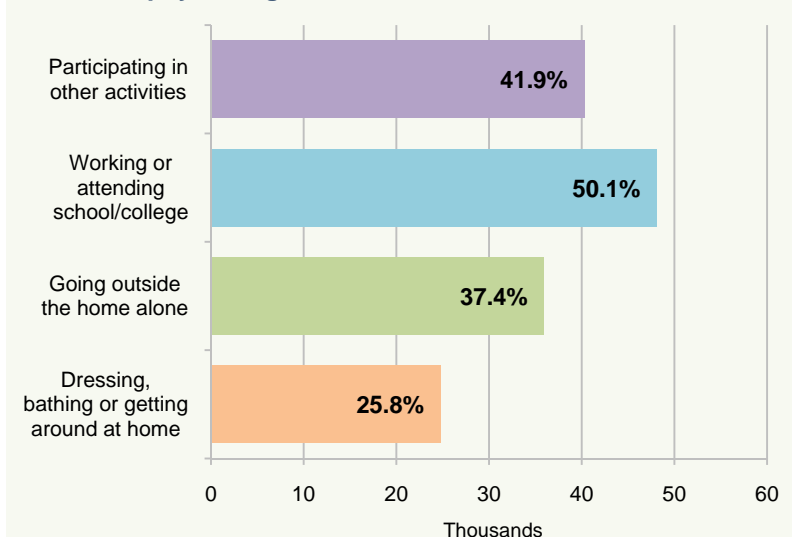
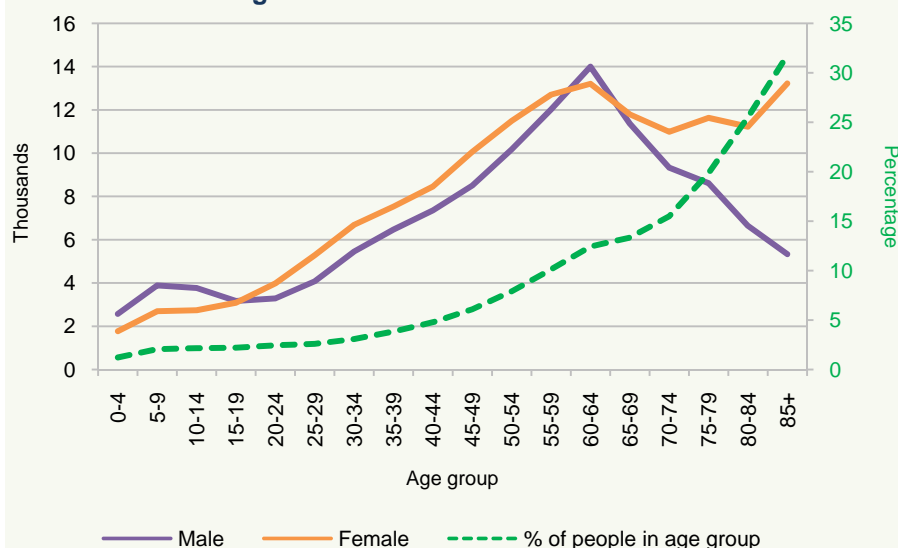


Figure 37 Difficulties experienced by persons with a psychological or emotional condition



Pain and breathing

Figure 38 Males and females who had a difficulty with pain, breathing or other chronic illness or condition



It's a fact!

72,227 The number of people with difficulty with pain, breathing or other chronic illness who were in the labour force

37.4% The labour force participation rate for persons aged 15 to 65 for this group

27.6% The unemployment rate for this group

Pain, breathing and other chronic illnesses and conditions affected 6% of the population

Census 2011 showed that 274,762 people, 6 per cent of the population, had a disability connected with pain, breathing or another chronic illness or condition. Figure 39 charts the data and shows that the numbers increased sharply with age up to age 60 before declining again. Among men the numbers peaked at age 60 before falling sharply due to lower life expectancy.

Other disability

By far the most common second disability among this group was a difficulty which limited basic physical activities which was indicated by 129,979 people (47.3%). Of these, 43 per cent experienced no other disability.

Everyday difficulties

Figure 40 shows the type of difficulties with daily living that people with pain, breathing or other chronic illnesses or conditions experienced.

The most common difficulty experienced was participating in leisure and other activities with 42.1 per cent of people (115,592 persons) affected. Just over a quarter (25.3%) had a difficulty with dressing and bathing.

Figure 39 Other disabilities experienced by persons with a difficulty with pain, breathing or other chronic illness or condition

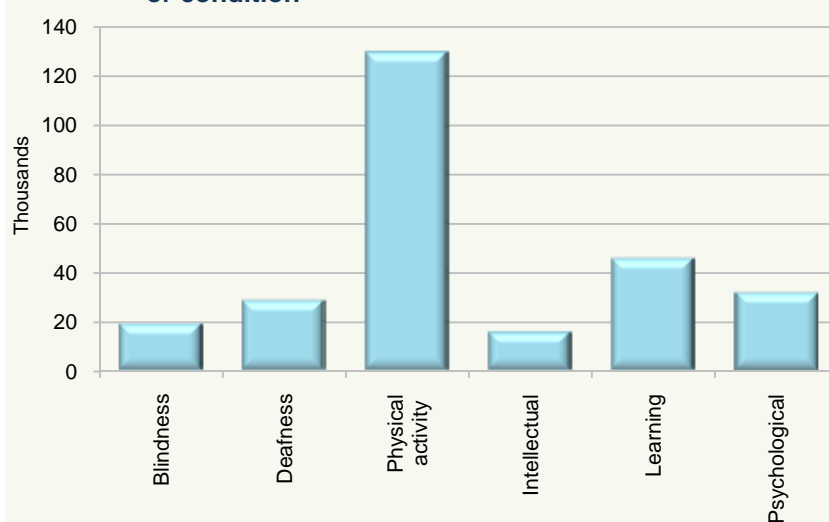


Figure 40 Difficulties experienced by persons with a difficulty with pain, breathing or other serious illness or condition

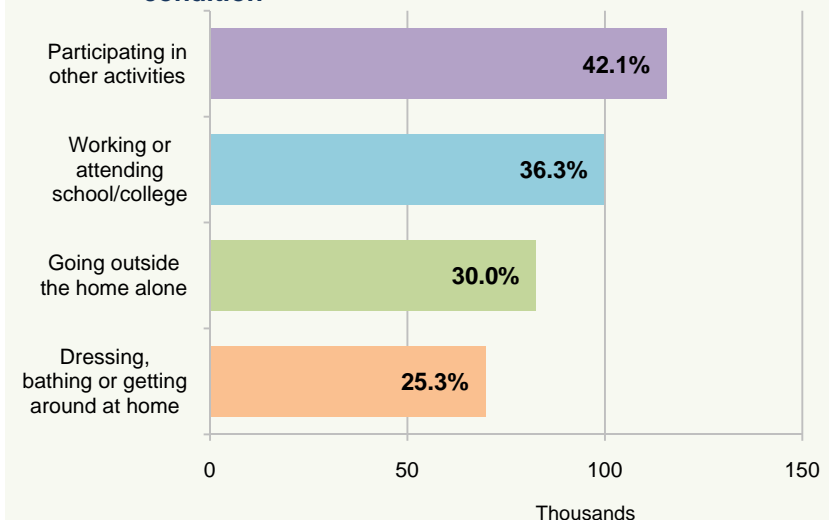
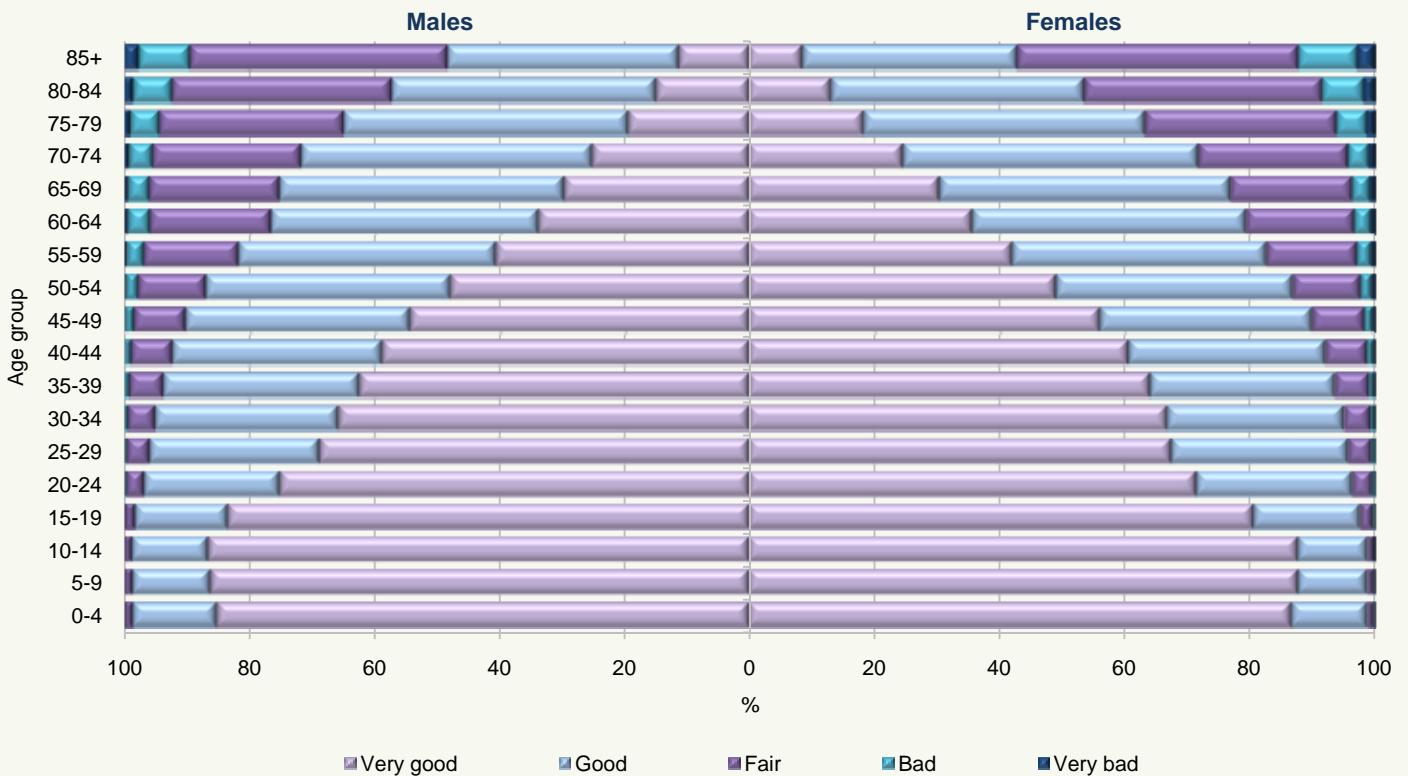


Figure 41 Percentage of males and females by general health and age group



Very healthy

A question on general health was introduced for the first time in Census 2011 and asked respondents to rate their general health in one of five categories from very good to very bad. Self-perceived health provides a well validated and widely used measure of actual health, despite its subjective nature.

As reported in *This is Ireland Part 2* and shown for males and females in figure 41 above, the census results clearly show the decline in general health with age, with 87 per cent of 10-14 year olds perceiving their health as very good, while this had fallen to 60 per cent by age 40-44 and 30 per cent by age 65-69. For those aged 85 and over fewer than one in ten perceived that they had very good health. Generally a higher percentage of females than males indicated that their health was very good, except in the 15-29 and 70 and over age groups.

Table page 63

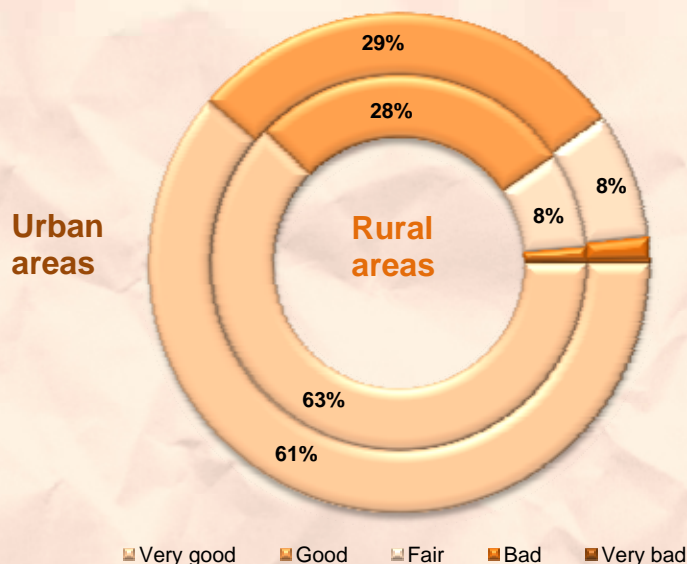
General health in urban and rural areas

It's a fact!

11.6% The percentage of people aged 85 and over who had bad or very bad health.

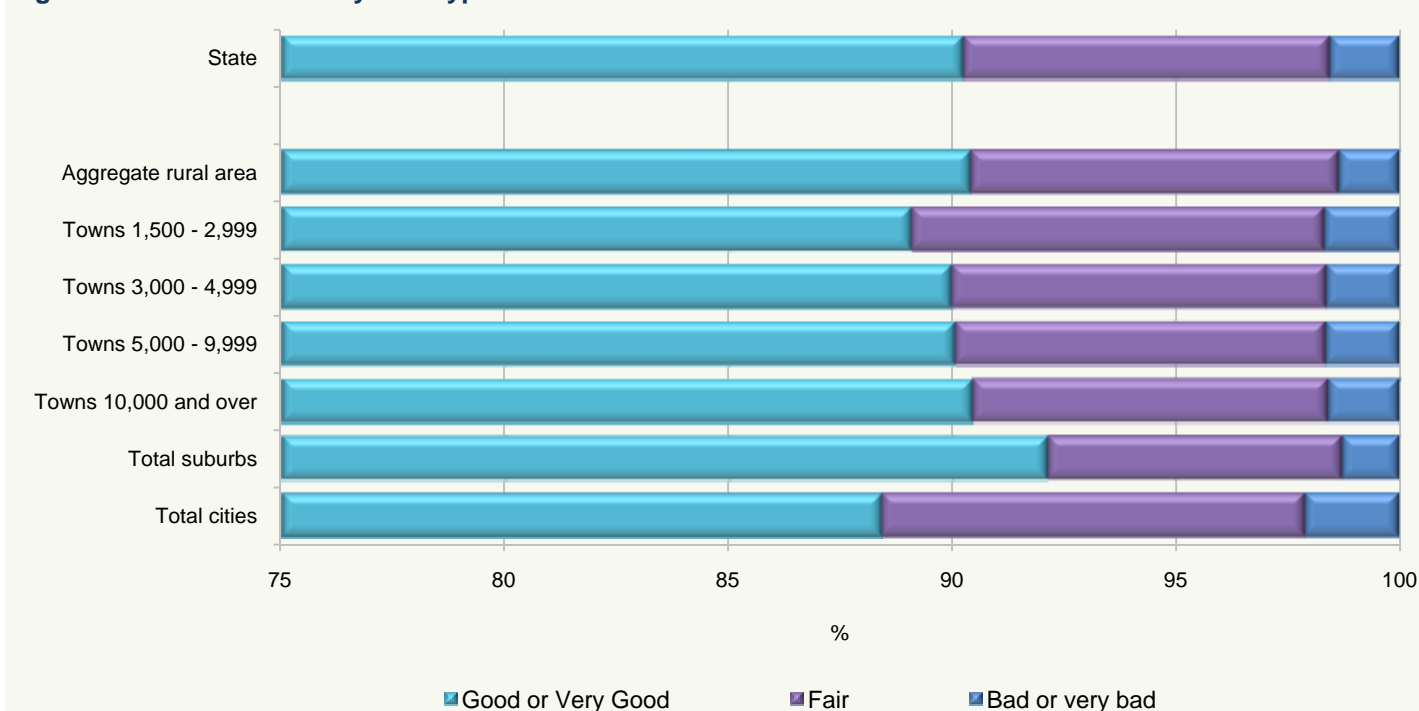
63% The percentage of people in rural areas who had very good health

61% The percentage of people in urban areas who had very good health



Cities and towns

Figure 42 General health by area type



Cities

As illustrated in figure 42 above people in the cities had the poorest levels of general health, with both the highest level of bad or very bad health and the lowest levels of good and very good health.

Suburbs

However, it is noteworthy that people living in the suburbs of the five major cities had the best overall health with 92.1 per cent of the suburban population having good or very good health compared with 88.4 per cent in cities.

Towns

The percentage of the population with good or very good health exceeded 90 per cent in towns with populations greater than 3,000, with those in large towns (10,000 and over) marginally better and smaller towns (population between 1,500 and 2,999) slightly worse at 89.1 per cent. When it came to bad health the proportion with bad or very bad health was marginally higher in small towns.

Rural areas

Apart from city suburbs, people living in rural areas had the best overall health with in excess of 90 per cent of people having good or very good and only 1.4 per cent of people with bad or very bad health.

It's a fact!

58% The percentage in cities who had very good health

65% The percentage in suburbs who had very good health

2.1% The percentage in cities who had bad or very bad health

1.3% The percentage in suburbs who had bad or very bad health

General health in cities and suburbs

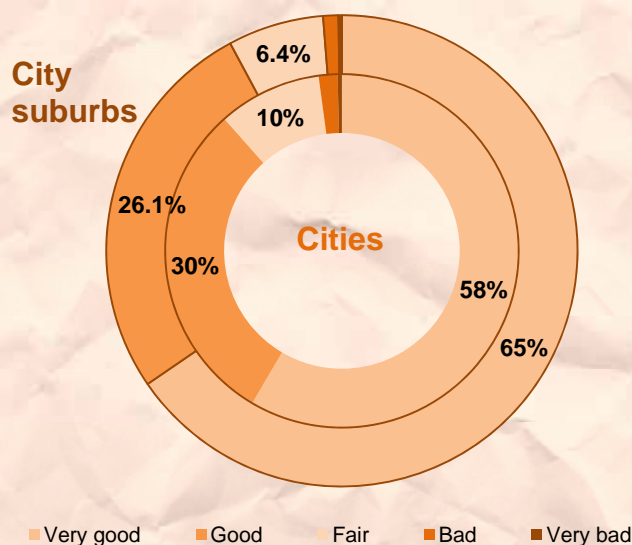
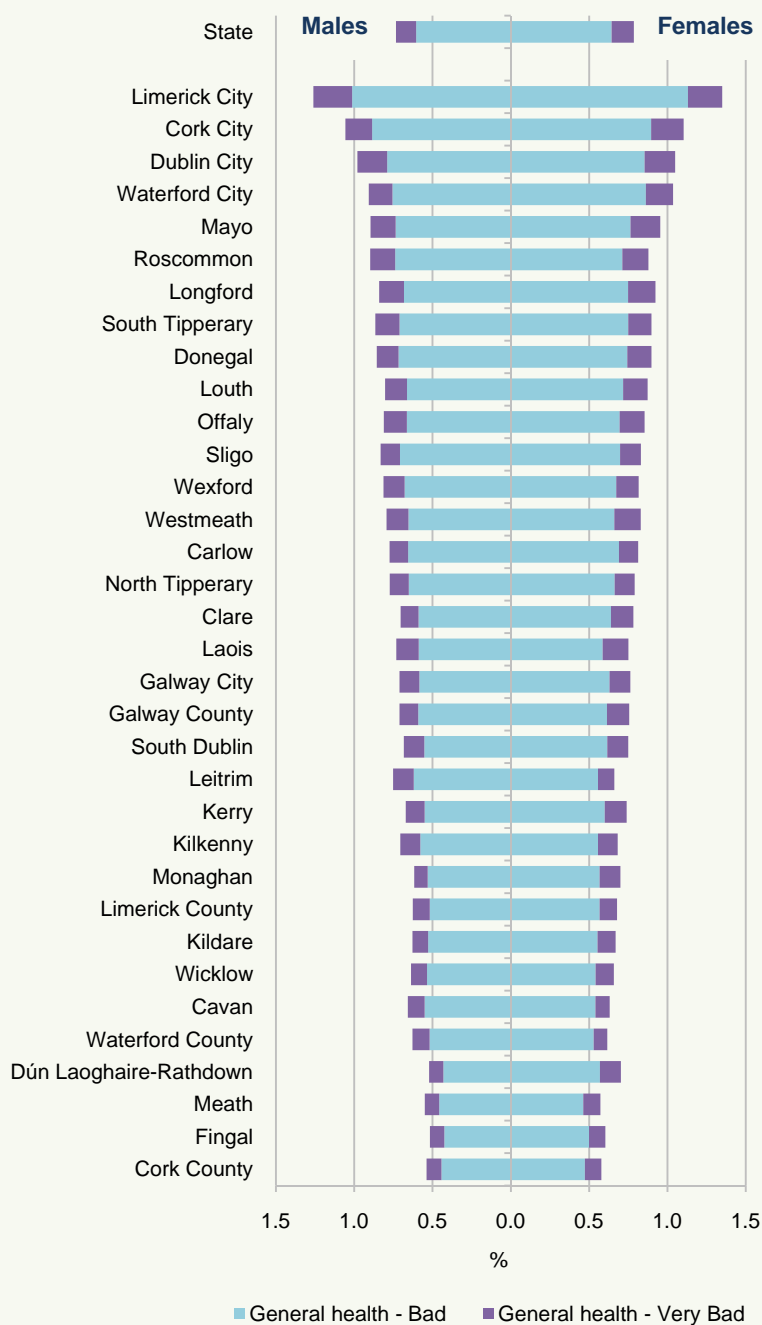


Figure 43 Percentage who had bad and very bad health by administrative county



Bad health increases with age

Figure 44 shows the percentage at each age group with bad health. While only 1.3 per cent of the overall population had bad health and a further 0.3 per cent had very bad health, the graph shows that both categories increased steadily with age, remaining relatively low up to age 40-44 at which point it exceeded 1 per cent. Thereafter it rose more steeply to reach 3.6 per cent by age 60-64 and 8 per cent by age 80-84.

Males and females had similar levels of bad health up to age 60-64 where males had a higher rate than females, and in those aged 85 and over where a higher percentage of females (12.1%) had bad health.

City residents had worst health

Figure 43 shows the percentage of males and females with bad and very bad health in each administrative county, confirming that general health was poorest in the cities with 4 of the 5 major cities having the highest levels of bad and very bad health.

People in Limerick city had the poorest health of all administrative counties with 2.6 per cent of all people having bad or very bad health, followed by the cities of Cork (2.2%), Dublin (2%) and Waterford (1.9%).

Administrative counties with the lowest percentage of bad health were Cork county, Fingal and Meath where 1.1 per cent of the population had bad or very bad health.

Galway city was the healthiest city with only 1.5 per cent of the population suffering bad or very bad health while 88 per cent enjoyed good or very good health.

The percentage of the population with good or very good health exceeded 83 per cent in all administrative counties peaking in Meath and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown at 90.6 per cent, closely followed by Fingal at 90.5 per cent.

Figure 44 Percentage of males and females who had bad or very bad health by age group

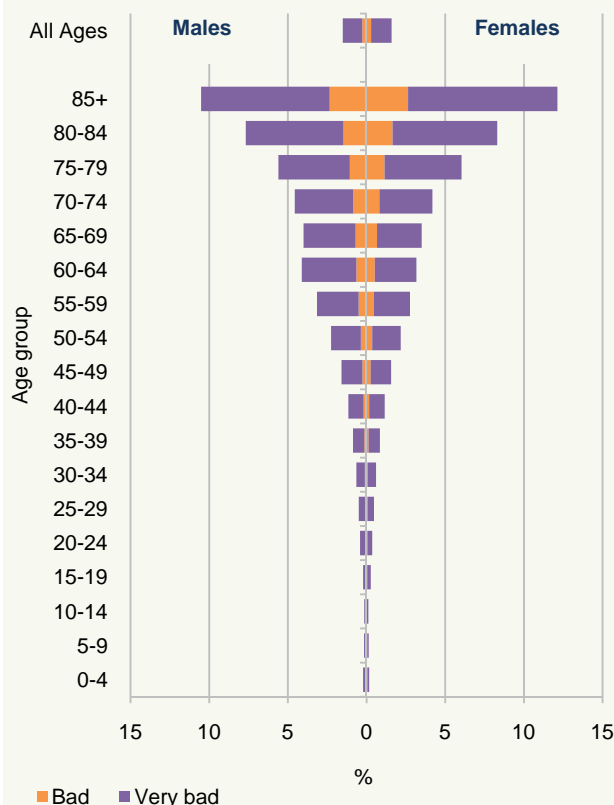
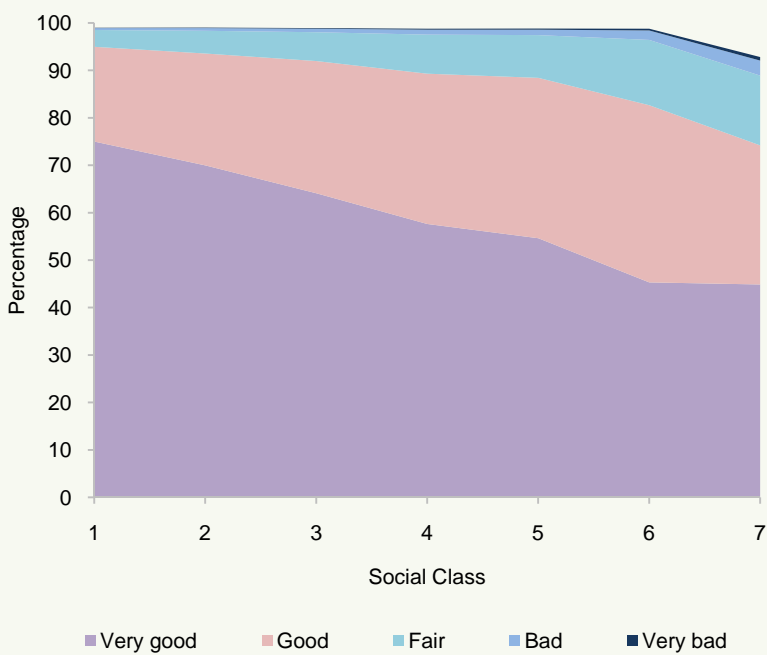


Figure 45 Health by social class



Health and social class

Figure 45 illustrates the relationship between social class and general health, showing that people in the higher social classes enjoyed better health. While 95 per cent of people in social class 1 enjoyed good or very good health this proportion fell across the social groups to below 75 per cent in social class 7.

Meanwhile, the proportion of those with bad or very bad health increased with social class with 3.9 per cent indicating bad or very bad health in social class 7 compared with only 0.5 per cent in class 1.

In social class 2, which accounted for over 27 per cent of the total population with 1.25 million people, 93.6 per cent had good or very good health, while just 1.1 per cent had bad or very bad health.

Under and over 50

Figure 46 illustrates general health in the under and over 50 age groups in each social class, showing a progression from high levels of good health in the under 50s, declining through the social groups.

This general decline in health was mirrored in those aged 50 and over, where those in social class 1 had the best reported general health with 87.1 per cent having good or very good health, compared with less than 60 per cent in social class 7.

Table page 67

It's a fact!

82.7% The percentage of people aged under 50 in social class 1 who had very good health

18.4% The percentage of people aged over 50 in social class 7 who had very good health

Figure 46 General health by social class and age group

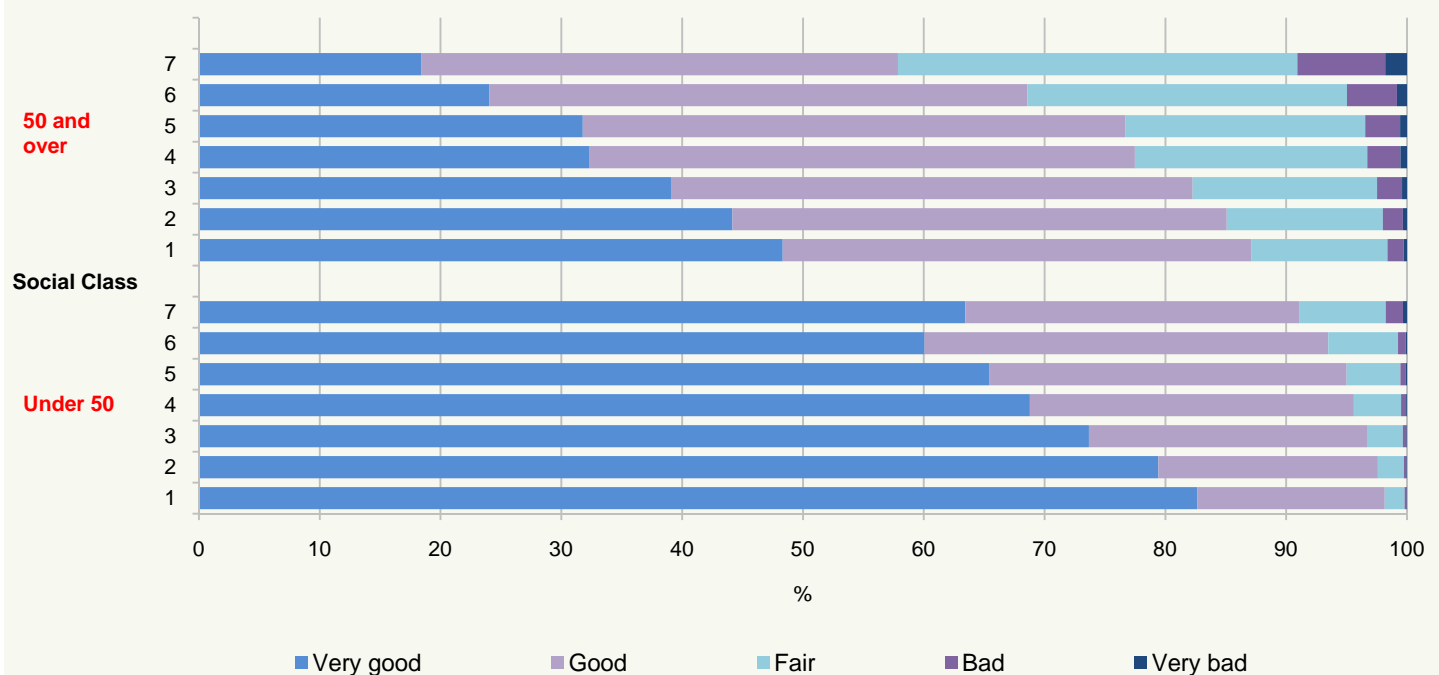
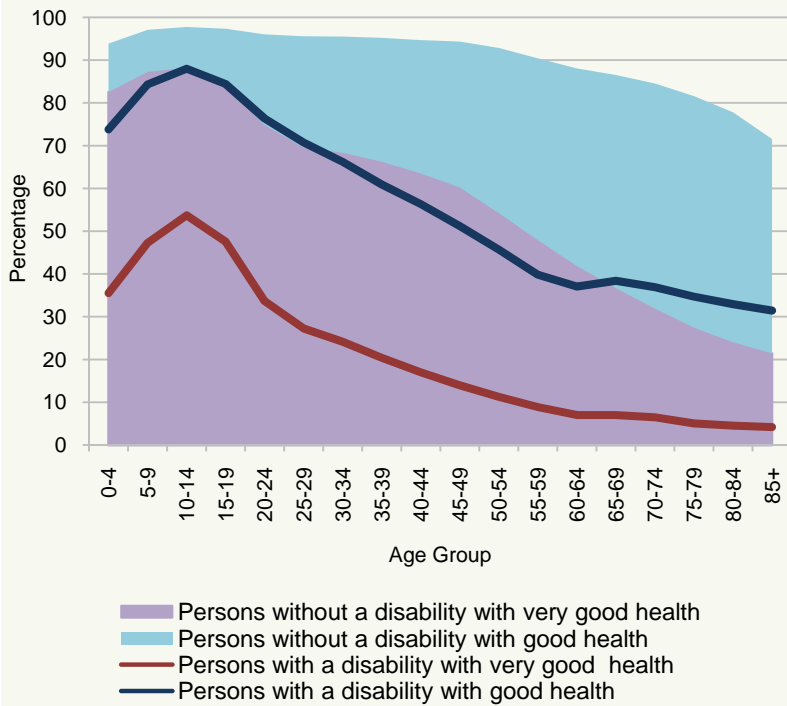


Figure 47 "Good" and "Very Good" health for persons with and persons without a disability



Strong link between disability and poor health

Perhaps not surprisingly Census 2011 showed that those with a disability had poorer general health than the overall population. In particular, only 16.5 per cent of those with a disability indicated they had very good health compared with 66.9 per cent for those with no disability, while more than 1 in 10 (10.8%) disabled people indicated their health was bad or very bad in stark contrast to just 0.1 per cent of those with no disability.

Figure 47 charts the number of persons with good and very good health by age group for disabled and non-disabled separately. Amongst children the gap was widest for those aged 0-4 with a 20 percentage points difference between disabled and non-disabled persons (74.0% and 94.0% respectively). This gap narrowed up to age 25 but thereafter there was a marked increase in the disparity between disabled and non-disabled persons in terms of health. By age 50-54 only 45.7 per cent of disabled people had good or very good health compared to 92.9 per cent of those without disabilities.

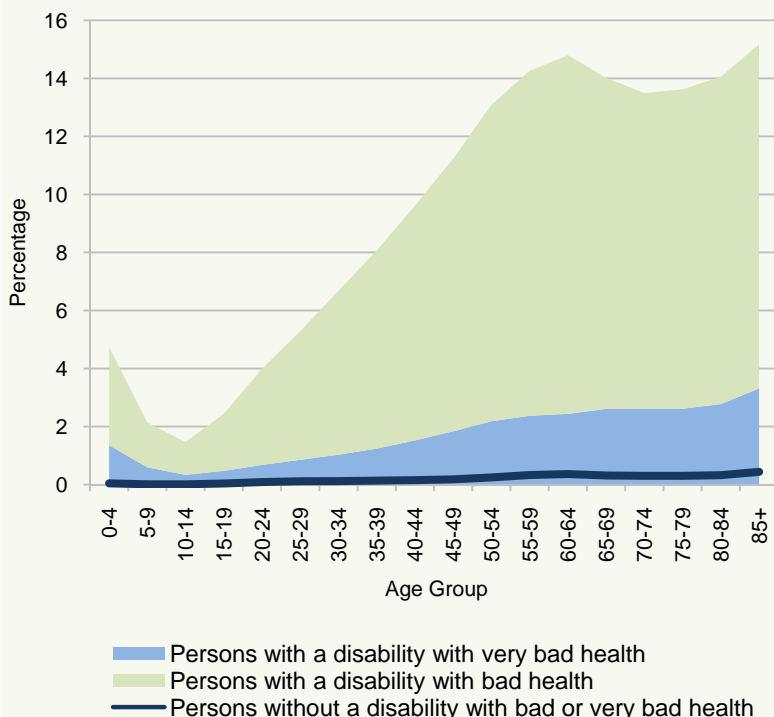
It's a fact!

10.8% The percentage of people with a disability who had bad or very bad health

Disabled with bad health

Figure 48 examines bad and very bad health for disabled and non-disabled alike. The results are even more stark than for the other self-assessed categories.

Figure 48 "Bad" and "Very Bad" health for persons with and without a disability



The gap is widest for the youngest children with 4.8 per cent of disabled children but just 0.05 per cent of non-disabled in this category.

The percentage with bad health among disabled people rises steeply with age. By age 50 one in ten (10.9%) had bad health compared with a very low 0.2 per cent of non-disabled persons. This rises to 1 in 8 (12.4%) by age 60 before falling slightly.

Meanwhile, bad or very bad health amongst the non-disabled population remained extremely low, reaching a maximum of 0.4 per cent in the 85 and over age group.

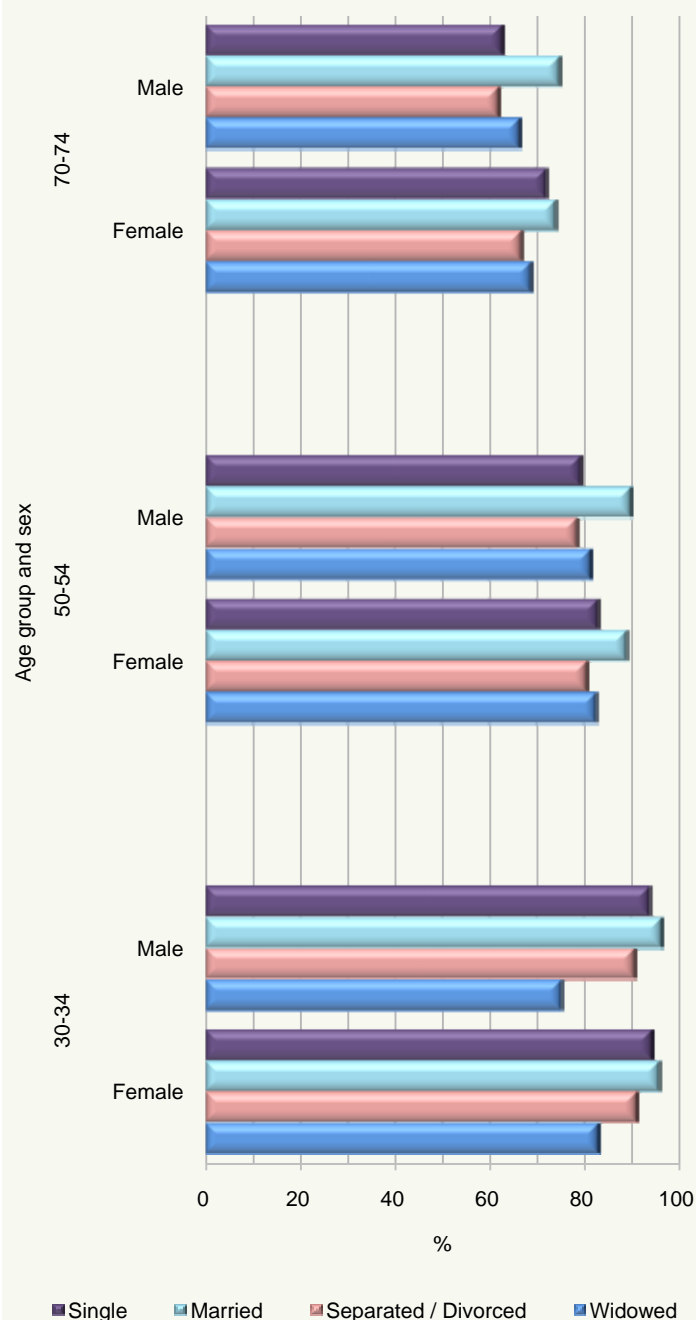
9 out of 10

In total 63,485 or 91.7 per cent of the 69,206 people who indicated that they had bad or very bad health had a disability, illustrating a very strong link between disability and bad health.

Table page 63

Health and marital status

Figure 49 Percentage of population whose health was good or very good, by marital status and sex, for selected age groups



A healthy marriage

Figure 49 on the left shows the percentage of people whose health was either 'very good' or 'good' for selected age groups classified by marital status. While the overall percentages differ across the various age groups some clear patterns emerge.

For all age groups, married people were healthier than their single counterparts, with the differences being more pronounced for men, especially at the older age groups.

Eighty per cent of single men in their early fifties enjoyed good or very good health, compared with 90 per cent of married men in the same age group, a ten point difference. While married women also indicated better health than their single counterparts the gap was narrower with 83.2 per cent of singles indicating good or very good health compared with 89.2 per cent of married, a smaller six point difference.

For women in their early seventies the gap in overall health between married and single persons had narrowed considerably to 74.0 per cent (married) and 72.3 per cent (single) respectively, while for men the gap widened. Only 63.0 per cent of single men indicated good health compared with 74.0 per cent of married men, an 11 point difference.

Widows were more likely to be healthy than separated or divorced people

Among the elderly widowed people tended to have better health than their separated or divorced counterparts, though the gap was narrower for women than for men.

Among women 69 per cent of widows enjoyed good or very good health compared with 66.8 per cent of those who were separated or divorced whereas amongst men the comparable percentages were 66.3 and 62.2.

It's a fact!

80% The percentage of single men aged 50-54 who were in good or very good health

90% The percentage of married men aged 50-54 who were in good or very good health

Health and nationality

Figure 50 below shows the Irish and non-Irish population according to their level of general health.

While more Irish people (62.5%) indicated that they had very good health compared with non-Irish at 55.7 per cent, more non-Irish (35.7%) had good health than Irish (27.5%). However both groups indicated similar levels of bad or very bad health with 1.6 per cent for Irish nationals and 1.3 per cent for non-Irish nationals.

Figure 51 shows the levels of health for the non-Irish population, categorised according to continent of origin. This analysis is limited to persons aged under 50 years given the low percentage of non-Irish nationals aged over 50.

American (71.4%) and African (66.5%) nationalities had the highest levels of very good health in the under 50 age group while those with European nationality (excluding Ireland) had the lowest at 55.2 per cent.

Figure 50 General health by age group and nationality

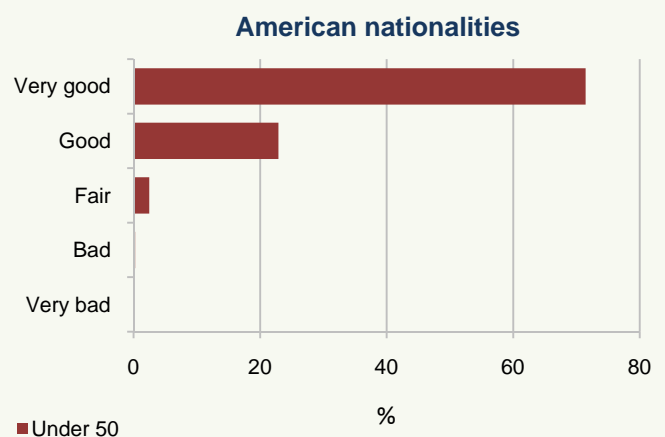
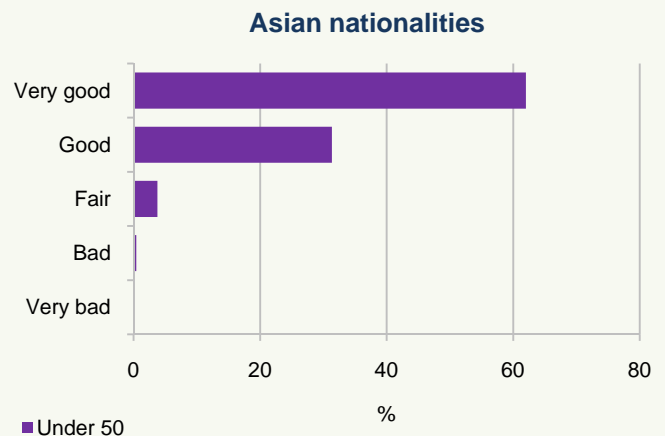
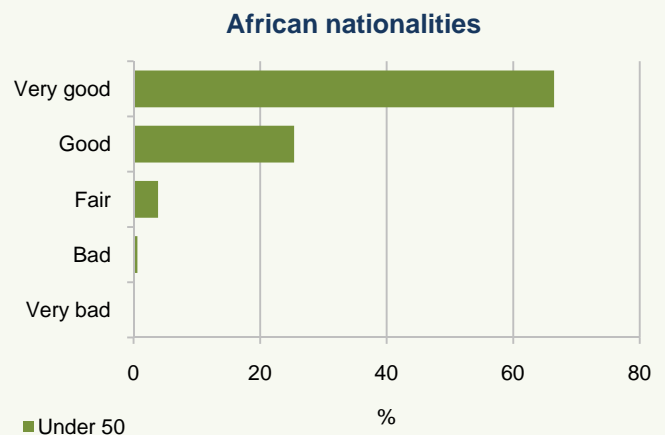
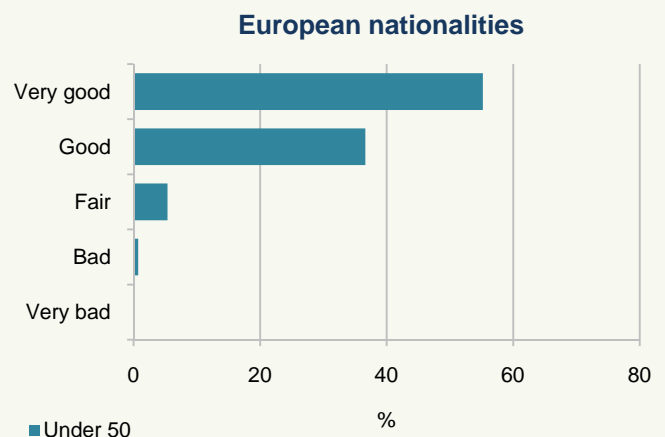
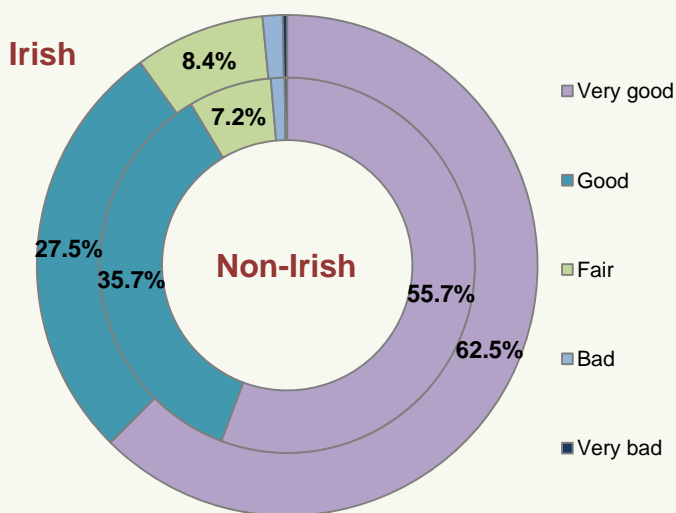


Figure 51 General health of Irish and non-Irish nationals



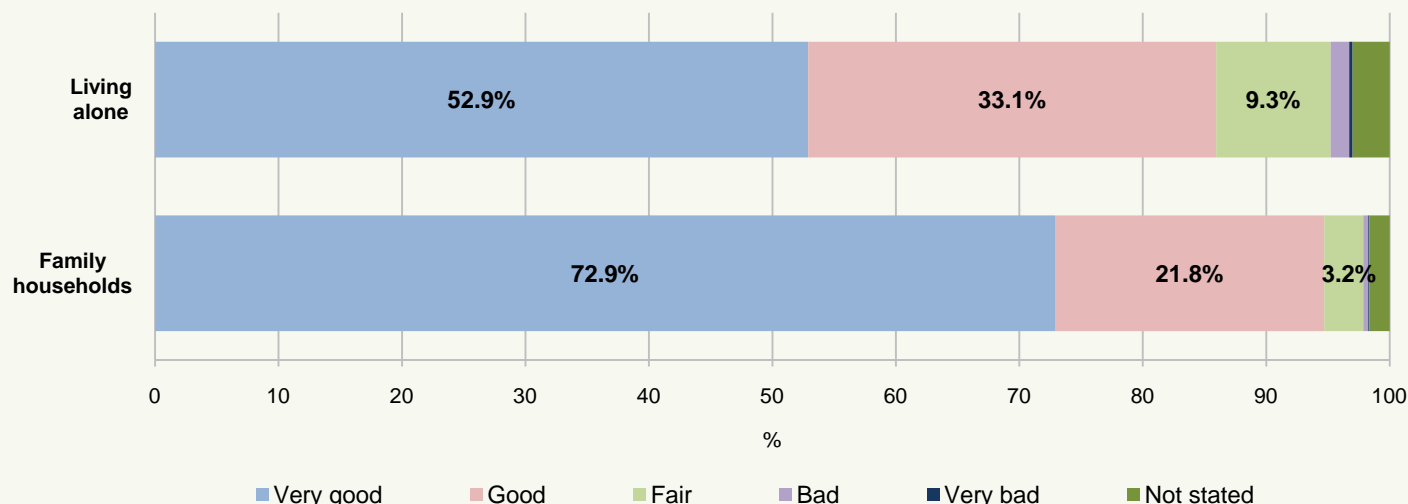
It's a fact!

62.5% The percentage of Irish nationals who had very good health

55.7% The percentage of non-Irish nationals who had very good health

Health and household composition

Figure 52 General health of those who lived in family households and those who lived alone aged under 50



Family life and good health

The results of Census 2011 show that there was a significant difference between the general health level of people living alone compared with those in family households for those aged under 50 and those aged 50 and over.

Figure 52 shows that 94.7 per cent of the under 50s living in family households had good or very good health compared with 86 per cent for those living alone; among the over 50s 67.3 per cent reported good or very good health compared with 78.9 per cent for those in family households.

Bad health and living alone

At 4.6 per cent, incidence of bad health amongst those living alone is significantly higher amongst those aged 50 and over living alone compared with people who lived in family households where the corresponding rate was 3.4 per cent.

Amongst those living alone aged under 50 only 1.8 per cent had bad or very bad health compared with 0.5 per cent of the same age group in family households.

Figure 53 General health of all persons who lived alone and those in family households

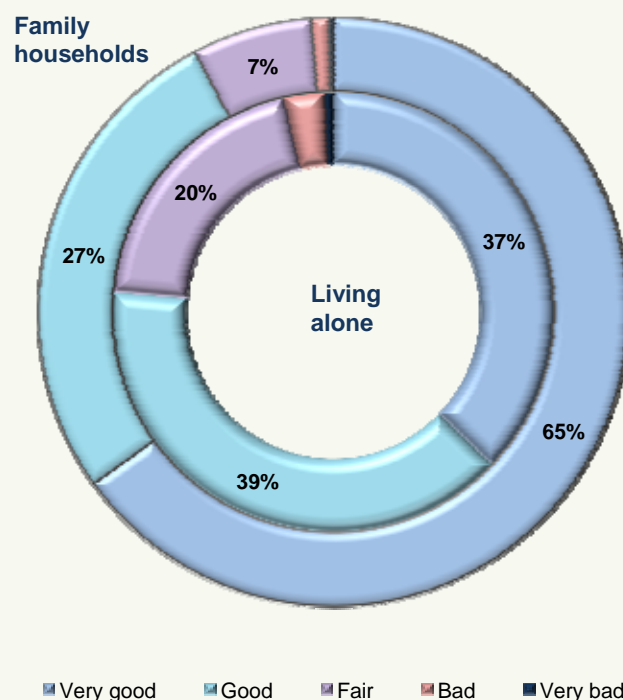


Figure 54 General health of those living in family households and alone aged 50 and over

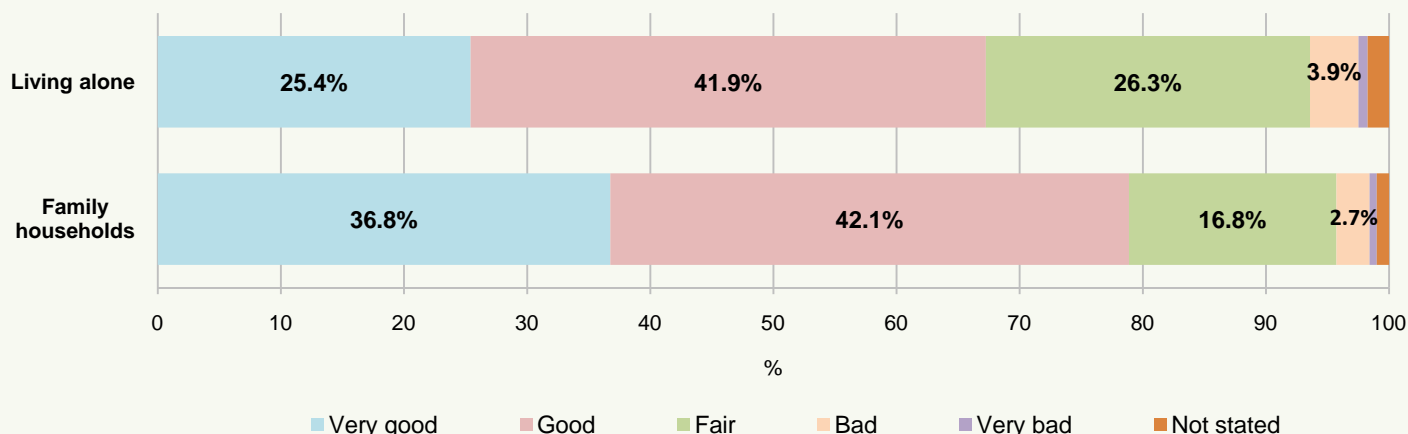
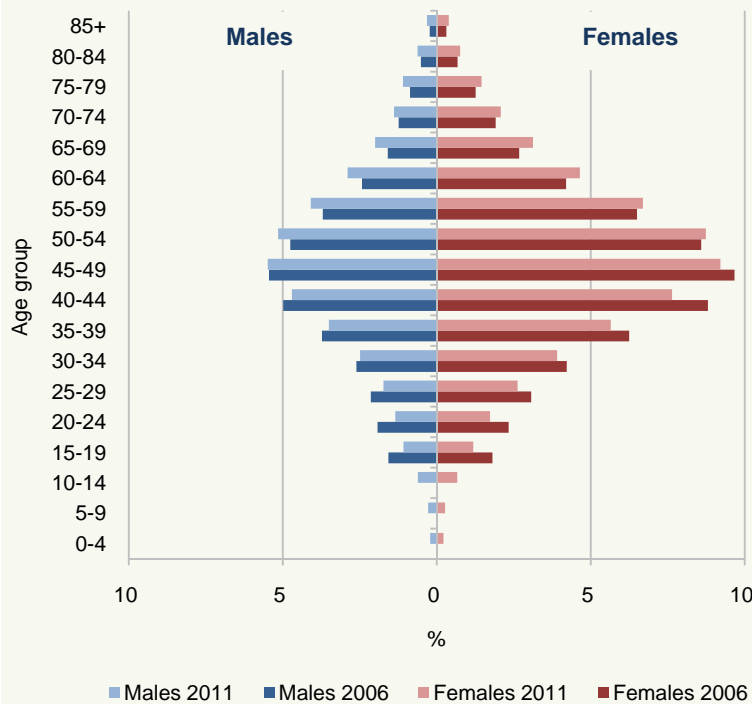


Figure 55 Carers male and female by age group



Increase in carers

A question on providing unpaid care was asked for the second time in Census 2011 and included some important changes. For the first time in 2011 the question was asked of children aged 14 and under in addition to adults. Secondly, respondents were asked to write in the number of hours spent caring rather than select from set categories as had been the case in Census 2006.

The census showed that a total of 187,112 persons or 4.1 per cent of the total population were providing unpaid assistance to others in April 2011. Of these carers 114,113 (61%) were women and 72,999 (39%) men. It also showed that 4,228 children aged under 15 years were engaged in providing care to others, accounting for 2.3 per cent of all carers.

Women carers

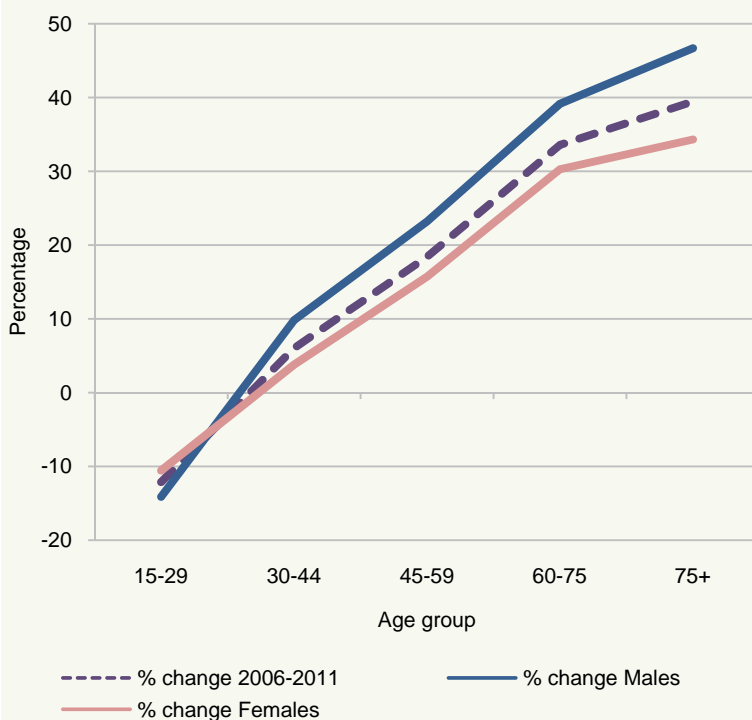
The population pyramid in figure 55 shows the distribution of male and female carers in each age group in 2011 and 2006. The greatest proportion of carers was in the 40-55 year age groups for both males and females. The peak age group for carers is the 45-49 year age group with 27,504 carers. The proportion of both male and female carers as a percentage of total carers increased in each age group from 50-54 upwards but decreased in all younger age groups.

More older carers

The overall number of carers for those aged 15 and over increased by 13.7 per cent (21,967 persons) between 2006 and 2011. In addition there were 4,228 carers under the age of 15. The largest increases were seen in the older age groups as illustrated in figure 56.

The number of carers aged 30-44 increased by a modest 6 per cent, while increases of 33.6 per cent in the 60-74 age group and 39.5 per cent in the group aged 75 and over, reveal the increasing role of older persons in the provision of voluntary care. There was a 12 per cent fall in the numbers providing care in the 15-29 year age group.

Figure 56 Percentage change in carers 2006-2011



It's a fact!

187,112 The number of persons providing unpaid care in April 2011

16.8% The percentage increase in male carers aged 15 and over since 2006

Carers by county

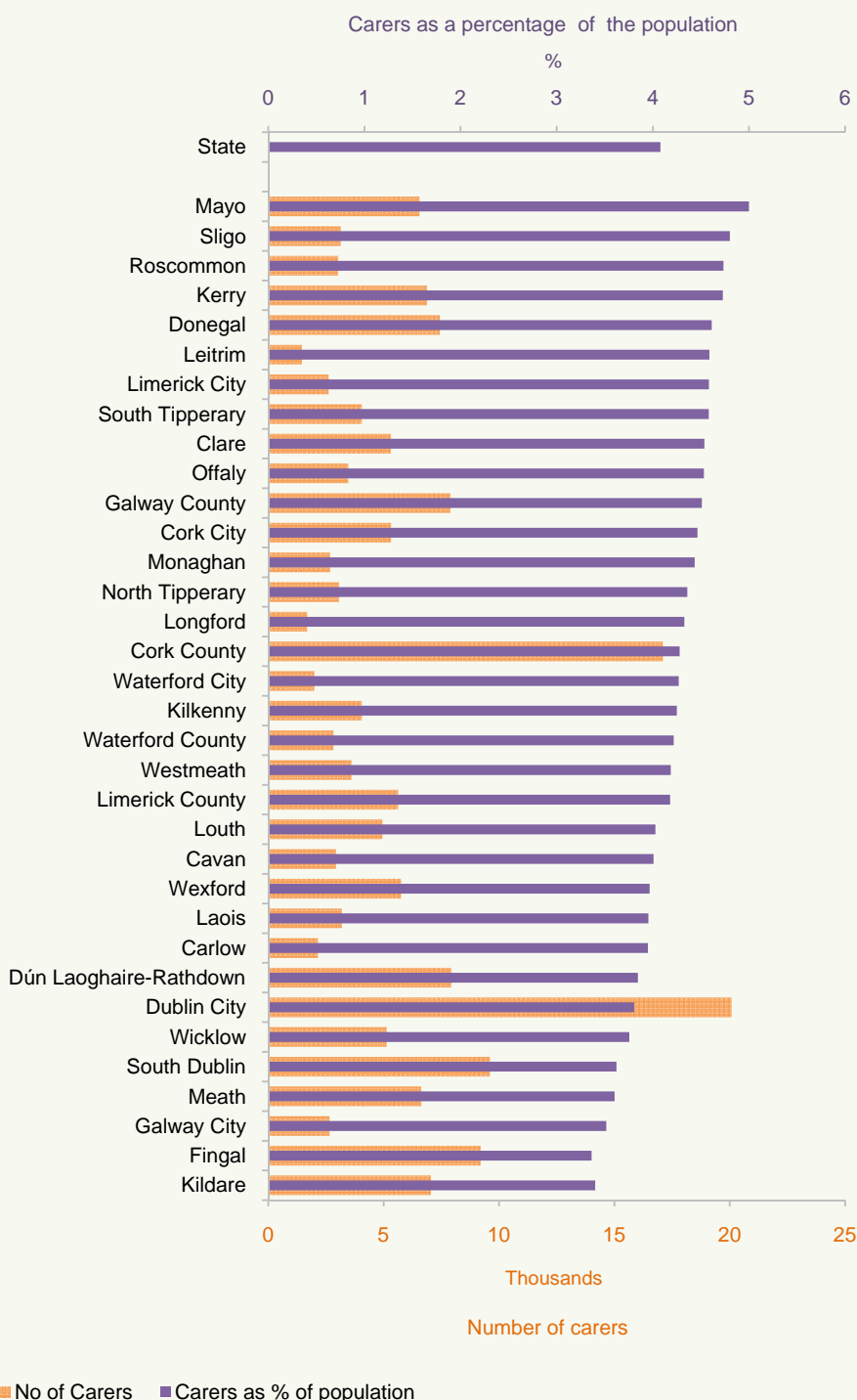
Proportionally more carers in rural areas

Figure 57 shows the proportion of carers in the overall population of each administrative county, showing that the highest proportion of carers was in County Mayo, where 5 per cent of people were involved in providing unpaid care. The proportion of carers to the overall population was also high in counties Sligo (4.8%), Roscommon (4.7%) and Kerry (4.7%).

The lowest proportion of carers were in counties Kildare and Fingal with 3.4 per cent of the population involved in providing care, followed by Galway city (3.5%), Meath and South Dublin (both 3.6%).

Figure 58 shows that the share of carers in rural areas at 43.2 per cent is greater than the rural share of the population (38%) while there are proportionally fewer carers in urban areas (56.8%) compared with its share of the overall population (62%).

Figure 57 Number of carers by administrative county



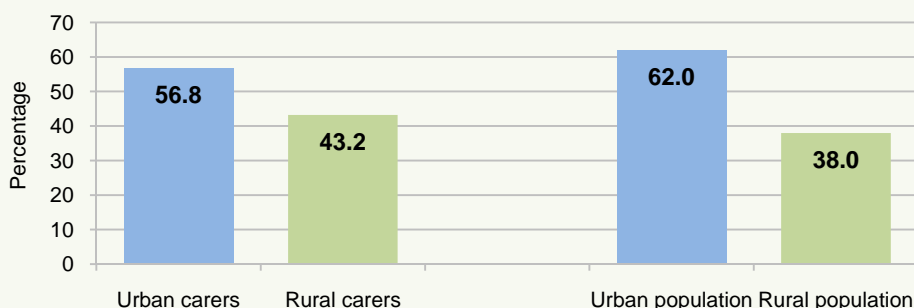
It's a fact!

4.1% The percentage of people in the State who provided unpaid care

72,999 The number of male carers in 2011

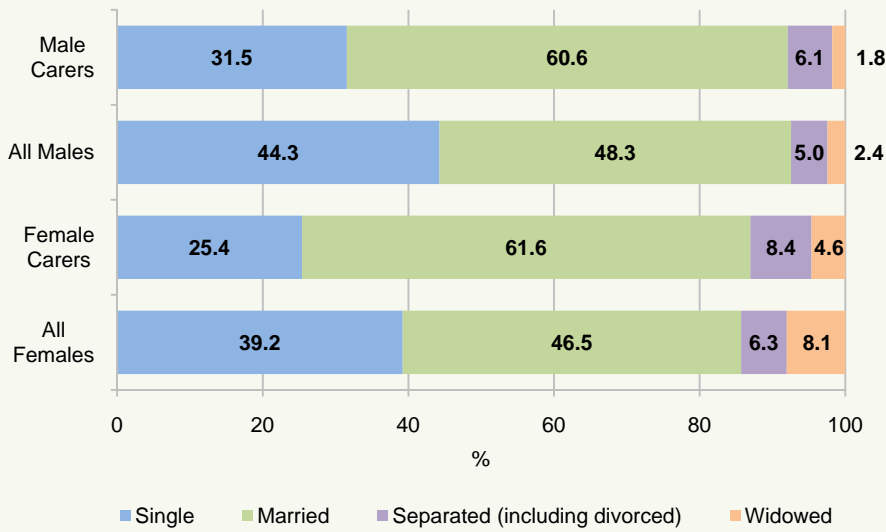
114,113 The number of female carers in 2011

Figure 58 Carers and total population by area type



Marital status and work

Figure 59 Marital status of carers aged 15 and over



Married carers

Figure 59 shows the marital status of carers aged 15 and over compared with the general population. Carers were more likely to be married; 61.6 per cent of female carers were married compared to just 46.5 per cent of females generally while for men the figures were 60.6 per cent and 48.3 per cent respectively.

The proportion of carers who were separated or divorced was also higher than in the general population.

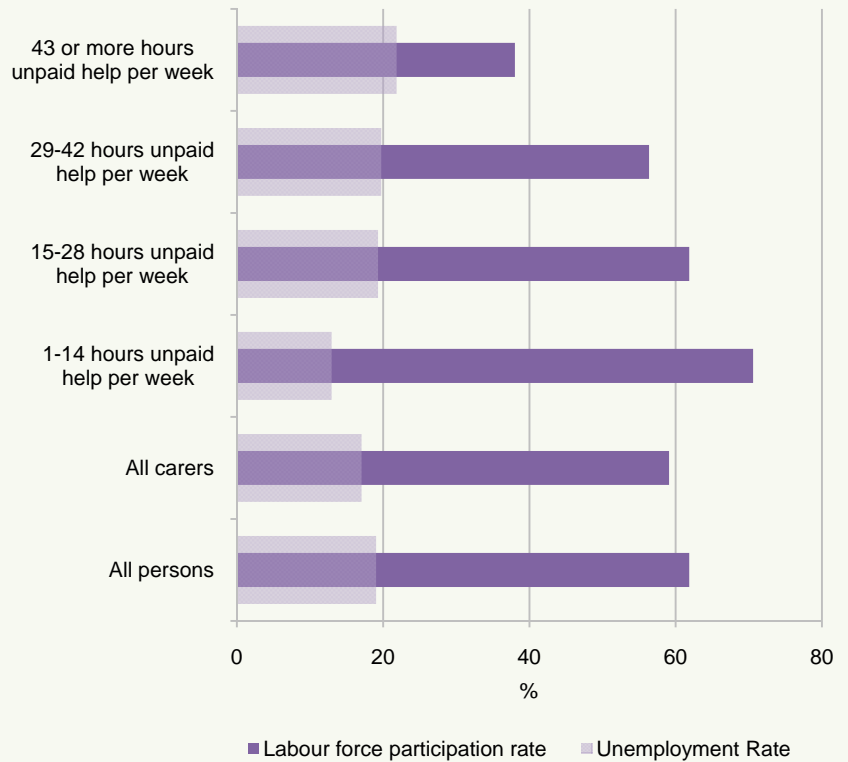
In the labour force

As shown in figure 60, participation in the labour force by persons who provided unpaid care to others was 59.1 per cent, compared with a marginally higher rate of 61.9 per cent for the population generally.

Labour force participation declined with increasing number of hours care provided. Carers providing up to 14 hours unpaid assistance per week had a participation rate of 70.6 per cent (far higher than that of the general population) whilst those providing more than 43 hours a week (more than 6 hours a day) had a rate of just 38 per cent.

The unemployment rate amongst carers at 17.1 per cent was lower than for the overall population (19%).

Figure 60 Carers in the labour force



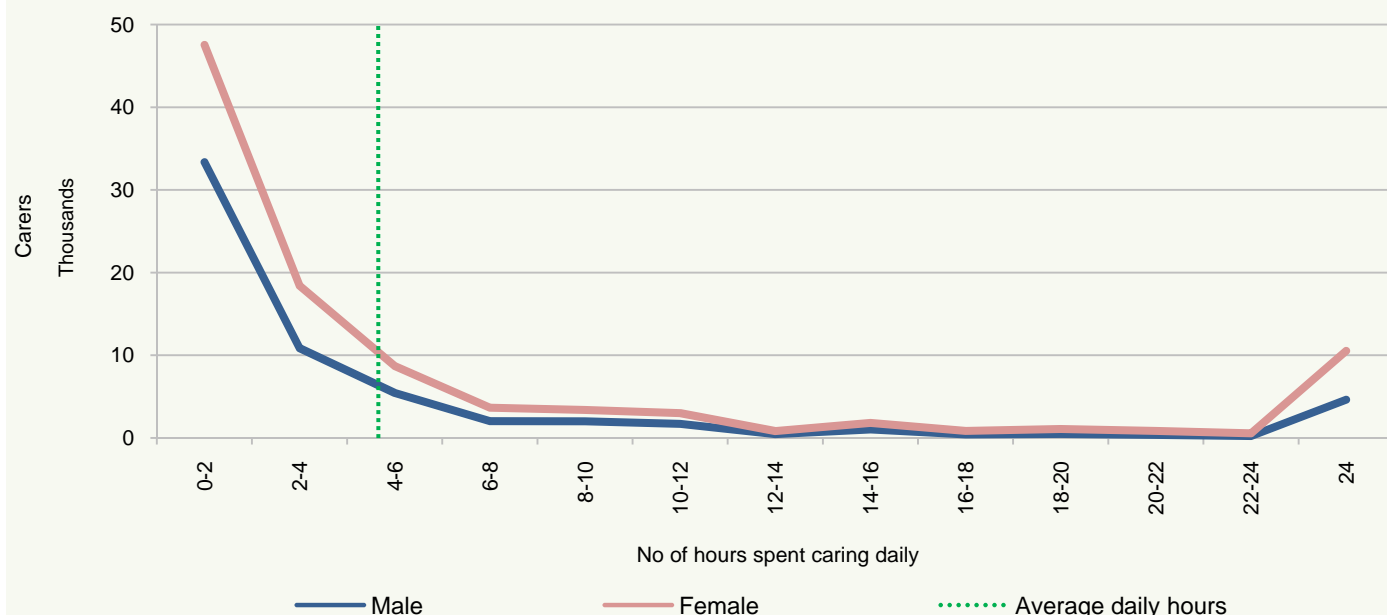
It's a fact!

70.6% The labour force participation rate of carers who provided care up to 14 hours per week

38.0% The rate for those who provided care for more than 43 hours a week

Hours caring

Figure 61 Number of hours spent caring daily



Women provided two-thirds of care

Census 2011 shows that a total of 6,287,510 hours of care were provided by carers each week, giving an average of 33.6 hours of unpaid care per carer. Females provided almost two-thirds (66.1%) of all care hours.

As shown in figure 61 carers typically provided up to two hours care per day, with more than 80,000 carers providing this level of care amounting to in excess of half a million hours of care per week.

A total of 5,406 people provided between 8 and 10 hours of care per day with less than 2,000 people providing more than 16 hours. The numbers of carers decreased with increasing hours. However at the tail of the distribution 15,175 people indicated that they provided care 24 hours a day 7 days a week providing a total of 2,549,400 care hours every week.

Figure 62 below shows the percentage of care hours provided by men and women by age and clearly illustrates the caring demand on women in their fifties. The peak age for caring amongst women was 45-49 with more than 1 in 10 (11.2%) of all women in this age group providing unpaid care amounting to 572,680 hours every week. Substantial amounts of care were also provided by the elderly (aged 70+) who were providing almost 800,000 hours (795,916) of unpaid care per week in April 2011.

Table page 76

It's a fact!

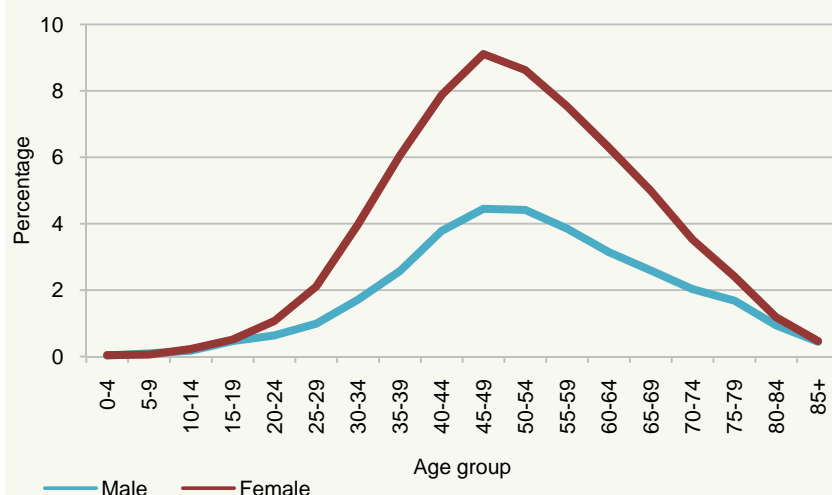
327 million

The number of hours of unpaid care provided by carers in 2011

11.2%

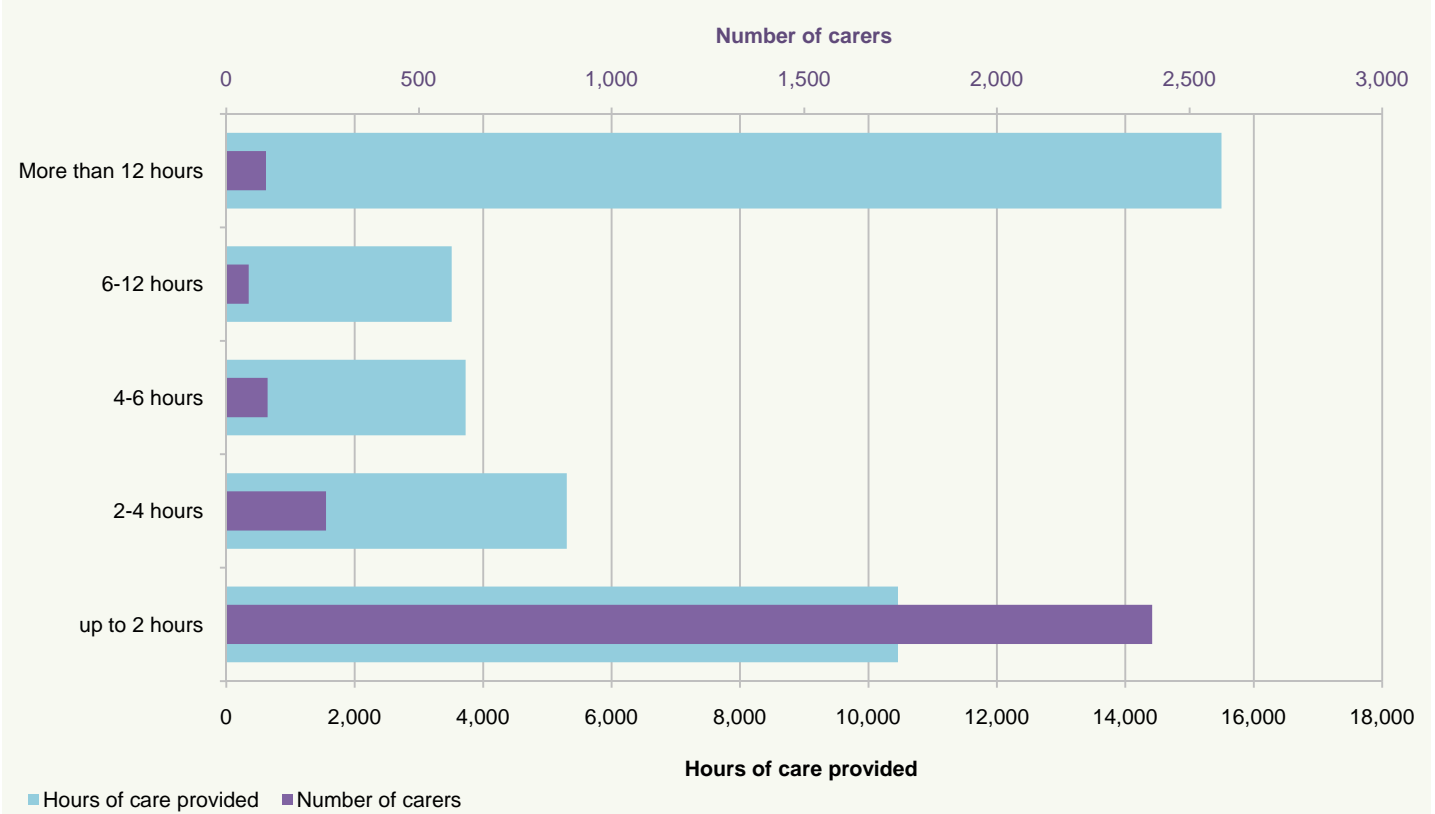
The percentage of all females aged 45-49 who acted as carers

Figure 62 Proportion of care hours provided by males and females in each age group



Hours caring by young carers

Figure 63 Daily hours of care provided by children aged under 15, 2011



Aged under 15 years

At the time of the census a total of 4,200 usually resident children under the age of 15 were providing unpaid care to a friend or family member and these children accounted for 2.3 per cent of all carers in the State.

Figure 63 shows both the number of young carers and the number of hours spent caring per week (excluding not stated). Of those who provided the information the majority (82%) provided up to 2 hours care per week, with decreasing numbers providing more hours. There were 103 children providing more than 12 hours care per week, and this small group provided 40.3 per cent of all caring hours, accounting for some 15,598 hours of care on a weekly basis.

50.9 per cent of young carers were female providing 53.1 per cent of total hours care with 49.1 per cent male providing 46.9 per cent of the total care.

Hours of care

The total number of unpaid care hours provided by children on a weekly basis amounted to 38,496.

Children aged 9 and under provided a total of 13,738 hours of care while the older age group of 10 to 14 year olds provided 24,758 hours. The majority of care was provided by those caring for less than 2 hours, or greater than 12 hours per day.

Nine hours per week

Young carers overall provided an average of 9.2 hours care each per week, with girls providing 9.5 hours per week and boys providing slightly less at 8.8 hours on average.

It's a fact!

2 million The number of hours of care provided by children aged 14 and under in 2011

38,496 The number of hours care provided per week by children aged 14 and under in 2011