

Long-Stay Activity Statistics

2004



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Introduction and Summary of Results

This report presents data collected through a survey of long-stay units in 2004. The aim of the survey is to provide statistics on the number of beds available for long-term care, how the beds are used and the types of patients who occupy these beds.

In order to present the data this report has been divided into a number of sections. This introductory section examines how data was collected and analysed and gives a summary of the results.

Section A presents details of older persons within the Irish population through an analysis of the 1996 and 2002 Census of Population and population estimates. It also presents data from Eurostat (the statistical office of the European Union) and the World Health Organisation (WHO) European health for all database in order to compare the Irish older population with older populations in Europe. This section provides a context within which to examine the data collected from long-stay units.

Section B presents data according to type of unit and Section C presents data according to area. An examination of gender, age, dependency, medico/social status, admissions, discharges and length of stay is undertaken in these sections. Section D looks at individual long-stay units within each area according to the type of unit. Details of number of beds, patients, discharges and admissions are presented.

Methodology

Before the establishment of the Health Service Executive (HSE) in 2005, health boards had the responsibility of maintaining a register of long-stay units/nursing homes in their area. At the request of the Department of Health and Children, questionnaires were issued by health boards to each long-stay unit within their area. In 2005, the collection of data was taken over by the Health Service Executive and units that did not respond to the original request were followed up by the HSE with an additional letter, questionnaire and telephone contact. The table below gives the response rate, that is, the number of questionnaires returned by long-stay units as a percentage of total number of registered long-stay units within the former health board areas.

Table 1
Response Rate to Survey of Long-Stay Units by Area for 2004

Eastern	Midland	Mid-Western	North-Eastern	North-Western	South-Eastern	Southern	Western	Ireland
79.7	97.2	78.4	100.0	100.0	73.7	88.9	87.0	85.4

In 2004, 505 questionnaires were returned out of a total of 591 giving a response rate of 85.4 percent. Appendix 2 provides details of the number of responses received by area and by long-stay unit category.

Responses were coded and entered into a relational database and analysed. Data were validated to ensure accuracy and completeness. Where missing data or inconsistencies were identified, clarification was sought from the relevant long-stay unit.

For the 2004 survey, we distinguished between patients in long stay beds and limited stay beds. The former encompassed those patients occupying extended care, psychiatry of old age and chronic young sick beds while the latter covered patients occupying rehabilitation, convalescence, palliative care and other beds. Data was collected in relation to patients in residence in both long and limited stay beds and also to patients admitted and discharged. Therefore roughly double the information was collected this year from each unit compared to previous years.

Summary Results

Bed Occupancy: The percentage of beds occupied at 31 December 2004 was 90 percent.

Sex: The majority of patients in long-stay units were female (65.7%).

Age: The majority of patients are aged 80 years or over (66.1%). A larger proportion of women (72.4%) are in this age group compared to men (54.1%).

Level of Dependency: 9.2 percent have been categorised as low dependency, 18.8 percent as medium dependency, 29.7 percent as high dependency and 42.3 percent as maximum dependency.

Medico/Social Status: The single largest percentage of patients fall into the chronic physical illness category (31.6%), followed by dementia (23.5%), physical disability (11.4%) and social reasons (9.9%).

Admissions and Discharges: Over half (55.6%) of patients were admitted into a long-stay unit from the community during 2004. Another 36.7 percent were admitted from acute hospitals. With regard to discharges during 2004, over two-thirds (69.2%) were discharged back into the community and another 14.5 percent were deceased.

Length of Stay: Roughly four-fifths (80.3%) of patients were resident for less than three months during 2004. Only 9.8 percent of patients were resident for a year or more.

Section A

Demographic Detail Relating to Older Persons

Section A presents details of the population of older persons in Ireland from the 2002 Census of Population and from data published by Eurostat and WHO European health for all database. For the purposes of this section this population is defined as those persons aged 65 years of age or older. Tables A1 to A11 look at this population within Ireland and tables A12 to A18 compare the Irish older population with the older populations within the European Union.

National Data

Marital Status

Tables A1 to A3 look at marital status and gender of older persons by age group. Almost one half (47.4%) of older persons in Ireland are married but this percentage declines in the older age groups and the percentage of widowed persons increases. A larger percentage of older men are married (62.8%) compared to older women (35.7%). Conversely, there is a larger percentage of women who are widowed (47.2%) compared to men (14.4%). The discrepancy in marital status between men and women is to a considerable extent explained by the different percentages of men and women in each age group thus reflecting significantly longer female life expectancy (see tables A14 and A15). Overall, 57 percent of the older population is female and 43 percent male.

Table A1
Percentage and Number of Older Persons by Age and Marital Status 2002

	Single	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Total Numbers
65-69 years	15.1	64.1	2.7	0.9	17.2	133,474
70-74 years	17.5	53.2	1.6	0.5	27.2	112,129
75-79 years	18.7	41.0	0.9	0.3	39.0	89,815
80-84 years	19.5	29.8	0.6	0.2	49.9	58,857
85 years and over	20.1	17.2	0.3	0.1	62.2	41,726
Total	17.5	47.4	1.5	0.5	33.0	436,001

Source: Census of Population 2002, Central Statistics Office

Note: Separated includes deserted

Table A2
Percentage and Number of Older Male Persons by Age and Marital Status 2002

	Single	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Total Numbers
65-69 years	18.2	70.8	2.8	1.1	7.1	65,290
70-74 years	21.0	65.6	1.8	0.6	11.0	51,719
75-79 years	21.9	59.4	1.2	0.4	17.2	37,377
80-84 years	22.0	51.6	0.8	0.3	25.3	22,283
85 years and over	21.2	38.7	0.6	0.2	39.2	12,486
Total	20.3	62.8	1.8	0.7	14.4	189,155

Source; Census of Population 2002, CSO

Note: Separated includes deserted

Table A3
Percentage and Number of Older Female Persons by Age and Marital Status 2002

	Single	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Total Numbers
65-69 years	12.2	57.6	2.5	0.8	26.9	68,184
70-74 years	14.6	42.6	1.3	0.5	41.0	60,410
75-79 years	16.4	27.9	0.8	0.3	54.6	52,438
80-84 years	18.0	16.5	0.4	0.2	64.9	36,574
85 years and over	19.7	8.1	0.2	0.1	71.9	29,240
Total	15.4	35.7	1.3	0.4	47.2	246,846

Source: Census of Population 2002, Central Statistics Office

Note: Separated includes deserted

Older Population by Area

Tables A4 to A6 examine the older population by age and gender within each area and gives details of the proportion of the total population accounted for by the older population. Just under 60 percent (56.3 %) of the older population is aged 65 to 74 years of age and another 20.6 are in the 75 to 79 year age group. There are significant differences between men and women in their age distribution. Again this is due to the longer life expectancy of women. Most strikingly, only 6.6 percent of men compared to 11.8 percent of women are in the 85 years and older age group.

Within the State, 11.8 percent of the population is aged 65 or older. Within each area this varies from 9.7 percent within the eastern area to 13.1 percent within the north-western area. In general, the west and north-west have the highest percentage of older people as well as the highest proportion in the oldest age groups (Table A4). Also in all areas, a larger proportion of the female population consists of over 65's compared to the male population (Tables A5 and A6). There is not much variation in the marital status of older persons across areas (Table A7).

Table A4
Percentage and Number of Older Persons by Area and Age 2002

Area	65-69 Years %	70-74 Years %	75-79 years %	80-84 Years %	85 Years and Over %	Total %	Total Number Over 65	Over 65's as % of Total Pop
Eastern	31.9	26.3	20.0	12.7	9.0	100	136,329	9.7
Midland	30.2	25.4	21.7	13.7	9.0	100	26,201	11.6
Mid-Western	30.4	25.5	21.1	13.4	9.5	100	39,493	11.6
North-Eastern	29.8	25.1	21.1	14.4	9.7	100	36,471	10.6
North-Western	28.4	24.6	21.0	14.6	11.4	100	29,119	13.1
South-Eastern	31.2	25.9	20.8	13.3	8.7	100	49,775	11.8
Southern	30.7	25.8	20.5	13.5	9.5	100	69,391	12.0
Western	28.4	25.2	20.5	14.5	11.3	100	49,222	12.9
Total	30.6	25.7	20.6	13.5	9.6	100	436,001	11.1

Source: Census of Population 2002, Central Statistics Office

Table A5
Percentage and Number of Older Male Persons by Area and Age 2002

Area	65-69 Years %	70-74 Years %	75-79 years %	80-84 Years %	85 Years and Over %	Total %	Total Number Over 65	Over 65's as % of Total Male Pop
Eastern	36.5	27.9	19.0	10.7	5.8	100	55,608	8.1
Midland	33.4	26.8	21.3	12.0	6.5	100	11,809	10.4
Mid-Western	34.3	27.4	20.2	11.6	6.6	100	17,505	10.3
North-Eastern	33.9	26.6	20.0	12.8	6.6	100	16,080	9.2
North-Western	31.6	26.3	20.3	13.3	8.5	100	13,320	12.0
South-Eastern	34.5	27.7	20.2	11.8	5.9	100	22,286	10.5
Southern	34.7	27.4	19.7	11.7	6.4	100	30,253	10.5
Western	32.3	26.9	19.6	12.9	8.4	100	22,294	11.7
Total	34.5	27.3	19.8	11.8	6.6	100	189,155	9.7

Census of Population 2002, Central Statistics Office

Table A6
Percentage and Number of Older Female Persons by Area and Age 2002

Area	65-69 Years %	70-74 Years %	75-79 years %	80-84 Years %	85 Years and Over %	Total %	Total Number Over 65	Over 65's as % of Total Female Pop
Eastern	28.8	25.2	20.7	14.1	11.2	100	80,721	11.2
Midland	27.6	24.3	22.0	15.1	11.0	100	14,392	12.9
Mid-Western	27.4	24.0	21.9	14.9	11.8	100	21,988	13.0
North-Eastern	26.6	23.8	21.9	15.6	12.1	100	20,391	11.9
North-Western	25.7	23.2	21.6	15.8	13.8	100	15,799	14.3
South-Eastern	28.6	24.5	21.4	14.5	11.0	100	27,489	13.0
Southern	27.6	24.6	21.2	14.8	11.8	100	39,138	13.4
Western	25.3	23.8	21.3	15.8	13.8	100	26,928	14.2
Total	27.6	24.5	21.2	14.8	11.8	100	246,846	12.5

Source: Census of Population 2002, Central Statistics Office

Table A7
Percentage and Number of Older Persons by Area and Marital Status 2002

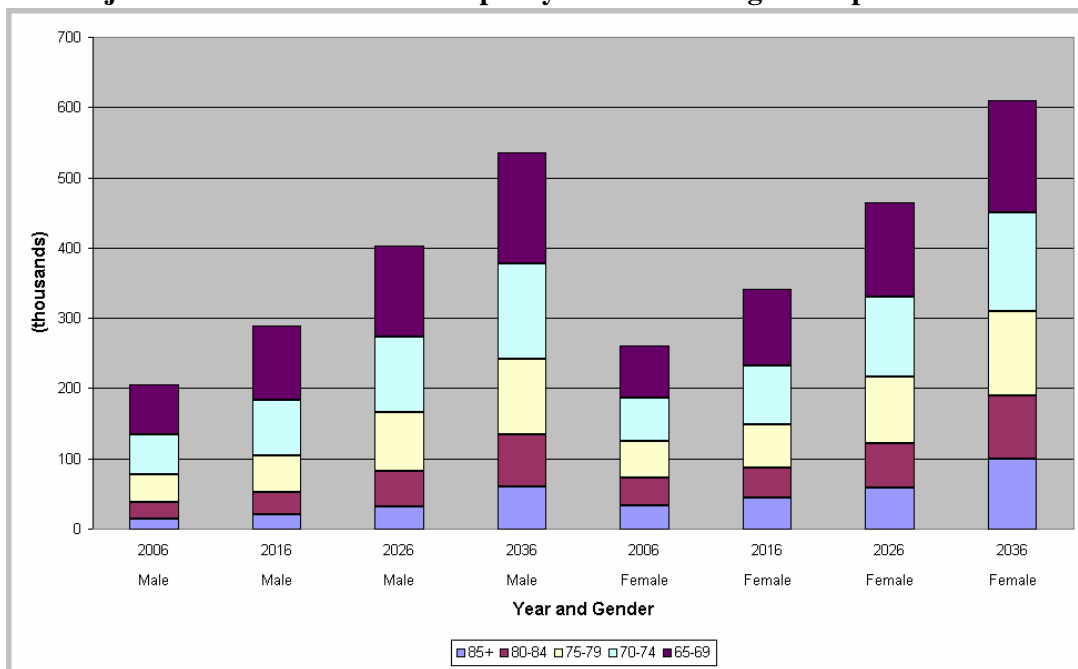
Area	Single	Married	Separated	Widowed	Total	Total Numbers
Eastern	15.6	49.6	2.5	32.2	100	136,329
Midland	19.0	45.4	1.6	34.0	100	26,201
Mid-Western	17.9	47.2	1.8	33.1	100	39,493
North-Eastern	18.1	46.4	1.8	33.7	100	36,471
North-Western	21.1	44.5	1.7	32.7	100	29,119
South-Eastern	17.0	48.1	2.1	32.8	100	49,775
Southern	17.5	47.3	1.9	33.3	100	69,391
Western	20.1	44.5	1.6	33.8	100	49,222
Total	17.5	47.4	2.0	33.0	100	436,001

Source: Census of Population 2002, Central Statistics Office

Projected Older Population (2006-2036)

Tables A8 to A10 and Figures A1 and A2 examine the population projections¹ for older persons. These population projections are based on the 2002 census data. The Central Statistics Office projects that the proportion of the population made up of those over 65 is to increase from 11.2 percent in 2006 to 20.2 percent in 2036. This translates into nearly two and a half times the numbers of older persons from approximately 465,600 in 2006 to approximately 1,145,300 persons in 2036. The most notable increase among the age bands is in the oldest age band of 85 years and over. The numbers in this age band are due to more than treble from approximately 46,900 in 2006 to 158,500 in 2036. Figure A1 presents the projected increase in the older population by age and gender.

Figure A1
Projected Numbers of Older People by Gender and Age Group 2006 to 2036



Males

Tables A9 to A10 and Figure A2 look at the projected older population by gender. The Central Statistics Office projects that the older male population will increase by 160 percent from approximately 205,300 in 2006 to approximately 536,000 in 2036. The largest percentage increase will occur among men over 85. The numbers in this age group will increase by more than 300 percent from approximately 14,200 in 2006 to approximately 59,300 in 2036.

¹Population projections are derived from models based on assumptions about fertility, mortality and migration. For this section, model M1F2 has been used (see Appendix 3 for details). It should be noted that, in the medium term, projections for the older age groups are relatively unaffected by the choice of migration and fertility assumptions.

Table A8
Actual and Projected Number and Percentage of Older Persons by Age 2006 to 2036

Year	2006		2011		2016		2021		2026		2031		2036	
Age Group	Number	% of	Number	% of	Number	% of	Number	% of	Number	% of	Number	% of	Number	% of
	000s	Total	000s	Total	000s	Total	000s	Total	000s	Total	000s	Total	000s	Total
		Pop		Pop		Pop		Pop		Pop		Pop		Pop
65 - 69	144.4	3.5	175.6	3.9	215.0	4.5	235.0	4.6	262.4	4.9	290.7	5.3	317.4	5.6
70 - 79	118.3	2.8	132.2	2.9	162.6	3.4	200.5	4.0	221.2	4.2	248.8	4.5	277.5	4.9
75 - 79	92.2	2.2	100.1	2.2	114.0	2.4	142.6	2.8	178.2	3.4	199.3	3.6	226.9	4.0
80 - 84	63.7	1.5	68.1	1.5	75.9	1.6	88.5	1.7	113.6	2.1	144.7	2.6	165.0	2.9
85+	46.9	1.1	55.1	1.2	63.6	1.3	74.7	1.5	90.7	1.7	118.8	2.2	158.5	2.8
Total Older Population	465.6	11.2	531.1	11.8	631.1	13.1	741.3	14.6	866.2	16.3	1,002.3	18.3	1,145.3	20.2
Total Population	4,165.8	100.0	4,487.0	100.0	4,809.9	100.0	5,069.9	100.0	5,303.6	100.0	5,491.8	100.0	5,668.7	100.0

Source: Population and Labour Force Projections 2006-2036, Central Statistics Office (December 2004)

* Based on assumption M1F2

Table A9
Actual and Projected Number and Percentage of Older Male Persons by Age 2006 to 2036

Year	2006		2011		2016		2021		2026		2031		2036	
Age Group	Number	% of	% of	% of	% of	% of	% of	% of	% of	% of	% of	% of	% of	% of
	000s	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
		Pop	000s	Pop	000s	Pop	000s	Pop	000s	Pop	000s	Pop	000s	Pop
65 - 69	71.2	3.4	86.9	3.9	106.2	4.4	115.7	4.6	129.2	4.9	143.7	5.3	159.1	5.6
70 - 79	56.1	2.7	63.5	2.8	78.8	3.3	97.2	3.9	107.2	4.1	120.8	4.4	135.6	4.8
75 - 79	39.7	1.9	45.3	2.0	52.6	2.2	66.7	2.6	83.8	3.2	94.0	3.4	107.6	3.8
80 - 84	24.1	1.2	27.0	1.2	31.9	1.3	38.3	1.5	50.2	1.9	64.7	2.4	74.3	2.6
85+	14.2	0.7	16.8	0.8	20.2	0.8	25.2	1.0	32.0	1.2	43.6	1.6	59.3	2.1
Total Older Population	205.3	9.9	239.5	10.7	289.7	12.1	343.1	13.6	402.4	15.2	466.8	17.1	536.0	19.0
Total Population	2,071.3	100.0	2,232.9	100.0	2,394.8	100.0	2,524.3	100.0	2,639.4	100.0	2,731.0	100.0	2,816.8	100.0

Table A10
Actual and Projected Number and Percentage of Older Female Persons by Age 2006 to 2036

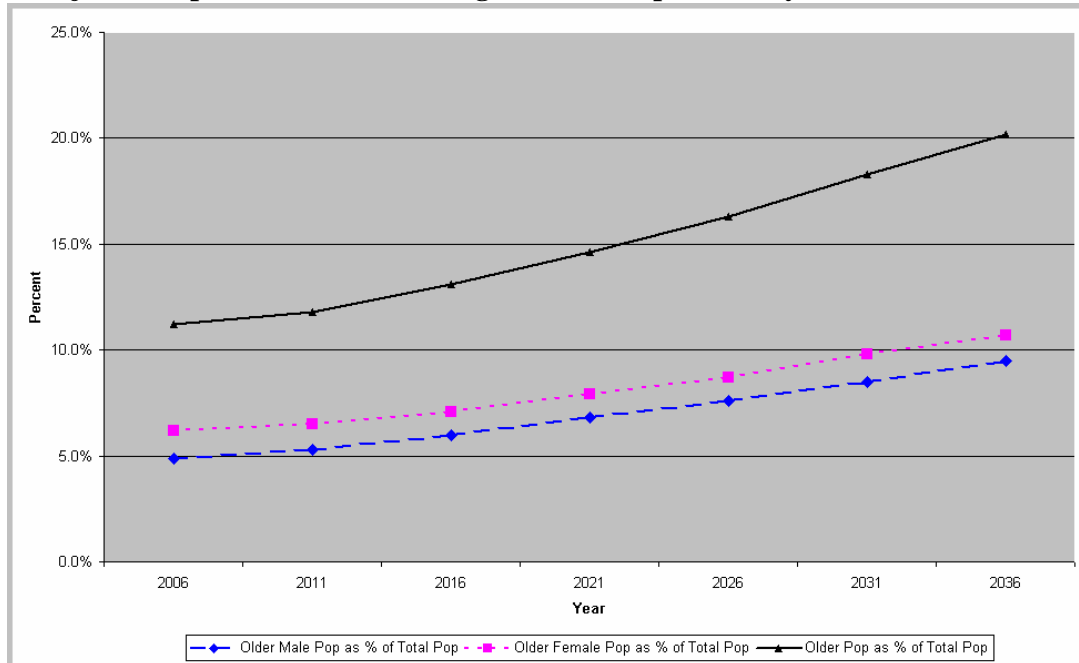
Year	2006		2011		2016		2021		2026		2031		2036	
Age Group	Number	% of	% of	% of	% of	% of	% of	% of	% of	% of	% of	% of	% of	% of
	000s	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
		Pop	000s	Pop	000s	Pop	000s	Pop	000s	Pop	000s	Pop	000s	Pop
65 - 69	73.3	3.5	88.7	3.9	108.8	4.5	119.3	4.7	133.3	5.0	146.9	5.3	158.3	5.6
70 - 79	62.2	3.0	68.6	3.0	83.8	3.5	103.3	4.1	114.0	4.3	128.0	4.6	141.9	5.0
75 - 79	52.5	2.5	54.8	2.4	61.4	2.5	75.9	3.0	94.4	3.5	105.3	3.8	119.3	4.2
80 - 84	39.7	1.9	41.1	1.8	44.0	1.8	50.2	2.0	63.4	2.4	80.0	2.9	90.6	3.2
85+	32.7	1.6	38.4	1.7	43.5	1.8	49.5	1.9	58.7	2.2	75.2	2.7	99.1	3.5
Total Older Population	260.3	12.4	291.6	12.9	341.4	14.1	398.2	15.6	463.8	17.4	535.5	19.4	609.2	21.4
Total Population	2,094.5	100.0	2,254.1	100.0	2,415.1	100.0	2,545.6	100.0	2,664.2	100.0	2,760.8	100.0	2,851.9	100.0

Source: Population and Labour Force Projections 2006-2036, Central Statistics Office (December 2004)

Females

The numbers of older women will increase by 134 percent from approximately 260,300 in 2006 to approximately 609,200 in 2036. Again, the largest percentage increase will be among women 85 years of age and older. The numbers in this age band are due to increase by 200 percent from approximately 32,700 in 2006 to 99,100 in 2036. Figure A2 presents the projected proportion of the total population made up of older men and women.

Figure A2
Projected Population as a Percentage of Total Population by Gender 2006 to 2036



Projected Old Age Dependency Ratio

Table A11 presents the projected old age dependency ratio from 2006 to 2036. The old age dependency ratio looks at the number of older persons as a percentage of the working age population, i.e., those aged 15 to 64 years of age. The old age dependency ratio has remained relatively constant for many decades. It is now beginning a rapid increase projected to result in a doubling of the ratio by the end of the projection period, 2036.

Table A11
Projected Old Age Dependency Ratio 2006 to 2036

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036
Male 65+ as percentage of total pop aged 15-64	7.2	7.9	9.1	10.4	11.7	13.3	15.0
Female 65+ as percentage of total pop aged 15-64	9.2	9.7	10.7	12.0	13.5	15.2	17.1
Total Old Age Dependency Ratio	16.4	17.6	19.9	22.4	25.2	28.5	32.1

Source: Population and Labour Force Projections 2006-2036, Central Statistics Office (December 2004)

European Comparison

Population

Tables A12 to A18 look at the Irish older population in the context of the European Union.

It is clear from Table A12 that the Irish older population is the smallest in terms of proportion of total population. According to Eurostat, the Irish older population made up 11.1 percent of the total population. This compares to an EU average of 16.5 percent, a proportion that Ireland is not due to reach until 2026 approximately (see table A8). Italy has the highest proportion of older people in its population, recording a figure of 19.2 percent in 2004.

Table A13 compares the trend in the Irish older population with the EU average from 1994 to 2004. This table shows the proportion of older people in the Irish population remaining relatively constant over the period compared with the ageing trend among the EU.

Table A12
People Aged 65 Years and Over as a Percentage of Total Population for EU Countries at 1 January 2004

Country	65-79 Years	80+ Years	65+ Years
Austria	11.4	4.1	15.5
Belgium	13.0	4.1	17.1
Cyprus	9.3	2.6	11.9
Czech Republic	11.1	2.9	13.9
Denmark	10.9	4.0	14.9
Estonia	13.0	2.8	15.9
Finland	11.8	3.7	15.6
France	12.0	4.4	16.4
Germany	13.8	4.2	18.0
Greece	14.3	3.2	17.5
Hungary	12.3	3.2	15.5
Ireland	8.5	2.6	11.1
Italy	14.4	4.8	19.2
Latvia	13.3	2.9	16.2
Lithuania	12.2	2.8	15.0
Luxembourg	11.0	3.1	14.1
Malta	10.3	2.7	13.0
Netherlands	10.4	3.4	13.8
Poland	10.6	2.4	13.0
Portugal	13.1	3.7	16.8
Slovakia	9.3	2.3	11.5
Slovenia	12.2	2.9	15.0
Spain	12.7	4.1	16.8
Sweden	11.9	5.3	17.2
UK	11.7	4.3	16.0
EU Average	12.5	4.0	16.5

Source: Eurostat

Table A13
People Aged 65 Years and Over as a Percentage of Total Population: Ireland and EU
Average, 1994 to 2004

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Ireland	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.1
EU Average	14.6	14.8	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.5	15.7	15.9	16.2	16.3	16.5

Source: Eurostat

Life Expectancy

Tables A14 and A15 present comparisons of life expectancy at age 65 for EU countries obtained from the WHO European Health For All database. Within the enlarged European Union, Ireland no longer has the lowest life expectancy. Most of the new Member States have a lower life expectancy at age 65 than Ireland, the exceptions being Cyprus and Malta for men and Slovenia and Cyprus for women. In addition, life expectancy of Danish women is lower than that of Irish women. Life expectancy at 65 for Danish men is the same as that for Irish men and that of Belgian men is now lower than that for Irish men. At age 65 Irish women are expected to live another 18.7 years compared to an EU average of 19.9. Men in Ireland at age 65 are expected to live another 15.4 years compared to the EU average of 16.1 years.

Table A14
Life Expectancy at 65 Years by Gender for EU Countries

Country	Year	Male	Female
Austria	2003	16.5	19.9
Belgium	1997	15.2	19.6
Cyprus	2003	16.7	19.2
Czech Republic	2003	13.9	17.3
Denmark	2001	15.4	18.5
Estonia	2003	12.8	17.5
Finland	2003	16.3	20.1
France	2001	17.1	21.6
Germany	2001	16.3	19.9
Greece	2003	16.8	18.9
Hungary	2003	13.1	17.0
Ireland*	2002	15.4	18.7
Italy	2001	17.1	21.2
Latvia	2003	12.7	16.9
Lithuania	2003	13.4	18.2
Luxembourg	2003	15.6	19.1
Malta	2003	15.7	18.7
Netherlands	2003	15.9	19.6
Poland	2003	14.0	18.1
Portugal	2002	15.8	19.3
Slovakia	2002	13.3	17.1
Slovenia	2003	14.4	18.8
Spain	2002	17.0	21.2
Sweden	2002	17.0	20.2
UK	2002	16.3	19.3
EU Average	2003	16.1	19.9

Source: European health for all database, WHO Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen, Denmark, June 2005

*Source: Central Statistics Office

Table A15 looks at the trend in life expectancy at age 65 in Ireland and the EU average by gender from 1992 to 2002.

Table A15
Life Expectancy at 65 Years by Gender: Ireland and EU Average, 1992 to 2002

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Male:											
Ireland	13.6	13.5	13.8	13.6	13.9	14.1	14.2	14.1	14.7	15.1	15.4*
EU Average	14.8	14.7	15.0	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.8	16.1	16.1
Female:											
Ireland	17.3	17.1	17.4	17.3	17.5	17.7	17.8	17.6	18.0	18.6	18.7*
EU Average	18.7	18.6	18.9	19.0	19.1	19.3	19.3	19.4	19.7	19.9	19.9

Source: European health for all database, WHO Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen, Denmark, June 2005

*Source: Central Statistics Office

Old Age Dependency Ratio

Tables A16 to A18 give details of the old age dependency ratio (i.e., those aged over 65 years as a proportion of those aged 15 to 64 years) in Europe. Table A16 compares the old age dependency ratio in Ireland with the other EU Member States and the EU average in 2004. Ireland has an old age dependency ratio of 16.4, the second lowest after Slovakia (16.2). This compares to the highest ratio of 28.9 percent in Italy and a European average of 24.5 percent.

Table A17 below shows the trend in the old age dependency ratio in Ireland and the EU average from 1994 to 2004. From this table it is clear that the trend in Ireland is quite different from the trend among the EU Member States. Over this period the old age dependency ratio in Ireland has remained below that of the European average and has decreased over this period while the EU average has increased. This is clearly evident when the difference between the two ratios is examined over time.

Table A16
Old Age Dependency Ratio in EU Countries, 2004

Country	Ratio
Austria	22.7
Belgium	26.1
Cyprus	17.5
Czech Republic	19.6
Denmark	22.5
Estonia	23.5
Finland	23.4
France	25.2
Germany	26.7
Greece	25.8
Hungary	22.6
Ireland	16.4
Italy	28.9
Latvia	23.6
Lithuania	22.3
Luxembourg	21.0
Malta	18.9
Netherlands	20.4
Poland	18.6
Portugal	24.9
Slovakia	16.2
Slovenia	21.3
Spain	24.5
Sweden	26.4
UK	24.3
EU Average	24.5

Source: Eurostat

Table A17
Old Age Dependency Ratio: Ireland and EU Average, 1994 to 2004

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Ireland	18.0	17.8	17.6	17.4	17.3	17.0	16.7	16.7	16.4	16.3	16.4
EU Average	21.8	22.1	22.4	22.7	23.0	23.1	23.4	23.7	24.0	24.3	24.5
Difference	3.8	4.3	4.8	5.3	5.7	6.1	6.7	7.0	7.6	7.9	8.1

Source: Eurostat

Table A18
Projected Old Age Dependency Ratio: Ireland and EU Average, 2025 and 2050

	2025	2050
Ireland	25.2	45.3
EU Average	35.7	52.8
Difference	10.5	7.5

Source: Eurostat

Conclusion

This section has looked at the older population in Ireland. From the preceding tables we can see that the majority (57%) of the older population is female and that for both genders, the highest numbers are in the 65 to 69 years and 70 to 74 years age bands. Between health board areas there is some variation in the percentage of the population which consists of older people. The western and north-western areas have the highest percentage of older people in their populations while the eastern area has the lowest. However the eastern area has by far the largest number of older persons in its population. The total number of people aged 65 years and older is projected to increase by a factor of two and a half between 2006 and 2036 and those aged 85 years will be more than three times greater in numbers. Also the old age dependency ratio is due to increase from 16.4 percent in 2006 to 32.1 percent in 2036 with the bulk of this increase occurring after 2011.

In comparison to our European neighbours, Ireland's older population comprises a smaller proportion of the total population. According to Eurostat, in 2001, 11.1 percent of the Irish population are aged 65 years and older compared to 16.5 percent among the European population. The old age dependency ratio in Ireland is also the lowest in Europe bar one and has been declining over the last decade. It is projected to start rising towards the end of this decade. On the other hand, among most EU Member States the old age dependency ratio has been increasing over the last decade and is due to continue to increase over the next two decades.

Within the enlarged European Union, life expectancy at age 65 among the older population in Ireland is no longer the lowest. Most of the new Member States have a lower life expectancy at age 65 than Irish men and women. Ireland still does not compare favourably with the EU but since the 1980s for women and the 1990s for men, the increase in life expectancy at age 65 in Ireland has been above the EU average.

Section B

Survey Results by Category of Long-Stay Unit

This section examines data collected from the survey of long-stay units by category of unit. For the 2004 survey, the categories were changed and are as follows:

- Health Board Extended Care Unit
- Health Board Welfare Home
- Voluntary Home/Hospital for Older People
- Voluntary Welfare Home
- Private Nursing Home

Respondents to the survey select the category on the questionnaire which applies to the long-stay unit of which they are proprietor or which they are managing (see Appendix 1).

Table B1 below gives details of the number of beds of each type, patients and the occupancy rate of long-stay units in the above categories. The overall occupancy rate for long-stay units is 90.0 percent. However this varies from 94 percent within voluntary geriatric homes and hospitals to 88.3 percent in private nursing homes. More than one-third of patients (33.6%) were resident in health board extended care units and 45.4 percent were resident in private nursing homes with the remaining 21.0 percent distributed among the remaining categories of long-stay units.

Table B1
Long-Stay Units by Category:
Number of Beds Available, Number of Patients and the Percentage of Beds Occupied at 31 December 2004

Category	Health Board Extended Care Unit	Health Board Welfare Home	Voluntary Home / Hospital for Older People	Voluntary Welfare Home	Private Nursing Home	TOTAL
<u>Long Stay Beds:</u>						
Extended/Continuing Care	5,528	1,240	2,034	614	8,327	17,743
Psychiatry of Old Age	265	0	58	0	223	546
Chronic Young Sick	104	2	62	20	118	306
Unspecified Long Stay	238	38	153	13	374	816
Total Long Stay Beds	6,135	1,280	2,307	647	9,042	19,411
<u>Limited Stay Beds:</u>						
Rehabilitation	339	32	82	4	11	468
Convalescence	121	3	67	8	139	338
Palliative	54	18	7	0	26	105
Respite	441	89	64	12	83	689
Other Limited Stay	132	16	42	0	40	230
Total Limited Stay Beds	1,087	158	262	24	299	1,830

Total Undesignated	728	110	5	35	1,653	2,531
TOTAL BEDS	7,950	1,548	2,574	706	10,994	23,772
% of Beds	33.4	6.5	10.8	3.0	46.2	100.0
TOTAL RESIDENTS	7,202	1,420	2,420	649	9,713	21,404
% of Patients	33.6	6.6	11.3	3.0	45.4	100.0
% Occupancy	90.6	91.7	94.0	91.9	88.3	90.0

Gender and Age

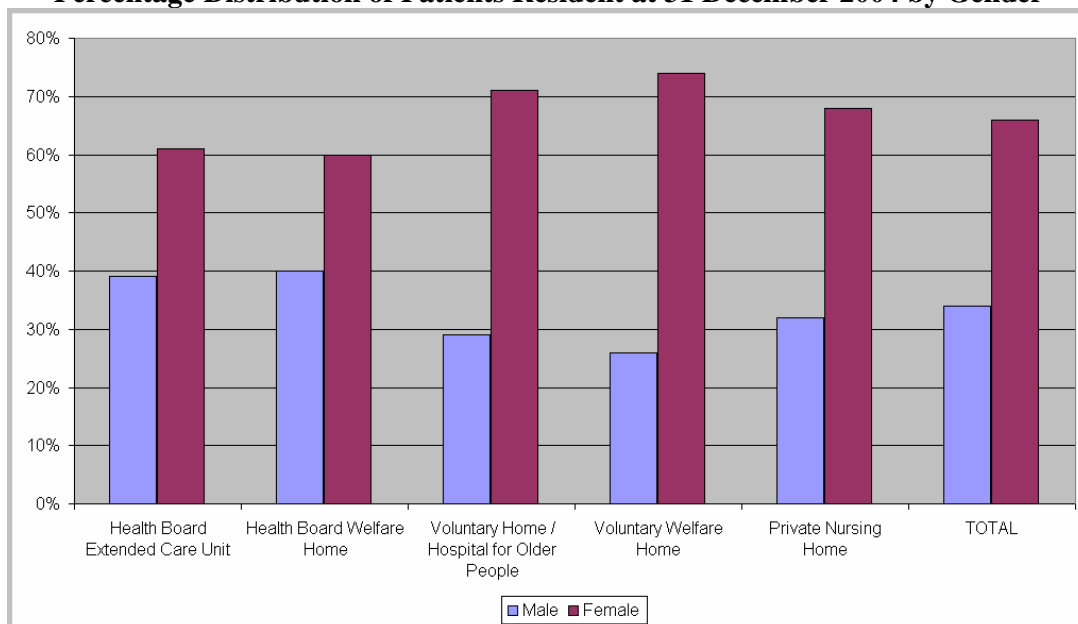
Tables B2 to B5 and figures B1 and B2 look at the gender and age distribution of patients within long-stay units.

Approximately two-thirds (65.7%) of patients are female. This percentage breakdown varies by unit type from 60.8 percent within health board extended care units to 73.8 percent in voluntary welfare homes.

Table B2
Long-Stay Units by Category:
Percentage Distribution of Patients Resident at 31 December 2004 by Gender

CATEGORY OF UNIT	Male	Female	Total
Health Board Extended Care Unit	39.2	60.8	100
Health Board Welfare Home	39.9	60.1	100
Voluntary Home / Hospital for Older People	28.6	71.4	100
Voluntary Welfare Home	26.2	73.8	100
Private Nursing Home	31.9	68.1	100
TOTAL	34.3	65.7	100

Figure B1
Long-Stay Units by Category:
Percentage Distribution of Patients Resident at 31 December 2004 by Gender



Data for patients aged 95 years and over was collected as a distinct category for the first time in 2004. Nearly two-thirds of patients (66.1%) are aged over 80. This varies from 59.1% in health board extended care units to 73.2% in voluntary homes/hospitals for older people. The proportion of patients aged 95 and over is 3.9%, which ranges from 3.0% in Health Board extended care units to 5.5% in voluntary homes/hospitals for older people. Female patients show an older age profile compared to male patients. Almost three-quarters (72.4%) of female patients are 80 years or over while just over half (54.1%) of male patients fall into this category. Similarly, 5.0 percent of female patients are 95 years or over while only 1.8 percent of males fall into this age category.

Table B3
Long-Stay Units by Category:
Percentage Distribution of All Patients Resident at 31 December 2004 by Age

CATEGORY OF UNIT	Under 40 years	40 to 64 years	65 to 69 years	70 to 74 years	75 to 79 years	80 to 84 years	85 to 89 years	90 to 94 years	95 years and over	Total
Health Board Extended Care Unit	1.0	6.8	5.4	10.7	17.0	25.4	19.9	10.8	3.0	100
Health Board Welfare Home	0.0	2.6	4.6	10.7	18.7	24.6	23.0	12.4	3.5	100
Voluntary Home / Hospital for Older People	0.5	4.1	2.6	6.4	13.1	24.3	25.4	18.0	5.5	100
Voluntary Welfare Home	2.3	8.0	2.8	6.3	11.2	23.7	21.9	20.5	3.2	100
Private Nursing Home	0.5	4.9	3.6	7.5	13.8	25.4	26.0	14.1	4.2	100
TOTAL	0.7	5.4	4.1	8.6	15.1	25.2	23.5	13.5	3.9	100

Table B4
Long-Stay Units by Category:
Percentage Distribution of Male Patients Resident at 31 December 2004 by Age

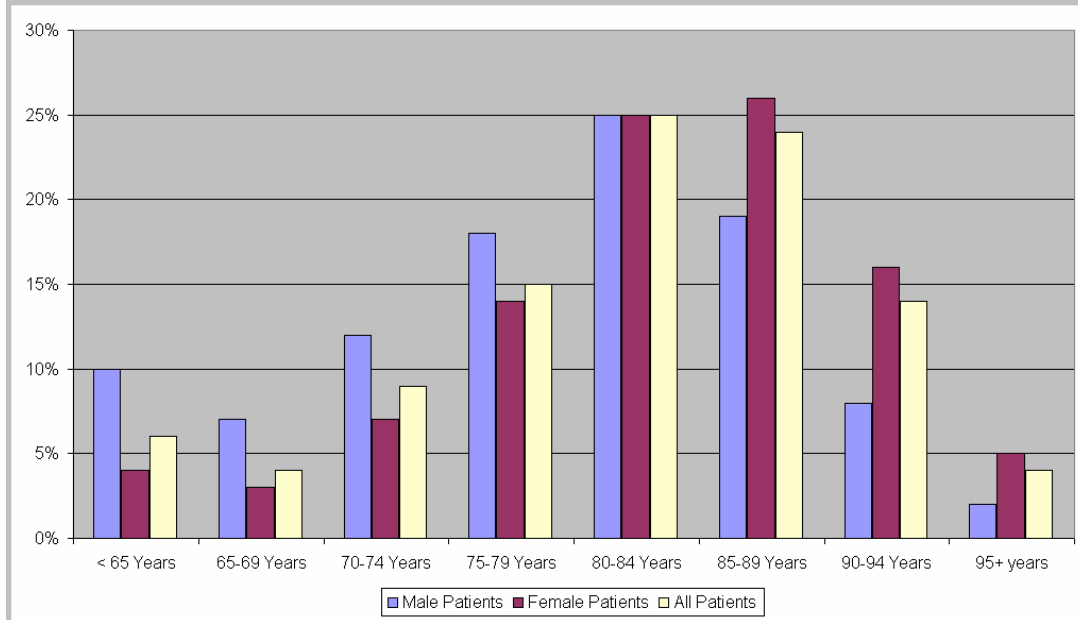
CATEGORY OF UNIT	Under 40 years	40 to 64 years	65 to 69 years	70 to 74 years	75 to 79 years	80 to 84 years	85 to 89 years	90 to 94 years	95 years and over	Total
Health Board Extended Care Unit	1.6	10.0	8.0	13.4	19.3	25.0	15.3	6.1	1.2	100
Health Board Welfare Home	0.0	3.9	6.5	14.1	19.8	24.9	21.9	7.6	1.2	100
Voluntary Home / Hospital for Older People	1.3	7.5	5.4	9.8	17.7	26.0	19.5	11.4	1.3	100
Voluntary Welfare Home	5.3	17.6	3.5	8.2	11.8	32.4	13.5	6.5	1.2	100
Private Nursing Home	0.9	8.5	5.7	9.9	16.3	24.6	22.5	9.1	2.5	100
TOTAL	1.2	8.8	6.6	11.5	17.7	25.1	19.2	8.0	1.8	100

Table B5
Long-Stay Units by Category:
Percentage Distribution of Female Patients Resident at 31 December 2004 by Age

CATEGORY OF UNIT	Under 40 years	40 to 64 years	65 to 69 years	70 to 74 years	75 to 79 years	80 to 84 years	85 to 89 years	90 to 94 years	95 years and over	Total
Health Board Extended Care Unit	0.7	4.7	3.7	9.0	15.5	25.7	22.8	13.9	4.1	100
Health Board Welfare Home	0.0	1.8	3.4	8.4	17.9	24.4	23.7	15.6	4.9	100
Voluntary Home / Hospital for Older People	0.2	2.7	1.5	5.1	11.3	23.7	27.8	20.6	7.2	100
Voluntary Welfare Home	1.3	4.6	2.5	5.6	11.1	20.7	24.8	25.5	4.0	100
Private Nursing Home	0.3	3.2	2.7	6.3	12.7	25.8	27.6	16.5	5.0	100
TOTAL	0.4	3.6	2.9	7.1	13.7	25.2	25.8	16.4	5.0	100

There is also a variation in the percentage of patients aged 80 years and over among categories of unit. 73.2 percent of patients in voluntary homes/hospitals for older people are in the four oldest age categories compared to 59.1 percent of patients in health board extended care units. This can partially be explained by the different gender composition of unit categories and the variance in the age profiles of male and female patients.

Figure B2
Long-Stay Units by Category:
Percentage Distribution of Patients Resident at 31 December 2004 by Age and Gender



Dependency

Respondents were asked to indicate how their patients were distributed across four dependency levels of low, medium, high and maximum. The definitions for these categories are provided in explanatory notes sent out with the questionnaire (see Appendix 1).

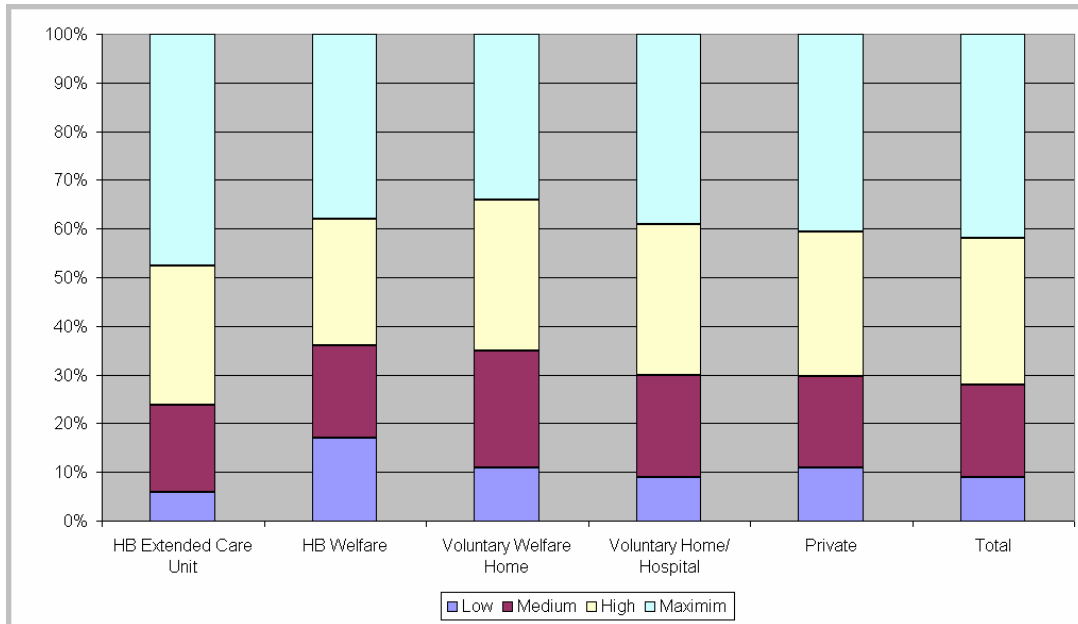
Table B6 gives details of the distribution of patients according to their dependency category and by long-stay unit category. The largest proportion of patients is in the maximum dependency category, which means they require a high degree of nursing care and assistance.

Levels of dependency vary across long-stay unit category with health board extended care units having the largest proportion (76.7%) of patients in the high or maximum dependency category and health board welfare homes having the lowest proportion (63.5%) in these two categories.

Table B6
Long-Stay Units by Category:
Percentage Distribution of Patients Resident at 31 December 2004 by Level of
Dependency

CATEGORY OF UNIT	Low Dependency	Medium Dependency	High Dependency	Maximum Dependency	Total
Health Board Extended Care Unit	5.5	17.7	29.2	47.5	100
Health Board Welfare Home	17.3	19.2	25.8	37.7	100
Voluntary Home / Hospital for Older People	9.3	20.8	31.1	38.8	100
Voluntary Welfare Home	10.9	24.0	31.0	34.1	100
Private Nursing Home	10.6	18.7	30.1	40.6	100
TOTAL	9.2	18.8	29.7	42.3	100

Figure B3
Long-Stay Units by Category:
Percentage Distribution of Patients Resident at 31 December 2004 by Level of
Dependency



Medico/Social Status

Respondents were asked to categorise their patients according to their Medico/Social Status (i.e., the main reason for residence) at 31st December 2004. For the 2004 survey, eleven categories were provided:

- Respite
- Chronic Mental illness
- Chronic Physical Illness
- Convalescence
- Rehabilitation
- Dementia
- Physical Disability
- Intellectual Disability
- Social Reasons
- Palliative Care
- Other Reasons

Among all long-stay units the category with the largest proportion of patients was chronic physical illness (31.6%) followed by dementia (23.5%). Together these two reasons accounted for over half of cases in all categories of long-stay units except for health board and voluntary welfare homes. In this instance, 45.8% and 47% of patients fell into these two categories for the respective type of homes.

Table B7
Long-Stay Units by Category:
Percentage Distribution of Patients Resident at 31 December 2004 by Medico/Social Status

CATEGORY OF UNIT	Respite	Chronic Mental Illness	Chronic Physical Illness	Convalescence	Rehabilitation	Dementia	Physical Disability	Intellectual Disability	Social Reasons	Palliative Care	Other	Total
Health Board Extended Care Unit	5.5	8.1	38.8	2.6	3.6	18.6	10.7	3.6	6.0	1.0	1.7	100
Health Board Welfare Home	3.2	10.6	29.2	1.3	0.8	16.6	14.9	1.9	14.4	1.2	5.9	100
Voluntary Home / Hospital for Older People	2.2	4.1	33.1	2.1	3.8	22.2	10.8	0.8	12.0	1.0	7.8	100
Voluntary Welfare Home	0.9	5.4	29.9	0.6	0.0	17.1	19.0	2.3	23.1	1.1	0.6	100
Private Nursing Home	2.7	8.7	26.4	3.1	0.7	29.0	11.2	1.7	10.7	1.1	4.7	100
TOTAL	3.6	8.0	31.6	2.6	2.0	23.5	11.4	2.3	9.9	1.1	4.0	100

Admissions

Respondents were asked about the number of admissions during 2004 and the source of these admissions. The following categories were provided:

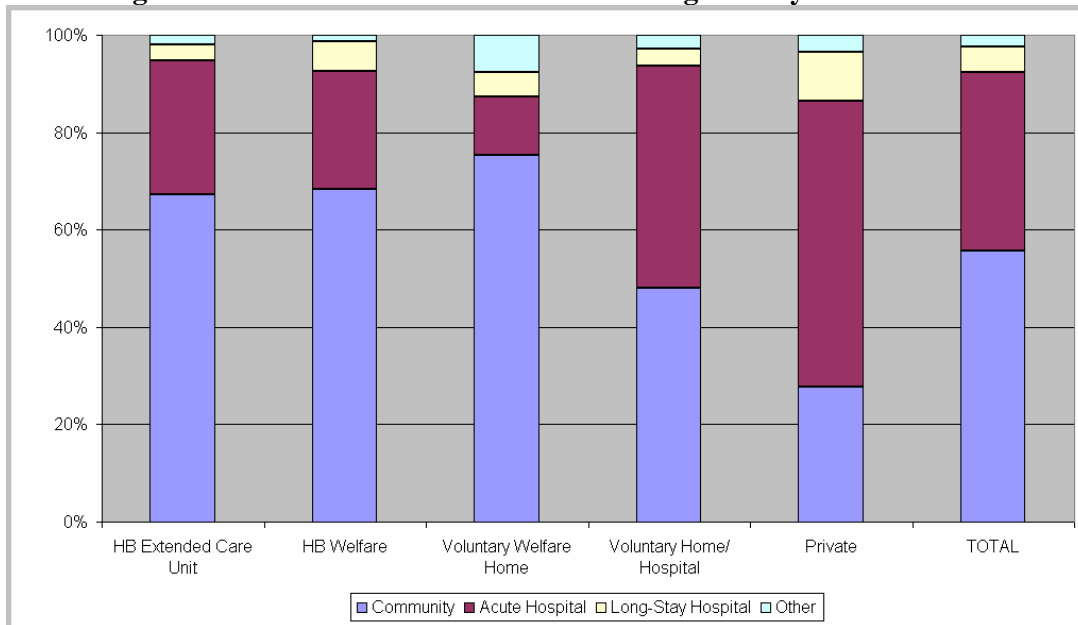
- from the community (e.g., the patient's home)
- from an acute hospital
- from another long-stay hospital/home (including private nursing homes)
- from other sources

More than half of admissions (55.6%) during 2004 came from the community. In voluntary welfare homes, approximately three quarters of admissions were from the community while the proportion in health board extended care units and welfare homes together with voluntary welfare homes was relatively high, ranging from 48.1% to 67.4%. By contrast, the largest proportion of admissions to private nursing homes was from acute hospitals (58.8%) while slightly more than a quarter (27.7%) were from the community. Voluntary welfare homes had the smallest proportion of admissions from acute hospitals at 12.0%. Admissions from sources other than the community and acute hospitals amounted to only 7.6% of all admissions to long-stay units.

Table B8
Long-Stay Units by Category:
Percentage Distribution of Patients Admitted During 2004 by Source of Admission

CATEGORY OF UNIT	Community	Acute Hospital	Long-Stay Hospital / Home	Other	Total
Health Board Extended Care Unit	67.4	27.4	3.3	2.0	100
Health Board Welfare Home	68.3	24.2	6.2	1.3	100
Voluntary Home / Hospital for Older People	48.1	45.6	3.5	2.9	100
Voluntary Welfare Home	75.3	12.0	5.1	7.6	100
Private Nursing Home	27.7	58.8	10.2	3.4	100
TOTAL	55.6	36.7	5.2	2.4	100

Figure B4
Long-Stay Units by Category:
Percentage Distribution of Patients Admitted During 2004 by Source of Admission



Discharges

Respondents were asked how many patients were discharged throughout the year and the destination of the patients who were discharged. The categories provided were:

- into the community
- into an acute hospital
- into another long-stay hospital or home

- other destination
- deceased

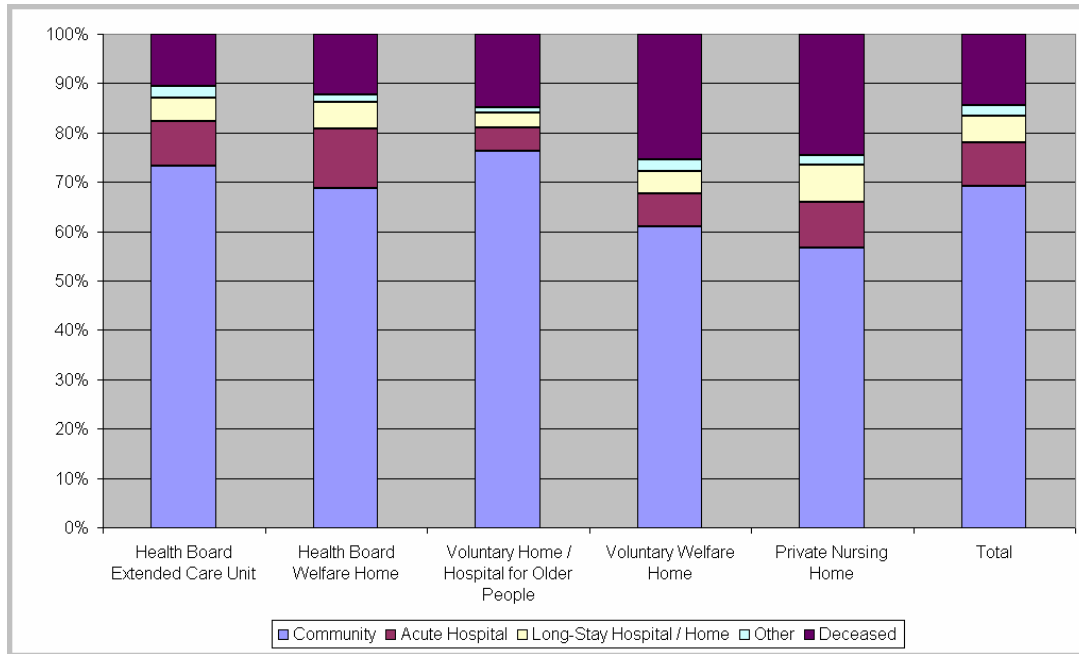
Table B9 and Figure B5 give details of the destination of patients upon discharge. The vast majority of patients (69.2%) were discharged back into the community. The largest proportion of patients from all categories of long-stay units fell into this category though the proportion varies from 56.7 percent among patients in private nursing homes to 76.3 percent among patients in voluntary homes/hospitals for older people

14.5 percent of patients were discharged on their death. There is a variation in this category from 10.5 percent among patients in health board extended care units to 25.4 percent among patients in voluntary welfare homes

Table B9
Long-Stay Units by Category:
Percentage Distribution of Patients Discharged (including Deceased) During 2004 by
Destination of Discharge

CATEGORY OF UNIT	Community	Acute Hospital	Long-Stay Hospital / Home	Other	Death	Total
Health Board Extended Care Unit	73.2	9.2	4.6	2.5	10.5	100
Health Board Welfare Home	68.8	12.2	5.2	1.6	12.3	100
Voluntary Home / Hospital for Older People	76.3	4.8	3.1	1.1	14.8	100
Voluntary Welfare Home	60.9	6.6	4.6	2.4	25.4	100
Private Nursing Home	56.7	9.2	7.5	2.1	24.5	100
TOTAL	69.2	8.9	5.2	2.2	14.5	100

Figure B5
Percentage Distribution of Patients Discharged (including Deceased)
During 2004 by Destination of Discharge



Length of Stay

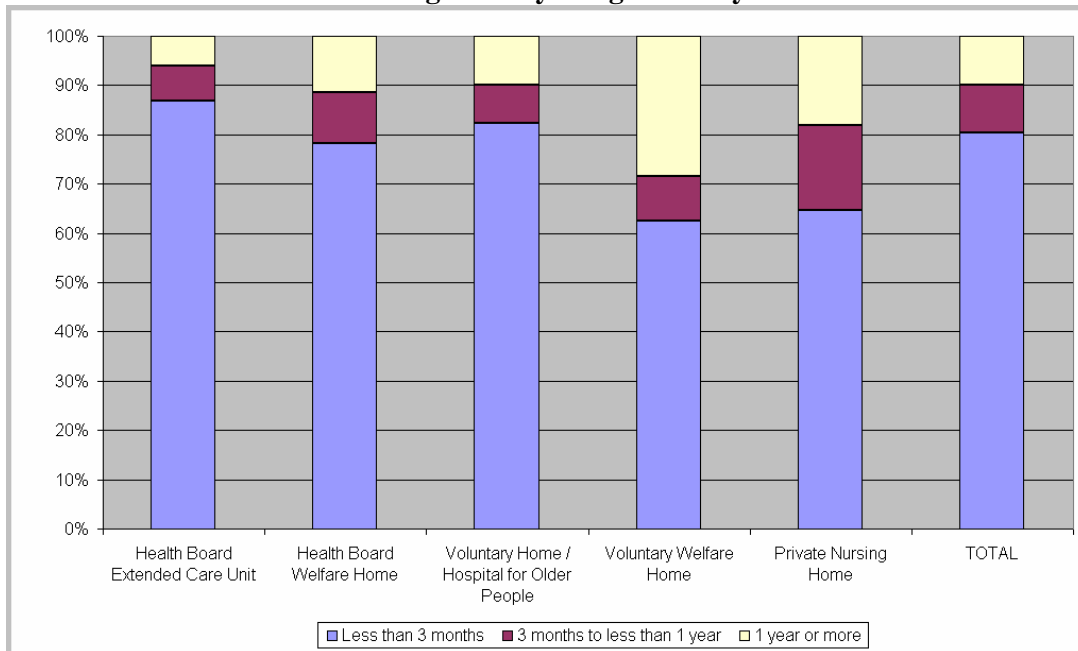
In relation to patients who had been discharged, respondents were asked how long they had resided in their long-stay unit. Roughly four-fifths of patients (80.3%) resided for less than three months. This varied from 62.6 percent among voluntary welfare homes to 86.9 percent among patients in extended care units. Table B10 below gives details of patients' length of stay by long-stay unit category.

Table B10
Long-Stay Units by Category:
Percentage Distribution of Patients Discharged (including Deceased) During 2004 by
Length of Stay

CATEGORY OF UNIT	Less than 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	2 to 4 years	4 to 6 years	6 to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
Health Board Extended Care Unit	86.9	5.1	2.0	1.9	2.2	0.9	0.7	0.4	100
Health Board Welfare Home	78.2	7.8	2.5	2.7	3.8	2.3	1.6	1.2	100
Voluntary Home / Hospital for Older People	82.3	4.9	2.9	2.4	2.8	1.5	2.4	0.8	100
Voluntary Welfare Home	62.6	4.4	4.6	6.1	10.3	4.4	2.0	5.6	100
Private Nursing Home	64.6	11.0	6.3	5.7	6.5	3.3	1.5	1.0	100
TOTAL	80.3	6.6	3.2	2.9	3.4	1.7	1.1	0.7	100

Figure B6 re-categorises length of stay into less than three months, three months to less than one year and one year and over. It is clear that there is some variation among the categories of long-stay unit. Just over one quarter of patients in voluntary welfare homes (28.4%) and just under one-fifth of patients in private nursing homes (18.0%) had a length of stay of one year or more. In health board extended care units, only 6.1% had a length of stay of one year or more, while 86.9% had a length of stay of less than 3 months.

Figure B6
Long-Stay Units by Category:
Percentage Distribution of Patients Discharged (including Deceased)
During 2004 By Length of Stay



Section C

Survey Results by Area

Section C re-examines the data collected in the 2004 survey but presents it by the former health board/regional health authority area in which the units were located on 31 December 2004.

Over one quarter of patients (26.9%) were resident in a long-stay unit in the eastern area at 31 December 2004. The north-western area recorded the lowest proportion of patients at 7.6 percent.

The overall occupancy rate among long-stay units was 90.0 percent. This varied from 89.0 percent in long-stay units in the north-eastern area to 92.8 percent in units in the south-eastern area.

Table C1 below gives details by area of numbers of beds by type, residents, percentage of beds and patients in each area and percentage occupancy.

Table C1
Long-Stay Units by Area:
Number of Beds Available, Number of Patients and the Percentage of Beds Occupied at 31 December 2004

Area	Eastern	Midland	Mid-Western	North-Eastern	North-Western	South-Eastern	Southern	Western	TOTAL
<u>Long Stay Beds:</u>									
Extended/Continuing Care	5,170	1,482	1,419	1,934	1,035	1,894	2,541	2,268	17,743
Psychiatry of Old Age	122	85	116	72	83	12	26	30	546
Chronic Young Sick	216	7	5	50	12	2	10	4	306
Unspecified Long Stay	158	97	11	0	86	21	212	231	816
Total Long Stay Beds	5,666	1,671	1,551	2,056	1,216	1,929	2,789	2,533	19,411
<u>Limited Stay Beds:</u>									
Rehabilitation	103	29	71	14	34	132	55	30	468
Convalescence	43	2	15	49	84	4	77	64	338
Palliative	13	8	22	8	10	9	28	7	105
Respite	150	56	80	137	37	26	149	54	689
Other Limited Stay	102	2	8	0	2	27	49	40	230
Total Limited Stay Beds	411	97	196	208	167	198	358	195	1,830
Total Undesignated	368	115	360	109	425	252	350	552	2,531
TOTAL BEDS	6,445	1,883	2,107	2,373	1,808	2,379	3,497	3,280	23,772
% of Beds	27.1	7.9	8.9	10.0	7.6	10.0	14.7	13.8	100.0
TOTAL RESIDENTS	5,759	1,741	1,893	2,138	1,627	2,207	3,111	2,928	21,404
% of Patients	26.9	8.1	8.8	10.0	7.6	10.3	14.5	13.7	100.0
% Occupancy	89.4	92.5	89.8	90.1	90.0	92.8	89.0	89.3	90.0

Gender and Age

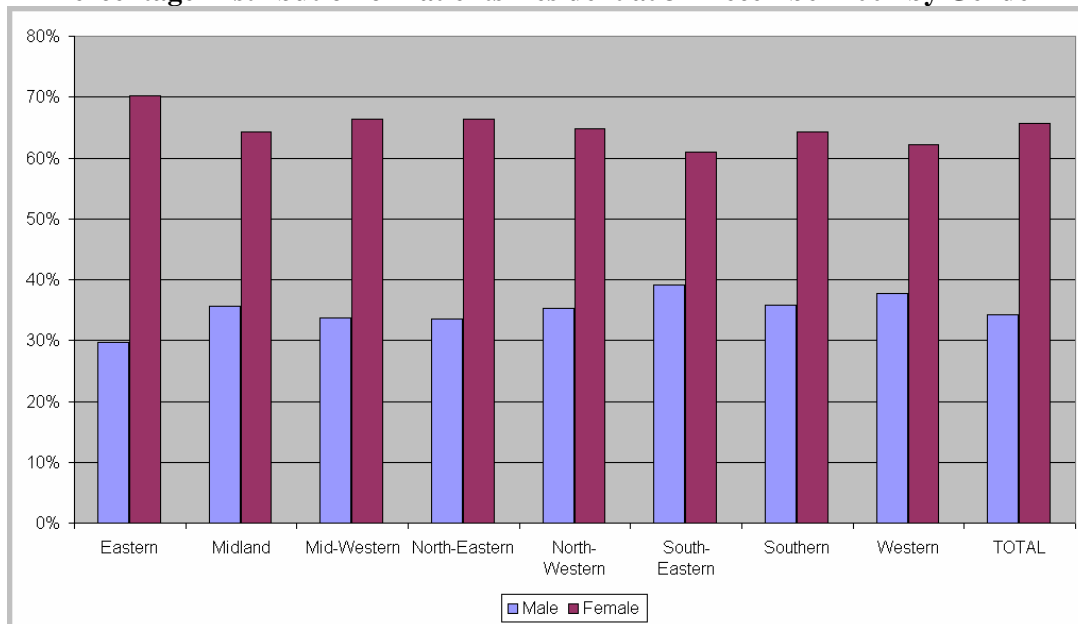
Tables C2 to C5 and Figures C1 look at the gender and age distribution of patients within each area.

Table C2 gives details of the gender profile of patients within each area. Just over two thirds (65.7%) of patients are female but this varies from 60.9 percent of patients in the south-eastern area to 70.3 percent of patients in the eastern area.

Table C2
Long-Stay Units by Area:
Percentage Distribution of Patients Resident at 31
December 2004 by Gender

Area	Male	Female	Total
Eastern	29.7	70.3	100
Midland	35.7	64.3	100
Mid-Western	33.7	66.3	100
North-Eastern	33.6	66.4	100
North-Western	35.2	64.8	100
South-Eastern	39.1	60.9	100
Southern	35.8	64.2	100
Western	37.8	62.2	100
TOTAL	34.3	65.7	100

Figure C1
Long-Stay Units by Area:
Percentage Distribution of Patients Resident at 31 December 2004 by Gender



Roughly half of patients are aged 80 to 89 years (48.7%) and there is a further 13.5 percent aged 90 to 94 years together with 3.9 percent aged 95 years and over, making a total of 66.1 percent aged 80 years and over. The north-western area has the largest percentage of patients (68.3%) in the 80 years and over age category and the midland area has the smallest percentage in this category at 61.5 percent. 3.9 percent of patients are aged 95 and over. This ranges from 3.0 percent in the midland area to 4.7 percent in the eastern area.

Table C3
Long-Stay Units by Area:
Percentage Distribution of Patients Resident at 31 December 2004 by Age

Area	Under 40 years	40 to 64 years	65 to 69 years	70 to 74 years	75 to 79 years	80 to 84 years	85 to 89 years	90 to 94 years	95 years and over	Total
Eastern	1.1	6.0	4.0	8.7	13.1	23.6	24.1	14.7	4.7	100
Midland	2.1	8.6	3.8	8.0	15.9	25.5	21.6	11.4	3.0	100
Mid-Western	0.2	4.1	4.0	8.3	15.4	26.7	23.1	15.1	3.1	100
North-Eastern	0.5	5.6	4.3	8.8	15.3	25.5	22.7	13.9	3.5	100
North-Western	0.2	4.9	4.4	8.4	13.7	25.8	26.2	13.2	3.1	100
South-Eastern	0.3	5.6	4.7	10.5	17.3	26.0	20.7	11.2	3.8	100
Southern	0.6	5.3	4.3	8.4	15.2	25.2	23.8	13.3	3.9	100
Western	0.1	3.1	3.9	7.9	17.0	25.9	24.9	13.3	3.9	100
TOTAL	0.7	5.4	4.1	8.6	15.1	25.2	23.5	13.5	3.9	100

Table C4
Long-Stay Units by Area:
Percentage Distribution of Male Patients Resident at 31 December 2004 by Age

Area	Under 40 years	40 to 64 years	65 to 69 years	70 to 74 years	75 to 79 years	80 to 84 years	85 to 89 years	90 to 94 years	95 years and over	Total
Eastern	2.5	11.5	7.2	12.3	14.0	23.2	18.9	8.1	2.4	100
Midland	4.3	10.3	5.5	11.9	19.5	24.3	16.6	6.3	1.3	100
Mid-Western	0.6	7.4	6.6	11.9	17.3	27.0	17.1	10.8	1.3	100
North-Eastern	0.4	8.9	6.7	10.2	19.4	26.6	19.4	7.5	1.0	100
North-Western	0.2	6.6	6.8	10.3	17.3	27.6	22.7	7.3	1.2	100
South-Eastern	0.5	9.6	6.7	12.5	20.6	25.4	17.3	5.6	1.7	100
Southern	0.7	8.4	6.6	11.1	17.3	24.4	20.0	9.4	2.0	100
Western	0.1	5.6	5.9	11.1	20.2	25.6	21.3	8.3	1.9	100
TOTAL	1.2	8.8	6.6	11.5	17.7	25.1	19.2	8.0	1.8	100

Table C5
Long-Stay Units by Area:
Percentage Distribution of Female Patients Resident at 31 December 2004 by Age

Area	Under 40 years	40 to 64 years	65 to 69 years	70 to 74 years	75 to 79 years	80 to 84 years	85 to 89 years	90 to 84 years	95 years and over	Total
Eastern	0.5	3.6	2.6	7.1	12.7	23.8	26.3	17.5	5.7	100
Midland	0.8	7.7	2.9	5.8	13.9	26.2	24.4	14.3	4.0	100
Mid-Western	0.0	2.5	2.7	6.4	14.4	26.5	26.1	17.3	4.1	100
North-Eastern	0.5	3.9	3.0	8.1	13.2	24.9	24.4	17.1	4.7	100
North-Western	0.3	4.0	3.1	7.4	11.8	24.8	28.1	16.4	4.2	100
South-Eastern	0.2	3.0	3.4	9.1	15.1	26.4	22.9	14.8	5.1	100
Southern	0.6	3.5	3.1	6.9	14.0	25.7	25.9	15.5	4.9	100
Western	0.1	1.6	2.7	6.0	15.0	26.1	27.0	16.4	5.2	100
TOTAL	0.4	3.6	2.9	7.1	13.7	25.2	25.8	16.4	5.0	100

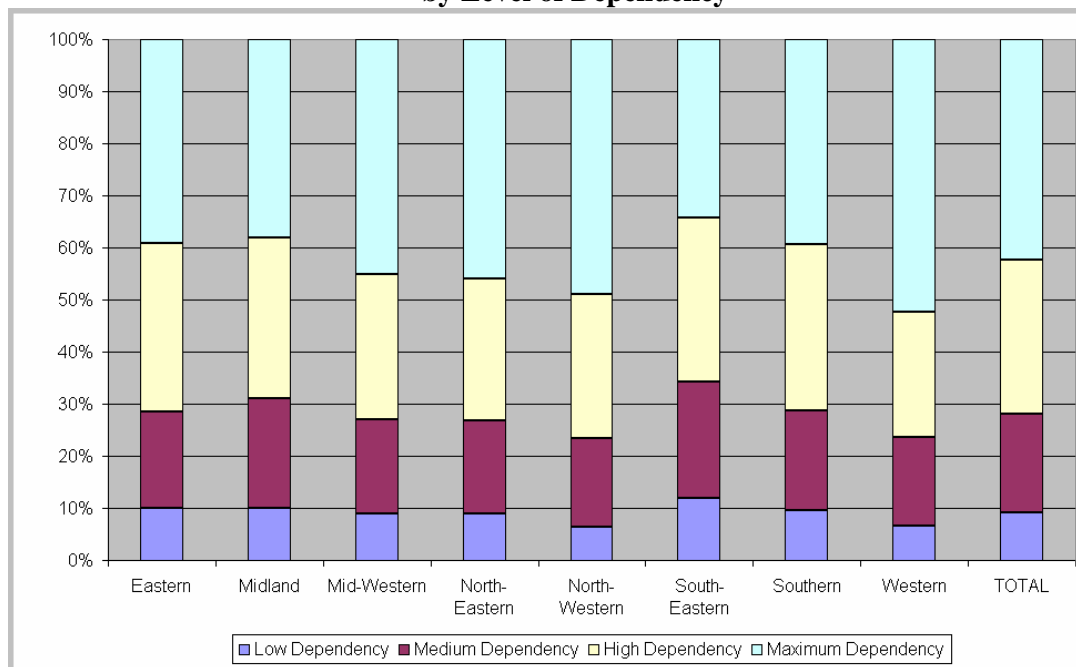
Dependency

Table C6 and figure C2 below give details of dependency levels among patients within each area. Over two thirds of patients (72.0%) are either in the high dependency or maximum dependency category (See Appendix 1 for definitions). There is some variation across areas among patients in each category. For example, within the south-eastern area, 34.3 percent of patients are in the maximum dependency category while the same figure for the western area is 52.3 percent.

Table C6
Long-Stay Units by Area:
**Percentage Distribution of Patients Resident at 31 December 2004 by Level of
Dependency**

Area	Low Dependency	Medium Dependency	High Dependency	Maximum Dependency	Total
Eastern	9.9	18.6	32.3	39.2	100
Midland	9.9	21.1	31.0	38.0	100
Mid-Western	9.0	18.0	27.9	45.1	100
North-Eastern	9.0	17.8	27.2	46.0	100
North-Western	6.4	17.0	27.8	48.9	100
South-Eastern	12.0	22.2	31.5	34.3	100
Southern	9.6	19.2	31.8	39.3	100
Western	6.5	17.2	24.0	52.3	100
TOTAL	9.2	18.8	29.7	42.3	100

Figure C2
Long-Stay Units by Area:
Percentage Distribution of Patients Resident at 31 December 2004
by Level of Dependency



Medico/Social Status

As stated in Section B the single largest proportion of patients are resident in a long-stay unit due to chronic physical illness. Table C7 gives details of medico/social status of patients within each area. There is some variation among areas. For example, 21.7 percent of patients within the south-eastern area have a medico/social status of chronic physical illness. Within the southern area this figure is 40.0 percent.

Table C7
Long-Stay Units by Area:
Percentage Distribution of Patients Resident at 31 December 2004 by Medico/Social Status

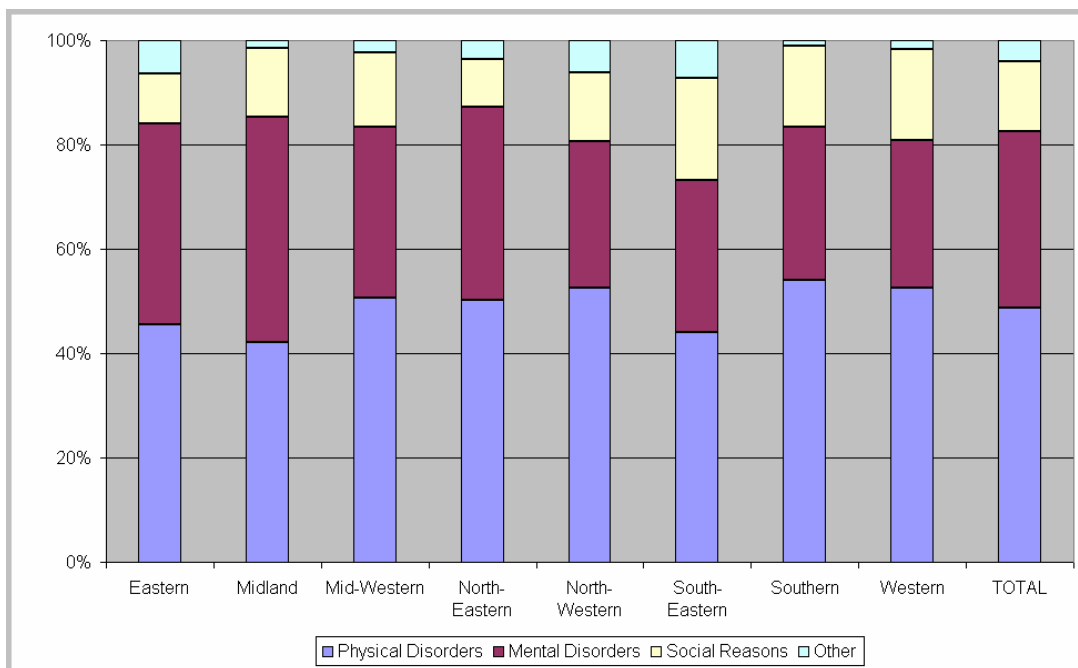
Area	Respite	Chronic Mental Illness	Chronic Physical Illness	Convalescence	Rehabilitation	Dementia	Physical Disability	Intellectual Disability	Social Reasons	Palliative Care	Other	Total
Eastern	2.3	8.5	31.6	1.2	2.1	29.1	9.8	1.0	7.3	0.8	6.3	100
Midland	3.4	7.4	22.6	0.5	2.1	24.7	15.6	11.1	9.6	1.3	1.5	100
Mid-Western	3.4	9.0	34.5	2.6	2.1	22.7	9.8	1.0	10.8	1.6	2.4	100
North-Eastern	3.1	7.5	33.8	2.8	1.3	25.8	11.2	3.9	6.0	1.0	3.6	100
North-Western	7.1	7.0	31.7	5.1	3.7	20.0	10.6	1.1	6.2	1.3	6.1	100
South-Eastern	2.9	10.5	21.7	2.6	3.6	17.7	15.4	1.0	16.5	0.7	7.3	100
Southern	4.4	5.9	40.0	3.0	0.3	21.7	9.9	1.7	11.3	0.9	1.1	100
Western	4.3	7.9	32.1	4.5	1.8	19.1	12.6	1.3	13.1	1.5	1.8	100
TOTAL	3.6	8.0	31.6	2.6	2.0	23.5	11.4	2.3	9.9	1.1	4.0	100

Figure C3 below displays the Medico/Social Status of patients within each area according to the four following categories:

- Physical Disorders (Chronic Physical Illness, Convalescence, Rehabilitation, Physical Disability, Palliative Care)
- Mental Disorders (Chronic Mental Illness, Dementia, Intellectual Disability)
- Social Reasons, including respite care
- Other

According to this classification just over half of patients (48.7%) fall into Physical Disorder category, 33.8 percent fall into the Mental Disorder category, 13.5 percent fall in to the Social Reasons category and 4.0 percent are in the Other category. Again there is some variation among the different areas. Slightly less than half of the patients (42.2 %) within the midland area are categorised as having a Physical Disorder while 54.0 percent of patients within the southern area fall into this category.

Figure C3
Long-Stay Units by Area:
Percentage Distribution of Patients Resident at 31 December 2004 by Medico/Social Status



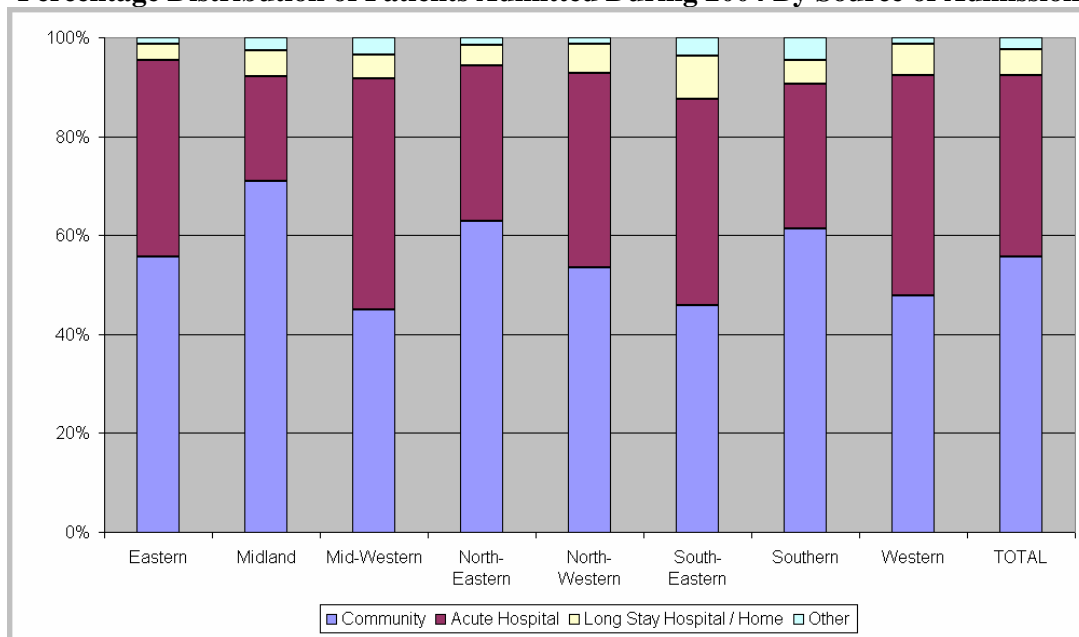
Admissions

Table C8 and Figure C4 give details of the source of admissions by area. As stated earlier the majority of patients (55.6%) were admitted from the community. However there is some considerable variation among areas. For example, 45.0 percent of patients were admitted from the community within the mid-western area. Within the midland area this figure was 70.9 percent. Similarly, the proportion admitted from acute hospitals also varies considerably from 21.2 percent within the midland area to 46.6 percent within the mid-western area.

Table C8
Long-Stay Units by Area:
Percentage Distribution of Patients Admitted During 2004 by Source of Admission

Area	Community	Acute Hospital	Long Stay Hospital / Home	Other	Total
Eastern	55.8	39.7	3.3	1.3	100
Midland	70.9	21.2	5.1	2.7	100
Mid-Western	45.0	46.6	4.8	3.5	100
North-Eastern	62.8	31.5	4.2	1.5	100
North-Western	53.4	39.3	6.0	1.3	100
South-Eastern	45.8	41.8	8.7	3.7	100
Southern	61.4	29.2	5.0	4.5	100
Western	47.8	44.5	6.3	1.4	100
TOTAL	55.6	36.7	5.2	2.4	100

Figure C4
Long-Stay Units by Area:
Percentage Distribution of Patients Admitted During 2004 By Source of Admission



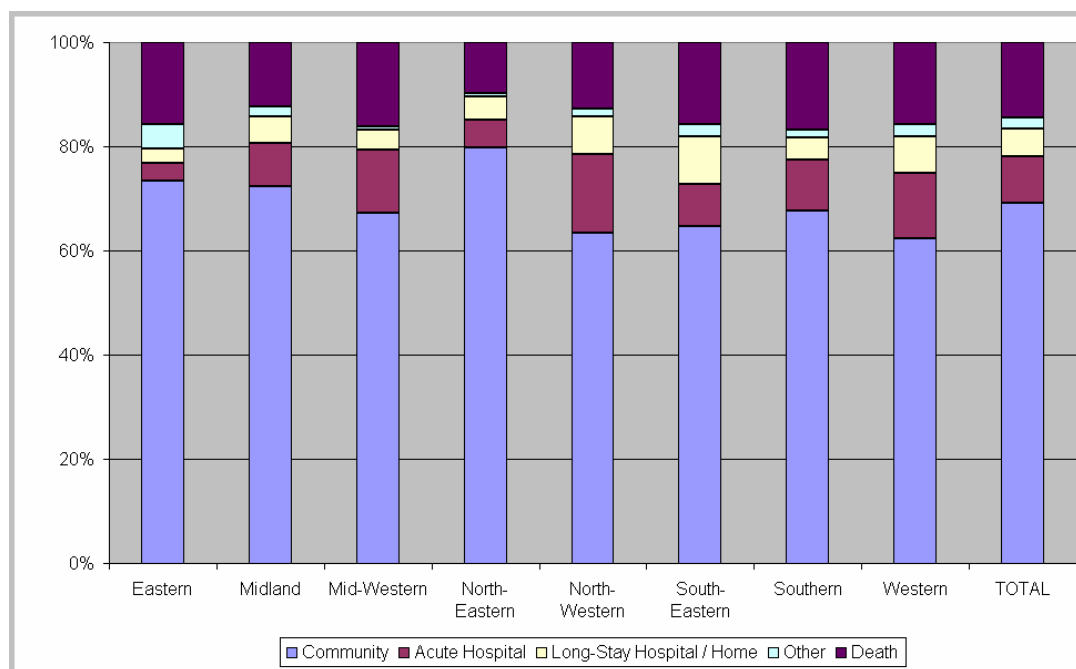
Discharges

Table C9 and Figure C5 give details of the destination of patients who were discharged throughout 2004 within each area. The majority of patients (69.2%) were discharged back into the community. However, there is considerable variation among the areas. For example, 62.3 percent of patients within the western area were discharged back into the community while the figure within the north-eastern area is 79.8 percent. Similarly the proportion of patients who were deceased varies from 9.7 percent within the north-eastern area to 16.9 percent within the southern area.

Table C9
Long-Stay Units by Area:
Percentage Distribution of Patients Discharged (including Deceased) During 2004 by
Destination of Discharge

Area	Community	Acute Hospital	Long-Stay Hospital / Home	Other	Death	Total
Eastern	73.4	3.5	2.6	4.8	15.7	100
Midland	72.4	8.2	5.2	1.9	12.3	100
Mid-Western	67.4	12.1	3.7	0.8	16.1	100
North-Eastern	79.8	5.3	4.4	0.8	9.7	100
North-Western	63.3	15.2	7.2	1.4	12.8	100
South-Eastern	64.6	8.1	9.3	2.3	15.7	100
Southern	67.7	9.7	4.2	1.5	16.9	100
Western	62.3	12.6	7.1	2.3	15.8	100
TOTAL	69.2	8.9	5.2	2.2	14.5	100

Figure C5
Long-Stay Units by Area:
Percentage Distribution of Patients Discharged During 2004
by Destination of Discharge



Length of Stay

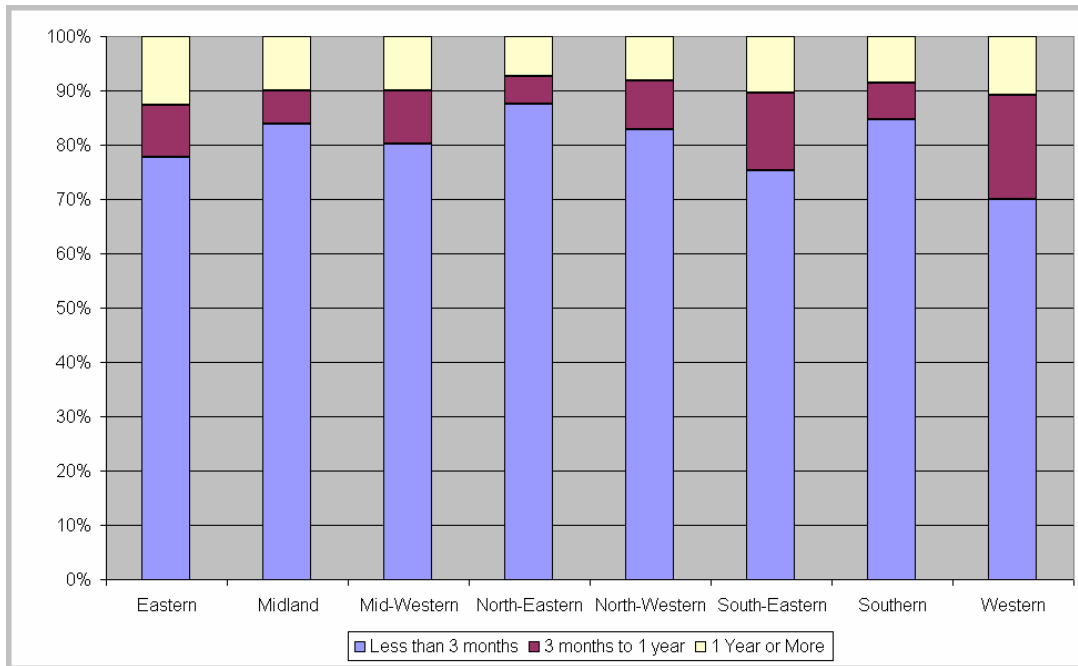
Four-fifths (80.3%) of patients who were discharged in 2004 were in residence for less than three months. Table C10 and Figure C6 give details of the length of stay of discharged patients within each area.

Table C10
Long-Stay Units by Area:
Percentage Distribution of Patients Discharged (including Deceased) During
2004 by Length of Stay

Area	Less than 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	2 to 4 years	4 to 6 years	6 to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
Eastern	77.8	6.5	3.0	3.4	4.4	2.3	1.8	0.7	100
Midland	83.8	4.0	2.1	3.0	3.3	1.6	1.5	0.7	100
Mid-Western	80.2	7.2	2.7	2.6	3.5	2.4	0.9	0.6	100
North-Eastern	87.5	3.2	2.0	2.5	2.8	1.1	0.6	0.2	100
North-Western	82.7	4.6	4.5	2.9	2.6	1.2	0.9	0.6	100
South-Eastern	75.4	10.7	3.4	3.2	3.9	1.7	1.1	0.7	100
Southern	84.7	4.1	2.5	2.6	3.2	1.2	1.0	0.6	100
Western	70.0	13.8	5.4	3.0	3.4	1.8	1.0	1.6	100
TOTAL	80.3	6.6	3.2	2.9	3.4	1.7	1.1	0.7	100

Figure C6 re-categorises length of stay into less than three months, three months to less than one year and one year and over. It is clear that there is some variation among the different areas with regard to length of stay. For example within the eastern area 12.6 per cent of patients had a length of stay of one year or more compared to 7.2 percent of patients in the North-Eastern Area.

Figure C6
Long-Stay Units by Area:
Percentage Distribution of Patients Discharged (including Death)
During 2004 by Length of Stay



Section D

Summary of Individual Long-Stay Units by Area and Unit Category

This section looks at individual long-stay units within each of the former health board areas in which they were located at the time of the survey, according to category of long-stay unit. The tables below give details of number of beds, number of patients, number of admissions and number of discharges within each long-stay unit during 2004. In this way it is possible to get a picture of the variety with regard to size and activity (i.e., admissions and discharges) within long-stay units across the country. Each unit has been allocated a four-digit code which enables it to be uniquely identified and this is displayed beside the unit name.

Table D1
Eastern Area
Summary of Individual Long-Stay Units 2004

Unit Name (Unit code)	Number of Beds at 31/12/2004	Number of Patients 31/12/2004	Number of Admissions during 2004	Number of Discharges during 2004
Health Board Extended Care Unit				
Baggot Street Community Hospital, Dublin 4 (1100)	34	34	506	515
Belvilla Community Unit (1203)	46	46	169	166
Bru Chaoimhin, Cork Street, Dublin 8 (1025)	170	120	0	50
Cherry Orchard, Dublin 10 (1157)	155	147	644	367
Clonskeagh Hospital, Vergemount (1035)	74	62	49	39
Community Unit, Dalkey, Dublin (1191)	50	46	363	364
District Hospital, Baltinglass (1042)	91	77	157	166
District Hospital, Wicklow (1043)	31	24	95	94
James Connolly Memorial, Dublin 15 (1159)	136	110	351	367
Lusk Community Unit (1188)	50	48	348	348
Maryfield, Dublin 20 (1080)	54	50	6	5
Maynooth Community Unit (1202)	37	37	118	95
Peamount, Newcastle (1161)	91	83	57	60
Seanchara Community Unit, Dublin 11 (1178)	50	47	293	294
Sir Patrick Dunn's, D2 (1168)	24	22	83	89
St. Brigid's, Crooksling (1105)	150	143	32	37
St. Clare's Home, Dublin 11 (1107)	61	51	71	74
St. Colman's, Rathdrum (1108)	141	123	437	434
St. Vincent's, Athy (1120)	197	170	195	186
The Meath Hospital (1200)	63	37	7	13
Total	1,705	1,477	3,981	3,763
Health Board Welfare Home				
Ashgrove House, Dublin 7 (1014)	39	27	7	13
Clarehaven Welfare Home, Dublin 11 (1031)	39	34	6	4
Drogheda Memorial, Curragh (1045)	26	20	155	159
Leopardstown Park Hospital/Clevis Welfare Home (1173)	25	19	4	7
St. Broc's, Dublin 6 (1106)	39	38	5	5
The Orchard, Bray (1136)	40	38	0	2
Total	208	176	177	190

Table D1 continued

Unit Name (Unit code)	Number of Beds at 31/12/2004	Number of Patients 31/12/2004	Number of Admissions during 2004	Number of Discharges during 2004
Voluntary Home / Hospital for Older People				
Alexandra Guild Housing Association, Dublin 6 (1005)	27	25	3	7
Cedar House, Dunlin 14 (1155)	21	12	20	24
Garda Retirement Home, Dublin 5 (1153)	41	41	6	6
Glenindare Nursing Home, D4 (1057)	31	29	10	11
Harcourt Home, Dublin 2 (1059)	35	35	8	10
Holy Family Residence, Dublin 14 (1064)	72	70	18	19
Holy Rosary Care Unit, D6 (1166)	28	28	9	7
Molyneux Home, Dublin 6 (1084)	25	25	10	7
Nazareth House, Dublin 3 (1087)	85	82	27	28
Our Lady's Manor, Dalkey (1095)	76	76	567	556
Queen of Peace Centre, Dublin 6 (1097)	50	49	6	5
Rosglas Nursing Home, Kildare (1186)	14	11	3	4
Shalom, Kilcock (1158)	42	32	6	7
Simpson's Hospital, Dublin 16 (1126)	44	42	9	6
St. Gabriel's, Dublin 5 (1154)	52	52	45	19
St. James Hospital, Dublin 8 (1109)	110	107	507	505
St. Joseph's Centre, Shankill (1150)	60	55	78	81
St. Monica's, Dublin 1 (1117)	46	46	50	48
St. Patrick's, Dublin 13 (1167)	39	38	18	16
The Royal Hospital, D4 (1138)	203	183	249	244
Total	1,101	1,038	1,649	1,610
Voluntary Welfare Home				
Barrett Cheshire, Dublin 2 (1019)	20	20	21	22
Cara Cheshire, Phoenix Park (1162)	27	27	0	4
Jewish Home of Ireland, Dublin 6 (1066)	41	30	5	8
Little Sisters of the Poor, Raheny, Dublin 5 (1102)	95	88	14	20
Lourdes Nursing Home (1201)	33	30	18	20
Regional Care Unit, Blackrock (1180)	13	13	1	2
Richmond Cheshire House, Monkstown, Co Dublin (1196)	24	24	4	1
St. Columban's, Maghermore (1165)	23	20	7	6
St. John's House, D4 (1110)	45	45	16	15
St. Mary's Home, Pembroke Park, D4 (1115)	38	32	8	9
Total	359	329	94	107

Table D1 continued

Unit Name (Unit code)	Number of Beds at 31/12/2004	Number of Patients 31/12/2004	Number of Admissions during 2004	Number of Discharges during 2004
Private Nursing Home				
Aclare House, Dun Laoghaire (1002)	25	23	17	9
Aisling House Nursing Home, Arklow (1174)	23	19	6	4
Alzheimer Care Centre, Dublin 9 (1160)	64	60	53	44
Ardeeshal Lodge, Upper Glenageary Road (1011)	31	17	4	5
Asgard Nursing Home, Arklow (1179)	20	19	1	2
Ashford House, Dunlaoire, Co Dublin (1013)	28	26	8	13
Bedford House, Balbriggan (1021)	40	28	12	12
Beechfield Manor, Shankill, Co Dublin (1022)	61	52	89	84
Beechtree Nursing Home (1197)	30	2	0	0
Belmont House, Stillorgan (1171)	100	94	96	118
Benevin Lodge (1199)	62	10	10	0
Brymore House, Howth (1026)	40	40	17	25
Cairn Hill Nursing Home, Foxrock Dublin 18 (1027)	42	41	22	30
Churchview, D7 (1037)	43	43	13	14
Clontarf Nursing Home, Dublin 3 (1036)	45	45	12	12
Craddock House, Naas (1185)	68	68	16	16
Craysfort Nursing Home, Glenageary, Co Dublin (1028)	45	45	19	16
Dalkey Lodge, Dalkey, Co Dublin (1039)	30	29	21	24
Dargle Valley, Enniskerry (1041)	30	25	25	25
Donare Nursing Home,Bray (1044)	25	25	7	3
Earlsbrook, Bray (1056)	64	60	19	18
Elmhurst, Dublin 9 (1146)	57	43	637	613
Fingal House, Swords (1048)	20	20	9	7
Florence Garden, Bray (1049)	55	42	20	12
Glenashling, Celbridge (1051)	50	44	14	18
Glenaulin, Dublin 20 (1052)	64	64	16	16
Glenbervie Nursing Home, Bray (1053)	20	20	28	6
Glencarrig, Dublin 24 (1054)	25	25	11	11
Greystones Nursing Home, Wicklow (1029)	76	59	13	24
Griffeen Valley, Lucan (1144)	25	25	2	2
Harvey Nursing Home, Dublin 6W (1060)	23	23	19	15
Hazel Hall, Clane, Co Kildare (1061)	46	41	68	59
Howth Hill Lodge, Howth (1017)	49	44	27	24
Kinvara House, Bray (1069)	44	35	24	22
Larchfield Park, Naas (1071)	56	51	160	164
Leas Cross, Swords (1183)	111	111	39	46
Leeson Park House, Dublin 6 (1073)	52	48	38	38
Lisheen, Rathcoole (1075)	55	53	82	64
Lourdesville, Kildare (1077)	48	41	26	31
Lucan Lodge, Lucan (1078)	46	38	23	24
Marymount, Lucan (1081)	47	47	22	22
Maryville, Dublin 4 (1082)	46	46	11	11
Moyglare, Maynooth (1086)	56	56	16	17
New Lodge, Donnybrook (1156)	32	21	5	3
Newpark Care Centre (1204)	15	15	15	12
Newtownpark House, Blackrock (1088)	62	61	42	47
Northbrook, Dublin 6 (1090)	23	23	10	9
Norwood Nursing Home, Bray (1176)	29	27	4	5
Oghill Nursing Home, Monasterevin (1170)	36	36	31	10
Orwell House, Rathgar (1093)	66	57	128	120
Rathfarnham Nursing Home, Dublin 16 (1137)	38	35	14	8
Rickard House, Blackrock (1149)	24	22	3	5

Table D1 continued

Unit Name (Unit code)	Number of Beds at 31/12/2004	Number of Patients 31/12/2004	Number of Admissions during 2004	Number of Discharges during 2004
Roseville Nursing Home, Bray (1177)	30	29	5	3
Rostrevor, Dublin 6 (1099)	23	16	26	26
Sally Park, Dublin 24 (1121)	35	33	11	13
San Remo Nursing and Convalescent Home Ltd, Bray (1122)	51	47	24	22
Shannagh Bay, Bray (1124)	45	30	3	10
Shrewsbury House, Dublin 3 (1125)	36	36	14	14
St. Doolagh's, Balgriffin, Dublin 17 (1194)	48	48	30	43
St. Pappin's, Dublin 9 (1193)	59	58	19	31
St. Theresa's, Bray (1119)	15	15	3	2
Suncroft Lodge, Kildare (1175)	60	42	19	22
Talbot Lodge, Kinsealy (1148)	52	49	36	38
Tara, Bray (1128)	50	50	40	33
Tara Winthrop, Swords (1187)	61	60	64	64
The Croft, Dublin 8 (1129)	39	36	6	7
The Ryevale, Leixlip (1101)	73	66	33	31
TLC Centre (1198)	4	1	1	0
Tower Nursing Home, Dublin 22 (1139)	21	21	2	2
Willowbrook, Newbridge (1142)	58	58	95	93
Total	3,072	2,739	2,455	2,393
Eastern area totals	6,445	5,759	8,356	8,063

Table D2
Midland Area
Summary of Individual Long-Stay Units 2004

Unit Name (Unit code)	Number of Beds at 31/12/2004	Number of Patients 31/12/2004	Number of Admissions during 2004	Number of Discharges during 2004
Health Board Extended Care Unit				
Birr Community Nursing Unit, Co Offaly (2005)	70	68	402	404
Community Nursing Unit, Edenderry, Co Offaly (2014)	59	52	37	37
Community Nursing Unit, Sandymount, Birr (2047)	70	68	402	404
District Hospital, Abbeyleix (2032)	50	49	236	230
General Hospital, Tullamore (2010)	17	2	0	0
Loughloe House, Athlone (2011)	39	37	91	99
Lough Sheever, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath (2045)	51	51	0	6
Riada House, Tullamore, Co Offaly (2017)	42	42	215	209
St. Brigid's, Portlaoise (2019)	62	56	28	30
St. Joseph's/Mount Carmel, Longford (2036)	168	149	736	568
St. Mary's, Mullingar, Co Westmeath (2023)	117	103	285	269
St. Peter's Centre, Castlepollard (2037)	89	89	409	409
St. Vincent's, Athlone (2033)	75	74	261	259
St. Vincent's, Mountmellick, Co Laois (2024)	158	158	56	84
Total	1,067	998	3,158	3,008
Voluntary Home / Hospital for Older People				
Mont Vista, Athlone (2031)	15	12	5	6
St. Camillus, Killucan, Co Westmeath (2020)	57	57	69	71
Total	72	69	74	77
Private Nursing Home				
Ballard Lodge, Portlaoise (2001)	14	14	11	10
Bethaney House, Tyrrellspass (2002)	28	24	26	21
Carthage Nursing Home, Tullamore (2038)	40	39	27	26
Clover Lodge, Birr (2042)	56	45	38	31
Consolation Nursing Home, Tullamore, Co Offaly (2015)	25	25	3	3
Gallen Priory, Ferbane (2039)	47	44	24	13
Kilminchy Lodge, Portlaois (2040)	52	50	103	85
Laurel Lodge, Glebe, Co Longford (2034)	51	48	6	6
Maplecourt Nursing Home, Castlepollard (2041)	21	20	38	33
Moate(Mowlam) House Care, Moate (2044)	48	48	102	86
Newbrook Nursing Home, Mullingar (2043)	52	51	62	61
Newtownforbes Nursing Home, Co Longford (2013)	41	33	42	39
Our Lady's Manor, Edgeworthstown, Co Longford (2016)	70	65	25	28
Portiuncula Nursing Home (2046)	14	14	33	21
Retreat Nursing Home, Athlone (2035)	40	40	30	29
St. Clair's, Ballinderry, Co Westmeath (2030)	43	35	88	77
Stella Maris, Athlone (2026)	29	26	28	28
Tullybeg Retirement Village, Tullamore (2021)	49	35	47	42
Upton House, Clara, Co Offaly (2027)	24	18	7	9
Total	744	674	740	648
Midland area totals	1,883	1,741	3,972	3,733

Table D3
Mid-Western Area
Summary of Individual Long-Stay Units 2004

Unit Name (Unit code)	Number of Beds at 31/12/2004	Number of Patients 31/12/2004	Number of Admissions during 2004	Number of Discharges during 2004
Health Board Extended Care Unit				
Community Hospital, Ennistymon (3012)	31	25	166	170
Community Nursing Unit, Kilrush (3026)	39	38	188	186
Hospital of the Assumption, Thurles (3019)	89	77	363	367
Knockatullish, Scariff, Co Clare (3072)	6	0	101	101
Raheen Community Hospital, Scariff, Co Clare (3025)	42	38	217	214
St. Camillus', Limerick (3034)	230	188	365	392
St. Ita's Hospital, Limerick (3037)	146	130	514	499
St. Joseph's, Ennis (3039)	256	231	370	370
Total	839	727	2,284	2,299
Health Board Welfare Home				
Community Nursing Unit, Nenagh (3035)	33	32	137	135
Dean Maxwell Community N U Roscrea (3011)	35	29	123	127
Total	68	61	260	262
Voluntary Home / Hospital for Older People				
Cahercalla Community Hospital, Ennis, Co Clare (3038)	96	96	588	562
Carrigoran House, Newmarket-on-Fergus (3008)	115	115	97	123
Catherine McAuley House, Limerick (3052)	33	33	9	5
Kilrush District Hospital, Kilrush (3020)	54	54	23	23
Milford House, Castletroy (3021)	47	45	167	164
Mount Carmel, Roscrea (3022)	25	22	31	35
St. Paul's, Limerick (3043)	52	52	16	15
Total	422	417	931	927
Private Nursing Home				
Ardeen, Thurles (3001)	38	35	30	29
Ashlawn, Nenagh (3004)	29	27	33	29
Beechwood House, Newcastle West (3005)	37	37	48	45
Bushy Park, Borrisokane, Co Tipperary (3051)	40	25	24	30
Caherass Nursing Home, Croom, Co Limerick (3070)	50	50	150	150
Cahermoyle House, Ardagh (3007)	48	38	40	40
Corbally House, Corbally (3009)	35	35	10	26
Glebe House, Fedamore, Co Limerick (3014)	41	37	50	47
Lakes Nursing Home, Clare (3068)	57	48	142	130
Maria Goretti, Kilmallock, Co Limerick (3064)	39	38	15	4
Mount St Benedict, Thurles (3033)	12	11	6	7
Patterson's Roscrea (3024)	28	28	10	28
Respite Care Centre, Dromcollogher (3073)	20	0	20	50
Rivervale Nursing Home, Nenagh (3069)	46	41	56	57
Roseville, Ballysimon, Co Limerick (3028)	40	39	34	33
Sancta Maria, Cratloe, Co Clare (3045)	40	36	17	7
St. Anthony's, Pallesgreen (3031)	27	24	45	38
St. Gobnait's, Ballyagran, Co Limerick (3036)	20	20	7	7
St. Jude's, Borrisoleigh, Co Tipperary (3040)	18	18	10	10
St. Kieran's Roscrea (3042)	26	20	5	10
St. Theresa's, Thurles (3044)	35	35	30	24
Tall Trees, Askeaton, Co Limerick (3048)	26	20	23	27
Thorpes Nursing Home, Clarina (3049)	26	26	6	28
Total	778	688	811	856
Mid-Western area totals	2,107	1,893	4,286	4,344

Table D4
North-Eastern Area
Summary of Individual Long-Stay Units 2004

Unit Name (Unit code)	Number of Beds at 31/12/2004	Number of Patients 31/12/2004	Number of Admissions during 2004	Number of Discharges during 2004
Health Board Extended Care Unit				
Ballyconnel Community Services, Cavan (4052)	30	30	127	125
Cottage Hospital, Drogheda (4005)	48	46	560	561
Lisdaran Unit for the Elderly, Cavan (4038)	63	55	320	316
Pathway's Rehabilitation Center, Cavan (4056)	6	0	36	41
St. Joseph's, Ardee, Co Louth (4021)	40	38	88	90
St. Joseph's, Trim (4022)	174	152	407	413
St. Mary's, Castleblayney (4025)	144	142	466	441
St. Mary's, Drogheda (4026)	50	49	27	28
St. Oliver Plunkett, Dundalk (4027)	147	140	513	499
Sullivan Memorial Home, Cavan (4008)	33	32	111	108
Total	735	684	2,655	2,622
Health Board Welfare Home				
Boyne View House, Drogheda (4003)	35	35	18	20
Meath County Infirmary, Navan (4013)	17	15	377	370
Oriel House, Rooskey, Co Monaghan (4015)	25	24	30	26
Virginia Com. Services, Virginia, Co Cavan (4020)	50	46	291	291
Total	127	120	716	707
Voluntary Home / Hospital for Older People				
Aras Mhuire, Drogheda (4035)	30	26	226	220
Mount Oliver, Convent Infirmary, Dundalk (4034)	28	27	3	5
St. Columban's, Navan (4040)	35	25	7	6
St. Joseph's, Ballybay, Co Monaghan (4023)	26	26	35	36
St. Louis, Monaghan (4039)	19	18	24	21
Total	138	122	295	288

Table D4 continued

Unit Name (Unit code)	Number of Beds at 31/12/2004	Number of Patients 31/12/2004	Number of Admissions during 2004	Number of Discharges during 2004
Private Nursing Home				
Blackrock Abbey Nursing Home (4062)	60	42	100	59
Boyne Valley, Drogheda, Co Meath (4002)	14	14	28	24
Carlingford Nursing Home, Carlingford (4010)	44	39	80	47
Castle Lodge Nursing Home, Castlebellingham (4050)	27	23	123	121
Castleross Nursing Home, Carrickmacross (4055)	46	46	44	13
College View Nursing Home, Cavan (4049)	56	41	70	66
Creevela Nursing Home, Laytown (4006)	46	45	31	32
Dealgan House, Dundalk (4051)	50	49	123	110
Delvin Lodge Phase 2 (4060)	44	28	41	48
Delvin Lodge, Riverview, Co Meath (4042)	48	43	44	38
Drumbear Lodge (4059)	52	50	0	0
Esker Lodge, Cathedral Road, Cavan (4058)	44	44	162	152
Fairlawns, Bailieboro (4009)	35	35	25	25
Heatherfield Nursing Home, Dunshaughlin (4011)	30	30	25	21
Hillview, Tara (4012)	26	22	60	50
Kilbrew Nursing Home (4061)	60	22	28	7
Kilmainham Wood Nursing Home, Kells (4043)	50	43	372	349
Moorehall Lodge, Ardee (4047)	63	63	54	54
Mullinahinch Nursing Home, Co Monaghan. (4057)	52	43	27	6
Omega, Belturbet (4014)	19	19	86	39
Rathoath Manor, Rathoath (4033)	69	61	19	16
Sacred Hearts, Clones, Co Monaghan (4016)	50	50	38	38
Sancta Maria, Kinnegad (4029)	44	43	22	19
Sheelin Nursing Home, Mt.Nugent, Co Cavan (4048)	39	39	75	66
Silver Grove Nursing Home, Clonee (4044)	35	30	10	9
St. Anthony's, Trim (4017)	11	11	3	5
St. Clare's, Stamullen, Co Meath (4018)	53	38	14	24
St. Colmcille's Nursing Home, Kells (4045)	42	41	20	20
St. Elizabeth's, Athboy (4036)	36	36	42	33
St. Joseph's Nursing Home, Virginia (4041)	44	44	87	83
St. Ursula's, Bettystown, Co Meath (4054)	24	24	15	15
Windfield, Dunboyne (4031)	38	33	28	28
Woodlands House, Navan (4032)	22	21	41	38
Total	1,373	1,212	1,937	1,655
North-Eastern area totals	2,373	2,138	5,603	5,272

Table D5
North-Western Area
Summary of Individual Long-Stay Units 2004

Unit Name (Unit code)	Number of Beds at 31/12/2004	Number of Patients 31/12/2004	Number of Admissions during 2004	Number of Discharges during 2004
Health Board Extended Care Unit				
Arus Carolan, Mohill, Co Leitrim (5003)	40	38	112	108
Community Hospital, Caradonagh, Co Donegal (5008)	39	33	227	200
Community Hospital Donegal (5009)	30	30	200	200
Community Hospital, Killybegs (5034)	41	34	497	492
Community Hospital, Lifford, Co Donegal (5011)	40	36	282	286
Community Nursing Unit, Falcarragh, Co Donegal (5005)	34	31	192	208
Community Nursing Unit, Ramelton, Co Donegal (5007)	38	36	146	146
District Hospital, Dungloe, Co Donegal (5010)	44	40	292	291
Our Lady's Hospital, Manorhamilton (5042)	35	29	362	362
Our Lady's, Manorhamilton, Co Leitrim (5019)	35	29	362	362
Rock Nursing Unit, Ballyshannon, Co Donegal (5020)	34	33	21	21
St. John's, Sligo (5021)	202	193	525	531
St. Joseph's, Stranolar, Co Donegal (5023)	92	76	427	441
St. Patrick's, Carrick-on-Shannon, Co Leitrim (5024)	113	109	210	213
Total	817	747	3,855	3,861
Health Board Welfare Home				
Arus Breffini, Manorhamilton, Co. Leitrim (5002)	31	30	109	110
Community Nursing Unit, Buncrana, Co Donegal (5006)	30	28	190	196
Sheil Hospital, Ballyshannon, Co Donegal (5026)	48	45	163	158
Total	109	103	462	464
Voluntary Home / Hospital for Older People				
Community Nursing Unit, Ballymote, Co Sligo (5004)	27	27	97	97
Nazareth House, Fahan, Co Donegal (5018)	48	46	19	21
Nazareth House, Sligo (5017)	133	124	32	40
Total	208	197	148	158
Private Nursing Home				
Archview Nursing Home, Letterkenny (5001)	31	31	18	17
Ard Na Greine, Enniscrone, Co. Sligo (5036)	52	37	79	76
Bailey's, Tubbercurry (5031)	41	41	31	30
Beach Hill Nursing Home, Donegal (5039)	49	41	19	19
Brentwood Manor (5040)	35	35	21	22
Brindley Manor Nursing Home LTD.,Convoy (5033)	43	42	25	36
Harbour Lights, Burckless (5029)	51	51	10	16
Hillcrest Nursing Home, Donegal (5041)	35	25	11	9
Laggan Valley, Lifford, Co Donegal (5013)	27	24	6	5
Lake House, Port-na-Blagh (5027)	57	49	36	39
Lakeview, Mohill, Co Leitrim (5014)	25	21	17	20
Mowlam, Ballytavin (5037)	62	29	61	52
Mulross, Carrick-on-Shannon (5016)	32	22	24	26
Sancta Maria, Enniscrone, Co Sligo (5025)	35	34	17	17
St. Phelim's, Dromahair (5032)	66	65	36	33
Strangriff House, Stranolar, Co. Donegal (5028)	33	33	2	1
Total	674	580	413	418
North-Western area totals	1,808	1,627	4,878	4,901

Table D6
South-Eastern Area
Summary of Individual Long-Stay Units 2004

Unit Name (Unit code)	Number of Beds at 31/12/2004	Number of Patients 31/12/2004	Number of Admissions during 2004	Number of Discharges during 2004
Health Board Extended Care Unit				
Cluain Arainn - Community Nursing Unit. New Wing (6081)	10	8	325	325
District Hospital, Castlecomer (6085)	33	33	364	364
New Houghton, New Ross (6023)	66	51	4	16
Sacred Heart, Carlow (6031)	101	90	248	239
St. Canice's Hospital, Kilkenny (6083)	54	54	10	7
St. Columba's, Thomastown (6037)	150	139	360	355
St. Dympna's (6082)	64	64	17	17
St. John's, Enniscorthy (6042)	180	175	353	352
St. Joseph's, Dungarvan (6041)	96	93	325	321
St. Patrick's, Cashel (6048)	154	144	811	807
St. Patrick's, Waterford (6049)	122	118	525	514
Total	1,030	969	3,342	3,317
Health Board Welfare Home				
Bethany House, Carlow (6004)	37	35	16	15
Cluain Arann, Tipperary (6008)	36	35	11	9
Dunabbey House, Dungarvan (6013)	40	40	12	7
Marion Court, Clonmel (6018)	37	28	4	6
Prague House, Freshford (6026)	25	25	5	2
Total	175	163	48	39
Voluntary Home / Hospital for Older People				
Community Hospital, New Ross (6009)	34	34	160	146
Martin Residential Home, Portlaoise (6053)	20	14	10	7
St. Canice's Parish, Troy's Court (6068)	21	21	3	21
St. Fiacc's House, Carlow (6038)	20	18	11	11
St. Joseph's Nursing Home, Manor Hill (6017)	43	42	11	11
Total	138	129	195	196
Voluntary Welfare Home				
Gahan House, Graigueenamanagh (6067)	16	11	3	3
Holy Ghost Home, Waterford (6015)	58	58	18	21
Mount Carmel, Callan (6021)	21	19	5	6
O'Gorman Home, Ballyragget (6024)	12	12	4	2
St. Joseph's Home, Kilmoganny (6045)	24	23	3	4
St. Lazerian's House, Bagenalstown (6046)	20	19	9	9
Total	151	142	42	45

Table D6 continued

Unit Name (Unit code)	Number of Beds at 31/12/2004	Number of Patients 31/12/2004	Number of Admissions during 2004	Number of Discharges during 2004
Private Nursing Home				
Archersrath Nursing Home, Kilkenny (6077)	30	30	30	9
Ard na Farraige, Tramore (6001)	21	19	13	10
Aut-Even, Kilkenny (6039)	5	5	0	0
Avondale, Callan (6002)	35	35	21	21
Bailey House, Thurles (6003)	17	17	5	5
Beechwood, Leighlinbridge (6059)	32	32	16	15
Borris Lodge, Borris (6005)	31	31	10	10
Bramleigh Lodge N.H., Cahir (6066)	20	17	8	7
Carlford Nursing Home, Enniscorthy (6006)	20	20	6	5
Carrag Tur Nursing Home (6084)	65	55	88	44
Deerpark, Lattin (6034)	28	26	26	27
Drakelands House, Drakelands (6069)	40	40	30	16
Drum Hills, Dungarvan (6012)	23	21	11	11
Greenhill, Carrick-on-Suir (6076)	55	49	64	61
Knockeen Nursing Home, Barntown (6071)	43	43	72	81
Maypark House, Waterford (6058)	39	39	121	84
Melview House, Clonmel (6019)	57	32	60	68
Padre Pio, Holycross (6062)	43	36	7	31
Padre Pio Rest Home, Cappoquin (6025)	24	22	25	23
Rivderdale Nursing Home, Ballon (6051)	27	23	6	6
Rockshire Care Centre, Ferrybank (6028)	11	11	3	10
Ros Aoibhinn, Bunclody (6027)	31	31	20	20
St. Anne's, Cashel (6032)	18	16	7	9
St. Anne's, Kilmore (6033)	33	23	40	30
St. Joseph's, Tipperary (6043)	24	24	17	17
St. Martha's, Cahir (6047)	20	20	5	6
St. Teresa's, Cashel (6050)	30	25	22	29
Woodlands, Dundrum (6055)	43	43	59	44
Woodside House, Fethard (6060)	20	19	18	18
Total	885	804	810	717
South-Eastern area totals	2,379	2,207	4,437	4,314

Table D7
Southern Area
Summary of Individual Long-Stay Units 2004

Unit Name (Unit code)	Number of Beds at 31/12/2004	Number of Patients 31/12/2004	Number of Admissions during 2004	Number of Discharges during 2004
Health Board Extended Care Unit				
Community Hospital, Bandon (7016)	23	23	243	243
Community Hospital, Kanturk (7017)	49	43	182	188
Community Hospital, Kenmare (7018)	24	24	264	265
Community Hospital, Killarney (7019)	39	35	543	545
Community Hospital, Kinsale (7020)	38	38	185	185
Community Hospital, Listowel (7021)	63	50	325	331
Community Hospital, Macroom (7022)	38	38	96	94
Community Hospital, Youghal (7023)	38	31	160	164
Dinish Ward, Tralee (7031)	46	46	61	61
General Hospital, Bantry (7029)	24	19	109	112
Mount Carmel, Clonakilty (7041)	197	172	267	273
St. Anne's, Skibbereen (7060)	40	36	238	237
St. Columbanus, Killarney (7063)	182	158	172	174
St. Elizabeth's, Dingle (7064)	43	38	155	161
St. Finbarr's, Cork (7065)	157	157	75	76
St. Gabriel's, Schull (7066)	21	19	88	85
St. Joseph's, Castletownbere (7067)	33	32	157	149
St. Joseph's Community Hospital, Millstreet (7069)	26	26	71	70
St. Laurence Cheshire Home, Glanmire (7101)	36	36	26	26
St. Patrick's, Fermoy (7075)	87	76	296	305
Total	1,204	1,097	3,713	3,744
Health Board Welfare Home				
Cois Abhann, Youghal (7083)	34	29	59	60
Community Hospital, Caherciveen (7061)	45	34	186	166
St. Anthony's, Dunamanway (7062)	23	23	73	76
St. Francis Welfare Home, Fermoy (7082)	17	17	7	8
St. Joseph's, Killorglin (7068)	40	40	19	18
Total	159	143	344	328
Voluntary Home / Hospital for Older People				
Community Hospital, Midleton (7049)	90	72	177	175
Our Lady of Fatima, Tralee (7048)	65	62	16	25
St. Luke's, Blackrock (7073)	91	90	74	74
St. Patrick's Cork (7076)	51	46	408	407
St. Paul's, Clonakilty (7074)	31	30	13	13
Valentia Community (7081)	16	16	22	22
Total	344	316	710	716
Voluntary Welfare Home				
Aras Mhuire Nursing Home (7004)	33	32	7	7
General Hospital, Cobh (7030)	36	35	62	59
Nazareth House, Mallow (7043)	127	111	188	191
Total	196	178	257	257

Table D7 continued

Unit Name (Unit code)	Number of Beds at 31/12/2004	Number of Patients 31/12/2004	Number of Admissions during 2004	Number of Discharges during 2004
Private Nursing Home				
Aras Aoibhinn, Macroom (7001)	31	27	12	20
Ashborough Lodge, Milltown (7105)	58	33	95	71
Ballincurrig Care Centre, Leamlara (7110)	54	21	25	4
Ballynoe Nursing Home, Cork (7003)	50	50	41	25
Beaumont Residential Care, Cork (7005)	42	40	24	19
Bishopscourt Residential Care, Waterfall (7100)	35	35	10	9
Blarney Nursing and Retirement Home, Killowen (7007)	20	20	4	4
Bridhaven Nursing Home, Mallow (7008)	28	27	37	31
Castlemahon Nursing Home, Cork (7009)	21	19	18	17
Cramers Court Nursing Home, Belgooly (7012)	62	48	45	48
Cuil Didin, Tralee (7108)	40	40	40	24
Cuskinny Court, Cobh (7014)	28	24	114	118
Deerpark House, Bantry (7099)	34	34	27	15
Douglas Nursing Home, Moneygourney (7024)	37	35	77	70
Fairfield Nursing Home, Drimoleague (7097)	32	32	23	28
Fairy Hill, Mallow (7028)	26	26	28	28
Glendonagh, Dungourney (7032)	21	17	34	34
Golden Meadows (7106)	46	46	35	39
Graigue, Ardferd (7033)	11	11	6	10
Grange Con, Carrigrohane (7034)	24	23	4	4
Heatherlee, Killarney (7036)	26	20	0	0
Kenmare Nursing Home, Kenmare (7079)	23	18	11	10
Madonna House, Ballincollig (7039)	22	17	4	5
Montenotte Care Centre (7107)	90	88	338	304
Norwood Grange, Waterfall (7045)	25	20	16	15
Oaklands, Listowel (7046)	31	27	14	11
Ocean View, Tralee (7047)	30	29	28	30
Our Lady of Lourdes, Killarney (7050)	31	31	24	21
Padre Pio House, Churchtown (7093)	40	40	46	45
Padre Pio, Rochestown (7051)	25	20	7	7
Powdermill, Ballincollig (7053)	45	42	17	27
Resthaven, Newmarket (7055)	20	18	4	7
Riverside Nursing Home, Abbeydorney (7056)	23	23	15	11
Rosenalee, Ballincollig (7057)	47	35	126	122
St. Albert's, Sundays Well (7059)	40	33	22	23
St. Joseph's, Kenmare (7072)	34	29	6	3
St. Joseph's, Lee Road (7070)	60	60	200	200
St. Joseph's, Tralee (7071)	22	11	7	5
St. Louis, Tralee, Co. Kerry (7104)	28	21	21	27
St. Martha's Nursing Home (7010)	34	27	12	6
Strawhall, Fermoy (7078)	21	21	8	5
Teach Altra, Newmarket Co Cork (7087)	43	43	50	49
Upton House, Innishannon (7080)	45	39	24	22
White Friars, Glanmire (7085)	32	30	8	11
Windmill House, Mallow (7109)	40	11	17	6
Woodview, Lixnaw (7091)	17	16	5	7
Total	1,594	1,377	1,729	1,597
Southern area totals	3,497	3,111	6,753	6,642

Table D8
Western Area
Summary of Individual Long-Stay Units 2004

Unit Name (Unit code)	Number of Beds at 31/12/2004	Number of Patients 31/12/2004	Number of Admissions during 2004	Number of Discharges during 2004
Health Board Extended Care Unit				
Aras Deirbhile, Belmullet (8005)	38	38	8	8
Aras Ronan (8109)	10	7	18	12
District Hospital, Belmullet (8068)	42	36	254	252
District Hospital, Clifden (8071)	33	20	278	279
Merlin Park, Galway (8030)	46	45	17	16
Plunkett Home, Boyle (8031)	60	58	18	21
Sacred Heart, Castlebar (8035)	175	169	249	248
St. Joseph's District Hospital, Ballina (8069)	61	53	685	632
Unit 5 Merlin Park Hospital, Co. Galway (8095)	46	45	17	16
Unit 6 Merlin Park Regional Hospital, Galway (8091)	42	32	262	264
Total	553	503	1,806	1,748
Health Board Welfare Home				
Aras Mac Dara, Carraroe (8004)	60	60	63	62
Aras Mathair Pol, Castlerea (8001)	40	39	62	60
Aras Mhuire, Tuam (8003)	24	23	2	2
D'Alton Community Nursing Unit, Claremorris (8012)	39	37	85	85
McBride, Westport (8027)	39	39	40	40
Sacred Heart, Roscommon (8036)	182	164	337	343
St. Anne's Community Nursing Home, Clifden (8038)	33	32	14	11
St. Augustine's, Ballina (8041)	40	40	32	32
St. Brendan's, Loughrea (8042)	174	156	136	135
St. Fionnan's, Achill Island (8076)	32	28	97	93
St. Francis, Newcastle (8045)	39	36	6	6
Total	702	654	874	869
Voluntary Home / Hospital for Older People				
Castlemacgarret, Claremorris (8009)	43	37	17	23
District Hospital, Swinford (8070)	40	34	293	291
Marion House, Ballindine, Co. Mayo (8094)	12	12	324	324
Maryfield, Athenry (8029)	21	21	10	2
St. Joseph's Nursing Home, Tuam, Co. Galway (8093)	35	28	3	4
Total	151	132	647	644

Table D8 continued

Unit Name (Unit code)	Number of Beds at 31/12/2004	Number of Patients 31/12/2004	Number of Admissions during 2004	Number of Discharges during 2004
Private Nursing Home				
Abbeybreaffy Nursing Home, Co. Mayo (8092)	51	49	188	197
Aras Bride, Glenamaddy (8002)	28	28	6	6
Ballinderry Nursing Home, Ballinasloe (8077)	52	37	14	12
Blackrocks Nursing Home, Foxford (8081)	34	33	5	6
Brookvale Manor, Ballyhaunis (8103)	58	27	26	10
Caiseal Geal, Castlegar (8007)	23	19	27	30
Carewell, Ballyhaunis (8008)	24	24	19	15
Carna Nursing & Retirement Home, Galway (8105)	37	37	109	70
Castleturvin Nursing Home, Athenry (8085)	52	29	73	61
Central Park Nursing Home, Ballinasloe (8086)	40	40	33	52
Cleggan Beach, Cleggan (8061)	15	15	8	7
Clover Hill Nursing Home, Cloverhill (8087)	42	31	123	118
Coral Haven, Galway (8100)	59	50	160	140
Corrandulla Nursing Home (8010)	40	34	4	6
Cuan Chaitriona, Castlebar (8062)	30	30	13	10
Drumderrig House, Boyle (8013)	19	19	29	21
Fearna, Castlerea (8015)	16	15	2	3
Ferna Nursing Home, Elphin, Co. Roscommon (8097)	35	31	51	51
Forest View, Ballymurray (8016)	20	9	1	1
Friars Lodge, Ballinrobe (8104)	64	52	45	50
Garbally, Ballinasloe (8053)	38	37	23	23
Glenlara, Glenamaddy (8017)	15	12	13	13
Greenpark, Tuam (8019)	28	25	13	11
Hillside, Aughrim (8054)	25	25	7	7
Holy Family, Ballinasloe (8078)	36	33	11	12
Innis Ree Lodge, Lanesborough (8107)	58	52	91	47
Lakelands, Loughrea (8024)	40	39	52	56
Little Flower Nursing Home, Ardrahan (8065)	50	49	67	67
Lough Corrib, Headford (8026)	30	22	0	7
Lynam's Nursing Home, Creagh, Ballinasloe (8011)	15	12	4	10
Meadowlands, Roscommon (8075)	30	30	30	13
Mountbellew Nursing Home, Co Galway (8079)	22	21	7	8
Moycullen Nursing Home (8111)	54	39	70	64
Moy Ridge House, Ballina (8057)	45	45	12	11
Mystical Rose, Claregalway (8066)	25	25	12	22
Nightingale, Ballinasloe (8067)	25	24	9	9
Oakwood, Ballaghaderreen (8059)	36	36	11	11
Oakwood, Hawthorne Drive (8101)	48	48	122	75
Oranmore Nursing Home, Oranmore (8084)	36	33	29	45
Owen Riff Nursing Home, Galway (8102)	14	14	24	24
Pointe Boise Nursing Home, Upper Salthill Galway (8098)	29	29	33	29
Queen of Peace, Claremorris (8032)	37	37	12	13
Rosemount, Gort (8033)	40	30	48	45
Rushmore, Knocknarra (8034)	29	18	50	65
Sacred Heart, Spiddal (8037)	32	25	14	17
St. Anne's, Charlestown (8039)	44	41	18	20
St. Anne's, Loughrea (8056)	20	15	12	16
St. Attracta's, Charlestown (8040)	54	52	11	13
St. Brendan's Unit (8106)	40	34	9	8
St. David's, Knocknacarra (8044)	15	13	9	10
Stella Maris, Cummer (8088)	43	41	38	32
Tearmainn Bhríde, Athlone (8080)	30	29	3	2

Table D8 continued

Unit Name (Unit code)	Number of Beds at 31/12/2004	Number of Patients 31/12/2004	Number of Admissions during 2004	Number of Discharges during 2004
The Hillcrest, Corrandulla (8022)	19	15	17	13
Vale View, Ballyleague (8051)	33	30	28	28
Total	1,874	1,639	1,845	1,712
Western area totals	3,280	2,928	5,172	4,973

Appendix 1

Questionnaire and Explanatory Notes

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & CHILDREN

ANNUAL SURVEY OF LONG-STAY UNITS, 2004

EXPLANATORY NOTES

PLEASE COMPLETE ALL QUESTIONS, AS IT MAY NOT ALWAYS BE ACCURATE TO ASSUME A ZERO FOR A BLANK.

NOTE 1 – LONG-STAY UNIT CATEGORY

The following definitions may be of assistance in distinguishing between the different categories supplied

1) Health Board Extended Care Unit – A health board extended care unit is a facility run by a health board. These institutions generally provide accommodation for older people who are in need of care for medical reasons.

2) Health Board Welfare Home – A health board welfare home is a home run by a health board. These institutions generally provide accommodation for older people who are in need of long or short-term care for medical or other reasons.

3) Voluntary Welfare Home – A voluntary welfare home is a home run by a charitable non-profit making organisation in which patients are not maintained for the personal profit of the proprietors. This includes all welfare homes run by religious orders as well as homes run by lay charitable organisations. These institutions generally provide accommodation for older people who are in need of long or short-term care for medical or other reasons.

4) Voluntary Home/Hospital for Older People – A voluntary nursing home is a home run by a charitable non-profit making organisation in which patients are not maintained for the personal profit of the proprietors. This includes all nursing homes run by religious orders as well as homes run by lay charitable organisations.

5) Private Nursing Home – A private nursing home is a home which is run as a private business for the care and maintenance of dependent persons. As the term implies, these are nursing homes established by private individuals or by companies in the private sector, which are run on a profit-making basis.

Please keep a copy of the completed questionnaire in case the Department of Health has any queries about the information you have provided and you need to refer back to the form.

NOTE 2 – BED TYPE

Eight bed types have been identified and definitions given below. These beds have been grouped into Long-Stay Beds and Limited-Stay beds which are also defined below

Long-Stay Beds – Extended/Continuing Care, Psychiatry of Old Age, Young Chronic Sick: Where intended length of stay of patient is equal to or greater than three months.

Limited-Stay Beds – Rehabilitation, Convalescence, Palliative Care, Respite and Other: Where intended length of stay of patient is less than three months.

1) Extended/Continuing Care (included contract) – These beds are allocated to people who have been assessed as being in need of long term care.

2) Psychiatry of Old Age – These are beds available for specialised psychiatric service of later life.

3) Young Chronic Sick – These beds are allocated to young people with an illness which has lasted a long period of time, is usually irreversible, and may be progressive.

4) Rehabilitation – These beds are allocated for the admission of persons for short periods of time in order to allow them to be rehabilitated after an illness/injury.

5) Convalescence – These beds are allocated for the admission of persons for short periods of time in order to allow them to recuperate after an illness/injury.

6) Palliative Care – These beds are allocated to patients at a time when the medical expectation is no longer cure.

7) Respite – These beds are allocated for the planned admission of dependent persons for short periods of time in order to assist carers in their task of caring.

NOTE 3 – ACTIVITY INFORMATION IN LONG-STAY BEDS

Section A asks for information on those patients occupying Long-Stay Beds only (see note 2 above). Questions A1-A3 are seeking information on the numbers of patients in residence in Long-Stay beds at 31 December 2004, therefore the totals entered for Questions A1, A2 and A3 should be in agreement.

NOTE 4 - LEVEL OF DEPENDENCY

The following definitions should be used to classify patients in residence at 31 December 2004 according to different levels of dependency: -

Low Dependency: This category refers to people who need some support in the community and the more independent residents in residential accommodation who require little nursing care. They are usually independently mobile but may use a walking stick and have difficulty managing stairs.

Medium Dependency: Person whose independence is impaired to the extent that he or she requires residential care because the appropriate support and nursing care required by the person cannot be provided by the community. Mobility is impaired to the extent that the person requires supervision or a walking aid.

High Dependency: Independence is impaired to the extent that the person requires residential care but is not bed bound. The person may have a combination of physical and mental disabilities, may be confused at times and be incontinent. He/she may require a walking aid and physical assistance to walk.

Maximum Dependency: People whose independence is impaired to the extent that he/she requires nursing care. The person is likely to be bed bound, requires assistance with all aspects of physical care and may be ambulant but confused, disturbed and incontinent.

NOTE 5 – MEDICO/SOCIAL STATUS

1) Respite – Patients in need of respite care are dependent persons admitted for short periods of time in order to assist their carers in their task of caring.

2) Chronic Mental Illness – ‘Mental illness’ means a state of mind of a person which affects the person’s thinking, perceiving, emotion or judgement and which seriously impairs the mental function of the person to the extent that he or she requires care or medical treatment in his or her own interest or in the interest of other persons. For mental illness to be chronic it would have to be sustained continuously without remission over a period of time.

3) Chronic Physical Illness – There is no formal definition of chronic physical disease but such illness would normally be characterised by having lasted a long period of time, is usually irreversible, and may be progressive.

4) Convalescence – Patients in need of convalescence are persons admitted for short periods of time in order to allow them to recuperate after an illness/injury.

5) Rehabilitation – Patients in need of rehabilitation are persons admitted for short periods of time in order to allow them to receive rehabilitation after an illness/injury.

6) Dementia – Severe dementia means a deterioration of the brain of a person which significantly impairs the intellectual function of the person thereby affecting thought, comprehension and memory and which includes severe psychiatric or behavioural symptoms such as physical aggression.

7) Physical Disability – Physical disability, in relation to a person, means a substantial restriction in the capacity of the person to carry on a profession, business or occupation in the State or to participate in social or cultural life in the State by reason of an enduring physical impairment.

8) Intellectual Disability – Significant intellectual disability means a state of arrested or incomplete development of mind of a person which includes significant impairment of intelligence and social functioning and abnormally aggressive or seriously irresponsible conduct on the part of the person.

9) Social Reasons – This category covers admissions for reasons other than medical ones.

10) Palliative Care – Palliative care beds are allocated to patients at a time when the medical expectation is no longer cure.

NOTE 6 – ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE ACTIVITY IN RELATION TO LONG-STAY BEDS IN 2004

Questions A4-A6 relate to the activity in Long-Stay beds during the year. Question A4 refers to admissions during the year whereas Questions A5 and A6 refer to discharges and deaths. **The total for Question A5 should agree with the total of Question A6.** In long-stay units patients occasionally go home for weekends or short breaks. For the purposes of this survey these short absences are not to be regarded as discharges and admissions.

NOTE 7 – ACTIVITY INFORMATION IN LIMITED-STAY BEDS

Section B asks for information on those patients occupying Limited-Stay Beds only (see note 2 above). Questions B1-B3 are seeking information on the numbers of patients in residence in Limited-Stay beds at 31 December 2004, therefore the totals entered for Questions A1, A2 and A3 should be in agreement.

NOTE 8 – ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE ACTIVITY IN RELATION TO LIMITED-STAY BEDS IN 2004

Questions B4-B6 relate to the activity in Limited-Stay beds during the year. Question B4 refers to admissions during the year whereas Questions B5 and B6 refer to discharges and deaths. **The total for Question B5 should agree with the total of Question B6.** In limited-stay units patients occasionally go home for weekends or short breaks. For the purposes of this survey these short absences are not to be regarded as discharges and admissions.

If you have any queries in relation to the completion of the questionnaire please contact Anne Lloyd or Carmel Smith at 01 635 4383.

Department of Health and Children

Annual Survey of Long-Stay Units

31st December 2004

Please read attached explanatory notes before completing this form

Telephone Number: _____

Email Address: _____

Community Service Area (Name and No.): _____

Category (tick one) See <i>explanatory note 1</i>	
Health Board Extended Care Unit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Health Board Welfare Home	<input type="checkbox"/>
Voluntary Welfare Home	<input type="checkbox"/>
Voluntary Home/Hospital for Older People	<input type="checkbox"/>
Private Nursing Home	<input type="checkbox"/>

Number of Beds (See *explanatory note 2*)

Bed Type	Number
A. Long Stay Beds (intended length of stay \geq 3 months)	
Extended/ Continuing Care (including contract)	
Psychiatry of Old Age	
Chronic Young Sick	
B. Limited Stay Beds (intended length of stay less than 3 months)	
Rehabilitation	
Convalescence	
Palliative Care	
Respite	
Other (Specify)	
Total Number of Beds	

Section A: Activity Information On Patients in Long Stay Beds Only
Please provide information on those patients occupying Extended Care, Psychiatry of Old Age and Chronic Young Sick Beds at 31st December 2004 (see explanatory note 3)

A1 - Number of Patients in Residence by Age and Sex

	LESS THAN 40 YEARS	40 - 64 YEARS	65 - 69 YEARS	70 - 74 YEARS	75 - 79 YEARS	80 - 84 YEARS	85 - 89 YEARS	90 - 94 YEARS	95+ YEARS	TOTAL
Male										
Female										
Total										

A2 – Number of Patients in Residence Classified by Level of Dependency (See explanatory note 4)

Low	Medium	High	Maximum	Total

A3- Number of Patients in Residence by Principal Medico/Social Status
(see explanatory note 5)

Respite	
Chronic Mental Illness	
Chronic Physical Illness	
Convalescence	
Rehabilitation	
Dementia	
Physical Disability	
Intellectual Disability	
Social Reasons	
Palliative Care	
Other (specify)	
Total	

Please ensure above Totals in question A1, A2 and A3 agree.

Admission and Discharge Activity in Long Stay Beds in 2004

Please provide information on those patients admitted to and discharged from Extended Care, Psychiatry of Old Age and Chronic Young Sick Beds during 2004

See explanatory note 6

A4- Number Of Patients Admitted during the year into Long Stay Beds By Source Of Admission

Community (E.G. Patient's Home)	
Acute Hospital	
Long-Stay Hospital/Home (Including Private Nursing Homes)	
Other Sources (Specify)	
Total	

A5 - Discharges and Deaths during the year in relation to Long Stay Beds

Number of Patients Discharged during the year from Long Stay Beds by Destination on Discharge

Community (E.G. Patient's Home)	
Acute Hospital	
Long-Stay Hospital/Home (Including Private Nursing Homes)	
Number of patients who died during the year	
Other Destinations (Specify)	
Total	

A6 - Number of Patients in Long Stay Beds Who Were Discharged or Died during the year by Length of Stay*

Less Than 3 Months	3 To < 6 Months	6 Months To < 1 Year	1 To < 2 Years	2 To < 4 Years	4 To < 6 Years	6 To < 10 Years	10 Years & Over	Total

*** Please Ensure the Total for A6 agrees with the Total for Discharges and Deaths in A5**

Section B: Activity Information On Patients in Limited Stay Beds Only
Please provide information on those patients occupying Rehabilitation, Convalescence
Palliative Care, Respite and Other Beds at 31st December 2004 (see explanatory note 7)

B1 - Number of Patients in Residence by Age and Sex

	LESS THAN 40 YEARS	40 - 64 YEARS	65 - 69 YEARS	70 - 74 YEARS	75 - 79 YEARS	80 - 84 YEARS	85 - 89 YEARS	90 - 94 YEARS	95+ YEARS	TOTAL
Male										
Female										
Total										

B2 – Number of Patients in Residence Classified by Level of Dependency (See explanatory note 4)

Low	Medium	High	Maximum	Total

B3- Number of Patients in Residence by Principal Medico/Social Status (see explanatory note 5)

Respite	
Chronic Mental Illness	
Chronic Physical Illness	
Convalescence	
Rehabilitation	
Dementia	
Physical Disability	
Intellectual Disability	
Social Reasons	
Palliative Care	
Other (specify)	
Total	

Please ensure the totals for B1, B2 and B3 agree.

Admission and Discharge Activity in Limited Stay Beds in 2004

Please provide information on those patients admitted to and discharged from Rehabilitation, Convalescence Palliative Care, Respite and Other Beds during 2004

See explanatory note 7

B4- Number Of Patients Admitted during the year into Limited Stay Beds By Source Of Admission

Community (E.G. Patient's Home)	
Acute Hospital	
Long-Stay Hospital/Home (Including Private Nursing Homes)	
Other Sources (Specify)	
Total	

B5 - Discharges and Deaths during the year in relation to Limited Stay Beds

Number of Patients Discharged during the year from Limited Stay Beds by Destination on Discharge

Community (E.G. Patient's Home)	
Acute Hospital	
Long-Stay Hospital/Home (Including Private Nursing Homes)	
Number of patients who died during the year	
Other Destinations (Specify)	
Total	

B6 - Number of Patients in Limited Stay Beds Who Were Discharged or Died during the year by Length of Stay*

Less Than 3 Months	3 To < 6 Months	6 Months To < 1 Year	1 To < 2 Years	2 To < 4 Years	4 To < 6 Years	6 To < 10 Years	10 Years & Over	Total

*** Please Ensure the Total for B6 agrees with the Total for Discharges and Deaths in B5**

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Unless otherwise advised by the Health Board, please return this completed form to Anne Lloyd, Room 8.40, Department Of Health & Children, Hawkins House, Dublin 2.

Appendix 2

Number of Responses

Number of responses by Area and Long-Stay Unit Category, 2004.

Area	Health Board Extended Care Unit	Health Board Welfare Home	Voluntary Home / Hospital for Older People	Voluntary Welfare Home	Private Nursing Home	Total
Eastern	20	6	20	10	70	126
Midland	14	0	2	0	19	35
Mid-Western	8	2	7	0	23	40
North-Eastern	10	4	5	0	33	52
North-Western	14	3	3	0	16	36
South-Eastern	11	5	5	6	29	56
Southern	20	5	6	3	46	80
Western	10	11	5	0	54	80
Total	107	36	53	19	290	505

Appendix 3

Population Projections Models and Assumptions

Population Projections

Population projections are produced by applying a mathematical model to a number of assumptions about the factors that affect the population. The principal factors used in the calculations are fertility, mortality and migration. The table below gives a summary of assumptions that could be applied to estimate population projections. These assumptions have been obtained from the CSO's report 'Population and Labour Force Projections, 2006-2036', published in December 2004.

Fertility Assumptions	
F1	Total Fertility Rate to increase from its 2003 level to 2.0 by 2011 and to remain constant thereafter.
F2	Total Fertility Rate to decrease to 1.85 by 2011 and to remain constant thereafter.
F3	Total Fertility Rate to decrease to 1.7 by 2011 and remain constant thereafter.
Mortality Assumptions	
Mortality rates are assumed to decrease which will result in gains in life expectancy at birth from:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75.1 years in 2002 to 82.47 years in 2036 for males • 80.3 years in 2002 to 86.86 years in 2036 for females 	
Migration Assumptions	
M1	Immigration continuing at a high level and then moderating <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • +30,000 per annum in 2002/2006 • +30,000 per annum in 2006/2011 • +30,000 per annum in 2011/2016 • +20,000 per annum in 2016/2021 • +20,000 per annum in 2021/2026 • +15,000 per annum in 2026/2031 • +15,000 per annum in 2031/2036
M2	Immigration continuing at more moderate levels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • +30,000 per annum in 2002/2006 • +20,000 per annum in 2006/2011 • +10,000 per annum in 2011/2016 • + 5,000 per annum in 2016/2021 • + 5,000 per annum in 2021/2026 • + 5,000 per annum in 2026/2031 • + 5,000 per annum in 2031/2036

Source: Central Statistics Office