



Ageing Well in Later Life

Older Adult Health and Wellbeing Profile

Dublin South and Wicklow

HSE Dublin and South East

Document Control



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Welcome



The **Ageing Well in Later Life – a Health and Wellbeing Profile** for those aged over 65 represents a new chapter in how Ireland understands, plans for, and supports its ageing population. Developed through a national and regional collaboration of older adults, public health teams, clinicians, academic partners, designers, and data specialists, this Profile provides the most comprehensive, user-centred picture to date of the health, wellbeing, and lived experiences of older adults within the **Dublin South and Wicklow Integrated Health Area (IHA)**.

The Profile has been developed through iterative co-design and extensive stakeholder engagement across Dublin South and Wicklow IHA and the HSE Dublin and South East and South West Regions with a blueprint being created to enable scaling of this work across all IHAs nationally.

To plan effectively for our ageing population and to ensure that older adults can live healthy, connected, and fulfilling lives, we need clear, accessible, and meaningful insight into the factors that shape ageing and wellbeing. This Profile brings together demographics, health status, health behaviours, healthcare utilisation, service access, and the wider determinants of health into one coherent, visually engaging and evidence informed resource. The Profile enables:

- Population-based planning to guide equitable service development
- Stronger advocacy for the needs of older adults
- Improved visibility of data, enabling integrated care and more effective resource allocation
- A foundation for ongoing research, quality improvement and evaluation

Behind every indicator, dataset and chart within this Profile sits a simple purpose: to support older adults to live well, age well and feel well in the places they call home.

We would like to thank everyone who has given generously of their time to this work. Your contribution is helping shape a more integrated and equitable health system informed by information on population health.

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User Guide



How to use this profile

This navigable profile is designed to help users explore key population health and wellbeing insights for the Dublin South and Wicklow Integrated Healthcare Area. The Profile is light on text focusing instead on key messages, charts and tables in a slide deck format. You can move through the profile by scrolling up and down each page. In addition, interactive hyperlinks are included throughout; selecting these will take you directly to specific indicators or chapter pages.

Information on the datasets used in this Profile can be found in the *Ageing Well in Later Life Data Catalogue* – please see the Additional Resources page on how to access this Catalogue. **All data in this Profile refers to Dublin South and Wicklow (DSW) IHA unless otherwise specified.** IHA level HIPE data refers to those with an address in Dublin or Wicklow attending St Vincent's University Hospital, St Michael's Hospital or St Columcille's Hospital.

Navigation


Use the navigation bar at the bottom of the page to move between the seven chapters in this Profile.



When you are in a chapter you will see the bar change colour as below.



Contents page

The home icon  returns you to the Contents page from where you can access all chapters and supportive resources.

Each chapter is structured consistently with:

- A short introduction
- A list of indicators (all hyperlinked)
- Key messages
- Charts and tables
- Data explanatory notes where relevant



Our Population

Health Status

Optimising Health

Health Determinants

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Acute Services

Our Population

This chapter gives an overview of the population of older adults in Dublin South and Wicklow, including age, sex, ethnicity, growth trends and other key background information.

It also provides an overview of some of the more vulnerable groups within our population who may have additional needs or face unique challenges, including Irish Travellers, people with an intellectual disability and nursing home residents.

These groups may have more complex needs and higher rates of multimorbidity and may experience health inequalities and earlier onset of illness.



Our Population Indicators

1. Number and percentage of population aged 65 years and over
2. Number of population aged 65 years and over (Population Pyramid)
3. Crude projected population aged 65 years and over
4. Crude percentage increase in older adult population
5. Projected Old Age Dependency Ratio – 2022 to 2042
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16. Deprivation distribution of people with an intellectual disability aged 50 years and over
17. Number of people aged 65 years and over usually resident in a nursing home, residential facility or hospital
18. Number of persons and percentage of population aged 65 years and over in NHSS funded beds
19. Number of new admissions to NHSS-funded long stay beds for people aged 65 years and over
20. Number of COVID-19 outbreaks in residential care facilities and Number of influenza outbreaks in residential care facilities



Number and percentage of population aged 65 years and over

Key Messages:

- DSW has a higher proportion of people aged over 65 years compared to national average 16.3% versus 15.1%
- DSW has a particularly high concentration of those aged over 80 years which has implications for service needs and planning

Dublin South and Wicklow

Age Group	Females		Males		Both Sexes	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
65-69	10,158	4.7%	9,079	4.5%	19,237	4.6%
70-74	8,933	4.1%	7,769	3.8%	16,702	4.0%
75-79	7,583	3.5%	6,352	3.1%	13,935	3.3%
80-84	5,491	2.5%	4,156	2.0%	9,647	2.3%
85+	5,723	2.6%	3,258	1.6%	8,981	2.1%
All 65+	37,888	17.4%	30,614	15.1%	68,502	16.3%

National

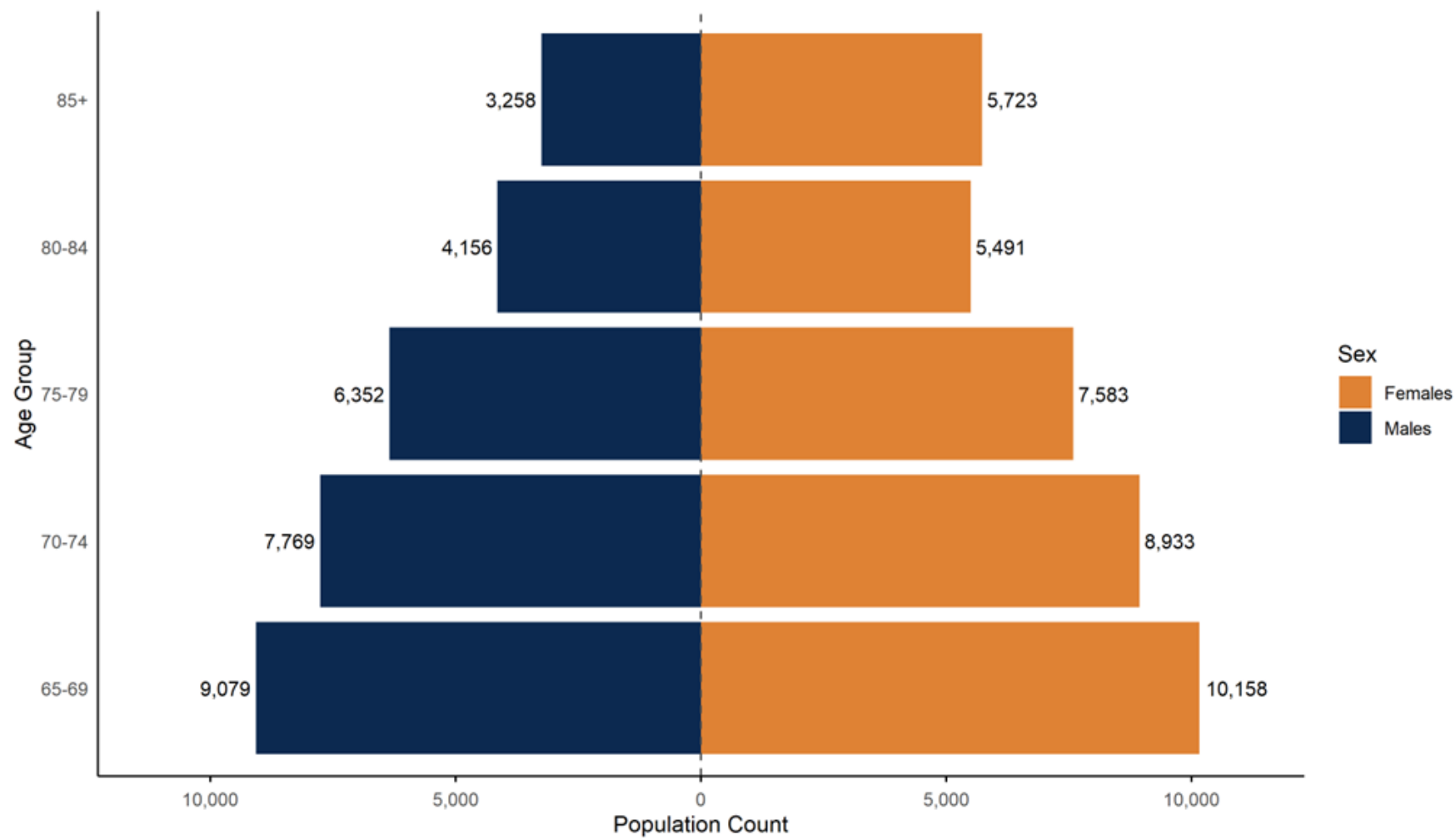
Age Group	Females		Males		Both Sexes	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
65-69	120,762	4.6%	117,382	4.6%	238,144	4.6%
70-74	103,603	4.0%	99,281	3.9%	202,884	3.9%
75-79	80,534	3.1%	73,726	2.9%	154,260	3.0%
80-84	52,998	2.0%	43,588	1.7%	96,586	1.9%
85+	52,834	2.0%	31,607	1.2%	84,441	1.6%
All 65+	410,731	15.8%	365,584	14.4%	776,315	15.1%

Source: CSO Census 2022

Number of population aged 65 years and over

Key Messages:

- There are higher numbers of females across all older age categories compared with males
- This is in keeping with females having a longer life expectancy



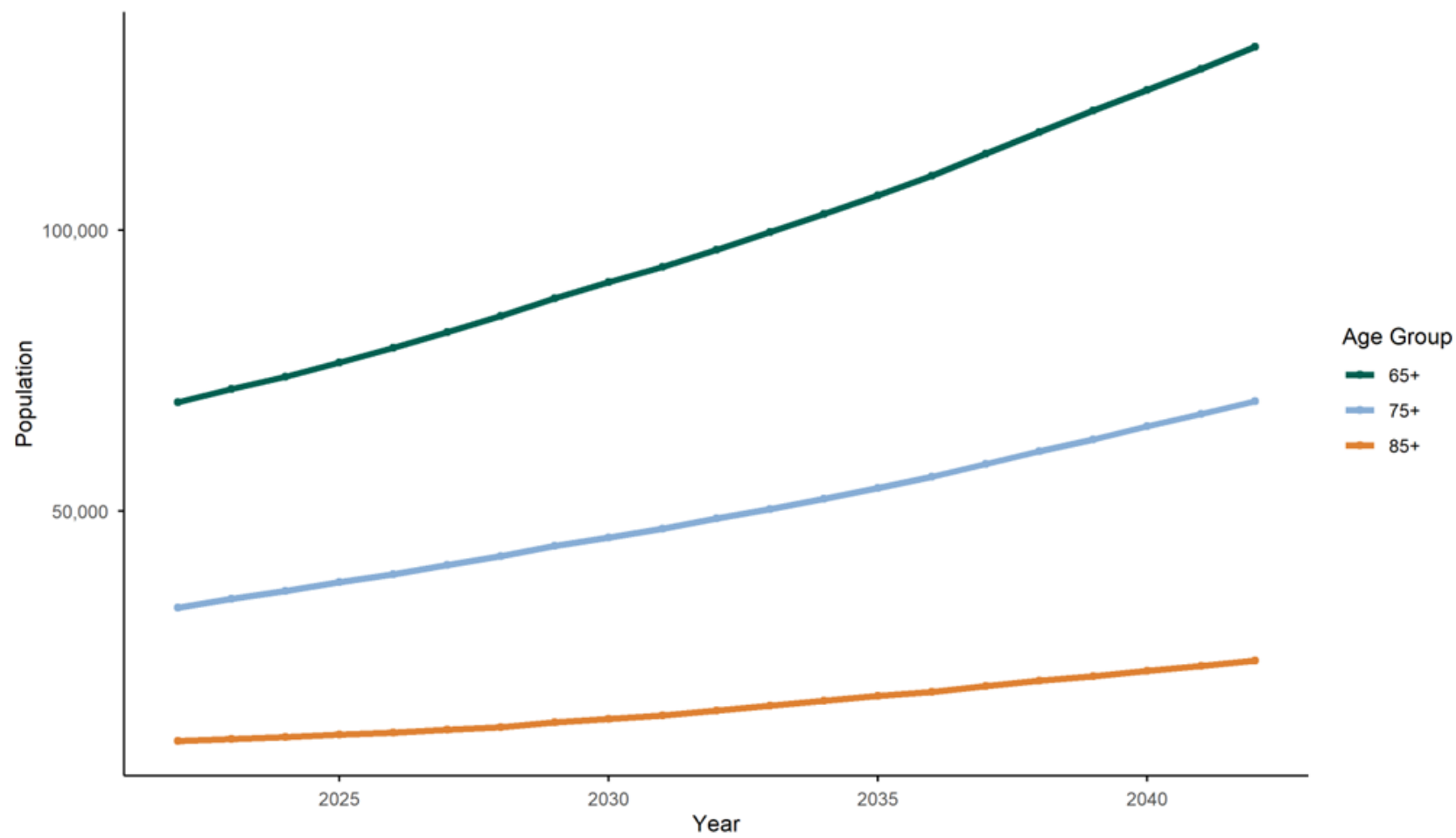
Source: CSO Census 2022 (IHA Level)



Crude projected population aged 65 years and over

Key Messages:

- The projected crude number and increase in the older adult population is illustrated for older adults 65 years and over in the Dublin South and Wicklow IHA
- The over 65 population is expected to increase from 69,345 in 2022 to 132,621 in 2042
- The over 75s is projected to more than double in size from 32,838 to 69,549
- The over 85s is projected to more than double from 9,020 to 23,361



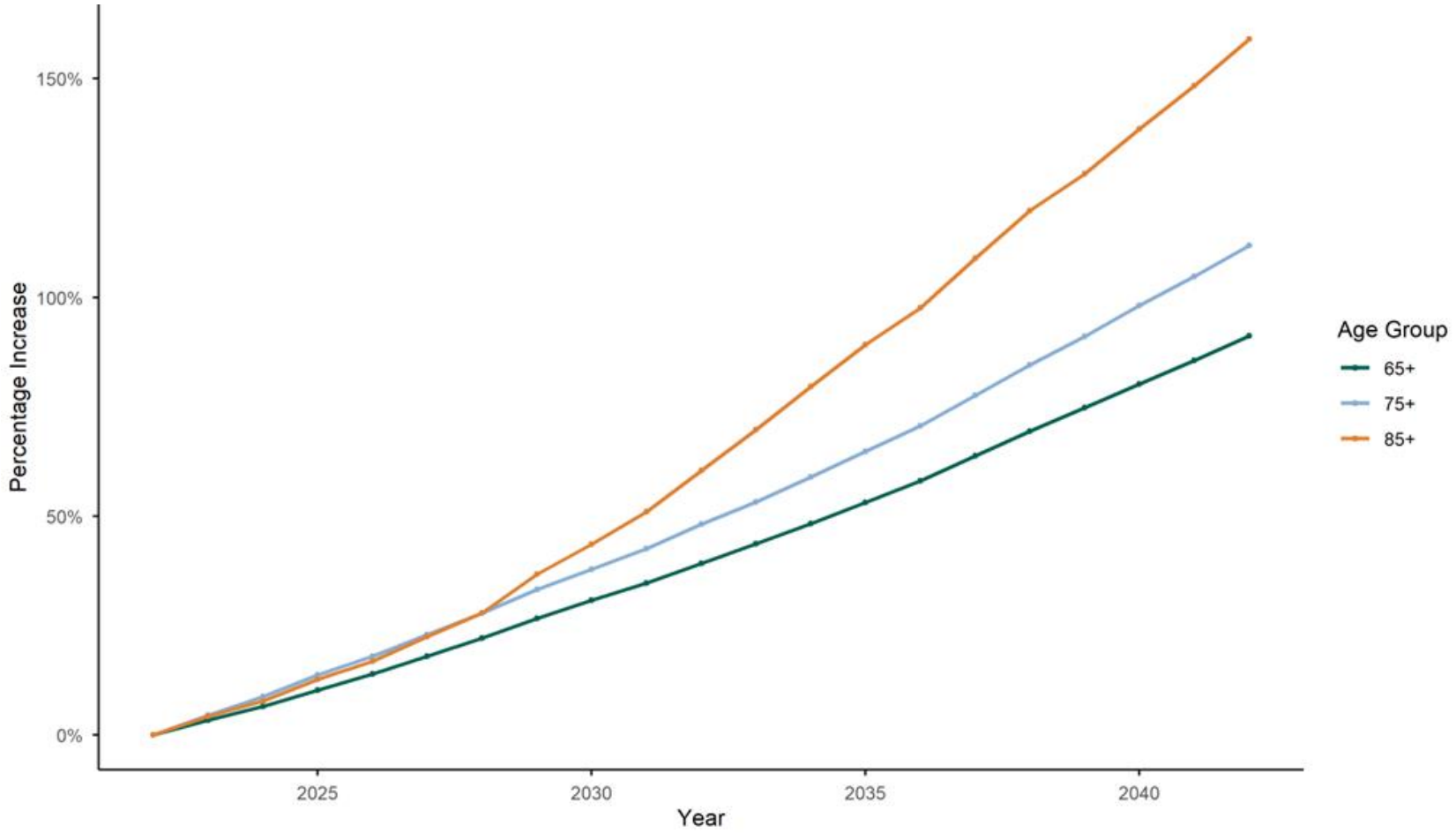
Note: These population projections using the M2 Projection scenario are approximate estimates derived by applying projections for the Dublin and Mid-East NUTS3 regions to the respective shares of these regional populations represented by the Dublin and Wicklow components of the Dublin South and Wicklow IHA, as calculated from Census 2022 data. These figures are for indicative purposes only and should not be interpreted as official or precise population forecasts, as they rely on proportional allocations and regional assumptions.

Source: CSO Population and Labour Force Projections (NUTS3 Estimates Applied to IHA Population)

Crude percentage increase in older adult population

Key Messages:

- The population over 65 years is estimated to increase by 90% by 2042
- The population over 85 years is increasing by 160% from 2022 to 2042



Note: These population projections are approximate estimates derived by applying projections for the Dublin and Mid-East NUTS3 regions to the respective shares of these regional populations represented by the Dublin and Wicklow components of the Dublin South and Wicklow IHA, as calculated from Census 2022 data. These figures are for indicative purposes only and should not be interpreted as official or precise population forecasts, as they rely on proportional allocations and regional assumptions.

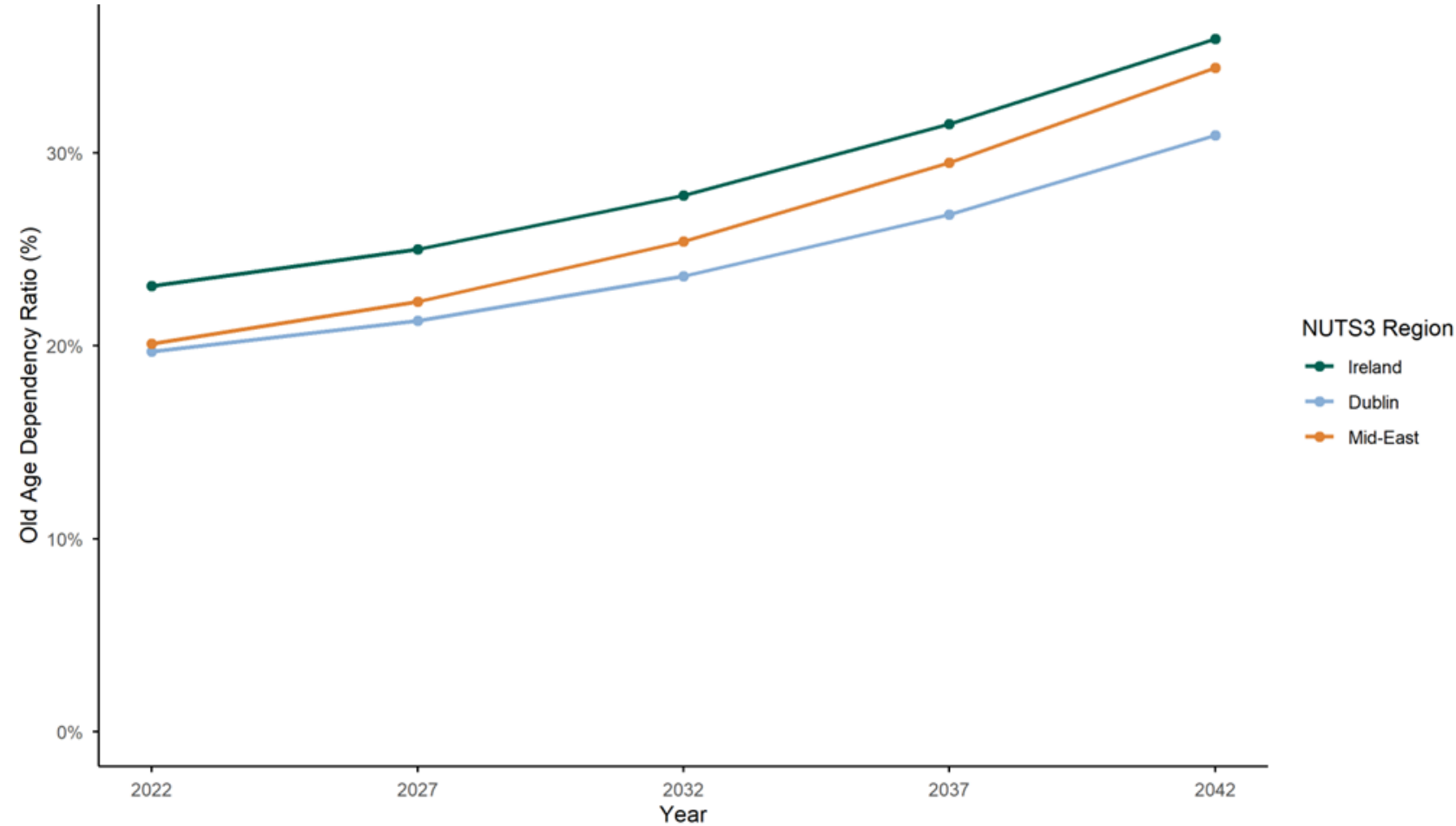
Source: CSO Population and Labour Force Projections (NUTS3 Estimates Applied to IHA Population)



Projected old age dependency ratio – 2022 to 2042

Key Messages:

- The old age dependency ratio across Ireland is projected to increase from 23% to 35%, slightly higher than Dublin (20% to 31%) and the Mid-East (20% to 33%)
- By 2042, Dublin and the Mid-East will have approximately 31-33 older adults for every 100 working age people, up from 20 in 2022



Note: The projected Old Age Dependency Ratio is calculated by expressing the population aged 65 years and over as a percentage of the population aged 15-64 years. The Census 2022 population provides the base for the population projections, with the moderate net migration M2 scenario used for projection estimates. Ratios are illustrated for Ireland as well as for Dublin and the Mid-East in the figure above, representing the parent NUTS3 regions for the South Dublin and Wicklow components of the IHA, respectively.

Source: CSO Population and Labour Force Projections (NUTS3 Estimates Applied to IHA Population)

Deprivation distribution by pobal HP deprivation index for those aged 65 and over

Key Messages:

- One in four older (24.4%) adults in the IHA are residing in below average or disadvantaged areas lower than national rate of approximately one in two
- 75.6% of older adults in the IHA are rated as marginally above average affluence or higher compared with 48.8% nationally
- 6.5% of older adults in this IHA are residing in disadvantaged, areas (lower than national rate of 17.4%)

Age Group	Extremely/ Very affluent		Affluent		Marginally above average		Marginally below average		Dis-advantaged		Very dis-advantaged		Extremely dis-advantaged	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
65-69	213	1.1%	6,163	32.0%	8,106	42.1%	3,339	17.4%	1,131	5.9%	263	1.4%	22	0.1%
70-74	188	1.1%	4,952	29.6%	7,086	42.4%	3,167	19.0%	1,087	6.5%	196	1.2%	26	0.2%
75-79	126	0.9%	4,208	30.2%	6,230	44.7%	2,512	18.0%	730	5.2%	118	0.8%	11	0.1%
80-84	81	0.8%	2,866	29.7%	4,456	46.2%	1,729	17.9%	445	4.6%	63	0.7%	7	0.1%
85+	83	0.9%	2,787	31.0%	4,277	47.6%	1,512	16.8%	287	3.2%	33	0.4%	2	0.0%
All 65+	691	1.0%	20,976	30.6%	30,155	44.0%	12,259	17.9%	3,680	5.4%	673	1.0%	68	0.1%

Note: This table shows the distribution of the older adult population in DSW by Pobal HP Deprivation Index and age group. This is based on the Pobal HP Deprivation Index of the small area in which the older adult resides.

Source: CSO Census 2022 and Pobal HP Deprivation Index

Distribution of persons aged 65 years and over by urban rural classification

Key Messages:

- Over two thirds (68.8%) of older adults in the IHA live in cities compared with 30.9% nationally
- One in 10 (10.3%) of older adults in the IHA live in rural areas compared with 42.8% nationally

Age Group	Cities		Satellite urban towns		Independent urban towns		Rural areas with high urban influence		Rural areas with moderate urban influence		Highly rural/remote areas	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
65-69	12,663	65.8%	3,829	19.9%	583	3.0%	1451	7.5%	529	2.7%	182	0.9%
70-74	11,069	66.3%	3,280	19.6%	520	3.1%	1257	7.5%	415	2.5%	161	1.0%
75-79	9,543	68.5%	2,520	18.1%	377	2.7%	1019	7.3%	339	2.4%	137	1.0%
80-84	7,016	72.7%	1,537	15.9%	230	2.4%	610	6.3%	187	1.9%	67	0.7%
85+	6,827	76.0%	1,276	14.2%	147	1.6%	547	6.1%	123	1.4%	61	0.7%
Total	47,118	68.8%	12,442	18.2%	1,857	2.7%	4,884	7.1%	1,593	2.3%	608	0.9%

Source: CSO Census 2022

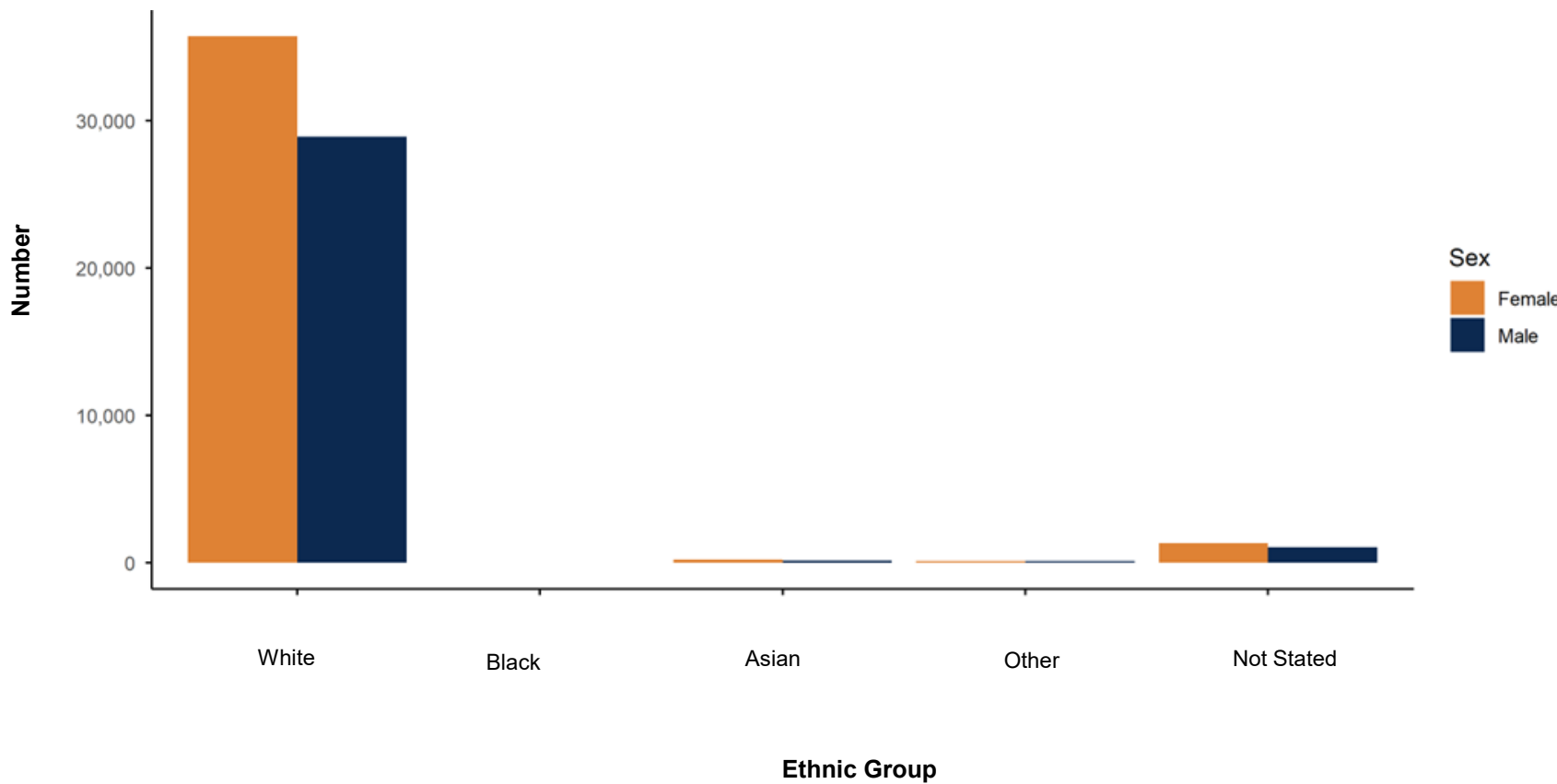
Note: The table shows the distribution of the population aged 65 and over by Urban Rural Classification and age group for the Dublin South and Wicklow IHA. This is based on the Urban Rural Classification of the small area in which the older adult resides.

Source: CSO Census 2022 (IHA Level)

Ethnicity of those aged 65 years and over

Key Messages:

- The White ethnic group accounts for over 95% of older adults in DSW IHA. (This group includes Irish, Irish Traveller, Roma and any other White background)
- Ethnicity is not stated for approximately 2,400 people



Note: Other groups are broken down as follows: Black (African, other), Asian (Chinese, Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi, other), and Other (Arabic, Mixed, Other write-in)

Source: CSO Census 2022 (IHA Level)

Number of Irish Travellers and percentage of total population aged 50 years and over

Key Messages:

- There are 181 Irish Travellers aged over 50 years in the DSW IHA including 97 females and 84 males
- There are 68 Irish Travellers aged over 65 years

Age Group	Female		Male		Both Sexes	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
50-54	28	0.2%	26	0.2%	54	0.2%
55-59	17	0.1%	17	0.1%	34	0.1%
60-64	11	0.1%	14	0.1%	25	0.1%
65-69	17	0.2%	13	0.1%	30	0.2%
70-74	7	0.1%	6	0.1%	13	0.1%
75+	17	0.1%	8	0.1%	25	0.1%
All 50+	97	0.1%	84	0.1%	181	0.1%

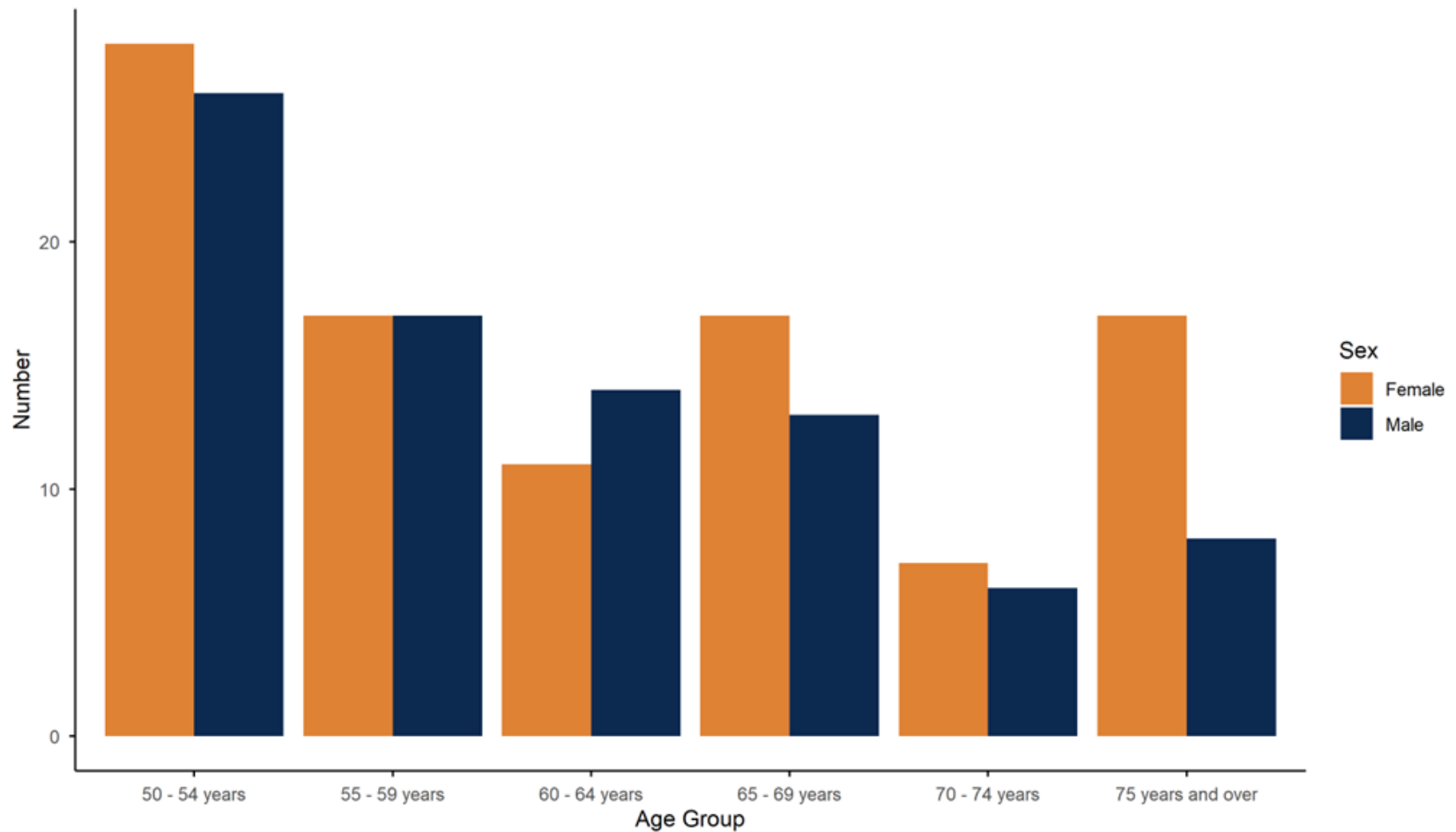
Note: These figures are based on CSO data and may be an under-representation of the actual number of Irish Travellers in DSW

Source: CSO Census 2022 (IHA Level)

Number of Irish Travellers aged 50 years and over

Key Messages:

- There are 181 Irish Travellers aged over 50 years and 68 Irish Travellers aged over 65 years
- The older Irish Traveller population in DSW is concentrated in the younger age bands
- There are 54 people aged 50-54 (26 males and 28 females). The population decreases sharply with age, with only 25 people aged over 75 years
- This reflects the significantly lower life expectancy among the Irish Traveller population



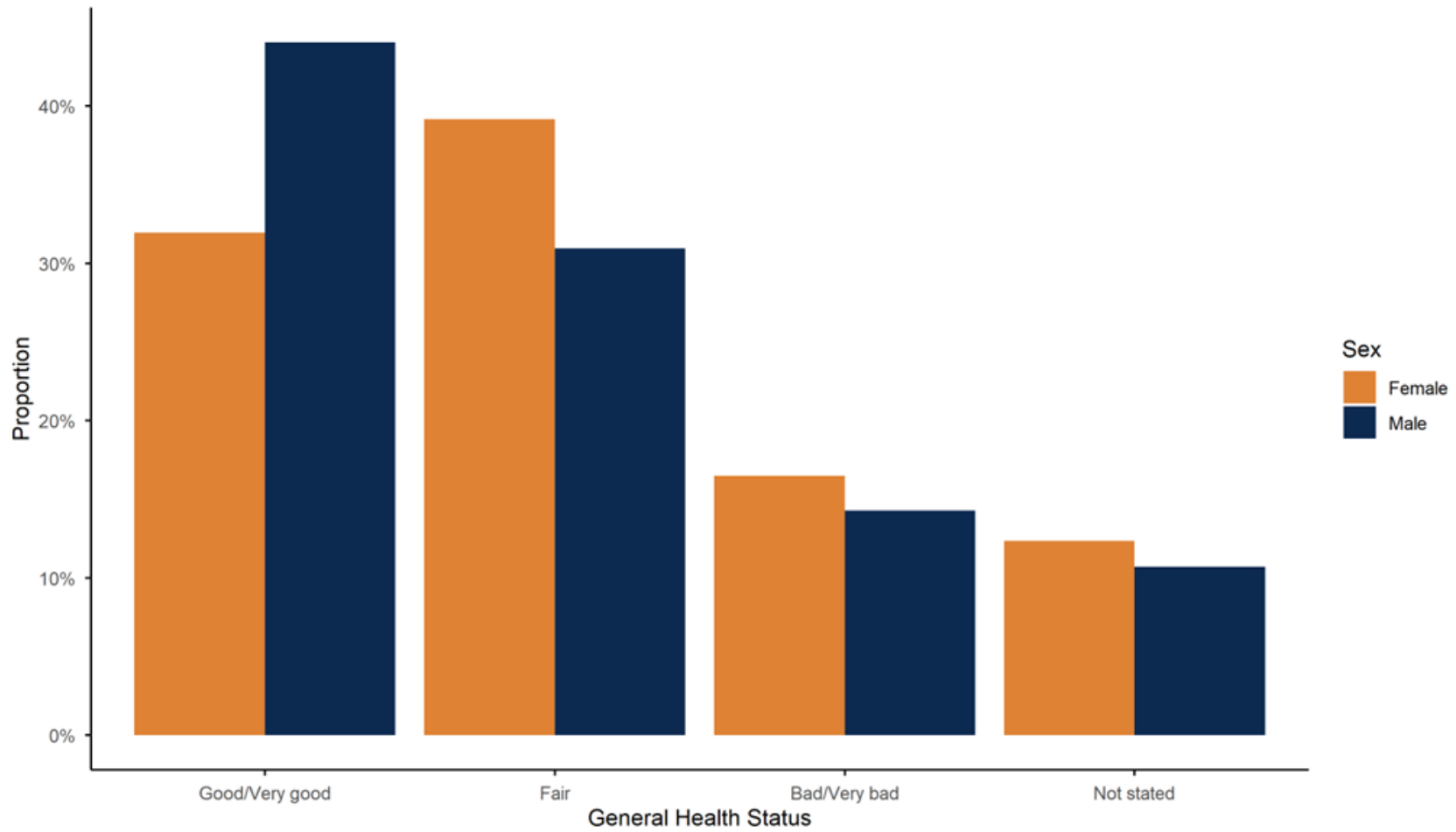
Note: The over 75 year age includes all Irish Travellers over 75 years so it is larger than a 5 year age band.

Source: CSO Census 2022 (IHA Level)

Self-reported general health in Irish Travellers aged 50 years and over

Key Messages:

- 32% of Irish Traveller females and 44% of males report good/very good health
- In comparison, in the general population over 65 years, 71% report good/very good health (70% females, 72% males)
- 16.5% of Irish Traveller females and 14.3% males report bad/very bad health
- In terms of the general population over 65 years 4.5% report bad/very bad health (4.6% females and 4.4% males)



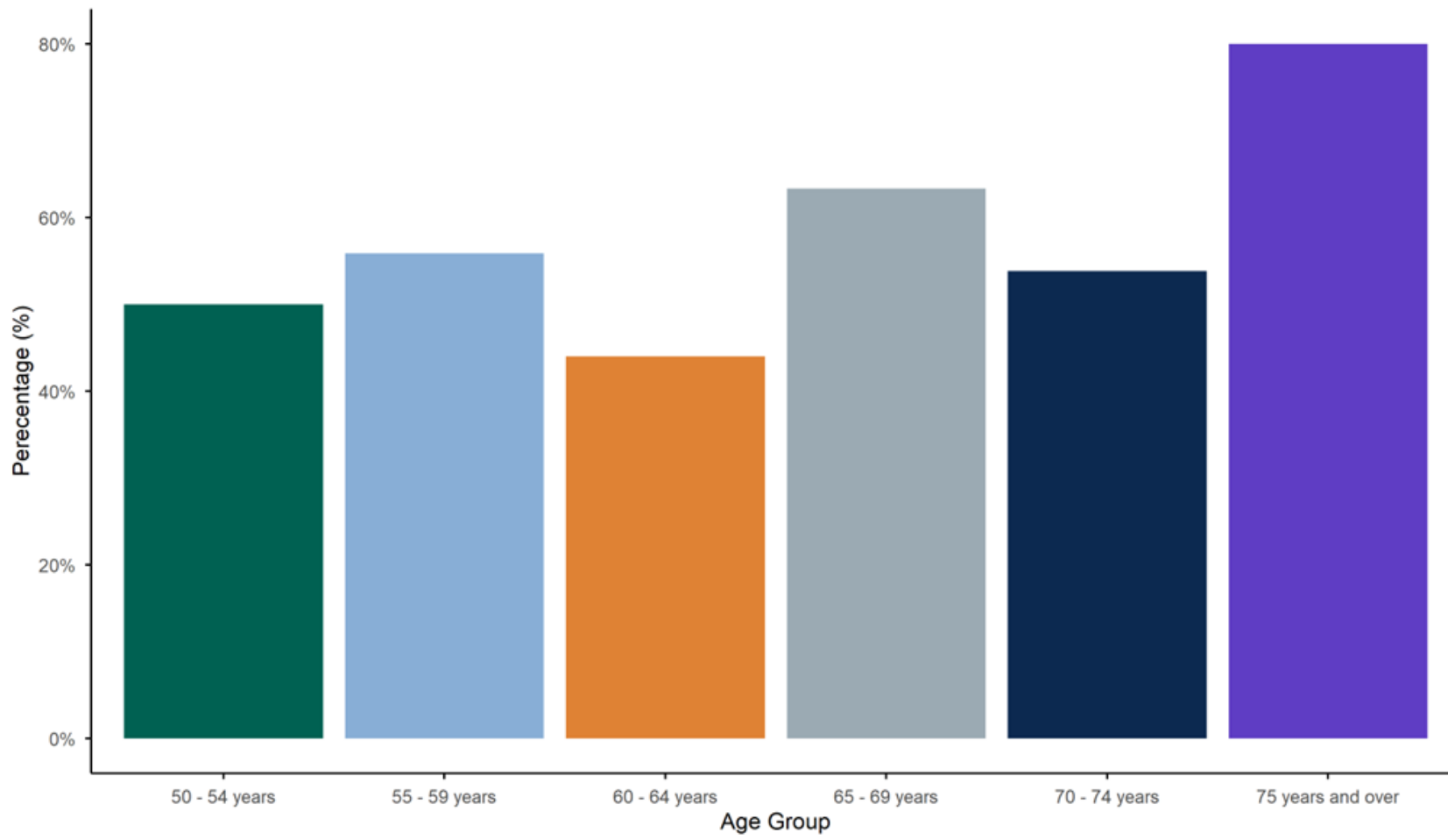
Source: CSO Census 2022 (IHA Level)



Irish Travellers aged 50 years and over experiencing at least one long-lasting condition or difficulty to any extent

Key Messages:

- The majority of Older Irish Travellers experience one long lasting condition
- Among those aged over 75 years, 80% (20 people) experience a long lasting condition



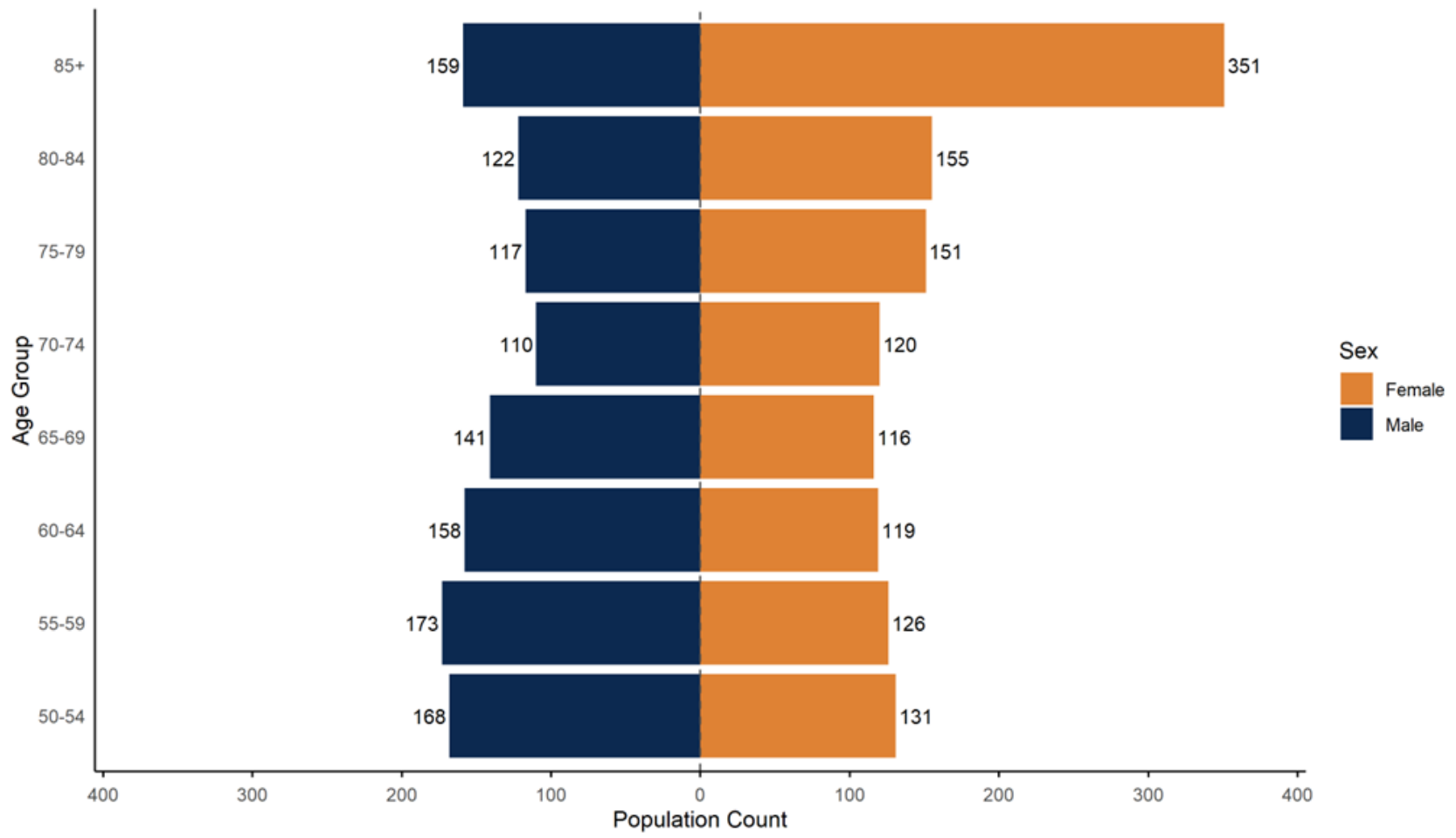
Source: CSO Census 2022 (IHA Level)



Number of people with an intellectual disability

Key Messages:

- There are 2,417 older adults with an intellectual disability in DSW – this accounts for 1.7% of the total population aged 50 years and older
- The highest proportion is among those aged over 85 years – accounting for 5.7% of the total population aged 50 years and older



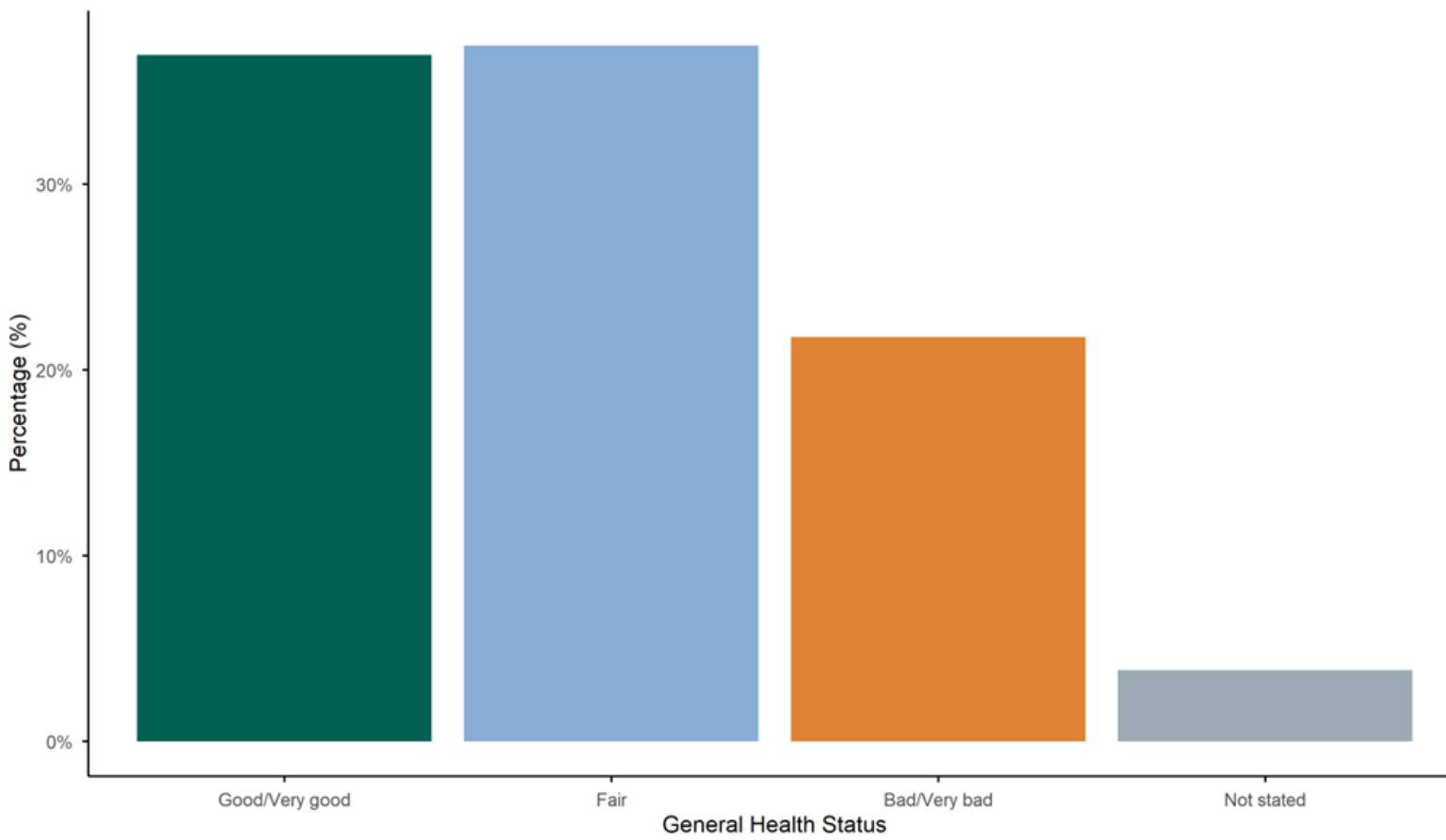
Source: CSO Census 2022 (IHA Level)



Self-reported general health in people aged 50 years and over with an intellectual disability

Key Messages:

- Approximately 37% of older adults aged 50 years and over with intellectual disability report good or very good health and a similar proportion report their health to be fair
- In terms of the general population over 65 years, 71% report good/very good health
- A further 22% of older adults with an intellectual disability report that their health is bad/very bad
- In the general population over 65 years 4.5% report bad/very bad health (4.4% males and 4.6% females)

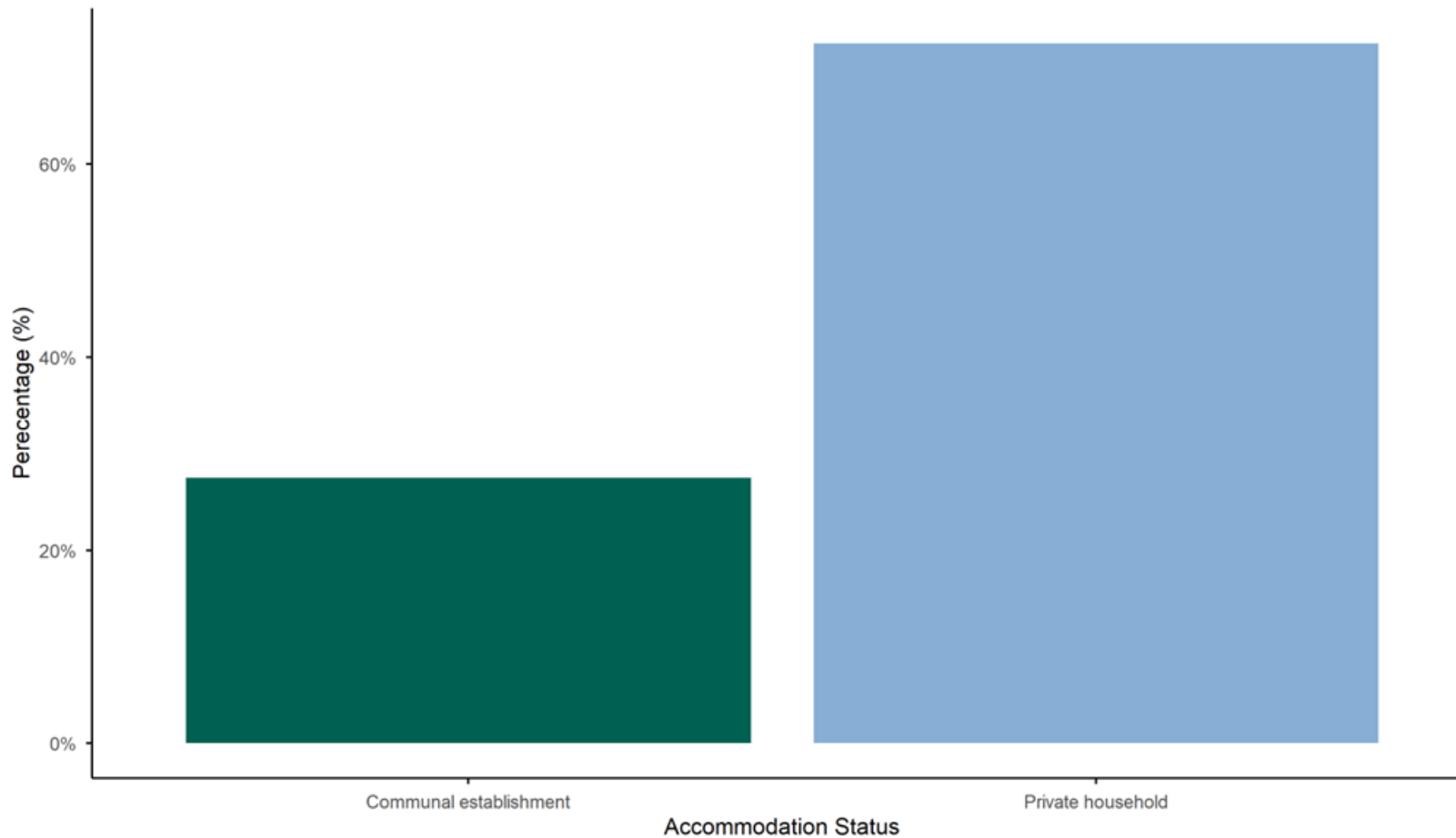


Source: CSO Census 2022 (IHA Level)

Accommodation status of people with an intellectual disability aged 50 years and over

Key Messages:

- Almost three quarters of Older Adults aged 50 years and over with intellectual disability live in a private household
- Over one in four live in a communal establishment

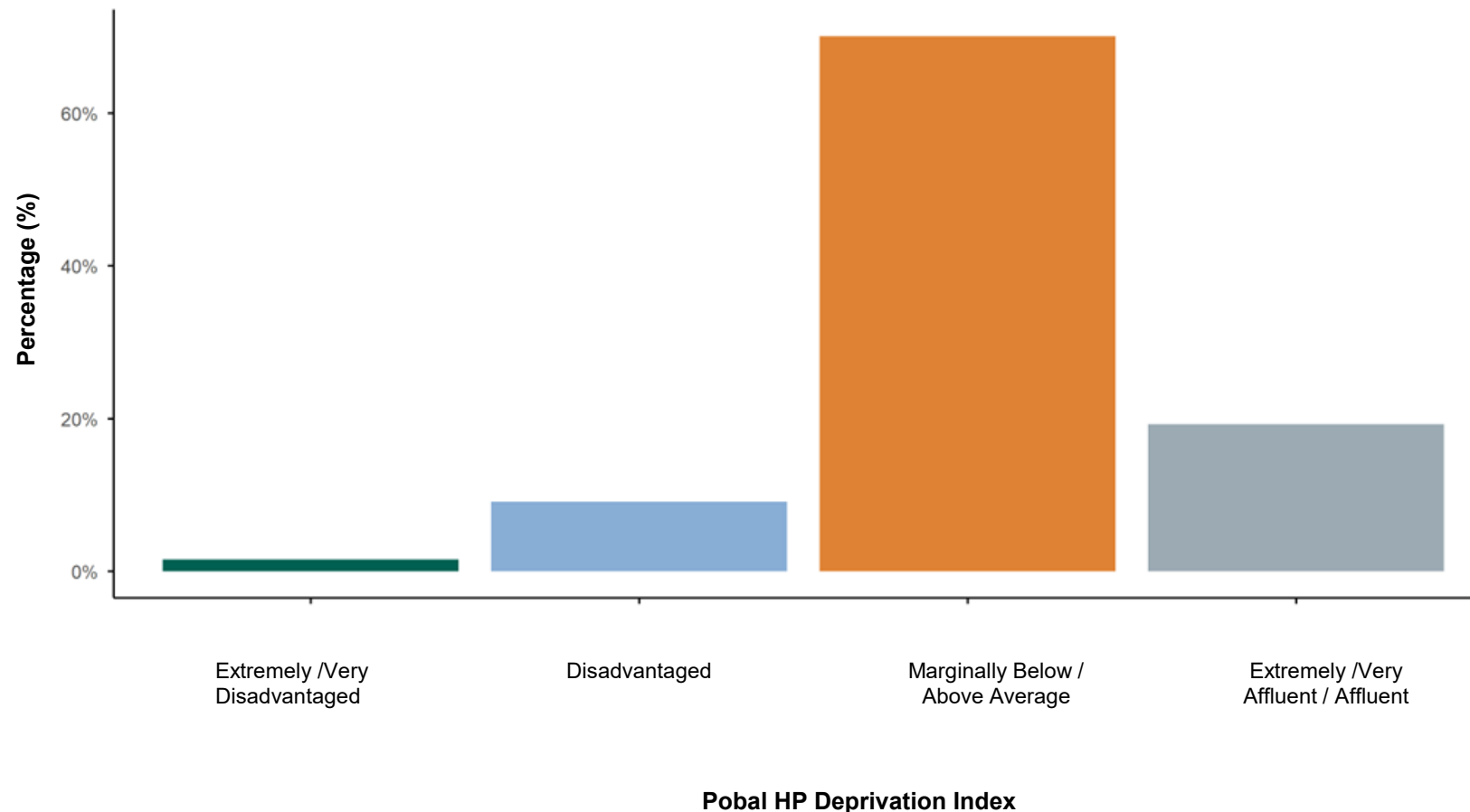


Source: CSO Census 2022 (IHA Level)

Deprivation distribution of people with an intellectual disability aged 50 years and over

Key Messages:

- Approximately one in ten older adults aged 50 years and over with an intellectual disability are Disadvantaged or Extremely/Very Disadvantaged
- 70% are Marginally Below/Above Average and 19% are Extremely/Very Affluent/Affluent



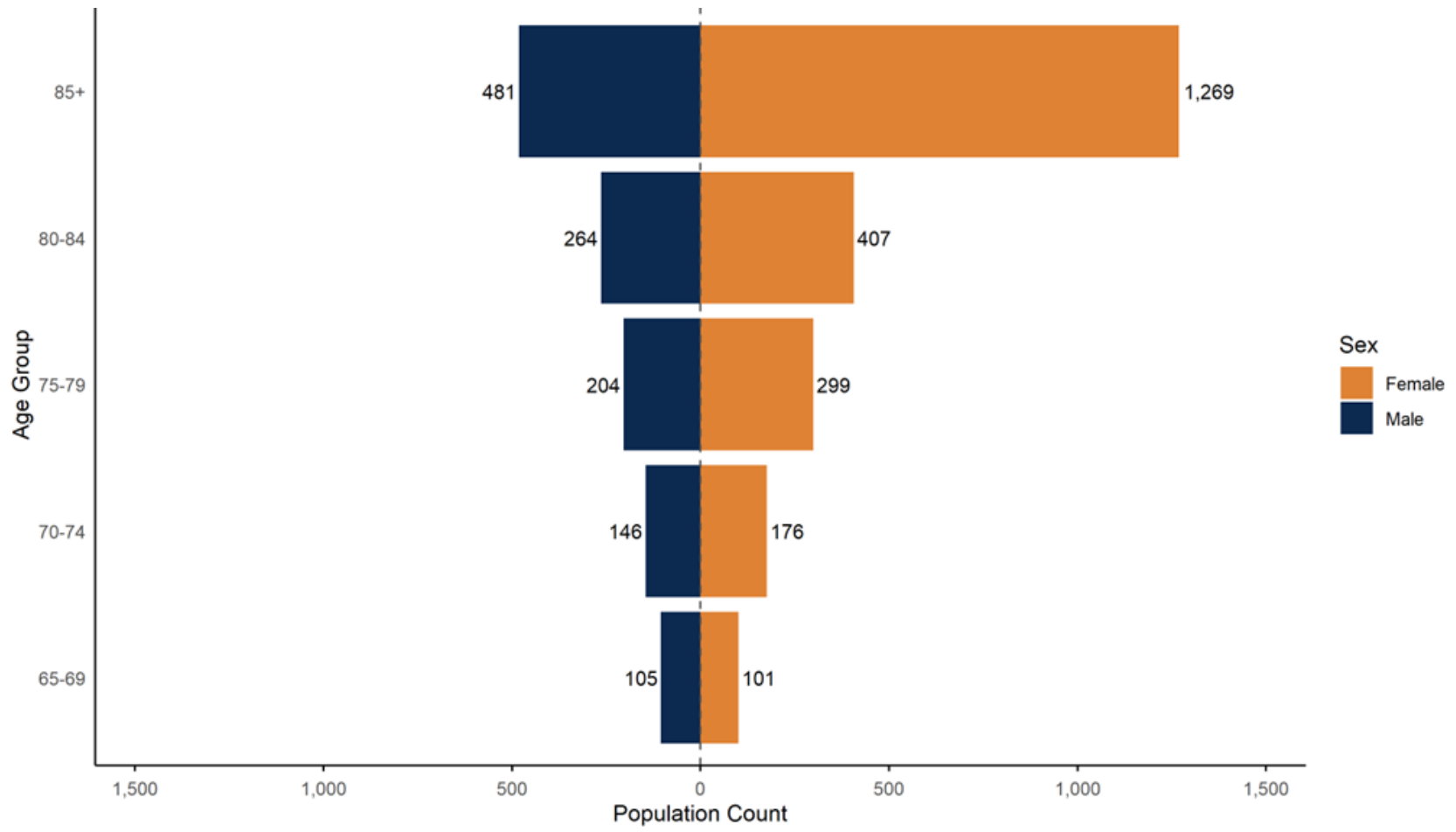
Source: CSO Census 2022 and Pobal HP Deprivation Index (IHA Level)



Number of people aged 65 years and over usually resident in a nursing home, residential facility or hospital

Key Messages:

- Approximately 3,452 people (5%) aged over 65 in DSW are living in residential facilities
- The over 85 year age group accounts for half of all residents
- Nursing home residency rates rise from 1.1% among the 65-69 age group to 19.5% among those 85 and over
- Females account for 65% of nursing home residents with the highest proportion in the over 85 year age group



Source: CSO Census 2022 (IHA Level)



Number of persons and percentage of population aged 65 years and over in NHSS funded beds

Key Messages:

- There were 1,979 older adults in NH support scheme long stay beds in DSW in 2024 – females account for 69% of residents
- There has been a small increase in the number of residents in the past 2 years from 1,860 in 2022 to 1,979 in 2024
- The over 85's accounts for 56% of all residents and 80-84 year age group accounting for 21% of residents
- Overall, 2.9% of the over 65 population received nursing home support in 2024, up slightly from 2.7% in 2022

	2022		2023		2024	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age group: 65-69						
Female	35	0.3%	44	0.4%	44	0.4%
Male	41	0.5%	35	0.4%	42	0.5%
Both sexes	76	0.4%	79	0.4%	86	0.4%
Age group: 70-74						
Female	56	0.6%	60	0.7%	61	0.7%
Male	58	0.7%	70	0.9%	62	0.8%
Both sexes	114	0.7%	130	0.8%	123	0.7%
Age group: 75-79						
Female	177	2.3%	148	2.0%	139	1.8%
Male	88	1.4%	93	1.5%	104	1.6%
Both sexes	265	1.9%	241	1.7%	243	1.7%
Age group: 80-84						
Female	231	4.2%	262	4.8%	278	5.1%
Male	125	3.0%	131	3.2%	146	3.5%
Both sexes	356	3.7%	393	4.1%	424	4.4%
Age group: 85+						
Female	807	14.1%	815	14.2%	847	14.8%
Male	242	7.4%	248	7.6%	256	7.9%
Both sexes	1,049	11.7%	1,063	11.8%	1,103	12.3%
Age group: All 65+						
Female	1,306	3.4%	1,329	3.5%	1,369	3.6%
Male	554	1.8%	577	1.9%	610	2.0%
Both sexes	1,860	2.7%	1,906	2.8%	1,979	2.9%

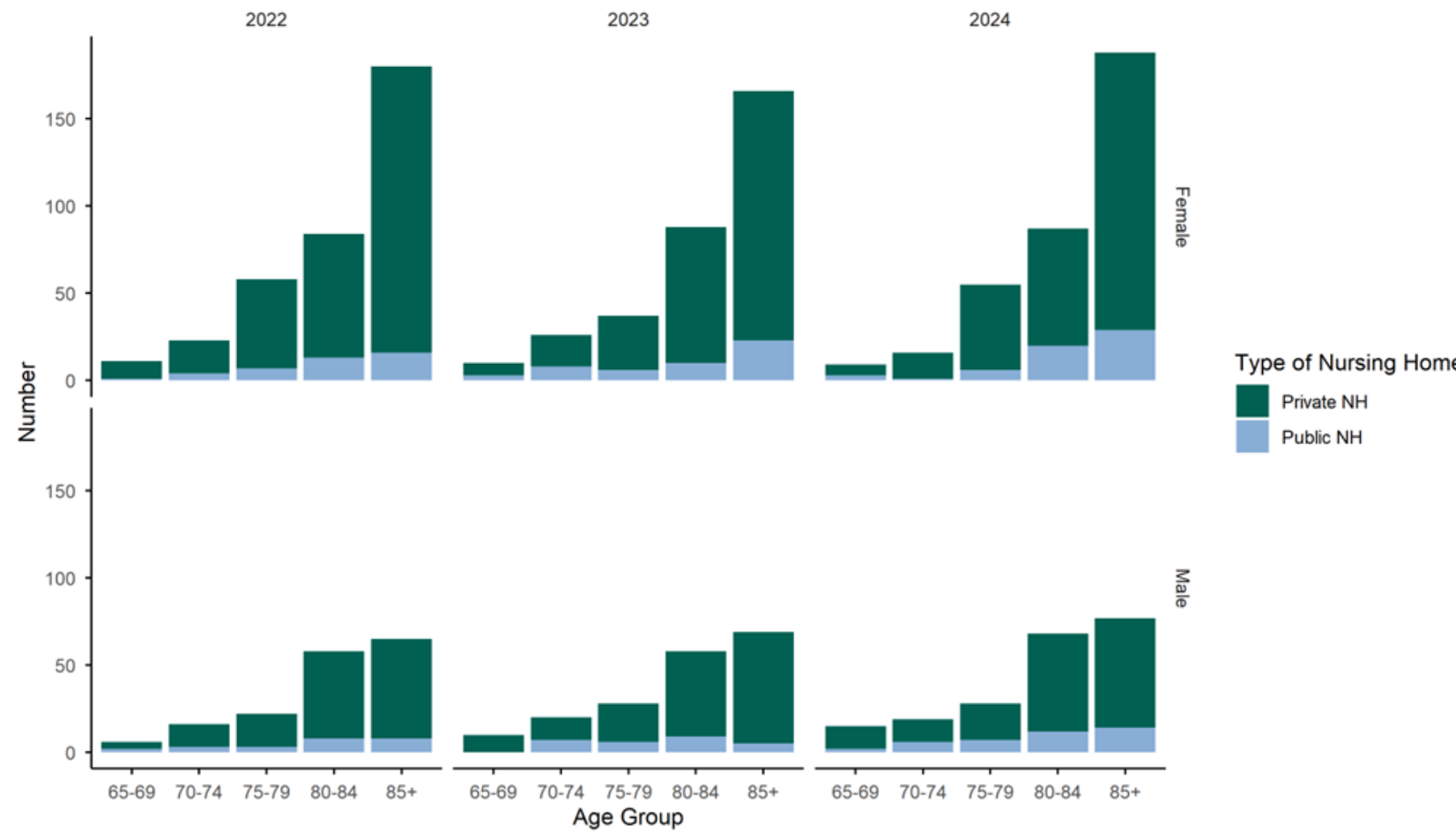
Note: Number and Percentage Uptake by Age Group and Sex for 2022-2024

Source: Nursing Homes Support Scheme and CSO Census 2022 (IHA Level)

Number of new admissions to NHSS-funded long stay beds for people aged 65 years and over

Key Messages:

- The pattern of new admissions has been stable from 2022-2024 with 562 new admissions in 2024
- Private Nursing Home admissions account for the majority with public nursing homes accounting for 17.8% in 2024
- The over 85 year age group accounts for approximately half of all new admissions
- Female admissions are higher than male admissions – in particular in the over 85 year age group where more than twice as many females are admitted
- The median age of admission to NHSS long stay is 83 years for males and 85 years for females each year from 2022-2024

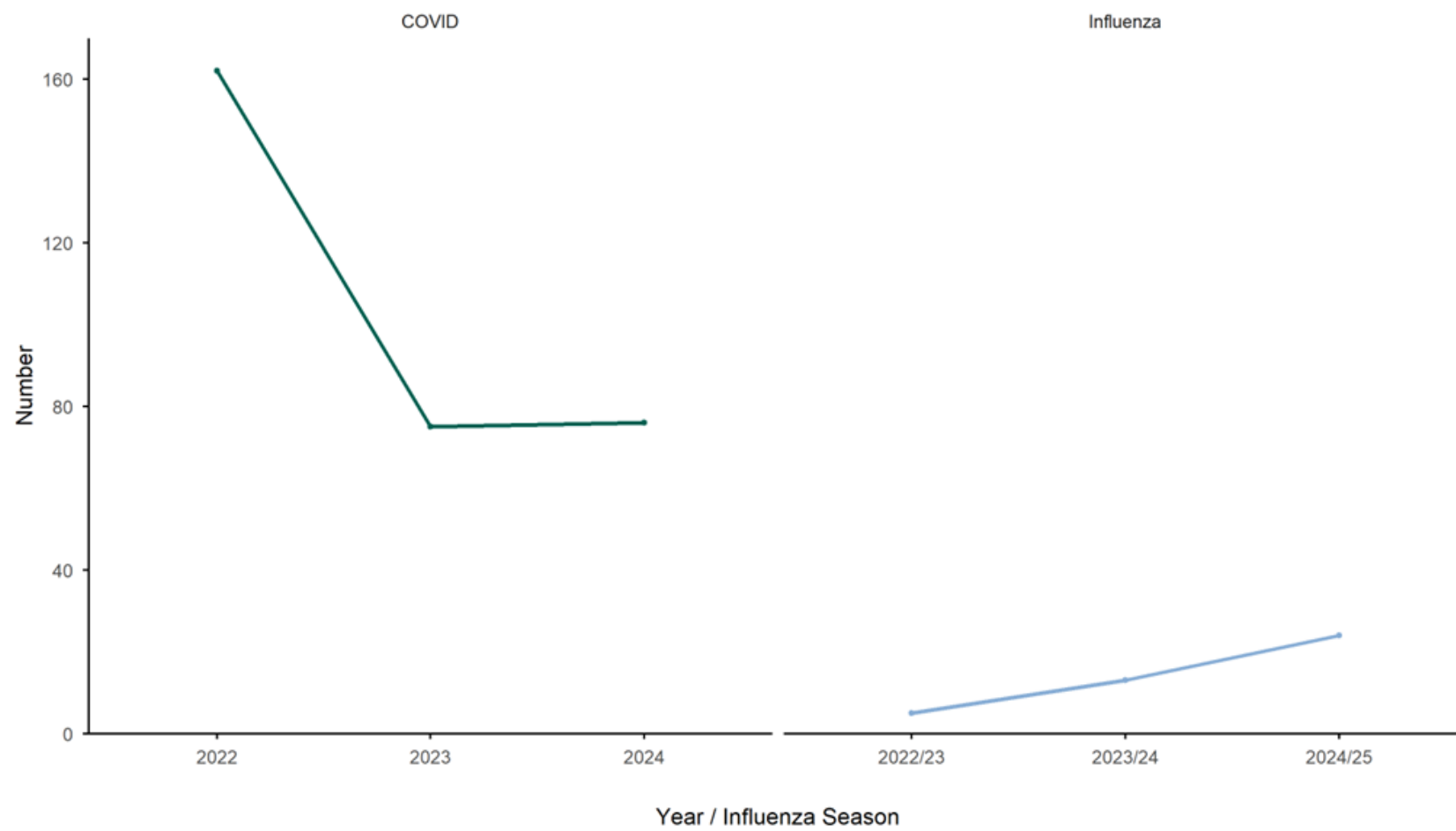


Source: Nursing Homes Support Scheme (IHA Level)

Number of COVID-19 outbreaks in residential care facilities and number of influenza outbreaks in residential care facilities

Key Messages:

- **COVID-19 Outbreaks:** There were 162 outbreaks notified in RCFs in 2022. This reduced by more than half in 2023 and 2024 to 75 and 76 respectively
- **Influenza Outbreaks:** There were 5 outbreaks notified in RCFs in 2022/23. This increased in the most recent seasons to 13 in 2023/24 and 24 in 2024/25



Note: The number of COVID-19 outbreaks in Residential Care Facilities for Older Adults by year is presented as the total outbreaks across the entire year each year from 2022 to 2024. The number of influenza outbreaks in Residential Care Facilities for Older Adults by year is presented by influenza season for 2022/23, 2023/24 and 2024/25. The influenza season runs from approximately October to April each year. **Source:** Computerised Infectious Disease Reporting (IHA Level)

Health Status

This chapter describes the overall health and wellbeing of older adults, including general health, levels of independence, daily functioning, vision and hearing, experience of pain, and emotional wellbeing.

Health status reflects population well-being and correlates with morbidity and mortality. It is important for understanding trends in health status, levels of chronic diseases and levels of disability.



Health Status Indicators

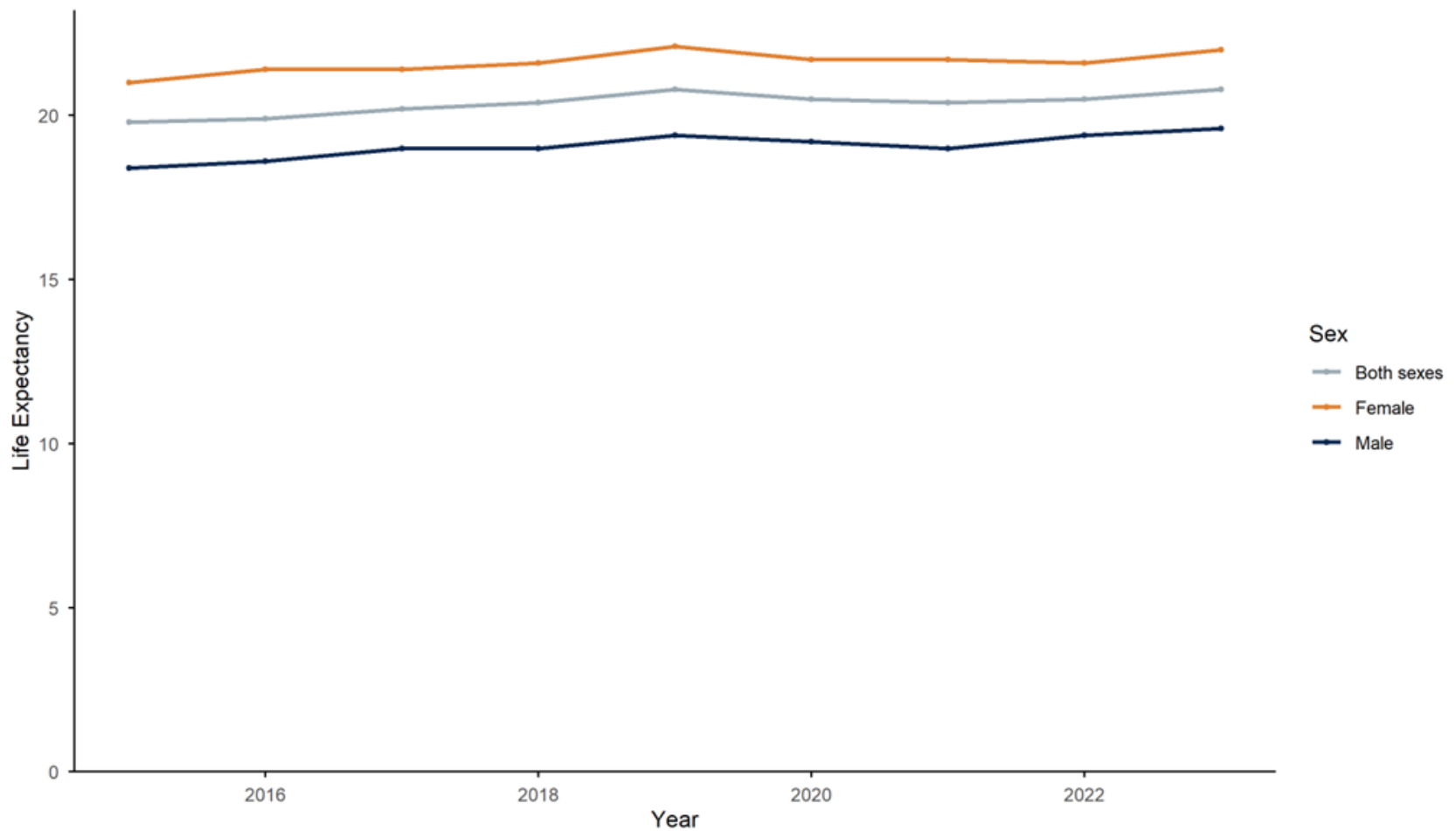
1. Life expectancy at 65 years
2. Healthy life years at age 65 years
3. Self-reported general health of people aged 65 years and over
4. Percentage of persons aged 65 years and over with any long-lasting condition or difficulty
5. Percentage of persons aged 65 years and over with difficulty with basic physical activities
6. Percentage of persons aged 65 years and over with a hearing impairment
7. Percentage of persons aged 65 years and over with a visual impairment
8. Percentage of persons aged 65 years and over with difficulty with learning, remembering or concentrating
9. Percentage of the population aged 65 years and over, as a result of a long-lasting condition, have difficulty with activities
10. Number of deaths caused by the five most common underlying causes of death in people aged 65 years and over
11. Number of deaths caused by the five most common underlying causes of death in people aged 65 years and over by sex



Life expectancy at 65 years

Key Messages:

- In 2023, people aged 65 can expect to live an additional 20.8 years on average (22 years for women, 19.6 years for men) a one-year increase from 19.8 years in 2015
- The gender gap of approximately 2-3 years has remained consistent throughout the time period 2015-2023 although there has been a slightly higher increase in life expectancy for males (1.2 years) compared to females (1 year increase) during this time period



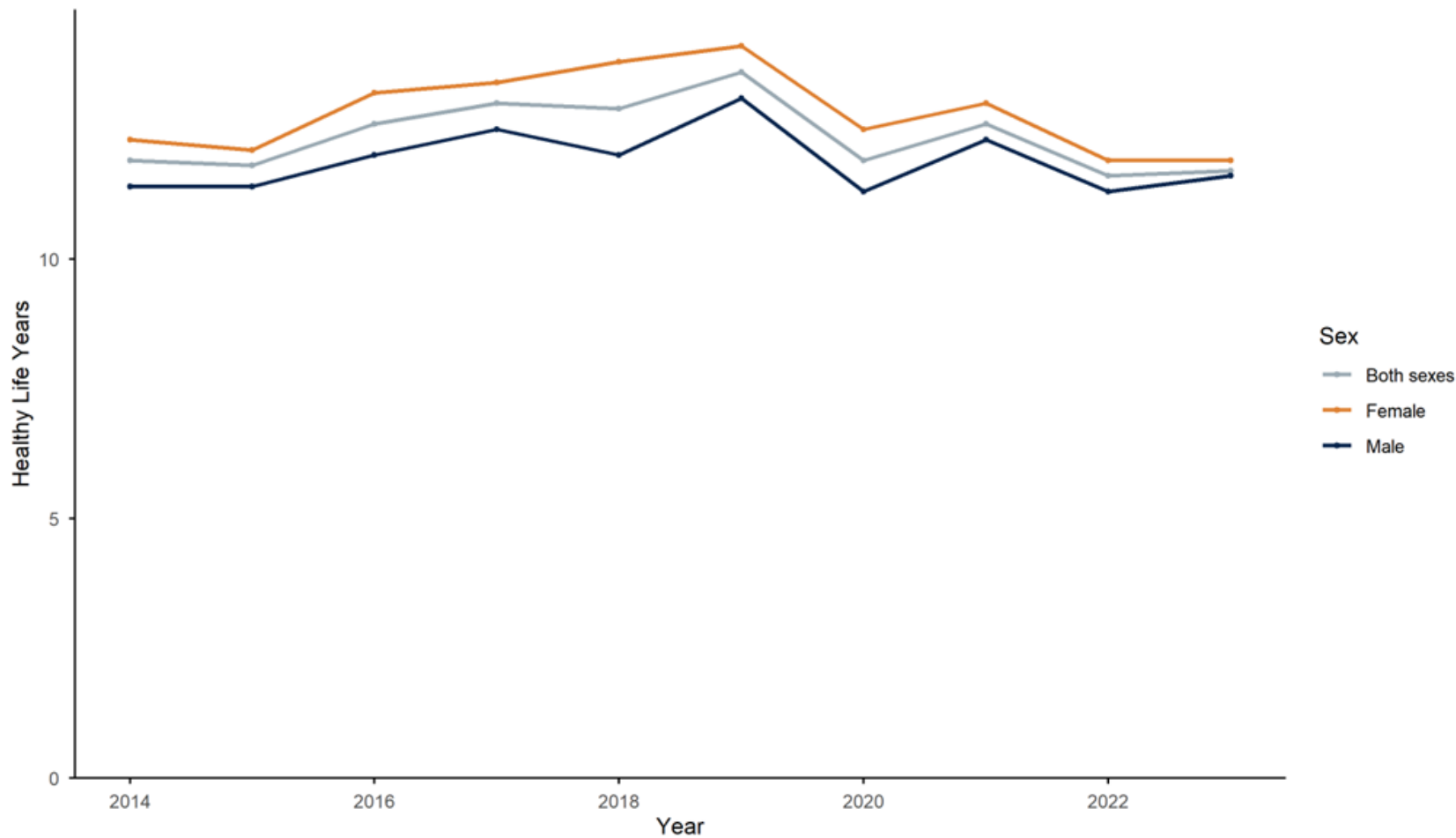
Note Life expectancy at age 65 years: The average number of years a person aged 65 can expect to live.

Source: Eurostat (NATIONAL LEVEL)

Healthy life years at age 65 years

Key Messages:

- Healthy life years increased from approximately 11.9 in 2014 to 13.6 years in 2019
- There was a decrease in 2020 to 11.9 years reflecting the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic
- Since 2020, healthy life years have remained stable but lower than pre-pandemic levels
- Females have more healthy life years than males although the gap has narrowed at 11.6 years for males and 11.9 years for females in 2023



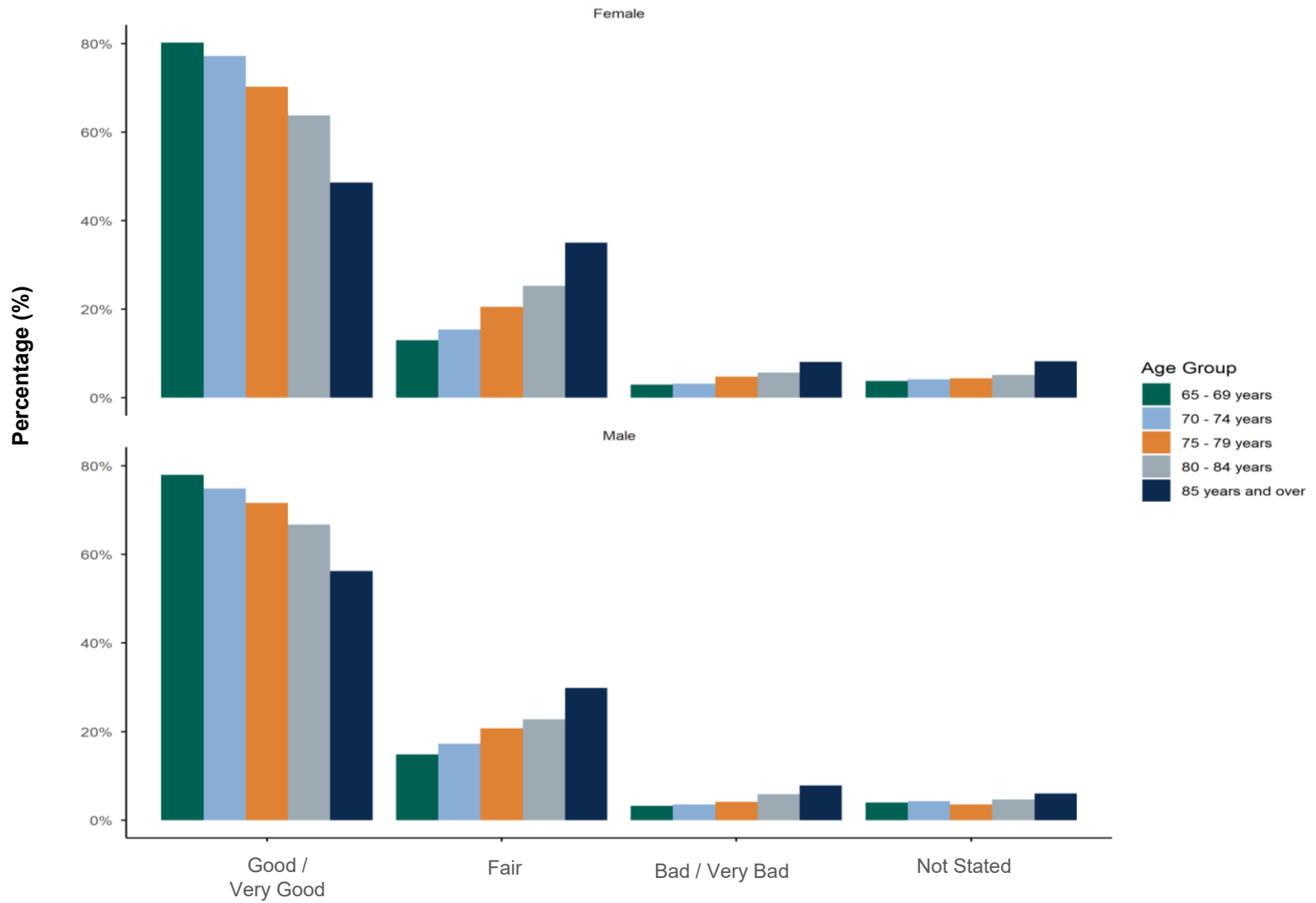
Note: Healthy Life Years - The number of years a person aged 65 years can expect to live in good health without a serious illness or disability.

Source: Eurostat (NATIONAL LEVEL)

Self-reported general health of people aged 65 years and over

Key Messages:

- The majority (74%) of people aged under 80 years report having good/very good health.
- Among those over 85 years approximately half report good/very good health (56% males and 49% females)



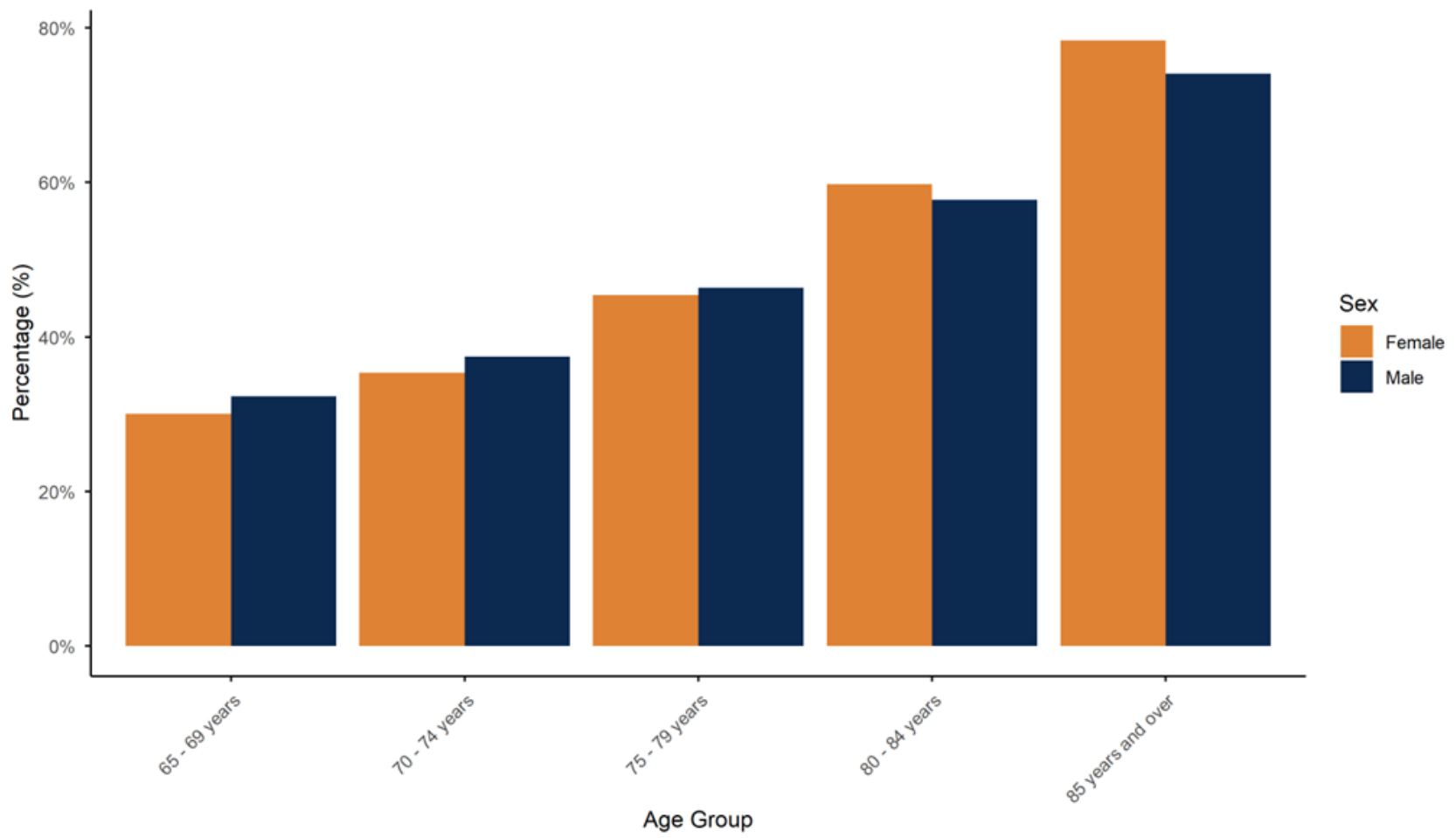
Source: CSO Census 2022 (IHA Level)



Percentage of persons aged 65 years and over with any long-lasting condition or difficulty

Key Messages:

- 45.3% (31,025) of adults aged 65 and over have a long-lasting condition or difficulty
- Prevalence rises with age: 31.1% in those aged 65-69 versus 76.8% in those 85+



Note: These long-lasting conditions and difficulties are defined as follows: Any difficulties (e.g. physical and sensory conditions) or an intellectual disability; a psychological or emotional condition or a mental health issue; or a difficulty with pain, breathing or any other chronic illness or condition.

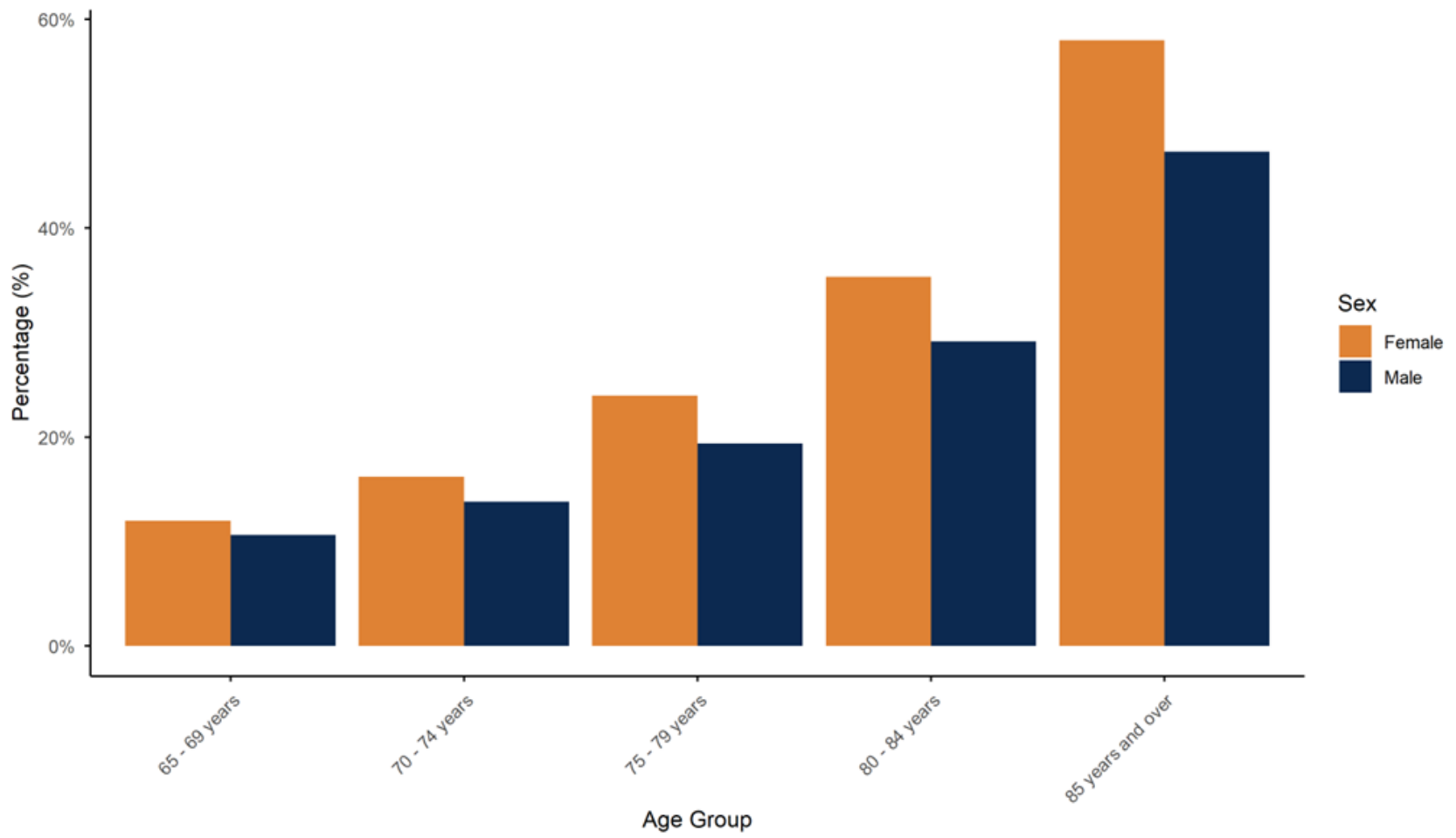
Source: CSO Census 2022 (IHA Level)



Percentage of persons aged 65 years and over with difficulty with basic physical activities*

Key Messages:

- 23% (15,758) of adults aged 65+ have a difficulty with basic physical activities
- Prevalence rises with age: 11.3% in those aged 65-69 versus 54.1% in those 85+
- There are a higher proportion of females impacted across all age groups over 65 years



Note: * e.g. walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting or carrying

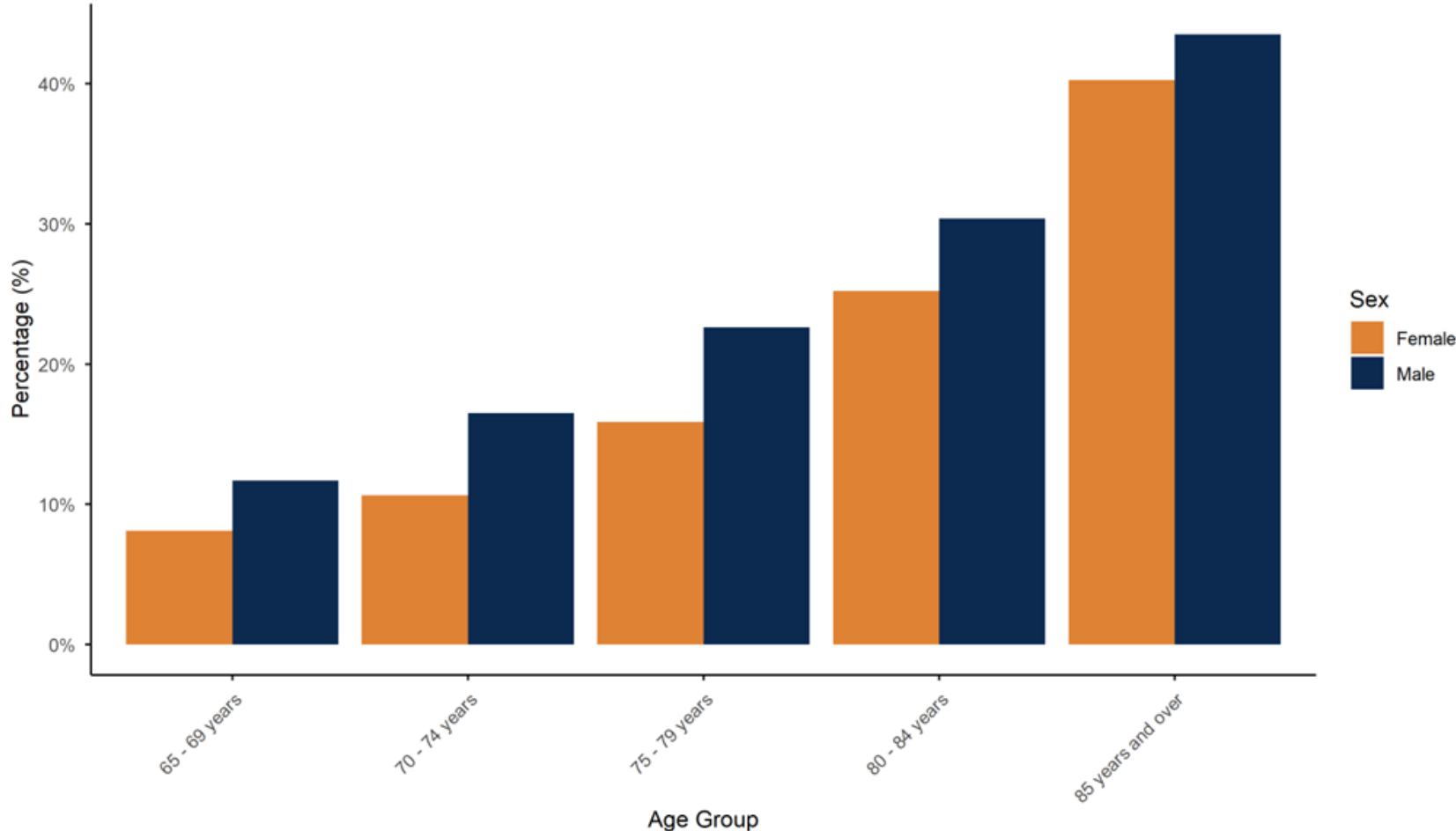
Source: CSO Census 2022 (IHA Level)



Percentage of persons aged 65 years and over with a hearing impairment

Key Messages:

- 19.2% (13,129) of adults aged 65+ have a hearing impairment
- Prevalence rises with age: 9.8% in those aged 65-69 versus 41.4% in those 85+
- There are a higher proportion of males impacted across all age groups over 65 years



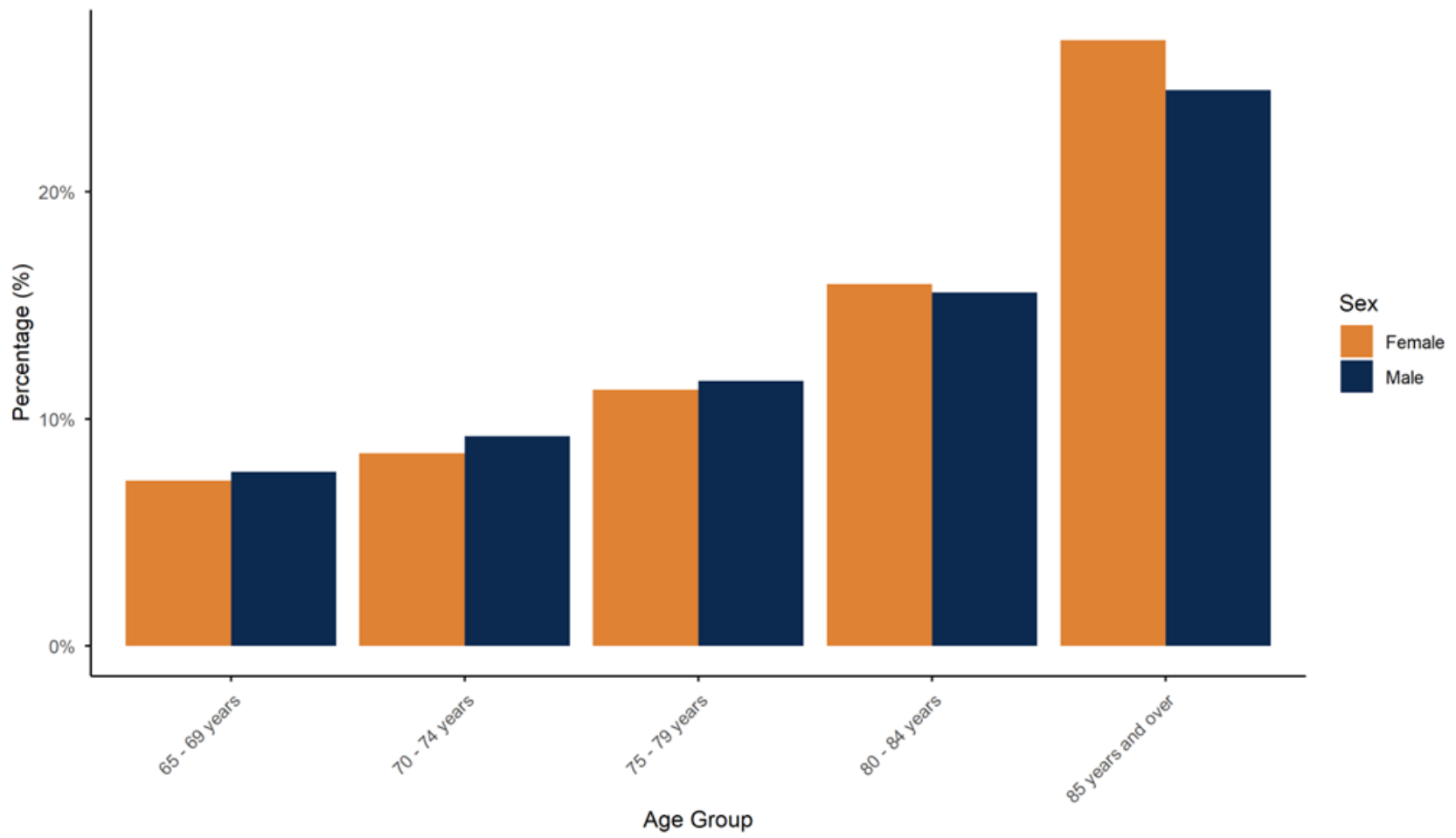
Source: CSO Census 2022 (IHA Level)



Percentage of persons aged 65 years and over with a visual impairment

Key Messages:

- 12% (8,354) of adults aged 65+ have blindness/visual impairment
- Prevalence rises with age: 7.5% in those aged 65-69 versus 25.9% in those 85+



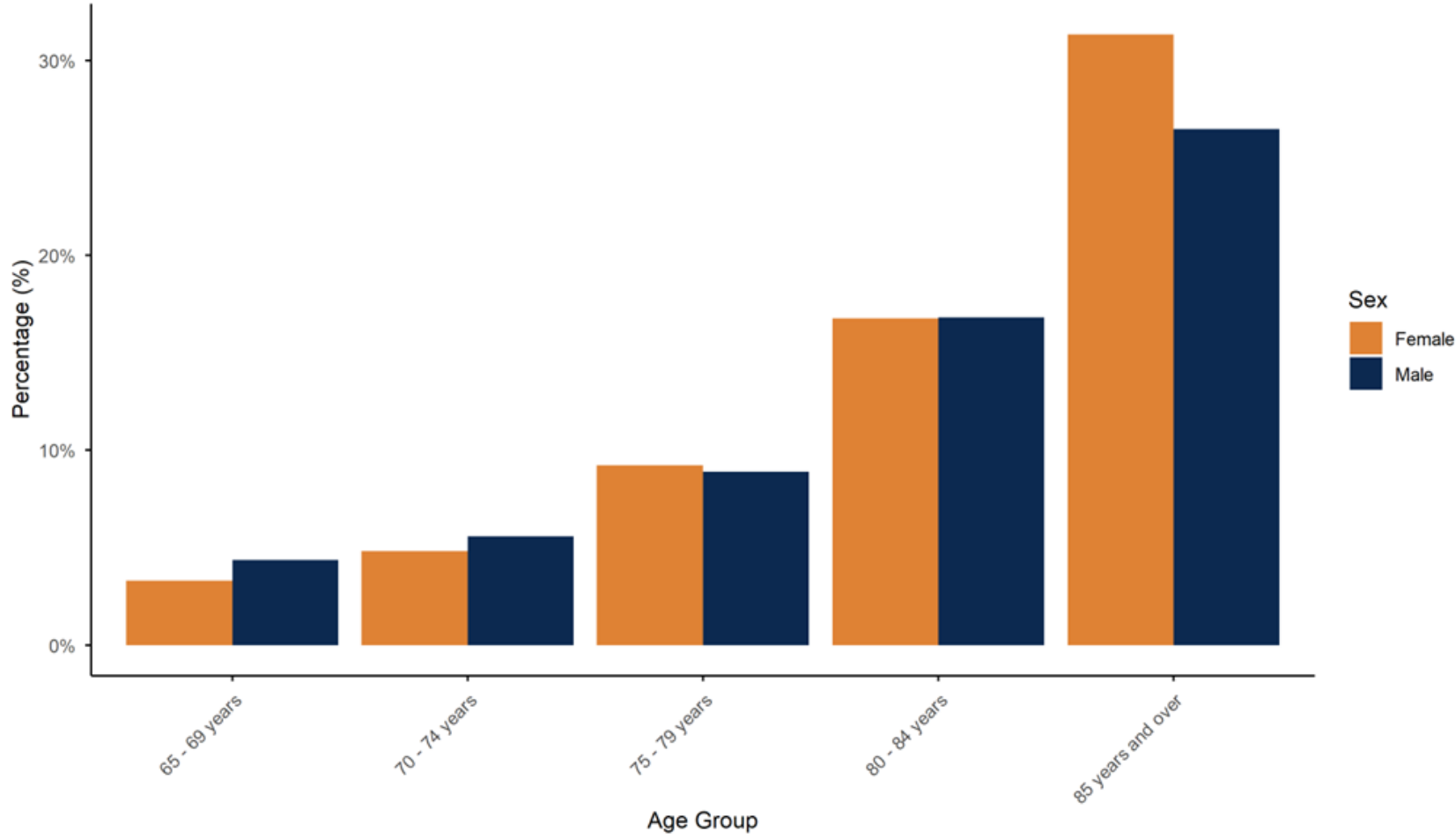
Source: CSO Census 2022 (IHA Level)



Percentage of persons aged 65 years and over with difficulty with learning, remembering or concentrating

Key Messages:

- 10.4% of adults over 65 years report a learning, remembering or concentration issue
- Prevalence rises with age with 3.8% impacted in the 65-69 age group
- This increased to 16.8% at age 80-84 years and 29.6% over 85 age group



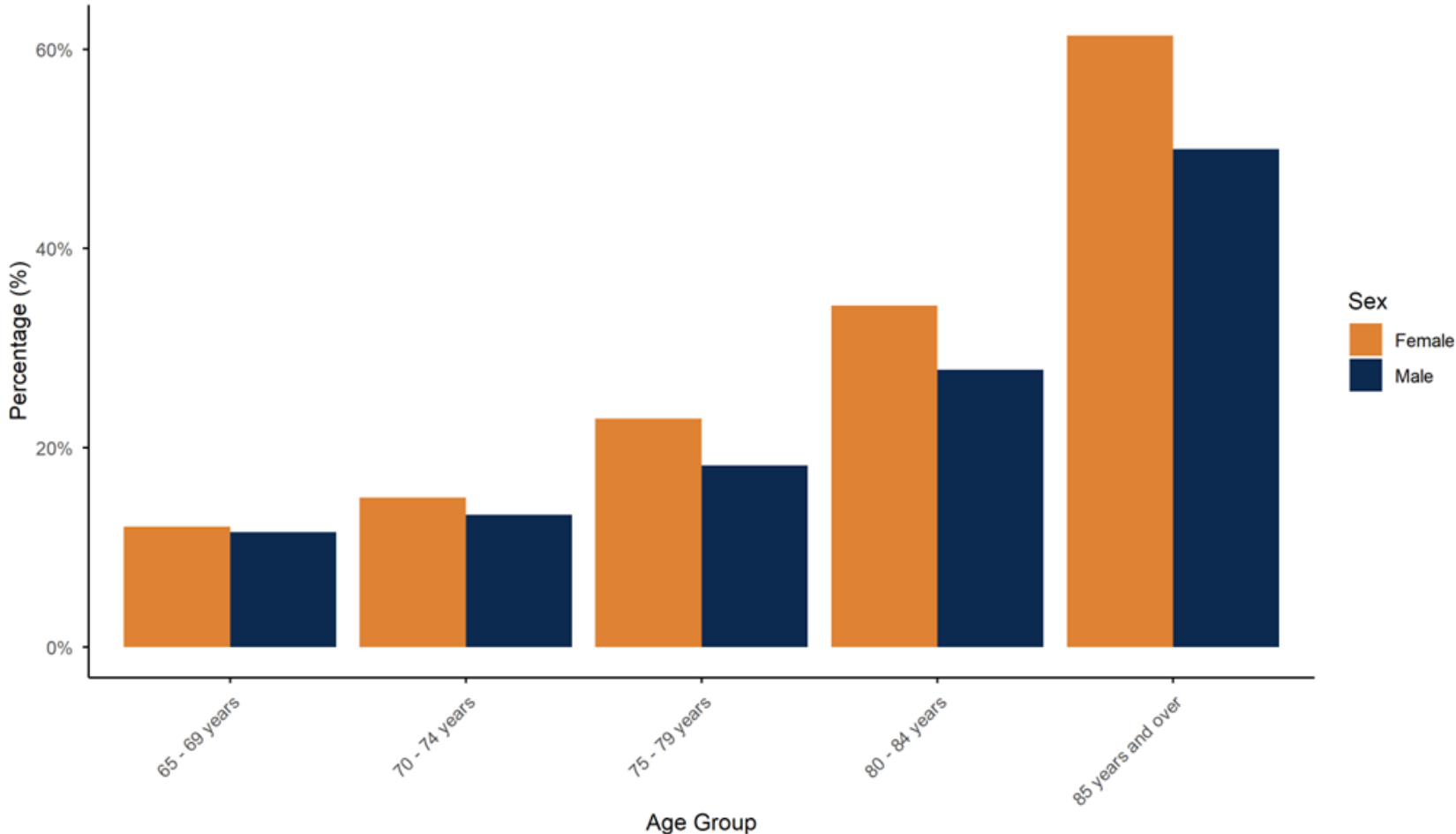
Source: CSO Census 2022 (IHA Level)



Percentage of the population aged 65 years and over, as a result of a long-lasting condition, have difficulty with activities*

Key Messages:

- The proportion of older adults who have difficulties with activities as a result of a long lasting condition increases with age
- Approximately 60% of women over 85 years, and half of men over 85 years report difficulties with activities due to a long lasting condition



Note: * Activities of daily living e.g. dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home; difficulty going outside the home; difficulty working at a job or business or attending school or college; or difficulty participating in other activities.

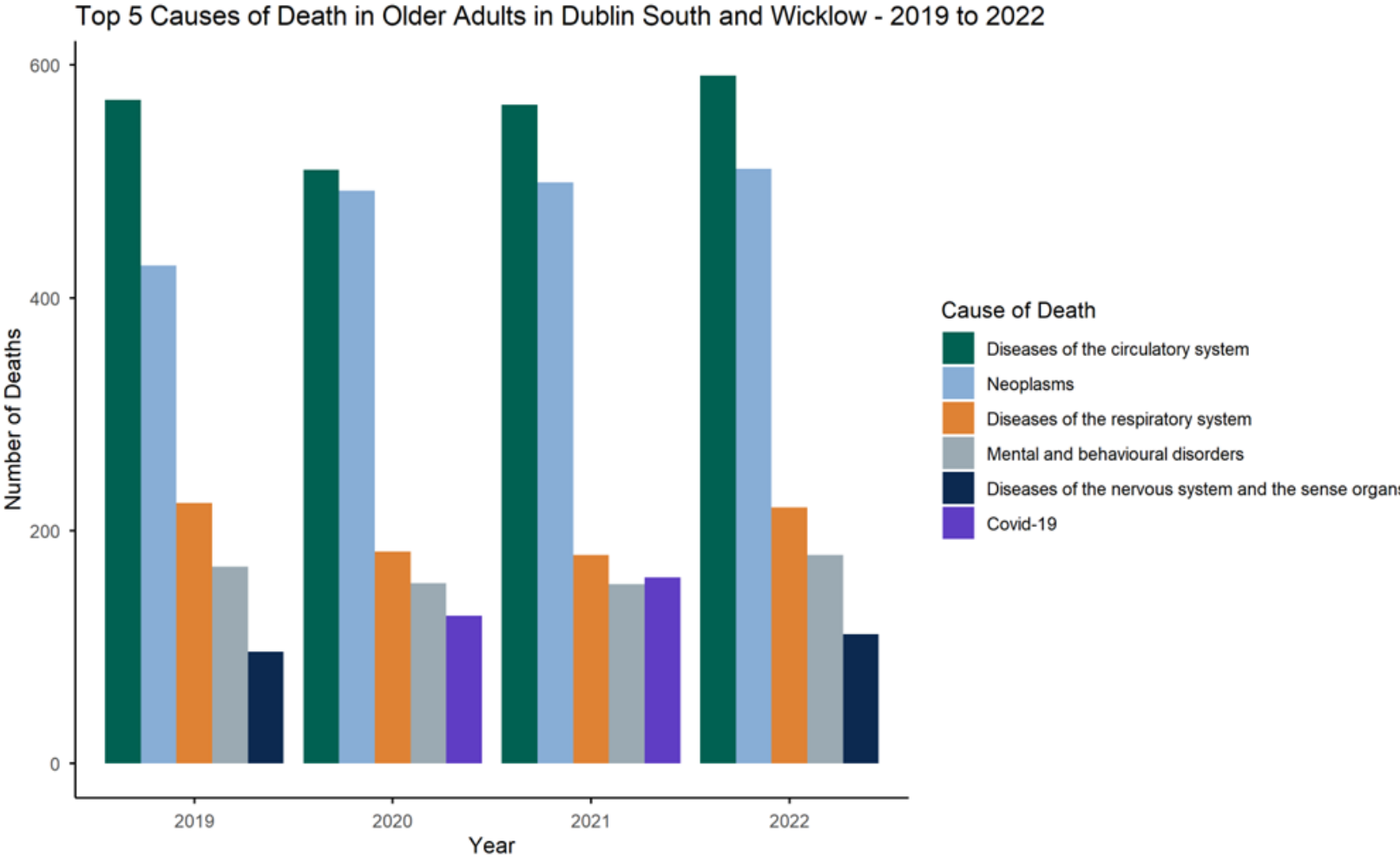
Source: CSO Census 2022 (IHA Level)



Number of deaths caused by the five most common underlying causes of death in people aged 65 years and over (2019 – 2022)

Key Messages:

- Diseases of the circulatory system were the leading cause of death for older adults in DSW IHA between 2019-2022
- In 2022, 30.6% of deaths in older adults were due to diseases of the circulatory system
- In all years from 2019-2022, neoplasms were the second highest cause of death in older adults with 26.5% of deaths in 2022 being attributed to neoplasms



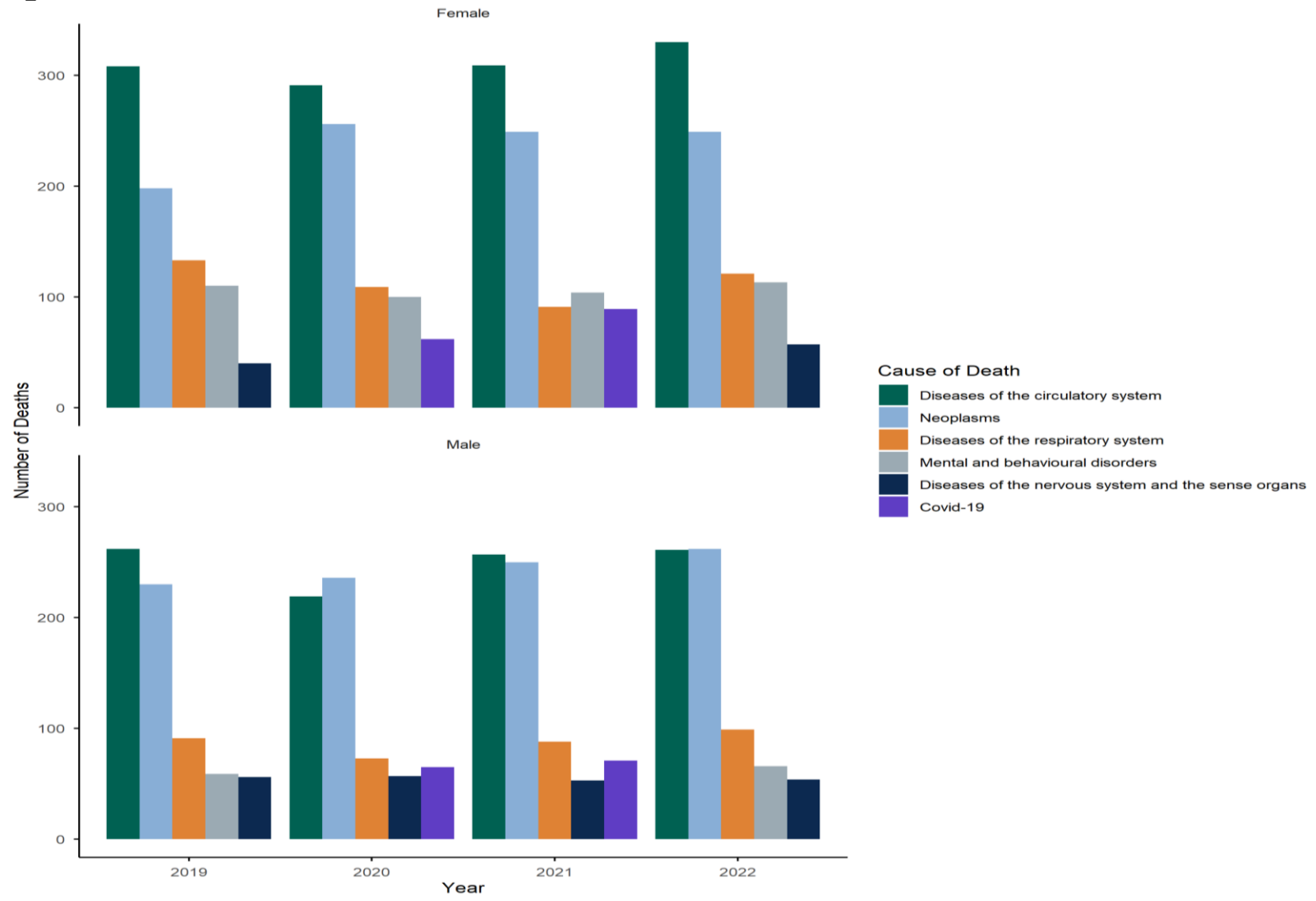
Note: Mortality data are presented for the Local Electoral Areas that align most closely with the Dublin South and Wicklow IHA boundaries.

Source: CSO Vital Statistics (IHA Level)

Number of deaths caused by the five most common underlying causes of death in people aged 65 years and over by sex

Key Messages:

- In females, diseases of the circulatory system, followed by neoplasms, are the leading causes of death in Dublin South and Wicklow from 2019 to 2022
- In males in 2019 and 2021 diseases of the circulatory systems were the leading causes of death and in 2020 and 2022 neoplasms were the leading cause of death



Note: Mortality data are presented for the Local Electoral Areas that align most closely with the Dublin South and Wicklow IHA boundaries.

Source: CSO Vital Statistics (IHA Level)

Optimising Health and Wellbeing

This chapter includes the everyday habits and behaviours of older adults that influence their health, such as smoking, alcohol use, physical activity, diet, and the uptake of vaccinations and health screenings.

Health behaviours are determinants of mental and physical health and wellbeing.



Optimising Health and Wellbeing Indicators

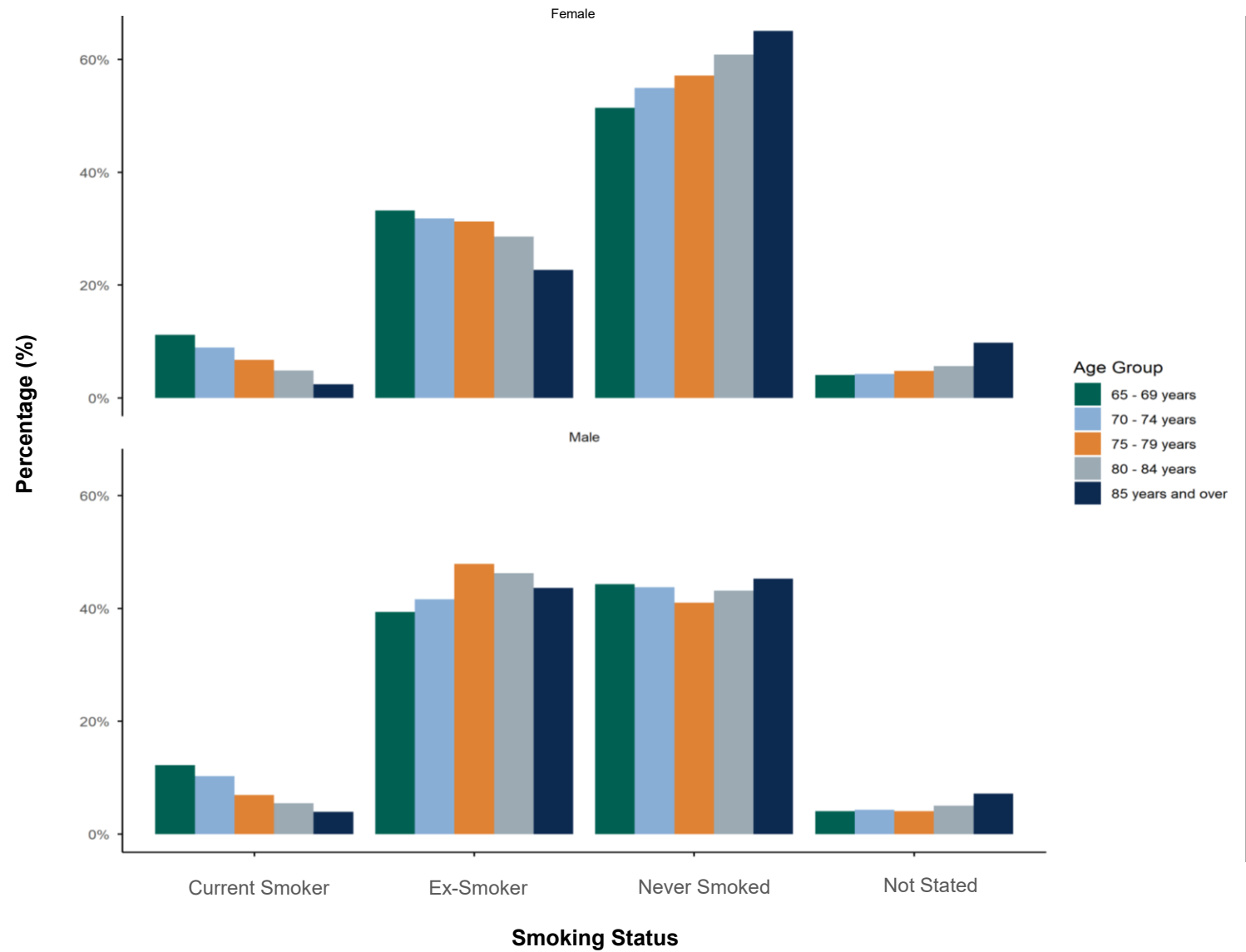
1. Percentage of population aged 65 years and over who smoke tobacco
2. Percentage of older adults aged 65 years and over who report problematic alcohol use
3. Percentage of older adults aged 65 years and over who meet national physical activity guidelines
4. Percentage of older adults aged 65 years and over who are underweight, overweight, healthy weight or obese
5. Percentage of those aged 65 years and over who have had COVID-19 and influenza vaccination
6. Number of people aged 65 years and over with COVID-19 per year
7. Number of people aged 65 years and over with influenza per season
8. BreastCheck uptake in women aged 65 to 69
9. BowelScreen uptake in people aged 65 to 69
10. Percentage of people aged 65 and above admitted with a hip fracture who had bone protection medication continued from pre-admission



Percentage of population aged 65 years and over who smoke tobacco

Key Messages:

- Approximately 8.1% of the over 65's in DSW are current smokers (8.8% males versus 7.5% females)
- The 65 to 69 year age group have the highest percentage of current smokers (11.2% females and 12.2% males)
- Over 50% of females in all age groups have never smoked, and over 40% of males in all age groups have never smoked



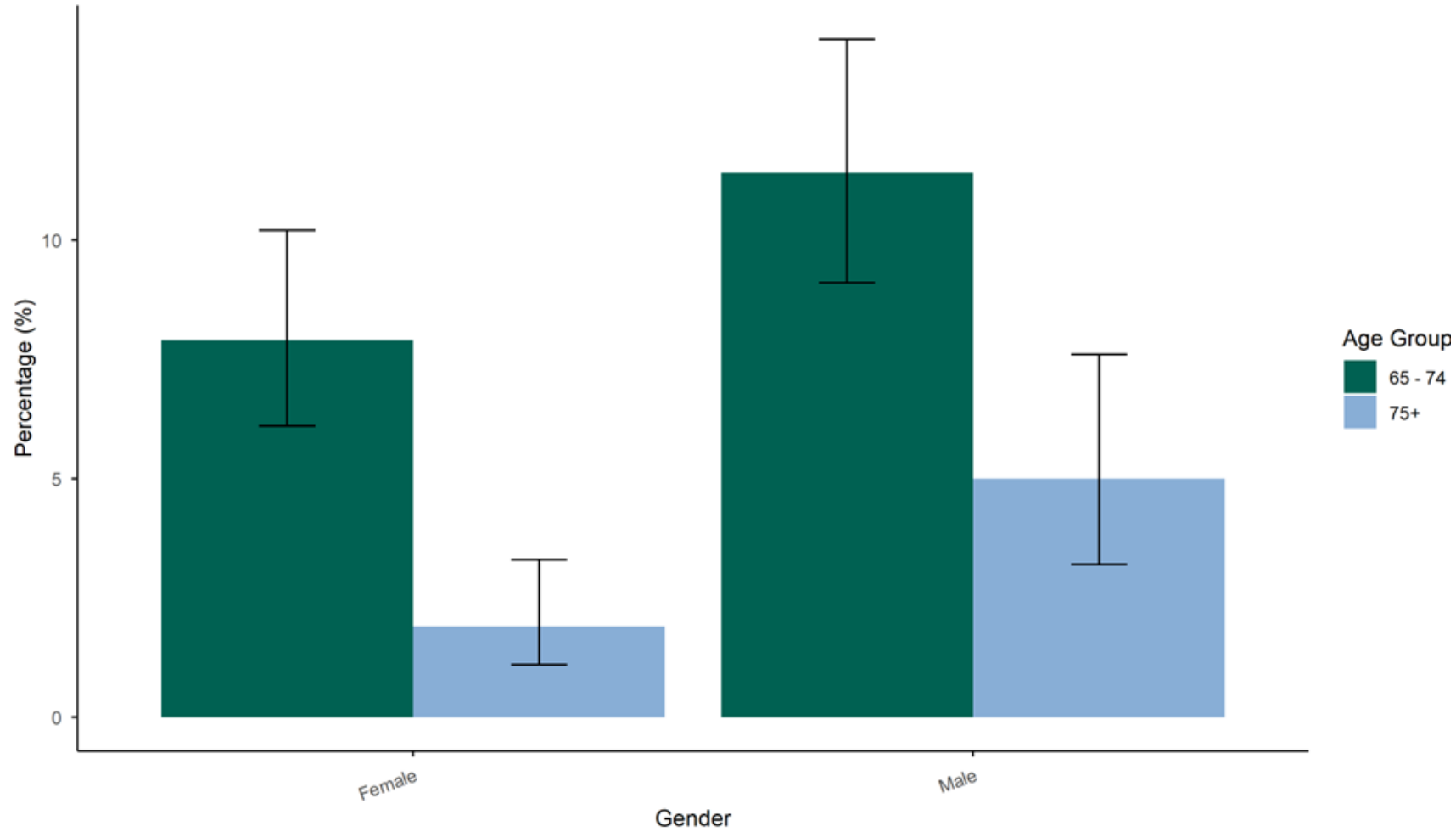
Source: CSO Census 2022 (IHA Level)



Percentage of older adults aged 65 years and over who report problematic alcohol use

Key Messages:

- Problematic alcohol* use in older adults is highest in 65-74 year age group (11.4% of males and 7.9% of females)
- The rate is higher in males compared to females
- The rate is lower in the 75+ age group at 5% in males and 1.9 % in females



Note: *The proportion of adults aged 65 years and over who may have alcohol-related problems based on the CAGE screening questionnaire

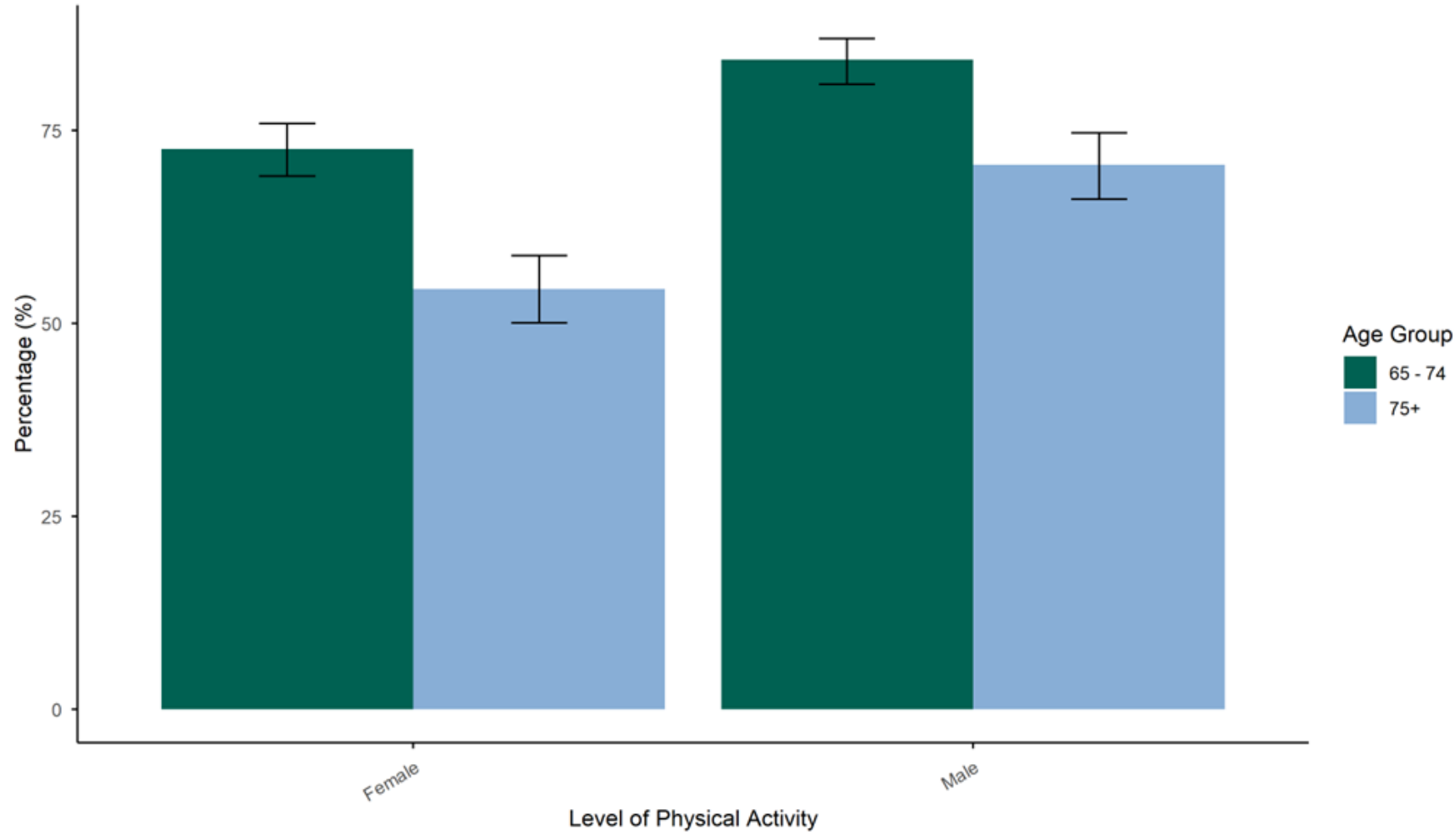
Source: TILDA Wave 6 2021 (NATIONAL LEVEL)



Percentage of older adults aged 65 years and over who meet national physical activity guidelines

Key Messages:

- The majority of older adults report meeting physical activity guidelines
- Nationally, 72.6 % of females and 84.2% of males aged 65-74 years report meeting the national physical activity guidelines
- This reduces for both males (70.6%) and females (54.4%) in the 75+ age group



Note: Older adults should do at least 2 hours and 30 minutes to 5 hours of moderate-intensity aerobic physical activity; or at least 1 hour and 15 minutes to 2 hours and 30 minutes of vigorous-intensity aerobic physical activity; or an equivalent combination of moderate- and vigorous-intensity activity throughout the week, for substantial health benefits. (Healthy Ireland, 2024)

Source: TILDA Wave 6 2021 (NATIONAL LEVEL)

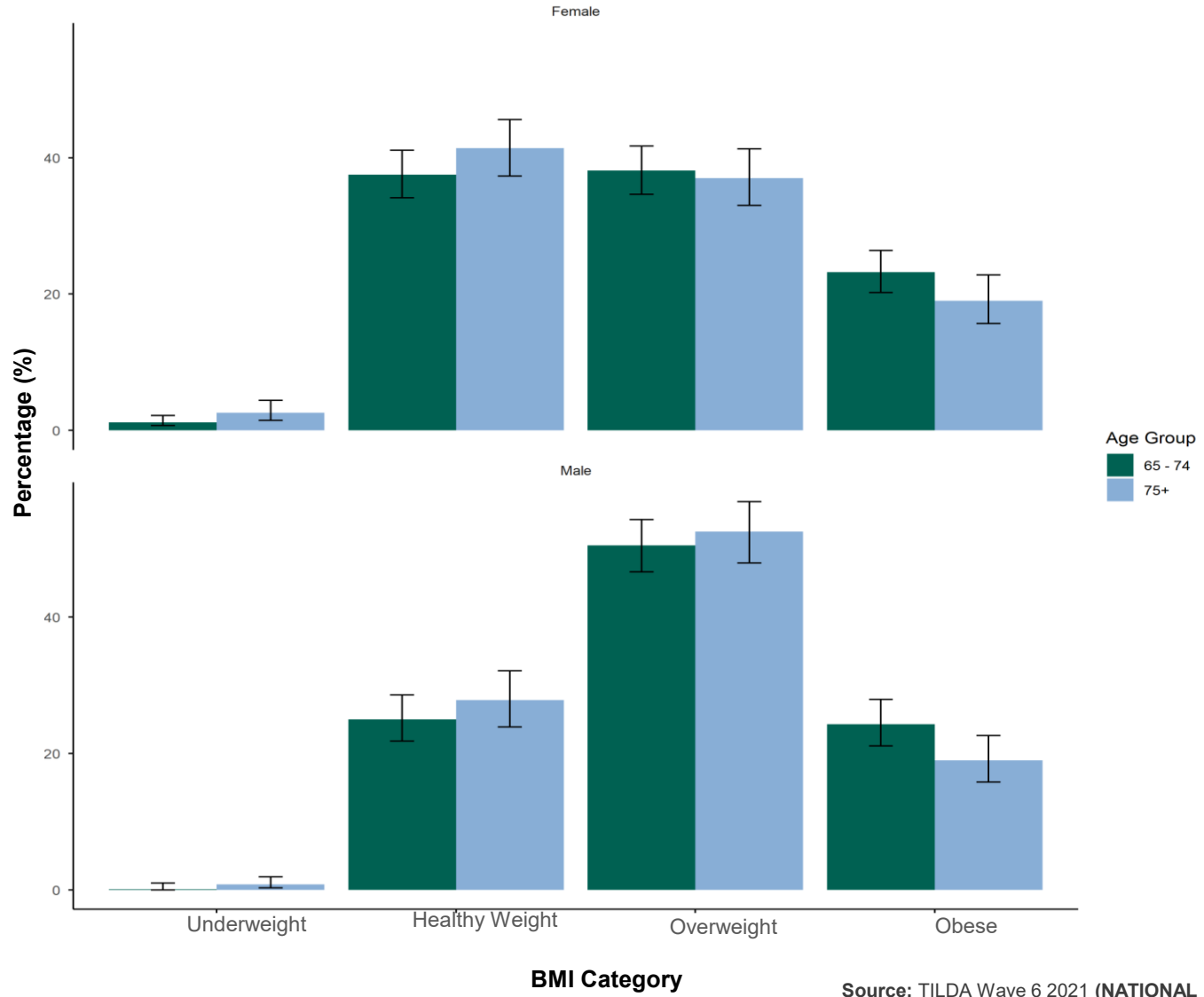


Percentage of older adults aged 65 years and over who are underweight, overweight, healthy weight or obese

Key Messages:

In those over 65

- 39% of females and 26% of males are a healthy weight
- 51% of males compared to 38% of females are overweight
- 22% of males and 21% of females are obese



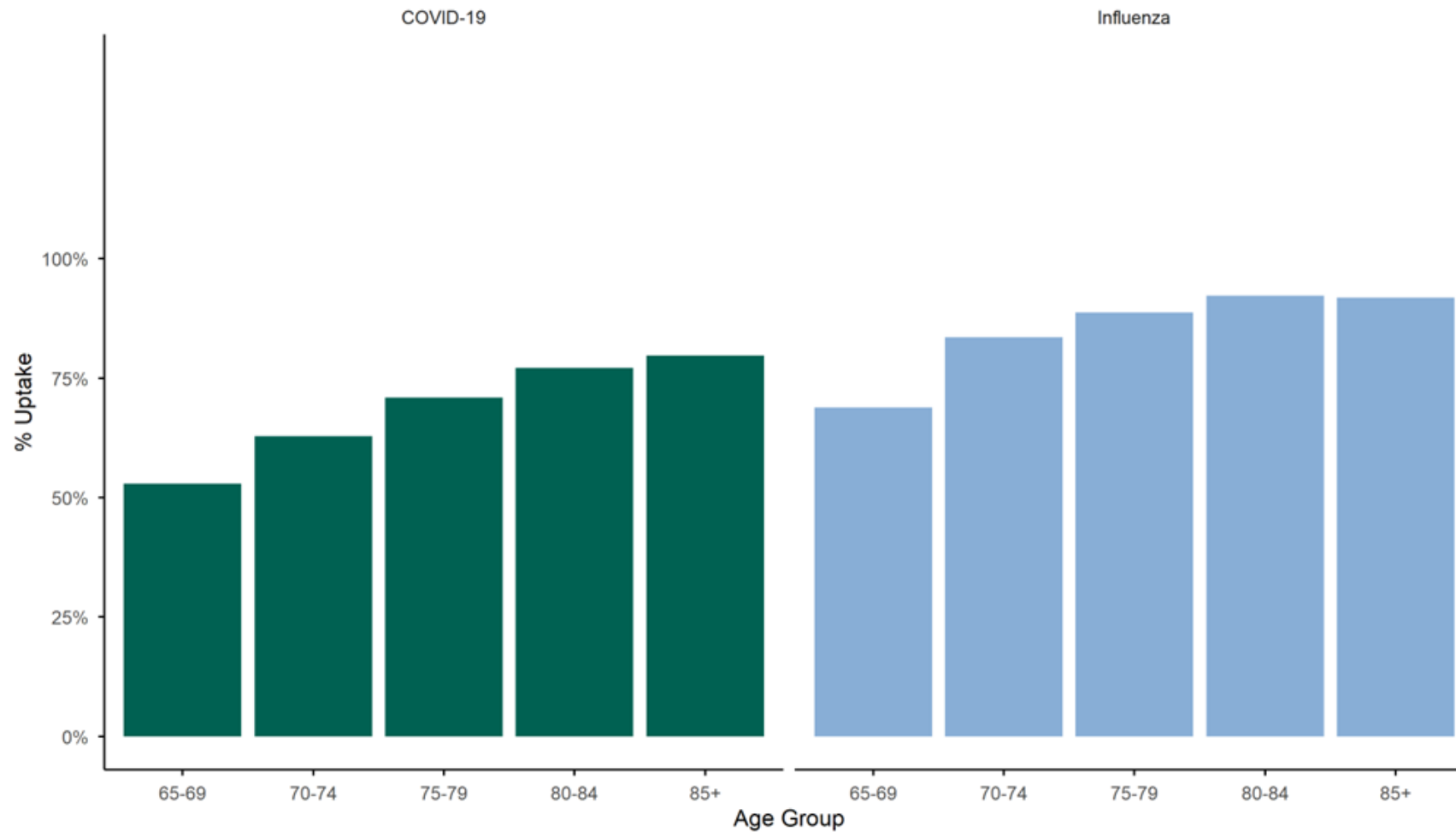
Source: TILDA Wave 6 2021 (NATIONAL LEVEL)



Percentage of those aged 65 years and over who have had COVID-19 and influenza vaccination – 2024/2025

Key Messages:

- Vaccination uptake for Influenza in DSW is above 80% in those aged over 70 years
- Vaccination uptake for COVID-19 is above 50% in those aged over 65 years in DSW
- Vaccination rates in those aged between 65-69 years for both COVID-19 and Influenza are below the threshold of 75% uptake



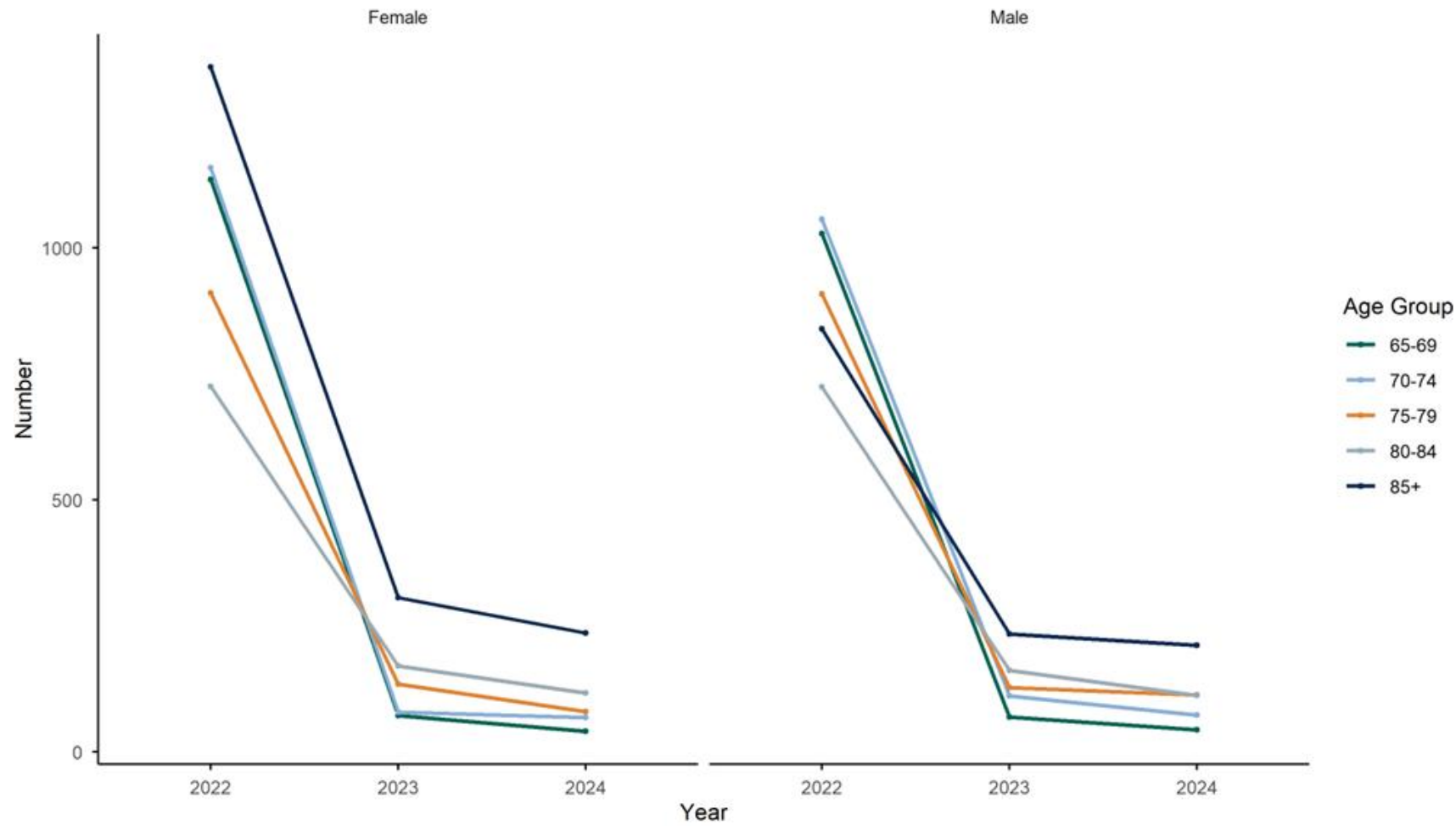
Note: Vaccination data is based on where the vaccine is given rather than where the individual is resident.

Source: COVAX (IHA Level)

Number of people aged 65 years and over with COVID-19 per year

Key Messages:

- The sharp decline in COVID-19 from 2022 to 2023 may be due to vaccination of those over 65 years
- Those in the 85+ age group had higher levels of COVID-19 between 2023 and 2024 than any other age group



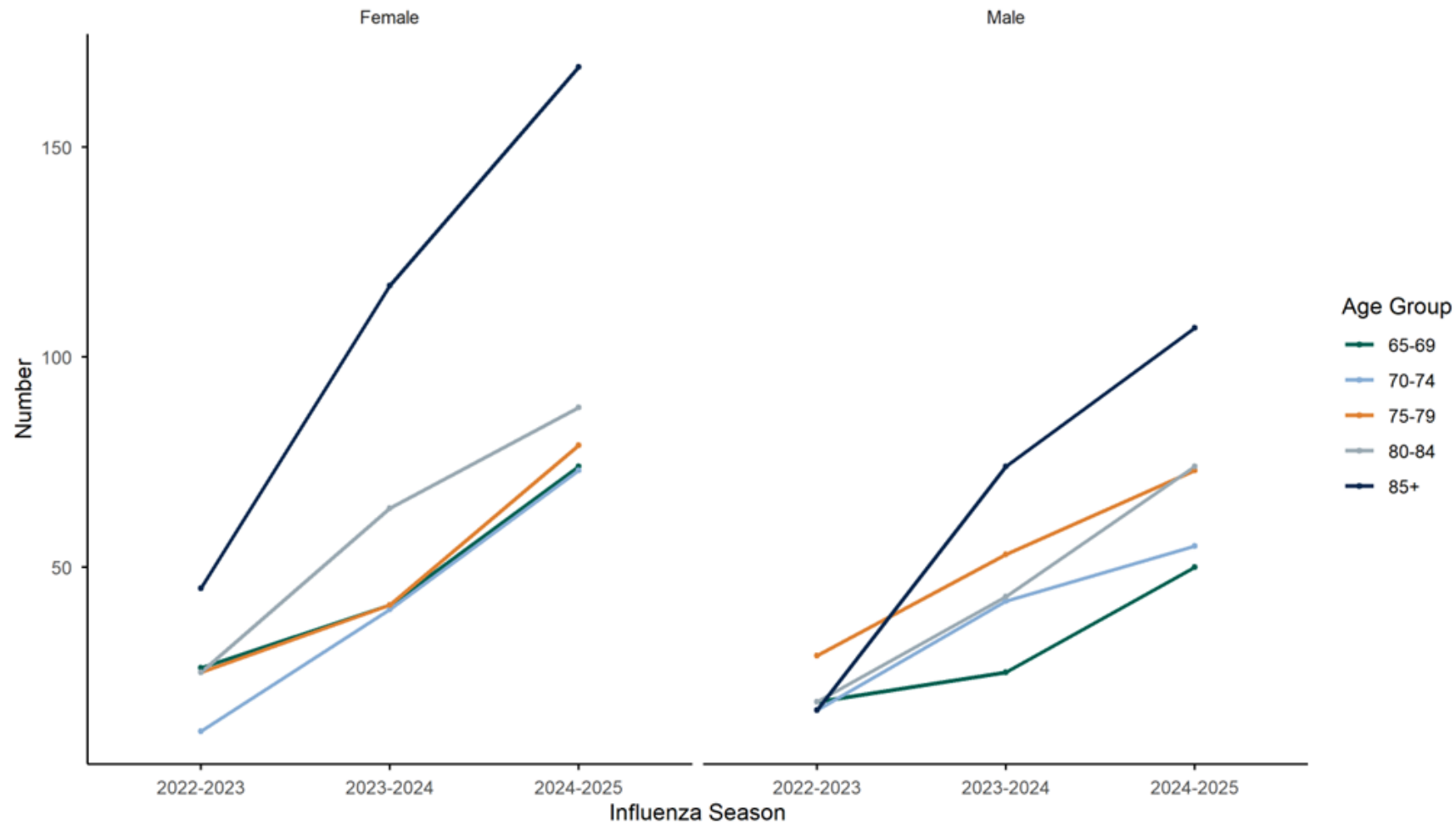
Source: Computerised Infectious Disease Reporting (IHA Level)



Number of people aged 65 years and over with influenza per season

Key Messages:

- There is a significant rise in the number of Influenza cases from the 2022/2023 to the 2024/2025 influenza season in both males and females in all age groups
- Those in the 85+ age group saw the most substantial rise in Influenza cases from 2022 to 2025



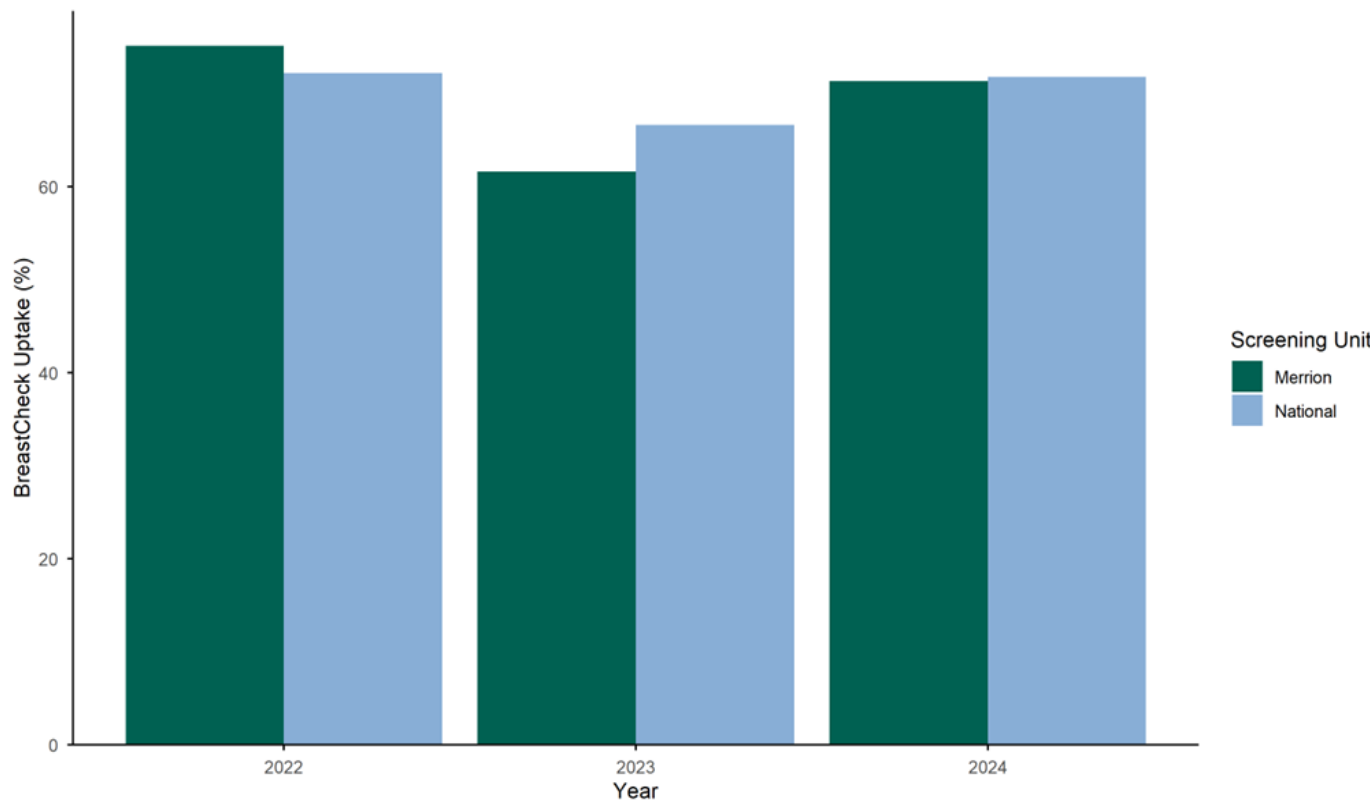
Source: Computerised Infectious Disease Reporting (IHA Level)



BreastCheck uptake in women aged 65 to 69

Key Messages:

- The Merrion screening unit is located in DSW IHA. However, people from outside the IHA may attend for screening at this facility and similarly people living in the IHA may attend elsewhere. It therefore provides a proxy in terms of the uptake of breast screening service in DSW
- 71% of women aged 65-69 attended the breast check service in the Merrion Screening unit in 2024, this is similar to national rate of 71.8%
- There was a slightly lower uptake in 2023 at 61.6% in the Merrion unit and 66.6% nationally



Note: The target uptake for the national screening programme is >70%-(HIQA 2025). There are four hospital-based services Nationally and 24 mobile units providing breast screening services.

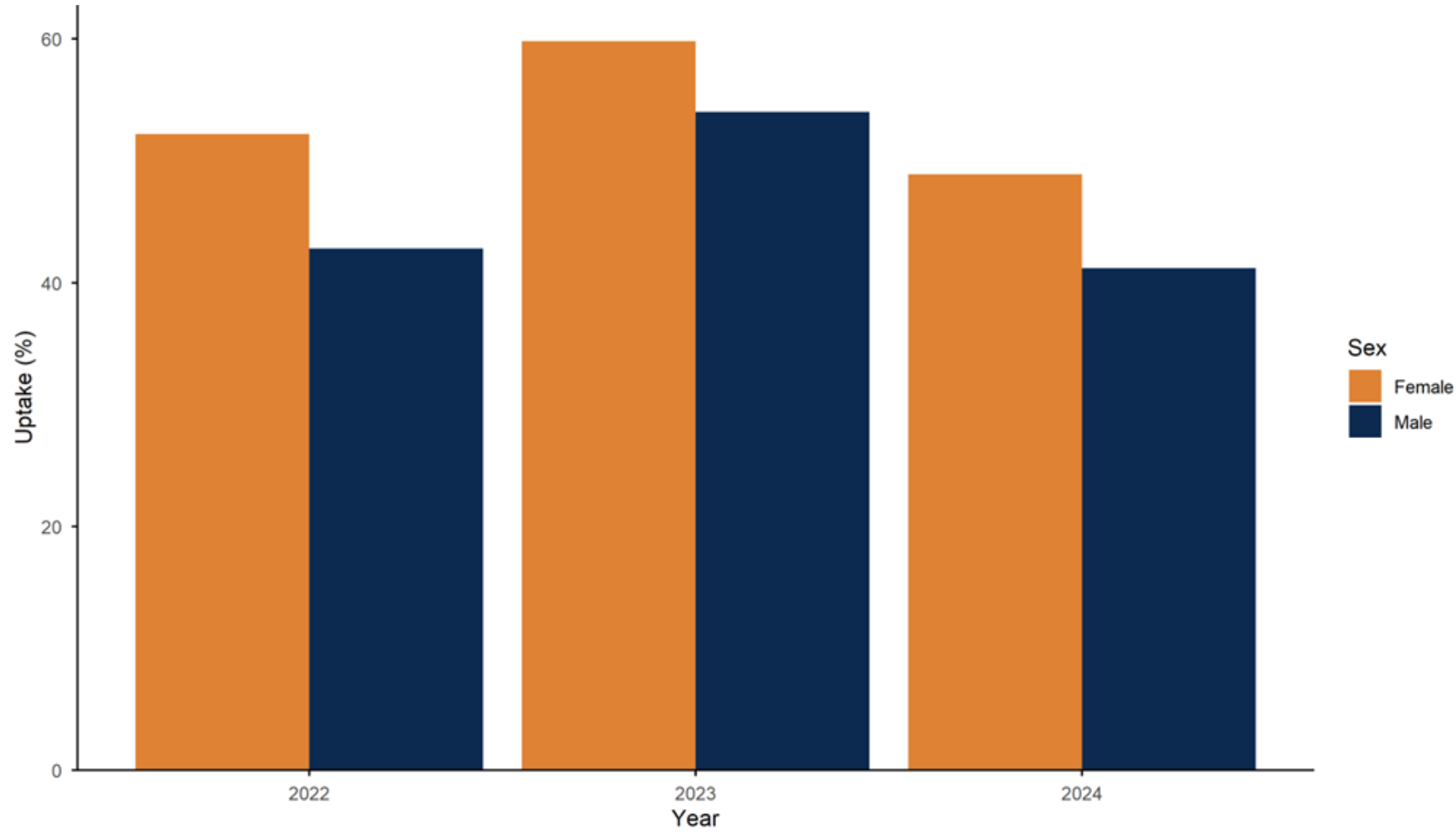
Source: National Screening Service (NATIONAL AND SCREENING UNIT LEVEL)



BowelScreen uptake in people aged 65 to 69

Key Messages:

- Females have a higher uptake of the bowel screen service than males for 2022, 2023 and 2024
- Over 48.9% of females and 41.2% of males in the 65 to 69 years age group have participated in the Bowel screening service in 2024 – this is below the target uptake of 50% in Ireland



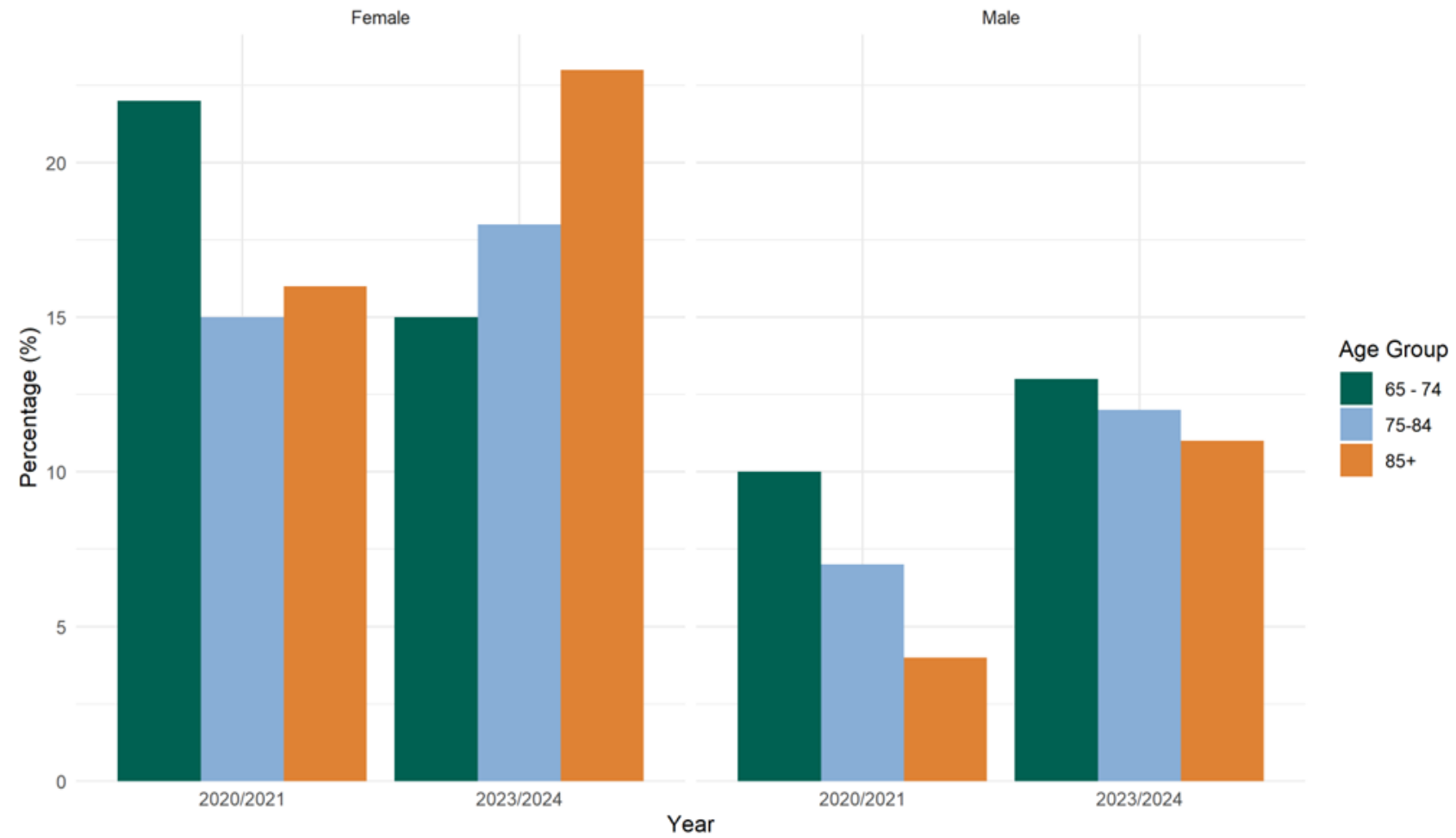
Source: National Screening Service (NATIONAL LEVEL)



Percentage of people aged 65 and above admitted with a hip fracture who had bone protection medication continued from pre-admission

Key Messages:

- This is a proxy measure for community prescribing of bone protection medication and prevention of hip fractures
- There is a trend towards an increase in the proportion of people admitted with a hip fracture who were prescribed bone protection medication prior to admission with the exception of females aged 65-74 years
- The rate of prescribing overall remains low



Note: This data will not include those who may have commenced on bone protection medication during their admission

Source: National Office of Clinical Audit (NATIONAL LEVEL)

Determinants of Health and Wellbeing

Determinants of health and wellbeing refer to the various factors that influence the health of individuals and communities.

These include social determinants of health (SDOH) which are non-medical factors such as the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live and age.

They encompass a wide range of influences including economic stability, education and social and community context.

Understanding these determinants is crucial for addressing health disparities and improving overall health outcome.



Determinants of Health and Wellbeing Indicators

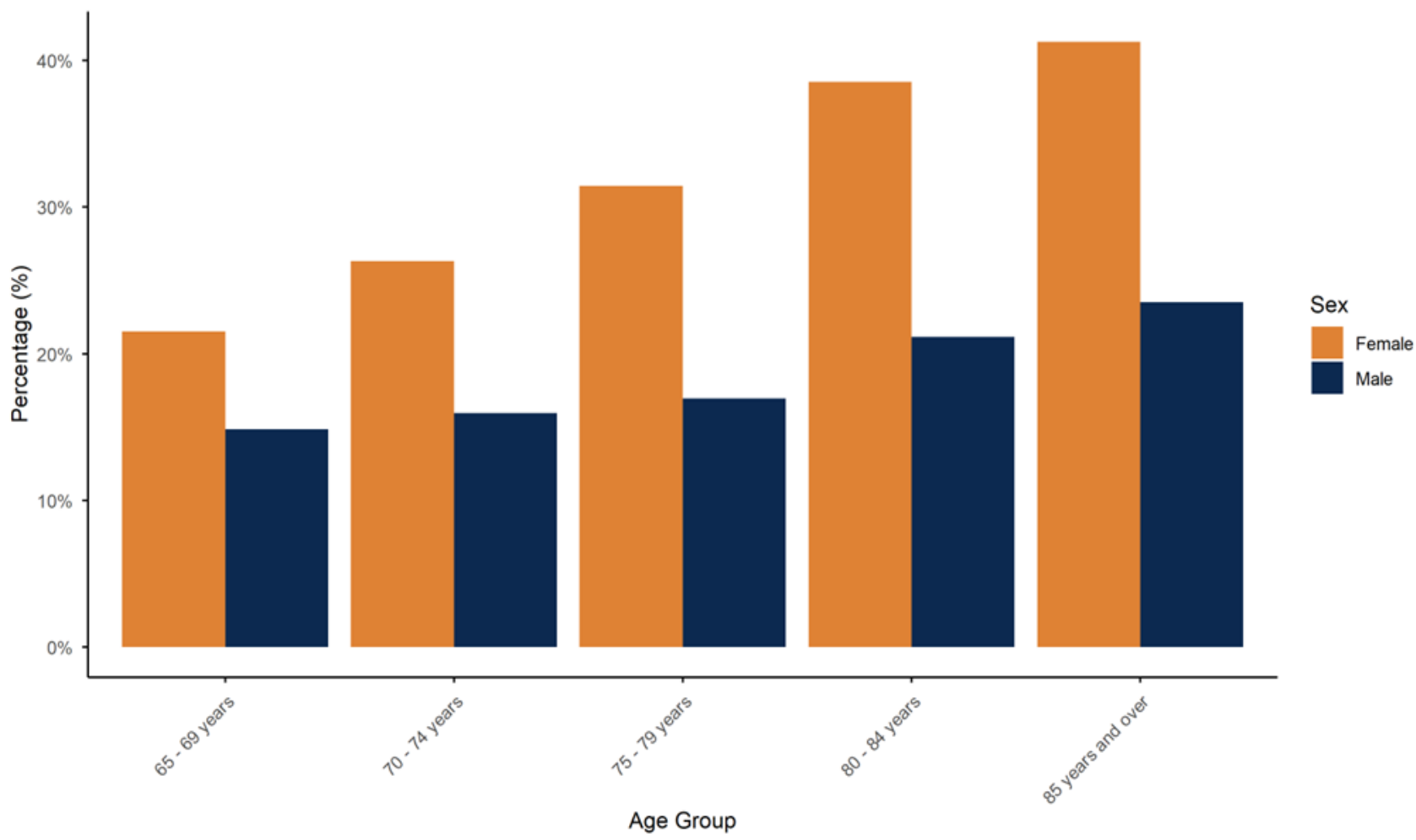
1. Percentage of persons aged 65 years and over living alone in private households
2. Housing tenure status for households where reference person is aged 65 years and over
3. Percentage of the population aged 65 years and over providing regular unpaid care or support to a family member, neighbour or friend with a long-term illness, old age or a disability
4. The number of care hours provided per week by those aged 65 years and over who provide care or assistance at least once a week
5. Percentage of population aged 65 years and over experiencing enforced deprivation
6. Population aged 65 years and over by highest level of education completed
7. Percentage of population aged 65 years and over by social class
8. Percentage of older adults aged 65 years and over who volunteer
9. Frequency of loneliness in a week as reported by older adults aged 65 years and over
10. Car ownership in households with a reference person aged 65 years and over
11. Percentage of the population aged 65 years and over with access to the internet
12. Ability to speak English amongst persons aged 65 years and over who speak a language other than English or Irish at home
13. Percentage of people aged 65 years and over with limited health literacy



Percentage of persons aged 65 years and over living alone in private households

Key Messages:

- A higher proportion of women live alone across all age groups over 65 years
- In the over 85s age group, 41.3% of women live alone, 23.5% of men live alone



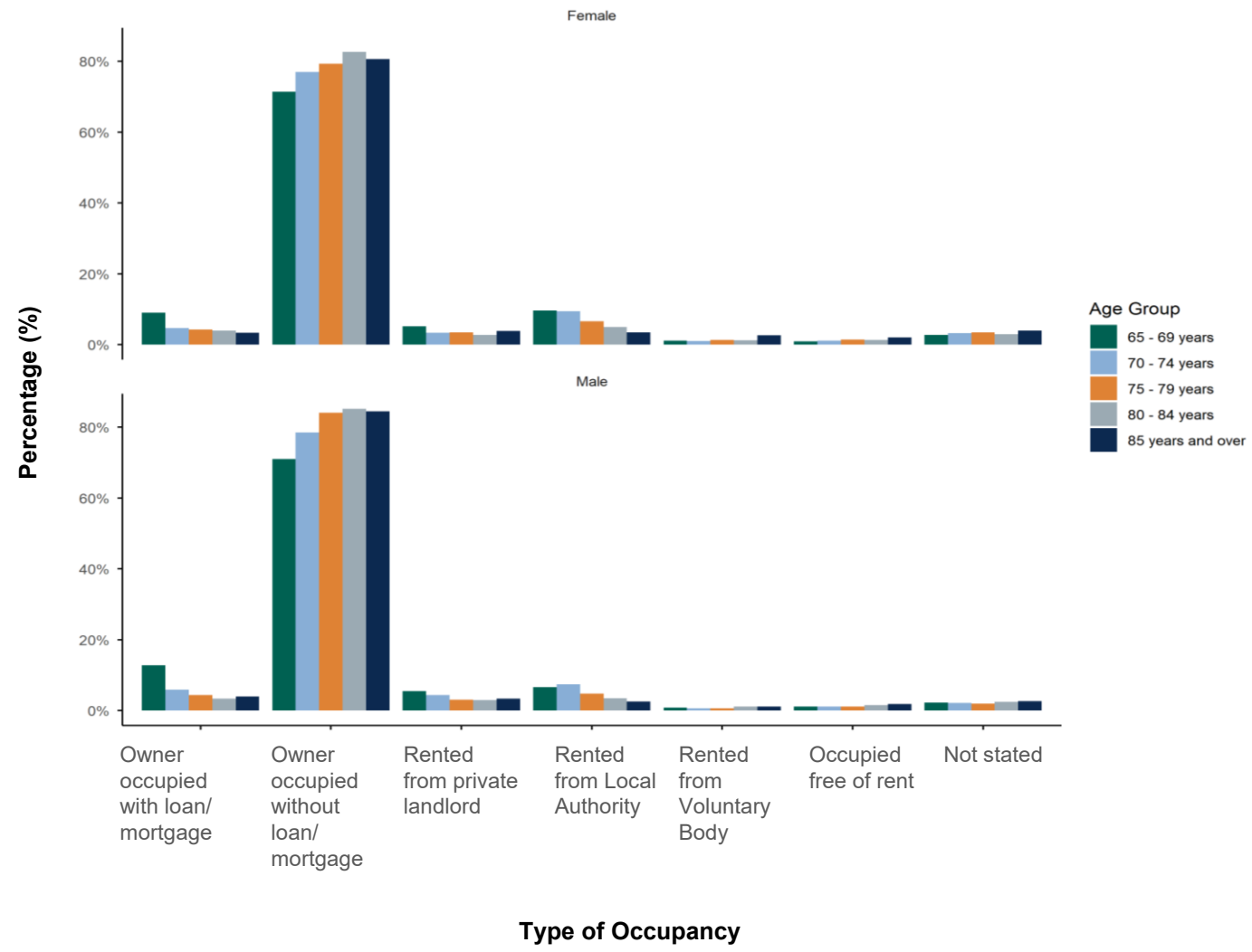
Source: CSO Census 2022 (IHA Level)



Housing tenure status for households where reference person is aged 65 years and over

Key Messages:

- 78% of households (where the reference person is 65 years and over) are owner occupied without loan or mortgage
- Approximately 6% are owner occupied with a loan/mortgage
- 11% is rented from either a private landlord, a local authority or from a voluntary body

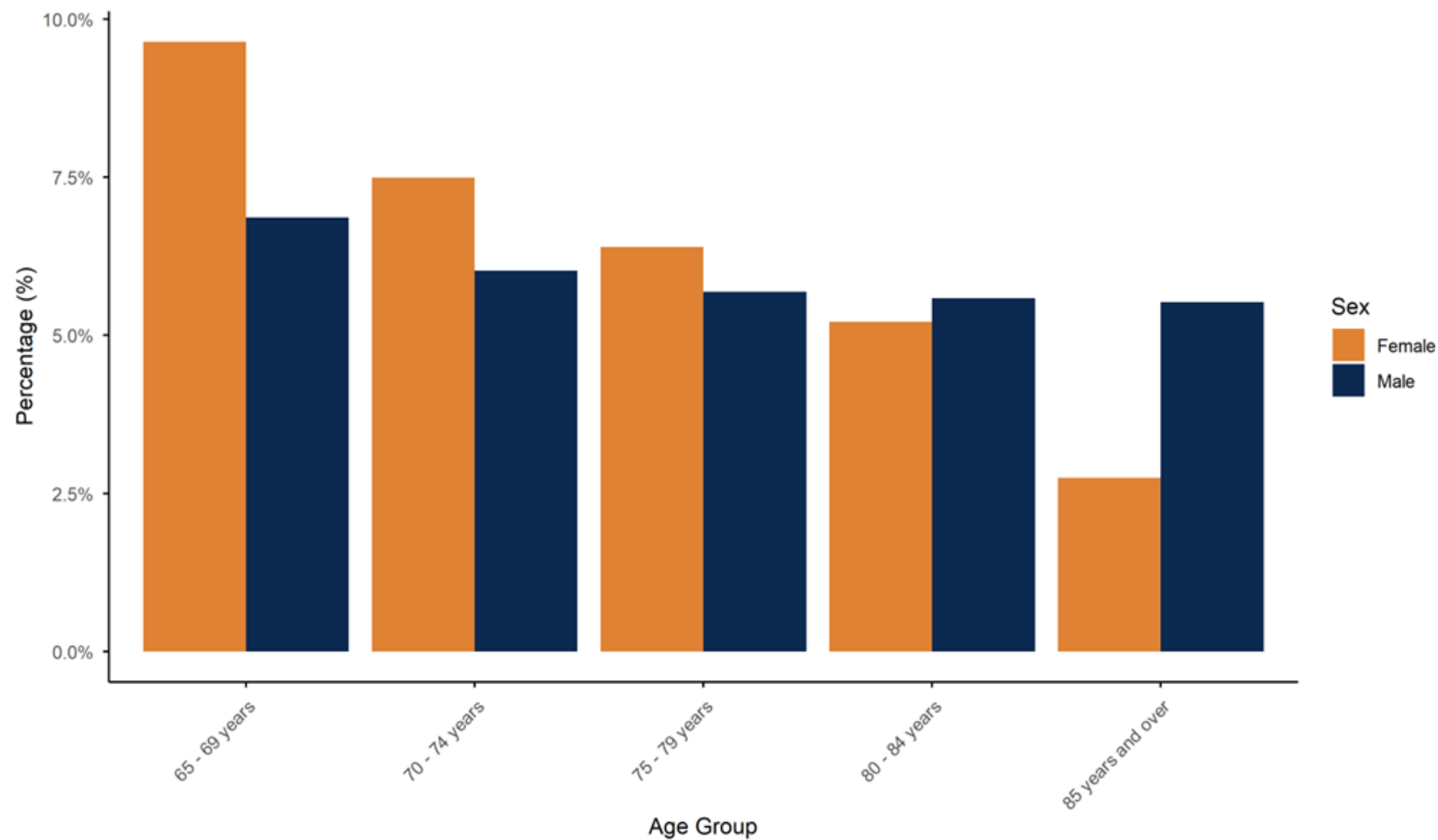


Source: CSO Census 2022 (IHA Level)

Percentage of the population aged 65 years and over providing regular unpaid care or support to a family member, neighbour or friend with a long-term illness, old age or a disability

Key Messages:

- 6.5% of the older adult population provide regular unpaid care
- From ages 65-79 years more women provide unpaid care
- More men than women aged over 80 provide unpaid care



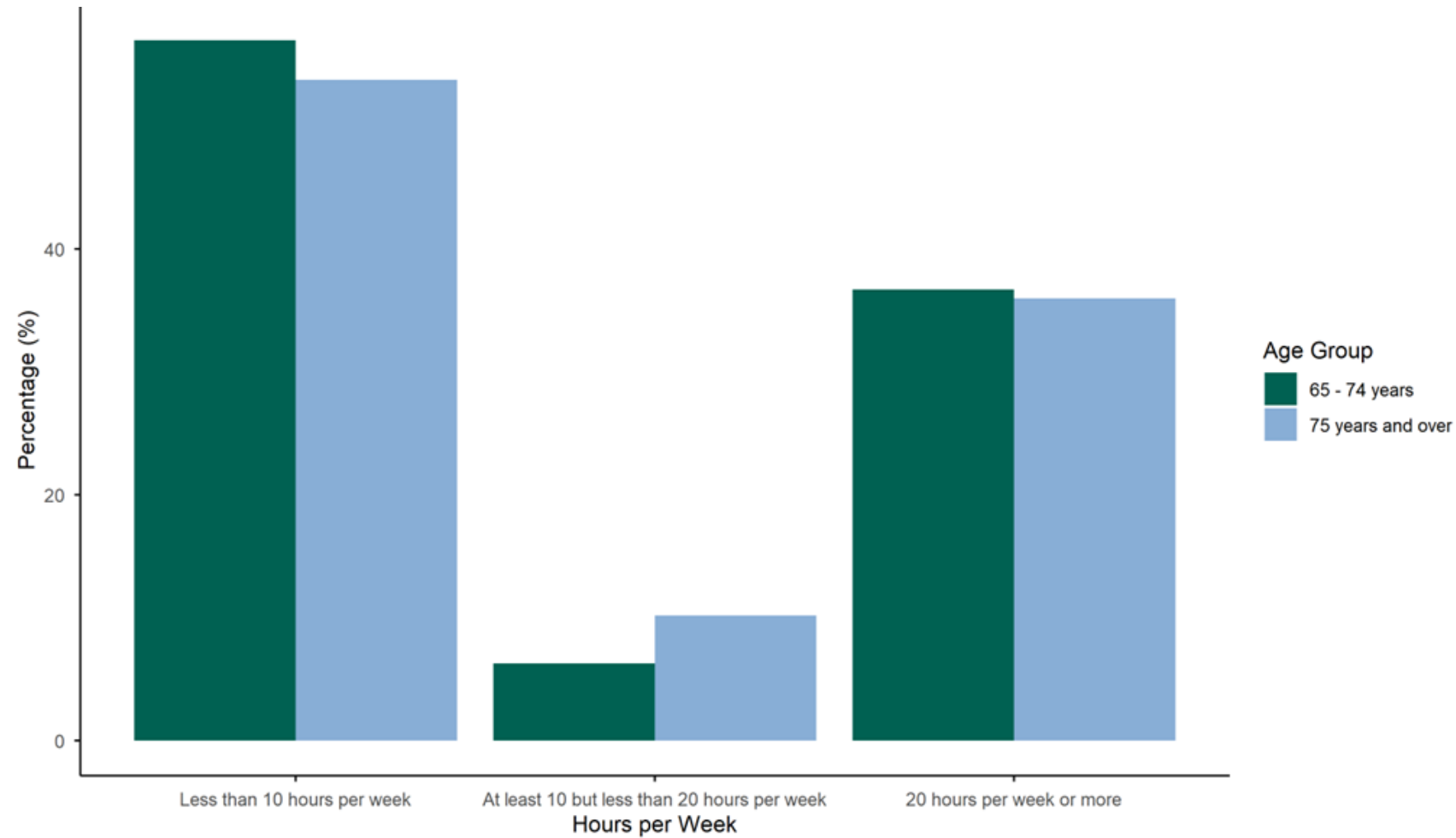
Source: CSO Census 2022 (IHA Level)



The number of care hours provided per week by those aged 65 years and over who provide care or assistance at least once a week

Key Messages:

- Over half of carers over 65 years provide less than 10 care hours per week
- Over one third of carers over 65 years (36%) provide more than 20 hours per week

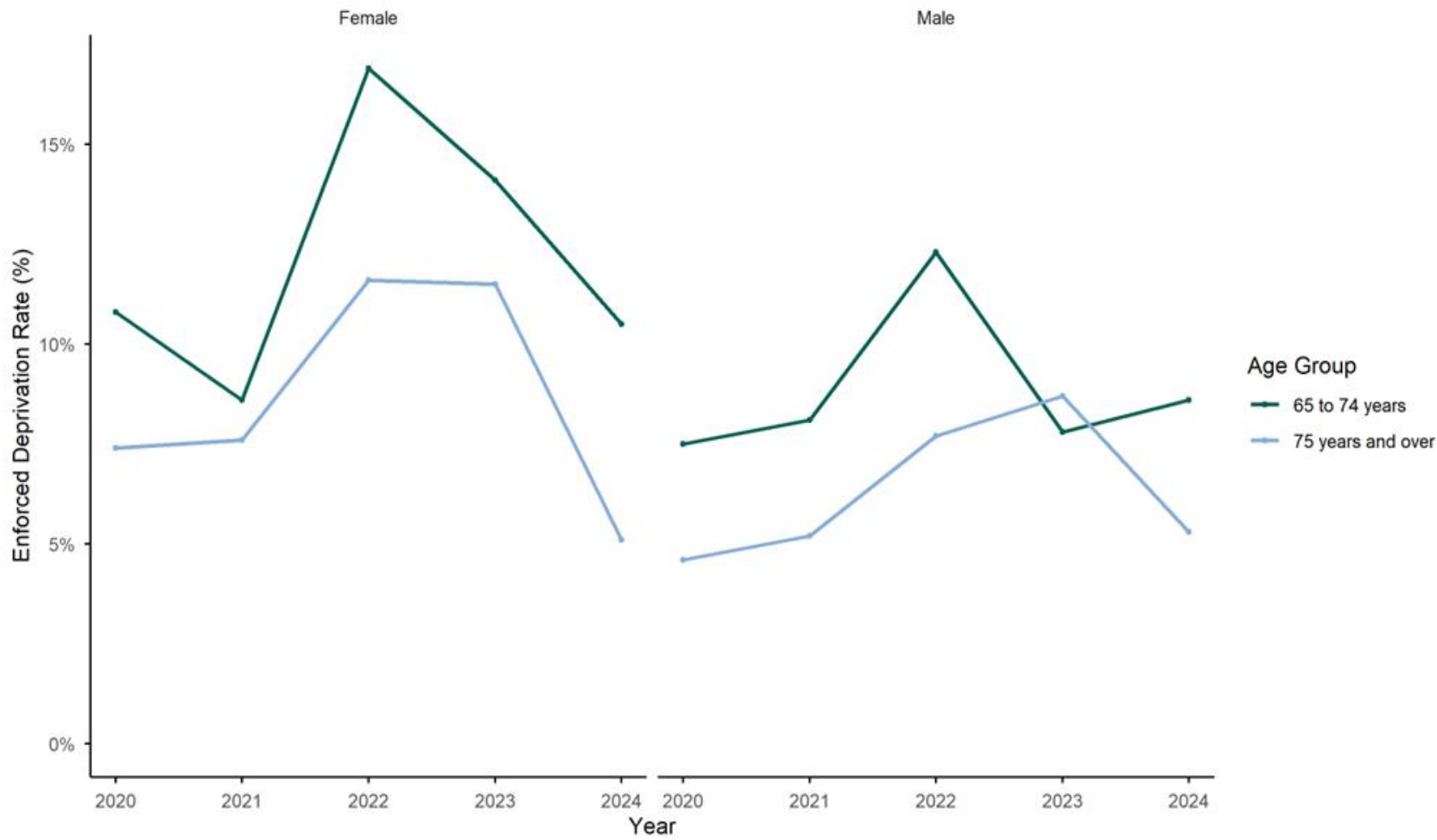


Source: Irish Health Survey 2024 (NATIONAL LEVEL)

Percentage of population aged 65 years and over experiencing enforced deprivation

Key Messages:

- Females have higher rates of enforced deprivation from 2020-2024
- Females aged 65-74 experienced the highest enforced deprivation rates overall
- Both genders show declining trends by 2024
- 2022 appears to be a critical year with peaks across most groups



Note: Enforced deprivation looks at people who experience two or more of eleven listed items which relate to the ability to afford items.

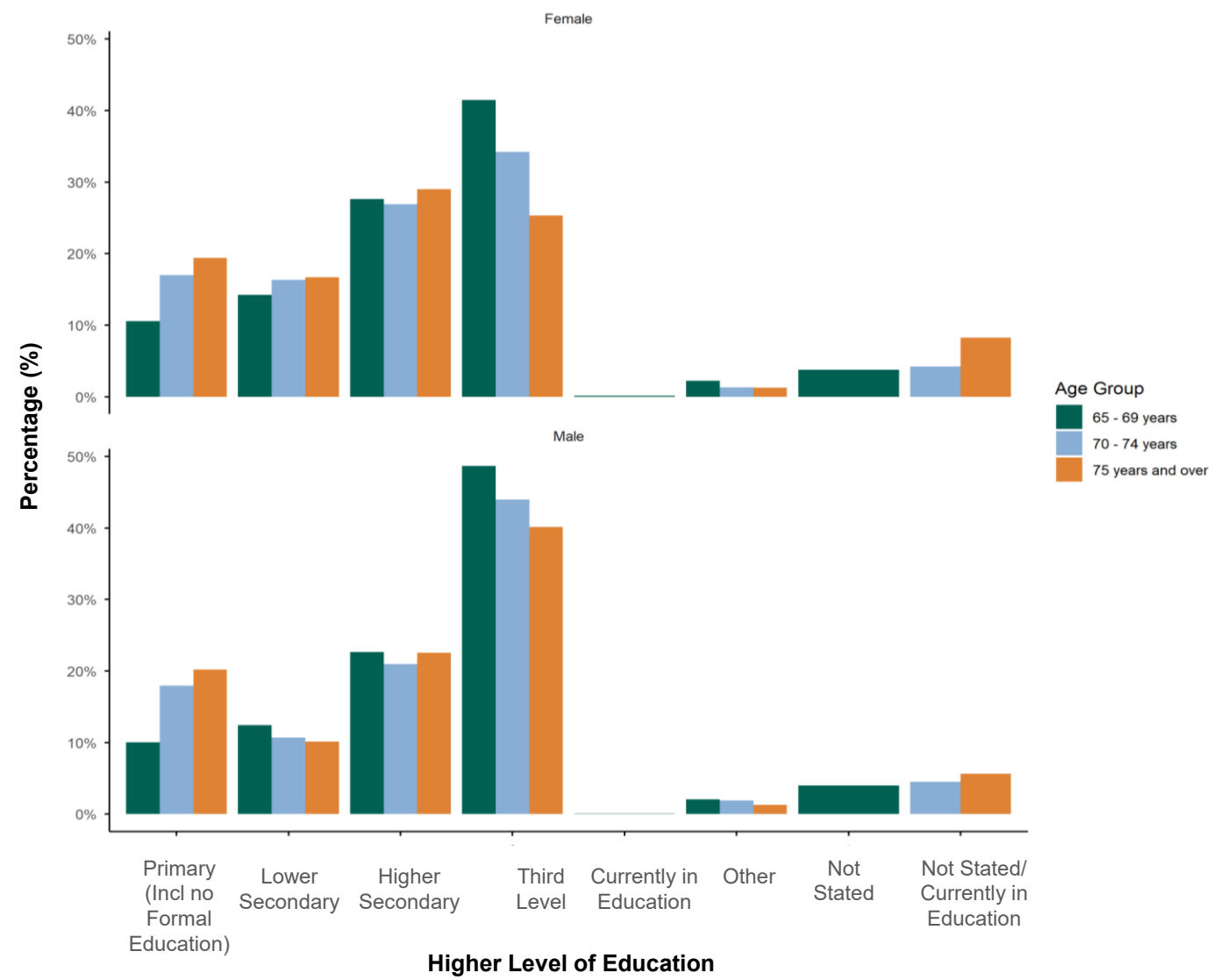
Source: Survey of Income and Living Conditions (NATIONAL LEVEL)



Population aged 65 years and over by highest level of education completed

Key Messages:

- Third level education is the most common educational attainment. Females: ranges from 25% (75+ years) to 42% (65-69 years)
Males: ranges from 40% (75+ years) to 49% (65-69 years)
- Males show higher third-level educational attainment than females across all age groups with younger cohorts (65-69 years) generally having higher educational attainment
- Approximately 10-20% have primary education only with the highest proportion in those 75 years and over



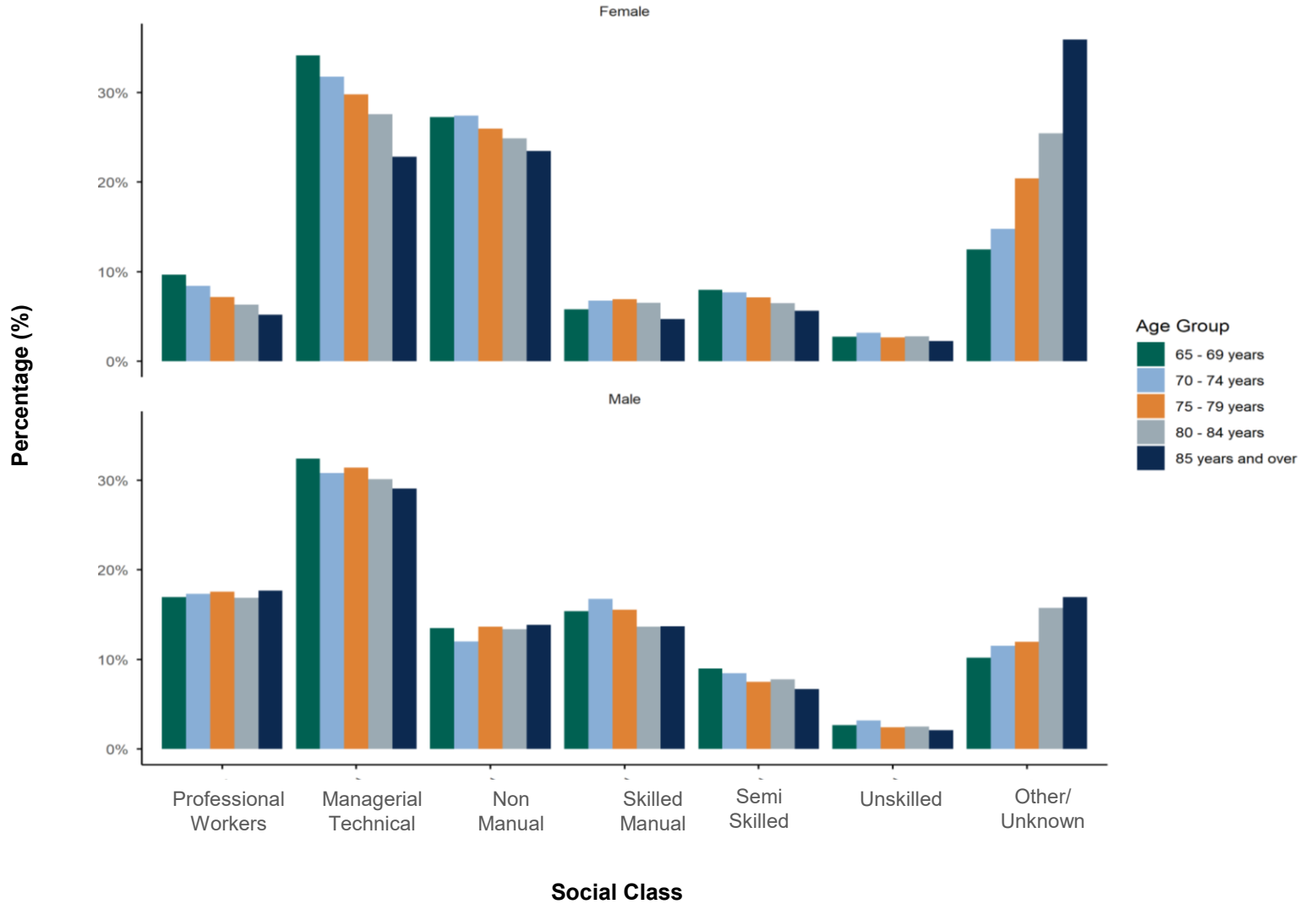
Source: CSO Census 2022 (IHA Level)



Percentage of population aged 65 years and over by social class

Key Messages:

- Managerial and Technical workers dominate across all age groups except in the female over 85 age group where Non Manual is marginally higher
- Professional workers account for 17.2% of males and 7.7% of females



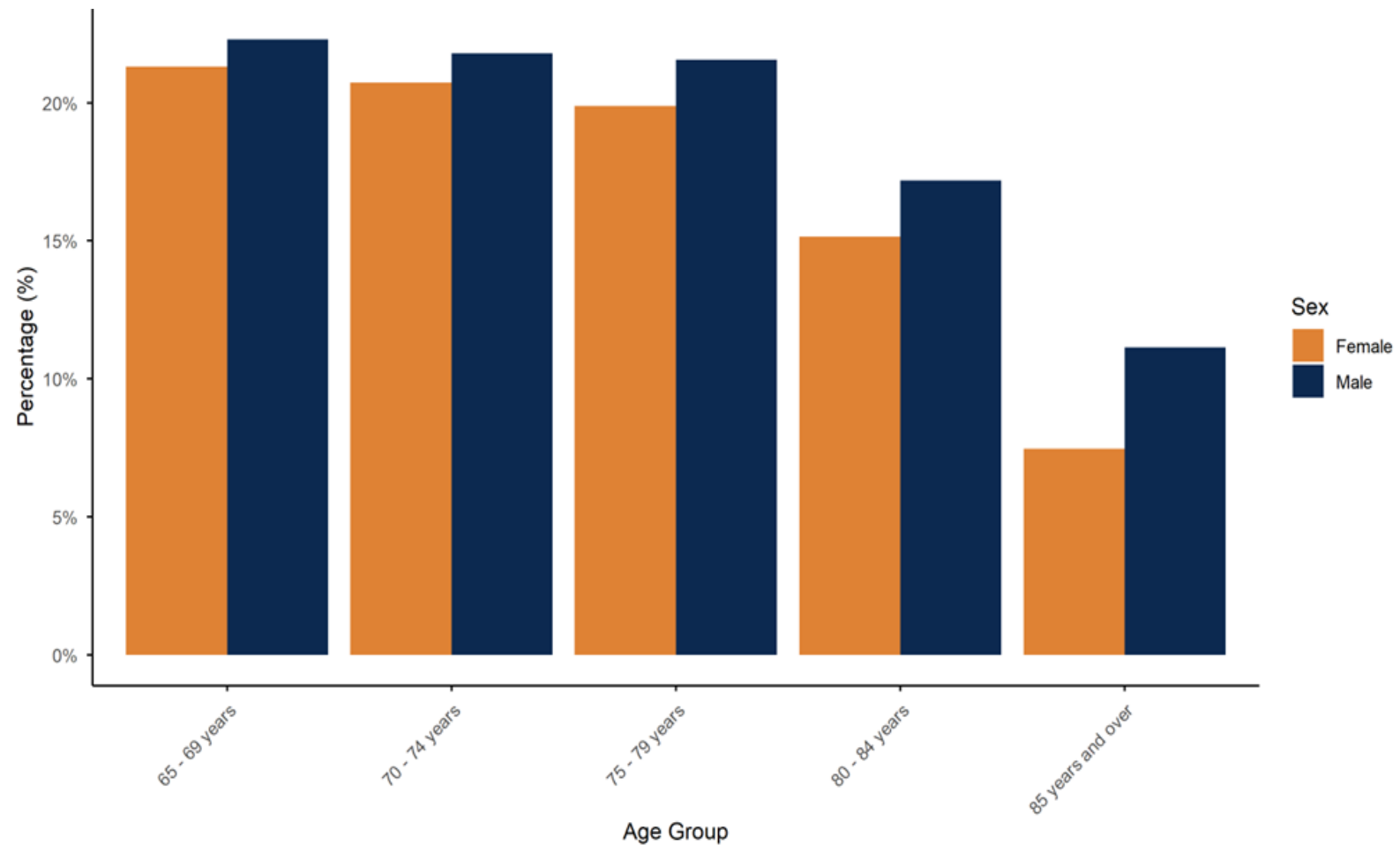
Source: CSO Census 2022 (IHA Level)



Percentage of older adults aged 65 years and over who volunteer

Key Messages:

- 1 in 5 adults (21.3%) in DSW aged 65-79 years regularly engage in voluntary work
- This reduces to under 1 in 10 (8.8%) at age over 85 years



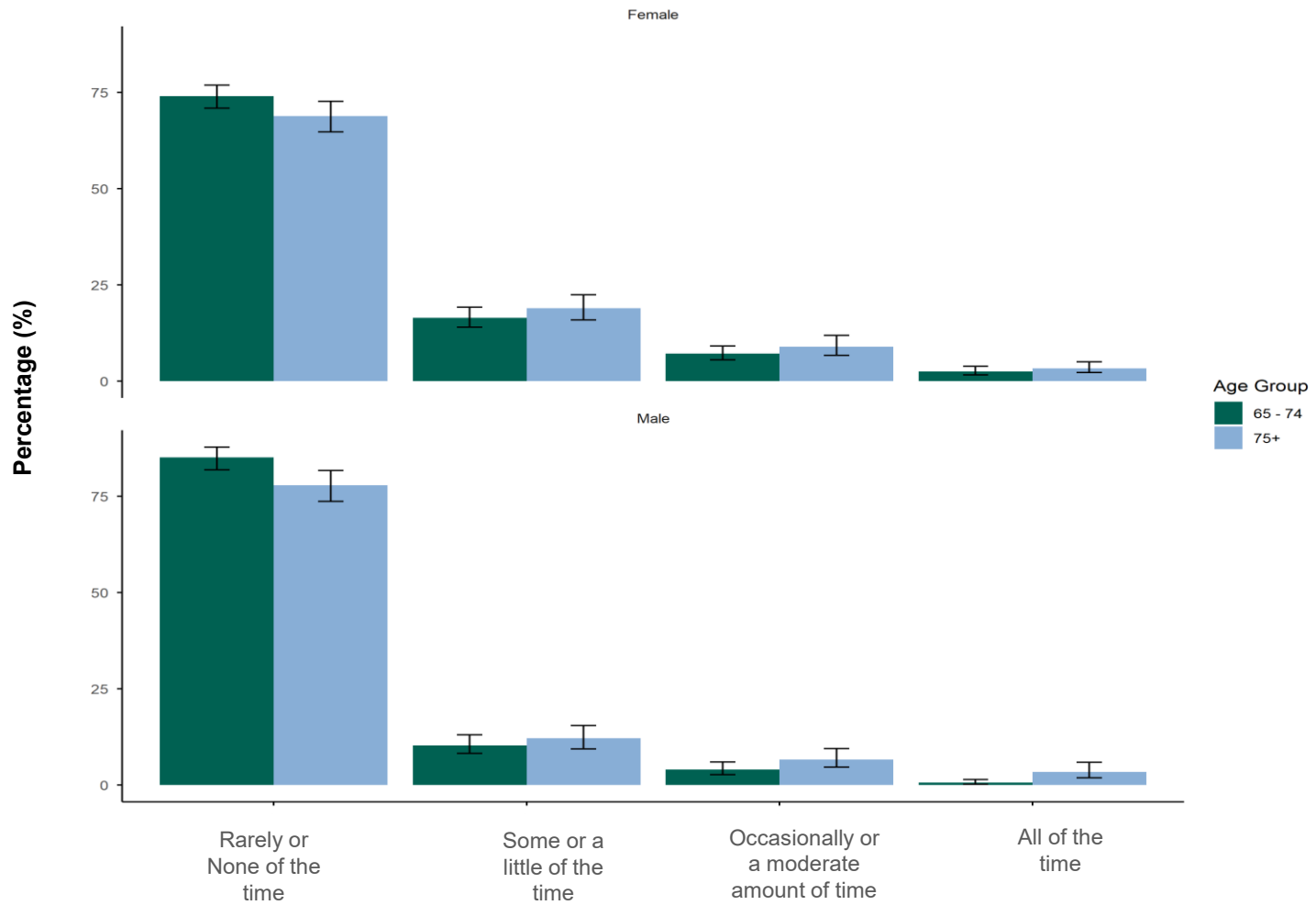
Source: CSO Census 2022 (IHA Level)



Frequency of loneliness in a week as reported by older adults aged 65 years and over

Key Messages:

- Approximately 1 in 4 (24%) older adults will report loneliness at *least some of the time or more frequently*
- 7.9% of females compared to 5.1% of males report loneliness *occasionally or a moderate amount of time*
- 2.9% of females compared to 1.7% of males report loneliness *all of the time*



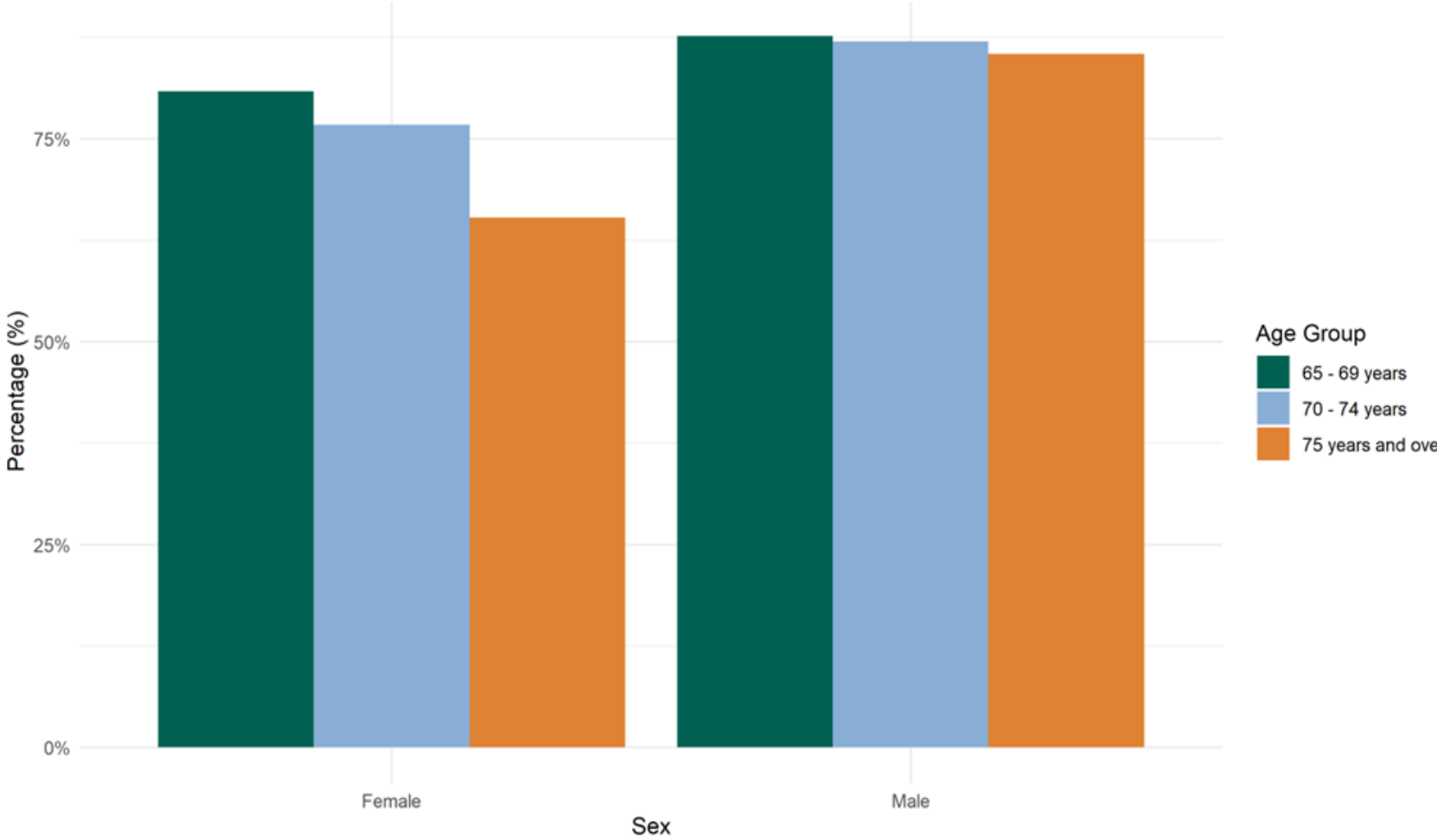
Source: TILDA Wave 6 2021 (NATIONAL LEVEL)



Car ownership in households with a reference person aged 65 years and over

Key Messages:

- Car ownership is high with over 85% of males owning a car across older age groups
- Car ownership is lower in females dropping to 65% in the over 75 year age group



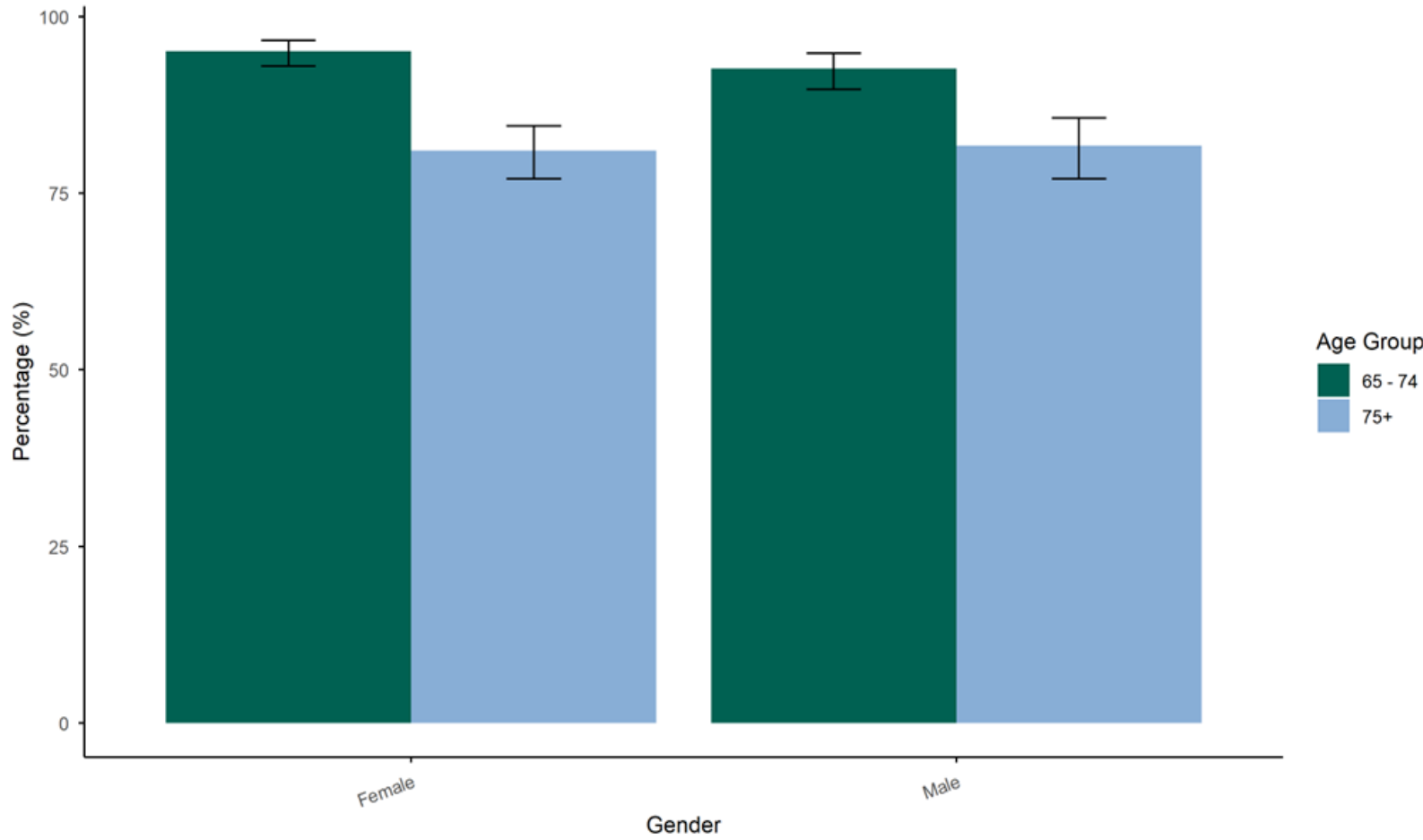
Source: CSO Census 2022 (IHA level)



Percentage of the population aged 65 years and over with access to the internet

Key Messages:

- National data from TILDA shows approximately 1 in 5 adults aged 75 years and over and approximately 1 in 20 adults aged 65-74 years do not have access to the internet. There is no difference between genders
- Almost 80% of the 65-74 year age group use the internet daily
- Internet use is less frequent in the 75+ years age group, with 63% report using internet daily



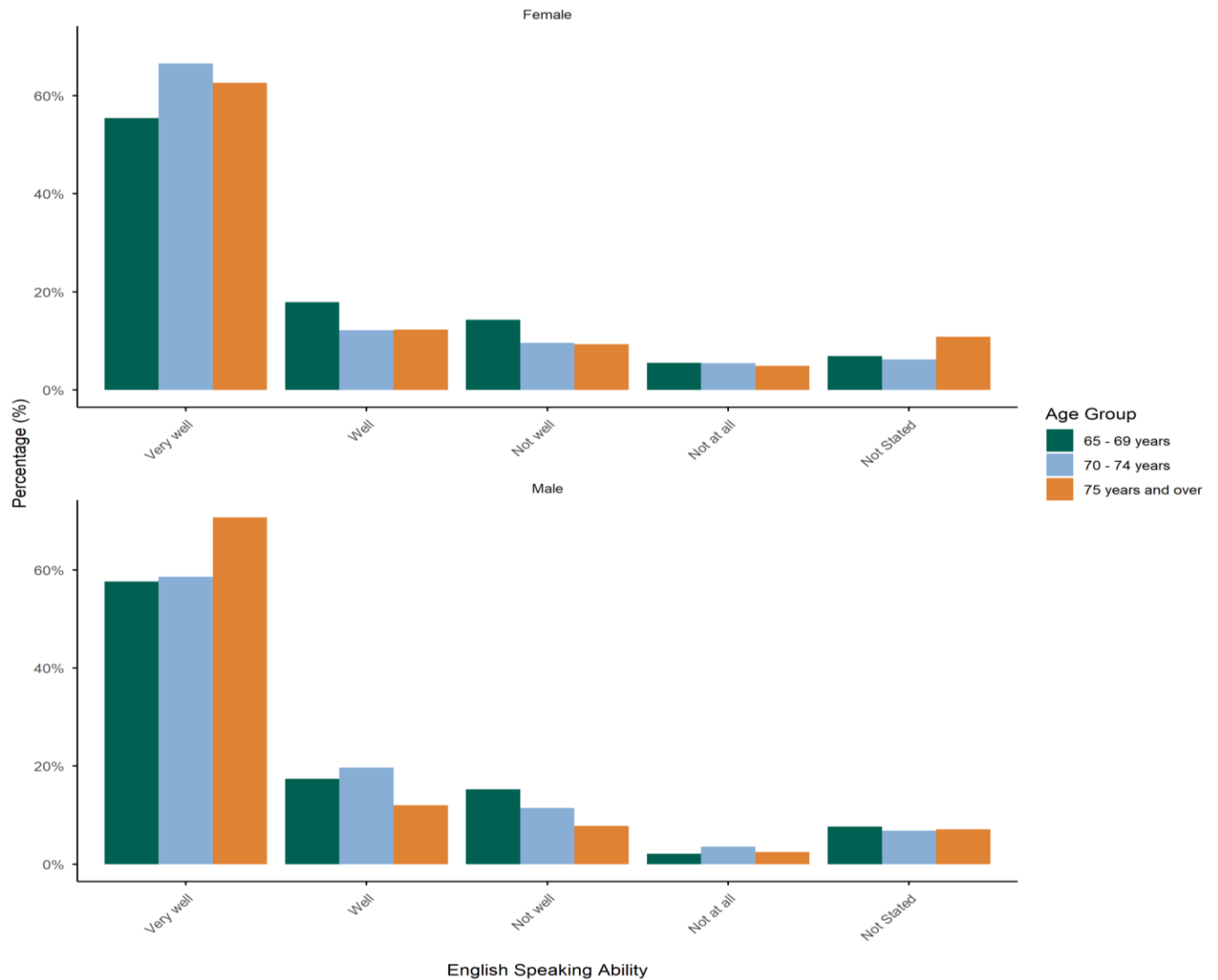
Source: TILDA Wave 6 2021 (NATIONAL LEVEL)



Ability to speak English amongst persons aged 65 years and over who speak a language other than English or Irish at home

Key Messages:

- The majority of older adults have good proficiency of English even if not spoken at home
- However 15.3% face language barriers which could limit health care access and community engagement



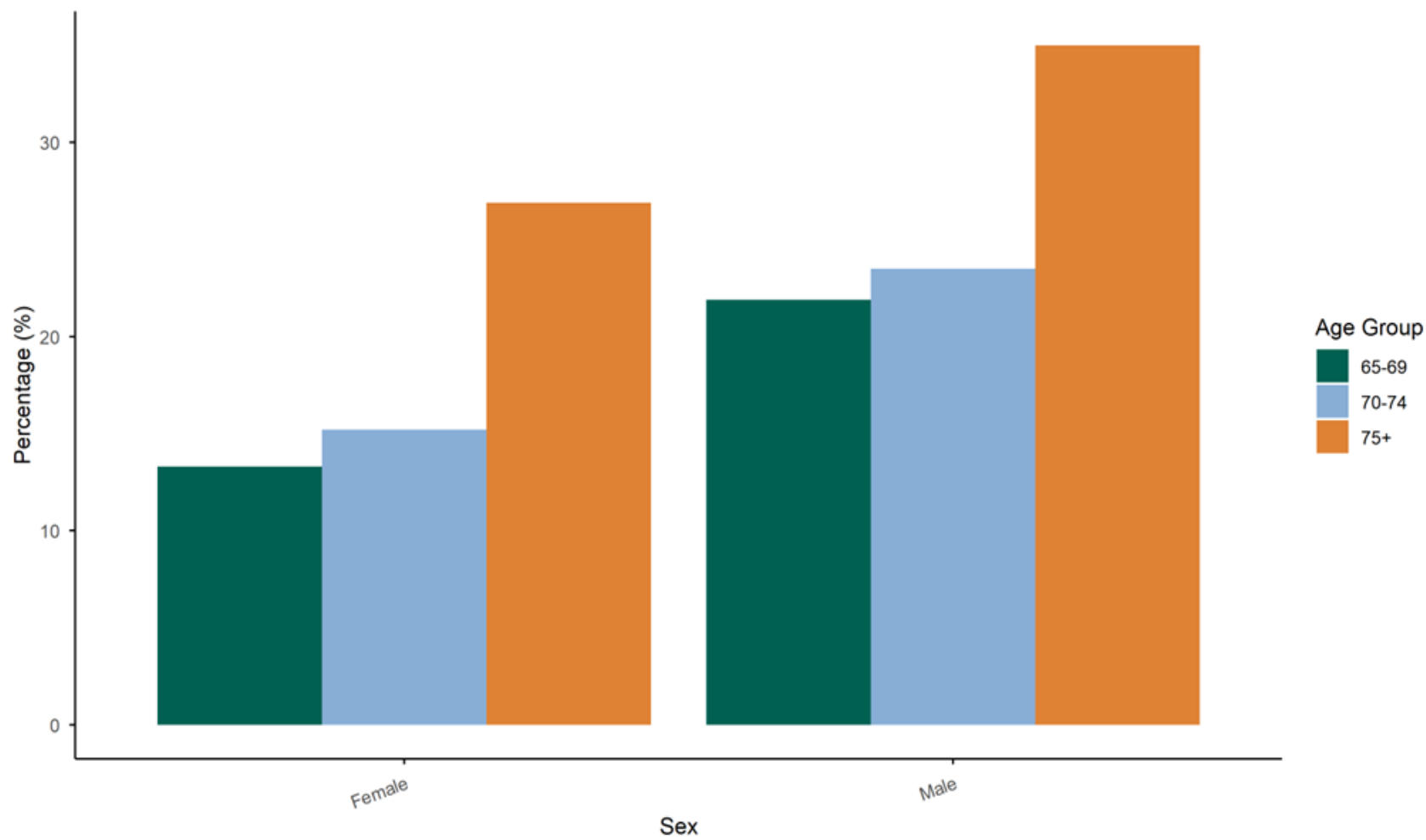
Source: CSO Census 2022 (IHA Level)



Percentage of people aged 65 years and over with limited health literacy

Key Messages:

- The prevalence of limited health literacy increases with age
- Males experience this more than female older adults
- Among the over 75's over 1 in 4 female adults and 1 in 3 male adults aged over 75 years have limited health literacy



Note: Health literacy means being able to access, understand, appraise and use information and services in ways that promote and maintain good health and well-being (WHO).

Source: European Health Literacy Survey 2019 (NATIONAL LEVEL)



Chronic Conditions

This chapter focuses on the long-term health conditions most common in later life, such as heart disease, diabetes, chronic pain or mental health issues, and how these impact daily living.

Chronic diseases affect not just physical health but also mental wellbeing, social participation and quality of life.

Chronic diseases often drive the majority of morbidity, disability and healthcare costs.

Understanding chronic disease prevalence in our population enables better planning of services and resource allocation, identifying at-risk groups and using more targeted interventions in the prevention, management and treatment of chronic diseases.



Chronic Conditions Indicators

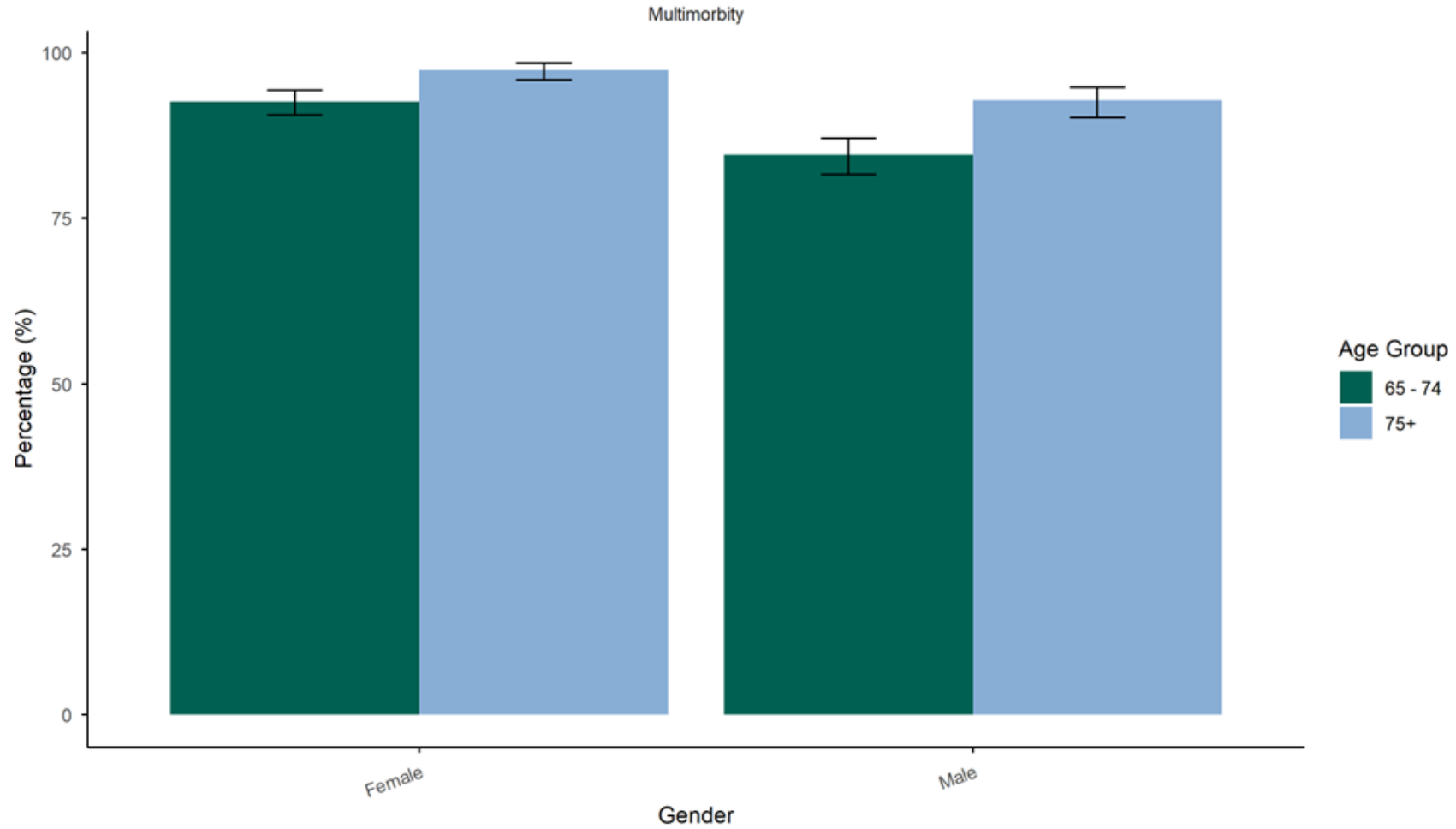
1. Percentage of population 65 years and over with any morbidity
2. Percentage of older adults with chronic conditions and pain
3. Percentage of population 65 years and over with frailty
4. Percentage of older adults aged 65 years and over who are taking ten or more regular medications
5. Top 5 causes of cancer in older adults by gender
6. Number of cases of each of the commonest five cancers in people aged 65 years and over per year



Percentage of population 65 years and over with any morbidity*

Key Messages:

- 95% of females and 88% of males aged over 65 years, will have one or more of the below listed health conditions
- 82% females and 68% males aged 65 years and over will have two or more of the below listed health conditions



Note: * This relates to the following health conditions: hypertension, angina, heart attack, heart failure, diabetes, stroke, transient ischaemic attack, high cholesterol, heart murmur, heart arrhythmia, cataracts, glaucoma, age-related macular degeneration, lung disease, asthma, arthritis, osteoporosis, cancer, Parkinson's disease, alcohol abuse, ulcers, varicose ulcer, liver disease, thyroid, kidney disease, anaemia, depression, poor hearing, poor vision or obesity.

Source: TILDA Wave 6 2021 (NATIONAL LEVEL)



Percentage of older adults with chronic conditions and pain

Key Messages:

- Over 3 in 4 older adults aged over 75 years have cardiovascular disease with an increase in rate with advancing age. Females have a slightly higher rate of cardiovascular disease than males
- Females experience depression at almost double the rate of males in the 65-74 year age group (13.5% females, 7.4% males). Depression rates remain stable for females with age but increase for males with age
- Approximately 1 in 4 adults age 65-74 years report a fall in the past 2 years with females having a slightly higher rate. This increases to 1 in 3 older adults in the over 75 year age group with a similar rate across both genders in this age group
- Females have slightly higher rates of delirium or dementia across both age groups. Dementia/delirium increases among the over 75 age group
- Approximately 30% of older males and 40% of older females experience some pain. Approximately 1 in 3 older females experience mild or moderate pain and 1 in 4 older males. Among the over 75 year age group 5.8% males experience severe pain and 10.9% females

	Male		Female	
	65 to 74	75+	65 to 74	75+
Chronic conditions				
Multimorbidity - 2 or more	61.3% (57.7%–64.9%)	75.5% (71.5%–79.1%)	76.6% (73.5%–79.4%)	88.1% (85.2%–90.5%)
Chronic disease causing limitation	41.9% (38.2%–45.7%)	48.7% (44.2%–53.3%)	47.3% (43.7%–50.8%)	48.2% (44%–52.5%)
Cardiovascular disease	66.1% (62.2%–69.8%)	74.5% (70.3%–78.2%)	70.2% (66.7%–73.5%)	77% (73.2%–80.4%)
Depression (based on CESD-8)	7.4% (5.6%–9.8%)	10.2% (7.7%–13.5%)	13.5% (11.2%–16.1%)	12.5% (9.9%–15.6%)
Fall within the past two years	22.4% (19.5%–25.6%)	33.8% (29.5%–38.4%)	28.7% (25.6%–32%)	33.6% (29.7%–37.6%)
Suggested delirium or dementia	0.2% (0.1%–0.9%)	1% (0.4%–2.6%)	1.1% (0.5%–2.3%)	1.3% (0.6%–2.7%)
Pain				
Pain - No pain	69.2% (65.5%–72.7%)	68.9% (64.5%–73%)	59.9% (56.3%–63.3%)	55.7% (51.4%–59.9%)
Pain - Mild	10.2% (8.1%–12.8%)	8.7% (6.3%–11.9%)	11.6% (9.5%–14.2%)	8% (6%–10.5%)
Pain - Moderate	17.1% (14.2%–20.4%)	16.6% (13.6%–20.1%)	20.8% (18%–23.9%)	25.4% (22%–29.2%)
Pain - Severe	3.5% (2.3%–5.3%)	5.8% (4%–8.2%)	7.7% (5.8%–10.2%)	10.9% (8.6%–13.7%)

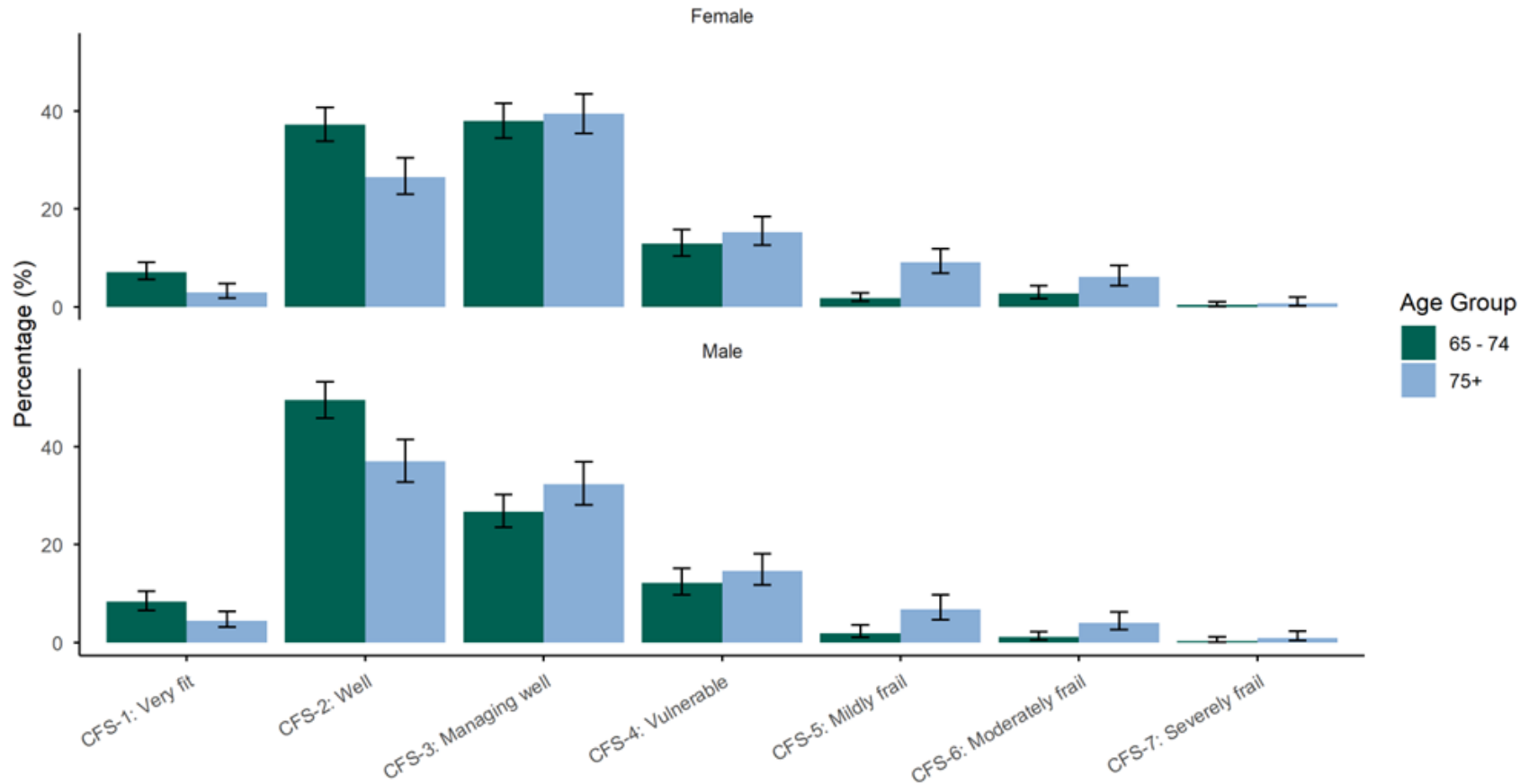
Note: Data presented with 95% confidence intervals

Source: TILDA Wave 6 2021 (NATIONAL LEVEL)

Percentage of population 65 years and over with frailty

Key Messages:

- TILDA data approximates that 2 in 3 females (68.8%) and 3 in 4 males (73.7%) aged 75+ report being very fit, well or managing well
- A further 1 in 3 (31.2%) females and 1 in 4 (26.2%) males over 75 years report being either vulnerable, mildly frail, moderately frail or severely frail
- Approximately 5% of over 75's are moderately frail with less than 1% severely frail



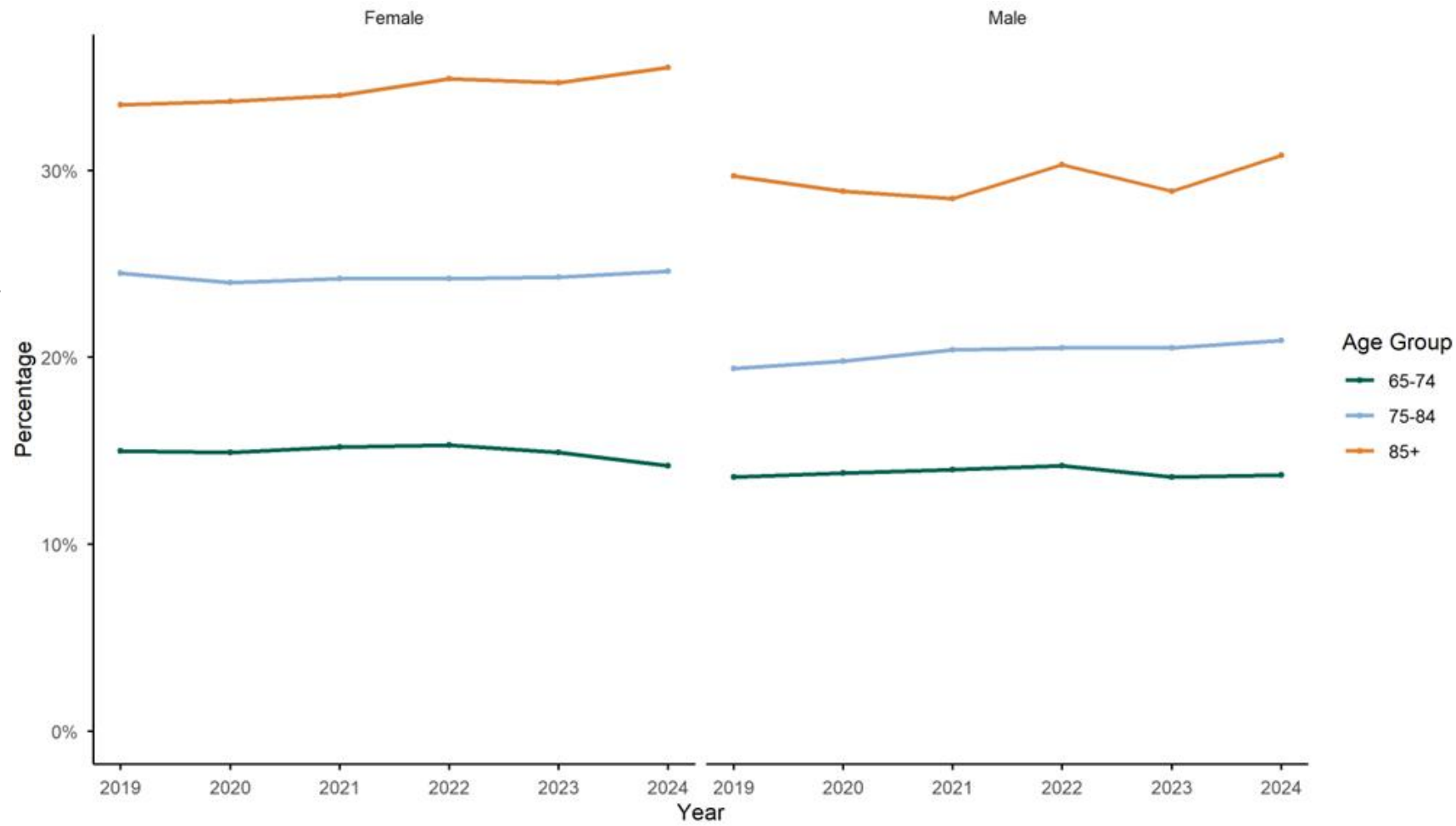
Source: TILDA Wave 6 2021 (NATIONAL LEVEL)



Percentage of older adults aged 65 years and over who are taking ten or more regular medications

Key Messages:

- Females have higher rates of excessive polypharmacy than males across all age groups throughout the 2019-2024 period
- In 2024, excessive polypharmacy affected 35.5% of females and 30.8% of males aged 85+ years
- There is a clear increase with age and the prevalence doubles from 14% in the 65-74 age group to over 30% of those over 85 years in 2024

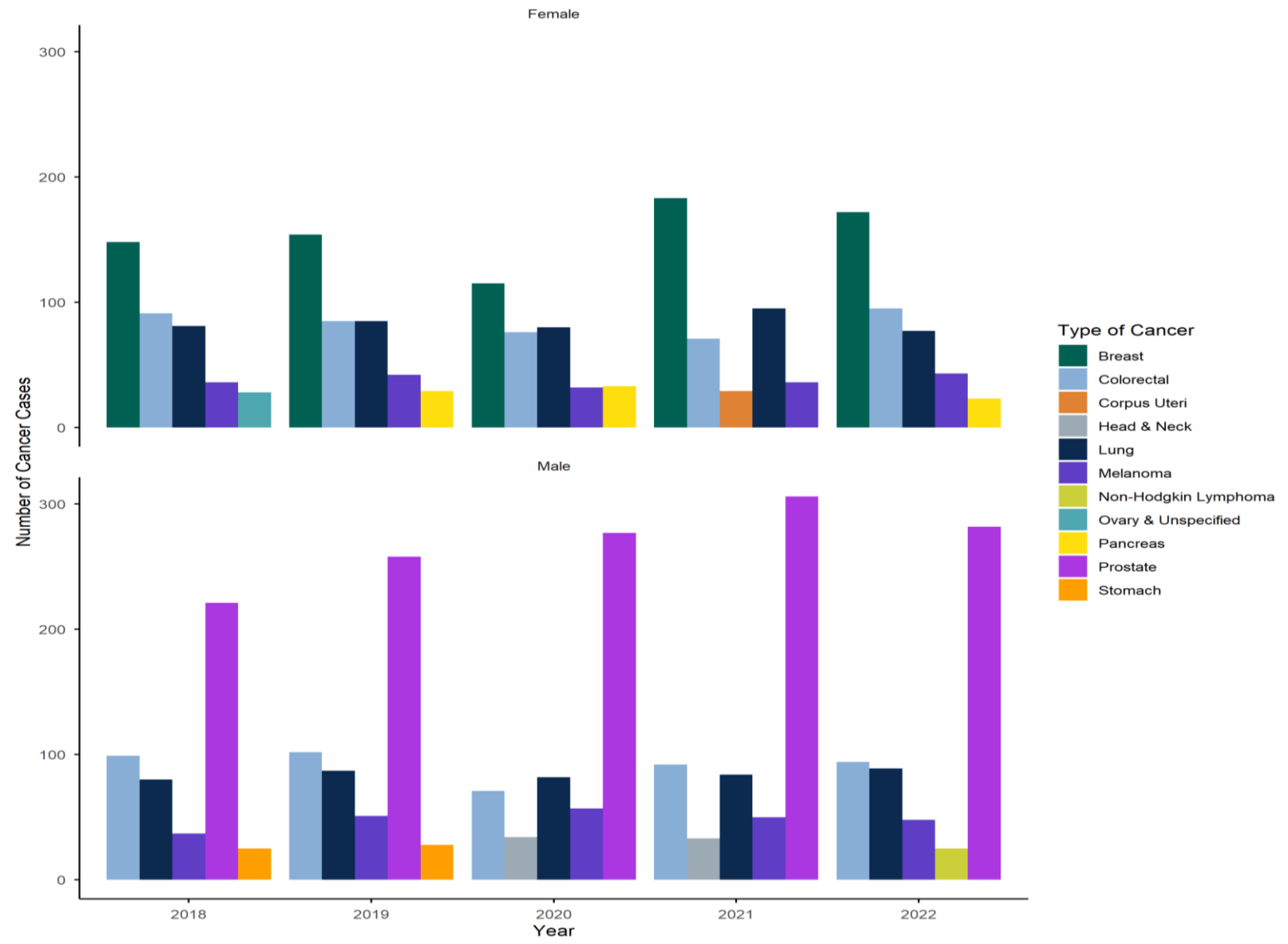


Source: HSE Primary Care Reimbursement Service (IHA Level)

Top 5 causes of cancer in older adults by gender – 2018 to 2022

Key Messages:

- In females, breast cancer is the leading cause of cancer ranging from 115 to 183 cases per year in DSW IHA from 2018 to 2022
- In males, prostate cancer is the leading cause of cancer ranging from 221-306 cases per year in DSW IHA from 2018 to 2022



Note: Above graphs do not include NMSC

Source: National Cancer Registry of Ireland



Our Population

Health Status

Optimising Health

Health Determinants

Chronic Conditions

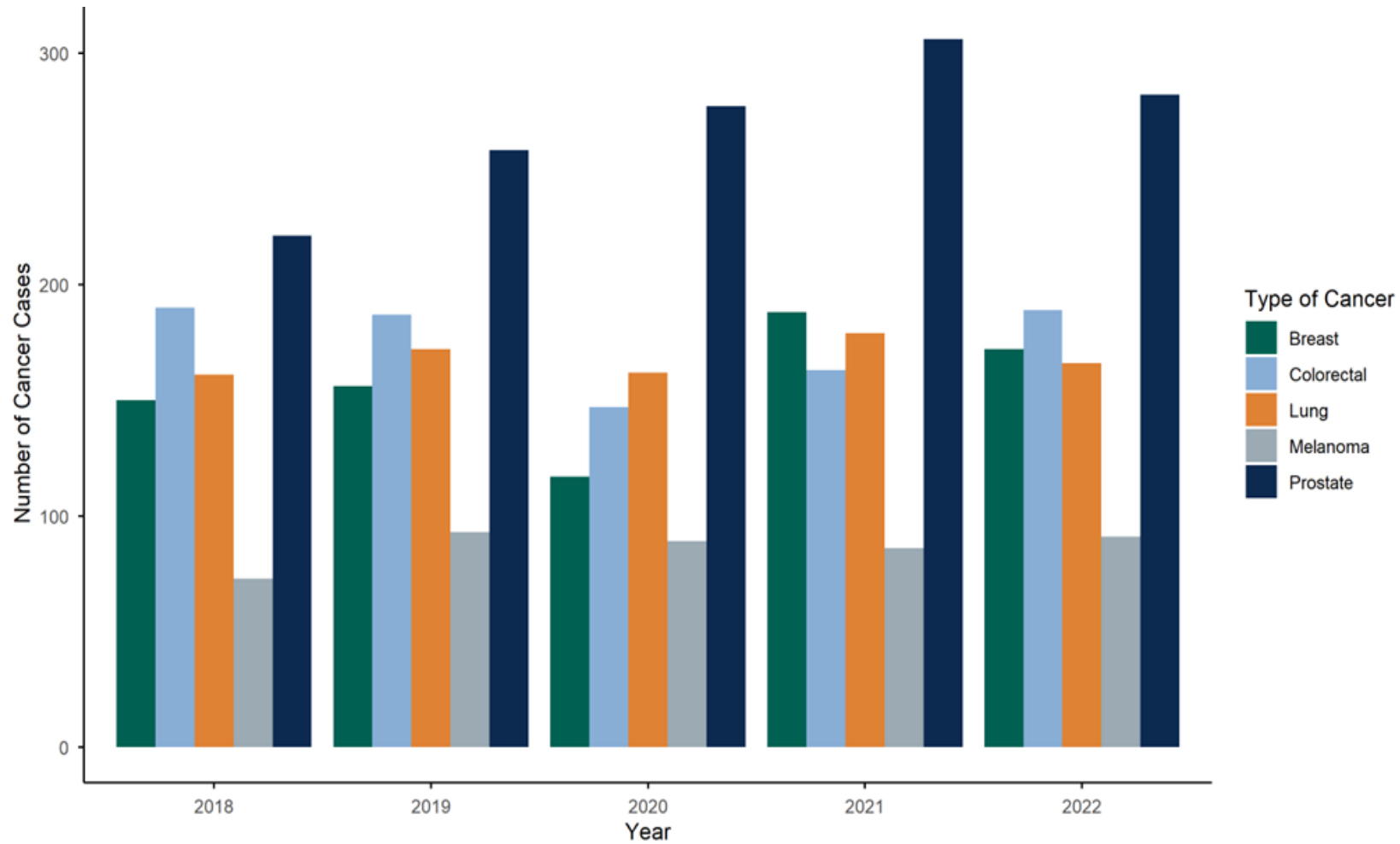
Community Services

Acute Services

Number of cases of each of the commonest five cancers in people aged 65 years and over per year

Key Messages:

- Prostate cancer has the highest number of cases annually ranging from 221 to 306 cases per year
- There are lower case numbers in 2020 particularly for breast and colorectal cancers. This may be as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic
- The total annual cases across all five types range approximately from 800 to 922 cases per year in DSW



Source: National Cancer Registry of Ireland (IHA Level)



Use of Community Services

This chapter focuses on Community Healthcare Services which are the broad range of services that are provided outside of the acute hospital system and includes Primary Care, Social Care, Mental Health and Health and Wellbeing Services.

These services are delivered through the HSE and its funded agencies to people in local communities, as close as possible to people's homes.

Community Healthcare services focus on keeping you well so that you can continue to live at home or close to home through our health promotion, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation programmes.



Use of Community Services Indicators

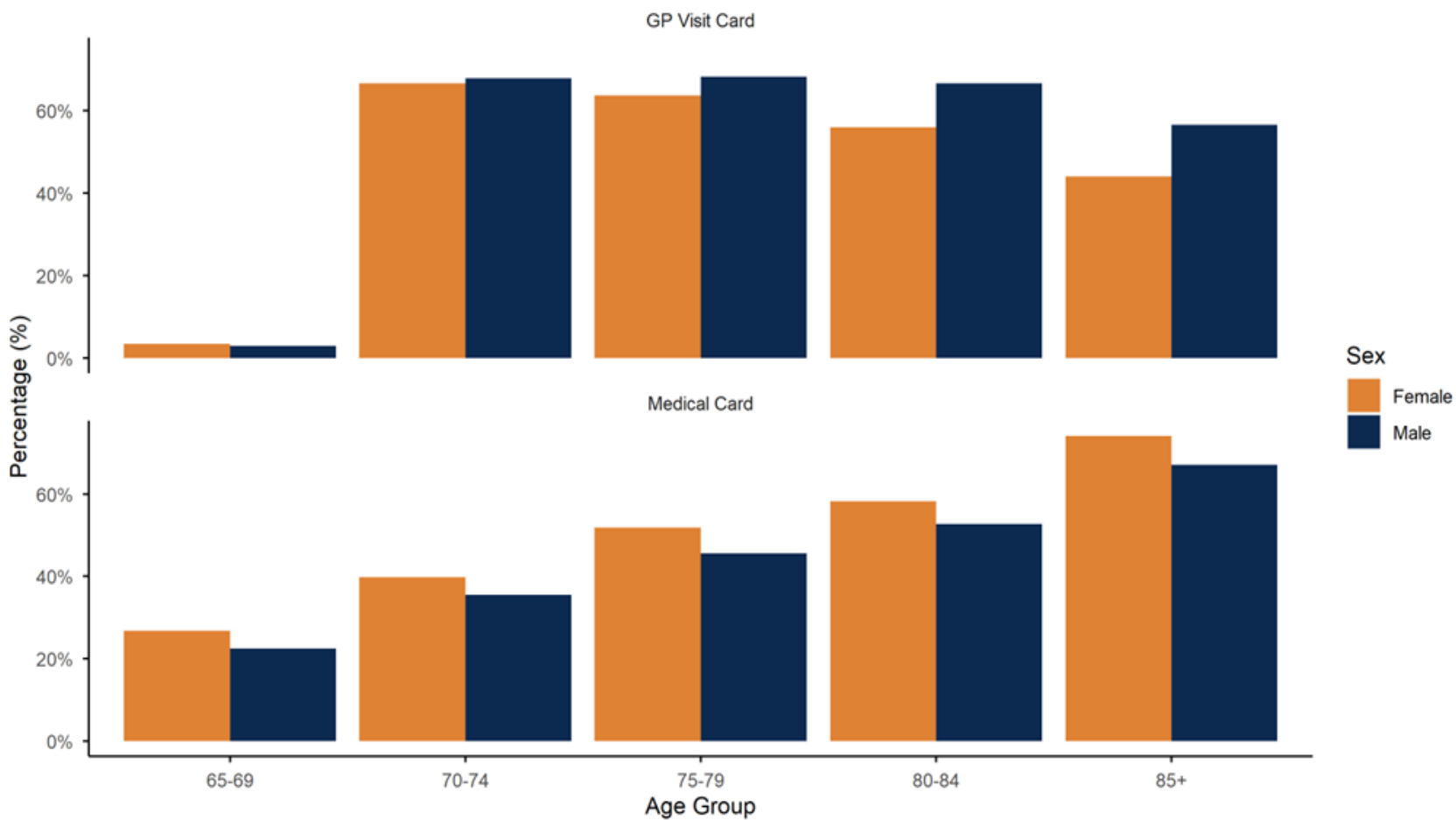
1. Percentage of people 65 years and over with a GP visit card or medical card
2. Number of GP visit cards in older adults
3. Number of medical cards in older adults
4. Mean number of GP visits in older adults aged 65 years and over in the last year
5. Total number of Home Support hours provided by HSE Home Support service
6. Number of new and additional Home Support hours provided to those aged 65 and over
7. Total number of HSE Home Support service users
8. Number of new and additional Home Support service users aged 65 and over
9. Total number of new and accepted ICPOP referrals by referral source
10. ICPOP Population by Clinical Frailty Scale Score
11. Number of referrals (including re-referred) accepted by Psychiatry of Later Life Community Mental Health Teams
12. Number of older people newly supported by ALONE services by year
13. Number of older people in receipt of ongoing support by ALONE services by year
14. Percentage of older adults aged 65 years and over who attend Day Centre Services
15. Percentage of older adults aged 65 years and over who are in receipt of Meals-on-Wheels
16. Percentage of older adults aged 65 years and over who report unmet need for a community care service



Percentage of people 65 years and over with a GP visit card or medical card

Key Messages:

- All adults over 70 years are entitled to a GP Visit card
- 89% of DSW population aged over 65 years have either a medical card or a GP visit card
- Almost half (46%) of the over 65 population have a GP visit card and a further 43% have a medical card



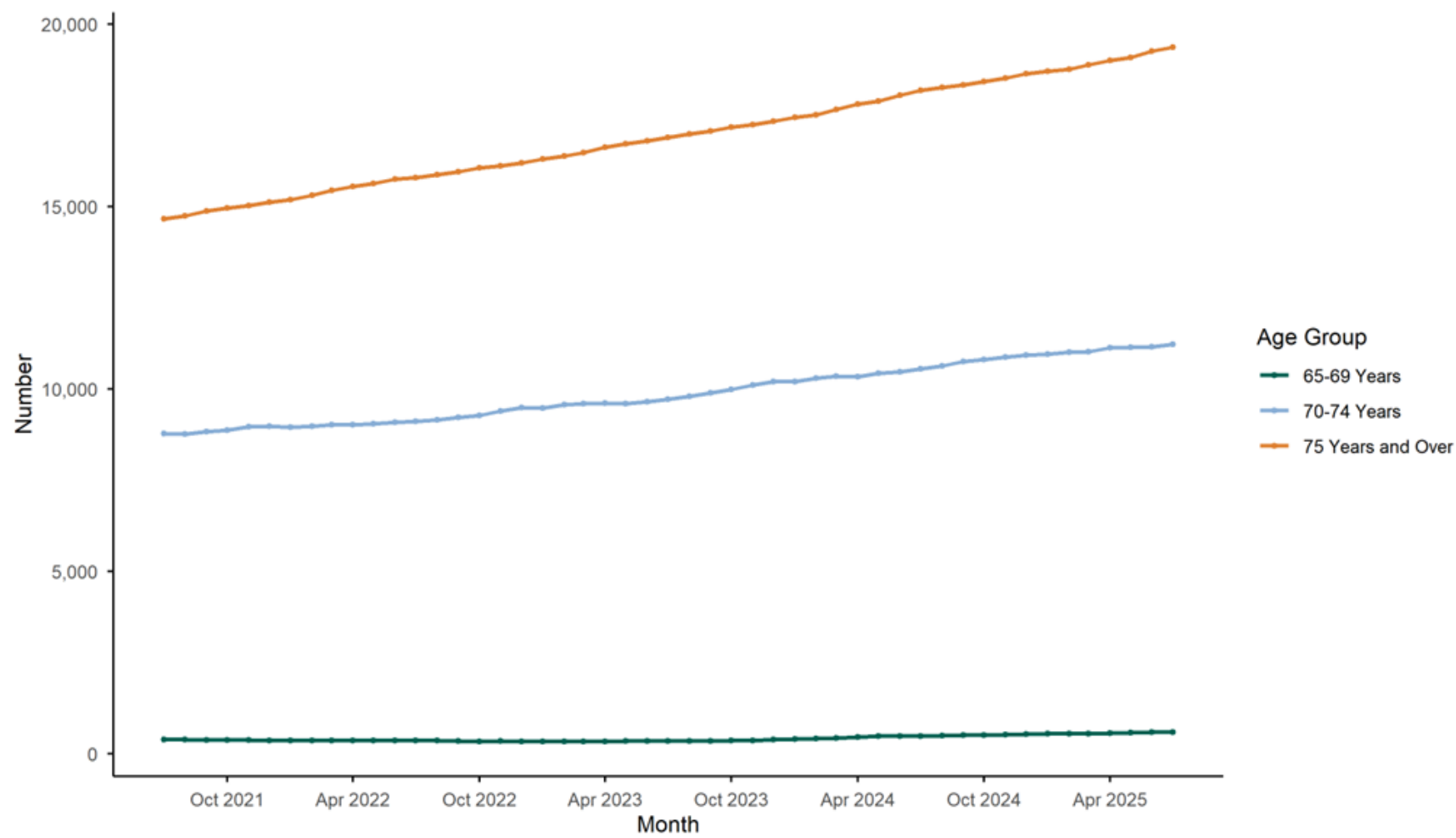
Source: HSE Primary Care Reimbursement Service (IHA Level)



Number of GP visit cards in older adults – July 2021 to July 2025

Key Messages:

- The number of older adults across all older age categories with GP visit cards has increased from July 2021 to July 2025
- In 2025 there are 599 adults aged 65-69 years with GP visit cards, 11,219 aged 70-74 years, 19,363 aged 75 years and over



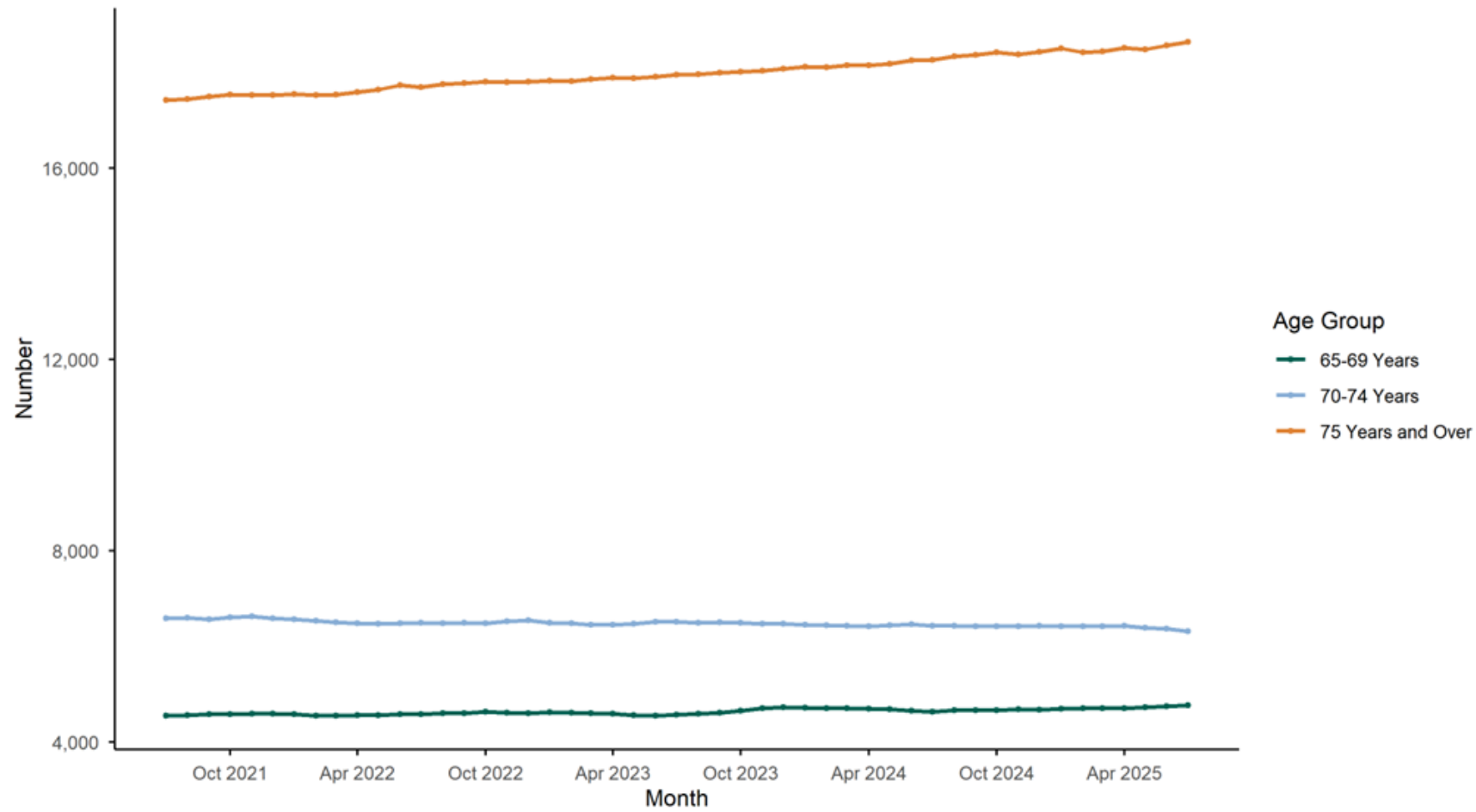
Source: HSE Primary Care Reimbursement Service (IHA Level)



Number of medical cards in older adults – July 2021 to July 2025

Key Messages:

- The number of older adults with medical cards has increased from July 2021 to July 2025
- In 2025 there were 4,760 adults aged 65-69 years with medical cards, 6,317 aged 70-74 years, 18,636 aged 75 years and over



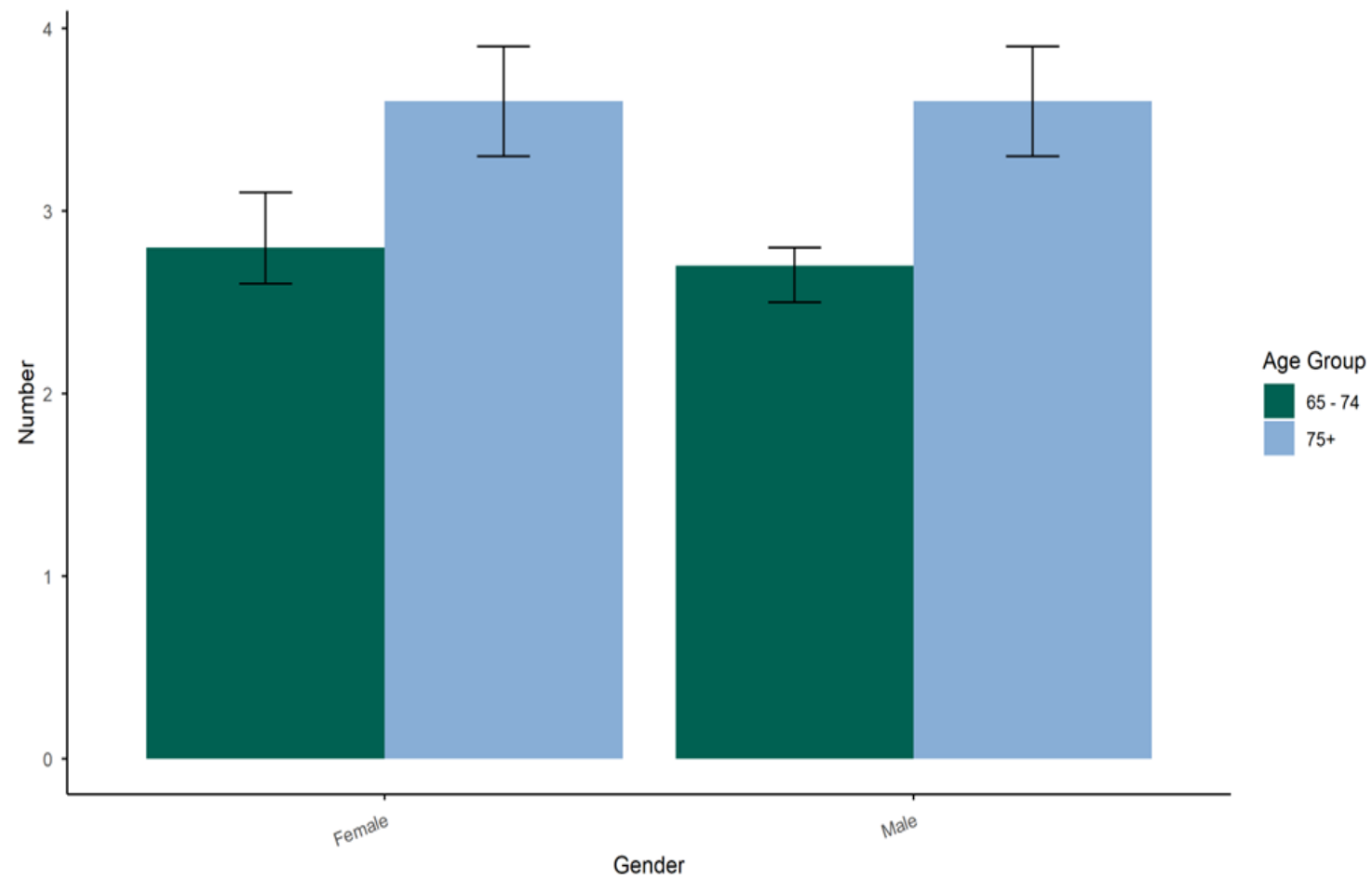
Source: HSE Primary Care Reimbursement Service (IHA Level)



Mean number of GP visits in older adults aged 65 years and over in the last year

Key Messages:

- TILDA data for Ireland estimates that 79% of older adults aged 65-74 years reported attending their GP in the previous year
- The rate increases in the over 75 year age group to 89%
- TILDA data estimates that the mean number of GP visits in one year increased with age from 2.8 visits for those aged 65-74 years to 3.6 visits for adults aged over 75



Note: The number of times people aged 65 years and over visited a general practitioner (GP) in the past year, among those with any GP visit.

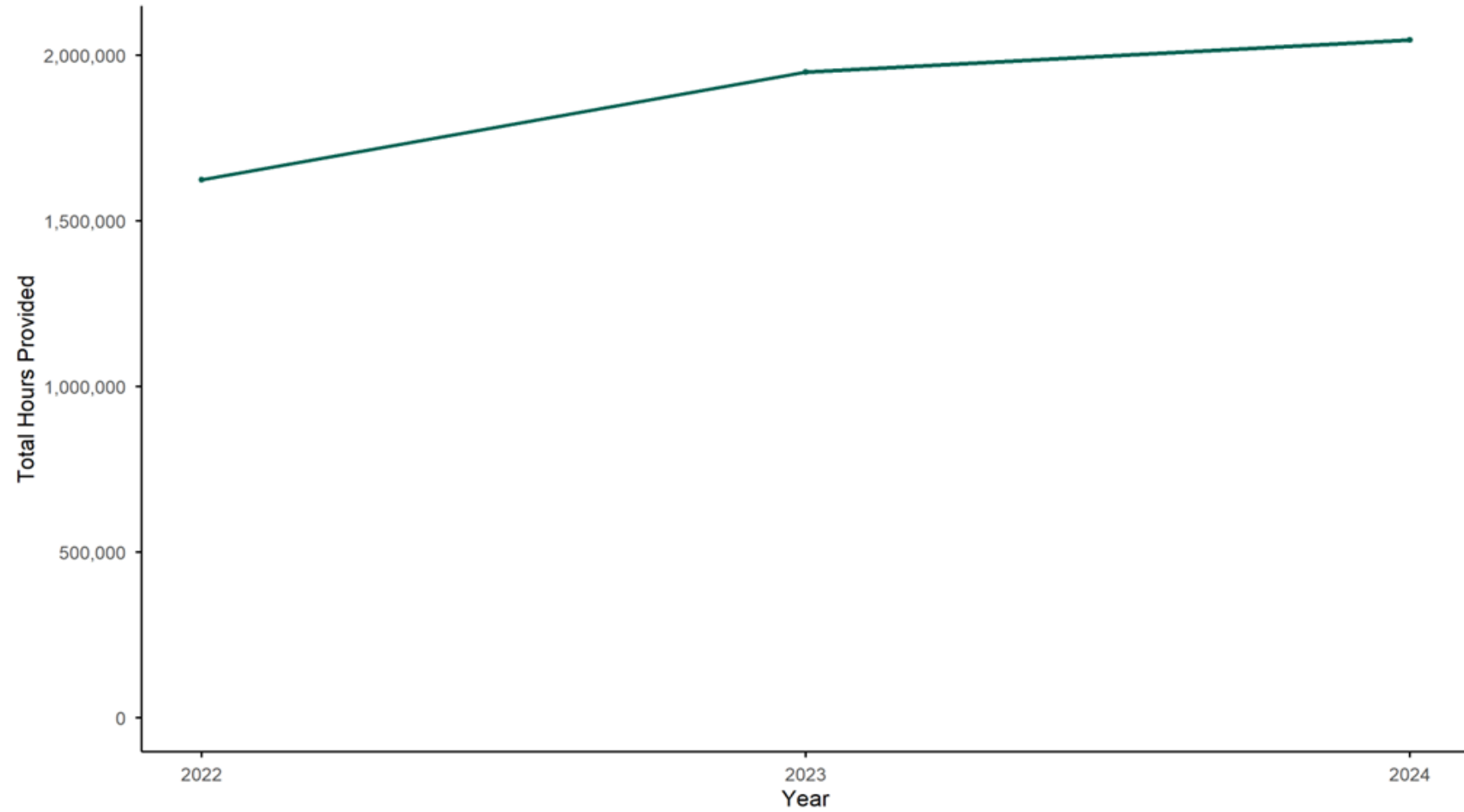
Source: TILDA Wave 6 2021 (NATIONAL LEVEL)



Total number of Home Support hours provided by the HSE Home Support service

Key Messages:

- The total number of HSE Home Support service hours provided in DSW has increased from 1,625,088 in 2022 to 2,046,475 in 2024 (26% increase)
- This equates to an average of 39,355 Home Support service hours delivered per week in 2024



Note: While HSE Home Support Services are primarily for people aged 65 or over, however this data includes exceptions which are made for people younger than 65 who may need support e.g. for people with early onset dementia or a disability.

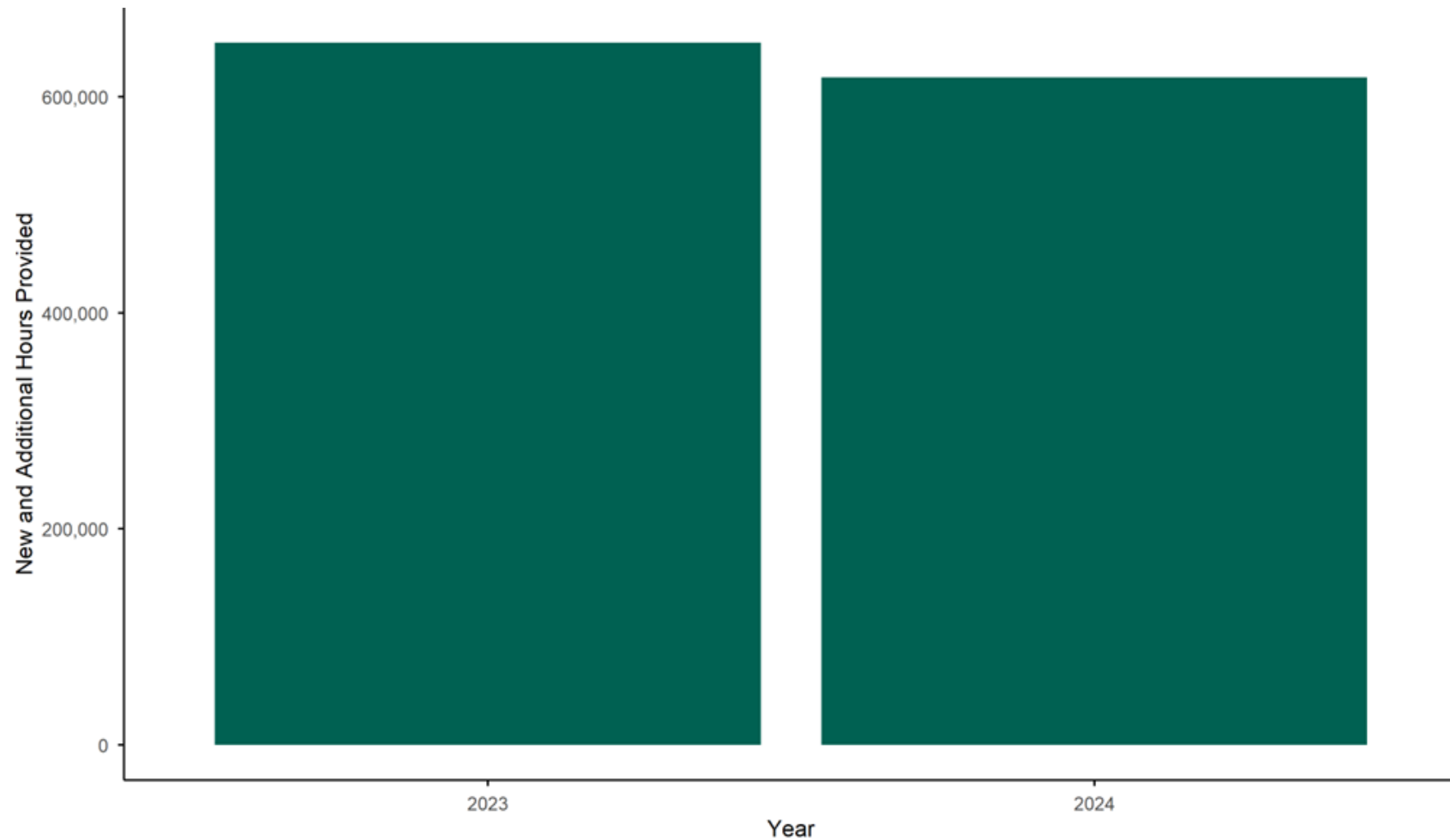
Source: HSE National Home Support Office (IHA Level) and HSE National Business Information Unit



Number of new and additional* Home Support hours provided to those aged 65 and over

Key Messages:

- In 2023, there were 609,807 hours of service allocated to either new service users who commenced home support service or existing service users who were allocated additional hours in DSW
- Although the overall numbers of Home Support hours increased from 2023-2024, the number of new and additional Home Support hours decreased



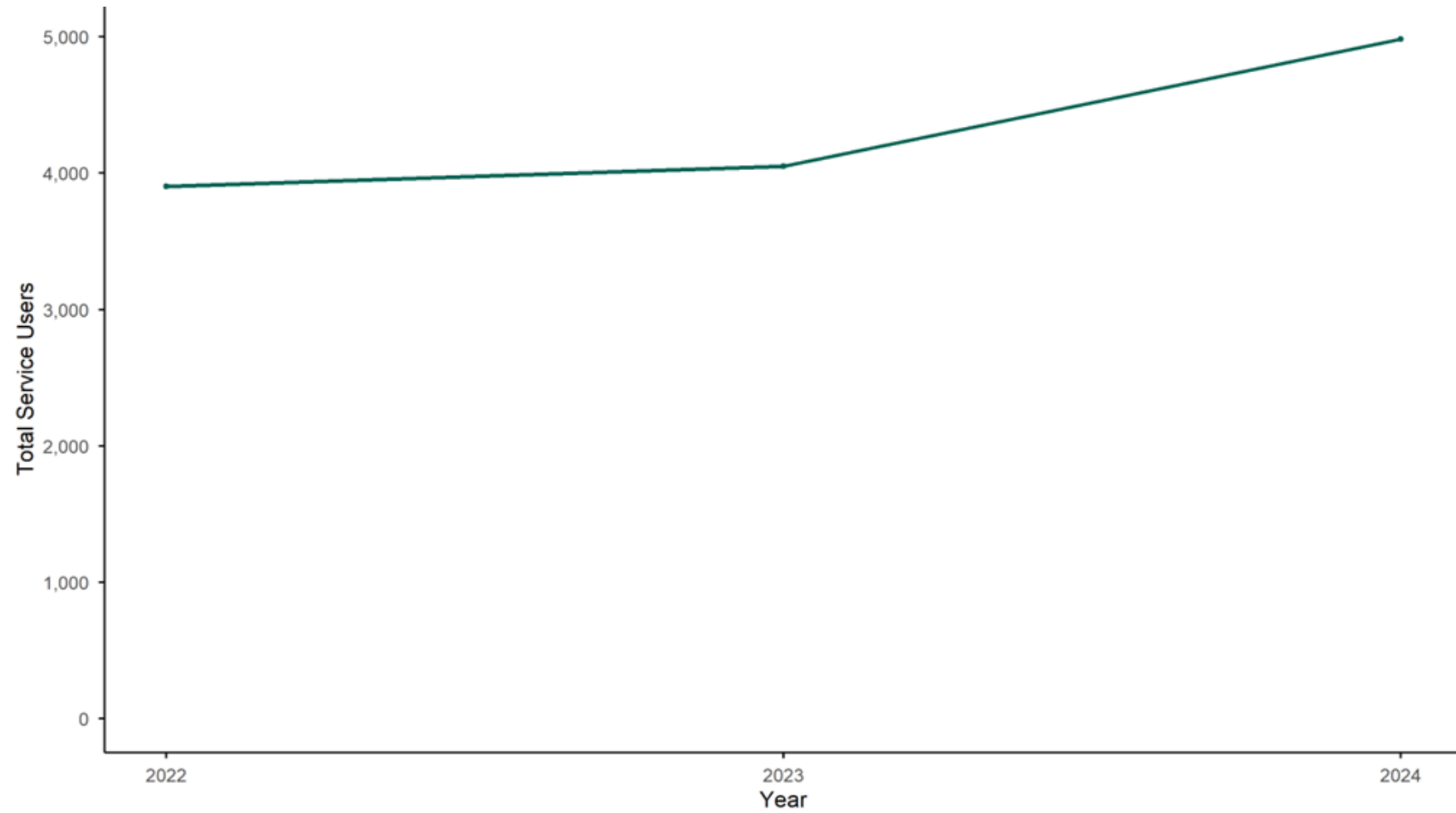
Note: *New and additional home support hours refers to new service users who have commenced home support service or existing service users who have been allocated additional hours of service. While HSE Home Support Services are primarily for people aged 65 or over, sometimes exceptions are made for people younger than 65 who may need support e.g. for people with early onset dementia or a disability.

Source: HSE National Home Support Office (IHA Level) and HSE National Business Information Unit

Total number of HSE Home Support service users

Key Messages:

- The total number of HSE Home Support service users in DSW has increased from 3,903 service users in 2022 to 4,983 in 2024 (a 28% increase)



Note: While HSE Home Support Services are primarily for people aged 65 or over, sometimes exceptions are made for people younger than 65 who may need support e.g. for people with early onset dementia or a disability.

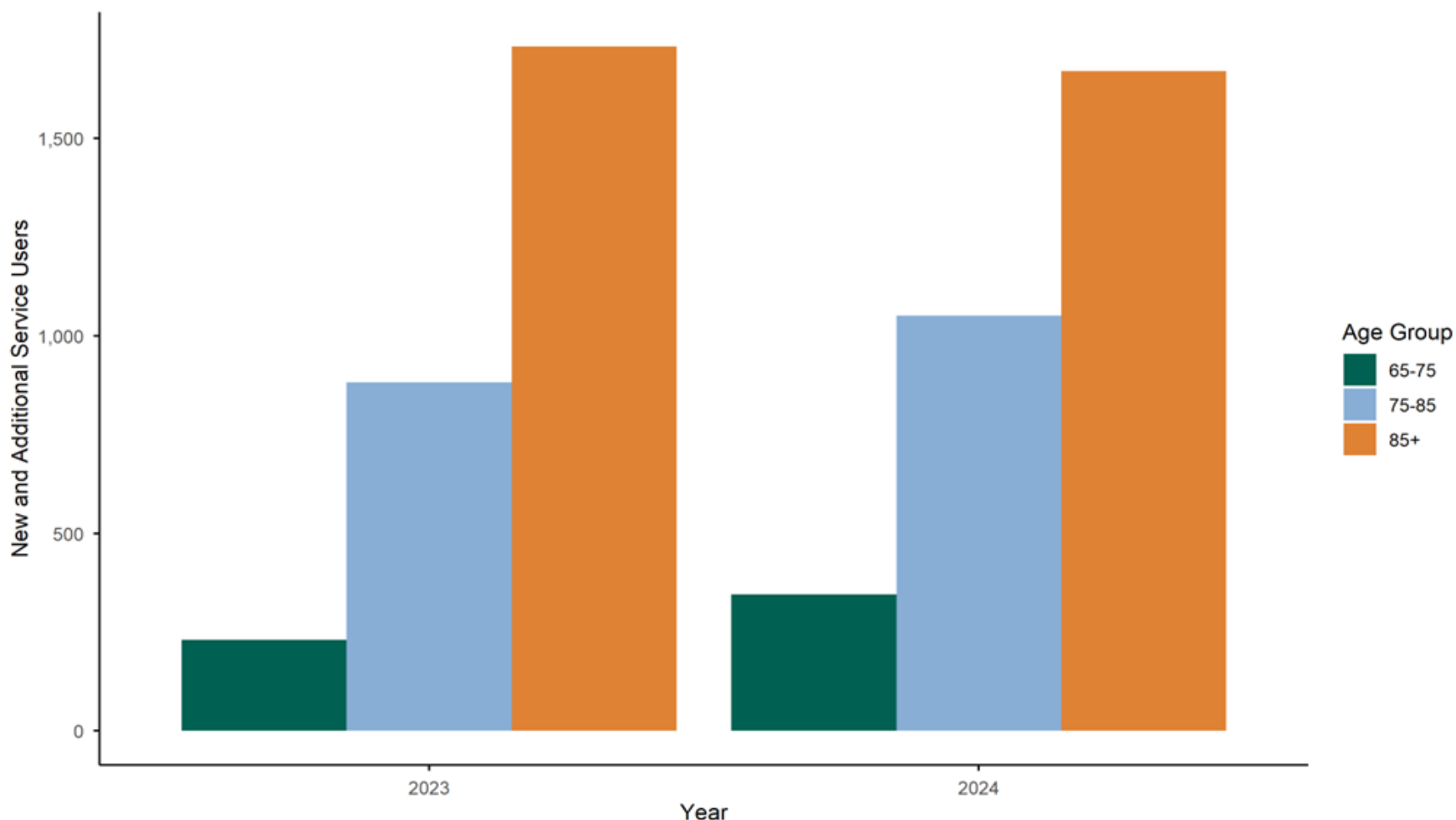
Source: HSE National Home Support Office (IHA Level) and HSE National Business Information Unit



Number of new and additional* HSE Home Support service users aged 65 and over

Key Messages:

- In 2023 and 2024 the majority of new older adult Home Support service users are aged over 85 years (60% in 2023 and 53% in 2024)



Note: *New and additional home support hours refers to new service users who have commenced home support service or existing service users who have been allocated additional hours of service
While HSE Home Support Services are primarily for people aged 65 or over, sometimes exceptions are made for people younger than 65 who may need support e.g. for people with early onset dementia or a disability.

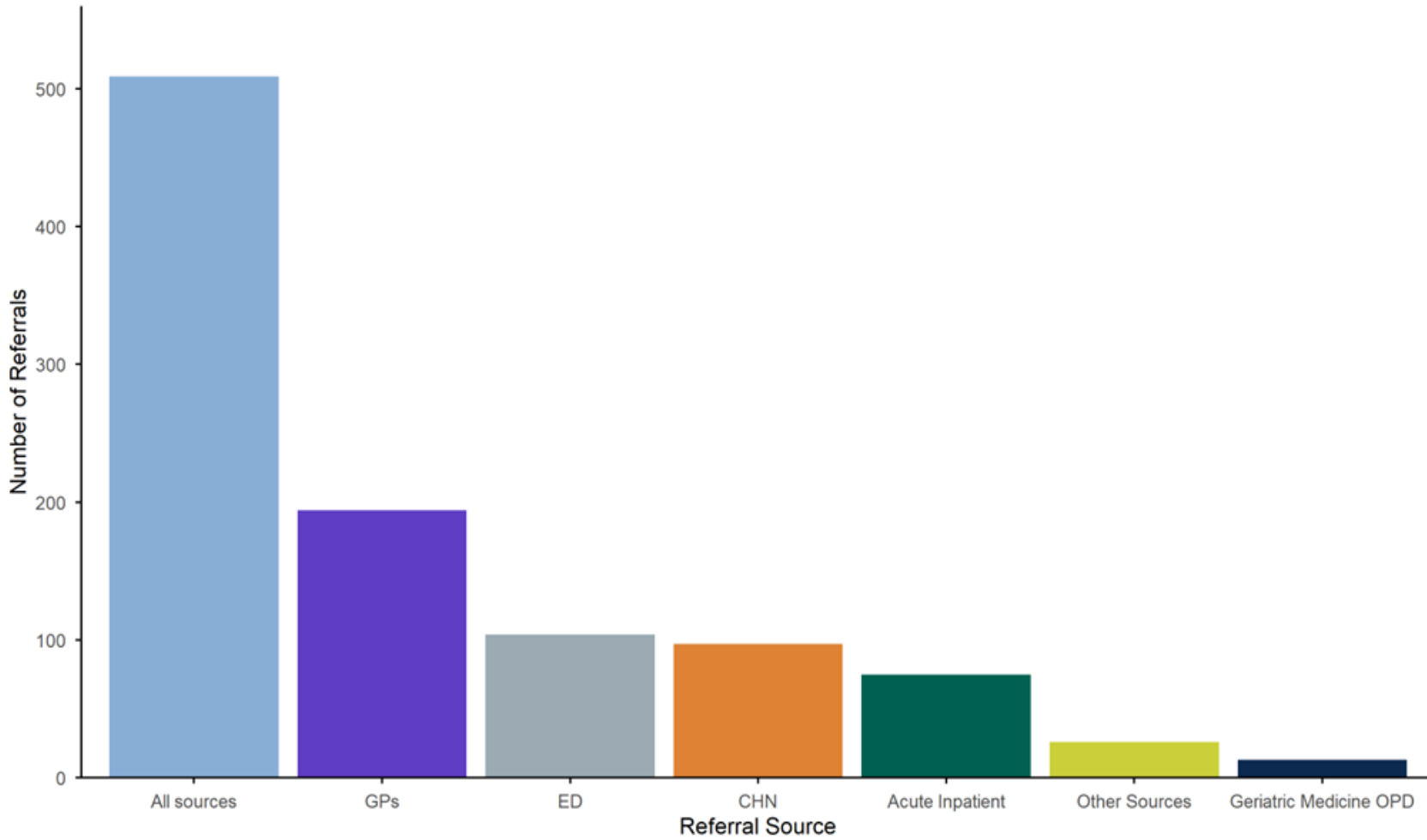
Source: HSE National Home Support Office (IHA Level) and HSE National Business Information Unit



Total number of new and accepted ICPOP referrals by referral source

Key Messages:

- There were 509 new referrals seen by the ICPOP team in 2024
- GP's were the most frequent referrer with 194 new referrals in 2024
- Referrals were also sent from Emergency Departments (ED), Community Health Networks (CHN), Acute Inpatients, Geriatric Medicine out-patients (OPD) and other sources



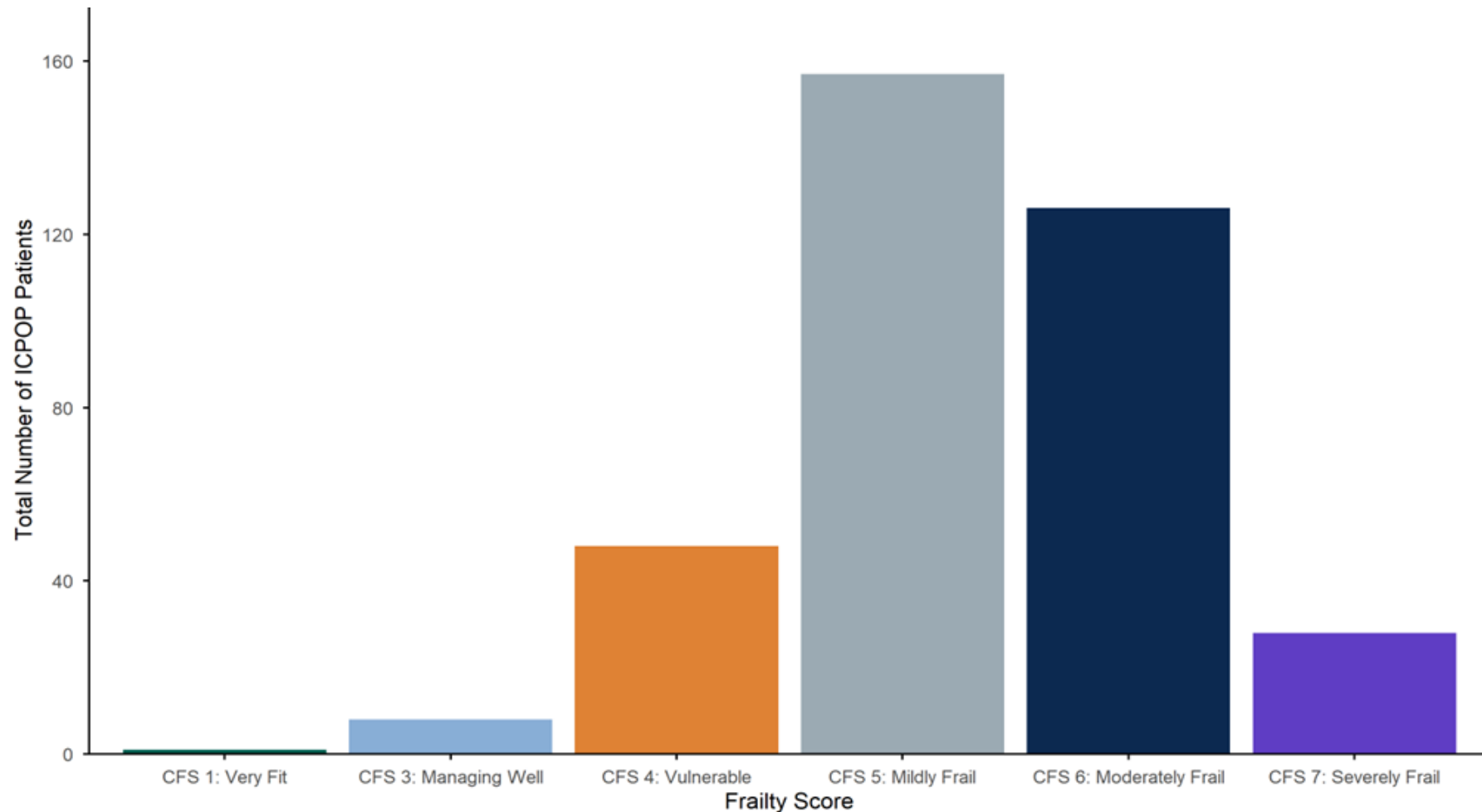
Source: HSE Integrated Care Programme for Older People (IHA Level)



ICPOP Population by Clinical Frailty Scale Score

Key Messages:

- The majority of people referred to ICPOP were assessed to be mildly frail (42.7%) or moderately frail (34.2%)



Note: There were no service users assessed with a Clinical Frailty score (CFS) of 2, 8 or 9 so these are excluded from the graph.

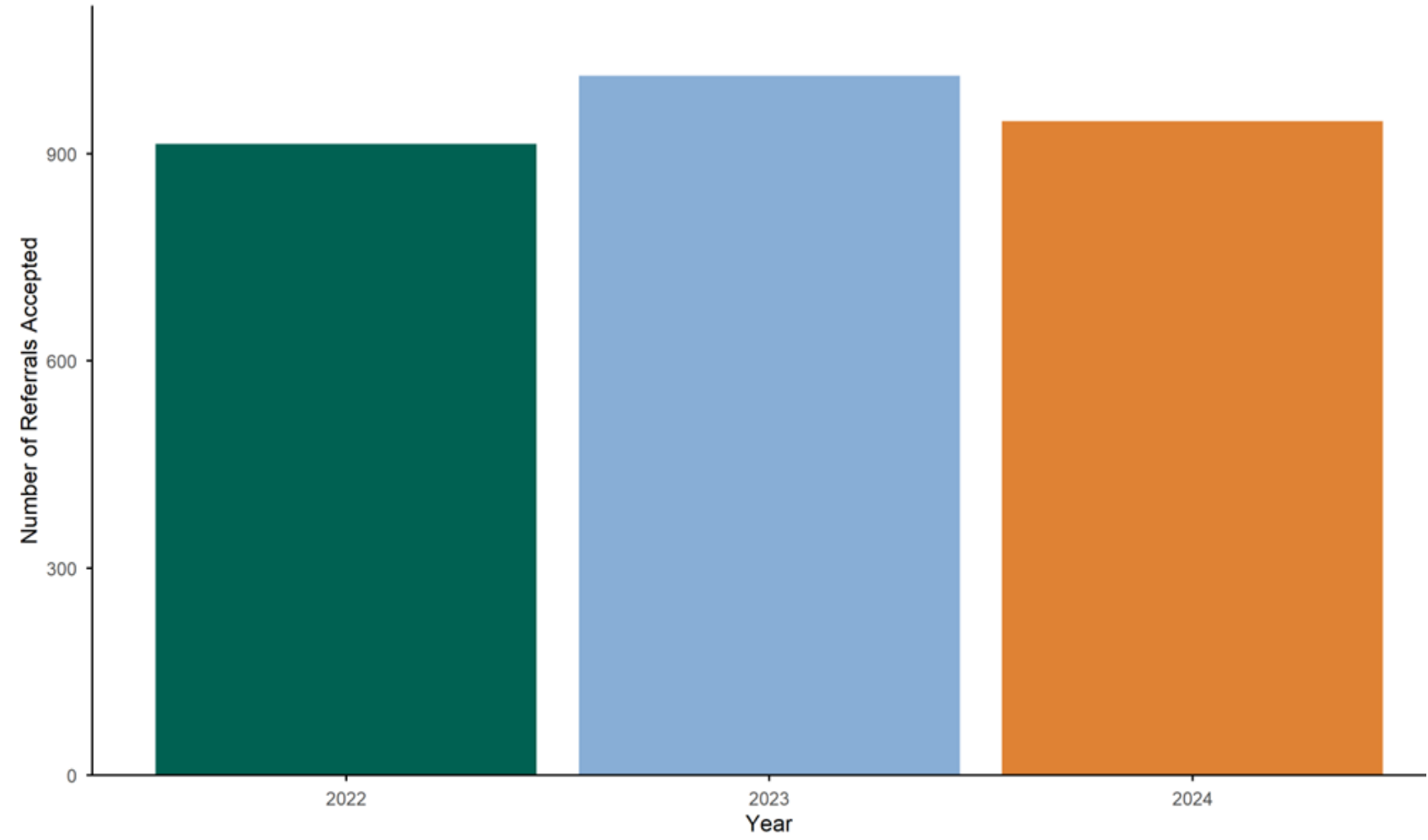
Source: HSE Integrated Care Programme for Older People (IHA Level)



Number of referrals (including re-referred) accepted by Psychiatry of Later Life Community Mental Health Teams

Key Messages:

- The number of referrals to Psychiatry of Later Life Community Mental Health Teams were 914 in 2022, 1013 in 2023 and 947 in 2024



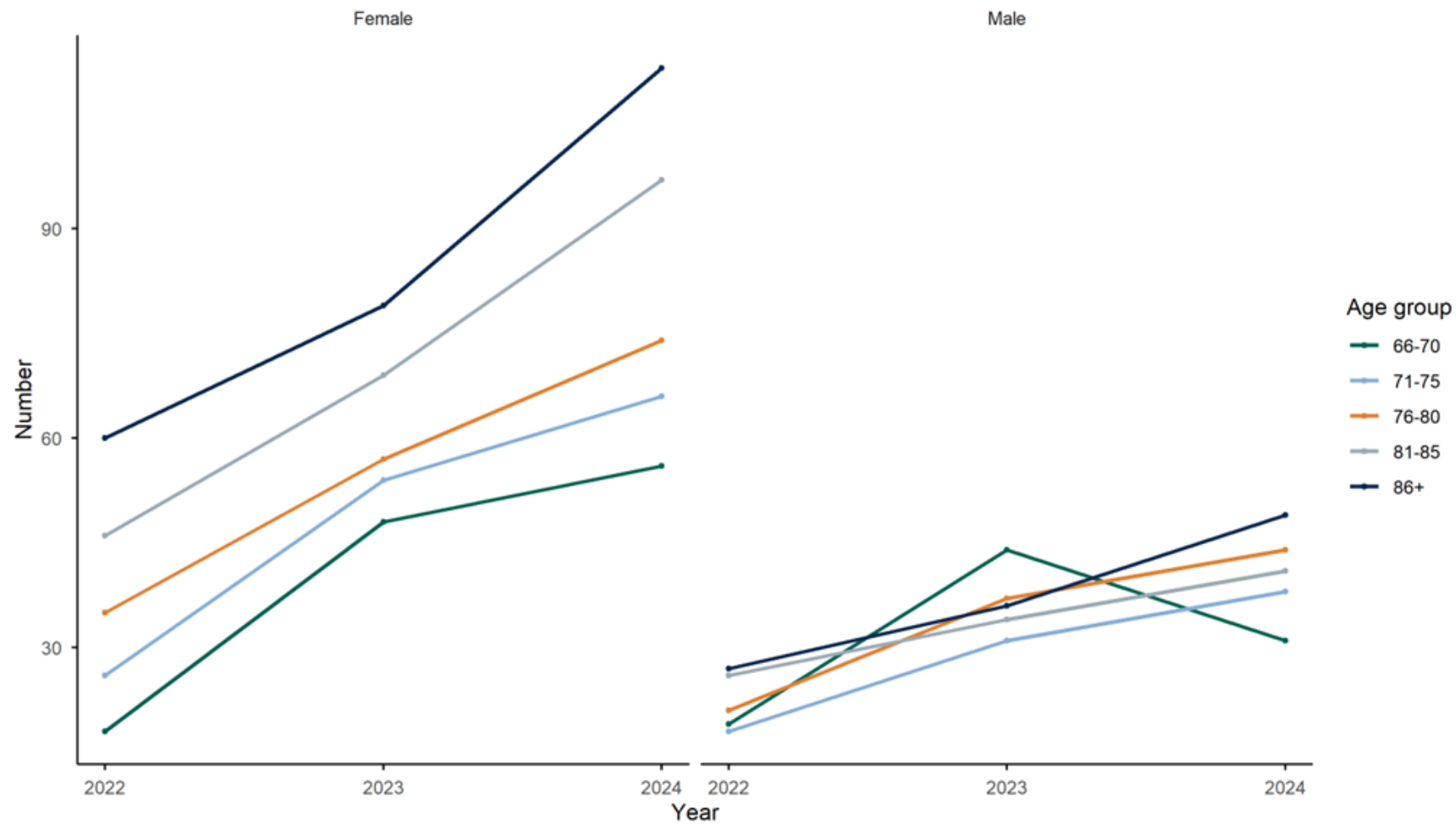
Source: HSE Mental Health Services (IHA Level)



Number of older people newly supported by ALONE services by year

Key Messages:

- There was an increase in the numbers newly supported in this time period from 296 people in 2022 to 609 people in 2024
- There are substantially higher numbers of female than male older adults newly supported by Alone Services in this IHA
- The number supported increased with age with the highest numbers in the over 86 year category



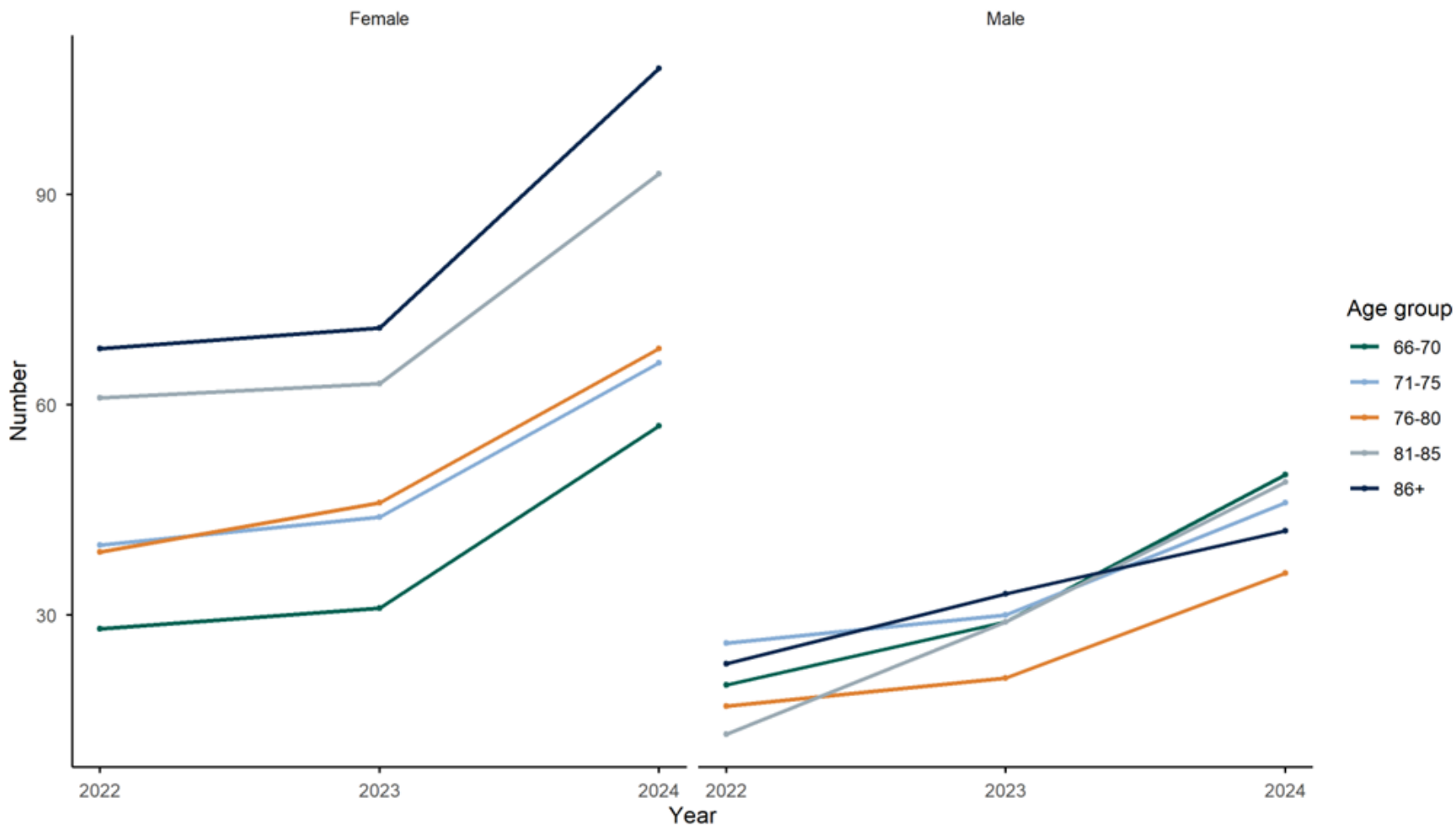
Source: ALONE (IHA Level)



Number of older people in receipt of ongoing support by ALONE services by year

Key Messages:

- There are greater numbers of females than male older adults receiving ongoing support by Alone Services in this IHA
- There is an increase in the numbers supported from 335 people in 2022 to 615 people in 2024



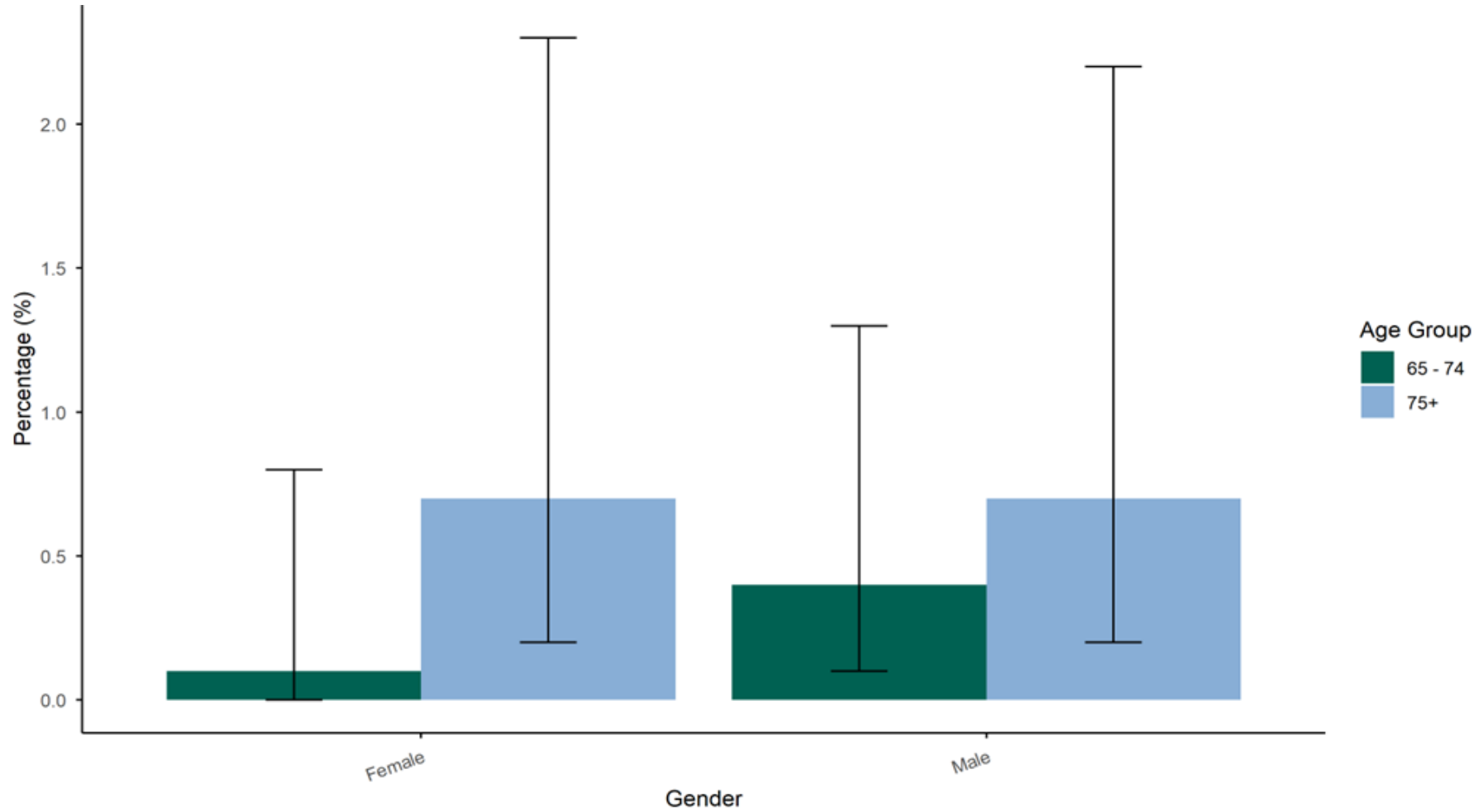
Source: ALONE (IHA Level)



Percentage of older adults aged 65 years and over who attend Day Centre Services

Key Messages:

- TILDA data estimates that less than 1% of older adults over 65 attended Day Centre Services in the previous year



Note: This is National level data, which provides an estimated prevalence figure for adults over 65.

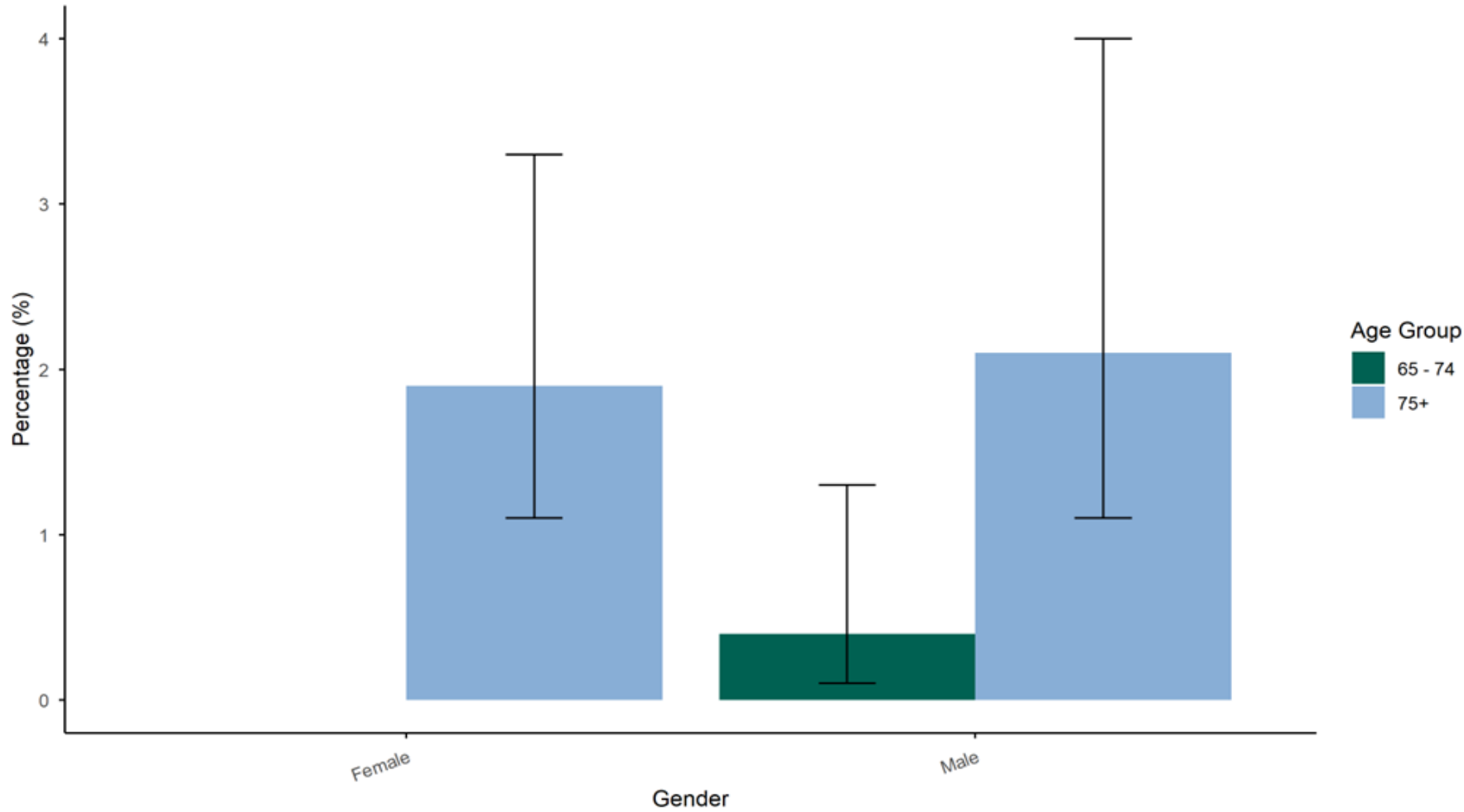
Source: TILDA Wave 6 2021 (NATIONAL LEVEL)



Percentage of older adults aged 65 years and over who are in receipt of Meals-on-Wheels

Key Messages:

- TILDA data estimates that approximately 2% of Adults aged over 75 years receive Meals-on-Wheels



Note: This is National level data, which provides an estimated prevalence figure for adults over 65.

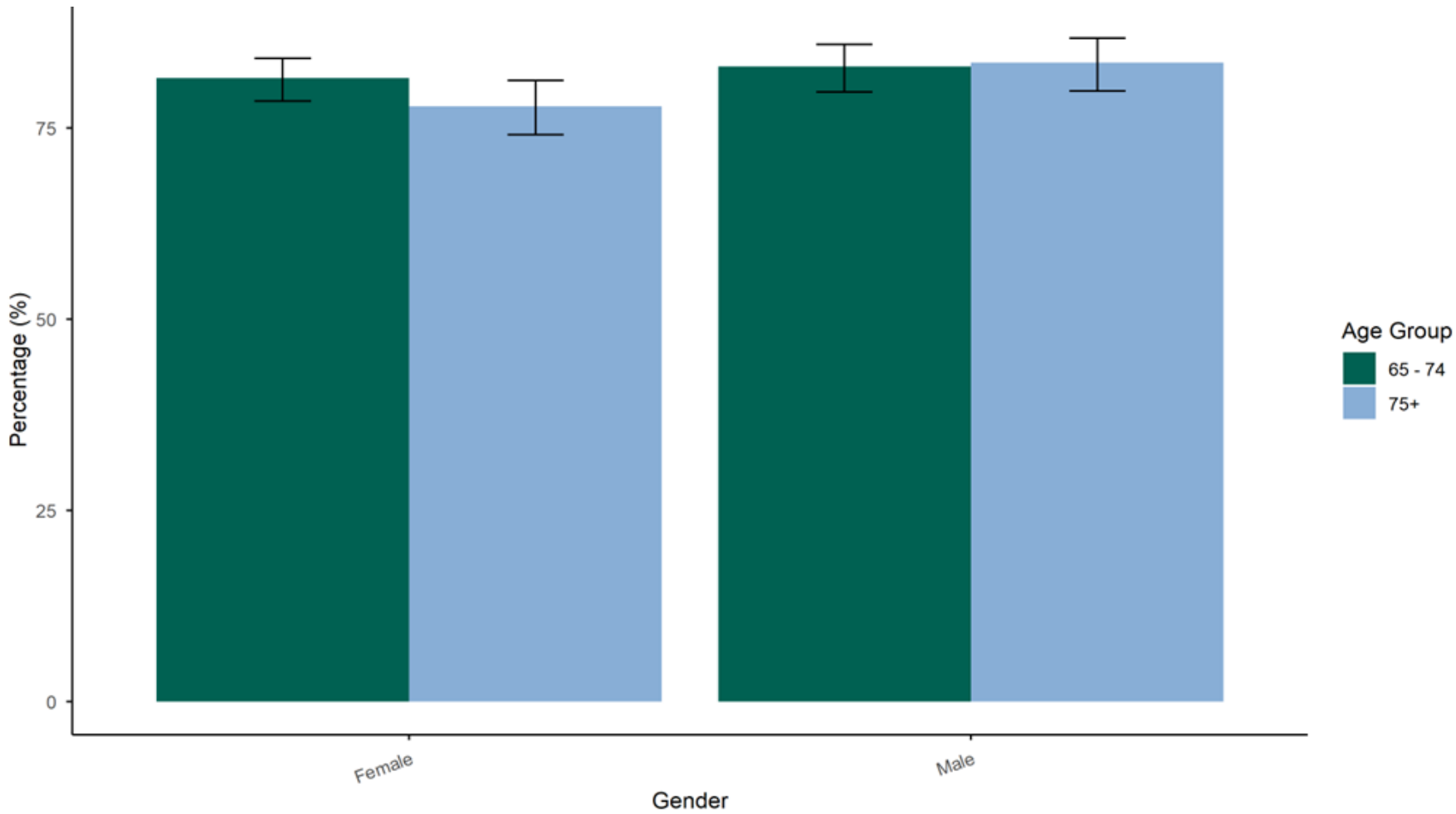
Source: TILDA Wave 6 2021 (NATIONAL LEVEL)



Percentage of older adults aged 65 years and over who report unmet need for a community care service

Key Messages:

- TILDA data estimates that approximately 81% of adults aged 65 years and over report unmet need for a community care service



Note: This is National level data, which provides an estimated prevalence figure for adults over 65.

Source: TILDA Wave 6 2021 (NATIONAL LEVEL)



Use of Acute Services

Acute hospital services refer to short-term health care that involves treatment and care in hospitals and is typically described as secondary care.

It is care that is not received from a person's primary caregiver or doctor.

It is more specialised than primary care and may include urgent and emergency care, scheduled care, inpatient care, and outpatient and diagnostic services.



Use of Acute Services Indicators

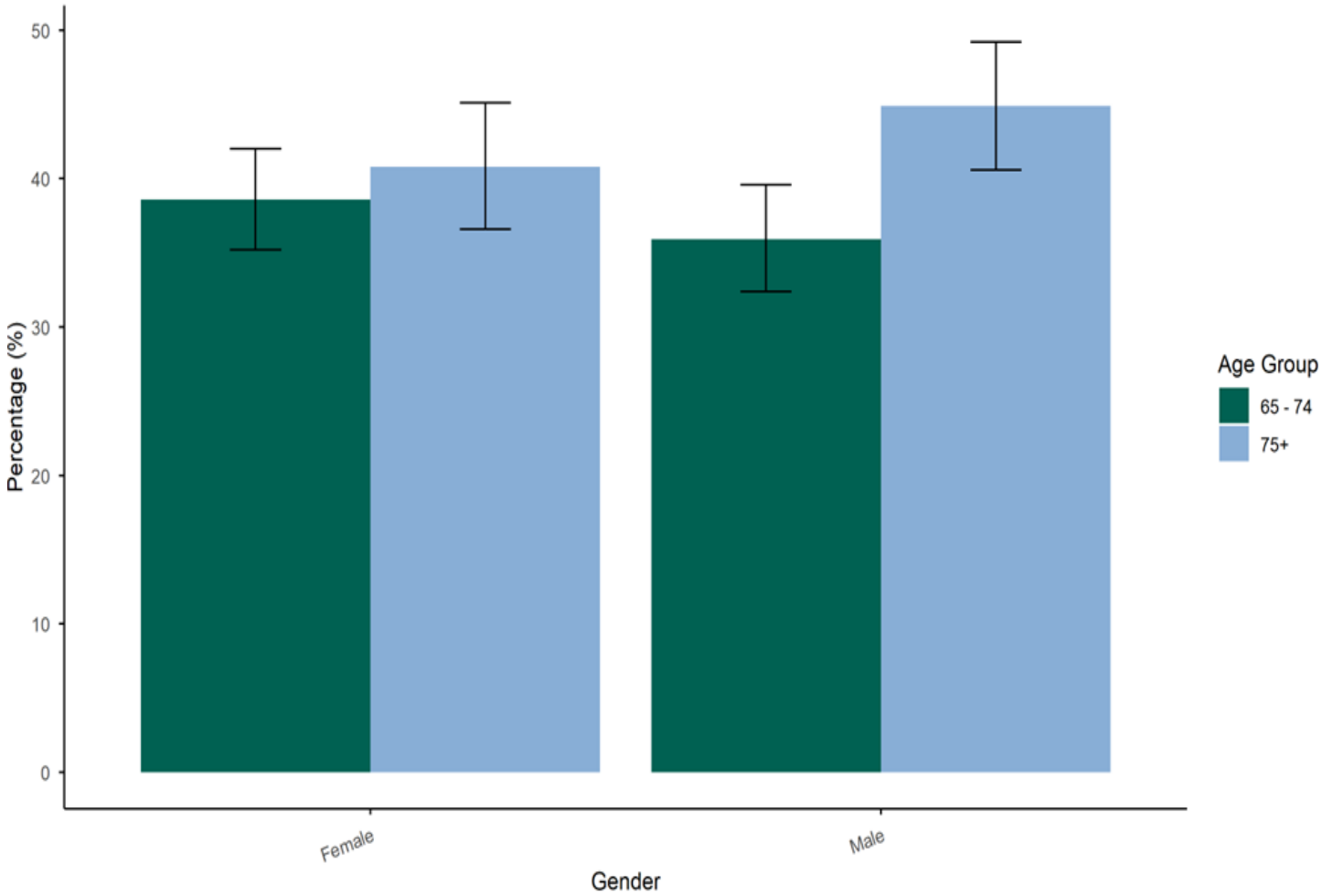
1. Percentage of older adults aged 65 years and over with any outpatient visit in the last year
2. Number of Emergency Department visits in older adults aged 65 years and over in the last year
3. Percentage of ED attendances among people aged 75 years and over that are converted to hospital admissions
4. Number and percentage of all adult hospital discharges accounted for by people aged 65 years and over (summary table)
5. Percentage of all adult hospital discharges accounted for by people aged 65 years and over (line chart)
6. Age specific hospital discharge rates in older adults aged 65 years and over
7. Number and percentage of all adult hospital bed days used by people aged 65 years and over (summary table)
8. Percentage of all adult hospital bed days used by people aged 65 years and over (line chart)
9. Mean hospital length of stay in people aged 65 years and over
10. Emergency readmissions of older adults aged 65 years and over to hospital within 30 days
11. Top five discharge diagnoses in people aged 65 years and over by number of discharges
12. Top five discharge diagnoses in people aged 65 years and over by number of bed days
13. Discharge rates for Alzheimer's disease in older persons aged 65 years and over per 1,000 population
14. Discharge rates for non-Alzheimer's dementia in older persons aged 65 years and over per 1,000 population
15. Discharge rates for falls in older persons aged 65 years and over per 1,000 population
16. Discharge rates for hip fractures in older persons aged 65 years and over per 1,000 population
17. Discharge rates for COPD in older persons aged 65 years and over per 1,000 population
18. Discharge rates for asthma in older persons aged 65 years and over per 1,000 population
19. Discharge rates for type 2 diabetes in older persons aged 65 years and over per 1,000 population
20. Discharge rates for cardiovascular disease in older persons aged 65 years and over per 1,000 population
21. Number of admissions to inpatient psychiatric units with depressive disorder in older persons aged 65 years and over per 1,000 population
22. Number of admissions to inpatient psychiatric units with anxiety/OCD/stress-related disorders in older persons aged 65 years and over per 1,000 population
23. Number of admissions to inpatient psychiatric units with bipolar disorder in older persons aged 65 years and over per 1,000 population
24. Number of admissions to inpatient psychiatric units with schizophrenia/schizotypal & delusional disorders in older persons aged 65 years and over per 1,000 population
25. Overall satisfaction with care received during hospital admission in patients aged 65 years and over
26. Percentage of hospital patients aged 65 years and over who report that they were involved as much as they wanted to be in decisions about their care and treatment



Percentage of older adults aged 65 years and over with any outpatient visit in the last year

Key Messages:

- Over 1 in 3 females and males in the 65-74 age group attended an OPD in 2020/2021
- Over 40% of those aged over 75 years attended outpatient appointments
- Older adults who attended outpatients had on average over 3 appointments in 2021/21
- Females in the 65-75 age group attended the most averaging 3.9 visits in the year 2020/2021



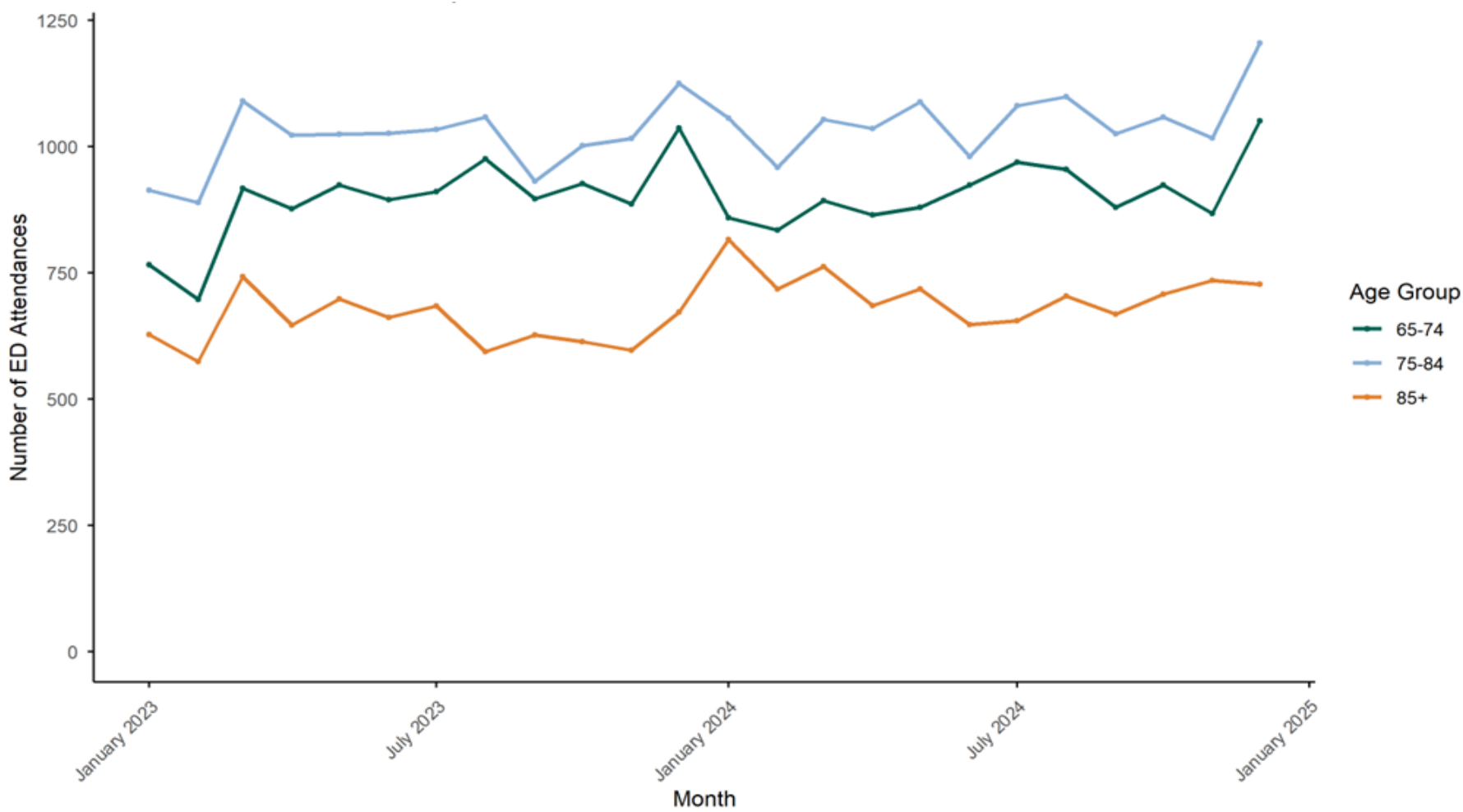
Note: This is National level data, which provides an estimated prevalence figure for adults over 65.

Source: TILDA Wave 6 2021 (NATIONAL LEVEL)

Number of Emergency Department visits in older adults aged 65 years and over in the last year

Key Messages:

- Those aged 75-84 had the most attendances to ED at hospitals in the DSW catchment area
- In January 2025 those aged 75-84 attended 1205 times compared with 728 attendances in those over 85 years

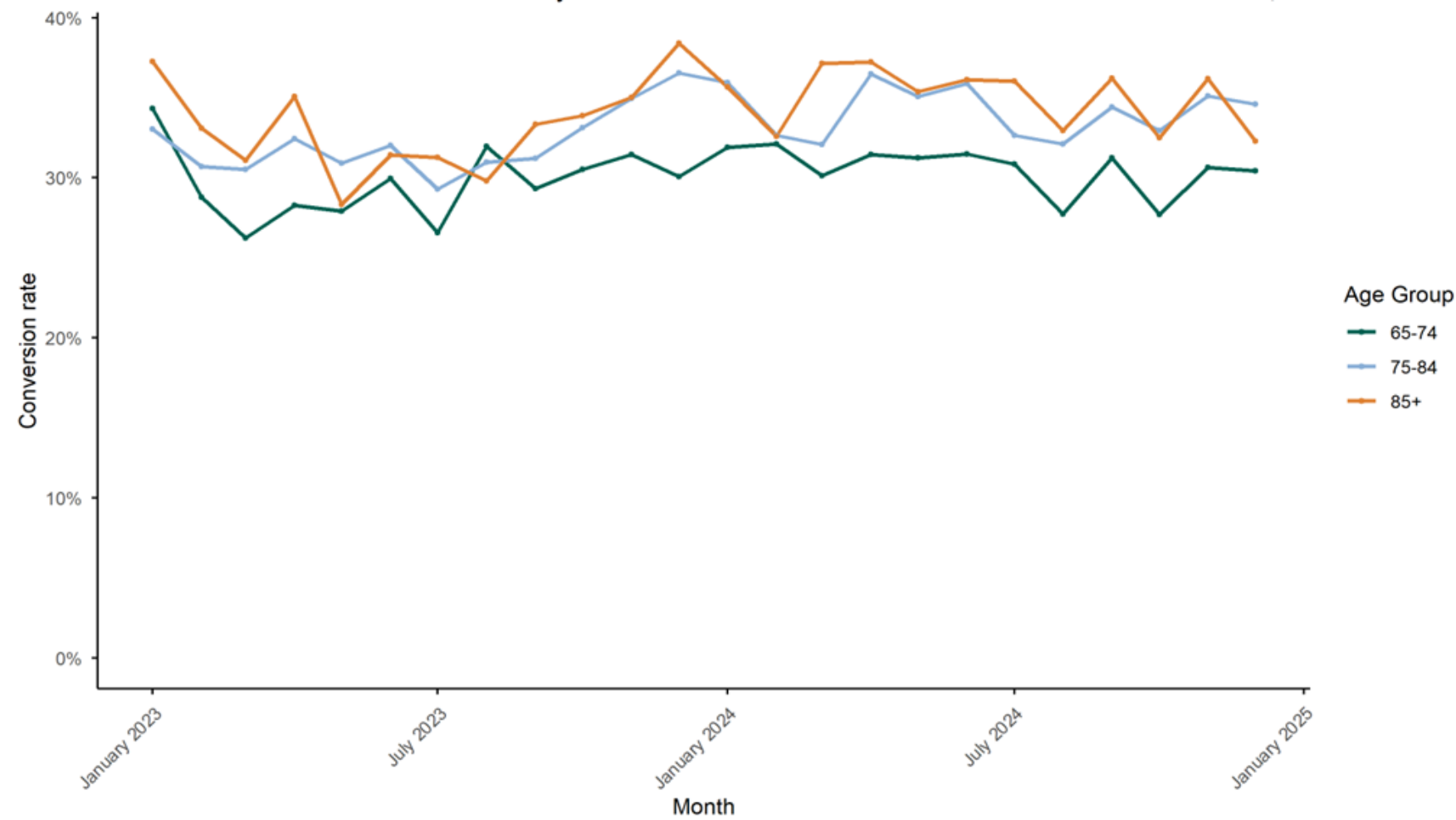


Note: Number of attendances to St Vincent's University Hospital or St Michael's Hospital Emergency Department by people aged 65 years and over by month. This EC-AP Dashboard collates service centric data and patients may attend these hospitals from outside their catchment area. **Source:** HSE Emergency Care Activity & Profile (EC-AP) Dashboard (IHA Level)

Percentage of ED attendances among people aged 75 years and over that are converted to hospital admissions

Key Messages:

- Conversion rate of ED attendance to admission increases with age
- Those aged 85+ group show the highest rates (28-38%), followed by 75-84 years (30-36%), and 65-74 years (26-34%)
- There is some monthly variation with higher rates of admission during winter months



Note: Percentage of ED attendances among people aged 65 years and over that are converted to hospital admissions

Source: HSE Emergency Care Activity & Profile (EC-AP) Dashboard (IHA Level)

Number and percentage of all adult hospital discharges accounted for by people aged 65 years and over (summary table)

Key Messages:

- There were a total of 45,345 discharges (emergency + elective) among over 65's in 2024, an increase from 33,956 in 2020
- During the 2020-2024 period approximately 44% to 47% of discharges related to those aged over 65 years
- The 5 year age groups from 65-80 years each account for over 10% of total discharges in 2024 with the over 85 year age group accounting for 7.5%

	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age group: 65-69										
Female	3,872	9.7%	4,754	9.9%	4,798	9.8%	5,196	10.3%	5,490	10.6%
Male	4,225	11.3%	4,873	11.3%	4,797	11.2%	5,161	11.1%	4,726	10.4%
Both sexes	8,097	10.4%	9,627	10.6%	9,595	10.4%	10,357	10.7%	10,216	10.5%
Age group: 70-74										
Female	3,694	9.2%	3,970	8.3%	4,411	9.0%	4,610	9.1%	5,247	10.1%
Male	3,433	9.2%	4,454	10.3%	4,745	11.0%	5,278	11.3%	4,795	10.5%
Both sexes	7,127	9.2%	8,424	9.2%	9,156	10.0%	9,888	10.2%	10,042	10.3%
Age group: 75-79										
Female	3,686	9.2%	4,455	9.3%	4,944	10.1%	4,595	9.1%	4,790	9.2%
Male	3,843	10.3%	4,237	9.8%	4,646	10.8%	4,899	10.5%	5,272	11.6%
Both sexes	7,529	9.7%	8,692	9.5%	9,590	10.4%	9,494	9.8%	10,062	10.3%
Age group: 80-84										
Female	2,896	7.2%	3,496	7.3%	3,851	7.9%	4,028	8.0%	3,564	6.9%
Male	2,839	7.6%	3,118	7.2%	3,468	8.1%	3,944	8.5%	4,157	9.1%
Both sexes	5,735	7.4%	6,614	7.3%	7,319	8.0%	7,972	8.2%	7,721	7.9%
Age group: 85+										
Female	3,092	7.7%	3,506	7.3%	3,596	7.3%	3,732	7.4%	4,225	8.2%
Male	2,376	6.3%	2,705	6.3%	2,943	6.8%	2,623	5.6%	3,079	6.8%
Both sexes	5,468	7.1%	6,211	6.8%	6,539	7.1%	6,355	6.5%	7,304	7.5%
Age group: All 65+										
Female	17,240	43.1%	20,181	42.1%	21,600	44.1%	22,161	43.8%	23,316	45.0%
Male	16,716	44.6%	19,387	44.8%	20,599	47.9%	21,905	47.0%	22,029	48.3%
Both sexes	33,956	43.8%	39,568	43.4%	42,199	45.9%	44,066	45.3%	45,345	46.6%

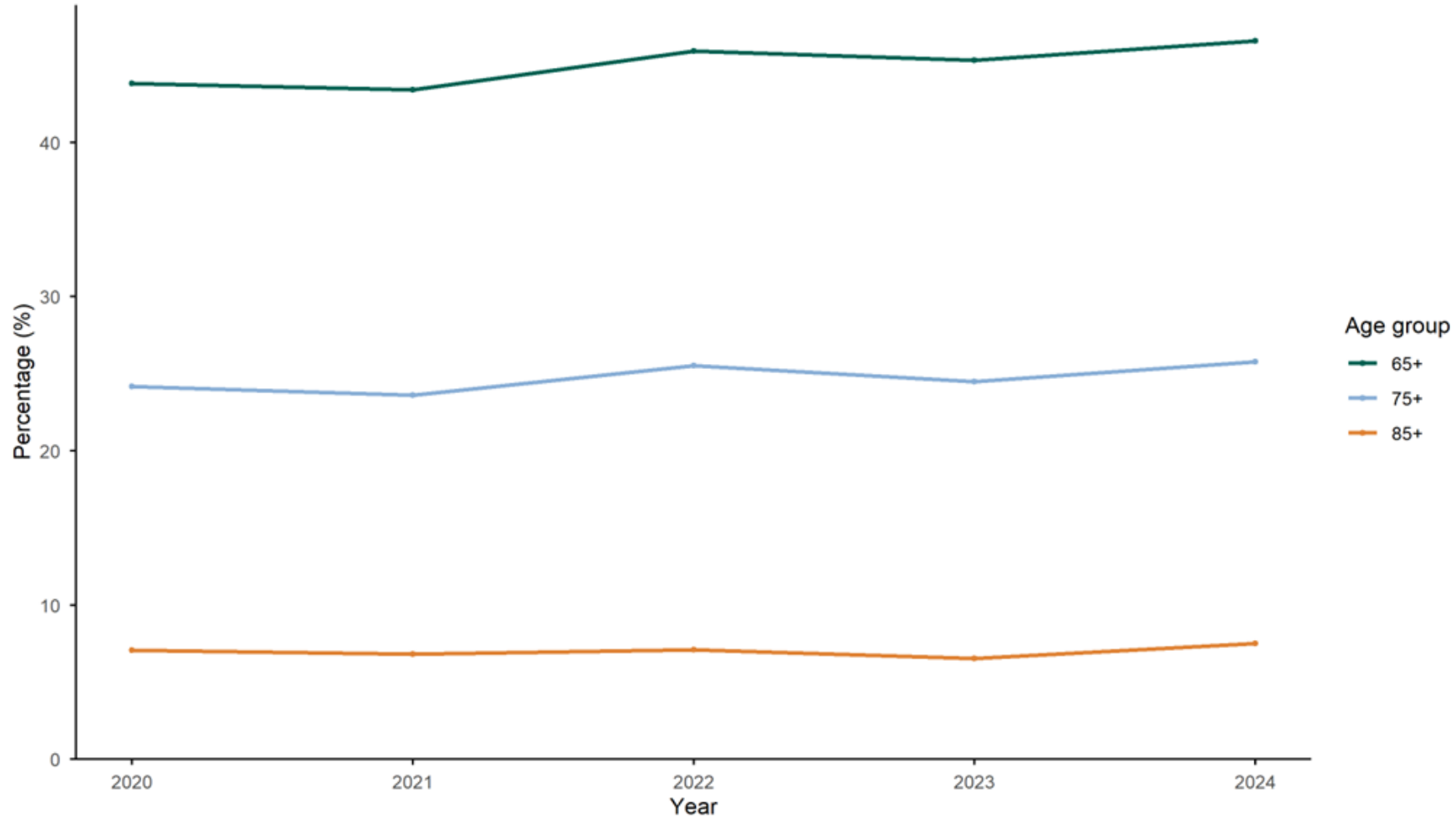
Note: Discharges of people aged 65 years and over with an address in Dublin or Wicklow and admitted to St Vincent's University Hospital, St Michael's Hospital or St Columcille's Hospital.

Source: HIPE Analyser

Percentage of all adult hospital discharges accounted for by people aged 65 years and over (line chart)

Key Messages:

- Almost 1 in 2 (46.6%) discharges in acute hospitals in DSW IHA are aged over 65 years in 2024
- This percentage has remained stable since 2020 with a slight increase in 2022
- Similarly, rates in those 75+ years and 85+ years have remained stable from 2020 to 2024



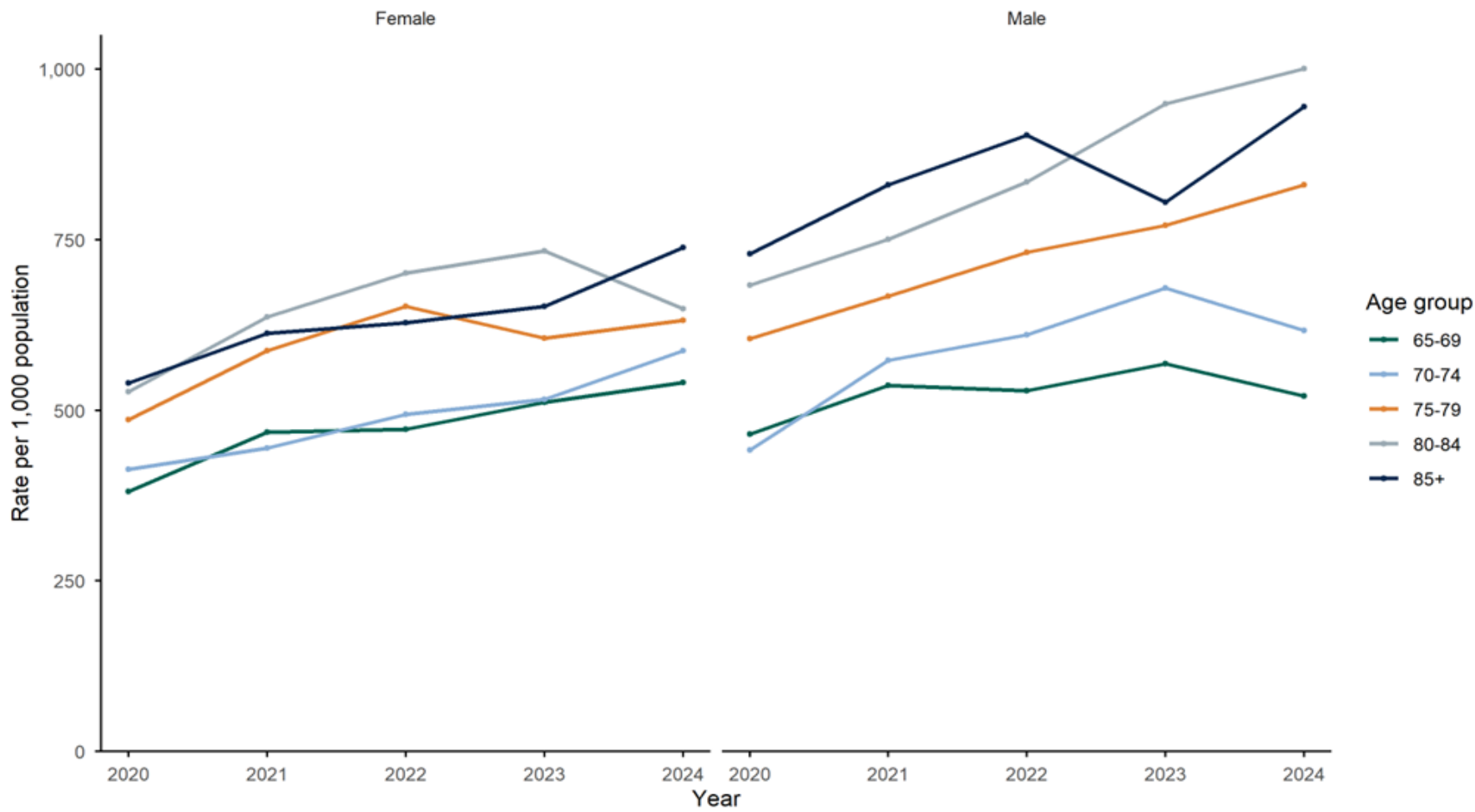
Source: HIPE Analyser (IHA Level)



Age specific hospital discharge rates in older adults aged 65 years and over

Key Messages:

- In males, those aged 80-84 have the highest rate of discharge in 2024
- Among females, those over 85+ had the highest rate of discharge at 738.2 per 1000 in DSW IHA
- There is an upward trend in admissions from 2020-2024



Source: HIPE Analyser (IHA Level)



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Number and percentage of all adult hospital bed days used by people aged 65 years and over (summary table)

Key Messages:

- Those over 65 years accounted for over two-thirds (69.7%) of hospital bed days used in DSW in 2024
- The over 85 year age group account for the highest proportion of bed days at 22.2% compared with 8.3% for the 65-69 year age group

	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age group: 65-69										
Female	9,808	8.1%	9,931	7.7%	11,623	7.8%	11,564	8.3%	12,249	8.4%
Male	11,044	8.9%	12,212	10.1%	12,488	9.6%	15,133	10.5%	11,195	8.1%
Both sexes	20,852	8.5%	22,143	8.9%	24,111	8.6%	26,697	9.4%	23,444	8.3%
Age group: 70-74										
Female	12,161	10.1%	12,818	9.9%	13,104	8.8%	11,074	8.0%	13,904	9.6%
Male	14,900	12.0%	13,713	11.4%	13,771	10.6%	18,305	12.7%	14,284	10.4%
Both sexes	27,061	11.0%	26,531	10.6%	26,875	9.6%	29,379	10.4%	28,188	10.0%
Age group: 75-79										
Female	17,192	14.2%	17,473	13.5%	21,826	14.6%	18,944	13.7%	19,215	13.2%
Male	15,157	12.2%	15,115	12.5%	16,367	12.6%	20,061	13.9%	19,775	14.4%
Both sexes	32,349	13.2%	32,588	13.0%	38,193	13.7%	39,005	13.8%	38,990	13.8%
Age group: 80-84										
Female	15,465	12.8%	18,043	14.0%	22,440	15.1%	23,091	16.7%	20,991	14.5%
Male	16,451	13.2%	17,159	14.2%	19,566	15.1%	19,191	13.3%	22,668	16.5%
Both sexes	31,916	13.0%	35,202	14.1%	42,006	15.1%	42,282	14.9%	43,659	15.4%
Age group: 85+										
Female	29,241	24.2%	30,094	23.3%	37,682	25.3%	33,973	24.5%	36,950	25.5%
Male	21,039	16.9%	18,262	15.2%	22,857	17.6%	22,915	15.9%	25,881	18.8%
Both sexes	50,280	20.5%	48,356	19.4%	60,539	21.7%	56,888	20.1%	62,831	22.2%
Age group: All 65+										
Female	83,867	69.4%	88,359	68.4%	106,675	71.6%	98,646	71.2%	103,309	71.2%
Male	78,591	63.3%	76,461	63.5%	85,049	65.6%	95,605	66.2%	93,803	68.2%
Both sexes	162,458	66.3%	164,820	66.0%	191,724	68.8%	194,251	68.7%	197,112	69.7%

Note: Numbers (N) and % of all adult bed days for that sex, by age group.

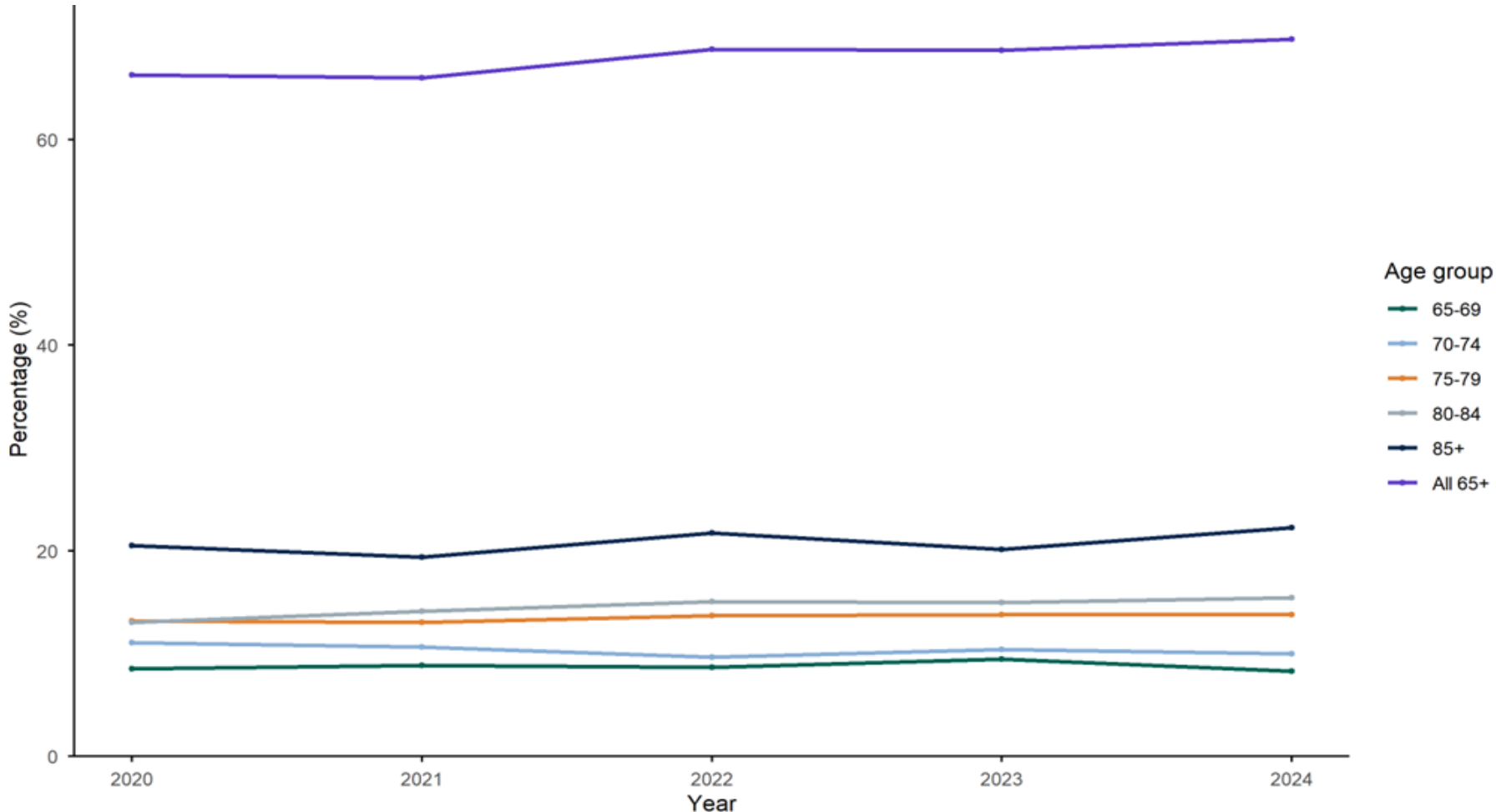
Source: HIPE Analyser



Percentage of all adult hospital bed days used by people aged 65 years and over (line chart)

Key Messages:

- From 2020 to 2024 those in the 85+ age group had the highest percentage (22.2% in 2024) of bed days used by older adults for all admissions in DSW IHA
- Those aged 65+ used 69.7% of all adult bed days in 2024



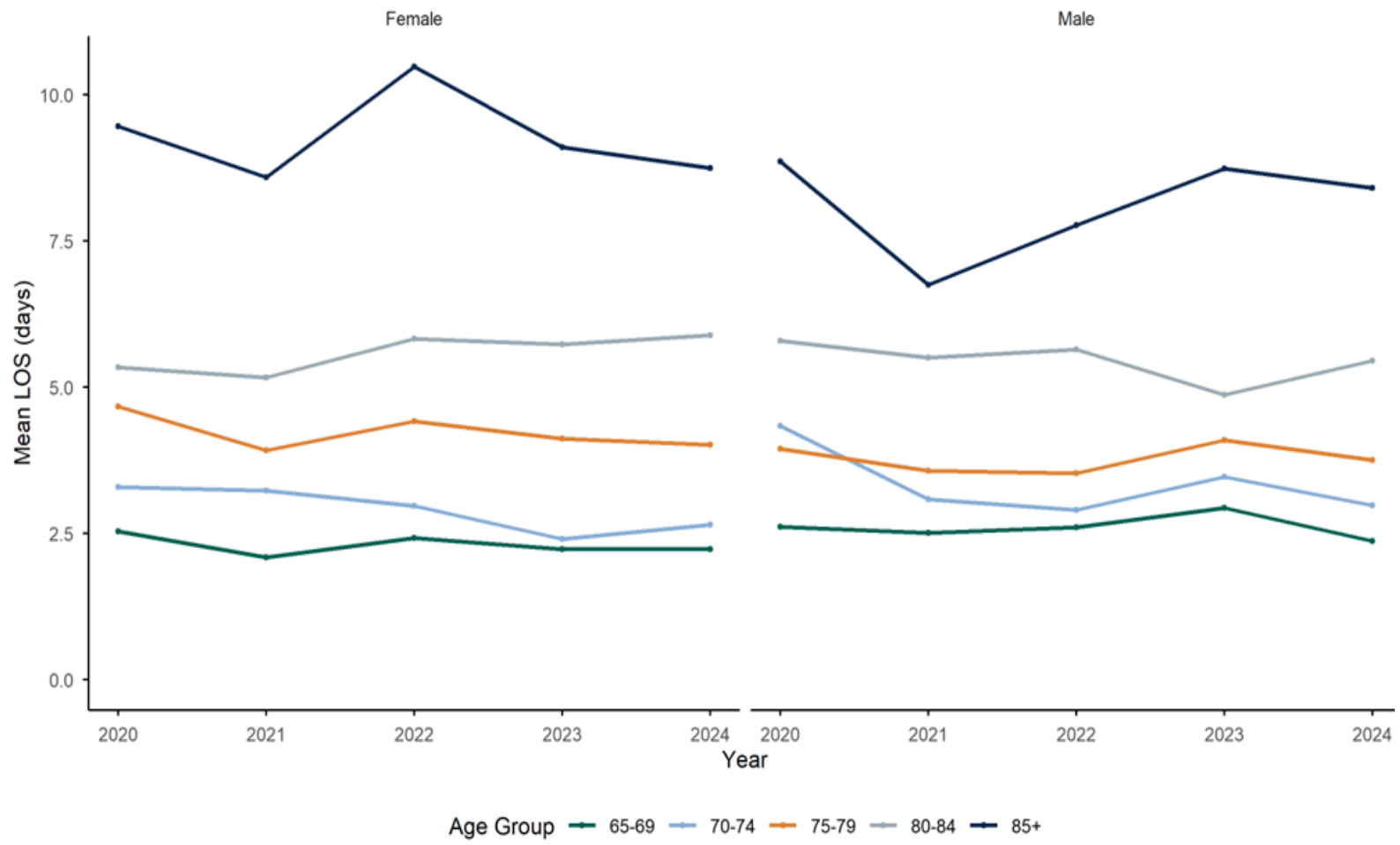
Source: HIPE Analyser (IHA Level)



Mean hospital length of stay in people aged 65 years and over

Key Messages:

- In both males and females, those aged 85+ had the longest mean length of stay from 2020 to 2024 for all admission types in DSW IHA
- Among males and females aged 65-69 years the average length of stay from 2020 to 2024 ranged from was 2.1-2.9 days
- LOS increased with age and was approximately 8.6-10.5 days for females over 85 and 6.8-8.9 days for males during the 2020 to 2024 time period



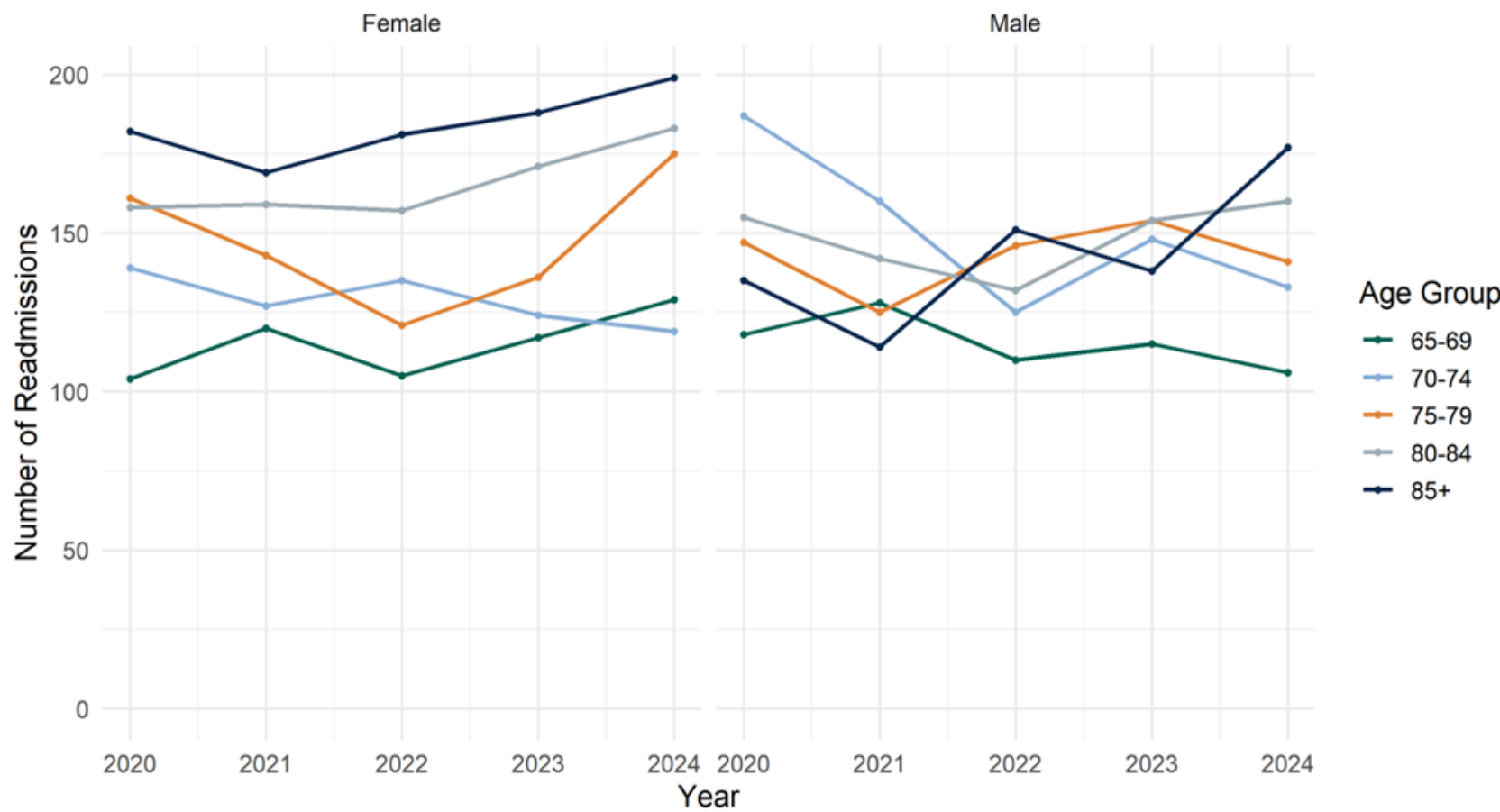
Source: HIPE Analyser (IHA Level)



Emergency readmissions of older adults aged 65 years and over to hospital within 30 days

Key Messages:

- In females, those aged 85+ years had the highest number of unplanned readmissions in DSW between 2020-2024, with 199 unplanned readmissions in 2024
- In males, those in the 70-74 age group had the highest number of readmissions in 2020 with 187. In 2024 the 85+ age group had the highest number of readmissions with 177

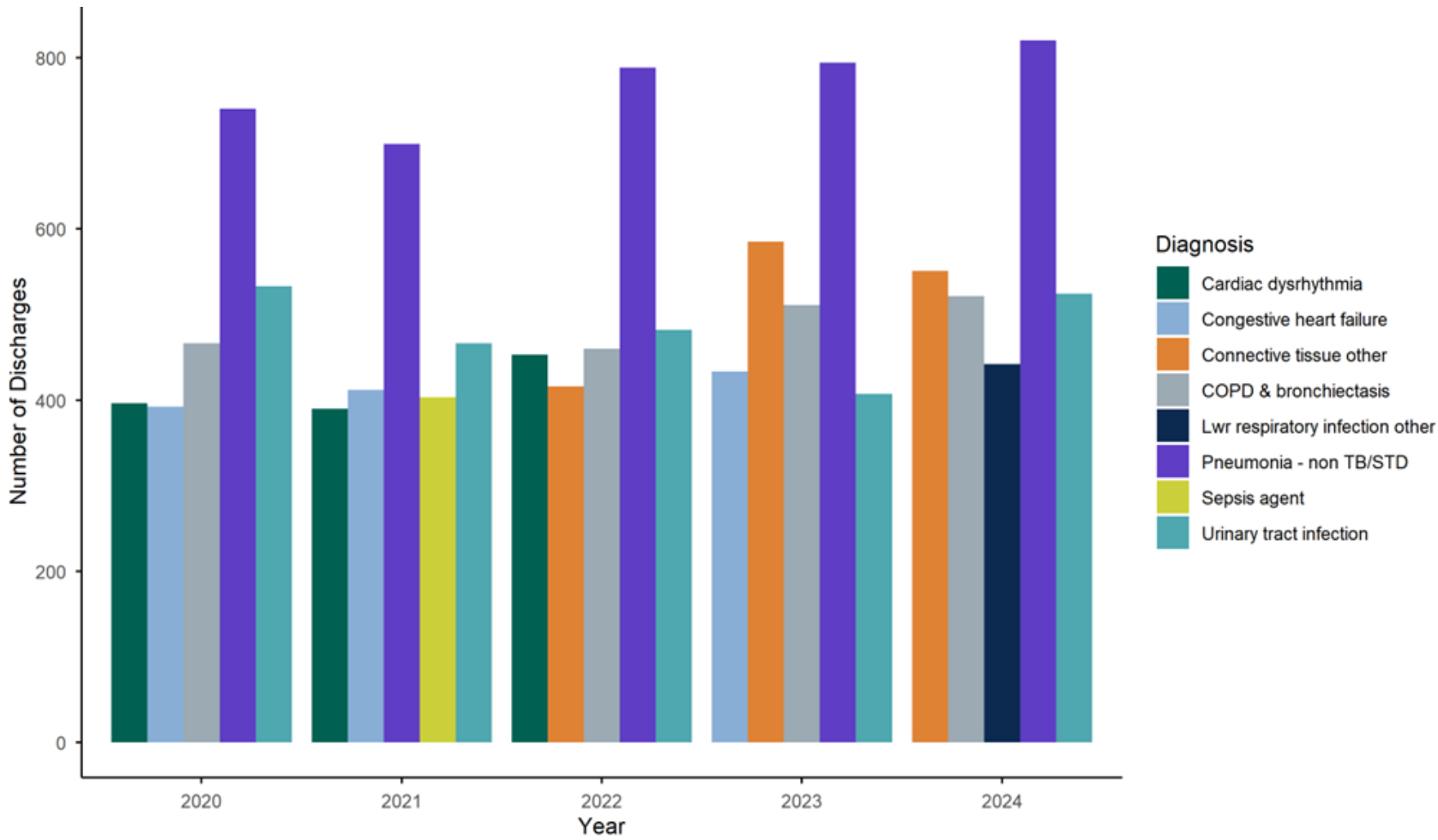


Source: HIPE Analyser/NQAIS Clinical (IHA Level)

Top five discharge diagnoses in people aged 65 years and over by number of discharges

Key Messages:

- Pneumonia is the leading discharge diagnosis from 2020 to 2024 with 820 older adults discharged with pneumonia in 2024
- From 2020 to 2022 UTIs were the second-highest discharge diagnosis
- From 2023 to 2024 connective tissue illnesses were the second-highest discharge diagnosis



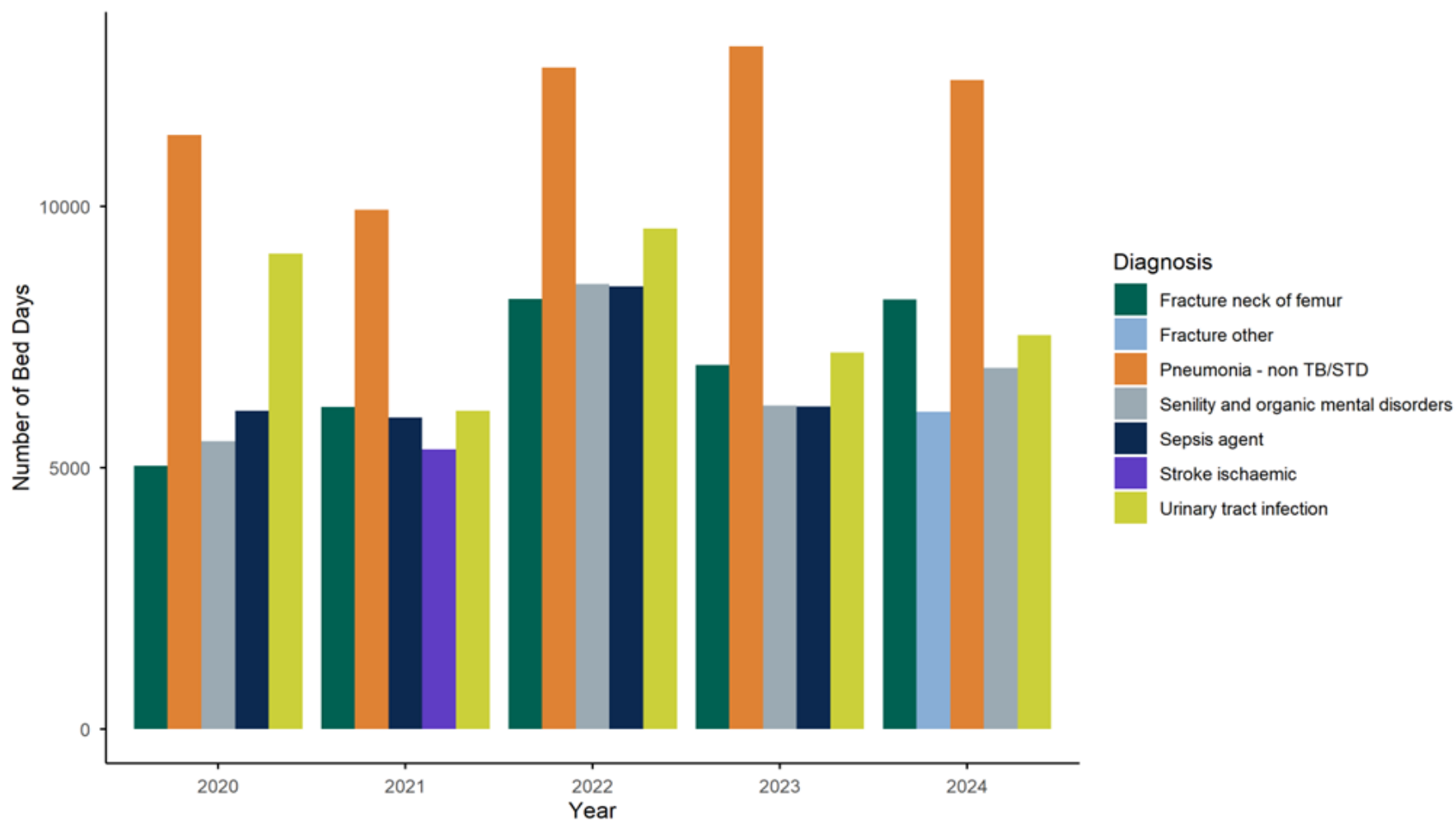
Note: IHA Level HIPE data refers to those with an address in Dublin or Wicklow attending St Vincent's University Hospital, St Michael's Hospital or St Columcille's Hospital

Source: HIPE Analyser (IHA Level)

Top five discharge diagnoses in people aged 65 years and over by number of bed days

Key Messages:

- Pneumonia was the leading discharge diagnosis among older adults in terms of bed days used from 2020 to 2024, with a high of 8% (13,058) in 2023
- UTI's are the second-highest discharge diagnosis in 2020, 2022 and 2023, with fracture neck of femur being second highest in 2021 and 2024



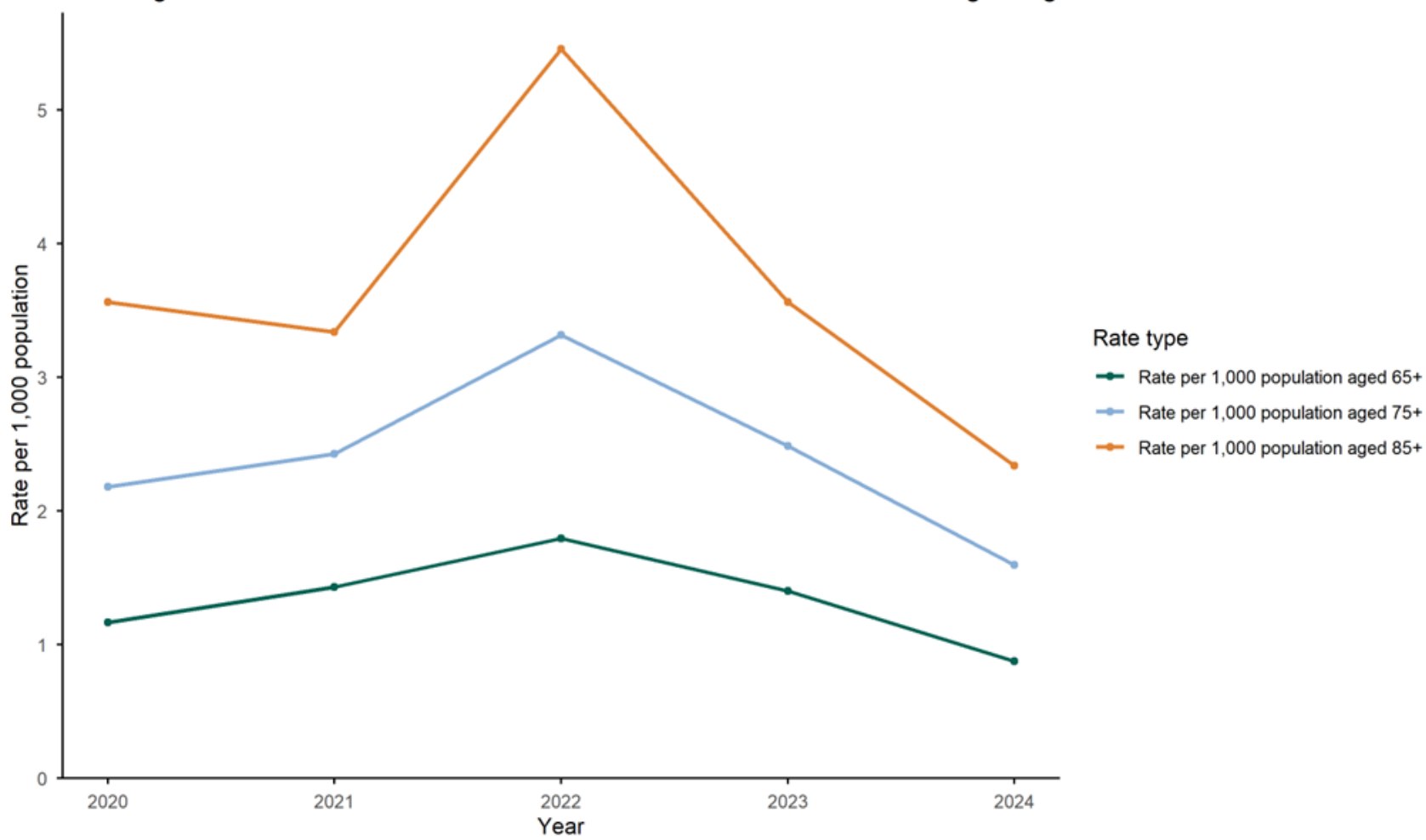
Note: Number of bed days for the top five discharge diagnoses of people aged 65 years and older with an address in Dublin or Wicklow following emergency admissions to St Vincent's University Hospital, St Michael's Hospital or St Columille's Hospital

Source: HIPE Analyser (IHA Level)

Discharge rates for Alzheimer's disease in older persons aged 65 years and over per 1,000 population

Key Messages:

- Those aged 85+ have the highest rate of discharge with a diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease, with a high of 5.5 per 1000 population in 2022



Note: The numerator used does not directly correspond to the exact population of the IHA. It has been estimated using a combination of county of residence data and IHA hospital activity, meaning it includes some patients living outside the IHA who attend its hospitals and excludes some IHA residents who receive care in hospitals located in other IHAs.

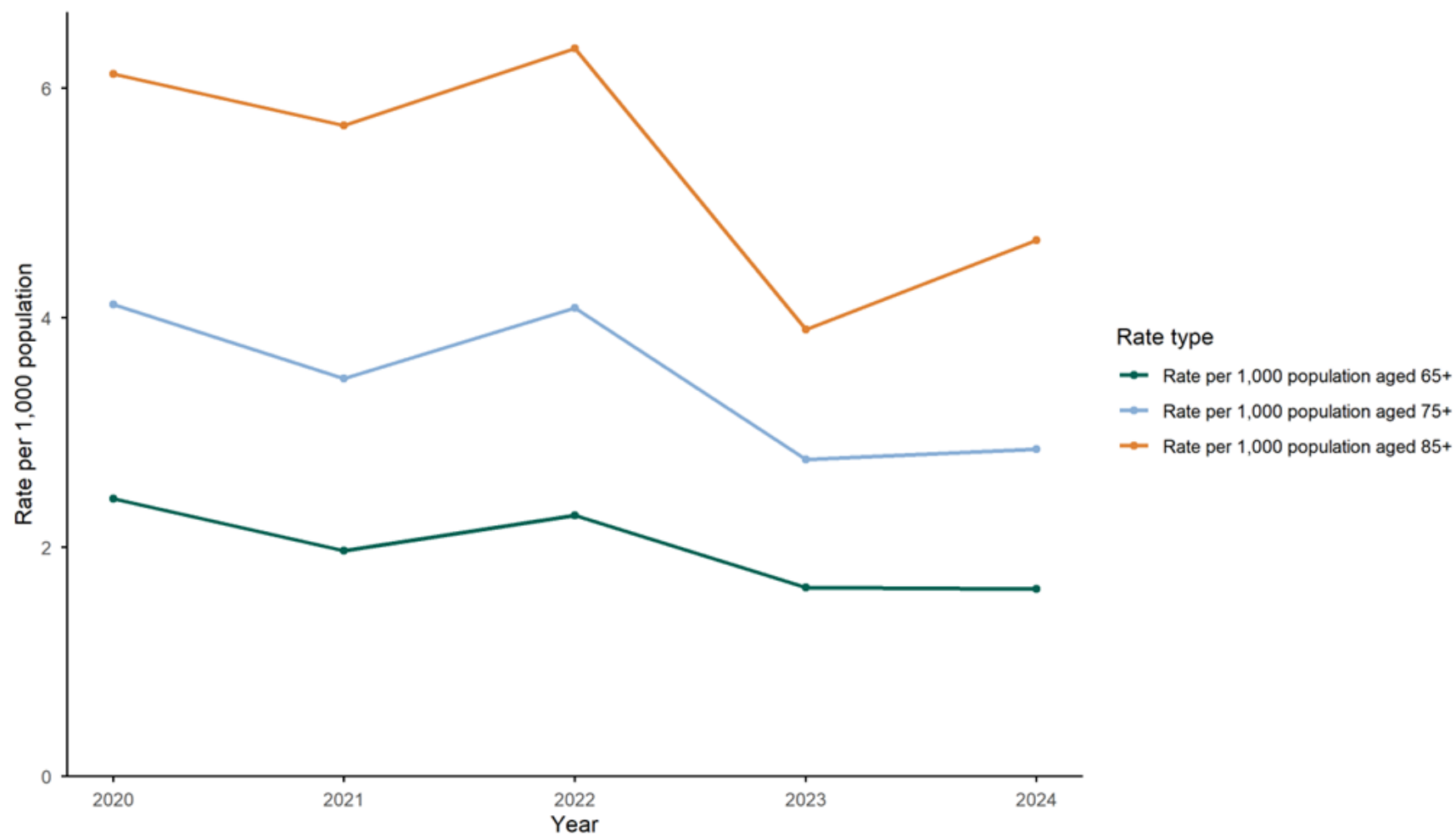
Source: HIPE Analyser (IHA Level)



Discharge rates for non-Alzheimer's dementia in older persons aged 65 years and over per 1,000 population

Key Messages:

- Those aged 85+ have the highest rate of discharge with a diagnosis of non-Alzheimer's dementia, with a high of 6.3 per 1000 population aged 85+ in 2022



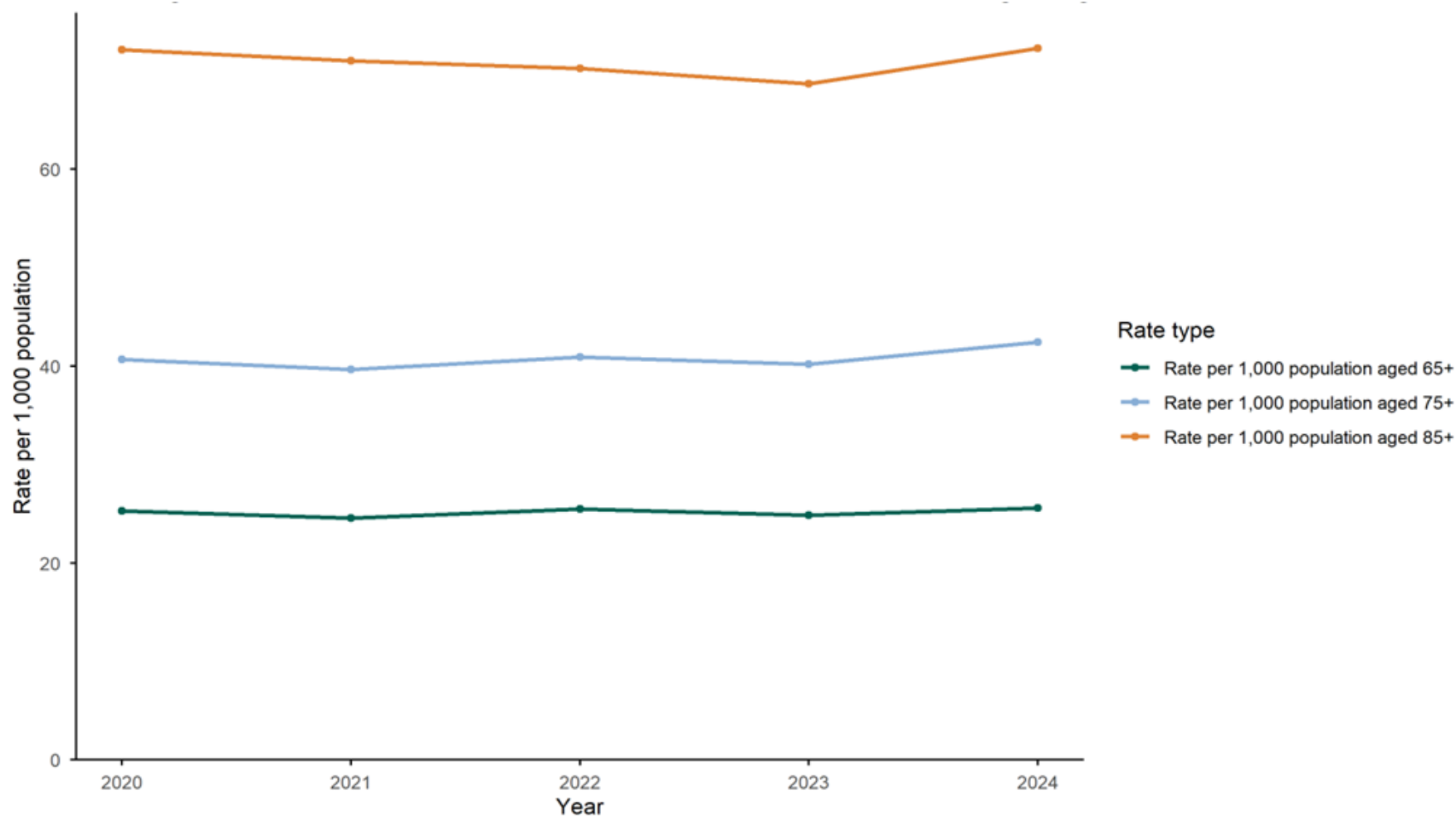
Note: The numerator used does not directly correspond to the exact population of the IHA. It has been estimated using a combination of county of residence data and IHA hospital activity, meaning it includes some patients living outside the IHA who attend its hospitals and excludes some IHA residents who receive care in hospitals located in other IHAs.

Source: HIPE Analyser (IHA Level)

Discharge rates for falls in older persons aged 65 years and over per 1,000 population

Key Messages:

- Rates of discharges for falls are highest in adults aged over 85, with a rate of 72.3 per 1000 population in 2024



Note: The numerator used does not directly correspond to the exact population of the IHA. It has been estimated using a combination of county of residence data and IHA hospital activity, meaning it includes some patients living outside the IHA who attend its hospitals and excludes some IHA residents who receive care in hospitals located in other IHAs.

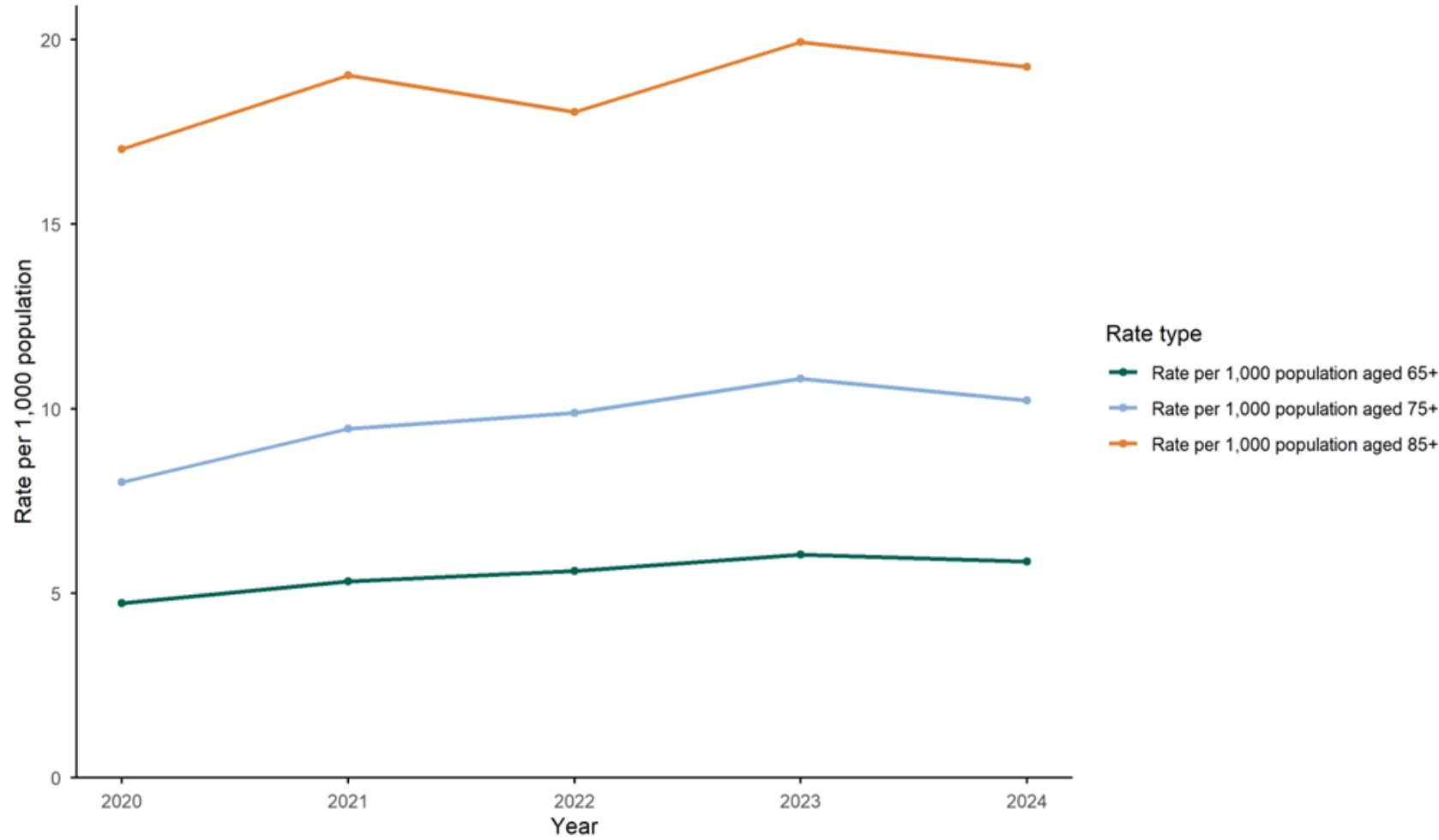
Source: HIPE Analyser (IHA Level)



Discharge rates for hip fractures in older persons aged 65 years and over per 1,000 population

Key Messages:

- Those aged over 85 years with a diagnosis of hip fracture have the highest rate of discharge (19.3 per 1000 population in 2024)



Note: The numerator used does not directly correspond to the exact population of the IHA. It has been estimated using a combination of county of residence data and IHA hospital activity, meaning it includes some patients living outside the IHA who attend its hospitals and excludes some IHA residents who receive care in hospitals located in other IHAs.

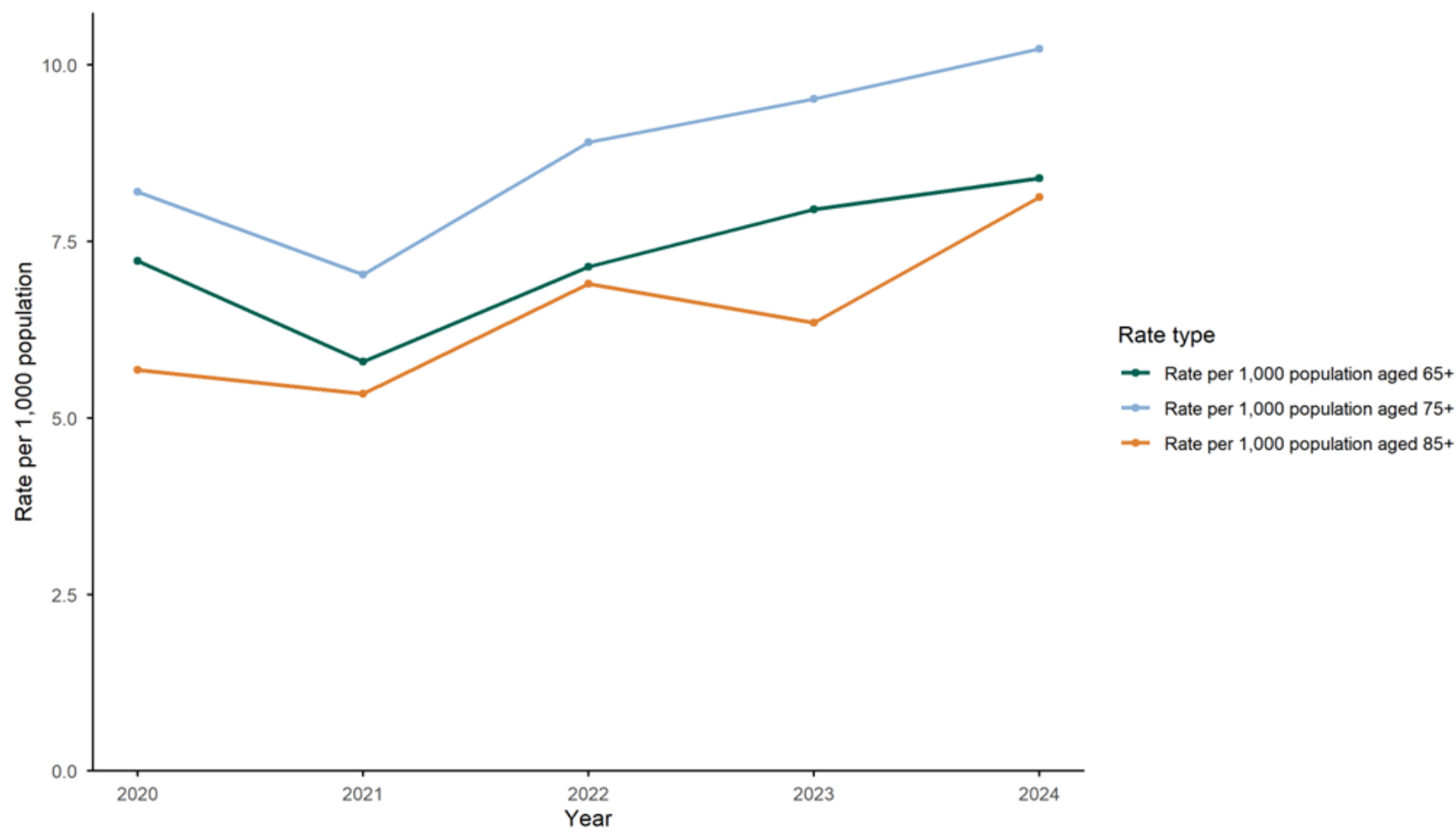
Source: HIPE Analyser (IHA Level)



Discharge rates for COPD in older persons aged 65 years and over per 1,000 population

Key Messages:

- Those aged over 75 years have the highest rate of discharge with a diagnosis of COPD (10.2 per 1000 population in 2024)



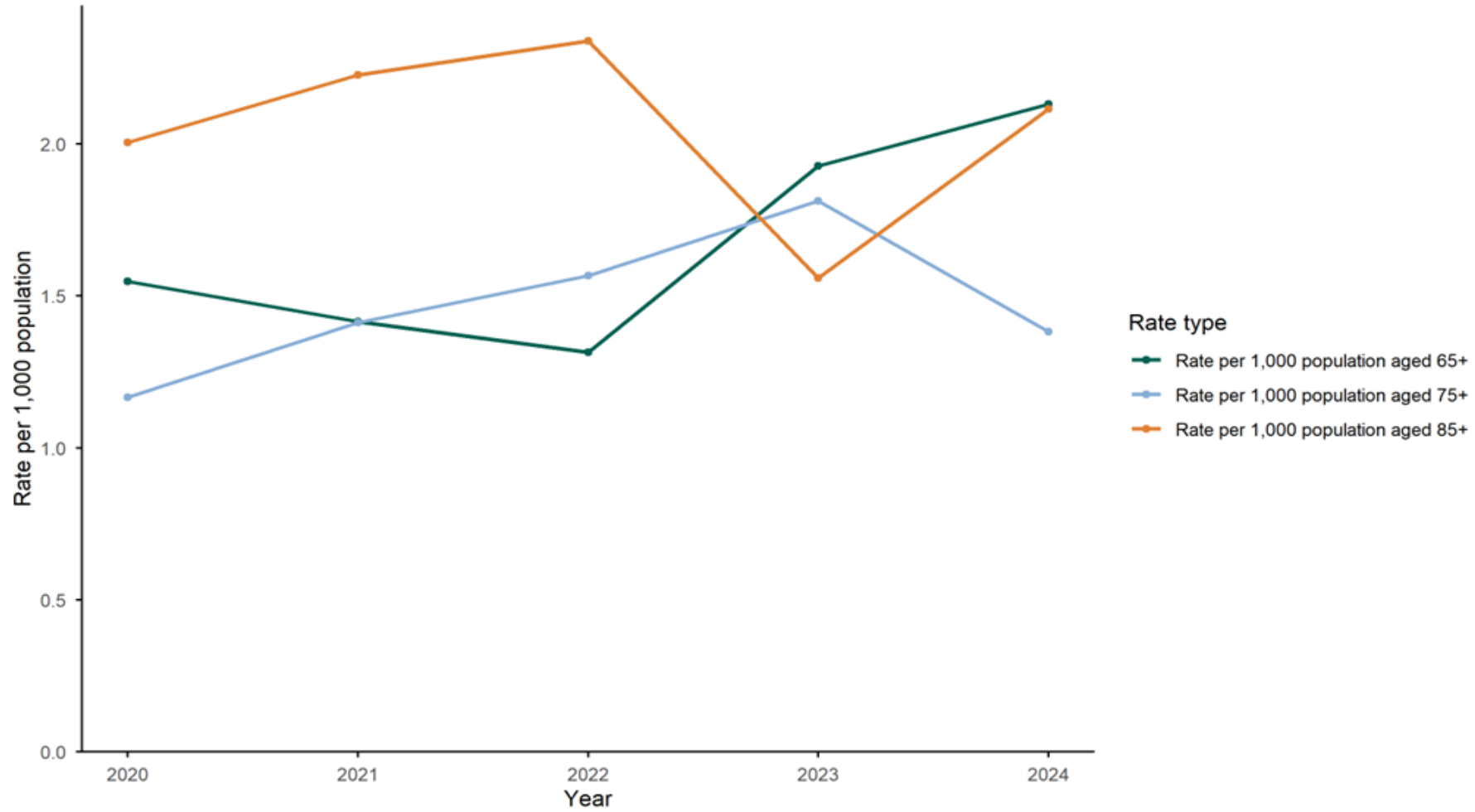
Note: The numerator used does not directly correspond to the exact population of the IHA. It has been estimated using a combination of county of residence data and IHA hospital activity, meaning it includes some patients living outside the IHA who attend its hospitals and excludes some IHA residents who receive care in hospitals located in other IHAs.

Source: HIPE Analyser (IHA Level)

Discharge rates for asthma in older persons aged 65 years and over per 1,000 population

Key Messages:

- Those aged over 85 years have the highest rate of discharge with a diagnosis of asthma from 2020-2022, with a rate of 2.3 per 1000 population in 2022



Note: The numerator used does not directly correspond to the exact population of the IHA. It has been estimated using a combination of county of residence data and IHA hospital activity, meaning it includes some patients living outside the IHA who attend its hospitals and excludes some IHA residents who receive care in hospitals located in other IHAs.

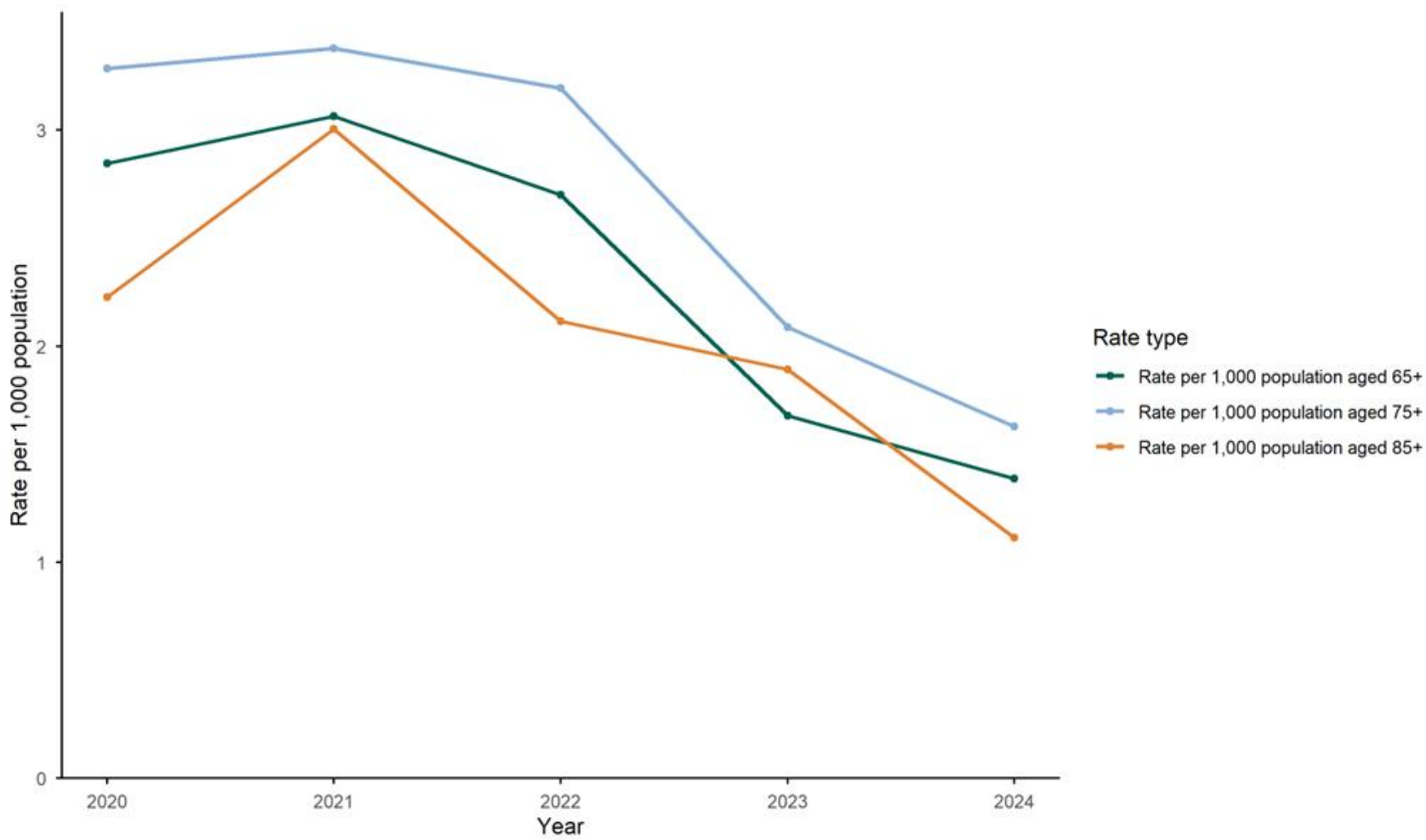
Source: HIPE Analyser (IHA Level)



Discharge rates for type 2 diabetes in older persons aged 65 years and over per 1,000 population

Key Messages:

- There has been a decline in older adults discharged with type 2 diabetes from 2022 to 2024
- The highest rate in 2024 was in the over 75 age group, with 1.6 per 1000 population over 75 years having a discharge diagnosis of type 2 diabetes



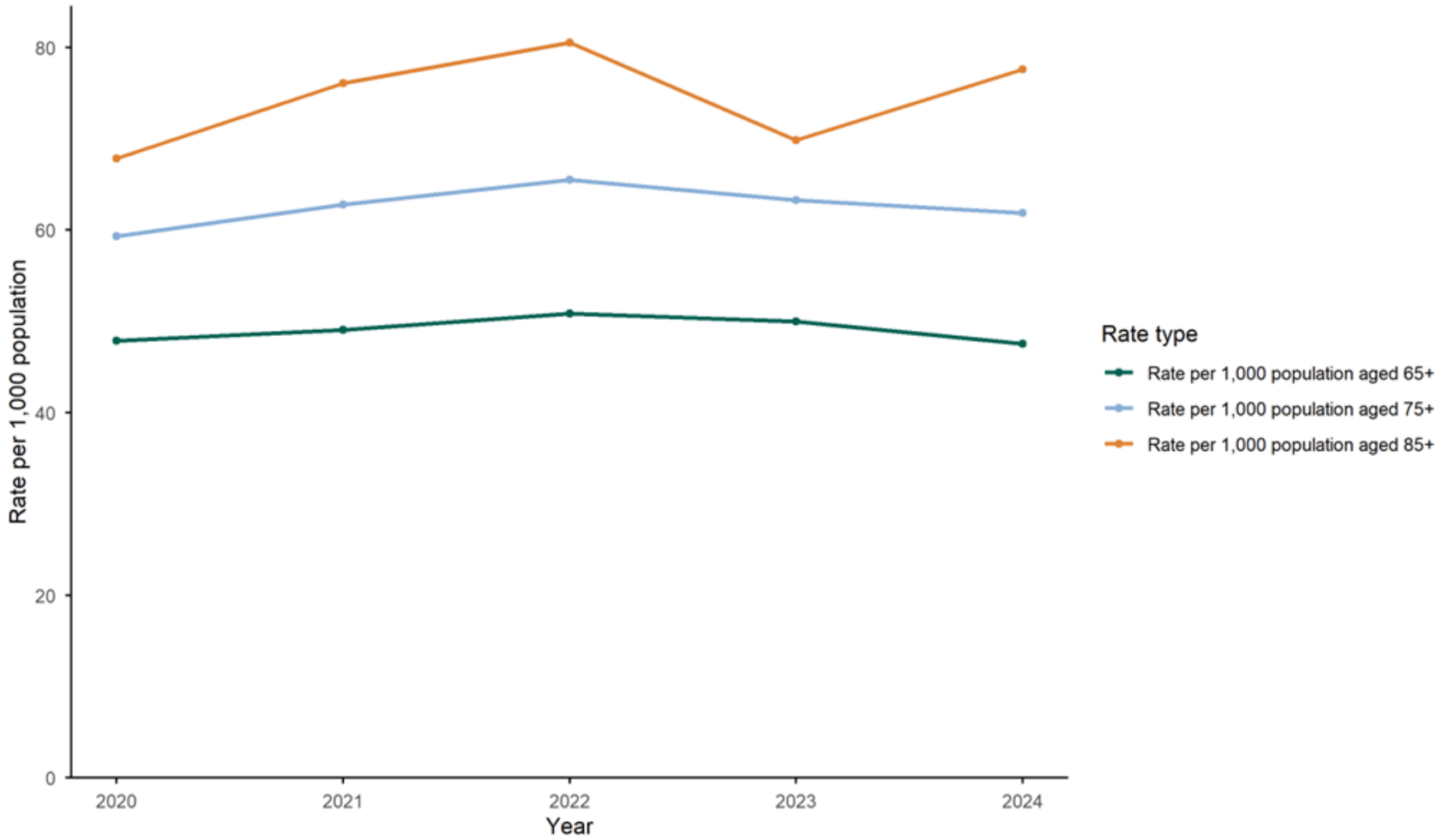
Note: The numerator used does not directly correspond to the exact population of the IHA. It has been estimated using a combination of county of residence data and IHA hospital activity, meaning it includes some patients living outside the IHA who attend its hospitals and excludes some IHA residents who receive care in hospitals located in other IHAs.

Source: HIPE Analyser (IHA Level)

Discharge rates for cardiovascular disease in older persons aged 65 years and over per 1,000 population

Key Messages:

- Those aged over 85 years have the highest rate of discharge with a diagnosis of cardiovascular disease (77.6 per 1000 population in 2024)



Note: The numerator used does not directly correspond to the exact population of the IHA. It has been estimated using a combination of county of residence data and IHA hospital activity, meaning it includes some patients living outside the IHA who attend its hospitals and excludes some IHA residents who receive care in hospitals located in other IHAs.

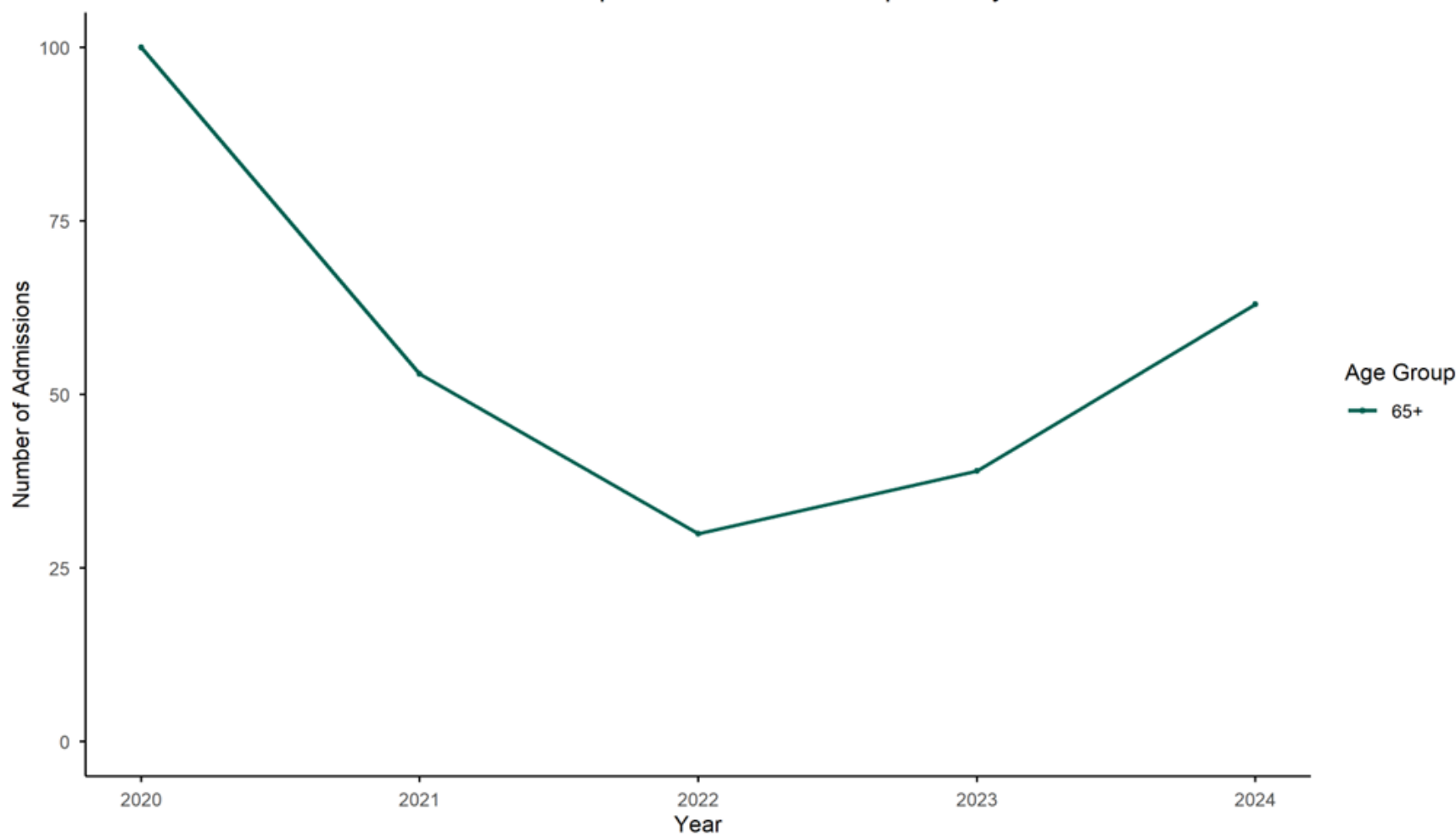
Source: HIPE Analyser (IHA Level)



Number of admissions to inpatient psychiatric units with depressive disorder in older persons aged 65 years and over per 1,000 population

Key Messages:

- There was a sharp decline in the number of admissions for depressive disorders to inpatient psychiatric units from 100 in 2020 to 30 in 2022
- With a steady increase in admissions from 2022 to 63 admissions in 2024



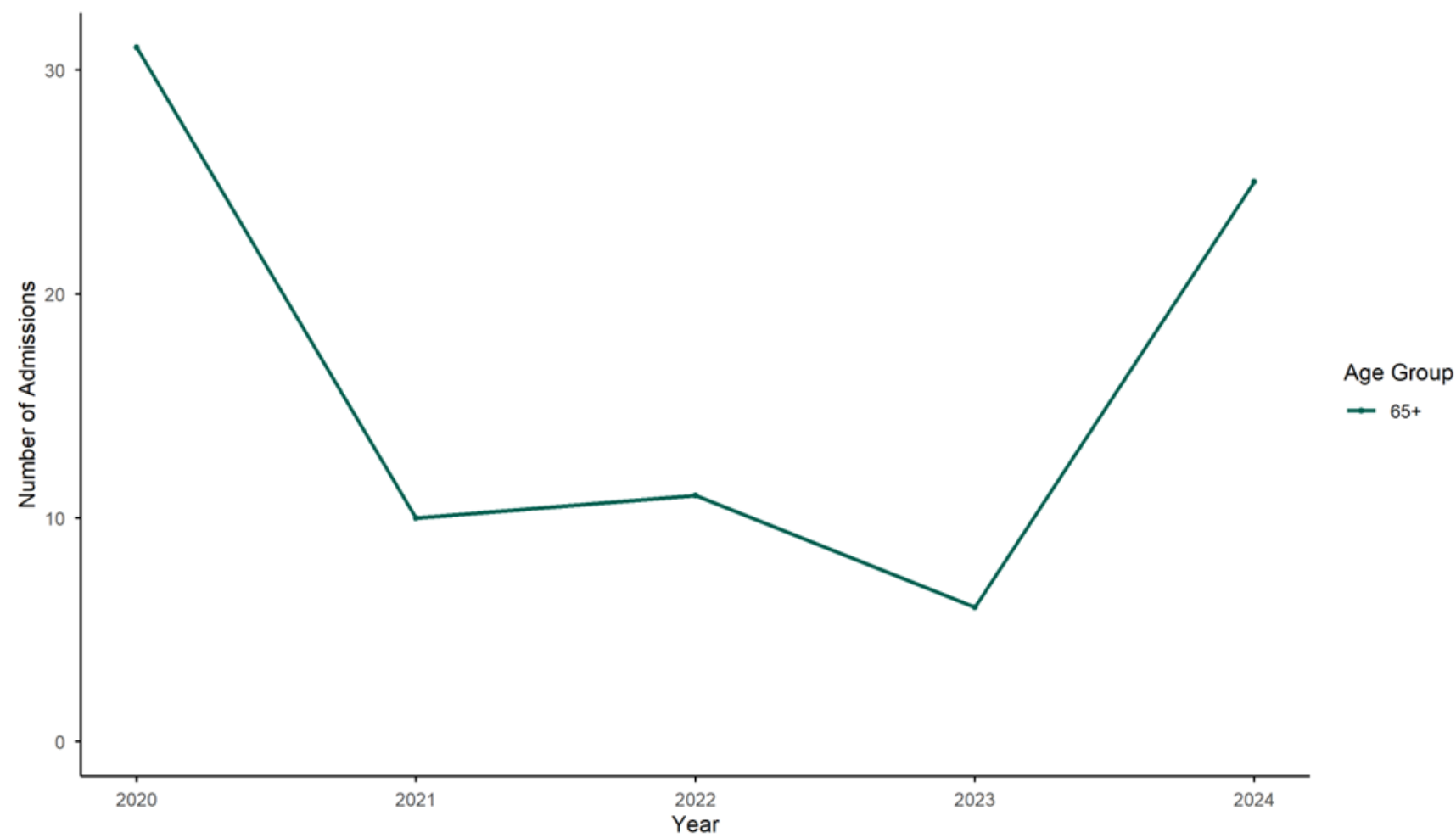
Source: HRB National Psychiatric Inpatient Reporting System (IHA Level)



Number of admissions to inpatient psychiatric units with anxiety/OCD/stress-related disorders in older persons aged 65 years and over per 1,000 population

Key Messages:

- There was a decline among those aged over 65 years in the number of admissions for anxiety/OCD & stress related disorders to inpatient psychiatric units from 31 admissions in 2020 to 6 in 2023
- There was a steady increase in admissions to 25 in 2024



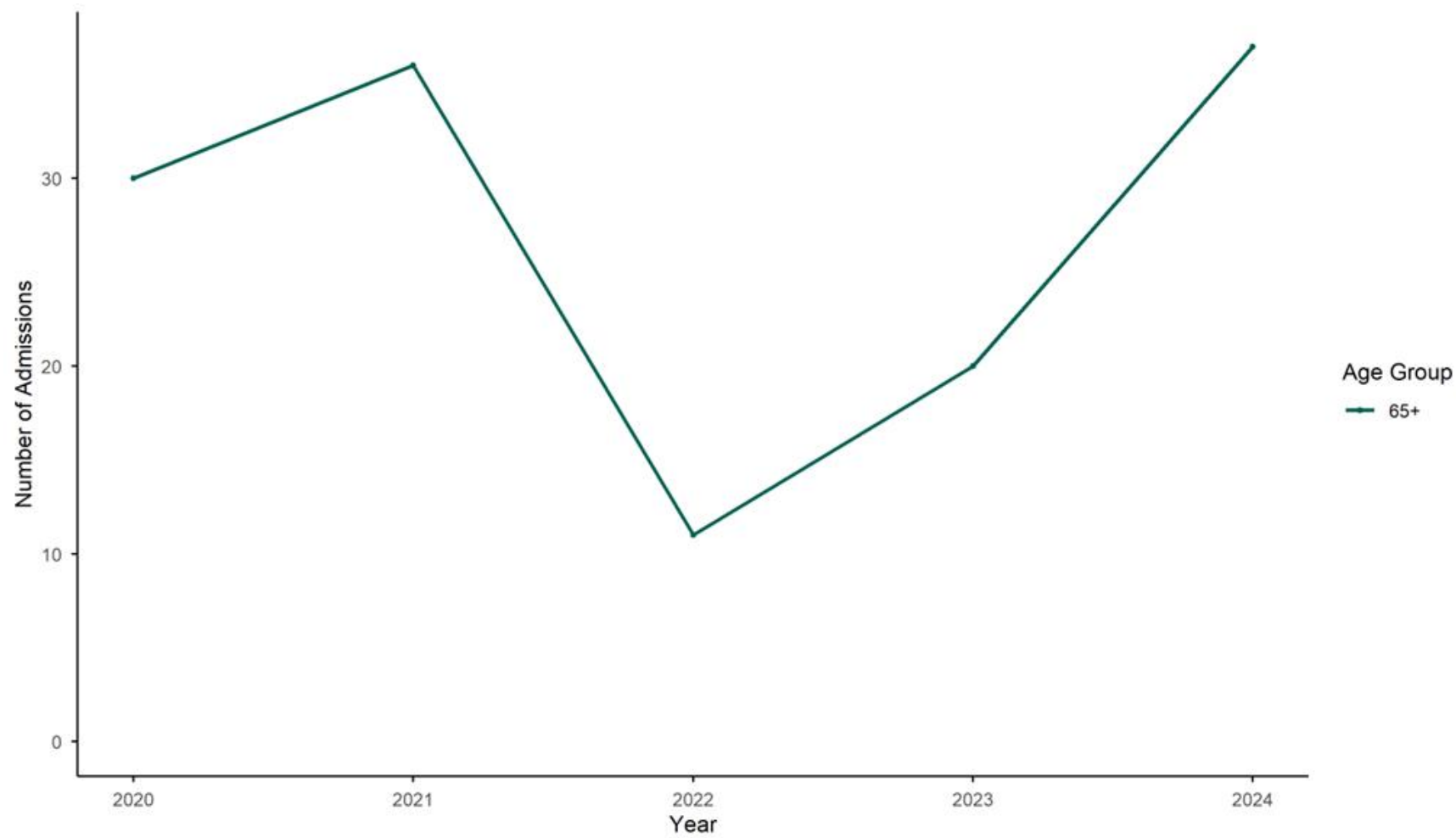
Source: HRB National Psychiatric Inpatient Reporting System (IHA Level)



Number of admissions to inpatient psychiatric units with bipolar disorder in older persons aged 65 years and over per 1,000 population

Key Messages:

- There was a sharp decline in the number of admissions for bipolar disorder to the inpatient psychiatric unit from 36 admissions in 2021 to 11 in 2022
- There was a steady increase between the years 2022 to 2024 with 37 admissions in 2024



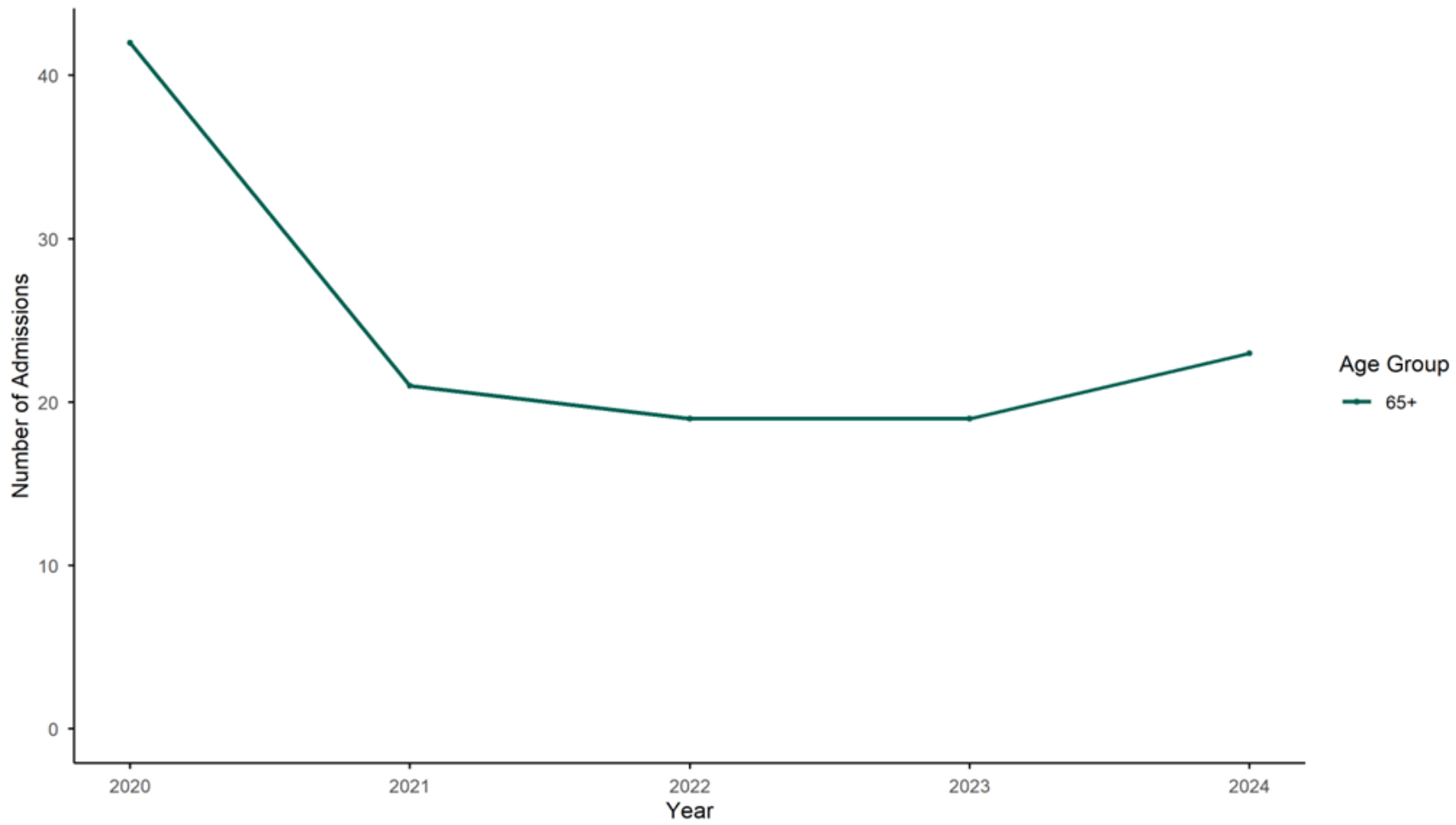
Source: HRB National Psychiatric Inpatient Reporting System (IHA Level)



Number of admissions to inpatient psychiatric units with schizophrenia/schizotypal & delusional disorders in older persons aged 65 years and over per 1,000 population

Key Messages:

- There were 42 older adults admitted with schizophrenia/schizotypal and delusional disorders in 2020
- This declined to 21 in 2021 and increased to 23 in 2024



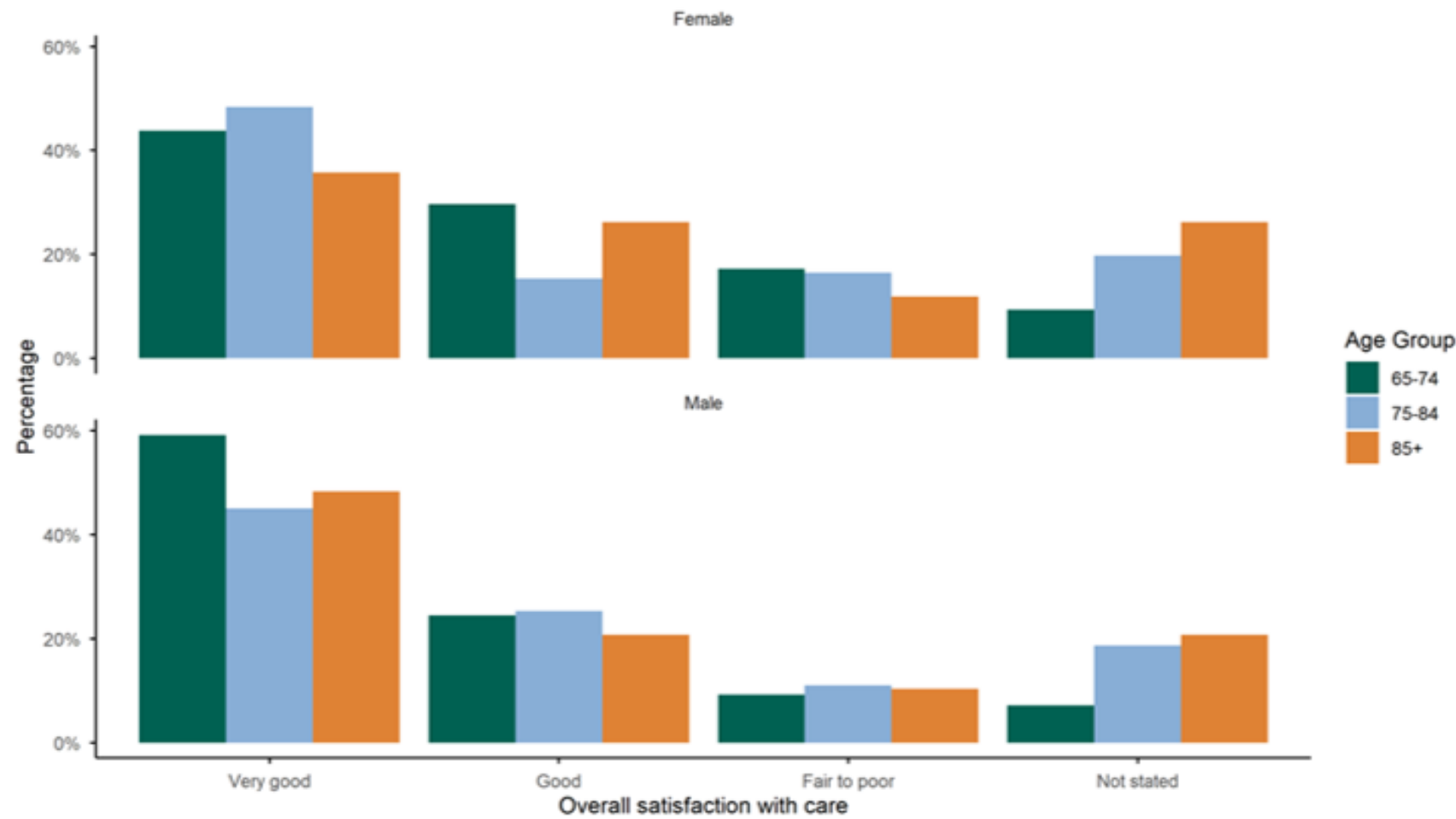
Source: HRB National Psychiatric Inpatient Reporting System (IHA Level)



Overall satisfaction with care received during hospital admission in patients aged 65 years and over

Key Messages:

- On average, 44% of females in all age groups reported 'very good' and 22.4% reported 'good' with the overall satisfaction of inpatient care in DSW IHA
- 51.9% of males reported 'very good' and 24.3% reported 'good' with the overall satisfaction of inpatient care in DSW IHA
- Overall, 12.8% of people reported their level of satisfaction as fair to poor



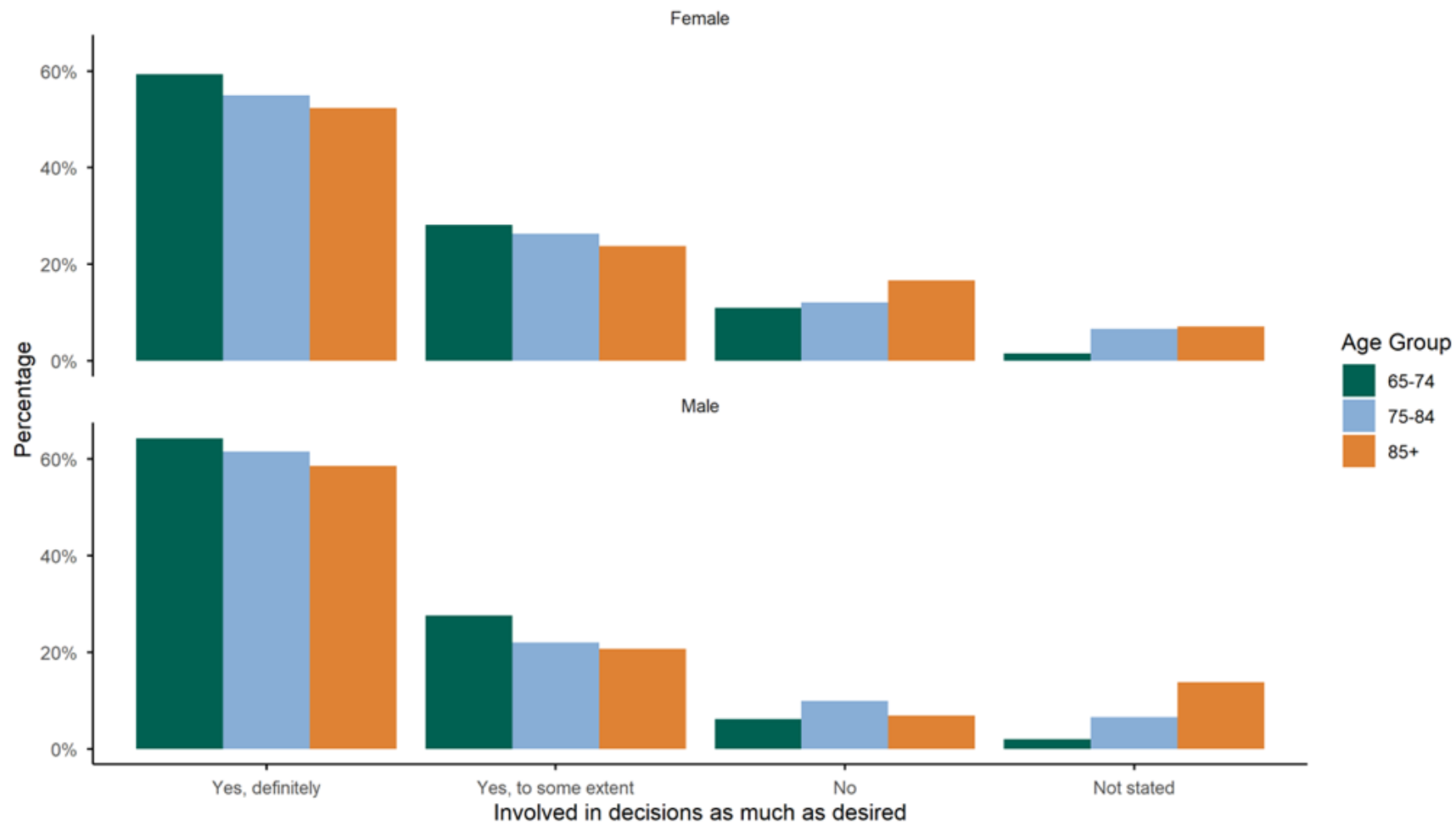
Note: Data in this survey relates to the three acute hospitals within the IHA – St. Vincents University Hospital, St. Micheals and St. Colmcilles

Source: National Inpatient Experience Survey 2024 (IHA Level)

Percentage of hospital patients aged 65 years and over who report that they were involved as much as they wanted to be in decisions about their care and treatment

Key Messages:

- The majority (85%) of males and females reported (yes, definitely) or (yes, to some extent) as to being involved in decisions as much as desired
- 10.1% of people were not involved in decisions as much as they would like



Note: Data in this survey relates to the three acute hospitals within the IHA – St. Vincents University Hospital, St. Micheals and St. Colmcilles

National Inpatient Experience Survey 2024(IHA Level)



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We further acknowledge the many **Age Friendly Ireland** older adult representatives who participated and offered their insights throughout the process. Their voices played a crucial role in shaping a profile that truly reflects what matters most in later life.



Additional Resources



This Profile will be accessible at: [Clinical Design and Innovation \(CDI\) Publications](#) and for HSE staff on [DecisionSupportHubPopulationBasedPlanning](#)

A number of complementary resources have been developed to support and enhance this Profile. These include:

- **Ageing Well in Later Life Data Catalogue**

This catalogue brings together datasets, indicators, and their associated metadata from both within and outside the HSE. It provides a comprehensive overview of information relevant to the health and wellbeing of older adults.

- **Ageing Well in Later Life Indicator Report**

This report outlines the agreed set of indicators relating to the health and wellbeing of older adults, which form the foundation of this Profile. It describes the methodology used to identify and prioritise indicators and explains how triangulation of perspectives—from older adults, IHA stakeholders, and those working with and for older adults across the health system—informed the final indicator set.

Feedback is welcomed as part of our commitment to continuous improvement and may be directed to NationalHealthServiceImprovement@hse.ie



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Abbreviations



- **CHN** – Community Health Network
- **CSO** – Central Statistics Office
- **COVAX** – COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access
- **CPHM** – Consultant in Public Health Medicine
- **DSE** – Dublin and South East
- **DSW** – Dublin South and Wicklow
- **HIPE** – Hospital In-Patient Enquiry
- **HRB** – Health Research Board
- **HSE** – Health Service Executive
- **IHA** – Integrated Healthcare Area
- **NCPOP** – National Clinical Programme for Older People
- **NHIU** – National Health Intelligence Unit
- **NHSI** – National Health Service Improvement
- **NUTS** – Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
- **RDPH** – Regional Department of Public Health
- **TILDA** – The Irish Longitudinal Study of Ageing

