



# POSITIVE AGEING IN AGE FRIENDLY CITIES AND COUNTIES

## LOCAL INDICATORS FOR IRELAND

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**Findings from the HaPAI Survey**



POSITIVE AGEING  
IN AGE FRIENDLY  
CITIES AND COUNTIES  
LOCAL INDICATORS FOR IRELAND

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Healthy and Positive Ageing Initiative (HaPAI) is a joint research programme led by the Department of Health with the Health Service Executive, Age-friendly Ireland and The Atlantic Philanthropies. The Initiative is part of the Research Services Unit in the Department of Health and one of its key objectives is to support and use research to better inform policy responses and service provision for people as they age in Ireland.

This report presents information from the HaPAI survey of Age Friendly Cities and Counties. This is a study involving adults aged 55 and older in 21 Local Authorities in Ireland.

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# FOREWORD

In recent years we have become acutely aware of demographic changes in our society, in particular the increasing number of older people. It is fair to say that much of the recent discussion on ageing in Ireland has centred its impact on services and implications for public policy. While these challenges are very real, it is equally necessary to celebrate the fact that people are living longer and healthier lives and to value the opportunities this brings to our society.

The National Positive Ageing Strategy is fundamental in setting out this vision of ageing in Ireland. The strategy and its goals underline the values and principles to which Government, its agencies and civic society can align their policies and strategies. The Healthy and Positive Ageing Initiative (HaPAI) has been a key actor in helping to realise the vision of the National Positive Ageing Strategy through its research. The first Positive Ageing National Indicators report, published in 2016, developed a set of 56 positive ageing indicators against which changes in older people's health and well-being could be monitored.

Also in 2016 the HaPAI collaborated with Local Authorities and the Age Friendly Ireland programme to carry out research with people aged 55 and over. The Local Indicators Report will for the first time in Ireland shine a light on the experiences and preferences of older people living in our communities. This data offers the potential to inform service provision and to prioritise the allocation of resources to those most in need on a county by county basis in those participating areas. A significant outcome of the survey is the ability to identify the gaps and supports needed by older people to live healthy and independent lives as they grow older. At its core, this survey is providing a voice to older people living in Ireland that will inform policy making and service provision at a local level.

I am delighted that initiatives like the Local Indicators Report will continue to keep the National Positive Ageing Strategy relevant and at the forefront of all our minds. I hope this report will provide Local Authorities and all those working to improve the lives of older people the insights they require to continue providing age-friendly communities throughout Ireland.



**Minister of State for Mental Health and Older People**

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INTRODUCTION

*This report presents the first results of a survey carried out jointly by the Healthy and Positive Ageing Initiative and the Age Friendly Ireland programme in 20 local authority areas in Ireland. The survey was carried out to provide evidence about the experiences and preferences of older people and to identify the gaps in services and supports needed to allow them to age positively in their local communities.*

Demographic change has the potential to create opportunities and challenges for communities of the future. According to a recently published report by the ESRI, the proportion of people aged 65 and over is due to increase from 13% to between 17 and 19% and the number of people in this age group is predicted to increase by between 58 and 63% (Wren et al. 2017). In addition, the ESRI predicts, the numbers of people aged 80 and over will increase by between 85 and 94 %. This changing demographic profile has major implications for public policy, service provision, long-term planning and society as a whole, across areas as diverse as housing, transport, health, education, employment, tourism, business development, and volunteering.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) identified population ageing as one of humanity's greatest triumphs and greatest challenges. The WHO argues that countries can afford to get old if governments, international organisations and civil society enact "active ageing" policies and programmes that enhance the health, participation and security of older citizens. "Making a city age-friendly is one of the most effective policy approaches for responding to demographic ageing" (WHO 2002).

The concept of 'age-friendliness' is linked to an initiative started by the WHO in 2007 called the WHO Global Age-Friendly Cities project. This project took place with participation from 33 countries, including Ireland (where Dundalk was the participating city). It highlighted the need to maximise the health and well-being of the older population in urban environments and involved extensive consultation with older people.

## POLICY CONTEXT

In recent years the perception of ageing has changed for many people. Instead of being seen as a period of decline and 'retirement' from life, later life is increasingly seen as a period in which people can continue to develop and to contribute their experience and knowledge to their communities. This positive perception of ageing, evident in the WHO's global framework, was central to the vision set out in the National Positive Ageing Strategy (NPAS), published in 2013 (Department of Health, 2013a). The Strategy arose from a commitment in the Programme for Government in early 2011 to complete and implement the NPAS so that 'older people are recognised, supported and enabled to live independent full lives' (Department of Health, 2013a: pg. 56).

From a national and local policy perspective, national strategies and plans such as the National Positive Ageing Strategy (Department of Health, 2013a), Healthy Ireland (Department of Health, 2013b), the Action Plan for Rural Development and the reforms set out under the 'Putting People First' – Action Programme for Effective Local Government (2012) have set out an approach to planning for a new Ireland.

Under the local government reform programme, the vision set out for Local Community Development Committees was to achieve a more joined-up approach to service delivery at local level and to underpin this through the involvement of citizens and communities in the design, implementation and targeting of services. The goals and objectives of each of the national strategies and programmes share a strong and direct correlation with the goals and approaches of the Age Friendly Cities & Counties Programme. At local level, Local Economic and Community Plans are developed and are required to "...be based on best-available evidence and relevant, comprehensive, and accurate statistical and other data..."(Circular on Local Economic and Community Plans (LG 1/2015)).

The WHO's Active Ageing – A Policy Framework provides a roadmap for designing multi-sectoral active ageing policies. It encourages policy makers to recognise and address factors or 'determinants' that affect how people and populations age, to adopt a life-course perspective, and to promote intergenerational solidarity in developing policies to respond to population ageing. It calls for action on three fronts, by defining active ageing as a process of optimising opportunities for participation, health and security - the three pillars of the National Positive Ageing Strategy.

The implementation of the NPAS requires a 'whole of government' response, and must be framed within the implementation of Healthy Ireland - the national framework for action to improve the health and wellbeing of the population (Department of Health, 2013b). Implementation of the NPAS is an essential part of the vision for creating a society in which "every individual and sector of society can play their part in achieving a healthy Ireland" (Healthy Ireland goal 4).

## THE AGE-FRIENDLY CITIES AND COUNTIES PROGRAMME

In an age-friendly community, policies, services and structures related to the physical and social environment are designed to support and enable older people to "age actively" – that is, to live in security and good health, continuing to participate fully in society. Public and commercial settings and services are made accessible to accommodate varying levels of ability. Age-friendly service providers, public official and community leaders;

- Recognise the great diversity among older persons,
- Promote their inclusion and contribution in all areas of community life,
- Respect their decisions and lifestyle choices, and
- Anticipate and respond flexibly to ageing-related needs and preferences.

To achieve this vision each local authority in Ireland has committed to developing an Age Friendly Programme based on the World Health Organisation (WHO) Age-Friendly Cities Framework and Guidelines (WHO, 2007). The Age Friendly Cities and Counties Programme embraces the challenges and opportunities presented by population ageing by providing a structure and the necessary supports to allow local authorities to take the lead on changing perceptions of ageing, and changing the planning and delivery of services.

At local level, each Age Friendly City or County has an Alliance, chaired at the outset by the Chief Executive of the County or City. This Alliance provides a structure to enable senior decision makers from the key Government agencies such as the local Authority, Health Service Executive, An Garda Síochána, Third Level Institutions, employers, older people and voluntary and private organisations to work together to create communities that are more responsive to the needs of older people.

These Age Friendly Programmes provide a mechanism for the relevant state agencies, working under the aegis of the Local Authorities, to ensure that their combined resources are used optimally, delivering necessary services to older people within their own local communities. In recognition of the fact that the fragmented, silo-based approach to service provision has proven to be inefficient - particularly when public budgets are increasingly tight - the pursuit of a more joined-up, collaborative approach to planning and service delivery at a local level lies at the heart of the Programme.

Each Age Friendly City and County follows a similar approach to developing an Age Friendly Programme, establishing an Alliance of stakeholders, carrying out a consultation process, developing a strategy, setting up an Older People's Council, agreeing goals and finally developing an action plan for implementation of the strategy.

The National Age Friendly Ireland Programme entered a transition period at the end of December 2016 with the objective of creating a national centralised service, embedded in local government, to support the ongoing development, implementation and sustaining of the programmes strategy. The focus for the new centralised support service will be to lead the national programme, continue to connect the existing 31 local programmes and to support scaling and mainstreaming of age friendly practices with a focus on demonstrating how best practice can influence national policy. Under the leadership of Jackie Maguire, Chief Executive, Meath County Council, the National Age Friendly Ireland programme is currently being hosted by Meath County Council to continue the ongoing development and effective & efficient management of the programme.

## THE HEALTHY AND POSITIVE AGEING INITIATIVE

Arising from the publication of the National Positive Ageing Strategy and local authority led the Healthy Ireland framework, the Department of Health (DOH) is leading a joint national programme with the Health Service Executive (HSE) - the Healthy and Positive Ageing Initiative (HaPAI). The role of the HaPAI is to support and use research to better inform policy responses and service provision for people as they age in Ireland.

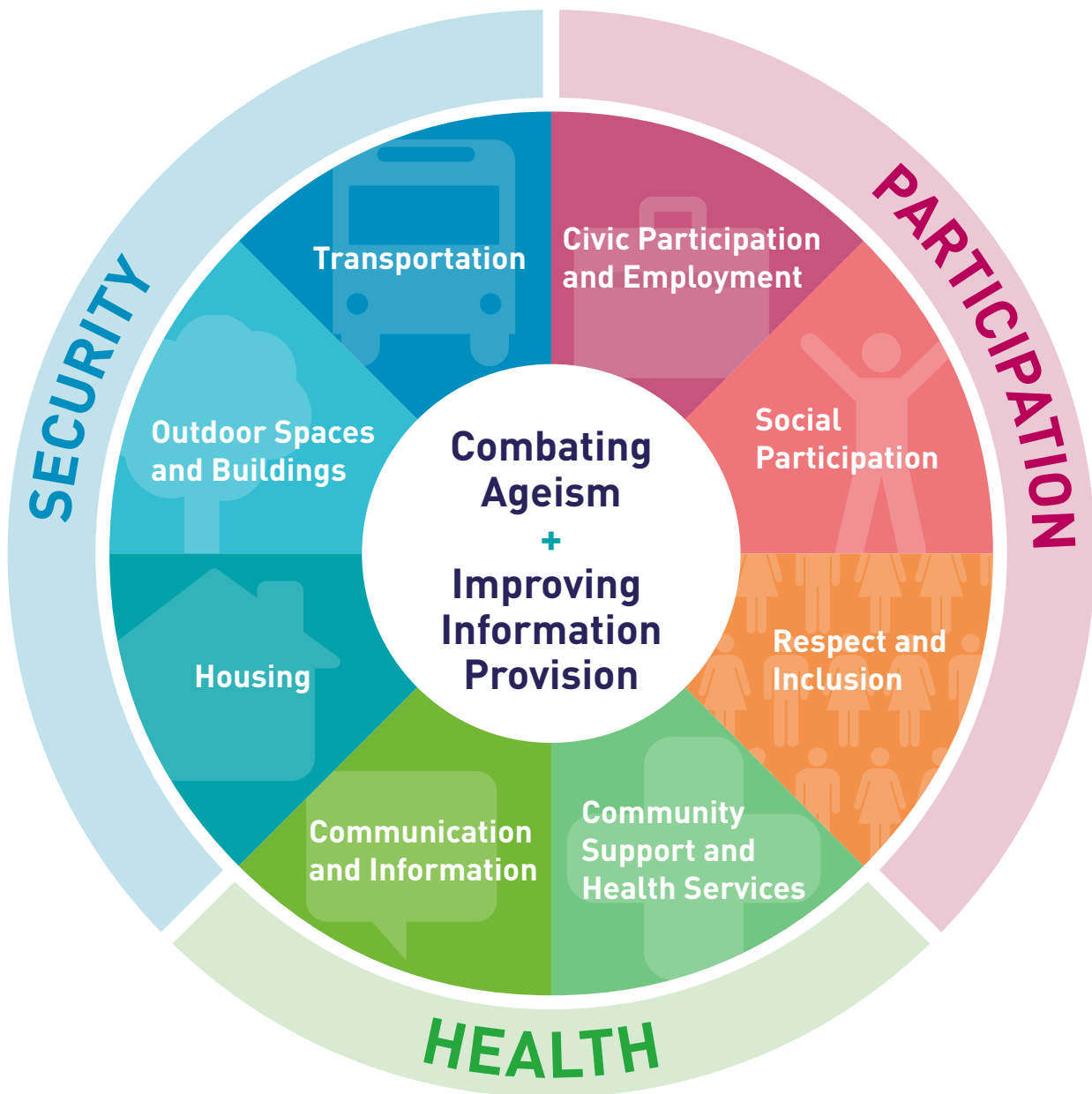
In 2015, the Initiative invited the local authority led Age Friendly Ireland programmes to collaborate in a research programme to develop evidence to support the implementation of the NPAS at local level. While evidence on the lives of older people is available at national level through The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA) and other nationally gathered surveys (Quarterly National Household Survey, Survey on Income and Living Conditions etc.) there is no similar data gathered in a systematic way at local level. This collaborative venture offered local authorities and AFCC Alliances the opportunity to play a role in implementation of the national strategies by filling a vital gap in the availability of reliable local data on the lives of older people.

The HaPAI AFCC Survey was carried out to provide evidence about the experiences and preferences of older people, and to identify the gaps and supports needed to allow them to age positively in their local communities. It is intended to inform the development of local strategies and to allow participating areas make comparisons with others and with the national position in order to help to identify priority issues and successes.

The data collected is linked to three goals of the National Positive Ageing Strategy (NPAS) and reflects the core domains of Age Friendly Programme in Ireland.



## National Positive Ageing Strategy goals aligned with WHO Age Friendly themes



This Initiative developed a standardised questionnaire, aligning the objectives and action areas of both the NPAS and the Age Friendly Ireland programme.

TABLE 1 ALIGNMENT BETWEEN NPAS GOALS AND HAPAI SURVEY THEMES

National Positive Ageing Strategy goals	Survey themes
<p>NPAS Goal 1: Participation</p> <p>Remove barriers to participation and provide more opportunities for the continued involvement of people as they age in all aspects of cultural, economic and social life in their communities according to their needs, preferences and capacities.</p>	<p>Civic Participation</p> <p>Volunteering</p> <p>Lifelong Learning</p> <p>Social Participation</p> <p>Transport</p>
<p>NPAS Goal 2: Health</p> <p>Support people as they age to maintain, improve or manage their physical and mental health and wellbeing.</p>	<p>Healthy Ageing</p> <p>Health Services</p> <p>Caregiving</p>
<p>NPAS Goal 3: Security</p> <p>Enable people to age with confidence, security and dignity in their own homes and communities for as long as possible.</p>	<p>Income</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Public Spaces and Buildings</p> <p>Safety and Security</p>
<p>NPAS Cross-cutting objective: Combating ageism</p>	<p>Respect and Social Inclusion</p>
<p>NPAS Cross-cutting objective: Improving information access</p>	<p>Information Access</p>

## REPORT AIMS AND STRUCTURE

The aim of this report is to present the aggregated results of all 20 participating local authorities. The differences and similarities between respondents, across the cities and counties surveyed, are detailed under each subject area. The report also presents the results of more detailed analyses carried out to identify the characteristics or factors that have been found to contribute to a particular outcome.

Through the presentation of aggregate findings from the full sample, the report aims to provide stakeholders in both the participating and non-participating Age Friendly Cities and Counties programmes with evidence to inform their future practice. It also aims to provide evidence to support policy development and service provision for all those working to improve the lives of older people.

The disaggregation by area provides a context within which individual programmes can identify areas of excellence and good practice as well as areas in which a focus is needed. The further analysis facilitates a greater understanding of characteristics that can influence greater or lesser need. For example, in many of the subject areas covered by the survey, increased age contributes to greater need, in others socio-economic inequality is the main driver. The aim of this further analysis is to provide those working in this area with the evidence needed to focus resources on those who can most benefit.

This report is one of a series of reports produced by the Healthy and Positive Ageing Initiative arising out of the research carried out with older people during 2015. The key findings based on individual responses have already been disseminated to each participating local authority. A series of topic reports providing more detailed analysis, framed within the existing literature, have also been prepared. These are available on the HaPAI website, [www.hapai.net](http://www.hapai.net)

The report is structured as follows; Chapter 2 describes the study methodology. This includes how the survey was conducted, analysed and what measures we have used in this report to explore variations in the outcome measures of interest by demographic, socio-economic, health, and location characteristics.

The survey results are presented in chapters 3-7. Each chapter contains a description of the outcome measure, key findings, geographical variation and the findings from regression analysis of factors that are associated with the outcomes of interest.





## METHODOLOGY

Outline of survey methods, sampling strategy and response rates

*The HaPAI AFCC survey was developed using a framework which mapped the goals and action areas of the NPAS to the domains of Age Friendly Ireland programme.*

*The Global Age Friendly Cities Guide (WHO 2007) provides a detailed checklist of the features considered essential in an age friendly community. This guide was the product of research carried out in 33 participating cities involving 158 focus groups with persons aged 60 years and older from lower- and middle-income areas of a locally defined geographic area (n=1,485). No systematic differences in focus group themes were noted between cities in developed and developing countries, although the positive, age-friendly features were more numerous in cities in developed countries. The research found that physical accessibility, service proximity, security, affordability, and inclusiveness were important characteristics everywhere (Plouffe and Kalache 2010).*

*Thematic analysis of both the WHO Guide and the National Positive Ageing Strategy determined the core concepts to be measured by the survey. Because the Guide covers an extensive range of features, it was not possible to include questions on each. In general, features identified in the WHO checklist were covered comprehensively or condensed into an assessment of the core concepts. For example under the heading of Outdoor Spaces and Buildings, the questionnaire covered the issues of Safety (feeling safe in neighbourhood); Aesthetics (pleasant, litter free); Accessibility (of buildings/services); and Mobility/Walkability (Availability of resting places, toilets).*

*Over the course of 2015 a questionnaire was developed and piloted with older people in one of the participating Age Friendly Cities and Counties areas (Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown). Where possible, the team identified and used validated questions from national surveys such as TILDA, the European Social Survey (ESS), and the European Quality of Life Survey (EQLS) to facilitate comparability and to provide a benchmark. Ethical approval for the survey was granted by the Royal College of Physicians in Ireland.*

## **SAMPLING STRATEGY AND DATA COLLECTION**

The target population for this survey included all community-dwelling members of the population aged 55 and older in each Local Authority who were living in 'private households' as defined by the Census.

A multi-stage random-route sampling strategy was used to generate a sample of this population. This sampling approach involved several steps. Firstly, a random sample of 50 District Electoral Divisions (DED) in each Local Authority was selected as the primary sampling units (PSUs). Within each selected DED a starting address was selected at random. Beginning with this address a total of 10 interviews were to be completed in each of the 50 areas.

Detailed information on the approach that interviewers took to identify eligible households within each area for the survey is described below. In summary, from their starting address, interviewers called to every fifth house. The interviewer asked to speak to a person aged 55 years or older in the household. One person aged 55 or older per household was invited to complete the interview. If there were two or more older people in the household the interviewer applied the 'next birthday' rule to select one participant.

Fieldwork was carried out on a rolling basis over a ten month period commencing in mid-2015. The following local authorities participated in the survey: Dublin City; South Dublin; Fingal; Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown; Galway City; Galway Co.; Clare; Limerick

City and County; Kildare; Kilkenny; Laois; Louth; Meath; Wexford; Wicklow; Cavan; Cork City; Cork County; Mayo; and Tipperary. It must be noted that although Limerick City and County is one local authority area, a separate survey was carried out in both the city and county areas and therefore the results are presented separately. A total of 10,540 interviews were completed.

Each participant completed a structured Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) in their own home with a trained interviewer from Amárach Research. Respondents were also invited to complete an additional, separate, paper-based survey which included subjective wellbeing (depressive mood and quality of life) and experience of elder abuse.

## RESPONSE RATES AND SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The response rate is the proportion of selected households that included an eligible participant who completed an interview. The overall response rate was 56%, and this ranged from 50% to 63% across the areas. This includes an estimate of the households who are likely to contain an eligible household member, but for which eligibility was not determined.

TABLE 2 SURVEY SAMPLE AND RESPONSE RATE

Area	Sample (n value)	Response Rate (%)	Area	Sample (n value)	Response Rate (%)
Clare	500	<b>59</b>	Kilkenny	500	<b>55</b>
Cork County	501	<b>58</b>	Laois	501	<b>60</b>
Cork City	501	<b>56</b>	Limerick City	501	<b>59</b>
Cavan	500	<b>56</b>	Limerick Co.	502	<b>59</b>
Dublin City	502	<b>57</b>	Louth	500	<b>53</b>
Dublin Fingal	502	<b>50</b>	Meath	500	<b>56</b>
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	502	<b>51</b>	Mayo	502	<b>51</b>
South Dublin	501	<b>57</b>	Tipperary	502	<b>54</b>
Galway Co.	518	<b>55</b>	Wicklow	500	<b>57</b>
Galway City	504	<b>63</b>	Wexford	501	<b>51</b>
Kildare	500	<b>62</b>	Total	10,540	<b>56</b>

Response rates typically vary among different groups within a given population such as different age groups or levels of education. This variation can lead to biased estimates when reporting results. In order to adjust for this, sample weights have been applied to the survey data. The sample weights corresponded to the number of people, with a given set of characteristics, in the population that were represented by each survey participant. Weights which were applied to the survey sample were estimated using the Census of population (2011). The characteristics considered were age, gender, educational attainment (primary/secondary/third level) and marital status (married/not married).

The following table presents the socio-demographic, socio-economic and health characteristics that we included in the survey. In our analysis, we examine the impact of these characteristics, if any, on the outcomes and preferences expressed by survey respondents.

TABLE 3 SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC, SOCIO-ECONOMIC, AND HEALTH INDICATORS

Measures	Description
<b>Socio-demographic and socio-economic measures</b>	
Gender	Male or female
Age	Age group categories used in this study: 55+, 55-64, 55-69, 65+, 65-74, 70+ and 75+
Marital status	Married/living with a partner as married, single (never married) divorced/separated, or widowed
Occupation	Retired, employed (employed/self-employed), out of work (unemployed, in education or training, permanently sick or disabled), or looking after home/family
Household composition	Living alone, living with spouse/partner, or living with family/non-family (without or without spouse/partner)
Material Deprivation	Responding 'no' to two or more items from a list of 11 items about the household E.g. Does the household replace any worn out furniture
Income	Income bands: €501 up to €1,000; €1,001 up to €1,500; €1,501 up to €2,500; €2,501 or more
Location of household	Open countryside, village, or town, city or city suburb
Education	Primary or no education, secondary education, or third level education
<b>Health measures</b>	
Self-rated health	How is your health in general? Very good or good, fair, or bad or very bad
Chronic conditions	None, one chronic condition, two chronic conditions, or three or more chronic conditions
Long-standing illness or condition that limits everyday activities	No long-standing illness/condition; yes, not limiting; yes, limiting; yes, severely limiting
Smoking	Current; former; or never smoked
Alcohol consumption	Drinks alcohol at least weekly
Physical activity	At least 150 minutes of moderate physical activity per week
Healthcare coverage	Full medical card; GP visit card only; health insurance only; joint cover; and, no cover



## ANALYSIS

The analysis conducted for this report focused on different socio-demographic, socio-economic, and health characteristics of participants. However, it is important to acknowledge that there are many additional possible explanations for differences between individuals and local authority areas. For example, there may be historic social, economic and population differences that are not captured in this analysis. Differences may also be partly explained by the fact that some areas have been part of the Age Friendly Ireland programme for different lengths of time and as such may have developed responses to issues identified by focus groups and other consultations.

In order to investigate the association between different social, economic, health and environmental factors and outcomes, we used mixed effects regression models. We adopted this approach because the data collection methodology resulted in 21 sub-samples of respondents that are grouped or 'nested' within Local Authority areas. It may be the case that individuals within areas are more alike compared to individuals chosen at random across the whole population. The multi-level approach we have adopted in the analysis recognises the existence of these nested structures and adjusts for the fact that survey responses from respondents nested within an area are likely to be correlated.

Significant results from these analyses are presented in graphs throughout the report and the full regression models are presented in Appendix 2.

The results of regression analyses are reported as Odds Ratios (OR) with Confidence Intervals (CIs) reported at the 95% level. Odds Ratios can be interpreted as the effect of a one unit change in the independent variables (e.g. good health) in the predicted odds of the dependent outcome occurring (e.g. volunteering), when all other independent or predictor variables are held constant.

For the purpose of interpretation:

**OR=1** The independent variable does not affect odds of the outcome occurring

**OR>1** The independent variable is associated with higher odds of outcome occurring

**OR<1** The independent variable is associated with lower odds of outcome occurring

TABLE 4 WEIGHTED DEMOGRAPHIC, LOCATION, AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

		%	95% (CI)
Age group	Age 55-69	<b>62.9</b>	(61.4, 64.3)
	Age 70+	<b>37.1</b>	(35.7, 38.6)
Gender	Male	<b>47.3</b>	(46.0, 48.5)
	Female	<b>52.7</b>	(51.5, 54.0)
Marital status	Married or living with a partner	<b>65.0</b>	(63.5, 66.5)
	Single (never married)	<b>10.1</b>	(9.3, 11.0)
	Separated or divorced	<b>6.2</b>	(5.5, 6.9)
	Widowed	<b>18.7</b>	(17.7, 19.8)
Household composition	Living alone	<b>27.4</b>	(26.1, 28.8)
	Living with spouse or partner	<b>54.4</b>	(52.8, 56.1)
	Living with spouse/partner and others (family and non-family)	<b>16.0</b>	(14.7, 17.3)
	Living with family or non-family (not spouse/partner)	<b>2.1</b>	(1.8, 2.5)
Location of home	Open countryside	<b>24.2</b>	(21.6, 27.0)
	Village	<b>17.9</b>	(15.9, 20.2)
	Town (1500+ population)	<b>25.4</b>	(22.8, 28.2)
	Inner city	<b>4.9</b>	(3.3, 7.2)
	City suburb	<b>27.5</b>	(24.4, 30.9)
Highest level of education	Primary/None	<b>34.4</b>	(32.3, 36.4)
	Secondary	<b>47.8</b>	(46.1, 49.5)
	Third Level	<b>17.9</b>	(16.6, 19.2)
Net monthly household income	€2,501 or more	<b>17.4</b>	(15.7, 19.3)
	€1,501 up to €2,500	<b>20.8</b>	(19.3, 22.5)
	€1,001 up to €1,500	<b>14.3</b>	(13.0, 15.6)
	€501 up to €1,000	<b>15.1</b>	(13.6, 16.6)
	Missing	<b>32.4</b>	(29.8, 35.1)
Materially deprived	Yes	<b>7.9</b>	(7.0, 8.8)
Current occupational status	Employed or self-employed	<b>25.0</b>	(23.7, 26.4)
	Retired	<b>50.9</b>	(49.2, 52.6)
	Out of work	<b>9.8</b>	(9.0, 10.8)
	Looking after home/family	<b>14.2</b>	(13.1, 15.4)
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>	

# NOTES





PARTICIPATION

## NPAS Goal 1: Participation

Remove barriers to participation and provide more opportunities for the continued involvement of people as they age in all aspects of cultural, economic and social life in their communities according to their needs, preferences and capacity.

NPAS Objective	Survey Themes and WHO Age Friendly Programme domains
Develop a wide range of employment options including options for gradual retirement and identify any barriers to continued employment and training opportunities.	Civic Participation and Employment
Promote access to a wide range of opportunities for continued learning and education.	Lifelong Learning
Promote the concept of active citizenship and the value of volunteering, and encourage people of all ages to become more involved in and to contribute to their own communities.	Volunteering
Promote the development of opportunities for engagement and participation of people of all ages in a range of arts, cultural, spiritual, leisure, learning and physical activities in their local communities.	Social Participation
Enable people as they age 'to get out and about' through the provision of accessible, affordable, and flexible transport systems in both rural and urban areas.	Transportation

# 3.1

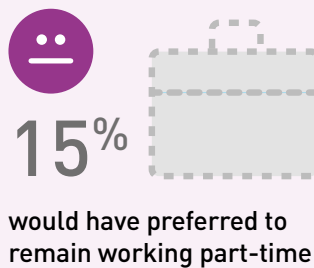
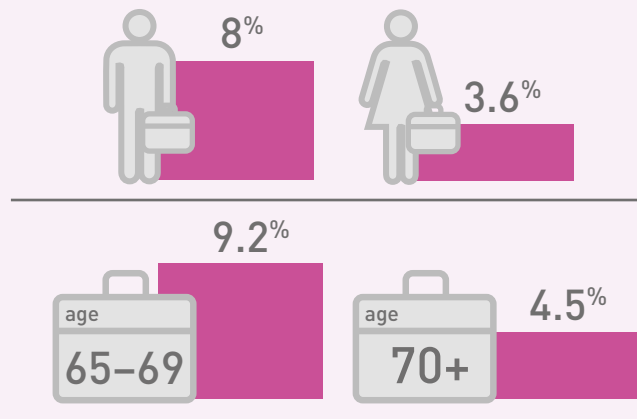
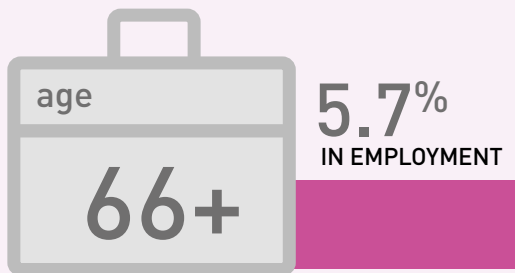
## CIVIC PARTICIPATION & EMPLOYMENT

Respondents were asked about their current occupational status. The possible response categories were: retired; employed (defined as having done any paid work in the 7 days prior to the survey date); self-employed (including farming); unemployed; permanently sick or disabled; looking after home or family; or in education or training.

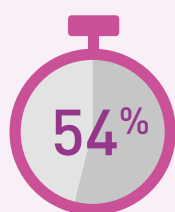
If retired, they were asked whether they retired earlier than the standard expected age of retirement, and if so to indicate the reason why they had done so and how they felt about their decision.

### KEY FINDINGS

#### EMPLOYMENT BEYOND THE AGE OF 65



## EARLY RETIREMENT



RETIRED EARLIER THAN AGED 66

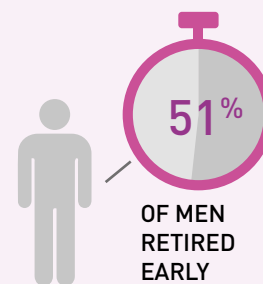
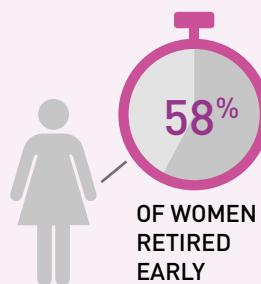


TABLE 5 PERCENTAGE WHO RETIRED EARLIER THAN AGED 66 YEARS GENDER (RETIRED RESPONDENTS ONLY)

		Retired early		Did not retire early	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Gender	Male	<b>50.5</b>	(47.8,53.2)	<b>49.5</b>	(46.8,52.2)
	Female	<b>58.0</b>	(54.9,60.9)	<b>42.0</b>	(39.1,45.1)
Age	66-74	<b>50.2</b>	(47.4, 53.0)	<b>49.8</b>	(47.0, 52.6)
	75+	<b>43.3</b>	(51.9,56.3)	<b>46.7</b>	(53.2, 60.1)
<b>Total</b>		<b>54.1</b>	(39.9, 46.8)	<b>45.9</b>	(43.7,48.1)

TABLE 6 DECISION TO RETIRE BY GENDER AND AGE (RETIRED RESPONDENTS ONLY)

		Happy to retire		Would have preferred part-time work		Would have preferred full-time work	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Gender	Male	<b>73.3</b>	(70.9,75.5)	<b>14.8</b>	(13.0,16.7)	<b>11.9</b>	(10.2,13.9)
	Female	<b>77.8</b>	(75.4,80.0)	<b>14.9</b>	(13.2,16.9)	<b>7.3</b>	(6.0,8.8)
Age	66-74	<b>73.7</b>	(71.3,75.9)	<b>15.4</b>	(13.7,17.3)	<b>10.9</b>	(9.4,12.7)
	75+	<b>80.8</b>	(78.1,83.2)	<b>12.6</b>	(10.7,14.7)	<b>6.7</b>	(5.2,8.6)
<b>Total</b>		<b>75.5</b>	(73.6,77.2)	<b>14.9</b>	(13.5,16.3)	<b>9.7</b>	(8.5,11.0)

## GEOGRAPHICAL DIFFERENCE IN EMPLOYMENT AND RETIREMENT

There was a great deal of variation between the 21 local authorities in the percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who were employed past the retirement age of 65 years, ranging from 1.6% in Limerick City to 13.8% in Galway Co.

TABLE 7 PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS AGED 65+ WHO WERE EMPLOYED IN EACH LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

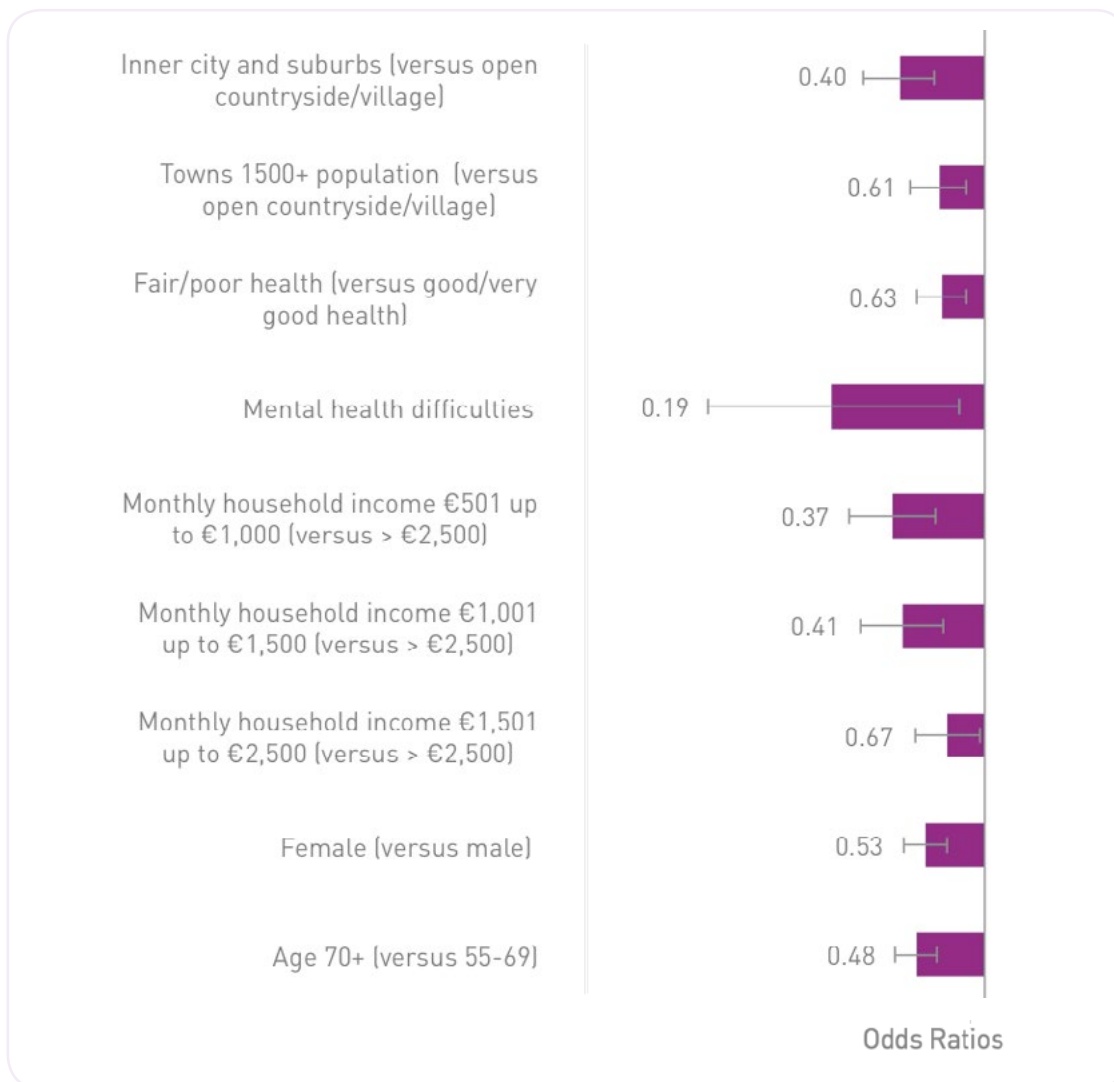
Local Authority	Not employed post-retirement age		Employed post-retirement age	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>96.0</b>	[93.4, 97.6]	<b>4.0</b>	[2.4, 6.6]
Cork County	<b>89.0</b>	[83.5, 92.9]	<b>11.0</b>	[7.1, 16.5]
Cork City	<b>95.0</b>	[90.1, 97.6]	<b>5.0</b>	[2.4, 9.9]
Cavan	<b>92.7</b>	[89.3, 95.0]	<b>7.3</b>	[5.0, 10.7]
Dublin City	<b>97.8</b>	[95.4, 98.9]	<b>2.2</b>	[1.1, 4.6]
Dublin Fingal	<b>95.0</b>	[91.3, 97.1]	<b>5.0</b>	[2.9, 8.7]
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>94.4</b>	[89.9, 97.0]	<b>5.6</b>	[3.0, 10.1]
South Dublin	<b>93.9</b>	[90.3, 96.3]	<b>6.1</b>	[3.7, 9.7]
Galway Co.	<b>86.2</b>	[81.0, 90.2]	<b>13.8</b>	[9.8, 19.0]
Galway City	<b>94.3</b>	[90.1, 96.8]	<b>5.7</b>	[3.2, 9.9]
Kildare	<b>96.9</b>	[93.7, 98.5]	<b>3.1</b>	[1.5, 6.3]
Kilkenny	<b>95.4</b>	[92.7, 97.1]	<b>4.6</b>	[2.9, 7.3]
Laois	<b>95.1</b>	[90.5, 97.6]	<b>4.9</b>	[2.4, 9.5]
Limerick City	<b>98.4</b>	[95.2, 99.5]	<b>1.6</b>	[0.5, 4.8]
Limerick Co.	<b>90.0</b>	[85.1, 93.4]	<b>10.0</b>	[6.6, 14.9]
Louth	<b>97.8</b>	[95.4, 99.0]	<b>2.2</b>	[1.0, 4.6]
Meath	<b>94.6</b>	[90.1, 97.1]	<b>5.4</b>	[2.9, 9.9]
Mayo	<b>93.7</b>	[89.2, 96.4]	<b>6.3</b>	[3.6, 10.8]
Tipperary	<b>97.2</b>	[94.4, 98.6]	<b>2.8</b>	[1.4, 5.6]
Wicklow	<b>94.5</b>	[90.1, 97.1]	<b>5.5</b>	[2.9, 9.9]
Wexford	<b>95.4</b>	[92.3, 97.4]	<b>4.6</b>	[2.6, 7.7]
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.3</b>	[93.4, 95.1]	<b>5.7</b>	[4.9, 6.6]



## FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH BEING IN PAID EMPLOYMENT PAST THE AGE OF 65 YEARS

Further analysis identified a number of socio-demographic characteristics that help explain differences in participation in paid employment among the over 65s. The full results are presented in Appendix 2 (Table 1).

FIGURE 1 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PAID EMPLOYMENT AGE 65+



Note: results are based on a mixed-effects regression model and reported as Odds Ratios with 95% Confidence Intervals.

# 3.2

## LIFELONG LEARNING

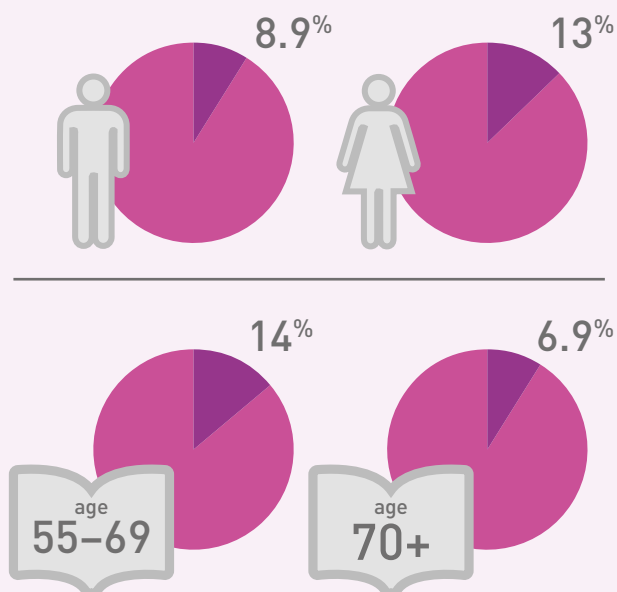
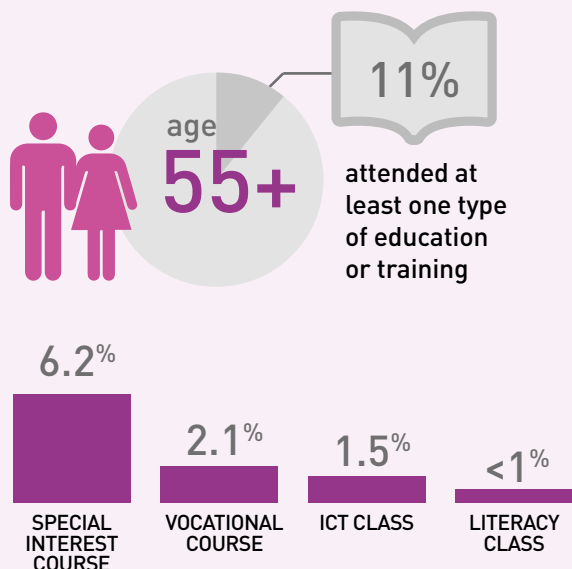
Lifelong learning refers to any education or training that respondents attended in the 12 months prior to interview. Respondents were asked to choose all types of training that they attended from the following list of options.

- Literacy classes (to help overcome reading /writing difficulties)
- ICT classes
- Junior or Leaving Certificate
- Special interest, for example, arts, crafts, cookery etc.
- Technical or vocational course, not leading to a formal qualification
- Diploma or degree
- Postgraduate diploma or degree
- Technical or vocational course, leading to a formal qualification

Barriers to lifelong learning; Respondents were also asked if they had been prevented from participating in education because costs, lack of transport/distance to course, no suitable/interesting courses available, responsibilities in the home (eg caring for spouse/other family member) or personal incapacity or ill health

### KEY FINDINGS

#### LIFELONG LEARNING



Very few adults aged 55 years and older engaged in any type of training or education. We collated the information provided on each of these individual types of education and training into one composite indicator that captures whether or not respondents attended any types of education or training in the previous 12 months.

## GEOGRAPHICAL DIFFERENCE IN PARTICIPATION IN LIFELONG LEARNING

The percentage that attended any of the included training or educational courses in the previous 12 months ranged from 5.2% in Wicklow to 19.8% in Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown. Other urban areas, including Dublin Fingal, Dublin City, as well as Galway City had comparatively high rates of participation in education and training.

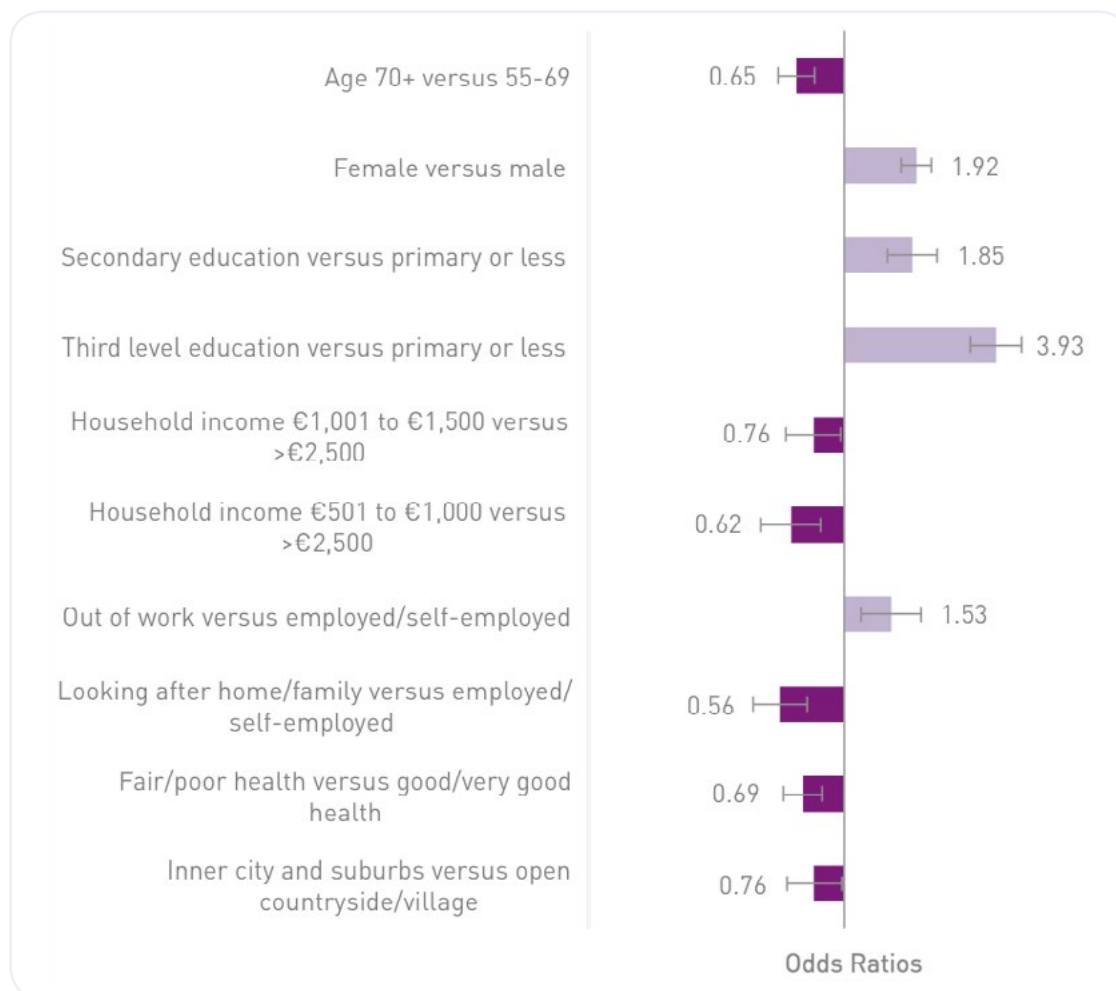
TABLE 8 PERCENTAGE WHO REPORTED ATTENDING TRAINING OR EDUCATION IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA.

Local Authority	Not engaged in learning		Engaged in learning	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	91.0	(87.4, 93.6)	9.0	(6.4, 12.6)
Cork County	88.7	(84.0, 92.1)	11.3	(7.9, 16.0)
Cork City	90.5	(87.2, 93.0)	9.5	(7.0, 12.8)
Cavan	92.1	(89.0, 94.4)	7.9	(5.6, 11.0)
Dublin City	87.6	(82.7, 91.3)	12.4	(8.7, 17.3)
Dublin Fingal	84.2	(79.8, 87.9)	15.8	(12.1, 20.2)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	80.2	(74.4, 85.0)	19.8	(15.0, 25.6)
South Dublin	93.6	(89.6, 96.1)	6.4	(3.9, 10.4)
Galway Co.	83.2	(78.1, 87.2)	16.8	(12.8, 21.9)
Galway City	80.9	(76.1, 85.0)	19.1	(15.0, 23.9)
Kildare	92.3	(88.4, 94.9)	7.7	(5.1, 11.6)
Kilkenny	89.2	(85.3, 92.2)	10.8	(7.8, 14.7)
Laois	94.6	(91.5, 96.7)	5.4	(3.3, 8.5)
Limerick City	90.1	(86.1, 93.1)	9.9	(6.9, 13.9)
Limerick Co.	89.0	(84.8, 92.2)	11.0	(7.8, 15.2)
Louth	88.4	(84.1, 91.7)	11.6	(8.3, 15.9)
Meath	88.6	(83.9, 92.1)	11.4	(7.9, 16.1)
Mayo	94.1	(90.9, 96.3)	5.9	(3.7, 9.1)
Tipperary	91.2	(87.4, 93.9)	8.8	(6.1, 12.6)
Wicklow	94.8	(91.5, 96.8)	5.2	(3.2, 8.5)
Wexford	87.3	(83.6, 90.4)	12.7	(9.6, 16.4)
<b>Total</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>(87.7, 89.7)</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>(10.3, 12.3)</b>

## FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PARTICIPATION IN LIFELONG LEARNING

Further analysis identified a number of socio-demographic characteristics that help explain differences in participation in education and training. The full results are presented in Appendix 2 (Table 2).

FIGURE 2 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PARTICIPATING IN EDUCATION OR TRAINING



Note: results are based on a mixed-effects regression model and reported as Odds Ratios with 95% Confidence Intervals.

While there was no association between mental health and educational participation, poorer physical health appears to be a barrier to it.

Despite the comparatively high levels of participation in Dublin and Galway City, adults aged 55 years and older who lived in urban areas (inner city or suburbs) were significantly less likely to have participated in training or education in the previous 12 months, compared to those living in open countryside and villages.

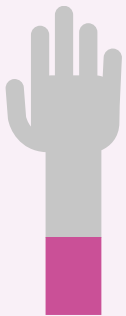
# 3.3

## VOLUNTEERING AND ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

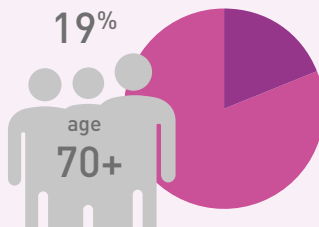
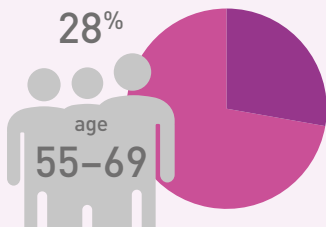
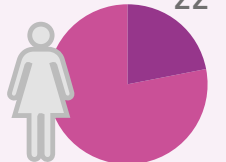
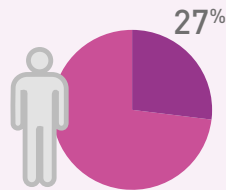
Respondents were asked how often they volunteered with community and social services; educational, cultural, sports or professional associations; social movements; and other voluntary organisations.

### KEY FINDINGS

#### MONTHLY VOLUNTEERING (IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS)

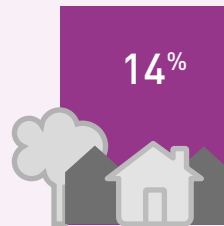


**25%**  
of adults volunteered in any type of organisation at least once per month

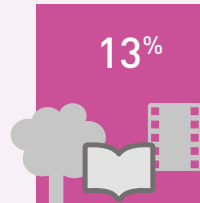


Note: does not include weekly volunteers

#### WEEKLY OR MONTHLY



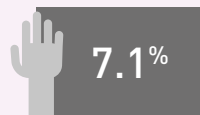
community and social services organisation



educational, cultural, sports or professional association

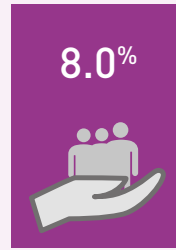
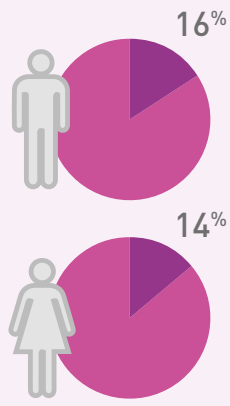


social movement

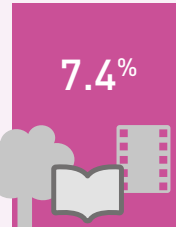


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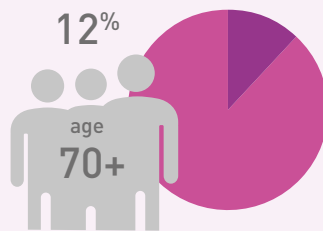
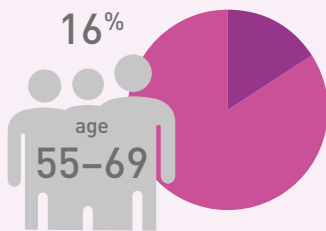
## WEEKLY VOLUNTEERING



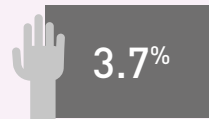
community and social services



educational, cultural, sports or professional association



social movement



unspecified

## GEOGRAPHICAL DIFFERENCE IN VOLUNTEERING

Table 9 shows the variation in volunteering at least monthly across the local authority areas. The percentage who did so ranged from 18% in Dublin City to 33% in Limerick Co.

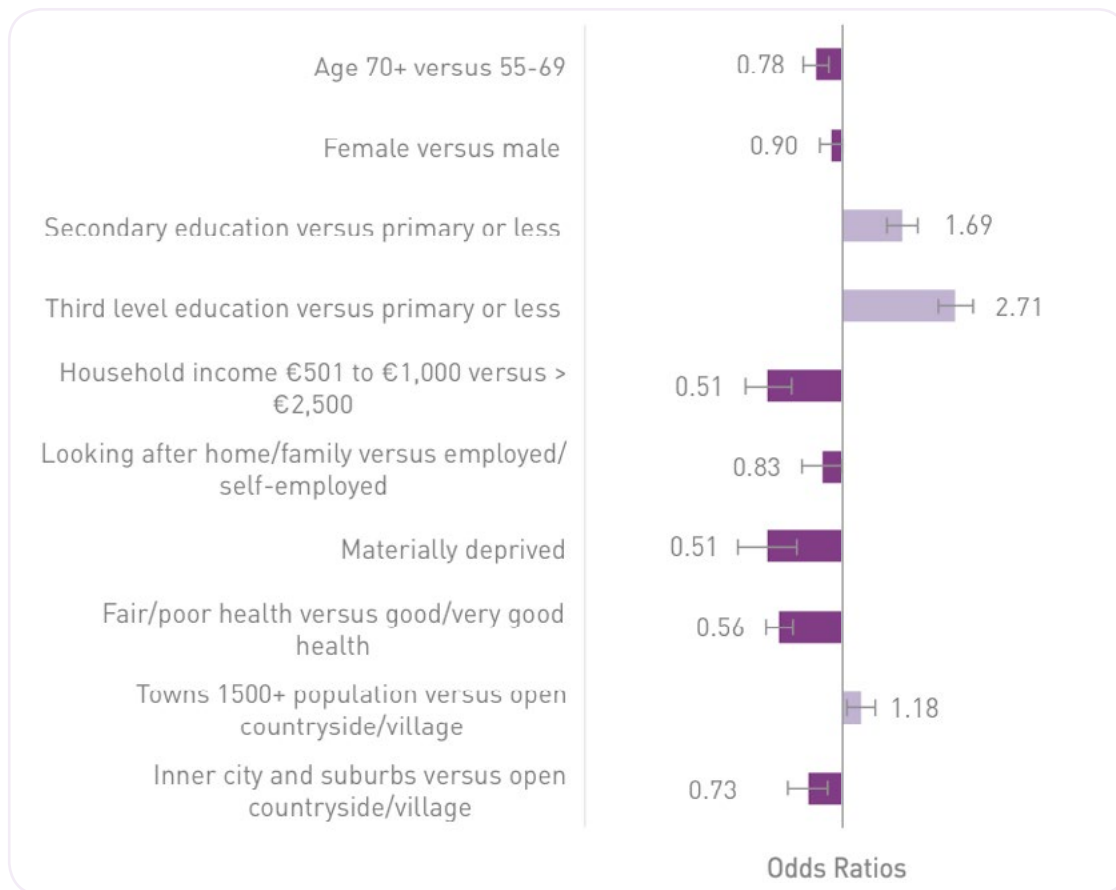
TABLE 9 PERCENTAGE WHO VOLUNTEERED AT LEAST ONCE PER MONTH BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

Local Authority	Less than monthly (including never)		Monthly (including weekly)	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>79.7</b>	(73.8, 84.6)	<b>20.3</b>	(15.4, 26.2)
Cork County	<b>69.3</b>	(62.0, 75.6)	<b>30.7</b>	(24.4, 38.0)
Cork City	<b>71.8</b>	(66.1, 76.8)	<b>28.2</b>	(23.2, 33.9)
Cavan	<b>77.5</b>	(70.9, 82.9)	<b>22.5</b>	(17.1, 29.1)
Dublin City	<b>81.9</b>	(77.1, 85.9)	<b>18.1</b>	(14.1, 22.9)
Dublin Fingal	<b>81.1</b>	(75.8, 85.4)	<b>18.9</b>	(14.6, 24.2)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>68.9</b>	(62.5, 74.6)	<b>31.1</b>	(25.4, 37.5)
South Dublin	<b>76.9</b>	(69.9, 82.7)	<b>23.1</b>	(17.3, 30.1)
Galway Co.	<b>71.4</b>	(65.4, 76.7)	<b>28.6</b>	(23.3, 34.6)
Galway City	<b>78.0</b>	(72.6, 82.6)	<b>22.0</b>	(17.4, 27.4)
Kildare	<b>67.3</b>	(58.8, 74.8)	<b>32.7</b>	(25.2, 41.2)
Kilkenny	<b>80.8</b>	(75.2, 85.3)	<b>19.2</b>	(14.7, 24.8)
Laois	<b>71.8</b>	(64.8, 77.9)	<b>28.2</b>	(22.1, 35.2)
Limerick City	<b>79.6</b>	(74.4, 84.0)	<b>20.4</b>	(16.0, 25.6)
Limerick Co.	<b>66.7</b>	(59.6, 73.2)	<b>33.3</b>	(26.8, 40.4)
Louth	<b>81.0</b>	(75.5, 85.5)	<b>19.0</b>	(14.5, 24.5)
Meath	<b>77.0</b>	(70.5, 82.5)	<b>23.0</b>	(17.5, 29.5)
Mayo	<b>80.3</b>	(73.0, 85.9)	<b>19.7</b>	(14.1, 27.0)
Tipperary	<b>77.5</b>	(71.8, 82.3)	<b>22.5</b>	(17.7, 28.2)
Wicklow	<b>73.2</b>	(66.3, 79.2)	<b>26.8</b>	(20.8, 33.7)
Wexford	<b>74.6</b>	(69.2, 79.3)	<b>25.4</b>	(20.7, 30.8)
<b>Total</b>	<b>75.4</b>	(73.8, 76.8)	<b>24.6</b>	(23.2, 26.2)

## FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH VOLUNTEERING MONTHLY

We examined a number of socio-demographic and other characteristics to identify factors associated with regular volunteering. Full results are presented in Appendix 2 (Table 3).

FIGURE 3 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH VOLUNTEERING AT LEAST MONTHLY



Note: results are based on a mixed-effects regression model and reported as Odds Ratios with 95% Confidence Intervals.

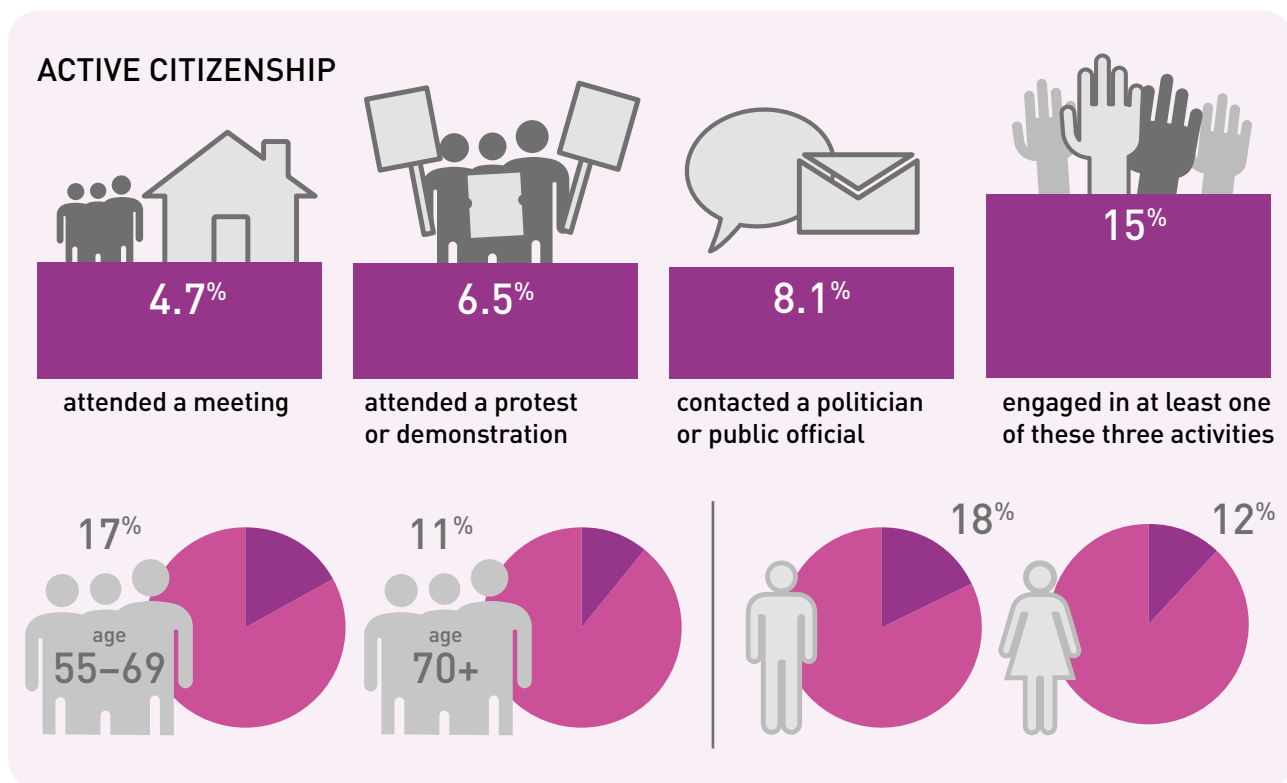
We found that younger respondents, men and those with higher levels of education (secondary and tertiary) were significantly more likely to volunteer at least monthly. Poorer health status, lower household income and material deprivation significantly lowered the odds of volunteering at least monthly.



# ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

We asked respondents if they had, in the last 12 months: attended a meeting of a trade union, a political party or political action group; attended a protest or demonstration; or contacted a politician or public official (other than routine contact when using public services).

## KEY FINDINGS



## GEOGRAPHICAL DIFFERENCE – ENGAGEMENT IN POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Table 10 shows the percentage of adults aged 55 years and older within each Local Authority area who engaged in at least one of the three political activities in the last 12 months. Political engagement was highest in urban centres and counties Kildare and Laois. Percentages range from 9.3% in Louth and South Dublin to 24% in Galway County.

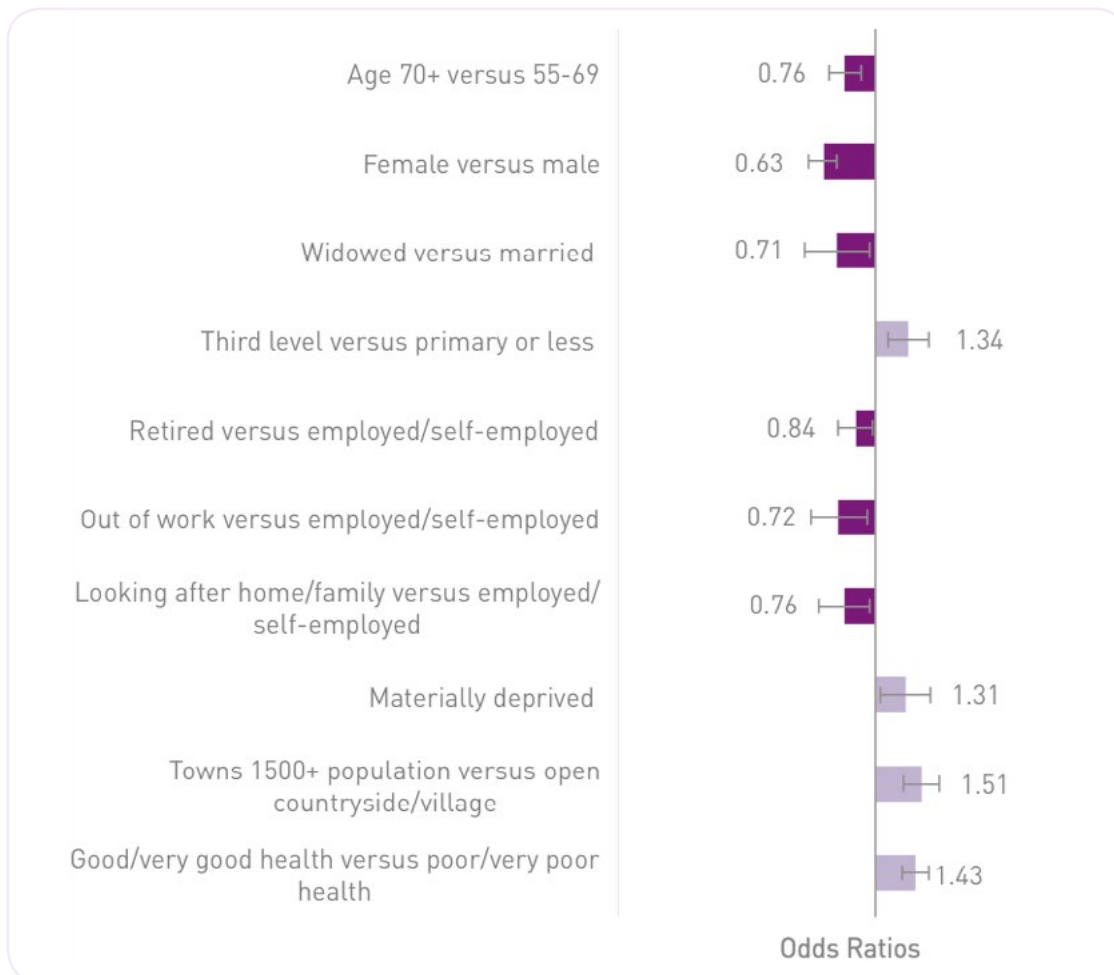
TABLE 10 PERCENTAGE WHO ENGAGED IN A POLITICAL ACTIVITY, BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

Local Authority	No political engagement		Engaged in political activity	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>88.8</b>	(83.6, 92.6)	<b>11.2</b>	(7.4, 16.4)
Cork County	<b>89.3</b>	(84.5, 92.8)	<b>10.7</b>	(7.2, 15.5)
Cork City	<b>80.8</b>	(75.6, 85.1)	<b>19.2</b>	(14.9, 24.4)
Cavan	<b>86.6</b>	(80.6, 90.9)	<b>13.4</b>	(9.1, 19.4)
Dublin City	<b>80.1</b>	(74.7, 84.6)	<b>19.9</b>	(15.4, 25.3)
Dublin Fingal	<b>87.0</b>	(81.5, 91.0)	<b>13.0</b>	(9.0, 18.5)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>81.3</b>	(77.3, 84.8)	<b>18.7</b>	(15.2, 22.7)
South Dublin	<b>90.7</b>	(85.9, 93.9)	<b>9.3</b>	(6.1, 14.1)
Galway Co.	<b>76.0</b>	(70.6, 80.8)	<b>24.0</b>	(19.2, 29.4)
Galway City	<b>80.9</b>	(74.3, 86.1)	<b>19.1</b>	(13.9, 25.7)
Kildare	<b>81.7</b>	(76.0, 86.2)	<b>18.3</b>	(13.8, 24.0)
Kilkenny	<b>90.0</b>	(86.4, 92.8)	<b>10.0</b>	(7.2, 13.6)
Laois	<b>76.6</b>	(70.2, 82.0)	<b>23.4</b>	(18.0, 29.8)
Limerick City	<b>84.2</b>	(78.9, 88.4)	<b>15.8</b>	(11.6, 21.1)
Limerick Co.	<b>83.2</b>	(77.9, 87.5)	<b>16.8</b>	(12.5, 22.1)
Louth	<b>90.7</b>	(87.1, 93.4)	<b>9.3</b>	(6.6, 12.9)
Meath	<b>88.5</b>	(82.9, 92.5)	<b>11.5</b>	(7.5, 17.1)
Mayo	<b>90.3</b>	(83.0, 94.6)	<b>9.7</b>	(5.4, 17.0)
Tipperary	<b>86.1</b>	(80.5, 90.2)	<b>13.9</b>	(9.8, 19.5)
Wicklow	<b>89.0</b>	(82.9, 93.1)	<b>11.0</b>	(6.9, 17.1)
Wexford	<b>88.4</b>	(83.8, 91.7)	<b>11.6</b>	(8.3, 16.2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>85.2</b>	(84.0, 86.4)	<b>14.8</b>	(13.6, 16.0)

## FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT

Further analysis identified a number of socio-demographic characteristics that helped explain differences in levels of political engagement among adults aged 55 years and older. The results are presented in Appendix 2 (Table 4).

FIGURE 4 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT



Note: results are based on a mixed-effects regression model and reported as Odds Ratios with 95% Confidence Intervals.

# 3.4

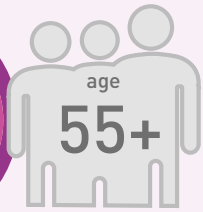
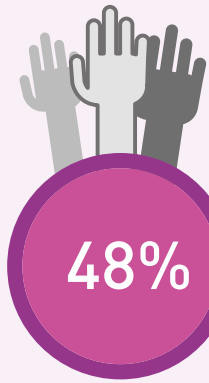
## SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

### Participation in Community Activities

We asked respondents how often they participated in any groups such as a sports or social club, a church connected group, a self-help or charitable body or other community group or a day centre; Responses were combined to measure participation at least once a month or less.

### KEY FINDINGS

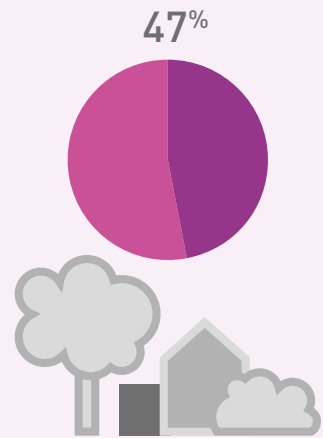
#### PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES (AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH)



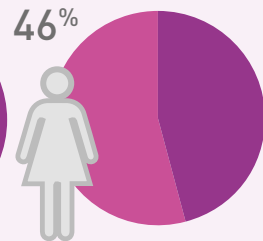
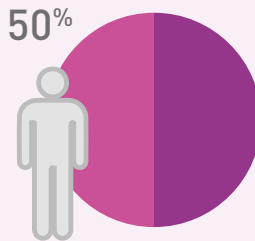
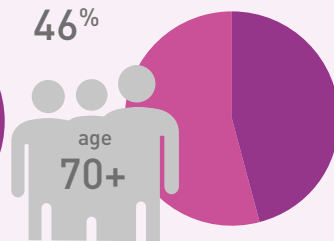
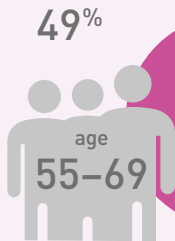
participated in community activities  
at least once a month



cities or towns



countryside or village



## GEOGRAPHICAL DIFFERENCE

TABLE 11 PERCENTAGE WHO PARTICIPATED IN COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH, BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

Local Authority	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>43.5</b>	(34.5, 53.0)
Cork County	<b>54.8</b>	(46.0, 63.2)
Cork City	<b>45.3</b>	(37.6, 53.2)
Cavan	<b>38.1</b>	(30.9, 46.0)
Dublin City	<b>47.4</b>	(39.8, 55.1)
Dublin Fingal	<b>54.3</b>	(45.4, 63.0)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>60.2</b>	(53.2, 66.8)
South Dublin	<b>63.7</b>	(54.4, 72.0)
Galway Co.	<b>46.8</b>	(40.9, 52.8)
Galway City	<b>40.8</b>	(34.1, 47.9)
Kildare	<b>46.8</b>	(37.3, 56.5)
Kilkenny	<b>32.9</b>	(26.7, 39.9)
Laois	<b>28.2</b>	(22.5, 34.8)
Limerick City	<b>34.4</b>	(29.2, 40.0)
Limerick Co.	<b>44.2</b>	(36.2, 52.5)
Louth	<b>39.0</b>	(32.8, 45.6)
Meath	<b>47.2</b>	(39.8, 54.8)
Mayo	<b>45.3</b>	(37.9, 52.9)
Tipperary	<b>40.2</b>	(32.6, 48.3)
Wicklow	<b>45.2</b>	(38.5, 52.1)
Wexford	<b>40.9</b>	(35.4, 46.6)
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.5</b>	(45.4, 49.5)

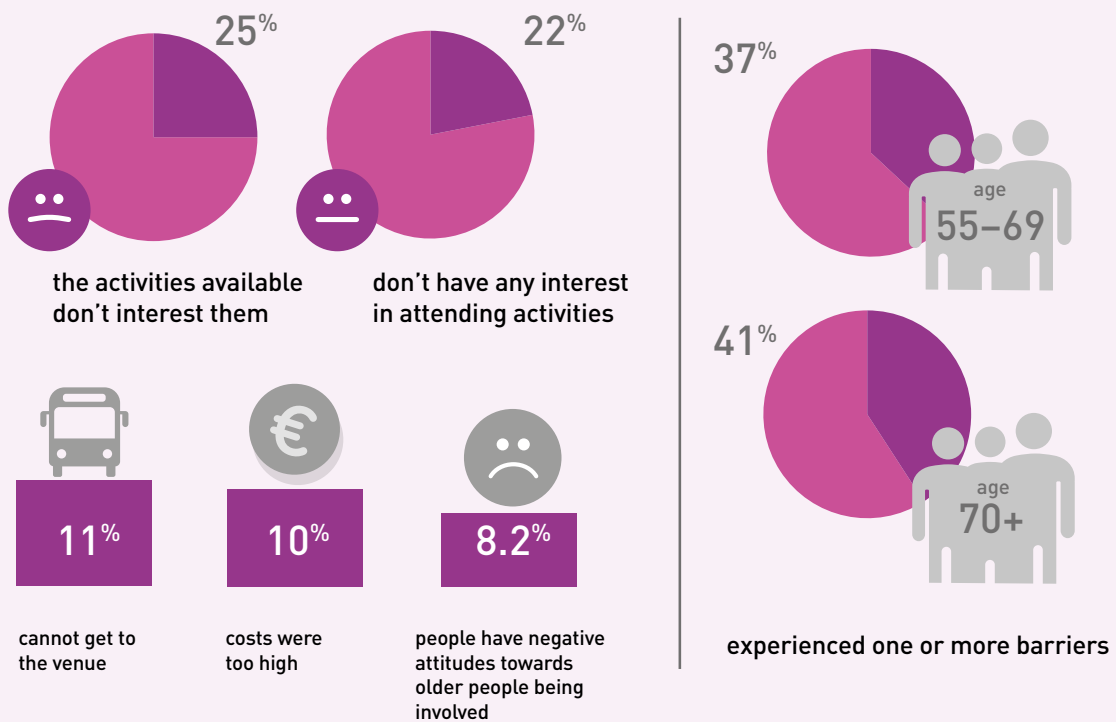
# BARRIERS TO PARTICIPATION

We asked respondents to identify the barriers to participation in community and social activity. The choices offered included;

- the social activities available don't interest me;
- the costs involved are too high;
- people have negative attitudes about older people being involved in the activities;
- I can't get to the venues where the social activities are happening or
- I don't have any interest in attending social activities.

## KEY FINDINGS

### INDIVIDUAL BARRIERS TO PARTICIPATION



The percentage of people experiencing barriers to social participation varied across the areas surveyed. Difficulty getting to the social activities ranged from as little as 2.1% in suburban South Dublin to almost 25% in Laois. Table 11 and 12 show the percentage within each Local Authority area who experienced different barriers to social participation.

TABLE 12 BARRIERS TO SOCIAL PARTICIPATION IN EACH LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

Local Authority	Can't get to the venues where the social activities are happening		No interest in attending social activities	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>6.2</b>	(4.0, 9.5)	<b>28.1</b>	(22.7, 34.3)
Cork County	<b>12</b>	(8.6, 16.4)	<b>28.3</b>	(23.1, 34.2)
Cork City	<b>15.2</b>	(11.2, 20.3)	<b>23.3</b>	(17.5, 30.4)
Cavan	<b>9.7</b>	(6.1, 15.0)	<b>26.4</b>	(19.9, 34.1)
Dublin City	<b>6.8</b>	(4.8, 9.5)	<b>14.1</b>	(9.8, 19.8)
Dublin Fingal	<b>10.8</b>	(7.0, 16.4)	<b>24.6</b>	(18, 32.5)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>15.1</b>	(9.5, 23.0)	<b>25.9</b>	(19.6, 33.5)
South Dublin	<b>2.1</b>	(1.0, 4.2)	<b>14.2</b>	(9.0, 21.6)
Galway Co.	<b>13.8</b>	(10.4, 18.2)	<b>19.9</b>	(16.0, 24.6)
Galway City	<b>10.2</b>	(6.6, 15.4)	<b>24.8</b>	(19.2, 31.5)
Kildare	<b>22.7</b>	(16.6, 30.2)	<b>32.0</b>	(24.3, 40.7)
Kilkenny	<b>5.5</b>	(3.3, 8.9)	<b>16.6</b>	(10.6, 24.9)
Laois	<b>24.6</b>	(19.1, 31.0)	<b>31.2</b>	(24.2, 39.2)
Limerick City	<b>7.6</b>	(5.3, 10.9)	<b>37.9</b>	(31.5, 44.7)
Limerick Co.	<b>14.9</b>	(11.1, 19.7)	<b>20.8</b>	(15.6, 27.2)
Louth	<b>6.8</b>	(4.3, 10.6)	<b>35.1</b>	(28.6, 42.3)
Meath	<b>13.0</b>	(8.6, 19.2)	<b>22.9</b>	(16.6, 30.6)
Mayo	<b>6.7</b>	(3.6, 12.0)	<b>10.0</b>	(6.8, 14.5)
Tipperary	<b>11.9</b>	(7.5, 18.3)	<b>16.7</b>	(11.5, 23.6)
Wicklow	<b>7.3</b>	(4.1, 12.5)	<b>22.3</b>	(14.5, 32.8)
Wexford	<b>9.0</b>	(6.5, 12.4)	<b>25.8</b>	(20.5, 31.8)
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.7</b>	(9.7, 11.8)	<b>22.4</b>	(20.9, 24.0)

TABLE 12 BARRIERS TO SOCIAL PARTICIPATION (CONTINUED)

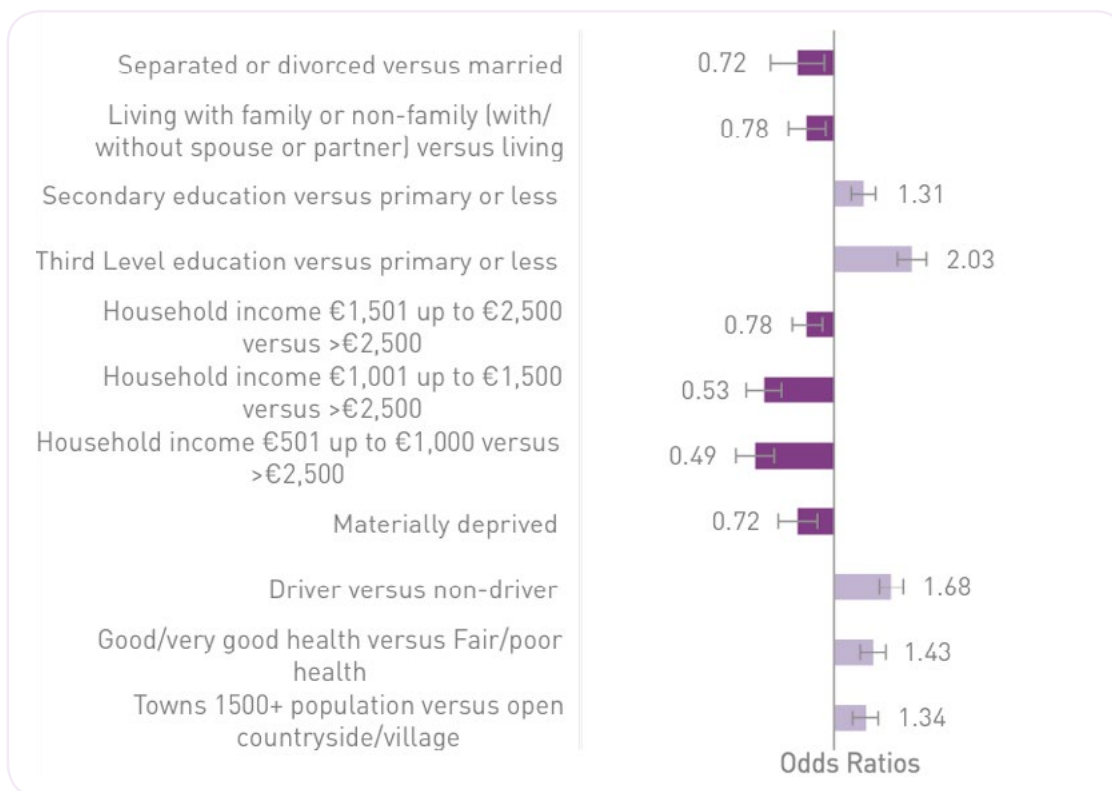
	Social Activities don't Interest Me		The costs involved are too high		People have negative attitudes about older people being involved	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>29.0</b>	(23.6, 35.1)	<b>4.3</b>	(2.0, 8.9)	<b>1.7</b>	(0.6, 4.5)
Cork County	<b>31.0</b>	(25.7, 36.7)	<b>10.7</b>	(6.7, 16.7)	<b>11.2</b>	(6.0, 19.9)
Cork City	<b>32.4</b>	(25.9, 39.6)	<b>11.3</b>	(8.2, 15.3)	<b>8.4</b>	(5.0, 13.9)
Cavan	<b>29.3</b>	(22.4, 37.2)	<b>9.7</b>	(6.0, 15.2)	<b>7.7</b>	(4.8, 12.2)
Dublin City	<b>11.5</b>	(7.4, 17.4)	<b>4.4</b>	(2.5, 7.6)	<b>5.5</b>	(3.1, 9.7)
Dublin Fingal	<b>23.5</b>	(16.7, 32.0)	<b>10.8</b>	(6.4, 17.7)	<b>15.9</b>	(9.5, 25.3)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>32.4</b>	(25.1, 40.6)	<b>19.3</b>	(13.3, 27.2)	<b>13.1</b>	(7.9, 21.0)
South Dublin	<b>14.7</b>	(9.8, 21.6)	<b>4.7</b>	(2.9, 7.5)	<b>4.8</b>	(2.7, 8.6)
Galway Co.	<b>24.2</b>	(19.6, 29.6)	<b>11.4</b>	(8.0, 16)	<b>7.2</b>	(4.6, 11.0)
Galway City	<b>29.0</b>	(23.2, 35.7)	<b>10.5</b>	(6.9, 15.6)	<b>5.6</b>	(3.2, 9.5)
Kildare	<b>36.2</b>	(26.4, 47.2)	<b>25.4</b>	(19.0, 33.1)	<b>18.1</b>	(11.2, 27.7)
Kilkenny	<b>24.9</b>	(16.6, 35.5)	<b>7.3</b>	(3.8, 13.5)	<b>5.6</b>	(3.1, 10.0)
Laois	<b>28.5</b>	(21.6, 36.5)	<b>31.2</b>	(23.7, 39.7)	<b>16.9</b>	(12.9, 21.8)
Limerick City	<b>40.9</b>	(34.2, 48.0)	<b>8.3</b>	(5.2, 13.1)	<b>4.8</b>	(2.5, 8.7)
Limerick Co.	<b>26.4</b>	(20.0, 34.1)	<b>9.9</b>	(6.9, 14.1)	<b>10.4</b>	(6.1, 17)
Louth	<b>23.1</b>	(16.1, 32.1)	<b>0.5</b>	(0.1, 1.6)	<b>3.1</b>	(0.9, 9.6)
Meath	<b>23.0</b>	(15.2, 33.3)	<b>8.0</b>	(4.5, 13.6)	<b>11.7</b>	(6.8, 19.2)
Mayo	<b>12.3</b>	(8.4, 17.6)	<b>2.2</b>	(1.1, 4.3)	<b>1.2</b>	(0.4, 3.2)
Tipperary	<b>21.2</b>	(14.6, 29.8)	<b>16.1</b>	(10.6, 23.5)	<b>6.6</b>	(3.6, 11.5)
Wicklow	<b>21.3</b>	(13.9, 31.2)	<b>5.7</b>	(3.4, 9.4)	<b>2.0</b>	(0.6, 6.2)
Wexford	<b>34.2</b>	(27.8, 41.3)	<b>7.4</b>	(4.3, 12.6)	<b>5.3</b>	(3.5, 7.9)
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.5</b>	(22.8, 26.3)	<b>10.0</b>	(8.8, 11.2)	<b>8.2</b>	(7.0, 9.5)



## FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Further analysis identified a number of socio-demographic characteristics that helped explain differences in levels of community participation among adults aged 55 years and older. Full results are presented in Appendix 2 (Table 5).

FIGURE 5 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION



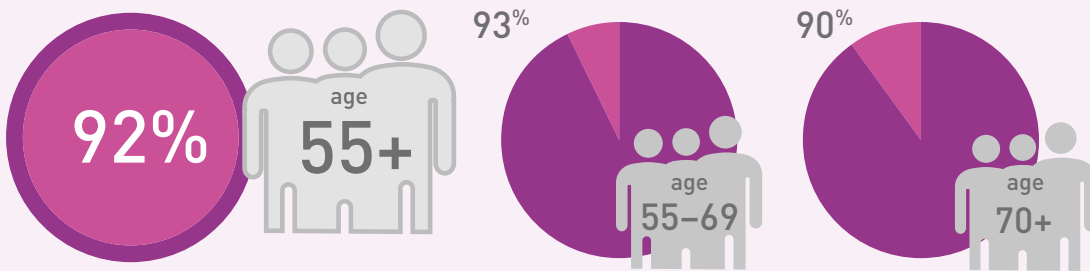
Note: results are based on a mixed-effects regression model and reported as Odds Ratios with 95% Confidence Intervals.

# SOCIALISED AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH

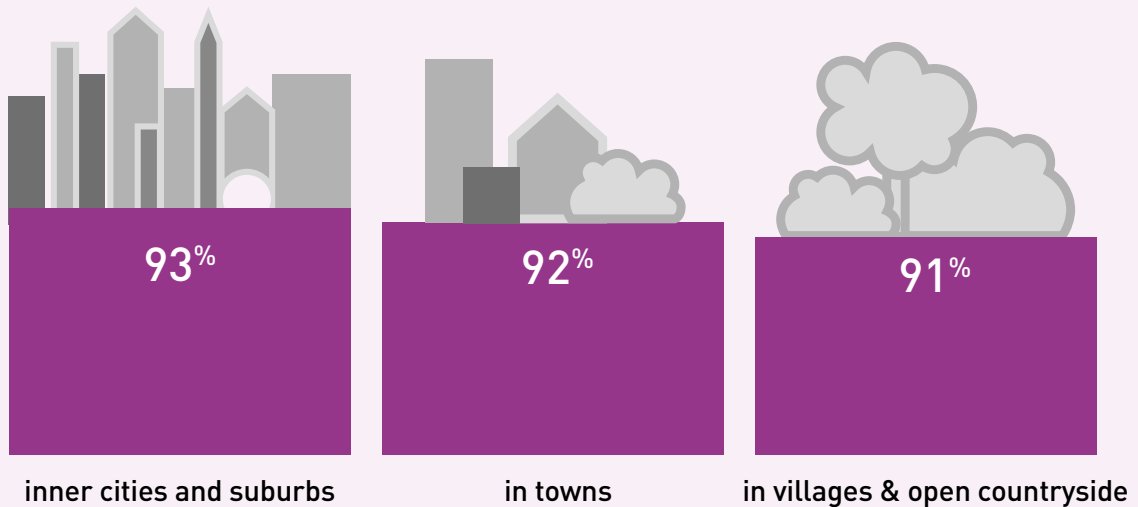
We asked respondents how often they meet socially with friends, relatives, or colleagues. Responses were combined to measure whether respondents met with friends, relatives and colleagues once a month or less than monthly/never.

## KEY FINDINGS

### SOCIALISED AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH



both men and women socialised regularly in almost equal measure



## GEOGRAPHICAL DIFFERENCE IN SOCIALISING

Table 13 shows the percentage of adults aged 55 years and older within each Local Authority area who met with friends, relatives and colleagues once a month. In eight areas more than one in ten people do not meet friends, relatives or colleagues even once a month. The level of monthly socialising ranged from 83% in Galway City to 98% in Louth.

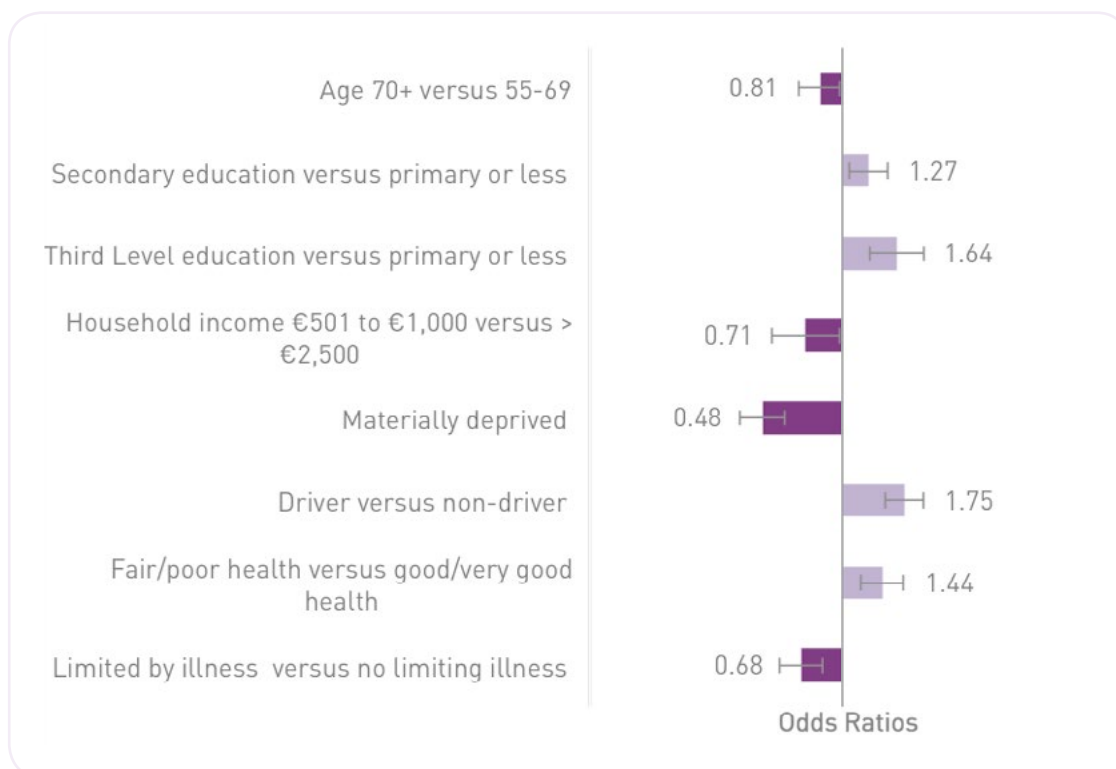
TABLE 13 PERCENTAGE WHO MET AT LEAST MONTHLY WITH FRIENDS/RELATIVES/ COLLEAGUES, BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS

Local Authority	Does not meet friends, relatives, colleagues monthly		Does meet friends, relatives, colleagues monthly	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	10.7	(7.9, 14.3)	89.3	(85.7, 92.1)
Cork County	9.9	(5.9, 16.1)	90.1	(83.9, 94.1)
Cork City	10.0	(6.9, 14.3)	90.0	(85.7, 93.1)
Cavan	11.8	(7.8, 17.4)	88.2	(82.6, 92.2)
Dublin City	6.1	(3.6, 10.2)	93.9	(89.8, 96.4)
Dublin Fingal	6.0	(3.5, 10.0)	94.0	(90.0, 96.5)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	6.5	(3.8, 10.9)	93.5	(89.1, 96.2)
South Dublin	3.4	(1.7, 6.5)	96.6	(93.5, 98.3)
Galway Co.	8.8	(6.4, 12.0)	91.2	(88.0, 93.6)
Galway City	17.1	(12.4, 23.2)	82.9	(76.8, 87.6)
Kildare	7.0	(4.4, 11.0)	93.0	(89.0, 95.6)
Kilkenny	5.5	(3.6, 8.4)	94.5	(91.6, 96.4)
Laois	16.4	(11.5, 22.8)	83.6	(77.2, 88.5)
Limerick City	12.0	(8.9, 16.0)	88.0	(84.0, 91.1)
Limerick Co.	10.6	(7.5, 14.8)	89.4	(85.2, 92.5)
Louth	2.1	(0.9, 4.8)	97.9	(95.2, 99.1)
Meath	7.0	(4.3, 11.3)	93.0	(88.7, 95.7)
Mayo	12.1	(9.2, 15.7)	87.9	(84.3, 90.8)
Tipperary	5.8	(4.0, 8.5)	94.2	(91.5, 96.0)
Wicklow	9.5	(5.4, 16.3)	90.5	(83.7, 94.6)
Wexford	8.2	(6.1, 11.1)	91.8	(88.9, 93.9)
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>(7.2, 9.0)</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>(91.0, 92.8)</b>

## FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MEETING FRIENDS, RELATIVES OR COLLEAGUES

We examined a number of socio-demographic characteristics to identify factors that help explain differences in reports of meeting friends, relatives or colleagues monthly amongst adults aged 55 years and older. The full results are presented in Appendix 2 (Table 6).

FIGURE 6 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MEETING FRIENDS, RELATIVES AND COLLEAGUES AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH



Note: results are based on a mixed-effects regression model and reported as Odds Ratios with 95% Confidence Intervals.

# 3.5

## TRANSPORTATION

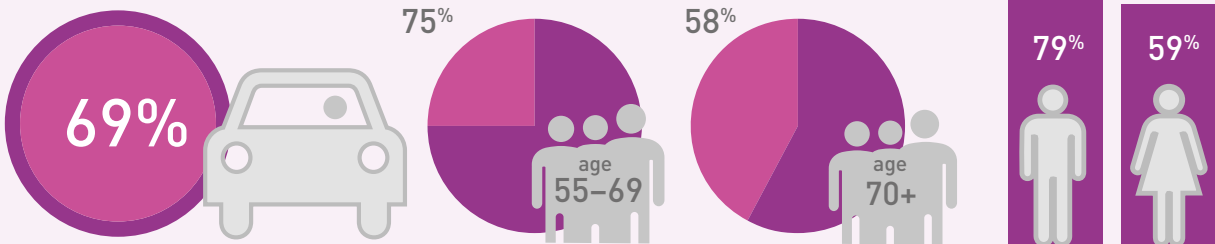
Respondents were asked which mode of transport they had used. They were also asked how difficult it was for them to access public transport in their locality. Responses included: great/some difficulty, easily/very easily, service not used, and, service not available.

We combined great difficulty, and service not available to consider those who have the most difficulty/cannot access public transport.

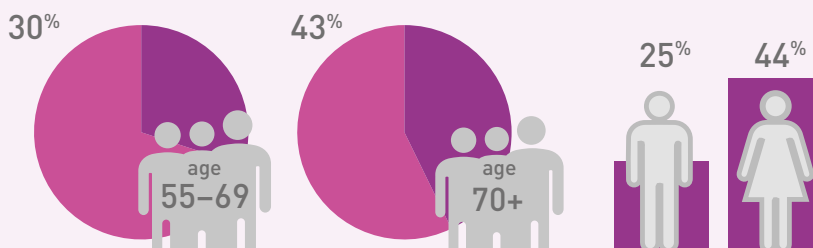
We also asked respondents to rate their overall satisfaction with public transport options in their local area. Responses included: very poor, poor, fair, good, or excellent.

### KEY FINDINGS - USUAL TRANSPORT

#### USUAL TRANSPORT



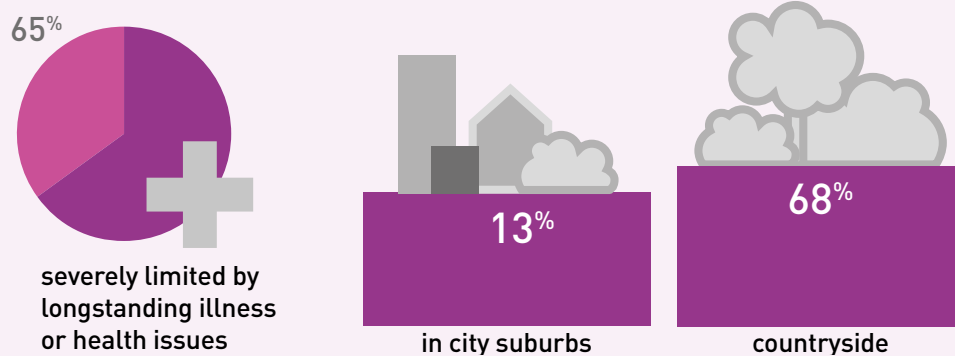
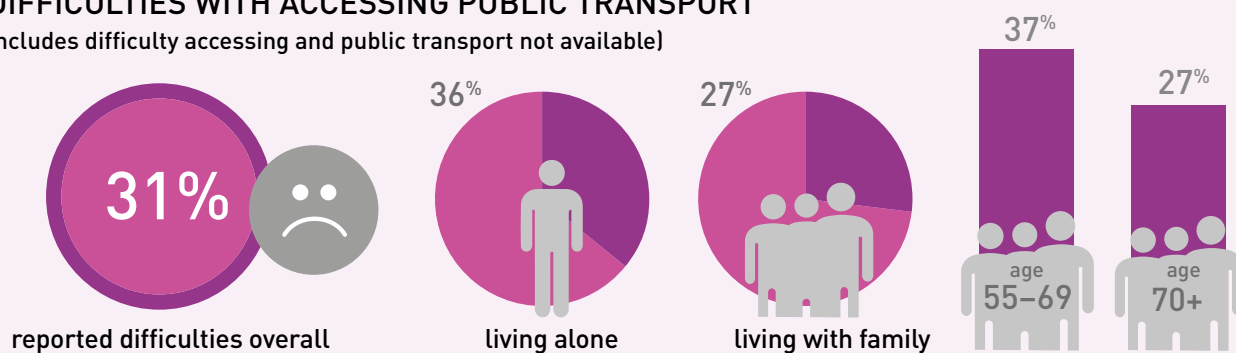
drove themselves in the past week



were driven as a passenger in the past week

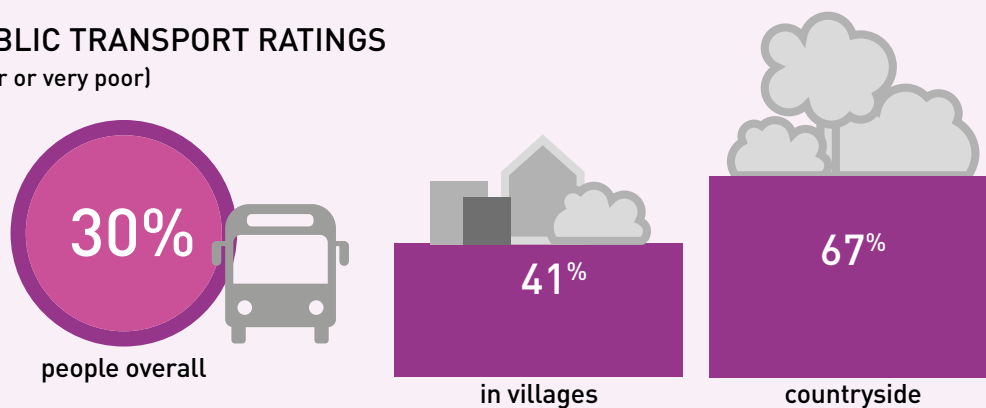
## DIFFICULTIES WITH ACCESSING PUBLIC TRANSPORT

(includes difficulty accessing and public transport not available)



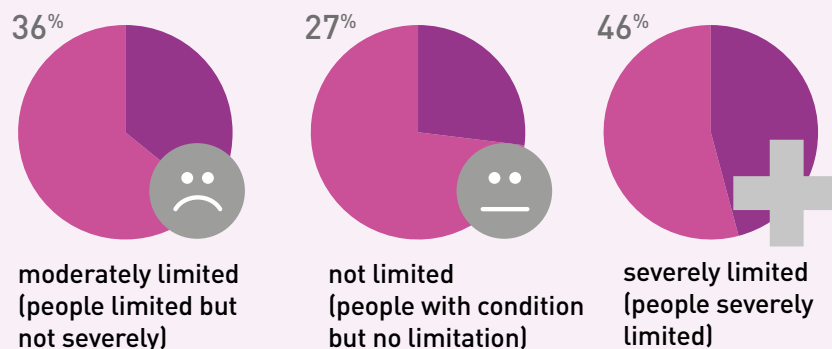
## PUBLIC TRANSPORT RATINGS

(poor or very poor)



## FAIR, POOR, OR VERY POOR TRANSPORT RATING

(for people with an illness or health condition that limits everyday activities)



## GEOGRAPHICAL DIFFERENCE – ACCESS TO TRANSPORT AND SATISFACTION WITH TRANSPORT

The percentage in each area who reported difficulty accessing public transport, and satisfaction with transport (for all respondents and among non-drivers only) within each Local Authority area is presented in Table 14 below.

TABLE 14 PUBLIC TRANSPORT ACCESS AND RATINGS, BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

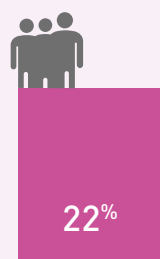
Local Authority	Some/great difficulty accessing public transport		Good/excellent local public transport rating (all)		Good/excellent local public transport rating (non-drivers only)	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>28.1</b>	(20.2,37.6)	<b>51.5</b>	(40.9,61.9)	<b>46.7</b>	(32.6,61.4)
Cork County	<b>62.6</b>	(52.5,71.8)	<b>26.3</b>	(18.6,35.8)	<b>23.6</b>	(14.7,35.7)
Cork City	<b>20.2</b>	(15.0,26.6)	<b>78.8</b>	(70.8,85.1)	<b>68.5</b>	(53.6,80.4)
Cavan	<b>45.2</b>	(33.4,57.6)	<b>37.7</b>	(27.6,49.1)	<b>25.6</b>	(16.1,38.0)
Dublin City	<b>6.0</b>	(3.8,9.5)	<b>81.3</b>	(76.5,85.3)	<b>73.3</b>	(63.7,81.1)
Dublin Fingal	<b>8.3</b>	(5.3,13.0)	<b>60.7</b>	(49.3,71.1)	<b>50.7</b>	(34.2,67.1)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>20.0</b>	(14.9,26.4)	<b>59.2</b>	(51.2,66.7)	<b>50.3</b>	(35.3,65.2)
South Dublin	<b>6.3</b>	(3.7,10.7)	<b>59.6</b>	(50.7,67.9)	<b>45.1</b>	(31.9,59.0)
Galway Co.	<b>50.1</b>	(39.3,60.9)	<b>36.3</b>	(26.5,47.4)	<b>32.8</b>	(21.2,47.0)
Galway City	<b>14.7</b>	(9.2,22.8)	<b>74.6</b>	(64.8,82.4)	<b>75.2</b>	(64.1,83.7)
Kildare	<b>24.2</b>	(17.1,33.1)	<b>60.0</b>	(48.7,70.3)	<b>59.4</b>	(43.9,73.2)
Kilkenny	<b>57.1</b>	(44.8,68.5)	<b>32.2</b>	(22.5,43.9)	<b>30.9</b>	(18.8,46.4)
Laois	<b>39.8</b>	(30.8,49.6)	<b>43.1</b>	(33.1,53.6)	<b>41.4</b>	(29.0,54.9)
Limerick City	<b>15.5</b>	(10.9,21.6)	<b>74.4</b>	(67.1,80.5)	<b>66.5</b>	(53.3,77.5)
Limerick Co.	<b>59.4</b>	(49.0,69.1)	<b>13.8</b>	(8.3,22.2)	<b>13.6</b>	(6.7,25.6)
Louth	<b>12.0</b>	(7.3,19.0)	<b>74.0</b>	(65.2,81.2)	<b>72.9</b>	(56.5,84.7)
Meath	<b>29.8</b>	(21.2,40.1)	<b>54.6</b>	(45.1,63.8)	<b>44.8</b>	(29.4,61.3)
Mayo	<b>50.6</b>	(38.0,63.2)	<b>26.2</b>	(16.4,39.1)	<b>20.0</b>	(11.2,33.1)
Tipperary	<b>26.7</b>	(19.2,35.8)	<b>64.4</b>	(54.0,73.5)	<b>58.2</b>	(45.3,70.1)
Wicklow	<b>48.7</b>	(38.1,59.4)	<b>36.0</b>	(25.8,47.6)	<b>15.1</b>	(8.2,26.2)
Wexford	<b>58.9</b>	(48.3,68.8)	<b>25.1</b>	(18.0,34.0)	<b>21.4</b>	(13.0,33.2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.6</b>	(28.1,33.2)	<b>51.6</b>	(48.9,54.3)	<b>42.8</b>	(39.2,46.5)

# IMPACT OF TRANSPORT PROBLEMS

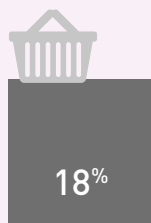
We asked respondents how often a lack of transport caused them difficulty socialising, doing essential tasks e.g. grocery shopping, and getting to health and social care appointments. Responses included: never; rarely; some of the time; most of the time; and, all of the time. Our analysis focuses on those who reported difficulty some, most, or all of the time..

## KEY FINDINGS

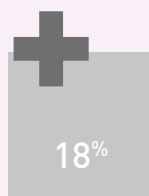
### IMPACT OF TRANSPORT PROBLEMS



difficulty socialising

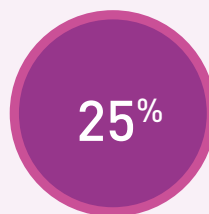


difficulty doing essential tasks



difficulty getting to health or social care appointments

### OVERALL



have difficulty socialising, doing essential tasks, and/or getting to health or social care appointments due a to lack of transport



## GEOGRAPHICAL DIFFERENCE IN DIFFICULTIES CAUSED BY LACK OF TRANSPORT

The proportion of people experiencing difficulty due to lack of transport varied between local authority area. In Wicklow 35% of people had difficulty socialising because of lack of transport while in Louth only 12% had such a difficulty.

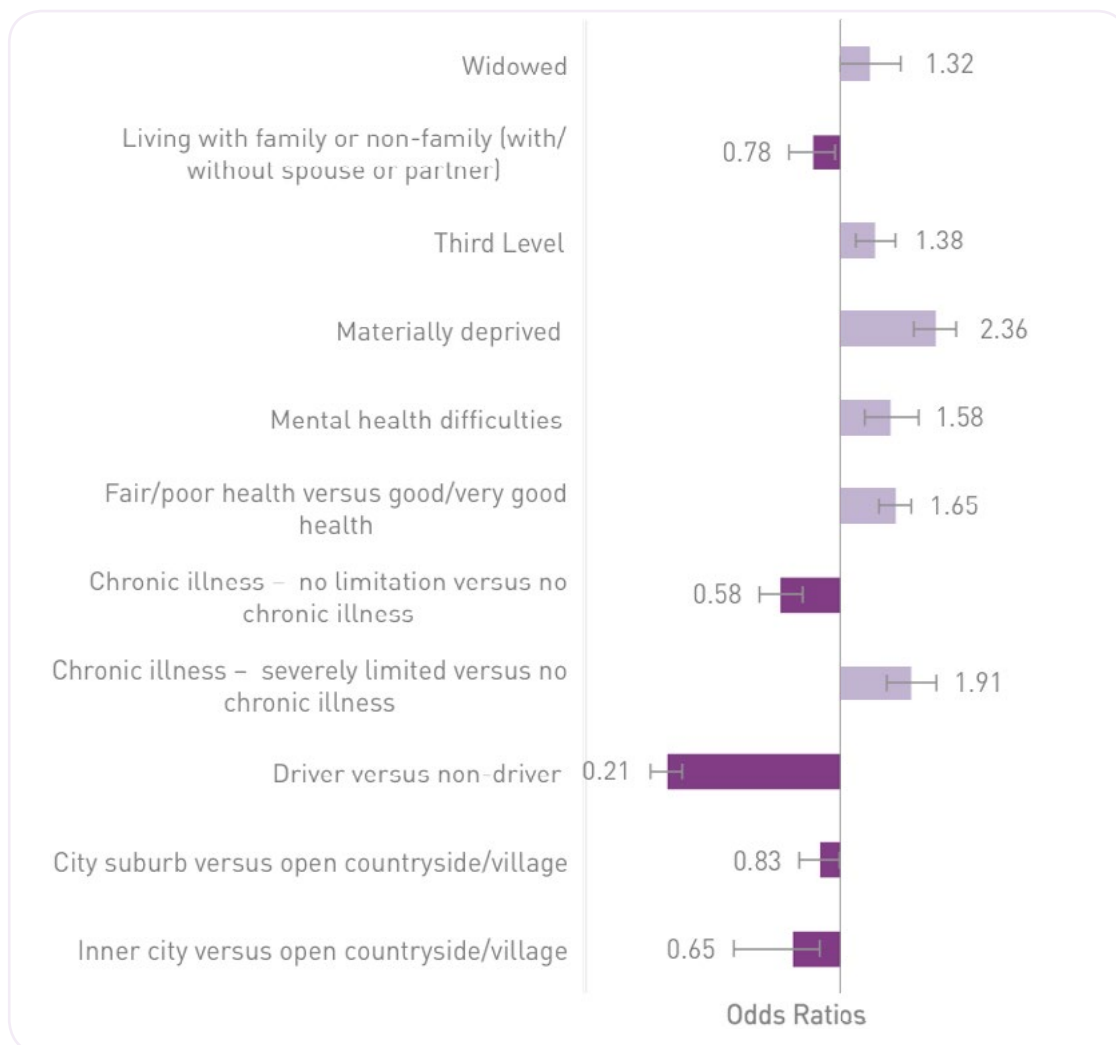
TABLE 15 PERCENTAGE WITH DIFFICULTIES CAUSED BY LACK OF TRANSPORT, BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

Local Authority	Socialising		Doing essential tasks		Getting to health/ social care appointments	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	17.5	(13.4,22.7)	11.1	(7.9,15.3)	13.2	(9.3,18.4)
Cork County	23.8	(20.0,28.0)	16.7	(13.7,20.1)	18.5	(14.9,22.7)
Cork City	25.5	(20.3,31.5)	19.1	(14.5,24.6)	17.7	(13.2,23.2)
Cavan	16.5	(11.1,24.0)	16.0	(10.5,23.7)	16.2	(10.5,24.2)
Dublin City	18.0	(13.0,24.4)	17.2	(12.6,23.0)	15.8	(11.5,21.3)
Dublin Fingal	19.6	(13.1,28.2)	17.6	(11.9,25.4)	17.6	(12.4,24.4)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	32.7	(24.9,41.6)	25.7	(18.3,34.7)	26.8	(19.3,35.8)
South Dublin	16.4	(10.9,23.8)	15.6	(9.9,23.9)	14.8	(9.7,22.1)
Galway County	22.1	(17.4,27.6)	22.0	(17.1,27.7)	22.2	(16.8,28.8)
Galway City	13.2	(8.8,19.4)	12.8	(8.9,18.0)	10.5	(6.9,15.8)
Kildare	26.3	(20.8,32.6)	22.2	(17.4,27.9)	24.0	(19.1,29.7)
Kilkenny	14.8	(10.2,21.1)	11.9	(8.2,17.1)	9.7	(6.7,13.8)
Laois	18.7	(14.1,24.4)	18.3	(13.6,24.1)	17.4	(13.0,23.0)
Limerick City	16.7	(12.2,22.4)	11.8	(8.0,17.1)	10.6	(7.4,15.0)
Limerick County	27.6	(22.4,33.5)	20.3	(15.3,26.3)	21.0	(16.1,27.1)
Louth	11.5	(8.0,16.4)	10.1	(6.9,14.5)	9.8	(6.4,14.6)
Meath	20.5	(14.6,28.1)	17.8	(12.1,25.4)	19.0	(13.0,27.1)
Mayo	17.4	(12.5,23.7)	13.6	(9.1,19.9)	10.3	(6.2,16.6)
Tipperary	12.7	(9.1,17.4)	8.9	(5.9,13.1)	13.5	(9.9,18.2)
Wicklow	35.3	(27.0,44.5)	34.5	(25.9,44.3)	33.0	(24.9,42.4)
Wexford	31.2	(24.6,38.7)	21.0	(15.1,28.3)	23.8	(18.1,30.8)
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>(20.0,23.0)</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>(16.4,19.2)</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>(16.6,19.5)</b>

## FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH DIFFICULTY SOCIALISING RELATED TO A LACK OF TRANSPORT

We examined a number of socio-demographic characteristics to identify factors that help explain differences between respondents reporting that a lack of transport causes difficulty socialising. The full results are presented in Appendix 2 (Table 7).

FIGURE 7 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH TRANSPORT CAUSING DIFFICULTY SOCIALISING

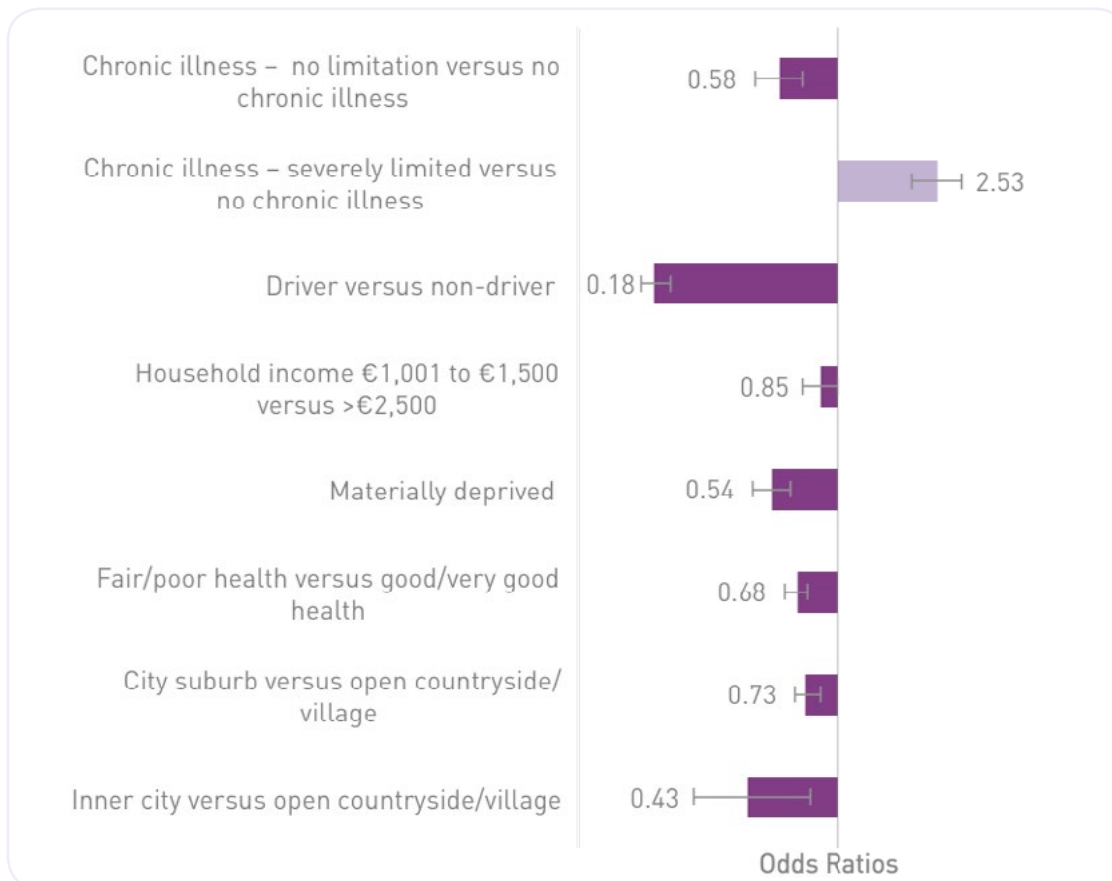


Note: results are based on a mixed-effects regression model and reported as Odds Ratios with 95% Confidence Intervals.

## DIFFICULTY DOING ESSENTIAL TASKS CAUSE BY A LACK OF TRANSPORT

We examined a number of socio-demographic characteristics to identify factors that help explain differences between respondents reporting that a lack of transport causes difficulty doing essential tasks. The full results are presented in Appendix 2 (Table 8).

FIGURE 8 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH TRANSPORT CAUSING DIFFICULTY DOING ESSENTIAL TASKS

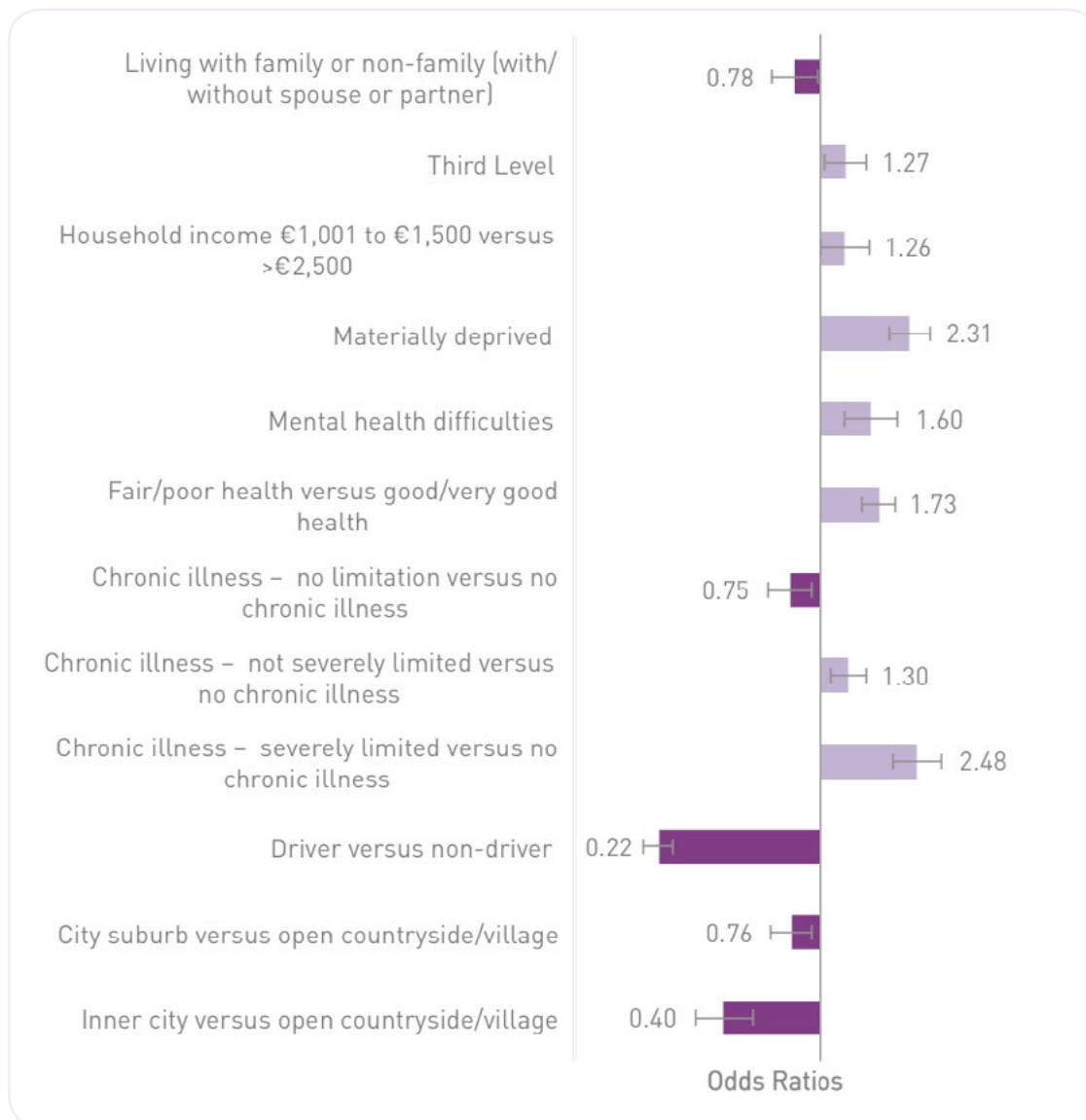


Note: results are based on a mixed-effects regression model and reported as Odds Ratios with 95% Confidence Intervals.

## DIFFICULTY GETTING TO HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE APPOINTMENTS

We examined a number of socio-demographic characteristics to identify factors that help explain differences between respondents reporting that a lack of transport causes difficulty doing essential tasks. The full results are presented in Appendix 2 (Table 9).

FIGURE 9 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH TRANSPORT CAUSING DIFFICULTY GETTING TO HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE APPOINTMENTS



Note: results are based on a mixed-effects regression model and reported as Odds Ratios with 95% Confidence Intervals.

# NOTES





HEALTH

## NPAS Goal 2: Health

Support people as they age to maintain, improve or manage their physical and mental health and wellbeing.

<b>NPAS Objective</b>	<b>Survey Themes and WHO Age Friendly Programme domains</b>
Prevent and reduce disability, chronic disease and premature mortality as people age by supporting the development and implementation of policies to reduce associated lifestyle factors.	Healthy Ageing
Promote the development and delivery of a continuum of high quality care services and supports that are responsive to the changing needs and preferences of people as they age and at end of life.	Community Support and Health Services
Recognise and support the role of carers by implementing the National Carers' Strategy (2012)	Caregiving

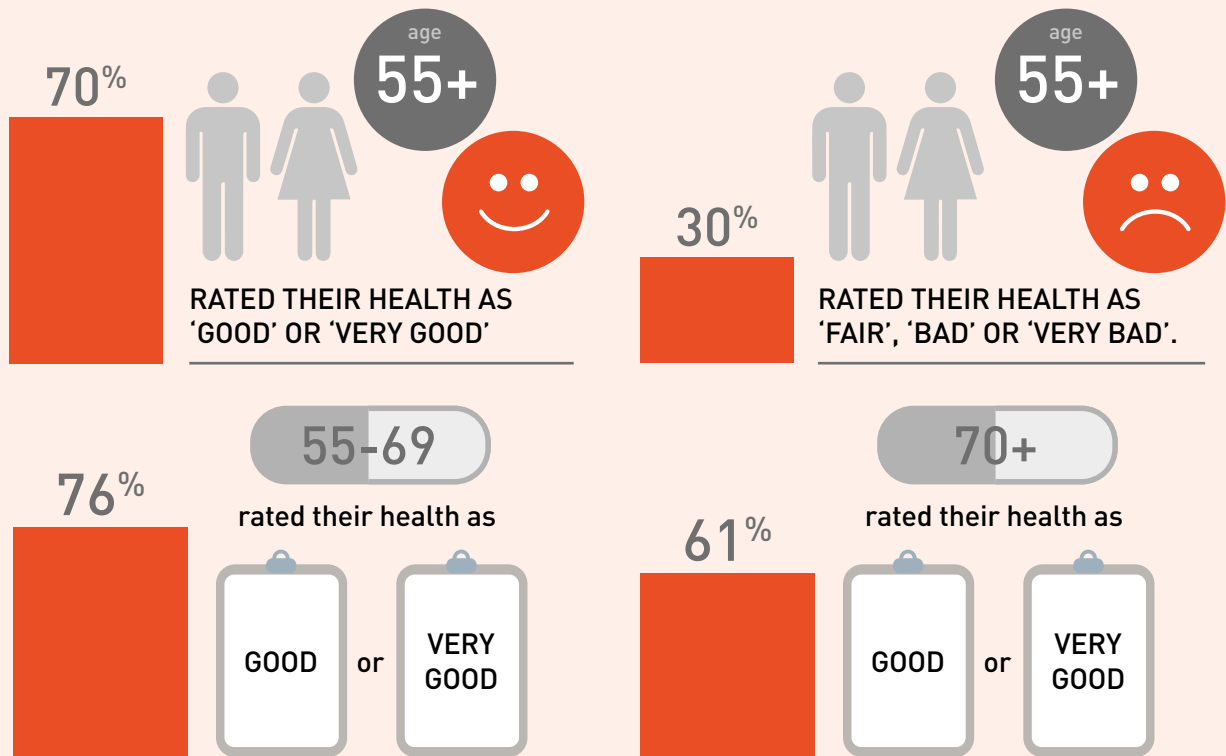
# 4.1

## HEALTH STATUS AND BEHAVIOURS

Respondents were asked to rate their own health, to identify what, if any diagnosed conditions they had and whether or to what extent they were limited by illness. They were also asked about their health behaviours; physical activity; smoking and alcohol use.

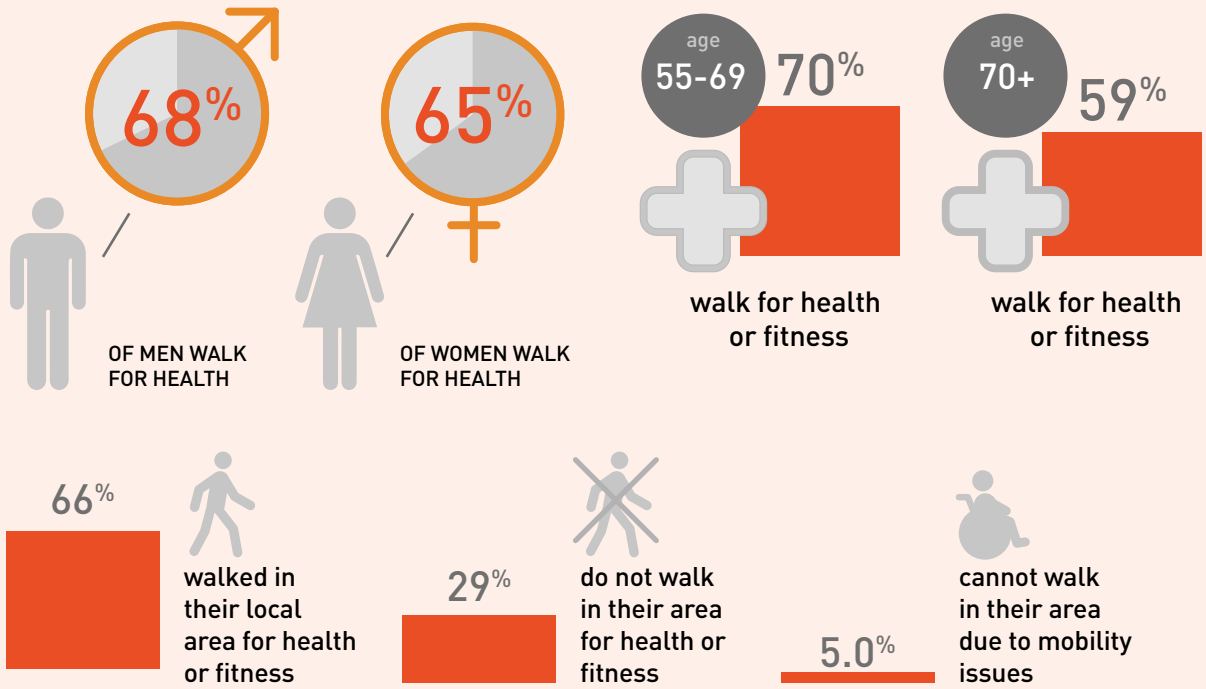
### KEY FINDINGS

#### SELF-RATED HEALTH





## WALKING FOR HEALTH OR FITNESS



Based on the self-reported levels of physical activity, it was possible to calculate the proportion of respondents complying with the National Physical Activity Guidelines recommendation of 150 minutes of moderate physical activity per week (Department of Health and Children & HSE, 2009).

## PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

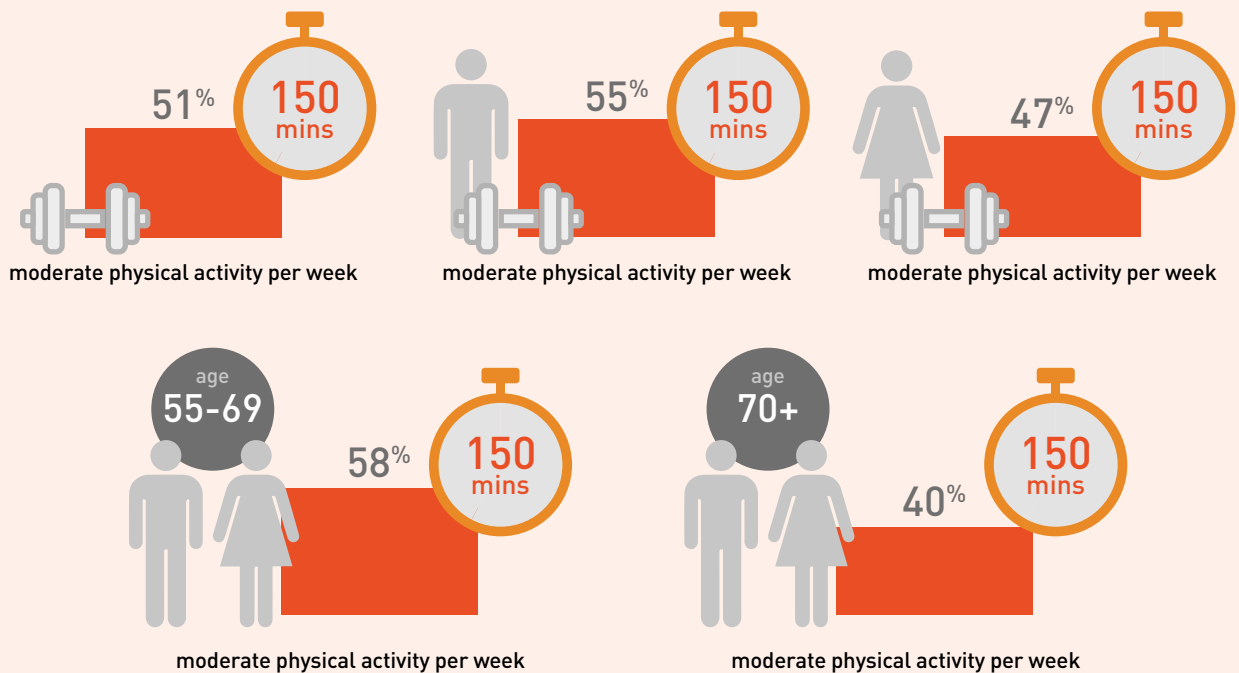


TABLE 16 HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS

		<b>%</b>	<b>(CI 95%)</b>
<b>Self-rated health status</b>	Good or very good	<b>70.3</b>	(68.8, 71.7)
	Fair, bad or very bad	<b>29.7</b>	(28.3, 31.2)
<b>Number of chronic conditions</b>	None	<b>31.5</b>	(29.8, 33.2)
	One	<b>27.1</b>	(25.8, 28.4)
	Two of more	<b>41.4</b>	(39.5, 43.3)
<b>Long-standing illness or condition that limits daily activity</b>	No	<b>57.0</b>	(55.2, 58.7)
	Yes - not limited	<b>14.0</b>	(13.0, 15.2)
	Yes - limited	<b>22.2</b>	(20.9, 23.5)
	Yes - severely limited	<b>6.8</b>	(6.1, 7.5)
<b>Smoking status</b>	Current smoker	<b>18.3</b>	(17.1, 19.5)
	Former smoker	<b>29.1</b>	(27.5, 30.7)
	Never smoked	<b>52.6</b>	(50.8, 54.4)
<b>Frequency of drinking alcohol in the past 6 months</b>	Weekly (including daily)	<b>24.3</b>	(22.7, 25.9)
	Once-twice a month	<b>27.3</b>	(25.9, 28.8)
	Less than monthly	<b>11.4</b>	(10.5, 12.3)
	Not at all	<b>31.8</b>	(30.1, 33.6)
	Consumption varied	<b>5.2</b>	(4.2, 6.5)
<b>Physically active 150mins/week</b>	No	<b>48.9</b>	(46.9, 50.9)
	Yes	<b>51.1</b>	(49.1, 53.1)
<b>Healthcare coverage</b>	Full medical card only	<b>40.2</b>	(38.2, 42.2)
	GP visit card only	<b>2.9</b>	(2.4, 3.4)
	Health insurance only	<b>27.3</b>	(25.7, 29.0)
	Joint cover	<b>19.5</b>	(18.1, 21.1)
	No cover	<b>10.1</b>	(9.0, 11.3)

## GEOGRAPHICAL DIFFERENCE IN SELF-RATED HEALTH AND LIMITING CONDITIONS

The majority of respondents rated their health as good or very good. The percentage ranged from 63% to 79%, with Meath having the highest proportion at 79%. Wexford had the highest proportion of older adults (37%) who rated their health as 'fair/bad/very bad'.

TABLE 17 SELF-RATED HEALTH BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

	Good or very good		Fair, bad or very bad	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>72.3</b>	(67.0,77.1)	<b>27.7</b>	(22.9,33.0)
Cork County	<b>68.1</b>	(64.0,72.0)	<b>31.9</b>	(28.0,36.0)
Cork City	<b>63.7</b>	(57.0,69.9)	<b>36.3</b>	(30.1,43.0)
Cavan	<b>71.7</b>	(65.3,77.4)	<b>28.3</b>	(22.6,34.7)
Dublin City	<b>74.7</b>	(69.1,79.6)	<b>25.3</b>	(20.4,30.9)
Dublin Fingal	<b>75.2</b>	(69.8,79.9)	<b>24.8</b>	(20.1,30.2)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>71.2</b>	(64.2,77.3)	<b>28.8</b>	(22.7,35.8)
South Dublin	<b>62.9</b>	(53.6,71.3)	<b>37.1</b>	(28.7,46.4)
Galway Co.	<b>68.4</b>	(63.6,72.8)	<b>31.6</b>	(27.2,36.4)
Galway City	<b>73.0</b>	(67.8,77.7)	<b>27.0</b>	(22.3,32.2)
Kildare	<b>76.1</b>	(70.3,81.0)	<b>23.9</b>	(19.0,29.7)
Kilkenny	<b>74.1</b>	(68.6,78.8)	<b>25.9</b>	(21.2,31.4)
Laois	<b>65.5</b>	(59.1,71.4)	<b>34.5</b>	(28.6,40.9)
Limerick City	<b>63.6</b>	(56.9,69.7)	<b>36.4</b>	(30.3,43.1)
Limerick Co.	<b>71.4</b>	(65.9,76.4)	<b>28.6</b>	(23.6,34.1)
Louth	<b>72.5</b>	(66.8,77.6)	<b>27.5</b>	(22.4,33.2)
Meath	<b>78.7</b>	(72.6,83.7)	<b>21.3</b>	(16.3,27.4)
Mayo	<b>71.0</b>	(64.2,77.0)	<b>29.0</b>	(23.0,35.8)
Tipperary	<b>65.9</b>	(60.1,71.3)	<b>34.1</b>	(28.7,39.9)
Wicklow	<b>66.9</b>	(59.5,73.5)	<b>33.1</b>	(26.5,40.5)
Wexford	<b>62.7</b>	(56.7,68.3)	<b>37.3</b>	(31.7,43.3)

The number of chronic conditions reported by respondents varied across the areas surveyed. In Wexford 56% of people had two or more while in Meath only 31% had two or more chronic conditions. 21% of people in Wexford had no chronic conditions compared to 42% in South Dublin

TABLE 18 PERCENTAGE WHO REPORTED CHRONIC CONDITIONS BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

	Number of chronic conditions					
	None		One		Two of more	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>34.1</b>	(27.7,41.1)	<b>24.6</b>	(19.8,30.2)	<b>41.3</b>	(33.8,49.2)
Cork County	<b>33.0</b>	(26.9,39.6)	<b>28.1</b>	(23.5,33.3)	<b>38.9</b>	(31.3,47.1)
Cork City	<b>24.2</b>	(19.2,30.0)	<b>23.3</b>	(19.4,27.9)	<b>52.4</b>	(45.7,59.1)
Cavan	<b>35.4</b>	(30.7,40.5)	<b>32.4</b>	(28.0,37.1)	<b>32.2</b>	(26.4,38.6)
Dublin City	<b>34.5</b>	(28.1,41.5)	<b>25.8</b>	(20.9,31.3)	<b>39.7</b>	(32.9,46.9)
Dublin Fingal	<b>33.7</b>	(26.3,42.0)	<b>24.8</b>	(19.9,30.5)	<b>41.5</b>	(33.0,50.4)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>26.7</b>	(20.7,33.7)	<b>22.9</b>	(19.3,26.8)	<b>50.5</b>	(43.9,57.0)
South Dublin	<b>42.2</b>	(34.1,50.8)	<b>25.4</b>	(21.1,30.3)	<b>32.3</b>	(25.2,40.4)
Galway Co.	<b>27.6</b>	(21.5,34.7)	<b>25.3</b>	(21.0,30.1)	<b>47.1</b>	(40.4,53.9)
Galway City	<b>36.2</b>	(29.6,43.4)	<b>22.0</b>	(17.2,27.7)	<b>41.8</b>	(35.6,48.3)
Kildare	<b>26.3</b>	(20.5,33.0)	<b>23.1</b>	(18.2,28.9)	<b>50.6</b>	(42.5,58.6)
Kilkenny	<b>34.5</b>	(28.2,41.5)	<b>32.6</b>	(27.9,37.6)	<b>32.9</b>	(27.1,39.3)
Laois	<b>31.4</b>	(25.7,37.7)	<b>26.4</b>	(21.1,32.5)	<b>42.2</b>	(36.0,48.6)
Limerick City	<b>27.8</b>	(23.2,33.0)	<b>34.7</b>	(30.6,39.1)	<b>37.5</b>	(31.5,43.8)
Limerick Co.	<b>30.6</b>	(23.4,38.9)	<b>27.3</b>	(22.6,32.6)	<b>42.1</b>	(34.6,50.0)
Louth	<b>26.3</b>	(20.9,32.7)	<b>31.6</b>	(26.3,37.5)	<b>42.1</b>	(34.3,50.2)
Meath	<b>36.3</b>	(30.0,43.2)	<b>32.9</b>	(27.9,38.5)	<b>30.7</b>	(24.6,37.5)
Mayo	<b>28.3</b>	(23.4,33.7)	<b>34.9</b>	(29.1,41.3)	<b>36.8</b>	(29.0,45.4)
Tipperary	<b>36.5</b>	(30.2,43.4)	<b>28.8</b>	(23.7,34.4)	<b>34.7</b>	(28.3,41.7)
Wicklow	<b>26.1</b>	(19.9,33.5)	<b>29.3</b>	(23.8,35.4)	<b>44.6</b>	(37.7,51.7)
Wexford	<b>21.1</b>	(16.3,26.9)	<b>22.7</b>	(18.3,27.9)	<b>56.1</b>	(49.2,62.8)

TABLE 19 PERCENTAGE WHO REPORTED ACTIVITY-LIMITING HEALTH CONDITIONS, BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

	No		Yes - not limited		Yes - limited		Yes - severely limited	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>50.7</b>	(43.7,57.6)	<b>22.4</b>	(18.2,27.4)	<b>20.8</b>	(15.9,26.7)	<b>6.1</b>	(4.4,8.5)
Cork County	<b>47.8</b>	(40.6,55.0)	<b>14.6</b>	(10.8,19.5)	<b>29.5</b>	(25.2,34.1)	<b>8.1</b>	(6.2,10.6)
Cork City	<b>52.1</b>	(45.8,58.4)	<b>10.8</b>	(7.8,14.7)	<b>28.6</b>	(23.3,34.6)	<b>8.5</b>	(5.4,13.0)
Cavan	<b>55.6</b>	(49.1,62.0)	<b>15.4</b>	(11.2,21.0)	<b>21.7</b>	(17.1,27.2)	<b>7.3</b>	(4.2,12.4)
Dublin City	<b>58.5</b>	(53.2,63.7)	<b>17.8</b>	(13.7,22.8)	<b>19.4</b>	(15.4,24.1)	<b>4.3</b>	(2.2,8.0)
Dublin Fingal	<b>60.6</b>	(53.2,67.5)	<b>16.4</b>	(12.5,21.1)	<b>19.6</b>	(14.8,25.4)	<b>3.4</b>	(1.7,6.7)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>61.0</b>	(54.4,67.3)	<b>14.0</b>	(10.0,19.3)	<b>18.0</b>	(13.9,23.0)	<b>6.9</b>	(4.3,10.9)
South Dublin	<b>66.4</b>	(58.1,73.8)	<b>14.9</b>	(10.7,20.4)	<b>15.2</b>	(10.0,22.3)	<b>3.5</b>	(1.9,6.5)
Galway Co.	<b>64.3</b>	(58.4,69.8)	<b>4.6</b>	(3.0,7.0)	<b>22.1</b>	(17.8,27.2)	<b>8.9</b>	(6.7,11.8)
Galway City	<b>54.3</b>	(45.7,62.5)	<b>16.8</b>	(11.8,23.2)	<b>21.9</b>	(17.0,27.6)	<b>7.1</b>	(4.5,11.1)
Kildare	<b>65.7</b>	(56.6,73.8)	<b>9.9</b>	(6.1,15.7)	<b>18.6</b>	(13.5,25.1)	<b>5.8</b>	(3.7,9.0)
Kilkenny	<b>59.7</b>	(53.4,65.7)	<b>12.9</b>	(9.9,16.7)	<b>21.2</b>	(16.6,26.7)	<b>6.2</b>	(4.0,9.4)
Laois	<b>56.0</b>	(47.1,64.4)	<b>8.6</b>	(5.7,12.5)	<b>24.4</b>	(19.2,30.5)	<b>11.1</b>	(6.9,17.4)
Limerick City	<b>47.2</b>	(41.4,53.0)	<b>21.1</b>	(16.8,26.2)	<b>21.3</b>	(16.2,27.4)	<b>10.4</b>	(7.4,14.6)
Limerick Co.	<b>57.5</b>	(49.2,65.5)	<b>11.0</b>	(7.9,15.2)	<b>22.1</b>	(17.6,27.5)	<b>9.3</b>	(6.4,13.4)
Louth	<b>51.6</b>	(45.8,57.4)	<b>20.4</b>	(16.3,25.3)	<b>24.7</b>	(19.6,30.6)	<b>3.3</b>	(1.7,6.0)
Meath	<b>67.0</b>	(60.2,73.2)	<b>12.8</b>	(9.2,17.4)	<b>15.1</b>	(10.9,20.7)	<b>5.1</b>	(3.2,8.0)
Mayo	<b>61.2</b>	(55.0,67.1)	<b>7.4</b>	(5.0,10.8)	<b>23.7</b>	(18.4,29.9)	<b>7.7</b>	(4.9,12.1)
Tipperary	<b>50.6</b>	(42.5,58.7)	<b>13.1</b>	(9.3,18.1)	<b>27.4</b>	(21.4,34.5)	<b>8.8</b>	(6.4,12.1)
Wicklow	<b>58.6</b>	(51.4,65.4)	<b>9.7</b>	(6.1,15.0)	<b>22.0</b>	(16.2,29.1)	<b>9.7</b>	(6.1,15.2)
Wexford	<b>45.2</b>	(39.1,51.4)	<b>18.2</b>	(14.1,23.1)	<b>28.0</b>	(23.0,33.7)	<b>8.6</b>	(6.0,12.3)

# SMOKING STATUS

The level of current smoking among the over 55s varied across the areas surveyed from 12% in Meath to almost 36% in South Dublin. In most areas, a majority of people never smoked and the proportion of non-smokers ranged from 62% in Meath to almost 40% in Clare.

TABLE 20 SMOKING STATUS, BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

	Smoking Status					
	Current smoker		Former smoker		Never smoked	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>18.6</b>	(14.8,23.0)	<b>41.5</b>	(36.6,46.5)	<b>39.9</b>	(34.3,45.8)
Cork County	<b>18.4</b>	(15.3,21.9)	<b>33.2</b>	(28.5,38.3)	<b>48.4</b>	(43.2,53.6)
Cork City	<b>26.2</b>	(20.4,33.0)	<b>20.7</b>	(15.8,26.7)	<b>53.0</b>	(45.3,60.7)
Cavan	<b>18.1</b>	(13.6,23.7)	<b>25.3</b>	(20.3,30.9)	<b>56.6</b>	(50.6,62.4)
Dublin City	<b>12.9</b>	(9.9,16.8)	<b>33.4</b>	(26.9,40.5)	<b>53.7</b>	(45.5,61.6)
Dublin Fingal	<b>20.6</b>	(15.1,27.3)	<b>25.0</b>	(19.6,31.4)	<b>54.4</b>	(46.2,62.4)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>15.2</b>	(11.6,19.6)	<b>28.6</b>	(22.4,35.7)	<b>56.3</b>	(48.7,63.5)
South Dublin	<b>35.8</b>	(27.5,45.1)	<b>15.0</b>	(9.8,22.3)	<b>49.2</b>	(40.3,58.1)
Galway County	<b>13.8</b>	(10.4,18.1)	<b>32.7</b>	(26.5,39.7)	<b>53.4</b>	(47.1,59.7)
Galway City	<b>15.8</b>	(11.3,21.6)	<b>35.7</b>	(29.8,42.1)	<b>48.5</b>	(42.3,54.7)
Kildare	<b>21.3</b>	(15.9,28.0)	<b>19.5</b>	(14.2,26.2)	<b>59.2</b>	(51.8,66.2)
Kilkenny	<b>13.9</b>	(10.3,18.4)	<b>29.4</b>	(23.1,36.5)	<b>56.7</b>	(49.4,63.8)
Laois	<b>23.8</b>	(18.8,29.7)	<b>18.1</b>	(13.6,23.7)	<b>58.0</b>	(51.1,64.7)
Limerick City	<b>25.2</b>	(19.9,31.3)	<b>28.8</b>	(24.6,33.4)	<b>46.0</b>	(39.7,52.6)
Limerick County	<b>16.6</b>	(12.0,22.5)	<b>28.7</b>	(23.6,34.4)	<b>54.8</b>	(49.1,60.4)
Louth	<b>20.8</b>	(16.7,25.7)	<b>33.4</b>	(27.7,39.7)	<b>45.7</b>	(38.9,52.7)
Meath	<b>12.0</b>	(8.9,15.9)	<b>25.8</b>	(19.1,33.9)	<b>62.2</b>	(54.4,69.4)
Mayo	<b>13.1</b>	(10.0,17.0)	<b>36.7</b>	(29.7,44.4)	<b>50.2</b>	(43.9,56.5)
Tipperary	<b>19.0</b>	(14.9,23.9)	<b>25.8</b>	(20.5,31.9)	<b>55.3</b>	(49.1,61.2)
Wicklow	<b>15.3</b>	(11.2,20.7)	<b>24.6</b>	(18.6,31.8)	<b>60.1</b>	(52.0,67.6)
Wexford	<b>18.3</b>	(14.9,22.3)	<b>38.7</b>	(33.5,44.1)	<b>43.0</b>	(38.1,48.0)

# WEEKLY ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

The percentage of respondents who reported that they consume alcohol on a weekly basis also varied across the areas surveyed, from 9.3% in Limerick County to 43.8% in Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown.

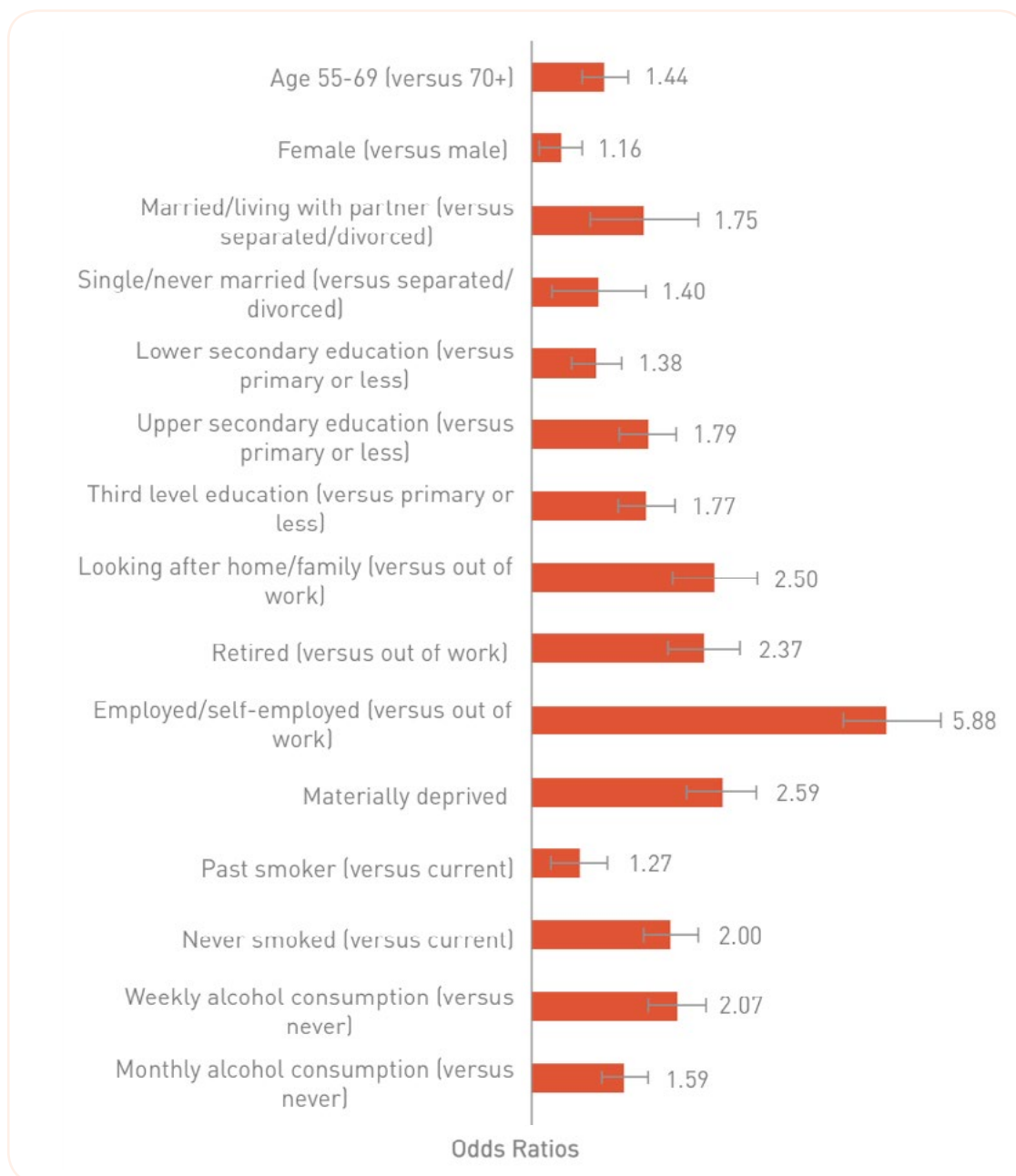
TABLE 21 WEEKLY ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

Consumes Alcohol Weekly		
	Yes	
	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>14.5</b>	(11.4,18.3)
Cork County	<b>22.3</b>	(17.5,28.0)
Cork City	<b>25.1</b>	(19.3,32.0)
Cavan	<b>13.8</b>	(9.5,19.5)
Dublin City	<b>31.2</b>	(25.3,37.7)
Dublin Fingal	<b>36.0</b>	(30.6,41.9)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>43.8</b>	(36.5,51.5)
South Dublin	<b>26.9</b>	(20.6,34.2)
Galway County	<b>24.7</b>	(18.8,31.6)
Galway City	<b>22.2</b>	(17.3,28.1)
Kildare	<b>30.5</b>	(23.3,38.8)
Kilkenny	<b>17.2</b>	(12.8,22.8)
Laois	<b>16.9</b>	(12.6,22.3)
Limerick City	<b>18.7</b>	(14.5,23.8)
Limerick County	<b>9.3</b>	(6.8,12.5)
Louth	<b>18.9</b>	(14.0,25.0)
Meath	<b>27.0</b>	(20.8,34.2)
Mayo	<b>12.1</b>	(9.3,15.7)
Tipperary	<b>14.4</b>	(10.4,19.5)
Wicklow	<b>22.1</b>	(16.8,28.5)
Wexford	<b>22.8</b>	(18.2,28.1)

## FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH 'GOOD/VERY GOOD' SELF-RATED HEALTH

Further analysis identified a number of socio-demographic characteristics such as age, education level, occupational status and health behaviours that explained the differences in self-rated health. The full results are presented in Appendix 2 (Table 10).

FIGURE 10 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH GOOD/VERY GOOD HEALTH SELF-RATED HEALTH



Note: results are based on a mixed-effects regression model and reported as Odds Ratios with 95% Confidence Intervals.

A note on alcohol consumption and self-rated health: These findings are consistent with trends in alcohol consumption reported in the Healthy Ireland Survey 2016 (Department of Health, 2017) which found that adults who are more affluent and live in more affluent areas tend to drink more frequently, and these adults also tend to have better health outcomes. However it is important to note that this measure only captures how often someone drinks, and not how much is consumed. In addition, it is worth noting that in Ireland there are a sizeable proportion of people who never drink alcohol.



## GEOGRAPHICAL DIFFERENCE - WALKING FOR HEALTH OR FITNESS

Two-thirds of older adults walk in their local area for health or fitness. The percentage ranges from 41% in Laois to 80% in Dublin City. Laois also has the highest proportion of older adults who do not walk for health or fitness (53%) and Limerick City has the highest proportion of older adults who do not walk for health or fitness as a result of mobility issues (12%).

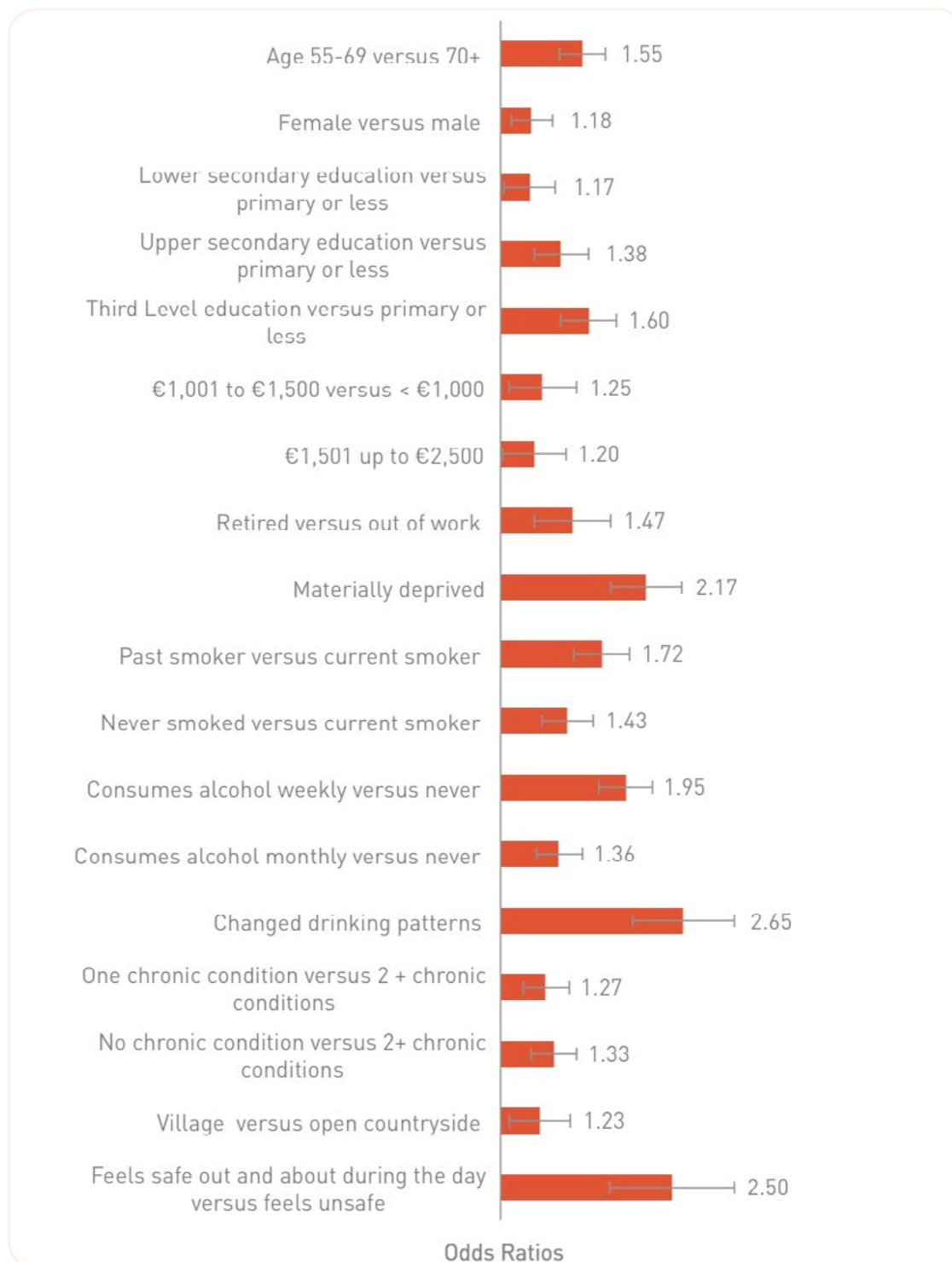
TABLE 22 WALKING IN LOCAL AREA FOR HEALTH OR FITNESS BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

	Yes		No		No, mobility issues	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>69.4</b>	(63.7, 74.5)	<b>22.8</b>	(18.4, 27.8)	<b>7.9</b>	(5.7, 10.8)
Cork County	<b>73.9</b>	(69.3, 78.0)	<b>21.2</b>	(16.9, 26.1)	<b>5.0</b>	(3.3, 7.4)
Cork City	<b>52.3</b>	(45.0, 59.5)	<b>43.1</b>	(36.3, 50.2)	<b>4.6</b>	(2.4, 8.6)
Cavan	<b>63.1</b>	(55.6, 70.1)	<b>31.4</b>	(24.6, 39.1)	<b>5.5</b>	(2.5, 11.4)
Dublin City	<b>79.9</b>	(72.6, 85.7)	<b>14.5</b>	(9.0, 22.5)	<b>5.6</b>	(3.5, 8.7)
Dublin Fingal	<b>58.2</b>	(48.7, 67.2)	<b>36.6</b>	(26.9, 47.5)	<b>5.2</b>	(3.0, 8.7)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>63.9</b>	(55.4, 71.6)	<b>31.9</b>	(23.9, 41.2)	<b>4.2</b>	(2.3, 7.5)
South Dublin	<b>57.8</b>	(47.4, 67.5)	<b>40.3</b>	(30.2, 51.3)	<b>1.9</b>	(0.8, 4.5)
Galway County	<b>62.8</b>	(54.2, 70.7)	<b>30.6</b>	(23.6, 38.7)	<b>6.6</b>	(4.7, 9.2)
Galway City	<b>76.8</b>	(71.3, 81.6)	<b>20.7</b>	(16.1, 26.3)	<b>2.4</b>	(1.3, 4.4)
Kildare	<b>50.4</b>	(40.6, 60.2)	<b>43.1</b>	(32.3, 54.7)	<b>6.5</b>	(3.4, 11.7)
Kilkenny	<b>63.1</b>	(55.8, 69.9)	<b>32.0</b>	(25.4, 39.5)	<b>4.8</b>	(2.9, 7.9)
Laois	<b>41.3</b>	(32.4, 50.7)	<b>52.8</b>	(44.4, 61.1)	<b>5.9</b>	(3.6, 9.5)
Limerick City	<b>63.9</b>	(56.8, 70.4)	<b>24.0</b>	(18.6, 30.4)	<b>12.1</b>	(8.6, 16.8)
Limerick County	<b>67.0</b>	(59.6, 73.7)	<b>30.2</b>	(24.0, 37.2)	<b>2.8</b>	(1.5, 4.9)
Louth	<b>77.5</b>	(69.6, 83.8)	<b>18.6</b>	(12.3, 27.3)	<b>3.9</b>	(2.5, 6.1)
Meath	<b>62.3</b>	(52.1, 71.5)	<b>33.3</b>	(23.9, 44.3)	<b>4.4</b>	(2.3, 8.2)
Mayo	<b>73.2</b>	(65.4, 79.8)	<b>21.5</b>	(15.7, 28.8)	<b>5.2</b>	(2.7, 9.8)
Tipperary	<b>61.7</b>	(53.8, 69.1)	<b>35.2</b>	(27.5, 43.7)	<b>3.1</b>	(1.6, 5.9)
Wicklow	<b>69.9</b>	(62.1, 76.7)	<b>26.3</b>	(19.5, 34.5)	<b>3.8</b>	(2.1, 6.9)
Wexford	<b>64.9</b>	(57.6, 71.6)	<b>27.9</b>	(20.9, 36.2)	<b>7.2</b>	(4.5, 11.2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.2</b>	(64.3, 68.1)	<b>28.8</b>	(26.8, 30.8)	<b>5.0</b>	(4.4, 5.7)

## FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH WALKING IN THE LOCAL AREA FOR HEALTH OR FITNESS

Further analysis identified a number of socio-demographic characteristics that help explain differences in walking for health or fitness among respondents. Respondents who feel safe out and about during the day were 2.5 times more likely to walk in their local area for health or fitness compared to those who reported not feeling safe out and about during the day. The full results are presented in Appendix 2 (Table 11).

FIGURE 11 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH WALKING IN THE LOCAL AREA FOR HEALTH OR FITNESS



Note: results are based on a mixed-effects regression model and reported as Odds Ratios with 95% Confidence Intervals. Analysis does not include respondents who were unable to walk in their local area for health or fitness due to mobility issues.

## GEOGRAPHICAL DIFFERENCE – LEVELS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Just over half (51%) of all survey respondents do at least 150 minutes of moderate physical activity every week. The percentage ranged from 37% in Limerick County to 62% in Mayo.

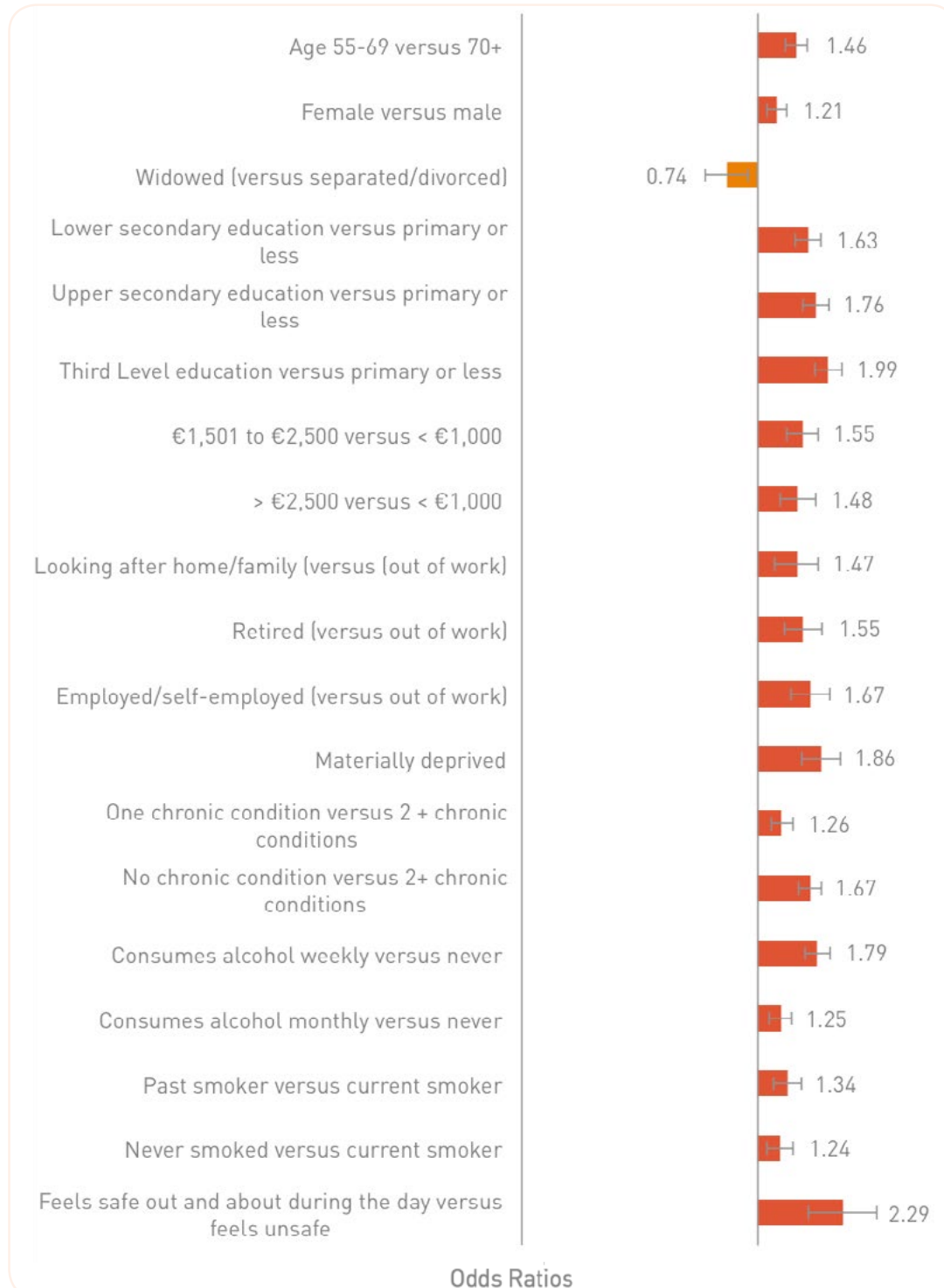
TABLE 23 AT LEAST 150 MINUTES OF MODERATE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

	Yes		No	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>43.1</b>	(36.7, 49.7)	<b>56.9</b>	(50.3, 63.3)
Cork County	<b>51.2</b>	(43.5, 58.8)	<b>48.8</b>	(41.2, 56.5)
Cork City	<b>44.3</b>	(38.3, 50.4)	<b>55.7</b>	(49.6, 61.7)
Cavan	<b>60.6</b>	(53.0, 67.8)	<b>39.4</b>	(32.2, 47.0)
Dublin City	<b>54.8</b>	(47.3, 62.1)	<b>45.2</b>	(37.9, 52.7)
Dublin Fingal	<b>53.2</b>	(44.5, 61.7)	<b>46.8</b>	(38.3, 55.5)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>52.5</b>	(44.3, 60.5)	<b>47.5</b>	(39.5, 55.7)
South Dublin	<b>59.5</b>	(48.8, 69.3)	<b>40.5</b>	(30.7, 51.2)
Galway County	<b>58.9</b>	(51.4, 66.1)	<b>41.1</b>	(33.9, 48.6)
Galway City	<b>58.4</b>	(49.1, 67.1)	<b>41.6</b>	(32.9, 50.9)
Kildare	<b>43.0</b>	(35.1, 51.3)	<b>57.0</b>	(48.7, 64.9)
Kilkenny	<b>54.8</b>	(47.3, 62.1)	<b>45.2</b>	(37.9, 52.7)
Laois	<b>42.2</b>	(35.9, 48.8)	<b>57.8</b>	(51.2, 64.1)
Limerick City	<b>41.6</b>	(35.7, 47.8)	<b>58.4</b>	(52.2, 64.3)
Limerick County	<b>37.1</b>	(30.0, 44.7)	<b>62.9</b>	(55.3, 70.0)
Louth	<b>50.7</b>	(43.7, 57.7)	<b>49.3</b>	(42.3, 56.3)
Meath	<b>45.7</b>	(36.4, 55.2)	<b>54.3</b>	(44.8, 63.6)
Mayo	<b>62.2</b>	(54.3, 69.6)	<b>37.8</b>	(30.4, 45.7)
Tipperary	<b>52.7</b>	(44.1, 61.1)	<b>47.3</b>	(38.9, 55.9)
Wicklow	<b>44.3</b>	(38.6, 50.1)	<b>55.7</b>	(49.9, 61.4)
Wexford	<b>44.2</b>	(36.4, 52.3)	<b>55.8</b>	(47.7, 63.6)
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.1</b>	(49.1, 53.1)	<b>48.9</b>	(46.9, 50.9)

## FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH ACHIEVING AT LEAST 150 MINUTES OF MODERATE OR VIGOROUS PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PER WEEK

Further analysis identified a number of personal demographic and socio-economic characteristics that help explain the likelihood that a person will get at least 150 minutes of moderate physical activity per week. Respondents who feel safe out and about during the day were over twice as likely to get at least 150 minutes of moderate physical activity per week (compared to respondents who do not feel safe out and about during the day). The full results are presented in Appendix 2 (Table 12).

FIGURE 12 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH 150 MINUTES MODERATE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PER WEEK



Note: results are based on a mixed-effects regression model and reported as Odds Ratios with 95% Confidence Intervals.

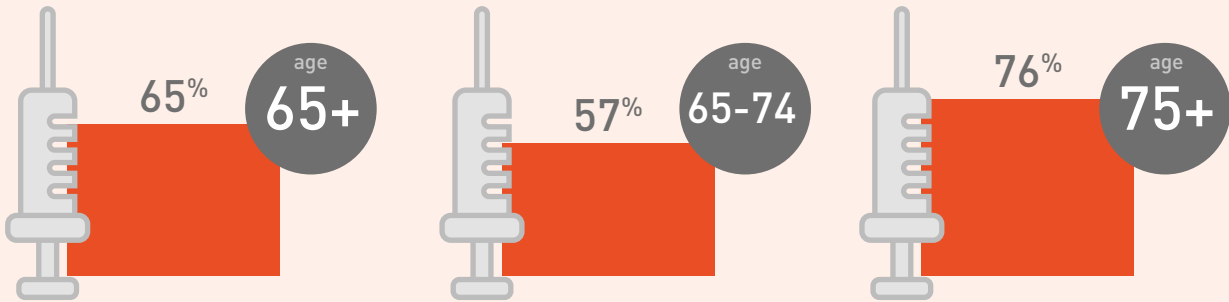
# 4.2

## COMMUNITY SUPPORT AND HEALTH SERVICES

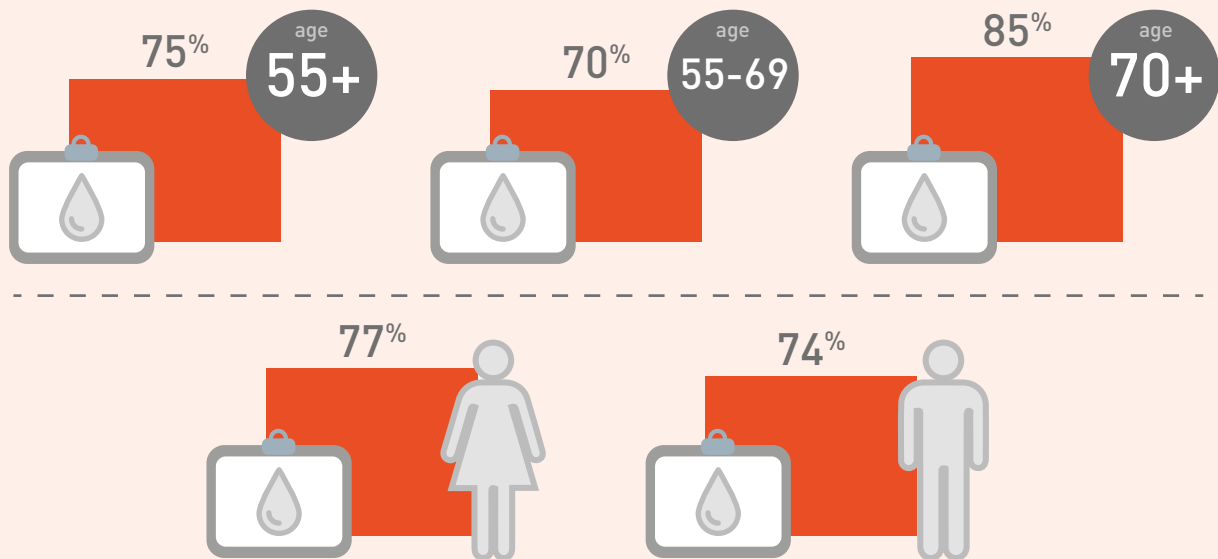
Respondents were asked if they had received a range of different preventative health and screening services in the last 12 months. We also asked them to describe their access to health services

### KEY FINDINGS

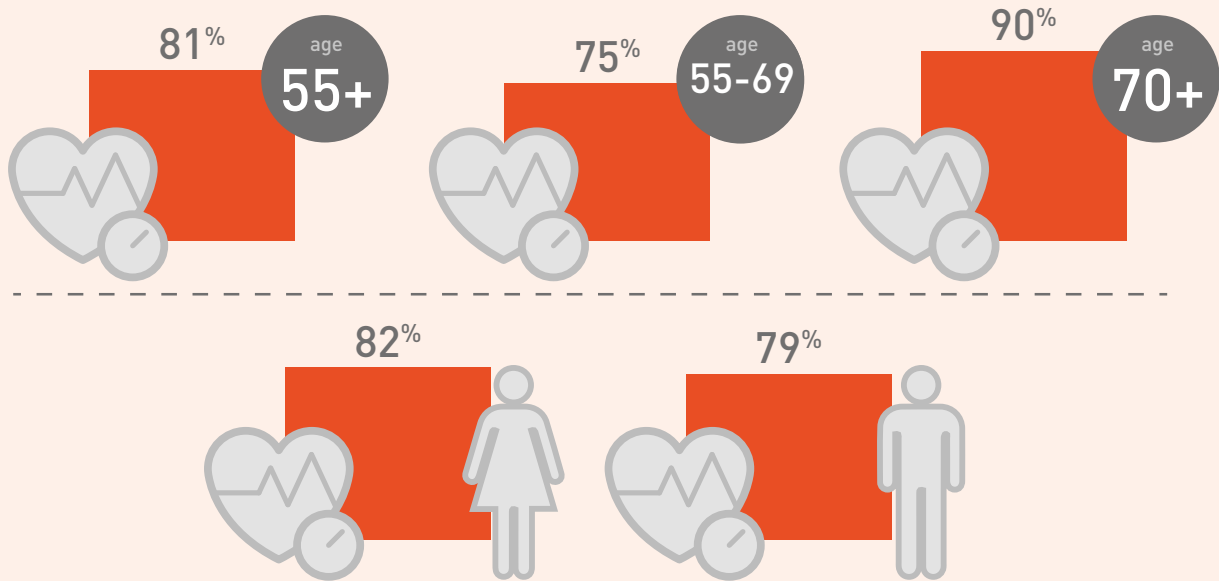
#### RECEIVED THE FLU VACCINATION



#### RECEIVED A BLOOD TEST FOR CHOLESTEROL



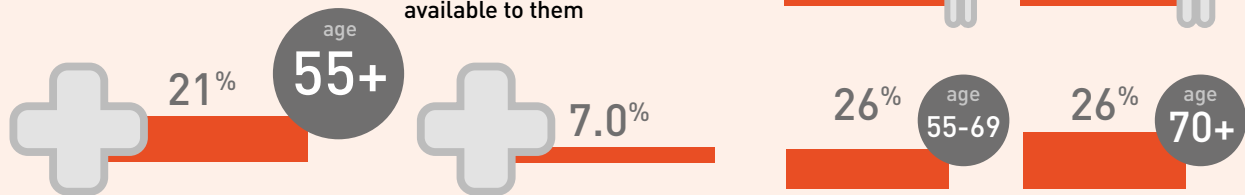
## RECEIVED A BLOOD PRESSURE TEST



## ACCESS TO LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES

had difficulty accessing local health services<sup>1</sup>

reported that there were no local health services available to them



<sup>1</sup>this percentage includes respondents who reported that there were no local health services available to them and those who reported that they have great/some difficulty accessing local health services

## GEOGRAPHICAL DIFFERENCE – PREVENTATIVE HEALTH

The uptake of the flu vaccination was highest in Kilkenny, Limerick City and Louth (Table 24). The average level of uptake was 65% and the percentage ranged from 50% in Kildare to 79% in Kilkenny. Nine local authority areas had a higher than average level of uptake.

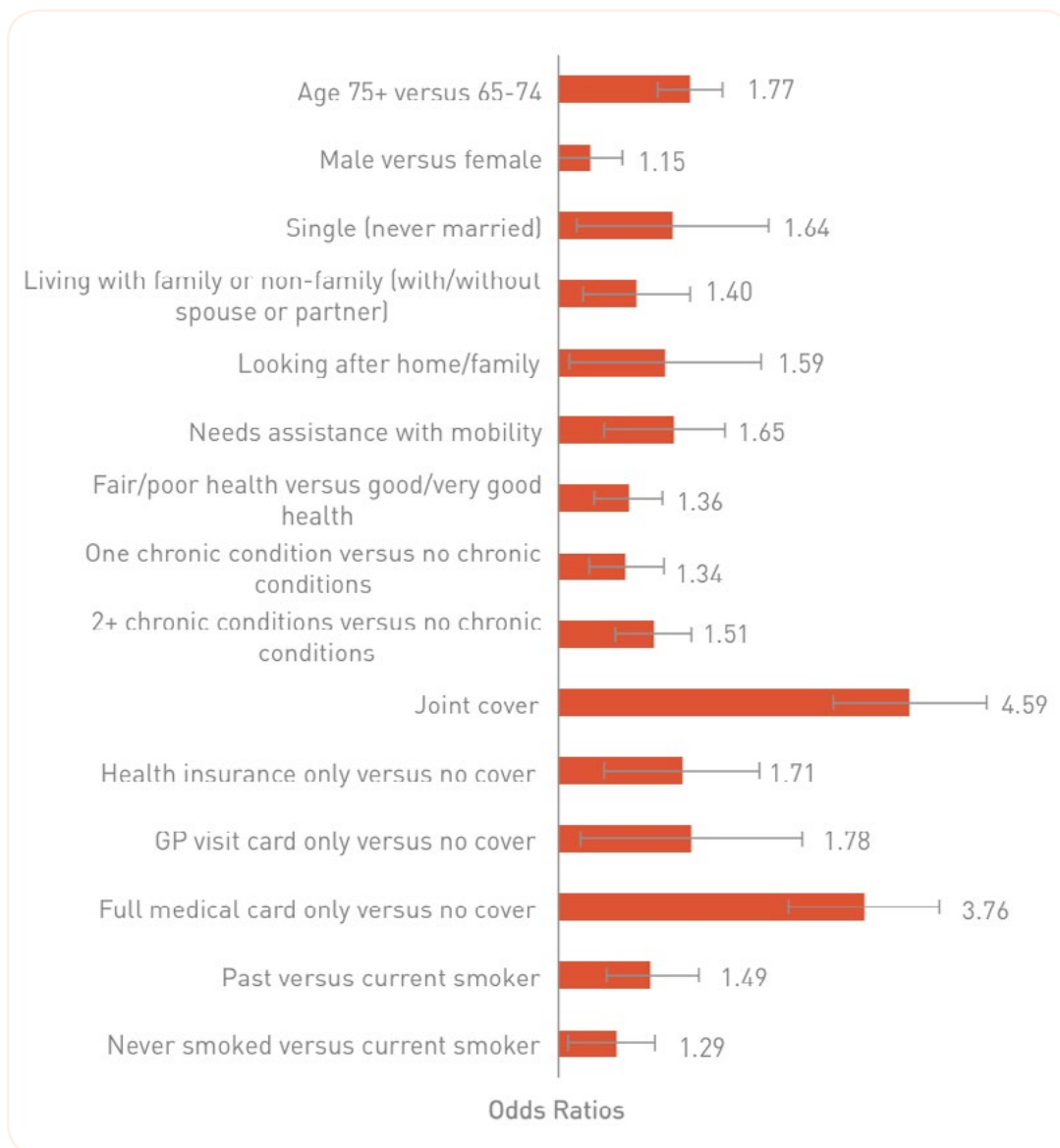
TABLE 24 UPTAKE OF PREVENTATIVE HEALTH MEASURES (FLU VACCINATION – AGE 65+; CHOLESTEROL TESTS AND BLOOD PRESSURE CHECKS)

	Flu vaccination		Cholesterol test		Blood pressure test	
	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Clare	<b>62.3</b>	(56.6,67.6)	<b>83.1</b>	(78.1,87.2)	<b>85.9</b>	(80.5,90.0)
Cork County	<b>71.3</b>	(64.7,77.1)	<b>82.4</b>	(76.6,87.0)	<b>86.4</b>	(81.4,90.2)
Cork City	<b>72.1</b>	(61.9,80.5)	<b>66.6</b>	(58.8,73.6)	<b>70.8</b>	(62.7,77.7)
Cavan	<b>71.9</b>	(65.6,77.5)	<b>78.9</b>	(72.4,84.2)	<b>84.4</b>	(79.3,88.4)
Dublin City	<b>70.2</b>	(63.1,76.5)	<b>73.5</b>	(67.3,78.9)	<b>79.7</b>	(73.6,84.7)
Dublin Fingal	<b>72.6</b>	(66.0,78.3)	<b>70.9</b>	(62.6,78.1)	<b>76.2</b>	(68.9,82.2)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>46.0</b>	(36.9,55.4)	<b>60.6</b>	(52.2,68.5)	<b>65.3</b>	(56.6,73.1)
South Dublin	<b>59.8</b>	(47.9,70.6)	<b>69.2</b>	(60.8,76.4)	<b>72.0</b>	(63.2,79.5)
Galway Co.	<b>60.7</b>	(54.1,67.0)	<b>76.5</b>	(69.7,82.2)	<b>84.1</b>	(79.2,88.0)
Galway City	<b>61.3</b>	(54.2,68.0)	<b>72.4</b>	(65.3,78.6)	<b>77.6</b>	(70.7,83.2)
Kildare	<b>50.1</b>	(41.9,58.4)	<b>65.1</b>	(57.1,72.3)	<b>73.5</b>	(65.3,80.3)
Kilkenny	<b>79.4</b>	(73.5,84.2)	<b>83.9</b>	(78.1,88.4)	<b>87.7</b>	(81.7,92.0)
Laois	<b>56.9</b>	(48.1,65.2)	<b>69.8</b>	(62.3,76.3)	<b>75.8</b>	(68.0,82.2)
Limerick City	<b>75.9</b>	(70.4,80.6)	<b>87.1</b>	(83.5,89.9)	<b>89.5</b>	(85.8,92.3)
Limerick Co.	<b>67.7</b>	(61.1,73.6)	<b>80.8</b>	(75.1,85.5)	<b>85.6</b>	(79.5,90.1)
Louth	<b>74.4</b>	(68.9,79.2)	<b>78.8</b>	(72.5,83.9)	<b>83.9</b>	(78.3,88.2)
Meath	<b>54.3</b>	(45.9,62.5)	<b>71.0</b>	(64.2,76.9)	<b>75.7</b>	(68.4,81.8)
Mayo	<b>60.1</b>	(52.5,67.3)	<b>79.6</b>	(71.9,85.6)	<b>85.5</b>	(79.2,90.1)
Tipperary	<b>63.8</b>	(56.3,70.7)	<b>81.2</b>	(73.3,87.2)	<b>88.0</b>	(79.4,93.3)
Wicklow	<b>68.1</b>	(60.7,74.7)	<b>82.7</b>	(75.8,88.0)	<b>87.4</b>	(82.5,91.1)
Wexford	<b>65.7</b>	(59.7,71.3)	<b>78.5</b>	(72.8,83.2)	<b>86.7</b>	(82.5,90.1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>64.9</b>	(62.9,66.8)	<b>75.3</b>	(73.6,76.9)	<b>80.6</b>	(79.0,82.1)

## FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH FLU VACCINATION UPTAKE

We examined a number of socio-demographic characteristics to identify factors that help explain differences in the uptake of flu vaccination among adults aged 65+. The full results are presented in Appendix 2 (Table 13).

FIGURE 13 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH FLU VACCINATION UPTAKE AGE 65+



Note: results are based on a mixed-effects regression model and reported as Odds Ratios with 95% Confidence Intervals. Includes respondents aged 65+ only.



## FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UPTAKE OF CHOLESTEROL BLOOD TESTS AND BLOOD PRESSURE CHECKS

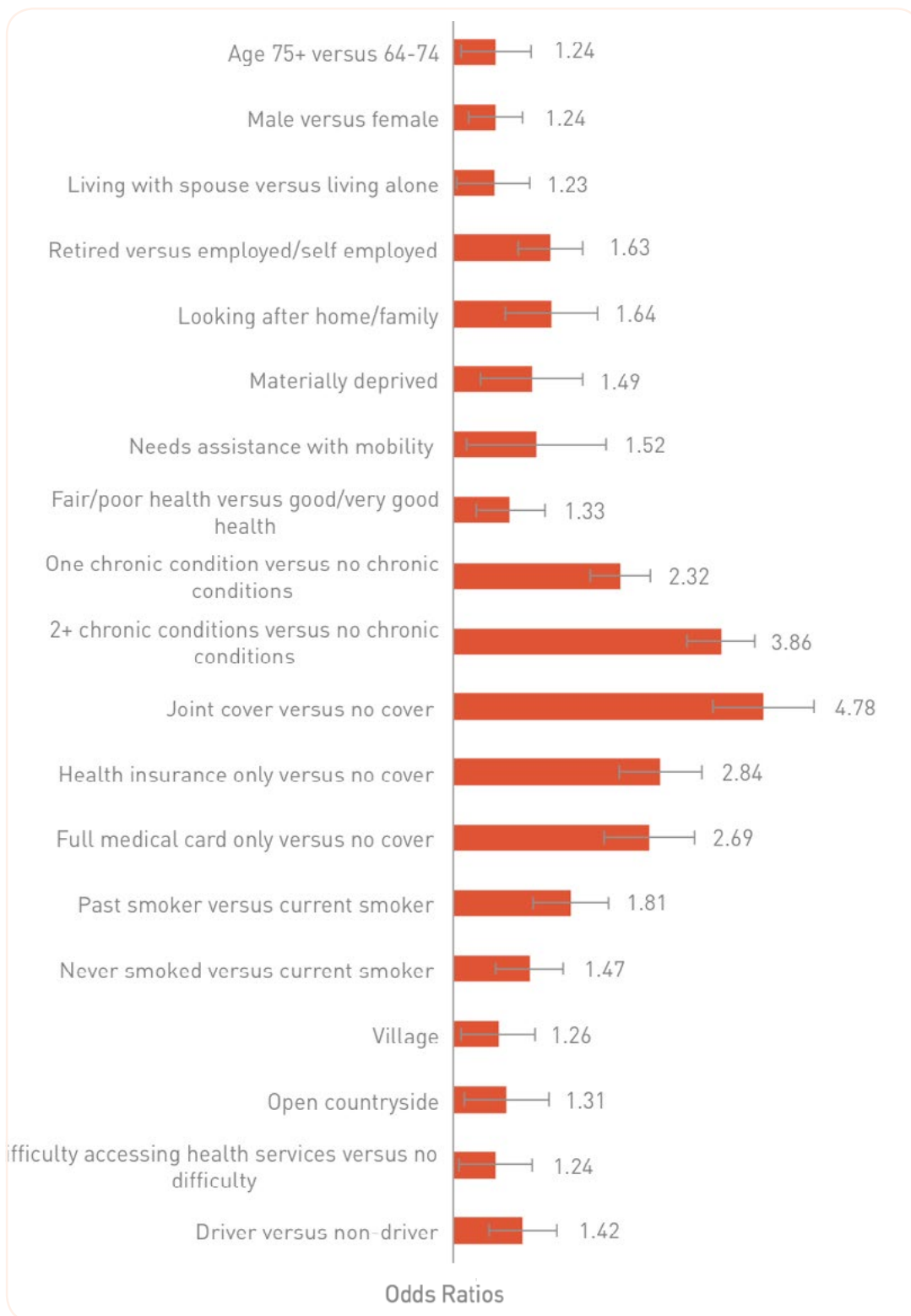
We examined a number of socio-demographic characteristics to identify factors that help explain differences in the uptake of both cholesterol tests and blood pressure checks among adults aged 55 years and older. The results are presented in Appendix 2 (Table 14).

FIGURE 14 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH RECEIVING A CHOLESTEROL TEST



Note: results are based on a mixed-effects regression model and reported as Odds Ratios with 95% Confidence Intervals.

FIGURE 15 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH RECEIVING A BLOOD PRESSURE CHECK



Note: results are based on a mixed-effects regression model and reported as Odds Ratios with 95% Confidence Intervals.

It is worth noting that the uptake of the cholesterol tests significantly differs depending on respondents' health cover. Compared to respondents who do not have any medical cover, respondents with a full medical card were 2.5 times more likely to get a cholesterol test, respondents with a GP-only card were 51% more likely to get cholesterol test and respondents with private health insurance only were 2.58 times more likely to get a cholesterol test. Furthermore, respondents with dual cover (a medical card and health insurance) were 3.85 times more likely to get a cholesterol test compared to respondents without any medical cover.

Similarly, the uptake of blood pressure checks significantly differs depending on respondents' health cover. Compared to respondents who do not have any medical cover, respondents with a full medical card were 2.69 times more likely to get a blood pressure check and respondents with private health insurance only were 2.84 times more likely to get a blood pressure check. Furthermore, respondents with dual cover (a medical card and health insurance) were 4.78 times more likely to get a blood pressure check compared to respondents without any medical cover.

## GEOGRAPHICAL DIFFERENCE - DIFFICULTY ACCESSING LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES

Rates of difficulty accessing local health services among the overs 55s across the 21 Local Authority areas are presented in Table 23 below. Difficulty accessing local health services was highest within Wexford, Wicklow and Cork County.

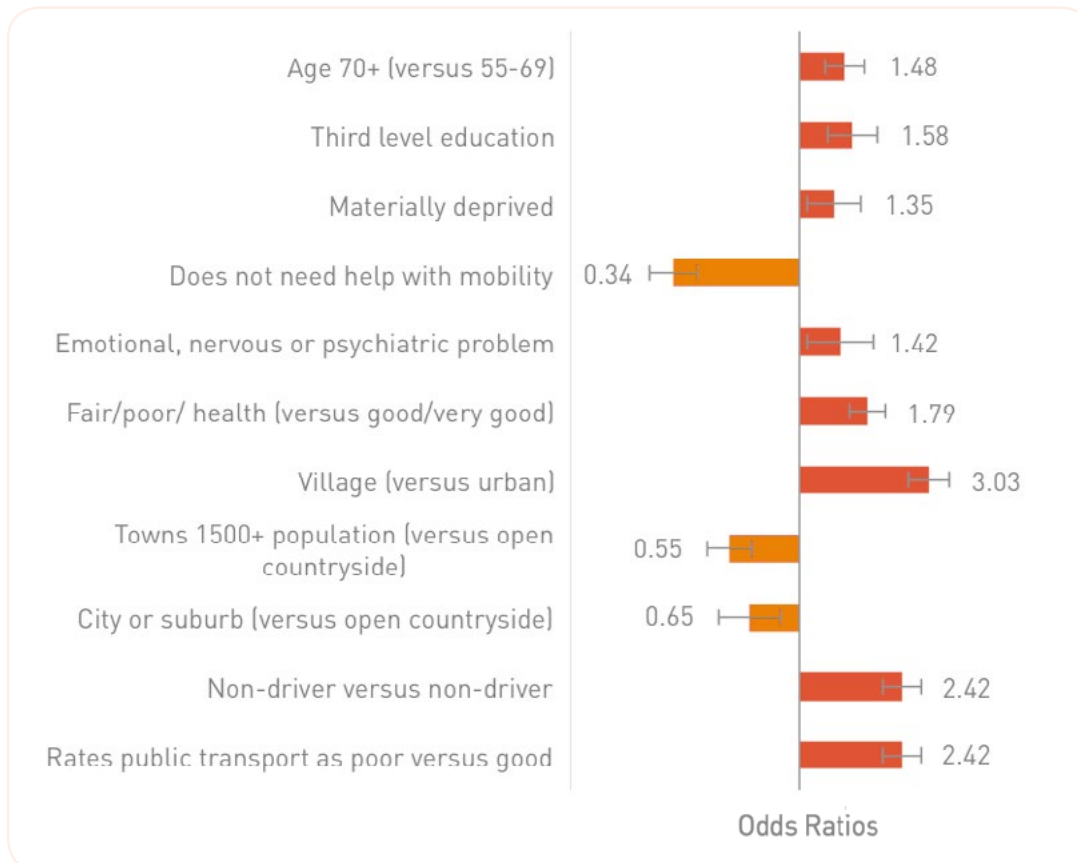
TABLE 25 DIFFICULTY ACCESSING HEALTH SERVICES, BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

Local Authority	Difficult		Easy		Unavailable	
	%	95%CI	%	95%CI	%	95%CI
Clare	12.8	(7.4,21.3)	79.5	(69.2,87.0)	7.7	(3.2,17.6)
Cork County	18.3	(14.1,23.5)	68.2	(58.9,76.3)	13.4	(6.7,25.0)
Cork City	21.9	(16.1,29.0)	77.7	(70.5,83.5)	<1	
Cavan	10.3	(5.1,19.5)	77.4	(64.6,86.6)	12.3	(6.1,23.4)
Dublin City	8.4	(5.6,12.4)	91.4	(87.3,94.3)	<1	
Dublin Fingal	6.1	(3.8,9.8)	93.9	(90.2,96.2)	<1	
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	13.7	(8.8,20.6)	86.3	(79.4,91.2)	0.0	
South Dublin	6.7	(3.5,12.4)	93.3	(87.6,96.5)	0.0	
Galway County	25.1	(19.3,31.9)	72.5	(64.7,79.2)	2.4	(0.8,6.7)
Galway City	16.7	(11.4,23.8)	81.9	(74.2,87.7)	<1	
Kildare	20.6	(13.6,29.8)	76.9	(67.5,84.1)	2.6	(0.6,10.5)
Kilkenny	12.6	(8.4,18.4)	80.0	(70.8,86.8)	7.5	(3.7,14.6)
Laois	13.2	(8.6,19.6)	86.6	(80.0,91.2)	<1	
Limerick City	6.0	(3.9,9.0)	93.9	(90.8,96.0)	<1	
Limerick County	15.4	(10.0,22.9)	69.9	(58.4,79.3)	14.8	(7.8,26.3)
Louth	8.5	(5.2,13.6)	83.1	(73.7,89.7)	8.4	(3.4,19.1)
Meath	12.5	(8.3,18.5)	80.5	(72.0,87.0)	6.9	(2.6,17.1)
Mayo	11.5	(7.1,18.1)	68.3	(56.1,78.4)	20.2	(11.4,33.2)
Tipperary	17.0	(11.1,25.1)	77.6	(68.5,84.6)	5.4	(1.9,14.2)
Wicklow	18.7	(12.6,26.9)	61.7	(50.7,71.7)	19.6	(11.2,31.9)
Wexford	19.1	(13.8,25.9)	51.6	(41.4,61.6)	29.3	(19.7,41.1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>(12.7,15.4)</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>(76.9,80.8)</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>(5.6,8.8)</b>

## FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH DIFFICULTY ACCESSING LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES

We examined a number of socio-demographic characteristics to identify factors that help explain differences in experiencing difficulty accessing local health services among adults aged 55 years and older. The full results are presented in Appendix 2 (Table 15).

FIGURE 16 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH DIFFICULTY ACCESSING LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES



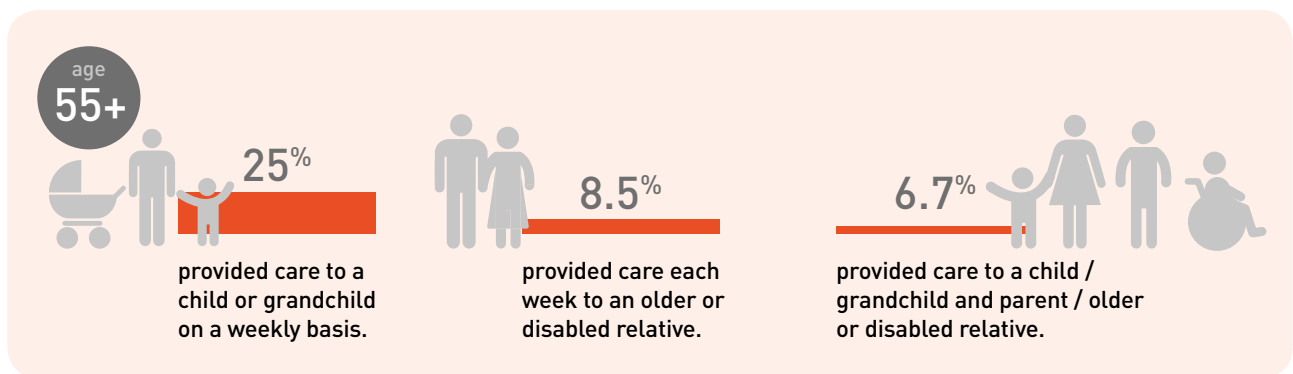
Note: results are based on a mixed-effects regression model and reported as Odds Ratios with 95% Confidence Intervals.

# 4.3

## CAREGIVING

Respondents were asked whether they were involved in providing care to a child or grandchild or whether they cared for an older or disabled relative. Those who do were asked how often they provide such care and whether their own lifestyle had been affected by the caring they provide.

### KEY FINDINGS



### CARING FOR CHILDREN OR GRANDCHILDREN

As shown in Table 26, 25% of adults aged 55 and older provided care to a child or grandchild on a weekly basis while a further 9.3% did so less regularly. Women were more likely than men to provide this care and respondents aged 75 years or older were significantly less likely to do so.

TABLE 26 PERCENTAGE CARING REGULARLY FOR CHILDREN OR GRANDCHILDREN BY GENDER AND AGE

		Weekly		Less than weekly		Never	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Gender	Male	<b>22.5</b>	(20.5,24.6)	<b>8.5</b>	(7.4,9.6)	<b>69.0</b>	(66.7,71.2)
	Female	<b>27.1</b>	(25.3,29.0)	<b>10.1</b>	(9.0,11.3)	<b>62.8</b>	(60.6,64.9)
Age	55-64	<b>29.0</b>	(26.8,31.3)	<b>9.2</b>	(7.9,10.6)	<b>61.8</b>	(59.3,64.3)
	65-74	<b>26.7</b>	(24.6,29.0)	<b>11.0</b>	(9.8,12.3)	<b>62.3</b>	(59.9,64.7)
	75+	<b>13.9</b>	(11.7,16.4)	<b>7.4</b>	(6.0,9.0)	<b>78.7</b>	(75.8,81.4)
<b>Total</b>		<b>24.9</b>	(23.4,26.5)	<b>9.3</b>	(8.5,10.2)	<b>65.7</b>	(63.9,67.5)

## GEOGRAPHICAL DIFFERENCE

Turning to Table 27, the percentage of older adults who cared for a child or grandchild on a weekly basis was highest in and around the Dublin region with the highest proportion reported in Dublin Fingal (37.7%) followed by South Dublin (36.6%). The lowest percentage providing weekly care was found in Clare at 12.8%.

TABLE 27 PERCENTAGE CARING REGULARLY FOR CHILDREN OR GRANDCHILDREN BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

	Weekly		Less than weekly		Never	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	12.8	(9.1,17.8)	5.7	(3.3,9.7)	81.5	(75.5,86.2)
Cork County	29.0	(23.7,35.1)	7.0	(4.7,10.3)	63.9	(58.1,69.4)
Cork City	28.2	(22.2,35.1)	10.4	(7.5,14.2)	61.4	(53.7,68.5)
Cavan	14.9	(11.2,19.5)	5.9	(3.9,8.9)	79.2	(73.9,83.6)
Dublin City	25.8	(20.2,32.3)	6.9	(4.8,9.7)	67.3	(60.5,73.5)
Dublin Fingal	37.7	(30.8,45.1)	10.2	(7.4,13.9)	52.1	(44.4,59.8)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	33.8	(26.9,41.4)	13.4	(9.9,17.8)	52.9	(44.5,61.0)
South Dublin	36.6	(30.4,43.2)	21.3	(16.2,27.4)	42.2	(33.2,51.7)
Galway County	20.8	(16.2,26.2)	7.5	(5.1,11.0)	71.7	(65.0,77.6)
Galway City	19.7	(15.3,25.1)	8.8	(5.6,13.4)	71.5	(65.3,77.0)
Kildare	30.6	(24.3,37.9)	13.7	(9.0,20.3)	55.7	(47.4,63.6)
Kilkenny	19.4	(15.1,24.6)	8.7	(5.6,13.2)	71.9	(65.5,77.5)
Laois	14.6	(10.7,19.5)	7.9	(4.7,12.8)	77.6	(71.0,83.0)
Limerick City	18.0	(13.6,23.6)	6.0	(3.7,9.5)	76.0	(69.6,81.4)
Limerick County	22.5	(17.9,27.8)	15.2	(11.7,19.4)	62.3	(56.1,68.2)
Louth	27.8	(21.8,34.8)	6.5	(4.6,9.1)	65.7	(58.4,72.3)
Meath	22.8	(17.6,28.9)	7.6	(5.1,11.1)	69.7	(63.2,75.5)
Mayo	14.5	(9.5,21.4)	10.1	(7.3,13.9)	75.4	(68.0,81.5)
Tipperary	19.7	(15.0,25.3)	7.0	(4.4,11.1)	73.3	(67.0,78.9)
Wicklow	14.0	(9.4,20.4)	6.2	(3.6,10.7)	79.7	(71.2,86.2)
Wexford	21.3	(16.4,27.1)	6.4	(4.3,9.4)	72.3	(66.3,77.7)
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>(23.4,26.5)</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>(8.5,10.2)</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>(63.9,67.5)</b>

## CARING FOR AN OLDER OR DISABLED RELATIVE

As shown in Table 28, 8.5% of adults aged 55 years and older provided care at least once per week for an older or disabled relative. There was no significant difference in the percentage of men and women providing this care, while respondents aged between 55 and 64 years were more likely than older respondents to do so. A similar pattern was observed among those provided care less frequently than weekly.

TABLE 28 PERCENTAGE CARING REGULARLY FOR AN OLDER OR DISABLED RELATIVE BY GENDER AND AGE

		Weekly		Less than weekly		Never	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Gender	Male	7.6	(6.5,8.9)	3.0	(2.3,3.8)	89.4	(87.9,90.7)
	Female	9.3	(8.2,10.6)	4.0	(3.2,4.9)	86.7	(85.2,88.1)
Age	55-64	11.5	(10.0,13.1)	5.2	(4.2,6.5)	83.3	(81.3,85.1)
	65-74	6.9	(5.9,8.0)	2.6	(2.0,3.3)	90.6	(89.2,91.8)
	75+	4.7	(3.6,6.2)	1.2	(0.7,2.3)	94.0	(92.4,95.3)
<b>Total</b>		8.5	(7.7,9.4)	3.5	(2.9,4.2)	88.0	(86.8,89.1)

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTANCES

The highest percentage of respondents who provided weekly care was found in Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown (15.7%) followed by Cork City (11.7%). The lowest percentage was observed in Clare with 5.7% of respondents in that Local Authority providing this type of care.

TABLE 29 PERCENTAGE CARING REGULARLY FOR AN OLDER OR DISABLED RELATIVE BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

	Weekly		Less than weekly		Never	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>4.7</b>	(2.8,8.0)	<b>0.6</b>	(0.1,4.3)	<b>94.6</b>	(91.1,96.8)
Cork County	<b>8.1</b>	(5.3,12.1)	<b>1.9</b>	(0.8,4.5)	<b>90.1</b>	(85.6,93.2)
Cork City	<b>11.7</b>	(7.3,18.0)	<b>6.5</b>	(3.8,10.8)	<b>81.9</b>	(73.5,88.1)
Cavan	<b>6.9</b>	(4.6,10.3)	<b>0.8</b>	(0.2,2.5)	<b>92.3</b>	(88.8,94.8)
Dublin City	<b>7.3</b>	(4.9,10.7)	<b>1.3</b>	(0.6,3.0)	<b>91.3</b>	(87.9,93.9)
Dublin Fingal	<b>9.3</b>	(6.5,13.1)	<b>6.0</b>	(3.6,9.8)	<b>84.7</b>	(80.1,88.4)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>15.7</b>	(12.0,20.3)	<b>11.1</b>	(7.2,16.7)	<b>73.2</b>	(66.2,79.3)
South Dublin	<b>10.8</b>	(7.3,15.7)	<b>13.2</b>	(8.8,19.5)	<b>76.0</b>	(67.5,82.8)
Galway County	<b>10.3</b>	(7.2,14.6)	<b>1.9</b>	(1.0,3.7)	<b>87.8</b>	(83.3,91.2)
Galway City	<b>7.8</b>	(5.4,11.2)	<b>1.7</b>	(1.0,3.0)	<b>90.5</b>	(87.1,93.0)
Kildare	<b>5.4</b>	(3.2,9.0)	<b>6.5</b>	(3.7,11.4)	<b>88.0</b>	(82.1,92.2)
Kilkenny	<b>9.5</b>	(6.7,13.4)	<b>1.7</b>	(0.8,3.6)	<b>88.8</b>	(84.9,91.7)
Laois	<b>6.3</b>	(3.8,10.1)	<b>1.1</b>	(0.5,2.3)	<b>92.7</b>	(88.9,95.2)
Limerick City	<b>7.4</b>	(5.0,10.9)	<b>0.3</b>	(0.1,1.2)	<b>92.3</b>	(88.7,94.8)
Limerick County	<b>7.2</b>	(4.5,11.2)	<b>1.5</b>	(0.6,3.9)	<b>91.3</b>	(87.2,94.2)
Louth	<b>8.3</b>	(5.7,11.9)	<b>0</b>	---	<b>91.7</b>	(88.1,94.3)
Meath	<b>7.5</b>	(5.1,11.1)	<b>2.8</b>	(1.1,6.9)	<b>89.6</b>	(85.2,92.8)
Mayo	<b>8.6</b>	(4.1,17.3)	<b>0.1</b>	(0.0,0.6)	<b>91.3</b>	(82.7,95.8)
Tipperary	<b>7.1</b>	(4.6,10.7)	<b>1.5</b>	(0.6,3.7)	<b>91.4</b>	(87.8,94.0)
Wicklow	<b>6.4</b>	(4.0,10.1)	<b>4.2</b>	(1.7,9.6)	<b>89.4</b>	(82.7,93.7)
Wexford	<b>7.6</b>	(5.2,11.1)	<b>1.8</b>	(0.8,3.9)	<b>90.6</b>	(86.5,93.5)
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.5</b>	(7.7,9.4)	<b>3.5</b>	(2.9,4.2)	<b>88.0</b>	(86.8,89.1)



## CARING FOR A CHILD OR GRANDCHILD AND AN OLDER OR DISABLED RELATIVE

Tables 30 and 31 show the percentage of adults aged 55+ who provided any frequency of care to either a child or grandchild and older or disabled relative.

TABLE 30 PERCENTAGE CARING REGULARLY FOR CHILDREN / GRANDCHILDREN OR PARENT / OLDER OR DISABLED RELATIVE BY GENDER AND AGE

		No		Yes	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Gender	Male	<b>94.0</b>	(92.8,95.1)	<b>6.0</b>	(4.9,7.2)
	Female	<b>92.6</b>	(91.4,93.6)	<b>7.4</b>	(6.4,8.6)
Age	55-64	<b>90.3</b>	(88.6,91.7)	<b>9.7</b>	(8.3,11.4)
	65-74	<b>94.7</b>	(93.6,95.6)	<b>5.3</b>	(4.4,6.4)
	75+	<b>97.5</b>	(96.4,98.3)	<b>2.5</b>	(1.7,3.6)
<b>Total</b>		<b>93.3</b>	(92.3,94.1)	<b>6.7</b>	(5.9,7.7)

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTANCES

Table 31 shows that the highest percentage of respondents who provided care were found in South Dublin (20.4%) and Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown (17.0%) while the lowest was in Clare (2.4%).

TABLE 31 PERCENTAGE CARING REGULARLY FOR CHILDREN / GRANDCHILDREN OR PARENT / OLDER OR DISABLED RELATIVE BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

	No		Yes	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>97.6</b>	(94.0,99.0)	<b>2.4</b>	(1.0,6.0)
Cork County	<b>95.9</b>	(91.4,98.1)	<b>4.1</b>	(1.9,8.6)
Cork City	<b>86.7</b>	(79.2,91.8)	<b>13.3</b>	(8.2,20.8)
Cavan	<b>95.8</b>	(92.6,97.6)	<b>4.2</b>	(2.4,7.4)
Dublin City	<b>96.8</b>	(94.6,98.1)	<b>3.2</b>	(1.9,5.4)
Dublin Fingal	<b>89.8</b>	(85.6,93.0)	<b>10.2</b>	(7.0,14.4)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>83</b>	(76.5,88.0)	<b>17.0</b>	(12.0,23.5)
South Dublin	<b>79.6</b>	(71.4,85.9)	<b>20.4</b>	(14.1,28.6)
Galway County	<b>93.9</b>	(90.2,96.2)	<b>6.1</b>	(3.8,9.8)
Galway City	<b>96.3</b>	(93.9,97.8)	<b>3.7</b>	(2.2,6.1)
Kildare	<b>91.2</b>	(85.9,94.6)	<b>8.8</b>	(5.4,14.1)
Kilkenny	<b>96.1</b>	(93.1,97.9)	<b>3.9</b>	(2.1,6.9)
Laois	<b>97.2</b>	(94.6,98.5)	<b>2.8</b>	(1.5,5.4)
Limerick City	<b>97.5</b>	(95.0,98.7)	<b>2.5</b>	(1.3,5.0)
Limerick County	<b>95.7</b>	(92.7,97.4)	<b>4.3</b>	(2.6,7.3)
Louth	<b>97</b>	(93.8,98.5)	<b>3.0</b>	(1.5,6.2)
Meath	<b>95.8</b>	(92.3,97.7)	<b>4.2</b>	(2.3,7.7)
Mayo	<b>97.8</b>	(95.6,98.9)	<b>2.2</b>	(1.1,4.4)
Tipperary	<b>95.3</b>	(91.8,97.3)	<b>4.7</b>	(2.7,8.2)
Wicklow	<b>94</b>	(87.6,97.2)	<b>6.0</b>	(2.8,12.4)
Wexford	<b>95.9</b>	(93.2,97.5)	<b>4.1</b>	(2.5,6.8)
<b>Total</b>	<b>93.3</b>	(92.3,94.1)	<b>6.7</b>	(5.9,7.7)

# NOTES





SECURITY

### NPAS Goal 3: Security

Enable people to age with confidence, security and dignity in their own homes and communities for as long as possible

NPAS Objective	Survey Themes
Facilitate older people to live in well-maintained, affordable, safe and secure homes, which are suitable to their physical and social needs.	Housing
Support the design and development of age friendly public spaces, transport and buildings	Outdoor Spaces and Buildings
Continue to implement An Garda Síochána Older People Strategy and empower people as they age to live free from fear in their own homes, to feel safe and confident outside in their own communities, and support an environment where this sense of security is enhanced.	Safety and Security

# 5.1

## HOUSING

Respondents were asked to identify issues with housing upkeep, conditions and facilities.

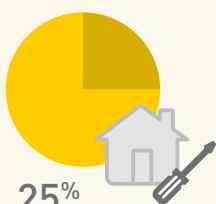
Problems in relation to housing conditions included: rot in windows, doors or floors; damp or leaks in walls.

Problems in relation to housing facilities included: shortage of space; home too big for current needs; lack of indoor flushing toilet; lack of a bath or shower; lack of downstairs toilet/bathroom facilities and lack of place to sit outside.

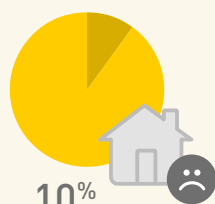
Respondents were asked whether they had difficulty carrying out maintenance or upkeep themselves or whether their difficulty was with the cost of upkeep.

Heating difficulties were assessed using the question "Have you been able to keep your home adequately warm in the last 12 months?"

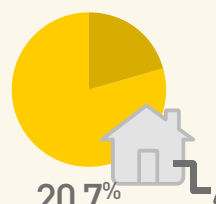
### KEY FINDINGS



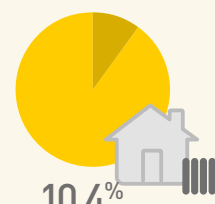
had difficulty with housing maintenance



had housing conditions problems



had housing facility problems



were unable to keep their home adequately warm

We did not observe significant differences between men and women, or between different age groups, for conditions, facilities, or heating problems.

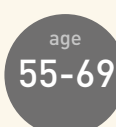


24%

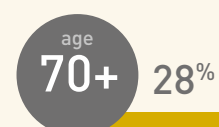


17%

Had difficulty carrying out maintenance themselves



Had difficulty carrying out maintenance themselves



Across the different survey areas, the largest proportion of those reporting housing conditions problems was in Galway City (18.1%) and the lowest was in Mayo (4.5%). [See Table 32 for further detail].

TABLE 32 PERCENTAGE REPORTING HOUSING UPKEEP AND CONDITIONS PROBLEMS, BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

Local Authority	Upkeep (cost or carrying out maintenance)		Conditions	
	(%)	95% CI	(%)	95% CI
Clare	<b>31.6</b>	(24.7, 39.4)	<b>7.8</b>	(4.1, 14.6)
Cork County	<b>38.6</b>	(32.2, 45.3)	<b>11.0</b>	(7.3, 16.3)
Cork City	<b>31.9</b>	(24.2, 40.8)	<b>17.3</b>	(11.5, 25.0)
Cavan	<b>25.5</b>	(18.7, 33.8)	<b>9.8</b>	(6.1, 15.4)
Dublin City	<b>20.5</b>	(14.5, 28.0)	<b>9.5</b>	(6.2, 14.4)
Dublin Fingal	<b>16.8</b>	(11.4, 24.0)	<b>10.1</b>	(6.8, 14.8)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>25.6</b>	(20.3, 31.6)	<b>5.2</b>	(3.4, 7.9)
South Dublin	<b>13.3</b>	(8.7, 19.8)	<b>7.6</b>	(4.4, 13.0)
Galway Co.	<b>42.5</b>	(35.4, 50.0)	<b>15.0</b>	(10.9, 20.4)
Galway City	<b>43.9</b>	(36.5, 51.6)	<b>18.1</b>	(11.1, 28.2)
Kildare	<b>23.3</b>	(17.7, 29.9)	<b>15.8</b>	(11.4, 21.6)
Kilkenny	<b>16.1</b>	(11.4, 22.2)	<b>6.4</b>	(4.2, 9.5)
Laois	<b>30.6</b>	(24.4, 37.6)	<b>15.5</b>	(10.5, 22.3)
Limerick City	<b>26.0</b>	(20.1, 32.9)	<b>2.7</b>	(1.6, 4.5)
Limerick Co.	<b>30.8</b>	(24.0, 38.7)	<b>15.8</b>	(9.9, 24.4)
Louth	<b>11.2</b>	(7.2, 17.0)	<b>6.6</b>	(4.2, 10.2)
Meath	<b>16.0</b>	(10.7, 23.2)	<b>11.1</b>	(6.7, 17.8)
Mayo	<b>11.3</b>	(6.6, 18.5)	<b>4.5</b>	(2.4, 8.6)
Tipperary	<b>21.0</b>	(14.7, 29.0)	<b>8.4</b>	(5.8, 12.1)
Wicklow	<b>22.3</b>	(15.4, 31.1)	<b>8.6</b>	(5.1, 14.2)
Wexford	<b>42.2</b>	(34.2, 50.7)	<b>13.2</b>	(9.6, 17.8)
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.4</b>	(23.7, 27.3)	<b>10.2</b>	(9.2, 11.4)

The largest proportion of respondents who reported housing facility problems was in Galway City (39.7%) and the lowest was in South Dublin County (7.1%). The largest proportion of respondents who reported heating problems was in Cavan (26.0%) and the lowest was in Mayo (2.2%).

TABLE 33 PERCENTAGE REPORTING HOUSING FACILITY AND HEATING PROBLEMS, BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

Local Authority	Facilities		Unable to keep house adequately warm	
	(%)	95% CI	(%)	95% CI
Clare	21.8	(16.6, 28.0)	7.0	(4.5, 10.7)
Cork County	22.2	(16.9, 28.5)	7.0	(4.5, 10.9)
Cork City	39.4	(31.2, 48.3)	20.7	(14.5, 28.8)
Cavan	20.8	(15.4, 27.4)	26.0	(17.0, 37.6)
Dublin City	22.6	(15.9, 31.1)	9.2	(5.6, 14.6)
Dublin Fingal	16.6	(10.5, 25.2)	9.2	(5.0, 16.3)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	23.0	(16.7, 30.8)	17.5	(12.0, 24.8)
South Dublin	7.1	(4.2, 11.5)	12.5	(7.3, 20.6)
Galway Co.	24.4	(19.6, 30.0)	12.0	(7.8, 18.1)
Galway City	39.7	(31.6, 48.4)	7.8	(5.3, 11.3)
Kildare	28.7	(22.0, 36.6)	13.2	(9.1, 18.8)
Kilkenny	12.1	(8.6, 16.9)	5.2	(3.4, 8.1)
Laois	33.8	(26.8, 41.6)	10.5	(7.0, 15.4)
Limerick City	27.1	(20.4, 34.9)	11.3	(7.6, 16.6)
Limerick Co.	19.7	(13.6, 27.6)	9.0	(5.7, 13.7)
Louth	11.7	(7.9, 17.0)	5.6	(3.4, 9.0)
Meath	16.8	(10.9, 24.9)	13.2	(8.4, 20.1)
Mayo	9.7	(6.4, 14.4)	2.2	(1.1, 4.4)
Tipperary	19.4	(14.4, 25.6)	6.0	(3.6, 9.8)
Wicklow	15.0	(8.4, 25.4)	10.6	(6.2, 17.6)
Wexford	21.9	(17.3, 27.3)	12.3	(7.8, 18.7)
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>(19.1, 22.5)</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>(9.2, 11.6)</b>



The percentage of adults with housing problems who would like financial help for bills or upkeep, adaptation or physical improvements and who would like non-financial help with housing maintenance is summarised in Table 34 below.

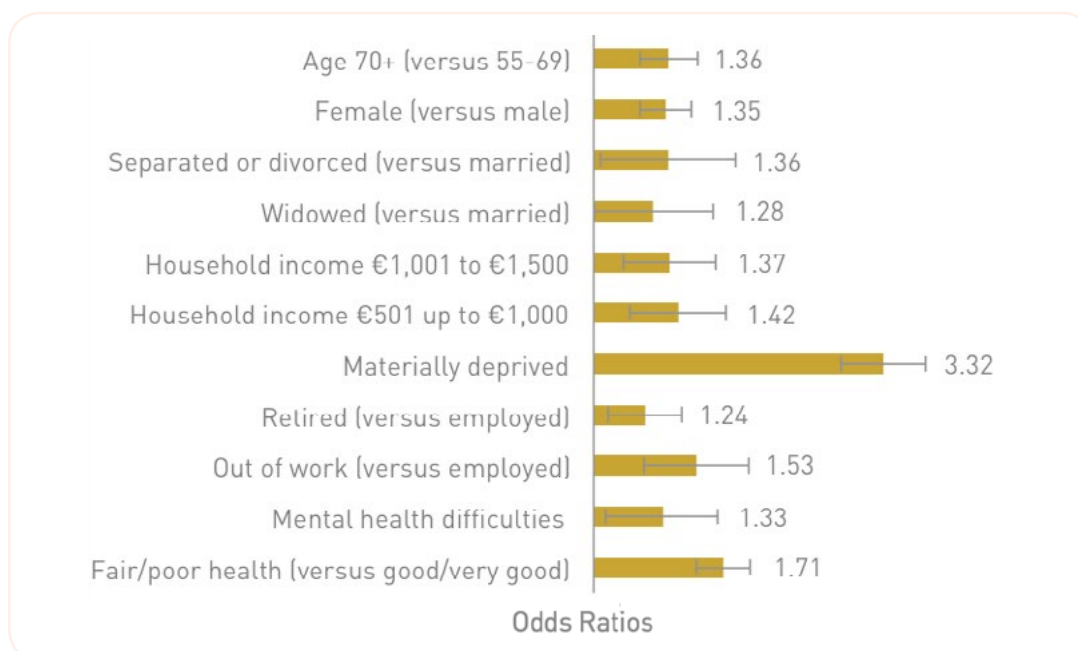
TABLE 34 PERCENTAGE WITH HOUSING UPKEEP AND CONDITIONS DIFFICULTIES WHO WOULD LIKE HELP WITH MAINTENANCE AND UPKEEP

		Financial help (bills/upkeep)		Financial help (adaptation/physical improvements)		Non-financial (maintenance)	
		%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Conditions	Yes	<b>56.9</b>	(51.85,61.78)	<b>59.9</b>	(54.73,64.91)	<b>59.7</b>	(54.84,64.39)
	No	<b>34.0</b>	(31.34,36.8)	<b>33.7</b>	(31.29,36.24)	<b>31.9</b>	(29.56,34.25)
Facilities	Yes	<b>41.7</b>	(7.86,45.69)	<b>50.4</b>	(46.29,54.59)	<b>49.8</b>	(45.86,53.65)
	No	<b>34.9</b>	(32.02,37.94)	<b>32.8</b>	(46.29,54.59)	<b>30.8</b>	(28.45,33.33)
Upkeep	Yes	<b>55.1</b>	(51.23,58.82)	<b>60.9</b>	(57.15,64.54)	<b>65.5</b>	(61.82,69.1)
	No	<b>30.1</b>	(27.24,33.06)	<b>28.1</b>	(25.72,30.61)	<b>24.3</b>	(22.12,26.52)

## FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH DIFFICULTY WITH HOUSING MAINTENANCE

There are several personal demographic and socio-economic characteristics that increase the likelihood of experiencing difficulty with housing maintenance. The full results presented in Appendix 2 (Table 16).

FIGURE 17 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH HOUSING MAINTENANCE PROBLEMS

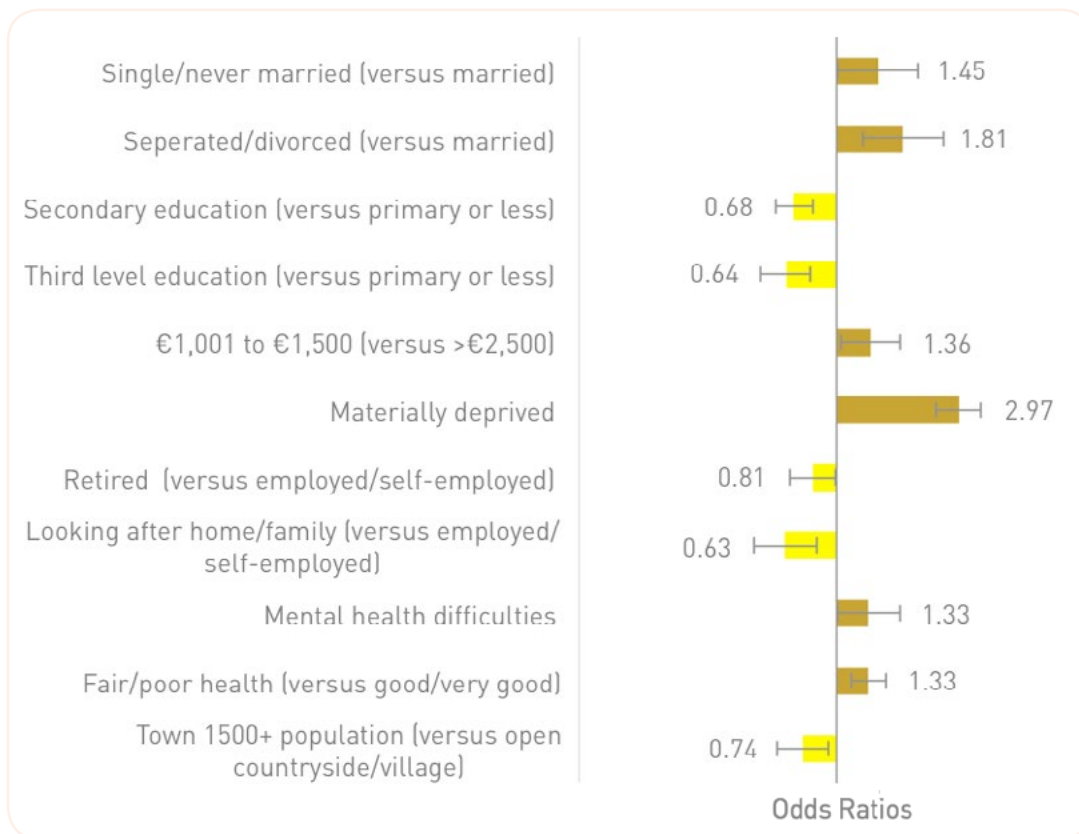


Note: results are based on a mixed-effects regression model and reported as Odds Ratios with 95% Confidence Intervals.

## FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH HOUSING CONDITION PROBLEMS

There are several personal demographic and socio-economic characteristics that increase the likelihood of experiencing housing condition problems. The full results are presented in Appendix 2 (Table 16).

FIGURE 18 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH HOUSING CONDITION PROBLEMS

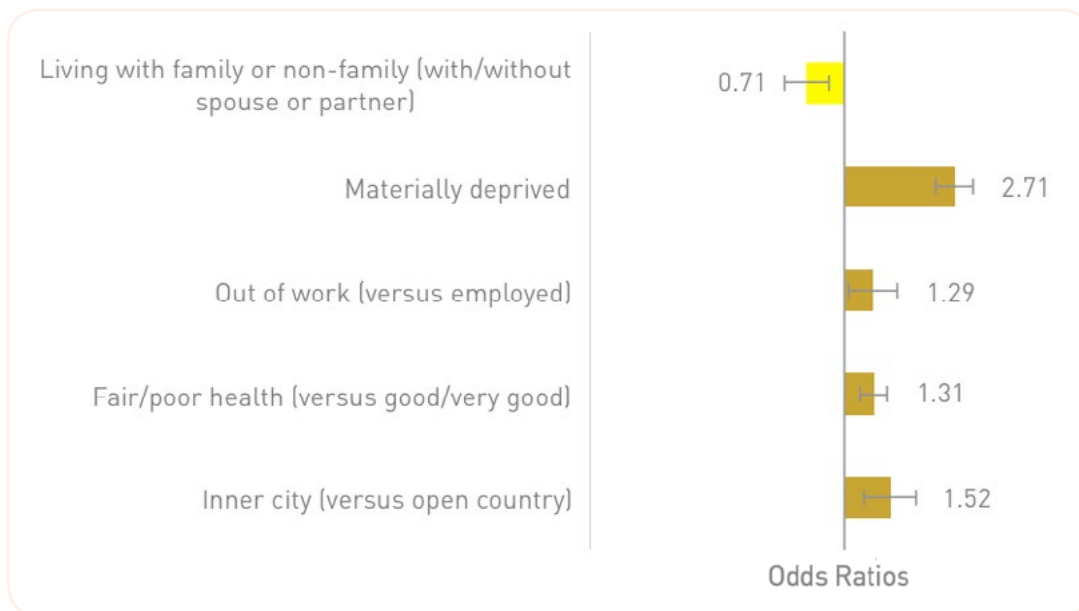


Note: results are based on a mixed-effects regression model and reported as Odds Ratios with 95% Confidence Intervals.

## FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PROBLEMS WITH HOUSING FACILITIES

There are several, socio-economic, health, and location characteristics that increase the likelihood of having housing facility problems. The full results are presented in Appendix 2 (Table 16).

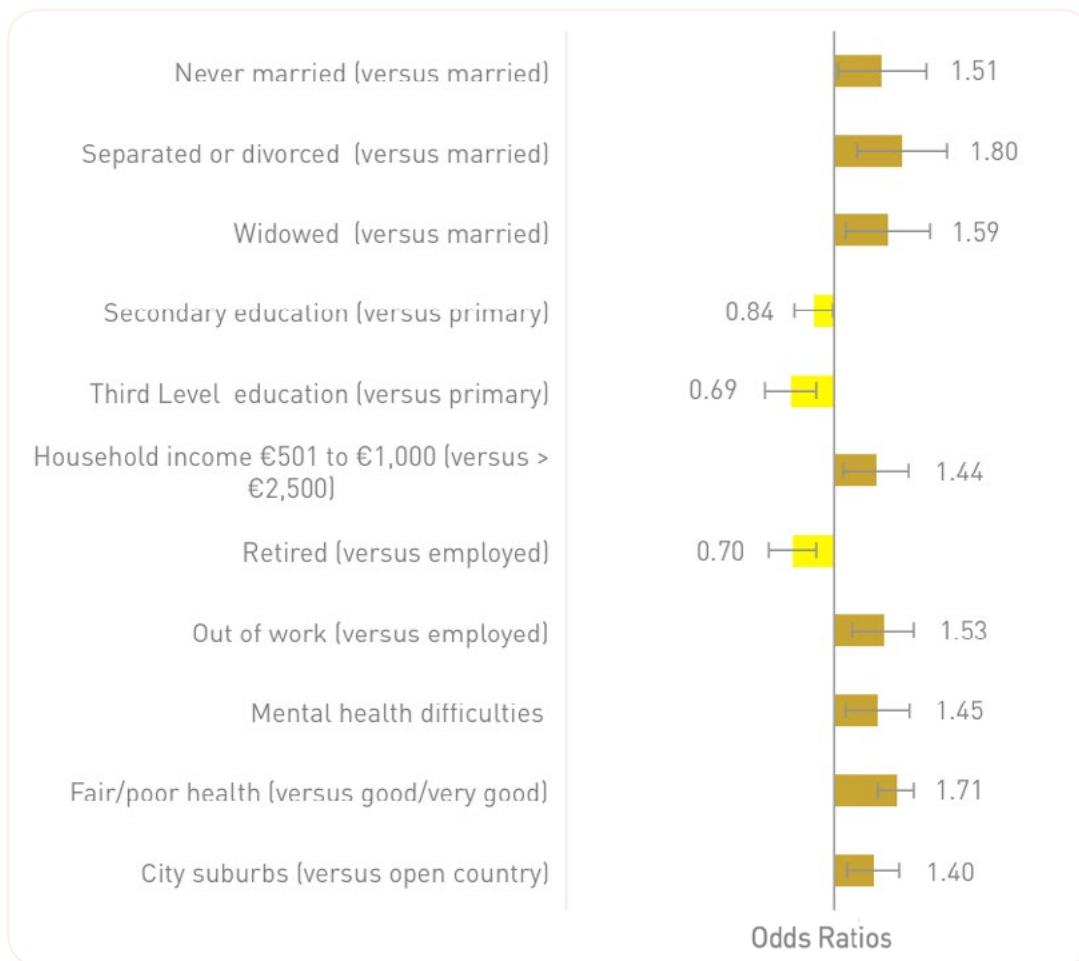
FIGURE 19 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH HOUSING FACILITY PROBLEMS



Note: results are based on a mixed-effects regression model and reported as Odds Ratios with 95% Confidence Intervals.

## FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH AN INCREASED LIKELIHOOD OF HAVING HEATING DIFFICULTY

FIGURE 20 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH HOUSING HEATING PROBLEMS



Note: results are based on a mixed-effects regression model and reported as Odds Ratios with 95% Confidence Intervals.

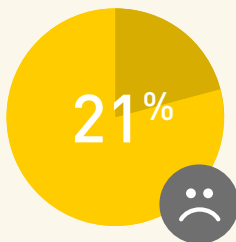
# 5.2

## OUTDOOR SPACES AND BUILDINGS

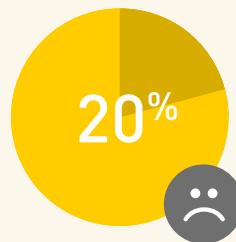
Respondents rated different aspects of the built environment in their local area; number of pedestrian crossings and traffic lights; timing of pedestrian crossings and traffic lights; availability of seats and resting places; availability or effectiveness of traffic calming measures; General appearances and upkeep (e.g. litter or graffiti); quality and continuity of paths or pavements; and availability of accessible toilets.

### KEY FINDINGS

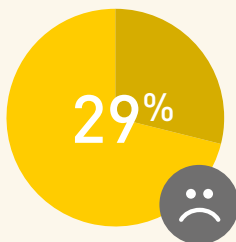
#### SATISFACTION WITH THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT



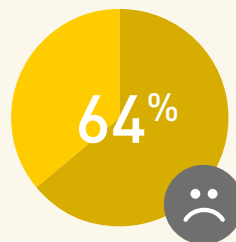
More than one-in-five were dissatisfied with the number of pedestrian crossings and traffic lights in their area. This ranged from 44% in urban areas of Limerick County to 9.4% in Limerick City.



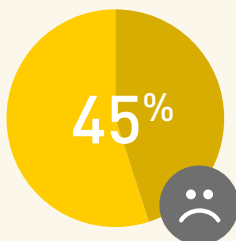
One-in-five were dissatisfied with the timing of pedestrian crossings and traffic lights. This ranged from 37% in urban areas of Galway County to 8.2% in Limerick City.



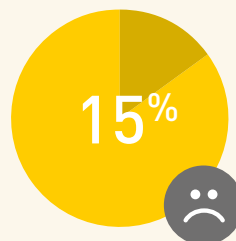
More than one-in-four were dissatisfied with traffic calming measures. This ranged from 53% in urban areas of Limerick County to 12% in South Dublin.



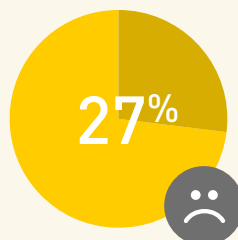
More than two-thirds were dissatisfied with the availability of accessible toilets. This ranged from 92% in urban areas of Mayo to 40% in urban areas of Galway County.



More than two-in-five were dissatisfied with the availability of seats or resting places. This ranged from 64% in Limerick County to 23% in Mayo.



One-in-seven were dissatisfied with the general appearance and upkeep. This ranged from 26% in Dublin City to 4.9% in Mayo.



More than one-in-four were dissatisfied with the quality and continuity of pavements. This ranged from 41% in Tipperary to 12% in South Dublin.

**Note:** these results only include respondents living in villages, towns, or cities

## GEOGRAPHICAL DIFFERENCE

Based on the responses to the seven items listed above a rating score was developed to measure overall satisfaction with the urban built environment. Scores ranged from 0 (very dissatisfied) to 14 (very satisfied) and responses from rural-dwelling respondents were excluded (ie those who stated that the questions about the built environment were not applicable). The average rating for each Local Authority area is presented in Table 35 below.

TABLE 35 AVERAGE SATISFACTION WITH THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA (SCORE 0-14, LOW TO HIGH)

Local authority	Mean Score	
	Mean	95% CI
Clare	8.1	(7.1,9.1)
Cork County	8.8	(7.7,10.0)
Cork City	8.6	(7.6,9.6)
Cavan	8.1	(6.9,9.2)
Dublin City	8.0	(7.3,8.6)
Dublin Fingal	8.0	(7.1,8.9)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	9.0	(8.2,9.7)
South Dublin	9.9	(9.3,10.5)
Galway County	7.4	(5.5,9.3)
Galway City	9.1	(8.6,9.6)
Kildare	8.7	(7.6,9.9)
Kilkenny	10.0	(8.9,11.1)
Laois	8.7	(7.8,9.6)
Limerick City	9.2	(8.7,9.8)
Limerick County	7.1	(6.1,8.1)
Louth	7.9	(7.0,8.8)
Meath	8.4	(7.6,9.2)
Mayo	5.9	(3.9,7.8)
Tipperary	9.4	(8.3,10.6)
Wicklow	8.4	(7.4,9.5)
Wexford	6.6	(5.7,7.4)
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>(8.3,8.8)</b>

No significant differences in satisfaction ratings were observed between men and women, or between different age groups. Respondents in poor health had a significantly lower mean rating compared with those who were in good or very good health.

TABLE 36 DISSATISFACTION WITH ASPECTS OF THE URBAN BUILT ENVIRONMENT BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

	Pedestrian crossings		Timing of crossings		Traffic calming measures	
	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Clare	<b>29.8</b>	(22.0,39.0)	<b>13.3</b>	(7.9,21.5)	<b>28.1</b>	(20.3,37.5)
Cork County	<b>30.0</b>	(18.6,44.6)	<b>15.3</b>	(8.6,25.7)	<b>35.3</b>	(22.4,50.8)
Cork City	<b>18.5</b>	(13.7,24.6)	<b>18.5</b>	(13.5,24.8)	<b>26.2</b>	(19.7,33.8)
Cavan	<b>28.7</b>	(20.4,38.9)	<b>25.3</b>	(17.2,35.5)	<b>33.5</b>	(23.1,45.9)
Dublin City	<b>17.6</b>	(13.1,23.2)	<b>20.2</b>	(14.9,26.9)	<b>29.3</b>	(22.3,37.4)
Dublin Fingal	<b>19.4</b>	(13.7,26.8)	<b>22.1</b>	(16.0,29.6)	<b>29</b>	(22.5,36.5)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>14.8</b>	(10.9,19.8)	<b>16.2</b>	(11.3,22.6)	<b>26.4</b>	(20.7,33.0)
South Dublin	<b>13.0</b>	(8.9,18.5)	<b>11.6</b>	(8.1,16.5)	<b>12.3</b>	(8.2,17.9)
Galway County	<b>34.7</b>	(8.9,18.5)	<b>36.8</b>	(24.1,51.6)	<b>49.3</b>	(37.0,61.8)
Galway City	<b>18.8</b>	(13.2,26.0)	<b>24.9</b>	(18.9,32.1)	<b>26.2</b>	(20.9,32.4)
Kildare	<b>24.5</b>	(17.1,33.7)	<b>23.3</b>	(15.6,33.4)	<b>29.0</b>	(20.7,39.0)
Kilkenny	<b>15.3</b>	(9.9,22.9)	<b>12.3</b>	(7.5,19.6)	<b>16.4</b>	(10.3,25.1)
Laois	<b>19.2</b>	(13.6,26.4)	<b>16.5</b>	(11.4,23.4)	<b>31.6</b>	(23.4,41.1)
Limerick City	<b>9.4</b>	(6.4,13.5)	<b>8.2</b>	(5.2,12.6)	<b>14.1</b>	(10.1,19.3)
Limerick County	<b>43.8</b>	(28.0,61.0)	<b>34.2</b>	(20.2,51.6)	<b>52.5</b>	(39.0,65.7)
Louth	<b>32.7</b>	(25.1,41.3)	<b>36.3</b>	(27.7,45.9)	<b>33.1</b>	(26.2,40.8)
Meath	<b>19.3</b>	(13.6,26.6)	<b>20.8</b>	(14.5,28.9)	<b>31.2</b>	(23.6,40.0)
Mayo	<b>33.3</b>	(15.0,58.6)	<b>25.9</b>	(10.1,52.0)	<b>43.1</b>	(19.4,70.5)
Tipperary	<b>25.0</b>	(18.1,33.5)	<b>18.8</b>	(13.0,26.2)	<b>29.6</b>	(21.7,39.0)
Wicklow	<b>21.4</b>	(13.6,32.1)	<b>23.5</b>	(16.0,33.1)	<b>42.9</b>	(33.2,53.0)
Wexford	<b>37.0</b>	(29.8,46.7)	<b>27.3</b>	(16.8,41.1)	<b>42.3</b>	(33.9,51.2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.0</b>	(19.2,22.9)	<b>19.6</b>	(17.8,21.6)	<b>29.0</b>	(26.8,31.3)

TABLE 37 DISSATISFACTION WITH FACILITIES AND APPEARANCE OF THE URBAN BUILT ENVIRONMENT BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

	Availability of accessible toilets		Available seats resting places		General upkeep	
	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Clare	<b>64.0</b>	(47.5,77.7)	<b>33.5</b>	(22.2,47.1)	<b>7.7</b>	(5.0,11.8)
Cork County	<b>63.7</b>	(47.8,77.1)	<b>29.0</b>	(19.2,41.3)	<b>8.0</b>	(4.6,13.7)
Cork City	<b>43.6</b>	(34.0,53.7)	<b>35.0</b>	(26.8,44.2)	<b>18.0</b>	(12.1,25.8)
Cavan	<b>74.4</b>	(58.1,85.8)	<b>38.6</b>	(25.3,53.8)	<b>19.6</b>	(9.2,37.0)
Dublin City	<b>78.4</b>	(69.0,85.5)	<b>57.4</b>	(48.3,66.1)	<b>26.1</b>	(20.0,33.3)
Dublin Fingal	<b>68.2</b>	(58.6,76.5)	<b>54.8</b>	(44.5,64.7)	<b>16.6</b>	(11.9,22.8)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>67.7</b>	(56.3,77.3)	<b>47.4</b>	(38.3,56.8)	<b>9.2</b>	(6.2,13.4)
South Dublin	<b>46.6</b>	(35.2,58.4)	<b>31.0</b>	(22.1,41.5)	<b>11.5</b>	(6.5,19.8)
Galway County	<b>40.2</b>	(23.1,60.1)	<b>36.4</b>	(18.1,59.7)	<b>10.8</b>	(2.3,38.1)
Galway City	<b>61.0</b>	(52.5,68.9)	<b>36.1</b>	(29.4,43.4)	<b>9.5</b>	(6.4,13.9)
Kildare	<b>64.8</b>	(53.4,74.7)	<b>39.5</b>	(30.6,49.1)	<b>12.9</b>	(8.5,19.3)
Kilkenny	<b>51.1</b>	(37.1,65.0)	<b>28.5</b>	(19.0,40.3)	<b>11.6</b>	(6.5,20.1)
Laois	<b>58.7</b>	(47.3,69.3)	<b>41.0</b>	(32.2,50.5)	<b>16.9</b>	(11.7,23.7)
Limerick City	<b>68.1</b>	(52.3,80.5)	<b>57.4</b>	(46.4,67.8)	<b>6.1</b>	(3.5,10.2)
Limerick County	<b>72.6</b>	(55.7,84.8)	<b>64.2</b>	(49.5,76.6)	<b>7.5</b>	(2.6,19.9)
Louth	<b>65.3</b>	(50.8,77.3)	<b>50.6</b>	(38.7,62.4)	<b>11.1</b>	(7.5,16.2)
Meath	<b>68.7</b>	(57.8,77.9)	<b>50.1</b>	(40.0,60.1)	<b>12.4</b>	(8.3,18.0)
Mayo	<b>91.6</b>	(72.6,97.8)	<b>22.8</b>	(9.6,45.2)	<b>4.9</b>	(1.2,17.6)
Tipperary	<b>44.7</b>	(32.3,57.8)	<b>43.6</b>	(35.0,52.5)	<b>16.3</b>	(11.3,22.8)
Wicklow	<b>56.3</b>	(42.7,69.0)	<b>33.8</b>	(23.8,45.5)	<b>18.3</b>	(12.7,25.5)
Wexford	<b>76.9</b>	(66.9,84.5)	<b>57.2</b>	(43.3,70.0)	<b>17.5</b>	(10.3,28.1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>63.8</b>	(60.5,67.0)	<b>44.5</b>	(41.6,47.4)	<b>14.9</b>	(13.2,16.7)

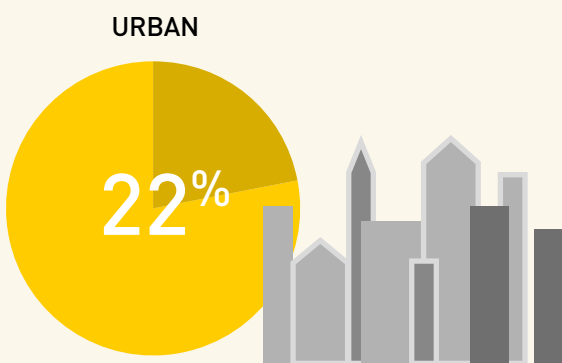
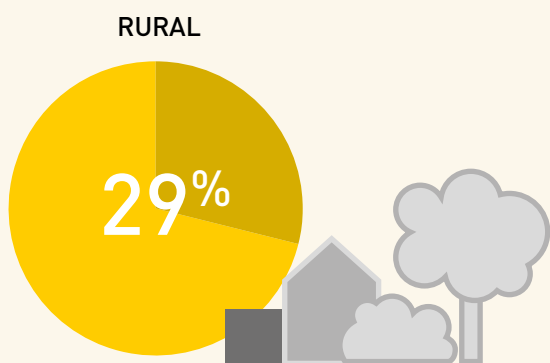
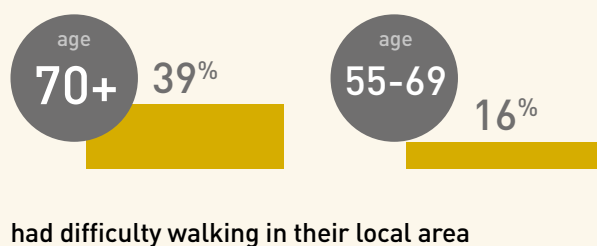
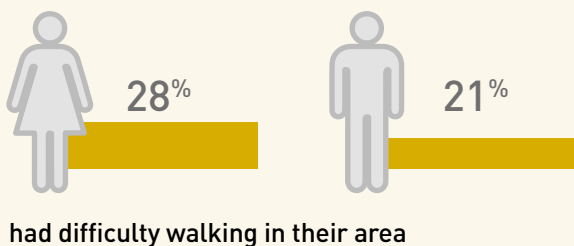


# WALKABILITY

To assess personal mobility and the accessibility of the built environment we asked respondents how difficult they found it to walk a quarter of a mile in their locality. Respondents were also asked to rate the quality of the paths or pavements in their area.

## KEY FINDINGS

### WALKABILITY



People in the countryside or village areas had more difficulty compared to those living in towns or inner cities and suburbs

TABLE 38 DISSATISFACTION WITH THE QUALITY AND CONTINUITY OF PATHS OR PAVEMENTS, BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

	Walkability: Quality of pavements	
	%	(95% CI)
Clare	<b>32.7</b>	(26.7,39.3)
Cork County	<b>28.7</b>	(19.3,40.4)
Cork City	<b>30.4</b>	(22.7,39.4)
Cavan	<b>27.1</b>	(14.4,45.1)
Dublin City	<b>33.3</b>	(26.5,40.8)
Dublin Fingal	<b>27.9</b>	(20.8,36.4)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>17.6</b>	(13.0,23.5)
South Dublin	<b>12.4</b>	(7.4,20.0)
Galway County	<b>35.0</b>	(20.8,52.4)
Galway City	<b>21.3</b>	(16.1,27.7)
Kildare	<b>22.0</b>	(14.9,31.2)
Kilkenny	<b>19.6</b>	(13.7,27.2)
Laois	<b>33.1</b>	(24.9,42.6)
Limerick City	<b>21.2</b>	(15.8,27.9)
Limerick County	<b>21.8</b>	(11.7,37.0)
Louth	<b>23.5</b>	(18.4,29.5)
Meath	<b>23.1</b>	(16.9,30.6)
Mayo	<b>40.3</b>	(23.3,60.0)
Tipperary	<b>41.3</b>	(32.3,51.1)
Wicklow	<b>31.5</b>	(22.8,41.8)
Wexford	<b>26.3</b>	(17.4,37.7)
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.1</b>	(25.0,29.3)

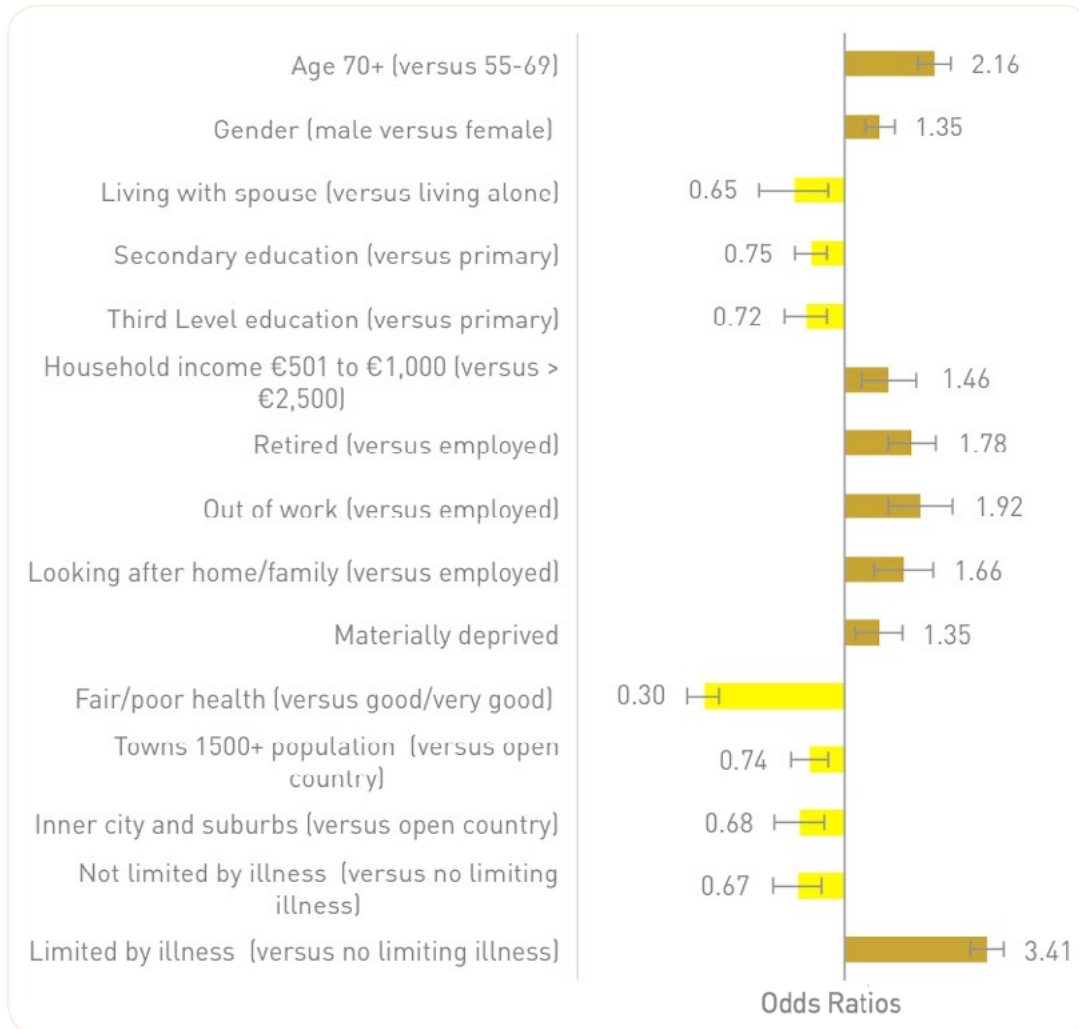
TABLE 39 DISSATISFACTION WITH THE WALKABILITY OF THE AREA BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

	No difficulty walking in local area		Difficulty walking in local area	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>78.7</b>	(73.2, 83.4)	<b>21.3</b>	(16.6, 26.8)
Cork County	<b>70.8</b>	(66.4,74.9)	<b>29.2</b>	(25.1, 33.6)
Cork City	<b>75.1</b>	(68.6,80.6)	<b>24.9</b>	(19.4, 31.4)
Cavan	<b>74.7</b>	(67.7,80.6)	<b>25.3</b>	(19.4,32.3)
Dublin City	<b>76.0</b>	(71.2,80.2)	<b>24.0</b>	(19.8,28.8)
Dublin Fingal	<b>84.2</b>	(78.8,88.4)	<b>15.8</b>	(11.6,21.2)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>80.7</b>	(74.8,85.4)	<b>19.3</b>	(14.6, 25.2)
South Dublin	<b>86.3</b>	(81.5,90.1)	<b>13.7</b>	(9.9,18.5)
Galway County	<b>69.2</b>	(64.1,73.9)	<b>30.8</b>	(26.1,35.9)
Galway City	<b>79.7</b>	(74.5,84.2)	<b>20.3</b>	(15.8,25.5)
Kildare	<b>79.2</b>	(73.8,83.8)	<b>20.8</b>	(16.2,26.2)
Kilkenny	<b>80.7</b>	(75.2,85.2)	<b>19.3</b>	(14.8,24.8)
Laois	<b>82.1</b>	(76.9,85.2)	<b>17.9</b>	(13.7,23.1)
Limerick City	<b>74.6</b>	(68.9,79.6)	<b>25.4</b>	(20.4,31.1)
Limerick County	<b>67.0</b>	(60.2,73.1)	<b>33.0</b>	(26.9,39.8)
Louth	<b>81.8</b>	(76.6,86.0)	<b>18.2</b>	(14.0,23.4)
Meath	<b>81.6</b>	(76.0, 86.1)	<b>18.4</b>	(13.9, 24.0)
Mayo	<b>66.5</b>	(59.0,73.3)	<b>33.5</b>	(26.7,41.0)
Tipperary	<b>77.8</b>	(71.7, 82.8)	<b>22.2</b>	(17.2,28.3)
Wicklow	<b>61.9</b>	(51.7, 71.1)	<b>38.1</b>	(28.9,48.3)
Wexford	<b>63.1</b>	(56.6,69.2)	<b>36.9</b>	(30.8, 43.4)
<b>Total</b>	<b>75.6</b>	(74.2,76.9)	<b>24.4</b>	(23.1,25.8)

## FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH DIFFICULTY WALKING

There are several, socio-economic, health, and location characteristics that increase the likelihood of experiencing difficulty walking in the local area. Further analysis found that age and health status contributes most to the level of difficulty experienced walking in the local area. Full results are presented in Appendix 2 (Table 17).

FIGURE 21 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH DIFFICULTY WALKING IN THE LOCAL AREA



Note: results are based on a mixed-effects regression model and reported as Odds Ratios with 95% Confidence Intervals. Note this analysis does not include respondents who stated that they were unable to walk due to illness and/or disability.

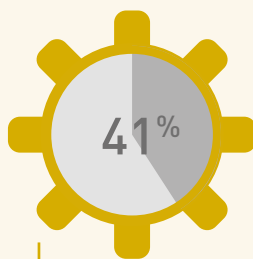
# ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Respondents were asked about difficulties accessing one or more of the following essential services: postal services, full banking services, public transport, supermarkets or other shop, health services, or Garda stations. We also asked about social services, including: cinema or other entertainment sites, recreational park or green area, community centre or other venue where you can meet friends, cafes and restaurants, or public libraries.

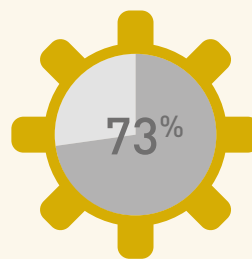
This analysis combines the responses into three categories – difficulty (great, some or none) or ease (some or great) accessing each services. We have also combined the responses for each of the services into two categories “difficulty accessing essential services” and “difficulty accessing social services”. These are reported in three levels: no difficulty, some difficulty, and great difficulty.

## KEY FINDINGS

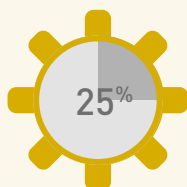
### ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES



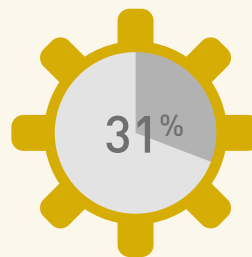
experienced difficulties accessing essential services



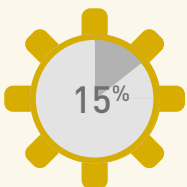
73% of people living in towns and cities reported no difficulty accessing social services



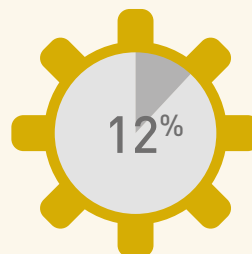
One-in-four experienced some difficulty accessing essential services



Nearly one-in-three experienced difficulty accessing social services



15% experienced great difficulty.



people living in open countryside or villages reported 'great difficulty' accessing social services

## GEOGRAPHICAL DIFFERENCES

The level of difficulty varied greatly across the areas surveyed. The percentage that experienced no difficulty accessing essential services ranged from 77% in Mayo to 33% in Limerick Co. The percentage that experienced 'great difficulty' ranged from 37% in Limerick Co. to only 4.2% in Louth.

The highest reports of experiencing great difficulty accessing essential services was evident amongst respondents living in open countryside or village areas (23%) and the highest reports of experiencing no difficulty accessing essential services was evident amongst respondents living in towns (71%). The level of difficulty experienced accessing social services shows a similar pattern across the areas surveyed.

TABLE 40 DIFFICULTY ACCESSING ESSENTIAL SERVICES BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

	Essential Services					
	No difficulty		Some difficulty		Great difficulty	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>60.5</b>	(50.9, 69.3)	<b>27.9</b>	(20.6, 36.7)	<b>11.6</b>	(6.9,18.8)
Cork County	<b>44.5</b>	(35.3, 54.0)	<b>25.1</b>	(18.4, 33.3)	<b>30.4</b>	(22.7,39.4)
Cork City	<b>55.9</b>	(47.8, 63.6)	<b>33.2</b>	(27.0, 40.2)	<b>10.9</b>	(7.5, 15.6)
Cavan	<b>47.7</b>	(37.8, 57.8)	<b>30.8</b>	(23.9, 38.5)	<b>21.5</b>	(14.4,30.9)
Dublin City	<b>72.6</b>	(64.8, 79.2)	<b>19.7</b>	(14.5, 26.2)	<b>7.7</b>	(4.9, 11.9)
Dublin Fingal	<b>75.4</b>	(67.1, 82.2)	<b>17.3</b>	(12.2,24.0)	<b>7.2</b>	(4.1, 12.6)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>45.0</b>	(36.0, 54.3)	<b>36.9</b>	(29.5,45.0)	<b>18.1</b>	(12.2,26.1)
South Dublin	<b>73.5</b>	(63.0, 81.8)	<b>19.4</b>	(12.9, 28.1)	<b>7.1</b>	(3.6, 13.6)
Galway Co.	<b>46.5</b>	(37.1, 56.2)	<b>29.1</b>	(23.0,36.1)	<b>24.4</b>	(17.4,33.1)
Galway City	<b>61.2</b>	(51.4, 70.2)	<b>25.9</b>	(19.4,33.8)	<b>12.8</b>	(7.9, 20.1)
Kildare	<b>53.3</b>	(44.5, 62.0)	<b>28.1</b>	(21.3,36.2)	<b>18.5</b>	(13.0,25.7)
Kilkenny	<b>52.8</b>	(44.2, 61.2)	<b>29.5</b>	(22.2,38.2)	<b>17.7</b>	(12.6,24.3)
Laois	<b>53.2</b>	(45.1,61.1)	<b>28.7</b>	(22.1, 36.5)	<b>18.1</b>	(12.7,25.1)
Limerick City	<b>60.0</b>	(52.2,67.3)	<b>34.6</b>	(28.0, 41.9)	<b>5.4</b>	(3.3,8.7)
Limerick Co.	<b>33.7</b>	(24.7, 43.9)	<b>29.5</b>	(22.9,37.1)	<b>36.9</b>	(27.6,47.1)
Louth	<b>71.3</b>	(63.4, 78.2)	<b>24.5</b>	(18.1,32.2)	<b>4.2</b>	(2.3,7.5)
Meath	<b>65.8</b>	(56.2,74.3)	<b>23.6</b>	(17.3,31.4)	<b>10.5</b>	(6.4,16.8)
Mayo	<b>77.5</b>	(68.4,84.6)	<b>16.2</b>	(11.2, 22.8)	<b>6.3</b>	(3.3, 12.0)
Tipperary	<b>63.1</b>	(53.4, 71.8)	<b>25.5</b>	(19.5,32.7)	<b>11.4</b>	(6.9, 18.2)
Wicklow	<b>64.5</b>	(54.1, 73.7)	<b>20.3</b>	(14.3,28.0)	<b>15.2</b>	(8.8, 25.0)
Wexford	<b>54.8</b>	(46.3, 63.0)	<b>23.5</b>	(17.9,30.1)	<b>21.7</b>	(15.3,29.8)
<b>Total</b>	<b>59.4</b>	(57.0, 61.8)	<b>25.1</b>	(23.4,26.9)	<b>15.4</b>	(13.8,17.2)

TABLE 41 DIFFICULTY ACCESSING SOCIAL SERVICES BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

	Social Services					
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>67.2</b>	(57.0,76.0)	<b>26.8</b>	(18.5, 37.0)	<b>6.0</b>	(3.6, 9.9)
Cork County	<b>60.8</b>	(52.5,68.6)	<b>25.1</b>	(19.3, 31.8)	<b>14.1</b>	(9.6, 20.3)
Cork City	<b>62.8</b>	(54.3,70.6)	<b>26.7</b>	(21.1, 33.1)	<b>10.5</b>	(7.1, 15.3)
Cavan	<b>72.7</b>	(64.6, 79.5)	<b>19.3</b>	(14.0, 26.0)	<b>8.0</b>	(4.8, 13.3)
Dublin City	<b>76.4</b>	(69.5, 82.2)	<b>17.5</b>	(12.8, 23.5)	<b>6.0</b>	(3.8, 9.5)
Dublin Fingal	<b>82.2</b>	(75.1, 87.7)	<b>13.2</b>	(9.0, 19.1)	<b>4.5</b>	(2.3, 8.5)
Dun Laoghaire Rathdown	<b>53.5</b>	(44.4, 62.3)	<b>30.4</b>	(23.8, 37.9)	<b>16.1</b>	(10.7, 23.5)
South Dublin	<b>74.2</b>	(65.6, 81.3)	<b>18.7</b>	(13.2, 25.9)	<b>7.1</b>	(4.1, 11.9)
Galway County	<b>66.1</b>	(57.4, 73.8)	<b>22.1</b>	(17.0, 28.3)	<b>11.8</b>	(7.0, 19.3)
Galway City	<b>68.2</b>	(59.3, 76.0)	<b>25.8</b>	(19.0,34.0)	<b>6.0</b>	(3.2, 10.9)
Kildare	<b>58.2</b>	(48.7,67.2)	<b>30.4</b>	(23.0, 39.0)	<b>11.3</b>	(7.3, 17.2)
Kilkenny	<b>77.5</b>	(68.7, 84.5)	<b>17.5</b>	(11.2, 26.2)	<b>5.0</b>	(2.8, 8.9)
Laois	<b>78.3</b>	(70.8, 84.2)	<b>14.5</b>	(9.9, 20.7)	<b>7.2</b>	(4.0, 12.7)
Limerick City	<b>68.6</b>	(61.4, 75.0)	<b>29.1</b>	(22.7, 36.4)	<b>2.3</b>	(1.2, 4.4)
Limerick County	<b>53.6</b>	(43.0, 63.9)	<b>27.5</b>	(20.6, 35.6)	<b>18.9</b>	(12.3, 27.8)
Louth	<b>81.1</b>	(73.9, 86.7)	<b>14.4</b>	(9.5, 21.1)	<b>4.5</b>	(2.2, 9.1)
Meath	<b>70.5</b>	(62.1, 77.6)	<b>19.8</b>	(14.4, 26.6)	<b>9.7</b>	(5.6, 16.3)
Mayo	<b>84.4</b>	(77.3, 89.5)	<b>11.6</b>	(8.0, 16.7)	<b>4.0</b>	(1.7, 9.0)
Tipperary	<b>72.3</b>	(62.9, 80.1)	<b>20.6</b>	(14.4, 28.6)	<b>7.1</b>	(3.7, 13.4)
Wicklow	<b>65.7</b>	(57.0, 73.5)	<b>21.0</b>	(14.8, 28.9)	<b>13.3</b>	(8.7, 19.9)
Wexford	<b>68.2</b>	(60.0, 75.5)	<b>16.2</b>	(11.5, 22.4)	<b>15.6</b>	(10.7, 22.3)
<b>Total</b>	<b>69.2</b>	(67.1, 71.2)	<b>21.3</b>	(19.7, 22.9)	<b>9.5</b>	(8.4, 10.8)

Tables 42-51 below present the full breakdown by service, including the percentage who reported that these services were not available to them. In general, only a small percentage of respondents reported that services were not available. However there were some exceptions. The full results for difficulty accessing local health service were presented in the previous section (Health) on page 81. Public transport, the Gardai, and full banking services were most frequently reported as being unavailable in the local area.

TABLE 42 ACCESS TO POSTAL SERVICES, BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

	Access to Postal Services					
	Difficult		Easy		Unavailable	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	11.6	(7.6,17.4)	85.4	(78.1,90.5)	3.0	(0.9,10.0)
Cork County	22.2	(17.5,27.8)	72.7	(65.5,78.8)	5.1	(1.8,13.9)
Cork City	21.7	(15.9,28.9)	78.0	(70.7,83.9)	0.3	(0.0,2.1)
Cavan	17.0	(11.3,24.8)	72.5	(62.1,80.9)	10.5	(5.2,20.2)
Dublin City	7.2	(5.0,10.3)	92.5	(89.1,94.9)	<1	
Dublin Fingal	6.0	(3.6,9.8)	94.0	(90.2,96.4)	0.0	
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	19.8	(13.5,28.2)	80.2	(71.8,86.5)	0.0	
South Dublin	6.8	(3.9,11.7)	93.2	(88.3,96.1)	0.0	
Galway Co.	22.5	(17.3,28.7)	76.5	(69.9,82.0)	1.0	(0.3,2.8)
Galway City	14.0	(9.9,19.5)	85.2	(79.1,89.8)	<1	
Kildare	15.7	(10.0,23.8)	83.6	(75.5,89.4)	<1	
Kilkenny	16.3	(11.9,21.9)	79.0	(71.0,85.3)	4.7	(2.2,9.8)
Laois	10.7	(7.5,15.1)	89.3	(84.9,92.5)	0.0	
Limerick City	12.1	(8.1,17.8)	87.9	(82.2,91.9)	0.0	
Limerick Co.	15.1	(10.9,20.6)	77.1	(68.6,83.9)	7.7	(3.3,17.3)
Louth	10.0	(6.4,15.1)	86.8	(78.0,92.4)	3.2	(0.8,12.1)
Meath	9.1	(6.3,13.1)	90.3	(86.3,93.2)	<1	
Mayo	11.9	(7.6,18.1)	72.1	(61.3,80.8)	16.0	(8.6,27.8)
Tipperary	12.9	(9.0,18.1)	82.8	(75.9,88.0)	4.3	(1.4,12.6)
Wicklow	14.3	(9.4,21.2)	67.4	(56.4,76.7)	18.3	(10.3,30.6)
Wexford	15.1	(11.2,20.0)	62.3	(52.5,71.2)	22.6	(14.4,33.8)
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>(12.7,15.2)</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>(80.1,83.4)</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>(3.3,5.6)</b>



TABLE 43 ACCESS TO BANKING SERVICES, BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

	Access to Banking Services					
	Difficult		Easy		Unavailable	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>24.2</b>	(16.1,34.8)	<b>64.9</b>	(53.8,74.5)	<b>10.9</b>	(5.3,20.9)
Cork County	<b>26.2</b>	(19.5,34.1)	<b>47.8</b>	(37.7,58.0)	<b>26.1</b>	(16.0,39.4)
Cork City	<b>31.9</b>	(24.9,39.7)	<b>67.0</b>	(59.0,74.0)	<b>1.2</b>	(0.4,3.0)
Cavan	<b>27.7</b>	(19.3,38.0)	<b>53.4</b>	(42.0,64.5)	<b>18.8</b>	(10.9,30.5)
Dublin City	<b>18.2</b>	(12.6,25.7)	<b>76.8</b>	(68.9,83.1)	<b>5.0</b>	(2.3,10.6)
Dublin Fingal	<b>12.9</b>	(8.1,19.9)	<b>85.3</b>	(77.6,90.7)	<b>1.7</b>	(0.5,6.2)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>29.8</b>	(22.2,38.7)	<b>69.0</b>	(60.1,76.7)	<b>1.3</b>	(0.4,4.1)
South Dublin	<b>18.5</b>	(11.7,27.8)	<b>81.3</b>	(71.8,88.1)	<b>&lt;1</b>	
Galway Co.	<b>37.8</b>	(29.3,47.2)	<b>50.2</b>	(40.5,59.9)	<b>12.0</b>	(6.5,21.0)
Galway City	<b>22.4</b>	(15.9,30.6)	<b>76.4</b>	(67.8,83.3)	<b>1.2</b>	(0.2,6.3)
Kildare	<b>26.4</b>	(19.3,35.0)	<b>67.7</b>	(58.8,75.5)	<b>5.9</b>	(2.6,13.0)
Kilkenny	<b>21.6</b>	(15.7,28.9)	<b>60.5</b>	(50.1,70.1)	<b>17.9</b>	(9.9,30.2)
Laois	<b>15.6</b>	(10.9,21.7)	<b>81.7</b>	(74.2,87.4)	<b>2.8</b>	(0.8,9.6)
Limerick City	<b>13.3</b>	(8.9,19.3)	<b>86.4</b>	(80.3,90.9)	<b>&lt;1</b>	
Limerick Co.	<b>35.9</b>	(27.3,45.5)	<b>51.7</b>	(41.2,62.1)	<b>12.3</b>	(5.8,24.3)
Louth	<b>13.4</b>	(9.3,18.9)	<b>69.0</b>	(56.9,79.1)	<b>17.6</b>	(9.0,31.4)
Meath	<b>20.8</b>	(14.3,29.2)	<b>64.1</b>	(53.2,73.8)	<b>15.1</b>	(8.0,26.6)
Mayo	<b>14.5</b>	(8.9,22.8)	<b>59.8</b>	(47.1,71.3)	<b>25.7</b>	(15.6,39.3)
Tipperary	<b>18.9</b>	(11.6,29.3)	<b>65.5</b>	(53.6,75.8)	<b>15.6</b>	(8.3,27.3)
Wicklow	<b>16.1</b>	(10.6,23.6)	<b>53.6</b>	(42.3,64.5)	<b>30.3</b>	(19.6,43.7)
Wexford	<b>21.4</b>	(15.7,28.4)	<b>37.6</b>	(28.3,47.9)	<b>41.1</b>	(29.3,53.9)
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.5</b>	(20.7,24.5)	<b>64.5</b>	(62.0,67.0)	<b>13.0</b>	(11.0,15.3)

TABLE 44 ACCESS TO PUBLIC TRANSPORT, BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

	Access to Public Transport					
	Difficult		Easy		Unavailable	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>20.6</b>	(15.0,27.6)	<b>71.9</b>	(62.4,79.8)	<b>7.5</b>	(2.6,19.6)
Cork County	<b>28.2</b>	(21.1,36.5)	<b>37.4</b>	(28.2,47.5)	<b>34.5</b>	(24.1,46.6)
Cork City	<b>19.8</b>	(14.6,26.1)	<b>79.8</b>	(73.4,85.0)	<b>&lt;1</b>	
Cavan	<b>24.4</b>	(16.3,34.9)	<b>54.8</b>	(42.4,66.6)	<b>20.8</b>	(12.1,33.4)
Dublin City	<b>6.0</b>	(3.8,9.5)	<b>94.0</b>	(90.5,96.2)	<b>0.0</b>	
Dublin Fingal	<b>8.3</b>	(5.3,13.0)	<b>91.7</b>	(87.0,94.7)	<b>0.0</b>	
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>20.0</b>	(14.9,26.4)	<b>80.0</b>	(73.6,85.1)	<b>0.0</b>	
South Dublin	<b>6.3</b>	(3.7,10.7)	<b>93.7</b>	(89.3,96.3)	<b>0.0</b>	
Galway Co.	<b>36.2</b>	(27.6,45.7)	<b>49.9</b>	(39.1,60.7)	<b>14.0</b>	(8.2,22.7)
Galway City	<b>13.4</b>	(8.5,20.5)	<b>85.3</b>	(77.2,90.8)	<b>1.3</b>	(0.3,6.3)
Kildare	<b>20.8</b>	(14.9,28.2)	<b>75.8</b>	(66.9,82.9)	<b>3.4</b>	(0.6,16.5)
Kilkenny	<b>11.8</b>	(7.3,18.5)	<b>42.9</b>	(31.5,55.2)	<b>45.3</b>	(33.2,58.0)
Laois	<b>29.5</b>	(22.4,37.7)	<b>60.2</b>	(50.4,69.2)	<b>10.4</b>	(4.2,23.5)
Limerick City	<b>15.1</b>	(10.6,21.0)	<b>84.5</b>	(78.4,89.1)	<b>&lt;1</b>	
Limerick Co.	<b>22.1</b>	(16.1,29.5)	<b>40.6</b>	(30.9,51.0)	<b>37.4</b>	(26.2,50.0)
Louth	<b>8.0</b>	(5.4,11.7)	<b>88.0</b>	(81.0,92.7)	<b>4.0</b>	(1.2,12.1)
Meath	<b>21.2</b>	(14.9,29.2)	<b>70.2</b>	(59.9,78.8)	<b>8.6</b>	(3.1,21.9)
Mayo	<b>18.5</b>	(11.8,27.9)	<b>49.4</b>	(36.8,62.0)	<b>32.1</b>	(21.4,45.0)
Tipperary	<b>24.0</b>	(17.3,32.3)	<b>73.3</b>	(64.2,80.8)	<b>2.7</b>	(0.5,12.1)
Wicklow	<b>21.2</b>	(13.6,31.4)	<b>51.3</b>	(40.6,61.9)	<b>27.5</b>	(18.0,39.6)
Wexford	<b>24.5</b>	(18.9,31.1)	<b>41.1</b>	(31.2,51.7)	<b>34.4</b>	(25.8,44.2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.1</b>	(16.5,19.8)	<b>69.4</b>	(66.8,71.9)	<b>12.5</b>	(10.6,14.8)

TABLE 45 ACCESS TO SHOPS OR SUPERMARKETS, BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

	Access to Shops or Supermarkets					
	Difficult		Easy		Unavailable	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>7.9</b>	(5.2,11.8)	<b>91.2</b>	(86.9,94.2)	<b>0.9</b>	(0.2,4.6)
Cork County	<b>18.5</b>	(14.5,23.4)	<b>80.2</b>	(74.8,84.7)	<b>1.3</b>	(0.4,4.5)
Cork City	<b>21.0</b>	(15.8,27.5)	<b>78.6</b>	(72.2,84.0)	<b>&lt;1</b>	
Cavan	<b>11.5</b>	(7.0,18.2)	<b>77.0</b>	(66.6,84.9)	<b>11.5</b>	(5.7,21.8)
Dublin City	<b>9.1</b>	(6.1,13.2)	<b>90.9</b>	(86.7,93.9)	<b>&lt;1</b>	
Dublin Fingal	<b>5.8</b>	(3.6,9.2)	<b>93.8</b>	(89.6,96.3)	<b>&lt;1</b>	
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>14.6</b>	(10.3,20.2)	<b>85.4</b>	(79.8,89.7)	<b>0.0</b>	
South Dublin	<b>7.0</b>	(3.7,12.9)	<b>93.0</b>	(87.1,96.3)	<b>0.0</b>	
Galway Co.	<b>21.9</b>	(16.2,28.9)	<b>76.9</b>	(69.2,83.2)	<b>1.2</b>	(0.4,3.7)
Galway City	<b>10.8</b>	(6.9,16.7)	<b>88.2</b>	(81.2,92.8)	<b>1.0</b>	(0.1,6.6)
Kildare	<b>15.5</b>	(10.2,22.7)	<b>83.6</b>	(76.0,89.1)	<b>1.0</b>	(0.3,2.9)
Kilkenny	<b>12.9</b>	(8.8,18.5)	<b>76.1</b>	(67.2,83.2)	<b>11.1</b>	(6.2,19.0)
Laois	<b>13.7</b>	(9.4,19.7)	<b>86.1</b>	(80.2,90.5)	<b>0.1</b>	(0.0,0.9)
Limerick City	<b>12.7</b>	(7.9,19.7)	<b>87.0</b>	(79.7,92.0)	<b>0.3</b>	(0.0,2.0)
Limerick Co.	<b>14.1</b>	(10.4,18.7)	<b>79.1</b>	(70.5,85.7)	<b>6.8</b>	(2.3,18.3)
Louth	<b>9.8</b>	(6.2,15.1)	<b>87.3</b>	(79.1,92.5)	<b>3.0</b>	(0.8,10.5)
Meath	<b>12.5</b>	(8.4,18.3)	<b>86.5</b>	(80.8,90.7)	<b>1.0</b>	(0.2,4.2)
Mayo	<b>12.1</b>	(8.1,17.9)	<b>72.0</b>	(61.1,80.8)	<b>15.8</b>	(8.4,27.8)
Tipperary	<b>15.0</b>	(10.7,20.7)	<b>81.9</b>	(75.0,87.2)	<b>3.1</b>	(0.7,12.3)
Wicklow	<b>18.0</b>	(12.6,25.1)	<b>65.7</b>	(55.9,74.4)	<b>16.3</b>	(9.1,27.4)
Wexford	<b>16.6</b>	(11.2,24.0)	<b>66.3</b>	(57.0,74.5)	<b>17.0</b>	(10.7,26.1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.4</b>	(12.3,14.7)	<b>82.9</b>	(81.4,84.4)	<b>3.6</b>	(2.8,4.7)

TABLE 46 ACCESS TO GARDAI OR GARDA STATION, BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

	Access to Gardaí					
	Difficult		Easy		Unavailable	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>23.4</b>	(14.9,34.6)	<b>66.5</b>	(54.5,76.8)	<b>10.1</b>	(4.5,21.0)
Cork County	<b>42.3</b>	(32.2,53.0)	<b>40.7</b>	(30.9,51.2)	<b>17.1</b>	(9.3,29.3)
Cork City	<b>30.3</b>	(23.3,38.2)	<b>69.1</b>	(61.1,76.1)	<b>&lt;1</b>	
Cavan	<b>30.2</b>	(21.0,41.3)	<b>54.4</b>	(42.6,65.7)	<b>15.4</b>	(8.3,26.8)
Dublin City	<b>15.4</b>	(10.7,21.8)	<b>83.0</b>	(76.1,88.2)	<b>1.6</b>	(0.3,7.6)
Dublin Fingal	<b>19.1</b>	(13.1,26.9)	<b>79.0</b>	(70.6,85.4)	<b>2.0</b>	(0.8,4.9)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>37.8</b>	(29.3,47.0)	<b>57.4</b>	(47.4,66.8)	<b>4.9</b>	(1.9,12.1)
South Dublin	<b>13.4</b>	(7.7,22.4)	<b>86.2</b>	(77.2,92.0)	<b>0.3</b>	(0.1,1.6)
Galway Co.	<b>34.3</b>	(24.8,45.2)	<b>43.1</b>	(32.1,54.9)	<b>22.6</b>	(13.6,35.2)
Galway City	<b>32.2</b>	(22.9,43.1)	<b>64.2</b>	(52.7,74.2)	<b>3.6</b>	(1.4,9.2)
Kildare	<b>32.7</b>	(24.4,42.3)	<b>62.2</b>	(51.8,71.6)	<b>5.1</b>	(1.8,13.4)
Kilkenny	<b>33.0</b>	(23.4,44.3)	<b>41.4</b>	(30.9,52.8)	<b>25.6</b>	(15.8,38.6)
Laois	<b>43.9</b>	(34.4,53.9)	<b>50.1</b>	(39.8,60.4)	<b>6.0</b>	(1.8,17.8)
Limerick City	<b>22.6</b>	(15.8,31.1)	<b>73.2</b>	(64.7,80.3)	<b>4.2</b>	(1.6,10.8)
Limerick Co.	<b>50.2</b>	(39.7,60.7)	<b>34.5</b>	(24.8,45.7)	<b>15.3</b>	(8.3,26.3)
Louth	<b>22.0</b>	(15.3,30.5)	<b>66.0</b>	(53.8,76.4)	<b>12.0</b>	(5.4,24.7)
Meath	<b>19.1</b>	(13.0,27.1)	<b>66.7</b>	(55.9,75.9)	<b>14.2</b>	(7.4,25.7)
Mayo	<b>8.6</b>	(4.6,15.3)	<b>49.8</b>	(36.8,62.9)	<b>41.6</b>	(29.5,54.8)
Tipperary	<b>21.5</b>	(13.9,31.7)	<b>72.9</b>	(61.6,81.8)	<b>5.6</b>	(2.0,14.6)
Wicklow	<b>24.9</b>	(16.5,35.6)	<b>56.1</b>	(44.5,67.1)	<b>19.0</b>	(10.8,31.3)
Wexford	<b>25.0</b>	(17.6,34.2)	<b>38.2</b>	(28.3,49.1)	<b>36.8</b>	(25.5,49.9)
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.8</b>	(24.6,29.2)	<b>61.1</b>	(58.4,63.8)	<b>12.0</b>	(10.2,14.2)

TABLE 47 ACCESS TO CINEMA OR OTHER ENTERTAINMENT, BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

	Access to cinema or other entertainment					
	Difficult		Easy		Unavailable	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>20.4</b>	(12.3,31.8)	<b>28.9</b>	(19.3,40.9)	<b>50.7</b>	(36.7,64.6)
Cork County	<b>28.3</b>	(19.9,38.6)	<b>29.9</b>	(21.0,40.5)	<b>41.8</b>	(29.7,55.1)
Cork City	<b>28.3</b>	(21.6,36.1)	<b>63.7</b>	(54.1,72.4)	<b>8.0</b>	(4.4,14.1)
Cavan	<b>15.1</b>	(8.5,25.3)	<b>20.5</b>	(13.4,29.9)	<b>64.5</b>	(51.7,75.4)
Dublin City	<b>17.1</b>	(12.0,23.8)	<b>78.1</b>	(70.3,84.3)	<b>4.8</b>	(2.6,8.4)
Dublin Fingal	<b>11.5</b>	(7.6,17.1)	<b>86.2</b>	(79.4,91.1)	<b>2.2</b>	(0.6,7.4)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>33.5</b>	(25.5,42.5)	<b>64.5</b>	(55.4,72.7)	<b>2.0</b>	(0.8,4.9)
South Dublin	<b>16.9</b>	(11.2,24.7)	<b>81.9</b>	(73.6,88.0)	<b>1.2</b>	(0.3,4.1)
Galway Co.	<b>25.1</b>	(16.3,36.6)	<b>26.9</b>	(18.1,37.9)	<b>48.0</b>	(36.3,60.0)
Galway City	<b>20.9</b>	(14.6,28.8)	<b>76.0</b>	(67.7,82.7)	<b>3.1</b>	(1.3,7.2)
Kildare	<b>28.5</b>	(21.7,36.5)	<b>43.7</b>	(34.6,53.2)	<b>27.8</b>	(18.9,38.8)
Kilkenny	<b>13.5</b>	(7.2,24.0)	<b>30.7</b>	(20.7,42.8)	<b>55.8</b>	(41.9,68.8)
Laois	<b>17.0</b>	(10.5,26.4)	<b>28.8</b>	(19.2,40.7)	<b>54.2</b>	(39.7,68.0)
Limerick City	<b>15.2</b>	(9.6,23.3)	<b>80.9</b>	(72.8,87.0)	<b>3.9</b>	(2.0,7.4)
Limerick Co.	<b>32.3</b>	(22.3,44.2)	<b>33.5</b>	(23.4,45.5)	<b>34.2</b>	(22.2,48.5)
Louth	<b>8.5</b>	(5.1,13.6)	<b>67.5</b>	(54.2,78.5)	<b>24.0</b>	(13.5,39.1)
Meath	<b>25.5</b>	(18.5,34.1)	<b>51.2</b>	(40.4,62.0)	<b>23.2</b>	(14.0,36.0)
Mayo	<b>10.7</b>	(6.5,17.2)	<b>48.0</b>	(35.7,60.5)	<b>41.3</b>	(28.5,55.5)
Tipperary	<b>14.2</b>	(7.8,24.5)	<b>48.3</b>	(35.1,61.8)	<b>37.4</b>	(24.9,51.9)
Wicklow	<b>18.8</b>	(12.8,26.7)	<b>27.3</b>	(19.4,36.9)	<b>53.9</b>	(41.0,66.3)
Wexford	<b>20.0</b>	(13.6,28.4)	<b>34.8</b>	(25.0,46.0)	<b>45.2</b>	(33.1,57.9)
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.0</b>	(19.0,23.0)	<b>52.9</b>	(50.0,55.8)	<b>26.1</b>	(23.4,29.0)

TABLE 48 ACCESS TO RECREATIONAL PARK OR GREEN AREA, BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

	Access to recreational park or green area					
	Difficult		Easy		Unavailable	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Clare</b>	<b>13.9</b>	(9.9,19.2)	<b>75.3</b>	(65.8,82.9)	<b>10.7</b>	(5.0,21.4)
<b>Cork County</b>	<b>15.4</b>	(11.7,20.1)	<b>58.5</b>	(50.5,66.1)	<b>26.1</b>	(18.3,35.6)
<b>Cork City</b>	<b>21.2</b>	(15.4,28.4)	<b>75.9</b>	(68.4,82.1)	<b>2.9</b>	(1.1,7.5)
<b>Cavan</b>	<b>10.1</b>	(5.5,17.8)	<b>74.1</b>	(63.1,82.7)	<b>15.9</b>	(8.8,26.9)
<b>Dublin City</b>	<b>6.0</b>	(3.9,9.1)	<b>92.5</b>	(88.8,95.1)	<b>1.5</b>	(0.5,4.2)
<b>Dublin Fingal</b>	<b>8.3</b>	(4.9,13.6)	<b>91.2</b>	(85.3,94.9)	<b>&lt;1</b>	
<b>Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown</b>	<b>19.1</b>	(12.7,27.7)	<b>80.9</b>	(72.3,87.3)	<b>0.0</b>	
<b>South Dublin</b>	<b>5.6</b>	(3.4,9.1)	<b>94.4</b>	(90.9,96.6)	<b>0.0</b>	
<b>Galway Co.</b>	<b>8.2</b>	(4.9,13.3)	<b>76.1</b>	(65.4,84.3)	<b>15.7</b>	(8.9,26.2)
<b>Galway City</b>	<b>6.9</b>	(4.4,10.8)	<b>91.5</b>	(86.9,94.6)	<b>1.5</b>	(0.6,4.2)
<b>Kildare</b>	<b>21.0</b>	(14.9,28.7)	<b>74.4</b>	(66.1,81.3)	<b>4.6</b>	(2.1,9.6)
<b>Kilkenny</b>	<b>10.0</b>	(6.3,15.5)	<b>60.2</b>	(49.5,70.1)	<b>29.8</b>	(20.2,41.6)
<b>Laois</b>	<b>18.3</b>	(12.3,26.3)	<b>70.0</b>	(59.2,78.9)	<b>11.7</b>	(5.0,25.1)
<b>Limerick City</b>	<b>12.8</b>	(9.3,17.3)	<b>86.0</b>	(81.4,89.6)	<b>1.2</b>	(0.4,3.1)
<b>Limerick Co.</b>	<b>16.0</b>	(10.6,23.4)	<b>47.8</b>	(37.0,58.8)	<b>36.2</b>	(25.6,48.4)
<b>Louth</b>	<b>6.6</b>	(3.9,11.2)	<b>91.9</b>	(86.9,95.1)	<b>1.5</b>	(0.6,3.7)
<b>Meath</b>	<b>11.2</b>	(7.6,16.2)	<b>83.8</b>	(77.3,88.6)	<b>5.0</b>	(1.9,12.8)
<b>Mayo</b>	<b>5.7</b>	(2.8,11.3)	<b>75.7</b>	(63.4,84.8)	<b>18.6</b>	(10.2,31.4)
<b>Tipperary</b>	<b>11.4</b>	(7.8,16.5)	<b>76.0</b>	(65.8,83.8)	<b>12.6</b>	(6.2,23.9)
<b>Wicklow</b>	<b>14.8</b>	(9.7,21.9)	<b>53.2</b>	(42.9,63.3)	<b>31.9</b>	(21.9,43.9)
<b>Wexford</b>	<b>20.7</b>	(14.3,29.1)	<b>42.4</b>	(33.6,51.7)	<b>36.9</b>	(27.0,48.0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.2</b>	(11.0,13.5)	<b>75.8</b>	(73.6,77.8)	<b>12.0</b>	(10.3,13.9)

TABLE 49 ACCESS TO COMMUNITY CENTRE/VENUE FOR MEETING FRIENDS, BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

	Access to community centre or other venue where you can meet friends					
	Difficult		Easy		Unavailable	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	11.4	(7.2,17.7)	80.5	(72.2,86.7)	8.1	(3.8,16.4)
Cork County	14.9	(11.1,19.7)	79.5	(74.2,84.0)	5.5	(2.9,10.2)
Cork City	21.7	(16.0,28.7)	78.3	(71.3,84.0)	0.0	
Cavan	8.4	(4.8,14.5)	73.8	(61.4,83.3)	17.8	(10.1,29.5)
Dublin City	6.7	(4.4,10.0)	89.0	(84.2,92.5)	4.3	(2.3,7.9)
Dublin Fingal	6.4	(3.9,10.4)	93.1	(88.3,96.0)	<1	
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	21.3	(14.6,29.9)	77.9	(69.4,84.6)	<1	
South Dublin	5.8	(3.1,10.5)	93.7	(88.6,96.6)	<1	
Galway Co.	12.4	(7.8,18.9)	80.2	(71.8,86.6)	7.5	(3.9,13.8)
Galway City	13.9	(9.3,20.3)	81.7	(73.7,87.8)	4.3	(1.7,10.6)
Kildare	17.1	(10.5,26.7)	79.8	(70.2,86.9)	3.1	(1.2,8.0)
Kilkenny	10.3	(6.8,15.2)	71.7	(62.3,79.6)	18.0	(11.5,27.0)
Laois	17.6	(11.1,26.8)	78.6	(69.3,85.7)	3.8	(1.4,9.8)
Limerick City	5.8	(3.7,8.9)	73.2	(62.2,82.0)	21.0	(12.4,33.2)
Limerick Co.	13.2	(9.0,18.9)	71.9	(61.4,80.5)	14.9	(7.7,26.7)
Louth	7.5	(4.3,12.7)	86.2	(77.7,91.8)	6.3	(2.4,15.5)
Meath	13.8	(9.6,19.4)	80.8	(74.5,85.9)	5.4	(2.4,11.5)
Mayo	8.8	(5.4,14.0)	70.7	(59.0,80.3)	20.5	(12.3,32.1)
Tipperary	10.5	(7.0,15.5)	81.5	(73.3,87.6)	8.0	(3.6,17.0)
Wicklow	18.1	(12.9,24.8)	51.2	(40.6,61.7)	30.7	(20.6,43.1)
Wexford	14.3	(10.4,19.4)	63.5	(54.6,71.6)	22.2	(15.6,30.4)
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>(10.9,13.3)</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>(77.9,81.4)</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>(7.0,9.6)</b>

TABLE 50 ACCESS TO LIBRARIES, BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

	Access to Libraries					
	Difficult		Easy		Unavailable	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>17.0</b>	(9.6,28.4)	<b>71.0</b>	(58.4,81.1)	<b>11.9</b>	(5.4,24.4)
Cork County	<b>17.5</b>	(11.2,26.3)	<b>49.4</b>	(37.8,61.1)	<b>33.1</b>	(21.2,47.6)
Cork City	<b>26.3</b>	(18.9,35.4)	<b>70.1</b>	(60.8,78.0)	<b>3.6</b>	(1.2,9.9)
Cavan	<b>12.3</b>	(7.1,20.4)	<b>62.7</b>	(48.8,74.8)	<b>25.0</b>	(15.2,38.4)
Dublin City	<b>12.2</b>	(8.1,17.9)	<b>82.8</b>	(75.4,88.4)	<b>5.0</b>	(1.9,12.3)
Dublin Fingal	<b>9.9</b>	(6.2,15.5)	<b>86.9</b>	(79.0,92.1)	<b>3.2</b>	(1.1,9.2)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>28.9</b>	(20.9,38.6)	<b>70.9</b>	(61.3,79.0)	<b>&lt;1</b>	
South Dublin	<b>12.1</b>	(7.1,19.7)	<b>82.6</b>	(73.0,89.3)	<b>5.3</b>	(2.6,10.4)
Galway Co.	<b>22.8</b>	(14.7,33.6)	<b>47.0</b>	(33.9,60.5)	<b>30.2</b>	(20.3,42.4)
Galway City	<b>30.5</b>	(22.7,39.6)	<b>62.5</b>	(52.1,71.8)	<b>7.0</b>	(3.8,12.6)
Kildare	<b>23.5</b>	(16.4,32.6)	<b>68.2</b>	(57.4,77.3)	<b>8.3</b>	(4.0,16.3)
Kilkenny	<b>7.6</b>	(4.1,13.5)	<b>49.9</b>	(36.2,63.7)	<b>42.5</b>	(28.7,57.5)
Laois	<b>10.8</b>	(5.5,20.0)	<b>75.1</b>	(61.1,85.3)	<b>14.1</b>	(6.3,28.6)
Limerick City	<b>20.4</b>	(14.3,28.2)	<b>75.9</b>	(67.9,82.4)	<b>3.7</b>	(1.9,7.1)
Limerick Co.	<b>16.2</b>	(9.9,25.4)	<b>46.5</b>	(35.0,58.5)	<b>37.2</b>	(24.9,51.5)
Louth	<b>10.8</b>	(6.1,18.3)	<b>71.4</b>	(58.8,81.3)	<b>17.8</b>	(9.2,31.9)
Meath	<b>16.2</b>	(10.5,24.3)	<b>69.4</b>	(57.7,79.0)	<b>14.4</b>	(6.9,27.4)
Mayo	<b>10.0</b>	(5.7,17.1)	<b>49.2</b>	(36.4,62.1)	<b>40.8</b>	(28.3,54.6)
Tipperary	<b>11.2</b>	(6.5,18.8)	<b>67.4</b>	(53.9,78.5)	<b>21.4</b>	(11.9,35.3)
Wicklow	<b>15.5</b>	(10.4,22.6)	<b>49.9</b>	(39.4,60.4)	<b>34.6</b>	(23.4,47.7)
Wexford	<b>20.4</b>	(14.2,28.3)	<b>34.5</b>	(24.9,45.4)	<b>45.2</b>	(33.3,57.7)
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.5</b>	(14.8,18.3)	<b>65.1</b>	(62.2,67.9)	<b>18.4</b>	(16.0,21.2)



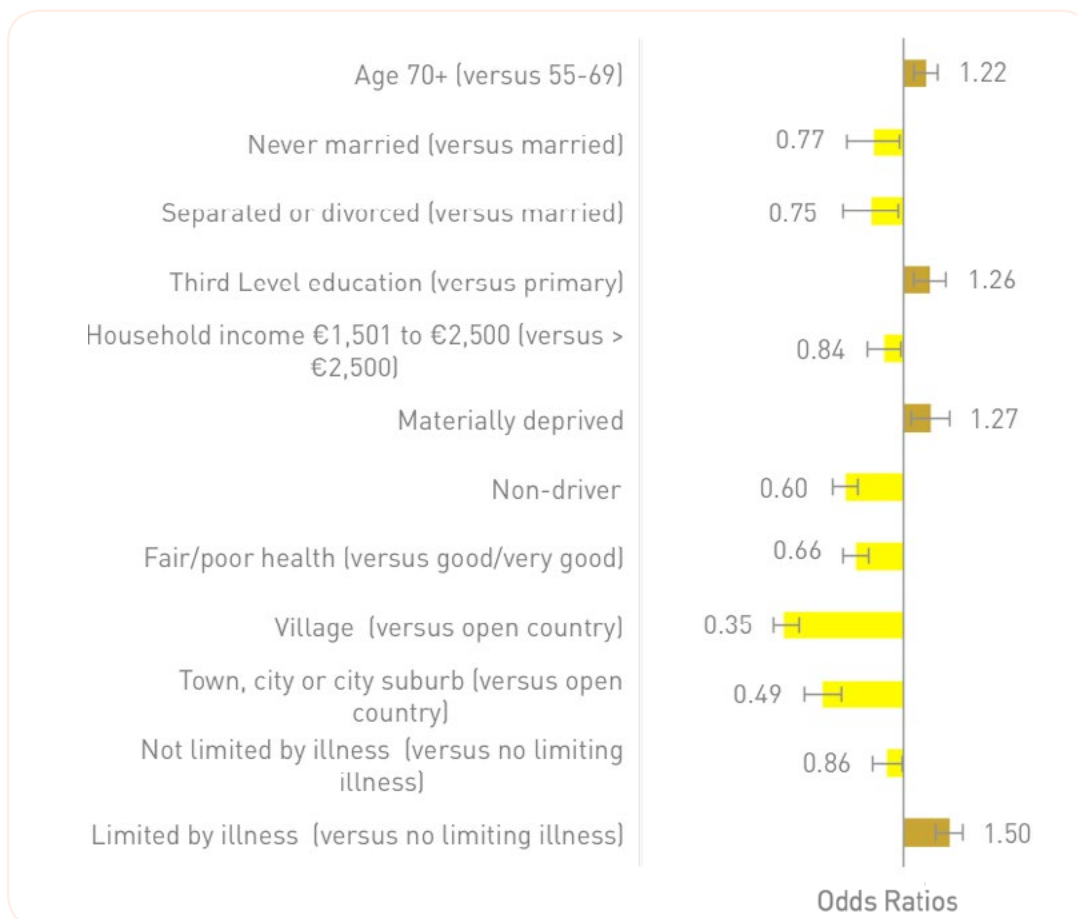
TABLE 51 ACCESS TO RESTAURANTS OR CAFÉS, BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

	Access to Restaurants or cafés					
	Difficult		Easy		Unavailable	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>12.6</b>	(6.6,22.7)	<b>82.3</b>	(71.6,89.6)	<b>5.1</b>	(1.7,14.0)
Cork County	<b>21.2</b>	(16.6,26.8)	<b>63.0</b>	(54.1,71.1)	<b>15.8</b>	(8.6,27.1)
Cork City	<b>27.1</b>	(19.6,36.2)	<b>71.8</b>	(62.7,79.4)	<b>1.1</b>	(0.4,2.9)
Cavan	<b>12.1</b>	(7.7,18.4)	<b>74.8</b>	(64.4,82.9)	<b>13.1</b>	(6.7,24.1)
Dublin City	<b>6.5</b>	(4.0,10.4)	<b>93.1</b>	(89.1,95.8)	<b>&lt;1</b>	
Dublin Fingal	<b>8.1</b>	(5.0,13.0)	<b>91.3</b>	(86.4,94.6)	<b>&lt;1</b>	
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>18.8</b>	(13.1,26.2)	<b>80.8</b>	(73.1,86.7)	<b>&lt;1</b>	
South Dublin	<b>11.0</b>	(6.8,17.5)	<b>89.0</b>	(82.5,93.2)	<b>0.0</b>	
Galway Co.	<b>20.9</b>	(13.9,30.1)	<b>68.2</b>	(57.7,77.1)	<b>10.9</b>	(5.8,19.6)
Galway City	<b>16.4</b>	(11.1,23.7)	<b>81.4</b>	(73.1,87.5)	<b>2.2</b>	(0.7,6.3)
Kildare	<b>20.3</b>	(13.7,28.9)	<b>76.8</b>	(67.9,83.8)	<b>2.9</b>	(1.1,7.3)
Kilkenny	<b>13.3</b>	(8.8,19.6)	<b>52.7</b>	(41.7,63.5)	<b>33.9</b>	(22.8,47.2)
Laois	<b>11.3</b>	(6.9,18.0)	<b>80.5</b>	(69.6,88.2)	<b>8.1</b>	(2.9,21.0)
Limerick City	<b>10.0</b>	(6.9,14.4)	<b>88.4</b>	(83.5,92.0)	<b>1.5</b>	(0.5,4.5)
Limerick Co.	<b>22.5</b>	(15.1,32.2)	<b>56.8</b>	(45.6,67.4)	<b>20.7</b>	(11.8,33.6)
Louth	<b>8.6</b>	(5.5,13.1)	<b>83.3</b>	(72.1,90.6)	<b>8.1</b>	(3.1,19.7)
Meath	<b>11.0</b>	(7.9,15.2)	<b>87.2</b>	(82.6,90.7)	<b>1.8</b>	(0.6,5.1)
Mayo	<b>12.2</b>	(7.6,19.2)	<b>66.9</b>	(54.7,77.2)	<b>20.9</b>	(11.9,34.1)
Tipperary	<b>13.9</b>	(9.3,20.2)	<b>78.2</b>	(69.0,85.2)	<b>8.0</b>	(3.1,18.8)
Wicklow	<b>15.6</b>	(10.8,22.0)	<b>60.4</b>	(49.4,70.5)	<b>24.0</b>	(14.8,36.5)
Wexford	<b>14.4</b>	(9.7,21.0)	<b>54.8</b>	(44.5,64.7)	<b>30.7</b>	(20.9,42.7)
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.6</b>	(13.3,16.1)	<b>76.1</b>	(74.0,78.2)	<b>9.2</b>	(7.6,11.1)

## FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH DIFFICULTY ACCESSING ESSENTIAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES

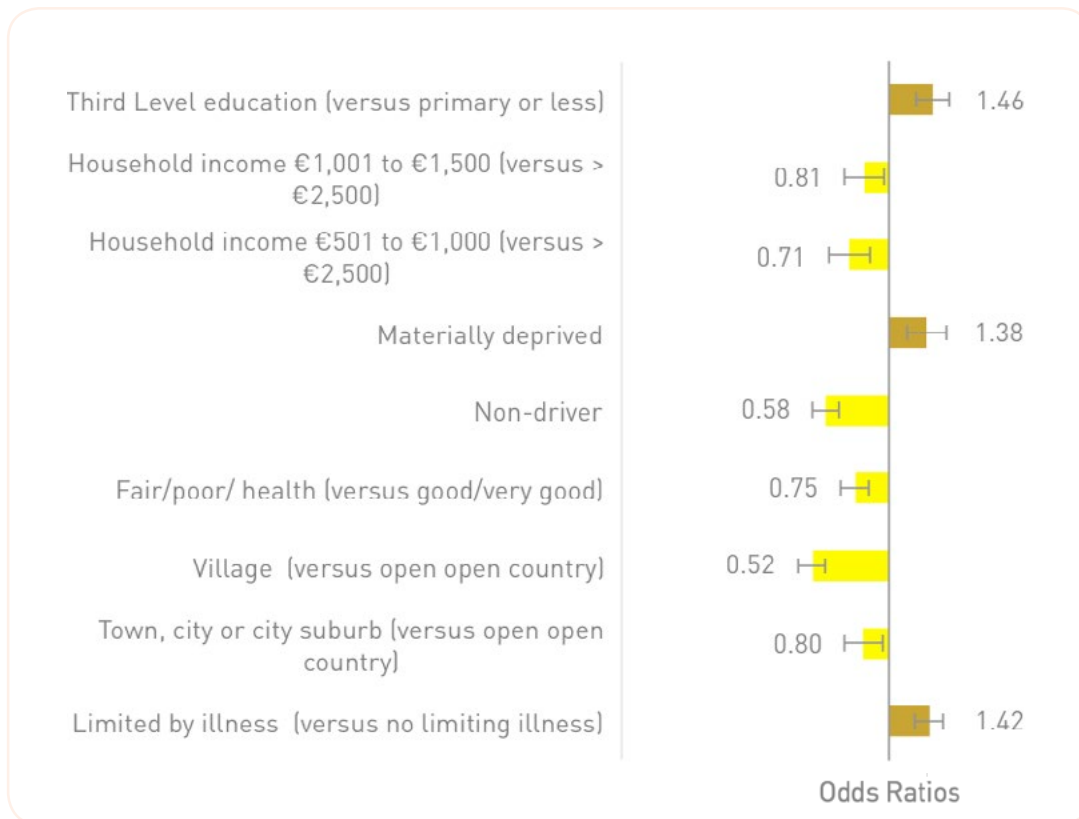
There are several characteristics that increase the likelihood of experiencing some level of difficulty accessing essential and social services. The full results are presented in Appendix 2 (Table 18).

FIGURE 22 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH DIFFICULTIES ACCESSING ESSENTIAL SERVICES



Note: results are based on a mixed-effects regression model and reported as Odds Ratios with 95% Confidence Intervals.

FIGURE 23 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH DIFFICULTIES ACCESSING SOCIAL SERVICES



Note: results are based on a mixed-effects regression model and reported as Odds Ratios with 95% Confidence Intervals.

# 5.3

## SAFETY AND PERCEPTION OF SAFETY

Respondents were asked to rate their feeling of safety under in four different circumstances; at home during the day, out and about during the day, at home at night and out and about at night.

They were also asked if they had had an experience that left them concerned about their safety.

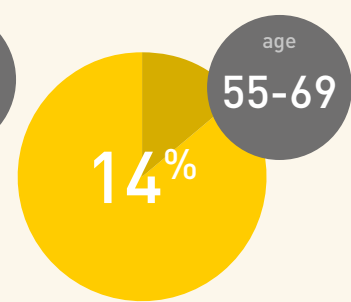
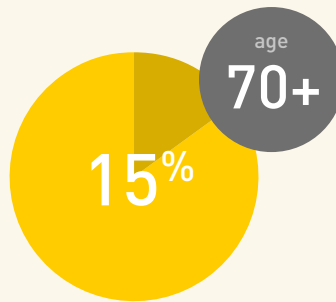
### KEY FINDINGS

#### SAFETY AND PERCEPTION OF SAFETY



14%

had an experience that left them concerned about their personal safety



reported being concerned for their personal safety as the result of a previous experience



15%

of women had such an experience



24%



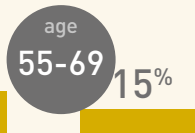
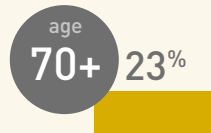
11%

More women reported feeling unsafe out and about at night compared to men



13%

of men had such an experience



Respondents aged 70 and over were more likely to feel unsafe out and about at night

## GEOGRAPHICAL DIFFERENCE - EXPERIENCE AND PERCEPTION OF SAFETY

The proportion of people who reported having had an experience that left them concerned about their personal safety varied greatly across the areas surveyed, from 26% in Wexford to 3.8% in Mayo. Reports of feeling less than safe during the day ranged from 6.9% in Laois to 0.5% in Mayo. The highest levels of feeling less than safe out and about during the day were reported in countryside or village areas (2.8%) followed by inner city or suburban areas (2.2%) and towns(2.1%).

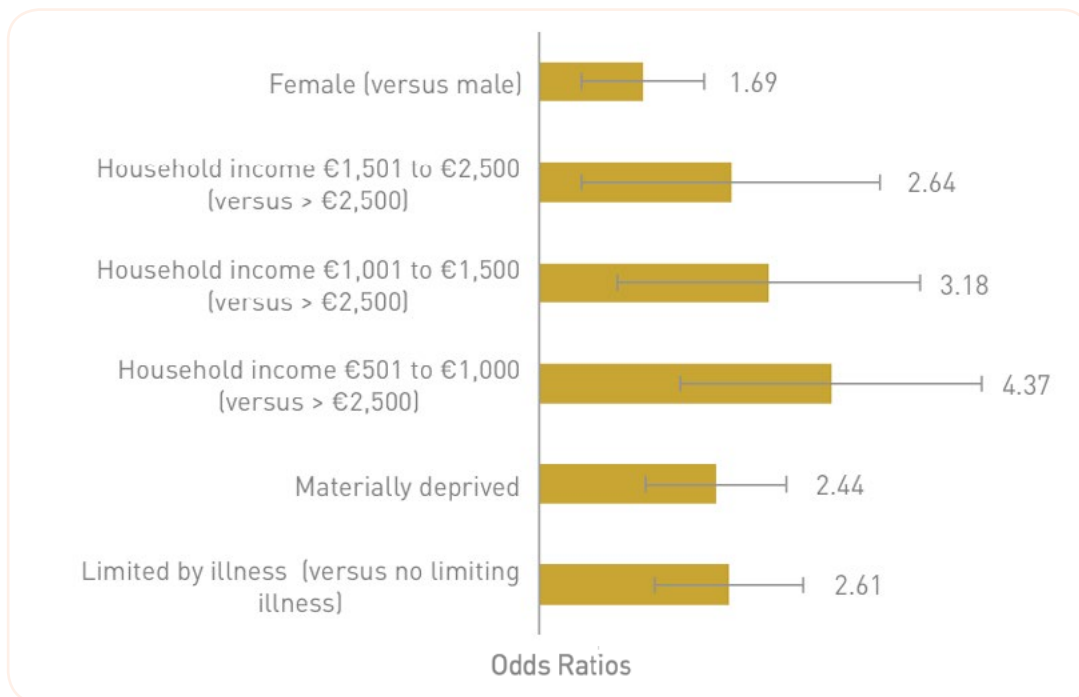
TABLE 52 PERCENTAGE WHO FELT LESS THAN SAFE OUT AND ABOUT DURING THE DAY/ AT NIGHT, BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

Local Authority	Had an experience		Unsafe during the day		Unsafe at at night	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	6.2	(4.1, 9.4)	0.8	(0.4,2)	14.0	(9.1,21.1)
Cork County	10.1	(6.7, 15.0)	2.5	(1.4,4.6)	23.5	(18, 30.2)
Cork City	21.3	(16.6, 26.9)	5.2	(2.7, 9.7)	22.9	(15.4, 32.7)
Cavan	11.7	(8.8, 15.41)	4.6	(2.1, 10.2)	14.2	(9.4, 21.0)
Dublin City	15.6	(11.0, 21.6)	2.9	(1.8, 4.8)	20.4	(16,25.6)
Dublin Fingal	14.1	(9.6, 20.2)	2.1	(0.6, 6.6)	10.4	(6.6,16.1)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	19.4	(14.5, 25.3)	0.7	(0.3,2.0)	13.3	(9.4,18.7)
South Dublin	13.4	(8.6, 20.3)	1.6	(0.6,4.2)	9.7	(5.8,15.7)
Galway County	15.9	(11.6, 21.5)	2.6	(1.3, 5.2)	15.4	(10.1,22.6)
Galway City	17.6	(13.0, 23.4)	1.9	(0.8, 4.5)	13.8	(9.3,20.1)
Kildare	14.0	(9.9, 19.4)	4.0	(1.8,8.7)	26.8	(20.5,34.3)
Kilkenny	12.1	(8.9, 16.3)	2.2	(0.9,5.4)	13.0	(9.0,18.3)
Laois	11.4	(8.5, 15.2)	6.9	(4.6,10.4)	39.8	(30.8,49.5)
Limerick City	15.1	(11.5, 19.4)	1.0	(0.5,2.2)	39.8	(32.4, 47.8)
Limerick County	14.7	(11.1, 19.3)	3.7	(1.9,7.1)	19.5	(14.1,26.3)
Louth	16.9	(12.5, 22.5)	1.1	(0.4,3.3)	14.3	(9.5,21.1)
Meath	14.4	(10.6, 19.4)	2.9	(1.4,6.0)	20.9	(14.6,29.0)
Mayo	3.8	(1.6, 8.6)	0.5	(0.1,2.1)	3.2	(1.7,5.8)
Tipperary	8.7	(6.1, 12.3)	1.4	(0.6,3.5)	15.1	(10.1,22)
Wicklow	17.7	(12.8, 24.0)	1.9	(0.6,5.7)	11.0	(6.7,17.5)
Wexford	25.7	(20.9, 31.2)	3.3	(2.0,5.4)	21.4	(16.7,27.0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>(13.0, 15.4)</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>(2,2.9)</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>(16.2, 19.1)</b>

## FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PERCEPTION OF SAFETY DURING THE DAY

We examined a number of socio-demographic characteristics to help explain differences in perception of safety 'out and about' during the day. The full results are presented in Appendix 2 (Table 19).

FIGURE 24 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH FEELING UNSAFE 'OUT AND ABOUT' DURING THE DAY

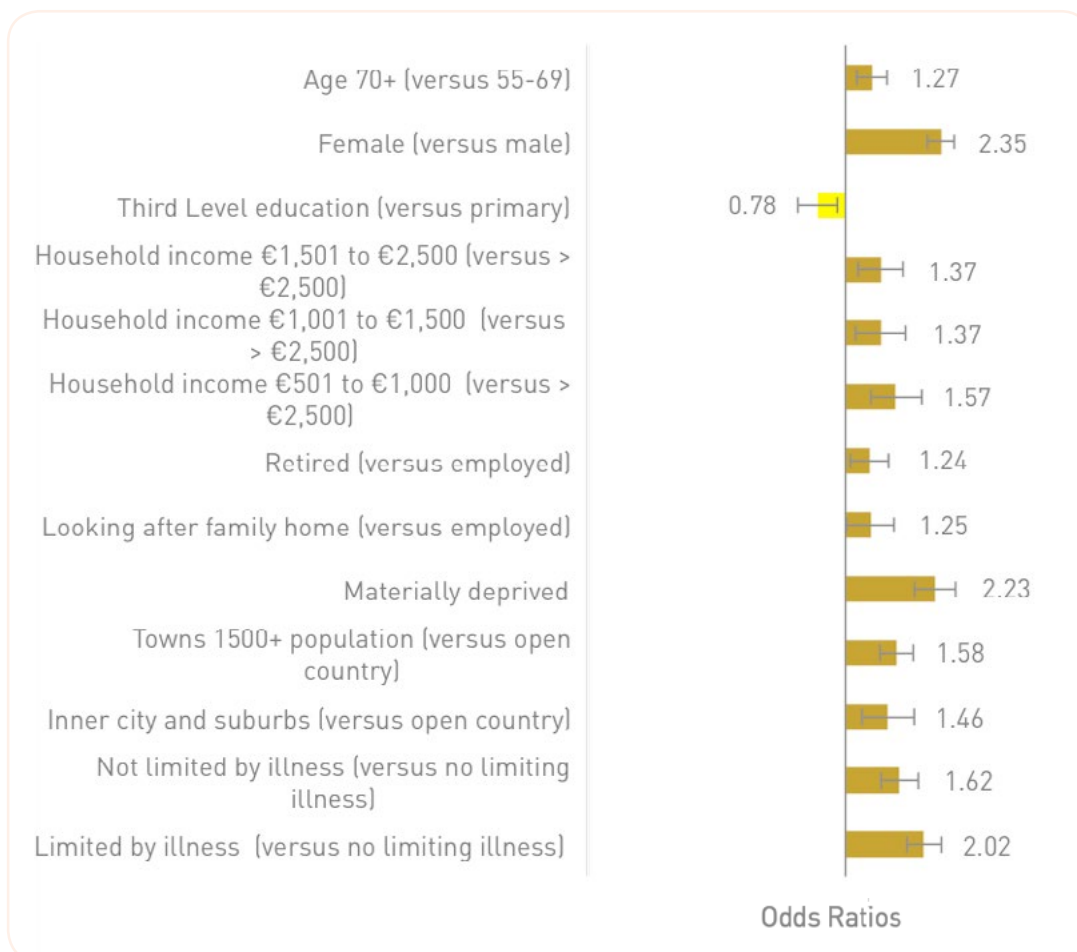


Note: results are based on a mixed-effects regression model and reported as Odds Ratios with 95% Confidence Intervals.

## FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PERCEPTION OF SAFETY OUT AND ABOUT AT NIGHT

We examined a number of socio-demographic characteristics to help explain differences in perception of safety 'out and about' at night. The full results are presented in Appendix 2 (Table 20).

FIGURE 25 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH FEELING UNSAFE 'OUT AND ABOUT' AT NIGHT

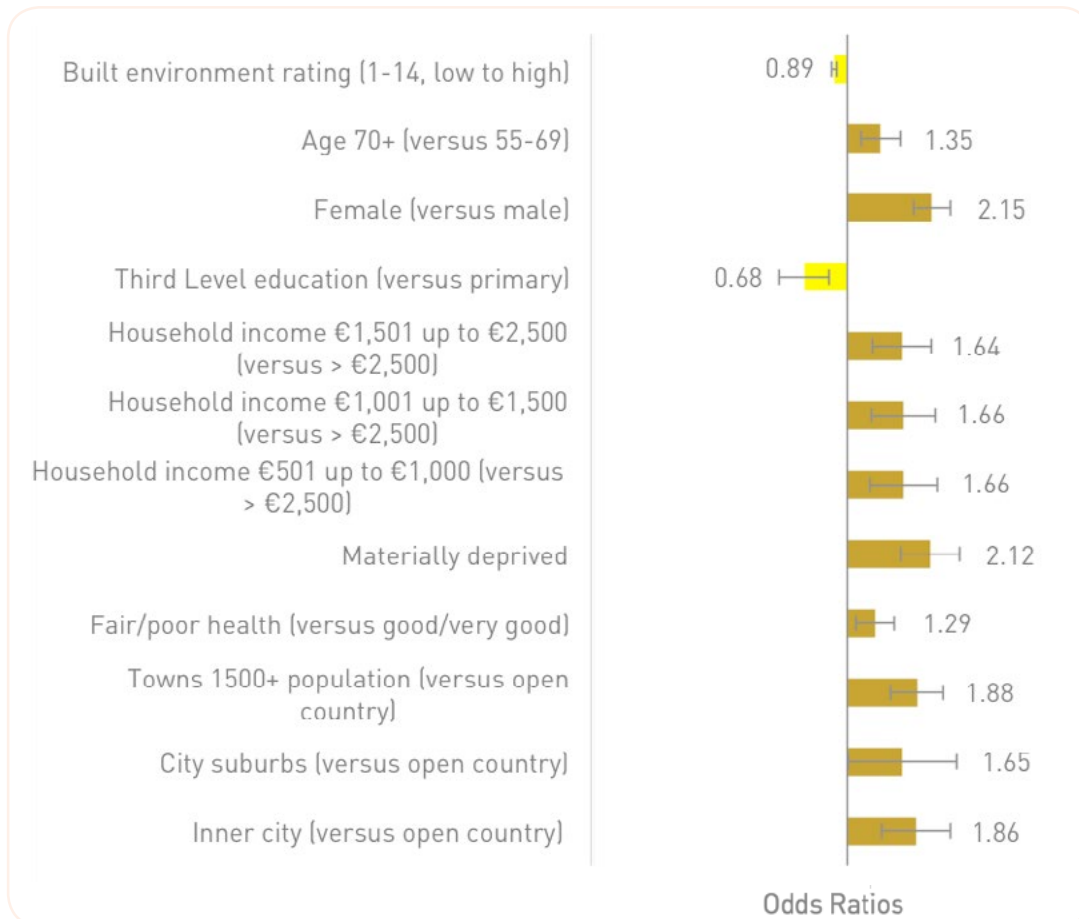


Note: results are based on a mixed-effects regression model and reported as Odds Ratios with 95% Confidence Intervals.

## URBAN BUILT ENVIRONMENT RATINGS AND FEELING SAFE IN THE COMMUNITY

For respondents living in urban areas we examined the association between levels of satisfaction with the built environment and whether or not respondents felt safe in their community (both out and about and at home). Respondents who were more satisfied with the urban built environment were less likely to report feeling unsafe (Net of other factors that are associated with perceived safety). The full results are presented in Appendix 2 (Table 21).

FIGURE 26 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH FEELING UNSAFE IN URBAN ENVIRONMENTS



Note: results are based on a mixed-effects regression model and reported as Odds Ratios with 95% Confidence Intervals. Includes respondents living in urban areas only.



# NOTES





AGEISM, RESPECT AND  
SOCIAL INCLUSION

## Cross-cutting objective: Combatting Ageism

NPAS Objective	Survey Themes and WHO Age Friendly Programme domains
<p>Promote activities which will help to combat age discrimination and to dispel age related stereotypes.</p> <p>Combat ageism through awareness campaigns and by encouraging the media and other opinion-making actors to give an age-balanced image of society.</p> <p>Ensure that older people's needs are considered in the development of any policies that might affect them.</p> <p>Promote a better understanding of the importance of intergenerational solidarity and ensure that policy developments enhance solidarity between generations.</p> <p>Encourage the development of intergenerational initiatives at local, regional and national level.</p> <p>Create a better awareness of the needs and preferences of people as they age during policy and service development by adopting more comprehensive and inclusive approaches to consultation.</p>	<p>Respect and Social Inclusion</p>

# 6.1

## AGEISM, RESPECT AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

Respondents were asked how often they feel isolated: all the time, some of the time, or rarely/never.

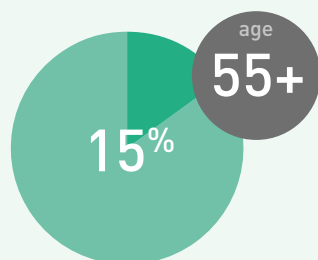
Respondents were also asked a series of questions about their involvement in activities in their local community. One of these questions asked the degree to which they agreed with the statement that *People have negative attitudes about older people being involved in the activities I am interested in.*

Respondents were asked how many friends, other than members of their family, they had who are younger than 30 years of age.

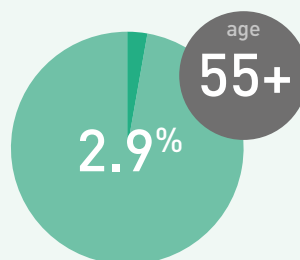
As part of a battery of questions about how older adults feel about different aspects of their life, respondents were asked how often they feel in tune with the people around them. The response categories were: often, some of the time, and hardly ever or never.

### KEY FINDINGS

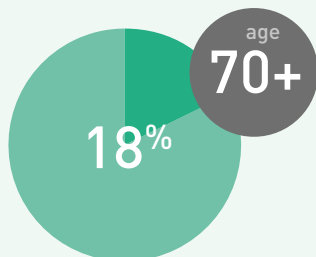
#### FEELING ISOLATED



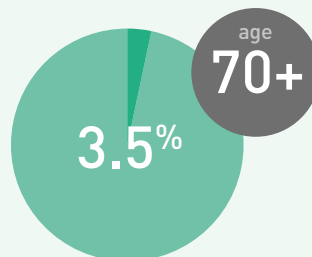
some or all of the time



all the time



some or all of the time



all of the time

## PERCEPTION OF NEGATIVE ATTITUDES TOWARDS OLDER PEOPLE IN THE COMMUNITY

experience negative attitudes or behaviours towards them as an older person



11.1%

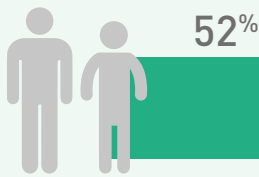


agreed with the statement "People have negative attitudes about older people being involved in the activities I am interested in"

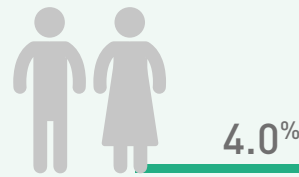


8.2%

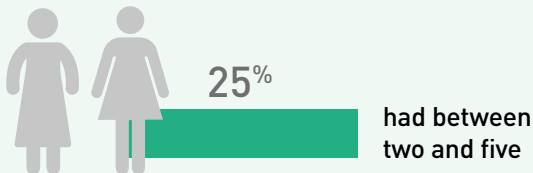
## INTER-GENERATIONAL FRIENDSHIPS



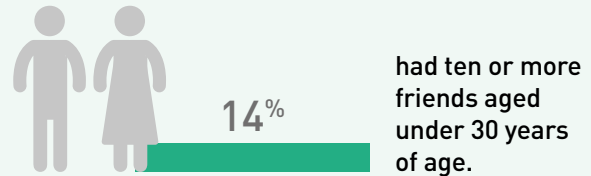
had at least one friend aged less than 30 years



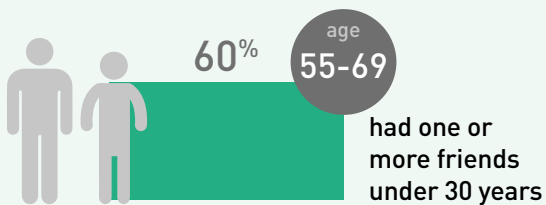
had only one friend aged less than 30 years



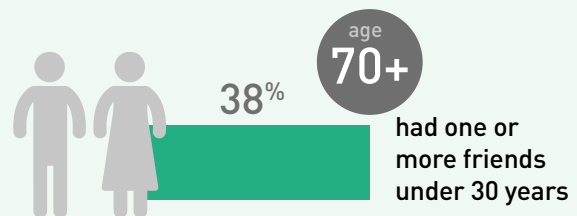
had between two and five friends aged less than 30 years



had ten or more friends aged under 30 years of age.

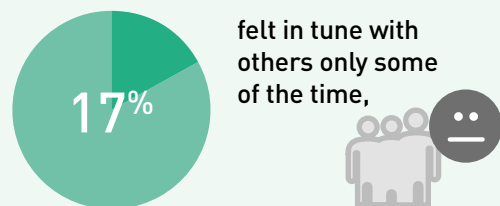
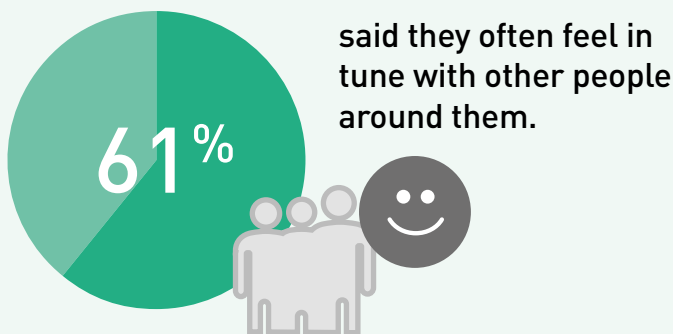


had one or more friends under 30 years



had one or more friends under 30 years

## FEELING 'IN TUNE WITH PEOPLE' SOME OR ALL OF THE TIME



There were no significant differences between men or women or between age groups in relation to these questions.

## GEOGRAPHICAL DIFFERENCE - SOCIAL ISOLATION

The percentage of people who feel isolated varied across the different Local Authority areas. A large majority do not feel isolated and the percentage who do not ranged from 68.6% in Laois to 95% in Louth. The percentage who reported feeling isolated at least some of the time ranged from 5.3% in Louth to 31% in Laois.

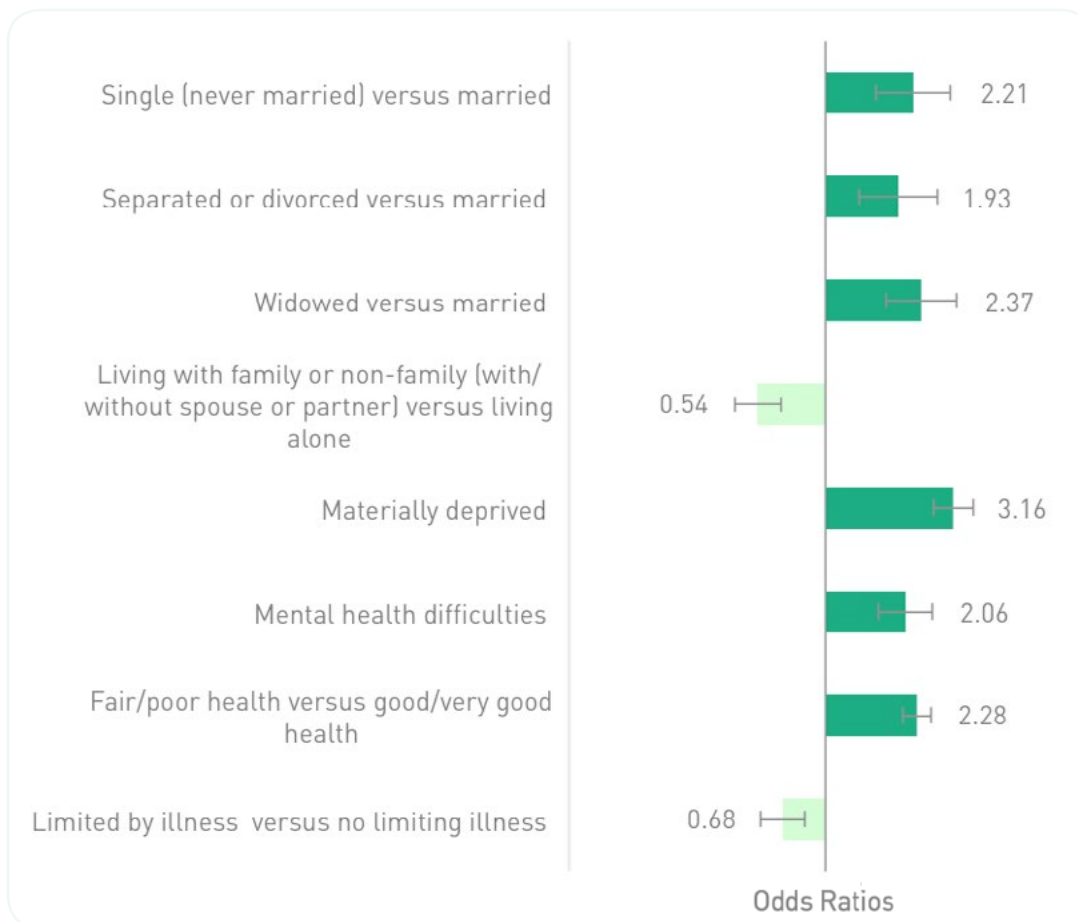
TABLE 53 PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS AGED 55+ WHO REPORTED BEING ISOLATED OFTEN OR SOME OF THE TIME, BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

Local Authority	Not isolated		Isolated often or some of the time	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>90.4</b>	(86.1, 93.5)	<b>9.6</b>	(6.5, 13.9)
Cork County	<b>81.5</b>	(77.4, 85.1)	<b>18.5</b>	(14.9, 22.6)
Cork City	<b>76.2</b>	(70.1, 81.3)	<b>23.8</b>	(18.7, 29.9)
Cavan	<b>89.3</b>	(84.2, 93.0)	<b>10.7</b>	(7.0, 15.8)
Dublin City	<b>92.9</b>	(89.1, 95.4)	<b>7.1</b>	(4.6, 10.9)
Dublin Fingal	<b>82.7</b>	(74.6, 88.7)	<b>17.3</b>	(11.3, 25.4)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>78.1</b>	(70.6, 84.1)	<b>21.9</b>	(15.9, 29.4)
South Dublin	<b>86.7</b>	(77.3, 92.5)	<b>13.3</b>	(7.5, 22.7)
Galway County	<b>75.0</b>	(67.6, 81.2)	<b>25.0</b>	(18.8, 32.4)
Galway City	<b>79.7</b>	(74.8, 83.8)	<b>20.3</b>	(16.2, 25.2)
Kildare	<b>79.1</b>	(71.6, 85.0)	<b>20.9</b>	(15.0, 28.4)
Kilkenny	<b>89.6</b>	(85.7, 92.6)	<b>10.4</b>	(7.4, 14.3)
Laois	<b>68.6</b>	(62.0, 74.5)	<b>31.4</b>	(25.5, 38.0)
Limerick City	<b>86.3</b>	(81.2, 90.2)	<b>13.7</b>	(9.8, 18.8)
Limerick County	<b>88.9</b>	(85.1, 91.8)	<b>11.1</b>	(8.2, 14.9)
Louth	<b>94.7</b>	(91.0, 96.9)	<b>5.3</b>	(3.1, 9.0)
Meath	<b>83.6</b>	(74.6, 89.8)	<b>16.4</b>	(10.2, 25.4)
Mayo	<b>87.9</b>	(81.4, 92.3)	<b>12.1</b>	(7.7, 18.6)
Tipperary	<b>89.1</b>	(84.5, 92.5)	<b>10.9</b>	(7.5, 15.5)
Wicklow	<b>81.3</b>	(75.6, 85.9)	<b>18.7</b>	(14.1, 24.4)
Wexford	<b>84.2</b>	(79.5, 87.9)	<b>15.8</b>	(12.1, 20.5)
<b>Total</b>	<b>84.7</b>	(83.3, 85.9)	<b>15.3</b>	(14.1, 16.7)

## FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH SOCIAL ISOLATION AMONG ADULTS AGED 55 YEARS AND OLDER

Here we investigated what socio-demographic and other characteristics were associated with feeling social isolated. The full results are presented in Appendix 2 (Table 22).

FIGURE 27 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH FEELING SOCIALLY ISOLATED



Note: results are based on a mixed-effects regression model and reported as Odds Ratios with 95% Confidence Intervals.

# NEGATIVE ATTITUDES TOWARDS OLDER PEOPLE

We observed variation between the Local Authority areas in the percentage of adults aged 55 and older who reported experiencing negative attitudes and behaviours from others because of their age. These ranged from 26.0% in Laois to 4.3% in Kilkenny.

## GEOGRAPHICAL DIFFERENCE – EXPERIENCE OF NEGATIVE ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOURS AS AN OLDER PERSON

TABLE 54 PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS AGED 55+ WHO EXPERIENCED NEGATIVE ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOURS AS AN OLDER PERSON, BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

Local Authority	%	95% CI	
Kilkenny	<b>4.3</b>	3.1	9.0
Clare	<b>5.4</b>	5.0	11.4
Mayo	<b>5.7</b>	17.7	32.4
Wicklow	<b>6.1</b>	4.2	9.9
Cavan	<b>6.5</b>	6.1	12.0
South Dublin	<b>7.0</b>	11.1	25.5
Cork County	<b>7.6</b>	10.2	20.5
Louth	<b>8.1</b>	4.6	10.4
Dublin City	<b>8.6</b>	15.2	24.9
Limerick City	<b>9.0</b>	13.8	25.2
Tipperary	<b>9.4</b>	13.1	26.4
Limerick County	<b>9.9</b>	2.5	7.3
Meath	<b>10.3</b>	20.0	33.1
Wexfod	<b>11.5</b>	5.9	13.4
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>14.6</b>	6.2	15.5
Dublin Fingal	<b>17.1</b>	5.0	12.8
Galway City	<b>18.8</b>	6.9	15.0
Kildare	<b>18.9</b>	3.5	9.1
Galway County	<b>19.6</b>	6.1	14.2
Cork City	<b>24.3</b>	3.5	10.3
Laois	<b>26.0</b>	8.3	15.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.1</b>	10.1	12.2



## GEOGRAPHICAL DIFFERENCE – PERCEIVED NEGATIVE ATTITUDE TOWARDS OLDER PEOPLE TAKING PART IN COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

We observed variation between the Local Authority areas in the percentage of adults aged 55 and older who perceive that other people have negative attitudes towards older people taking part in community activities. These ranged from 20.5% in Kildare to only 1.3% in Mayo and 1.9% in Clare.

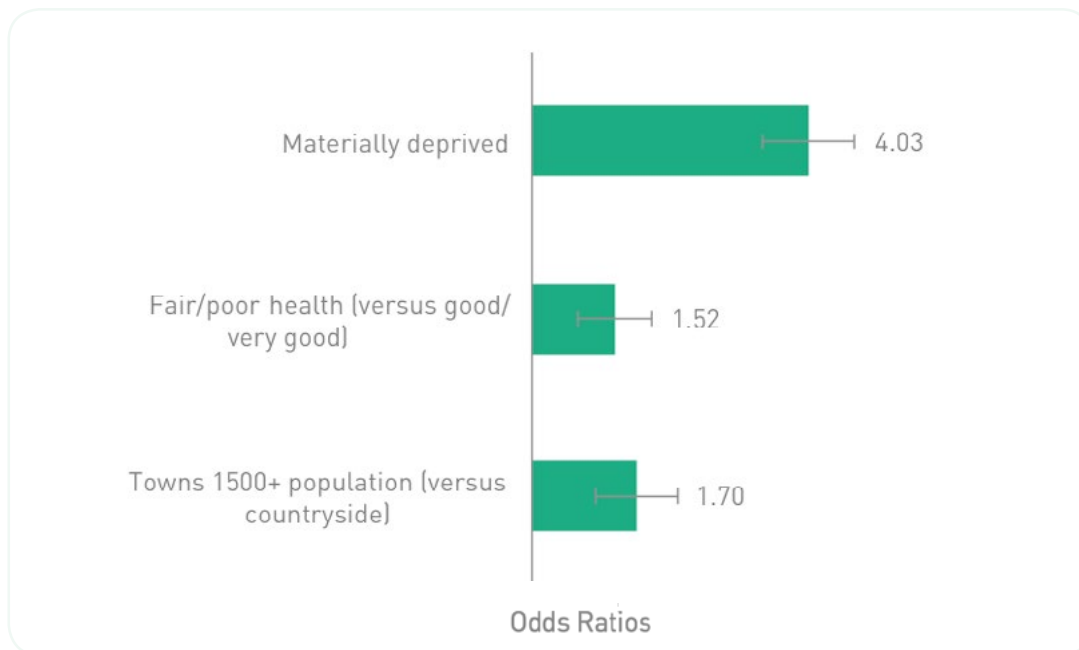
TABLE 55 PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS AGED 55+ WHO PERCEIVE NEGATIVE ATTITUDES TOWARDS OLDER PEOPLE TAKING PART IN COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES, BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

Local Authority	Disagree		Agree	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>98.1</b>	(95.1, 99.3)	<b>1.9</b>	(0.7, 4.9)
Cork County	<b>88.3</b>	(79.2, 93.8)	<b>11.7</b>	(6.2, 20.8)
Cork City	<b>89.3</b>	(81.8, 93.9)	<b>10.7</b>	(6.1, 18.2)
Cavan	<b>91.1</b>	(86.0, 94.5)	<b>8.9</b>	(5.5, 14.0)
Dublin City	<b>94.3</b>	(89.9, 96.9)	<b>5.7</b>	(3.1, 10.1)
Dublin Fingal	<b>81.7</b>	(71.0, 89.0)	<b>18.3</b>	(11.0, 29.0)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>85.4</b>	(76.7, 91.2)	<b>14.6</b>	(8.8, 23.3)
South Dublin	<b>94.6</b>	(90.4, 97.0)	<b>5.4</b>	(3.0, 9.6)
Galway County	<b>92.0</b>	(87.8, 94.9)	<b>8.0</b>	(5.1, 12.2)
Galway City	<b>93.9</b>	(89.5, 96.5)	<b>6.1</b>	(3.5, 10.5)
Kildare	<b>79.5</b>	(68.9, 87.2)	<b>20.5</b>	(12.8, 31.1)
Kilkenny	<b>94.2</b>	(89.7, 96.8)	<b>5.8</b>	(3.2, 10.3)
Laois	<b>82.2</b>	(77.1, 86.4)	<b>17.8</b>	(13.6, 22.9)
Limerick City	<b>94.8</b>	(90.5, 97.2)	<b>5.2</b>	(2.8, 9.5)
Limerick County	<b>89.0</b>	(82.0, 93.5)	<b>11.0</b>	(6.5, 18.0)
Louth	<b>96.8</b>	(90.0, 99.0)	<b>3.2</b>	(1.0, 10.0)
Meath	<b>87.7</b>	(79.5, 92.9)	<b>12.3</b>	(7.1, 20.5)
Mayo	<b>98.7</b>	(96.5, 99.5)	<b>1.3</b>	(0.5, 3.5)
Tipperary	<b>93.2</b>	(88.1, 96.3)	<b>6.8</b>	(3.7, 11.9)
Wicklow	<b>98.0</b>	(93.7, 99.4)	<b>2.0</b>	(0.6, 6.3)
Wexford	<b>94.1</b>	(91.1, 96.2)	<b>5.9</b>	(3.8, 8.9)
<b>Total</b>	<b>91.2</b>	(89.7, 92.5)	<b>8.8</b>	(7.5, 10.3)

## FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PERCEIVING THAT PEOPLE HAVE NEGATIVE ATTITUDES TOWARDS OLDER PEOPLE TAKING PART IN COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

We examined a number of socio-demographic characteristics to identify those who were most likely to perceive negative attitudes from others towards their involvement in activities in their local community. The results are presented in Appendix 2 (Table 23).

FIGURE 28 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PERCEIVED NEGATIVE ATTITUDES



Note: results are based on a mixed-effects regression model and reported as Odds Ratios with 95% Confidence Intervals.

# INTERGENERATIONAL FRIENDSHIPS

## GEOGRAPHICAL DIFFERENCE – HAVING A FRIEND UNDER THE AGE OF 30

The percentage who reported having a friend under the age of 30 varied widely between the 21 Local Authority areas. In Laois, 75.2% reported having a younger friend, while in Mayo, only 30.4% did.

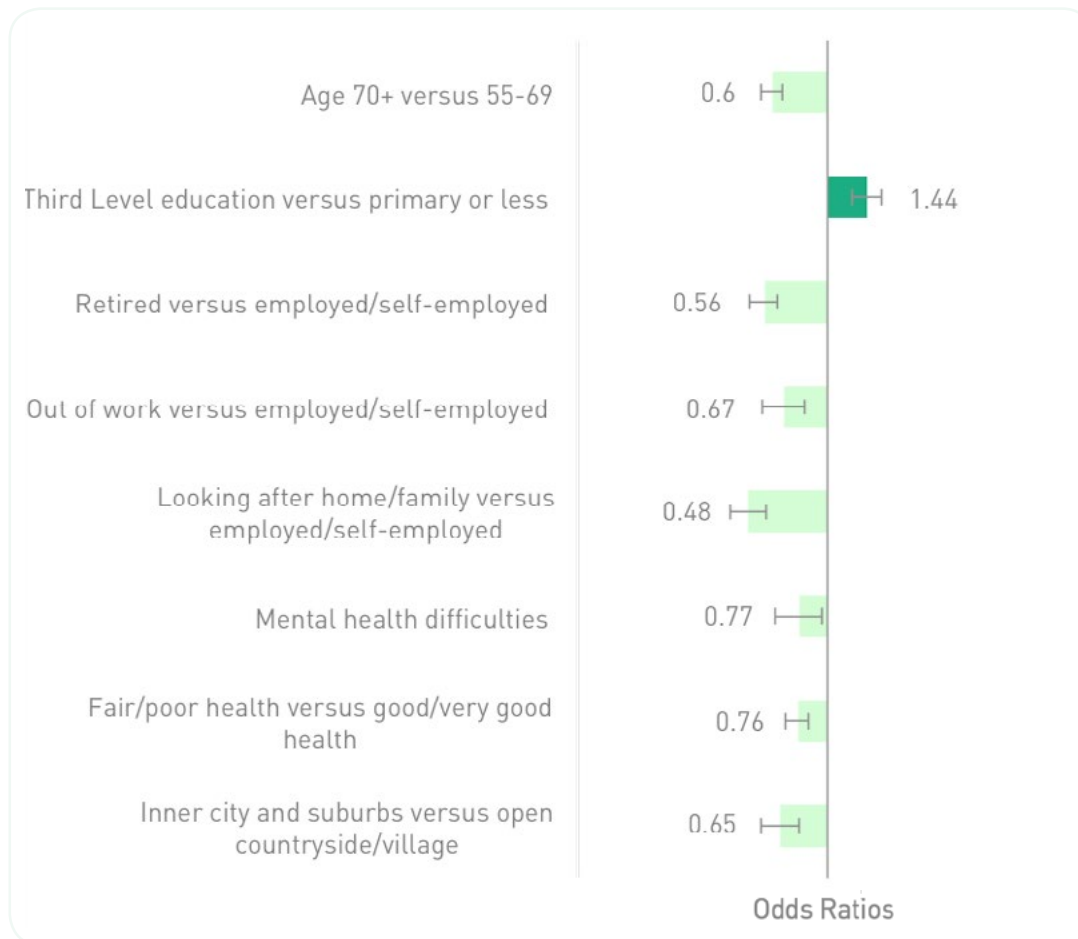
TABLE 56 PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS AGED 55+ WHO REPORTED HAVING A FRIEND BELOW THE AGE OF 30, BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

Local Authority	None		At least one	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>60.1</b>	(51.2, 68.5)	<b>39.9</b>	(31.5, 48.8)
Cork County	<b>57.7</b>	(50.6, 64.5)	<b>42.3</b>	(35.5, 49.4)
Cork City	<b>56.5</b>	(46.9, 65.7)	<b>43.5</b>	(34.3, 53.1)
Cavan	<b>31.5</b>	(23.7, 40.6)	<b>68.5</b>	(59.4, 76.3)
Dublin City	<b>60.8</b>	(52.3, 68.7)	<b>39.2</b>	(31.3, 47.7)
Dublin Fingal	<b>43.7</b>	(34.2, 53.8)	<b>56.3</b>	(46.2, 65.8)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>49.4</b>	(41.1, 57.6)	<b>50.6</b>	(42.4, 58.9)
South Dublin	<b>33.3</b>	(24.9, 42.9)	<b>66.7</b>	(57.1, 75.1)
Galway County	<b>28.4</b>	(21.1, 37.0)	<b>71.6</b>	(63.0, 78.9)
Galway City	<b>46.7</b>	(38.8, 54.8)	<b>53.3</b>	(45.2, 61.2)
Kildare	<b>40.0</b>	(32.1, 48.4)	<b>60.0</b>	(51.6, 67.9)
Kilkenny	<b>36.8</b>	(27.3, 47.5)	<b>63.2</b>	(52.5, 72.7)
Laois	<b>24.8</b>	(15.5, 37.4)	<b>75.2</b>	(62.6, 84.5)
Limerick City	<b>62.1</b>	(53.9, 69.8)	<b>37.9</b>	(30.2, 46.1)
Limerick County	<b>37.9</b>	(31.3, 45.1)	<b>62.1</b>	(54.9, 68.7)
Louth	<b>44.6</b>	(35.4, 54.1)	<b>55.4</b>	(45.9, 64.6)
Meath	<b>46.2</b>	(38.7, 53.8)	<b>53.8</b>	(46.2, 61.3)
Mayo	<b>69.6</b>	(61.4, 76.7)	<b>30.4</b>	(23.3, 38.6)
Tipperary	<b>40.7</b>	(31.3, 50.8)	<b>59.3</b>	(49.2, 68.7)
Wicklow	<b>44.0</b>	(34.9, 53.6)	<b>56.0</b>	(46.4, 65.1)
Wexford	<b>48.2</b>	(40.1, 56.4)	<b>51.8</b>	(43.6, 59.9)
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.1</b>	(45.9, 50.4)	<b>51.9</b>	(49.6, 54.1)

## FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH HAVING A FRIEND, OTHER THAN A FAMILY MEMBER, UNDER THE AGE OF 30

As shown in Figure 29, adults aged 70+ were 40% less likely to have a friend, outside of family members, aged below 30 years. There appears to be an education gradient with adults with higher levels of education more likely to report having at least one friend aged less than 30 years. The full results are presented in Appendix 2 (Table 24).

FIGURE 29 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH HAVING A FRIEND UNDER THE AGE OF 30



Note: results are based on a mixed-effects regression model and reported as Odds Ratios with 95% Confidence Intervals.

# FEELING IN TUNE WITH THE PEOPLE

## GEOGRAPHICAL DIFFERENCE – FEELING IN TUNE WITH OTHER PEOPLE

As shown in Table 58 there were some differences in how often adults felt in tune with people around them between the 21 Local Authorities. Adults in Louth (87.2%) were most likely to often feel in tune with those around them, while Cork City (39.3%) and Limerick Co. (41.4%) had the lowest proportion of adults aged 55 and older who said they often felt in tune with others.

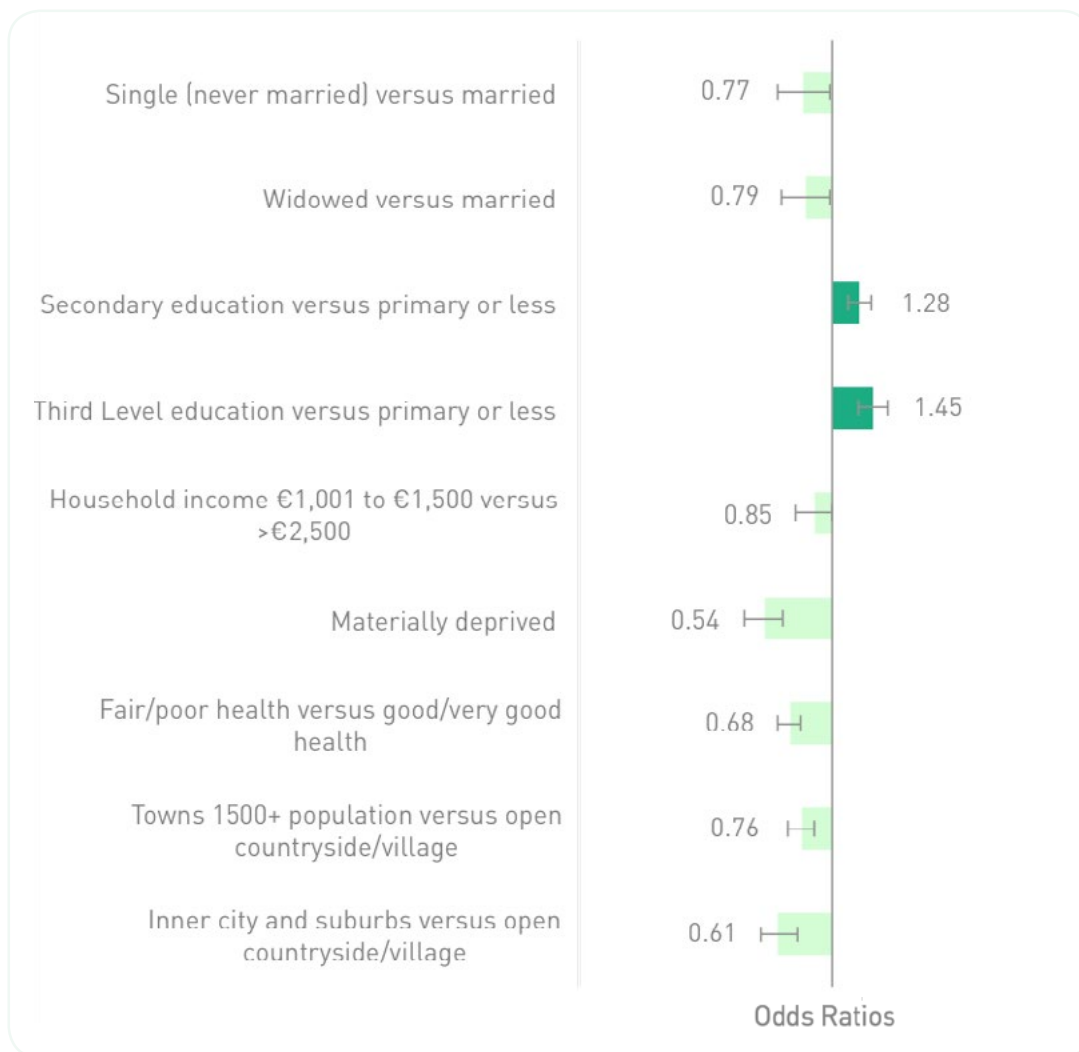
TABLE 57 PERCENTAGE WHO FEEL 'IN TUNE' WITH THE PEOPLE AROUND THEM BY FREQUENCY AND LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

Local Authority	Some of the time or hardly ever		Often	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	30.0	(20.8, 41.1)	70.0	(58.9, 79.2)
Cork County	48.7	(39.8, 57.8)	51.3	(42.2, 60.2)
Cork City	60.7	(51.0, 69.6)	39.3	(30.4, 49.0)
Cavan	48.5	(39.7, 57.5)	51.5	(42.5, 60.3)
Dublin City	17.4	(11.1, 26.4)	82.6	(73.6, 88.9)
Dublin Fingal	42.9	(30.9, 55.7)	57.1	(44.3, 69.1)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	40.4	(30.1, 51.6)	59.6	(48.4, 69.9)
South Dublin	42.3	(31.8, 53.5)	57.7	(46.5, 68.2)
Galway County	43.3	(36.2, 50.7)	56.7	(49.3, 63.8)
Galway City	48.5	(40.9, 56.1)	51.5	(43.9, 59.1)
Kildare	43.0	(31.7, 55.0)	57.0	(45.0, 68.3)
Kilkenny	53.7	(42.2, 64.8)	46.3	(35.2, 57.8)
Laois	50.9	(42.4, 59.4)	49.1	(40.6, 57.6)
Limerick City	35.4	(28.3, 43.3)	64.6	(56.7, 71.7)
Limerick County	58.6	(47.7, 68.7)	41.4	(31.3, 52.3)
Louth	12.8	(7.9, 20.2)	87.2	(79.8, 92.1)
Meath	30.3	(20.4, 42.4)	69.7	(57.6, 79.6)
Mayo	31.5	(24.0, 40.1)	68.5	(59.9, 76.0)
Tipperary	50.5	(40.2, 60.7)	49.5	(39.3, 59.8)
Wicklow	25.5	(17.8, 35.1)	74.5	(64.9, 82.2)
Wexford	33.1	(25.1, 42.3)	66.9	(57.7, 74.9)
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>(36.2, 41.3)</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>(58.7, 63.8)</b>

## FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH FEELING IN TUNE WITH OTHER PEOPLE

We examined a number of socio-demographic characteristics to identify factors that might help explain the differences between those who feel in tune with others more often than not, compared to those who do so only sometimes or hardly ever. The full results are presented in Appendix 2 (Table 25).

FIGURE 30 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH FEELING IN TUNE WITH OTHER PEOPLE



Note: results are based on a mixed-effects regression model and reported as Odds Ratios with 95% Confidence Intervals.

# NOTES





COMMUNICATION &  
INFORMATION



## NPAS Cross-cutting objective: Improving Information Provision

<b>NPAS Cross-Cutting Objective</b>	<b>Survey Themes and WHO Age Friendly Programme domains</b>
<p>Ensure that older people can exercise choice and control over their own lives by being able to access user-friendly, up-to-date, comprehensive and coordinated information and advice in relation to entitlements, services, support and activities.</p> <p>Promote the development of advocacy services to assist older people to access the services, supports and activities that they may require.</p>	Communication and Information

Respondents were asked how often they used the internet in the last three months.

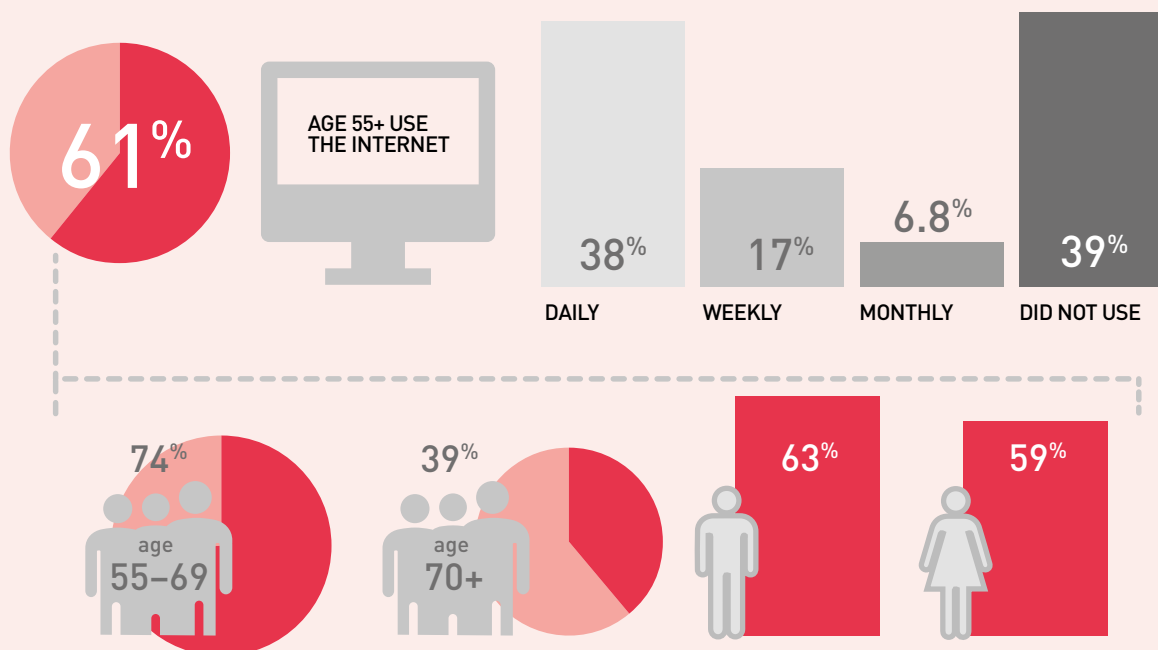
Respondents were also asked if they had access to a household internet connection and if not, was this because of cost or for a different reason.

Respondents were also asked if they have difficulty accessing information on local events or activities, and information on health or social services.

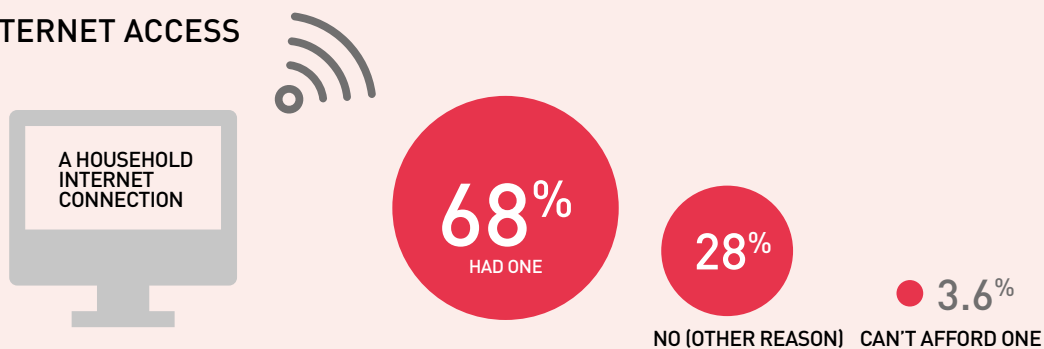
## KEY FINDINGS

### INTERNET USAGE

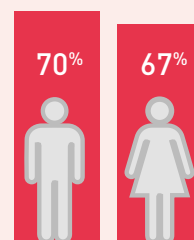
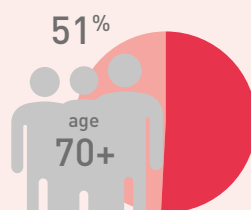
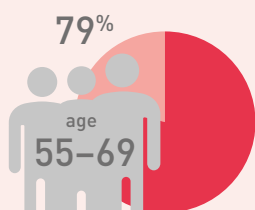
within the last three months



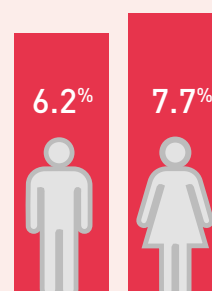
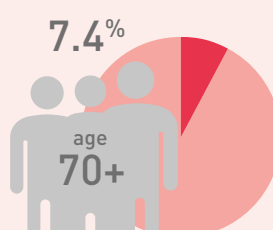
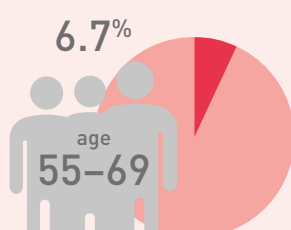
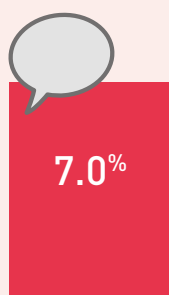
### INTERNET ACCESS



## HAVE A HOUSEHOLD INTERNET CONNECTION

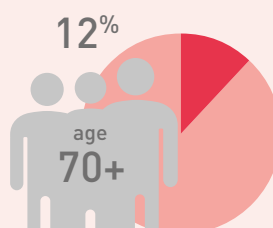
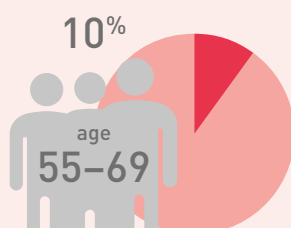
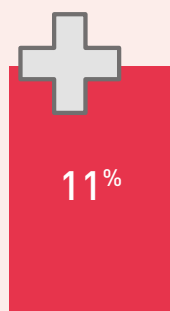


## DIFFICULTY ACCESSING INFORMATION ABOUT LOCAL ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS



difficulty accessing information on local events and activities

## DIFFICULTY ACCESSING INFORMATION ABOUT HEALTH OR SOCIAL SERVICES



difficulty accessing information on local health or social services

## GEOGRAPHICAL DIFFERENCE IN INTERNET USE

The percentage of older adults who used the internet ranges from 45% in Cavan to 79% in Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown. Cavan has the highest proportion of older adults (55%) who did not use the internet within the last three months.

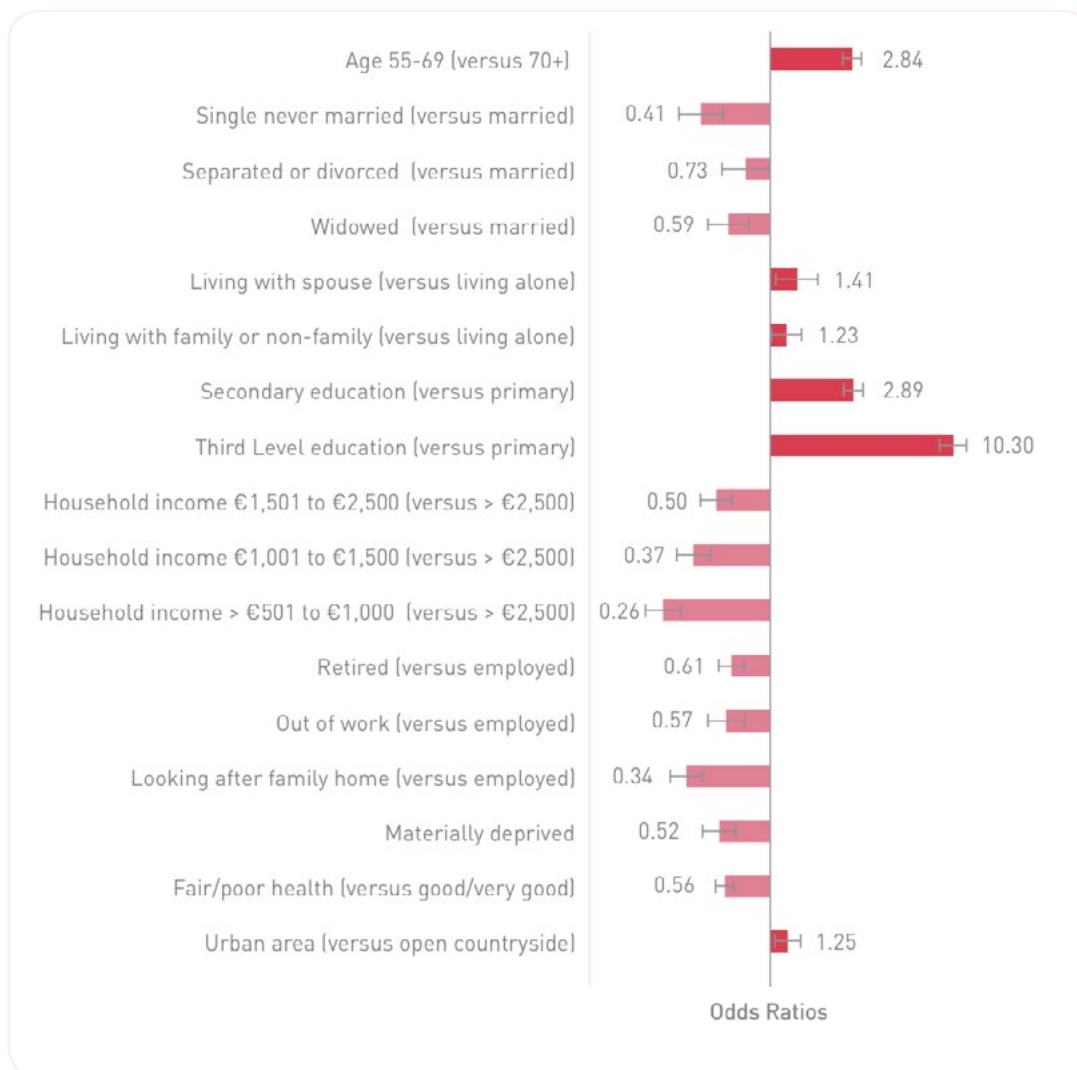
TABLE 58 INTERNET USE AMONG ADULTS AGED 55+ BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

Local Authority	Yes		No	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>49.8</b>	(42.8, 56.7)	<b>50.2</b>	(43.3, 57.2)
Cork County	<b>53.9</b>	(47.2, 60.5)	<b>46.1</b>	(39.5, 52.8)
Cork City	<b>59.2</b>	(52.1, 65.9)	<b>40.8</b>	(34.1, 47.9)
Cavan	<b>44.6</b>	(37.3, 52.1)	<b>55.4</b>	(47.9, 62.7)
Dublin City	<b>64.8</b>	(57.2, 71.7)	<b>35.2</b>	(28.3, 42.8)
Dublin Fingal	<b>72.1</b>	(66.1, 77.4)	<b>27.9</b>	(22.6, 33.9)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>79.1</b>	(72.9, 84.2)	<b>20.9</b>	(15.8, 27.1)
South Dublin	<b>77.5</b>	(65.9, 86.0)	<b>22.5</b>	(14.0, 34.1)
Galway County	<b>52.3</b>	(45.0, 59.5)	<b>47.7</b>	(40.5, 55.0)
Galway City	<b>60.8</b>	(52.8, 68.4)	<b>39.2</b>	(31.6, 47.2)
Kildare	<b>70.8</b>	(63.0, 77.5)	<b>29.2</b>	(22.5, 37.0)
Kilkenny	<b>60.0</b>	(53.3, 66.4)	<b>40.0</b>	(33.6, 46.7)
Laois	<b>51.3</b>	(44.7, 57.8)	<b>48.7</b>	(42.2, 55.3)
Limerick City	<b>46.1</b>	(39.0, 53.4)	<b>53.9</b>	(46.6, 61.0)
Limerick County	<b>58.4</b>	(52.1, 64.4)	<b>41.6</b>	(35.6, 47.9)
Louth	<b>56.3</b>	(48.9, 63.5)	<b>43.7</b>	(36.5, 51.1)
Meath	<b>69.6</b>	(60.5, 77.3)	<b>30.4</b>	(22.7, 39.5)
Mayo	<b>47.1</b>	(40.4, 53.9)	<b>52.9</b>	(46.1, 59.6)
Tipperary	<b>54.3</b>	(47.4, 61.1)	<b>45.7</b>	(38.9, 52.6)
Wicklow	<b>62.6</b>	(53.2, 71.2)	<b>37.4</b>	(28.8, 46.8)
Wexford	<b>52.6</b>	(45.8, 59.3)	<b>47.4</b>	(40.7, 54.2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.9</b>	(59.0, 62.8)	<b>39.1</b>	(37.2, 41.0)

## FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH INTERNET USE

There are several personal demographic and socio-economic characteristics that increase the likelihood that a person used the internet. The full results are presented in Appendix 2 (Table 26).

FIGURE 31 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH INTERNET USE



Note: results are based on a mixed-effects regression model and reported as Odds Ratios with 95% Confidence Intervals.

# HOUSEHOLD INTERNET CONNECTIONS

Table 60 shows the percentage of adults aged 55 years and older within each Local Authority area who have/do not have a household internet connection. The percentage of older adults who have access to a household internet connection ranges from 50.0% to 86.5% with Wicklow having the highest proportion at 86.5%. Laois has the highest proportion of older adults (50.0%) who do not have a household internet connection.

TABLE 59 HOUSEHOLD INTERNET CONNECTIONS BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS

Local Authority	Yes		No	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>53.7</b>	(46.6, 60.7)	<b>46.3</b>	(39.3, 53.4)
Cork County	<b>57.4</b>	(51.0, 63.7)	<b>42.6</b>	(36.3, 49.0)
Cork City	<b>65.7</b>	(59.6, 71.3)	<b>34.3</b>	(28.7, 40.4)
Cavan	<b>54.4</b>	(46.7, 61.9)	<b>45.6</b>	(38.1, 53.3)
Dublin City	<b>70.9</b>	(64.2, 76.7)	<b>29.1</b>	(23.3, 35.8)
Dublin Fingal	<b>79.3</b>	(73.6, 84.1)	<b>20.7</b>	(15.9, 26.4)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>82.8</b>	(77.2, 87.2)	<b>17.2</b>	(12.8, 22.8)
South Dublin	<b>86.1</b>	(76.2, 92.3)	<b>13.9</b>	(7.7, 23.8)
Galway County	<b>57.5</b>	(50.0, 64.7)	<b>42.5</b>	(35.3, 50.0)
Galway City	<b>72.1</b>	(65.5, 77.8)	<b>27.9</b>	(22.2, 34.5)
Kildare	<b>72.1</b>	(65.1, 78.1)	<b>27.9</b>	(21.9, 34.9)
Kilkenny	<b>69.8</b>	(62.5, 76.2)	<b>30.2</b>	(23.8, 37.5)
Laois	<b>50.0</b>	(43.7, 56.3)	<b>50.0</b>	(43.7, 56.3)
Limerick City	<b>53.7</b>	(47.4, 59.9)	<b>46.3</b>	(40.1, 52.6)
Limerick County	<b>62.5</b>	(56.3, 68.3)	<b>37.5</b>	(31.7, 43.7)
Louth	<b>70.8</b>	(63.9, 76.9)	<b>29.2</b>	(23.1, 36.1)
Meath	<b>78.6</b>	(69.9, 85.3)	<b>21.4</b>	(14.7, 30.1)
Mayo	<b>57.8</b>	(51.5, 63.9)	<b>42.2</b>	(36.1, 48.5)
Tipperary	<b>64.3</b>	(56.5, 71.3)	<b>35.7</b>	(28.7, 43.5)
Wicklow	<b>86.5</b>	(79.4, 91.5)	<b>13.5</b>	(8.5, 20.6)
Wexford	<b>58.5</b>	(50.3, 66.2)	<b>41.5</b>	(33.8, 49.7)
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.2</b>	(66.4, 69.9)	<b>31.8</b>	(30.1, 33.6)

## DIFFICULTY ACCESSING INFORMATION ON HEALTH OR SOCIAL SERVICES IN EACH LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

Table 61 shows the percentage of adults aged 55 years and older within each Local Authority area who experience difficulty accessing information on 1) local activities and events and 2) health or social services. The percentage of older adults who experience difficulty accessing information on local activities and events ranges from 1.3% to 17.0% with Kildare having the highest proportion at 17.0%. Kilkenny has the highest proportion of older adults (98.7%) who do not experience difficulty accessing information on local activities and events. The percentage of older adults who experience difficulty accessing information on health or social services ranges from 2.7% to 29.7% with Laois having the highest proportion at 29.7%. South Dublin has the highest proportion of older adults (97.3%) who do not experience difficulty accessing information on health or social services.

TABLE 60 LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY ACCESSING INFORMATION ON LOCAL ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS, BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

Local Authority	Local activities and events		Health or social services	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	2.8	(1.5, 5.4)	8.7	(5.0, 14.6)
Cork County	5.2	(3.7, 7.3)	10.3	(7.3, 14.3)
Cork City	11.8	(8.1, 17.0)	12.4	(8.6, 17.4)
Cavan	10.1	(5.9, 16.8)	10.1	(6.0, 16.5)
Dublin City	8.3	(5.0, 13.5)	8.1	(5.0, 13.0)
Dublin Fingal	9.6	(6.2, 14.4)	11.3	(7.6, 16.5)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	8.7	(6.0, 12.4)	9.6	(6.1, 14.9)
South Dublin	3.0	(1.3, 6.8)	2.7	(1.1, 6.4)
Galway County	6.2	(4.1, 9.3)	14.8	(10.3, 20.7)
Galway City	7.2	(4.7, 10.9)	16.0	(11.2, 22.2)
Kildare	17.0	(11.6, 24.2)	22.5	(16.6, 29.7)
Kilkenny	1.3	(0.5, 3.0)	3.1	(1.5, 6.5)
Laois	15.5	(10.9, 21.5)	29.7	(23.1, 37.2)
Limerick City	1.7	(0.7, 3.9)	7.0	(4.4, 10.9)
Limerick County	6.7	(3.9, 11.2)	13.7	(9.8, 18.7)
Louth	10.6	(7.1, 15.6)	17.5	(12.1, 24.5)
Meath	7.2	(4.2, 12.2)	11.6	(6.7, 19.2)
Mayo	2.0	(0.7, 5.5)	3.5	(1.4, 8.9)
Tipperary	2.3	(1.3, 3.9)	11.0	(6.9, 17.0)
Wicklow	3.7	(1.8, 7.8)	3.3	(1.6, 6.6)
Wexford	10.0	(6.9, 14.1)	13.9	(10.7, 17.8)
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>(6.2, 7.9)</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>(9.6, 11.8)</b>

TABLE 61 LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY ACCESSING INFORMATION ON LOCAL ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS AMONG ADULTS AGED 55+, BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

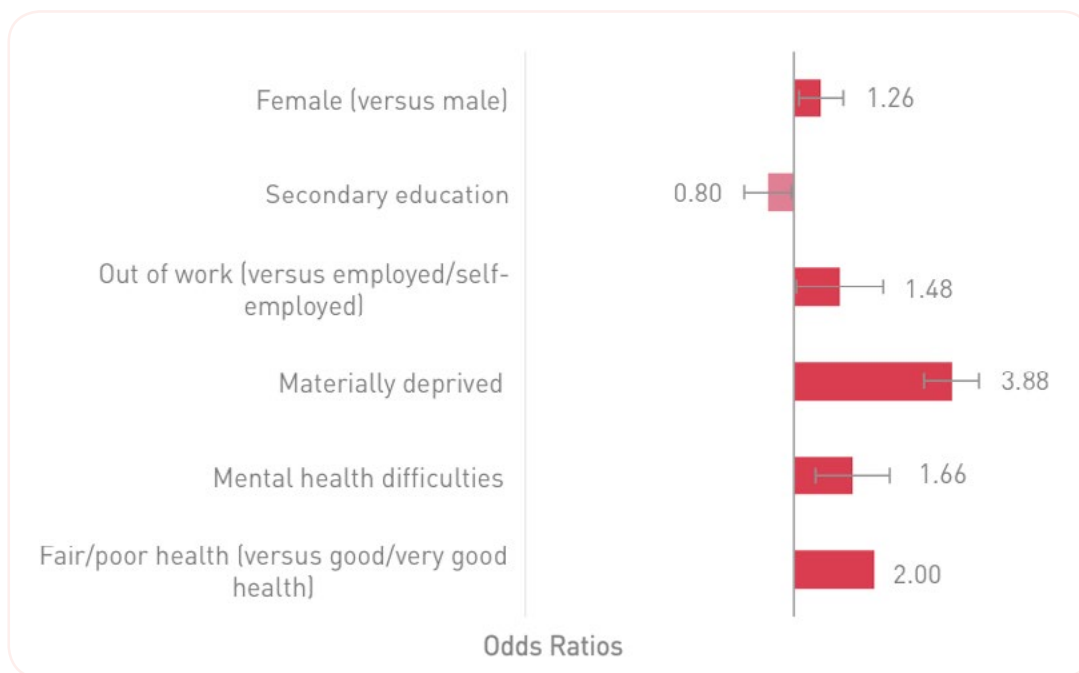
Local Authority	Local activities and events		Health or social services	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	2.8	(1.5, 5.4)	8.7	(5.0, 14.6)
Cork County	5.2	(3.7, 7.3)	10.3	(7.3, 14.3)
Cork City	11.8	(8.1, 17.0)	12.4	(8.6, 17.4)
Cavan	10.1	(5.9, 16.8)	10.1	(6.0, 16.5)
Dublin City	8.3	(5.0, 13.5)	8.1	(5.0, 13.0)
Dublin Fingal	9.6	(6.2, 14.4)	11.3	(7.6, 16.5)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	8.7	(6.0, 12.4)	9.6	(6.1, 14.9)
South Dublin	3.0	(1.3, 6.8)	2.7	(1.1, 6.4)
Galway County	6.2	(4.1, 9.3)	14.8	(10.3, 20.7)
Galway City	7.2	(4.7, 10.9)	16.0	(11.2, 22.2)
Kildare	17.0	(11.6, 24.2)	22.5	(16.6, 29.7)
Kilkenny	1.3	(0.5, 3.0)	3.1	(1.5, 6.5)
Laois	15.5	(10.9, 21.5)	29.7	(23.1, 37.2)
Limerick City	1.7	(0.7, 3.9)	7.0	(4.4, 10.9)
Limerick County	6.7	(3.9, 11.2)	13.7	(9.8, 18.7)
Louth	10.6	(7.1, 15.6)	17.5	(12.1, 24.5)
Meath	7.2	(4.2, 12.2)	11.6	(6.7, 19.2)
Mayo	2.0	(0.7, 5.5)	3.5	(1.4, 8.9)
Tipperary	2.3	(1.3, 3.9)	11.0	(6.9, 17.0)
Wicklow	3.7	(1.8, 7.8)	3.3	(1.6, 6.6)
Wexford	10.0	(6.9, 14.1)	13.9	(10.7, 17.8)
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>(6.2, 7.9)</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>(9.6, 11.8)</b>



## FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH DIFFICULTY ACCESSING INFORMATION ON LOCAL ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS AND HEALTH OR SOCIAL SERVICES

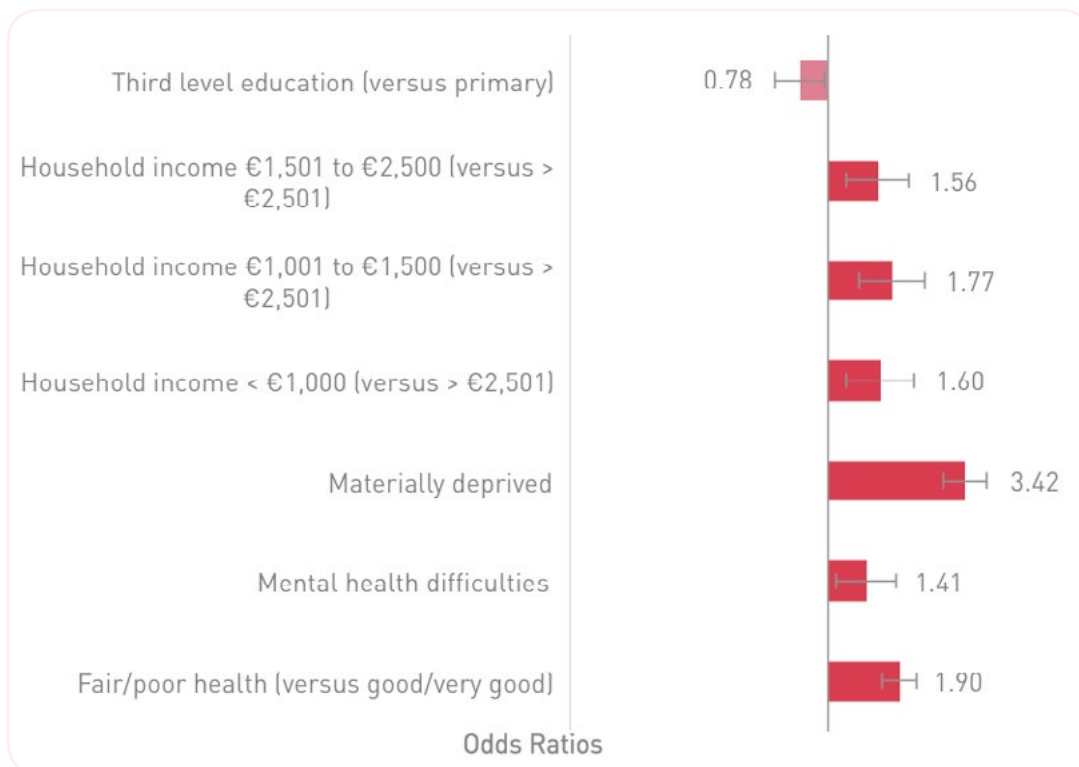
We examined a number of socio-demographic characteristics to identify factors that help explain differences in difficulty accessing information on 1) local activities and events and 2) health or social services. The full results are presented in Appendix 2 (Table 27).

FIGURE 32 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH DIFFICULTY ACCESSING INFORMATION ON LOCAL ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS



Note: results are based on a mixed-effects regression model and reported as Odds Ratios with 95% Confidence Intervals.

FIGURE 33 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH DIFFICULTY ACCESSING INFORMATION ON HEALTH SERVICES



Note: results are based on a mixed-effects regression model and reported as Odds Ratios with 95% Confidence Intervals.

# NOTES





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# APPENDICES



# APPENDIX 1: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS TABLES

## PROFILE OF SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

The majority of survey participants were aged between 55 and 69 (62.9%), women (52.7%), married (65.0%), and living with a spouse or partner (54.4%). Roughly one in four lived in a rural area (24.2% in open countryside), towns with a population of 1500+ (25.4%) and city suburbs (27.5%) with less than one in five living in villages (17.9%)

Less than one-in-five had a tertiary level of education (17.9%). Half of the respondents were retired (50.9%). Almost one third (29.4%) of respondents had a net monthly household income of €1,500 or less, however 32.4% of respondents chose not to answer this question. Just under one-in-ten (7.9%) were materially deprived. These characteristics are reported for each area surveyed in Tables 6 to 8.

## HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of respondents rated their health as good or very good (70.3%), and 41.4% had two or more chronic conditions.

Almost one third (29.0%) reported being limited in their daily activity by a health condition or illness.

A total of 18.3% were current smokers, and 24.3% reported consuming alcohol at least weekly.

Half of the respondents were moderately physically active at least 150 minutes per week, which is consistent with the National Physical Activity Guidelines for Ireland (Department of Health and Children & Health Service Executive, 2009).

A total of 10.1% of the respondents had no form of healthcare cover (medical card or health insurance) at the time of survey. These health characteristics are reported for each local authority area surveyed in Appendix 1.

TABLE 1 WEIGHTED AGE AND GENDER BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

	Age group				Gender			
	Age 55-69		Age 70+		Male		Female	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>65.1</b>	(60.4,69.5)	<b>34.9</b>	(30.5,39.6)	<b>49.3</b>	(44.4,54.2)	<b>50.7</b>	(45.8,55.6)
Cork County	<b>62.0</b>	(57.6,66.1)	<b>38.0</b>	(33.9,42.4)	<b>46.3</b>	(41.9,50.8)	<b>53.7</b>	(49.2,58.1)
Cork City	<b>58.7</b>	(51.6,65.5)	<b>41.3</b>	(34.5,48.4)	<b>45.8</b>	(42.1,49.6)	<b>54.2</b>	(50.4,57.9)
Cavan	<b>59.4</b>	(52.9,65.5)	<b>40.6</b>	(34.5,47.1)	<b>50.1</b>	(43.7,56.4)	<b>49.9</b>	(43.6,56.3)
Dublin City	<b>56.1</b>	(49.9,62.2)	<b>43.9</b>	(37.8,50.1)	<b>44.8</b>	(39.5,50.2)	<b>55.2</b>	(49.8,60.5)
Dublin Fingal	<b>69.5</b>	(63.8,74.6)	<b>30.5</b>	(25.4,36.2)	<b>48.2</b>	(43.6,52.8)	<b>51.8</b>	(47.2,56.4)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>59.8</b>	(53.3,65.9)	<b>40.2</b>	(34.1,46.7)	<b>45.6</b>	(40.8,50.4)	<b>54.4</b>	(49.6,59.2)
South Dublin	<b>73.4</b>	(65.7,79.8)	<b>26.6</b>	(20.2,34.3)	<b>47.8</b>	(42.6,53.1)	<b>52.2</b>	(46.9,57.4)
Galway County	<b>57.7</b>	(52.8,62.5)	<b>42.3</b>	(37.5,47.2)	<b>47.7</b>	(43.0,52.5)	<b>52.3</b>	(47.5,57.0)
Galway City	<b>64.2</b>	(58.3,69.8)	<b>35.8</b>	(30.2,41.7)	<b>45.8</b>	(40.8,50.7)	<b>54.2</b>	(49.3,59.2)
Kildare	<b>70.5</b>	(64.4,75.9)	<b>29.5</b>	(24.1,35.6)	<b>47.5</b>	(42.4,52.6)	<b>52.5</b>	(47.4,57.6)
Kilkenny	<b>61.3</b>	(55.4,67.0)	<b>38.7</b>	(33.0,44.6)	<b>49.2</b>	(44.2,54.2)	<b>50.8</b>	(45.8,55.8)
Laois	<b>64.7</b>	(57.5,71.4)	<b>35.3</b>	(28.6,42.5)	<b>49.7</b>	(44.2,55.3)	<b>50.3</b>	(44.7,55.8)
Limerick City	<b>62.1</b>	(54.9,68.7)	<b>37.9</b>	(31.3,45.1)	<b>46.2</b>	(39.6,53.0)	<b>53.8</b>	(47.0,60.4)
Limerick County	<b>63.8</b>	(59.5,67.8)	<b>36.2</b>	(32.2,40.5)	<b>48.6</b>	(43.5,53.7)	<b>51.4</b>	(46.3,56.5)
Louth	<b>60.8</b>	(54.8,66.5)	<b>39.2</b>	(33.5,45.2)	<b>48.0</b>	(43.0,53.1)	<b>52.0</b>	(46.9,57.0)
Meath	<b>68.7</b>	(63.2,73.8)	<b>31.3</b>	(26.2,36.8)	<b>48.9</b>	(43.6,54.2)	<b>51.1</b>	(45.8,56.4)
Mayo	<b>58.3</b>	(52.2,64.1)	<b>41.7</b>	(35.9,47.8)	<b>49.5</b>	(44.2,54.9)	<b>50.5</b>	(45.1,55.8)
Tipperary	<b>64.1</b>	(58.8,69.1)	<b>35.9</b>	(30.9,41.2)	<b>45.5</b>	(40.8,50.2)	<b>54.5</b>	(49.8,59.2)
Wicklow	<b>64.7</b>	(59.5,69.5)	<b>35.3</b>	(30.5,40.5)	<b>48.6</b>	(43.5,53.7)	<b>51.4</b>	(46.3,56.5)
Wexford	<b>65.3</b>	(60.3,69.9)	<b>34.7</b>	(30.1,39.7)	<b>48.8</b>	(43.6,54.1)	<b>51.2</b>	(45.9,56.4)



TABLE 2 WEIGHTED MARITAL STATUS BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

	Married or living with a partner		Single (never married)		Separated or divorced		Widowed	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>65.0</b>	(59.7,70.0)	<b>10.1</b>	(7.5,13.6)	<b>8.2</b>	(6.4,10.5)	<b>16.6</b>	(14.1,19.6)
Cork County	<b>63.5</b>	(58.2,68.5)	<b>12.3</b>	(10.0,15.1)	<b>5.3</b>	(3.5,7.8)	<b>18.9</b>	(15.6,22.6)
Cork City	<b>63.6</b>	(57.6,69.1)	<b>7.8</b>	(5.8,10.5)	<b>6.5</b>	(4.3,9.7)	<b>22.1</b>	(18.2,26.5)
Cavan	<b>62.8</b>	(57.8,67.6)	<b>10.7</b>	(8.2,13.8)	<b>5.4</b>	(3.5,8.4)	<b>21.1</b>	(17.4,25.3)
Dublin City	<b>56.7</b>	(51.1,62.1)	<b>14.1</b>	(10.2,19.1)	<b>6.9</b>	(4.3,10.9)	<b>22.3</b>	(18.1,27.1)
Dublin Fingal	<b>73.0</b>	(66.6,78.7)	<b>4.2</b>	(2.7,6.4)	<b>7.5</b>	(5.3,10.6)	<b>15.3</b>	(11.2,20.5)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>70.6</b>	(64.0,76.4)	<b>5.9</b>	(3.9,8.8)	<b>6.0</b>	(3.7,9.8)	<b>17.4</b>	(13.5,22.3)
South Dublin	<b>76.2</b>	(68.4,82.5)	<b>5.8</b>	(3.3,10.1)	<b>5.2</b>	(2.8,9.6)	<b>12.8</b>	(8.2,19.4)
Galway County	<b>62.9</b>	(57.3,68.2)	<b>13.2</b>	(10.7,16.2)	<b>3.8</b>	(2.4,6.0)	<b>20.1</b>	(16.4,24.4)
Galway City	<b>61.8</b>	(56.1,67.2)	<b>14.0</b>	(10.5,18.5)	<b>8.1</b>	(5.5,11.8)	<b>16.0</b>	(13.0,19.7)
Kildare	<b>69.4</b>	(62.2,75.7)	<b>7.2</b>	(4.5,11.1)	<b>6.4</b>	(4.1,9.9)	<b>17.0</b>	(12.9,22.1)
Kilkenny	<b>64.5</b>	(58.8,69.9)	<b>10.4</b>	(7.3,14.6)	<b>6.3</b>	(3.9,10.2)	<b>18.7</b>	(15.4,22.4)
Laois	<b>64.5</b>	(58.3,70.3)	<b>8.5</b>	(5.9,12.2)	<b>8.6</b>	(6.4,11.6)	<b>18.4</b>	(14.9,22.4)
Limerick City	<b>59.7</b>	(53.9,65.2)	<b>9.8</b>	(6.7,14.1)	<b>11.2</b>	(7.7,16.0)	<b>19.3</b>	(16.0,23.1)
Limerick County	<b>64.2</b>	(59.1,69.0)	<b>10.6</b>	(7.9,14.2)	<b>5.2</b>	(3.0,8.7)	<b>20.0</b>	(16.2,24.5)
Louth	<b>62.8</b>	(56.7,68.5)	<b>10.7</b>	(7.4,15.2)	<b>5.3</b>	(3.5,7.8)	<b>21.3</b>	(17.4,25.8)
Meath	<b>69.6</b>	(62.9,75.6)	<b>7.5</b>	(4.6,11.9)	<b>5.3</b>	(3.5,8.0)	<b>17.6</b>	(13.6,22.3)
Mayo	<b>62.4</b>	(55.7,68.7)	<b>13.4</b>	(10.7,16.7)	<b>3.8</b>	(1.6,8.5)	<b>20.4</b>	(15.8,26.0)
Tipperary	<b>63.2</b>	(57.7,68.4)	<b>11.6</b>	(9.0,14.8)	<b>6.8</b>	(4.8,9.6)	<b>18.4</b>	(15.1,22.2)
Wicklow	<b>65.4</b>	(59.2,71.2)	<b>10.2</b>	(7.1,14.5)	<b>5.9</b>	(3.9,8.7)	<b>18.5</b>	(14.6,23.2)
Wexford	<b>65.3</b>	(59.9,70.3)	<b>9.8</b>	(7.4,12.9)	<b>7.0</b>	(4.7,10.2)	<b>17.9</b>	(14.4,22.2)

TABLE 3 WEIGHTED HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

	Living alone		Living with spouse or partner		Living with spouse/partner and others (family and non-family)		Living with family or non-family (not spouse/partner)	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>29.1</b>	(24.6,34.1)	<b>59.9</b>	(54.5,65.0)	<b>9.6</b>	(6.7,13.5)	<b>1.4</b>	(0.8,2.7)
Cork County	<b>29.5</b>	(24.9,34.6)	<b>53.5</b>	(47.1,59.9)	<b>13.5</b>	(9.2,19.4)	<b>3.5</b>	(2.3,5.2)
Cork City	<b>25.8</b>	(20.5,32.0)	<b>46.9</b>	(40.1,53.8)	<b>22.8</b>	(17.3,29.4)	<b>4.5</b>	(2.6,7.7)
Cavan	<b>30.7</b>	(26.2,35.7)	<b>58.7</b>	(53.1,64.1)	<b>7.8</b>	(5.4,11.1)	<b>2.8</b>	(1.4,5.5)
Dublin City	<b>32.9</b>	(28.0,38.1)	<b>45.7</b>	(40.6,50.9)	<b>19.8</b>	(15.8,24.4)	<b>1.7</b>	(0.8,3.5)
Dublin Fingal	<b>18.7</b>	(14.4,23.9)	<b>59.2</b>	(53.2,64.9)	<b>20.3</b>	(16.3,24.9)	<b>1.9</b>	(0.8,4.0)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>22.6</b>	(17.1,29.3)	<b>52.2</b>	(43.8,60.5)	<b>22.2</b>	(16.6,28.9)	<b>3.0</b>	(1.3,6.9)
South Dublin	<b>15.8</b>	(11.1,22.1)	<b>56.8</b>	(48.0,65.1)	<b>27.2</b>	(20.3,35.3)	<b>&lt;1.0</b>	
Galway County	<b>27.6</b>	(22.9,32.8)	<b>55.2</b>	(49.1,61.1)	<b>15.3</b>	(11.3,20.3)	<b>2</b>	(1.0,3.6)
Galway City	<b>29.5</b>	(24.7,34.9)	<b>55.0</b>	(49.3,60.6)	<b>13.2</b>	(10.4,16.7)	<b>2.2</b>	(1.2,4.1)
Kildare	<b>23.7</b>	(18.6,29.7)	<b>58.7</b>	(50.3,66.7)	<b>15.2</b>	(10.9,20.9)	<b>2.3</b>	(1.2,4.5)
Kilkenny	<b>28.6</b>	(23.5,34.4)	<b>57.5</b>	(51.5,63.2)	<b>12.6</b>	(8.9,17.5)	<b>1.3</b>	(0.7,2.6)
Laois	<b>29.9</b>	(24.4,36.1)	<b>61.6</b>	(55.3,67.5)	<b>5.2</b>	(3.3,8.1)	<b>3.2</b>	(1.7,6.1)
Limerick City	<b>3.02</b>	(27.2,37.1)	<b>57.6</b>	(51.3,63.7)	<b>10.1</b>	(7.1,14.2)	<b>&lt;1.0</b>	
Limerick County	<b>29.9</b>	(26.1,33.9)	<b>57.2</b>	(51.6,62.6)	<b>9.5</b>	(6.1,14.4)	<b>3.5</b>	(2.1,5.6)
Louth	<b>30.3</b>	(25.4,35.8)	<b>50.6</b>	(43.9,57.4)	<b>18.0</b>	(12.2,25.7)	<b>1.1</b>	(0.4,3.2)
Meath	<b>23.9</b>	(18.7,30.0)	<b>56.6</b>	(48.9,64.0)	<b>19.1</b>	(13.9,25.6)	<b>0.4</b>	(0.1,2.7)
Mayo	<b>29.8</b>	(23.8,36.6)	<b>62.2</b>	(55.6,68.4)	<b>5.6</b>	(3.6,8.5)	<b>2.4</b>	(1.2,4.5)
Tipperary	<b>33.0</b>	(27.8,38.5)	<b>56.3</b>	(50.2,62.2)	<b>8.3</b>	(5.4,12.5)	<b>2.5</b>	(1.5,3.9)
Wicklow	<b>25.9</b>	(21.1,31.3)	<b>52.7</b>	(46.4,58.9)	<b>19.2</b>	(14.8,24.5)	<b>2.3</b>	(1.2,4.1)
Wexford	<b>29.4</b>	(24.4,34.9)	<b>53.4</b>	(47.3,59.5)	<b>16.0</b>	(12.3,20.7)	<b>1.2</b>	(0.5,2.5)

TABLE 4 WEIGHTED HEALTH COVERAGE BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

	Healthcare Coverage									
	Full medical card only		GP visit card only		Health insurance only		Joint cover		No cover	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>44.6</b>	(36.5,52.9)	<b>2.3</b>	(1.1,4.6)	<b>29.6</b>	(23.4,36.5)	<b>21.2</b>	(17.0,26.1)	<b>2.4</b>	(1.2,4.6)
Cork County	<b>46.9</b>	(40.7,53.3)	<b>1.2</b>	(0.5,3.2)	<b>31.4</b>	(26.0,37.2)	<b>16.0</b>	(12.1,20.8)	<b>4.5</b>	(2.8,7.2)
Cork City	<b>44.3</b>	(36.7,52.1)	<b>5.3</b>	(2.4,11.4)	<b>21.3</b>	(16.5,27.1)	<b>13.5</b>	(8.6,20.5)	<b>15.6</b>	(11.0,21.5)
Cavan	<b>52.8</b>	(46.3,59.2)	<b>2.9</b>	(1.5,5.5)	<b>19.9</b>	(15.0,25.9)	<b>11.9</b>	(8.4,16.5)	<b>12.5</b>	(7.5,20.1)
Dublin City	<b>37.3</b>	(29.8,45.6)	<b>3.2</b>	(1.9,5.4)	<b>25.1</b>	(19.6,31.5)	<b>23.6</b>	(18.0,30.2)	<b>10.8</b>	(6.9,16.4)
Dublin Fingal	<b>21.6</b>	(14.9,30.4)	<b>3.9</b>	(2.2,7.1)	<b>32.0</b>	(24.6,40.6)	<b>26.0</b>	(19.7,33.6)	<b>16.3</b>	(10.6,24.4)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>20.3</b>	(13.6,29.2)	<b>4.1</b>	(2.2,7.3)	<b>31.7</b>	(25.3,38.9)	<b>31.6</b>	(24.4,39.8)	<b>12.3</b>	(7.6,19.5)
South Dublin	<b>21.3</b>	(12.6,33.6)	<b>5.3</b>	(3.4,8.1)	<b>31.9</b>	(23.9,41.2)	<b>27.8</b>	(19.3,38.2)	<b>13.8</b>	(9.0,20.5)
Galway County	<b>45.5</b>	(37.2,54.0)	<b>2.6</b>	(1.3,5.2)	<b>25.9</b>	(20.5,32.0)	<b>13.6</b>	(10.0,18.2)	<b>12.5</b>	(8.4,18.2)
Galway City	<b>36.7</b>	(29.1,44.9)	<b>3.4</b>	(1.8,6.4)	<b>31.4</b>	(25.5,38.0)	<b>18.5</b>	(13.9,24.2)	<b>10.0</b>	(6.9,14.3)
Kildare	<b>46</b>	(38.8,53.2)	<b>5.2</b>	(2.5,10.5)	<b>22.0</b>	(16.7,28.3)	<b>11.1</b>	(7.4,16.4)	<b>15.7</b>	(10.7,22.6)
Kilkenny	<b>41.5</b>	(34.7,48.6)	<b>&lt;1.0</b>		<b>23.1</b>	(18.3,28.7)	<b>23.7</b>	(19.3,28.8)	<b>11.2</b>	(6.8,18.0)
Laois	<b>61.4</b>	(54.4,67.9)	<b>4.9</b>	(3.0,7.8)	<b>20.1</b>	(15.0,26.5)	<b>5.1</b>	(2.7,9.5)	<b>8.5</b>	(5.5,12.8)
Limerick City	<b>48.2</b>	(39.2,57.4)	<b>2.1</b>	(1.0,4.4)	<b>21.0</b>	(16.4,26.4)	<b>23.6</b>	(17.7,30.6)	<b>5.1</b>	(2.8,9.3)
Limerick County	<b>29.4</b>	(23.6,36.1)	<b>1.6</b>	(0.7,3.8)	<b>33.8</b>	(27.5,40.7)	<b>28.4</b>	(23.9,33.5)	<b>6.7</b>	(4.3,10.3)
Louth	<b>36.3</b>	(29.2,44.1)	<b>1.9</b>	(0.9,4.1)	<b>24.9</b>	(19.4,31.4)	<b>24.3</b>	(19.4,29.9)	<b>12.6</b>	(8.5,18.2)
Meath	<b>34.4</b>	(27.0,42.6)	<b>2.7</b>	(1.3,5.5)	<b>36.1</b>	(27.8,45.3)	<b>13.0</b>	(8.9,18.5)	<b>13.9</b>	(10.5,18.2)
Mayo	<b>50.5</b>	(42.4,58.6)	<b>&lt;1</b>		<b>33.7</b>	(26.6,41.6)	<b>9.0</b>	(6.1,13.1)	<b>6.0</b>	(3.6,9.7)
Tipperary	<b>57</b>	(49.5,64.3)	<b>2.4</b>	(1.4,4.1)	<b>14.4</b>	(10.3,19.9)	<b>18.7</b>	(13.1,26.0)	<b>7.4</b>	(4.7,11.5)
Wicklow	<b>47.6</b>	(39.4,56.0)	<b>1.6</b>	(0.7,3.6)	<b>29.9</b>	(23.2,37.7)	<b>13.2</b>	(10.3,16.9)	<b>7.6</b>	(4.9,11.8)
Wexford	<b>52.3</b>	(44.8,59.7)	<b>1.9</b>	(0.9,4.1)	<b>20.5</b>	(15.8,26.3)	<b>17.3</b>	(13.9,21.4)	<b>7.9</b>	(5.4,11.5)

TABLE 5 WEIGHTED HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

	Highest Level of Education					
	Primary/None		Secondary		Third Level	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>34.3</b>	[28.1,41.0]	<b>49.3</b>	[42.9,55.7]	<b>16.4</b>	[11.6,22.8]
Cork County	<b>31.4</b>	[25.9,37.4]	<b>52.6</b>	[47.3,57.9]	<b>16.0</b>	[12.0,21.1]
Cork City	<b>37.3</b>	[29.2,46.2]	<b>46.3</b>	[39.7,53.2]	<b>16.4</b>	[12.5,21.2]
Cavan	<b>47.0</b>	[39.9,54.3]	<b>42.0</b>	[35.9,48.4]	<b>11.0</b>	[7.8,15.3]
Dublin City	<b>38.5</b>	[29.7,48.1]	<b>42.5</b>	[35.6,49.6]	<b>19.1</b>	[14.4,24.9]
Dublin Fingal	<b>25.0</b>	[19.2,32.0]	<b>51.6</b>	[45.2,58.0]	<b>23.4</b>	[18.1,29.6]
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>16.9</b>	[12.1,23.2]	<b>47.0</b>	[39.3,54.7]	<b>36.1</b>	[29.5,43.2]
South Dublin	<b>35.4</b>	[26.1,46.0]	<b>49.7</b>	[41.0,58.4]	<b>14.9</b>	[10.9,20.0]
Galway County	<b>36.8</b>	[29.5,44.8]	<b>46.5</b>	[40.5,52.6]	<b>16.7</b>	[12.4,22.2]
Galway City	<b>25.2</b>	[18.7,33.0]	<b>46.9</b>	[42.1,51.8]	<b>27.9</b>	[22.1,34.4]
Kildare	<b>32.2</b>	[26.1,38.9]	<b>50.5</b>	[44.8,56.1]	<b>17.4</b>	[12.8,23.0]
Kilkenny	<b>35.3</b>	[29.1,42.0]	<b>50.8</b>	[44.8,56.8]	<b>13.9</b>	[10.0,19.2]
Laois	<b>42.2</b>	[33.7,51.2]	<b>46.1</b>	[38.2,54.2]	<b>11.7</b>	[7.1,18.8]
Limerick City	<b>37.8</b>	[29.7,46.7]	<b>48.7</b>	[41.6,55.8]	<b>13.5</b>	[9.5,18.8]
Limerick County	<b>32.5</b>	[26.6,39.0]	<b>52.2</b>	[46.2,58.1]	<b>15.3</b>	[11.3,20.4]
Louth	<b>43.5</b>	[36.5,50.9]	<b>43.6</b>	[37.6,49.7]	<b>12.9</b>	[9.5,17.2]
Meath	<b>36.5</b>	[29.0,44.7]	<b>48.5</b>	[41.3,55.8]	<b>15.0</b>	[11.7,19.1]
Mayo	<b>44.9</b>	[35.5,54.7]	<b>42.4</b>	[34.8,50.3]	<b>12.7</b>	[9.9,16.1]
Tipperary	<b>31.7</b>	[25.2,38.9]	<b>51.5</b>	[45.5,57.4]	<b>16.9</b>	[12.3,22.6]
Wicklow	<b>32.0</b>	[24.7,40.3]	<b>47.5</b>	[40.2,54.9]	<b>20.5</b>	[14.9,27.5]
Wexford	<b>42.2</b>	[34.7,50.1]	<b>45.6</b>	[38.7,52.7]	<b>12.2</b>	[9.0,16.2]

TABLE 6 WEIGHTED MATERIAL DEPRIVATION BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

<b>Materially Deprived</b>		
	<b>Yes</b>	
	<b>%</b>	<b>95% CI</b>
Clare	<b>9.4</b>	(6.3,14.0)
Cork County	<b>8.9</b>	(6.1,12.8)
Cork City	<b>14.5</b>	(10.1,20.4)
Cavan	<b>5.1</b>	(2.3,11.2)
Dublin City	<b>6.3</b>	(3.8,10.2)
Dublin Fingal	<b>6.2</b>	(3.5,10.7)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>6.6</b>	(4.0,10.6)
South Dublin	<b>1.2</b>	(0.3,5.4)
Galway County	<b>9.0</b>	(5.9,13.5)
Galway City	<b>12.1</b>	(8.1,17.7)
Kildare	<b>17.1</b>	(11.8,24.0)
Kilkenny	<b>4.3</b>	(2.6,7.0)
Laois	<b>20.6</b>	(14.7,28.0)
Limerick City	<b>12.5</b>	(8.5,18.1)
Limerick County	<b>7.5</b>	(5.0,11.2)
Louth	<b>1.7</b>	(0.6,4.7)
Meath	<b>7.8</b>	(4.5,13.2)
Mayo	<b>3.6</b>	(1.8,7.0)
Tipperary	<b>8.1</b>	(5.6,11.6)
Wicklow	<b>4.7</b>	(2.7,8.1)
Wexford	<b>12.1</b>	(8.4,17.1)

TABLE 7 WEIGHTED PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS AGED 55+ WHO ARE PHYSICALLY ACTIVE BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

<b>Physically Active 150 mins/week</b>		
	<b>Yes</b>	
	<b>%</b>	<b>95% CI</b>
Clare	<b>43.1</b>	(36.7,49.7)
Cork County	<b>51.2</b>	(43.5,58.8)
Cork City	<b>44.3</b>	(38.3,50.4)
Cavan	<b>60.6</b>	(53.0,67.8)
Dublin City	<b>54.8</b>	(47.3,62.1)
Dublin Fingal	<b>53.2</b>	(44.5,61.7)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>52.5</b>	(44.3,60.5)
South Dublin	<b>59.5</b>	(48.8,69.3)
Galway County	<b>58.9</b>	(51.4,66.1)
Galway City	<b>58.4</b>	(49.1,67.1)
Kildare	<b>43.0</b>	(35.1,51.3)
Kilkenny	<b>54.8</b>	(47.3,62.1)
Laois	<b>42.2</b>	(35.9,48.8)
Limerick City	<b>41.6</b>	(35.7,47.8)
Limerick County	<b>37.1</b>	(30.0,44.7)
Louth	<b>50.7</b>	(43.7,57.7)
Meath	<b>45.7</b>	(36.4,55.2)
Mayo	<b>62.2</b>	(54.3,69.6)
Tipperary	<b>52.7</b>	(44.1,61.1)
Wicklow	<b>44.3</b>	(38.6,50.1)
Wexford	<b>44.2</b>	(36.4,52.3)

TABLE 8 SELF-RATED HEALTH OF ADULTS AGED 55+ BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

	Good/very good		Fair/bad/very bad	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>72.3</b>	(67.0, 77.1)	<b>27.7</b>	(22.9, 33.0)
Cork County	<b>68.1</b>	(64.0, 72.0)	<b>31.9</b>	(28.0, 36.0)
Cork City	<b>63.7</b>	(57.0, 69.9)	<b>36.3</b>	(30.1, 43.0)
Cavan	<b>71.7</b>	(65.3, 77.4)	<b>28.3</b>	(22.6, 34.7)
Dublin City	<b>74.7</b>	(69.1, 79.6)	<b>25.3</b>	(20.4, 30.9)
Dublin Fingal	<b>75.2</b>	(69.8, 79.9)	<b>24.8</b>	(20.1, 30.2)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>71.2</b>	(64.2, 77.3)	<b>28.8</b>	(22.7, 35.8)
South Dublin	<b>62.9</b>	(53.6, 71.3)	<b>37.1</b>	(28.7, 46.4)
Galway County	<b>68.4</b>	(63.6, 72.8)	<b>31.6</b>	(27.2, 36.4)
Galway City	<b>73.0</b>	(67.8, 77.7)	<b>27.0</b>	(22.3, 32.2)
Kildare	<b>76.1</b>	(70.3, 81.0)	<b>23.9</b>	(19.0, 29.7)
Kilkenny	<b>74.1</b>	(68.6, 78.8)	<b>25.9</b>	(21.2, 31.4)
Laois	<b>65.5</b>	(59.1, 71.4)	<b>34.5</b>	(28.6, 40.9)
Limerick City	<b>63.6</b>	(56.9, 69.7)	<b>36.4</b>	(30.3, 43.1)
Limerick County	<b>71.4</b>	(65.9, 76.4)	<b>28.6</b>	(23.6, 34.1)
Louth	<b>72.5</b>	(66.8, 77.6)	<b>27.5</b>	(22.4, 33.2)
Meath	<b>78.7</b>	(72.6, 83.7)	<b>21.3</b>	(16.3, 27.4)
Mayo	<b>71.0</b>	(64.2, 77.0)	<b>29.0</b>	(23.0, 35.8)
Tipperary	<b>65.9</b>	(60.1, 71.3)	<b>34.1</b>	(28.7, 39.9)
Wicklow	<b>66.9</b>	(59.5, 73.5)	<b>33.1</b>	(26.5, 40.5)
Wexford	<b>62.7</b>	(56.7, 68.3)	<b>37.3</b>	(31.7, 43.3)
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.3</b>	(68.8, 71.7)	<b>29.7</b>	(28.3, 31.2)

TABLE 9 WEIGHTED MONTHLY DISPOSABLE INCOME BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

	€2,501 or more		€1,501 up to €2,500		€1,001 up to €1,500		€501 up to €1,000		Missing	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	11.4	(6.1,20.4)	32.2	(25.4,39.8)	23.6	(17.7,30.7)	20.0	(15.3,25.9)	12.8	(8.5,18.8)
Cork County	18.2	(12.6,25.6)	18.0	(12.4,25.5)	10.7	(8.1,14.1)	15.6	(11.4,20.9)	37.5	(27.4,48.8)
Cork City	5.5	(3.0,9.9)	9.2	(5.4,15.3)	7.0	(4.2,11.5)	13.5	(8.5,20.8)	64.8	(55.1,73.3)
Cavan	4.5	(2.1,9.4)	11.8	(7.5,18.1)	13.6	(9.8,18.5)	29.8	(21.7,39.5)	40.3	(29.3,52.4)
Dublin City	10.1	(7.1,14.2)	23.1	(17.7,29.5)	21.5	(16.2,28.0)	16.6	(11.4,23.7)	28.7	(19.7,39.8)
Dublin Fingal	23.3	(17.2,30.9)	22.8	(17.7,29.0)	7.7	(4.9,11.9)	1.3	(0.4,3.8)	44.8	(34.9,55.1)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	47.4	(36.3,58.8)	9.3	(6.1,13.9)	4.0	(2.3,6.7)	6.3	(3.0,12.9)	33.0	(24.0,43.5)
South Dublin	22.7	(15.0,32.9)	15.0	(9.9,22.1)	4.4	(2.0,9.2)	4.9	(1.8,12.5)	53.1	(40.2,65.5)
Galway County	9.4	(6.1,14.3)	24.7	(19.4,30.9)	19.9	(15.7,24.8)	27.5	(21.2,34.9)	18.5	(11.5,28.5)
Galway City	9.0	(5.6,14.0)	29.9	(25.4,34.8)	22.0	(18.4,26.1)	17.4	(12.8,23.1)	21.7	(15.8,29.2)
Kildare	9.4	(5.9,14.5)	19.2	(13.3,27.0)	13.8	(9.7,19.2)	22.0	(14.2,32.4)	35.6	(25.5,47.2)
Kilkenny	3.1	(1.6,5.9)	24.7	(19.3,30.9)	11.7	(8.4,16.2)	22.7	(17.3,29.3)	37.8	(28.7,47.9)
Laois	6.1	(3.2,11.6)	22.3	(16.5,29.5)	19.5	(14.2,26.2)	28.4	(20.6,37.8)	23.6	(16.2,33.1)
Limerick City	6.7	(4.5,9.9)	24.7	(19.4,30.8)	21.1	(15.5,28.0)	25.9	(21.0,31.4)	21.6	(15.9,28.8)
Limerick County	15.8	(9.9,24.3)	23.5	(17.5,30.8)	14.2	(10.7,18.8)	22.2	(16.4,29.3)	24.2	(16.7,33.7)
Louth	11.8	(7.8,17.5)	34.5	(28.7,40.9)	24.1	(19.2,29.8)	6.5	(3.4,12.2)	23.0	(17.8,29.2)
Meath	24.8	(18.0,33.1)	26.7	(20.6,33.9)	26.4	(20.7,33.0)	17.6	(11.4,26.1)	4.5	(2.9,7.1)
Mayo	35.3	(24.9,47.4)	17.4	(11.4,25.8)	9.2	(6.3,13.2)	9.7	(5.8,15.8)	28.4	(20.1,38.4)
Tipperary	13.5	(7.9,22.0)	25.2	(18.4,33.4)	20.6	(14.8,27.9)	9.3	(6.1,14.0)	31.4	(21.7,43.1)
Wicklow	15.8	(11.4,21.6)	29.5	(23.3,36.6)	8.6	(5.9,12.3)	18.9	(13.9,25.2)	27.2	(21.2,34.1)
Wexford	23.0	(14.7,34.1)	11.4	(8.0,16.0)	9.1	(5.9,13.6)	14.1	(8.8,21.8)	42.5	(33.4,52.1)



TABLE 10 WEIGHTED OCCUPATIONAL STATUS BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

	Employed or self-employed		Retired		Out of work		Looking after home/family	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	<b>23.1</b>	(17.8,29.4)	<b>51.1</b>	(45.5,56.8)	<b>11.5</b>	(8.2,15.9)	<b>14.2</b>	(10.3,19.3)
Cork County	<b>27.8</b>	(23.1,33.0)	<b>46.0</b>	(40.5,51.5)	<b>8.8</b>	(6.2,12.4)	<b>17.4</b>	(13.6,22.1)
Cork City	<b>17.9</b>	(14.1,22.3)	<b>50.4</b>	(42.7,58.1)	<b>15.7</b>	(11.2,21.4)	<b>16</b>	(11.8,21.4)
Cavan	<b>22.2</b>	(17.6,27.7)	<b>58.2</b>	(51.7,64.4)	<b>6.1</b>	(3.9,9.4)	<b>13.5</b>	(9.4,19.0)
Dublin City	<b>17.1</b>	(13.1,22.1)	<b>64.4</b>	(58.3,70.1)	<b>10.2</b>	(7.4,13.9)	<b>8.3</b>	(5.5,12.3)
Dublin Fingal	<b>29.6</b>	(23.7,36.4)	<b>47.4</b>	(40.1,54.9)	<b>7.1</b>	(4.6,10.7)	<b>15.9</b>	(11.9,20.8)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	<b>26.0</b>	(21.6,31.0)	<b>53.0</b>	(46.7,59.2)	<b>11.2</b>	(7.8,15.9)	<b>9.8</b>	(6.9,13.6)
South Dublin	<b>34.2</b>	(27.7,41.4)	<b>44.7</b>	(37.1,52.5)	<b>9.7</b>	(6.2,15.0)	<b>11.4</b>	(7.5,17.0)
Galway County	<b>34.1</b>	(28.7,40.0)	<b>42.2</b>	(36.8,47.8)	<b>5.2</b>	(3.5,7.8)	<b>18.4</b>	(13.7,24.4)
Galway City	<b>29.0</b>	(23.4,35.4)	<b>50.8</b>	(44.8,56.9)	<b>12.6</b>	(8.4,18.3)	<b>7.6</b>	(5.2,11.1)
Kildare	<b>28.7</b>	(23.5,34.6)	<b>43.1</b>	(36.7,49.7)	<b>11.8</b>	(8.2,16.6)	<b>16.5</b>	(11.5,23.1)
Kilkenny	<b>21.5</b>	(16.8,27.2)	<b>57.7</b>	(51.6,63.5)	<b>11.9</b>	(7.9,17.6)	<b>8.9</b>	(5.9,13.0)
Laois	<b>22.1</b>	(17.3,27.9)	<b>47.9</b>	(41.1,54.7)	<b>11.1</b>	(8.2,14.7)	<b>18.9</b>	(14.1,24.9)
Limerick City	<b>18.2</b>	(13.3,24.4)	<b>45.6</b>	(39.3,52.1)	<b>14.2</b>	(8.4,23.1)	<b>22.0</b>	(16.5,28.8)
Limerick County	<b>29.6</b>	(24.7,34.9)	<b>51.3</b>	(45.5,57.0)	<b>9.1</b>	(6.0,13.6)	<b>10.0</b>	(7.4,13.3)
Louth	<b>19.2</b>	(15.3,23.7)	<b>59.4</b>	(53.3,65.3)	<b>10.2</b>	(6.6,15.5)	<b>11.2</b>	(7.3,17.0)
Meath	<b>30.4</b>	(24.5,37.0)	<b>47.4</b>	(41.0,53.9)	<b>8.3</b>	(5.2,12.9)	<b>13.9</b>	(10.1,18.8)
Mayo	<b>33.7</b>	(28.1,39.8)	<b>45.7</b>	(38.4,53.2)	<b>4.8</b>	(2.4,9.3)	<b>15.7</b>	(12.1,20.2)
Tipperary	<b>19.1</b>	(14.6,24.5)	<b>50.3</b>	(44.0,56.7)	<b>11.9</b>	(8.7,15.9)	<b>18.7</b>	(14.6,23.8)
Wicklow	<b>21.3</b>	(16.1,27.5)	<b>48.3</b>	(41.3,55.4)	<b>10.3</b>	(7.1,14.7)	<b>20.2</b>	(14.5,27.3)
Wexford	<b>18.6</b>	(14.4,23.7)	<b>52.6</b>	(46.0,59.3)	<b>10.7</b>	(7.6,14.9)	<b>18.0</b>	(13.3,23.9)

TABLE 11 WEIGHTED HOUSEHOLD LOCATION BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

	Open countryside			Village		Town (1500+ population)		Inner city		City Suburb
	%	95% (CI)	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Clare	17.1	(9.9,27.9)	32.1	(22.1,44.2)	50.6	(37.9,63.3)	n.a.		0.1	(0.0,1.0)
Cork County	54.6	(43.9,64.9)	23.6	(16.1,33.2)	19.8	(11.7,31.4)	n.a.		2.0	(0.4,9.5)
Cork City	<1.0		<1.0		5.6	(2.0,15.0)	10.2	(4.5,21.4)	82.9	(70.8,90.6)
Cavan	55.4	(44.0,66.3)	9.3	(4.6,17.9)	35.3	(24.3,48.2)	n.a.		n.a.	
Dublin City	n.a.		2.0	(0.4,9.1)	10.1	(4.5,21.1)	26.5	(16.1,40.3)	61.4	(47.3,73.8)
Dublin Fingal	3.1	(1.1,8.7)	23.9	(14.8,36.3)	18.4	(11.0,29.1)	1.2	(0.2,7.7)	53.4	(38.9,67.3)
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	2.4	(0.8,6.7)	4.8	(2.1,10.7)	12.8	(7.3,21.5)	6.4	(2.7,14.7)	73.5	(61.5,82.9)
South Dublin	n.a.		13.0	(6.4,24.7)	24.8	(15.1,37.9)	n.a.		62.0	(48.0,74.2)
Galway County	74.4	(63.8,82.8)	17.9	(11.1,27.4)	7.6	(3.0,17.7)	n.a.		n.a.	
Galway City	2.1	(0.4,10.5)	n.a.		3.8	(1.0,13.0)	5.4	(1.9,14.2)	88.3	(77.9,94.1)
Kildare	8.2	(3.7,17.0)	44.3	(32.7,56.6)	44.4	(32.9,56.5)	n.a.		3.1	(1.2,7.9)
Kilkenny	39.7	(29.2,51.3)	34.1	(23.9,46.0)	9.6	(4.5,19.1)	2.6	(0.5,11.6)	14.0	(7.0,26.1)
Laois	6.9	(3.6,12.7)	34.3	(22.9,47.9)	58.6	(44.8,71.2)	n.a.		0.2	(0.0,1.4)
Limerick City	n.a.		n.a.		1.6	(0.2,10.5)	24.8	(14.8,38.5)	73.3	(59.5,83.6)
Limerick County	66.8	(56.2,76.0)	15.5	(9.6,23.8)	7.5	(3.5,15.6)	n.a.		10.0	(4.2,21.9)
Louth	11.9	(6.4,20.9)	18.6	(11.2,29.4)	61.9	(49.9,72.6)	n.a.		7.5	(4.2,13.3)
Meath	6.9	(3.1,14.8)	35.7	(24.2,49.2)	56.4	(43.2,68.7)	n.a.		1.0	(0.4,2.6)
Mayo	81.7	(70.0,89.5)	10.0	(5.1,18.9)	8.0	(3.0,19.6)	n.a.		<1	
Tipperary	2.8	(1.0,7.4)	22.5	(13.2,35.5)	74.6	(60.6,84.8)	n.a.		<1	
Wicklow	23.3	(14.3,35.7)	26.3	(17.3,37.8)	40.5	(28.5,53.7)	n.a.		9.9	(4.6,19.9)
Wexford	56.1	(45.0,66.7)	25.5	(17.6,35.4)	18.4	(10.6,30.0)	n.a.		n.a.	

## APPENDIX 2 - FULL REGRESSION MODELS

The analysis presented in this report focuses on different socio-demographic, socio-economic, and health characteristics. However, it is important to acknowledge that there are many additional explanations for the variation between areas; there may be historic social, economic and population differences that are not captured in this analysis. The difference may also be partly explained by the fact that some areas have been part of the Age Friendly Ireland programme for different lengths of time and as such may have developed responses to issues identified by focus groups and other consultations.

In order to investigate the association between different social, economic, health and environmental factors and outcomes, we used mixed effects regression models. We adopted this approach because the data collection methodology resulted in 21 sub-samples of respondents that are grouped or 'nested' within Local Authority areas. It may be the case that individuals within areas are more alike compared to individuals chosen at random across the whole population. The multi-level approach we have adopted in the analysis recognises the existence of these nested structures and adjusts for the fact that survey responses from respondents nested within an area are likely to be correlated.

The tables in this appendix contain the full regression models that correspond with each Odds Ratio graphs throughout the report. The results of regression analyses are reported as Odds Ratios with confidence Intervals (CIs) reported at the 95% level. Odds Ratios (OR) can be interpreted as the effect of a one unit change in the exposure (e.g. good health) in the predicted odds of the dependent outcome occurring (e.g. volunteering), when all other exposures are held constant. For the purpose of interpretation:

**OR=1** The independent variable does not affect odds of the outcome occurring

**OR>1** The independent variable is associated with higher odds of outcome occurring

**OR<1** The independent variable is associated with lower odds of outcome occurring

## EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 1 RESULTS OF A MIXED-EFFECTS LOGISTIC REGRESSION OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH BEING IN PAID EMPLOYMENT AGED 65 AND OLDER

		Odds Ratio (OR)	95% CI
Age	70+ versus 66-69	<b>0.48</b>	(0.38-0.60)
Gender	Female versus male	<b>0.53</b>	(0.42-0.67)
Marital status	Reference: Married		
	Single (never married)	<b>1.81</b>	(0.97-3.40)
	Separated or divorced	<b>1.61</b>	(0.75-3.42)
	Widowed	<b>1.06</b>	(0.58-1.91)
Household composition	Reference: Living alone		
	Living with spouse	<b>0.92</b>	(0.51-1.68)
	Living with family or non-family	<b>1.07</b>	(0.69-1.65)
Educational attainment	Reference: Primary or less		
	Secondary	<b>1.26</b>	(0.96-1.67)
	Third Level	<b>1.26</b>	(0.91-1.75)
Income	Reference: > €2,500		
	€1,501 up to €2,500	<b>0.67</b>	(0.47-0.95)
	€1,001 up to €1,500	<b>0.41</b>	(0.26-0.64)
	€501 up to €1,000	<b>0.37</b>	(0.23-0.59)
	Missing	<b>0.95</b>	(0.68-1.31)
Material deprivation	Yes versus no	<b>0.55</b>	(0.29-1.03)
Mental health difficulties	Yes versus no	<b>0.19</b>	(0.05-0.76)
Health status	Fair/poor versus good/very good	<b>0.63</b>	(0.48-0.82)
Location	Reference: Open countryside and village		
	Towns 1500+ population	<b>0.61</b>	(0.45-0.82)
	Inner city and suburbs	<b>0.40</b>	(0.27-0.58)
Constant		<b>1.01</b>	(0.43-2.39)
BIC			2684.198
LL			-1255.208
LR-test			42.71***
Variance			0.21
Std. Err.			0.09
ICC			0.06
N			5938
Areas			21

## LIFELONG LEARNING

TABLE 2 RESULTS OF MIXED-EFFECTS LOGISTIC REGRESSION OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PARTICIPATION IN LIFELONG LEARNING

		Odds Ratio (OR)	95% CI
Age	70+ versus 55-69	<b>0.65</b>	(0.55-0.77)
Gender	Female versus male	<b>1.92</b>	(1.67-2.20)
Marital status	Reference: Married		
	Single (never married)	<b>0.75</b>	(0.53-1.05)
	Separated or divorced	<b>1.02</b>	(0.73-1.42)
	Widowed	<b>0.74</b>	(0.53-1.02)
Household composition	Reference: Living alone		
	Living with spouse	<b>0.78</b>	(0.57-1.06)
	Living with family or non-family (with/without spouse or partner)	<b>1.03</b>	(0.79-1.33)
Educational attainment	Reference: Primary or less		
	Secondary	<b>1.85</b>	(1.48-2.31)
	Third Level	<b>3.93</b>	(3.11-4.95)
Income	Reference: > €2,500		
	€1,501 up to €2,500	<b>0.90</b>	(0.74-1.10)
	€1,001 up to €1,500	<b>0.76</b>	(0.59-0.97)
	€501 up to €1,000	<b>0.62</b>	(0.47-0.81)
	Missing	<b>0.80</b>	(0.67-0.97)
Occupational status	Reference: Employed/self-employed		
	Retired	<b>0.91</b>	(0.77-1.08)
	Out of work	<b>1.53</b>	(1.17-2.00)
	Looking after home/family	<b>0.56</b>	(0.44-0.72)
Material deprivation	Yes versus no	<b>0.91</b>	(0.67-1.22)
Mental health difficulties	Yes versus no	<b>1.13</b>	(0.81-1.56)
Health status	Fair/poor versus good/very good	<b>0.69</b>	(0.58-0.82)
Location	Reference: Open countryside and village		
	Towns 1500+ population	<b>1.18</b>	(0.99-1.41)
	Inner city and suburbs	<b>0.76</b>	(0.60-0.98)
Constant		<b>0.07</b>	(0.04-0.11)
BIC			6612.9
LL			-3200.6
LR-test			111.6***
Variance (county/city)			0.21
Std. Err.			0.07
ICC			0.06
N			9930
Areas			21

## VOLUNTEERING AND ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

TABLE 3 RESULTS OF MIXED-EFFECTS LOGISTIC REGRESSION OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH VOLUNTEERING AT LEAST MONTHLY

		Odds Ratio (OR)	95% CI
Age	70+ versus 55-69	<b>0.78</b>	(0.70-0.88)
Gender	Male versus female	<b>0.90</b>	(0.81-1.00)
Marital status	Reference: Married		
	Single (never married)	<b>0.84</b>	(0.64-1.09)
	Separated or divorced	<b>0.85</b>	(0.64-1.13)
	Widowed	<b>0.88</b>	(0.69-1.13)
Household composition	Reference: Living alone		
	Living with spouse	<b>1.02</b>	(0.80-1.31)
	Living with family or non-family	<b>0.93</b>	(0.76-1.14)
Educational attainment	Reference: Primary or less		
	Secondary	<b>1.69</b>	(1.47-1.94)
	Third Level	<b>2.71</b>	(2.32-3.17)
Income	Reference: > €2,500		
	€1,501 up to €2,500	<b>0.94</b>	(0.81-1.09)
	€1,001 up to €1,500	<b>0.88</b>	(0.74-1.06)
	€501 up to €1,000	<b>0.51</b>	(0.42-0.63)
	Missing	<b>0.82</b>	(0.71-0.94)
Occupational status	Reference: Employed/self-employed		
	Retired	<b>1.10</b>	(0.97-1.25)
	Out of work	<b>0.91</b>	(0.72-1.14)
	Looking after home/family	<b>0.83</b>	(0.69-0.99)
Material deprivation	Yes versus no	<b>0.51</b>	(0.39-0.66)
Mental health difficulties	Yes versus no	<b>1.07</b>	(0.81-1.40)
Health status	Fair/poor versus good/very good	<b>0.56</b>	(0.50-0.64)
Location	Reference: Open countryside and village		
	Towns 1500+ population	<b>1.18</b>	(1.04-1.34)
	Inner city and suburbs	<b>0.73</b>	(0.61-0.87)
Constant		<b>0.49</b>	(0.33-0.72)
BIC		10619	
LL		-5203.7	
LR-test		115.3***	
Variance (county/city)		0.10	
Std. Err.		0.04	
ICC		0.03	
N		9930	
Areas		21	

TABLE 4 RESULTS OF MIXED-EFFECTS LOGISTIC REGRESSION OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT

		Odds Ratio (OR)	95% CI
Age	70+ versus 55-69	<b>0.76</b>	(0.66-0.88)
Gender	Female versus male	<b>0.63</b>	(0.55-0.71)
Marital status	Reference: Married		
	Single (never married)	<b>0.80</b>	(0.59-1.09)
	Separated or divorced	<b>1.24</b>	(0.91-1.68)
	Widowed	<b>0.71</b>	(0.53-0.95)
Household composition	Reference: Living alone		
	Living with spouse	<b>1.01</b>	(0.76-1.34)
	Living with family or non-family	<b>1.13</b>	(0.89-1.43)
Educational attainment	Reference: Primary or less		
	Secondary	<b>1.16</b>	(0.99-1.35)
	Third Level	<b>1.34</b>	(1.12-1.61)
Income	Reference: > €2,500		
	€1,501 up to €2,500	<b>1.12</b>	(0.93-1.35)
	€1,001 up to €1,500	<b>1.12</b>	(0.90-1.40)
	€501 up to €1,000	<b>0.97</b>	(0.76-1.22)
	Missing	<b>1.07</b>	(0.89-1.28)
Occupational status	Reference: Employed/self-employed		
	Retired	<b>0.84</b>	(0.72-0.98)
	Out of work	<b>0.72</b>	(0.56-0.93)
	Looking after home/family	<b>0.76</b>	(0.60-0.95)
Material deprivation	Yes versus no	<b>1.31</b>	(1.05-1.64)
Mental health difficulties	Yes versus no	<b>1.21</b>	(0.91-1.61)
Health status	Fair/poor versus good/very good	<b>0.91</b>	(0.79-1.05)
Location	Reference: Open countryside and village		
	Towns 1500+ population	<b>1.51</b>	(1.29-1.77)
	Inner city and suburbs	<b>1.14</b>	(0.91-1.42)
Constant		<b>0.40</b>	(0.25-0.63)
BIC		8107.12	
LL		-3947.7	
LR-test		120.39***	
Variance		0.15	
Std. Err.		0.05	
ICC		0.04	
N		9,930	
Areas		21	

## SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

TABLE 5 RESULTS OF A MIXED EFFECTS LOGISTIC REGRESSION OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

		Odds Ratio (OR)	95% CI
Age	70+ versus 55-69	<b>1.05</b>	(0.94, 1.16)
Gender	Female versus male	<b>1.02</b>	(0.93, 1.12)
Marital status	Reference: Married		
	Single (never married)	<b>0.86</b>	(0.68, 1.08)
	Separated or divorced	<b>0.72</b>	(0.56, 0.92)
	Widowed	<b>0.95</b>	(0.77, 1.18)
Household composition	Reference: Living alone		
	Living with spouse	<b>0.91</b>	(0.74, 1.12)
	Living with family or non-family (with/without spouse or partner)	<b>0.78</b>	(0.66, 0.93)
Educational attainment	Reference: Primary or less		
	Secondary	<b>1.31</b>	(1.17, 1.46)
	Third Level	<b>2.03</b>	(1.78, 2.32)
Income	Reference: > €2,500		
	€1,501 up to €2,500	<b>0.78</b>	(0.68, 0.90)
	€1,001 up to €1,500	<b>0.53</b>	(0.45, 0.62)
	€501 up to €1,000	<b>0.49</b>	(0.41, 0.58)
	Missing	<b>0.46</b>	(0.41, 0.53)
Occupational status	Reference: Employed/self-employed		
	Retired	<b>1.11</b>	(0.99, 1.25)
	Out of work	<b>0.89</b>	(0.73, 1.08)
	Looking after home/family		
Material deprivation	Yes versus no	<b>0.72</b>	(0.60, 0.86)
Drove in the last week	No vs. yes	<b>1.68</b>	(1.51, 1.88)
Mental health difficulties	Yes versus no	<b>0.90</b>	(0.76, 1.06)
Health status	Good/very good versus Fair/poor	<b>1.43</b>	(1.27, 1.61)
Location	Reference: Open countryside and village		
	Towns 1500+ population	<b>1.34</b>	(1.19, 1.50)
	Inner city and suburbs	<b>0.87</b>	(0.73, 1.03)
Constant		<b>0.52</b>	(0.36, 0.78)
BIC			13045.28
LL			-6402.707
LR-test			189.86***
Variance (county/city)			0.15
Std. Err.			0.05
ICC			0.04
N			10,155
Areas			21



TABLE 6 RESULTS OF A MIXED-EFFECTS LOGISTIC REGRESSION OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MEETING FRIENDS, RELATIVES AND COLLEAGUES AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH

		Odds Ratio (OR)	95% CI
Age	70+ versus 55-69	<b>0.81</b>	(0.67, 0.97)
Gender	Female versus male	<b>1.10</b>	(0.93, 1.30)
Marital status	Reference: Married		
	Single (never married)	<b>0.98</b>	(0.68, 1.46)
	Separated or divorced	<b>1.11</b>	(0.74, 1.66)
	Widowed	<b>1.04</b>	(0.73, 1.48)
Household composition	Reference: Living alone		
	Living with spouse	<b>1.13</b>	(0.78, 1.62)
	Living with family or non-family (with/without spouse or partner)	<b>0.85</b>	(0.66, 1.10)
Educational attainment	Reference: Primary or less		
	Secondary	<b>1.27</b>	(1.07, 1.51)
	Third Level	<b>1.64</b>	(1.28, 2.10)
Income	Reference: > €2,500		
	€1,501 up to €2,500	<b>0.86</b>	(0.64, 1.16)
	€1,001 up to €1,500	<b>0.76</b>	(0.55, 1.03)
	€501 up to €1,000	<b>0.71</b>	(0.52, 0.97)
	Missing	<b>0.79</b>	(0.60, 1.04)
Occupational status	Reference: Employed/self-employed		
	Retired	<b>1.25</b>	(0.98, 1.58)
	Out of work	<b>0.92</b>	(0.68, 1.25)
	Looking after home/family	<b>0.89</b>	(0.68, 1.19)
Material deprivation	Yes versus no	<b>0.48</b>	(0.39, 0.59)
Mental health difficulties	Yes versus no	<b>0.80</b>	(0.63, 1.03)
Drove in the last week	No vs. yes	<b>1.75</b>	(1.48, 2.09)
Health status	Fair/poor versus good/very good	<b>1.44</b>	(1.19, 1.74)
Location	Reference: Open countryside and village		
	Towns 1500+ population	<b>1.11</b>	(0.91, 1.36)
	Inner city and suburbs	<b>0.99</b>	(0.75, 1.31)
Limiting illness	Reference: No limiting illness		
	Not limited by illness	<b>1.08</b>	(0.84, 1.40)
	Limited by illness	<b>0.68</b>	(0.56, 0.83)
Constant		<b>8.41</b>	(4.49, 15.74)
BIC		5546.025	
LL		-2653.026	
LR-test		41.48***	
Variance (county/city)		0.12	
Std. Err.		0.05	
ICC		0.04	
N		10,196	
Areas		21	

## TRANSPORT

TABLE 7 RESULTS OF MIXED-EFFECTS LOGISTIC REGRESSION FOR FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH TRANSPORT CAUSES DIFFICULTY SOCIALISING

		Odds Ratio (OR)	95% CI
Age	70+ versus 55-69	<b>0.96</b>	(0.84, 1.10)
Gender	Female versus male	<b>0.98</b>	(0.86, 1.10)
Marital status	Reference: Married		
	Single (never married)	<b>1.07</b>	(0.80, 1.44)
	Separated or divorced	<b>0.96</b>	(0.70, 1.31)
	Widowed	<b>1.32</b>	(1.00, 1.73)
Household composition	Reference: Living alone		
	Living with spouse	<b>0.92</b>	(0.70, 1.21)
	Living with family or non-family (with/without spouse or partner)	<b>0.78</b>	(0.63, 0.95)
Educational attainment	Reference: Primary or less		
	Secondary	<b>1.08</b>	(0.94, 1.24)
	Third Level	<b>1.38</b>	(1.16, 1.65)
Income	Reference: > €2,500		
	€1,501 up to €2,500	<b>0.89</b>	(0.73, 1.09)
	€1,001 up to €1,500	<b>1.09</b>	(0.87, 1.35)
	€501 up to €1,000	<b>1.04</b>	(0.83, 1.30)
	Missing	<b>0.91</b>	(0.76, 1.09)
Occupational status	Reference: Employed/self-employed		
	Retired	<b>0.90</b>	(0.76, 1.06)
	Out of work	<b>0.83</b>	(0.65, 1.06)
	Looking after home/family	<b>0.82</b>	(0.66, 1.03)
Material deprivation	Yes versus no	<b>2.36</b>	(1.95, 2.84)
Mental health difficulties	Yes versus no	<b>1.59</b>	(1.25, 2.03)
Health status	Fair/poor versus good/very good	<b>1.65</b>	(1.42, 1.91)
Longstanding illness	Reference: no		
	Yes – with no limitation	<b>0.58</b>	(0.48, 0.71)
	Yes – limited	<b>1.07</b>	(0.92, 1.26)
	Yes – severely limited	<b>1.91</b>	(1.53, 2.38)
Driven in the past week	Yes versus no	<b>0.21</b>	(0.18, 0.24)
Location	Reference: Open countryside and village		
	Towns 1500+ population	<b>1.04</b>	(0.89, 1.24)
	City suburbs	<b>0.83</b>	(0.69, 0.99)
	Inner city	<b>0.65</b>	(0.51, 0.83)
Constant		<b>0.63</b>	(0.38, 1.03)
BIC		8418.966	
LL		-4080.78	
LR-test		221.20***	
Variance (county/city)		0.24	
Std. Err.		0.07	
ICC		0.07	
N		9828	
Areas		21	

TABLE 8 RESULTS OF MIXED EFFECTS LOGISTIC REGRESSION FOR FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH TRANSPORT CAUSES DIFFICULTY DOING ESSENTIAL TASKS

		Odds Ratio (OR)	95% CI
Age	70+ versus 55-69	<b>1.02</b>	(0.88, 1.18)
Gender	Female versus male	<b>0.94</b>	(0.82, 1.07)
Marital status	Reference: Married		
	Single (never married)	<b>1.12</b>	(0.81, 1.55)
	Separated or divorced	<b>0.96</b>	(0.68, 1.36)
	Widowed	<b>1.48</b>	(1.10, 1.99)
Household composition	Reference: Living alone		
	Living with spouse	<b>1.00</b>	(0.74, 1.34)
	Living with family or non-family (with/without spouse or partner)	<b>0.82</b>	(0.66, 1.02)
Educational attainment	Reference: Primary or less		
	Secondary	<b>1.12</b>	(0.96, 1.29)
	Third Level	<b>1.51</b>	(1.24, 1.83)
Income	Reference: > €2,500		
	€1,501 up to €2,500	<b>0.78</b>	(0.63, 0.98)
	€1,001 up to €1,500	<b>1.07</b>	(0.84, 1.36)
	€501 up to €1,000	<b>0.99</b>	(0.77, 1.26)
	Missing	<b>1.00</b>	(0.82, 1.23)
Occupational status	Reference: Employed/self-employed		
	Retired	<b>0.93</b>	(0.77, 1.12)
	Out of work	<b>0.90</b>	(0.69, 1.17)
	Looking after home/family	<b>0.89</b>	(0.70, 1.13)
Material deprivation	Yes versus no	<b>2.33</b>	(1.92, 2.84)
Mental health difficulties	Yes versus no	<b>1.54</b>	(1.19, 1.99)
Health status	Fair/poor versus good/very good	<b>1.76</b>	(1.50, 2.06)
Longstanding illness	Reference: No		
	Yes – with no limitation	<b>0.58</b>	(0.46, 0.72)
	Yes – limited	<b>1.17</b>	(0.99, 1.39)
	Yes – severely limited	<b>2.53</b>	(2.01, 3.18)
Driven in the past week	Yes versus no	<b>0.18</b>	(0.16, 0.21)
Location	Reference: Open country and village		
	Towns 1500+ population	<b>0.99</b>	(0.81, 1.20)
	City suburb	<b>0.73</b>	(0.60, 0.89)
	Inner city	<b>0.43</b>	(0.33, 0.56)
Constant		<b>0.45</b>	(0.26, 0.77)
BIC		7303.629	
LL		-3523.09	
LR-test		228.07***	
Variance (county/ city)		0.30	
Std. Err.		0.02	
ICC		0.08	
N		9847	
Areas		21	

TABLE 9 RESULTS OF MIXED-EFFECTS LOGISTIC REGRESSION FOR FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH TRANSPORT CAUSES DIFFICULTY GETTING TO HEALTH OR SOCIAL CARE APPOINTMENTS

		Odds Ratio (OR)	95% CI
Age	70+ versus 55-69	1.07	(0.92, 1.24)
Gender	Female versus male	0.94	(0.82, 1.08)
Marital status	Reference: Married		
	Single (never married)	1.07	(0.79, 1.47)
	Separated or divorced	0.93	(0.66, 1.30)
	Widowed	1.10	(0.82, 1.47)
Household composition	Reference: Living alone		
	Living with spouse	0.79	(0.59, 1.06)
	Living with family or non-family (with/without spouse or partner)	0.78	(0.63, 0.97)
Educational attainment	Reference: Primary or less		
	Secondary	1.12	(0.96, 1.29)
	Third Level	1.27	(1.04, 1.54)
Income	Reference: > €2,500		
	€1,501 up to €2,500	0.88	(0.70, 1.09)
	€1,001 up to €1,500	1.26	(1.00, 1.59)
	€501 up to €1,000	1.08	(0.85, 1.37)
	Missing	0.85	(0.69, 1.04)
Occupational status	Reference: Employed/self-employed		
	Retired	0.89	(0.74, 1.08)
	Out of work	0.82	(0.63, 1.06)
	Looking after home/family	0.79	(0.62, 1.01)
Material deprivation	Yes versus no	2.31	(1.90, 2.80)
Mental health difficulties	Yes versus no	1.60	(1.25, 2.06)
Health status	Fair/poor versus good/very good	1.73	(1.48, 2.02)
Longstanding illness	Reference: no		
	Yes – with no limitation	0.75	(0.61, 0.92)
	Yes – limited	1.30	(1.10, 1.54)
	Yes – severely limited	2.48	(1.98, 3.11)
Driven in the past week	Yes versus no	0.22	(0.19, 0.25)
Location	Reference: Open country and village		
	Towns 1500+ population	0.93	(0.77, 1.13)
	City suburb	0.76	(0.62, 0.92)
	Inner city	0.40	(0.31, 0.53)
Constant		0.49	(0.28, 0.83)
BIC		7460.286	
LL		-3601.41	
LR-test		215.81***	
Variance (county/city)		0.29	
Std. Err.		0.10	
ICC		0.08	
N		9851	
Areas		21	

## HEALTHY AGEING

TABLE 10 RESULTS OF A MIXED-EFFECTS LOGISTIC REGRESSION OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH GOOD OR VERY GOOD SELF-RATED HEALTH

		Odds Ratio (OR)	95% CI
Age	55-69 versus 70+	<b>1.44</b>	(1.29-1.62)
Gender	Female versus male	<b>1.16</b>	(1.04-1.29)
Marital status	Reference: Separated/divorced		
	Married/living with partner	<b>1.75</b>	(1.34-2.30)
	Single (never married)	<b>1.40</b>	(1.11-1.77)
	Widowed	<b>1.10</b>	(0.88-1.36)
Household composition	Reference: Living alone		
	Living with spouse	<b>1.03</b>	(0.86-1.22)
	Living with family or non-family (with/without spouse or partner)	<b>0.99</b>	(0.82-1.20)
Educational attainment	Reference: Primary or less		
	Lower secondary	<b>1.38</b>	(1.22-1.57)
	Upper secondary	<b>1.79</b>	(1.55-2.06)
	Third Level	<b>1.77</b>	(1.54-2.05)
Income	Reference: < €1,000		
	€1,001 up to €1,500	<b>1.04</b>	(0.89-1.22)
	€1,501 up to €2,500	<b>1.15</b>	(0.98-1.36)
	> €2,501	<b>1.20</b>	(0.99-1.45)
	Missing category	<b>1.29</b>	(1.11-1.51)
Occupational status	Reference: Out of work		
	Looking after home/family	<b>2.50</b>	(2.02-3.09)
	Retired	<b>2.37</b>	(1.98-2.83)
	Employed/self-employed	<b>5.88</b>	(4.76-7.25)
Material deprivation	No versus yes	<b>2.59</b>	(2.17-3.08)
Location	Reference: Open countryside		
	Village	<b>1.06</b>	(0.91-1.25)
	Town, city or city suburb	<b>1.09</b>	(0.94-1.26)
Smoking Status	Reference: current smoker		
	Past smoker	<b>1.27</b>	(1.10-1.46)
	Never smoked	<b>2.00</b>	(1.75-2.30)
Alcohol Consumption	Reference: Never		
	Weekly	<b>2.07</b>	(1.79-2.39)
	Monthly	<b>1.59</b>	(1.42-1.79)
	Changed drinking patterns in last six months	<b>0.89</b>	(0.70-1.31)
Constant		<b>0.01</b>	(0.01-0.02)
BIC		10707.74	
LL		-5229.45	
LR-test		77.80***	
Variance (county/ city)		0.08	
Std. Err.		0.03	
ICC		0.02	
N		10,063	
Areas		21	

TABLE 11 RESULTS OF MIXED-EFFECTS LOGISTIC REGRESSION OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH WALKING IN LOCAL AREA FOR HEALTH OR FITNESS

		Odds Ratio (OR)	95% CI
Age	55-69 versus 70+	<b>1.55</b>	(1.37-1.75)
Gender	Female versus male	<b>1.18</b>	(1.06-1.32)
Marital status	Reference: Separated/divorced		
	Married/living with partner	<b>1.17</b>	(0.89-1.54)
	Single (never married)	<b>0.94</b>	(0.74-1.20)
	Widowed	<b>0.80</b>	(0.64-1.01)
Household composition	Reference: Living alone		
	Living with spouse	<b>0.89</b>	(0.70-1.13)
	Living with family or non-family (with/without spouse or partner)	<b>0.99</b>	(0.82-1.19)
Educational attainment	Reference: Primary/less		
	Lower secondary	<b>1.17</b>	(1.02-1.34)
	Upper secondary	<b>1.38</b>	(1.20-1.60)
	Third Level	<b>1.60</b>	(1.38-1.86)
Income	Reference: < €1,000		
	€1,001 up to €1,500	<b>1.25</b>	(1.05-1.50)
	€1,501 up to €2,500	<b>1.20</b>	(1.01-1.42)
	> €2,501	<b>1.16</b>	(0.96-1.41)
	Missing category	<b>1.53</b>	(1.30-1.79)
Occupational status	Reference: out of work		
	Looking after home or family	<b>1.17</b>	(1.02-1.34)
	Retired	<b>1.38</b>	(1.20-1.60)
	Employed/self-employed	<b>1.60</b>	(1.38-1.86)
Material deprivation	No versus yes	<b>2.17</b>	(1.80-2.63)
Alcohol consumption	Reference: Never		
	Weekly	<b>1.95</b>	(1.69-2.25)
	Monthly	<b>1.36</b>	(1.21-1.53)
	Changed drinking patterns	<b>2.65</b>	(2.02-3.49)
Smoking status	Current smoker		
	Past smoker	<b>1.72</b>	(1.48-1.99)
	Never smoked	<b>1.43</b>	(1.25-1.64)
Chronic conditions	Reference: 2+ chronic conditions		
	One chronic condition	<b>1.27</b>	(1.13-1.43)
	No chronic condition	<b>1.33</b>	(1.18-1.50)
Location	Reference: Open countryside		
	Village	<b>1.23</b>	(1.05-1.45)
	Town, city or city suburb	<b>1.09</b>	(0.93-1.27)
Safe out and about during the day	Reference: feels unsafe		
	Feels neither safe nor unsafe	<b>0.77</b>	(0.52-1.15)
	Feels safe	<b>2.50</b>	(1.79-3.49)

Safe out and about during the night	Reference: feels unsafe	
	Feels neither safe nor unsafe	<b>1.05</b> (0.88-1.25)
	Feels safe	<b>0.96</b> (0.83-1.10)
Constant		<b>0.02</b> (0.01-0.04)
BIC		10519.58
LL		-5108.93
LR-test		288.80***
Variance (county/ city)		0.24
Std. Err.		0.08
ICC		0.07
N		9,348
Areas		21

TABLE 12 RESULTS OF A MIXED-EFFECTS LOGISTIC REGRESSION OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH GETTING AT LEAST 150 MINUTES OF MODERATE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PER WEEK

		Odds Ratio (OR)	95% CI
Age	55-69 versus 70+	<b>1.46</b>	(1.31-1.62)
Gender	Male versus female	<b>1.21</b>	(1.09-1.33)
Marital status	Reference: Separated/divorced		
	Married/living with partner	<b>1.06</b>	(0.83-1.36)
	Single (never married)	<b>0.96</b>	(0.77-1.20)
	Widowed	<b>0.74</b>	(0.60-0.91)
Household composition	Reference: Living alone		
	Living with spouse	<b>0.83</b>	(0.67-1.03)
	Living with family or non-family (with/without spouse or partner)	<b>1.03</b>	(0.86-1.22)
Educational attainment	Reference: Primary or less		
	Lower secondary	<b>1.63</b>	(1.44-1.85)
	Upper secondary	<b>1.76</b>	(1.55-2.01)
	Third Level	<b>1.99</b>	(1.75-2.28)
Income	Reference: < €1,000		
	€1,001 up to €1,500	<b>1.12</b>	(0.96-1.32)
	€1,501 up to €2,500	<b>1.55</b>	(1.33-1.81)
	> €2,501	<b>1.48</b>	(1.24-1.76)
	Missing category	<b>1.44</b>	(1.24-1.67)
Occupational status	Reference: Out of work		
	Looking after home/family	<b>1.47</b>	(1.18-1.81)
	Retired	<b>1.55</b>	(1.30-1.87)
	Employed/self-employed	<b>1.67</b>	(1.38-2.02)
Material deprivation	No versus yes	<b>1.86</b>	(1.54-2.24)
Location	Reference: Open countryside		
	Village	<b>0.94</b>	(0.81-1.08)
	Town, city or city suburb	<b>1.12</b>	(0.97-1.28)
Chronic conditions	Reference: 2+ chronic conditions		
	One chronic condition	<b>1.26</b>	(1.14-1.41)
	No chronic condition	<b>1.67</b>	(1.49-1.86)
Alcohol consumption	Reference: Never		
	Weekly	<b>1.79</b>	(1.58-2.03)
	Monthly	<b>1.25</b>	(1.12-1.39)
	Changed drinking patterns	<b>1.17</b>	(0.94-1.46)
Smoking status	Current smoker		
	Past smoker	<b>1.34</b>	(1.17-1.53)
	Never smoked	<b>1.24</b>	(1.09-1.41)
Safe out and about during the day	Reference: feels unsafe		
	Feels neither safe nor unsafe	<b>1.15</b>	(0.78-1.71)
	Feels safe	<b>2.29</b>	(1.63-3.20)
Safe out and about during the night	Reference: feels unsafe		
	Feels neither safe nor unsafe	<b>1.13</b>	(0.96-1.32)
	Feels safe	<b>1.00</b>	(0.88-1.13)
Constant		<b>0.01</b>	(0.01-0.02)



BIC	12501.07
LL	-6103.37
LR-test	91.65***
Variance (county/ city)	0.07
Std. Err.	0.02
ICC	0.02
N	9,817
Areas	21

TABLE 13 RESULTS OF A MIXED-EFFECTS LOGISTIC REGRESSION OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH FLU VACCINATION AGE 65+

		Odds Ratio (OR)	95% CI
Age	75+ versus 65-74	<b>1.77</b>	(1.54-2.04)
Gender	Male versus female	<b>1.15</b>	(1.00-1.32)
Marital status	Reference: Separated/divorced		
	Married/living with spouse	<b>1.64</b>	(1.08-2.49)
	Single/never married	<b>1.13</b>	(0.80-1.59)
	Widowed	<b>1.36</b>	(0.99-1.86)
Household composition	Reference: Living with family or non-family (with/without spouse or partner)		
	Living with spouse/partner	<b>1.08</b>	(0.82-1.45)
	Living alone	<b>1.40</b>	(1.11-1.77)
Educational attainment	Reference: Primary or less		
	Lower secondary	<b>1.11</b>	(0.94-1.31)
	Upper secondary	<b>1.03</b>	(0.85-1.23)
	Third Level	<b>1.14</b>	(0.94-1.37)
Income	Reference: < €1,000		
	€1,001 up to €1,500	<b>1.04</b>	(0.85-1.29)
	€1,501 up to €2,500	<b>1.01</b>	(0.81-1.24)
	> €2,501	<b>0.94</b>	(0.73-1.20)
	Missing category	<b>1.08</b>	(0.88-1.32)
Occupational status	Reference: Out of work		
	Employed/self-employed	<b>0.91</b>	(0.59-1.41)
	Retired	<b>1.42</b>	(0.96-2.08)
	Looking after home/family	<b>1.59</b>	(1.05-2.41)
Material deprivation	Yes versus no	<b>1.31</b>	(1.00-1.72)
Needs assistance with mobility	Yes versus no	<b>1.65</b>	(1.22-2.06)
Health status	Fair/poor/very poor versus good/very good	<b>1.36</b>	(1.17-1.57)
Chronic conditions	None		
	One	<b>1.34</b>	(1.14-1.58)
	Two or more	<b>1.51</b>	(1.28-1.78)
Health cover	Reference: no cover		
	Joint cover	<b>4.59</b>	(3.29-6.40)
	Health insurance only	<b>1.71</b>	(1.22-2.39)
	GP visit card only	<b>1.78</b>	(1.10-2.88)
	Full medical card only	<b>3.76</b>	(2.71-5.22)
Alcohol consumption	Reference: weekly		
	Monthly	<b>1.04</b>	(0.88-1.23)
	Never	<b>1.06</b>	(0.89-1.27)
	Changed drinking pattern within last 6 months	<b>0.96</b>	(0.70-1.32)
Smoking status	Reference: Current smoker		
	Past smoker	<b>1.49</b>	(1.23-1.84)
	Never smoked	<b>1.29</b>	(1.04-1.52)

	Reference: Open countryside	
Location	Village	<b>1.03</b> [0.85-1.26]
	Town, city or city suburb	<b>1.13</b> [0.94-1.37]
Difficulty accessing health services	With difficulty versus no difficulty	<b>0.88</b> [0.76-1.04]
Drive oneself in the past week	No versus yes	<b>1.04</b> [0.89-1.22]
Constant		<b>0.01</b> [0.00-0.02]
BIC		6838.57
LL		-3259.41
LR-test		88.57***
Variance (county/ city)		0.12
Std. Err.		0.04
ICC		0.04
N		5,665
Areas		21

TABLE 14 RESULTS OF MIXED-EFFECTS LOGISTIC REGRESSIONS OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH HEALTH CHECKS (CHOLESTEROL BLOOD TESTS AND BLOOD PRESSURE CHECKS)

		Cholesterol test		Blood pressure check	
		Odds Ratio (OR)	95% CI	Odds Ratio (OR)	95% CI
Age	70+ versus 55-69	<b>1.16</b>	(1.00-1.35)	<b>1.24</b>	(1.04-1.48)
Gender	Female versus male	<b>1.15</b>	(1.02-1.30)	<b>1.24</b>	(1.08-1.42)
Marital status	Reference: Separated/divorced				
	Married/living with partner	<b>1.22</b>	(0.91-1.64)	<b>1.22</b>	(0.88-1.69)
	Single (never married)	<b>1.13</b>	(0.87-1.47)	<b>1.09</b>	(0.81-1.46)
	Widowed	<b>1.27</b>	(0.99-1.64)	<b>1.23</b>	(0.92-1.65)
Household composition	Reference: Living with family or non-family (with/without spouse or partner)				
	Living with spouse	<b>1.23</b>	(1.02-1.47)	<b>1.10</b>	(0.90-1.34)
	Living alone	<b>1.01</b>	(0.81-1.26)	<b>1.11</b>	(0.87-1.43)
Educational attainment	Reference: Tertiary				
	Upper secondary	<b>0.89</b>	(0.76-1.04)	<b>0.87</b>	(0.73-1.03)
	Lower secondary	<b>0.95</b>	(0.80-1.12)	<b>1.10</b>	(0.91-1.33)
	Primary or less	<b>1.09</b>	(0.91-1.31)	<b>1.16</b>	(0.94-1.43)
Income	Reference: > €2,500				
	€1,501 up to €2,500	<b>1.13</b>	(0.94-1.36)	<b>1.21</b>	(0.98-1.49)
	€1,001 up to €1,500	<b>1.18</b>	(0.95-1.47)	<b>1.06</b>	(0.83-1.35)
	€501 up to €1,000	<b>0.92</b>	(0.73-1.15)	<b>0.80</b>	(0.62-1.03)
	Missing category	<b>0.88</b>	(0.75-1.04)	<b>0.82</b>	(0.68-0.98)
Occupational status	Reference: Employed/self-employed				
	Retired	<b>1.40</b>	(1.21-1.63)	<b>1.63</b>	(1.39-1.92)
	Out of work	<b>1.04</b>	(0.82-1.32)	<b>1.16</b>	(0.90-1.52)
	Looking after home/family	<b>1.25</b>	(1.02-1.53)	<b>1.64</b>	(1.30-2.07)
Material deprivation	No versus yes	<b>1.67</b>	(1.34-2.07)	<b>1.49</b>	(1.15-1.92)
Needs assistance with mobility	Yes versus no	<b>1.26</b>	(0.96-1.64)	<b>1.52</b>	(1.07-2.16)
Health status	Fair/poor/very poor versus good/very good	<b>1.30</b>	(1.12-1.51)	<b>1.33</b>	(1.12-1.59)
Chronic conditions	None				
	One	<b>2.19</b>	(1.91-2.52)	<b>2.32</b>	(1.99-2.70)
	Two or more	<b>3.07</b>	(2.65-3.56)	<b>3.86</b>	(3.25-4.58)
Health cover	Reference: No cover				
	Joint cover	<b>3.85</b>	(3.06-4.85)	<b>4.78</b>	(3.70-6.17)
	Health insurance only	<b>2.58</b>	(2.12-3.14)	<b>2.84</b>	(2.31-3.50)
	GP visit card only	<b>1.51</b>	(1.08-2.09)	<b>1.40</b>	(0.99-1.98)
	Full medical card only	<b>2.50</b>	(2.02-3.09)	<b>2.69</b>	(2.14-3.38)

Alcohol consumption	Reference: Weekly				
	Monthly	<b>0.89</b>	(0.77-1.03)	<b>0.87</b>	(0.74-1.02)
	Not at all	<b>1.00</b>	(0.85-1.19)	<b>0.98</b>	(0.81-1.19)
	Pattern changed drinking pattern in last 6 months	<b>1.26</b>	(0.94-1.69)	<b>0.92</b>	(0.67-1.26)
Smoking status	Reference: Current smoker				
	Past smoker	<b>1.65</b>	(1.39-1.95)	<b>1.81</b>	(1.50-2.19)
	Never smoked	<b>1.43</b>	(1.23-1.67)	<b>1.47</b>	(1.24-1.74)
Location	Reference: Town, city or city suburb)				
	Village	<b>1.31</b>	(1.11-1.54)	<b>1.26</b>	(1.04-1.51)
	Open countryside	<b>1.36</b>	(1.13-1.64)	<b>1.31</b>	(1.06-1.62)
Difficulty accessing health services	With difficulty versus no difficulty	<b>1.07</b>	(0.91-1.25)	<b>1.24</b>	(1.03-1.49)
Driven in the past week	Yes versus no	<b>1.32</b>	(1.13-1.53)	<b>1.42</b>	(1.20-1.69)
Constant		<b>0.04</b>	(0.02-0.08)	<b>0.03</b>	(0.01-0.08)
BIC		8481.83		6992.87	
LL		-4072.69		-3328.14	
LR-test		93.02***		62.78***	
Variance (county/ city)		0.11		0.11	
Std. Err.		0.04		0.04	
ICC		0.03		0.03	
N		8,894		8,932	
Areas		21		21	

## HEALTH SERVICES

TABLE 15 RESULTS OF A MIXED-EFFECTS LOGISTIC REGRESSION FOR FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH DIFFICULTY ACCESSING LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES

		Odds Ratio (OR)	95% CI
Age	70+ versus 55-69	<b>1.26</b>	(1.09-1.46)
Gender	Male versus female	<b>1.05</b>	(0.92-1.19)
Marital status	Reference: Married		
	Single (never married)	<b>1.35</b>	(0.95-1.91)
	Separated or divorced	<b>0.97</b>	(0.72-1.31)
	Widowed	<b>1.21</b>	(0.91-1.60)
Household composition	Reference: Living alone		
	Living with spouse	<b>0.96</b>	(0.76-1.20)
	Living with family or non-family (with/without spouse or partner)	<b>1.30</b>	(1.04-1.64)
Educational attainment	Reference: Primary or less		
	Lower secondary	<b>1.07</b>	(0.90-1.26)
	Upper secondary	<b>1.03</b>	(0.86-1.24)
	Third Level	<b>1.19</b>	(0.99-1.42)
Income	Reference: < €1,000)		
	€1,001 up to €1,500	<b>0.96</b>	(0.79-1.18)
	€1,501 up to €2,500	<b>0.87</b>	(0.70-1.06)
	> €2,501	<b>0.58</b>	(0.46-1.74)
	Missing	<b>1.37</b>	(1.13-1.65)
Occupational status	Reference: Employed/self-employed		
	Retired	<b>0.97</b>	(0.82-1.16)
	Out of work	<b>1.00</b>	(0.77-1.29)
	Looking after home/family	<b>1.03</b>	(0.82-1.30)
Material deprivation	Yes versus no	<b>1.49</b>	(1.20-1.84)
Needs assistance with mobility	Yes versus no	<b>3.00</b>	(2.43-3.69)
Health status	Fair/poor/very poor versus good/very good	<b>1.74</b>	(1.52-1.99)
Location	Reference: Town, city, city suburb		
	Village	<b>3.03</b>	(2.54-3.61)
	Open countryside	<b>6.66</b>	(5.49-8.07)
Drove themselves in past week	No versus yes	<b>1.81</b>	(1.57-2.10)
Satisfied with public transport	Fair/poor/very poor versus good/excellent	<b>2.53</b>	(2.21-2.90)
Constant		<b>0.00</b>	(0.00-0.00)
BIC		7396.60	
LL		-3580.13	
LR-test		229.31***	
Variance (county/ city)		0.29	
Std. Err.		0.10	
ICC		0.08	
N		8,866	
Areas		21	

## HOUSING

TABLE 16 RESULTS OF A MIXED-EFFECTS LOGISTIC REGRESSION OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH HOUSING PROBLEMS (MAINTENANCE, CONDITIONS, FACILITIES AND HEATING)

		Maintenance		Conditions		Facilities		Heating*	
		OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI
Age	70+ versus 55-69	<b>1.36</b>	(1.21, 1.54)	<b>0.99</b>	(0.84, 1.18)	<b>1.01</b>	(1.09, 1.15)	<b>0.77</b>	(0.65, 0.92)
Gender	Female versus male	<b>1.35</b>	(1.21, 1.50)	<b>1.00</b>	(0.86, 1.16)	<b>1.09</b>	(0.97, 1.21)	<b>1.05</b>	(0.90, 1.22)
Marital status	Reference: Married								
	Single (never married)	<b>1.04</b>	(0.82, 1.36)	<b>1.45</b>	(1.01, 2.07)	<b>1.03</b>	(0.78, 1.37)	<b>1.51</b>	(1.03, 2.21)
	Separated or divorced	<b>1.36</b>	(1.03, 1.80)	<b>1.81</b>	(1.26, 2.61)	<b>1.24</b>	(0.92, 1.66)	<b>1.80</b>	(1.22, 2.65)
	Widowed	<b>1.28</b>	(1.00, 1.64)	<b>1.26</b>	(0.90, 1.78)	<b>1.29</b>	(0.99, 1.68)	<b>1.59</b>	(1.10, 2.28)
Household composition	Reference: Living alone								
	Living with spouse	<b>0.87</b>	(0.68, 1.12)	<b>1.15</b>	(0.82, 1.62)	<b>0.91</b>	(0.70, 1.18)	<b>1.10</b>	(0.77, 1.58)
	Living with family or non-family (with/without spouse or partner)	<b>0.87</b>	(0.73, 1.05)	<b>1.13</b>	(0.89, 1.44)	<b>0.71</b>	(0.58, 0.87)	<b>0.73</b>	(0.56, 0.94)
Educational attainment	Reference: Primary or less								
	Secondary	<b>0.88</b>	(0.78, 1.00)	<b>0.68</b>	(0.58, 0.81)	<b>0.88</b>	(0.78, 1.00)	<b>0.84</b>	(0.71, 0.99)
	Third Level	<b>0.82</b>	(0.70, 0.95)	<b>0.64</b>	(0.51, 0.79)	<b>0.90</b>	(0.76, 1.05)	<b>0.69</b>	(0.55, 0.86)
Income	Reference: > €2,500								
	€1,501 up to €2,500	<b>1.08</b>	(0.90, 1.29)	<b>0.90</b>	(0.70, 1.16)	<b>1.15</b>	(0.96, 1.37)	<b>1.02</b>	(0.78, 1.34)
	€1,001 up to €1,500	<b>1.37</b>	(1.13, 1.66)	<b>1.36</b>	(1.04, 1.77)	<b>1.16</b>	(0.95, 1.42)	<b>1.27</b>	(0.95, 1.68)
	€501 up to €1,000	<b>1.42</b>	(1.16, 1.73)	<b>1.26</b>	(0.96, 1.65)	<b>1.07</b>	(0.87, 1.32)	<b>1.44</b>	(1.08, 1.90)
	Missing	<b>0.93</b>	(0.78, 1.10)	<b>0.80</b>	(0.63, 1.02)	<b>0.91</b>	(0.76, 1.08)	<b>1.16</b>	(0.91, 1.47)
Material deprivation	Yes versus no	<b>3.32</b>	(2.79, 3.96)	<b>2.97</b>	(2.43, 3.62)	<b>2.71</b>	(2.28, 3.21)	--	--
Occupational status	Reference: Employed/self-employed								
	Retired	<b>1.24</b>	(1.06, 1.44)	<b>0.81</b>	(0.66, 0.99)	<b>0.99</b>	(0.85, 1.16)	<b>0.70</b>	(0.57, 0.86)
	Out of work	<b>1.53</b>	(1.23, 1.90)	<b>1.30</b>	(0.99, 1.69)	<b>1.29</b>	(1.04, 1.61)	<b>1.53</b>	(1.17, 1.98)
	Looking after home/family	<b>1.04</b>	(0.86, 1.27)	<b>0.63</b>	(0.48, 0.84)	<b>1.05</b>	(0.86, 1.28)	<b>0.96</b>	(0.74, 1.24)
Mental health difficulties	Yes versus no	<b>1.33</b>	(1.05, 1.67)	<b>1.33</b>	(1.01, 1.76)	<b>0.99</b>	(0.77, 1.26)	<b>1.45</b>	(1.10, 1.91)
Health status	Fair/poor versus good/very good	<b>1.71</b>	(1.53, 1.91)	<b>1.33</b>	(1.14, 1.56)	<b>1.31</b>	(1.16, 1.47)	<b>1.71</b>	(1.46, 1.99)
Location	Reference: Open countryside and village								
	Towns 1500+ population	<b>0.69</b>	(0.59, 0.81)	<b>0.74</b>	(0.59, 0.93)	<b>1.04</b>	(0.87, 1.24)	<b>0.98</b>	(0.77, 1.25)
	City (suburbs)	<b>0.75</b>	(0.64, 0.89)	<b>0.80</b>	(0.64, 1.00)	<b>1.18</b>	(1.00, 1.41)	<b>1.40</b>	(1.12, 1.75)
	City (inner)	<b>0.82</b>	(0.65, 1.03)	<b>0.82</b>	(0.61, 1.10)	<b>1.52</b>	(1.20, 1.91)	<b>0.99</b>	(0.73, 1.36)
Constant		<b>0.10</b>	(0.06, 0.15)	<b>0.12</b>	(0.07, 0.20)	<b>0.16</b>	(0.10, 0.24)	<b>0.09</b>	(0.05, 0.17)
BIC			10075.91	6157.89	9670.402	6032.031			
LL			-4927.516	-2968.505	-4724.761	-2910.128			
LR-test			370.37***	93.94***	190.02 ***	196.21***			
Variance (county/city)			0.29	0.21	0.2	0.3			
Std. Err.			0.9	0.07	0.07	0.1			
ICC			0.08	0.06	0.06	0.09			
N			9930	9930	9930	9973			
Areas			21	21	21	21			

\*Note: material deprivation was not included in the model for Heating as this heating difficulty is included in the measure of material deprivation.

## PUBLIC SPACES AND BUILDINGS

TABLE 17 RESULTS OF A MIXED-EFFECTS LOGISTIC REGRESSION OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH DIFFICULTY WALKING IN THE LOCAL AREA

		Odds Ratio (OR)	95% CI
Age	70+ versus 55-69	<b>2.16</b>	(1.88, 2.49)
Gender	Gender (male versus female)	<b>1.35</b>	(1.19, 1.54)
Marital status	Reference: Married		
	Single (never married)	<b>0.79</b>	(0.57, 1.08)
	Separated or divorced	<b>0.79</b>	(0.57, 1.10)
	Widowed	<b>1.15</b>	(0.87, 1.54)
Household composition	Reference: living alone		
	Living with spouse	<b>0.65</b>	(0.48, 0.87)
	Living with spouse and/or others (family or non-family)	<b>0.89</b>	(0.72, 1.10)
Educational attainment	Reference: Primary/less		
	Secondary	<b>0.75</b>	(0.65, 0.86)
	Third Level	<b>0.72</b>	(0.60, 0.86)
Income	Reference: > €2,500		
	€1,501 up to €2,500	<b>1.04</b>	(0.83, 1.29)
	€1,001 up to €1,500	<b>1.48</b>	(0.91, 1.45)
	€501 up to €1,000	<b>1.46</b>	(1.15, 1.85)
	Missing	<b>1.12</b>	(0.92, 1.38)
Occupational status	Reference: employed/self-employed		
	Retired	<b>1.78</b>	(1.45, 2.19)
	Out of work	<b>1.92</b>	(1.45, 2.53)
	Looking after home/family	<b>1.66</b>	(1.29, 2.14)
Material deprivation	Yes versus no	<b>1.35</b>	(1.10, 1.65)
Health status	Fair/poor versus good/very good	<b>0.30</b>	(0.26, 0.34)
Location	Reference: Open country and villages		
	Towns 1500+ population	<b>0.74</b>	(0.63, 0.87)
	Inner city and suburbs	<b>0.68</b>	(0.55, 0.84)
Limiting illness	Reference: no limiting illness		
	Not limited by illness	<b>0.67</b>	(0.54, 0.82)
	Limited by illness	<b>3.41</b>	(2.96, 3.94)
Constant		<b>0.07</b>	(0.04, 0.11)
BIC		7576.631	
LL		-3678.03	
LR-test		37.10 ***	
Variance (county/city)		0.07	
Std. Err.		0.03	
ICC		0.02	
N		9,803	
Areas		21	



TABLE 18 RESULTS OF MIXED-EFFECTS LOGISTIC REGRESSIONS OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH DIFFICULTIES ACCESSING SERVICES (ESSENTIAL SERVICES AND SOCIAL SERVICES)

		Difficulty accessing essential services		Difficulty accessing social services	
		Odds Ratio (OR)	95% CI	Odds Ratio (OR)	95% CI
Age	70+ versus 55-69	<b>1.22</b>	(1.10, 1.35)	<b>1.09</b>	(0.98, 1.21)
Gender	Male versus female	<b>1.05</b>	(0.95, 1.15)	<b>1.09</b>	(0.99, 1.20)
Marital status	Reference: Married				
	Single (never married)	<b>0.77</b>	(0.61, 0.97)	<b>0.82</b>	(0.64, 1.03)
	Separated or divorced	<b>0.75</b>	(0.59, 0.96)	<b>0.86</b>	(0.66, 1.10)
	Widowed	<b>0.94</b>	(0.76, 1.16)	<b>1.11</b>	(0.90, 1.38)
Household composition	Reference: Living alone				
	Living with spouse	<b>0.84</b>	(0.68, 1.04)	<b>0.90</b>	(0.73, 1.12)
	Living with family or non-family (with/without spouse or partner)	<b>0.89</b>	(0.75, 1.05)	<b>0.99</b>	(0.83, 1.17)
Educational attainment	Reference: Primary or less				
	Secondary	<b>1.03</b>	(0.92, 1.15)	<b>1.11</b>	(0.99, 1.24)
	Third level	<b>1.26</b>	(1.10, 1.45)	<b>1.46</b>	(1.27, 1.68)
Income	Reference: > €2,500				
	€1,501 up to €2,500	<b>0.84</b>	(0.73, 0.98)	<b>0.87</b>	(0.75, 1.01)
	€1,001 up to €1,500	<b>0.92</b>	(0.78, 1.08)	<b>0.81</b>	(0.68, 0.96)
	€501 up to €1,000	<b>1.05</b>	(0.88, 1.25)	<b>0.71</b>	(0.60, 0.85)
	Missing category	<b>0.84</b>	(0.73, 0.98)	<b>0.83</b>	(0.72, 0.95)
Occupational status	Reference: Employed/self-employed				
	Retired	<b>0.91</b>	(0.81, 1.03)	<b>1.08</b>	(0.92, 1.19)
	Out of work	<b>1.07</b>	(0.89, 1.29)	<b>0.97</b>	(0.80, 1.19)
	Looking after home/family	<b>0.87</b>	(0.74, 1.02)	<b>0.90</b>	(0.78, 1.07)
Material deprivation	Yes versus no	<b>1.27</b>	(1.07, 1.50)	<b>1.38</b>	(1.17, 1.64)
Drove in the last week	No versus yes	<b>0.60</b>	(0.54, 0.67)	<b>0.58</b>	(0.52, 0.65)
Health status	Fair/poor/very poor versus good/very good	<b>0.66</b>	(0.59, 0.74)	<b>0.75</b>	(0.66, 0.84)
Location	Reference: Open countryside				
	Village	<b>0.35</b>	(0.32, 0.40)	<b>0.52</b>	(0.46, 0.58)
	Town, city or city suburb	<b>0.49</b>	(0.42, 0.58)	<b>0.80</b>	(0.68, 0.95)
Limiting illness	Reference: no limiting illness				
	Not limited by illness	<b>0.86</b>	(0.76, 0.99)	<b>0.92</b>	(0.80, 1.06)
	Limited by illness	<b>1.50</b>	(1.33, 1.69)	<b>1.42</b>	(1.25, 1.60)
Constant		<b>1.59</b>	(1.07, 2.36)	<b>0.71</b>	(0.48, 1.05)
BIC		12748.86		12074.59	
LL		-6258.99		-5921.855	
LR-test		327.71***		204.08***	
Variance (county/ city)		0.19		0.14	
Std. Err.		0.06		0.05	
ICC		0.05		0.04	
N		10,250		10,250	
Areas		21		21	

## SAFETY AND SECURITY

TABLE 19 RESULTS OF MIXED-EFFECTS LOGISTIC REGRESSION OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH FEELING UNSAFE 'OUT AND ABOUT' DURING THE DAY

		Odds Ratio (OR)	95% CI
Age	70+ versus 55-69	<b>1.22</b>	(0.88, 1.69)
Gender	Female versus male	<b>1.69</b>	(1.24, 2.30)
Marital status	Reference: Married		
	Single (never married)	<b>0.87</b>	(0.41, 1.88)
	Separated or divorced	<b>0.93</b>	(0.43, 2.02)
	Widowed	<b>0.85</b>	(0.42, 1.72)
Household composition	Reference: Living alone		
	Living with spouse	<b>1.00</b>	(0.49, 2.05)
	Living with family or non-family (with/without spouse or partner)	<b>0.92</b>	(0.56, 1.50)
Educational attainment	Reference: Primary or less		
	Secondary	<b>0.83</b>	(0.61, 1.13)
	Third Level	<b>0.65</b>	(0.41, 1.04)
Income	Reference: > €2,500		
	€1,501 up to €2,500	<b>2.64</b>	(1.24, 5.58)
	€1,001 up to €1,500	<b>3.18</b>	(1.48, 6.84)
	€501 up to €1,000	<b>4.37</b>	(2.04, 9.33)
	Missing category	<b>3.20</b>	(1.55-6.58)
Occupational status	Reference: Employed/self-employed		
	Retired	<b>0.73</b>	(0.47, 1.14)
	Out of work	<b>0.77</b>	(0.43, 1.36)
	Looking after home/family	<b>0.82</b>	(0.48, 1.38)
Material deprivation	Yes versus no	<b>2.44</b>	(1.71, 3.48)
Health status	Fair/poor versus good/very good	<b>0.71</b>	(0.50, 1.01)
Location	Reference: Open country and villages		
	Towns 1500+ population	<b>0.90</b>	(0.64, 1.27)
	Inner city and suburbs	<b>0.65</b>	(0.40, 1.07)
Limiting illness	Reference: No limiting illness		
	Not limited by illness	<b>1.10</b>	(0.64, 1.87)
	Limited by illness	<b>2.61</b>	(1.79, 3.79)
Constant		<b>0.00</b>	(0.00, 0.01)
BIC			2172.468
LL			-975.4723
LR-test			23.52***
Variance (county/city)			0.24
Std. Err.			0.11
ICC			0.07
N			10,200
Areas			21

TABLE 20 RESULTS OF MIXED-EFFECTS LOGISTIC REGRESSION OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH FEELING UNSAFE 'OUT AND ABOUT' AT NIGHT

		Odds Ratio (OR)	95% CI
Age	70+ versus 55-69	<b>1.27</b>	(1.11, 1.45)
Gender	Female versus male	<b>2.35</b>	(2.07, 2.66)
Marital status	Reference: Married		
	Single (never married)	<b>0.84</b>	(0.62, 1.13)
	Separated or divorced	<b>1.15</b>	(0.85, 1.57)
	Widowed	<b>0.89</b>	(0.68, 1.17)
Household composition	Reference: Living alone		
	Living with spouse	<b>0.87</b>	(0.66, 1.14)
	Living with family or non-family (with/without spouse or partner)	<b>1.00</b>	(0.81, 1.23)
Educational attainment	Reference: Primary or less		
	Secondary	<b>0.91</b>	(0.80, 1.05)
	Third Level	<b>0.78</b>	(0.65, 0.93)
Income	Reference: > €2,500		
	€1,501 up to €2,500	<b>1.37</b>	(1.12, 1.68)
	€1,001 up to €1,500	<b>1.37</b>	(1.09, 1.72)
	€501 up to €1,000	<b>1.57</b>	(1.25, 1.98)
	Missing	<b>1.14</b>	(0.94, 1.40)
Occupational status	Reference: Employed/self-employed		
	Retired	<b>1.24</b>	(1.04, 1.47)
	Out of work	<b>0.93</b>	(0.71, 1.20)
	Looking after home/family	<b>1.25</b>	(1.01, 1.55)
Material deprivation	Yes versus no	<b>2.23</b>	(1.85, 2.68)
Health status	Fair/poor versus good/very good	<b>0.94</b>	(0.81, 1.09)
Location	Reference: Open countryside and village		
	Towns 1500+ population	<b>1.58</b>	(1.36, 1.84)
	Inner city and suburbs	<b>1.46</b>	(1.16, 1.85)
Limiting illness	Reference: No limiting illness		
	Not limited by illness	<b>1.62</b>	(1.38, 1.92)
	Limited by illness	<b>2.02</b>	(1.74, 2.36)
Constant		<b>0.02</b>	(0.01, 0.03)
BIC		8404.389	
LL		-4091.666	
LR-test		353.12 ***	
Variance (county/city)		0.36	
Std. Err.		0.12	
ICC		0.10	
N		10,004	
Areas		21	

TABLE 21 RESULTS OF A MIXED-EFFECTS LOGISTIC REGRESSION OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH FEELING UNSAFE IN URBAN ENVIROMENTS

		Odds Ratio (OR)	95% CI
Built environment rating	1-14 (low to high)	<b>0.89</b>	(0.87, 0.91)
Age	70+ versus 55-69	<b>1.35</b>	(1.13, 1.62)
Gender	Female versus male	<b>2.15</b>	(1.82, 2.54)
Marital status	Reference: Married		
	Single (never married)	<b>0.81</b>	(0.53, 1.19)
	Separated or divorced	<b>1.21</b>	(0.81, 1.80)
	Widowed	<b>0.89</b>	(0.62, 1.27)
Household composition	Reference: Living alone		
	Living with spouse	<b>0.86</b>	(0.60, 1.23)
	Living with family or non-family (with/without spouse or partner)	<b>0.98</b>	
Educational attainment	Reference: Primary or less		
	Secondary	<b>0.84</b>	(0.70, 1.01)
	Third Level	<b>0.68</b>	(0.54, 0.85)
Income	Reference: > €2,500		
	€1,501 up to €2,500	<b>1.64</b>	(1.26, 2.14)
	€1,001 up to €1,500	<b>1.66</b>	(1.24, 2.23)
	€501 up to €1,000	<b>1.66</b>	(1.23, 2.26)
	Missing	<b>1.34</b>	
Occupational status	Reference: Employed/self-employed		
	Retired	<b>1.24</b>	(0.97, 1.58)
	Out of work	<b>1.01</b>	(0.71, 1.44)
	Looking after home/family	<b>1.04</b>	(0.77, 1.41)
Material deprivation	Yes versus no	<b>2.12</b>	(1.63, 2.77)
Mental health difficulties	Yes versus no	<b>1.17</b>	(0.84, 1.63)
Health status	Fair/poor versus good/very good	<b>1.29</b>	(1.08, 1.53)
Location	Reference: Open countryside and village		
	Towns 1500+ population	<b>1.88</b>	(1.48, 2.38)
	City suburbs	<b>1.65</b>	(1.01, 2.69)
	Inner city	<b>1.86</b>	(1.36, 2.54)
Constant		<b>0.12</b>	(0.06, 0.09)
BIC			4667.161
LL			-2228.89
LR-test			138.40***
Variance (county/city)			0.58
Std. Err.			0.03
ICC			0.09
Number of observations			5333
Areas			21

## Combatting Ageism; Respect and Social Inclusion

TABLE 22 RESULTS OF MIXED EFFECTS LOGISTIC REGRESSION OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH SOCIAL ISOLATION

		Odds Ratio (OR)	95% CI
Age	70+ versus 55-69	1.11	(0.95-1.29)
Gender	Female versus male	0.92	(0.81-1.06)
Marital status	Reference: married		
	Single (never married)	2.21	(1.58-3.08)
	Separated or divorced	1.93	(1.36-2.75)
	Widowed	2.37	(1.72-3.26)
Household composition	Reference: Living alone		
	Living with spouse	0.84	(0.61-1.15)
	Living with family or non-family (with/without spouse or partner)	0.54	(0.44-0.67)
Educational attainment	Reference: Primary or less		
	Secondary	1.00	(0.86-1.16)
	Third Level	1.16	(0.96-1.41)
Income	Reference: > €2,500		
	€1,501 up to €2,500	0.89	(0.72-1.10)
	€1,001 up to €1,500	0.08	(0.69-1.11)
	€501 up to €1,000	1.01	(0.80-1.28)
	Missing	0.61	(0.50-0.75)
Occupational status	Reference: employed/self-employed		
	Retired	0.85	(0.70-1.02)
	Out of work	1.26	(0.98-1.62)
	Looking after home/family	1.17	(0.92-1.48)
Material deprivation	Yes versus no	3.16	(2.64-3.80)
Mental health difficulties	Yes versus no	2.06	(1.62-2.63)
Health status	Fair/poor versus good/very good	2.28	(2.00-2.60)
Location	Reference: Open countryside and villages		
	Towns 1500+ population	1.10	(0.94-1.30)
	Inner city and suburbs	1.01	(0.80-1.29)
Driven as passenger in car	Yes versus no	1.04	(0.91-1.19)
Constant		0.10	(0.06-0.16)
BIC		7396.0	
LL		-3587.7	
LR-test		178.0***	
Variance (county/city)		0.24	
Std. Err.		0.08	
ICC		0.07	
N		9810	
Areas		21	

TABLE 23 RESULTS OF A MIXED-EFFECTS LOGISTIC REGRESSION OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PERCEIVED AGEISM

		Odds Ratio (OR)	95% CI
Age	70+ versus 55-69	<b>0.93</b>	(0.77-1.13)
Gender	Male versus female	<b>1.03</b>	(0.87-1.23)
Marital status	Reference: Married		
	Single (never married)	<b>1.34</b>	(0.86-2.07)
	Separated or divorced	<b>1.11</b>	(0.70-1.75)
	Widowed	<b>1.09</b>	(0.72-1.66)
Household composition	Reference: Living alone		
	Living with spouse	<b>1.03</b>	(0.68-1.56)
	Living with family or non-family (with/without spouse or partner)	<b>0.73</b>	(0.53-1.02)
Educational attainment	Reference: Primary or less		
	Secondary	<b>0.84</b>	(0.69-1.02)
	Third Level	<b>0.82</b>	(0.64-1.06)
Income	Reference: > €2,500		
	€1,501 up to €2,500	<b>0.80</b>	(0.59-1.08)
	€1,001 up to €1,500	<b>1.25</b>	(0.92-1.71)
	€501 up to €1,000	<b>1.14</b>	(0.83-1.58)
	Missing	<b>1.28</b>	(0.99-1.67)
Occupational status	Reference: Employed/self-employed		
	Retired	<b>0.76</b>	(0.61-0.96)
	Out of work	<b>0.93</b>	(0.67-1.30)
	Looking after home/family	<b>1.01</b>	(0.75-1.36)
Material deprivation	Yes versus no	<b>4.03</b>	(3.19-5.08)
Mental health difficulties	Yes versus no	<b>0.69</b>	(0.47-1.03)
Health status	Fair/poor versus good/very good	<b>1.52</b>	(1.26-1.83)
Location	Reference: Open countryside and village		
	Towns 1500+ population	<b>1.70</b>	(1.38-2.09)
	Inner city and suburbs	<b>0.77</b>	(0.56-1.05)
Constant		<b>0.06</b>	(0.03-0.12)
BIC		4742.7	
LL		-2266.4	
LR-test		182.0***	
Variance (county/city)		0.52	
Std. Err.		0.19	
ICC		0.14	
N		9207	
Areas		21	

TABLE 24 RESULTS OF MIXED-EFFECTS LOGISTIC REGRESSION OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH HAVING A FRIEND BELOW THE AGE OF 30

		Odds Ratio (OR)	95% CI
Age	70+ versus 55-69	<b>0.60</b>	(0.54-0.66)
Gender	Male versus female	<b>0.91</b>	(0.83-1.00)
Marital status	Reference: Married		
	Single (never married)	<b>0.84</b>	(0.66-1.06)
	Separated or divorced	<b>1.03</b>	(0.80-1.32)
	Widowed	<b>0.84</b>	(0.68-1.04)
Household composition	Reference: Living alone		
	Living with spouse	<b>0.98</b>	(0.79-1.22)
	Living with family or non-family (with/without spouse or partner)	<b>1.06</b>	(0.89-1.25)
Educational attainment	Reference: Primary or less		
	Secondary	<b>1.17</b>	(1.05-1.31)
	Third Level	<b>1.44</b>	(1.26-1.65)
Income	Reference: > €2,500		
	€1,501 up to €2,500	<b>0.89</b>	(0.77-1.03)
	€1,001 up to €1,500	<b>0.96</b>	(0.81-1.14)
	€501 up to €1,000	<b>0.88</b>	(0.74-1.04)
	Missing	<b>0.93</b>	(0.81-1.06)
Occupational status	Reference: Employed/self-employed		
	Retired	<b>0.56</b>	(0.49-0.63)
	Out of work	<b>0.67</b>	(0.55-0.81)
	Looking after home/family	<b>0.48</b>	(0.41-0.57)
Material deprivation	Yes versus no	<b>0.89</b>	(0.75-1.06)
Mental health difficulties	Yes versus no	<b>0.77</b>	(0.62-0.95)
Health status	Fair/poor versus good/very good	<b>0.76</b>	(0.68-0.84)
Location	Reference: Open countryside and village		
	Towns 1500+ population	<b>1.07</b>	(0.95-1.20)
	Inner city and suburbs	<b>0.65</b>	(0.54-0.77)
Constant		<b>5.29</b>	(3.60-7.77)
BIC		12362.8	
LL		-6075.9	
LR-test		418.0***	
Variance (county/city)		0.24	
Std. Err.		0.08	
ICC		0.07	
N		9651	
Areas		21	

TABLE 25 RESULTS OF MIXED EFFECTS LOGISTIC REGRESSION OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH 'FEELING IN TUNE' WITH OTHER PEOPLE

		Odds Ratio (OR)	95% CI
Age	70+ versus 55-69	<b>0.98</b>	(0.88-1.09)
Gender	Male versus female	<b>0.99</b>	(0.90-1.09)
Marital status	Reference: Married		
	Single (never married)	<b>0.77</b>	(0.61-0.98)
	Separated or divorced	<b>0.80</b>	(0.62-1.03)
	Widowed	<b>0.79</b>	(0.63-0.98)
Household composition	Reference: Living alone		
	Living with spouse	<b>0.87</b>	(0.70-1.09)
	Living with family or non-family (with/without spouse or partner)	<b>1.14</b>	(0.97-1.35)
Educational attainment	Reference: Primary or less		
	Secondary	<b>1.28</b>	(1.15-1.43)
	Third Level	<b>1.45</b>	(1.27-1.66)
Income	Reference: > €2,500		
	€1,501 up to €2,500	<b>1.10</b>	(0.95-1.28)
	€1,001 up to €1,500	<b>0.85</b>	(0.72-1.00)
	€501 up to €1,000	<b>0.89</b>	(0.75-1.06)
	Missing	<b>0.96</b>	(0.84-1.10)
Occupational status	Reference: Employed/self-employed		
	Retired	<b>1.09</b>	(0.97-1.23)
	Out of work	<b>0.93</b>	(0.77-1.13)
	Looking after home/family	<b>1.17</b>	(0.99-1.38)
Material deprivation	Yes versus no	<b>0.54</b>	(0.45-0.64)
Mental health difficulties	Yes versus no	<b>1.09</b>	(0.87-1.36)
Health status	Fair/poor versus good/very good	<b>0.68</b>	(0.61-0.75)
Location	Reference: Open countryside and village		
	Towns 1500+ population	<b>0.76</b>	(0.67-0.85)
	Inner city and suburbs	<b>0.61</b>	(0.52-0.73)
Constant		<b>2.15</b>	(1.42-3.25)
BIC			12447.2
LL			-6117.9
LR-test			578.1***
Variance (county/city)			0.37
Std. Err.			0.19
ICC			0.10
N			9788
Areas			21



## IMPROVING INFORMATION ACCESS; COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION

TABLE 26 RESULTS OF A MIXED-EFFECTS LOGISTIC REGRESSION OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH INTERNET USE

		Odds Ratio (OR)	95% CI
Age	55-69 versus 70+	<b>2.84</b>	(2.51-3.20)
Gender	Female versus male	<b>1.11</b>	(0.99-1.25)
Marital status	Reference: Married		
	Single (never married)	<b>0.41</b>	(0.31,0.55)
	Separated or divorced	<b>0.73</b>	(0.54,0.99)
	Widowed	<b>0.59</b>	(0.45,0.76)
Household composition	Reference: Living alone		
	Living with spouse	<b>1.32</b>	(1.01-1.73)
	Living with family or non-family (with/without spouse or partner)	<b>1.20</b>	(0.98-1.45)
Educational attainment	Reference: Primary/less		
	Secondary	<b>2.89</b>	(2.56,3.26)
	Third level	<b>10.30</b>	(8.66,12.25)
Income	Reference: > €2,500		
	€1,501 up to €2,500	<b>0.50</b>	(0.41,0.61)
	€1,001 up to €1,500	<b>0.37</b>	(0.30,0.47)
	€501 up to €1,000	<b>0.26</b>	(0.20,0.32)
	Missing	<b>0.44</b>	(0.36,0.54)
Occupation	Ref: Looking after home/family		
	Out of work	<b>1.63</b>	(1.28-2.08)
	Retired	<b>1.72</b>	(1.45-2.03)
	Employed/self-employed	<b>2.79</b>	(2.27-3.44)
Material deprivation	No versus yes	<b>1.92</b>	(1.55-2.37)
Mental health difficulties	Yes versus no	<b>0.94</b>	(0.73-1.22)
Health status	Good/very good versus fair/poor/very poor	<b>1.80</b>	(1.60-2.02)
Location	Reference: Open countryside		
	Village	<b>1.10</b>	(0.92-1.31)
	Town, city or city suburb	<b>1.22</b>	(1.04-1.44)
Constant		<b>0.00</b>	(0.00-0.00)
BIC		9057.67	
LL		-4418.59	
LR-test		113.53***	
Variance (county/city)		0.15	
Std. Err.		0.05	
ICC		0.04	
N		9,773	
Areas		21	

TABLE 27 RESULTS OF A MIXED-EFFECTS LOGISTIC REGRESSION FOR FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH DIFFICULTY ACCESSING INFORMATION ON 1) LOCAL ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS AND 2) HEALTH OR SOCIAL SERVICES

		Local activities and events		Health or social services	
		Odds Ratio	(95% CI)	Odds Ratio	(95% CI)
Age	55-69 versus 70+	<b>1.06</b>	(0.86-1.32)	<b>1.03</b>	(0.87-1.22)
Gender	Female versus male	<b>1.26</b>	(1.04-1.53)	<b>1.15</b>	(0.98-1.34)
Marital status	Reference: Married				
	Single (never married)	<b>1.10</b>	(0.71,1.69)	<b>0.96</b>	(0.67,1.37)
	Separated or divorced	<b>0.83</b>	(0.52,1.32)	<b>1.01</b>	(0.70,1.46)
	Widowed	<b>0.84</b>	(0.55,1.27)	<b>0.79</b>	(0.57,1.11)
Household composition	Reference: Living alone				
	Living with spouse	<b>0.69</b>	(0.45-1.06)	<b>0.78</b>	(0.56-1.10)
	Living with family or non-family (with/without spouse or partner)	<b>0.99</b>	(0.72-1.36)	<b>1.01</b>	(0.78-1.30)
Educational attainment	Reference: Primary or less				
	Secondary	<b>0.80</b>	(0.65,0.98)	<b>1.01</b>	(0.86,1.19)
	Third level	<b>0.77</b>	(0.58,1.01)	<b>0.78</b>	(0.62,0.97)
Income	Reference: > €2,501				
	€1,501 up to €2,500	<b>1.07</b>	(0.77-1.51)	<b>1.56</b>	(1.18-2.07)
	€1,001 up to €1,500	<b>1.36</b>	(0.95-1.94)	<b>1.77</b>	(1.32-2.38)
	< €1,000	<b>1.24</b>	(0.87-1.79)	<b>1.60</b>	(1.18-2.17)
	Missing	<b>0.98</b>	(0.71-1.35)	<b>1.26</b>	(0.96-1.65)
Occupation	Ref: Looking after home/family				
	Out of work	<b>1.48</b>	(1.02-2.16)	<b>1.22</b>	(0.91-1.64)
	Retired	<b>1.25</b>	(0.94-1.68)	<b>1.05</b>	(0.84-1.31)
	Employed/self-employed	<b>1.08</b>	(0.75-1.56)	<b>0.91</b>	(0.69-1.21)
Material deprivation	Yes versus no	<b>3.88</b>	(3.07-4.91)	<b>3.42</b>	(2.81-4.16)
Mental health difficulties	Yes versus no	<b>1.66</b>	(1.21-2.28)	<b>1.41</b>	(1.07-1.85)
Health status	Fair/poor/very poor versus good/very good	<b>2.00</b>	(1.65-2.43)	<b>1.90</b>	(1.63-2.22)
Location	Ref: Open countryside				
	Village	<b>1.03</b>	(0.76-1.39)	<b>0.97</b>	(0.77-1.23)
	Town, city or city suburb	<b>1.30</b>	(0.99-1.72)	<b>1.16</b>	(0.93-1.45)
Constant		<b>1.35</b>	(1.08-1.68)	<b>1.53</b>	(1.29-1.81)
BIC		4155.31		5970.53	
LL		-1963.24		-2870.42	
LR-test		147.67***		209.37***	
Variance (county/city)		0.46		0.41	
Std. Err.		0.16		0.14	
ICC		0.12		0.11	
N		9,449		9,773	
Areas		21		21	



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