

*Towards making Ireland the best  
place in the world to grow old*

**tilda**  
Staidéar Fadaimseartha na  
hÉireann um Dhul in Aois

The Irish Longitudinal  
Study on Ageing

## Evidence of homecare allocation from The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA)

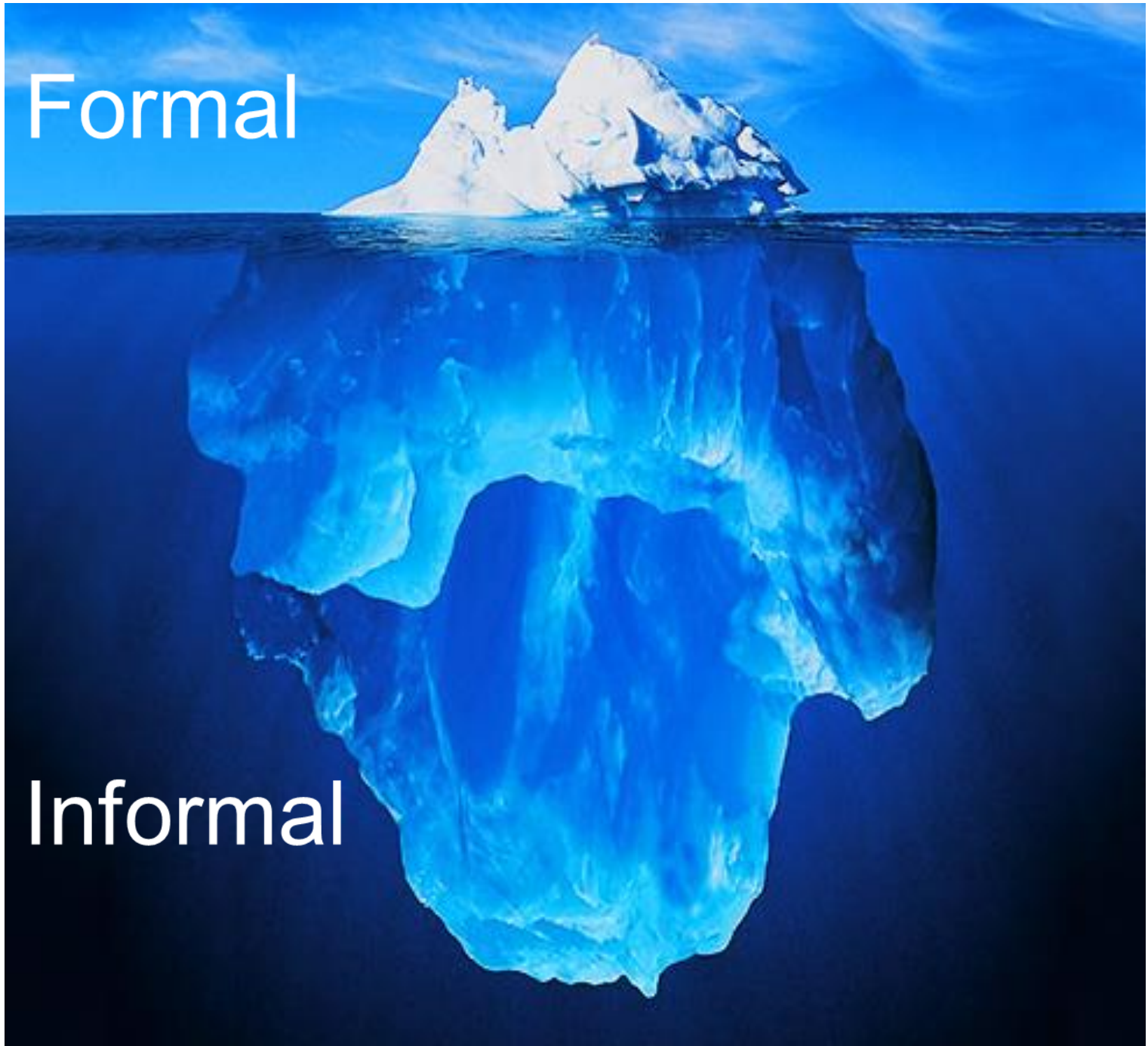


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School of Nursing and Human Sciences  
DCU

20  
17

Formal

Informal



# Focus on formal home-care

## **Health and Social Care** in the community

Health and Social Care in the Community (2015) 23(4), 408–418

doi: 10.1111/hsc.12157

## **Formal home-care utilisation by older adults in Ireland: evidence from the Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA)**

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# Different perspectives

## Service users

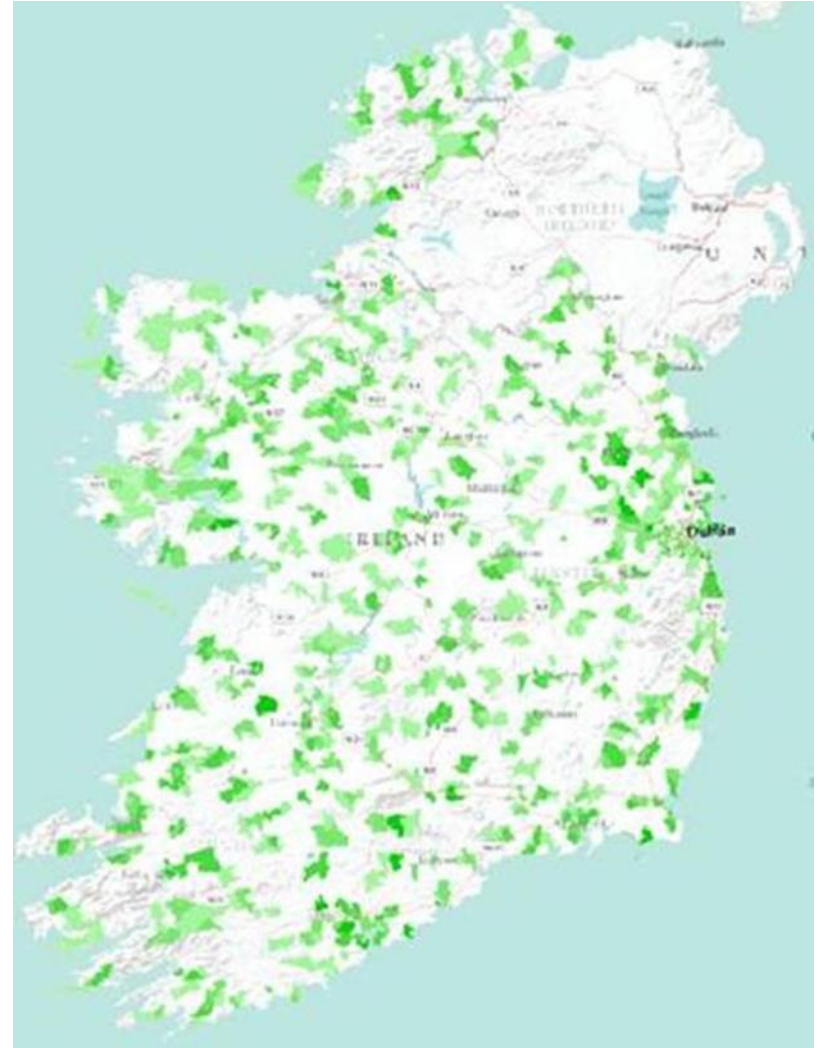


## Population



# Methods

- Nationally representative sample of community living adults over 50 years
- Inclusion criteria: Ability to provide informed consent
- Home care estimates will therefore underestimate true proportions
- Wave 1 Home interview (n=8,175)
- Home care analysis limited to aged 65 and older (n=3,507)





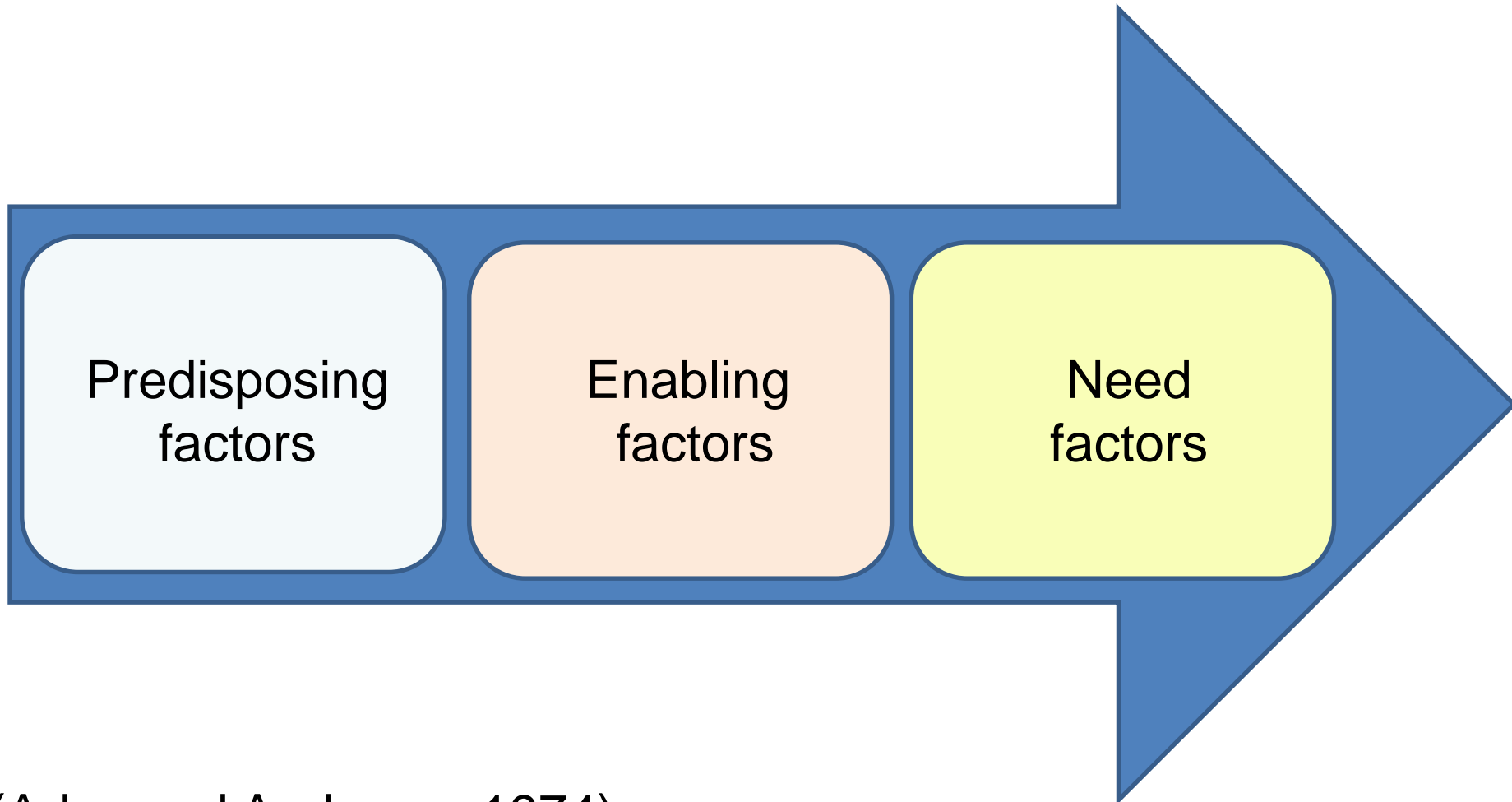
In the last 12 months did you receive any of the following State services?

Exclude any services for which respondent pays anything other than a token or nominal amount

- Home Help
- Personal care attendant

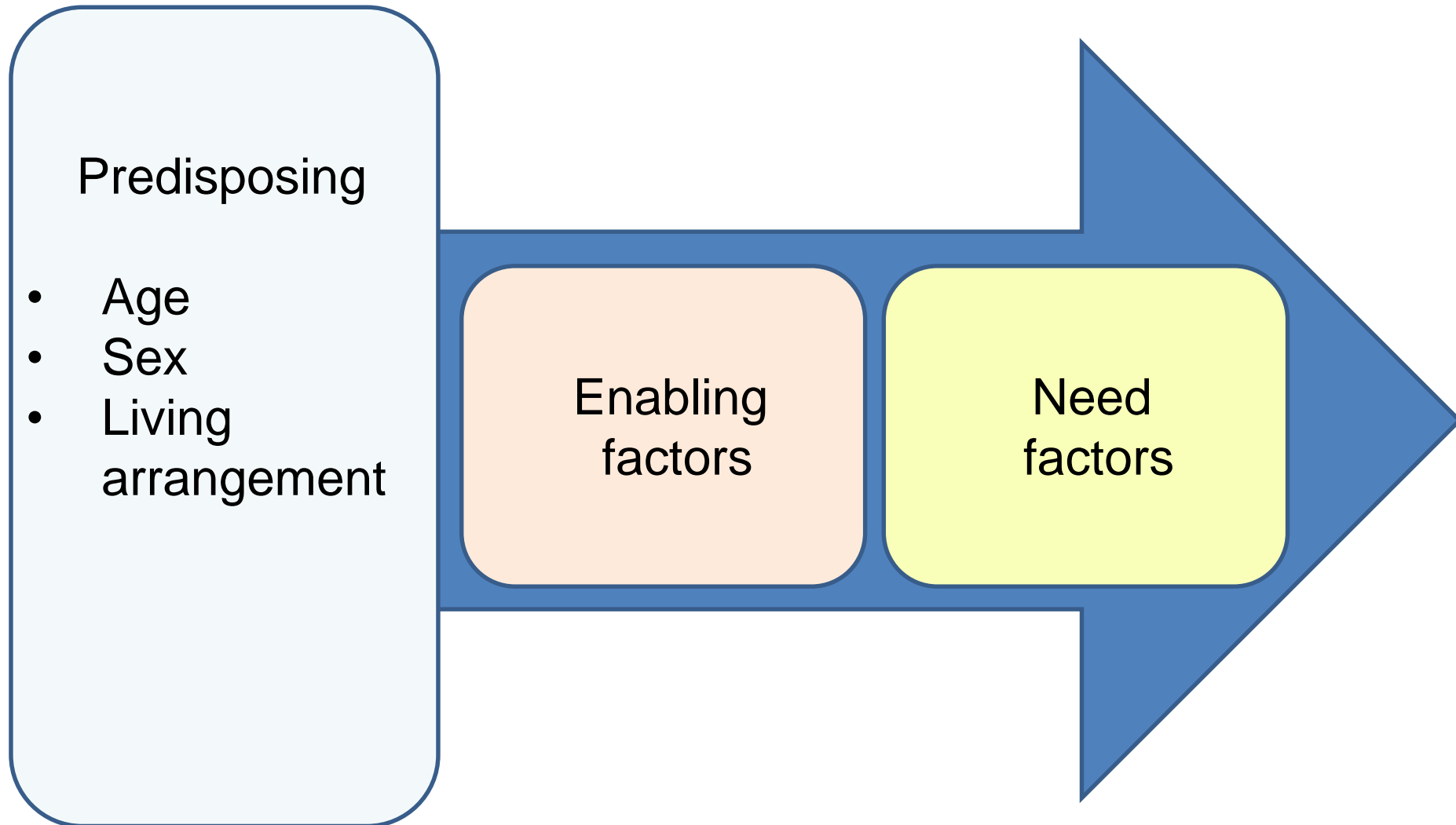
**Weighted estimate for formal home-care= 8.3%**  
**N=41,300**

# Health service utilisation framework



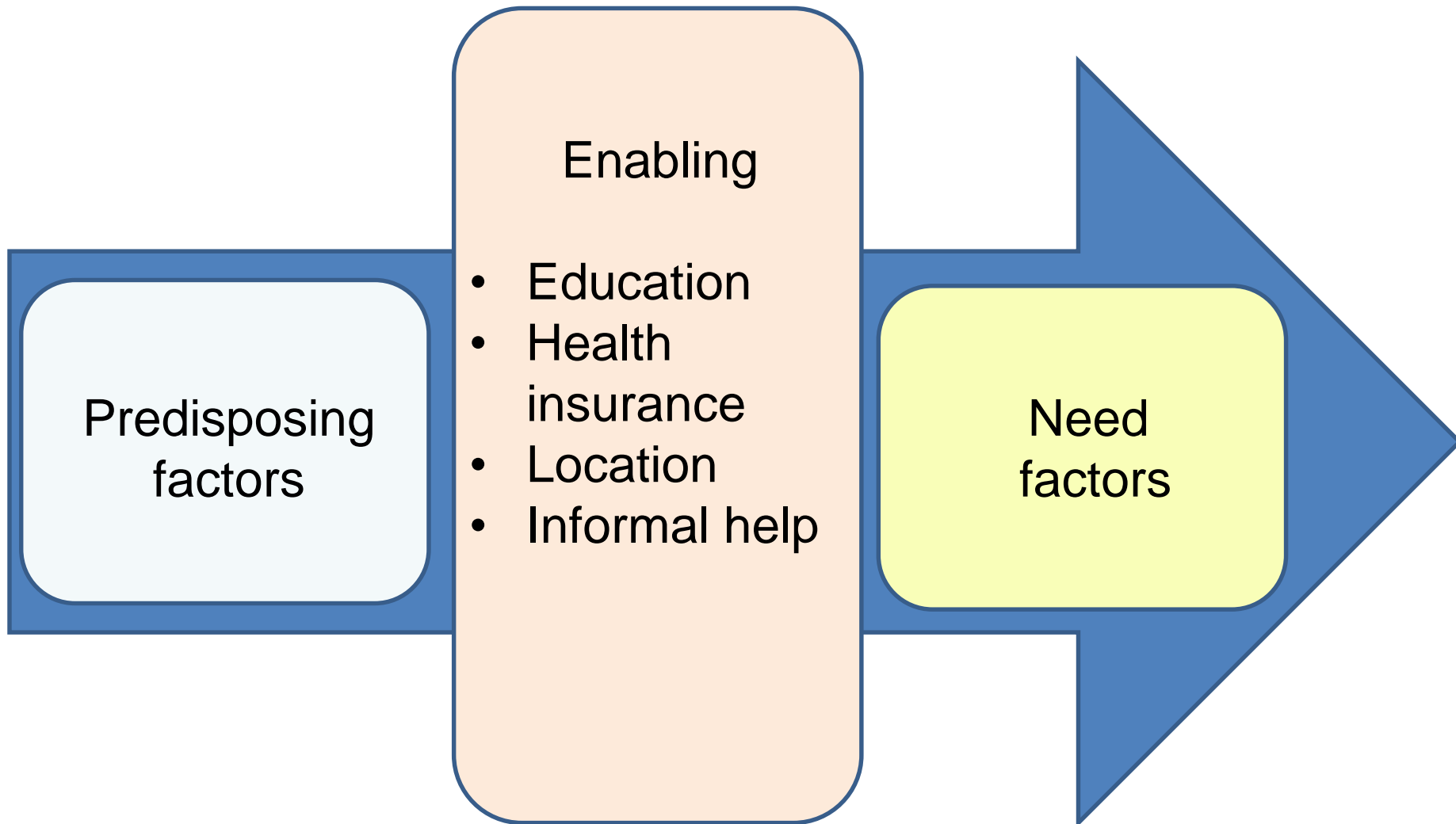
(Aday and Anderson 1974)

# Health service utilisation framework

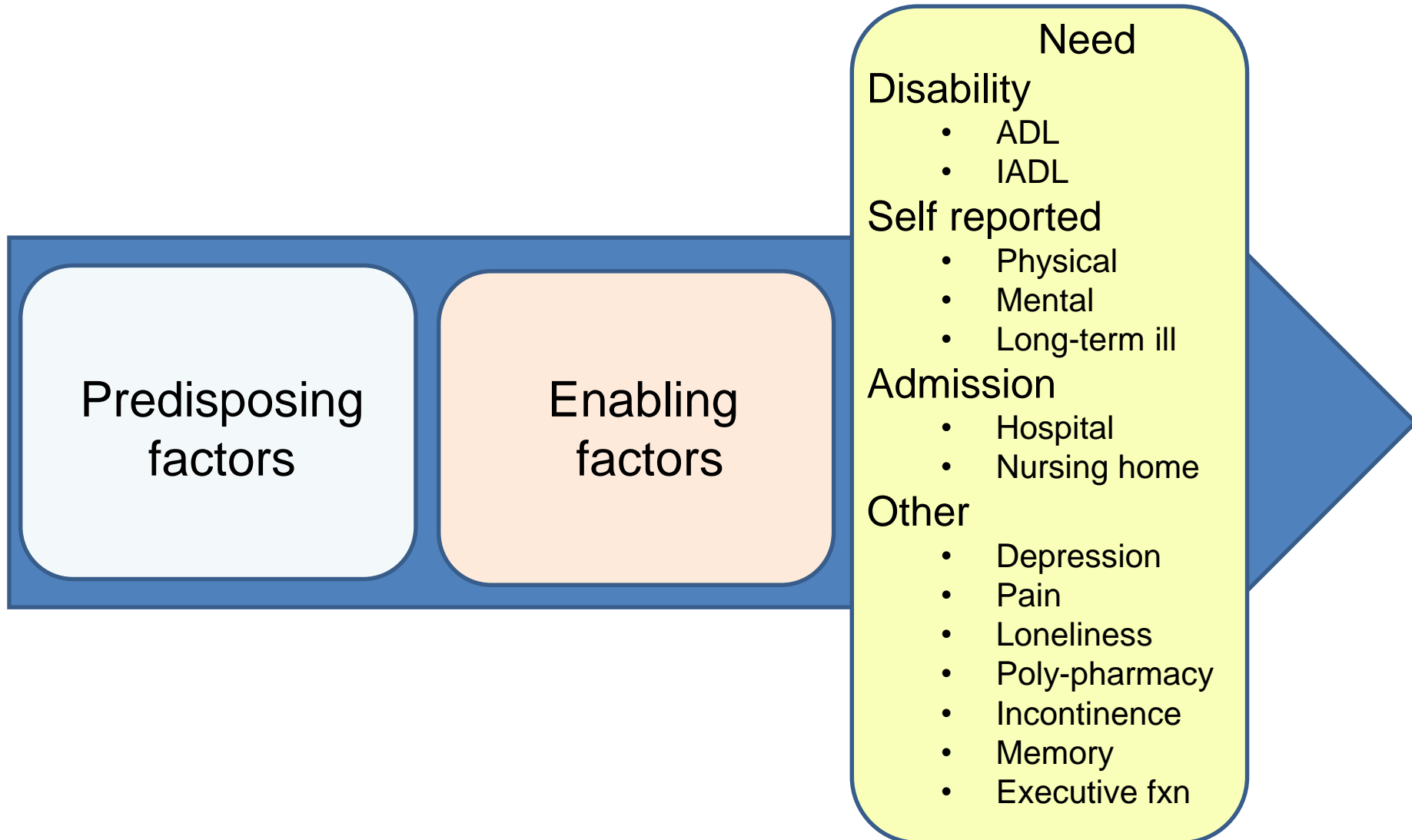




# Health service utilisation framework



# Health service utilisation framework



# Results

## Predisposing

- Age
- Sex
- Living arrangement

## Enabling

- Education
- Health insurance\*
- Location
- Informal help\*

## Need

### Disability

- ADI
- IADL

### Self reported

- Physical\*
- Mental
- Long-term ill

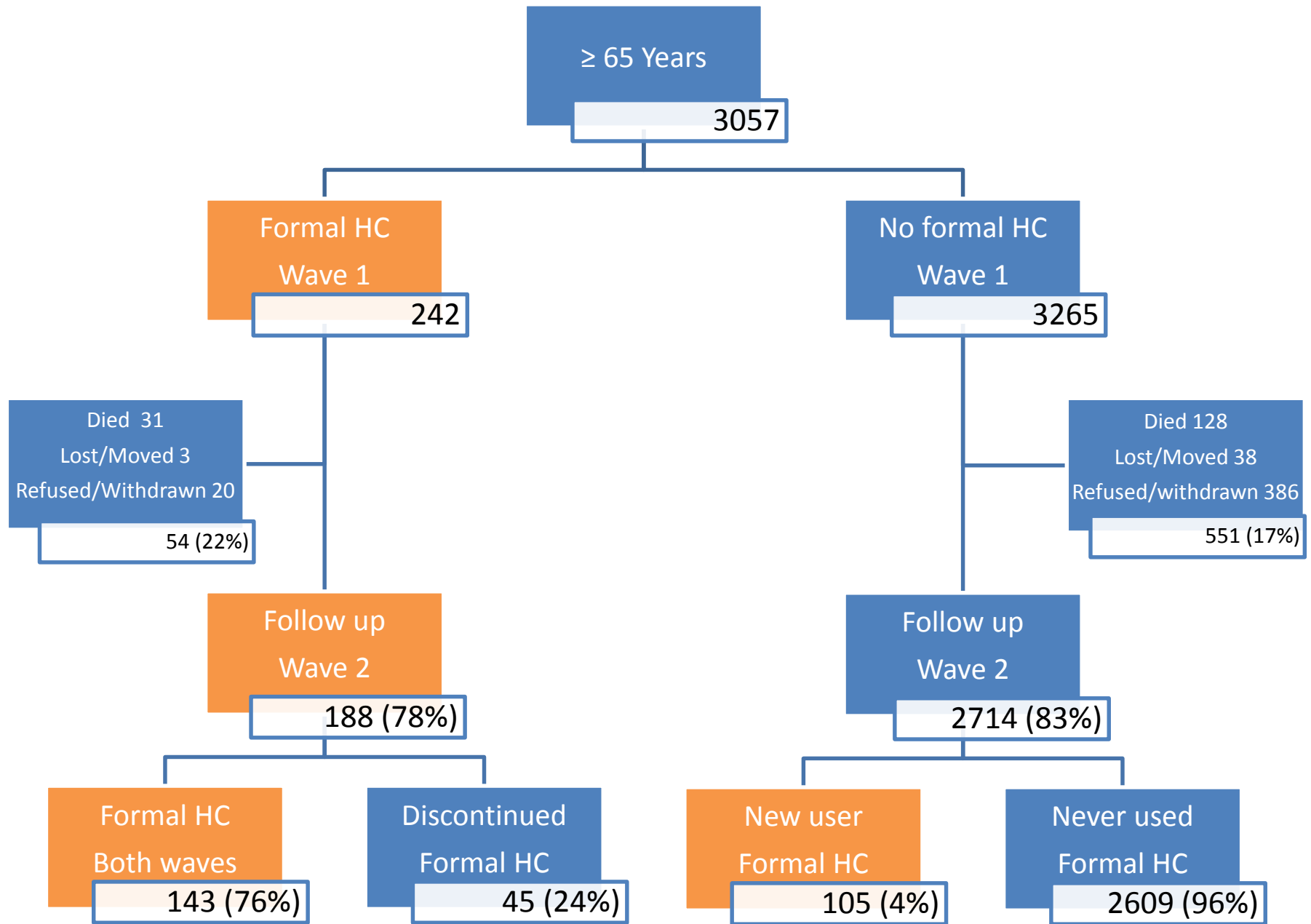
### Admission

- Hospital
- Nursing home\*

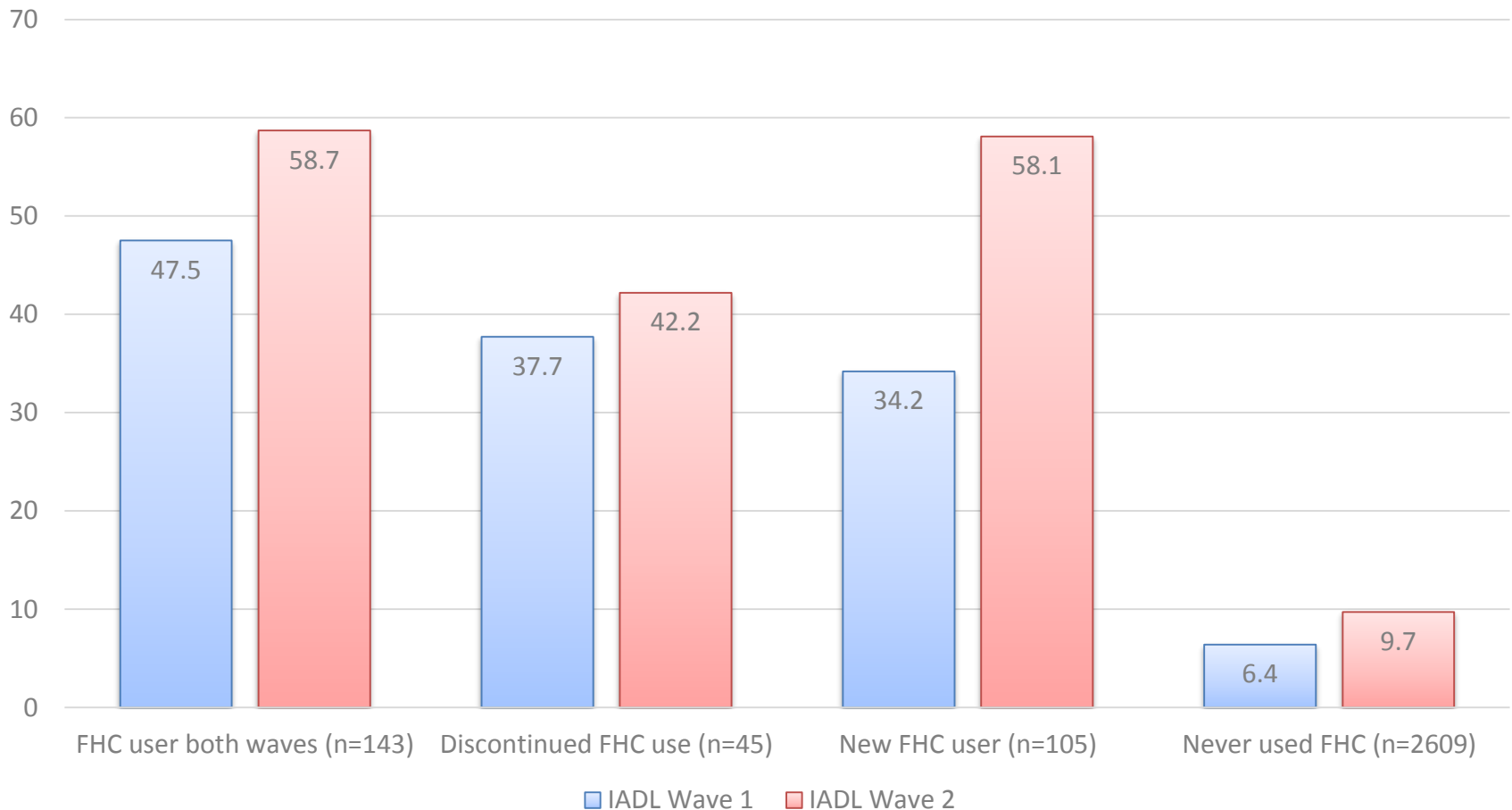
### Other

- Depression
- Pain\*
- Loneliness
- Poly-pharmacy\*
- Incontinence
- Memory
- Executive fxn\*

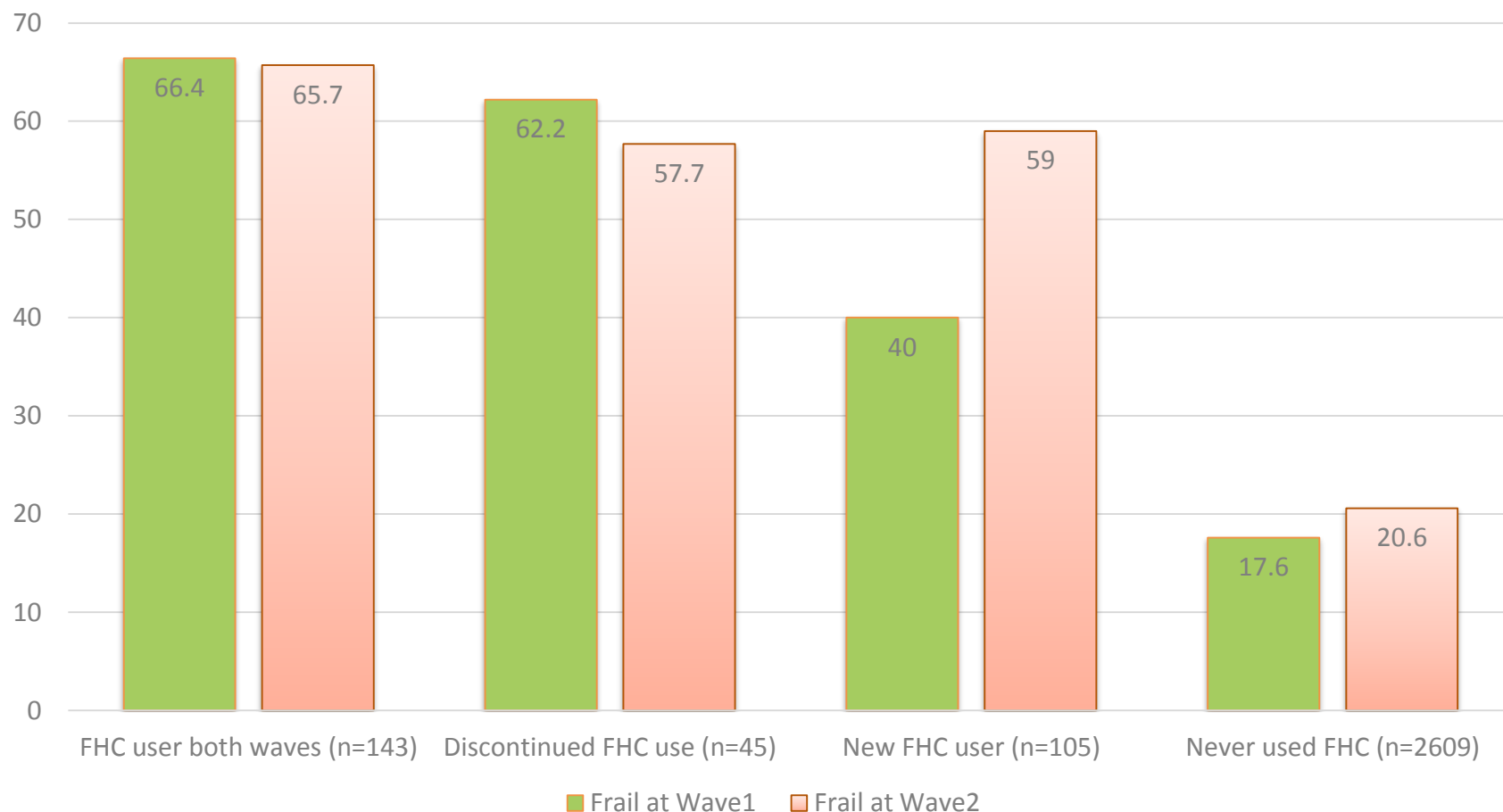
# Follow up formal home-care over a two year period (No Weights)



# IADL disability according to formal home-care user group across wave 1 & 2



# Frailty according to formal home-care user group across wave 1 & 2



# Discussion points

## ADL/IADL disability

- No evidence found to suggest that personal care is a driver of home care utilisation
- Highlights the need to prioritise primary, secondary and tertiary prevention of disability

## Age

- Large variation in service use by age



# Discussion points

## Living arrangements

- Is home care meeting needs associated with social isolation and loneliness?
- Are older spouse/partner carers disadvantaged by this concentration of resources on those who live alone?

Potential for further research on home-care over time in TILDA

Standardised assessment

# However... caution!

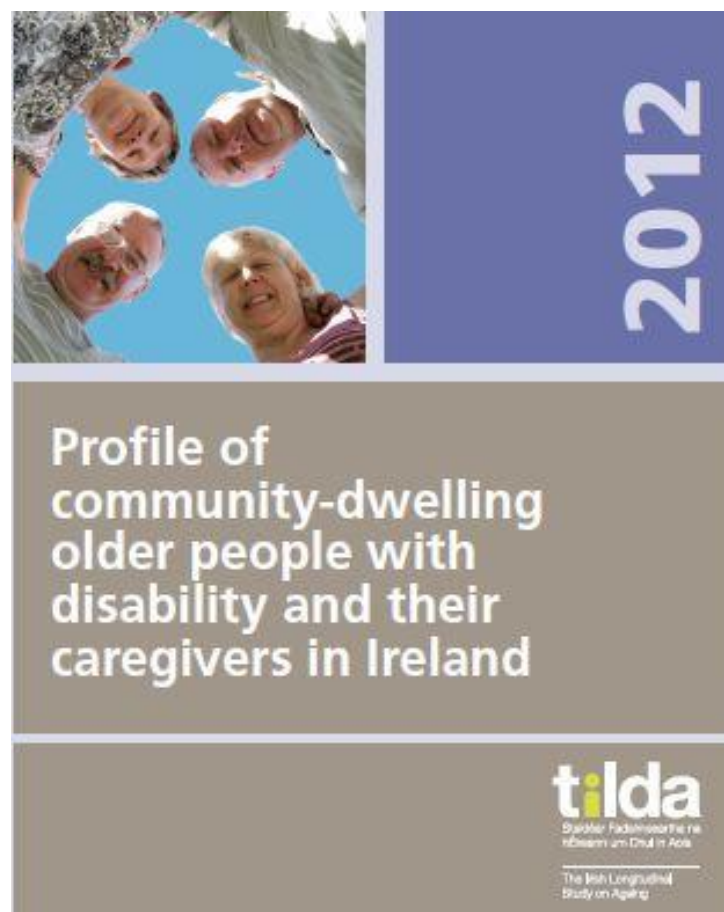
## First layer of assessment



## Second layer of assessment



# Topic report



KAMIYA, Y., MURPHY, C., SAVVA, G. & TIMONEN, V. 2012. Profile of community-dwelling older people with disability and their caregivers in Ireland. The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing, Trinity College, Dublin.

# Core Funders (2006—2016)



*The*  
ATLANTIC  
*Philanthropies*



Thank you

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