



2020

**TILDA REPORT TO INFORM
DEMOGRAPHICS
FOR OVER 50s IN IRELAND
FOR COVID-19 CRISIS**

tilda

Staidéar Fadaimseartha na
hÉireann um Dhul in Aois

The Irish Longitudinal
Study on Ageing



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TILDA REPORT TO INFORM DEMOGRAPHICS FOR OVER 50s IN IRELAND FOR COVID-19 CRISIS

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On behalf of the TILDA team

March 2020

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Contents

1. Frailty, Pre-Frailty and Home Circumstances and Community Health Service Supports among the Over-50s in Ireland	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Living with phenotype pre-frailty and frailty	3
1.3 Living alone by frailty status	5
1.4 Accessing support services in the community by frailty status and age group	6
2. Cardiovascular and Chronic Diseases, Comorbidities and Medication Usage in the Over-50s in Ireland	9
2.1 Introduction	9
2.2 Population estimates of Cardiovascular and Chronic Diseases	11
2.3 Disease and age breakdown.....	13
2.3.1 Chronic Lung Disease	13
2.3.2 Asthma	14
2.3.3 Hypertension	15
2.3.4 Heart Attack.....	16
2.3.5 Angina	17
2.3.6 Congestive Heart Failure.....	18
2.3.7 Diabetes	19
2.3.8 Stroke	20
2.3.9 Ministroke/TIA.....	21
2.3.10 High Cholesterol.....	22
2.3.11 Arthritis	23
2.3.12 Osteoporosis	24
2.3.13 Cancer or Malignant Tumour.....	25
2.3.14 Varicose Ulcers	26
2.3.15 Cirrhosis, or serious Liver Damage	27
2.3.16 Thyroid Problems	28
2.4 Comorbidities	29
2.5 Medications Data	35
2.5.1 Blood Glucose Lowering Drug.....	36
2.5.2 Thiazolidinedione	37
2.5.3 Antihypertensives	38
2.5.4 ACE Inhibitors	39
2.5.5 Angiotensin II Antagonist.....	40
2.5.6 Oral Ibuprofen	41
3. Grandchild care, family caregivers and disability in the population of over-50s in Ireland	42
3.1 Introduction	42
3.2 Provision of grandchild care and the numbers of hours provided	43
3.3 Household composition by functional disability status and proximity to children.....	46
3.4 Home help, functional disability and family care giving	51
4. Appendix	55
4.1 TILDA sampling frame and methods summary	55

Executive Summary

TILDA is a Longitudinal Study on Ageing, which at Wave 1 (2009) represented 1:156 people aged 50 and older in Ireland. TILDA collects detailed subjective and objective measures of health, social circumstances and economics every two years. These interviews are delivered in participants' homes using computer assisted personal interview (CAPI). Core objective health measures are also collected at each wave in the home and more detailed health assessments are delivered at alternate data sweeps in a health assessment centre or in the participant's home. Response rates at Wave 1 were 62%. Wave 1 commenced in 2009, Wave 5 in 2018.

To assist with planning for COVID-19, we have analysed the following to help identify numbers in at-risk cohorts based on extant national and international data for at-risk groups i.e. frailty, pre-frailty; cardiovascular and chronic conditions; comorbidities; possible at-risk CVD and anti-inflammatory medications*; and living/household circumstances (social isolation) including grandparenting, community social care and health service utilisation.

We find that **126,300** people aged over 50 live alone, **36,000** of whom are living with an ADL functional disability, and **57,800** are aged over 70 years. In total 16%, equivalent to **234,200**, have no children. For the remainder, children live in the same house (26%), in the same county (45%), in another county (9%) or another country (4%).

Of those **over 70 years**, **79,851** are frail (18.9%), 217,101 are pre-frail (50.5%) and 43,448 are living alone (10.8%). Of those over 70 years who are living alone, 12,704 are frail (28.1%) and 18,279 are pre-frail (44.3%).

Of those **over 50 years**, 749,845 have Hypertension, 185,002 have Asthma, 182,833 have Diabetes Mellitus, 167,500 have Cancer past or present, 123,383 have Chronic lung disease such as chronic bronchitis or emphysema, 706,624 have 3 or more comorbidities.

Numbers prescribed possible at-risk medications for ACE2 upregulation: ACE inhibitors 247,923; ARB (angiotensin II Antagonist) 218,126; Ibuprofen 15,188.

Overall, 9% receive help from a family caregiver, the equivalent of **75,800** people. The majority of these were aged over 70 years (**54,500**).

Overall, 31.5% of the population aged over 50 provide childcare for their grandchildren, with the mean number of hours in the last month being 2.5 hours (interquartile range 1-4), although 9% provided more than 40 hours in the past month. This equates to **352,100** people with **93,000** providing more than 40 hours in the past month.

**“Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infects host cells through ACE2 receptors, leading to coronavirus disease (COVID-19)-related pneumonia, while also causing acute myocardial injury and chronic damage to the cardiovascular system. Therefore, particular attention should be given to cardiovascular protection during treatment for COVID-19...”*

ACE2 levels can be increased by the use of renin–angiotensin–aldosterone system inhibitors. Given that ACE2 is a functional receptor for SARS-CoV-2, the safety and potential effects of antihypertension therapy with ACE inhibitors or angiotensin-receptor blockers in patients with COVID-19 should be carefully considered....

whether patients with COVID-19 and hypertension who are taking an ACE inhibitor or angiotensin-receptor blocker should switch to another antihypertensive drug remains controversial, and further evidence is required.”

[https://www.nature.com/articles/s41569-020-0360-5;](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41569-020-0360-5)

[https://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lanres/PIIS2213-2600\(20\)30116-8.pdf](https://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lanres/PIIS2213-2600(20)30116-8.pdf)

Weights

Weights were used in all cases to make estimates relevant to the general population of over-50s in Ireland. In this instance, longitudinal weights which account for participant attrition between Wave 1 and Wave 5 were used. To calculate these weights, the underlying probability of being included in the computer assisted personal interview (CAPI) was multiplied by the reciprocal of the probability of participating in all 5 TILDA waves. This probability was calculated using a logistic regression with the following predictors: age, sex, education level, marital status, geographic location, smoking status, health insurance, medications, socio-economic stratum, self-rated health, disabilities, depression, employment status, cardiovascular conditions, diabetes, vision, cognitive status and whether one has wrist or hip fractures.

1. Frailty, Pre-Frailty and Home Circumstances and Community Health Service Supports among the Over-50s in Ireland

Author: Aisling O'Halloran

1.1 Introduction

The following will give an overview of the numbers of people over 50 in Ireland classified by the phenotype frailty status as captured by Wave 5 of TILDA.

The phenotype frailty status is classified by the presence in an individual of five phenotypic criteria, namely exhaustion/fatigue, unintended weight loss, slow walking speed, muscle weakness and low levels of physical activity.

The presence of none, 1-2 and ≥ 3 of these criteria indicates that an individual is non-frail, pre-frail or frail respectively. Pre-frail individuals are at an intermediate stage in the development of frailty, and are at a higher level of adverse health outcomes than non-frail individuals. Frailty is a precursor state on the disability cascade. Individuals living with frailty are at increased risk of developing disabilities, adverse health outcomes, increased hospital admission, transition to long-term care and mortality.

The number of people living with phenotype pre-frailty and frailty will be reported. The numbers of people living alone by frailty status will also be provided. In the final section, the numbers of people accessing support services in the community, e.g. home help, personal care, meals-on-wheels and home care packages will be reported by frailty status and by the age groups 65-74 and 75+ at Wave 5 of the TILDA study.

All estimates are based on data from the most recent Wave 5 of TILDA (collected in 2018, $n=5,206$ participants); total population estimates are based on figures collected from the most recent 2016 Census data (which reported a total of 1,446,460 people over 50 living in Ireland). It should be noted that the TILDA sampling frame does not include people with dementia at baseline or people living in nursing homes, and as such this data may slightly underestimate prevalence for the total population in Ireland.

For estimates of phenotype frailty prevalence, all numbers are calculated based on the presence of the five phenotypic criteria among participants at Wave 5 (2018).

In all cases, population numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.

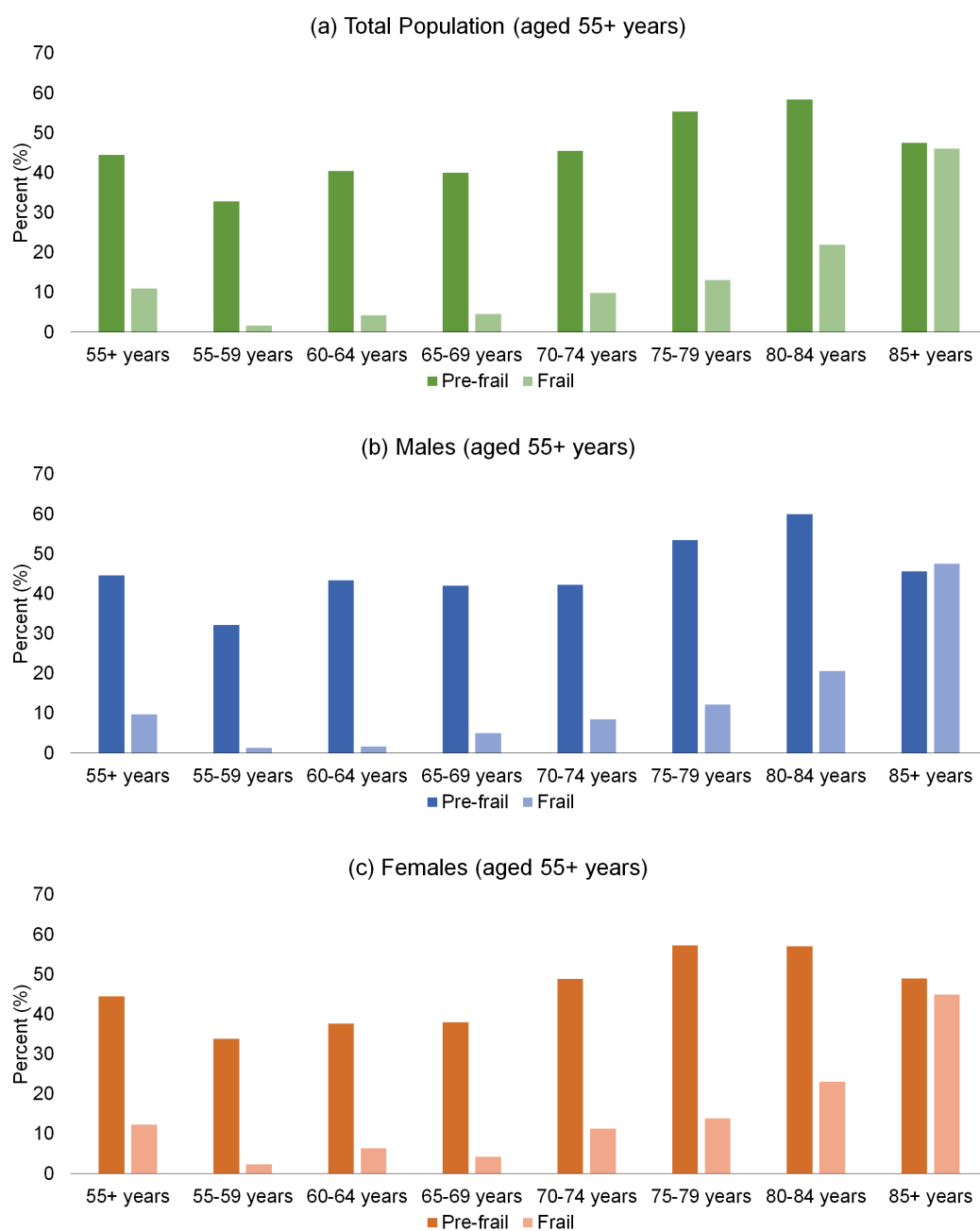
Table 1.1. Enumerated Population CSO Census 2016 and TILDA Wave 5 2018 (Number) by Sex and Age Group

	CSO 2016	TILDA 2018
Male		
50+ years	697,605	2,286
50 - 54 years	148,212	1
55+ years	549,393	2,285
55 - 59 years	133,858	182
60 - 64 years	118,698	503
65 - 69 years	104,961	464
70 - 74 years	79,501	419
75 - 79 years	54,117	345
80 - 84 years	35,196	223
85 years and over	23,062	149
Female		
50+ years	748,855	2,920
50 - 54 years	151,723	58
55+ years	597,132	2,862
55 - 59 years	136,244	308
60 - 64 years	120,158	644
65 - 69 years	106,275	564
70 - 74 years	82,771	532
75 - 79 years	61,350	353
80 - 84 years	45,841	232
85+ years	44,493	229
Total		
50+ years	1,446,460	5,206
50 - 54 years	299,935	59
55+ years	1,146,525	5,147
55 - 59 years	270,102	490
60 - 64 years	238,856	1,147
65 - 69 years	211,236	1,028
70 - 74 years	162,272	951
75 - 79 years	115,467	698
80 - 84 years	81,037	455
85+ years	67,555	378

Table 1.1 Data from Wave 5 (2018) TILDA weighted to account for population.

1.2 Living with phenotype pre-frailty and frailty

Figure 1.1 Phenotype Frailty by Age Group and Gender



(a) Frailty by Age Group for All participants aged 55+ years

Total Pop %: - Pre-frail: 44.5, Frail: 11.0; Pop Number: - Pre-frail: 510,204, Frail: 126,118

(b) Frailty by Age Group for Male participants aged 55+ years

Total Pop %: - Pre-frail: 44.6, Frail: 9.7; Pop Number: - Pre-frail: 245,029, Frail: 53,291

(c) Frailty by Age Group for Female participants aged 55+ years

Total Pop %: - Pre-frail: 44.5, Frail: 12.3; Pop Number: - Pre-frail: 265,724, Frail: 73,447

Table 1.2. Percentage prevalence of phenotype frailty status in TILDA (2018) extrapolated to CSO population estimate data from 2016

Age group	TILDA (% , 2018)			CSO (n, 2016)			Total
	Non-frail	Pre-frail	Frail	Non-frail	Pre-frail	Frail	
Male							
55+ years	45.7	44.6	9.7	251,073	245,029	53,291	549,393
55 - 59 years	66.6	32.1	1.3	89,149	42,968	1,740	133,858
60 - 64 years	54.9	43.4	1.7	65,165	51,515	2,018	118,698
65 - 69 years	53.0	42.0	5.0	55,629	44,084	5,248	104,961
70 - 74 years	49.3	42.2	8.5	39,194	33,549	6,758	79,501
75 - 79 years	34.4	53.4	12.2	18,616	28,898	6,602	54,117
80 - 84 years	19.5	59.9	20.6	6,863	21,082	7,250	35,196
85+ years	6.9	45.6	47.5	1,591	10,516	10,954	23,062
Female							
55+ years	43.2	44.5	12.3	257,961	265,724	73,447	597,132
55 - 59 years	63.9	33.8	2.3	87,060	46,050	3,134	136,244
60 - 64 years	56.0	37.6	6.4	67,288	45,179	7,690	120,158
65 - 69 years	57.8	38.0	4.2	61,427	40,385	4,464	106,275
70 - 74 years	39.9	48.8	11.3	33,026	40,392	9,353	82,771
75 - 79 years	28.8	57.3	13.9	17,669	35,154	8,528	61,350
80 - 84 years	19.9	57.0	23.1	9,122	26,129	10,589	45,841
85+ years	6.1	49.0	44.9	2,714	21,802	19,977	44,493
Total							
55+ years	44.5	44.5	11.0	510,204	510,204	126,118	1,146,525
55 - 59 years	65.5	32.8	1.7	176,917	88,593	4,592	270,102
60 - 64 years	55.4	40.4	4.2	132,326	96,498	10,032	238,856
65 - 69 years	55.4	40.0	4.6	117,025	84,494	9,717	211,236
70 - 74 years	44.7	45.5	9.8	72,536	73,834	15,903	162,272
75 - 79 years	31.6	55.3	13.1	36,488	63,853	15,126	115,467
80 - 84 years	19.7	58.4	21.9	15,964	47,326	17,747	81,037
85+ years	6.5	47.5	46.0	4,391	32,089	31,075	67,555

Table 1.2 Data from Wave 5 (2018) TILDA weighted to account for population.

1.3 Living alone by frailty status

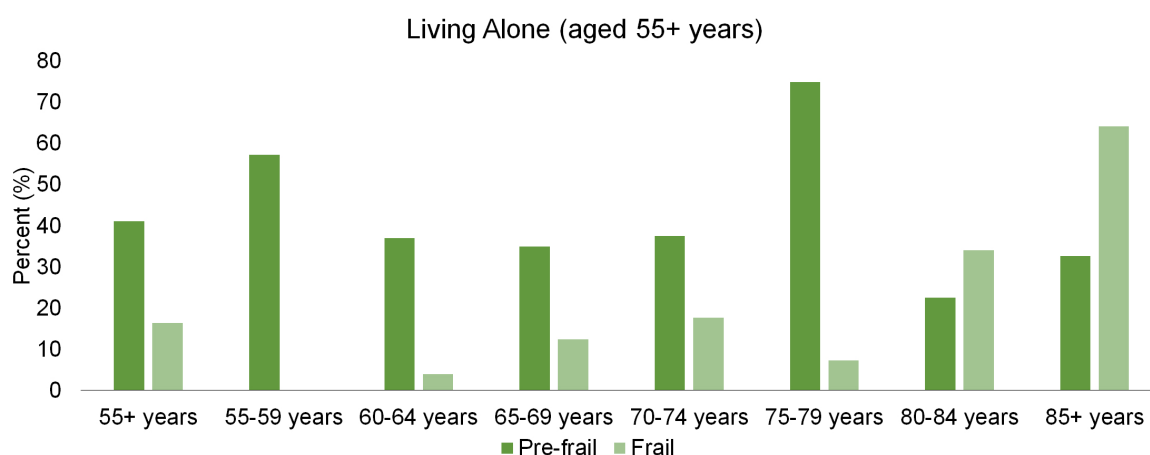


Figure 1.1 Prevalence of Phenotype Frailty in those Living Alone by Age Group

Of those living alone %: - Pre-frail: 41.1, Frail: 16.4; Pop Number: - Pre-frail: 44,043, Frail: 17,574

Table 1.3. Percentage prevalence of living alone by frailty status in TILDA (2018) extrapolated to CSO population estimate data from 2016

	TILDA (% , 2018)			CSO (n, 2016)		
	Non-frail	Pre-frail	Frail	Non-frail	Pre-frail	Frail
Total						
55+ years	42.5	41.1	16.4	45,543	44,043	17,574
55 - 59 years	42.7	57.3	0	7,727	10,369	0
60 - 64 years	59.1	37.0	3.9	13,975	8,749	922
65 - 69 years	52.7	34.9	12.4	11,577	7,667	2,724
70 - 74 years	44.8	37.5	17.7	6,470	5,416	2,556
75 - 79 years	17.8	74.9	7.3	1,809	7,611	742
80 - 84 years	43.5	22.5	34.0	3,878	2,006	3,031
85+ years	3.0	32.7	64.2	298	3,247	6,375

Table 1.3 Data from Wave 5 (2018) TILDA weighted to account for population.

1.4 Accessing support services in the community by frailty status and age group

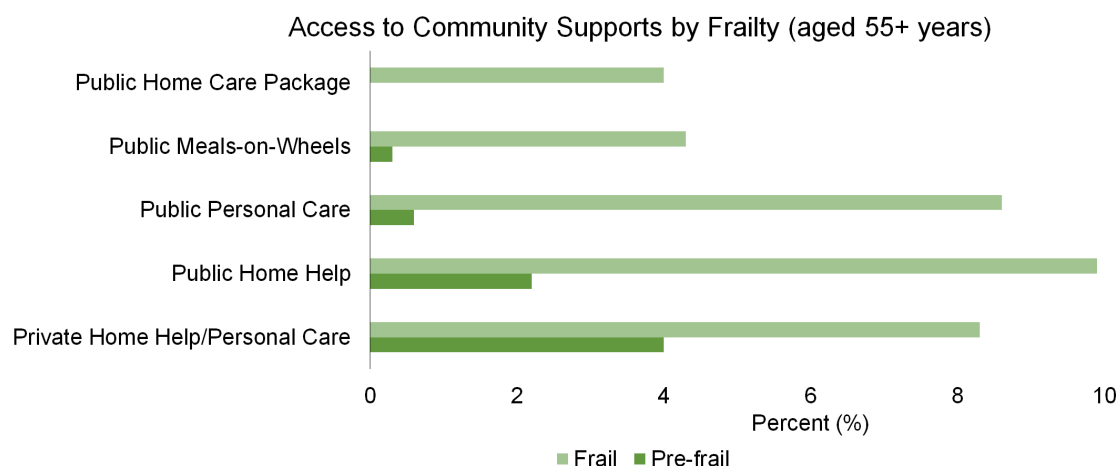


Figure 1.3. Access to Community Supports by Phenotype Frailty for participants aged 55+ years

Total Pop %: - Pre-frail: 44.5, Frail: 11.0; Pop Number: - Pre-frail: 510,204, Frail: 126,118

Table 1.4. Percentage access to community supports by frailty status in TILDA (2018) extrapolated to CSO population estimate data from 2016

	TILDA (% , 2018)		CSO (n, 2016)	
	Pre-frail	Frail	Pre-frail	Frail
Pop 55+ years	44.5	11.0	510,204	126,118
Private Home Help/ Personal Care	4.0	8.3	20,408	10,468
Public Home Help	2.2	9.9	11,224	12,486
Public Personal Care	0.6	8.6	3,061	10,846
Public Meals-on-Wheels	0.3	4.3	1,531	5,423
Public Home Care Package	0.0	4.0	0	5,045

Table 1.4 Data from Wave 5 (2018) TILDA weighted to account for population.

Table 1.5.1. Percentage paying for private home help/personal care in TILDA (2018) extrapolated to CSO population estimate data from 2016

Private Home Help / Personal Care				
	TILDA (% , 2018)		CSO (n, 2016)	
	3.2		36,689	
	Pre-frail	Frail	Pre-frail	Frail
Population age 55+ years	58.6	29.7	21,500	10,897

Of these: - 15.3% were aged 65-74 years, equivalent to 5,613 individuals and 80.2% were aged 75 and over, equivalent to 29,425 individuals

Table 1.5.2. Percentage receiving public home help in TILDA (2018) extrapolated to CSO population estimate data from 2016

Public Home Help				
	TILDA (% , 2018)		CSO (n, 2016)	
	3.4		38,982	
	Pre-frail	Frail	Pre-frail	Frail
Population age 55+ years	44.9	44.9	17,503	17,503

Of these: - 10.1% were aged 65-74 years, equivalent to 3,937 individuals and 88.4% were aged 75 and over, equivalent to 43,460 individuals

Table 1.5.3. Percentage receiving a public personal care attendant in TILDA (2018) extrapolated to CSO population estimate data from 2016

Public Personal Care Attendant				
	TILDA (% , 2018)		CSO (n, 2016)	
	1.6		18,344	
	Pre-frail	Frail	Pre-frail	Frail
Population age 55+ years	23.3	76.7	4,274	14,070

Of these: - 16.7% were aged 65-74 years, equivalent to 3,068 individuals and 80.0% were aged 75 and over, equivalent to 14,675 individuals

Table 1.5.4. Percentage receiving public meals-on-wheels in TILDA (2018) extrapolated to CSO population estimate data from 2016

Public Meals-on-Wheels				
	TILDA (% , 2018)		CSO (n, 2016)	
	0.7		8,026	
	Pre-frail	Frail	Pre-frail	Frail
Population age 55+ years	33.3	66.7	2,673	5,353

Of these: - 17.9% were aged 65-74 years, equivalent to 1,437 individuals and 78.6% were aged 75 and over, equivalent to 6,308 individuals

Table 1.5.5. Percentage receiving a public home care package in TILDA (2018) extrapolated to CSO population estimate data from 2016

Public Home Care Package				
	TILDA (% , 2018)		CSO (n, 2016)	
	0.6		6,879	
	Pre-frail	Frail	Pre-frail	Frail
Population age 55+ years	3.6	96.4	248	6,631

Of these: - 20.7% were aged 65-74 years, equivalent to 1,424 individuals and 75.9% were aged 75 and over, equivalent to 5,221 individuals

2. Cardiovascular and Chronic Diseases, Comorbidities and Medication Usage in the Over-50s in Ireland

Author: Belinda Hernández

2.1 Introduction

The following will give an overview of the numbers of people over 50 in Ireland with the following 16 cardiovascular or chronic conditions captured by TILDA:

- High Cholesterol
- Hypertension
- Arthritis (including osteoarthritis, or rheumatism)
- Osteoporosis, sometimes called thin or brittle bones
- Asthma
- Diabetes
- Cancer or a malignant tumour
- Thyroid Problems
- Chronic lung disease such as chronic bronchitis or emphysema
- Angina
- A heart attack (incl. myocardial infarction or coronary thrombosis)
- Varicose Ulcers (an ulcer due to varicose veins)
- Mini stroke/TIA
- Stroke
- Congestive heart failure
- Cirrhosis, or serious liver damage

The number of people living with multiple co-occurring medical conditions, as well as the pairwise combinations of coexisting conditions (comorbidities), will also be reported. The final section of this report will give an overview of the medications being used at Wave 5.

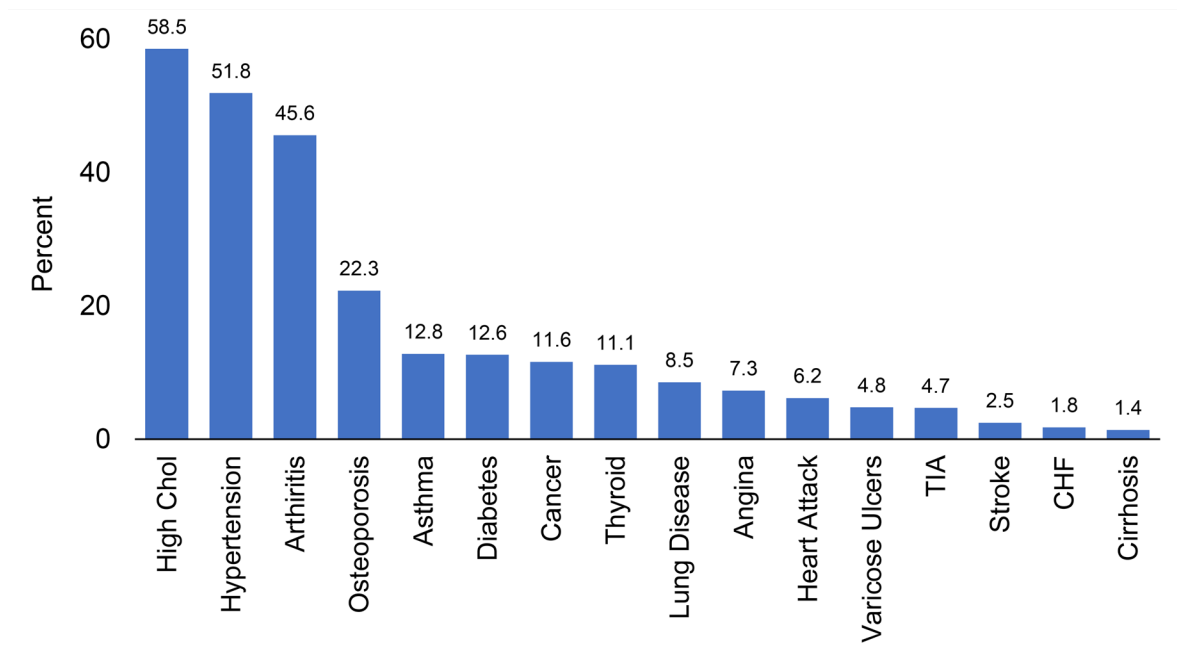
All estimates are based on data from the most recent Wave 5 of TILDA (collected in 2018, n=5,206 participants); total population estimates are based on figures collected from the most recent 2016 census data (which reported a total of 1,446,460 people over 50 living in Ireland). It should be noted that the TILDA sampling frame does not include people with dementia at baseline or people living in nursing homes, and so this data may slightly underestimate prevalence for the total population in Ireland.

For estimates of diseases and comorbidity prevalence, all numbers are calculated based on participants having a history of the disease, not just disease incidence at wave 5; i.e., we counted disease as being present if the participant reported ever having any of the above medical conditions in any of the TILDA waves (2009-2018), not only if they reported it in 2018. To do this, we included data from all 5 waves of TILDA and counted disease as being present if a participant reported having the disease in any of the 5 waves and didn't later dispute having the disease at a later wave. The reason for this is that many participants confuse being cured of a disease and having a disease under control (even though they are asked if they have ever been diagnosed with the conditions above many will report no as their condition is under control even though they previously reported having the condition). If they report a condition at a given wave, they are asked to confirm it at the next wave, and are given the opportunity to dispute the diagnosis. In all cases our estimates have corrected for disputed/false diagnoses.

In all cases population numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.

2.2 Population estimates of Cardiovascular and Chronic Diseases

Figure 2.1 Disease prevalence in the population of over-50s in Ireland



Depicted in Table 2.1 is the percentage in the population with each of the 16 conditions mentioned.

Table 2.1. Disease prevalence in TILDA and the population of over-50s in Ireland

Medical Condition	Number of cases in TILDA (n=5,206)	Estimated Population Prevalence %	Estimated Number in Population (n=1,446,460)
Asthma	657	12.79	185,002
Chronic lung disease such as chronic bronchitis or emphysema	402	8.53	123,383
High Cholesterol	3,037	58.5	846,179
Hypertension	2,589	51.84	749,845
Arthritis (including osteoarthritis, or rheumatism)	2,256	45.55	658,863
Osteoporosis, sometimes called thin or brittle bones	1,148	22.27	322,127
Diabetes	612	12.64	182,833
Cancer or a malignant tumour	612	11.58	167,500
Thyroid Problems	592	11.11	160,702
Angina	337	7.27	105,158
A heart attack (incl. myocardial infarction or coronary thrombosis)	295	6.16	89,102
Varicose Ulcers (an ulcer due to varicose veins)	226	4.75	68,707
Mini stroke/TIA	242	4.66	67,405
A stroke (cerebral vascular disease)	143	2.45	35,438
Congestive heart failure	83	1.75	25,313
Cirrhosis, or serious liver damage	59	1.40	20,250

Table 2.1 shows the actual numbers of cases in TILDA and the estimated number of people in the population with each of these diseases. NOTE: The population prevalence is weighted to the population of over-50s in Ireland and so will not correspond to the % of cases in TILDA, i.e. for high cholesterol $3037/5026 \times 100$ does not equal 58.5% this is because we have used weights to make our estimates relevant to the population of over-50s in Ireland and not just to TILDA

2.3 Disease and age breakdown

2.3.1 Chronic Lung Disease

Figures 2.2 – 2.17 inclusive show the percentage age distribution for each disease type in the population of over-50s in Ireland. The corresponding breakdown by age group of the actual numbers of cases in TILDA and the estimated number of people in the population with each disease type are presented in Tables 2.2 -2.17 inclusive.

Figure 2.2. Percentage prevalence of Chronic Lung Disease by Age Group

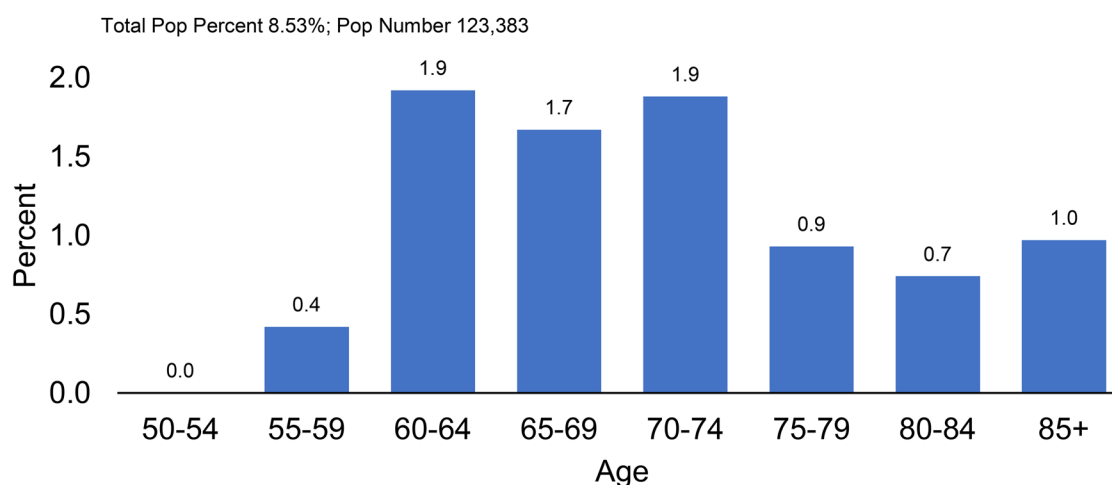


Table 2.2. Prevalence of Chronic Lung Disease in TILDA and the population of over-50s in Ireland by Age Group

Chronic lung disease such as chronic bronchitis or emphysema by Age	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	TOTAL
Number Cases in TILDA	4	24	77	78	85	52	40	42	402
Estimated Prevalence in Population	0.00%	0.42%	1.92%	1.67%	1.88%	0.93%	0.74%	0.97%	8.53%
Estimated Number of Cases in Population	0	6,075	27,772	24,156	27,193	13,452	10,704	14,031	123,383

Table 2.2 shows the actual numbers of cases in TILDA and the estimated number of people in the population with chronic lung disease. NOTE: The population prevalence is weighted to the population of over-50s in Ireland and so will not correspond to the % of cases in TILDA.

2.3.2 Asthma

Figure 2.3. Percentage prevalence of Asthma by Age Group

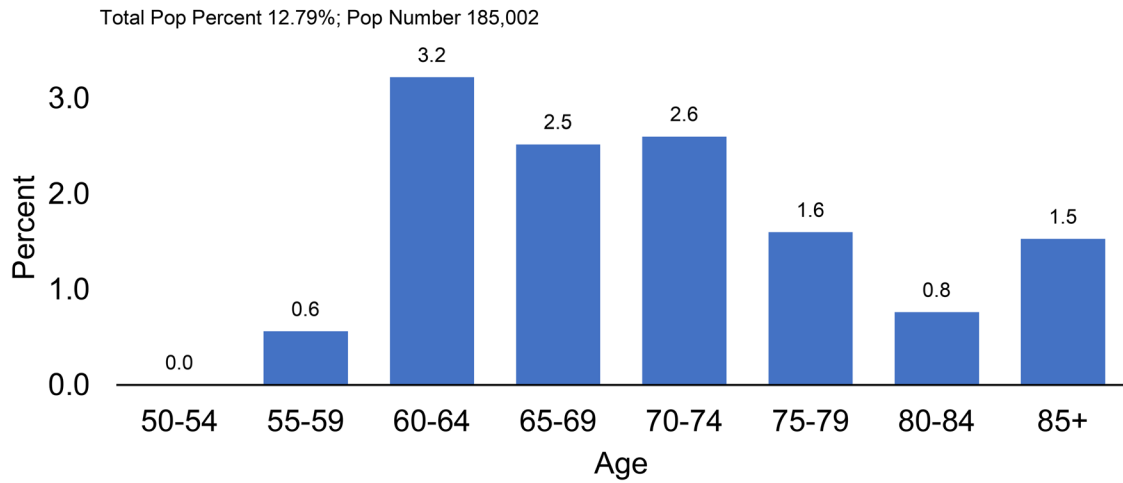


Table 2.3. Prevalence of Asthma in TILDA and the population of over-50s in Ireland by Age Group

Asthma by Age	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	TOTAL
Number Cases in TILDA	4	52	152	132	130	86	46	55	657
Estimated Prevalence in Population	0.00%	0.56%	3.22%	2.52%	2.60%	1.60%	0.76%	1.53%	12.79%
Estimated Number of Cases in Population	0	8,100	46,576	36,451	37,608	23,143	10,993	22,131	185,002

Table 2.3 shows the actual numbers of cases in TILDA and the estimated number of people in the population with asthma. NOTE: The population prevalence is weighted to the population of over-50s in Ireland and so will not correspond to the % of cases in TILDA.

2.3.3 Hypertension

Figure 2.4. Percentage prevalence of Hypertension by Age Group

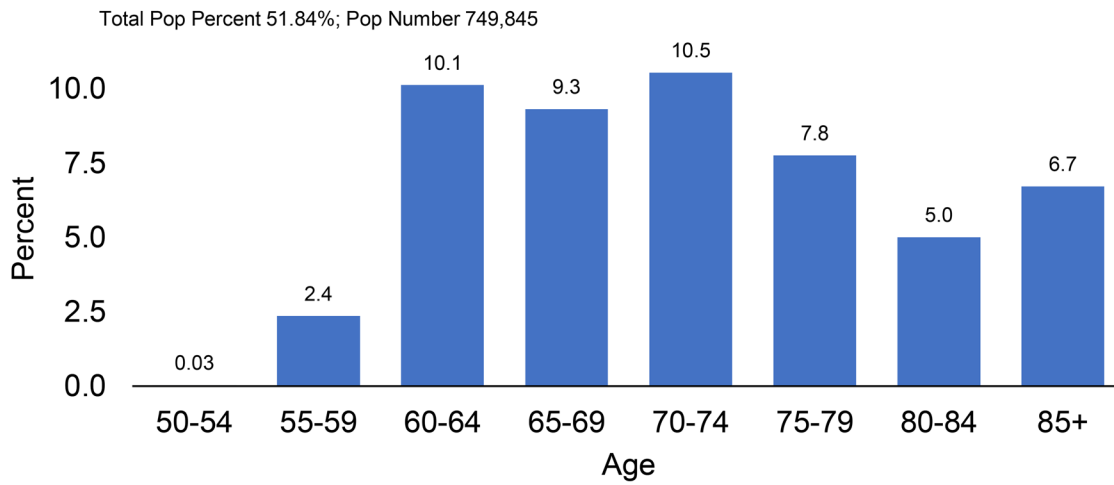


Table 2.4. Prevalence of Hypertension in TILDA and the population of over-50s in Ireland by Age Group

Hypertension by Age	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	TOTAL
Number Cases in TILDA	20	156	459	463	520	428	282	2,611	2,589
Estimated Prevalence in Population	0.03%	2.35%	10.12%	9.31%	10.54%	7.76%	5.01%	6.72%	51.84
Estimated Number of Cases in Population	434	33,992	146,382	134,665	152,457	112,245	72,468	97,202	749,845

Table 2.4 shows the actual numbers of cases in TILDA and the estimated number of people in the population with hypertension. NOTE: The population prevalence is weighted to the population of over-50s in Ireland and so will not correspond to the % of cases in TILDA

2.3.4 Heart Attack

Figure 2.5. Percentage prevalence of Heart Attack by Age Group

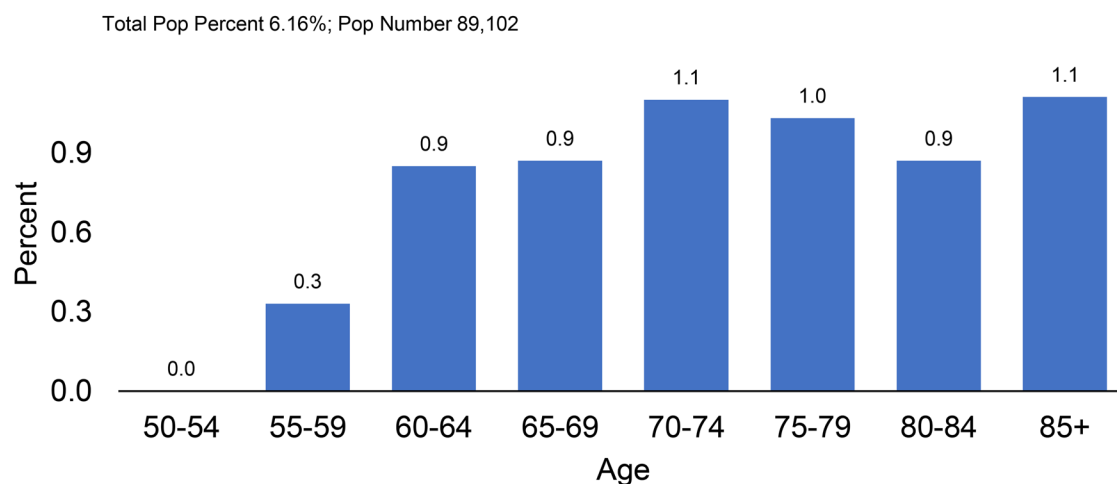


Table 2.5. Prevalence of Hypertension in TILDA and the population of over-50s in Ireland by Age Group

Heart Attack by Age	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	TOTAL
Number Cases in TILDA	0	13	35	41	56	55	56	39	295
Estimated Prevalence in Population	0.00%	0.33%	0.85%	0.87%	1.10%	1.03%	0.87%	1.11%	6.16%
Estimated Number of Cases in Population	0	4,773	12,295	12,584	15,911	14,899	12,584	16,056	89,102

Table 2.5 shows the actual numbers of cases in TILDA and the estimated number of people in the population with heart attack. NOTE: The population prevalence is weighted to the population of over-50s in Ireland and so will not correspond to the % of cases in TILDA.

2.3.5 Angina

Figure 2.6. Percentage prevalence of Angina by Age Group

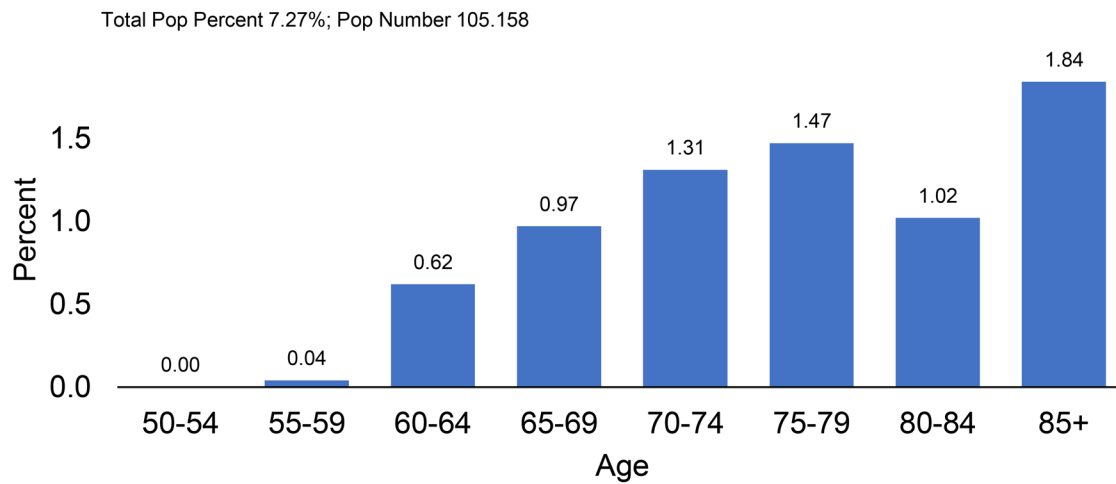


Table 2.6. Prevalence of Angina in TILDA and the population of over-50s in Ireland by Age Group

Angina by Age	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	TOTAL
Number Cases in TILDA	1	4	24	45	64	74	62	63	337
Estimated Prevalence in Population	0.00%	0.04%	0.62%	0.97%	1.31%	1.47%	1.02%	1.84%	7.27%
Estimated Number of Cases in Population	0	579	8,968	14,031	18,949	21,263	14,754	26,615	105,158

Table 2.6 shows the actual numbers of cases in TILDA and the estimated number of people in the population with angina. NOTE: The population prevalence is weighted to the population of over-50s in Ireland and so will not correspond to the % of cases in TILDA

2.3.6 Congestive Heart Failure

Figure 2.7. Percentage prevalence of Congestive Heart Failure by Age Group

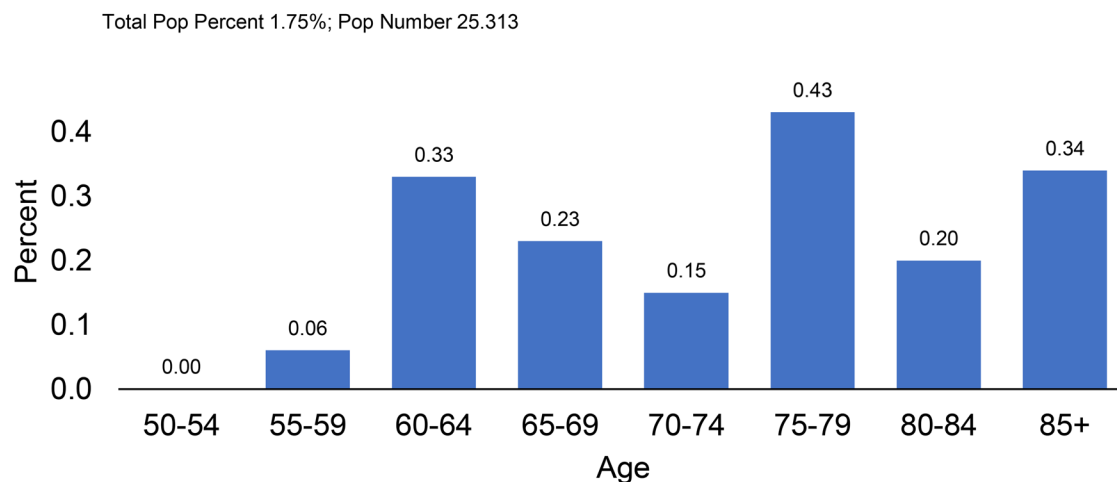


Table 2.7. Prevalence of Congestive Heart Failure in TILDA and the population of over-50s in Ireland by Age Group

Congestive Heart Failure by Age	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	TOTAL
Number Cases in TILDA	0	3	10	12	13	20	11	14	83
Estimated Prevalence in Population	0.00%	0.06%	0.33%	0.23%	0.15%	0.43%	0.20%	0.34%	1.75%
Estimated Number of Cases in Population	0	853	4,773	3,327	2,170	6,220	2,893	4,918	25,313

Table 2.7 shows the actual numbers of cases in TILDA and the estimated number of people in the population with congestive heart failure. NOTE: The population prevalence is weighted to the population of over-50s in Ireland and so will not correspond to the % of cases in TILDA

2.3.7 Diabetes

Figure 2.8. Percentage prevalence of Diabetes by Age Group

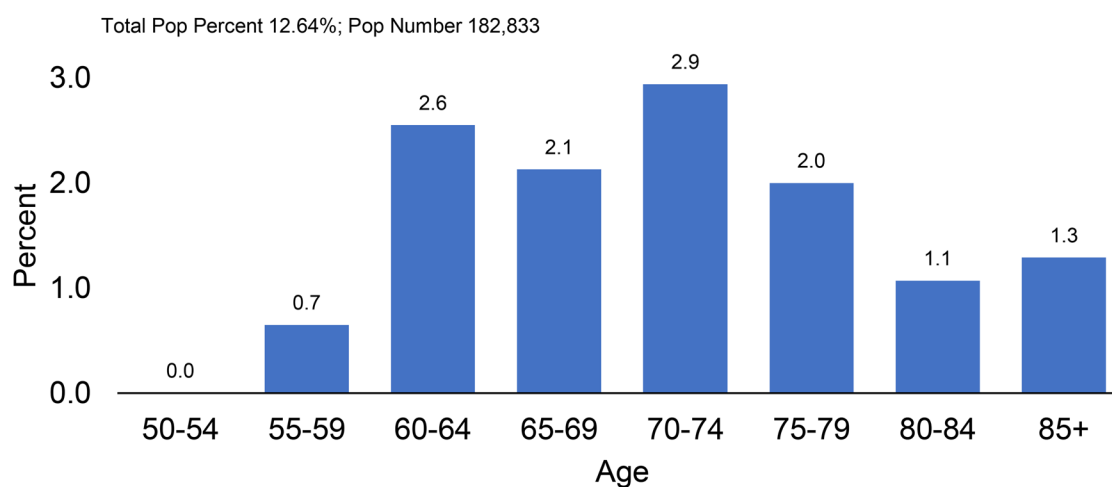


Table 2.8. Prevalence of Diabetes in TILDA and the population of over-50s in Ireland by Age Group

Diabetes by Age	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	TOTAL
Number Cases in TILDA	4	32	108	102	134	117	64	51	612
Estimated Prevalence in Population	0.00%	0.65%	2.55%	2.13%	2.94%	2.00%	1.07%	1.29%	12.64%
Estimated Number of Cases in Population	0	9,402	36,885	30,810	42,526	28,929	15,477	18,659	182,833

Table 2.8 shows the actual numbers of cases in TILDA and the estimated number of people in the population with diabetes. NOTE: The population prevalence is weighted to the population of over-50s in Ireland and so will not correspond to the % of cases in TILDA

2.3.8 Stroke

Figure 2.9. Percentage prevalence of Stroke by Age Group

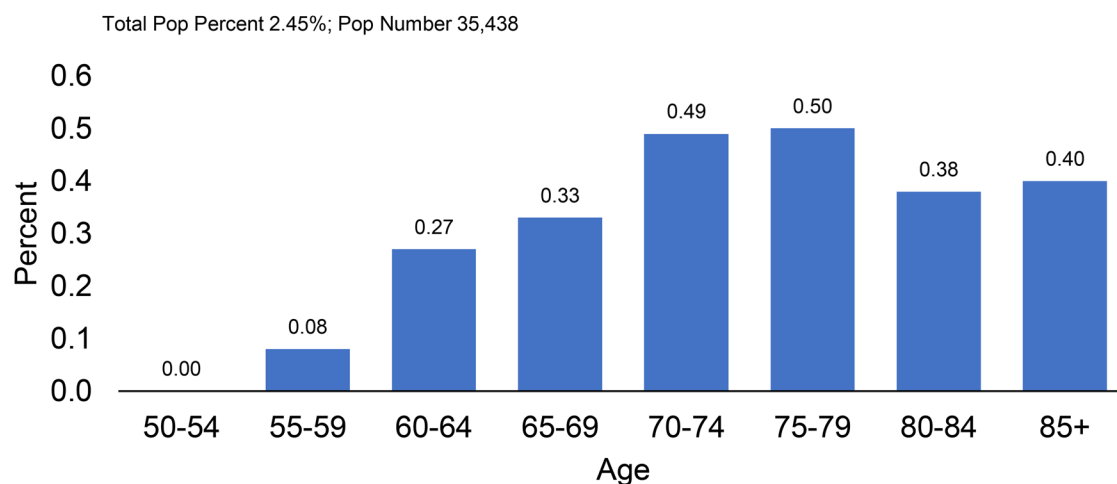


Table 2.9. Prevalence of Stroke in TILDA and the population of over-50s in Ireland by Age Group

Stroke (cerebral vascular disease) by Age	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	TOTAL
Number Cases in TILDA	0	5	12	18	27	33	26	22	143
Estimated Prevalence in Population	0.00%	0.08%	0.27%	0.33%	0.49%	0.50%	0.38%	0.40%	2.45%
Estimated Number of Cases in Population	0	1,157	3,905	4,773	7,088	7,232	5,497	5,786	35,438

Table 2.9 shows the actual numbers of cases in TILDA and the estimated number of people in the population with stroke. NOTE: The population prevalence is weighted to the population of over-50s in Ireland and so will not correspond to the % of cases in TILDA.

2.3.9 Ministroke/TIA

Figure 2.10. Percentage prevalence of Ministroke/TIA by Age Group

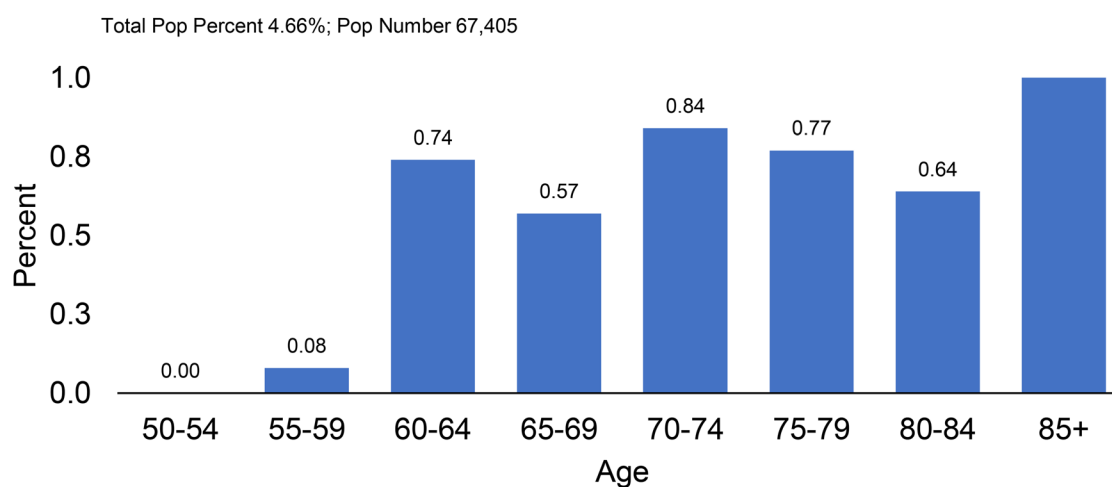


Table 2.10. Prevalence of Ministroke/TIA in TILDA and the population of over-50s in Ireland by Age Group

Stroke by Age	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	TOTAL
Number Cases in TILDA	0	7	29	29	42	49	39	47	242
Estimated Prevalence in Population	0.00%	0.08%	0.74%	0.57%	0.84%	0.77%	0.64%	1.02%	4.66%
Estimated Number of Cases in Population	0	1,157	10,704	8,245	12,150	11,138	9,257	14,754	67,405

Table 2.10 shows the actual numbers of cases in TILDA and the estimated number of people in the population with mini stroke/TIA. NOTE: The population prevalence is weighted to the population of over-50s in Ireland and so will not correspond to the % of cases in TILDA

2.3.10 High Cholesterol

Figure 2.11. Percentage prevalence of High Cholesterol by Age Group

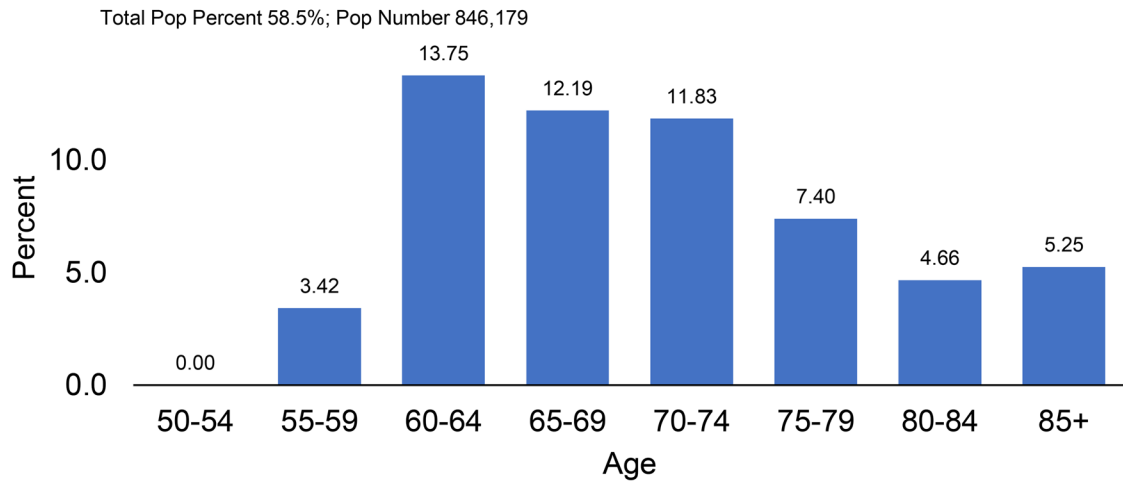


Table 2.11. Prevalence of High Cholesterol in TILDA and the population of over-50s in Ireland by Age Group

High Cholesterol by Age	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	TOTAL
Number Cases in TILDA	29	241	642	619	607	419	273	207	3,037
Estimated Prevalence in Population	0.00%	3.42%	13.75%	12.19%	11.83%	7.40%	4.66%	5.25%	58.50%
Estimated Number of Cases in Population	0	49,469	198,888	176,323	171,116	107,038	67,405	75,939	846,179

Table 2.11 shows the actual numbers of cases in TILDA and the estimated number of people in the population with high cholesterol. NOTE: The population prevalence is weighted to the population of over-50s in Ireland and so will not correspond to the % of cases in TILDA

2.3.11 Arthritis

Figure 2.12. Percentage prevalence of Arthritis by Age Group

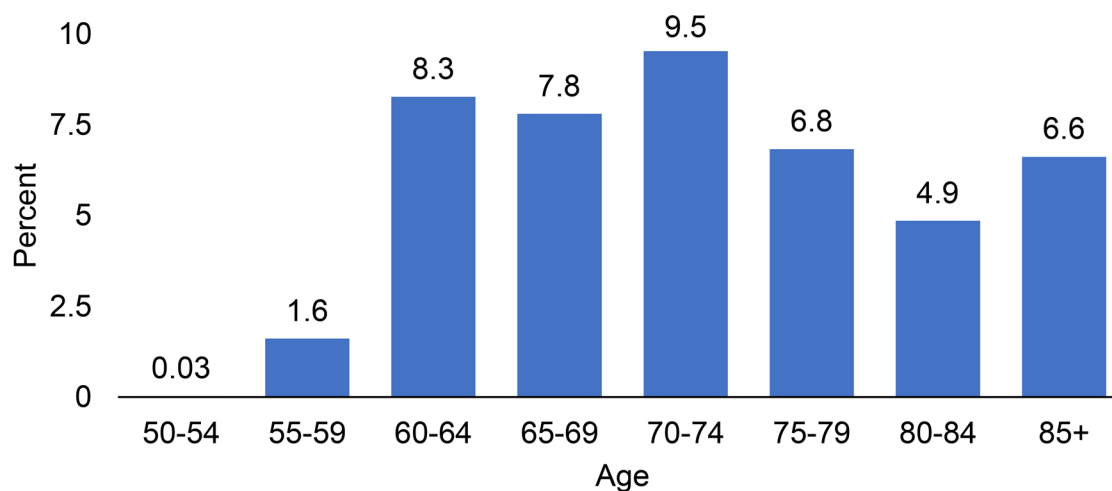


Table 2.12. Prevalence of Arthritis in TILDA and the population of over-50s in Ireland by Age Group

Arthritis (including osteoarthritis, or rheumatism) by Age	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	TOTAL
Number Cases in TILDA	19	108	381	397	478	363	272	238	2,256
Estimated Prevalence in Population	0.03%	1.61%	8.27%	7.80%	9.53%	6.83%	4.85%	6.62%	45.55%
Estimated Number of Cases in Population	434	23,288	119,622	112,824	137,848	98,793	70,153	95,756	658,863

Table 2.12 shows the actual numbers of cases in TILDA and the estimated number of people in the population with arthritis. NOTE: The population prevalence is weighted to the population of over-50s in Ireland and so will not correspond to the % of cases in TILDA

2.3.12 Osteoporosis

Figure 2.13. Percentage prevalence of Osteoporosis by Age Group

Total Pop Percent 22.27%; Pop Number 322,127

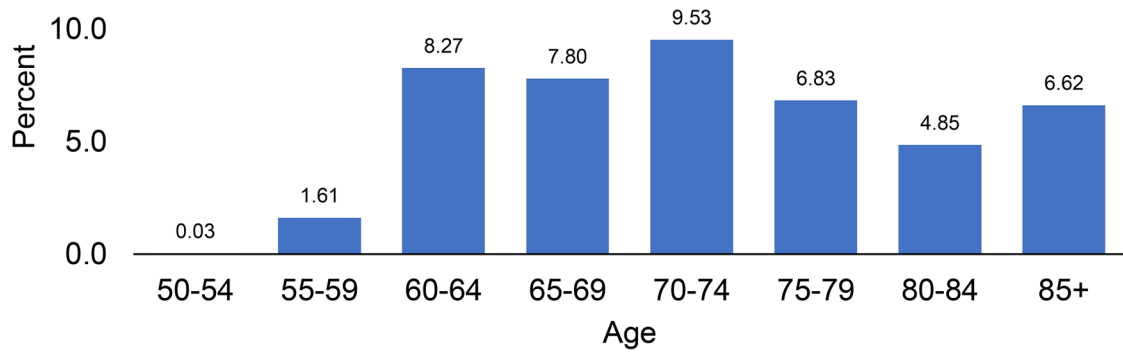


Table 2.13. Prevalence of Osteoporosis in TILDA and the population of over-50s in Ireland by Age Group

Osteoporosis by Age	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	TOTAL
Number Cases in TILDA	3	58	193	222	237	196	118	121	1,148
Estimated Prevalence in Population	0.03%	0.64%	3.94%	4.20%	4.37%	3.51%	2.22%	3.36%	22.27%
Estimated Number of Cases in Population	434	9,257	56,991	60,751	63,210	50,771	32,111	48,601	322,127

Table 2.13 shows the actual numbers of cases in TILDA and the estimated number of people in the population with osteoporosis. NOTE: The population prevalence is weighted to the population of over-50s in Ireland and so will not correspond to the % of cases in TILDA.

2.3.13 Cancer or Malignant Tumour

Figure 2.14. Percentage prevalence of Cancer or Malignant Tumour by Age Group

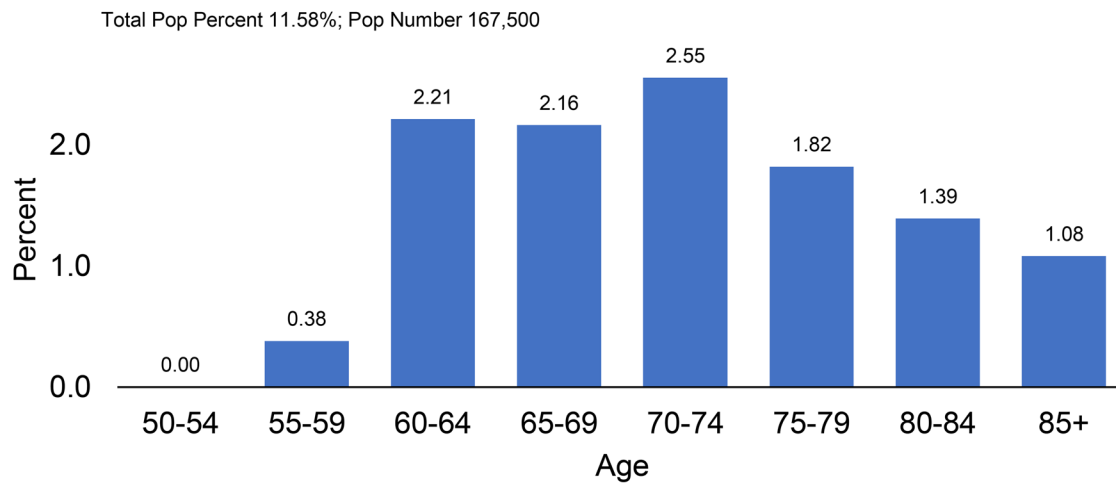


Table 2.14. Prevalence of Cancer or Malignant Tumour in TILDA and the population of over-50s in Ireland by Age Group

Cancer or Malignant Tumour by Age	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	TOTAL
Number Cases in TILDA	2	33	105	109	134	107	81	41	612
Estimated Prevalence in Population	0.0%	0.38%	2.21%	2.16%	2.55%	1.82%	1.39%	1.08%	11.58%
Estimated Number of Cases in Population	0	5,497	31,967	31,244	36,885	26,326	20,106	15,622	167,500

Table 2.14 shows the actual numbers of cases in TILDA and the estimated number of people in the population with cancer or malignant tumour. NOTE: The population prevalence is weighted to the population of over-50s in Ireland and so will not correspond to the % of cases in TILDA.

2.3.14 Varicose Ulcers

Figure 2.15. Percentage prevalence of Varicose Ulcers by Age Group

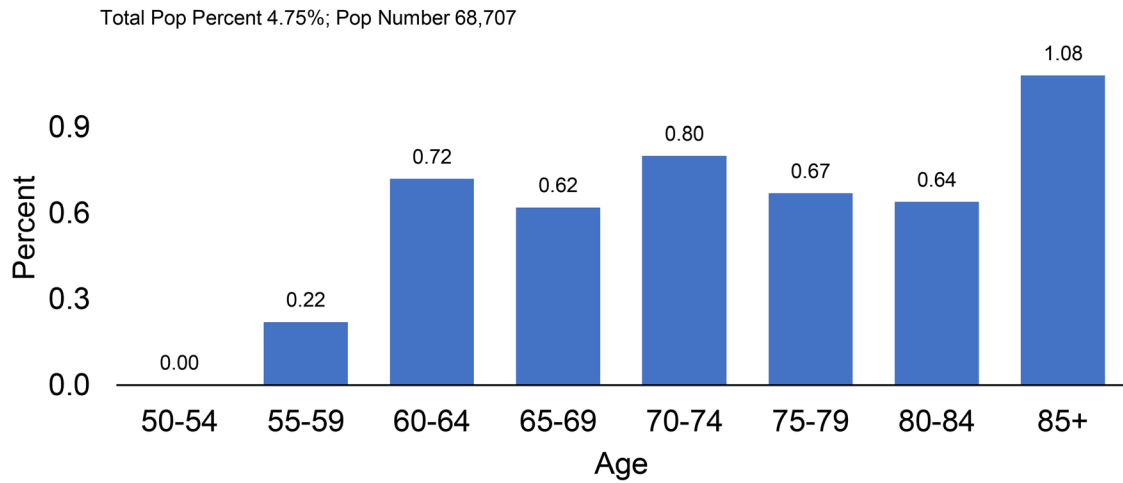


Table 2.15. Prevalence of Varicose Ulcers in TILDA and the population of over-50s in Ireland by Age Group

Varicose Ulcers by Age	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	TOTAL
Number Cases in TILDA	1	12	30	33	36	40	37	37	226
Estimated Prevalence in Population	0.00%	0.22%	0.72%	0.62%	0.80%	0.67%	0.64%	1.08%	4.75%
Estimated Number of Cases in Population	0	3,182	10,415	8,968	11,572	9,691	9,257	15,622	68,707

Table 2.15 shows the actual numbers of cases in TILDA and the estimated number of people in the population with varicose ulcers. NOTE: The population prevalence is weighted to the population of over-50s in Ireland and so will not correspond to the % of cases in TILDA.

2.3.15 Cirrhosis, or serious Liver Damage

Figure 2.16. Percentage prevalence of Cirrhosis, or serious liver damage by Age Group

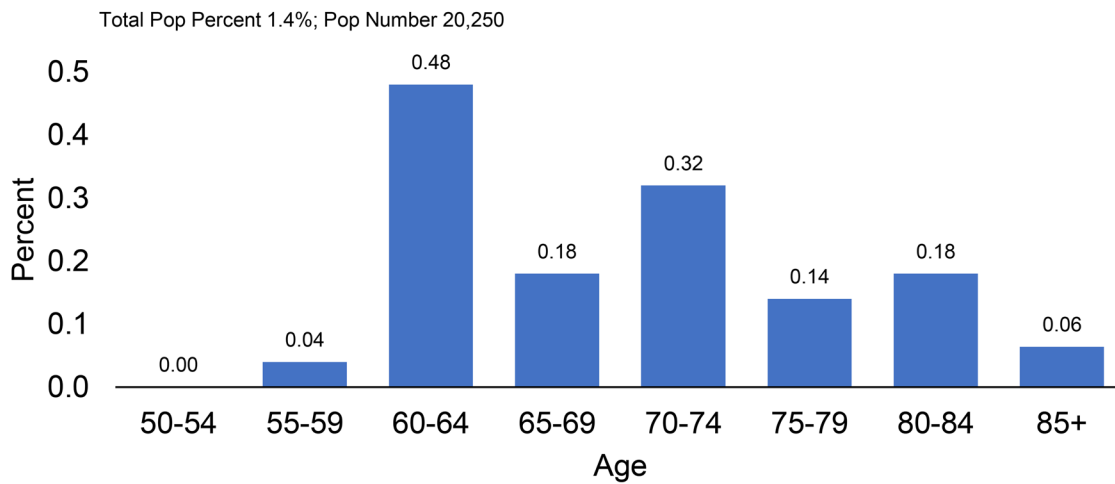


Table 2.16. Prevalence of Cirrhosis, or serious liver damage in TILDA and the population of over-50s in Ireland by Age Group

Varicose Ulcers by Age	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	TOTAL
Number Cases in TILDA	0	4	15	10	13	8	8	1	59
Estimated Prevalence in Population	0.00%	0.04%	0.48%	0.18%	0.32%	0.14%	0.18%	0.064%	1.40%
Estimated Number of Cases in Population	0	579	6,943	2,604	4,629	2,025	2,604	868	20,250

Table 2.16 shows the actual numbers of cases in TILDA and the estimated number of people in the population with cirrhosis, or serious liver damage. NOTE: The population prevalence is weighted to the population of over-50s in Ireland and so will not correspond to the % of cases in TILDA.

2.3.16 Thyroid Problems

Figure 2.17. Percentage prevalence of Thyroid Problems by Age Group

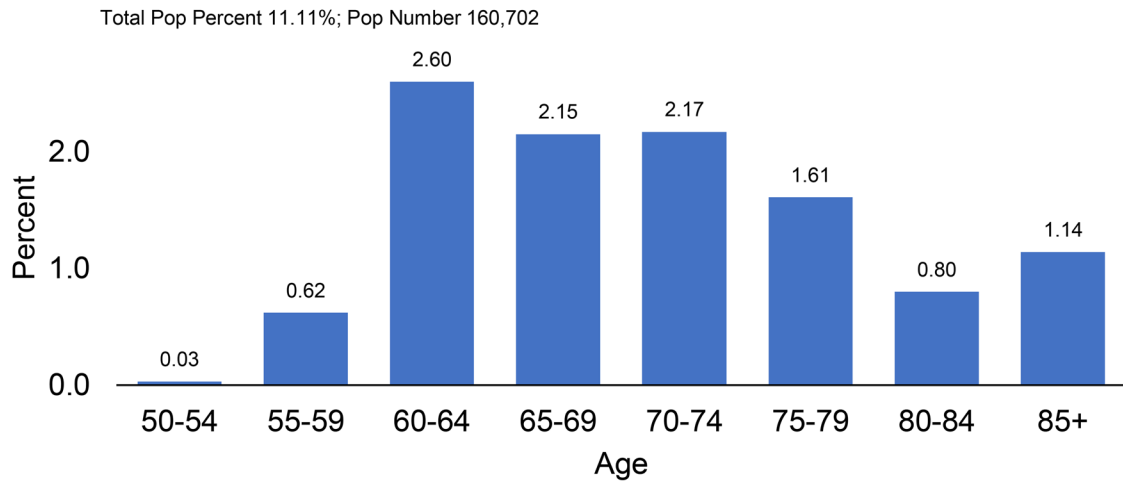


Table 2.17. Prevalence of Thyroid Problems in TILDA and the population of over-50s in Ireland by Age Group

Varicose Ulcers by Age	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	TOTAL
Number Cases in TILDA	6	52	135	111	112	86	47	43	592
Estimated Prevalence in Population	0.03%	0.62%	2.60%	2.15%	2.17%	1.61%	0.80%	1.14%	11.11%
Estimated Number of Cases in Population	434	8,968	37,608	31,099	31,388	23,288	11,572	16,490	160,702

Table 2.17 shows the actual numbers of cases in TILDA and the estimated number of people in the population with thyroid problems. NOTE: The population prevalence is weighted to the population of over-50s in Ireland and so will not correspond to the % of cases in TILDA.

2.4 Comorbidities

Figure 2.18 shows the percent in the over-50s population in Ireland (to the nearest 100) with co-occurring medical conditions. For example, 7.86% of the population (113,692 people; Table 2.18) are estimated to have none of the 16 reported medical conditions, whereas 18.46% (267,017 people; Table 2.18) have only one condition. 24.79% (358,577 people; Table 2.18) have exactly two of the 16 listed medical conditions etc.

Figure 2.18 Percentage prevalence of coexisting comorbidities in the over-50's population

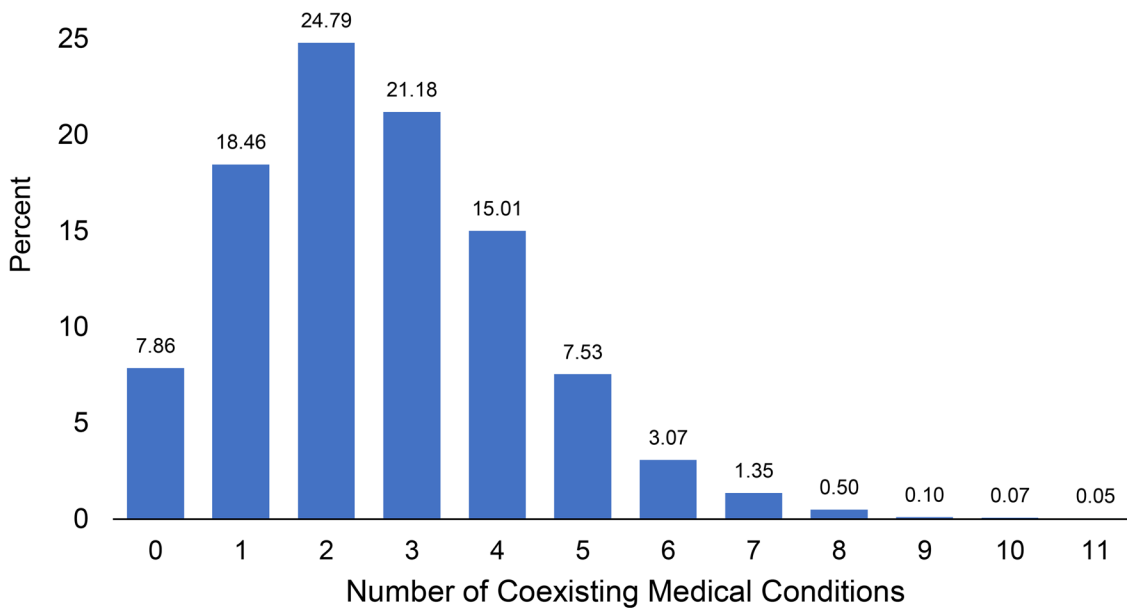


Table 2.18. Prevalence of coexisting comorbidities in TILDA and the population of over-50s in Ireland

Medical Condition	Number in TILDA	Population Prevalence	Estimated Number in Population
0	475	7.86%	113,692
1	1,009	18.46%	267,017
2	1,290	24.79%	358,577
3	1,061	21.18%	306,360
4	742	15.01%	217,114
5	378	7.53%	108,918
6	151	3.07%	44,406
7	62	1.35%	19,527
8	29	0.50%	7,232
9	4	0.10%	1,403
10	3	0.07%	984
11	2	0.05%	680

Table 2.18 shows the actual numbers of cases in TILDA and the estimated number of people in the population with coexisting comorbidities. NOTE: The population prevalence is weighted to the population of over-50s in Ireland and so will not correspond to the % of cases in TILDA.

Table 2.19 shows the most common combinations of comorbidities in the population of over-50s in Ireland (to nearest 100). As there are so many different combinations, this table has been limited to the 39 comorbidities occurring in more than 2% of the population. So 33.1% of over-50s in Ireland or 478,778 people are estimated to have both hypertension and high cholesterol etc.

As we are only looking at occurrence of two conditions here, there may be double counting across comorbidities i.e. some of the 28.2% who have hypertension and arthritis may also be part of the 33.1% who have hypertension and high cholesterol. Therefore, there may be another set of people within these figures who have hypertension, high cholesterol and arthritis together.

If required, more detailed information is available on request for combinations of 3,4,5+ co-occurring diseases.

Table 2.19. Prevalence of common comorbidities in TILDA and the population of over-50s in Ireland

Condition1	Condition2	Number in TILDA	Population Prevalence	Estimated Number in Population
Chronic lung disease	Asthma	154	3.0%	43,683
Asthma	Arthritis	358	7.5%	108,774
Asthma	High Cholesterol	390	7.4%	106,749
Asthma	Hypertension	355	7.0%	100,529
Chronic lung disease	High Cholesterol	249	5.3%	76,662
Chronic lung disease	Arthritis	237	5.0%	71,744
Asthma	Osteoporosis	194	4.0%	57,858
Chronic lung disease	Hypertension	239	4.9%	71,455
Angina	High Cholesterol	254	5.4%	77,530
High Cholesterol	Arthritis	1,429	28.2%	408,480
Hypertension	Arthritis	1,263	26.1%	377,960
High Cholesterol	Osteoporosis	731	14.1%	203,228
Arthritis	Osteoporosis	641	12.8%	185,436
Hypertension	Osteoporosis	563	11.2%	162,293
Hypertension	Diabetes	449	9.5%	136,690
Diabetes	High Cholesterol	408	8.4%	121,792
High Cholesterol	Thyroid Problems	408	7.4%	107,617
High Cholesterol	Cancer	375	7.0%	100,674
Hypertension	Cancer	335	6.6%	95,900
Diabetes	Arthritis	313	6.6%	95,756
Hypertension	Thyroid Problems	315	6.3%	91,272
Arthritis	Thyroid Problems	309	6.0%	87,077
Arthritis	Cancer	280	5.6%	81,580
Hypertension	Angina	246	5.4%	78,253
Angina	Arthritis	205	4.5%	65,235
Heart Attack	High Cholesterol	216	4.5%	64,657
Hypertension	Heart Attack	196	4.1%	59,016
Heart Attack	Arthritis	157	3.4%	48,601
Osteoporosis	Thyroid Problems	182	3.3%	48,312

Condition1	Condition2	Number in TILDA	Population Prevalence	Estimated Number in Population
Arthritis	Varicose Ulcer	141	3.1%	45,419
Hypertension	Mini stroke/TIA	168	3.1%	44,696
Osteoporosis	Cancer	150	3.0%	42,815
Mini stroke/TIA	High Cholesterol	150	2.9%	41,513
Hypertension	Varicose Ulcer	133	2.8%	41,079
Chronic lung disease	Osteoporosis	128	2.8%	40,356
Mini stroke/TIA	Arthritis	139	2.8%	39,778
High Cholesterol	Varicose Ulcer	132	2.7%	38,765
Angina	Heart Attack	111	2.3%	32,690

Table 2.19 shows the actual numbers of cases in TILDA and the estimated number of people in the population with the most common coexisting comorbidities. NOTE: The population prevalence is weighted to the population of over-50s in Ireland and so will not correspond to the % of cases in TILDA.

Figure 2.19 shows the percentage of each age group by number of medical conditions in the population of over-50s in Ireland. It depicts the percent of each age bracket with a given number of diseases. For example, 18.51% of those aged 55-59 have none of the 16 medical conditions, 29.13% of those aged 55-59 have 1 medical condition etc. The corresponding numbers of morbidities for each age bracket are presented in Table 2.20.

Figure 2.19

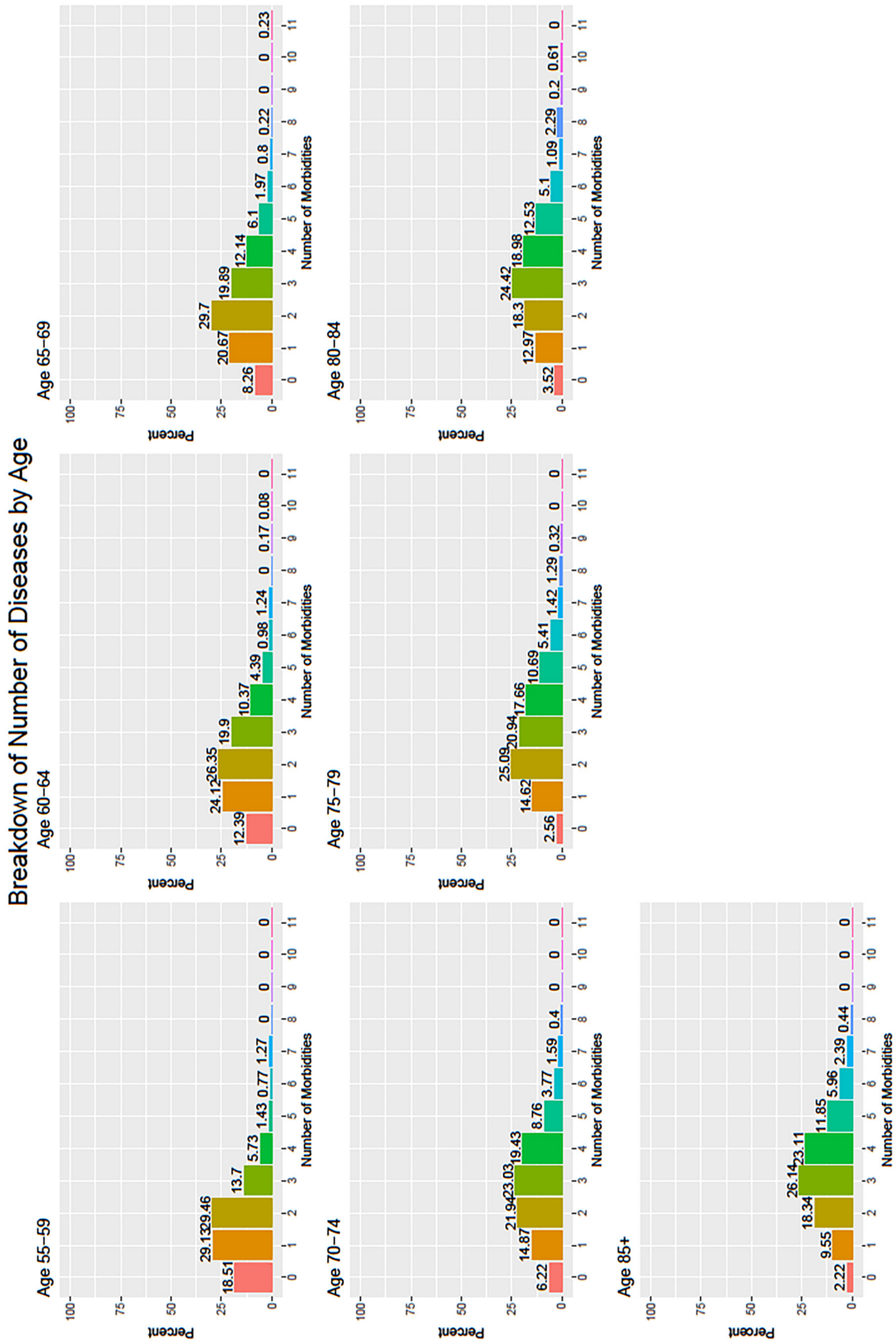


Table 2.20. The numbers of morbidities in the population of over-50s for each age bracket

Number of Morbidities	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	TOTAL
0	17,791	43,394	23,722	16,779	4,629	4,050	3,327	113,692
1	28,061	84,618	59,450	40,067	26,470	14,609	14,031	267,450
2	28,351	92,429	85,486	59,160	45,419	20,684	27,049	358,577
3	13,163	69,719	57,280	62,198	37,897	27,627	38,476	306,360
4	5,497	36,306	35,004	52,506	31,967	21,408	33,992	217,114
5	1,374	15,332	17,502	23,577	19,383	14,175	17,502	108,918
6	738	3,472	5,641	10,125	9,836	5,786	8,823	44,406
7	1,215	4,339	2,314	4,339	2,604	1,229	3,472	19,527
8	0	0	636	1,085	2,314	2,604	651	7,232
9	0	593	0	0	579	217	0	1,403
10	0	289	0	0	0	694	0	984
11	0	0	680	0	0	0	0	680

Table 2.20 Weights were too small in 50-54 age group to allow for comorbidity analysis.

2.5 Medications Data

This section presents the breakdown of numbers of over-50s in Ireland at Wave 5 (2018) using the following medications (identified using WHO Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) codes https://www.whooc.no/atc_ddd_index/):

- Any blood glucose lowering drug¹
- Thiazolidinediones
- Antihypertensives²
- ACE Inhibitors
- Angiotensin II Antagonists³
- Oral Ibuprofen

These estimates are based on participants' reporting of medications that they take at the time of Wave 5 data collection on a regular basis, like every day or every week. They are asked to report not just prescription medications, but also over-the-counter medications and supplements. The data may underestimate exposure to medications used intermittently, such as ibuprofen in this case, where a participant may only have reported this if they use it regularly.

1 This includes insulin and its analogues, and other oral and non-oral blood glucose lowering drugs. This corresponds to ATC code A10.

2 This includes diuretics, beta blockers, calcium channel blockers, ACE inhibitors, Angiotensin II Antagonists, other Renin-Angiotensin System agents, and other antihypertensives. This corresponds to ATC codes C02, C03, C0, C08, and C09.

3 This includes both single ingredient and fixed-dose combination medications.

2.5.1 Blood Glucose Lowering Drug

Figure 2.20. Percentage prevalence of Blood Glucose Lowering Drugs by Age Group

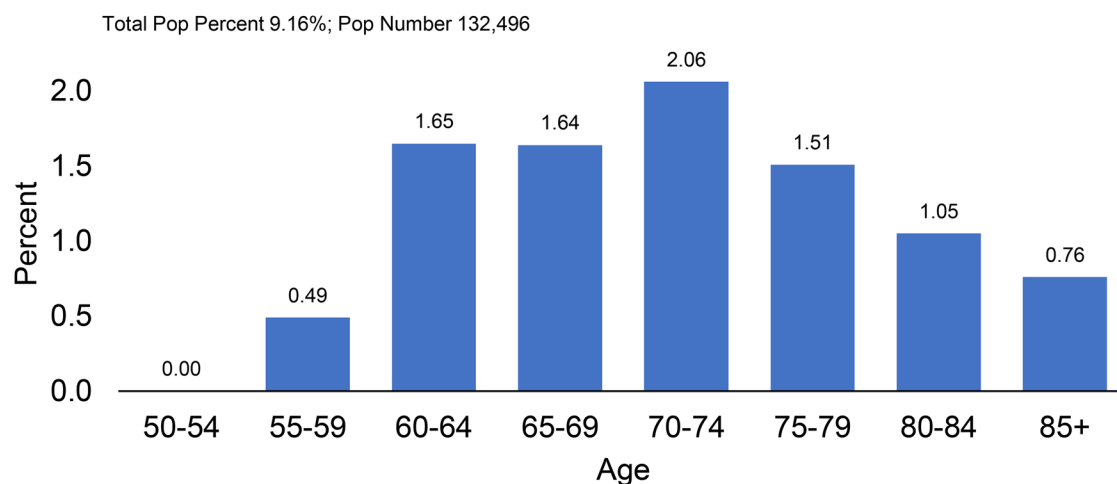


Table 2.21. Prevalence of Blood Glucose Lowering Drug usage in TILDA and the population of over-50s in Ireland by Age Group

Blood Glucose Lowering Drug by Age	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	TOTAL
Number Cases in TILDA	3	26	70	80	96	84	60	29	448
Estimated Prevalence in Population	0	0.49%	1.65%	1.64%	2.06%	1.51%	1.05%	0.76%	9.16%
Estimated Number of Cases in Population	0	7,088	23,867	23,722	29,797	21,842	15,188	10,993	132,496

Table 2.21 shows the actual numbers of cases in TILDA and the estimated number of people in the population using blood glucose lowering drugs. NOTE: The population prevalence is weighted to the population of over-50s in Ireland and so will not correspond to the % of cases in TILDA.

2.5.2 Thiazolidinedione

Figure 2.21. Percentage prevalence of any Thiazolidinedione by Age Group

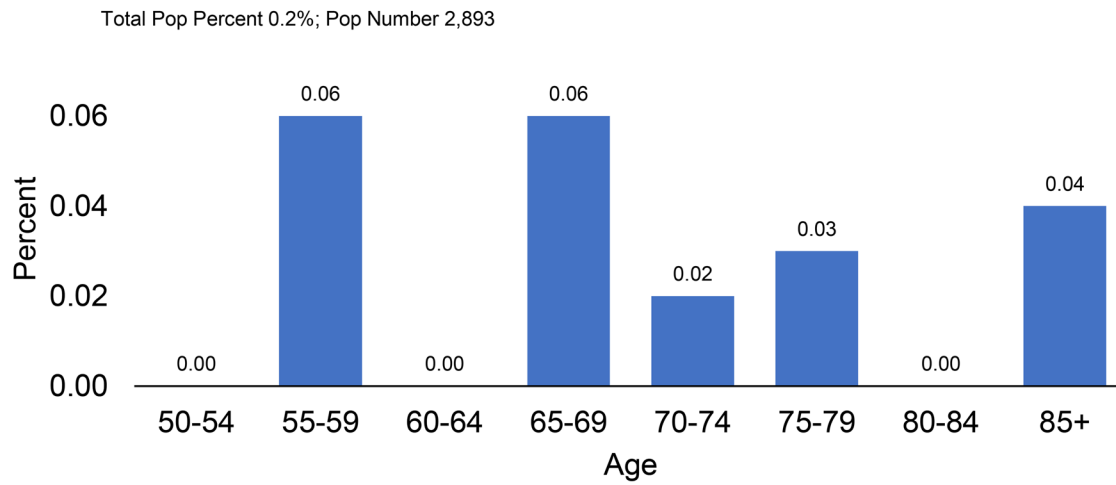


Table 2.22. Prevalence of any Thiazolidinedione usage in TILDA and the population of over-50s in Ireland by Age Group

Thiazolidinedione by Age	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	TOTAL
Number Cases in TILDA	0	1	0	3	1	3	0	1	9
Estimated Prevalence in Population	0.00%	0.06%	0.00%	0.06%	0.02%	0.03%	0.00%	0.04%	0.20%
Estimated Number of Cases in Population	0	882	0	839	275	376	0	550	2,893

Table 2.22 shows the actual numbers of cases in TILDA and the estimated number of people in the population using any thiazolidinedione. NOTE: The population prevalence is weighted to the population of over-50s in Ireland and so will not correspond to the % of cases in TILDA.

2.5.3 Antihypertensives

Figure 2.22. Percentage prevalence of any Antihypertensives by Age Group

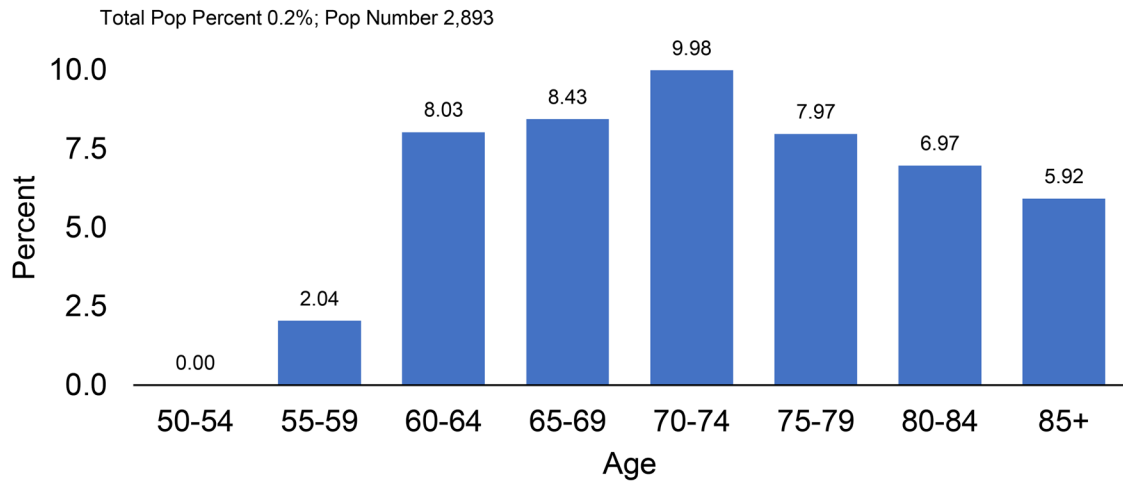


Table 2.23. Prevalence of any Antihypertensive usage in TILDA and the population of over-50s in Ireland by Age Group

Antihypertensives by Age	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	TOTAL
Number Cases in TILDA	16	119	363	422	490	433	359	200	2,402
Estimated Prevalence in Population	0.00%	2.04%	8.03%	8.43%	9.98%	7.97%	6.97%	5.92%	49.34%
Estimated Number of Cases in Population	0	29,508	116,151	121,937	144,357	115,283	100,818	85,630	713,683

Table 2.23 shows the actual numbers of cases in TILDA and the estimated number of people in the population using any antihypertensives. NOTE: The population prevalence is weighted to the population of over-50s in Ireland and so will not correspond to the % of cases in TILDA.

2.5.4 ACE Inhibitors

Figure 2.23. Percentage prevalence of any ACE Inhibitors by Age Group

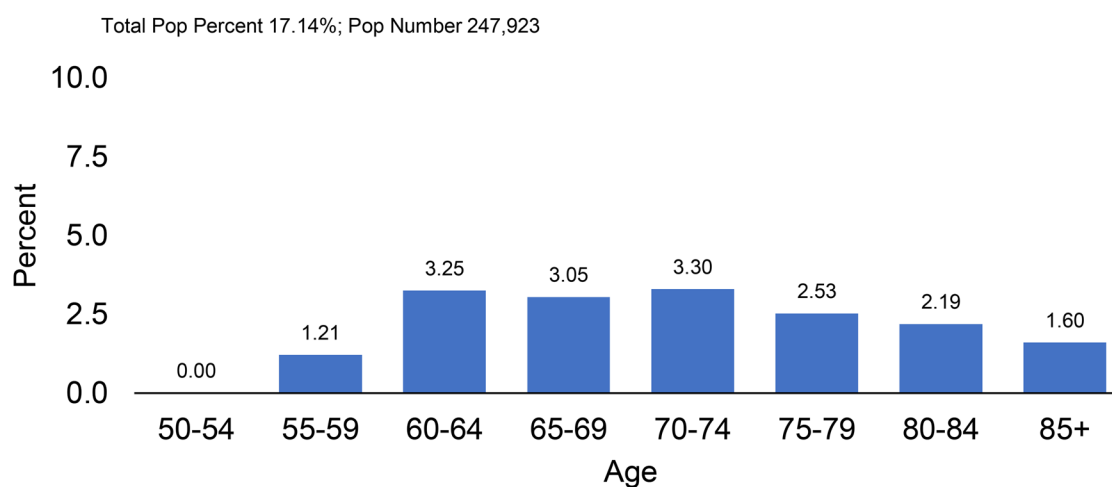


Table 2.24. Prevalence of any ACE Inhibitor usage in TILDA and the population of over-50s in Ireland by Age Group

ACE Inhibitors by Age	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	TOTAL
Number Cases in TILDA	7	60	147	151	153	136	119	58	831
Estimated Prevalence in Population	0.00%	1.21%	3.25%	3.05%	3.30%	2.53%	2.19%	1.60%	17.14%
Estimated Number of Cases in Population	0	17,502	47,010	44,117	47,733	36,595	31,677	23,143	247,923

Table 2.24 shows the actual numbers of cases in TILDA and the estimated number of people in the population using any ACE Inhibitors. NOTE: The population prevalence is weighted to the population of over-50s in Ireland and so will not correspond to the % of cases in TILDA.

2.5.5 Angiotensin II Antagonist

Figure 2.24. Percentage prevalence of any Angiotensin II Antagonist by Age Group

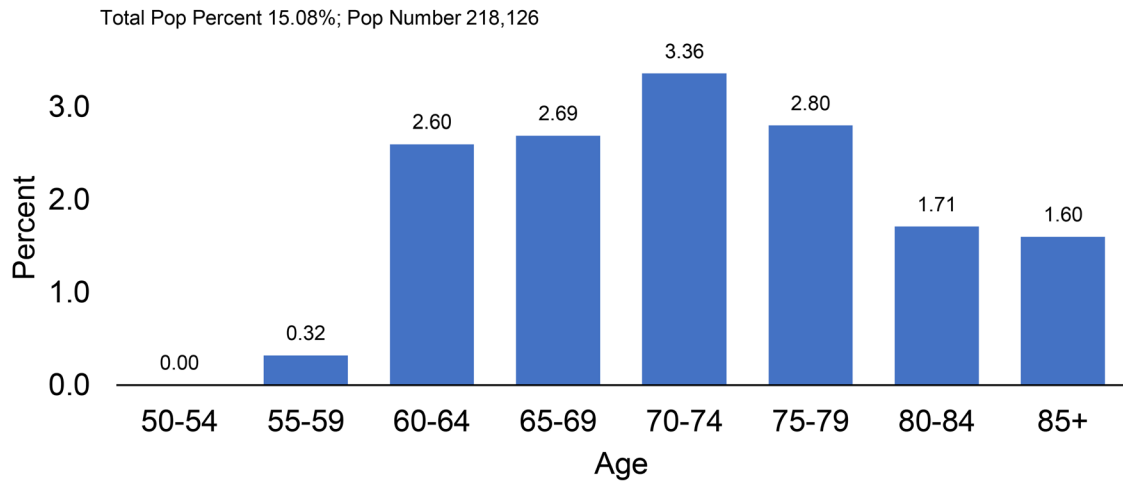


Table 2.25. Prevalence of any Angiotensin II Antagonist usage in TILDA and the population of over-50s in Ireland by Age Group

Angiotensin II Antagonist by Age	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	TOTAL
Number Cases in TILDA	5	23	121	130	170	150	90	55	744
Estimated Prevalence in Population	0.00%	0.32%	2.60%	2.69%	3.36%	2.80%	1.71%	1.60%	15.08%
Estimated Number of Cases in Population	0	4,629	37,608	38,910	48,601	40,501	24,734	23,143	218,126

Table 2.25 shows the actual numbers of cases in TILDA and the estimated number of people in the population using any Angiotensin II Antagonists. NOTE: The population prevalence is weighted to the population of over-50s in Ireland and so will not correspond to the % of cases in TILDA.

2.5.6 Oral Ibuprofen

Figure 2.25. Percentage prevalence of any Oral Ibuprofen by Age Group

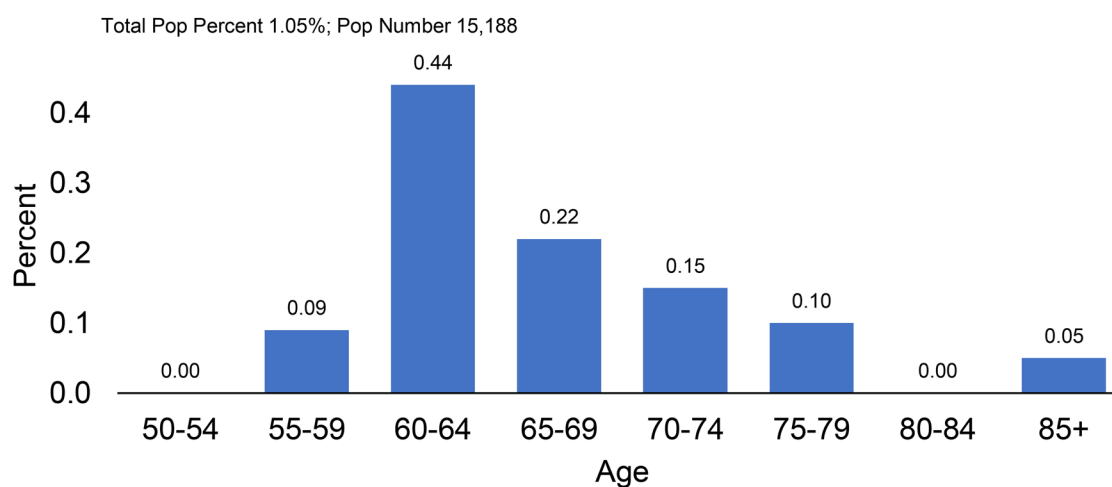


Table 2.26. Prevalence of any Oral Ibuprofen usage in TILDA and the population of over-50s in Ireland by Age Group

Oral Ibuprofen by Age	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	TOTAL
Number Cases in TILDA	2	6	13	11	6	6	0	4	48
Estimated Prevalence in Population	0.00%	0.09%	0.44%	0.22%	0.15%	0.10%	0.00%	0.05%	1.05%
Estimated Number of Cases in Population	0	1,229	6,364	3,182	2,170	1,446	0	723	15,188

Table 2.26 shows the actual numbers of cases in TILDA and the estimated number of people in the population using any Oral Ibuprofen. NOTE: The population prevalence is weighted to the population of over-50s in Ireland and so will not correspond to the % of cases in TILDA.

3. Grandchild care, family caregivers and disability in the population of over-50s in Ireland

Author: Christine McGarrigle

3.1 Introduction

The following section gives an overview of the number of people over 50 in Ireland who provide care for grandchildren, and the numbers of hours provided by grandparents. We also examine household composition and determine the numbers of older people who live alone, by their functional disability status and proximity to their children.

Functional disability is measured as self-reported limitations in the activities of daily living (ADLs: help with walking across a room, dressing, bathing, eating, getting in and out of bed, and using the toilet) and instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs: preparing meals, shopping for groceries, making telephone calls, taking medications and managing money).

Finally, we present who receives home help, both state-provided and privately funded, and describe the family caregivers who help the older population with functional disability.

All estimates are based on data from the most recent Wave 5 of TILDA (collected in 2018, n=5,206 participants); total population estimates are based on figures collected from the most recent 2016 census data (which reported a total of 1,446,460 people over 50 living in Ireland). In all cases population numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100.

Overall, 31.5% of the population aged over 50 provide childcare for their grandchildren, with the mean number of hours in the last month being 2.5 hours (interquartile range 1-4), although 8% provided more than 40 hours in the past month. This equates to 352,100 people, with 93,000 providing more than 40 hours in the past month.

We find that 126,300 people aged over 50 live alone, 36,000 of whom are living with an ADL functional disability, and 57,800 are aged over 70 years. In total, 16.1% equivalent to 234,200 have no children. For the majority of those who do have children, their children live either in the same house (26.1%) or in the same county (44.5%).

Overall, 9% receive help from a family caregiver, the equivalent of 75,800 people. The majority of these were aged over 70 (54,500).

3.2 Provision of grandchild care and the numbers of hours provided

Table 3.1. Proportion of people aged 50 and over who take care of grandchildren for at least an hour in the past month by age group, The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA)

	No children		Provide grandchild care		No grandchild care		No grandchildren	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
N	663		1,714		2,351		474	
50-54	0.2	[0.0,1.1]	0		0		0	
55-59	13.9	[10.0,19.0]	22	[17.0,27.9]	39.3	[33.3,45.7]	24.8	[19.6,30.9]
60-64	18.8	[16.0,21.8]	31.5	[28.2,35.0]	35.4	[32.0,38.9]	14.3	[12.0,17.0]
65-69	15	[12.5,17.9]	40.6	[36.9,44.5]	36	[32.3,39.8]	8.4	[6.5,10.8]
70-74	13.8	[11.1,17.0]	45.4	[41.5,49.2]	38.2	[34.5,42.0]	2.7	[1.8,4.1]
75-79	13.2	[10.4,16.7]	32.9	[28.6,37.5]	51	[46.5,55.4]	2.9	[1.7,4.9]
80-84	19.1	[14.7,24.4]	20.1	[15.9,25.0]	59.1	[53.2,64.7]	1.8	[0.8,4.0]
85+	17.4	[13.1,22.7]	5.5	[3.0,9.7]	75.1	[69.1,80.2]	2.1	[0.9,4.9]
Total	16	[14.7,17.4]	31.5	[29.6,33.4]	44.7	[42.7,46.7]	7.9	[6.9,9.0]

Table 3.1 Data from Wave 5 (2018) TILDA weighted to account for population.

Table 3.2. Estimated numbers of people aged 50 and over who take care of grandchildren for at least an hour in the past month by age group. Populations estimated using The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA) and 2016 Census population

	Estimated Population				
	No children	Provide grandchild care	No grandchild care	No grandchildren	Total
50-54	600	0	0	0	0
55-59	37,500	59,000	106,100	67,000	270,100
60-64	44,900	75,200	84,600	34,200	238,900
65-69	31,700	85,800	76,000	17,700	211,200
70-74	22,400	73,700	62,000	4,400	162,300
75-79	15,200	38,000	59,000	3,300	115,500
80-84	15,500	16,300	47,900	1,500	81,000
85+	11,800	3,700	50,700	1,400	67,600
Total	179,600	352,100	486,300	129,500	1,146,500

Table 3.2 Data from Wave 5 (2018) TILDA weighted to account for population, rounded to nearest 100. Totals may vary due to rounding.

Table 3.3. Percentage numbers of hours of grandchild care provided in the past month by age group, The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA)

	No hours		1-9 hours		10-19 hours		20-40 hours		40-80 hours		80+ hours	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
50-54	100											
55-59	79	[73.1,83.8]	3.7	[2.1,6.6]	5	[2.7,8.9]	4.9	[2.9,8.1]	4	[2.1,7.8]	3.3	[1.5,7.2]
60-64	69	[65.5,72.3]	6.1	[4.6,7.9]	7.7	[6.0,9.8]	5.9	[4.5,7.7]	6.6	[5.0,8.7]	4.7	[3.3,6.7]
65-69	60.4	[56.6,64.1]	12.1	[10.0,14.7]	9.2	[7.2,11.6]	7.8	[6.1,9.9]	5.3	[3.9,7.2]	5.2	[3.8,7.0]
70-74	55.7	[51.8,59.5]	14.4	[11.8,17.4]	10	[8.1,12.2]	8.9	[6.9,11.4]	6.5	[4.9,8.5]	4.6	[3.1,6.8]
75-79	67.8	[63.3,72.0]	15.5	[12.4,19.3]	7.5	[5.5,10.2]	4.8	[3.3,6.9]	2.9	[1.5,5.5]	1.4	[0.7,2.9]
80-84	80.6	[75.7,84.7]	10.8	[7.6,15.2]	4	[2.3,6.7]	3.5	[2.1,6.0]	0.9	[0.3,2.7]	0.2	[0.0,1.5]
85+	95.2	[91.1,97.4]	3.1	[1.3,7.2]	0		1.1	[0.3,3.6]	0.3	[0.0,2.0]	0.3	[0.0,2.2]
Total	69.3	[67.4,71.2]	9.8	[8.7,11.1]	7	[6.1,8.0]	5.9	[5.1,6.8]	4.5	[3.8,5.3]	3.4	[2.8,4.2]

Table 3..3 Data from Wave 5 (2018) TILDA weighted to account for population.

Table 3.4. Estimated numbers of people aged 50 and over who have taken care of their grandchildren for at least an hour in the past month by hours of grandchild care and age group. Populations estimated using The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA) and 2016 Census population

Age Group	Estimated Population						Total
	No hours	1-9 hours	10-19 hours	20-40 hours	40-80 hours	80+ hours	
50-54	299,900	0	0	0	0	0	299,900
55-59	213,400	10,000	13,500	13,200	10,800	8,900	269,800
60-64	164,800	14,600	18,400	14,100	15,800	11,200	238,900
65-69	127,600	25,600	19,400	16,500	11,200	11,000	211,200
70-74	90,400	23,400	16,200	14,400	10,500	7,500	162,400
75-79	78,300	17,900	8,700	5,500	3,300	1,600	115,400
80-84	65,300	8,800	3,200	2,800	700	200	81,000
85+	64,300	2,100	0	700	200	200	67,600
Total	1,104,000	102,200	79,500	67,400	52,600	40,570	1,446,200

Table 3.4 Data from Wave 5 (2018) TILDA weighted to account for population, rounded to nearest 100. Totals may vary due to rounding.

3.3 Household composition by functional disability status and proximity to children

The following section examines the numbers of people over 50 in Ireland who live alone, or with their spouse, by age group and by functional disability status. Also presented are the numbers of people who live close to at least one of their children, either as co-resident or resident within the same county.

Table 3.5. Household composition by age group, The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA)

Age Group	Living Alone		Living with spouse only		Living with others (including children and spouse)	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
N	526		633		5,205	
50-54	0		0		0	
55-59	8	[4.9,12.8]	8.7	[5.6,13.3]	83.3	[77.4,87.9]
60-64	9.90	[7.8,12.4]	11.70	[9.6,14.2]	78.4	[75.3,81.3]
65-69	11.00	[8.9,13.6]	13.40	[11.0,16.2]	75.6	[72.1,78.8]
70-74	9.30	[7.2,11.9]	12.10	[9.9,14.7]	78.6	[75.2,81.7]
75-79	10.80	[8.2,14.2]	13.30	[10.6,16.6]	75.8	[71.7,79.6]
80-84	15.60	[11.7,20.5]	8.90	[6.4,12.3]	75.5	[70.4,79.9]
85+	26.1	[21.3,31.5]	5.9	[3.4,10.0]	68	[62.1,73.3]
Total	12.3	[11.2,13.6]	11.2	[10.1,12.5]	76.5	[74.8,78.0]

Table 3.5 Data from Wave 5 (2018) TILDA weighted to account for population.

Table 3.6. Household composition by age group, The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA)

	Living Alone	Living with spouse only	Living with others (including children and spouse)	Total
50-54				299,900
55-59	21,600	23,500	225,000	270,100
60-64	23,600	27,900	187,300	238,900
65-69	23,200	28,300	159,700	211,200
70-74	15,100	19,600	127,500	162,300
75-79	12,500	15,400	87,500	115,500
80-84	12,600	7,200	61,200	81,000
85+	17,600	4,000	46,000	67,600
Total	126,300	125,900	894,100	1,446,500

Table 3.6 Data from Wave 5 (2018) TILDA weighted to account for population, rounded to nearest 100. Totals may vary due to rounding.

Table 3.7. Household composition by age group, The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA)

Age Group	Functional disability					
	No disability		IADL only disability		Any ADL disability	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
N	526		633		5,205	
Living alone						
50-54	0					
55-59	79.8	[46.4,94.7]	0		20.2	[5.3,53.6]
60-64	91.7	[82.9,96.2]	1.9	[0.6,5.7]	6.4	[2.5,15.8]
65-69	86.2	[75.3,92.8]	2.7	[0.7,10.3]	11.1	[5.3,21.8]
70-74	91.5	[80.8,96.5]	2.2	[0.5,10.1]	6.3	[2.1,17.0]
75-79	66.1	[50.7,78.7]	6.2	[2.0,17.4]	27.7	[16.2,43.2]
80-84	50.9	[35.0,66.7]	9.5	[3.3,24.1]	39.6	[25.1,56.2]
85+	26.2	[17.3,37.5]	11	[5.3,21.3]	62.9	[50.7,73.6]
Total	67.2	[61.9,72.2]	5.5	[3.3,8.8]	27.3	[22.6,32.5]
Living with spouse only						
50-54	0					
55-59	97.8	[85.2,99.7]	0		2.2	[0.3,14.8]
60-64	91.4	[84.3,95.4]	2.7	[0.9,8.1]	6	[2.7,12.5]
65-69	93.6	[86.3,97.1]	0.8	[0.1,5.8]	5.6	[2.3,12.8]
70-74	86.7	[79.1,91.7]	3.7	[1.2,10.7]	9.6	[5.6,16.0]
75-79	85.2	[76.2,91.2]	2.8	[0.9,8.9]	11.9	[6.5,20.9]
80-84	77.8	[62.8,87.9]	8.2	[2.8,21.3]	14	[6.1,29.0]
85+	37.6	[20.6,58.4]	25.9	[12.2,46.9]	36.5	[15.9,63.4]
Total	86.3	[82.5,89.4]	4.1	[2.5,6.7]	9.6	[7.1,13.0]
Living with others						
50-54	0					
55-59	94.1	[89.4,96.8]	0.4	[0.1,3.0]	5.4	[2.9,10.1]
60-64	92.3	[89.8,94.3]	1.5	[0.8,2.9]	6.2	[4.4,8.5]
65-69	93.6	[91.2,95.3]	1.3	[0.7,2.6]	5.1	[3.6,7.4]
70-74	89.9	[87.1,92.2]	2.5	[1.4,4.3]	7.6	[5.6,10.1]
75-79	86.3	[82.3,89.5]	3	[1.7,5.1]	10.8	[7.9,14.4]
80-84	80.1	[74.8,84.5]	7.5	[4.9,11.2]	12.5	[8.9,17.1]
85+	58.4	[51.1,65.4]	12	[8.1,17.4]	29.6	[23.2,36.8]
Total	87.1	[85.6,88.4]	3.3	[2.6,4.1]	9.6	[8.5,11.0]

Table 3.7 Data from Wave 5 (2018) TILDA weighted to account for population.

Table 3.8. Estimated numbers of people aged 50 and over by household composition and functional disability status. Populations estimated using The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA) and 2016 Census population

	Estimated population			Total
	No disability	IADL only disability	Any ADL disability	
Living alone				
50-54				
55-59	17,200	0	4,400	21,600
60-64	21,700	400	1,500	23,600
65-69	20,000	600	2,600	23,200
70-74	13,800	300	1,000	15,100
75-79	8,200	800	3,500	12,500
80-84	6,400	1,200	5,000	12,600
85+	4,600	1,900	11,100	17,600
Total living alone	91,900	5,200	29,100	126,200
Living with spouse only				
50-54				
55-59	23,000	0	500	23,500
60-64	25,500	800	1,700	28,000
65-69	26,500	200	1,600	28,300
70-74	17,000	700	1,900	19,600
75-79	13,100	400	1,800	15,300
80-84	5,600	600	1,000	7,200
85+	1,500	1,000	1,500	4,000
Total living with spouse only	112,200	3,700	12,100	125,900
Living with others				
50-54				
55-59	211,700	900	12,100	224,700
60-64	172,800	2,800	11,600	187,200
65-69	149,500	2,100	8,100	159,700
70-74	114,700	3,200	9,700	127,600
75-79	75,500	2,600	9,500	87,600
80-84	49,000	4,600	7,600	61,200
85+	26,800	5,500	13,600	45,900
Total living with others	800,000	21,700	72,200	893,900
Total	126,300	125,900	894,100	1,446,500

Table 3.8 Data from Wave 5 (2018) TILDA weighted to account for population.

Table 3.9. Household composition by functional disability status, The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA)

	Functional disability						Total	
	No disability		IADL only disability		Any ADL disability			
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI		
N	4,521		162		523		5,206	
Co-resident children	27.3	[25.6,29.1]	21.9	[15.5,30.0]	18.9	[15.2,23.4]	26.1	[24.6,27.8]
At least one child in the country	43.9	[41.8,45.9]	49.6	[39.7,59.5]	47.3	[41.9,52.6]	44.5	[42.5,46.4]
Child lives in another country	9.8	[8.7,11.1]	4.9	[2.0,11.6]	7.9	[5.5,11.1]	9.4	[8.3,10.6]
Child lives in another country	3.6	[3.0,4.4]	4.1	[1.5,10.7]	5.1	[3.0,8.7]	3.8	[3.2,4.6]
No children	15.4	[14.0,16.9]	19.5	[12.7,28.8]	20.8	[16.5,25.9]	16.2	[14.8,17.6]

Table 3.9 Data from Wave 5 (2018) TILDA weighted to account for population, rounded to nearest 100. Totals may vary due to rounding.

Table 3.10. Estimated numbers of people aged 50 and over by proximity to children and functional disability. Populations estimated using The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA) and 2016 Census population

	Functional disability			Total
	No disability	IADL only disability	Any ADL disability	
Total				
Co-resident children	333,700	11,700	32,300	377,700
At least one child in the county	536,600	26,500	80,700	643,900
Child lives in another county	119,800	2,600	13,500	135,900
Child lives in another country	44,000	2,200	8,700	54,900
No children	188,200	10,400	35,500	234,200
Total	1,222,300	53,500	170,700	1,446,500

Table 3.10 Data from Wave 5 (2018) TILDA weighted to account for population, rounded to nearest 100. Totals may vary due to rounding.

3.4 Home help, functional disability and family care giving

This section presents the numbers of people aged 50 and over in Ireland who receive home help and those who receive help with the functional disabilities from family caregivers, and their relationship to the caregivers.

Table 3.11. Proportion of the population aged 50 years and older receiving any home help (private and state-provided) by age group, The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA)

Age Group	No home help		Any home help (both private and state-provided)	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
N	1,696		1,969	
50-54	100			
55-59	98.3	[94.3,99.5]	1.7	[0.5,5.7]
60-64	99.6	[99.0,99.9]	0.4	[0.1,1.0]
65-69	97.9	[96.5,98.8]	2.1	[1.2,3.5]
70-74	96.5	[94.4,97.8]	3.5	[2.2,5.6]
75-79	90.3	[87.2,92.7]	9.7	[7.3,12.8]
80-84	82.6	[78.0,86.3]	17.4	[13.7,22.0]
85+	60.5	[54.0,66.7]	39.5	[33.3,46.0]
Total	91.8	[90.7,92.8]	8.2	[7.2,9.3]

Table 3.11 Data from Wave 5 (2018) TILDA weighted to account for population.

Table 3.12. Estimated numbers of people aged 50 and over receiving any home help (private and state-provided) by age group. Populations estimated using The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA) and 2016 Census population

Age group	Estimated Population		
	No home help	Any home help (both private and state-provided)	Total
N	1,696	1,969	
50-54	299,900	0	299,900
55-59	265,500	4,600	270,100
60-64	237,900	1,000	238,900
65-69	206,800	4,400	211,200
70-74	156,600	5,700	162,300
75-79	104,300	11,200	115,500
80-84	66,900	14,100	81,000
85+	40,900	26,700	67,600
Total	1,378,800	118,600	1,446,500

Table 3.12 Data from Wave 5 (2018) TILDA weighted to account for population, rounded to nearest 100. Totals may vary due to rounding.

Table 3.13 Proportion of the population aged 50 years and older receiving any care from a family caregiver by age group, The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA)

Age Group	Family caregiving			
	No family caregiver		Any family caregiver	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
N	4,832		393	
50-54	100	0		
55-59	98.1	[94.2,99.4]	1.9	[0.6,5.8]
60-64	96.3	[94.7,97.4]	3.7	[2.6,5.3]
65-69	96.5	[94.8,97.6]	3.5	[2.4,5.2]
70-74	94.7	[92.7,96.2]	5.3	[3.8,7.3]
75-79	92	[89.1,94.1]	8	[5.9,10.9]
80-84	84.5	[79.8,88.2]	15.5	[11.8,20.2]
85+	64.3	[58.6,69.7]	35.7	[30.3,41.4]
Total	91	[89.8,92.0]	9	[8.0,10.2]

Table 3.13 Data from Wave 5 (2018) TILDA weighted to account for population.

Table 3.14 Estimated numbers of people aged 50 and over receiving any care from a family caregiver by age group. Populations estimated using The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA) and 2016 Census population

Age group	Estimated Population		
	No family caregiver	Any family caregiver	Total
N	4,813	393	5,206
50-54	299,900	0	299,900
55-59	265,00	5,100	270,100
60-64	230,000	8,800	238,900
65-69	203,800	7,400	211,200
70-74	153,700	8,600	162,300
75-79	106,200	9,200	115,500
80-84	68,500	12,600	81,000
85+	43,400	24,100	67,600
Total	1,370,600	75,800	1,446,500

Table 3.14 Data from Wave 5 (2018) TILDA weighted to account for population, rounded to nearest 100. Totals may vary due to rounding.

Table 3.15. Proportion of population aged 50 years and older receiving help with activities of daily living (ADL) from a family caregiver by relationship to caregiver and age group, The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA)

Age group	Family caregiving							
	No family caregiver		Spouse		Child		Other relative	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
N	5,100		61		27		18	
50-54	100							
55-59	100							
60-64	98.6	[97.3,99.2]	0.9	[0.4,1.8]	0.5	[0.2,1.8]	0	
65-69	98.6	[97.3,99.2]	1.1	[0.6,2.2]	0.1	[0.0,0.6]	0.2	[0.0,1.5]
70-74	98.3	[97.2,99.0]	1.6	[0.9,2.7]	0.1	[0.0,0.7]	0	
75-79	98.1	[96.3,99.1]	0.9	[0.4,2.0]	0.7	[0.2,2.6]	0.3	[0.0,2.0]
80-84	96.9	[94.5,98.3]	2.2	[1.1,4.3]	0.7	[0.2,3.0]	0.1	[0.0,1.0]
85+	94.1	[90.5,96.4]	1.1	[0.4,3.0]	3.5	[1.8,6.4]	1.4	[0.4,4.4]
Total	97.9	[97.3,98.4]	1.1	[0.9,1.5]	0.7	[0.4,1.1]	0.2	[0.1,0.6]

Table 3.15 Data from Wave 5 (2018) TILDA weighted to account for population.

Table 3.16. Estimated numbers of people aged 50 and over receiving help with activities of daily living (ADL) from a family caregiver by relationship to caregiver and age group. Populations estimated using The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA) and 2016 Census population

Age group	Estimated Population				
	No family caregiver	Spouse	Child	Other relative	Total
50-54	299,900				299,900
55-59	270,100	0	0	0	270,100
60-64	238,900	0	0	0	238,900
65-69	208,300	1,900	1,100	0	211,200
70-74	160,000	1,800	200	300	162,300
75-79	113,500	1,800	100	0	115,500
80-84	79,500	700	600	200	81,000
85+	65,500	1,500	500	100	67,600
Total	1,135,700	7,700	2,400	600	1,446,500

Table 3.16 Data from Wave 5 (2018) TILDA weighted to account for population, rounded to nearest 100. Totals may vary due to rounding.

Table 3.17. Proportion of population aged 50 years and older receiving help with instrumental activities of daily living (IADL) from a family caregiver by relationship to caregiver and age group, The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA)

Age group	Family caregiving							
	No family caregiver		Spouse		Child		Other relative	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
N	5,100		61		27		18	
50-54	100							
55-59	99.1	[97.3,99.7]	0.9	[0.3,2.7]	0		0	
60-64	97.1	[95.7,98.1]	2	[1.3,3.2]	0.8	[0.3,2.0]	0	
65-69	98	[96.7,98.8]	1.5	[0.9,2.6]	0.3	[0.1,1.1]	0.2	[0.0,1.5]
70-74	96.9	[95.4,97.9]	2.2	[1.4,3.4]	0.9	[0.4,2.1]	0	
75-79	94.9	[92.5,96.6]	3.5	[2.2,5.6]	1.3	[0.6,2.9]	0.3	[0.0,2.0]
80-84	91.3	[87.9,93.8]	4.7	[2.9,7.6]	3.5	[2.0,6.0]	0.5	[0.2,1.7]
85+	77.7	[72.5,82.2]	10	[7.0,14.1]	11.2	[7.9,15.6]	1.1	[0.3,3.6]
Total	94.4	[93.5,95.2]	3.2	[2.6,3.9]	2.2	[1.7,2.8]	0.2	[0.1,0.5]

Table 3.17 Data from Wave 5 (2018) TILDA weighted to account for population.

Table 3.18 Estimated numbers of people aged 50 and over receiving any help with instrumental activities of daily living (IADL) from a family caregiver by relationship to caregiver and age group. Populations estimated using The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA) and 2016 Census population.

Age group	Estimated Population				
	No family caregiver	Spouse	Child	Other relative	Total
50-54	299,900				299,900
55-59	267,700	2,400	0	0	270,100
60-64	231,900	4,800	1,900	0	238,600
65-69	207,000	3,200	650	400	211,200
70-74	157,200	3,600	1,500	0	162,300
75-79	109,600	4,000	1,500	400	115,500
80-84	74,000	3,800	2,800	400	81,000
85+	52,500	6,800	7,600	700	67,600
Total	1,399,900	28,600	15,900	1,900	1,446,200

Table 3.18 Data from Wave 5 (2018) TILDA weighted to account for population, rounded to nearest 100. Totals may vary due to rounding.

4. Appendix

4.1 TILDA sampling frame and methods summary

Sampling for the first wave of TILDA was conducted using the RANSAM random sampling procedure (Whelan and Savva 2010 & ESRI RANSAM citation), with the Irish Geodirectory as a sampling frame. The Geodirectory is a complete listing of all residential addresses in the Republic of Ireland recorded by the Irish Postal Service (An Post) (Donoghue 2018). The addresses sampled were selected by first grouping addresses into clusters, based on District Electoral Divisions, then a number of clusters were randomly selected, and finally, 50 addresses were randomly selected from each cluster (Whelan and Savva 2010). The final sample was of 8,174 individuals aged 50 and over, from 6,279 households, as well as 330 partners aged under 50 (young partners) (total = 8,504). This constituted a 62% response rate for households with an eligible participant. Wave 1 interviews were completed between October 2009 and February 2011. Data were collected through three different formats: Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI), Self-Completion Questionnaire (SCQ), and Health Assessment.

All participants at each wave completed a CAPI interview. CAPI interviews were completed in the participant's own home by a trained social interviewer and included items on the participant's health, economic and social circumstances, as well as some cognitive measures. All participants were invited to complete a health assessment at Waves 1 and 3 and forthcoming Wave 6. Detailed health assessments were not carried out at Waves 2, 4 and 5 but the participants completed some objectives measures in these waves important for frailty. At Wave 1, participants were invited to attend a dedicated health centre. Participants who preferred not to travel to attend a health assessment due to mobility or other issues were offered a health assessment at home. Home health assessments measured a reduced number of health measures due to the practicalities of completing the assessment at home. All health assessments were carried out by trained research nurses, and included anthropometric measures such as height and weight, physical function measures such as Timed-Up-and-Go and grip strength, detailed cardiovascular, mood and cognitive measures. The in-centre health assessment also collected more detailed measures of cardiovascular, bone, and eye health and other senses (Cronin et al., 2013). During Wave 1, a total of 5,894 over-50s participants completed a health assessment (72.1%), 860 of which completed a health assessment at home.