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Na Seirbhísí Míchumais/An Rannán Cúram Sóisialta,
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2nd March 2022

Deputy Mary Lou McDonald,
Dail Eireann,
Leinster House,
Kildare Street,
Dublin 2.
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Dear Deputy McDonald,

The Health Service Executive has been requested to reply directly to you in the context of the following parliamentary question, which was submitted to this department for response.

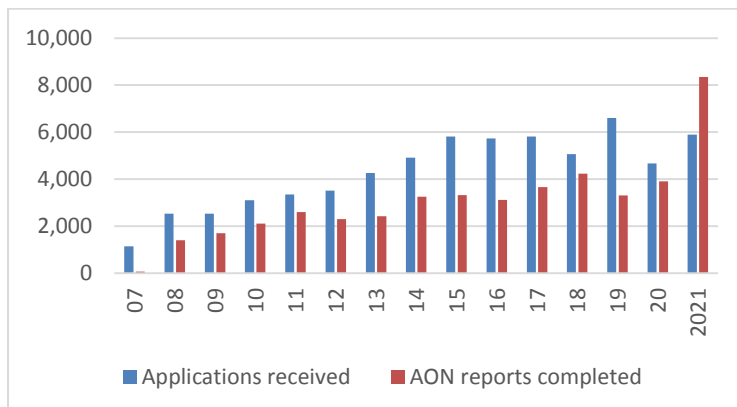
PQ 8918/22

To ask the Minister for Health the way the funding made available to address overdue assessment of need applications was distributed across CHO areas; the reported impact of this action; and if he will make a statement on the matter.

HSE Response

Since the Disability Act commenced in June 2007, the HSE has endeavoured to meet its legislative obligations under the Act. However, as a consequence of a High Court ruling of December 2009, the effect of which was to open eligibility to all children born after 1st June 2002, the number of children aged five and over, and in addition of school-going age, has risen steadily as a percentage of all applications received. At the end of 2011, the figure stood at 26%, while throughout 2021, this figure averaged 53%. This is a reflection that the AON process is an accumulative process in terms of numbers of children seeking access. The non-commencement of the Education for Persons with Special Education Needs (EPSEN) Act (2004) is a significant contributory factor.

The following graph illustrates the increase in applications and the corresponding increase in the number of AONs completed each year.



5,899 applications for AON were received in 2021 and 8,353 AONs were completed. As evidenced in the graph above this was the highest number of completed assessments since Part 2 of the Act was commenced in June 2007. Furthermore, 4,220 service statements were provided during 2021.



Under Sláintecare, dedicated funding was provided from September 2020 to eliminate overdue AON assessments (n = 6,558). €7.8 million was allocated to facilitate the HSE and its funded service providers to address the overdue Assessments of Need. The following table provides a breakdown of the numbers of overdue Assessments of Need and the allocation of funding to each Community Healthcare Organisation (CHO).

CHO	Total Overdue	Funding Allocated
CHO1	138	€214,000
CHO2	100	€159,000
CHO3	589	€681,000
CHO4	1098	€1,163,000
CHO5	643	€693,000
CHO6	257	€363,000
CHO7	1056	€1,702,000
CHO8	764	€901,000
CHO9	1913	€1,974,000
Total	6558	€7,850,000

The allocation of funding to each area was based on the number of overdue assessments at 30th June 2020.

This funding has been provided on a once off basis and is strictly time limited. Each CHO has an agreed plan that will focus on completing assessments in as timely a fashion as possible, having regard to significant competing priorities with regard to COVID-19. These plans will be multifaceted and will include a range of actions including:

As of end December 2021, a total of 6,231 of these overdue assessments of need have been completed with the remainder being progressed over the coming period. The number of overdue AONs represents a reduction of more than 63% from the figure in June 2020. The position by CHO is provided below

	AONs		
	AONs overdue @ 30/6/20	AONs completed @ 31/12/21	% Completed
CHO1	138	138	100%
CHO2	100	100	100%
CHO3	589	589	100%
CHO4	1098	1098	100%
CHO5	643	643	100%
CHO6	257	257	100%
CHO7	1056	1056	100%
CHO8	764	764	100%
CHO9	1913	1586	83%
Total	6558	6231	95%

An internal HSE review of the practice of implementation of Part 2 of the Act in 2016 confirmed anecdotal evidence that the approach to AON was not consistent across the country. It was apparent that practice varied widely across the 9 Community Health Organisation (CHO) areas as well as within CHO areas. While a large number of “Guidance Notes” regarding AON processes had been issued since 2007, there had been no nationally standardised or agreed definition of an Assessment of Need. This led to an inconsistent approach to assessment as well as inequity in terms of time afforded to ‘assessment’ versus ‘support or treatment’ interventions with children and their families.

To help address this situation, the HSE has implemented a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the Assessment of Need process to ensure that;

- Children with disabilities and their families access appropriate assessment and intervention as quickly as possible.



- The approach to Assessment of Need is consistent across all areas.

In line with this procedure, Stage 2 of the Assessment of Need process comprises a Preliminary Team Assessment that will identify initial interventions and any further assessments that may be required. This preliminary assessment will usually be undertaken by a children's disability service that are also tasked with delivering intervention. The Standard Operating Procedure provides an indicative timeframe for this assessment, however, the format for each assessment is a matter for the assessing clinicians and will be based on the information provided through the stage 1 desktop assessment. While not required by the Act, diagnostic assessments will continue to be provided, as appropriate, and these will be captured in the child's Service Statement as part of the Assessment of Need process.

These changes are intended to alleviate the current situation where children in some parts of the country may wait a number of years before they can access an assessment. During this waiting period, they often have little or no access to intervention or support. It is intended that the changes in the SOP, particularly the new preliminary assessment, will facilitate children with disabilities to access assessment in a timelier fashion.

Overall Reform of Children's Disability Services

The implementation of the Progressing Disability Services for Children & Young People (PDS) programme is agreed Government and HSE policy. This policy supports the reconfiguration of children's disability services to provide equitable, child and family centred services based on need rather than diagnosis. This aligns with the UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities.

The Progressing Disability Services for Children and Young People (PDS) model addresses the previous inequity in service provision whereby there may have been an excellent service for some children and little or no service for others. This variance may have been linked to diagnosis, age group or geography. Under the PDS programme children's disability services are changing from diagnosis based to needs based, so that all children with a disability or developmental delay have access to the right service based on their needs no matter where they live.

PDS is a significant change programme for the provision of services and supports for children from birth to 18 years of age, in line with Sláintecare and the Programme for Government, in order to:

- Provide a clear pathway and fairer access to services for all children with a disability
- Make the best use of available resources for the benefit of all children and their families
- Ensure effective teams are working in partnership with families and with education staff to support children with a disability to reach their full potential.

PDS aligns with two clear objectives of The Sláintecare Report to:

- Provide the majority of care at or as close to home as possible
- Create an integrated system of care with healthcare professionals working closely together.

The National Policy on Access to Services for Children & Young People with Disability & Developmental Delay ensures that children are directed to the appropriate service based on the complexity of their presenting needs rather than based on diagnosis. Many children with a disability who have support needs can be effectively supported within mainstream health services. This policy provides a single point of entry, signposting parents and referrers to the most appropriate service (Primary Care for non-complex functional difficulties and Children's Disability Network Teams for complex functional difficulties).

Children's Disability Network Teams (CDNTs)

In 2021, ninety one Children's Disability Network Teams (CDNTs) were established to provide services and supports for all children with complex needs within a defined geographic area.

CDNTs are teams of health and social care professionals, including nursing, occupational therapy, psychology, physiotherapy, speech and language therapy, social work and others. The team will work closely together in a family centred model, focusing on the child's and family's own priorities. Every child with complex needs will have access to a team, regardless of the nature of their disability, where they live, or the school they attend.

Children and their families will have access to the full range of services and supports of the CDNT according to their individual needs. This includes universal, targeted and specialist supports, such as individual therapeutic intervention



and access to specialist consultation and assessment when needed. Supports will be provided as is feasible in the child's natural environments - their home, school and community.

Yours sincerely

Bernard O'Regan

Bernard O'Regan
Head of Operations - Disability Services,
Community Operations