

Oifig an Stiúrthóir Cúnta Náisiúnta, Foireann Míchumais Náisiúnta, An Chéad

Urlár - Oifigí 13, 14, 15, Àras Phlásóg na Rós, Coimpléasc Gnó na hOllscoile, Páirc Náisiúnta Teicneolaíochta,Caladh an Treoigh,Luimneach Office of the Assistant National Director, National Disability Team,

First Floor- Offices 13, 14, 15, Roselawn House, University Business Complex, National Technology Park, Castletroy, Limerick.

17th September 2025

Deputy Liam Quaide, Dáil Éireann, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin 2.

E-mail: liam.quaide@oireachtas.ie

PQ: 48153/25

To ask the Minister for Children; Disability and Equality the current number of adults with an intellectual disability waiting for residential placements nationwide, by health region and the duration of these waits, in tabular form.

Dear Deputy Carty,

Thank you for your Parliamentary Question referenced above, which has been forwarded to me for direct reply.

Residential services make up the largest part of the Disability funding disbursed by the HSE – almost 60% of the total budget – and approximately 90 service providers provide residential services to 8,794 individuals throughout the country. The bulk of these are provided by the 50 highest funded agencies (comprising both Section 38 & Section 39 organisations) – some 6,376 places, or 73%. The HSE itself provides 1,077 or 12% of the places. While 1,318 places or 15% are provided by Private-for-Profit agencies. (Most recent data available - end of July 2025 data).

A number of new Priority 1 residential places have been added to the residential base, which results in a capacity increase. However, it should also be noted that Residential Capacity will also reduce during the year as a result of the loss of places in congregated settings due to deaths, which cannot be re-utilised. This is in keeping with Government policy, which is to move away from institutionalised settings (i.e. Time to Move On from Congregate Settings) where the State is actively implementing a policy that will have a bed reduction impact. In addition, "in-year" capacity (bed) levels will also be impacted negatively as a result of regulatory requirements; that is, where an inspection outcome leads to capacity being reduced.

The HSE developed a Residential Capacity Database to capture the number of residential placements / contract capacity per the service arrangement between the nine CHO areas and the service provider agencies.

Please see the table below which provides information on the number of residential places at the end of December each year from the end of 2020 up to the end of July 2025.

Table 1

Year	December 2020	December 2021	December 2022	December 2023	End of November 2024	End of July 2025
Residential places	8,139	8,146	8,282	8,400	8,648	8,794



There is no centrally maintained waiting list for residential services. The local HSE CHO/RHA areas would be aware of the need and requirements in their respective areas and would work with the local Service Providers with a view to responding to the level of presenting needs within the resources available.

Disability Support Application Management Tool (DSMAT)

HSE Disability Services has introduced a system called the Disability Support Application Management Tool (DSMAT), which provides a list and detailed profiles of people (Adults & Children) who need additional funded supports in each CHO.

DSMAT captures detailed information on home and family circumstances and a detailed presentation profile of the individuals. This enables Community Healthcare Organisation (CHO) areas to record and manage requests for support and to ensure that the application process is equitable and transparent.

It is important to note that in the absence of a statutory, legislative framework providing entitlement to services, the DSMAT is not a chronological waiting list. Rather, it is a support to the CHO area to feed into its decision making process around prioritisation of services, subject to budgetary constraints.

This means that services are allocated on the basis of greatest presenting need and associated risk factors.

Please see tables below - National Aggregation for 2019 to end of Quarter 4 2024.

The updated figures below represent a "point in time" analysis and may not include applications received in to the CHO but not yet processed onto the DSMAT tool.

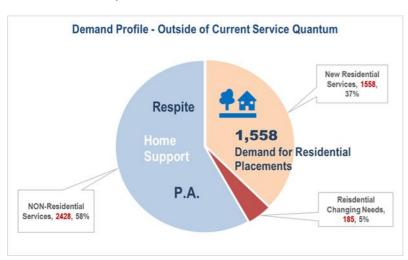
Residential Services Q4 2025

Total Applicants New Residential Service	2019	2020	2021	2022	Mid. Yr. 2023	End of Q4 2024
	776	1033	1158	1205	1296	1,558

The pie chart below, provides an overview of the demand for services – outside of current service quantum. (most recent information available)

185 applications are linked to applications on behalf of existing persons in residential services in which there is significant changing need due to ageing, mental health, behavioural presentation etc., and there is a required need for additional funded supports on a recurring basis within the designated centres. Such requirement for additional resource is also frequently an outcome of regulatory escalation by the HIQA Disability Inspectorate.

Demand summary





58% of applications for Disability Services are for Respite and or/Home Support and /or PA services.

37% of applications for Disability Services are for new residential services.

Future Planning

The demand for full-time residential placements within designated centres is extremely high and is reflective of the absence of multi-year development funding that has not been in place since 2007/2008.

The Department of Health's 2021 Disability Capacity Review has projected a need for a minimum of an additional 1,900 residential places by 2032 under a minimum projection and an extra 3,900 in order to return to levels of provision prior to the beginning of the 2008 recession.

The National Housing Strategy 2022 to 2027 places responsibility for the provision of housing with the Department of Housing and it is the responsibility of the HSE to provide additional supports related to care needs. The HSE and Local Authorities are required to work together to map the need and to develop plans for delivering housing to people with disabilities.

Action Plan for Disability Services 2023-2026

The Action Plan for Disability Services 2024-2026, sets out a three year programme designed to tackle the deficits highlighted in the *Disability Capacity Review to 2032*, which identified the demand for specialist community-based disability services arising from demographic change, and considerable levels of unmet need. The central projection of the Capacity Review suggests that adults with intellectual disabilities requiring specialist services will increase by a sixth between 2018 and 2032, with fastest growth for young adults (up a third by 2032) and over 55s (up a quarter). These projections include an average of approximately 90 new residential places that will be needed each year from 2020 to 2032 to accommodate changes in the size and age structure of the disability population.

The Action Plan is designed to provide additional funding for developments that will help build capacity within services, so that the benefits of these funding increases will be felt directly by the service user. This will also help the HSE in dealing with some of the key cost-drivers in service delivery, such as high-cost Priority 1 residential placements, giving greater flexibility and control when planning services. While very significant additional funding has been provided to the sector, pay awards in particular across HSE, Section 38s and 39s has absorbed a significant proportion of that additionality.

The headline service improvements which are planned over the 2024-26 period are:

Residential

- Around 900 additional residential care places to tackle unmet needs and ensure supply keeps pace with demographic change;
- 500 new community-based residential care places to replace disability care in large institutional and campusbased settings, with a view to ending that form of provision by 2030;
- Continued expansion of respite services, including alternative residential option

Yours	Sincerely,