



Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte
Health Service Executive

Report to the Minister of State with special responsibility

for Disability Issues at the Department of Health

As provided for under Section 13 of the Disability Act 2005

in respect of data collected in 2018

Based on data extracted from the Assessment Officer System Database

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SECTION A - BACKGROUND

1. Introduction

- 1.1.** The Disability Act provides that a person who has, or may have, a disability, or a person advocating on their behalf may apply for an assessment of the health and education needs occasioned by their disability. The Act requires the HSE to appoint Assessment Officers to carry out or arrange the carrying out of Assessments of Need. The purpose of the assessments is to identify health and education needs occasioned by the disability and the services required to address these needs, without regard to the cost or the capacity to deliver these services.
- 1.2.** The Act requires the Assessment Officer to issue an Assessment Report, which includes a determination as to whether or not the individual has a disability, the nature and extent of the disability, a statement of the health and education needs and the services required to address these needs.
- 1.3.** The HSE is also required to nominate Liaison Officers who are responsible for the preparation of Service Statements, following each assessment. In this regard, the HSE has appointed Liaison Officers under the Act in each area. The Service Statement outlines the services which will be delivered within available resources, when the service will be delivered and at what location.

2. Provisions of the Legislation and Regulations - Assessment Report

- 2.1.** Section 8(7)(b)(iii) states that an Assessment Report should include:
A statement of the services considered appropriate by the person or persons referred to in subsection (2) to meet the needs of the applicant and the period of time ideally required by the person or persons for the provision of those services and the order of such provision

3. Provisions of the Legislation and Regulations - Service Statement

- 3.1** Section 11(2) of the Disability Act states that a Service Statement should specify *...the health services or education services or both which will be provided to the applicant by or on behalf of the Executive or an education service provider, as appropriate, and the period of time within which such services will be provided.*
- 3.2.** Section 11(6) states that:
A service statement shall not contain any provisions relating to education services where the subject of the statement is a child.
- 3.3.** Section 11(12) states that:
A Liaison Officer shall arrange with the person or persons charged with delivering the services specified in the service statement for the delivery of the services at such times and in such manner as he or she may determine.
- 3.4.** Paragraph 18 of the regulations state that:
The service statement shall be written in a clear and easily understood manner and it shall specify:
- a) *The health services which will be provided to the applicant;*
 - b) *The location(s) where the health service will be provided;*
 - c) *The timeframe for the provision of the health service;*
 - d) *The date from which the statement will take effect;*
 - e) *The date for review of the provision of services specified in the service statement;*
 - f) *Any other information that the Liaison Officer considers to be appropriate, including the name of any other public body that the assessment report may have been sent to under section 12 of the Act.*

4. Provisions of the Legislation - Maintaining Records and Reporting

4.1. The Disability Act 2005 requires certain records to be kept concerning the assessment of need process under Part 2 of the Act. Section 13(1) of the Act states that:

The Executive shall keep and maintain records for the purpose of:

- (a) Identifying persons to whom assessments or services are being provided pursuant to this Part or the Act of 2004.*
- (b) Identifying those services and the persons providing the services pursuant to this Part.*
- (c) Specifying the aggregate needs identified in assessment reports which have not been included in the service statements.*
- (d) Specifying the number of applications for assessments made under section 9 and the number of assessments completed under that section.*
- (e) Specifying the number of persons to whom services identified in assessment reports have not been provided, including the ages and the categories of disabilities of such persons.*
- (f) Planning the provision of those assessments and services to persons with disabilities.*

4.2. Section 13(2) requires the Executive to submit a report in relation to *...the aggregate needs identified in assessment reports prepared including an indication of the periods of time ideally required for the provision of the services, the sequence of such provision and an estimate of the cost of such provision.*

5. Compliance with Reporting Obligations

- 5.1.** Since Part 2 of the Act was implemented in 2007, records have been kept in relation to 13(1) (a), (b), (d) and (f).
- 5.2.** Early in the process of implementation, a decision was taken in conjunction with the (then) Department of Health and Children that children's needs should be identified in terms of the desired outcomes and goals rather than in terms of a quantum of a particular service or discipline. This immediately presented difficulties in respect of fulfilling the obligations imposed by paragraph 13(1)(c).
- 5.3.** In respect of 13(1)(e), the developments to the IT system implemented in 2011, ensured that the processes around the production of the Service Statement by the Liaison Officer were recorded on the system. This ensures that each individual's file includes the details of the services that are identified in the Assessment Report as being required and those that they will actually receive. The age and category of disability (where known) of each applicant have been recorded since implementation in 2007.
- 5.4.** Converting need identified into a cost, as required under the Act, has proven problematic. Early reports to the Minister under section 13 of the Act have outlined suggested methodologies aimed at identifying the whole- time-equivalent (WTE) requirement indicated by a given shortfall identified in a particular service. However, this would require the identification of indicative case-loads for particular disciplines. There are no internationally accepted guidelines in this regard.
- 5.5.** A further issue arises from the fact that, increasingly, children are being referred to Early Intervention or School-Age Teams for team intervention, rather than being referred for intervention by individual disciplines. The practice of Assessment Officers identifying services in terms of individual disciplines is militating against this move towards more appropriate practice

SECTION B – BUILDING CHILDREN’S DISABILITY TEAMS

6. The Progressing Disability Services for Children and Young People Programme (0-18s Programme).

- 6.1.** This programme aims to achieve a national unified approach to delivering disability health services in such a way that there is a clear pathway to services for all children regardless of where they live, what school they go to or the nature of their disability or delay.
- 6.2.** Children should receive the health services they need as close to their home and school as possible. Some children may have their needs met by their local Primary Care services. An early intervention or a school-age disability team will provide supports for all children with more complex needs in a defined geographic network area, regardless of the nature of their disability. These teams will be supported by specialist services when a high level of expertise is required.
- 6.3.** The programme involves the reconfiguration of existing services for children with disabilities, in the statutory and non-statutory sectors, to form integrated, geographically-based teams.
- 6.4.** While some areas in the country have been operating integrated children’s disability teams for some time, 2013 saw the first areas to reconfigure their services under the auspices of the 0-18s Programme.
- 6.5.** The HSE welcomes the recent announcement in Budget 2019 in relation to funding for 100 additional therapy posts for Assessment of Need and therapeutic interventions. This will enable the HSE to reduce the waiting list for Assessment of Need under the Disability Act and to drive implementation of the *Progressing Disability Services for Children and Young People Programme* through new staff appointments to reconfigured multi-disciplinary, geographic-based teams. However, additional resources are still required. The Report on the Future Needs of Disability Services (April 2018) estimates an additional 400 posts are required to provide adequate staffing levels to meet the demand for children’s disability services and the HSE is working to address this.

7. National Disability Authority Report on the Practice of Assessment of Need under part 2 of the Disability Act 2005

7.1. The National Disability Authority (NDA) published its report in 2011. The conclusions included the following:

Section 10.3

*Where the Department of Health and the Health Service Executive have configured disability services for children into geographically-integrated teams, **the National Disability Authority found that the statutory assessment of need process worked better and in a more streamlined way.** There was also less emphasis on using the assessment process to develop a diagnosis in order to meet the specific entry requirements of individual services.*

Accelerating the reconfiguration into geographically integrated teams would be very important therefore in improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the statutory assessment of need process.

7.2. Although the report also found that there was no one solution to address the issues around the AON process. It would appear that the continued reconfiguration of existing services for children and young people with disabilities, in the statutory and non-statutory sectors, to form integrated geographically based teams (under the progressing children's disabilities programme) should improve the Assessment of Need process.

SECTION C – ACTIVITY DATA

8. Activity Data – 2018

8.1 The Activity Data in this report is an amalgamation of the four Quarterly "Assessment of Need Management Reports" for 2018. These are based on the data extracted from the Assessment Officer System Database.

Table 1. Number of Applications Received - Summary Totals

This table outlines the number of completed applications based on the date the HSE accepted the application. The report is grouped by Community Healthcare Organisation (CHO) Area.

5,060 completed applications were received by the HSE in 2018. This compares with 5,839 received in 2017, representing a decrease of -13.3%.

From the 1st June 2007 to 31st December 2018 a total of 48,801* completed applications have been received by the HSE.

CHO	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total for 2018
AREA 1	12	30	24	44	110
AREA 2	53	38	45	35	171
AREA 3	118	102	70	130	546
AREA 4	299	317	255	261	1132
AREA 5	76	82	41	36	235
AREA 6	69	63	57	69	258
AREA 7	258	218	124	185	785
AREA 8	187	147	151	185	670
AREA 9	406	287	270	316	1279
Totals	1478	1284	1037	1261	5060

*Late data entry may result in slight discrepancies from previous year.

Completed Application Data.

Figure 1 – Applications by CHO Area

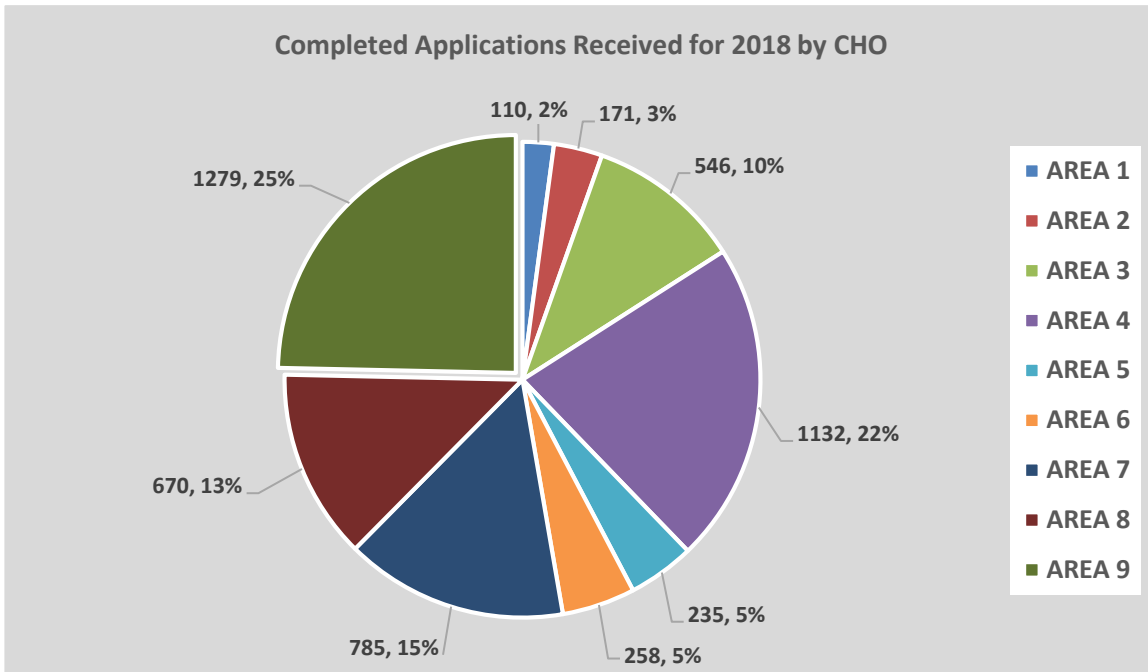
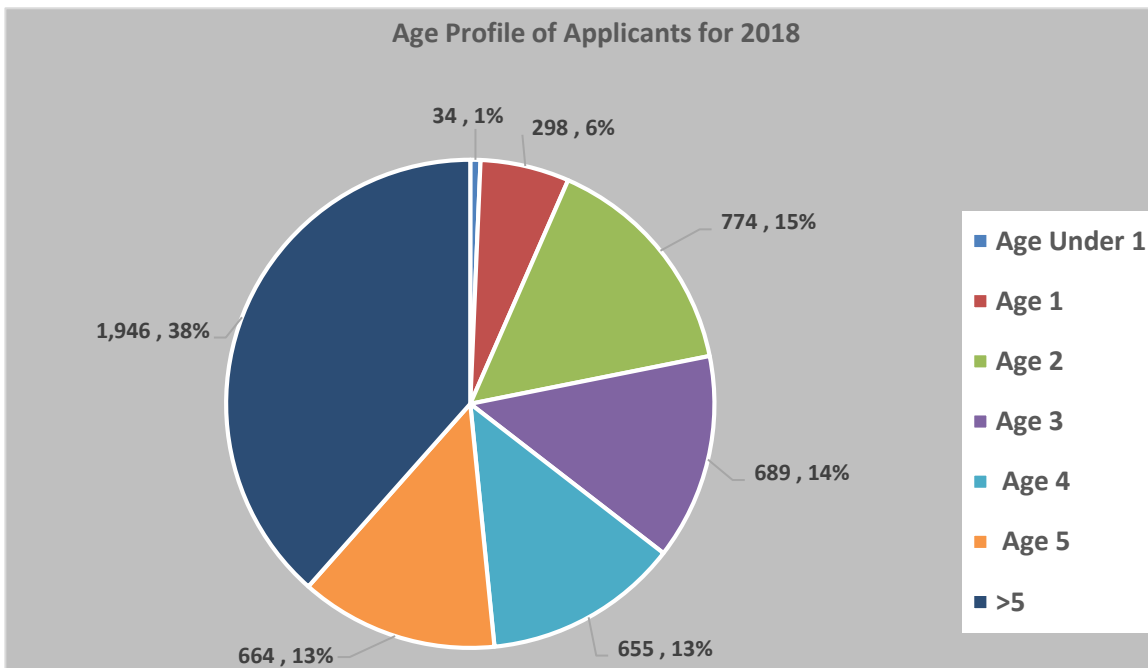


Figure 2 - Age Profile of Applicants



Number of Applications acknowledged

89% of applications received were acknowledged within the 2-week timeline.

Table 2. Number of Applications Commenced Stage 2.

According to defined statutory timelines all applications should commence stage 2 of the assessment process within 3 months of receipt of a completed application.

- 3,391 applications started stage 2 for the first time during 2018.
- 70% of those fell within the 3-month timeline.

CHO	Start Stage 2	*Within Timeline	% within timeline
AREA 1	105	86	82%
AREA 2	160	160	100%
AREA 3	394	387	98%
AREA 4	927	721	78%
AREA 5	137	69	50%
AREA 6	175	142	81%
AREA 7	238	83	35%
AREA 8	572	302	53%
AREA 9	683	414	61%
Totals	3391	2364	70%

NOTE: Applicants that are re-entered into stage 2 are not included in the report

*** 'Within Timeline' refers to applications starting stage 2 strictly within the 3 month timeline. Some applications are late starting stage 2 due to mitigating circumstances e.g. 'Application on Hold', 'Parental Request'.**

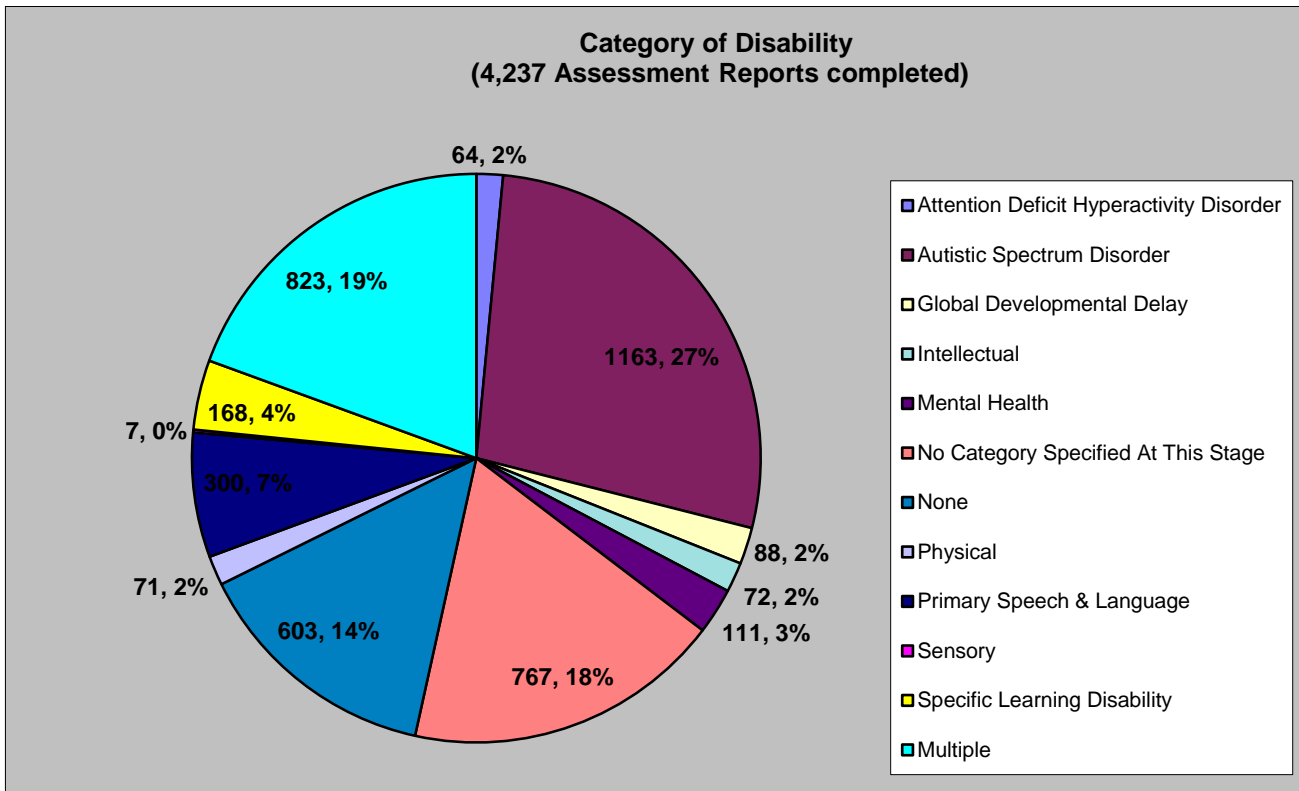
Table 3 Number of Assessment Reports Completed

'Within timeline' includes those assessments which have been completed within the timeframes set out in the Disability Act 2005 and accompanying Regulations. It also includes those assessments completed within a timeframe which has been extended due to 'exceptional circumstances' as provided for in Paragraph 10 of the Regulations. Reviewed reports are not included in this table.

The average duration of the assessment process per report completed in 2018 was 21.78 months.

CHO	No Disability	Disability	Total for 2018	Within Timeline	% Within Timeline
AREA 1	21	177	198	32	16%
AREA 2	59	119	178	105	59%
AREA 3	52	186	238	84	35%
AREA 4	437	1059	1496	40	3%
AREA 5	44	166	210	8	4%
AREA 6	4	69	73	16	22%
AREA 7	202	562	764	13	2%
AREA 8	111	271	382	57	15%
AREA 9	73	625	698	19	3%
Totals	1,003	3,234	4,237	374	9%

Figure 3 - Reports Completed by Disability



N.B. Applicants with more than 1 recorded disability appear in the 'Multiple' category only.

Table 4 Applications Overdue to commence Stage 2 on 31st December 2018.

714 Applications due to commence stage 2 by the end of 2018 had not done so.

CHO	Overdue	<1 month	1 - 3 Months	>3 Months
AREA 1	1	1	0	0
AREA 2	0	0	0	0
AREA 3	0	0	0	0
AREA 4	5	4	0	1
AREA 5	119	4	4	111
AREA 6	0	0	0	0
AREA 7	273	31	53	189
AREA 8	21	18	3	0
AREA 9	295	29	89	177
Total	714	87	149	478

Note: Applications that were placed on hold are not included in this report.

Table 5 Applications overdue for Completion on 31st December 2018 (1)

Applications are deemed 'Overdue' if it is more than 6 months since the application was accepted by the HSE and there is no record of an Assessment Report being sent to the Liaison Officer or to the Applicant. This overdue figure does not include applications that have been put on hold, are closed or are ineligible for Assessment.

3,709 applications were overdue for completion at end 2018 with 98 of these on the grounds of there being exceptional circumstances as provided for in paragraph 10 of the regulations.

CHO	Total Overdue ¹	Overdue/ Exceptional Circumstances ²	Overdue/ No Exceptional Circumstances
AREA 1	141	1	140
AREA 2	39	4	35
AREA 3	309	14	295
AREA 4	1030	17	1013
AREA 5	403	2	401
AREA 6	105	2	103
AREA 7	476	2	474
AREA 8	517	26	491
AREA 9	689	30	659
Total	3709	98	3611

¹All assessment reports that were not completed within 6 months of application or within 3 months of Start Stage 2 and before the end of the quarter are included in this report.²The number of Assessment Reports for which an extended time-frame was negotiated with the parent on the grounds of there being exceptional circumstances as provided for in paragraph 10 of the regulations. Consent to extension is only valid if agreed extension date has not already passed.

Table 6 Applications overdue for completion on 31st December 2018 (2)

- Of the 3,709 applications that are overdue, 2,815 (76%) are overdue for longer than 3 months.
- Months overdue are calculated based on the statutory timelines of 3 months from start stage 2 and no more than 6 months from the application date. This overdue figure does not include applications that were put on hold, are closed or are ineligible for Assessment.

CHO	Overdue	<1 month	1 - 3 Months	>3 Months
AREA 1	141	6	10	125
AREA 2	39	4	14	21
AREA 3	309	33	81	195
AREA 4	1030	89	130	811
AREA 5	403	12	41	350
AREA 6	105	11	29	65
AREA 7	476	41	74	361
AREA 8	517	47	68	402
AREA 9	689	54	150	485
Total	3709	297	597	2815

Table 7 Service Statements Completed 2018

This table counts Service Statements dispatched to the applicant during 2018. It does not include reviewed or modified service statements. The timeline is calculated from the date the Assessment Report was sent to the Liaison Officer to the date the Service Statement is dispatched to the applicant. The Statutory Timeline for this process is 1 month.

2,200 Service Statements were dispatched to the applicant during 2018 with 39% dispatched within the 1-month timeline.

CHO	Total	Within Timeline	% within timeline
AREA 1	100	55	55%
AREA 2	125	107	86%
AREA 3	173	81	47%
AREA 4	112	30	27%
AREA 5	122	49	40%
AREA 6	1	0	0%
AREA 7	765	205	27%
AREA 8	191	75	39%
AREA 9	611	254	42%
Total	2200	856	39%

8.1. Since a High Court ruling of December 2009, the effect of which was to open eligibility to children born after 1st June 2002 who are suspected of having a disability, the number of children over five years of age, and therefore of school-going age, has risen steadily as a percentage of all applications received. At the end of 2011, the figure stood at 26%, at the end of 2017, the percentage was 50%. Table 8 shows the percentage to be 51.6% at the end of 2018.

Table 8 Applicants 5 years and over			
2018	Total	5 yrs & over	%
Q1	1478	765	51.8
Q2	1284	691	53.8
Q3	1037	494	47.6
Q4	1261	660	52.3
TOTAL	5,060	2,610	51.6

8.2. Table 9 provides some comparisons of activity between 2017 and 2018.

Table 9 Comparison of Activity 2017-2018						
HSE	Applications Received		Variance	Assessment Reports Produced		Variance
	2017	2018	%	2017	2018	%
TOTAL	5,839	5,060	-13.3	3,614	4,237	+17.2

SECTION D – IDENTIFYING THE RESOURCE REQUIREMENT

Section 13 (2) requires the Executive to submit a report in relation to the aggregate needs identified in assessment reports prepared including an indication of the periods of time ideally required for the provision of the services, the sequence of such provision and an estimate of the cost of such provision.

9. Resource Availability

9.1. It has been determined that work should continue on building the evidence-base necessary to inform the allocation of resources which may become available in the future. It is clear that this is a more complex process than originally envisaged by the drafters of legislation.

9.2. The following sections outline the potential components of that evidence base. It must be remembered that there continues to be a lack of international consensus on what constitutes an indicative case-load for each of the disciplines involved or, indeed, for a team of clinicians offering services to a particular population.

10. WTEs Required for the Assessment of Need Process

10.1. At the time Part 2 of the Act was commenced it was understood that the process was only open to children up to the age of 5 years and the WTE projections were based on that age-cohort and an estimated disability prevalence rate of 5%. Since a High Court ruling of December 2009, the effect of which was to open eligibility to children born after 1st June 2002, the number of children over five years of age, and therefore of school-going age, has risen steadily as a percentage of all applications received.

10.2. Eligibility for Assessment of Need now includes children aged 16 years. These children will have attended school for up to 12 years and it had originally been anticipated that these children would be assessed under the terms of the Education for Persons with Special Educational Needs Act 2004 (EPSEN). The relevant sections of this Act have not been commenced. No additional health resources have been identified to meet the resulting increase in demand for Assessment of Need.

11. 0-18s Programme

- 11.1** As previously mentioned in section 6, an exercise was completed in 2013 which mapped the resources in terms of therapy WTEs available in each HSE Area. This has provided the base-line information required to conduct the necessary discussions on the reconfiguration of resources into Children's Disability teams under the auspices of the 0-18s programme.
- 11.2** Since 2014, the roll out of the Progressing Disability Services for Children and Young People (0-18s) Programme has entailed targeted investment of €14m and the provision of 275 additional therapy staff, to increase services for children with all disabilities.
- 11.3** The HSE introduced a National Policy on Access to Services for Children & Young People with Disability & Developmental Delay. When fully implemented, this policy will ensure that children are directed to the appropriate service based on the complexity of their presenting needs rather than based on diagnosis. Many children 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).
- 11.4** As new teams are established in the coming years and they begin to collect data, the shortfalls in terms of disciplines required to populate the teams and information on the size of the population which can be catered for, will become clearer.
- 11.5** In the light of the fact that the 0-18s Programme has been demonstrated to have a significant effect on the efficiency and effectiveness of the operation of the assessment of need process the information contained in this report will serve as a useful base-line. As teams are established in the coming years, it will be possible to measure the effect they are having in particular areas.
- 11.6** In completing assessment reports clinicians identify the services required to meet the needs of the child. Table 10 shows the frequency (ranked nationally) with which requirements for certain services have been identified. These figures are based on Assessment of Need reports completed in 2018. During this period 3,281 children determined to have a disability under the Act had service requirements identified. It should also be noted that a significant proportion of children not determined to have a disability as defined by the Act will also require access to health and social care services.

Table 10 Service Requirements Identified in Completed Reports

Service Requirements 2018	Service Totals 2018	Frequency of Services Indicated
Occupational Therapy	2235	68.1%
Speech and Language Therapy	2114	64.4%
Psychology	1948	59.4%
Physiotherapy	722	22.0%
ASD	706	21.5%

In the main these figures represent new referrals to the identified services. In all cases, every effort is made to ensure that these services are provided in a timely way.

11.1 Through the Progressing Disability Services for Children and Young People Programme (0-18) the HSE has identified resourcing deficits across a range of services required by children and young people with disabilities. For the purposes of this report estimated staffing ratios have been used to determine the staffing requirements to meet the identified need. It should be noted that there are no nationally or internationally accepted guidelines in this regard.

11.2

Table 11 Additional staff required to meet the identified need

Service	Suggested ratio Staff:Service User	Total	Cost*
Speech & Language Therapy	1:40	53	€2.67m
Occupational Therapy	1:40	56	€2.83m
Psychology	1:100	19	€1.48m
Physiotherapy	1:40	18	€0.91m

* The cost is estimated based on the mid-point of the basic grade scale

Children identified as requiring a multidisciplinary ASD service will also require access to the disciplines listed in table 11. There is an estimated additional requirement for a further 18 occupational therapists, 18 speech & language therapists and 7 psychologists as well as other disciplines such as social workers, dietitians and nurses.

100 development posts allocated through the HSE's 2019 National Service Plan will be assigned to Community Healthcare Organisations based on their existing ratio of staff to children with disabilities. Each area will determine which disciplines are most needed to support children in their areas.

12. Conclusion

- 12.1** There are shortcomings in the Assessment of Need process with additional applications being received from an increasing age cohort of children.
- 12.2** There is a difference between the identified needs of children (as outlined in their Assessment Reports) and the services which are being provided to them.
This can be due to a range of factors including:
- *Staffing levels
 - *Demand levels
 - *Availability of specialist support etc.
- 12.3** Early intervention is a key component to supporting children presenting with challenges, and is supported by International research.
- 12.4** The HSE recognises that it faces significant challenges in respect of meeting the statutory time-frames which apply to the assessment of need process. All Community Healthcare Organisations have progressed a range of initiatives such as prioritising assessments, holding additional clinics, and reconfiguring resources to target areas of greatest need. In addition, therapists in private practice have been contracted to conduct assessments, where appropriate.
- 12.5** While any delay in assessment or intervention for any child is not desirable, the assessment process under the Disability Act can take place in parallel with any intervention which is identified as necessary. The fact that a child is waiting for their statutory assessment to be completed should not be interpreted as meaning that the child is necessarily waiting for necessary, identified interventions. Direct referral to services is a consideration for referrers, and is in keeping with the reconfiguration of 0-18 Programme.
- 12.6** Section 14 of the Disability Act outlines a number of grounds for complaint in relation to Part 2 of the Act. An applicant may make a complaint in relation to one of more of the following:
- a) a determination by the assessment officer concerned that he or she does not have a disability;
 - b) the fact, if it be the case, that the assessment under section 9 was not commenced within the time specified in section 9(5) or was not completed without undue delay;
 - c) the fact, if it be the case, that the assessment under section 9 was not conducted in a manner that conforms to the standards determined by a body referred to in section 10; PT. 2 S. 12 [No. 14.] Disability Act 2005 [2005.]
 - d) the contents of the service statement provided to the applicant;
 - e) the fact, if it be the case, that the Executive or the education service provider, as the case may be, failed to provide or to fully provide a service specified in the service statement.
- 12.7** Section 22 of the Act goes on to describe the statutory enforcement process via the Circuit Court system. For a period prior to 2018, there were delays investigating complaints under Section 14 of the Act. As a consequence, a number of families initiated Judicial Review proceedings in the High Court on the basis that the statutory remedy was inadequate.

The resulting judgements stated that, in the absence of delays, the statutory remedy presents a viable remedy for applicants.

- 12.8** The number of applications for assessment of need were down by 779 (13%) in 2018. This was the first year that the numbers applying have reduced. This may be related to the introduction of a new model of resource allocation in schools.
- 12.9** While it is acknowledged that the numbers of assessments overdue for completion remain high, there has been some improvement in these figures in 2018. At the end of 2017 there were 4,313 applications overdue for completion. While at end of 2018, the number of applications overdue for completion stands at 3,709.
- 12.10** The appointment of Children's Disability Network Managers has been identified as a critical enabler to facilitate the continued roll out of Progressing Disability Services (0-18 Teams) programme. Although an agreement regarding grading for these posts was reached in January 2018, a mediation process with Section 38 and Section 39 agencies was required and concluded on June 26th. The National Disability Operations Team is now working closely with HBS Recruit to progress recruitment of these posts.
- 12.11** Revised Standard Operating Procedures for Assessment of Need have been approved by the Social Care Management Team and noted by the HSE Leadership Team. Implementation of this procedure has been subject to a final consultation with Forsa expected to take place in Feb 2019. An independent expert clinical and Legal opinion has been sought and will form the basis of the consultation process. HSE remains of the view that the implementation of the SOP is a critical enabler to achieving Disability Act compliance in parallel to the establishment of Children's Disability Network Teams and additional staffing resources.
- 12.12** Each CHO Area developed an updated improvement plan setting out clear actions which will lead to an elimination of current waiting times. Implementation of these plans is linked to the implementation of the Standard Operating Procedure and requires additional resources to address backlogs. The Disability Act 2005 sets out the requirement for assessments to be completed within 6 months of the date of receipt in relation to this category. Work remains on-going across all 9 CHOs in relation to the improvement/elimination of waiting lists for assessments for clinical assessments, with specific focus on those areas with the largest waiting lists (Cork/Dublin areas).
- 12.13** National HSE Disability and Primary Care are working together collaboratively with Community Health Organisations via their Chief Officers to support implementation of the HSE's National Policy on Access to Services for Children with a Disability or Developmental Delay. This policy will provide 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).
- 12.14** Figures represented in this report do not take account of those children who are accessing services outside of the AON process.
- 12.15** All services carry a significant clinical caseload as well as managing the requirement to provide Assessments of Need under the Disability Act 2005.
- 12.16** In the light of the fact that the **Progressing Disability Services (0-18s Programme)** has been demonstrated to have a significant effect on

the efficiency and effectiveness of the operation of the assessment of need process, the information contained in this report will serve as a useful base-line. As teams are established in the coming years, it will be possible to measure the effect they are having in particular years.

12.17 Fifty six Children's Disability Network Teams (CDNTs) have been established with a further eighty two CDNTs to be reconfigured from existing services in 2019.

12.18 The HSE will focus on driving implementation of the **Progressing Disability Services** Programme as a means to improve access to services and consequently the Assessment of Need process in the longer term.