

Contents

*Executive Summary	3
Corporate Updates	5
Quality and Patient Safety	10
Performance Overview	13
Community Healthcare	14
Community Healthcare Services National Scorecard/Heatmap	15
*Primary Care Services	
*Mental Health Services	
*Disability Services	19
*Older Person's Services	
Disability and Older Person's Services	21
*Population Health and Wellbeing	
*Community Healthcare Update	
Acute Hospitals	
Acute Hospitals National Scorecard/Heatmap	23
Acute Hospital Services	
*Cancer Services	
Ambulance Turnaround	31
Pre-Hospital Emergency Care Services	32
Acute Hospital Services Update	33
*National Services	
*National Services Update	
*National Screening Service	
*National Screening Service National Scorecard/Heatmap	
Finance	38
Human Resources	57
Appendices	68
Appendix 1: Report Design	69
Appendix 2: Data Coverage Issues	70
Appendix 3: Hospital Groups	72
Appendix 4: Community Health Organisations	73

*Unavailable due to cyber-attack

Data used in this report refers to the latest performance information available at time of publication

Executive Summary

Executive Summary

The Performance Profile is published on a quarterly basis and provides an update on key performance areas for Community Healthcare, Acute Hospitals and National Services in addition to Quality & Patient Safety, Finance and Human Resources. The results for key performance indicators are provided on a heat map and in table and graph format together with a commentary update on performance.

Unavailable due to cyberattack

Corporate Updates

*Capital – Allocation/Expenditure Analysis

Procurement – expenditure (non-pay) under management

Service Area	Q1 2021	Q2 2021
Acute Hospitals(Hospital groups)	€317,320,699	€212,729,574
Community Healthcare	€99,733,539	€165,921,591
National Services	€753,919,482	€538,013,048
Total	€1,170,973,719	€916,514,616

^{*} Data unavailable due to cyber-attack

Internal Audit

75% Implemen	% Implemented or superseded within 6 months							95% lr	nplement	ed or sup	erseded w	ithin 12 m	nonths			
	2020 Position at 30th Sept 2020	2020 Position at 30th Dec 2020	2020 Position at 31st March 2021	2020 Position at 30th June 2021	2018 Position at 30th June 2020	2018 Position at 30th Sept 2020	2018 Position at 30th Dec 2020	2018 Position at 31st March 2021	2018 Position at 30th June 2021	2019 Position at 30th June 2020	2019 Position at 30th Sept 2020	2019 Position at 30th Dec 2020	2019 Position at 31st March 2021	2019 Position at 30th June 2021	2020 Position at 31st March 2021	2020 Position at 30th June 2021
Total	46%	58%	70%	56%	95%	95%	95%	97%	97%	77%	80%	77%	86%	88%	50%	53%
CHO 1	N/A	81%	77%	59%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	38%	59%	73%	72%	72%	N/A	16%
CHO 2	N/A	N/A	50%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	N/A	22%	61%	96%	97%	N/A	N/A
CHO 3	N/A	N/A	85%	85%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	71%	88%	88%	88%	88%	N/A	N/A
CHO 4	N/A	N/A	79%	59%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	80%	80%	80%	N/A	N/A
CHO 5	N/A	N/A	N/A	17%	96%	96%	98%	98%	98%	60%	94%	90%	91%	100%	N/A	N/A
CHO 6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	94%	94%	95%	95%	N/A	N/A
CHO 7	98%	100%	N/A	63%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	93%	93%	93%	100%	100%
CHO 8	0%	0%	100%	0%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	83%	73%	65%	79%	82%	0%	13%
CHO 9	0%	86%	N/A	30%	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%	100%	68%	61%	83%	83%	100%	100%
National Mental Health	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%	N/A	N/A
National Primary Care	N/A	100%	100%	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	21%	90%	100%	100%	N/A	N/A
National Director Community Ops	N/A	N/A	20%	20%											N/A	N/A
Total Community Services	53%	65%	78%	55%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	80%	82%	78%	88%	90%	51%	45%
Dublin Midlands Hospital Group	86%	86%	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	96%	100%	100%	89%	89%	89%	100%	100%	88%	88%
Ireland East Hospital Group	50%	58%	N/A	100%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	56%	56%
National Children's Hospital Group	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
RCSI Hospital Group	0%	0%	0%	0%	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	82%	82%	82%	82%	0%	0%
Saolta Hospital Group	0%	0%	11%	60%	86%	87%	88%	92%	92%	62%	62%	70%	76%	76%	0%	63%
South South West Hospital Group	22%	38%	25%	60%	67%	72%	72%	84%	90%	44%	44%	35%	35%	55%	64%	82%
University of Limerick Hospital Group	75%	88%	63%	77%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	70%	70%	91%	75%	75%

75% Implement	ed or sup	erseded v	vithin 6 m	onths				95% lı	nplemented or superseded within 12 months							
	2020 Position at 30th Sept 2020	2020 Position at 30th Dec 2020	2020 Position at 31st March 2021	2020 Position at 30th June 2021	2018 Position at 30th June 2020	2018 Position at 30th Sept 2020	2018 Position at 30th Dec 2020	2018 Position at 31st March 2021	2018 Position at 30th June 2021	2019 Position at 30th June 2020	2019 Position at 30th Sept 2020	2019 Position at 30th Dec 2020	2019 Position at 31st March 2021	2019 Position at 30th June 2021	2020 Position at 31st March 2021	2020 Position at 30th June 2021
National Ambulance Service	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	N/A	N/A	0%	0%	0%	N/A	N/A
National Director Acute Ops	54%	62%	N/A	N/A											62%	62%
Total Acute	45%	49%	26%	57%	87%	89%	89%	93%	94%	79%	81%	67%	69%	77%	53%	63%
Chief Information Officer	N/A	N/A	67%	65%	86%	84%	84%	86%	86%	51%	57%	75%	89%	89%	N/A	N/A
Compliance / QAV	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Estates	N/A	N/A	N/A	75%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Finance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	82%	92%	90%	90%	90%	N/A	N/A
HBS - Estates	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	86%	86%	86%	98%	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	N/A	N/A
HBS - Finance	0%	40%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	100%
HBS - HR	N/A	N/A	N/A	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	N/A	N/A	65%	94%	100%	N/A	N/A
HBS - Procurement	0%	56%	100%	N/A	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	95%	95%	90%	95%	100%	50%	78%
Health and Wellbeing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	N/A	N/A
Human Resources	0%	31%	80%	42%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	83%	82%	82%	87%	87%	0%	0%
National Screening Service	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	33%	33%	33%	78%	78%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
National Services	0%	0%	25%	25%											0%	100%

National Health and Safety Helpdesk

No of calls received by the National Health and Safety Helpdesk

Q2 2021 Metrics	No of Helpdesk Queries 2021	No of Helpdesk Queries 2020	% Increase from 2020
Apr	146	68	115
Мау	42 (not operational post 14th May due to cyberattack)	114	
June	Not operational due to cyberattack	129	
Total	186	311	

Performance Achievement Q2 Report

Service Delivery Area	WTE Apr 2021	Total completed Q1	Total completed Q2	% completed to date 2021
Total Health Service	128,999	1,365	1,497	2%
National Ambulance Service	2,044	0		0%
Children's Health Ireland	3,834	0	0	0%
Dublin Midlands Hospital Group	11,471	562	53	5%
Ireland East Hospital Group	13,227	101		1%
RCSI Hospitals Group	10,484	0		0%
Saolta University Hospital Care	10,201	0	2	0%
South/South West Hospital Group	11,596	0	12	0%
University of Limerick Hospital Group	4,769	105	246	7%
other Acute Services	679	0		0%
Acute Services	68,304	768	313	2%
CHO 1	5,847	70	88	3%
CHO 2	5,747	54	43	2%
CHO 3	4,757	7	83	2%
CHO 4	8,684	0		0%
CHO 5	5,577	0		0%
CHO 6	3,524	33	801	24%
CHO 7	6,812	0		0%
CHO 8	6,444	0		0%
CHO 9	6,996	134		2%
other Community Services	748	0		0%
Community Services	55,134	298	1,015	2%
Health & Wellbeing	561	0		0%
Corporate	3,618	299	169	13%
Health Business Services	1,382	0		0%
H&WB Corporate & National Services	5,561	299	169	8%

Notes on Performance Achievement Report

Dataset provides a quarterly report of the number of Performance Achievements undertaken across services. Report collated on 19th July due to ransomware attack. Percentage is weighted against the service WTE as per previous April 2021 census report. All Areas noted the low level of returns for Q2 2021 is due to the impact on services as a result of the ransomeware attack.

Quality and Patient Safety

Quality and Patient Safety

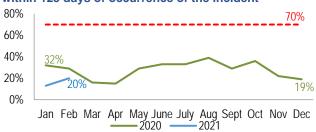
Performance area	Reporting Level	Target/ Expected Activity	Freq		ırrent od YTD	Current (-2)	Current (-1)	Current
	National				478	55	32	16
Serious Incidents – Number of incidents reported as occurring	Acute Hospitals (incl NAS, NSS & NCCP)				286	32	19	11
3	Community Healthcare				192	23	13	5
	National	80%	М	•	47%	45%	31%	44%
Serious Incidents – Incidents notified within 24 hours of occurrence	Acute Hospitals (incl NAS, NSS & NCCP)	80%	М	•	50%	53%	26%	36%
incidents notined within 24 hours of occurrence	Community Healthcare	80%	М	•	41%	35%	38%	60%
	National	70%	М	•	15%	19%	13%	20%
Serious Incidents - Review completed within 125 calendar days*	Acute Hospitals (incl NAS, NSS & NCCP)	70%	М	•	18%	16%	18%	18%
Tremen compressed minim 120 caronada dayo	Community Healthcare	70%	М	•	10%	33%	(-1) 32 19 13 31% 26% 38% 13%	27%
	National	<1%	Q	•	0.9%	-	0.9%	0.8%
Extreme and major incidents as a % of all incidents reported as occurring	Acute Hospitals (incl NAS, NSS & NCCP)	<1%	Q	•	1.0%	-	(-1) 32 19 13 31% 26% 38% 13% 18% 4% 0.9% 1.0% 0.9%	0.9%
reported as occurring	Community Healthcare	<1%	Q	•	0.9%	-	0.9%	0.8%
	National	90%	Q	•	64%	-	-	64%
% of reported incidents entered onto NIMS within 30	Acute Hospitals (incl NAS, NSS & NCCP)	90%	Q	•	62%	-	-	62%
days of occurrence by CHO / Hospital Group / NAS**	Community Healthcare	90%	Q	•	63%	-	-	63%
	National Ambulance Service	90%	Q	•	90%	-	-	90%

^{*} Current - reflecting compliance February 2021, Current Period YTD reflecting compliance YTD February 2021

% of serious incidents being notified within 24 hours of occurrence to the senior accountable officer



% of serious incidents requiring review completed within 125 days of occurrence of the incident



^{**}Data relates to March data

Serious Reportable Events

Service Area	Total SRE Occurrence (in-month)
Acute Hospitals [inc. National Ambulance Service]	10
Community Services	5
Total	15

15 SREs were reported as occurring in June 2021. **5** SREs were reported as patient falls and the remaining **7** SREs reported comprised **4** SRE categories.

Appeals Service

744 appeals were received YTD June 2021.

Appeal Type	Received	Processed	Approved	Partial Approval	Combined % Approved & Partially Approvals
Medical/GP Visit Card (General Scheme)	318	288	69	39	38%
Medical/GP Visit Card (Over 70s Scheme)	48	42	15	0	36%
16 to 25 Year Old Medical Card/GP Visit Card	137	127	37	8	35%
Nursing Home Support Scheme	205	153	5	19	16%
Blind Welfare Allowance	6	4	0	0	0%
CSAR	14	11	1	0	9%
Home Care Package	0	0	0	0	-
Home Help	0	0	0	0	-
RSSMAC	1	2	1	0	50%
Other	15	11	1	0	9%
Totals	744	638	129	66	31%

Incident Reporting

% of reported incidents entered onto NIMS within 30 days of occurrence by CHO / Hospital Group / NAS

Service Area	Q1 2021
Acute Hospitals	62%
Community Services	63%
National Ambulance Service [NAS]	90%
National	64%

Extreme and major incidents as a % of all incidents reported as occurring

National	
Q1 2021	0.9%
Q2 2021	0.8%
YTD 2021	0.9%

Performance Overview

Community Healthcare

Community Healthcare Services National Scorecard/Heatmap

	mumity nearmean	-	1 1100	- Hat			ooai a,	- Touti	Пар								
		Reporting Frequency	Expected Activity / Target	National YTD	% Var YTD	сно 1	сно 2	сно з	СНО 4	сно 5	9 ОНО	сно 7	сно 8	6 ОНО	Current (-2)	Current (-1)	Current
	Serious Incidents																
	Review completed within I 25 calendar days	M	70%	10% [R]	-85.7%										33%	4%	27%
n	% of serious incidents being notified within 24 hours of occurrence	M	80%	41% [R]	-48.8%										35%	38%	60%
ir ir	Extreme and major ncidents as a % of all ncidents reported as occurring	Q	<1%	0.9% [G]	-10%											0.9%	0.8%
e	% of reported incidents entered onto NIMS within 80 days of occurrence	Q	90%	63% [R]	-30%												63%
S	Service User Experience (G	21 2021	at 27.08	3.21)													
fety	Complaints investigated within 30 working days	Q	75%	64% [R]	-14.7%	62% [R]	64% [R]	50% [R]	72% [G]	100% [G]	75% [G]	96% [G]	28% [R]	44% [R]			
sa *	Child Health																
' and	Child assessment 12 months	M-1M															
	New borns visited within 72 Hours	Q															
e	% of babies breastfed exclusively at three month PHN visit	Q-1Q															
W	Children aged 24 months who have received MMR vaccine	Q-1Q															
	CAMHs - Bed Days Used																
	% of Bed days used Disability Services	M															
	Congregated Settings	Q															
*	HIQA Inspection Complian	nce															
	Disability Residential Services 2020	Q-2Q															
	Older Persons Residential Services 2020	Q-2Q															

		ting ency	ted ty/ t	lal	ΥТD		2	ဗ	4	5	9		œ	6	Surrent (-2)	Surrent (-1)	jt.
		Reporting Frequency	Expected Activity / arget	Vational /TD	% Var YTD	сно 1	сно 2	сно 3	сно 4	сно (сно (сно 7	сно в	ОНО	Curre	Curre	Surrent
	*Healthy Ireland	<u> </u>			٥`									<u> </u>	O		O .
	Smokers on cessation programme who were quit at four weeks	Q-1Q															
	*Therapy Waiting Lists																
	Physiotherapy access within 52 weeks	М															
	Occupational Therapy access within 52 weeks	M															
	SLT access within 52 weeks	M															
	Podiatry treatment within 52 weeks	М															
	Ophthalmology treatment within 52 weeks	М															
ے	Audiology treatment within 52 weeks	М															
ration	Dietetics treatment within 52 weeks	М															
Integ	Psychology treatment within 52 weeks	М															
pu	*Nursing																
Access and Integration	% of new patients accepted onto the nursing caseload and seen within 12 weeks	M-1M															
CC	*Mental Health																
•	% of urgent referrals to CAMHS responded to within 3 working days	М															
	% seen within 12 weeks by GAMHT	М															
	% seen within 12 weeks by POLL Mental Health Teams	М															
	*Disability Act Compliance																
	Assessments completed within timelines	Q															
	Number of requests for assessment of need received for children	Q															

		Reporting Frequency	Expected Activity / Target	National YTD	% Var YTD	СНО 1	сно 2	сно з	СНО 4	сно 5	9 ОНО	СНО 7	сно в	6 ОНО	Current (-2)	Current (-1)	Current
	*Children's Disability Netw No. of Children's Disability																
	Networks established	M															
	*Disability Emergency Sup No. of new emergency	ports															
	places provided to people with a disability	M															
	No. of in home respite supports for emergency cases	М															
	Disability Respite Services																
	No. of day only respite sessions accessed by people with a disability	Q-1M	5,241	3,157 [R]	-39.8%	229 [R]	845 [R]	437 [R]	303 [R]	644 [R]	95 [A]	135 [R]	389 [R]	80 [R]	4,918	3,897	3,157
Access and Integration	No. of people with a disability in receipt of respite services (ID / autism and physical and sensory disability)	Q-1M	4,392	3,851 [R]	-12.3%	252 [A]	483 [R]	229 [R]	545 [A]	433 [R]	336 [R]	574 [G]	785 [A]	214 [R]	3,523	3,949	3,851
nd I	*Home Support Hours																
ss al	Number of hours provided No. of people in receipt of	M M															
မဘ	home support *Delayed Transfers of Care																
∢	Number of beds subject to Delayed Transfers of Care	M															
	*Homeless % of service users																
	assessed within two weeks of admission	Q															
	*Substance Misuse																
	No. of substance misusers (<18 years) - treatment commenced within one week	Q-1Q															
	% of substance misusers (> 18 years) - treatment commenced within one month	Q-1Q															

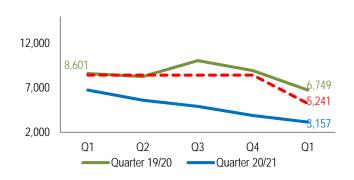
	Reporting Frequency	Expected Activity / Target	National YTD	% Var YTD	СНО 1	СНО 2	сно з	СНО 4	сно 5	9 ОНО	СНО 7	сно 8	6 ОНО	Current (-2)	Current (-1)	Current
Financial Management – E	Expendi	ture vari	ance fro	m plan												
Net expenditure (pay + non-pay - income) Gross expenditure (pay and non-pay)	M	<0.1%	3,370,794	1.89% [R]	4.99% [R]	5.96% [R]	6.64% [R]	4.15% [R]	4.40% [R]	4.75% [R]	1.85% [R]	6.39% [R]	4.33% [R]	1.64%	1.51%	1.89%
	M	<0.1%	3,612,009	1.38% [R]	3.46% [R]	3.90% [R]	6.13% [R]	2.84% [R]	3.58% [R]	3.88% [R]	1.20% [R]	4.64% [R]	3.98% [R]	1.06%	0.98%	1.38%
Pay expenditure variance from plan	M	<0.1%	1,582,252	1.68% [R]	1.57% [R]	3.25% [R]	3.85% [R]	1.22% [R]	1.26% [R]	6.64% [R]	2.47% [R]	3.99% [R]	2.57% [R]	1.65%	1.45%	1.68%
from plan Non-pay expenditure *Service Arrangements - L	M	<0.1%	2,029,757	1.15% [R]	7.88% [R]	4.48% [R]	7.58% [R]	4.41% [R]	5.91% [R]	1.09% [R]	-0.59% [G]	5.49% [R]	5.81% [R]	0.61%	0.61%	1.15%
*Service Arrangements - ι	ınavaila	ble due	to cyber-	attack												
Iviorietary value signed	M	100%												39.32%		
Internal Audit Recommendations implemented within 12 months (2020)	Q	95%	45% [R]	-52.63%										90%	51%	45%
Attendance Management																
% absence rates by staff category (non Covid) % absence rates by staff	M	<3.5%	4.35% [R]	24.29%	5.55% [R]	3.16% [G]	4.94% [R]	4.00% [R]	4.94% [R]	3.73% [A]	4.59% [R]	4.92% [R]	3.91% [A]	4.08%		4.57%
% absence rates by staff category (Covid)	M	NA	1.62%		1.81%	1.32%	1.25%	1.75%	1.83%	1.92%	1.64%	1.72%	1.46%	0.8%		0.62%

^{*} Data unavailable due to cyber-attack

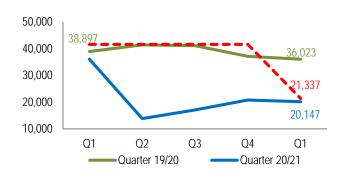
Disability Services (Q1 2021)

Performance area	Target/ Expected Activity	Freq		Current Period YTD	SPLY YTD	SPLY Change	Current (-2)	Current (-1)	Current	Best performance (in-month)	Outliers (in-month)
Respite – Number of day only respite sessions	5,241 YTD/ 20,958 FYT	Q-1M	•	3,157	6,749	-3,592	4,918	3,897	3,157	(% Var): No CHO reached their target.	(% Var): CHO9 (-86.4%), CHO1 (-64.1%), CHO7 (-49.1%)
Respite – Number of overnights	21,337YTD/ 85,336 FYT	Q-1M	•	20,147	36,023	-15,876	17,061	20,766	20,147	(% Var): CHO1 (20.5%), CHO2 (13.2%), CHO4 (7.9%)	(% Var): CHO9 (-52%), CHO6 (-17.8%), CHO7 (-15.5%)
No. of people with a disability in receipt of respite services (ID / autism and physical and sensory disability)	4,392 YTD/ 4,392FYT	Q-1M	•	3,851	5,704	-1,853	3,523	3,949	3,851	(% Var): CHO7 (20.3%)	(% Var): CHO9 (-43.1%), CHO5 (-23.2%), CHO2 (-17.7%)
Home Support Hours	752,503 YTD/ 3,010,000 FYT	Q-1M	•	709,879	792,697	-82,818	745,824	770,708	709,879	(% Var): CHO4 (13.6%), CHO2 (8.3%), CHO3 (4.4%)	(% Var): CHO9 (-29.2%), CHO6 (-17%), CHO7 (-5.8%)
Personal Assistance Hours	435,006 YTD/ 1,740,000 FYT	Q-1M	•	419,753	445,774	-26,021	443,959	466,172	419,753	(% Var): CHO4 (24.8%), CHO2 (0.8%)	(% Var): CHO7 (-20.5%), CHO6 (-14.8%), CHO5 (-11.2%)

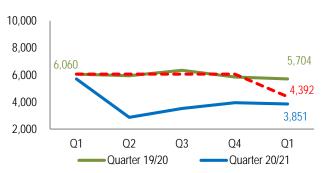
Respite Day Only



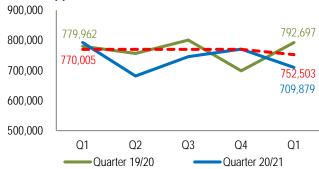
Respite Overnights



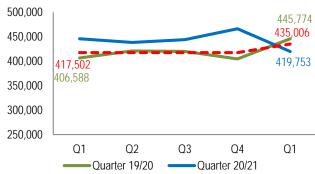
No. of people with a disability in receipt of respite services



Home Support Hours



Personal Assistance Hours

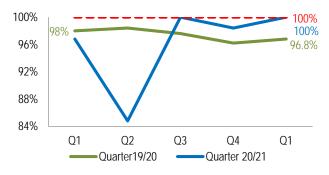


Disability and Older Persons' Services

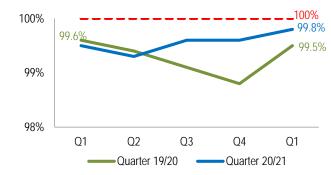
Safeguarding (Q1 2021)

Performance area	Target/ Expected Activity	Freq		urrent Period YTD	SPLY YTD	SPLY Change	Current (-2)	Current (-1)	Current	Best performance (in-month)	Outliers (in-month)
% of initial assessments for adults aged 65 years and over	100%	Q-1M	•	100%	96.8%	+3.2%	100%	98.4%	100%	All CHO's achieved target	
% of initial assessments for adults under 65 years	100%	Q-1M	•	99.8%	99.5%	+0.3%	99.6%	99.6%	99.8%	CHO 1,2,3,4,5,6 & 7 achieved target	CHO9 (99.3%), CHO8 (99.4%)

% of initial assessments for adults aged 65 and over



% of initial assessments for adults under 65



Acute Hospitals

Acute Hospitals National Scorecard/Heatmap

	te riospitais Nationa														
		Reporting Frequency	Expected Activity / Target	National YTD	% Var YTD	Children's Health Ireland	Dublin Midlands	Ireland East	RCSI	Saolta	South/ South West	뉨	Current (-2)	Current (-1)	Current
	Serious Incidents														
	Review completed within 125 calendar days	М	70%	18% [R]	-74.3%								16%	18%	18%
	% of serious incidents being notified within 24 hours of occurrence	M	80%	50% [R]	-37.5%								53%	26%	36%
	Extreme and major incidents as a % of all incidents reported as occurring	Q	<1%	1% [G]	0%									1%	0.9%
	% of reported incidents entered onto NIMS within 30 days of occurrence	Q	90%	62% [R]	-31.1%										62%
	Service User Experience (Q1 2	2021 at 2	7.08.21)												
>	Complaints investigated within 30 working days	Q	75%	75% [G]	0%	80% [G]	88% [G]	83% [G]	88% [G]	61% [R]	40% [R]	37% [R]			
Safety	*HCAI Rates														
nd Sa	Staph. Aureus (per 10,000 bed days)	М	<0.8												
Quality and	C Difficile (per 10,000 bed days)	М	<2												
Que	% of acute hospitals implementing the requirements for screening of patient with CPE guidelines	Q	100%												
	Surgery														
	Hip fracture surgery within 48 hours of initial assessment)	Q-1Q	85%												
	Surgical re-admissions within 30 days of discharge (site specific targets)	M-1M	≤2%	1.9% [G]	-5%		2,8% [R]	1.5% [G]	1.7% [G]	1.9% [G]	.1.9% [R]	2.2% [R]	2.1%	1.5%	1.4%
	Procedure conducted on day of admission (DOSA) (site specific targets)	M-1M	82.4%	78.2% [A]	-5.1%		52.6% [R]	89.8% [G]	76.7% [G]	68.1% [A]	76.8% [A]	79.5% [R]	78.6%	78.4%	75.4%
	Medical														
	Emergency re-admissions within 30 days of discharge	M-1M	≤11.1%	11.5% [G]	3.6%		10.7% [G]	11.7% [A]	10.5% [G]	11.8% [A]	12.2% [A]	12% [A]	11%	10.9%	10.8%

		Reporting Frequency	Expected Activity / arget	lational 'TD	Var YTD	Children's Health reland	Dublin Midlands	Ireland East	<u></u>	ılta	South/ South West		Current (-2)	Current (-1)	Current
		Rep Fre	Exp Act Tar	Natic YTD	^	Chi Hea Irela	Mid	Irela Eas	RCSI	Saolta	Sou	4	Cur	Cur	Cur
	Ambulance Turnaround														
Safety	Ambulance turnaround < 30 minutes	М	80%	31.6% [R]	-60.5%	70.7% [R]	39.4% [R]	30.8% [R]	42.6% [R]	14.5% [R]	19.9% [R]	43.9% [R]	32%	31%	29.5%
ty and	% of ambulance turnaround delays escalated – 30 minutes	М	85%	75.8% [R]	-10.9%								74.9%	72.9%	76.2%
Quality	*Urgent colonoscopy														
G	Number waiting > 4 weeks (zero tolerance)	M	0												
	*Routine Colonoscopy														
	% Waiting < 13 weeks following a referral for colonoscopy or OGD	M	65%												
	Emergency Department Patien	t Experi	ence Time	•											
_	ED within 24 hours (Zero Tolerance)	М	97%	98.2% [G]	1.3%	99.9% [G]	97.2% [G]	99% [G]	99.6% [G]	98.4% [G]	97.6% [G]	93.7% [R]	98.4%	98.2%	97.9%
and Integration	75 years or older within 24 hours (Zero Tolerance)	М	99%	96.3% [R]	-2.7%		95.1% [R]	98.2% [R]	99.2% [G]	97.3% [R]	94.2% [R]	85.6% [R]	96.7%	96.6%	96%
Inte	ED within 6 hours	M	70%	65.6% [A]	-6.3%	91.5% [G]	54.2% [R]	74% [G]	56.3% [R]	65% [A]	63.7% [A]	67.5% [G]	65.7%	65.8%	61.7%
	75 years or older within 6 hours	M	95%	46.5% [R]	-51.1%	(2)	35.7% [R]	60.2% [R]	32.9% [R]	50.2% [R]	41.5% [R]	53.1% [R]	46.4%	48.4%	43.9%
ess	*Waiting times														
Access	Adult waiting <15 months (inpatient)	М	85%												
	Adult waiting <15 months (day case)	M	95%												
	Children waiting <15 months (inpatient)	М	95%												
	Children waiting <15 months (day case)	М	90%												
	Outpatient < 52 weeks	M	75%												

		Reporting Frequency	expected sctivity / arget	lational 'TD	% Var YTD	Children's Health reland	Dublin Midlands	ireland East	RCSI	saolta	South/ South West	7	Current (-2)	Current (-1)	Current
	*Delayed Transfers of Care ¹	ᄣᄔ	ШКН	Z≻	%	OIE	Δ≥	느쁘	<u> </u>	S	ဟ ဟ)	S	ပ	Ö
	Number of beds subject to Delayed Transfers of Care (site specific targets) (Zero Tolerance)	М	≤480												
	*Cancer														
ion	Rapid Access Breast, Lung and Prostate Clinics within recommended timeframe	М	95%												
egrat	Urgent Breast Cancer within 2 weeks	М	95%												
nd Int	Non-urgent breast within 12 weeks	М	95%												
Access and Integration	Lung Cancer within 10 working days	М	95%												
Acce	Prostate Cancer within 20 working days	М	90%												
	Radiotherapy treatment within 15 working days	М	90%												
	Ambulance Response Times														
	ECHO within 18 minutes, 59 seconds	М	80%	78.5% [G]	-1.9%								79.4%	81.6%	76.3%
	Delta within 18 minutes, 59 seconds	М	70%	50.2% [R]	-28.3%								52.3%	51.5%	46.8%
	Financial Management – Expe	nditure	variance fr	om plan											
Finance, Governance & Compliance	Net expenditure (pay + non-pay - income)	M	<0.1%	3,429,138	9.39% [R]	7.82% [R]	9.96% [R]	11.91% [R]	10.32% [R]	11.33% [R]	13.08% [R]	17.15% [R]	13.09%	13.27%	9.39%
, Goveri omplian	Gross expenditure (pay and non-pay)	М	<0.1%	3,788,134	6.18% [R]	5.68% [R]	5.80% [R]	8.90% [R]	7.44% [R]	7.38% [R]	9.17% [R]	10.10% [R]	9.30%	9.33%	6.18%
ance, & Co	Pay expenditure variance from plan	М	<0.1%	2,525,085	1.84% [R]	1.91% [R]	4.90% [R]	6.98% [R]	3.83% [R]	4.68% [R]	4.78% [R]	6.84% [R]	4.09%	4.44%	1.84%
Ē	Non-pay expenditure	М	<0.1%	1,263,049	16.07% [R]	16.27% [R]	7.66% [R]	13.35% [R]	16.54% [R]	13.41% [R]	19.31% [R]	17.74% [R]	21.22%	20.58%	16.07%

¹ Delayed Transfers of Care: Please note the National Rehabilitation Hospital is included in the National total but not reported at group level within the heat map

		Reporting Frequency	Expected Activity / Target	National YTD	% Var YTD	Children's Health Ireland	Dublin Midlands	Ireland East	RCSI	Saolta	South/ South West	J,	Current (-2)	Current (-1)	Current
ance	*Service Arrangements - unav	ailable d	due to cybe	er-attack											
rerna ance	Monetary value signed	М	100%										0.00%		
Gov	Internal Audit														
Finance, & Co	*Service Arrangements - unavaluments	Q	95%	63% [R]	-33.68%								77%	53%	63%
ė	Attendance Management														
Workforce	% absence rates by staff category (Non Covid)	М	<3.5%	3.87% [A]	10.57%	3.44% [G]	3.79% [A]	3.59% [G[]	3.74% [A]	3.86% [A]	3.90% [A]	5.23% [R]	3.63%		4.04%
Wo	% absence rates by staff category (Covid)	М	NA	1.86%		1.45%	1.83%	1.59%	2.49%	1.87%	1.60%	2.50%	0.82%		0.55%

^{*} Data unavailable due to cyber-attack

Acute Hospital Services

Overview of Key Acute Hospital Activity

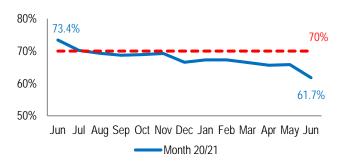
Activity Area	Expected Activity YTD	Result YTD 2021	% Var YTD	Result YTD 2020	SPLY % Var	Current (-2)	Current (-1)	Current
Emergency Presentations	695,817	599,805	-13.8%	607,562	-1.3%	114,831	95,503	98,890
New ED Attendances	575,840	495,375	-14.0%	506,822	-2.3%	93,542	79,033	80,590
OPD Attendances	1,570,671	1,409,669	-10.3%	1,395,003	1.1%	244,409	191,146	208,012

Activity Area (HIPE data month in arrears)	Expected Activity YTD	Result YTD 2021	% Var YTD	Result YTD 2020	SPLY % Var	Current (-2)	Current (-1)	Current
Inpatient discharges		228,232		224,313	1.7%	49,702	51,484	45,962
Inpatient weight units		225,389		238,484	-5.5%	50,229	48,321	42,139
Day case (includes dialysis)		374,608		356,840	5.0%	88,515	87,389	67,829
Day case weight units (includes dialysis)		349,912		335,238	4.4%	83,824	83,714	64,208
IP & DC Discharges		602,840		581,153	3.7%	138,217	138,873	113,791
% IP		37.9%		38.6%	-1.9%	36.0%	37.1%	40.4%
% DC		62.1%		61.4%	1.2%	64.0%	62.9%	59.6%
Emergency IP discharges		163,348		158,777	2.9%	35,333	36,191	33,693
Elective IP discharges		28,041		25,299	10.8%	6,180	7,353	7,013
Maternity IP discharges		36,844		40,237	-8.4%	8,189	7,941	5,256
Inpatient discharges >75 years		46,742		46,428	0.7%	9,893	10,492	9,880
Day case discharges >75 years		71,457		66,198	7.9%	16,546	16,554	13,134

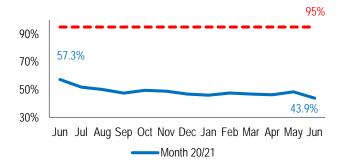
ED Performance

Performance area	Target/ Expected Activity	Freq	_	urrent Period YTD	SPLY YTD	SPLY Change	Current (-2)	Current (-1)	Current	Best performance (in-month)	Outliers (in-month)
% within 6 hours	70%	М	•	65.6%	69.8%	-4.2%	65.7%	65.8%	61.7%	8 out of 28 hospitals achieved target	Tallaght – Adults (35.6%), Beaumont (41%), SUH (44.7%)
% 75 years or older within 6 hours	95%	М	•	46.5%	52.1%	-5.6%	46.4%	48.4%	43.9%	St Michaels (89.8%), SLK (74.5%), LUH (62.5%)	Tallaght – Adults (21.9%), Cavan (26.4%), Beaumont (27.8%)
% in ED within 24 hours	97%	М	•	98.2%	97.7%	+0.5%	98.4%	98.2%	97.9%	16 out of 28 hospitals achieved target	Tallaght – Adults (93.2%), UHL (93.6%), CUH (94.4%)
% 75 years within 24 hours	99%	М	•	96.3%	94.4%	+1.9%	96.7%	96.6%	96%	12 out of 27 hospitals achieved target	CUH (82.8%), UHL (84.4%), Mullingar (91.9%)

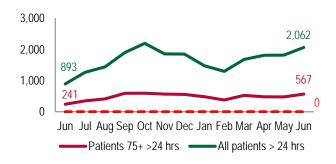
% within 6 hours



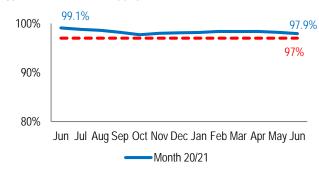
% 75 years within 6 hours



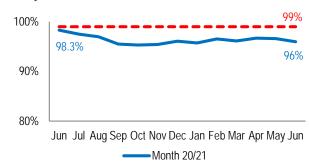
ED over 24 hours



% in ED within 24 hours



% 75 years within 24 hours



Colonoscopy/Gastrointestinal Service

Performance area	Target/ Expected Activity	Freq	Р	urrent eriod YTD	SPLY YTD	SPLY Change	Current (-2)	Current (-1)	Current	Best performance (in-month)	Outliers (in-month)
Urgent Colonoscopy – no. of new people waiting > 4 weeks	0	М									
Bowelscreen – no. colonoscopies scheduled > 20 working days		М		77	113	-36	16	17	24	7 out of 14 hospitals achieved target	Ennis, MMUH, SVUH (1), RUH (3), Wexford (13)
Colonoscopy and OGD <13 weeks	65%	М									

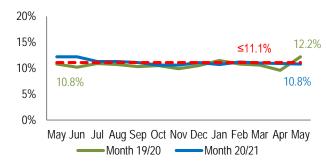
BowelScreen – Urgent Colonoscopies

	Current (-2)	Current (-1)	Current
Number deemed suitable for colonoscopy	219	180	331
Number scheduled over 20 working days	16	17	24

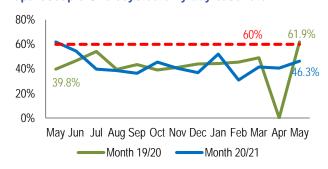
Surgery and Medical Performance

Performance area	Target/ Expected Activity	Freq	_	urrent eriod YTD	SPLY YTD	SPLY Change	Current (-2)	Current (-1)	Current	Best performance (in-month)	Outliers (in-month)
Emergency re-admissions within 30 days of discharge	≤11.1%	M-1M	•	11.5%	11.5%	0%	11%	10.9%	10.8%	19 out of 34 hospitals achieved target	Navan (17.4%), Ennis (17.3%), Columcilles (17%)
Procedure conducted on day of admission (DOSA)	82.4%	M-1M	•	78.2%	74.1%	+4.1%	78.6%	78.4%	75.4%	21 out of 33 hospitals achieved target	St James (11.6%), Croom (44.6%), TUH (52.9%)
Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy day case rate	60%	M-1M	•	43.3%	46.6%	-3.3%	41.5%	40.6%	46.3%	12 out of 30 hospitals achieved target	10 Hospitals (0%)
Surgical re-admissions within 30 days of discharge	≤2%	M-1M	•	1.9%	2%	-0.1%	2.1%	1.5%	1.4%	30 out of 38 hospitals achieved target	Croom (1.5%), SIVUH (1%), SLK & Portlaoise (4.5%)
Hip fracture surgery within 48 hours of initial assessment		Q-1Q									

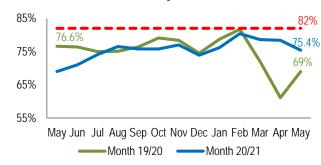
Emergency re-admissions within 30 days



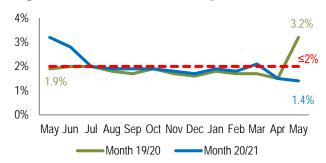
Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy day case rate



Procedure conducted on day of admissions



Surgical re-admissions within 30 days

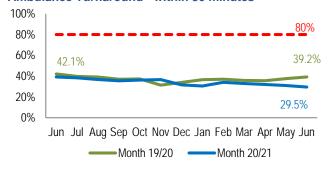


Hip fracture surgery within 48 hours

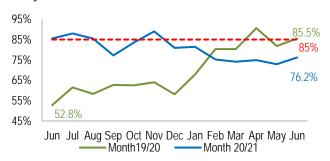
Ambulance Turnaround

Performance area	Target/ Expected Activity	Freq	Current Period YTD		SPLY YTD	SPLY Change	Current (-2)	Current (-1)	Current	Best performance (in-month)	Outliers (in-month)
% of ambulances that have a time interval ≤ 30 minutes	80%	М	•	31.6%	37%	-5.4%	32%	31%	29.5%	NMH (72.7%), CHI (68.1%), Rotunda (66.7%)	Mayo (8.5%), CUH (10.1%), Sligo (11.4%)
Ambulance Turnaround % delays escalated within 30 minutes	85%	М	•	75.8%	80.5%	-4.7%	74.9%	72.9%	76.2%		
Ambulance Turnaround % delays escalated within 60 minutes	98%	М	•	96.4%	97.1%	-0.7%	96.6%	96.5%	96.5%		

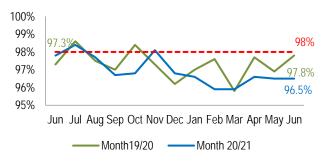
Ambulance Turnaround - within 30 minutes



Delays Escalated - within 30 minutes



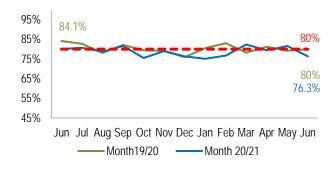
Delays Escalated - within 60 minutes



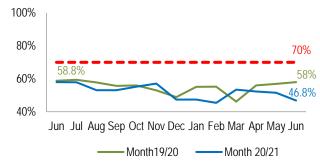
Pre-Hospital Emergency Care Services

Performance area	Target/ Expected Activity	Freq	Current Period YTD		Period		SPLY YTD	SPLY Change	Current (-2)	Current (-1)	Current	Best performance (in-month)	Outliers (in-month)
Response Times – ECHO	80%	М	•	78.5%	80.4%	-1.9%	79.4%	81.6%	76.3%		Dublin Fire Brigade (75.7%), North Leinster (77.2%), South (76.6%), West (75.0%)		
Response Times – DELTA	70%	М	•	50.2%	54.1%	-3.9%	52.3%	51.5%	46.8%		Dublin Fire Brigade (32.3%), North Leinster (54.2%), South (4.9%), West (53.1%)		
Return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC)	40%	Q-1Q		36.6%	47.9%	-11.3%	40.5%	41.4%	36.6%				

Response Times – ECHO



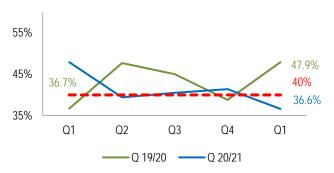
Response Times – DELTA



Call Volumes (arrived at scene)

	Target/ Expected Activity	Current Period YTD	% Var YTD	SPLY YTD	SPLY change	
ECHO	2,466	2,681	8.7%	2,582	99	
DELTA	62,520	54,638	-12.6%	56,857	-2219	

Return of Spontaneous Circulation (ROSC)



Acute Hospital Services Update

The Cyber attack in May had a significant and sustained effect on the HSE in terms of its capacity to schedule and treat patients in all settings. With specific reference to ED and OPD, there were particular challenges on reporting on their activity. Accordingly adjustments have been made to 2019 and 2020 data to ensure that the report provides a meaningful analysis of activity and trends.

Emergency Department (ED) Performance (excluding Local injury units and other emergency presentations).

- ED Attendances: Based on the 26 hospitals that have returned data in respect of June 2021, there were 109,085 ED attendances in June 2021. This is an increase of 22.9% when compared with June 2020 and an increase of 12.9% when compared with June 2019.
- The number of attendances in June 2021 are up 20.6% versus target (90,450).
- There are a number of factors contributing to the increase in ED attendances.
 These include
 - the impact on GPs of their participation in vaccination programmes,
 - the inability of GPs to access Healthlink as a result of the Cyber Attack and
 - Gradual return of patients to EDs as lockdown measures are eased and vaccination levels increase. Similar trends have been observed in other jurisdictions during the Pandemic.
- Patient Experience Time: 97.9% of all patients attending ED were seen within 24 hours in June 2021 which exceeds the NSP target of 97%. This compares with 99.1% in June 2020. 96.7% of patients were seen within target in June 2019.
- ED Patient Experience Time less than 24 hours for patients aged 75+ was 96.0% in June 2021, this is below the NSP target of 99.0%. This compares with 98.3% in June 2020 and an increase on 92.1% in June 2019.
- The significant increase in the number of patients presenting to ED has resulted in longer wait times for admitted and non-admitted patients.

Delayed Transfers of Care (DTOC)

 The number of delayed transfers of Care for June 2021 is not available due to the Cyber-Attack

Inpatient/Day Case Discharges (based on HIPE data which is one month in arrears)

Caveat re All Activity Data: National data for April and May 2021 is incomplete due to data gaps caused by the Cyber-attack. From our review of the data, there were particular challenges in relation to the reporting of dialysis activity. The level of data incompleteness is unquantifiable, therefore all comparisons with prior periods should be treated with caution

Inpatient Discharges

- There were 230,605 inpatient discharges year to date May 2021 and 224,313 for the corresponding period in 2020 which is an increase of 2.8%. Activity YTD May 2021 is down on the same period in 2019 by 15.0%.
- This increase of 2.8% year to date is attributable to a recovery from April 2021 as inpatient activity January to March 2021 was down on the equivalent period in 2020 by 11.5% and down on January to March 2019 by 5.4%.

Day Case Discharges (including dialysis)

- There were 384,409 Day case discharges year to date May 2021 and 356,914 for the corresponding period in 2020 which is an increase of 7.7%. When YTD May 2021 is compared with YTD May 2019, the activity is down 16.8%.
- During the period January to March 2021 a significant decrease in activity was seen to the order of 15.5% when compared with 2020 and 18.0% lower than 2019. This related to the clinical decision to curtail elective activity in response to the third surge and also the impact of COVID outbreaks at individual hospital sites
- In April, based on available information there is evidence of an increase in activity (1.8% higher than the previous month March 2021
- As a result of the Cyber-attack in May it was necessary to cancel a number of
 procedures as it was not possible to access patient data for scheduling cases
 or to review diagnostic or other information relevant to patient management. In
 addition there are significant gaps in the data, so we are unable to report on
 actual activity for May 2021

Elective Inpatient Discharges

- There were 28,036 elective inpatient discharges year to date May 2021 and 25,299 for the corresponding period in 2020 which is an increase of 10.8%. YTD May 2021 was down 23.2% on the same period in 2019.
- January to March 2021 was 32.4% and 33.3% lower than the same period in 2020 and 2019 respectively, available data shows an increase in April and May 2021 when compared with 2020.
- The impact of the Cyber-attack in May 2021 on elective activity was significant as hospitals were unable to schedule patients in May and June 2021, had no access to patient electronic data and were unable to retrieve electronic records.
- Following the Cyber-attack, an agreement was made with the private hospitals (Safety Net 3 Agreement (SN3)). This arrangement with the private hospitals has offset the loss of elective work in the public system particularly in relation to elective work. Services at private hospitals for patient care were accessed in response to the loss of service associated with the Cyber-attack. This has included access to chemotherapy and radiotherapy services for urgent cases. The SN3 arrangement facilitates access to services from the private system while addressing the backlogs associated with the Cyber-attack. Additionally, access to private diagnostics companies is provided to support the reduction in and the loss of radiology on acute sites.

Emergency Inpatient Discharges

- There were 164,541 emergency inpatient discharges year to date May 2021 and 158,777 for the corresponding period in 2020 which is an increase of 3.6%. Year to date May 2021 activity is lower than 2019 by 11.7%.
- January to March 2021 is down 8.7% when compared with the same period in 2020; while available data for April and May 2021 shows a recovery, the true extent is hard to see without a complete data set for the period.

Maternity Inpatient Discharges

- There were 38,557 maternity inpatient discharges year to date May 2021 and 40,237 for the corresponding period in 2020 which is a decrease of 4.2% and a decrease of 13.2% when compared with year to date May 2019.
- The activity in April and May show a slight increase in activity when compared with 2020 however due to the incompleteness of data, it is not possible to state if there is a recovery during this period.

Outpatient Department Attendances

Based on the 45 hospitals that returned data in respect of June 2021, the following is the position:

- The number of new and return outpatient attendances was 242,898 in June 2021 versus 210,275 for the corresponding period in 2020, which is an increase of 15.5% and an increase of 5.5% when compared with the same period in 2019.
- New and return outpatient attendances June 2021 were 1.5% ahead of 2021 target of 239,202. This is despite the significant challenges faced by the acute hospitals during the third surge and the Cyber-attack
- Virtual Clinics: Virtual patients' engagement has become a key element of delivering outpatient care in a COVID environment with numbers of patients being seen averaging c.75,000 from January to March 2021. Ability to maintain this level of activity through virtual patient engagement was impacted by the Cyber-attack.

Waiting Lists

A key issue for the remainder 2021 is the residual impact of the Cyber-attack and the on-going impact of COVID–19 on waiting lists. The HSE has developed an access to care plan to year end which is aimed at delivering improvements in OPD, Inpatient and Day Case and Scope waiting lists. It includes targeting additional public activity, the use of private hospitals and improved processes for managing waiting lists including validation. The ongoing requirements in terms of occupancy and safe distancing, and the potential for COVID related outbreaks for staff absences, will pose ongoing challenges in terms of meeting these targets. The HSE continues to work closely with the NTPF through commissioning of public and private work and validation of waiting lists.

As part of the HSE's response to the Cyber-attack, to support scheduled and unscheduled care activities during this period there has been an expansion of access to radiology diagnostics through the existing framework between Primary Care and private providers. This response was put in place the week following the Cyber-attack and remains in place for all hospitals currently.

Inpatient/Day Case Waiting Lists

The number of patients on Inpatient and Day Case Waiting Lists at the end of June 2021 is not available due to the Cyber-Attack.

Colonoscopy Waiting List

The number of patients on Waiting Lists at the end of June 2021 is not available due to the Cyber-Attack.

In addition to the unavailability of complete data relating to Scope activity, the Cyber-attack has had significant adverse effects on our ability to deliver scope activity.

An updated **National Endoscopy Action Plan** has been developed by the HSE Acute Operations Endoscopy Steering Committee and has prioritised initiatives for 2021 onwards to address deficits in endoscopy services, which have been exacerbated by COVID-19. There is an emphasis on commencing/funding demand management initiatives. Overall, the key points of the action plan include:

- Increase the volume of referrals triaged by nurses to ensure patients are directed to the most appropriate intervention, or not added to the waiting list where clinically indicated.
- Use stool tests taken by patients at home (FIT tests), rather than a colonoscopy in order to diagnose certain diseases, discharge patients or safely defer patients to a later date.
- o Use more capsule endoscopies (PillCam) as an alternative to colonoscopies.
- Publish de-anonymised (to hospital level, not individual clinician level) NQAIS Endoscopy data to further strengthen quality improvement and clinical governance in GI endoscopy.
- Delivery increased activity in public and private units to recover lost activity in 2020.
- o Continue to support endoscopy units to achieve external accreditation.
- Harness NTPF support for clinical validation as well as funding additional day case scopes in the public and private sector.
- o Support increased capital investment in endoscopy units.

Outpatient Waiting Lists

The number of patients on Outpatient Waiting Lists at the end of June 2021 is not available due to the Cyber-Attack.

Citywest

The Citywest Convention centre has a total area of 16,499 sq. m (177,000 sq. ft.) This is spread over three floors, with the main convention space on the ground floor. There are six plenary rooms and a number of breakout rooms are also available, most of which are equipped with high-specification audio-visual facilities and offering natural light.

The convention centre can provide infrastructure to support patient care in a number of key service areas examples of service types outlined below:

- OPD Face to Face Consultations
- OPD Virtual Consultations
- Low complexity Day Case Activities
- Screening/Immunisation programmes
- COVID Vaccine Clinics
- Rehab (face to face and virtually)

In June 2021, 1,820 patients were seen in the Citywest Campus. A total of 10,824 patients have been seen year to date in 2021. Active initiatives include:

- Glaucoma Testing Ireland East Hospital Group,
- Mass immunisation for children of school going age HPV /Tdap,
- Orthopaedic OPD Children's Health Ireland,
- Rheumatology Virtual Clinic Dublin Midlands Hospital Group,
- Coombe Obstetrics Clinic, Neurology Virtual OPD Dublin Midlands Hospital Group.

Connected Health Proposal Citywest

On 22nd February 2021, the HSE started a new initiative providing a medically led Rehabilitation Exercise Programme to support patient rehab in particular in the context of post COVID patient recovery on the Citywest campus.

The Programme has been developed and adapted with safety in mind and is in line with the government regulations associated with social distancing and other

COVID related measures. This model has been successfully tested in Tallaght University Hospital and in Clontarf Orthopaedic Hospital. The plan includes classes 5 days a week with 3 classes held per day, with 15 patients in each class for an initial period of 3 months. The Programme offers the opportunity for large numbers of patients to access the rehab service in a safe environment that have diverse chronic illnesses or post COVID related illnesses.

BowelScreen

The BowelScreen target is that 90% of patients are scheduled within 20 days. In June 2021, 331 invitations issued of which 92.7% were scheduled within the target time of 20 days. The target has been exceeded each month in 2021 to date.

Cancer Services

Symptomatic Breast Cancer Clinics

Data relating to June 2021 activity at Symptomatic Breast Cancer Clinics is not available due to the Cyber-attack.

Rapid Access Clinics for Lung Cancer Services

Data relating to June 2021 activity at Rapid Access Lung Clinics is not available due to the Cyber-attack.

Rapid Access Clinic for Prostate Cancer Services

Data relating to June 2021 activity at Rapid Access Prostate Clinics is not available due to the Cyber-attack.

Radiotherapy

Data relating to June 2021 activity at Radiotherapy Centres is not available due to the Cyber-attack.

Healthcare Associated Infections (HCAI)

Data relating to the number of Healthcare Associated Infections in June 2021 is not available due to the Cyber-attack.

National Ambulance Service

- Activity volume for AS1² and AS2³ calls received this month has increased by 3,058 calls (11%) compared to the same month last year (June 2020).
- The daily average call rate for AS1₁ and AS2₂ calls received this month was 1,025 (30 days this month).
- ECHO (life-threatening cardiac or respiratory arrest) incidents responded to within the target timeframe of 80% in 18 minutes and 59 seconds was below target at 76% this month. This is a decrease of 6% compared to last month May 2021.
- ECHO calls increased by 11% (45) compared to the same month last year.
- DELTA (life-threatening illness or injury, other than cardiac or respiratory arrest) incidents responded to within the expected activity timeframe of 70% in 18 minutes and 59 seconds was below target at 47% this month.
- Nationally there was a 27% (2,598) increase in DELTA call activity compared to the same month last year.
- 81% of all inter hospital transfer requests were managed by the NAS Intermediate Care Service this month.
- Ambulance Turnaround times at Emergency Departments' dis-improved in June, demonstrating a continuation of the downward trajectory seen to date. As a result there is pressure in achieving response time targets, which can compromise patient care and service delivery.
 - 30% of vehicles were released and had their crews and vehicles available to respond to further calls within 30 minutes or less, compared to 38% of vehicles being released within 30 minutes or less last year (June 2020),

² AS1 – 112/ 999 emergency and urgent calls

³ AS2 - Urgent calls received from a general practitioner or other medical sources

o 80% of vehicles were released from Emergency Departments and had their crews and vehicles available to respond to further calls within 60 minutes or less, compared to 88% of vehicles being released within 60 minutes or less last year (June 2020).

Human Resources

WTE Data

National HR: April employment data was severely impacted by the Cyber-attack, consequently this months' workforce report offers a combined view of May and June employment levels in order to assess the two month impact on census reporting of the Cyber-attack period.

The WTE for Acute Operations in June 2021 was 68,945, this was an increase of 641 WTE on April 2021, (a 0.9% increase). This represents an increase of 2,506 WTE YTD and an increase of 2,720 compared to June 2020. There were increases across all staff categories in June. The largest increase was in the Health & Social Care Professionals category which grew by 1.9%, followed by a 1.5% increase in Management & Administrative, 1.2% in General Support, 1.1% in Patient & Client Care, 0.6% in Nursing & Midwifery and 0.1% in Medical & Dental.

All Hospital Groups are showing growth this month. SSWHG shows the largest increase (+166 WTE), followed by Saolta (+112 WTE), ULHG (+78 WTE), DMHG (+62 WTE), RCSI (+53), IEHG (+48) and CHI (+38 WTE).

Absence Data for May

The total absence rate for Acute Operations in May was 4.3%, a 0.2% reduction from April; of this figure 0.6% (14.7% of the total) was Covid related. This is in line with the overall Health Service absence rate for May (4.4%, of which 0.6% was Covid related). At Staff Category level, Patient & Client Care reports the highest total absence rate in May at 6% followed by General Support (5.8%) and Nursing and Midwifery (5.1%). Medical & Dental was the category with the lowest total absence rate at 1%. Of the seven Hospital Groups, ULHG had the highest rate of absence in April with 4.9% while Saolta had the lowest with 4.0% (a reduction of 0.4% since April).

Note:

The narrative represents adjusted figures prepared by BIU to address the significant data gaps.

Finance

Introduction

The National Service Plan (NSP) for the HSE was published on 24th February 2021 detailing how it will spend the €20.623b, including €1.68b on COVID-19 in 2021. The financial allocation represents an increase of €3.5b or 21% on last year's NSP. This includes an additional €1.68b for COVID-19 costs. The remaining €1.8b represents an underlying increase of 10.6% in health spending compared to last year, which is well ahead of the average annual increase of 7.3% received across the years 2016-2020. A total of €1.1bn of this additional investment will deliver permanent and enduring improvements in healthcare arising from the Sláintecare reform programme.

The 2021 budget has afforded us an opportunity to reduce the level of on-going financial risk that was present in some of our services pre-COVID-19, most notably within acute hospital services, disability services and mental health services. It also gives us the means to provide improved services for people in Ireland and to progress important strategic reforms.

This year we are working to strengthen our general operational capacity in our community and hospital services, focusing on quality and patient safety, patient

and service user involvement, data and analytics, risk management, financial management, safeguarding, eHealth, and procurement compliance.

The HSE is fully supportive of the need to make significant changes to the current models of health and social care and is committed to working with the Sláintecare Programme and the Department of Health to deliver this change, by addressing waiting times, shifting care from hospital to community, and improving financial controls, whilst also operating within a COVID-19 environment for the foreseeable future.

COVID-19 has and continues to challenge the overall capacity and capability of the health service in a way that we have not experienced in living memory. The COVID-19 pandemic has led to unprecedented interruption to normal healthcare activity, with both community and acute settings affected. Not only have existing services been significantly impacted, but new services have had to be rapidly developed and deployed.

Financial Performance

Table 1 - Net Expenditure by Division - YTD June 2021

		YTD Actual Spend vrs YTD Budget					
June 2021	Approved	YTD	YTD	YTD		YTD	
Julie 2021	Allocation	Actual	Budget	Variance	V	ariance	
	€m	€m	€m	€m		%	
Acute Operations	6,582.8	3,429.1	3,134.8	294.4		9.4%	
Community Services	7,096.7	3,370.8	3,308.3	62.5		1.9%	
Other Operations/Services	2,174.3	870.0	1,091.0	(221.0)	•	-20.3%	
Total Operational Service Areas	15,853.8	7,669.9	7,534.0	135.9		1.8%	
Total Pensions & Demand Led Services	4,582.3	2,329.5	2,275.2	54.2		2.4%	
Overall Total	20,436.1	9,999.4	9,809.2	190.1		1.9%	

YTD Variance Analysed As:				
Covid-19 Related	Core related			
Variance	variance			
€m	€m			
206.9	87.5			
139.9	(77.3)			
(217.8)	(3.2)			
128.9	7.0			
106.0	(51.8)			
234.9	(44.8)			

Detailed analysis of the divisional performances is provided in the relevant sections below.

The HSE's financial position at the end of June 2021 shows a YTD deficit of €190.1m, with a significant element of this being driven by the direct impacts of the 3rd COVID-19 surge. Within this €190.1m deficit, acute operations have a YTD deficit of €294.4m, community services a deficit of €62.5m, pensions and demand led services a deficit of €54.2m and other operations are showing a surplus of (€221.0m) (mainly COVID-19 related).

- ➤ Of the total YTD deficit of €190.1m, €234.9m has been categorised by service areas as directly attributable to COVID-19 expenditure and (€44.8m) surplus as attributable to core expenditure.
- > Of the COVID-19 deficit to the end of June of €234.9m, €206.9m is in acute operations, €139.9m in community services, €106m (of which PCRS is €104.2m) is in Pensions & Demand Led Areas with offsetting surpluses in other operations/services of (€217.8m).
- ➤ The COVID-19 related surplus of (€217.8m) in other operational services is primarily in relation to held funding not yet distributed to services in relation to three specific expenditure items: Testing & Tracing Programme, COVID-19 supports and COVID-19 Vaccinations. Costs in relation to these three expenditure items have been incurred in other services across the HSE and will be matched with the centrally held funding in due course. Included in the (€217.8m), there is a surplus of (€75.8m) in the Testing & Tracing Programme, a surplus of (€89.1m) in regional services relating to COVID-19 support funding, and a surplus in health and wellbeing of (€67.5m) relating to COVID-19 Vaccinations.

Acute Operations

Table 2 - Acute Operations - June YTD

June 2021 Acute Operations	Approved Allocation	YTD Actual	YTD Budget	YTD Variance	YTD Variance
	€m	€m	€m	€m	%
RCSI Hospital Group	915.7	494.3	448.0	46.3	10.3%
Dublin-Midlands Hospital Group	1,059.5	568.9	517.4	51.5	10.0%
Ireland East Hospital Group	1,169.2	647.3	578.4	68.9	11.9%
South-South West Hospital Group	996.3	559.4	494.7	64.7	13.1%
Saolta University Health Care Group	935.5	516.3	463.8	52.5	11.3%
University of Limerick Hospital Group	406.1	235.4	200.9	34.5	17.1%
Children's Health Ireland	375.5	197.9	183.5	14.4	7.8%
Regional & National Services	537.1	33.2	157.6	(124.4)	-78.9%
Acute Hospital Care	6,394.9	3,252.7	3,044.4	208.3	6.8%
National Ambulance Service	187.9	99.1	90.4	8.7	9.6%
Private Hospitals	-	77.4	-	77.4	0.0%
Acute Operations Total	6,582.8	3,429.1	3,134.8	294.4	9.4%

YTD Variance				
Attributable to Covid- 19 Expenditure	Attributable to Core Expenditure			
€m	€m			
23.1	23.2			
23.1	28.4			
40.3	28.6			
35.3	29.4			
27.7	24.9			
17.4	17.1			
1.7	12.7			
(45.2)	(79.3)			
123.4	84.9			
6.1	2.6			
77.4	-			
206.9	87.5			

Acute services include scheduled care (planned care), unscheduled care (unplanned/emergency care), diagnostic services, cancer services, trauma services and maternity and children's services, as well as the pre-hospital emergency and intermediate care provided by NAS. These services are provided in response to population need and are consistent with wider health policies and objectives, including those of Sláintecare. Hospitals continually work to improve access to healthcare, whilst ensuring quality and patient safety initiatives are prioritised within allocated budgets, including the management of COVID-19 and other infections.

Acute Hospital Care

- A YTD deficit of €294.4m, which includes a deficit of €208.3m in acute hospital care, a deficit of €8.7m in the national ambulance service and a deficit of €77.4m in private hospitals.
- > The YTD deficits on the NAS and private hospitals has been categorised as directly attributable to COVID-19 expenditure.
- ➤ Of the YTD deficit of €208.3m, €123.4m deficit has been categorised as directly attributable to COVID-19 expenditure and €84.9m deficit as attributable to core expenditure.
- There was 2,454 additional wte's for YTD June in Acutes Operations overall, (June monthly only 526 wte's), which was mainly as a result of COVID-19.
- Deficit of €123.4m in COVID-19 arose due to increased activity and expenditure due to the 3rd & 4th surges of COVID-19, and mainly relates to:
 - Pay deficit of €123.4m, mainly comprised of a payroll deficit of €24.6m, an overtime deficit of €8.8m and an agency deficit of €21.9m.
 - Pay deficit of €24.6m due to secondments to areas such as vaccination and the recruitment of staff, in response to COVID-19.
 - Overtime deficit of €8.8m Medical overtime is the main cost driver for overtime costs.
 - Agency deficit of €21.9m due to the backfilling of absent staff by agency/locum. In addition, some of the staffing of the additional beds may have been filled by agency staff, pending on-barding of permanent staff.
 - o Non Pay deficits in the following areas: medical and surgical supplies deficit of €19.6m, maintenance deficit of €11.8m, cleaning & washing deficit of €10.4m, professional services deficit of €8.6m, drugs and medicine deficit of €6.2m and capitation payments deficit of €2.8m
 - o COVID-19 patients require significant CT scanning and other diagnostics which are driving clinical non-pay.
- Deficit of €84.9m reported against core, however €73.9m of this deficit is in income which is attributed to COVID-19 factors.
 - o Pay surplus of (€24.3m), mainly comprised of a payroll surplus of (€60.9m), and overtime deficit of €11.3m and an agency deficit of €9.1m.
 - A payroll surplus (basic pay) of (€60.9m), due to (i) recruitment delays in on-boarding staff with a consequential impact on agency and overtime see below;
 and (ii) the re-profiling of budget associated with new developments which have yet to start i.e. new beds, Alternative Pathways & Restart
 - An overtime deficit of €11.3m and an agency deficit of €9.1m. Both of these items are impacted by the need to backfill COVID-19 absences and to fill posts
 associated with the provision of new services (i.e. new beds, Alternative Pathways & Restart) pending on-boarding with permanent staff etc.
 - o Non Pay deficits in the following areas: drugs and medicine deficit of €12.8m, cleaning & washing deficit of €3.9m, maintenance deficit of €5.9m, patient transport deficit of €2.6m and professional services deficit of €4.1m.
 - o Bad & doubtful debts deficit of €13.1m due to bad debts has presented as a cost pressure for a number of years. Nevertheless, the charge this year has increased significantly. This is likely to be COVID-19 driven, given that patients are exempted from charges if they have a COVID-19 diagnosis during the hospital stay.
- ➤ The €73.9m YTD deficit on income is mainly attributable to maintenance charges of €94.6m owing to the reduction in hospital activity due to the 3rd & 4th surges of COVID-19. This deficit has increased in June as acute hospitals are unable to invoice insurers due to the recent cyber security attack.

Many of the initiatives introduced in acute settings under COVID-19 are considered to be permanent in nature

Private Hospitals

In January 2021, a Service Level Agreement (SLA) with the private hospitals, referred to as Safety Net 2 (SN2), was finalised and signed by 18 private hospitals. This SLA is activated by 'surge events', and is predominantly utilised for the provision of unscheduled, urgent and time critical care to core activity patients. When a 'surge event' is triggered, a commencement notice is issued to the private hospitals - the first commencement notices were issued to the private hospitals on 22nd January 2021. The first surge event was due to end in mid-May 2021 following the issue of cessation notices. However, due to the cyber-attack, a separate Safety Net 3 (SN3) arrangement was negotiated. SN3 is essentially the same model as SN2 except that there is no 'retainer' provision for guaranteed capacity. Under SN2, to guarantee capacity, the HSE pays a retainer for beds – i.e., if beds aren't used, the private hospital is paid by the HSE for the unused beds. This clause is not applicable to SN3.

> Expenditure on SN2 amounts to €77.4m for YTD June. This is an estimated cost. There is no funding stream / budget for SN2 or SN3.

Community Operations Table 3 – Community Operation

Table 3 – Community Operations - June YTD

June 2021 Community	Approved Allocation	YTD Actual	YTD Budget	YTD Variance	YTD Variance
	€m	€m	€m	€m	%
Primary Care	1,088.7	528.9	478.5	50.3	10.5%
Social Inclusion	177.1	87.9	86.3	1.6	1.8%
Palliative Care	115.7	53.8	54.6	(0.8)	-1.4%
Primary Care Division Total	1,381.4	670.5	619.4	51.1	8.3%
Mental Health Division	1,088.1	529.1	525.9	3.2	0.6%
Older Persons Services	1,264.0	548.2	562.5	(14.4)	-2.6%
Nursing Home Support Scheme	1,087.3	517.6	534.9	(17.4)	-3.2%
Older Persons Services Division Total	2,351.3	1,065.8	1,097.5	(31.7)	-2.9%
Disability Services	2,231.7	1,083.0	1,047.2	35.8	3.4%
Health & Wellbeing Community Division	17.9	7.7	6.9	8.0	11.8%
Quality & Patient Safety Community Division	8.0	1.9	2.3	(0.4)	-18.8%
CHO HQs & Community Services	18.4	12.9	9.1	3.8	41.2%
Community Total	7,096.7	3,370.8	3,308.3	62.5	1.9%

YTD Variance				
Attributable to Covid- 19 Expenditure	Attributable to Core Expenditure			
€m	€m			
83.7	(33.3)			
3.6	(2.1)			
0.4	(1.1)			
87.7	(36.6)			
8.3	(5.1)			
23.8	(38.1)			
2.0	(19.3)			
25.7	(57.4)			
14.9	20.9			
1.2	(0.3)			
-	(0.4)			
2.1	1.6			
139.9	(77.3)			

Community services include primary care, social inclusion, older persons' and palliative care services, disability services, mental health services, and are provided for children and adults. Services are provided by GPs, public health nurses and Health Social Care Professions (HSCPs) through primary care teams and Community Healthcare Networks (CHNs). Community services are currently delivered across nine Community Healthcare Organisations (CHOs).

➤ Community Services has year-to-date expenditure of €3,370.8m against a year-to-date budget of €3,308.3m leading to a YTD deficit of €62.5m or 1.9% Of the YTD deficit of €62.5m, €139.9mm deficit has been categorised as directly attributable to COVID-19 expenditure and an offsetting surplus of (€77.3m) attributable to core expenditure.

Primary care services

Primary care centres support the strategic shift of care and services to primary care, ensuring better access to care, offering individuals and families a one stop shop to a broad range of primary care services in the community. The opening of multiple primary cares centres over recent years have placed additional pressure on the primary care operational cost base, however these facilities form a key part of the infrastructure required to provide primary care services to an aging demographic and underpin the overall shift to primary care. These centres proved to be an integral part of the health services response to the pandemic, including their utilisation as COVID-19 assessment hubs, swabbing sites and as vaccination centres.

- ➤ A YTD deficit €51.1m of which €87.7m deficit has been categorised as directly attributable to Covid-19 expenditure and (€36.6m) surplus as attributable to core expenditure.
- ➤ Deficit of €87.7m in COVID-19 arose due to increased activity and expenditure due to the third surge of COVID-19, and mainly relates to:
 - o COVID-19 total deficit of €87.7m, comprised of deficit in COVID-19 costs €72.2m and a deficit in vaccinations of €15.5m, largely driven by vaccine centres operating at full capacity.
 - Pay deficit of €26.6m which is largely driven by additional hours' / agency costs to backfill staff / increased activity / sick leave etc. This deficit also includes a pay deficit in relation to vaccinations of €8.5m.
 - o Grants to Outside agencies deficit of €13.8m in relation to payments for supports to Section 38/39 organisations of €5.7m and GP Co-operatives of €8.1m.
 - Professional services of €9.5m due to clinical and non-clinical professional service associated with vaccination centres and community support hubs including payments to GPs
 - o Maintenance deficit of €7.2m due to set up costs and security costs associated with establishment of vaccination centres/community support hubs
- Surplus of (€36.6m) in core due to planned services not occurring as a result of the third surge of COVID-19, and mainly relates to
 - o Pay surplus of (€4.3m), mainly comprised of a payroll surplus of (€13.0m) and agency deficit of €7.0m.
 - Pay surplus of (13.0m) across CHO areas are due to non-filling/delayed filling of posts
 - Agency deficit of €7.0m due to services being provided by agency staff due to vacant posts
 - o Miscellaneous surplus of (€32.3m) which is mainly due to budget profiling on the Enhanced Community Care (ECC) funding. There has been slower than anticipated roll out of projects due to delays in recruitment, and also impacted by Covid-19 and the Cyber-attack.
 - o Paediatric homecare packages of (€4.0m)
 - o Travel surplus of (€2.4m) due to travel restrictions
 - Medical & surgical supplies of €4.7m

Paediatric Home Care Packages – June YTD Costs of €9.4m have been incurred in the CHO's. Funding for this service was centralised in 2019 and €41.0m is held centrally, which is allocated to each area to cover expenditure throughout the year. There has been a significant fall from planned number of cases being supported due to the COVID-19 pandemic. There are 538 cases in place YTD June, which represents an increase of 25 in the year.

Mental Health Services

Specialist mental health services are provided in local community areas. These services include acute inpatient services, day hospitals, outpatient clinics, community-based mental health teams (CAMHs, general adult and psychiatry of later life services), mental health of intellectual disability, community residential and continuing care residential services. Sub-specialties include rehabilitation and recovery, eating disorders, liaison psychiatry and perinatal mental health. A National Forensic Mental Health Service is also provided, including inpatient and in-reach prison services with a new modern and fit for purpose facility, increasing capacity to 130 beds.

As a result of COVID-19, in line with public health advice on the provision of safe services, some community mental health services were reduced. There was extensive use of remote consultation tools such as Attend Anywhere to ensure continuity of services for mental health patients. Also, a number of non-essential day & other services reduced their capacity at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, with some staff redeployed into Mental Health acute units to cover sick leave which allowed for the covering of essential rostered hours across these acute units.

Mental Health have a number of financial challenges, namely a high level of agency & overtime due to reduced ability to recruit staff into available posts, and an increasing level of high cost residential placements with external private providers. The level of expenditure on external high cost residential placements is growing year on year due to the increasing complexity of patients and capacity constraints within the public system.

- ➤ A YTD deficit of €3.2m of which €8.3m deficit has been categorised as directly attributable to COVID-19 expenditure and (€5.1m) surplus as attributable to core expenditure.
- Deficit of €8.3m in COVID-19 due to increased activity and expenditure due to the third surge of COVID-19, and mainly relates to:
 - o Pay deficit of €4.7m, mainly comprised of a payroll deficit of €1.3m and agency deficit of €2.9m.
 - Payroll deficit of €1.3m due to additional hours / increased part time hours / TOIL in Nursing/Medical/Support staff grades which were required due to increase infection control requirements and covering sick leave
 - Agency deficit of €2.9m predominately relates to Nursing/Medical/Support agency requirements to fill gaps in rosters in acute units due to increased activity and sick leave.
 - Capitation payments deficit of €0.7m due to increased private placements required to free up bed capacity in residential units to cater for increased activity and to help with social distancing requirements.
 - o Cleaning & Washing deficit of €0.8m Increased cleaning costs due to deep cleaning requirements in MH residential units and the purchase of cleaning equipment.
 - o Maintenance deficit of €0.8m Acute unit reconfiguration, setting up and fitting out of isolation pods. Building works to facilitate social distancing and isolation of patients.
 - Travel and Subsistence deficit of €0.5m.
- ➤ Surplus of (€5.1m) in core due to services not occurring as a result of the third surge of COVID-19, and mainly relates to:
 - o Pay surplus of (€0.2m), mainly comprised of a payroll surplus of (€4.6m) and agency deficit of €4.3m
 - Payroll surplus of (€4.6m), as mental health continues to experience gaps in recruiting and retaining staff with vacancies which are filled through agency and overtime mainly Medical, Nursing and Support staff
 - Agency deficit of €4.3m a growing level of service is being provided by agency staff due to the shortages of qualified permanent HSE staff
 - o Travel surplus of (€2.8m) due to travel restrictions
 - Education & training surplus of (€1.6m) due to delayed training initiatives due to COVID-19 restrictions.

- Professional services surplus of (€1.7m)
- Light & heat deficit of €0.7m
- > Surpluses will balance as the year progresses and services are restored to pre-COVID-19 levels.

COVID-19 expenditure is continuing at an average expenditure rate of circa €2.0m per month.

Older Persons services

Older persons services provide a wide range of services including home supports, community supports, intermediate care (both residential and in the home), as well as short stay and long stay care when remaining at home is no longer feasible (Nursing Homes Support Scheme, NHSS). This ensures that appropriate care pathways are in place so services can be delivered at adequate levels, in an integrated manner to meet the needs of older people.

Older Persons services

- ➤ A YTD surplus of (€14.4m) in Older Persons Services, of which €23.7m deficit has been categorised as directly attributable to COVID-19 expenditure and (€38.1m) surplus as attributable to core expenditure.
- ➤ Deficit of €23.7m in COVID-19 due to increased activity and expenditure due to the third surge of COVID-19, and mainly relates to
 - Payroll costs of €15.7m of which agency costs is €10.6m due to staff absences, redeployment, additional staff due to infection prevention and control procedures and isolation beds.
 - o Miscellaneous of €4.9m
 - o Cleaning and washing of €2.0m
- ➤ Surplus of (€38.1m) in core due to services not occurring as a result of the third surge of COVID-19, and mainly relates to
 - o (€44.3m) surplus in Home support, as a result of some services being suspended due to COVID-19 shielding

 - o (€24.5m) surplus in Other, which is mainly due to the following:
 - Surpluses arising in transitional care beds of (€6.0m), complex cases of (€0.4m) and intensive homecare packages of (€1.0m). These surpluses are expected to reduce as activity increases through 2021, and as budget profiles are amended.
 - Surplus of (€16.0m) in "Other", which is due to budget profiling of new developments, and is a timing issue and not an actual saving, and will balance out as the year progresses and costs matched to budgets and services restored.

NHSS (included in Older Persons above)

- ➤ Of the YTD of surplus (€17.4m) in NHSS, €2.0m deficit has been categorised as directly attributable to COVID-19 expenditure and (€19.3m) surplus as attributable to core expenditure.
- ➤ Deficit of €2.0m in COVID-19 due to Capitation Payments.
- > Surplus of (€19.3m) in core is due to patients not availing of the NHSS scheme which are currently 742 below the levels set in the NSP due to COVID-19, 783 starters below NSP levels and 44 leavers above NSP levels.

Disability services

Disability services are provided to those with physical, sensory, intellectual disability and autism in day, respite and residential settings. Services include personal assistants, home support, multi-disciplinary and other community supports. The costs in Disability Services are primarily driven by the clients need and the complexity of each individual case presenting.

As a result of COVID-19, and to fully align with Public Health guidance as recommended via the NPHET, the HSE and its partner service providers put in place a range of measures, which included the prioritisation of vital residential (including new emergency residential placements) and Home Support/Personal Assistance services whilst curtailing or closing certain services such as day services, respite services, and certain clinical supports. Staff and resources associated with closed or curtailed services were redeployed where possible to support residential provision and to provide for targeted in-home, community and tele-/online supports for service users and families based on prioritised needs.

- A YTD deficit of €35.8m of which €14.9m deficit has been categorised as directly attributable to COVID-19 expenditure and €20.9m deficit as attributable to core expenditure.
- ➤ Deficit of €14.9m in COVID-19 due to increased activity and expenditure due to the third surge of COVID-19, and mainly relates to:
 - o Pay deficit of €6.0m is largely driven by additional hours / agency costs to fill gaps in rosters / increased activity / sick leave etc. and also the cost incurred in increasing the capacity in day services resumption to normal levels of service
 - Capitation payments deficit of €4.6m in relation to costs of complex cases arising due to transferring individuals from acute settings, underlying clinical risk/challenges
 of the individual having been exacerbated by COVID-19, inability to support the individual's requirements in a community-based setting due to COVID-19
 - o Grants to outside agencies deficit of €2.7m in relation to payments to Section 38/39 organisations for a combination of pay and non-pay costs (similar to costs noted in bullets above)
- > Deficit of €20.9m in core expenditure mainly due to:
 - o Pay surplus of (€2.8m) due to vacant posts
 - o Capitation payments deficit of €17.2m due to increased payments to support Section 38/39 organisations, including payments for residential placements
 - o Grants to outside agencies deficit of €6.0m in relation to payments to Section 38/39 organisations for a combination of pay and non-pay costs.
- ➤ 4 new emergency residential placements were put in place in June 2021 (including 1 COVID-19 related place), with a YTD total of 41 new places (including 14 COVID-19 related places).
- YTD expenditure on 41 new emergency residential placements of approximately €3.7m, with an estimated 2021 full year cost of €10.0m

Chief Clinical Officer

Table 4 – Chief Clinical Officer – June YTD

June 2021 Chief Clinical Office	Approved Allocation	YTD Actual	YTD Budget	YTD Variance	YTD Variance
	€m	€m	€m	€m	%
Clinical Design & Innovation	9.8	2.3	4.4	(2.1)	-47.7%
Office of Nursing & Midwifery Services	34.6	13.6	15.6	(2.0)	-13.0%
Quality Assurance & Verification	6.3	2.6	3.1	(0.5)	-16.4%
Quality Improvement Division	8.3	3.7	4.1	(0.4)	-10.1%
National Health and Social Care Profession	2.3	0.8	1.1	(0.3)	-28.0%
National Doctors Training & Planning	27.9	10.4	13.8	(3.4)	-24.4%
National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP)	33.1	3.1	3.8	(0.7)	-18.8%
Chief Clinical Office Total	122.2	36.4	45.9	(9.4)	-20.6%

YTD Var	YTD Variance					
Attributable to Covid-	Attributable to Core					
19 Expenditure	Expenditure					
€m	€m					
0.2	(2.3)					
0.0	(2.1)					
0.0	(0.5)					
-	(0.4)					
-	(0.3)					
0.1	(3.4)					
-	(0.7)					
0.3	(9.7)					

A key function of the CCO is to connect, align and integrate clinical leadership across the HSE, through the various divisions within the remit of the CCO, as per table 4 above.

NDTP has three key domains under its remit: medical education and training, medical workforce planning, and the consultant approval process. The combined objective of the three core functions of NDTP is to ensure that the Irish health service is provided with the appropriate number of specialists, who possess the required skills and competencies to deliver high quality and safe care.

The NCCP manages, organises and delivers cancer control on a whole population basis. Its aims are to reduce cancer incidence; treat cancer, to reduce cancer mortality and morbidity; and to improve the quality of life of people living with cancer. The NCCP oversees cancer prevention and early diagnosis, rapid access services, treatment of cancer including surgery, radiotherapy and systemic therapy. It has also commenced survivorship, psycho-oncology, and child, adolescent and young adult services, and enhanced community oncology support.

As a result of COVID-19, cancer services prioritised activity across the patient pathway in line with national clinical guidance. This ensures emergency, time critical and symptomatic services for cancer (diagnostics, surgery, chemotherapy, and radiotherapy) are delivered appropriately and that patients continued to be seen in a timely way.

- ➤ Clinical Design & Innovation has a YTD surplus of (€2.1m) primarily in core related expenditure, which mainly relates to:
 - o Pay surplus of (€0.8m) due to recruitment delays in filling vacancies
 - o Grants to outside agencies surplus of (€1.1m) due to the timing of payments of Section 38/39 organisations.
- ➤ Office of Nursing & Midwifery Services has a YTD surplus of (€2.0m) primarily in core related expenditure, which mainly relates to:
 - o Pay surplus of (€1.0m) due to actual WTE numbers trending below budgeted level
 - o Education and training surplus of (€0.8m) due to lower training activity as a result of lower WTE level and also COVID-19 impact (reduction) on training activities.
- ➤ National doctors training & planning (NDTP) has a YTD surplus of (€3.4m) primarily in core related expenditure, which mainly relates to:
 - Education and training surplus of (€3.0m) comprising of educational Supports of (€1.1m) and NDCH Training of (€1.8m)

National Screening Service

Table 5- National Screening Service – June YTD

June 2021 National Screening Service	Approved Allocation	YTD Actual	YTD Budget	YTD Variance	YTD Variance
	€m	€m	€m	€m	%
National Screening Service	103.2	41.7	40.3	1.4	3.5%

YTD Variance				
Attributable to Covid-	Attributable to Core			
19 Expenditure	Expenditure			
€m	€m			
0.0	1.4			

The NSS delivers four national population-based screening programmes to prevent cancer in the population (BreastCheck, CervicalCheck, Bowelscreen), and for detecting sight-threatening retinopathy in people with diabetes (Diabetic RetinaScreen). These programmes aim to reduce morbidity and mortality in the population through early detection and treatment across the programmes.

- ➤ National Screening Service has a YTD deficit of €1.4m in core related expenditure, which mainly relates to:
 - o Pay surplus of (€0.4m) due to vacancies in medical staff.
 - o Non-pay deficit of €1.8m relates to programmes that have restarted and are eliminating their backlog, mainly in cervical screening and breast check.

Health and Wellbeing

Table 6 - Health and Wellbeing - June YTD

June 2021 Health & Wellbeing	Approved Allocation	YTD Actual	YTD Budget	YTD Variance	YTD Variance
	€m	€m	€m	€m	%
Health Protection Surveillance Service	7.2	3.3	2.6	0.8	30.4%
Health Protection Vaccines	196.6	83.4	149.4	(66.0)	-44.2%
Public Health	32.3	16.6	15.1	1.5	9.7%
Health Promotion	8.6	3.1	4.0	(0.9)	-22.4%
Research & Evidence	10.1	5.4	4.9	0.5	10.2%
Health & Wellbeing - (Regional)	9.5	5.0	4.7	0.3	7.3%
Crisis Pregnancy Agency	7.6	2.4	2.8	(0.4)	-15.5%
Health & Wellbeing Nat Dir Off	2.3	0.8	0.9	(0.1)	-10.8%
Health & Wellbeing Total	274.1	120.0	184.4	(64.4)	-34.9%

YTD Variance				
Attributable to Covid- 19 Expenditure	Attributable to Core Expenditure			
€m	€m			
0.9	(0.1)			
(64.5)	(1.5)			
3.9	(2.5)			
-	(0.9)			
0.1	0.3			
0.0	0.3			
0.0	(0.4)			
0.0	(0.1)			
(59.5)	(4.9)			

H&W support our whole population to stay healthy and well by focusing on prevention, protection, health promotion and improvement, early intervention, reducing health inequalities, and protecting people from threats to their health and wellbeing. The services within H&W support people and communities to protect and improve their health and wellbeing; turning research, evidence and knowledge into action; acting as the authority on health, wellbeing and policy development; building an intelligent health system and a healthier population.

Our public health teams play a major role in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. Public health teams work closely with the wider health system to mitigate and limit the spread of the virus using evidence-based strategies, guidance, disease surveillance and health intelligence developed nationally. Public health also support end-to-end COVID-19 testing and contact tracing designed and delivered to specifically protect the health of people living in Ireland.

- ➤ A YTD surplus of (€64.4m) of which (€59.5m) surplus has been categorised as directly attributable to COVID-19 expenditure and (€4.9m) surplus as attributable to core expenditure.
- ➤ Surplus of (€59.5m) in COVID-19 which is mainly due to the timing of budget distribution relating to the COVID-19 vaccine programme. This budget relates to costs that have been incurred in other services across the HSE and will be matched with the centrally held funding in due course. This is only a timing issue rather than an actual saving.
- ➤ Surplus of (€4.9m) in core expenditure, mainly due to the temporary suspension of the school's programmes. These programmes have resumed now that the schools have reopened.

National Services (Excl. PCRS)

Table 7 - National Services - June YTD

June 2021 National Services	Approved Allocation	YTD Actual	YTD Budget	YTD Variance	YTD Variance	
	€m	€m	€m	€m	%	
Environmental Health	57.4	26.8	26.9	(0.2)	-0.6%	
Emergency Management	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.1	12.9%	
EU & North South Unit	0.8	0.4	0.4	(0.0)	-0.2%	
National Services Total	59.8	28.0	28.1	(0.1)	-0.2%	

YTD Variance										
Attributable to Covid-19	Attributable to Core									
Expenditure	Expenditure									
€m	€m									
0.2	(0.3)									
0.1	(0.0)									
-	(0.0)									
0.3	(0.4)									

The Environmental Health Service (EHS) plays a key role in protecting the public from threats to health and wellbeing. Its primary role is as a regulatory inspectorate responsible for a broad range of statutory functions enacted to protect and promote the health of the population, takes preventative actions and enforces legislation in areas such as food safety, tobacco control, sunbed regulation, alcohol control and fluoridation of public water supplies. Notwithstanding the impact of COVID-19, a key focus for the service is to ensure the provision of our statutory obligations in relation to environmental health. The EHS is playing a key role to protect the health of the population in the context of COVID-19, in addition to augmenting its core service to respond to anticipated Brexit demands.

- ➤ EHS has a YTD surplus of (€0.2m) which mainly relates to:
 - o Pay surplus of (€1.3m) arising due to staff vacancies
 - Income deficit of €0.9m which relates to a historic income target. Prior to Irish Water being in existence, EHS provided services to county councils and charged for same. Since the creation of Irish Water, the councils provide this service hence the loss of income to EHS.

Emergency management (EM) assists leadership and management across all levels of the HSE in the preparation of major emergency plans and the identification and mitigation of strategic and operational risk to the organisation. It also engages with other agencies, government departments and external bodies in order to ensure a health input to co-ordinated national resilience.

The EU and North South Unit works on behalf of the HSE to promote health co-operation with providers on both a north south and east west basis to ensure better health outcomes. The unit co-ordinates with others to ensure the delivery of a wide range of services including emergency care, travelling from one jurisdiction to another to access services, the provision of direct services and co-operation on new initiatives. The EU and North South Unit support services to identify and fund appropriate projects. This is in conjunction with the cross-border health and social care partnership, Co-operation and Working Together (CAWT). Brexit and COVID-19 pose new challenges in relation to healthcare delivery and co-operation. In this context all efforts have been made to ensure the continuation of all cross-border services, to the greatest extent possible.

Testing & Tracing

As part of the HSE response to controlling and suppressing the transmission of the disease, a sustainable and flexible National Testing and Tracing Operating Model for COVID-19 was developed. The National Testing and Tracing service pathway comprises referrals for testing, swabbing, laboratory testing, result communication and contact tracing (including surveillance and outbreak management), and is capable of delivering and responding to the challenges of service requirements and demands.

- YTD surplus of (€75.8m). This surplus is primarily due to budget distribution relating to the COVID-19 Testing & Tracing programme.
- > The Testing programme is also supported by acute & community services across the HSE with an additional expenditure being incurred in service setting such as testing centres and hospital laboratory testing, PCRS for GP consultations and Primary Care for the swabbing centres in the CHOs. These costs will be matched with the centrally held funding in due course, with budget transfers made to the areas/divisions.
- ➤ Therefore, as of the 30th June 2021 the centralised reported costs of T&T were €288.1m which was an overspend of €66.2m against the YTD budget. The main reason for this variance was due to an overspend on laboratory testing due in part to higher test numbers as well as a higher than budgeted cost per test.

Vaccinations

The vaccinations programme is delivered through a network of community vaccination centres, GP practices and pharmacies providing the vaccines directly to patients on an age profile basis as determined by NIAC and NPHET. The programme has a full year budget allocation of €200m, the initial sanction for the programme was €200m which was notified by government decision of 23rd February 2021.

YTD expenditure on the COVID-19 vaccine rollout programme has been €174m, which includes costs in relation to the vaccines, mass centre centralised costs, GP fees and communication.

Support Services

Table 8 – Support Services – June YTD

June 2021 Support Services	Approved Allocation	YTD Actual	YTD Budget	YTD Variance	YTD Variance
	€m	€m	€m	€m	%
Health Business Services	593.0	299.4	299.2	0.2	0.1%
Finance	74.9	22.5	22.6	(0.2)	-0.7%
Human Resources	62.7	34.6	26.5	8.1	30.7%
Board of the HSE & Office of the CEO	3.9	2.3	2.3	(0.0)	-0.4%
Strategic Transformation Office	10.1	3.5	3.9	(0.4)	-10.2%
Legal Services	17.4	8.4	7.5	1.0	13.3%
Office of the COO & Office of the CSO	10.9	12.4	5.3	7.0	132.3%
Compliance	1.4	0.4	0.5	(0.2)	-29.3%
Communications	42.8	16.7	22.8	(6.1)	-26.7%
Audit	4.5	1.8	2.2	(0.5)	-21.2%
Health Repayment Scheme	0.5	0.0	0.3	(0.2)	-93.6%
Chief Information Officer	107.4	59.0	58.1	0.9	1.5%
Regional Services	274.4	0.5	82.9	(82.4)	-99.4%
Support Services Total	1,203.7	461.5	534.2	(72.7)	-13.6%

YTD Va	riance
Attributable to Covid- 19 Expenditure	Attributable to Core Expenditure
€m	€m
(2.9)	3.0
0.3	(0.5)
8.3	(0.2)
-	(0.0)
-	(0.4)
1.4	(0.4)
6.5	0.5
-	(0.2)
(7.5)	1.4
0.0	(0.5)
-	(0.2)
(0.3)	1.2
(89.1)	6.7
(83.2)	10.5

- > YTD surplus of (€72.7m). This surplus is primarily due to COVID-19 held funding, and is only a timing issue rather than an actual saving. This held funding is not yet distributed to services relating to costs that have been incurred in other services across the HSE and will be matched with the centrally held funding in due course.
- **> Human Resources** has a YTD deficit of €8.1m, primarily in COVID-19 related expenditure, which mainly relates to:
 - Pay deficit of €6.3m in relation to Nurse on Call deficit of €7.3m.
 - o Non Pay deficit of €1.8m, related to professional services in relation to the "winter plan" and the "centre review" projects.
 - Human Resources Division encompasses the following subdivisions: HR Shared Services, Workplace Health & Wellbeing, Corporate Employee Relations Services (CERS), Leadership Education and Talent Development, & National Director Functions plus some other small areas.
 - The HR divisions engage and support managers and staff eg. recruitment, employee relations, workforce planning, education, training and development of staff. Currently, at the end of June 2021, there were 130,164 WTE directly employed in the provision of Health & Social Care Services by the HSE and the various Section 38 hospitals & agencies.

- > Communications has a YTD surplus of (€6.1m), of which (€7.5m) surplus has been categorised as directly attributable to COVID-19 expenditure and €1.4m deficit as attributable to core expenditure.
- ➤ Surplus of (€7.5m) in COVID-19 mainly relates to:
 - o Pay deficit of €1.9m which relates to agency costs associated with staffing the COVID-19 vaccine help line for February June 2021
 - Non Pay surplus of (€11.5m) in office expenses relates to the timing of the COVID-19 vaccination information campaign. The budget was profiled in the period June YTD, however due to the timing of the vaccine roll out, most of the information campaign activity was delayed until the second half of the year.
- ➤ Deficit of €1.4m in core mainly relates to:
 - o Non pay deficit of €1.6m related to call centre running costs deficit of €1.3m and IT/Professional Services deficit of €0.3m. This was due to the increased activity in the call centre as service users have become increasingly dependent on the service as a result of changing behaviour in communications
- > Communications are the full service in-house communications team for the Irish health service delivered through the following teams: HSE Live, Press & Media, Programmes and Campaigns, Digital, Client Services, and Internal Communications.
- ➤ Office of the Chief Information Officer has a YTD deficit of €0.9m, primarily in core related expenditure, which mainly relates to:
 - Pay deficit of (€6.2m), mainly due to the timing of recruitment. E-Health recruitment targets have been further impacted by the ransomware attack.
 - o Non Pay deficit of €7.4m, due to minor deficits on mobile voice and data and a €7.7m spend on applications support and Maintenance due to the cyber-attack.
 - The OoCIO manages all voice, video and data communications technologies and provides one central management point for all purchases of hardware, software, telecommunications, ICT developments and advisory services.
- > The Office of the Chief Information Officer (OoCIO) is the office responsible for the delivery of technology to support and improve healthcare in Ireland
- ➤ Regional Services has a YTD surplus of (€82.4m), primarily related to Covid-19 held funding not yet distributed, which is relating to costs that have been incurred in other services across the HSE and will be matched with the centrally held funding in due course. This is only a timing issue rather than an actual saving.

Demand Led Services

Table 9 – Demand Led Services Areas – June YTD

June 2021 Pensions & Demand Led Services	Approved Allocation	YTD Actual	YTD Budget	YTD Variance	YTD Variance
	€m	€m	€m	€m	%
Pensions	592.0	294.1	293.8	0.2	0.1%
State Claims Agency	410.0	208.7	205.0	3.7	1.8%
Primary Care Reimbursement Service	3,269.3	1,663.8	1,620.6	43.1	2.7%
Demand Led Local Schemes	271.9	138.6	135.2	3.3	2.5%
Treatment Abroad and Cross Border Directive	28.6	22.1	16.9	5.2	31.1%
EHIC (European Health Insurance Card)	10.5	2.3	3.7	(1.4)	-37.5%
Pensions & Demand Led Services Total	4,582.3	2,329.5	2,275.2	54.2	2.4%

YTD Var	iance					
Attributable to Covid-	Attributable to					
19 Expenditure	Core Expenditure					
€m	€m					
-	0.2					
-	3.7					
104.2	(61.0)					
1.9	1.5					
-	5.2					
-	(1.4)					
106.0	(51.8)					

Expenditure in demand led areas such as Pensions, State Claims Agency, Primary Care Reimbursement Service and Treatment Abroad and Cross Border Directive is driven primarily by eligibility, legislation, policy, demographic and economic factors. Accordingly, it is not amenable to normal management controls in terms of seeking to limit costs to a specific budget limit given the statutory and policy basis for the various schemes. In some cases, it can also be difficult to predict with accuracy in any given year and can vary from plan depending on a number of factors outside of the health services direct control.

Pensions

Pensions provided within the HSE and HSE-funded agencies (section 38) cannot readily be controlled in terms of financial performance and can be difficult to predict across the workforce given the lack of fully integrated systems and the variables involved in individual staff members' decisions as to when to retire. The HSE will continue to comply with the strict public sector wide requirement to ring-fence public pension related funding and costs and keep them separate from mainstream service costs. Pension costs and income are monitored carefully and reported on regularly.

As part of NSP2021 an additional €20.0m has been assigned to pensions.

Pensions has a YTD deficit of €0.2m is comprised of a surplus in Additional Superannuation

- Pension result shows a deficit of €4.9m
- Additional Superannuation Contribution (ASC) (previously known as Pension Levy) YTD result shows a surplus of (€4.7m)
- Neither of these should be extrapolated to determine a possible year end result.
- We have one budget/funds to cover the 4 key aspects of Pensions (Pension payments, Lump sums, Superannuation Income & ASC).
- We move funds between all 4 as we progress through the year (and also between Statutory & Voluntary).
- The nature of Lump sums payable is always volatile and this month sees an increase over May which was impacted severely by the Cyber-attack.
- Pension expenditure is volatile in nature but generally in an upward direction as we approach the end of the year. Costs naturally increase and income drops as the year progresses (due to loss of SA contributors).
- Transition to the Single Public Service Pension Scheme (SPSPS) retirements will see a reduction in the cost of pensions but this will occur gradually over a number of years.
- Covid-19 delayed some retirements in 2020 and may do so again in 2021 as people volunteer to help in the effort to address the pandemic. It also accelerated some other retirements as people became exhausted from their efforts fighting the pandemic.

Covid-19 also brings some increased pension related income from temporary workers where they pay Superannuation & ASC contributions. This is where we may have rehired some former staff.

State Claims Agency (SCA)

The SCA is a separate legal entity which manages and settles claims on behalf of government departments and public bodies, including the HSE. The HSE reimburses the SCA for costs arising from claims under the clinical and general indemnity schemes and had an allocated 2021 budget for this reimbursement of €410m. There is a significant focus within the HSE on the mitigation of clinical risks within services including those services where adverse clinical incidents have very significant impacts on patients and their families and lead to substantial claims settled by the SCA and reimbursed by the HSE. It is noted that the most substantial drivers of the growth in costs reimbursed to the SCA over recent years have been factors related to the operation of the legal process around claims and the overall maturing of the claims portfolio, rather than by the incidence of claims. Precise cost prediction in this area has proven to be extremely challenging.

➤ State Claims Agency has a YTD deficit of €3.7m, however there has been delays in the year in the number of cases processed by the courts services as a result of COVID-19.

Primary Care Reimbursement Service (PCRS)

The PCRS supports the delivery of a wide range of primary care services to the general public through primary care contractors like general practitioners (GPs), dentists, pharmacists and optometrists / ophthalmologists for the free services or reduced cost services they provide to the public across a range of community health schemes or arrangements. These schemes or arrangements form the infrastructure through which the Irish health system funds a significant proportion of primary care to the public. PCRS also makes payments to suppliers and manufacturers of high tech drugs and facilitates direct payment to hospitals involved in the provision of national treatment programmes such as the NCCP and the National Hepatitis C Treatment Programme. PCRS manages the National Medical Card Unit which processes all medical card and GP visit card applications at a national level. It also processes drugs payment scheme (DPS) and long-term

illness (LTI) applications. The schemes are operated by PCRS on the basis of legislation and/or government policy and direction provided by the DoH.

In response to the Covid-19 pandemic, a number of measures were undertaken by the HSE which have an impact on the various schemes/arrangements operated by the PCRS. Where a decision has a definitive cost attributable to the pandemic, the cost will be reported separate to the business as usual costs.

- PCRS has a YTD deficit of €43.1m, of which €104.2m deficit has been categorised as directly attributable to COVID-19 expenditure and (€61.0m) surplus as attributable to core expenditure.
- Deficit of €104.2m in COVID-19, mainly due to Covid-19 Vaccination Programme of €46.5m, GP fees and allowances of €43.8m, GMS pharmacy drugs of €7.1m and GMS Pharmacy Fees of €4.0m. The impact of the COVID-19 has been counteracted by reduction in other services resulting from the emergency.
- Significant COVID-19 related costs have occurred with effect from mid-March 2020. The reported year to date costs include costs in respect of the GP support package (primarily for respiratory clinics and COVID-19 telephone consultations), card eligibility extension costs, Vaccinations and direct administrative costs. The costs will increase as the year progresses due to the extension of MC/GPVC eligibility for existing cohort whose eligibility was due to expire in the months of March to August 2020 the impact on expenditure will continue until the end of August 2021.
- ➤ Surplus of (€61.0m) in core expenditure, mainly due to surpluses in GP fees and allowances of (€23.9m), GMS pharmacy fees of (€12.8m), NDMS oncology drugs/medicines of (€4.9m), long term illness scheme of (€5.8m), NDMS Hep C programme of (€7.9m) and Dental Treatment / Prescription Services of (€5.6m). These surpluses are offset by deficits in High Tech Arrangement Drugs / Medicines of €5.3m and NDMS bespoke funding decisions of €2.3m.
- ➤ GMS spend has increased approx. €65m year on year, primarily due to revised terms in the new GP Contractual reform and Covid-19 related expenditure from the 2020 GP support package.

➤ High Tech drug spend is increasing each year, due to new drugs in addition to full year effect of previous year's newly approved drugs. In addition, year on year number of patients dispensed to continues to rise across most condition types and for all drug types. The demand is primarily across the following conditions: cancer, cystic fibrosis and rheumatology.

PCRS continues to face significant financial challenges and increased demand for services.

Financial and related general performance within PCRS is reviewed on a monthly basis with officials from DoH and DPER.

Demand Led Local Schemes

The costs within these schemes are largely demand-led, including drug costs in relation to HIV and statutory allowances such as blind welfare allowance, and are therefore not amenable to normal budgetary control measures.

- YTD deficit of €3.3m, of which €1.9m has been categorised as being directly attributable to COVID-19 expenditure and €1.5m attributable to core service expenditure.
- Deficit of €1.9m in COVID-19 expenditure, mainly due to home therapy for immunodeficient patients, treatment's now being provided in the home which would previously have been delivered in a hospital setting.
- Deficit of €1.5m in core expenditure, mainly due deficits in Hardship Medicine of €5.6m, High Tech of €2.2m, Long Term illness of €2.0m, with an offsetting surplus in Drug Refunds of (€8.6m).

Treatment Abroad Scheme and Cross Border Healthcare (TAS/CBD)

The treatment abroad scheme provides for the referral of patients to another EU/EEA country or Switzerland for a treatment that is not available in Ireland, and is specific to very specialised treatments. The cross border directive entitles persons ordinarily resident in Ireland who have an appropriate referral for public healthcare to opt to avail of that healthcare in another EU/EEA country or Switzerland. These schemes relate to the provision of clinically urgent care and treatment abroad. As with other demand-led services it is difficult to predict with

accuracy the expenditure and activity patterns of these schemes, particularly in a COVID-19 environment.

Access to the Treatment Abroad Scheme (TAS) for patients post the UK exit from the EU (Brexit) remains unchanged. The provisions of EU Regulation 883/2004 were mirrored in the Trade & Co-Operation Agreement concluded by the UK and the EU on 24th Dec 2020. The TAS expects access to healthcare under the scheme to continue as usual during 2021 with the exception of Covid-19 restrictions which may impact. To date these restricts have not had any discernible impact on referral or access to treatments under the Scheme.

- YTD deficit of €5.3m, of which €5.4m has is attributable the Treatment Abroad Scheme and (0.1m) is attributable to the Cross Border Directive.
- ➤ Treatment Abroad Scheme (TAS) has a YTD deficit of €5.4m, which is mainly driven by:
 - o The 2021 Full year budget was reduced by €29.2m
 - Due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, the number of visits undertaken by patients decreased in 2021
 - However, there has been an increase in the number of patients accessing a new technology treatment CART-T. In 2021, TAS funded 20 CART-T therapies.
 - Patients have also availed of other high cost treatments e.g. Paediatric organ transplant, neonatal Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO), Inpatient Eating disorder treatment.
- Cross Border Directive (CBD) has a YTD surplus of (0.1m), which is mainly driven by:
 - Due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, numbers of reimbursements has decreased
 - There has also been a reduction in ophthalmology and orthodontic claims but a significant increase in bariatric surgery reimbursement, which have a higher reimbursement value.

European Health Insurance Card (EHIC)

The EHIC is used for instances where you are travelling to another EU State. If you fall ill or injured during such a trip your EHIC will cover any necessary care you might need. Again, due to the demand led nature of these schemes it is difficult to predict expenditure accurately.

The E125 scheme is for European citizens who are on short term visits to another member state. It is anticipated that the E125 scheme will be in a surplus position at year end with COVID-19 impacting travel within the EU. The E127 scheme is availed of by European citizens who reside on a long term basis in another member state.

As a result of COVID-19, less international travel has taken place than was initially anticipated which is resulting in surpluses in the EHIC scheme.

YTD surplus of (€1.4m). E125's and E127's received in from participating member states in June were significantly lower than budgeted numbers. As a demand led cost this is open to significant variances month on month. Also, EHIC income received June YTD exceeded budgeted amounts, however as a demand led revenue item, this is subject to significant variances month on month.

Conclusion

The HSE is an organisation undergoing significant change as well as facing a significant challenge in terms of its response to the current COVID-19 pandemic. There are long-standing challenges in our services, some of which have been further impacted due to COVID-19. Ongoing improvements in efficiency and effectiveness are a normal part of any system and it is assumed that this is the case across the health system, albeit recognising the likely ongoing impact on capacity and capability for same due to the last year of responding to the ongoing pandemic.

The HSE is fully supportive of the need to make significant changes to the current models of health and social care and is committed to working with the Sláintecare Programme and the Department of Health to deliver this change, by addressing waiting times, shifting care from hospital to community, and improving financial

controls, whilst also operating within a COVID-19 environment for the foreseeable future.

The Corporate Plan was developed in 2020, setting out the key actions the HSE will take over the next three years to improve our health service and the health and wellbeing of people living in Ireland. The vision is for a healthier Ireland, with the right care, at the right time and in the right place. The approach taken is to prioritise a small number of large service transformations, which allow us to focus our efforts and resources to make demonstrable improvements to health service performance and delivery over the next three years. These transformations are consistent with Sláintecare, our 10-year vision to transform Ireland's health and social care services. In addition to these transformations, we will continue to make progress in many other key areas of service delivery, such as women's health and maternity care, which require our focus and commitment to improvement and are important to our patients and service users. We will also seek to accelerate the digitisation of our health service to improve access, support process improvements, and drive value for money.

With the availability now of effective vaccines, we must continue to be mindful of, and to mitigate, the risk that COVID-19 poses to 'normal' healthcare activities. The on-going COVID-19 pandemic continues to bring uncertainty and complexity to the planning and delivery of services in 2021. Services have been reconfigured in response to the COVID-19 crisis and it is as yet unclear in some areas what the effect of COVID-19 will be on the overall capacity levels of HSE services going forward. The financial and service impact of the delta variant is still uncertain and is a key consideration for the remainder of 2021. This overall complexity will impact financial planning and reporting on financial performance for the remainder of 2021.

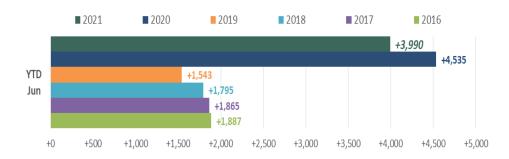
Human Resources

Health Sector Workforce: 30th June 2021 Headlines

The preparation of the April employment data was severely impacted by the cyber-attack. Consequently this months' workforce report offers a *combined view* of **May and June** employment levels in order to assess the two month impact on census reporting of the cyber-attack period.

Employment levels at the end of June 2021, show there were 130,164 WTE (equating to 148,901 personnel) directly employed in the provision of Health & Social Care Services by the HSE and the various Section 38 hospitals & agencies.

+1,165 WTE is the combined change since 30 April and +3,990 WTE year to date. With the exception of 2020 (+4,535 WTE), this is the largest year-to June increase since the establishment of the HSE.



- This latest employment figure represents an 8.61% (+10,347 WTE) increase over December 2019 (this figure excludes non-direct HSE employees such as externally contracted Contact Management Programme contact tracers).
- Excluding Pre-registration Nursing & Midwifery interns (majority of whom are on-boarded in January/ February each year) YTD growth is 2.6% or +3,264
 WTE with an 8.1% (9,731 WTE) increase over December 2019.
- The impact of the cyber-attack on reporting can be seen, for example in April
 across Saolta Hospital Group, showing a significant reduction in WTE,
 attributable to one Hospitals' report of cyber impact on data systems. The
 recovery on same is evident in the June reporting cycle demonstrating the
 value of the combined view.

Key findings by Staff Category (Combined April to June)

- All staff categories are showing an increase, April to June (+1,165 WTE overall).
- The largest increase was in Management/ Administrative +381 WTE; +228 WTE of which were Clerical Grades (III & IV), +129 WTE were Grade V to VII with +25 WTE at Grade VIII & above.
- Health & Social Care Professionals were the second largest increase at +258
 WTE spread across all the main groups, with +135 WTE increase in H&SC Other, mainly Vaccinators.
- Patient & Client Care increased by +235 WTE of which the majority were HCAs (+228 WTE) and Workshop grades (Disability Services) +26 WTE, while Home Helps decreased by -26 WTE.
- Nursing & Midwifery increased by +206 WTE, with the largest increase in the Staff Nurse/ Midwife grades (+147 WTE), with Nursing and Midwifery Managers up by +40 WTE.
- General Support increased by +80 WTE mainly attributable to growth in Medical Laboratory Aides (+45 WTE) and Household Services (+37 WTE).
- Medical & Dental has the lowest growth at +5 WTE.
- Further details are shown in the Tables and Graphs below.

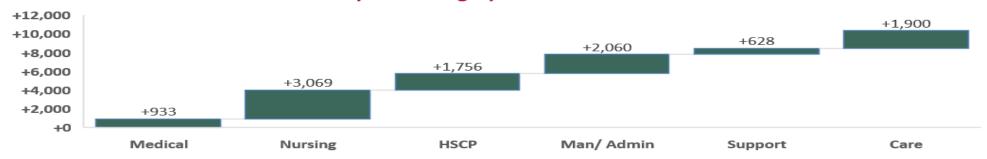


By Staff Group: June 2021

Staff Category /Group	WTE Dec 2019	WTE Dec 2020	WTE Apr 2021	WTE Jun 2021	WTE change Apr to May 2021	WTE change since Apr 2021	WTE change since Dec 2020	% change since Dec 2020	WTE change since Dec 2019	% change since Dec 2019
Total Health Service	119,817	126,174	128,999	130,164	+469	+1,165	+3,990	+3.2%	+10,347	+8.6%
Medical & Dental	10,857	11,762	11,786	11,791	+7	+5	+29	+0.3%	+933	+8.6%
Consultants	3,250	3,458	3,495	3,495	-15	-0	+36	+1.1%	+245	+7.5%
Registrars	3,679	3,876	3,955	3,952	+4	-3	+76	+2.0%	+272	+7.4%
Senior House Officer	2,390	2,623	2,557	2,577	+19	+20	-46	-1.7%	+187	+7.8%
Interns	726	971	962	951	-3	-12	-21	-2.2%	+224	+30.9%
SHO/ Interns	3,116	3,594	3,519	3,528	+16	+8	-67	-1.9%	+412	+13.2%
Medical/ Dental, other	812	833	817	816	+3	-0	-17	-2.0%	+5	+0.6%
Nursing & Midwifery	38,205	39,917	41,068	41,274	+9	+206	+1,357	+3.4%	+3,069	+8.0%
Nurse/ Midwife Manager	7,984	8,344	8,547	8,588	-31	+40	+244	+2.9%	+603	+7.6%
Nurse/ Midwife Specialist & AN/MP	1,996	2,299	2,368	2,380	-12	+12	+81	+3.5%	+383	+19.2%
Staff Nurse/ Staff Midwife	25,693	26,763	27,230	27,377	+36	+147	+614	+2.3%	+1,684	+6.6%
Public Health Nurse	1,537	1,557	1,523	1,506	-4	-17	-51	-3.3%	-31	-2.0%
Pre-registration Nurse/ Midwife Intern	138	28	716	754	+27	+38	+726	+2579.2%	+616	+445.4%
Pre-registration Nurse Intern (C0VID-19)	-	230	12	12	+2	+0	-218	-94.8%	+12	-100.0%
Post-registration Nurse/ Midwife Student	293	258	268	235	-3	-33	-22	-8.7%	-58	-19.7%
Nursing/ Midwifery awaiting registration	213	76	49	75	-1	+25	-1	-1.3%	-138	-64.8%
Nursing/ Midwifery Student	644	592	1,046	1,077	+24	+31	+485	+82.0%	+433	+67.2%
Nursing/ Midwifery other	350	362	354	347	-5	-7	-15	-4.2%	-3	-0.8%
Health & Social Care Professionals	16,774	17,807	18,273	18,530	+140	+258	+723	+4.1%	+1,756	+10.5%
Therapy Professions	5,234	5,565	5,739	5,797	+32	+57	+232	+4.2%	+562	+10.7%
Health Science/ Diagnostics	4,500	4,731	4,812	4,814	-20	+2	+84	+1.8%	+314	+7.0%
Social Care	2,710	2,909	2,941	2,971	+26	+30	+62	+2.2%	+261	+9.6%
Social Workers	1,165	1,238	1,266	1,272	+7	+7	+34	+2.7%	+107	+9.2%
Psychologists	1,004	1,066	1,082	1,085	-1	+2	+18	+1.7%	+80	+8.0%
Pharmacy	1,038	1,164	1,205	1,228	+14	+24	+65	+5.6%	+191	+18.4%
H&SC, Other	1,123	1,134	1,227	1,363	+83	+135	+228	+20.1%	+240	+21.4%

Staff Category /Group	WTE Dec 2019	WTE Dec 2020	WTE Apr 2021	WTE Jun 2021	WTE change Apr to May 2021	WTE change since Apr 2021	WTE change since Dec 2020	% change since Dec 2020	WTE change since Dec 2019	% change since Dec 2019
Management & Administrative	18,846	19,829	20,525	20,906	+135	+381	+1,078	+5.4%	+2,060	+10.9%
Management (VIII & above)	1,842	1,969	2,035	2,060	+6	+25	+91	+4.6%	+219	+11.9%
Administrative/ Supervisory (V to VII)	5,199	5,821	6,090	6,218	+65	+129	+397	+6.8%	+1,019	+19.6%
Clerical (III & IV)	11,805	12,038	12,400	12,628	+64	+228	+590	+4.9%	+823	+7.0%
General Support	9,416	9,876	9,965	10,045	+10	+80	+169	+1.7%	+628	+6.7%
Support	8,234	8,676	8,754	8,834	+12	+80	+158	+1.8%	+600	+7.3%
Maintenance/ Technical	1,182	1,200	1,211	1,211	-2	-0	+11	+0.9%	+29	+2.4%
Patient & Client Care	25,719	26,985	27,383	27,618	+168	+235	+633	+2.4%	+1,900	+7.4%
Health Care Assistants	17,396	18,554	18,933	19,160	+116	+228	+607	+3.3%	+1,765	+10.2%
Home Help	3,569	3,543	3,442	3,416	+32	-26	-127	-3.6%	-153	-4.3%
Ambulance Staff	1,828	1,877	1,929	1,931	-3	+2	+54	+2.9%	+103	+5.7%
Care, other	2,926	3,011	3,079	3,111	+23	+31	+100	+3.3%	+185	+6.3%

By Staff Category since Dec 2019

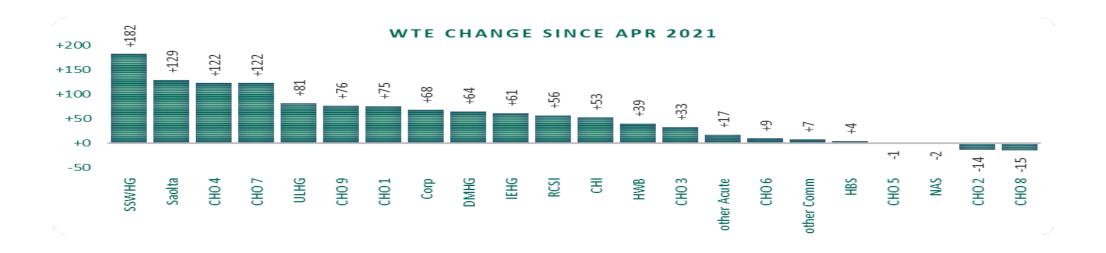


Operations key findings (refer to tables further below)

- Overall this period, Acute Services is showing an increase of +641 WTE.
- Community Services are showing an increase of +414 WTE with Primary Care and Disabilities accounting for the majority of the increases.

Date	WTE	Change (from previous)	NAS	Acute Hospital Services	Acute Services	CHWB	Mental Health	Primary Care	Disability	Older People	Comm Services	Corporate Functions	Health Business Service	Health & Well- being	H&WB, Corp. & National
Jun-21	130,164	+1,165	-2	+643	+641	+6	-0	+180	+209	+19	+414	+68	+4	+39	+110
Apr-21	128,999	+717	-2	+429	+426	-1	+15	+55	+75	+67	+210	+57	+4	+19	+80
Mar-21	128,283	+522	+10	+313	+322	+3	+22	+61	+56	+10	+151	+305	-260	+4	+49
Feb-21	127,760	+1,071	+55	+800	+854	+7	+82	+137	+2	-52	+177	+28	-6	+18	+40
Jan-21	126,689	+515	-8	+270	+262	+3	+65	+159	+37	-44	+220	+13	+12	+8	+33
Dec-20	126,174	+666	-3	+125	+123	-4	+18	+374	+71	+87	+547	-7	-5	+8	-3
Nov-20	125,508	+848	+11	+353	+364	+6	+18	+248	+182	-15	+440	+22	+8	+15	+44
Oct-20	124,660	+92	+37	+59	+96	+5	-27	+101	+67	-167	-21	+5	+8	+4	+17
Sep-20	124,568	-136	+1	-324	-323	+6	+38	+18	+125	-34	+153	+19	+12	+2	+33
Aug-20	124,705	+215	-3	+19	+16	+3	+37	-15	+81	+71	+176	+4	+15	+3	+22
Jul-20	124,490	+138	-13	-58	-71	-4	-52	+110	+37	+123	+214	+10	-5	-10	-4
Jun-20	124,352	+1,264	-6	+999	+994	+1	+76	+35	+82	+72	+266	+2	+5	-2	+4
May-20	123,088	+1,385	+15	+1,162	+1,177	+23	+32	+30	+42	+60	+187	+25	+6	-10	+21
Apr-20	121,702	+1,234	+10	+892	+903	+0	+70	+109	-10	+103	+271	+28	+8	+23	+60
Mar-20	120,469	+193	-9	+158	+149	-16	+3	+7	-17	+23	-0	+17	+4	+24	+44
Feb-20	120,276	+331	+21	+215	+236	+3	+65	-12	+22	-2	+76	+13	+2	+3	+19
Jan-20	119,945	+128	-5	+244	+239	+120	+68	-33	-38	-139	-21	+43	-10	-122	-89
2021 YTD		+3,990	+52	+2,454	+2,506	+18	+184	+591	+378	-1	+1,171	+470	-246	+88	+313
1 Year		+5,812	+82	+2,627	+2,710	+31	+217	+1,427	+941	+65	+2,681	+523	-212	+110	+422

- SSWHG (+182 WTE), Saolta (+129) and CHO 4 (+122 WTE) show the largest increases over this period.
- CHO2 (-14 WTE), CHO 8 (-15 WTE), CHO 5 (-1 WTE) and NAS are all showing decreases over the period.
- In the period since December 2019, ULHG (+17%) along with CHO 3 (9.9%) are showing the largest percentage growth across Acute and Community Operations respectively (see further graphs below). Details as follows:



The following charts & tables illustrate the major trends & movements since Dec 2019 across Acute and Community Services.



By Service Delivery Area: June 2021

Service Delivery Area: June 2021 Service Delivery Area	WTE Dec 2019	WTE Dec 2020	WTE Apr 2021	WTE Jun 2021	WTE change Apr to May 2021	WTE change since Apr 2021	WTE change since Dec 2020	% change since Dec 2020	WTE change since Dec 2019	% change since Dec 2019
Total Health Service	119,817	126,174	128,999	130,164	+469	+1,165	+3,990	+3.2%	+10,347	+8.6%
National Ambulance Service	1,933	1,990	2,044	2,042	-4	-2	+52	+2.6%	+109	+5.6%
Children's Health Ireland	3,602	3,762	3,834	3,887	+44	+53	+125	+3.3%	+285	+7.9%
Dublin Midlands Hospital Group	10,819	11,288	11,471	11,535	+47	+64	+247	+2.2%	+717	+6.6%
Ireland East Hospital Group	12,045	12,923	13,227	13,288	+46	+61	+365	+2.8%	+1,243	+10.3%
RCSI Hospitals Group	9,663	10,197	10,484	10,540	+43	+56	+342	+3.4%	+877	+9.1%
Saolta University Hospital Care	9,253	9,829	10,201	10,329	-205	+129	+500	+5.1%	+1,076	+11.6%
South/South West Hospital Group	10,527	11,288	11,596	11,778	+74	+182	+490	+4.3%	+1,250	+11.9%
University of Limerick Hospital Group	4,146	4,506	4,769	4,850	+55	+81	+343	+7.6%	+703	+17.0%
other Acute Services	548	655	679	696	+13	+17	+41	+6.2%	+148	+27.0%
Acute Services	62,537	66,439	68,304	68,945	+113	+641	+2,506	+3.8%	+6,407	+10.2%
CHO 1	5,468	5,755	5,847	5,922	+61	+75	+167	+2.9%	+454	+8.3%
CHO 2	5,545	5,690	5,747	5,733	+12	-14	+43	+0.8%	+188	+3.4%
CHO 3	4,357	4,610	4,757	4,789	+29	+33	+180	+3.9%	+433	+9.9%
CHO 4	8,189	8,602	8,684	8,806	+92	+122	+204	+2.4%	+617	+7.5%
CHO 5	5,282	5,477	5,577	5,575	-7	-1	+98	+1.8%	+293	+5.6%
CHO 6	3,378	3,465	3,524	3,533	+1	+9	+68	+2.0%	+155	+4.6%
CHO 7	6,515	6,783	6,812	6,934	+38	+122	+151	+2.2%	+419	+6.4%
CHO 8	6,135	6,337	6,444	6,428	+8	-15	+91	+1.4%	+293	+4.8%
CHO 9	6,582	6,950	6,996	7,072	+40	+76	+123	+1.8%	+490	+7.4%
other Community Services	638	709	748	755	+10	+7	+46	+6.4%	+117	+18.3%
Community Services	52,089	54,377	55,134	55,548	+285	+414	+1,171	+2.2%	+3,460	+6.6%
Health & Wellbeing	574	511	561	600	+21	+39	+88	+17.2%	+26	+4.5%
Corporate	3,035	3,216	3,618	3,686	+43	+68	+470	+14.6%	+651	+21.5%
Health Business Services	1,583	1,631	1,382	1,386	+6	+4	-246	-15.1%	-197	-12.5%
H&WB Corporate & National Services	5,191	5,358	5,561	5,671	+70	+110	+313	+5.8%	+480	+9.2%

By Division/ Care Group: June 2021

Care Group	WTE Dec 2019	WTE Dec 2020	WTE Apr 2021	WTE Jun 2021	WTE change Apr to May 2021	WTE change since Apr 2021	WTE change since Dec 2020	% change since Dec 2020	WTE change since Dec 2019	% change since Dec 2019
Total Health Service	119,817	126,174	128,999	130,164	+469	+1,165	+3,990	+3.2%	+10,347	+8.6%
Ambulance Services	1,933	1,990	2,044	2,042	-4	-2	+52	+2.6%	+109	+5.6%
Acute Hospital Services	60,604	64,449	66,260	66,903	+117	+643	+2,454	+3.8%	+6,299	+10.4%
Acute Services	62,537	66,439	68,304	68,945	+113	+641	+2,506	+3.8%	+6,407	+10.2%
Community Health & Wellbeing	-	144	156	162	+3	+6	+18	+12.8%	+162	
Mental Health	9,954	10,301	10,486	10,486	+17	-0	+184	+1.8%	+532	+5.3%
Primary Care	10,599	11,572	11,984	12,163	+100	+180	+591	+5.1%	+1,564	+14.8%
Disabilities	18,303	18,944	19,114	19,323	+93	+209	+378	+2.0%	+1,020	+5.6%
Older People	13,233	13,415	13,395	13,414	+72	+19	-1	+0.0%	+182	+1.4%
Social Care	31,535	32,359	32,509	32,737	+165	+228	+378	+1.2%	+1,202	+3.8%
Community Services	52,089	54,377	55,134	55,548	+285	+414	+1,171	+2.2%	+3,460	+6.6%
Health & Well-being	574	511	561	600	+21	+39	+88	+17.2%	+26	+4.5%
Corporate Functions	3,035	3,216	3,618	3,686	+43	+68	+470	+14.6%	+651	+21.5%
Health Business Service	1,583	1,631	1,382	1,386	+6	+4	-246	-15.1%	-197	-12.5%
H&WB Corporate & National Services	5,191	5,358	5,561	5,671	+70	+110	+313	+5.8%	+480	+9.2%

Health Sector Absence Rates: June 2021

This report provides the overview of the reported National Health Sector Absence Rates for June 2021. Notably this month, the collation of national absence data for June 2021, has been impacted by the cyber attack on the Health Service Executive IT systems, and therefore has resulted in a delay in the publication of Health Sector Absence Rates for this reporting period.

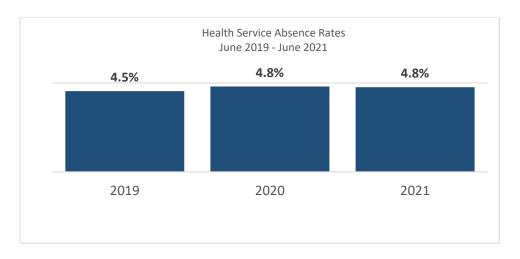
In addition, national absence figures reported for this month may be impacted by system issues due to the cyber-attack.

The reported absence rate for June 2021 stands at 4.8%. This is an increase on the previous month, reported at 4.4%. Overall absence rate continues to be impacted by COVID-19 related absence, this has stayed the same compared to last month, accounting for 0.6% for both months. Excluding COVID-19 absence, this months' absence rate is 4.2% which is higher than last month, compared to an absence rate of 4.0% in the same period last year. However, as noted above, this may be impacted by the cyber attack on HSE IT systems.

These figures are reflected in the attached National Absence Report.

Benchmark Target	May-21	Certified Absence June 2021	Self- Certified Absence June 2021	COVID- 19 June 2021	Jun-21	Full Year 2020	Year to date 2021
3.5%	4.4%	3.7%	0.5%	0.6%	4.8%	6.1%	5.7%

Note: COVID-19 will only apply when an employee is advised to self-isolate **and** is displaying symptoms of COVID-19, or had a positive test.



Latest monthly figures (June 2021)

June 2021 absence rate stands at 4.8% of which 3.7% is certified, 0.5% Self-Certified with 0.6% (or 11.8% of all absence) relating to **COVID-19.**

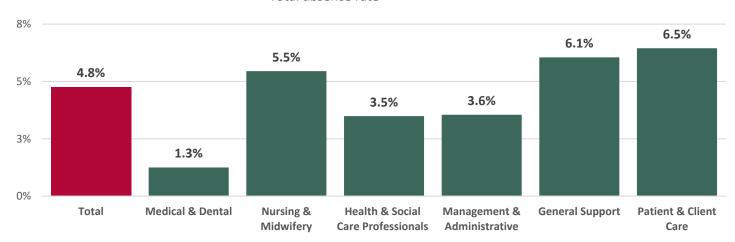
- Excluding COVID-19 related absence, the June 2021 absence rate of 4.2% is lower or the same as in previous years'. This excludes June 2020, due to the outbreak of COVID-19 in June 2020, and the lag-time in reporting absence excluding COVID-19. Based on 2019 data, this months' data is showing a 0.2% decrease i.e. 4.2% (2017), 4.2% (2018) 4.4% (2019).
- For Acute Services the absence rate is 4.6% of which 0.6% (11.8% of the total) is COVID-19 related. Community Services stands at 5.2% of which 0.6% (12% of the total) is also COVID-19 related. Health & Wellbeing, Corporate & National Services rate is 2.9% of which 0.2% (5.6% of the total) is COVID-19 related. Details are as follows:

Health Service Absence Rate - by Care Group: Jun 2021	Certified absence	Self- certified absence	Non Covid-19 absence	Covid-19 absence	Total absence rate	% Non Covid- 19 absence	% Covid-19 absence
Total	3.7%	0.5%	4.2%	0.6%	4.8%	88.2%	11.8%
Ambulance Services	4.9%	0.6%	5.4%	0.6%	6.1%	89.8%	10.2%
Acute Hospital Services	3.5%	0.5%	4.0%	0.6%	4.5%	88.0%	12.0%
Acute Services	3.5%	0.5%	4.0%	0.6%	4.6%	88.0%	12.0%
Community Health & Wellbeing	4.7%	0.1%	4.8%	0.9%	5.6%	84.9%	15.1%
Mental Health	3.4%	0.4%	3.8%	0.5%	4.3%	89.1%	10.9%
Primary Care	3.5%	0.2%	3.7%	0.4%	4.1%	91.0%	9.0%
Disabilities	4.4%	0.5%	4.9%	0.6%	5.5%	89.3%	10.7%
Older People	5.3%	0.5%	5.8%	1.2%	7.0%	83.1%	16.9%
Community Services	4.1%	0.4%	4.6%	0.6%	5.2%	88.0%	12.0%
Health & Wellbeing	4.1%	0.2%	4.3%	0.2%	4.5%	94.9%	5.1%
Corporate	2.4%	0.2%	2.5%	0.2%	2.7%	93.2%	6.9%
Health Business Services	2.5%	0.1%	2.6%	0.0%	2.6%	100.0%	0.0%
HWB, Corporate & National	2.6%	0.2%	2.7%	0.2%	2.9%	94.4%	5.6%

• At **Staff Category** Patient & Client Care reports the highest total absence rate at 6.5% followed by General Support (6.1%) and Nursing and Midwifery (5.5%). Notably, these increases are impacted by COVID-19, with 13.9% of all absence related to COVID-19 in Nursing and Midwifery, followed by 12.3% in Patient Client Care and 10% in General Support. Medical and Dental reported the lowest absence rate at 1.3% in June, however reported the third highest COVID-19 related absence, at 12%. Details as follows:

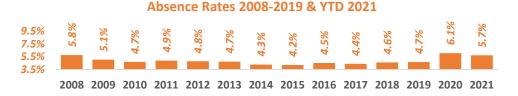
Health Service Absence Rate - by Staff Category: Jun 2021	Certified absence	Self- certified absence	Non Covid-19 absence	Covid-19 absence	Total absence rate	% Non Covid- 19 absence	% Covid-19 absence
Total	3.7%	0.5%	4.2%	0.6%	4.8%	88.2%	11.8%
Medical & Dental	1.0%	0.1%	1.1%	0.2%	1.3%	88.0%	12.0%
Nursing & Midwifery	4.0%	0.7%	4.7%	0.8%	5.5%	86.1%	13.9%
Health & Social Care Professionals	2.9%	0.3%	3.2%	0.3%	3.5%	90.3%	9.7%
Management & Administrative	3.0%	0.3%	3.3%	0.3%	3.6%	92.5%	7.6%
General Support	5.0%	0.4%	5.5%	0.6%	6.1%	90.0%	10.0%
Patient & Client Care	5.1%	0.6%	5.7%	0.8%	6.5%	87.7%	12.3%





Year-to-date & trends 2008 - 2021

The year to date 2021 figure of 5.7% has also been significantly impacted by COVID-19 related absence with 1.7% of the 2021 absence rate (or 29.8% of all 2021 absence) already accounted for by COVID-19. Details for each year since absence reporting commenced are shown below, demonstrating the impact of COVID-19 related absence both in 2020 and 2021.



- When compared with previous years, the 2021 Year to Date figure appears higher with the exception of 2020. However, this as noted above, is impacted by COVID-19 related absence, accounting for 1.7% of all absence in 2021. On a like for like basis, excluding COVID-19 absence impact, the comparison is 4% in 2021 compared to 4.5% in 2020. Therefore, excluding COVID-19 related absence, the Year to Date absence in 2021 is lower than that reported in 2020.
- Health service absence rates are detailed in the attached report.

Notes: Absence Rate is the term generally used to refer to unscheduled employee absences from the workplace. Absence rate is defined as an absence from work other than annual leave, public holidays, maternity leave and jury duty. The HSE's sets absence rates as a key result area (KRA) with the objective of reducing the impact & cost of absence and commits to a national target level

European Working Time Directive (EWTD)

	% Compliance with 24 hour shift	% Compliance with 48 hour working week	
Acute Hospitals	97.9%	83.9%	
Mental Health Services	97.0%	90.8%	
Other Agencies	85.7%	71.4%	

Appendices

Appendix 1: Report Design

The Performance Profile provides an update on key performance areas for Community Healthcare, Acute Hospitals, National Services and National Screening Services in addition to Quality & Patient Safety, Finance and Human Resources. It will be published quarterly together with the Management Data Report for each performance cycle.

An update on year to date (YTD) performance is provided on the heat map for each metric on the National Scorecard. The service area updates provide an update on performance in graph and table format for the metrics on the National Scorecard and also for other key metrics taken from the National Service Plan (NSP).

Heat Maps:

- Heat Map provided for Community Healthcare and Acute Hospitals
- The heat maps provide the YTD position for the metrics listed on the National Scorecard in the NSP (Performance and Accountability Framework metrics) and a small subset of metrics taken from appendix 3 in the Service Plan
- The results for last three months are provided in the final three columns Current, Current (-1) and Current (-2)
- Metrics relevant to the current performance cycle under review are only displayed on the heat map i.e. quarterly metrics will be listed on the heat map in the quarterly cycles (March, June, September, December cycles)
- [R], [A] and [G] are added after the results on the heat map to comply with visualisation requirements for colour vision deficiencies



 The table below provides details on the rulesets in place for the Red, Amber, Green (RAG) ratings being applied on the heat maps. A Green rating is added in cases where the YTD performance is on or exceeds target or is within 5% of the target

Performance RAG RatingFinance RAG RatingRed • > 10% of targetRed • ≥ 0.75% of targetAmber • > 5% ≤ 10% of targetAmber • ≥ 0.10% <0.75% of target</td>Green • ≤ 5% of targetGreen • < 0.10% of target</td>

Performance Table:

- The Performance Overview table provides an overview on the YTD and in month performance
- In-month results for the current and previous two cycles added are present to facilitate trends review
- Details of the three best performers and outliers are presented alongside the results of the metric
- Metrics relevant to the current performance cycle under review are only displayed on the table i.e. quarterly metrics will be listed on the heat map in the quarterly cycles (March, June, September, December cycles)

Graphs:

- The graphs provide an update on in month performance for metrics with percentage based targets over a period of 13 months
- The result labels on the graphs are colour coded to match the relevant line colour on the graph to make it clearer which results refer to which lines on the graph
- The legend below provides an update on the graph layout. Solid lines are used to represent in-month performance and dashed lines represent the target/expected activity

Graph Layout:			
Target			
Month 20/21			
Month 19/20			

Service Commentary:

A service update for Community Services, Acute Services, National Services and National Screening Services will be provided each cycle.

Appendix 2: Data Coverage Issues

The table below provides a list of the year to date data coverage issues

Service Area	KPI Title	Data Coverage Issues
System Wide	% of staff who have engaged with and completed a performance achievement meeting with his/her line manager	Acute Data – 2 Hospital Groups did not respond Community Data – 5 CHOs did not respond Corporate Data – 9 Corporate Areas did not respond
System Wide	Complaints investigated within 30 working days	Data gaps HG: IEHG: Midland RH Mullingar, Royal Victoria Eye & Ear Hospital SSWHG: South Infirmary Victoria UH Saolta: Portiuncula UH, Roscommon UH, Sligo UH Childrens Health Ireland: CHI at Crumlin
Acute Hospitals	% of medical patients who are discharged or admitted from AMAU within six hours AMAU registration	Naas, MUH, Navan, PUH, UHK Units closed Feb-20. Cavan & Connolly Unit closed Apr-20. CUH and Mallow April/May 2021. Tallaght adults, St Johns May 2021
Acute Hospitals	A3, A4, A5, A6, A7, A12, A13, A14, A103, A104, A132, A133 and A134 Targets have not been agreed	Targets for Inpatient Discharges, Day Cases and Levels are not yet available so cannot be included in respective reports at this time.
Acute Hospitals	Activity Area HIPE data	**The Cyber Attack on the HSE severely disrupted hospital, HPO and HIPE systems. There was no data input during this period 14th May for about 2 weeks. Systems are slowly restoring but bear in mind that HIPE coverage will be severely impacted for the coming months.**
Acute Hospitals	Inpatient, Day case and Outpatient Waiting Lists	Data for June is not available from the NTPF
Acute Hospitals	ED Performance	Data for is still being updated due to the impact of the cyber-attack on the HSE.
Acute Hospitals	Urgent Colonoscopy – no. of new people waiting > 4 weeks	Data is currently unavailable due to the cyber-attack on the HSE.
Acute Hospitals	Delayed Transfer of Care	Data is currently unavailable due to the cyber-attack on the HSE.
Acute Hospitals	Emergency Presentations	Data currently unavailable for the following hospitals due to the cyber-attack CHI Crumlin, CHI Temple Street, Portlaoise, Tullamore, Naas, Wexford, Connolly, LUH, MUH, PUH, SUH, Mercy.
Acute Hospitals	New ED attendances	Data currently unavailable for the following hospitals due to the cyber-attack CHI Crumlin, CHI Temple Street, Portlaoise, Tullamore, Naas, Wexford, Connolly, LUH, MUH, PUH, SUH, Mercy.
Acute Hospitals	OPD Attendances	Data currently unavailable for the following hospitals due to the cyber -attack CHI Crumlin, CHI Temple Street, Portlaoise, Tallamore, Naas, SLRON, NMH, Navan, RVEEH, Wexford, Rotunda, NRH, LUH, MUH, PUH, SUH, CUMH, Mercy, UHK

Service Area	KPI Title	Data Coverage Issues
Acute Hospitals	Rate of new cases of hospital acquired Staph. Aureus bloodstream infection	The data is currently unavailable for April & May due to the impact of the cyber-attack on the HSE, however an update will be provided once the data has been reviewed and signed off by the AMRIC team.
Acute Hospitals	Rate of new cases of hospital associated C. difficile infection	As above
Acute Hospitals	No. of new cases of CPE	As above
Acute Hospitals	Rate of new hospital acquired COVID-19 cases in hospital inpatients	As above
Acute Hospitals	Rate of medication incidents as reported to NIMS per 1,000 beds	The data is currently unavailable and an update will be provided in due course.
Acute Hospitals	% hip fracture surgery carried out within 48 hours of initial assessment (Hip fracture database)	The data is currently unavailable and an update will be provided in due course.
Acute Hospitals	Cancer Services	Data is currently unavailable due to the impact of the cyber-attack on the HSE.

Appendix 3: Hospital Groups

	Hospital	Short Name for Reporting		Hospital	Short Name for Reporting
Childrens Health Ireland			>: G	Galway University Hospitals	GUH
Idre ealt	Children's Health Ireland	CHI	arsit Gro	Letterkenny University Hospital	LUH
S T E			nive re (Mayo University Hospital	MUH
	Coombe Women and Infants University Hospital	CWIUH	a Ca	Portiuncula University Hospital	PUH
sp dr	Midland Regional Hospital Portlaoise	Portlaoise	Saolta University Health Care Group	Roscommon University Hospital	RUH
Dublin Midlands Hospital Group	Midland Regional Hospital Tullamore	Tullamore	w	Sligo University Hospital	SUH
Mic tal (Naas General Hospital	Naas		Bantry General Hospital	Bantry
blin Spit	St. James's Hospital	SJH		Cork University Hospital	CUH
집	St. Luke's Radiation Oncology Network	SLRON	ें इं	Cork University Maternity Hospital	CUMH
	Tallaght University Hospital	Tallaght - Adults	South/South West Hospital Group	Kilcreene Regional Orthopaedic Hospital	Kilcreene
	National Orthopaedic Hospital Cappagh	Cappagh	ਸ਼ੂ ਨੂੰ	Mallow General Hospital	Mallow
	Mater Misericordiae University Hospital	MMUH	/So pita	Mercy University Hospital	Mercy
	Midland Regional Hospital Mullingar	Mullingar	outh	South Infirmary Victoria University Hospital	SIVUH
Ireland East Hospital Group	National Maternity Hospital	NMH	SS +	South Tipperary General Hospital	Sth Tipperary
Eas Gro	Our Lady's Hospital Navan	Navan		University Hospital Kerry	UHK
nd	Royal Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital	RVEEH		University Hospital Waterford	UHW
rela Spi	St Luke's General Hospital Kilkenny	SLK		Croom Orthopaedic Hospital	Croom
= 포	St. Columcille's Hospital	Columcille's	Jo y	Ennis Hospital	Ennis
	St. Michael's Hospital	St. Michael's	sity gricl	Nenagh Hospital	Nenagh
	St. Vincent's University Hospital	SVUH	iver imε pita	St. John's Hospital Limerick	St. John's
	Wexford General Hospital	Wexford	University of Limerick Hospital Group	University Hospital Limerick	UHL
	Beaumont Hospital	Beaumont		University Maternity Hospital Limerick	LUMH
SIS	Cavan General Hospital	Cavan	Se	National Rehabilitation Hospital	NRH
pita p	Connolly Hospital	Connolly	and vice		
RCSI Hospitals Group	Louth County Hospital	Louth	Regional and National Services		
	Monaghan Hospital	Monaghan	gior		
RC	Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital	OLOL	Reç atio		
	Rotunda Hospital	Rotunda	ž		

Appendix 4: Community Health Organisations

	Areas included		Areas included
	Donegal, Sligo Leitrim, Cavan Monaghan	9 ОНО	Community Healthcare East
	Cavan		Dublin South East
7	Donegal		Dun Laoghaire
СНО	Leitrim		Wicklow
	Monaghan		Dublin South, Kildare and West Wicklow Community Healthcare
	Sligo		Dublin South City
	Community Healthcare West	0 7	Dublin South West
0 2	Galway	СНО 7	Dublin West
СНО	Mayo		Kildare
	Roscommon		West Wicklow
	Mid West Community Healthcare		Midlands Louth Meath Community Healthcare
က	Clare	сно 8	Laois
СНО	Limerick		Offaly
	North Tipperary		Longford
4	Cork Kerry Community Healthcare		Westmeath
СНО	Cork		Louth
	Kerry		Meath
	South East Community Healthcare		Dublin North City and County Community Healthcare
	Carlow	6 0	Dublin North Central
0 5	Kilkenny	СНО	Dublin North West
СНО	South Tipperary		Dublin North City
	Waterford		
	Wexford		