



Healthcare Infrastructure

CAPACITY AND QUALITY ANALYSIS

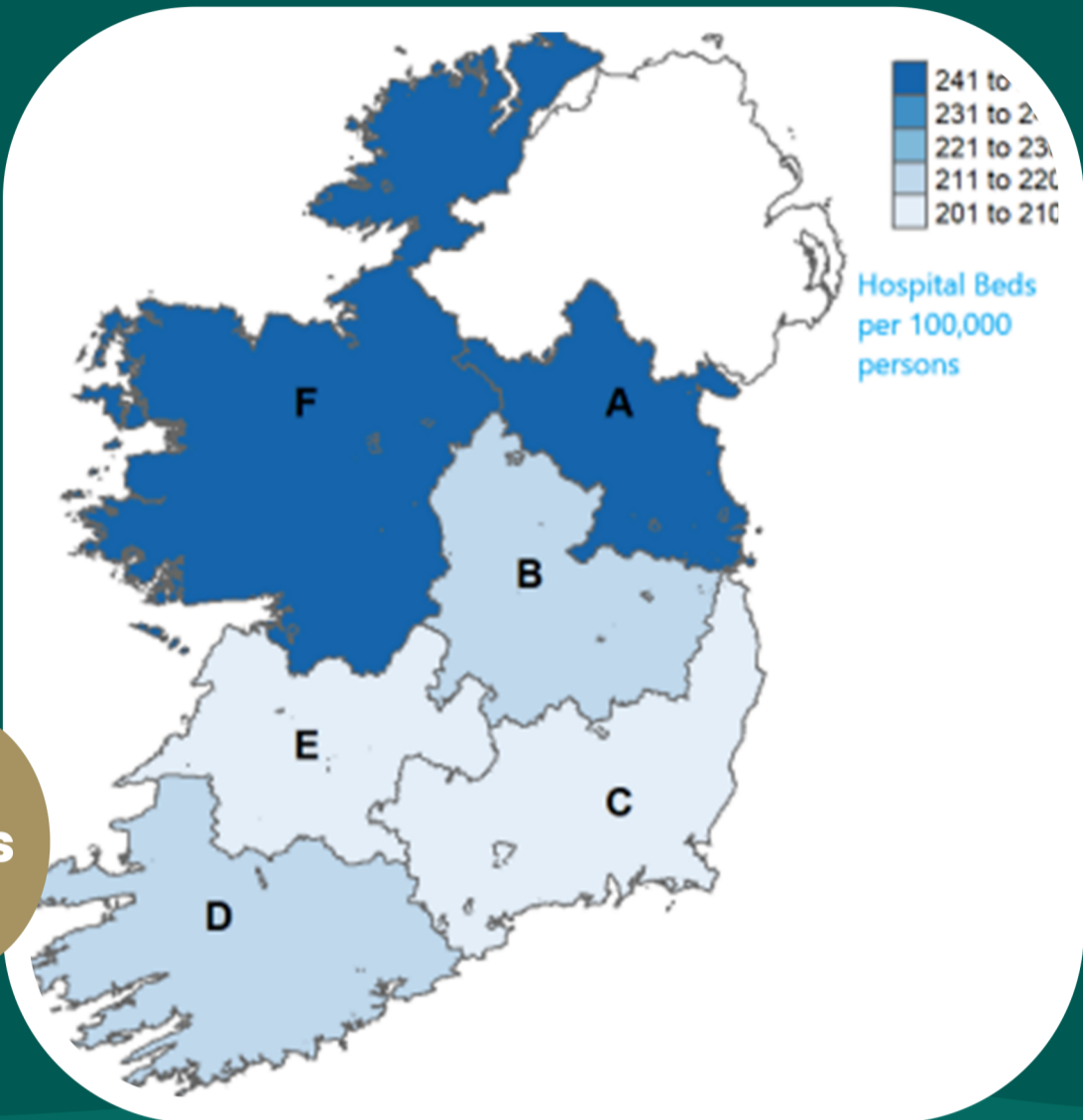
POLICY CONTEXT

The Strategic Healthcare investment Framework is under development. This involves the prioritisation of infrastructure projects according to long-term strategic priorities, balancing multiple objectives including patient safety, value for money and future healthcare demand.

EVIDENCE GAP

A baseline assessment of healthcare capital stock by region was needed. This includes service capacity such as beds and radiological equipment and the characteristics of healthcare infrastructure such as maintenance requirements.

INSIGHT: Capital stock varies within and across regions and settings



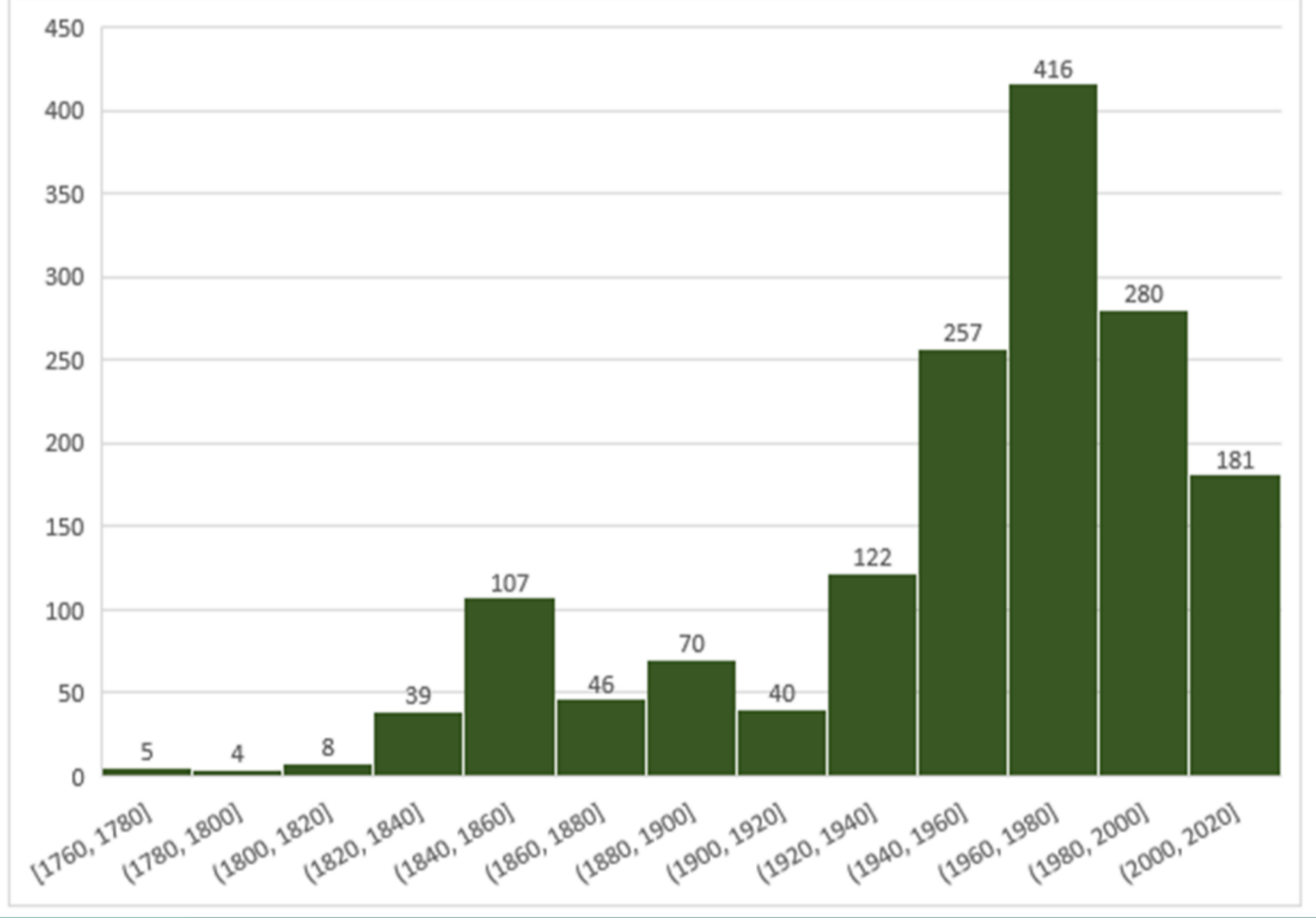
Stock by Service Area per 100,000 inhabitants by RHA

Phase 1: Pre-Phase 2								
RHA	Xray	IR Cardiology	DXA	Fluoroscopy	GPs	Ambulatory beds	Acute Inpatient beds	Total CCU beds after Phase 1
A	6.3	1.8	0.4	2	53	61	245	12
B	6.8	1.4	0.6	1.6	48	39	212	11
C	8.4	1.9	0.9	1.5	82	45	207	8
D	8.4	1.9	0.1	2	69	45	220	7
E	5.5	1.6	0.8	1.6	67	54	210	10
F	8.7	1.8	0.8	2.7	77	53	246	8

DATA

- A large dataset of capital related healthcare metrics was collated, with sources including HSE-BIU, NOCA, NHSS, HIQA, the OECD and the Department of Health.
- A condition survey commissioned by HSE Capital & Estates generated data on the age, quality, energy efficiency, suitability and maintenance requirements of the portfolio in acute and community settings.

Distribution of HSE Community Care Buildings by Year of Construction



ANALYSIS

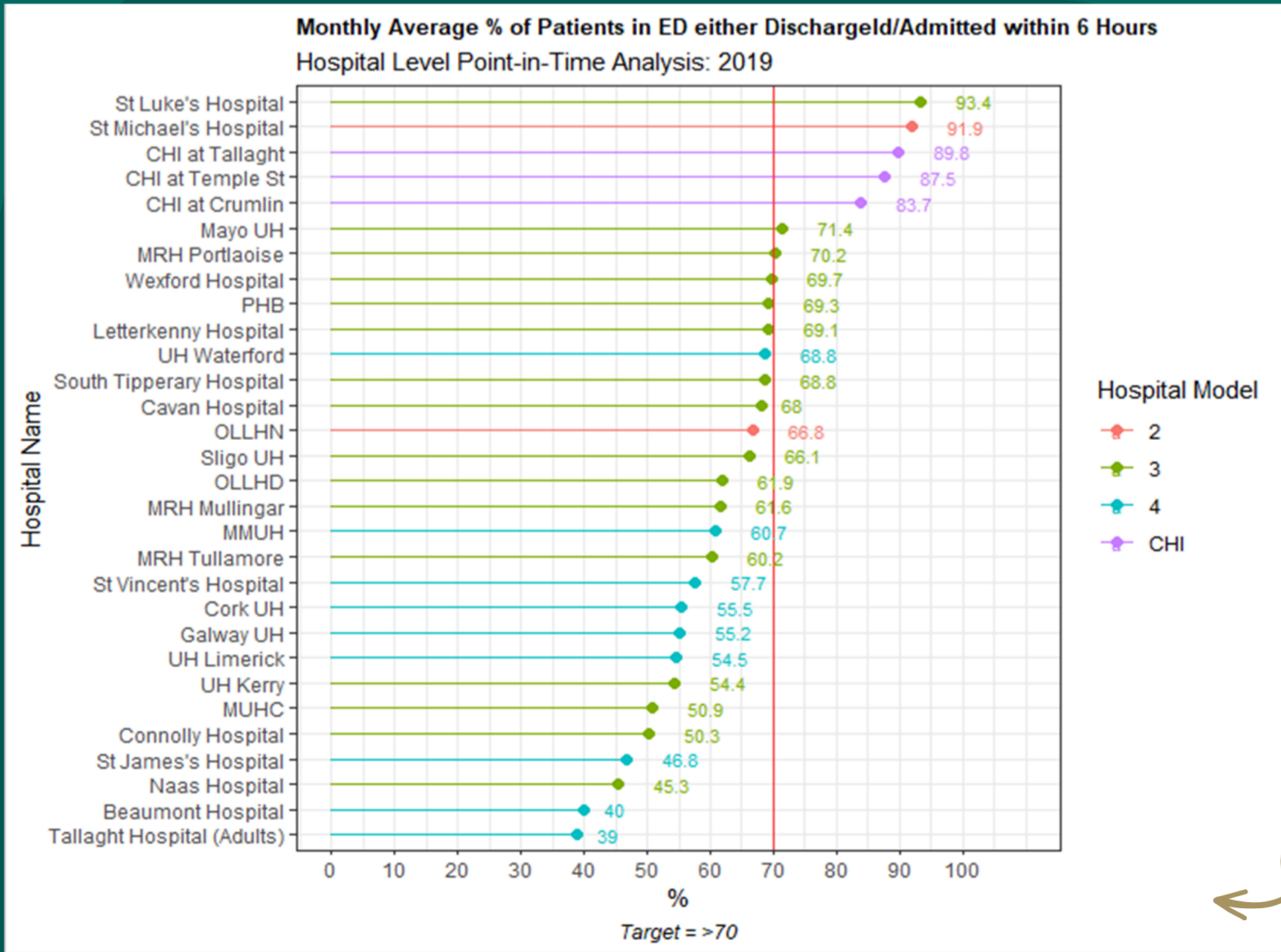
Assessment of relative capacity by population across acute care, day & ICU beds, patients on trolleys, occupancy, GPs, dentists, pharmacists and radiological equipment.

Enables evidence based prioritisation of new healthcare infrastructure investment

FINDINGS

Adjusting for population there is variation in CCU beds across Regional Health Areas.

The differences in healthcare infrastructure across CCU, general acute, primary and community care should inform future healthcare investment decisions.



ANALYSIS

Indication of the key facilities and regions across the community and acute care portfolio that need investment relative to their current characteristics (age, quality, energy efficiency, etc.)

FINDINGS

The quality of the community care portfolio is good in 90% of sites. However, quality in the acute sector is more variable - 43% of sites score relatively low.

Energy efficiency is poor: Just 28% of the 120 energy users in the HSE portfolio exceed a B3 Display Energy Certificate rating.

NEXT STEPS: Further develop framework for investment decisions through (1) assessment of needs by service area and (2) analysis of hospital performance relative to KPIs