Dr Kevin Kelleher

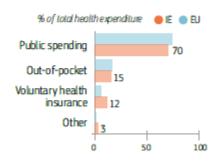
- Public Private mix
- Came out of colonial past
- Similar but dissimilar to UK

- Significant dependency in history on Religious to provide hospital and social care
- Legacies still present

- Health Act guarantees:
 - · Free Hospital care to all
 - Free General medical services to means tested group (approx. 40%)
 - For most totally free but for around 5-10% it is only for GP visit
 - · Rest pay privately for GP and community services
- Medical Insurance
 - Primarily for hospital care

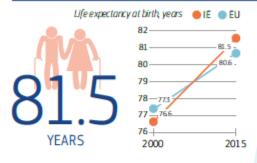
Demographic and socioeconomic context in Ireland, 2015		
	Ireland	EU
Population size (thousands)	4 676	509 394
Share of population over age 65 (%)	13.0	189
Fertlity rate ¹	19	16
GDP per capita (EUR PPP ²)	51 100	28 900
Relative poverty rate ³ (%)	88	108
Unemployment rate (%)	94	94
	Population size (thousands) Share of population over age 65 (%) Fertility rate ¹ GDP per capita (EUR PPP ²) Relative poverty rate ³ (%)	Ireland

Health system



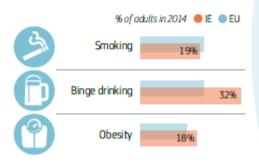
Health spending per capita in Ireland is higher than in most other EU countries. In 2015, Ireland spent EUR 3 939 per head on health care (7.8% of GDP), compared to the EU average of EUR 2 797. Around 70% of health spending is publicly-funded, which is well below the EU average. Out-of-pocket payments (15%) and voluntary health insurance (12%) also cover important parts of health spending.

Health status

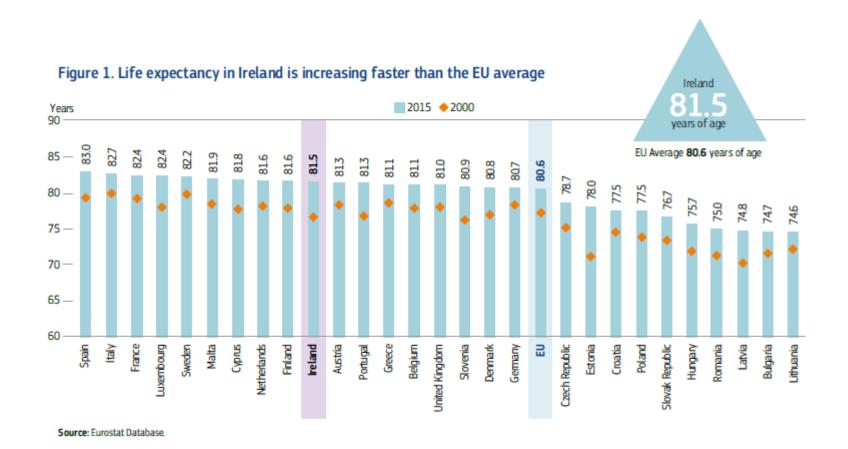


Life expectancy at birth in Ireland was 81.5 years in 2015, up from 76.6 years in 2000 and slightly above the EU average. Women still generally live longer than men but this gap has narrowed in the last 15 years. Life expectancy gains are mainly the result of a steady reduction of premature deaths from cardiovascular diseases. Yet, ischaemic heart diseases are still the leading cause of death, followed by lung cancer and dementia.

Risk factors



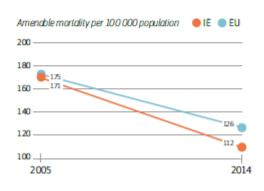
In 2015, 19% of adults in Ireland smoked tobacco every day, down from 24% in 2008. Excessive alcohol consumption was well above the EU average, with 32% of adults reporting having had at least six drinks in a single occasion each month in 2014. Obesity is an issue in Ireland: 18% of adults are obese based on self-reported data (and nearly one in four, 23%, based on actual measures of height and weight).



Health system performance

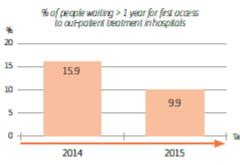
Effectiveness

Amenable mortality in Ireland is below the EU average, indicating that the health care system is relatively effective in treating people with life-threatening conditions.



Access

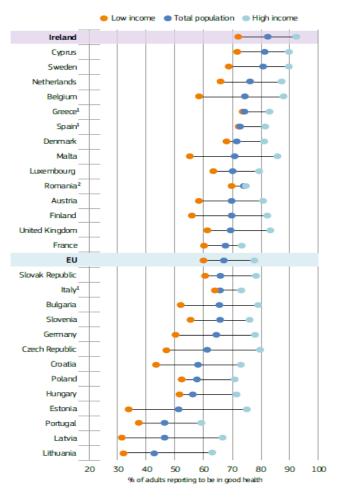
Ireland currently has no universal coverage for primary care representing a barrier to access for these services. Long waiting times for secondary care are also an important issue.



Resilience

Ireland struggled to
maintain levels of health
services throughout the
financial crisis. Budget
cuts and shortcomings in
fiscal governance caused overruns, which
have continued to grow in recent years.
Moving care to its appropriate setting
could assist in improving efficiency.

Figure 4. Most Irish people report being in good health, although there are disparities by income group

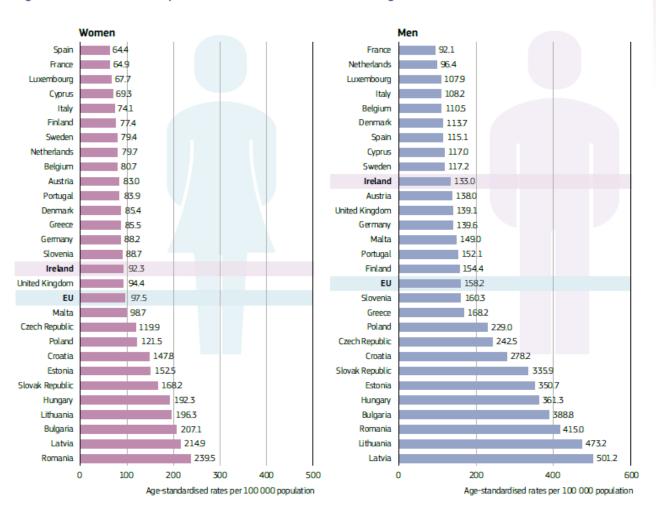


^{1.} The shares for the total population and the low-income population are roughly the same.

Source: Eurost at Database, based on EU-SILC (data refer to 2015).

^{2.} The shares for the total population and the high-income population are roughly the same.

Figure 8. Amenable mortality rates in Ireland are below the EU average



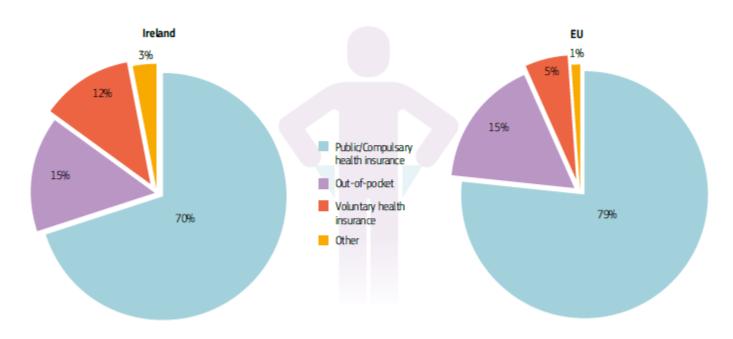
Ireland is the only Western European country that does not offer universal coverage of primary care

Relatively low capacity contributes to long waiting times

Voluntary health insurance plays an important role to get faster access to care

Out-of-pocket payment is rising due to cost-containment measures taken during the financial crisis

Figure 11. Public share of health spending is lower in Ireland than the EU average



Sources: OECD Health Statistics, Eurostat Database (data refer to 2015).

- Health System
 - Public
 - Private
 - "Voluntary Sector"

- Health System Public
 - · DoH and HSE
 - Regulators

- Health System Public
 - HSE
 - 7 Hospital Groups
 - 9 Community Health Organisations
 - National Services
 - Public Health
 - Environmental Health
 - Screening
 - Ambulance
 - Corporate

- Health System Public
 - Primary care
 - GPs
 - Dentists
 - Pharmacists
 - Opticians

- Health System Private
 - Private Hospitals
 - GPs
 - Dentists
 - Pharmacists
 - Therapists
 - Social care