



**SOUTH DUBLIN  
CHILDREN'S SERVICES COMMITTEE**

***"WORKING TOGETHER FOR CHILDREN"***

**CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S PLAN  
2011 – 2013**



South Dublin Children's Services Committee welcomes comments, views and opinions about our Children and Young People's Plan.

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Copies of this plan are available on: [www.southdublinchildren.ie](http://www.southdublinchildren.ie)

## South Dublin Children's Services Committee Membership

### Working together for Children



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## Foreword

South Dublin Children's Services Committee has been working to foster real interagency collaboration and to provide focus for the many organisations involved in the life of a child to achieve real measurable outcomes

While there is no doubt that on the ground many organisations do collaborate informally the work of the committee through its substructures, its targets and reporting arrangements has formalised and given a real mandate to people to work together.

A key component of the delivery of an effective children's services committee is coordination and changing roles within organisations. Our goals are to avoid duplication and make ourselves effective and relevant.

As Chairperson I would like to thank all of the committee members and those engaged in sub-groups for their commitment to the process.

David Walsh HSE  
Chairperson SDCSC

## Section 1: Introduction

The purpose of the Children's Services Committees is to secure better developmental outcomes for children through more effective integration of existing services and interventions at local level.

The Seven National Outcomes for Children in Ireland envision that all children should be:

- Healthy, both physically and mentally
- Supported in active learning
- Safe from accidental and intentional harm
- Economically secure
- Secure in the immediate and wider physical environment
- Part of positive networks of family, friends, neighbours and the community
- Included and participating in society

*Note: In Section 6, Action Plan for Children's Services Committees, some outcomes are amalgamated.*

## 1.2 Background to the CSC initiative and policy context

### Children's Services Committees in Ireland

The Department of Children and Youth Affairs formerly the Office of the Minister for Children and Youth Affairs (OMCYA) established the Children's Services Committees in 2007 with the purpose of improving outcomes for children and families at local and community level. CSCs do this through interagency collaboration, joint planning and coordination of services.

A major Government policy which influenced and informed the development of the Children's Services Committees is the *Agenda for Children's Services: A policy handbook* (2007). The Agenda sets out the strategic direction and key goals of public policy in relation to children's health and social services. At the core of the Agenda is the promotion of good outcomes for children. In this Children and Young People's Plan the *national* outcomes for children in Ireland are linked with *local* priority areas, objectives, indicators and activities.

### Children's Services Committee in South Dublin

The South Dublin Children's Services Committee (SDCSC) was established in 2007, by the Department of Children and Young People (then the OMCYA) under the auspices of the County Development Board. Its membership is drawn from a number of key agencies: HSE, South Dublin County Council (SDCC), National Education Welfare Board (NEWB), County Dublin VEC, National Council for Special Education (NCSE), Gardai, Probation, the local development companies, Dodder Valley and Clondalkin, Palmerston, Lucan and Newcastle (CPLN), Adelaide Meath and National Children's Hospital (AMNCH), Archways, Childhood Development Initiative (CDI), Lucena, Barnardos and South Dublin County Childcare Committee (SDCCC)

Over the past years the SDCSC has worked to develop a space where agencies, engaged in service delivery to children and their families, are facilitated in their work to deliver integrated services and interventions for children in the South Dublin County Council administrative area.

In May 2008 the Committee began to develop a work plan to 2010. 6 sub-groups were established to devise this work plan under various headings.

The SDCSC embraced the values expressed in the National Children's Strategy and in the Partnership document Towards 2016.

The committee developed an overall vision for the County as a County where:

*Children and families enjoy a life which is fulfilling in every aspect*

**Sub groups:**

- Education and Development
- Safe and Secure
- Child welfare, Child protection and Family support
- Participation
- Interagency case work
- Communications, data and planning

A 7<sup>th</sup> working group, to examine the occurrence of Parenting courses was established in April 2010

Each subgroup has an individual workplan which encompasses its vision and the outcomes it wishes to achieve; They are as follows:

**Education and Development:** *All children will have the key skills needed to engage successfully in the education system on entry to Primary school*

*Every child will achieve their learning potential through the school system and other learning opportunities*

**Safe and Secure:** *Children are physically and emotionally safe in their homes, families, and communities*

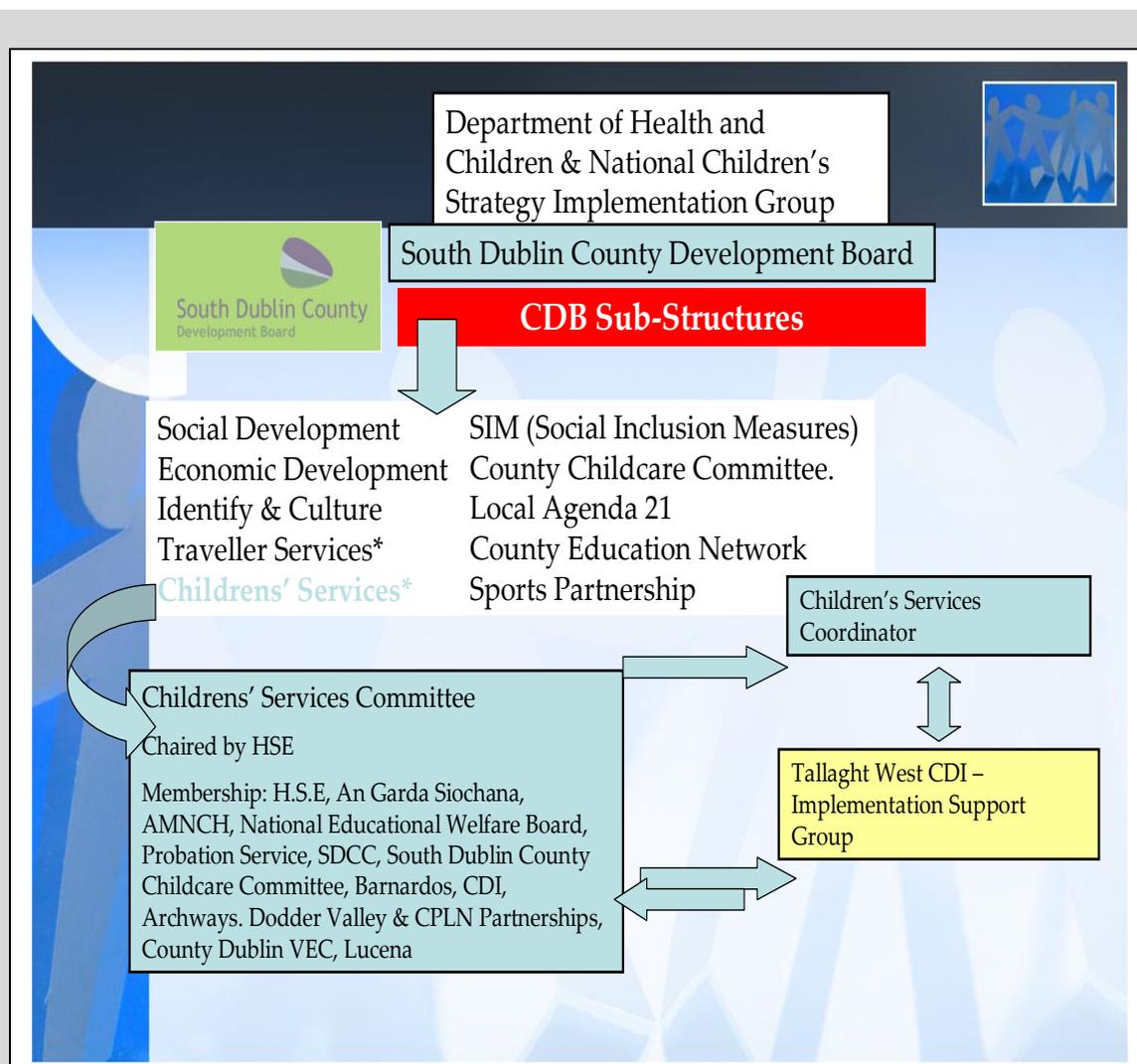
*Children engage positively in their community through quality play sport and recreational facilities*

**Child welfare, Child protection and family support:** *Children develop to their full potential in their family and wider community, enabled by effective family and child supports*

**Participation:** *All children and families have the opportunity to actively participate in improving their communities and services*

**Interagency Case work:** *Children and families receive quality supports in a planned, integrated and supportive manner*

**Data and Planning:** *Systems, structures and data collection processes in place which enable agencies and practitioners to work collaboratively to identify and address children's needs*



South Dublin Children's Services Committee is a constituent of the County Development Board and reports to it at its 6 weekly meetings. SDCSC also reports to the Department of Children and Youth Affairs through the National Implementation Children's Strategy Group (NCSIG)

The post of Coordinator is supported by South Dublin County Council and the Interagency Training Manager post is supported by the HSE.

### 1.3 Achievements to date

#### 1.3.1 Changing organisations – Changing roles – Changing services

Interagency working, collaboration, joint planning and coordination of services arguably requires a cultural shift in organisational behaviour, a recognition that managers need to lead out from their own silos to a space where interagency working is not only encouraged but mandated, where roles of staff change to meet the new challenges.

South Dublin Children's Services Committee recognises the difficulties which arise in promoting this type of change, particularly in the larger bureaucratic organisations. It is fair to say that CSC members in South Dublin, while still at the very early stages of the interagency working continuum, are meeting some of the challenges. Staff roles have changed and agencies are more responsive to collective input from CSC members in relation to the manner in which they deliver services. For example, the role of CSC Coordinator is supported by South Dublin County Council as is the role of Project Manager for interagency working by the HSE. Both posts were identified from within existing resources. The delivery of training on interagency working and information sharing has been undertaken by an HSE trainer.

At South Dublin County Council, the work of the Quality of Life Management staff cluster is heavily influenced by the workplans of the CSC, the Spatial Data Team has provided and mapped extensive data for the CSC; a Public Realm Designer, also identified from within existing staff resources, focuses on urban design within the County, examining a range of issues in relation to designing for Children and Families. Staff are also working on developing a multi-purpose games area in collaboration with the Community and the Childhood Development Initiative (CDI) in Tallaght West and in the promotion of the Restorative City. A synergy has developed between the work of the local policing fora and the safe place initiative informed by the work of the Children's Services Committee. A CCTV project in conjunction with the Gardai has been initiated to ensure the development of a safer community in South Dublin.

Staff at the County Dublin VEC are currently engaging on promoting the Well Connected toolkit which facilitates an organisation in examining how the voice of the people, in this case young people, is permitted to influence the policies it formulates

#### 1.3.2. Facilitating Interagency working

The Interagency subgroup was the first of 6 subgroups of the CSC. It was established to explore the concepts of interagency working. It has now produced two protocols designed to work in tandem:

- *Working together for Children; An Interagency case working protocol*
- *Sharing information on Children and Families- an interagency case working protocol*

*Working together for Children Interagency Caseworking* protocol describes the processes of actual interagency working in case work. The *Sharing Information on Children and Families* protocol presents a set of guidelines on sharing information between agencies. While both documents were designed specifically for use in South Dublin they can be used as a template for the development of national protocols. Critically, these protocols have been accompanied by the delivery of a training module for front line staff in South

Dublin. The module was developed by the sub-group in conjunction with the Child and Family Research Unit in the National University of Ireland, Galway (NUIG). One hundred and thirty frontline staff from organisations in South Dublin have attended the training to date which was delivered by a HSE trainer. The protocols are now being piloted in two areas of the County.

*The Directory of Services for Frontline staff* has also been developed by the sub-group. This directory, available in hard and soft copy ([www.southdublinchildren.ie](http://www.southdublinchildren.ie)), is being distributed to 600 frontline staff in the County. It lists services for Children and Families, contact numbers, catchment areas, referral methods, and details of services provided at 229 service points in the County.

### **1.3.3. The Alternative Response Model initiative (ARM)**

The Alternative Response Model, was piloted in the Jobstown area in 2009-2010 among forty six families. The aim of ARM is to:

- Improve outcomes for children and families through enhancing interagency collaboration
- Facilitate timely access to appropriate early intervention support services on the basis of assessed need.
- Reduce the number of children and families notified under the child protection notification system

The project was also evaluated by NUIG. A copy of the evaluation report is available on request. The evaluation found a range of positive outcomes which included stronger understandings, relationships and communication between organisations; a good level of commitment from organisations to the process, a speedier delivery of services, an appreciation of joint case planning and review, the removal of cultural barriers, shared ownership, a partnership approach part of the process, the application of shared values and a culture of accountability. The project will be extended in 2011 under the auspices of the Child Welfare, Child Protection and Family support sub-group of the CSC and will be facilitated in its operations by the interagency working project manager.

### **1.3.4. Quality of life Mapping project**

Lead by the spatial data mapping team at South Dublin County Council and the CSC Data and Planning sub-group a large quantity of data concerning the lives of citizens in the County has been mapped. This includes data on population, household composition, social class, employment, education, crime, transport, housing, culture, services, ECCE, CETS, and CCS recipients. (A more user friendly 'front end' is under development which will allow ease of access to the data is being developed and it is hoped to have this completed by the end of August 2011)

Papers have been written on Spatial data and Data harvesting and presented nationally. The team has initiated discussions and made presentations with and to a wide range of interested parties both at government and local level on geo-coding.

A Data Sharing protocol has been developed and circulated to relevant agencies. A number of agencies have however raised issues around the signing of protocols.

For example the Gardai have indicated their desire to see the development of a national data sharing protocol which they would consider and accede to at national level rather than at local level. The Data and Planning sub-group functions as the research hub of the CSC and has plans to conduct a service audit and needs analysis. To a great extent the Directory of Services for Frontline staff has identified a wide range of service provision in the County but the services documented are in the main Clondalkin and Tallaght based, therefore leaving some gaps yet to be filled.

**The Safe Place Initiative.** South Dublin County Council has worked closely with the CDI in the delivery of the Safe place initiative which has resulted in the delivery of a number of actions to include the provision of a multi-purpose games area in Mac Uilliam Estate in West Tallaght, the enhancement of Mac Uilliam and Meile an Rí (Balgaddy) with funding of €1.5m secured in 2010 and a CCTV monitoring project in Tallaght West in conjunction with Tallaght Gardai. Three areas have also been identified for local policing fora in conjunction with the Joint Policing Committee. A mapping audit has been completed on Community Centres, Public and Private leisure facilities and work with CDI in the Community Safety initiative is to be extended.

In considering its Workplan for 2011 -2013 the Committee identified a number of areas for consideration. These included Youth Mental Health, Economic Security, Domestic violence and a County Strategy. The potential for the development of a County wide strategy on Youth Mental Health has been strengthened by the county wide application to Headstrong for a Jigsaw project in South Dublin. A wide range of agencies are engaged in two groups on Youth Mental Health, the Greater Clondalkin Youth Mental Health Planning group and Suicide Action West Tallaght.

The Committee will work with South Dublin County Council and other partners such as the County Development Board, South Dublin Chamber, County Enterprise Board and the Partnerships in the development of an Employment initiative.

In analysing the data the high proportion of lone parents in the County emerged as an issue which needs consideration. Equally the issue of Roma children and their school attendance record arose as a result of discussions at CSC meetings. Some exploratory work needs to be done in these areas before any actions are developed

## 1.4 How the Children and Young People's Plan was developed

The capacity of the CSC to engage directly with the citizens in South Dublin in the formulation of this workplan has not yet been fully developed. This is engagement will be explored over the lifetime of this workplan under the Participation sub-group. However we make the following points:

- SDCSC is representative of a large range of organisations in the County
- Its 7 sub-groups (Parenting added in 2010) also draws from sixty front-line staff working in South Dublin
- Both Partnerships, Dodder Valley and CPLN have conducted community surveys on a wide range of topics within the community
- CDI has carried out two surveys 'How are our kids (2004 and 2011)
- Presentations from both Community and non- Statutory organisations are made to the CSC on a regular basis.
- Organisational reports are made to the CSC on a bi-monthly basis
- The mapping of a wide range of data (from identifying the socio-demographic profile to identifying local areas with anti-social behaviour issues) at SDCC on behalf of the Council and the CSC has provided a basis for identify areas of work.
- Organisations represented on the CSC are also frequently engaged in working on other interagency groupings. e.g. The County Development Board, Interagency group on Travellers, the CDI Board, the Drugs Task Force, Suicide Action West Tallaght, the Greater Clondalkin Youth Mental Health Planning group and South Dublin County Childcare Committee to name but a few.

Collectively the organisations on the CSC bring a wealth of knowledge and experience in working on the ground in South Dublin. In designing the workplan the CSC has drawn on all of the above to identify and prioritise areas where outcomes will be improved through collaboration.

SDCSC's first comprehensive workplan was developed in 2008 and the 2011-2013 follows on from that plan. New areas of concern have been identified and included in the plan as earlier projects have been completed or advance to a County wide implementation.

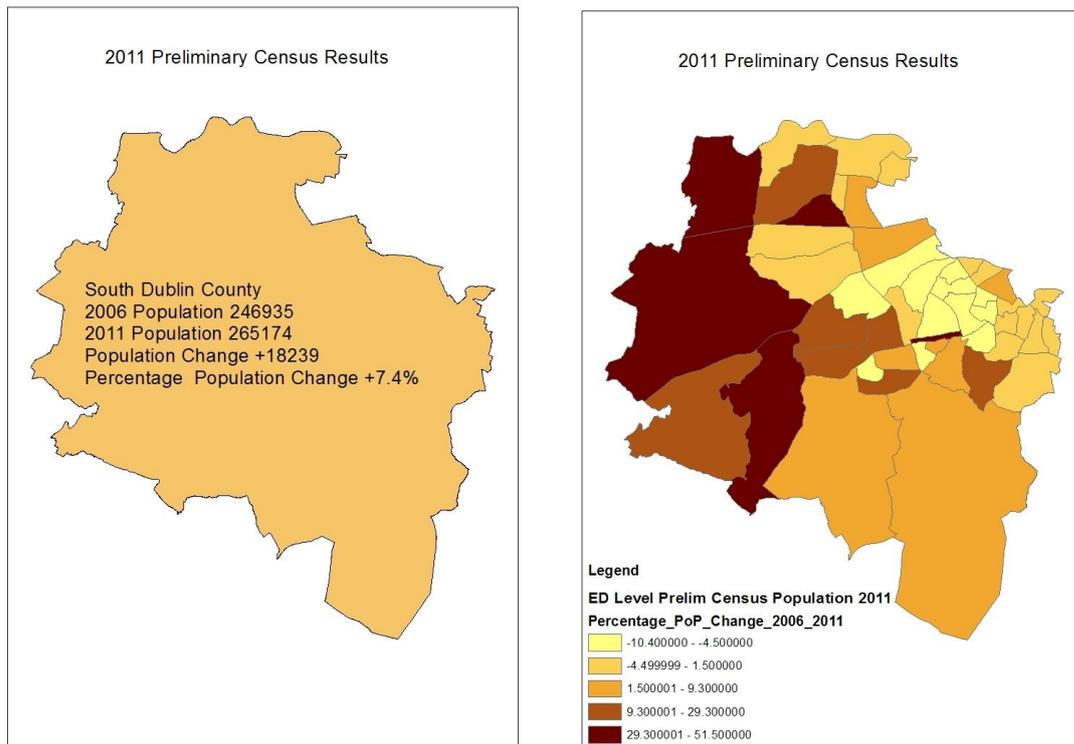
The need to develop a *Youth Mental Health* strategy in the County has become very apparent over the last few months with the approach to Headstrong for the location of a Jigsaw project in the County.

Concerns around *Domestic Violence* have been raised at Committee level.

The effect of the *Economic downturn* on families and children and indeed on available front-line resources has been discussed with rising unemployment and recruitment embargos impacting on all. Consideration has been given in the new workplan to these areas.

Social Media, e.g. Website, Twitter and Facebook will also be activated over the next few weeks to encourage feedback on the Workplan once it is completed.

## Section 2: Socio-Demographic Profile of South Dublin



The Census of Population preliminary results show an overall population growth of 7.4% for South Dublin County. The population has expanded from 246,735 to 265,174 persons. No age breakdown is currently available. The above graph shows the areas of increase in the County.

The Electoral District of Lucan St. Helen's saw its population increase from 6,592 (2006) to 9,459 a 43.5% increase; Lucan Esker which in 2006 had a population of 25,828 experienced a 15.5% increase bringing its population to 29,826 persons.

South of the Naas Road the Electoral Districts of Tallaght Fettercairn, Tallaght Jobstown and Tallaght Kiltipper all experienced growth at 15.4%, 22.9% and 25.9% respectively with a combined population of 32,320 persons

Comparing nationally, the strongest natural increases were recorded in counties with the youngest age profiles, including Fingal, followed by *South Dublin*, Kildare and Meath.

South Dublin awaits publication of census data expected from April 2012 and particularly welcomes the promised maps, using geo-coding, which is it noted "*will pinpoint every dwelling in the State on a two-dimensional grid, providing information about population in a county, electoral area, townland or almost any format that can be defined... This will allow analysis at smaller areas than before to help provide a more detailed analysis than has been available to date*". (Irish Times 1<sup>st</sup> July 2011)

**Indicator or**Child population<sup>1</sup>**Measure****The number of children under 18 (Census 2006)**

0-4	19,549
5-9	17,709
10-14	16,322
15-19	18,156

Children as a proportion of the total population in South Dublin: 29%

**Reported new Births (since Census 2006)**

2006	3983
2007	4230
2008	4609
2009	4691

Tallaght West PHN report 2010

Total number of families – 2982

Traveller families – 128

Minority ethnic families – 687

Families assessed by PHN as having high needs – 178

Total births in 2010 – 928

Estimate of how many of these are first time parents – 605

Infant mortality<sup>2</sup>**The number of deaths among infants****Year:** 2009**Age:** Infant (0-1 year)**Area:** Dublin Co. (Not specific to South Dublin)**No of deaths:** 60**Deaths per 1000 live births:** 2.91Child mortality<sup>1</sup>**The proportion of deaths among children under 18**

	South Dublin	Dublin (County)	National Total
2007 - Male	13	49	240
2007 - Female	9	44	173
2008 - Male	10	55	277
2008 – Female	10	49	185
2009 – Male	19	66	248
2009 - Female	9	44	171

<sup>1</sup> Data is available on a county basis from the Central Statistics Office for the following categories: child population, child mortality, ethnicity, non-Irish national children, family structure, parental education, traveller children

<sup>2</sup> Data available on a regional basis from CSO as the numbers are so small

### **Ethnicity<sup>1</sup> The percentage of children by ethnicity or cultural background**

There was a large increase in the proportion of non-Irish persons living in South Dublin between 2002 and 2006, rising from 6.8% to 11.5%. This change saw the County move from below the national average in 2002 (7.1%) to above the average in 2006 (11.2%). UK, Poland and Lithuanian citizens are the most prominent non-Irish nationalities, while the ED of Tallaght-Springfield had the highest proportion of non-Irish persons in the County, at 26% of its population.

Lucan-Esker had the second highest proportion of non-Irish population with 22%, (5,665) non-Irish persons. The Terenure-Greentrees ED had the highest proportion of Irish people living in it, with 96.7% of the resident population.

**Source:** Census 2006

### **Non-Irish national children<sup>1</sup> The number of non-Irish national children**

According to Census 2006, there were 62,800 non-Irish national children in Ireland. 28.3% of these children were living in Dublin.

The number of non-Irish national children has increased by 57.6%, from 39,838 in 2002 to 62,800 in 2006.

6.9% of children in Dublin are non-Irish nationals according to Census 2006

### **Family structure<sup>1</sup> The number and percentage of children under 18 who live in family household units with only one parent or primary care-giver resident.**

In South Dublin in 2006 there were **13,615** families headed by a Lone Parent accounting for **21%** of the total number of family units in South Dublin.

This was above the GDA of 19% and the national average of 18%.

The proportion of lone parent family units with at least one child under 15 years was 28% in 2006, ahead of the GDA average of 24% and the national average of 21%.

There was a number of EDs in South Dublin where an increase of greater than 100% in the number of lone parent families was reported. . The ED of Lucan-Esker saw the biggest increase, rising by 469%, while Ballinascorney ED saw the second highest increase, at 244%. Six other EDs, Clondalkin-Ballymount (114%), Clondalkin-Cappaghmore (142%), Clondalkin-Monastery (123%), Firhouse-Ballycullen (115%), Firhouse Village (127%), and Tallaght-Jobstown (127%) saw more than a 100% increase in the number of lone parent families between 1996 and 2006.

There are vast differences with regard to individual areas within the County and single parent families tend to be concentrated in those EDs which also have significant levels of Local Authority housing within them. Families headed by lone parent rates exceed fifty per

cent of families with children in four EDs, Clondalkin-Cappaghmore (57.7%), Tallaght-Killinarden (55.6%), Clondalkin-Rowlagh (54.6%) and Tallaght-Fettercairn (53.3%).

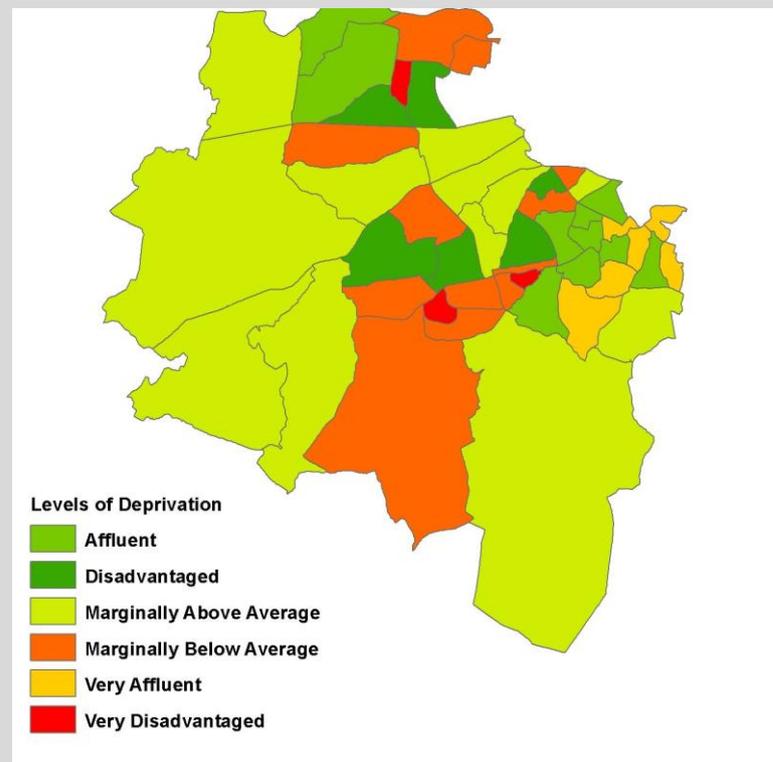
**Comparison period: (1996-2006)**

In 2006, 57% of lone parents had never married. The proportion of lone parents who experienced a marital breakdown was 35% and is increasing. There is an extremely strong relationship between low educational attainment and the likelihood of becoming a never-married lone mother.

16.6% of lone parents live in consistent poverty: a rate more than three times the national average. An ESRI study found that child poverty has become increasingly concentrated in one-parent families show that in 2007 65% of children in consistent poverty were in lone parent families

(Source: ESRI: Family Figures published 2010)

The Department of Social Protection reported there were 1,434 people of non-Irish nationality in receipt of One-Parent payment in South Dublin County in October 2010.



**Social Welfare Recipients**

### Unemployment and Social Welfare Rates

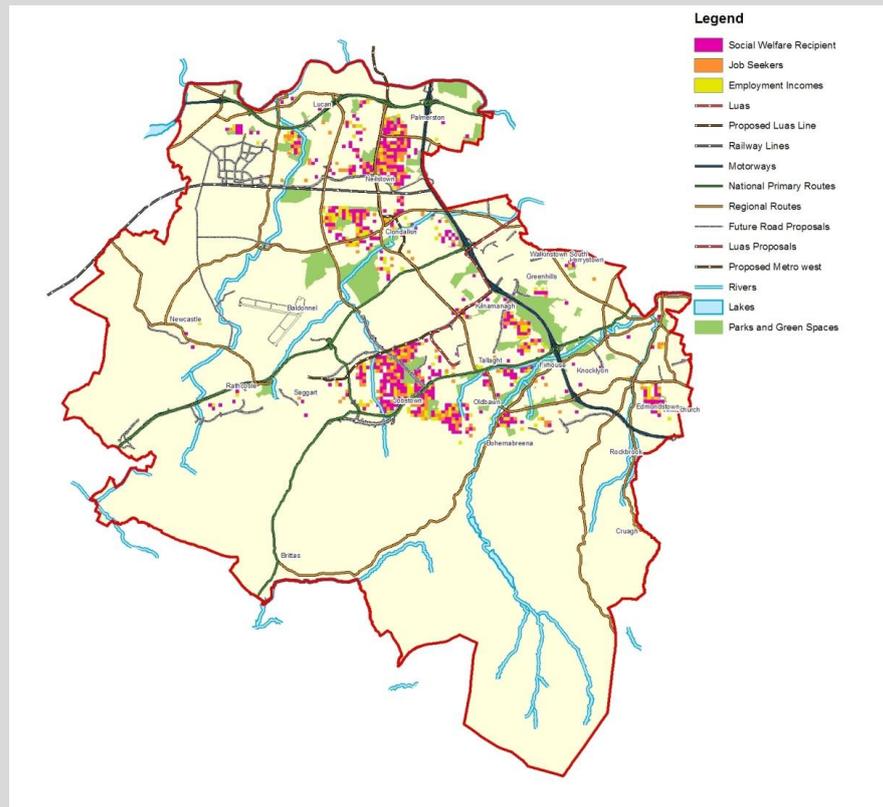


Figure 2.5 – Social Welfare Recipients May 2011 – South Dublin County

Parental education level<sup>1</sup>

The percentage of children under 18 whose mother has attained (a) primary, (b) lower secondary, (c) upper secondary or (d) third-level education

\* Stats for Dublin

Primary (including no formal education)	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Third-level (Degree or higher)	Not stated/ not available
18,723	51,513	70,289	77,319	33,608
				251,452

Traveller children<sup>1</sup>

The number of Traveller children

National statistics

0-4	3,298
5-9	3,019
10-14	2,954
15-19	2,529

**Traveller Families in South Dublin:** 554 (2010)

2006 Census shows the number of Travellers at 1,761 in South Dublin – which is 7.1 per 1,000 pop.

This compares to Dublin City at 3.6 per 1,000 pop.

And Fingal at 4.7 per 1,000 pop

Separated  
children  
seeking  
asylum<sup>3</sup>

**The number of separated children seeking asylum**

HSE Region	Dublin Mid- Leinster		Dublin North- East		West		South		Total	
	Bo ys	Gir ls	Bo ys	Gir ls	Bo ys	Gir ls	Bo ys	Gir ls	Bo ys	Gir ls
Reunit ed with family	134	161	7	2	11	0	8	5	160	168
Placed in care	98	109	0	0	2	3	0	2	100	114
Found not to be a minor	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Other	7	5	0	0	1	0	7	4	15	9
<b>State, by gender</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>293</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>517</b>		<b>9</b>		<b>17</b>		<b>26</b>		<b>569</b>	

**Domestic Violence: No. of parents experiencing domestic violence**

The accepted ratio of women experiencing domestic violence is 1 in 5 (20%). Women with children are statistically more likely to experience intimate partner violence than women without children. Therefore we can extrapolate that at least 20% of families in SDCC have issues of domestic violence.

**Deprivation: No. of parents in poverty:**

According to the Haase and Pratschke's *New Measures of Deprivation* South Dublin is the second most disadvantaged local authority within the Dublin region, with the County's score worsening from 5.4 in 1996 to 3.4 in 2006. This overall score masks a wide difference in relative deprivation at sub-county level. Within South Dublin, the most affluent areas are Rathfarnham, Firhouse and Lucan, while Tallaght and Clondalkin are the most disadvantaged.

<sup>3</sup> Data is available from the HSE on a regional basis

8250 family units living in areas of deprivation

- 3731 family units with 1 Child
- 2854 family units with 2 Children
- 1161 family units with 3 Children
- 362 family units with 4 Children
- 142 family units with 5 or more Children

### Intellectual Disability

**Prevalence of NIDD registrations per 1,000 of the general population, by HSE local health office area of residence, 2008 (not broken down by age)**

Dublin South City Area 4 – 5.37 per 1,000 of population

Dublin West Area 5 – 8.08 per 1,000 of population

### National figures

	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
0-4	541	731	1272	*3.66	*4.73	*4.21
5-9	818	1652	2470	*5.83	*11.16	*8.57
10-14	991	1645	2636	*7.43	*11.71	*9.62
15-19	1097	1671	2768	*7.72	*11.27	*9.54

indicates per 1,000 of population

**Source;**

[http://www.hrb.ie/uploads/tx\\_hrbpublications/National Intellectual Disability Database Annual Report 2008 Statistics Series-6 .pdf](http://www.hrb.ie/uploads/tx_hrbpublications/National_Intellectual_Disability_Database_Annual_Report_2008_Statistics_Series-6_.pdf)

### Physical and Sensory Disability

No. of People registered with LHO (not broken down by age)

Dublin South West Area 4 – 1149

Dublin West Area 5 – 1293

### National figures

Number of people registered on the NPSDD in 2009: 26,169

Female: 12,306 (47%) Male: 13,863 (53.0%)

Under 18 years of age

Female: 3,016 (25.5%)

Under 18 years of age

Male: 5,027 (36.3%)

**EMPLOYMENT****APRIL 2011**

AREA	28 Jan 2011	29 April 2011	% change Jan-Apr 2011
Tallaght	10,786	11,018	2%
Clondalkin	7,270	7,464	3%
Lucan	3,640	3,695	2%
Rathfarnham/ Templeogue	2,430	2,489	2%
Palmerston	712	721	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,838</b>	<b>25,387</b>	<b>2%</b>

AREA	Total 29 April 2011	Under 25s 29 April 2011	Under 25s as % of total
Tallaght	11,018	2,454	22%
Clondalkin	7,464	1,680	23%
Lucan	3,695	534	14%
Rathfarnham/ Templeogue	2,489	332	13%
Palmerston	721	163	23%
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,387</b>	<b>5,163</b>	<b>20%</b>

**Long term unemployment**

The CSO has reported that nationally between May 2010 and May 2011 long term unemployment (more than one year) has increased by 39.9%. The CPLN Partnership reported a figure of 48.8% in receipt of payments for more than one year, The figures do not include several groups of people for instance:

- Young people (without underlying entitlements) who are living with parents
- People who have a partner who is employed and who don't as a result receive Jobseekers Allowance ( which is means tested) and Lone Parents

Dodder Valley Partnership estimates the long-term unemployment figure at 41.4% in its catchment area.

CPLN also indicated that data received from the Community Welfare Officer shows a marked increase in the number of payments made rising by 27% from the last quarter of 2008 to the last quarter of 2010.

**Youth unemployment**

Youth Unemployment in the County currently stands at 20%, This compares to 18.4% nationally. Some areas experience much greater levels of Youth unemployment and this is attributed to lower levels of educational attainment.

**Non-Irish Nationals**

South Dublin County in 2006 had the highest proportion of non-Irish nationals resident in the County at 11.2%. The CSO reported 17.5% of people on the Live register were a non-Irish nationality. The largest group of non-Irish unemployed people (41,791 out of 76,976) is from the EU 15 to EU 27 countries (Eastern European countries). Extrapolating these figures to the Dodder Valley Partnership area indicates a group of between 2,000 and 2,500 non-Irish unemployed people in the Dodder Valley area.

**Snapshot South Dublin : April 2011 – HSE****No of new born babies visited by PHN Dublin South West**

No of newborn babies discharged: 618

86% seen within 48 hours

National Target is 100%

**Dublin West LHO –****A2 - % of new born babies visited by a PHN within 48 hours of hospital discharge**

Overall (665)

82% seen within 48 hours

National Target 100%

**Immunisation uptake rates at 12 months, by type A1B - Immunisation uptake rate at 24 months, by type - Overall (758)**

5 in 1 (758) 87.1%

MENC (758) 87.1%

No. in cohort 87.1%

WHO Target is 96%

**Child Development Health Screening: 7-9months before reaching 10 months****Dublin West LHO**

Overall reaching 10 months (259)

100% seen

National Target is 90%

**Child Development Health Screening: 7-9months before reaching 10 months****Dublin South West LHO**

Overall reaching 10 months (228)

72% seen

National Target is 90%

**Children in Care with a Care Plan – Dublin West**

Overall: 222

Foster Care with Relatives: 45

Foster Care 148

Residential Care 22

Care Plan 93%

**Overall Target 100%****Children in Care with a Care Plan – Dublin South West**

Overall: 252

Foster Care with Relatives: 111 86%

Foster Care 112 71%

Residential Care 29 86%

Care Plan

**Overall Target 100%**

## Mental health

### Deaths by Trauma 2008 (National Drugs Related death Index)

Age	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+
	9	25	22	14	12	5	14
Type	Hanging	Drowning	RTA	Fall	Shooting	Choking	
	45	14	13	9	6	5	9

### Irish Psychiatric Hospitals Census 2010

Figures from Mental Health services 2009

### All and first admissions- Psychiatric units and hospitals catchment populations (Ireland 2009) Rates per 100,000 total population

	Catchment Pop	All Admissions	First Admissions
Cluain Mhuire MH Catchment Area (Sth. Co. Dublin)	172,332	160.7	16.8
MH Catchment Area 2 (Dublin South East)	90,573	343.4	76.2
MH Catchment Area 2 (Dublin South East)	136,704	333.6	140.4
<b>Mental Health Catchment Area 4 and 5 (Dublin South and South West)</b>	<b>253,046</b>	<b>247.8</b>	<b>67.6</b>

### Individual hospitals and units.

### All admissions. Ireland 2008-2009. Numbers with percentage change

	2008	2009	Difference	% Change
St Vincent's University Hospital	388	311	-77	-19.8
<b>Tallaght Hospital</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>6.8</b>
<b>St.James' Hospital</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
Cluain Mhuire Family Centre	294	277	-17	-5.8
<b>St.Loman's Hospital</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>51.2</b>
<b>Newcastle Hospital</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>-159</b>	<b>-26.7</b>
<b>Edmondsbury Hospital</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
St.Patrick's Hospital	2244	2253	9	0.4
Bloomfield Care Centre	7	40	33	471.4
Central Mental Hospital	59	74	15	-33.0

**Age On Admission**

Age	U20	20-44	45-64	65+	Unspecified	Total
St.Vincent's Hospitals	3	159	91	58	0	311
<b>St.James' Hospital</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>456</b>
<b>Tallaght Hospital</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>565</b>
Cluain Mhuire Centre	3	153	98	23	0	277
<b>St.Loman's Hospital</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>62</b>
Sycamore Unit	0	0	0	26	0	26
Newcastle Hosp	14	259	123	40	0	436
C.M.H.	0	64	10	0	0	74

**Age on Admission Private and Public Hosp. Psych Units :**

Age	U 20	20-44	45-64	65+	Unspecified	Total
Edmondsbury Hospital	1	175	242	82	0	500
St Patrick's	88	935	825	405	0	2253
Bloomfield Centre	0	1	10	29	0	40

**No of Reported Deaths by Suicide:**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>South Dublin</b>	30	23	23	17	23	22
<b>Fingal</b>	20	9	10	14	13	19
<b>Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown</b>	12	10	11	14	12	23

Tallaght Hospital has reported an increase of 16-18 year olds presenting to its Adult Mental Health Service. They are only able to admit young people of this age who have acute psychiatric issues and have raised concern about the unsuitability of adult residential care for this age group. They have had to turn away some young people from the service due to demand and have highlighted a concern about the need of an accessible service for this vulnerable age group. Lucena, the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service only work with young people up to the age of 16 unless they have been referred to them prior to the age of 16.

**Youth Suicide**

Clondalkin and Tallaght have both experienced incidents of cluster suicides in recent years. Between 2005- 2007, up to nineteen young men and women died in the Clondalkin area and some of these suicides were linked and took place over a short space of time. In 2005, Tallaght also experienced a cluster of suicides among the Traveller Community in West Tallaght. In 2011, Killinarden in West Tallaght experienced the deaths of six young people in their early twenties in a short space of time.

Clondalkin and Tallaght have been reporting an ongoing issue of suicide among young men and women aged between 15-28 years. These suicides predominately occur in areas of disadvantage. The recent suicides in West Tallaght showed a high incidence of suicidal ideation spreading across the young people in the community.

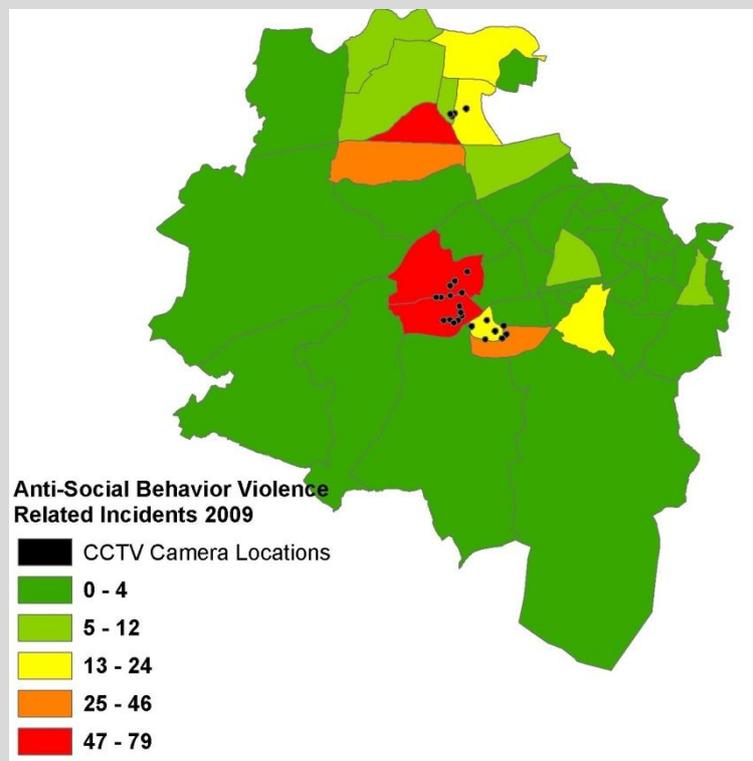
Both Clondalkin and Tallaght have reported high levels of violence and intimidation being used against young people in relation to drug debts. Clondalkin also has experienced a number of gang related deaths in recent years

There was a common thread of drug related debt in over half of the recent deaths by suicide in the West Tallaght area. Agencies, including the Gardai, report that young people are seeing suicide as a genuine option, and the only way out, in response to drug debts. YoDA report that over half of the clients presenting to them would have drug debts and this is a major factor in their mental ill health.

South Dublin County has the highest population of travellers per capita of any county in Ireland. Services working in the county have continually highlighted concerns about working with the Traveller Community in relation to the high level of violence related depression among young men. The Travelling community was identified during focus groups among service providers in Tallaght as being particularly 'at risk' of developing mental health issues due to violence, stigma, criminality, drug and alcohol abuse and domestic violence.

Nationally, the Traveller community is recognised as being vulnerable to suicide. Tallaght has experienced a number of young male suicides in the Traveller community. There have also recently been a number of suicides among young female members of the Traveller Community.

#### Levels of Anti-Social Behaviour – Violence



– Levels of violence related anti-social behaviour South Dublin County

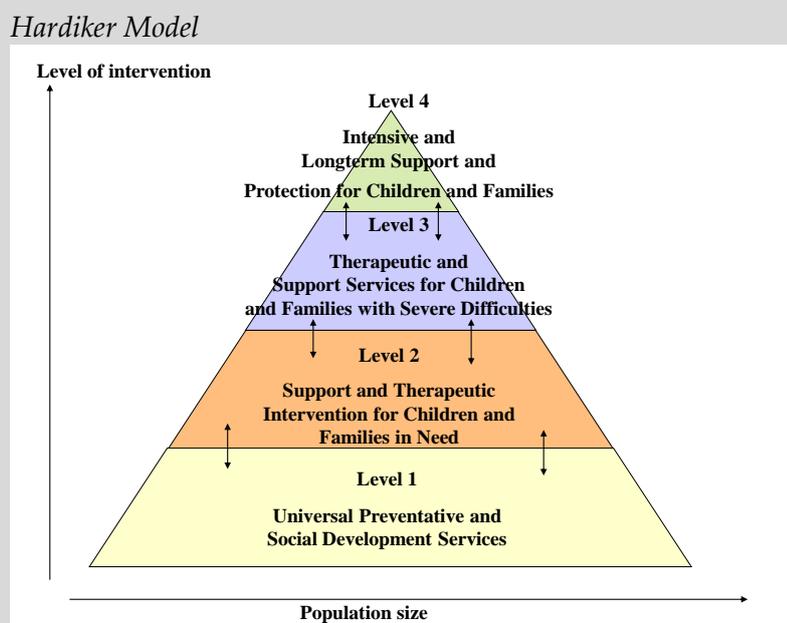
*Have we the socio-demographic information required for effective planning and monitoring? And if not, what is required?*

There is no doubt a wealth of demographic information is available. However at this juncture we need to await the Census results due in 2012. The pace of the economic downturn is starkly demonstrated in the numbers of those now on the Live Register in 2011 as opposed to 2006. In the absence of an up-to-date census access to up-to date information is time consuming and frustrating. South Dublin CSC has produced documents on spatial Data Harvesting and Data Sharing and has actively sought the development of policies at national level.

In compiling these statistics we would like to thank the Spatial Data Team at SDCC Dodder Valley and CPLN Partnerships. Thanks also to SAWT and the Greater Clondalkin Youth Mental Health Planning Group. We have taken data from their strategic plans and from the '*Countywide application on Youth Mental Health*', respectively.

### Section 3: Overview of Services to Children and Families in South Dublin

This section should *summarises* the services provided to children and families in the local area, by statutory, voluntary and community sector organisations and categorised in accordance with the . different levels in the Hardiker Model, i.e. Levels 1,2,3 and 4 (recognising that some services cross several levels)



The Overview summarises services provided by statutory agencies and by community and voluntary organisations, covering:

- Health and social services
- Education
- Policing and youth justice
- Local authority services
- Social welfare
- Other services

A preliminary audit of services was conducted by South Dublin Children’s Services Committee in 2008. Arising from that audit the Interagency sub group decided to publish a “*Directory of Services in South Dublin for frontline staff*”. The Directory lists 129 organisations and 229 serviced points. Each of the main services are described by Target group, Catchment area Criteria for referral (where appropriate) and by a detailed description of its services. The Directory is ring bound which will facilitate its updating. A soft copy is available on the Children’s Services website [www.southdublinchildren.ie](http://www.southdublinchildren.ie)

The following audit is that carried out in 2008

SERVICE	ORGANISATION / SERVICE PROVIDER	HARDIKER LEVEL
<b>HEALTH &amp; SOCIAL SERVICES</b>		
Psychological services	CDVEC	3-4
National Educational Psychological services	DES	3-4
National Children's Hospital Child protection. Child & Adolescent psychiatry, Child Behavioural problems, Homeless Children	HSE	1-4
Community Services, Medical/Public Health Nurses, Dental, Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy, Speech & Language, Addiction Services, Mental Health	HSE	1-2
Social Work, Child Protection, Child Welfare/Prevention & Alternative Care Mental Health Addiction Service	HSE	3-4
Early Years Tallaght	Barnardos	2 - 3
Special Needs Tallaght	Barnardos	2 - 3
Youth Action Tallaght	Barnardos	3
Lorien project (Drug Misuse)	Barnardos	3
Marte Meo Bereavement Counselling	Barnardos	3
Child Contact Centres	Barnardos	2-4
<b>EDUCATION</b>		
Youth Reach Centres	County Dublin VEC	2 / 3
Traveller Training Centres Tallaght / Clondalkin	County Dublin VEC	2 / 3
Early Start	DES	
Traveller Pre-schools	DES	
Primary School Provision	DES	1

Post Primary Schools	DES	1
Home school Community liaison Co-ordinators, School Guidance Counsellors,	DES	2-3
Visiting teacher Service for Hearing & Visually impaired	DES	2
Schools completion programme	DES	2
National Educational Welfare Board	DES	2-3
<b>POLICING &amp; YOUTH JUSTICE</b>		
Juvenile Diversion Programme	Garda Siochana	3
Youth Services; Foroige CYC Special programmes, after school, drop-in centre's, Sports camps, Youth clubs	Co Dublin VEC	
Probation service	Dept. of Justice	3-4
Probation Service Projects: Le Chéile Mentoring Project The Link Probation Project Tallaght Probation Project Tower Probation Project	Dept. of Justice	
<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY</b>		
Housing		1
Environment		1
Community		1

For a comprehensive list of services in South Dublin see *Directory of Services for Frontline staff*

[www.southdublinchildren.ie](http://www.southdublinchildren.ie)

## Section 4: Local Needs Analysis in South Dublin

### 4.1 Local Needs analysis

Without up-to-date data determining the needs of a population of some 265,000 is no more than a crude attempt.

To date it would be true to say at CSC level data was collected to back up pre-determined actions as opposed to data collection informing actions.

The following report was made to the NCSIG:

*Do our information and data systems allow for comparative analysis on a geographical basis/analysis of progress over time? An if not what is required?" (Template Children's and Peoples Plan 2011-2013)*

South Dublin CSC has discussed the implementation of a Needs analysis framework and the collection of data to populate this analysis. We have submitted an enquiry to the NCSIG and the CES for consideration which has been circulated. We make the following points:

- CSCs are required to develop a Needs analysis/Services Audit in order to inform the Workplans.
- The development of appropriate indicators is dependent on such an analysis.
- The harvesting (and mapping, where applicable) of data gathered during the needs analysis/service audit varies from organisation to organisation and in general does not facilitate the measuring of outcomes at inter-county or at national level.
- The collection of statistical data in relation to population etc is relatively easy but requires a *national* approach in relation to its potential/requirement for *geo-mapping*; the collection of data and mapping of same in relation to services provided by the myriad of organisations working in a County is more problematic and a further area, identifying the needs of a community through the implementation of surveys etc, expensive
- The Committee believes it would be useful if a national framework for data collection was available and used by all CSCs in a uniform manner
- At South Dublin County Council, the spatial data team has been set up to establish a central web accessible location for spatially related information which provides secure access to staff, members, customers of SDCC as well as participating external agencies including the Children's Services Committee.
- Spatial data sets, or the opportunity for spatially enabling existing databases, are available for all departments and sections of the Council. The mapping and analysis of this data can provide a valuable tool for the future development of South Dublin
- Provision of real time spatial information from SDCC and external agencies, along with Census related data allows the graphic illustration of the development of the county. It also permits the monitoring of the *quality* of life, allowing detailed analysis on a location basis which enables improved decisions making processes in relation to the development of an integrated strategy for service delivery to Children and Families.
- Analysis of all strands of data collected requires a considerable amount of time

and a person whose sole responsibility would be to carry out that work on behalf of the CSC. SDCSC believes it important that such an analysis is undertaken, that the development of a County strategy is predicated on such an analysis.

- SDCSC proposes to conduct a needs analysis in 2011. However the Committee feels it needs guidance from national level, whether this is in the form of the development of best practice guidelines by the CES/DCYA on the development of a Needs analysis framework, or the implementation of a demonstration project which will identify issues and solutions for the completion of such a framework.
- There is potential for collaboration between the SDCSC, the DCYA and the CES on the development of such frameworks, particularly given the level of sophistication of current processes at South Dublin. SDCSC believes guidance on an approach to the development of and the implementation of Needs analysis frameworks and mapping of data requires a national approach.

#### 4.1.2 Needs analysis – Parenting

In attempting to demonstrate a needs analysis the CSC Parenting sub-group carried out a survey of Parenting courses across Tallaght and Clondalkin. In looking at the range of Parenting courses the working-group set out to determine if the courses on offer were appropriate to the needs of parents in terms of accessibility and geographic spread, the matching of programme with parental need and programme evaluation. Just as a range of personal and economic circumstances, can affect parents' ability the specific needs of children also have to be considered in determining the appropriateness of a parenting course.

The range of need was considered under a number of headings. The working group looked at number of children with specific needs, at those with physical and mental impairment. Again there was a need to extrapolate data from various sources such as the Census, the National Intellectual Disability Database, the National Physical and Sensory Disability Database.

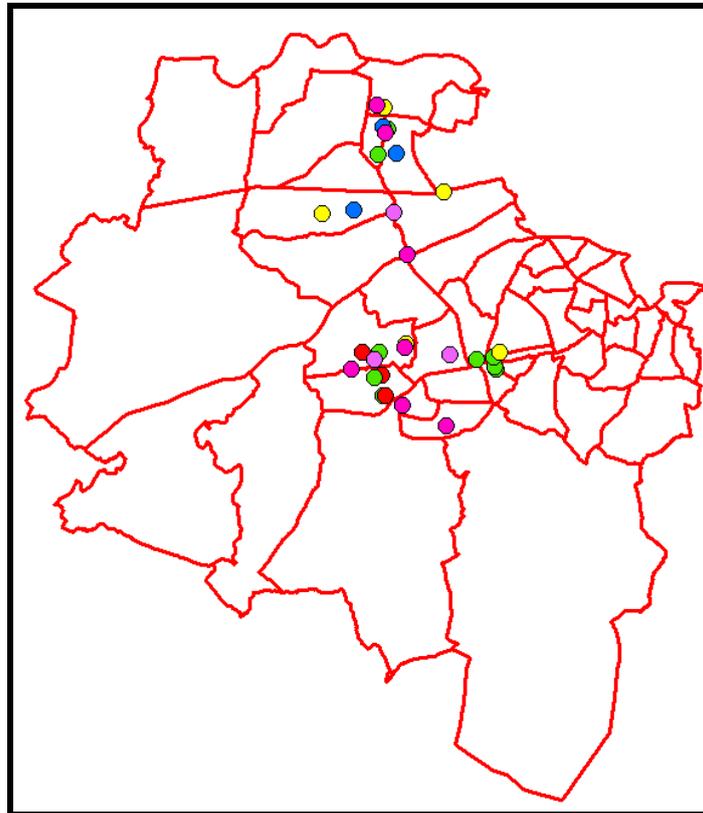
- Thirty six organisations have been identified as providing seventeen parenting courses ranging from Acorn, Six Steps, Incredible Years, and Parents Plus etc.
- 53.1% of programmes are targeted at lone parents, older parents of young children, teen parents, and parents of children with specific difficulties, parents of children with specific diagnosis, carers, grandparents and foster parents.
- In relation to the Hardiker model, organisations were asked to indicate how they would rate their programmes.
- Incredible Years is the only programme where the majority of interventions are not targeted at levels 1 and 2

Programme	Hardiker Level			
	1	2	3	4
6 Steps	3	2	1	1
Incredible Years	5	6	8	3
Other	8	6	5	2
Parents Plus	6	0	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>

On the question of funding to which there were 28 responses.

- 17 programmes were not funded through receipt of any specific funding from outside their organisations. 11 programmes received funding from a range of sources including the CPLN area Partnership, Katherine Howard Foundation, HSE and CDI.

The report will be available later on in 2011. .



## Parenting courses in South Dublin

### 4.2 Identifying areas for work

#### 4.2.1 Economically secure - Employment

The current economic crisis has affected the residents of this County in many areas which includes a rapid rise in unemployment and the reduction of services to families and children. Unemployment can present many challenges to both financial and mental health. To date the CSC has not developed any specific actions in relation to Economic security, leaving it to the County Development Board (CDB) to whom the CSC reports. Some CSC members are involved in the Social Inclusion/Rapid Committee, a sub-group of the CDB. However some actions have been included in the CSC plan and will be progressed with SIM/RAPID, the Local Partnerships and South Dublin County Council. Youth unemployment and Long Term unemployment are particular problems as demonstrated in the data.

South Dublin County Council has developed a Business Development & Sustainability initiative to address current concerns to include:

- Attracting Foreign Direct Investment ( 3 new projects secured 2011 to date)
- Working with the IDA, County Enterprise Board, Chamber, FAS and Local Partnerships
- Engaging nationally with relevant Government Departments and the Regional Authority
- Working with the Elected Members through the Council, Corporate Policy Groups and Strategic Policy Committees to progress a range of issues
- Promoting Business sustainability
- Utilising Government Employment schemes providing internships, completing apprenticeships and work experience
- The development of a Creative Village to encourage creative activity in the County

See Workplan

#### 4.2.2 Education

People under 25 years of age made up 18.4% of the Live Register nationally in May 2011 and 62.3% of this group were male<sup>4</sup>. The overrepresentation of young males is likely to be related to their under representation in third level attainment figures (third level participation rates at 10% in some areas). In the Dodder Valley area of the County participation in third level is particularly low in some areas

Killinarden	6.6%
Avonbeg	8.4%
Fettercairn	10.5%

National trends in third level attainment show an increasing gap between male and female participation: 55% of women aged between 25 and 34 has a third level degree in 2010 but only 41% of men in the same age group<sup>5</sup> attained third level. More focus on young males seems required in relation to educational outcomes

Aligned with this is the low level of education among parents (25% with Primary education only) in some areas which in turn limits a parent's ability to support their children's education. Literacy levels are also problematic. In a study carried out by CPLN in 2008 in six primary and three post primary schools (1<sup>st</sup> year) 31% of pupils scored on or below the 10<sup>th</sup> percentile in standardised tests indicating 'serious literacy difficulties'. In a separate study the children of non-Irish parents, Traveller Children and Children with learning needs have also been identified as having serious literacy difficulties.

The Education sub-group has not yet completed its workplan. It intends doing this in September when two Principals are invited to join the Committee. However it has identified one particular area of concern which the NEWB has raised that is the issue of access to schooling for children with special needs.

<sup>4</sup> CSO Live Register May 2011.

<sup>5</sup> CSO (2010), Quarterly National Household Survey *Educational Attainment Quarter Q2 2000 to Quarter Q2 2010*. Central Statistics Office, December 2010.

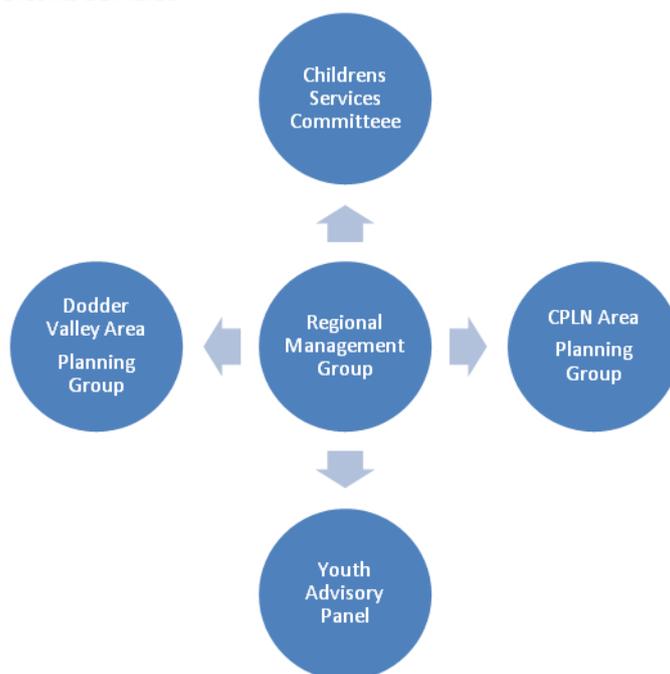
### 4.2.3 Healthy, Physically and Mentally

- Child welfare, Child Protection and Family Support sub-group
- Interagency Case working sub-group

The Child Welfare, Child Protection and Family Support sub group has worked over the past two years on the Alternative Response Model, an interagency approach to dealing with family case-work. Over the span of this workplan the group will continue to work on testing, developing and promoting the work across the County. The Interagency sub-group have developed and delivered training on Information sharing and Interagency Working for frontline staff in the County. This programme will continue into the future.

The Critical Incident Management Team has dealt with a number of issues over the past year including a number of youth suicides. A review of the project was been undertaken. The group will continue with its work over the lifetime of this plan.

The Greater Clondalkin Youth Mental Health Planning Group has worked with Headstrong over the past eighteen months as a *Jigsaw* pre-development site. During this time they have developed a multi-agency Planning Group, Youth Advisory Panel, Needs and Resource Assessment and completed a Logic Model to inform a Business Plan moving forward. The Dublin 24 Youth Mental Health Planning Group has worked with Headstrong over the past year as one of the communities participating in the Headstrong Learning Network. They have developed a multi-agency Planning Group, are completing a Needs and Resource Assessment and have started to recruit a Youth Advisory Panel. While the two areas are at different stages of development both have adhered to the *Jigsaw* model in the development of an integrated approach to youth mental health. SDCSC is engaged with both groups and an application made to Headstrong by the two groups was endorsed by the Committee. This combined application may form the basis of the development of a County wide strategy for Youth Mental Health.



#### **4.2.4 Safe and Secure**

A number of initiatives have been progressed since 2008 by the Safe and Secure sub-group. Working closely with the Gardai, CDI and now with Rapid coordinators the subgroup will work on piloting a Community Safety initiative in Clondalkin, continue with the implementation of the CCTV project.

Committee members have raised concerns about a perceived increase in domestic violence incidents in the County. The Safe and Secure sub-group will address this issue in its workplan taking cognisance of the Government's National Strategy on Domestic, Sexual and Gender Based violence 2010-2014

#### **4.2.5 Participation**

County Dublin VEC's Youth service has been working with the Well Connected Toolkit and will continue to do so. The sub-group will also take on Barnardos Amplifying Voices programme as part of its workplan

#### **4.2.6 Data and Planning**

This sub-group has been constituted as the research engine of the CSC. It will continue to promote a national data harvesting policy. At local level the Committee hope to pilot a data collection initiative in conjunction with the HSE and working with DCYA to progress development of a needs analysis.

#### **4.2.7 County Strategy**

The development of a National Children's Strategy in 2011 presents an opportunity to progress the development of a County wide strategy which will take its lead from the national strategy. The Committee is acutely aware of the number of strategies which are developed locally by a number of organisations e.g. County Childcare Committee, Drugs Task Force, Partnerships, HSE etc. Attempts to draw together and try to eliminate duplication of effort require leadership both at national and local level to do this piece of work.

## Section 5: Summary of Children and Young People’s Plan for South Dublin

*The CSC may not identify a priority area for each outcome, or it may have several priority areas under one outcome.*

*CSCs should include both newly identified and existing priorities or major initiatives being undertaken on an interagency basis.*

<b><i>National Outcomes</i></b>	<b><i>Local Priority Areas *</i></b> <b><i>(to be identified following the local needs analysis and the audit of services)</i></b>
<b>Healthy, both physically and mentally</b>	<i>Youth Mental Health</i> <i>Continuation and expansion of the Alternative Response Model</i> <i>Interagency Training</i> <i>Critical Incident protocol</i>
<b>Supported in active learning</b>	<i>Securing places in Education for Children with Special needs</i> <i>Literacy</i>
<b>Safe from accidental and intentional harm / Secure in the immediate and wider physical environment</b>	<i>Restorative City</i> <i>Critical Incident protocol operation</i> <i>Domestic Violence</i> <i>Community safety initiative</i> <i>Developing and promotion of recreational facilities</i>
<b>Economically secure</b>	<i>Business Development &amp; Sustainability initiative</i> <i>Financial literacy</i> <i>Influencing national policy on taxation/ Social Welfare</i>

<i>National Outcomes</i>	<i>Local Priority Areas *</i> <i>(to be identified following the local needs analysis and the audit of services)</i>
<b>Part of positive networks of family, friends, neighbours and the community / Included and participating in society</b>	<i>Well Connected in conjunction with Youth Services</i> <i>Amplifying Voices initiative</i>

<i>Change Management</i>	<i>Local Priority Areas</i>
<i>Change management - CSCs may also identify priority areas relating to change management and supports needed to enable interagency collaboration at local level, e.g. development of information sharing protocols, interagency training</i>	<i>Youth Mental Health strategy</i> <i>Interagency working/training</i> <i>Embedding Critical Incident protocols</i> <i>ARM</i> <i>Needs analysis and geo-mapping</i> <i>County strategy</i>

## Section 6: Action Plan for South Dublin Children’s Services Committee

### 1. Change Management

#### Action Plan for South Dublin Children’s Services Committee – Data & Planning Actions 1-4: Interagency Working Actions 5-7: Change management & Strategy Development Actions 8-9

1. **Data and Planning: Systems, structures and data collection processes are in place, which enable agencies and practitioners to work collaboratively to identify and address children’s needs (1-4)**

2. **Interagency Working: Children and families receive quality supports in a planned, integrated and supportive manner (5-7)**

3. **Strategy development: A Strategic Plan has been developed in South Dublin County (8-9)**

Priority Area (To be identified based on the local needs analysis)	Objective(s) (A brief statement of what the CSC wants to accomplish in relation to each priority area. The objective(s) should be measurable)	Indicators (The measure which will be used to determine whether the objective is being achieved. Can be a national indicator or one that has been developed locally.)	Target	Activities (The activities that the CSC will undertake to deliver on its objectives)	Timeframe for completion	Lead Responsibility	Link to other plans (e.g. documents from Government, state agencies, or local organisations e.g. RAPID)
<b>1.1). Quality of Life Mapping project</b>	Develop a comprehensive picture of the County in real time to facilitate planning	No. of data sets mapped	100% from CSC members	Progress collection of data from agencies	Ongoing	SDCC Spatial data team	ICT vision
<b>1.2 ). Data Sharing Protocol</b>	Facilitate the mapping of data received from CSC member organisations	No. of organisations sharing information	All CSC member organisations agree to the protocol	Develop protocol Promote. Develop paper on national approach to data sharing for DCYA	12 months	SDCC and Data and Planning sub-group	ICT vision

<u>Priority Area</u>	<u>Objective</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Timeframe for completion</u>	<u>Lead Responsibility</u>	<u>Links to other plans</u>
<b>(1.3).Data Harvesting</b>	Facilitate the harvesting of spatial data in a consistent manner	Local/Regional/National approach to Data Harvesting	All CSC use same approach	Data gathering seminar with other CSC	Ongoing	SDCC HSE DCYA	
<b>1.4 Pilot programme</b>	Facilitate data collection in real time	Currency of data		Pilot - Experiment data collection with front line staff using device	End 2011	SDCC HSE	
<b>(1.5).Needs Analysis</b>	Service follows need not demand Integrated planning develops	Completion of needs analysis	Data required for indicators is available electronically	Conduct a Needs analysis in the County: DCYA/CES in needs analysis template centrally Explore concept of South Dublin area as Pilot Request to	May 2011  May 2011	CSC Committee  CSC Subgroup	

<p><b>(1.5) Needs Analysis Cont.</b></p>				<p>DCYA Research Unit Identify and Map the services and supports Map population Consider initially mapping the initiatives relating to areas of interest</p>		<p>Data and Planning subgroup CSC Office</p>	
<p><b>(1.6) Directory of Services</b></p>	<p>Identify range of services in the Tallaght and Clondalkin area to facilitate front line staff in the delivery of services Publish hard copy and web based version</p>	<p>No of hits on website re Directory</p>	<p>Frontline staff</p>	<p>Directory finalised and distributed in hard copy format. On line version developed Directory updated quarterly</p>	<p>Updating Ongoing</p>	<p>CSC OFFICE  Interagency sub-group</p>	
<p><b>1.7) Information Sharing protocol</b></p>	<p>Ensure appropriate information in shared to facilitate interagency case working</p>	<p>No of organizations signed up to protocol</p>	<p>Frontline staff trained</p>	<p>Protocol on Case information sharing roll out Delivery of training</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>CSC Interagency sub-group Mick Mc Kiernan CSC SUB GROUP Mick McKiernan Teresa Barnett HSE</p>	<p>Agenda for Children's Services</p>

Priority area	Objective	Indicators	Target	Activities	Timeframe for completion	Lead Responsibility	Links to other plans
<b>(1.8) Interagency Case Working Protocol</b>	Ensure comprehensive approach interagency working	No. of agencies signed up to protocol and no. of agencies engaged in case working	All CSC member agency plans are aligned	Develop protocol on Interagency case working Deliver training to pilot sites in Killinarden and North Clondalkin, Plot protocol, Evaluate Adapt and roll out	Ongoing	Interagency sub-group Interagency project Manager	
<b>(1.9) Strategy and corporate business plan alignment (both national and local)</b>	All local and national business plans aligned	No of agency strategies aligned  Agreement reached	All agencies locally to ensure business plan alignment with CSC Action Plan	Engage with other agencies to develop a common approach to alignment of strategy in South Dublin Activities	2013	CSC members	National Children's Strategy

Priority area	Objective	Indicators	Target	Activities	Timeframe for Completion	Lead Responsibility	Links to other Plans
<p><b>(1.10)</b> Commitment of senior CSC members to <i>Working Together for Children</i> initiative</p>	<p>Full engagement of relevant agencies at senior level</p>	<p>Full CSC membership at appropriate level  Co-ordinator in place</p>	<p>Membership attendance at CSC meetings is 90%</p>	<p>Attend meetings  Identify and release resources for CSC work/projects</p>	<p>12 months</p>	<p>All agencies represented on CSC</p>	

<b>Action Plan for South Dublin Children's Services Committee – 2. Safe &amp; Secure</b>							
<b>National Outcomes: Safe from accidental and intentional harm/ Secure in the immediate and wider physical environment</b>							
<b>South Dublin: Children are physically and emotionally safe in their homes, families and community</b>							
<b>Children engage positively in their community through the provision of quality play, sport and recreational facilities</b>							
<b>Priority Area</b> (To be identified based on the local needs analysis)	<b>Objective(s)</b> (A brief statement of what the CSC wants to accomplish in relation to each priority area. The objective(s) should be <u>measurable</u> )	<b>Indicators</b> (The measure which will be used to determine whether the objective is being achieved. Can be a national indicator or one that has been developed locally.)	<b>Target</b>	<b>Activities</b> (The activities that the CSC will undertake to deliver on its objectives)	<b>Timeframe for completion</b>	<b>Lead Responsibility</b>	<b>Link to other plans</b> (e.g. documents from Government, state agencies, or local organisations e.g. RAPID)
<b>2.1. Safe Place Initiative</b>	Reduction in the number of reported anti-social behaviour incidents	Percentage decrease in the anti-social incidents	10% reduction	Engage with Communities in 4 demonstration areas in partnership with TWCDI. 3 RAPID staff assigned in 2 pilot areas (Fettercairn and Killinarden) Provision of 24hour CCTV monitoring in identified areas Local Policing fora established PULSE: Need to harvest data	December 2011  Completed in Tallaght	CDI, SDCC – Estate Management Officers, RAPID Coordinators, Gardai	Anti Social Behaviour strategy (2010) CDI, How Safe are our Kids? GARDA Workplan
<b>2.2 Harvesting of Anti-Social Behaviour data</b>							

Priority area	Objective (s)	Indicators	Target	Activities	Timeframe for completion	Lead responsibility	Links to other plans
2.3 Extend Safe Place Initiative in Balgaddy	Reduction in the number of reported anti-social behaviour incidents	Percentage decrease in the anti-social incidents	10%reduction	Enhancement Programme – new Park and Play areas. Full time voice over security system to be piloted in Balgaddy	July 2011	SDCC GARDAI CPLN	
2.4 Child Development Centre at Balgaddy	Create and develop model Child Development Space	Participation/To be developed as Centre comes on stream	Children and Families	Premises - Location Identified	December 2011 – 1 <sup>st</sup> Phase	CPLN SDCC	
2.5. Implement Safe and Healthy place initiative in Mac Uilliam	Mac Uilliam is safe and healthy place in which to live	Percentage decrease in the anti-social incidents	Children & Families	Enhancement Programme – new park and Play areas Develop Multi-usage game area in Mac Uilliam Engage with Local Community	June 2011	SDCC TWCDI HSE	

Priority Area	Objective	Indicators	Target	Activities	Timeframe for completion	Lead Responsibility	Links to other Plans
2.6. Domestic violence	Reduction in the number of families experiencing domestic violence	No of families seeking refuge	10% reduction	Develop a strategy/approach for refuge and support services for families experiencing domestic violence in the County Collate and publicise information on refuge and support services for domestic violence throughout the county Engage with COSC	December 2013	SDCC HSE Pavee Point/ NTM	COSC SDCC Social Inclusion Workplan 2011

<p><b>2.7.</b> Restorative Practice</p>	<p>Introduce Restorative Practice procedures in Tallaght West</p>	<p>No of people trained No of 'cases' heard using RP Decrease in anti-social behaviour</p>	<p>1,000 people trained up % reduction in anti-social behaviour</p>	<p>Train local people/young adults/school staff in restorative practice Train Trainers programme to make programme sustainable Development of Community of Practice</p>	<p>December 2011</p>	<p>CDI</p>	
<p><b>2.8.</b> Recreational facilities</p>	<p>(6) Ensure children and families are provided with recreational opportunities  Interagency approach to challenging behaviour initiated Early intervention in potential and actual conflict in enabled.</p>	<p>No of children/families engaged in activities</p>		<p>(6) Map current play/recreational facilities  Develop facilities in consultation with the Community  Promote Participation  Develop approaches to anti-social behaviour on an interagency basis</p>	<p>May 2011  ongoing</p>	<p>SDCC with Participation sub-group Sports Officer Arts Officer Library</p>	<p>National Play policy Social Credits Scheme Safe Place Initiative</p>

Action Plan for South Dublin Children's Services Committee – 3. <i>Child Welfare, Child Protection and Family Support</i>							
National Outcome: Healthy, both physically and mentally							
South Dublin: <i>Children develop to their full potential in their family and wider community, enabled by effective family and child supports</i>							
Priority Area (To be identified based on the local needs analysis)	Objective(s) (A brief statement of what the CSC wants to accomplish in relation to each priority area. The objective(s) should be <u>measurable</u> )	Indicators (The measure which will be used to determine whether the objective is being achieved. Can be a national indicator or one that has been developed locally.)	Target	Activities (The activities that the CSC will undertake to deliver on its objectives)	Timeframe for completion	Lead Responsibility	Link to other plans (e.g. documents from Government, state agencies, or local organisations e.g. RAPID)
(3.1) Alternative Response Model to Child Welfare referrals	Integrated, timely response to Children and Families who have been assessed (by HSE Ch&F SW teams) as having child Welfare Concerns	No of families referred Reduction in time spent on waiting lists across various agencies No. of cases taken up	5% reduction in waiting times for services	Identify children at risk of not achieving their full potential due to welfare concerns Develop ARM Management Teams/Operational Team Provide training on ARM and related issues e.g. Consent, Pilot – Roll out to rest of D.24	Ongoing	HSE and ARM Management Team	HSE Family Support Plan HSE DRM Plan

Priority area	Objective	Indicator	Target	Activities	Timeframe for Completion	Lead Responsibility	Link to other plans
<b>(3 2) Critical Incident Protocol</b>	Integrated response to Critical Incidents Provide support for community/families who experience traumatic incidents	Timing of response given to families/communities affected by a critical incident	Reduction in levels of distress Reduction response time	Develop a critical incident protocol Raise awareness and ensure Critical Incident Management Team is activated in a timely manner	Protocol completed  Ongoing	HSE SDCC Gardai	Emergency Response Planning
<b>2.3) Youth Mental Health</b>	Mental Health of Young people in South Dublin is assured	Reduction in admission to hospital Nos. using service	Young People	Support application to Headstrong Assist implementation of Jigsaw Model	July 2011  September 2011- 2012	CPLN consortium SAWT CSC	

Priority area	Objective	Indicator	Target	Activities	Timeframe for completion	Lead Responsibility	Link to other plans
<p><b>3.4) Parenting Programme</b></p>	<p>Parenting programmes are appropriate to needs and accessible</p>	<p>Nos. of programmes to meet needs</p>	<p>All parents</p>	<p>Examine range of Parenting courses on offer in the County under a number of headings</p>	<p>October 2011</p>	<p>Parenting sub-group</p>	

<b>Action Plan for South Dublin Children's Services Committee – 4. Participation</b>							
<b>National Outcomes: Part of positive networks of family, friends, neighbours and the community/ Included and participating in society</b>							
<b>South Dublin: Children and Families are enabled to actively participate in services as clients and in meaningful service planning, delivery and evaluation processes. Agencies have policies and practices in place which actively promote direct engagement</b>							
<b>Priority Area</b> (To be identified based on the local needs analysis)	<b>Objective(s)</b> (A brief statement of what the CSC wants to accomplish in relation to each priority area. The objective(s) should be <u>measurable</u> )	<b>Indicators</b> (The measure which will be used to determine whether the objective is being achieved. Can be a national indicator or one that has been developed locally.)	<b>Target</b>	<b>Activities</b> (The activities that the CSC will undertake to deliver on its objectives)	<b>Timeframe for completion</b>	<b>Lead Responsibility</b>	<b>Link to other plans</b> (e.g. documents from Government, state agencies, or local organisations e.g. RAPID)
<b>4.1.</b> Well Connected Toolkit	The Toolkit has been developed and tested and has proved a useful means of identifying strategies for ensuring that agencies customer base are provided with real, meaningful and appropriate opportunities to influence policy and decision making.	That this toolkit would be imbedded into two_CSC member agencies	CSC member agencies	Identify he toolkit Develop the toolkit for a local context Pilot the toolkit Roll out the tool kit in appropriate agencies	June 2011	CSC participation sub group	

<p><b>4.2.</b> Active participation of children and young people</p>	<p>To ensure that young people and children have a voice in the CSC process and a meaningful influence on its work</p>	<p>A model will have been developed whereby the CSC will have a consultative and two way communication process with young people and children</p>		<p>That the participation Toolkit be used to assist youth service to develop a youth forum process that can feed directly into the work of the CSC</p>	<p>12 months</p>	<p>County Dublin VEC Youth services</p>	
<p><b>4.3</b> Active participation of children and young people in issues that affect their lives with a particular emphasis on those who are “seldom heard</p>	<p>Through the Barnardos Amplifying Voices programme to strengthen the voices of children and young people by developing and demonstrating models of effective rights based participation, leading to better outcomes for children and young people.</p>	<p>There will be evaluation of this Innovative project. It has yet to be identified what will be the most appropriate type of evaluation approach</p>	<p>Seldom heard” children and young people in the Tallaght area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess children’s participation</li> <li>• Identify key stakeholders</li> <li>• Build children’s participation through creative tools</li> <li>• Build capacity</li> <li>• Identify issues of interest to children and young people</li> <li>• Document actions and outcomes achieved</li> </ul>	<p>4 years – 2011 – 2015</p>	<p>Barnardos working in a collaborative way with existing structures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SDCSC participation sub-group.</li> <li>• Comhairle na nÓg</li> <li>• Dáil na nÓg</li> <li>• VEC / Foroige / Tallaght Youth Service / SDCC.</li> <li>• HSE Working Group on Children and</li> </ul>

	Testing participation models to achieve this aim. There will be a particular focus on 'seldom heard' Children			Influence key stakeholders (key policy makers and decision makers.			Young People's Participation National Children's Strategy.
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## Action Plan for South Dublin Children's Services Committee – 5. Education

**National Outcome: Supported in Active Learning**

**South Dublin: All children will have the key skills needed to engage successfully in the education system on entry to primary school. Every child achieves their learning potential through the school system and other learning opportunities**

**\* Further actions to be included in September 2011**

Priority Area (To be identified based on the local needs analysis)	Objective(s) (A brief statement of what the CSC wants to accomplish in relation to each priority area. The objective(s) should be <u>measurable</u> )	Indicators (The measure which will be used to determine whether the objective is being achieved. Can be a national indicator or one that has been developed locally.)	Target	Activities (The activities that the CSC will undertake to deliver on its objectives)	Timeframe for completion	Lead Responsibility	Link to other plans (e.g. documents from Government, state agencies, or local organisations e.g. RAPID)
*5.1. Establish a Working Group on Educational Placements for Children with Special Needs in South Dublin County	Quantify number of placements available and range of special school placements for children with mild, moderate, severe and profound intellectual disabilities and children with a diagnosis of autism.	No of places available Uptake of places	Parents of Children with Special needs	Identify participants in working group, develop terms of reference for the group and convene working group. Identify the gaps in service provision and the number of children without school placements	Establish working group by October 2011.	NEWB, NEPS and NCSE.	

## Action Plan for South Dublin Children's Services Committee

### National Outcome: 6. Economically Secure

#### South Dublin: Children and Families are economically secure in South Dublin County

Priority Area (To be identified based on the local needs analysis)	Objective(s) (A brief statement of what the CSC wants to accomplish in relation to each priority area. The objective(s) should be <u>measurable</u> )	Indicators (The measure which will be used to determine whether the objective is being achieved. Can be a national indicator or one that has been developed locally.)	Target	Activities (The activities that the CSC will undertake to deliver on its objectives)	Timeframe for completion	Lead Responsibility	Link to other plans (e.g. documents from Government, state agencies, or local organisations e.g. RAPID)
6.1 Young people (15 to 18 year olds) are in education, training or employment	Increase the number of young people in education, training or employment	20 % increase in young people (15 to 18 year olds) in education, training or employment	15-18 year old	Provide advice , guidance and opportunities to young people so that they gain skills and knowledge in preparation for the world of work	Ongoing	Partnerships, VEC, NEWB SIM/RAPID	Business Development & Sustainability plan
6.2 Developing and Sustaining local business	Ensure development of new jobs and sustain existing jobs for residents in South Dublin by attracting new business and help sustain existing	No. of new businesses 10% increase in the rate yield	Business Community	Promote the Business Development and Sustainability Initiative in South Dublin	2011-2013	SDCC South Dublin Chamber	Business Development & Sustainability plan

	business						
6.3 Supporting Local Business	Help sustainability of local businesses	No. of businesses in South Dublin Nos. in employment		Shop Local initiative Creative Village	201`2	SDCC and partners	Business Development & Sustainability plan Shop Local Initiative

**DRAFT - NOT FOR CIRCULATION**