



Dublin City North Children and Young People's Services Committee

Children and Young People's Plan 2018 - 2020

TÚSLA
An Ghníomhaireacht um
Leanaí agus an Teaghlach
Child and Family Agency



An Roinn Leanaí
agus Gnóthaí Óige
Department of
Children and Youth Affairs

CONTACT

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FOREWORD BY CHAIRPERSON OF DUBLIN CITY NORTH CYPSC


As Chairperson of Dublin City North Children and Young People's Services Committee (CYPSC), I would like to welcome this first 3-Year Strategic Children and Young People's Plan (2018-2020). Alongside community partners, children, young people and families, this plan represents the culmination of community consultations, development of a socio-demographic and economic profile, audit of services, needs analysis and specific focussed research since 2015. The plan sets out an ambitious, yet achievable set of objectives and actions which will aim to improve the lives and outcomes for our children and young people at all levels of need. We are very pleased to now be in a position to publish this comprehensive document for the community.

Dublin City North is a vibrant, active and diverse community. Home to over ninety-five thousand children and young people, the area is characterised by wide ranging contrasts of poverty and affluence, ethnicity, and services provision. It should be said that many children and young people are thriving in their neighbourhood, school, and with family, even despite sometimes very challenging circumstances. Some children and young people, however, need better and more intensive support to be able to reach their full potential. Dublin North City Tusla Area has the highest ratio of children-in-care (per child population), and among the highest rate of referrals under Children First in the country, indicating a level of unmet need. Services working with children and young people are undertaking excellent work in the communities across the area, and are demonstrating great strength and dynamism to offer support. Notwithstanding the good work already happening, gaps in services provision and unmet needs are evident in Dublin City North.

Geographically, there are obvious pockets of disadvantage and deprivation when measured at Electoral District Area. A services mapping exercise has highlighted more than 1,400 services, resources and facilities for children and young people. While services are regularly developing, the data does give a broad indication when combined with consultation feedback, that there are different levels of access to and availability of services. CYPSC consultations and services audits have noted gaps in service provision including mental health treatment services; age-appropriate drug and alcohol treatment services; out of hours services; childcare services for under 2's; permanent housing options; parental supports; sexual health / gender (support) services; and accessible sports facilities. Overall, a greater need for outreach and engagement services, and localised, community based services were highlighted.

While this plan has been activated since early 2018, with focussed subgroups targeting the 5 National Outcomes, and area-based objectives, we are also keenly aware that emerging issues and circumstances will require this plan to be evergreen and transformative in its approach to needs. It is our hope, our ambition, that through working together in partnership, we can achieve better outcomes and brighter futures for our children and young people in Dublin City North.

With grateful thanks to all those parents, children, young people, and service providers who have helped to formulate this plan, we will look forward to working with all to see it through.



Joy McGlynn
Dublin City North CYPSC Chairperson
Area Manager, Tusla Dublin North City

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Children and Young People's Services Committees (CYPSC) is to secure better outcomes for children and young people through more effective integration of existing services and interventions at local level. CYPSC work towards the five national outcomes for children and young people in Ireland. These are that children and young people:

- 1. Are active and healthy, with positive physical and mental wellbeing**
- 2. Are achieving full potential in all areas of learning and development**
- 3. Are safe and protected from harm**
- 4. Have economic security and opportunity**
- 5. Are connected, respected and contributing to their world**

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICES COMMITTEES (CYPSC) IN IRELAND

The Department of Children and Youth Affairs established the Children and Young People's Services Committees (formerly Children's Services Committees) in 2007 with the purpose of improving outcomes for children and families at local and community level. Twenty-seven (27) CYPSC are now established nationally, and supported by Tusla Child and Family Agency.

CYPSC bring a diverse group of agencies across the statutory, community and voluntary sectors in local county areas together to engage in joint planning of services for children and young people. All major organisations and agencies working locally on behalf of children and young people are represented. These committees work to improve the lives of children, young people and families at local and community level through integrated planning and improved service delivery.

Better Outcomes, Brighter Futures: the National Policy Framework for Children and Young People 2014 – 2020 underscores the necessity of interagency working and tasks Children and Young People's Services Committees with a key role in this regard.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICES COMMITTEE IN DUBLIN CITY NORTH

Dublin City North CYPSC held its inaugural meeting in 2014, following a division of the Dublin City Council local authority boundaries. The initial committee set about creating a research foundation to support the direction of the Children and Young People's Plan. A research working group undertook to oversee this project, and the Dublin City North Services Mapping and Community Consultation report was completed in October 2016.

Re-established and rebuilt throughout 2017, with the CYPSC Coordinator in place since October 2016, the committee has focussed on establishing its membership; developed a number of subgroups to work on priority actions across the 5 national outcomes and specific themed areas; and continues to develop our knowledge base on children and young people in Dublin City North.

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE:

Dublin City North CYPSC has worked closely with stakeholders to understand the needs and gaps in service provision for children and young people. This has included consultations with stakeholders; establishing interagency subgroups and structures to implement the plan; research; and developing initiatives and programmes for children, young people and families.

RESEARCH

- *Dublin City North CYPSC: Community Consultation and Services Mapping* (Quality Matters, 2016): A review of 338 consultations with parents, young people and practitioners in Dublin City North, highlighting areas of need; satisfaction with services; and recommendations for CYPSC going forward. Draws on socio-demographics from 2011 Census to build profiles of each Child and Family Support Network, with services mapping detailed by a desktop review. This document provided the foundation upon which to build the Children and Young People's Plan (2018-2020).
- *Child Emotional Health and Wellbeing in Finglas North A for 6-12 year olds* (Kinlen & MacDonald, 2017). This research was completed as per a recommendation in the 2016 Community Consultation and Services Mapping, which noted the lack of child services in this area and high deprivation, and disadvantage. The report tells a story of child emotional health and wellbeing in "Finglas North A", building on consultation with service providers, parents and children. Recommendations are built into an action plan across the 5 National Outcomes from *Better Outcomes, Brighter Futures* to increase child emotional health and wellbeing through an interagency steering group.
- *Dublin City North Socio-Demographic Profile* (Exodea Europe, 2018). A comprehensive and detailed profile of Dublin City North and each of the seven Child and Family Support Networks identifying child and youth-related statistics on population, deprivation, education, employment, and health. Data was obtained from the Census 2016 and other evidence based sources of information.
- *CYPSC/Healthy Ireland Dublin City North Health and Wellbeing Action Plan (2018 – 2021)* (Cruinn Associates, 2018). Aligned with Healthy Ireland Policy Framework, and associated strategies such as National Sexual Health Strategy, this plan draws on consultations with over 150 service providers, children, young people and parents to develop an action plan across key health domains: weight health; physical health; mental health and sexual health.

CHANGE MANAGEMENT

- Developed infrastructure and framework to support development of Children and Young People's Services Committee membership, including core interagency CYPSC members, subgroups and thematic working groups.
- Increased awareness of Dublin City North CYPSC, via Child and Family Support Networks, consultations, and events including over 100 stakeholders who attended a 2017 open event.
- Increased interagency engagement in CYPSC with more than 60 interagency representatives overseeing implementation of the Children and Young People's Plan.
- Developed inter-regional partnership with youth services in the seven Child and Family Support Networks to implement sexual health actions with young people.

CONSULTATIONS:

- Culmination of approximately 650 individual consultations between service representatives and stakeholders, parents, children and young people. The process of consultations have elicited the community's views on services gaps, satisfaction with service provision, and needs of children and young people in Dublin City North. These views have formed a strong basis for the development of the Children and Young People's Plan, Health and Wellbeing Plan, and Emotional Health and Wellbeing (6-12 years) Plan.

INITIATIVES / PROGRAMMES (TO SUMMER 2018):

- Development of critical incident information card for Dublin North East Inner City.
- Increased awareness of sexual health, sexual identity, and sexuality among 300 young people across 6 Child and Family Support Network Areas.
- 60 local workers from Dublin City North trained in evidence based sexual health education for delivery to young people; leading to increased capacity to respond to sexual health and sexuality education/needs of young people.
- Continued promotion and expansion of Meitheal¹, an interagency approach to supporting children aged 0-18 years and parents, led by Tusla, Child and Family Agency.
- Over 40 homeless families (including over 50 children and young people) in three family hubs located in Dublin City North with increased recreational and developmental family time with funding provided by CYPSC Dublin City North.
- 3 SAOR² trainings delivered to 45 workers in the area, increasing evidence based drug and alcohol brief intervention responses to drug and alcohol prevention and intervention.
- Directory of Services listing all relevant child and youth supports, services, resources and facilities available in Dublin City North.
- Developing key actions with interagency stakeholders to support Dublin's North East Inner City's Initiative led by Department of the Taoiseach: includes the development of an integrated delivery framework for services to streamline provision to children, young people and families; and promotion of evidence based practice.
- Participating as a Pilot site *for Outcomes for Children, National Data and Information Hub* – an online tool designed to host all publically available statistical information regarding children and young people.

¹ Meitheal is the national practice model for interagency case management support for children and families. Supported by Tusla, and implemented locally by organisations and services in communities.

² SAOR (Support, Ask and Assess, Offer and Refer) is the HSE national screening and brief intervention model for drug and alcohol. It is a one-day training offered to any practitioner who would like to be more skilled in using evidence based brief interventions for drugs and alcohol. Further information available at:

<https://www.hse.ie/eng/about/who/primarycare/socialinclusion/homelessness-and-addiction/alcohol-and-substance-use-saor/>

DUBLIN CITY NORTH CYPSC MEMBERS

	Name	Position	Organisation
1	Joy McGlynn (Chair)	Area Manager, Dublin North City	Tusla, Child and Family Agency
2	Brendan Kenny (Vice Chair)	Deputy Chief Executive, Housing and Community	Dublin City Council
3	Angela Walsh	Head of HSE Mental Health Services	Health Service Executive
4	Carol Dylan	Dublin City Childcare Committee Coordinator	Dublin City Childcare Committee
5	Cathriona Sheehan	Prevention, Partnership and Family Support Manager (Dublin North)	Tusla, Child and Family Agency
6	Clare Schofield	Education Coordinator, Foundations Project	City of Dublin Education and Training Board
7	Clíodhna Mahony	Children and Young People's Services Committee Coordinator (Dublin City North)	Tusla, Child and Family Agency
8	Sgt Conor O'Braonain	Garda Child Protection Unit	An Garda Síochana
9	Declan Mulvey	HSE Social Inclusion and Addiction Services Manager	Health Service Executive
10	Éadaoin Kelly	Principal of St Mary's Primary School	Irish Primary Principal's Network
11	Eileen Smith	Manager, Hill Street Family Resource Centre	Family Resource Centre Programme
12	Fiona Gallagher	Deputy Principal, Trinity Comprehensive	National Association of Principals and Deputy Principals.

13	Janet Colgan	Regional Manager, Tusla Education Welfare Service, Dublin North East	Tusla, Child and Family Agency
14	Mary Flynn	Deputy Director, Dublin Region Homeless Executive	Dublin City Council
15	Paul Flynn	Project Leader, Crosscare Wellington Centre / Representative of Young People at Risk	Young People at Risk / Crosscare
16	Paul Rogers	Chief Executive Officer	Northside Partnership
17	Clodagh Carroll	Asst Director of Services	Barnardos
18	Teresa Nyland	Prevention, Partnership and Family Support Manager (Dublin North City)	Tusla, Child and Family Agency
19	Tracey Monson	Director of Services	Daughters of Charity Child and Family Services

HOW THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S PLAN WAS DEVELOPED

The Dublin City North CYPSC developed its Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP) through a variety of consultations, service provision reviews, local and agency information, and socio-demographic profile. Below is an overview of the timeline that led to development of this plan.

Year	Process	Stakeholders Consulted	Outputs
2015 -2016	<i>Dublin City North CYPSC: Services Mapping and Community Consultation</i> (Quality Matters) – published December 2016	338 young people, statutory, community and voluntary organisation representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desktop review of services and resources available to children, young people and families across the area. • Needs and gaps identified by consultations with the community. • Mapping of service and resource provision in each Child and Family Service Network Area. • Socio-economic-demographic profile of Dublin City North based on latest available data- Census 2011
2016	Re-establishment of Committee, and on-going building of membership (December 2016)	CYPSC Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First meeting to re-establish committee and members. • Endorsement of Quality Matters report.
2017	3 independently facilitated sessions with CYPSC members	CYPSC Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of Services Mapping and Community Consultation and propose priorities. • Review of main CYPSC strategy documents. • Common understanding of the role and remit of CYPSC.
	Development and establishment of subgroups and thematic working groups	Multiple community, voluntary and statutory stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of 5 subgroups aligned with national outcomes, plus Planning Advisory Group and Research Advisory Group • Focused priorities by each subgroup developed. • Review of outcome 3 subgroup (including facilitated session).
	Consultations with strategic area-wide	Local Drug and Alcohol Task	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared learning and understanding of roles,

	initiatives	Forces Area Based Childhood Programmes Child and Family Support Networks / Local Networks	and remits and current activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased awareness of CYPSC • Engagement in planning process
	Sexual Health and Wellbeing Consultation with youth services in Dublin City North	16 representatives from youth services and networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profile of sexual health and wellbeing concerns and issues recorded. • Needs and gaps identified for young people, youth services and parents. • Planning forward for Healthy Ireland funds.
	<i>Emotional Health and Wellbeing in Finglas North A (6-12 years)(Kinlen and MacDonald)</i>	38 children aged 6-12 years Multiple service providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research Advisory Group established • Consultation with service providers and children • Gap and needs analysis regarding emotional health and wellbeing children living in Finglas North A • Action plan aligned with 5 national outcomes
	First draft of Children and Young People's Plan and open consultation event. (December 2017 – January 2018) followed up by CYPSC review of feedback; and subgroup recommendations.	100 stakeholders made up of community, voluntary and statutory services (60 organisations in total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaged services in consultation with draft plan. • Reviewed comments and incorporated suggestions with subgroups and CYPSC.
2018	Completion of Dublin City North CYPSC Socio-demographic profile	As needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated socio-demographic profile outlining population, education, employment, deprivation /affluence, health and family structure from 2016 Census. • Individual profiles of the 7 Child and Family Support Network Areas and Small Area Population Statistics.
	Development of Healthy Ireland Health and Wellbeing Strategy for Dublin City North	100 stakeholders including community, voluntary and statutory services, parents and young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 92 online surveys • 34 telephone interviews • 6 focus groups with children, young people and parents

			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 40 participants at Health and Wellbeing Stakeholder Workshop
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SECTION 2: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF DUBLIN CITY NORTH

DUBLIN CITY NORTH OVERVIEW

This overview provides a snapshot of key socio-demographic characteristics of the Dublin City North CYPSC Area. A full socio-demographic and economic report³ is available at <https://www.cypsc.ie/your-county-cypsc/dublin-city-north.279.html>. Where possible, data has been disaggregated for Dublin City North. It should be noted, that this is not available for all measures.

COUNTY DUBLIN AND DUBLIN CITY

The Dublin Region (Co. Dublin) comprises the constituent city/county council administrative areas of South Dublin County, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County and Fingal County. The Dublin City Council administrative area is divided into Dublin City South and Dublin City North CYPSC Areas. There are five CYPSC areas in total that align with these administrative areas.

The Dublin Region occupies an area of some 921 km² (92,100 hectares). In 2016 the Dublin Region had a population of 1,186,656, representing an increase of 0.07% over the intercensal period 2011-2016. In 2016 the total population of Dublin City North CYPSC Area was 325,385, representing 27.4% of the total population of Co. Dublin. The political, cultural and economic capital of Ireland, Dublin City is home to 554,554 people (CSO Census 2016) and host to many workers, students and visitors on a daily basis. Over the intercensal period 2011-2016 the population of Dublin City grew by 5.1% from 527,612 people.

The Dublin City administrative area stretches from Donaghmede in the northeast to Terenure in the south, and bordered by the Phoenix Park to the west and Dublin Bay to the east. Dublin City is the most populous local authority area in Ireland, representing 11.6% of the population of the State. In 2016 the total population of *Dublin City North* CYPSC Area represented 58.7% of the total population of Dublin City. Dublin City and surrounding areas are connected by a network of public transport links including bus, rail, and tram lines; and a large city route of cycle lanes. The Dublin City North Area is surrounded by the M50 motorway which links South Dublin to North Dublin and to all other routes that lead to outside Dublin.

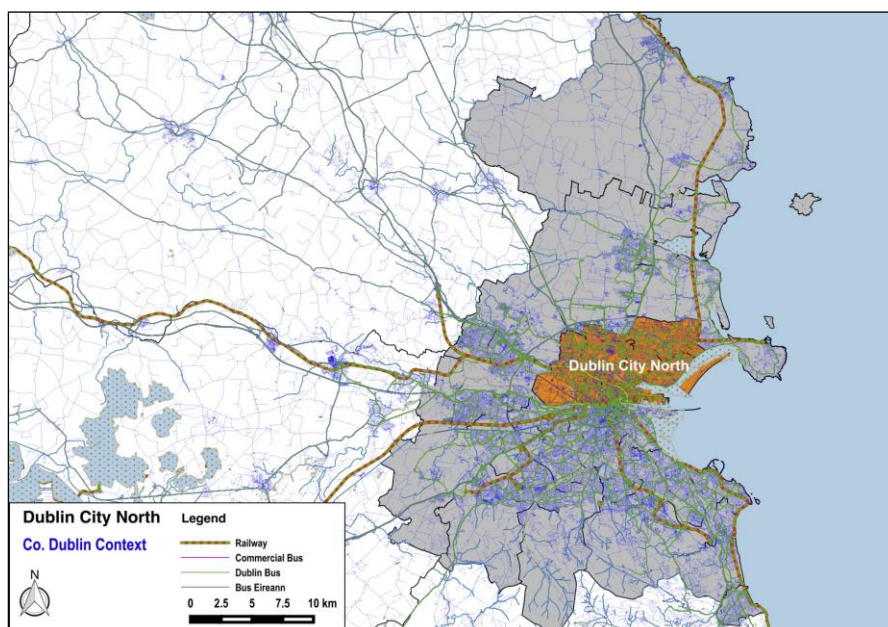


Figure 1 - Geographical Context of Dublin City North with Greater Dublin Area

³ Exodea Consulting Europe. (2018). Dublin City North CYPSC Socio-Demographic Profile.

DUBLIN CITY NORTH

The geographical area of Dublin City North CYPSC Area spans the north side catchment of Dublin City Council, and extends from the North East and West Inner City Dublin out through Cabra, Finglas, Ballymun, Clontarf and Beaumont/Donaghmede. The area spans across 73.9km² with a total population of 325, 385 people. Compared with the state average of 70 persons per square kilometre, the density of the population in Dublin City North is nearly 63 times greater at 4,401.3 persons per square kilometre.

Dublin City North is comprised of eight postal districts⁴; five Electoral Areas⁵; ninety-three Electoral Divisions (EDs)⁶ and 1,255 Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS)⁷. Electoral districts are grouped together under a number of different boundaries to form larger areas. For example, Dublin City Council (includes Central, North West and North Central Areas); and Tusla, Child and Family Agency (includes Tusla Dublin North City and part of Tusla Dublin North).

Under the Prevention, Partnership and Family Support Programme, Tusla has subdivided operational areas into *Child and Family Support Network (CFSN)* Areas to develop integrated service delivery on a local basis. Seven (7) Child and Family Support Networks are established in Dublin City North (two established independently and five established by Tusla). *For the purpose of this report, data has been collected by Child and Family Support Network Area, to support service planning, strategy development, and access to user-friendly information.* A summary of these network areas are provided below, as they link with the CYPSC Dublin City North boundary area:

Child and Family Support Network Area	Electoral Divisions	
Ballymun/Whitehall	Ballymun A, B, C, D Beaumont A	Whitehall A, B, C, D
Finglas	Ballygall A, B, C, D Ballymun E, F	Finglas North A, B, C Finglas South A, B, C, D
Cabra	Ashtown A, B Cabra East A, B, C	Cabra West A, B, C, D Phoenix Park
North Inner City (also referred to as North East Inner City)	Ballybough A, B Inns Quay A, B Mountjoy A, B	North City North Dock A, B, C Rotunda A, B
North West Inner City	Arran Quay A, B, C, D, E	Inns Quay C
Dublin City Bay (Also known as Dublin Bay North)	Beaumont D, E, F Botanic A, B, C Clontarf East B, C, D, E	Clontarf West B, C, D, E Drumcondra South A, B, C Grace Park
Dublin North East (also known as Dublin City North Electoral Area)	Ayrfield Beaumont A, B, C Clontarf East A Clontarf West A Edenmore	Grange A, B, C, D, E Harmonstown A, B Kilmore A, B, C, D Priorswood A, B, C, D, E Raheny (Foxfield, Greendale, St Assam)

⁴ Postal districts in Dublin City North include Dublin 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 and 17 within the Dublin City Council Administrative Boundaries.

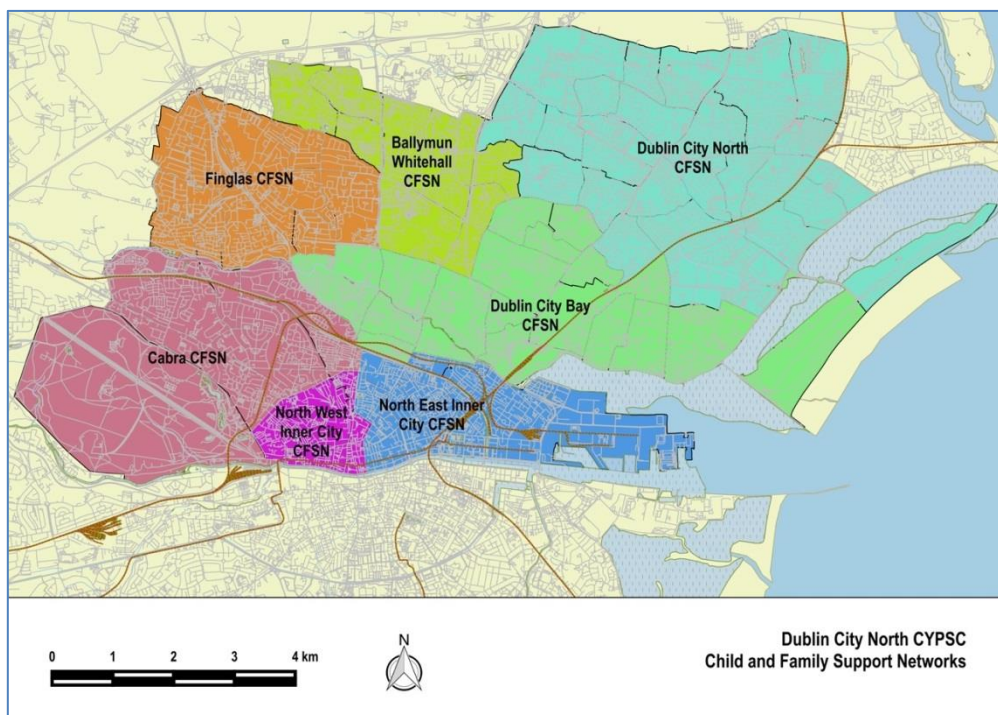
⁵ Electoral Areas are voting areas as defined by local county councils. In Dublin City North, these include Ballymun, Finglas-Cabra, Beaumont-Donaghmede, Clontarf and North Inner City.

⁶ Electoral Districts or EDs, are the smallest legally defined administrative areas in the State for which Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS) are published from the Census.

⁷ Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS) are Census 2016 statistics produced for a range of geographical levels from state to small areas.

DUBLIN CITY NORTH MAP WITH CHILD AND FAMILY SUPPORT NETWORK AREAS

The map below illustrates the boundaries of the seven Child and Family Support Network (CFSN) Areas within the Dublin City North CYPSC Area.



SUMMARY SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

Below is a brief summary of key profile statistics. While every attempt has been made to provide local specific data relating to Dublin City North, it has not been possible to obtain these measures in every case. Likewise, some national data is not available as a direct comparator. Where this is not available, the details have remained blank. Contact was made with the Census office to obtain any missing data, and any information received has been included.

KEY COMPARATOR INDICATORS

Indicator	District of Measurement	Local Measure	National Measure
Child and youth population (0-24 yrs)	Dublin City North	95,679	1,583,004
Child population (0-17 yrs)	Dublin City North	61,966	1,220,907
Young adult population (18 - 24 yrs)	Dublin City North	33,713	362,097
Infant mortality (<1 year)	<i>Dublin City</i>	<i>2016:</i> 3.7 per 1,000 or 27 infant deaths (15 boys, 12 girls)	<i>2016</i> 3.3 infant deaths per 1000 or 208 infant deaths
Child mortality	<i>Dublin City</i>	2017: 1-4 years: 2 deaths 5-9 years: 2 deaths 10-14 years: 3 deaths 15-19 years: 6 deaths	2017: 28 deaths 23 deaths 22 deaths 76 deaths
Ethnicity other than White Irish (% and no. of children and young people (0-24 years, 2016 census)	<i>Dublin City</i>	<i>White Irish Traveller:</i> 0.8% or 1,156 <i>Other White Background:</i> 8.8% or 13,526 <i>Black or Black Irish:</i> 1.8% or 2,680 <i>Asian or Asian Irish:</i> 4.7% or 7,052 <i>Other:</i>	1.2% or 18,018 7.8% or 121,851 2.2% or 34,707 2.6% or 39,930

		2% or 3,024	2% or 32,492
Family structure	Dublin City North	<p>Lone Mother Households 9,929 children <15 years 11,300 children >15 years 6,740 children both >15 and < 15 years</p> <p>Lone Father Households 547 children < 15 years 2197 children > 15 years 309 children both <15 and >15 years</p> <p>Total: 31,022 children in all one parent household types</p>	312,241⁸ 43,962 356,203
Parental education level	<i>Dublin City</i>	6,112 or 7.8% of mothers with no formal or primary education only	

⁸ Census 2016. Family Units and Number of Children 2011 to 2016 by County and City, Aggregate Town or Rural Area, Type of Family Unit, Statistical Indicator and Census Year [StatBank](#) / [Profile 4 - Households and Families](#) / [E4091](#) / Select from table E4091

2.1 DEMOGRAPHICS

Dublin City North CYPSC Area has experienced a 5.8% growth in total population since the 2011 census, increasing from 307,495 to 325,385, ahead of both Dublin City and the State. The current total population represents 58.67% of Dublin City's total population.

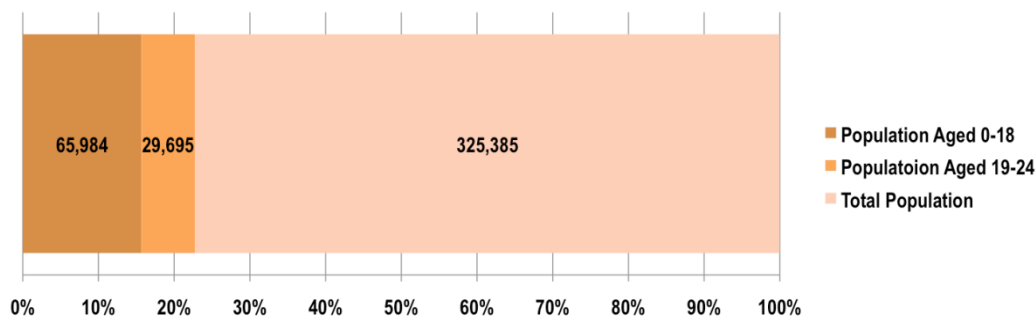


Figure 2 - Total Population in DCN and age bands

While the total population has increased by 5.8% since the last census, the below table demonstrates the change in population of children under the age 18 over the last 4 census periods. At its peak in 2002, and experiencing a decline in 2006, the number of children in this area has steadily increased close to the numbers experienced in 2002.

Year	Number of Children under 18 years	% Change
2002	62206	
2006	58384	-6.6%
2011	60127	+ 3%
2016	61966	+ 3.1%

Figure 3- Number of Children under 18 in DCN by Census Year

As reflected in Figure 4 below, Dublin City North (DCN) has a larger proportion of 20-24 year olds than the state (27% DCN vs. 17% State). A similar picture was evident in the 2011 census, demonstrating that this age cohort has remained reasonably steady throughout the last 8 years. This may be driven by the concentration of young student populations residing close to universities, and young professionals. When this is further analysed by the mapping of age distribution, the concentration of 19-24 year olds are based in or close to central Dublin's North Inner City and North West Inner City; Whitehall, Santry and Ballymun, Ashtown and Darndale/Donaghmede. These are areas that are typically central to Dublin City/area universities and the continual expansion of major employment hubs such as the Irish Financial Services Centre in the North Inner City which attracts a large cohort of young professionals.

	Total Age 0-4	Total Age 5-9	Total Age 10-14	Total Age 15-19	Total Age 20-24	Total Age 0-24
DCN	18,769	17,571	15,660	18,083	25,596	95,679
DCN Percentage	20%	18%	16%	19%	27%	100%
State	331,515	355,561	319,476	302,816	273,636	1,583,004
State Percentage	21%	22%	20%	19%	17%	100%

Figure 4 - Population Distribution in Dublin City North by percentage and numbers

The largest cohort of children and young people is evident in Dublin North East Child and family Support Network Area with a youth population (0-24 years) totalling 27,907 or 29% of the total

Dublin City North population. The lowest proportion of youth was found in the North West Inner City with a youth population of 4,557 or 5% of the total population of youth.

CFSN Area	Ballymun/ Whitehall	Finglas	Cabra	North Inner City	North West Inner City	Dublin City Bay	Dublin North East
Number of Child and Youth Population (0-24 years)	11,479	12,016	10,280	13,111	4,557	16,329	27,907
Percentage of Child and Youth Population in DCN	12%	12%	11%	14%	5%	17%	29%

Table 1- Child and Youth Population by Child and Family Support Network

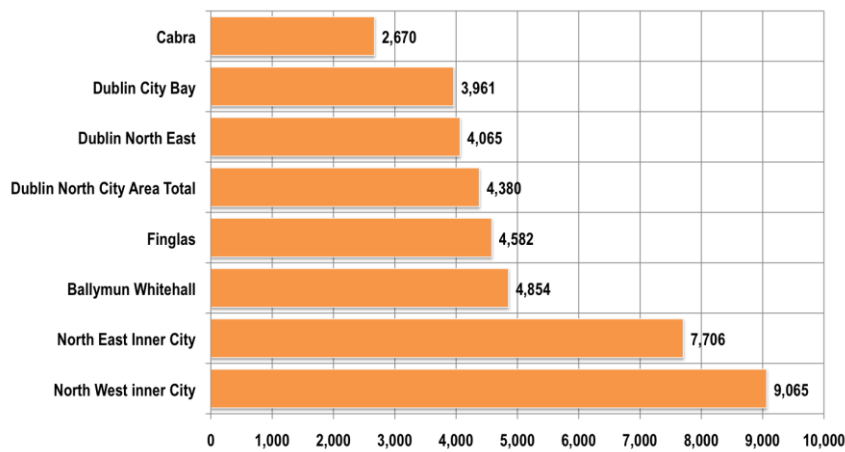
There are significant variations of child and youth population by electoral districts in each Child and Family Support Network Area. However, there are three common electoral districts (EDs) that contain the most concentrated populations of all ages across the Dublin City North CYPSC Area. These are Grange A; Ashtown A and Ballymun C. As noted above, the higher population of 19-24 year olds in this region is also illustrated by more concentrated pockets of this age range, when compared to the other age groups.

Age Group (years)	Top 3 Most Concentrated Populations by Electoral District
0-4	Grange A (837); Ashtown A (757); Grange B (536)
5-12	Grange A (1266); Ashtown A (913); Grange B (663)
13-18	Grange A (932); Ashtown A (666); Ballymun C (570)
19-24	Ballymun C (805); Ashtown A (799); North Dock B (768)

Table 2- Most Populated Electoral Districts by Age Groups

POPULATION DENSITY

A high population density implies that the population is high relative to the size of the country. Below, it can be seen that in 2016 the population density across the DCN CYPSC area was 4,380 persons per sq. km. By comparison, the population density of the State increased to 70 persons per sq. km. in 2016, up from 67 persons in 2011 and 62 persons per sq. km. recorded in 2006. In 2016 the average population density in urban areas was 2,008 persons per sq. km. compared to 27 persons per sq. km. in rural areas. The most densely populated CFSN area in 2016 was the North West Inner City. This had a density of 9,065 per sq. km., representing over twice the density in the DCN CYPSC area.



Dublin City North also contains the three most densely populated electoral divisions in the country, Rotunda A (23,860 persons per sq. km), Mountjoy B (18,014 persons per sq. km), and Mountjoy A (17,963 persons per sq. km) – all within the North Inner City Child and Family Support Network Area.

Dublin City and Suburbs is found to have the highest population density across the country according to Census 2016 and the Dublin City North data supports this. It is also no surprise that the areas with the highest population densities are found in Dublin's inner city areas where there is a higher proportion of immigration, employment and concentrated blocks of apartment living.

YOUNG AGE DEPENDENCY

The young-age-dependency ratio is the ratio of the number of young people at an age when they are generally economically inactive, (under 15 years of age), compared to the number of people of working age (i.e. 15-64). In 2016 the young dependency ratio was higher in Dublin City North (DCN) CYPSC Area at 25.6% than in *Dublin City* (20.9%). However, by state comparison, *Dublin City* Local Authority Area was one of the lowest youth dependency areas in the country.

2.2 FAMILY STRUCTURE

In 2016 there were 76,890 families in the Dublin City North CYPSC Area. Of these, the highest proportion was found in "Ashtown A" Electoral District (within Cabra Child and Family Support Network Area). In 2016 there were 22,557 families with all children of less than 15 years of age in the Dublin City North CYPSC Area. The ED with the largest number of families with children of less than 15 years of age was Grange A (1,024 families). In 2016 there were 22,047 families with all children of more than 15 years of age in the Dublin City North CYPSC Area.

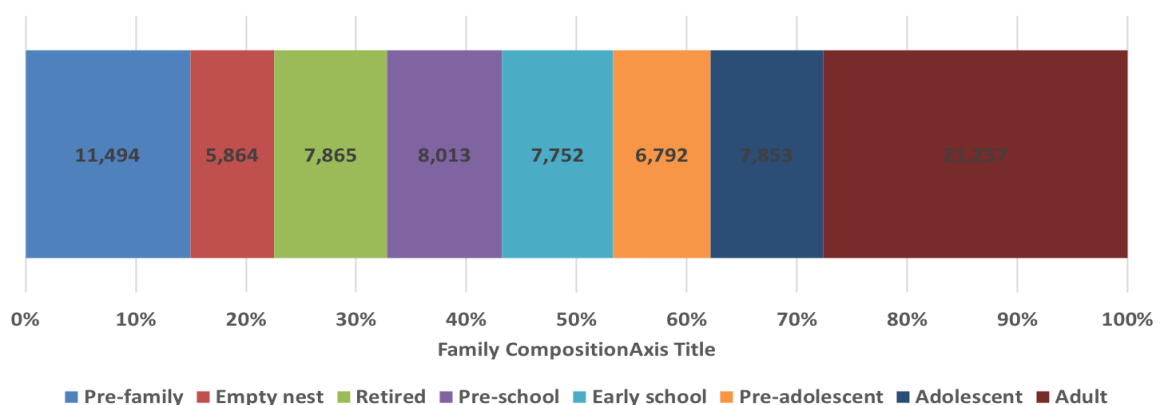
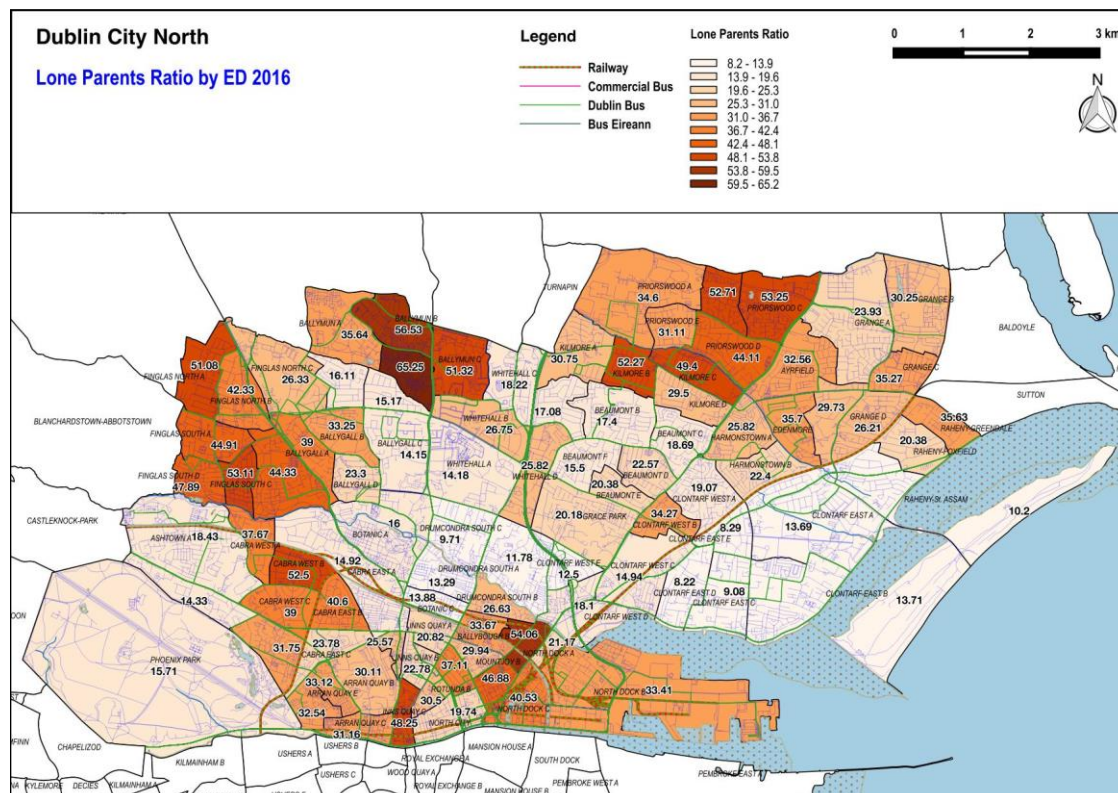


Figure 5 - Family Structure Breakdown in Dublin City North

LONE PARENTS

The CSO national Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) 2016 confirms that lone parents are more likely than any other social group to be living in poverty. The proportion of Lone Parents (as a proportion of all households with dependent children) in Ireland grew from 10.7% in 1991 to 21.6% nationally in 2011.

In 2016 the Lone Parent ratio exceeded 50 in Ballymun D (65.25), Ballymun B (56.53), Ballybough A (54.06), Priorswood C (53.25), Finglas South C (53.11), Priorswood B (52.71), Cabra West B (52.50), Kilmore B (52.27), Ballymun C (51.32) and Finglas North A (51.08).



Of the total number of lone parents in Dublin City North, 96% were lone mother families and just 4% were lone father families. Lone parent households accounted for 31,022 children aged both under and over 15 years. In 2016, there were 16,611 lone mother families and 2,180 lone father families with children aged both under and over 15 years. The Electoral Districts with the highest Lone Parents Ratio were Ballymun D (65.25), Ballymun B (56.53), Ballybough A (54.06), Priorswood C (53.25), Finglas South C (53.11), Priorswood B (52.71), Cabra West B (52.50), Kilmore B (52.27), Ballymun C (51.32) and Finglas North A (51.08).

2.3 ETHNICITY

In 2016 75.3% of the population of the Dublin City North (DCN) CYPSC Area were classified as 'White Irish' compared to 82.2% of the State population, pointing to a more diverse ethnic mix. The area also had a larger percentage of population classified as 'Other White' (11.8%) compared to the State (9.5%).

The chart below highlights the differences in ethnicity and cultural background in each of the Child and Family Support Network (CFSN) areas. "White Irish" is the predominant ethnicity in each CFSN Area *except* the North Inner City (NIC) where 54% of the population is not White Irish. The multi-cultural make-up of the NIC is indicative of a thriving inner city hub, attracting multi-cultural employment, a central location for the largest financial companies, and offers

attractive apartment and city living. Paradoxically it also contains Small Area Populations with high unemployment rates, deprivation, disadvantage; high percentage of unskilled workers, low educational attainment, and a high percentage of lone parent families.

Eighty-three percent (83%) of the White Irish Traveller population are located in three Child and Family Support Network Areas including Ballymun/Whitehall, Dublin North East and Finglas, pointing to the need for more direct service provision. Finglas (Balseskin) is also the location for the Reception and Integration Centre for people seeking international protection. In 2017, 276 people were residing in Balseskin from a range of backgrounds.

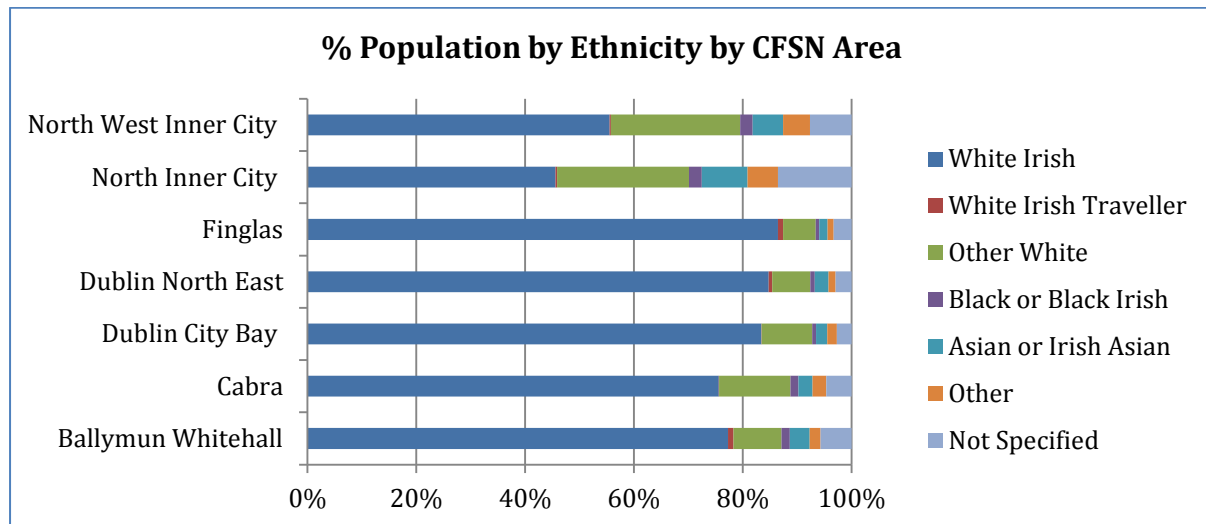


Chart 1 - % Population by Ethnicity in CFSN Areas

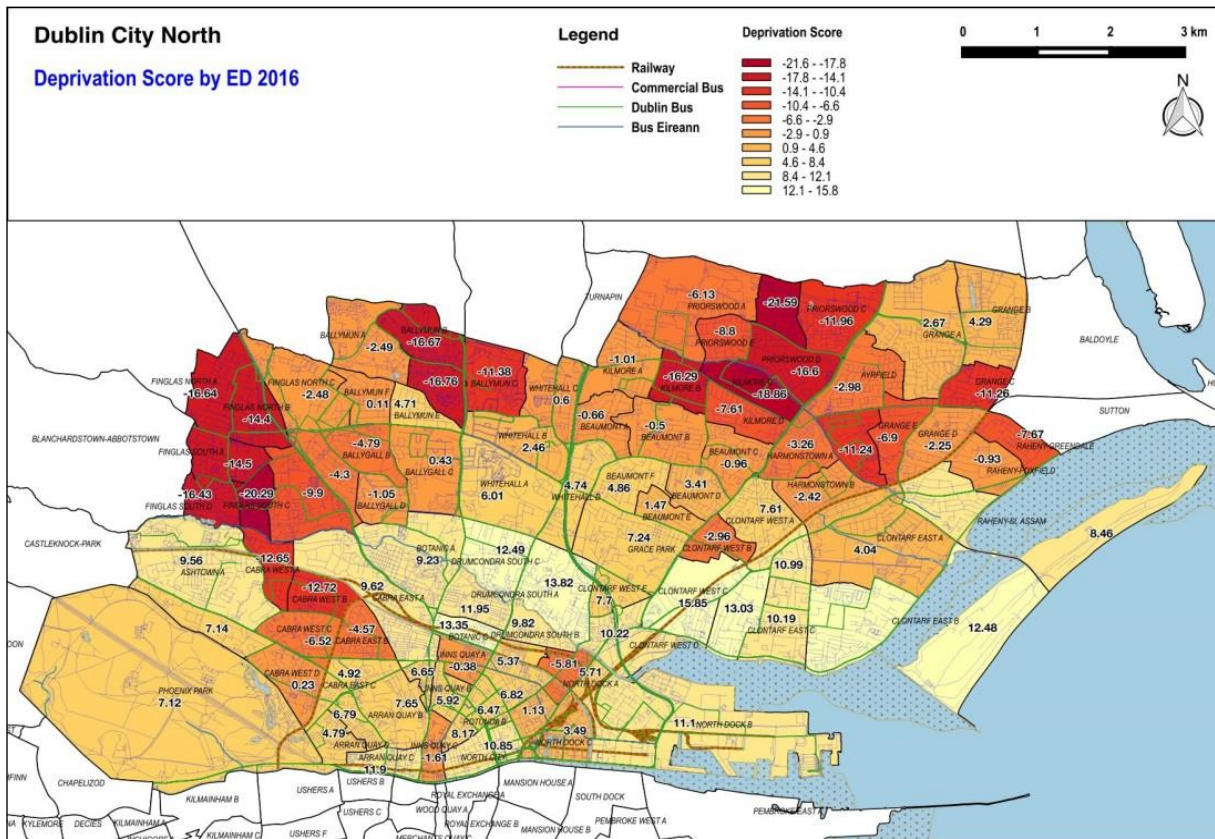
2.4 AFFLUENCE AND DEPRIVATION

The Pobal HP⁹ Deprivation Index measures the relative affluence or disadvantage of an area using data compiled from various censuses. A scoring is given to the area based on a national average of zero and ranging from approximately -35 (being the most disadvantaged) to +35 (being the most affluent). Measured at Small Area of Population (SAP) level, the Dublin City North CYPSC Area contains the full spectrum of affluence and deprivation. The calculation of deprivation scores on the basis of Electoral Districts mask stark differences when calculated at Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS). The chart below illustrates the deprivation scores by Electoral Districts across the Dublin City North Area. The darker red colour on the chart below illustrates the Electoral Districts with the highest deprivation scores. At the other end of the spectrum, the light yellow areas show a low deprivation score

Of the 93 Electoral Districts (EDs) in the Dublin City North CYPSC Area:

- 13 EDs classify as being '*affluent*' (Clontarf East C, Clontarf West D, North City, Clontarf East E, North Dock B, Arran Quay C, Botanic B, Clontarf East B, Drumcondra South C, Clontarf East D, Botanic C, Drumcondra South A, and Clontarf West C).
- No EDs classify as being '*very affluent*',
- 15 EDs fall into the category of being '*disadvantaged*' and two as being '*very disadvantaged*' (Priorswood B and Finglas South C).
- The remainder are classified as being either '*marginally above average*' (36 EDs), or '*marginally below average*' (29 EDs).

⁹ Pobal HP Deprivation Index (Haase and Pratschke, 2012)



Of the 1,255 Small Area Populations:

- 4 are classified as being 'extremely disadvantaged',
- 64 are 'very disadvantaged', and 188 are 'disadvantaged'
- A total of 629 SAPs are classified as being either 'marginally above average' or 'marginally below average', whilst 318 are 'affluent', with a further 55 being either 'very affluent' or 'extremely affluent'.

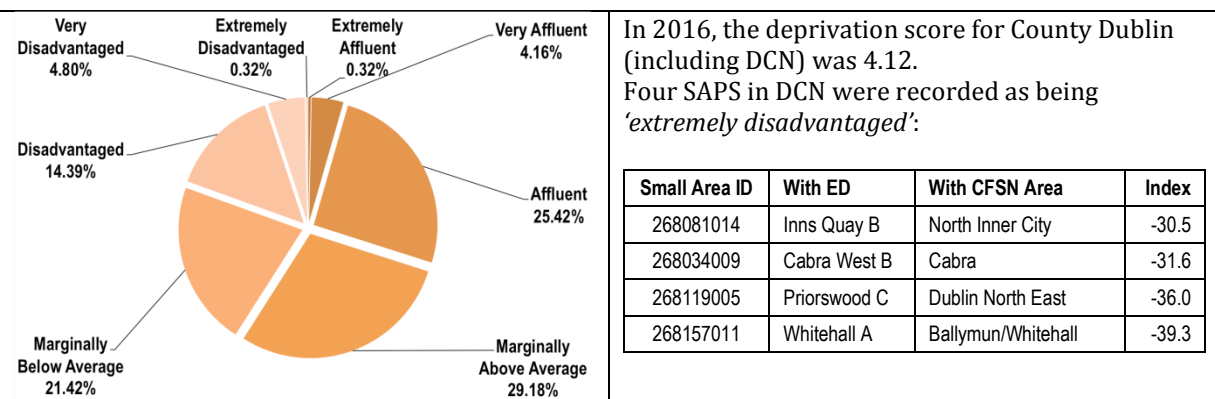


Figure 6 - HP Deprivation Category Small Area Population Statistics

POPULATION 0-24 YEARS BY DEPRIVATION

The number of children and young people living in Electoral Districts (EDs) (see Fig. 9) by deprivation shows that almost one-fifth of 0-24 year olds live in EDs that are *very disadvantaged or disadvantaged*. However, the number of 0-24 year olds living in *very disadvantaged* SAPS increases to 7,292 (in comparison to 2,145 by EDs). It is therefore useful to consider SAPS as a means to target service provision,

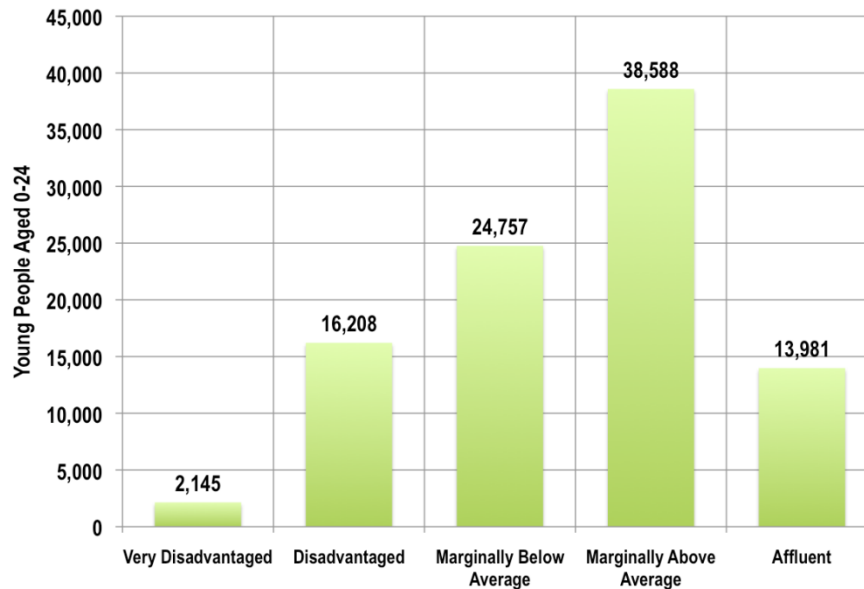


Figure 7 - No. of children and young people (0-24 years) by Deprivation Status in DCN

2.5 HOUSING

There was a 1.9% decrease in the proportion of local authority housing in Ireland from 9.8% in 1991 to 7.9% in 2011. The proportion in the *Dublin Region* declined by 4.8% from 14.1% to 9.3%, marking a significant reduction in the provision of social housing in the Region. *Dublin City* saw an even greater decline (17.2% to 11.8%) in the proportion of local authority housing, albeit from a base which, in 1991, was the third highest amongst any local authority area throughout the country.

In 2016 the Dublin City North CYPSC Area featured more reliance on state and council support, when compared to the state. Thirty-percent (30%) of the population lived in accommodation owned with a mortgage or loan, representing 25% of all households, in comparison to 31% nationally.

Of the 120,926 households in the Dublin City North CYPSC Area in 2016, a total of

- 13,979 were rented from the local authority. This represents 11.6% of all households in the area, and compares with 8.4% nationally.
- 1,771 household were rented from a voluntary or co-operative body. This represents 1.5% of all households, and compares with 0.98%.

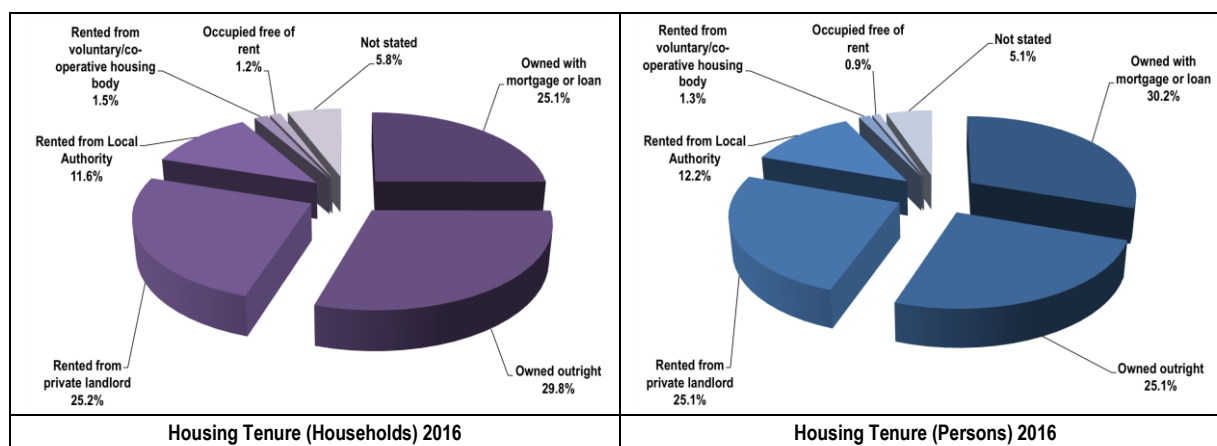


Figure 8 Housing tenure in DCN

Where there is a high proportion of Local Authority rented accommodation, these areas typically correspond to high deprivation areas. For example Finglas North A, with a deprivation score of -16.64, also contains one of the highest proportions of the Local Authority rented accommodation.

In 2016 at Electoral District level, the highest proportion of local authority rented accommodation was found in:

- Ballymun D (63.2%), (deprivation: -16.76)
- Ballymun B (57.8%), (deprivation -16.67)
- Priorswood C (46.0%), (deprivation -11.96)
- Priorswood B (44.0%), (deprivation -21.59)
- and Ballymun C (41.4%). (deprivation -11.38)

HOMELESSNESS

Both locally and nationally, the figures of homeless families and children have significant increased. The number of children in emergency accommodation nationally rose from 749 in July 2014 to 3,755 in February 2018¹⁰. The same report notes that 67% of those experiencing homelessness are in Dublin. According to figures from Dublin Region Homeless Executive (DRHE), 1352 families with 2,858 children are currently in homeless accommodation, including hotels¹¹. As the numbers of families and children experiencing homelessness increase, so too, does the demand on services to provide emotional and practical support.

Homeless Families	No. of Families	No. of Children
In hotels	822	1782
In homeless accommodation	530	1076

Table 3 - No. of homeless families and children by Emergency Accommodation Types June 2018. Source: DRHE

¹⁰ Dept. of Housing, Planning and Local Government (February 2018). Homelessness Report.

¹¹ Dublin Region Homeless Executive (June 2018). Info-graphic on Homelessness in Dublin. Accessed at www.homelessdublin.ie

2.6 HEALTH

Perceived health is a subjective measure of overall health status and is often more effective than clinical measures for predicting help-seeking behaviours and health service use. The CSO Census of Population 2016 provided an assessment of the general health of the population. Overall, 83% of the population in Dublin City North responded that their health was very good or good. *Dublin City* by comparison with other Local Authority Areas was one of the lowest areas to reflect their health being very good or good. Below is an illustration by Electoral Districts who determined their health to be *bad* or very *bad*. The areas more likely to report bad or very bad health largely reflect low socio-economic and high deprivation areas, which suggest a link between poverty and perceived health (see Fig 11 below, the darker the area, the more people reported their health was *bad* or very *bad*)

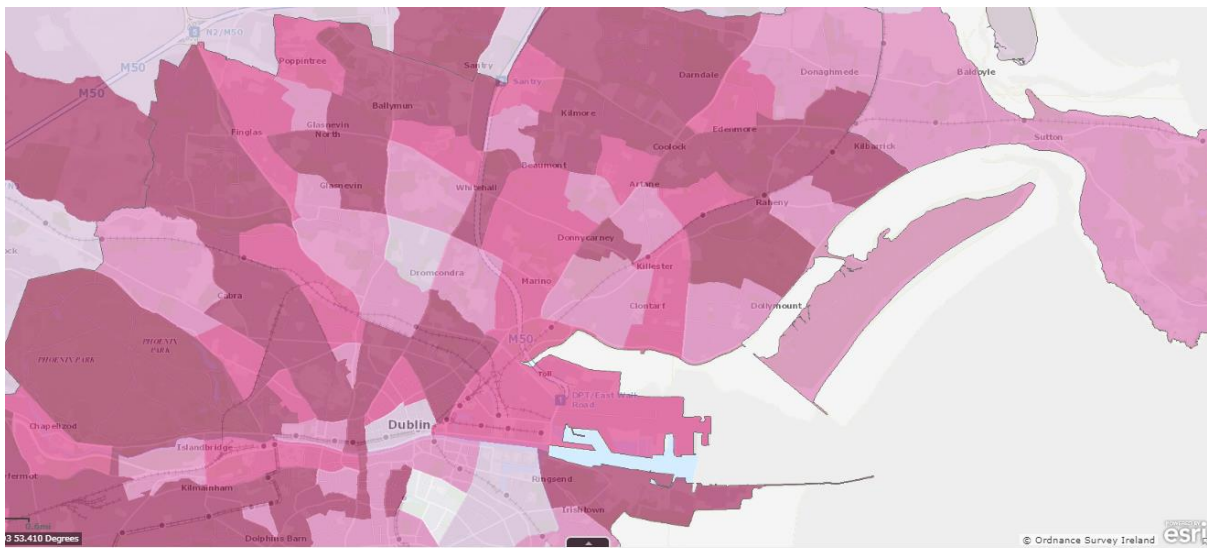


Figure 9 - Bad or Very Bad Health by Electoral District 2016

Source: Census 2016

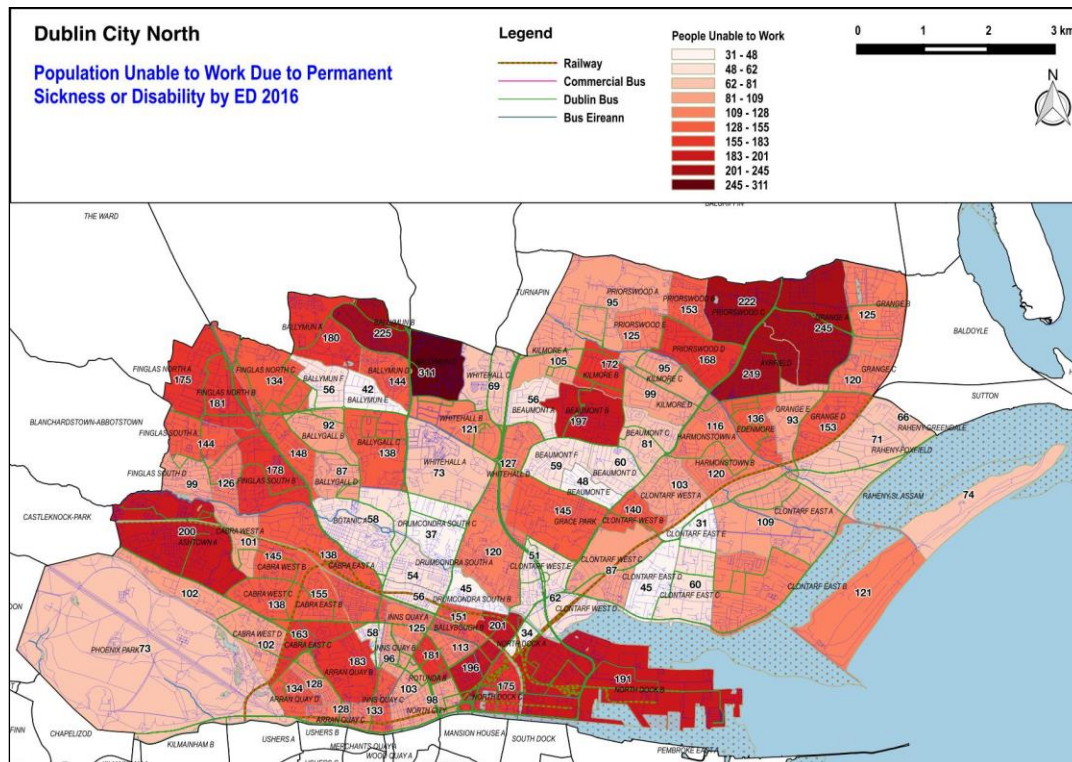
Health Report	Total Population						Total
	Very good	Good	Fair	Bad	Very bad	Not stated	
Dublin City North	178,944	91,092	28,665	5,623	1,229	19,832	325,385

Table 4 - General Health of Population in DCN

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

2.7 DISABILITY

In 2016, *Dublin City* had a rate of disabled persons at 14.7%: the fifth highest in the State. At State level, educational attainment amongst disabled persons was much lower than that of the general population at all levels. In 2016, the unemployment rate amongst persons with a disability was 26.3%, more than double the 12.9% rate for the population as a whole. The map below illustrates the concentration of the population unable to work due to permanent disability or sickness (15+ years).



In 2016, *Dublin City* had 9.1% of the population 10-14 years of age with a disability, whilst 9.9% of the population 15-19 years of age had a disability in 2016. The percentage population of both age cohorts with a disability is above that of the State, however, it is noted that many of the State services providing support for young people with disabilities are located in Dublin City.

In 2016, the Health Research Board (HRB) reported that there were 1,397 individuals registered in the CHO Area 9 Dublin North City and County area, registered on the National Physical and Sensory Disability Database (NPSDD) in December 2016, with a physical or sensory disability. CHO Area 9 includes the Dublin North, Dublin North Central and Dublin North West areas.

Dublin City	Dublin City			State
	Population	Population with a Disability	Population with a Disability %	Population with a Disability %
0 - 4 years	30,683	990	3.2	3.0
5 - 9 years	27,937	1,902	6.8	6.4
10 - 14 years	24,593	2,248	9.1	8.3
15 - 19 years	28,781	2,858	9.9	9.4
20 - 24 years	44,484	3,796	8.5	9.1

Table 5 - Population 0-24 years with Registered Disability

2.8 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

In Dublin City North CYPSC Area, the largest cohort of “highest achieved education” stands in the “upper secondary school” category based on the 2016 census. A report from the Department of Education and Skills highlighted that while the national average of post-primary school retention stood at 91.2%, Dublin City North had one the lowest areas of retention (at approx.88%) based on the tracked cohort of children from 2010.¹²

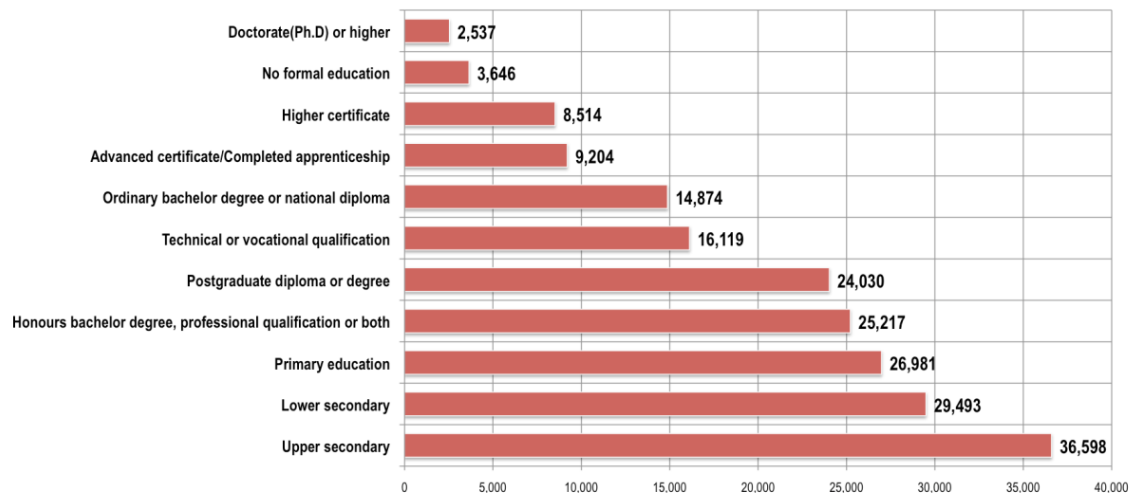


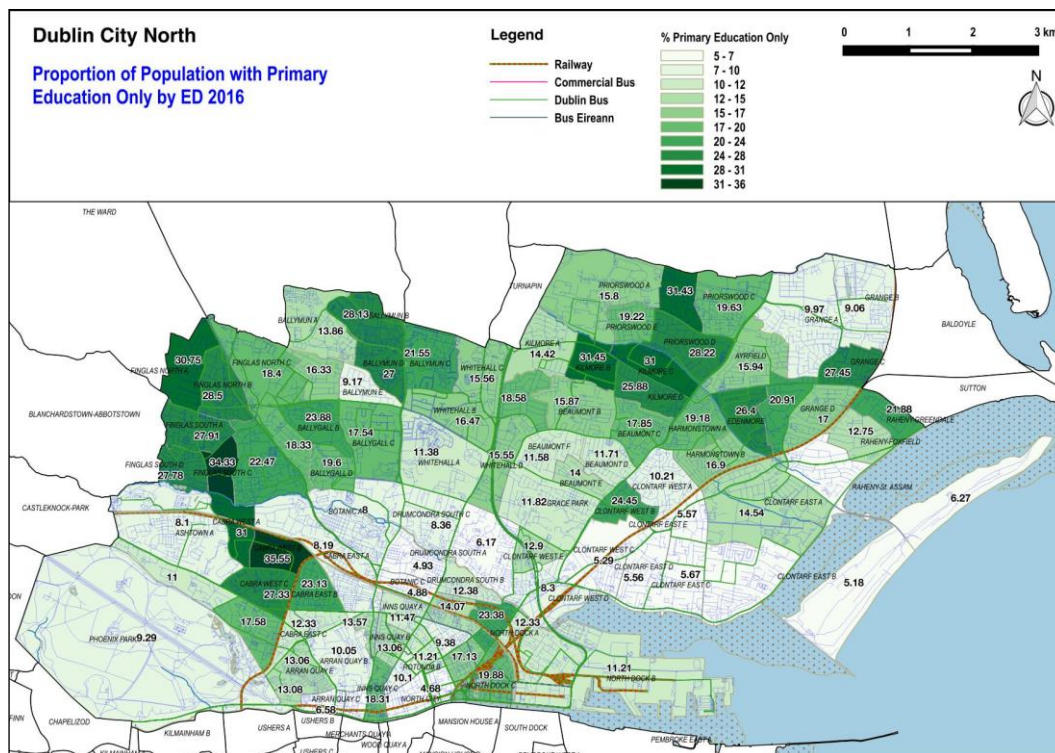
Figure 10 - DCN Highest Educational Attainment Total

Despite this, there has been a significant rise in the last 10 years of educational attainment. Sharp rises between the Census periods 2006 and 2016 saw large increases in third level attainment in six EDs – North Dock B; Ballymun A; Arran Quay D; Drumcondra South B; Clontarf West E; and Ashtown B.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT – PRIMARY EDUCATION ONLY 2016

In some Electoral Districts (EDs) there are significant percentages of the population that have attained only up to primary school education. The EDs that returned the highest proportion of Primary Education only included Cabra West B (35.55) ; Finglas South C (34.33) ; Kilmore B (31.45); Priorswood B (31.43); Cabra West A (31); Kilmore C (31); and Finglas North A (30.75). These named EDs, while only naming the top highest proportion of primary education only, suggests a strong link between poverty, deprivation, employment and education. All of these EDs are also featured as the most disadvantaged EDs in Dublin City North. Two, Finglas South C and Priorswood B, are categorised as *very disadvantaged*.

¹² Department of Education and Skills. (2017). Retention rates of pupils in second-level schools. 2010 Cohort. DES.



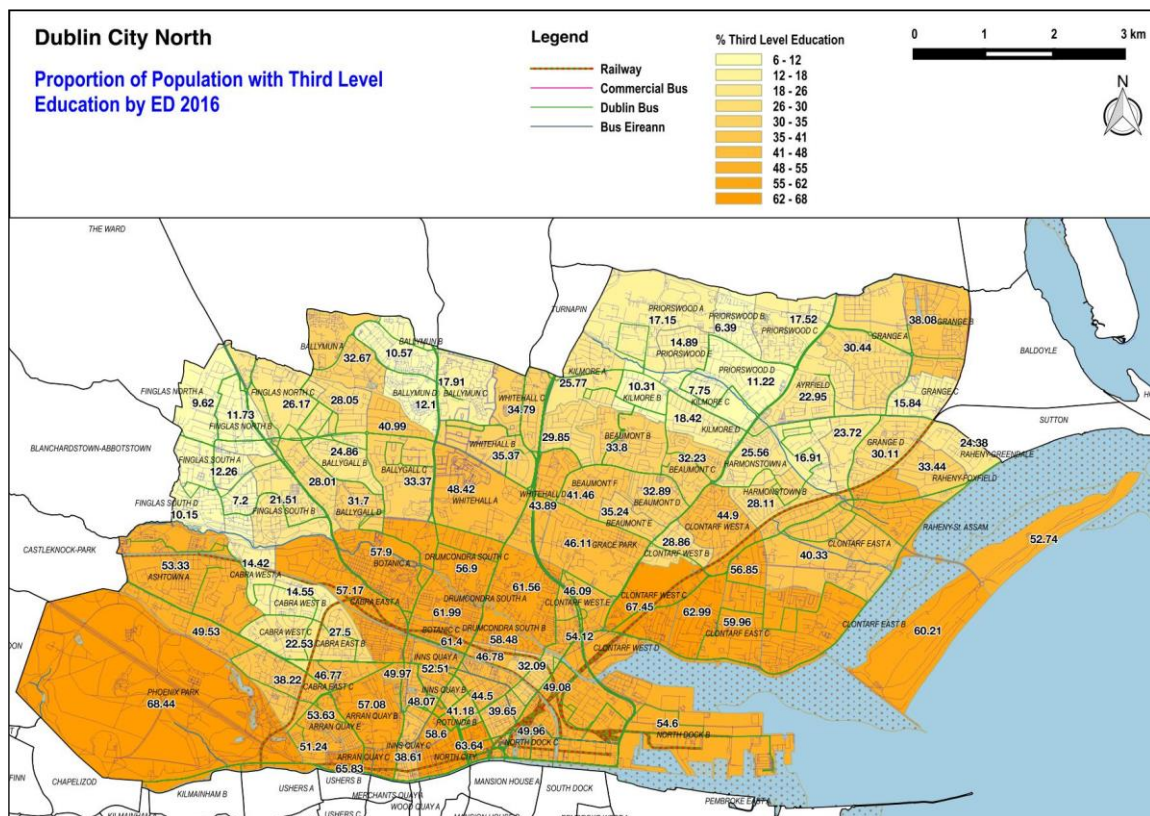
By Small Area Population (SAP) level, the picture becomes starker with one small area in Cabra West B demonstrating the highest proportion of primary education only at 64. The highest proportions (>50) of *primary education only* was found in SAPs within Cabra, Ballymun/Whitehall, and North Inner City.

Small Area ID	With ED	With CFSN Area	Proportion with Primary Education Only 2006	Proportion with Primary Education Only 2011	Proportion with Primary Education Only 2016
268034009	Cabra West B	Cabra	76.2	72.9	64
268157011	Whitehall A	Ballymun/Whitehall	66.7	65.4	60
268109001	North Dock C	North Inner City	53.7	54.0	53
268081014	Inns Quay B	North Inner City	52.1	39.0	50
268009011	Ballybough A	North Inner City	34.5	47.2	47

Table 6 - SAPs with Highest Primary Education Only

THIRD LEVEL EDUCATION

At the other end of the spectrum, there are a number of EDs that returned particularly high levels of educational attainment in 2016. The map below illustrates the highest and lowest EDs of third level attainment. The highest rates are found close to high employment zones in the inner city (e.g. the Irish Financial Services Centre) where there are large cohorts of young professionals, and in or around third level institutions. Corresponding to data provided by Tusla Educational Welfare Service, the area in Dublin City North with the lowest progression to third level education is Coolock / Darddale which centres on Priorswood/Kilmore EDs.



Between 2006 and 2016, certain Electoral Districts have demonstrated increases in third level education, as can be seen below in Table 7. The biggest increase was evident in North Dock B and Ballymun A. North Dock B is located on the further eastern point of the North Inner City, bordered by the River Liffey/Dublin Harbour and includes East Wall. The area has expanded in recent years with a large demand for city living. The shared majority of housing here is split between owner occupied with/without a mortgage and privately rented, and includes settled housing estates and apartment buildings to cater for the needs of young professionals in the area. In some SAPs, up to 70% of the population is in the age range 25-44 years, prime working age, and is home to young families, noting that over 1000 children aged under 18 years are recorded in this area. More notably up to 97% of the SAP populations are working.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

A report by Tusla Education Welfare Service¹³ demonstrated that primary schools in *Dublin* have a higher percentage of days lost; relatively high non-attendance rate and higher rates of suspensions, when compared to the rest of the country. At post-primary level, *Dublin* has higher rates of suspensions when compared to other parts of the country.

In Dublin City North, there are 167 mainstream primary and secondary schools located in Dublin City North. A significant majority of the 116 primary schools are designated "DEIS Band 1 or 2"¹⁴. The same is evident of the 37 post primary schools in Dublin City North, with the majority classified as DEIS and thereby receiving additional supports from the Department of Education and Skills to meet the needs of the student population.

¹³ Millar, D.(2018). School Attendance Data from Primary and Post-Primary School 2015/16. Analysis and Report to Tusla and Family Agency.

¹⁴ Delivering Equality of Opportunity in Schools (DEIS) is a national programme by the Department of Education and Skills aimed at addressing the educational needs of children and young people from disadvantaged communities.

Profile data for DCN	Number
<i>No of Mainstream Schools</i>	167
<i>No of SCP's</i>	15
<i>No. of Home School Community Liaisons c</i>	77
<i>School going population</i>	48,808
<i>No. Education Welfare Officers</i>	8.6 + 1 SEWO
<i>Average population per EWO</i>	6,962
<i>No referrals to EWS 2017/18</i>	672
<i>No. of Expulsions (Sept 2017– June 2018)</i>	19
<i>No. Legal Notifications September/June 2018</i>	55
<i>Absenteeism 2014/2015* (latest data available by DCN)</i>	
<i>20+ days Absent</i>	3,969
<i>60+ days Absent</i>	269

Figure 11 - Tusla Education Welfare Service Data for Dublin City North June 2018

The data in tables 8 and 9 below illustrate the mean percentage of days lost, absences, expulsions and suspensions in Dublin, in both primary and post-primary settings. In primary settings, all measures are higher in Dublin when compared to both Leinster and the State. In post-primary settings, the percentage of absenteeism is actually lower, but the percentage of expulsions is higher.

Primary	Mean % Student Days Lost	Mean % 20-day Absences	Mean % Expulsions	Mean % Suspensions
Dublin	6.6	15.2	0.04	1.32
Leinster	5.9	12.1	0.02	0.59
State	5.5	10.4	0.01	0.38

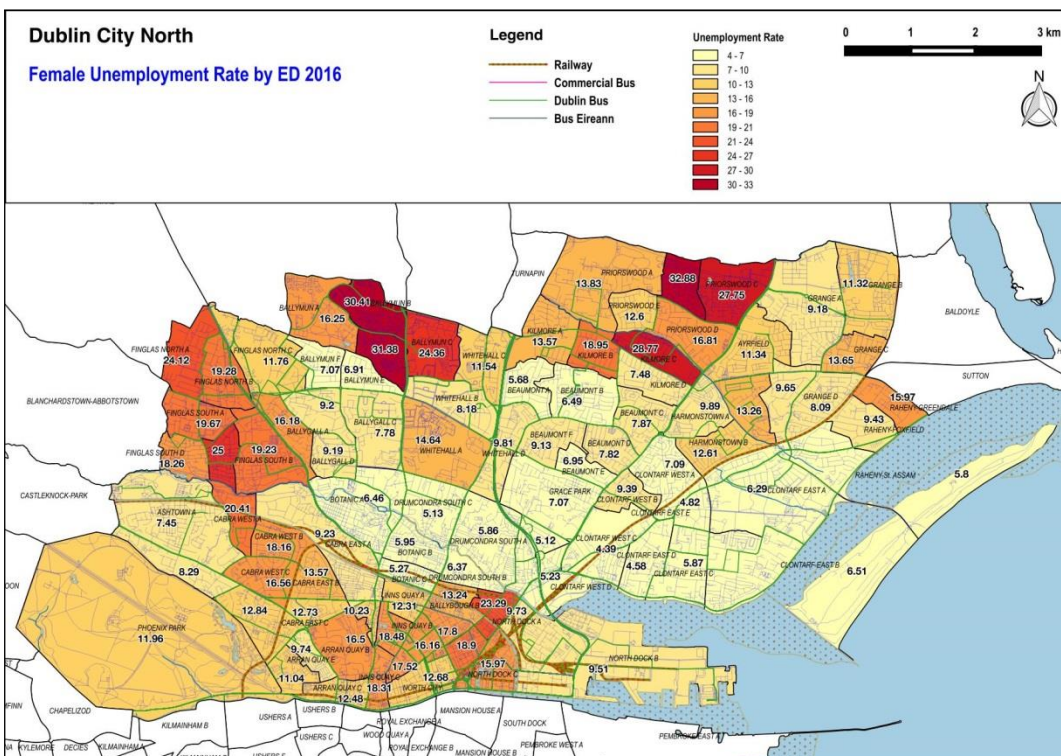
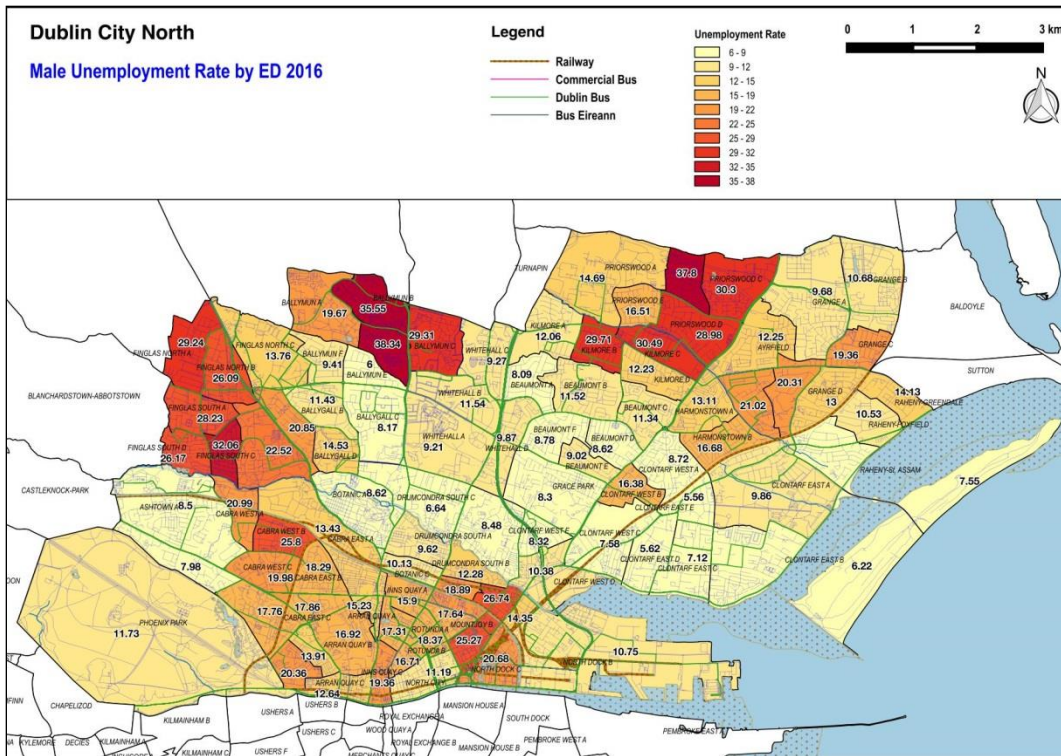
Table 7 - Dublin Primary Absenteeism Rate 2014-15

Post Primary	Mean % Student Days Lost	Mean % 20-day Absences	Mean % Expulsions	Mean % Suspensions
Dublin	7.9	16.2	0.07	5.89
Leinster	8.0	17.1	0.06	5.26
State	8.0	17.3	0.05	5.30

Table 8 - Dublin Post Primary Absenteeism Rate 2014-15

2.9 EMPLOYMENT

The map below demonstrates the concentration of unemployment by Electoral Districts (EDs). The lowest unemployment for males was recorded in Clontarf East E (5.56); and the highest was found in Ballymun D (38.34). Clontarf West C recorded the lowest rates of female unemployment (4.39) and the highest rate was recorded in Priorswood B (32.88). Unemployment and deprivation rates directly correlate when EDs are compared, indicating clear pockets of disadvantage. It is also clear that when the Lone Parents Ratio Map is compared to the Unemployment Rate Map, there are clear patterns emerging centering in Dublin North East, Ballymun/Whitehall, Finglas and Cabra, suggesting that lone parents are more likely to be living in poverty.



SAPS, UNEMPLOYMENT AND PROFILES

Measured at Small Area Population (SAP) level, the data highlights two SAPS - Ballybough A and Rotunda B (North Inner City) - have the highest male unemployment rates (60 and 59 respectively). As a useful snapshot to illustrate these cases, the following details give a perspective on the context of these figures.

- The SAP noted in Ballybough A is a small area of flats by the Tolka River, 73% of which is socially rented and contains 128 persons. Of these, 50% of those (male and female) aged 15+ years are unemployed, and 50% are at work. Of those not working, 12.6% reported being unable to work. Just under one-third (31.3%) of this SAP are under the age of 18. The proportion of housing in this SAP which is Local Authority rented is 95.74; and is categorised as one of the 64 “very disadvantaged” small areas in Dublin City North.
- In Rotunda B, 87% of the 154 people recorded in this SAP are between the ages of 25 and 64, making it a high concentration of core adult population. This SAP is located next to the Rotunda Maternity Hospital and is directly situated beside a shopping district of the North Inner City. Fifty-eight percent (58%) are unemployed and 42% are at work. Of those unemployed, 23% report being unable to work. Seventy-five percent (75%) of those employments were of an unknown category or described as “gainfully employed”. Disability was reported in 56% of cases.

Female unemployment is reportedly highest in Whitehall A (Ballymun/Whitehall) and Arran Quay B (North West Inner City) (60 and 58.82). However caution should be taken in interpretation of this data:

- On closer inspection of this SAP in Whitehall A, the census notes a student population of 96.6%. It also sits directly within the grounds of Dublin City University (DCU) campus. This would explain the high rate of unemployment given the student population concentrated in this one small area.
- Similarly the North West Inner City data for this SAP is explained by a total population of 19 persons and centred on the grounds of a national primary school and long term supported housing.

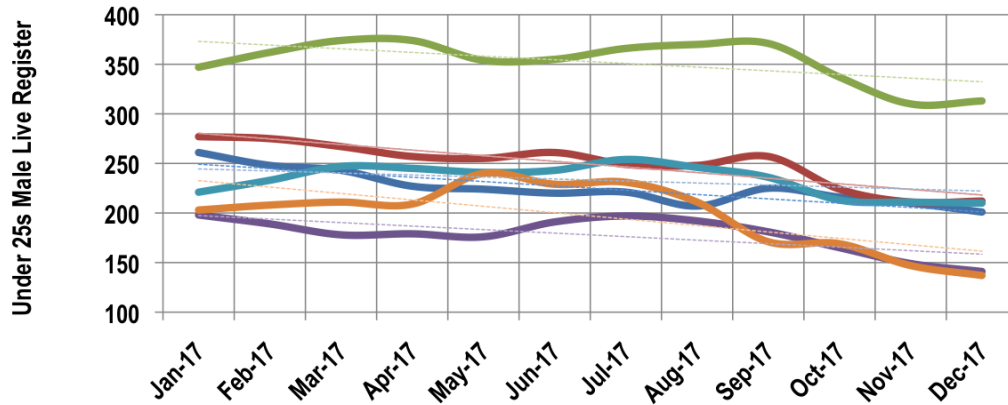
The third highest unemployment rate for females in DCN was reported in a SAP in Finglas North A.

- This SAP includes a large Traveller residence, a women’s shelter, as well as a housing estate. Of the 481 people recorded in this SAP, 52% are White Irish and 45% are White Irish Travellers. Of the 125 households, 52% are socially rented. Forty-four percent (44%) of males and females are reportedly at work; while 56% are reportedly unemployed. Fifty-two percent (52%) are adults aged between 25 and 64 years, and 24% are under 18 years of age. This particular SAP is one of the most highly disadvantaged SAPS in Dublin City North, with a deprivation category of “very disadvantaged”. It is also one of the lowest performing SAPS for educational attainment where the proportion of *primary education only* is recorded as 45.

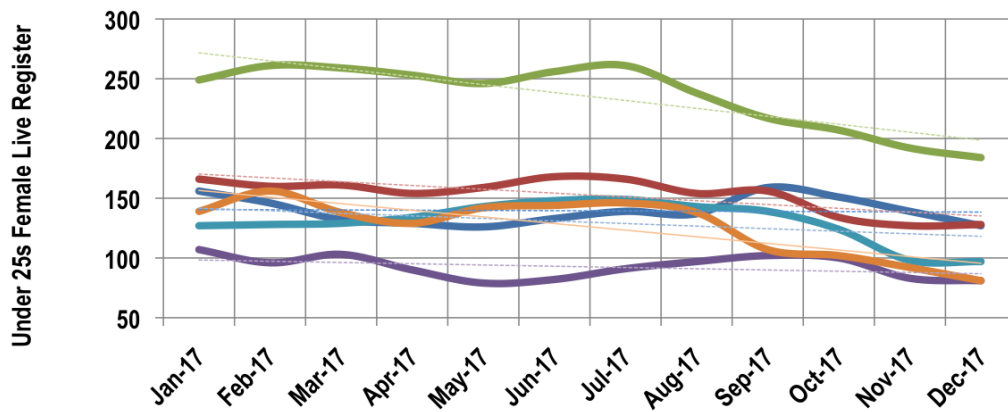
YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

In *Dublin City*, the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for males and females aged 15-24 year olds is higher than that of the state (42.2% and 34.5%, respectively). By comparison, the state LFPR for 15-24 year olds in 2016 was 27.36% for males; and 23.7% for females. Since 2011, the youth unemployment rate has dramatically declined in *Dublin City*, from 41.6% in 2011 to 24% in 2016 for males; and from 28.6% to 19.4% for females.

There are six Intreo Offices in Dublin City North run by the Department of Social Protection. Below are the charts showing the number of females and males under the age of 25 on the Live Register for every month in 2017. Every Intreo Office in DCN has demonstrated a decline in the numbers of under-25's registered. At the same time, Finglas remains notably higher than the 5 other Intreo Offices. The numbers of females under 25 on the live register are significantly lower than their male counterparts.



	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17
Ballymun	261	248	243	227	224	220	221	207	225	216	210	201
Coolock	277	275	267	257	255	261	249	248	257	224	211	212
Finglas	347	362	374	374	354	355	366	370	371	337	310	313
Kilbarrack	198	189	178	179	176	191	197	192	181	165	149	141
Navan Road	221	233	247	245	241	243	254	246	236	213	211	210
Parnell Street	203	208	211	209	240	229	231	211	171	169	147	137



	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17
Ballymun	156	146	132	129	126	133	139	137	159	151	139	127
Coolock	166	160	161	154	159	168	166	154	156	134	127	128
Finglas	249	261	259	253	246	256	261	238	217	207	192	184
Kilbarrack	107	96	103	90	79	82	91	97	102	100	83	81
Navan Road	127	128	129	134	143	148	149	143	139	124	98	97
Parnell Street	139	156	138	129	142	144	146	138	107	102	92	81

2.10 DRUGS AND ALCOHOL¹⁵

Between 2011 and 2015, there were 9,348 cases treated for problem drug use (including alcohol) who resided in the Dublin City North CYPSC area. Of these, 1,500 (16%) cases were aged less than 25 years. Of those young people under 25 who presented for treatment:

- The age of first use averaged at 14 years.
- Main reported first drug used was cannabis (75%), while 14% were receiving treatment for alcohol use.
- The majority (76%) were males; while 17% were under 17 years of age.
- Over 95% identified as White Irish, and 1.7% identified as White Traveller.

Between 2011 and 2015 there were 254 *non-poisoning* deaths in the Dublin City North CYPSC area. Of these deaths, 16 (6%) were among those aged less than 25 years.

For the same period, there were 283 deaths due to *poisonings* in those who resided in Dublin City North CYPSC area. Of these deaths, 28 (10%) were among those aged less than 25 years. Drug and alcohol related deaths (2004 – 2015) across the four LDATF regions with DCN, illustrate that for both non-poisoning and poisoning deaths, the North Inner City LDATF has, on average, the highest number of deaths in these categories. Additionally, 29 cases of individuals aged less than 25 years sought help because of the drug/alcohol use of another person.

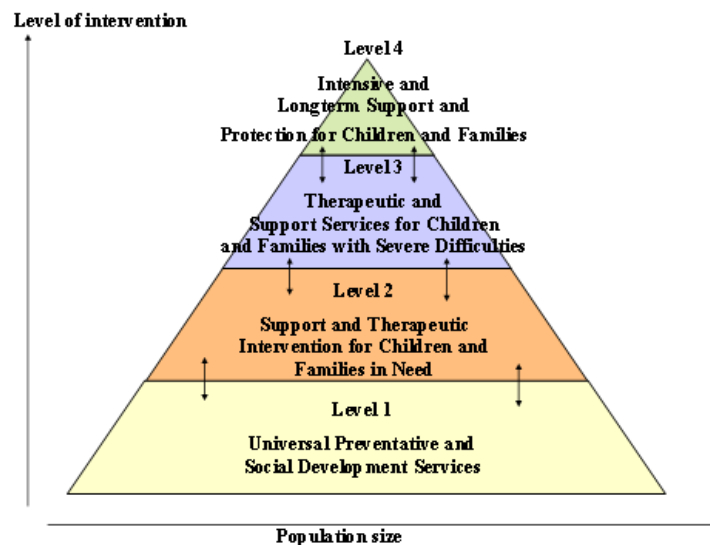
¹⁵ NDTRS and NDTRI, Unpublished data, HRB, 2011-2015.

SECTION 3: OVERVIEW OF SERVICES TO CHILDREN AND FAMILIES IN DUBLIN CITY NORTH

The listing of categorised services below is based on a desktop review of those services located in or near Dublin City North. This is not an exhaustive list of individual services, rather a broad profile of services existing in Dublin City North. An extensive online directory of services will be available shortly. Services are listed or grouped into broad categories (as below) and are further categorised as either Community and Voluntary Services (C&V) or Statutory(S) Services. Where groupings illustrated mixed statutory and community and voluntary, these have been noted as mixed.

- 1) Health, Social and Family Supports including services for homelessness; domestic, sexual and gender-based violence; and Traveller, Roma and Migrants;
- 2) Education and Support including schools, adult education, and third-level institutions;
- 3) Early year's Prevention and Intervention services including crèches, Montessori's, early childhood development, and support services such as ABCs;
- 4) Youth clubs, Projects and Resources including special interest groups for supports;
- 5) Policing and Youth Justice including probation, prison, and Garda Youth Diversion Programmes;
- 6) Drug and Alcohol services including prevention, intervention and harm reduction services;
- 7) Mental Health supports including child and adolescent multidisciplinary teams, bereavement and community supports.
- 8) Disability Specific Interventions including Autism Spectrum Disorder, early intervention, intellectual disability, and physical and sensory.
- 9) Employment, Social Inclusion and Legal including Local Area Partnerships, employment services, and legal aid.

These services can be understood as being universal or targeted services, and are best illustrated by the Hardiker Model, and have been categorised as such in the listing.



1. Health, Social, and Family Supports			
Barnardos	A children's charity working with vulnerable children and their families. Includes family support work, intensive home based supports; early years; teen parent support programme; bereavement services; child and family focussed programmes; and assessment (DRM model with Tusla). Four bases in Finglas, including Better Finglas.	C&V	Universal and Targeted 1-3
Daughters of Charity Child and Family Services	A not for profit public service organisation providing a range of supportive and therapeutic services to children and families. Provides early years services; assessment (DRM model with Tusla); therapeutic supports; family supports; and Domestic, Sexual and Gender Based Violence Services for families.	C&V	Universal (early years) Targeted 3&4
Dublin City Council (Local Authority)	A range of social, housing, community and welfare services including homelessness supports; traveller accommodation and supports; social supports; social work; traveller sports and playground facilities including the Sports and Wellbeing Partnership; cultural and library services. (60 Playgrounds; 14 Libraries plus mobile library service; 4 community, youth and sports centres; Sports grounds; Parks)	S	Universal and Targeted 1-4
Empowering Young People in Care	Works with and for children and young people who are currently living in care or who have experience of living in care.	C&V	Targeted 3
Extern	Providing services to young people to decrease the risk of their current placements breaking down and to assist young people to return home if necessary. Also to reduce level of risk that young people engage in.	C&V	Targeted 3
Family Resource Centres	4 x Family Resource Centres in DCN, supported and funded by Tusla Child and Family. Providing a range of community, family, and child supports.	S	Universal and Targeted 1&2
Health Service Executive	Offering a range of public primary care, health and social care services through clinics, hospitals (13), local health teams and health centres (18). Includes eye, dental, dietician, GPs and family doctors, GP out of hours (3); public health nurses, and more specialised services through speech and language therapy, psychological and psychology services; disability, homelessness, Women's Health Project.	S	Universal and Targeted 1-4
Tusla Child and Family Agency	The statutory agency responsible for improving wellbeing and outcomes for children. Includes a range of support services including alternative care; Family and Community Support including Family Resource Centres, Meitheal and Family Support Service; Child Protection and Welfare; Education Welfare Service; Domestic, Sexual and Gender Based Violence Service; Prevention, Partnership and Family Support and Pre-school Inspections.	S	Universal & Targeted 1 - 4
Youth Advocacy Project	Providing intensive, focused supports to young people, families and children with a range of needs.	C&V	Targeted 3

Homelessness			
Dublin Simon Community	Provides access to a range of homeless supports including housing, outreach, detox, employability and education services and prevention.	C&V	Targeted 2-4
Emergency Accommodation/Family Hubs	32 emergency accommodation including family hubs have been established in the DCN area.	S	Targeted 4
Focus Ireland	Provides a range of preventative and support services for children and families at risk of or currently homeless. Supported housing also provided in certain sites.	C&V	Targeted 2- 4
DePaul	Homelessness and housing options for adults at risk of or experiencing homelessness; addiction and criminal justice support offered.	C&V	Targeted 2-4
Crosscare	Provides a range of youth, homeless and community services across DCN. (3 Youth services; 4 homeless services; 4 community services located in DCN). Operates family hub in D3. Provides information and advocacy for migrants.	C&V	Targeted 2-4
Peter McVerry Trust	Provides a range of homeless, prevention, housing, drug treatment, and under 18's residential services. Operates family hub in Hazel House, Glasnevin.	C&V	Targeted 2-4
Respond!	A housing and support agency set up for addressing homelessness. Provides a range of support, development, and housing services. One estate located in Finglas, and manages two family hubs in Dublin 3.	C&V	Targeted 3&4
Threshold	Provides advice and advocacy; housing and support to families experiencing or at risk of homelessness.	C&V	Targeted 2&3
Safety net	Providing primary care services to marginalised children and families. In-reach services to homeless families in hostels.	C&V	Targeted 3
Salvation Army	Provides a range of support services for children, young people and families experiencing homelessness, domestic violence, poverty, and marginalisation.	C&V	Targeted 3&4
Capuchin Day Centre	A homeless service providing food, clothing, and family facilities	C&V	Targeted 2
Domestic, Sexual and Gender Based Violence Services			
Amen Abuse Against Men	Located in Meath - The only dedicated support service for male <i>victims</i> of domestic abuse in Ireland providing crisis intervention, helpline support and face to face supports to victims.	C&V	Targeted 3
Aoibhneas Women and Children's Refuge	Based in Coolock, providing supports and accommodation services to women and children affected by domestic violence, including 24 hour helpline, refuge, drop in and outreach.	C&V	Targeted 3 & 4
Dublin Rape Crisis Centre	Provides counselling and support to men and women who have experienced sexual violence.	C&V	Targeted 3

Dublin Safer Families (Daughters of Charity Child and Family Services)	Services for parents and children to increase family safety and to prevent and stop violence.	C&V	Targeted 3&4
CARI	Therapy and support for children affected by sexual abuse (D9)	C&V	Targeted 3
Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Treatment Service	Irish Family Planning Association offers Specialised Medical Care and Counselling to women impacted by FGM.	C&V	Targeted 3
Men's Networking Resource Centre	Provides support re Domestic Violence, homelessness, social welfare, family law, counselling services, outreach counselling services and supervised child access services (D 11)	C&V	Targeted 2&3
MOVE Ireland (Men Overcoming Violence)	Voluntary organisation which works to address domestic violence against women, located in Dublin 1 Provides a combination of group support and intervention work through CHOICES programme coupled with individual sessions. Support also offered to ex-partner or partner.	C&V	Targeted 3
Northside Interagency Project (NIAP, Temple Street)	A multi-disciplinary community-based treatment programme to young people, male and female, between the ages of 13 and 18 years who have sexually abused and to their parents and carers.	C&V	Targeted 3
Sexual Assault Treatment Unit (SATU) Rotunda Hospital	Medical examination and forensic evaluation for victims of sexual violence. 3 options of care, including for those aged over 14 years.	S	Targeted 3
Sonass Domestic Violence Charity Limited	A range of outreach, advice, education, support, refuge services for women and children affected by domestic violence	C&V	Targeted 3&4
St. Clare's Unit Assessment (Temple Street)	Assessment and therapy service based in Temple St. Hospital for children, young people and their families where sexual abuse is a concern. Referral only by Tusla Social Work. Phone advice provided to concerned parents.	S	Targeted 3
Women's Aid	Provide supports to women and children experiencing domestic violence, including 24 hour helpline, one to one support, court accompaniment, referral and law support.	C&V	Targeted 3 & 4
<i>Traveller, Roma and Migrants</i>			
Travellers / Roma Support	5 services directly working for and with Traveller and/or Roma Population in DCN. Including Exchange House, Finglas Traveller Development Group, Pavee Point, St, Margaret's Travellers Community Association, and TravAct. Range of services including, education, training, inclusion, advocacy, personal development, healthcare, etc.	C&V	Targeted 2&3
New Communities Partnership	An independent national network of 175 immigrant led groups comprising of 65 nationalities with an office in the North Inner City. Provides family support, advice, education, training, and drop-in clinics. Dublin 1.	C&V	Targeted 2
Reception and Integration Agency	Balseskin Reception centre, located in Finglas (D11), acts as the transitioning accommodation unit for refugees and asylum seekers in DCN. Family support, education, legal and welfare, healthcare services provided onsite.	C&V	Targeted 4
SPIRASI	Specialist support and intervention for victims of torture including therapy; assessment; referral; healthcare;	C&V	Targeted

	outreach; education, etc.		3
Crosscare Migrant Project	Providing information and advocacy support to Irish emigrants and people who have moved to Ireland.	C&V	Targeted 2

2. Education and Support Services

Community Educational Supports	Multiple programmes available throughout DCN provided by a range of youth services, afterschool programmes, transition programmes, educational and family supports, homework clubs, child-minding and early years services (e.g. child-minders)	C&V	Universal and Targeted 1& 2
City of Dublin Educational Training Board	Provides a range of educational and support services including a range of accredited and non-accredited courses, second level schools (x7), adult, further and alternative education options including Youthreach (x5), training centres (x1); Local Training Initiatives; prison educational services; and educational courses for homeless families. Serving young people and adults in DCN.	S	Universal and Targeted 1-3
Community Training Centres	Provides training, educational and employment related services for young people (16-21 years) in a friendly and informal manner (x10 in DCN)	C&V	Targeted 2
DCU in the Community	In partnership with Dublin City Council, providing an outreach centre in Ballymun to provide educational opportunities to local people in North Dublin in order to increase participation levels and to promote equality in third level education.	S	Universal 1
Mainstream Primary and Secondary Schools	167 mainstream primary and secondary schools (116 primary including special classes; 37 post primary schools and including 3 Youth Encounter Projects, and 11 Special Schools)	S	Universal 1
National Educational Psychological Service	National Educational Psychological Services (x 27 psychologists in Dublin City across 5 teams) to work with both primary and post-primary schools and are concerned with learning, behaviour, social and emotional development. Each psychologist is assigned to a group of schools.	S	Targeted 2
Tusla Education Welfare Service <i>including School Completion Projects/Home School Liaison Service</i>	The statutory and school support services of the Child and Family Agency's Educational Welfare Services work together collaboratively and cohesively with schools and other relevant services to secure better educational outcomes for children and young people. Provides 8.6 x Educational Welfare Officers and 1 Senior EWO in DCN. 183 primary and secondary schools supported alongside 15 School Completion Projects, and Home School Community Liaison Projects.	S	Targeted 2&3
Third Level Institutions	Dublin City University (D9x2, D11); Dublin Institute of Technology (D1x2, D7); Marino Institute of Education (D9); Private third level including National College of Ireland (D1); Dorset College (D1)	S	Universal 1

3. Early Years Prevention and Intervention

Area Based Childhood Initiatives	Five ABCs located in DCN providing a range of early intervention programmes for children and parents. Tailored area-specific programmes are developed to ensure early prevention and intervention services meet the need in the local community. Includes programmes such as baby play and toddler groups; ante- to post-natal services; parent and in-home family support; and parenting programmes.	S	Universal 1
Early Learning Initiative	Provides a range of parent and child educational and learning programmes and project in the Dublin Docklands to improve educational outcomes and literacy.	C&V	Universal and targeted 1 & 2
Early Years Services	250 registered crèches and Montessori's providing a range of day and sessional activities and development services to children up to 5 years of age.	C&V	Universal 1
Daughters of Charity Early Childhood Development Service	Alongside family centre provision in DCN, Daughters of Charity Child and Family Services also provides one Early Childhood Development Centre located in Dublin 1.	C&V	Universal and Targeted 1&2
Dublin City Childcare Committee	Dublin city-wide service to develop, support and enhance early childhood services within the remit of Dublin City.	C&V	Universal 1

4. Youth Clubs and Projects / Resources

Youth Clubs	72 Youth clubs are listed in the DCN area ¹⁶ offering a range of universal activities, skills building, and events for children typically 10-18 years.	C&V	Universal 1
Youth Projects/Resources	There are 35 youth services, projects and resources ¹⁷ identified in DCN. These typically offer a broad range of groups, health and social supports, information, and activities for 10 years up to 24 years. Typically 1&2, but some more specialised. Foróige, provides a range of youth projects (8), GYDP (1) and youth café (1)	C&V	Universal and Targeted 1-3.
LGBTi+	Local projects and programmes establishing in youth services, and other Dublin based support and advocacy groups such as Outhouse, BelongTo and Transgender Equality Network of Ireland have been established, alongside helplines and online support.	C&V	Targeted 2&3

¹⁶ City of Dublin Youth Service Board. Youth Clubs and Projects. <http://www.cdysb.ie/Projects.aspx>

¹⁷ As above including independent operators.

5. Policing and Youth Justice

Garda Youth Diversion Projects (GYDPs)	Community based educational, recreational, skills building interventions for children under 18 at risk of criminal behaviour. 12 GYDPs (4 in Dublin 1; 3 in Dublin 5; 3 in Dublin 11; 1 in Dublin 7; and 1 in Dublin 17).	S	Targeted 2
An Garda Síochána	11 Garda Stations across DCN providing a range of safe and secure services to residents and the communities. Services operating from Garda Stations include but not limited to Juvenile Liaison Officers, Community Gardaí, Prison services etc. (D9x2; D7 x3; D3; D5 x2; D11; D1 x2)	S	Universal and Targeted 1-4
Young Persons Probation	Works with children and teenagers between the ages of 12 and 18 who come before the Courts, or who are in the Children Detention Schools/Centre. Four locations serving DCN including Ballymun, Finglas, Haymarket, Donaghmede.	S	Targeted 3-4
Prison Services	Mountjoy (including Dóchas Women's Centre) and Arbour Hill (D7).	S	Targeted 4
Detention	Oberstown Childrens Detention Centre located in Lusk, provide care, education, training and other programmes for young people under 18 years of age, with the aim of reintegrating them back into the community, capable of making a positive and productive contribution to society. Two educational centres on the campus cater for all the young people who are detained here. Located directly in Fingal CYPSC catchment, but a major point of referral for all Dublin districts.	S	Targeted 4

6. Drug and Alcohol Services

Community Drug projects	Over 35 drug/alcohol specific community based services across DCN offering a range of information, education, advice, harm reduction, treatment, counselling, and family support and in some cases training for community workers/individuals.	C&V	Targeted 2&3
Drug Centres	9 x centres located across DCN offering a range of counselling, recovery, and/or low threshold supports. Primarily 18+.	C&V	Targeted 3
Hospitals	St Vincent's Hospital(including St. Josephs Inpatient and School 13-18 year olds); Mater University Hospital psychiatric services >18 years (D7); and Beaumont Hospital (St. Michaels Ward) >18 years (D9)	C&V	Targeted 3&4
Local Drug and Alcohol Task Forces	Responsible for the implementation of National Drugs Strategy at local level; provides information, education, funding, responses and support for addiction related issues. Four LDATFs located in Dublin City North.	C&V	Universal and Targeted 1&2
Residential / Detox	Rutland Centre (18+) (Dublin South); Keltoi (18+) (Phoenix Park); Cuan Mhuire (Cork, Kildare, Galway, Limerick and Down). Peter McVerry Residential Detoxification (Dublin 1). Access to Residential detox beds available at a number of centres throughout the country as needed from HSE. Community detox available	Mix	Targeted 3&4

	from 8 services in DCN.		
Satellite Clinics	12 x HSE satellite clinics providing treatment outreach services in the community to drug users 18+, including nurses, GPs, counsellors and general assistants.	S	Targeted 3
Treatment Clinics and Rehabilitation	HSE Addiction Services provide 5 clinics for dispensing and treatment (D1, D7, D9, D11 x2) plus needle exchanges, outreach and rehabilitation services (including Soilse for drug free and stable clients); HSE Rehabilitation and Integration Service.	S	Targeted 3
Youth Specific Treatment Under 18's (incl Dual Diagnosis)	<i>HSE Substance Abuse Service Specific to Youth</i> in D1, with satellite services available in Ballymun, Kilbarrack and Finglas. <i>HSE Talbot Centre; Crinan Youth Project; Ballymun Youth Action Project; and Crosscare Teen Counselling.</i>	Mix	Targeted 2&3

7. Mental Health Supports			
Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service	CAMHS team consists of psychiatrists, psychologists, nurses, social workers, occupational therapists and speech & language therapists	S	Targeted 3
Community Mental Health Support	17 services providing free counselling, support, information and referral to adults experiencing mental health difficulties	C&V	Targeted 2&3
Youth Community Mental Health Support	Over 10 community based free services specifically dedicated to youth counselling/support and for young people experiencing mental health difficulties; plus 1 dual diagnosis service; 1 consultant psychiatrist, plus multiple variations of family support therapy; youth services support; volunteer counselling, etc.	Mix	Targeted 2&3
Traveller Mental Health	4 dedicated points of contact/organisations providing support for Travellers (not specifically youth).	C&V	Targeted 2&3
Bereavement Services	Over 15 services with dedicated specific focus on bereavement counselling, with multiple variations through FRCs and local projects.	C&V	Targeted 2&3
Youth specific Hospitals and Inpatient for Youth	St. Patricks University Hospital (D8) with a satellite clinic for community psychiatry located in D11; St. Vincent's Hospital (adolescents 16-18 years), day patient, D3; Temple Street, Mental health SW and psychology);	S	Targeted 3-4
8. Disability-Specific Interventions			
Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)	2 HSE services including Beechpark and St. Pauls Services. Beechpark primarily provide clinical interventions for children up to 18 years, with no significant intellectual disability, with home and respite support when needed. St. Paul's includes a school (4-18 years); hospital; respite, transition service; and	S	Targeted 3&4

	therapeutic supports.		
HSE Disability Team	Includes a manager, assessment officer and case manager to support children under 5 years of age and their family's access suitable services for physical, sensory and intellectual disability.	S	Targeted 2&3
HSE Early Intervention team	Community-based team who assess and help children (0-5 years) who may have delayed development or disabilities. Provide clinical and supportive therapeutic interventions to support children's development.	S	Targeted 2&3
Intellectual Disability (ID)	2 services in DCN, including St. Michaels House and Daughters of Charity. Providing a range of services including early years, educational, respite, residential, social work, SLT, physiotherapy, home and family support, and psychology.	C&V	Targeted 3
Physical and Sensory Disability	6 services in DCN working with children and young people, offering therapeutic, educational and support services. Including Central Remedial Clinic, St. Josephs Centre for the Visually Impaired, St. Joseph's School and Services for the Deaf; St. Mary's School for the Deaf (Girls); and Deaf/Hear Service.	Mix	Targeted 3
Community and national information and support	National organisations such as Irish Autism Action, Irish Society for Autism, ASPIRE; multiple local community and private services including education, family support, programmes, respite, and supportive services noted throughout DCN.	C&V	Targeted 2&3

9. Employment, Social Inclusion and Legal			
Local Area Partnerships	3 partnerships established: Northside; Dublin North West Area; and Dublin City Community Cooperative. Providing a range of employment, education, training and support services to communities, including Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme.	C&V	Universal and Targeted 1& 2
Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection	Provides 6 Intreo offices located across DCN Area. Employment Services supports access to the labour market for jobseekers at local, regional and national level and assists employers who are seeking to fill job vacancies.	S	Targeted 2
Innovate Dublin	Social Enterprise set up to Support communities to create new solutions that result in sustainable improvements. Includes Youth Academy	C&V	Targeted 2
Local Employment Supports / Services	6 Job clubs established in DCN for those wishing to enhance skills and knowledge for returning to / engaging in work. 4 Local Employment Services including Ballymun Job Centre, NS Partnership, Dublin North West Area Partnership, and St Andrews LES (including Eastside and Docklands).	C&V	Universal and Targeted 1&2
Money Advice and Budgeting	5 MABS offices set up in DCN to provide support for those concerned about or experiencing problems with debt (including Traveller specific MABS in Finglas). Other locations include Ballymun, Finglas/Cabra, Inner City, Coolock.	S	Universal and Targeted 1&2
Legal aid	The Board is responsible for the provision of legal aid and advice on matters of civil law to persons unable to fund such services from their own resources. Also provides a family mediation service. Four FLAC (free legal aid centres) in DCN.	S	Targeted 2

SECTION 4: LOCAL NEEDS ANALYSIS IN DUBLIN CITY NORTH

The Dublin City North needs analysis has been drawn from community consultations, local research, stakeholder's feedback, services mapping and the socio-demographic profile. Our lead framework for this plan was set in motion by *Community Consultation and Services Mapping* research undertaken from 2015 to 2016. Building on this research, further thematic consultations and plans were developed. These included the 2018 *CYPSC/Health Ireland Health and Wellbeing Action Plan* and *Child Emotional Health and Wellbeing for 6-12 year olds in Finglas North A*. The timeline of events which culminated into this needs analysis can be viewed in Section 1. Funding from Healthy Ireland is expected every year to support the implementation of these actions.

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

Dublin City North is a vibrant, active and diverse community. Home to 95,679 children and young people, the area is characterised by wide ranging contrasts of poverty and affluence, ethnicity, and services provision. It should be said that many children and young people are thriving in their neighbourhood, school, and with family, even despite sometimes very challenging circumstances. Some children and young people, however, need better and more support to be able to reach their full potential. Services working with children and young people are undertaking excellent work in the communities across Dublin City North, and are demonstrating great strength and dynamism to support children and young people, and families. Notwithstanding the good work already happening, gaps in services provision and unmet needs are evident in Dublin City North.

The needs analysis has shown that geographically, there are obvious pockets of disadvantage and deprivation (e.g. Inner City, Finglas, Ballymun, Cabra, Coolock, Darndale) when measured at Electoral District Area. A services mapping exercise has highlighted more than 1,400 services, resources and facilities for children and young people across 9 service category areas¹⁸. When the population, number of services, and access to services were analysed within the CFSN areas, it became clear that service provision is not proportionate in every area to the need. Some areas such as the North Inner City have a high proportion of services to its population, but in areas like Cabra or Dublin North East, there are fewer services to meet the demand of its young population. While services are developing regularly, the data does give a broad indication when combined with consultation feedback, that there are different levels of access to and availability of services.

Despite a high number of services and resources, CYPSC consultations have noted a number of gaps in service provision including mental health treatment services; age-appropriate drug and alcohol treatment services; out of hours services; childcare services for under 2's; permanent housing options; parental supports; sexual health / gender (support) services; and accessible sports facilities. At the same time, in some cases the service may exist, but the service lacks the capacity to respond to the need (e.g. staffing); or the location of a service (referred to as "postcode lottery" in one consultation) can act as a barrier, as well as high costs to avail of the service. Long waiting lists for services has been reported in mental health and disability

¹⁸ Quality Matters (2016). Community Consultation and Services Mapping for Dublin City North CYPSC. (categories included Health and Social; mental health and wellbeing; education; policing and youth justice; local authority; sports and recreation; drug prevention and treatment; disability; and early childhood care and education.

services, the latter with a waiting list of up to 2 years for treatment. Overall, a greater need for outreach and engagement services, and localised, community based services were highlighted.

In more specific terms, Dublin City North is a culturally diverse area, which is requiring more tailored approaches to working with children and families from different cultural and ethnic backgrounds. This is particularly evident in areas like the North Inner City which has the highest multi-cultural population in Dublin City North. Other areas like Finglas, Ballymun and parts of Dublin North East are home to a significant majority of Traveller families. Consultations with Travellers have clearly stated a continued sense of isolation, segregation and lack of specific support services.

Further to this need for culturally appropriate services are the needs of asylum seeking families, thirty six (36) Direct Provision Centres¹⁹ are established nationally. In Dublin City North, a direct provision reception centre is located in Baleskin, a civil parish of Finglas. The centre provides screening and needs assessment and temporary accommodation for up to 320 people seeking international protection. (long term accommodation can be considered on a case by case basis, depending on need). . Most of those currently housed are single people ²⁰ “Many of the single people are aged below 24 years, and will have travelled to Ireland alone. They are often vulnerable due to the fact of their limited language skills; lack of knowledge about Ireland and availability of social supports”. A Primary Health Care Team has been established for the centre, by the HSE, and Tusla is developing a Child Welfare and Protection Strategy for this cohort, supported by the Prevention, Partnership and Family Support (PPFS) model and Meitheal.

Families experiencing homelessness are also significantly at risk. Dublin City North is estimated to contain 75% of all emergency accommodation provided for in the Dublin Region, with the majority located in or near the city centre (Dublin 1). Data available between 2014 and 2018 illustrate the dramatic rise of homelessness across the country. The number of children in emergency accommodation nationally rose from 749 in July 2014 to 3,755 in February 2018²¹. The same report notes that 67% of those experiencing homelessness are in Dublin. The Dublin Region Homeless Executive (DRHE) state that 1338 families with 2,886 children are currently residing in emergency accommodation²². A report of 2016/17 homeless families in the Dublin Region, estimated that 65% of families were lone parent families, and 35% were headed up by couples. ²³Dublin City Council provides a range of emergency accommodation options to those registered as homeless, with 32 known sites provided in Dublin City North. Emergency accommodation consists of Supported Temporary Accommodation (STA), Family Hubs or Private Emergency Accommodation (PEA) facilities, including B&B's and hotels.

Dublin City North provides great opportunities for support and services across a range of needs to children, young people, and families. However, there is more to be done to ensure accessibility and appropriate provision, awareness of services available, and the development of an interagency infrastructure to support those we work with.

¹⁹ Direct Provision centres are managed by the Reception and Integration Agency of the Dept of Justice and Equality

²⁰ Reception and Integration Agency (December 2017). Baleskin Update, Child and Family Unit Manager.

²¹ Dept. of Housing, Planning and Local Government (February 2018). Homelessness Report.

²² Dublin Region Homeless Executive (May 2018). Info-graphic on Homelessness in Dublin. Accessed at www.homelessdublin.ie

²³ Morrin, H., O'Donoghue Hynes, B. (April 2018). A report on the 2016 and 2017 families who experienced homelessness in the Dublin Region. DRHE.

OUTCOME 1: ACTIVE AND HEALTHY

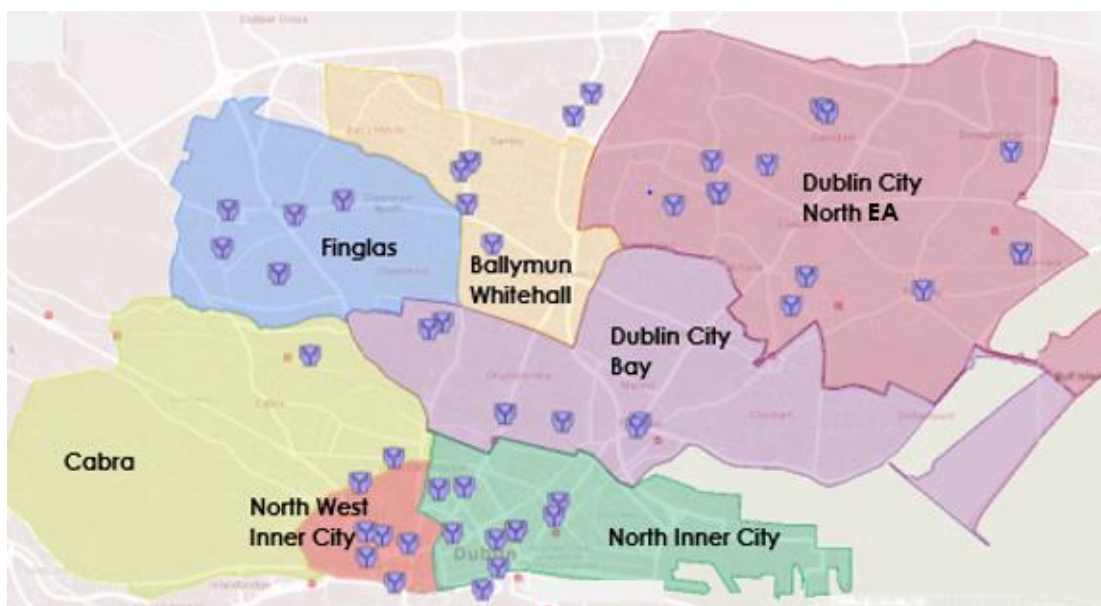
The actions for Outcome 1 have been drawn together in combination with the CYPSC/Healthy Ireland Strategic Action Plan and Community Consultation and Services Mapping. In both consultations, thematic areas were identified and actions were aligned with same. Under a broad term of “Health and Wellbeing” this section describes the core actions identified over the course of our 3 year plan. Healthy Ireland funding is expected to support the implementation of these actions.

Our **Health and Wellbeing targets** include:

- Mental Health and Wellbeing
- Drugs and Alcohol
- Sexual Health
- Weight Health and Physical Health

MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Dublin City North mental health and wellbeing service provision, including suicide prevention, for children and young people is provided by a number of statutory, community and voluntary services. A desktop review identified over 60 mental health and wellbeing services²⁴ for 0-24 year olds in Dublin City North. Forty-seven (47) of these services are located within the seven Child and Family Support Network Areas and 10 services are located outside these divisions. These include hospital services such as St Patrick’s University Hospital located in Dublin 8.



Map 1- Mental Health and Wellbeing Services by Desktop Review 2016

The map above indicates the location of mental health and wellbeing services are located. Since 2016, there have been some additions and changes to this map, including the development of

²⁴ Mental health and wellbeing services included *anti-bullying services, bereavement services, counselling services, HSE mental health services, mental health information, phone counselling services, psychotherapy, psychiatric services, self-harm and suicide prevention services.*

Jigsaw Dublin City, a mental health brief intervention counselling and support service for 12-25 year olds; and the development of a number of localised counselling services. Likewise some changes to the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service of the HSE (one location has moved from the North Inner City to the North West Inner City) have also taken place. Nonetheless, when the population of under 18's is compared to the number of services available for under 18's, the proportion of services is higher in the North Inner City/ North West Inner City. Some services are located in Ballymun / Whitehall, Finglas, Dublin City Bay and Dublin City North EA, but Cabra has very few mental health and wellbeing services based in the area.

Consultations have highlighted a significant need for better access to, and resourcing of, mental health services for 0-24 age groups in clinical, school, and community settings. "Children and young people, and in particular adolescents who are suffering from mental health problems (including those related to identity, alcohol, drugs and substance misuse) need to have access to appropriate and timely mental health services and feel reassured to seek help and support without fear of being stigmatised, ignored or mistreated"²⁵. Priorities that have been identified include:

- Increased community and localised service provision in pockets where access is lacking.
- Increased parental support in relation to children and young people's mental health and wellbeing
- Increased clarity on referral pathways for children and young people's mental health services.
- Increased early intervention services for mental health and wellbeing.
- Increase dual diagnosis services for under 18s.

While services are available in Dublin City North, albeit disproportionately, provision for children and young people are inhibited by long waiting lists for assessment/treatment; lack of awareness of appropriate referral pathways; and lack of localised, community based early intervention/prevention services. As the main statutory provider for mental health services for under 18's, the HSE Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS) is delivered in three regions in Dublin City North. These include North Inner City, Ballymun, and North East City/Darndale. This service provides a multi-disciplinary team response for *moderate to severe mental health cases* targeting children 0-18 years. This service is a primary referral pathway for services to support child mental health cases. An average of 50% of referrals to CAMHS is not accepted in these three regions²⁶. The North East City/Darndale CAMHS received the highest number of referrals up to September 2017 (234), and had accepted 138 of these referrals, an acceptance rate of 59%. Recent figures from 2018, have shown a dramatic decrease in waiting lists for CAMHS, and while no waiting list exceeded 12 months in these regions, the figures, at least in part, are indications of the need for local child mental health services which can address low to moderate mental health concerns and become more active in early intervention/preventative work. If an average of 50% are accepted at moderate to severe level, there is a case to be said for increasing our early intervention/preventative and brief intervention work to prevent insofar as possible any further delays in treatment. It is also true to say that non-attendance by families for appointments also impacts assessment/treatment waiting lists. Up to a quarter (25%) of families offered appointments did not attend. It is for this

²⁵ Cruinn Associates (2018). Dublin City North CYPSC/Healthy Ireland Health and Wellbeing Action Plan.

²⁶ Data provided by CAMHS September 2017

reason that CAMHS in collaboration with CYPSC are working on initiatives to improve attendance at appointments, thereby reducing waiting lists, and increasing accessibility to treatment and care.

Where children or young people do not meet the criteria of moderate to severe mental health issues, the alternatives to therapy options, where appropriate, are limited. The majority of counselling services for young people are targeted towards 12+ years for which there are waiting lists. There are few community based age-specific services for young children when compared to adolescents or older youth. Some community services, including youth services and family resource centres, are managing volunteer based counselling services for families and young children, including child and play therapy. Unfortunately, these are short term solutions to a wider issue where accessibility to services is limited by location, waiting lists and thresholds. Some services hire private counsellors or therapists at reduced costs, but again this is funding dependent. There are some examples of private/sliding fee based services existing in Dublin City North which provide services to young children. The need for expansion of community based services to work with young children and adolescents across a spectrum of need is becoming more prominent. CYPSC and interagency partners will further assess this need using the mapping of services to explore the provision of community based services for young children and adolescents, and seek to develop a local community based model of accessible and timely intervention.

SUICIDE AND SELF HARM

Suicide rates have declined nationally since a peak in 2011 but it is the second leading cause globally of death among 15-29 year olds indicating the depth of this public health concern. The Central Statistics Office (CSO) records that between 2014 and 2016, Dublin City had the 4th lowest suicide rate per 100,000 for men and the 14th lowest figure for women. However, provisional figures from 2016 records that Dublin City has nearly 4 times the number of suicide deaths when compared to Fingal County Council (31 vs 8) across all ages. Between 2007 and 2016, the National Suicide Research Foundation (NSRF) reported a decrease in self-harm rates for men and women, in Dublin City. Nonetheless, the 2016 self-harm rates (per 100,000) for men and women in Dublin City remain above the national average of 206 per 100,000. Drug overdose was the most common method of self-harm presentation, and these findings are echoed in local National Suicide Research Foundation data for Dublin North City and County Community Healthcare Organisation (CHO) 9 (including Dublin City North) from 2015, where the peak age cohort for self-harm presentations for young girls was 15-19 years; and 25-34 years for men. Suicide and self-harm awareness and training is managed in this area by the CHO9 Dublin North City and County HSE Mental Health Services. A resource officer for suicide prevention works with local organisations, schools and networks to support knowledge and information sharing, and the development of training on suicide and self-harm. Likewise, there is specific tailored counselling and support services provided for adults and young people, as well as online supports and free phone supports.

Travellers are identified as a group who have higher suicide rates than the general population. Travellers make up 0.5% of the total population in Dublin City North, and in Dublin City, 1,156 children and young people reside in *Dublin City*. Ballymun and Finglas are the areas of most concentrated populations of Travellers in Dublin City North. In CYPSC consultations, it was highlighted that Travellers do find it difficult to access mental health and wellbeing services, for

lack of knowing where to go. It was further reported the lack of “link up” between A&E departments and further care meant that Travellers were more likely to “fall between the cracks in the system”. Travellers also identified the need for more outreach services to children and young people in the Traveller Community to improve access and information. The health inequalities in the Traveller population are evident by national statistics which highlight that suicide for Traveller men is 7 times higher and most common in young Traveller men aged 15-25; the suicide rate for Traveller women is 5 times higher than the general population; and the suicide rate is 6 times higher when compared to the general population and accounts for approximately 11% of all Traveller deaths²⁷. There have been systematic developments in this area, and nationally to improve services for Travellers. A Primary Healthcare for Travellers Project has been established by Pavee Point in partnership with the HSE, and local services through Exchange House, Pavee Point Traveller and Roma Centre, Travellers Counselling Service provide training, awareness, health advocacy, and specifically counselling this Travellers to counteract these health inequalities.

The *National Mental Health Task Force Report 2017* and the *2018 Connecting for Life Action Plan for Dublin North City and County*, correlate with CYPSC local consultations where there is a focus on improving appropriate services to children and young people including crisis and early intervention services, and clear referral pathways.

ACTION

1. *Develop a user-friendly publication (online/offline) to explain referral pathways as it links to infant and youth mental health across the spectrum of need.*
 2. *Support HSE initiative in reduction of waiting times and “did not attend” in CAMHS.*
 3. *Continue to advocate for needed mental health and wellbeing services and develop a community based, accessible support service for children/young people.*
 4. *Work in collaboration with the National Office of Suicide Prevention and the HSE to support the dissemination of suicide and self-harm awareness and intervention skills based trainings in DCN.*
 5. *Commit to supporting HSE yearly campaigns on health and wellbeing, both targeted campaigns and general health promotion and intervention.*
 6. *Continue to grow CYPSC links and work in partnership with ABC Sites, DCCC, and early year’s providers/services to advocate for appropriate resourcing of prevention and early intervention resources.*
-

DRUGS AND ALCOHOL

There is a clear interconnecting link with substance use and all aspects of health, including mental health. Between 2011 and 2015, 16% (1,500) of total treated cases (9,348) for drugs and alcohol use in DCN were recorded for young people less than 25 years of age and 17% were less than 17 years of age²⁸. Of the total 9,348 treated cases, over 95% were white Irish; 76% were male; average age of first use was 14 years; and the first reported drug used was cannabis as well as the most reported drug of choice. Twenty-nine cases (<25 years) sought help as a

²⁷ Traveller Health Unit Eastern Region (HSE and Pavee Point). Traveller Health Briefing. 2017.

²⁸ NDTRS. Data analysis of Electoral Divisions in DCN CYPSC (2011-2015). Provided by HRB, February 2018.

concerned person (seeking help because of drug/alcohol use by another person). During the same period, the 10% (28) of poisoning and 6% (16 deaths) of non-poisoning related deaths occurred in young people under the age of 25 years. Less than 5 were reported for under 18's²⁹. Diazepam was implicated in the majority of deaths recorded.

A desktop review of services in 2016 highlighted over 80 drug and alcohol prevention and treatment services³⁰. The map below illustrates broadly where these services are located, noting that Dublin City Bay is the area of least provision per 10,000 population and the North Inner City has the most services per 10,000 population. Services are provided by a mixture of statutory, community and voluntary services. They include prevention and education programmes; methadone maintenance treatment; family support; counselling, detoxification, support groups, etc. The HSE Addiction Services provide funding and support to drug projects in the area, and have established satellite outreach treatment clinics. A small percentage (roughly 10%) are drug/alcohol specific treatment services for young people under 18 years. They include services such as the Substance Abuse Service Specific to Young People (SASSY) and Talbot Centre both led by the HSE; Crinan Youth Project and general counselling provided by Crosscare Teen Counselling. More general drug and alcohol support is provided by community and voluntary services, including youth services, which includes outreach, counselling, education and advice for drug and alcohol concerns. However, only one Child and Adolescent Consultant Psychiatrist is available within the Dublin City North catchment who provides psychiatric assessment and treatment for youth under 18's. The area is also serviced by 4 HSE Local Drug and Alcohol Task Forces (LDATFs) (Ballymun, Finglas/Cabra, Dublin North East, and North Inner City), as well as one regional Task Force for the area (Dublin North Regional Drugs and Alcohol Task Force). Task forces coordinate drug and alcohol service provision in their respective catchments, responding to and meeting gaps through funding, advocacy, and aligning with the national strategy.

The primary gaps highlighted in consultations was the lack of age appropriate drug services for young people; transitions between youth and adult services; dual diagnosis / co-morbidity services³¹; access to residential placements where necessary; and local community based supports/treatment in all areas. Young people (84%) and parents (94%) reported that young people with drug problems not having sufficient support in their area was an issue. The consultations further highlighted the important of early intervention in terms of drug and alcohol use – recognising and responding to signs and symptoms

Recent figures ³² show that across the state, there are only 4 *residential detoxification* beds for adolescents and 18 adolescent *residential treatment beds*. Treatment for acute drug/alcohol related issues typically present to A&E departments for lack of alternative crisis services. The SASSY service, as an example, has set up satellite outreach clinics in Finglas, Kilbarrack and Ballymun, and combines family therapy, psychiatry (psychiatric assessment and treatment).

²⁹ NDTRI. Data analysis of Electoral Divisions in DCN CYPSC (2011-2015). Provided by HRB. February 2018.

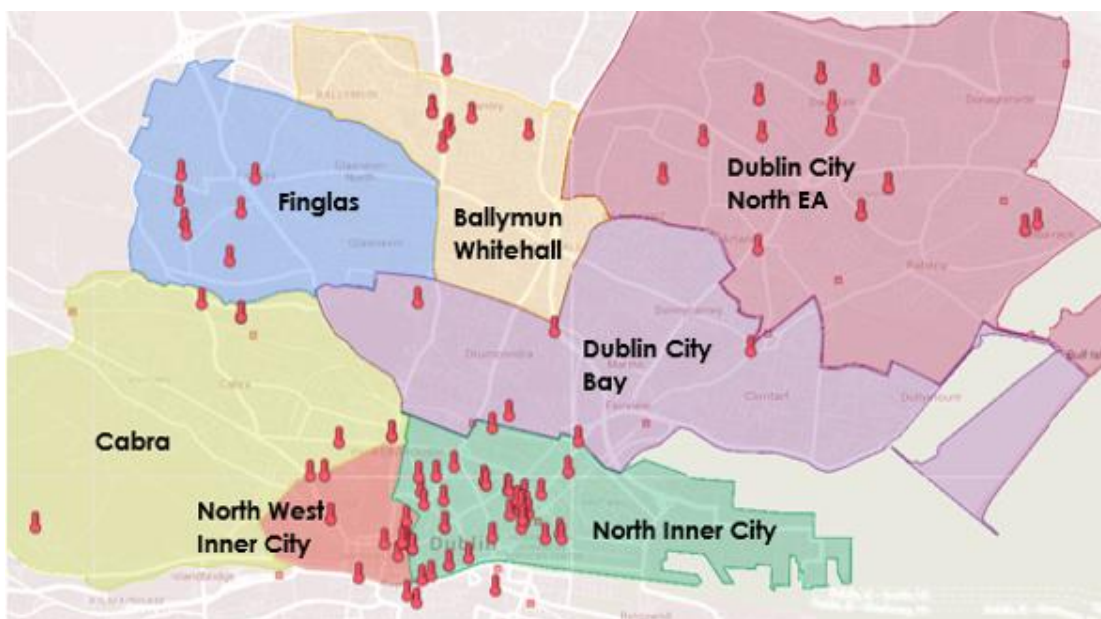
³⁰ treatment services (drug/alcohol), community development supports, community rehabilitation and support programmes, counselling, drug and alcohol support, clinics, prevention services, residential rehabilitation services, addiction education, HSE addiction services, local and regional drug and alcohol taskforces, rehabilitation and integration services, voluntary drug services.

³¹ Dual Diagnosis' is the term used when a person suffers from both a substance abuse problem and another mental health issue such as depression or an anxiety disorder. Also known as co-morbidity (more than one condition at a time)

³² Dept. of Health. (2017) Reducing Harm, Supporting Recovery 2017 – 2025.

However, this service has been set up on a regional basis for all of Dublin North City and County, with limited resources to meet need.

Reducing Harm, Supporting Recovery National Substance Use Strategy (2017-2025) recognises the need for greater support for co-occurring mental illness and drug/alcohol related issues. The HSE Addiction Services and Mental Health Services are developing a National Clinical Programme for adolescents and adults to ensure effective care planning is in place for those with a dual diagnosis³³ Programmes for concerned adult family/friends is led and implemented by the Family Support Network. A new Young Persons Support Programme has also been developed by the Family Support Network to support young people affected by a parents or someone else's drug/alcohol misuse.³⁴ This support becomes even more important when considering the Alateen group support service, provided by Alcoholics Anonymous has "suspended" its meetings and support groups for legal reasons.³⁵



Map 2- Drug and Alcohol Services in DCN by Desktop Review (2016)

As noted above, the need for early identification and response to drug and alcohol concerns is a gap in services, to prevent further treatment necessity. The SAOR Model (Support, Ask, Offer Assistance, and Refer) has been developed by clinical leads in the HSE to establish a nationally standardised screening tool. Rather than this being for use in clinical settings (such as A&E departments), this is a well-recognised intervention for all services. The model can be used by any practitioner working with those 16+ years and is being implemented in Dublin City North in partnership with the HSE and Local Drug and Alcohol Task Forces.

³³ HSE Social Inclusion 2017. See: <https://www.hse.ie/eng/about/who/primarycare/socialinclusion/homelessness-and-addiction/dual-diagnosis/>

³⁴ Family Support Network (2018) Accessed at: <http://www.fsn.ie/resources/young-persons-support-programme/>

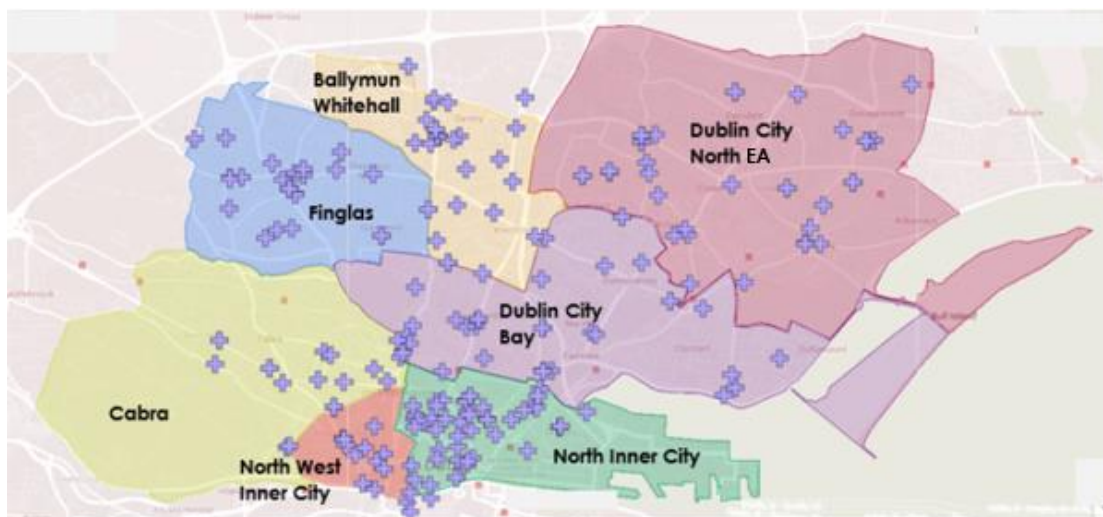
³⁵ Al-Anon (2018). Meetings Notices. Accessed at: <http://www.al-anon-ireland.org/meetings/>

ACTION

1. *Work in collaboration with Local Drug and Alcohol Task Forces and HSE National Social Inclusion Office to deliver SAOR brief intervention and screening skills across DCN.*
2. *Work closely with the HSE Addiction and Mental Health Services to expand service provision particularly for under 18's .*

SEXUAL HEALTH, WEIGHT AND PHYSICAL HEALTH

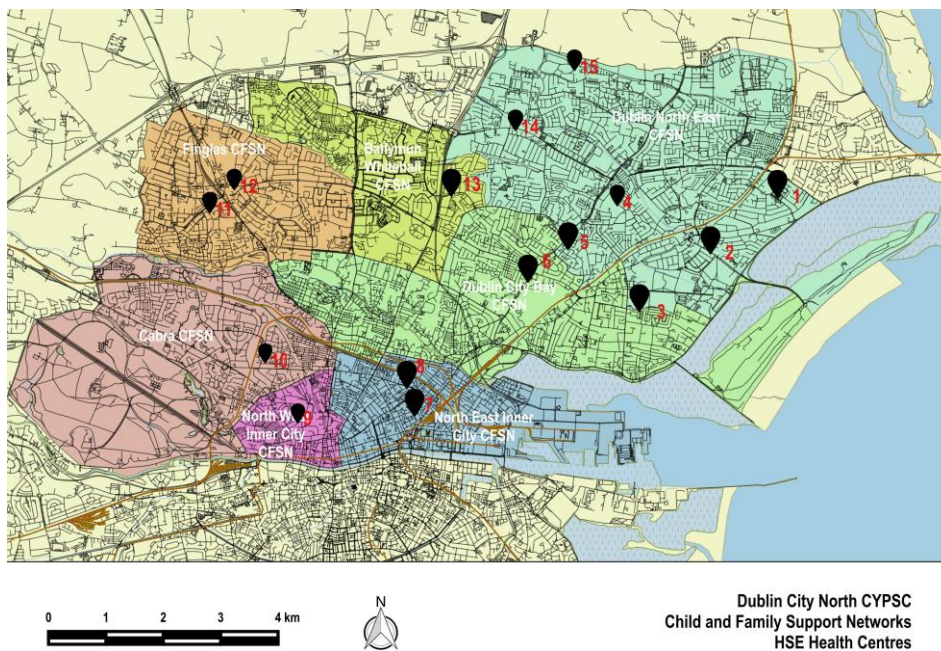
In the 2016 services mapping exercise, physical health and social services³⁶ were combined. Overall, 287 physical health and social services were identified in the services audit as being available to children young people in the Dublin City North. Two hundred and seventy-nine (279) of these services were located within the seven electoral areas and seven services were located outside the electoral areas. From the map below and when proportion of services is calculated against population, it is evident that the area of least provision is Cabra and Dublin North East (Dublin City North Electoral Area).



Map 3- Physical and Social Care Services by desktop review 2016

Fifteen (15) HSE health centre's are established in Dublin City North (map below), providing a range of healthcare provision for adults, children and young people in the respective communities.

³⁶ Physical and social care services included, art therapy, child protection services and social welfare services, community centres, community health centres, dental services, eye care services, family support, GPs, hospitals, hearing services, homelessness services, HSE services, occupational therapy, play therapy, quit smoking services, rehabilitation and integration services, sexual health services, social worker services, speech and language therapy, teen pregnancy services, Traveller support services and women's refuges.



SEXUAL HEALTH

Provision of sexual health education is provided in a number of settings including schools, youth services, and consultations with GPs or other healthcare providers. Health centres and primary care centres can provide support in terms of sexual health advice, pregnancy testing, and STI screening. A Teen Parents Support Programme is established in Finglas through Barnardos to support young parents. Family planning advice, sexually transmitted infection (STI) screening and other sexual health services can also be sourced through the Irish Family Planning Association, Dublin Well Woman Clinic, as examples, located in the North Inner City. However, apart from more general healthcare services (e.g. GP's, hospitals, health centres), there are limited youth-specific services for sexual health and advice.

In a local survey, more than 8 in 10 young people, and more than three in four parents who responded reported that a lack of sexual health and pregnancy services is an issue for young people in their area. A number of regional and national organisations (BelongTo) have established youth groups or youth-specific programmes for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTi+) young community, but again local community based services are limited. For this reason, a pilot project was established by Ballymun Regional Youth Resource, and funded in the first instance by Dublin City North CYPSC with Healthy Ireland funds in 2017. Nine LGBTi+ youth undertook to design and develop a specialised programme to support their own health and wellbeing under the theme of sexual health. This was one project of 6 in total, funded to roll out evidence based sexual health education programmes to young people (aged 12+), training for local workers, and equipment needed to deliver educational programmes.

Consultations in 2018 with young people also highlighted that sexual health and sexuality are still "taboo" subjects. As with other parts of the country, sex, sexuality, identity, and gender are a complex, but very current issue for children and young people. In a local sexual health and wellbeing consultation (June 2017), youth services illustrated their engagement with young people and parents on these issues. A number of sexual health and sexuality education programmes have been developed by organisations for young people typically 12+ years including Foróige (REAL U Programme) ; Squashy Couch (as part of an Adolescent Health

Information Project in Waterford); the HSE 10 Foundation Sexual Health Programme; and National Youth Council of Ireland's B4UDecide. The concerns raised by youth workers echoed consultations with parents, children and young people and other service providers. Some of main themes included

- Physical health (access to STI screening and treatment, condom use, sexual activity at an earlier age);
- Rising use of social and other online media to access information, pornography, and the impact this has on self-image;
- Socio-emotional wellbeing relating to confidence, decision making, resilience;
- Complexity of gender identity;
- Need for sexual health advice, information and education
- Impact of drugs and alcohol on decision making - an apparent rising increase in young men attending with co-morbidity related to drugs and mental health issues.
- Parental supports to facilitate talks with their children and young people.

ACTION

1. *Continue to work with youth services and HSE sexual health services to develop and enhance understanding and awareness on sexual health and related issues with children and young people.*
2. *Develop/ promote evidence based information including programmes and courses for children, young people and parents.*
3. *Support services to access evidence based professional training courses in sexual health and related issues for community based delivery.*

PHYSICAL AND WEIGHT HEALTH

Physical and Weight Health are also intricate parts of a holistic view of a child/young person's overall health and wellbeing. Sixty-eight percent (68%) of children aged 10-17 years reported being physically active for more than 60 minutes per day four times per week³⁷. In the same report, it was also acknowledged that Traveller children were significantly *more* physically active than the general population. Differences were also evident in age distributions, where older teenagers (15-17 years cohort) were significantly less likely to being physically active for more than 60 minutes, four times per week.

This area is served by 60 playgrounds alongside 174 sports clubs and facilities (including basketball, football, GAA, swimming, tennis, athletics, etc.). Six (6) leisure centres have also been established including 3 youth, community and sports centres. When all sports facilities, resources, clubs and playgrounds are combined, Finglas is the area of least provision of services. The challenge identified for indoor play spaces has been recorded in consultations in both 2016 and 2018, and the high costs to use these indoor areas, creating barriers to use the resources available. Children and young people experiencing homelessness are also further marginalised from using these services, not least due to the sometimes transient nature of homelessness, but

³⁷ Department of Children and Youth Affairs. (2016). State of the Nations Children.

also in part to the cost, location, and the limitations of the physical conditions Emergency Accommodation provides. In a number of consultations with homeless families conducted by Focus Ireland, the limited physical space impedes physical activity and development.

At the same time, Dublin City Council has developed a cross-city initiative targeting physical health through the employment of Sports Officers and sports and wellbeing partnerships. This has been an important development for the area, for outreach to schools and organisations to encourage play and development as well as engagement in sport.

As part of the Health and Wellbeing consultation and strategy developed in 2018, stakeholders including services, children and young people, and parents highlighted:

- Limited sports options for females (0-24 years) in DCN e.g. Gymnastics, etc.
- Some integration of services with local schools and community providers in DCN.
- Recognition of key role of parenting in encouraging engagement with physical health activities for children and young people via sport, play, recreation, dance or hobbies.
- Variety of physical health activities on offer and initial signs of 'social prescribing'
- Most prevalent services and activities currently offered in DCN relate to cookery classes plus passive offers of diet/nutritional advice in community settings.
- Recognition of the role of parents in encouraging and maintaining healthy diet and linkages with schools via healthy eating programmes and breakfast clubs
- Children and young people would like to eat healthier food and eat fewer sweets/ chocolate but access and availability in school or at home is a barrier.
- Young people worry about weight and becoming obese as teenagers increasingly 'body image' conscious and wary of prevalence of social media's negative influence.
- Access to public parks is an issue within DCN as parents feel their children unable to walk, play or exercise on safety grounds due to increasing anti-social behaviours.

ACTION

1. *Develop pilot child/youth participation approach for engagement of young females in sporting and physical activities through taster sessions.*
2. *Develop and/or support "Let's Get Active" initiatives for all ages.*
3. *Assess the availability and accessibility of indoor/outdoor play spaces for all ages and develop agreements for access points where needed.*
4. *Promote physical activity information, events and initiatives to parents (online/offline).*
5. *Distribute evidence based nutritional advice, guidance and courses for parents and families e.g. Cook It and Healthy Food Made Easy*
6. *Development and dissemination of mobile play equipment for babies under 2 to incorporate weight development activities for homeless families in emergency accommodation.*

OUTCOME 2: LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Learning and development is a key feature of a child's life from birth onwards. The Learning and Development Subgroup, led by Tusla Educational and Welfare Service has developed priorities that address a number of aspects of same:

1. Early years education and School Attendance
2. Support for children and families experiencing homelessness
3. Child Emotional Health and Wellbeing (Finglas North A, 6-12 years, pilot)

The Educational policy direction is governed by the Department of Education and Skills for mainstream primary and secondary schools. Included in these policy's and plans are the DEIS Plan 2018; Action Plan for Education 2018; and the Education and Skills Strategy 2016-2019. As well as the DES and Tusla EWS, the City of Dublin Education Training Board (CDETb) manage and operate second-level schools, further education colleges, multi-faith community national schools and a range of adult and further education centres delivering education and training programmes. Other strategies targeting specific populations, such as LGBT+, Disability, Traveller and Roma, Tusla Educational Welfare Strategy including School Completion Programmes, and child and youth related strategies inevitably tie into supporting educational and wellbeing outcomes.

In Dublin City North, there are 167 mainstream primary and secondary schools located in Dublin City North. A significant majority of the 116 primary schools are designated "DEIS Band 1 or 2"³⁸. The same is evident of the 37 post primary schools in Dublin City North, with the majority classified as DEIS and thereby receiving additional supports from the Department of Education and Skills to meet the needs of the student population. Support for children and young people struggling in school are provided by School Completion Programmes for which there are 12 in this area. Home School Community Liaisons Coordinators (77) are also deployed in schools to work with families who may need additional support to increase participation in education and increase attendance. Further supports and services are provided through the National Educational Psychological Services (NEPS) for primary and secondary schools. National government policy has committed to increasing the number of NEPS Psychologists from 2017 – 2019 to ensure comprehensive coverage for all schools³⁹. There are 25 NEPS psychologists allocated to certain schools in CH09.

The CYPSC community consultation (2016) highlighted that young people experiencing problems in school or wanting to leave school was reported as an issue by 70-80% of both parents and young people. However, only 27% of young people reported that there are *not* enough supports to stay in school. For those young people who do leave school early, there is a general concern from professionals that there are not enough appropriate education and training options (60%) This was reported as a particular concern for options for those under 16 and training and employment opportunities for 19-24 year olds. The periods of transition between school services including early year's services/pre-schools to primary schools are considered a significant gap for supports. Professionals reflected unsatisfactory waiting times

³⁸ Delivering Equality of Opportunity in Schools (DEIS) is a national programme by the Department of Education and Skills aimed at addressing the educational needs of children and young people from disadvantaged communities.

³⁹ Dept of Justice, Equality and Reform (2017). National Disability Inclusion Strategy (2017 – 2021). Pg 39-40.

for educational supports (66-75%) and the Traveller population were highlighted as significantly at risk for not transitioning between secondary and third level education.

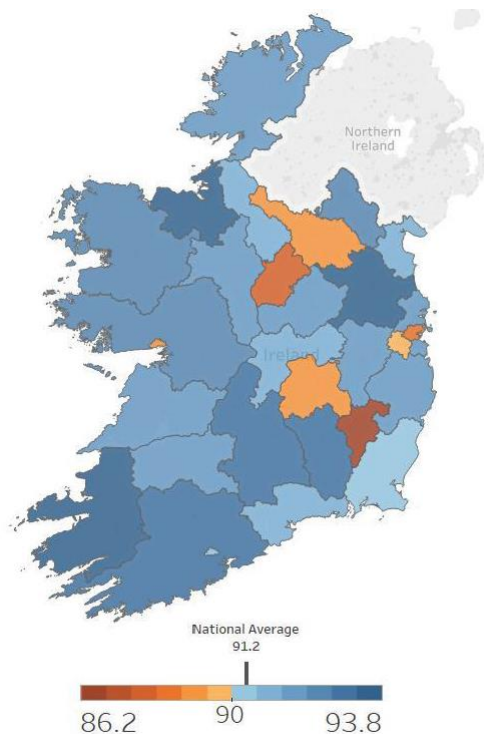


Figure 12- Post Primary Retention Rates to Leaving Certificate (DES, 2018)

Post-primary retention rates to Leaving Certificate in *Dublin North City area* are below the national average (91.2%), at 88.5%⁴⁰. Seven electoral districts in DCN have returned more 30% of the population having Primary Education Only as the highest educational attainment.⁴¹ *Dublin* lost more student days at primary school level than either Leinster or the State in the academic year 2014 – 2015; and similar trends are shown for post-primary school. This demonstrates that there is a still a need to focus on supporting educational attainment, and providing a menu of options that target early intervention and support programmes.

Progression to third-level is impacted by a number of factors according to research including socio-economic and family status, location of college etc. In the 2014/15 academic year, Dublin 17 (Coolock, Darndale, Priorswood) had the lowest progression rates to third level education at just 17%, followed by Finglas at 43%. Targeted interventions and measures to increase these figures are being implemented by CYPSC>

HOMELESSNESS

Children and young people adversely affected by homelessness, and increasing in population are at high risk of losing out on learning and social opportunities in school. They are also at increasing risk of becoming isolated in homeless accommodation during school break periods. The impact of homelessness is captured in Focus Ireland's *Education Matters Report* (January 2017):

"Children are often tired in school, having had a poor night's sleep because the whole family share one room, and/or because they need to get up very early to do a long commute to school. Children can end up missing breakfast, making it even more difficult to concentrate in class. They rarely have somewhere quiet and private where they can do their homework. These issues present significant challenges to children, their parents, and their teachers and schools".⁴²

Practically, just getting to school has presented significant challenges. Families are often placed by necessity, temporarily or otherwise, in areas outside of their familiar neighbourhoods. This means change of school, change of support network, changing relationships, increasing isolation

⁴⁰ DES (2017). Retention rates of pupils in second level schools (2010 – 2016). Accessed at: <https://www.education.ie/en/Publications/Statistics/Statistical-Reports/retention-rates-of-pupils-in-second-level-schools-2010-entry-cohort.pdf>

⁴¹ See pg 21 of CYPSC Socio-Demographic Profile.

⁴² Loftus, Camille. (2017). Focus Ireland's Education Matters Programme: Measuring Impact.

and loneliness. Between the DRHE and Focus Ireland, a travel initiative has been developed to drive the disbursement of Leap Cards to those registered as homeless to try to reduce the barriers in attending school. Schools are supporting the roll out of this initiative with the Education Welfare Service (EWS), Irish Primary Principals Network and National Association of Principals and Deputy Principals, as well as other partners. CYPSC are also working in collaboration with emergency accommodation providers and the Dublin Region Homeless Executive to fund family activities and breaks as well as developing social and recreational play tools for babies.

EARLY YEARS AND CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Dublin City North is home to 18,769 children aged 0-4 according to the 2016 Census. In the services mapping exercise, 250 registered Tusla early childhood services have been identified in the area, as well as a number of other supports through Area Based Childhood Initiatives (Finglas, North Inner City, Grangegorman, Dublin North East, and Ballymun), and Dublin City Childcare Committee. In addition, 40 Early Start programmes were set up in 1994 by the Department of Education and Skills, a “pre-primary initiative in designated areas of urban disadvantage, for children who are most at risk of not succeeding in education.” *Twenty-percent (20%) or 8 of these Early Start programmes are located in Dublin City North – Raheny, Finglas (x4), Ballymun, Darndale, and Artane.* However, there have been no further Early Start Programmes initiated by since this time. The distribution of early years’ services is noted below in Table 5. Tusla manages the Early Years Inspectorate for Pre-Schools under the Child care Act (1991) Pre-school Regulations (2016) these services provide a range of sessional, part-time, drop-in or full time care. ⁴³

Tusla Registered Early Years Services by Dublin Area Code – DCN	Number of Services
D1	26
D3	32
D5	41
D7	32
D9	44
D11	42
D13	21 ⁴⁴
D17	12
TOTAL	250

Table 9 - Tusla Listing of Registered Early Years Providers February 2018

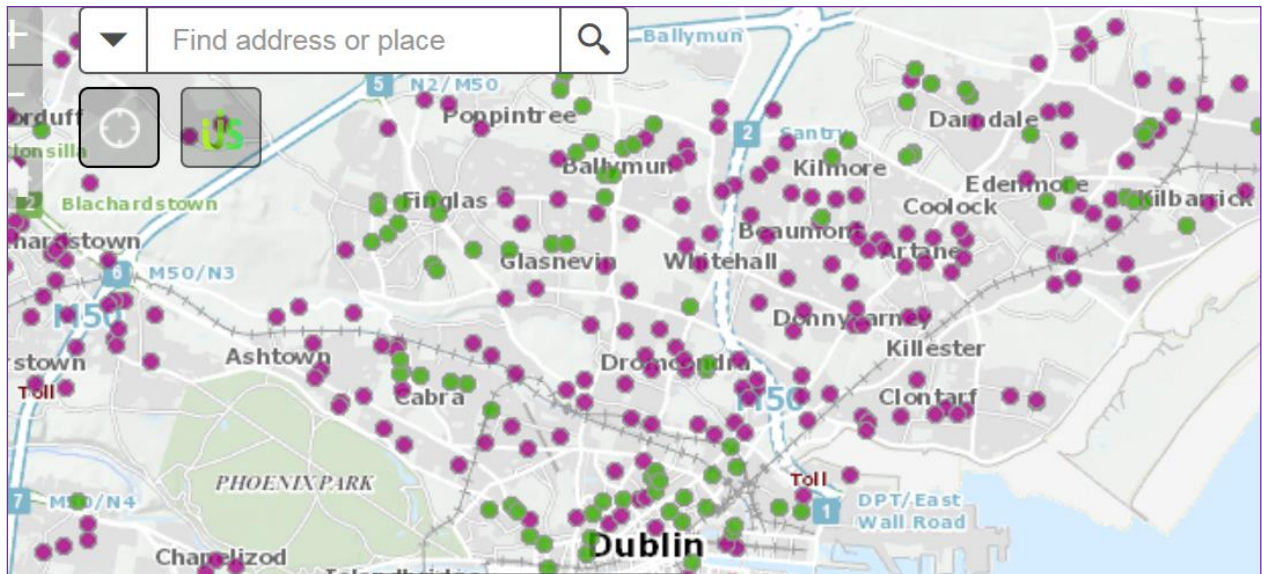
The majority of early year’s providers are private in this area, which echoes a Pobal 2016/17 report on early years services which highlighted that 63% are private compared to 27% community providers⁴⁵. A Pobal map of DCN’s early years services can be seen below, and the spread across the areas. In the map below, the purple dots represent private providers, and the green dots represent public.

⁴³ Tusla Early Years Inspectorate Listing. Accessed: http://www.tusla.ie/uploads/content/Dublin_Feb.pdf

⁴⁴ Not including Baldoyle, Sutton, or Howth where possible (as these areas are not included in DCN area profile)

⁴⁵ Pobal (2017). Early Years Sector Profile 2016/17. Available at: <https://www.pobal.ie/app/uploads/2018/06/Early-Years-Sector-Profile-Report-2016-2017.pdf>

However, the CYPSC Community Consultations have highlighted that there are a lack of early childhood places for babies and infants particularly aged 0-2 years. In an effort to support parents pay for the high costs related to childcare, the Early Childhood and education Scheme (ECCE) part funds places for 3-5 year olds. While this, and subvention schemes for families experiencing homelessness have been welcomed, the result has reduced the number of childcare places for babies and infants. The high cost of childcare is a barrier for many families, and poorer income families are further marginalised when they cannot access childcare to enable them to work. A Capital Grants scheme was opened for early year's providers in 2018, which prioritises expansion of or new premises for baby / infant places (0-3 year olds). This may start to help with the lack of services in the area for babies and infants.



Map 4 - Pobal Map of Early Years Services in DCN by Public and Private Provider



Map 5 - Area Based Childhood Programmes Catchments in DCN (Source Pobal Maps)

Figures for *Dublin City* show that 3.2% of the population of 0-4 year olds had a registered disability in 2016, as compared to 3% in the state. The importance of early intervention units to support transitions into mainstream primary education improves outcomes for children by

providing opportunities for early supported learning and gives parents the tools to be able to support their children in learning from an early age. Early intervention units for children diagnosed with special or additional needs, including ASD have been established in some areas. Four of these units have been supported by the National Council for Special Education in DCN and are typically linked with an existing primary school (Dublin 5, Dublin 7, Dublin 9 and Dublin 13) One ASD Early Intervention Unit in D1 has been established but at the time of writing its future funding remains uncertain. Special classes with mainstream primary and secondary schools support learning for children with Autism/Autistic Spectrum Disorder or Mild General Learning Difficulties, but only 8 secondary school special classes for same.⁴⁶ Tusla Education Welfare Service (EWS) reports in this area show that the children who are without schools places are those with additional, complex needs (whether ASD, behavioural or emotional disorders, or other disabilities) it is a gap in support that will be looked at further by CYPSC in collaboration with EWS.

HOMELESSNESS

Figures from 2014 to 2018 illustrate the concerning rise of homelessness across the country. The number of children in emergency accommodation nationally rose from 749 in July 2014 to 3,755 in February 2018⁴⁷. **The same report notes that 67% of those experiencing homelessness are in Dublin.** The Dublin Region Homeless Executive (DRHE) state that **1352 families with 2,858 children are currently in homeless accommodation, including hotels**⁴⁸.

A further report of 2016/17 homeless families, estimates that 65% of families were lone parent families, and 35% were headed up by couples.⁴⁹ Dublin City Council provides a range of emergency accommodation options to those registered as homeless, with 32 known sites provided in Dublin City North. Emergency accommodation consists of Supported Temporary Accommodation (STA), Family Hubs or Private Emergency Accommodation (PEA) facilities, including B&B's and hotels. Family hubs offer significant supports and a safe environment for families to live in, in comparison to STA's or PEA's.

Living in homeless accommodation presents its own challenges with concerns raised around the social, cognitive, emotional and physical developmental needs of babies, and children in particular. Hotels and B&B's have limited resources to offer onsite, and small, cramped spaces without proper cooking facilities, recreational or play space, and even separate living/sleeping quarters are constant challenges and struggles for families. The systemic issues resounding throughout this crisis is essentially the lack of sufficient long term housing options, and the long term outcomes for babies, children and young people in homeless accommodation has yet to be seen.

Rebuilding Ireland: Action Plan for Homelessness and Housing was established in 2017 to monitor and respond to the housing and homelessness crisis. The housing crisis has created rippling effects to the young adult populations particularly in Dublin which is one of the marked

⁴⁶ NCSE (2017-2018). List of Special Classes Mainstream Schools for September 2017.

⁴⁷ Dept. of Housing, Planning and Local Government (February 2018). Homelessness Report. June 2018.

⁴⁸ Dublin Region Homeless Executive (May 2018). Info-graphic on Homelessness in Dublin. Accessed at www.homelessdublin.ie

⁴⁹ Morrin, H., O'Donoghue Hynes, B. (April 2018). A report on the 2016 and 2017 families who experienced homelessness in the Dublin Region. DRHE.

“rent pressure zones”. The *National Student Accommodation Strategy*, launched in 2017, promised to improve and build additional accommodation units for students seeking accommodation. With severe pressure on the housing market to respond to demand, the student, typically third level community, are also impacted by this crisis, with private markets reportedly increasing rental costs in response to the high demand.

EMOTIONAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING – FINGLAS NORTH A PILOT – 6-12 YEAR OLDS

Seed funding received from the DCYA developed focussed research to look more closely at emotional health and wellbeing of children aged 6-12 years in *Finglas North A*. Recognising this as an area that is noted in the socio-demographic profile as very disadvantaged, the lack of services and in particular the lack of services provided for 6-12 year olds in Finglas West and lack of a GP service in the direct locality, this research has identified a core set of actions across all 5 national outcomes, to be implemented over the next 3 years with stakeholders in the area⁵⁰. A full report on this research and action plan is available at www.cypsc.ie and a summary of the action plan is available in Appendix 2.

ACTIONS

1. *Deliver an awareness programme for parents on early education and school attendance.*
2. *Develop community based school attendance campaigns for school going population.*
3. *Disseminate information on LEAP Card initiative to homeless families in Private Emergency Accommodation via school networks.*
4. *Develop social, developmental and recreational interagency initiatives for children in homeless accommodation during school holidays.*
5. *Implement actions identified in Finglas North A Action Plan for Child Emotional Health and Wellbeing.*
6. *Work in collaboration with early year’s providers and schools to support the development of further ASD Early Intervention Units, special classes and schools to increase capacity to meet the needs of children or young people with additional or special needs.*
7. *Review early year’s provider’s developments for 0-3 years in line with DCYA Capital Grants Scheme and continue to monitor and assess the provision of childcare to under 2s.*

⁵⁰ Kinlen L. and MacDonald E. (2018). Child Emotional Health and Wellbeing (6-12 years) in Finglas North A.

OUTCOME 3: SAFE AND PROTECTED FROM HARM

The primary statutory agencies with responsibility for protection and welfare of children and young people rests with An Garda Síochana and Tusla Child and Family Agency, supported by services provided by the HSE. The CYPSC Outcome 3 subgroup has targeted a number of areas to develop

- Parent and family supports and programmes
- Meitheal and Child and Family Support Networks (CFSN)
- Domestic, Sexual and Gender Based Violence (DSGBV) / Child to Parent Violence (CtPV)
- High Needs and Complex Cases.
- Community Safety

PARENT AND FAMILY SUPPORTS /PROGRAMMES

There is a vast array of parenting and family support and programmes offered in Dublin City North (DCN) via statutory, community and voluntary services. There are 3 Family Resource Centres in Dublin City North – Ballymun, North Inner City, and Coolock; and two Tusla PPFS resource centres (Finglas and Ballymun). All focus on supporting families, parents and children in their respective areas through various preventative programmes, therapy, counselling, early years' services, crèches, café's etc. Additionally, some community and voluntary organisations also offer family supports by way of family therapy, home visits, parenting programmes, counselling, outreach, advice, education, including specific targeted populations such as migrants, families affected by drugs/alcohol, homeless families, etc.,.

Since the inception of Prevention, Partnership and Family Support (PPFS) in 2015, Tusla has supported 5 further interagency networks to be established in the DCN area, while two were already in existence (Young People at Risk in the North Inner City and Ballymun Network for Assisting Children and Young People). These seven networks now give full coverage in Dublin City North. Each of the Networks ensure interagency and collaborative approach to meeting needs of children and families in their area, while also engaging with the Meitheal⁵¹ model of support and liaise with CYPSC.

Young people and parents both agreed in consultations that young people having problems with their family was an issue or big issue in the area (84% and 70%). For younger children, parents reported a lack of parenting courses for 0-2 years (72%) and 3-4 years (69%). Similar figures were apparent when asked about 5-12 years and 13-18 years. More than 8 in 10 parents also disagreed that there are sufficient supports for parents experiencing parenting challenges.

As Meitheal continues throughout Dublin City North, analysis of the data continues to show that emotional and behavioural difficulties are the number one reason for referral. This is followed by mental health or parenting supports. In Tusla Dublin North City, the most recent available data up to March 2018, accounts for the number of Meitheals in 6 Child and Family Support Network Areas:

⁵¹ Meitheal is the national practice model for interagency case management support for children and families. Supported by Tusla, and implemented locally by organisations and services in communities.

Meitheal by Child and Family Support Network Area (up to March 2018)	Referrals Meitheal 2018	Active Meitheal 2018	Total Meitheals Referred
Total	26	94	214
Ballymun/Whitehall	11	23	60
Cabra	1	8	35
Dublin Bay	0	3	19
Finglas	5	21	53
North Inner City	9	33	38
North West Inner City	0	6	9

Table 10 - Number of Meitheal Initiations March 2018 (Tusla Dublin North City Only)

The above table demonstrates that in Dublin North City Tusla area, 26 Meitheal referrals were received in the period January to March 2018. The most recent data available for Dublin North East (part of Tusla Dublin North Area) states that 28 Meitheal referrals were processed between July – December 2017. As Meitheal gains momentum as an interagency approach to responding to early identified need, it is hoped that this will ultimately lead to a reduced need for child protection and welfare, thereby reducing the resources needed to intervene intensely. The Meitheal process continues to be evaluated.

DOMESTIC, SEXUAL AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE (DSGBV) / CHILD TO PARENT VIOLENCE (CTPV)

The impact on children, as witnesses to violence, or victims of same are well documented, and pervade both short and long term impacts. Specialised DSGBV support services in DCN focus on a range of supports for women, children and families. Charities such as Sonas, and Aoibhneas each provide a range of services for supporting women and children experiencing domestic violence and provide refuge accommodation. Daughters of Charity Child and Family Service also provide a service (Dublin Safer Families) working with both parents (perpetrator and victim) and children in a whole family approach to families experiencing domestic violence. Local and national helplines, information, advocacy and advice can also be sourced through Women's Aid and Exchange House, as well as national helplines such as the National Sexual Violence helpline or domestic violence helpline. The Sexual Assault Treatment Unit (SATU) is located in the Rotunda Hospital, where the Dublin Rape Crisis Centre psychological support workers are available to all patients and CARI offers psychological support for patients aged 14-15 attending the unit. CARI also provide an aftercare phone support service for any adult/s involved in supporting a child through a forensic process. There is currently only one dedicated support service in the country working directly with men who have experienced domestic violence, which is based in Navan. Of the 58 Tusla-funded DSGBV services, many of the services provide confidential phone line numbers that can provide advice and support.

Young people and parents in DCN have reflected a lack of supports for young people affected by domestic violence. 87% of young people said this was an issue in the area, with similar reflection from parents. The extent of DSGBV is well founded in research, albeit gaps in local and national knowledge. Data that is available locally for Dublin shows a steep rise in barring orders related to domestic violence between 2011 and 2012, from a rate of 62.1 to 78.3, respectively.

The Domestic, Sexual and Gender Based Violence Strategy (2016-2021) is the second of its kind in Ireland. COSC, the National Office for the Prevention of Domestic, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, with the Dept. of Justice and Equality, oversees the coordinated implementation of the DSGBV strategy and action plan. The Gardaí play a crucial role in supporting those in emergency situations, and Tusla now holds a central role in leading the development of national DSGBV services.

As a somewhat extension of the issues raised above, CYPSC consultations also featured concerns in regards to child to parent violence. Difficult to estimate need locally, but anecdotal evidence suggests that this is an emerging theme. The community consultation in 2016 identified this issue specifically. A Non-Violent Resistance Training programme has been developed for practitioners to work with parents/carers who feel controlled, intimidated or threatened by their child/teenager. It is also for any parent/carer who feels that they have to adapt their own behaviour because of threats or use of abuse or violence from their child or teenager. The Outcome 3 Subgroup recognise this as a targeted need, and is committed to establishing a DSGBV consortium locally to establish service provision, needs and gaps for children and families, needs for service providers, and will work closely with Tusla and community and voluntary partners under the umbrella of the National Domestic, Sexual and Gender Based Violence Strategy (2016 – 2021).

HIGH NEED AND COMPLEX CASES

Within the boundary of CYPSC Dublin City North, there are two Tusla Areas – Dublin North City (DNC) and part of Dublin North (DN). As the statutory provider for child welfare and protective services, data collated by Tusla is a useful indicator of levels of need across a spectrum, particularly those children with potentially high or complex needs (Hardiker Level 3 & 4). For the purposes of data noted below, it should be noted that Tusla *Dublin North City* data has been applied in its totality, and disaggregated data from Tusla Dublin North for Dublin North East City has provided an indication of the rates across Dublin City North CYPSC Area.

National data⁵² across all seventeen Tusla areas from 2017 shows that in its totality, **Dublin North City Tusla** Area (Ballymun, Finglas, Cabra, North Inner and North West Inner City, and Dublin Bay North) has:

- The **highest rate** (per 1,000 population of children) of **children-in-care**; (national average is 5.2 vs DNC 12.6 per 1,000)
- The **third highest** rate of **referrals**⁵³ under Children First (National average is 42.4 vs DNC 51.6 per 1,000)

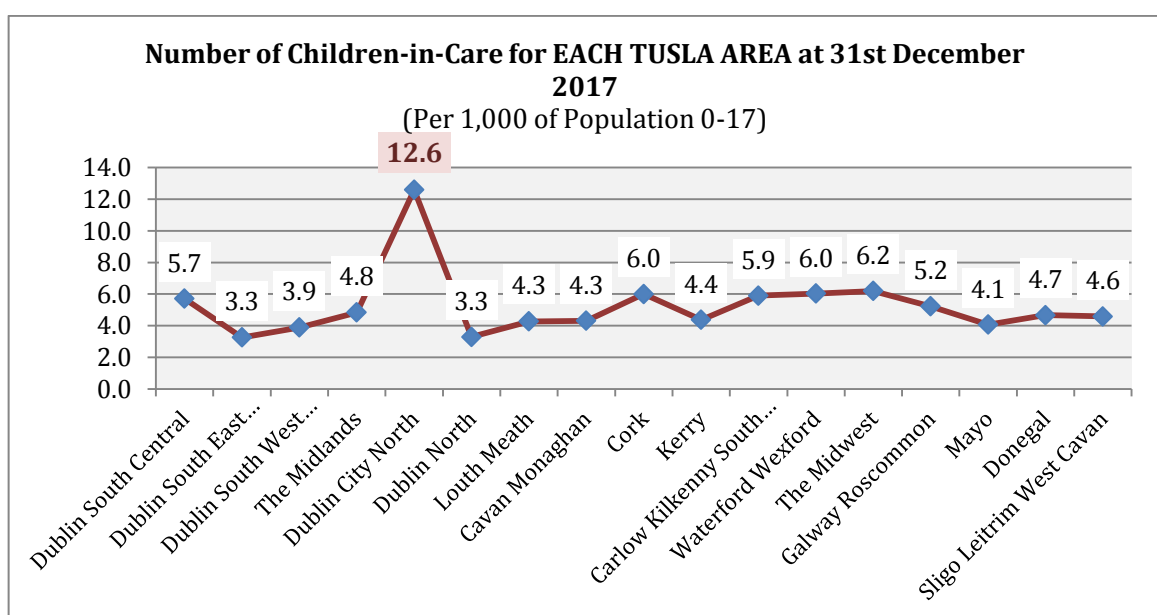
⁵² Tusla data from national performance activity 2017.

⁵³ In 2017, “referral” was defined under the Children First Guidance, where there were reasonable grounds for concern, or at risk of being neglected. Since December 3rd 2017, the Children First Act 2015 fully commenced which now includes an additional responsibility for mandated reporting when it is believed a child has been harmed.

- **The second highest ratio of active cases on the Child Protection and Notification System (CPNS)⁵⁴ (National average 1.2 vs DNC 1.7).**

Across the Dublin City North CYPSC Area, the indications strongly point to a higher than national average on all measurements. These statistics demonstrate the level of need for a proportion of children in this area who require a higher level of protection and support. This data also has implications for how we work together as a community supporting children at all levels of need, including interagency partnerships at case conferences. Due to the high numbers of referrals, CPNS and CIC, there is a severe shortage of local foster placements in Dublin North City. Evidence would clearly show that outcomes for children and young people are much better when they can remain in their own communities, in a safe environment.

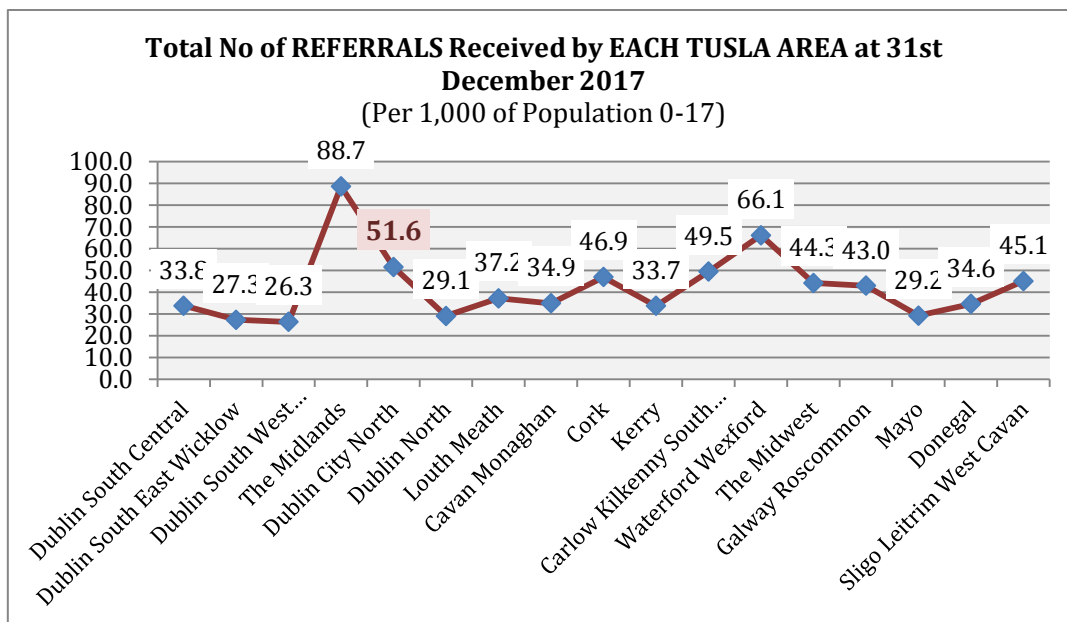
CHILDREN IN CARE (2017):



Tusla AREA	No of CIC/1,000 population 0-17years
Dublin North City	12.6
Dublin North (DNE City extrapolation)	4.0
DCN CYPSC Area AVERAGE	9.9
National Average	5.2

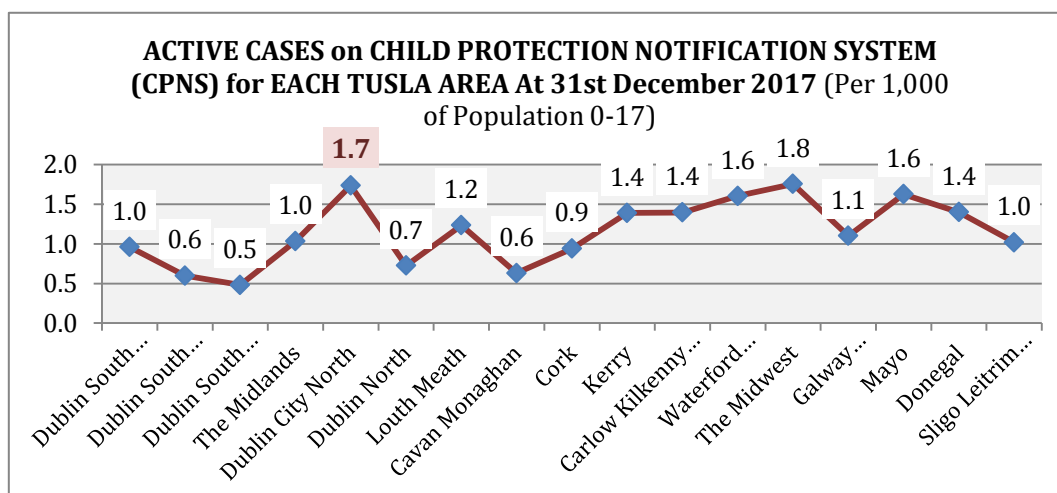
REFERRALS TO CHILD PROTECTION AND WELFARE (2017):

⁵⁴ CPNS refers to children who have been identified at significant risk of harm attributed to parental neglect or abuse.



Tusla AREA	No of Referrals /1,000 population 0-17 years
Dublin North City	51.6
Dublin North (DNE City Extrapolated)	42.3
DCN CYPSC Area AVERAGE	48.7
National Average	42.4

CHILD PROTECTION NOTIFICATION SYSTEM (CPNS) (2017)



Tusla AREA	No of CPNS/1,000 population 0-17
Dublin North City	1.7
Dublin North (DNE City Extrapolation)	1.6
DCN CYPSC Area AVERAGE	1.7
National Average	1.2

Anecdotal trend analysis would suggest that disadvantaged and deprived communities are more likely to have higher numbers of children with complex and higher need. This is also linked with other risk factors such as low educational attainment, high unemployment, low health status, etc. Data from Tusla referrals, CPNS and children-in-care will be higher than other more affluent areas. Similarly, areas such as Darndale, and Coolock in Tusla Dublin North are perceived to have higher numbers than other constituent districts within their catchment.

COMMUNITY SAFETY AND YOUTH JUSTICE

In Dublin City North, there are 4 Garda Divisions, and two Tusla areas (Dublin North City and part of Dublin North). An Garda Síochána are the leading statutory body with responsibility for community safety, nationally; and Probation Services (and indeed Young Persons Probation Services) are the statutory body in charge of criminal and youth justice.

In Dublin City North, there are 12 Garda Stations, four of which are located in Dublin 1 and 7. There are 12 Garda Youth Diversion Projects (GYDP) operating in DCN, managed by multiple organisations⁵⁵. Half of these are located in the North Inner City (East and West). In 2016, 1,936 referrals of those under 18 years of age were made to GYDP (either as primary or secondary referrals) in DCN.⁵⁶ Four hundred and nineteen (419) primary and secondary referrals were received by the 12 local GYD projects in Dublin City North. In DMR North Central area, there was a reported 177% increase in referrals, when compared to 2015. Dublin North West and Dublin Northern area figures demonstrated a decline in referrals in the same period. Notably, SONC reports that between 2010 and 2014 there was a 44.5% decrease in figures nationally for GYDP referrals. The increase in referrals can sometimes be related to new services developing in the area, which may skew the figures. The primary reasons for referral were theft, alcohol-related offenses, criminal damage, assault, traffic offences, drugs possession, and burglary.

Consultations with parents, professionals and young people have highlighted the value of Community Policing⁵⁷ and Gardaí, to build relationships and increase the sense of safety in the community. However, there are concerns that this model needs further support locally. A National Community Policing Office has been established to support community Gardai with community engagement coupled with a Modernisation and Renewal Programme for Community Policing (2016-2021). Geographical areas will be mapped out to evaluate resource allocation and provision and establish “Community Areas of Policing”.

⁵⁵ Irish Youth Justice Service. Dublin City North Garda Youth Diversion Programmes. Received April 2018.

⁵⁶ This includes Dublin Metropolitan Region North Central Area; Northern Area; and Western Area.

⁵⁷ Community policing in Ireland is a partnership based, pro-active, community-orientated style of policing. It is focused on crime prevention, problem-solving and law enforcement, with a view to building trust and enhancing the quality of life of the entire community.

ACTION

1. *Review evidence informed/based parenting and family courses / programmes currently available in DCN, with a view to promoting same to increase awareness.*
2. *Develop responses to identified gaps in same (by age/geography etc.), informed by needs analysis and socio-demographic profile.*
3. *Develop approaches to increasing foster placements, and supporting children at Tier 3 and 4 of the Hardiker level.*
4. *Continue to engage interagency statutory, community and voluntary organisations in the national practice model of support, Meitheal.*
5. *Through partnership between CYPSC and Family Support Network, roll out NVR training to practitioners in the Dublin City North area, with the intention of expanding support and awareness of the issue of Child to Parent Violence.*
6. *Establish a consortium of domestic violence services locally to coordinate responses to the needs of families experiencing domestic violence.*
7. *Establish coordinated training in DSGBV services, to local services, to increase awareness.*

OUTCOME 4: ECONOMIC SECURITY

The Outcome 4 subgroup has targeted the following priorities for the course of the 3 year plan:

- Lone parent households
- NEETs (Not in education, employment or training)
- Early intervention school based employment tasters

Children and young people living in Dublin City North are living in vast extremes of deprivation. The 2016 Census calculates that 18,353 (19.2%) of 0-24 year olds live in Electoral Districts that are either *disadvantaged* or *very disadvantaged*. On average, 50% of our young population 0-24 years are at risk of poverty and an average of 50% live in consistent poverty. Unemployment rates in 2016 for males and females stand at 13.8% in Dublin City North, with the largest cohort found in male 15-24 years, standing at 24%. Youth unemployment continues to be a significant challenge. While rates of unemployment have significantly decreased since the last census in 2011, data in 2017 from the Live Register shows that Finglas has the highest proportion of youth unemployment for males and females when compared to the other areas in DCN.

A broad range of educational and employment services are available in DCN, which can be viewed in Section 3. Additionally, Local Development Companies (Dublin North West, Northside and North Inner City), Local Employment Services, Intreo, Jobs Clubs have all been established in Dublin City North to support those who are marginalised, to provide training, advice, and guidance and increase social inclusion.

The CYPSC 2016 consultation highlighted a need for more alternative education options, although reports from Community Training Centres, and Education Training Boards cite a difficulty in engaging young people in current educational programmes. Better employment supports was also cited as a gap, with 60% of practitioners surveyed stating they disagreed or strongly disagreed that there were enough supports in the area.

It is well evidenced that lone parent households are more likely to experience poverty. State of the Nation's Children (2016) cited that approximately one in six children live in lone-parent households, based on 2011 figures. The majority of lone parents in DCN are mothers, with the highest rates found in Electoral Districts in Ballymun, North Inner City, and Dublin North East. BOBF recognises that *"household joblessness is an important risk factor for child poverty. Ireland has twice the European average of jobless households (22%). A quarter of all children live in jobless households. This raises the prospect of the intergenerational transmission of unemployment and poverty"*⁵⁸.

Research has been undertaken to understand and respond to the needs of young people who leave school early, supporting educational engagement and transitions, and employment and training supports. Engagement through schools and youth services before young people leave school is viewed as a positive preventative methodology⁵⁹, and can be universal and selective in its approach to providing employment and training opportunities. There is a range of services/career employment options offered through youth leadership programmes, work experience programmes, career guidance, employment tasters, and initiatives set up locally

⁵⁸ DCYA (2014). Better Outcomes, Brighter Futures: A National Policy Framework for Children and Young People (0-24). Pg 90

⁵⁹ Pobal (2017). Kickboxing, kindness and going the extra mile. Good practice for working with NEETs under SICAP.

such as the Youth Academy (Innovate Dublin) and Career LEAP (Local Employment Action Partnership).

ACTION

1. *In collaboration with the Dublin North West Area Partnership, engage lone parents in labour market and educational opportunities through the Your Time to Shine 8 week programme. Support its evaluation and recommendations going forward.*
 - *Research other evidence based models that address lone parent households and employment strategies.*
2. *Establish / engage with interagency consortium of schools, youth services and employers to scope current responses to early youth engagement with the workforce.*
3. *Review current models of practice targeting NEETs and establish targeted interagency responses to same, where appropriate.*

OUTCOME 5: CONNECTED, RESPECTED AND CONTRIBUTING

The Outcome 5: Connected, Respecting and Contributing Subgroup is keen to progress actions under this outcome which will focus on:

- Supporting a child and youth friendly community using the Lundy Model of Participation.
- Identify and share current good practice and models in DCN among service providers.
- Promote and encourage the active involvement and participation of children and young people at CYPSC level.

Through the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1992), child and youth participation has become a central direction in national strategy. The most recent of which has been the development of the *National Strategy for Child and Youth Participation (2015-2020)* highlighting the levels of which services can support children and young people to actively influence decisions that affect their lives. . Subsequently Tusla, as part of the PPFs Programme launched a *Child and youth Participation Toolkit* to support Tusla's practice in implementing the core values of same. This toolkit also launched the roll out training in child and youth participation practice for Tusla's staff.

While there are many models of participation practice, and many examples of good practice locally, an important element of these national strategies and aligned national implementation frameworks has been the structural alignment with a the *Lundy Model of Participation*⁶⁰ The Lundy model provides a way of conceptualising a child's right to participation, as laid down in Article 12 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and is intended to focus decision-makers on the distinct, albeit interrelated, elements of the provision. The model is endorsed by the DCYA and Tusla as a core practice model of participation.

CYPSCs core value stream centres on promoting, uplifting and encouraging children and young people. We will set out to generate a sharing and learning hub on child and youth participation practice; with a vision to engage interagency focussed practice on developing child and youth friendly communities. CYPSC DCN will be promoting and working towards the participation of children and young people in all CYPSC activities to the best degree possible and will further be reviewing recommendations laid out in the *Guidance for Children and Young People's Services Committees (CYPSC) on participation by children and young people in decision-making*.

ACTION

1. *Increasing awareness of participation practice based on "Lundy Model".*
2. *Share good participation practice with other services through case studies and models.*
3. *Develop a child-friendly system in all CYPSCs work which encourages, uplifts and prioritises the voice of children and young people.*

⁶⁰ Lundy, L. (2007). Voice is not enough: conceptualising Article 12 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. *British Educational Research Journal*.

SECTION 5: SUMMARY OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S PLAN FOR DUBLIN CITY NORTH

Outcome Areas	Local Priority Areas*
1. Active and healthy, physical and mental wellbeing	1. Mental Health and Wellbeing 2. Drugs and Alcohol 3. Sexual Health 4. Physical and Weight Health
2. Achieving full potential in learning and development	1. Emotional Health and Wellbeing (6-12 years) (<i>Finglas North A Pilot Model</i>) 2. Supporting early school attendance 3. Children and families experiencing homelessness
3. Safe and protected from harm	1. Parent and family supports and programmes 2. Child and Family Support Networks and Meitheal 3. Domestic Violence and Child to Parent Violence 4. Complex and High Need Cases
4. Economic security and opportunity	1. Lone Parent Jobless Households 2. Youth employment and education 3. Young people not in education, employment or training (NEET's)
5. Connected, respected and contributing to their world	1. Building child and youth participation practice. 2. Participation of Children and Young People.
Change Management/Cross-Collaboration	Local Priority Areas
Initiatives to support the on-going drive for better outcomes for children and young people.	1. Senior Personnel Commitment and Membership 2. Dublin's North East Inner City Initiative 3. Outcomes for Children, National Data and Information Hub 4. Dublin CYPSC Directory of Children and Young People's Services 5. Advocacy Role to Strengthen Service Provision 6. Development of a Critical Incident Protocol

SECTION 6: ACTION PLAN FOR DUBLIN CITY NORTH CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICES COMMITTEE

OUTCOME 1: ACTIVE AND HEALTHY, PHYSICAL AND MENTAL WELLBEING

Priority Area	Objective(s)	Indicators	Target	Activities	Timeframe for completion	Lead Responsibility and partners	Link to other plans	Linked to other Goals
1.1 Mental Health and Wellbeing	1.1.1 To clarify referral pathways to and between mental health services for children and young people.	No. of referral pathways identified. No. of mental health services identified. No. of services providers, parents and young people reached.	Relevant referral pathways clarified and documented.	Review the number and distribution of mental health services. Map out relevant pathways for clarity on service access, post treatment support and referral Distribute user-friendly information for organisations, parents and young people on mental health services	2018	HSE Mental Health Services with NEPS; IPPN; NAPD Jigsaw; Temple Street CUH; DoCCFS; NOSP and YPAR.	Connecting for Life – Ireland's National Strategy to Reduce Suicide (2015-2020) State of the Nation's Children Report (2016) A Vision for Change	TG: 1, 2, 5
	1.1.2 Decrease CAMHS waiting lists and did not attends (DNA's) at appointments in CAMHS	No. of children/ young people on waiting lists. No. of did not attends	Decrease waiting list by 30% Decrease DNA's by 30%	Review DNA's and data regarding CAMHS attendance. Implement and review attendance strategy to monitor DNA's, waiting lists in CAMHS service	2018-2020	HSE Mental Health Services (lead) NEPS; IPPN; NAPD Jigsaw; Temple Street CUH; DoC; NOSP and YPAR..	CAMHS Standard Operating Procedure	TG: 2, 4
	1.1.3 To upskill services providers capacity to	No. of Safe Talk/ ASIST / STORM or other evidence	Minimum 5 trainings available per year to DCN	Promote NOSP training to the wider community.	On-going	National Office on Suicide Prevention	Connecting for Life: Ireland's National Strategy	TG: 2

	respond locally to mental health and suicide concerns.	based suicide prevention trainings in DCN. No. organisations and participants availing of training.	service providers 50 service providers per year.				to Reduce Suicide (2015-2020) CH09 Dublin North City and County Connecting for Life Strategy	
	1.1.4 To increase awareness of mental health services and mental health promotion strategies.	No. of mental health promotion initiatives	1 campaign developed/ supported per year	Develop / support / promote national campaign messages locally.	2019-2020	HSE Mental Health Services with NEPS; IPPN; NAPD Jigsaw; Temple Street CUH; DoCCFS; NOSP and YPAR. HSE Mental Health Services	CH09 Dublin North City and County Connecting for Life Strategy	TG 2,5
	1.1.5 To increase accessible and community based early intervention support for young people in the area.	No. of community based models identified specifically targeted towards young people No. of local youth health café models identified	1 new or expanded initiative established	Scope and map evidence based models of community based early intervention models of mental health; and existing plans in the area for developing same. Develop proposal/seek funding based on gaps for young people to develop community based mental health centre.	2020	HSE Mental Health Services with NEPS; IPPN; NAPD Jigsaw; Temple Street CUH; DoCCFS; NOSP and YPAR. In collaboration with youth services and c&v partners	National Youth Mental Health Task Force Report	TG 3,5,6

1.2 Drugs and Alcohol	1.2.1 To increase community based brief intervention responses to drug and alcohol related harm. To support community mobilisation sites on alcohol.	No. SAOR trainings delivered in Dublin City North; No. of participants/organisations completing SAOR training.	Minimum 2 trainings delivered per year 40 participants per year	Attend and engage with Community Alcohol Strategy meetings. Deliver interagency SAOR training on a regional basis. Liaise with National Office regarding attendance, and outcomes.	Ongoing	HSE National Social Inclusion Office (lead); delivery by CYPSC Coordinator	Reducing Harm, Supporting Recovery 2017-2025 SAOR Screening and Brief Intervention for Problem Substance Misuse 2017	TG 2
1.3 Healthy Ireland Health and Wellbeing Strategic Plan	1.3.1 To develop and implement a 3 year strategic plan targeting physical activity, healthy eating/obesity, and sexual health.	Implementation of 3 year Strategic Plan. No. of stakeholders involved in actions. No. of initiatives developed and funded.	All actions implemented and evaluated All relevant stakeholders involved in delivery, where relevant	Establish a Healthy Ireland Health and Wellbeing Advisory Group. Implement key actions identified; evaluate	2018-2020	HSE Health and Wellbeing / Healthy Ireland Advisory Group, Northside Partnership in collaboration with CYPSC.	Healthy Ireland: A Framework for Improved Health and Wellbeing (2013-2025) CHO9 Dublin North City and County Healthy Ireland Strategic Plan.	TG 1,2,3

Action Plan for Dublin City North Children and Young People's Services Committee

OUTCOME 2: ACHIEVING FULL POTENTIAL IN LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Priority Area	Objective(s)	Indicators	Target	Activities	Timeframe for completion	Lead Responsibility and partners	Link to other plans	Linked to other Goals
2.1 Emotional Health and Wellbeing (6-12 years in Finglas North A)	<p>2.1.1 To enhance interagency and community based supports for children's emotional health and wellbeing in Finglas North A.</p> <p>To evaluate pilot area-wide response to explore opportunities for expansion.</p>	<p>Implementation framework delivered with the local community.</p> <p>No. of children benefiting from initiatives and programmes.</p> <p>No. of services involved in providing supports</p>	<p>Approx. 200 children aged 6-12 years and their parents living in Finglas West.</p> <p>All relevant stakeholders involved in delivery of action plan</p>	<p>Establish Interagency Working Group to oversee implementation of action plan</p> <p>Implement recommended actions.</p> <p>Review and evaluate initiatives and responses.</p>	2018-2020	Barnardos (Lead); DCC, HSE, EWS, Tusla, Gardaí, DNWAP, Schools, SCP, ABC, Pavee Point, LDATF.	Better Outcomes, Brighter Futures (2014 -2020).	TG 1-6
2.2 Children and Families experiencing Homelessness.	2.2.1 To reduce barriers to school attendance for families experiencing homelessness.	No. of families availing of LEAP card initiative in Dublin City North	Increase uptake 10% by year	<p>Engage educational partners in distribution of Leap cards to children and families who are self-accommodating.</p> <p>Review and evaluate implementation of same.</p>	2018 with ongoing review	Focus Ireland / DRHE(lead)IPPN NAPD; ETB; EWS and other partners as identified.	Rebuilding Ireland: Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness	TG 1, 3

Action Plan for Dublin City North Children and Young People's Services Committee

OUTCOME 2: ACHIEVING FULL POTENTIAL IN LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Priority Area	Objective(s)	Indicators	Target	Activities	Timeframe for completion	Lead Responsibility and partners	Link to other plans	Linked to other Goals
	2.2.2 To increase recreational / educational /developmental activities for children and families experiencing homelessness	No. of initiatives funded / supported. No. of families/children availing of activities. No. of providers engaged in supporting same.	Minimum two initiatives funded. 200 families reached. Minimum 8 providers engaged	Fund and/or support summer activities.	2018 and on-going review	Tusla EWS (Chair of L&D Subgroup); Homeless service providers (Respond, Focus, etc); DRHE; PHNs; ABCs; CDETB; NEPS; ELI; Foroige; NAPD, Larkin Community Crèche /YPAR	Rebuilding Ireland: Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness	TG, 1, 3
2.3 Supporting early years education and school attendance	2.3.1 To increase awareness of importance of school attendance targeting early years and primary schools.	No. of parents reached with educational awareness programme. No. of schools / early years engaged. Attendance rate of children	500 parents with young children starting school.	Develop awareness campaign for parents to increase school attendance in targeted schools. Roll out educational awareness programme with school and parents	2018 - 2020	Tusla EWS (Chair of L&D Subgroup); Respond!; PHNs; CDETB; NEPS; ELI; Foróige; NAPD; Larkin Community Crèche /YPAR;SCPs	SCP Strategic Plans ABC Strategic Plans Tusla Corporate Plan (2018-2020) Action Plan for Education (2018)	TG 1, 2

Action Plan for Dublin City North Children and Young People's Services Committee

OUTCOME 3: SAFE AND PROTECTED FROM HARM

Priority Area	Objective(s)	Indicators	Target	Activities	Timeframe for completion	Lead Responsibility and partners	Link to other plans	Linked to other
3.1 Parenting	3.1.1 To promote/develop parenting and family programmes to parents and carers.	No., location and type of evidence based programmes available. Expansion of evidence based programmes, where appropriate. Directory of parenting programmes published	All current parenting and family courses/programmes identified, recorded and published.	Collate up-to-date listing of current parenting and family programmes by CFSN area. Identify opportunities for expanding evidence base programmes. Disseminate listing in CYPSC online directory of services and supports.	2018 - 2020	Tusla PPFS DNC(lead); ABC, Ballymun CFRC; DOCCFS; PPFS Dublin North; St. Helena's FRC; SCP; Ballymun Network for Assisting Children and Young People; HSE PHN, Stoneybatter YS; DCC; Barnardos; YPAR, and DSGBV specific services including Aoibhneas, and Womens Aid; Dublin Safer Families; Family Support Network	Tusla Parenting Support Strategy (2013) Prevention, Partnership and Family Support Programme	TG 1
3.2 Child and Family Support Networks / Meitheal	3.2.1 To enhance links with local interagency Child and Family Service Networks To increase number of Meitheal locally, as interagency response	No. of networks established and maintained in the seven CFSN areas. No. of Meitheal No. participants at Meitheal or related trainings (e.g. thresholds)	Five networks out of seven continue to be led and supported by Tusla; continue to engage CFSN coordinators involvement in YPAR and Ballymun Network. Increase Meitheal referrals by 15%	Review on-going Meitheal statistics and analyse further to understand local presenting needs. Promote Meitheal as early intervention response. Promote Lead	On-going	Tusla PPFS (lead) and CFSN Coordinators, multiple statutory, community and voluntary providers.	Prevention, Partnership and Family Support Programme	TG 1, 2, 3, 6

Action Plan for Dublin City North Children and Young People's Services Committee

OUTCOME 3: SAFE AND PROTECTED FROM HARM

Priority Area	Objective(s)	Indicators	Target	Activities	Timeframe for completion	Lead Responsibility and partners	Link to other plans	Linked to other
			year on year, as recognised early interagency response.	Practitioner role with service providers.				
3.3 Domestic, Sexual and Gender Based Violence	3.3.1 To increase awareness of and enhance supports provided to children and families affected by DSGBV	No. of workshops convened	Minimum 2 workshops convened	Convene a themed multi-agency workshop forum to identify and respond to the needs of children and families affected by domestic violence.	2019	Tusla PPFS DNC(lead); DSGBV specific services including Aoibhneas, and Womens Aid; Dublin Safer Families plus Family Support Network as lead for NVR training. ABC, Ballymun CFRC; DOCCFS; PPFS Dublin North; St. Helena's FRC; SCP; Ballymun Network for Assisting Children and Young People; HSE PHN, Stoneybatter YS; DCC; Barnardos; YPAR,	Second National Strategy on Domestic, Sexual and gender Based Violence (2018 - 2021) Tusla Corporate Plan (2018 – 2020)	TG 1,2, 3
3.4 Child to Parent Violence	3.4.1 Build capacity to recognise and respond to Child to Parent Violence	No. trainings in NVR available to community service providers.	Minimum 2 trainings per year with 20 service providers per training.	Roll out of NVR training to community services	2018 - 2020			

Action Plan for Dublin City North Children and Young People's Services Committee

OUTCOME 4: ECONOMIC SECURITY AND OPPORTUNITY

Priority Area	Objective(s)	Indicators	Target	Activities	Timeframe for completion	Lead Responsibility and partners	Link to other plans	Linked to other
4.1 Jobless lone parent households.	4.1.1 To increase skills and further options for employment/training development for Lone Parents.	No. of Time to Shine Programmes rolled out in DNWAP area. No. of lone parents in DNWAP accessing programme.	Minimum 1 programme per year Minimum 10 parents accessing programme	Roll out and evaluate model/ programme for continuation	2018 - 2020	Dublin North West Area Partnership (Lead); Innovate Dublin; CDETb; Northside Partnership; EWS.	Pathways to Work Action Plan for Jobs	TG 1
4.2 Youth employment and education.	4.2.1 To build education and career initiatives within schools. To increase opportunities for career pathways via educational links.	No. of service providers involved in network to target 14+ years in educational settings.	Minimum of 10 service providers	Create a network of stakeholders to respond to youth employment and education. Scope/pilot evidence based models of school-employer programmes	2019	Dublin North West Area Partnership; Innovate Dublin; CDETb; Northside Partnership; EWS; and other education/youth services and c&v sector and businesses.	EU Strategy for Youth – Investing and Empowering National Youth Strategy	TG 1,2,3
4.3 Young People not in Employment, Education or Training (NEETs)	4.3.1 To build capacity for a joint response to NEET's in Dublin City North	No. of services/educational centres involved in developing initiatives targeting 16+ years NEETs.	Minimum 10 service providers	Collate responses to NEET's and evidence based practice. Seek to develop a unified one response plan to target and respond to this target	2020	Dublin North West Area Partnership ; Innovate Dublin; CDETb; Northside Partnership;	Pathways to Work National Youth Strategy	TG 2,3

Action Plan for Dublin City North Children and Young People's Services Committee

OUTCOME 5: CONNECTED, RESPECTED AND CONTRIBUTING TO THEIR WORLD

Priority Area	Objective(s)	Indicators	Target	Activities	Timeframe for completion	Lead Responsibility and partners	Link to other plans	Linked to other
5.1 Building child and youth participation practice	5.1.1 To build and strengthen awareness, and practice within services of children and young people's participation.	No. of briefing workshops/trainings held. No. of service providers attending	Minimum one training per CFSN area. Minimum 30 service providers	Develop a standardised workshop programme to be rolled out in DCN. Roll out briefing workshops to services and evaluate.	2018-2019	Crosscare/YPAR (Lead); SCP; schools; Barnardos; Respond; Early learning Institute; Cabra for Youth; Jigsaw Dublin City; Tusla PPFs; Foroige, EPIC	Participation Strategy for Children and Young People (Tusla) National Strategy on Children and Young People's Participation in Decision-Making 2015-2020	TG 3
5.2 Children and Young People actively influence decisions that affect their lives.	5.2.1 To identify advisory councils/youth leadership models of practice. 5.2.2 To increase links with existing structures such as Comhairle na nÓg, National Youth Council of Ireland; and Children's Rights Alliance.	No of Child/Youth Participation Advisory Councils identified. No of children and young people engaged with/ informing CYPSC, where appropriate and agreed. Agreement of on-going links with Comhairle na nÓg and other relevant structures	At least one model identified to support interaction/on-going liaison with young people	To review good practice models of engagement and participation with other CYPSCs and local services. To identify the number and type of child or youth councils or participation Establish links with appropriate structures across all ages to ensure youth participation and voices are heard at all levels o	2019- 2020	Crosscare/YPAR (Lead); SCP; schools; Barnardos; Respond; Early learning Institute; Cabra for Youth; Jigsaw Dublin City; Tusla PPFs; Foróige, EPIC.	Guidance on Children and Young People's Participation in CYPSC (DCYA) Participation Strategy for Children and Young People (Tusla) National Strategy on Children and Young People's Participation in Decision-Making 2015-2020	TG 3

Action Plan for Dublin City North Children and Young People's Services Committee

CHANGE MANAGEMENT AND CROSS COLLABORATION

Priority Area	Objective(s)	Indicators	Target	Activities	Timeframe for completion	Lead Responsibility and partners	Link to other plans	Linked to other
6.1 Commitment of senior personnel across member agencies to Children and Young People's Services Committees	6.1.1 Full engagement of relevant agencies at senior level	Full CYPSC membership at appropriate level	Membership attendance at CYPSC meetings is 90%	Attend meetings Identify and release resources for CYPSC work/projects	On-going	All member agencies represented on CYPSC	Blueprint for the Development of Children and Young People's Services Committees. (DCYA)	TG 4, 6
6.2 Dublin North East Inner City Initiative	6.2.1 To improve services and supports for children, young people and families in Dublin's North East Inner City.	No. of initiatives supported by CYPSC. No. of meetings attended. No. of consultations / initiatives rolled out. No. of agencies involved in Integrated Delivery Framework	Interagency based integrated services delivery framework (ISDF) developed and implemented. Development of "what works here hub" online.	Coordinate research, development and implementation of Integrated Services Delivery Framework. Develop information hub for "what works here".	2018 -2019	Dept. of An Taoiseach (lead); with Department of Children and Youth Affairs as lead for Child and Youth Subgroup; partners from a range of community, voluntary and statutory agencies.	Mulvey Report: The Social and Economic Regeneration of Dublin's North East Inner City.	TG 1-6
6.3 Outcomes Based Accountability™ and Outcomes for Children National Data Hub	6.3.1 To stream and condense publically available sources of data in one easy to use online tool, to support planning.	No. of services trained in OBA in Dublin City North No. of services utilising National Data Information Hub. .	Up to 8 local services receive training in OBA All CYPSC members engaged in online use of NDIH.	Training delivered to 8 services for further application and roll out to communities.	2018 - 2020	Tusla (lead) with support from DCN CYPSC.	Tusla Corporate Plan (2018-2020) Tusla Business Plan 2018	TG 1-6

Action Plan for Dublin City North Children and Young People's Services Committee

CHANGE MANAGEMENT AND CROSS COLLABORATION

Priority Area	Objective(s)	Indicators	Target	Activities	Timeframe for completion	Lead Responsibility and partners	Link to other plans	other national outcome(s) and or Transformational Goal(s)
6.4 Dublin CYPSC Directory of Children and Young People's Services	6.4.1 To develop an online searchable database of services and resources available to children, young people and families in Dublin	No. of services identified for directory No. of users / traffic through website	100% services identified and recorded. 10% traffic increase per year.	Develop database of services for DCN. Make publically available searchable online website for users.	2018	CYPSC Dublin City North; Dublin City South, South Dublin; Finglas and Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown.	N/A	TG 1
6.5 Advocacy for Children, young people and families in DCN.	6.5.1 To advocate for appropriate service provision and resources in DCN (e.g. early years provision for babies)	No. of partner services No. of gaps in service provision advocated for. No. of submissions /presentations made. No. of achievements /responses	At least 2 submissions made to national steering group	Develop links with regional and local agencies/networks such as ABC's, LDATFs and other partners with a role in advocating for children and young people. Develop submissions to funders at national level to advocate for identified gaps.	Ongoing	As relevant.	As relevant.	TG 1-6
6.6 Critical Incident Protocol	6.6.1 Develop critical incident protocol for Dublin City North in collaboration with local, regional and national structures	No. of interagency models identified No. of critical incidents responded to through interagency working	Critical Incident Protocol developed, implemented and monitored	Working group established. Review and evaluate model of practice	2019-2020	Tusla, HSE and Gardaí (Lead); with relevant stakeholders		

SECTION 7: MONITORING AND REVIEW

CYPSC recognises the importance of measuring outcomes, monitoring implementation and reviewing our plan and structures. We are committed to ensuring all our processes are quality-driven. And outcomes focussed.

Dublin City North CYPSC will use the CYPSC Planning and Reporting Framework as its guide for ensuring our processes are meeting the required standards. While Dublin City North CYPSC will oversee the progress of the plan, locally, this will be supported by progress/annual updates and feed into national structures such as Tusla Child and Family Agency and the CYPSC National Steering Group. The following monitoring and review processes will be undertaken by Dublin City North CYPSC throughout the life-cycle of each 3 year plan:

Monitoring and Review	Description
Annual Progress Report	Updates and progress from the 3 year plan, involvement of children and young people in our structures; interagency activity; challenges and achievements. Dublin City North CYPSC will utilise this information to inform decision to enact developments or changes within the 3 year strategic plan
Mid-Year Progress Update	Monitoring mid-year to check if 3-year plan is on schedule; and will enable CYPSC to highlight local issues or challenges to national level structures.
Annual Programme of Work	Each year of the CYPP, CYPSC will produce an annual statement of intent/action outlining the work to be undertaken and achieved.

SECTION 8: APPENDICES

1. TERMS OF REFERENCE



TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR DUBLIN CITY NORTH CYPSC

March 2018

1. Purpose:

The purpose of the Dublin City North Children and Young People's Services Committee is to provide strategic direction and leadership to ensure effective interagency coordination and collaboration in order to achieve the best outcomes for all children and young people (0-24 years) in Dublin City North.

2. Term

These Terms of Reference are effective until December 2019, on which date the Terms of Reference will be reviewed by the committee, unless otherwise agreed.

3. Membership

- Membership is as determined in the *Blueprint for Children and Young People's Services Committee* (DCYA, 2015). A full list of current members is below.
- Additional members may be proposed and approved by the Committee.

4. Objectives of CYPSC Dublin City North

- To identify and address the needs of children and young people (0-24 years) in Dublin City North.
- To plan and coordinate services, while optimising the use of existing resources and identify where further resources are needed to meet needs.
- Promote best practice in the participation of children and young people in decision-making.
- Promote quality, evidence-informed actions and outcomes-focused planning and practice.
- To ensure effective collaboration and interagency working.

5. Roles and Responsibilities

- Organisations should mandate one senior manager / decision maker to attend.
- To develop and oversee outcomes based subgroups, based on the five national outcomes for children and young people, and to meet the needs and priorities identified in the CYPP.
- To attend and participate in structured interagency Committee and Subgroup meetings as agreed.

- To develop and oversee outcomes based subgroups, established across the five national outcomes for children and young people, and to meet the needs and priorities identified in the CYPP.
- To develop, implement and monitor each 3 year Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP).
- To ensure the views of children and young people (including those seldom heard) are included in the core work and planning of the Committee.
- To ensure members agencies, and other relevant networks or agencies are informed on CYPSC actions, where appropriate, agreed and relevant.
- To recognise CYPSC priorities in each agency's service/strategic plans.
- To ensure/enable decision making processes are clear and accountable balanced with the need to make timely and quick decisions.
- To ensure the principles underpinning CYPSC are reflected in each agency's service and within the context of CYPSC.
- To seek, and respond to, opportunities for funding related to the CYPP or other emerging issue relevant to children and young people.
- To share information and data that may be helpful to CYPSC in its undertakings.
- The Chair of CYPSC will have final decision making authority.
- Members taking on the role of Chair for a subgroup will represent their subgroup at the main CYPSC meetings and will be accountable for their subgroups actions, and relevant action plan progression. Decision making at subgroup level will be made by the Chair at a level that is relevant to the development of "the plan". Other decisions may be taken to the CYPSC for consideration, where relevant and appropriate.

6. Meetings:

- Meetings will be agreed in advance by members, and as necessary, to ensure completion of objectives as detailed above.
- All meetings will be chaired by Tusla's Area Manager for Dublin North City.
- In the Chair's absence, this role will be fulfilled by the Vice-Chair, Dublin City Council.
- Decisions will be made by consensus (i.e. members are satisfied with the decision even though it may not be their first choice), balanced with the need to make quick and timely decisions. If not possible, the CYPSC Chairperson makes the final decision.
- A quorum of 50% plus one will be required for decisions to be made. Otherwise, suggestions for consideration by the group will be communicated via email. Likewise, where consensus or a quorum is not reached, the CYPSC Chair will have final decision making ability.
- Meetings will be held six times in each calendar year, for 2 hours in Ballymun Civic Centre, unless otherwise stated and agreed.
- Other meetings such as subgroups will be scheduled outside of these times, as convenient for those groups.
- Correspondence in between meetings may be facilitated by email and/or phone and may include additional documentation for review in advance of the following meeting.
- Agenda's will be drawn up by the Chairperson and Coordinator of CYPSC in advance of each meeting.
- Notes from each meeting will be recorded by the Coordinator or other nominated person, and distributed in advance.

7. Amendments:

- Any amendments or modifications to these terms will be agreed by the Dublin City North CYPSC members, subject to agreed decision making terms above.

2. CHILD EMOTIONAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING (FINGLAS NORTH A, 6-12 YEARS)⁶¹

Action	Target Group	Delivery Agent	Outputs/Need addressed	Timeframe
Outcome 1	Active and healthy, with positive physical and mental wellbeing			
1. Establish 1 comprehensive afterschool programme for 2 schools (similar to Aisling Project) with a range of activities, healthy food and links to other services	Primary school children	2 schools in conjunction with community partner	Accessible after-school activities, healthy food provision, supervised play	Year 2
2. Establish 3 local and accessible extra-curricular activities , such as sports, drama, dance, art etc.	Children 6-12	Community partners/individuals & schools	More activities, healthier lifestyles, inclusion	Year 1
3. Extend Summer projects for a further 2 weeks in Summer, with potential of integrating Traveller and settled children	Children 6-12	DCC and community volunteers	Greater supervision and activities during holidays and increased inclusion	Year 1
4. Extend the provision of drama therapy and mindfulness programmes in the primary schools (hours have been reduced due to loss of funding). Where appropriate/feasible mix children from two schools	Primary school children	Schools, School Completion Programme, Local Drugs and Alcohol Task Force	More children can access individual and small group drama therapy to promote emotional wellbeing. Greater whole school emphasis on mindfulness based skills and practices.	Year 1
5. Provide additional supports for parents with drug/alcohol addiction and mental health difficulties	Parents of children	Local Drugs and Alcohol Task Force in	Impact of addiction and mental health	

⁶¹ Kinlen, L and MacDonald, E. (2018). Child emotional health and wellbeing in Finglas North A. CYPSC Dublin City North.

			conjunction with other mental health and addiction services	difficulties on parenting could be addressed. Supporting and empowering parents will have positive impact on children	
6.	Provide locally based, accessible counselling and therapy services that can be accessed via self-referral for parents and children, and targeting family and parenting support.	Children 6-12 and their families	Family Resource Centre could facilitate these services	Lower level psychosocial and mental health interventions that could also have a preventative focus	Year 2
7.	Establish a Family Resource Centre to develop a suite of locally based supports, based on identified needs of the community (an application is currently in progress).	Children and families	Tusla and local community	Universal and targeted family support provision in a localised community setting. Greater community engagement and leadership	Year 1 or 2 (depending on funding)
8.	Develop or expand targeted parenting support and programme provision	Parents of young children	Barnardos, Better Finglas, Tusla Child and Family Agency	Targeted parenting support	Year 1
9.	Extend the friendship club recently started by Barnardos in the two schools. Early indications show it is having a positive impact on emotional health and wellbeing, and more children could benefit from participation in it.	Primary school children	Barnardos and 2 schools	Focused intervention on relationships and emotional regulation that could be extended to more children	Year 1
Outcome 2		Achieving their full potential in learning and development			
11.	Mixed afterschool programme with homework supervision (as above) with staff/CE workers and volunteers providing a high ratio for dedicated homework support	Primary school children	Schools and community partner	Dedicated homework support, with individualised support where required	Year 2

12.	Provide workshops for parents on homework support for their children e.g. new multiplication/division methods, reading, Irish etc.	Primary school children & their parents	Schools	Equip parents to support their children with homework	Year 1
Outcome 3		Safe and protected from harm			
13.	Establish a Garda Youth Diversion Programme in Finglas North A	Older children at risk of offending	Gardaí/Drugs and Alcohol Task Force/Youth Services	Greater emphasis on crime prevention in Finglas North A, more locally based service	Year 2
14.	6 extra Gardaí needed , with extra community sergeant. Gardaí numbers in Finglas have been reduced.	Whole community	Garda Síochána	More work on establishing positive community relations, crime prevention and investigative policing	Year 2
15.	Encourage greater reporting of crime and anti-social behaviour so Gardaí can respond to it in a timely manner. Continued community engagement between the Gardaí and the community may facilitate this.	Whole community	Garda Síochána and local community	Greater trust between Gardaí and local community and crime prevention	Year 1
Outcome 4		Economic security and opportunity			
16.	Improve overall physical environment through a series of measures including: a) Fix boarded up houses, broken lights etc.	All	Dublin City Council and local community (e.g. Tidy Towns group)	Better physical environment and show community that they are 'worth it'. Develop	Years 1,2,3

	<p>b) Enhancement measures such as street signs, flower baskets, benches etc.</p> <p>c) Community ‘clean up days’ and competitions for best kept street</p> <p>d) More frequent street cleaning</p> <p>e) Repair ‘the Hub’ and make it available for community use</p>			greater sense of community engagement and ownership.
17.	Address discrimination to ensure equal opportunities for all children through multi-cultural (and Traveller) awareness raising and promote positive role models. This could be done e.g. through awareness raising/ poster campaigns of Traveller culture etc. in schools	Children	Local community organisations (e.g. FRC), schools, businesses	Year 1
Outcome 5		Children are respected and connected to their world		
18.	<p>Introduce Finglas North A ‘child friendly community’ initiative (based on UNICEF Child Friendly Cities and Communities) where children would have safe places to play, participate in their community, their rights are respected, and they feel connected to their communities. Simple measures may include:</p> <p>a) Street signs to show children are at play</p> <p>b) Any new community organisation would hold regular consultations with children about what they would like, and discuss their rights and responsibilities as community members</p> <p>c) When developing or delivering services for children, examine how children will participate in a meaningful way</p> <p>d) Awareness raising of the initiative and how each organisation can play its part</p> <p>e) Ensuring that all adults interacting with children do so in a</p>	Children	Range of partners e.g. DCC, schools, Gardaí, FRC, Barnardos, CYPSC etc.	Year 2

positive way e.g. all should greet children with a smile					
19.	Community gardening initiative to include children and other members of the community	Children and wider community	DCC, Barnardos, FRC, community	Children would be involved in caring for their environment and connecting with nature from a young age. Added community gain of enhanced environment	Year 1
<i>Outcome: Change Management</i>					
20.	Set up a committee of relevant stakeholders to oversee the implementation of this framework, with further development of a logic model, dates, costing, monitoring plan, sources of funding where appropriate and exact timeframes. Ensure buy in from all stakeholders and incorporate the participation of children.	All	Relevant stakeholders (e.g. schools, Tusla, Barnardos, Better Finglas, Gardaí, CYPSC, DCC, EWS etc.)	Ensuring effective prioritisation and implementation of action plan.	

3. HEALTH AND WELLBEING ACTION PLAN FOR CYPSC DUBLIN CITY NORTH ⁶²

Cross-Priorities			
Actions	In Collaboration With	By When	Policy/Plan Links
Develop and design annual health and wellbeing themed promotional campaigns and events	Statutory, Community and Voluntary sector partners	Years 1, 2 & 3	- HI - BOBF - CYPSC - LECP
Develop targeted interventions and initiatives across a range of priority areas and marginalised communities i.e. homeless, Travellers, new communities, disabilities.	All relevant partners	On-going	- HI - BOBF - CYPSC - LECP
Collaborate with lead partners on the development of local and community based responses to each of the named priority areas, in an effort to increase coordination of local actions and align health and wellbeing plans.	HSE, DCC, LCDC, Youth Services, Colleges, Universities	On-going	- HI - BOBF - CYPSC - LECP
Develop and maintain online, user-friendly directory of services across DCN related to children and young people to increase awareness of existing services.	All sectors Dublin CYPSCs (x5)	Years 1-3	- HI - BOBF - CYPSC - LECP

⁶² Cruinn Associates (2018). Dublin City North strategic health and wellbeing plan (2018-2021). Dublin City North CYPSC.

Mental Health			
Actions	In Collaboration With	By When	Policy/Plan Links
Develop referral pathways guide for children and young people in communities and progress initiative to reduce waiting lists in CAMHS.	CYPSC Mental Health & Wellbeing Subgroup, HSE, NEPS, TUSLA, Schools, Community Mental Health Services, Youth Services, C&V sector partners	Years 1-2	- HI - BOBF - CYPSC - LECP - VFC - CFL - NDS
Expand, develop and promote community and evidence-based mental health and wellbeing support services.	CYPSC Mental Health & Wellbeing Subgroup, HSE, NEPS, TUSLA, Schools, Community Mental Health Services, Youth Services, C&V sector partners	Years 2-3	- HI - BOBF - CYPSC - LECP - VFC - CFL - NDS
Increase access to mindfulness training for parents and practitioners across the spectrum of need.	CYPSC Mental Health & Wellbeing Subgroup, HSE, NEPS, TUSLA, NYCI, NYHP, Community Mental Health Services, C&V sector partners	Years 2-3	- HI - BOBF - CYPSC - LECP - VFC - CFL - NDS

Physical Health			
Actions	In Collaboration With	By When	Policy/Plan Links
Develop pilot child/youth participation approach for engagement and expansion of young females in sports and physical activities through taster sessions (e.g. 11-17 years).	Children/Young People, DCC, HSE, Sports Partnership, Youth Services, C&V sector partners	Year 2	- HI - BOBF - CYPSC - NPAP - OPAP
Develop and/or support “Let’s Get Active” initiatives for all ages.	TUSLA, DCC, ABCs, HSE, Schools C&V sector partners	Years 1-3	- HI - BOBF - CYPSC - NPAP - OPAP
Assess the availability and accessibility of indoor/outdoor play and recreational spaces for all ages and develop agreements for access points where needed.	DCC, HSE, Schools, Local Area Partnerships, Private sector, C&V sector partners	Years 2-3	- HI - BOBF - CYPSC - NPAP - OPAP
Promote physical activity information, events or initiatives to parents online/offline.	HSE, DCC, ABCs, TUSLA, C&V sector partners	Years 1-3	- HI - BOBF - CYPSC - NPAP - OPAP

Weight Health			
Actions	In Collaboration With	By When	Policy/Plan Links
Distribute evidence-based advice and guidance on nutrition courses for parents and families e.g. Cook It and Healthy Food Made Easy.	HSE, TUSLA, Local Partnership, Schools, C&V sector partners	Years 1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HI - BOBF - CYPSC - NPAP - OPAP
Development and dissemination of mobile play equipment for babies (under 2) to incorporate weight development activities for homeless families in emergency accommodation.	HSE, TUSLA, Local Partnerships, ABCs, DRHE, Focus Ireland, C&V sector partners	Year 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HI - BOBF - CYPSC - NPAP - OPAP

Sexual Health			
Actions	In Collaboration With	By When	Policy/Plan Links
Design and produce a sexual health video that will deliver key messages co-designed with local young people.	Young People, HSE, TUSLA, Youth Services, C&V sector partners	Year 1	- HI - BOBF - CYPSC - NSHS
Develop pilot social media campaign to increase awareness of sexual health and related issues, using youth participation model.	TUSLA, HSE, Youth Services, C&V sector partners	Year 1	- HI - BOBF - CYPSC - NSHS
Develop/ promote evidence based information including programmes and courses for children, young people and parents.	HSE, IFPA, Schools, Foróige, C&V sector partners	Years 1-3	- HI - BOBF - CYPSC - NSHS
Support services to access evidence-based professional training courses in sexual health and related issues for community based delivery.	Youth Services, HSE, TUSLA, IFPA, NYHP, NYCI, Schools, Foróige, C&V sector partners	Years 1-3	- HI - BOBF - CYPSC - NSHS