



Bord Oideachais agus Oiliúna Dublin and Dún Laoghaire
Átha Cliath agus Dhún Laoghaire Education and Training Board

Dublin and Dun Laoghaire Education and Training Board

Youth and Sport Development Service Youth Work Plan 2018-2021

1. Introduction

DDLETB Youth and Sport Development Service

DDLETB Youth and Sport Development Service aims to provide a wide range of supports that enable the delivery and co-ordination of high quality educational, sporting, recreational and developmental programmes, projects and services to disadvantaged young people. This is done in partnership with local communities, voluntary groups and voluntary youth organisations such as Crosscare, Foróige and YMCA.

DDLETB has recently produced a Statement of Strategy 2017-2021 and our mission is to provide a wide range of education and training programmes, services and supports to children, young people and adults across the DDLETB region. We put the young people and the learner at the heart of everything we do. We believe that lifelong learning is key to personal development and wellbeing, social inclusion and economic prosperity. Our operational values in providing our services are

- Equality- fairness respect & inclusion to all young people and learners
- Collaboration – partnerships with local communities, voluntary groups, Youth Organisations
- Innovation - responding to identified needs of young people
- Professionalism – Highest standard of service provision
- Integrity in all aspects of our service delivery

<http://www.ddletb.ie/Util/Publications/Education-Plans/DDLETB-Statement-of-Strategy.aspx>

DDLETB has a legislative responsibility to support the provision, co-ordination and administration of youth work services under the Education and Training Board Act 2013.

How do we define Youth Work?

- Youth Work is defined as a planned programme of education designed for the purpose of aiding and enhancing the personal and social development of young persons through their voluntary participation.
- Youth work is primarily focused on young people aged 10 to 24 years.
- The youth sector provides a wide range of services and programmes involving non-formal education and learning, advocacy, mentoring, specialist support, and information and advice.
- Activities include youth clubs; uniformed organisations/groups; recreational, artistic and cultural programmes; youth information centres; street/outreach work; issue-based activities; and intercultural and international awareness activities and exchanges.

Youth Work achieves a range of outcomes for young people for example communication skills, confidence and building relationships through activities combining enjoyment challenge and learning

The National Policy Framework for Children and Young People 2014-2020, Better Outcomes, Brighter Futures is the first overarching national policy framework for children and young people, aged 0-24 years, developed and led by the Minister for Children and Youth Affairs on behalf of the Government.

DDLETB Youth and Sport Development Service embraces the vision as set out in Better Outcomes Brighter Futures which is:

“Our vision is to make Ireland the best small country in the world in which to grow up and raise a family, and where the rights of all children and young people are respected, protected and fulfilled; where their voices are heard and where they are supported to realise their maximum potential now and in the future.” (DCYA, 2014a, p.22)

The overall aim of the DDLETB Youth Work Plan Consultation was to identify priority actions for DDLETB Youth Work Provision 2018-2021 and provided an opportunity for us to identify key themes, areas of work and outcomes for young people.

Consultations were held with local youth services, youth workers and young people for the purpose of formulating this youth work development plan. Sessions were structured to facilitate a reflective process for youth workers and youth services and to create an opportunity for discussion and networking.

2: Sociodemographic Profile

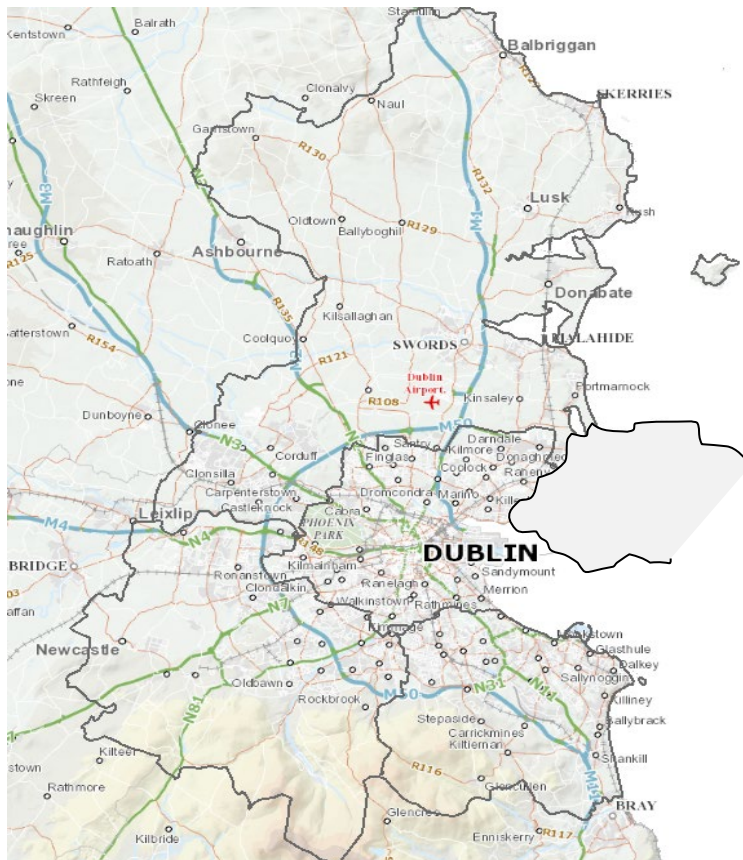


Figure 1 MAP of DDLETB AREA

Dublin & Dun Laoghaire Educational Training Board (DDLETB) was established in 2013 when Dun Laoghaire VEC was amalgamated with County Dublin VEC. This new DDLETB services a growing diverse population of some 800,000, living in over 270,000 homes in mountain, rural, suburban and urban communities stretching in the north from the far side of Balbriggan to the outskirts of Bray in the south stretching some 66 km.

DDLETB area corresponds to the boundaries of three Local Authority Areas, Fingal, South Dublin and Dun Laoghaire and Rathdown.

The individual local authorities are among the largest in the country and range in population size from 290,000 in Fingal followed by South County Dublin with a population over 280,000 and Dun Laoghaire Rathdown with a population of over 210,000.

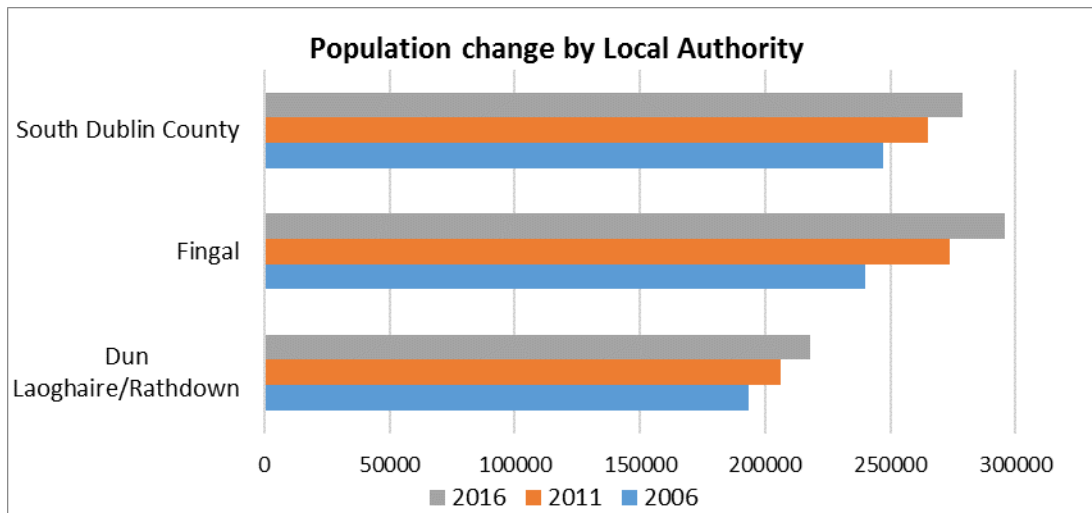


Figure 2 Population change by census 2006-2016 CSO

All three Local Authority areas display significant population growth since the 2006 Census with Fingal experiencing the greatest growth at 23%.

This growth in population is reflected in the age profile of the communities where 35% of the total population in the DDLETB are under 25 years of age (275,000) and 45% of those are under 10 years.

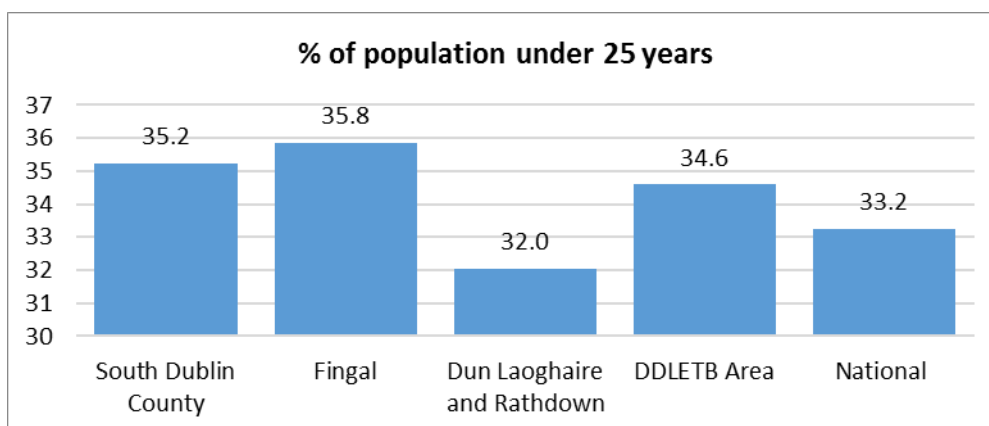


Figure 3 Population under 25 years various

Age %	State	DDLETB	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	Fingal	South Dublin
	4761865	792805	218018	296020	278767
18-24	392502	67691	22057	22505	23129
%	8	9	10	8	8
10 to 17	503426	83304	20240	32456	30608
%	11	11	9	11	11

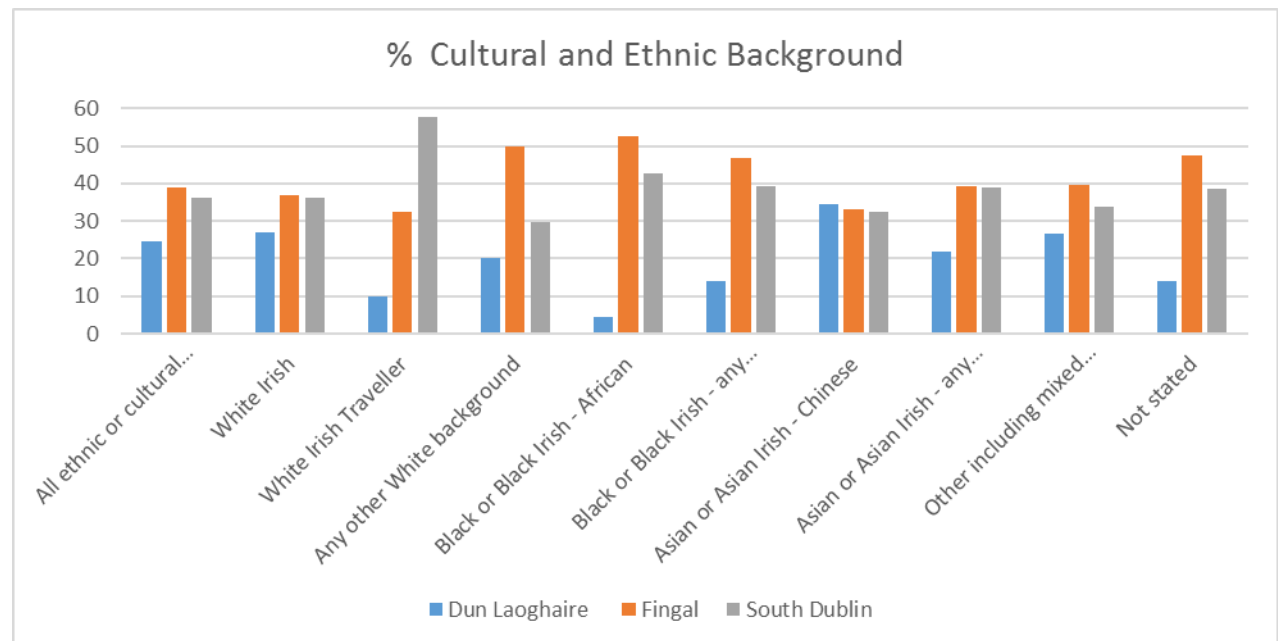
Table 1 Population by number and %

% of National 0 to 24 year olds by Ethnic and Cultural background that live in DDLETB

White Irish	White Irish Traveller	Any other White background	Black or Black Irish - African	Black or Black Irish - any other background	or Asian Irish - Chinese	Asian or Asian Irish - any other background	or Asian Irish - any other background	Other including mixed background	Not stated
15.8	13	20.4	37.5	23.2	30.8	32.3	24.5	19	

The Cultural and Ethnic background of the 0-24 years olds in DDLETB is the most diverse in the country where almost 16% of all 0-24 years in the country live and where you look at cultural and ethnic background you have 37% of all Black or Black Irish African and 30% of all Asian or Asian Irish Chinese living in the area.

The chart below shows the distribution of 0-24 year olds in DDLETB by Local Authority area and there are significant regional variations.



General Health

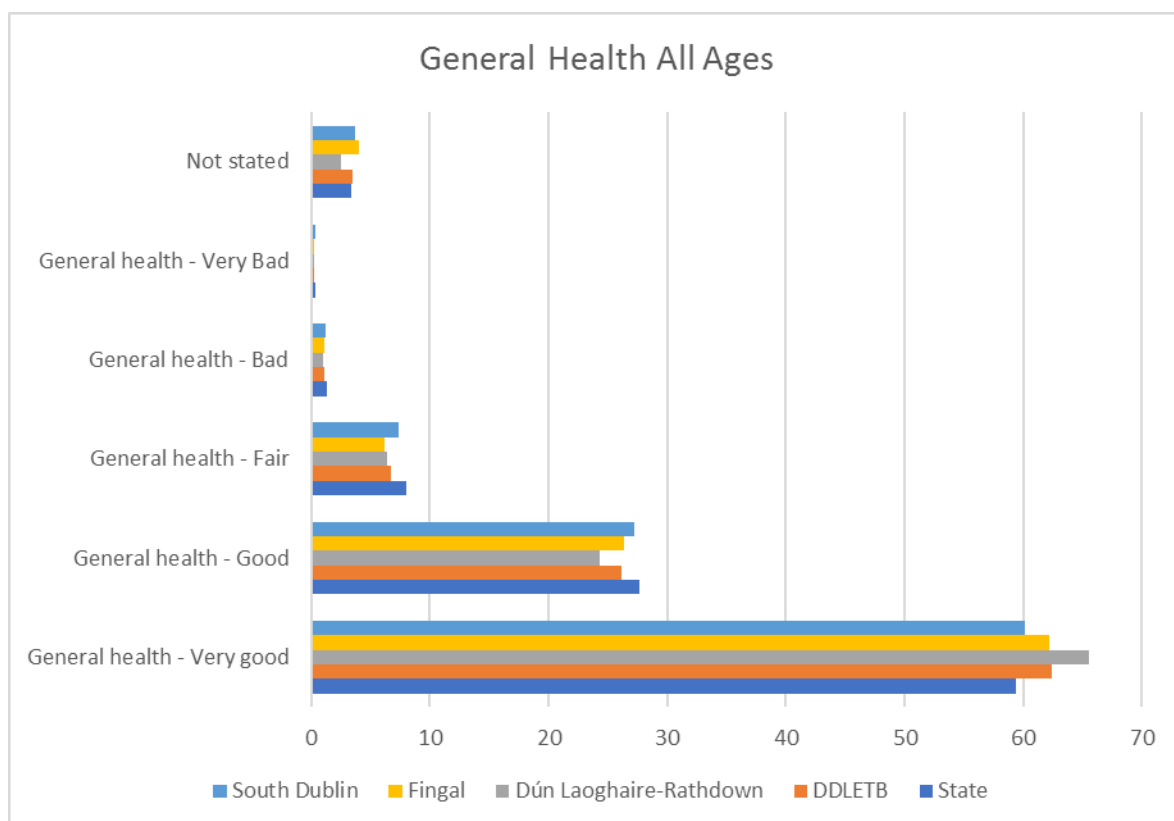


Figure 4 General Health Total Population CSO 2016

The general health levels in DDLETB area is higher in the overall DDLETB area and also in each of its sub areas. The healthiest area is Dun Laoghaire Rathdown where 66% of the population regard their health as "Very Good"

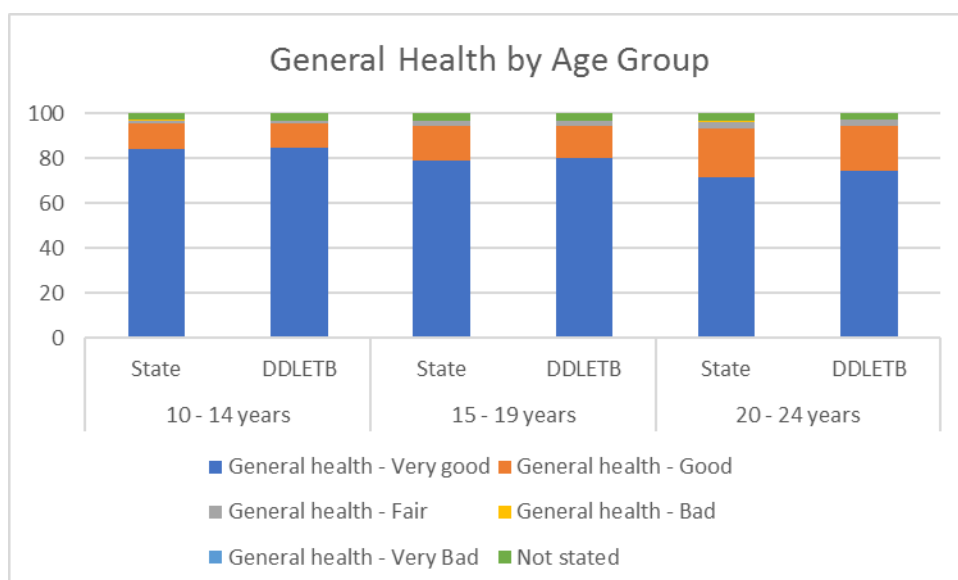
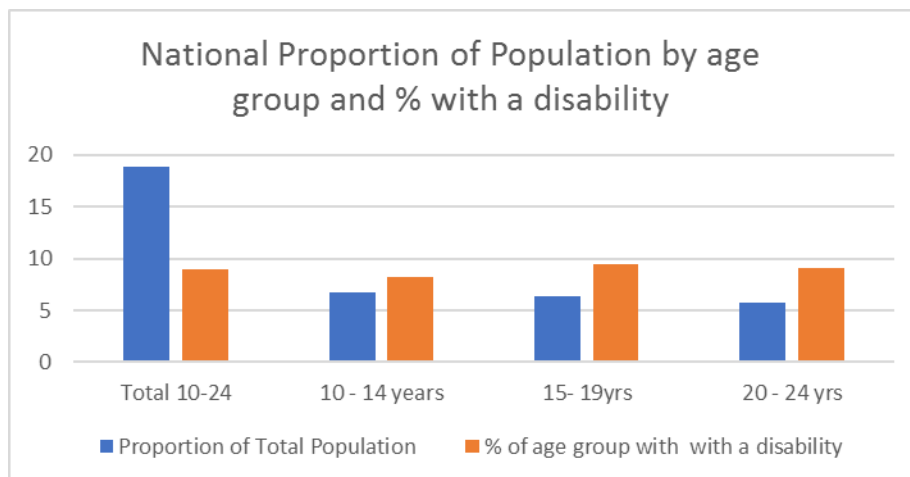


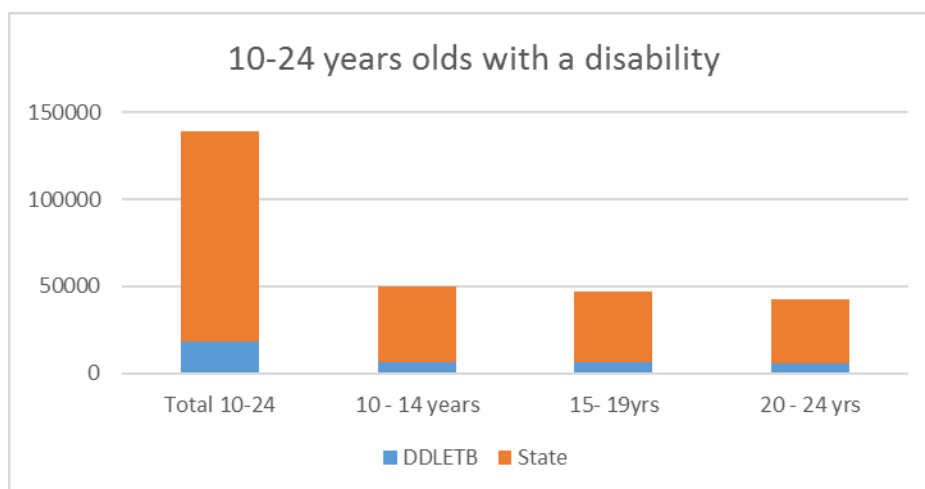
Figure 5 General Health by age group CSO 2016

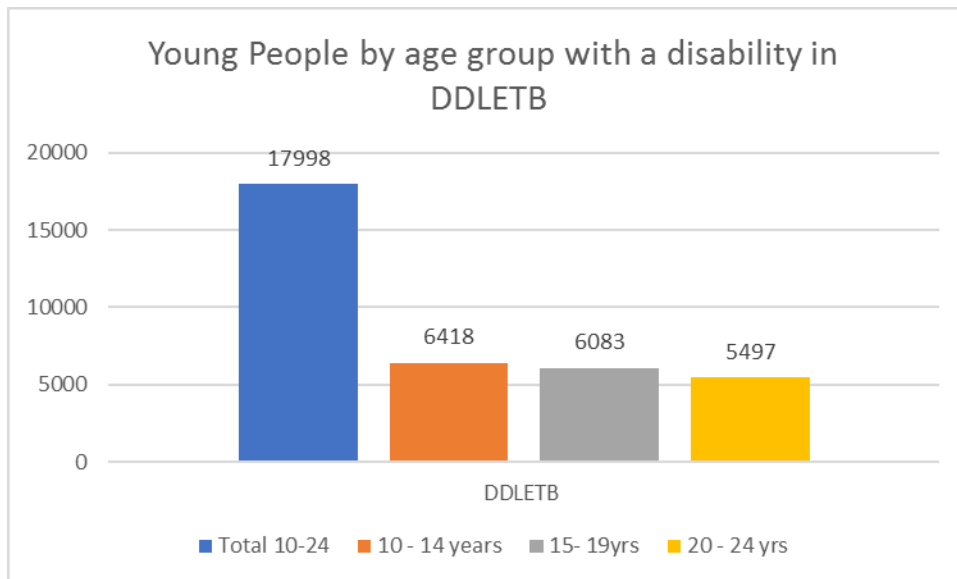
The perception of health by respondents in DDLETB is slightly higher than the national score and as young people pass through adolescents into adulthood their perception of the health as very good decreases from 84 to 71 nationally while in DDLETB area from 85 to 75

Disability. The Census 2016 reports that nationally 9% of 10-24 age cohort have a disability while overall the 10-24 age group make up 19% of the total population.

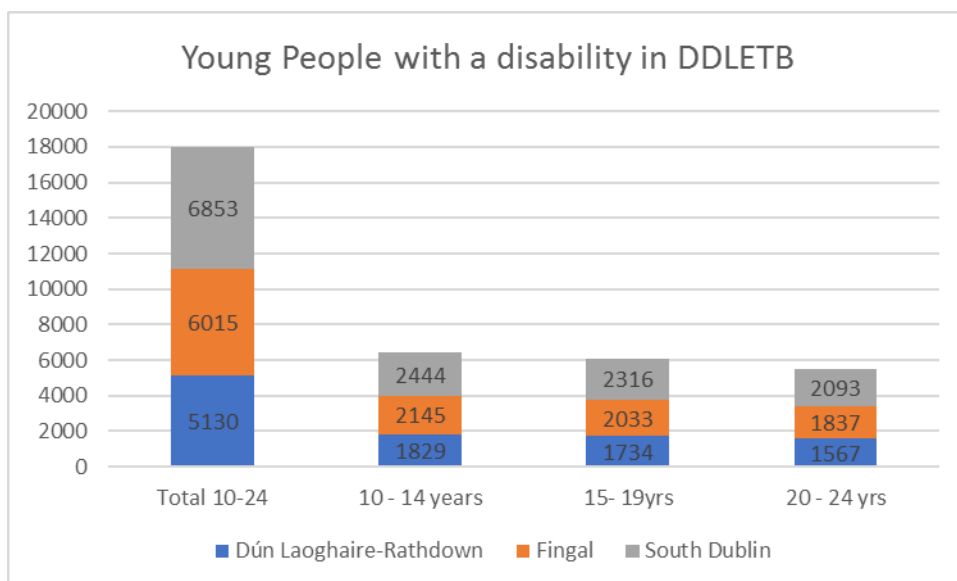


In numeric terms some 121003 people aged between 10-24 have a disability





There are almost 18,000 young people in DDLETB area that have a disability that is evenly distributed across the age groups and by location.



Nature of Disability

The following tables shows that 28% of 10-14year olds (1800) in the DDLETB area and 26% of 15-19 year olds (1580) have “difficulty in participating in other activities” and 25% of 10-14 and 31% of 15-19 year olds (1885) have a difficulty in attending school which indicate significant amount of isolation from peers and a social network outside of their immediate family.

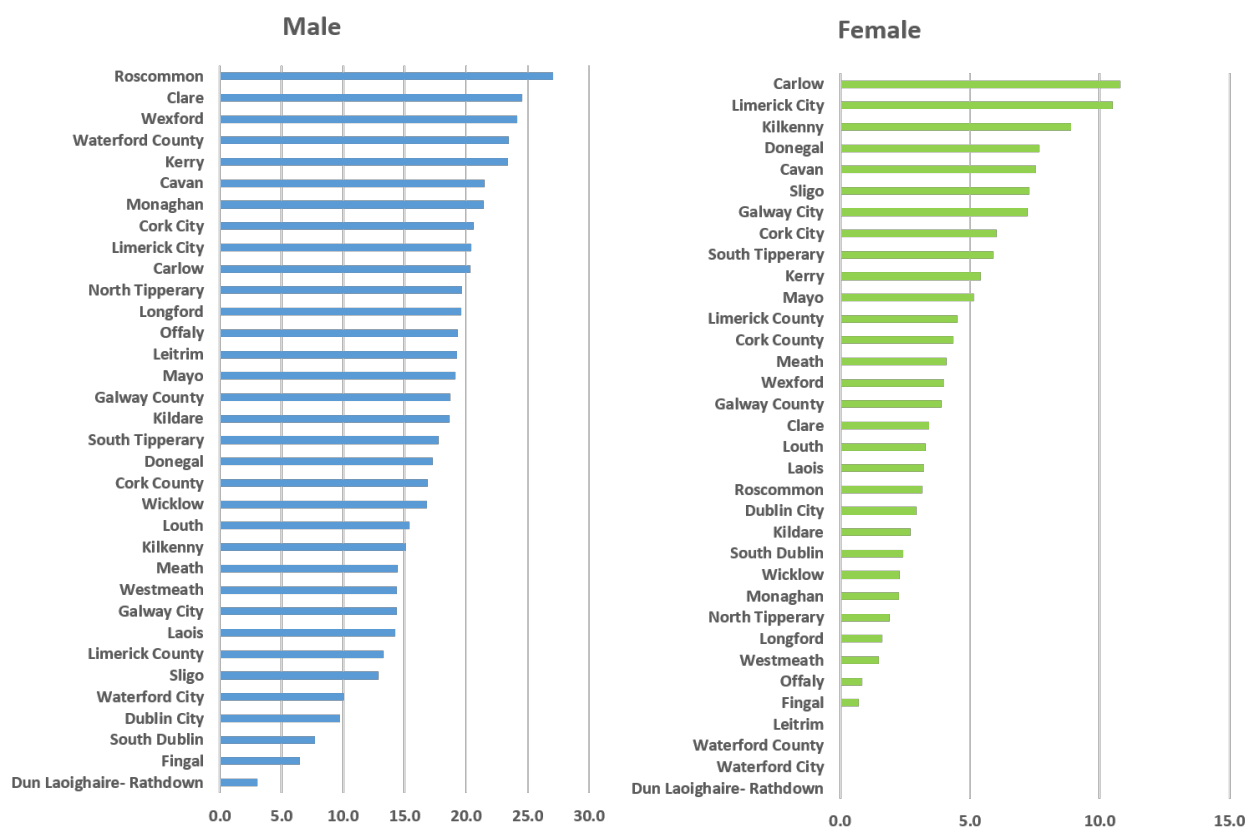
%	Difficulty in going outside home alone	Difficulty in working attending school/college	Difficulty in participating in other activities
10 - 14 years	22	25	28
15- 19 years	19	31	26
20 - 24 years	17	31	23

%	A condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities	An intellectual disability	Difficulty in learning, remembering or concentrating	Psychological or emotional condition
10 - 14	11	29	59	21
15- 19yrs	11	26	51	27
20 - 24 yrs	12	21	37	32

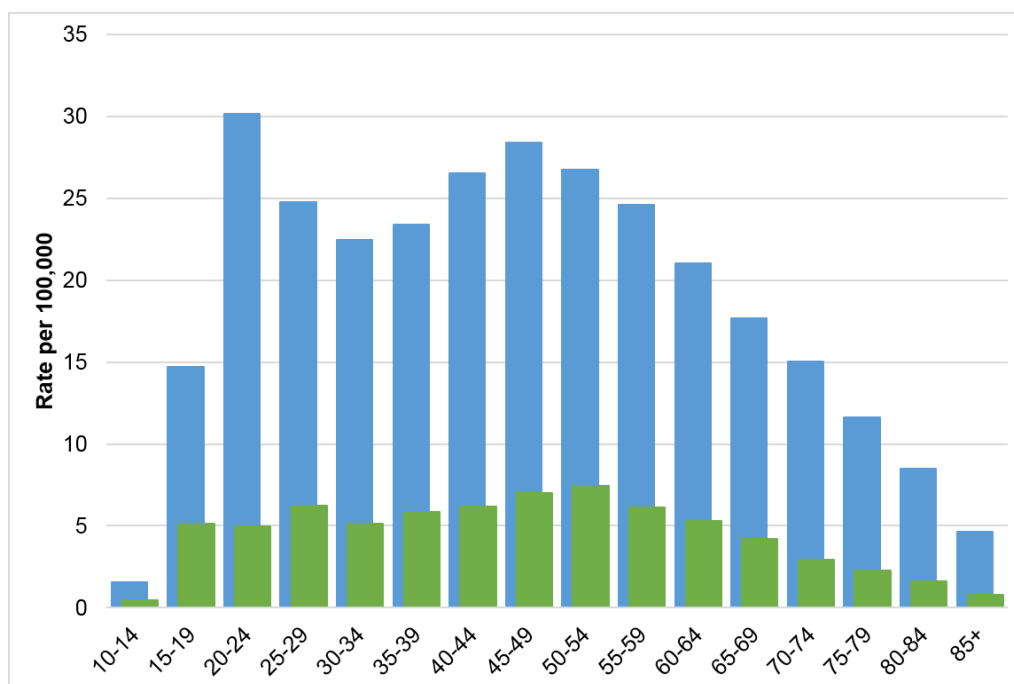
Suicide and Self Harm

Poverty, depression, social exclusion, isolation and alcohol or drug abuse are among the most frequent reasons why people take their own lives. Men are four times more likely to kill themselves than women. And, within the Traveller community, the male suicide rate is seven times higher than in the general population. These dreadful figures have remained relatively stable.

In Ireland the rate of suicide have decreased between the census of 2011 and 2016 from 12.1(9554) to 8.5 (399) per 100,000, *National Suicide Research Foundation*

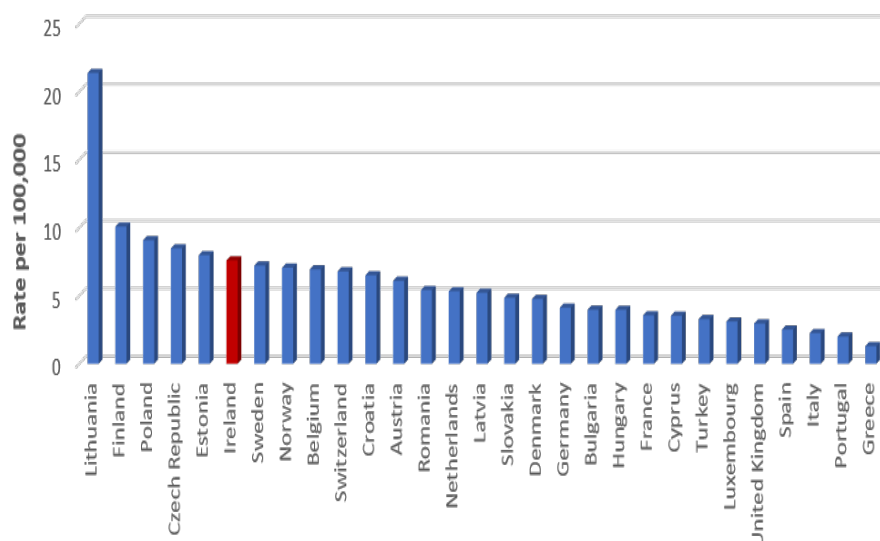


There is a marked difference in suicide figures in Ireland by gender and to a lesser extent by age group. Young males between 20–24 years have a suicide rate of 30 per 100,000 compared to females in the same age cohort of 4.5 per 100,000



2017 Area of residence	Number of suicides			Suicide rate ³ all persons		
	Total	Male	Female	2017	2016	2012
STATE	392	312	80	8.2	8.4	11.8
DDLETB	28	19	9			
South Dublin	11	7	4	4.9	3.1	5.6
Fingal	11	8	3	3.7	2.7	6.2
Dun Laoghaire	6	4	2	2.1	0.5	7.8
Rathdown						

Looking at figures in the EU Ireland suicide Rate of 10 per 100,000 is well below the average and in line with the Netherlands Germany and Norway but ahead of the UK and Spain however when you look at rate for suicide among 15-19 years Ireland moves significantly up the table .



Suicide rate per 100,000 for males and females aged 15 - 19 years, 2013

The table below outlines the total percentage of suicide that is made up by children and young people. Males are two and half times more likely to commit suicide in the 15 -24 age bracket and almost five times more likely in the 25- 34 age bracket than females.

Suicide Age Cohorts	Total	Total		
		5-14	15-24	25-34
Totals	392	1.0	15.3	18.6
Male		0.5	10.7	15.3
Female		0.5	4.6	3.3

Deaths registered classified by cause and age-group, 2017

Self-Harm

The age-standardised rate of individuals presenting to hospital in the Republic of Ireland following self-harm in 2016 was 206 per 100,000. There is a clear pattern in the incidence of self-harm when examined by age and gender. The rate was highest among the young women. At 763 per 100,000, the peak rate for women is in the 15-19 year-olds age bracket.

This rate implies that one in every 131 girls in this age group presented to hospital in 2016 as a consequence of self-harm. The peak rate for men was 516 per 100,000 among 20-24 year-olds or one in every 194 men.

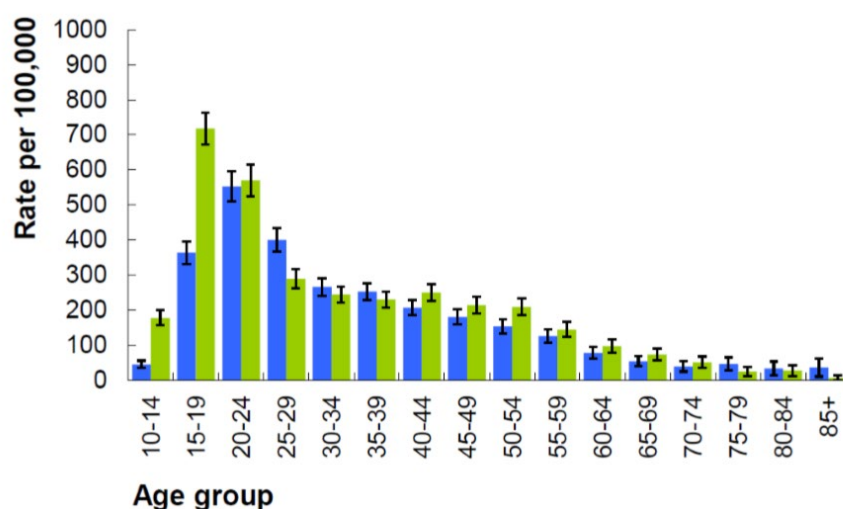
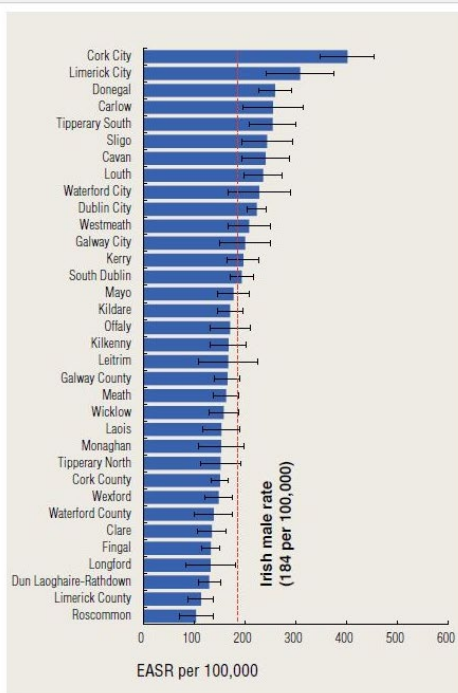


Table 2

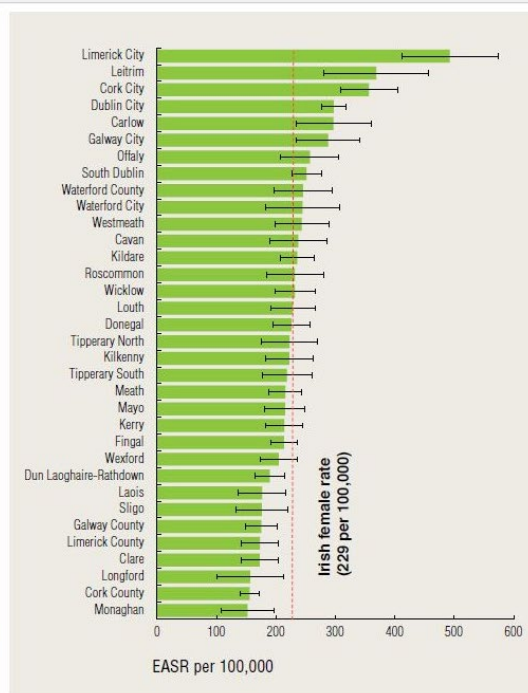
Self Harm by age and gender 2016 National Suicide Research Foundation

The Local Authority areas of Dun Laoghaire Rathdown and Fingal are below the average for males while South Dublin is slightly above the average and this mirrors the rates for females with South Dublin females slightly above the average.

Given the levels of population in the DDLETB area, numerically the DDLETB area indicates significant levels of self-harm among young people.



Person-based European age-standardised rate (EASR) of self-harm in the Republic of Ireland in 2016 by city/county of residence for **men**.



Person-based European age-standardised rate (EASR) of self-harm in the Republic of Ireland in 2016 by city/county of residence for **women**.

The use of drugs is by far the preferred method of self-harm at a 40% for young men and 55% for young women in the 15-19 year age cohort increasing by age to 60% for men over 50 years and 75% for women. Self-cutting is the next type self of self-harm with up to 20% of males and over 25% of female using this method of self-harm. Attempted hanging is almost exclusively a male method and primarily a method used by the younger cohort of under 24 year old. .

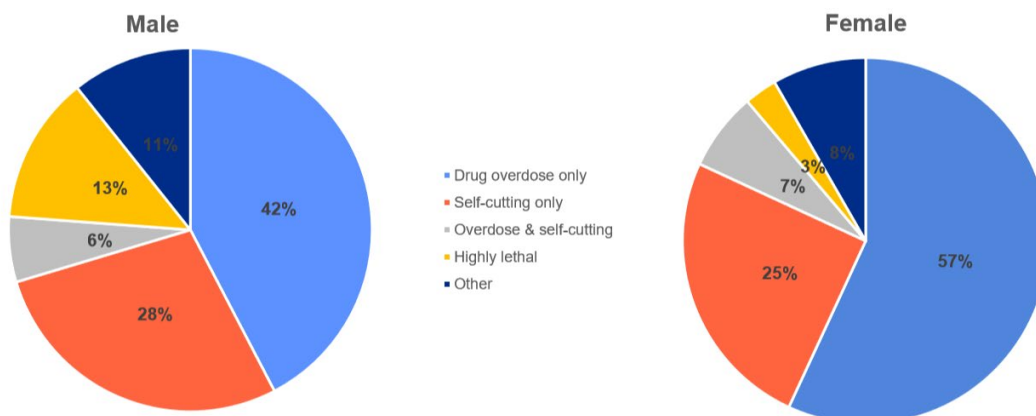
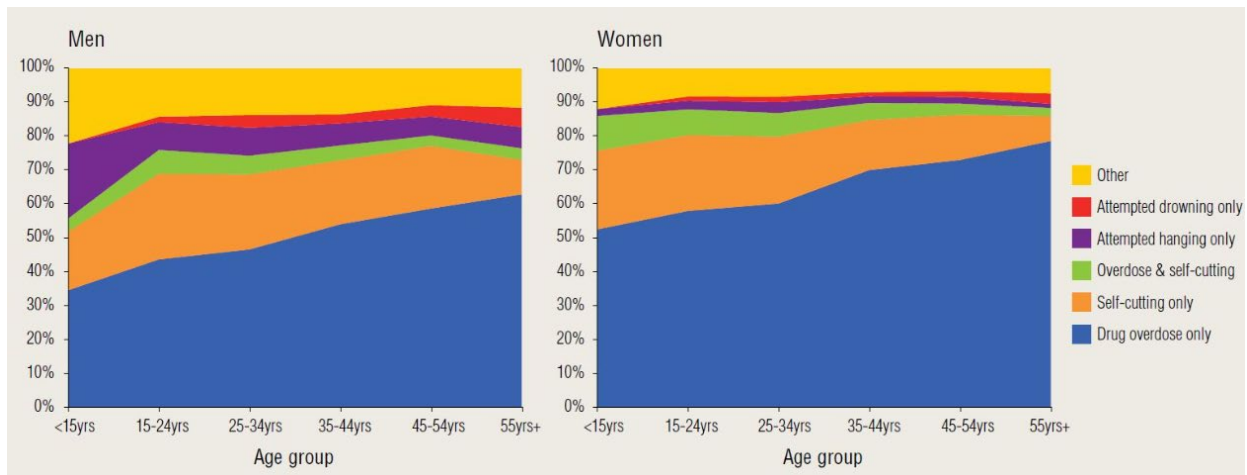


Table 3 Method of Self Harm among 10-17 years old 2015



The numbers below are a “crude” indication of potential at risk young people in the DDLETB area based on national figures.

Self-Harm	10 years to 15		15 years to 19		19 years to 24	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
National	50	150	375	750	530	600
Total DDLETB	32311	31308	20383	19494	23981	23518
At Risk *	16	47	76	146	127	141

Table 4 Self Harm Statistics National Source National Suicide Research Foundation 2016

*Crude self-harm rates are calculated by dividing the number of persons who engaged in self-harm (n) by the relevant population figure (p) and multiplying the result by 100,000 it's very difficult to interpret meaningful differences between regions or sub-groups when small numbers are involved, or to distinguish 'real' changes in rates year on year.

Source National Suicide Research Foundation

Carers

In the CSO Census 2016 there were over 12,000 young people aged between 10 and 24 years who are carers. Young carers are children or young people under the age of 24, who care or help to care for somebody in their family with an illness, a disability, a mental health issue or who has an alcohol or other drug problem.

Young carers, care for a parent, a sibling, a grandparent, or even other relatives and their role includes cleaning and cooking, helping cared for person to get around the house, help with medicines, keep them safe, shower or dress them .

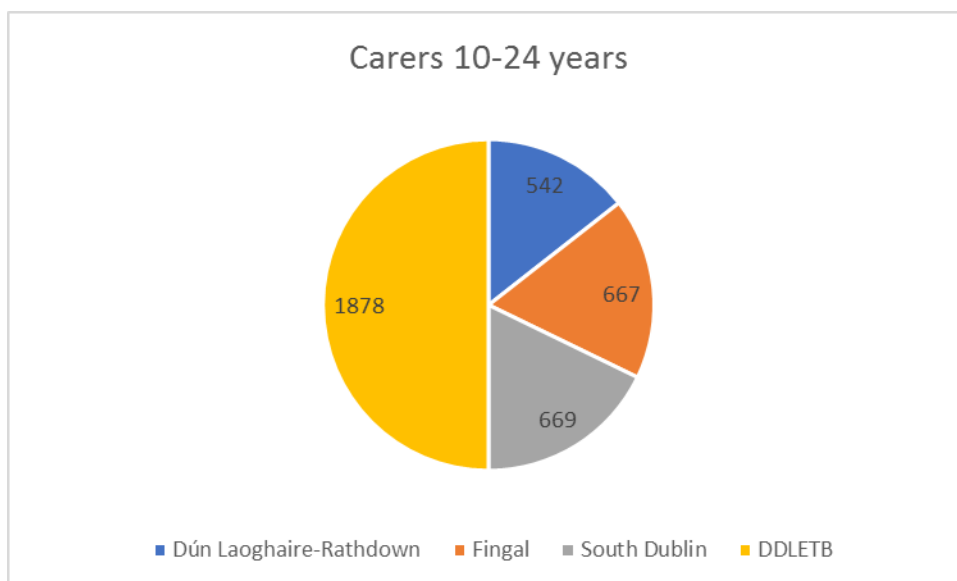


Figure 6 Youth Carers based on CSO figures 2016

The hours spent by carers on a weekly basis was calculated in the 2016 Census and have been adjusted below to enumerate young carers in the DDLETB area below and hours spent.

	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	Fingal	South Dublin	DDLETB
Numbers	503	620	621	1744
Hours	32	37.6	40.7	36.8

Table 5 Number of carers aged between 10-24 years

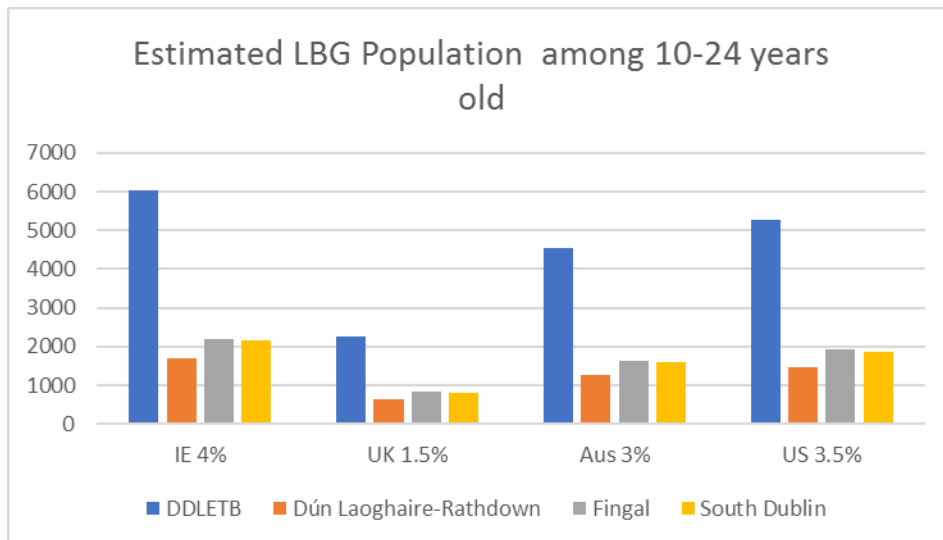
Half of the carers are aged between 10 and 19 years of age

Lesbian Gay and Bi-Sexual (LGB)

A figure of 10 per cent for the proportion of homosexuals in the general population has persisted as a widely accepted guesstimate. This number made its way into the public consciousness on foot of the Kinsey reports based on research carried in the US in the late 1940s and early 1950s, in spite of Kinsey's methodology being strongly criticised generally it was also criticised for over-representing the gay and lesbian population.

More recent research suggests a lower %;

- In the UK, a benchmark study by its Office for National Statistics estimated that just 1.5 per cent of people were gay, lesbian or bisexual.
- In Australia a national sample put the figure at 3 per cent;
- In the US the most widely cited national poll in recent years indicates that homosexuality rates are 3.5 per cent.
- In Ireland the *Irish Times/Ipsos MRBI* Family Values poll (2015) asked people to describe their sexuality, one in 25 – or 4 per cent – of respondents described themselves as gay, lesbian or bisexual



LGBT Ireland Report found that two-thirds of non-LGBTI youths have witnessed bullying of LGBTI students in their schools, and that 48% of LGBTI people have personally experienced anti-LGBTI bullying in school. 24% of LGBTI students either missed or skipped school due to negative LGBTI treatment, with approximately 5% quitting school before completion. The report also highlighted a correlation between LGBTI students who experience bullying in school and higher levels of depression, anxiety, stress, alcohol use, self-harm and suicide. The figure for bullying and harassment reported in third level environments is lower, at 15% of LGBTI students, and approximately 6% consider leaving college as a result of their experience of bullying and harassment.

Compared to the My World National Youth Mental Health Study (2012), LGBTI young people in the LGBT Ireland Report (2016) had:

- **2 times the level of self-harm**
- **3 times the level of attempted suicide**
- **4 times the level of severe/extremely severe stress, anxiety and depression**

Drugs and Young People

The Minister for Health has overall responsibility for Ireland's national drug strategy and is supported by a Minister of State with responsibility for Health Promotion and the National Drugs Strategy. The National Oversight Committee includes representatives from the statutory, community and voluntary sectors and benefits from the expertise of both a clinical and an academic representative. It is supported by a standing subcommittee chaired by a senior official at the Department of Health. It supports the implementation of the strategy, as well as promoting coordination between national, regional and local levels. The Drugs Policy Unit at the Department of Health is responsible for providing objective and informed analysis and advice to the National Oversight Committee. At a sub-national level, local and regional Drug and Alcohol Task Forces are responsible for strategic and operational coordination in the implementation of the strategy. The Health Research Board manages statistics and research for the National Oversight Committee.

Prevalence and trends

The available data suggest that drug use has become more common among the adult general population aged 15-64 years in Ireland over recent years. Fewer than 2 in 10 adults reported use of any illicit drug during their lifetime in 2002-03, but this figure increased to approximately 3 in 10 in 2014-15. Similarly, “last year” and “last month” prevalence of use of any illicit drug has increased since the 2011 survey.

The most recent survey, in 2014-15, confirms that cannabis remains the most commonly used illicit drug, followed by MDMA/ecstasy and cocaine. Illicit drug use is more common among males and younger age groups. Among young adults (aged 15-34 years), the prevalence of last year cannabis use was stable between the 2006-07 and 2010-11 surveys, but it was found to have increased in the most recent study. Reported last year use of MDMA decreased between 2006-2007 and 2010-11 but increased substantially in 2014-15; however, cocaine use has remained stable. In 2014-15, the reported prevalence of lifetime use of new psychoactive substance (NPS) among the adult general population aged 15-64 years was approximately 4 %. In contrast to trends observed for other illicit substances, data from the 2014-15 study demonstrate that the prevalence of NPS use in the Irish general population has decreased since the 2010-11 survey. Among young adults, last year prevalence decreased from 6.7 % in 2010-11 to 1.6 % in 2014-15.

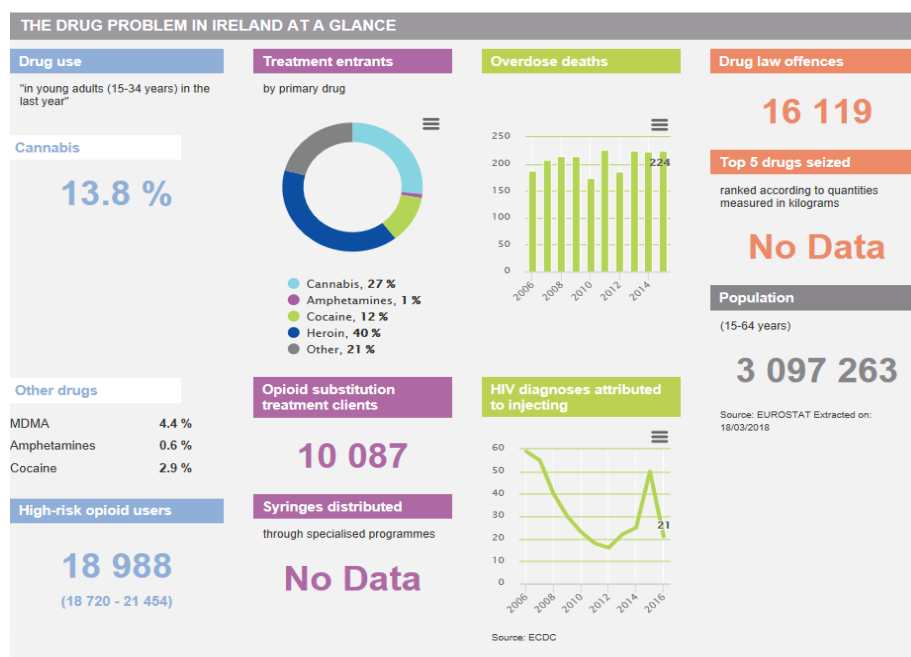
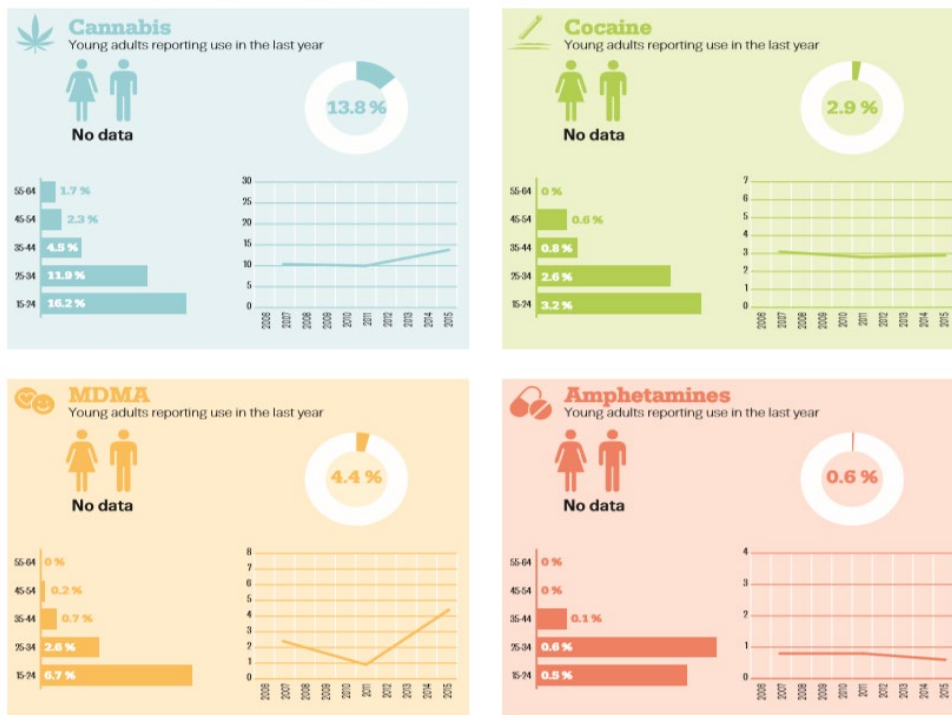
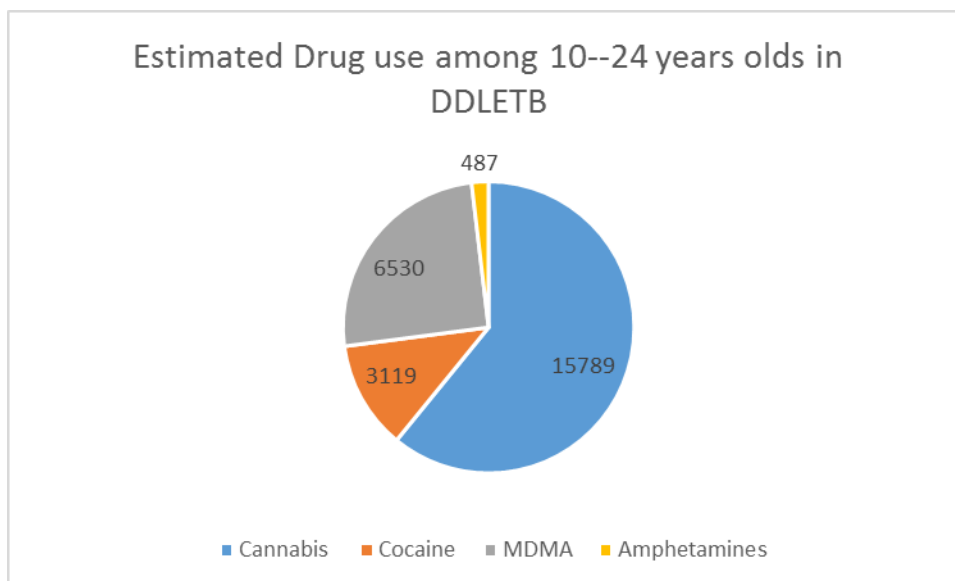


Table 6 Drugs Ireland 2018 EMDDA



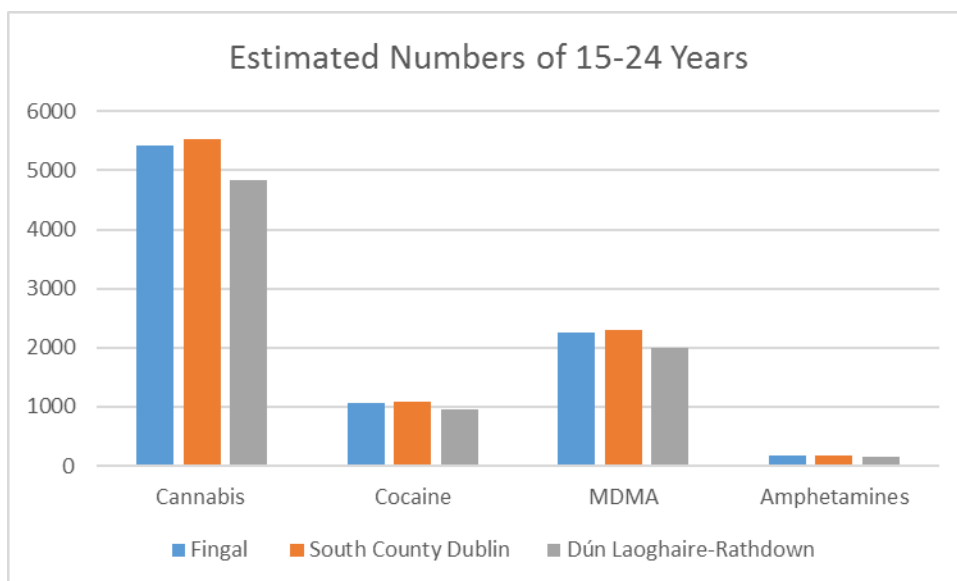
NB: Estimated last-year prevalence of drug use in 2015.

Source European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, Ireland, Country Drug Report 2018



* MDMA is a synthetic drug that acts as a stimulant and hallucinogen e.g. Ecstasy

The chart above is based on the prevalence rates identified in the EMCDDA report Cannabis is by far the drug type most used by the 1-25 age group/



Drug Type	Use in last year	State	DDLETB ETB	Fingal	South County Dublin	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown
Age Group 15-24	%	576452	97466	33507	34147	29812
Cannabis	16.2	93385	15789	5428	5532	4830
Cocaine	3.2	18446	3119	1072	1093	954
MDMA*	6.7	38622	6530	2245	2288	1997
Amphetamines	0.5	2882	487	168	171	149

Table 7 Drug used in the last year

Differences by population groups; when individual population groups were compared to all other children, Traveller children, immigrant children and children with a disability and/or chronic illness were more likely to have taken cannabis in their lifetime

Of the 4256 overdose discharges recorded in hospitals in Ireland in 2014, approximately 16 % involved narcotic or hallucinogenic drugs. In the majority of these cases (524), opiates had been used, followed by cocaine (103 cases) and cannabis (57 cases).

The drug-induced mortality rate among adults (aged 15-64 years) was 71 deaths per million in 2014 , which is more than three times the most recent European average of 20.3 deaths per million.

Crime

For the purpose of criminal law in Ireland a child is anyone under 18 years of age. As children are deemed vulnerable due to their age and level of maturity, the law has provided special provisions which protect the personal rights of child suspects while they are being detained in Garda stations.

Previous academic research conducted in the Children Court illustrated the key characteristics of many young offenders in the Irish criminal justice system. Children appearing before the Court were predominantly male (90%), lived in specific disadvantaged areas (81%) and did not live with both parents (71%). The majority of accused (86%) had no engagement with mainstream education. The presence of minority communities was significant. Of the young people studied 22.5% were from the Traveller or ethnic community. The most common offences were public order, petty theft offences and road traffic offences.

In 2014, the Courts Service reported that court orders were made in respect of 4,877 offences committed by children. This was a reduction of 9% from 2013. The most common offences were larceny and public order offences with 50% of all offences having been struck out or taken into consideration.

The Children Act 2001 formally established Ireland's Juvenile Diversion Programme. The aim of this programme is to prevent young offenders in Ireland from entering into the full criminal justice system by offering them a second chance. The intended outcome of the Programme is to divert young people from committing further offences. Where a young person comes to the notice of the Garda Síochána because of their criminal activity, they may be dealt with through the Diversion Programme.

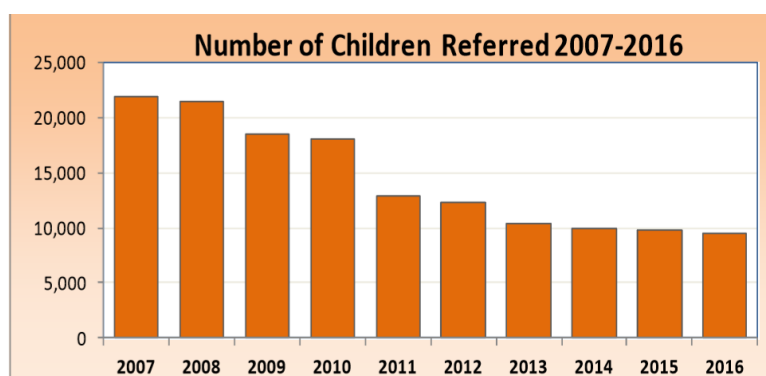


Figure 5 – Number of children referred 2007-2016 (Source: GSAS 2017)

The Diversion Programme facilitates young people who are under 17 years of age but can be extended to those under 18 years of age. Over the five-year period 2010–2014, the number of children referred to the Garda Diversion Programme decreased by 44.5%.

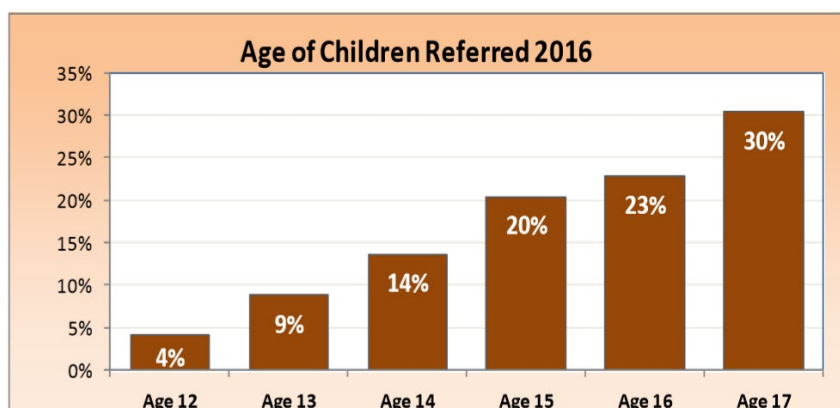


Figure 6 – Age of children referred in 2016 (% may not total 100% due to rounding) (Source: GSAS 2017)

Of the 2016 referral group 73% were aged between 15 and 17 years of age.

The following tables are based on the overall level of offences in 2016 by Garda Station and the proportion of those offences that were committed by under 18 year olds.

There are 7 types of offences broken down by stations across the DDLETB area illustrating the first table focuses on the most common offences, the most frequent is burglary of which there are over 500 offences in Blanchardstown, and Dundrum with Tallaght and Dun Laoghaire Garda stations having under 400 and just over 400 respectively. Balbriggan Ronanstown have the lowest levels of burglary in the DDLETB area.

Theft, the second highest form of offence is lead out again by Blanchardstown and followed by Tallaght and Dundrum. Damage to property is significantly higher in Tallaght than the second station Blanchardstown 300 to 200 offences.

The Offence type in the right column in the table below goes some way to explain the type of offences for example 62% of all Weapons and Explosive Offences for under 18 refer to fireworks and 15% for possession of a firearm.

Offence

Theft and related offences²

Burglary and related offences¹

Public order and other social code offences¹

Attempts/threats to murder, assaults, harassments and related offences¹

Dangerous or negligent acts¹

Robbery, extortion and hijacking offences¹

Weapons and Explosives Offences

Type and volume of offences for under 18s

23% shoplifting, 49% stealing a car, 39% stealing a bike

21% aggravated burglary

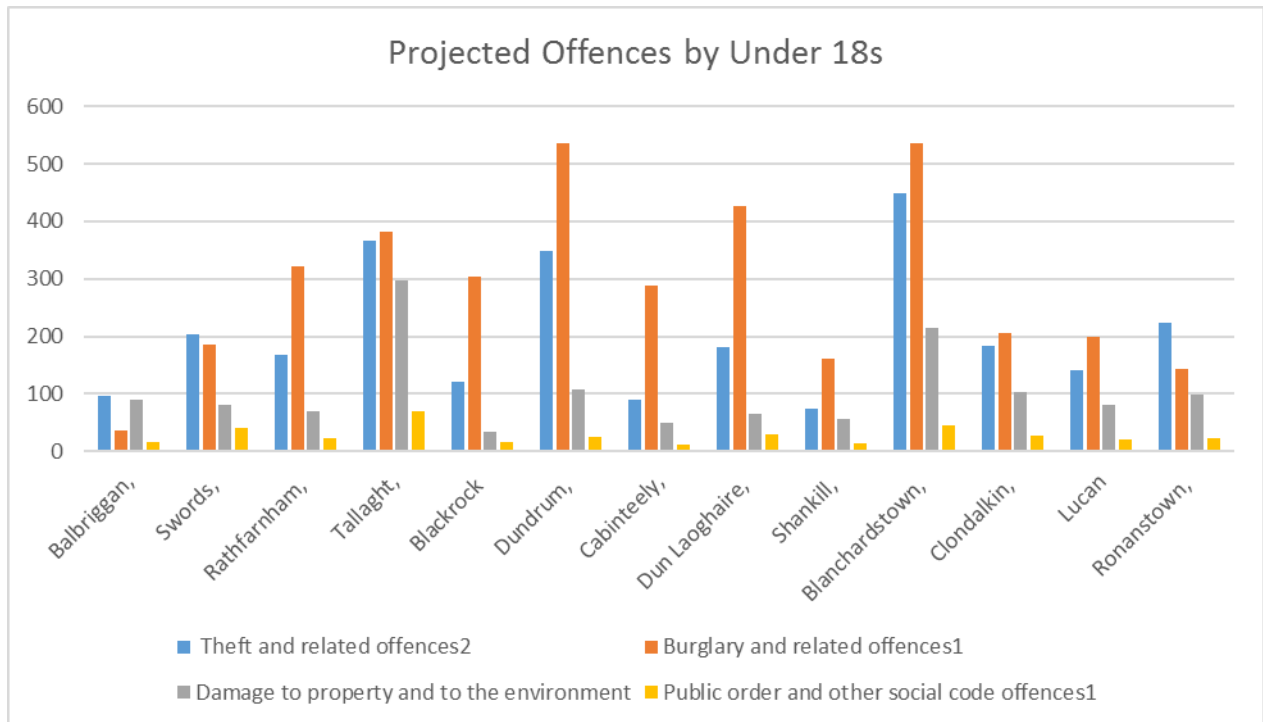
39% trespass

20% minor assault, 21% resisting arrest, 19% assault causing harm

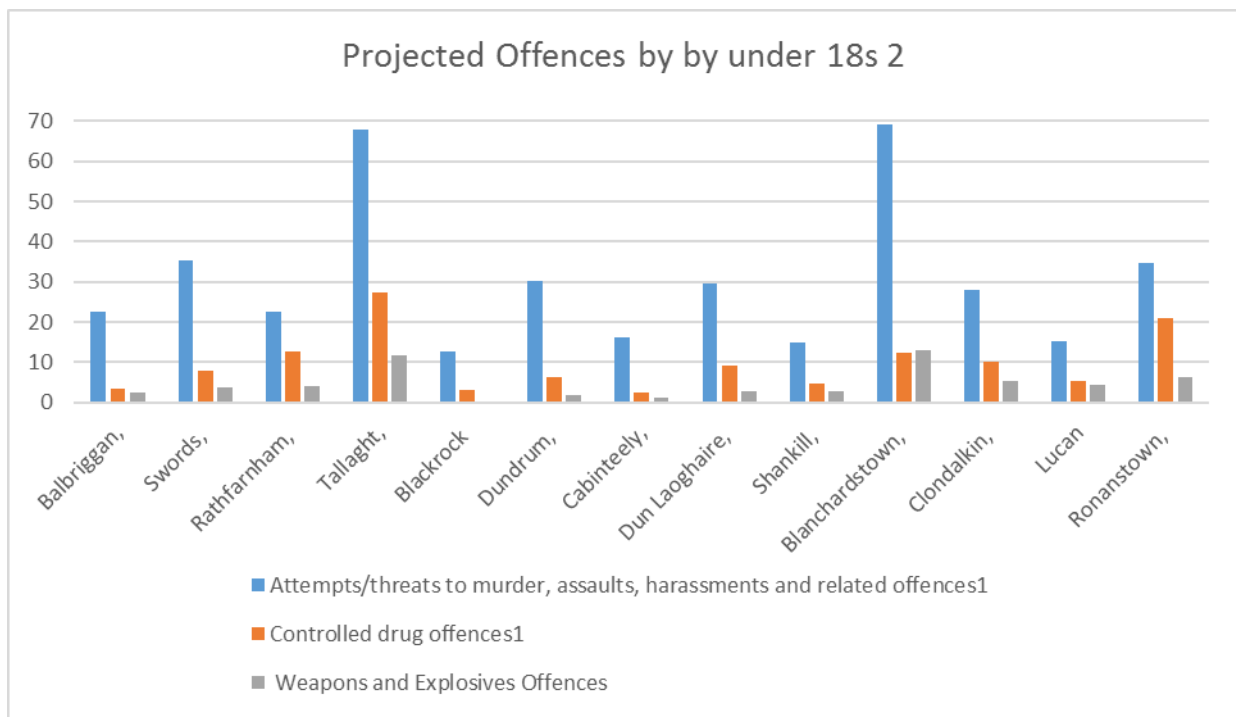
46% of these are made up "endangering Traffic Offences

49% robbery from the person

62% of these are for Fireworks, 17% for possession of a non-firearm offensive weapon and 15% for possession of a firearm



The second group of offences are assault, drugs and weapons and explosives. Tallaght and Blanchardstown are the stand out station for assaults and Drug Offences although relatively small in numbers are focussed in the Tallaght and Ronanstown stations



- **Young adults aged 18-24 are disproportionately represented in the prison population: 29% of prison population compared with 9% of general population;**

- Young adults aged 18-24s have highest rates of reoffending on release from prison (68% compared with 53%)

Committed to prison 2017			
	State	Dublin	Dublin
Total Pop	7484	2490	33%
18 to 24	1714	570	29%

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN CARE

The number of children in the care of Tusla, the Child and Family Agency increased in 2016 by approximately 9% on the 2015 figures. In 2016, local offices received 47,399 child protection and welfare referrals – an average of 130 a day. This figure equates to about four for every 100 children under 18 years living in Ireland (Census 2016). More than one referral can be received in relation to a child and as a result the number of children involved is likely to be fewer than the number of referrals. The most common source of referrals in 2016 was An Garda Síochána, accounting for one in four (25%; 11,776)

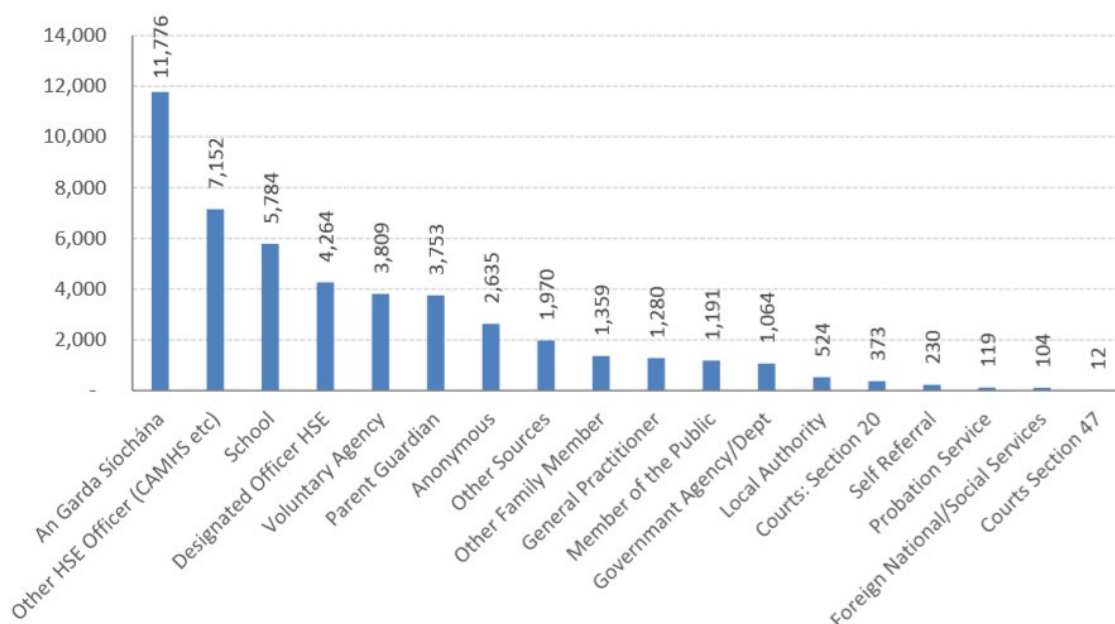


Figure 7 Source of referrals to Child Protection and Welfare Services 2016 Source Tusla Quarterly data returns

Sixty per cent (28,312) of referrals for 2016 were for welfare concerns, while the remaining 40% (19,087) were for child protection concerns, where there were grounds to believe that there was a risk of physical, sexual or emotional abuse or neglect.

The most common type of abuse reported is emotional abuse accounting for more than one in three (36%; 6,871) child protection referrals in 2016. This was followed neglect accounting for one in four (25%; 4,724) referrals and physical abuse accounting for just under one in four (23%; 4,450) referrals. Sexual abuse was the least common type of abuse reported, comprising 16% (3,042) of referrals.

The number of referrals varies widely across the 17 areas and ranged from 5,908 in the Cork area to 771 in the Sligo/Leitrim/West Cavan area. The rate of referrals per 1,000 population under 18 years ranged from 68 per 1,000 population in the Midlands area to 22 per 1,000 population in the Donegal area.

Area	0-17 years population	Referrals 2016	Rate/1,000 population
Dublin South Central	65,564	1,729	26
Dublin South East / Wicklow	86,810	2,016	23
DSW/K/WW	108,186	3,087	29
Midlands	80,193	5,435	68
Dublin North City	44,927	2,739	61
Dublin North	100,654	4,324	43
Louth / Meath	93,093	3,095	33
Cavan / Monaghan	36,446	1,026	28
Cork	134,015	5,908	44
Kerry	34,527	1,157	34
Carlow / Kilkenny / St. Tipperary	63,009	2,915	46
Waterford / Wexford	68,513	4,006	58
Midwest	96,266	4,157	43
Galway / Roscommon	79,912	3,253	41
Mayo	31,968	859	27
Donegal	42,865	922	22
Sligo /Leitrim / West Cavan	23,554	771	33
National	1,190,502	47,399	40

Table 8 Number and rate of referrals by area 2016

)	Dublin Total	Dublin South Central	Dublin South East Wicklow	Dublin South West Kildare West Wicklow	Dublin City North	Dublin North	National Total	Dublin as a % Of National
Physical Abuse	1,652	276	158	282	237	699	4,942	33
Emotional Abuse	2,030	509	214	75	167	1,065	7,615	27
Sexual Abuse	720	122	81	134	102	281	3,170	23
Neglect	1,691	549	140	153	259	590	4,810	35
Total	6,093	1,456	593	644	765	2,635	20,537	30

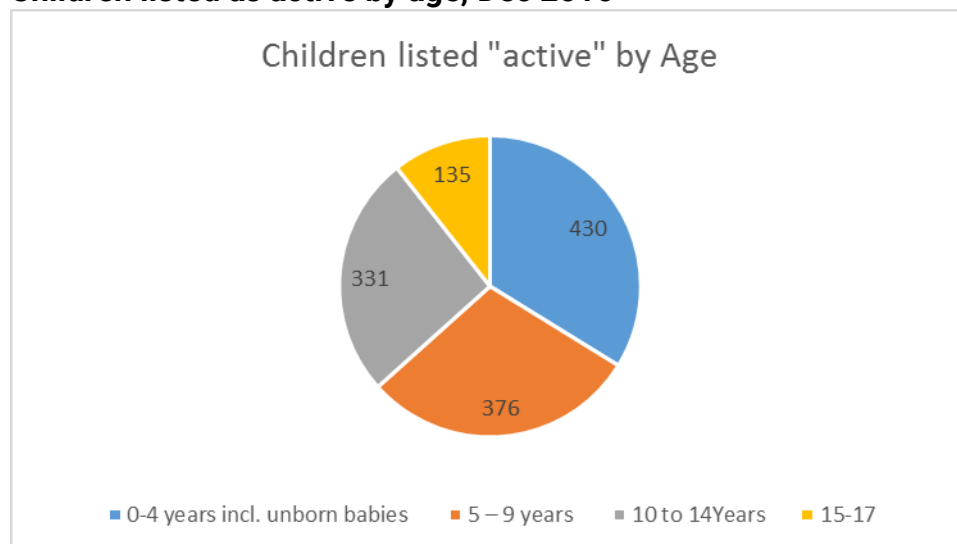
Tusla Performance and Activity Data 2017: Referrals and Assessments : Child Protection(Abuse

The Tusla administrative boundaries do not correspond with the administrative boundaries of the Local Authorities or ETBs however it can be asserted that;

- Dublin North does coincide with Fingal however it also includes high population areas of Darndale, Raheny Donaghmede, Kilmore and Coolock.
- Dublin South East Wicklow corresponds with Dun Laoghaire Rathdown.
- Dublin South Central includes Clondalkin, Ronanstown and part of Tallaght
- Dublin South West includes Kilmananagh, Jobstown, Oldbawn and Firhouse

Age Group	Number	%
0-4 years incl. unborn babies	430	34%
5 – 9 years	376	30%
10 to 14Years	331	26%
15-17	135	11%
Total	1,272	100%

Children listed as active by age, Dec 2016



- 33% of Active cases are young people between 10 - 17 years
- 59% of children in care are aged between 10 - 17 year
- At the end of December 2016, there were 1,880 young adults (all ages 18 years upwards) in receipt of aftercare services; 45 (2%) more than 2015 (n=1,835).
- In terms of the 18-22 years old cohort in receipt of aftercare services (n=1,806) 27% (n=485) moved to living independently while 46% (46%; 837), almost one in two, remained living with their carers, implying that they continue to experience caring relationships and stable living arrangements
- There are between 4000 and 5000 referrals and assessments to Tusla in the DDLETB area and of these it is reasonable to guesstimate that 1700 of these children and young people are aged between 10 and 17 years.

Definition of Abuse

Neglect occurs when a child does not receive adequate care or supervision to the extent that the child is harmed physically or developmentally. It is generally defined in terms of an omission of care, where a child's health, development or welfare is impaired by being deprived of food, clothing, warmth, hygiene, medical care, intellectual stimulation or supervision and safety. Neglect is associated with poverty but not necessarily caused by it. It is strongly linked to parental substance misuse, domestic violence, and parental mental illness and disability.

Emotional abuse is the systematic emotional or psychological ill-treatment of a child as part of the overall relationship between a caregiver and a child. Once-off and occasional difficulties between a parent/carer and child are not considered emotional abuse. Abuse occurs when a child's basic need for attention, affection, approval, consistency and security are not met, due to incapacity or indifference from their parent or caregiver.

Physical abuse is when someone deliberately hurts a child physically or puts them at risk of being physically hurt. It may occur as a single incident or as a pattern of incidents. A reasonable concern exists where the child's health and/ or development is, may be, or has been damaged as a result of suspected physical abuse.

Sexual abuse occurs when a child is used by another person for his or her gratification or arousal, or for that of others. It includes the child being involved in sexual acts (masturbation, fondling, oral or penetrative sex) or exposing the child to sexual activity directly or through pornography.

Tusla

Social Welfare

The social welfare system in Ireland is divided into three main types of payments. These are:

- **Social insurance payments;** these payments are based on employment contributions.
- **Means-tested payments;** are designed for recipients who don't have enough social insurance contributions.
- **Universal payments;** are paid regardless of social insurance contributions and are not means tested.

The following tables show the extent of the entitlement to some of the family support welfare payments made nationally and within the DDLETB area.

Social Welfare	State	DDLETB	%
Child Benefit	624670	93877	15
CB Children	1197866	184603	15
Back to School	151579	21771	14
FIS	57745	7565	13

Source Annual Social Welfare Services Statistical Report 2017

Child Benefit is a universal payment payable to the parents or guardians of children under 16 years of age or up to 18 years of age if they are in full-time education, full-time training or have a disability and cannot support themselves.

The Back to Education Allowance (BETA) can support people getting a social welfare payment to access second-level and third-level education and limited post-graduate courses. The Back to Education Allowance is paid for the duration of course and you must be over 21 and in receipt of Social Welfare payment.

Family Income Supplement (FIS) now known as the Working Family Payment (WFP) is a weekly tax-free payment available to employees on low pay with dependent children.

13% of the National Family Incomes Supplement is expended in the DDLETB area.

Back to education	Female	Male	Total	Dublin	DDELTB
Under 24	1119	1302	2421	581	372
Total	4963	5953	10916	2620	
%Under 24	23	22	22	24	

Source Annual Social Welfare Services Statistical Report 2017

The table above shows that there were 93877 recipients of Child Benefit payments in DDLETB during 2017 for 184603 children. A total of 7565 families in the DDLETB area earn so little in full time employment that receive Family Income Supplement (FIS) in 2017 approximately 13% of the national number of recipients. There were 21771 recipients of the Back to School Clothing and Footwear Allowance which is an indicator of Low Income Households. Households are eligible for this payment if they are already in receipt of another Social Welfare benefit payment or taking part in a Labour Market Activation Programme/Adult Education.

The Community Employment (CE) programme is designed to help people who are long-term unemployed (or otherwise disadvantaged) to get back to work by offering part-time and temporary placements in jobs based within local communities. To receive CE a person must be over 21 years of age and in receipt of social welfare allowance for over 12 months.

Community Employment	Female	Male	Total	Dublin	DDLETB
Under 24	576	442	1018	216	138
Total	9200	12632	21832	4623	2959
% Under 24	6	3	5	21	14

Source Annual Social Welfare Services Statistical Report 2017

Poverty

The first national anti-poverty strategy was introduced in the late 1990s in Ireland and recognised that economic growth alone will not address the structural issues that underpin and perpetuate poverty in Ireland. A number of indicators to measure the nature and extent of poverty and at risk groups across all aspects of society were generated in Ireland drawing on similar indicators across the EU.

In the early 1990s, 34 % of the population lived below the poverty line. The next worst performer was Spain at 21 %, followed by the Netherlands. In 2016, the rate of relative income poverty was 16.5 % in Ireland. In numeric terms the number of people living in poverty decreased from 1.4 m (total pop 3.7m) to the current figure of 800,000 (total pop 4.7m) people living in poverty.

The Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) in Ireland is a household survey that addresses poverty covering a broad range of issues. It is the official source of data on household and individual income and provides a number of key national poverty indicators, such as the “at risk of poverty” rate, the “consistent poverty” rate and rates of enforced deprivation.

Deprivation Rate

Households that are excluded and marginalised from consuming goods and services which are considered the norm for other people in society, due to an inability to afford them, are considered to be deprived. The identification of the marginalised or deprived is currently achieved on the basis of a set of eleven basic deprivation indicators;

1. Two pairs of strong shoes
2. A warm waterproof overcoat
3. Buy new not second hand clothes
4. Eat meat, chicken, fish or a vegetarian equivalent every second day
5. Have a roast joint or its equivalent once a week
6. Had to go without heating during the last year through lack of money
7. Keep the home adequately warm
8. Buy presents for family or friends at least once a year
9. Replace any worn out furniture
10. Have family or friends for a drink or meal once a month
11. Have a morning, afternoon or evening out in the last fortnight for entertainment.

“At Risk of Poverty” is population with an equivalent income below a given percentage (usually 60%) of the national median income.

In 2016, the ‘at risk of poverty’ rate was 16.5% compared to 16.9% in 2015.

The analysis by socio-demographic characteristics showed that those most at risk of poverty in 2016 were those living in households where there was no person at work (42.1%) and those individuals who were unemployed (41.9%). The ‘at risk of poverty’ rate for households with one adult and one or more children aged under 18 was 40.2%

An individual is defined as being in ‘consistent poverty’ if they are Identified as being at risk of poverty and Living in a household deprived of two or more of the eleven basic deprivation items listed above

In 2014, 11.2% of children experienced consistent poverty. The consistent poverty rate in 2016 was 8.3%

Further analysis of consistent poverty rates by household composition shows that individuals living in households where there was one adult and one or more children aged under 18 had the highest consistent poverty rate at 24.6%. The consistent poverty rate was lowest for individuals living in households where there were two adults, at least one of whom was aged 65 or over and where there were no children (1.7%).

Deprivation Index

The following charts are based on the Deprivation Score for the DDLETB .The Deprivation Score index provides a method of measuring the relative affluence or disadvantage of a particular geographical areas using data compiled from various censuses.

The score is given to the area based on a national average of zero and ranging from most disadvantaged (--40) to most affluent (+40).

The particular measures that make up the overall score include the following categories:

- Population Change**
- Age Dependency Ratio**
- Single Parent Ratio**
- Primary Education Only**
- Third Level Education**
- Unemployment Rate (male and female)**
- Proportion living in Local Authority Rented Housing**

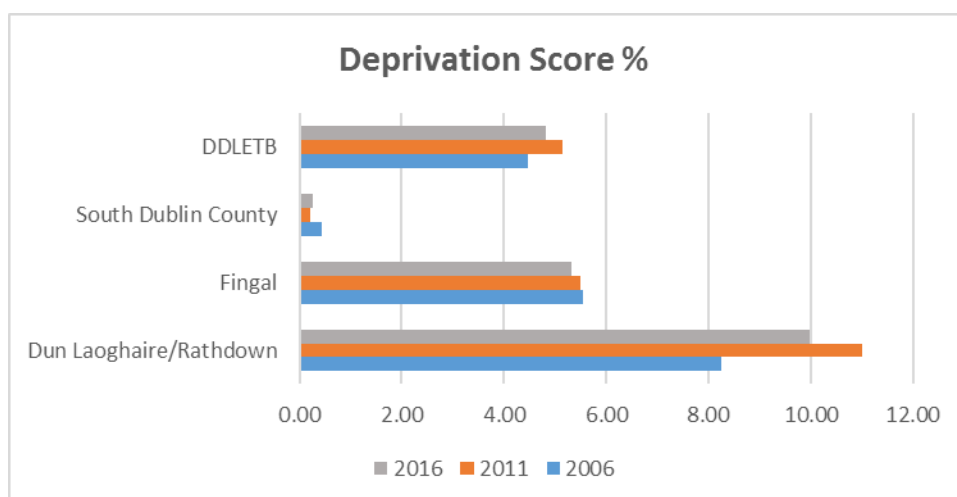


Figure 8 Deprivation Index score by Local Authority

The Deprivation Index Score for the three Local Authorities tells a mixed story. South County has experienced a moderate decline on its zero score, Fingal also displays a deteriorating score albeit in the positive realm of 5-6 score. Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown is the only area that has shown an improvement in the last decade although it has experienced a downturn of one point between 2011 and 2016.

This deprivation spread in the DDLETB service area is most graphically demonstrated in the graph below display the EDs with the Highest and Lowest scores aligned showing a difference some 36% .

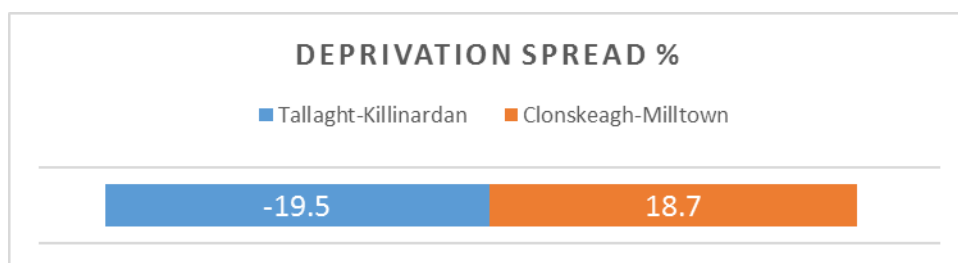


Figure 9 DS score range in DDLETB area

Looking at a range of 36%

	Total EDs	Negative DS	Positive DS
ED DDLETB	160	37	123
Dun Laoghaire	68	6	62
Fingal	39	7	32
Dublin South	53	24	29

Table 9 DDLETB Deprivation by ED

Slightly over 21% of all EDs in the DDLETB service area have a negative Deprivation Score covering a population of 192,00 or 24% of the National population .

	Total Eds	Negative DS	Population
Ed DDLETB	160	21%	192,079
Dun	68	9%	17,408
Laoghaire			
Fingal	39	18%	49,445
Dublin	53	45%	125,226
South			

Small Areas are designed as the lowest level of geography for the compilation of statistics in line with data protection guidelines and typically contain between 50 and 200 dwellings. EDs Electoral Divisions are the smallest legally defined administrative areas in the state.

Small Areas Population statistics (SAPs) SAP

	Total SAP	Negative DS	Positive DS
SAP	2604	710	1894
DDLETB			
Dun	747	84	663
Laoghaire			
Fingal	934	202	732
Dublin	926	424	502
South			

Table 10 DDLETB Deprivation by SAP

	Total SAP	Negative DS	Population
SAP	2604	27%	213,130
DDLETB			
Dun	747	11%	25,162
Laoghaire			
Fingal	934	22%	62,090
Dublin	926	46%	125,878
South			

About 30% of poor households in Dun Laoghaire Rathdown are hidden in the ED data it is only when the ED data is opened into SAP data sets that an additional 8350 people are found to be living in areas below the national average. Similarly for Fingal almost 12,000 additional persons are shown to live in areas below the national average where as in Dublin South the number of household in below average areas is so extensive that the Eds data and the SAPs data are aligned.

There are an additional 140 SAPS in the DETB area that are on or slightly above the Zero score which bring the number of negative or slightly above zero to 33% of all SAP in the DLETB Service area.

The following graphs look at some of the individual elements that make up the overall Deprivation Scores, Lone Parent Households, School Retention, Unemployment Levels and Housing Tenure.

Lone Parent Households

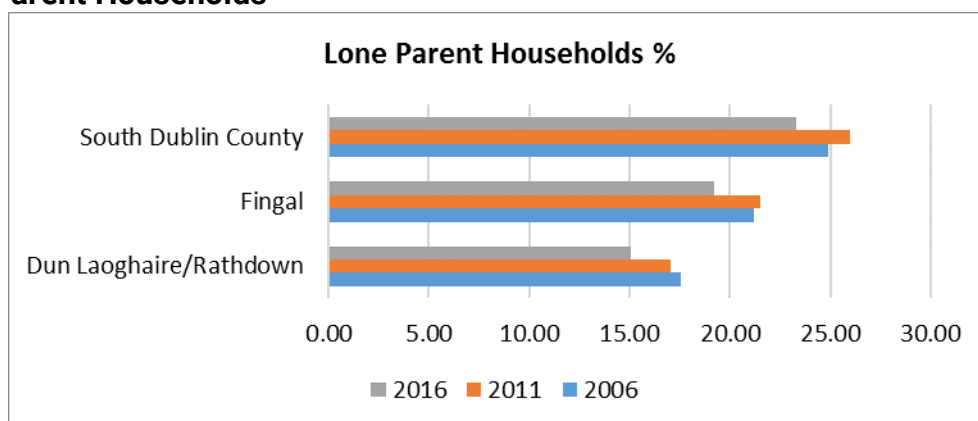


Figure 10 % of Lone Parent Households by Local Authority 2016 CSO

Lone Parent households represent one of the most exposed groups to persistent poverty in Ireland, 1 in 4 families in South County Dublin is a Lone Parent Household and in Fingal it is almost 1 in 5 whereas Dun Laoaghire/Rathdown has the lowest rate of 1 in 6/7 families is a lone parent household.

Unemployment

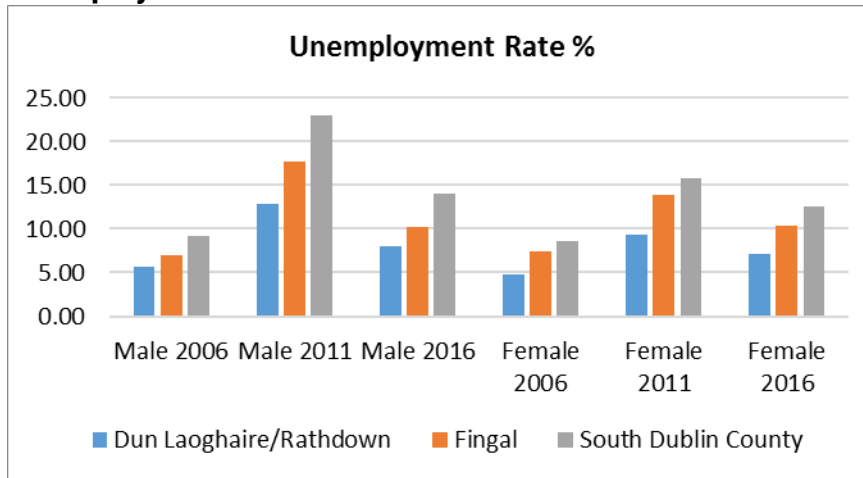


Figure 11 Unemployment Level by LA by Gender by Census year

The unemployment figures above are broken down by gender and it is clear that the level of unemployment in Dun Laoghaire and Rathdown is below the national average for Males and Females (National figure was 9.1% for Males and 7.9% June 2016 COS) and higher in both Fingal and South Dublin.

Housing Tenure

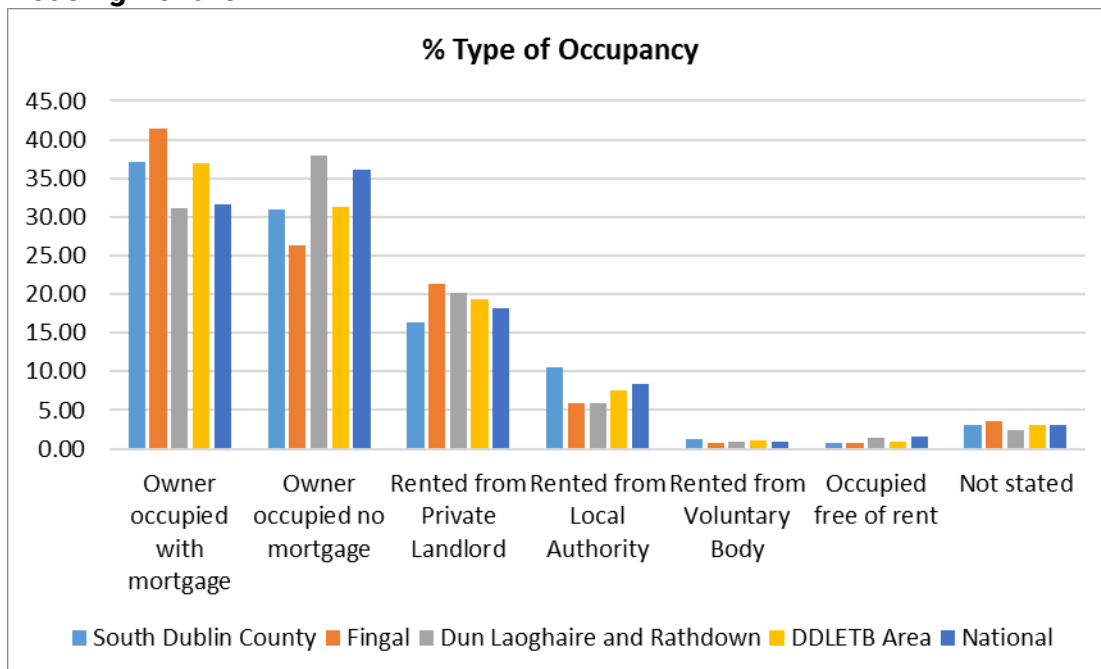


Figure 12 % by Local Authority Area by Tenure Type

Slightly over a third of houses 36.5% in the DDLETB area are owned outright and a further 31% are owned with a mortgage and 25% are rented. 18% of rented houses are provided by the private landlords and the supply of social houses that used to provide the majority of rented accommodation has continued to decrease its' share of the sector with private rented increasing.

These figures reflect the national trend in housing tenure, moving from a country with one of the highest levels home ownership levels in Europe to one reflecting the European norm of a mixed type of tenure.

Nationally number of owner occupied households fell between 2011 and 2016 from 69.7% to 67.6%, a rate last seen in 1971. The rate in rural areas fell from 84% in 2011 to 82% in 2016 while the percentage of urban homes owned (outright or with a loan) has fallen from 61.6% to 59.2% in 2016.

The age of renters nationally has increased, in 2016 it was 35 years after that they tend to become house owners it was, 32 years in 2011, 28 years in 2006, 27 years 2002 and 26 years in 1991.

The growth in the number of households dependent on the private rented sector for housing is to a large extent missed in the Deprivation Score (it only takes account of households living in Local Authority Housing), since few LA social housing units have been built in the last 15 years there are significant numbers of families living in private renter sector housing and the ever increasing levels of rent far out stripping wages is leaving families and children in an ever increasing risk of poverty. These pockets of poverty are not measured and are located in all the LA areas but most prevalent in Fingal.

Educational attainment/Profile

There are over 100 second level schools servicing the three Local Authority areas in the DDLETB

Local Authority	Secondary	Vocational	Community	Comprehensive	Grand Total
Dun Laoghaire Rathdown	26		4	1	31
DLR Pupils	12,329		1,512	848	14,689
Fingal County Council	14	12	6		32
FCC Pupils	7,392	8,556	5,610		21,558
South Dublin CC	15	15	8		38
SDCC Pupils	8,740	7,062	5,814		21,616
DDLETB Area	55	27	18	1	101
DDLETB Total	28,461	15,618	12,936	848	57,863

Table 11 School Type and No: of Pupils by Local Authority Area CSO DES Data

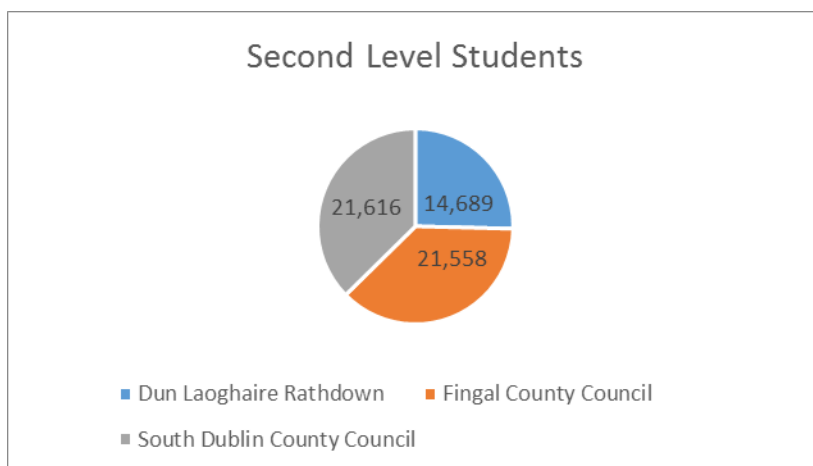


Figure 13 Number of Second Levels Students by Local Authority

Fingal and South County each have over 21000 second levels students and Dun Laoghaire is 25% smaller with 15000 second level students.

All three areas have experienced improved progression to third level over the last 10 years with Dun Laoghaire and Rathdown enjoying the highest progression rate of about 58%. South County has also improved however they lag substantially behind the National Average at a progression rate of 36%

	Secondary	Vocational	Community	Comprehensive	Grand Total
National Schools Total	374	241	82	14	711
National Pupils Total	194879	97741	51831	7806	352257
DDLETB % of National Total Pupils	14.6	16.0	25.0	10.9	16.4
DDLETB % of National Schools	14.7	11.2	22.0	7.1	14.2

Source CSO DES Data Schools and Students

One in six pupils in Ireland live in the DDLETB region.

	Secondary	Vocational Schools	Community Comprehensive	& Total
Totals	28,461	15,618	13,786	57,865
LC Retention	92.7	88.33	90.57	91.21

Table 12 Leaving Certificate Retention by school type, Local Authority and %LC Retention 2017

DDLETB in the 2017 Leaving Certificate had retention level of 91.2% compared to the National retention rate of 90.2%.

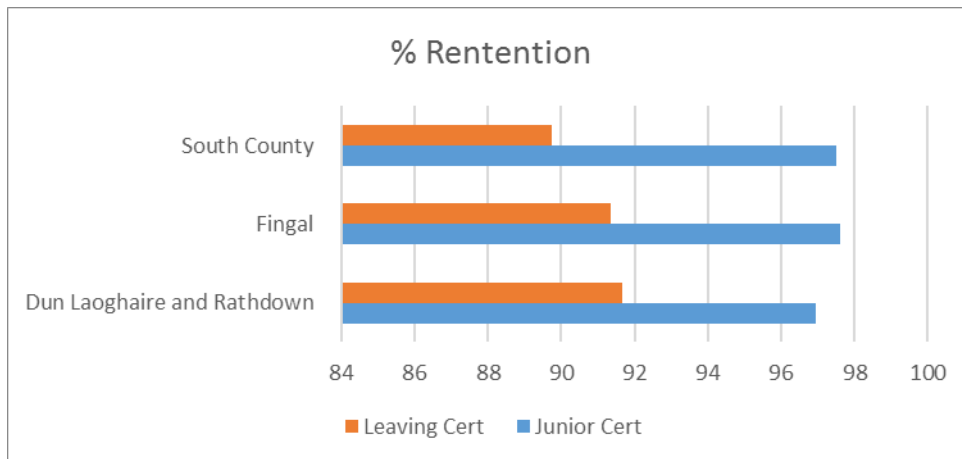


Figure 14 5 Retention by Local Authority Area Source CSO DES

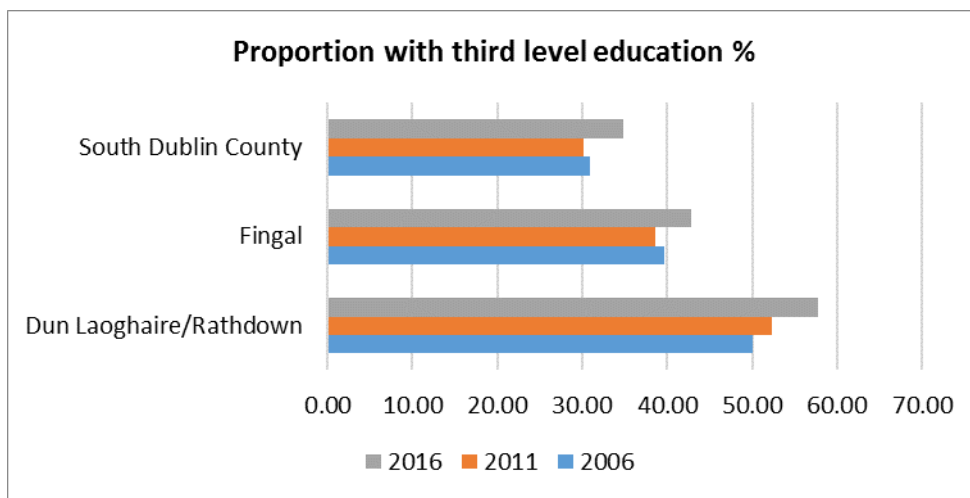


Figure 15 Proportion of population with 3rd Level Education by Local Authority Area

This progression from second level to third level is reflected in the increasing number of the population with third level qualifications, among the three local authority area Dun Laoghaire Rathdown out performs the other two areas significantly but none the less Fingal and South Dublin show an increase between 2006 and 2016.

	Secondary	Vocational	Community	and	Total
DDLETB	26383	13795	12486		52665
ESLs	2,078	1,823	1,300		5,200
ESL %	8	13	10		10

Table 13 School type, local authority and ESLs

Finally, an analysis of the nationality make-up of the school children in the DDLETB area.

Nationality Group	2015/2016	%
Irish	124,834	85.4
British	1,204	0.8
Another State in the EU 15	1,935	1.3
Another State in the EU 13*	7,714	5.3
Another State in Europe other than the EU	1,027	0.7
USA or Canada	734	0.5
Latin or Southern America	234	0.2
Asia	4,028	2.8
Africa	3,711	2.5
Australasia or Oceania	191	0.1
Unknown	639	0.4
Total DDLETB	146,251	100.0

Table 14 Retention levels by Local Authority Area DES/CSO

Immigrant population internationally tend to settle in cities where there is employment and Ireland is no different with over 30% of people with a Black or Asian background living in the DDLETB area as against 15% of the white Irish.

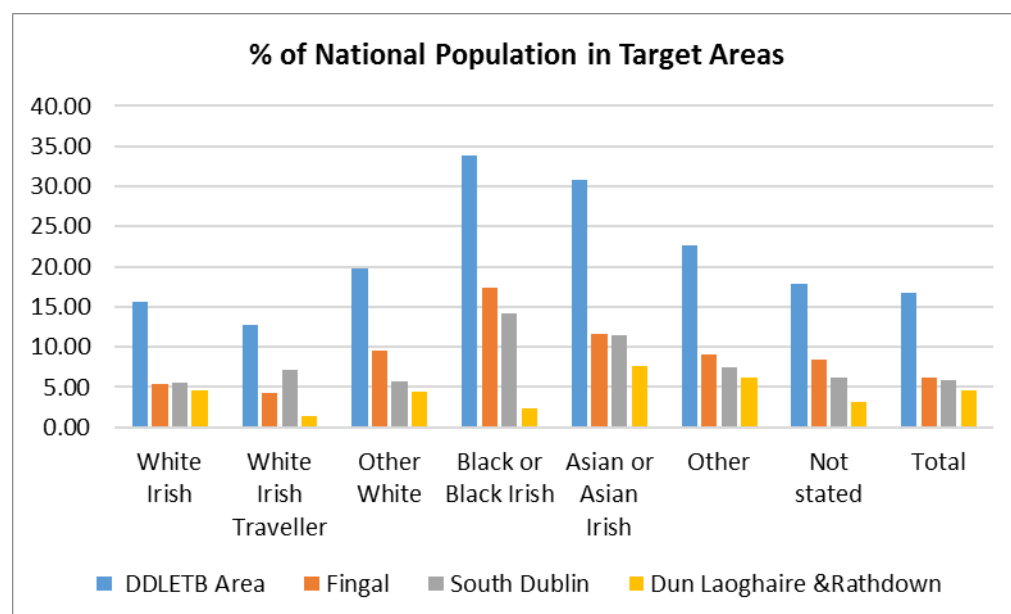


Figure 16 National Population by Ethnic background by Local Authority Area

Dun Laoghaire is the least ethnically diverse areas among the three local Authorities.

**Irish Travellers Living in Private Households
2011 to 2016 (Number) and % Change**

Irish Travellers	2011	2016	%
State	28498	30058	5.47
DDELTB	3501	3459	-1.20
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	383	394	2.87
Fingal	1325	1288	-2.79
South Dublin	2176	2171	-0.23

Table 15 Irish Travellers living in Private households 2011-2016 (number) and % change CSO 2016

Key findings from Socio Demographic Profile

- DDLETB reported a slightly higher percentage (of the overall population) of Children and Young People aged 0-24 years (34.6%) compared to the State (33.2%) in 2016.
- DDLETB has the greatest number of children and young people within it's boundary with some 274,206 or just under 34% of the national 0-24 years olds.
- DDLETB reported a slightly higher proportion of young people (of the overall population) aged 18 - 24 years (9%) compared to the State (8%) in 2016.
- The percentage of children and young people who are not "white Irish" by ethnicity or cultural background is higher for DDLETB (25.3%) compared to the State (18.3%) in 2016.
- The Irish Traveller population has decreased in the DDLETB by 1.2% while it has increased nationally by 5.5% between 2011 and 2016
- 7.8% of all travellers under 24 years live in the DDLETB area
- 17% of DDLETB population is made of non-Irish nationals.
- 37% of all Black or Black Irish 0-24 year olds live in the DDLETB area
- 31% of all Asian or Irish Chinese 0-24year olds live in the DDLETB area.
- DDLETB reported a higher level of Very Good health among 19- 24 years olds at 75% compared to the national average of 71%

- 12% of all suicides in 2017 took place in the greater Dublin area and 60% of those occurred in the DDLETB area.
- Dun Laoghaire Rathdown has the lowest suicide rate per local authority in Ireland at 2.1 per 100,000
- DDLETB has a slightly lower level of disability among its 10-24 years olds at 12% as opposed to the 13.5% nationally
- DDLETB reported a higher percentage of children living in a lone-parent household (27%) compared to the State (18.3%) in 2016.
- 28% of lone parent families in the State reside in the DDLETB area
- DDLETB reported the highest number of Young Carers (10-24years) in the country at 1744
- One in six pupils in Ireland live in the DDLETB region.
- The average percentage of primary school children absent from school for 20 days or more in the school year 2015/16 was higher in Dublin (16.5) compared to the State (12.3).
- The average percentage of post-primary school children absent from school for 20 days or more in the school year 2015/16 was higher in Dublin (15.6) compared to the State (14.9).
- The DDLETB in the 2016/17 Leaving Certificate had retention level of 91.2% compared to the National retention rate of 90.2%.
- DDLETB Area reported slightly higher percentages of families with children by size of family with 4 children (24%) and 5 or more children (11%) compared to the State (22% and 11%).
- Tusla 27 % of national referrals (Child Protection and Child Welfare concern) received in 2017 came from Dublin
- In 2016, DDLETB reported a slightly higher rate of Absolute Deprivation (-4.12) compared to the State (-3.6) according to the Pobal HP Deprivation Index. (Fingal +1, Dun Laoghaire& Rathdown +6, South Dublin -4)

The full social demographic profile is included in Appendix 1 of this document

3: Existing youth work provision

Projects used in Youth Development Plan					
Project ID	Project Title	Organisation Name	Promoter	Promoter type	Funding Line
BLA01	EARLY SCHOOL LEAVERS PROGRAMME	Blanchardstown Youth Service ESLs Foroige	Foroige	National Organisation	DES
BLA02	Blanchardstown Youth Service	Blanchardstown Youth Service Foroige	Foroige	National Organisation	SPY
BLA04	Blakestown Youth Project	Blakestown Resource Centre Foroige	Foroige	National Organisation	Round II
BLA05	Computer Clubhouse	Blanchardstown Youth Service Clubhouse Foroige	Foroige	National Organisation	SPY
BLA06	Huntstown Community Youth project	Huntstown Community Centre Foroige	Foroige	National Organisation	Round II
BLA07	Mulhuddart Community Youth Project Outreach	Mulhuddart Community Building Committee Foroige	Foroige	National Organisation	Round II
BLA08	Mulhuddart Community Youth Project	Mulhuddart Community Building Committee Foroige	Foroige	National Organisation	Round I
BLA09	OASIS Potential Early School Leavers BYS	Blanchardstown Youth Service Foroige	Foroige	National Organisation	Round I
BLA10	Blanchardstown Drug Prevention	Blanchardstown Youth Service Drug Prev. Foroige	Foroige	National Organisation	Interim
BLA11	Blanchardstown PEER Drug Prevention Education Project	Blanchardstown Youth Service PEER Foroige	Foroige	National Organisation	DTF M
BLA12	Barnardos Oasis Project	Barnardos	Barnardos	National Organisation	Round I
BLA13	Corduff Community Youth Project	Corduff Community Youth Project Foroige	Foroige	National Organisation	Round II
BLA14	Tyrrellstown Youth Service	Tyrrellstown Youth Service Foroige	Foroige	National Organisation	Round II

BLA15	Youth Sports Officer	DDLETB	DDLETB	ETB	Round II
TAL33	DDLETB Killinarden	DDLETB	DDLETB	ETB	Other
CLL01	Clondalkin Youth Service Bawnogue	Clondalkin youth service Bawnogue CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	Round II
CLL02	Clondalkin Youth Service - Deansrath	Clondalkin Youth Service CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	Round I
CLL03	KNOCKMITTEN CLONDALKIN YOUTH SERVICE	KNOCKMITTEN CLONDALKIN YOUTH SERVICE CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	Round II
CLL04	School Drugs Worker	Clondalkin Youth Information Centre	Clondalkin DTF	Development Company	Interim
CLL05	Clondalkin Youth Information Centre	Clondalkin Youth Service CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	Youth Info Centre
CLL06	Ronanstown Evening Programme	Co-Ordinator of Disadvantaged Youth Services CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	Interim
CLL07	Neilstown	Ronanstown Youth Service CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	Round II
CLL08	Quarryvale (YPFSF R1)	Ronanstown Youth Service CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	Round I
CLL09	Quarryvale (YPFSF R2)	Ronanstown Youth Service CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	Round II
CLL10	Lucan Youth Service	Lucan North Kildare Youth Service COSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	SPY
CLL11	Clondalkin Youth Service	Clondalkin Youth Service CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	SPY
CLL12	Ronanstown Youth Service	Ronanstown Youth Service CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	SPY
CLL13	CASP	Ronanstown Youth Service CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	Round I
CLL14	Ronanstown Youth Workers	Ronanstown Youth Service CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	Round I
CLL15	Teen Counselling Clondalkin (Bawnogue Branch)	Crosscare Teen Counselling Clondalkin	CROSSCARE	Regional	Round I

CLL16	Clondalkin Travellers Development Group	Clondalkin Travellers Development Group	Clondalkin Travellers Development Group	Independent	DTF M
CLL17	Clondalkin Evening Programme - Clondalkin Youth Services	Clondalkin Youth Service CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	Interim
CLL18	Development Worker	CPLN Area Partnership	CPLN Area Partnership	Development Company	Round I
CLL19	Knockmitten Youth & Community Centre/Association	Knockmitten YouthCommunity Centre	Knockmitten YouthCommunity Centre	Independent	Round II
CLL20	Carline Learning	Carline Learning Centre	Carline	Independent	Interim
CLL21	Quarryvale Community & Leisure Centre	Quarryvale Community & Leisure Centre	SDCC	Local Authority	Round II
		SDCC			
CLL22	Collinstown Park Sports Complex	Collinstown Park Sports Complex DDLETB	DDLETB	ETB	Other
CLL23	Youth Sports Officers	Youth Sports Officers DDLETB	DDLETB	ETB	Round II
CLL24	DDLETB Palmerstown	DDLETB CC	DDLETB	ETB	
DLR29	DDLETB ALP	DDLETB Youth Service	DDLETB	ETB	Round II
TAL32	DDLETB ALP Brookefield	DDLETB ALP Youth Service	DDLETB	ETB	Round II
NCD 11	DDLETB ALP Balbriggan	DDLETB ALP Balbriggan	DDLETB	ETB	Round II
NCD10	DDLETB ALP Swords	DDLETB ALP Swords	DDLETB	ETB	Round II
DLR01	Drug Educaton & Prevention Officer	Dun Laoghaire Community Training Centre Ltd	Dun Laoghaire Community Training Centre	ETB/Community	DTF M
DLR03	Central Dun Laoghaire	Dun Laoghaire Youth Service - CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	Round II
DLR04	Cois Cairn Youth Project	Dun Laoghaire Youth Service - CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	Round II

DLR05	Loughlinstown Ballybrack Youth Project	Loughlinstown Ballybrack Youth Project -CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	SPY
DLR06	Loughlinstown Youth Project	Loughlinstown Youth Project - CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	SPY
DLR07	YP1 Sallynoggin youth project	Sallynoggin youth project - CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	Round I
DLR08	Cuala Sports and Social Integration Project	Cuala Gaa Club	Cuala Gaa club	National Sports Organisation	Round I
DLR09	Southside Travellers Action Group - Traveller Youth Service	Southside Travellers Action Group Limited	Southside Travellers Action Group Limited	Regional	Round II
DLR10	Dun Laoghaire YIC	Dun Laoghaire Youth ServiceYIC - CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	Youth Info Centre
DLR12	Youth Arts Access	Dun Laoghaire Youth Service ARTS - CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	SPY
DLR13	Dun Laoghaire Town/Mountwood/Fitzgerald Park	Dun Laoghaire Youth Service - CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	SPY
DLR14	YP2 - Sallynoggin Youth Project	Sallynoggin Youth Project - CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	Round II
DLR15	YP1 - Loughlinstown Youth Project	Loughlinstown Youth Project - CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	Round I
DLR17	Parents Making Children Aware	CROSSCARE	UNKNOWN	Regional	DES
DLR18	Prevention through Education	Southside Travellers Action Group Limited	Southside Travellers Action Group Limited	Regional	Round I
DLR21	Dun Laoghaire Outdoor Learning Programme	Dun Laoghaire Youth ServiceOutdoor Learning - CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	SPY
DLR22	Co ordination and support	Dun Laoghaire Youth Service - CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	SPY
DLR24	Southside Training Network	Southside Training Network Group Limited	Southside Training Network	Independent	Interim
DLR26	Long Standing Project 3 Team Leader	Dun Laoghaire Youth Service - CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	SPY

DLR27	Alternative High	CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	DTF M
DLR28	Minibus Project	CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	Round II
KWSD01	Drug Prevention & Education Initiative (SW1)	Foroige - Tallaght	Foroige	National Organisation	RDTF
NCD01	The ARK Project - Balbriggan Youth Service	Balbriggan Youth Development Foroige	Foroige	National Organisation	SPY
NCD02	Swords / Baldoyle Youth Service	Swords Youth Service CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	SPY
NCD03	Remember us Initiative	Remember us	Remember Us	Independent	SPY
NCD04	Co-Ordinator of Disadvantaged Youth Services	Co-Ordinator of Disadvantaged Youth Services CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	SPY
NCD05	Adventure Sports	Adventure Sports CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	SPY
BLA16	Corduff Fingal Community & Recreation Services Ltd	Fingal County Council	Fingal County Council	Local Authority	Round II
NCD07	Phibblestown Community Centre	Phibblestown Community Centre DDLETB	DDLETB	ETB	Other
RATD01	Hillview Youth Project	Dundrum Rathdown Youth Service CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	Round I
RATD02	Ballyogan Youth Project	Dundrum Rathdown Youth Service CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	DTF M
RATD03	Rosemount Columbanus Youth Project	Dundrum Rathdown Youth Service CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	Round I
RATD04	Sandyford Youth Project	Dundrum Rathdown Youth Service CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	Round I
RATD05	Shanganagh Youth Project	Shanganagh Youth Project	CROSSCARE	Regional	DTF M
RATD06	Mountainview Youth Project	Dundrum Rathdown Youth Service CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	Round II
RATD07	Ballyogan R2	Dundrum Rathdown Youth Service CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	Round II
RATD09	Nutgrove	Nutgrove CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	Round II
RATD10	Ballyogan Early School Leavers Project	Stand Alone	Stand Alone	Independent	Interim

NCD09	Balbriggan Youth Development	Balbriggan Youth Development Foreoige	Foreoige	National Organisation	RDTF
NCD06	Baldoyle Youth Services	Baldoyle Youth Services CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	RDTF
NCD08	Child & Family Programmes	Child & Family Programmes Foreoige	Foreoige	National Organisation	RDTF
TAL01	Slánú	Slánú	CARP	Independent	Emerging needs
TAL02	West Dublin YMCA PAKT	West Dublin YMCA PAKT	YMCA Ireland	National Organisation	SPY
TAL03	Tallaght Travellers Youth Service	Tallaght Travellers Youth Service CROSSCARE	CROSSCARE	Regional	Round I
TAL04	Area 24 Youth Health Café - Mountain Park	Area 24 Youth Health Café - Mountain Park Foreoige	Foreoige	National Organisation	Emerging Needs
TAL05	CARP Youth Project	CARP	CARP	Independent	Round I
TAL08	Springfield Community Youth Project	West Dublin YMCA PAKT	YMCA Ireland	National Organisation	Round I
TAL09	STAY St Aengus Neighbourhood Youth Project	STAY St Aengus Neighbourhood Youth Project	Foreoige	National Organisation	DTF M
TAL10	Tallaght Youth Service	Tallaght Youth Service Foreoige	Foreoige	National Organisation	SPY
TAL11	Whitechurch Youth Development Project (WYDP)	Whitechurch Youth Development Project (WYDP) Foreoige	Foreoige	National Organisation	DTF M
TAL12	Peer Education	Peer Education Foreoige	Foreoige	National Organisation	DTF M
TAL13	Tallaght Drug Education Initiative	Foreoige - Tallaght	Foreoige	National Organisation	Interim
TAL14	Brookfield Youth & Community Centre (At Risk in Brookfield)	Brookfield Youth & Community Centre (At Risk in Brookfield) Foreoige	Foreoige	National Organisation	Round I
TAL15	WHITECHURCH YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	WHITECHURCH YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT Foreoige	Foreoige	National Organisation	Round II
TAL16	Tallaght Travellers Youth Service	Tallaght Travellers Youth Service	CROSSCARE	Regional	SPY

		CROSSCARE			
TAL17	Killinarden Community Council Youth Project	KCCYP SDCC	SDCC	Local Authority	Round II
TAL18	Killinarden Drug Primary Prevention Group (KDPPG)	KDPPG	KDPPG	Independent	DES
TAL24	Fettercairn Community and Youth Centre	Fettercairn Community and Youth Centre SDCC	SDCC	Local Authority	Round II
TAL25	Brookfield Youth & Community Centre	Brookfield Youth & Community Centre SDCC	SDCC	Local Authority	Round II
TAL26	Firhouse Sports Complex	Firhouse Sports Complex DDLETB	DDLETB	ETB	Other
TAL27	Youth Sports Officer	Youth Sports Officer DDLETB	DDLETB	ETB	Round II
TAL28	St Mark's Youth Club	St Marks	SDCC	Local Authority	Round II
TAL29	St Aengus Community Action Group Ltd (T2-8A)	St Aengus Community Action Group Ltd Foroige	Foroige	National Organisation	Interim
TAL30	Brookfield Outreach	DDLETB Youth Service	DDLETB		

4: DDLETB Youth Work Action Plan

Programmes are delivered in line with the five National Outcomes of Better Outcomes Brighter Future (The National Policy Framework for children and young people 2014-2020)

Five National Outcomes for Children and Young People

Vision <i>An Ireland where the rights of all children and young people are respected, protected and fulfilled; where their voices are heard; where they are supported by their families, communities and the State to enjoy a fulfilling childhood and to realise their maximum potential now and in the future.</i>					
National Outcomes for Children In Ireland	Safe and protected from harm, intentional & unintentional	Achieving full potential in all areas of learning & development	Active & Healthy, emotional physical, and mental well-being	Economic Security & Opportunities	Connected, Respected & Contributing to their world
AIMS That means they are / have...	Secure, stable, caring home environment	Learning and developing from birth	Physically healthy	Protection from poverty and its impact	Strong sense of own Identity, free from discrimination
	Safe and secure physical environment	Ready for school	Mentally & emotionally healthy	Living in sustainable communities, with access to services, transport & community facilities	Part of positive networks of friends, family & community
	Safe from abuse, neglect and sexual exploitation	Empathy & Emotional Resilience	A positive & respectful approach to relationships & sexual health	Opportunities for further education & skills development	Voice in decisions that affect their individual & collective lives
	Able to respond to bullying & discrimination	Critical thinkers & effective communicators	Healthy lifestyles (counter obesity)	A clear pathway to economic independence	Aware of rights, Responsible & Respectful of the law
	Safe from crime and anti-social behaviour	Achieving in School	Able to resist peer pressure & avoid risky behaviour (alcohol, drugs etc)	Ready to work	Socially & environmentally conscious
		Developing personally, socially, morally & ethically	Enjoying play, sports, culture & community activity		Able to make own way & exercise choice

DDLETB Youth and Sport Development Service embraces the vision as set out in *Better Outcomes*

Brighter Futures which is:

‘for Ireland to be one of the best small countries in the world in which to grow up and raise a family, and where the rights of all children and young people are respected, protected and fulfilled; where their voices are heard and where they are supported to realise their maximum potential now and in the future.’²

Priority Goals 2018-2021

Strategic Goal 1

High Quality Youth Work Practice and Provision

Strategic Priorities

- Ensure the highest quality of service provision
- Integrity in all aspects of our service delivery
- Evidence based planning, coordination and review
- Relevant, responsive, integrated and innovative programmes and initiatives

Strategic Actions

- Continued implementation of the National Quality Standards and National Quality Standards for Volunteer-led groups across youth service projects and voluntary led groups
- Formulate strategic partnerships in all regions with statutory and local delivery agents
- Develop a socioeconomic profile of DDLETB to identify gaps and needs in service provision
- Support projects and services with the collection and analysis of data – to advocate on behalf of the projects.

Strategic Goal 2

High Quality Experience for young people

Strategic Priorities

- **Ensure the provision of high quality youth services**
- **Provide programmes that are responsive to the needs of young people**
- **Develop an area profile to support the identification of needs**
- **Ensure equality- fairness respect & inclusion to all young people**

Strategic Actions

- **Identify and implement innovative programmes and activities to meet the needs of young people**
- **Continue to implement review and evaluation systems to ensure continuous improvement in our services**
- **Continue to share and promote models of good practice**

Strategic Goal 3

Good Governance and Sustainability

Strategic Priorities

- To support capacity building to develop services in our region
- Ethical governance to ensure accountability and value for money
- Continuing professional development
- Ensure Integrity in all aspects of our service delivery

Strategic Actions

- Provision of targeted specific training for youth service partners and providers
- Continue to support projects and services with reporting mechanisms to measure value for money of programmes and services in line with VFMPR 2013
- Ensure compliance with Circular 13/2014 “Management and Accountability for Grants from Exchequer Funds” from the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform i.e. based upon vouched expenditure.
- Continue to embed good governance across the Youth and Sport Development Service in line with the code of practice for governance of ETBs

Strategic Goal 4

Effective Communication and Collaboration

Strategic Priorities

- **Collaboration – partnerships with local communities, voluntary groups, Youth Organizations**
- **To formulate strategic partnerships within all regions with statutory and local delivery**

Strategic Actions

- **Develop opportunities for networking to support continuous improvement across youth service providers**
- **Represent DDLETB Youth and Sport Development Service on local forums to promote continuous provision and development of high quality youth services**
- **Promote youth services across DDLETB and our relevant partners**

References:

1. Socio Demographic profile

[Link to socio demographic profile](#)

2. Youth Services and Youth Worker Consultation

Consultations were held with local youth services, youth workers and young people for the purpose of formulating this youth work development plan. Sessions were structured to facilitate a reflective process for youth workers and youth services and to create an opportunity for discussion and networking.

[Link to summary of consultations](#)

➤ Identified Areas for Priority Youth Services Consultation

- Targeted specific training (Workshops), E.g. opportunities for upskilling, data analysis training, form filling, cultural sensitivities, ASD, minorities
- Support around the collection and Analysis of data – to advocate on behalf of the projects. Facilitate a space for local knowledge in relation to youth issues
- Opportunity to share and connect (share best practice and learn from each other) /Networking
- Capacity building – support from Youth Officers on the ground
- Support with governance

➤ Summary Findings Youth Consultation

Young people were asked to identify what was important to them

• Having family, friends and food	• Being involved in my community
• Feeling safe and being valued	• Themselves
• Football and Sport	• Putting a stop bullying
• Relationships	• Sport
• Friends	• Helping others
• Having youth workers and a youth centre	• Shopping centres
• School	• Community centres & Youth Services
• Youth Workers Teachers	•

➤ **Challenges and difficulties faced by young people**

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No money	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bullying
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fear of being the same	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fear of being different
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Peer pressure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exams
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mental health	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of employment opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of facilities/teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drug dealers
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drinking	

3. Better Outcomes Brighter Futures 2014-2020

https://www.dcy.gov.ie/documents/cypp_framework/BetterOutcomesBetterFutureReport.pdf