



***Time to Move on from Congregated Settings:  
A Strategy for Community Inclusion***



***Annual Progress Report 2018***



**TRANSFORMING LIVES**

*Programme to Implement the Recommendations of the 'Value for Money and Policy Review of the Disability Services in Ireland'*

## Acknowledgements

This report has been compiled with the support of staff from all the congregated settings who diligently update the master data set for each service on an annual basis.

While this report is statistical in nature we would also wish to acknowledge the commitment of staff working at all levels in organisations across the country whose leadership and resilience is supporting people to move to new homes in their communities. The on-going commitment of these staff to the vision of *Time to Move on* is fundamental in bringing about meaningful and sustainable change that is enabling people “*to live ordinary lives in ordinary places*”.

## Introduction

This report provides an overview of the progress achieved during 2018 in transitioning people from congregated settings to community based homes of their choice, in line with the *Time to Move on* policy.

The report is shorter than in previous years focussing on providing the key statistical data on the continuing implementation of the policy during 2018. This includes information on the changes in the number of current residents by their primary type of disability, the levels of support required and the length of stay in the setting. This information is also provided geographically by Community Healthcare Organisation (CHO). Details are also provided on the type of housing accessed by the people who have transitioned and their new living arrangements.

The report also provides similar statistical information on the people remaining in congregated settings. The report concludes with an update of several key charts from the Review of Implementation Report 2012-2017, to show the progress achieved up to 2018 and an overview of the impact of the policy implementation over a seven-year period.

It can be noted that previous reports<sup>1</sup> have detailed the success factors and outlined the key challenges and learning over the period of the policy implementation and the key success factors were identified and expanded upon. The challenges remain particularly in terms of accessing suitable housing.

As momentum gathers, the impact the implementation of the policy is having on the lives of people with a disability is becoming more evident. The *Review of the Policy Implementation 2012 -2017 Time to Move On from Congregated Settings* highlighted this through a number of case studies and commentary from the National Disability Authority and the Health & Information Authority (HIQA).

HIQA have recently published a report, *Five years of regulation in designated centres for people with a disability*, which is a commentary on the first five years of statutory regulation of designated residential centres for people with disabilities in Ireland. The report includes

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<sup>1</sup> Progress Report on the implementation of Time to Move On from Congregated Settings Annual Report 2015, 2016, 2017

some commentary on the impact of people moving from congregated settings to new homes in the community. In its conclusion the report notes that:

*“Inspection data also shows that where residents have moved from large campus-based settings into smaller individualised homes in the community, residents have experienced improvements to their quality of life” and that “Many residents have told inspectors that their lives have changed positively following these moves”*

The full report is available at <https://www.higa.ie/reports-and-publications/key-reports-and-investigations/five-years-regulation-designated-centres>

## Population Remaining in Congregated Settings

The HSE National Service Plan (NSP) 2018 identified a target of 160 people to complete their transition from a congregated setting during the year. The Master Data Set which captures data on the movements in the congregated settings population confirms that 165 people completed their transitions, ten more than were reported at the end of the year.

By the end of 2018, there were 2,136 people who remained resident in congregated settings. This was a decrease of 226 people in the total number of people, which takes into account all the all movements including transitions, deaths, emergency admissions and other discharges and transfers.

A summary of all of the movements in the congregated setting population during 2018 is presented in Table 1.

<b>Table 1: Movement of people in congregated settings during 2018</b>		
<b>Type of movement</b>	<b>No. of People</b>	<b>% of population on 01/01/2018</b>
People living in a congregated setting on 01/01/18	2,362*	n/a
A. People who moved to homes in the community in line with the policy	130	5.5
B. People who transitioned to other appropriate arrangements	35	1.5
<b>All transitions completed at A &amp; B above</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>7.1</b>
People admitted in year	33	14
People who passed away in 2018	94	4.0
<b>People living in a congregated setting on 31/12/18</b>	<b>2,136</b>	<b>90.4</b>

\* Following a validation exercise the opening figure for 2018 has been decreased by 8, from the closing figure of 2,370 reported in the 2017 Annual Report. This adjustment takes account of six deaths that were notified late and three other adjustments:

- Three individuals in a community house were included in error
- In one location two residents were not returned
- One person was returned twice.

## Transitions in 2018

Analysis in this section details the profile of the 165 people that were supported to transition during 2018 and examines various aspects of the post transition arrangements, including accommodation type and living arrangements.

In Table 2 below the age profile of people that were supported to move is given. This shows that the most populous age bracket was “aged 50 - 59 years” with 49 people (29.7%) transitioning, followed by the “aged 40-49 years” with 35 people (21.2%) transitioning.

The average age of the people that transitioned was 52 years, the oldest people to move were 84 years old (two people) and the youngest person was 20 years of age.

<b>Table 2: Age Profile of residents that transitioned in 2018</b>		
<b>Age Category</b>	<b>No. of People</b>	<b>% of those that transitioned</b>
0-18	0	0
18-29	13	7.9
30-39	21	12.7
40-49	35	21.2
50-59	49	29.7
60-69	28	17.0
70-79	13	7.9
80 Plus	6	3.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 3 identifies the primary disability of the people that were supported to move. It confirms that 67 people who transitioned have a moderate intellectual disability, accounting for almost 41% of all those who moved. There were 54 people (32.7%) with a severe intellectual disability and a further 27 people (16.4%) with a profound disability who moved during 2018.

<b>Table 3: Level of Disability of the people that transitioned in 2018</b>		
<b>Primary Disability Identified</b>	<b>No. of People</b>	<b>% of those that transitioned</b>
Borderline	1	0.6
Mild	11	6.7
Moderate	67	40.6
Severe	54	32.7
Profound	27	16.4
Physical & Sensory	2	1.2
Dual Diagnosis	3	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>100.0</b>

In table 4 below the level of support needs for all those that transitioned is given. Similar to previous years a significant number of the people who moved to the community during 2018 have high or intensive support needs with high levels of support required by 96 people (58%) and 13 people (8%) requiring intensive support. A further 48 people (29%) required moderate levels of support.

<b>Table 4: Level of support needs of the people that transitioned in 2018</b>		
<b>Support Needs Identified</b>	<b>No. of People</b>	<b>% of those that transitioned</b>
Low	8	4.8
Minimum	0	0.0
Moderate	48	29.1
High	96	58.2
Intensive	13	7.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Looking at the *Level of Disability* (Table 3) and the *Level of Support Needs* (Table 4) together, of the 67 people with a moderate level of disability who transitioned 35 (52%) required moderate levels of support and 31 people (40%) required intensive support.

For people with a severe intellectual disability who transitioned 43 people (80%) required high levels of support and a further 6 people (11%) required intensive support. In addition to identifying the level of support needs, service providers also indicated that 53 of the 165 residents who transitioned required support for behaviours that challenge. Of these 53 residents, 5 required moderate levels of support, 38 people (over 70%) required high levels of support and 9 people required intensive supports.

Table 5 below identifies the length of time people had lived within a congregated setting prior to their transition in 2018. The longest period lived in a congregated setting was 69 years, while the shortest time recorded was less than a year. There were 15 people (9.1%) of those that moved in 2018, who had lived in congregated settings for over 50 years before they transitioned.

<b>Table 5: Length of stay in a congregated setting prior to transition</b>		
<b>Length of Stay as at 1/1/2018</b>	<b>No. of People</b>	<b>% of those that transitioned</b>
less than 1	1	0.6
1-4 yrs	7	4.2
5-10 yrs	17	10.3
11-20 yrs	31	18.8
21-30 yrs	45	27.3
31-40 yrs	16	9.7
41-50 yrs	30	18.2
51 yrs plus	15	9.1
Not Known	3	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The information included in Tables 2-5 above is available by CHO Area in Appendix 1:

- Age profile of residents that transitioned in 2018
- Level of disability of the people that transitioned in 2018
- Level of support needs of the people that transitioned in 2018
- Length of stay in congregated setting prior to transition



Table 6 below identifies the housing solution used to support the people that completed their transition in 2018. Similar to previous years the most frequently identified housing solution to support people moving from congregated settings was placements in new community houses. A total of 46 people (27.9%) moved to new homes. There were 37 people (22.4%) who moved to existing community houses and 29 people (17.6%) moved to homes provided by voluntary housing associations.

<b>Table 6: Housing solution for those that completed transition process</b>		
<b>Type of Housing Arrangement</b>	<b>No. of People</b>	<b>% of those that transitioned</b>
<b>Living Arrangements in line with policy</b>		
Local Authority Housing	5	3.0
Nursing Home	19	11.5
Approved Voluntary Housing Body	29	17.6
New Community Home	46	27.9
Private Rental	25	15.2
Existing Community House	37	22.4
Family Home	1	0.6
Other & Not Specified	3	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>100</b>

The type of living arrangements in place for the people that transitioned in 2018 is outlined in greater detail in Tables 7 and 8. Most transitions (79%) are to arrangements that are in line with the policy, where people live with no more than three other people with a disability in dispersed housing in the community.

A notable change in 2018 is the increase in private rental arrangements and houses provided by AHBs. The increase in these arrangements is a result of service providers taking innovative approaches to meeting the housing needs of people and developing viable options that utilise various mechanisms including social housing, private market, HSE funded, CAS funding and social welfare support. The approach from HSE, AHB's, local authorities and DHPLG to use the available funding streams flexibility and in combination has been key.

Table 7 shows that of the 165 people that transitioned, 130 people (79%) now live in arrangements with no more than three other people or are living with family members.

While 67 people (41%) are now sharing with three others, 33 people (20%) are living with two other people, 23 people (14%) are sharing with one other and 6 people (4%) are living alone.

<b>Table 7: Transition arrangements where there are no more than three other people with a disability</b>		
<b>Type of Living Arrangement</b>	<b>No. of People</b>	<b>% of those that transitioned</b>
<b>Living Arrangements in line with policy</b>		
Person is living alone	6	3.6
Sharing with one other person	23	13.9
Sharing with two other people	33	20.0
Sharing with three other people	67	40.6
Family	1	0.6
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>78.7</b>

In Table 8 the living arrangements for the other 35 people who transitioned to a range of alternative accommodation appropriate to their needs is given.

<b>Table 8: Transitions to other appropriate alternative arrangements</b>		
<b>Type of Living Arrangement</b>	<b>No. of People</b>	<b>% of those that transitioned</b>
<b>Other Living Arrangements</b>		
Existing Group Home - up to 9 others	15	9.1
Other - Palliative Care	1	0.6
Other - Nursing Home	19	11.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>22.6</b>

These are transitions where residents were supported to move in line with their person-centred plan to arrangements that offer an appropriate model of support. This includes 15 people (9%) who moved to existing community group homes that fall outside the congregated settings policy. These homes support between 5-9 residents which is greater than the number of residents recommended for new residential services, but they are not currently targeted for decongregation under the policy.

There were also 19 people (11.5%) that transferred to mainstream nursing homes, which supports the view that in some cases as people with a disability get older their primary need is for age-related support. Of the people who moved to nursing homes three were aged 80 or older and a further 11 were aged 60 or over. There were also 5 people, 4 in their 50's and one aged 45, who moved to a nursing home. As people with disabilities can develop age-related support needs earlier than the general population, once this is in line with a person's individual plan, a nursing home may be highly appropriate to their needs and in line with their wishes.

There was also one person moved to a specialist palliative care setting during the year in line with their particular support needs.

## People who passed away during 2018

During the year 94 people living in congregated settings passed away and Table 9 below identifies the degree of disability, age profile and level of support needs of these people.

Table 9: Profile of People living in congregated settings who passed away in 2018								
Degree of Disability	Total	%	Age	Total	%	Support	Total	%
Mild	5	5.3	0-18	1	1.1	Low	2	2.1
Moderate	30	31.9	18-29	1	1.1	Moderate	16	17.0
Severe	33	35.1	30-39	5	5.3	High	61	64.9
Profound	20	21.3	40-49	13	13.8	Intensive	15	16.0
Phys. & Sensory	6	6.4	50-59	19	20.2			
			60-69	30	31.9			
			70-79	17	18.1			
			80 Plus	6	6.4			
			Not stated	2	2.1			
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Analysis of the data shows that over 64% (61) of the people who passed away had high support needs and a further 16% (15) had intensive support needs. 56.4% (53) of people who passed away had a severe or profound intellectual disability and required high levels of support.

Of the people who passed away 56% (53) were 60 years of age or over, with a further 20% (19) aged over 50 years.

By cross-referencing the information provided in earlier datasets it can be confirmed that 6 of the people (6.4% of those who passed way) were admitted during the period 2015 – 2018, including one person admitted during 2018.

## Admissions during 2018

As in previous years, there continues to be a small number of admissions to congregated settings. During the year 33 people were recorded as new or return admissions to congregated settings.

In table 10 the reasons given for admission are captured.

<b>Table 10: Reason for admission of people in 2018</b>		
<b>Reason Identified</b>	<b>No. of Peopl</b>	<b>% of those admitted</b>
From community service due to changing need (incl. part time & lower support placements)	12	36.4
Conversion of on-going long-term respite place	2	6.0
Personal Health / Medical Reasons /End of Life	3	9.1
From home due to change in carer circumstances	3	9.1
Specialist requirement	4	12.1
Safeguarding	4	12.1
Not specified	5	15.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The changing support needs of people with disabilities are the most significant factor impacting the number of people being admitted to congregated settings. These needs vary significantly but include behaviours that challenge, age related conditions including dementia, increasing nursing and medical care needs. The data set does not capture whether the admission is driven by the need for different accommodation i.e. person now requires ground floor, accessible and / or adopted housing or the need for additional staff support that might include a change in skill set of staff.

There are also a number of people admitted from home whose primary carer may be an aging parent or sibling.

An analysis of the profile of the people admitted in 2018 was undertaken. In table 11 the age profile of the people admitted is given. This shows that 10 people (30%) admitted were aged between 50 and 59 years of age and a further 9 people (27%) admitted were aged between 60 and 70 years of age.

<b>Table 11: Age Profile of residents admitted in 2018</b>		
<b>Age Category</b>	<b>No. of People</b>	<b>% of those Admitted</b>
Aged under 18	1	3.0
Aged 18 to 29 years	3	9.1
Aged 30 to 39 years	5	15.2
Aged 40 to 49 years	5	15.2
Aged 50 to 59 years	10	30.3
Aged 60 to 69 years	9	27.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 12 below identifies the level of disability of the people that were admitted during in 2018.

<b>Table 12: Level of disability of the people admitted in 2018</b>		
<b>Primary Disability</b>	<b>No. of People</b>	<b>% of those admitted</b>
Mild	4	12.1
Moderate	14	42.4
Severe	8	24.2
Profound	2	6.1
Physical & Sensory	5	15.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100</b>

This confirms that 14 people (42%) who were admitted have a moderate degree of disability and 8 people (24%) have a severe level of disability. The data indicates that almost 55% of those admitted (18 people) required a high level of support with 9% (three people) requiring an intensive level of support.

Table 13 below identifies the type of settings to which people were admitted during in 2018 to 19 different locations. The use of large campus settings is still an option being used, in some instances.

<b>Table 13: Type of placement to which people were admitted in 2018</b>		
<b>Type of Placement</b>	<b>No. of People</b>	<b>% of those admitted</b>
Large campus	9	27.3
Specialist Unit	8	24.2
Community Cluster	6	18.2
Single Unit	6	18.2
Older Persons Unit	4	12.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100.0</b>

It can be noted that the rate of admission has remained relatively static with 33 admissions during 2018 compared to 36 during 2017 and 34 in 2016. In general admissions each year account for 1-2% of all those in a congregated setting.

## Status of Congregated Settings at end of 2018

At the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2018 there were 2,136 people resident in congregated settings, captured on the master data set. Below is an analysis of the profile of the population.

### Profile of Residents in congregated settings on 31/12/2018

Table 14 summarises the age profile of the residents that remained in congregated settings at the end of 2018. The original report found that over 50% of all residents were in the age range 40-60 years, with a further 34% aged over 60. The 2018 data confirms as expected that the population in the congregated settings is ageing. Year on year the proportion of residents in age brackets over 50 has increased, rising from 57.9% in 2016 to 63% in 2018.

<b>Table 14: Age profile of residents remaining in congregated setting at end of 2018</b>		
<b>Age Category</b>	<b>No. of People</b>	<b>% of those that remaining</b>
0-18	8	0.4
18-29	59	2.8
30-39	232	10.9
40-49	483	22.6
50-59	613	28.7
60-69	470	22.0
70-79	211	9.9
80 Plus	51	2.4
Not Known	9	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,136</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Currently 211 people (10%) of the residents are aged between 70-79 years of age and a further 51 people (2.4%) are now aged 80 or older. The overall percentage of people over the age of 70 has increased to 12.3%. The data is reflecting that, similar to the general population and people with disabilities in the community, people in congregated settings are living longer.

Chart 1 captures the age profile of the population in 2009 and again in 2018. Showing the “decade age ranges” this demonstrates the shift in the age profile of the residents. In 2009 the most populated age category was the 40 to 49 years with 483 people (27.6%). In 2018



the largest group fall into the 50-59 age bracket with 613 residents (28.7%) of the population in congregated settings in this age bracket.

**Chart 1: Age profile of residents 2009 & 2018**

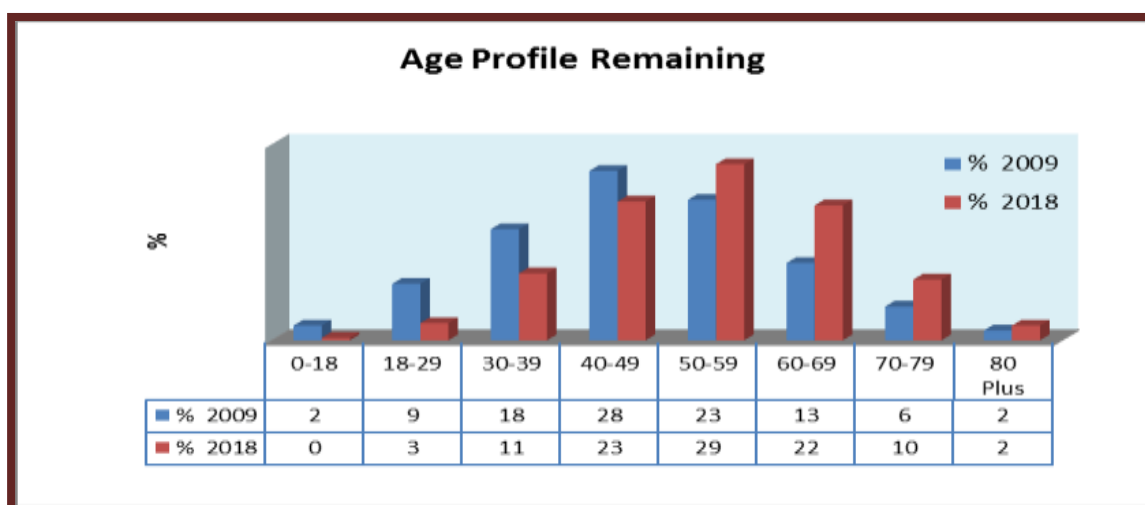


Table 15 summarises the level of disability of the residents that remained in congregated settings at the end of 2018. The data reflects that the population currently living in congregated settings continue to have high levels of disability with 1,179 people (over 55%) identified as having a severe or profound level of disability.

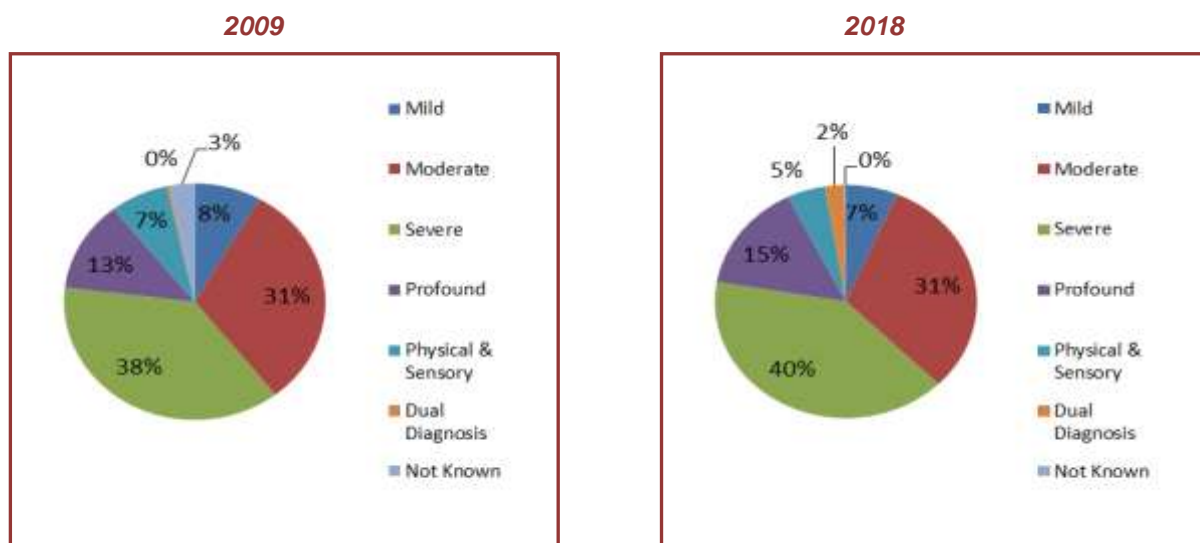
<b>Table 15: Level of disability of people in congregated settings at end of 2018</b>		
<b>Primary Disability Identified</b>	<b>No. of People</b>	<b>% of those remaining</b>
Borderline	1	0.0
Mild	135	6.3
Moderate	665	31.1
Severe	859	40.2
Profound	320	15.0
Physical & Sensory	101	4.7
Dual Diagnosis	50	2.3
Not Known	5	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,136</b>	<b>100.0</b>

A comparison of the level of disability of residents in 2009 and 2018 is given in Chart 2. It is interesting to note that the range in levels of disability has remained static over the last 8 years. This indicates that the change in circumstances across all levels of disability for all those in congregated settings has been similar with no particular group benefitting more or being marginalised as a result of the policy implementation.

The percentage of people with a severe intellectual disability has remained constant between 39-40% but the overall number of people has reduced by 678 people (44%). There has been a 4% rise in the percentage of residents that have a profound level of disability from 2009 to 2018 but a decrease in the total number of 188 people.

Overall, even though the percentage of residents with a severe or profound disability has risen from 51% to 55% of the total, the actual number of people with this level of disability has fallen by 986 people by the end of 2018.

**Chart 2: Level of disability of residents**



As previously outlined in Table 3, 82 people who transitioned in 2018 had a severe or profound intellectual disability, which was 48.8% of all those who moved.

In relation to people with a mild disability, there is a slight reduction from 6.7% to 6.3% of people remaining in a congregated setting, but the overall numbers have actually fallen by 202 (60%) in 2018. The number of people whose primary disability is a physical and sensory disability continues to decrease. In 2009 there were 297 people identified as having primary physical and sensory disability, which accounted for 7% of the

congregated setting population. In 2018 this has fallen to 101 people or 4.7% of the congregated settings population.

In addition to the primary disability, Table 16 outlines the level of support required by people remaining in congregated settings at the end of 2018. At the current time there is no standard assessment tool used across disability services to determine level of support and on this basis there may be some variance in how providers interpret this question.

<b>Table 16: Level of support required by people in congregated settings at end of 2018</b>		
<b>Support Needs Identified</b>	<b>No. of People</b>	<b>% of those that remaining</b>
Low	125	5.9
Minimum	21	1.0
Moderate	449	21.1
High	1389	65.0
Intensive	147	6.9
Not Known	5	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,136</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Almost 1,389 people (65%) require a high level of support with 147 people (7%) requiring intensive support. Of those identified as having high support needs there are 685 people (49.3%) who have a severe intellectual disability and 271 people (19.5%) have a profound intellectual disability. A further analysis and cross reference of information on those requiring a high level shows that 530 of these people are aged 50 or under (38.2%), 409 (29.4%) are aged between 50-59 with 446 people (32.1%) aged 60 or over.

There are 146 people identified as having a low or minimum level of support. An analysis of the data for these people shows there are 104 people aged over 50 years, of which 56 people are aged 60 or over, including 8 people aged over 80 years. As the support needs of people with disabilities can increase as people age, it is anticipated that the recorded support needs of these individuals may need to be updated to accurately reflect current need.

Amongst the 146 people identified as having low or minimum support needs, there is a wide range in the type and degree of disability, There are 11 people with a severe or profound intellectual disability , 13 with a physical and/or sensory disability and 51 people with a mild intellectual disability of which most are living in a MHID setting.

As there is currently no standard national assessment tool, the level of support indicated in the data returns may be somewhat subjective. Work will be undertaken with services to interrogate and quality assure this data further in 2019.

The 2018 master data set also provides scope for details to be provided on additional specific needs that might impact on people’s residential supports. These needs can be categorised under a number of headings including medical conditions, genetic conditions, acquired disabilities, epilepsy, high nursing, complex care needs, autism, physical disabilities and mental health conditions.

Table 17 examines the prevalence rates of high medical needs/ medical frailty and behaviours that challenge, as these two categories were captured in the original report.

<b>Table 17: Prevalence rates of high medical needs and behaviours that challenge</b>		
<b>Length of Stay as at 31/12/2018</b>	<b>No. of People</b>	<b>% of Residents</b>
<b>2009</b>		
High Medical Needs /Medical Frailty*	723	17.6%
Behaviours that challenge	1089	26.6%
<b>2018</b>		
High Medical Needs /Medical Frailty*	411	24.8%
Behaviours that challenge*	652	30.5%

*\*The 2009 figures were based on a survey completed by service providers. The 2018 figures are based on the master data set question where high medical needs were identified.*

Behaviours that challenge are identified for over 650 people. Epilepsy is the most common medical condition identified for 462 people, and 200 people have an autism diagnosis.

There are 370 people identified as having high medical needs and over 170 people have an identified mental health diagnosis recorded. These categories are not necessarily mutually exclusive and there is no additional available information on 484 records.

The data shows that the rate of occurrence of those additional support needs amongst the congregated setting population has marginally increased.

Finally, an analysis was done to look at how long the people have been living in congregated settings. This information is provided in Table 18 below which shows that 54% of people have now been living in a congregated environment for over 20 years (not including those for whom no information is available).

The number of people who have lived in a congregated setting for less than 1 year is 32 (1.5% of the total population). 151 people (7%) have lived for between 1-10 years in a congregated setting.

<b>Table 18: Length of stay in a congregated setting</b>		
<b>Length of Stay as at 1/1/2018</b>	<b>No. of People</b>	<b>% of those that remaining</b>
less than 1	32*	1.5
1-4 yrs	55	2.6
5-10 yrs	96	4.5
11-20 yrs	309	14.5
21-30 yrs	306	14.3
31-40 yrs	274	12.8
41-50 yrs	319	14.9
51 yrs plus	257	12.0
Not Known	488	22.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,136</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*\* One person admitted during 2018 passed away during 2018*

In Appendix 2 information on the population remaining in congregated settings at the end of 2018 is broken down by CHO as follows:

- Age profile of residents remaining in congregated settings
- Level of disability of the people that remaining in congregated settings
- Level of support needs of the people that remaining in congregated settings
- Length of stay in congregated setting

## Profile of Congregated Setting Locations at year end 2018

At the end of 2018 there remain 20 service providers, returning information on 58 service areas that are made up of 83 stand-alone centres or campus settings. The map on page details the geographical spread of the remaining congregated settings across the nine HSE CHO Areas. This also includes data on the number of congregated centres operated by the HSE and voluntary sector providers in each Area, along with the overall number of residents within these locations.

During 2018 the full closure of two congregated setting locations was completed. These were the HSE's Cuan Aoibheann centre in the Phoenix Park, Dublin and the St. Mary's Centre in Delvin run by the Muiriosa Foundation. The closure of Cuan Aoibheann was completed through the collaborative efforts of the HSE and Cheshire Ireland. The closure of St. Marys Centre, which had at one time accommodated over 70 residents, was led by Muiriosa and completed with the support of the HSE locally and with some HSE capital funding.

Whilst no other locations were closed entirely during 2018 a significant number of people have transitioned from a number of the priority centres which has led to a reduction in overcrowding, the closure of some campus based units and enabled person centred support and preparation for further transitions. In Table 19 below the high number of people to move from six named priority centres are noted.

**Table 19: Congregated Settings with the highest number of transitions in 2018**

Service Provider	No. of People transitioned
St. John of God Kildare	26
St. Patrick's Centre Kilkenny	22
St John of God, Drumcar	17
HSE – Cregg Sligo	14
HSE - St Raphael's Youghal	12
HSE - Áras Attracta	12

Year on year there is an increase in the number of locations where the remaining resident population falls below the threshold of 10 residents, which is the definition of a congregated setting. These centres continue to be identified as congregated on the basis that the residents remain in the original setting that does not effectively support community living and inclusion and are detailed in Table 20.

<b>Table 20: Congregated settings with less than 10 residents at the end of 2018</b>	
<b>Name of Setting</b>	<b>Number of Residents</b>
HSE Donegal, Séan O' Heihir, Stranorlar	3
HSE Donegal, Cill Aoibhinn, Donegal Town	7
HSE Donegal, Inbhear na Mara	9
Cheshire Ireland, O'Dwyer Home, Mayo	5
Cheshire Ireland, Tullow, Sligo	9
Cluan Fhionnain	4
HSE Florence House Wexford	8
HSE Dawn House Wexford	7
Cheshire Ireland, Abbeyview, Carlow	7
Sunbeam Services, Dunavon, Rathdrum	8
Sunbeam Services, Hall Lodge, Arklow	2
St John of Gods, Carmona, Bray	9
St. Margaret's Dublin	8
Laura Lynn Dublin	9
Daughters of Charity, St. Rosalie's, Portmarnock	8



## Map of Centres/Campus & No of Residents remaining by CHO Area at year end 2018

### CHO 1

Service Provider	Centre /Campus	Clients
HSE	6	142
1 Vol. Sector	2	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>161</b>

### CHO 2

Service Provider	Centre /Campus	Clients
HSE	1	59
2 Vol. Sector	3	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>94</b>

### CHO 3

Service Provider	Centre /Campus	Clients
HSE	-	-
3 Vol. Sector	4	223
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>223</b>

### CHO 4

Service Provider	Centre /Campus	Clients
HSE	3	40
5 Vol. Sector	29	535
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>575</b>



### CHO 5

Service Provider	Centre /Campus	Clients
HSE	3	25
4 Vol. Sector	5	79
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>104</b>

### CHO 6

Service Provider	Centre /Campus	Clients
HSE	2	33
5 Vol. Sector	8	78
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>111</b>

### CHO 7

Service Provider	Centre /Campus	Clients
HSE	-	-
5 Vol. Sector	5	370
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>370</b>

### CHO 8

Service Provider	Centre /Campus	Clients
HSE	-	-
2 Vol. Sector	2	82
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>82</b>

### CHO 9

Service Provider	Centre/campus	Clients
HSE	3	125
3 Vol. Sector	7	291
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>416</b>

## Review of Policy Implementation 2012-2018

At the end of 2017, the *Review of Policy Implementation 2012-2017* was published, which can be viewed on the Time to Move On webpage [www.hse.ie/timetomoveon/](http://www.hse.ie/timetomoveon/). Below, some of the key statistics charts and tables in the 2012-2017 report have been updated to include the 2018 data. A list of all the congregated settings at the end of 2018, including those that have closed since 2012 and the transitions completed to date is included in Appendix 3.

In Table 21 below, the number of people and the changes in the population in congregated settings over the period 2012-2018 are given.

**Table 21: Movements in the congregated settings population from 2012 to 2018**

No. of people who transitioned	826
No. of people who passed away	692*
No. of people admitted or re-admitted	255
No. of residents at end of 2018	2136

\* Following the validation of all the data up to 31/12/2018 this figure has been increased to include six deaths that occurred during the previous year but were not reported in the data for that year.

Chart A below sets out the key movements in the population over the seven year period since implementation commenced, including transitions, admissions and deaths.

**Chart A**

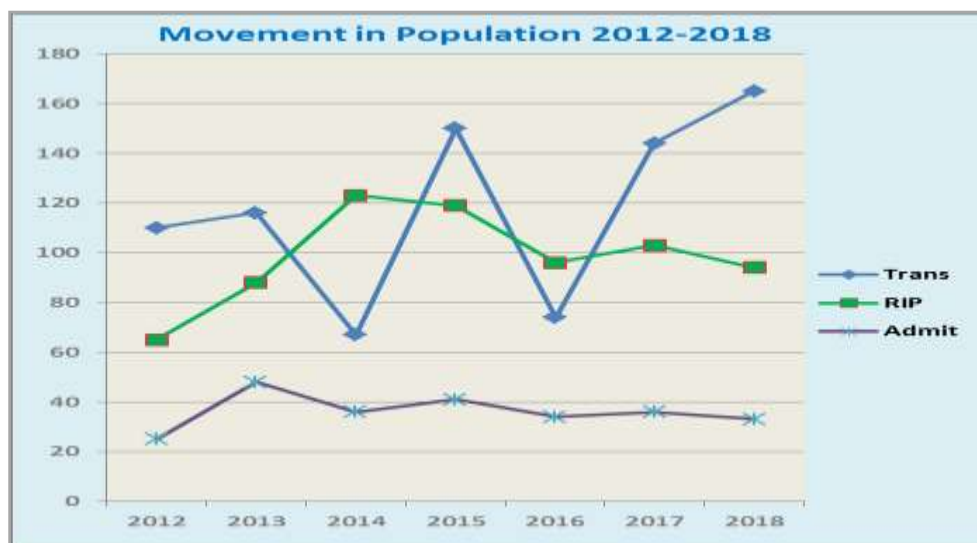


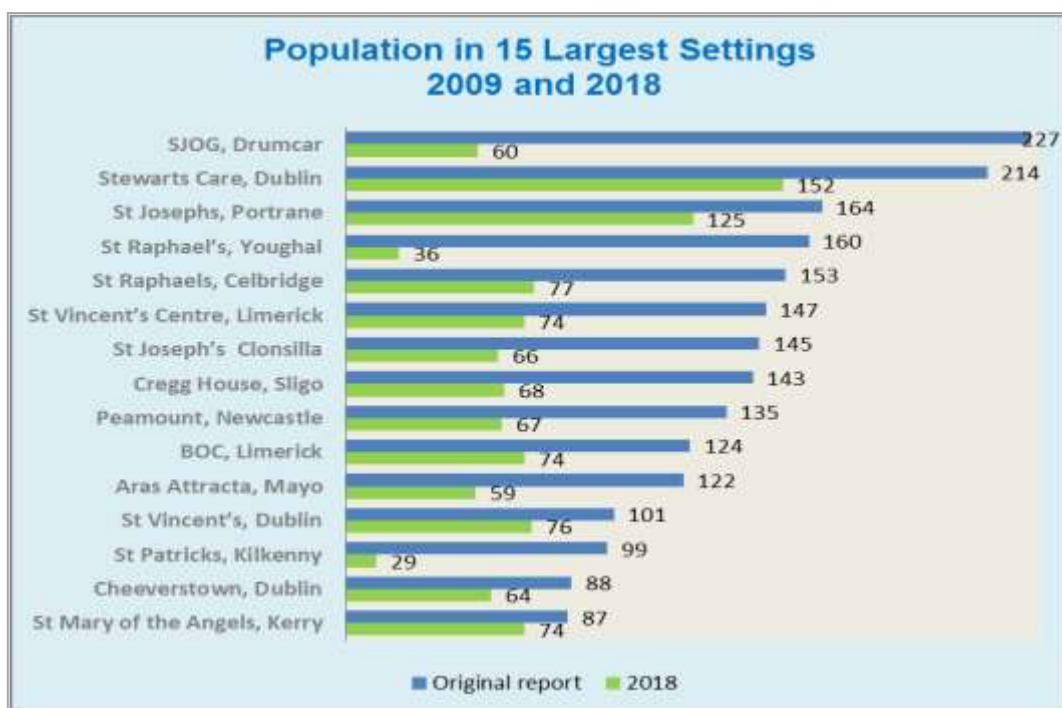
Chart B below sets out the number of transitions completed from 2012 to 2018, which highlights that there have been annual variations but that over the last two years the number of transitions has improved and is increasing, which is in line with expectations based on the availability of housing coming on stream through the capital funding stream.

**Chart B**



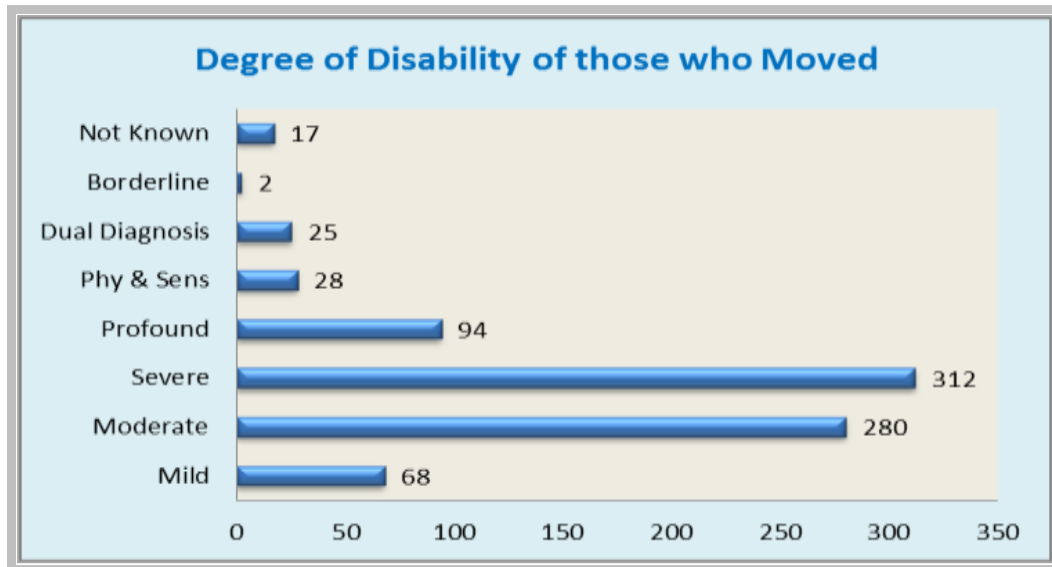
In Chart C below, the changes in the population in the 15 largest settings up to 2018 are given. This chart illustrates that there has been a very significant reduction in the numbers in many of the largest and highest priority settings, including St John of God Drumcar, St Raphaels Centre Youghal and St Patricks Kilkenny.

**Chart C**



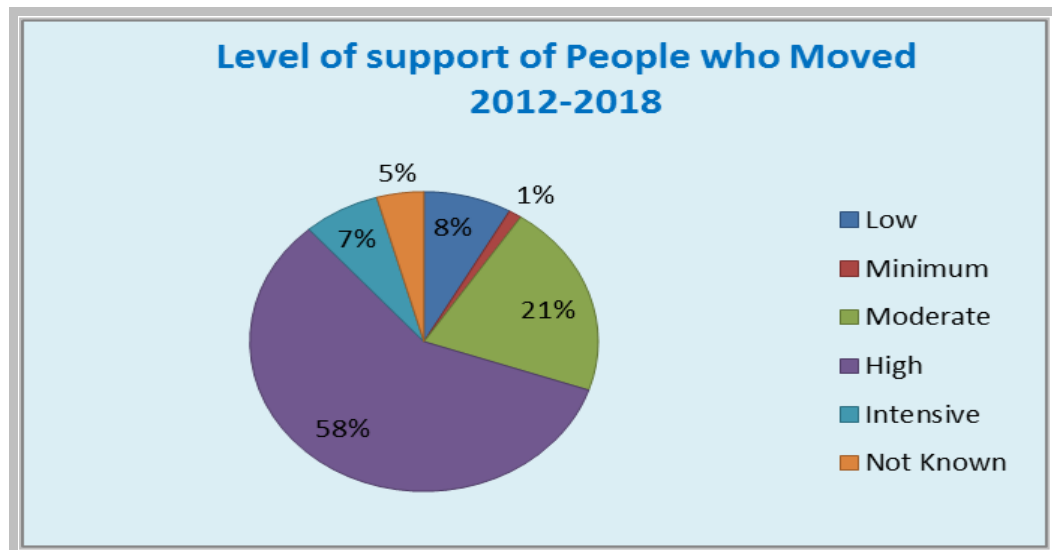
In Chart D below, the level and degree of disability identified for all those who have completed their transition is given.

**Chart D**



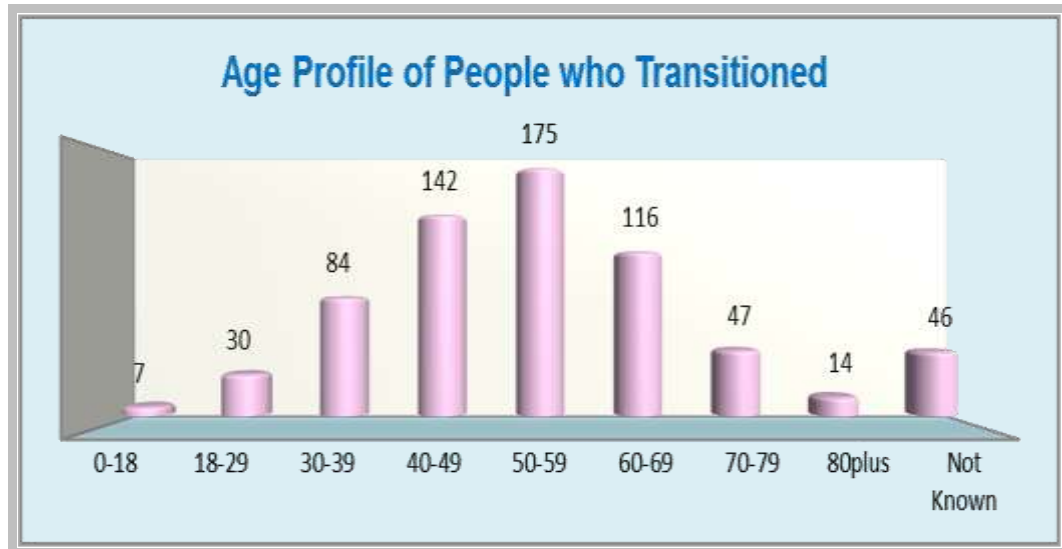
In Chart E below, the level of support of the people that transitioned, at the time of their move, is given.

**Chart E**



In Chart F below, the age profile of the people that transitioned, at the time of their move, is given.

**Chart F**



## Appendix 1: Data on those that transitioned in 2018 by CHO

<b>Age</b>	<b>CHO 1</b>	<b>CHO 2</b>	<b>CHO 3</b>	<b>CHO 4</b>	<b>CHO 5</b>	<b>CHO 6</b>	<b>CHO 7</b>	<b>CHO 8</b>	<b>CHO 9</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
0-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
18-29	5	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	1	13	8.9
30-39	1	1	0	0	11	1	3	3	1	21	12.5
40-49	2	3	0	7	5	2	11	4	1	35	23.8
50-59	5	5	2	6	8	1	10	8	4	49	28.6
60-69	2	2	1	6	0	0	6	4	7	28	16.7
70-79	0	0	0	8	0	2	0	1	2	13	7.7
80 Plus	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	6	1.8
Not Known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Disability</b>	<b>CHO 1</b>	<b>CHO 2</b>	<b>CHO 3</b>	<b>CHO 4</b>	<b>CHO 5</b>	<b>CHO 6</b>	<b>CHO 7</b>	<b>CHO 8</b>	<b>CHO 9</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Borderline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.6
Mild	0	0	0	7	0	3	0	0	1	11	6.5
Moderate	6	9	1	10	2	1	23	2	13	69	40.6
Severe	7	3	2	8	10	0	6	14	4	54	32.7
Profound	1	0	0	4	17	0	1	4	0	27	16.4
Physical & Sensory	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1.2
Dual Diagnosis	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	1.8
Not Known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Support</b>	<b>CHO 1</b>	<b>CHO 2</b>	<b>CHO 3</b>	<b>CHO 4</b>	<b>CHO 5</b>	<b>CHO 6</b>	<b>CHO 7</b>	<b>CHO 8</b>	<b>CHO 9</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Low	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	2	8	4.8
Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Moderate	4	11	1	9	0	3	7	0	13	48	29.1
High	11	0	2	11	27	1	21	20	3	96	58.2
Intensive	0	0	0	9	2	0	1	0	1	13	7.9
Not Known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Length of Stay</b>	<b>CHO 1</b>	<b>CHO 2</b>	<b>CHO 3</b>	<b>CHO 4</b>	<b>CHO 5</b>	<b>CHO 6</b>	<b>CHO 7</b>	<b>CHO 8</b>	<b>CHO 9</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Less than 1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.6%
1-4 yrs	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	7	4.2%
5-10 yrs	2	0	0	1	3	3	3	1	4	17	10.3%
11-20 yrs	1	5	0	5	5	1	6	3	5	31	18.8%
21-30 yrs	1	7	0	10	6	2	11	3	5	45	27.3%
31-40 yrs	0	0	3	4	5	0	2	2	0	16	9.7%
41-50 yrs	8	0	0	5	6	0	6	4	1	30	18.2%
50 yrs plus	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	7	2	15	9.1%
Over 80 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Not known	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	1.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Appendix 2: Population Remaining on 31/12/2018 by CHO

Age	CHO 1	CHO 2	CHO 3	CHO 4	CHO 5	CHO 6	CHO 7	CHO 8	CHO 9	Total	%
0-18	0	0	1	0	3	2	1	0	1	8	0.4%
18-29	2	3	5	17	7	3	8	0	14	59	2.8%
30-39	17	7	33	77	8	18	38	2	32	232	10.9%
40-49	46	18	58	171	31	25	57	16	61	483	22.6%
50-59	46	19	68	184	20	23	105	36	112	613	28.7%
60-69	35	27	37	87	23	23	103	23	112	470	22.0%
70-79	12	16	19	29	10	15	43	4	63	211	9.9%
80 Plus	2	4	2	9	2	2	10	1	19	51	2.4%
Not Known	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	2	9	0.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>2136</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Disability	CHO 1	CHO 2	CHO 3	CHO 4	CHO 5	CHO 6	CHO 7	CHO 8	CHO 9	Total	%
Borderline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.0
Mild	2	4	4	49	3	17	15	2	39	135	6.3
Moderate	51	25	60	180	24	39	123	15	148	665	31.1
Severe	74	49	114	209	46	19	120	45	183	859	40.2
Profound	14	2	26	92	30	10	108	20	18	320	15.0
Physical & Sensory	19	14	17	25	1	25	0	0	0	101	4.7
Dual Diagnosis	1	0	0	19	0	1	4	0	25	50	2.3
Not Known	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	5	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>2136</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Support	CHO 1	CHO 2	CHO 3	CHO 4	CHO 5	CHO 6	CHO 7	CHO 8	CHO 9	Total	%
Low	4	4	5	67	1	9	1	0	34	125	5.8
Minimum	2	0	7	9	0	2	0	0	1	21	1.0
Moderate	30	59	13	131	5	38	119	4	50	449	21.1
High	122	29	164	340	85	59	213	74	303	1389	65.1
Intensive	3	2	34	28	13	3	37	4	23	147	6.9
Not Known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>2136</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Length of Stay	CHO 1	CHO 2	CHO 3	CHO 4	CHO 5	CHO 6	CHO 7	CHO 8	CHO 9	Total	%
Less than 1	1	1	5	9	4	1	2	2	7	32	1.5
1-4 yrs	9	6	6	9	4	1	5	3	12	55	2.6
5-10 yrs	12	6	8	28	10	11	6	0	15	96	4.5
11-20 yrs	15	16	48	50	6	39	54	7	74	309	14.5
21-30 yrs	25	53	55	50	15	38	34	6	30	306	14.3
31-40 yrs	41	10	57	55	22	12	34	17	26	274	12.8
41-50 yrs	32	2	36	71	30	3	59	29	57	319	14.9
50 yrs plus	18	0	6	10	1	5	60	18	139	257	12.0
Over 80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Not known	8	0	2	293	12	1	116	0	56	488	22.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>2136</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Appendix 3: All transitions completed and Residents remaining in Congregated Settings up to 31/12/18

Service Providers and Locations in CHO Area 1				
Service Provider	Service Areas in CHO	Transitions up to y/e 2018	Residents as at 31/12/2018	No of Centres/Units/Campus's within this Service Area
Cheshire Ireland	Cheshire Letterkenny	4	11	1 centre, Letterkenny , Co Donegal
	Cheshire Sligo	1	8	1 centre, Sligo town
HSE	Donegal -Inbhear na Mara	0	9	1 centre, Bundoran , Co Donegal
	Donegal – JCM Complex	0	16	1 centre, Carndonagh, Co Donegal
	Donegal – Cill Aoibhinn	0	7	1 centre, Kilymard , Co Donegal
	Donegal – S.O'Hare	2	3	1 centre, Stranorlar, Co Donegal
	Sligo - Cloonamahon	6	39	1 centre, Collooney, Co. Sligo
	Sligo Cregg House	43	68	20 centres on campus, Ballincar, Co Sligo
		<b>56</b>	<b>161</b>	

Service Providers and Locations in CHO Area 2				
Service Provider	Service Areas in CHO	Transitions up to y/e 2018	Residents as at 31/12/2018	No of Centres/Units/Campus's within this Service Area
Brothers of Charity Galway	John Paul Centre	25	21	4 centres on campus, Ballybane, Galway city
	Kilcornan Centre		0	1 centre in Clarinbridge <b>CLOSED</b>
Cheshire Ireland	Cheshire Galway	2	9	1 centre, Galway city
	Cheshire Mayo	4	5	1 centre, Swinford, Co. Mayo
HSE	HSE Mayo - Aras Attracta	21	59	17 centres on campus, Swinford, Mayo
		<b>52</b>	<b>94</b>	

Service Providers and Locations in CHO Area 3				
Service Provider	Service Areas in CHO	Transitions up to y/e 2018	Residents as at 31/12/2018	No. of Centres/Units/Campus's within this Service Area
Brothers of Charity Limerick	Brothers of Charity, Limerick	17	74	16 centres, campus, Bawnmore, Limerick
Cheshire Ireland	Cheshire Limerick	0	19	1 centre, Newcastle West, Co. Limerick
Daughters of Charity	St. Vincent's Centre	17	105	22 centres, campus, Lisnagry, Limerick
	St. Anne's Centre	2	25	4 centres, campus, Roscrea, Co Tipperary
		<b>36</b>	<b>223</b>	



### Service Providers and Locations in CHO Area 4

Service Provider	Service Areas in CHO	Transitions up to y/e 2018	Residents as at 31/12/2018	No of Centres/Units/Campus's within this Service Area
Brothers of Charity Southern	Brothers of Charity, Upton Campus	3	27	6 centres on campus, Upton, Co. Cork
	Brothers of Charity, Lota Campus	3	39	12 centres on campus, Glanmire, Co. Cork
Cheshire Ireland	Cheshire, St Laurence, Cork	5	15	1 centre and apartments on a campus Glanmire, Co. Cork.
	Cheshire, Killarney	0	10	Apartment complex, Killarney
HSE	HSE Cork St. Raphael's Centre	53	36	10 centres, Youghal, Co. Cork. 4 on Campus A (Old Units) <b>CLOSED</b> 5 on Campus B (Oakvale); 1 other separate centre (Bayview)
	Grove House	28	0	One unit on campus, Cork City <b>CLOSED</b>
	Cluan Fhionnain	24	4	2 units on campus, Killarney, Co Kerry
COPE Foundation	COPE Foundation	16	341	9 centres Campus A, Montenotte, Cork
				3 centres Campus B, Montenotte, Cork
				7 centres Campus C, Hollyhill, Cork
				13 centres in Cork City locations :Togher (2), Tivoli, Glasheen (2), Deerpark (cluster of 7), Turners Cross
				13 centres in County Cork locations: Midleton, Skibbereen, Macroom, Fermoy, Kanturk, Ballincollig , Clonakilty (3) , Bandon (2), Mallow (2)
Cork Association for Autism	Cork Association for Autism	1	n/a	Campus setting in Carrigtwohill
St John of Gods	St John of God, Kerry Services, Beaufort	2	74	11 centres on campus, Beaufort, Co. Kerry.
St Vincent's Centre	Sisters of Charity, St. Vincent's Centre	13	29	2 units on campus, Cork City
		<b>148</b>	<b>575</b>	

*\*Cork Association for Autism is an Autism Specific Service that was not captured under the original report and is not currently actively working to progress decongregation. However one transition was facilitated in a previous year and is therefore included here .*

**Service Providers and Locations in CHO Area 5**

Service Provider	Service Areas in CHO	Transitions up to y/e 2018	Residents as at 31/12/2018	No of Centres/Units/Campus's within this Service Area
Brothers of Charity, South	Brothers of Charity, Waterford	11	11	1 centre, Belmont Park, Waterford
Carriglea Cairdre Services	Carriglea Cairdre Services	14	32	7 centres on a campus, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford
Cheshire Ireland	Cheshire Tullow	10	7	1 centre and apartment complex ,Tullow Co. Carlow
HSE	Wexford Residential IDS (WRIDS)	10	25	3 centres in Co Wexford locations
St. Patricks Centre, Kilkenny	St. Patricks Centre Kilkenny	53	29	2 Campus's, one of which has multiple units, Kilkenny City
		<b>98</b>	<b>104</b>	

**Service Providers and Locations in CHO Area 6**

Service Provider	Service Areas in CHO	Transitions up to y/e 2018	Residents as at 31/12/2018	No of Centres/Units/Campus's within this Service Area
Cheshire Ireland	Cheshire Shillelagh	1	19	1 centre, Shillelagh, Co. Wicklow
	Cheshire Monkstown	17	0	1 centre Monkstown <b>CLOSED</b>
Children's Sunshine Home	Children's Sunshine Home	0	9	1 centre, Foxrock, Dublin
HSE	Southside IDS, Aisling House	2	13	2 adjacent centres, Maynooth Co. Kildare.
	Southside IDS Good Counsel	29	0	<b>CLOSED</b>
	Southside IDS, Hawthorns	0	20	5 centres in a cluster , Stillorgan, Co. Dublin
St John of Gods	Carmona	0	9	1 centre on a campus, Bray. Co. Wicklow
St Margaret's Centre	St Margaret's Centre	33	8	1 campus, Donnybrook, Dublin
Sunbeam	Sunbeam, Hall Lodge	9	2	1 centre , Arklow, Co. Wicklow
	Sunbeam, Dunavon	0	8	1 centre, Rathdrum. Co. Wicklow
	Sunbeam, Roseanna Gardens	3	11	5 centres in cluster, Ashford, Co. Wicklow
	Sunbeam, Valleyview	2	12	2 adjacent centres, Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow
		<b>96</b>	<b>111</b>	

**Providers and Locations in CHO Area 7**

Service Provider	Service Areas in CHO	Transitions up to y/e 2018	Residents as at 31/12/2018	No of Centres/Units/Campus's within this Service Area
Cheeverstown	Cheeverstown House	8	63	14 centres on campus, Templeogue, Dublin
Peamount Healthcare	Peamount Healthcare	3	67	17 centres on campus, Newcastle, Co. Dublin
St John of God Services	St Raphael's Centre Celbridge	53	76	14 centres on campus, Celbridge, Co. Kildare
	Islandbridge	2	12	1 centre, Islandbridge, Dublin
Stewarts Care	Stewarts Care	7	152	25 centres on campus, Palmerstown, Dublin
		<b>73</b>	<b>370</b>	

**Providers and Locations in CHO Area 8**

Service Provider	Service Areas in CHO	Transitions up to y/e 2018	Residents as at 31/12/2018	No of Centres/Units/Campus's within this Service Area
Muiriosa Foundation	Moore Abbey	42	22	4 centres, campus, Monasterevin, Co. Kildare
	St. Mary's Centre	17	0	1 unit on campus, Delvin Co Westmeath <b>CLOSED 2018</b>
HSE	Alvernia House	33	0	<b>CLOSED</b>
	St. Peter's	15	0	<b>CLOSED</b>
	Lough Sheever	19	0	<b>CLOSED</b>
St John of Gods	St Mary's Centre	64	60	15 centres on campus, Drumcar, Dunleer, Co Louth
		<b>190</b>	<b>82</b>	

Providers and Locations in CHO Area 9				
Service Provider	Service Areas in CHO	Transitions up to y/e 2018	Residents as at 31/12/2018	No of Centres/Units/Campuses within this Service Area
Cheshire Ireland	Cheshire, Cara	2	13	1 centre, Phoenix Park, Dublin
St. Paul's	St Paul's	10	0	CLOSED
Daughters of Charity	St. Joseph's	3	92	16 centres on campus, Clonsilla, Dublin
	St. Louise's Centre	0	53	10 centres on campus, Glenmaroon, Dublin
	St. Rosalie's	7	8	1 centre, Portmarnock, Co. Dublin.
	St. Vincent's Centre	8	76	13 centres on campus, Navan Road, Dublin
HSE	HSE, Cuan Aoibheann	19	0	1 centre, Phoenix Park, Dublin CLOSED 2018
	HSE, St. Josephs IDS	17	125	16 centres on 1 campus, Donabate Co. Dublin
				1 campus with multiple units, Oldtown, Co. Dublin
				1 centre, Lusk, Co Dublin
St. Michael's House	Baldoyle	9	11	1 centre, Baldoyle, Dublin
	Ballymun	2	38	6 centres on campus, Ballymun, Dublin
		<b>77</b>	<b>416</b>	
<b>Total ALL AREAS</b>		<b>826</b>	<b>2136</b>	

#### Additional Notes

A number of transitions were completed and at least 2 services ( Cheshire Ireland Barrett Home and St Teresa's Centre Temple Hill) closed completely in the period of time between when the report was drafted (2009-10) and published (2011) up to when detailed tracking commenced in late 2013. These transitions and closures are not captured in the detail above as they occurred before robust and validated tracking commenced.

*Report Dated: July 2019*