Time to Move on from Congregated Settings:

A Strategy for Community Inclusion

Annual Progress Report 2019

TRANSFORMING LIVES

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

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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 2019 in transitioning people from congregated settings to community based homes of their choice, in line with the *Time to Move on* policy.

The report focuses on providing the key statistical data on the continuing implementation of the policy during 2019. 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 a section that captures the progress achieved and an overview of the impact of the policy implementation since 2012.

Population Remaining in Congregated Settings

The HSE National Service Plan (NSP) 2019 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 116 people completed their transitions.

By the end of 2019, there were 1,953 people who remained resident in the tracked congregated settings[1]. This was a decrease of 189 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 2019 is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Movement of people in congregated settings during 2019		
Type of movement	**No. of People**	**% of population on 01/01/2019**
People living in a congregated setting on 01/01/19	2,142[2]	n/a
A. People who moved to homes in the community in line with the policy	97	4.5
B. People who transitioned to other appropriate arrangements	19	0.9
All transitions completed at A & B above	**116**	**5.4**
People admitted in year	23	1.1
People who passed away in 2019	97	4.5
People living in a congregated setting on 31/12/19	**1,953**	**91.2**

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[1] The **tracked congregated settings** are those locations listed on the *Register of Congregated Settings* that was put in place when the policy was implemented in 2012.   Since 2014 these locations have submitted a detailed dataset return annually.

[2] Following a validation exercise the opening figure for 2019 has been increased by 6, from the closing figure of 2,136 reported in the 2018 Annual Report. This adjustment takes account of six people who were omitted from the data in 2018 one new admission and*five individuals in a particular setting.

Transitions in 2019

Analysis in this section details the profile of the 116 people that were supported to transition during 2019 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 brackets were equally "aged 50 - 59 years" and "aged 40-49 years" with 34 people (29.3%) transitioning in each.

The median age of the people that transitioned was 52 years, with an average age of 54 years. The oldest person to move was 90 years old and the youngest person was 9 years old.

Table 2: Age Profile of residents that transitioned in 2019		
Age Category	**No. of People**	**% of those that transitioned**
0-18	2	1.7
18-29	2	1.7
30-39	10	8.6
40-49	34	29.3
50-59	34	29.3
60-69	17	14.7
70-79	12	10.3
80 Plus	5	4.3
Total	**116**	**100.0**

Table 3 identifies the primary disability of the people that were supported to move. It confirms that 44 people who transitioned have a severe intellectual disability, accounting for almost 38% of all those who moved. There were 33 people (28.4%) with a moderate intellectual disability and a further 15 people (12.9%) with a profound disability who moved during 2019.

Table 3: Level of Disability of the people that transitioned in 2019		
Primary Disability Identified	**No. of People**	**% of those that transitioned**
Not specified	1	0.9
Mild	11	9.5
Moderate	33	28.4
Severe	44	37.9
Profound	15	12.9
Physical & Sensory	11	9.5
Dual Diagnosis	1	0.9
Total	**116**	**100.0**

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 2019 had substantial support needs with 60 people (51.7%) noted as having high support needs and 5 people (4.3%) requiring intensive support. A further 41 people (35.3%) required moderate levels of support.

Table 4: Level of support needs of the people that transitioned in 2019		
Support Needs Identified	**No. of People**	**% of those that transitioned**
Low	9	7.8
Minimum	1	0.9
Moderate	41	35.3
High	60	51.7
Intensive	5	4.3
Total	**165**	**100.0**

Table 5 below identifies the length of time people had lived within a congregated setting prior to their transition in 2019. The longest period lived in a congregated

setting was 68 years, while the shortest time recorded was less than two years. There were 13 people (11.2%) of those that moved in 2019, who had lived in congregated settings for over 50 years before they transitioned.

Table 5: Length of stay in a congregated setting prior to transition		
Length of Stay as at 1/1/2019	**No. of People**	**% of those that transitioned**
less than 1	0	0
1-4 yrs	4	3.4
5-10 yrs	8	6.9
11-20 yrs	16	13.8
21-30 yrs	23	19.8
31-40 yrs	19	16.4
41-50 yrs	27	23.3
51 yrs plus	13	11.2
Not Known	6	5.2
Total	**116**	**100.0**

Table 6 below identifies the housing solution used to support the people that completed their transition in 2019. In a change from previous years, when the most frequently identified housing solution was placements in new community houses, in 2019 the use of new and existing community homes was almost equal. A total of 37 people (31.9%) moved to new homes provided by either the HSE capital funding programme (28 people) or through Approved Housing bodies using CAS funding (9 people). There were also 37 people (31.9%) who moved to existing community houses with the service provider (28 people) or an Approved housing Body (9 people). The allocations of homes from the Local Authority doubled from 5 in 2018 to 11 in 2019.

Table 6: Housing solution for those that completed transition process		
Type of Housing Arrangement	**No. of People**	**% of those that transitioned**
New HSE funded Community Home	28	24.1
Existing Service Provider House	28	24.1
Local Authority Housing	11	9.5
Nursing Home	10	8.6
Existing Approved Housing Body	9	7.8
New Approved Housing Body Home	9	7.8
Other & Not Specified	8	6.9
Private Rental Arrangements	7	6.0
Family Home	3	2.6
Palliative Care Setting	2	1.7
Private Provider	1	0.9
Total	**116**	**100**

As seen in 2018, there is a significant uptake of private rental arrangements and houses are being provided by AHBs and local authorities. These arrangements are coming on stream as a result of service providers taking innovative approaches to meeting the housing needs of people and developing viable options. The HSE, AHB's, local authorities and DHPLG have continued to develop co-funding arrangements and use resources with some flexibility, which has been key to successfully completing some projects.

The type of living arrangements in place for the people that transitioned in 2019 is outlined in greater detail in Tables 7 and 8. Most transitions (80.2%) 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.

Table 7 shows that of the 116 people that transitioned, 93 people now live in arrangements with no more than three other people or are living with family members.

While 34 people (29.3%) are now sharing with three others, 31 people (26.7%) are living

with two other people, 12 people (10.3%) are sharing with one other and 8 people (6.9%) are living alone.

Table 7: Transition arrangements where there are no more than three other people with a disability		
Type of Living Arrangement	**No. of People**	**% of those that transitioned**
Living Arrangements in line with policy		
Person is living alone	8	6.9
Sharing with one other person	12	10.3
Sharing with two other people	31	26.7
Sharing with three other people	34	29.3
Less than four others (exact no. unspecified)	5	4.3
Family	3	2.6
Subtotal	**93**	**80.2**

In Table 8 the living arrangements for the other 23 people who transitioned to a range of alternative accommodation appropriate to their needs is given. 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 six people (5.2%) who moved to existing community group homes that with less than nine residents fall outside the congregated settings policy. Although the number of people living in these homes is greater than the number of residents recommended for new residential services, they are not currently targeted for decongregation under the policy.

There were also five people that moved together into a new community group home. There was significant engagement with the residents and service in relation to this as it is not in line with the policy recommendation on no more than four residents. However, it was demonstrated that this was in line with the will and preference of the five individuals, who have lived together on a campus for many years and have meaningful friendships. On this basis, this arrangement was supported.

There were also 10 people (8.6%) 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, all were aged over 65 years of age except for one individual.   The younger person in their late 50's presented with a mild disability and significant physical health care needs that required nursing support and was supported to transition in line with their will and preference.   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.

Table 8: Transitions to other appropriate alternative arrangements		
Type of Living Arrangement	**No. of People**	**% of those that transitioned**
Other Living Arrangements		
New Group home with four others	5	4.3
Existing Group Home (up to nine others)	6	5.2
Palliative Care	2	1.7
Nursing Home	10	8.6
Total	**23**	**19.8**

There were also two people that moved to specialist palliative care settings during the year in line with their particular support needs.

People who passed away during 2019

During the year there were 97 people living in congregated settings who passed away. 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 2019								
Degree of Disability	Total	%	Age	Total	%	Support	Total	%
Mild	8	8.2	0-18	0	0	Low	2	2.1
Moderate	26	26.8	18-29	2	2.1	Moderate	20	20.6
Severe	43	44.3	30-39	2	2.1	High	66	68.0
Profound	13	13.4	40-49	9	9.4	Intensive	9	9.3
Phys. & Sensory	5	5.2	50-59	16	16.7			
Dual MHID	2	2.1	60-69	37	28.5			
			70-79	18	18.8			
			80 Plus	12	12.5			
			Not stated	0	0			
Total	**97**	**100.0**	**Total**	**97**	**100.0**	**Total**	**97**	**100.0**

Analysis of the data shows that over 68%, 66 people who passed away had high support needs and a further 9.3% (9 people) had intensive support needs.   Of the people who passed away 57.7% (56) had a severe or profound intellectual disability and required high levels of support.

Of the people who passed away 69.8% (67) were 60 years of age or over, with a further 16.7% (16) aged over 50 years.

By cross-referencing the information provided in earlier datasets it can be confirmed that 5 of the people (6.4% of those who passed way) were admitted since 2012 including three people admitted for end of life care in 2018.

Admissions during 2019

As in previous years, there continues to be a small number of admissions to congregated settings. During the year 23 people were recorded as new admissions to congregated settings.

In Table 10 below the reasons given for admission are captured.

Table 10: Reason for admission of people in 2019		
Reason Identified	**No. of People**	**% of those admitted**
Increased Medical/Nursing Care Needs	7	30.4
From community residential services (incl. part time & lower support placements) - change in care needs	5	21.7
From home - reason not specified	5	21.7
Family Crisis	3	13.0
Transfer from community home due to dementia	2	8.7
Discharge from an acute setting	1	4.3
Total	**23**	**100.0**

The changing support needs of people with disabilities is the most significant factor impacting the number of people being admitted to congregated settings. These needs vary from person to person but include increased nursing and medical care needs and support needs associated with dementia care. 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 small number of people admitted from home in response to a family crisis.

An analysis of the profile of the people admitted in 2019 was undertaken. In table 11 the age profile of the people admitted is given. This shows that 7 people (30%) admitted were aged between 50 and 59 years of age and a further 6 people (26.1%) admitted were aged

between 60 years of age or older.   This suggests that the admissions are driven by a combination of the changing needs of these individuals as they age and that the family carers, often older parents and/or existing low support service do not have the capacity to continue supporting them once the needs change.

Table 11: Age Profile of residents admitted in 2019		
Age Category	**No. of People**	**% of those Admitted**
Aged under 18	0	0
Aged 18 to 29 years	4	17.4
Aged 30 to 39 years	1	4.3
Aged 40 to 49 years	5	21.7
Aged 50 to 59 years	7	30.4
Aged 60 to 69 years	4	17.4
Aged over 70 years	2	8.7
Total	**23**	**100**

Table 12 below identifies the level of disability of the people that were admitted during in 2019.

Table 12: Level of disability of the people admitted in 2019		
Primary Disability	**No. of People**	**% of those admitted**
Moderate	9	39.1
Severe	6	26.1
Profound	3	13.0
Physical & Sensory	4	17.4
MHID	1	4.3
Total	**23**	**100**

This confirms that 9 people (39%) who were admitted have a moderate degree of disability and 6 people (26%) have a severe level of disability. This is similar to the percentage profile of the people admitted in 2018. However, there is little correlation between the primary level of disability and support needs for the people admitted in the year. Of the 23 people admitted, 19 individuals (82.6%) require have high or intensive support linked to

identified medical and nursing needs, rather than the level of intellectual disability. The remaining four people have a primary physical and/or sensory disability and the level of support for them directly relates to these needs.

Table 13 below identifies the type of settings to which people were admitted during in 2019. The use of large campus settings is still an option being used, in some instances. However, 18 of the people (78%) of those admitted, went to living arrangements with no more than nine other people.

Table 13: Type of placement to which people were admitted in 2019		
Type of Placement	No. of People	% of those admitted
Campus location	8	27.3
Specialised unit on a campus	4	24.2
Community Cluster/ Apartment complex	5	18.2
Stand alone congregated centre	6	18.2
Total	**23**	**100.0**

It can be noted that the rate of admission has remained relatively static with 23 admissions during 2019 compared to 33 in 2018, 36 in 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 2019

At the 31st December 2019 there were 1,953 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 31/12/2019

Table 14 summarises the age profile of the residents that remained in congregated settings at the end of 2019. 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 2019 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 63.6% in 2019.

Table 14: Age profile of residents remaining in congregated setting at end of 2019		
Age Category	**No. of People**	**% of those that remaining**
0-18	5	0.3
18-29	56	2.9
30-39	214	11.0
40-49	432	22.1
50-59	580	29.7
60-69	417	21.4
70-79	201	10.3
80 Plus	43	2.2
Not Known	5	0.3
Total	**1,953**	**100.0**

Currently 201 people (10%) of the residents are aged between 70-79 years of age and a further 43 people (2.2%) are now aged 80 or older. The overall percentage of people over the age of 70 has remained at around 12%. 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 2019. 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 2019

the largest group fall into the 50-59 age bracket with 580 residents (29.7%) of the population in congregated settings in this age bracket.

Chart 1: Age profile of residents 2009 & 2019

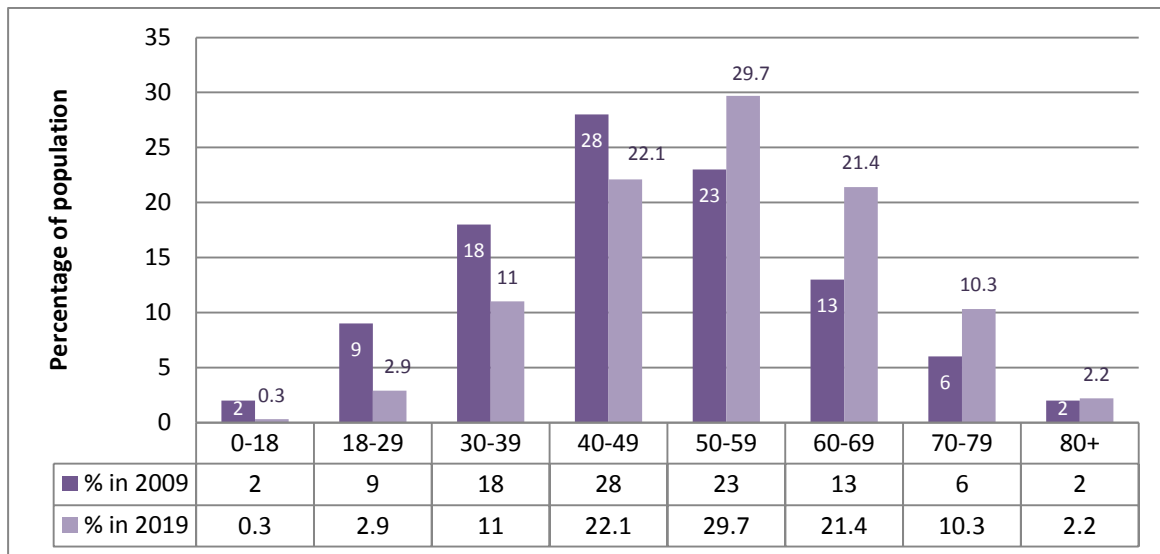|	0-18	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+
% in 2009	2	9	18	28	23	13	6	2
% in 2019	0.3	2.9	11	22.1	29.7	21.4	10.3	2.2

Table 15 summarises the level of disability of the residents that remained in congregated settings at the end of 2019.   The data reflects that the population currently living in congregated settings continue to have high levels of disability with 1,075 people (over 54%) identified as having a severe or profound level of disability.

Table 15: Level of disability of people in congregated settings at end of 2019		
Primary Disability Identified	**No. of People**	**% of those remaining**
Borderline	1	0.1
Mild	117	6.0
Moderate	613	31.4
Severe	772	39.5
Profound	293	15.0
Physical & Sensory	108	5.5
Dual Diagnosis	47	2.4
Not Known	2	0.1
Total	**1,953**	**100.0**

A comparison of the level of disability of residents in 2009 and 2019 is given in Chart 2. It is interesting to note that the range in levels of disability has remained static over the last 10 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 765 people (49.6%). . There has been a marginal rise in the percentage of residents that have a profound level of disability as a proportion of the population in congregated settings between 2009 and 2019 but an actual decrease of 215 in the number of people.

Overall, even though the percentage of residents with a severe or profound disability has risen from 51% to 54% of the total, the actual number of people with this level of disability has fallen by 1,100 people by the end of 2019.

Chart 2: Level of disability of residents
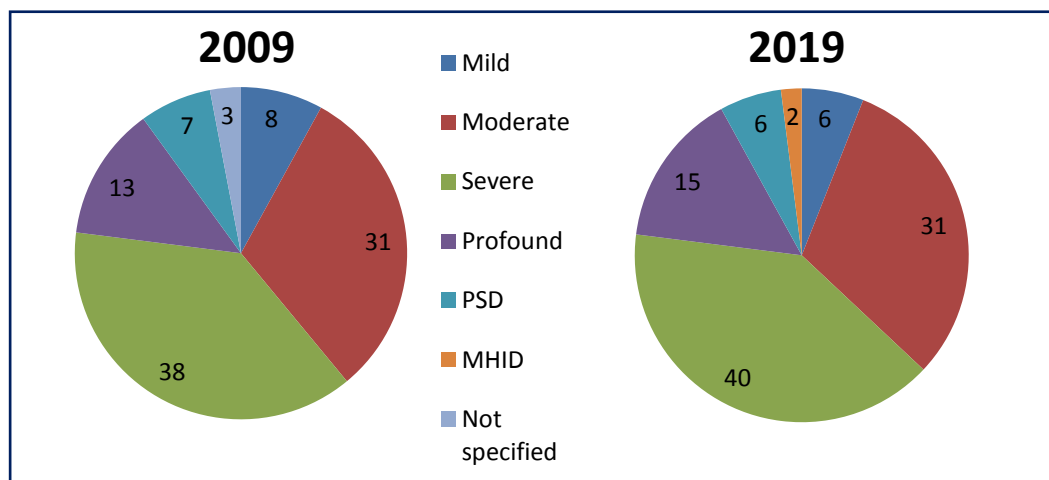
In relation to people with a mild disability, there is a slight reduction from 6.7% to 6.0% of people remaining in a congregated setting, but the overall numbers have actually fallen by 220 (65.5%) in 2019. The number of people whose primary disability is physical and sensory rose slightly in 2019 due to a number of admissions in this category and changing needs. In 2009 there were 297 people identified as having primary physical and sensory disability, which accounted for 7% of the congregated setting population. In 2019 this has fallen to 101 people or 4.7% of the congregated settings population, but this increased to

108 in 2019.

In addition to the primary disability, Table 16 outlines the level of support required by people remaining in congregated settings at the end of 2019. 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.

Table 16: Level of support required by people in congregated settings at end of 2019		
Support Needs Identified	**No. of People**	**% of those that remaining**
Low	81	4.1
Minimum	30	1.5
Moderate	403	20.6
High	1289	66.0
Intensive	150	7.7
Total	**1,953**	**100.0**

There are 1,289 people (66%) requiring a high level of support with 150 people (7.7%) requiring intensive support. As noted in the 2018 report, there is a cohort of people (111 individuals) identified as having a low or minimum level of support, which aligns to the number of people indicated as having a mild disability. However, interrogation of the data indicates that the people with low or minimal support needs are not necessarily those with a mild disability.

Amongst the 111 people identified as having low or minimum support needs, there is a wide range in the type and degree of disability. There are 9 people with a severe intellectual disability, 23 with a physical and/or sensory disability and almost half the people (48) have a moderate intellectual disability. A more detailed review of the profile of this cohort indicates that 19 people (17%) have a dual diagnosis of ID and mental health, 14 people present with behaviours that challenge and there are 7 people identified as having autism related support needs.

It is noted that the over half (54%) of those identified, 60 people, have a low or minimal level of support are resident with one service provider which has a particularly large number of

congregated locations both stand-alone units and campus's. Of the remaining residents in this cohort, 32% are with one of two other providers who support particular groups, those with a physical and /or sensory disability (24 people) or those with MHID (12 people). The remaining 15 individuals are spread across a range of other service providers.

The 2019 master data set also provides scope for details to be provided on additional specific needs that might impact on people's residential supports. 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.

Table 17: Prevalence rates of high medical needs and behaviours that challenge		
Length of Stay as at 31/12/2019	No. of People	% of Residents
2009		
High Medical Needs /Medical Frailty*	723	17.6%
Behaviours that challenge	1089	26.6%
2019		
High Medical Needs /Medical Frailty*	767	39.3%
Behaviours that challenge*	635	32.5%

*The 2009 figures were based on a survey completed by service providers. The 2019 figures are based on the master data set question where high medical needs were identified.

Additional needs can be categorised under a number of headings on the master data set including medical conditions, genetic conditions, acquired disabilities, epilepsy, high nursing, complex care needs, autism, physical disabilities and mental health conditions.

A review of the entries for 2019 shows that behaviours that challenge are identified for over 635 people. Epilepsy is the most common medical condition identified for 436 people, and 236 people are identified as having autism or autistic tendencies. There are 89 people identified as having complex needs and 78 people are recorded as having dementia. These categories are not necessarily mutually exclusive and there is no additional available information on 456 records.

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 57.8% of people have now been living in a congregated environment for over 20 years, which does not include the 20% for whom no dates are provided.

The number of people who have lived in a congregated setting for less than 1 year is 23, the new admissions.   It can be noted that there area total of 149 people (7.6% of the total population remaining) that have been in a congregated setting for less than 10 years and were therefore admitted after the policy was drafted in 2009.

Table 18: Length of stay in a congregated setting		
Length of Stay as at 1/1/2020	**No. of People**	**% of those that remaining**
less than 1	23	1.5
1-4 yrs	51	2.3
5-10 yrs	75	3.8
11-20 yrs	263	13.5
21-30 yrs	304	15.6
31-40 yrs	232	11.9
41-50 yrs	299	15.3
51 yrs plus	292	15.0
Not Specified	414	21.2
Total	**1,953**	**100.0**

Profile of Congregated Setting Locations at year end 2019

At the end of 2019 there remain 18 service providers delivering services in the tracked congregated settings. The map on the following 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 2019 the full closure of two congregated setting locations was completed. These were the HSE's Cluain Fhionnain Centre in Killarney and St. Margaret's Centre in Donnybrook, Dublin.

The closure of Cluain Fhionnain was achieved through the collaborative efforts of the HSE, voluntary disability service providers and contracted home support providers regarding the provision of support. The housing supports to enable the residents to move were secured through a range of partnerships including working with the county council and Approved Housing Bodies. A key factor is bringing about a change of practice that enabling this service to advance the decongregation plans and deliver sustainable transitions was the Service Reform Fund investment and the support of the Genio Trust. The support of the SRF project and partners, enabled the service to develop the capacity to deliver a person centred model of support which, over the course of three years, enabled them to support all their residents to move to their new homes in the community.

The closure of St. Margaret's Centre was achieved following a very different journey. The leadership with a strong vision and an unwavering commitment to decongregation, led the process that supported all the ladies to find out what was a "good life" for them and then worked with them to achieve this. This service worked closely with community partners, county councils and the local HSE to achieve the full decongregation.

Whilst no other locations were closed entirely during 2019 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 four named priority centres are noted.

Table 19: Congregated Settings with the highest number of transitions in 2019	
Service Provider	No. of Residents
St. Patrick's Centre Kilkenny	8
St John of God, Drumcar	8
HSE – Cregg Sligo	23
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.

Table 20: Congregated settings with less than 10 residents at the end of 2019	
Name of Setting	Number of Residents
Sunbeam Services, Hall Lodge, Arklow	2
HSE Donegal, Séan O' Heihir, Stranorlar	3
Cheshire Ireland, Abbeyview, Carlow	5
Cheshire Ireland, O'Dwyer Home, Mayo	6
Cheshire Ireland, Tullow, Sligo	6
COPE Mayfield	6
HSE Dawn House Wexford	6
HSE Donegal, Cill Aoibhinn, Donegal Town	6
Daughters of Charity, St Rosalies, Portmarnock	7
HSE Summerhill House, Wexford	7
Sunbeam Services, Dunavon, Rathdrum	7
Cheshire Galway	8
COPE Ballincollig	8
HSE Florence House Wexford	8
Laura Lynn Dublin	8
St. Margaret's Dublin	8
Cheshire Letterkenny	9
COPE Mallow	9
HSE Donegal, Inbhear na Mara	9
St John of Gods, Carmona, Bray	9

Map of Centres/Campus & No of Residents remaining by CHO Area at year end 2019

CHO 1

Service Provider	Centre /Campus	Clients
HSE	6	114
1 Vol. Sector	2	15
Total	**8**	**129**

CHO 2

Service Provider	Centre /Campus	Clients
HSE	1	32
2 Vol. Sector	3	34
Total	**4**	**66**

CHO 3

Service Provider	Centre /Campus	Clients
HSE	-	0
3 Vol. Sector	4	213
Total	**4**	**213**

CHO 4

Service Provider	Centre /Campus	Clients
HSE	1	31
5 Vol. Sector	27	518
Total	**32**	**549**

CHO 5

Service Provider	Centre /Campus	Clients
HSE	3	21
4 Vol. Sector	4	67
Total	**8**	**88**

CHO 6

Service Provider	Centre /Campus	Clients
HSE	2	28
4 Vol. Sector	7	41
Total	**10**	**96**

CHO 7

Service Provider	Centre /Campus	Clients
HSE	-	0
4 Vol. Sector	5	354
Total	**5**	**354**

CHO 8

Service Provider	Centre /Campus	Clients
HSE	-	0
2 Vol. Sector	2	63
Total	**2**	**63**

CHO 9

Service Provider	Centre/campus	Clients
HSE	2	109
3 Vol. Sector	7	286
Total	**10**	**395**

Overview of Policy Implementation 2012-2019

At the end of 2017, the *Review of Policy Implementation 2012-2017 report* was published, which can be viewed on the Time to Move On webpage www.hse.ie/timetomoveon/ . In this section the key information in that report has been updated to include the 2018 and 2019 data. A list of all the congregated settings at the end of 2019, including those that have closed since 2012 and the transitions completed to date is included in Appendix 1.

In Table 21 below, the number of people and the changes in the population in congregated settings over the period 2012-2019 are given.

Table 21: Movements in the congregated settings population from 2012 to 2019	
No. of people who transitioned	942
No. of people who passed away	789
No. of people admitted or re-admitted	278
No. of residents at end of 2019	1,953

* Following the validation of all the data up to 31/12/2019 this figure has been increased to include one admission that occurred during the previous year but was 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.

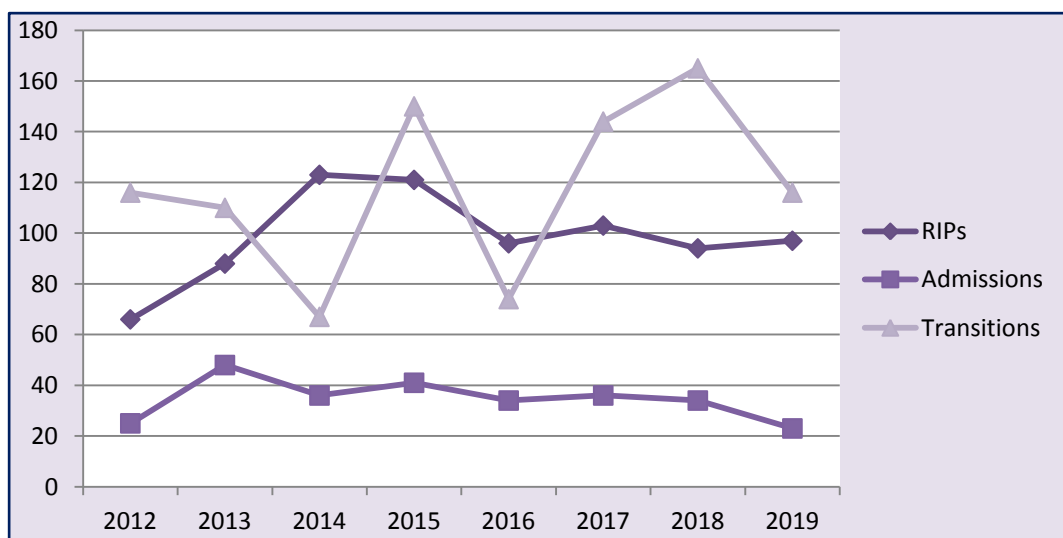**Chart A: Movements in the population 2012-2019**

Chart B below sets out the number of transitions completed from 2012 to 2019, 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: Transitions per year and Trend line
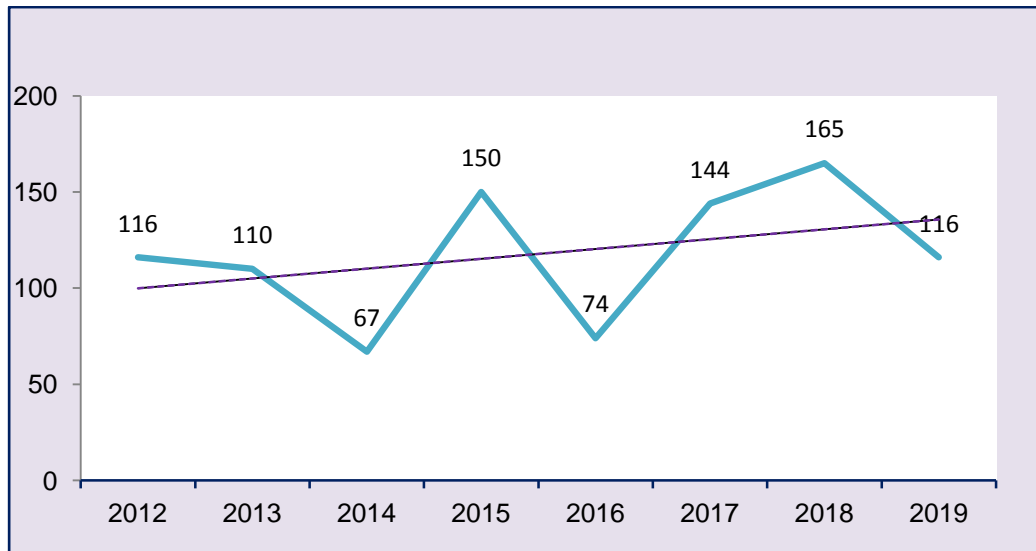

In Chart C below, the changes in the population in the 15 largest settings up to 2019 are given. This chart illustrates that there has been a very significant reduction in the numbers in many of the largest and highest priority settings, including St John of God Drumcar, St Raphaels Centre Youghal and St Patricks Kilkenny.

Chart C: Population in the 15 largest settings 2009 and 2019
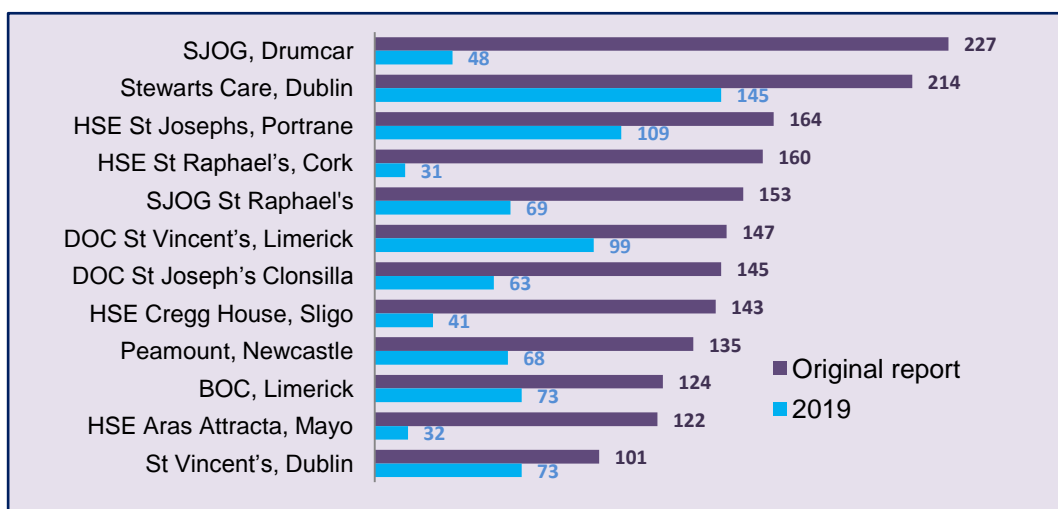
In Chart D below, the level and degree of disability identified for all those who have completed their transition is given.

Chart D: Level and degree of disability of the people who have moved
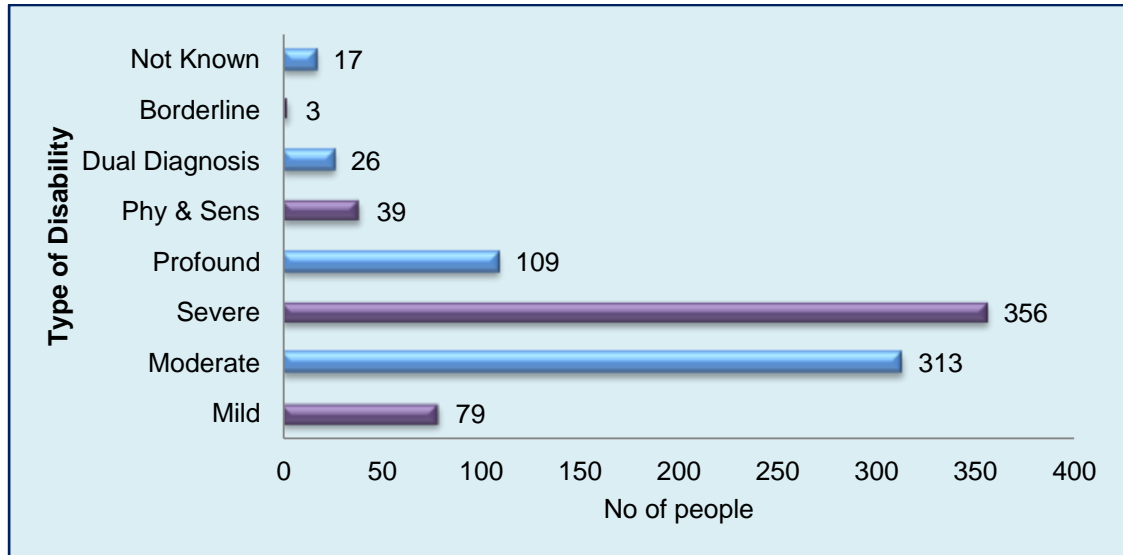
In Chart E below, the level of support of the people that transitioned, at the time of their move, is given.

Chart E: Level of support Needs of the people who have moved
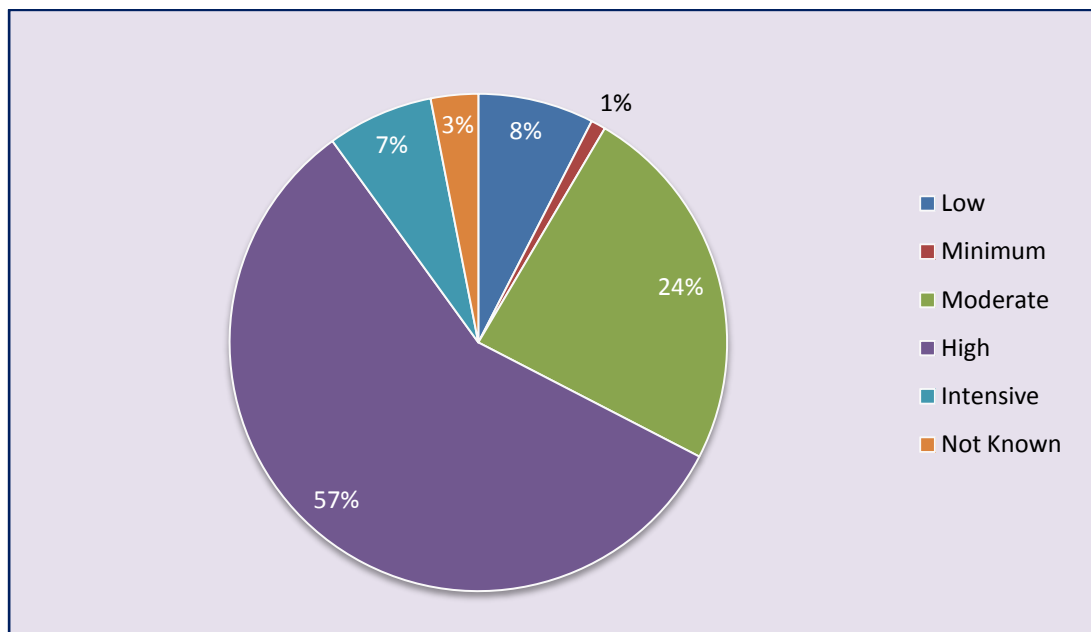
In Chart F below, the age profile of the people that transitioned, at the time of their move, is given.

Chart F: Age profile of the people who have moved

Appendix 1: All transitions completed and Residents remaining in Congregated Settings up to 31/12/19

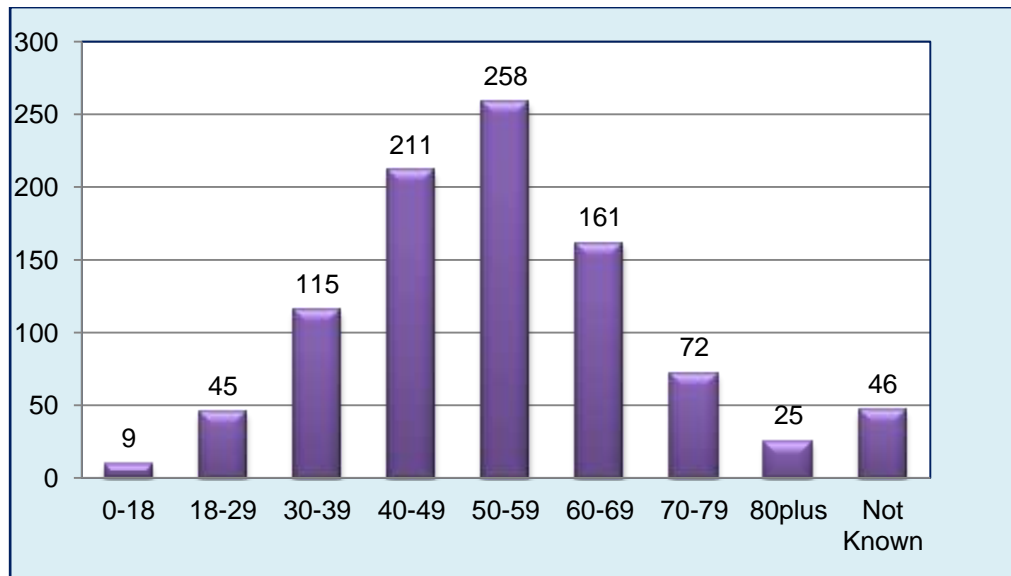| Service Providers and Locations in CHO Area 1				
Service Provider	Service Areas in CHO	Transitions up to y/e 2019	Residents as at 31/12/2019	Current no. of Centres/Units/Campus's within this Service Area
Cheshire Ireland	Cheshire Letterkenny	6	9	1 centre, Letterkenny , Co Donegal
	Cheshire Sligo	4	6	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	6	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	66	41	13 centres on campus, Ballincar, Co Sligo. 7 units have closed
		84	129	

| | | | | Service Providers and Locations in CHO Area 2 | | |

Service Provider	Service Areas in CHO	Transitions up to y/e 2019	Residents as at 31/12/2019	Current no. of Centres/Units/Campus's within this Service Area
BOC Galway	John Paul Centre	25	20	4 centres on campus, Ballybane, Galway city
	Kilcoran Centre		0	1 centre in Clarinbridge CLOSED
Cheshire Ireland	Cheshire Galway	3	8	1 centre, Galway city
	Cheshire Mayo	4	6	1 centre, Swinford, Co. Mayo
HSE	HSE Mayo - Aras Attracta	42	32	10 centres on campus, Swinford , 10 units have closed
		74	66	

Service Provider	Service Areas in CHO	Transitions up to y/e 2019	Residents as at 31/12/2019	Current no. of Centres/Units/Campus's within this Service Area
Brothers of Charity Limerick	Brothers of Charity, Limerick	17	73	15 centres, campus, Bawnmore, Limerick Some units on campus closed
Cheshire Ireland	Cheshire Rathfredagh	1	17	1 centre, Newcastle West, Co. Limerick
Daughters of Charity	St. Vincent's Centre	18	99	20 centres, campus, Lisnagry, Limerick. Some units on campus closed
	St. Anne's Centre	2	24	4 centres on campus, Roscrea
		38	213	

Service Providers and Locations in CHO Area 3

Service Providers and Locations in CHO Area 4				
Service Provider	**Service Areas in CHO**	**Transitions up to y/e 2019**	**Residents as at 31/12/2019**	**Current no. of Centres/Units/Campus's within this Service Area**
Brothers of Charity Southern	Brothers of Charity, Upton Campus	3	26	6 centres on campus, Upton, Co. Cork
	Brothers of Charity, Lota Campus	7	35	11 centres on campus, Glanmire, Co. Cork. <mark>One unit has closed</mark>
Cheshire Ireland	Cheshire, St Laurence, Cork	5	15	1 centre and apartments on a campus Glanmire, Co. Cork.
	Cheshire, Killarney	0	11	Apartment complex, Killarney
HSE	St Raphaels Centre	55	31	<mark>Campus A (6 Units) CLOSED.</mark> Campus B (Oakvale) & 2 Hostels
	Grove House	28	0	One unit on campus, Cork City <mark style="background:#8f8">CLOSED</mark>
	Cluan Fhionnain	27	0	2 units on campus, Killarney, Co Kerry <mark style="background:#8f8">CLOSED 2019</mark>
COPE Foundation	COPE Foundation	17	336	Campus A, Montenotte, Cork- 9 units
				Campus B, Montenotte, Cork- 3 units
				Campus C, Hollyhill, Cork- 7 units
				5 Co. City centres :Togher , Glasheen , Deerpark (cluster), Mayfield, Turners Cross
				9 Co. Cork centres: Midleton, Macroom, Kanturk, Ballincollig , Clonakilty (2) , Bandon, 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	4	70	11 centres on campus, Beaufort, Co. Kerry.
St Vincent's Centre	Sisters of Charity, St. Vincent's Centre	13	25	2 units on campus, Cork City
		160	**549**	

				Service Providers and Locations in CHO Area 5	
Service Provider	**Service Areas in CHO**	**Transitions up to y/e 2019**	**Residents as at 31/12/2019**	**Current no. of Centres/Units/Campus's within this Service Area**
Brothers of Charity, South East	Belmont, Waterford	11	10	2 units on campus. <mark>Some units have closed</mark>
Carriglea Cairdre Services	Carriglea Cairdre Services	14	32	7 centres on a campus, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford. <mark>1 unit has closed</mark>
Cheshire Ireland	Cheshire Tullow	11	5	1 centre and apartment complex ,Tullow Co. Carlow
HSE	Wexford Residential IDS (WRIDS)	14	21	3 centres in Co Wexford locations
St. Patricks Centre, Kilkenny	St. Patricks Centre, Kilkenny	61	20	2 Campus's, with 7 units in total. <mark>Some units have closed</mark>
		111	**88**	

				Service Providers and Locations in CHO Area 6			

Service Provider	Service Areas in CHO	Transitions up to y/e 2019	Residents as at 31/12/2019	Current 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 CLOSED 2018
Children's Sunshine Home	Children's Sunshine Home	1	8	1 centre, Foxrock, Dublin
HSE	Southside IDS, Aisling House	5	10	3 adjacent centres, Maynooth Co. Kildare.
	Southside IDS Good Counsel	29	0	CLOSED
	Southside IDS, Hawthorns	3	18	5 centres in a cluster , Stillorgan, Co. Dublin
St John of God	Carmona	0	9	2 centres on a campus, Bray. Co. Wicklow
St Margaret's Centre	St Margaret's Centre	40	0	1 campus, Donnybrook, Dublin CLOSED 2019
Sunbeam	Sunbeam, Hall Lodge	9	2	1 centre , Arklow, Co. Wicklow
	Sunbeam, Dunavon	0	7	1 centre, Rathdrum. Co. Wicklow
	Sunbeam, Roseanna Gardens	3	11	4 centres in cluster, Ashford, Co. Wicklow. One unit has closed
	Sunbeam, Valleyview	2	12	2 adjacent centres, Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow
		110	96	

Providers and Locations in CHO Area 7				
Service Provider	**Service Areas in CHO**	**Transitions up to y/e 2019**	**Residents as at 31/12/2019**	**Current no. of Centres/Units/Campus's within this Service Area**
Cheeverstown	Cheeverstown House	8	60	14 centres on campus, Templeogue, Dublin
Peamount Healthcare	Peamount Healthcare	3	68	16 centres on campus, Newcastle, Co. Dublin. <mark>One unit has closed</mark>
St John of God Services	St Raphael's Centre Celbridge	55	69	12 centres on campus, Celbridge, Co. Kildare. <mark>Some units have closed</mark>
	Islandbridge	2	12	1 centre, Islandbridge, Dublin
Stewarts Care	Stewarts Care	9	145	26 centres on campus, Palmerstown, Dublin
		77	**354**	

Providers and Locations in CHO Area 8				
Service Provider	**Service Areas in CHO**	**Transitions up to y/e 2019**	**Residents as at 31/12/2019**	**Current no. of Centres/Units/Campus's within this Service Area**
Muiriosa Foundation	Moore Abbey	48	15	1 centre on campus Monasterevin. <mark>All other units closed</mark>
	St. Mary's Centre	17	0	1 unit on campus, Delvin Co Westmeath <mark style="background:lime">CLOSED 2018</mark>
HSE	Alvernia House	33	0	<mark style="background:lime">CLOSED</mark>
	St. Peter's	15	0	<mark style="background:lime">CLOSED</mark>
	Lough Sheever	19	0	<mark style="background:lime">CLOSED</mark>
St John of God	St Mary's Centre	72	48	12 centres on campus, Drumcar. <mark>Some units closed</mark>
		204	**63**	

Providers and Locations in CHO Area 9				
Service Provider	**Service Areas in CHO**	**Transitions up to y/e 2019**	**Residents as at 31/12/2019**	**Current no. of Centres/Units/Campus's 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	90	16 centres on campus, Clonsilla, Dublin
	St. Louise's Centre	0	52	10 centres on campus, Glenmaroon, Dublin
	St. Rosalie's	7	7	1 centre, Portmarnock, Co. Dublin.
	St. Vincent's Centre	8	73	11 centres on campus, Navan Road, Dublin
HSE	HSE, Cuan Aoibheann	19	0	1 centre, Phoenix Park, Dublin CLOSED 2018
	HSE, St. Josephs IDS	24	109	15 centres on 1 campus, Donabate and 1 campus with 5 units, Oldtown,
St. Michael's House	Baldoyle	9	12	1 centre, Baldoyle, Dublin
	Ballymun	2	39	6 centres on campus, Ballymun, Dublin
		84	**395**	
Total ALL AREAS		**826**	**1953**	

Additional Notes

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.

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: June 2020