



**CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICES COMMITTEE**

**CLARE**  
**CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S**  
**SERVICES COMMITTEE**  
**EVIDENCE BASELINE REPORT, 2017**



Clare





## CHAIR'S FOREWORD

I am delighted to launch this report on families and children in Clare as Chair of the Clare Children and Young People's Services Committee (Clare CYPSC).

Children and Young People's Services Committees (CYPSC) are the key structure identified by Government to plan and co-ordinate services for children and young people in every county in Ireland. The Clare CYPSC was established in December 2016 and we are still getting organised. The overall purpose of the committee is to improve outcomes for children and young people, aged between 0 – 24 years, through local and national interagency working. The committee provides a forum for joint planning to ensure that children, young people and their families receive improved and accessible services.

The work of the Clare CYPSC over the past year has involved an extensive research and consultation process to gather information from children, parents and professionals about the key needs and challenges they for children and young people linked to the 5 national outcomes set out in Better Outcomes, Brighter Futures National Policy Framework 2014-2020.








As part of the research process commenced this year, the Clare CYPSC commissioned this report from the All Ireland Research Observatory (AIRO). The report provides a detailed mapping and statistical analysis of the socio-demographic trends in Co. Clare. The report focuses on children and young people's data with five sections comprising: Demography, Economy, Education, Health and Security.

This report produced by AIRO provides Clare CYPSC with a clear evidence base to inform the development the CYPSC plan for the future. I hope that this is a resource for individual agencies and decision makers to support the planning and strategic development of services to improve outcomes for children, young people and their families in Co. Clare.

I would like to thank Ms. Aoife Dowling, Senior Research Analyst, AIRO CYPSC Coordinator, Ms. Sinead Collopy and Ms Aine Mellet, PPFS TUSLA for their contributions to this report. In particular I wish to acknowledge the work of the Clare CYPSC members for their time and expertise in using this report to develop what we hope will be a brilliant plan for Clare.

Gerard Brophy

Chair, Clare Children and Young Person's Services Committee

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## INTRODUCTION

Children and Young People's Services Committees are responsible for securing better outcomes for children and young people in their area through more effective integration of existing services and interventions. They are a key structure identified by Government to plan and co-ordinate services for children and young people in every county in Ireland. Their age remit spans all children and young people aged from 0 to 24 years. The purpose of the CYPSC is to ensure effective interagency co-ordination and collaboration to achieve the best outcomes for all children and young people in their area.

CYPSC's follow local authority (city and county council) boundaries and plan and co-ordinate services for children and young people aged between 0 – 24 years in their geographic area. They are the strategic interagency structure that brings together the main statutory, community and voluntary providers of services for children, young people and families in the county / local authority area. Their role is to enhance interagency co-operation and to realise the five National Outcomes for children and young people, as set out in Better Outcomes, Brighter Futures: the National Policy Framework for Children and Young People, 2014 – 2020:

1. Active and healthy with physical and mental well being
2. Achieving full potential in all areas of learning and development
3. Safe and protected from harm
4. Have economic and security
5. Connected, respected and contributing to their world

The membership of the Children and Young People's Services Committees (CYPSC) consists of senior managers from all the major statutory, community and voluntary providers of services to children, young people and families in the CYPSC area. Members are of sufficient seniority to represent their organisation and to exercise decision-making power. Each CYPSC has a co-ordinator who is responsible for CYPSC communications across the county / area, supporting and promoting interagency working, reporting, information provision and the organisation and administration of meetings on behalf of their CYPSC.

A key role of the CYPSC co-ordinator is the preparation and implementation of a three-year Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP) for the county / CYPSC area that is designed to improve outcomes for children and young people. The CYPP outlines local priorities that the CYPSC has agreed to address and includes a detailed action plan of activities which will be undertaken by the CYPSC and its sub groups to make impact on those priorities. The Children and Young People's Plan is systematic and comprehensive and is required to include a detailed socio-demographic profile of the CYPSC area which provides an accurate picture of children and young people's lives and outcomes.

To assist in this process the Clare CYPSC have engaged the All-Island Research Observatory (AIRO) at Maynooth University to collate and analyse sources of information to provide a detailed overview of the socio-economic characteristics of the Clare CYPSC area. This output of this task will act as the starting point for the CYPP and provide a very detailed baseline from where Clare CYPSC can identify areas of concern and strengths within the local authority and formulate goals and objectives that will be progressed throughout the life time of the CYPP.

### About the Report

This report is the first report completed by the All-Island Research Observatory (AIRO) for the Clare Children's and Young Persons Committee (Clare CYPSC). The aim of this report is to document and visualise the most up-to-date datasets relating to Children and Young Persons in Clare. To ensure that the evidence baseline developed specifically relates to the five National Outcomes the report has been structured into five main sections: Health, Education, Economy, Security and Demography.

Following a collaborative approach between AIRO and Clare CYPSC, each section is supported by a series of key indicators in the form of graphical illustrations and maps with accompanying key commentary. Where possible, and depending on data availability, all graphics have been designed using a 'comparative analysis geographies' methodology.

This methodology provides a single view of each indicator using both raw numbers (showing the true scale of numbers across the county) and percentages (useful for comparative analysis), at a range of comparative geographies: State, Regional (Southern, Mid-West), neighbouring Counties, Community Healthcare Organisation areas (CHO), Tusla Integrated Service Areas (ISAs), Local Health Office areas (LHOs), Child and Family Service Network areas (CFSNs) and Local Electoral Areas. In order to assist the reader in understanding the relative position of the Clare CYPSC area in relation to State and Regional averages, a series of comparative indicator icons have also been included on each graphic – this provides a quick way of highlighting if Clare CYPSC is performing above or below the State and Regional average.

Each indicator within the report, designed to be read as an individual piece and a data reference document, has a multi-page spread including high level commentary and the following illustrations:

- Where appropriate, a high definition map at the Small Area (SA) geographical level detailing local authority and CFSN boundaries
- Multiple graphs that provide:
  - (a) A comparative analysis (as above) for both raw numbers and percentage rates and
  - (b) Comparator icons
- Key commentary on the relative position of the SD CYPSC area

Note: Not all indicators are available for the SD area, in these cases data may be reported for the Dublin region as a whole or presented using other statistical geographies such as LHO areas.

Whilst the report focuses on the key children and young people indicators and provides a certain amount of context relating to each indicator, it is highly recommended that it is not used in isolation to the other data initiatives that are in place on the AIRO website. AIRO hosts a number of detailed census GIS mapping modules for Clare on its website with detailed information on over 15 data themes (population, households, economic status, disability, education, social class, transport, etc.) from the 2011 and 2016 Census. Users can now view and interrogate data at both the Small Area (SA - approx 75 households) and Electoral Division (ED) levels across the County.

## Better Outcomes, Bright Futures – Main Data Sections

The following section will provide a short summary of the main sections in the report highlighting datasets and sources used in the development of the section and some of the key facts. The individual sections within the report provide far more detail on each indicator with analysis at a sub-county geographical scale.

### Demography

This section explores the demographic population profile of Clare, highlighting its dynamic nature and outlining some of its key characteristics. The Census based indicators are used to provide an in depth population profile of the county: Population Change 2006 to 2011, Age Cohorts (less than 1, 0-4, 5-12, 13-17, 18-24, 0-17 and 0-24), the Young Dependency Rate and Ethnicity.

### Key Facts

1. According to the latest data from the 2016 Census of Population results, there were 118,817 people residing in Clare in April 2016.
2. Between 2011 and 2016, the population grew by 1.4% (+1,612). This rate of growth was lower than the State Average (3.8%) and the Southern average of 2.9%, but is higher than the Mid-West Regional average of 1.2%.
3. According to Census 2016, there were 39,235 children and young people residing in Clare. This figure represented 33% of the total population in Clare. The proportion in Clare is slightly lower than both the State (33.2%) and Mid-West Region (33.2%) but is the same as the Southern region (33.0%).

4. The children and young people (0-24 years) can be broken down as follows: 0 to 4 years (7,901 or .6%), 5 to 12 years (14,255 or 12%), 13 to 17 years (8,469 or 7.1%) and 18 to 24 years (8,610 or 7.2%).
5. According to Census 2016, the Young Dependency Rate in Clare was 33.8%. This rate is higher than the State ratio of 32.3%, the Southern of average of 33.0% and the Mid-West Regional average of 32.6%.
6. The breakdown of children and young people into ethnic groups in Clare: 'White Irish Traveller' (1.5% or 571), 'Other White Background' (7.0% or 2,643), 'Black or Black Irish' (1.0% or 726), 'Asian or Asian Irish' (1.4% or 567), 'Other' background (1.2% or 495) and 'Not Stated' (1.4% or 652).

## Health

This section explores data relating to the health status of children and young people in Clare. This data includes Census and non-Census indicators from a range of sources including the CSO Vital Statistics, National Perinatal Reporting System (NPRS), Healthcare Protection Surveillance System (HPSS), Census, Hospital In-Patient Enquiry System (HIPE), National Suicide and Research Foundation (NSRF) and the National Drug Treatment Reporting System (NDTRS). In contrast to the previous section on Demography not all indicators are available for Clare and data is reported for the Mid-West Region as a whole.

## Key Facts

1. According to the CSO Vital Statistics (2016), the average age of first time mothers in Clare was 31.3 years. This is above the State average of 30.9 years and the Mid-West Regional average of 30.6 years. Relative to all other local authorities, Clare had the ninth oldest first-time mothers in the country in 2016. According to the CSO Vital Statistics, there were 4 registered births to mothers aged 10 to 17 years in Clare\Kerry in 2016. Based on the population of females aged 10 to 17, the rate of births to mothers aged 10 to 17 in Clare\Kerry was 1.2 per 10,000. Relative to other areas the amalgamated areas of Clare & Kerry (1.2) had the lowest scores. Wexford had the highest rate of 8.4.
2. The CSO defines domiciliary births as registered births that take place outside of hospitals and includes home births. According to the latest CSO Vital Statistics Annual Report (2014), there were 5 domiciliary births recorded in Clare in that year. This equated to a rate of 3.4 per 1,000 births. This rate was lower than the State (3.8) average and but higher than the Mid-West Regional average (2.3).
3. According to the CSO, an infant death is defined as the death of an infant aged less than one year. The infant mortality rate is calculated as the number of infant deaths per 1,000 births. In 2016, 7 infant deaths occurred in Clare, this represents an infant mortality rate of 4.7 per 1,000 births. This rate was higher than the State average of 3.3 and the Mid-West Regional average of 3.6.
4. According to the CSO, a neonatal death is defined as the death of an infant aged less than 28 days. The neonatal mortality rate is calculated as the number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 births. In 2016, 20 neonatal deaths occurred in Clare and equates to a neonatal mortality rate of 3.4 per 1,000 births. This rate was higher than the State average of 2.4 and the Mid-West Regional average of 2.2 neonatal deaths per 1,000 births.
5. The National Suicide Research Foundation (NSRF) records the numbers of those presenting to hospital following self-harm. The data is published as a rate per 100,000 population, by age group and gender. This data was made available to the research team by Local Health Office (LHO) of which one LHO fall in the Clare CYPSC area; Clare. Methods of self-harm includes the following; overdoses of medication and drugs, cutting and attempted hanging.
  - a. Male population aged < 25: he Clare LHO recorded a rate of 79.5 in 2015. In comparison to other LHO areas, the Clare LHO recorded the second lowest rate in 2015. This was well below the State rate of 253.2 and lower than the HSE Southern rate of 161.6. Cork North-Lee recorded the highest at 250 and Dublin South East the lowest with 55.8.

b. The Clare LHO recorded a rate of 162.3 in 2015. In comparison to other LHO areas, the Clare LHO recorded the third lowest rate in 2015. This was well below the State rate of 253.2 and lower than the HSE West rate of 162.3. Dublin South-West recorded the highest at 384.8 and West Cork the lowest with 101.8.

6. The number of those seeking treatment for substance misuse is recorded by the National Drug Treatment Reporting System (NDTRS). In 2015, 12 young people (under 18) were recorded as seeking treatment in Clare. This figure represented a rate of 4.4 per 10,000 young people aged under 18 years. This rate was below the State average of 6.8 and but higher than the CHO Area 3 average of 3.1. Cork-North Lee recorded the highest rate at 23.9 and Meath had the lowest rate 1.1.

## Education

The Education section of this report explores the education profile of Clare. This section includes Census and non-Census indicators that directly or indirectly relate to children and young people. These indicators highlight patterns in educational attainment, childcare places, registrations for the Free Pre-School Year in Early Childhood Care and Education scheme, school absenteeism, retention rates and progression rates to third level.

## Key Facts

1. According to Census 2016, there is a minor difference between education attainment levels in Clare and the State. In general, attainment levels in Clare have a higher proportional share in the higher education levels and consequently a lower proportional share in lower education.

2. In 2011, there were 963 children with mothers with low levels of education in Clare. This number equates to approximately 3.6% of all children living in Clare and is the sixth lowest rate in the country. In contrast, Donegal has the highest rate at 9.0% and DLR the lowest at 2.1%. When all levels of education attainment are examined, it is evident that the proportion of mothers with third level education in Clare (38.2%) is above the national (36.7%) and Mid-West Regional averages (35.2%).

3. According to Census 2016, the total population residing in the Clare area with 'No Formal or Primary Only' education was 8,814. This represented 11.3% of the total population in Clare that had completed their education. This proportion was lower than the State average of 12.5%, the Southern Regional average of 12.6% and below the Mid-West Regional average of 12.9%.

4. In the year 2015/16, there were 4,357 childcare places in Clare, this figure includes enrolled and vacant spaces and equates to a rate of 551.4 spaces per 1,000 children aged 0 to 4 years residing in Clare. Relative to all other local authorities, this was the fifth highest rate in the State. Monaghan had the highest rate at 720.9 and Cavan had the lowest rate at 339.4 spaces per 1,000 children aged 0 to 4.

5. Data on the number of registrations for the Free Pre-School Year in Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) is produced by Pobal and is made available by local authority. In the year 2015/16, there were 2,011 children registered in Clare for the ECCE Year. Of the 2,011 registrations in Clare, 32% or 644 were in community services and 68% or 1,367 were in private services. Clare had a lower proportion of private places when compared with the State average of 75%. Relative to all other Local authorities, Clare had the sixteenth lowest proportion of private registrations, with Fingal having the highest at 95% and Monaghan the lowest 40%.

6. In 2009, a total of 1,458 students entered the first year of the junior cycle in Clare. By 2012, a total of 1,408 students in that cohort had completed their Junior Certificate. This equates to a retention rate of 96.6%. This was very close to the State average of 96.7%. Relative to other local authorities this rate was the thirteenth highest rate in the country with Mayo recording the highest retention at 98.2% and Carlow the lowest at 94.6%.

7. In 2009, a total of 1,458 students entered the first year of the junior cycle in Dublin City. By 2015, a total of 1,303 students in that cohort had completed their Leaving Certificate. This equates to a retention rate of 89.4%. This was marginally below the State average of 90.2%. Relative to other local authorities this rate was the eight lowest in the country with North Tipperary recording the highest retention rate at 93% and Carlow the lowest at 84.6%.

## Security

The Security section of this report identifies datasets and indicators from a range of sources that provide a general view on the safety of children and young people in Clare. Sources of data include the Courts Services, An Garda Síochána and Tusla.

## Key Facts

1. In 2015, there were 197 applications granted for domestic violence barring orders in the Clare. This figure equates to a rate of 64.8 applications granted per 10,000 families. This rate was lower than the State rate of 69.6 per 10,000 families.

2. In 2015, 353 young people aged under 18 were referred to the Garda Youth Diversion scheme in Clare. This figure equates to a rate of 12.4 per 1,000 young people aged under 18. Relative to the other divisions this was the third highest rate in 2016. In the same time period the D.M.R. North Central area recorded a rate 21.8, the highest rate in the country while Meath recorded the lowest rate at 4.9.

3. As of March 2017, there were 593 children and young people in the care of Tusla in the Mid-West ISA. This figure equates to a rate of 6.2 per 1,000 children and young people aged under 18 years. This rate was higher than the State rate of 5.5 and relative to all other ISAs was the fifth highest rate in the country. Dublin SE Wicklow (3.5 or 286) recorded the lowest rate and Dublin City North (8.4 or 613) had highest rate.

4. Of the 593 children and young people in the care of Tusla in the Mid-West ISA, only 0.2% were in 'Residential Special Care', 3.7% (22) were in 'General Residential Care', 68.1% (404) were in 'Foster Care' and 24.6% (147) were in 'Relative Foster Care'. The remaining 3.4% (20) were placed in care marked as 'Other'.

## Economy

The Economy section of this report explores the economic profile of Clare. This section includes Census and non-Census indicators that directly or indirectly relate to children and young people. These indicators highlight patterns within Labour Force and Youth Unemployment, Child Related Social Welfare Payments, Lone Parents, the Pobal HP Deprivation Index, Children at Risk of Poverty, Medical Card Holders and Social Housing.

## Key Facts

1. The 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index shows the level of overall affluence and deprivation at the level of 18,488 Small Areas (SAs) in 2016 in Ireland. Based on the Relative Index Scores for 2016, the Clare as a whole is the sixth most affluent local authority in the country with a score of -0.2 (Average). This is marginally below the State score of .6 (Marginally Above Average) and below the Mid-West Regional score of 4.1 (Marginally Above Average). In contrast, DLR had the highest score with 10 (Affluent) and Donegal had the lowest score of -6.4 (Marginally Below Average).

2. The Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) is a household survey that covers issues in relation to income and living conditions. It is estimated that approximately 14.6% of children living in the Mid-West Region in Ireland are 'at risk of poverty'. Relative to the eight other regions, the Mid-West Region has the third lowest proportion of children who are 'at risk of poverty'. The lowest proportion is in the Mid-East at 14.6% , while the West has the highest proportion of 27.4%.

3. In 2016, there were 543 lone parent households on the social housing waiting list in Clare. This figure represented a rate of 107.5 per 1,000 lone parent households in Clare. Relative to the other LAs rate was the fifteenth highest rate in the State and below the State average of 127.3. Galway City recorded the highest rate of 224.8 and Donegal the lowest at 48.5.
4. According to Census 2016, the total population unemployed and residing in Clare was 7,018. This represented 12.4% of the total labour force (At Work and Unemployed). This proportion was marginally lower than the State average of 12.9%, the Southern Regional average of 13.0% and the Mid-West Regional average of 11.6%.
5. As of July 2017, there were 69 young people (under 25 years) on the Live Register in Clare. This figure represents approximately 6.2% of the total live register recipients in the area. The majority of these young people are recipients at the Ennis (20.5%) SWO and Tulla (11.2%) SWO with a lower number at the Ennistymon (8.2%) SWO and Kilrush (4.9%) SWO.
6. According to Census 2016, the total 'Lone Parent' families with children under the age of 15 residing in Clare was 2,351. This represented 17.5% of the families with children under the age of 15. Lone mothers accounted for 15.9% (2,133) and lone fathers 1.6% (218). This proportion was higher than the State average of 20%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 21.1% and the Mid-West Regional average of 23.5%.
7. A special cross-tabulation was produced by the CSO to enable a breakdown of the employment status of Lone Parents with children at local authority level. According to Census 2011, there were 4,917 Lone Parents residing in Clare, of these 44.6% were 'At Work', 13.8% were 'Unemployed' and 41.5% were 'Not in the Labour Force'.
8. According to Pobal, the average weekly cost of full-time childcare in Clare is €155. This figure is €12 less than the average cost at a State level and is €5 more than the Mid-West Regional average. Relative to all other local authorities, Clare had the thirteenth lowest cost of full-time childcare in 2015/16. In contrast, DLR had the highest at €214 and Monaghan had the lowest weekly cost at €142.
9. In 2016, there were 635 OPF payments being made to parents in Clare. This is equivalent to a rate of 125.7 per 1,000 lone parent families residing in Clare. Relative to all other areas this was the seventh lowest rate in the State. Roscommon had the lowest rate of OPF payment per 1,000 families at 84.3 and Cork City had the highest at 313.9.
10. As of December 2015, there were 14,425 children and young people aged under 24 qualifying for a GMS medical card in the Clare LHO. This figure is equivalent to 41.8% of the total population aged under 24 and relative to the other LHO's was the eighth highest proportion in the State. Relative to the other LHOs, Donegal had the highest proportion with 48.1% and Dún Laoghaire the lowest at 11.1%.

## Data Sources and Datasets

The development of this evidence based report has been based on open access to a wide variety of statistical datasets from a number of key agencies across Ireland and also from the cooperation of a number of colleagues linked to the Clare CYPSC. The following data sources and datasets were used in developing this report:

### HSE Business Information Unit

The Mental Health Business Information Unit based in the Office of the Deputy Director General provided data on the number of children and young people referred to CAMHS. Data on the number referred was made available by special request.

The Community Health Care Business Information unit based in the Office of the Deputy Director General provided data on Public Health Nurse Visits and Breastfeeding at Public Health Nurse Visits (first and three-month visits) and were made available by special request.

The Central Statistics Office (CSO) provided the vast amount of data within this report. The main datasets that were sourced from the CSO were as follows:

Census 2016 & 2011 (<http://www.cso.ie/en/census/>)

Vital Statistics (<http://www.cso.ie/en/statistics/birthsdeathsandmarriages/>)

Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) (<http://www.cso.ie/en/qnhs/>)

Live Register (<http://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/er/lr/liveregisterapril2016/>)

Survey of Income and Living Conditions (<http://www.cso.ie/en/silc/>)

### **Courts Services**

Data on the number of Domestic Violence Barring Orders was made available by special request from the Courts Services. For more information please see:

<http://www.courts.ie/Courts.ie/Library3.nsf/PageCurrent/86900F85DDB12EB780257FB00056C676?opendocument&l=en>

### **Department of Social Protection (DSP)**

The Statistics Unit in the DSP provided detailed statistics on levels of One Parent Family Payment at the social welfare office (SWO) level in Ireland. This data was made available by special request.

### **Pobal**

The Pobal HP Deprivation index uses indicators available from the Census to measure the relative affluence or disadvantage of an area.

<https://www.pobal.ie/Pages/New-Measures.aspx>

<https://www.pobal.ie/Pages/HSE.aspx>

Other data used from Pobal for this report includes childcare places and the cost of childcare. For more information on these please see the link below:

<https://www.pobal.ie/Publications/Documents/Latest%20Early%20Years%20Sector%20Profile%20Published.pdf>

### **GMS Medical Cards**

The Primary Care Reimbursement Service (PCRS) provides an annual statistical analysis of claims and payments made through the PCRS.

[http://www.hse.ie/eng/staff/PCRS/PCRS\\_Publications/](http://www.hse.ie/eng/staff/PCRS/PCRS_Publications/)

### **Department of Education and Skills**

Data on Junior and Leaving Certificate Retention was made available by the Department of Education and Skills.

[http://www.cso.ie/px/pxeirestat/pssn/des/homepagefiles/des\\_statbank.asp](http://www.cso.ie/px/pxeirestat/pssn/des/homepagefiles/des_statbank.asp)

Details on DEIS (Delivering Equality of Opportunity in Schools) schools at Primary and Post-Primary level was made available by the Department of Education and Skills.

<http://www.education.ie/en/Schools-Colleges/Services/DEIS-Delivering-Equality-of-Opportunity-in-Schools-/>

### **National Educational Welfare Board**

The National Educational Welfare Board, Tusla provides details through statistical reports on Primary and Post-Primary schools attendance on an annual basis for the school year by local authority.

[http://www.newb.ie/parent\\_guardian/childs\\_education.asp](http://www.newb.ie/parent_guardian/childs_education.asp)



### **National Physical and Sensory Disability Database (NPSDD)**

The National Physical and Sensory Disability Database is a voluntary register of children in Ireland whom are registered as having a physical or sensory disability. Data is available by request from the Health Research Board.  
<http://www.hrb.ie/home/>

### **National Intellectual Disability Database (NIDD)**

The National Intellectual Disability Database is a voluntary register of children in Ireland whom are registered as having a physical or sensory disability. Data is available by request from the Health Research Board.  
<http://www.hrb.ie/home/>

### **National Perinatal Reporting System (NPRS)**

The National Perinatal Reporting System (NPRS) the primary reporting system on perinatal events. Data obtained from this system includes: low birth weight, antenatal care attendance and breastfeeding rates. This data is available on request from the Healthcare Pricing Office (HPE).  
<https://www.hiqa.ie/areas-we-work/health-information/data-collections/national-perinatal-reporting-system-nprs>

### **Healthcare Protection Surveillance Centre (HPSC)**

Data on rates of immunisation uptake at county, region and national level are available in Immunisation reports from the HPSC.  
<http://www.hpsc.ie/A-Z/VaccinePreventable/Vaccination/ImmunisationUptakeStatistics/Immunisationuptakestatistic-sat12and24monthsofage/>

### **Hospital In-Patient Enquiry System (HIPE)**

The Hospital In-Patient Enquiry System (HIPE) collates and publishes data on details regarding hospital discharges on an annual basis. This data is available at HSE Region and National level from the HIPE Statistics Reporter. Data on total discharges and causes at county level was made available by request from the Healthcare Pricing Office (HPO).  
<http://www.hpo.ie/>

### **National Psychiatric In-Patient Reporting System (NPIPRS)**

The National Psychiatric In-Patient Reporting System (NPIPRS) is the only national psychiatric inpatient database in Ireland. Data made available for this report was requested from the Health Research Board (HRB).  
<http://www.hrb.ie/health-information-in-house-research/mental-health/information-systems/npirs-national-psychiatric-in-patient-reporting-system/>

### **National Suicide Research Foundation (NSRF)**

The National Suicide Research Foundation (NSRF) is a research unit that investigates the causes of suicide and deliberate self-harm in Ireland. Data obtained for the purpose of this report includes the number of persons presenting to hospital with a diagnosis of self-harm at LHO level and HSE Region.  
<http://nsrf.ie/statistics/3063-2/>

### **National Drug Treatment Reporting System (NDTRS)**

The National Drug Treatment Reporting System (NDTRS) is an epidemiological database on treated drug and alcohol misuse in Ireland. Data made available for this report includes the number of persons seeking treatment for substance misuse.  
<http://www.hrb.ie/health-information-in-house-research/alcohol-drugs/ndtrs/>

### **An Garda Síochána**

Data was provided by the Garda Youth Diversion Office on the number of referrals to the Garda Youth Diversion Programme. This data contains the number of referrals to the programme.  
<http://www.garda.ie/Controller.aspx?Page=78>

### **Tusla**

Data on the number of child protection (abuse) referrals and the number of children in the care of Tusla and in aftercare services was obtained by AIRO through the Performance Data section of their website.  
<http://www.tusla.ie/data-figures>

### **Young Social Innovators**

Data on the number of schools participating in the Young Social Innovators (YSI) was provided by special request from the YSI. For more information please see:  
<http://www.youngsocialinnovators.ie/>

### **When referencing the report please quote the following:**

Ref: Clare CYPSC Evidence Baseline Report, AIRO, Maynooth University (2017)

### **Acknowledgements**

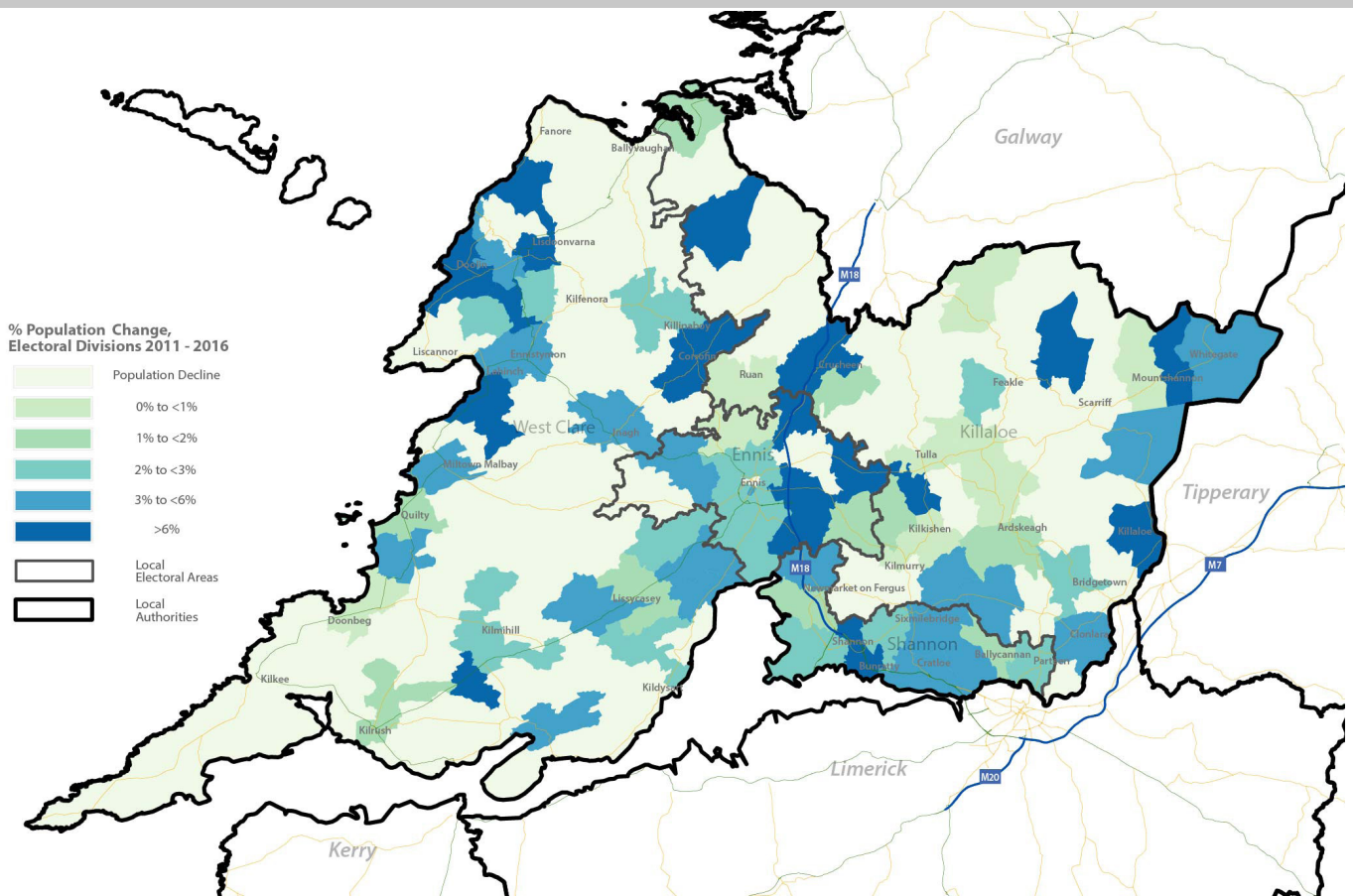
The project team would like to acknowledge and thank the various sources that provided access to a wide variety of statistical datasets across Ireland, especially:

Odran Ryan (Vital Statistics) Paula Scully (Vital Statistics), Hilda McCarthy (SILC Analysis & Social Modules) Central Statistics Office (CSO), Anne Marie Carew (National Physical and Sensory Disability Database, National Intellectual Disability Database & National Drug Treatment Reporting System), Antoinette Daly (National Psychiatric In-Patient Reporting System), Health Research Board, Sheelagh Bonham (National Perinatal Reporting System (NPRS), Sinead O'Hara (Hospital In-Patient Enquiry System) Healthcare Pricing Office, Christina Dillon, National Suicide Research Foundation, Sharon Craig (Mental Health), Cathy Keany (Community Healthcare) Planning and Business Information (PBI) Office of the Deputy Director General, Kevin Fidgeon (Court and District Operations), Eamon Doherty (Dublin District Family Law), Courts Services, Rachel Collier, Young Social Innovators, Ciara Murray & John Nolan, Tusla

Finally, the project team would also like to thank the members of the Clare CYPSC who greatly contributed to the report.

## **2. DEMOGRAPHY**





Map 2.1: Population change, 2011 to 2016 (Source: CSO &amp; AIRO)

There was a  
**1.4%**  
population increase  
between  
2011 and 2016

Clare had the  
**Second Highest**  
population growth  
in the Mid-West  
Region

At  
**3.1%**  
The LEA of Shannon had  
the highest  
population growth

- According to Census 2016, there were 118,817 people residing in Clare in April 2016. Between 2011 and 2016, the population grew by 1.4% (+1,612). This rate of population growth was lower than the State Average (3.8%) and the Southern average of 2.9%, but is higher than the Mid-West Regional average of 1.2%.
- Relative to all other Local Authorities across the State, Clare had the joint seventh lowest population growth along with Tipperary North. Fingal recorded the highest growth rate in the State at 8.0%, while Donegal had negative growth with a decline of 1.2%. Of the surrounding local authorities, Clare recorded the second lowest growth rate between 2011 and 2016 with Tipperary recording the lowest rate (of 0.5%). Galway County recorded the highest rate at 2.4%, followed by Limerick (1.6%) and Kerry (1.5%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the population growth across Local Electoral Areas. Shannon experienced the highest growth with a rate of 3.1%, followed by Ennis (2.0%). Killaloe experienced only a small increase (0.6%) in population and West Clare experienced almost no overall growth (0%) between 2011 and 2016.
- The map above details the distribution of the population change at the Electoral Division level throughout Clare. There is a clear spatial distribution with Electoral Divisions of the highest proportions along coastal areas of Clare, as well as the central, south eastern and eastern areas of the county.

Indicator 2.1: Population Change 2011-2016

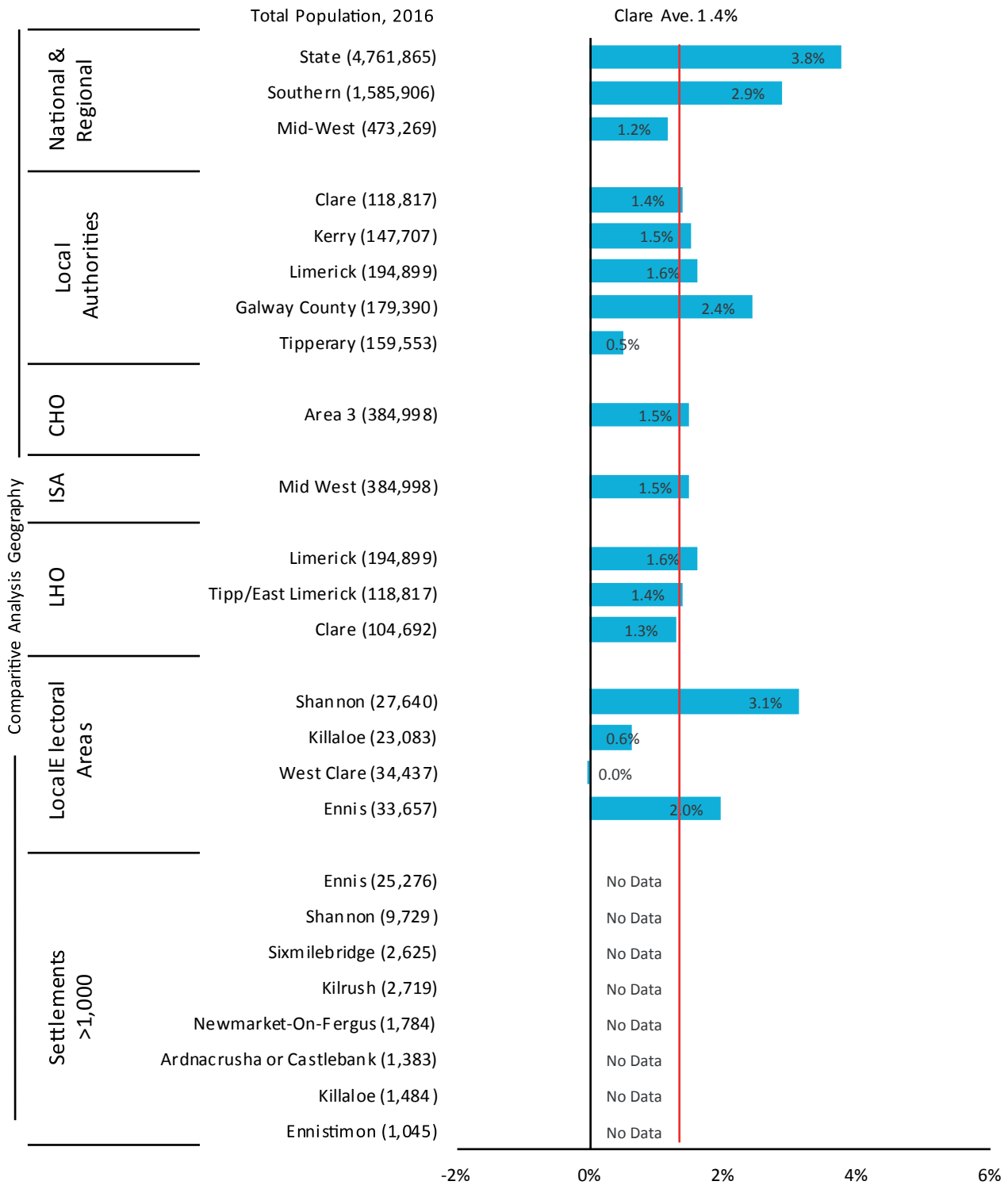


Figure 2.1: Population change, 2011 to 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

**How is Clare Doing?**  
Population Change 2011-2016

## Indicator 2.2: Population Change 2011-2016

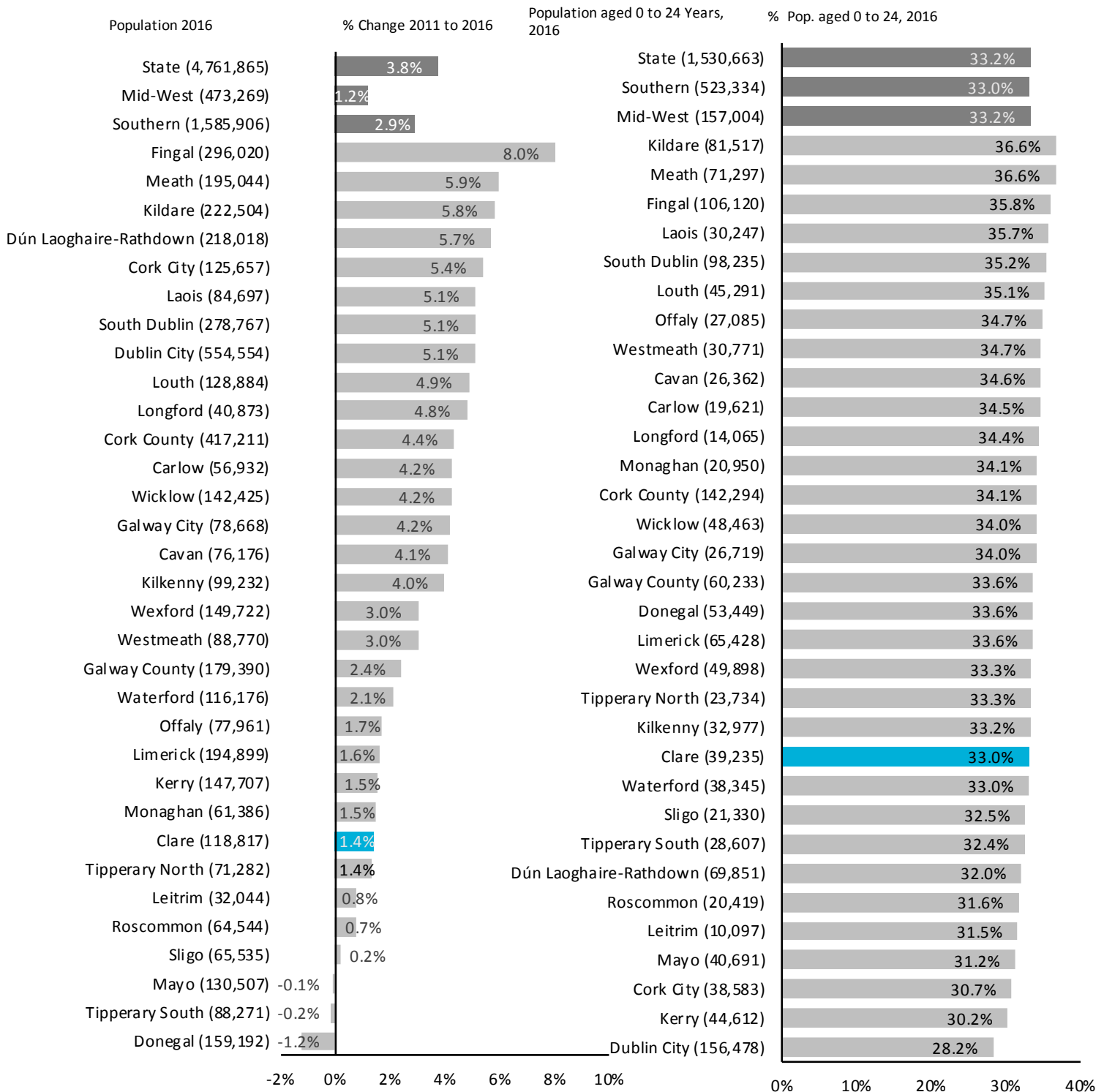


Figure 2.2: Population change, 2011 to 2016 (Source: CSO &amp; AIRO)

- Between 2011 and 2016, the population of Clare increased by 1.4% or 1,612 people. This rate of change was the joint seventh lowest in the country with Fingal (8%) witnessing the highest level of increase.
- An examination of the proportion of population that is in the under 24 age group reveals that 33.0% of the population in Clare (or 39,235) are within this age group. Relative to the other LAs, including Dublin City as Dublin City North and South, this is the eleventh lowest proportion in the State with DC (28.2%), Cork City (30.7%) and Kerry (30.2%) all recording lower rates. In contrast, Kildare had the highest at 36.6%. The proportion in Clare is slightly lower than both the State (33.2%) and Mid-West Region (33.2%) but is the same as the Southern region (33.0%).

Indicator 2.3: Population Pyramid, 2016

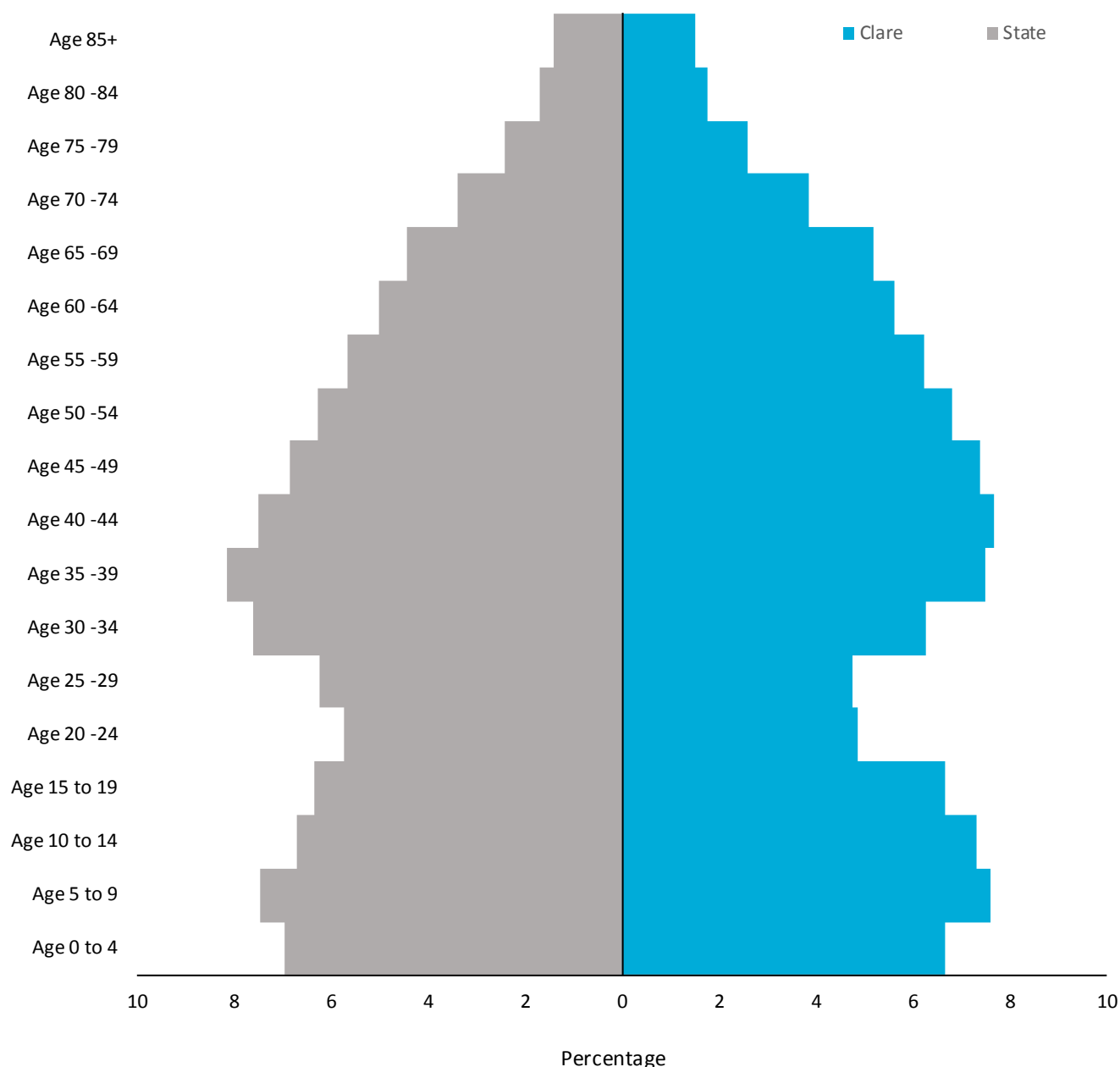
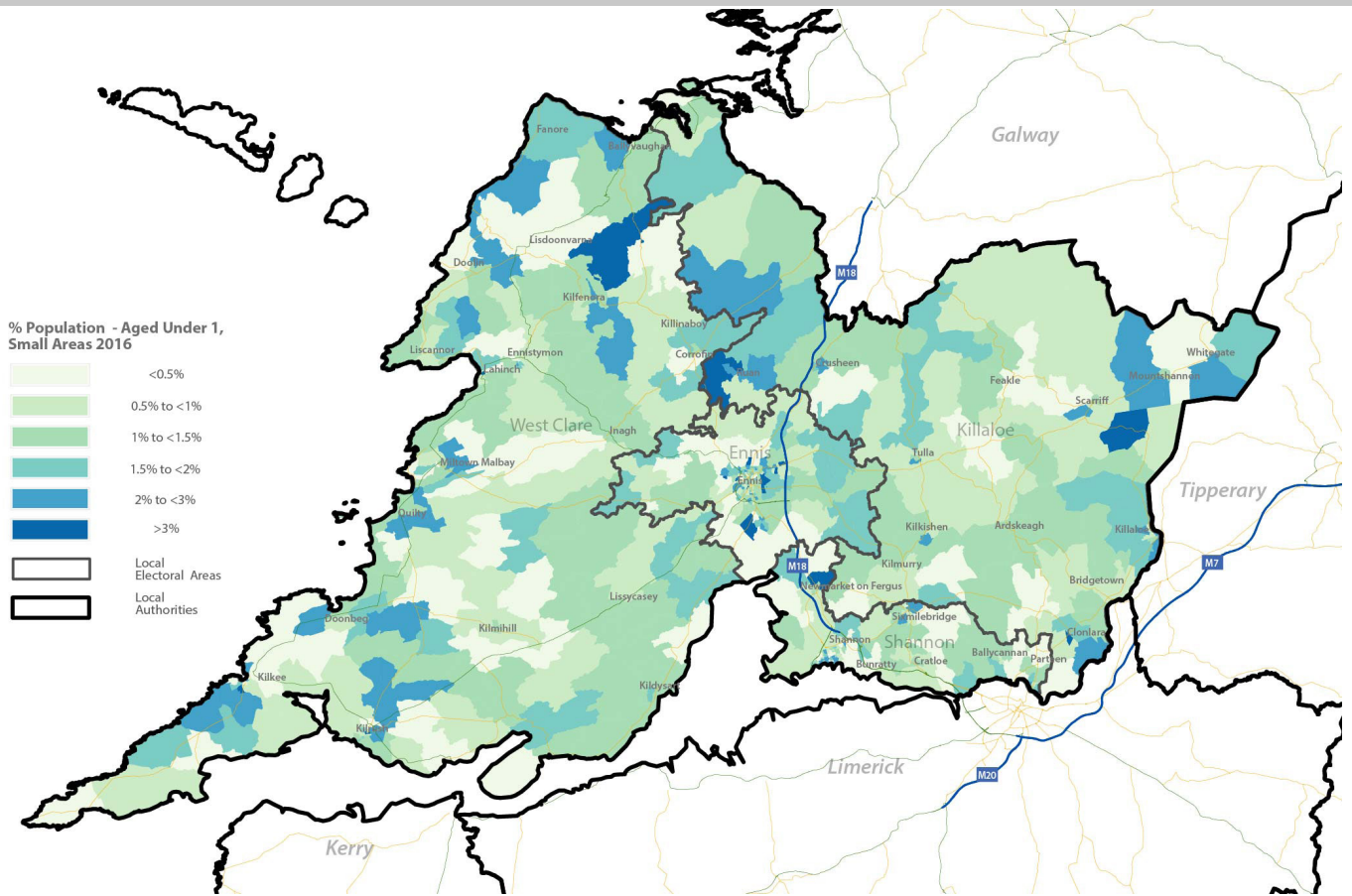


Figure 2.3: Population pyramid, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

- The age structure or demographic profile of a population is influenced directly by patterns of natural increase (especially the role of fertility) and migration. The population pyramid above illustrates the age structure of both Clare and the State.
- The structure of the Irish population is not evenly distributed throughout the country. An examination of the age structure of local authorities in Ireland illustrates the different characteristics of each area. Whilst there are some variations in certain areas, for example, Fingal has an extremely high young population when compared to the State; many areas have a very similar age structure to the State – Clare would be an example of this.
- Clare and the State share a similar proportion within the population of young age-cohorts (0 to 4, 5 to 9 etc.). In the centre of the population pyramid, there is however a lower proportion younger working age cohorts (20 to 24, 25 to 29 etc.) in Clare when compared to the State. At the higher end of the population pyramid Clare has a slightly larger proportional share of its population within the elderly age cohorts (55+).





Map 2.4: Population aged Under 1 Year, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

**A total of 1.2%** of the population in Clare were aged under one year in 2016

Clare had the **Lowest** proportion of under one year olds in the Mid-West Region

At **1.7%** the LEA of Ennis had the highest proportion of under one year olds

- According to Census 2016, there were 1,483 children aged under 1 year residing in the Clare area. This represented 1.25% of the total population in Clare. This proportion was slightly lower than the State, Southern and the Mid-West Regional which all recorded a proportion of 1.3%.
- Relative to all other LA areas, Clare had the sixth lowest proportion of under one year olds in the State at 1.2%. Fingal recorded the highest at 1.5% and Cork City the lowest at 1.1%. Of the surrounding local authorities, Limerick, Galway County and Tipperary all recorded a proportion at 1.3%, while Kerry recorded a slightly lower proportion at 1.1%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the under 1 year olds across the LEAs. Ennis (1.5% or 492) had the highest proportion followed by Shannon (1.2% or 339) and Killaloe (1.2% or 280), which recorded the same proportions. The lowest proportion was West Clare with a rate of 1.1% (or 372).
- The map above details the distribution of the children aged under 1 year at SA level throughout Clare.

Indicator 2.4: Population Aged Under 1 Year, 2016

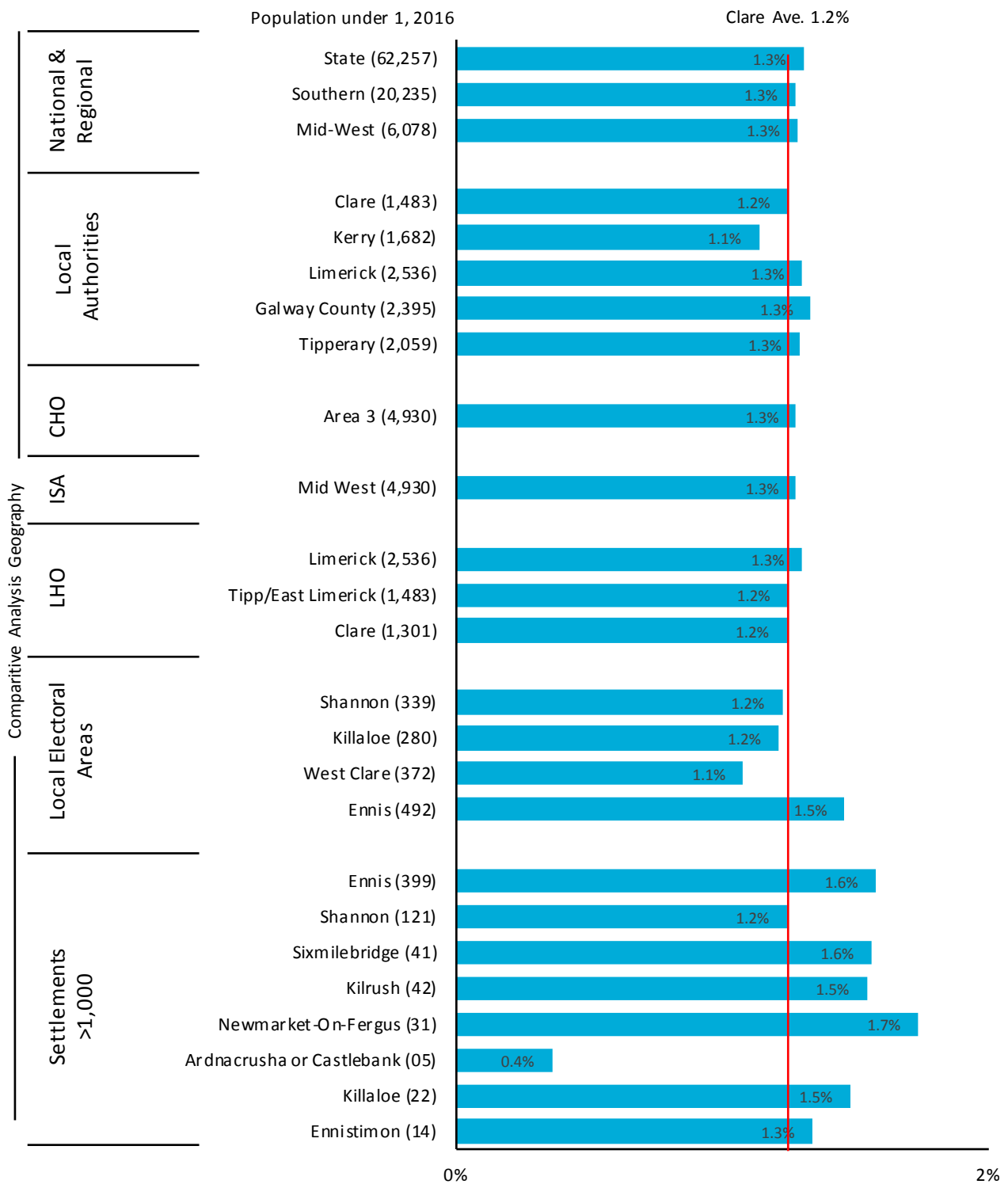


Figure 2.4: Population aged Under 1 Year, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

**How is Clare Doing?**  
Population Aged Under 1 Year, 2016

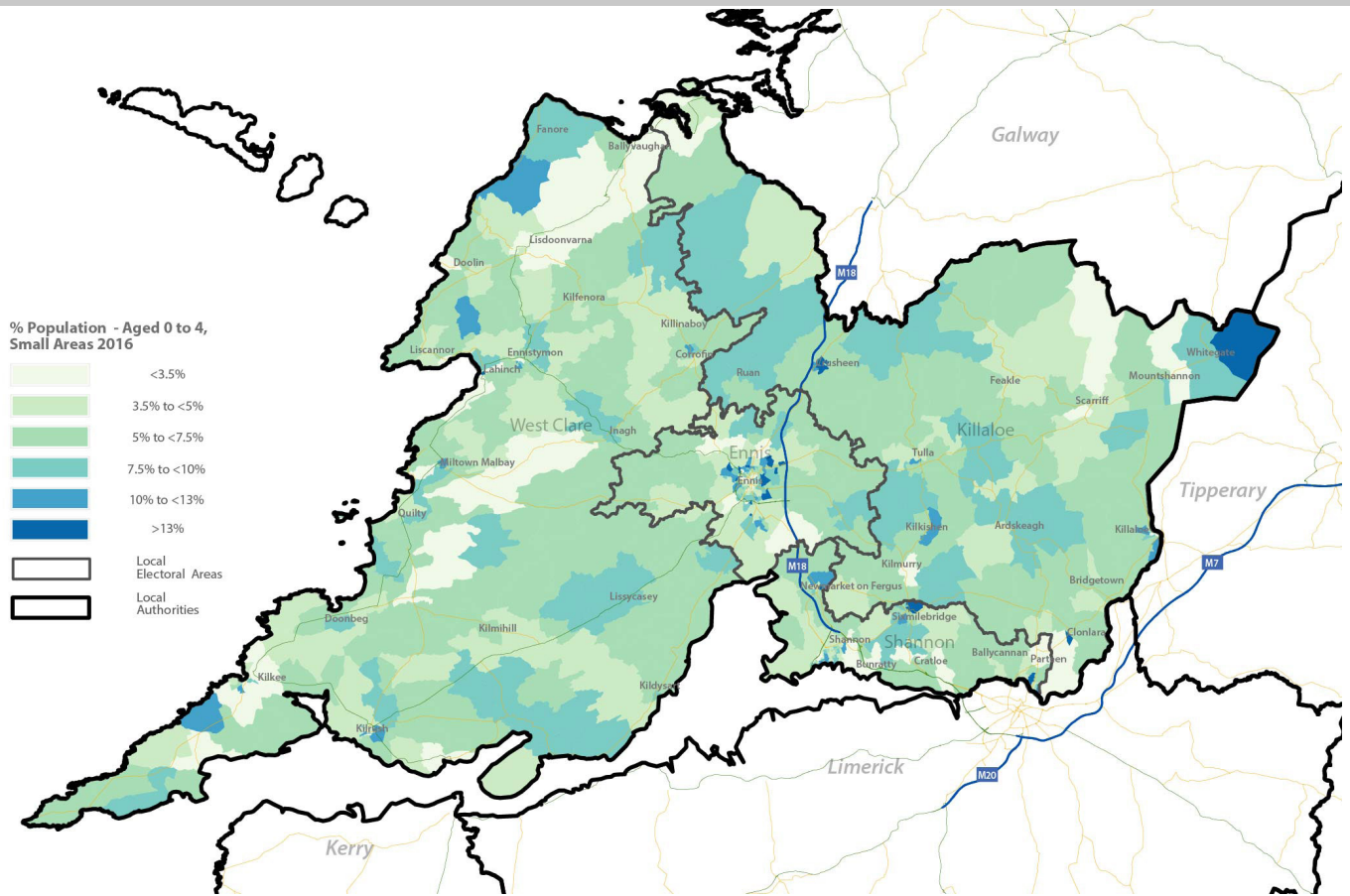
**17/31** Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

**How is Clare Doing?**  
% Population Aged Under 1 Year, 2016

**20/31** Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest  
 ↓ National Lower than average  
 ↓ Mid-West Lower than average

**How was Clare Doing?**  
% Population Aged Under 1 Year, 2011

**25/31** Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest  
 ↓ National Lower than average  
 ↓ Mid-West Lower than average



Map 2.5: Population aged 0 to 4, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

**A total of 6.6%** of the population in Clare were aged 0 to 4 years in 2016

Clare had the **Lowest** proportion of 0 to 4 year olds in the Mid-West Region

At **7.3%** the LEA of Ennis had the highest proportion of 0 to 4 year olds

- According to Census 2016, there were 7,901 children aged 0 to 4 years residing in the Clare area. This represented 6.6% of the total population in Clare. This proportion was lower than the State average of 7.0%, the Southern average of 6.8% and narrowly lower than the Mid-West Regional average of 6.7%.
- Relative to all other LA areas, Clare had the ninth lowest proportion of 0 to 4 year olds in the State. Fingal recorded the highest rate in the State at 8.4% and Cork City the lowest at 5%. Of other surrounding LAs, Clare had the second lowest proportion of children in the 0 to 4 age group, with the lowest rate recorded in Kerry (6.1%). County Galway recorded the highest rate at 7.3%, followed by Tipperary (7.8%) and Limerick (6.7%).
- Variations are also evident when examining the distribution of the 0 to 4 age group across the LEAs. Ennis LEA had the highest proportion of 0 to 4 year olds with a rate of 7.3% (2,473), followed by Shannon with a rate of 6.8% (1,874) and Killaloe with a rate of 6.8% (1,874). West Clare had the lowest proportion of 0 to 4 year olds with a rate of 6.0% (2,056).
- The map above details the distribution of the 0 to 4 age group at SA level throughout Clare.

Indicator 2.5: Population Aged 0 to 4, 2016

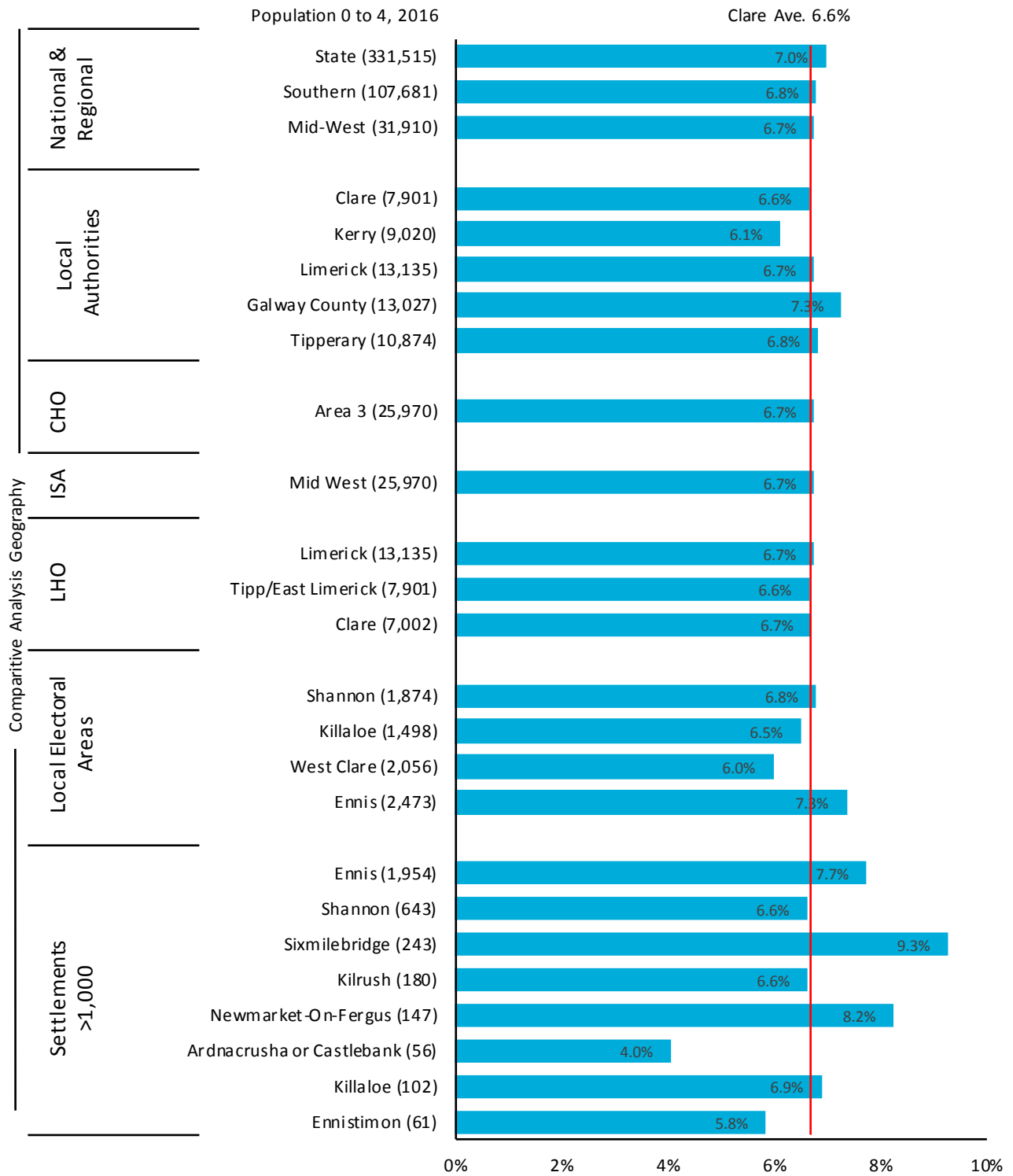


Figure 2.5: Population aged 0 to 4, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is Clare Doing?  
Population Aged 0 to 4, 2016

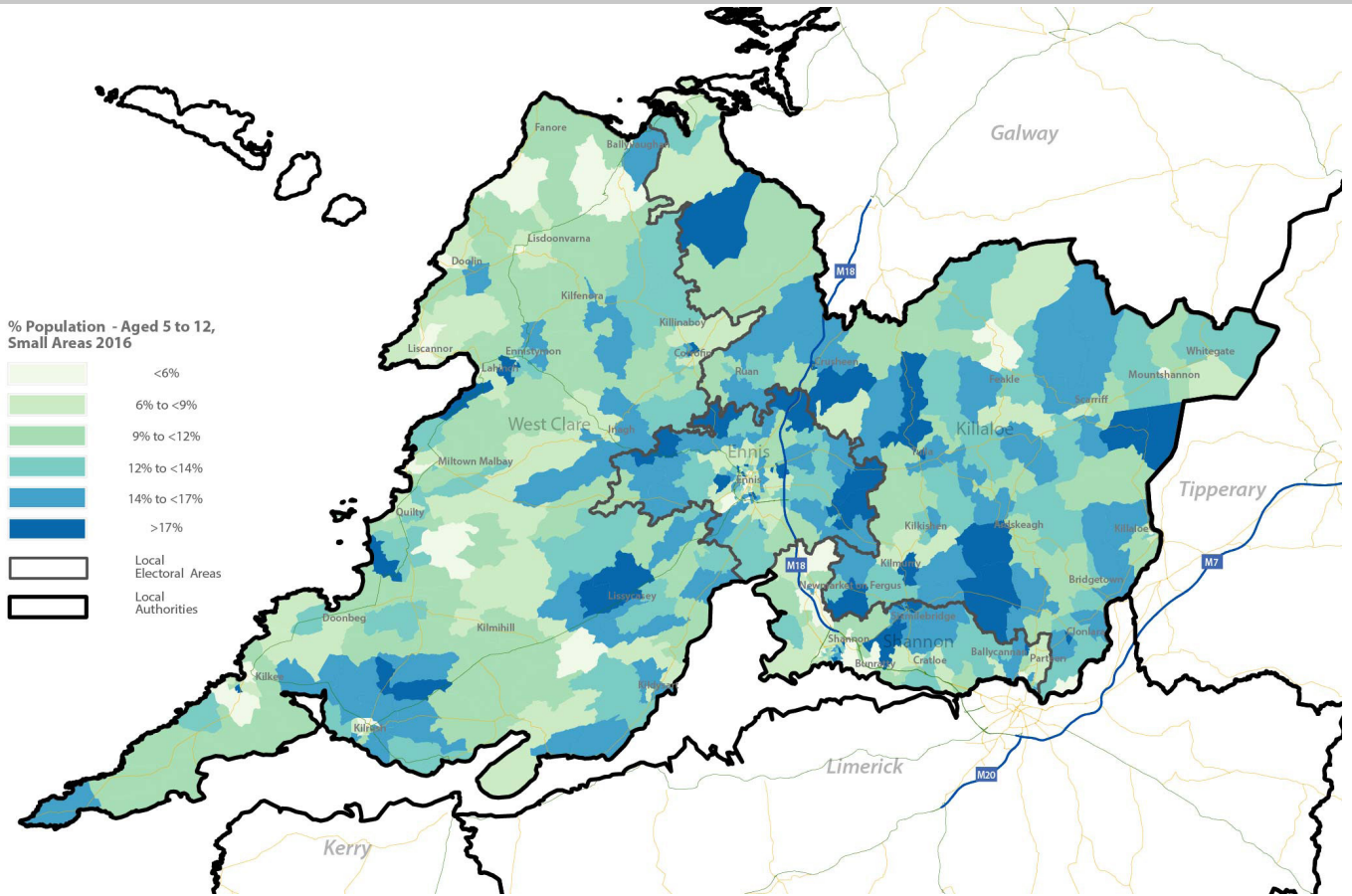
17/31 Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How is Clare Doing?  
% Population Aged 0 to 4, 2016

23/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest  
 ↓ National Lower than average  
 ↓ Mid-West Lower than average

How was Clare Doing?  
% Population Aged 0 to 4, 2011

20/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest  
 ↓ National Lower than average  
 ↑ Mid-West Higher than average



Map 2.6: Population aged 5 to 12, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

A total of **12%** of the population in Clare were aged 5 to 12 years in 2016

Clare had the **Highest** proportion of 5 to 12 year olds in the Mid-West Region

At **17.3%** the LEA of Sixmilebridge had the highest proportion of 5 to 12 year olds

- According to Census 2016, there were 14,255 children aged 5 to 12 years residing in the Clare area. This number represents 12% of the total population in Clare. This proportion was higher than the State average, Southern average and the Mid-West Regional average which all recorded a proportion of 11.5%.
- Relative to all other LA areas, Clare had the lowest proportion of 5 to 12 year olds in the State and Meath recorded the highest at 13.9%. Of the other surrounding LAs, Galway County (12.5%) recorded the highest rate of children in the 5 to 12 age group, Kerry recorded the lowest rate (10.8%) and narrowly lower than Limerick (11.0%). Tipperary (11.8%) had a rate just lower than Clare.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the 5 to 12 age group across LEAs. The Killaloe had the highest proportion with a rate of 12.8% (2,954). This rate was higher than Ennis (12.5% or 4,206) and Shannon (11.9% or 3,277). West Clare had the lowest proportion in the 5 to 12 age group at 11.11% (3,818).
- The map above details the distribution of the 5 to 12 age group at SA level throughout Clare.

Indicator 2.6: Population Aged 5 to 12, 2016

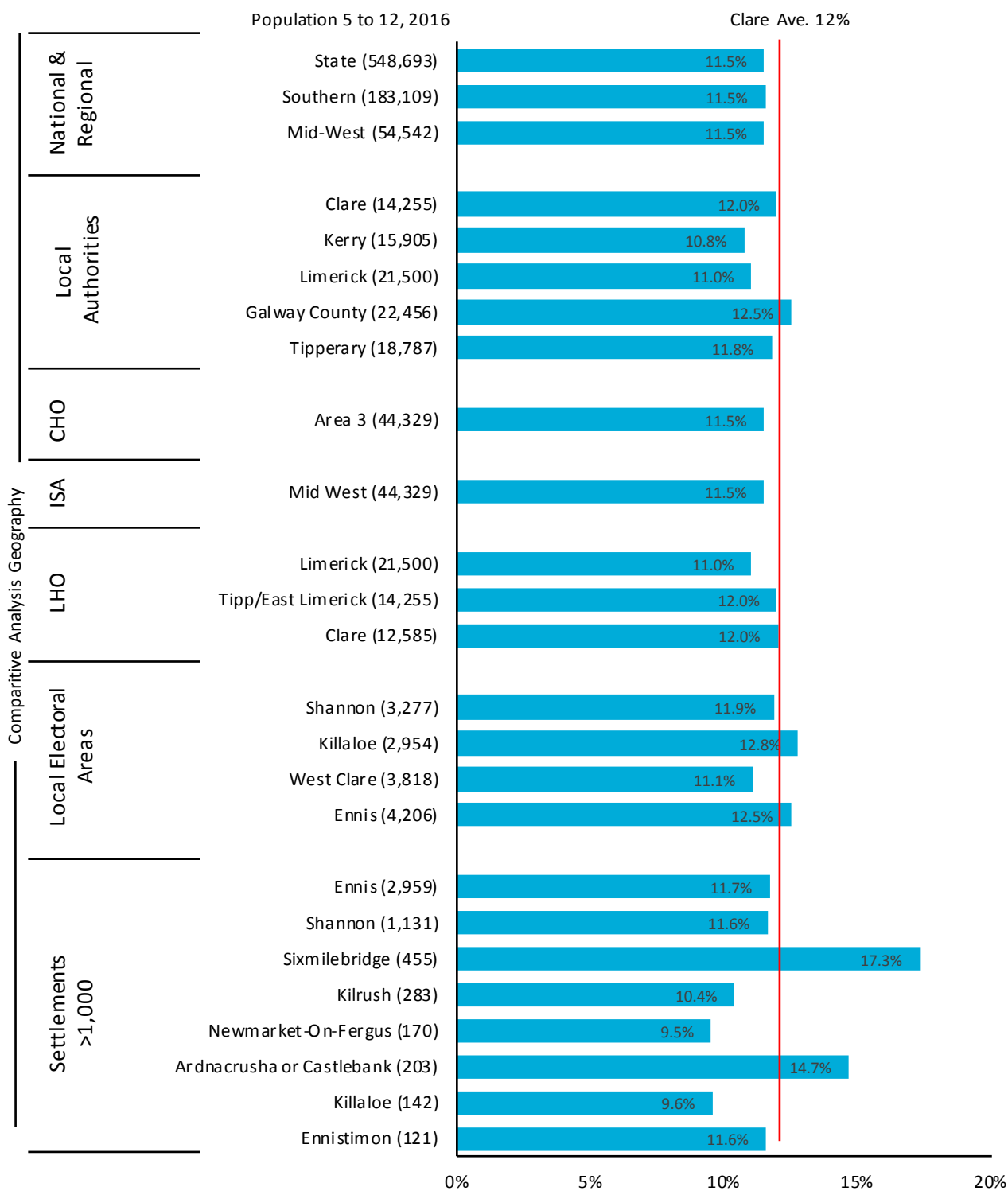


Figure 2.6: Population aged 5 to 12, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is Clare Doing?  
Population Aged 5 to 12 2016

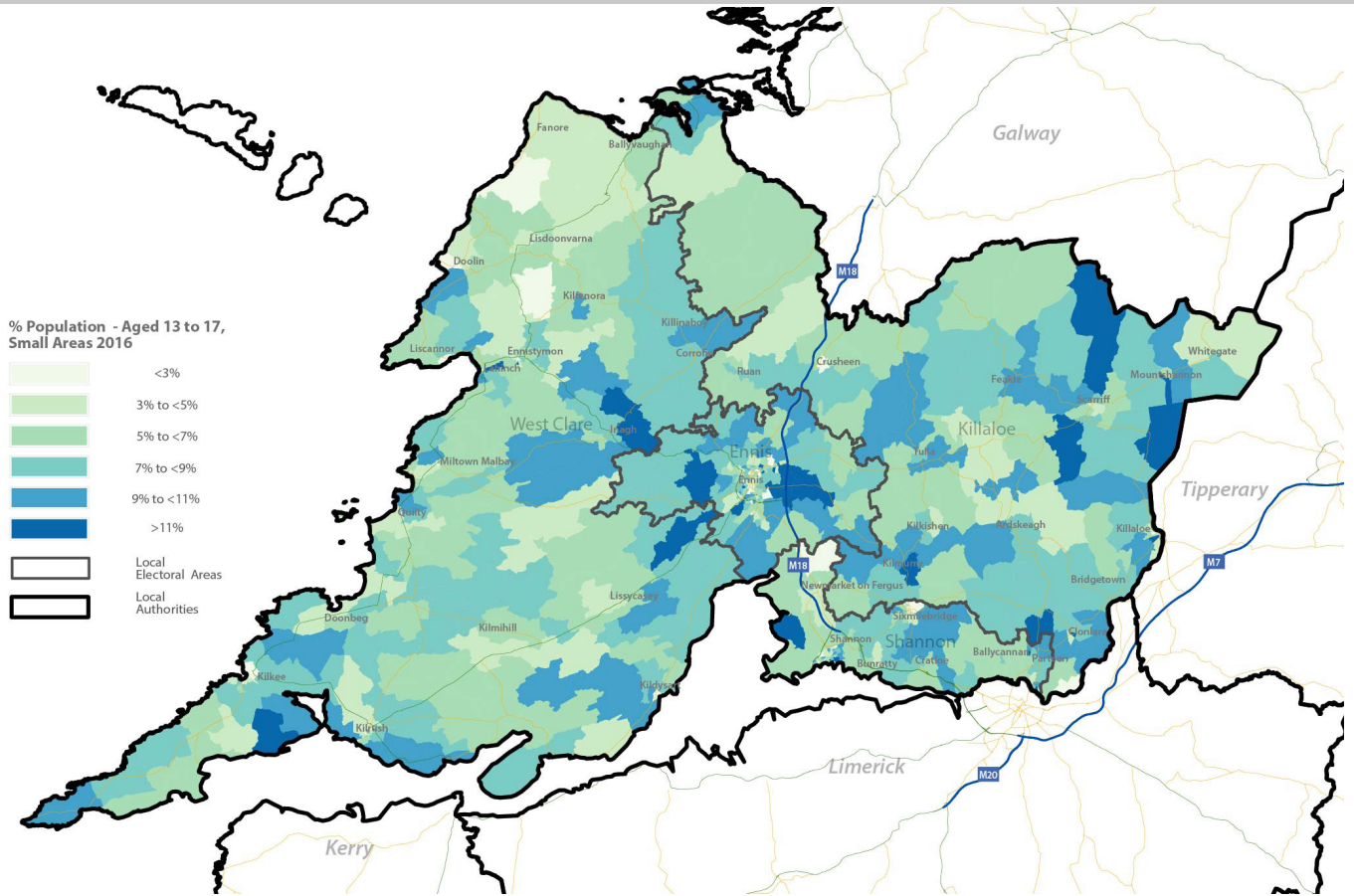
17/31 Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How was Clare Doing?  
% Population Aged 5 to 12, 2016

19/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest  
 ↑ National Higher than average  
 ↑ Mid-West Higher than average

How is Clare Doing?  
% Population Change Aged 5 to 12, 2011

12/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest  
 ↑ National Higher than average  
 ↑ Mid-West Higher than average



Map 2.7: Population aged 13 to 17, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

A total of **7.1%** of the population in Clare were aged 13 to 17 years in 2016

Clare had the **Highest** proportion of 13 to 17 year olds in the Mid-West Region

At **7.6%** the LEA of Killaloe had the highest proportion of 13 to 17 year olds

- According to Census 2016, there were 8,469 young people aged 13 to 17 years residing in the Clare area. This number represented 7.1% of the total population in Clare. This proportion was higher than the State average of 6.5%, the Southern average of 6.7% and the Mid-West Regional average of 6.8%.
- Relative to all other LA areas, Clare had the ninth highest proportion of 13 to 17 year olds in the State and Offaly recorded the highest in the State at 8.8%. Of the other surrounding LAs, Galway County and Tipperary both had the joint second highest proportion at 7.0%. Kerry (6.5%) had the second lowest proportion of the 13 to 17 age group and Limerick (6.4%) recorded the lowest proportion.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the 13 to 17 age group across LEAs. West Clare had the lowest proportion with a rate of 6.9% or 2,373. Shannon and Ennis both had a proportion of 7.1%. Killaloe had the highest proportion in the 13 to 17 age group (6.9% or 2,373).
- The map above details the distribution of the 13 to 17 age group at ED level throughout Clare.

Indicator 2.7: Population Aged 13 to 17, 2016

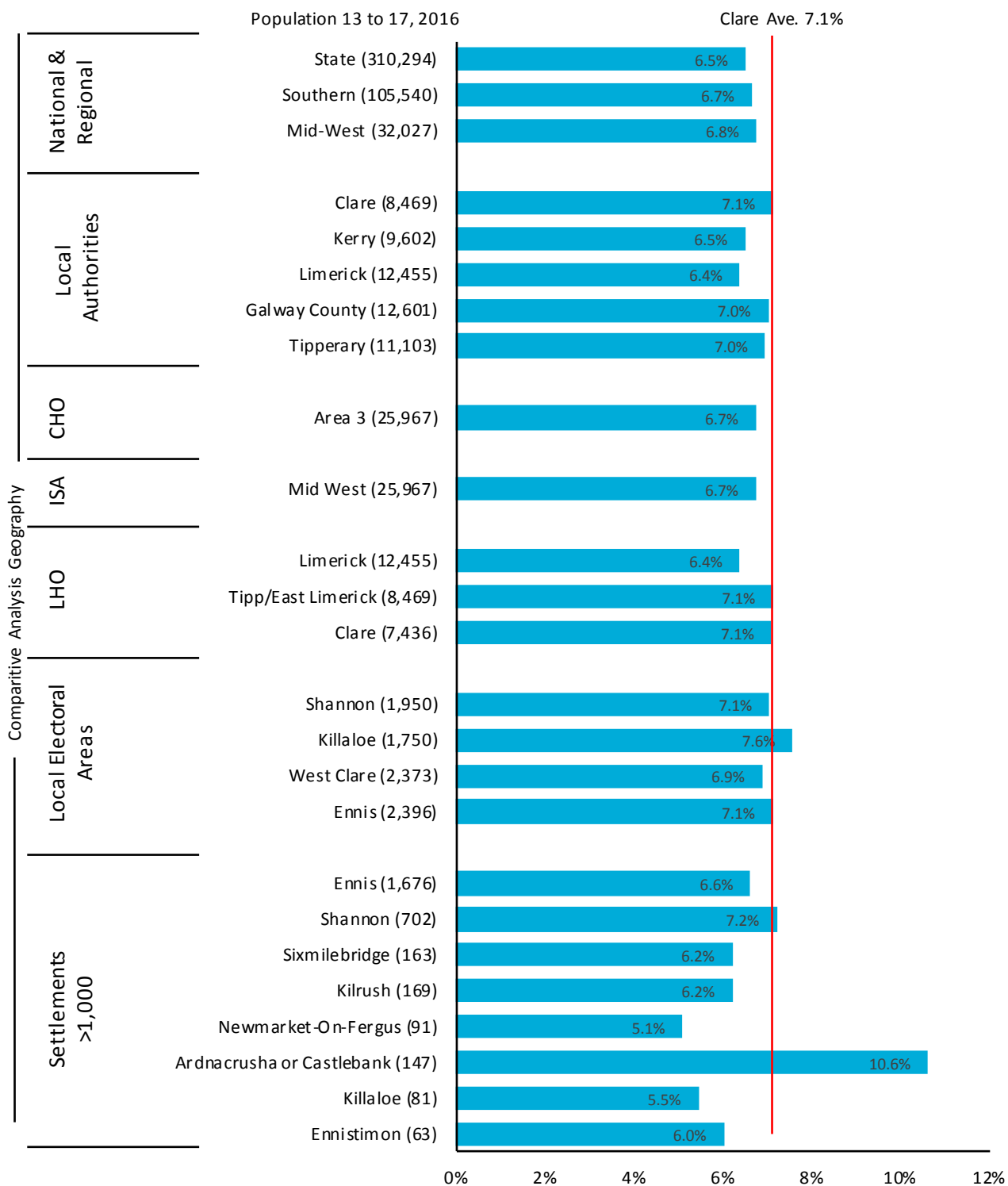


Figure 2.7: Population aged 13 to 17, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is Clare Doing?  
Population Aged 13 to 17, 2016

17/31 Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How is Clare Doing?  
% Population Aged 13 to 17, 2016

9/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

↑ National Higher than average

↑ Mid-West Higher than average

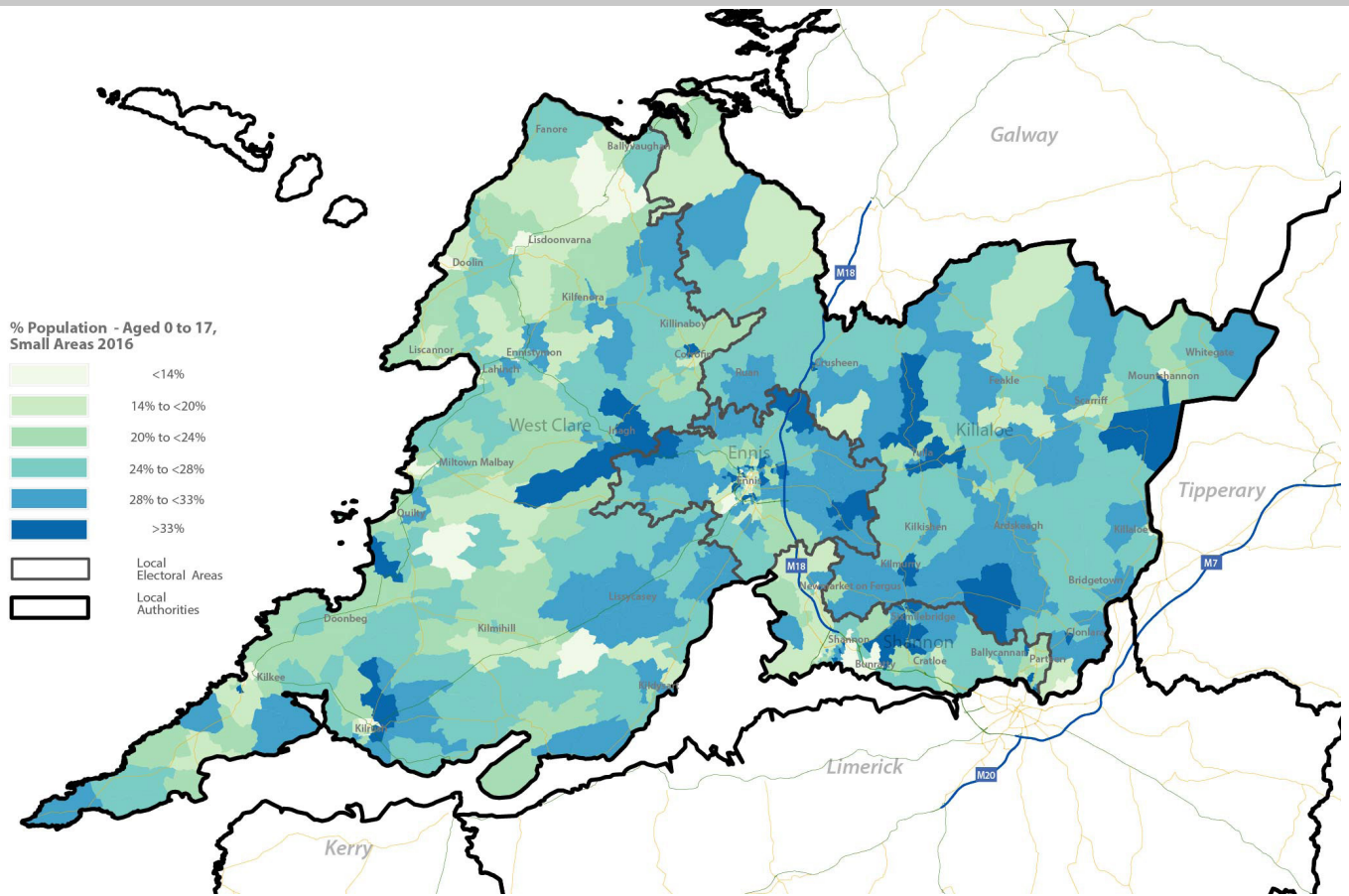
How was Clare Doing?  
% Population Aged 13 to 17, 2011

9/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

↑ National Higher than average

↑ Mid-West Higher than average





Map 2.8: Population aged 0 to 17, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

A total of **25.8%** of the population in Clare were aged 0 to 17 years in 2016

Clare had the **Highest** proportion of 0 to 17 year olds in the Mid-West Region

At **27%** the LEA of Ennis had the highest proportion of 0 to 17 year olds

- According to Census 2011, there were 30,625 children and young people aged 17 and under residing in Clare. This figure represented 25.8% of the total population in Clare. This proportion was slightly higher than the State, the Southern and the Mid-West Regional areas which all recorded an average of 25%.
- Relative to all other LA areas, Clare had the thirteenth lowest proportion of children and young people aged 17 and under in the State with Meath having the highest at 29.3%. Of the other surrounding local authorities, Galway County had the highest at 26.8% and Kerry the lowest at 23.4%. Tipperary (25.5%) and Limerick (24.2%) had the third and fourth lowest proportions in the 17 and under age group.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of those aged 17 and under across the LEAs. Ennis LEA had the highest proportion with a rate of 27.0% or 9,075. This rate was followed by Kiltalbot (26.9% or 6,202) and Shannon (25.7% or 7,101). Of the other surrounding LEAs, West Clare clearly had the lowest proportion aged 17 and under at 23.9% or 8,247.
- The map above details the distribution of those aged 17 and under at SA level throughout Clare.

Indicator 2.8: Population Aged 0 to 17, 2016

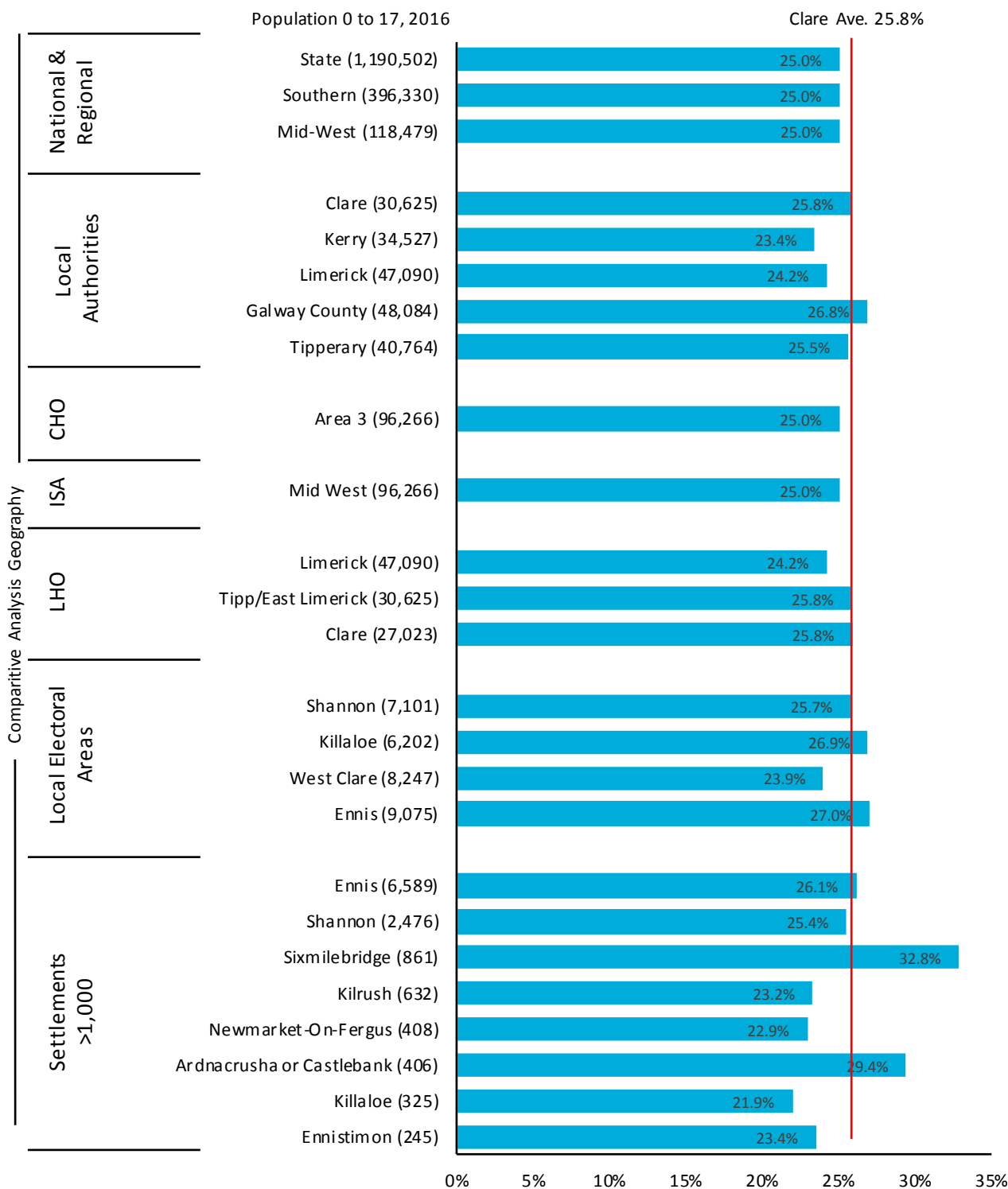


Figure 2.8: Population aged 0 to 17, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is Clare Doing?  
Population Aged 0 to 17, 2016

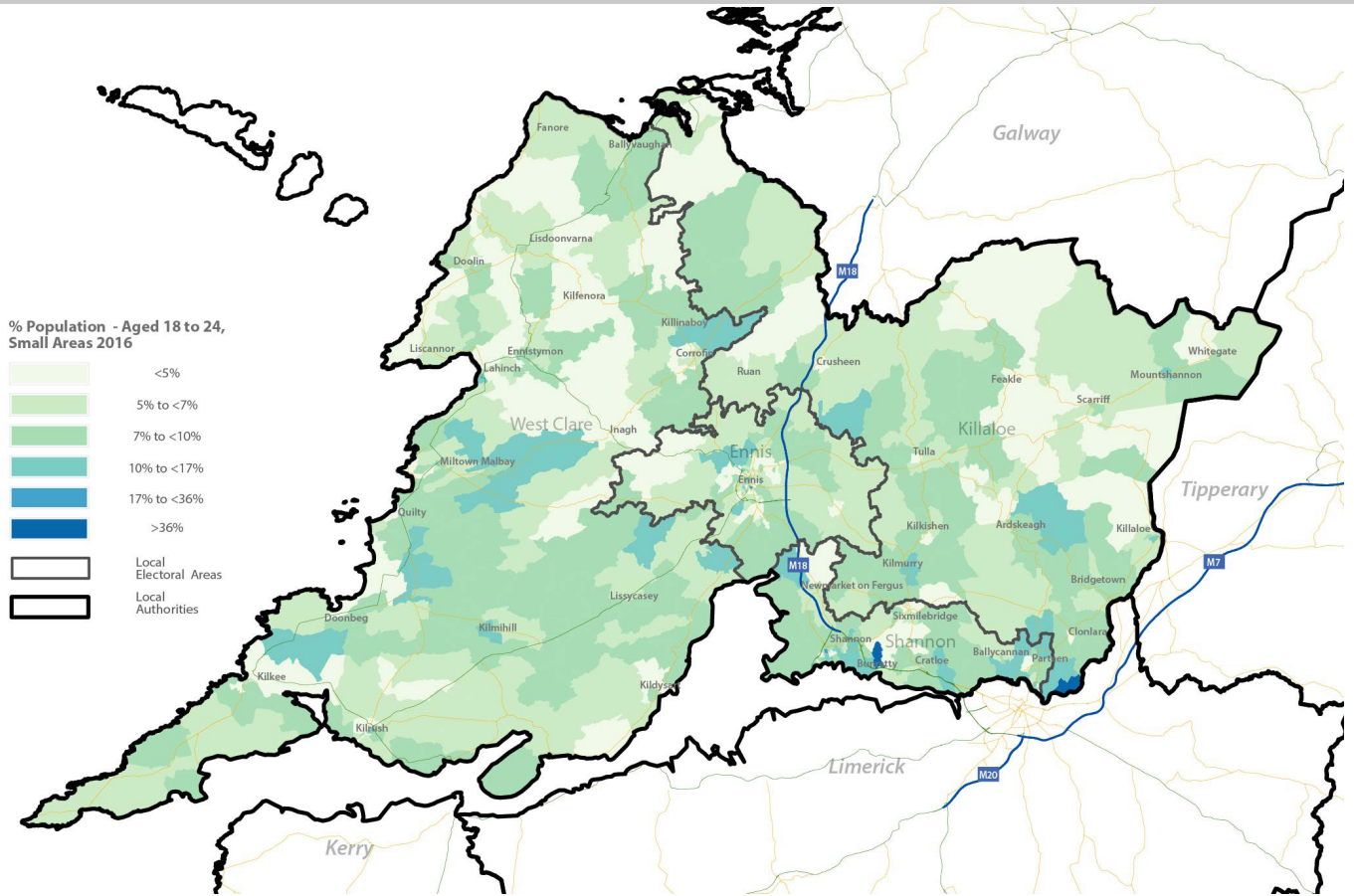
17/31 Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How is Clare Doing?  
% Population Aged 0 to 17, 2016

19/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest  
 ↑ National Higher than average  
 ↑ Mid-West Higher than average

How was Clare Doing?  
% Population Aged 0 to 17, 2011

18/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest  
 ↑ National Higher than average  
 ↑ Mid-West Higher than average



Map 2.9: Population aged 18 to 24, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

**A total of 7.2%** of the population in Clare were aged 18 to 24 years in 2016

Clare had the **Lowest** proportion of 18 to 24 year olds in the Mid-West Region

At **8.4%** the LEA of Shannon had the highest proportion of 18 to 24 year olds

- According to Census 2016, there were 8,610 young people aged 18 to 24 years residing in Clare. This figure represented 7.2% of the total population in Clare. This proportion was lower than the State average of 8.2%, the Southern of average of 8.0% and the Mid-West Regional average of 8.1%.
- Relative to all other LA area, Clare had the fourteenth lowest proportion of young people aged 18 to 24 years, Galway City had the highest at 14.2% and Leitrim the lowest at 5.9%. Of the other surrounding local authorities, Limerick had the highest at rate 9.4% with Kerry and Galway County recording the same lower rate of 6.8%. Tipperary had the second highest proportion in the 18 to 24 age group at 7.3%
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of those aged 18 to 24 years across LEAs. Shannon had the highest proportion with a rate of 8.4% or 2,328 followed by Killaloe with 8.2% of 1,895. These rates were clearly higher than other LAs; West Clare (6.6% or 2,263) and Ennis (6.3% or 2,124).
- The map above details the distribution of those aged 18 to 24 years at SA level throughout Clare.

Indicator 2.9: Population Aged 18 to 24, 2016

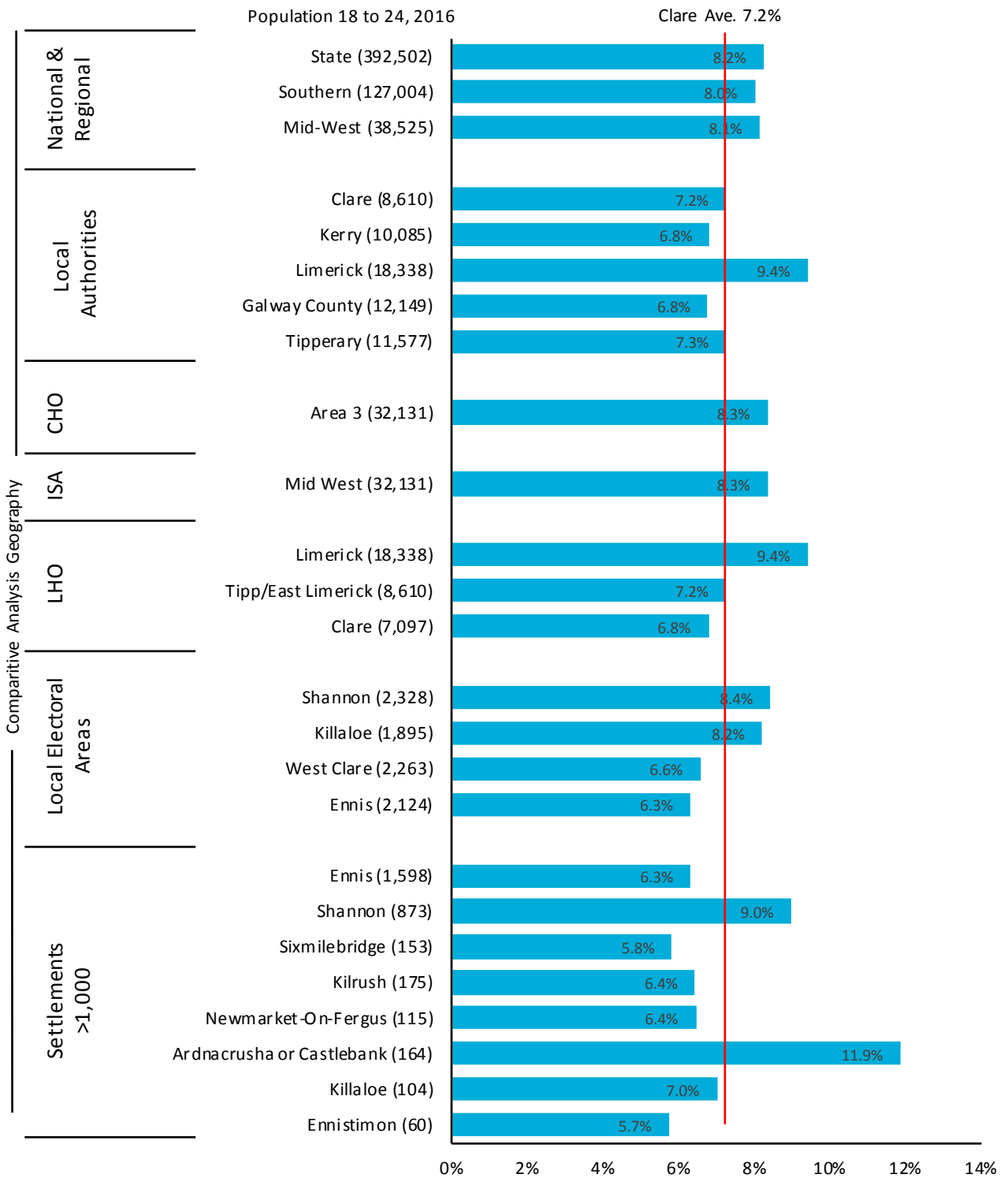


Figure 2.9: Population aged 18 to 24, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is Clare Doing?  
Population Aged 18 to 24, 2016

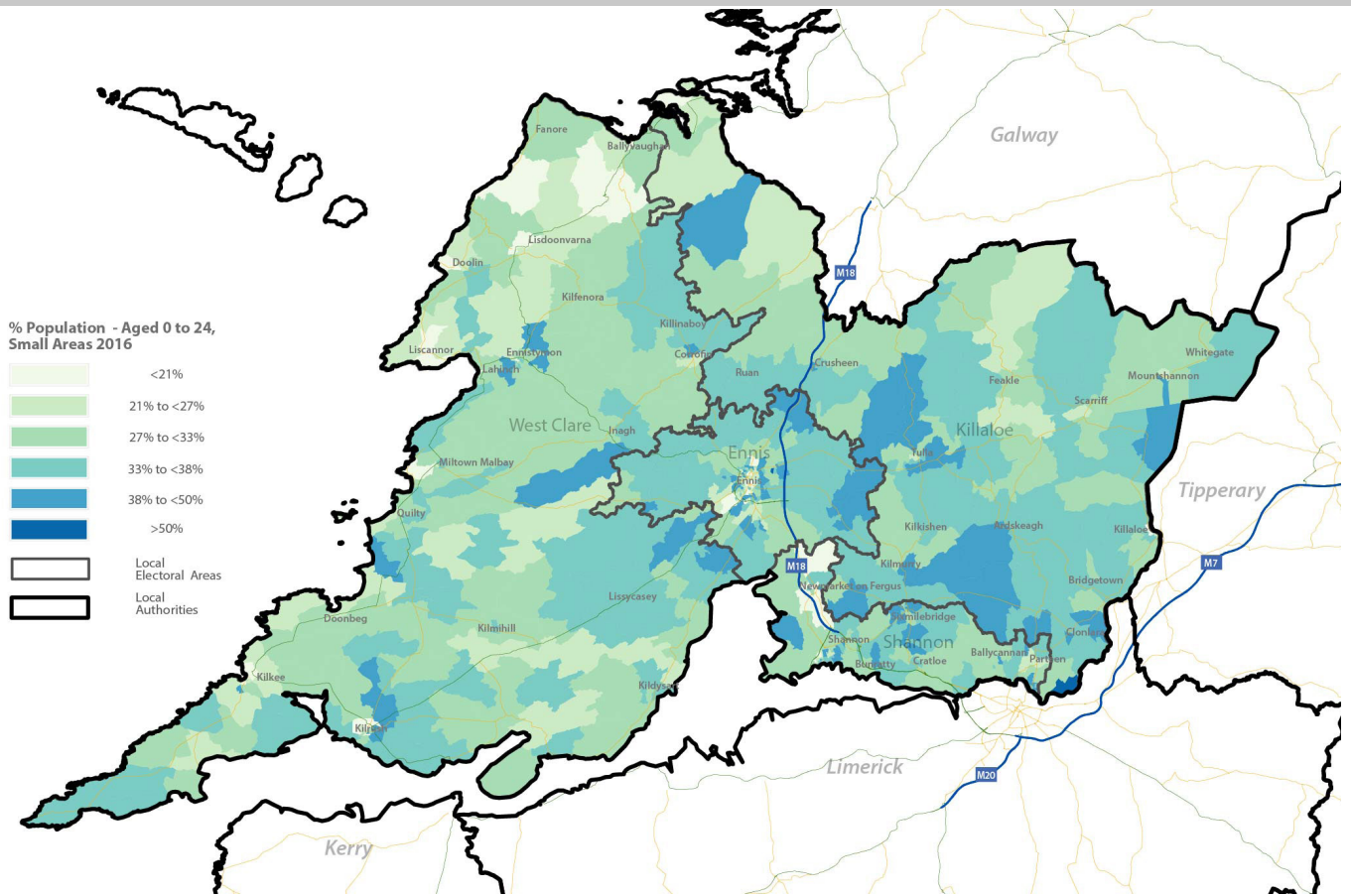
20/31 Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How is Clare Doing?  
% Population Aged 18 to 24, 2016

18/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest  
 ↓ National Lower than average  
 ↓ Mid-West Lower than average

How was Clare Doing?  
% Population Aged 18 to 24, 2011

19/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest  
 ↓ National Lower than average  
 ↓ Mid-West Lower than average



Map 2.10: Population aged 0 to 24, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

**A total of 33%** of the population in Clare were aged 0 to 24 years in 2016

**Clare had the Second Lowest** proportion of 0 to 24 year olds in the Mid-West Region

**At 35.1%** the LEA of Killaloe had the highest proportion of 0 to 24 year olds

- According to Census 2016, there were 39,235 children and young people residing in Clare. This figure represented 33% of the total population in Clare. This proportion was slightly below the State, Mid-West Regional average which both recorded a rate of 33.2%. This is the same as the Southern RA of 33.0%.
- Relative to all other LA areas, Clare had the eleventh lowest proportion of children and young people aged 0 to 24 years with Kildare having the highest at 36.6%. Of the other surrounding local authorities, Limerick and Galway County had a higher proportion at 33.6%. Tipperary had the third highest proportion at 32.8% and Kerry had the lowest proportion at 30.2%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of those aged 0 to 24 years across LEAs. Killaloe LEA had the highest proportion with a rate of 35.1% or 8,097. This rate was higher than Shannon (34.1% or 9,429) and Ennis (33.3% or 11,199). West Clare LEA had the lowest proportion of the LEAs at 30.5% or 10,510.
- The map above details the distribution of those aged 0 to 24 years at SA level throughout Clare.

Indicator 2.10: Population Aged 0 to 24, 2016

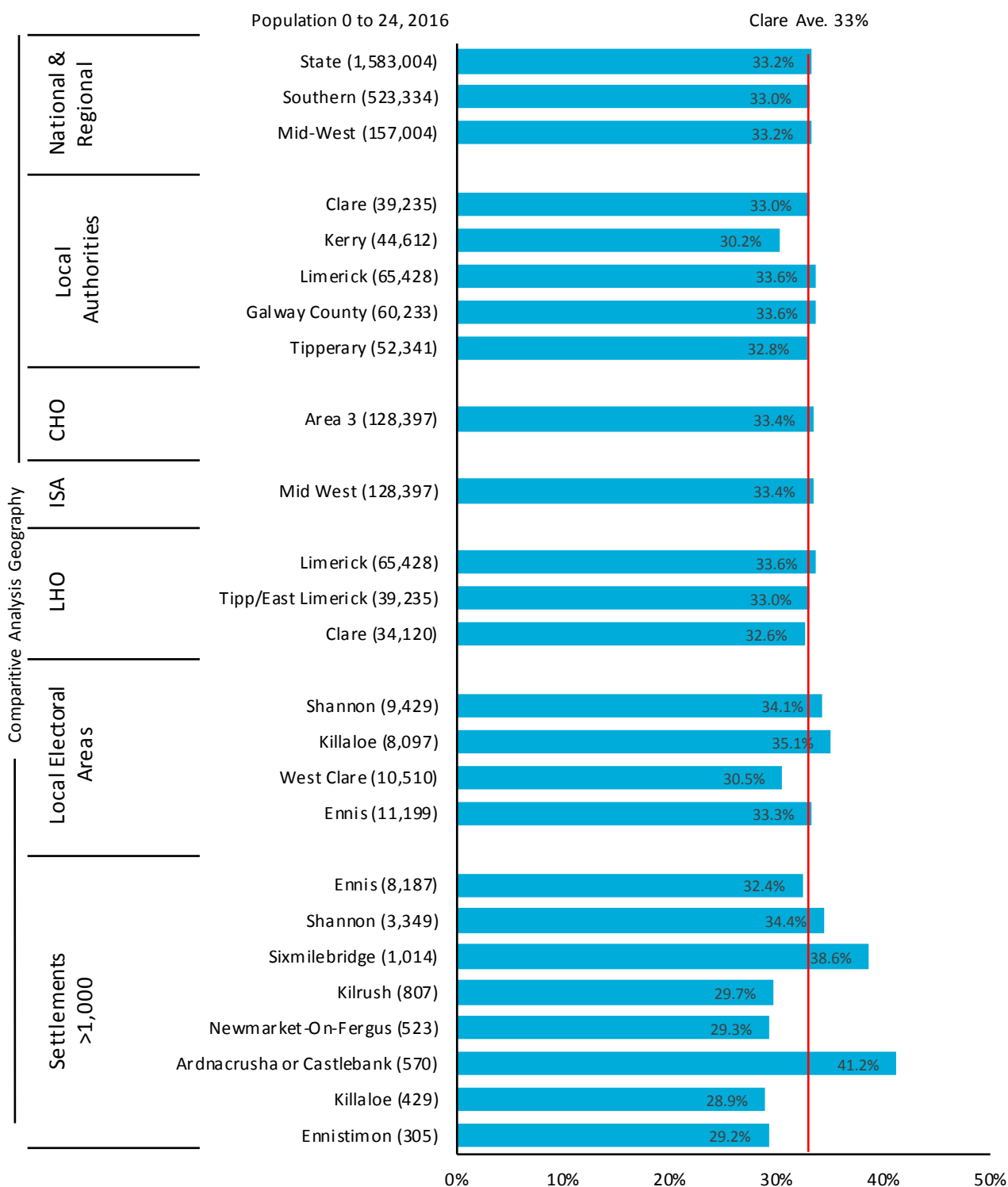


Figure 2.10: Population aged 0 to 24, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is Clare Doing?  
Population Aged 0 to 24, 2016



Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How is Clare Doing?  
% Population Aged 0 to 24, 2016



Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest



National  
Lower than average



Mid-West  
Lower than average

How was Clare Doing?  
% Population Aged 0 to 24, 2011



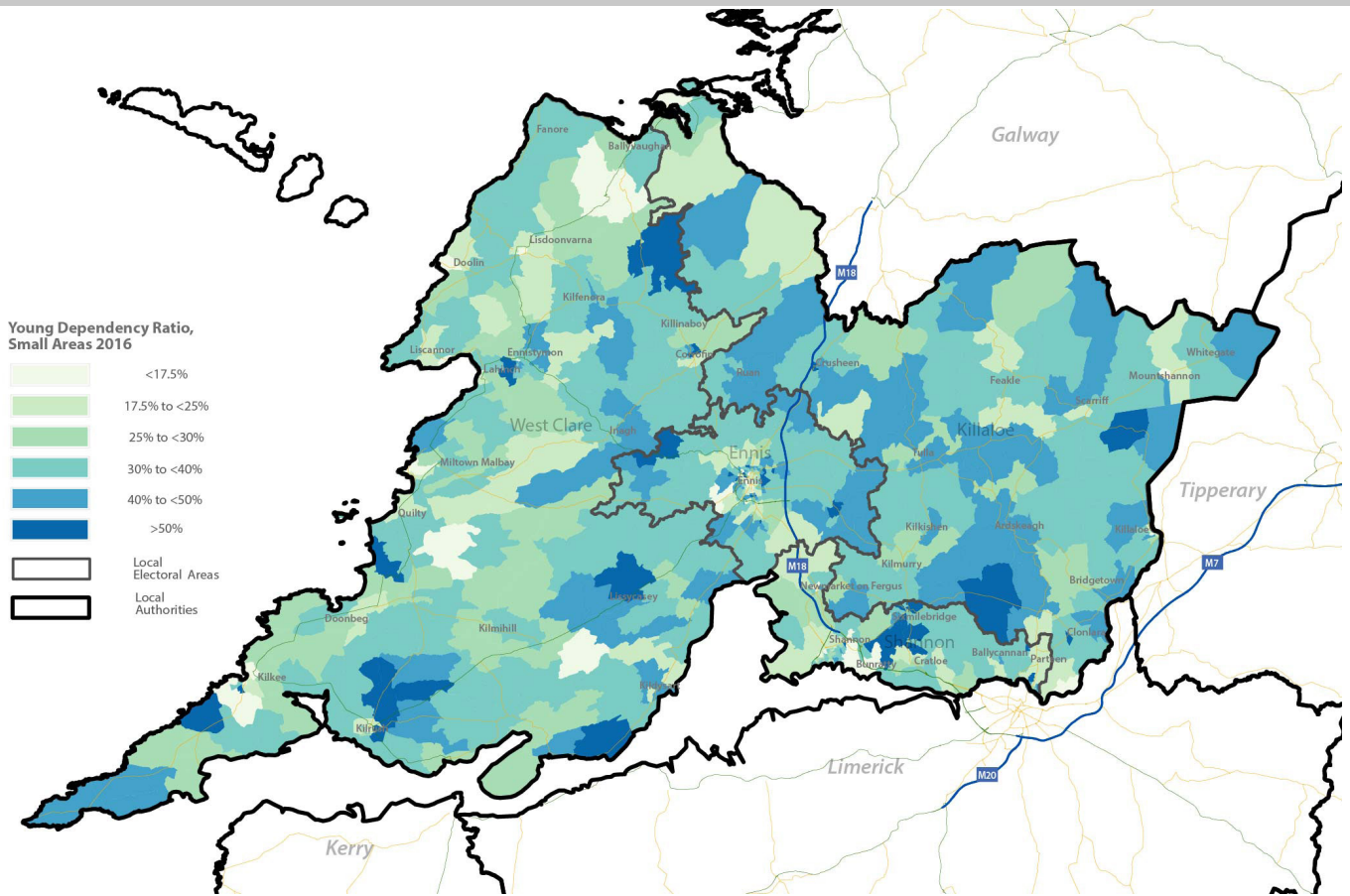
Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest



National  
Higher than average



Mid-West  
Higher than average



Map 2.11: Young Dependency Ratio, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

The Youth Dep. Rate is **33.8%** in Clare (0- 14 as a % of 15-64) in 2016

Clare had the **Second Lowest** Youth Dep. Rate in the Mid-West Region

At **35.4%** the LEA of Ennis had the highest Youth Dep. Rate

- The Young Dependency Rate is calculated by taking the population aged 0 to 15 and calculating it as a proportion of the population aged 15 to 64. According to Census 2016, the Young Dependency Rate in Clare was 33.8%. This rate is higher than the State ratio of 32.3%, the Southern of average of 33.0% and the Mid-West Regional average of 32.6%.
- Relative to all other LA areas, Clare had the eleventh lowest young dependency rate with Meath having the highest at 39%. Of the other surrounding LAs, Galway County (36.1%) had the highest young dependency rate, Kerry (30.7%) had the lowest and Limerick (31.0%) had the second lowest young dependency ratio. Tipperary (33.7%) had the third lowest young dependency ratio of the five LAs.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the young dependency rate across LEAs. Ennis had the highest rate of 35.4% followed by Killaloe (35.0%) and Shannon (32.7%). West Clare had the lowest young dependency rate at 32.3%.
- The map above details the distribution of the young dependency rate at SA level throughout Clare.

Indicator 2.11: Young Dependency Ratio, 2016

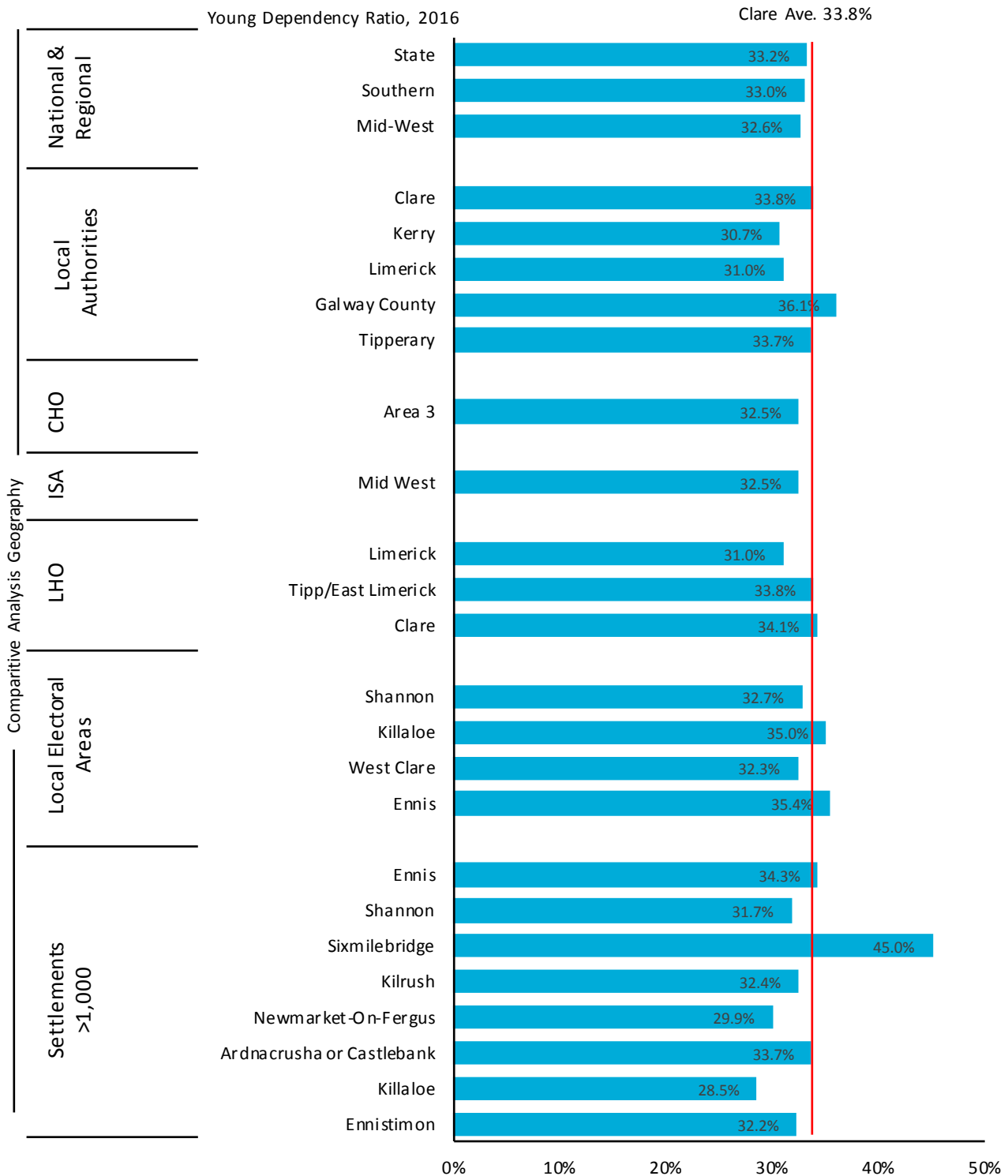


Figure 2.11: Young Dependency Ratio, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is Clare Doing?  
Young Dependency Rate, 2016



Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest



National  
Higher than average



Mid-West  
Higher than average

How was Clare Doing?  
Young Dependency Rate, 2011



Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest



National  
Higher than average



Mid-West  
Higher than average



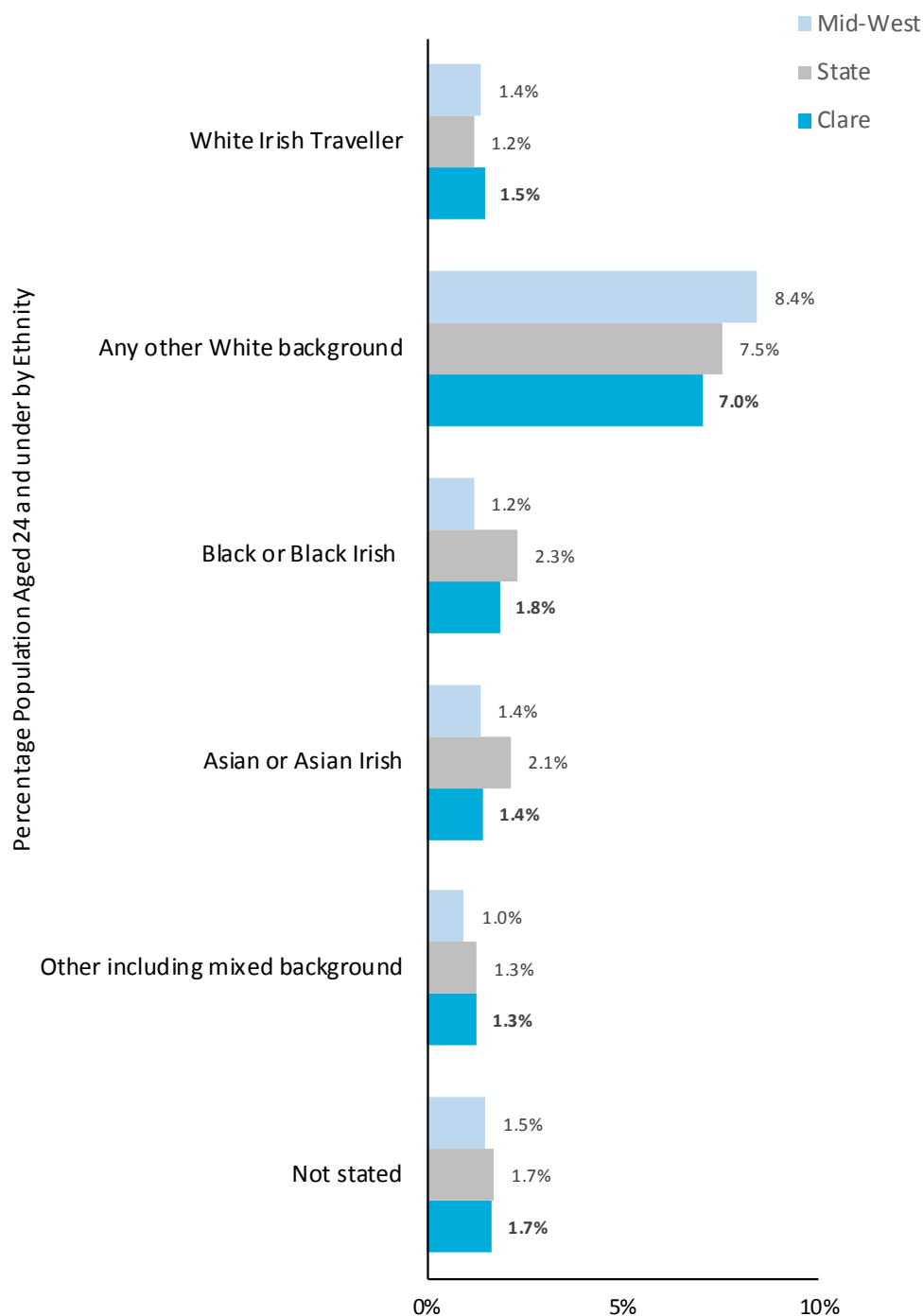


Figure 2.12: Ethnicity - Under 24 age-group, 2011 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

- The above graphic provides an overview of the ethnic background of children and young people residing in the Mid-West, Southern Region and the State. For the purposes of data visualisation clarity we have not included the 'White Irish' (85.6% in Clare) category as it dominated the relative shape of the graphic.
- The breakdown of children and young people into ethnic groups in Clare: 'White Irish Traveller' (1.5% or 571), 'Other White Background' (7.0% or 2,643), 'Black or Black Irish' (1.0% or 726), 'Asian or Asian Irish' (1.4% or 567), 'Other' background (1.2% or 495) and 'Not Stated' (1.4% or 652).
- Across the range of ethnic groups, it is evident that Clare has a generally lower than average rate of ethnicities other than White Irish compared to the State average. However, 'Black or Black Irish' can be identified as higher than the Mid-West Regional Average and 'White Irish Travellers' can be identified as being slightly higher than the State and Mid-West Regional averages.

Indicator 2.13: Ethnicity by age-group, 2011

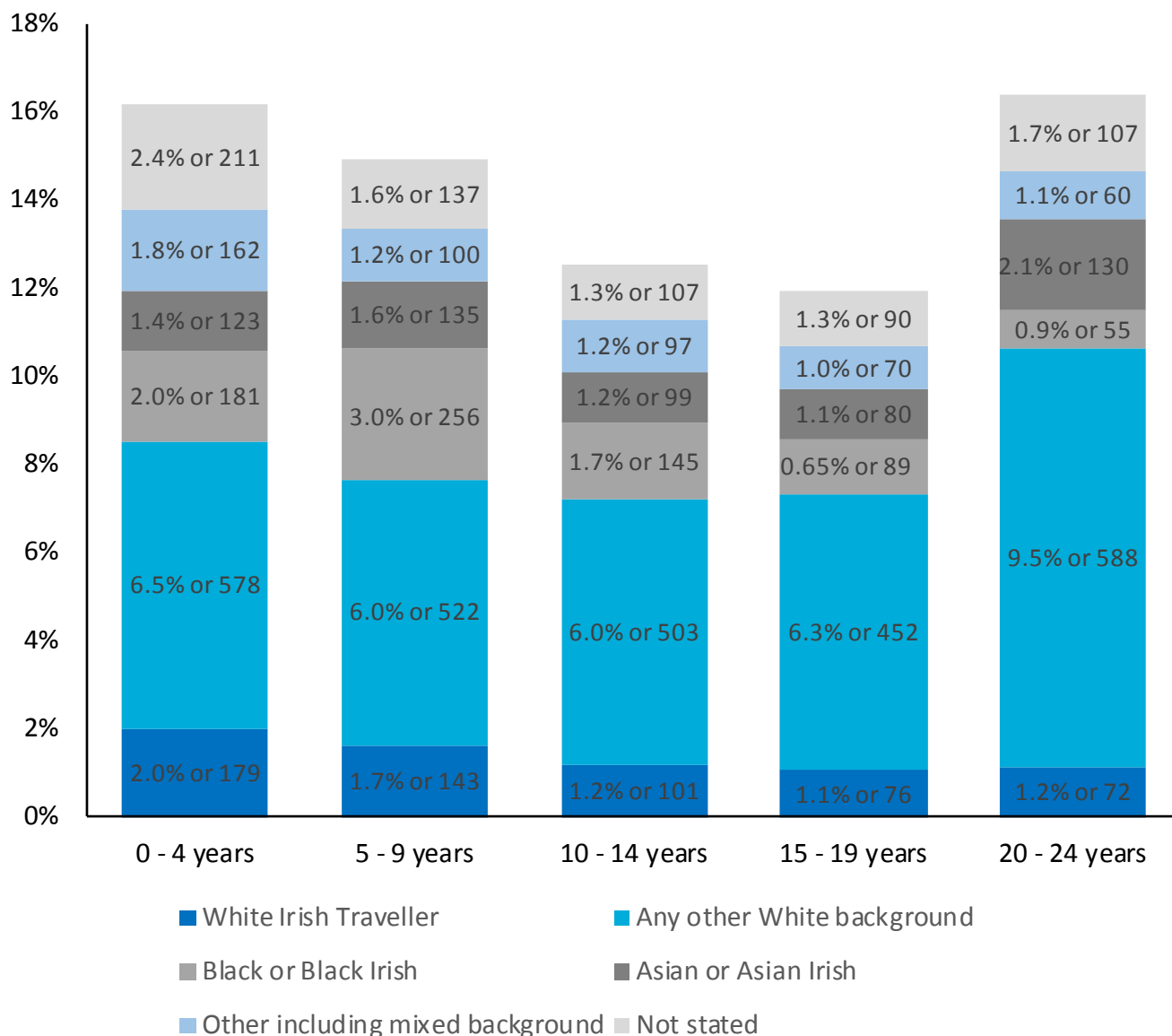
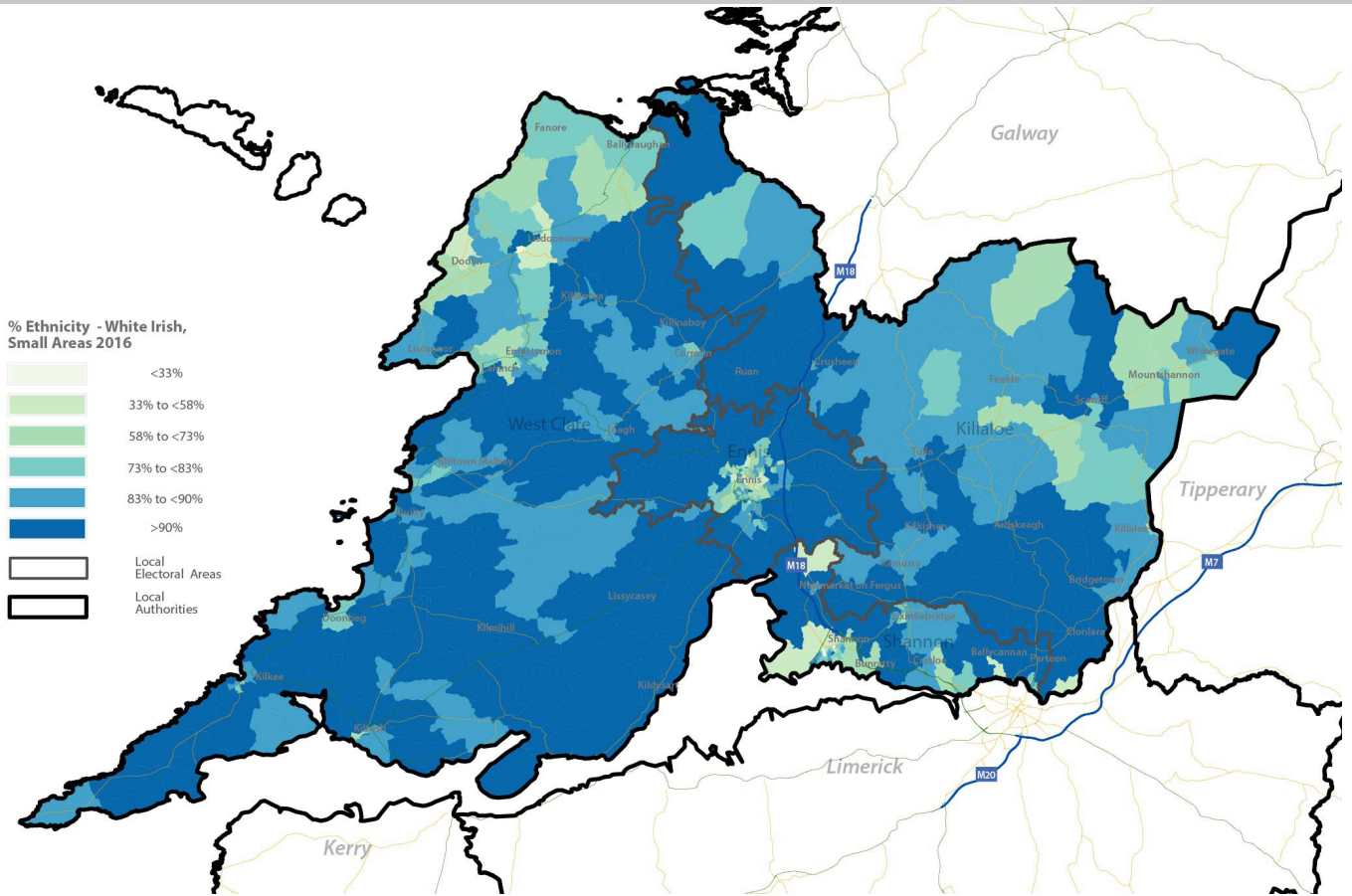


Figure 2.13: Ethnicity by age-group, 2011 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

- The above graphic provides a detailed breakdown of the ethnic group of young people residing in Clare for the following age groups: 0-4 years, 5-9 years, 10-14 years, 15-19 years and 20-24 years. Each category (age group and ethnicity) provides the total number and the percentage of the total population aged 0-24 years.
- In Clare, the 20 to 24 year old cohort is a large grouping relative to other young people categories. Within this section, the largest grouping is from the 'Other White' ethnic group (588) and accounts for 9.5% of all young people in Clare.
- As with the previous indicator on ethnicity we have not included the 'White Irish' (85.6% in Clare) category as it completely dominates the relative shape of the graphic.



Map 2.14: Ethnicity - White Irish, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

A total of **83.5%** of the population in Clare were 'White Irish' in 2016

Clare had the **Lowest** proportion of 'White Irish' in the Mid-West Region

At **87.6%** the LEA of West Clare had the lowest proportion of 'White Irish'

- According to Census 2016, the total population classified as 'White Irish' residing in the Clare area was 99,244. This represented 83.5% of the total population in Clare. This proportion was higher than the State average of 80.9%, but it was lower than the Southern of average of 84.0% and the Mid-West Regional average of 84.7%.
- Relative to all other LAs, Clare had the seventeenth highest proportion of population classified as 'White Irish'. Donegal recorded the highest rate in the State at 87.7% and Galway City the lowest at 67.8%. Of the other surrounding LAs, Tipperary recorded the highest rate at 86.6% and Kerry had the lowest rate at 82.0%. Galway County had a rate of 86.0% and Limerick had a rate of 83.7%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the proportion of population classified as 'White Irish' across LEAs. Ennis and Shannon LEAs had the lowest rates at 79.0% (26,588) and 80.8% (22,330) respectively. The proportion of population classified as 'White Irish' were much higher in Killaloe (87.4%) and West Clare (87.6%).
- The map above details the distribution of the population classified as 'White Irish' at SA level throughout Clare.

Indicator 2.14: Ethnicity White Irish, 2016

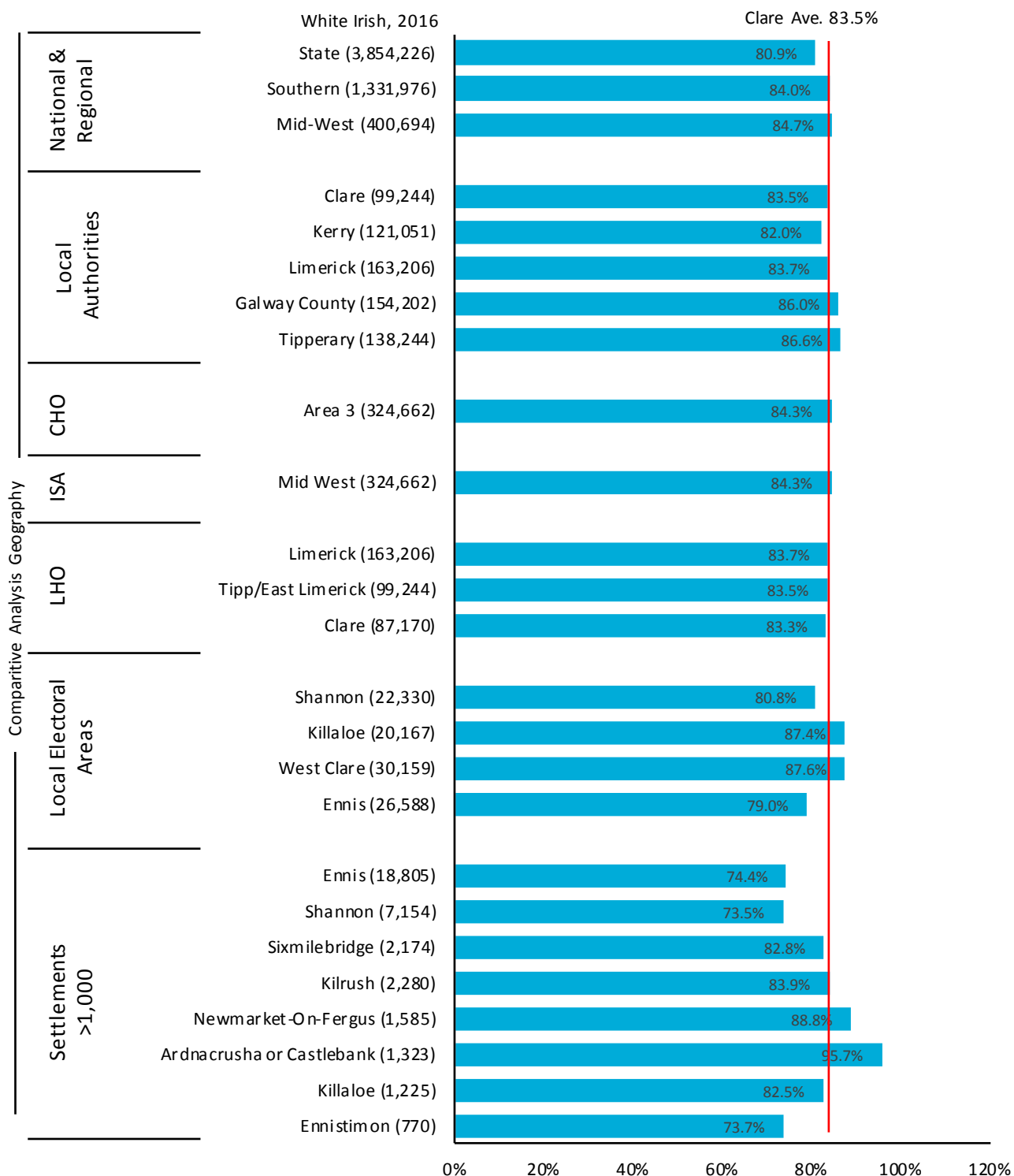


Figure 2.14: Ethnicity White Irish, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is Clare Doing?  
White Irish, 2016

17/31 Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How is Clare Doing?  
% Population White Irish, 2016

17/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

↑ National Higher than average

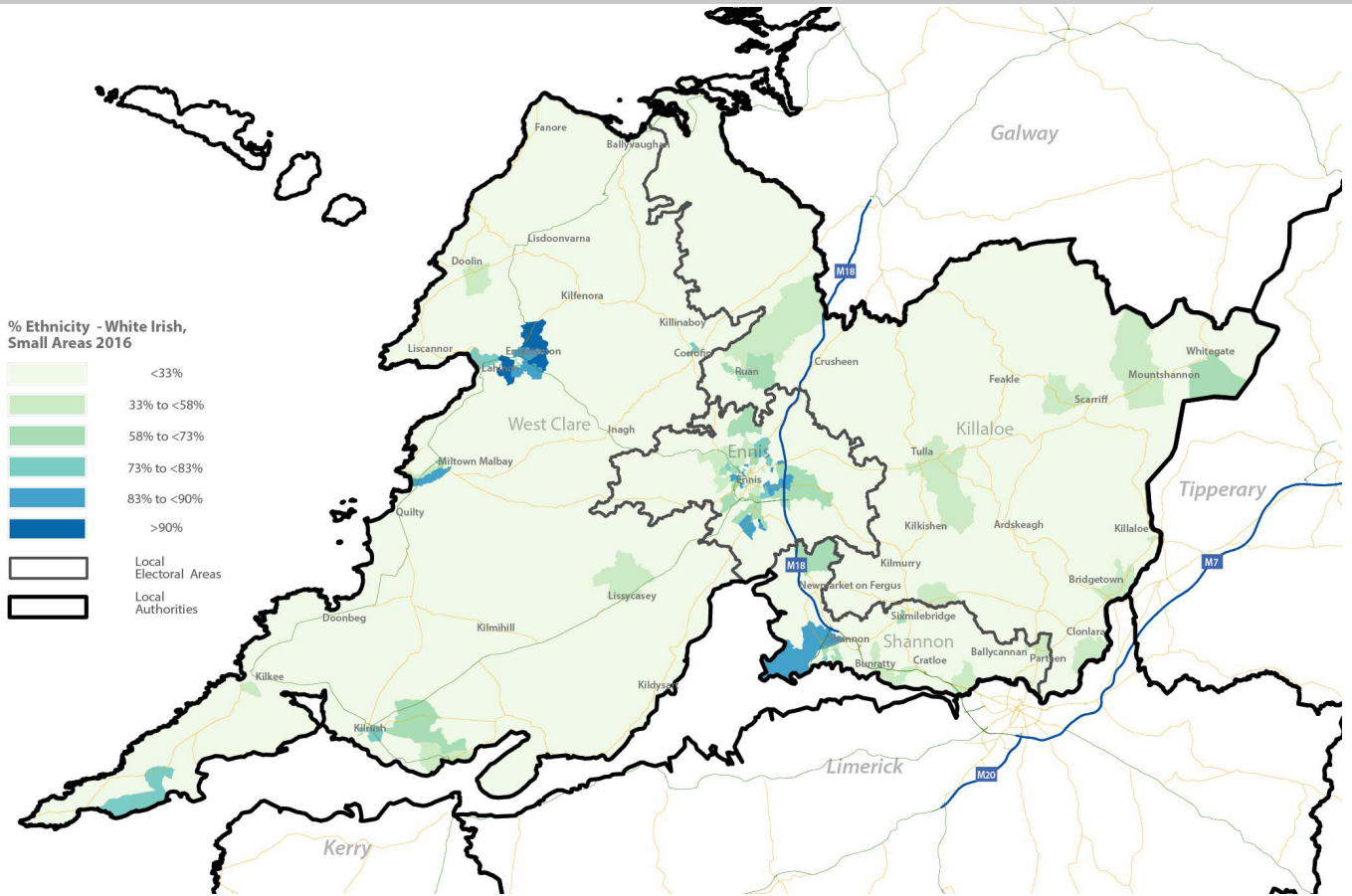
↓ Mid-West Lower than average

How was Clare Doing?  
% Population White Irish, 2011

15/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

↑ National Higher than average

↓ Mid-West Lower than average



Map 2.15: Ethnicity - White Irish Traveller, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

**A total of 1.5%** of the population in Clare were 'White Irish Travellers' in 2016

Clare had the **Lowest** proportion of 'White Irish Travellers' in the Mid-West Region

At **1.6%** the LEA of Ennis had the highest proportion of 'White Irish Travellers'

- According to Census 2016, the total population classified as 'White Irish Traveller' residing in the Clare area was 905. This represented 0.8% of the total population in Clare. This proportion was slightly higher than the State average of 0.7% and Southern average of 0.6%. The rate was the same as the Mid-West (0.8%).
- Relative to all other LA areas, Clare had the fourteenth highest proportion of population classified as 'White Irish Travellers' in the State. Longford recorded the highest rate in the State at 2.5% and DLR the lowest at 0.2%. Of the other surrounding LAs, Galway County recorded the highest rate at 1.5% and Kerry lowest at 0.6%. Limerick had the second highest proportion at 0.9%. Tipperary (0.8%) recorded the same rate as Clare.
- Very stark variations are evident when examining the distribution of population classified as 'Irish Travellers' LEAs. Ennis had the highest proportion with 1.6% (554) and accounts for just over half of all 'Irish Travellers' in the Clare area. This rate was considerably higher than all other LEAs; Shannon (0.5% or 136) and West Clare (0.1% or 194). The population classified as 'Irish Travellers' in Killaloe was just 0.1% or 21.
- The map above details the distribution of the population classified as 'White Irish Travellers' at SA level throughout Clare.

Indicator 2.15: Ethnicity White Irish Traveller, 2016

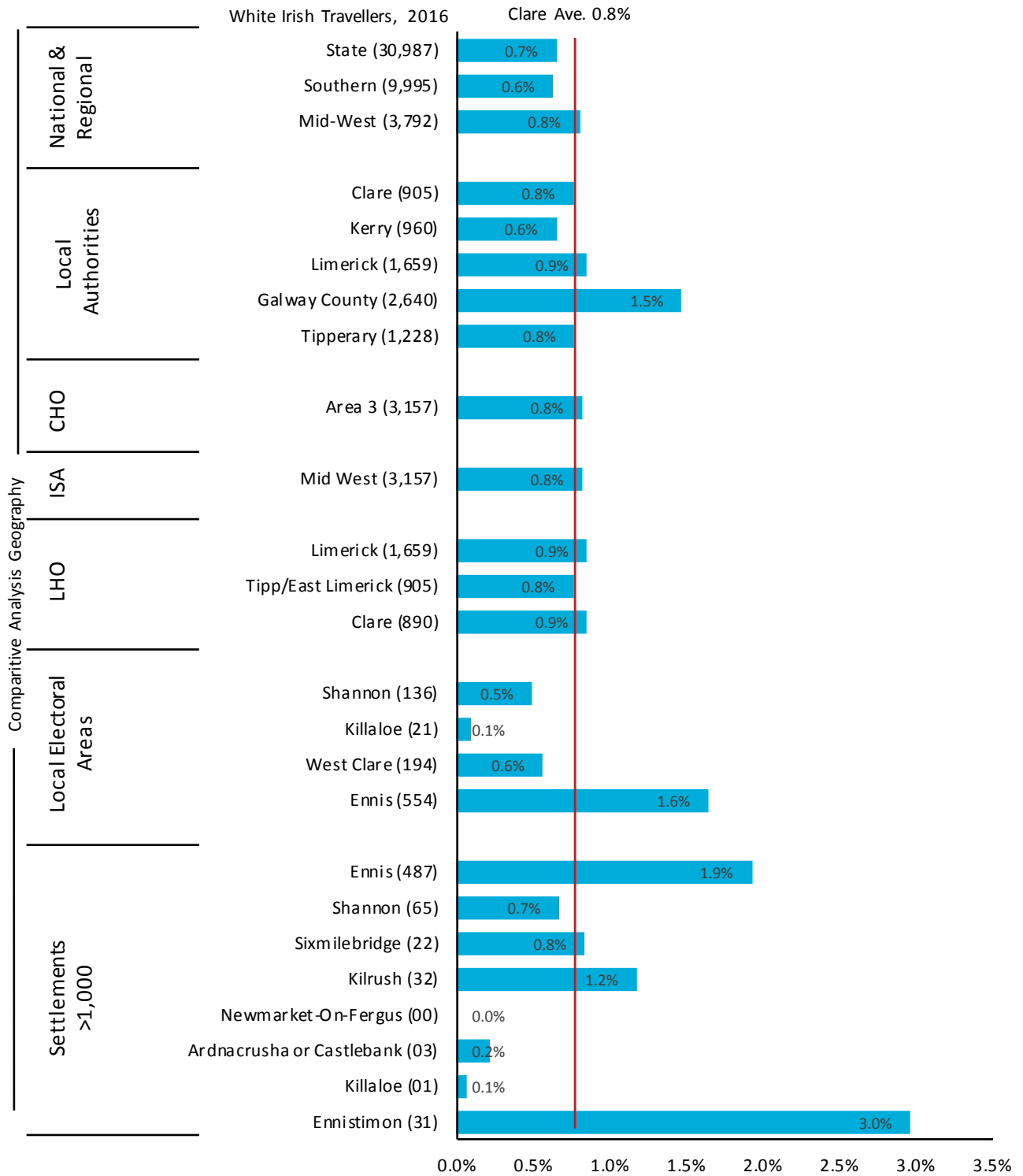


Figure 2.15: Ethnicity White Irish Traveller, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is Clare Doing?  
White Irish Traveller, 2016

15/31 Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How is Clare Doing?  
% White Irish Traveller, 2016

14/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

↑ National Higher than average

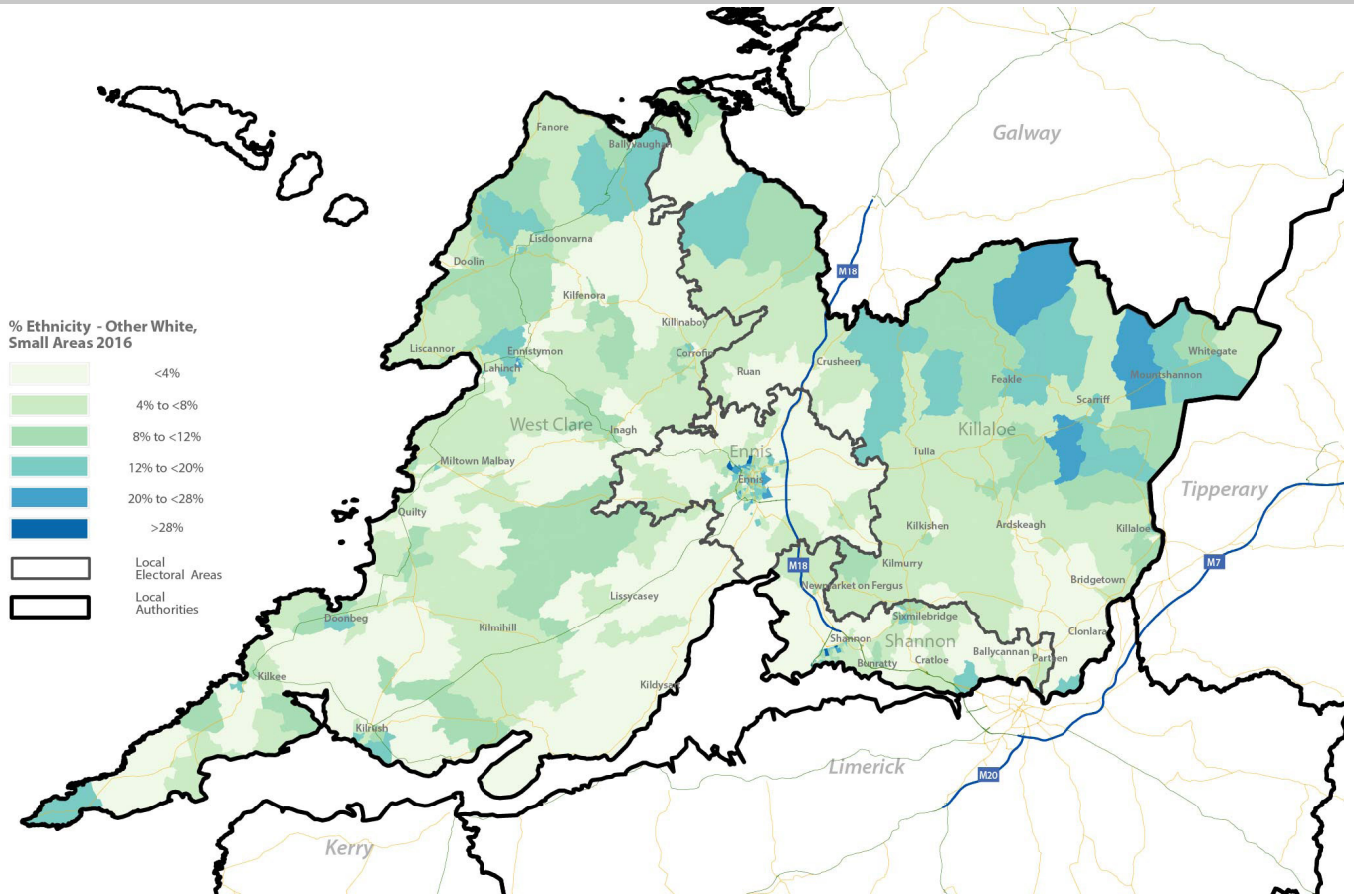
↓ Mid-West Lower than average

How was Clare Doing?  
% White Irish Traveller, 2011

13/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

↑ National Higher than average

↓ Mid-West Lower than average



Map 2.16: Ethnicity - Other White, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

A total of **7.9%** of the population in Clare were 'Other White' in 2016

Clare had the **Second Highest** proportion of 'Other White' in the Mid-West Region

At **9.4%** the LEA of Ennis had the highest proportion of 'Other White'

- According to Census 2016, the total population classified as 'Other White' residing in the Clare area was 9,432. 'Other White' is classified as white persons who are not of 'White Irish' or 'White Irish Traveller' origins. This represented 7.9% of the total population in Clare. This proportion was lower than the State average of 9.4%, the Southern average of 8.6% and the Mid-West Regional average of 7.7%.
- Relative to all other areas (including DCN), Clare had the eight lowest proportion of population classified as 'Other White' in the State. Fingal recorded the highest rate in the State at 14.3% and Donegal the lowest at 5.5%. Of the other surrounding LAs, Kerry recorded the highest rate at 9.0% and Galway County the lowest at 7.2%. Limerick (7.4%) had the second lowest rate and Tipperary (8.0%) recorded the second highest rate.
- Variations are clearly evident when examining the distribution of population classified as 'Other White' across LEAs. Ennis LEA 9.4% (3,153) had the highest proportions. Shannon (8.8% or 2,406) also exceeded the Clare average. The lowest rates were in Killaloe (7.7% or 1,771) and West Clare (6.1% or 2,102).
- The map above details the distribution of population classified as 'Other White' at SA level throughout Clare.

Indicator 2.16: Ethnicity Other White, 2016

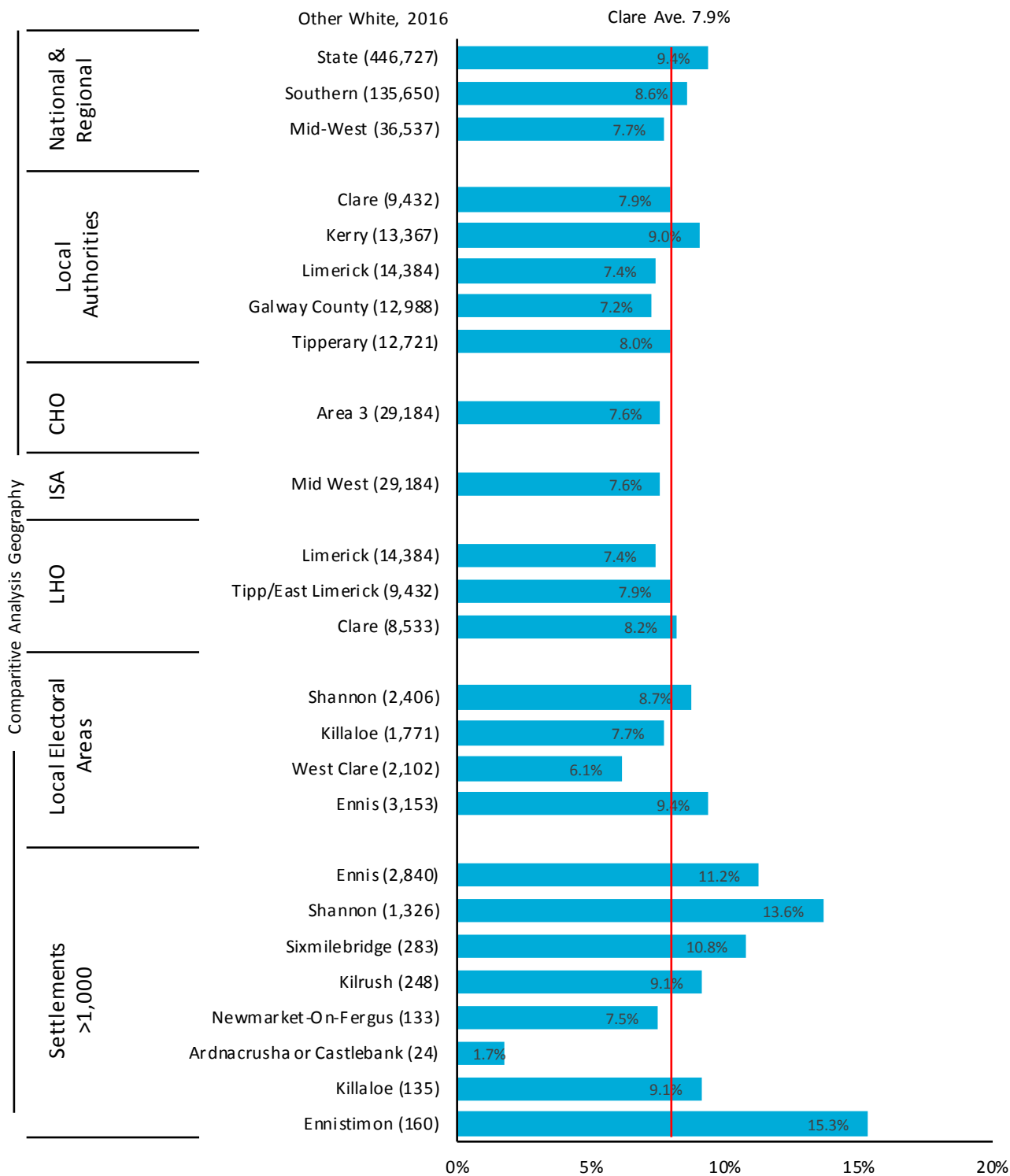


Figure 2.16: Ethnicity Other White , 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is Clare Doing?  
Other White, 2016

18/31 Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How is Clare Doing?  
% Other White, 2016

24/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

↓ National Lower than average

↑ Mid-West Higher than average

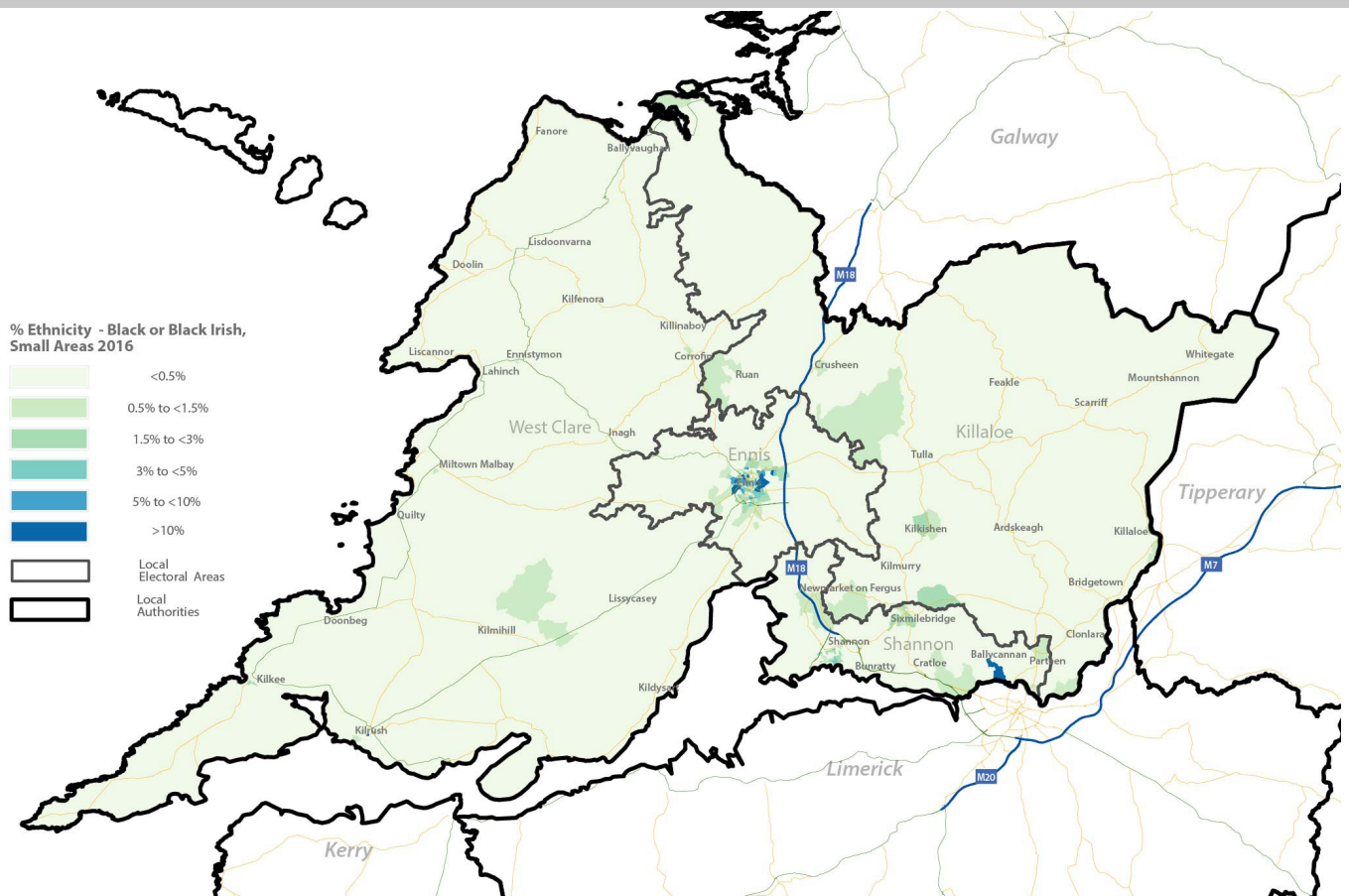
How was Clare Doing?  
% Other White, 2011

20/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

↓ National Lower than average

↑ Mid-West Higher than average





Map 2.17: Ethnicity - Black or Black Irish, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

**A total of 1%**  
of the population in Clare were 'Black or Black Irish' in 2016

Clare had the **Second Highest** proportion of 'Black or Black Irish' in the Mid-West Region

At **2.4%** the LEA of Ennis had the highest proportion of 'Black or Black Irish'

- According to Census 2016, the total population classified as 'Black or Black Irish' residing in the Clare area was 1,132. This represented 1.0% of the total population in Clare. This proportion was below the State average of 1.4% but above the Southern average of 0.9% and the Mid-West Regional average of 0.8%.
- Relative to all other LAs, Clare had the tenth highest proportion of population classified as 'Black or Black Irish' in the State. Fingal recorded the highest rate in the State at 3.8% and Wexford the lowest at 0.3%. Of the other surrounding LAs, Limerick (1.0%) recorded the same rate as Clare, while Tipperary recorded the lowest rate at 0.3%. Kerry and Galway County both recorded a proportion of 0.5%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of population classified as 'Black or Black Irish' across LEAs. Ennis LEA highest proportion by with 2.4% (800). This rate was higher than that of all other LEAs; Shannon (0.9% or 254), Killaloe (0.2% or 40) and West Clare (0.1% or 38).
- The map above details the distribution of population classified as 'Black or Black Irish' at SA level throughout Clare.

Indicator 2.17: Ethnicity Black or Black Irish, 2016

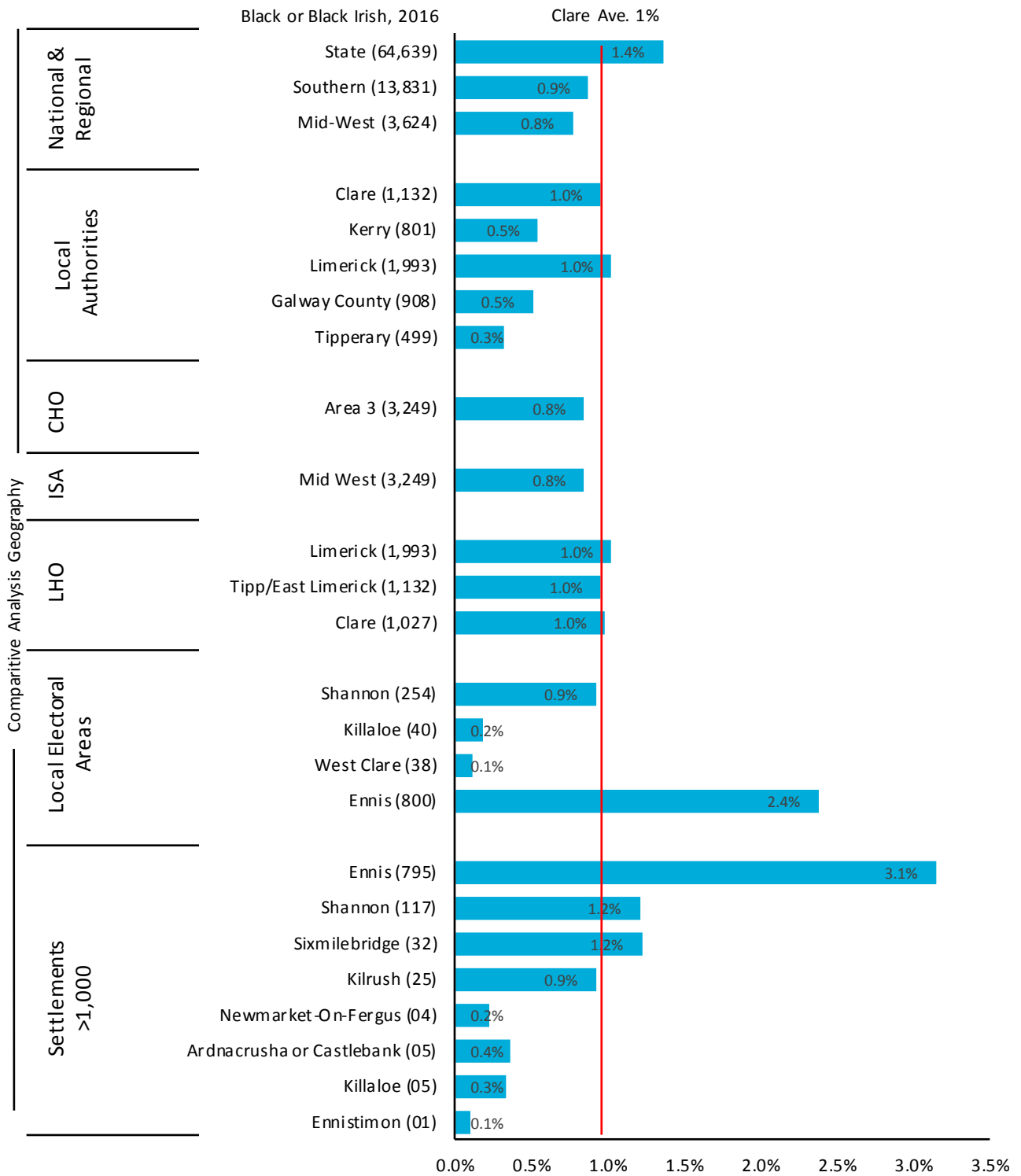


Figure 2.17: Ethnicity Black or Black Irish, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

**How is Clare Doing?**  
% Black or Black Irish, 2016

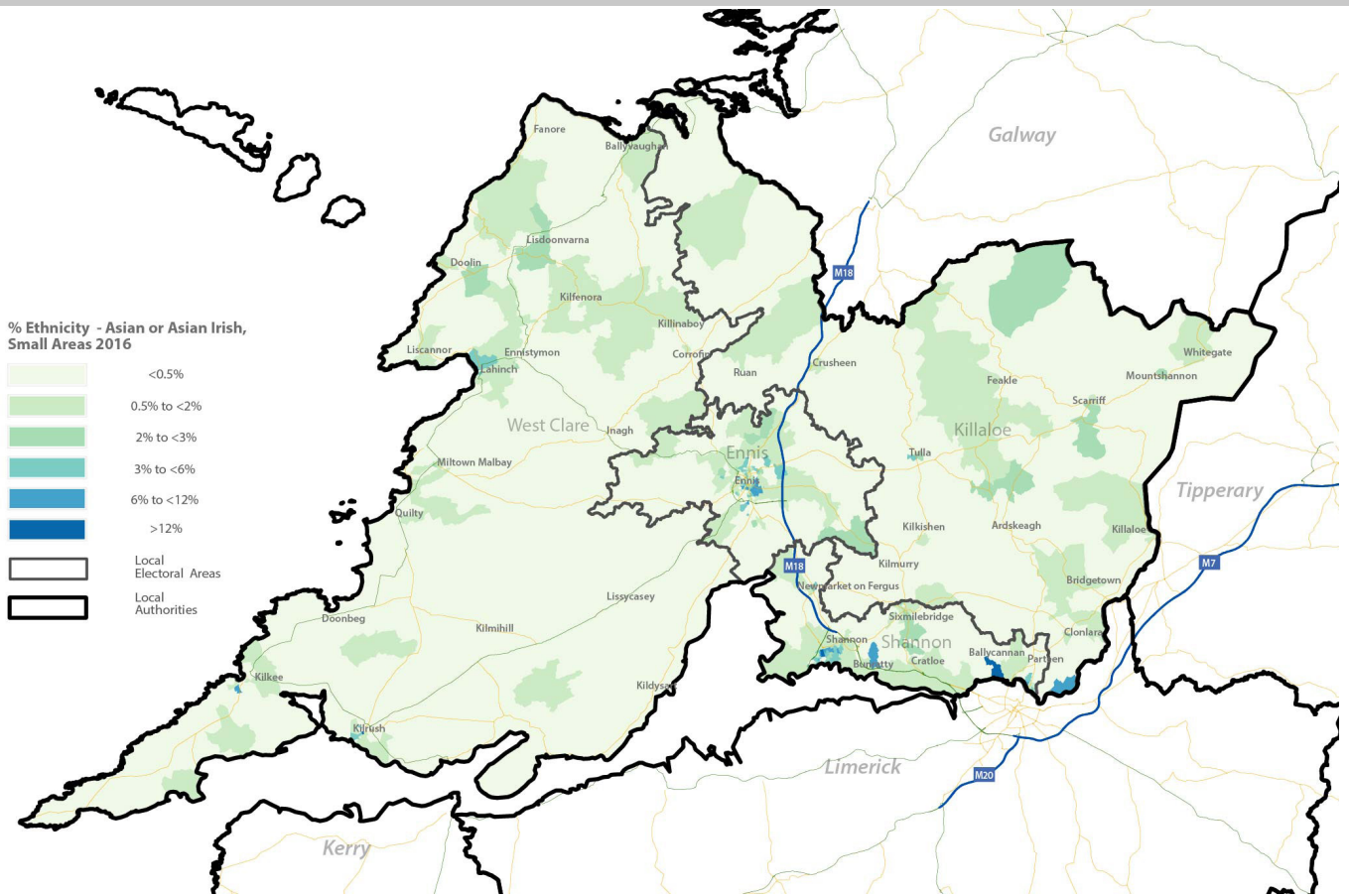
15/31 Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

**How is Clare Doing?**  
% Black or Black Irish, 2016

17/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest  
 ↓ National Lower than average  
 ↑ Mid-West Higher than average

**How was Clare Doing?**  
% Black or Black Irish, 2011

12/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest  
 ↓ National Lower than average  
 ↑ Mid-West Higher than average



Map 2.18: Ethnicity - Asian or Asian Irish, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

A total of **1.4%** of the population in Clare were 'Asian or Asian Irish' in 2016

Clare had the **Second Highest** proportion of 'Asian or Asian Irish' in the Mid-West Region

At **2.9%** the LEA of Shannon had the highest proportion of 'Asian or Asian Irish'

- According to Census 2016 the total population classified as 'Asian or Asian Irish' residing in the Clare area was 1,653. This represented 1.4% of the total population in Clare. This proportion was less than the State average of 2.1% and the Mid-West average of 1.6%. It was the same as the Southern Regional average of 1.4%.
- Relative to all other LA areas, Clare had the seventeenth highest proportion of population classified as 'Asian or Asian Irish' in the State. South Dublin at 4.1% had the highest and Wexford the lowest at 0.7%. Of the other surrounding LAs, Limerick at 2.2% had the highest rate, while Galway County and Tipperary were joint lowest at 0.9%. Kerry had a rate of 1.2%.
- Clear variations are evident when examining the distribution of population classified as 'Asian or Asian Irish' across LEAs. Shannon LEA had the by far the highest rate with 2.9% or 4,243, followed by Ennis at 1.6% or 539. Both Killaloe (0.6% or 150) and West Clare (0.5% or 160) had much smaller proportions of population classified as 'Asian or Asian Irish'.
- The map above details the distribution of the population classified as 'Asian or Asian Irish' at SA level throughout Clare.

Indicator 2.18: Ethnicity Asian or Asian Irish, 2016

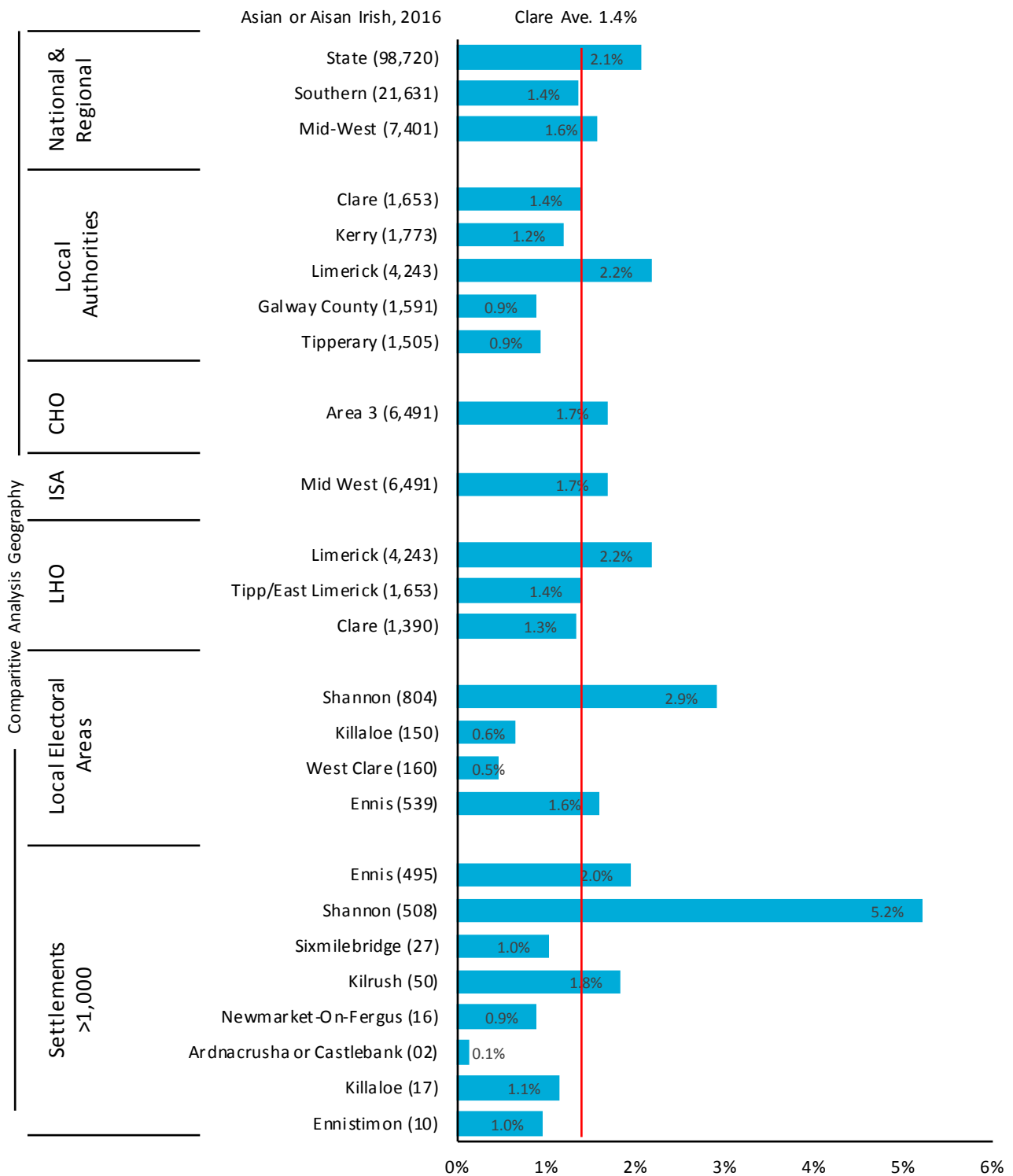


Figure 2.18: Ethnicity Asian or Asian Irish, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is Clare Doing?  
Asian or Asian Irish, 2016

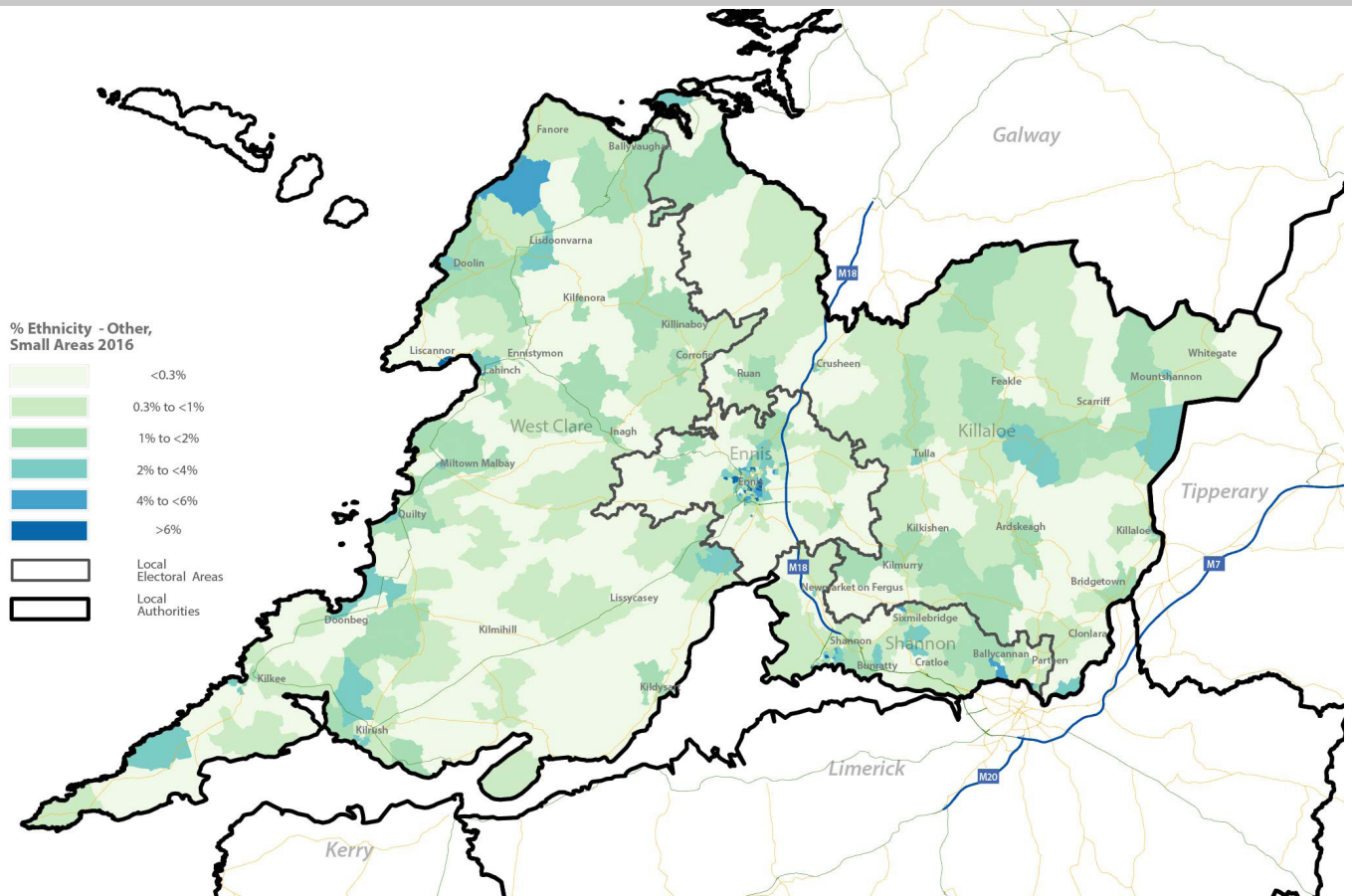
16/31 Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How is Clare Doing?  
% Asian or Asian Irish, 2016

17/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest  
National Lower than average  
Mid-West Lower than average

How was Clare Doing?  
% Asian or Asian Irish, 2011

18/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest  
National Lower than average  
Mid-West Lower than average



Map 2.19: Ethnicity - Other, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

A total of  
**1.3%**  
of the population in  
Clare were 'Other' in  
2016

Clare had the  
**Highest**  
proportion of  
'Other' in the Mid-  
West Region

At  
**1.9%**  
the LEA of Ennis  
had the highest  
proportion of  
'Other'

- According to Census 2016, the total population classified as 'Other' residing in the Clare area was 1,567. 'Other' is classified as persons who are not of 'White', 'Asian or Asian Irish' and 'Black or Black Irish' origins. This represented 1.3% of the total population in Clare. This proportion was lower than the State average of 1.5% but higher than Southern average of 1.8% and the Mid-West Regional average of 1.1%.
- Relative to all other areas, Clare had the highest proportion of population classified as 'Other' in the State and Monaghan the lowest at 0.8%. Of the other surrounding LAs, Tipperary had the lowest proportion of the population classified as 'Other' at 0.9%. Kerry, Limerick and Galway County all had a rate of 1.1%.
- Wide variations are again evident when examining the distribution of population classified as 'Other' across LEAs. Ennis (1.9% or 1,542) had the highest proportion followed by Shannon (1.6% or 455). Killaloe (0.9% or 203) and West Clare (0.7% or 255) recorded much lower rates.
- The map above details the distribution of population classified as 'Other' at SA level throughout Clare.

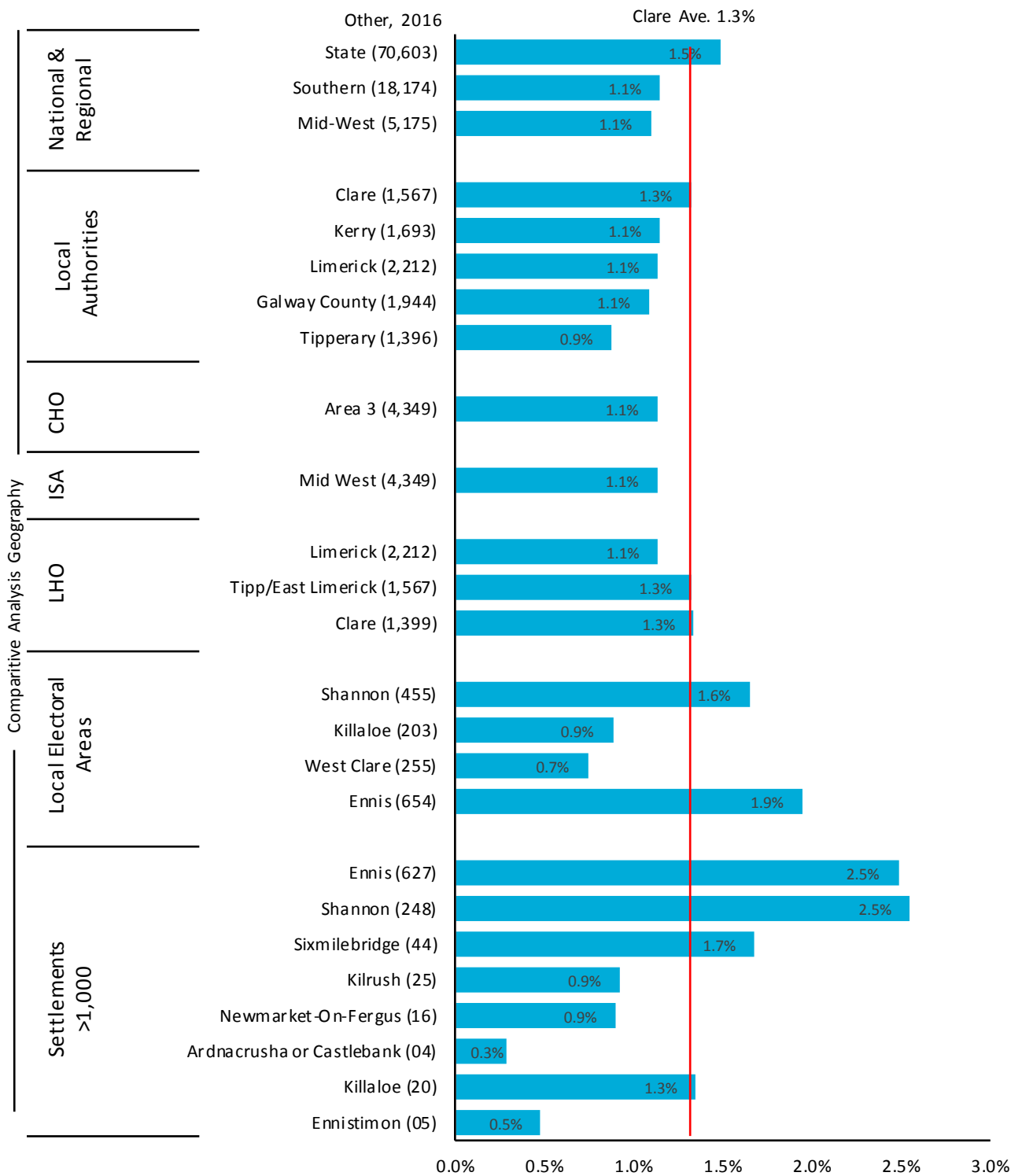


Figure 2.19: Ethnicity Other, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

**How is Clare Doing?**  
 Ethnicity Other, 2016

15/31 Local Authority  
 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

**How is Clare Doing?**  
 % Ethnicity Other, 2016

12/31 Local Authority  
 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

National Lower than average

Mid-West Higher than average

**How was Clare Doing?**  
 % Ethnicity Other, 2011

9/31 Local Authority  
 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

National Lower than average

Mid-West Higher than average

## **3. HEALTH**





Indicator 3.1: Average Age of First Time Mothers, 2016

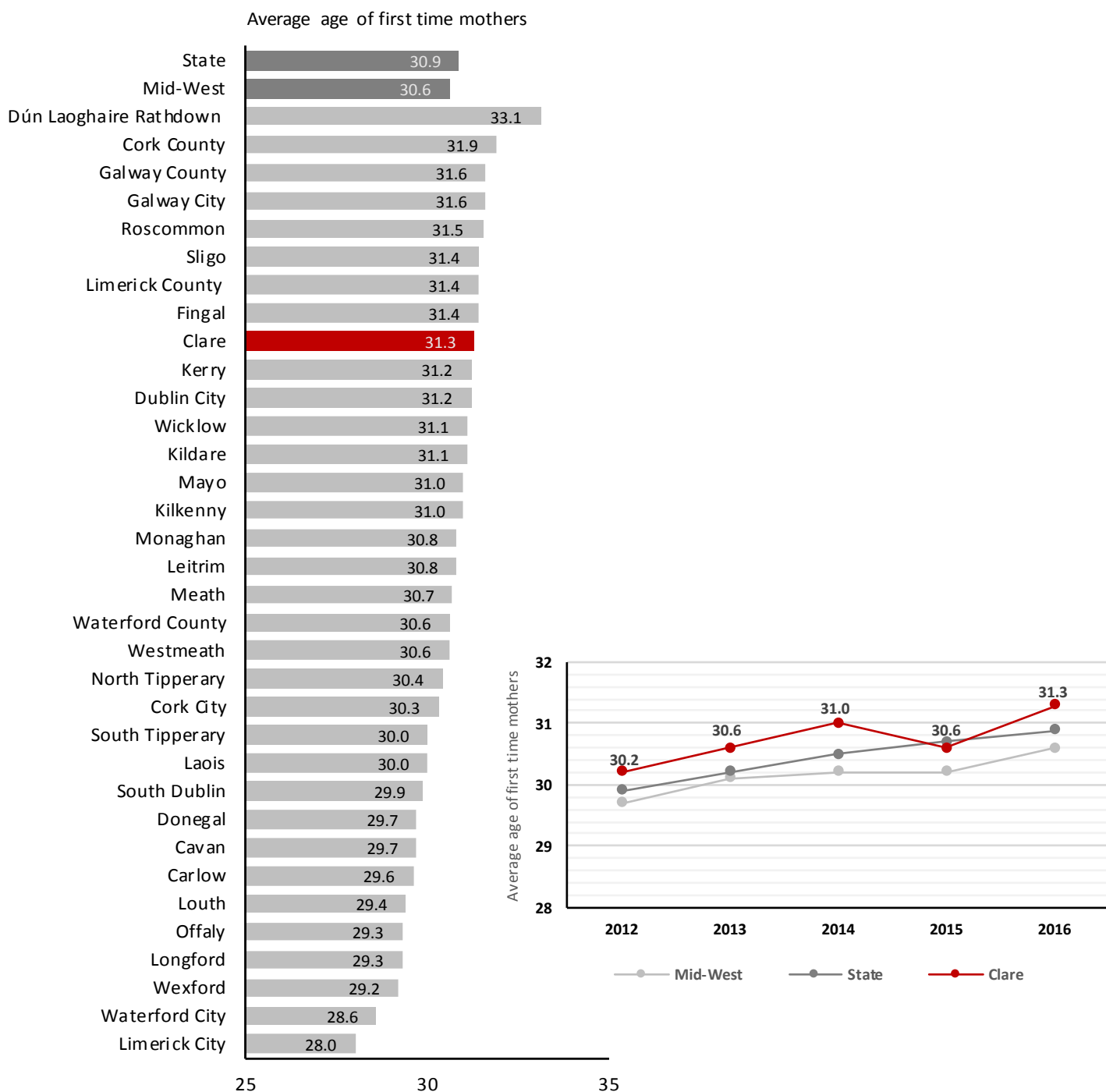


Figure 3.1: Average age of first time mothers, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

- According to the CSO Vital Statistics (2016), the average age of first time mothers in Clare was 31.3 years. This is above the State average of 30.9 years and the Mid-West Regional average of 30.6 years.
- Relative to all other local authorities, Clare had the ninth oldest first-time mothers in the country in 2016. At 33.1 years, DLR recorded the oldest first time mothers and Limerick City recorded the youngest first time mothers at 28 years.
- Since 2012, the average age of first time mothers in Clare has increased from 30.2 to 31.3 years. This trend in older first time mothers is also evident for both the Mid-West Region and the State. Overall, the average age of first time mothers in Dublin City has been older than that of the State and the Mid-West Region.

Indicator 3.2: Mothers aged 10 to 17, 2016

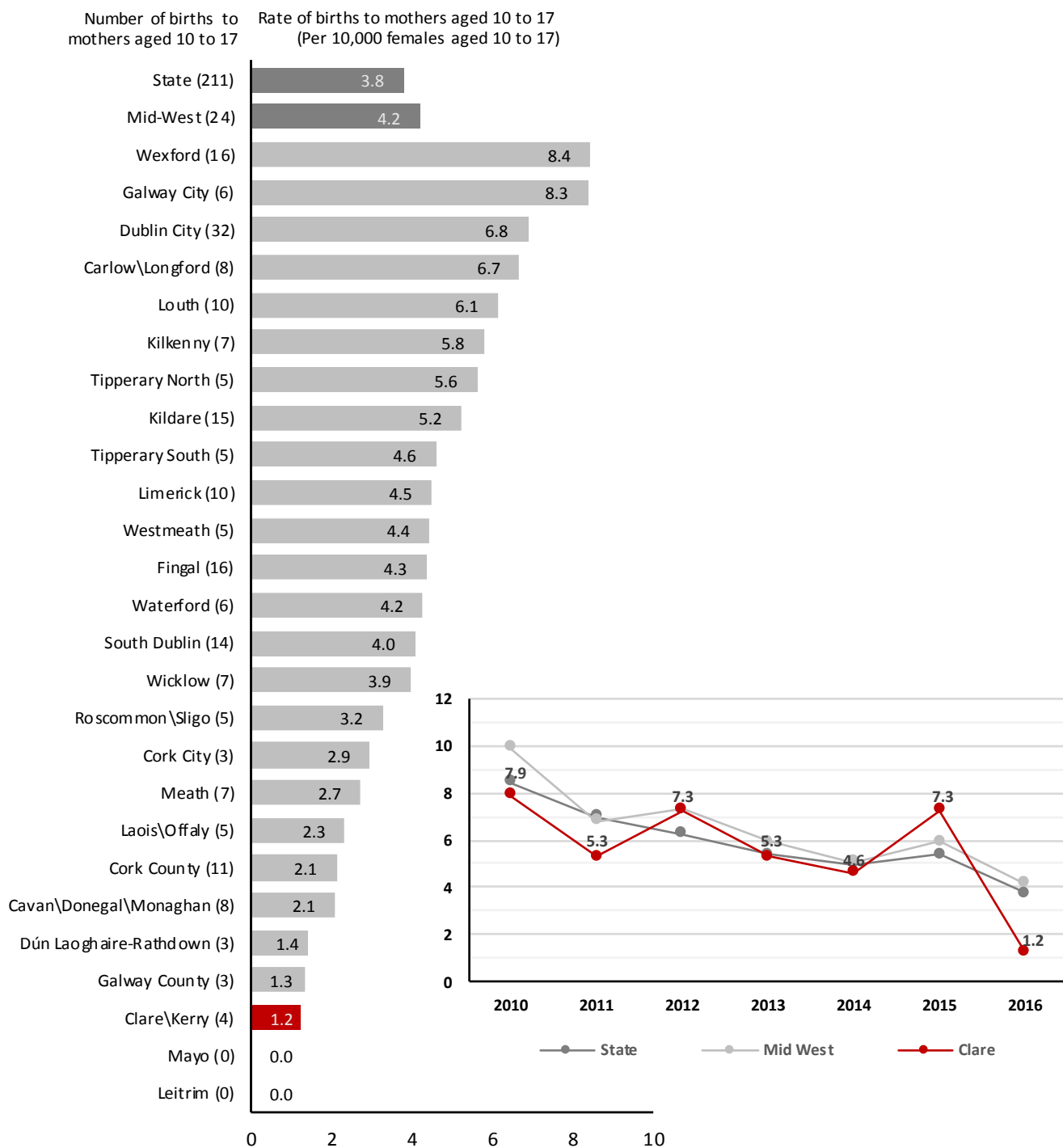


Figure 3.2: Mothers aged 10 to 17 years, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

- The data concerns the number of registered births to mothers aged 10 to 17 years between 2010 and 2016. Due to the sensitive nature of this dataset, and in order to ensure confidentiality, the Vital Statistics team at the CSO amalgamated a number of counties where less than three registrations were recorded.
- According to the CSO Vital Statistics, there were 4 registered births to mothers aged 10 to 17 years in Clare\Kerry in 2016. Based on the population of females aged 10 to 17, the rate of births to mothers aged 10 to 17 in Clare\Kerry was 1.2 per 10,000. Relative to other areas the amalgamated areas of Clare & Kerry (1.2) had the lowest scores. Wexford had the highest rate of 8.4.
- The time series shows that in the six-year period, the Clare rate decreased from 7.9 in 2010 to 1.2 in 2016 for Clare\Kerry. A more modest decrease recorded at the State level where rates decreased from 8.4 to 3.8 registered births per 10,000 mothers aged 10 to 17 years. While a significant decrease was seen at the Mid-West Regional level from 13.0 in 2010 to 4.2 in 2016.

Indicator 3.3: Mothers Attending Antenatal Care in the 1st Trimester, 2015

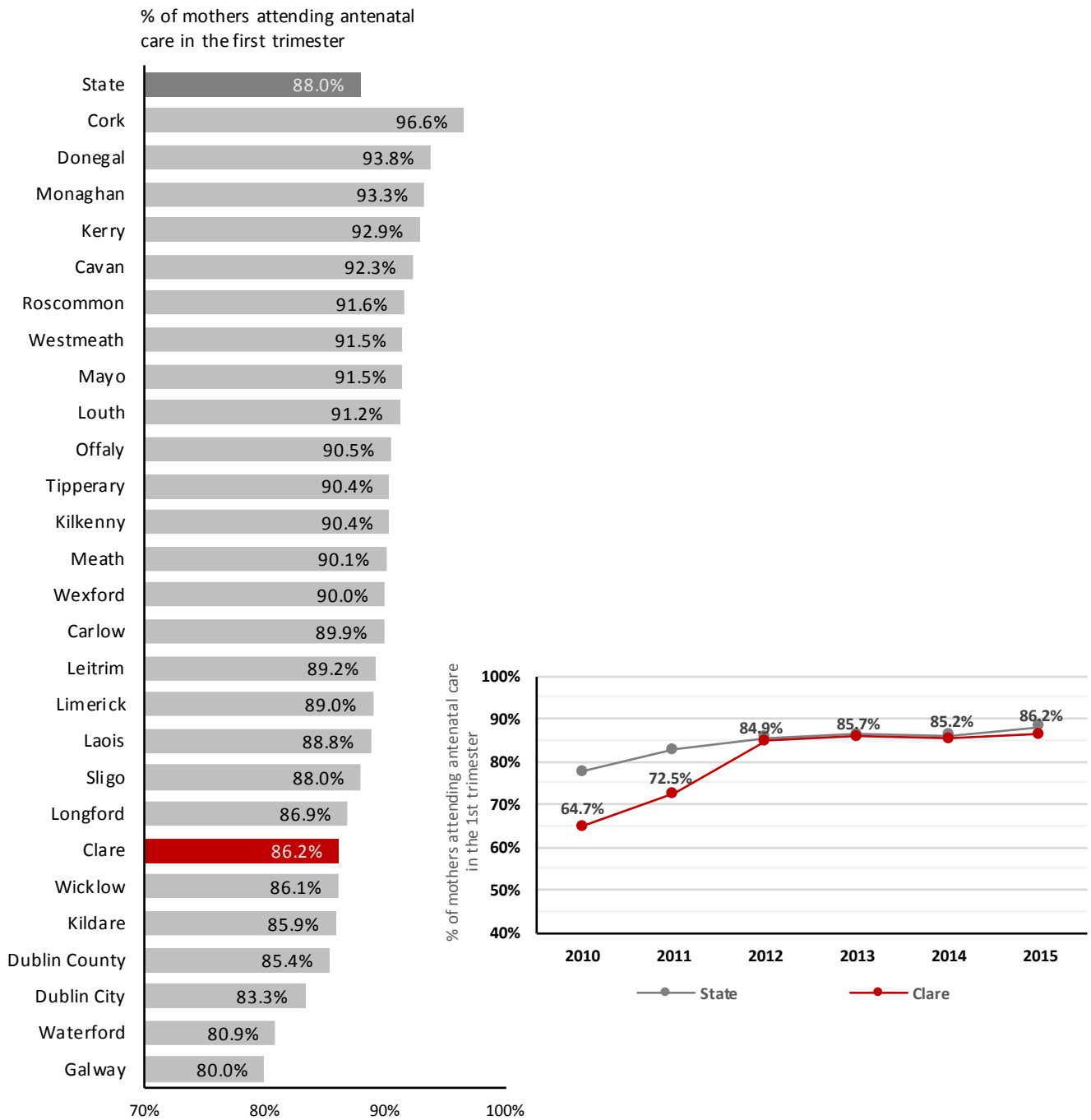


Figure 3.3: Mothers attending antenatal care in their first trimester, 2015 (Source: Perinatal Statistics & AIRO)

- The National Perinatal Reporting System (NPRS) measures the proportion of pregnant women attending for antenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy. The NPRS do advise caution when interpreting this data as the timing of first contact with health professionals may reflect the date of the first hospital visit even though first contact may have occurred at a GPs visit. Data published by the NPRS is at county level (but also includes Dublin City) and is based on the county of residence of the mother. As such, there is no specific data available for Clare on its own.
- According to the latest NPRS data (2015), 86.2% of expectant mothers residing in Clare attended antenatal care in the first trimester. This was lower than the State average of 88% and the seventh lowest rate of all counties. Cork had by far the highest rate at 96.6% with the lowest rate recorded in Galway at 80%.
- Since 2010, there has been a gradual increase in the percentage of mothers attending antenatal care in the first trimester in both the State and Clare. The rate in Clare has increased from 64.7% in 2010 to 86.2% in 2015 and is now broadly in line with the overall State average.

Indicator 3.4: Domiciliary Births, 2014

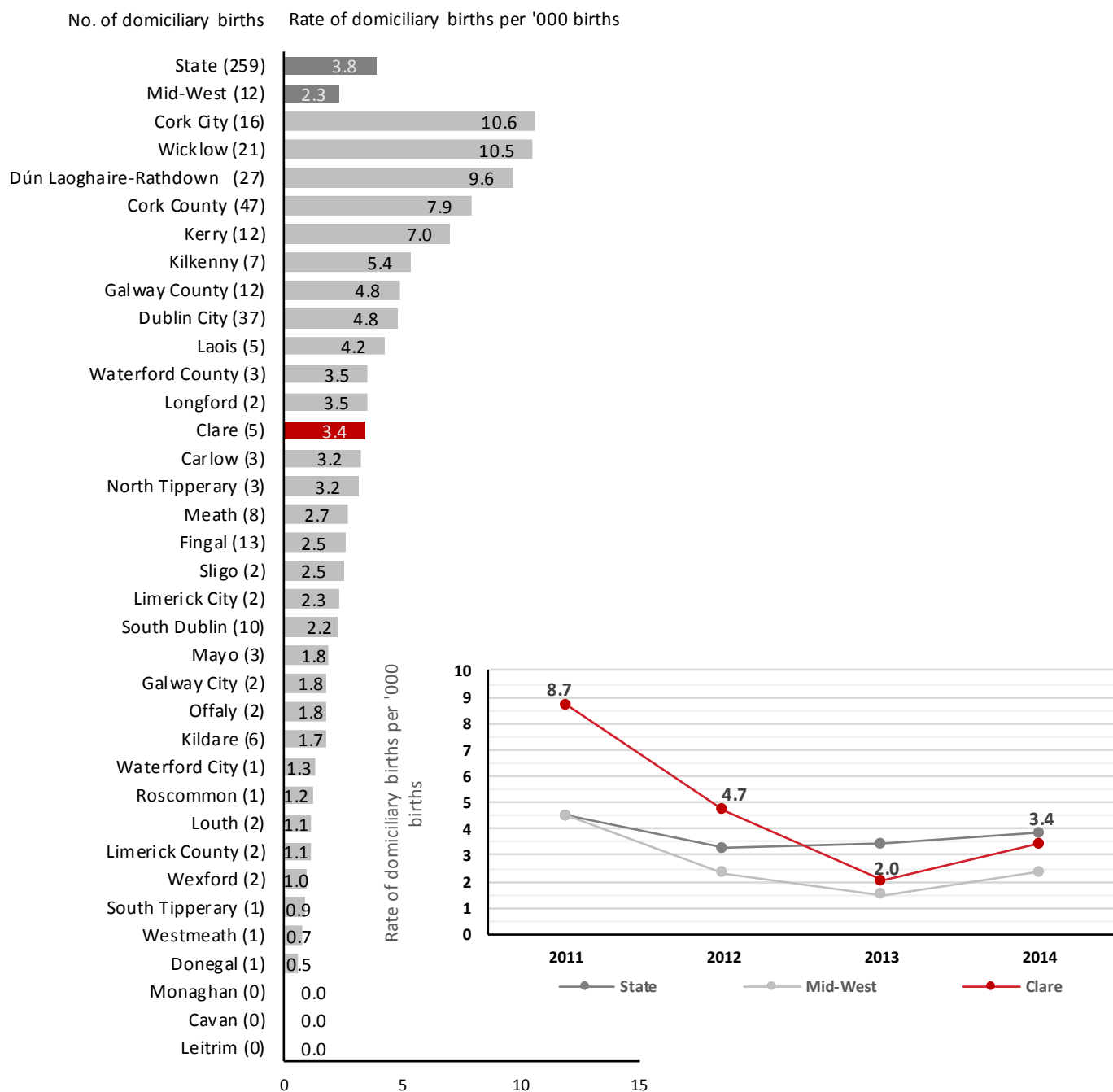


Figure 3.4: Domiciliary births, 2014 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

- The CSO defines domiciliary births as registered births that take place outside of hospitals and includes home births. According to the latest CSO Vital Statistics Annual Report (2014), there were 5 domiciliary births recorded in Clare in that year. This equated to a rate of 3.4 per 1,000 births. This rate was lower than the State (3.8) average and but higher than the Mid-West Regional average (2.3).
- Relative to all other local authorities, Clare had the twelfth highest rate of domiciliary births in 2014 with Cork City recording the highest rate at 10.6 per 1,000 births. Monaghan, Cavan and Leitrim all recorded no domiciliary births in 2014.
- There has been an overall decrease in the rates of domiciliary births in recent years in Clare with rates ranging from 8.7 in 2011 to 3.4 in 2014. By 2013 and 2014 the domiciliary birth rate in Clare decreased below the State average but it remained higher than the Mid-West Regional Average.

Indicator 3.5: Infant Mortality Statistics, 2016

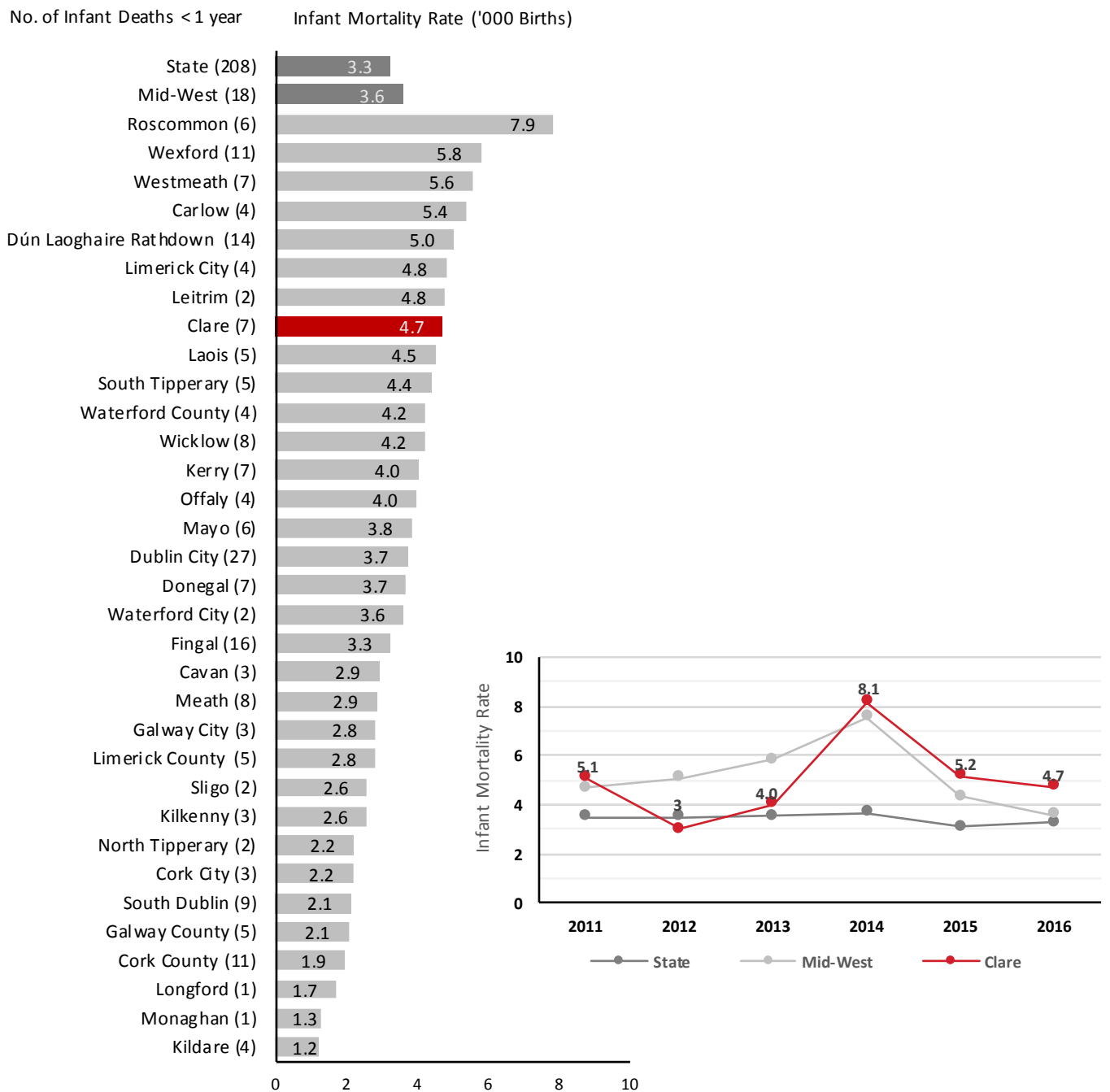


Figure 3.5: Infant Mortality Rate, 2016 (Source: CSO Vital Statistics & AIRO)

- According to the CSO, an infant death is defined as the death of an infant aged less than one year. The infant mortality rate is calculated as the number of infant deaths per 1,000 births. In 2016, 7 infant deaths occurred in Clare, this represents an infant mortality rate of 4.7 per 1,000 births. This rate was higher than the State average of 3.3 and the Mid-West Regional average of 3.6.
- Relative to other local authorities in 2016, Clare had the eight highest infant mortality rate in the country. Roscommon had the highest rate at 7.9 and Kildare had the lowest infant mortality rate at 1.2 per 1,000 births.
- The Clare mortality rates show variation between 2011 and 2016. The rate in Clare decreased between 2013 and 2014 while there was a noticeable increase in the recorded rate can be seen for 2014 (8.1). This variation is due to the number of occurrences in 2012 (5) and 2013 (6) being low and the number in 2014 being high (12). According to the National Paediatric Mortality Register, geographical location is not related to variances in the infant mortality rate.

Indicator 3.6: Neonatal Mortality Statistics, 2016

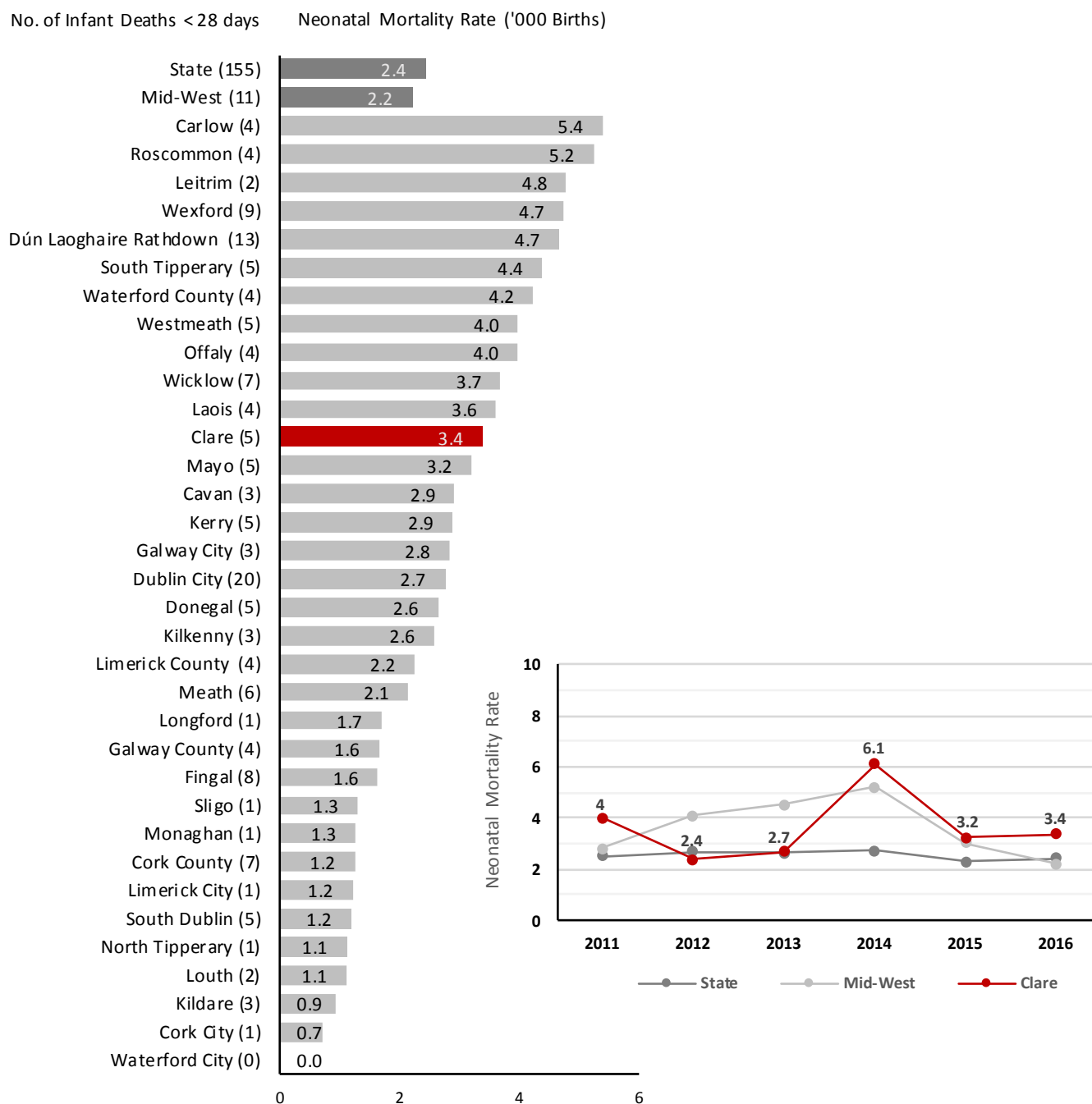


Figure 3.6: Neonatal Mortality Rate, 2016 (Source: CSO Vital Statistics & AIRO)

- According to the CSO, a neonatal death is defined as the death of an infant aged less than 28 days. The neonatal mortality rate is calculated as the number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 births. In 2016, 20 neonatal deaths occurred in Clare and equates to a neonatal mortality rate of 3.4 per 1,000 births. This rate was higher than the State average of 2.4 and the Mid-West Regional average of 2.2 neonatal deaths per 1,000 births.
- Relative to other local authorities in 2016, Clare had the twelfth highest neonatal mortality rate in the country. Carlow had the highest neonatal mortality rate at 5.4 and Waterford City had the lowest rate with no recorded neonatal deaths during that year.
- In line with the Infant mortality rate, the neonatal mortality rate in Clare witnessed an increase in 2014, from 2.7 to 6.1, as a result of a higher than normal number of occurrences in 2014 (12). According to the National Paediatric Mortality Register, geographical location is not related to variances in the neonatal mortality rate.

Indicator 3.7: Low Birth Weight, 2015

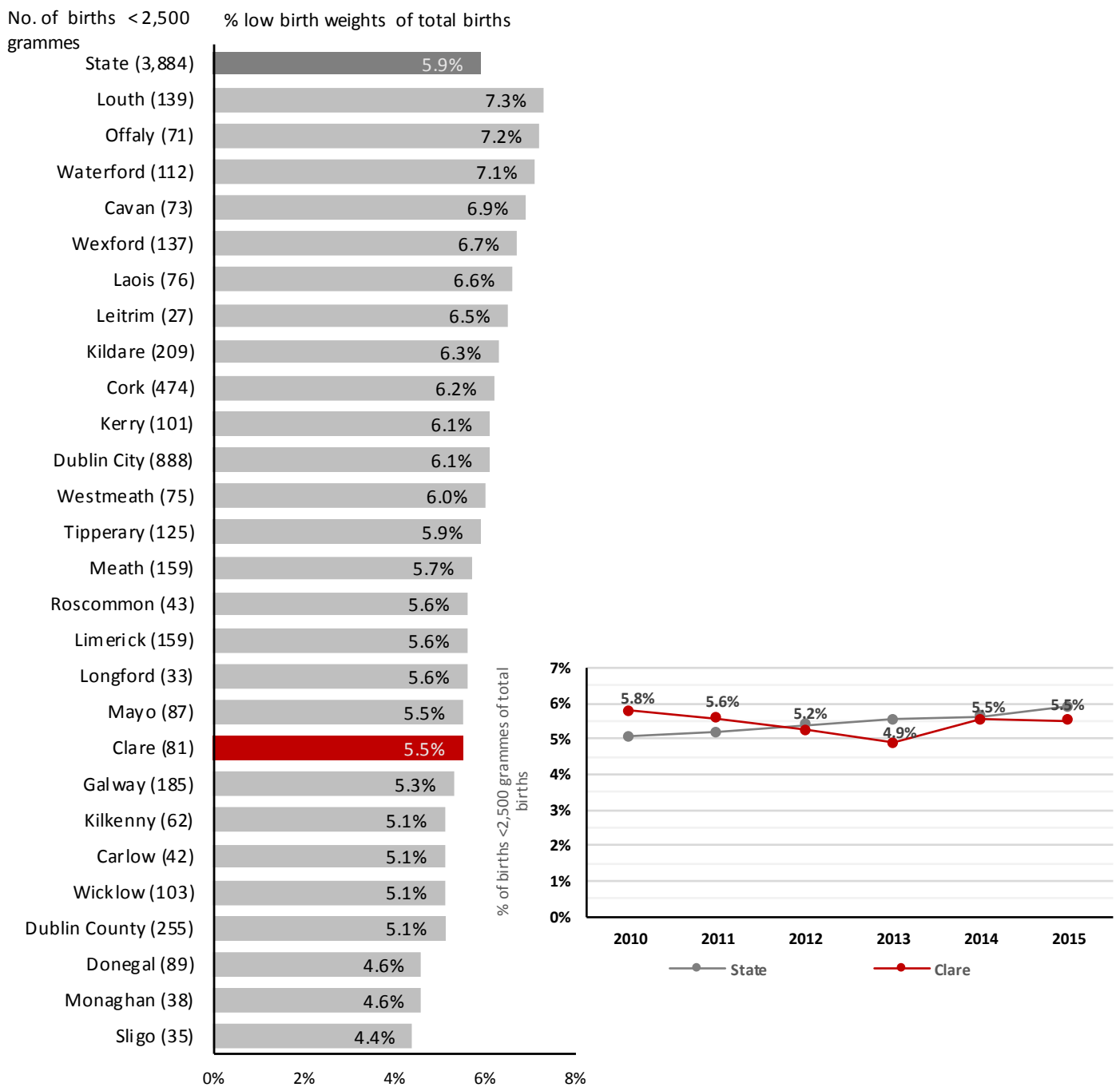


Figure 3.7: Low birth weight, 2015 (Source: Perinatal Statistics & AIRO)

- The National Perinatal Reporting System (NPRS) defines a low birth weight as infants born weighing less than 2,500 grams at birth. Data published by the NPRS is available at county level only and is based on the county of residence of the mother.
- In 2015, there were 81 infants born in Clare weighing less than 2,500 grams. This figure represented 5.5% of the total births in 2015. This proportion was slightly lower than the State average of 5.9%. Clare had the ninth lowest rate of low birth weights in the country. Highest rates were recorded in Louth (7.3%), Offaly (7.2%) and Waterford (7.1%) with the lowest in Sligo (4.4%).
- Since 2010, there has been slight variation in the proportion of infants born with a low birth weight at both the State and Clare level. Rates in Clare decreased marginally from 5.8% in 2010 to 4.9% in 2013 and rose slightly to 5.5% in 2014 and 2015. The rate in Clare has remained similar to the State average.

Indicator 3.8: Breastfeeding, 2015

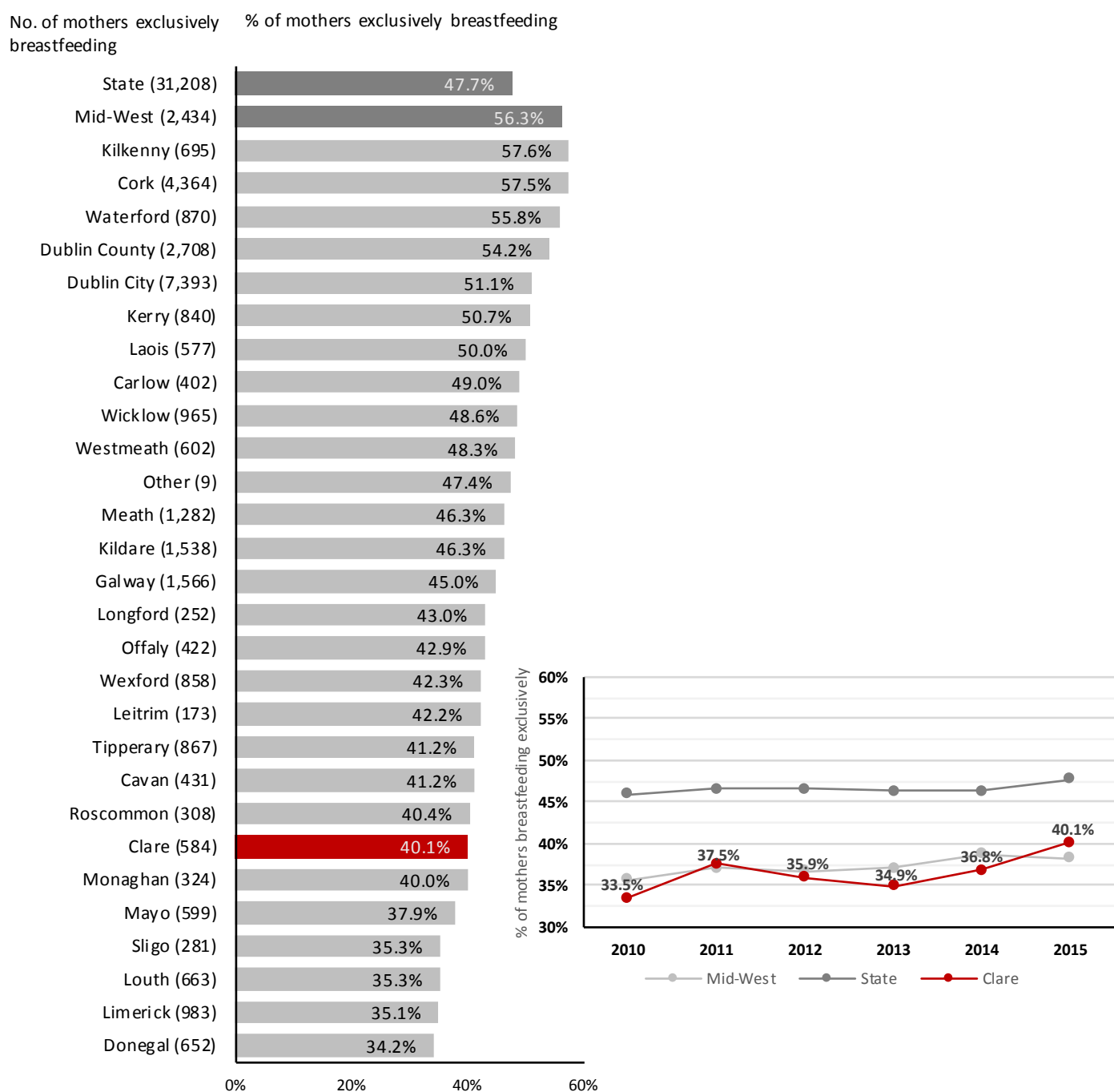


Figure 3.8: Mothers breastfeeding exclusively on discharge from hospital, 2015 (Source: Perinatal Statistics & AIRO)

- The NPRS defines mothers who are exclusively breastfeeding as mothers that are only breastfeeding and not using artificial feeding on discharge from hospital. Data published by the Perinatal Statistics is available at county level only and is based on the county of residence of the mother.
- In 2015, there were 584 mothers from Clare who exclusively breastfed on discharge from hospital. This figure equates to 40.1% of all discharged mothers in that year. This is lower than the State average of 47.7%. As of 2015, Clare had the seventh lowest rate of exclusive breastfeeding on discharge from hospital in the State. The highest rates were recorded in Kilkenny (57.6%) and Cork (57.5%) with the lowest recorded in Limerick (35.1%) and Donegal (34.2%).
- Since 2010, there has been a general increase in the proportion of mothers who exclusively breastfed on discharge from hospital that reside in Clare. Between 2010 and 2015, the proportion of mothers breastfeeding on discharge from hospital residing in Clare has increased from 33.5% to 40.1%. This is higher than the Mid-West regional average but it is lower than the State average of 47.7%.



Indicator 3.9: Public Health Nurse Visits, 2015

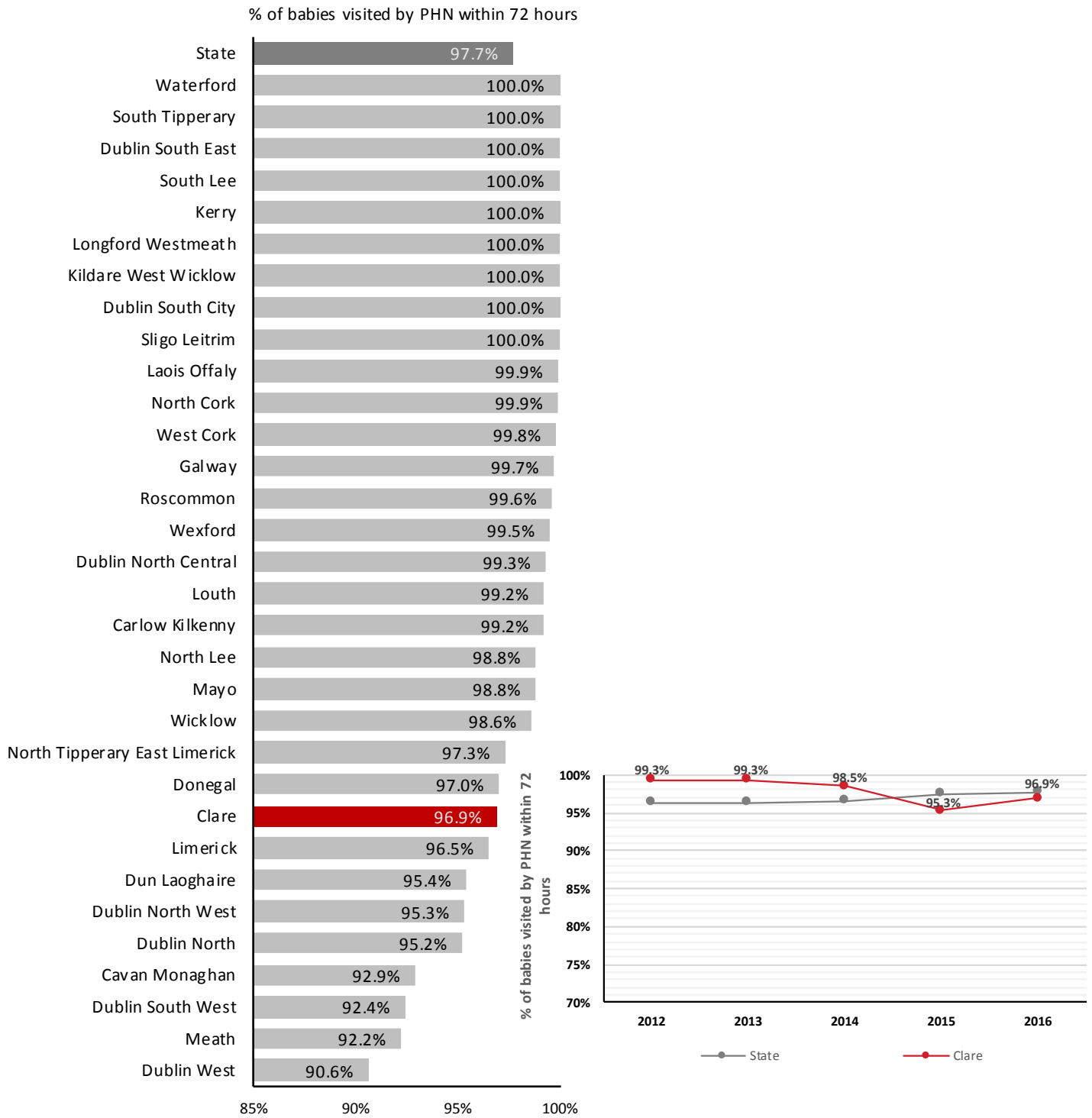


Figure 3.9: Public health nurse visits, 2015 (Source: Outturn of Quarterly Performance Indicator Returns & AIRO)

- The HSE Performance Indicators records the number of babies that are visited by a public health nurse within 72 hours of being discharged from hospital. The figures for 2011 and 2013 refer to babies visited within the first 48 hours of discharge whilst 2015 refers to the first 72 hours. This data is recorded by Local Health Office (LHO) of which one LHO falls in the Clare CYPSC area.
- In 2016, 96.9% of babies in Clare were visited within 72 hours of being discharged from hospital. Relative to the 32 others LHOs, Clare recorded the ninth lowest proportion of babies visited in the first 72 hours and was below the State average of 97.7%.
- Between 2012 and 2016, the proportion of babies visited in Clare decreased. A significant decrease was seen in Clare between 2013 and 2015, when visits fell from 99.3% to 95.3%. Visits increased slightly to 96.9% in 2016.

Indicator 3.10: Breastfeeding at Public Health Nurse Visits, 2017

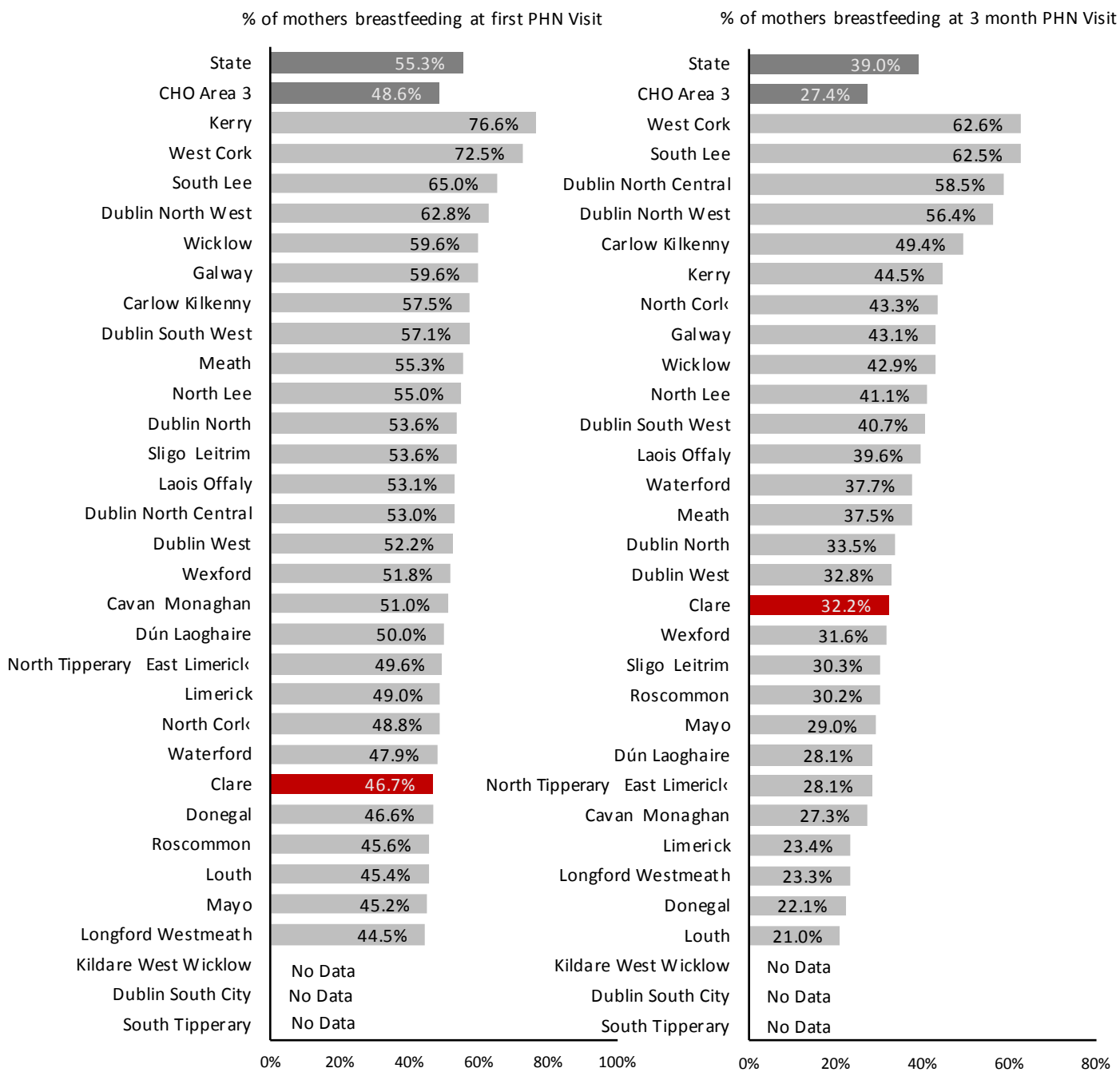


Figure 3.10: Breastfeeding at public health nurse visits, June 2017 (Source: Office of the National Director Primary Care, 2017)

- The HSE Performance Indicators records the proportion on of mothers that are breast feeding at the first public health nurse visit and again at the three month public health nurse visit. This data is recorded by Local Health Office (LHO) of which one LHO falls in the Clare area; Clare.
- In June 2017, 46.7% in the Clare LHO of mothers visited by the public health nurse for the first time were reported to be breastfeeding exclusively. Relative to the other 29 LHOs (no data was provided for three LHOs) this was the sixth lowest proportion recorded in the State (55.3%) and lower than the LHO 3 average (48.6%).
- In June 2017, 32.2% of mothers in the Clare LHO at their three month public health nurse visit were reported to be breastfeeding exclusively. Relative to the other 29 LHOs (no data was provided for three LHOs) this was the twelfth lowest proportion recorded in the State. The West Cork LHO recorded the highest rate of 62.6% and Louth the lowest rate of 21%.

Indicator 3.11: Immunisation Rates at 12 Months, 2015

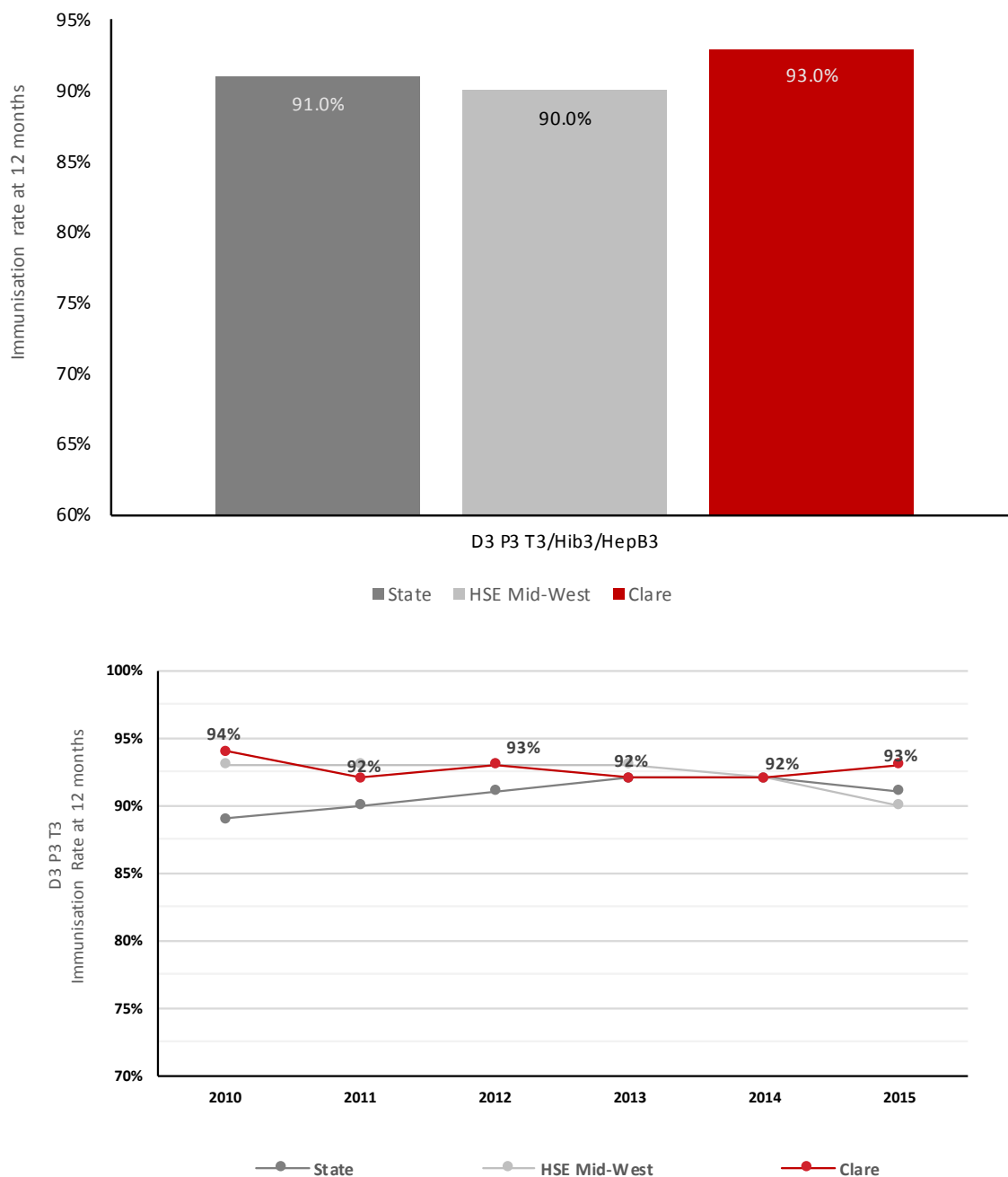


Figure 3.11: Immunisation rates at 12 months, 2015 (Source: Health Protection Surveillance Centre & AIRO)

- Immunisation rates are published by the Health Protection Surveillance Centre (HPSC) based in the HSE and are recorded by Local Health Offices (LHOs). This data is recorded by Local Health Office (LHO) of which one LHO falls in the Clare CYPSC area; Clare. The data illustrated in the above graphics refer to the administration of immunisation vaccines at twelve months for D3P3T3. D3P3T3 refers to three doses of diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus and is administered with two other vaccinations; Hib3 refers to three doses of haemophilus influenza type b and HepB3 refers to three doses of vaccine against hepatitis B.
- In 2015, 93% of the children in the Clare LHO had received their vaccinations at 12 months. This proportion was above the State (91%) and HSE Mid-West (90%) regional average.
- In recent years, the immunisation rates in Clare have varied between 94% to 93%. These immunisation rates are above to the State and Mid-West Regional levels.

Indicator 3.12: Immunisation Rates at 24 Months, 2015

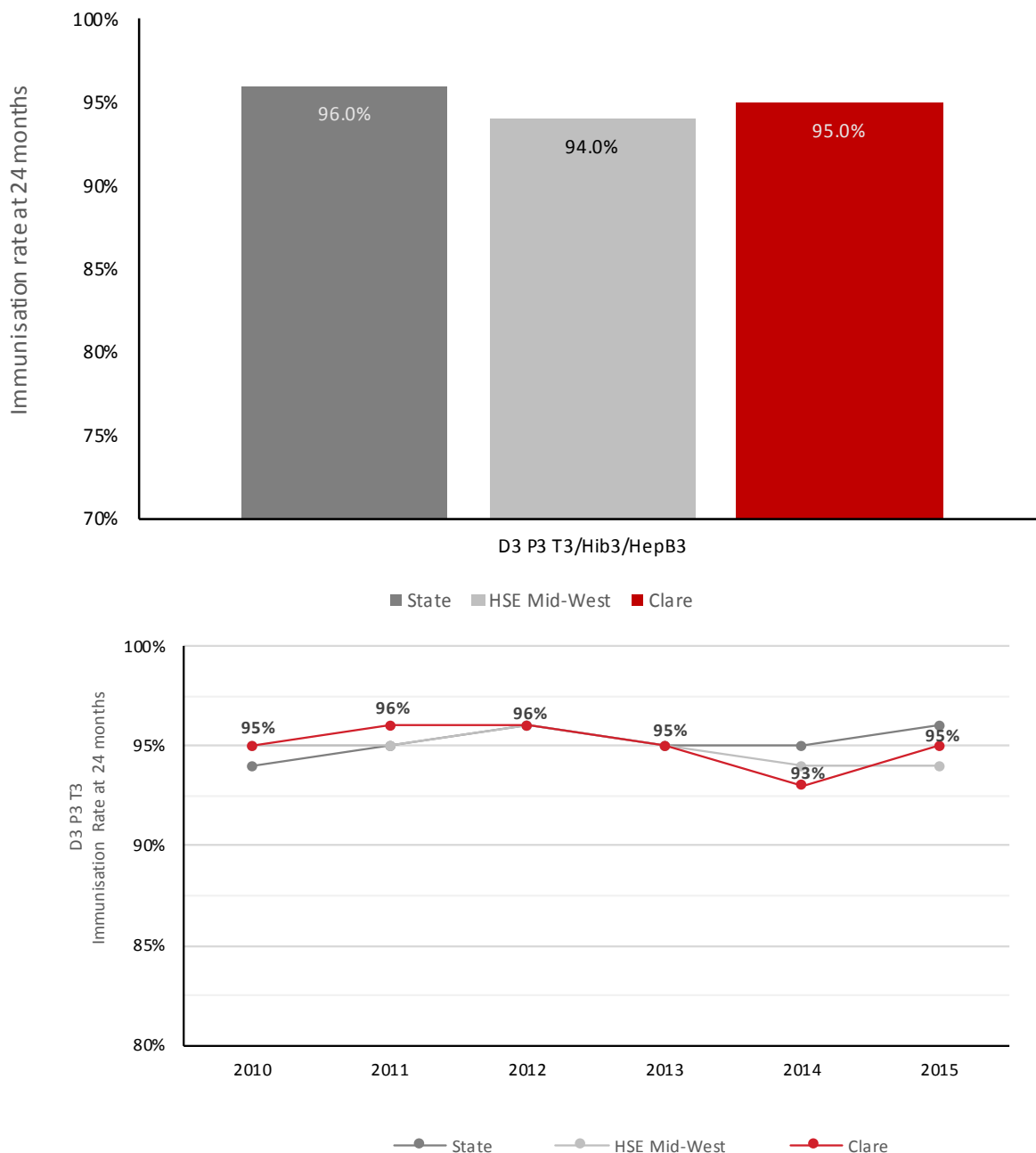
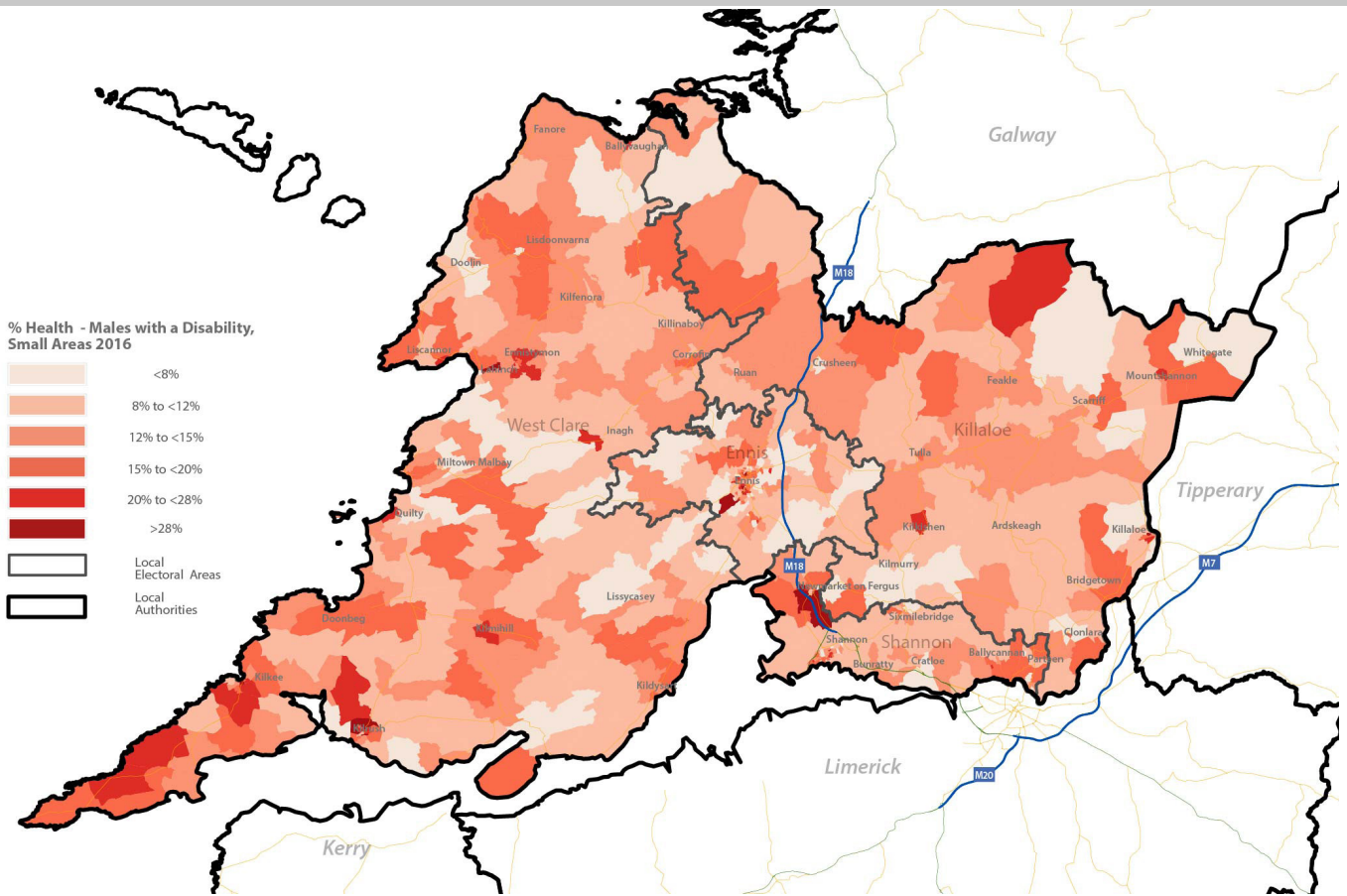


Figure 3.12: Immunisation rates at 24 months, 2015 (Source: Health Protection Surveillance Centre & AIRO)

- Immunisation rates are published by the Health Protection Surveillance Centre (HPSC) based in the HSE and are recorded by Local Health Offices (LHOs). This data is recorded by Local Health Office (LHO) of which one LHO falls in the Clare CYPSC area; Clare. The data illustrated in the above graphics refer to the administration of immunisation vaccines at twelve months for D3P3T3. D3P3T3 refers to three doses of diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus and is administered with two other vaccinations; Hib3 refers to three doses of haemophilus influenza type b and HepB3 refers to three doses of vaccine against hepatitis B.
- In 2015, 95% of the children in the Clare LHO had received their vaccinations at 24 months. This proportion slightly lower than the State average of 96% and above the Mid-West Regional average of 94%. The proportion in Clare meets the national target rate of 95%.
- Since 2010, the immunisation rates at 24 months have met or slightly exceeded national targets. An exception was recorded in 2014 that had an immunisation rate of 93%.

Indicator 3.13: Males with a disability, 2016



Map 3.13: Males with a disability, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

A total of **12.7%** of the male population in Clare had a disability in 2016

Clare had the **Lowest** proportion of males with a disability in the Mid-West Region

At **13.5%** the LEA of West Clare had the highest proportion of males with a disability

- According to Census 2016, the total males with a disability residing in Clare was 7,481. This represented 12.7% of males. This proportion was lower than the State average of 13.2%, the Mid-West Regional average of 14.2% and the Southern Regional average of 14.0%.
- Relative to all other areas, Clare had the thirteenth lowest proportion of males with a disability in the State. Cork City recorded the highest at 17.4% and Fingal the lowest at 10.4%. Of the other surrounding local authorities, Limerick and Tipperary both recorded the highest rate at 14.7% and Galway County the lowest at 12.4%. Kerry had the second lowest rate of males with a disability after Limerick and Tipperary.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of males with a disability across LEAs. West Clare had the highest proportion with 13.5% (2,335) followed by Shannon with 17% (1,759) and Ennis (12.3% or 1,997). The lowest rate was recorded in Killaloe at 12.% or 1,390.
- The map above details the distribution of males with a disability at SA level throughout Clare.

Indicator 3.13: Males with a disability, 2016

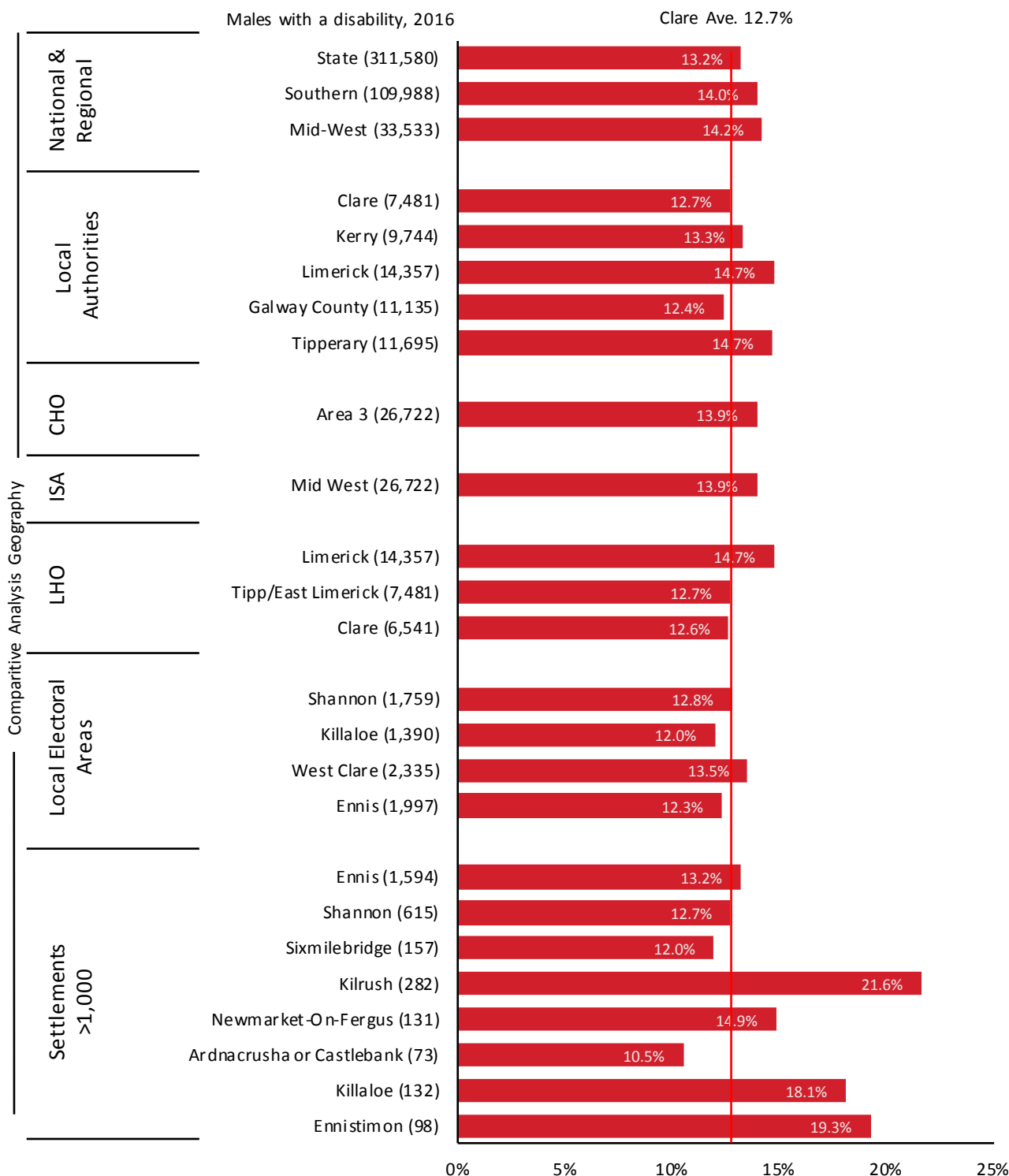


Figure 3.13: Males with a disability, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is Clare doing?  
Males with a disability, 2016



Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How is Clare doing?  
% Males with a disability, 2016



Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

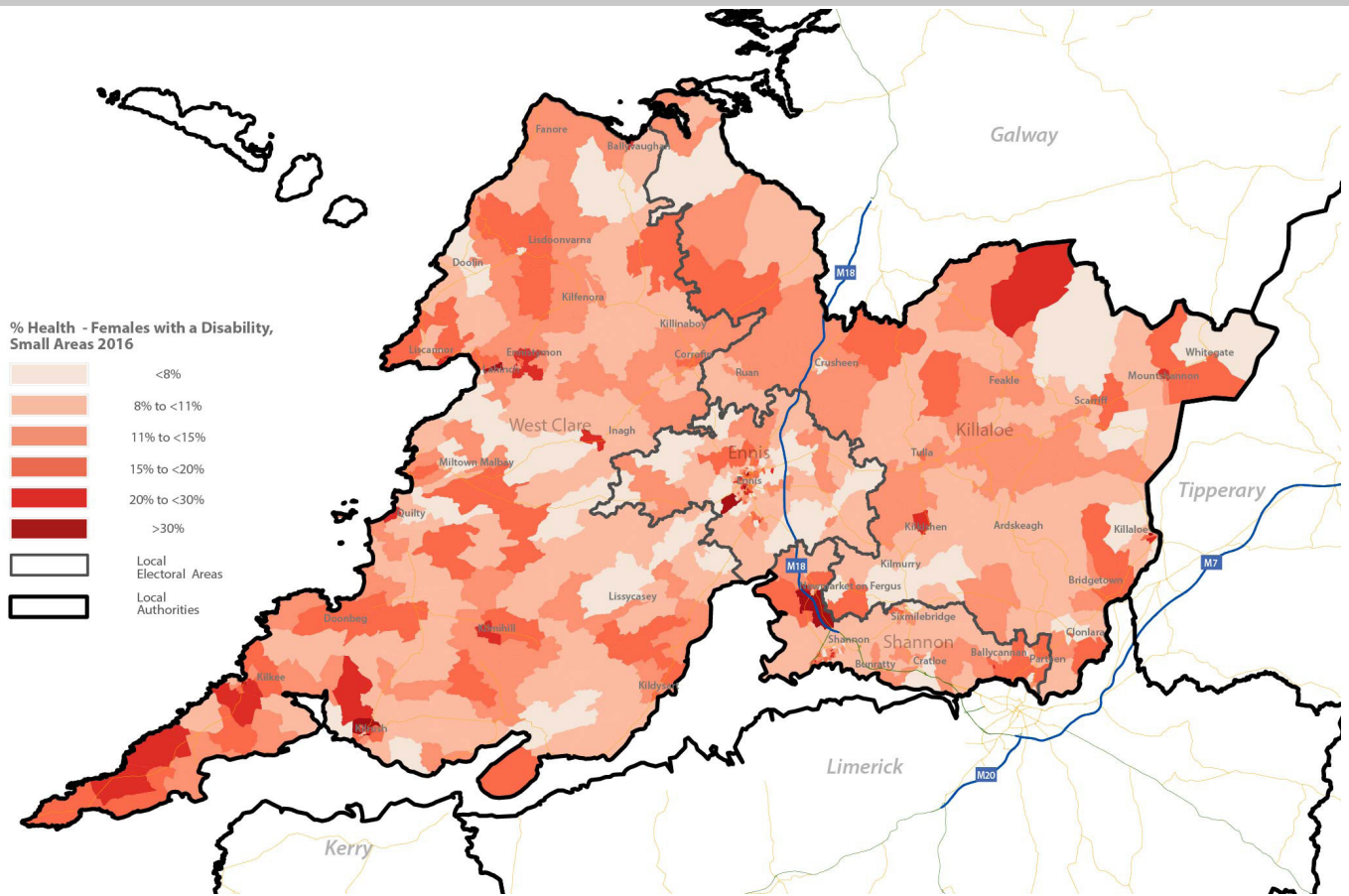


National  
Lower than average



Mid-West  
Lower than average

Indicator 3.14: Females with a disability, 2016



Map 3.14: Females with a disability, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

A total of **13.1%** of the females population in Clare had a disability in 2016

Clare had the **Lowest** proportion of females with a disability in the Mid-West Region

At **13.8%** the CFSN of West Clare had the highest proportion of females with a disability

- According to Census 2016, the total females with a disability residing in Clare was 7,888. This represented 13.1% of females. This proportion was lower than the State average of 13.8%, the Southern Regional average of 14.3% and the Mid-West Regional average of 14.6%.
- Relative to all other areas, Clare had the eight highest proportion of females with a disability in the State. Cork City recorded the highest at 18.7% and Fingal the lowest at 11.1%. Of the other surrounding local authorities, Limerick recorded the highest at 15.2% and Galway County at 12.7% the lowest. Kerry (13.7%) had the third highest proportion and Galway County (12.7%) had the lowest.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of females with a disability across LEAs. West Clare had the highest proportion with 13.8% (2,375) followed by Ennis (13.3% or 2,323) and Shannon (13.3% or 1,843). These rates were higher Killaloe (11.7% or 1,347).
- The map above details the distribution of females with a disability at SA level throughout Clare.

Indicator 3.14: Females with a disability, 2016

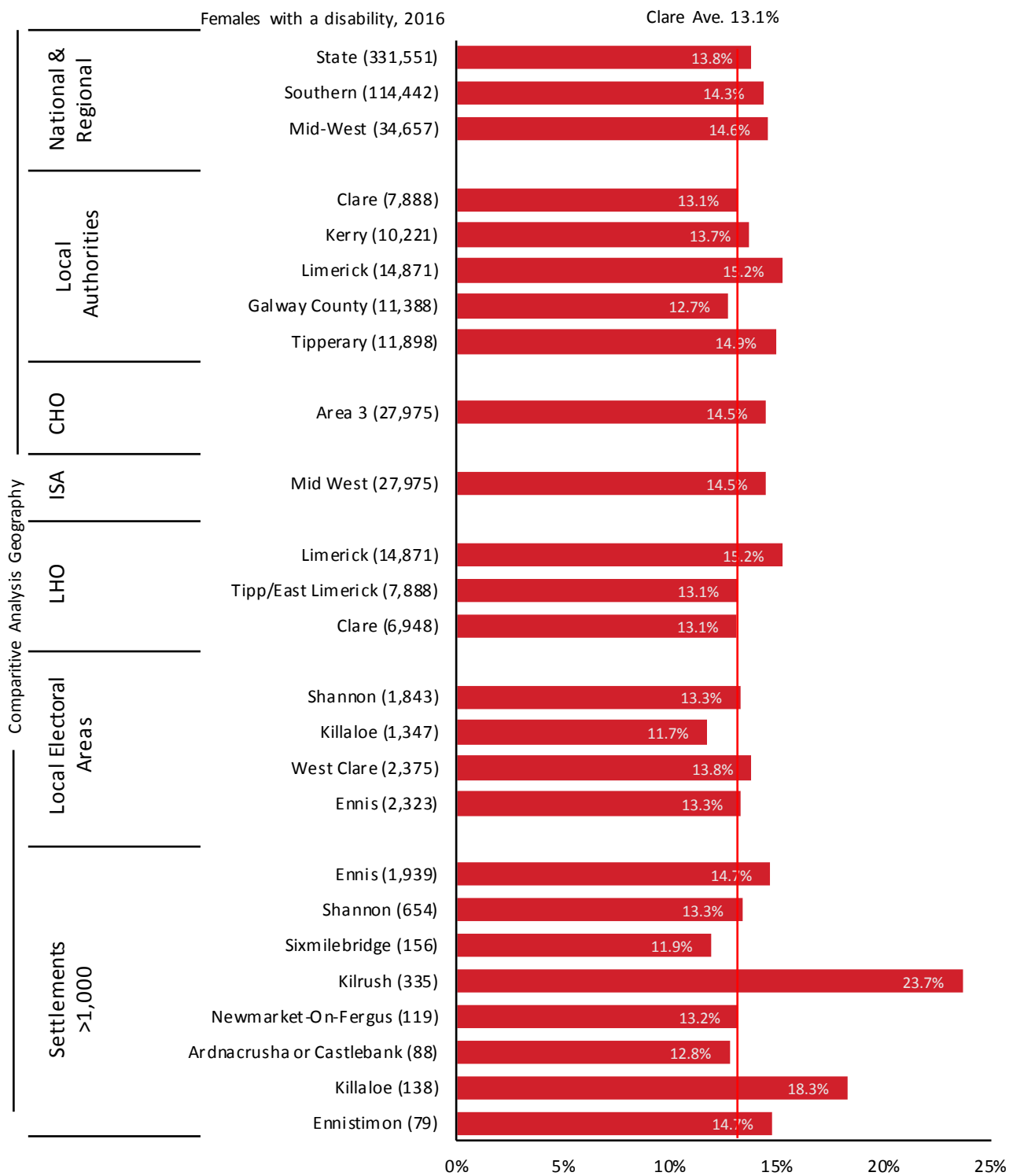


Figure 3.14: Females with a disability, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

**How is Clare Doing?**  
Females with a disability, 2016

**19/31** Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

**How is Clare Doing?**  
% Females with a disability, 2016

**22/31** Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

**↓** National Lower than average

**↓** Mid-West Lower than average



Indicator 3.15: Children and Young People Registered with an Intellectual Disability, 2016

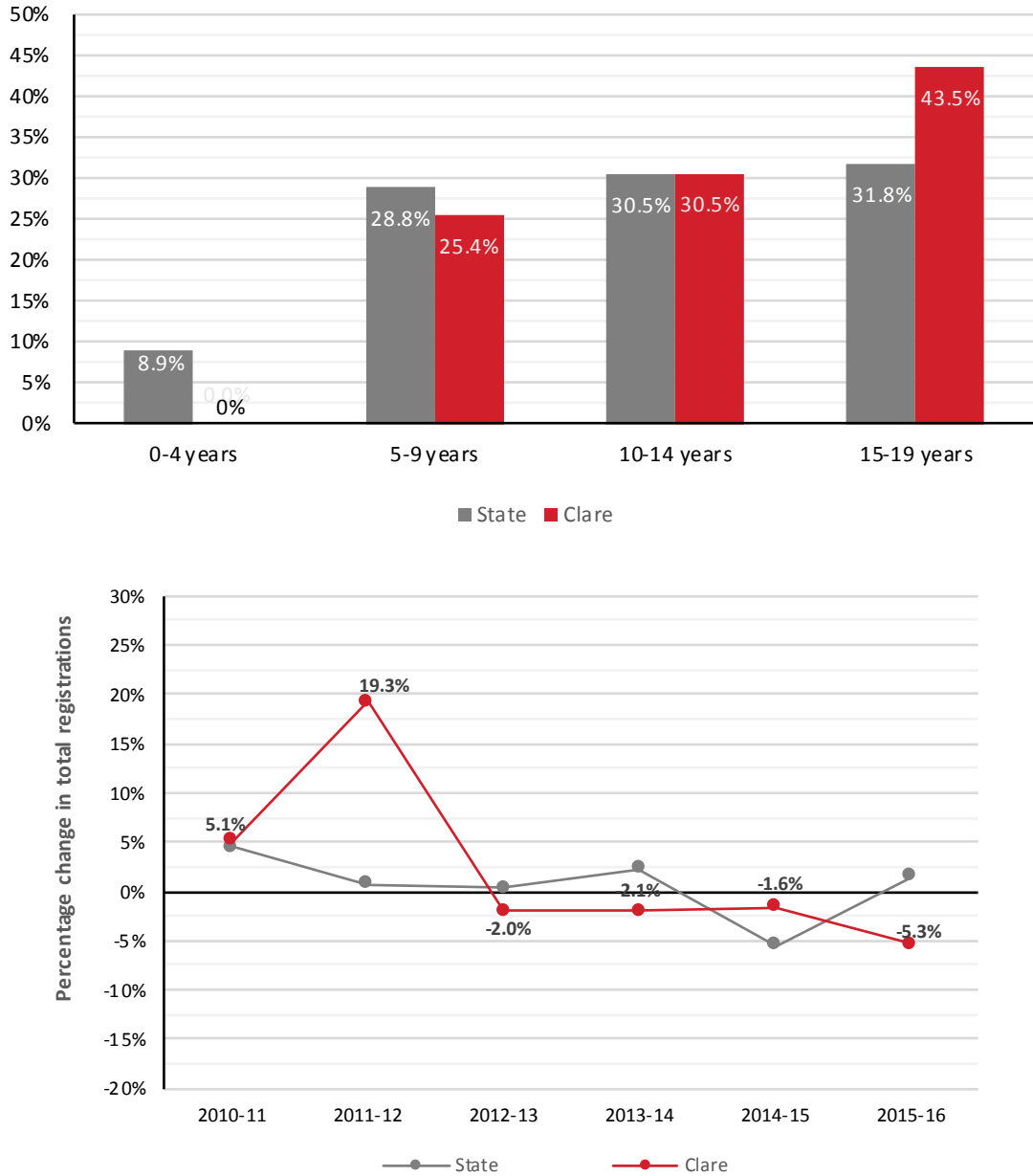


Figure 3.15: Children and Young People Registered with an intellectual disability, 2016 (Source: NIDD & AIRO)

- The National Intellectual Disability Database is managed by the HRB and contains registrations of people with an intellectual disability. If a person has a disability, it is not mandatory to register on the database. The number of registrations are published at a county level by the HRB on an annual basis.
- In 2016, there were 515 children and young people registered with an intellectual disability in the Mid-West Region. Of this number, 0% (<5) were aged 0 to 4 years, 25.4% (45) were aged 5 to 9 years, 30.5% (54) were aged 10 to 14 years and 43.5% (77) were aged 15 to 19 years. In comparison to the State figures, the Mid-Clare had a much lower representation in the 0 to 4 age group, lower representation in the 5 to 9 age group, the same rate in the 10 to 14 years and higher representation in the 15 to 19 years age group.
- The time series chart documents the percentage change of the number of registrations on an annual basis between 2010 and 2016. The number of registrations has declined overall apart from between 2011 and 2012 when a significant increase was recorded.

Indicator 3.15: Children and Young People Registered with a Physical Disability, 2016

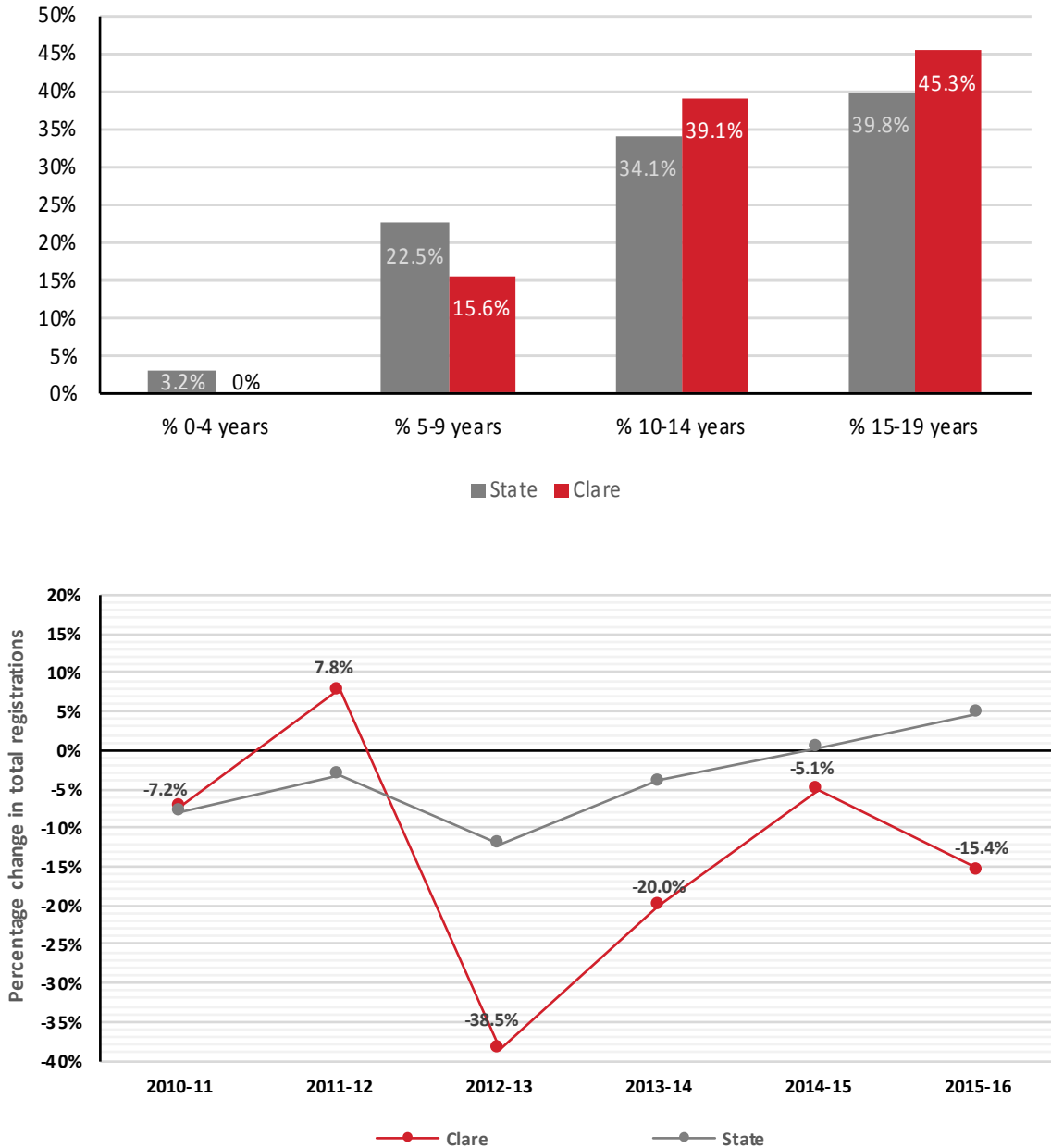


Figure 3.16: Children and Young People Registered with a physical disability, 2016 (Source: NPSDD & AIRO)

- The National Intellectual Physical Database is managed by the HRB and contains registrations of people with a physical disability. If a person has a disability, it is not mandatory to register on the database. The number of registrations are published at a county level by the HRB on an annual basis.
- In 2016, there were 64 children and young people registered with a physical disability in Clare. Of this number, 0.0% (0) were aged 0 to 4 years, 15.6% (10) were aged 5 to 9 years, 39.1% (25) were aged 10 to 14 years and 45.3% (29) were aged 15 to 19 years. In comparison to the State figures, Clare had a higher representation in the 10 to 14 and 15 to 19 age groups and a lower representation in the younger age groups of 5 to 9 and 0 to 4 years.
- The time series chart documents the percentage change of the number of registrations on an annual basis between 2010 and 2016. The chart shows large percentage variations over time, probably affected by the low numbers of registrations that vary from year to year.

Indicator 3.17: Hospital Discharges, 2016

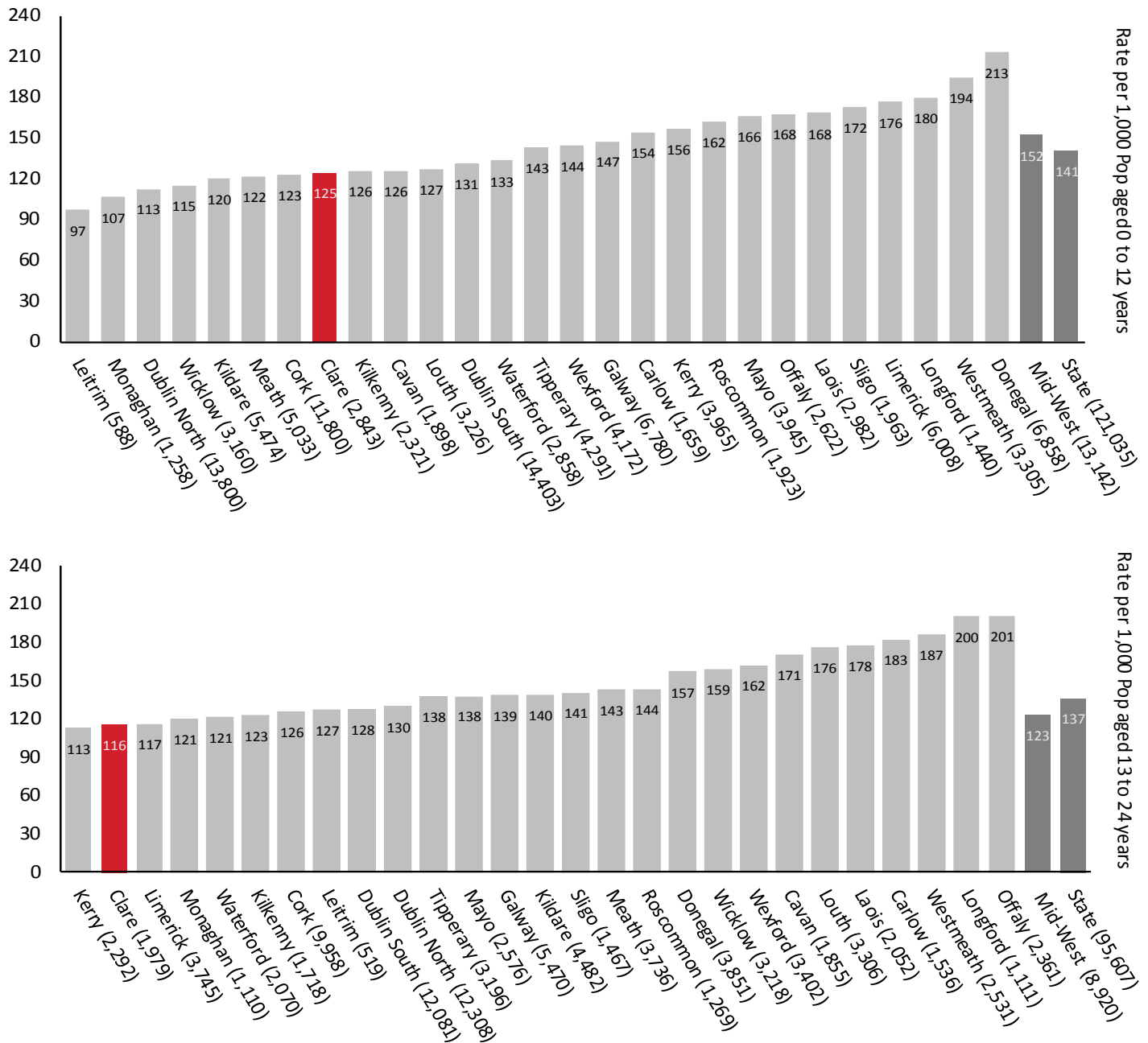


Figure 3.17: Hospital discharges, 2016 (Source: HIPE & AIRO)

- The Hospital In-Patient Enquiry System (HIPE) records hospital discharges and are published by the county of residence of the patient, HIPE provided the research team with data on persons discharged from Clare. The above graphic illustrates the total number of children and young people discharged from hospital by age group.
- As of 2016, there were 2,843 discharges of children aged 12 years and under. Based on a rate of the population aged 12 years and under, this is a rate of 125 per 1,000 population aged 12 and under. This rate was below the State average of 141 and below the Mid-West Regional average of 152. Relative to other areas, Donegal had the highest rate at 213 and Leitrim had the lowest rate at 97.
- In 2016, there were 1,979 discharges of young people aged 13 to 24 years. This figure equates to a rate of 116 per 1,000 young people aged 13 to 24. This rate was below the State average of 137 and was below the Mid-West Regional average of 123. Relative to other areas, Offaly had the highest rate at 201 and Kerry had the lowest rate at 113.

Indicator 3.18: Hospital Discharges with diagnosis of Mental and Behavioural Disorders, 2015

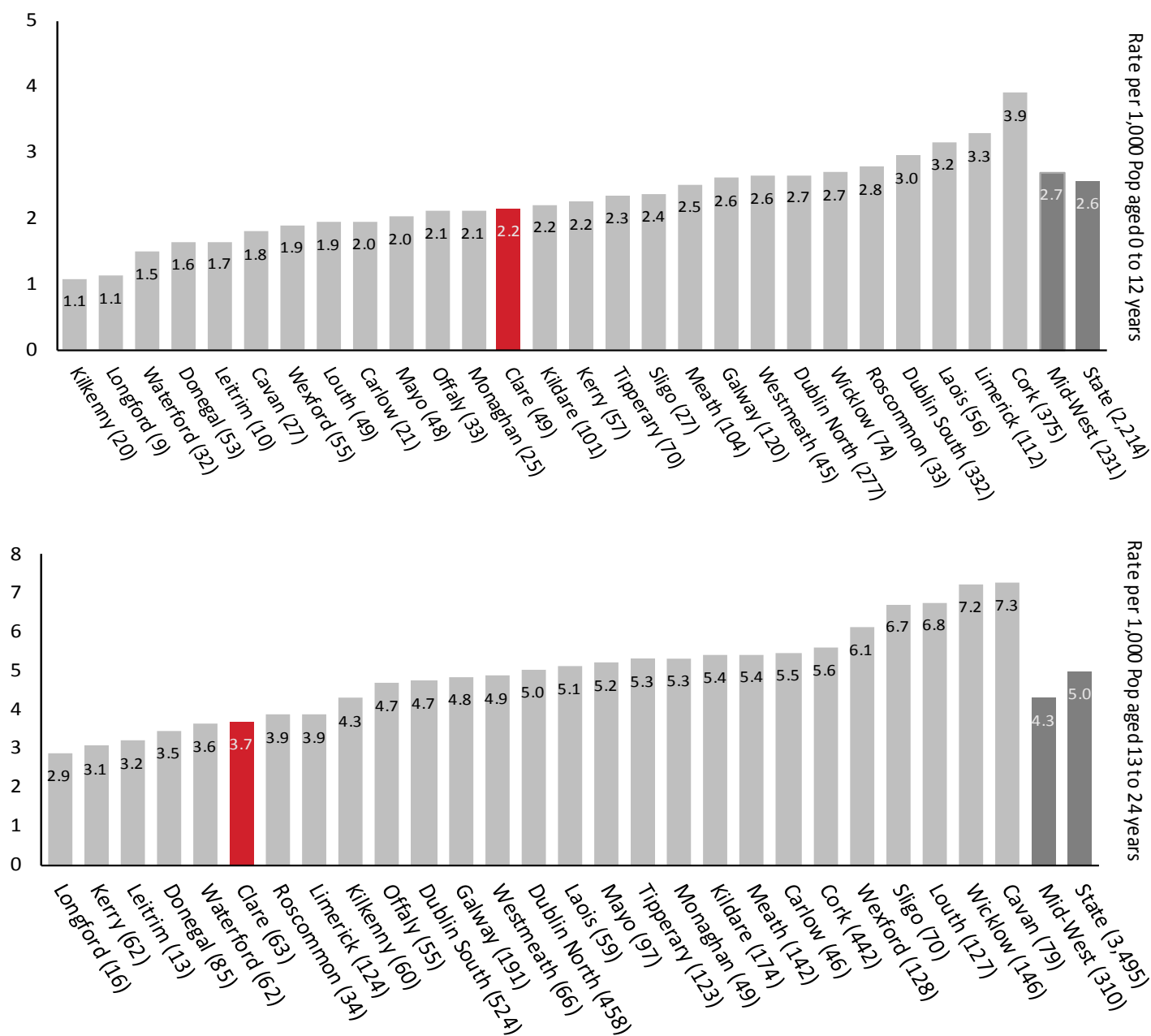


Figure 3.18: Hospital discharges with a diagnosis of mental or behavioural disorders, 2016 (Source: HIPE & AIRO)

- The Hospital In-Patient Enquiry System (HIPE) records hospital discharges and are published by the county of residence of the patient. For the purpose of this document, HIPE provided the research team with data on persons discharged from Dublin North County and Dublin South County. The above graphics illustrate the number of children and young people with a diagnosis of mental and behavioural disorders, as recorded on discharge from hospital. Mental and behavioural discharges according to HIPE include: disorders due to substance use (drugs and alcohol), mood disorders and behavioural & emotional disorders occurring in childhood and adolescence.
- In 2016, there were 49 discharges of children aged 12 years and under with a diagnosis of mental or behavioural disorders in Clare. This equates to a rate of 2.2 per 1,000 children (aged 12 years and under) and was below the State average of 2.6. Relative to other counties, Clare had the thirteenth lowest rate of young children being discharged with a diagnosis of mental or behavioural disorders. The highest rate was recorded in Cork (3.9) and the lowest in Kilkenny (1.1).
- In 2016, there were 63 discharges of young people aged 13 to 24 years with a diagnosis of mental or behavioural disorders in Clare. Based on the population aged 13 to 24, this is a rate of 3.7 per 1,000 population aged 13 to 24 years and was below the State average (5.0). Relative to other counties, Clare had the sixth lowest rate with Cavan having the highest at 7.3 and Longford the lowest at 2.9.

Indicator 3.19: Rates of Self-Harm in Men Aged 24 and under, 2015

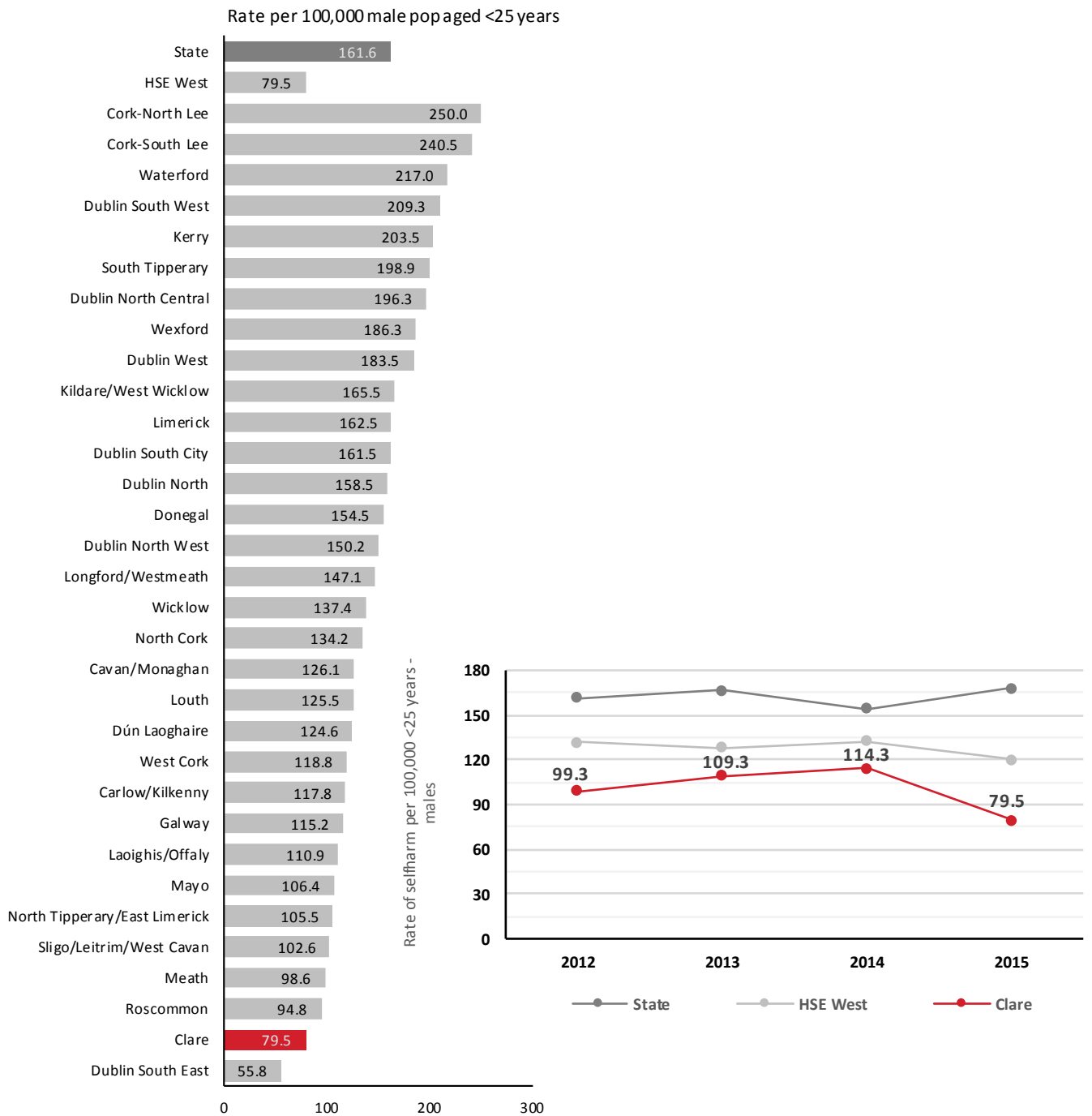


Figure 3.19: Rates of self-harm in men aged 24 and under, 2015 (Source: NSRF)

- The National Suicide Research Foundation (NSRF) records the numbers of those presenting to hospital following self-harm. The data is published as a rate per 100,000 population, by age group and gender. This data was made available to the research team by Local Health Office (LHO) of which one LHO fall in the Clare CYPSC area; Clare. Methods of self-harm includes the following; overdoses of medication and drugs, cutting and attempted hanging.
- The above graphics illustrate the rate of males aged 24 years and under per 100,000 recorded as presenting to hospital following self-harm. The Clare LHO recorded a rate of 79.5 in 2015. In comparison to other LHO areas, the Clare LHO recorded the second lowest rate in 2015. This was well below the State rate of 253.2 and lower than the HSE Southern rate of 161.6. Cork North-Lee recorded the highest at 250 and Dublin South East the lowest with 55.8.
- While the rate of self-harm in males aged 24 years and under in Clare showed a slight increase between 2012 and 2014, it markedly decreased in 2015, accordingly Clare has seen an overall decrease in recent years. The rate remained below the State and HSE West area average regardless of these variations.

Indicator 3.20: Rates of Self-Harm in Women Aged 24 and under, 2015

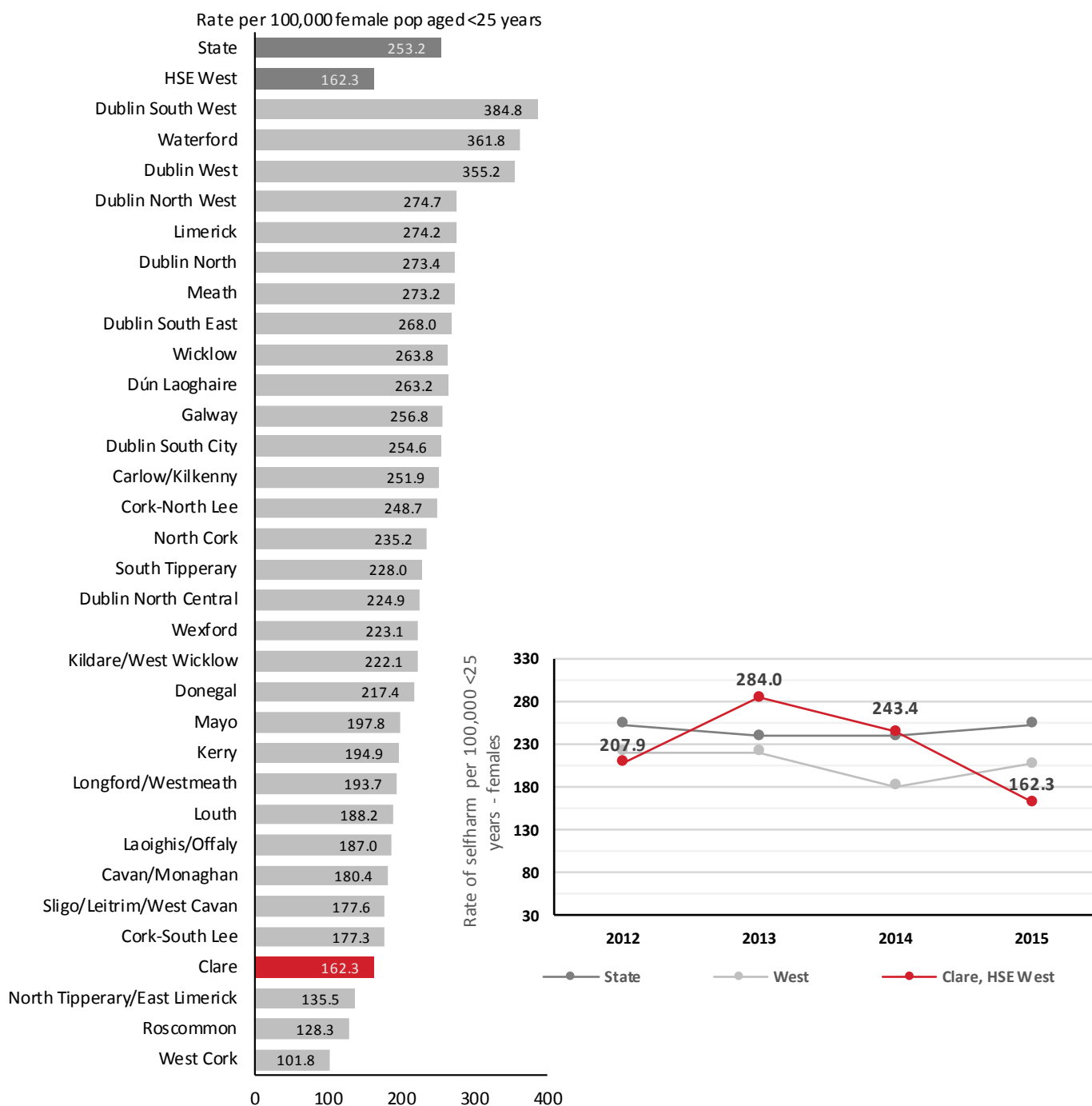


Figure 3.20: Rates of self-harm in women aged 24 and under, 2015 (Source: NSRF)

- The National Suicide Research Foundation (NSRF) records the numbers of those presenting to hospital following self-harm. The data is published as a rate per 100,000 population, by age group and gender. This data was made available to the research team by Local Health Office (LHO) of which one LHO falls in the Clare CYPSC area; Clare. Methods of self-harm includes the following; overdoses of medication and drugs, cutting and attempted hanging.
- The above graphics illustrate the rate of females aged under 24 years per 100,000 recorded as presenting to hospital following self-harm. The Clare LHO recorded a rate of 162.3 in 2015. In comparison to other LHO areas, the Clare LHO recorded the third lowest rate in 2015. This was well below the State rate of 253.2 and lower than the HSE West rate of 162.3. Dublin South-West recorded the highest at 384.8 and West Cork the lowest with 101.8.
- In recent years (2010 to 2015), the rate of self-harm in females aged under 24 years in Clare exceeded the State average only in 2013. In general, little fluctuation has been seen in the rate at a State and regional level, however the rate has decreased from 207.9 in 2012 to 162.3 in 2015 in Clare.

Indicator 3.21: Persons Aged under 18 seeking Treatment for Substance Misuse, 2015

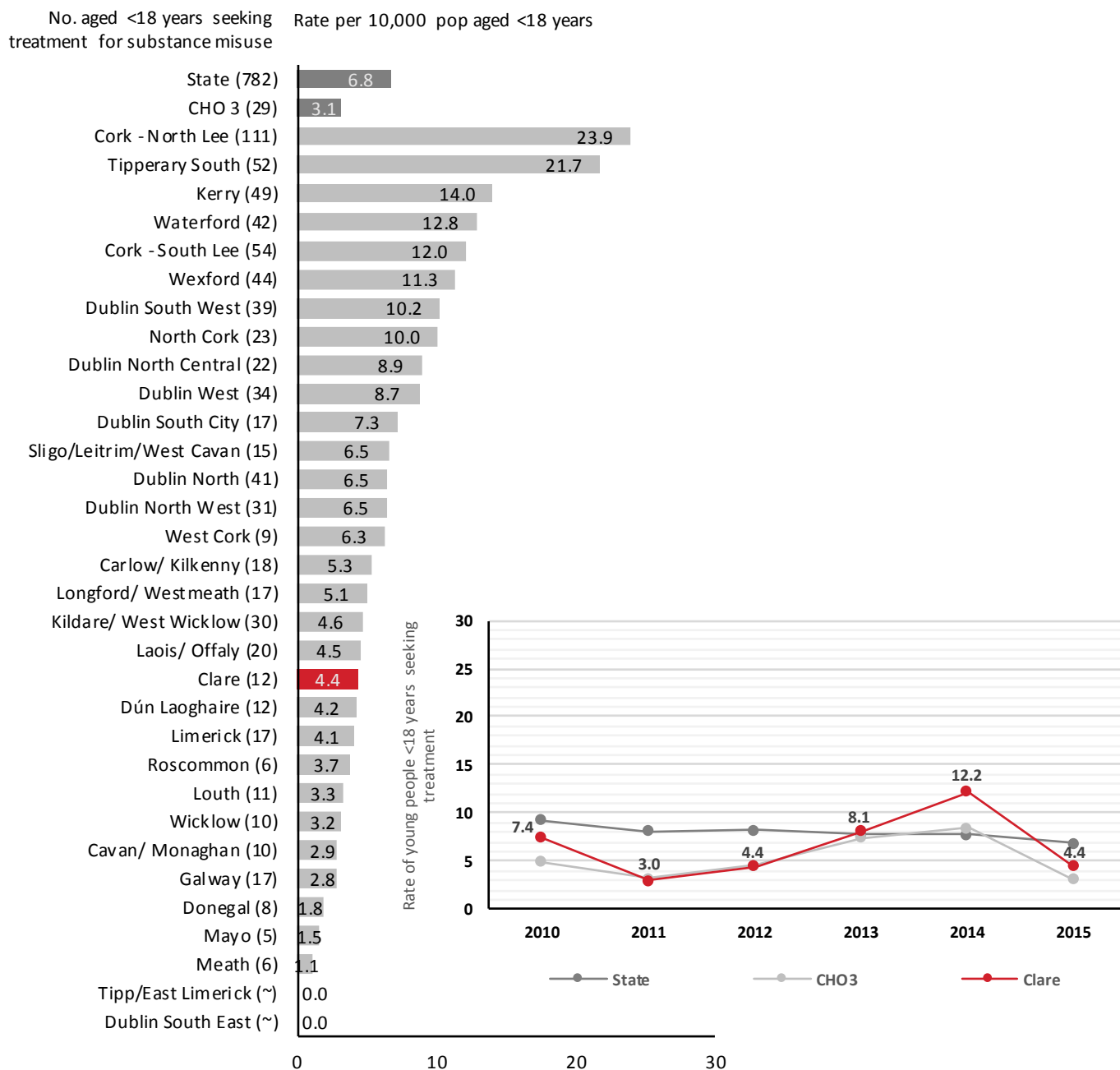


Figure 3.21: Rates of persons aged under 18 seeking treatment for substance misuse, 2015 (Source: NDTRS & AIRO)

- The number of those seeking treatment for substance misuse is recorded by the National Drug Treatment Reporting System (NDTRS). Data is published by Local Health Office (LHO) one LHO falls in the Clare CYPSC area; Clare. Treatment is defined as any activity sought by an individual who are seeking help for their substance misuse problem. Needle-exchange is not included in the reporting system. Treatment is provided in residential and non-residential settings and includes the following; medication, intervention, counselling, group therapy, psychotherapy and life-skills training.
- The above graphics illustrate the number of young people (under 18 years) recorded as seeking treatment for Substance Misuse in 2015. In 2015, 12 young people were recorded as seeking treatment in Clare. This figure represented a rate of 4.4 per 10,000 young people aged under 18 years. This rate was below the State average of 6.8 and but higher than the CHO Area 3 average of 3.1. Cork-North Lee recorded the highest rate at 23.9 and Meath had the lowest rate 1.1.
- In recent years (2010 to 2015), the rate (per 10,000) of those seeking treatment for substance misuse in Clare has decreased from 7.4 in 2010 to 4.4 in 2015, the rate exceeded the State average in 2014 when the rate increased to 12.2.

Indicator 3.22: Referrals to CAMHS, 2016

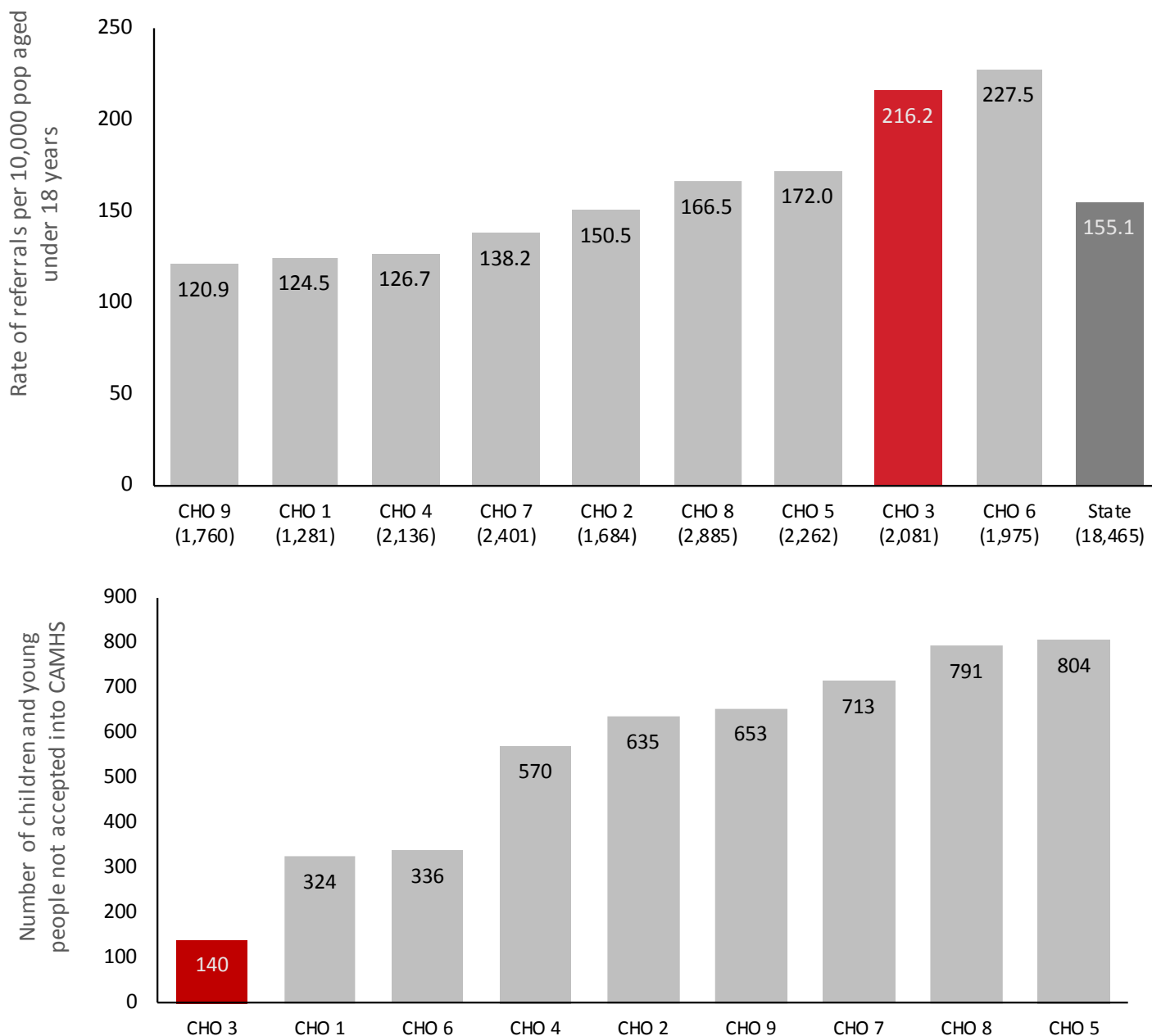


Figure 3.22: Rates of persons aged under 18 referred to CAMHS, 2016 (Source: Mental Health Business Information Unit & AIRO)

- Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services is a service that provides both assessment and treatment for children and young people that are experiencing mental health difficulties. The CAMHS is a specialist mental health service and consists of a multi-disciplinary team. The Mental Health Business Information Unit provided the number of referrals and the number of children that are not accepted into the service for this report. This information was made available by CHO area of which two fall in the Clare CYPSC Area; CHO 3.
- In 2016, there were 2,081 children and young people referred to CAMHS in CHO3. This figure represents a rate of 216.2 per 10,000 children and young people under the age of 18 years in CHO 3. Relative to the other CHOs, CHO 3 recorded the second highest rate after CHO 6 but remained below the State rate of 155.1.
- Of the total referrals in 2016, 140 of there were not admitted into the service in CHO 3. One of the reasons that a child or young person would not be admitted into the service is that they do not meet the service criteria. Relative to the other CHOs, CHO 3 had the lowest number of children and young people that were not admitted into the service.



## **4. EDUCATION**



Indicator 4.1: Highest level of Education Attainment, 2016

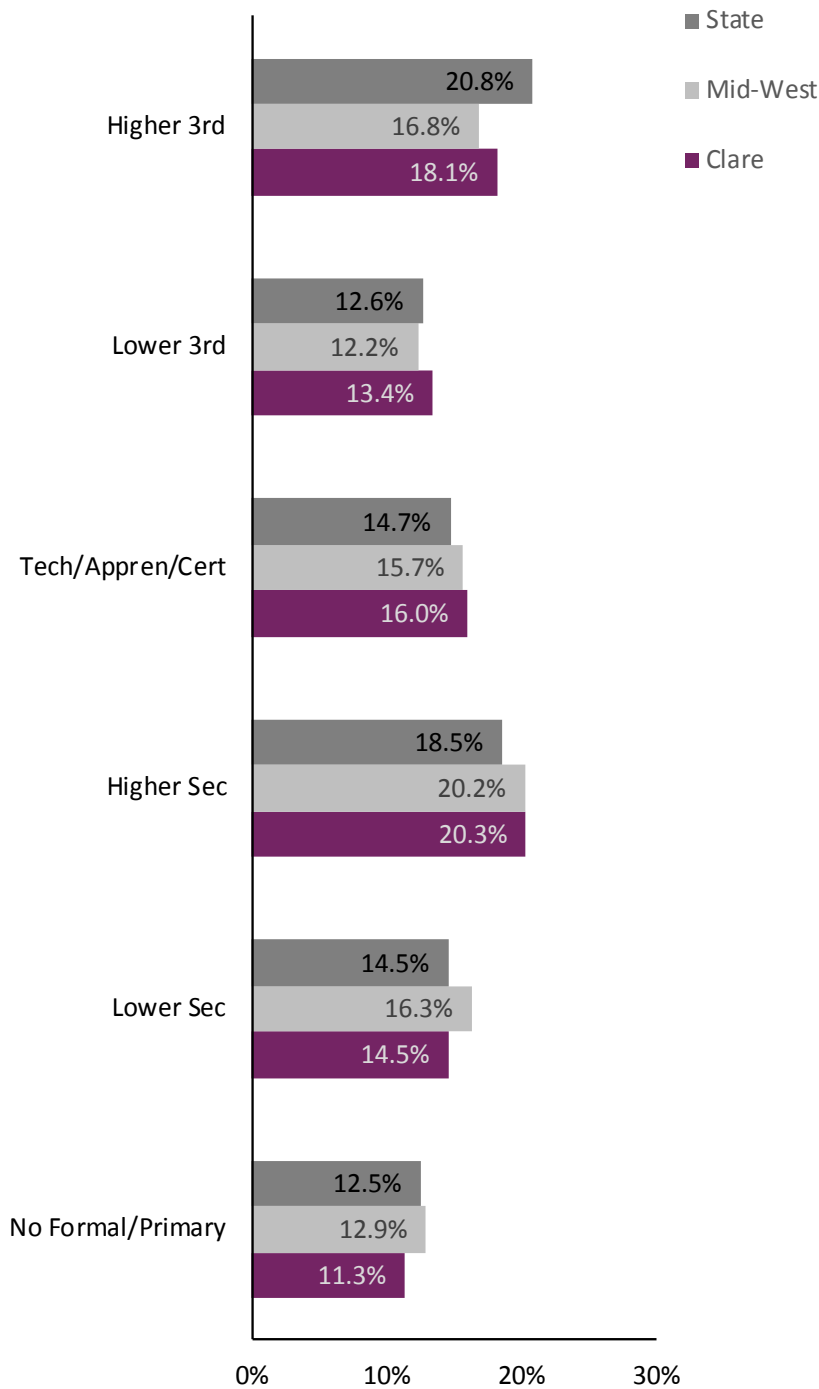


Figure 4.1: Educational attainment, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

- According to Census 2016, there is a minor difference between education attainment levels in Clare and the State. In general, attainment levels in Clare have a higher proportional share in the higher education levels and consequently a lower proportional share in lower education.
- On a comparative basis with the other CYPSC Areas, the population in Clare has a mid level of education attainment. At the lower end of the scale, Clare has the eight lowest rate (11.3%) of low education attainment (No Formal/Primary only) but the twentieth highest rate (31.5%) of high education attainment (Lower and Higher Third Level).

Indicator 4.2: Education Attainment of Mothers, 2011

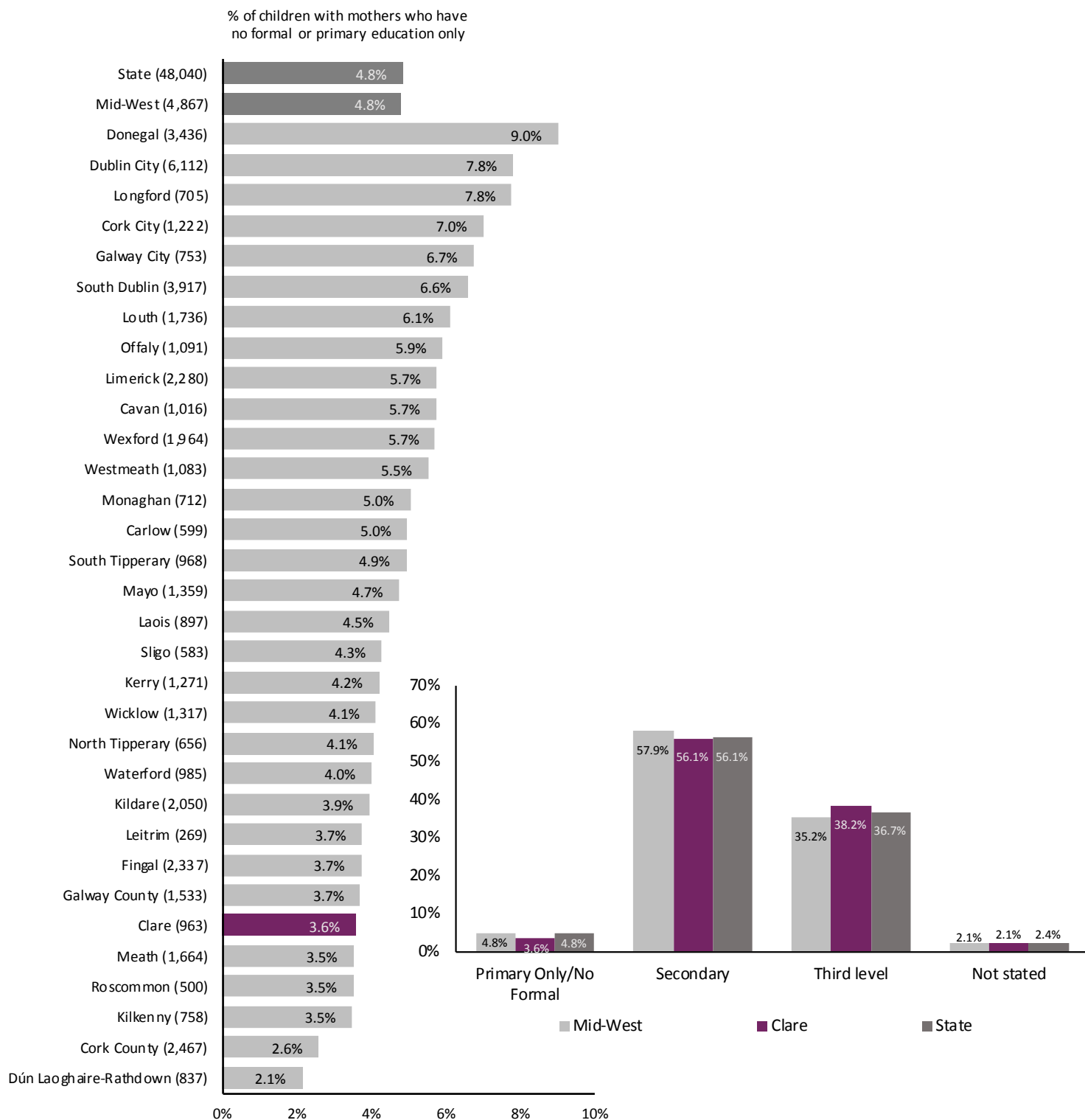
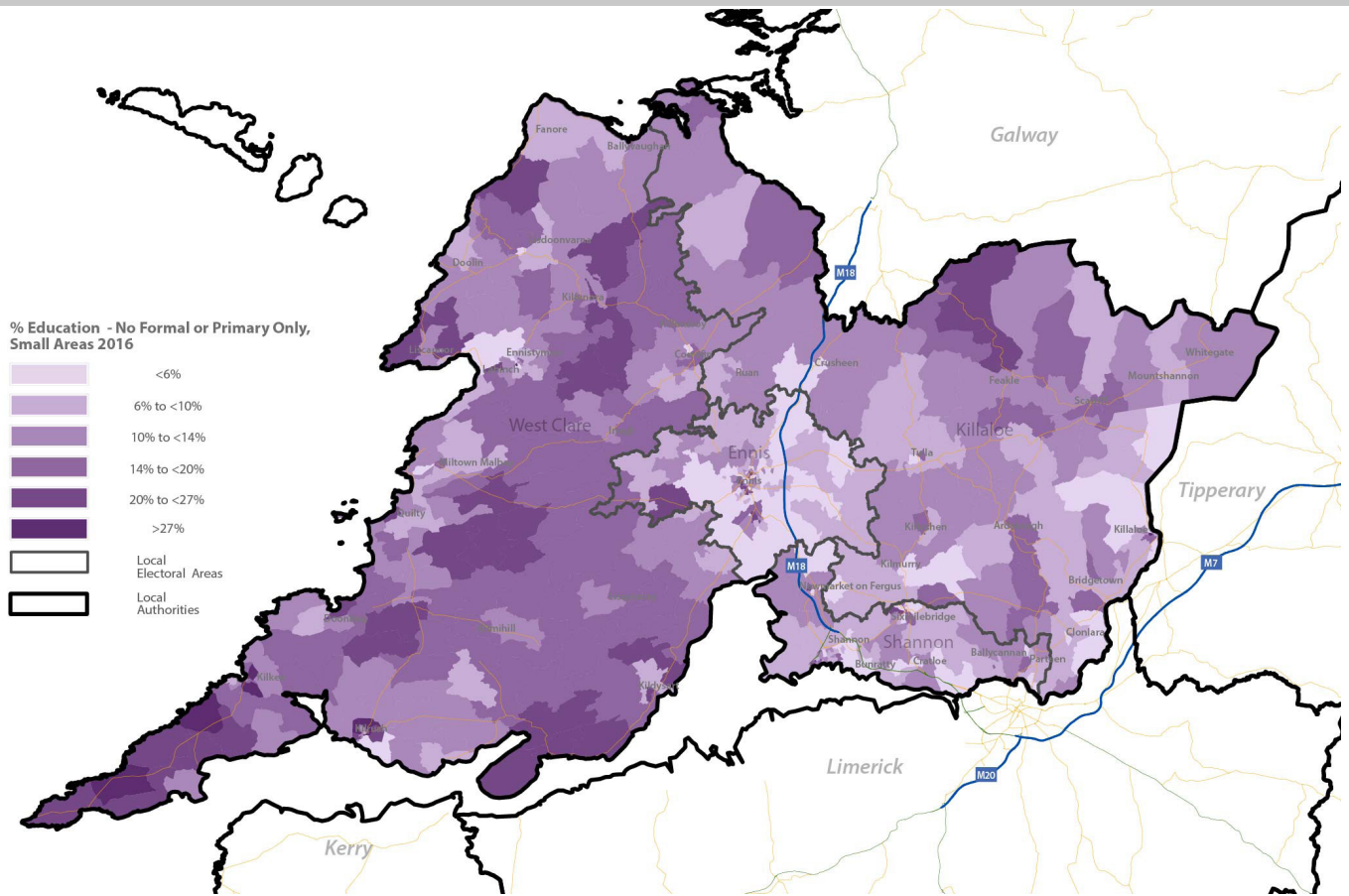


Figure 4.2: Educational attainment of mothers, 2011 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

- Parental education has a long-term effect on children’s educational and occupational success. The Census records parental education attainment and the above graphics examine the highest level of educational attainment in 2011 of mothers by local authority and in Clare. The main graphic focuses on level of low educational attainment, either no formal education or primary education.
- In 2011, there were 963 children with mothers with low levels of education in Clare. This number equates to approximately 3.6% of all children living in Clare and is the sixth lowest rate in the country. In contrast, Donegal has the highest rate at 9.0% and DLR the lowest at 2.1%.
- When all levels of education attainment are examined, it is evident that the proportion of mothers with third level education in Clare (38.2%) is above the national (36.7%) and Mid-West Regional averages (35.2%).



Map 4.3: Education attainment - no formal or primary only, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

A total of **11.3%** of the population in Clare had 'No Formal or Primary Only' Edu. in 2016

Clare had the **Lowest** proportion of population with 'No Formal or Primary Only' Edu. in the Mid-West Region

At **15.2%** the LEA of West Clare had the highest proportion of population with 'No Formal or Primary Only' Edu.

- According to Census 2016, the total population residing in the Clare area with 'No Formal or Primary Only' education was 8,814. This represented 11.3% of the total population in Clare that had completed their education. This proportion was lower than the State average of 12.5%, the Southern Regional average of 12.6% and below the Mid-West Regional average of 12.9%.
- Relative to all other LA areas, Clare had the eight lowest proportion of people with 'No Formal or Primary Only' education in the State. Galway County recorded the highest rate in the State at 20.4% and DLR the lowest at 6.3%. Relative to the surrounding LAs, the highest rate was in Galway County (14.2%), followed by Limerick (13.5%), and Kerry, Tipperary (13.4%)
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of 'No Formal or Primary Only' education across LEAs. West Clare LEA had the highest proportion with 15.2% (3,606) followed by Killaloe (11.0% or 1,609). These rates were higher than Shannon (9.4% or 1,665) and Ennis (9.0% or 1,934).
- The map above details the distribution of the population with 'No Formal or Primary Only' education at SA level throughout Clare.

Indicator 4.4: Education Attainment - No Formal or Primary Only, 2016

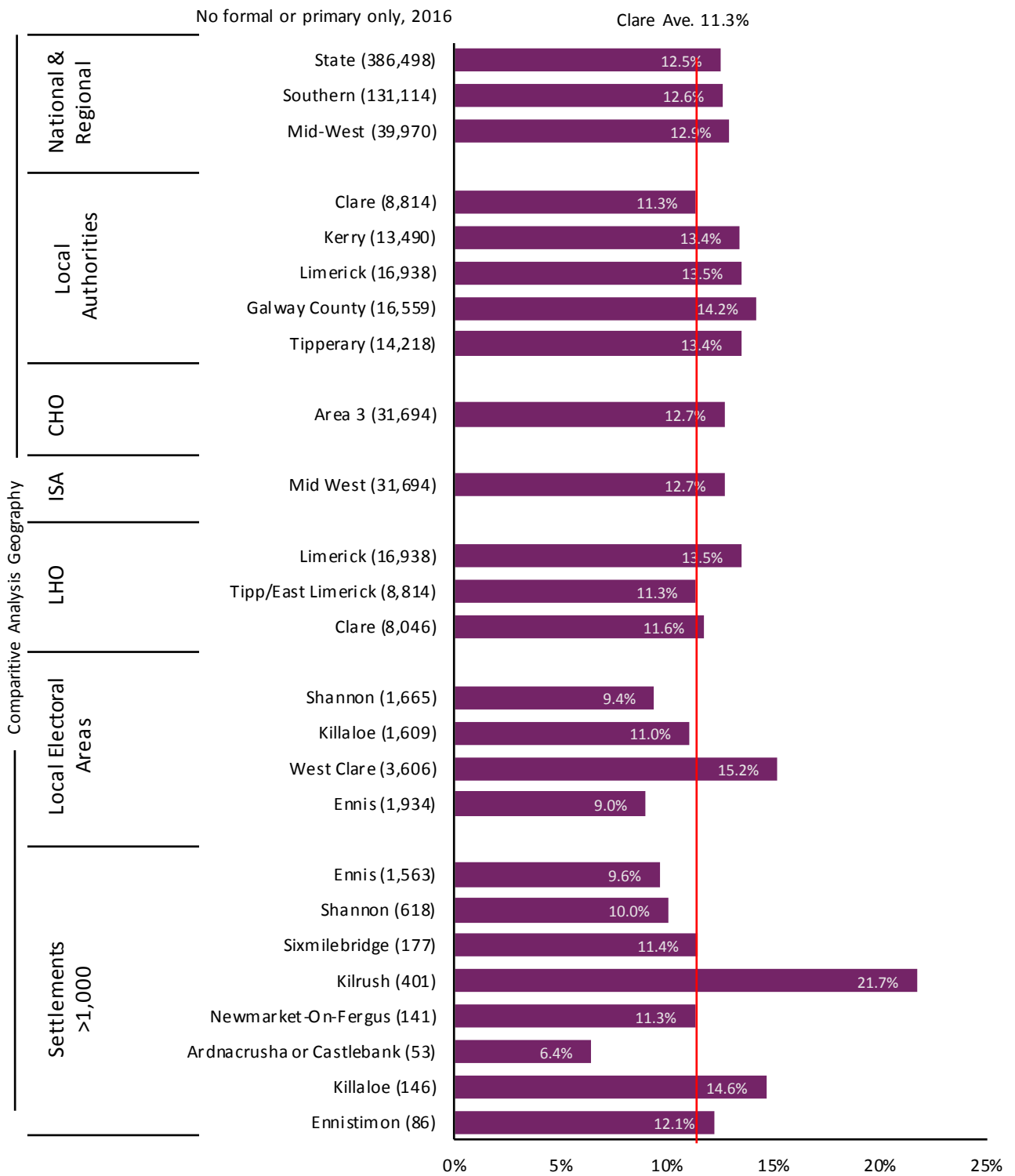


Figure 4.3: Education attainment - no formal or primary only, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

**How is Clare Doing?**  
No Formal or Primary Only, 2016

**19/31** Local Authority (1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest)

**24/31** Local Authority (1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest)

**24/31** Local Authority (1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest)

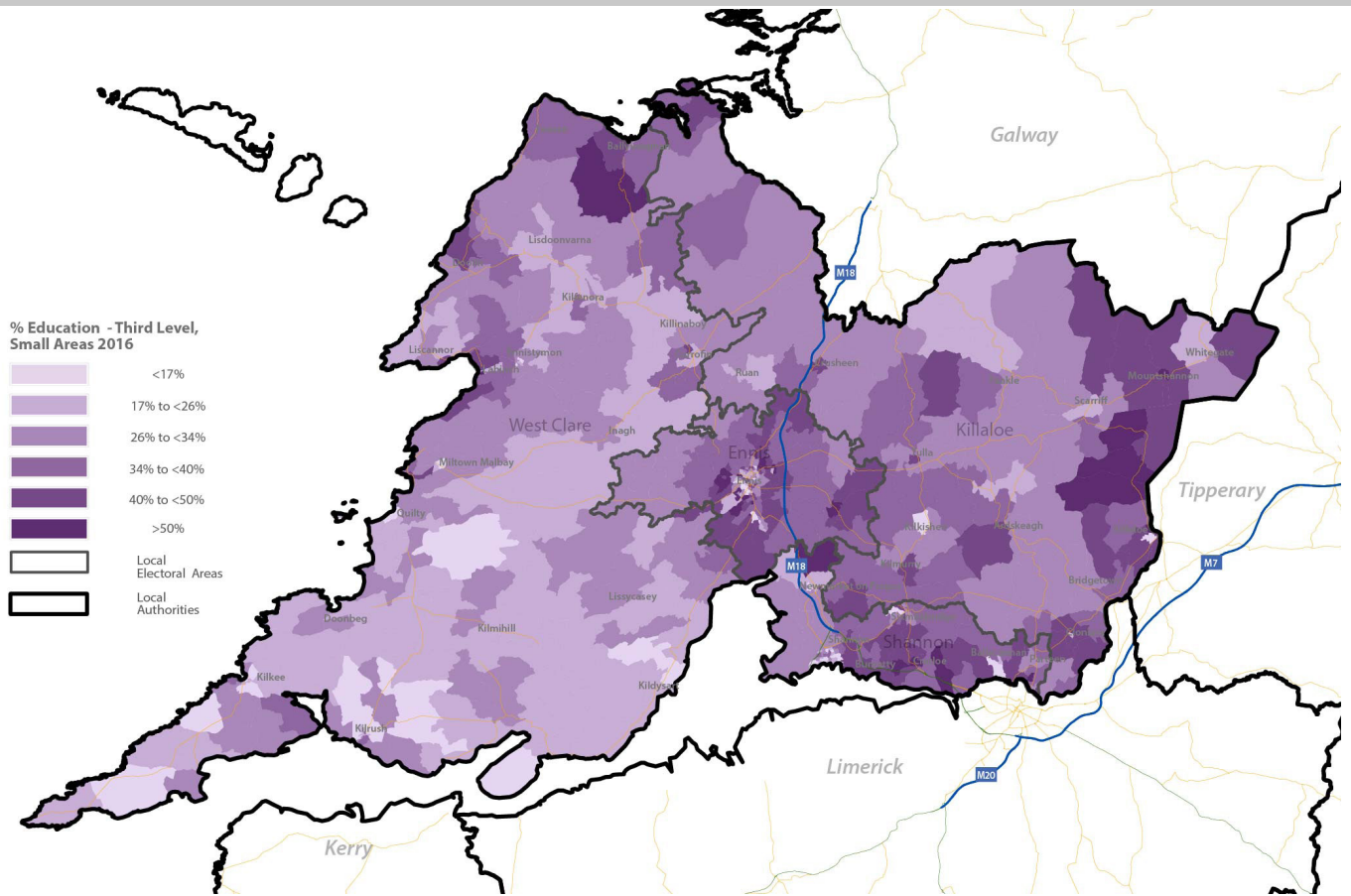
**↓** National (Lower than average)

**↓** Mid-West (Lower than average)

**↓** National (Lower than average)

**↓** Mid-West (Lower than average)

Indicator 4.4: Education Attainment - Third Level Plus, 2016



Map 4.4: Education attainment - third level plus, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

A total of **31.6%** of the population in Clare had 'Third Level' Edu. in 2016

Clare had the **Highest** proportion of population with 'Third Level' Edu. in the Mid-West Region

At **26%** the LEA of West Clare had the lowest proportion of population with 'Third Level' Edu.

- According to Census 2016, the total population residing in the Clare area with 'Third Level' education was 24,542. This represented 31.6% of the total population in Clare that had completed their education. This proportion was lower than the State average of 33.4% and the Mid-West Regional average of 40.7%, but but higher than the Southern Regional average of 30.3%.
- Relative to all other LA areas, Clare had the thirteenth highest proportion of people with 'Third Level' education in the State. DLR recorded the highest at 54.7% and Offaly the lowest at 23.9%. Relative to the surrounding LAs, Galway County (33.2%) had the highest proportion of 'Third Level' education, followed by Clare (31.6%), Limerick (30.0%), Kerry (28.6%) and the lowest in Tipperary (26.0%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of people with 'Third Level' education across LEAs. Ennis had the highest proportion with 36.0% (7,776) followed by Killaloe 35.0% (5,114) and Shannon 30.7% (5,456). West Clare (26.0% or 6,196) had the lowest rate.
- The map above details the distribution of the population with 'No Formal or Primary Only' education at SA level throughout Clare.

Indicator 4.4: Education Attainment - Third Level Plus, 2016

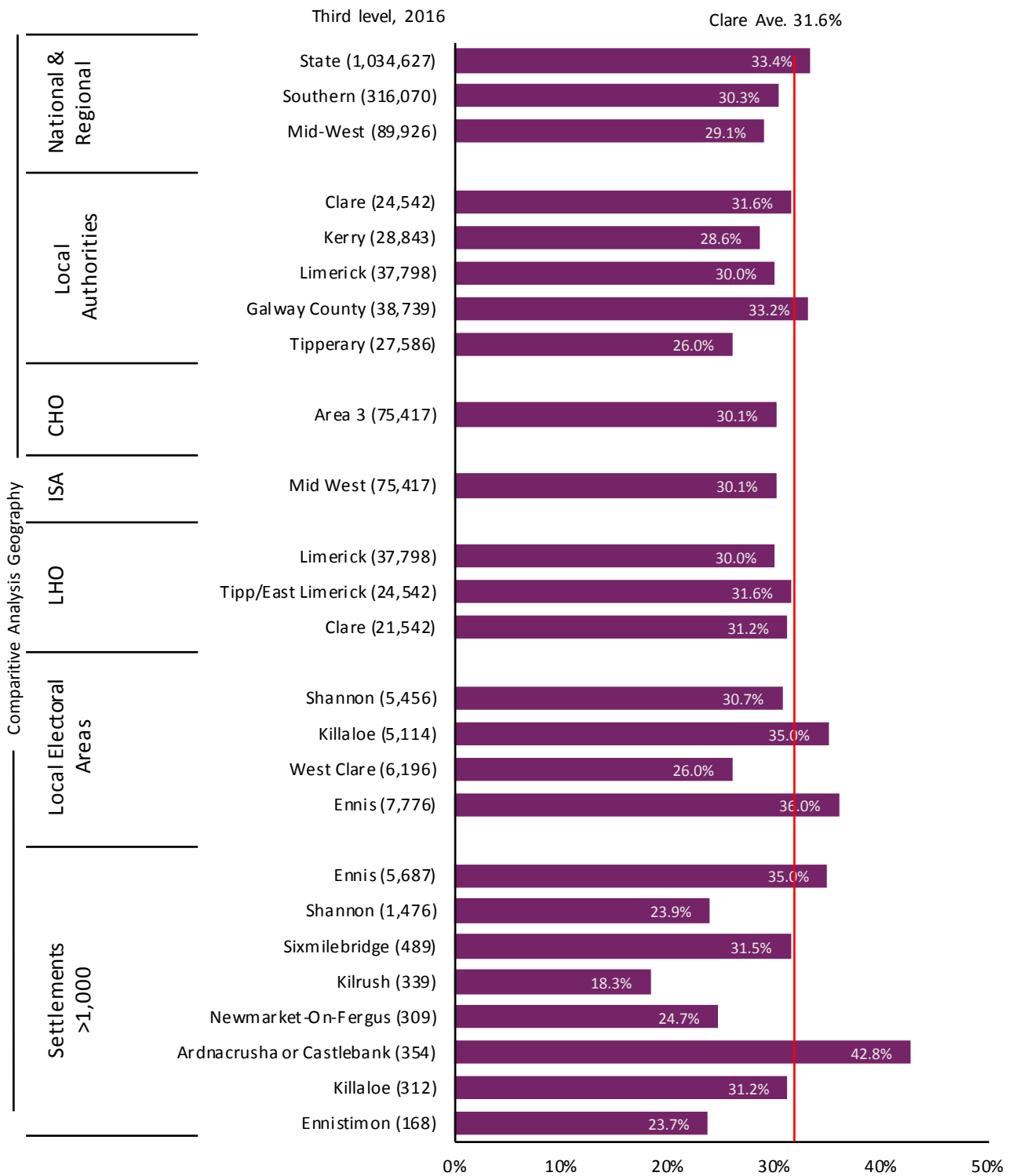


Figure 4.4: Education attainment - third level plus, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is Clare Doing?  
Third Level Plus, 2016

16/31 Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How is Clare Doing?  
% Third Level Plus, 2016

13/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest  
 ↓ National Lower than average  
 ↑ Mid-West Higher than average

How was Clare Doing?  
% Third Level Plus, 2011

13/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest  
 ↓ National Lower than average  
 ↑ Mid-West Higher than average



Indicator 4.5: Childcare Places, 2015/16

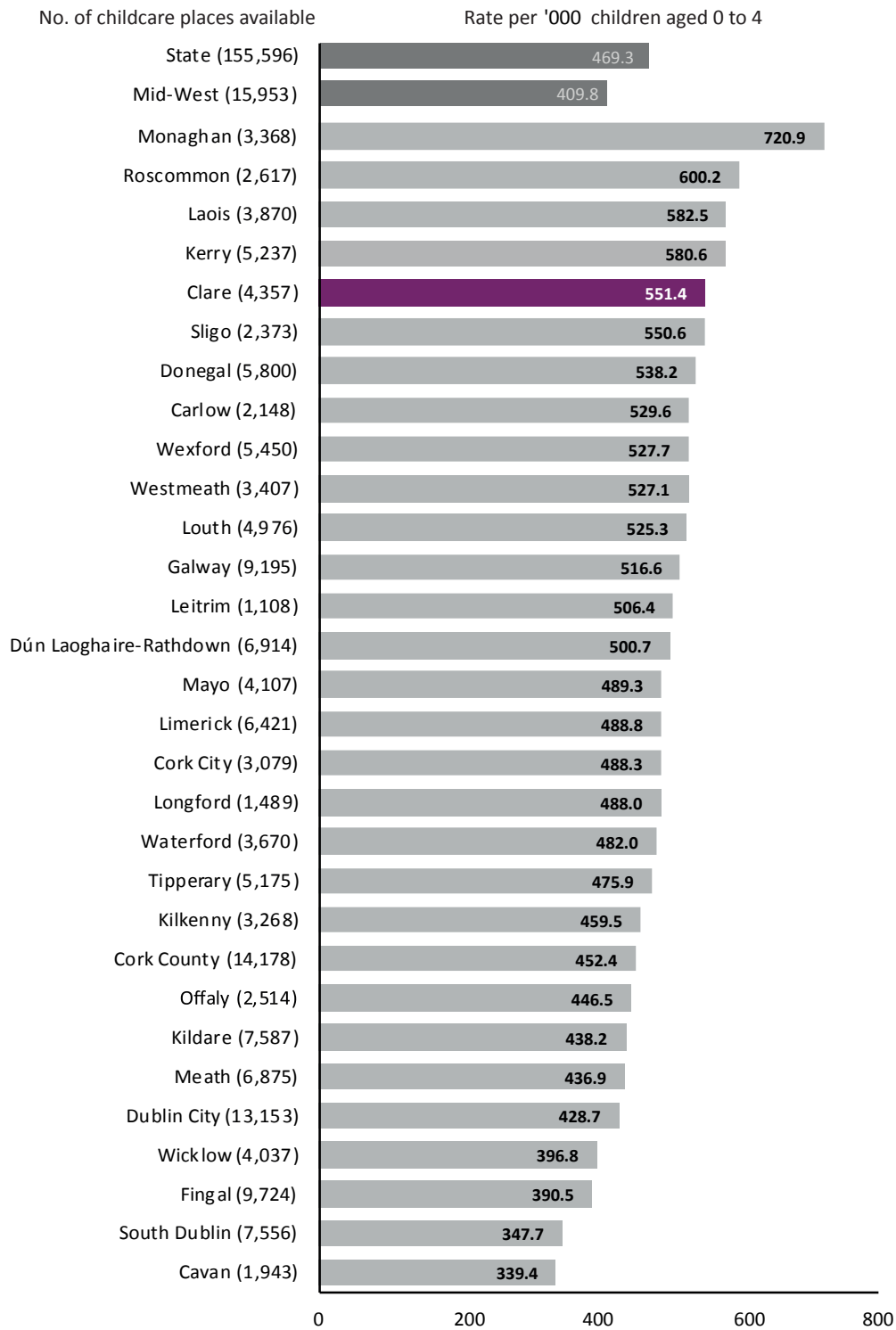


Figure 4.5: Childcare places, 2015/16 (Source: Pobal & AIRO)

- Data on the number of total spaces in registered childcare centres (both vacant or filled spaces) is produced by Pobal and is made available by local authority. Prior to 2015, the data was collected on an annual basis but is now collected by academic year (2015/16). The information provided by Pobal is based on two separate sources; the Programmes Implementation Platform (PIP) and the Service Profile Survey.
- In the year 2015/16, there were 4,357 childcare places in Clare, this figure includes enrolled and vacant spaces and equates to a rate of 551.4 spaces per 1,000 children aged 0 to 4 years residing in Clare. Relative to all other local authorities, this was the fifth highest rate in the State. Monaghan had the highest rate at 720.9 and Cavan had the lowest rate at 339.4 spaces per 1,000 children aged 0 to 4.

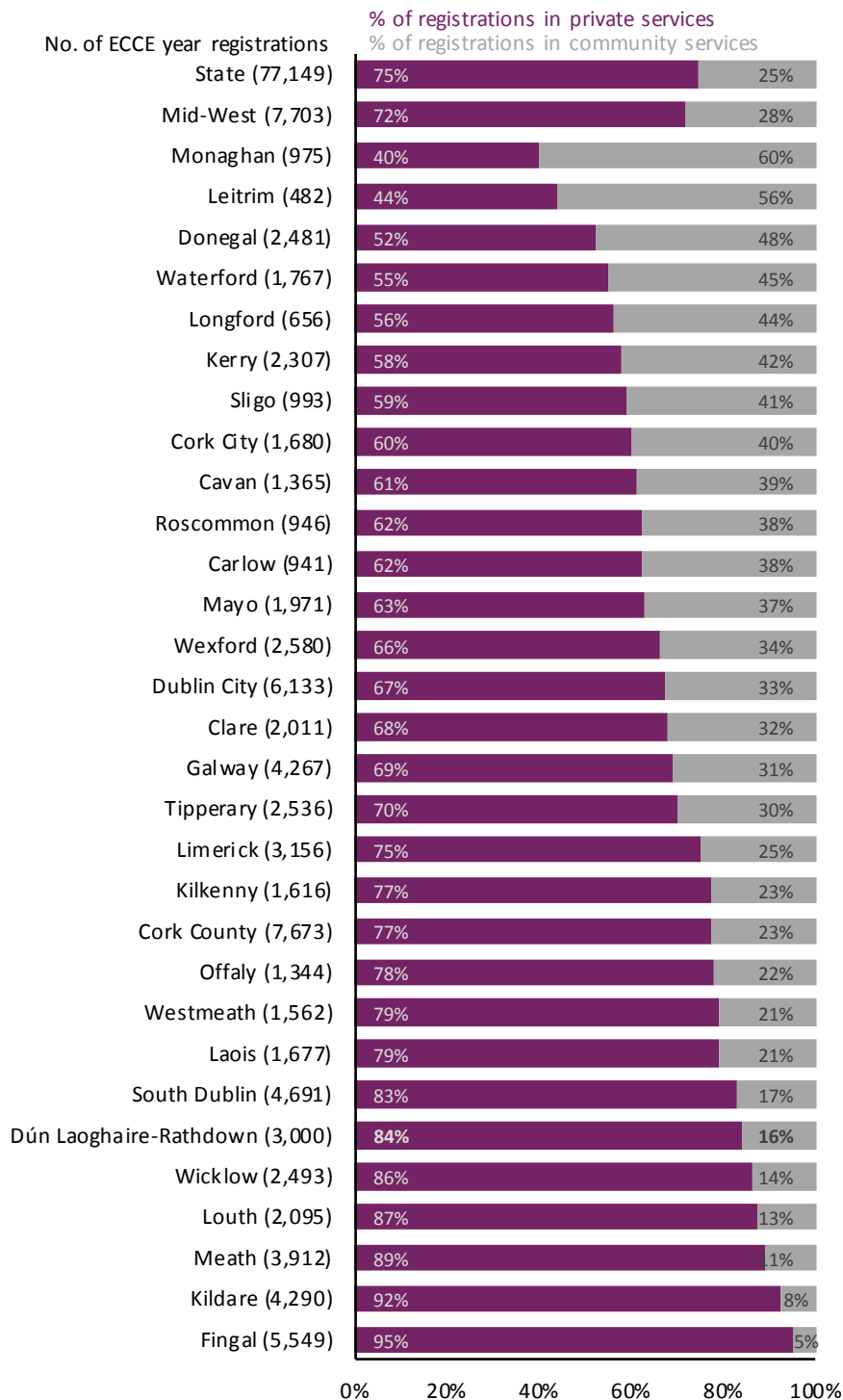


Figure 4.6: ECCE year registrations, 2015/16 (Source: Pobal & AIRO)

- Data on the number of registrations for the Free Pre-School Year in Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) is produced by Pobal and is made available by local authority. The data collected is based on children who are registered for the ECCE Free Year in a community or private service. Prior to 2015, the data was collected on an annual basis but is now collected by academic year (2015/16). The information provided by Pobal is based on two separate sources; the Programmes Implementation Platform (PIP) and the Service Profile Survey.
- In the year 2015/16, there were 2,011 children registered in Clare for the ECCE Year. Of the 2,011 registrations in Clare, 32% or 644 were in community services and 68% or 1,367 were in private services. Clare had a lower proportion of private places when compared with the State average of 75%. Relative to all other Local authorities, Clare had the sixteenth lowest proportion of private registrations, with Fingal having the highest at 95% and Monaghan the lowest 40%.

Indicator 4.7: Primary School Absenteeism 2014/15

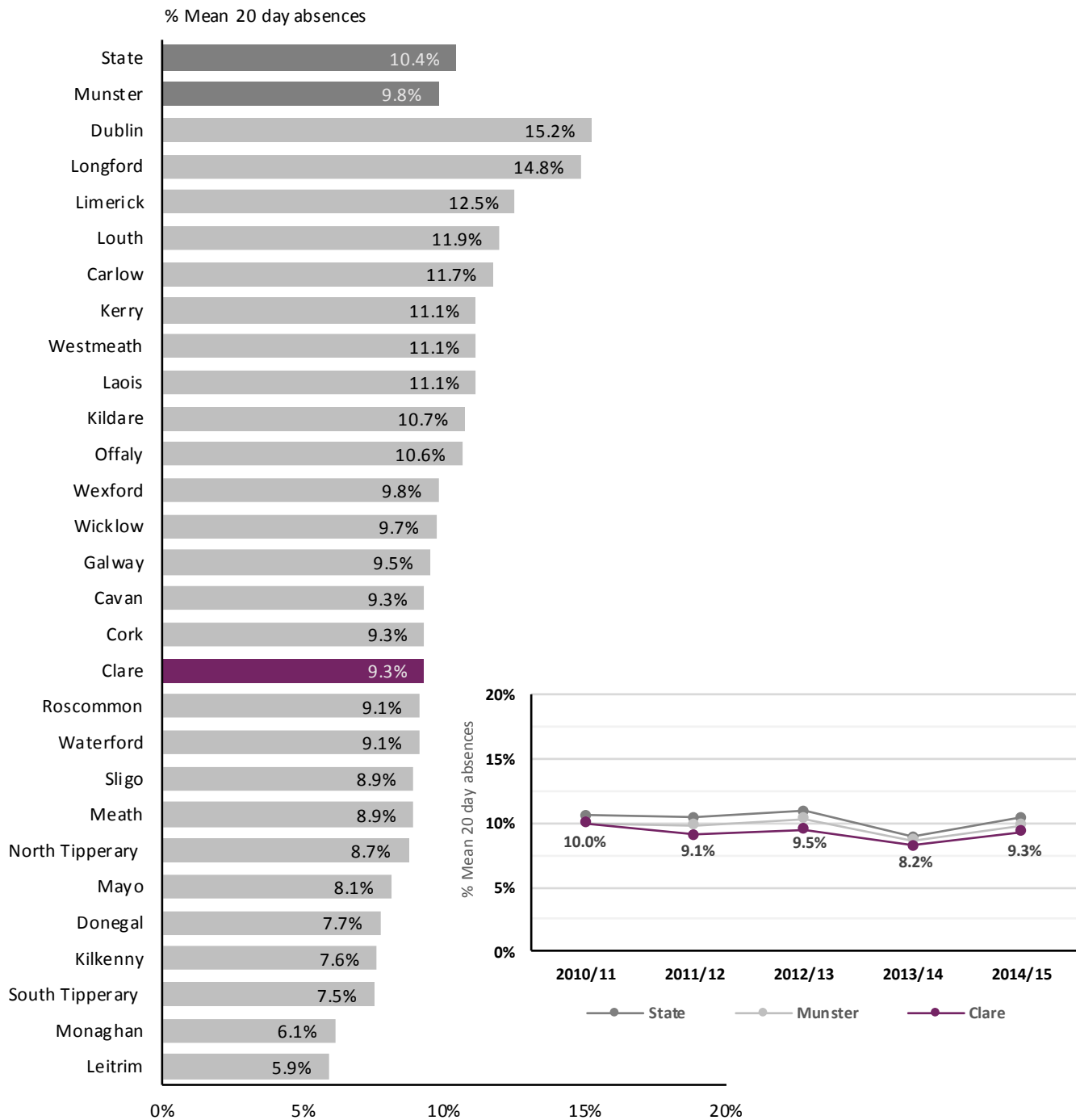


Figure 4.7: Primary school absenteeism, 2014/15 (Source: NEWB)

- Primary schools are obliged to submit a report to the Education Welfare Services within Tusla on the levels of attendance at the end of each academic year. This data is collated and published by the Educational Research Board for each academic year. Up to 2014/15 this data was only available by county, however the 2014/15 data from mainstream primary schools (excl. special schools) was republished to include local authorities.
- The proportional figure represents the mean percentage rate of students that were absent for 20 or more days in the academic year. In 2014/15, 9.3% of the students in mainstream primary schools in Clare were absent for 20 or more days. This rate was the twelfth lowest in the State and was below the State average of 10.4%. Relative to other local authorities, Dublin had the highest at 15.2% and Leitrim the lowest at 5.9%.
- The absenteeism rate has shown little fluctuation in recent years. Between 2012/13 and 2013/14 a reduction in the rate at State level (2%) and Munster level (3.4%) is evident. This reduction recovered in 2014/15 as the rates returned to those in line with previous years - this trend is similar for Clare.

Indicator 4.8: Post-Primary School Absenteeism, 2014/15

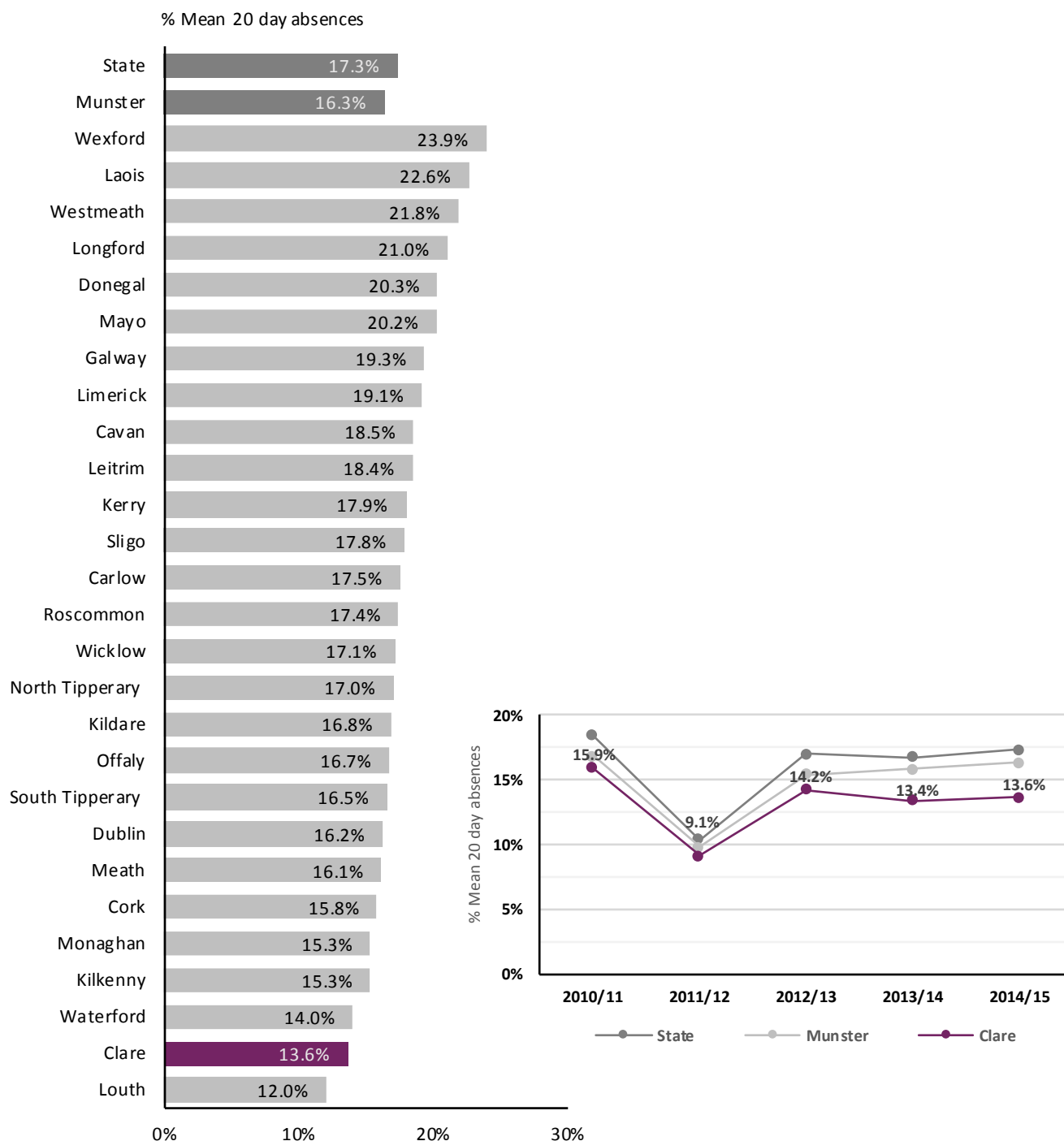


Figure 4.8: Post-primary school absenteeism, 2014/15 (Source: NEWB)

- Post-primary schools are obliged to submit a report to the Education Welfare Services within Tusla on the levels of attendance at the end of each academic year. This data is collated and published by the Educational Research Board for each academic year. Up to 2014/15 this data was only available by county, however the 2014/15 data from mainstream post-primary schools (excl. special schools) was republished to include local authorities.
- The proportional figure represents the mean percentage rate of students that were absent for 20 or more days in the academic year. In 2014/15, 13.6% of the students in mainstream post primary schools in Clare were absent for 20 or more days. This was less than the State average of 17.3%. Relative to other local authorities this was the second lowest in the State with Wexford having the highest proportion of students absent for more than 20 days at 23.9%.
- In recent years, the highest absenteeism rate recorded in the Clare was recorded in 2010/11 at 15.9%. The following year (2011/12), the rate markedly decreased by nearly 7% to 9.1%. This decrease in the rate was also recorded at a State level. Since 2012/13, the absenteeism rate has remained relatively stable in Clare between 14.2% and 13.6%.

Indicator 4.9: Junior Certificate Retention Rates, 2009

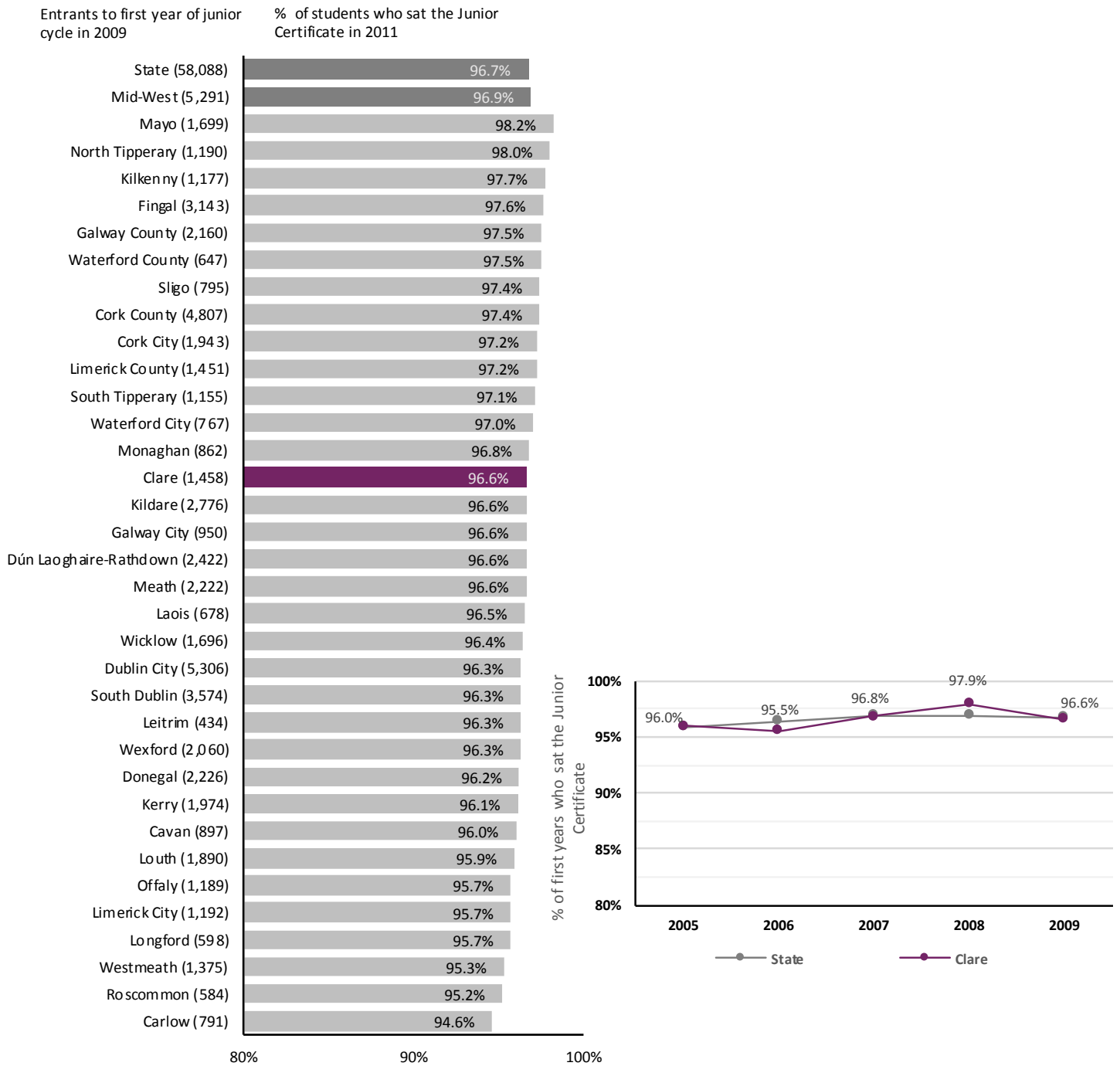


Figure 4.9: Junior Certificate retention, 2009 (Source: Dept. of Education)

- Data on Junior Certificate retention rates is published by the Department of Education and is based on an analysis of records held within the Post-Primary Pupils Database. The data is based on the cohort of entrants to the first year of the junior cycle in 2009 and sitting their Junior Certificate in 2012.
- In 2009, a total of 1,458 students entered the first year of the junior cycle in Clare. By 2012, a total of 1,408 students in that cohort had completed their Junior Certificate. This equates to a retention rate of 96.6%. This was very close to the State average of 96.7%. Relative to other local authorities this rate was the thirteenth highest rate in the country with Mayo recording the highest retention at 98.2% and Carlow the lowest at 94.6%.
- An analysis of the time series data on the previous retention cycles (2005 to 2009) reveals that the retention rate in the Mid-West Region remains relatively stable and ranges between 95.5% and 97.9%. Notably, this rate is consistently in line with the State average over this time-period.

Indicator 4.10: Leaving Certificate Retention Rates, 2009

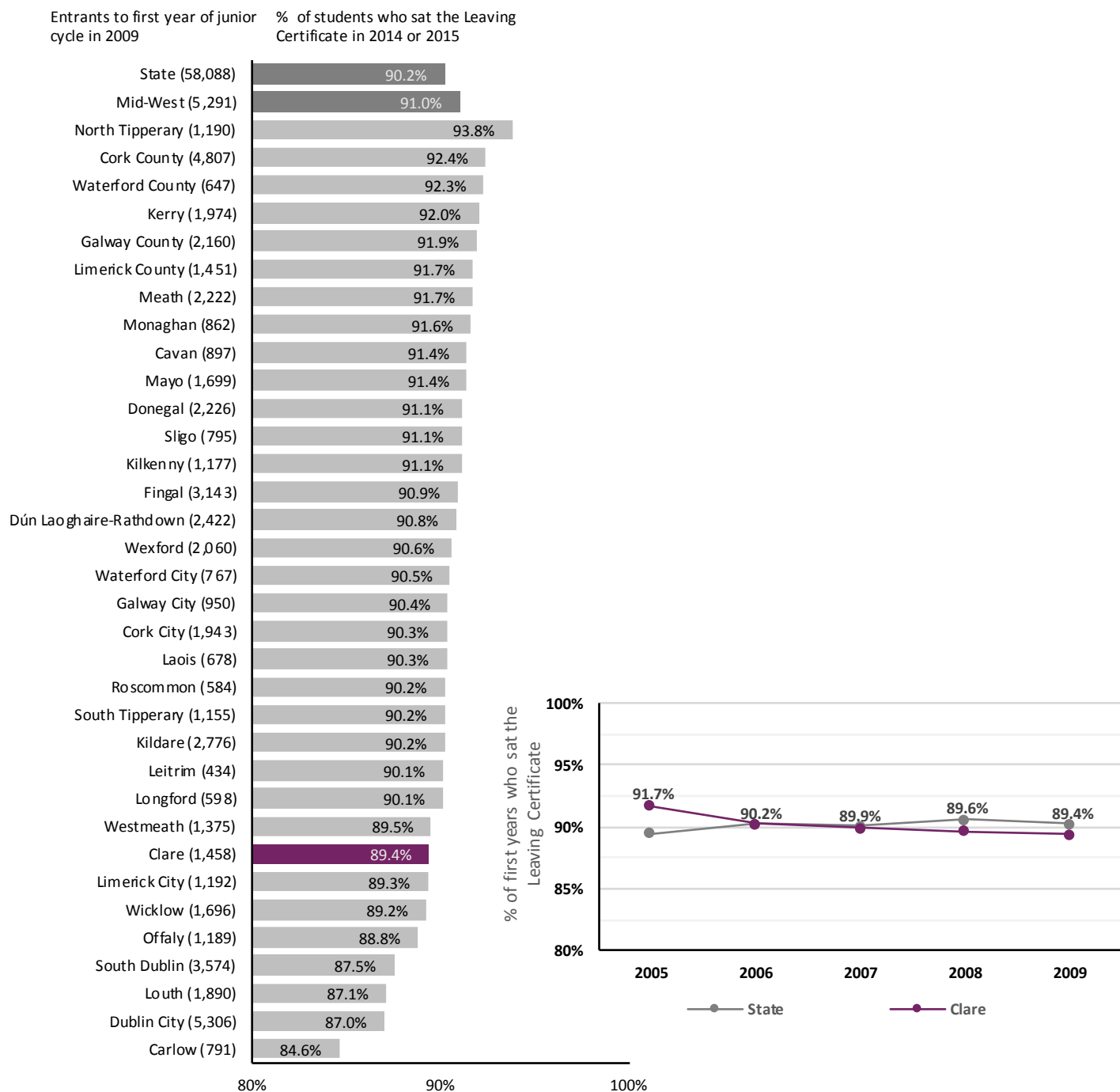


Figure 4.10: Leaving Certificate retention, 2009 (Source: Dept. of Education)

- Data on Leaving Certificate retention rates is published by the Department of Education and is based on an analysis of records held within the Post-Primary Pupils Database. The data is based on the cohort of entrants to the first year of the junior cycle in 2009 and sitting their Leaving Certificate in 2014 or 2015.
- In 2009, a total of 1,458 students entered the first year of the junior cycle in Dublin City. By 2015, a total of 1,303 students in that cohort had completed their Leaving Certificate. This equates to a retention rate of 89.4%. This was marginally below the State average of 90.2%. Relative to other local authorities this rate was the eight lowest in the country with North Tipperary recording the highest retention rate at 93% and Carlow the lowest at 84.6%.
- An analysis of time-series data on the previous five retention cycles (2005 to 2009) reveals that the retention rate in the Clare Region decreased slightly from 91.7% and 89.4%. The retention rate remained similar to the State average.

Indicator 4.11: Progression to Third Level 2016

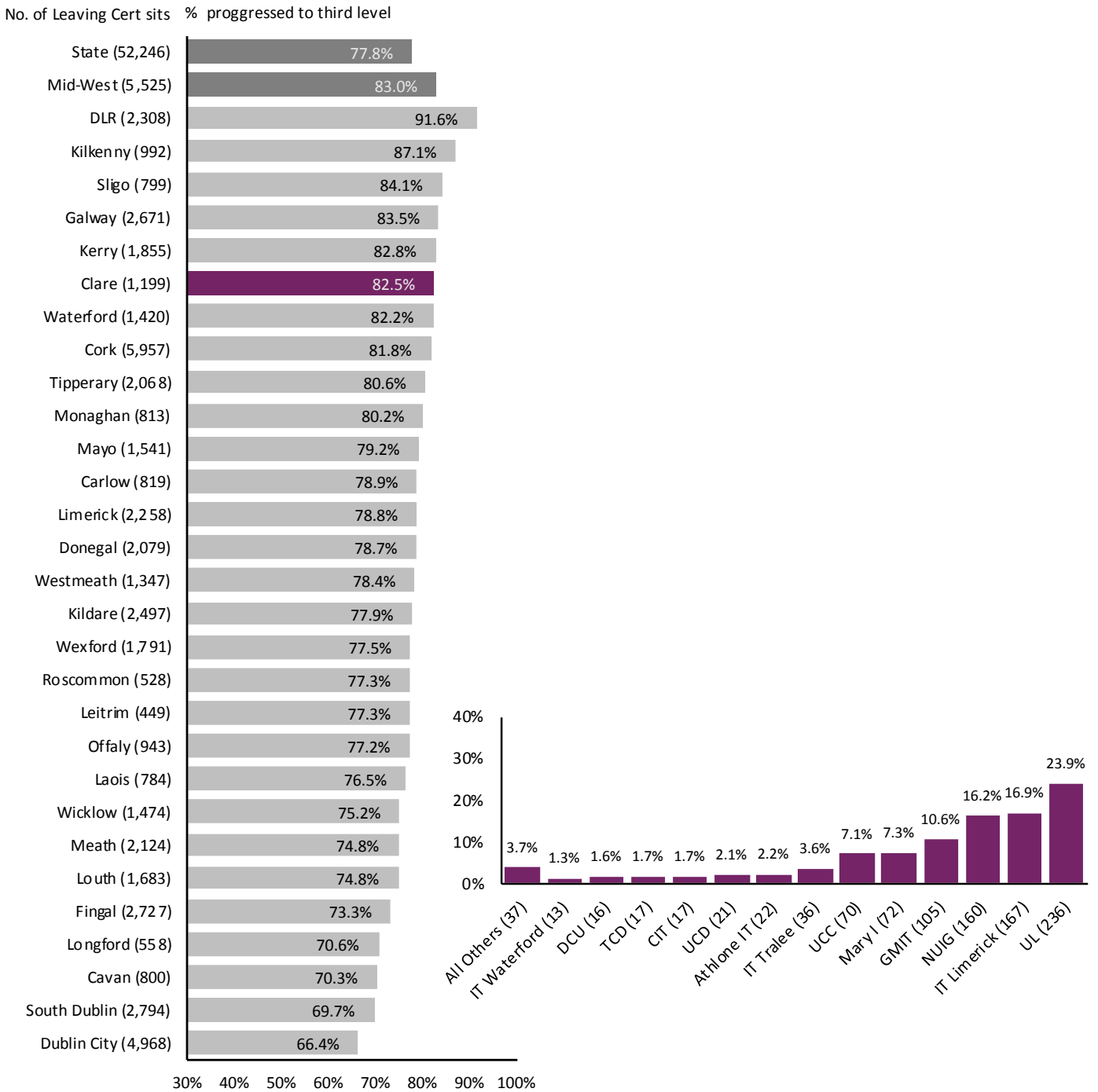


Figure 4.11: Progression to third level, 2016 (Source: Irish Times)

- The Irish Times publishes data on the numbers of pupils that sit the Leaving Certificate in post-primary schools in Ireland. This includes details on subsequent progression rates to Third Level institutions. This data is published at an individual post-primary school level and has been aggregated to local authority (including Clare and DCN) level by the research team at AIRO.
- In 2016, the total students that sat the Leaving Certificate examination in Clare was 1,199. Of this figure, 82.5% or 989 of the students progressed to third level. This proportion was above the State average of 77.8% and relative to all other local authorities, it was the sixth highest rate of progression in the country. On a comparative basis, DLR had the highest at 91.6% and Dublin City the lowest at 66.4%.
- Of the 989 students that progressed to third level education in Clare, 23.9% or 236 attended University of Limerick (UL). High numbers also attended IT Limerick (16.9% or 167) and NUIG (16.2% or 160).

Indicator 4.12: Progression Rates by Secondary School, 2016

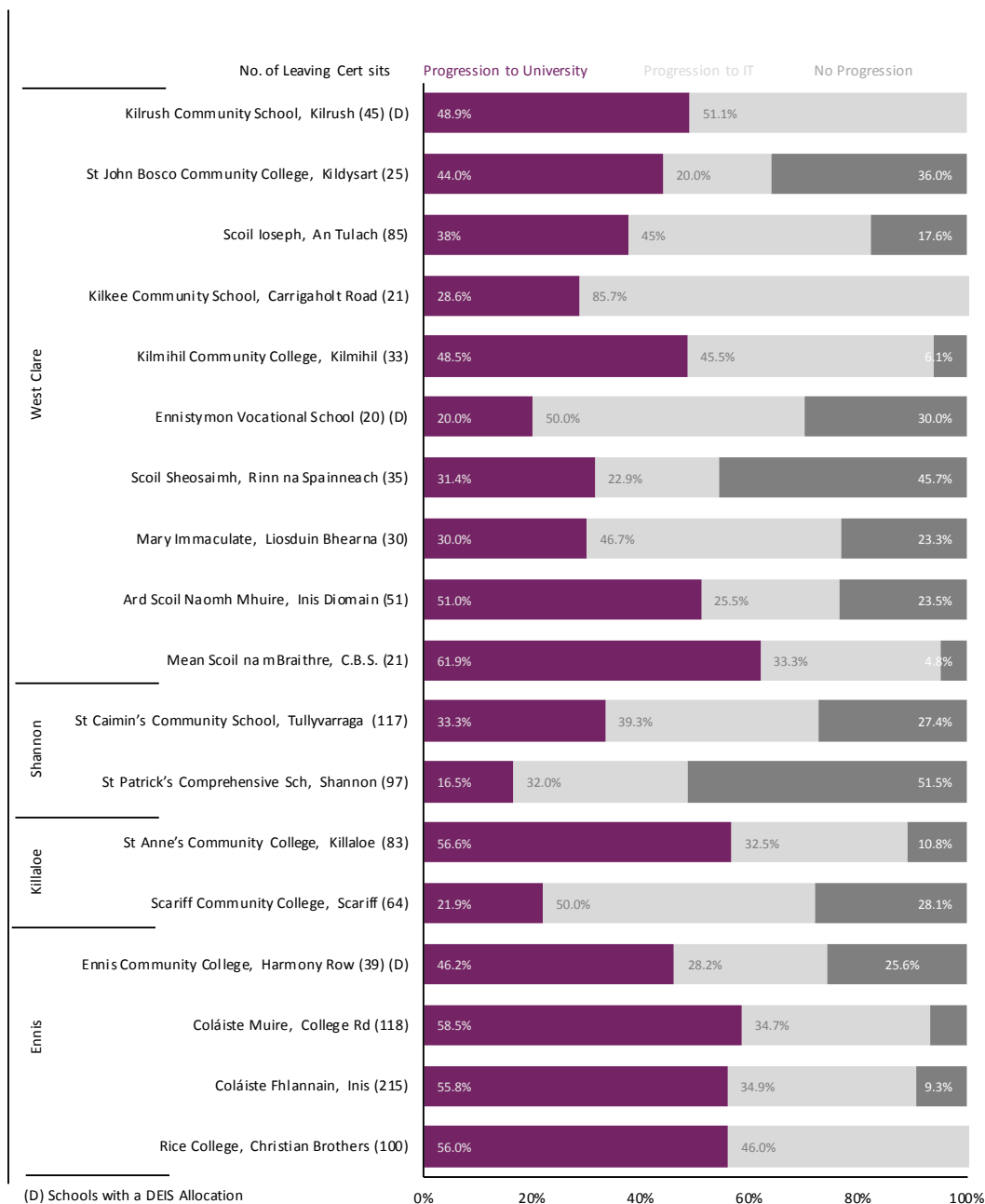


Figure 4.12: Progression to third level by post-primary school, 2016 (Source: Irish Times)

- Data published by the Irish Times on the number of pupils that sit the Leaving Certificate in post-primary schools in Ireland and the numbers of pupils that have successfully secured a place in a third level institution and is available by individual schools. When interpreting this data it is important to take note that this data only accounts for students that have applied for third level institutions in the Republic of Ireland through the CAO and does not account for other jurisdictions. In some instances, progression rates also account for students who may have completed their leaving certificate in previous academic years and as such overall progression rates may aggregate to more than 100%.
- In 2016, only 3 of the 18 post-primary schools in Clare recorded progression rates of 100%. Only one of the three schools with recorded non-progression rates of 30% or more had a DEIS allocation; Ennistymon Vocational School.



## **5. SECURITY**



Indicator 5.1: Applications Granted for Domestic Violence Barring Orders, 2015

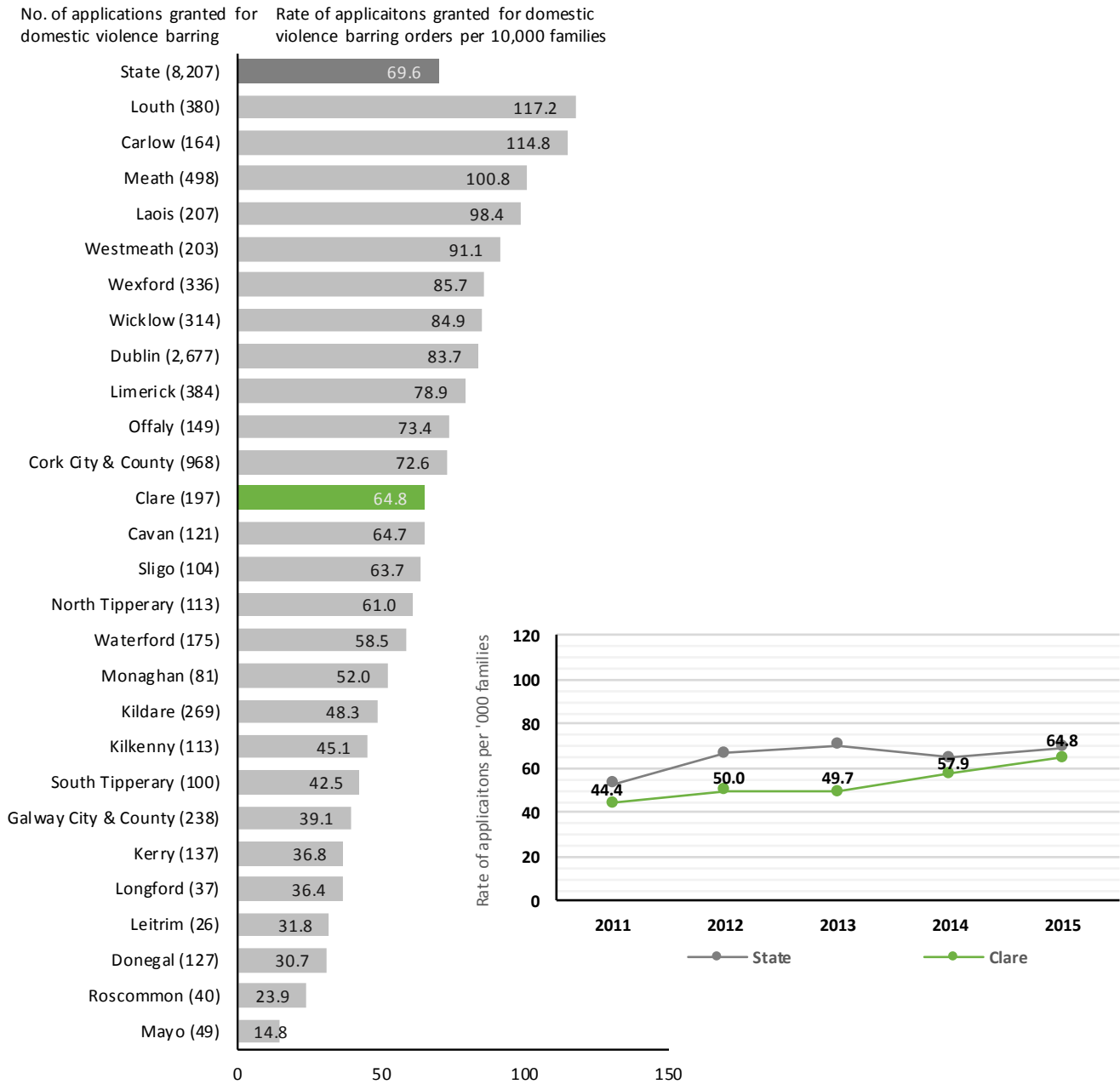


Figure 5.1: Domestic violence barring orders, 2015 (Source: Court Services & AIRO)

- Domestic violence is the use of physical or emotional force or threat of physical force in a close adult relationship. A barring order is a court order which requires the violent person to leave the family home and can last up to three years. In order to obtain a barring order, the person must attend a District Court hearing of the area of their own residence. Data is collected by the Courts Services and has been made available by District Court for this report. For the purpose of accurately reporting on this data as a rate per 10,000 families, Galway City & County and Cork City & County District Court areas were amalgamated.
- In 2015, there were 197 applications granted for domestic violence barring orders in the Clare. This figure equates to a rate of 64.8 applications granted per 10,000 families. This rate was lower than the State rate of 69.6 per 10,000 families. Relative to all other LA areas, Clare had the twelfth highest rate in 2015, the highest being in Louth at 117.2 applications granted per 10,000 families and the lowest in Mayo at 14.8.
- Between 2011 and 2015, an increase was recorded at both the State level and in Clare in the number of applications granted for domestic violence barring orders. The rate in Clare increased from 44.4 per 10,000 families in 2011 to 64.8 in 2015. Since 2011, the rate of domestic violence barring orders in Clare increased at a faster rate than at the State level.

Indicator 5.2: Garda Youth Diversion Referrals, 2015

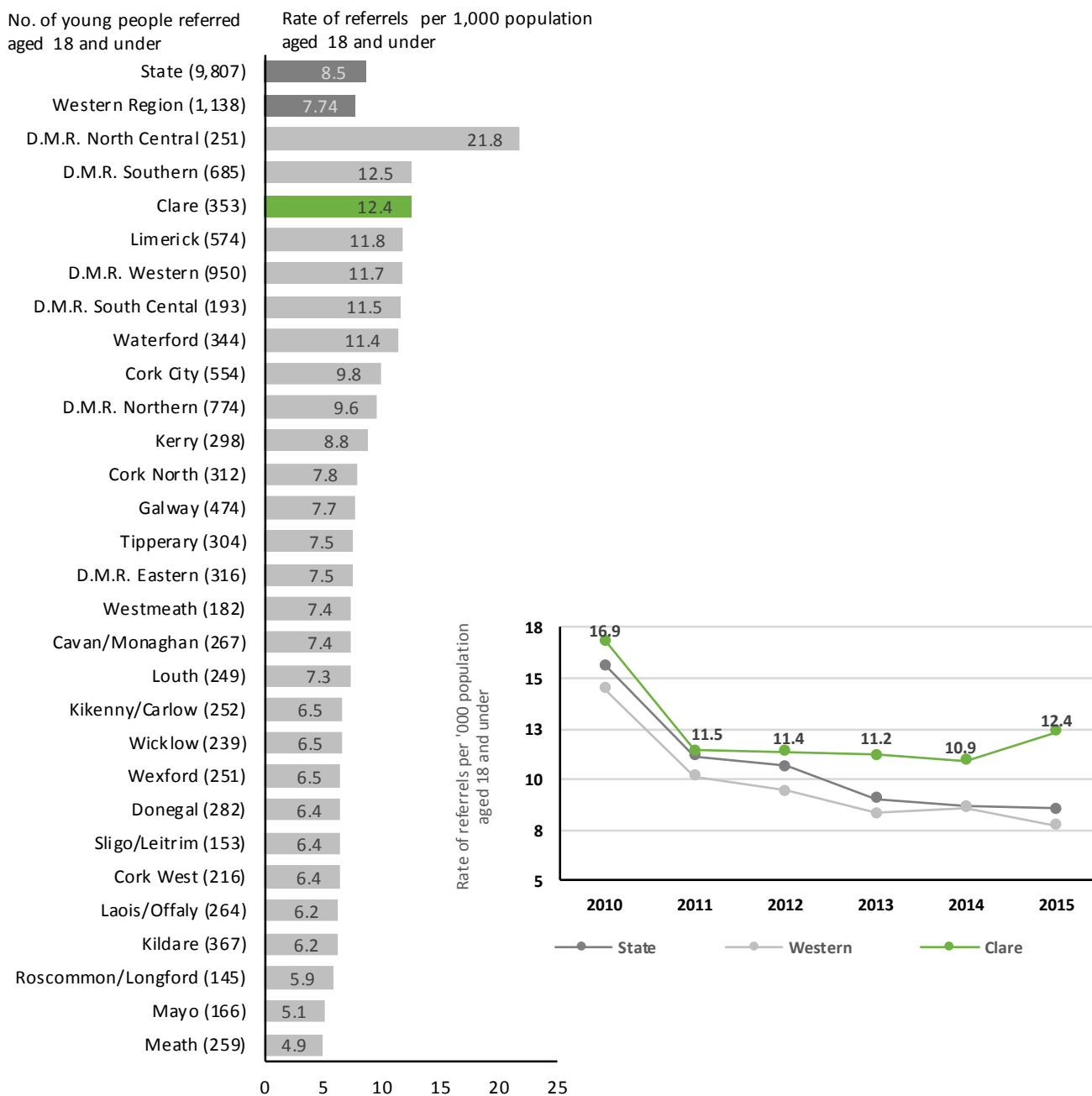


Figure 5.2: Garda youth diversion referrals, 2015 (Source: IYJS & AIRO)

- The Garda Youth Diversion scheme, operated by the Garda Youth Diversion Office, provides that in certain situations a young person (aged less than 18 years) who accepts accountability for a crime can be cautioned and supervised as an alternative to prosecution. The number of youths referred to the scheme, is recorded by the An Garda Síochána Pulse database system and is published on an annual basis by the Irish Youth Justice Service (IYJS) by Garda Division. Within the Clare CYPSC areas, there are three Garda Divisions; D.M.R. South Central, D.M.R. Western and D.M.R. Southern.
- In 2015, 353 young people aged under 18 were referred to the Garda Youth Diversion scheme in Clare. This figure equates to a rate of 12.4 per 1,000 young people aged under 18. Relative to the other divisions this was the third highest rate in 2016. In the same time period the D.M.R. North Central area recorded a rate 21.8, the highest rate in the country while Meath recorded the lowest rate at 4.9.
- The time series graphic above shows that over the past five years. Figures clearly show a consistent decline in the rate of young people referred to the Garda Youth Diversion scheme at State and Western Regional level. However, following a steep initial decline from 16.9 to 11.5 between 2010 and 2011, the rates for Clare remained stable between 2011 to 2014, and show an increase from 10.9 to 12.4 between 2014 and 2015.

Indicator 5.3: Referrals to Tusla, 2016

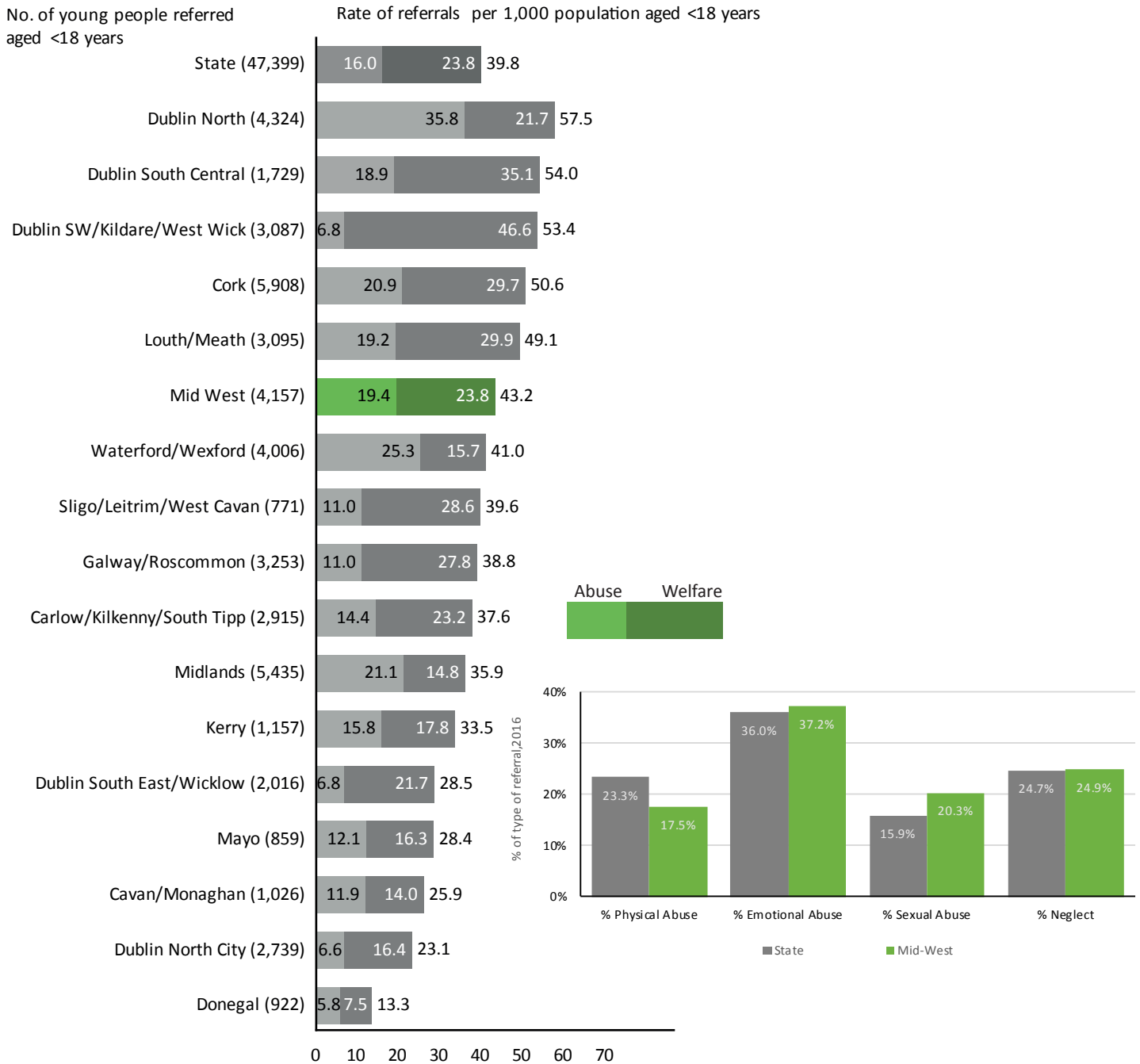


Figure 5.3: Referrals to Tusla, 2016 (Source: Tusla & AIRO)

- A referral can be made to Tusla involving a child abuse or child welfare concern by either an organisation or an individual working with children or member of the general public. The concerns for abuse or welfare are recorded and a referral is made from the local Child and Family Agency social work department. The number of referrals made and type of referral is published by Tusla by ISA area, of which there is one in the Clare CYPSC Area; Mid-West ISA.
- In 2016, there were 4,157 referrals to Tusla in the Mid-West ISA. This figure represented a rate of 43.2 children and young people per 1,000 population age under 18 years and was above the State average 39.8. Relative to the other ISAs, of which there are seventeen, the Mid-West ISA had the sixth highest rates of referrals (43.2 or 1,865), Donegal (13.3 or 249) had the lowest rate and North Dublin (57.5 or 2,432) the highest rate.
- Of the total referrals for child abuse in 2016 in the Mid-West ISA, 24.9% or 464 referrals were for neglect, this rate was similar to the State average of 24.7%. Other types of referrals in the Mid-West ISA were for emotional abuse (37.2% or 695), sexual abuse (20.3% or 379) and physical abuse (17.5% or 327).

Indicator 5.4: Children in Care, 2017

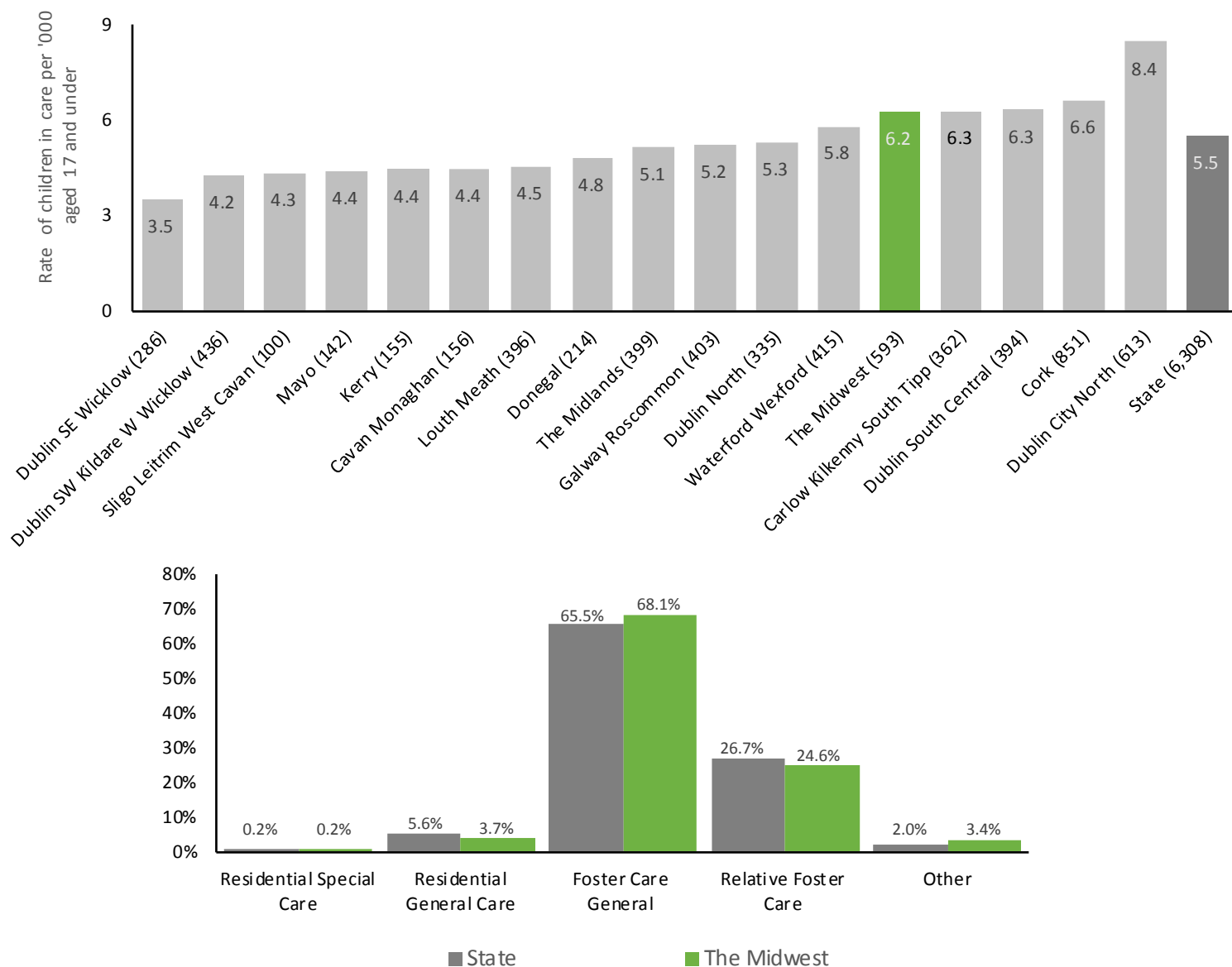


Figure 5.4: Children in care, 2017 (Source: Tusla & AIRO)

- A child is placed in the care of Tusla when their parents are not able to provide appropriate care or a child has been subject to abuse. Foster care is the main alternative care provided by Tusla as well as residential care. The number and percentage of children in care by type of placement is published by Tusla on a quarterly basis and is made available by ISAs, of which there is one in the Clare CYPSC Area; Mid-West ISA.
- As of March 2017, there were 593 children and young people in the care of Tusla in the Mid-West ISA. This figure equates to a rate of 6.2 per 1,000 children and young people aged under 18 years. This rate was higher than the State rate of 5.5 and relative to all other ISAs was the fifth highest rate in the country. Dublin SE Wicklow (3.5 or 286) recorded the lowest rate and Dublin City North (8.4 or 613) had the highest rate.
- Of the 593 children and young people in the care of Tusla in the Mid-West ISA, only 0.2% were in 'Residential Special Care', 3.7% (22) were in 'General Residential Care', 68.1% (404) were in 'Foster Care' and 24.6% (147) were in 'Relative Foster Care'. The remaining 3.4% (20) were placed in care marked as 'Other'.

Indicator 5.5: Children in Care with a Written Care Plan and Allocated Social Worker, 2017

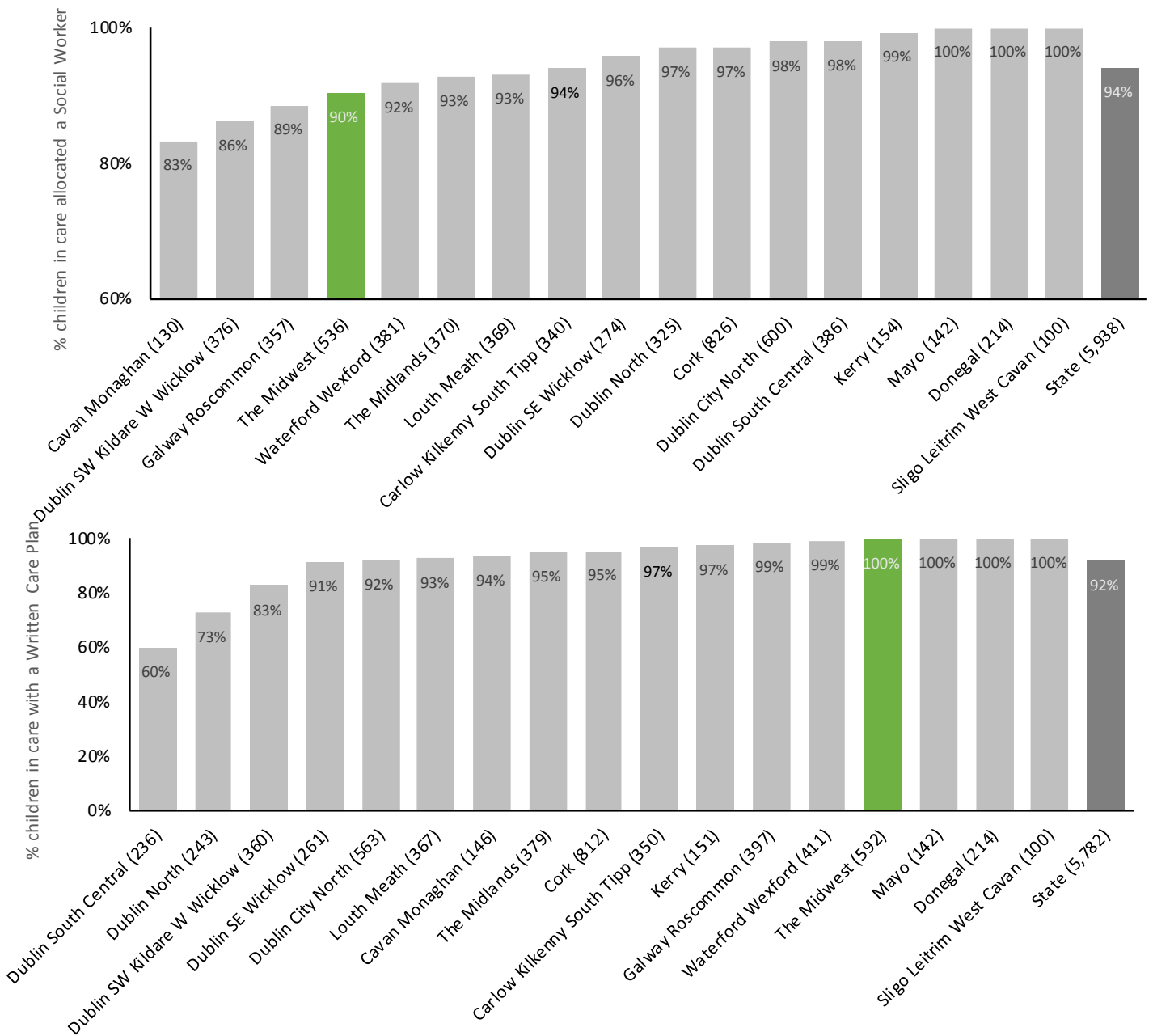


Figure 5.5: Children in care with a written care plan and allocated social worker, 2017 (Source: Tusla)

- Social workers provide front line services for the welfare of children and families and are allocated to children on a needs basis. In certain cases, some children have prioritised allocation and this relates to those with health issues, disabilities and challenging behaviours. The number and percentage of children with a care plan and an allocated social worker is published by Tusla on a quarterly basis and is made available by ISA, of which there is one in the Clare CYPSC Area; Mid-West ISA.
- Of the 536 children and young people in the care of Tusla in the Mid-West ISA in March 2017, 90% had an allocated social worker. Relative to the other ISA areas, this was the fourth lowest in the country. A number of other ISAs all recorded rates of 100% (Mayo, Donegal, Sligo-Leitrim-West Cavan), whilst the lowest was recorded in the Cavan Monaghan ISA where only 83.3% of the children in the care of Tusla were allocated a social worker.
- A care plan is a document that defines how a child will be cared for while in the care of Tusla. Information in the care plan will include where they will reside, their education and supports they will receive. Children without a care plan are generally those that are in short-term placements or emergency places and are awaiting a care plan outlining their long-term plans.
- As of March 2017, all (100%) children in the Mid-West ISA in the care of Tusla had a written care plan. Relative to the other ISA areas, this was amongst the highest in the country. Dublin North (73% or 243) and Dublin SC (60% or 236) also recorded the lowest proportions of all ISAs.

Indicator 5.6: Young People Preparing to Leave Care, 2017

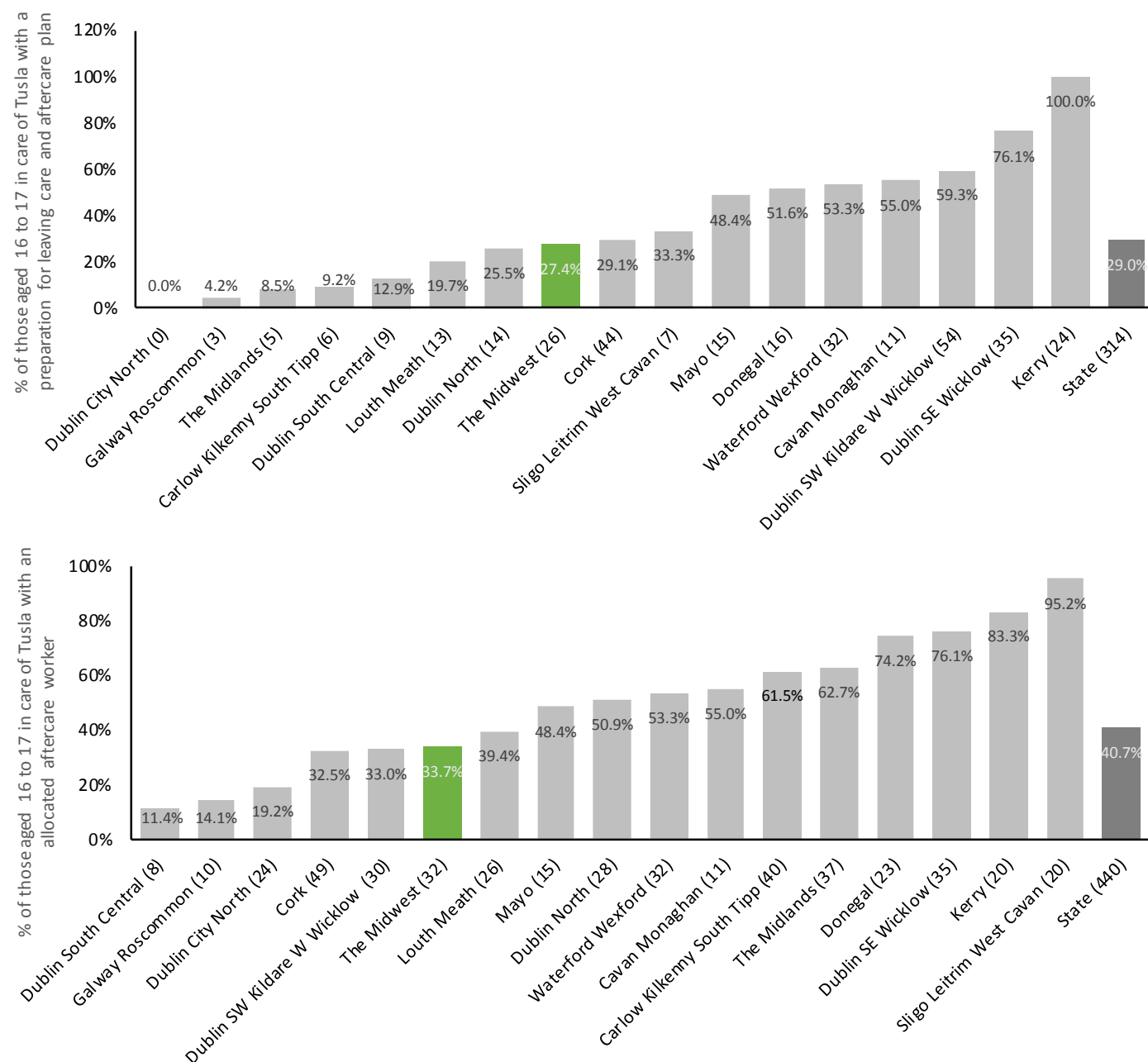


Figure 5.6: Young people preparing to leave care written care plan and allocated social worker, 2017 (Source: Tusla)

- An aftercare service is an entitlement to all young people with a care history within Tusla and the service is provided in conjunction with other agencies. The preparation of a young person leaving care starts on either their sixteenth or seventeenth birthdays. Aftercare services have an essential part to play in accessing financial assistance, employment opportunities and training. Tusla publishes data on a quarterly basis on the number of young people in care aged 16 and 17 years of age with aftercare social worker and associated plans. This information is made available by ISA, of which there is one in the Clare CYPSC Area; Mid-West ISA.
- In March 2017, 26 young people aged 16 and 17 in the Mid-West ISA had a preparation for leaving care and aftercare plan. This figure equates to only 27.4% of the total young people in care aged 16 and 17. Relative to all other ISAs this was the eighth lowest rate. The lowest rate was recorded in Dublin City North at 0%.
- As of March 2017, 32 young people aged 16 and 17 in the Mid-West ISA had an allocated aftercare social worker. Equivalent to a rate of 33.7%, this was the sixth lowest rate in the country. Sligo Leitrim West Cavan recorded the highest rate at 95.2% and Dublin South Central the lowest at 11.4%.



Indicator 5.8: Young People in receipt of Tusla Aftercare Services in Full-time Education, 2017

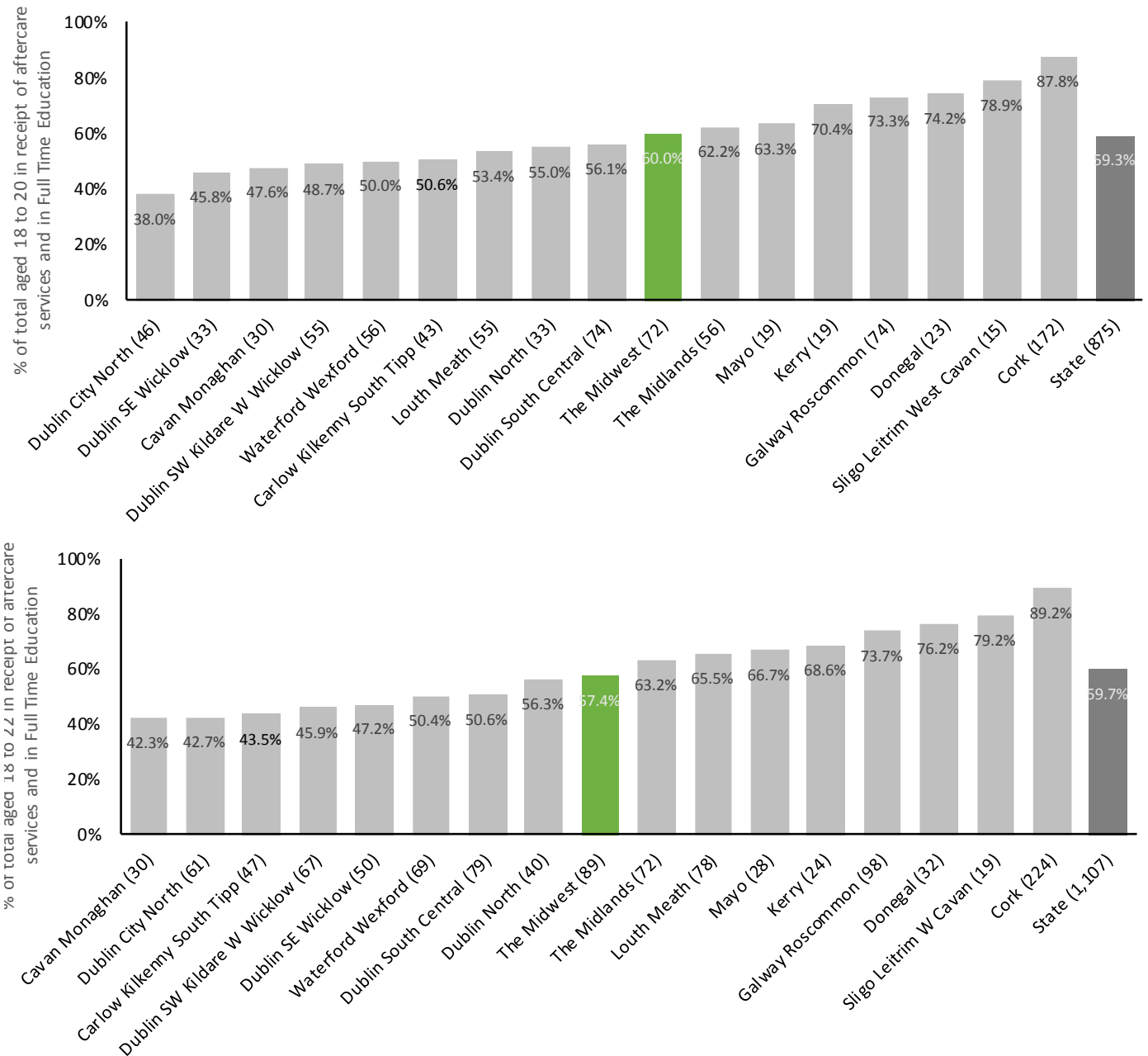


Figure 5.7: Young people availing of aftercare in full-time education, 2017 (Source: Tusla)

- As part of aftercare service, financial support is provided to young adults by Tusla to assist in gaining access to education and accredited training services. Education and training is an important outcome for young adults in the Tusla aftercare service. However, financial support to those availing of full-time education is only a minor component of the services and supports that are provided to young adults in aftercare. The number and percentage of young adults availing of this support is published by Tusla on a quarterly basis and is made available by ISA, of which there is one in the Clare CYPSC Area; Mid-West ISA.
- As of March 2017, there were 72 young adults aged 18 to 20 years in the Tusla aftercare service in the Mid-West ISA availing of full-time education. This is the equivalent to 60.0% of the young people in aftercare services. Relative to the other ISAs this was the eighth lowest proportion and marginally above the State average of 59.3%. The Cork ISA recorded the highest rate at 87.8% and Dublin City North the lowest at 38%.
- As of March 2017, there were 89 young adults aged 18 to 22 years in the Tusla aftercare service availing of full-time education. This is the equivalent to 57.4% of the total young adults in aftercare services. Relative to the other ISAs, this was ninth lowest rate and was below the State average of 59.7%. On a comparative basis, the Cork ISA recorded the highest rate of 89.2%, whilst the Cavan/Monaghan ISA recorded the lowest rate at 42.3%.

Indicator 5.9: Children and Young People in Reception Centres, 2016

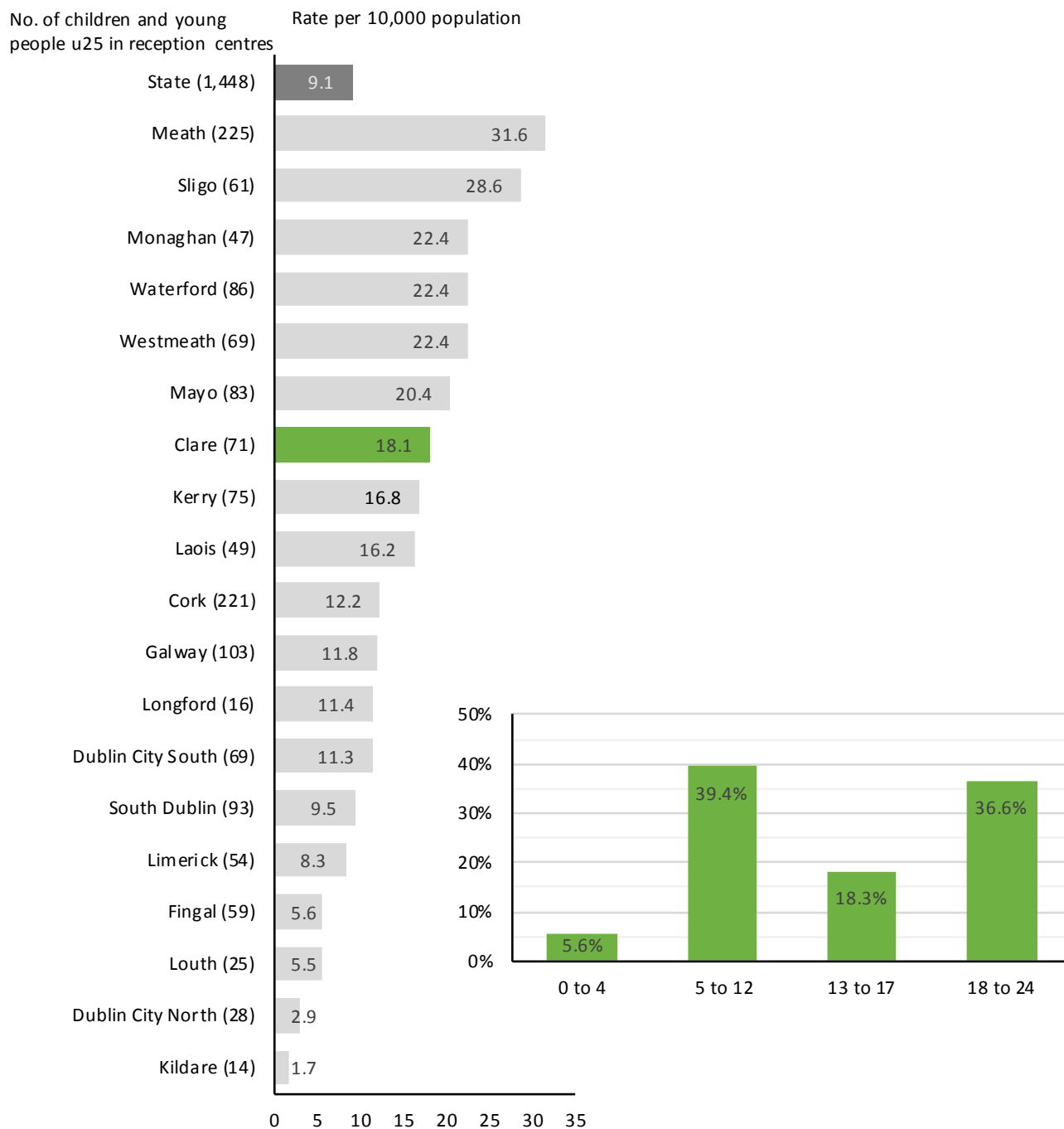


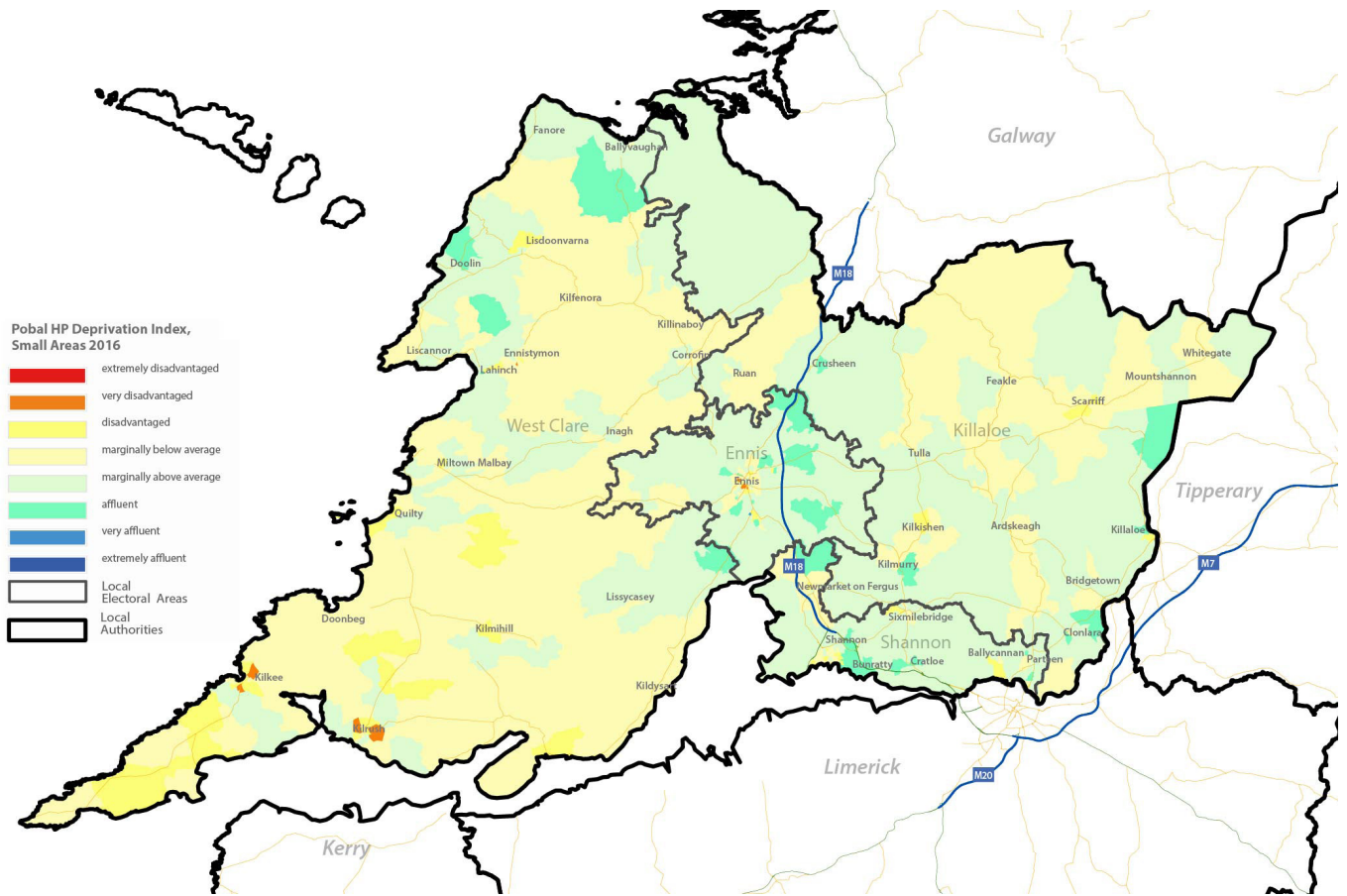
Figure 5.8: Children and Young People in Reception Centres, 2016 (Source: Reception and Integration Agency & AIRO)

- After an application is made by an asylum seeker for asylum they are offered accommodation in a reception centre. This accommodation is provided on a full board basis and includes a bed and three meals per day. In total there are 31 direct provision centres and 2 self-catering accommodation centres in the State. Data on the number, gender and age-group of the people resident in these centres is published by the Reception and Integration Agency by centre.
- As of 2016, there were 71 children and young people aged 24 years and under resident in direct provision centres in the Clare area. This figure represented a rate of 18.1 per 10,000 children and young people in the Clare area and was above the State average of 9.1.
- Of the 69 children and young people residing within the direct provision centres, 5.6% (4) were aged 0 to 4 years, 39.4% (27) were aged 5 to 12 years, 18.3% (13) were aged 13 to 17 years and 36.6% (25) were aged 18 to 24 years.

## **6. ECONOMY**



Indicator 6.1: Pobal HP Deprivation Index, 2016



Map 6.1: Pobal HP Deprivation Index, 2016 (Source: Pobal)

-2  
 was the Pobal HP Relative Deprivation Index score for Clare in 2016

Almost 14.2%  
 of Small Areas in Clare were classed as 'Very Disadvantaged' or 'Disadvantaged'

30%  
 of the population living in "Disadvantaged" or "Very Disadvantaged" areas are aged under 24 years

- The 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index shows the level of overall affluence and deprivation at the level of 18,488 Small Areas (SAs) in 2016 in Ireland. Based on the Relative Index Scores for 2016, the Clare as a whole is the sixth most affluent local authority in the country with a score of -0.2 (Average). This is marginally below the State score of .6 (Marginally Above Average) and below the Mid-West Regional score of 4.1 (Marginally Above Average). In contrast, DLR had the highest score with 10 (Affluent) and Donegal had the lowest score of -6.4 (Marginally Below Average).
- Within the Clare area there is a distinct distribution of the 2016 Relative Index Scores classed within the 'Marginally Below Average' (37.2% of SAs), 'Disadvantaged' (11.7% of SAs) and 'Very Disadvantaged' (2.5% of SAs) categories. While there are areas within Clare that are 'Marginally Above Average' (41.9% of SAs) and 'Affluent' (6.3% of SAs), there are no 'Very Affluent' or 'Extremely Affluent' areas in Clare.
- The most disadvantaged SAs in Clare are listed in the table on the adjoining page. In total, there is a total population of 15,572 residing in areas classed as being either 'Disadvantaged' or 'Very Disadvantaged' and accounting for 12.3% of the total population in Clare. Of the total population residing in these areas, 30.4% (or 4,428) were aged under 24 years.

Indicator 6.1: Pobal Deprivation Index, 2016

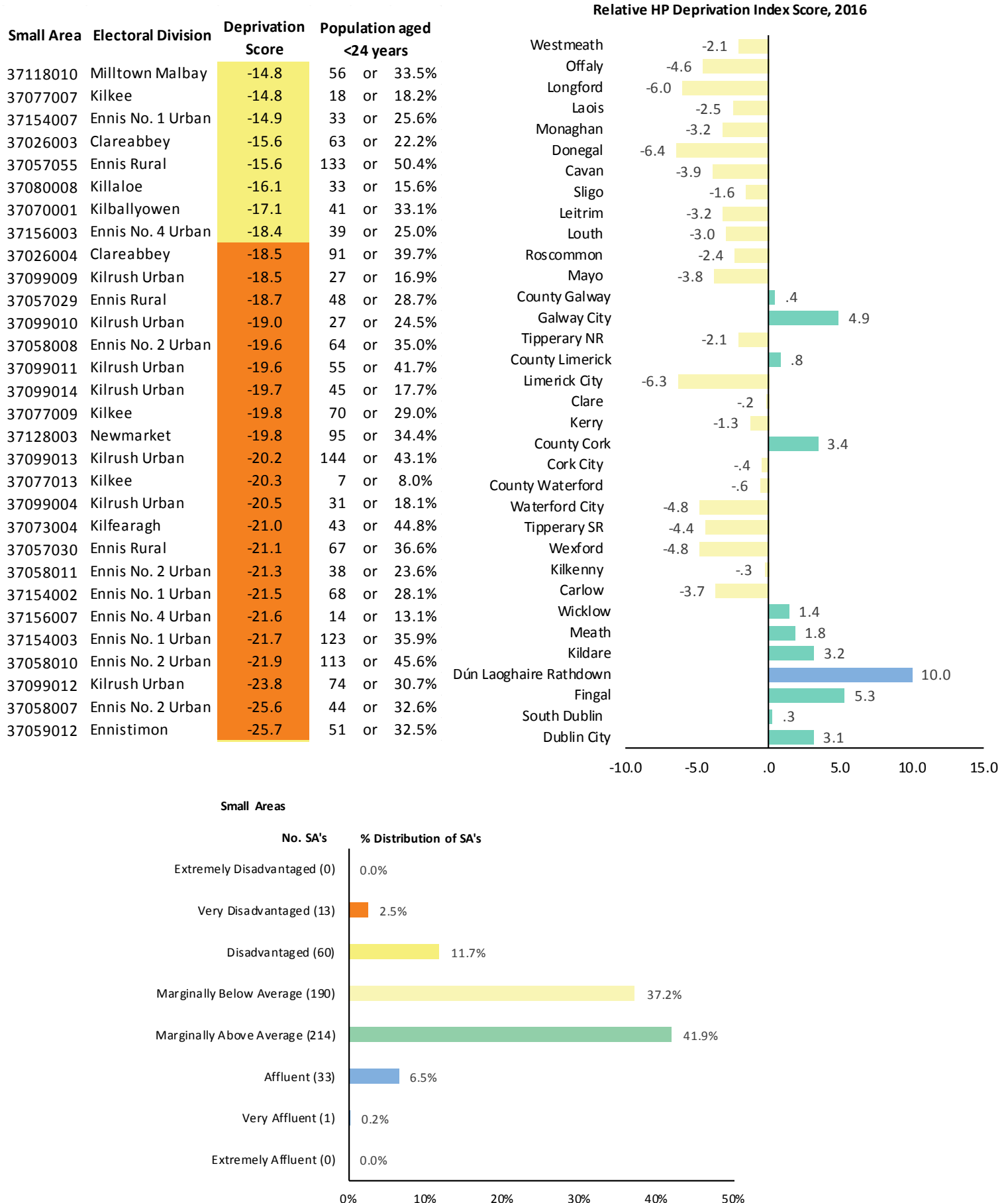


Figure 6.1: Pobal HP Deprivation Index, 2016 (Source: Pobal)

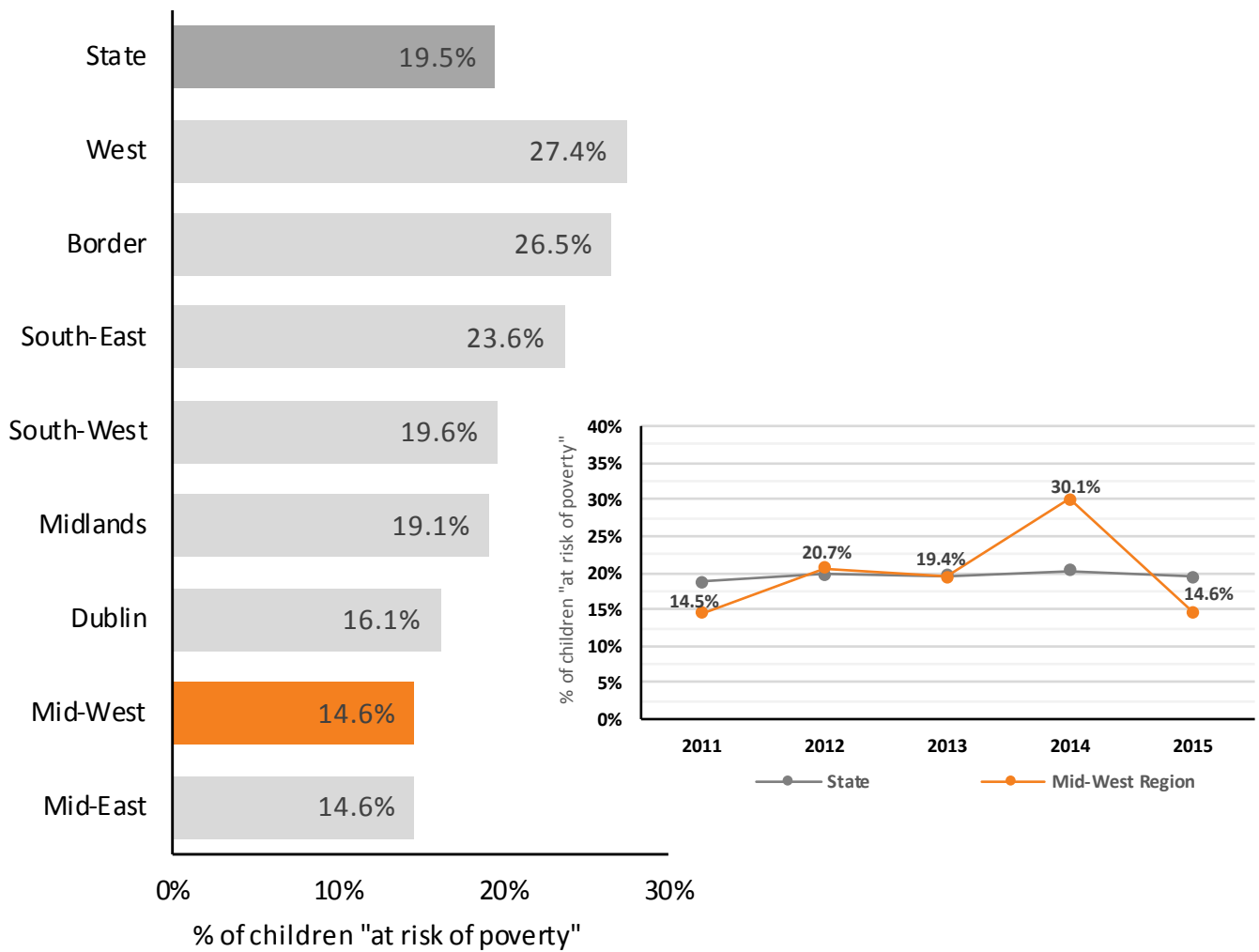


Figure 6.2: Children at risk of poverty, 2015 (Source: SILC)

- The Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) is a household survey that covers issues in relation to income and living conditions. The survey is conducted on a sample of households throughout Ireland and published at a regional level annually by the CSO. Based on a special tabulation by the CSO it is estimated that approximately 14.6% of children living in the Mid-West Region in Ireland are 'at risk of poverty'. Relative to the eight other regions, the Mid-West Region has the third lowest proportion of children who are 'at risk of poverty'. The lowest proportion is in the Mid-East at 14.6% , while the West has the highest proportion of 27.4%.
- Between 2011 and 2013 the proportion of children who are 'at risk of poverty' had remained relatively stable and below the State average. However, between 2013 and 2014 the rate increased by 10.7% from 19.4% to 30.1%. Comparatively, the national trend has remained relatively stable. Unfortunately, the SILC data is not available at the local authority level and therefore caution should be shown when using this data in the context of Clare.

Indicator 6.3: Social Housing Waiting Lists, 2016

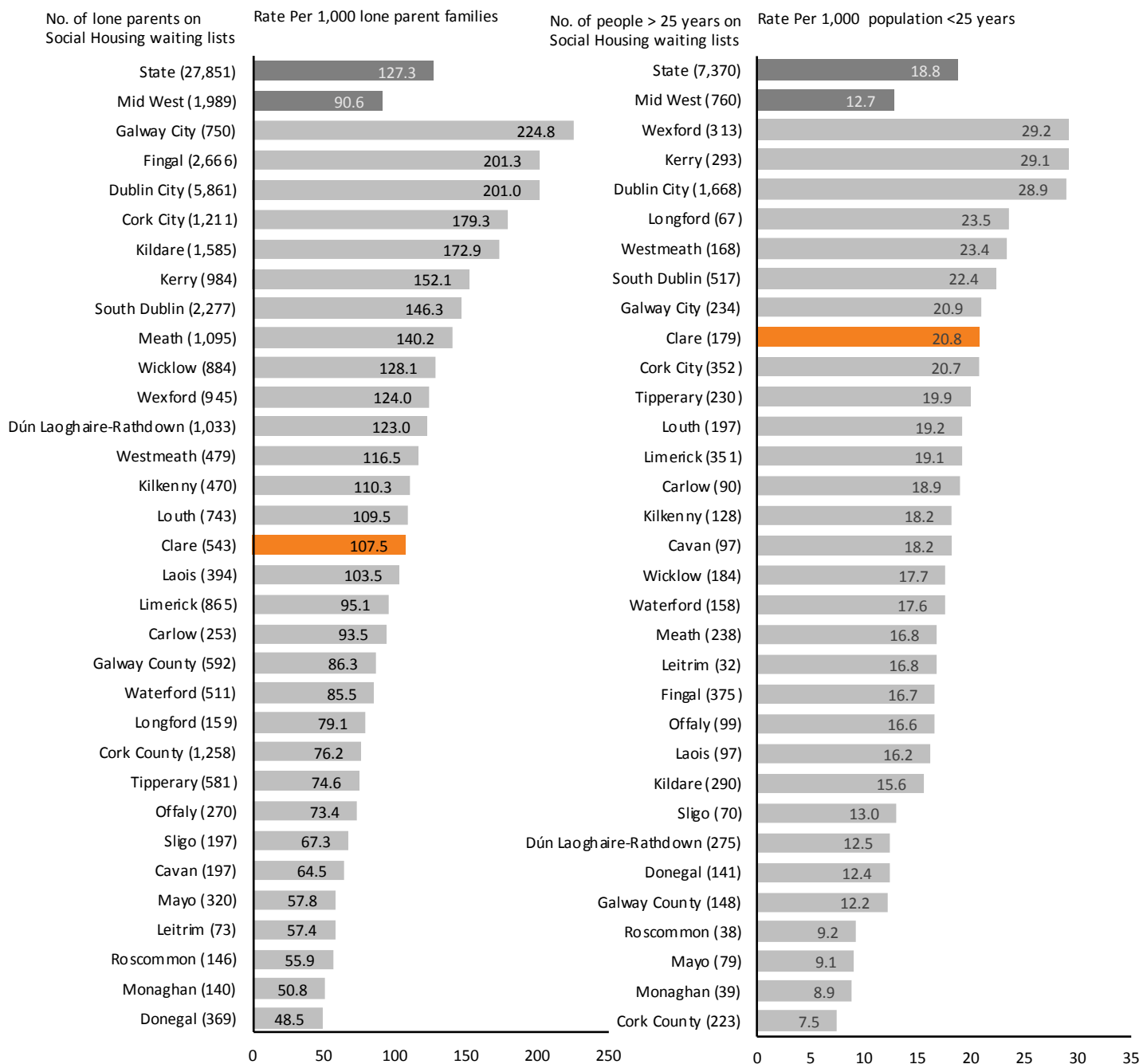
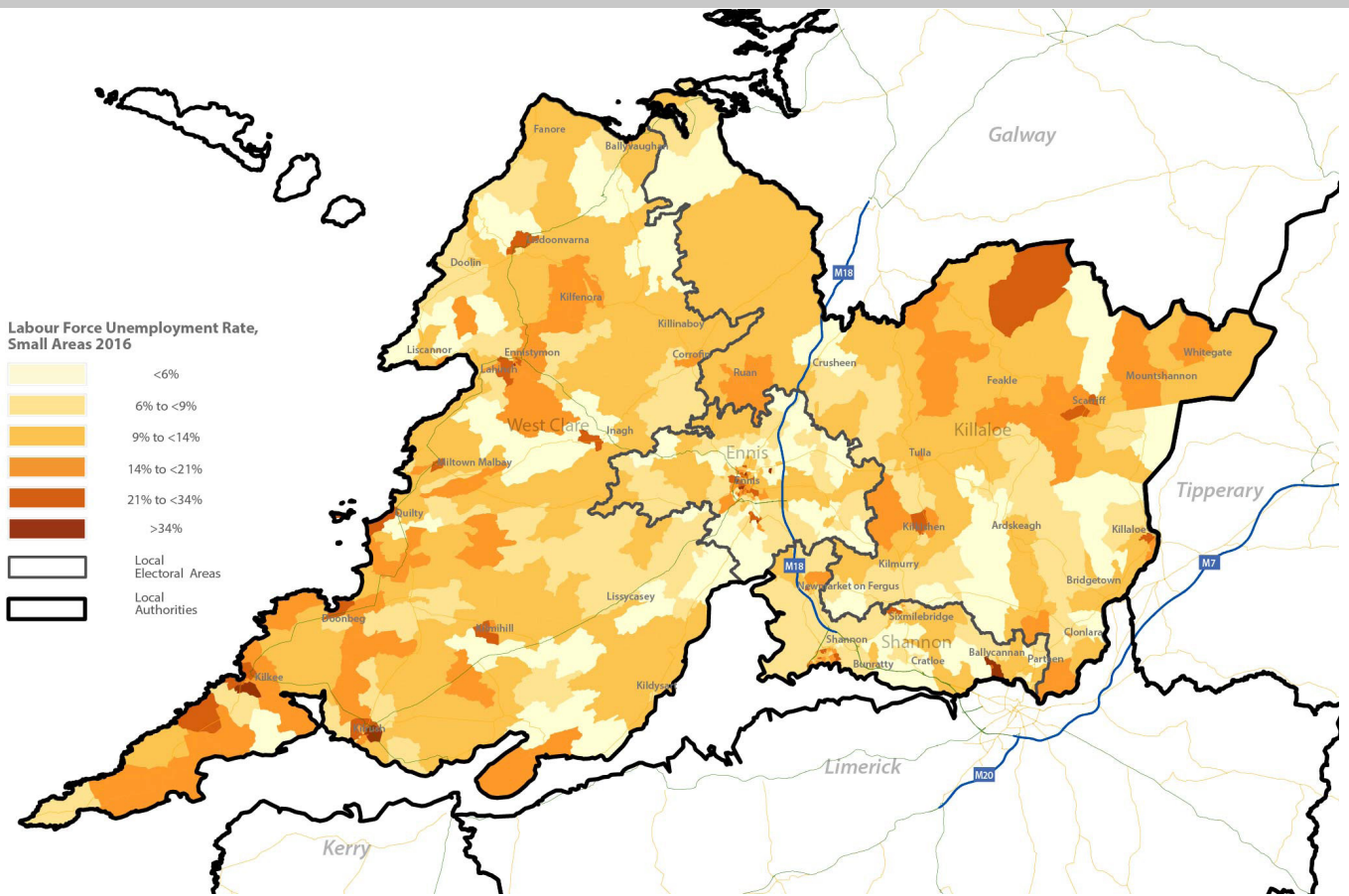


Figure 6.3: Social Housing Waiting Lists, 2016 (Source: Summary of Social Housing Assessments & AIRO)

- The Summary of Social Housing Assessments is published every three years by the Housing Agency. Detailed information on the social housing waiting lists is made available by Local Authority, such as the number of lone parent families that have applied for social housing and by age group of the applicant.
- In 2016, there were 543 lone parent households on the social housing waiting list in Clare. This figure represented a rate of 107.5 per 1,000 lone parent households in Clare. Relative to the other LAs rate was the fifteenth highest rate in the State and below the State average of 127.3. Galway City recorded the highest rate of 224.8 and Donegal the lowest at 48.5.
- In 2016, there were 179 young people under the age of 25 on the social housing waiting list in Clare. This figure represented a rate of 20.8 per 1,000 young people under the age of 25. Relative to the other LAs this was the eighth highest rate in the State and was more the State average of 18.8. In contrast, Cork County had the lowest at 7.5 and Wexford had the highest at 29.2.



Indicator 6.4: Labour Force Unemployment Rate, 2016



Map 6.4: Labour force unemployment rate, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

A total of **12.4%** of the Labour Force in Clare was unemployed in 2016

Clare had the **Lowest** proportion of Labour Force Unemployment in the Mid-West Region

At **13.1%** the LEAs of West Clare & Ennis had the highest proportions of Labour Force Unemployment

- According to Census 2016, the total population unemployed and residing in Clare was 7,018. This represented 12.4% of the total labour force (At Work and Unemployed). This proportion was marginally lower than the State average of 12.9%, the Southern Regional average of 13.0% and the Mid-West Regional average of 11.6%.
- Relative to all other LA areas, Clare had the seventh highest rate of unemployment of the labour force in the State. DLR recorded the lowest at 7.4% and Longford had the highest at 19.6%. Of the other surrounding LAs, Tipperary had the highest unemployment rate with 14.6%. The second highest being Limerick (14.4%), followed by Clare, Kerry (12.4%), and the lowest in Galway County (11.7%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of labour force unemployment across LEAs. West Clare (13.1% or 2,135) and Ennis (13.1% or 2,139) had the highest proportion. These were followed by Shannon (11.9% or 1573) and Killaloe ((10.9& or 1,151).
- The map above details the distribution of the population within the labour force that are unemployed at SA level throughout Clare.

Indicator 6.4: Labour Force Unemployment, 2016

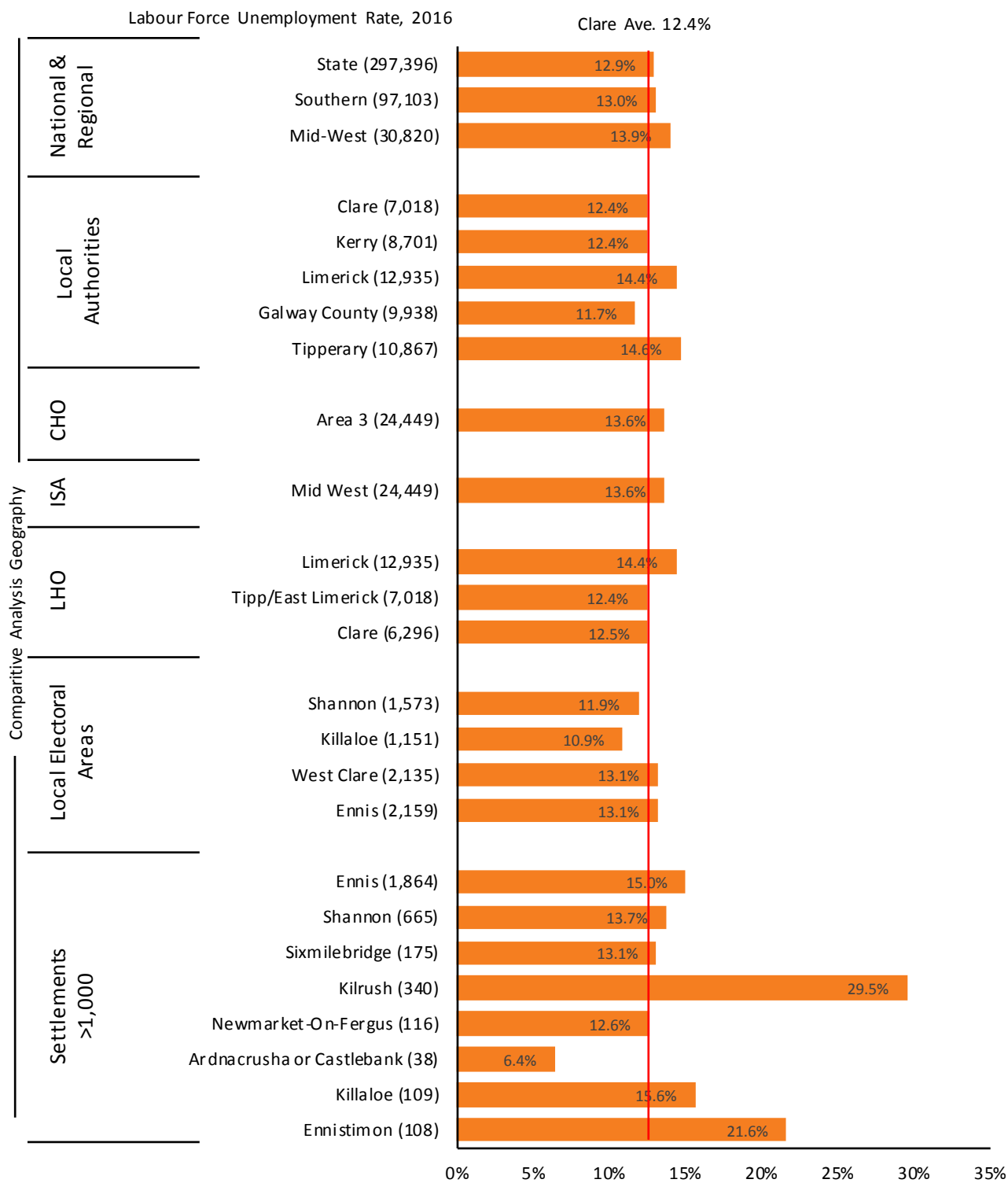


Figure 6.4: Labour force unemployment, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

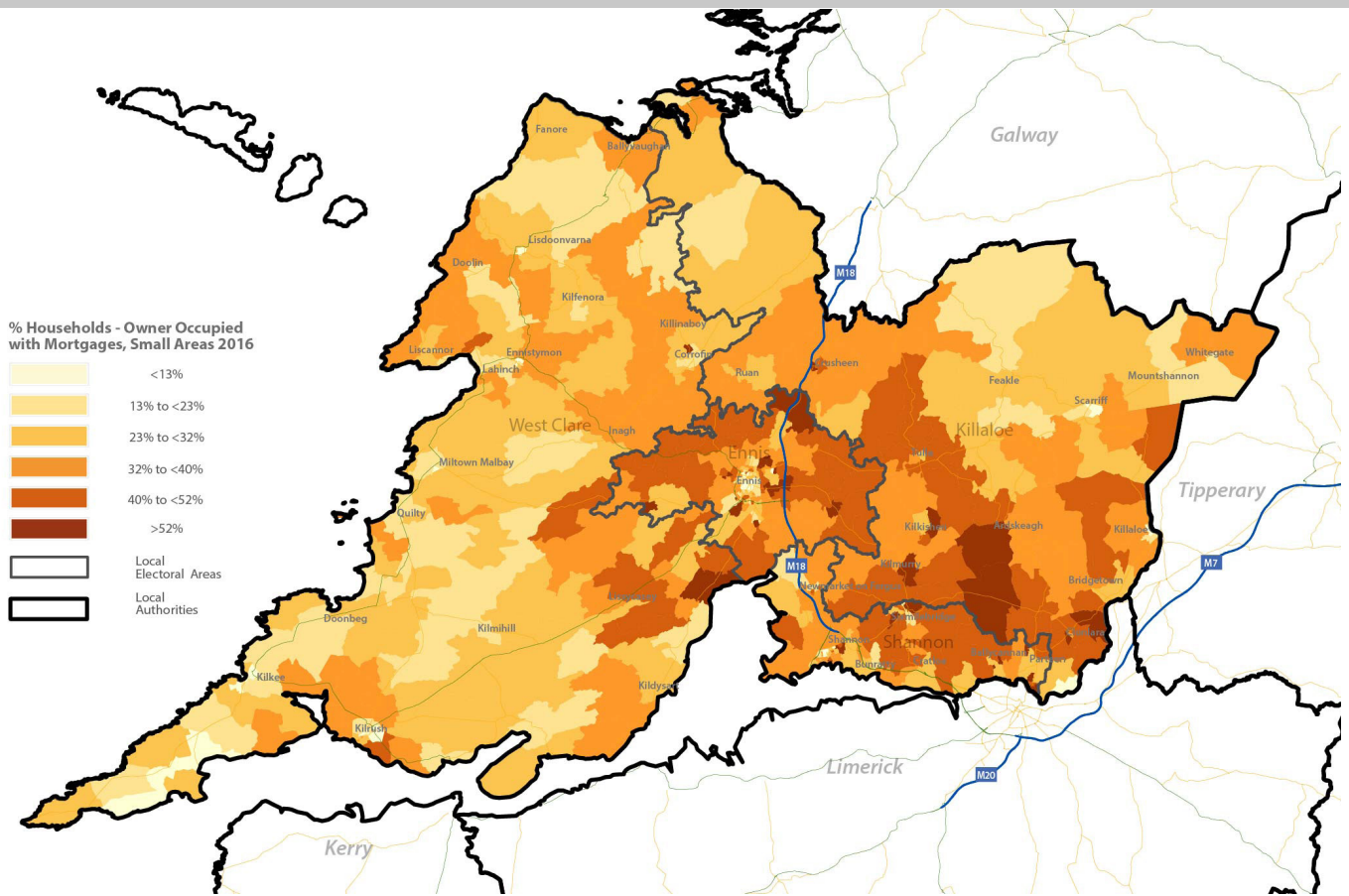
How is Clare Doing?  
% LF Unemployment Rate, 2016

25/31 Local Authority (1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest) ↓ National Lower than average ↓ Mid-West Lower than average

How was Clare Doing?  
% LF Unemployment Rate, 2011

22/31 Local Authority (1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest) ↓ National Lower than average ↓ Mid-West Lower than average

Indicator 6.5: Households Owner Occupied w. Mortgages, 2016



Map 6.5: Households owner occupied with mortgages, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

A total of **32.6%** of the households in Clare were Owner-Occupied with a Mort. in 2016

Clare had the **Highest** proportion of households with Owner-Occupied with a Mort. in the Mid-West Region

At **38.2%** the LEA of Shannon had the lowest proportion of households Owner-Occupied with a Mort.

- According to Census 2016, the total households with a tenure of owner occupied with mortgages in Clare was 14,124. This represented 32.6% of the total households. This proportion was higher than the State average of 31.6%, the Mid-West average of 30.2% and the Southern Regional average of 30.0%.
- Relative to all other LA areas, Clare had the twelfth highest rate of home ownership with mortgages in the State. Meath recorded the highest at 43.3% and Cork City the lowest at 18.1%. Of the other surrounding LAs, Galway County had the highest rate of home ownership with a mortgage with 33.9%, the third highest was in Tipperary (29.8%), followed by Limerick (29.1%) and the lowest was in Kerry (26.2%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of home ownership with mortgages across LEAs. Shannon had the highest proportion with 38.2% (3,671) followed by Kilmallock at 34.9% (2,874), Ennis at 32.7% (4,099). West Clare had the lowest rate at 26.8% or 3,480.
- The map above details the distribution of home ownership with a mortgage at SA level throughout Clare.

Indicator 6.5: Households Owner Occupied w. Mortgages, 2016

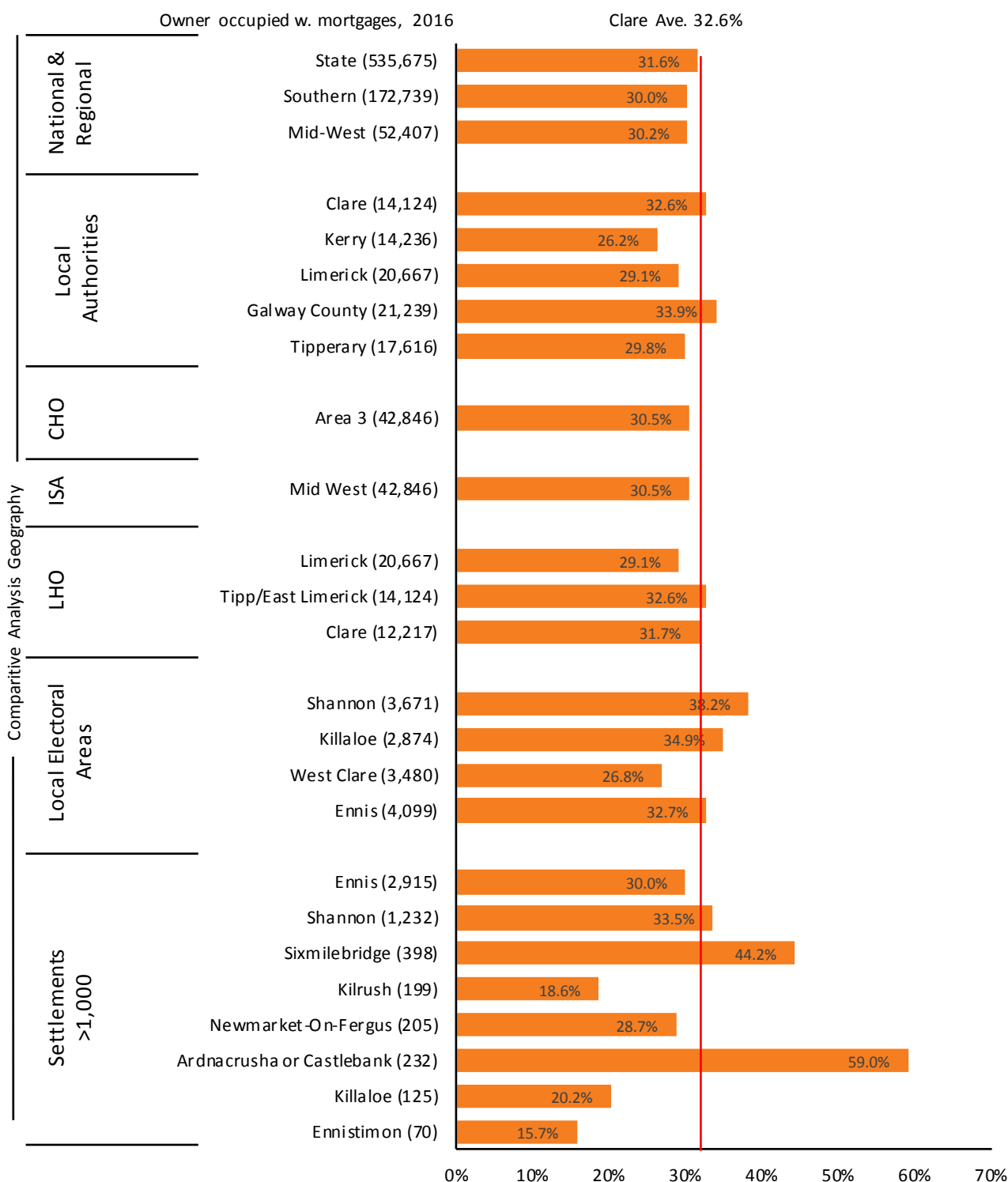


Figure 6.5: Households owner occupied with mortgages, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is Clare Doing?  
Owner Occupied With Mortgage, 2016

16/31 Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

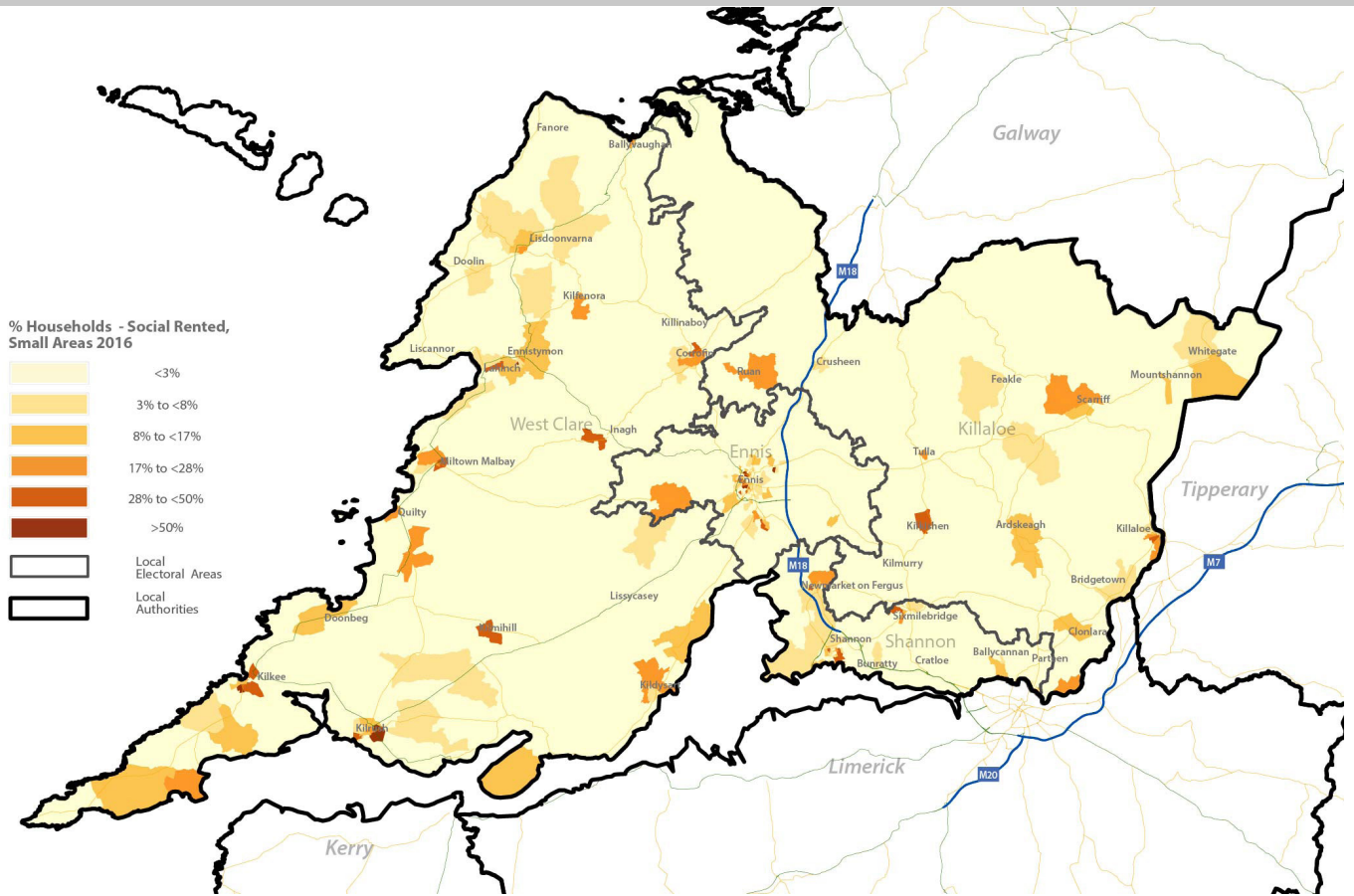
How is Clare Doing?  
% Owner Occupied With Mortgage, 2016

12/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest  
↑ National Higher than average  
↑ Mid-West Higher than average

How was Clare Doing?  
% Owner Occupied With Mortgage, 2011

12/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest  
↑ National Higher than average  
↓ Mid-West Lower than average

Indicator 6.6: Households Private Rented, 2016



Map 6.6: Households privately rented, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

A total of **14.6%** of the households in Clare were Privately Rented in 2016

Clare had the **Second Lowest** proportion of households Privately Rented in the Mid-West Region

At **20.2%** the LEA of Ennis had the lowest proportion of households Privately Renting

- According to Census 2016, the total households with a tenure of private rented residing in Clare was 6,323. This represented 14.6% of the total households. This proportion was lower than the State average of 18.2%, the Southern Regional average of 16.2% and the Mid-West Regional average of 15.6%.
- Relative to all other LA areas, Clare had the eleventh lowest rate of households privately renting in the State. Galway City recorded the second highest at 35.5% and Donegal the lowest at 12.6%. Of the other surrounding LAs, Limerick (18.0%) had the highest rate of private rental by far. The second highest being in Kerry (14.5%), followed by Galway County (13.8%) and the lowest in Tipperary (13.4%).
- Extreme variations are evident when examining the distribution of households privately renting across the LEAs. Ennis had the highest proportion with 20.2% (2,531) followed by Shannon 16.1% (1,549). These rates were considerably higher than the LEAs of Killaloe with 11.4% (937) and West Clare with 10.1% (1,306).
- The map above details the distribution of households privately rented at SA level throughout Clare.

Indicator 6.6: Households Private Rented, 2016

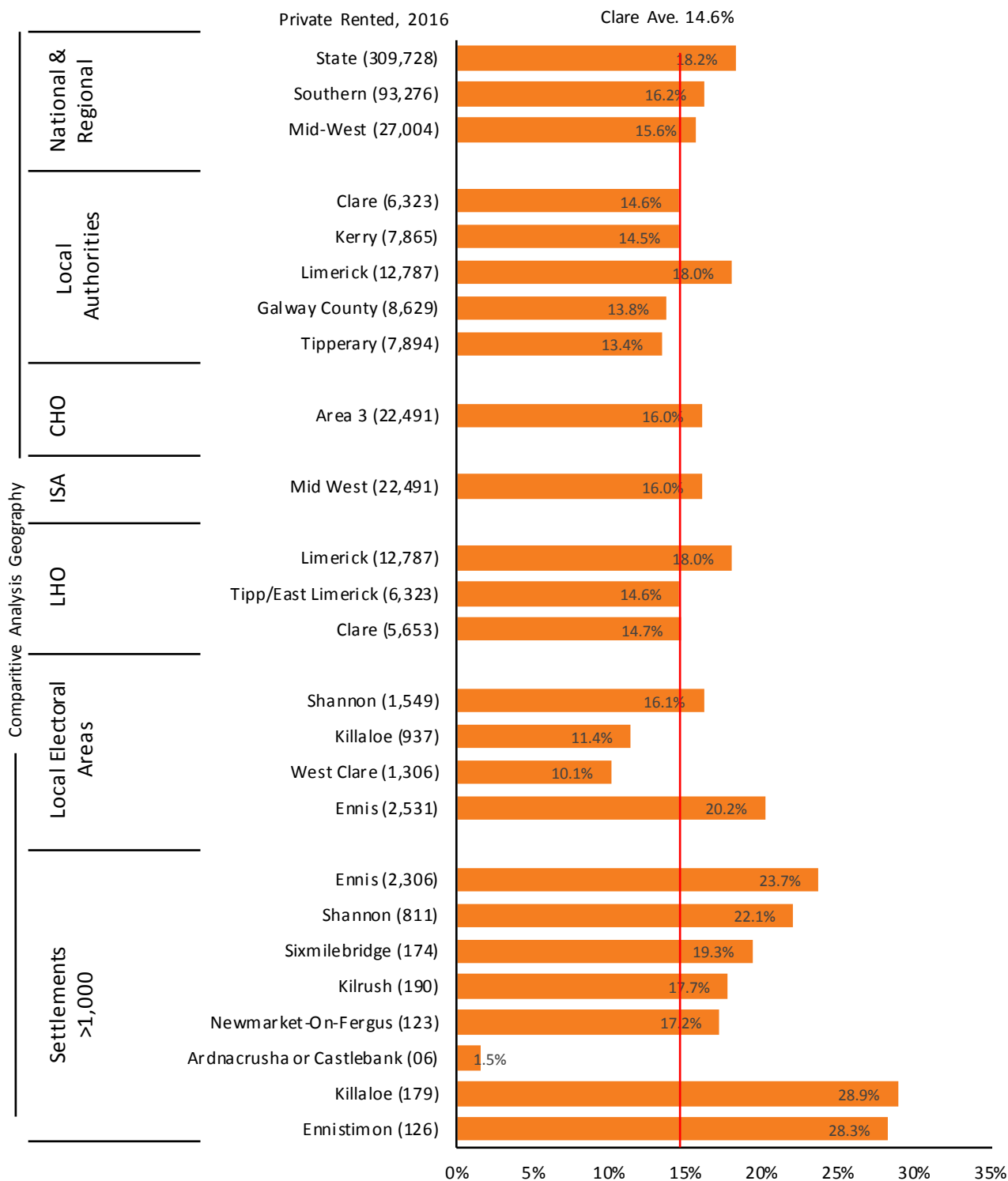


Figure 6.6: Households privately rented, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is Clare Doing?  
Privately Rented, 2016

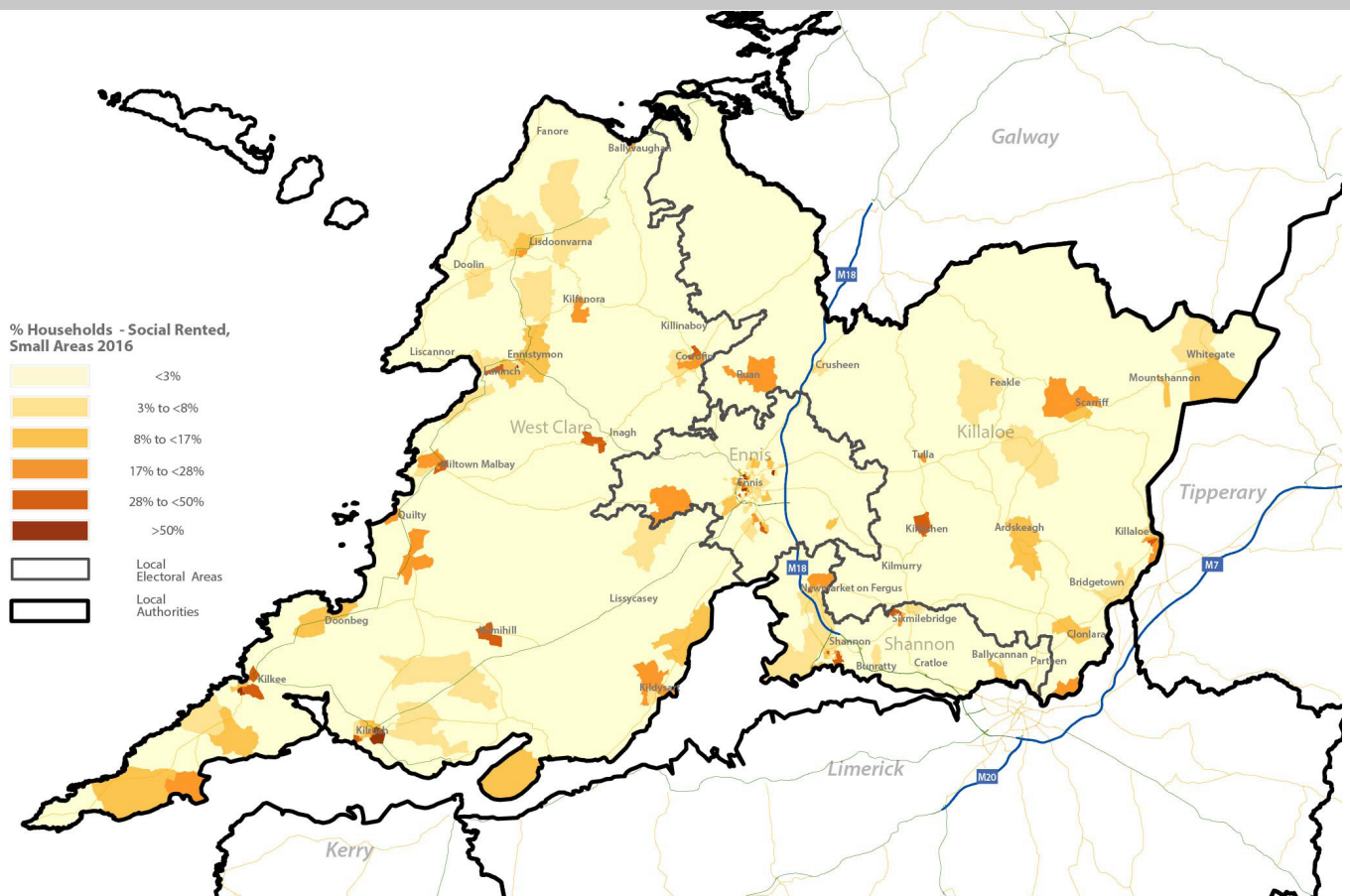
20/31 Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How is Clare Doing?  
% Privately Rented, 2016

21/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest  
 ↓ National Lower than average  
 ↓ Mid-West Lower than average

How was Clare Doing?  
% Privately Rented, 2011

21/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest  
 ↓ National Lower than average  
 ↓ Mid-West Lower than average



Map 6.7: Households social rented, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

A total of **6.9%** of the households in Clare were Social Rented in 2016

Clarehad the **Lowest** proportion of Households Social Renting in the Mid-West Region

At **8.5%** the LEA of Ennis had the highest proportion of Households Renting Social

- According to Census 2016, the total households with a tenure of social rented residing in Clare was 12,178. This represented 6.9% of the total households. This proportion was lower than the State average of 9.4%, Southern Regional average of 9.8% and the Mid-West Regional average of 9.2%.
- Relative to all other LA areas, Clare had the seventh lowest rate of households social renting in the State. Cork City recorded the highest at 17.7% and Galway County the lowest at 4.9%. Of the other surrounding LAs, Tipperary (10.9%) had the highest rate of social rentals. The second highest being Limerick (9.2%), followed by Kerry (8.7%) and the lowest in Galway County (4.9%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of households social renting across LEAs. Killaloe had the lowest proportion by far with 4.8% (397). This rate was clearly lower Shannon (6.7% or 639) and West Clare (6.8% or 886). Ennis had the highest proportion at 8.5% or 1,070.
- The map above details the distribution of households social rented at SA level throughout Clare.

Indicator 6.7: Households Social Rented, 2016

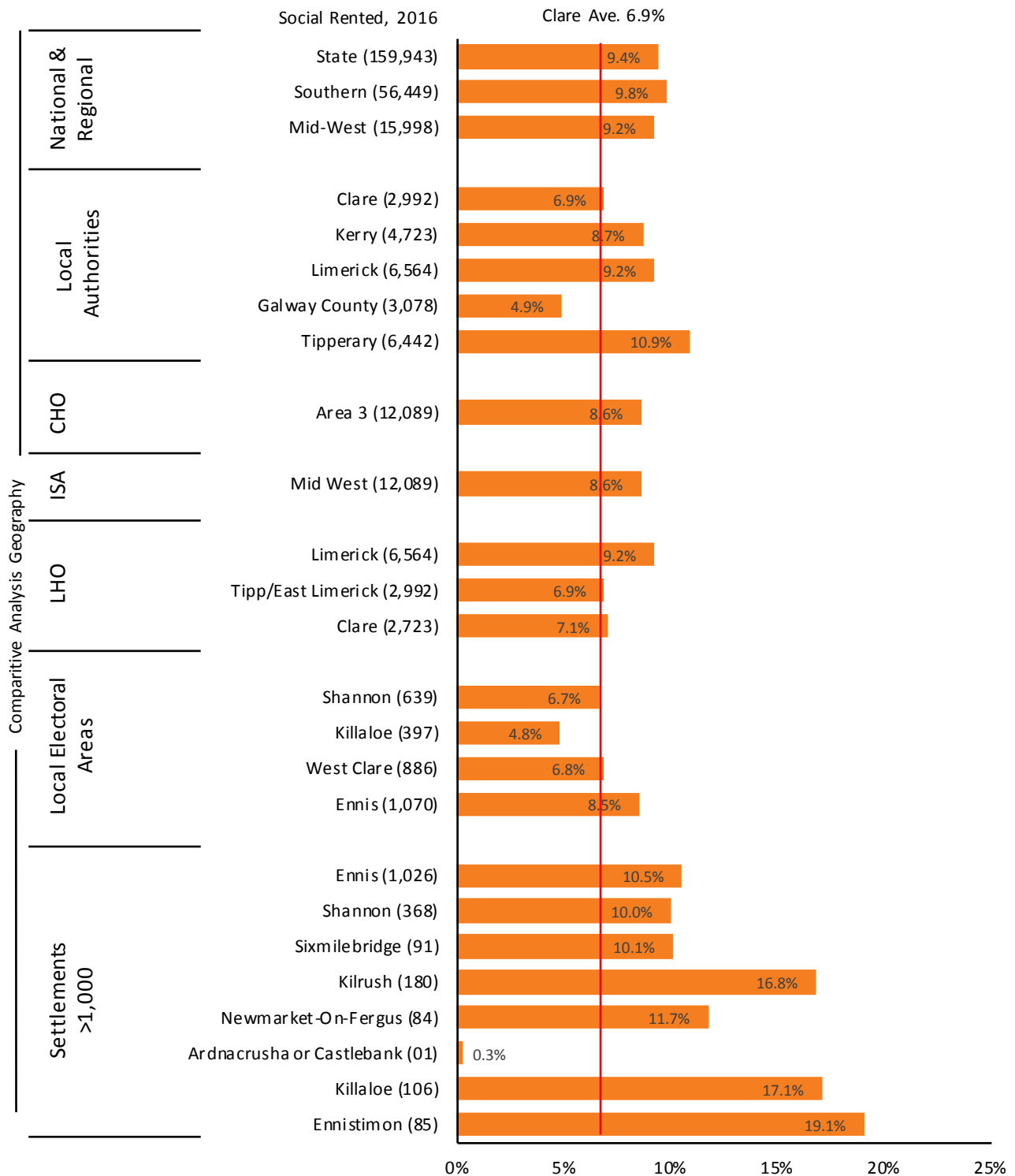


Figure 6.7: Households social rented, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is Clare Doing?  
Social Rented, 2016

21/31 Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How is Clare Doing?  
% Social Rented, 2016

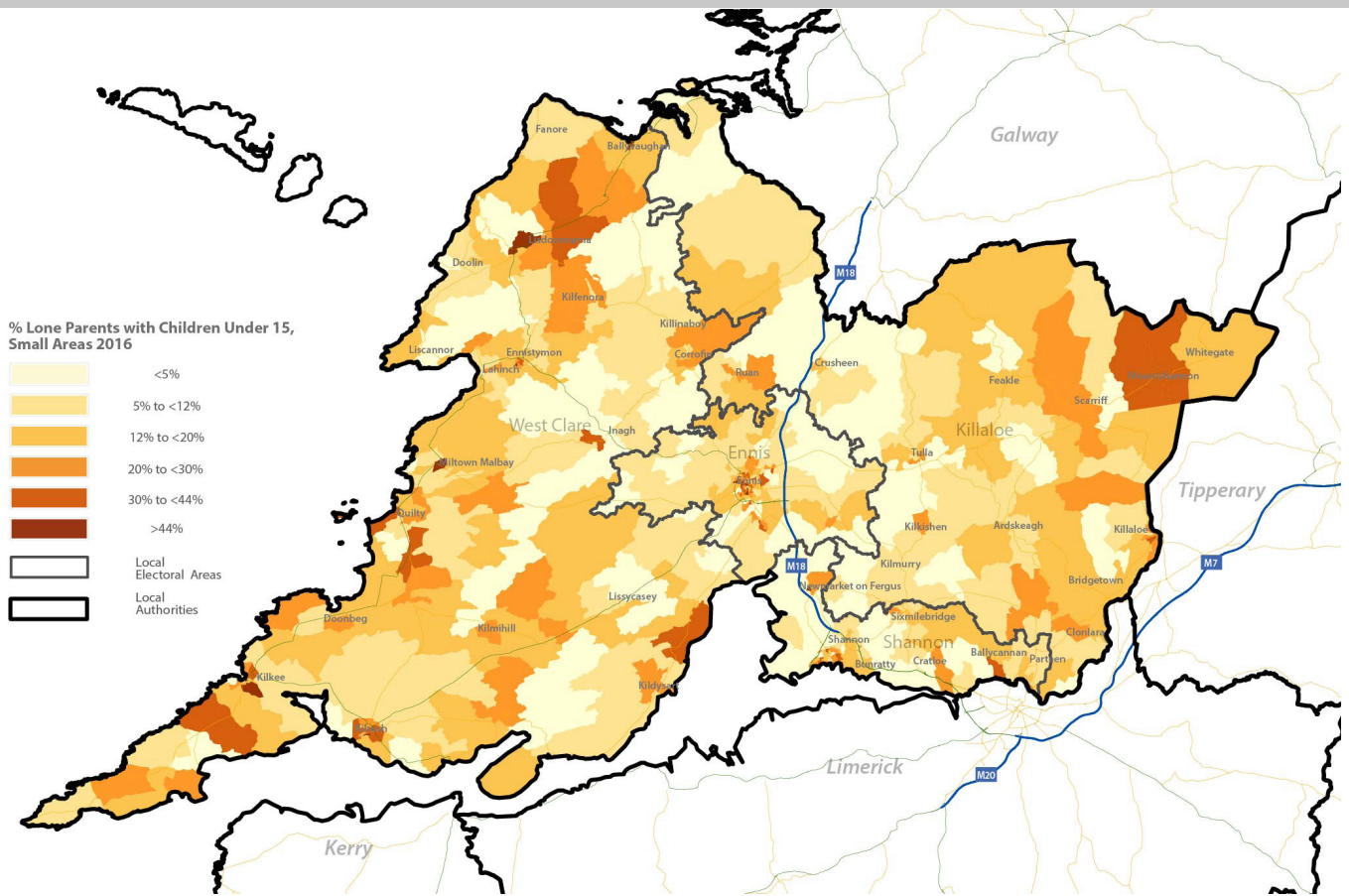
25/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest  
 ↓ National Lower than average  
 ↓ Mid-West Lower than average

How was Clare Doing?  
% Social Rented, 2011

25/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest  
 ↓ National Lower than average  
 ↓ Mid-West Lower than average



Indicator 6.8: Lone Parent Families with Children < 15 Years, 2016



Map 6.8: Lone parent families with children < 15 years, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

A total of **17.6%** of the families in Clare were Lone Parents in 2016

Clare had the **Lowest** proportion of Lone Parent Families in the Mid-West Region

At **18.8%** the LEA of Ennis had the highest proportion of Lone Parent Families

- According to Census 2016, the total ‘Lone Parent’ families with children under the age of 15 residing in Clare was 2,351. This represented 17.5% of the families with children under the age of 15. Lone mothers accounted for 15.9% (2,133) and lone fathers 1.6% (218). This proportion was higher than the State average of 20%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 21.1% and the Mid-West Regional average of 23.5%.
- Relative to all other LA areas, Clare had the eleventh lowest rate of ‘Lone Parent’ families with children under the age of 15 in the State. DCN recorded the highest at 31.3% and Meath the lowest at 15.4%. Of the other surrounding LAs, Limerick (21.0%) had the highest rate followed by Tipperary (20.6%), Kerry (19.0%) and the lowest in Galway County (14.2%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of ‘Lone Parent’ families with children under the age of 15 across LEAs. The highest rate was recorded by Ennis (18.8% or 762), followed by West Clare (18.0% or 629), Shannon (17.4% or 558) and Killaloe (15.2 or 402).
- The map above details the distribution of ‘Lone Parent’ families with children under the age of 15 at SA level in Clare.

Indicator 6.8: Lone Parent Families with Children < 15 Years, 2016

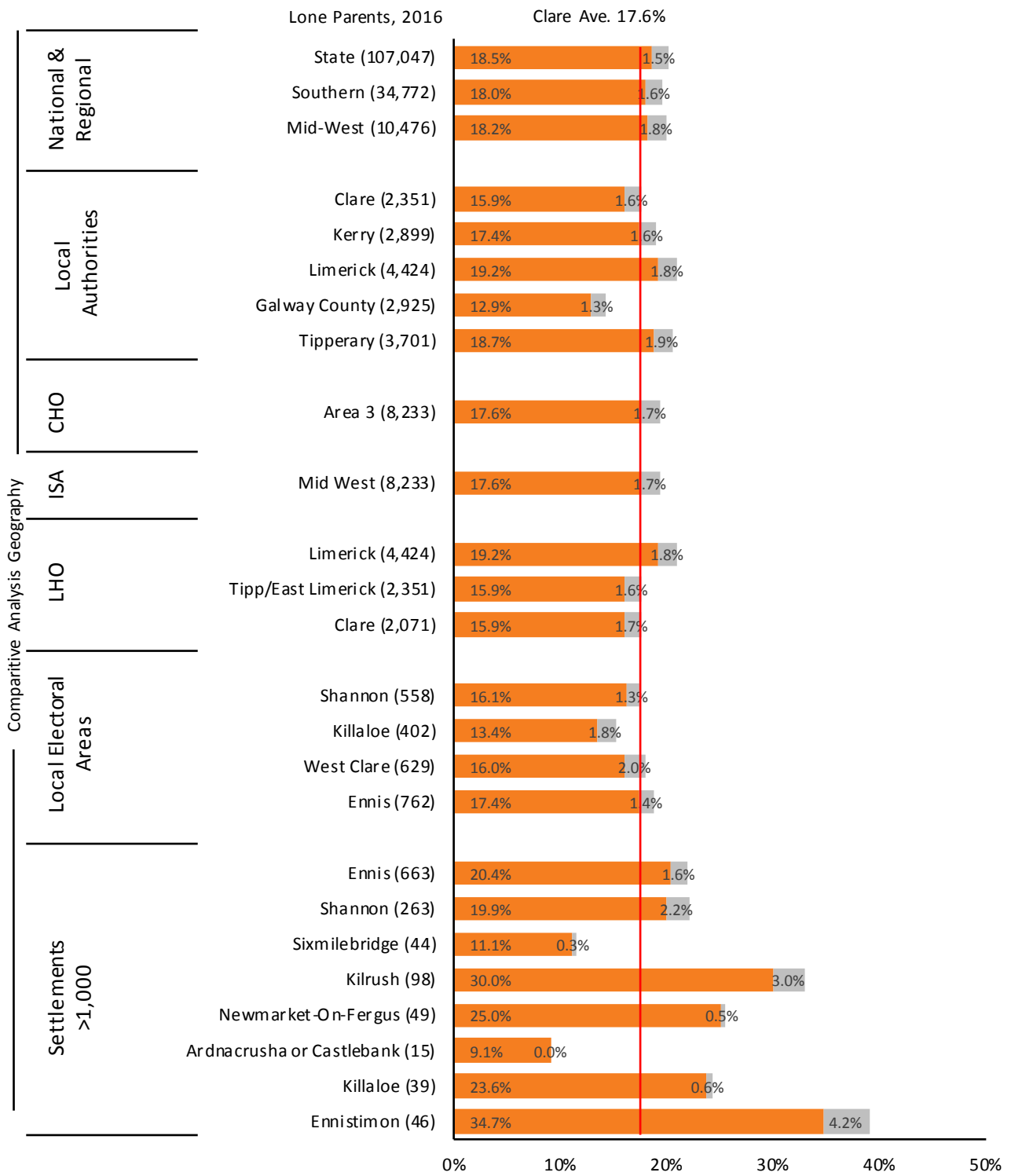


Figure 6.8: Lone parent families with children < 15 years, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is Clare Doing?  
Lone Parent Families, 2016

18/31 Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How is Clare Doing?  
% Lone Parent Families, 2016

22/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest  
 ↓ National Lower than average  
 ↓ Mid-West Lower than average

Indicator 6.9: Employment Status of Lone Parents, 2011

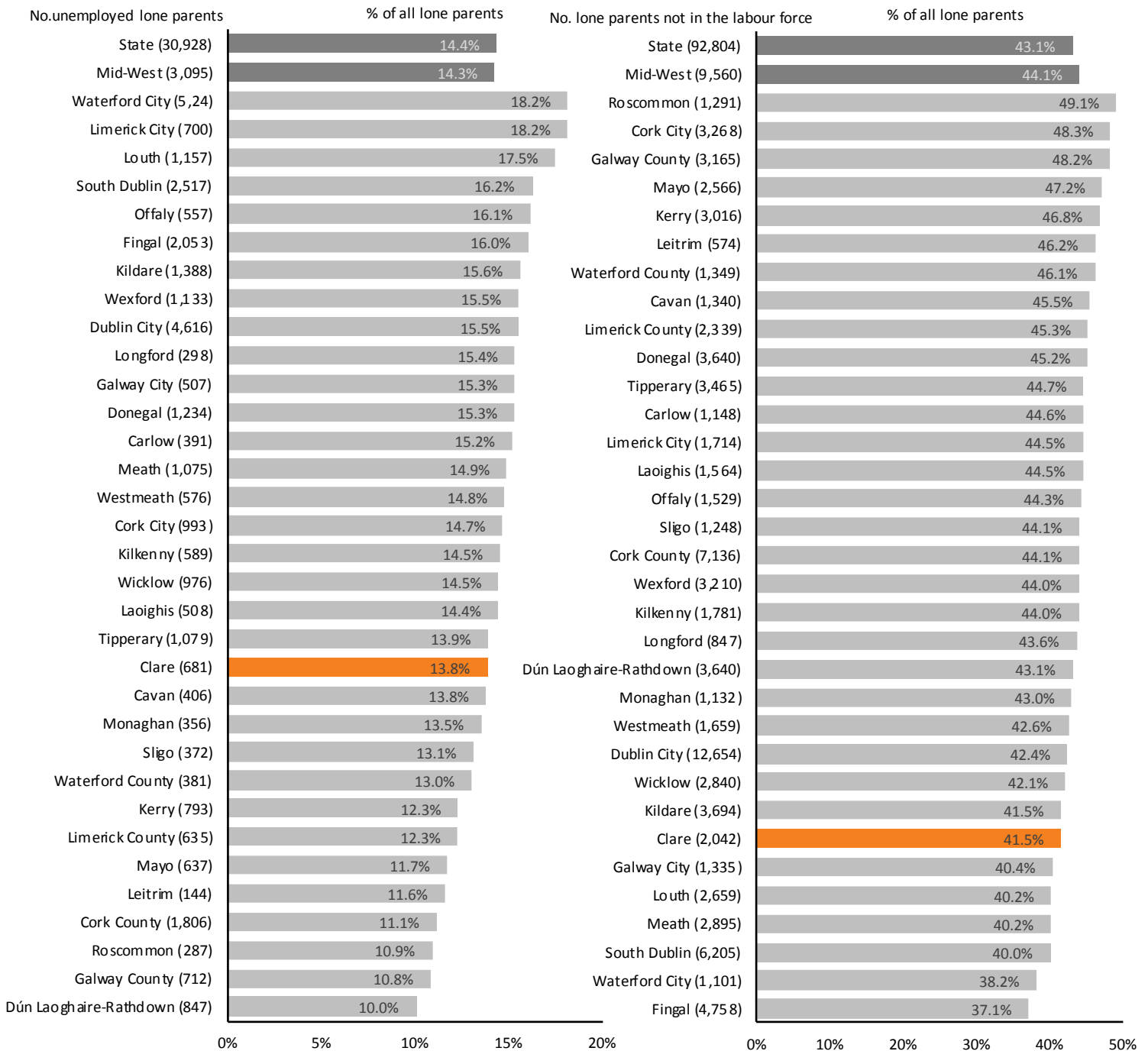


Figure 6.9: Employment status of lone parents, 2011 (Source: CSO)

- A special cross-tabulation was produced by the CSO to enable a breakdown of the employment status of Lone Parents with children at local authority level. According to Census 2011, there were 4,917 Lone Parents residing in Clare, of these 44.6% were 'At Work', 13.8% were 'Unemployed' and 41.5% were 'Not in the Labour Force'.
- In relation to Lone Parents that were 'Unemployed', Clare had the thirteenth lowest proportion at 13.8%. On a comparative basis, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown had the lowest rate at 10.0% of Lone Parents 'Unemployed' and Waterford City the highest at 18.2%.
- Those 'Not in the Labour Force' is a combination of 'Students', 'Home Duties', 'Retired', 'Unable to Work' and 'Other'. In 2016, there were 2,042 Lone Parents with children 'Not in the Labour Force' in Clare. This figure equated to 41.5% of the total Lone Parents with children and relative to other local authorities was the seventh lowest proportion in the country. Fingal had the lowest proportion of Lone Parents 'Not in the Labour Force' at 37.1% while Roscommon had the highest at 49.1%.

Indicator 6.10: Cost of Childcare, 2015/2016

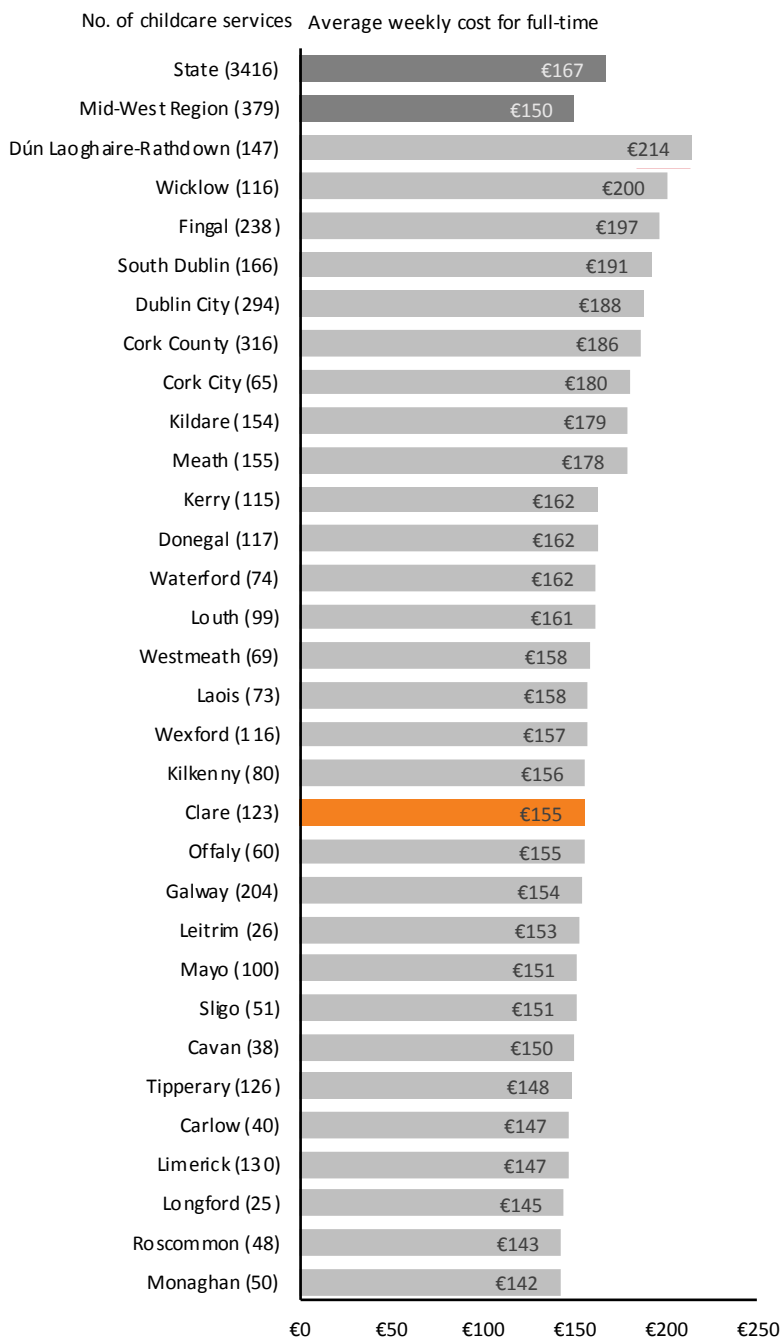


Figure 6.10: Cost of childcare, 2015/16 (Source: Pobal)

- Data on average weekly cost of full-time childcare in registered childcare centres is produced by Pobal and is made available by Local Authority. Prior to 2015, the data was collected on an annual basis, but from 2015/2016 the data is collected by academic year (2015/16). The information provided by Pobal is based on two separate sources; the Programmes Implementation Platform (PIP) and the Service Profile Survey.
- According to Pobal, the average weekly cost of full-time childcare in Clare is €155. This figure is €12 less than the average cost at a State level and is €5 more than the Mid-West Regional average. Relative to all other local authorities, Clare had the thirteenth lowest cost of full-time childcare in 2015/16. In contrast, DLR had the highest at €214 and Monaghan had the lowest weekly cost at €142.

Indicator 6.11: Social Welfare Payments, 2016

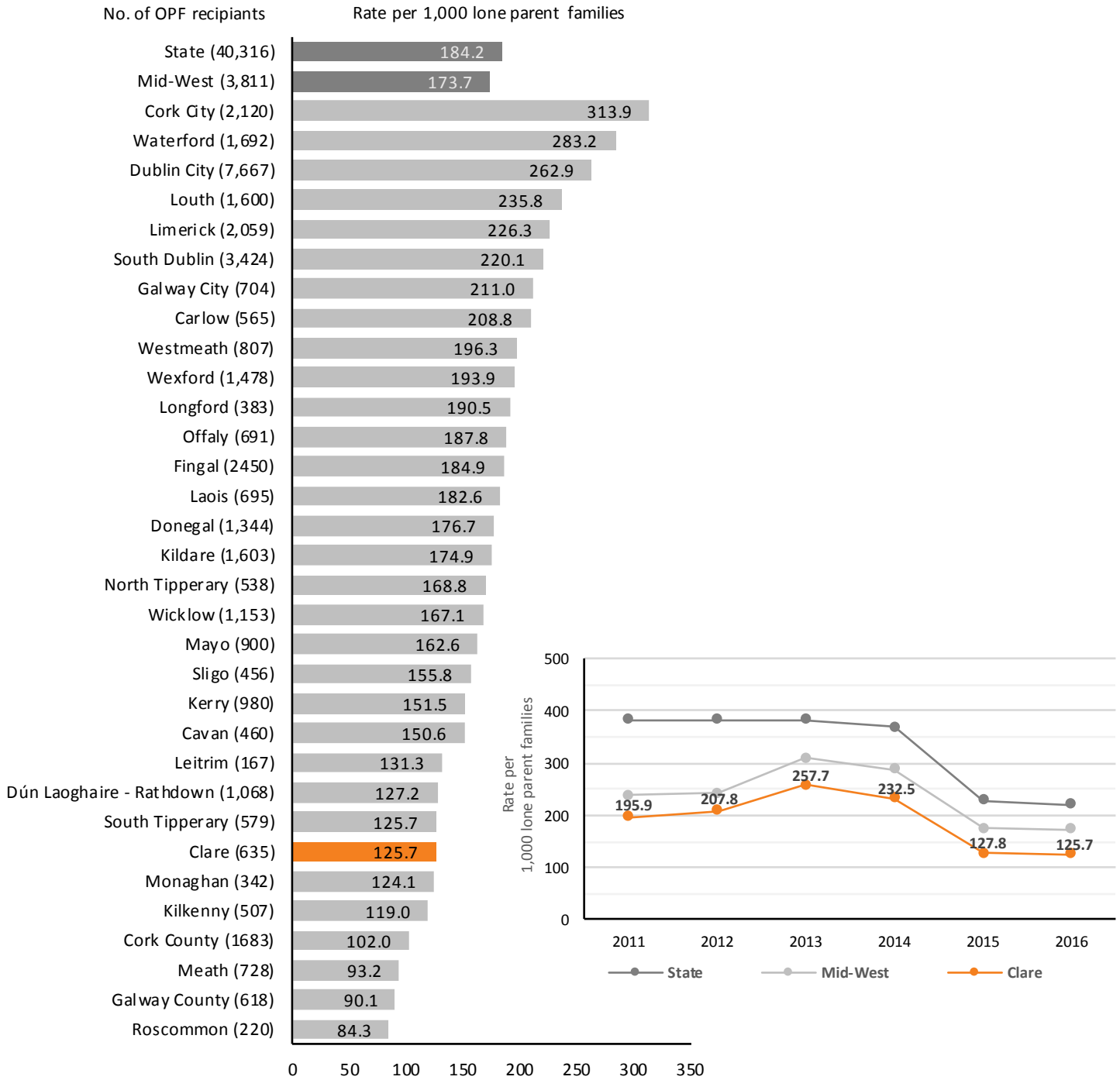


Figure 6.11: One parent family payments, 2016 (Source: DSP)

- Data on the number of One Parent Family (OPF) payments is published by the Department of Social Protection on an annual basis at county level. For the purpose of this report, it was released by SWO level to allow for aggregation to local authority level. An OPF payment is a payment made to persons that are raising children without the support of a partner. Amongst other criteria to qualify for this payment, weekly earnings of the applicant cannot exceed €425.
- In 2016, there were 635 OPF payments being made to parents in Clare. This is equivalent to a rate of 125.7 per 1,000 lone parent families residing in Clare. Relative to all other areas this was the seventh lowest rate in the State. Roscommon had the lowest rate of OPF payment per 1,000 families at 84.3 and Cork City had the highest at 313.9.
- Between 2011 and 2016 there has been an overall decrease in the rate of OPF payments within Clare with rates decreasing from 195.9 in 2011 to 125.7 in 2016. This trend was interrupted by a noticeable rise in payments between 2012 and 2014. There has also been a noticeable decrease in rates at the State level with a significant drop evident since 2014.

Indicator 6.12: Family Income Supplements, 2015

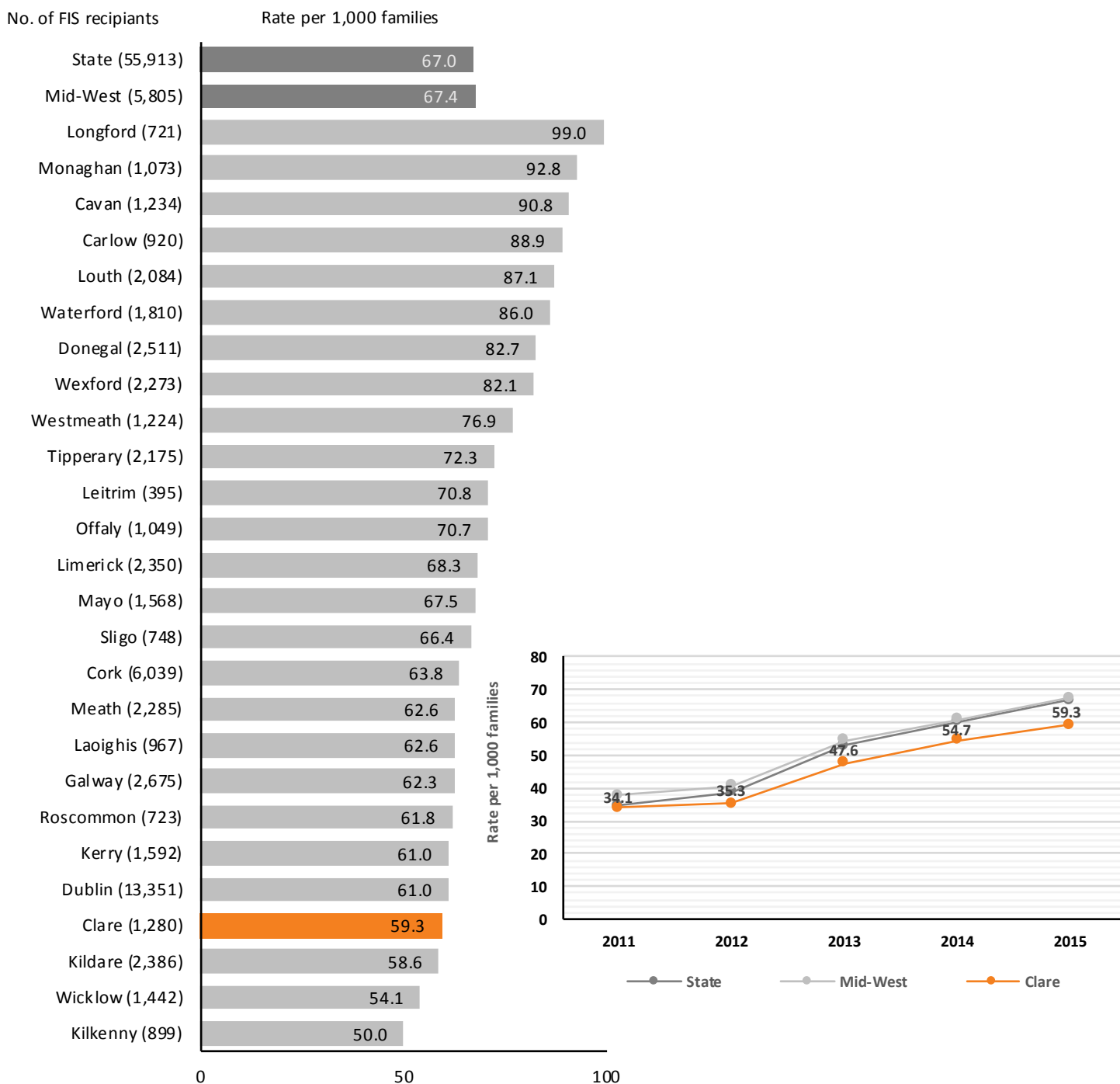


Figure 6.12: Family Income Supplement Payments, 2015 (Source: DSP)

- Data on the number of Family Income Supplement (FIS) payments is published by the Department of Social Protection on an annual basis at county level. A FIS payment is a payment made to employees with children and the payment is 60% of the difference between the average weekly family income and the income limit that applies to the family. The aim of this payment is to provide additional financial support to employees with children on low salaries.
- In 2015, there were 1,280 FIS payments being made to parents in Clare. This is equivalent to a rate of 59.3 per 1,000 lone parent families residing in Clare. Relative to all other local authorities this was the fourth lowest rate in the State. Kilkenny had the lowest rate of OPF payment per 1,000 families at 50.0 and Longford had the highest at 99.0.
- Between 2011 and 2015 there has been a gradual increase in the rate of OPF payments within Clare with rates increasing from 34.1 in 2011 to 59.3 in 2015. There has also been a noticeable increase in rates at the State level since 2011.

Indicator 6.13: Back to School Clothing and Footwear Allowance, 2015

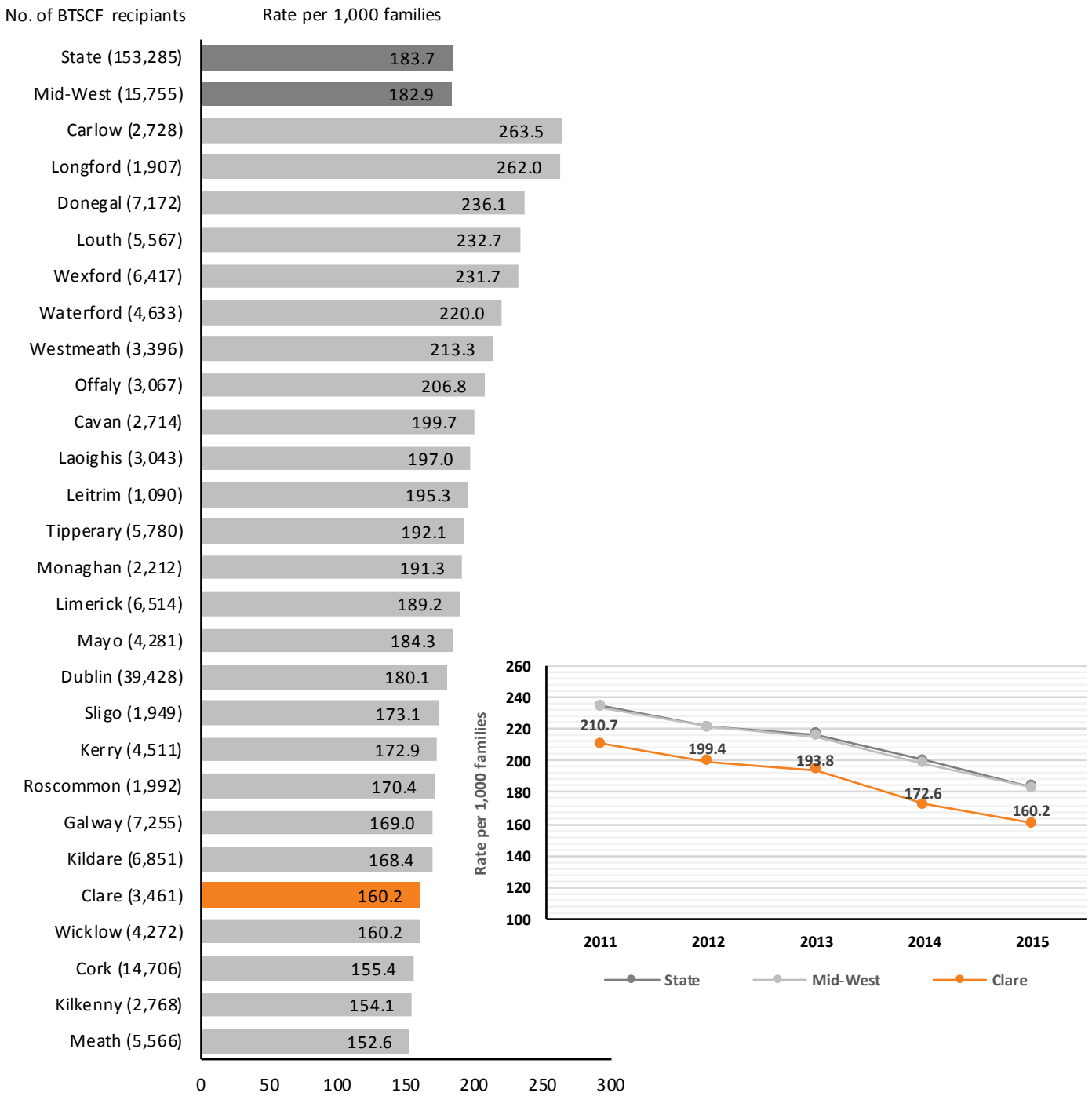


Figure 6.13: Back to School Clothing and Footwear Allowance, 2015 (Source: DSP)

- Data on the number of Back to School Clothing and Footwear Allowance (BSCFA) payments is published by the Department of Social Protection on an annual basis at county level. A BSCFA payment is a payment made to parents or guardians with children to assist in meeting the cost of returning to school. Among other criteria to qualify for this payment the weekly income of the household must be under a certain amount.
- In 2015, there were 3,461 BSCFA payments made to parents in Clare. This is equivalent to a rate of 160.2 per 1,000 families residing in Clare. Relative to all other local authorities this was the fifth lowest rate in the State. Meath had the lowest rate of BSCFA payments per 1,000 families at 152.6 and Carlow had the highest at 263.5.
- Between 2010 and 2014 there has been a gradual decrease in the rate of OPF payments within Clare with rates decreasing from 210.7 in 2011 to 160.2 in 2015. There has also been a noticeable decrease in rates at the State level and regional level.

Indicator 6.14: GMS Medical Cards, 2015

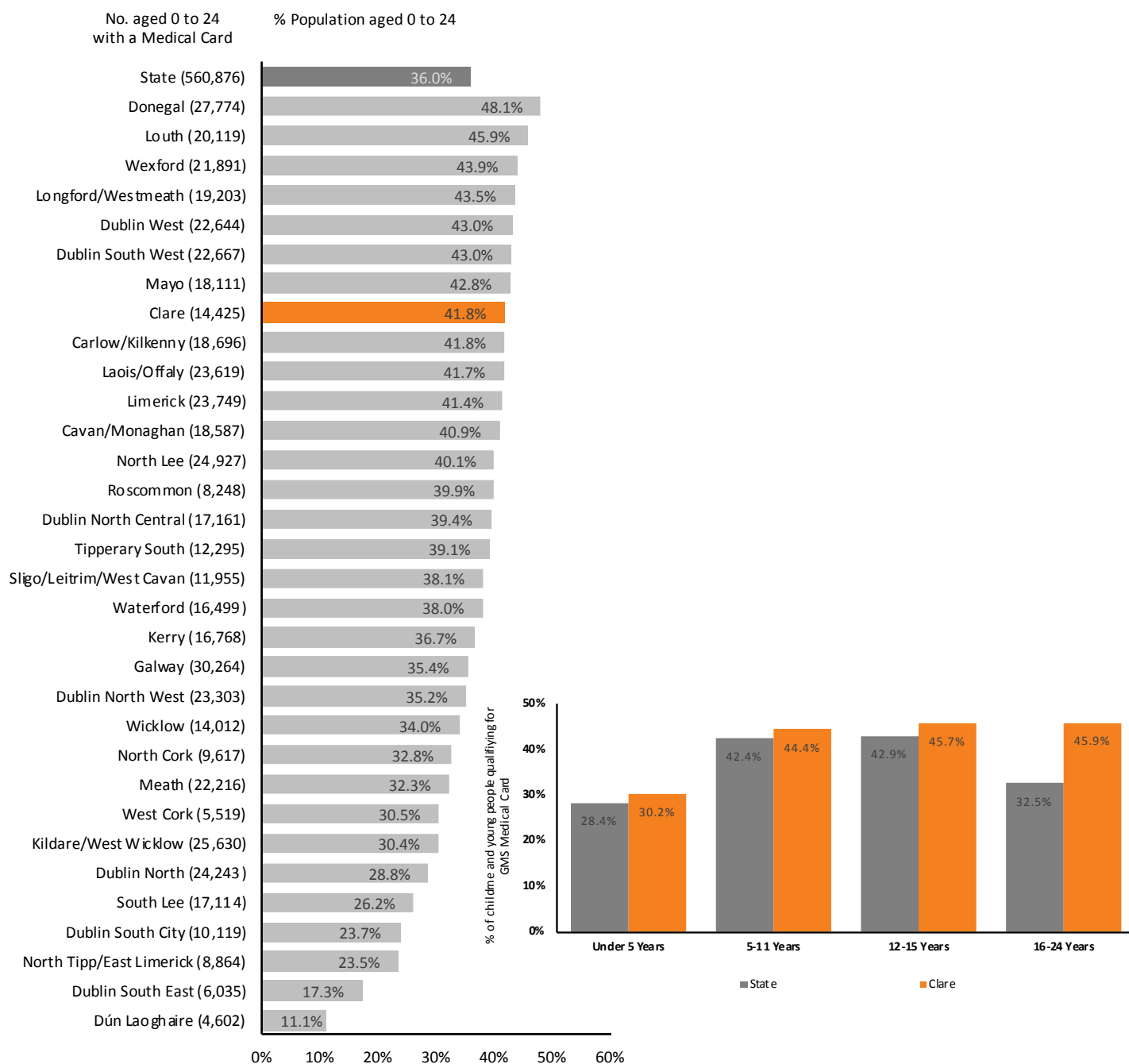


Figure 6.14: GMS Medical Cards, 2015 (Source: PCRS & AIRO)

- A General Medical Service (GMS) medical card provides the holder with access to GP services free of charge. The Primary Care Reimbursement Service publishes data regarding the number of persons that qualify for the GMS Medical Card. This data is published by LHO, of which there is the Clare CYPSC area; Clare The figures are as of December 2015 and were recorded after the introduction of the GP Visit Card for Children Under 6 Scheme whereby all children registered for the scheme aged under 6 are provided with free GP services regardless of the families income.
- As of December 2015, there were 14,425 children and young people aged under 24 qualifying for a GMS medical card in the Clare LHO. This figure is equivalent to 41.8% of the total population aged under 24 and relative to the other LHO’s was the eight highest proportion in the State. Relative to the other LHOs, Donegal had the highest proportion with 48.1% and Dún Laoghaire the lowest at 11.1%.
- It is possible to break the data down by five-year age groups. The graph above represents the proportion of the population in each age group that qualify for a GMS Medical Card. The age group with the highest proportion in the Dublin South City LHO is the 5 to 11 age groups with 40% of the age group qualifying for the card in 2015.



Indicator 6.15: Youth Unemployment, 2017

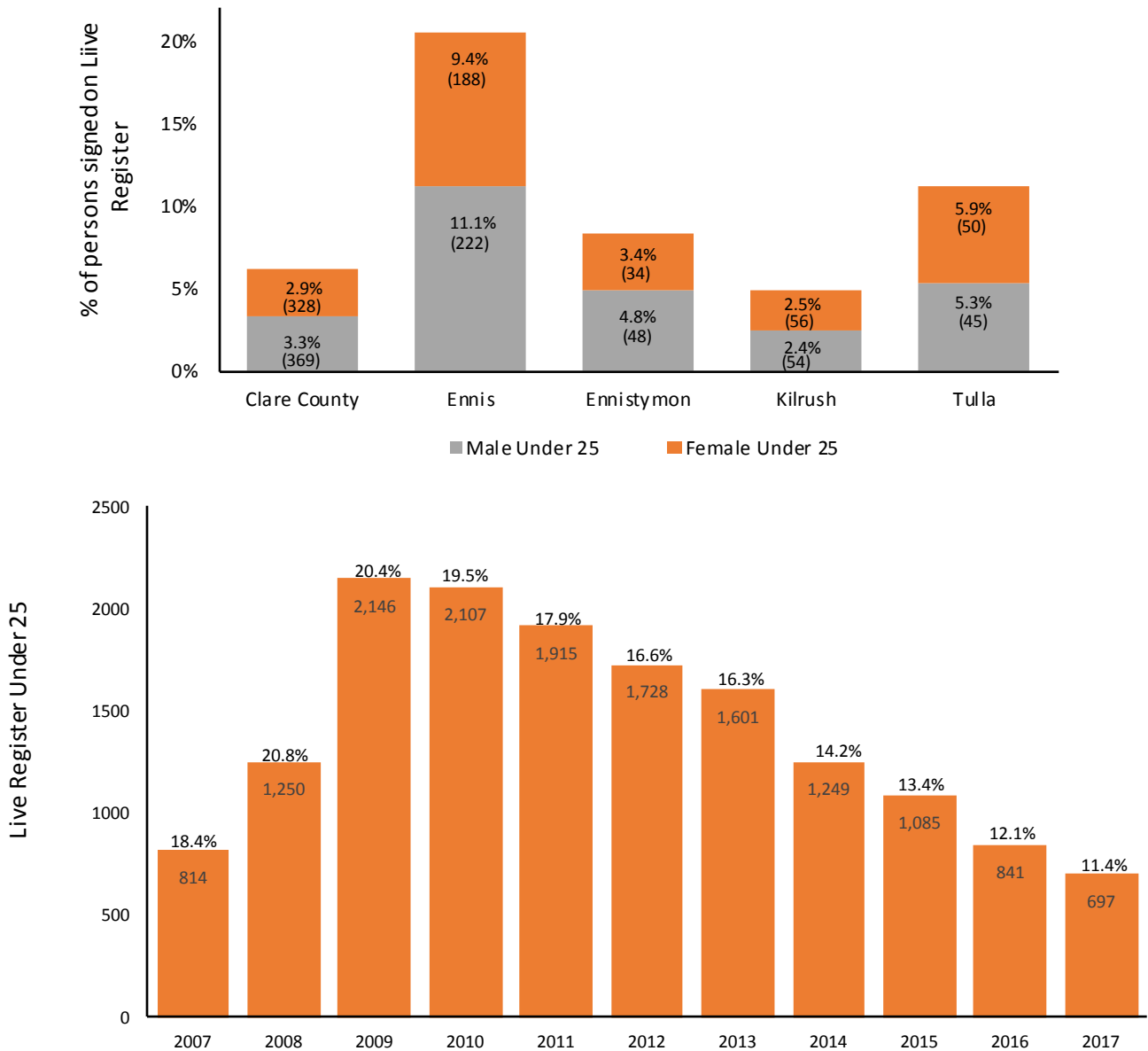


Figure 6.15: Live register claimants, 2017 (Source: DSP & CSO)

- Data on the number of persons, by gender and age group is published on a monthly basis by the CSO. The ‘Live Register’ is based on all claimants for Jobseekers Benefit (JB) and applicants for Jobseekers Allowance (JA). The Live Register is not strictly designed to measure unemployment as it includes part-time workers, seasonal and casual workers entitled to JB and JA.
- As of July 2017, there were 69 young people (under 25 years) on the Live Register in Clare. This figure represents approximately 6.2% of the total live register recipients in the area. The majority of these young people are recipients at the Ennis (20.5%) SWO and Tulla (11.2%) SWO with a lower number at the Ennistymon (8.2%) SWO and Kilrush (4.9%) SWO.
- The bottom graphic provides time series illustration of Under 25 Live Register levels from 2006 to 2017. Following a peak in M7 2010 (3,366) the numbers have declined and the number of those under the age of 25 years signing on the Live Register and is now less than it was in 2008.

Indicator 6.16: Youth Unemployment, 2017

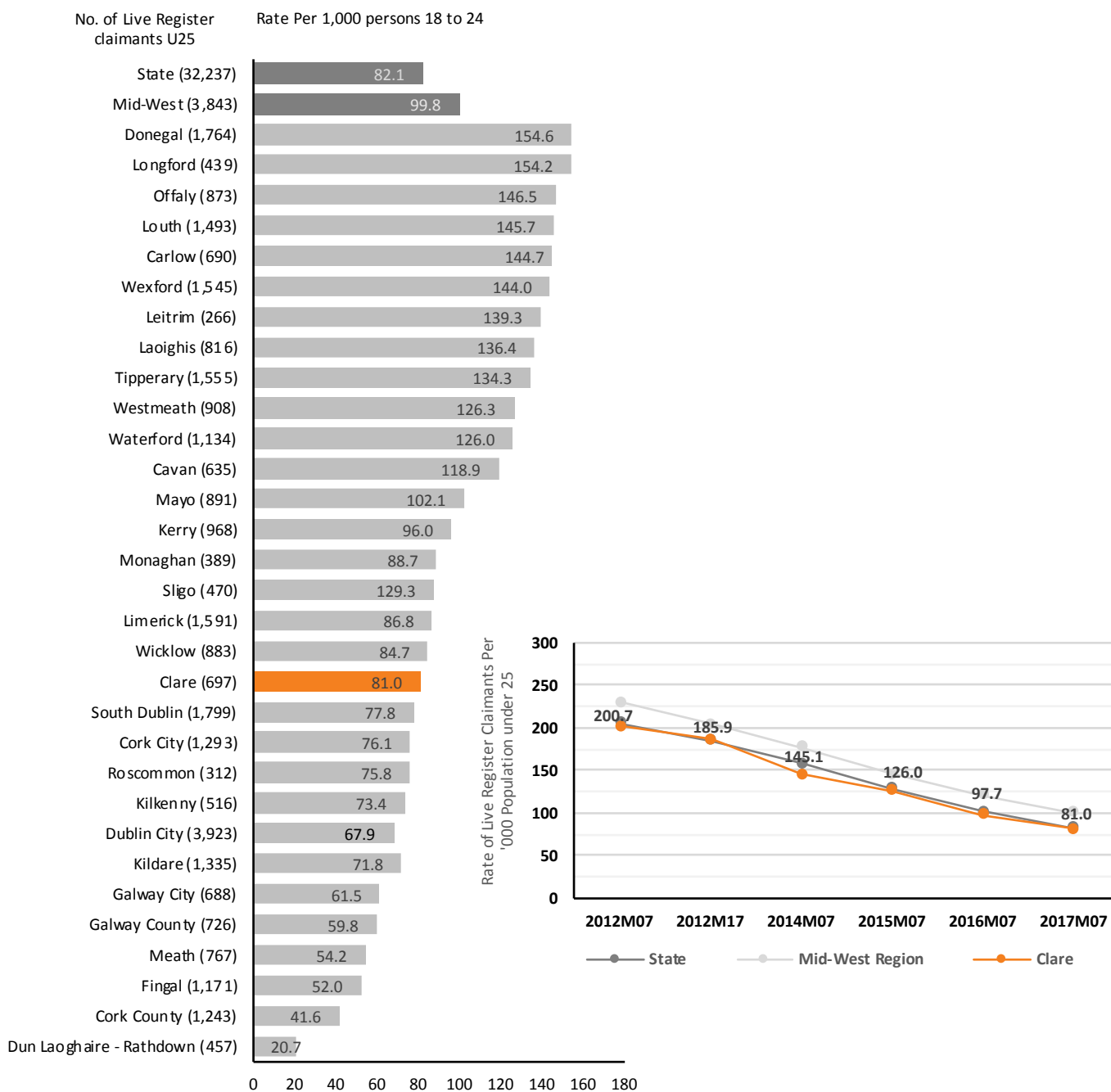


Figure 6.16: Youth unemployment, 2017 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

- As of July 2017, the total number of population aged under 25 on the Live Register within the Clare area was 697. Based on the population aged 18-24, the recipient rate per '000 population in the Clare area is 81.0. This rate was the thirteenth lowest in the country and was marginally below the State rate of 82.1 and below the Mid-West Regional rate of 99.8. In contrast, DLR had the lowest rate at 20.7 and Donegal had the highest rate at 154.6.
- The time series details the decline of Live Register recipients under the age of 25 in the Clare area from 2012 to the July 2017 with rates decreasing from 200.7 to 81.

## **7. CONNECTED & RESPECTED**





Indicator 7.1: Young Social Innovators, 2016

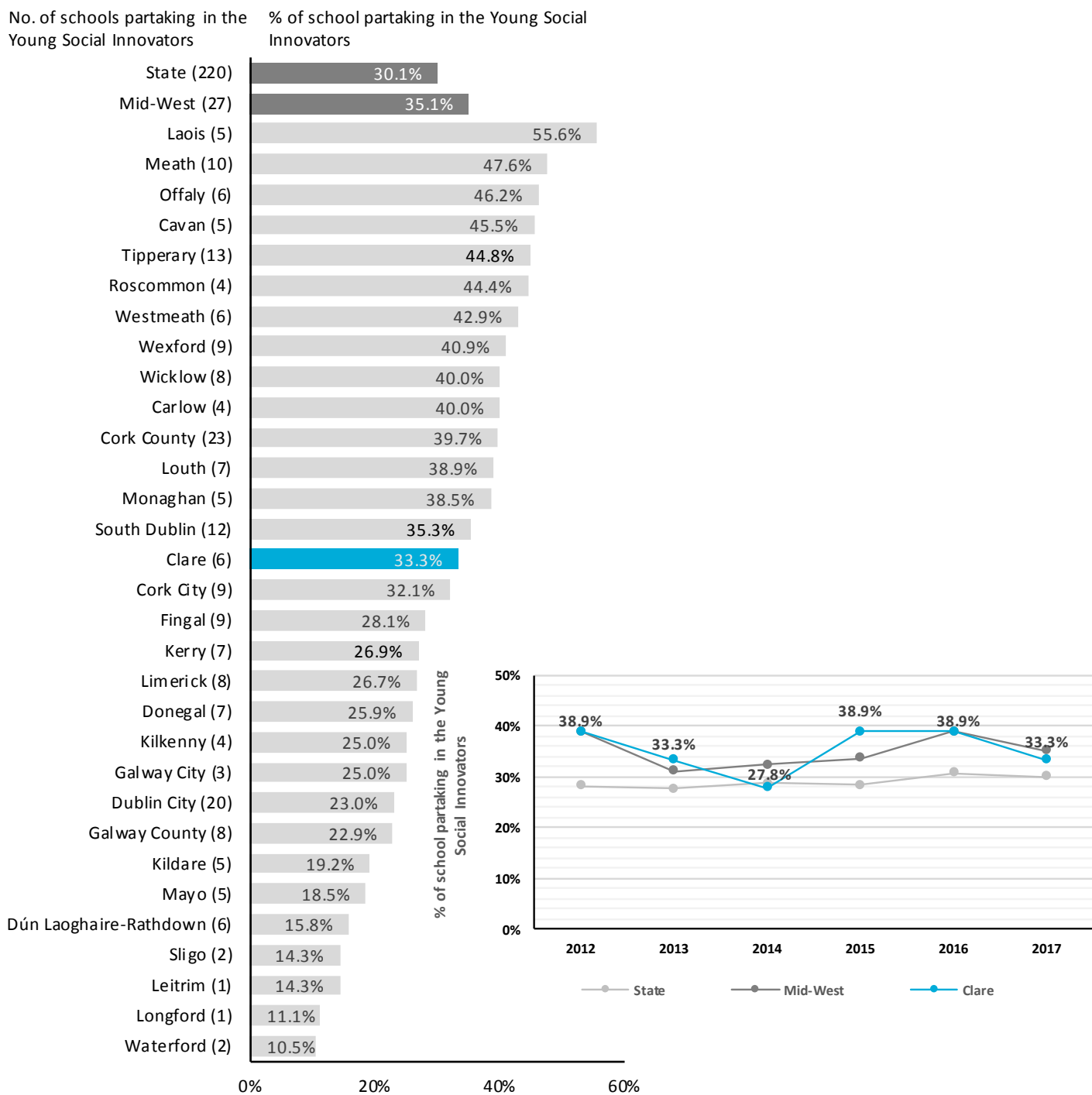


Figure 7.1: Schools Participating in the Young Social Innovators, 2017 (Source: YSI & AIRO)

- The Young Social Innovators (YSI) provide young people with an opportunity to respond to social issues and contribute to building a fair and equal society. The YSI runs a number of programmes and initiatives in post-primary schools including the Social Innovation Awards and the Social Innovation Action Programme. For the purpose of this report information on the number of post-primary schools participating in the YSI was released by Local Authority.
- In 2017, there was 6 post-primary schools participating in the YSI in Clare. This represented 33.3% of the total post-primary schools in Clare and was above the State average of 30.1% and the Mid-West Region average of 24.6%. Relative to the other LAs, Clare recorded the fourteenth highest rate. In contrast, Laois recorded the highest rate at 55.6% and Waterford the lowest at 10.5%.
- In the time period between 2012 and 2017, there has been some fluctuations in the rate of schools participating in the YSI in Clare. Overall the rate has increased from 38.9% in 2012 to 33.3% in 2017. However, this rate has been similar to the State average and has been above Mid-West Regional averages over most of this time.