



CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICES COMMITTEES  
COISTÍ NA SEIRBHÍSI DO LEANAÍ & DO DHAOINE ÓGA

**DUBLIN CITY SOUTH**  
**CATHAIR BHAILE ÁTHA CLIATHA THEAS**  
**CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE'S**  
**SERVICES COMMITTEE**  
**EVIDENCE BASELINE REPORT, 2024**



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Dublin City South  
Cathair Bhaile Átha Cliath Theas



## Chairperson Foreword

As Chair of the Dublin City South Children and Young People's Services Committee I am delighted to present this Evidence Baseline Report, 2024. As the 2022 Census included a wider range of questions, this has given us a greater insight into the population of the Dublin South CYPSC area. With a particular focus on children and young people's data, the report aims to provide an evidence base to develop and monitor the Dublin City South CYPSC strategic work.

This report provides appropriate and up-to-date statistical profile in sections of, Demography, Economy, Education, Health, Security & Connections. Each sections include a detailed map and statistical analysis, using census and other non-census statistics that are available. Each section compares the status of Dublin City South area with other areas both national and regional.

I would like to thank the members of the Dublin City South Children & Young People's services Committee and its' subgroups for all the work they contribute to improving outcomes for children & families. We believe this report will be of significant support in planning for and delivery of our new Children and Young People's Plan 2024-2027. I would also like to acknowledge Aoife Dowling, researcher for her expertise and professionalism in compiling this report .

Gráinne Sullivan

Chair, Dublin City South Children and Young People's Services Committee

March 2024

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.

- Since 2011 population growth in Dublin City South (DCS) has been below that State and regional average. Despite this DCS remains one of the most highly populated CYPSC areas in the State (Census 2022).
- SAs with the highest proportions of youth population are predominantly in the city centre and the south west of DCS (Dublin 10) (Census 2022).
- The city centre, Ballyfermot, Ballsbridge and Ranelagh are the areas with the greatest levels of ethnic diversity (Census 2022).
- Within the city centre there are higher proportions of pre-families and young families while higher proportions of families with school going children are in the suburban areas away from the city centre (Census 2022).
- Since 2017 the birth rate in Dublin City has lowered while the age of mothers has increased (CSO Vital Statistics 2022).
- There has been a decline in the proportion of mothers aged less than 20 years since 2017 (CSO Vital Statistics 2022).
- The proportion of domiciliary births has increased since 2019 (CSO Vital Statistics 2022).
- Between 2018 and 2020 mothers breastfeeding on discharge from hospital decreased, however, in recent years is showing growth (NPRS 2022).
- The proportion of babies being visited by the PHN within 72 hours of leaving hospital remains high across all of the LHOs (HSE Performance Indicators) while the proportion of children receiving their developmental checks is still low as a result of a number of factors (HSE Performance Indicators).
- The Local Health Office (LHO) of Dublin West has some of the highest rates of children and young people waiting for psychology treatment and OT assessments (Parliamentary Questions).
- The LHO of Dublin West has the third highest rate of children and young people accessing treatment for substance misuse in the State (National Drugs Library 2022).
- The LHO of Dublin West has the highest rate of self-harm in females aged 24 years and under in 2020, while the LHO of Dublin South West has the highest rate of self-harm in males aged 24 years and under (NSRF 2022).
- The Local Electoral Area (LEA) of Pembroke (Dublin 4 and Dublin 6) had the highest rate of population who classified their health as 'very good' while the Ballyfermot LEA (Dublin 10) had the highest rate of population who classified their health as 'very bad' (Census 2022).
- The LEA of Ballyfermot-Drimnagh had the highest proportion of population with no formal or primary only education as well as the lowest proportion of population with 'Third Level' education (Census 2022).
- With a retention rate of 90.1% the Leaving Certificate retention rate in Dublin City was one of the lowest in the country (Department of Education 2022).

- Secondary schools in Dublin 10, 12 and 8 recorded some of the lowest progression rates to third level education in the country while secondary schools in Dublin 4, 6, 6w and 2 recorded the highest (Irish Times 2023).
- The rate of referrals to Tusla has doubled between 2017 and 2022 in Dublin South Central according to Tusla. While 44.4% of open cases in Dublin South Central were without an allocated social worker in Q4 2022.
- There are 6 extremely disadvantaged SAs in DCS, of which 5 are along the quays and have a high youth population according to the Pobal HP Deprivation Index in 2022.
- Over 40% of families in the inner city and Ballyfermot were lone parent families according to Census 2022.
- This areas with the highest proportions households with a housing tenure of rented from a private landlord are in the city centre LEAs (Census 2022).
- In 2022, the LA of Dublin City has the third highest rate of families with children on social housing waiting lists when compared to the other LAs (Summary of Social Housing Assessments).
- More affluent areas in the east of DCS are more likely to have broadband internet connection and be participating in regular volunteering than areas in the west of DCS where low levels of internet connection and volunteering were recorded (Census 2022).

<b>Introduction &amp; Methodology</b>	<b>8</b>	Indicator 2.2: Average age of mothers, 2021	53
		Indicator 2.3: Births to mothers aged less than 20 years, 2021	54
<b>Demographic Profile</b>	<b>10</b>	Indicator 2.4: Antenatal care attendance, 2021	55
Indicator 1.1: Population Change 2016 to 2022	12	Indicator 2.5: Domiciliary births, 2021	56
Indicator 1.2: Five year age groups, 2022	13	Indicator 2.6: Infant mortality, 2021	57
Indicator 1.3: Population Change 2016 to 2022	14	Indicator 2.7: Low birth weight, 2021	58
Indicator 1.4: Population 0 to 4 years, 2022	16	Indicator 2.8: Breastfeeding, 2021	59
Indicator 1.5: Population 5 to 12 years, 2022	18	Indicator 2.9: Public Health Nurse Visits, 2021	60
Indicator 1.6: Population 13 to 17 years, 2022	20	Indicator 2.10: Developmental checks, 2021	61
Indicator 1.7: Population 18 to 24 years, 2022	22	Indicator 2.11: Psychology treatment waiting list, 2022	62
Indicator 1.8: Population 24 years and under, 2022	24	Indicator 2.12: Occupational Therapy waiting list, 2022	63
Indicator 1.9: Young Dependency Ratio, 2022	26	Indicator 2.13: Substance Misuse, 2022	64
Indicator 1.10: Ethnicity: White Irish, 2022	28	Indicator 2.14: Admissions of Children to Psychiatric Hospitals/Units and to Child and Adolescent Units, 2022	65
Indicator 1.11: Ethnicity: White Irish Traveller, 2022	30	Indicator 2.15: Self-harm Females, 2020	66
Indicator 1.12: Ethnicity: Other White, 2022	32	Indicator 2.16: Self-harm Males, 2020	67
Indicator 1.13: Ethnicity: Black or Black Irish, 2022	34	Indicator 2.17: Persons with a disability or long-term health cond, 2022	68
Indicator 1.14: Ethnicity: Asian or Asian Irish, 2022	36	Indicator 2.18: Population with 'very good' health, 2022	70
Indicator 1.15: Ethnicity: Other, 2022	38	Indicator 2.19: Population with 'very bad' health, 2022	72
Indicator 1.16: Families: Pre-family, 2022	40		
Indicator 1.17: Families: Pre-school, 2022	42		
Indicator 1.18: Families: Early school, 2022	44	<b>Achieving in Learning and Development Profile</b>	<b>74</b>
Indicator 1.19: Families: Pre-adolescent, 2022	46	Indicator 3.1: Education attainment, 2022	76
Indicator 1.20: Families: Adolescent, 2022	48	Indicator 3.2: Mothers education attainment, 2022	77
		Indicator 3.3: Education: No formal or primary only, 2022	78
		Indicator 3.4: Education: Secondary, 2022	80
		Indicator 3.5: Education: Technical/Certificate/Apprentice, 2022	82
<b>Active and Healthy Profile</b>	<b>50</b>		
Indicator 2.1: Birth Rate, 2021	52		

Indicator 3.6: Education: Third level, 2022	84	Indicator 5.6: Housing Tenure: Rented from Voluntary or Co-operative Housing Body, 2022	120
Indicator 3.7: ECCE Vacancy and placed per 100 children, 2022/23	86	Indicator 5.7: Labour Force: Unemployed, 2022	122
Indicator 3.8: Children aged 0 to 4 attending childcare, 2022	88	Indicator 5.8: Youth Unemployment, 2024	124
Indicator 3.9: Children aged 5 to 14 attending childcare, 2022	90	Indicator 5.9: Social Housing Waiting Lists, 2022	126
Indicator 3.10: Travel to school, college or childcare Green Modes, 2022	92	Indicator 5.10: Family Income Support Payments, 2022	127
Indicator 3.11: Primary Absenteeism, 2021/22	94	Indicator 5.11: Cost of Childcare, 2020/21	128
Indicator 3.12: Post Primary Absenteeism, 2021/22	95	Indicator 5.12: Childcare Workers Pay, 2022	129
Indicator 3.13: Junior Certificate Retention, 2016	96		
Indicator 3.14: Leaving Certificate Retention, 2016	97	<b>Connected, Respected and Contributing to their World Profile</b>	<b>130</b>
Indicator 3.15: Third level progression, 2023	98	Indicator 6.1: Internet connection: Broadband, 2022	132
Indicator 3.16: Progression rates by Secondary School, 2023	99	Indicator 6.2: Internet connection: No internet connection, 2022	134
		Indicator 6.3: Population volunteering regularly, 2022	136
<b>Safe and Protected from Harm Profile</b>	<b>100</b>		
Indicator 4.1: Garda Youth Diversion Referrals	102	<b>Appendix</b>	<b>138</b>
Indicator 4.2: Referrals to Tusla	103	Maps of geographical boundaries	140
Indicator 4.3: Referrals to Tusla by Type, 2022	104		
Indicator 4.4: Children in care of Tusla, 2022	105		
Indicator 4.5: Children in care of Túsła without an allocated social worker, 2022	106		
Indicator 4.6: People living in IPAS Accommodation	107		
<b>Economic Security and Opportunity Profile</b>	<b>108</b>		
Indicator 5.1: Pobal HP Deprivation Index, 2022	110		
Indicator 5.2: One Parent Families, 2022	112		
Indicator 5.3: Housing Tenure: Owned with mortgage or loan, 2022	114		
Indicator 5.4: Housing Tenure: Rented from Private Landlord, 2022	116		
Indicator 5.5: Housing Tenure: Rented from Local Authority, 2022	118		

## Introduction

Children and Young People's Services Committees (CYPSC) are key interagency structures established by Government to plan and coordinate services for children and young people (aged 0-24) and families in every county in Ireland. CYPSC are led by the Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth and are delivered through Tusla, the Child and Family Agency. The purpose of the CYPSC is to secure better outcomes for children and young people through more effective co-operation and collaboration by existing services and through interventions at local level.

Dublin City South CYPSC area covers the Dublin City Council Local authority area, south of the river Liffey. CYPSC is made up of representatives from Statutory, Community & Voluntary services who deliver programmes and initiatives for Children Young people and their families.

CYPSC work towards the five national outcomes for children and young people in Ireland as outlined in Young Ireland: the National Policy Framework for Children and Young People which covers the period 2023-2028.

These are that children and young people are:

1. Are active and healthy
2. Are achieving in learning and development
3. Are safe and protected from harm
4. Have economic security and opportunity
5. Are connected, respected and contributing to their world

Dublin City South (DCS) have commissioned this evidence baseline report in order to enhance the development of their Children Young People's Plan (CYPP), a 3 year planning framework. It will provide detailed baseline from where DCS CYPSC can identify areas of concern and strengths as well as formulate goals and objectives that will be progressed throughout the lifetime of the CYPP.

### About the Report:

The aim of this report is to document and visualise the most up-to-date datasets relating to children and young people in Dublin City South. This report has been developed in line with the five national outcomes as outlined in Young Ireland and contains seven sections:

Chapter 1 provides an introduction and methodology

Chapter 2 outlines the demographic profile of DCS

Chapter 3 examines the health-related indicators of children and young people in DCS

Chapter 4 explores education based statistics

Chapter 5 sets out data around the safety of children and young people



Chapter 6 describes various economic related datasets

Chapter 7 illustrates how children and young people in DCS are connected and participated in their world

### **Methodology**

This report was developed in collaboration with the DCS CYPSC coordinator as well as the CYPSC main committee. This report outlines over 75 indicators utilising a range of sources including:

- HSE Business Information Unit

- The Central Statistics Office (CSO)

- Department of Social Protection (DSP)

- Pobal

- Department of Education and Skills

- National Perinatal Reporting System (NPRS)

- National Drug Treatment Reporting System (NDTRS)

- National Suicide Research Foundation (NSRF)

- An Garda Síochána

- Tusla - The Child & Family Agency

This report provides a single view of each indicator using both raw numbers when available (showing the true scale of numbers across the county) and percentages (useful for comparative analysis).

As data has been accessed from a number of different sources, as outlined above a number of different boundaries have been utilised for this report. All of these boundaries are outlined in the Appendix of this report.

For each Census 2022 a range of comparative geographies, State, Regional (Eastern & Midlands, Dublin), neighbouring CYPSC areas and Local Electoral Areas, are utilised to assist the reader in understanding the relative position of the DCS CYPSC area to other areas.

# Section 1

## Demographic Profile



## Demographic Profile

Indicator 1.1: Population Change 2016 to 2022

Indicator 1.2: Five year age groups, 2022

Indicator 1.3: Population Change 2016 to 2022

Indicator 1.4: Population 0 to 4 years, 2022

Indicator 1.5: Population 5 to 12 years, 2022

Indicator 1.6: Population 13 to 17 years, 2022

Indicator 1.7: Population 18 to 24 years, 2022

Indicator 1.8: Population 24 years and under, 2022

Indicator 1.9: Young Dependency Ratio, 2022

Indicator 1.10: Ethnicity: White Irish, 2022

Indicator 1.11: Ethnicity: White Irish Traveller, 2022

Indicator 1.12: Ethnicity: Other White, 2022

Indicator 1.13: Ethnicity: Black or Black Irish, 2022

Indicator 1.14: Ethnicity: Asian or Asian Irish, 2022

Indicator 1.15: Ethnicity: Other, 2022

Indicator 1.16: Families: Pre-family, 2022

Indicator 1.17: Families: Pre-school, 2022

Indicator 1.18: Families: Early school, 2022

Indicator 1.19: Families: Pre-adolescent, 2022

Indicator 1.20: Families: Adolescent, 2022

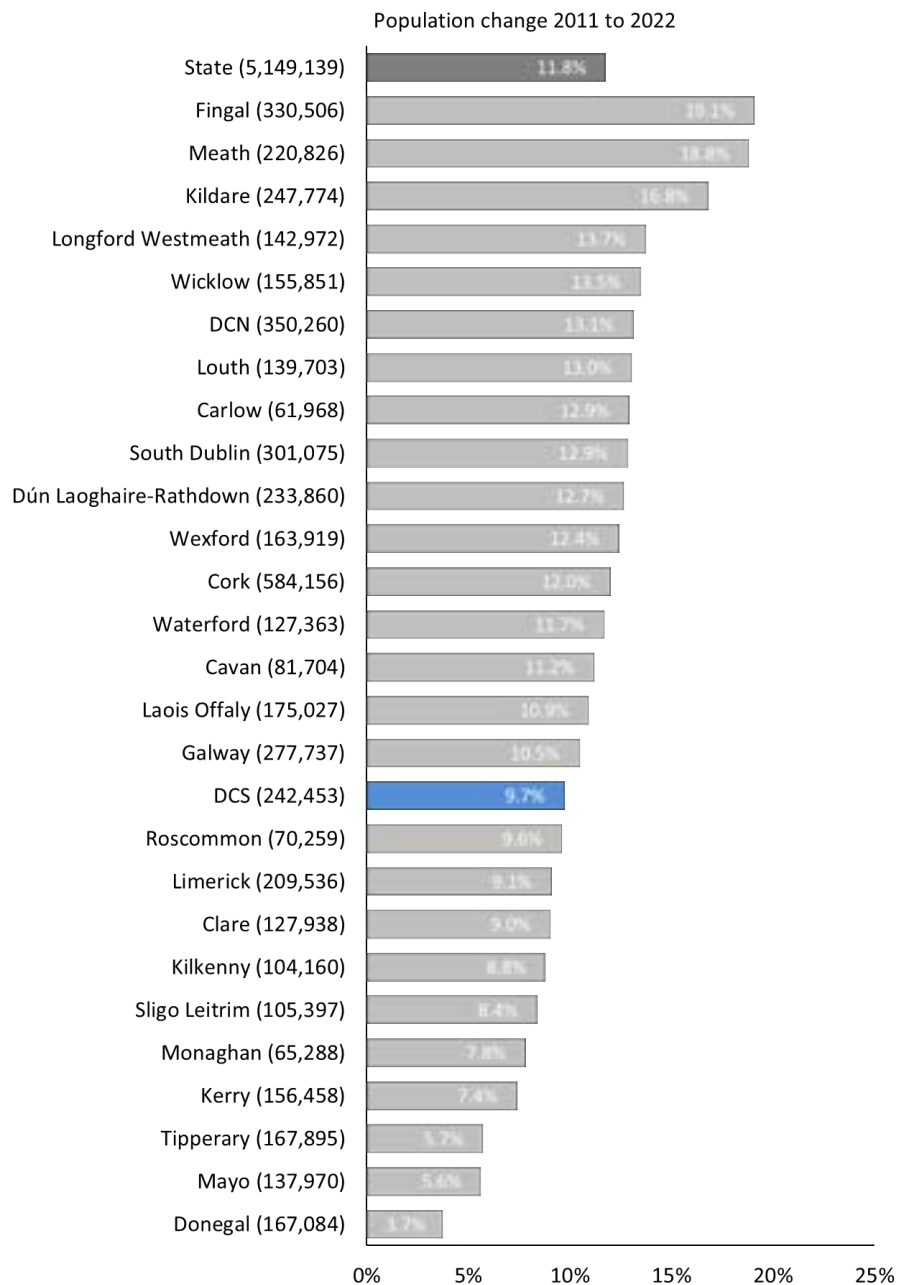


Figure 1.1: Population Change 2011 to 2022 (Source: Census 2022)

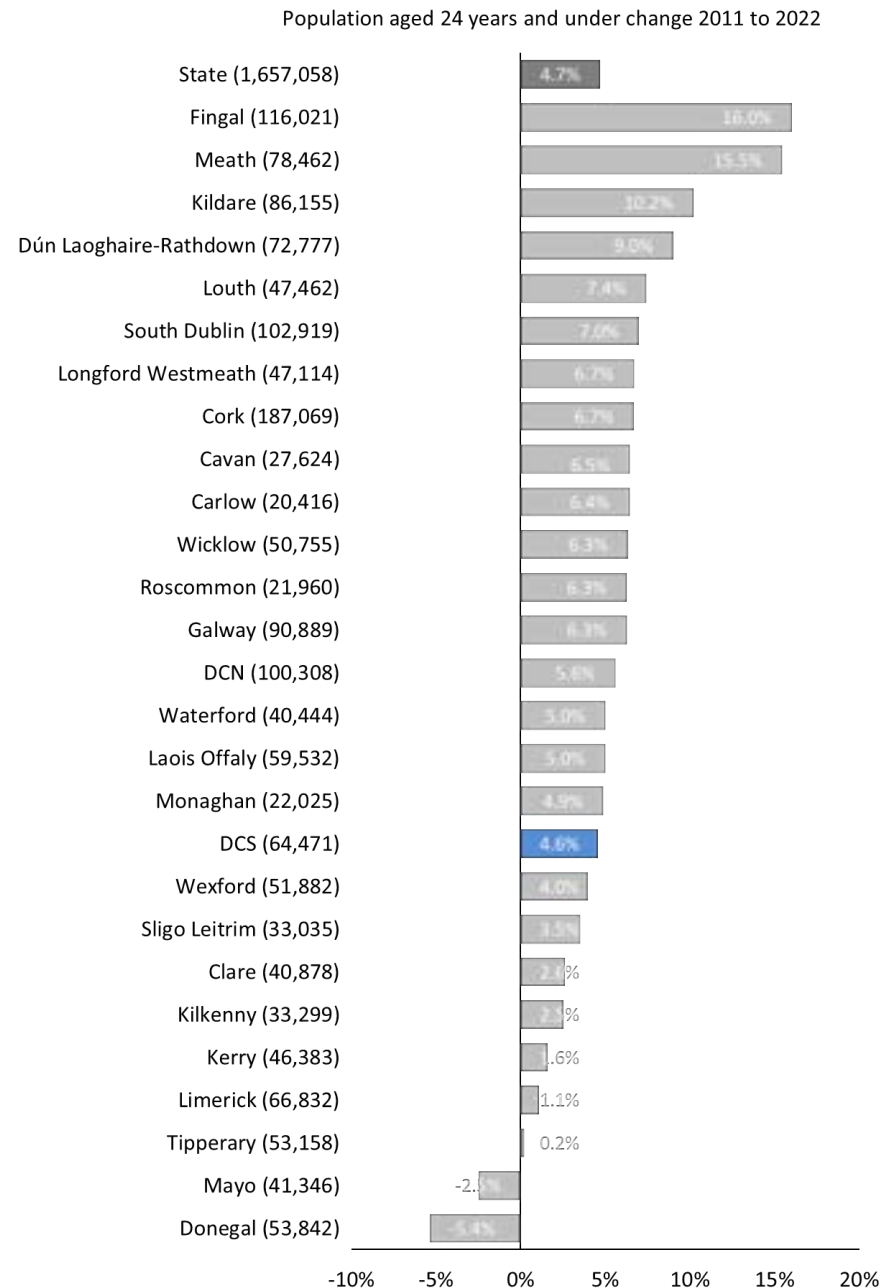


Figure 1.2: Population Change Population aged 24 years and under 2011 to 2022 (Source: Census 2022)

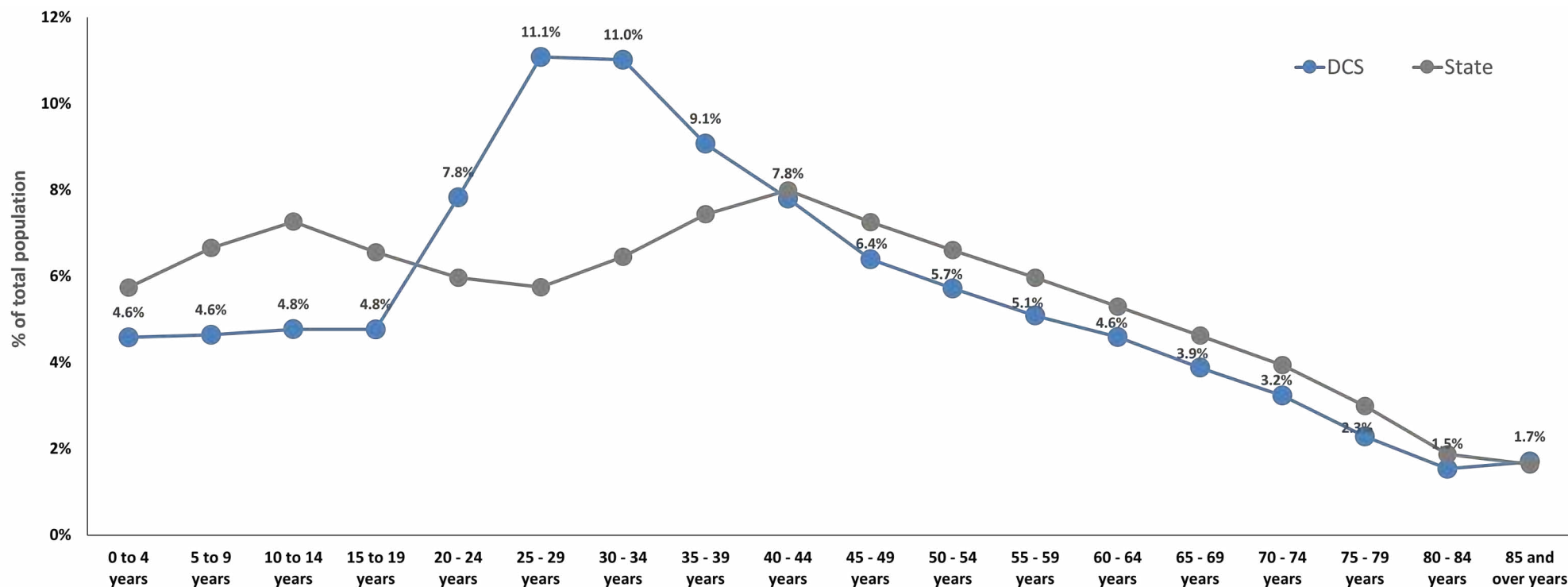


Figure 1.3: Five year age –groups 2022 (Source: Census 2022)

- According to Census 2022, there were 242,453 people residing in the DCS CYPSC area (Figure 1.1). Between 2011 and 2022, the population grew by 9.7% or 22,336 (Figure 1.1). This rate of population growth was lower than the State average (11.8%) and the Dublin regional average of 13.5%.
- An examination of the percentage change of population within the under 24 age group reveals the same level of growth (Figure 1.2) was not seen within this group as the overall population. Relative to the other CYPSC areas, DCS had the 10th lowest growth in the under 24 age group.
- 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. There are some variations in certain areas, for example, DCS has an extremely high young working age population when compared to the State.
- There are some significant variations between DCS and the State (Figure 1.3). DCS has a smaller proportion of the population within the young age-cohorts (0 to 4, 5 to 9 etc.). There are a higher proportion younger working age cohorts (20 to 24, 25 to 29 etc.) in DCS when compared to the State. At the other end of the graphic DCS has a much similar proportional share of its population within the elderly age cohorts (55+).

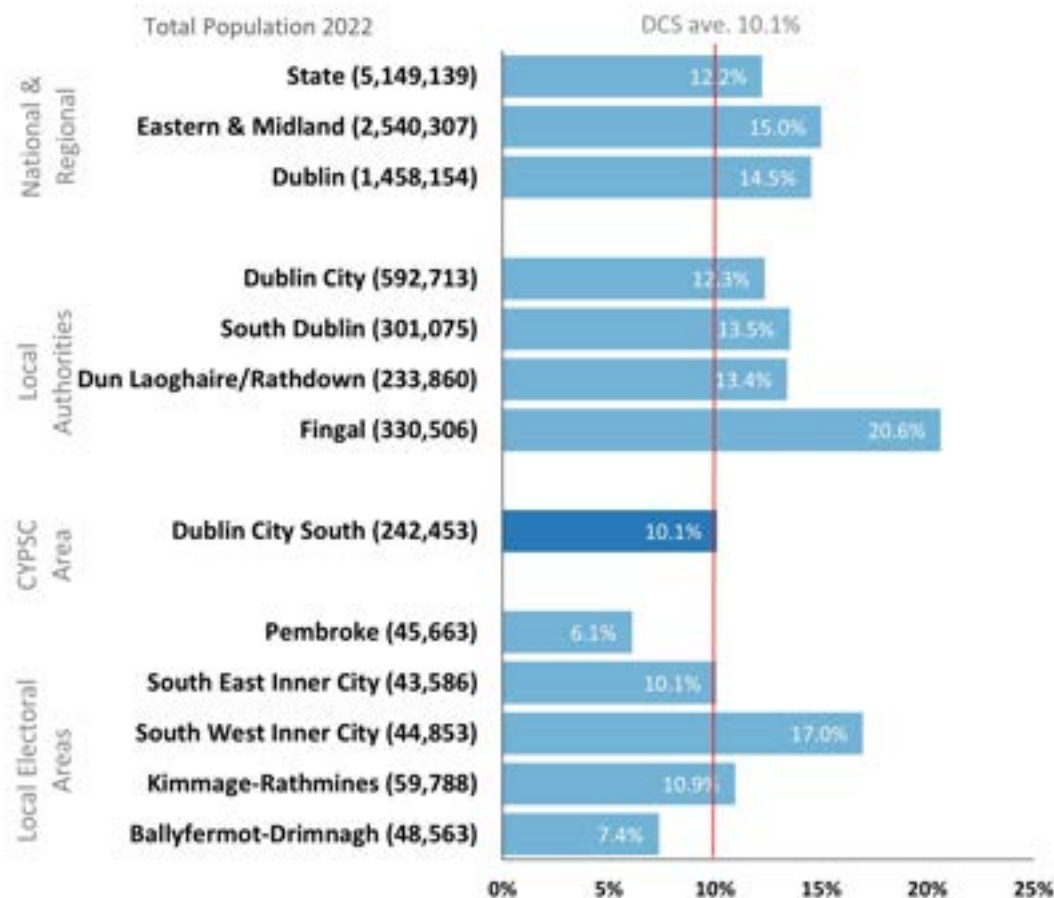
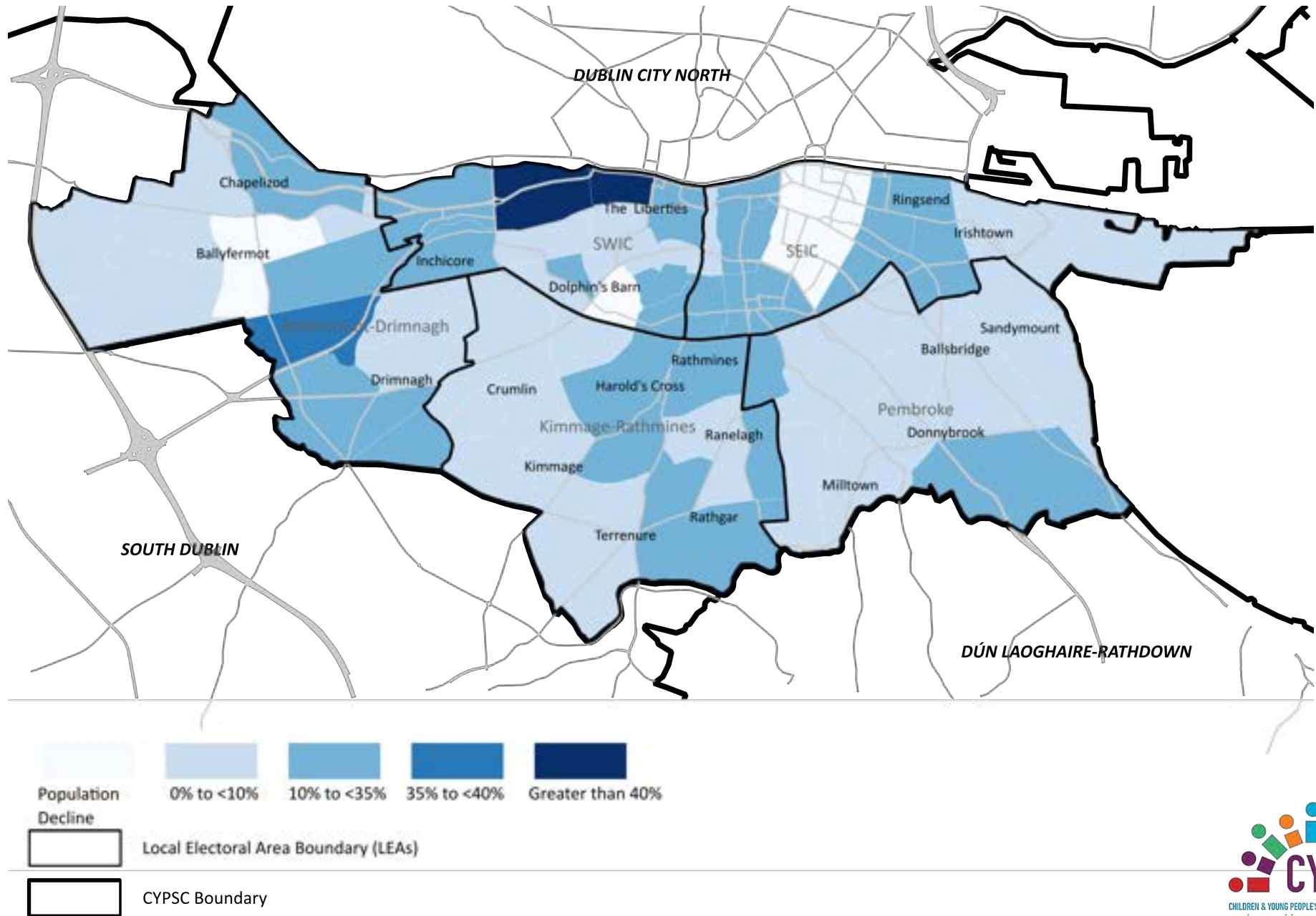


Figure 1.4: Percentage Population Change 2011 to 2022 (Source: Census 2022)

- According to Census 2022, there were 242,453 people residing in the DCS CYPSC area. Between 2011 and 2022, the population grew by 10.1% or 22,336. This rate of population growth was lower than the State average (12.2%) and just below the Dublin regional average of 14.5% (Figure 1.4).
- Relative to all other CYPSC areas (including DCN), DCS had the eleventh lowest population growth in the State. Fingal recorded the highest rate in the State at 20.6% and Donegal the lowest with a decline of 3.7%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the population growth across the LEAs. The South West Inner City LEA experienced the highest growth by far with a rate of 17.0%. The South East Inner City (10.1%) and Kimmage-Rathmines (10.8%) followed this. Rates were lower in Ballyfermot-Drumragh (7.4%) while the lowest rate of population growth was in Pembroke (6.1%).
- Map 1.1 details the distribution of the population change at ED level throughout DCS. The EDs of Usher A and B (Dublin 8) in the South West Inner City both recorded population growth exceeding 40%, far greater than the DCS average.

## How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

- There was a **10.1%** population increase between 2011 and 2022
- Dublin City had the **lowest** population growth in the Dublin Region
- At **17.0%** The LEA of **South West Inner City** had the highest population growth



Map 1.1: Percentage Population Change 2011 to 2022

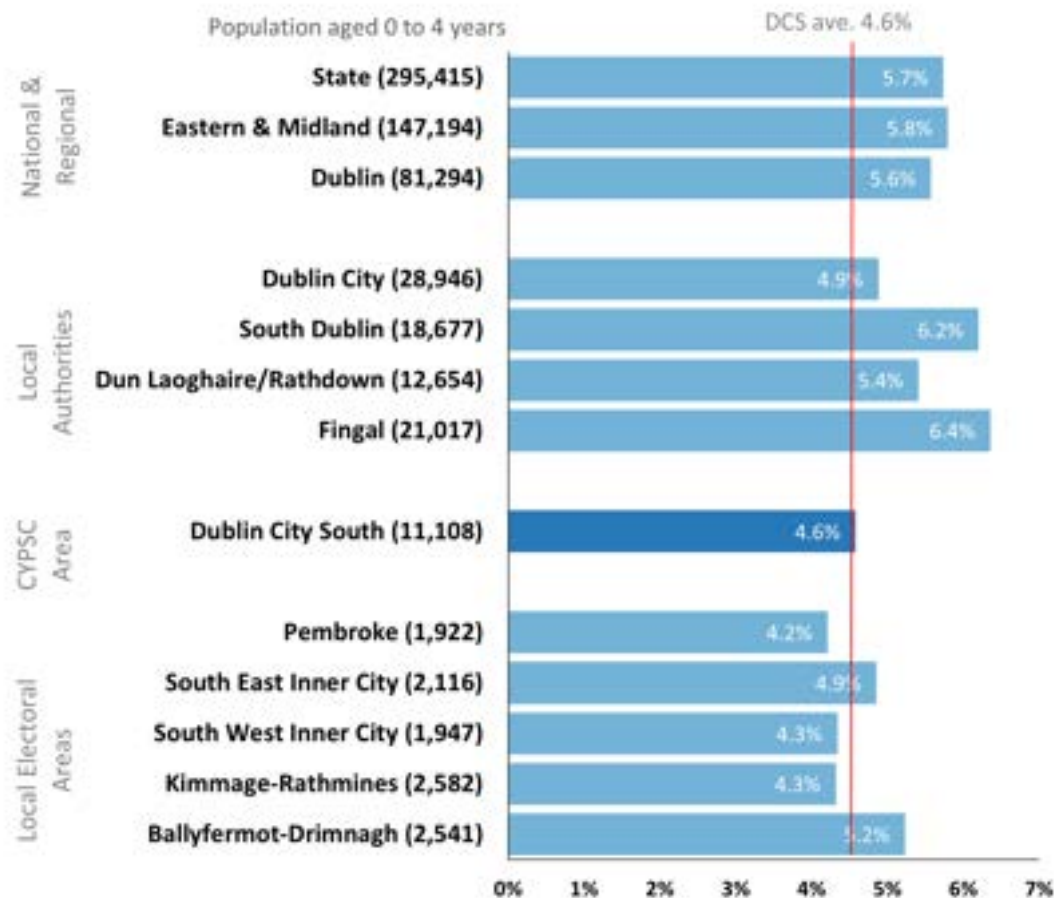


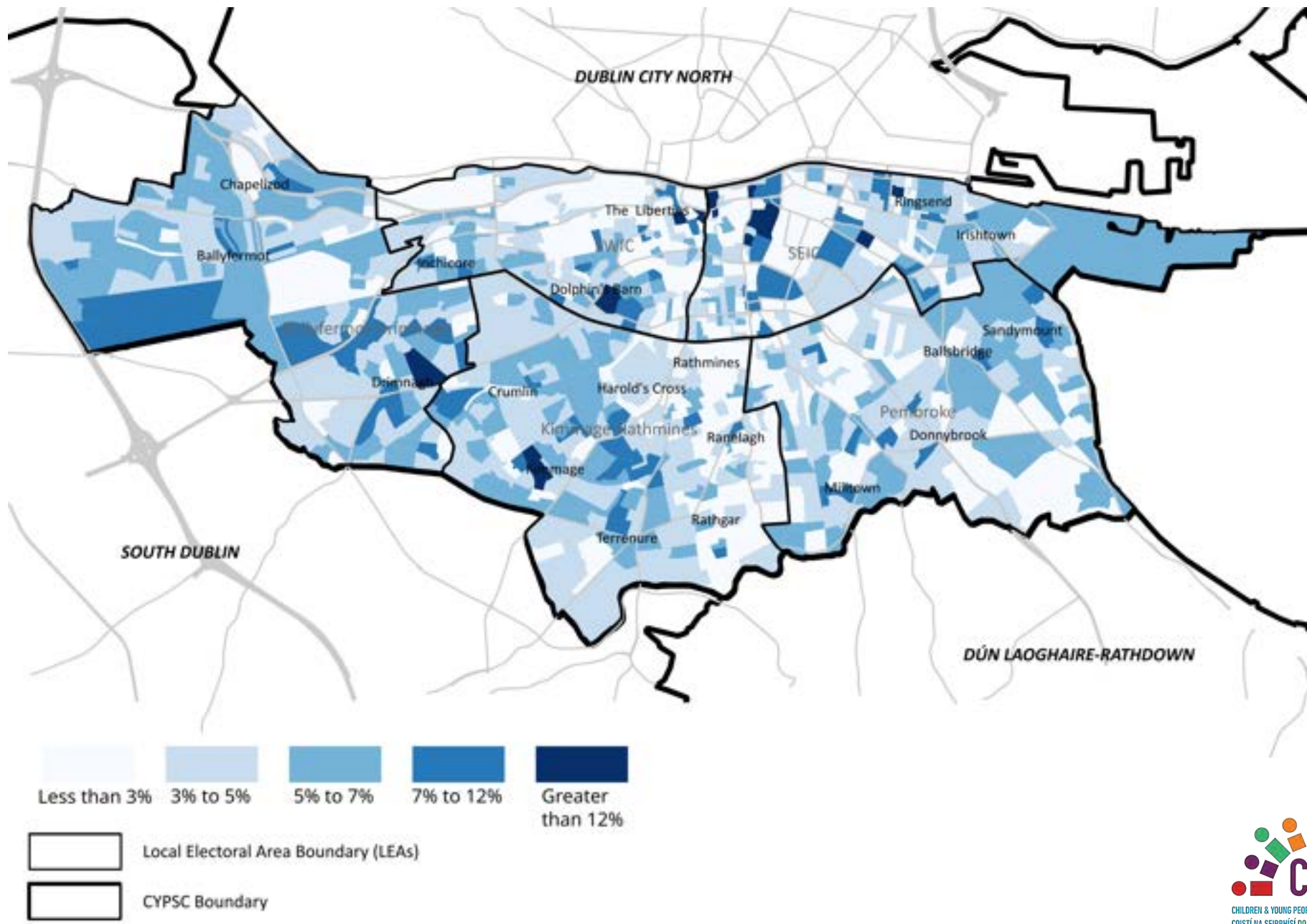
Figure 1.5: Population 0 to 4 years (Source: Census 2022)

- According to Census 2022, there were 11,108 children aged 0 to 4 years residing in the DCS area. This represented 4.6% of the total population in DCS. This proportion was lower than the State average of 5.7%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 5.8% and the Dublin regional average of 5.6% (Figure 1.5).
- Relative to all other CYPSC areas (including DCN), DCS had the lowest proportion of 0 to 4 year olds in the State. Cavan recorded the highest rate in the State at 6.4%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the 0 to 4 age group across the LEAs. The Ballyfermot-Drimnagh LEA had the highest proportion with a rate of 5.2% followed by South East Inner City with a rate of 4.9%. These rates were higher than all other CFSNs: South West Inner City 4.3%, Kimmage-Rathmines (4.3%) and the lowest is Pembroke (4.2%).
- Map 1.2 details the distribution of the 0 to 4 age group at SA level throughout DCS. SAs of the highest proportions of 0 to 4 years are distributed throughout the City Centre near the Liberties (Dublin 8), Wood Quay (Dublin 8), and Ringsend (Dublin 4).

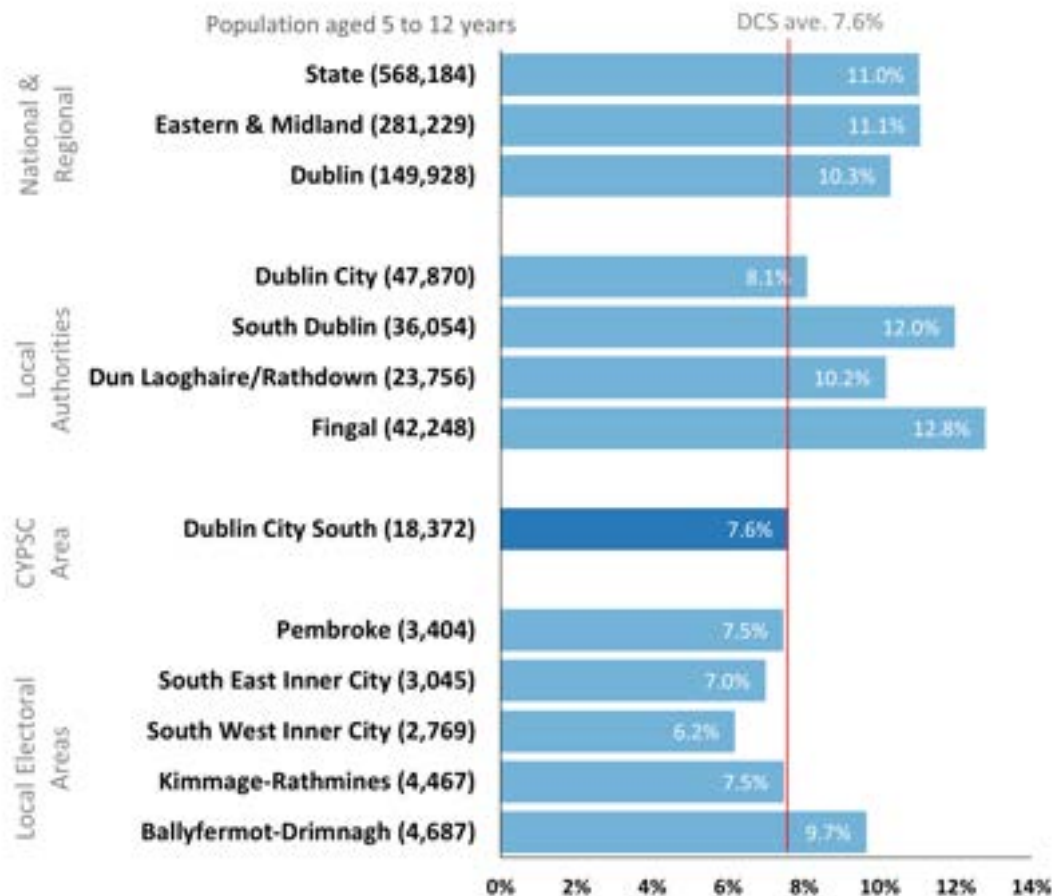
## How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

- A total of **4.6%** of the population in DCS were aged 0 to 4 years in 2022
- This rate has **decreased** since 2016
- DCS had the **lowest** proportion of 0 to 4 year olds in the Dublin Region
- At **5.2%** the LEA of **Ballyfermot-Drimnagh** had the highest proportion of 0 to 4 year olds





Map 1.2: Population 0 to 4 years

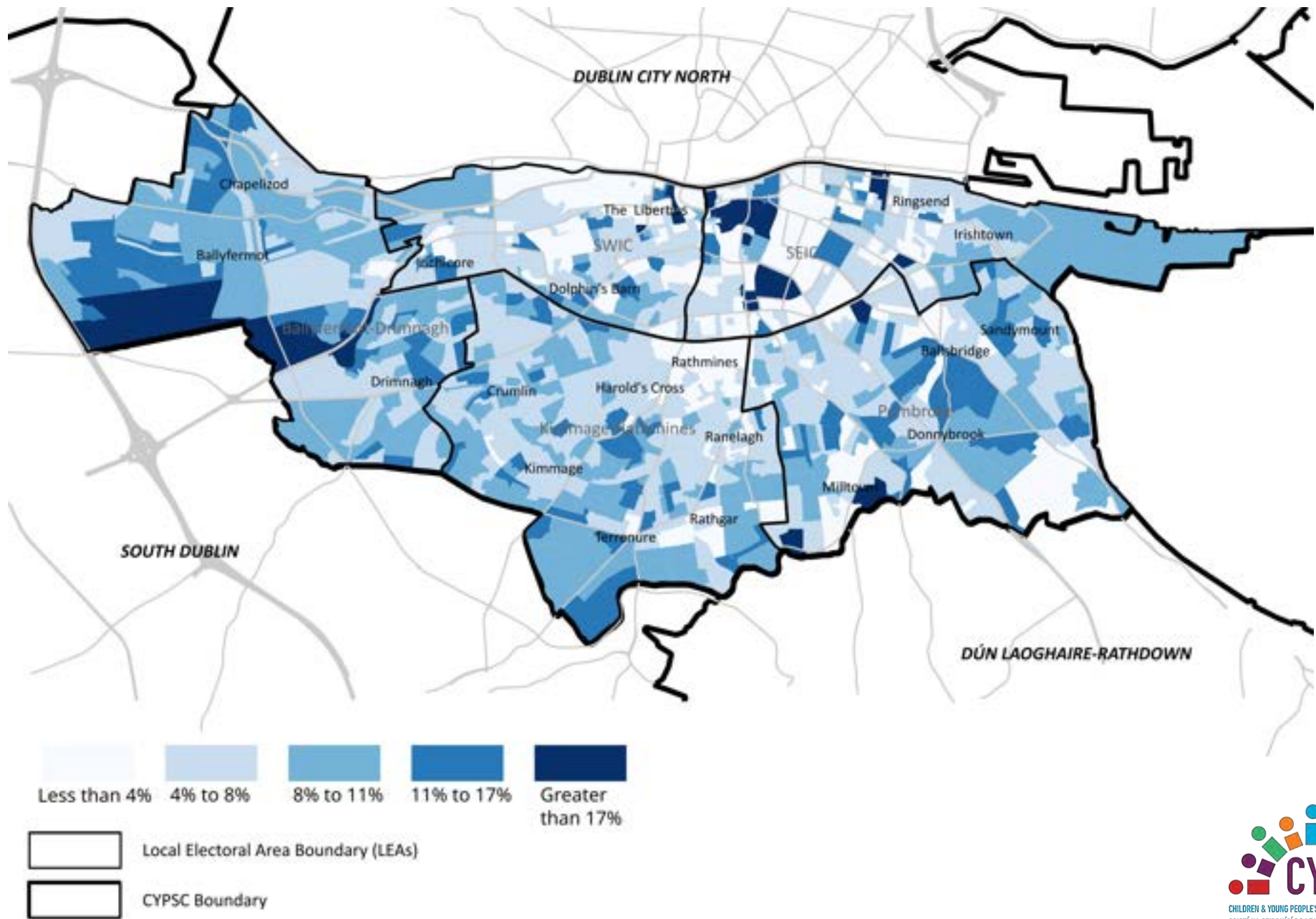


### How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

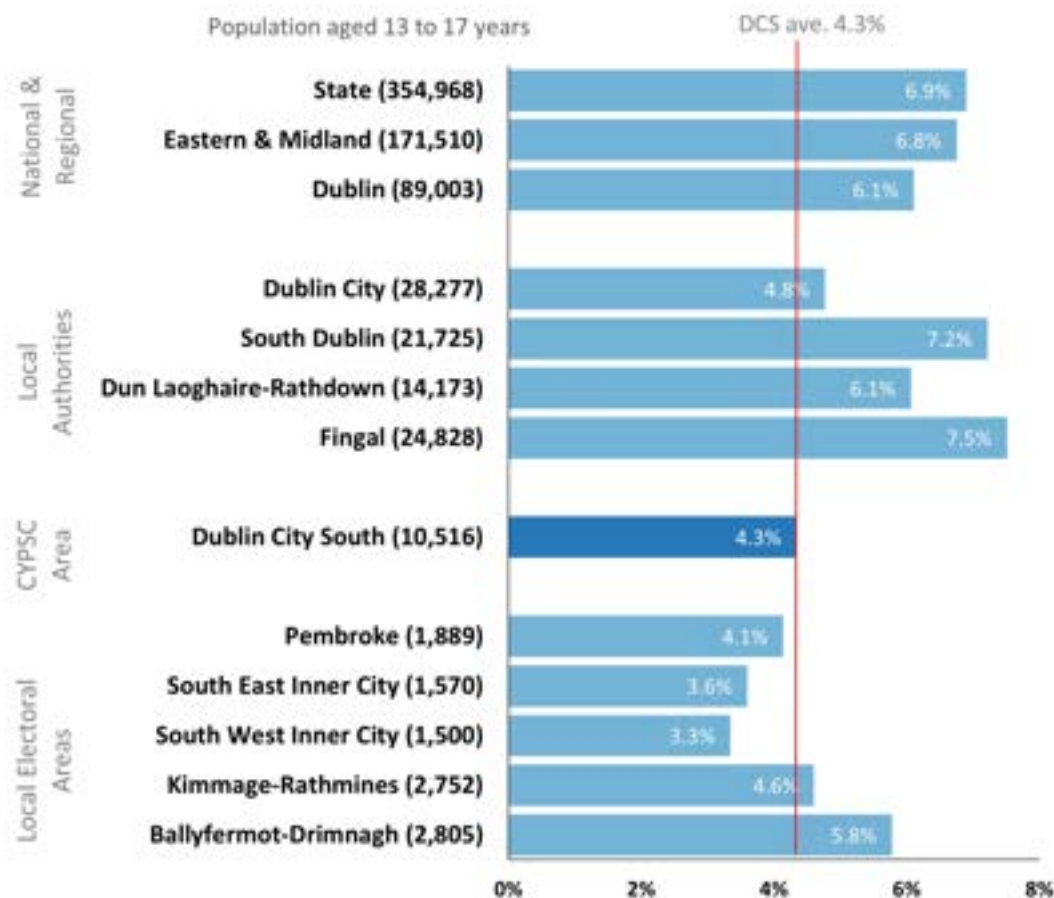
- **7.6%** (or 18,372) of the population are aged 5 to 12 years
- Since 2016 the proportion has **increased**
- This is **lower** than the national average of 11.0%
- DCS has the **lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas
- The LEA of **Ballyfermot-Drumcath** has the **highest** proportion of 5 to 12 year olds

Figure 1.6: Population 5 to 12 years (Source: Census 2022)

- According to Census 2022, there were 18,372 children aged 5 to 12 years residing in the DCS area. This represented 7.6% of the total population in DCS. This proportion was lower than the State average of 11.0%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 11.1% and the Dublin regional average of 10.3% (Figure 1.6)
- Relative to all other CYPSC areas (including DCN), DCS had the lowest proportion of 5 to 12 year olds in the State. Meath recorded the highest rate in the State at 12.9%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the 5 to 12 age group across the LEAs. The Ballyfermot-Drumcath LEA had the highest proportion with a rate of 9.7% followed by Pembroke with a rate of 7.5% and Kimmage-Rathmines (7.5%). These rates were higher than the other LEAs of South East Inner City (7.0%) and South West Inner City (6.2%).
- Map 1.3 details the distribution of the 5 to 12 age group at SA level throughout DCS. As with the highest proportion of proportions of 5 to 12 years are in the city centre adjacent to Wood Quay and The Liberties (Dublin 8), as well as in the periphery of Ballyfermot (Dublin 10) and Milltown (Dublin 6).



Map 1.3: Population 5 to 12 years

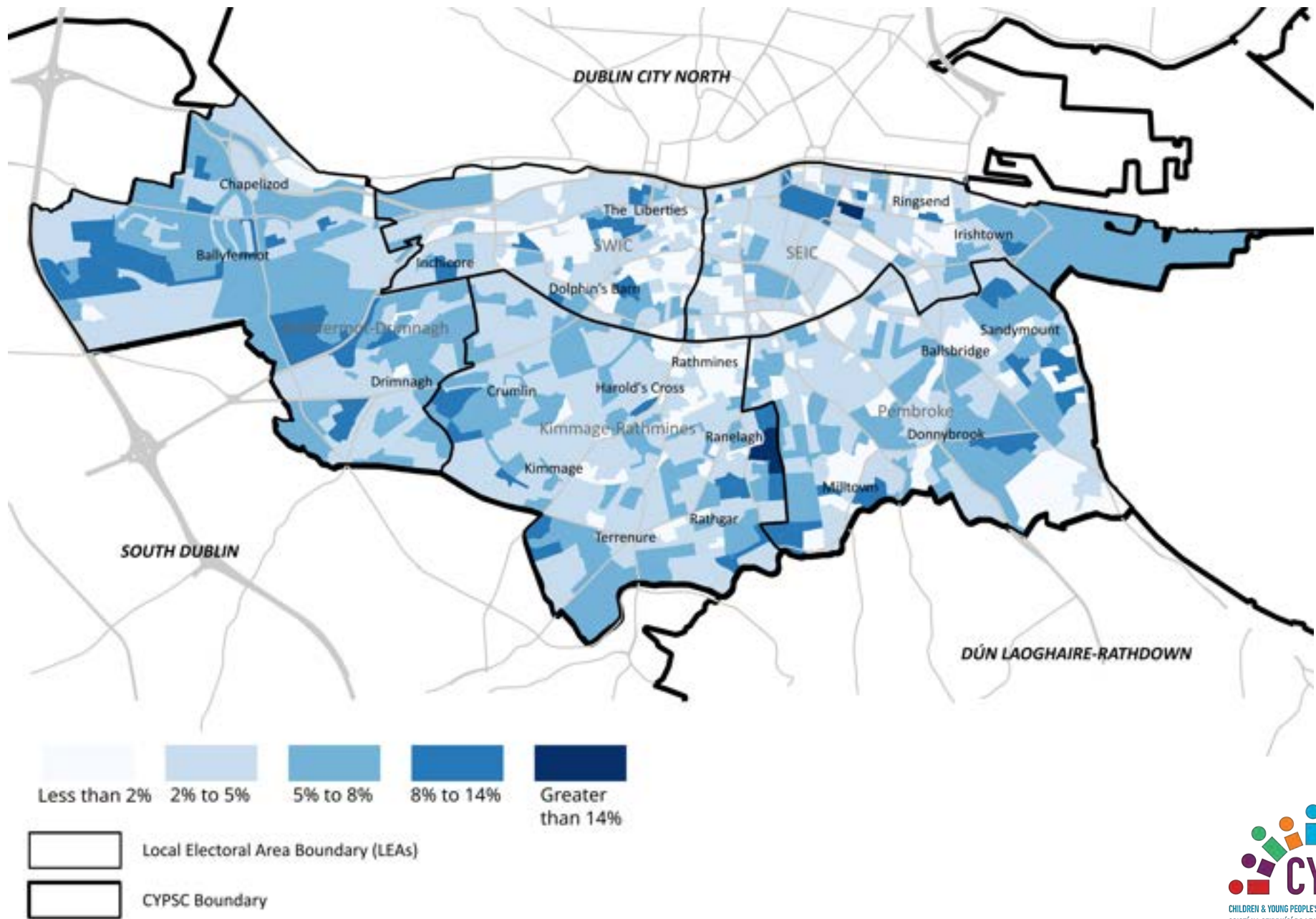


### How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

- **4.3%** (or 10,516) of the population are aged 13 to 17 years
- Since 2016 the proportion has **increased**
- This is **lower** than the national average of 6.9%
- DCS has the **lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas
- The LEA of **Ballyfermot-Drumagh** has the **highest** proportion of 13 to 17 year olds

Figure 1.7: Population 13 to 17 years (Source: Census 2022)

- According to Census 2022, there were 18,372 children aged 13 to 17 years residing in the DCS area. This represented 4.3% of the total population in DCS. This proportion was lower than the State average of 6.9%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 6.8% and the Dublin regional average of 6.1% (Figure 1.7).
- Relative to all other CYPSC areas (including DCN), DCS had the lowest proportion of 13 to 17 year olds in the State. Meath recorded the highest rate in the State at 7.9%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the 13 to 17 age group across the LEAs. The Ballyfermot-Drumagh LEA had the highest proportion with a rate of 5.8% followed by Kimmage Rathmines with a rate of 4.6% and Pembroke (4.1%). These rates were higher than the other LEAs of South East Inner City (3.6%) and South West Inner City (3.3%).
- Map 1.4 details the distribution of the 13 to 17 age group at SA level throughout DCS. SAs with the highest proportion of 13 to 17 year olds are in Ringsend (Dublin 4) and Ranelagh (Dublin 6).



Map 1.4: Population 13 to 17 years

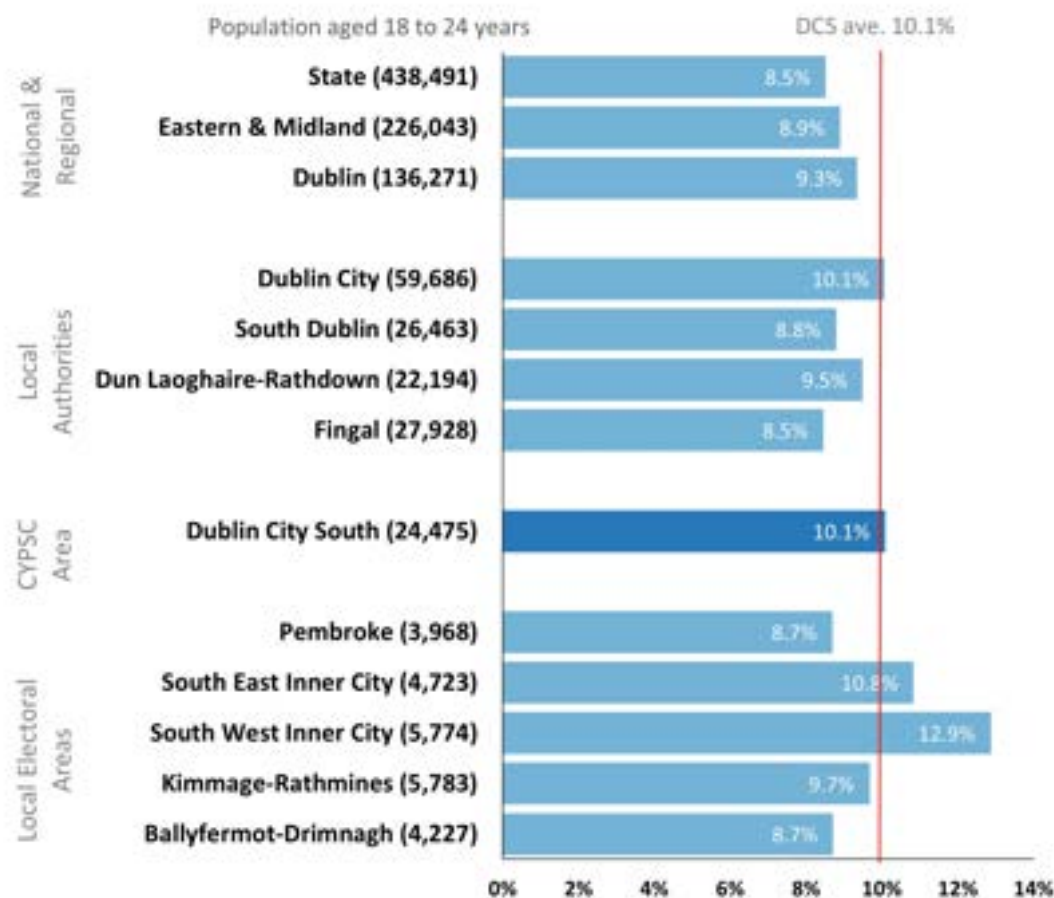
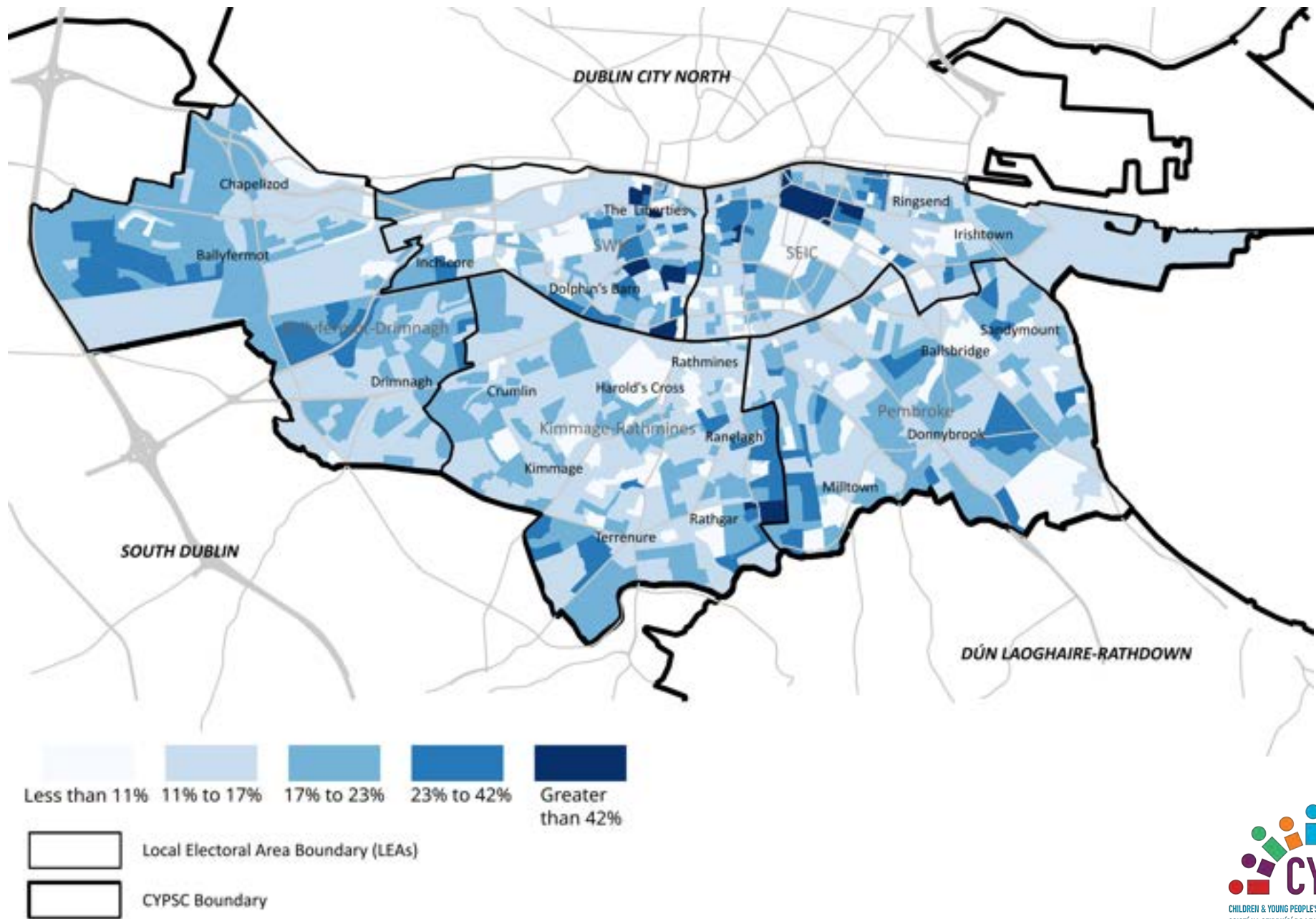


Figure 1.8: Population 18 to 24 years (Source: Census 2022)

- According to Census 2022, there were 10,516 children aged 18 to 24 years residing in the DCS area. This represented 10.1% of the total population in DCS. This proportion was higher than the State average of 8.5%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 8.9% and the Dublin regional average of 9.3%. The high rate of 18 to 24 year olds in Dublin City South is a contrast when compared to the younger age groups. This highlights the number of third level institutions in DCS and the number of third level students attending them (Figure 1.8). Relative to all other CYPSC areas (including DCN), DCS had the highest proportion of 18 to 24 year olds in the State. Mayo recorded the lowest rate in the State at 6.8%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the 18 to 24 age group across the LEAs. The South West Inner City LEA had the highest proportion with a rate of 12.9% followed by South East Inner City with a rate of 10.8%. These were followed by Kimmage-Rathmines (9.7%) while the lowest rates were in Pembroke (8.7%) and Ballyfermot-Drimnagh (8.7%).
- Map 1.5 details the distribution of the 18 to 24 age group at SA level throughout DCS. SAs with the highest proportion of 18 to 24 year olds are distributed throughout the DCS area adjacent to student accommodation in Dublin 2, Dartry (Dublin 6) and Griffith College (Dublin 8).

## How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

- **10.1%** (or 10,516) of the population are aged 18 to 24 years
- Since 2016 the proportion has **decreased**
- This is **higher** than the national average of 8.5%
- DCS has the **highest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas
- The LEA of **South West Inner City** has the **highest** proportion of 18 to 24 year olds



Map 1.5: Population 18 to 24 years

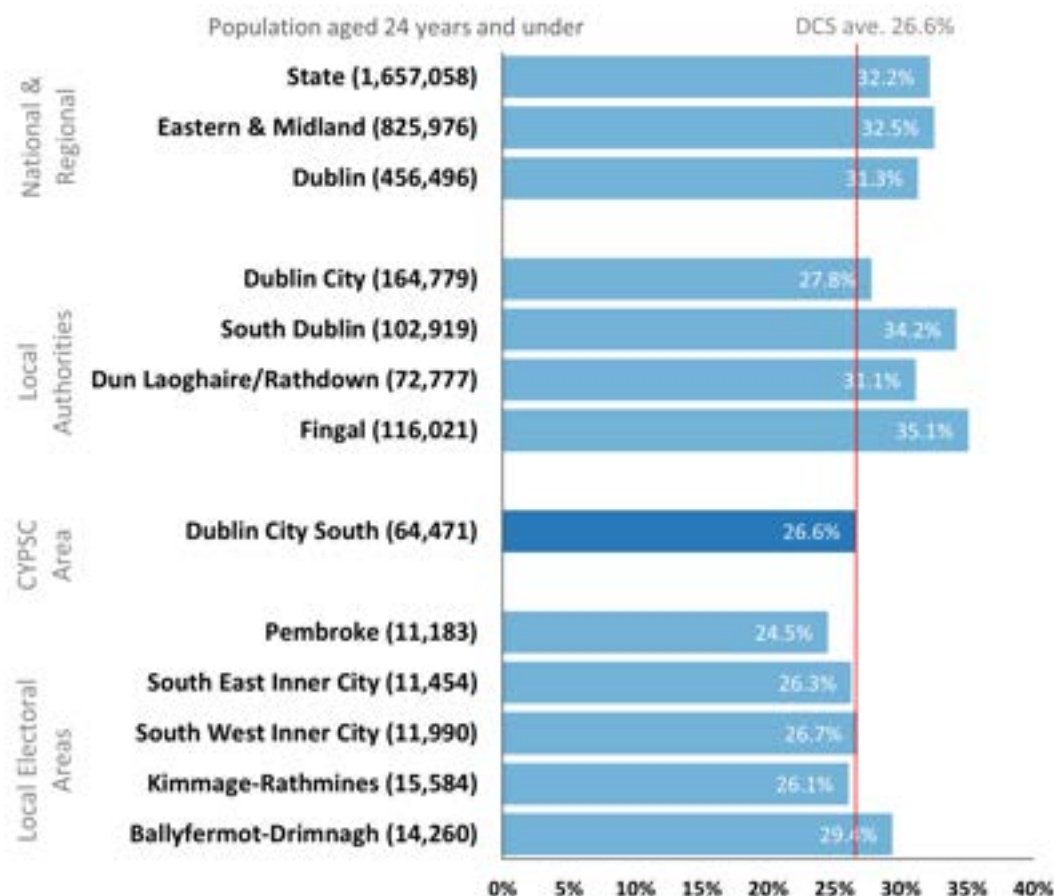


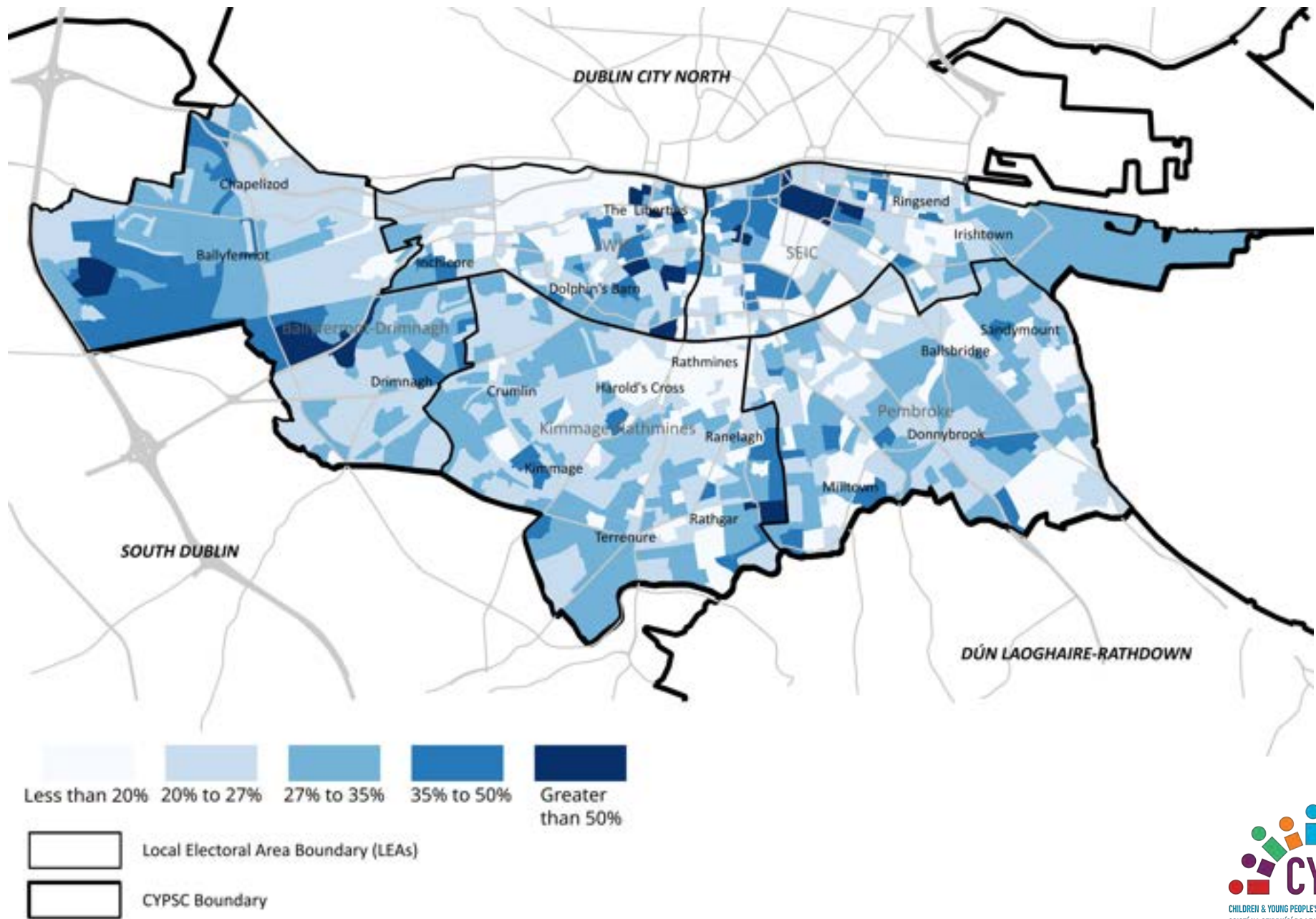
Figure 1.9: Population 24 years and under (Source: Census 2022)

- According to Census 2022, there were 64,471 children aged 0 to 24 years residing in the DCS area. This represented 26.6% of the total population in DCS. This proportion was lower than the State average of 32.2%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 32.5% and the Dublin regional average of 31.3% (Figure 1.9).
- Relative to all other CYPSC areas (including DCN), DCS had the lowest proportion of 0 to 24 year olds in the State. Meath recorded the highest rate in the State at 35.5%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the 0 to 24 age group across the LEAs. The Ballyfermot-Dringnagh LEA had the highest proportion with a rate of 29.4%. This rate was the highest rate by far in DCS. The second highest rate was in the South West Inner City with a rate of 26.7%. These were followed by South East Inner City (26.3%) and Kimmage-Rathmines (26.1%). While the lowest rate was in Pembroke (24.5%).
- Map 1.6 details the distribution of the 0 to 24 age group at SA level throughout DCS. Areas with the highest proportions are evident in Ringsend (Dublin 4), Rathgar (Dublin 6), The Liberties (Dublin 8), Bluebell (Dublin 8), and Ballyfermot (Dublin 10).

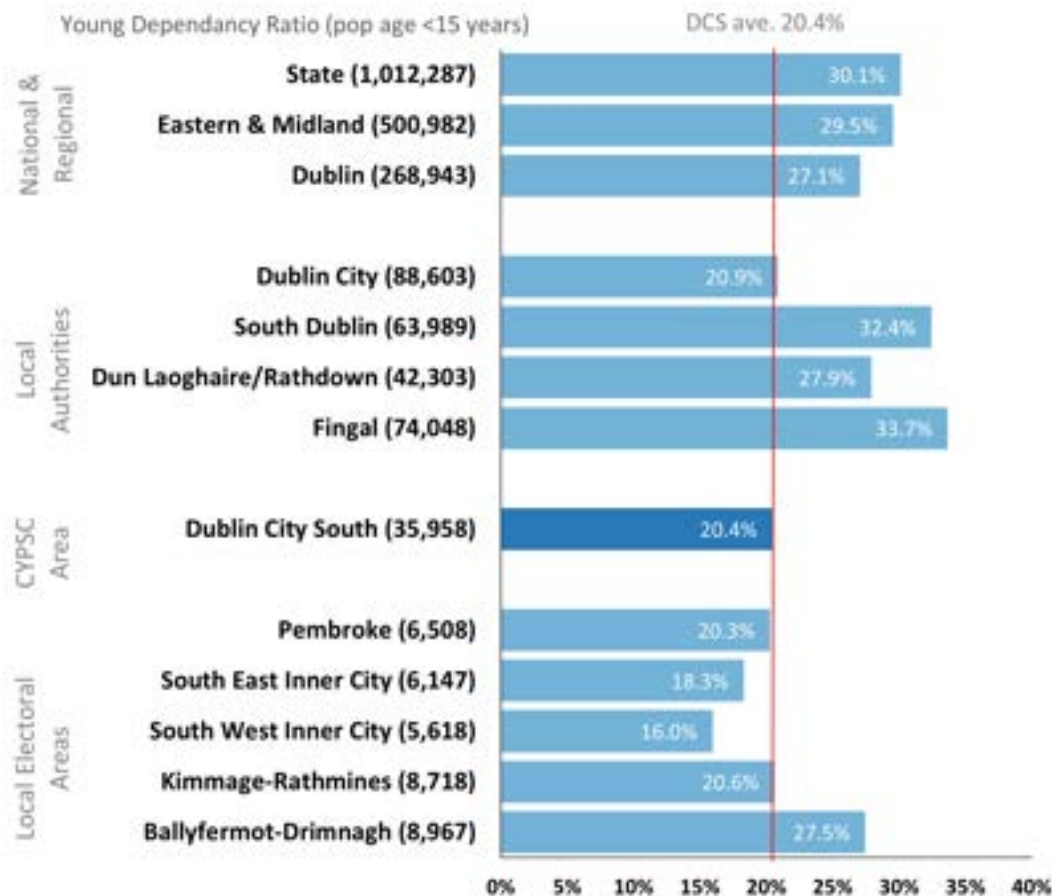
## How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

- **26.6%** (or 64,471) of the population are aged 24 years and under
- Since 2016 the proportion has **increased**
- This is **lower** than the national average of 32.2%
- DCS has the **lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas
- The LEA of **Ballyfermot-Dringnagh** has the **highest** proportion of 0 to 24 year olds





Map 1.6: Population 24 years and under

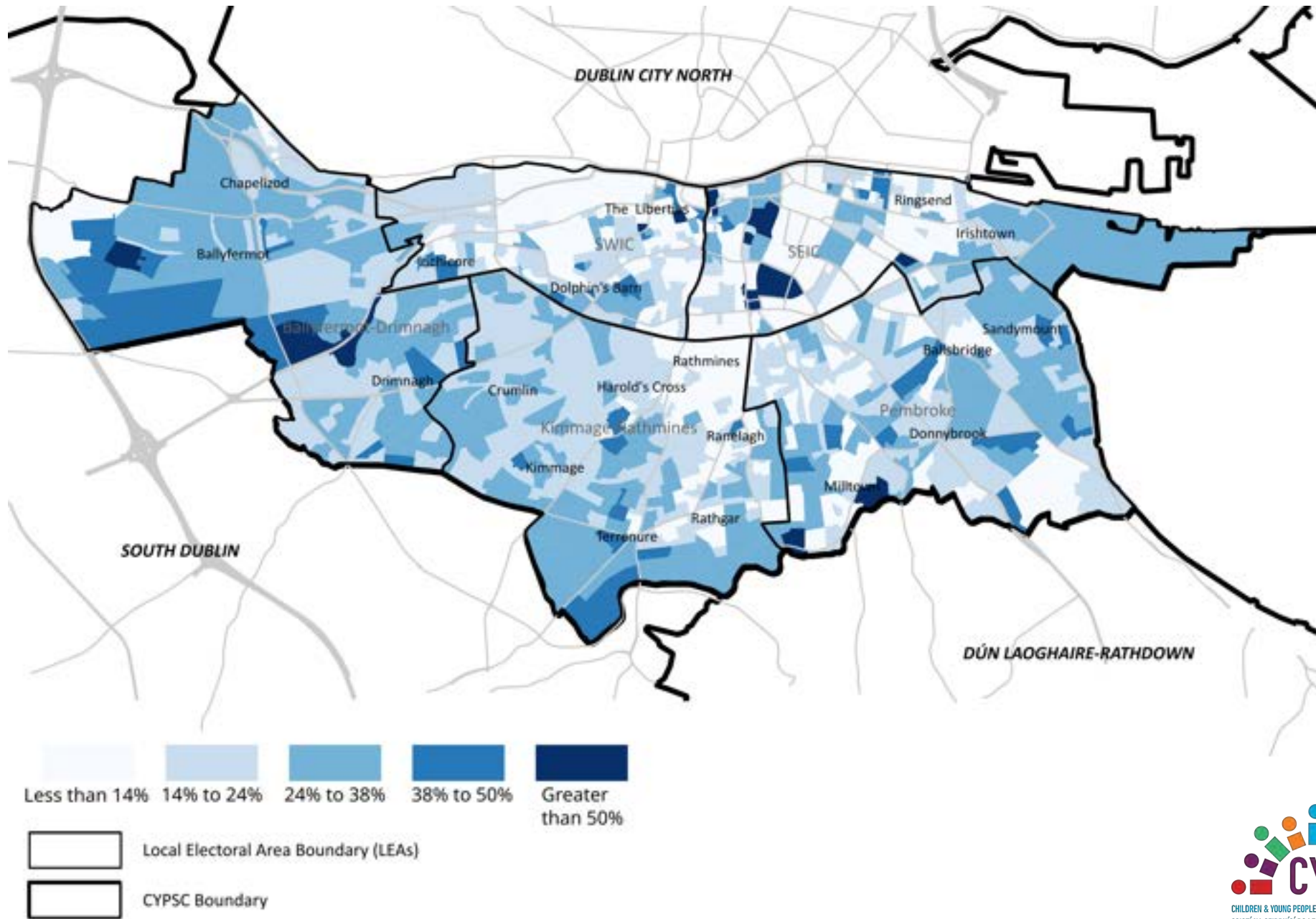


### How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

- The Young Dependency Ratio in DCS is **20.4%**
- Since 2016 the number has **increased**
- This is **lower** than the national average of 30.1%
- DCS has the **lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas
- The LEA of **Ballyfermot-Drirnagh** has the **highest** Young Dependency Ratio

Figure 1.10: Young Dependency Ratio (Source: Census 2022)

- The Young Dependency Rate (YDR) is calculated by taking the population aged less than 15 years and calculating it as a proportion of the population aged 15 to 64. According to Census 2022, the YDR in DCS was 20.4%. This rate is lower than the State ratio of 30.1%, the Eastern and Midlands Region rate of 29.5% and the Dublin regional rate of 27.1% (Figure 1.10). Relative to all other CYPSC areas (including DCN), DCS had the lowest YDR in the State. Meath recorded the highest rate in the State at 38.4%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the YDR age group across the LEAs. The Ballyfermot-Drirnagh LEA had the highest proportion with a rate of 27.5%. This rate was the highest rate by far in DCS. The second highest rate was in Kimmage-Rathmines with a rate of 20.6% and this was followed by Pembroke (20.3%). The lowest rates were in the South East Inner City (18.3%) and South West Inner City (16.0%).
- Map 1.7 details the distribution of the YDR at SA level throughout DCS. Areas with the highest proportions are evident in The Liberties (Dublin 8), Milltown (Dublin 6) and Ballyfermot (Dublin 10).



Map 1.7: Young Dependency Ratio

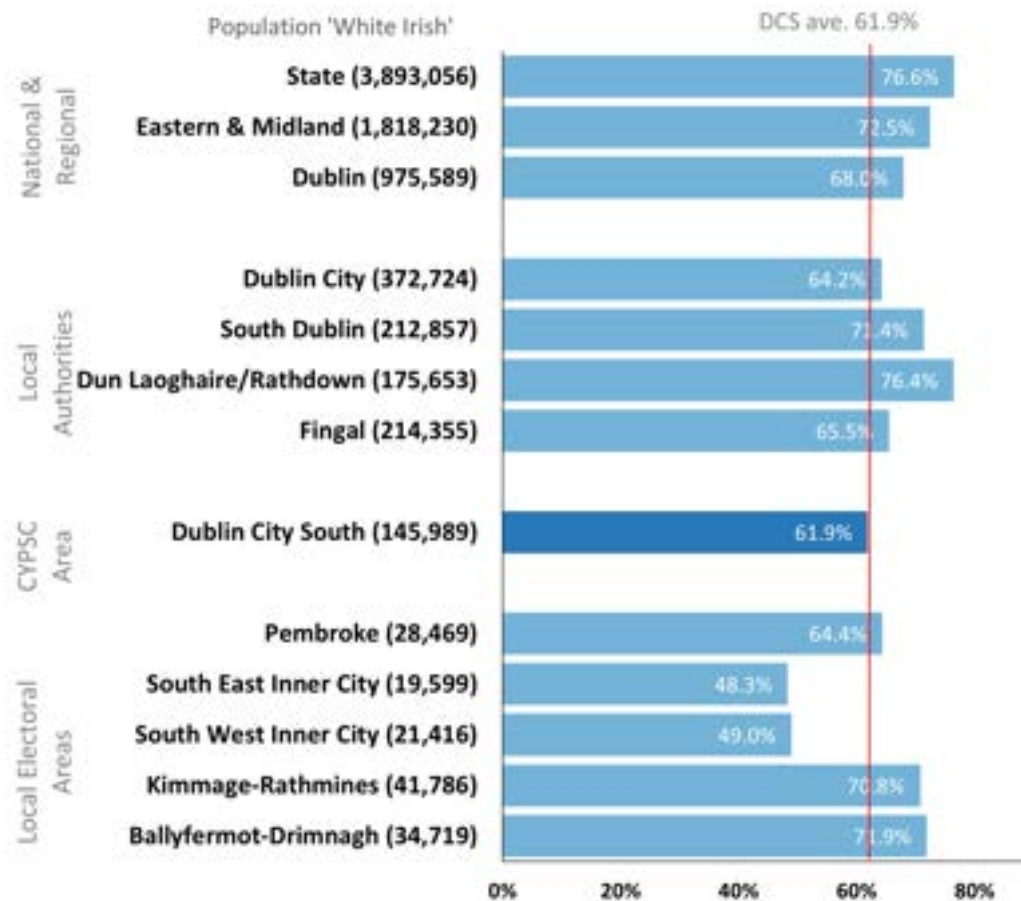
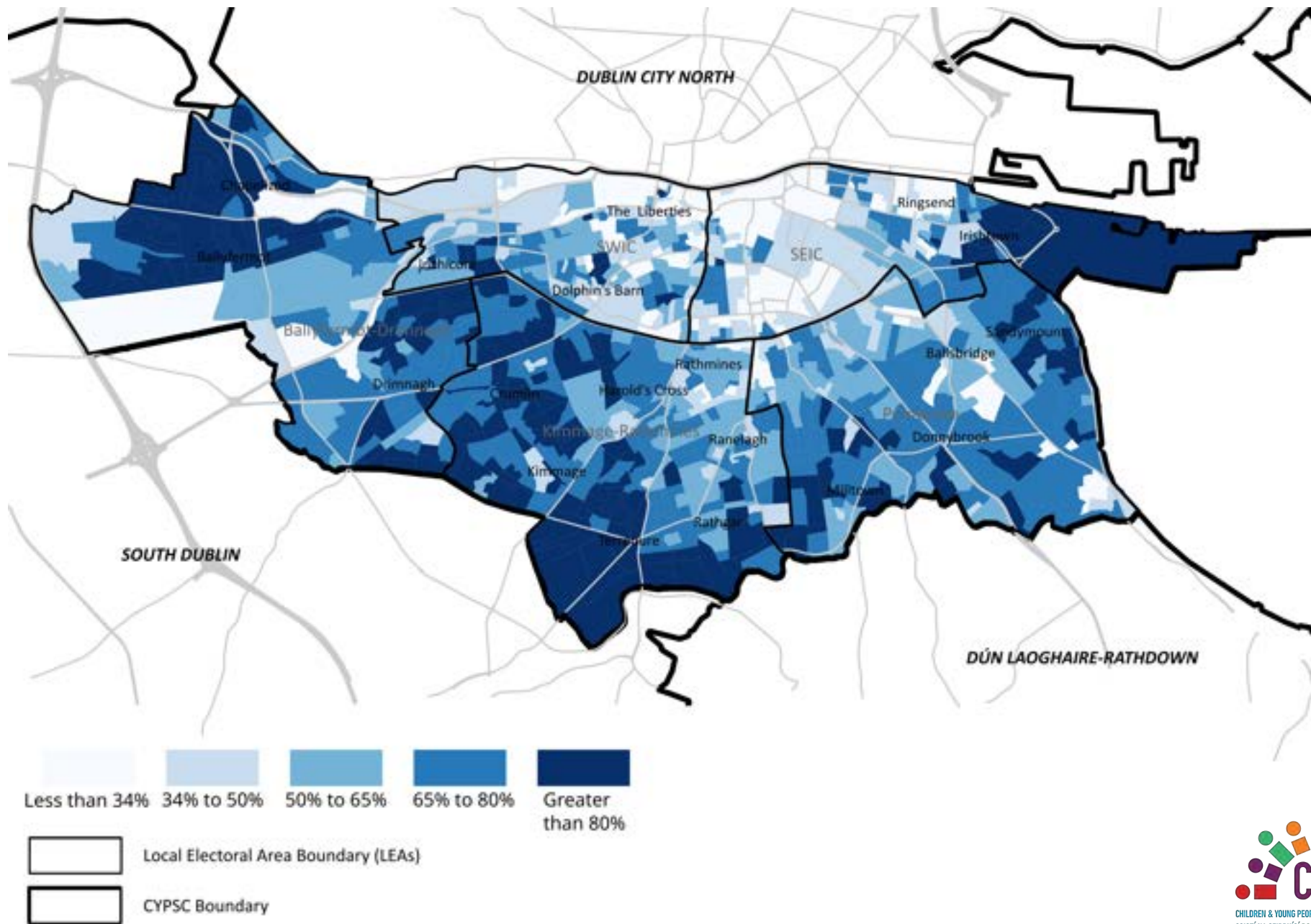


Figure 1.11: Ethnicity: White Irish (Source: Census 2022)

- According to Census 2022, the total population classified as 'White Irish' residing in the DCS area was 145,898. This represented 61.9% of the total population in DCS. This proportion was considerably lower than the State average of 76.6%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 72.5% and the Dublin regional average of 68.0% (Figure 1.11).
- Relative to all other CYPSC areas (including DCN), DCS had the lowest proportion of population identified as 'White Irish' in the State. Donegal recorded the highest rate in the State at 86.3%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the proportion of population classified as 'White Irish' across the LEAs. Both the South East Inner City (48.3%) and the South West Inner City (49.0%) had the lowest rates of 'White Irish'. These were followed by Pembroke (64.4%). While the highest rates of 'White Irish' are in the LEAs of Kimmage-Rathmines (70.8%) and Ballyfermot-Drumagh (71.9%).
- Map 1.8 details the distribution of the population classified as 'White Irish' at SA level throughout DCS. There is a clear spatial distribution of the highest concentrations in the periphery while the lowest rates are in the city centre.

## How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

- **61.9%** (or 145,989) of the population are 'White Irish'
- Since 2016 the proportion has **decreased**
- This is **lower** than the national average of 76.6%
- DCS has the **lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas
- The LEA of **South East Inner City** has the **lowest** proportion of 'White Irish'



Map 1.8: Ethnicity: White Irish



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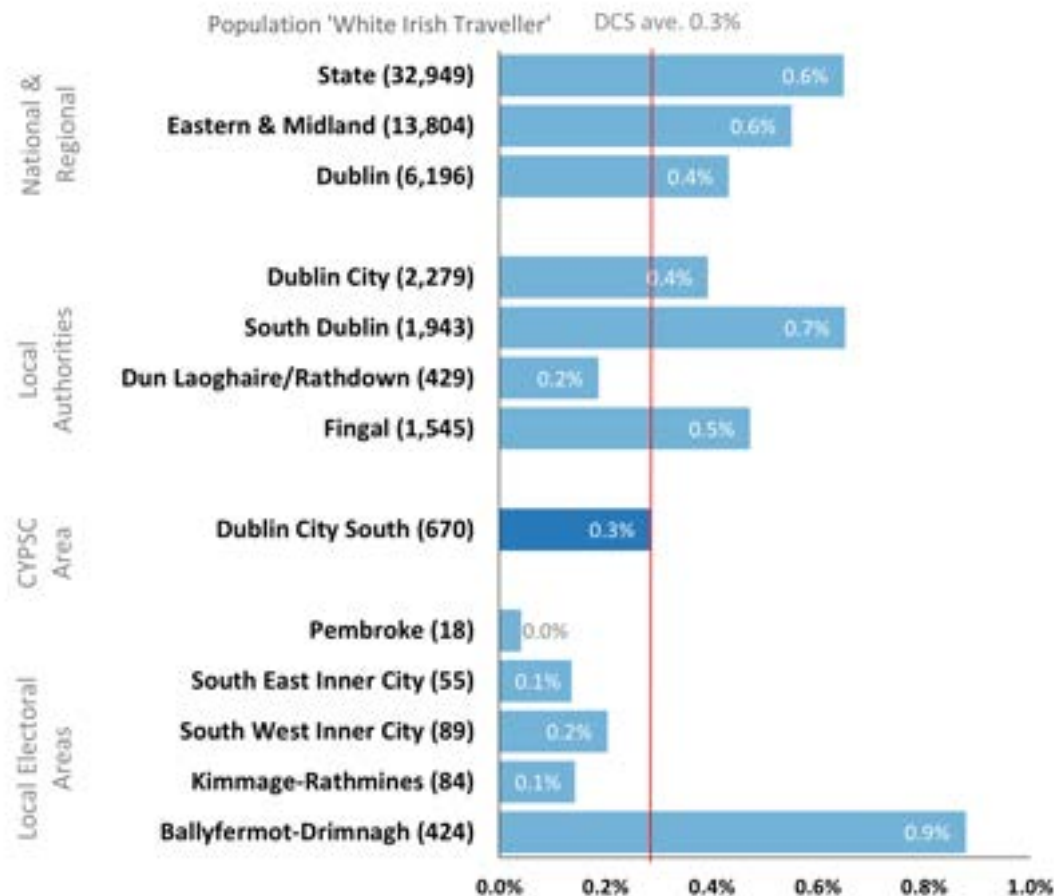
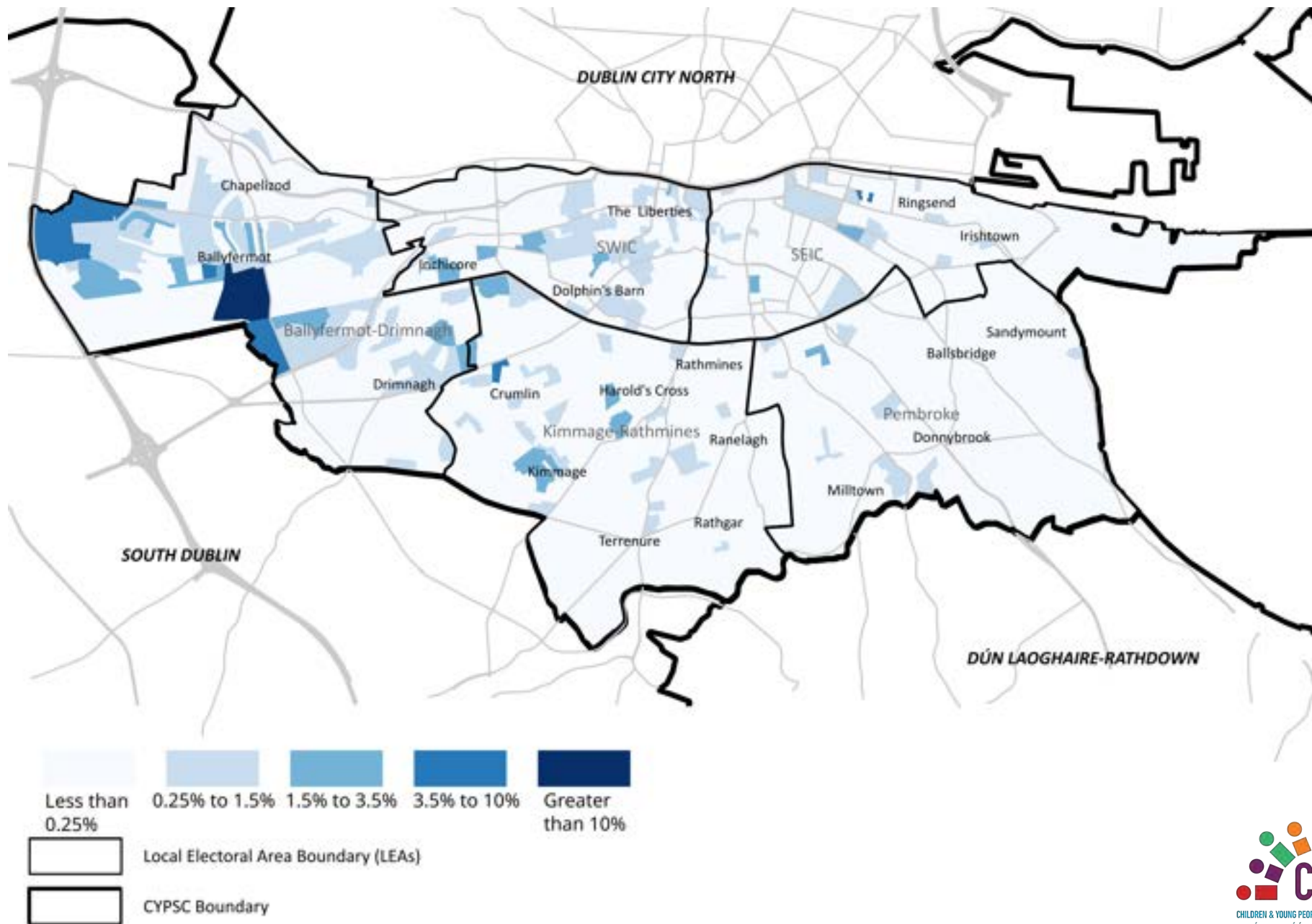


Figure 1.12: Ethnicity White Irish Traveller (Source: Census 2022)

- According to Census 2022, the total population classified as 'White Irish Traveller' residing in the DCS area was 670. This represented 0.3% of the total population in DCS. This proportion was considerably lower than the State average of 0.6%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 0.6% and the Dublin regional average of 0.4% (Figure 1.12).
- Relative to all other CYPSC areas (including DCN), DCS had the second lowest proportion of population identified as 'White Irish Traveller' in the State. Galway recorded the highest rate in the State at 1.6% and DLR had the lowest at 0.2%.
- Significant variations are evident when examining the distribution of the proportion of population classified as 'White Irish Traveller' across the LEAs. The highest rate by far is concentrated in Ballyfermot-Dringnagh where 0.9% of the population identified as 'White Irish Traveller'. Lower rates were recorded in the other LEAs of South West Inner City (0.2%), Kimmage-Rathmines (0.1%) and the South East Inner City (0.1%). The lowest rate was in Pembroke at 0.0%.
- Map 1.9 details the distribution of the population classified as 'White Irish Traveller' at SA level throughout DCS. There is a clear spatial distribution mirroring the proportions seen in the LEAs where the highest concentrations are of 'White Irish Travellers' are in Ballyfermot (Dublin 10).

## How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

- **0.3%** (or 670) of the population are 'White Irish Traveller'
- Since 2016 the proportion **has remained the same**
- This is **lower** than the national average of 0.6%
- DCS has the **second lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas
- The LEA of **Ballyfermot-Dringnagh** has the **highest** proportion of 'White Irish Traveller'



Map 1.9: Ethnicity White Irish Traveller



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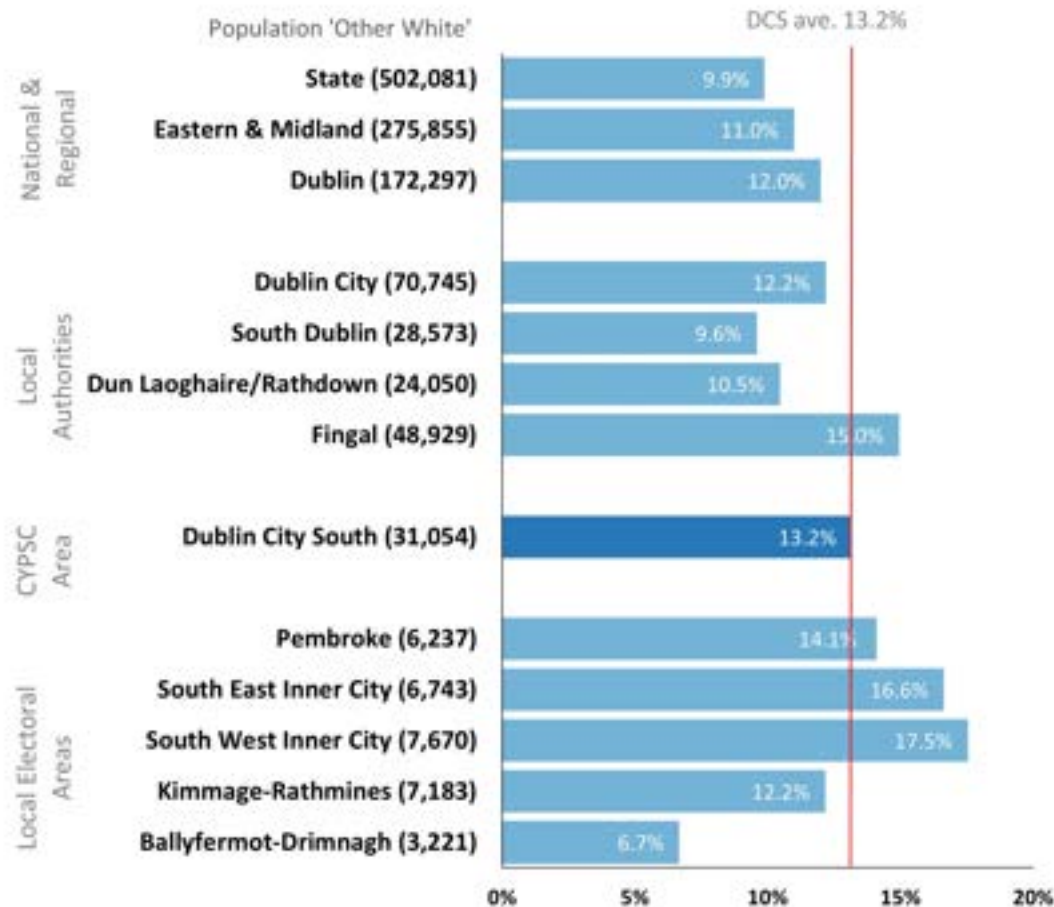


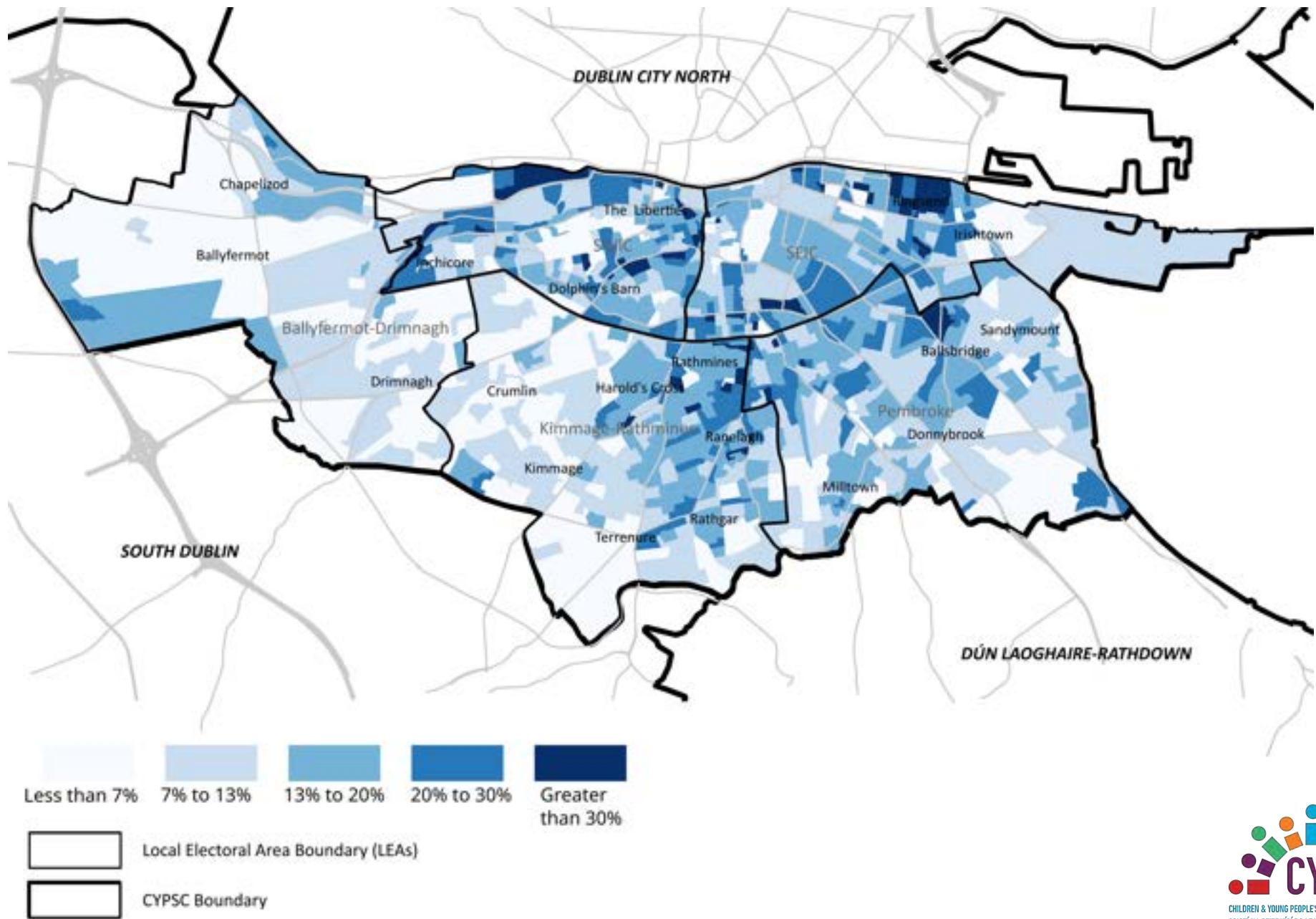
Figure 1.13: Ethnicity Other White (Source: Census 2022)

- According to Census 2022, the total population classified as 'Other White' residing in the DCS area was 31,504. This represented 13.2% of the total population in DCS. This proportion was considerably higher than the State average of 9.9%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 11.0% and the Dublin regional average of 12.0% (Figure 1.13).
- Relative to all other CYPSC areas (including DCN), DCS had the second highest proportion of population identified as 'Other White' in the State. Fingal recorded the highest rate in the State at 15.0% and Donegal had the lowest at 5.7%.
- Significant variations are evident when examining the distribution of the proportion of population classified as 'Other White' across the LEAs. The highest rate by far is in the South West Inner City where 17.5% of the population identified as 'Other White' and this was followed by the South East Inner City (16.6%). Lower rates were recorded in the other LEAs of Pembroke (14.1%) and Kimmage-Rathmines (12.2%). The lowest rate was in Ballyfermot-Drumragh at 6.7%.
- Map 1.10 details the distribution of the population classified as 'Other White' at SA level throughout DCS. There is a clear spatial distribution with the highest proportions in the City Centre, particularly in Ballsbridge (Dublin 5), the Docklands (Dublin 2) and Islandbridge (Dublin 8).

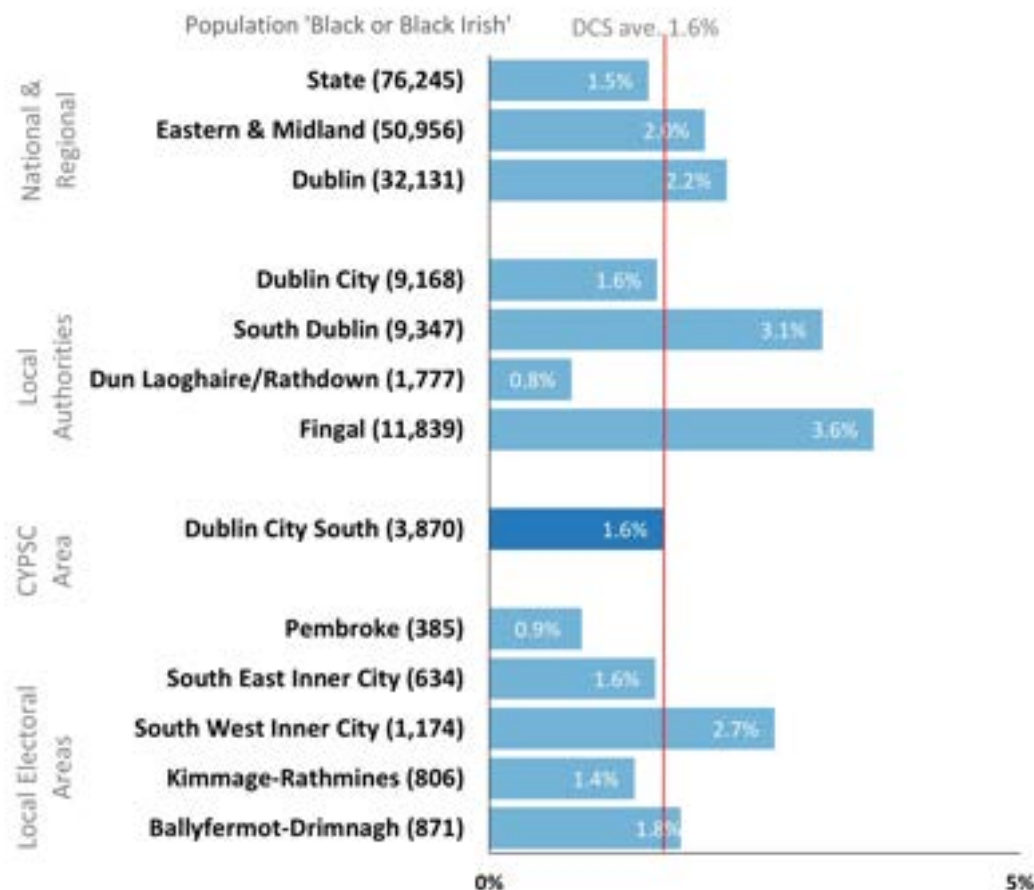
## How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

- **13.2%** (or 31,504) of the population are 'Other White'
- Since 2016 the proportion has **increased**
- This is **higher** than the national average of 9.9%
- DCS has the **second highest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas
- The LEA of **South West Inner City** has the **highest** proportion of 'Other White'





Map 1.10: Ethnicity Other White

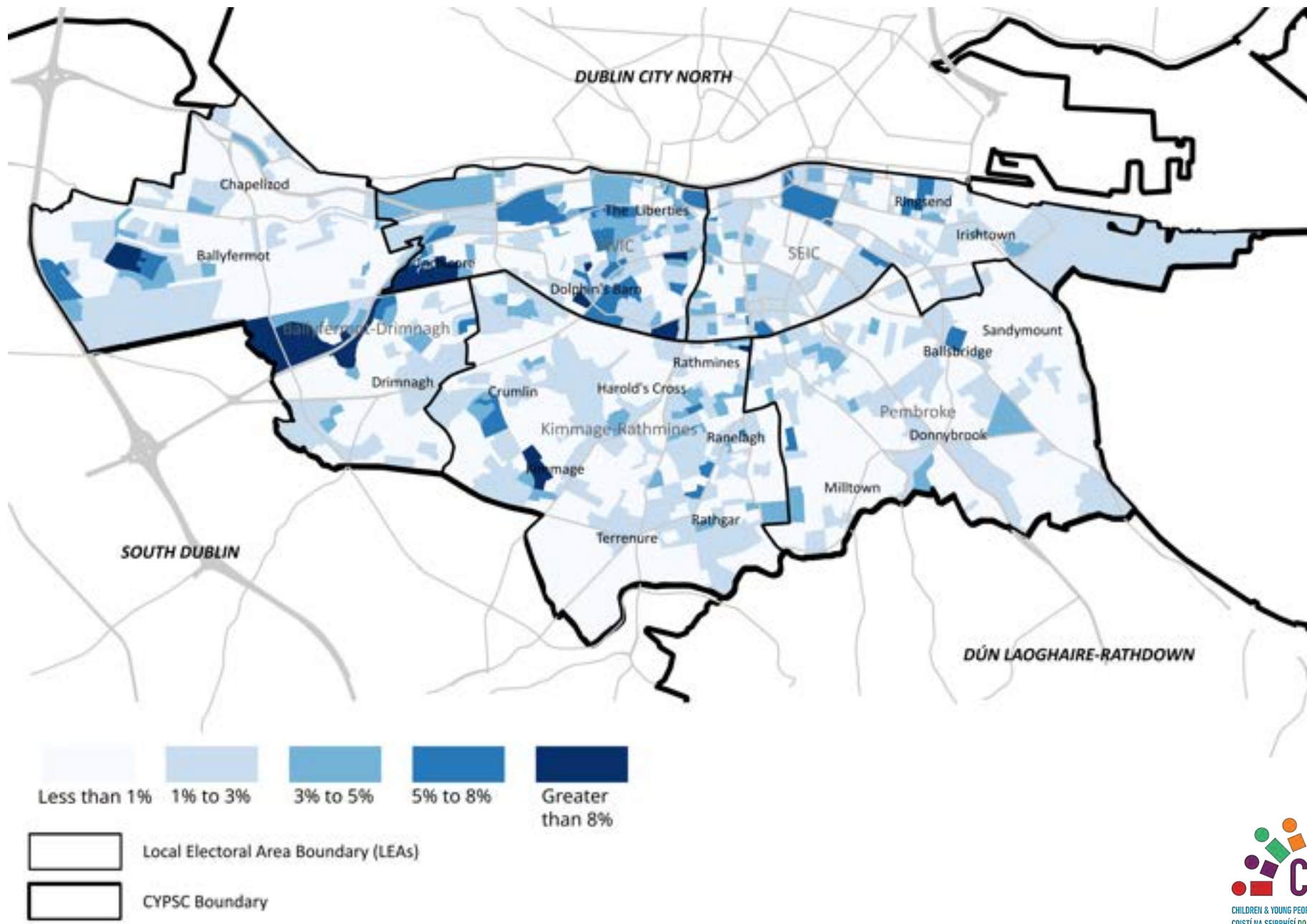


## How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

- **1.6%** (or 3,870) of the population are 'Black or Black Irish'
- Since 2016 the proportion has **increased**
- This is **higher** than the national average of 1.5%
- DCS has the **seventh highest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas
- The LEA of **South West Inner City** has the **highest** proportion of 'Black or Black Irish'

Figure 1.14: Ethnicity Black or Black Irish (Source: Census 2022)

- According to Census 2022, the total population classified as 'Black or Black Irish' residing in the DCS area was 3,870. This represented 1.6% of the total population in DCS. This proportion was marginally higher than the State average of 1.5%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 2.0% and the Dublin regional average of 2.2% (Figure 1.14).
- Relative to all other CYPSC areas (including DCN), DCS had the seventh highest proportion of population identified as 'Black or Black Irish' in the State. Fingal recorded the highest rate in the State at 3.6% and Tipperary had the lowest at 0.4%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the proportion of population classified as 'Black or Black Irish' across the LEAs. The highest rate by far is in South West Inner City 2.7% of the population identified as 'Black or Black Irish'. This was followed by the Ballyfermot-Drimmagh (1.8%) LEA. While lower rates were recorded in the other LEAs of South East Inner City (1.6%) and Kimmage-Rathmines (1.4%). The Pembroke LEA had the lowest rate at 0.9%.
- Map 1.11 details the distribution of the population classified as 'Black or Black Irish' at SA level throughout DCS. SAs with high proportions are distributed throughout the DCS area, however, areas with the highest concentrations are most notable in the west.



Map 1.11: Ethnicity Black or Black Irish

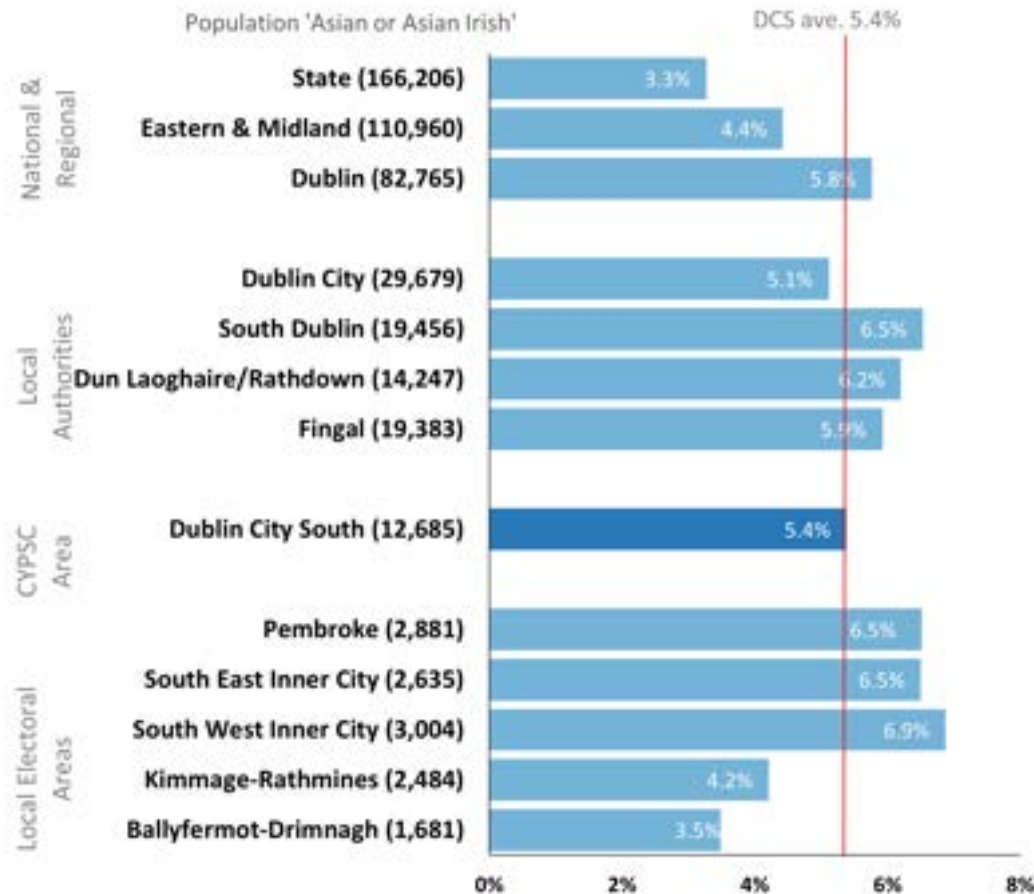
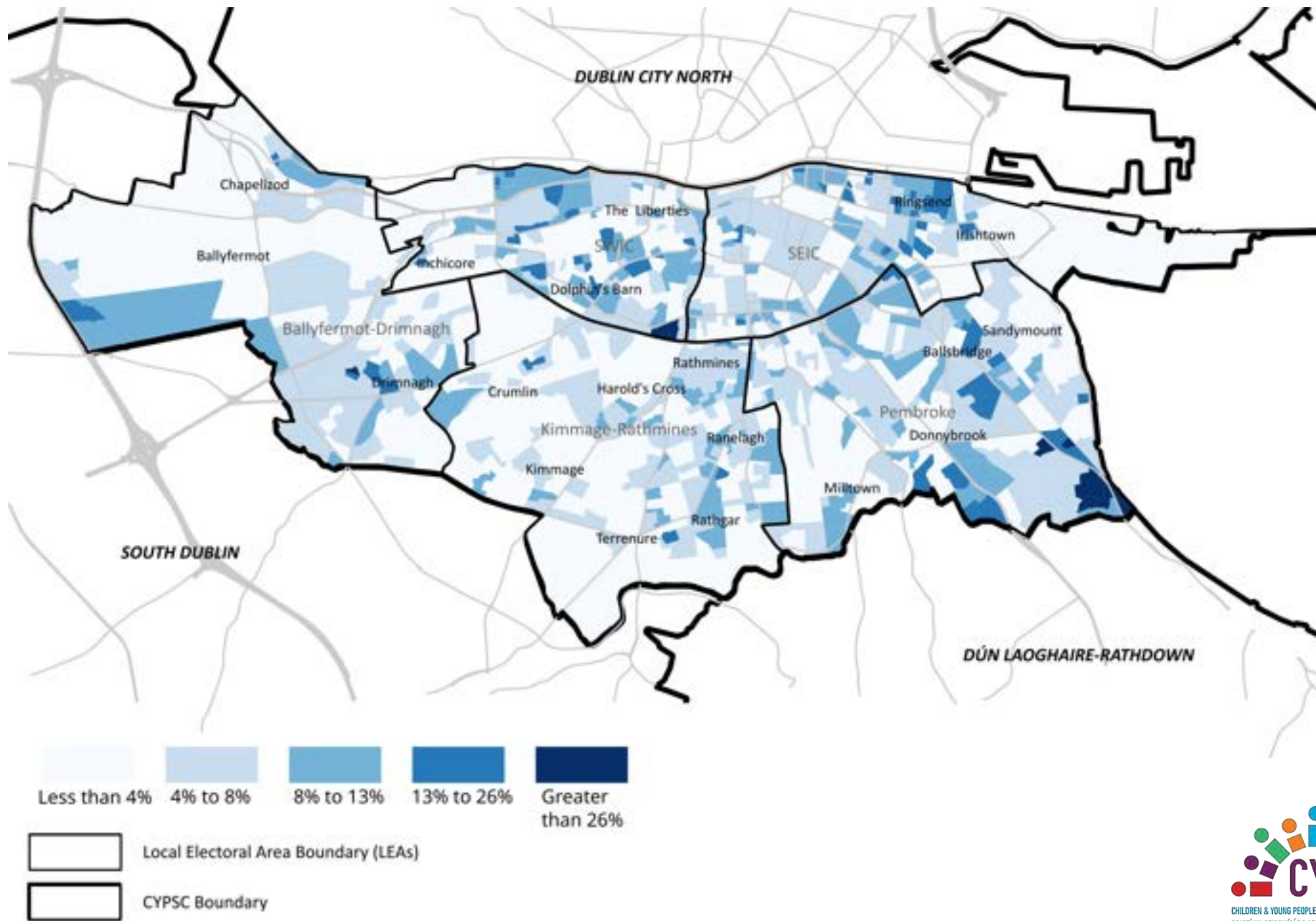


Figure 1.15: Ethnicity Asian or Asian Irish (Source: Census 2022)

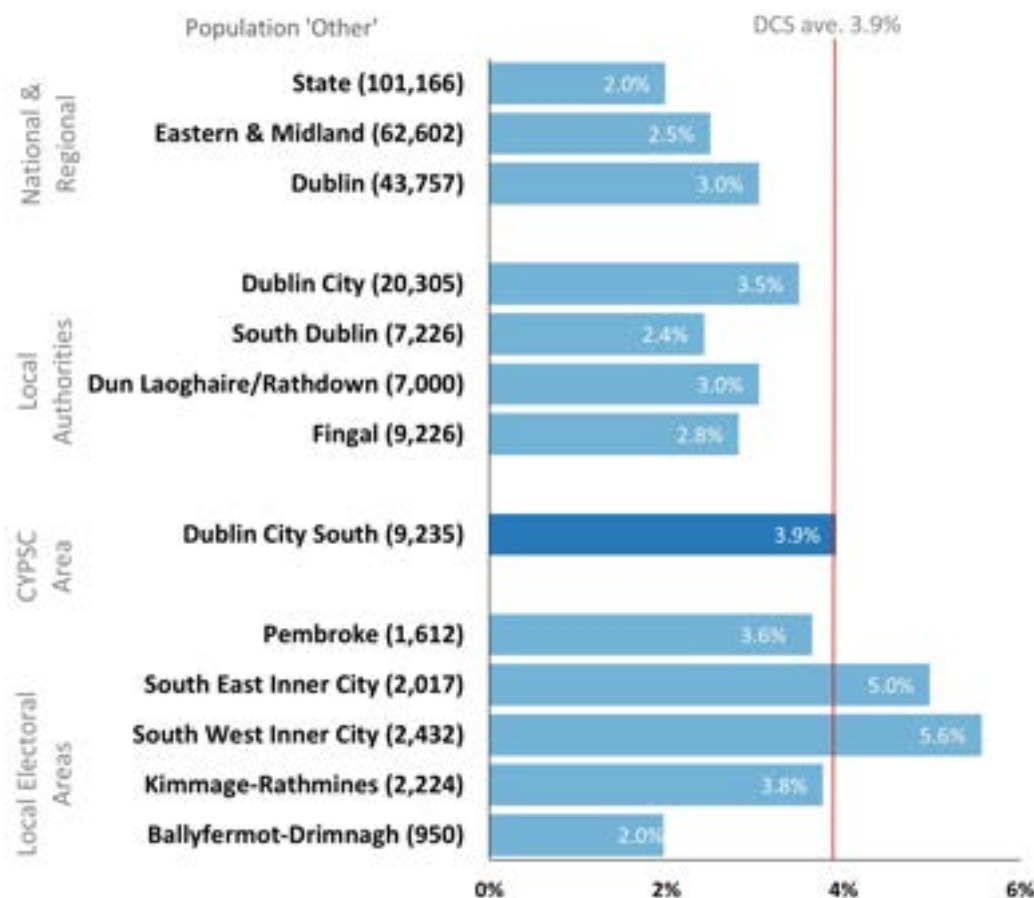
- According to Census 2022, the total population classified as 'Asian or Asian Irish' residing in the DCS area was 12,685. This represented 5.4% of the total population in DCS. This proportion was marginally higher than the State average of 3.3%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 4.4% and slightly lower than the Dublin regional average of 5.8% (Figure 1.15). Relative to all other CYPSC areas (including DCN), DCS had the fourth highest proportion of population identified as 'Asian or Asian Irish' in the State. South Dublin recorded the highest rate in the State at 6.5% and Monaghan had the lowest at 1.2%.
- There are some variations evident when examining the distribution of the proportion of population classified as 'Asian or Asian Irish' across the LEAs. The highest rates are in the South West Inner City where 6.9% of the population identified as 'Asian or Asian Irish'. This was followed by the South East Inner City (6.5%) and Pembroke (6.5%) LEAs. While lower rates were recorded in the other LEAs of Kimmage-Rathmines (4.2%) and Ballyfermot-Drumagh (3.5%).
- Map 1.12 details the distribution of the population classified as 'Asian or Asian Irish' at SA level throughout DCS. SAs with high proportions are distributed throughout the DCS area in Ringsend (Dublin 4), Donnybrook (Dublin 4) and the South Circular Road (Dublin 8).

## How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

- **5.4%** (or 12,685) of the population are 'Asian or Asian Irish'
- Since 2016 the proportion has **increased**
- This is **higher** than the national average of 3.3%
- DCS has the **fourth highest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas
- The LEA of **South West Inner City** has the **highest** proportion of 'Asian or Asian Irish'



Map 1.12 : Ethnicity Asian or Asian Irish

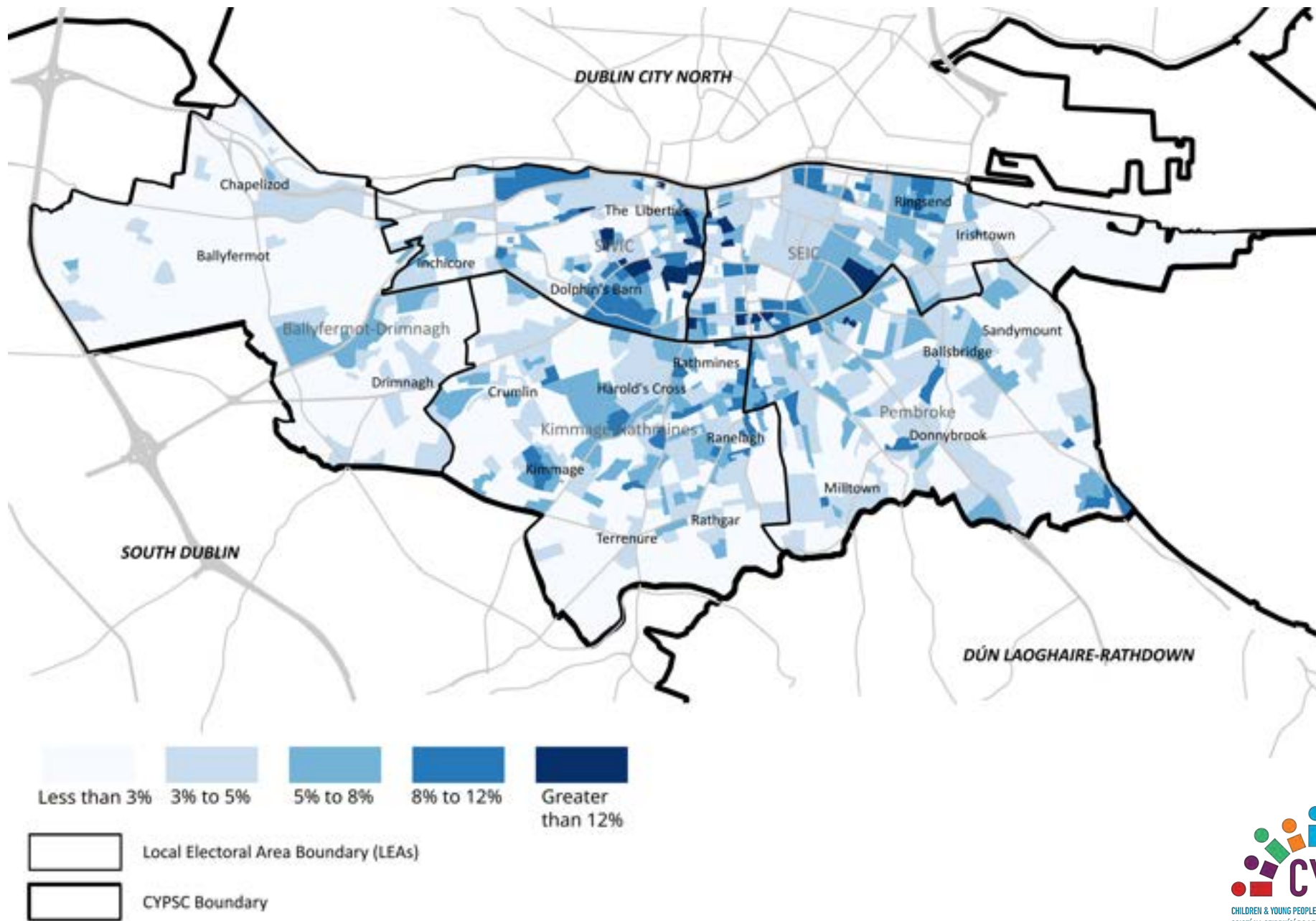


## How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

- **3.9%** (or 9,235) of the population are 'Other'
- Since 2016 the proportion has **increased**
- This is **higher** than the national average of 2.0%
- DCS has the **highest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas
- The LEA of **South West Inner City** has the **highest** proportion of 'Other'

Figure 1.16: Ethnicity Other (Source: Census 2022)

- According to Census 2022, the total population classified as 'Other' residing in the DCS area was 9,235. 'Other' is classified as persons who are not of 'White', 'Asian or Asian Irish' and 'Black or Black Irish' origins. This represented 5.4% of the total population in DCS. This proportion was higher than the State average of 3.9%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 2.5% and the Dublin regional average of 3.0% (Figure 1.16).
- Relative to all other CYPSC areas (including DCN), DCS had the highest proportion of population identified as 'Other' in the State. Donegal had the lowest rate at 1.0%.
- There are some variations evident when examining the distribution of the proportion of population classified as 'Other' across the LEAs. The highest rates are in the South West Inner City where 5.6% of the population identified as 'Other'. This was followed by the South East Inner City (5.0%) LEA. Lower rates were recorded in the other LEAs of Kimmage-Rathmines (3.8%), Pembroke (3.6%) and Ballyfermot-Drumagh (2.0%).
- Map 1.13 details the distribution of the population classified as 'Other' at SA level throughout DCS. SAs with high proportions are concentrated within the City Centre while the lower rates are more evident in suburban areas on the periphery.



Map 1.13: Ethnicity Other

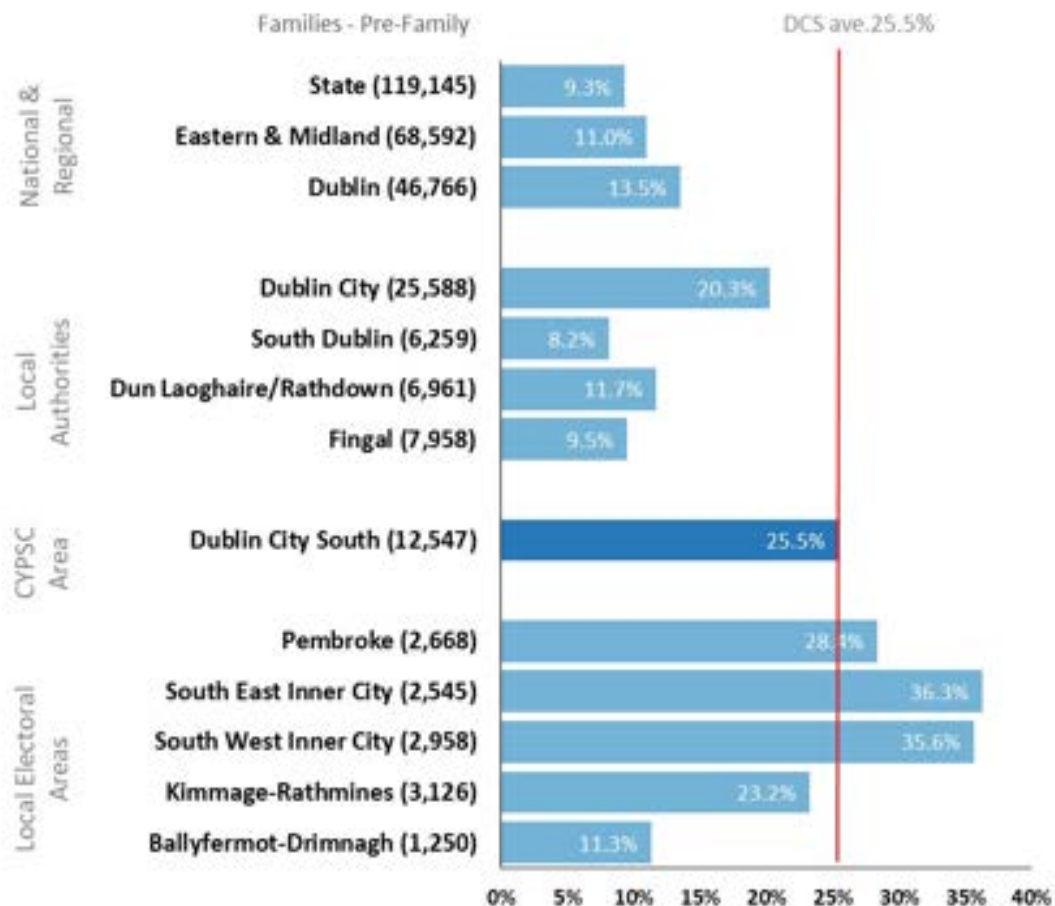


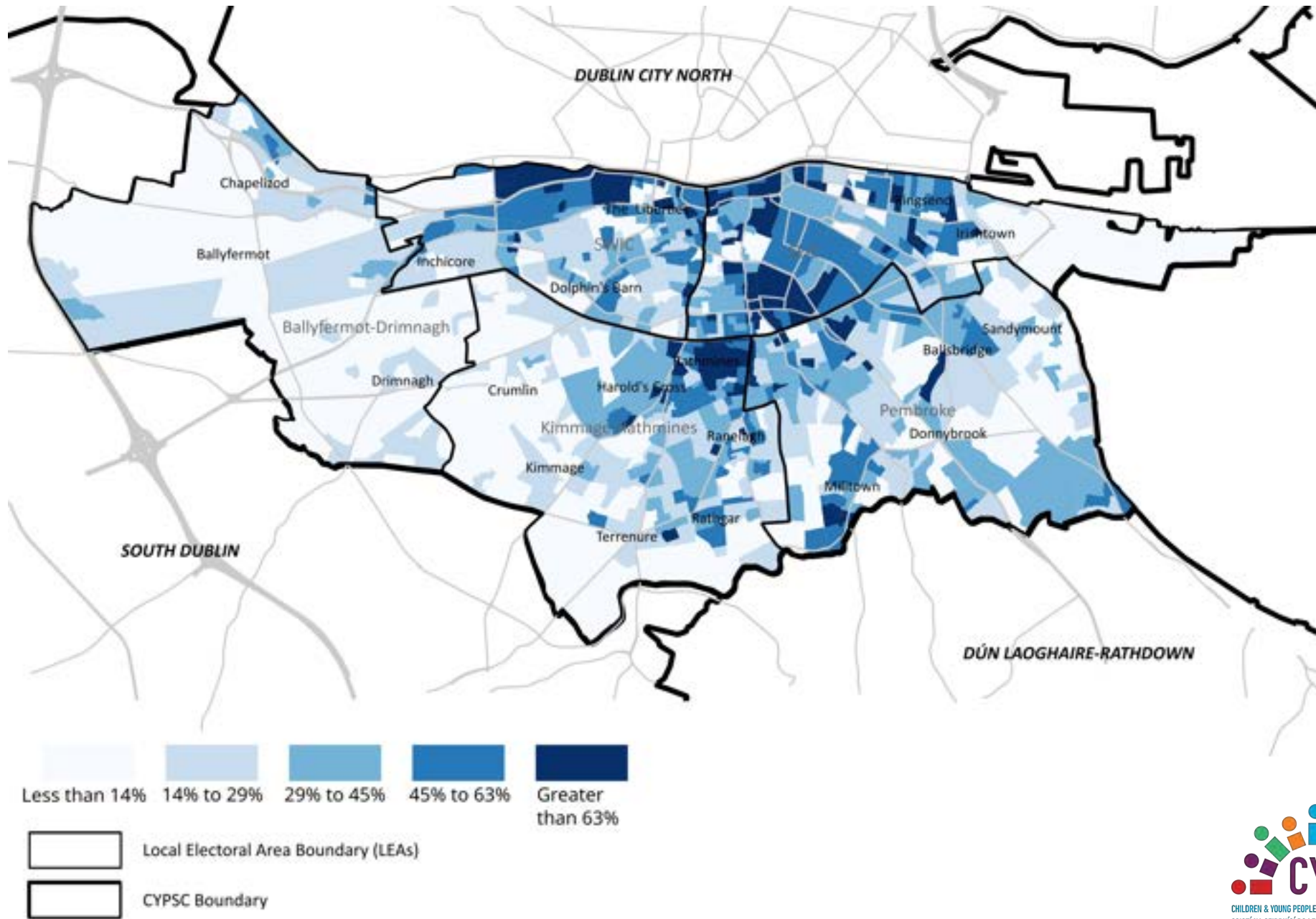
Figure 1.17: Families: Pre-family (Source: Census 2022)

- According to Census 2022, there were 12,547 families identified as 'Pre-Family' (couples with no children as defined by the CSO) residing in the DCS area. This represented 25.5% of the total families in DCS. This proportion was far highest than the State average of 9.3%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 11.0% and the Dublin regional average of 13.5% (Figure 1.17).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, DCS has the highest proportion of 'Pre-family' families in the State and is higher than the State average of 9.3%. Monaghan CYPSC has the lowest rate at 5.6%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the 'Pre-family' across the LEAs. The South East Inner City (36.3%) and South West Inner City (35.6%) have the highest proportion by far. These rates were higher than all other LEAs: Pembroke (28.4%), Kimmage-Rathmines (23.2%) and Ballyfermot-Drumagh (11.3%).
- Map 1.14 details the distribution of the 'Pre-family' families at SA level throughout DCS. There is a clear distribution with the highest rates along the in the City Centre along the Quays (Dublin 2) and in Rathmines (Dublin 6), Harolds Cross (Dublin 12/6) and Ranelagh (Dublin 6).

## How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

- **25.5%** (or 12,547) of the families are 'Pre-Family'
- This is **higher** than the national average of 9.3%
- DCS has the **highest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas
- The LEA of **South East Inner City** has the **highest** proportion of 'Pre-Family' Families





Map 1.14: Families: Pre-family

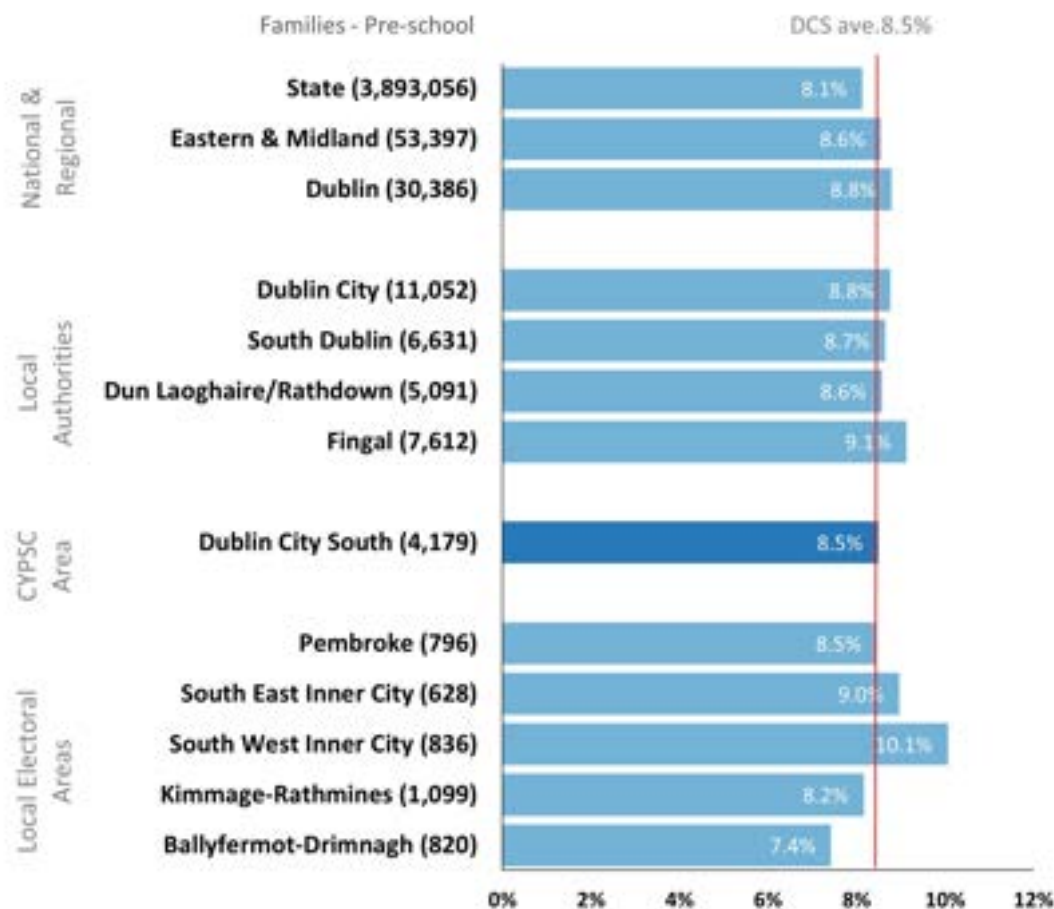
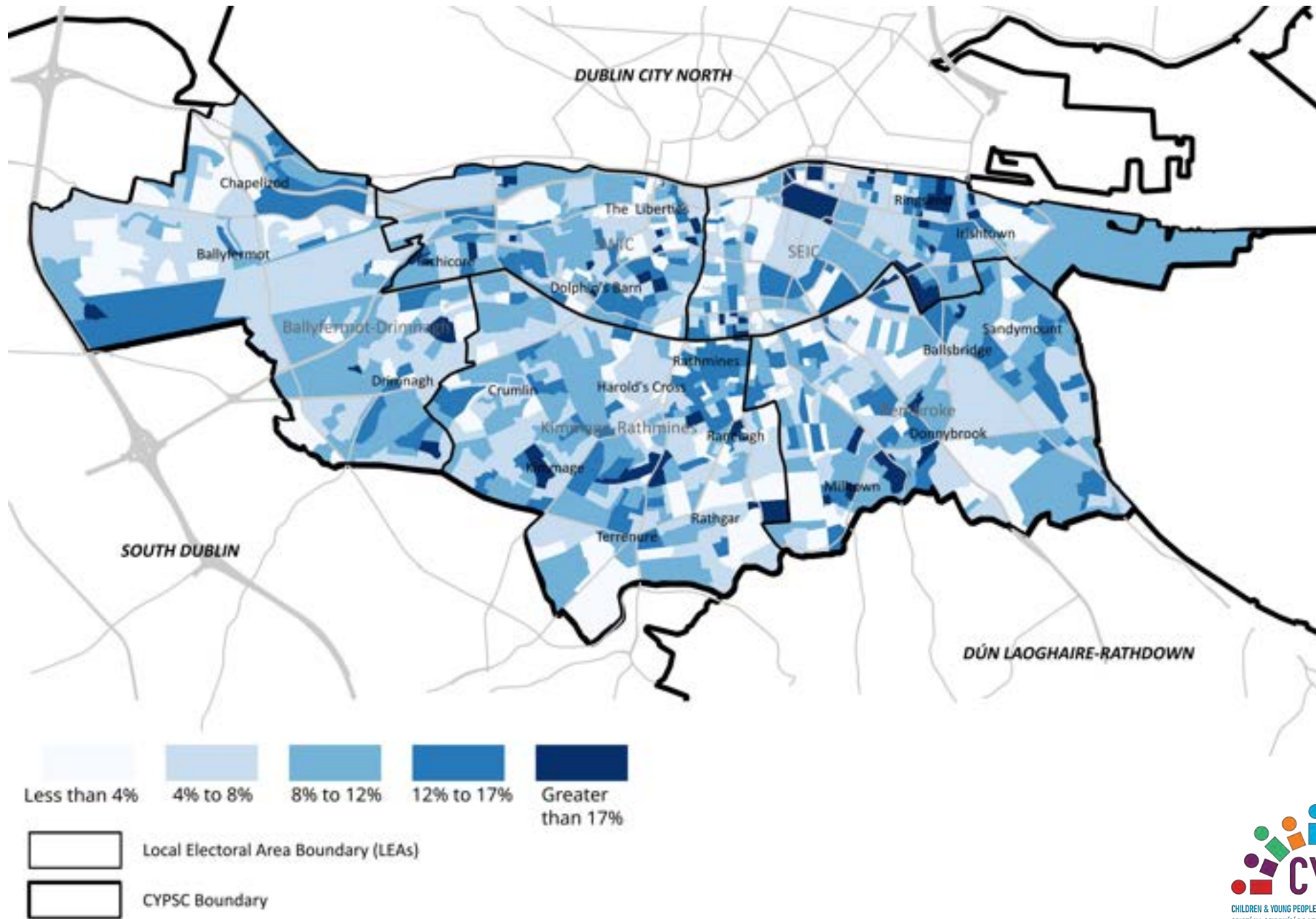


Figure 1.18: Families: Pre-school (Source: Census 2022)

- According to Census 2022, there were 4,179 families identified as 'Pre-school' (families with children aged 5 years and under) residing in the DCS area. This represented 8.5% of the total families in DCS. This proportion was slightly lower than the State average of 8.1%, and lower than the Eastern and Midlands average of 8.6% and the Dublin regional average of 8.8% (Figure 1.18).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, DCS has the seventh highest proportion of 'Pre-school' families in the State and is higher than the State average of 8.1%. Fingal has the highest rate at 9.1% and Wexford had the lowest rate at 7.1%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the 'Pre-school' across the LEAs. The South West Inner City (10.1%) had the highest proportion and was followed by the South East Inner City (9.0%) and Pembroke (8.5%). These rates were higher than the other LEAs of: Kimmage-Rathmines (8.2%) and Ballyfermot-Drimnagh (7.4%).
- Map 1.15 details the distribution of the 'Pre-family' families at SA level throughout DCS. Areas with the highest concentrations are distributed throughout the DCS area, from Ringsend and Irishtown in Dublin 2 to Milltown (Dublin 4), Kimmage (Dublin 6w), Drimnagh (Dublin 12) and Ballyfermot (Dublin 10).

## How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

- **8.5%** (or 4,179) of the families are 'Pre-school'
- This is **higher** than the national average of 8.1%
- DCS has the **seventh highest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas
- The LEA of **South West Inner City** has the **highest** proportion of 'Pre-school' Families



Map 1.15: Families: Pre-school

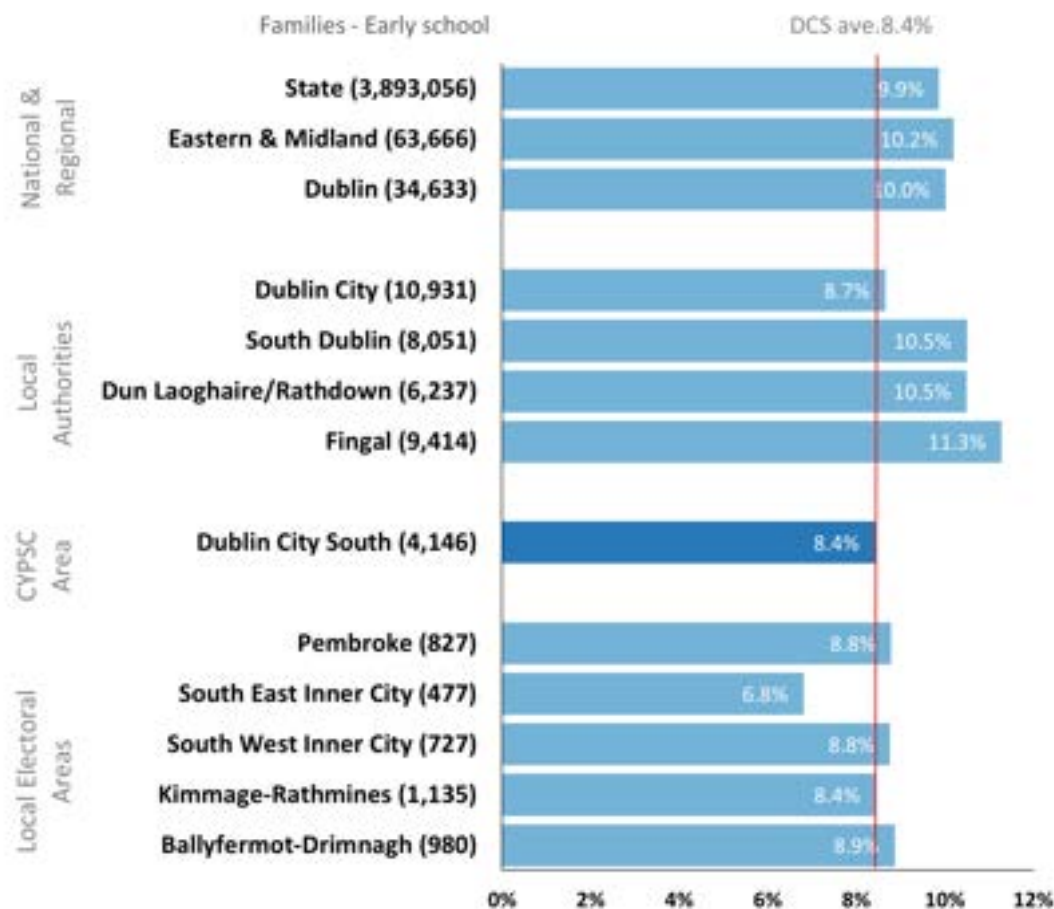
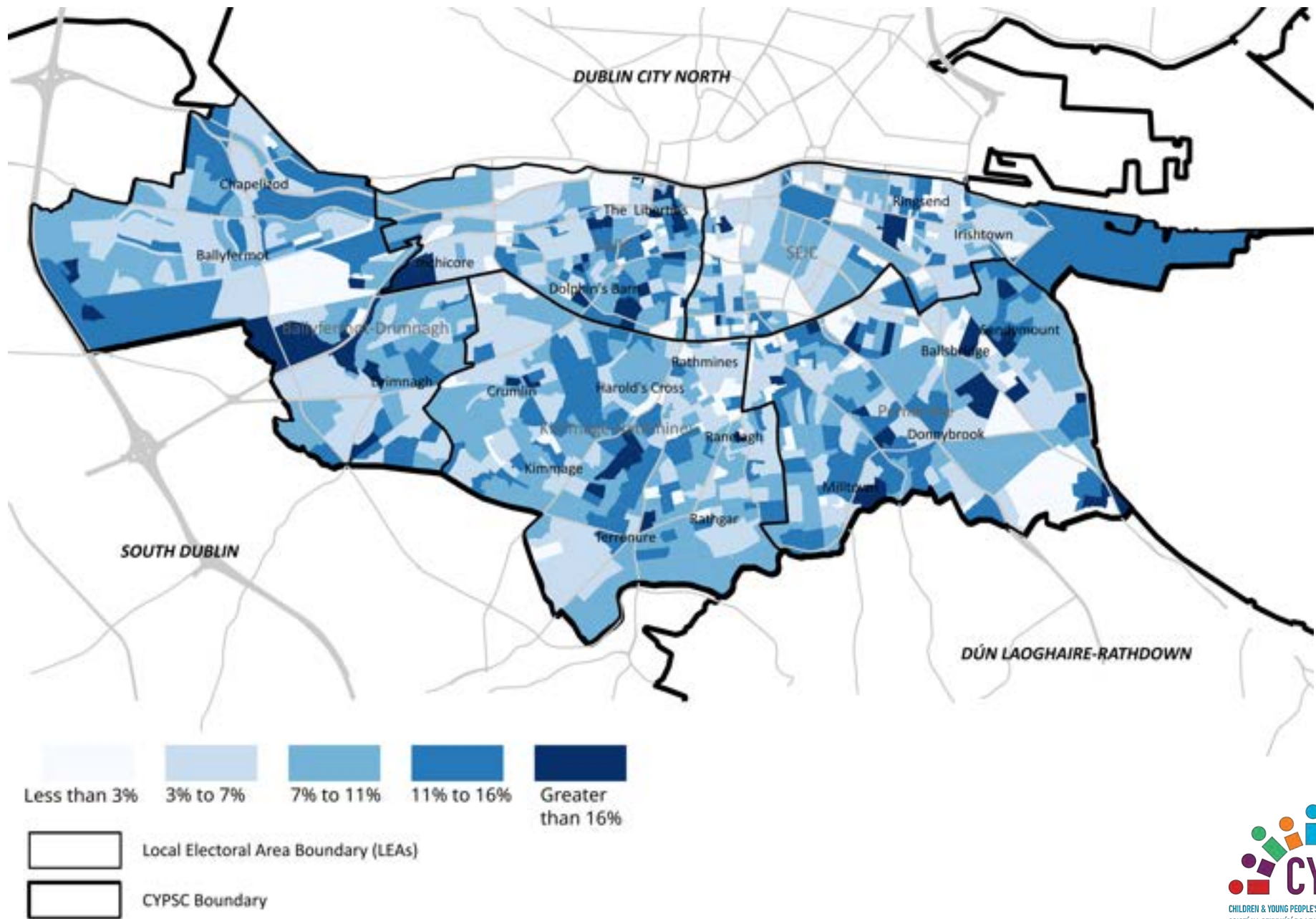


Figure 1.19: Families: Early school (Source: Census 2022)

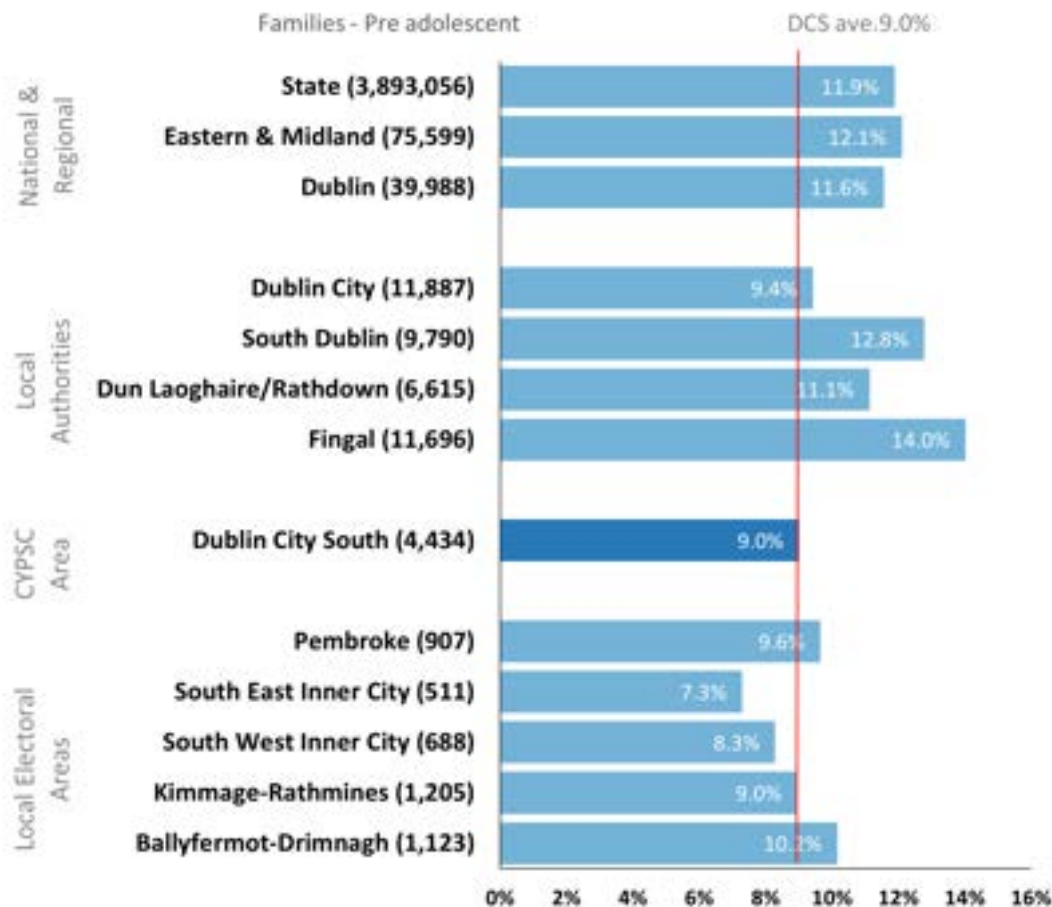
- According to Census 2022, there were 4,146 families identified as ‘Early-school’ (families with children in primary school) residing in the DCS area. This represented 8.4% of the total families in DCS. This proportion was lower than the State average of 9.9%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 8.6% and the Dublin regional average of 8.8%. (Figure 1,19).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, DCS has the lowest proportion of ‘Early-school’ families in the State and is lower than the State average of 9.9%. Fingal had the highest rate at 11.3%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the ‘Early-school’ across the LEAs. Ballyfermot-Drimmagh (8.9%) had the highest proportion and was followed by the South West Inner City (8.8%), Pembroke (8.8%) and Kimmage-Rathmines (8.4%). These rates were higher than the LEA of South East Inner City of 6.8%.
- Map 1.16 details the distribution of the ‘Pre-family’ families at SA level throughout DCS. Areas with the highest concentrations are distributed throughout the DCS area. The most notable concentrations are in Ringsend (Dublin 4), Sandymount (Dublin 4), Kimmage (Dublin 12) and Inchicore (Dublin 8).

## How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

- **8.4%** (or 4,146) of the families are ‘Early school’
- This is **lower** than the national average of 9.9%
- DCS has the **lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas
- The LEA of **Ballyfermot-Drimmagh** has the **highest** proportion of ‘Early-school’ Families



Map 1.16: Families: Early school

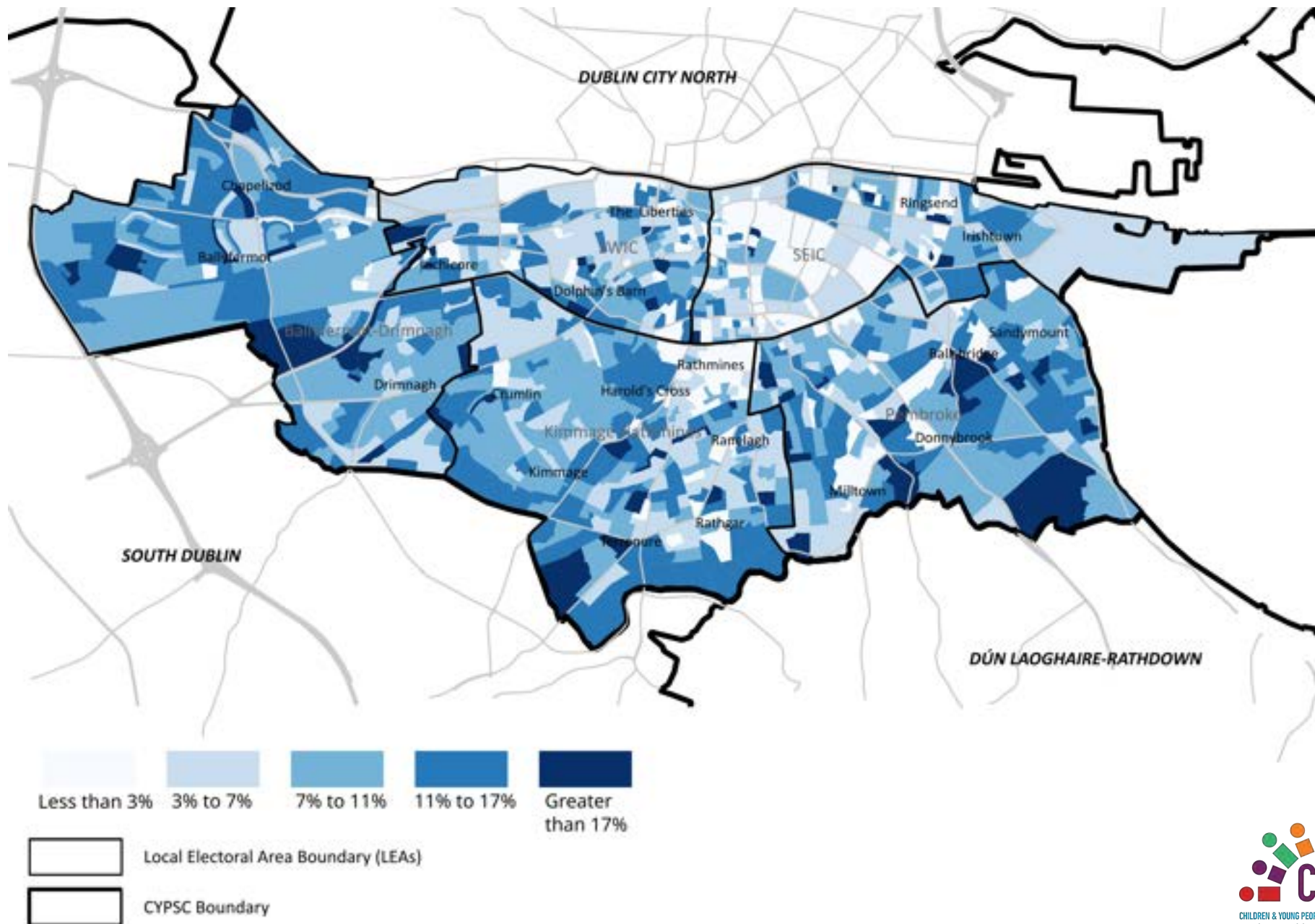


### How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

- **9.0%** (or 4,434) of the families are ‘Pre-adolescent’
- This is **lower** than the national average of 11.9%
- DCS has the **lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas
- The LEA of **Ballyfermot-Drinnagh** has the **highest** proportion of ‘Pre-adolescent’ Families

Figure 1.20: Families: Pre-adolescent (Source: Census 2022)

- According to Census 2022, there were 4,434 families identified as ‘Pre-adolescent’ (families with children who are pre-adolescent) residing in the DCS area. This represented 9.0% of the total families in DCS. This proportion was far lower than the State average of 11.9%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 12.1% and the Dublin regional average of 11.6% (Figure 1. 20). Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, DCS has the lowest proportion of ‘Pre-adolescent’ families in the State and is lower than the State average of 11.9%. Fingal had the highest rate at 14.0%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the ‘Pre-adolescent’ across the LEAs. The Ballyfermot-Drinnagh (10.2%) had the highest proportion and was followed by Pembroke (9.0%) and Kimmage-Rathmines (9.0%). These rates were higher than the LEAs of South West Inner City (8.3%) and the South East Inner City of 7.3%.
- Map 1.7 details the distribution of the ‘Pre-adolescent’ families at SA level throughout DCS. Areas with the highest concentrations are distributed throughout the suburban areas away from the city centre.



Map 1.17: Families: Pre-adolescent



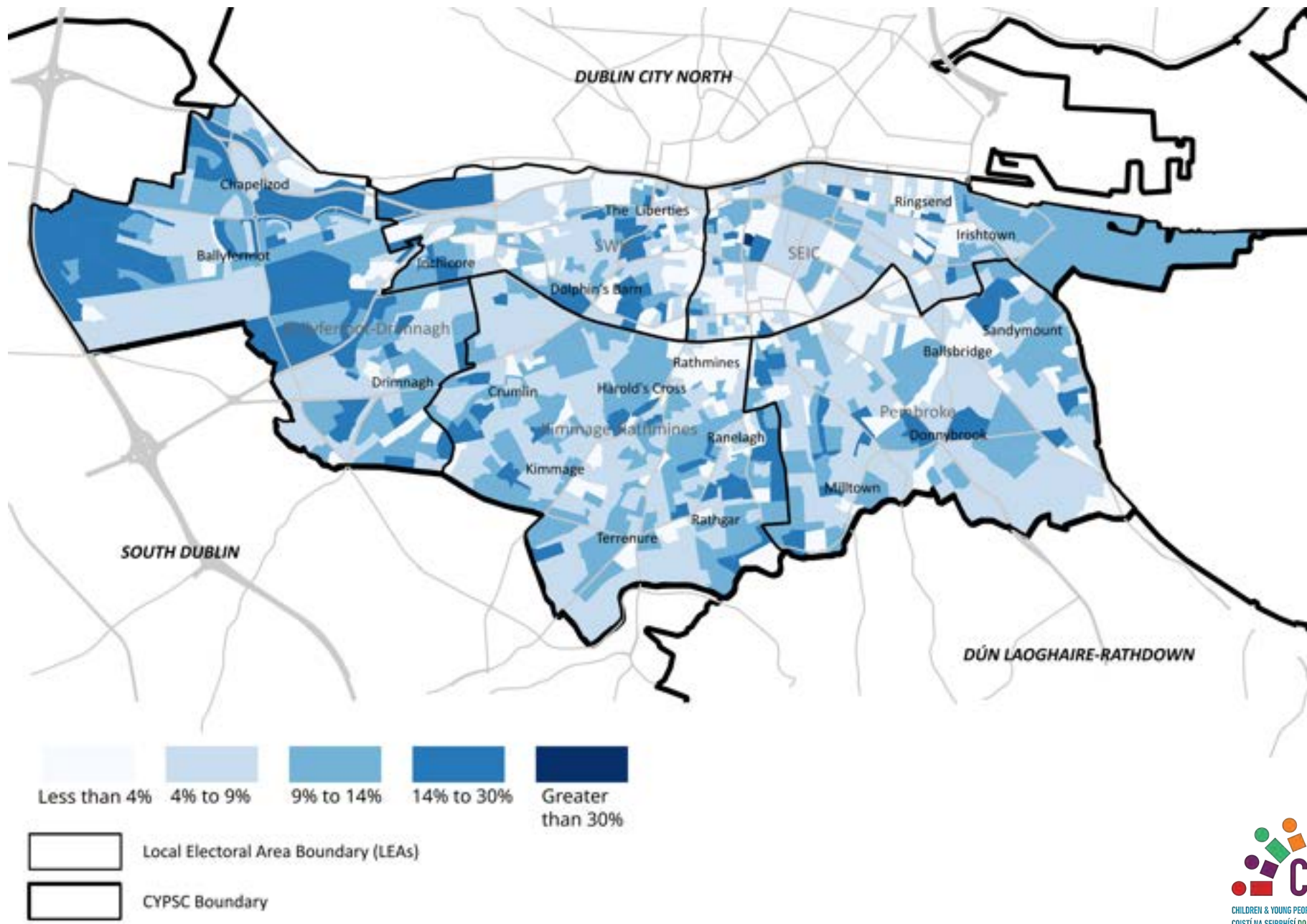
### How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

- **8.5%** (or 4,187) of the families are ‘Adolescent’
- This is **lower** than the national average of **12.3%**
- DCS has the **lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas
- The LEA of **Ballyfermot-Drumragh** has the **highest** proportion of ‘Adolescent’ Families

Figure 1.21: Families: Adolescent (Source: Census 2022)

- According to Census 2022, there were 4,187 families identified as ‘Adolescent’ (families with children who are pre-adolescent) residing in the DCS area. This represented 8.5% of the total families in DCS. This proportion was far lower than the State average of 12.3%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 12.0% and the Dublin regional average of 10.9% (Figure 1.21).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, DCS has the lowest proportion of ‘Adolescent’ families in the State and is lower than the State average of 12.3%. Laois Offaly had the highest rate at 13.8%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of ‘Adolescent’ across the LEAs. Ballyfermot-Drumragh (11.0%) had the highest proportion by far. This LEA was followed by Kimmage-Rathmines (8.6%). Rates were lower in Pembroke (7.7%), South West Inner City (7.3%) and South East Inner City (7.0%).
- Map 1.18 details the distribution of the ‘Adolescent’ families at SA level in the suburban areas of the DCS area. Areas with the highest concentrations in the west of the DCS area in Inchicore, Ballyfermot and Chapelizod (Dublin 10).





Map 1.18: Families: Adolescent

## Section 2

# Active and Healthy



## **Active and Healthy Profile**

Indicator 2.1: Birth Rate, 2021

Indicator 2.2: Average age of mothers, 2021

Indicator 2.3: Births to mothers aged less than 20 years, 2021

Indicator 2.4: Antenatal care attendance, 2021

Indicator 2.5: Domiciliary births, 2021

Indicator 2.6: Infant mortality, 2021

Indicator 2.7: Low birth weight, 2021

Indicator 2.8: Breastfeeding, 2021

Indicator 2.9: Public Health Nurse Visits, 2021

Indicator 2.10: Developmental checks, 2021

Indicator 2.11: Psychology treatment waiting list, 2022

Indicator 2.12: Occupational Therapy waiting list, 2022

Indicator 2.13: Substance Misuse, 2022

Indicator 2.14: Admissions of Children to Psychiatric Hospitals/Units and to Child and Adolescent Units, 2022

Indicator 2.15: Self-harm Females, 2020

Indicator 2.16: Self-harm Males, 2020

Indicator 2.17: Persons with a disability or long-term health cond, 2022

Indicator 2.18: Population with 'very good' health, 2022

Indicator 2.19: Population with 'very bad' health, 2022

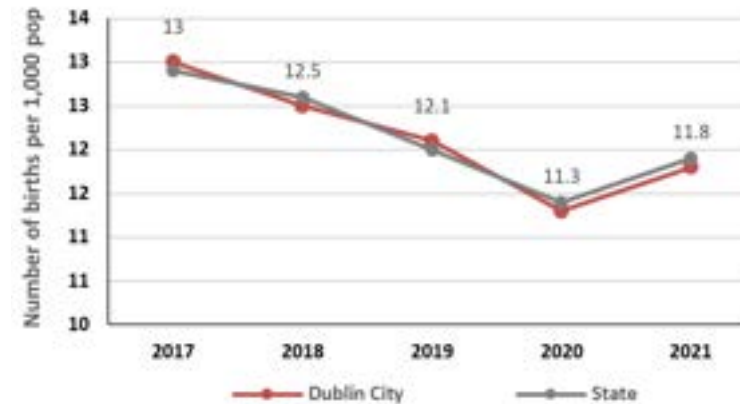
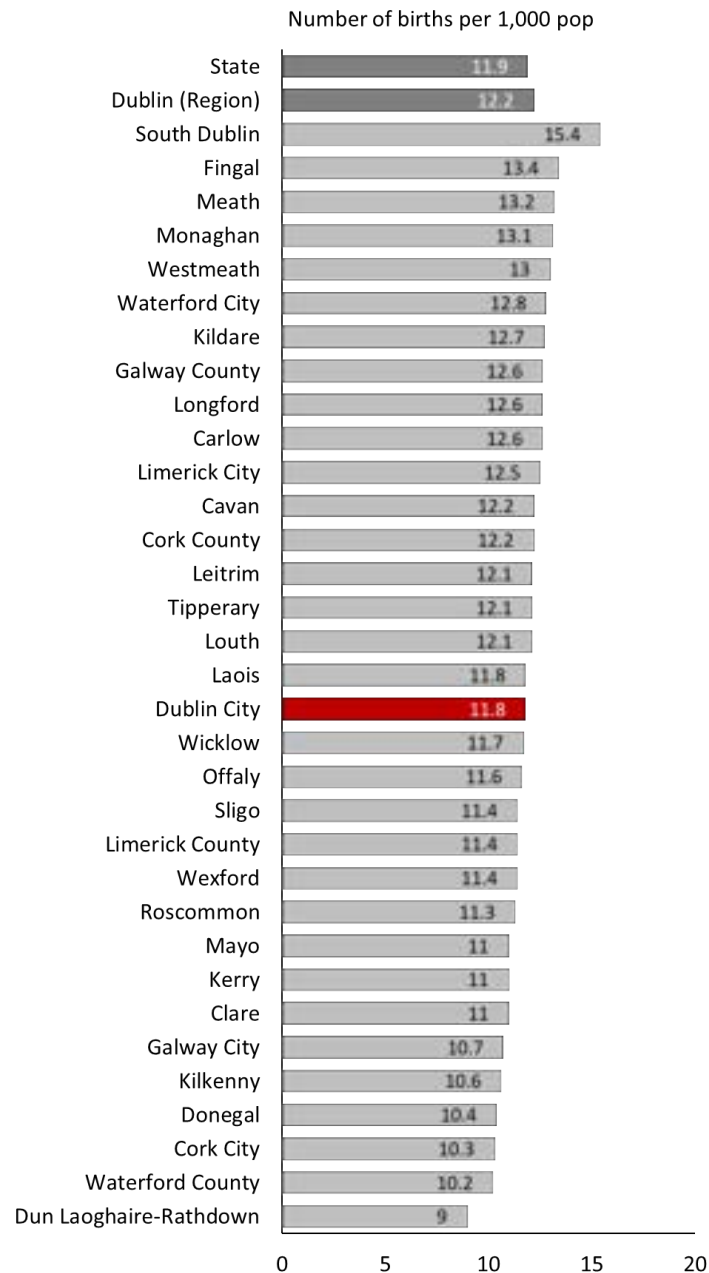


Figure 2.2: Birth Rate, 2017 to 2021 (Source: CSO Vital Statistics)

- According to CSO Vital Statistics (2021) the birth rate in Dublin City was 11.8 per 1,000 population. This rate is just below the State rate of 11.9 and below the Dublin regional average of 12.2 (Figure 2.1).
- Relative to all other local authorities, Dublin City had the sixteenth lowest birthrate in the country in 2021. At 15.4 years, South Dublin recorded the highest birth rate and Dun Laoghaire Rathdown recorded the lowest birthrate at 9.
- Between 2017 and 2020, in line with the State, the birth rate in Dublin City has decreased from 13 to 11.3. However, between 2020 and 2021 there has been a clear increase in the rate both for Dublin City and the State (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.1: Birth Rate, 2021 (Source: CSO Vital Statistics)

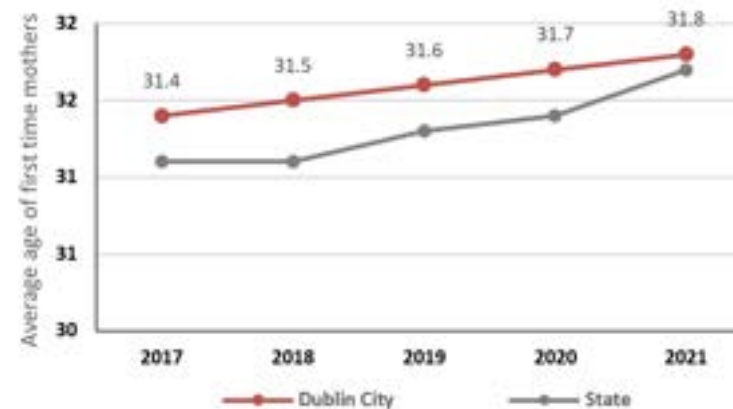
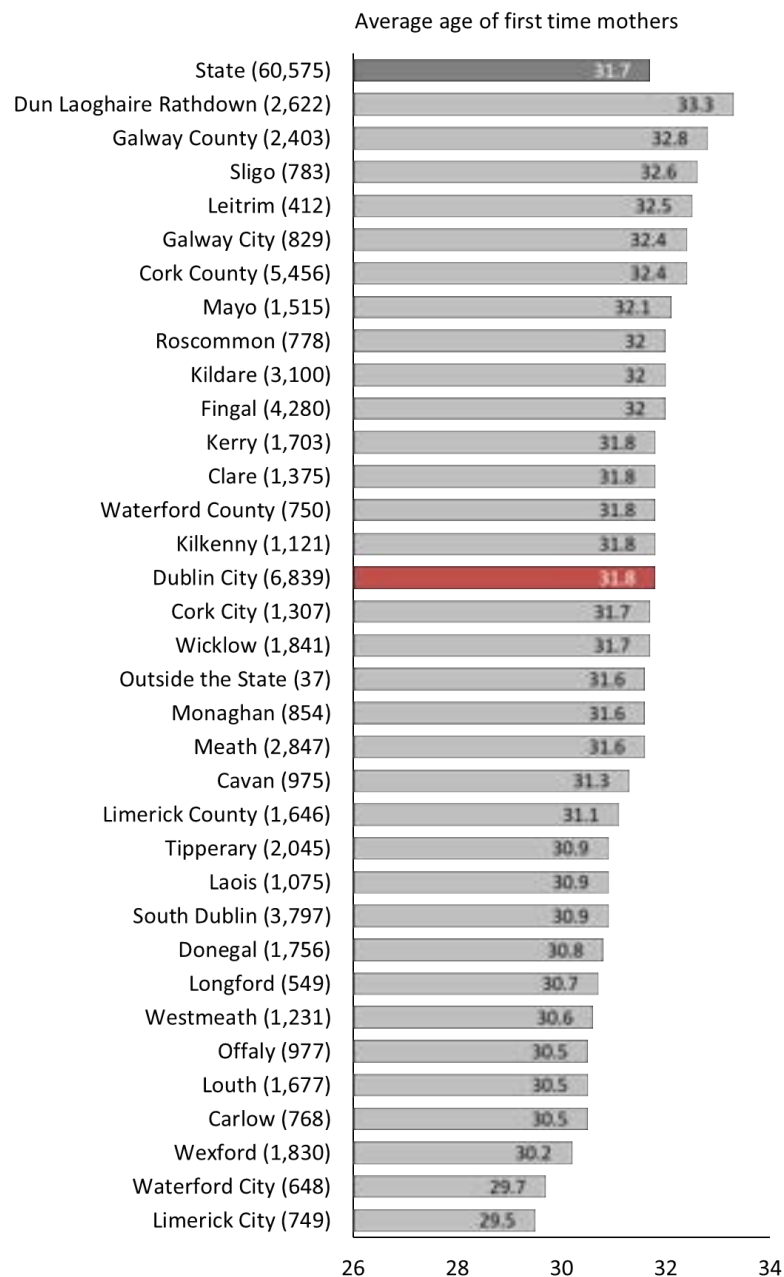


Figure 2.4: Average age of mothers, 2017 to 2021 (Source: CSO Vital Statistics)

- According to the CSO Vital Statistics (2021), the average age of first time mothers in Dublin City was 31.8 years. This is above the State average of 31.7 years (Figure 2.3).
- Relative to all other local authorities, Dublin City had the fifteenth oldest first-time mothers in the country in 2021. At 33.3 years, DLR recorded the second oldest first time mothers and Limerick City recorded the youngest first time mothers at 29.5 years.
- Since 2017, the average age of first time mothers in Dublin has increased from 31.4 to 31.8 years. This trend in older first time mothers is also evident for the State. Overall, the average age of first time mothers in Dublin City has been older than that of the State and the Dublin Region (Figure 2.4).

Figure 2.3: Average age of mothers, 2021 (Source: CSO Vital Statistics)

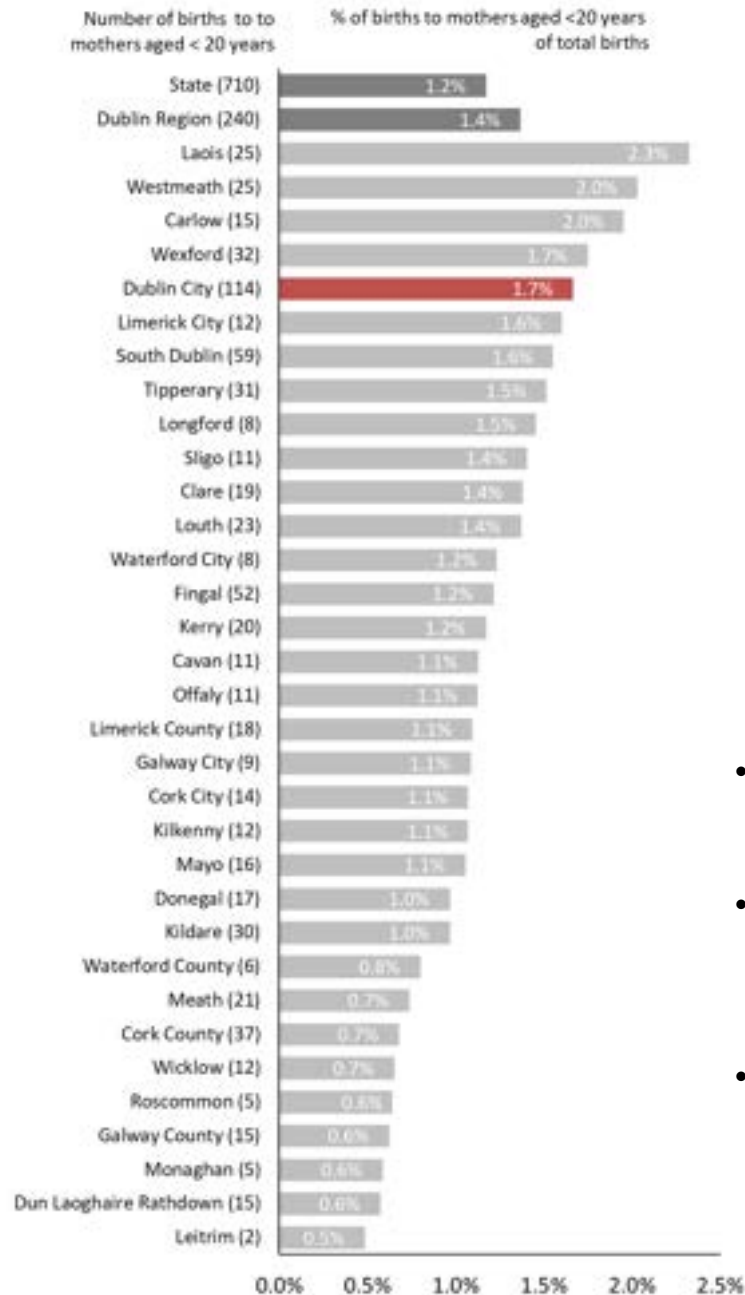


Figure 2.5: Births to mothers aged <20 years, 2021 (Source: CSO Vital Statistics)

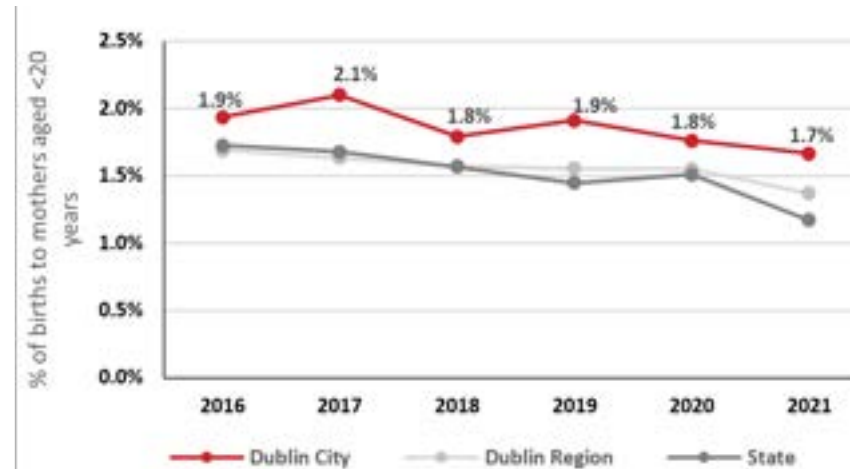


Figure 2.6: Births to mothers aged <20 years, 2016 to 2021 (Source: CSO Vital Statistics)

- The data concerns the number of registered births to mothers aged less than 20 years between 2016 and 2020. This data is recorded by the CSO and published by Vital Statistics at Local Authority level. As such, there is no specific data available for DCS on its own.
- According to the CSO Vital Statistics, there were 114 registered births to mothers aged less than 20 years in Dublin City in 2021 (Figure 2.5). Based on the of total births, the rate of births to mothers aged less than 20 years in Dublin City was 1.7%. Relative to other areas this was the fifth highest rate in the State. Laois had the highest rate of 2.3% and Leitrim (0.5%) had the lowest score.
- The above time series shows that in the six-year period, the Dublin City rate decreased from 1.9% in 2016 to 1.7% in 2021. Greater decreases in the rate of mothers aged less than 20 years were recorded in the Dublin Region and the State (Figure 2.6).

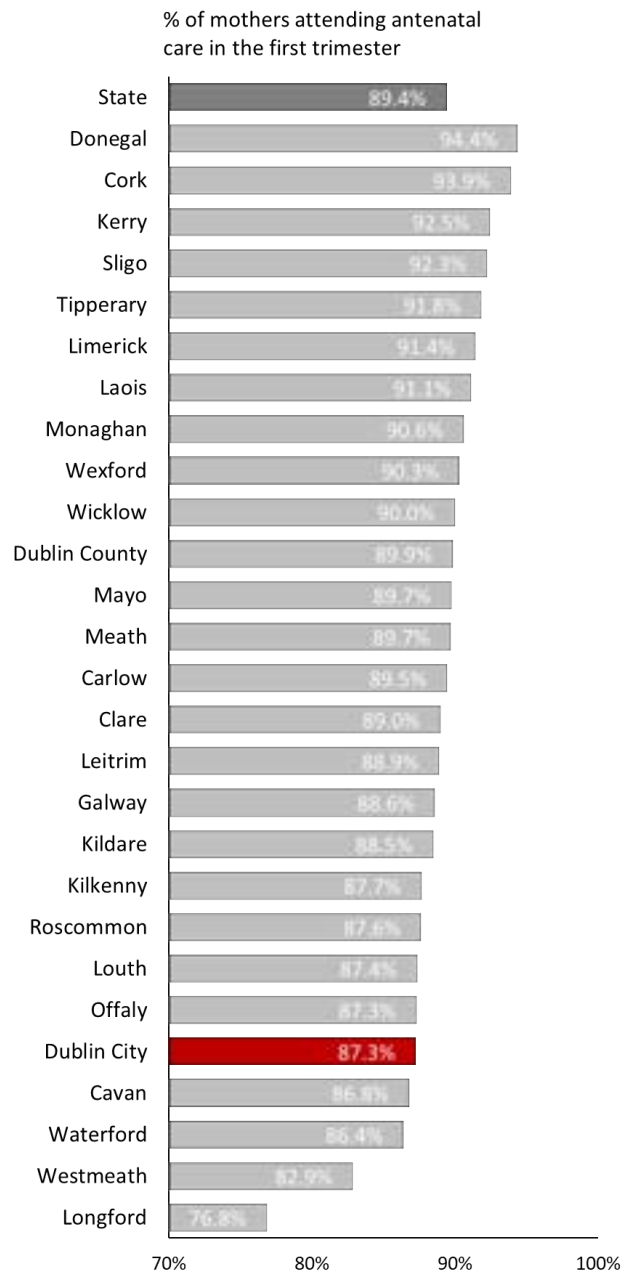


Figure 2.7: Mothers attending antenatal care in the first trimester, 2021 (Source: CSO Perinatal Statistics)

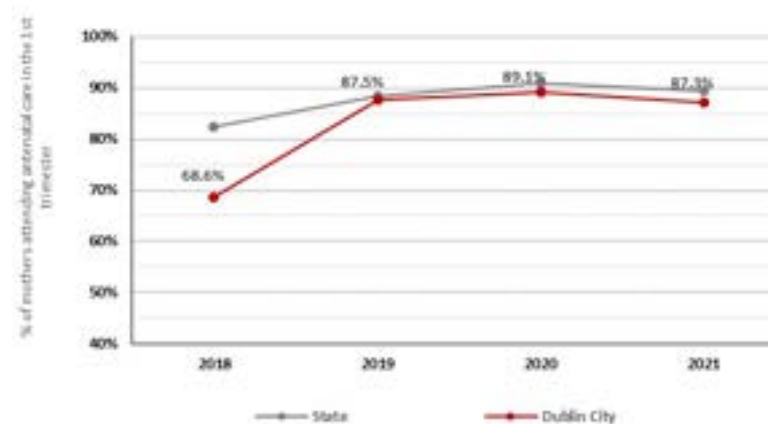


Figure 2.8: Mothers attending antenatal care in the first trimester, 2018 - 2021 (Source: CSO Perinatal Statistics)

- 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 DCS on its own.
- According to the latest NPRS data (2021), 87.3% of expectant mothers residing in Dublin City attended antenatal care in the first trimester. This was lower than the State average of 89.4% and the fifth lowest rate of all counties. Donegal had by far the highest rate at 94.4% with the lowest rate recorded in Longford at 76.8% (Figure 2.7).
- Since 2018, there has been a gradual increase in the percentage of mothers attending antenatal care in the first trimester in both the State and Dublin City. The rate in Dublin City has increased from 68.6% in 2018 to 87.3% in 2021 (Figure 2.8).

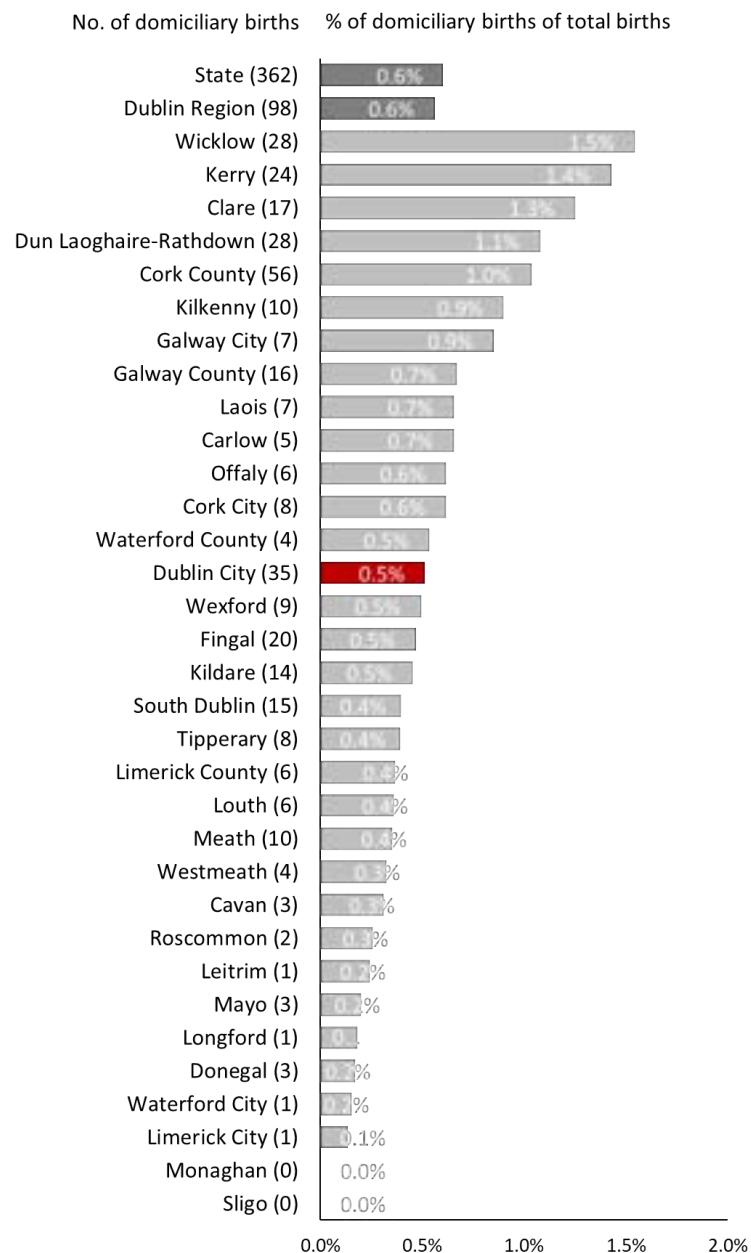


Figure 2.9: Domiciliary births, 2021 (Source: CSO Vital Statistics)

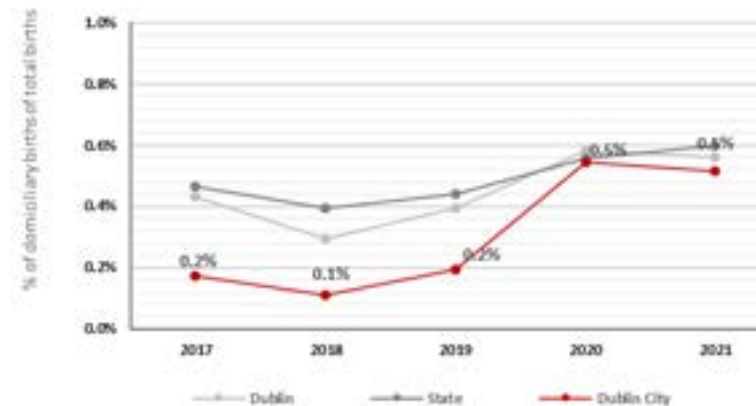


Figure 2.10: Domiciliary births, 2017 to 2021 (Source: CSO Vital Statistics)

- The CSO defines domiciliary births as registered births that take place outside of hospitals and includes homebirths. According to the latest CSO Vital Statistics Annual Report (2021), there were 35 domiciliary births recorded in Dublin City in that year. This equated to a rate of 0.5% of the total births. This rate was lower than both the State (0.6%) and the Dublin regional average (0.6%) (Figure 2.9).
- Relative to all other local authorities, Dublin City had the fourteenth highest rate of domiciliary births in 2021 with Wicklow recording the highest rate at 1.5%. Monaghan and Sligo both recorded no domiciliary births in 2021.
- There has been increases in the proportions of domiciliary births in recent years in Dublin City with rates ranging from 0.2% in 2017 to 0.5% in 2021. Despite such variations, the domiciliary birth rate in Dublin City has remained consistently less than the State and Dublin regional average (Figure 2.10).



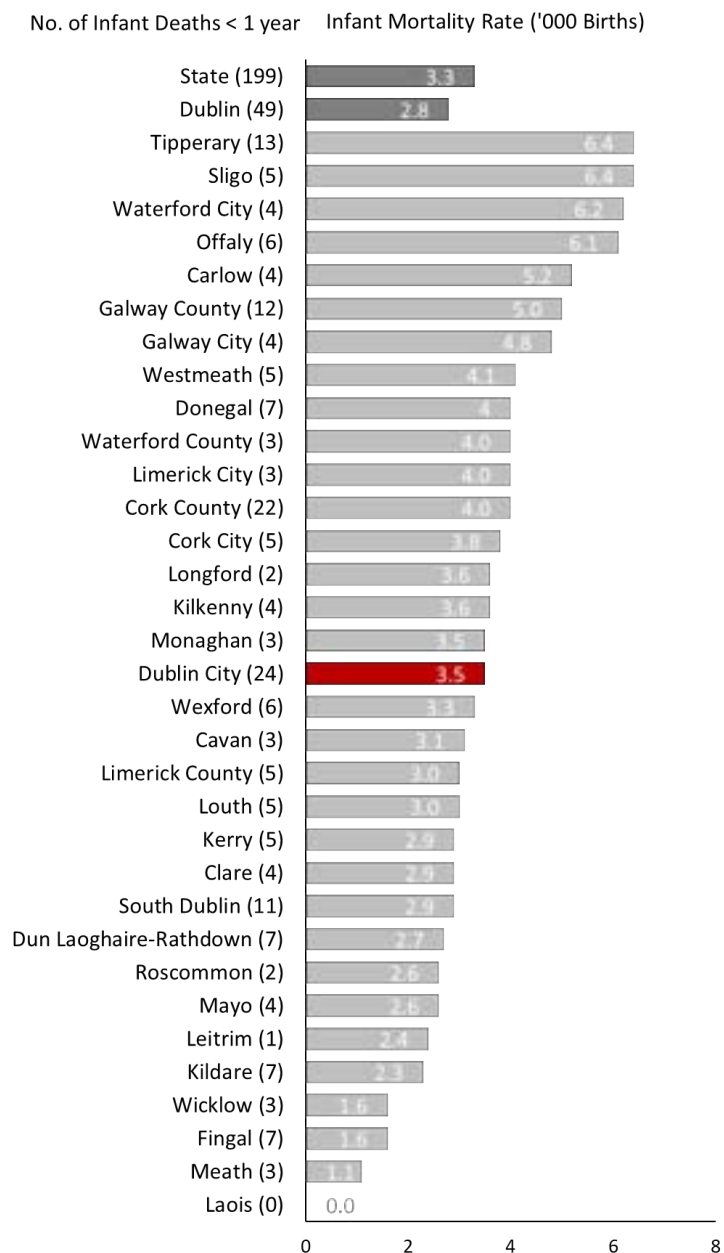


Figure 2.11: Infant mortality, 2021 (Source: CSO Vital Statistics)

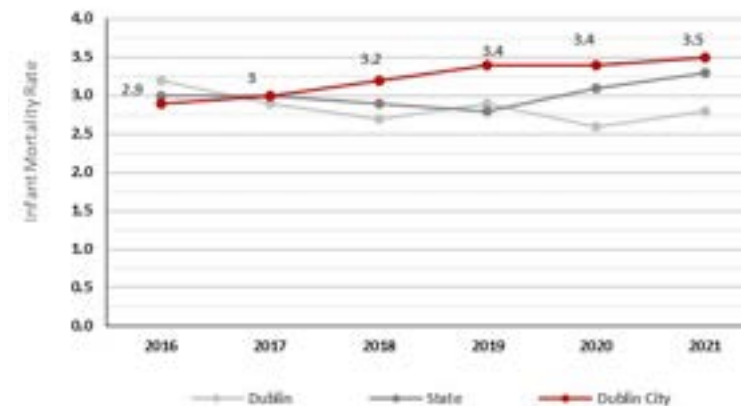


Figure 2.12: Infant mortality rate, 2016 to 2021 (Source: CSO Vital Statistics)

- 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 2021, 24 infant deaths occurred in Dublin City, this represents an infant mortality rate of 3.5 per 1,000 births. This rate was higher than the State average of 3.3 and the Dublin regional average of 2.8 (Figure 2.11).
- Relative to other local authorities in 2021, Dublin City had the sixteenth lowest infant mortality rate in the country. Tipperary had the highest rate at 6.4 and Laois recorded no infant deaths.
- Both the State and Dublin infant mortality rates have remained stable between 2016 and 2021 (Figure 2.12). A noticeable increase in the recorded rate in Dublin City can be seen between 2016 (2.9) and 2020 (3.4). According to the National Pediatric Mortality Register, geographical location is not related to variances in the infant mortality rate.

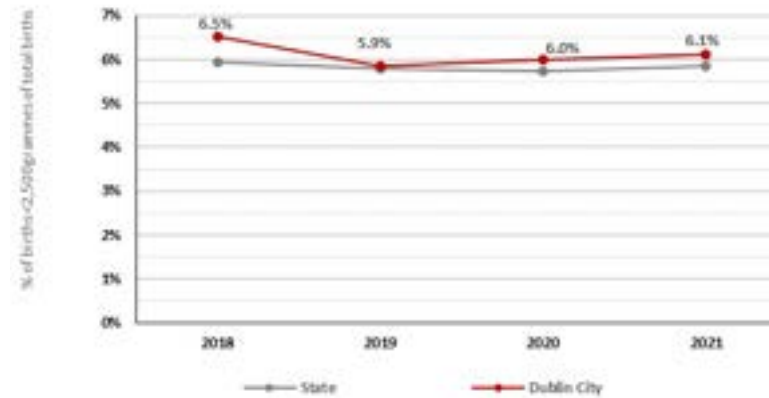
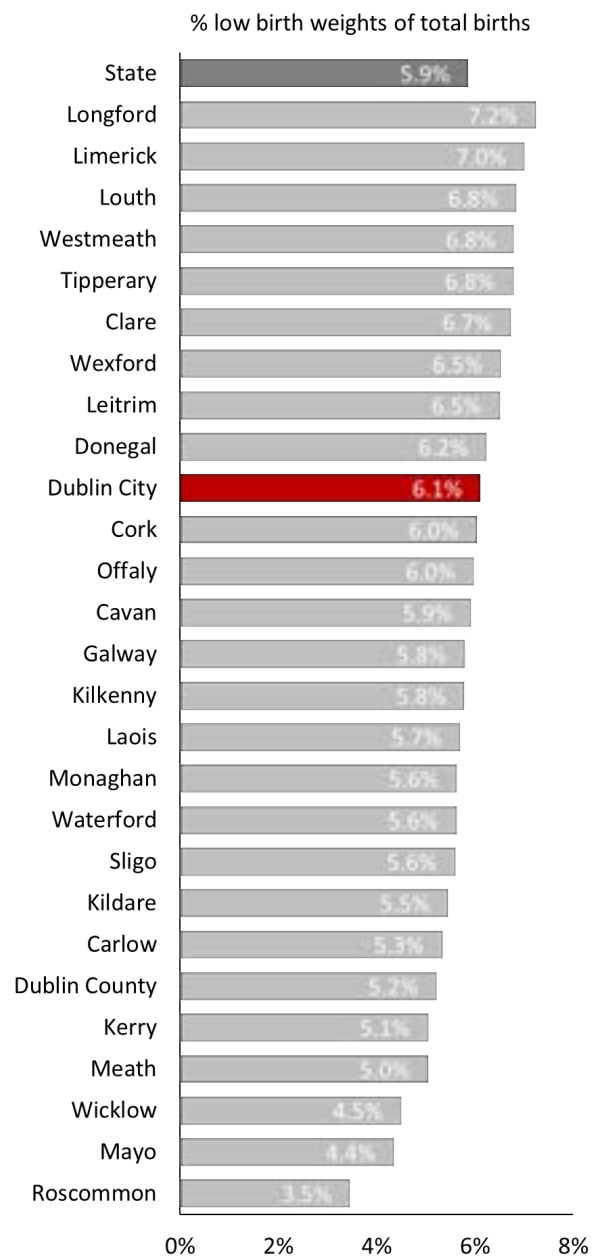


Figure 2.14: Low birth weight, 2018 to 2021 (Source: National Perinatal Reporting System)

- 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 (but also includes Dublin City) and is based on the county of residence of the mother.
- In 2021, 6.1% of the total infants born in Dublin City weighed less than 2,500 grams (Figure 2.13). This proportion was higher than the State average of 5.9%. Dublin City had the tenth highest rate of low birth weights in the country. Highest rates were recorded in Longford (7.2%) with the lowest in Roscommon (3.5%).
- Since 2018, there has been little variation in the proportion of infants born with a low birth weight at both the State and Dublin City level (Figure 2.14).

Figure 2.13: Low birth weight, 2021 (Source: CSO Perinatal Statistics)

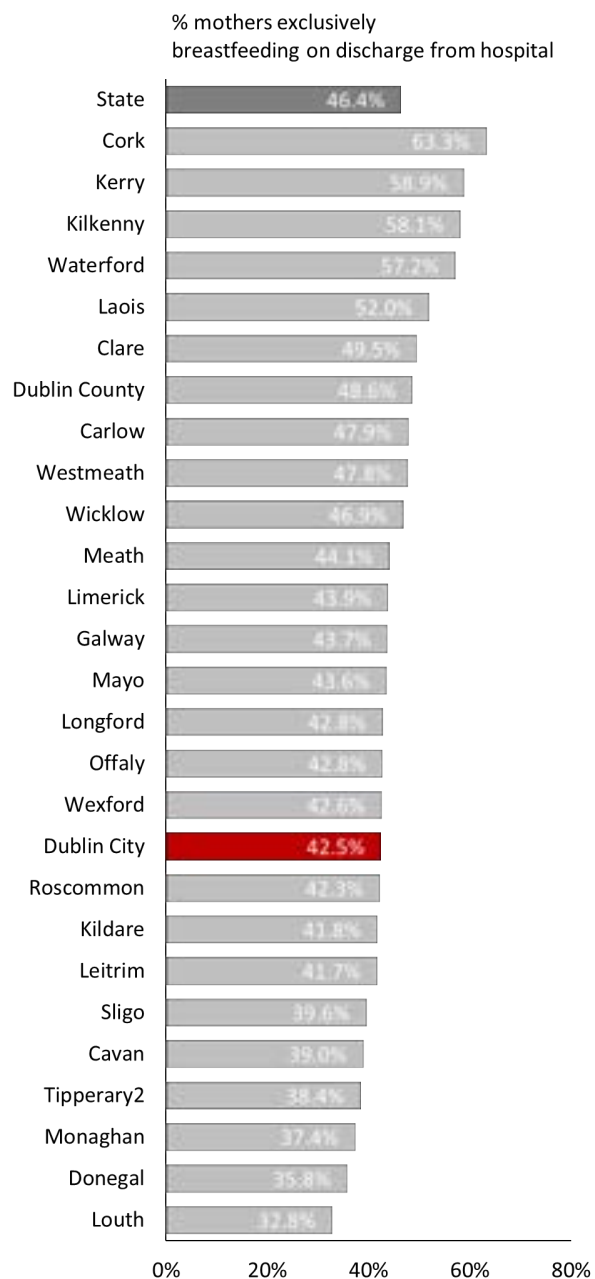


Figure 2.15: Mothers exclusively breastfeeding on discharge from hospital, 2021 (Source: National Perinatal Reporting System)

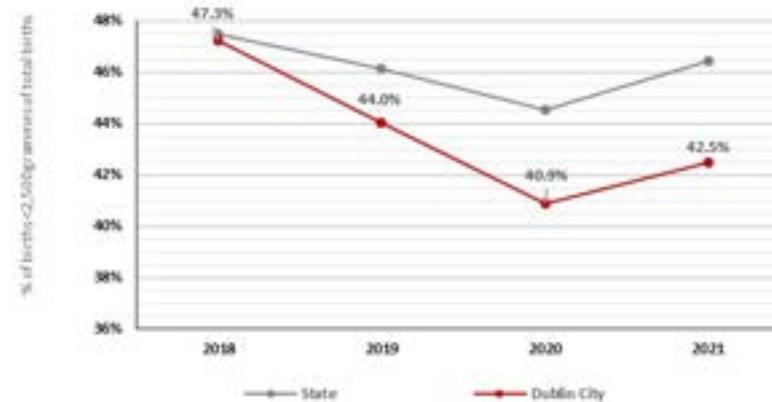


Figure 2.16: Mothers exclusively breastfeeding on discharge from hospital, 2018 - 2021 (Source: National Perinatal Reporting System)

- 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 (but also includes Dublin City) and is based on the county of residence of the mother.
- In 2021, 42.5% of mothers from Dublin City exclusively breastfed on discharge from hospital (Figure 2.15). This rate is lower than the State average of 46.4%. As of 2021, Dublin City had the tenth lowest rate of exclusive breastfeeding on discharge from hospital in the State. The highest rates were recorded in Cork (63.3%) with the lowest recorded in Louth (32.8%).
- Since 2018, there has been variation in the proportion of mothers who exclusively breastfed on discharge from hospital that reside in Dublin City. Between 2018 and 2020, the proportion of mothers breastfeeding on discharge from hospital residing in Dublin City was decreasing and significantly lower than the State average (Figure 2.16).

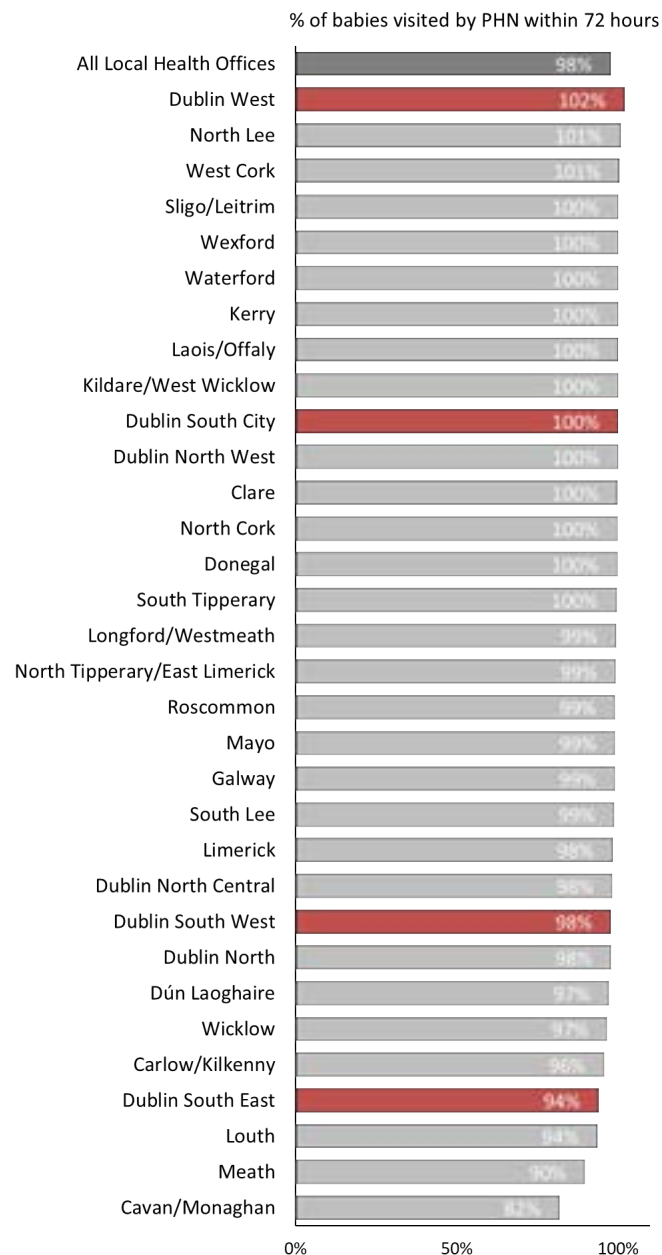


Figure 2.17: Babies visited by a PHN within 72 hours, 2021 (Source: CSO Perinatal Statistics)

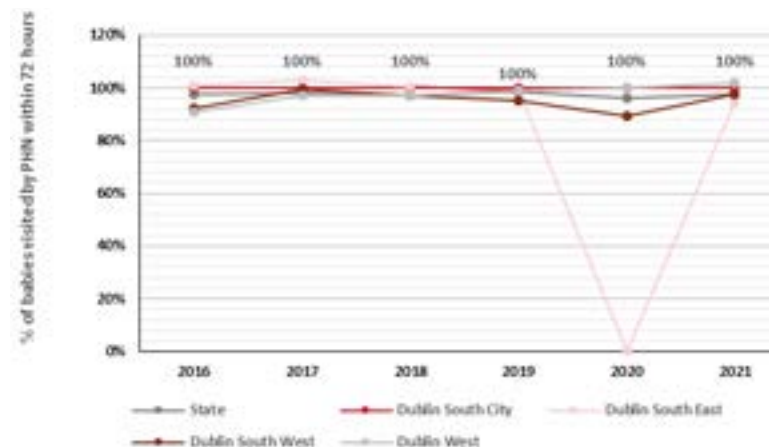


Figure 2.18: Babies visited by a PHN within 72 hours, 2016 to 2021 (Source: HSE Performance Indicators)

- 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. This data is recorded by Local Health Office (LHO) of which four LHOs fall in the DCS CYPSC area: Dublin South City, Dublin South West, Dublin West, and Dublin South East.
- In 2021, 100% of babies in Dublin South City and West LHOs were visited within 72 hours of being discharged from hospital, 98% in Dublin South West and 90.6% in Dublin South West (Figure 2.17). Relative to the 32 others LHOs, the Dublin South City and West LHOs both recorded the highest proportion of babies visited in the first 72 hours and were above the State average of 98%. In comparison, the Dublin South West LHO recorded the ninth lowest proportion and Dublin South East recorded the fourth lowest proportion.
- Between 2016 and 2021 (Figure 2.18), the proportion of babies visited in Dublin South City has remained consistently above at 100%. (Note: data was unavailable for Dublin South East in 2020.)

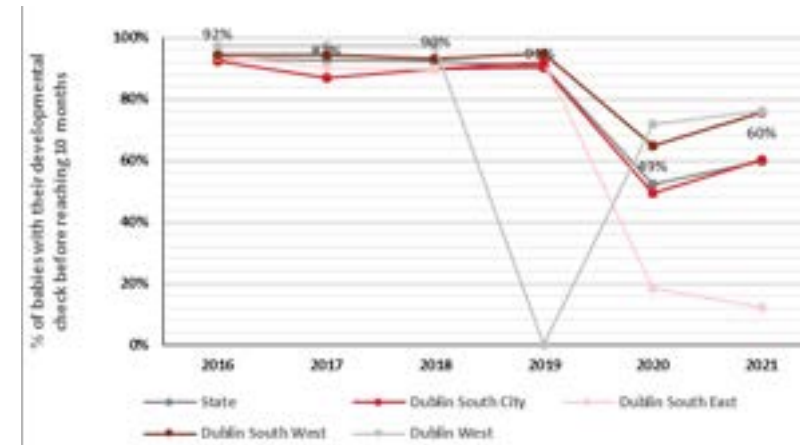
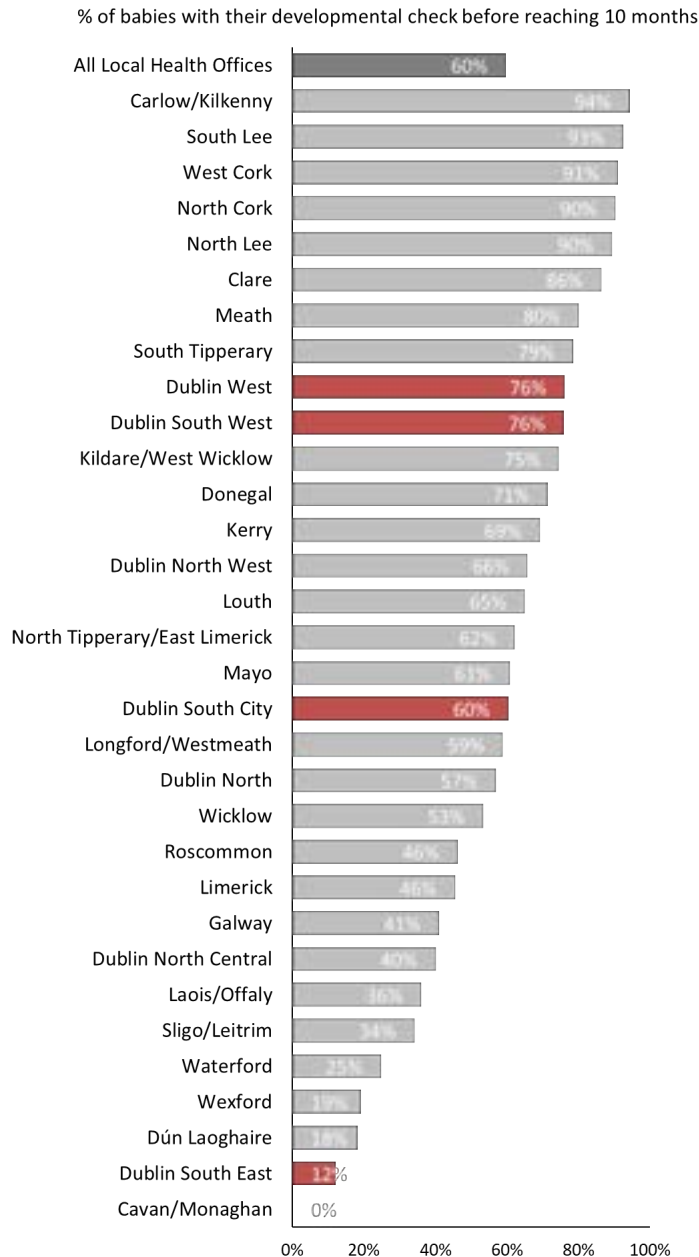


Figure 2.20: Babies with their developmental check before reaching 10 months, 2016 - 2021 (Source: HSE Performance Indicators)

- The HSE Performance Indicators records the number of babies with their developmental check before reaching 10 months. This data is recorded by Local Health Office (LHO) of which four LHOs fall in the DCS CYPSC area: Dublin South City, Dublin South West, Dublin West and Dublin South East.
- In 2021, 76% of babies in Dublin West and Dublin South West LHOs received their 9 –11 month developmental check before reaching 12 months (Figure 2.19). While only 60% of babies in the Dublin South City LHO and 12% in Dublin South East had received their developmental check before reaching 10 months.
- Relative to the 32 others LHOs, the Dublin West and South West LHOs both recorded eight and ninth highest rates and was above the State average. In comparison, the Dublin South City LHO recorded the fifteenth lowest proportion at 60% and Dublin South East recorded the second lowest proportion.
- Between 2016 and 2021, the proportion of babies with their developmental checks has fluctuated significantly (Figure 2.20). Rates were particularly low in 2020 as a results of a number of factors such as recruitment and retention within the HSE as well as the Covid-19 pandemic, however rates do seem to be recovering in 2021.

Figure 2.19: Babies with their developmental check before reaching 10 months, 2021 (Source: HSE Performance Indicators)

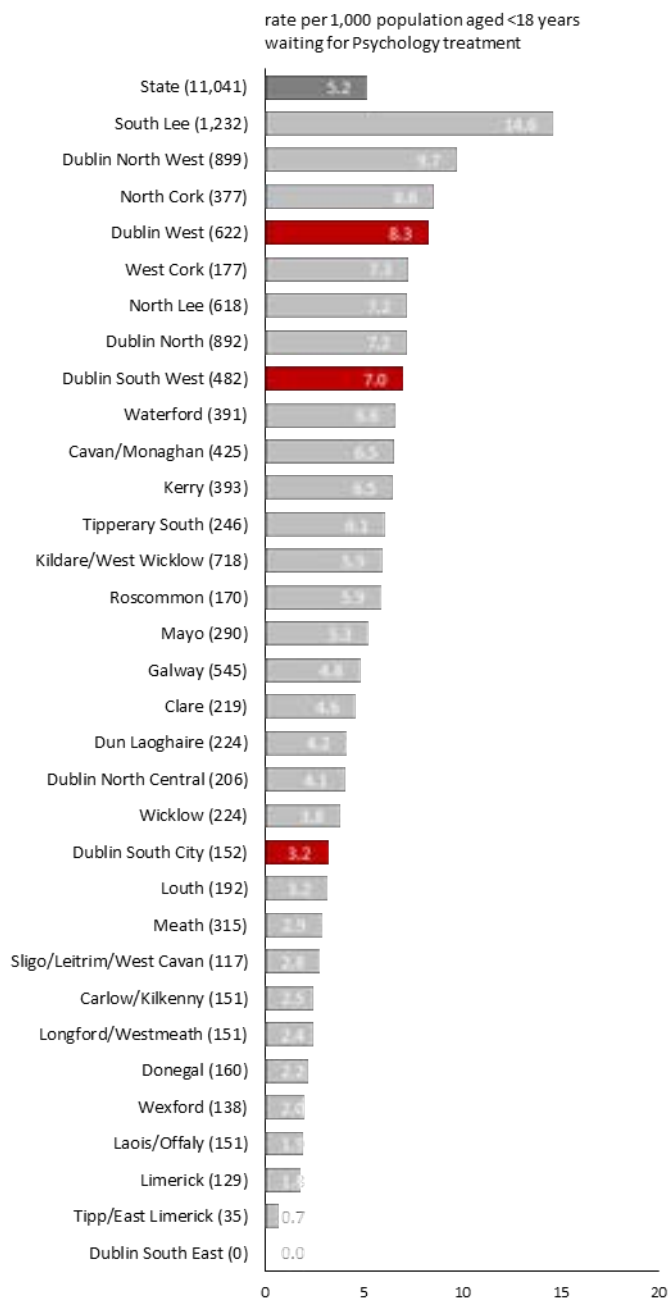


Figure 2.22: Waiting list for Psychology treatment by time on waiting list, 2022 (Source: PQ)

- Information on waiting HSE Primary Care waiting lists was released by way of a parliamentary question in May 2022. Data available included the number of children aged less than 18 years waiting for Psychology treatment. This data is recorded by Local Health Office (LHO) of which four LHOs fall in the DCS CYPSC area: Dublin South City, Dublin South West, Dublin West, and Dublin South East.
- In 2022, 622 of children in Dublin West, 482 in Dublin South West and 151 in Dublin South City were waiting to be seen (initial assessment). These numbers equate to a rate of 8.3 per 1,000 children and young people in Dublin West, 7.0 in Dublin South West and 3.2 in Dublin South City (Figure 2.21).
- The rates in Dublin West and Dublin South West are greater than the State average while in Dublin South City it is lower. No data was recorded in Dublin South East (Figure 2.22).

Figure 2.21: Rate of population under 18 waiting for Psychology treatment, 2022 (Source: PQ)

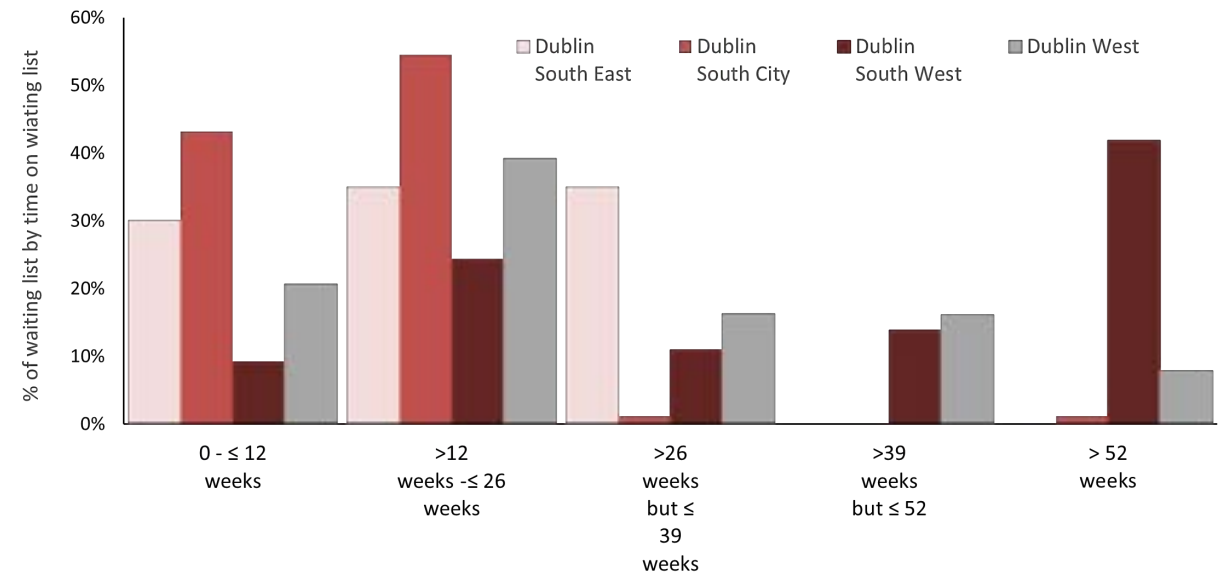
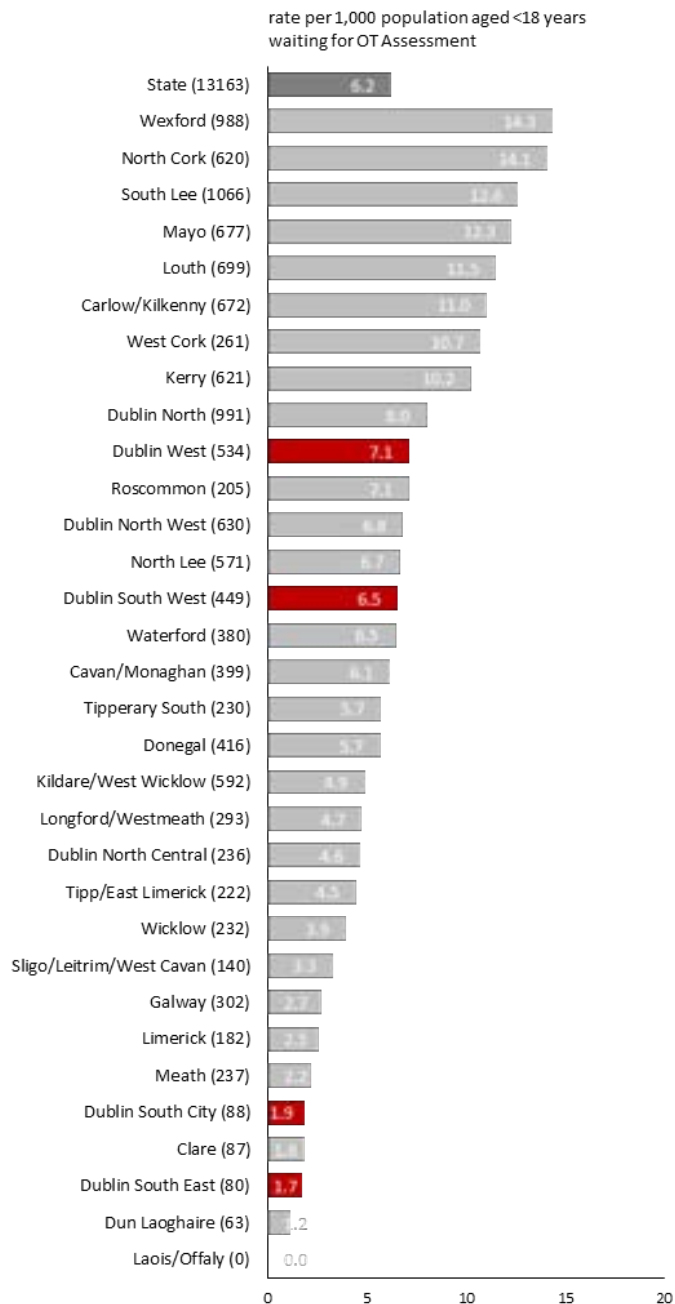


Figure 2.24: Waiting list for Occupational Therapy by time on waiting list, 2022 (Source: PQ)

- Information on waiting HSE Primary Care waiting lists was released by way of a parliamentary question in May 2022. Data available included the number of children aged less than 18 years waiting for Occupational Therapy treatment. This data is recorded by Local Health Office (LHO) of which four LHOs fall in the DCS CYPSC area: Dublin South City, Dublin South West, Dublin West, and Dublin South East.
- In 2022, 534 of children in Dublin West, 449 in Dublin South West, 89 in Dublin South City and 80 in Dublin South East were waiting to be seen (initial assessment). These numbers equate to a rate of 7.1 per 1,000 children and young people in Dublin West, 6.5 in Dublin South West, 1.9 in Dublin South City and 1.7 in Dublin South East (Figure 2.23).
- The rates in Dublin West and Dublin South West are greater than the State average while in Dublin South City and Dublin South East they were lower (Figure 2.24).

Figure 2.23: Rate of population under 18 waiting for Occupational Therapy, 2022 (Source: PQ)

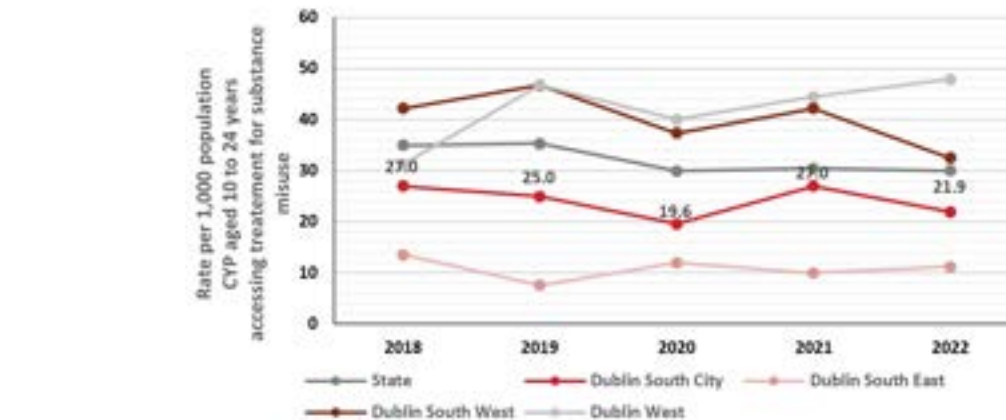
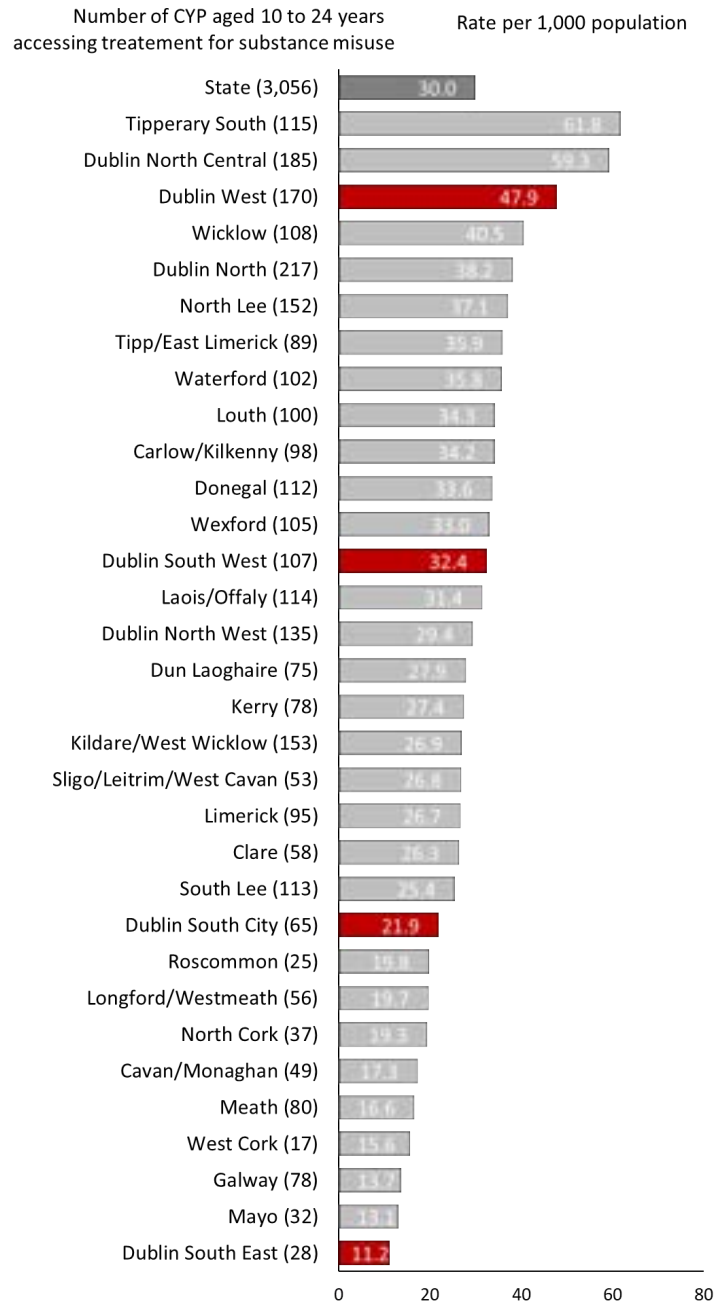


Figure 2.26: CYP 10 - 24 accessing treatment for substance misuse, 2018 - 2022 (Source: National Drugs Library)

- 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) four LHO fall in the DCS CYPSC area: Dublin South City, Dublin South West, Dublin West, and Dublin South East. 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.
- Figure 2.25 illustrates the rate of young people (aged 10 to 24 years) per 10,000 recorded as seeking treatment for Substance Misuse in 2022. Relative to the four LHOs that fall within the DCS CYPSC area, Dublin South West recorded the highest at 47.9 and was above the State average of 30.0. The rate in Dublin West was the third highest rate in the country and higher than the other LHOs: Dublin South West (32.4), Dublin South City (21.9) and Dublin South East (11.2).
- In recent years (2018 to 2022), the rate of those seeking treatment for substance misuse has fluctuated, however, there are general trends (Figure 2.26). The Dublin South East LHO has remained below the State average, whilst the Dublin South City rate has generally been in line with the State. The rates in the Dublin West and Dublin South West have generally exceeded the State average in recent years.

Figure 2.25: Children and Young People aged 10 to 24 accessing treatment for substance misuse, 2022 (Source: National Drugs Library)



No. of Admissions of Children to Psych. Hosp. and to Child & Adolescent Units      Rate per 10,000 population

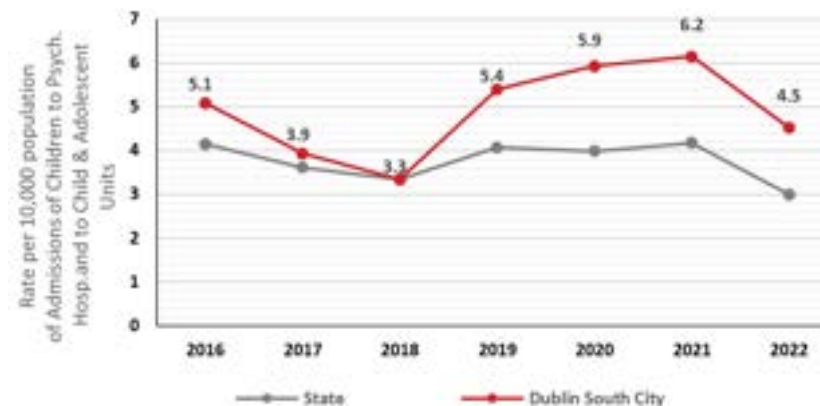
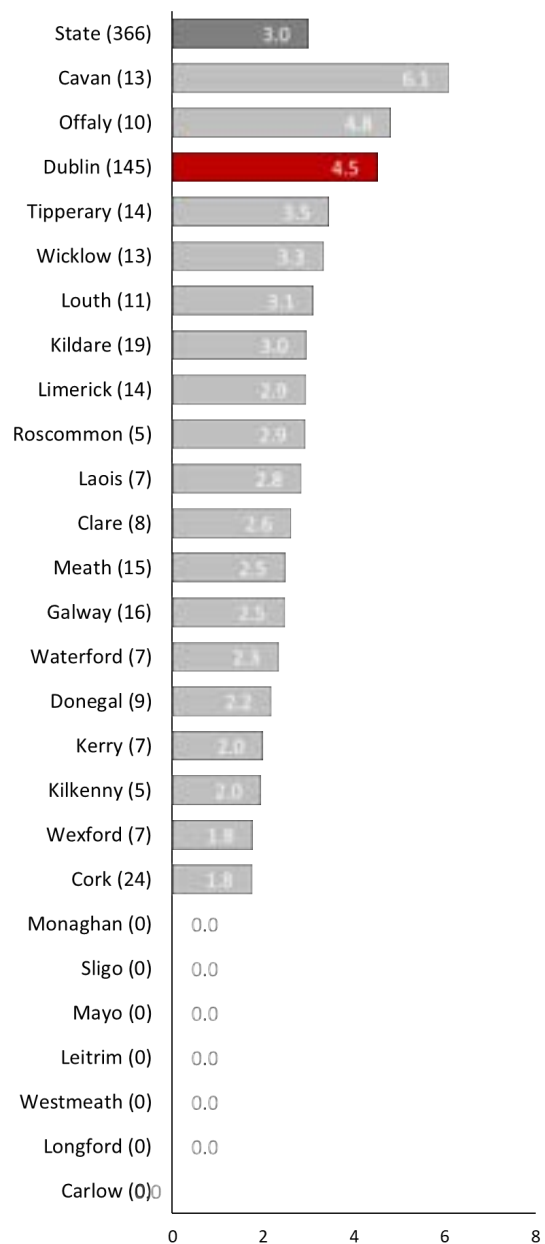


Figure 2.28: Admissions of Children to Psychiatric Hospitals/Units and to Child and Adolescent Units, 2016-2022

- 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. Figure 2.22 illustrates the number of children and young people with a diagnosis of mental and behavioral disorders, as recorded on discharge from hospital. Mental and behavioral discharges according to HIPE include: disorders due to substance use (drugs and alcohol), mood disorders and behavioral and emotional disorders occurring in childhood and adolescence.
- In 2022, there were 145 admissions of children and young people aged 17 years to Psychiatric Hospitals/Units and to Child and Adolescent Units in Dublin (Figure 2.27). This equates to a rate of 4.5 per 10,000 children (aged 17 years and under) and was above the State average of 3.0. Relative to other counties, Dublin South had the third highest rate of young children being admitted to hospital/units and to Child and Adolescent Units in Dublin. The highest rate was recorded in Cavan (6.1) and none in Monaghan, Sligo, Mayo, Leitrim, Westmeath, Longford and Carlow.
- In recent years (2016 to 2022), the rate of admissions in Dublin has remained above the State average (Figure 2.28). Between 2016 and 2018 the rate of admissions while in the years following this the rate was seen to significantly increase between 2019 to 2021.

Figure 2.27: Admissions of Children to Psychiatric Hospitals/Units and to Child and Adolescent Units, 2022

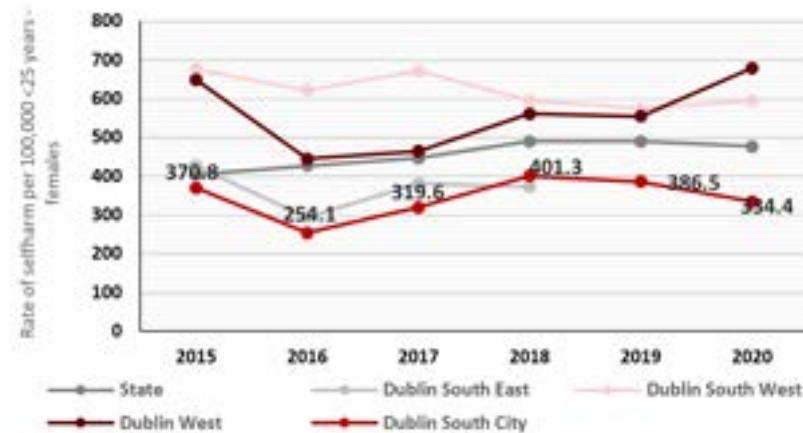
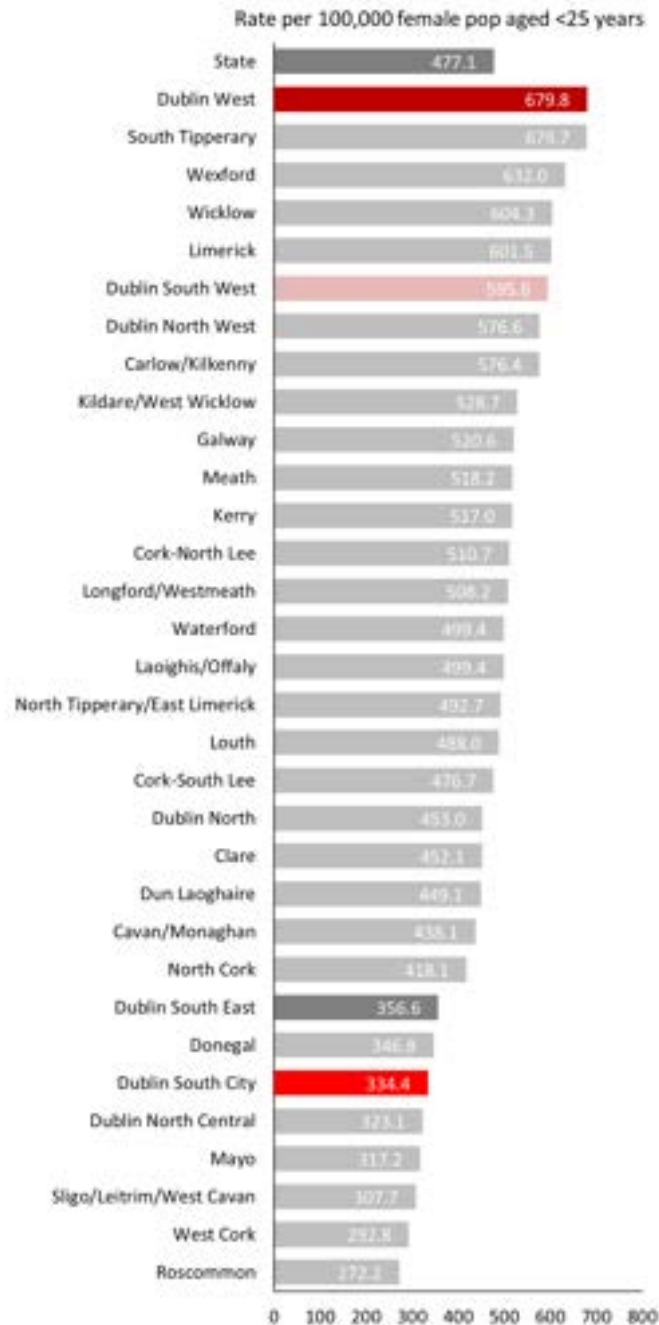


Figure 2.30: Rates of self-harm in females aged 24 years and under 2015 - 2020 (Source: NSRF)

- 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 four LHO fall in the DCS CYPSC area: Dublin South City, Dublin South West, Dublin West, and Dublin South East. Methods of self-harm includes the following: overdoses of medication and drugs, cutting and attempted hanging.
- Figure 2.29 illustrate the rate of females aged under 24 years per 100,000 recorded as presenting to hospital following self-harm. Relative to the four LHOs that fall within the DCS CYPSC area, Dublin West recorded the highest rate of 679.8 and was the highest in the country, above the State average of 477.1. Dublin South West also recorded a high rate of 595.6 and was higher than the other LHOs: Dublin South East (356.6) and Dublin South City (334.4).
- In recent years (2015 to 2020), the rate of self-harm in females aged under 24 years in both Dublin West and Dublin South West has remained above the State average (Figure 2.30). While the rate in Dublin South East and South City has consistently been below the State average in recent years.

Figure 2.29: Rates of self-harm in females aged 24 years and under 2020 (Source: NSRF)



Figure 2.32: Rates of self-harm in males aged 24 years and under 2015 - 2020 (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 four LHO fall in the DCS CYPSC area: Dublin South City, Dublin South West, Dublin West, and Dublin South East. Methods of self-harm includes the following: overdoses of medication and drugs, cutting and attempted hanging.
- Figure 2.31 illustrates the rate of males aged under 24 years per 100,000 recorded as presenting to hospital following self-harm. Relative to the four LHOs that fall within the DCS CYPSC area, Dublin South West recorded the fourth highest rate of 351.1 in the country, above the State average of 250.7. Dublin West also recorded a high rate of 283.1 and was higher than the other LHOs: Dublin South City (174.2) and Dublin South East (172.4).
- In recent years (2015 to 2020), the rate of self-harm in males aged under 24 years in both Dublin West and Dublin South West has remained above the State average (Figure 2.32). While the rate in Dublin South East and South City has consistently been below the State average in recent years.

Figure 2.31: Rates of self-harm in males aged 24 years and under 2020 (Source: NSRF)

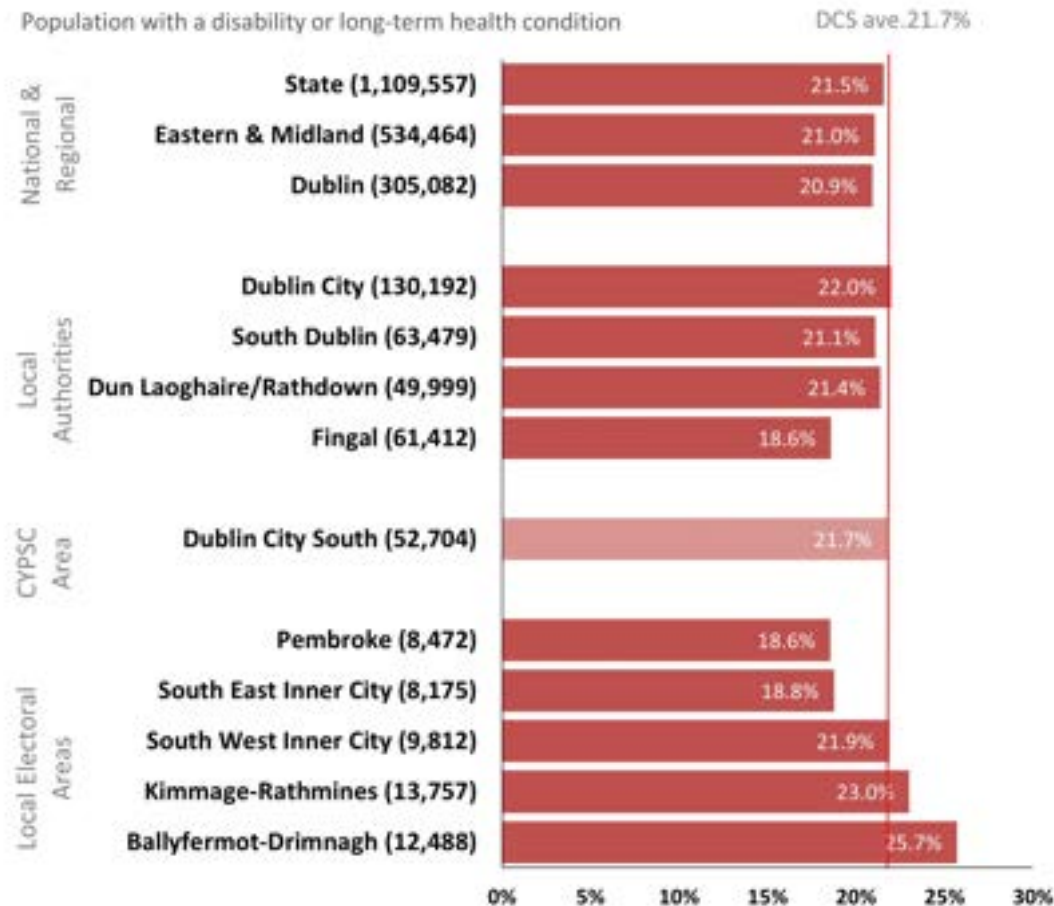
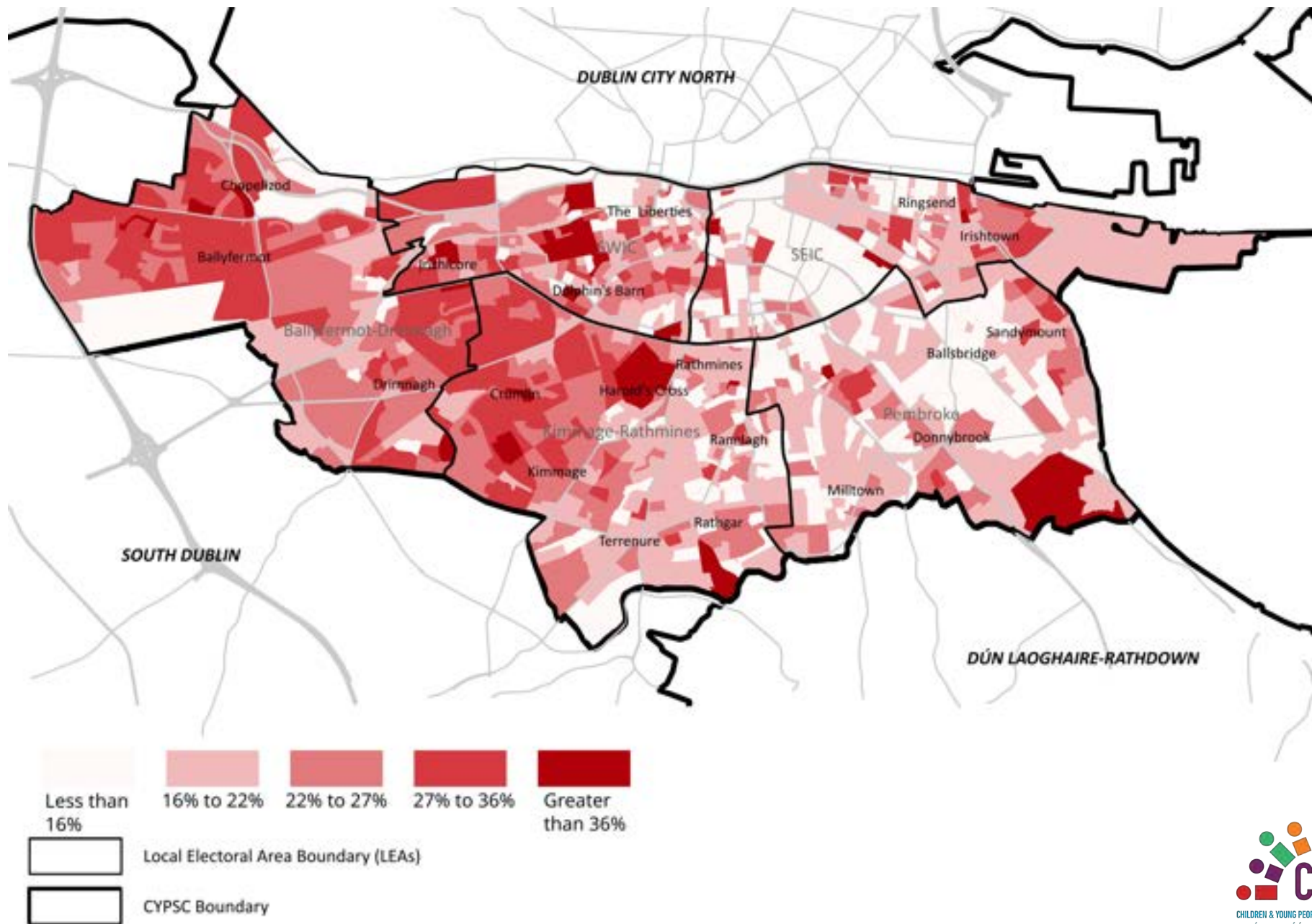


Figure 2.33: Persons with a disability or long-term health condition (Source: Census 2022)

- According to Census 2022, there were 52,704 people with a disability or long-term health condition residing in the DCS area. This represented 21.7% of the total population in DCS. This proportion was higher than the State average of 21.5%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 21.0% and the Dublin regional average of 20.9% (Figure 2.34).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, DCS has the thirteenth lowest proportion of population with a disability or long-term health condition in the State and is lower than the State average of 21.5%. Wexford had the highest rate at 24.1% and Fingal the lowest at 18.5%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the population with a disability or long-term health condition across the LEAs. The Ballyfermot-Drirnagh (25.7%) had the highest proportion by far. Ballyfermot-Drirnagh was followed by Kimmage-Rathmines (23.0%) and the South West Inner City (21.9%). Rates were lower in the Pembroke (18.6%) and South East Inner City (18.8%) LEAs.
- Map 2.1 details the distribution of the 'population with a disability or long-term health condition' at SA level throughout DCS. With the exception of some SAs there is a clear distribution of the higher concentrations of high rates in the west of the city compared with the east.

## How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

- **21.7%** (or 52,704) of the population stated they had a disability or long-term health condition
- This is **higher** than the national average of **21.5%**
- DCS has the **13th lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas
- The LEA of **Ballyfermot-Drirnagh** has the **highest** proportion of population with a disability or health condition



CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICES COMMITTEES  
COISTÍ NA SEIRBHÍDÍ DO LEANAÍ & DO DHADHINE ÓGA

Dublin City South  
Cathair Bhaile Átha Cliath Theas

Map 2.1: Persons with a disability or long-term health condition

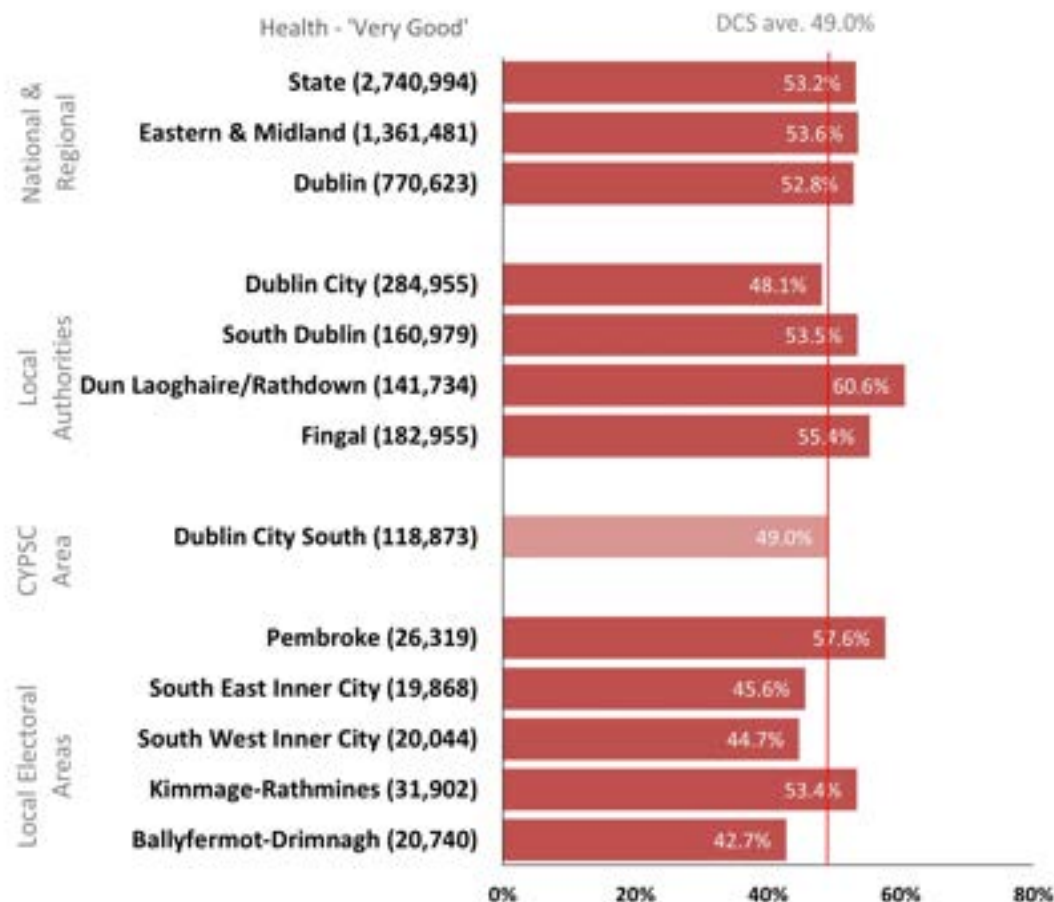
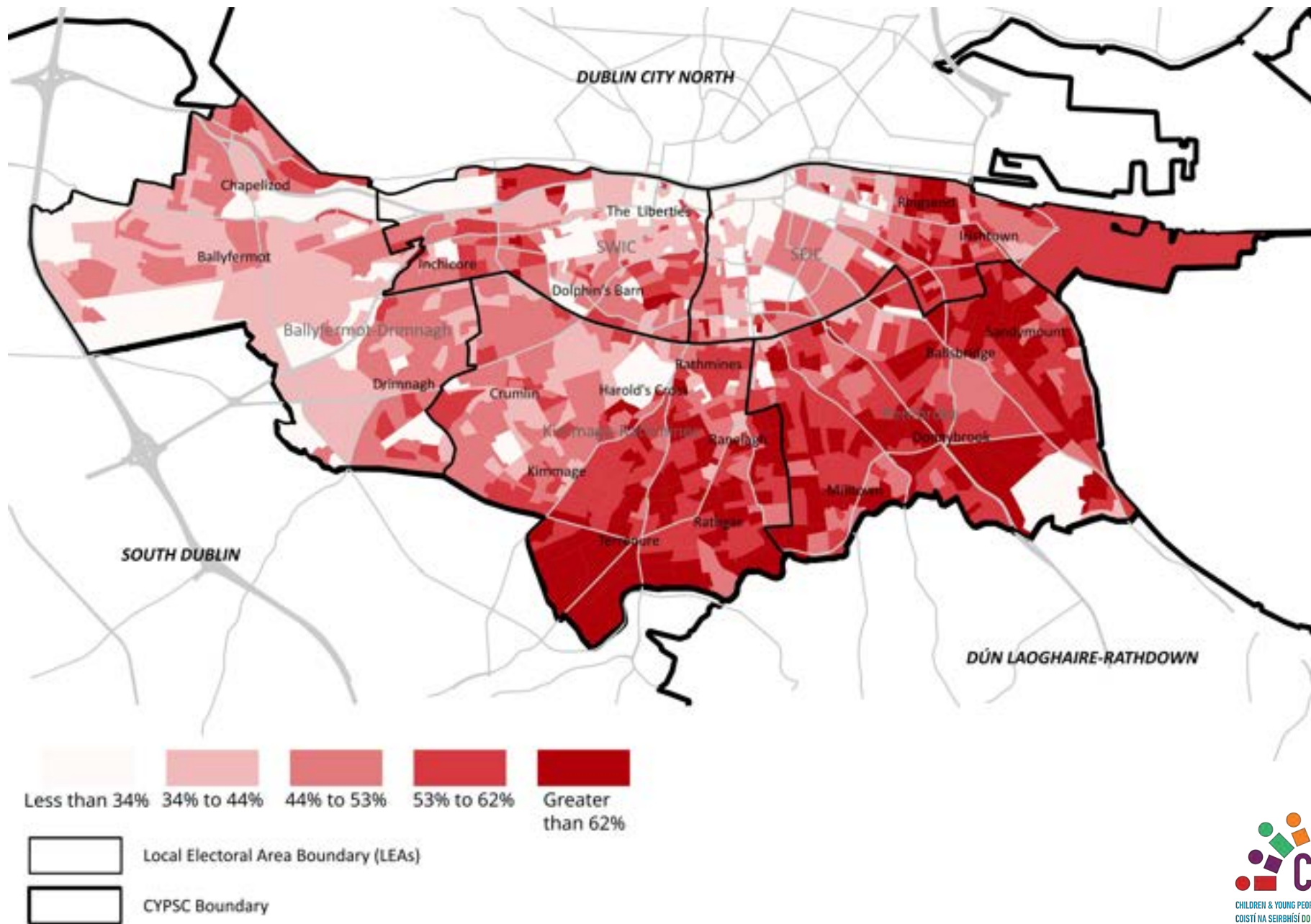


Figure 2.34: Population with "very good" health (Source: Census 2022)

- According to Census 2022, there were 118,873 people who identified their health as 'very good' residing in the DCS area. This represented 49.0% of the total population in DCS. This proportion was far lower than the State average of 53.2%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 53.6% and the Dublin regional average of 52.8% (Figure 2.34).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, DCS has the 13th lowest proportion of who identified their health as 'very good' in the State and is lower than the State average of 21.5%. DLR had the highest rate at 60.6% and DCN the lowest at 47.4%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the who identified their health as 'very good' across the LEAs. The Ballyfermot-Drumragh (42.7%) had the lowest proportion by far. Ballyfermot-Drumragh was followed by South West Inner City (44.7%) and the South East Inner City (45.6%). Rates were higher in the Kimmage-Rathmines (53.4%) and the Pembroke (57.6%) LEAs.
- Map 2.2 details the distribution of the who identified their health as 'very good' at SA level throughout DCS. There is a very clear spatial distribution with the highest rates in the east of the city.

## How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

- **49.0%** (or 118,873) of the population stated they had 'very good' health
- This is **lower** than the national average of 53.2%
- DCS has the **13th lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas
- The LEA of **Ballyfermot-Drumragh** has the **lowest** proportion of population with 'very good' health



Map 2.2: Population with "very good" health

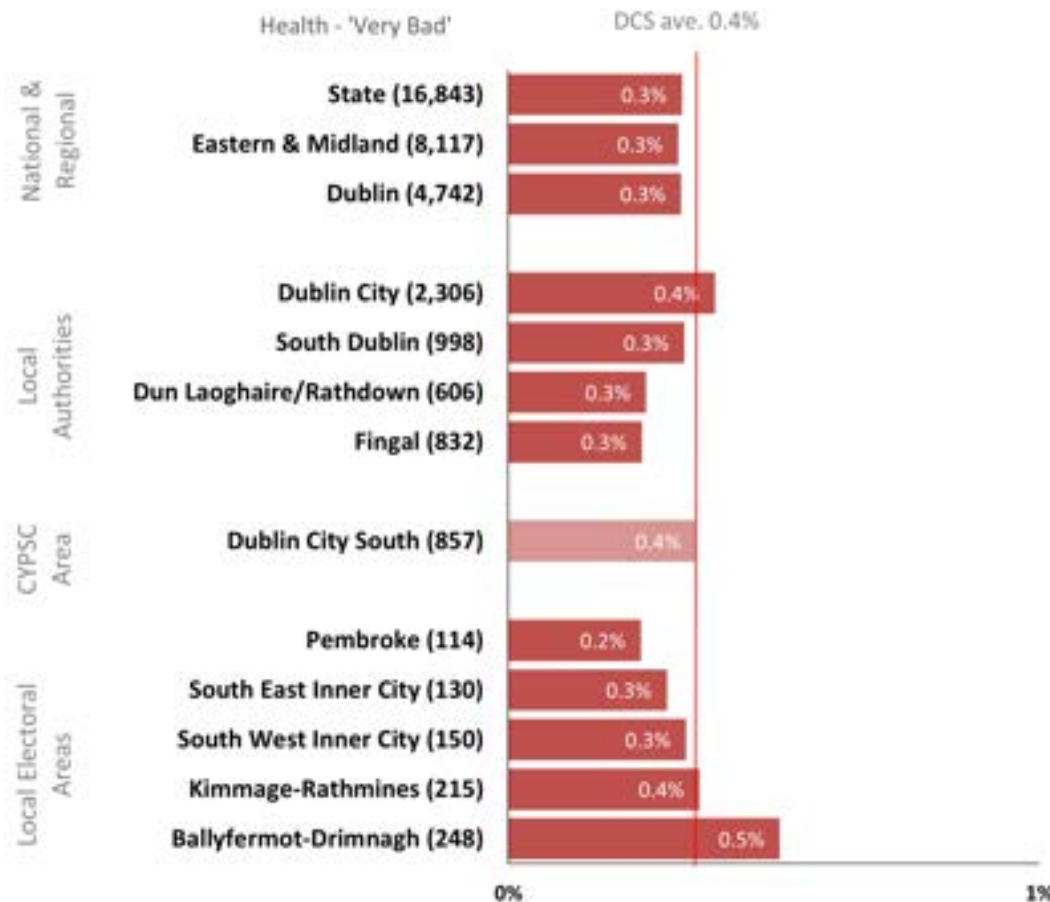


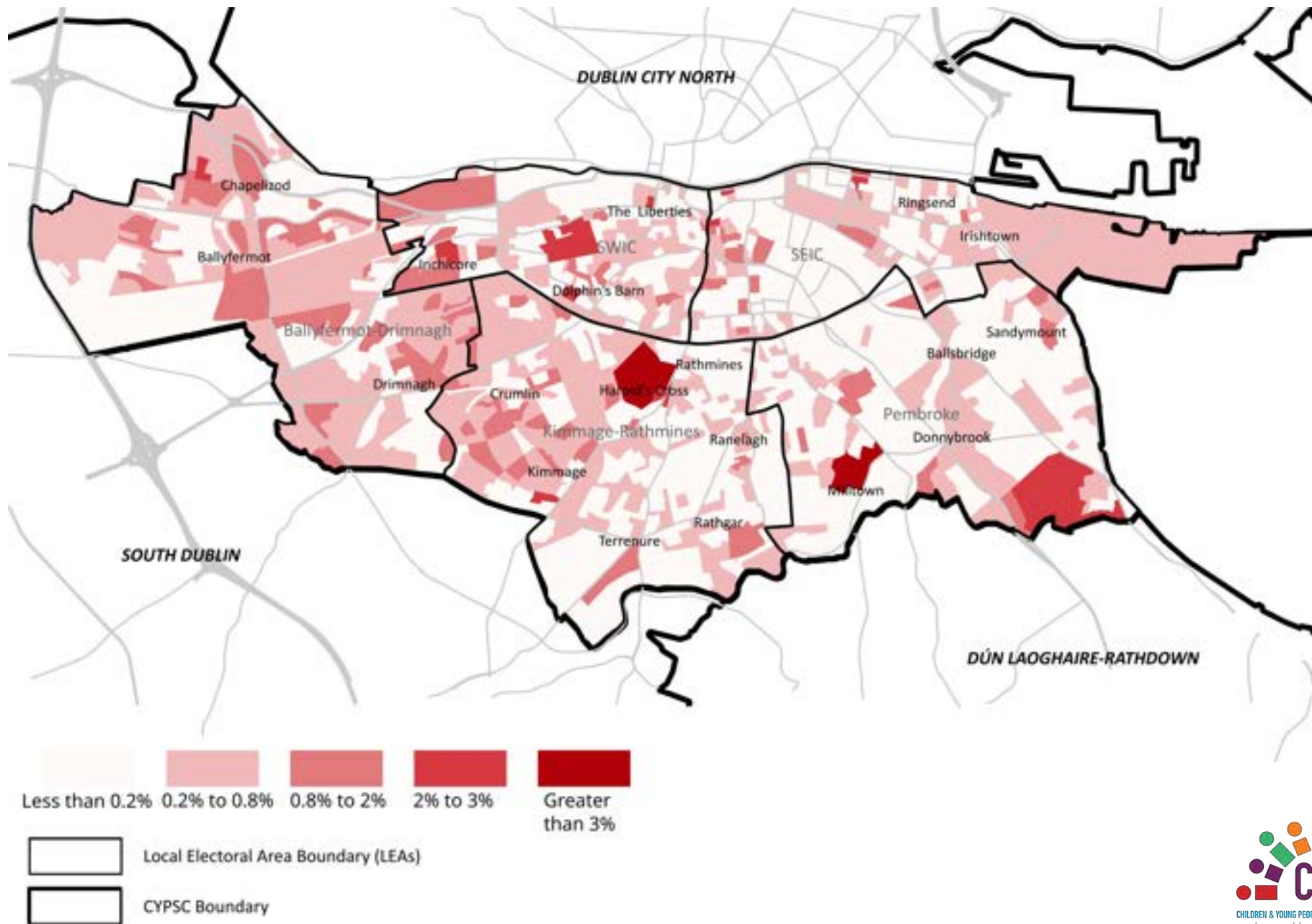
Figure 2.35: Population with "very bad" health (Source: Census 2022)

- According to Census 2022, there were 857 people who identified their health as 'very bad' residing in the DCS area. This represented 0.4% of the total population in DCS. This proportion was higher than the State average of 0.3%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 0.3% and the Dublin regional average of 0.3% (Figure 2.35).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, DCS has the 9th highest proportion of who identified their health as 'very bad' in the State. Fingal had the lowest rate at 0.2% and Donegal had the highest at 0.4%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the who identified their health as 'very bad' across the LEAs. The Ballyfermot-Drirnagh (0.5%) had the highest proportion by far. Ballyfermot-Drirnagh was followed by Kimmage-Rathmines (0.4%) and the South West Inner City (0.3%). Rates were lower in the South East Inner City (0.3%) and the Pembroke (0.2%) LEAs.
- Map 2.3 details the distribution of the who identified their health as 'very bad' at SA level throughout DCS. There is a very clear spatial distribution with the lowest rates in the east of the city with the exception of SAs where nursing homes and hospitals were present.

## How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

- **0.4%** (or 857) of the population stated they had 'very bad' health
- This is **higher** than the national average of 0.3%
- DCS has the **9th highest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas
- The LEA of **Ballyfermot-Drirnagh** has the **highest** proportion of population with 'very bad' health





Map 2.3: Population with “very bad” health

## Section 3

# Achieving in Learning and Development



### **Achieving in Learning and Development Profile**

Indicator 3.1: Education attainment, 2022

Indicator 3.2: Mothers education attainment, 2022

Indicator 3.3: Education: No formal or primary only, 2022

Indicator 3.4: Education: Secondary, 2022

Indicator 3.5: Education: Technical/Certificate/Apprentice, 2022

Indicator 3.6: Education: Third level, 2022

Indicator 3.7: ECCE Vacancy and placed per 100 children, 2022/23

Indicator 3.8: Children aged 0 to 4 attending childcare, 2022

Indicator 3.9: Children aged 5 to 14 attending childcare, 2022

Indicator 3.10: Travel to school, college or childcare Green Modes, 2022

Indicator 3.11: Primary Absenteeism, 2021/22

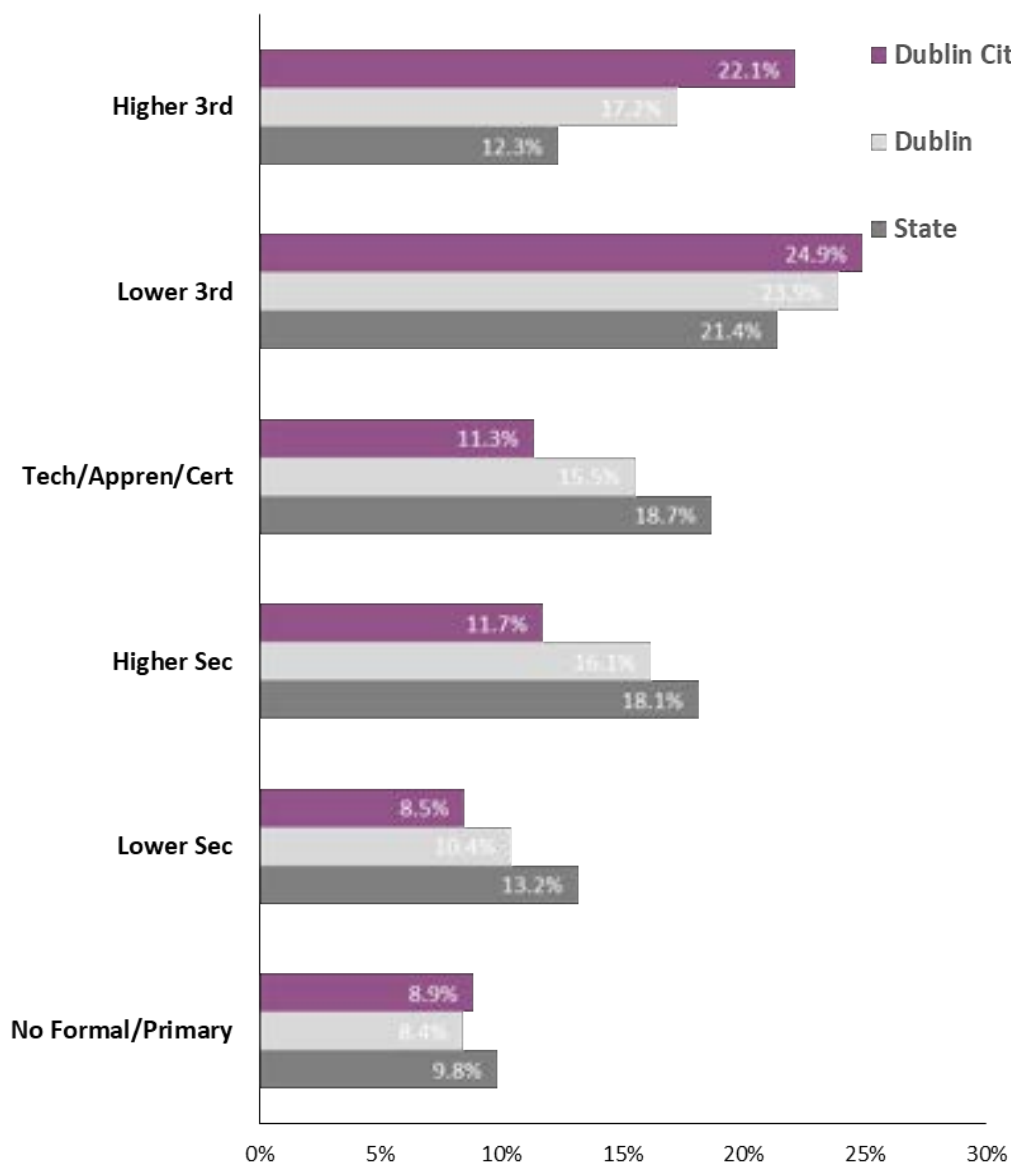
Indicator 3.12: Post Primary Absenteeism, 2021/22

Indicator 3.13: Junior Certificate Retention, 2016

Indicator 3.14: Leaving Certificate Retention, 2016

Indicator 3.15: Third level progression, 2023

Indicator 3.16: Progression rates by Secondary School, 2023



### How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

- **22.1%** (or 37,053) of the population had **higher third education**. Since 2016 the proportion has **increased**
- **24.9%** (or 41,778) of the population had lower third education. Since 2016 the proportion has **increased**
- **11.3%** (or 19,028) of the population had lower Tech/ Appren/Cert education. Since 2016 the proportion has **increased**
- **8.9%** (or 14,849) of the population had lower No Formal or Primary Only education. Since 2016 the proportion has **decreased**
- According to Census 2022, there is a significant difference between education attainment levels in DCS and the State. In general, attainment levels in DCS have a much higher proportional share in the higher education levels and consequently a lower proportional share in lower education (Figure 3.1).
- On a comparative basis with the other CYPSC areas, the population in DCS has a high level of education attainment. At the lower end of the education scale, DCS has the ninth lowest rate (8.9%) of low education attainment (No Formal/Primary only) and the second highest rate (47.0%) of high education attainment (Lower and Upper Third Level) after DLR.

Figure 3.1: Education attainment, 2022 (Source: Census 2022)

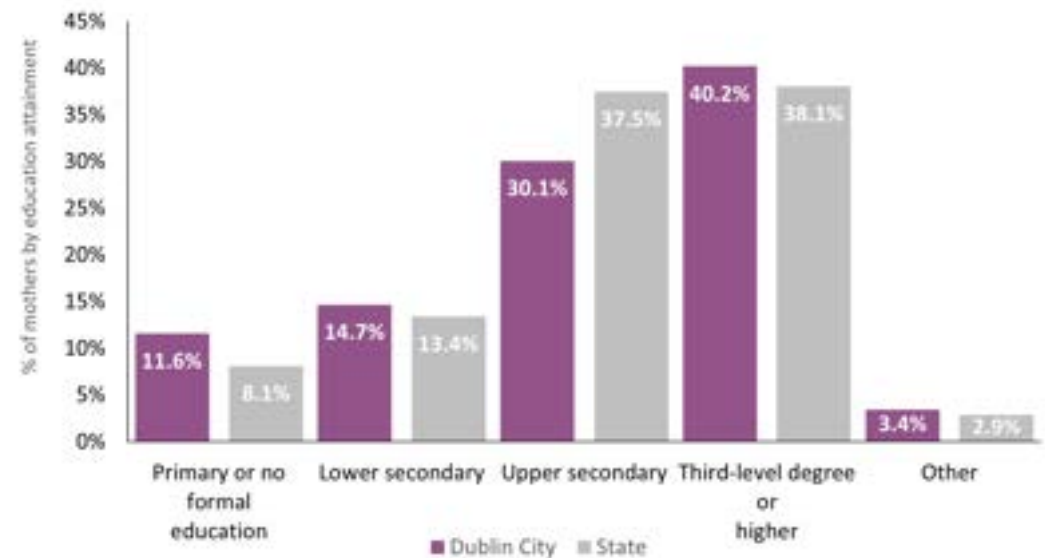
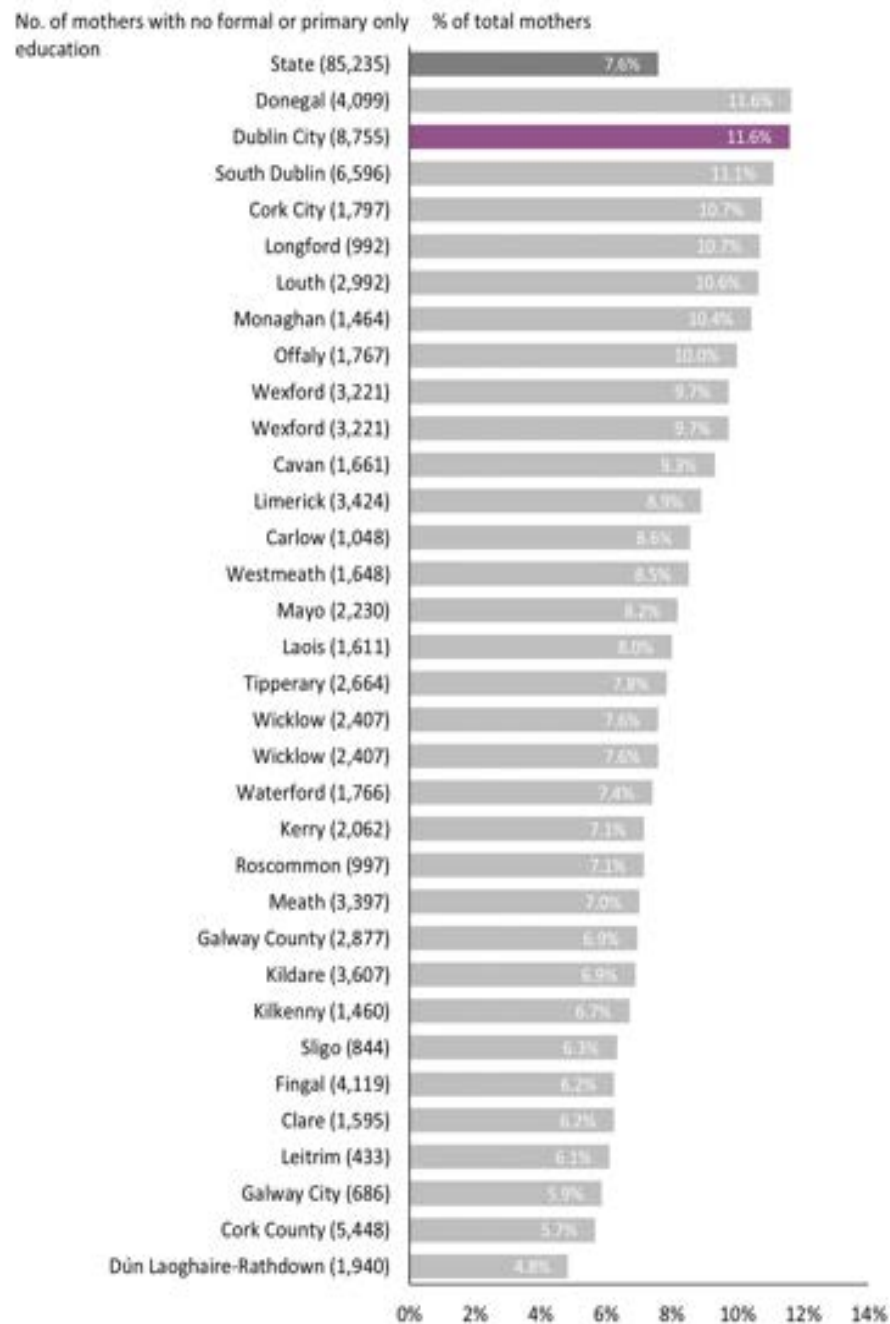


Figure 3.3: Educational attainment of mothers, 2016 (Source: Census 2016)

- 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 2016 of mothers by local authority and in Dublin City. The main graphic focuses on level of low educational attainment, either no formal education or primary education.
- In 2016, there were 8,755 mothers with low levels of education in Dublin City. This number equates to approximately 11.6% of the total mothers in Dublin City and is the second highest rate in the country. In contrast, Donegal has the highest rate at 11.6% and DLR the lowest at 4.8%.
- When all levels of education attainment are examined, it is evident that the proportion of mothers with third level education in Dublin City (40.2%) is above the national average (38.1%).

Figure 3.2: Educational attainment of mothers, 2016 (Source: Census 2016)

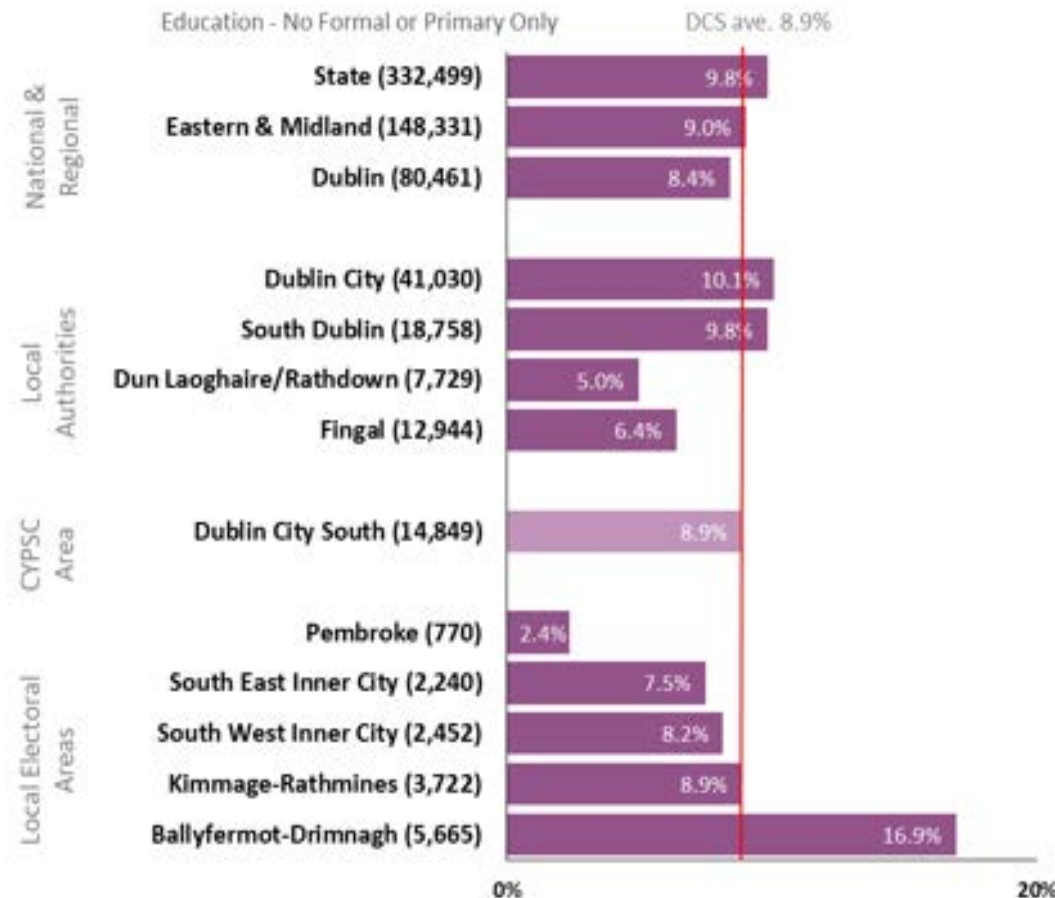
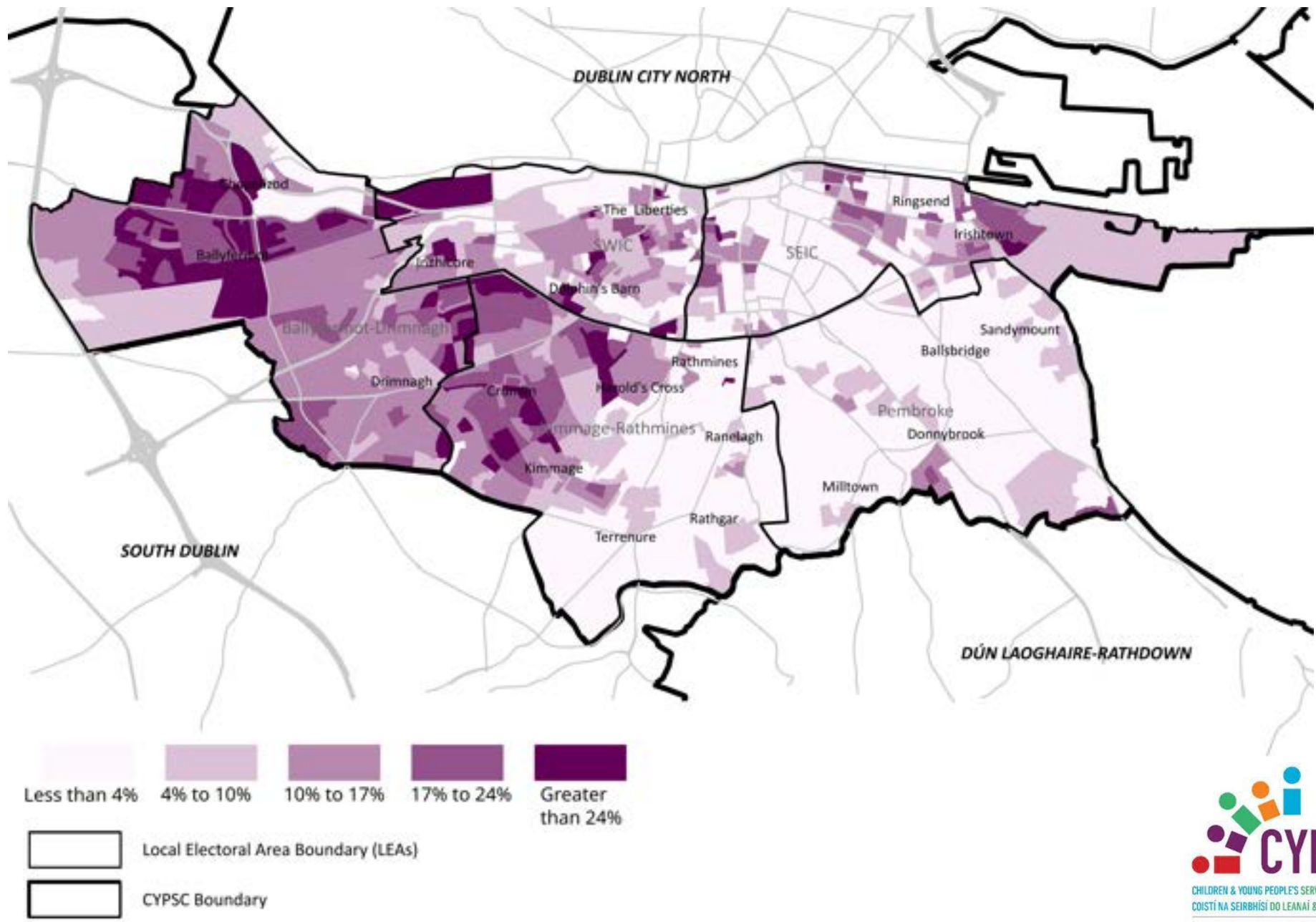


Figure 3.4: Education: No formal or primary only (Source: Census 2022)

- According to Census 2022, there were 14,849 people residing in the DCS area with 'No Formal or Primary Only' education. This represented 8.9% of the total population in DCS. This proportion was lower than the State average of 9.8%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 9.0% and higher than the Dublin regional average of 8.4% (Figure 3.4).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, DCS had the fifth lowest proportion of population with 'No Formal or Primary Only' education in the State. Donegal had the highest rate at 16.2% and DLR had the lowest at 5.0%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the proportion of 'No Formal or Primary Only' education across the LEAs. The Ballyfermot-Drirnagh (16.9%) had the highest proportion by far. Ballyfermot-Drirnagh was followed by Kimmage-Rathmines (8.9%) and the South West Inner City (8.2%). Rates were lower in the South East Inner City (7.5%) and the lowest rate by far was in Pembroke (2.4%).
- Map 3.1 details the distribution of proportion of population with 'No Formal or Primary Only' education at SA level throughout DCS. There is a very clear spatial distribution with the highest rates in the west of the area with the exception of Ringsend and Irishtown (Dublin 4).

## How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

- **8.9%** (or 14,849) of the population had no formal or primary only education
- Since 2016 the proportion has **decreased**
- This is **lower** than the national average of 9.8%
- DCS has the **fifth lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas
- The LEA of **Ballyfermot-Drirnagh** had the **highest** proportion of population with no formal or primary only education



Map 3.1: Education: No formal or primary only



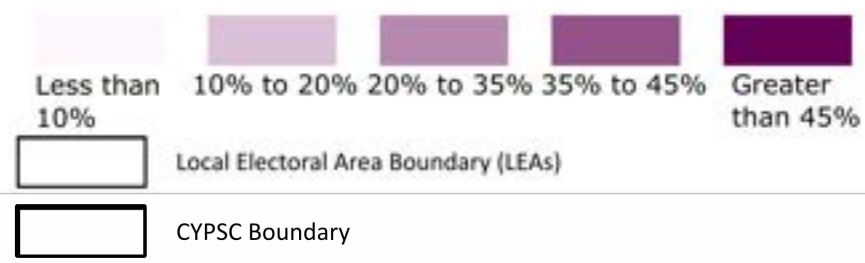
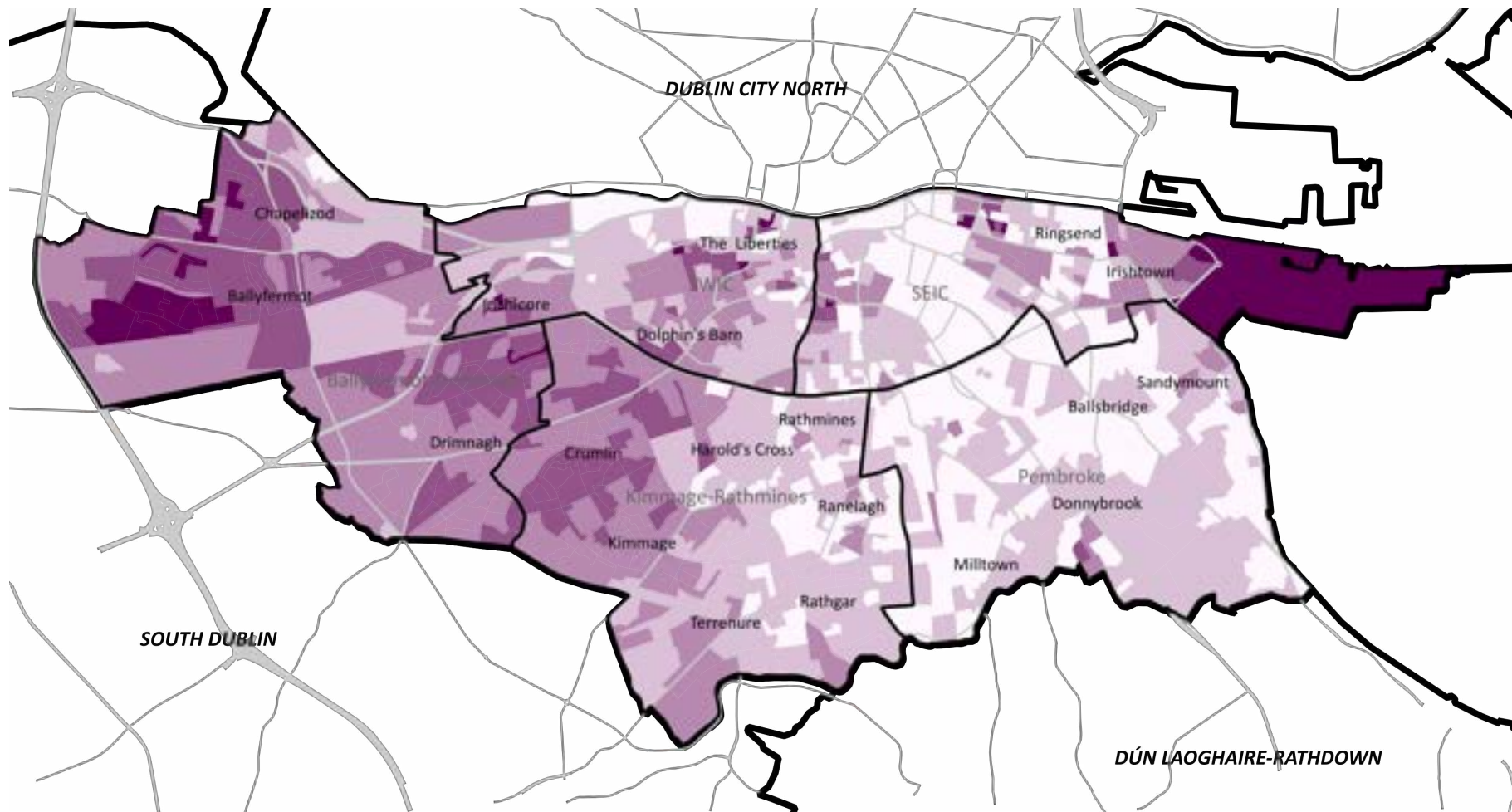
Figure 3.5: Education: Secondary (Source: Census 2022)

- According to Census 2022, there were 33,891 people residing in the DCS area with 'Secondary' education. This represented 20.2% of the total population in DCS. This proportion was far lower than the State average of 31.3%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 29.2% and higher than the Dublin regional average of 26.5% (Figure 3.5).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, DCS had the lowest proportion of population with 'Secondary' education in the State. Tipperary had the highest rate at 37.4% and DCS had the lowest at 20.2%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution the proportion of 'Secondary' education across the LEAs. The Ballyfermot-Drirnagh (33.4%) had the highest proportion by far. This LEA was followed by Kimmage-Rathmines (20.4%) and the South West Inner City (18.8%). Rates were lower in the South East Inner City (16.6%) and the lowest rate by far was in Pembroke (10.7%).
- Map 3.2 details the distribution of proportion of population with 'Secondary' education at SA level throughout DCS. There is a very clear spatial distribution with the highest rates in the west of the area (Dublin 10) with the exception of Ringsend and Irishtown (Dublin 4).

## How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

- **20.2%** (or 33,821) of the population had 'Secondary' level education
- Since 2016 the proportion has **decreased**
- This is **lower** than the national average of 31.3%
- DCS has the **lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas
- The LEA of **Ballyfermot-Drirnagh** had the **highest** proportion of population with 'Secondary' level education





Map 3.2: Education: Secondary

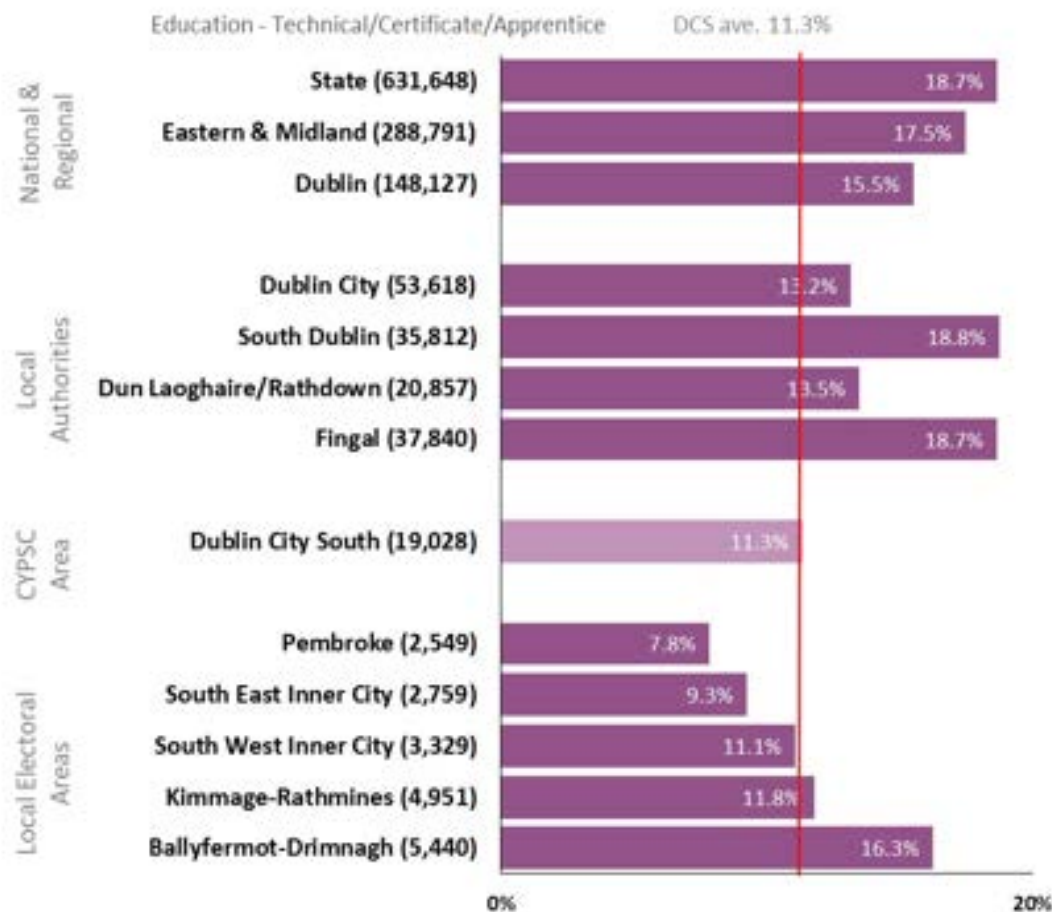
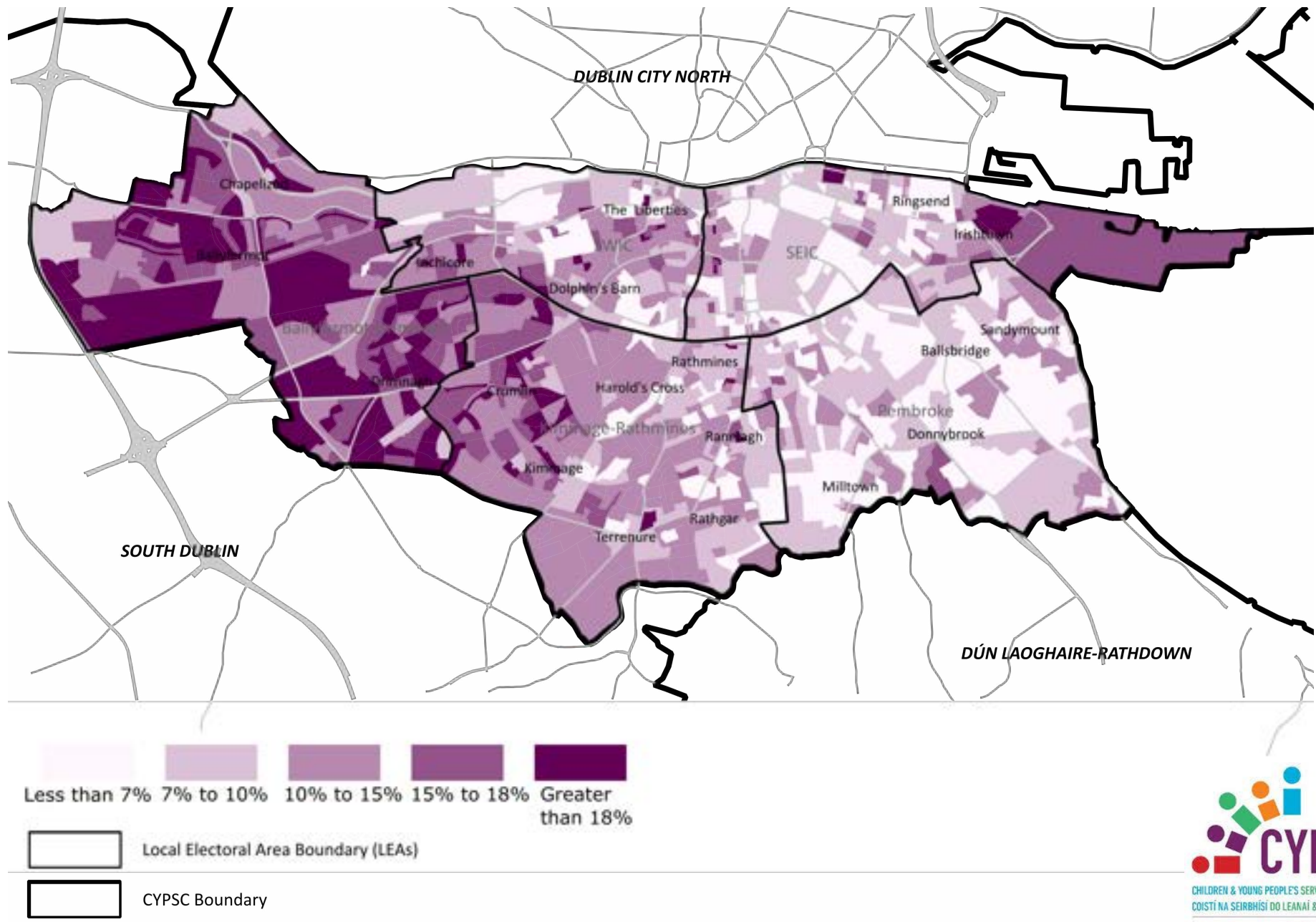


Figure 3.6: Education: Technical/Certificate/Apprentice (Source: Census 2022)

### How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

- **11.3%** (or 19,028) of the population had ‘Tech/Cert/Appr’ level education
- Since 2016 the proportion has **increased**
- This is **lower** than the national average of 18.7%
- DCS has the **lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas
- The LEA of **Ballyfermot-Drirnagh** had the **highest** proportion of population with ‘Tech/Cert/Appr’ level education

- According to Census 2022, there were 19,028 people residing in the DCS area with ‘Tech/Cert/Appr’ education. This represented 11.3% of the total population in DCS. This proportion was far lower than the State average of 18.7%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 17.5% and higher than the Dublin regional average of 15.5% (Figure 3.6).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, DCS had the lowest proportion of population with Tech/Cert/Appr’ education in the State. Cavan had the highest rate at 23.5% and DCS had the lowest at 11.3%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution the proportion of ‘Tech/Cert/Appr’ education across the LEAs. The Ballyfermot-Drirnagh (16.3%) had the highest proportion by far. Ballyfermot-Drirnagh was followed by Kimmage-Rathmines (11.8%) and the South West Inner City (11.1%). Rates were lower in the South East Inner City (9.3%) and the lowest rate by far was in Pembroke (7.8%).
- Map 3.3 details the distribution of proportion of population with ‘Tech/Cert/Appr’ education at SA level throughout DCS. SAs with the highest proportions are distributed throughout the city centre, however, the highest concentrations are in Crumlin (Dublin 12), Drirnagh (Dublin 12) and Ballyfermot (Dublin 10).



Map 3.3: Education: Technical/Certificate/Apprentice

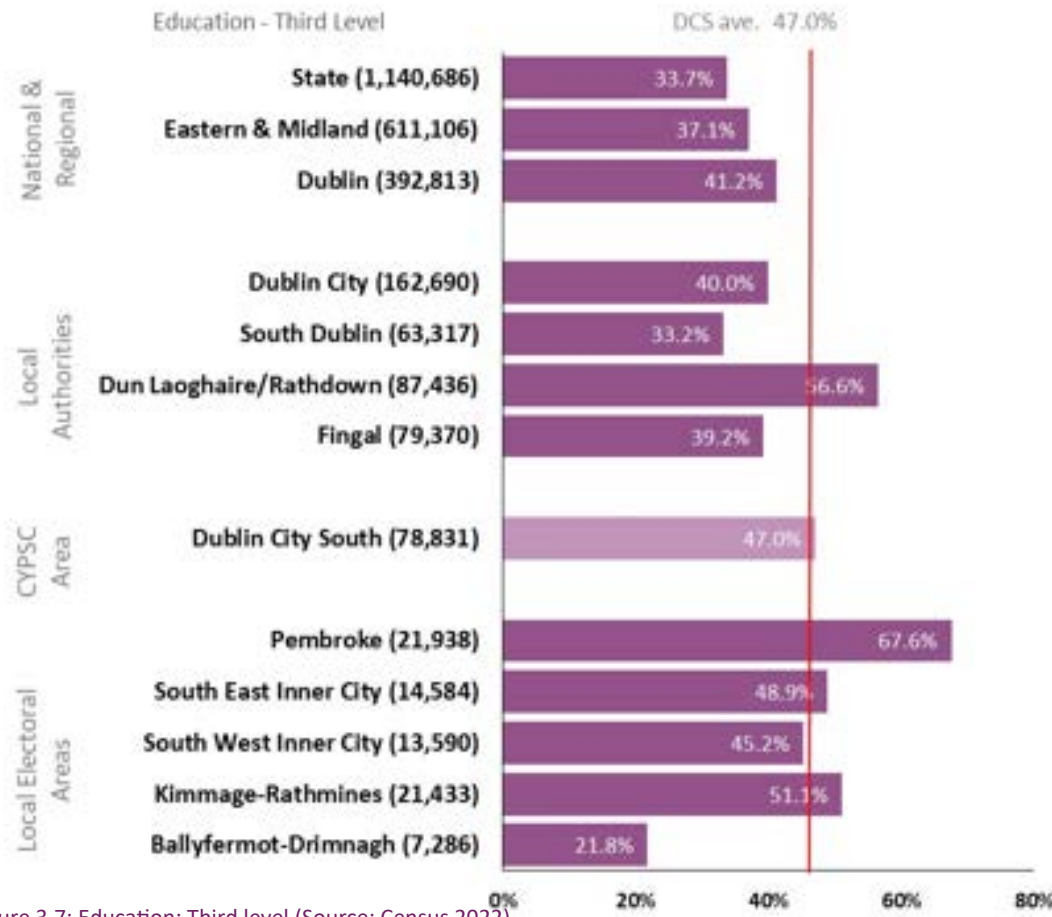


Figure 3.7: Education: Third level (Source: Census 2022)

### How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

- **47.0%** (or 78,831) of the population had 'Third Level' education
- Since 2016 the proportion has **decreased**
- This is **higher** than the national average of 47.0%
- DCS has the **second highest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas
- The LEA of **Ballyfermot-Drirnagh** had the **lowest** proportion of population with 'Third Level' education

- According to Census 2022, there were 78,831 people residing in the DCS area with 'Third Level' education. This represented 47.0% of the total population in DCS. This proportion was far higher than the State average of 33.7%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 37.1% and higher than the Dublin regional average of 41.2% (Figure 3.7). Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, DCS had the lowest proportion of population with 'Third Level' education in the State. Monaghan had the lowest rate at 24.8% and DLR had the lowest at 56.6%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the proportion of 'Third Level' education across the LEAs. The Ballyfermot-Drirnagh (21.8%) had the lowest proportion by far. Ballyfermot-Drirnagh was followed by South West Inner City (45.2%) and the South East Inner City (48.9%). Rates were higher in the Kimmage Rathmines (51.1%) and the highest rate by far was in Pembroke (67.6%).
- Map 3.4 details the distribution of the proportion of population with 'Third Level' education at SA level throughout DCS. SAs with the highest proportions are distributed throughout the city centre and the east of DCS while the lowest proportions are in the west in The Liberties (Dublin 8), Dolphin's Barn (Dublin 8), Crumlin (Dublin 12), Drirnagh (Dublin 12) and Ballyfermot (Dublin 10).



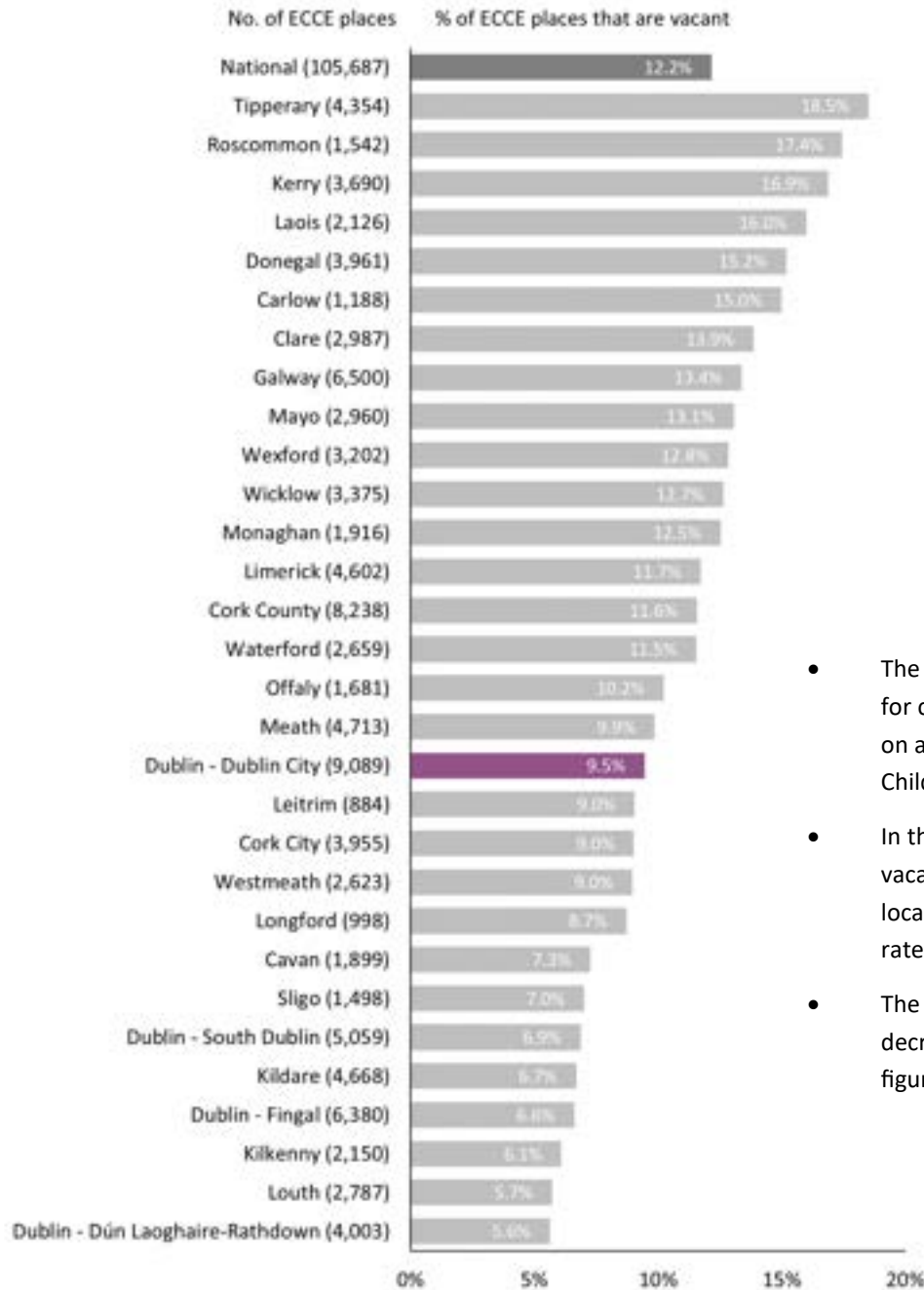


Figure 3.8: ECCE, 2022 (Source: Pobal)

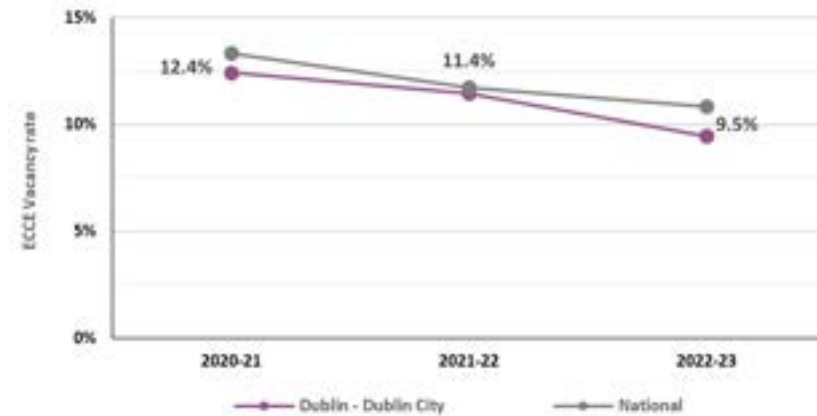


Figure 3.9: ECCE, 2022 (Source: Pobal)

- The Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Scheme provides early childhood care and education for children of pre-school age. Data on the number of vacant and occupied places is collated by Pobal on an annual basis through the Annual Early Years Sector Profile Survey on behalf of the Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth (DCEDIY).
- In the year 2022/23, there were 9,089 ECCE places in Dublin City, this figure includes occupied and vacant spaces (Figure 3.8). Of this total figure 9.5% of these spaces were vacant. Relative to all other local authorities, this was the thirteenth lowest vacancy rate in the State. Tipperary had the highest rate at 12.2% and DLR had the lowest vacancy rate at 5.6%.
- The ECCE vacancy has shown significant fluctuation in recent years in Dublin City where it has decreased from 12.4% in 2020-21 to 9.5% in 2022-23. The same decrease is reflected in the national figures also (Figure 3.9).

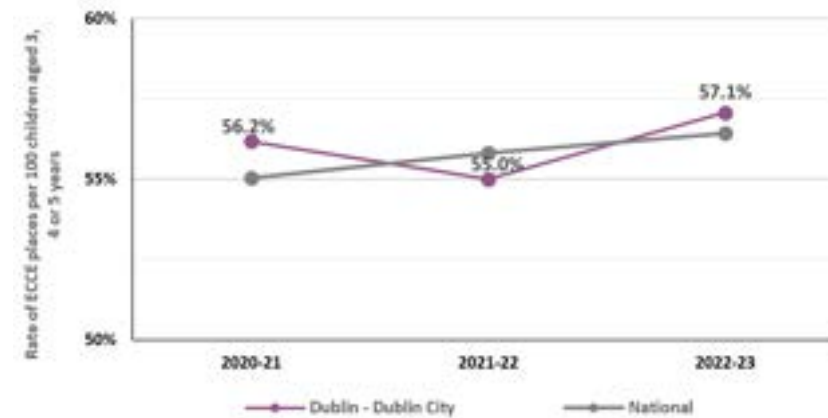
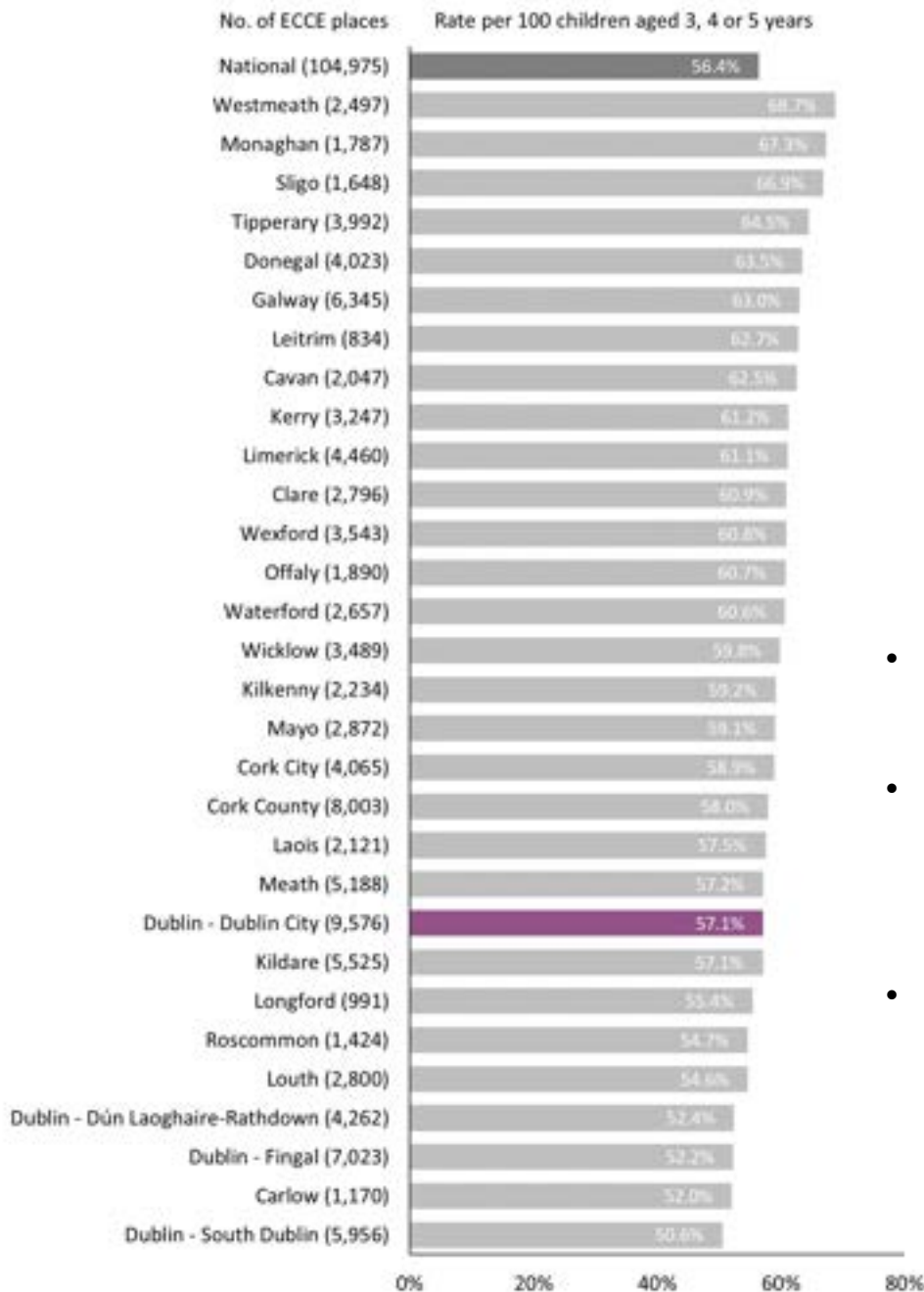


Figure 3.11: ECCE, 2022 (Source: Pobal)

- The Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Scheme provides early childhood care and education for children of pre-school age. Data on the number of ECCE places has been extrapolated by Pobal for the purpose of this report.
- In the year 2022/23, there were 9,576 ECCE places in Dublin City, when cross referenced with the number of children aged 3, 4 and 5 years residing in Dublin City in the same time period there were ECCE places available for 57.1% of children (Figure 3.10). Relative to all other local authorities, this was the ninth rate in the State. Westmeath had the highest rate at 68.7% and South Dublin had the lowest rate at 50.6%.
- The rate of ECCE places per 100 children aged 3,4 and 5 years has shown some fluctuation in recent years in Dublin City while at a national level the rate has been gradually rising (Figure 3.11).



Figure 3.12: Children aged 0 to 4 attending childcare (Source: Census 2022)

### How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

- **44.4%** (or 11,081) of the children aged 0 to 4 years were attending childcare
- This is **lower** than the national average of 47.0%
- DCS has the **second lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas
- The LEA of **Ballyfermot-Drirnagh** had the **lowest** proportion of 0 to 4 year olds attending childcare

- According to Census 2022, there were 11,108 children aged 0 to 4 years attending childcare in DCS. This represented 44.4% of the total 0 to 4 year olds in DCS. This proportion was far lower than the State average of 50.2%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 48.7% and higher than the Dublin regional average of 48.2% (Figure 3.12).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, DCS had the second lowest proportion of 0 to 4 year olds attending childcare in the State. Louth had the lowest rate at 44.1% and DLR had the highest at 60.7%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the proportion of 0 to 4 year olds attending childcare across the LEAs. The South East Inner City (31.6%) had the lowest proportion by far. The South East Inner City was followed by Ballyfermot-Drirnagh (39.6%) and the South West Inner City (40.0%). Rates were higher in the Kimmage Rathmines (53.9%) and the highest rate by far was in Pembroke (56.2%).
- Map 3.5 details the distribution of the proportion of 0 to 4 year olds attending childcare at SA level throughout DCS. SAs with the highest proportions are distributed throughout DCS, however, there are notable concentrations of low levels in Drirnagh (Dublin 12), Ballyfermot (Dublin 10) and the east of the inner city centre (Dublin 8).





Map 3.5: Children aged 0 to 4 attending childcare

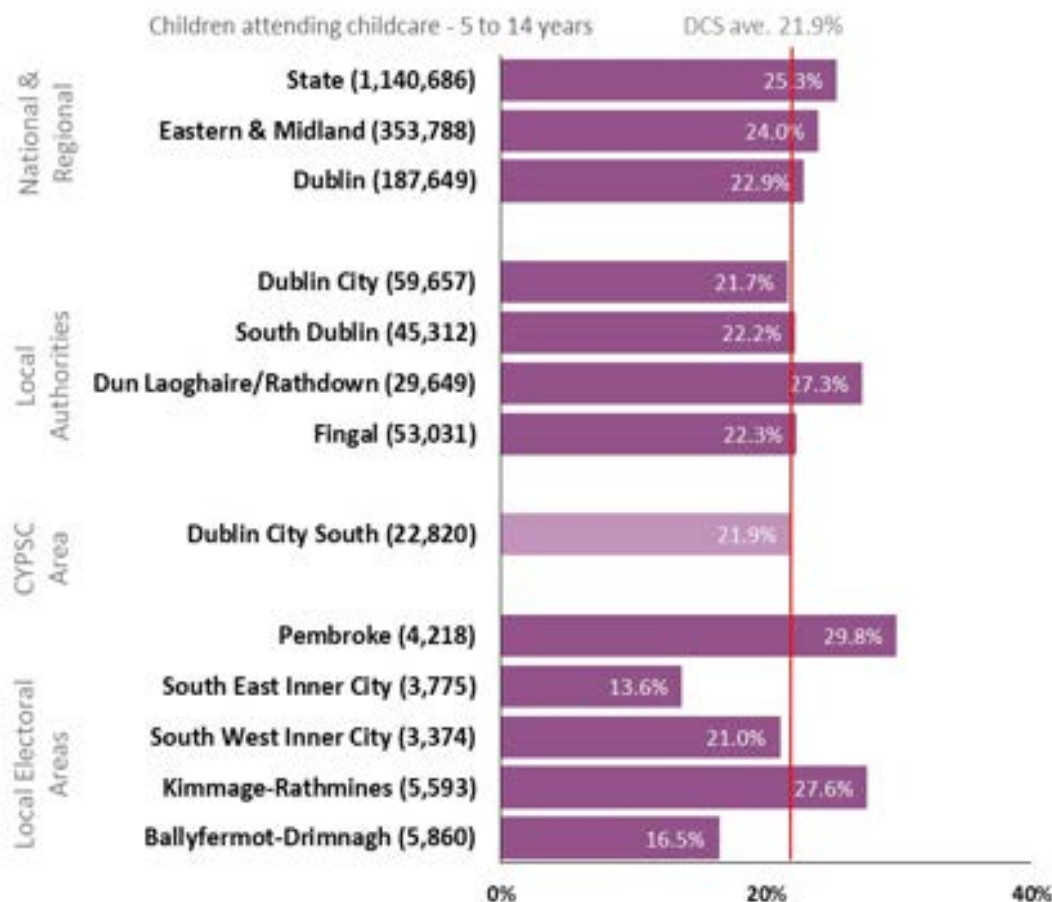
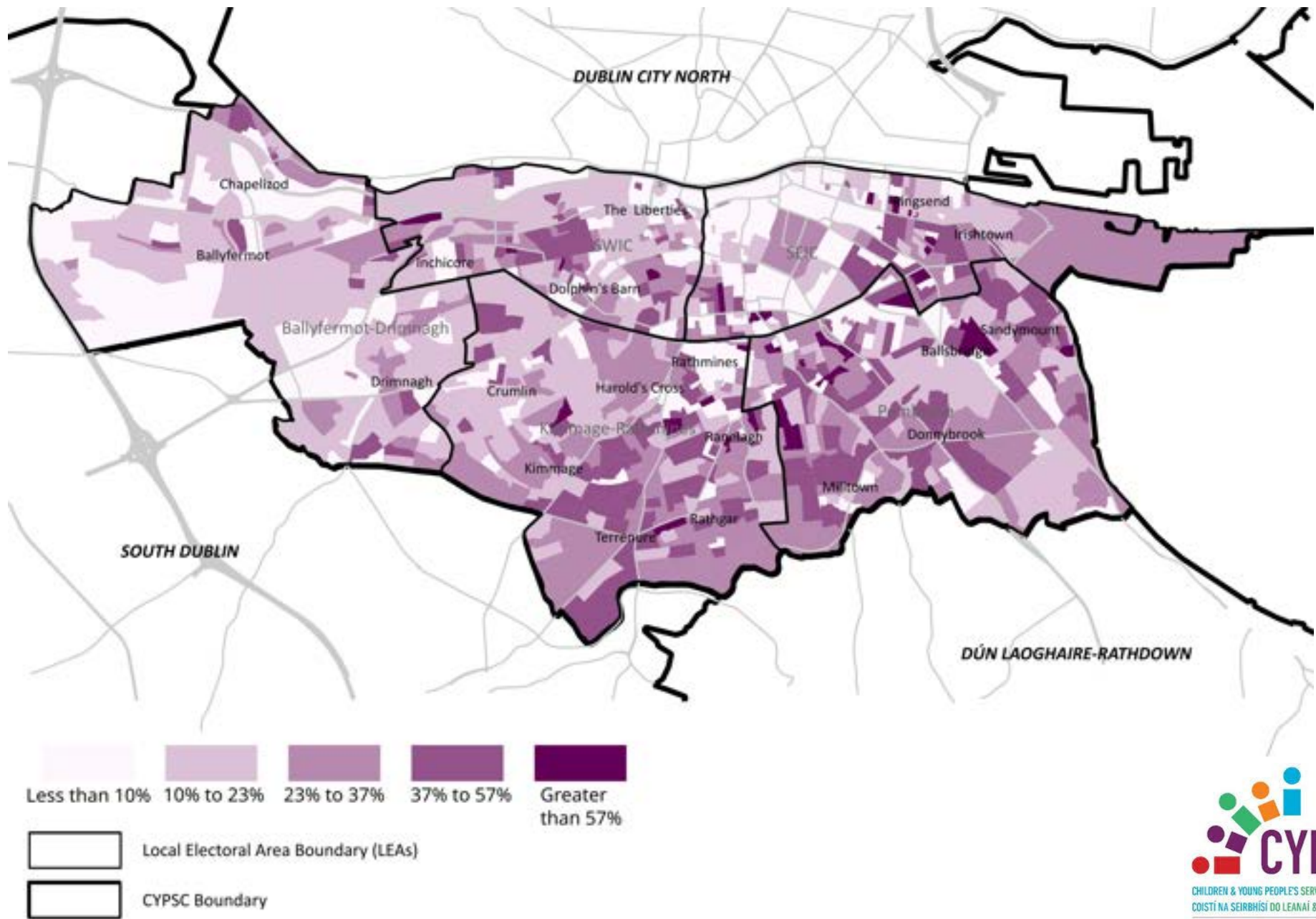


Figure 3.13: Children aged 5 to 14 attending childcare (Source: Census 2022)

### How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

- **21.9%** (or 22,820) of the children aged 5 to 14 years were attending childcare
- This is **lower** than the national average of 25.3%
- DCS has the **second lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas
- The LEA of **South East Inner City** had the **lowest** proportion of 5 to 14 year olds attending childcare

- According to Census 2022, there were 22,820 children aged 5 to 24 years attending childcare in DCS. This represented 21.9% of the total 5 to 14 year olds in DCS. This proportion was far lower than the State average of 25.3%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 24.0% and higher than the Dublin regional average of 22.9% (Figure 3.13).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, DCS had the second lowest proportion of 5 to 14 year olds attending childcare in the State. DCN had the lowest rate at 21.8% and Monaghan had the highest at 29.9%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution the proportion of 5 to 14 year olds attending childcare across the LEAs. The South East Inner City (13.6%) had the lowest proportion by far. This LEA was followed by Ballyfermot-Drumagh (16.5%) and the South West Inner City (21.0%). Rates were higher in the Kimmage Rathmines (27.6%) and the highest rate by far was in Pembroke (29.8%).
- Map 3.6 details the distribution of proportion of 5 to 14 year olds attending childcare at SA level throughout DCS. SAs with the lowest proportions were in the city centre and in Ballyfermot (Dublin 10), Drumagh (Dublin 12) and Crumlin (Dublin 12).



Map 3.6: Children aged 5 to 14 years attending childcare

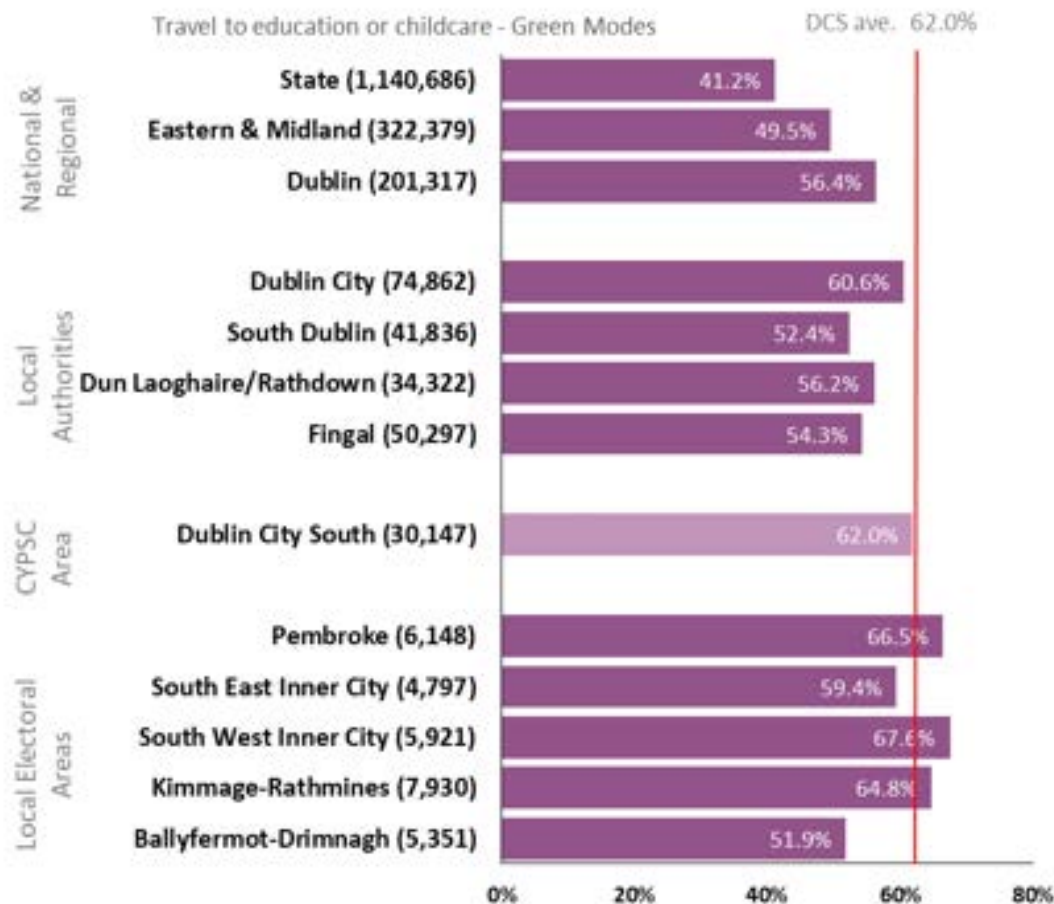
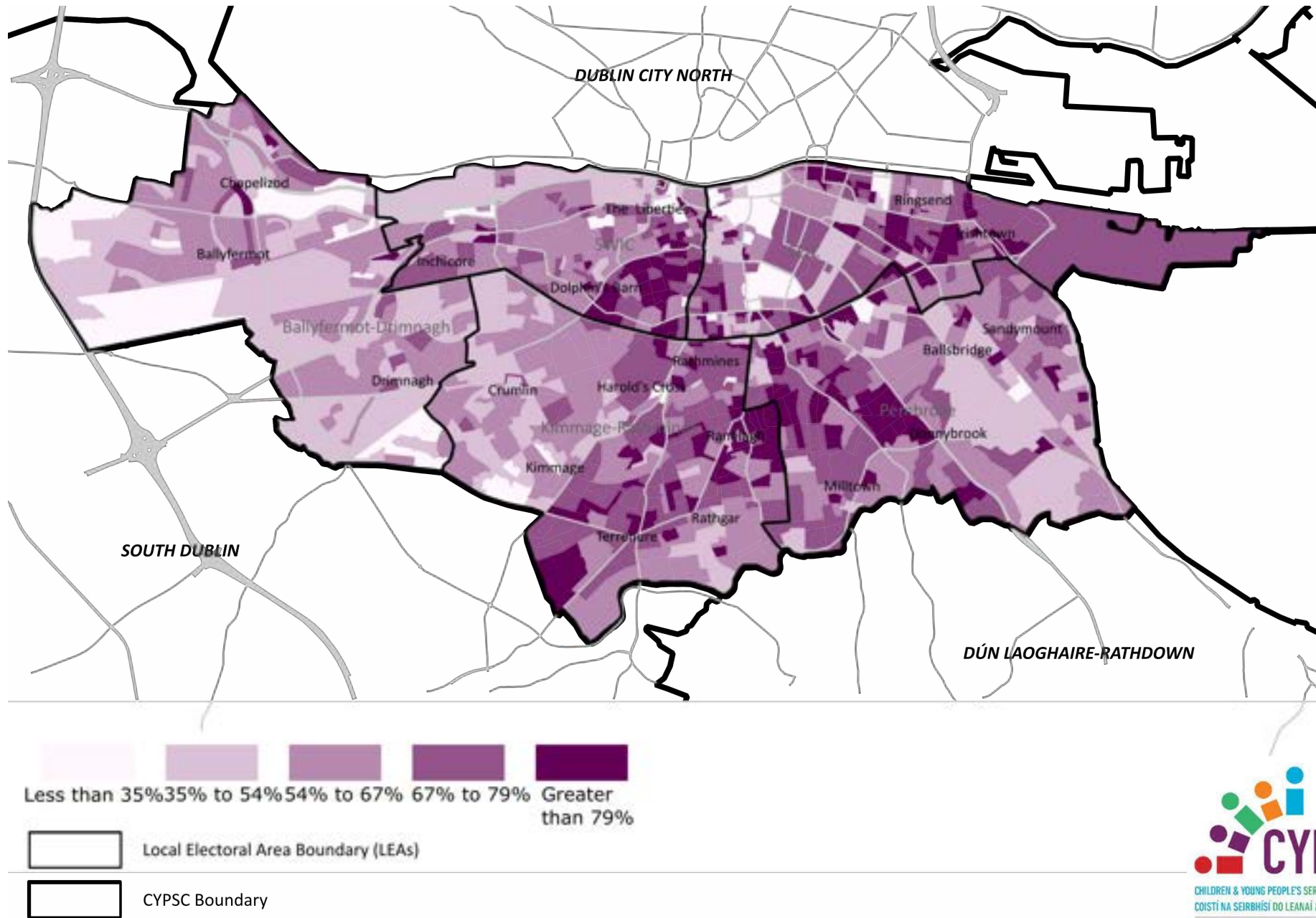


Figure 3.14: Travel to school, college or childcare Green Modes (Source: Census 2022)

- According to Census 2022, there were 30,147 children travelling to school by walking, cycling or public transport in DCS. This represented 62.0% of the total children in DCS. This proportion was far higher than the State average of 41.2%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 49.5% and higher than the Dublin regional average of 56.4% (Figure 3.14).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, DCS had the highest proportion of children travelling to schools by walking, cycling or public transport in the State. Roscommon had the lowest at 28.5%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution the proportion children using green modes of transport to go to school across the LEAs. The Ballyfermot-Drimnagh (51.9%) LEA had the lowest proportion by far and was followed by South East Inner City (59.4%). The highest proportion was in Kimmage-Rathmines (64.8%), Pembroke (66.5%) and the South West Inner City (67.6%).
- Map 3.7 details the distribution of proportion of children using green modes of transport to go to school in DCS. SAs with the lowest proportions were in the city centre and Ranelagh (Dublin 6), Rathmines (Dublin 6) and Donnybrook (Dublin 4).

## How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

- **62.0%** (or 30,147) of the children were travelling to school by walking, cycling or public transport
- This is **higher** than the national average of 41.2%
- DCS has the **highest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas
- The LEA of **South West Inner City** had the **highest** proportion of children travelling to school by walking, cycling or public transport



Map 3.7: Travel to school, college or childcare Green Modes

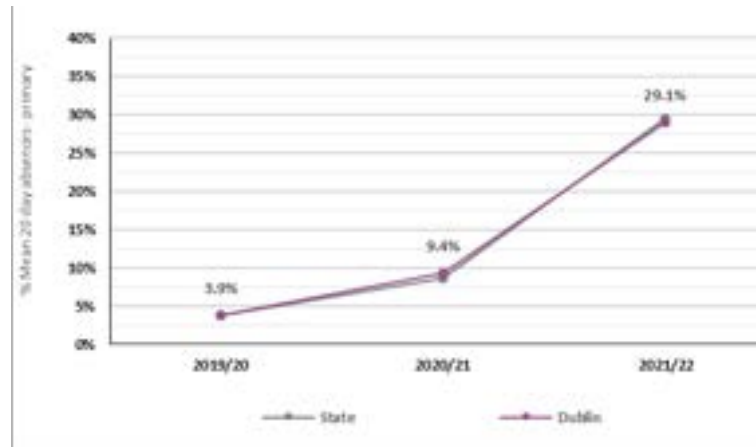
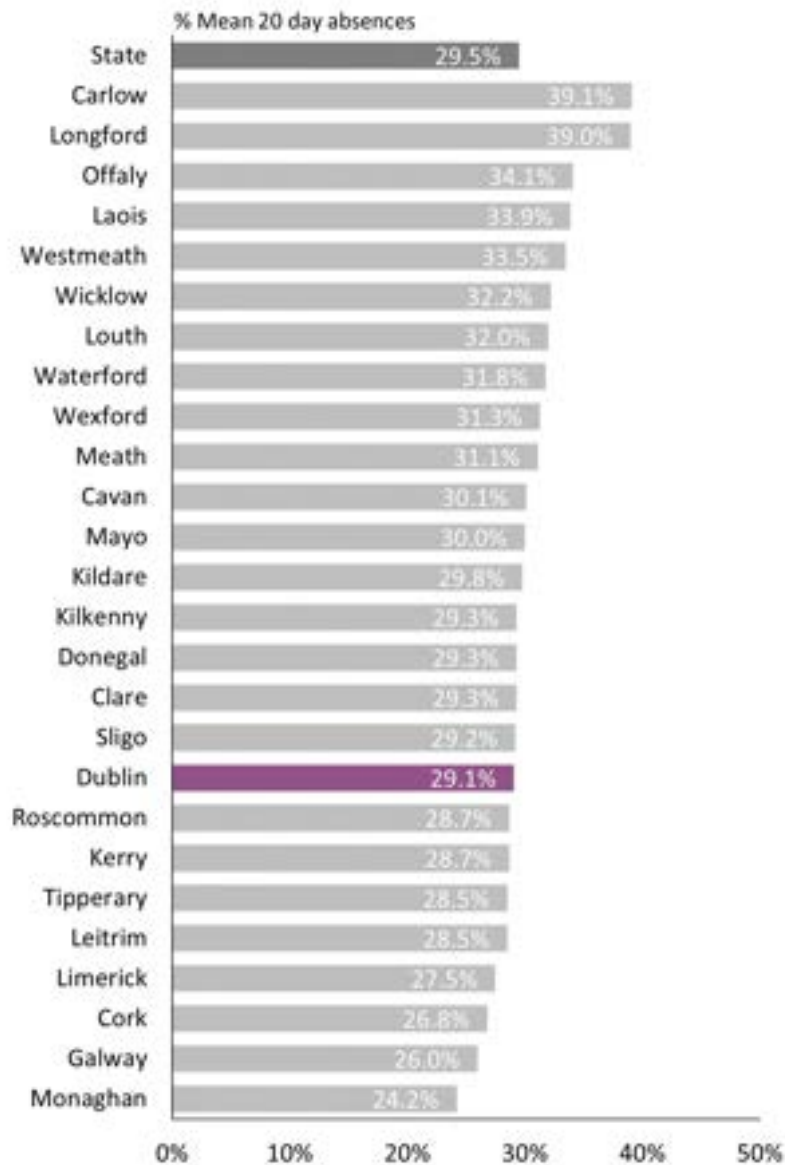


Figure 3.16: Primary Absences, 2019/20 to 2021/22 (Source: Department of Education)

- 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. This data is only available by county.
- The proportional figure represents the mean percentage rate of students that were absent for 20 or more days in the academic year (Figure 3.15). In 2021/22, 29.1% of the students in mainstream primary schools in Dublin were absent for 20 or more days. This rate was the ninth highest in the State and was lower than the State average of 10.4%. Relative to other counties Carlow had the highest at 39.1% and Monaghan the lowest at 5.9%.
- The absenteeism rate has shown significant fluctuation in recent years. The stark increase of absenteeism is a result of health and safety conditions set out as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021 (Figure 3.16).

Figure 3.15: Primary Absences, 2021/22 (Source: Department of Education)

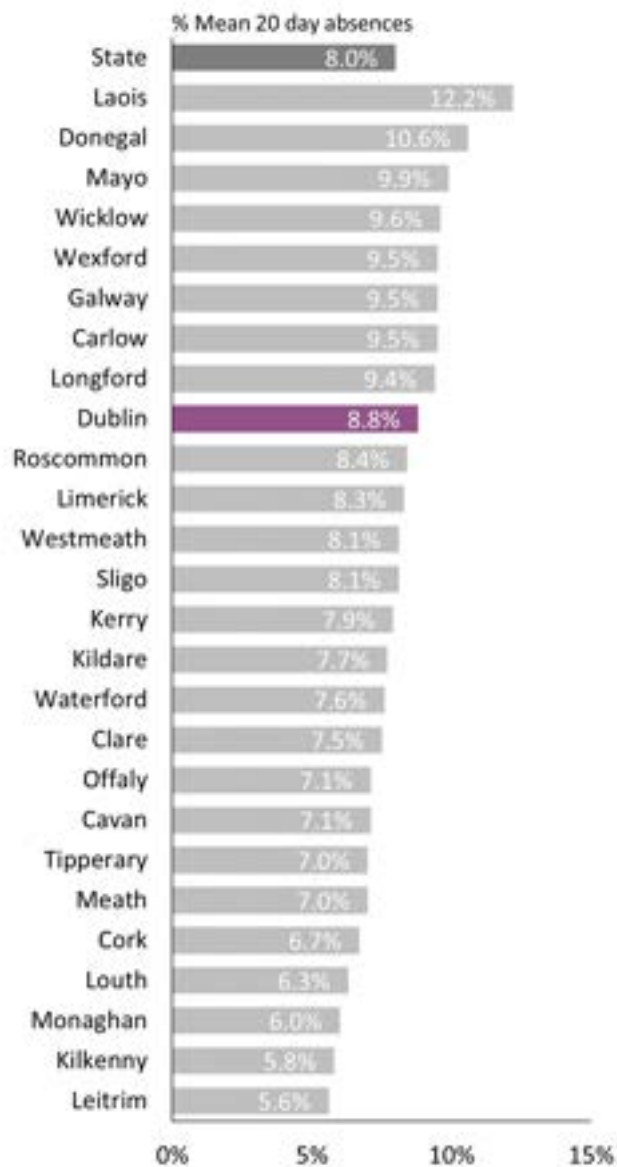


Figure 3.17: Post Primary Absences, 2021/22 (Source: Department of Education)

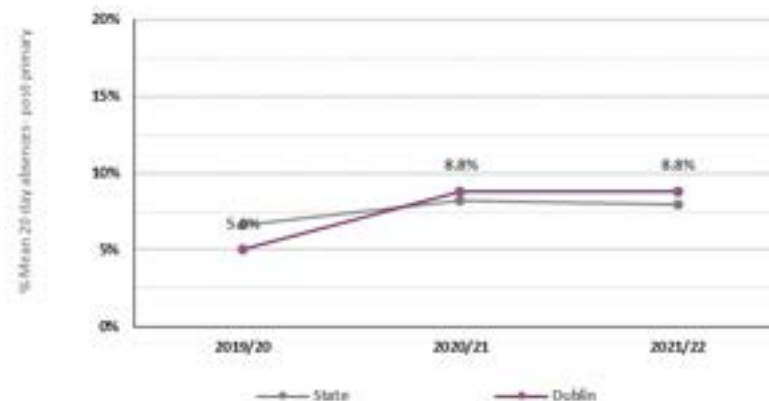


Figure 3.18: Post Primary Absences, 2019/20 to 2021/22 (Source: Department of Education)

- Post-primary schools are obliged to submit a report to the Tusla 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. As such, the time series charts refer to the Dublin region whilst the main chart refers to the four Dublin local authorities as this was only available for 2014/15.
- The proportional figure represents the mean percentage rate of students that were absent for 20 or more days in the academic year (Figure 3.17). In 2014/15, 19.2% of the students in mainstream post-primary schools in Dublin City were absent for 20 or more days. This was more than the State average of 17.3%. Relative to other local authorities this was the eight 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 Dublin region was recorded in 2010/11 at 18.1% (Figure 3.18). The following year (2011/12), the rate decreased by nearly 3% to 15.2%. This decrease in the rate was also recorded at a State level. Since 2012/13, the absenteeism rate has remained relatively stable at both State and regional level between 16 and 17%.

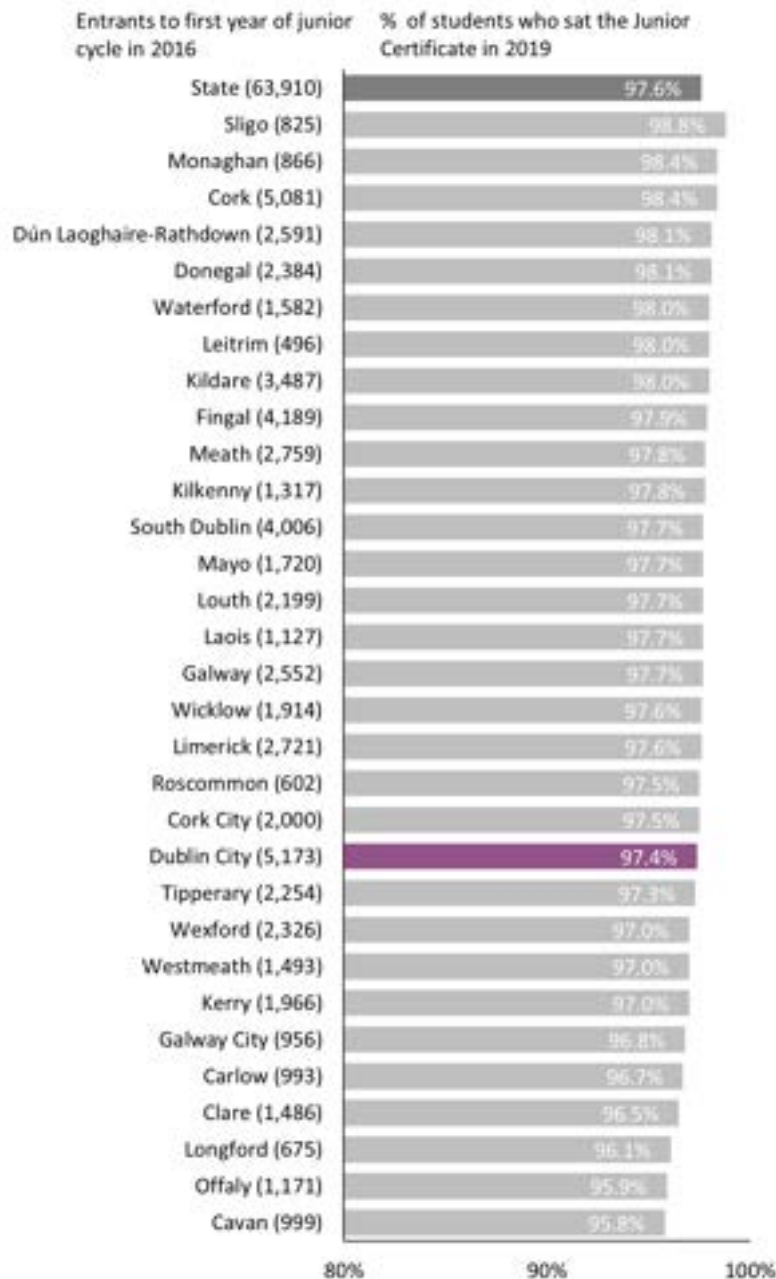


Figure 3.19: Junior Cycle Retention, 2016 (Source: Department of Education)

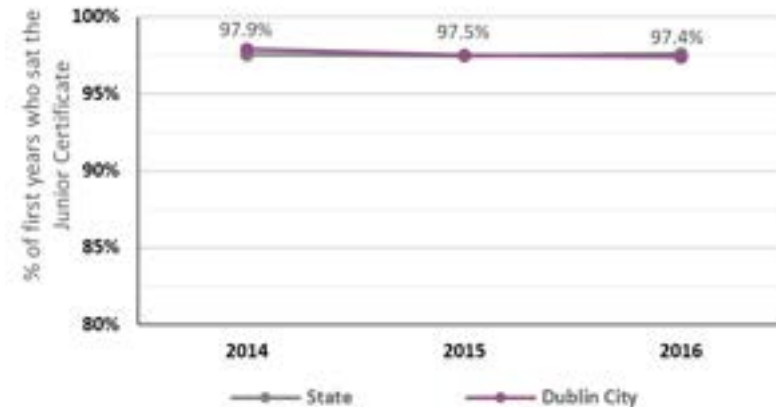


Figure 3.20: Junior Cycle Retention, 2014 - 2016 (Source: Department of Education)

- 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 2016 and sitting their Junior Certificate in 2019.
- In 2016, a total of 5,173 students entered the first year of the junior cycle in Dublin City. By 2019, a total of 5,018 students in that cohort had completed their Junior Certificate (Figure 3.19). This equates to a retention rate of 97.4%. This was marginally below the State average of 96.7%. Relative to other local authorities this rate was the eleventh lowest rate in the country with Sligo recording the highest retention at 98.8% and Cavan the lowest at 95.8%.
- An analysis of the time series data on the previous retention cycles (2014 to 2016) reveals that the retention rate in the Dublin region remains relatively stable and ranges between 97.9% and 97.4% (Figure 3.20). Notably, this rate is consistently in line with the State average over this time-period.



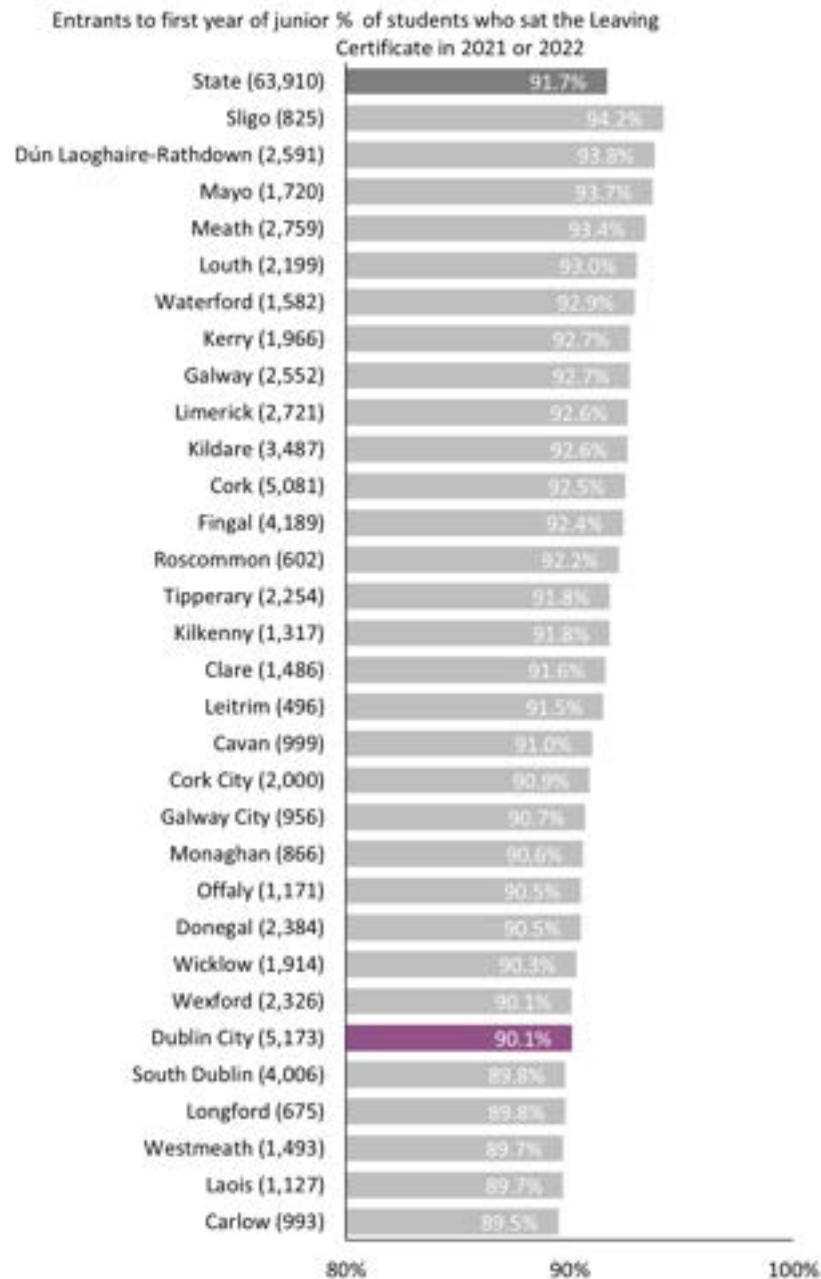


Figure 3.21: Leaving Cycle Retention, 2016 (Source: Department of Education)

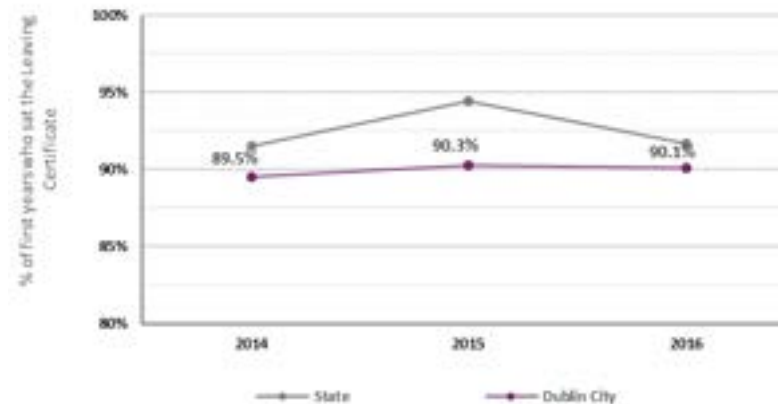


Figure 3.22: Leaving Cycle Retention, 2014 - 2016 (Source: Department of Education)

- 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 2016 and sitting their Leaving Certificate in 2021 or 2022.
- In 2016, a total of 5,173 students entered the first year of the junior cycle in Dublin City (Figure 3.21). By 2021/22, a total of 4,661 students in that cohort had completed their Leaving Certificate. This equates to a retention rate of 90.1%. This was below the State average of 91.7%. Relative to other local authorities this rate was the sixth lowest in the country with Sligo recording the highest retention rate at 94.1% and Carlow the lowest at 89.5%.
- An analysis of time-series data (Figure 3.22) on the previous five retention cycles (2005 to 2009) reveals that the retention rate in the Dublin region has fluctuated and ranges between 89.5% and 90%. Notably, this rate is consistently lower than the State average over this time-period.

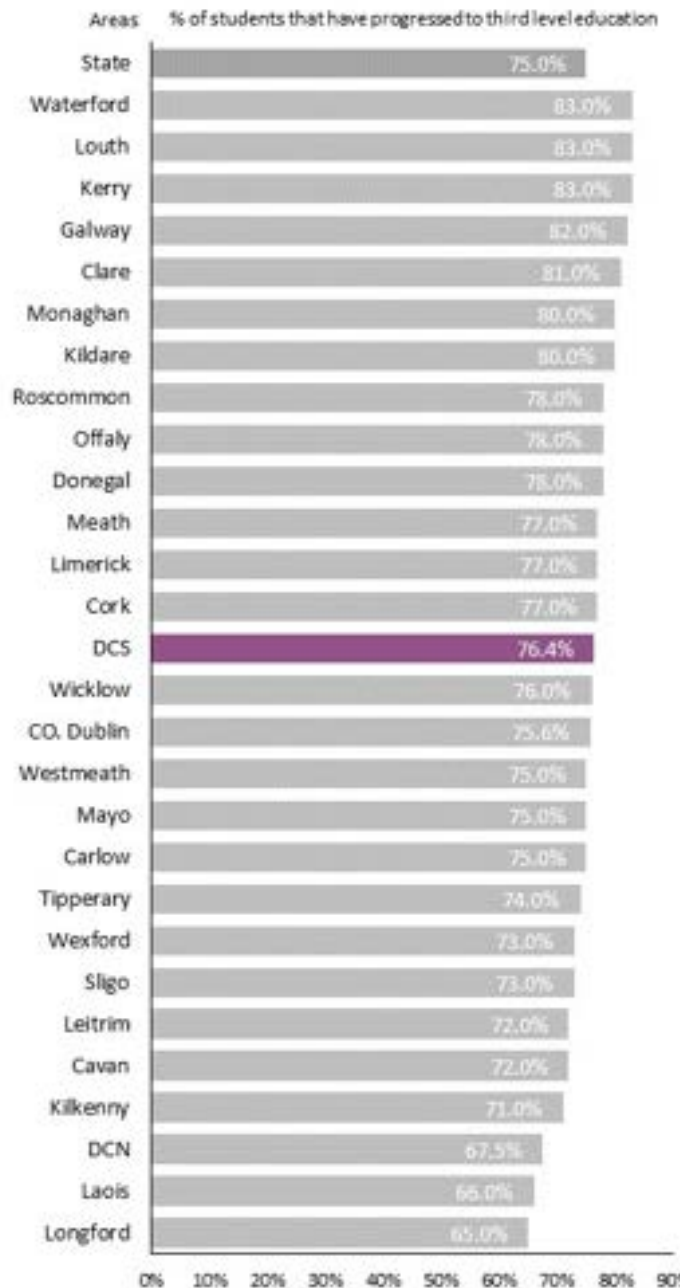


Figure 3.23: Progression to Third level, 2023 (Source: Irish Times)

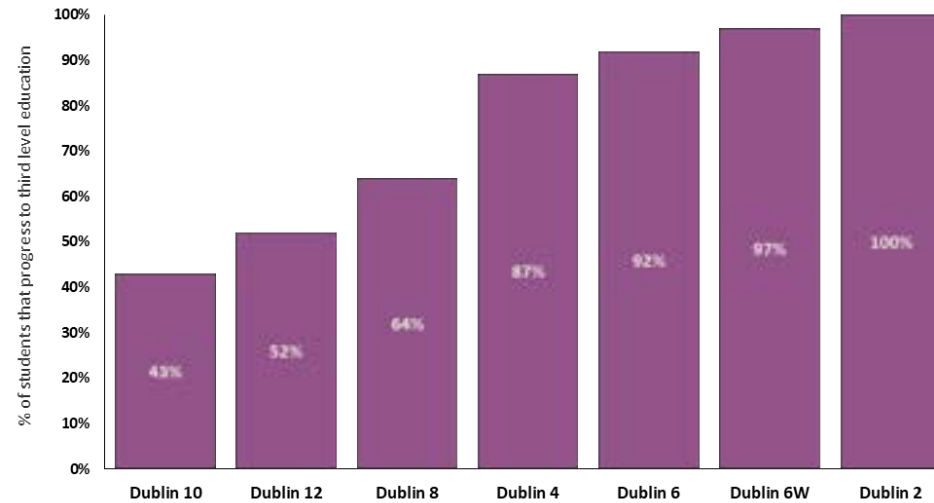


Figure 3.24: Progression to Third level by DCS Postcodes, 2023 (Source: Irish Times)

- 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 (progression to further education is not recorded by the Irish Times). This data is published at an individual post-primary school level and has been aggregated to local authority (including DCS and DCN) level.
- In 2023, the proportion of the total students that sat the Leaving Certificate examination that progressed to third level in DCS was 76.4% (Figure 3.23). This proportion was above the State average of 75% and relative to all other local authorities (including DCN) it was the fifteenth lowest rate of progression in the country. On a comparative basis, Waterford had the highest at 83% and Longford the lowest at 65%.
- Further analysis (Figure 3.24) was carried out on the data at post code level. This graph shows the significant variations of progression levels throughout the postcodes in DCS. More affluent postcodes as well as those to the east of DCS (Dublin 2, 6w, 6 and 4) have extremely high progression rates, greater than the State average while postcodes to the west of DCS have progression rates lower than average.



- Data published by the Irish Times on the number of pupils that sit the Leaving Certificate in post-primary schools in Ireland and the number 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 2023, 13 out of the 39 post-primary schools in DCS recorded progression rates of 100% (Figure 3.25). Six schools recorded progression rates of 40% or less were schools and all had a DEIS allocation: St. Johns College (Ballyfermot), Greenhills College (Greenhills), St. Dominic's (Ballyfermot), James's Street CBS Basin Lane, Kylemore College (Ballyfermot) and St. Kevins College (Crumlin).

Figure 3.25: Schools progression to Third level, 2023 (Source: Irish Times)

## Section 4

# Safe and Protected from Harm



## Safe and Protected from Harm Profile

Indicator 4.1: Garda Youth Diversion Referrals

Indicator 4.2: Referrals to Tusla

Indicator 4.3: Referrals to Tusla by Type, 2022

Indicator 4.4: Children in care of Tusla, 2022

Indicator 4.5: Children in care of Túsła without an allocated social worker, 2022

Indicator 4.6: Children and young people in reception centre

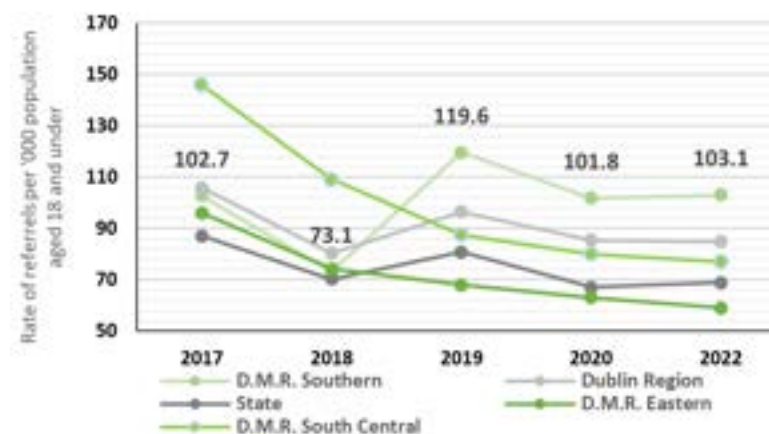
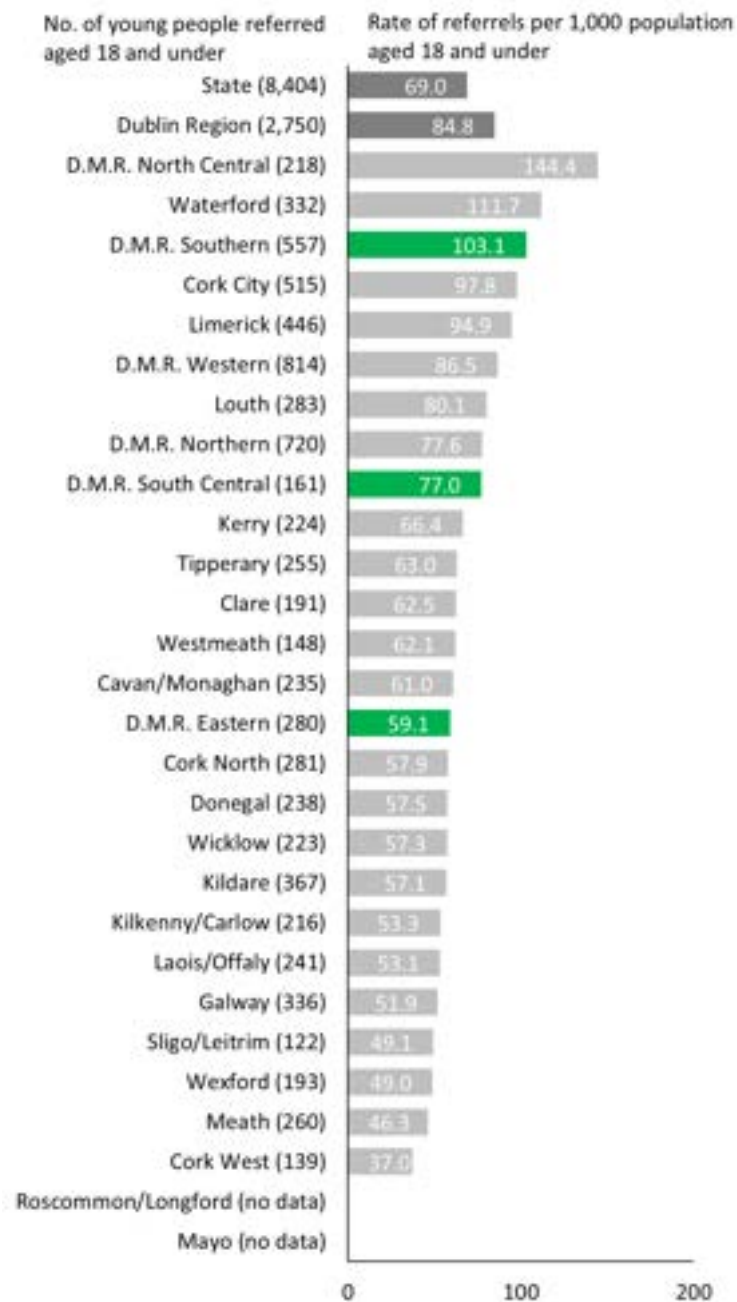


Figure 5.2: Garda youth diversion referrals, 2017-2022 (Source: IYJS)

- 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 DCS CYPSC areas, there are three Garda Divisions: DMR South Central, DMR Western, and DMR Southern.
- In 2015, 557 young people aged under 18 were referred to the Garda Youth Diversion scheme in the DMR South Southern Area (Figure 4.1). This figure equates to a rate of 103.1 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 DMR South Central Area recorded a rate 77.0 was the second highest rate in the country and DMR Eastern recorded a rate of 59.1.
- The time series graphic (Figure 4.2) shows that over the past five years there has been a consistent decline in the rate of young people referred to the Garda Youth Diversion scheme.

Figure 4.1: Garda youth diversion referrals, 2022 (Source: IYJS)

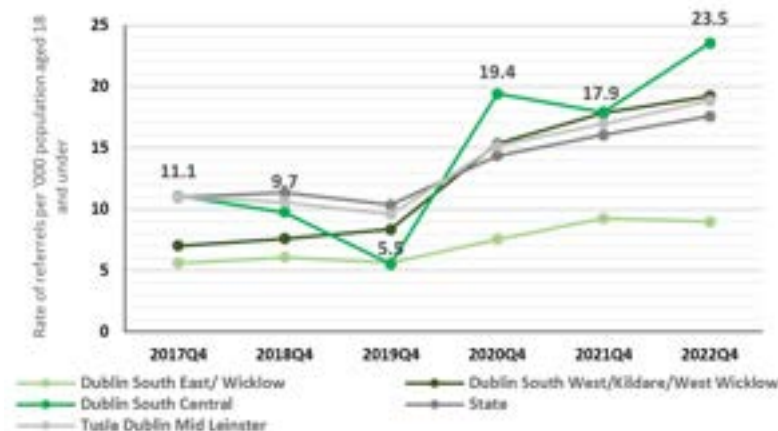
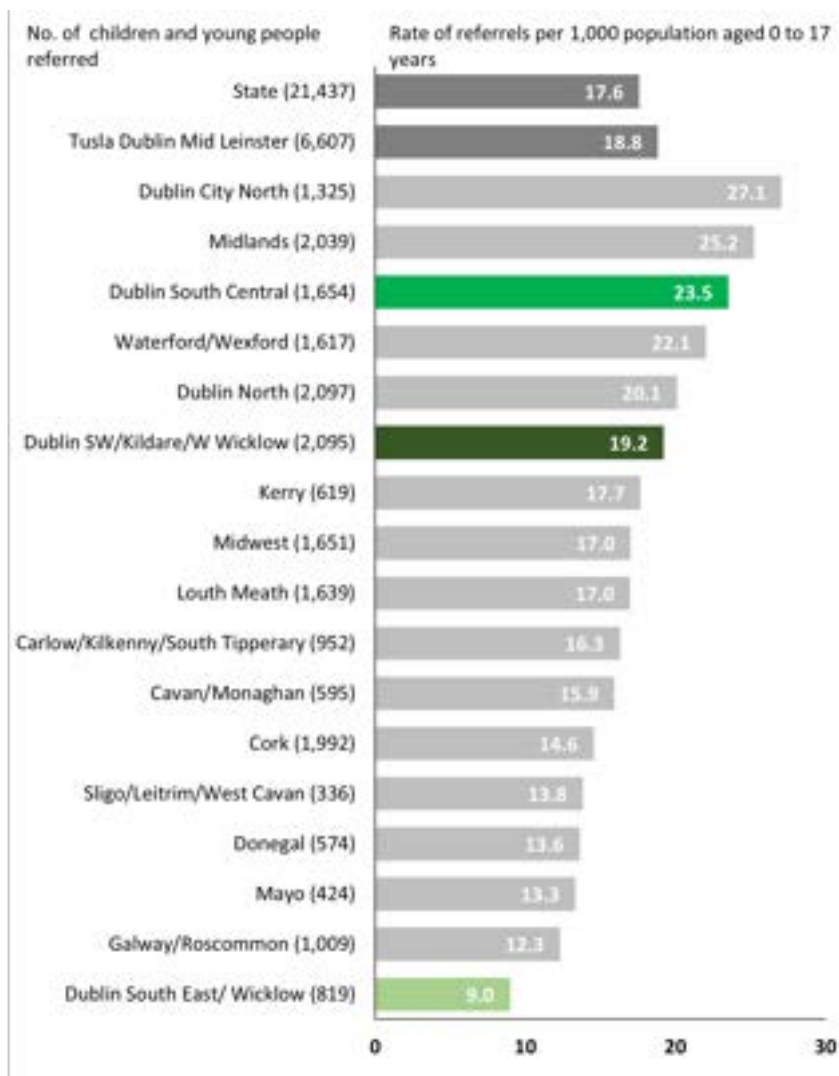


Figure 4.4: Referrals to Tusla, 2017-2022 (Source: Túsła)

- A referral can be made to Tusla reporting concern for a child or children by either an organisation and individual working with children or member of the general public. The concerns 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 are three in the DCS CYPSC Area: Dublin South Central, Dublin SW/Kildare/West Wicklow, and Dublin South East/Wicklow.
- In Q4 2022, there were 1,654 referrals to Tusla in the Dublin South Central ISA. This figure represented a rate of 23.5 children and young people per 1,000 population age under 18 years and was above the State average 17.6 (Figure 4.3). Relative to the other ISAs, of which there are seventeen, Dublin South Central had the third highest rates of referrals, Dublin SW/Kildare/West Wicklow (19.2) had the sixth highest rate and Dublin South/East Wicklow (9.0) the lowest rate.
- The time series graphic above shows the change in the rate of children referred to Tusla in Q4 between 2017 and 2022 (Figure 4.4). In line with the State average all of the ISAs saw a significant increase in the rate of referrals in this time period. Between 2019 and 2022 the rate of referrals in Dublin South Central increased the most from 5.5 to 23.5.

Figure 4.3: Referrals to Tusla, 2022 (Source: Túsła)

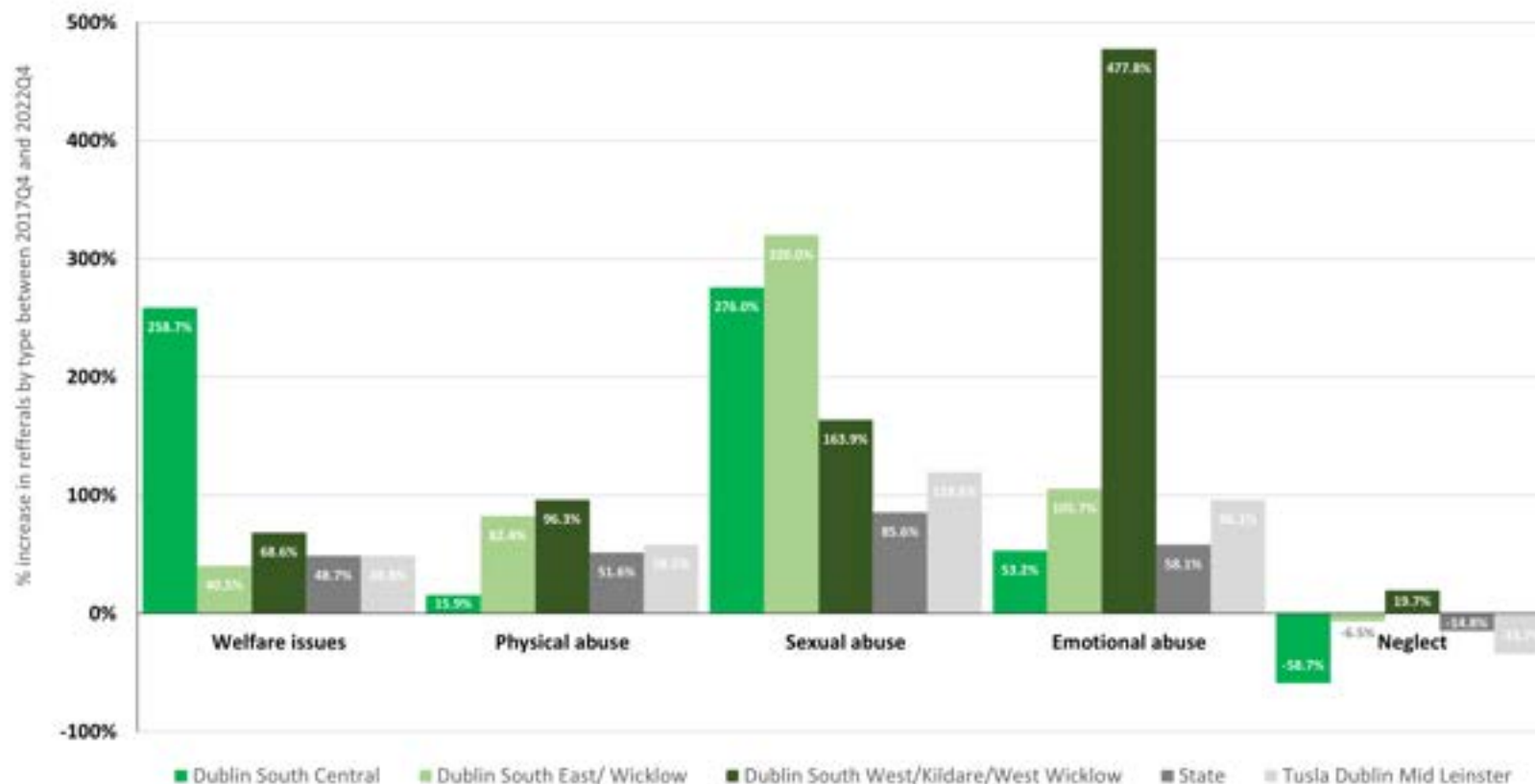


Figure 4.5: Percentage Increase in referrals to Tusla by type from 2017 to 2022 (Source: Tusla)

- Further analysis was carried out on the referrals to Tusla. Figure 4.5 outlines the percentage change of referrals to Tusla by type between Q4 2017 and Q4 2020.
- Between 2017 and 2022 the number of referrals to Tusla of emotional abuse increased by 477.8% in Dublin South West/Kildare/West Wicklow. The increase was significantly greater than in the other ISAs and at a State level (Figure 4.5).
- The rate of referrals for sexual abuse increased by 320% in Dublin South East/Wicklow and the rate of referrals for welfare issues rose the most in Dublin South Central.
- The only type of referral to witness a decrease in the time period being examined was in neglect and this was reflected in the DCS ISAs as well as at a State level.



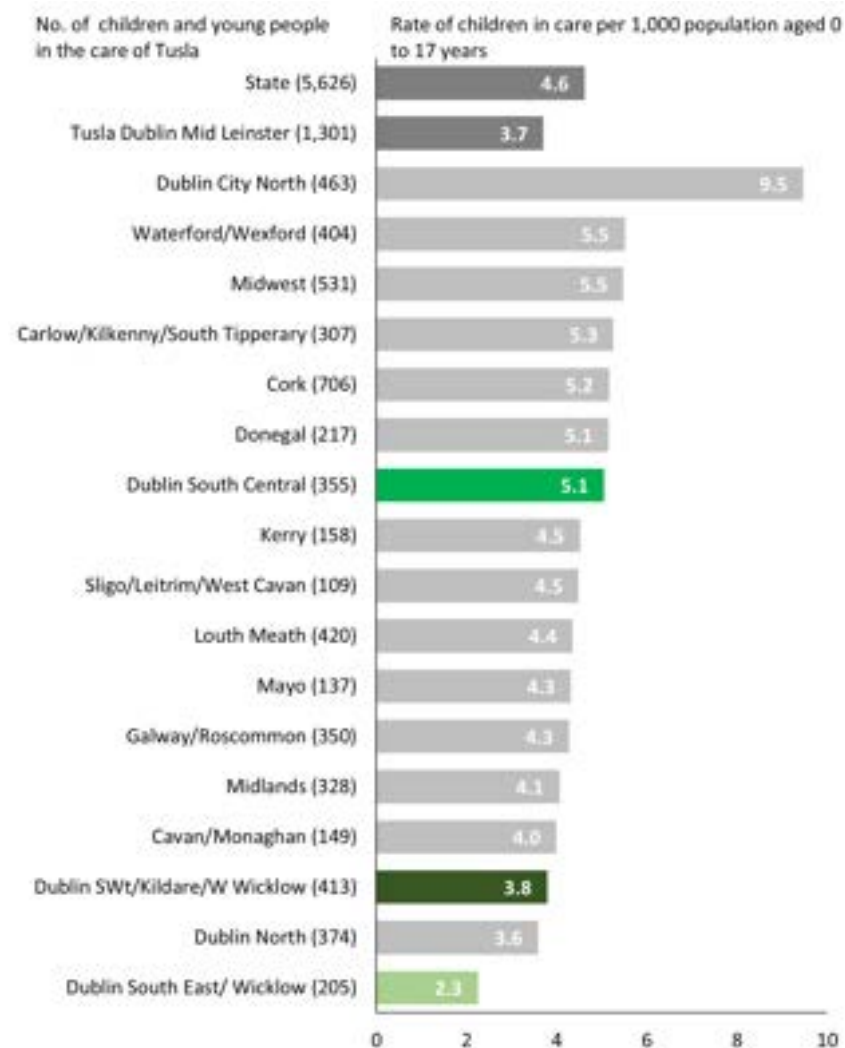


Figure 4.6: Children in care of Tusla 2022 (Source: Tusla)

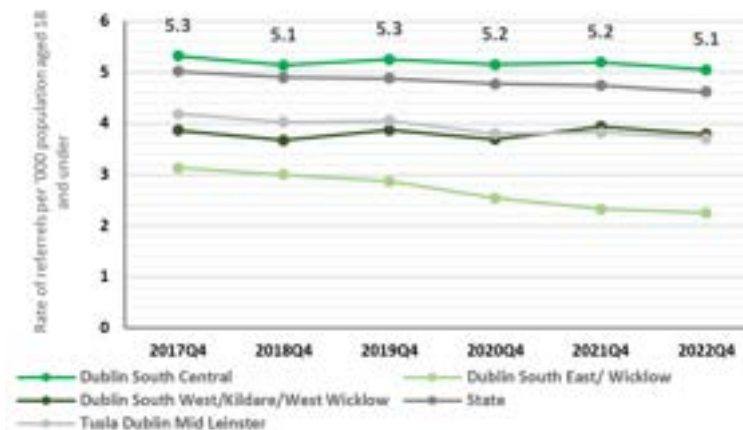
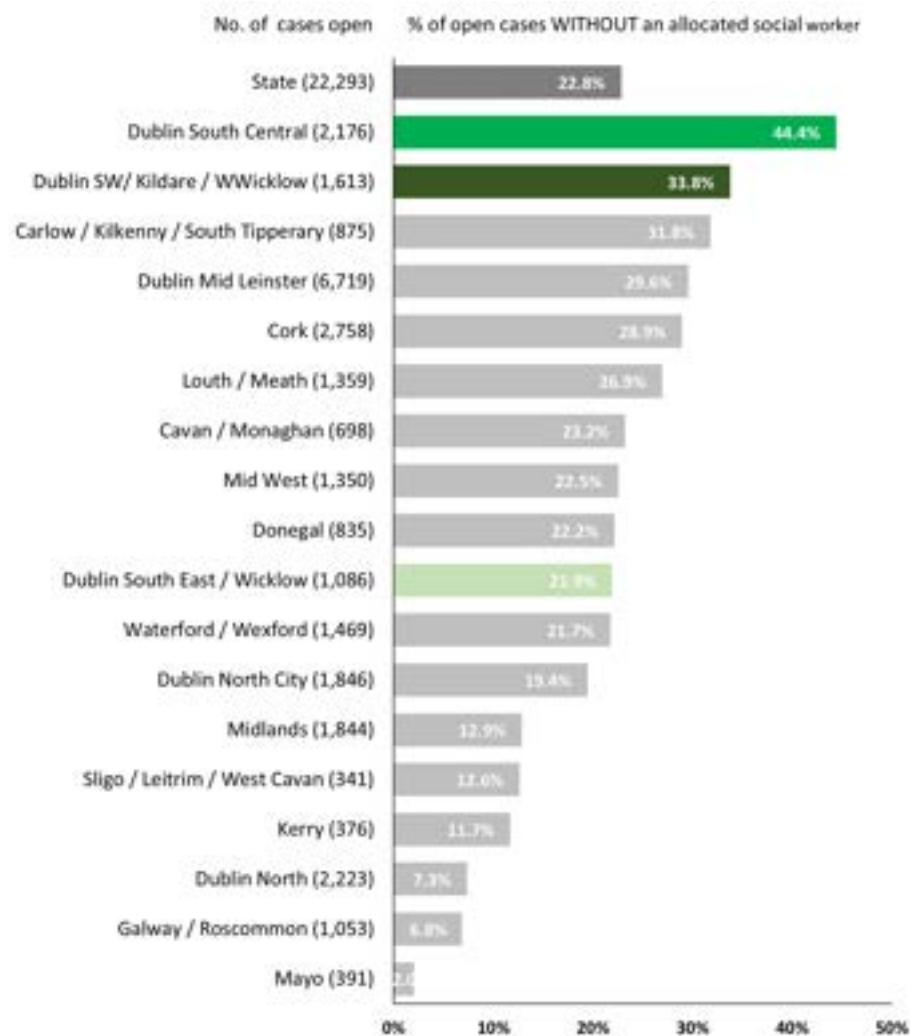


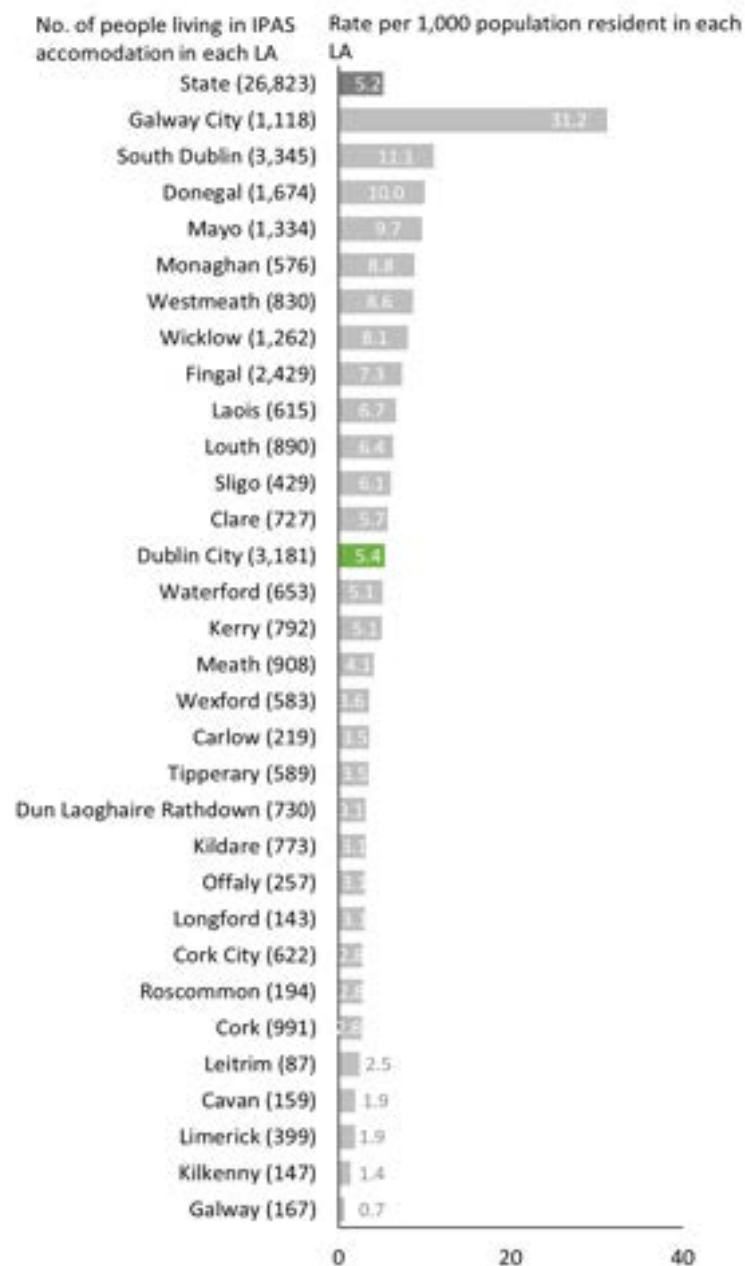
Figure 4.7: Children in care of Túsła 2017-2022 (Source: Tusla)

- 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. The number and percentage of children in care is published by Tusla on a quarterly basis and is made available by ISAs of which there are three in the DCS CYPSC area: Dublin South Central, Dublin SW/Kildare/West Wicklow, and Dublin South East/Wicklow.
- As of Q4 2022, there were 355 children and young people in the care of Tusla in the Dublin South Central ISA (Figure 4.6). This figure equates to a rate of 5.1 per 1,000 children and young people aged under 18 years. This rate was higher than the State rate of 4.6 and relative to all other ISAs was the seventh highest rate in the country. Dublin SE Wicklow (2.3 or 205) recorded the lowest rate and Dublin City North (9.5 or 463) had highest rate.
- The time series graphic shows the rate of children in care per 1,000 population between 2017 and 2022 (Figure 4.7). Since 2017, the rate of children in care in the Dublin South Central ISA has remained relatively the same and above the State average; while the rate in Dublin South West/Kildare/West Wicklow is in line with the State average, Dublin South East/Wicklow is below.



- Social workers provide frontline 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 of cases with an allocated social worker is published by Tusla on a quarterly basis and is made available by ISAs of which there are three in the DCS CYPSC area: Dublin South Central, Dublin SW/Kildare/West Wicklow, and Dublin South East/Wicklow.
- Of the 2,176 open cases Tusla in the Dublin South Central ISA in Q4 2022, 44.4% were without an allocated social worker (Figure 4.6). Relative to the other ISA areas, this was the highest in the country. This was followed by Dublin South West/Kildare/West Wicklow where 33.8% of open cases were without an allocated social worker; while in Dublin South East/Wicklow only 21.9% of open cases were without an allocated social worker.

Figure 4.8: Children in care of Tusla without an allocated social worker 2022 (Source: Tusla)



**As of January 2024 there were 5,957 children living in IPAS centres in Ireland. Of the total children 248 or 4.1% of these are living in IPAS centres in the Dublin City South CYPSC Area**

- International Protection Accommodation Services (IPAS) is responsible for the provision of accommodation and related services to people in the International Protection ('asylum') process and currently the Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth is responsible for these. Currently in Ireland there are a total of 270 centres; comprising of centres, emergency and tented accommodation. Data is published every month on the total occupancy by local authority and is published by the DCEDIY.
- As of January 2024, there were a total of 26,823 people living in IPAS accommodation in Ireland and this equated to a rate of 5.2 per 1,000 population resident in Ireland. In the same time period there were 3,181 people living in IPAS accommodation in Dublin City centre and equated to a rate in line with the state average of 5.4 per 1,000 population. The lowest was recorded in Galway County at 0.7 and the highest in Galway City at 31.2.
- Data was also obtained on the total number of children living in IPAS accommodation. As of January 2024, in Ireland there were 5,957 children living in IPAS accommodation. Of this total number 248 or 4.1% were living in the DCS CYPSC area.

Figure 4.9: People living in IPAS Accommodation 2024 (Source: DCEDIY)

## Section 5

# Economic Security and Opportunity



## **Economic Security and Opportunity Profile**

Indicator 5.1: Pobal HP Deprivation Index, 2022

Indicator 5.2: One Parent Families, 2022

Indicator 5.3: Housing Tenure: Owned with mortgage or loan, 2022

Indicator 5.4: Housing Tenure: Rented from Private Landlord, 2022

Indicator 5.5: Housing Tenure: Rented from Local Authority, 2022

Indicator 5.6: Housing Tenure: Rented from Voluntary or Co-operative Housing Body, 2022

Indicator 5.7: Labour Force: Unemployed, 2022

Indicator 5.8: Youth Unemployment, 2024

Indicator 5.9: Social Housing Waiting Lists, 2022

Indicator 5.10: Family Income Support Payments, 2022

Indicator 5.11: Cost of Childcare, 2020/21

Indicator 5.12: Childcare Workers Pay, 2022

Small Area	Electoral Divisions	Deprivation Score	Population aged <24 years	
A268098002	MERCHANTS QUAY A	-43.1	96	or 34.4%
A268098007	MERCHANTS QUAY A	-34.1	75	or 39.5%
A268096015	MANSION HOUSE A	-33.5	50	or 29.8%
A268098003	MERCHANTS QUAY A	-32.1	94	or 33.0%
A268161002	WOOD QUAY A	-30.3	28	or 25.9%
A268150016	USHERS C	-30.0	77	or 42.3%
A268039006	CARNA	-30.0	62	or 22.3%
A268152007	USHERS E	-28.3	102	or 32.4%
A268040011	CHERRY ORCHARD C	-26.8	171	or 42.2%
A268096008	MANSION HOUSE A	-26.5	50	or 33.8%
A268040010	CHERRY ORCHARD C	-26.5	124	or 36.0%
A268100001	MERCHANTS QUAY C	-26.1	64	or 39.3%
A268040002	CHERRY ORCHARD C	-25.9	170	or 45.1%
A268040007	CHERRY ORCHARD C	-25.4	119	or 37.5%
A268038001	CHERRY ORCHARD A	-24.8	391	or 24.9%
A268095001	KYLEMORE	-23.1	105	or 31.9%
A268102003	MERCHANTS QUAY E	-22.8	236	or 70.4%
A268161003	WOOD QUAY A	-22.8	24	or 21.8%
A268057006	DECIES	-22.3	58	or 24.9%
A268040012	CHERRY ORCHARD C	-22.2	164	or 35.8%
A268057010	DECIES	-22.1	65	or 30.1%
A268152005	USHERS E	-21.9	106	or 39.8%
A268040006	CHERRY ORCHARD C	-21.8	293	or 45.1%
A268040001	CHERRY ORCHARD C	-21.7	100	or 31.9%
A268150014	USHERS C	-21.4	53	or 26.5%
A268092007	KIMMAGE C	-21.4	64	or 27.4%
A268040009	CHERRY ORCHARD C	-21.1	77	or 30.4%
A268110009	PEMBROKE EAST A	-21.1	61	or 30.2%
A268085011	KILMAINHAM C	-21.1	108	or 38.3%
A268083008	KILMAINHAM A	-20.8	46	or 21.5%

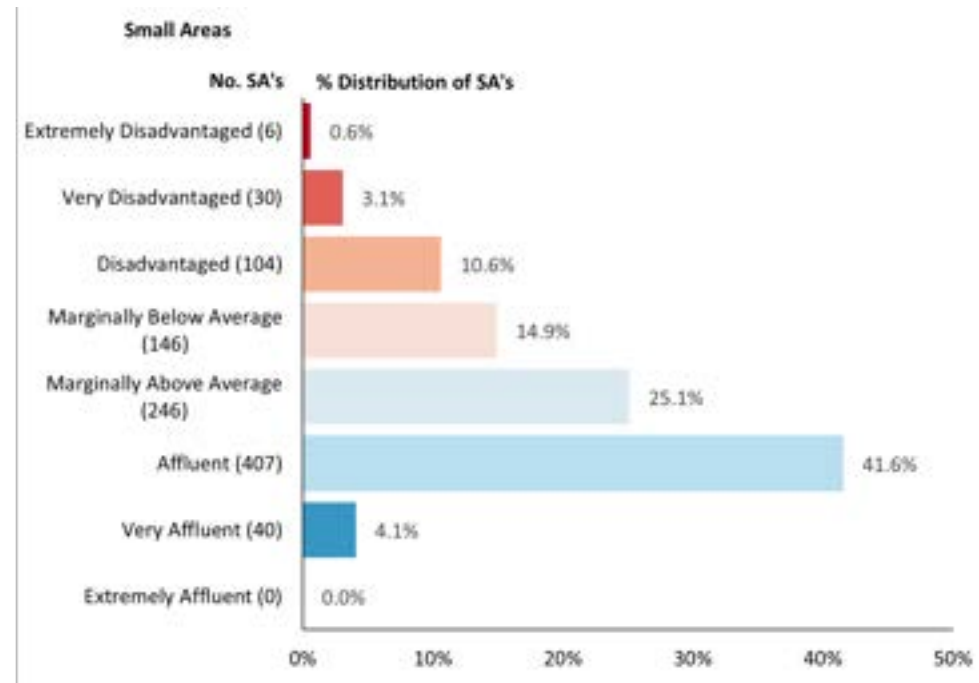
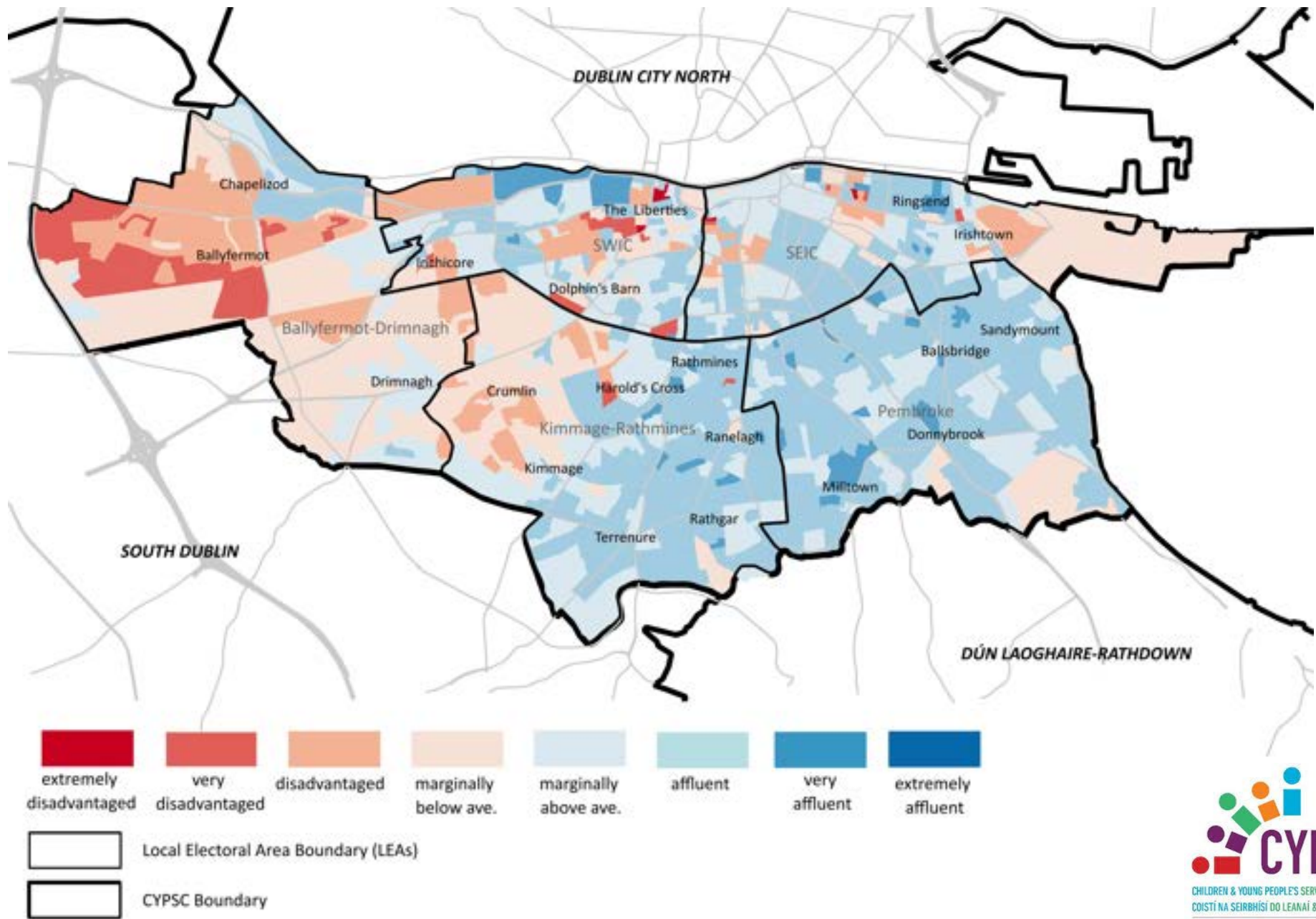
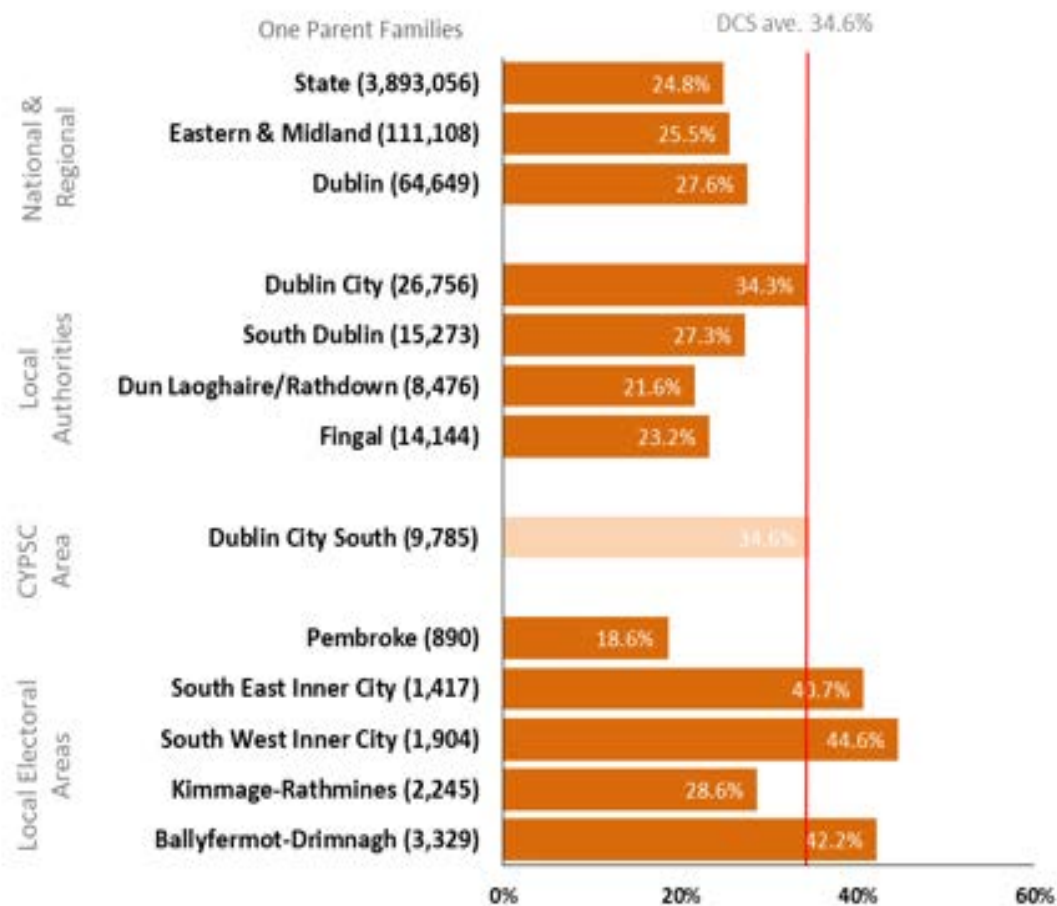


Figure 5.1: Pobal HP Deprivation Index

- The 2022 Pobal HP Deprivation Index shows the level of overall affluence and deprivation at the level of 18,919 Small Areas (SAs) in 2022 in Ireland. Based on the Relative Index Scores for 2022, Dublin as a whole is the second most affluent county in the country with a score of 2.7 (marginally above average). Kildare had the highest score with 3.1 (Marginally Above Average) and Donegal had the lowest score of -5.6 (Marginally Below Average).
- Within the DCS area there is a distinct distribution of the 2022 Relative Index Scores with areas in the west side of the city classed within the ‘Marginally Below Average’ (14.9% of SAs), ‘Disadvantaged’ (10.6% of SAs) and ‘Very Disadvantaged’ (3.1% of SAs) categories. New to the Pobal HP Deprivation Index in DCS are six small areas with a deprivation score of less than 30 which identifies them as Extremely Disadvantage which were not present in 2016. These SAs have a high proportion of population aged 0 to 24 years and with the exception of Carna in Ballyfermot are located in the city centre. Much eastern areas of DCS area are within the ‘Marginally Above Average’ (25.1% of SAs), ‘Affluent’ (41.6% of SAs) and ‘Very Affluent’ (4.1% of SAs).



Map 5.1: Pobal HP Deprivation Index



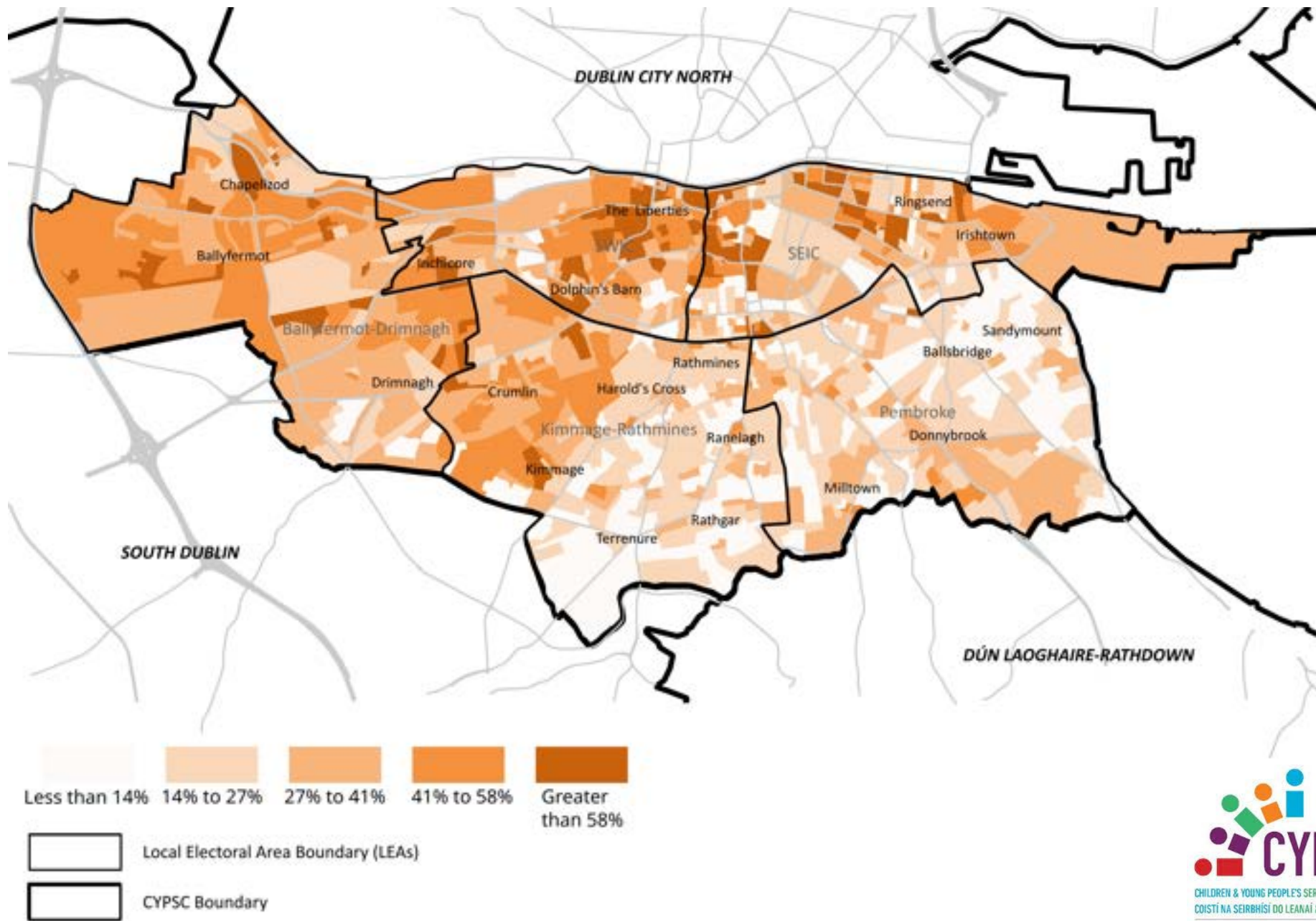
## How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

- **34.6%** (or 9,785) of families with children are lone parents
- This is **higher** than the national average of 24.8%
- DCS has the **highest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas
- The LEA of **Ballyfermot-Drirnagh** has the **highest** proportion of one parent families

Figure 5.2 Families: Lone Parent Families with children aged under and over 15 years (Source: Census 2022)

- According to Census 2022, there were 9,785 one parent families residing in the DCS area. This represented 34.6% of the total families in DCS. This proportion was higher than the State average of 24.9%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 25.5% and the Dublin regional average of 27.6% (Figure 5.2).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, DCS has the highest proportion of one parent families in the State. Meath has the lowest at 20.3% and DCN CYPSC has the second highest at 34.1%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of one parents families across the LEAs. The South West Inner City LEA had the highest proportion with a rate of 44.6% followed by Ballyfermot-Drirnagh with a rate of 42.2% and the South East Inner City (40.7%). These rates were higher than Kimmage-Rathmines 28.6% and Pembroke (18.6%).
- Map 5.2 details the distribution of the one parent families at SA level throughout DCS. The SAs with the highest proportions of over 50% are in Ringsend (Dublin 4), The Liberties (Dublin 8), Drirnagh (Dublin 12) and Ballyfermot (Dublin 10).





Map 5.2 Families: Lone Parent Families with children aged under and over 15 years

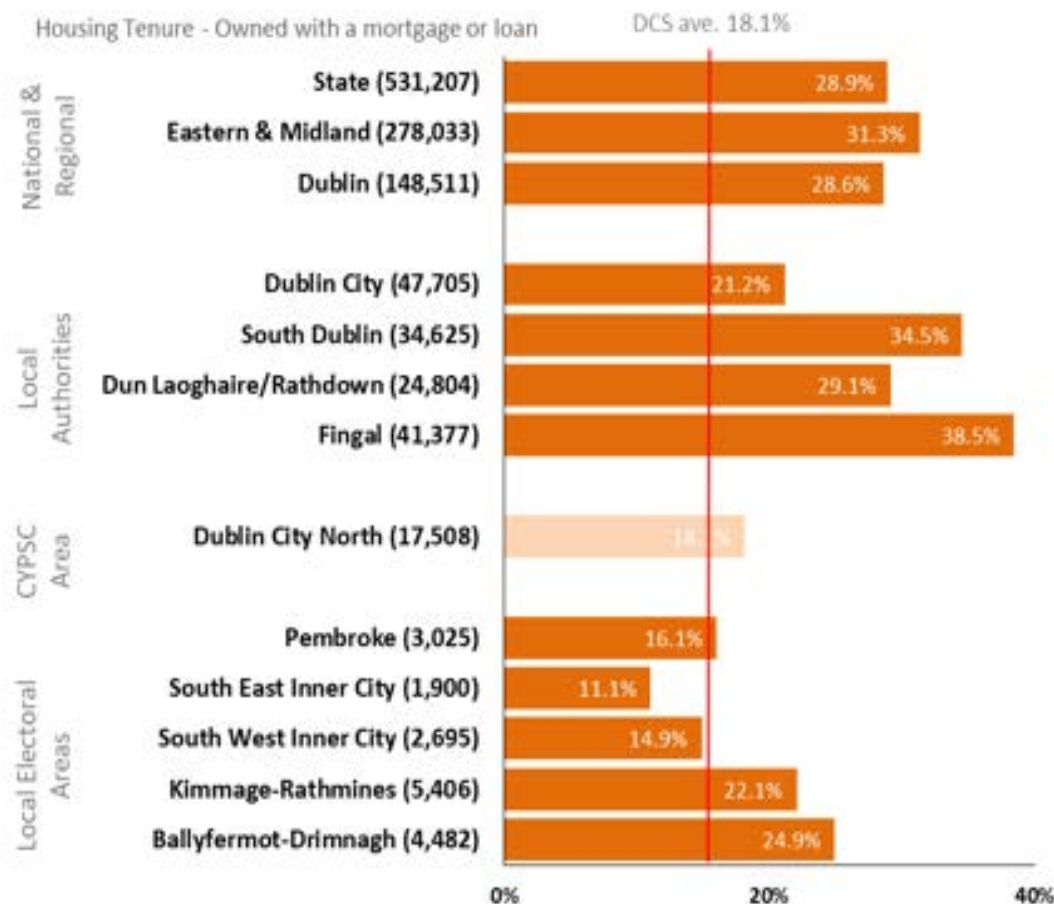
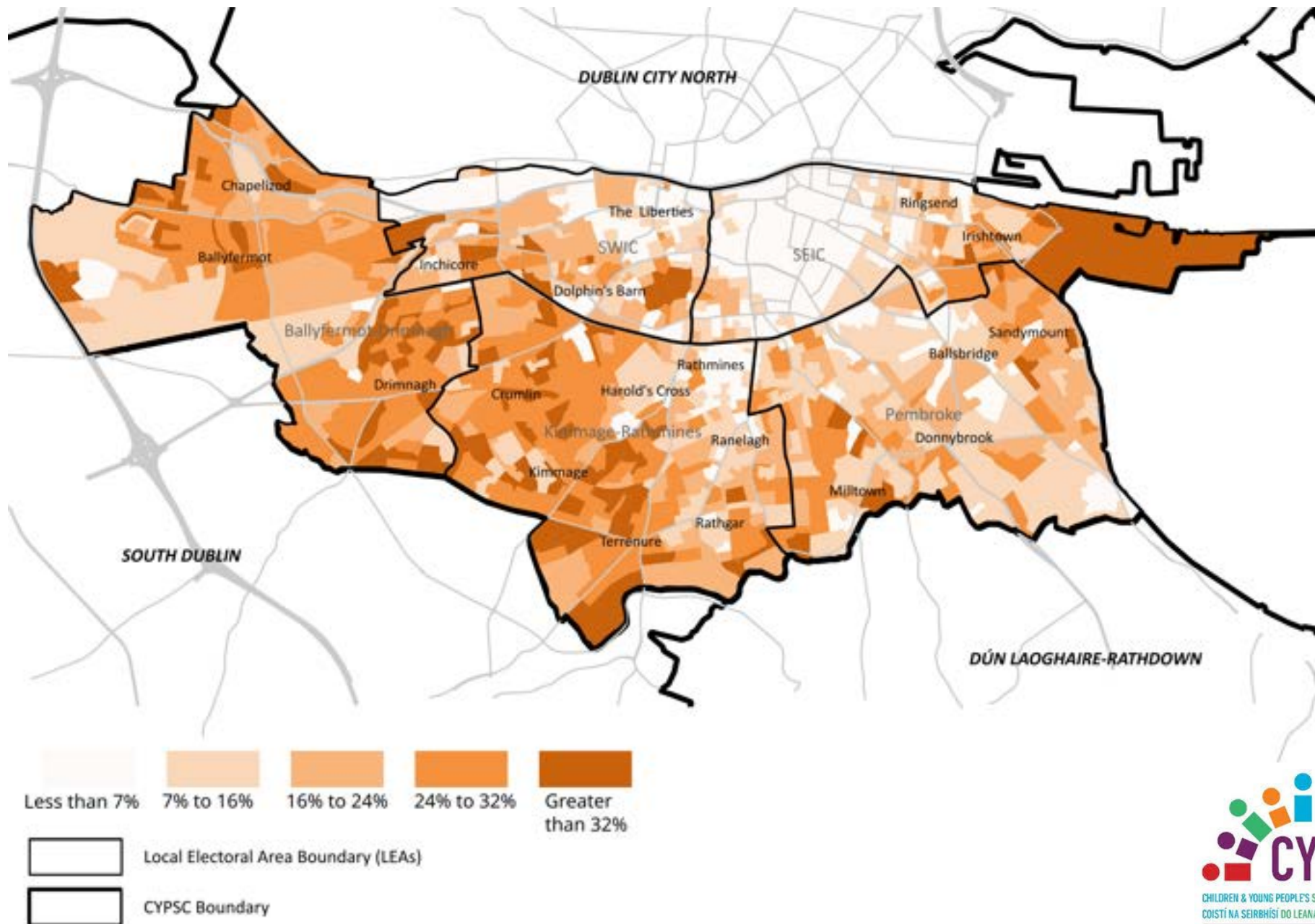


Figure 5.3: Owned with mortgage or loan (No. of households) (Source: Census 2022)

- According to Census 2022, there were 17,508 households with a housing tenure of owned with a mortgage or loan in the DCS area. This represented 18.1% of the total households in DCS. This proportion was lower than the State average of 28.9%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 31.3% and the Dublin regional average of 28.6% (Figure 5.3).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, DCS has the lowest proportion of households with a housing tenure of owned with a mortgage or loan in the State. Meath has the highest at 41.6% and Kerry has the second lowest at 22.6%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of households with a housing tenure of owned with a mortgage or loan across the LEAs. The Ballyfermot Drumagh LEA had the highest proportion with a rate of 24.9%, followed by Kimmage-Rathmines with a rate of 22.1% and Pembroke (16.1%). These rates were higher than South West Inner City (14.9%) and the South East Inner City (11.1%).
- Map 5.3 details the distribution of households with a housing tenure of owned with a loan or mortgage throughout DCS. The SAs with the lowest proportions are primarily based in the South East Inner City.

## How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

- **18.1%** (or 17,508) of households with a housing tenure of a loan or mortgage
- This is **lower** than the national average of 28.9%
- DCS has the **lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas
- The LEA of **South East Inner City** has the **lowest** proportion of households with a housing tenure of a loan or mortgage



Map 5.3: Owned with mortgage or loan (No. of households)

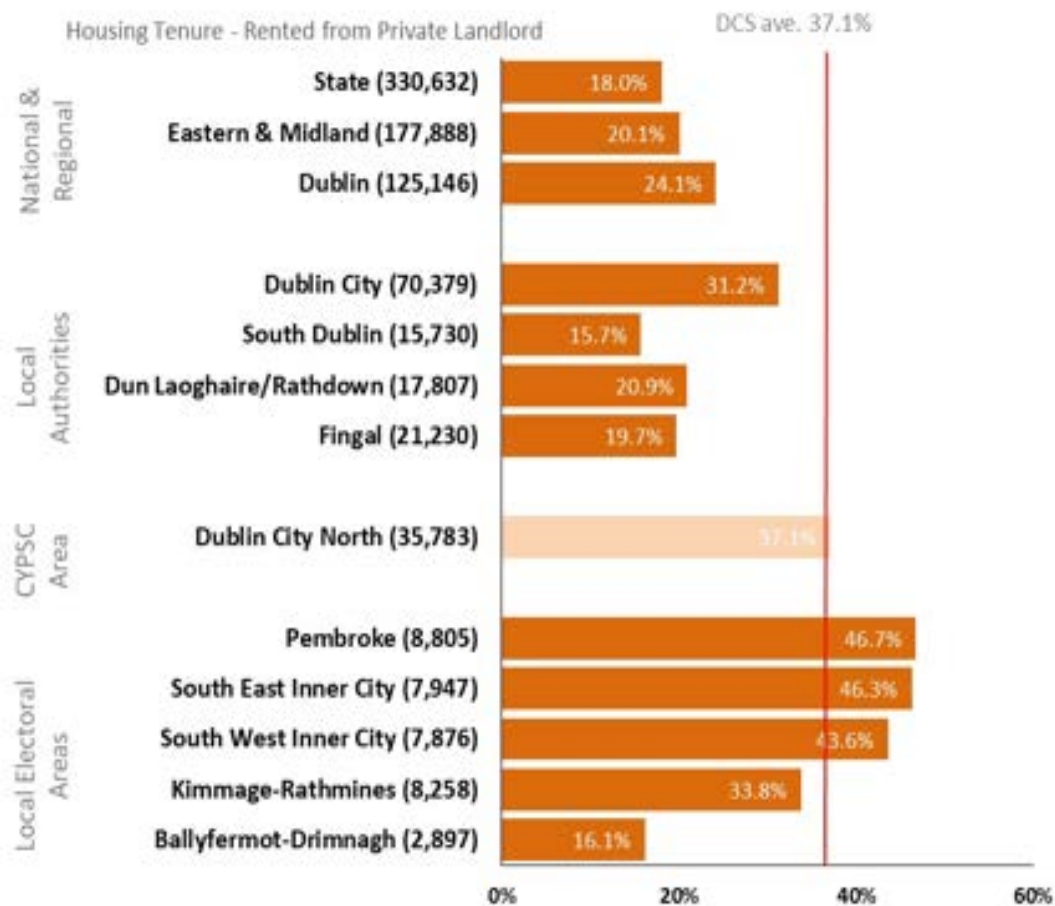
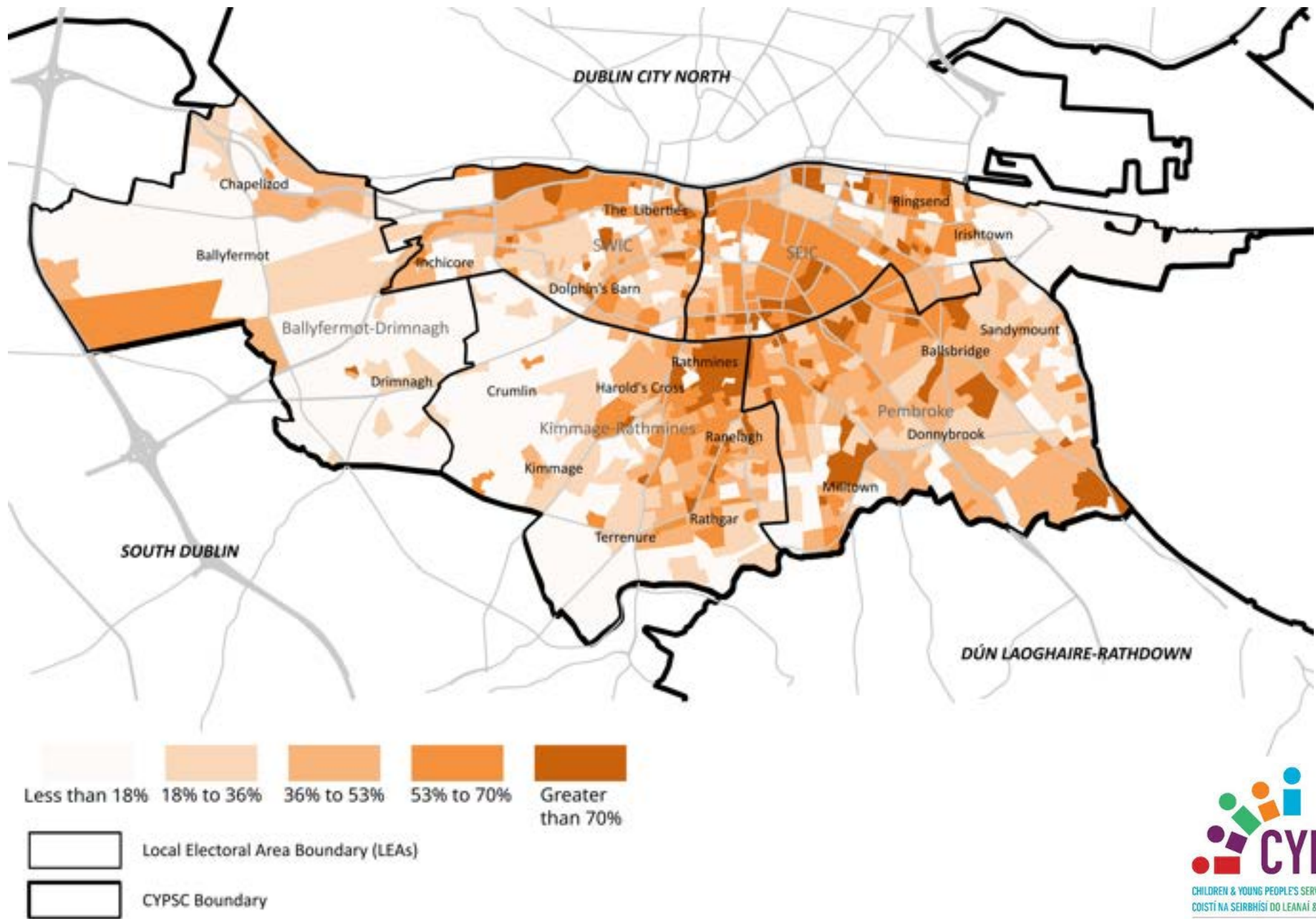


Figure 5.4: Rented from private landlord (No. of households) (Source: Census 2022)

- According to Census 2022, there were 35,783 households with a housing tenure of private rented in the DCS area. This represented 37.1% of the total households in DCS. This proportion was higher than the State average of 18.0%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 20.1% and the Dublin regional average of 24.1% (Figure 5.4). Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, DCS has the highest proportion of households with a housing tenure of private rented. Meath has the lowest at 12.5% and DCN had the second highest at 26.8%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of households with a housing tenure of private rented across the LEAs. The Ballyfermot-Drimmagh LEA had the lowest proportion with a rate of 16.1%, followed by Kimmage-Rathmines with a rate of 33.8%. These rates were considerably lower than the South West Inner City (43.6%), South East Inner City (46.3%) and Pembroke (46.7%).
- Map 5.4 details the distribution of households with a household with a housing tenure of private rented throughout DCS. The SAs with the lowest proportions are primarily based in the city centre, Rathmines (Dublin 6), Milltown (Dublin 6) and Ballsbridge (Dublin 4).

## How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

- **37.1%** (or 35,783) of households with a housing tenure of private rented
- This is **higher** than the national average of 18.0%
- DCS has the **highest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas
- The LEA of **Pembroke** has the **highest** proportion of households with a housing tenure of private rented



Map 5.4: Rented from private landlord (No. of households)

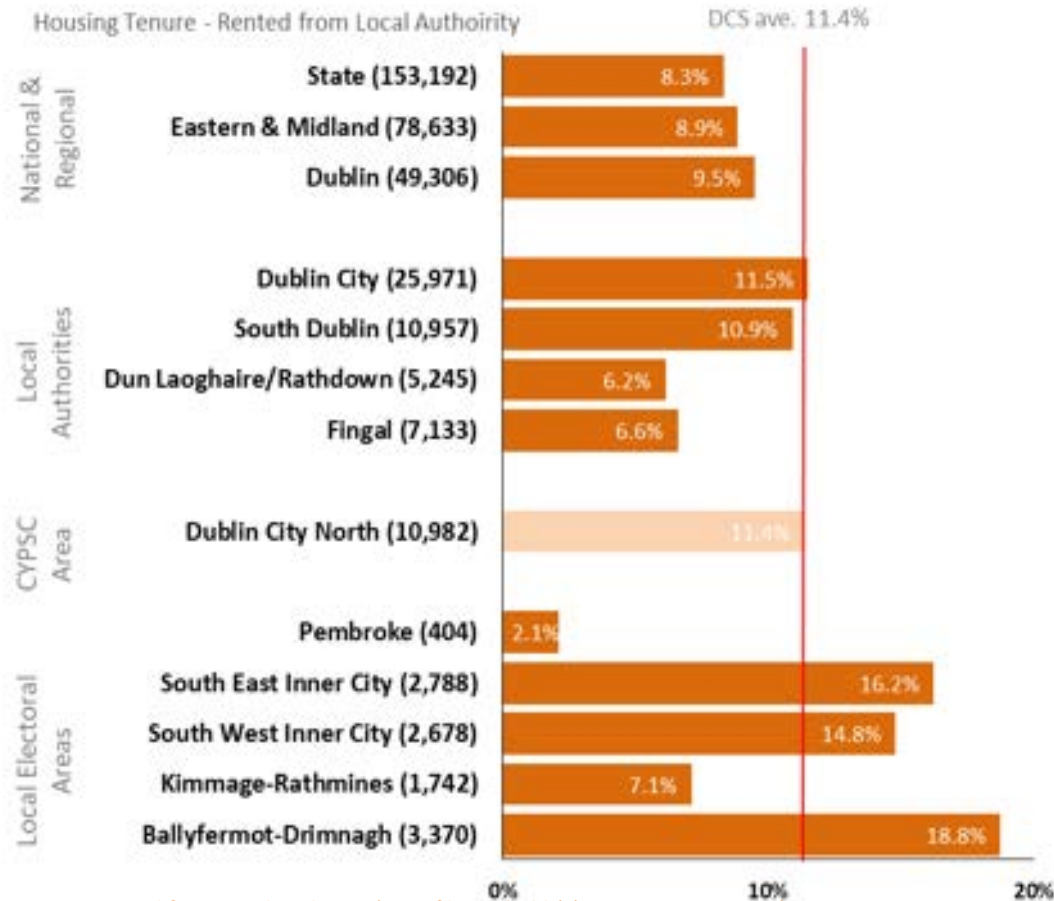
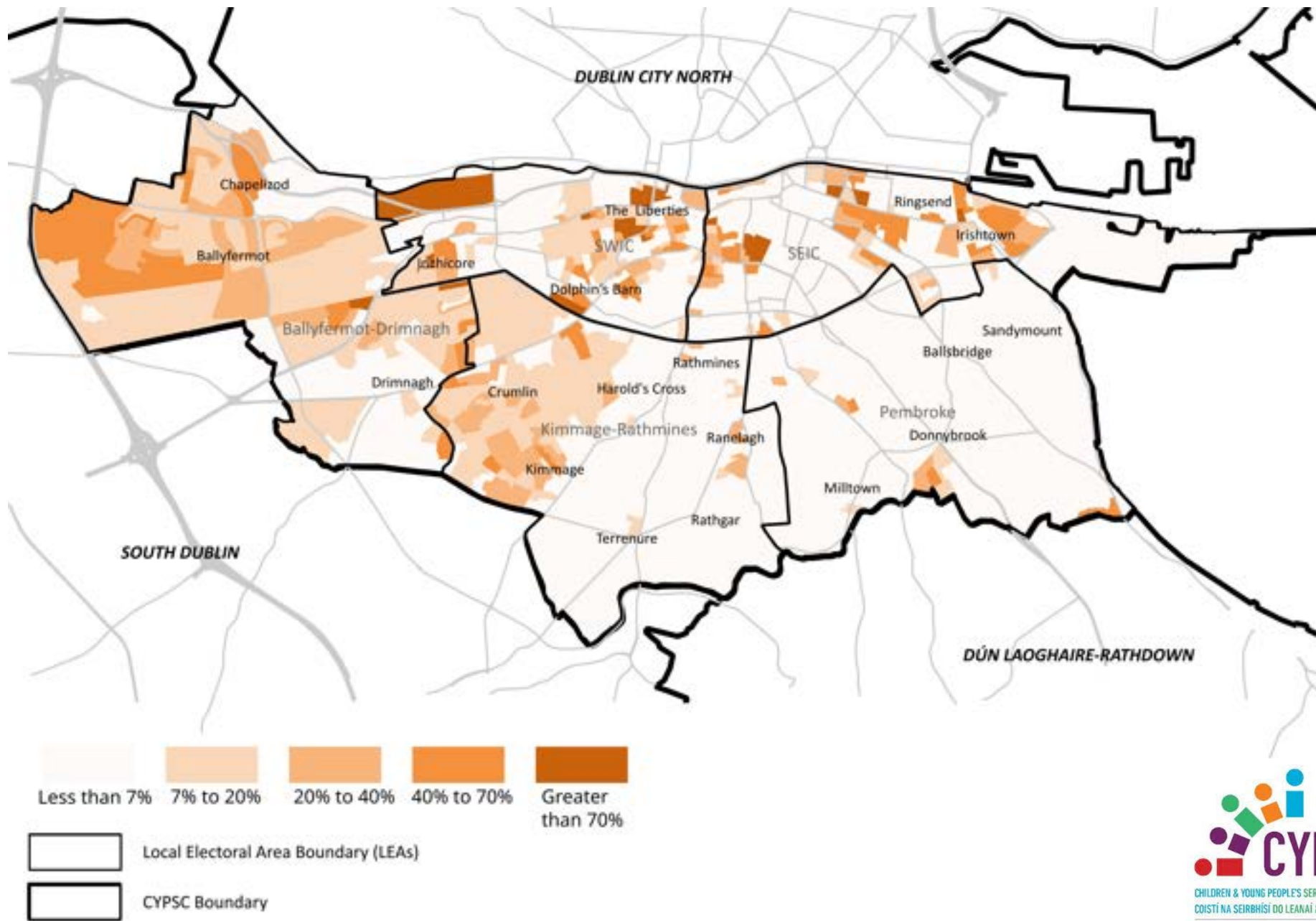


Figure 5.5: Rented from Local Authority (No. of households) (Source: Census 2022)

- According to Census 2022, there were 10,982 households with a housing tenure of rented from a LA in the DCS area. This represented 11.4% of the total households in DCS. This proportion was higher than the State average of 8.3%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 8.9% and the Dublin regional average of 9.5% (Figure 5.5).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, DCS has the second highest proportion of households with a housing tenure of rented from a LA. Mayo has the lowest at 4.9% and DCN had the highest at 11.7%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of households with a housing tenure of rented from a LA across the LEAs. The Ballyfermot-Dringnagh LEA had the highest proportion with a rate of 18.8%, followed by South East Inner City with a rate of 16.2% and the South West Inner City (14.8%). These rates were considerably higher than the Kimmage-Rathmines (7.1%) and Pembroke (2.1%).
- Map 5.5 details the distribution of households with a household with a housing tenure of rented from an LA throughout DCS. The SAs with the highest proportions are primarily located in the west of DCS (Dublin 10) as well as some concentrations in the city centre in Ringsend (Dublin 4), Cuffe Street (Dublin 2) and The Liberties (Dublin 8).

## How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

- **11.4%** (or 10,982) of households with a housing tenure of rented from a LA
- This is **higher** than the national average of 8.3%
- DCS has the **second highest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas
- The LEA of **Ballyfermot-Dringnagh** has the **highest** proportion of households with a housing tenure of private rented



Map 5.5: Rented from Local Authority (No. of households)

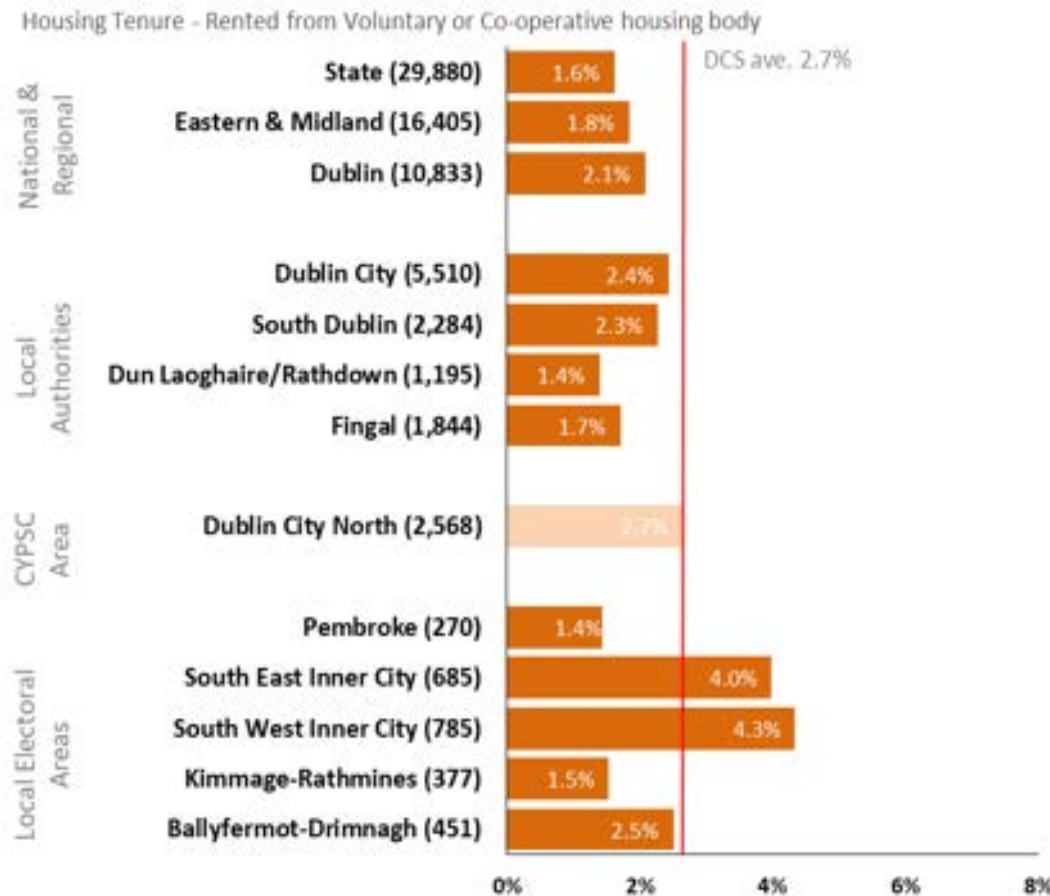


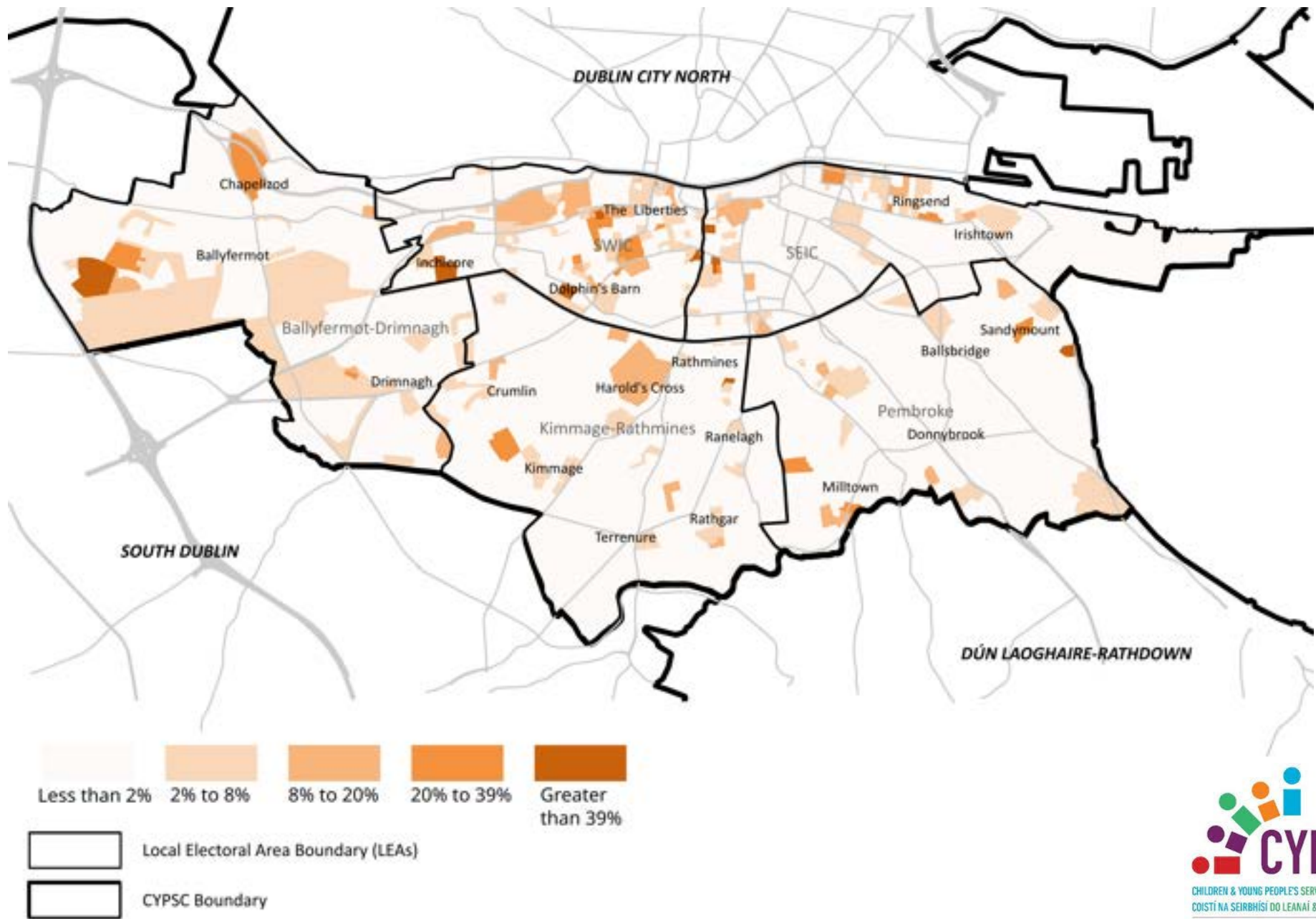
Figure 5.6: Rented from voluntary or co-operative housing body (No. of households) (Source: Census 2022)

### How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

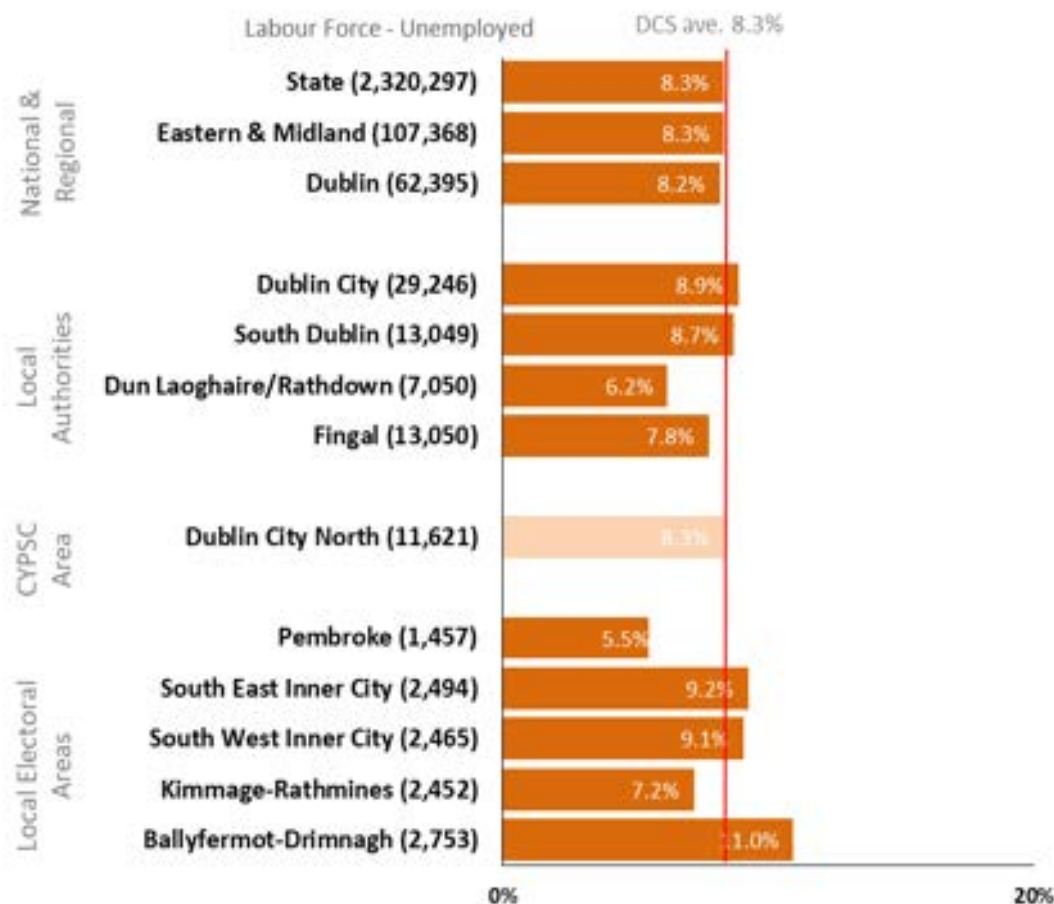
- **2.7%** (or 2,568) of households with a housing tenure of rented from a voluntary housing body
- This is **higher** than the national average of 1.6%
- DCS has the **second highest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas
- The LEA of **Ballyfermot-Drirnagh** has the **highest** proportion of households with a housing tenure of private rented

- According to Census 2022, there were 2,568 households with a housing tenure of rented from a LA in the DCS area. This represented 2.7% of the total households in DCS. This proportion was lower than the State average of 1.6%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 1.8% and the Dublin regional average of 2.1% (Figure 5.6).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, DCS had the second highest proportion of households with a housing tenure of rented from a voluntary housing body. Carlow had the lowest at 2.7% and Roscommon had the lowest at 0.6%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of households with a housing tenure of rented from a voluntary housing body across the LEAs. The South West Inner City with a rate of 4.3% and the South East Inner City (4.0%) had the highest rates by far. These rates were considerably higher than Ballyfermot-Drirnagh (2.5%), Kimmage-Rathmines (1.5%) and Pembroke (1.4%).
- Map 5.6 details the distribution of households with a housing tenure of rented from voluntary housing bodies throughout DCS. The SAs with the highest proportions are primarily located in the west of DCS as well as some concentrations are in Merchants Quay (Dublin 8), Dolphin’s Barn (Dublin 8) and Ballyfermot (Dublin 10).





Map 5.6: Rented from voluntary or co-operative housing body (No. of households)

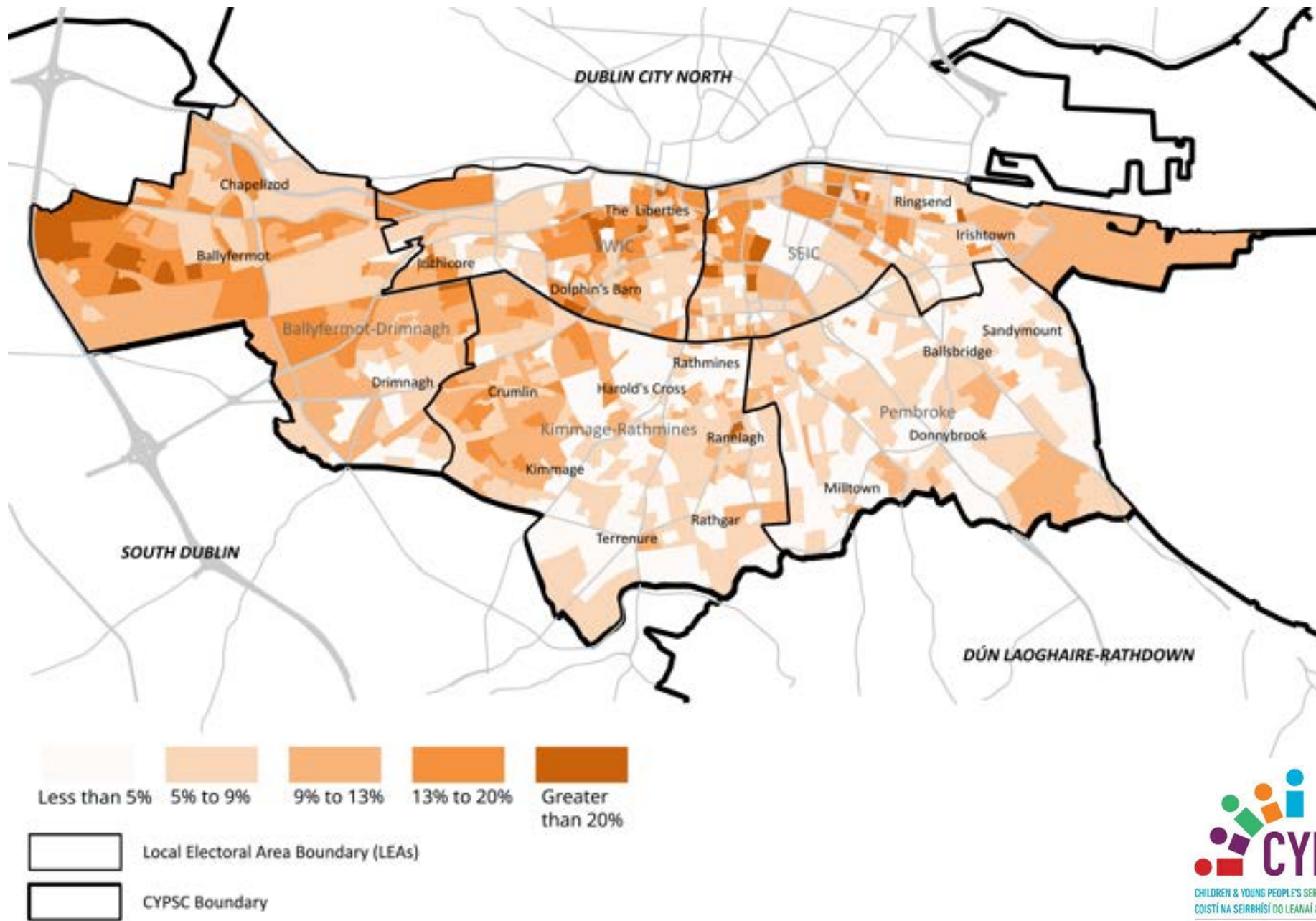


### How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

- **8.3%** (or 11,621) was the labour force unemployment rate in DCS
- This is **in line** the national average of 8.3%
- DCS has the **eleventh lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas
- The LEA of **Ballyfermot-Drimmagh** has the **highest** labour force unemployment rate

Figure 5.7: Labour Force: Unemployed (Source: Census

- 2022)
- According to Census 2022, there were 128,153 people over the age of 17 years in unemployment in the DCS area. This represented 8.3% of the labour force in DCS. This proportion was in line with the State average of 8.3%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 8.3% and higher than the Dublin regional average of 8.2% (Figure 5.7).
  - Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, DCS had the eleventh lowest labour force unemployment rate. DLR had the lowest at 6.2% and Louth had the highest with 10.9%.
  - Variations are evident when examining the distribution the labour force unemployment rate across the LEAs. LEAs with the highest unemployment rates were Ballyfermot-Drimmagh (11.0%), South East Inner City with a rate of 9.2% and the South West Inner City (9.1%). These rates were considerably higher than Kimmage-Rathmines (7.2%) and Pembroke (5.5%).
  - Map 5.7 details the distribution of the labour force unemployment rate throughout DCS. The SAs with the highest proportions are primarily located in the west of DCS as well as some concentrations are in Ringsend (Dublin 4), The Liberties (Dublin 8), Dolphin's Barn (Dublin 8) and Inchicore (Dublin 8).



Map 5.7: Labour Force: Unemployed

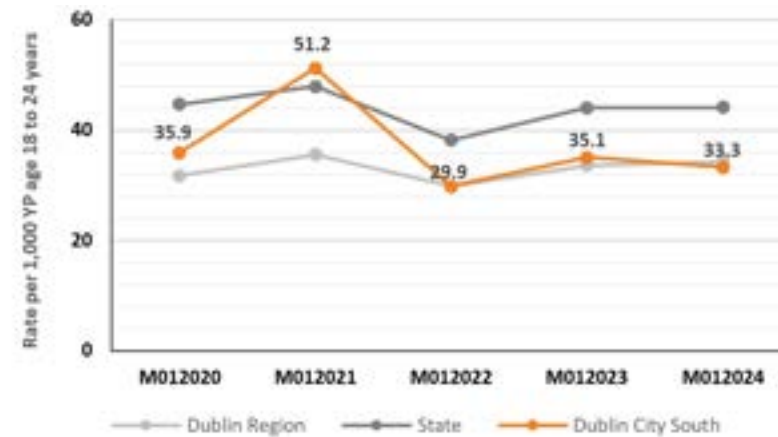
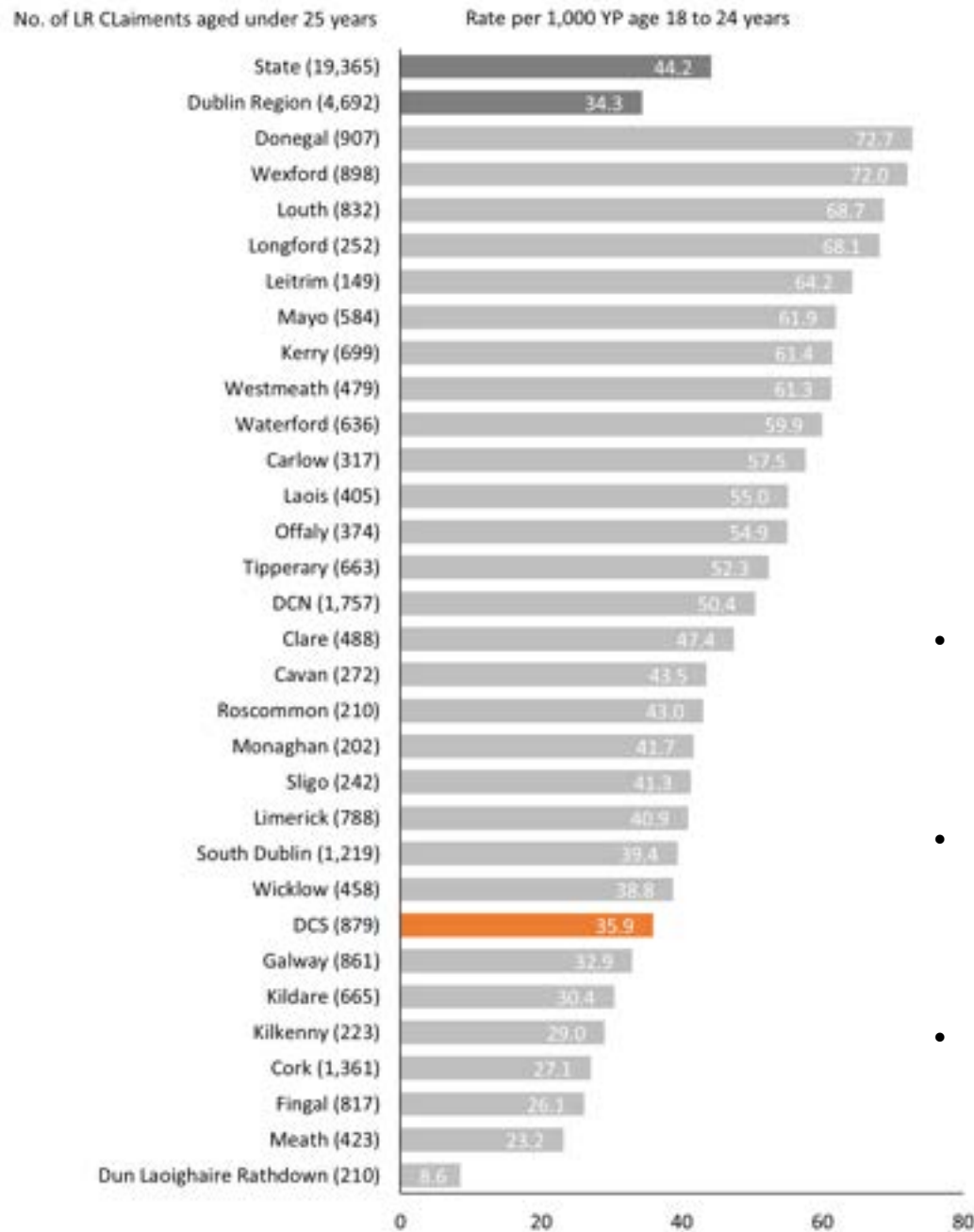


Figure 5.9: Youth Unemployment, 2020- 2024 (Source: CSO 2024)

- 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 January 2022, the total number of population aged under 25 on the Live Register within the DCS area was 879 (Figure 5.8). Based on the population aged 18-24, the recipient rate per ‘000 population in the DCS area is 35.9. This rate was the eight lowest in the country and was below the State rate of 44.2 and above the Dublin Regional rate of 34.3. In contrast, DLR had the lowest rate at 8.6 and Donegal had the highest rate at 72.7.
- The time series (Figure 5.9) details the rate of Live Register recipients under the age of 25 in the DCS area from January 2020 to January 2024. The times series outlines the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on youth employment and how it was been recovering in recent years.

Figure 5.8: Youth Unemployment, 2024 (Source: CSO 2024)

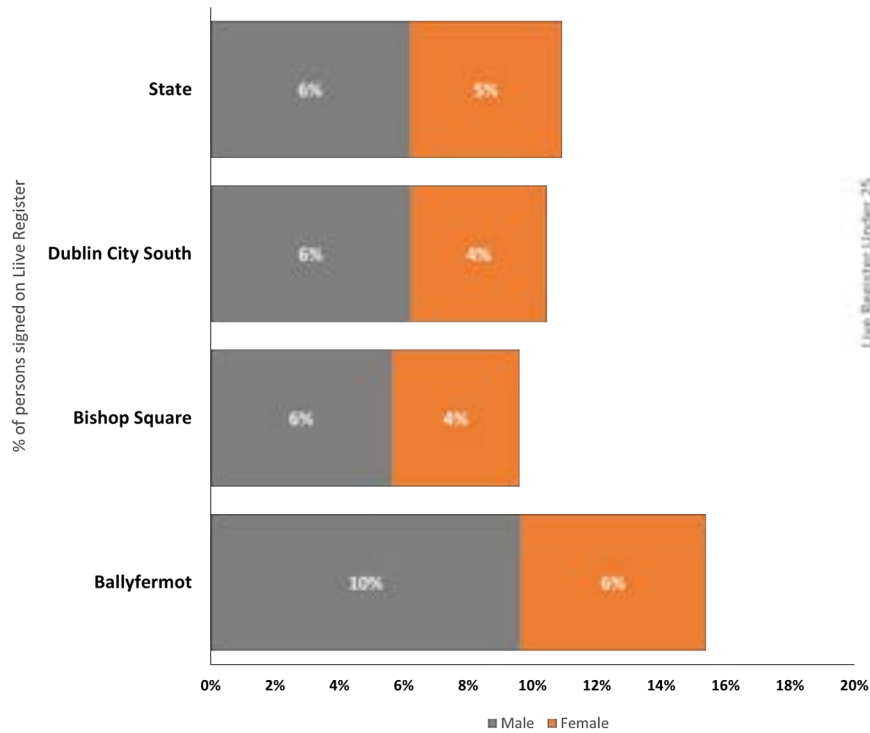


Figure 5.10: Live Register Claimants (Source: CSO 2024)

- As of January 2024, there were 879 young people (under 25 years) on the Live Register in DCS. This figure represents approximately 10.5% of the total live register recipients in the area. The majority of these young people are recipients at Bishop Square (689) and Ballyfermot (190) (Figure 5.10). At over 15%, Ballyfermot had a higher percentage of those signing on aged under the age of 25 years when compared to the other SWO in the area.
- Figure 5.11 provides time series illustration of Under 25 Live Register levels from 2019 to 2022. Since 2019 (846) the numbers have remained static and the number of those under the age of 25 signing on the Live Register has remained at the same level.

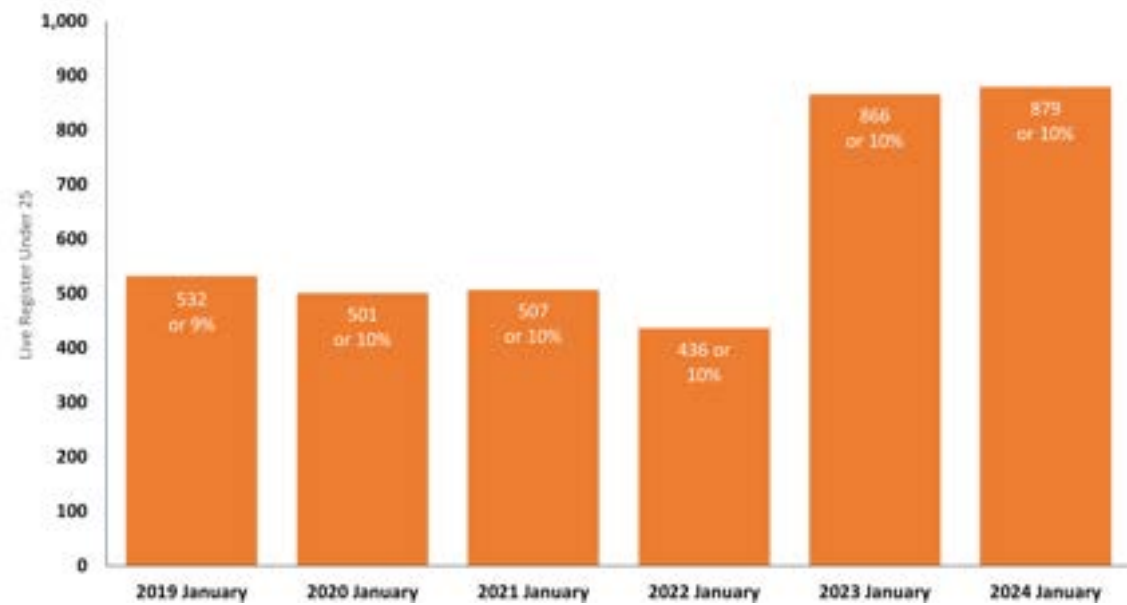


Figure 5.11: Live Register Claimants 2019-2024 (Source: CSO 2024)

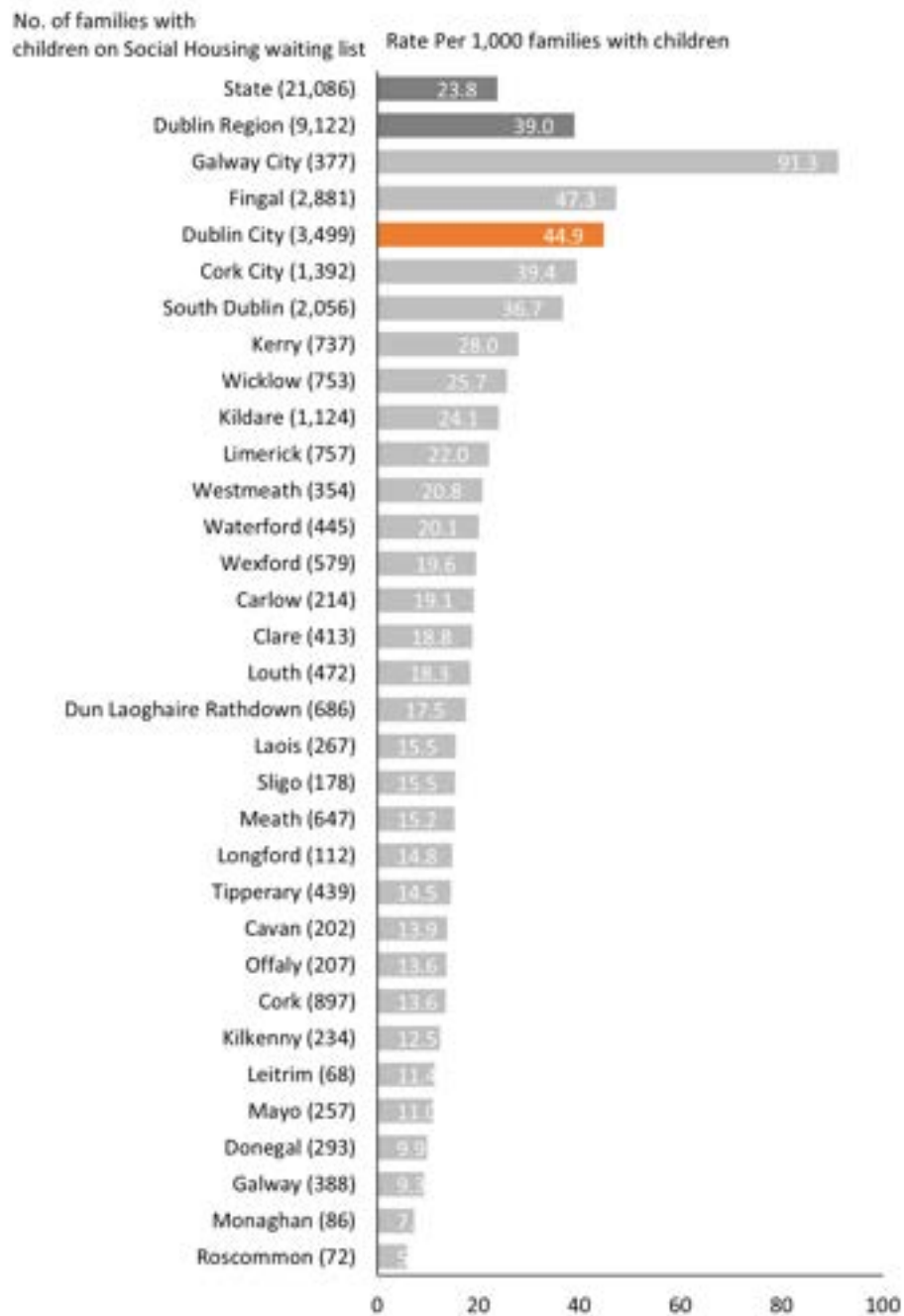


Figure 5.12: Social Housing Waiting Lists, 2022 (Source: Summary of Social Housing Assessments)

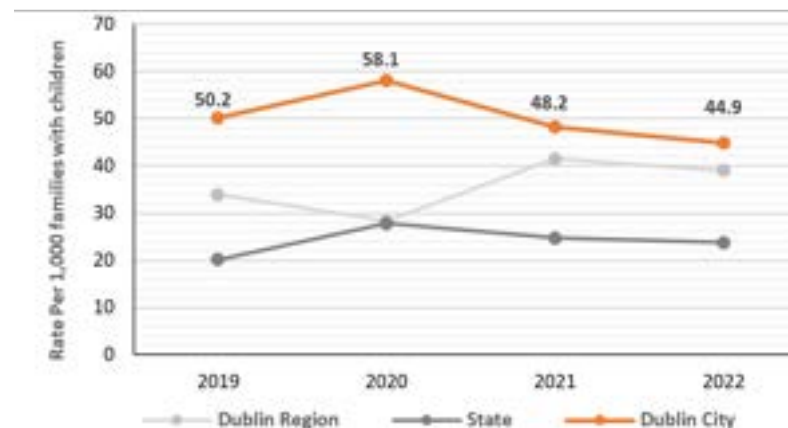


Figure 5.13: Social Housing Waiting Lists, 2019- 2022 (Source: Summary of Social Housing Assessments)

- 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 2022, there were 3,499 households with children on the social housing waiting list in Dublin City (Figure 5.12). This figure represented a rate of 44.9 per 1,000 households with children in Dublin City. Relative to the other LAs’ rate, it was the third highest rate in the State and above the State average of 23.8. Galway City recorded the highest rate of 91.3 and Roscommon the lowest at 5.0.
- The time series (Figure 5.13) details the rate of households with children on social housing waiting lists within the area from 2019 to 2022. The times series outlines how the rate in Dublin City, despite being greater than the national average, has been marginally decreasing from 58.1 in 2020 to 44.9 in 2022.

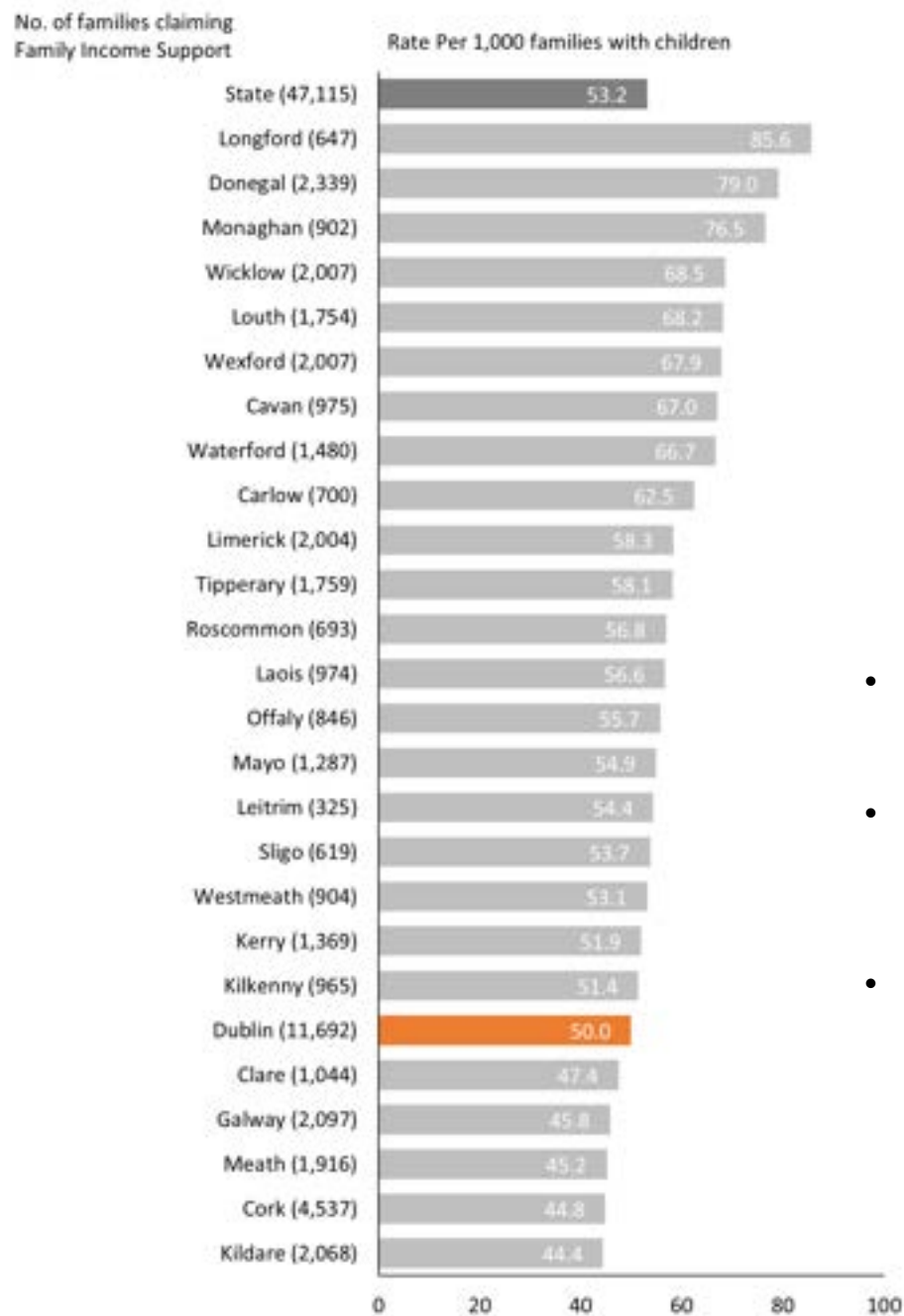


Figure 5.14: Family Income Support Payments, 2022 (Source: DSP)

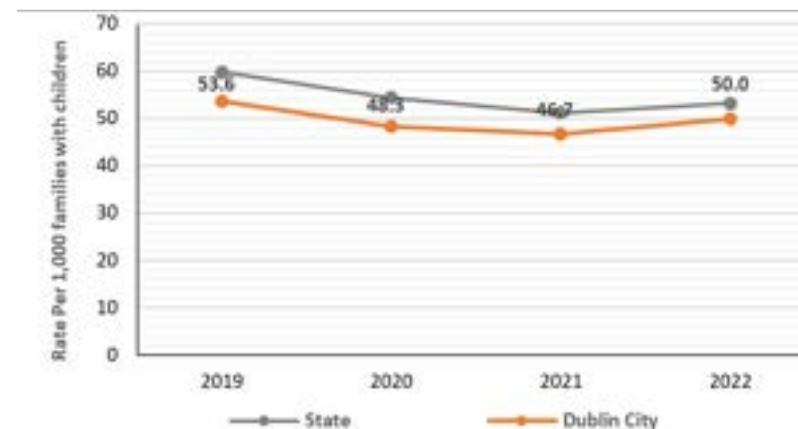


Figure 5.15: Family Income Support Payments, 2019-2022 (Source: DSP)

- Data on the number of Family Income Support (FIS) payments is published by the Department of Social Protection on an annual basis at county level. A FIS is a weekly tax-free payment for employees with children. It supports people who are on low pay.
- In 2022, there were 11,692 FIS payments being made to families in Dublin. This is equivalent to a rate of 50.0 per 1,000 families with children residing in Dublin (Figure 5.14). Relative to all other areas this was the sixth lowest rate in the State. Kildare had the lowest rate of FIS payment per 1,000 families at 44.4 and Longford had the highest at 85.6.
- Between 2019 and 2021 there was a gradual decrease in the rate of FIS payments within Dublin City with rates decreasing from 53.6 in 2019 to 46.7 in 2021 (Figure 5.15). This decrease was also seen at a State level with a slight increase between 2021 and 2022.

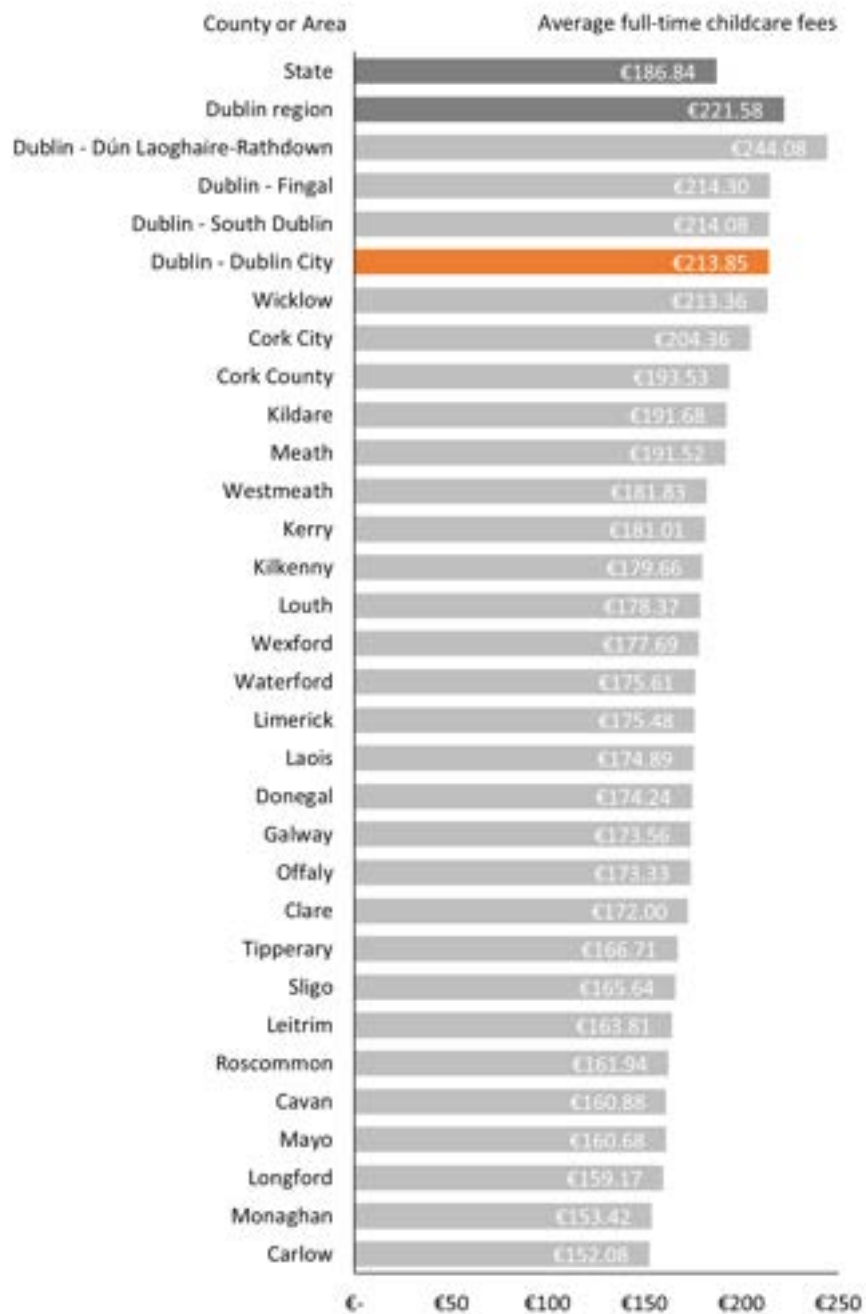


Figure 5.16: Cost of childcare, 2020/21 (Source: Pobal)



Figure 5.17: Cost of childcare, 2018/19 - 2020/21 (Source: Pobal)

- Data on average weekly cost of full-time childcare in registered childcare centres is collated by Pobal on an annual basis through the Annual Early Years Sector Profile Survey on behalf of the Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth (DCEDIY).
- According to Pobal, the average weekly cost of full-time childcare in Dublin City is €213.85 (Figure 5.16). This figure is €27 more than the average cost at a State level and is €7.70 less than then Dublin regional average. Relative to all other local authorities, Dublin City had the fourth highest cost of full-time childcare in 2020/21. In contrast, DLR had the highest at €244.08 and Carlow had the lowest weekly cost at €152.08.
- The time series (Figure 5.17) details average childcare costs. In recent years the cost of childcare in Dublin City has remained consistently higher than the State average.



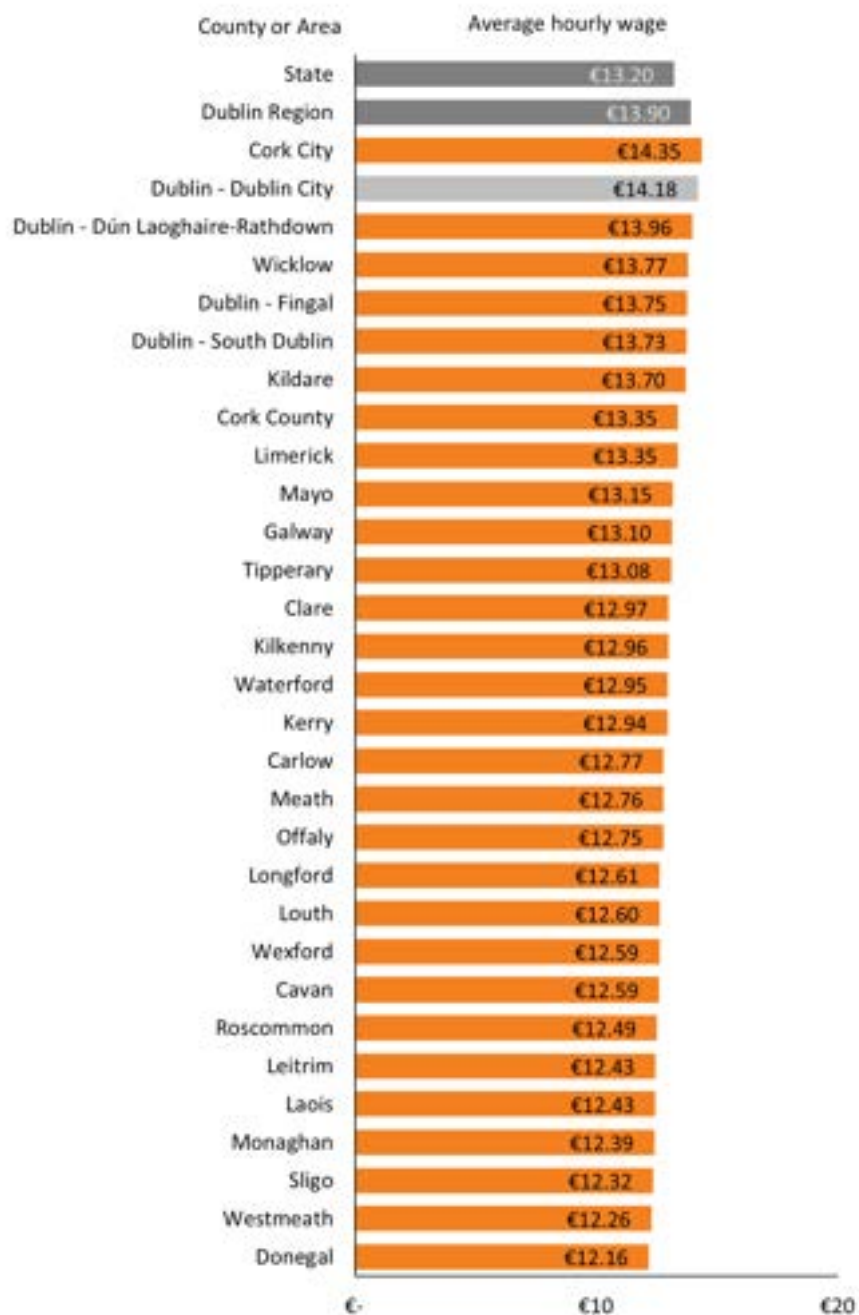


Figure 5.19: Childcare Workers Pay, 2018/19 - 2020/21 (Source: Pobal)

- Data on the average hourly wage of childcare workers in registered childcare centres is collated by Pobal on an annual basis through the Annual Early Years Sector Profile Survey on behalf of the Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth (DCEDIY).
- According to Pobal, the average hourly pay of childcare workers in Dublin City is €14.18. This figure is nearly €1 more than the average pay at a State level and is €0.30 more than the Dublin regional average. Relative to all other local authorities, Dublin City had the second highest childcare worker pay in 2020/21 (Figure 5.18). In contrast, Cork City had the highest at €14.35 and Donegal had the lowest weekly cost at €12.16.
- The time series (Figure 5.19) details average childcare workers pay over a three-year period. Since 2018/19 the rate has seen a slight increase of €0.54 in the average hourly pay of childcare workers.

Figure 5.18: Childcare Workers Pay, 2020/21 (Source: Pobal)

## Section 6

# Connected, Respected and Contributing to their World



## **Connected, Respected and Contributing to their World Profile**

Indicator 6.1: Internet connection: Broadband, 2022

Indicator 6.2: Internet connection: No internet connection, 2022

Indicator 6.3: Population volunteering regularly, 2022

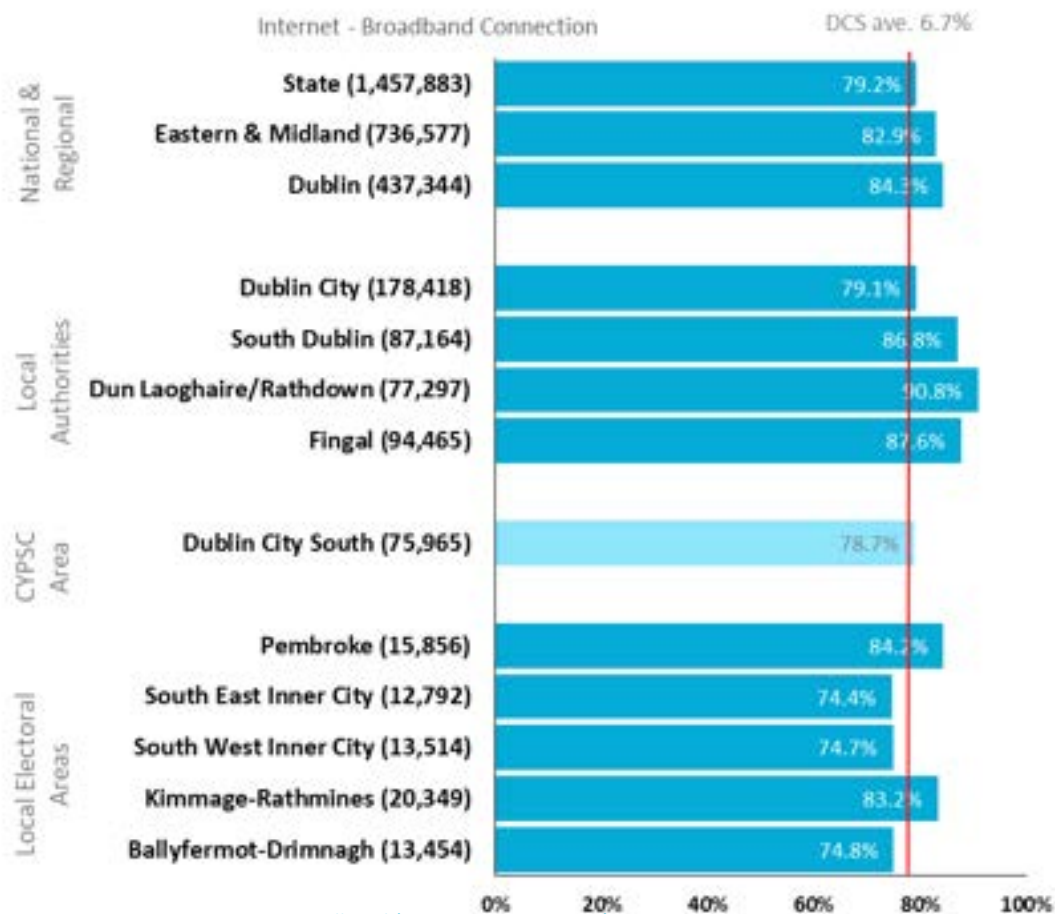
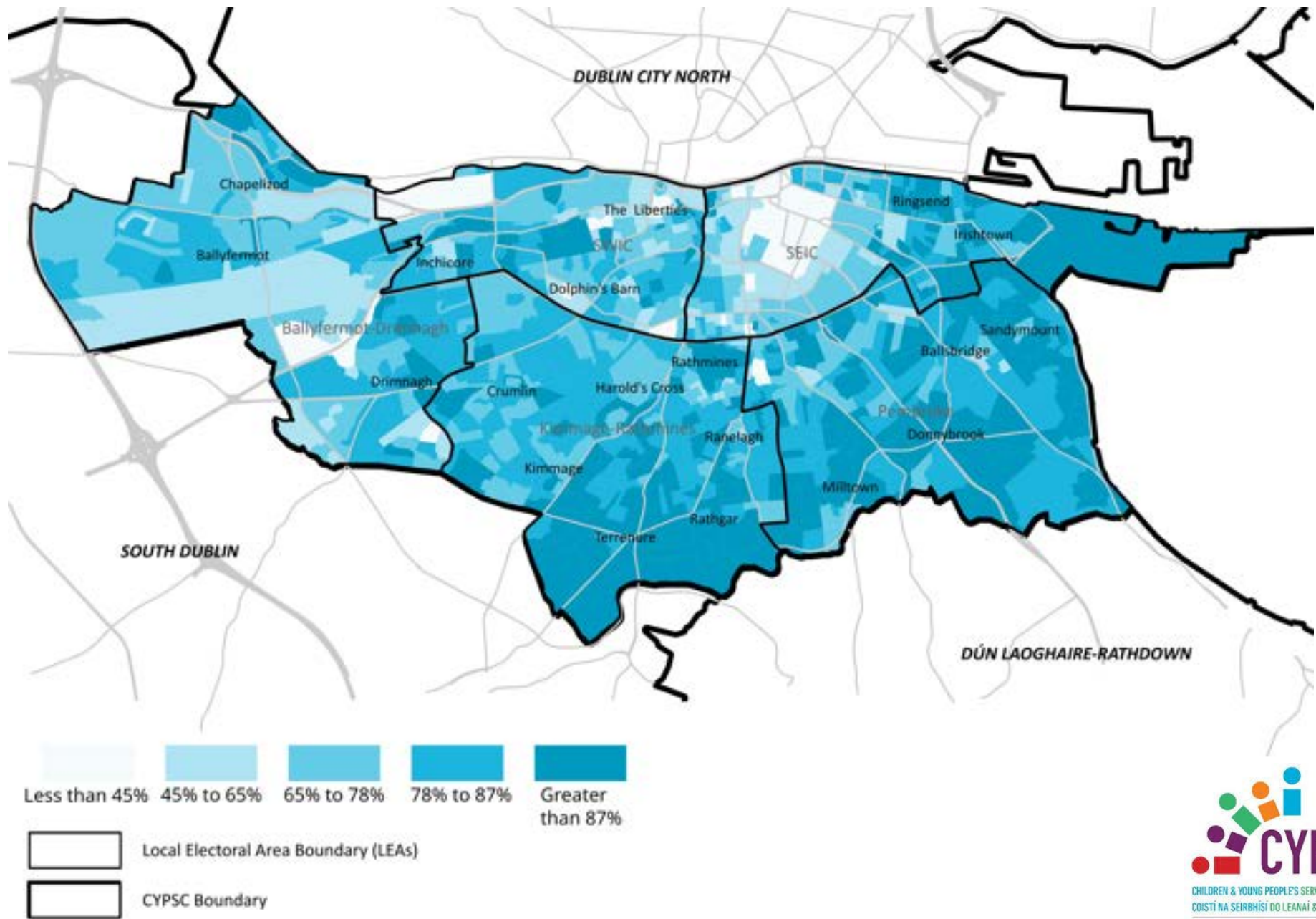


Figure 6.1: Internet connection: Broadband (Source: Census 2022)

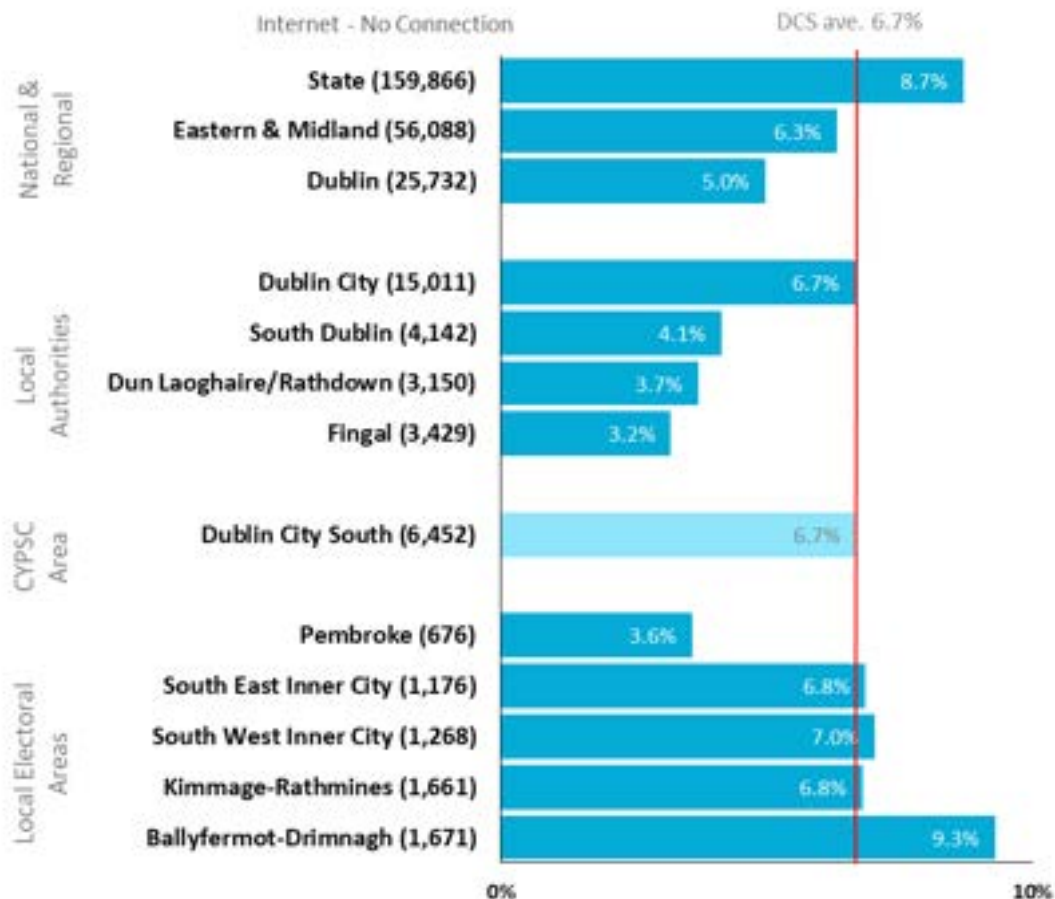
### How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

- **78.7%** (or 75,965) of households had a broadband internet connection
- This is **lower** than the national average of 79.2%
- DCS has the **ninth highest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas
- The LEA of **Pembroke** has the **highest** proportion of households with a broadband connection

- According to Census 2022, there were 75,965 households with broadband connection in the DCS area. This represented 78.7% of the total households in DCS. This proportion was lower than the State average of 79.2%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 82.9% and the Dublin regional average of 84.3% (Figure 6.1).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, DCS has the ninth highest proportion of households with broadband connection in the State. Relatively, DLR CYPSC had the highest at 90.1% and Kerry CYPSC had the lowest at 72.5%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of households with broadband connection across the LEAs. The South East Inner City (74.4%), South West Inner City (74.7%) and Ballyfermot-Drimnagh (74.8%) all had the lowest proportions which were below the State average. While the highest rates were seen in Kimmage-Rathmines (83.2%) and Pembroke (84.2%).
- Map 6.1 details the distribution of households with broadband connection at SA level throughout DCS. The SAs with the highest proportions of over 87% are primarily in more suburban and affluent areas of Dublin City South West.



Map 6.1: Internet connection: Broadband

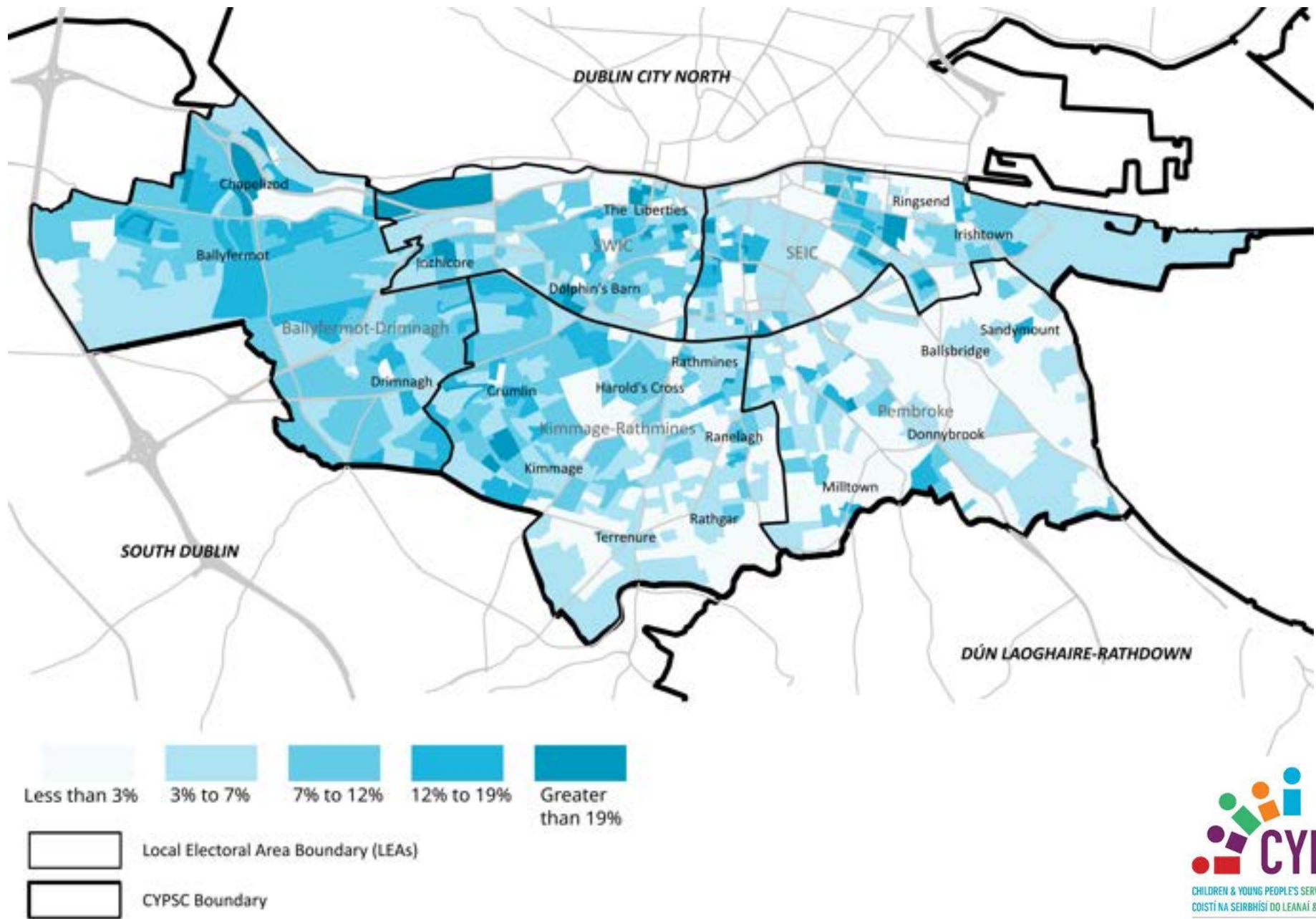


### How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

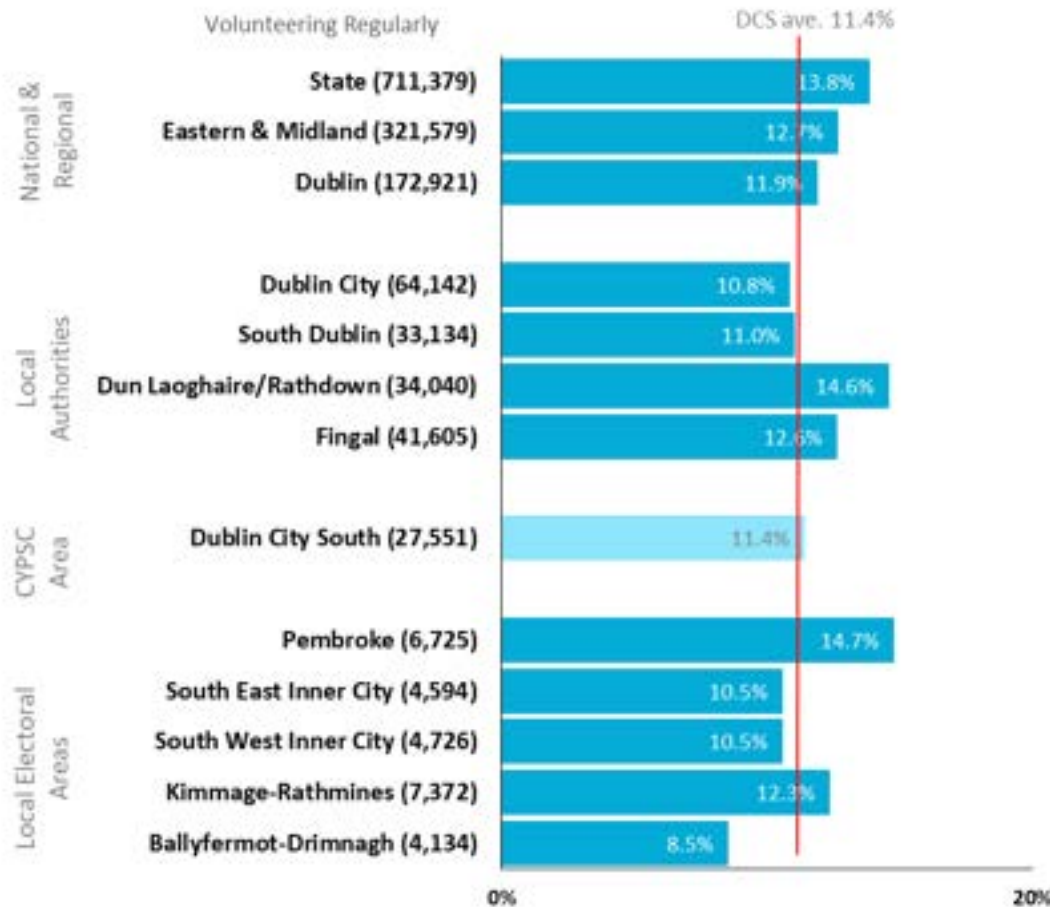
- **6.7%** (or 6,452) of households had no internet connection
- This is **lower** than the national average of 8.7%
- DCS has the **sixth lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas
- The LEA of **Ballyfermot-Drinnagh** had the **highest** proportion of households with a no internet connection

Figure 6.2: Internet connection: No internet connection (Source: Census 2022)

- According to Census 2022, there were 6,452 households with broadband connection in the DCS area. This represented 6.7% of the total households in DCS. This proportion was lower than the State average of 8.7%, and higher than the Eastern and Midlands average of 6.3% and the Dublin regional average of 5.0% (Figure 6.2).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, DCS has the sixth lowest proportion of households with no internet connection in the State. Relatively, Fingal CYPSC had the lowest at 3.2% and Mayo CYPSC had the highest at 13.4%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of households with no internet connection across the LEAs. Ballyfermot-Drinnagh had the highest rate at 9.3%. This was followed by the South West Inner City (7.0%), South East Inner City (6.8%) and Kimmage-Rathmines (6.8%). The lowest rate of no internet connection was in Pembroke (3.6%).
- Map 6.2 details the distribution of households with no internet connection at SA level throughout DCS. The SAs with the highest proportions of over 19% are primarily in the city centre and the west of the Dublin City South area.



Map 6.2: Internet connection: No internet connection



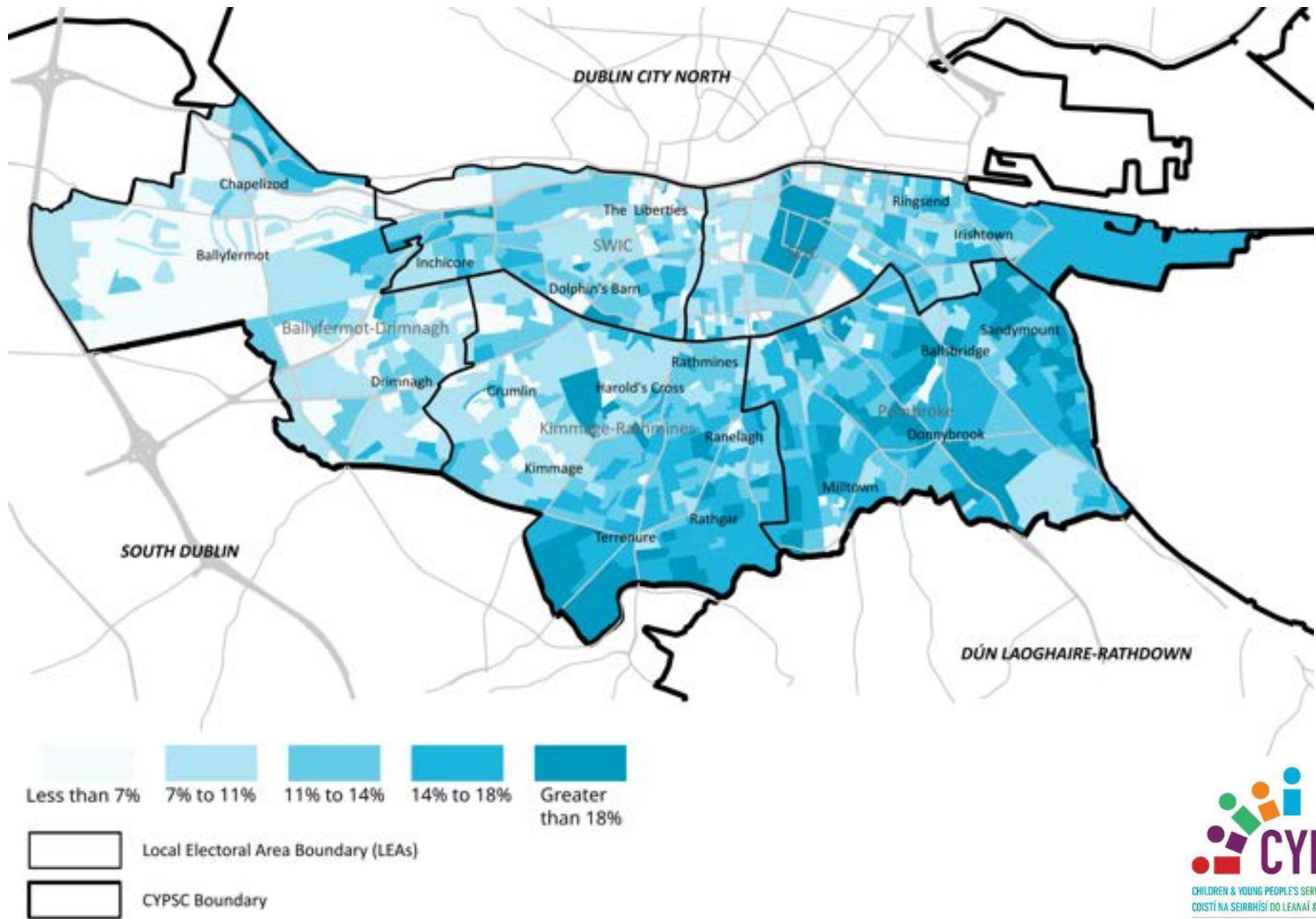
### How is Dublin City South doing in 2022?

- **11.4%** (or 27,551) of the population were volunteering regularly
- This is **lower** than the national average of 13.8%
- DCS has the **third lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas
- The LEA of **Ballyfermot-Drimmagh** had the **lowest** proportion of population volunteering

Figure 6.3: Population volunteering regularly (Source: Census 2022)

- According to Census 2022, there were 27,551 people volunteering regularly in the DCS area. This represented 11.4% of the total households in DCS. This proportion was lower than the State average of 13.8%, and the Eastern and Midlands average of 12.7% and the Dublin regional average of 11.9% (Figure 6.3).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, DCS has the third lowest proportion of population volunteering regularly in the State. Relatively, DCN CYPSC had the lowest at 10.4% and Mayo CYPSC had the highest at 16.9%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of volunteers across the LEAs. Ballyfermot-Drimmagh had the lowest rate at 8.5%. This was followed by the South West Inner City (10.5%) and South East Inner City (10.5%). The rate was slightly higher in Kimmage-Rathmines (12.3%). While the highest rate was in Pembroke (14.7%).
- Map 6.3 over details the distribution of volunteers at SA level throughout DCS. The SAs with the highest proportions of over 18% are primarily in east of the DCS area with the exception of Chapelizod (Dublin 10).





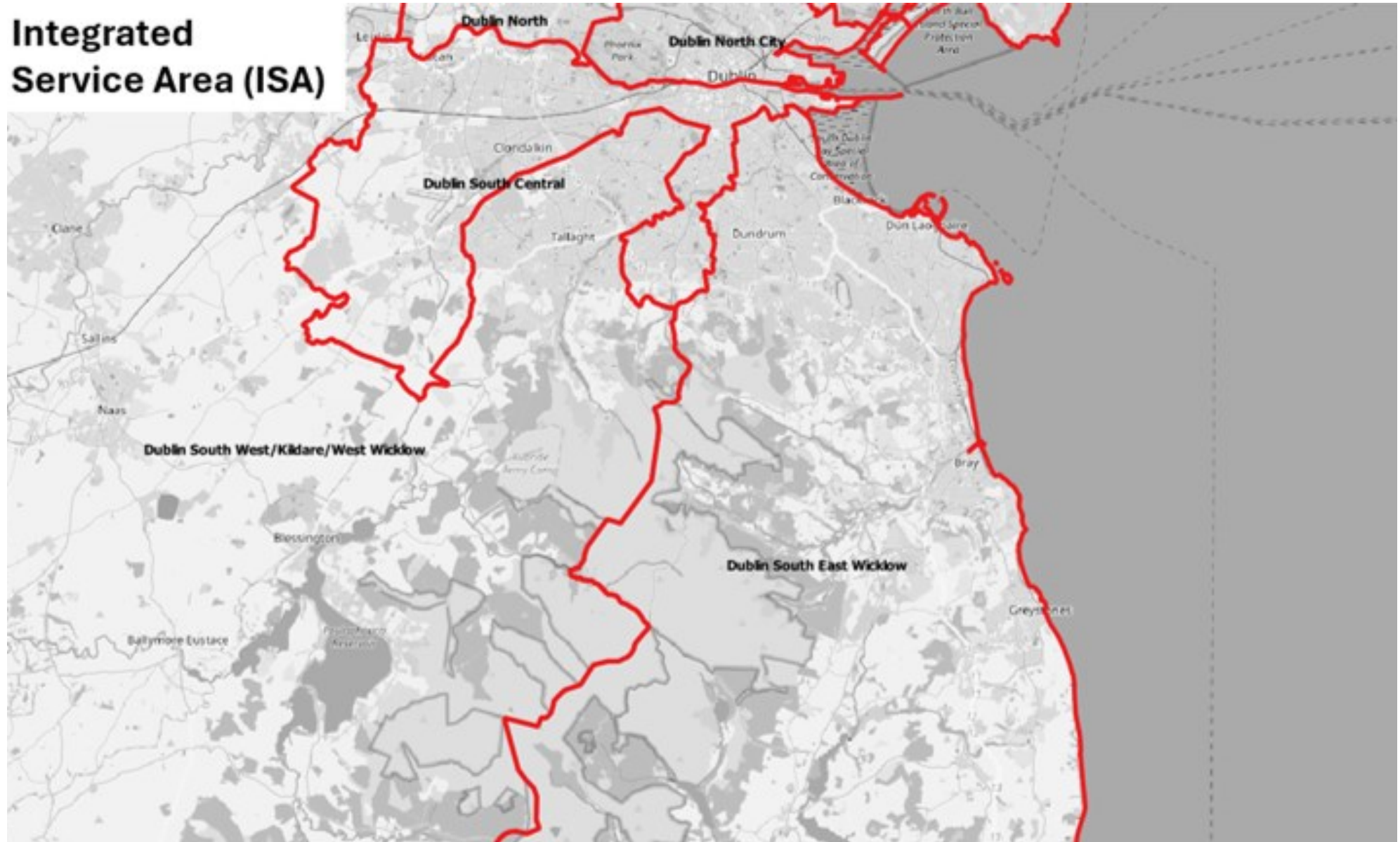
Map 6.3: Population volunteering regularly

# Appendix

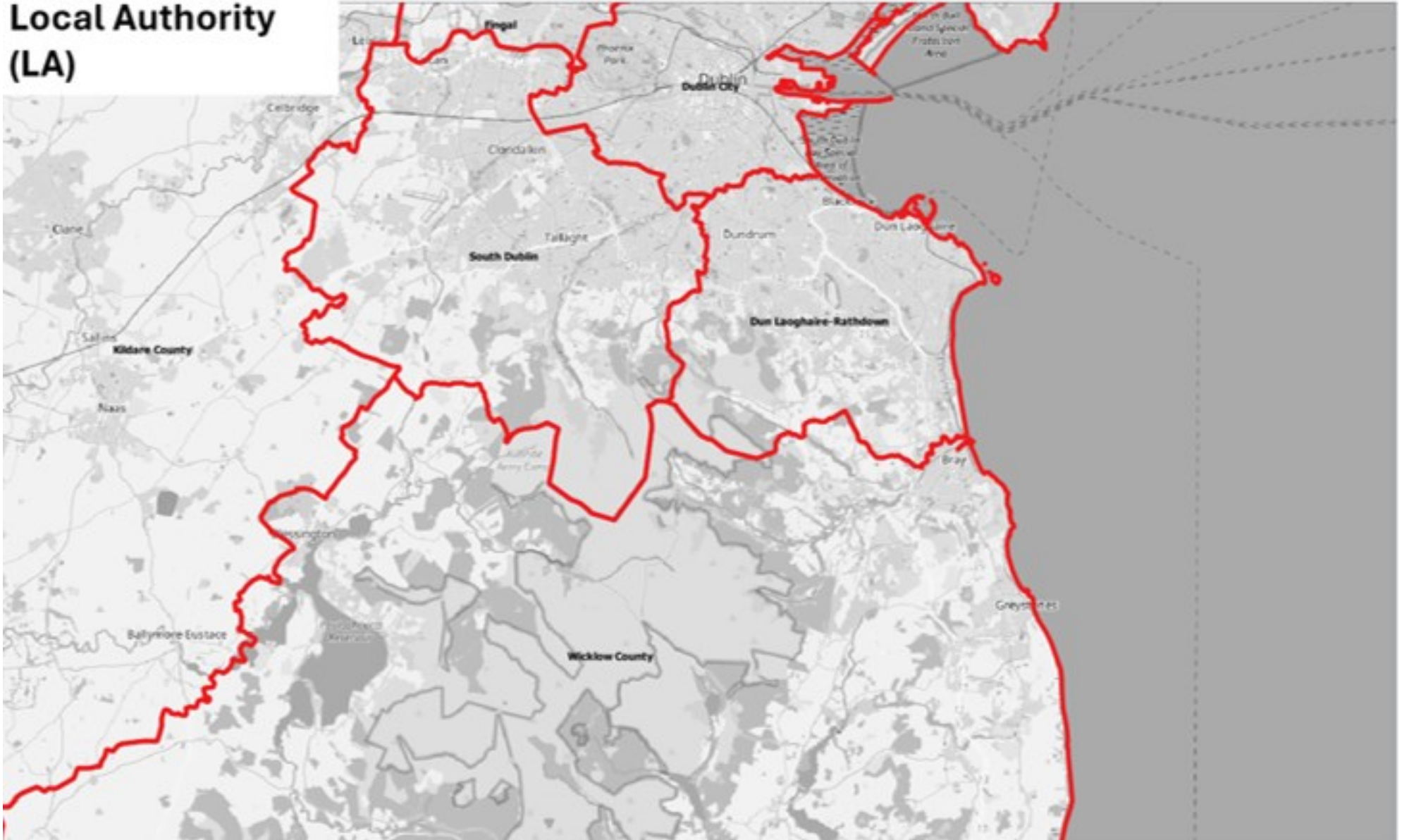




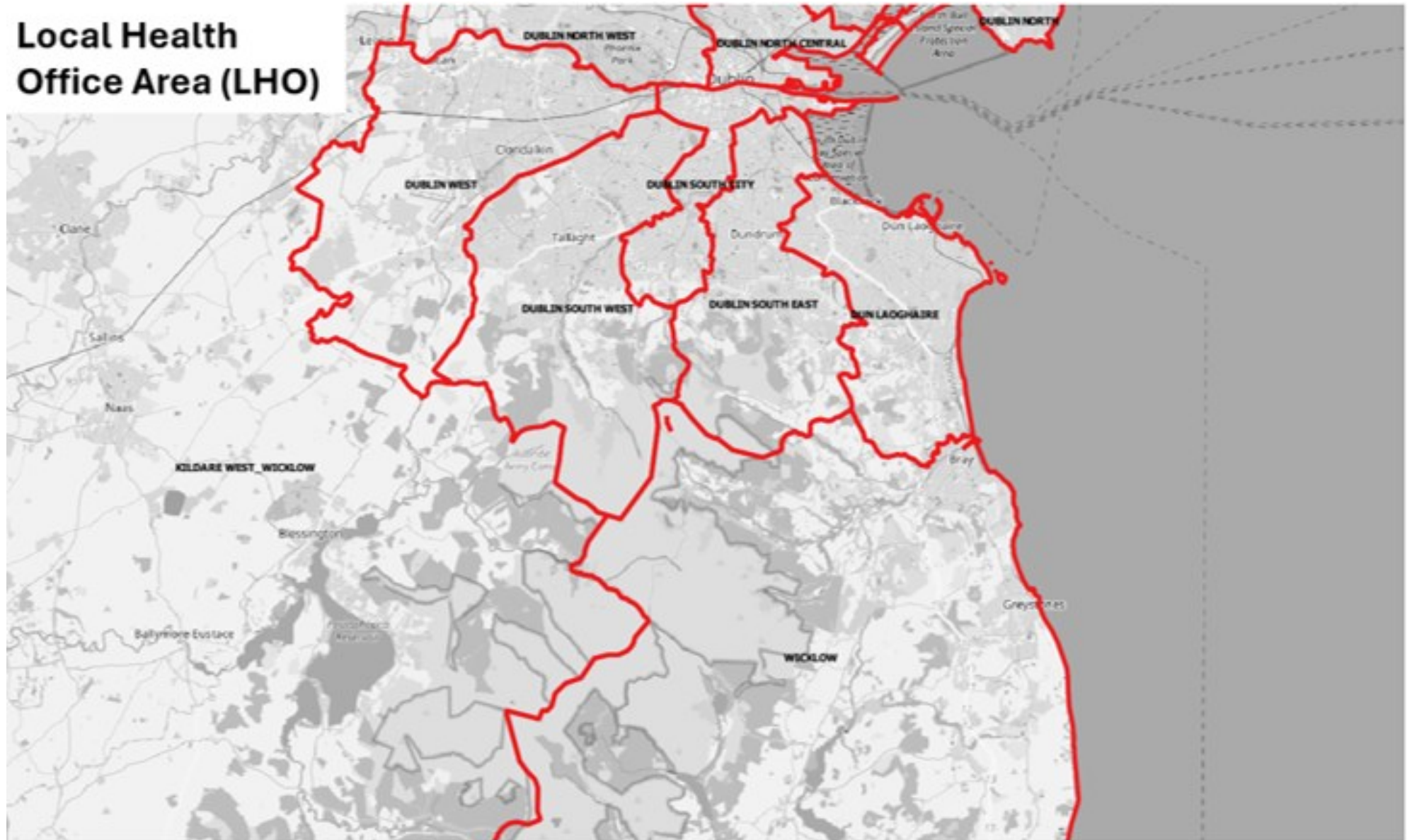
# Integrated Service Area (ISA)



# Local Authority (LA)



# Local Health Office Area (LHO)



# Garda Divisions





CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICES COMMITTEES  
COISTÍ NA SEIRBHÍSI DO LEANAÍ & DO DHAONINE ÓGA

Dublin City South  
Cathair Bhaile Átha Cliath Theas