



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

# **DÚN LAOGHAIRE-RATHDOWN CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICES COMMITTEE EVIDENCE BASELINE REPORT, 2017**





## CHAIR'S FOREWORD

As Co- Chairs of the Dún Laoghaire Rathdown Children and Young People's Services Committee (DLR CYPSC), we are delighted to present this Evidence Baseline Report, 2017 which provides services in the county with a robust socio-demographic profile of the key demographic, health and mental health, education and learning, safety, economic security and participation indicators for children and young people in our county.

This report forms an important part of the evidence base which will underpin the 3 year Children and Young People's Services Plan (CYPSP) for Dún Laoghaire Rathdown. The Plan is being developed at a time of considerable growth and opportunity, with Dún Laoghaire Rathdown's population now at 218,018 residents in 2016, having grown by 5.7%, which is the fourth highest growth rate in Ireland.

Almost a third of our residents are aged up to 24, and while we have the highest levels of third level educational attainment in the country, there are areas of considerable disadvantage and differing challenges that families face as children and young people grow and develop, where support is needed. Our aim through the DLR CYPSC is to work together to identify how we can best address these challenges and provide support to ensure improved and accessible services for all, especially for those in greatest need, so that every child and young person in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown has the opportunity to reach their full potential.

We would like to acknowledge Justin Gleeson, Aoife Dowling and David Jordan from the All-Island Research Observatory (AIRO), for their expertise in undertaking this research. We would like to also thank Lorna Kerin, Coordinator of DLR CYPSC, for her professional project management of the research process to its successful completion. Finally we would hope that this report will be of significant support to the members of the DLR CYPSC in the development of our first Children and Young People's Plan 2019-2021 and indeed to all services in DLR in their strategic planning processes.








Yours Sincerely,



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## INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

### About the Report

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

Following a collaborative approach between AIRO and DLR CYPSC, each section is supported by a series of key indicators in the form of graphical illustrations and maps with accompanying key commentary. Where possible, and

depending on data availability, all graphics have been designed using a ‘comparative analysis geographies’ methodology.

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

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

- Where appropriate, a high definition map at the Small Area (SA) geographical level;
  - Detailing local authority and CFSNA boundaries
- Multiple graphs that provide (a) a comparative analysis (as above) for both raw numbers and percentage rates and (b) comparator icons
  - It should be noted that not all indicators are available for the DLR local authority area and are therefore reported for the Dublin region as a whole or other statistical geographies such as LHO areas.
- Key commentary on the relative position of the DLR CYPSC area

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

## Better Outcomes, Bright Futures – Main Data Sections

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

### Demography

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

### Key Facts

1. According to the latest data from the 2016 Census of Population results, there were 218,018 people residing in the Local authority of DLR in April 2016.
2. Between 2011 and 2016, the population of DLR increased by 5.7% or 11,757 people. This rate of change was the fourth highest in the country with only Fingal (8%), Meath (5.9%) and Kildare (5.8%) witnessing higher levels of increase.

3. According to Census 2016, there were 68,951 children and young people residing in DLR (0-24 years). This figure represented 32% of the total population in DLR. This was below the State average of 33.2%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 33.5% and in line with the Dublin regional average of 32%. This is seventh lowest proportion in the State with Cork City (30.7%), Kerry (30.2%) and Dublin City (28.2%) having the lowest.
4. The children and young people (0-24 years) can be broken down as follows: 0 to 4 years (13,810 or 6.3%), 5 to 12 years (21,302 or 9.8%), 13 to 17 years (12,682 or 5.8%), 18 to 24 years (22,056 or 10.1%).
5. According to Census 2016, the Young Dependency Rate in DLR in 2016 was 27.9%. DLR had the fourth lowest young dependency rate with Meath having the highest at 39% and Cork City the lowest at 20%. This rate in DLR is lower than the State ratio of 32.3%, the Eastern and Midlands Region rate of 31.6% and the Dublin regional rate of 28.2%.
6. The breakdown of children and young people into ethnic groups in DLR is as follows: 'White Irish Traveller' (0.4% or 247), 'Other White Background' (6.5% or 4,191), 'Black or Black Irish' (1% or 620), 'Asian or Asian Irish' (3.5% or 2,243), 'Other' background (1.8% or 1,162) and 'Not Stated' (1.3% or 825). This data is only available for 2011.

## Health

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

### Key Facts

1. According to the CSO Vital Statistics (2016), the average age of first time mothers in DLR was 33.1 years. This is more than two years above the State average of 30.9 years and is higher than the Dublin regional average of 31.3 years. According to the CSO Vital Statistics, there were 3 registered births to mothers aged 10 to 17 years in DLR in 2016. Based on the population of females aged 10 to 17, the rate of births to mothers aged 10 to 17 in DLR was 1.4 per 10,000. Relative to other areas this was one of the lowest rates in the State.
2. 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 (2014), there were 27 domiciliary births recorded in DLR in that year. This equates to a rate of 9.6 per 1,000 births. This rate was more than double that of both the State (3.9) and the Dublin regional average (4.3).
3. According to the CSO, an infant death is defined as the death of an infant aged less than one year. The infant mortality rate is calculated as the number of infant deaths per 1,000 births. In 2016, 14 infant deaths occurred in DLR and represents an infant mortality rate of 5 per 1,000 births. This rate was higher than the State average of 3.3 and the Dublin regional average of 3.7.
4. According to the CSO, a neonatal death is defined as the death of an infant aged less than 28 days. The neonatal mortality rate is calculated as the number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 births. In 2016, 13 neonatal deaths occurred in DLR and equates to a neonatal mortality rate of 4.7 per 1,000 births. This rate was higher than the State average of 2.4 and the Dublin regional average of 2.4 neonatal deaths per 1,000 births.
5. The National Suicide Research Foundation (NSRF) records the numbers of those presenting to hospital following self-harm. The data is published as a rate per 100,000 population, by age group and gender. This data was made available to the research team by LHO of which there are two in the DLR CYPSC Area; Dublin South East and

Dún Laoghaire. Methods of self-harm includes the following; overdoses of medication and drugs, cutting and attempted hanging.

a. Male population aged < 25: The Dún Laoghaire LHO recorded a rate of 124.6 in 2015. The rate in the South East LHO was significantly lower at 55.8. In comparison to other LHO areas, the Dublin South East LHO recorded the lowest rate in 2015 and the Dún Laoghaire LHO recorded the twelfth lowest rate. Both were below the State rate of 161.6.

b. Female population aged < 25: The Dublin South East LHO recorded a rate of 268 in 2015 and the rate in the Dún Laoghaire LHO was lower at 263.2. In comparison to other LHO areas, the Dublin South East LHO recorded the eighth highest rate and the Dún Laoghaire LHO recorded the tenth highest rate. Both rates were above the State average of 253.18.

6. The number of those seeking treatment for substance misuse is recorded by the National Drug Treatment Reporting System (NDTRS). Within the Dún Laoghaire LHO, 12 young people sought treatment in 2015 and represents a rate of 4.2 per 10,000 young people (under 18 years). Within the Dublin South East LHO the number of young people seeking treatment was less than 5 and could not be published. In comparison to other areas, the Dún Laoghaire LHO recorded relatively low rates (10th) and was below the State average of 6.8.

## Education

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

## Key Facts

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

2. In 2011, there were 837 children with mothers with low levels of education in DLR. This number equates to approximately 2.1% of all children living in DLR and is the lowest rate in the country. In contrast, Donegal has the highest rate at 9.1%. When all levels of education attainment are examined, it is evident that the proportion of mothers with third level education in DLR (59.3%) greatly exceeds the national (36.7%) and Dublin regional averages (39%).

3. According to Census 2016, the total population residing in the DLR area with 'No Formal or Primary Only' education was 9,135. This represented 6.4% of the total population in DLR that had completed their education and was the lowest rate in the State. In addition, DLR has the highest level of third-level education attainment.

4. Data on the number of total spaces in registered childcare centres (both vacant or filled spaces) is produced by Pobal and is made available by local authority. In the year 2015/16, there were 6,914 childcare places in DLR, this figure includes vacant and filled spaces and equates to a rate of 452.4 spaces per 1,000 children aged 0 to 4 years residing in DLR. Relative to all other local authorities, this was the 14th highest rate in the State.

5. Data on the number of registrations for the Free Pre-School Year in Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) is produced by Pobal and is made available by local authority. In the year 2015/16, there were 3,000 children registered in DLR for the ECCE Year. Of the 3,000 registrations in DLR, 16% or 480 were in community services and 84% or 2,520 were in private services. DLR had a higher proportion of private places when compared with the State average of 75%. Relative to all other local authorities, DLR had the sixth highest proportion of private registrations, with Fingal having the highest at 95% and Monaghan the lowest at 40%.

6. 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. In 2009, a total of 2,422 students entered the first

year of the junior cycle in DLR. By 2012, a total of 2,340 students in that cohort had completed their Junior Certificate. This equates to a retention rate of 96.6%. This was marginally below the State average of 96.7%. Relative to other local authorities this rate was the 17th highest rate in the country

7. In 2016, the total students that sat the Leaving Certificate examination in DLR was 2,308. Of this figure, 91.6% or 2,114 of the students progressed to third level. This proportion exceeded the State average of 77.8% and relative to all other local authorities was the highest rate of progression in the country.

## Security

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

## Key Facts

1. In 2015, there were 2,677 applications granted for domestic violence barring orders in the Dublin region. This figure equates to a rate of 83.7 applications granted per 10,000 families in the Dublin region. This rate was higher than the State rate of 69.6 per 10,000 families.

2. In 2015, 316 young people aged under 18 were referred to the Garda Youth Diversion scheme in the DMR Eastern Area. This figure equates to a rate of 7.5 per 1,000 young people aged under 18. Relative to the other divisions this was the 14th highest rate in 2016. In the same time period the DMR Southern area recorded a rate 12.5 per 1,000 young people or 685 young people referred and was the second highest rate in the country.

3. As of March 2017, there were 286 children and young people in the care of Tusla in the Dublin SE Wicklow ISA. This figure equates to a rate of 3.5 per 1,000 children and young people aged under 18 years. This rate was lower than the State rate of 5.5 and relative to all other ISAs was the lowest rate in the country.

4. Of the 286 children and young people in the care of Tusla in the Dublin SE Wicklow ISA in March 2017, 274 (95.8%) had an allocated social worker. Relative to the other ISA areas, this was the ninth highest in the country. As of March 2017, 261 of the 286 (91.3%) children in the Dublin SE Wicklow ISA in the care of Tusla had a written care plan. Relative to the other ISA areas, this was the fifth lowest in the country.

## Economy

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

## Key Facts

1. The 2011 Pobal HP Deprivation Index shows the level of overall affluence and deprivation at the level of 18,488 Small Areas (SAs) in 2011 in Ireland. Based on the Relative Index Scores for 2011, the DLR area as a whole is the most affluent local authority in the country with a score of 10.6 (affluent). This is above the State score of .2 (Marginally Above Average) and the Dublin regional score of 3.7 (Marginally Above Average). In contrast, Limerick City had the lowest score of -6.7 (Marginally Below Average).

2. The Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) is a household survey that covers issues in relation to income and living conditions. It is estimated that approximately 16.1% of children living in the Dublin region in

Ireland are 'at risk of poverty'. Relative to the eight other regions, the Dublin region has the third lowest proportion of children who are 'at risk of poverty'.

3. In 2016, there were 1,033 lone parent households on the social housing waiting list in DLR. This figure represented a rate of 123 per 1,000 lone parent households in DLR. Relative to the other LAs rate, this rate was the eleventh highest rate in the State and was below the State average of 127.3.4. According to Census 2016, the total population unemployed and residing in DLR was 7,716. This represented 7.4% of the total labour force (At Work and Unemployed) and was the lowest in the State. This proportion was lower than the State average of 12.9%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 12.4% and the Dublin regional average of 11.6%.

5. As of February 2017, there were 457 young people (under 25 years) on the Live Register in DLR. This figure represents approximately 4% of the total live register recipients in the county. The majority of these young people are recipients at the Dún Laoghaire (265) SWO with a slightly lower number at the Nutgrove (192) SWO. At 6.4%, Dún Laoghaire had a higher percentage of those signing on aged under the age of 25 years when compared with Nutgrove at 6.2%.

6. According to Census 2016, the total 'Lone Parent' families with children under the age of 15 residing in DLR was 3,363. This represented 15.4% of the families with children under the age of 15. Lone mothers accounted for 14.2% (3,102) and lone fathers 1.2% (261). This proportion was lower than the State average of 20%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 21.1% and the Dublin regional average of 23.5%.

7. A special cross-tabulation was produced by the CSO to enable a breakdown of the employment status of Lone Parents with children at local authority level. According to Census 2011, there were 8,438 Lone Parents residing in DLR, of these 46.9% were 'At Work', 9.8% were 'Unemployed' and 43.2% were 'Not in the Labour Force'.

8. According to Pobal, the average weekly cost of full-time childcare in DLR is €214. This figure is €47 more than the average cost at a State level and is €17 more than then Dublin regional average. Relative to all other local authorities, DLR had the highest cost of full-time childcare in 2015/16. In contrast, Monaghan had the lowest weekly cost at €142.

9. In 2016, there were 1,068 OPF payments being made to parents in DLR. This is equivalent to a rate of 127.2 per 1,000 lone parent families residing in DLR. Relative to all other local authorities this was the ninth lowest rate in the State.

10. As of December 2015, there were 4,602 children and young people aged under 24 qualifying for a GMS medical card in the Dún Laoghaire LHO. This figure is equivalent to 11.1% of the total population aged under 24 and relative to the other LHOs was the lowest proportion in the State.

## Data Sources and Datasets

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

### HSE Business Information Unit

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

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

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

Census 2016 & 2011 (<http://www.cso.ie/en/census/>)  
Vital Statistics (<http://www.cso.ie/en/statistics/birthsdeathsandmarriages/>)  
Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) (<http://www.cso.ie/en/qnhs/>)  
Live Register (<http://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/er/lr/liveregisterapril2016/>)  
Survey of Income and Living Conditions (<http://www.cso.ie/en/silc/>)

### **Courts Services**

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

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

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

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

### **Pobal**

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

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

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

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

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

### **GMS Medical Cards**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



### **National Educational Welfare Board**

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

<http://www.tusla.ie/services/educational-welfare-services/publications/research-and-statistics> **National Physical and**

### **Sensory Disability Database (NPSDD)**

The National Physical and Sensory Disability Database is a voluntary register of children in Ireland whom are registered as having a physical or sensory disability. Data is available by request from the Health Research Board.

<http://www.hrb.ie/home/>

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

The National Intellectual Disability Database is a voluntary register of children in Ireland whom are registered as having a physical or sensory disability. Data is available by request from the Health Research Board.

<http://www.hrb.ie/home/>

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

The National Perinatal Reporting System (NPRS) the primary reporting system on perinatal events. Data obtained from this system includes: low birth weight, antenatal care attendance and breastfeeding rates. This data is available on request from the Healthcare Pricing Office (HPE).

<https://www.hiqa.ie/healthcare/health-information/data-collections/online-catalogue/national-perinatal-reporting-system>

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

Data on rates of immunisation uptake at county, region and national level are available in Immunisation reports from the HPSC.

<http://www.hpsc.ie/A-Z/VaccinePreventable/Vaccination/ImmunisationUptakeStatistics/Immunisationuptakestatistic-sat12and24monthsofage/>

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

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

<http://www.hpo.ie/>

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

The National Psychiatric In-Patient Reporting System (NPIPRS) is the only national psychiatric inpatient database in Ireland. Data made available for this report was requested from the Health Research Board (HRB).

<http://www.hrb.ie/health-information-in-house-research/mental-health/information-systems/npirs-national-psychiatric-in-patient-reporting-system/>

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

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

<http://nsrf.ie/statistics/3063-2/>

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

The National Drug Treatment Reporting System (NDTRS) is an epidemiological database on treated drug and alcohol misuse in Ireland. Data made available for this report includes the number of persons seeking treatment for substance misuse.

<http://www.hrb.ie/health-information-in-house-research/alcohol-drugs/ndtrs/>

### **An Garda Síochána**

Data was provided by the Garda Youth Diversion Office on the number of referrals to the Garda Youth Diversion Programme. This data contains the number of referrals to the programme.

<http://www.garda.ie/Controller.aspx?Page=78>

### **Tusla**

Data on the number of child protection (abuse) referrals and the number of children in the care of Tusla and in aftercare services was obtained by AIRO through the Performance Data section of their website.

<http://www.tusla.ie/data-figures>

### **Young Social Innovators**

Data on the number of schools participating in the Young Social Innovators (YSI) was provided by special request from the YSI. For more information please see:

<http://www.youngsocialinnovators.ie/>

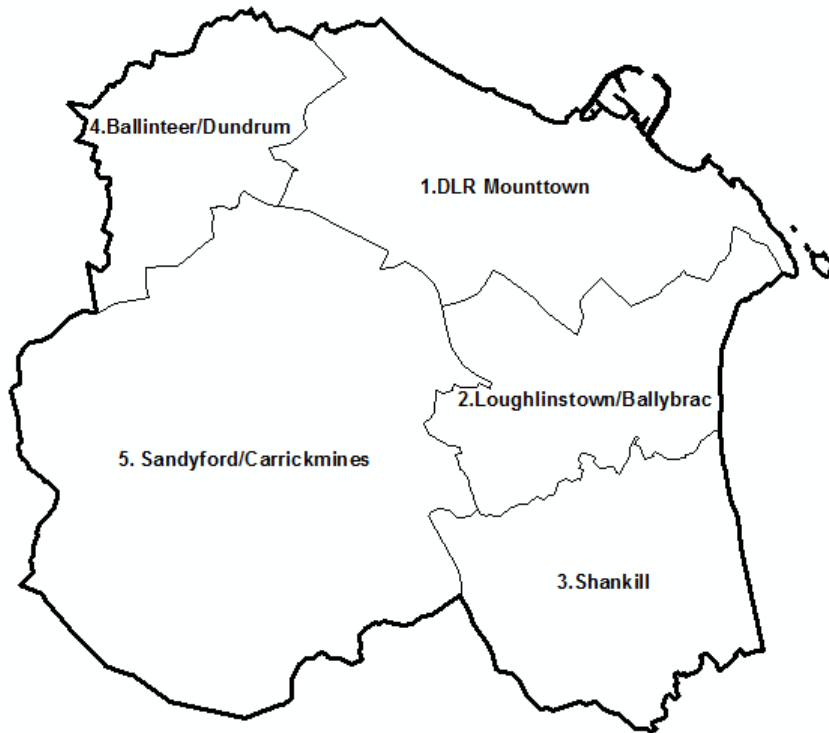
## **Acknowledgements**

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

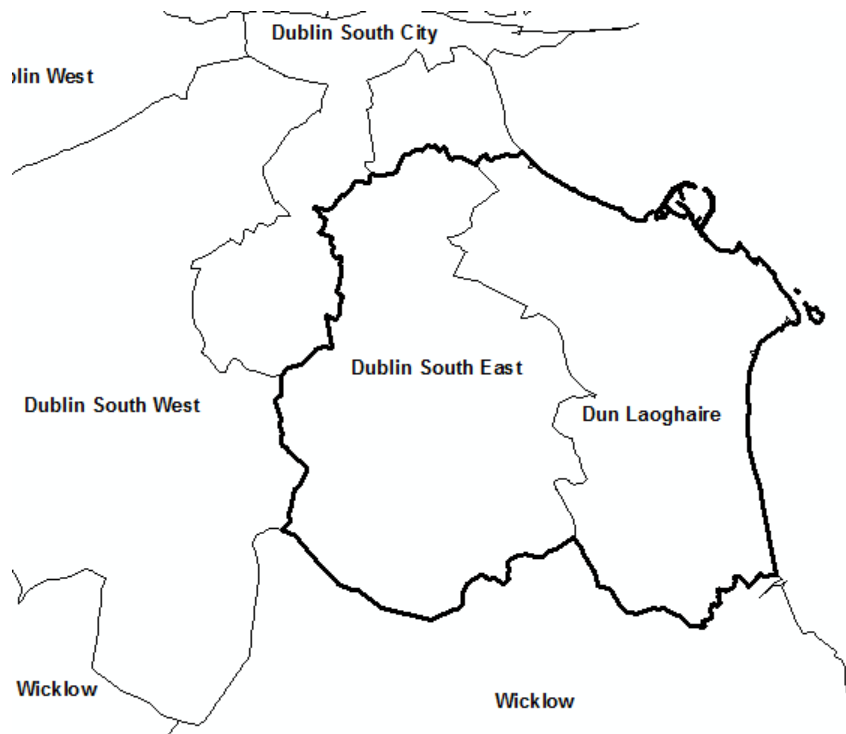
Odran Ryan (Vital Statistics) Paula Scully (Vital Statistics), Hilda McCarthy (SILC Analysis & Social Modules) Central Statistics Office (CSO), Anne Marie Carew (National Physical and Sensory Disability Database, National Intellectual Disability Database & National Drug Treatment Reporting System), Antoinette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

Finally the project team would also like to thank the members of the Dún Laoghaire Rathdown CYPSC who greatly contributed to the report.

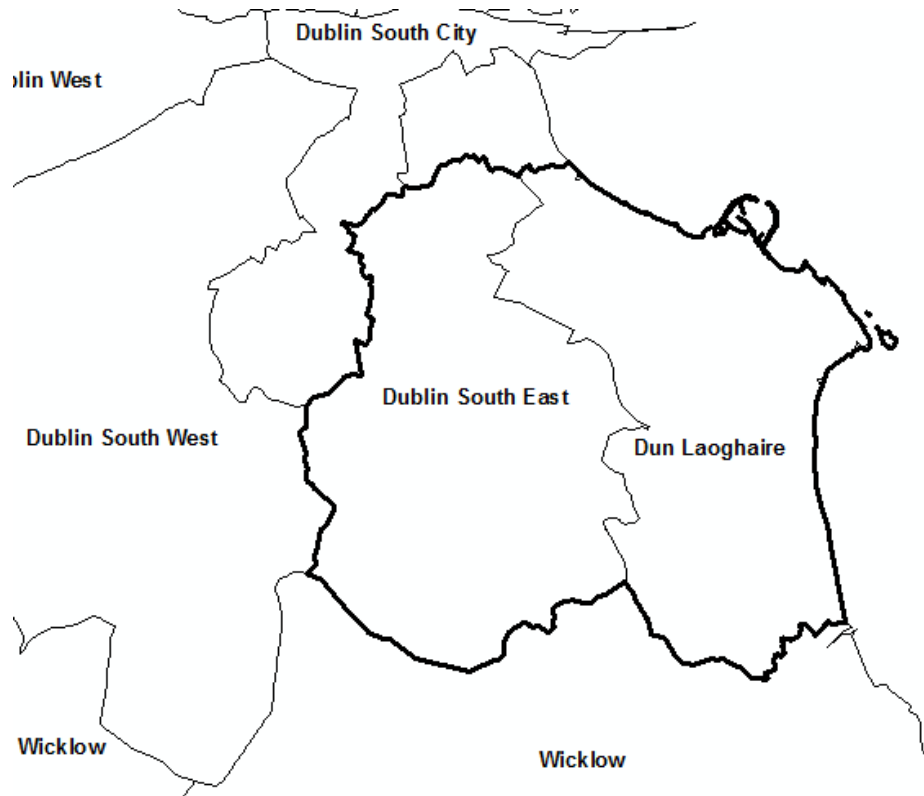
## Child and Family Service Network (CFSN)



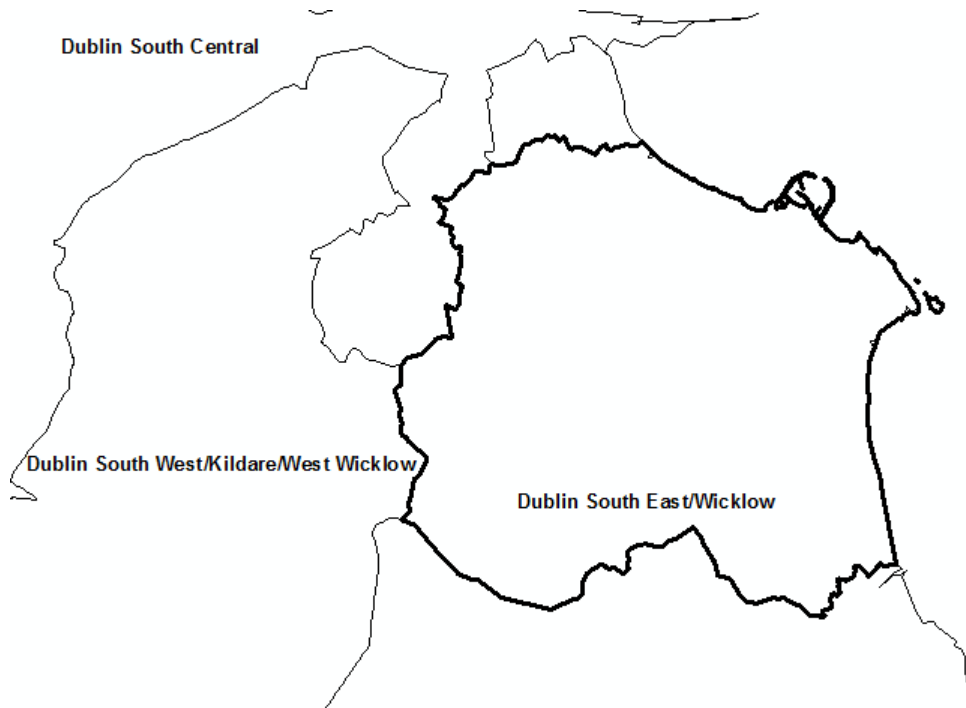
## Local Electoral Areas



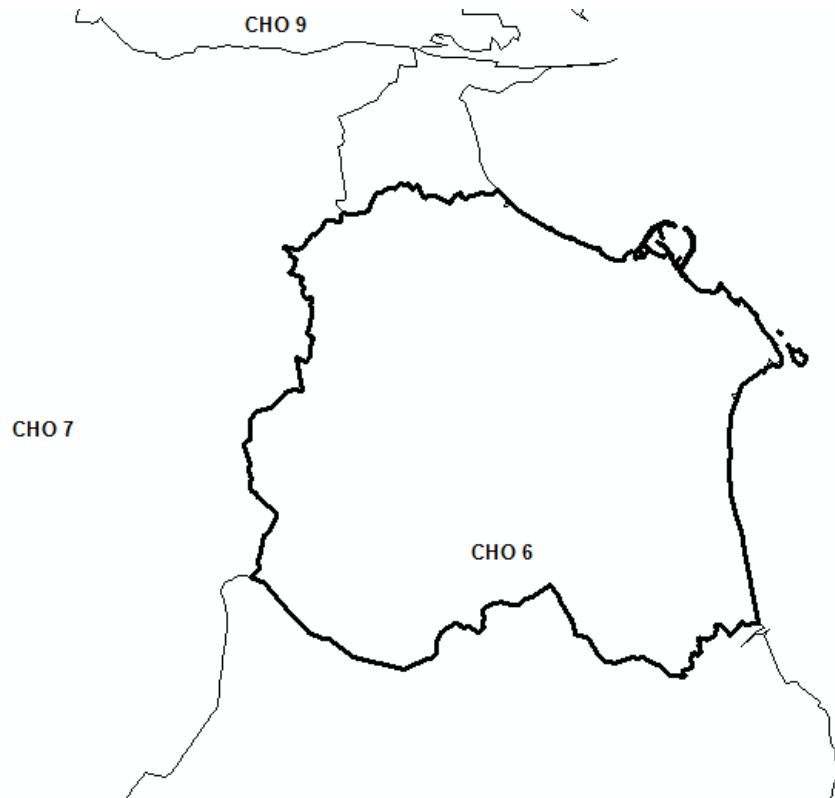
## Local Health Office Areas (LHO)



## Tusla Integrated Service Areas (ISA)

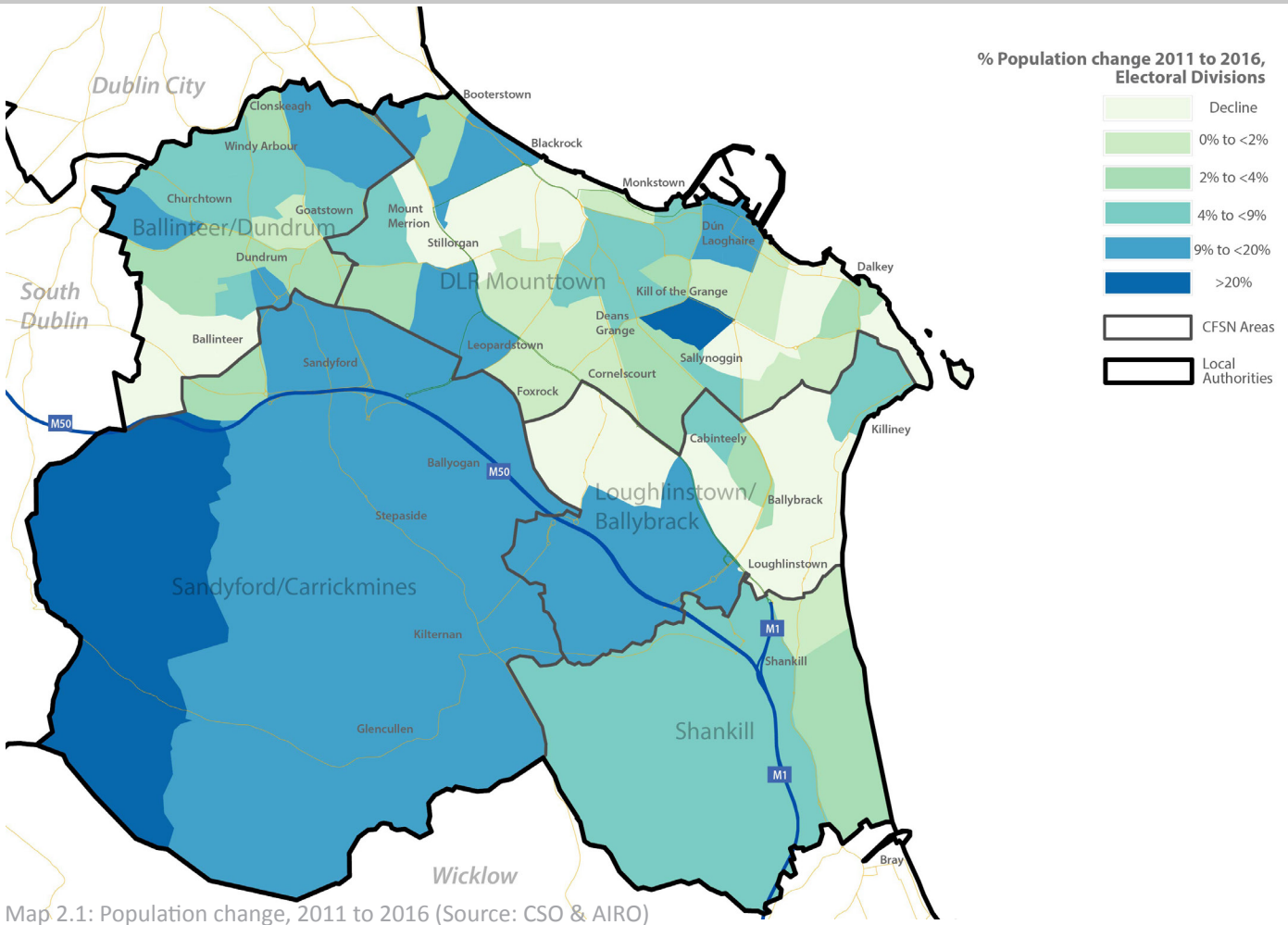


## Community Healthcare Organisation (CHO)



## **2. Demography**





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

There was a **5.7%** population increase between 2011 and 2016

DLR had the **Second Highest** population growth in the Dublin Region

At **12.5%** The CFSN of Sandyford/Carrickmines had the highest population growth

- According to the latest data from the 2016 Census of Population results, there were 218,018 people residing in the local authority of DLR in April 2016. Between 2011 and 2016, the population grew by 5.7% or 11,757. This rate of population growth (5.7%) was higher than the State Average (3.8%) and just below the Dublin regional average of 5.8%.
- Of the four Dublin local authorities, DLR, at 5.7%, witnessed the second highest population growth after Fingal (8.0%) while both Dublin City and South Dublin recorded increases of 5.1%.
- Within the DLR area, the most substantial population growth was in the Sandyford/Carrickmines Child and Family Support Network (CFSN). This area experienced a population growth of 12.5% with the population increasing from 30,508 in 2011 to 34,324 in 2016.
- The map above details the distribution of population change between 2011 and 2016 at ED level. The highest population increases are evident in Dún Laoghaire – Sallynoggin West (Honeypark) with a population growth of 52.8%, followed by Tibbradden (41.3%) and Stillorgan-Merville (17.1). In contrast to this, population decline was witnessed in Blackrock-Central (-2.5%), Ballinteer Marley (-3.6%) and Ballinteer-Broadford (-4.4%).



Indicator 2.1: Population Change 2011-2016

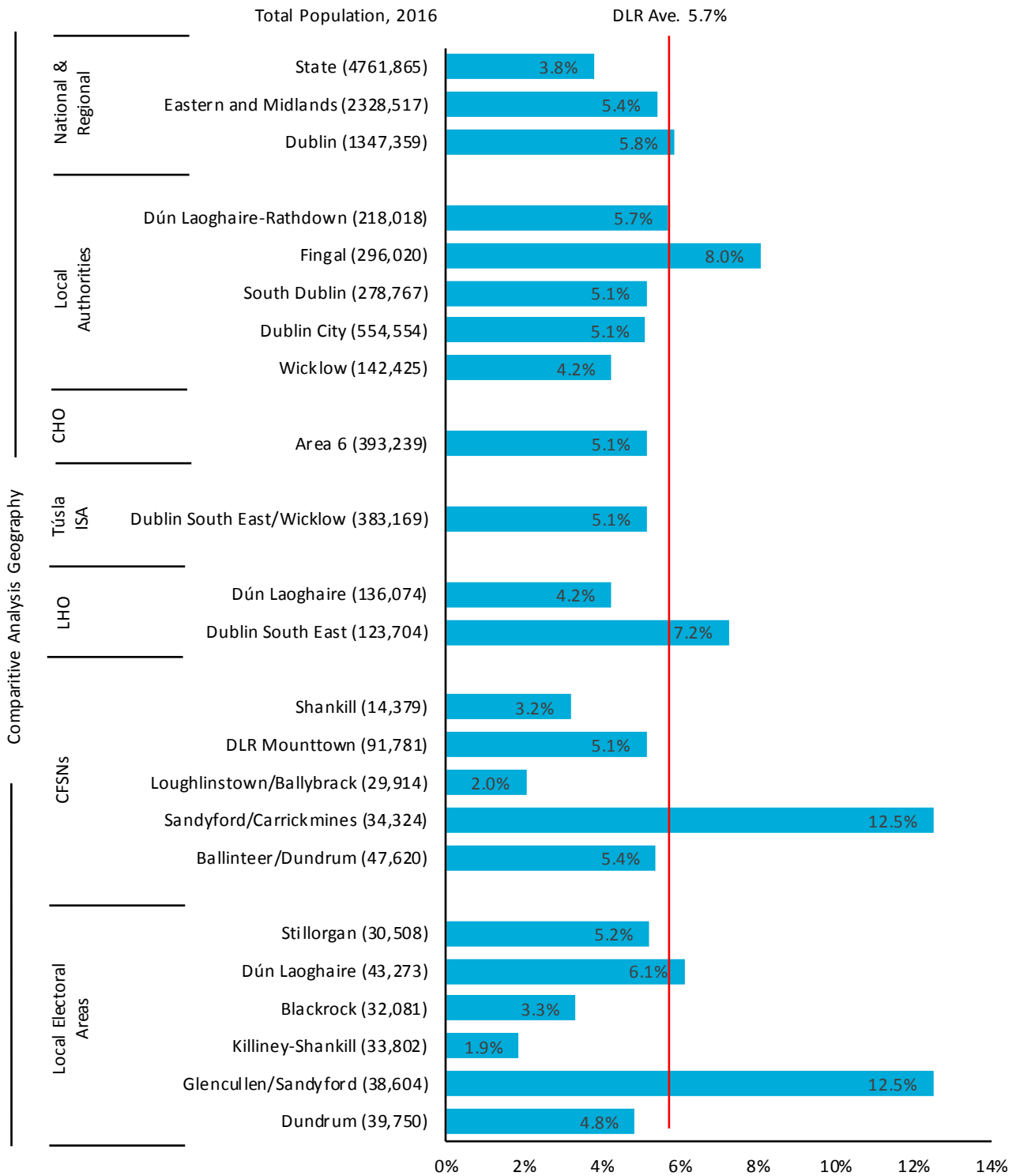


Figure 2.1: Population change, 2011 to 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is DLR doing?  
Population Change 2011-2016

6/31 Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How is DLR doing?  
% Population Change 2011-2016

4/31 Local Authority Higher than average National Lower than average Dublin

Indicator 2.2: Population Change 2011-2016

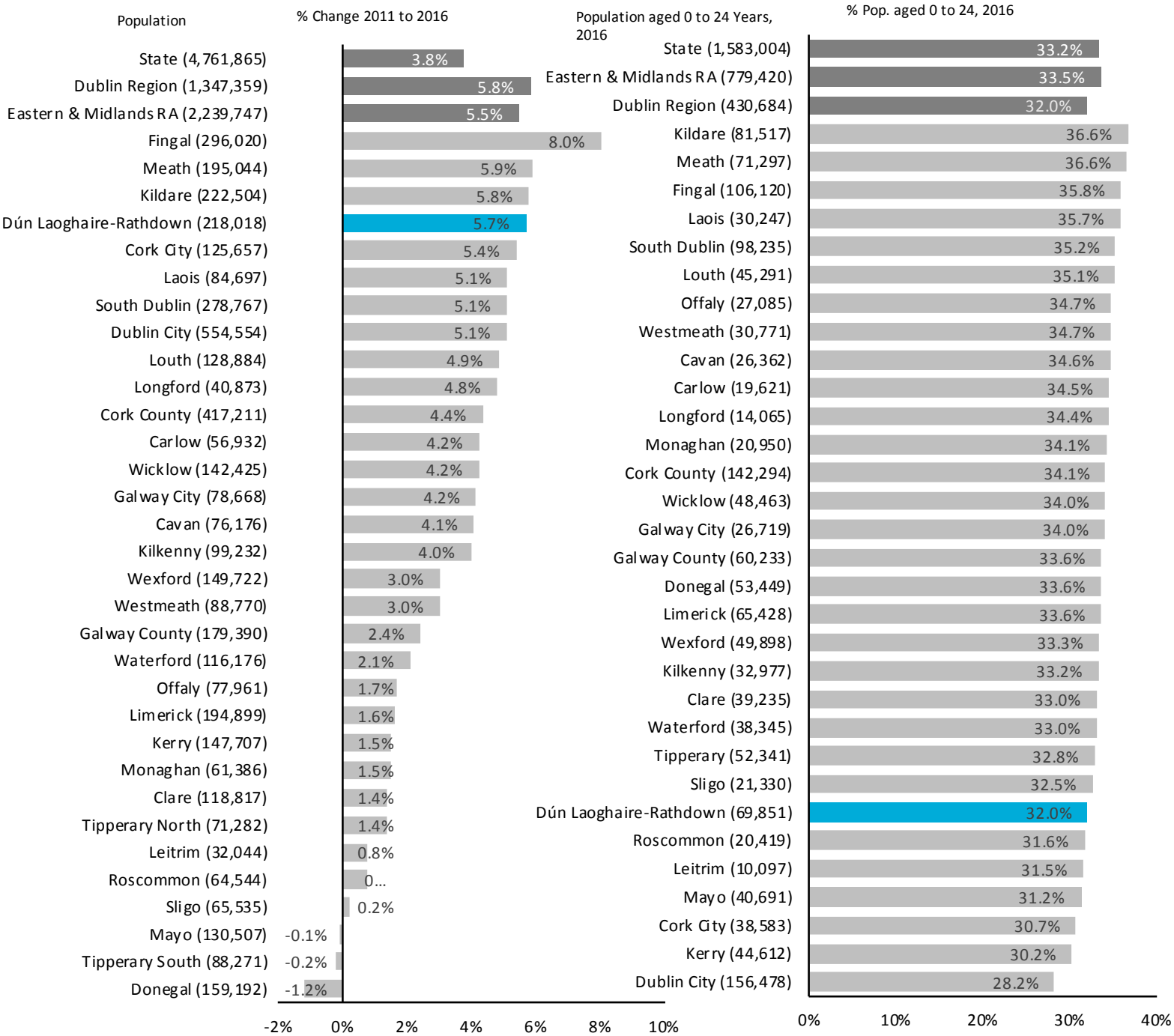


Figure 2.2: Population change, 2011 to 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is DLR doing?  
Total Population Change

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

How is DLR doing?  
Population Change Aged 0 to 18

7/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

↑ State Higher than average

↑ Eastern & Midlands Higher than average

- Between 2011 and 2016, the population of DLR increased by 5.7% or 11,757 people. This rate of change was the fourth highest in the country with only Fingal (8%), Meath (5.9%) and Kildare (5.8%) witnessing higher levels of increase.
- An examination of the proportion of population that is in the 0 to 24 age group reveals that 32% of the population in the county (or 69,851) are within this age group. This is seventh lowest proportion in the State with Cork City (30.7%), Kerry (30.2%) and Dublin City (28.2%) having the lowest. The proportion in DLR is lower than both the State (33.2%) and the EMRA (33.5%) averages but is more comparable with the average across the Dublin region (32%).

## Indicator 2.3: Population Pyramid, 2016

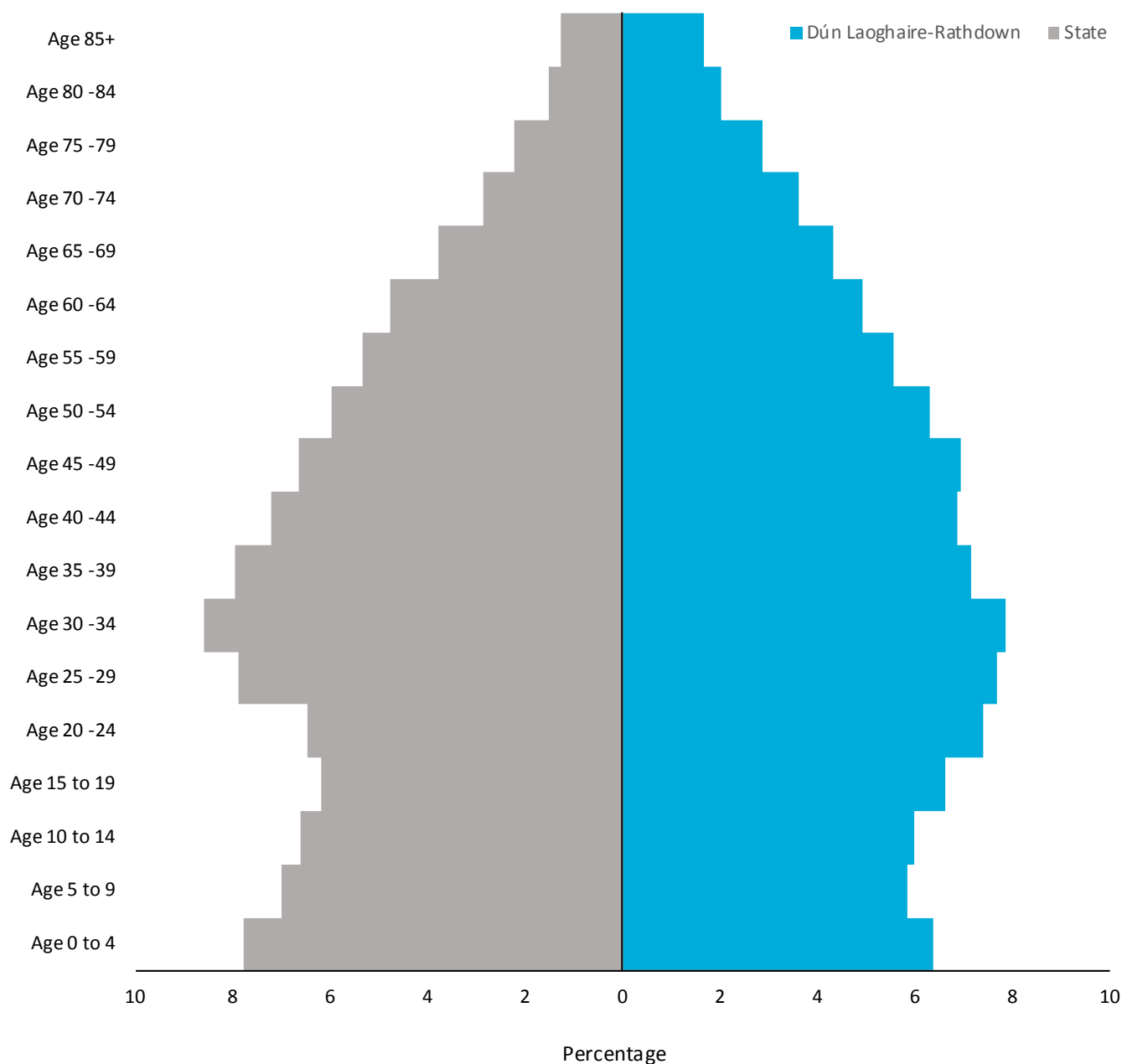
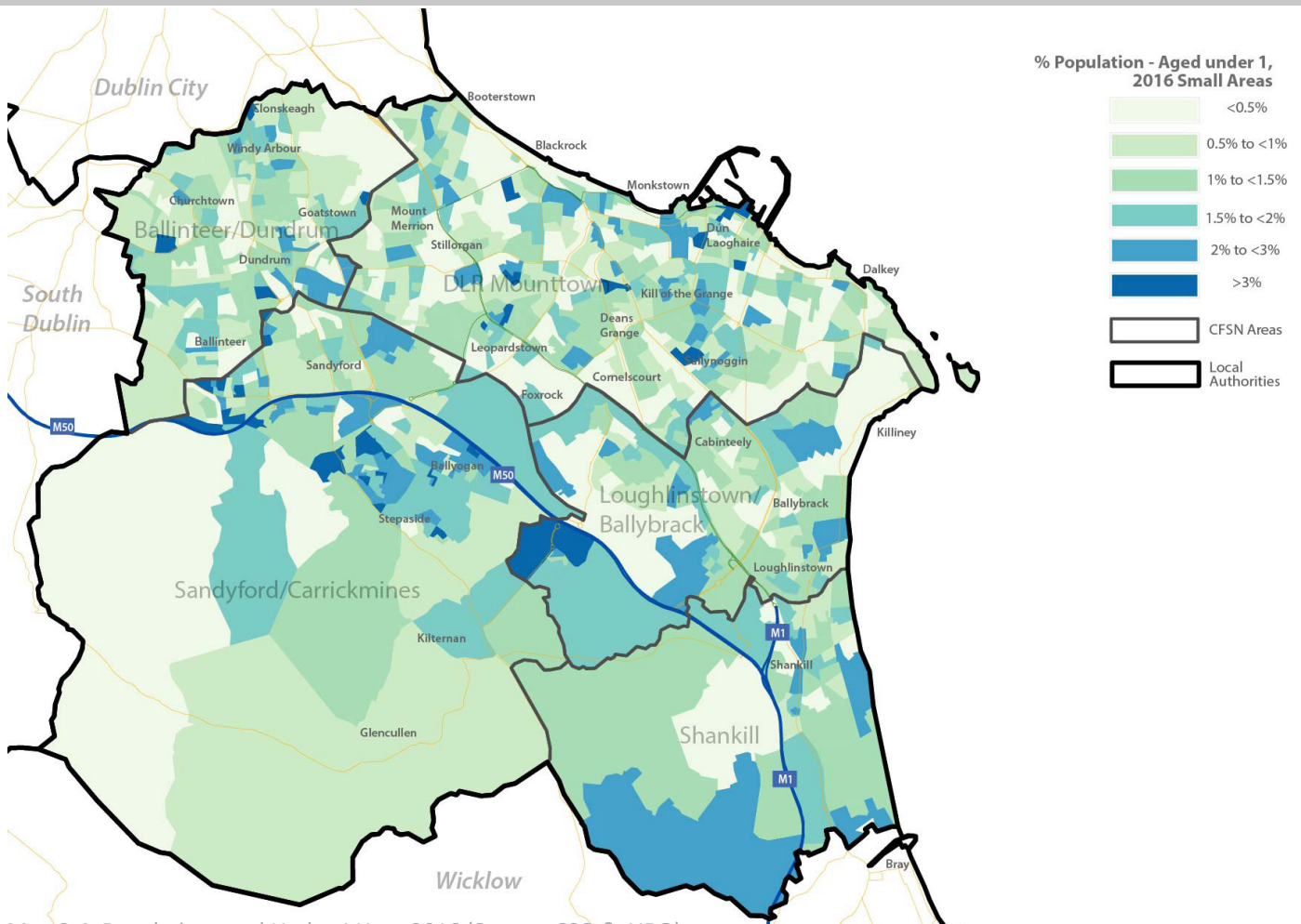


Figure 2.3: Population pyramid, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

- The age structure or demographic profile of a population is influenced directly by patterns of natural increase (especially the role of fertility) and migration. The population pyramid above illustrates the age structure of both DLR and the State.
- The structure of the Irish population is not evenly distributed throughout the country. An examination of the age structure of local authorities in Ireland illustrates the different characteristics of each area. Whilst there are some variations in certain areas, for example, Fingal has an extremely high young population when compared to the State; many areas have a very similar age structure to the State – DLR would be an example of this.
- There are some differences between DLR and the State with DLR having a smaller proportion of the population within the young age-cohorts (0 to 4, 5 to 9 etc) and working age cohorts. At the other end of the population pyramid there are clear differences with DLR having a much high proportion of its population within the elderly age cohorts (55+).



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

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

**DLR had the Lowest** proportion of under one year olds in the Dublin Region

At **1.7%** the CFSN of Sandyford/Carrickmines had the highest proportion of under one year olds

- According to Census 2016, there were 2,618 children aged under one year residing in DLR. This represented 1.2% of the total population in DLR. This proportion was lower than the State average of 1.3%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 1.3% and the Dublin regional average of 1.3%.
- Relative to all other LAs, DLR had the seventh lowest proportion of under one year olds in the in the State. Fingal recorded the highest rate in the State at 1.5% and the Cork City the lowest at 1.1%. Of the five Dublin LAs, DLR had the lowest proportion of children aged under one year with Dublin City (1.2%). The second lowest rate was recorded in South Dublin (1.4%) and Fingal recorded the highest rate at 1.5%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the under 1 age group across the CFSNs. The Sandyford Carrickmines CFSN had the highest proportion with a rate of 1.7% (577) followed by Shankill with a rate of 1.3% (181). These rates were higher than all other CFSNs; Ballinteer/Dundrum (1.1% or 547), Loughlinstown/Ballybrack (1.1% or 338) and DLR Mounttown (1.1% or 975).
- The map above details the distribution of the under one year olds at SA level throughout DLR. There is a clear spatial distribution of the under one age category with highest proportions adjacent to and outside of the M50 in Marley and Bellarmine. Other areas with high proportions of over 4% were on the Enniskerry Road and in Dún Laoghaire town centre.

Indicator 2.4: Population Aged Under 1 Year, 2016

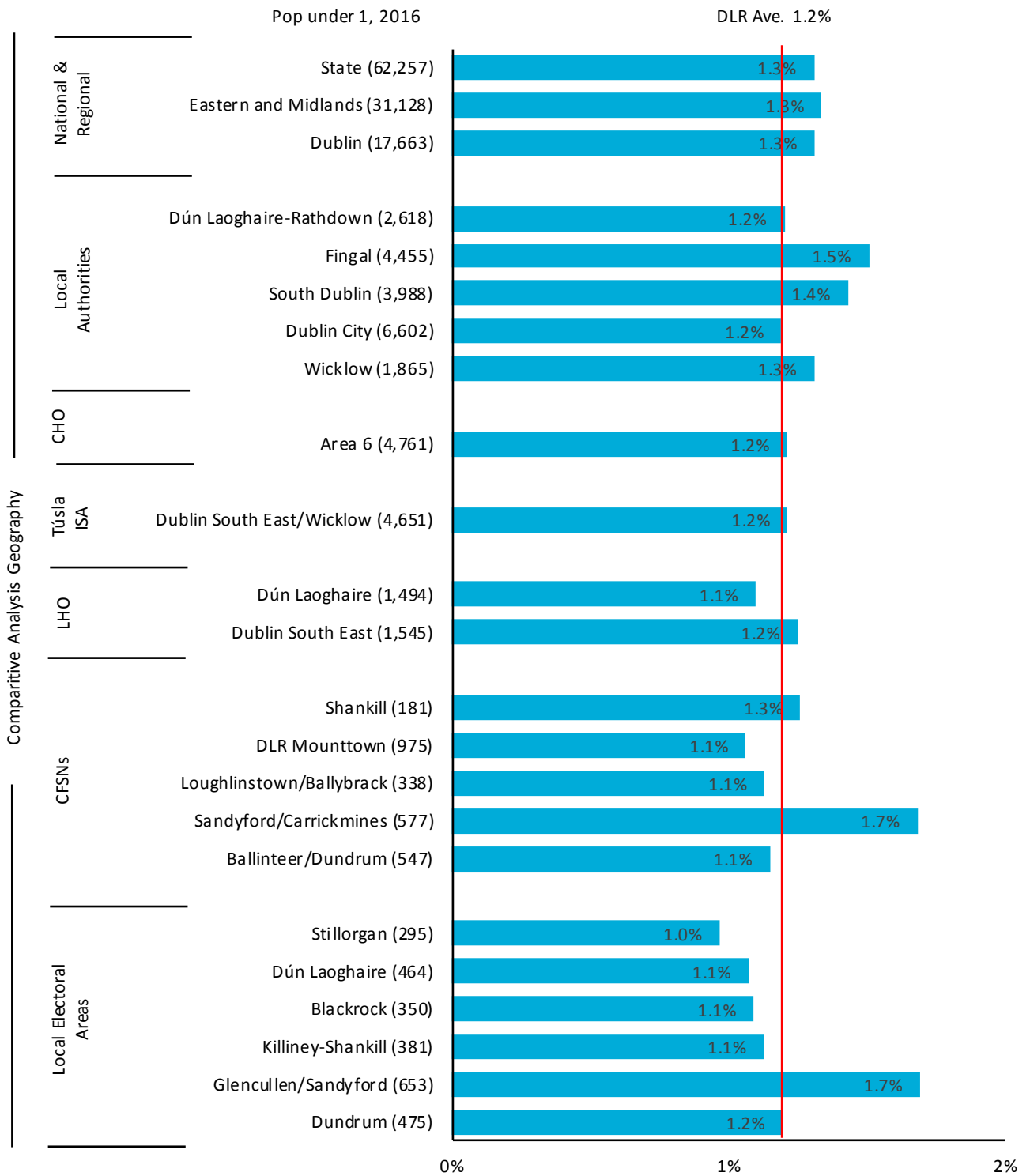


Figure 2.4: Population aged Under 1 Year, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

**How is DLR doing?**  
Population Aged Under 1 Year, 2016

7/31

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

How is DLR doing?  
% Population Aged Under 1 Year, 2016

25/31

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

↓

**National**  
Lower than average

↓

**Dublin**  
Lower than average

**How was DLR doing?**  
% Population Aged Under 1 Year, 2011

28/31

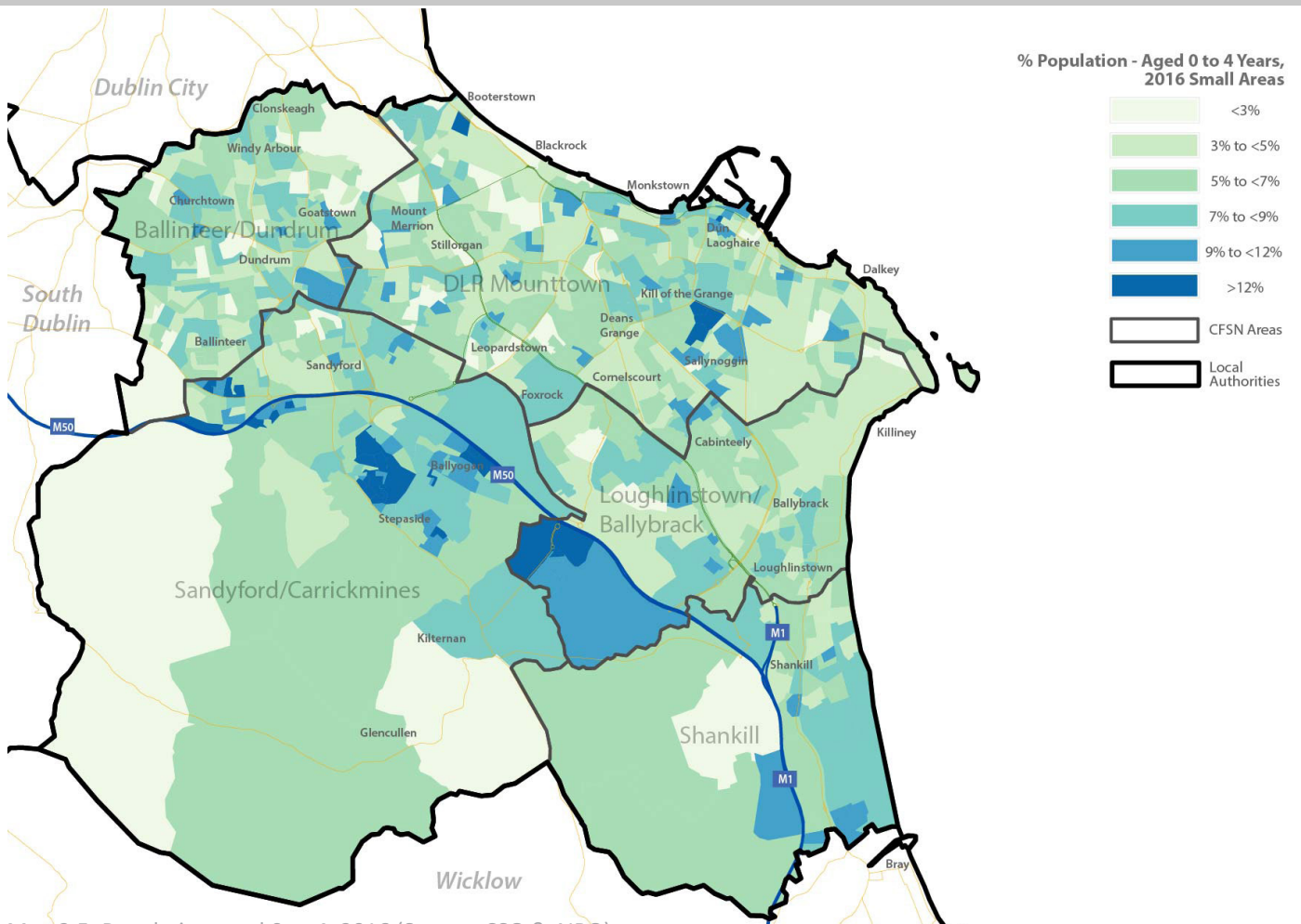
**Local Authority**  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

↓

**National**  
Lower than average

↓

**Dublin**  
Lower than average



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

A total of **6.3%** of the population in DLR were aged 0 to 4 years in 2016

DLR had the **Second Lowest** proportion of 0 to 4 year olds in the Dublin Region

At **8.2%** the CFSN of Sandyford/Carrickmines had the highest proportion of 0 to 4 year olds

- According to Census 2016, there were 13,810 children aged 0 to 4 years residing in the DLR area. This represented 6.3% of the total population in DLR. This proportion was lower than the State average of 7%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 7.1% and the Dublin regional average of 6.8%.
- DLR had the fifth lowest proportion of 0 to 4 year olds in the State. Fingal recorded the highest rate in the State at 8.4% and Cork City the lowest at 5.0%. Of the four Dublin local authorities, DLR had the second lowest proportion of children in the 0 to 4 age group. The highest being in Fingal (8.4%), followed by South Dublin (7.8%) and the lowest in Dublin City (5.5%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the 0 to 4 age group across the CFSNs. The Sandyford/Carrickmines CFSN had the highest proportion with a rate of 8.2% (2,821). This rate was considerably higher than all other CFSNs; Shankill (6.6% or 954), Loughlinstown/Ballybrack (6.2% or 1,867), DLR Mounttown (5.9% or 5,406) and Ballinteer/Dundrum (5.8% or 2,762).
- The map above details the distribution of the 0 to 4 age group at SA level throughout DLR. There is a clear spatial distribution with SAs with the highest distribution outside and adjacent to the M50 in Carrickmines, Leopardstown and Bellarmine. Areas with the highest distribution of over 15% are on the Glenageary Road and in Dún Laoghaire.

Indicator 2.5: Population Aged 0 to 4, 2016

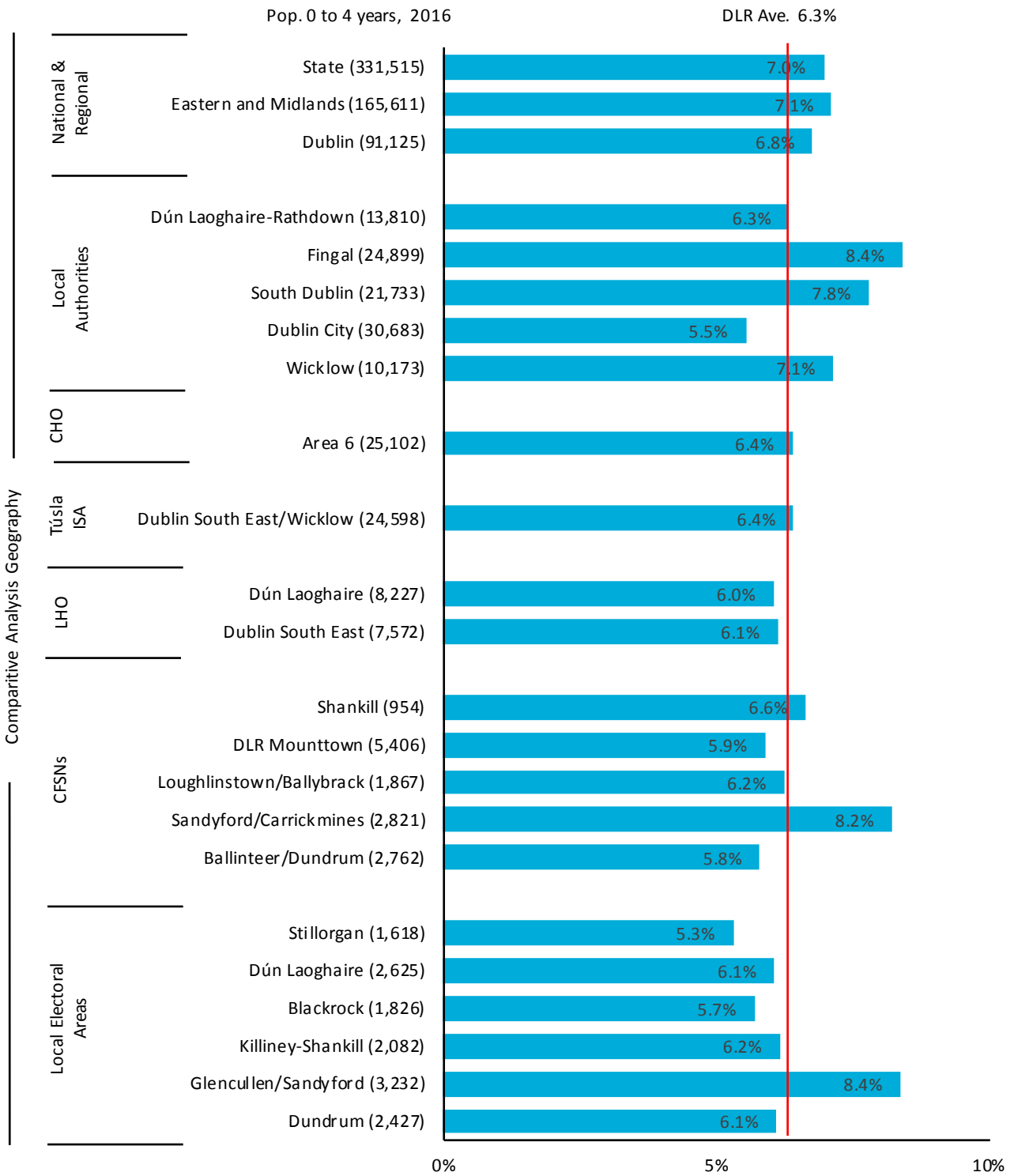


Figure 2.5: Population aged 0 to 4, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

**How is DLR doing?**  
Population Aged 0 to 4, 2016

**7/31** Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

**How is DLR doing?**  
% Population Change Aged 0 to 4 '11-'16

**27/31** Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

**↓** National  
Lower than average

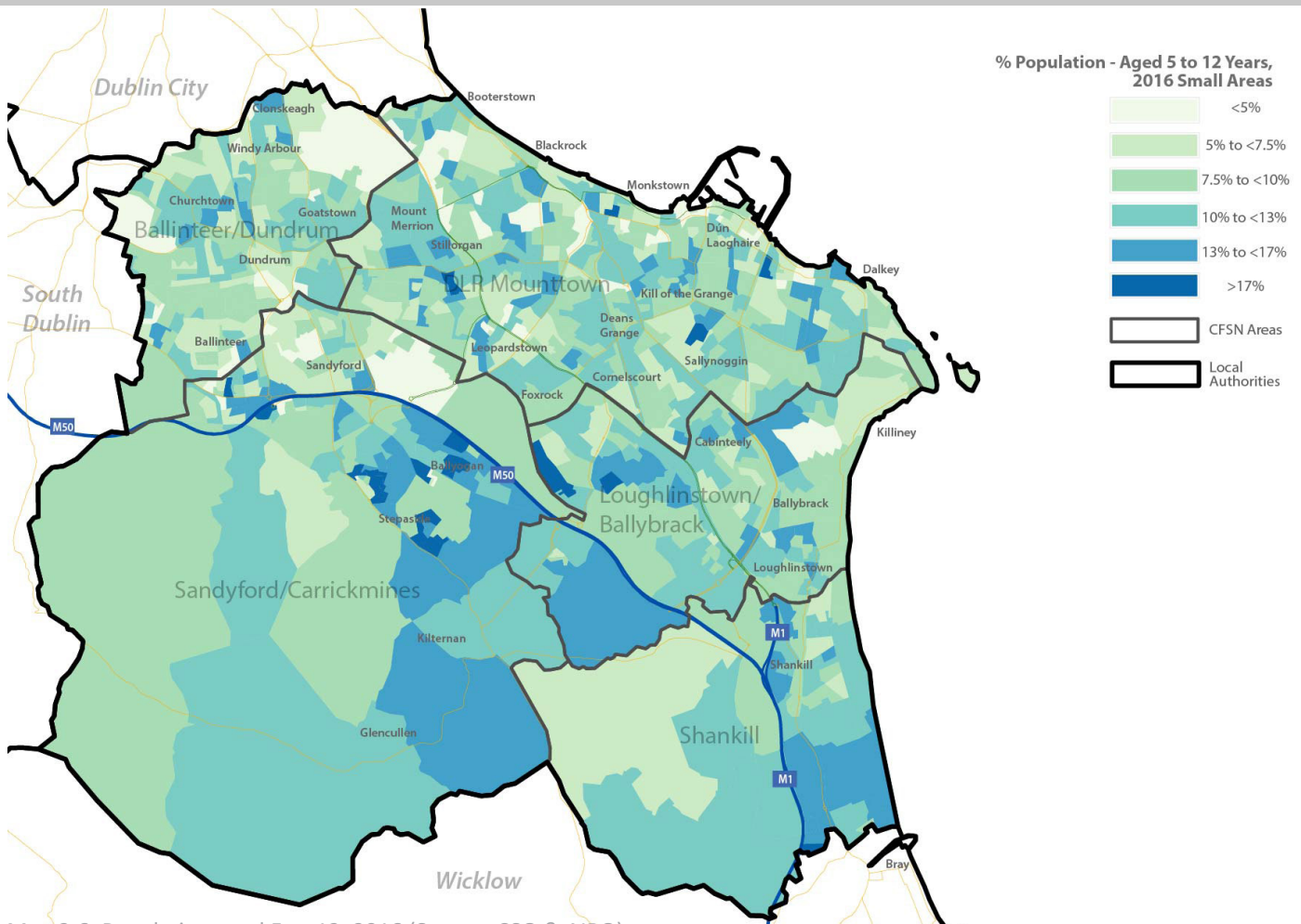
**↓** Dublin  
Lower than average

**How was DLR doing?**  
% Population Aged 0 to 4, 2011

**29/31** Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

**↓** National  
Lower than average

**↓** Dublin  
Lower than average



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

A total of **9.8%** of the population in DLR were aged 5 to 12 years in 2016

DLR had the **Second Lowest** proportion of 5 to 12 year olds in the Dublin Region

At **11.5%** the CFSN of Sandyford/Carrickmines had the highest proportion of 5 to 12 year olds

- According to Census 2016, there were 21,302 children aged 5 to 12 years residing in the DLR area. This number represented 9.8% of the total population in DLR. This proportion was lower than the State average of 11.5%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 11.4% and the Dublin regional average of 10.2%.
- DLR had the fourth lowest proportion of 5 to 12 year olds in the State. Meath recorded the highest in the State at 13.9% and Cork City the lowest at 7.5%. Of the four Dublin local authorities, DLR had the second lowest proportion of children in the 5 to 12 age group. The highest being in Fingal (13.3%), followed by South Dublin (12.4%) and the lowest in Dublin City (7.7%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the 5 to 12 age group across the CFSNs. The Sandyford/Carrickmines CFSNA had the highest proportion with a rate of 11.5% (3,951). This rate was considerably higher than all other CFSNAs; Shankill (11% or 1,585), Loughlinstown/Ballybrack (10.2% or 3,043), DLR Mounttown (9.4% or 8,650) and Ballinteer/Dundrum (8.6% or 4,073).
- The map above details the distribution of the 5 to 12 age group at SA level throughout DLR. Areas on the periphery of the M50 such as Ballyogan, Stepaside, Kitiernan and Glencullen have some of the highest rates with pockets of high proportions in Clonskeagh, Stillorgan and Sallynoggin. SAs with the highest proportion of over 20% are on the Brighton Road in Foxrock, Glencarin and Stepaside Park.



Indicator 2.6: Population Aged 5 to 12, 2016

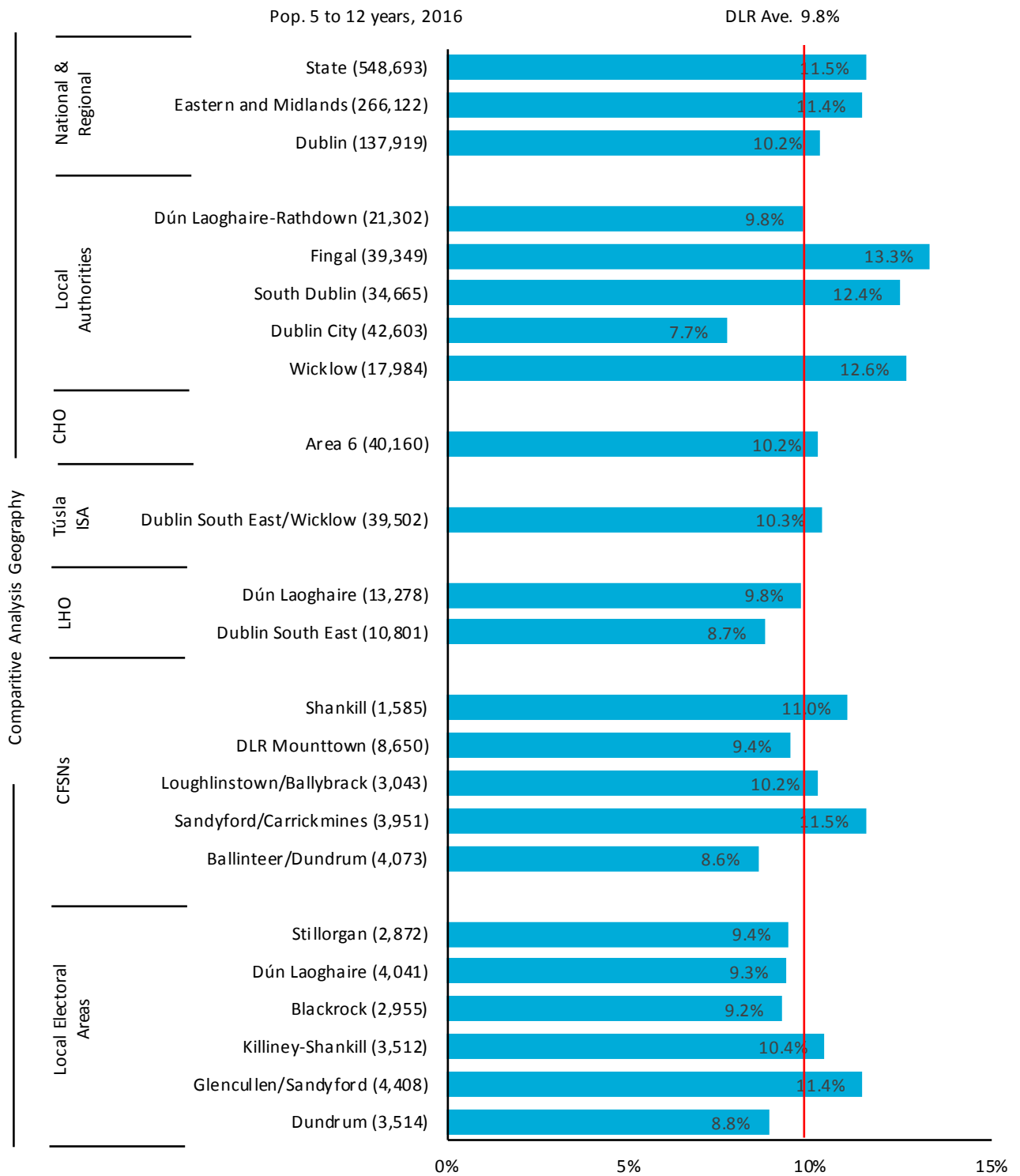


Figure 2.6: Population aged 5 to 12, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is DLR doing?  
Population Aged 5 to 12 2016



Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How was DLR doing?  
% Population Aged 5 to 12, 2016



Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest



National  
Lower than average



Dublin  
Lower than average

How is DLR doing?  
% Population Change Aged 5 to 12, 2011



Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

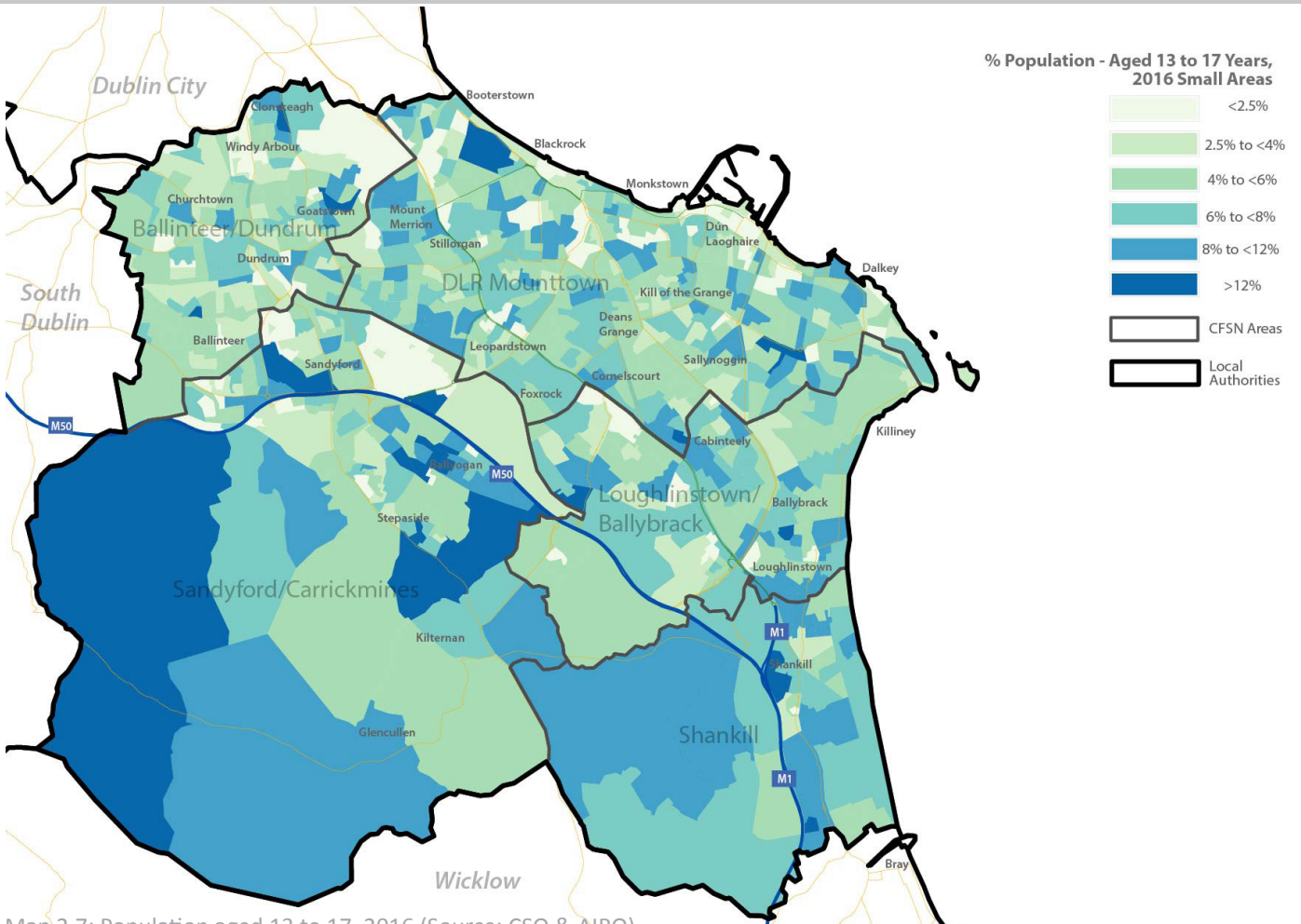


National  
Lower than average



Dublin  
Lower than average

Indicator 2.7: Population Aged 13 to 17, 2016



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

A total of **5.8%** of the population in DLR were aged 13 to 17 years in 2016

DLR had the **Second Lowest** proportion of 13 to 17 year olds in the Dublin Region

At **7.1%** the CFSN of Shankill had the highest proportion of 13 to 17 year olds

- According to Census 2016, there were 12,682 young people aged 13 to 17 years residing in the DLR area. This number represented 5.8% of the total population in DLR. This proportion was lower than the State average of 6.5%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 6.3% and was higher than the Dublin regional average of 5.7%.
- DLR had the fourth lowest proportion of 13 to 17 year olds in the State. Offaly recorded the highest in the State at 7.4 % and Dublin City the lowest at 4.6%. Of the four Dublin local authorities, DLR had the second lowest proportion of the 13 to 17 age group. The highest being in South Dublin (6.7%), followed by Fingal (6.5%) and the lowest in Dublin City (4.6%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the 13 to 17 age group across the CFSNs. The Shankill CFSN had the highest proportion with a rate of 7.1% or 1,016. This rate was higher than all other CFSNs; Sandyford/Carrickmines (6.7% or 2,296), Loughlinstown/Ballybrack (6.2% or 1,845), DLR Mounttown (5.7% or 5,192) and Balinteer/Dundrum (4.9% or 2,333).
- The map above details the distribution of the 13 to 17 age group at SA level throughout DLR. Areas with the highest proportion are evident in the east of county in Booterstown and Sallynoggin. In areas on the periphery of the M50, there is more concentration of the age group in Leopardstown Glencarin and Jamestown Park.

Indicator 2.7: Population Aged 13 to 17, 2016

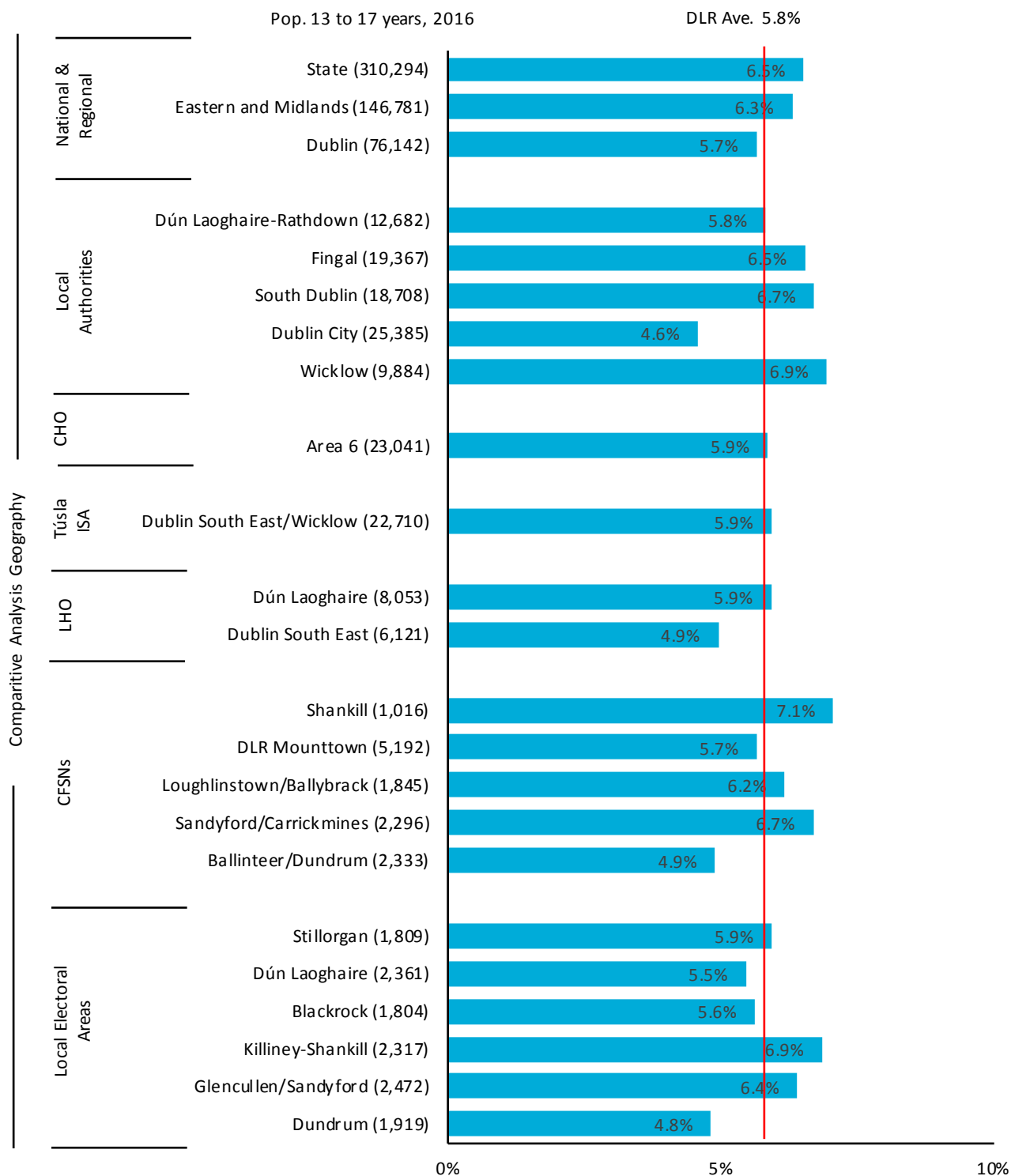


Figure 2.7: Population aged 13 to 17, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is DLR doing?  
Population Aged 13 to 17, 2016

7/31 Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How is DLR doing?  
% Population Aged 13 to 17, 2016

28/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

↓ National Lower than average

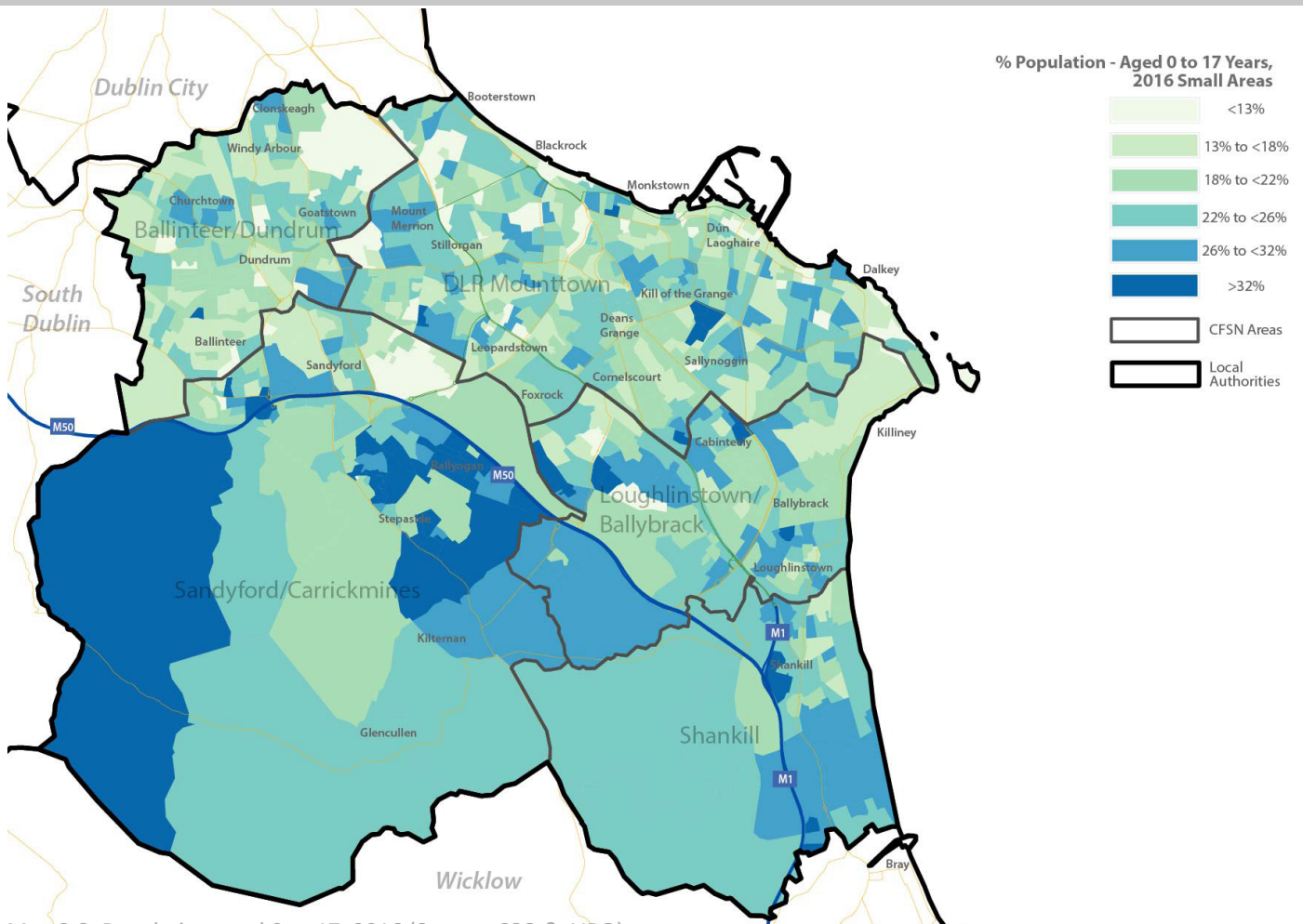
↑ Dublin Higher than average

How was DLR doing?  
% Population Aged 13 to 17, 2011

27/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

↓ National Lower than average

↑ Dublin Higher than average



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

A total of **21.9%** of the population in DLR were aged 0 to 17 years in 2016

DLR had the **Second Lowest** proportion of 0 to 17 year olds in the Dublin Region

At **26.4%** the CFSN of Shankill had the highest proportion of 0 to 17 year olds

- According to Census 2016, there were 47,794 children and young people aged 17 and under residing in DLR. This figure represented 21.9% of the total population in DLR. This proportion was lower than the State average of 25%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 24.8% and the Dublin regional average of 22.7%.
- DLR had the fourth lowest proportion of children and young people aged 17 and under in the State with Meath having the highest at 29.3% and Cork City the lowest at 17.2%. Of the four Dublin LAs DLR (21.9%) had the second lowest and Dublin City (17.8%) the lowest proportion of young people aged 17 and under. The highest being in Fingal (28.2%) followed by South Dublin (26.9%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of those aged 17 and under across the CFSNs. The Sandyford/Carrickmines (26.4% or 9,068) and the Shankill CFSNs (24.7% or 3,555) had the highest rates. These rates were followed by Loughlinstown/Ballybrack (22.6% or 6,755) and DLR Mounttown (21.0% or 19,248) and were considerably higher than Balinteer/Dundrum (19.3% or 9,168).
- The map above details the distribution of those aged 17 and under at SA level throughout DLR. With the exception of Honeypark in Sallynoggin areas with the highest proportions of this age group are evident in the south of the county. Areas with the highest proportions include Ticknock Hill, Glencarin, Jamestown Park and Shankill.

Indicator 2.8: Population Aged 0 to 17, 2016

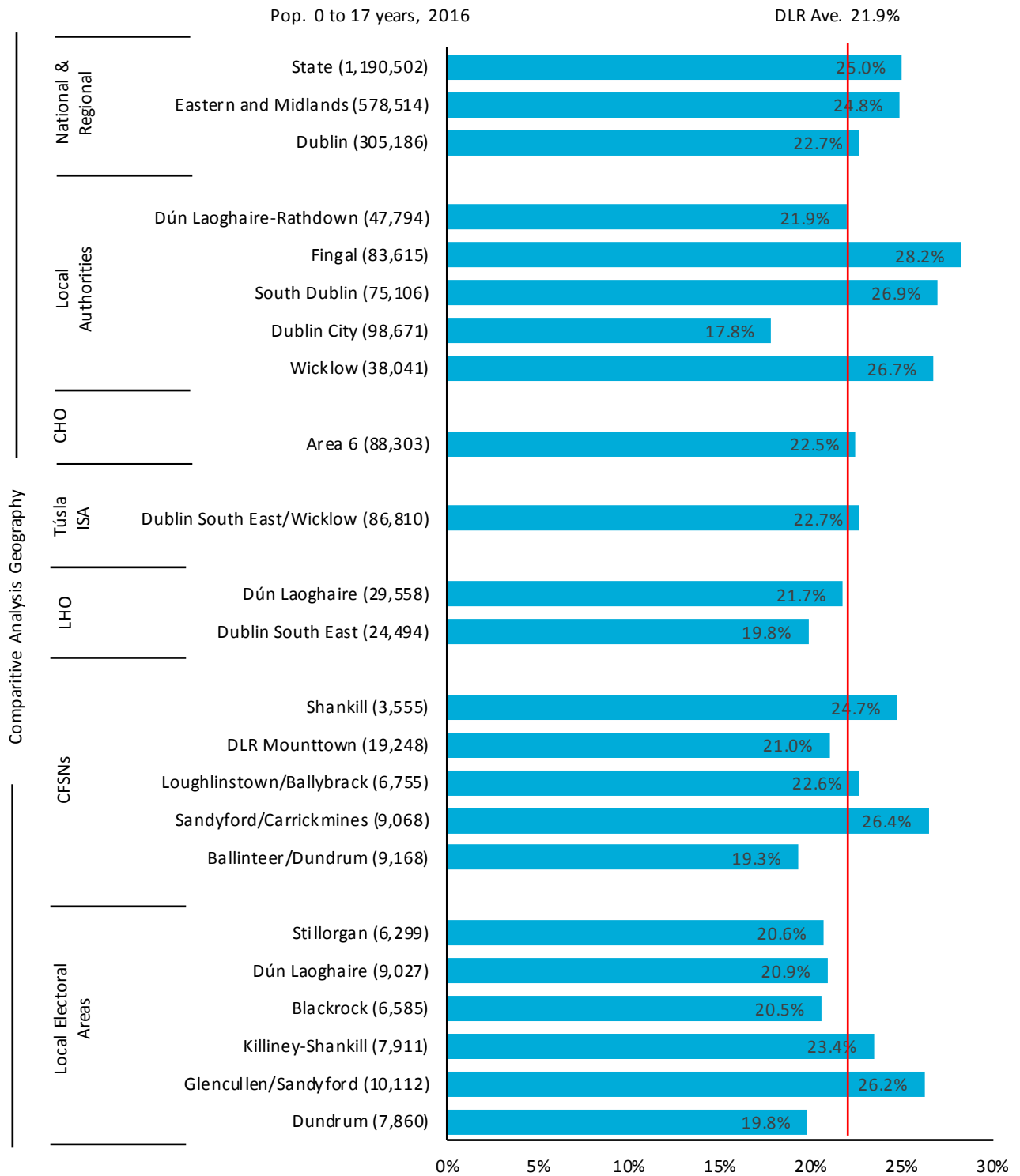


Figure 2.8: Population aged 0 to 17, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is DLR doing?  
Population Aged 0 to 17, 2016

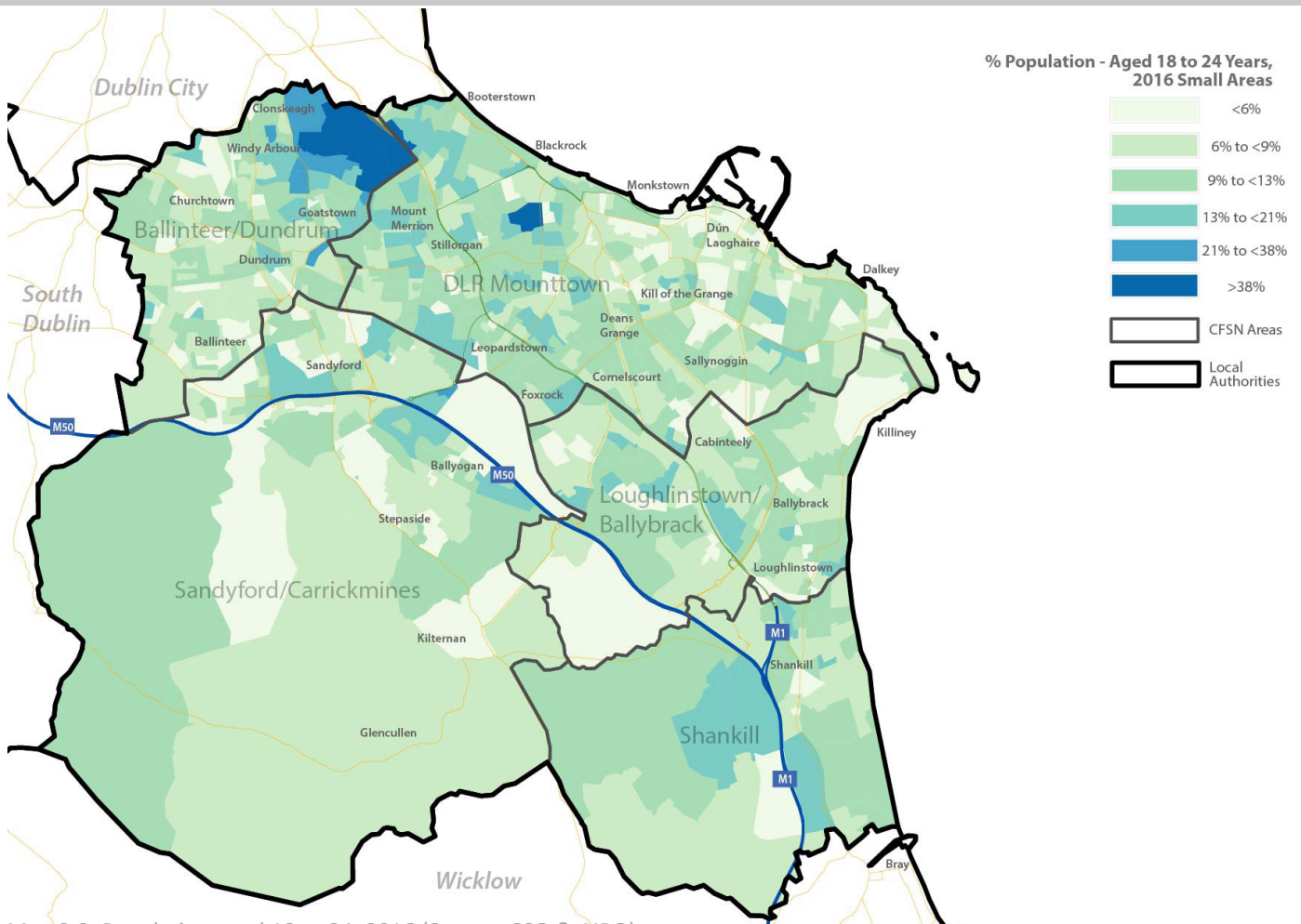
8/31 Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How is DLR doing?  
% Population Aged 0 to 17, 2016

28/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest  
↓ National Lower than average  
↓ Dublin Lower than average

How was DLR doing?  
% Population Aged 0 to 17, 2011

28/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest  
↑ National Higher than average  
↑ Dublin Higher than average



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

A total of **10.1%** of the population in DLR were aged 18 to 24 years in 2016

DLR had the **Second Highest** proportion of 18 to 24 year olds in the Dublin Region

At **16.6%** the CFSN of Stillorgan had the highest proportion of 18 to 24 year olds

- According to Census 2016, there were 22,056 young people aged 18 to 24 years residing in DLR. This figure represented 10.1% of the total population in DLR. This proportion was higher than the State average of 8.2%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 8.6% and the Dublin regional average of 9.3%.
- DLR had the fourth largest proportion of young people aged 18 to 24 years with Galway City having the highest at 14.2% and Leitrim the lowest at 5.6%. Of the four Dublin LAs, DLR had the second highest proportion while Dublin City (10.4%) had the highest proportion of 18 to 24 year olds. The second lowest was in South Dublin (8.3%) the lowest in Fingal (7.6%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of those aged 18 to 24 years across the CFSNs. In stark contrast to younger age groups, the Ballinteer/Dundrum CFSN had the highest proportion with a rate of 13.5% or 6,440 and has a significantly higher proportion of 18 to 24 year olds when compared with the other CFSNs. There was little variation across the other CFSNs of DLR Mounttown (9.6% or 8,781), Shankill (9.3% or 1,342), Loughlinstown/Ballybrack (8.9% or 2,663) and Sandyford/Carrickmines (8.2% or 2,831).
- The map above details the distribution of those aged 18 to 24 years at SA level throughout DLR. There is a clear distribution of the population in this age group in DLR with the highest proportions in and around the UCD Belfield Campus and on Avoca Avenue where there is also student accommodation.

Indicator 2.9: Population Aged 18 to 24, 2016

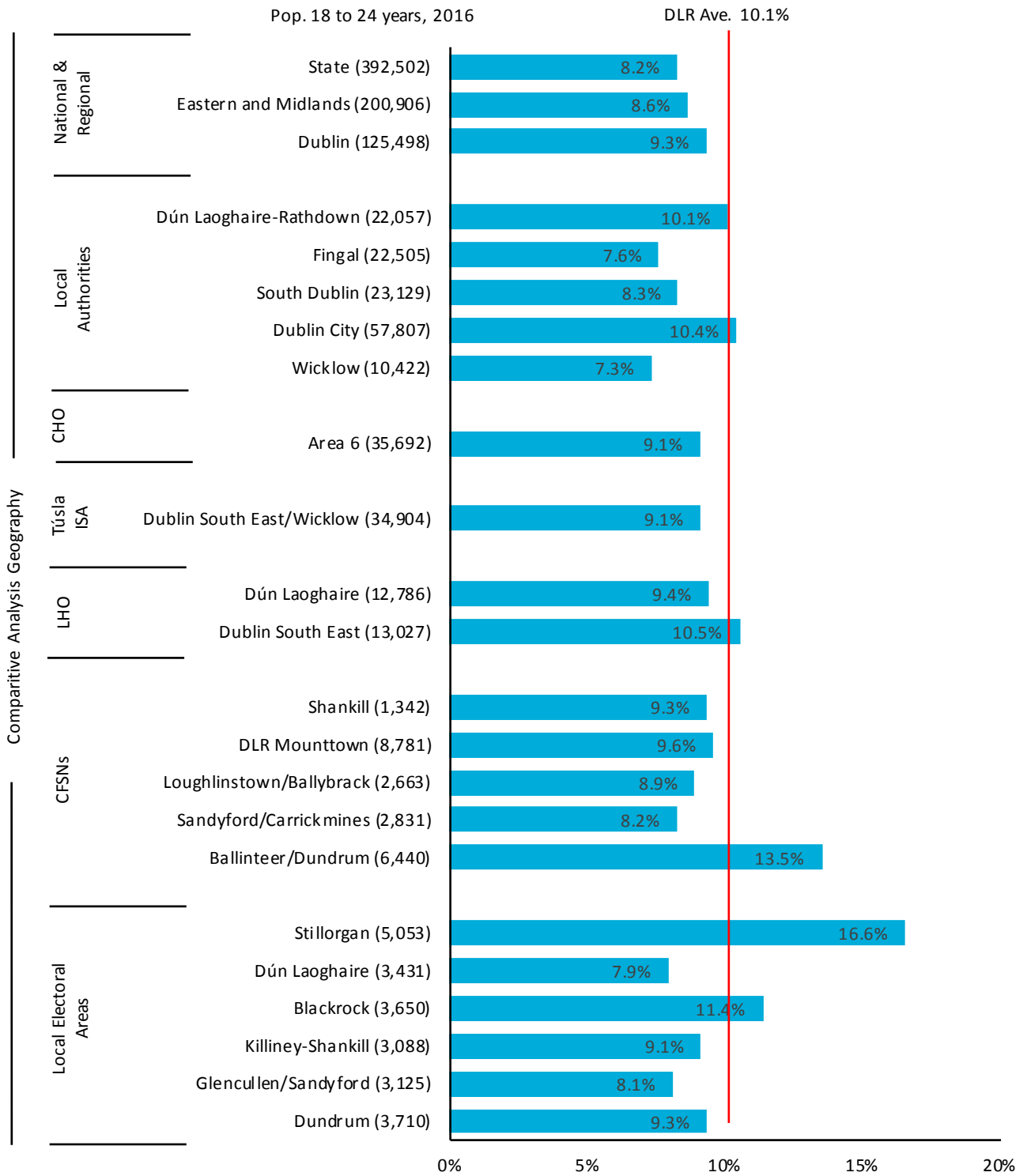


Figure 2.9: Population aged 18 to 24, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is DLR doing?  
Population Aged 18 to 24, 2016

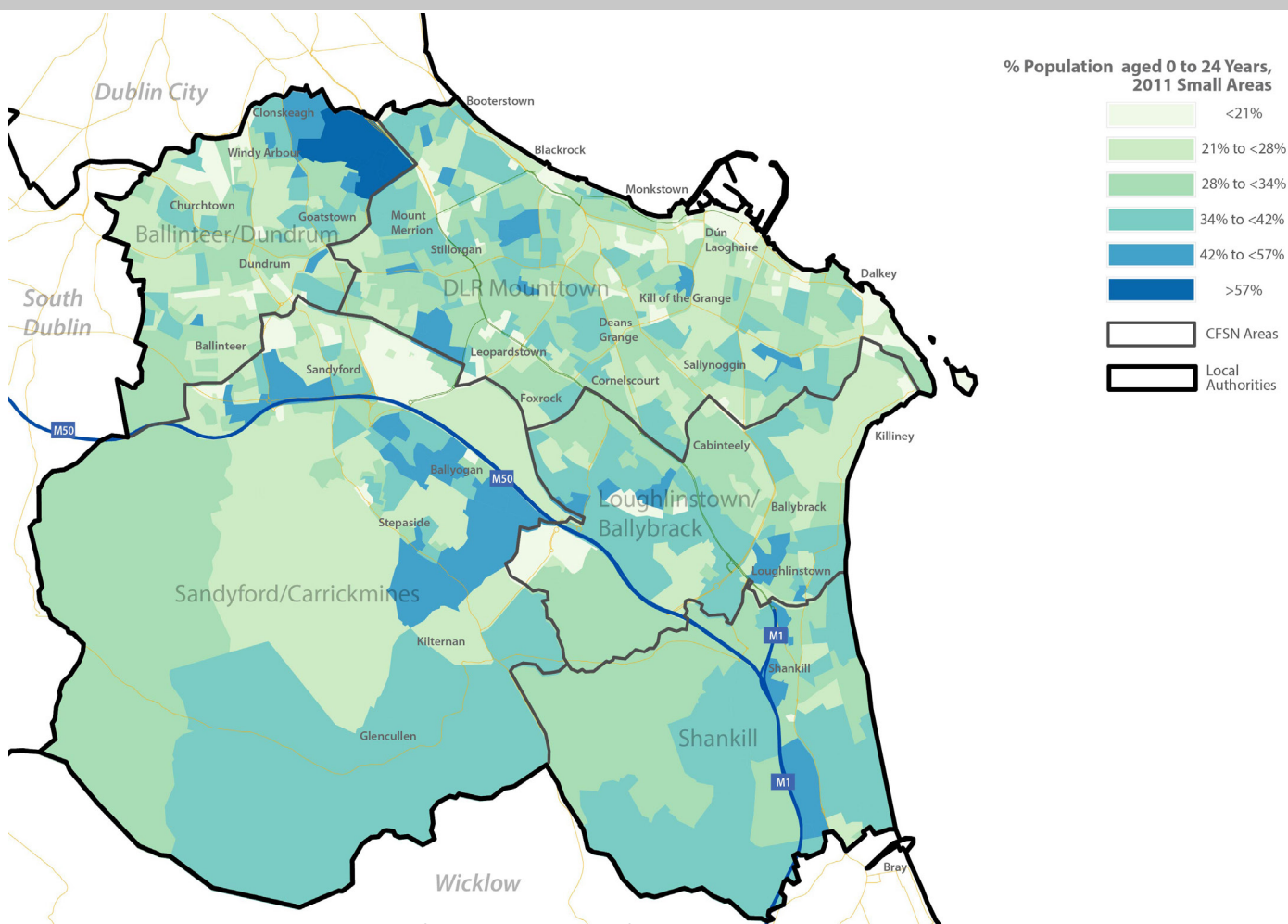
5/31 Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How is DLR doing?  
% Population Aged 18 to 24, 2016

4/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest  
↑ National Higher than average  
↑ Dublin Higher than average

How was DLR doing?  
% Population Aged 18 to 24, 2011

5/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest  
↑ National Higher than average  
↑ Dublin Higher than average



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

A total of **32%** of the population in DLR were aged 0 to 24 years in 2016

DLR had the **Second Lowest** proportion of 0 to 24 year olds in the Dublin Region

At **34.7%** the CFSN of Sandyford/Carrickmines had the highest proportion of 0 to 24 year olds

- According to Census 2016, there were 68,851 children and young people residing in DLR. This figure represented 32.0% of the total population in DLR. This proportion was below the State average of 33.2%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 33.5% and in line with the Dublin regional average of 32.0%.
- DLR had the seventh lowest proportion of children and young people aged 0 to 24 years with Kildare having the highest at 36.6% and Dublin City the lowest at 28.2%. Of the four Dublin LAs, DLR had the second lowest proportion of children and young people aged 0 to 24 years. Fingal (35.8%) had the highest proportion of 0 to 24 year olds followed by South Dublin (35.2%) and Dublin City had the lowest at 28.2%.
- Some variations are evident when examining the distribution of those aged 0 to 24 years across the CFSNs. The highest proportions were in Sandyford Carrickmines (34.7% or 11,899) and Shankill (34.1% or 4,897). These were followed by Ballinteer/Dundrum (32.8% or 15,608), Loughlinstown/Ballybrack (31.5% or 9,418) and the lowest proportion was in DLR Mounttown (30.5% or 28,029).
- The map above details the distribution of those aged 0 to 24 years at SA level throughout DLR. Areas within DLR with the highest rates are notably in the Belfield Campus in UCD. Other areas of high rates of over 50% are in Carrickmines, Ballyoghan and Stepside Park.



Indicator 2.10: Population Aged 0 to 24, 2016

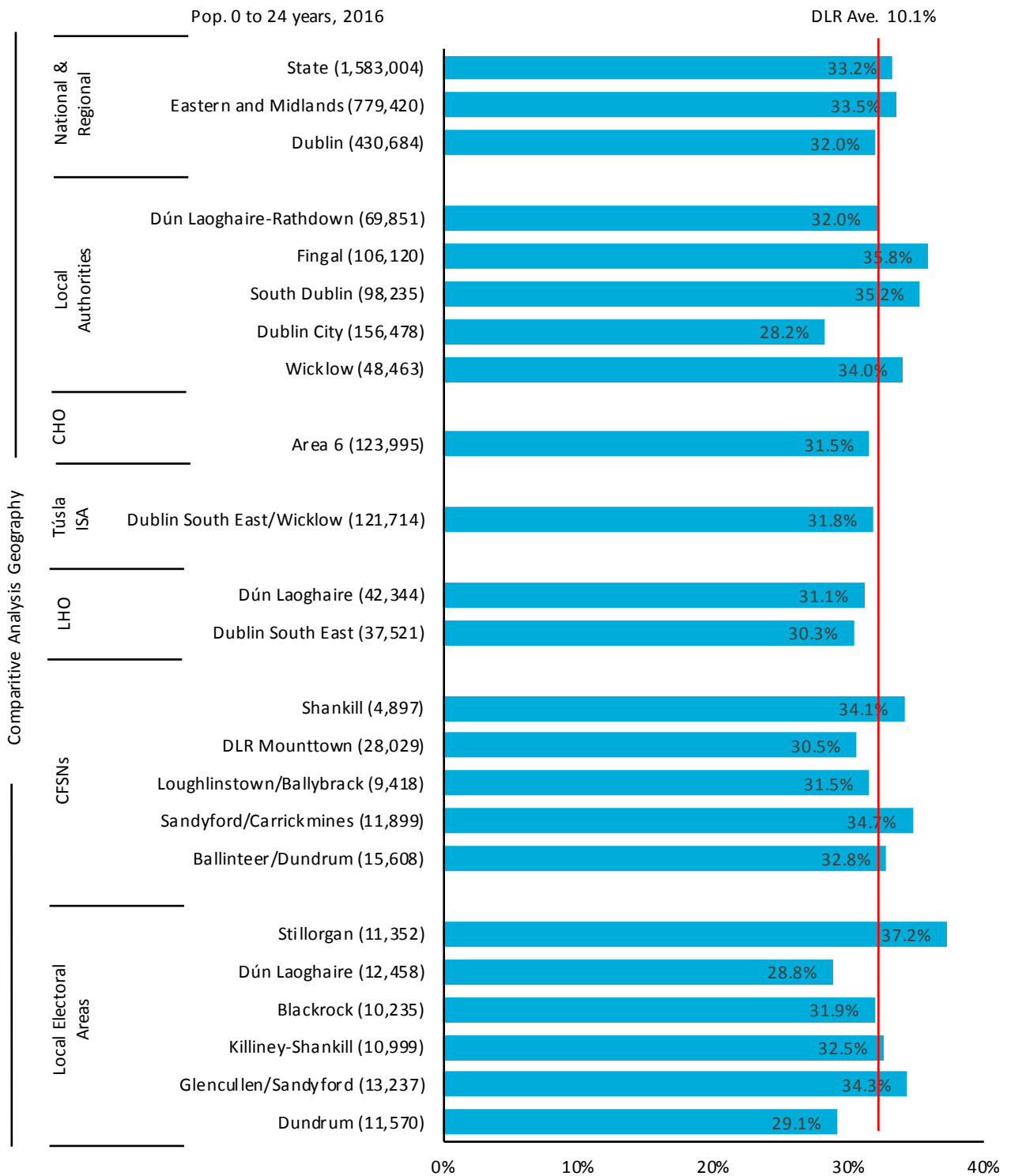


Figure 2.10: Population aged 0 to 24, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is DLR doing?  
Population Aged 0 to 24, 2016

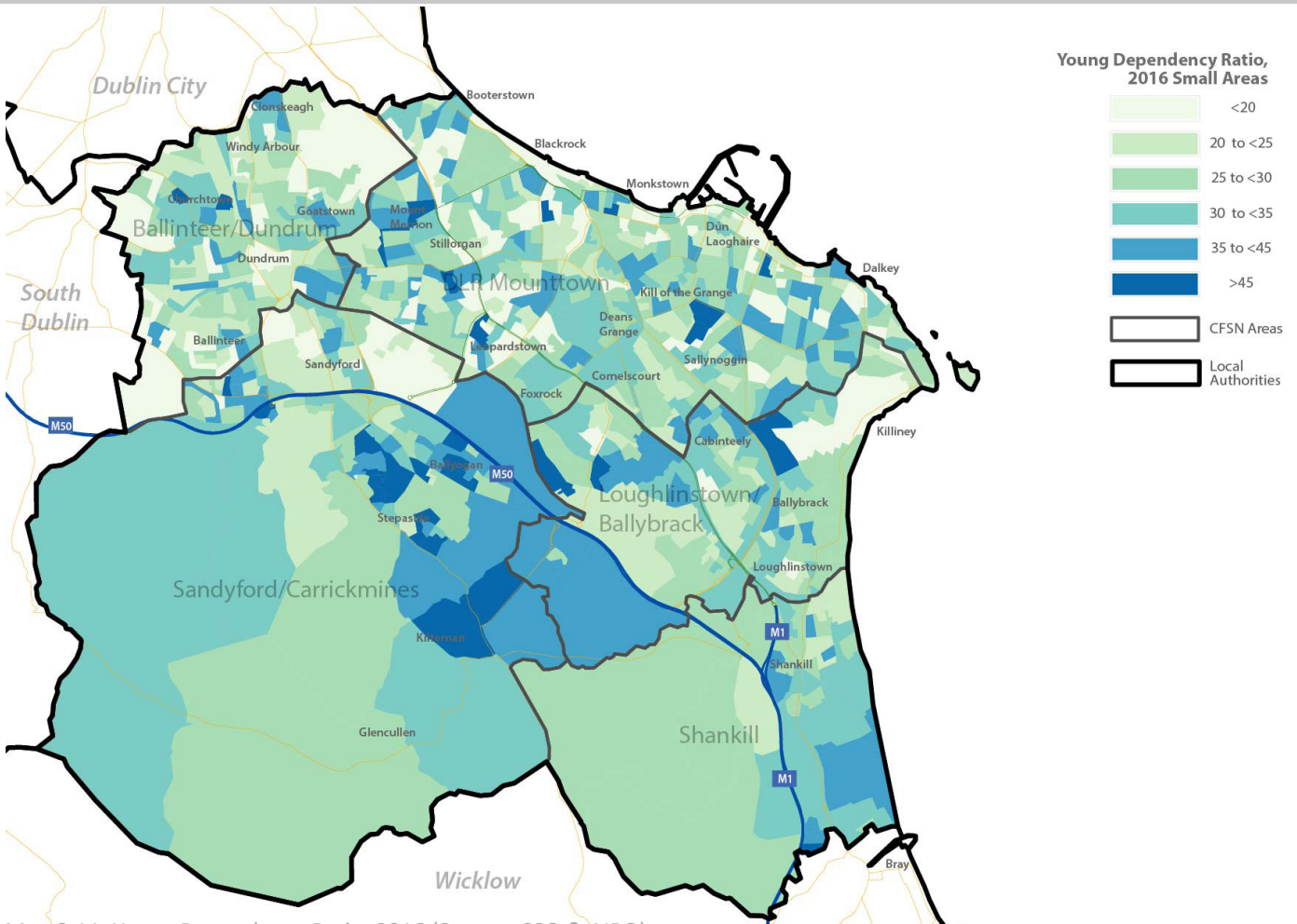
7/31 Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How is DLR doing?  
% Population Aged 0 to 24, 2016

25/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest  
 ↓ National Lower than average  
 ↑ Dublin Higher than average

How was DLR doing?  
% Population Aged 0 to 24, 2011

27/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest  
 ↓ National Lower than average  
 ↓ Dublin Lower than average



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

The Youth Dep. Rate is **27.9%** in DLR (0- 14 as a % of 15-64) in 2016

DLR had the **Second Lowest** Youth Dep. Rate in the Dublin Region

At **32.6%** the CFSN of Sandyford Carrickmines had the highest Youth Dep. Rate

- The Young Dependency Rate is calculated by taking the population aged 0 to 15 and calculating it as a proportion of the population aged 15 to 64. According to Census 2016, the Young Dependency Rate in DLR was 27.9%. This rate is lower than the State ratio of 32.3%, the Eastern and Midlands Region rate of 31.6% and the Dublin regional rate of 28.2%.
- DLR had the fourth lowest young dependency rate with Meath having the highest at 39% and Cork City the lowest at 20%. Of the four Dublin LAs, DLR had the second lowest young dependency ratio. Fingal had the highest at 37%, followed by South Dublin at 34.9% and the lowest in Dublin City with 20.9%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the young dependency rate across the CFSNs. The Sandyford/Carrickmines CFSN had the highest rate at 32.6% and the second highest Shankill at 30.6%. Loughlinstown/Ballybrack (29.3%) and DLR Mounttown (27.3%) followed these with the lowest rate witnessed in Dundrum at 24.0%.
- The map above details the distribution of the young dependency rate at SA level throughout DLR. Areas within DLR with the highest rates are notably in on the periphery of the M50, with some concentrations in areas such as Mount Merrion and Churchtown. Areas with the highest rates of over 50% are in Ticknock Hill, Stepaside Park and Honeypark in Sallnoggin.

Indicator 2.11: Young Dependency Ratio, 2016

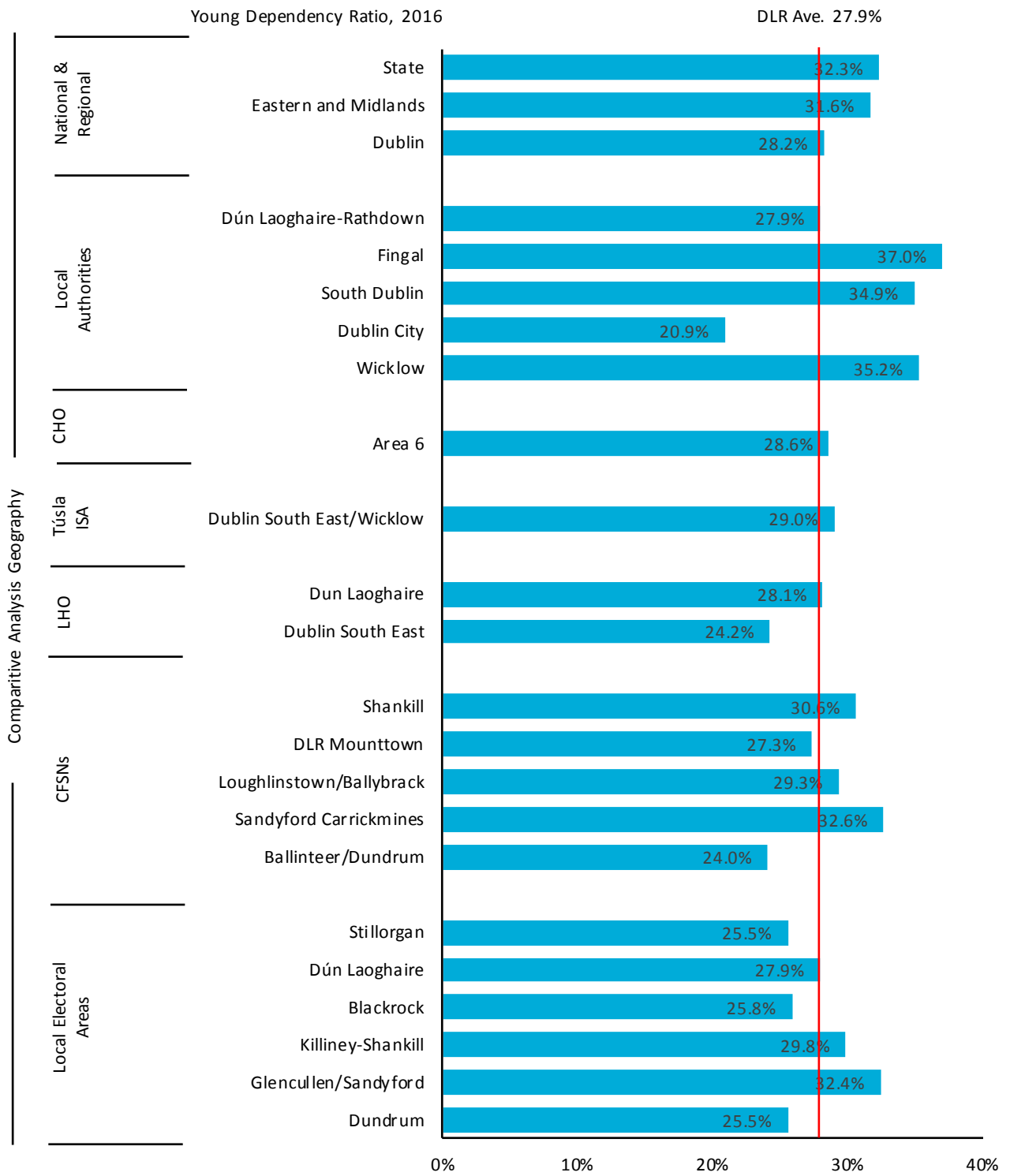


Figure 2.11: Young Dependency Ratio, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is DLR doing?  
Young Dependency Rate, 2016

28/31

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

↓  
**National**  
Lower than average

↓  
**Dublin**  
Lower than average

How was DLR doing?  
Young Dependency Rate, 2011

28/31

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

↓  
**National**  
Lower than average

↓  
**Dublin**  
Lower than average

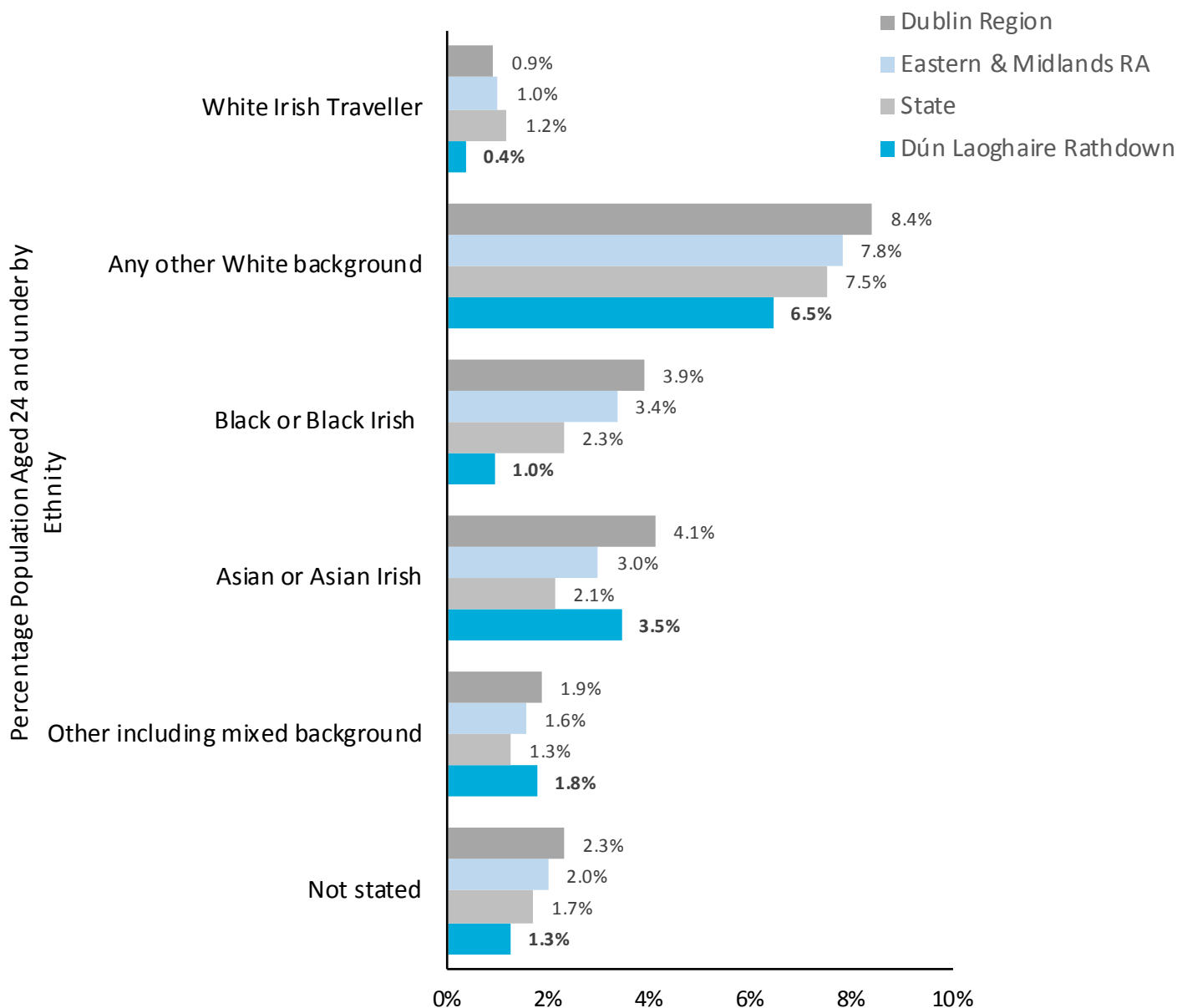


Figure 2.12: Ethnicity by age-group, 2011 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

- The above graphic provides an overview of the ethnic background of children and young people residing in DLR the Dublin region and the State. For the purposes of data visualisation clarity we have not included the ‘White Irish’ (85.7% in DLR) category as it dominated the relative shape of the graphic.
- The breakdown of children and young people into ethnic groups in DLR is as follows: ‘White Irish Traveller’ (0.4% or 247), ‘Other White Background’ (6.5% or 4,191), ‘Black or Black Irish’ (1% or 620), ‘Asian or Asian Irish’ (3.5% or 2,243), ‘Other’ background (1.8% or 1,162) and ‘Not Stated’ (1.3% or 825).
- Across the range of ethnic groups, DLR stands out as having a lower average rate of other ethnic groups and was lower than the Dublin Region and State averages across all of the ethnic groupings.

## Indicator 2.13: Ethnicity by age-group, 2011

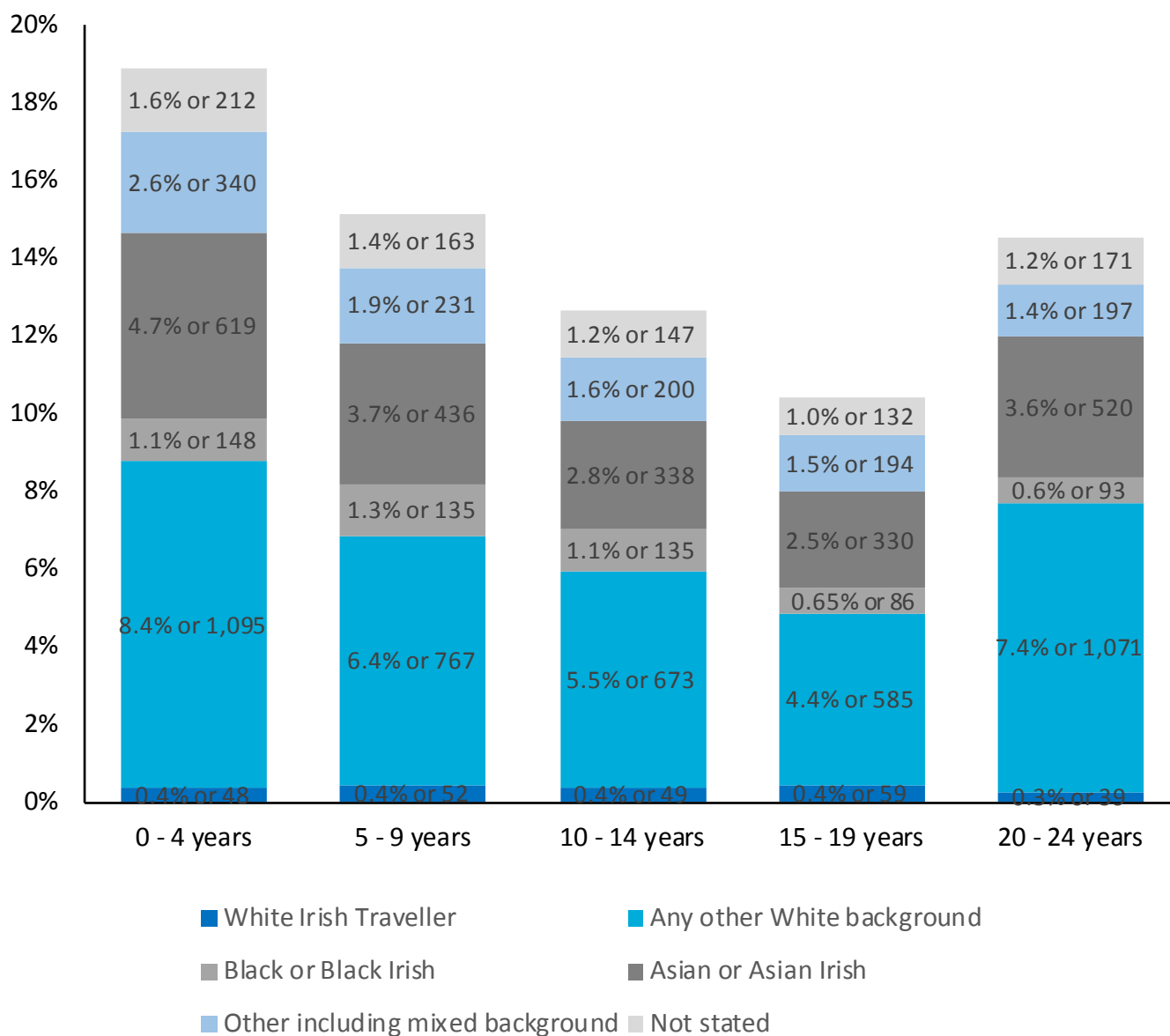
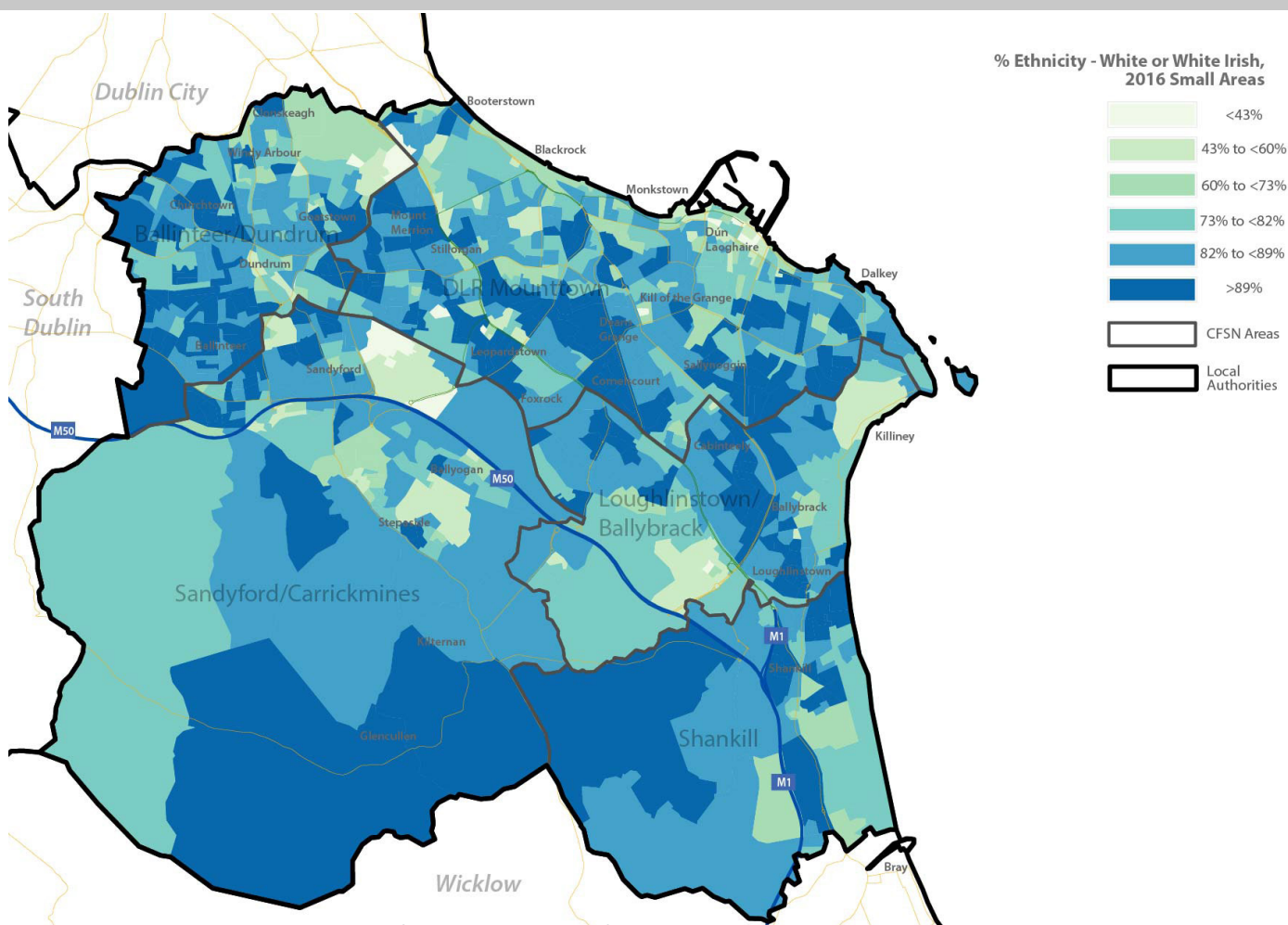


Figure 2.13: Ethnicity by age-group, 2011 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

- The above graphic provides a detailed breakdown of the ethnic group of young people residing in DLR for the following age groups: 0-4 years, 5-9 years, 10-14 years, 15-19 years and 20-24 years. Each category (age group and ethnicity) provides the total number and the percentage of the total population aged 0-24 years.
- As noted in the previous sections on the young population residing in DLR, the 0 to 4 year old cohort is a large grouping relative to other young people categories. Within this section, the largest grouping is from the 'Any other White background' ethnic group (1,095) and accounts for 8.4% of all young people in DLR.
- As with the previous indicator on ethnicity we have not included the 'White Irish' (85.7% in DLR) category as it completely dominates the relative shape of the graphic.



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

A total of **80.6%** of the population in DLR were 'White Irish' in 2016

DLR had the **Highest** proportion of 'White Irish' in the Dublin Region

At **74%** the CFSN of Sandyford/Carrickmines had the lowest proportion of 'White Irish'

- According to Census 2016, the total population classified as 'White Irish' residing in the DLR area was 175,791. This represented 80.6% of the total population in DLR. This proportion was lower than the State average of 80.9%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 77.8% and the Dublin regional average of 73.9%.
- DLR had the seventh lowest proportion of population classified as 'White Irish' in the State. Donegal recorded the highest rate in the State at 87% and Galway City the lowest at 67.8%. Of the four Dublin LAs, DLR (80.6%) had the highest proportion of population classified as 'White Irish'. The second highest being in South Dublin (77.0%), followed by Dublin City (71.4%) and the lowest in Fingal at 70.6%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the proportion of population classified as 'White Irish' across the CFSNs. The Shankill (83.9% or 12,062) and the Loughlinstown/Ballybrack (83.6% or 25,006) CFSNs recorded the highest rates. DLR Mounttown (81.4% or 74,679) and Balinteer/Dundrum (81.2% or 38,649) followed these CFSNs and the lowest rate was recorded in Sandyford/Carrickmines (74% or 25,395).
- The map above details the distribution of the population classified as 'White Irish' at SA level throughout DLR. Areas with the highest concentrations are evident throughout the county in Deansgrange, Churchtown, Balinteer and Killiney. SAs with the lowest proportions (<30%) were in Dún Laoghaire, Blackthorn Drive and Leopardstown.

Indicator 2.14: Ethnicity White Irish, 2016

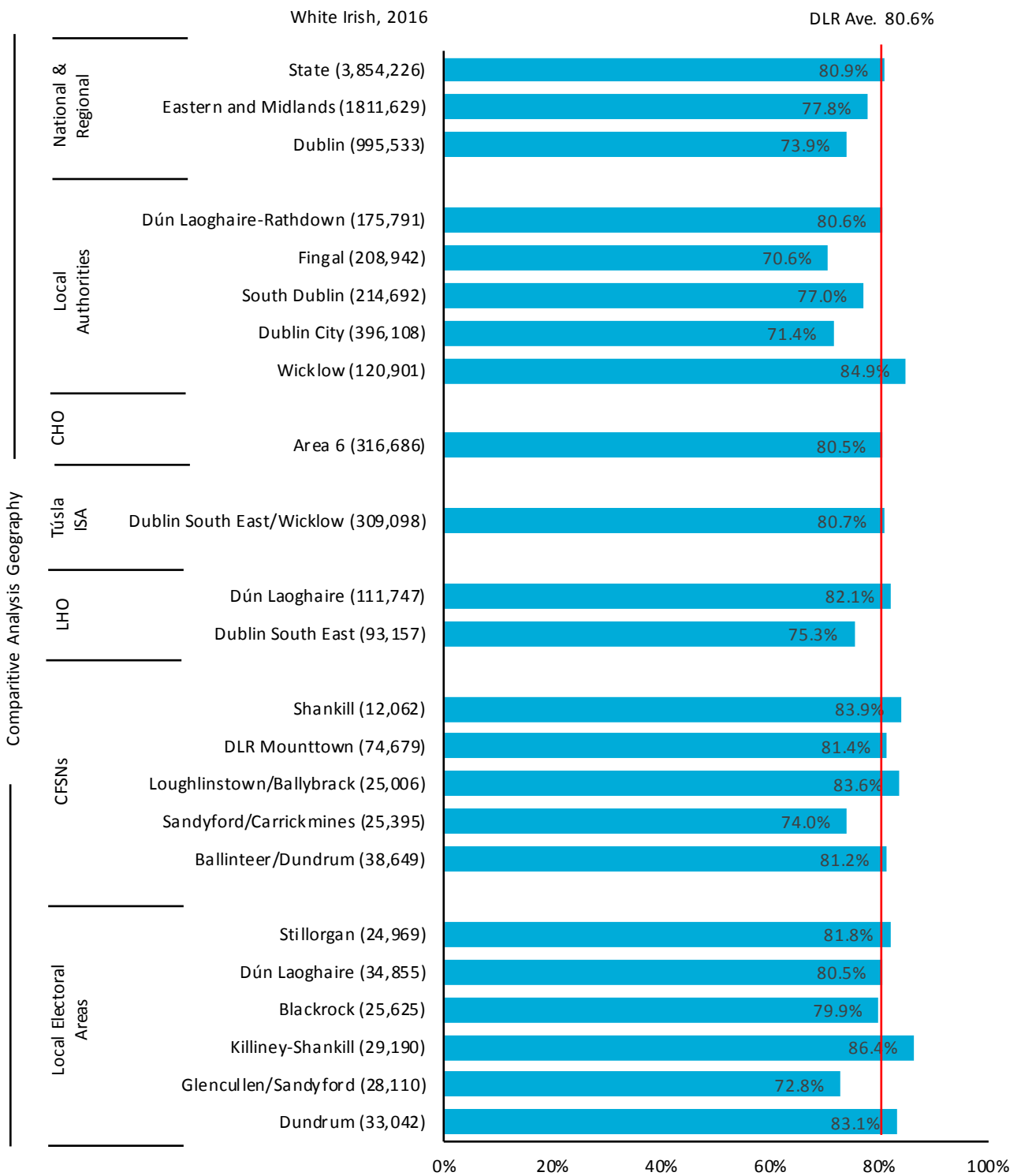


Figure 2.14: Ethnicity White Irish, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

**How is DLR doing?**  
White Irish, 2016

6/31

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

How is DLR doing?  
% Population White Irish, 2016

25/31

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

↓

**National**  
Lower than average

↑

**Dublin**  
Higher than average

How was DLR doing?  
% Population White Irish, 2011

22/31

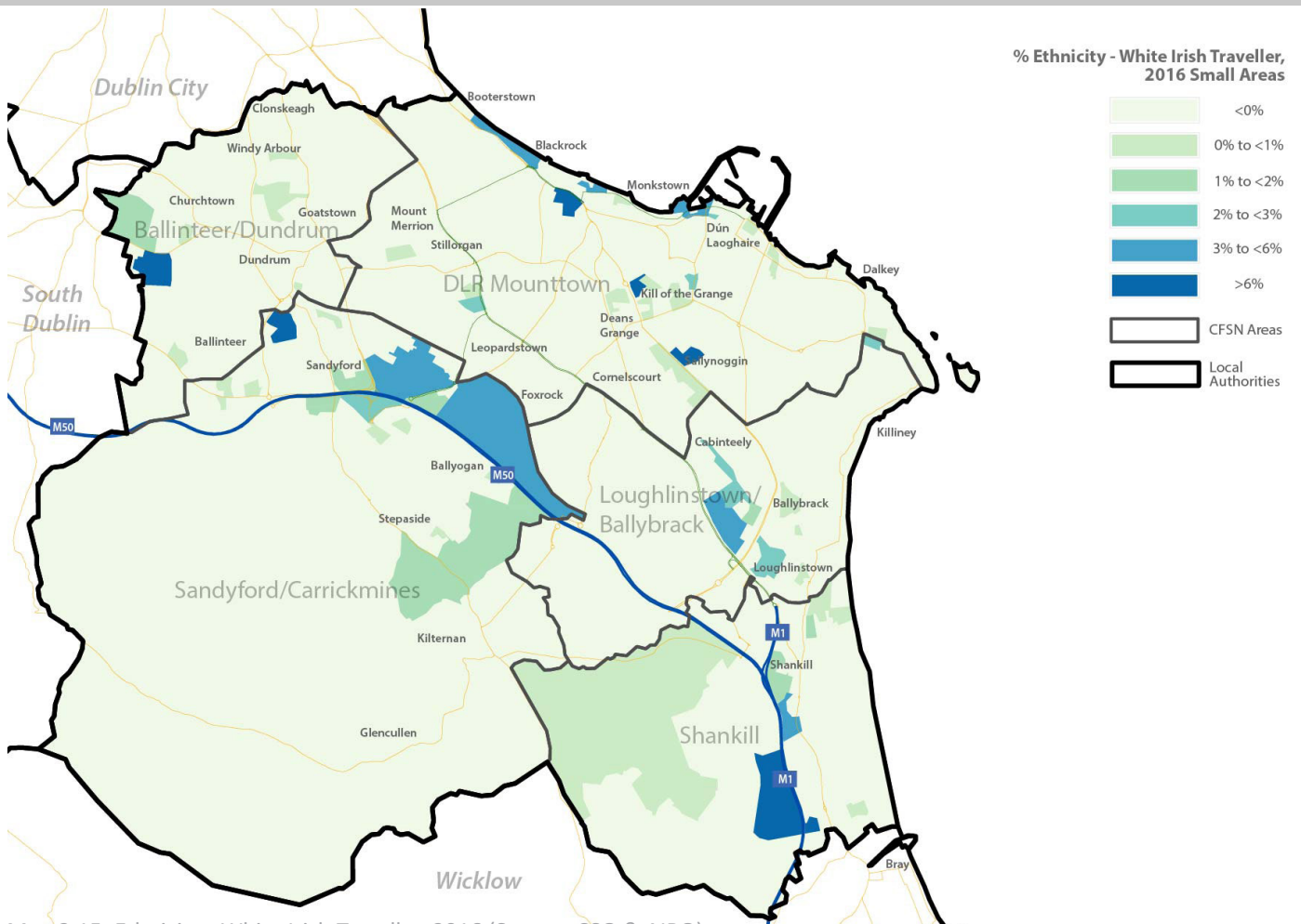
**Local Authority**  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

↑

**National**  
Higher than average

↑

**Dublin**  
Higher than average



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

A total of **0.2%** of the population in DLR were 'White Irish Travellers' in 2016

DLR had the **Lowest** proportion of 'White Irish Travellers' in the Dublin Region

At **0.6%** the CFSN of Shankill had the highest proportion of 'White Irish Travellers'

- According to Census 2016, the total population classified as 'White Irish Traveller' residing in DLR was 411. This represented 0.2% of the total population in DLR. This proportion was lower than the State average of 0.7%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 0.6% and the Dublin regional average of 0.4%.
- DLR had the lowest proportion of population classified as 'White Irish Travellers' in the State and Longford recorded the highest rate in the State at 2.5%. Of the four Dublin LAs, DLR had the lowest proportion of population classified as 'White Irish Travellers'. The highest being in South Dublin (0.8%), followed by Fingal (0.4%) and the lowest in Dublin City (0.4%).
- Very stark variations are evident when examining the distribution of population classified as 'Irish Travellers' across the CFSNs. The Shankill CFSN had the highest proportion (0.6% or 88) by far. This was followed by Sandyford/Carrickmines (0.3% or 92), Loughlinstown/Ballybrack (0.2% or 45), Ballinteer/Dundrum (0.2% or 74) the lowest in DLR Mounttown (0.1% or 112).
- The map above details the distribution of the population classified as 'White Irish Travellers' at SA level throughout DLR. A clear spatial pattern is evident with the Traveller population evident in a small number of isolated concentrations. Highest rates of over 5% are in the areas of Sallynoggin, St. Louise's Park and Nutgrove.



Indicator 2.15: Ethnicity White Irish Traveller, 2016

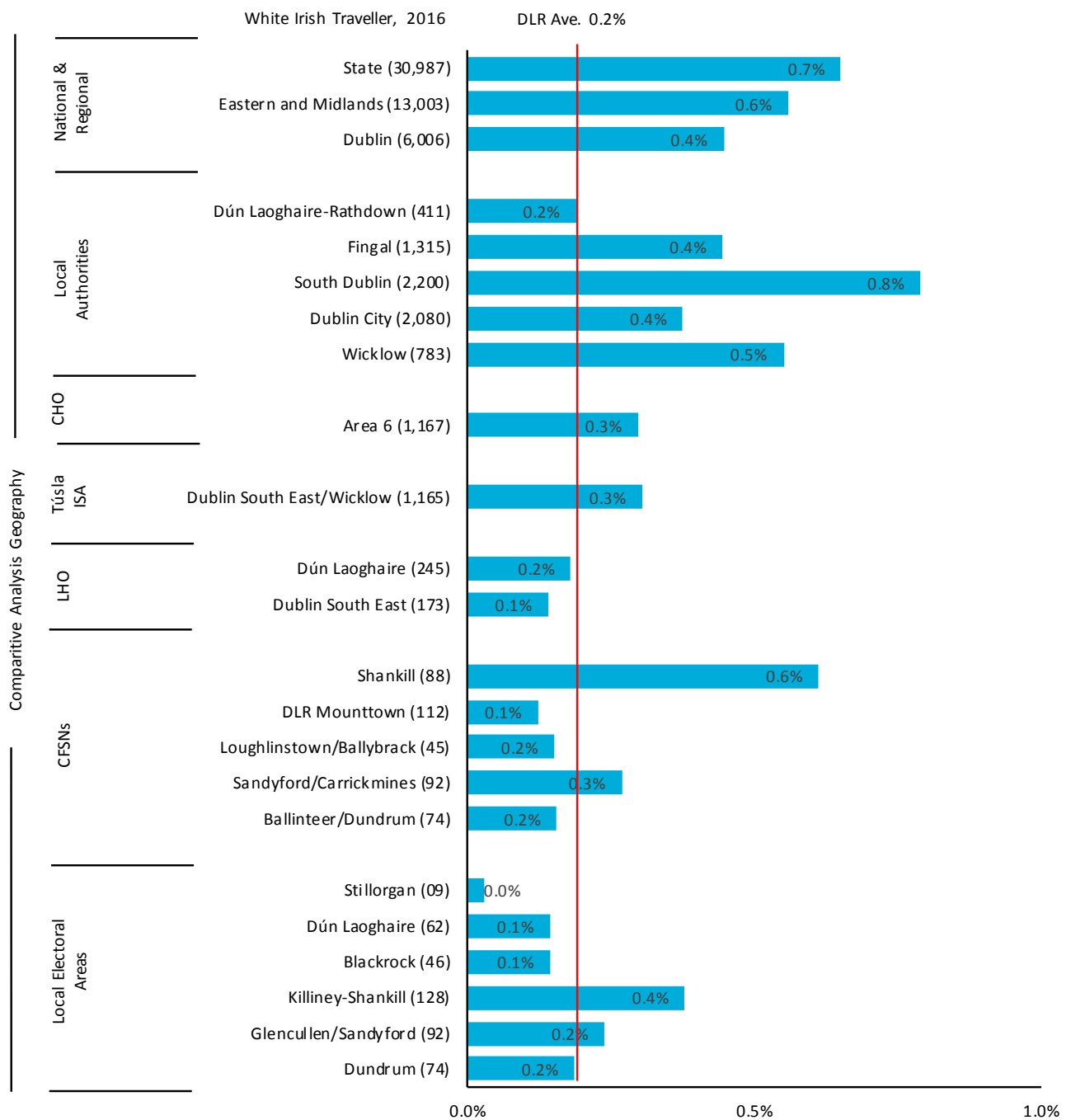


Figure 2.15: Ethnicity White Irish Traveller, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

**How is DLR doing?**  
White Irish Traveller, 2016

28/31

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

**How is DLR doing?**  
% White Irish Traveller, 2016

31/31

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

↓

**National**  
Lower than average

↓

**Dublin**  
Lower than average

**How was DLR doing?**  
% White Irish Traveller, 2011

31/31

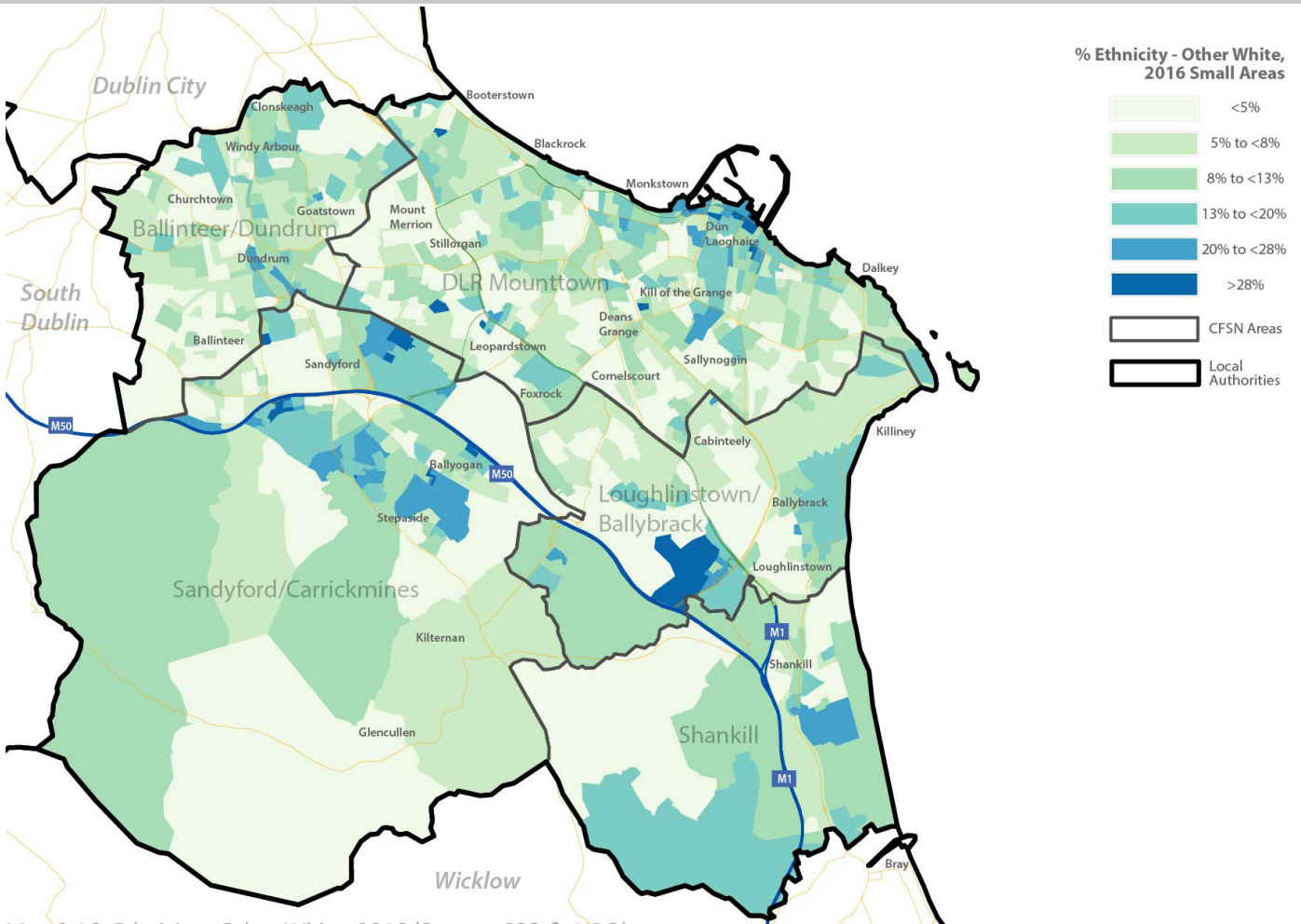
**Local Authority**  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

↓

**National**  
Lower than average

↓

**Dublin**  
Lower than average



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

A total of **9.2%** of the population in DLR were 'Other White' in 2016

DLR had the **Lowest** proportion of 'Other White' in the Dublin Region

At **12.5%** the CFSN of Sandyford/Carrickmines had the highest proportion of 'Other White'

- According to Census 2016, the total population classified as 'Other White' residing in the DLR area was 19,891. 'Other White' is classified as white persons who are not of 'White Irish' or 'White Irish Traveller' origins. This represented 9.2% of the total population in DLR. This proportion was lower than the State average of 9.4%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 10.3% and the Dublin regional average of 11.4%.
- DLR had the twelfth highest proportion of population classified as 'Other White' in the State. Fingal recorded the highest rate in the State at 14.3% and Donegal the lowest at 5.5%. Of the four Dublin LAs, DLR (9.2%) had the lowest proportion of population classified as 'Other White' with South Dublin recording the same rate (9.2%). The highest was in Fingal (14.3%) and the second highest was recorded in Dublin City (11.9%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of population classified as 'Other White' across the CFSNs. The Sandyford/Carrickmines witnessed the highest proportion by far at 12.5% or 4,302 relative to the others CFSNs; DLR Mounttown (8.8% or 8,058), Shankill (8.7% or 1,244), Balinteer/Dundrum (8.5% or 4,060) and Loughlinstown/Ballybrack (7.7% or 2,317).
- The map above details the distribution of population classified as 'Other White' at SA level throughout DLR. Areas with the highest concentrations are evident in Dún Laoghaire, Cherrywood, Sandyford Industrial Estate and Ballyogan. Areas with the highest proportion of over 40% were recorded in Georges Street Lower (Dún Laoghaire), Stillorgan and Blackthorn Road.

Indicator 2.16: Ethnicity Other White, 2016

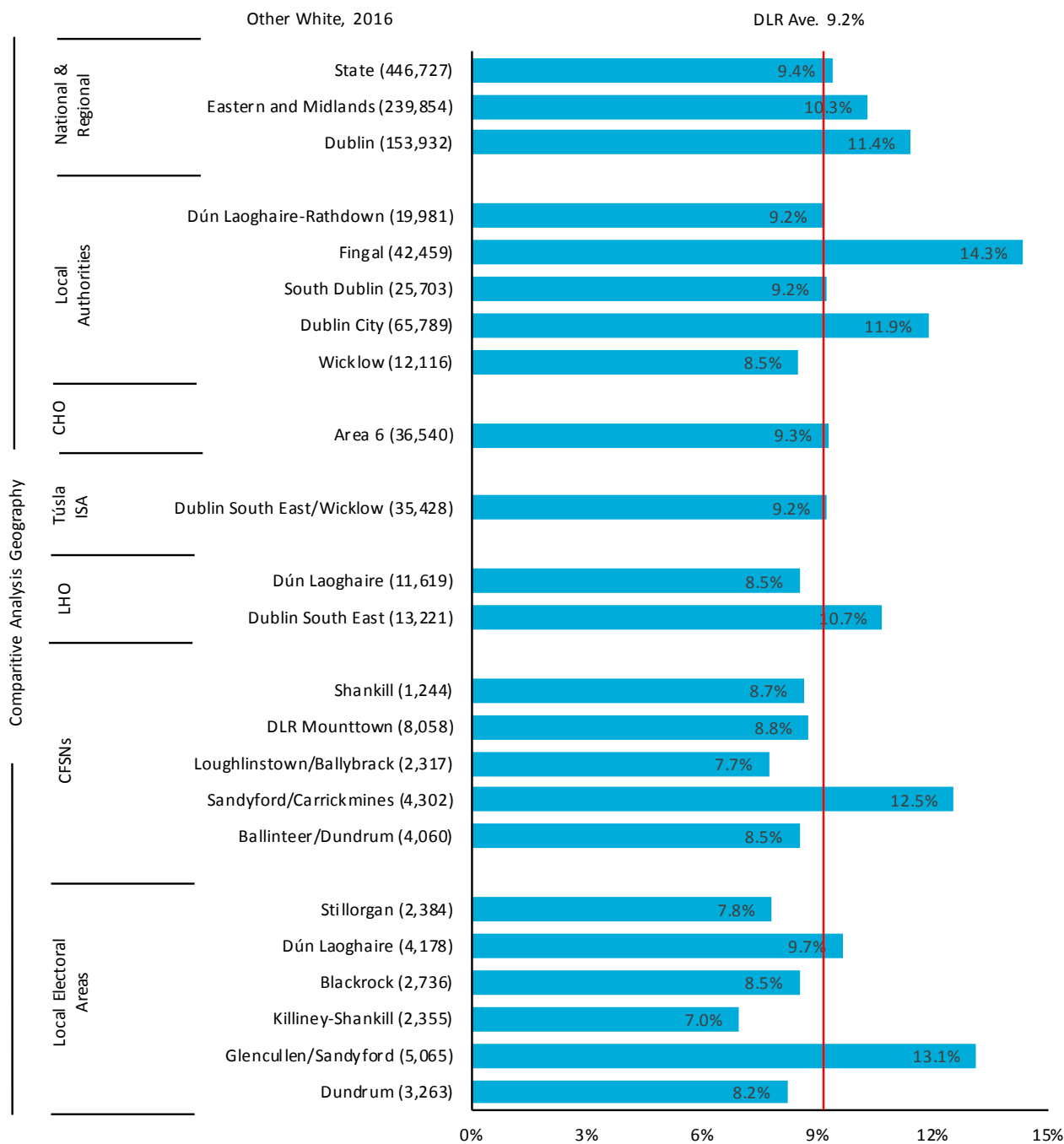


Figure 2.16: Ethnicity Other White , 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is DLR doing?  
Other White, 2016

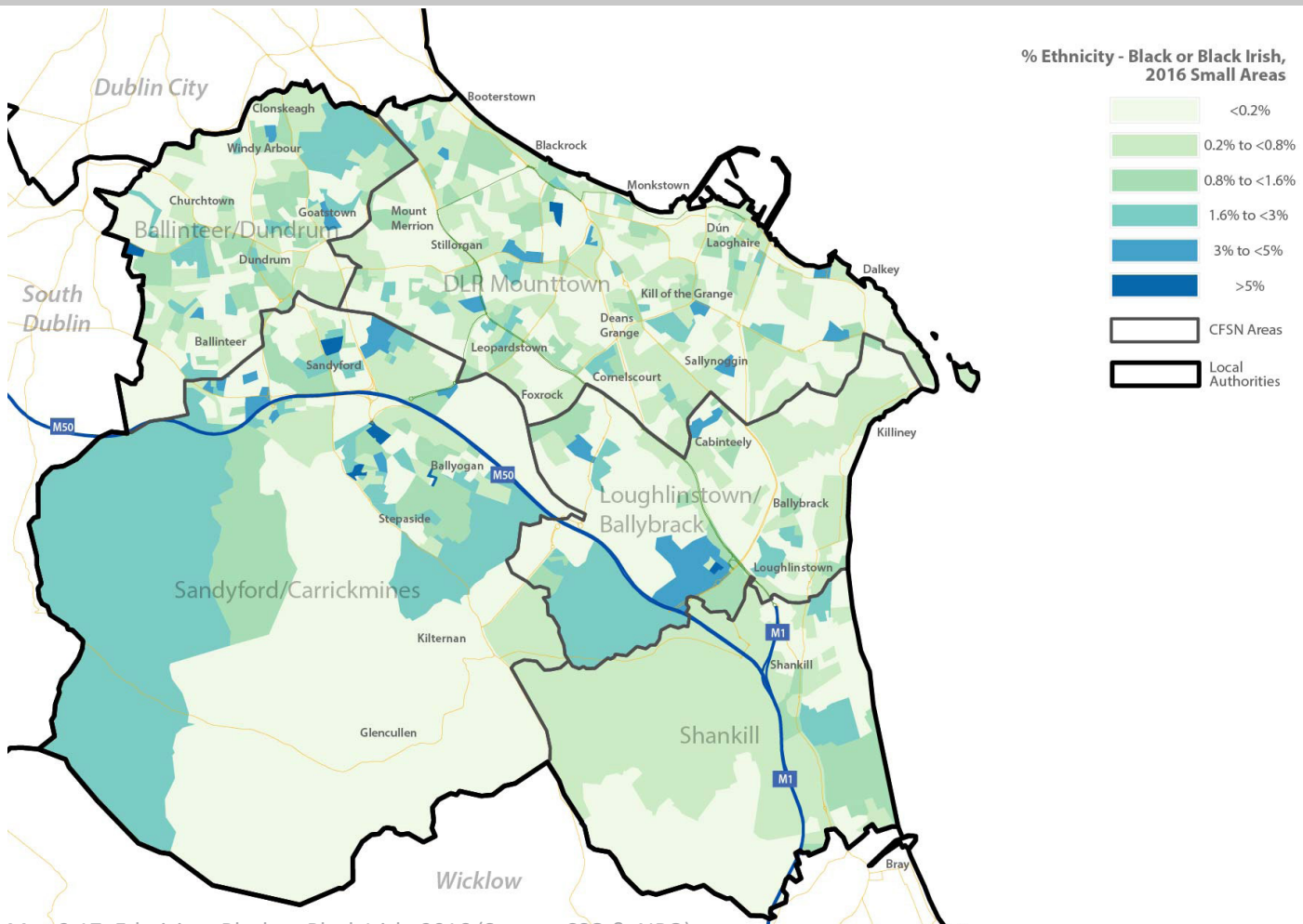
6/31 Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How is DLR doing?  
% Other White, 2016

12/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest  
↓ National Lower than average  
↓ Dublin Lower than average

How was DLR doing?  
% Other White, 2011

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



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

A total of **0.7%** of the population in DLR were 'Black or Black Irish' in 2016

DLR had the **Lowest** proportion of 'Black or Black Irish' in the Dublin Region

At **1.3%** the CFSN of Sandyford/Carrickmines had the highest proportion of 'Black or Black Irish'

- According to Census 2016, the total population classified as 'Black or Black Irish' residing in DLR was 1,459. This represented 0.7% of the total population in DLR. This proportion was below the State average of 1.4%, lower than the Eastern and Midlands average of 1.9% and the Dublin regional average of 2.1%.
- DLR had the eleventh lowest proportion of population classified as 'Black or Black Irish' in the State. Fingal recorded the highest rate in the State at 3.8% and Wexford the lowest at 0.3%. Of the four Dublin LAs, DLR recorded the lowest proportion of population classified as 'Black or Black Irish'. The highest being in Fingal (3.8%), followed by South Dublin (3.3%) and Dublin City (1.3%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of population classified as 'Black or Black Irish' across the CFSNs. The Sandyford/Carrickmines CFSN witnessed the highest proportion of 1.3% or 437 relative to the other CFSNs; Balinteer/Dundrum (0.7% or 312), Loughlinstown/Ballybrack (0.6% or 179), DLR Mounttown (0.5% or 469) and Shankill (0.4% or 62).
- The map above details the distribution of population classified as 'Black or Black Irish' at SA level throughout DLR. Areas with the highest concentrations are evident throughout the county. The SAs with the highest proportions of over 5% are in Belarmine and Blackthorn Drive.

Indicator 2.17: Ethnicity Black or Black Irish, 2016

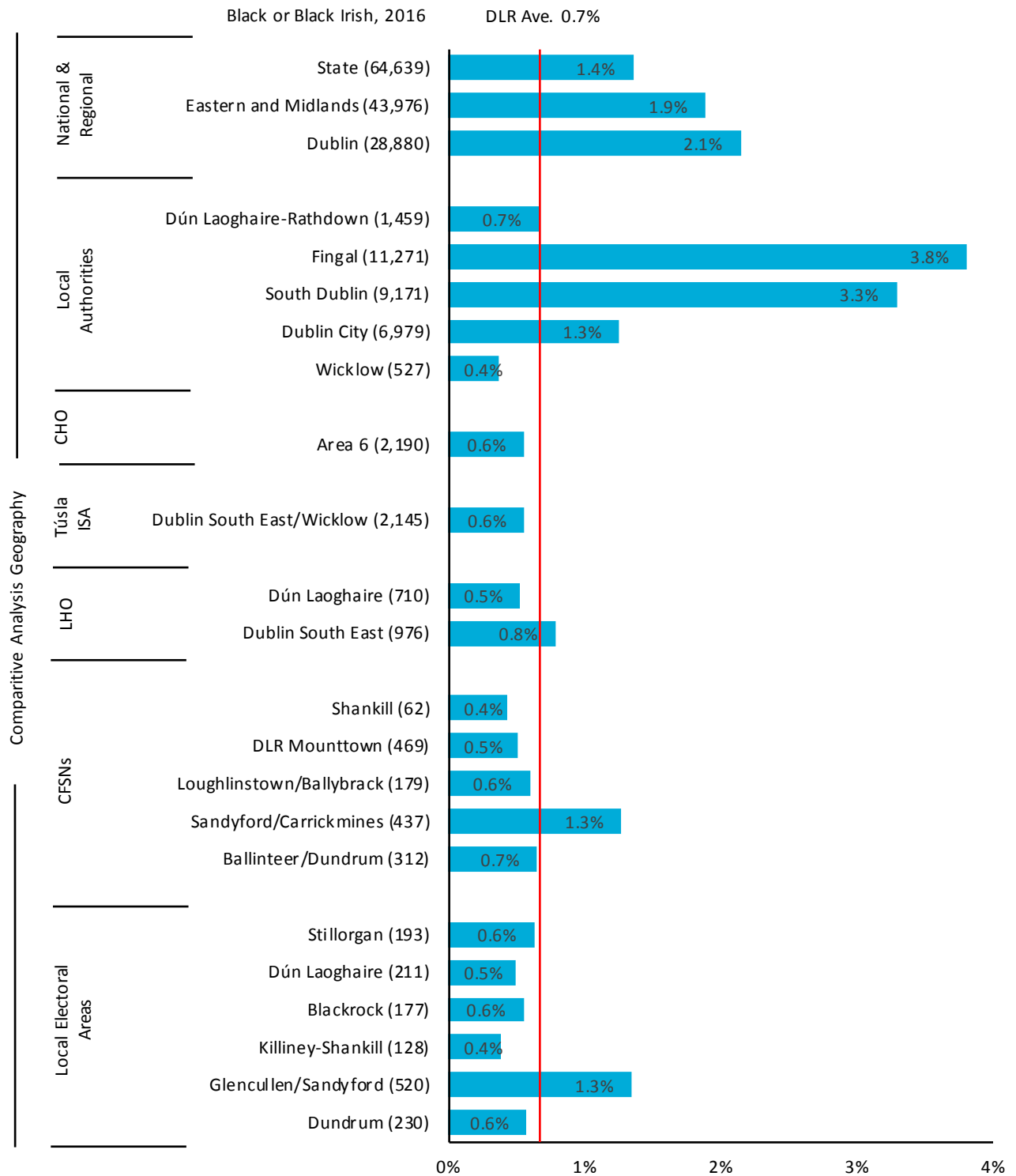


Figure 2.17: Ethnicity Black or Black Irish, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

**How is DLR doing?**  
% Black or Black Irish, 2016

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

**How is DLR doing?**  
% Black or Black Irish, 2016

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

**↓** National  
Lower than average

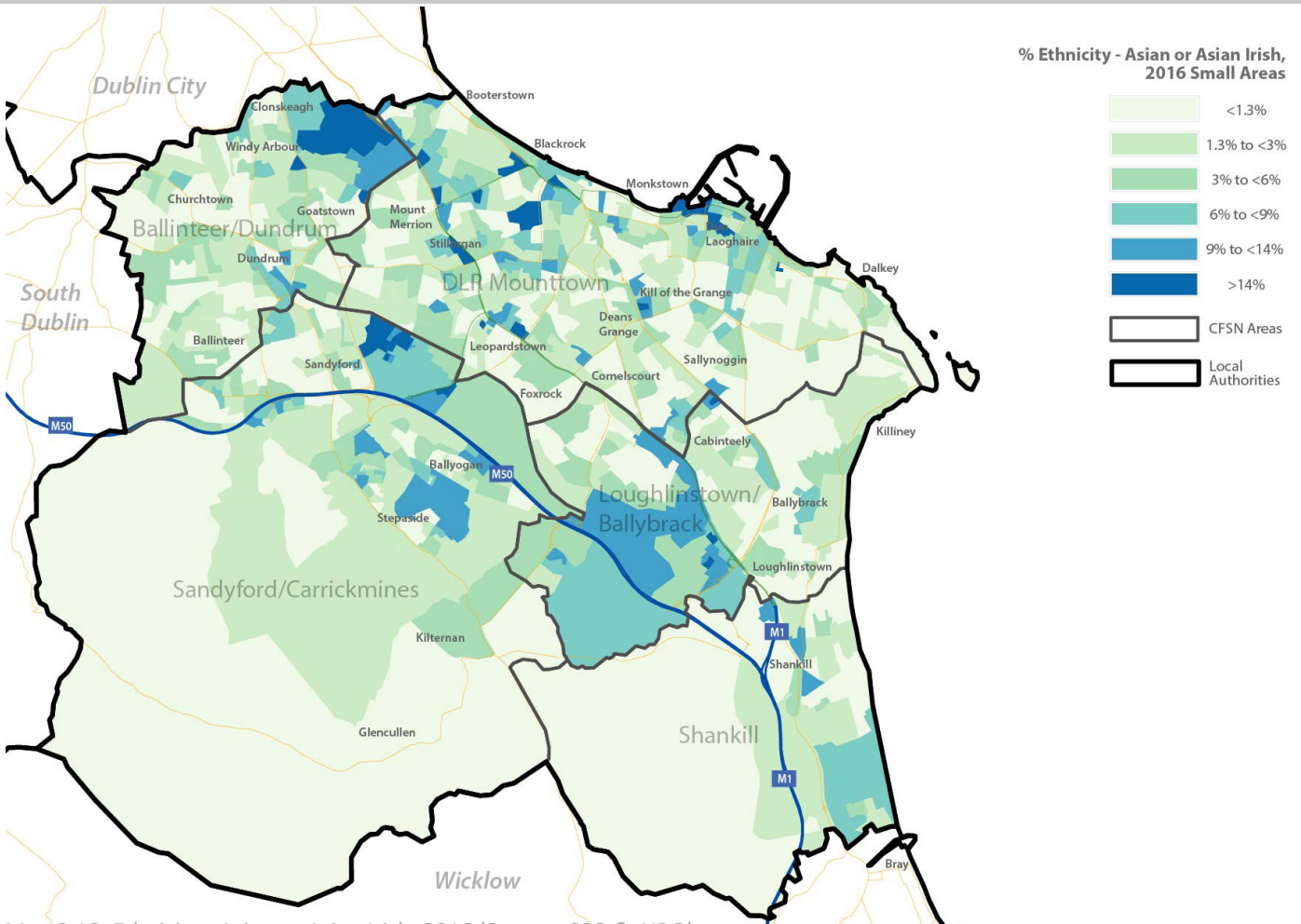
**↓** Dublin  
Lower than average

**How was DLR doing?**  
% Black or Black Irish, 2011

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

**↓** National  
Lower than average

**↓** Dublin  
Lower than average



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

**A total of 3.5%** of the population in DLR were 'Asian or Asian Irish' in 2016

**DLR had the Lowest** proportion of 'Asian or Asian Irish' in the Dublin Region

**At 4.3%** the CFSN of Sandyford/Carrickmines had the highest proportion of 'Asian or Asian Irish'

- According to Census 2016, the total population classified as 'Asian or Asian Irish' residing in the DLR area was 7,571. This represented 3.5% of the total population in DLR. This proportion was greater than the State average of 2.1% and higher than the Eastern and Midlands average of 2.9% and below the Dublin regional average of 3.8%.
- DLR had the fourth highest proportion of population classified as 'Asian or Asian Irish' in the State. South Dublin recorded the highest at 4.1% and Wexford the lowest at 0.7%. Of the four Dublin LAs, DLR had the lowest proportion of population classified as 'Asian or Asian Irish'. The highest being in South Dublin (4.1%) and the second highest in Fingal (3.9%). The second lowest proportion was in Dublin City at 3.6%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of population classified as 'Asian or Asian Irish' across the CFSNs. The Sandyford/Carrickmines CFSN had the highest proportion by far with 4.3% or 1,470. This was considerably higher relative to the other CFSNs; DLR Mounttown (3.5% or 3,225), Ballinteer/Dundrum (3.4% or 1,603), Loughlinstown/Ballybrack (3.0% or 896) and Shankill (2.6% or 377).
- The map above details the distribution of the population classified as 'Asian or Asian Irish' at SA level throughout DLR. High rates are recorded in areas such as UCD, Sandyford Industrial Estate and Dún Laoghaire. Areas with the highest rates of over 20% include Roebuck Road, Central Park in Leopardstown and Tullyvale.

Indicator 2.18: Ethnicity Asian or Asian Irish, 2016

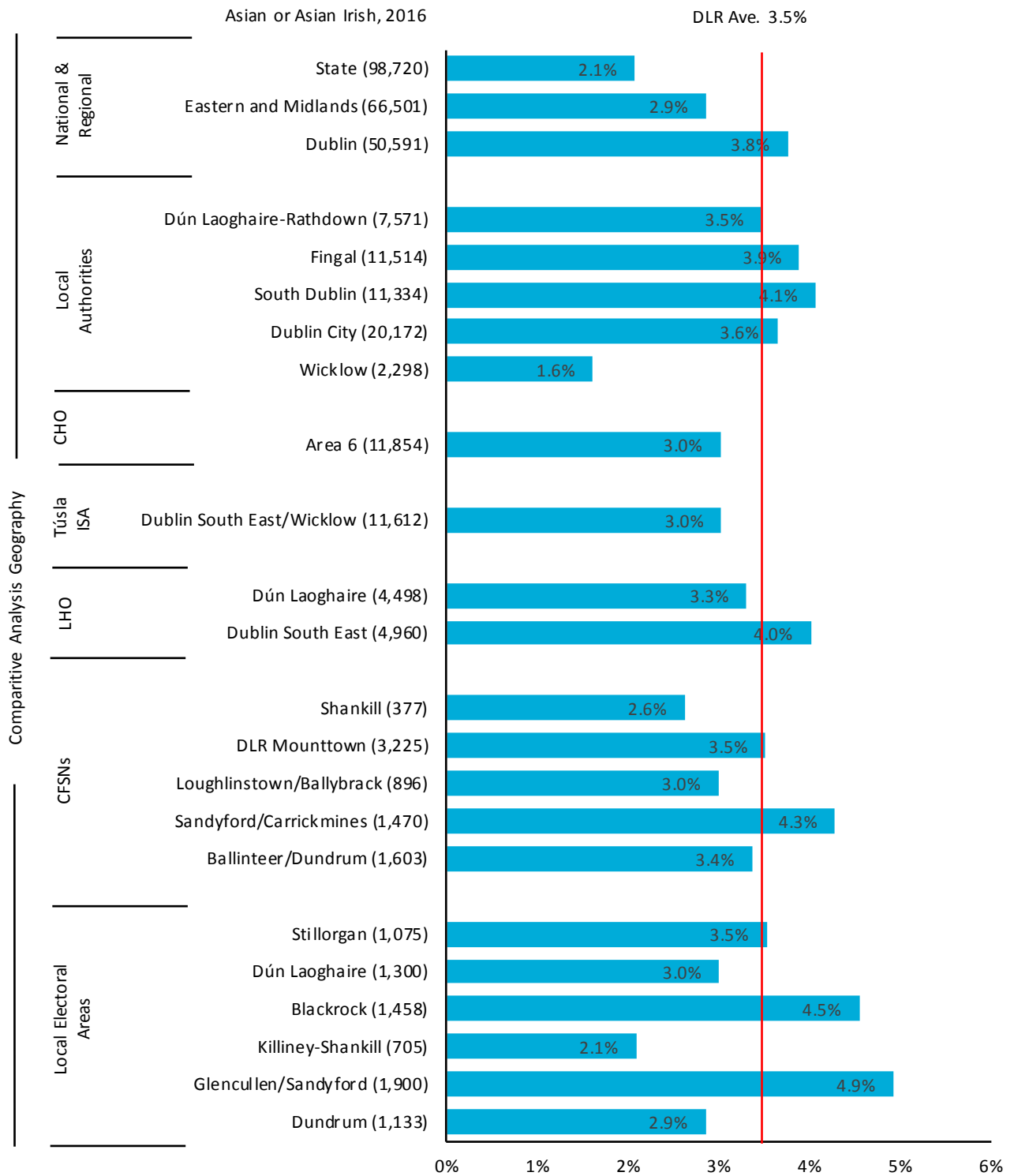


Figure 2.18: Ethnicity Asian or Asian Irish, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is DLR doing?  
Asian or Asian Irish, 2016



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

How is DLR doing?  
% Asian or Asian Irish, 2016



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



**National**  
Higher than average



**Dublin**  
Lower than average

How was DLR doing?  
% Asian or Asian Irish, 2011



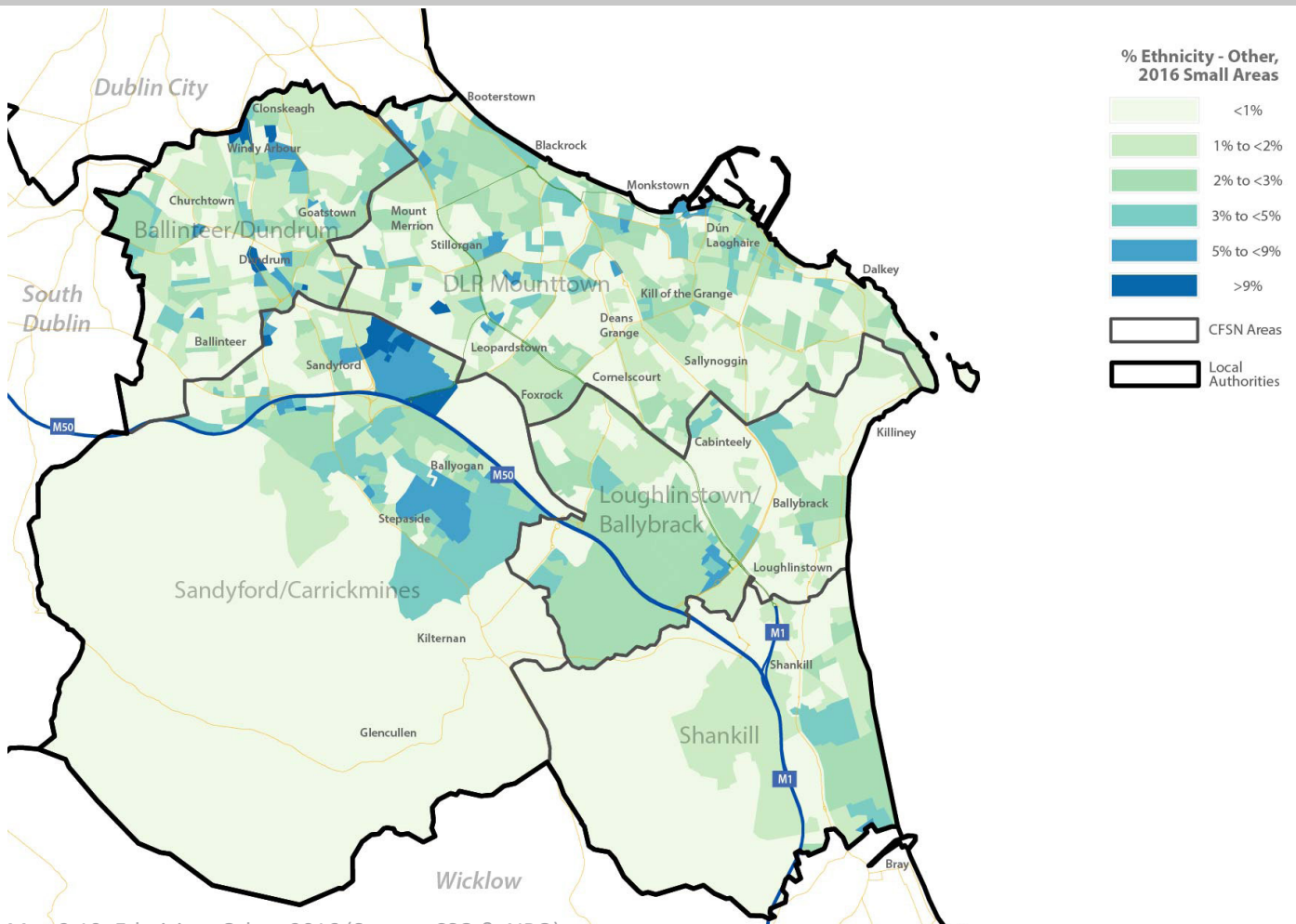
**Local Authority**  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest



**National**  
Higher than average



**Dublin**  
Lower than average



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

A total of **2%** of the population in DLR were 'Other' in 2016

DLR had the **Second Lowest** proportion of 'Other' in the Dublin Region

At **3.2%** the CFSN of Sandyford/Carrickmines had the highest proportion of 'Other'

- According to Census 2016, the total population classified as 'Other' residing in the DLR area was 4,341. 'Other' is classified as persons who are not of 'White', 'Asian or Asian Irish' and 'Black or Black Irish' origins. This represented 2% of the total population in DLR. This proportion was higher than the State average of 1.5%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 1.8% and below the Dublin regional average of 2.2%.
- DLR had the fourth highest proportion of population classified as 'Other' in the State. The highest was recorded in Dublin City at 2.6% and Monaghan the lowest at 0.8%. Of the four Dublin LAs, DLR had the third lowest proportion of 'Other' at 2.0%. The highest being in Dublin City (2.6%), followed by Fingal (2.2%), while South Dublin recorded the lowest at 1.9%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of population classified as 'Other' across the CFSNs. The proportion of population classified as 'Other' was significantly higher in the Sandyford/Carrickmines (3.2% or 1,113) CFSN relative to the others CFSNs; Balinteer/Dundrum (2.1% or 1,009), DLR Mounttown (1.7% or 1,557), Loughlinstown/Ballybrack (1.5% or 448) and Shankill (1.5% or 214).
- The map above details the distribution of population classified as 'Other' at SA level throughout DLR. Areas within DLR with the highest rates are notably inside of the M50. SAs with the highest proportions of over 10% were on the Dundrum Road, in Dundrum and Blackthorn Drive.



Indicator 2.19: Ethnicity Other, 2016

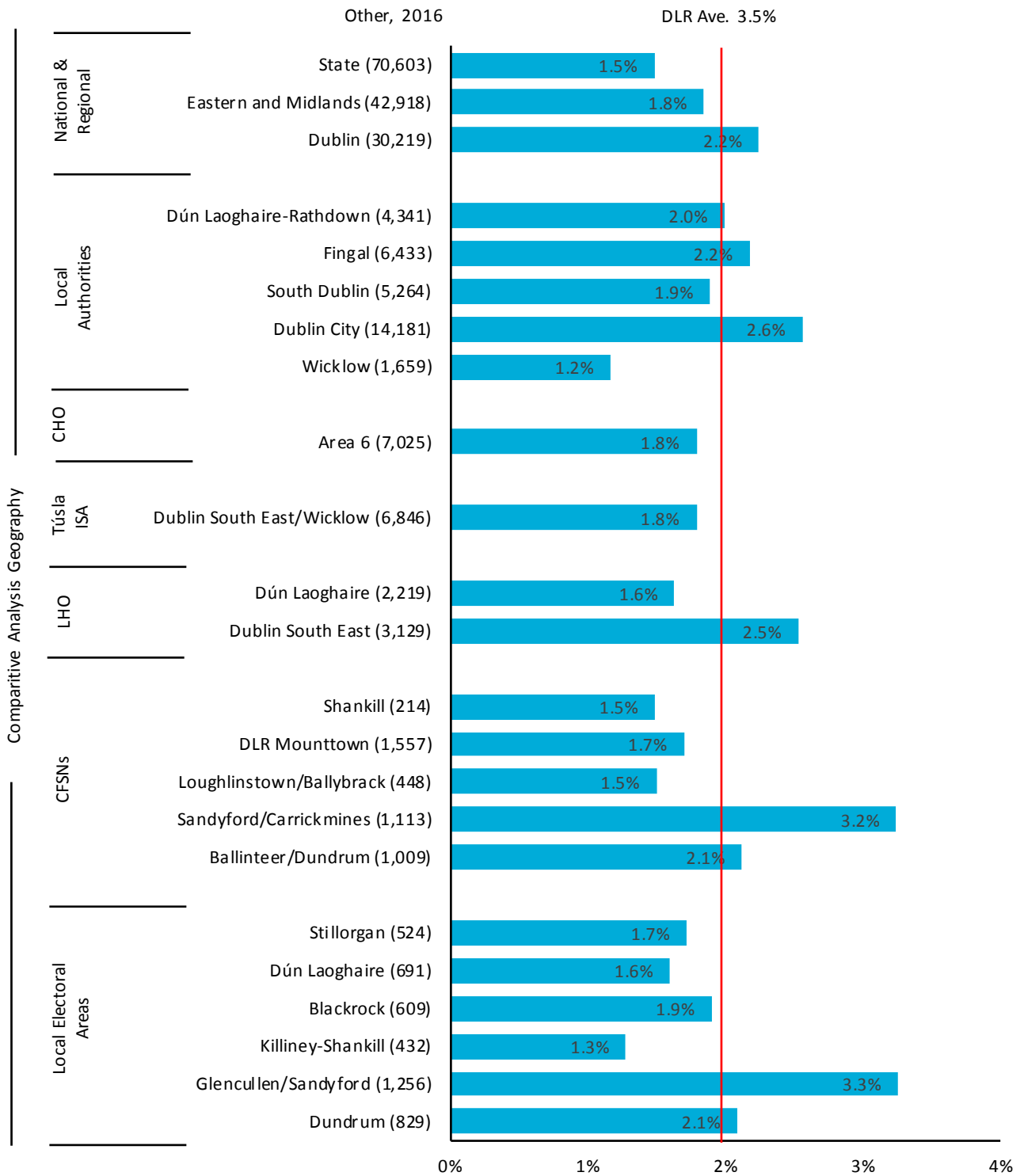


Figure 2.19: Ethnicity Other, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is DLR doing?  
Ethnicity Other, 2016

5/31 Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How is DLR doing?  
% Ethnicity Other, 2016

4/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

↑ National Higher than average

↓ Dublin Lower than average

How was DLR doing?  
% Ethnicity Other, 2011

5/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

↑ National Higher than average

↓ Dublin Lower than average

### **3. Health**



Indicator 3.1: Average Age of First Time Mothers, 2016

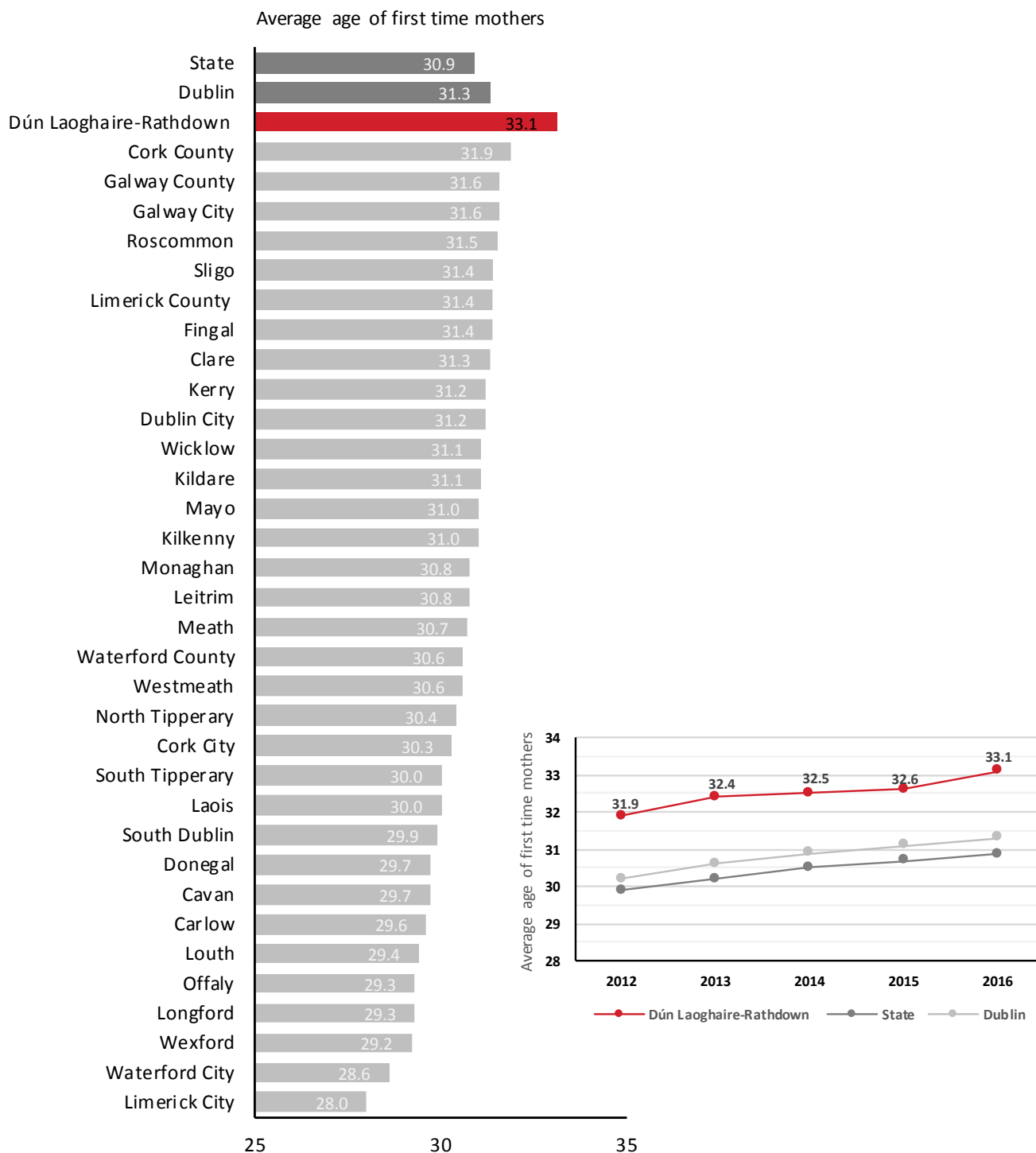


Figure 3.1: Average age of first time mothers, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

- According to the CSO Vital Statistics (2016), the average age of first time mothers in DLR was 33.1 years. This is more than two years above the State average of 30.9 years and is higher than the Dublin regional average of 31.3 years.
- Relative to all other local authorities, DLR had the oldest first-time mothers in the country in 2016. At 31.9 years, Cork County recorded the second oldest first time mothers and Limerick City recorded the youngest first time mothers at 28 years.
- Since 2012, the average age of first time mothers in DLR has increased from 31.9 to 33.1 years. This trend in older first time mothers is also evident for both the Dublin Region and the State. Overall, the average age of first time mothers in DLR has been consistently older than that of the State and the Dublin Region.

Indicator 3.2: Mothers aged 10 to 17, 2016

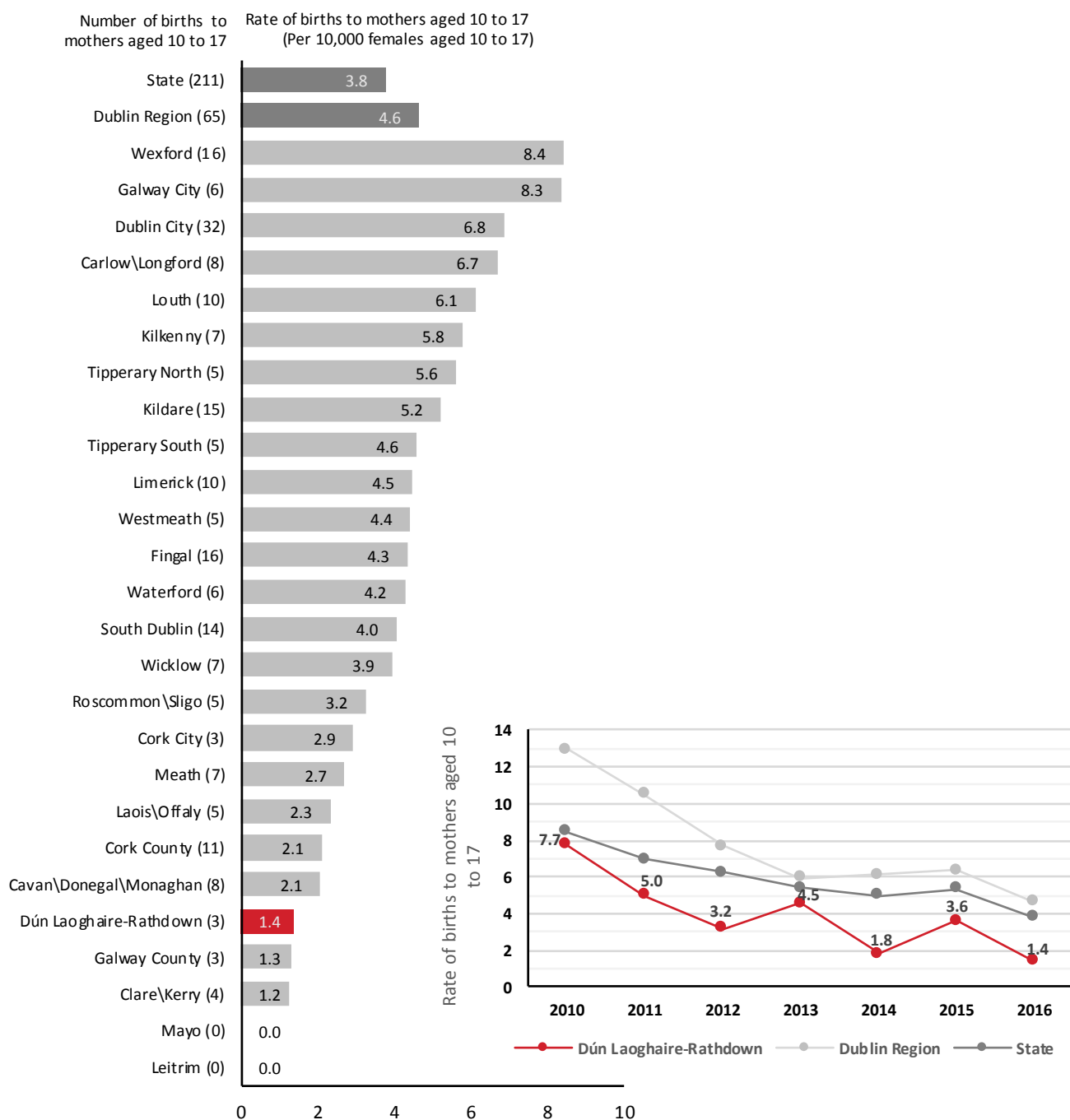


Figure 3.2: Mothers aged 10 to 17 years, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

- The data concerns the number of registered births to mothers aged 10 to 17 years between 2010 and 2016. Due to the sensitive nature of this dataset, and in order to ensure confidentiality, the Vital Statistics team at the CSO have amalgamated a number of counties where less than three registrations were recorded.
- According to the CSO Vital Statistics, there were 3 registered births to mothers aged 10 to 17 years in DLR in 2016. Based on the population of females aged 10 to 17, the rate of births to mothers aged 10 to 17 in DLR was 1.4 per 10,000. Relative to other areas this was one of the lowest rates in the State with only, Galway County (1.3) and the amalgamated areas of Clare & Kerry (1.2) having lower scores. In contrast Wexford had the highest rate of 8.4.
- The time series shows that in the six-year period, the DLR rate decreased from 7.7 in 2010 to 1.4 in 2016. A more modest decrease recorded at the State level where rates decreased from 8.4 to 3.8 registered births per 10,000 mothers aged 10 to < 17 years. In contrast, a significant decrease was seen at the Dublin regional level from 13.0 in 2010 to 4.6 in 2016.

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

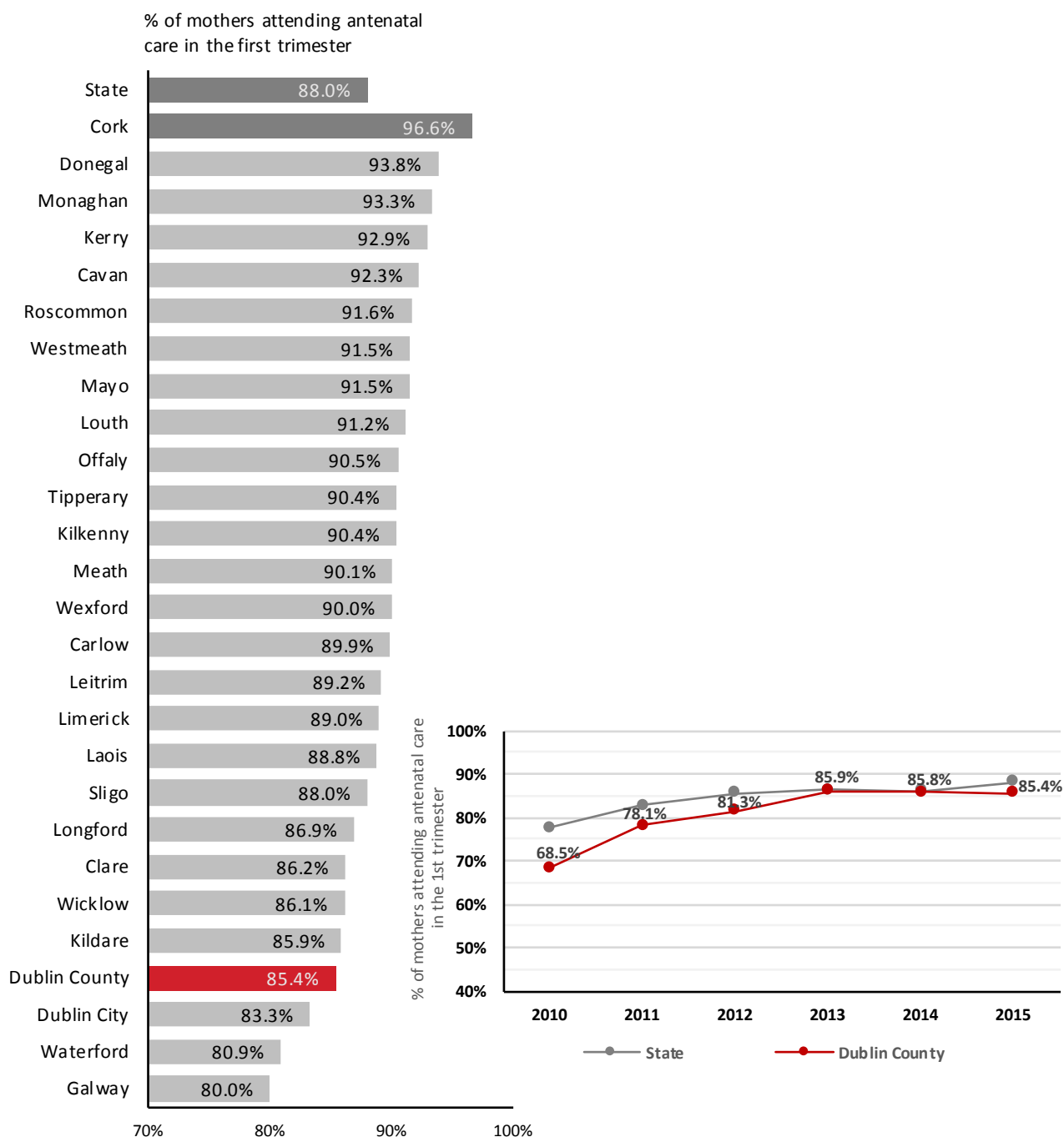


Figure 3.3: Mothers attending antenatal care in their first trimester, 2015 (Source: Perinatal Statistics & AIRO)

- The National Perinatal Reporting System (NPRS) measures the proportion of pregnant women attending for antenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy. The NPRS do advise caution when interpreting this data as the timing of first contact with health professionals may reflect the date of the first hospital visit even though first contact may have occurred at a GPs visit. Data published by the NPRS is at county level (but also includes Dublin City) and is based on the county of residence of the mother. As such, there is no specific data available for DLR on its own.
- According to the latest NPRS data (2015), 85.4% of expectant mothers residing in Dublin County attended antenatal care in the first trimester. This was lower than the State average of 88% and the fourth lowest rate of all counties. Cork had by far the highest rate at 96.6% with the lowest rate recorded in Galway at 80%.
- Since 2010, there has been a gradual increase in the percentage of mothers attending antenatal care in the first trimester in both the State and Dublin County. The rate in Dublin County has increased from 68.5% in 2010 to 85.4% in 2015 and is now broadly in line with the overall State average.

Indicator 3.4: Domiciliary Births, 2014

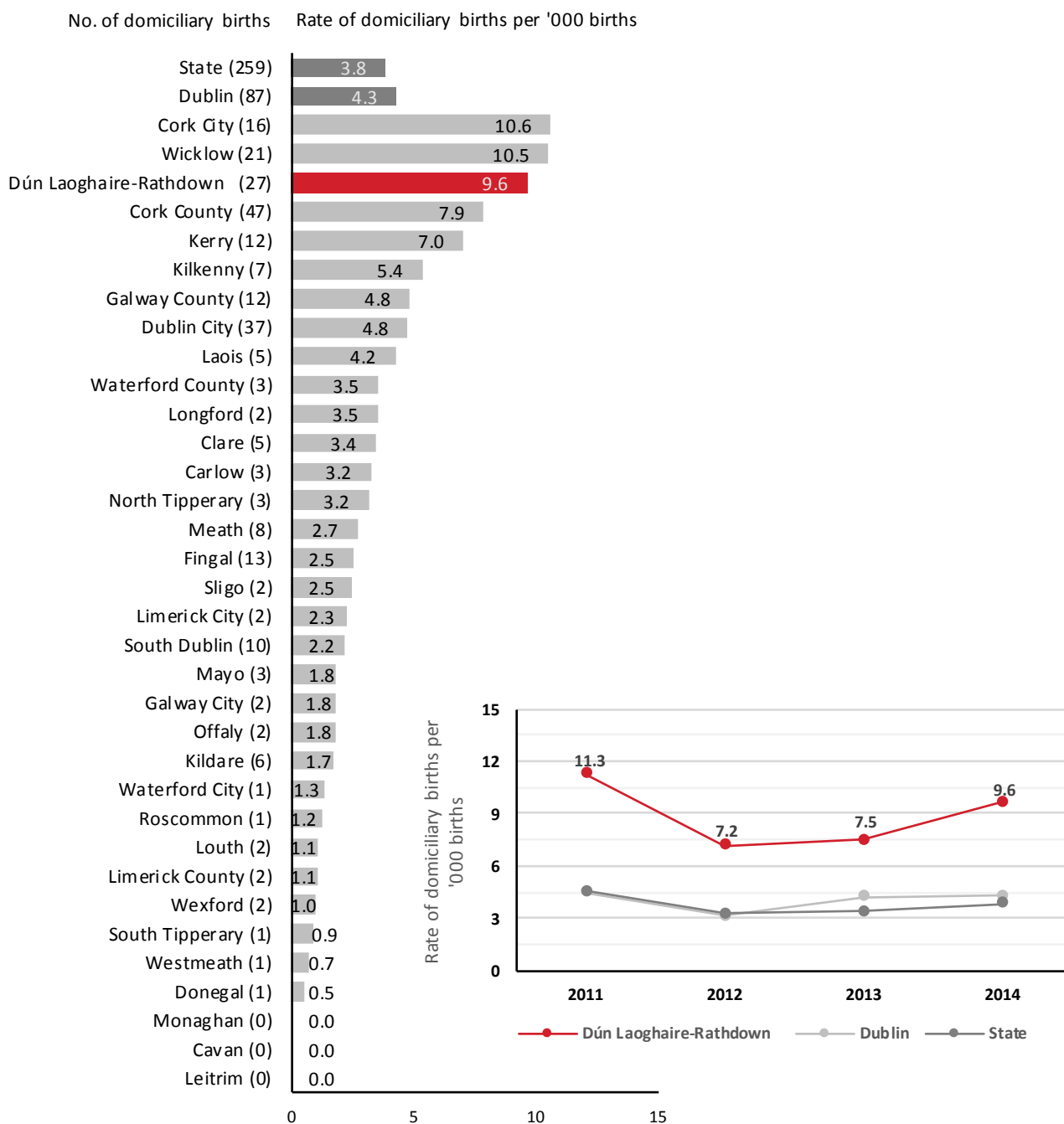


Figure 3.4: Domiciliary births, 2014 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

- The CSO defines domiciliary births as registered births that take place outside of hospitals and includes homebirths. According to the latest CSO Vital Statistics Annual Report (2014), there were 27 domiciliary births recorded in DLR in that year. This equates to a rate of 9.6 per 1,000 births. This rate was more than double that of both the State (3.9) and the Dublin regional average (4.3).
- Relative to all other local authorities, DLR had the third highest rate of domiciliary births in 2014 with Cork City recording the highest rate at 10.6 per 1,000 births. Monaghan, Cavan and Leitrim all recorded no domiciliary births in 2014.
- There has been some fluctuation in the rates of domiciliary births in recent years in DLR with rates ranging from 11.3 per 1,000 births in 2011 to 9.6 in 2014. Despite such variations, the domiciliary birth rate in DLR has consistently remained at more than double the State and Dublin regional average.

Indicator 3.5: Infant Mortality Statistics, 2016

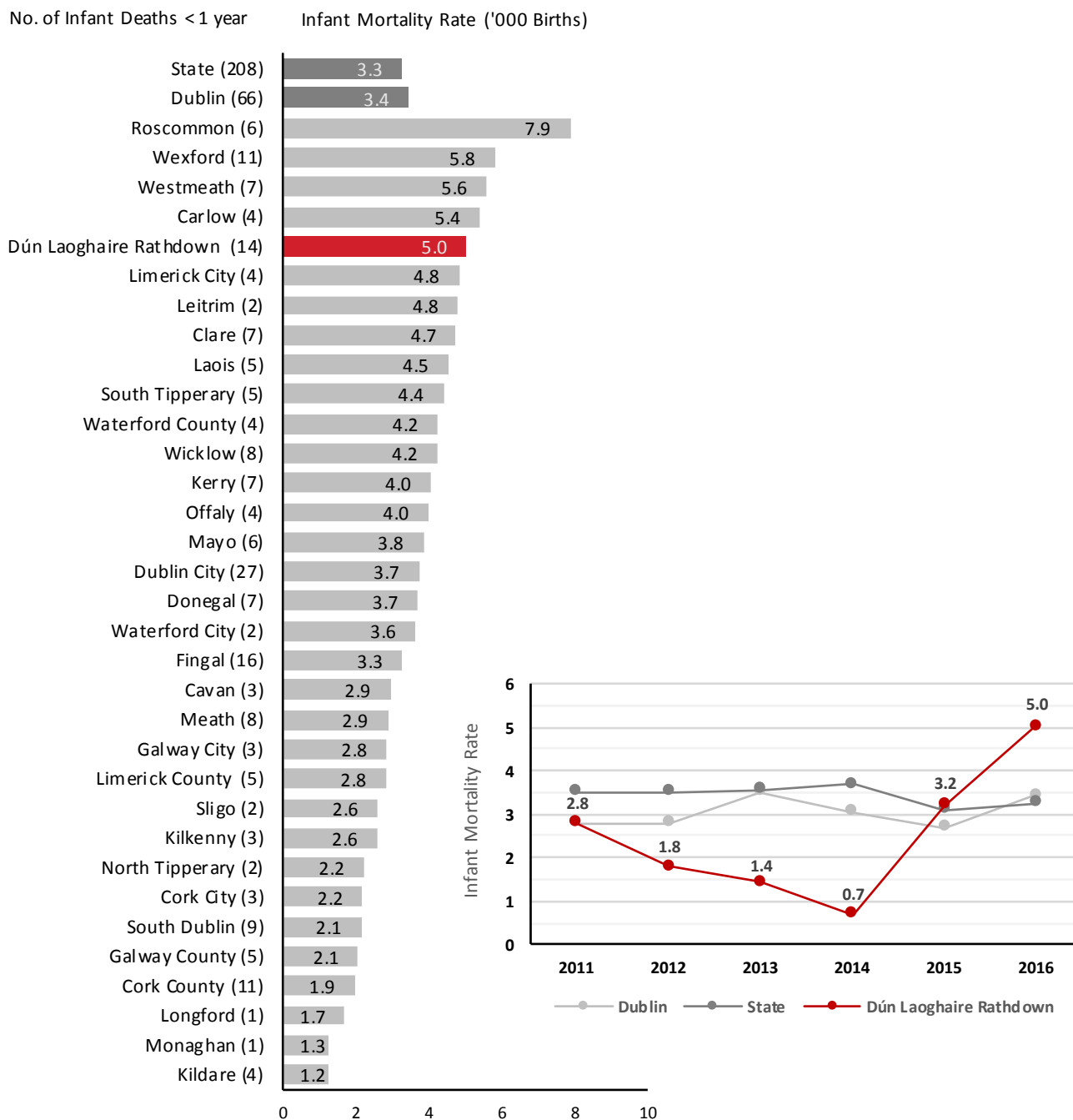


Figure 3.5: Infant Mortality Rate, 2016 (Source: CSO Vital Statistics & AIRO)

- According to the CSO, an infant death is defined as the death of an infant aged less than one year. The infant mortality rate is calculated as the number of infant deaths per 1,000 births. In 2016, 14 infant deaths occurred in DLR and represents an infant mortality rate of 5 per 1,000 births. This rate was higher than the State average of 3.3 and the Dublin regional average of 3.4.
- Relative to other local authorities in 2016, DLR had the fifth highest infant mortality rate in the country. Roscommon had the highest rate at 7.9 and Kildare had the lowest infant mortality rate at 1.2 per 1,000 births.
- Both the State and Dublin infant mortality rates have remained stable between 2011 and 2016. A noticeable increase in the recorded rate in DLR can be seen between 2014 (0.7) and 2016 (5). This variation is due to the number of occurrences in 2014 being extremely low (2) and the number in 2016 being unusually high (14). According to the National Paediatric Mortality Register, geographical location is not related to variances in the infant mortality rate.



Indicator 3.6: Neonatal Mortality Statistics, 2016

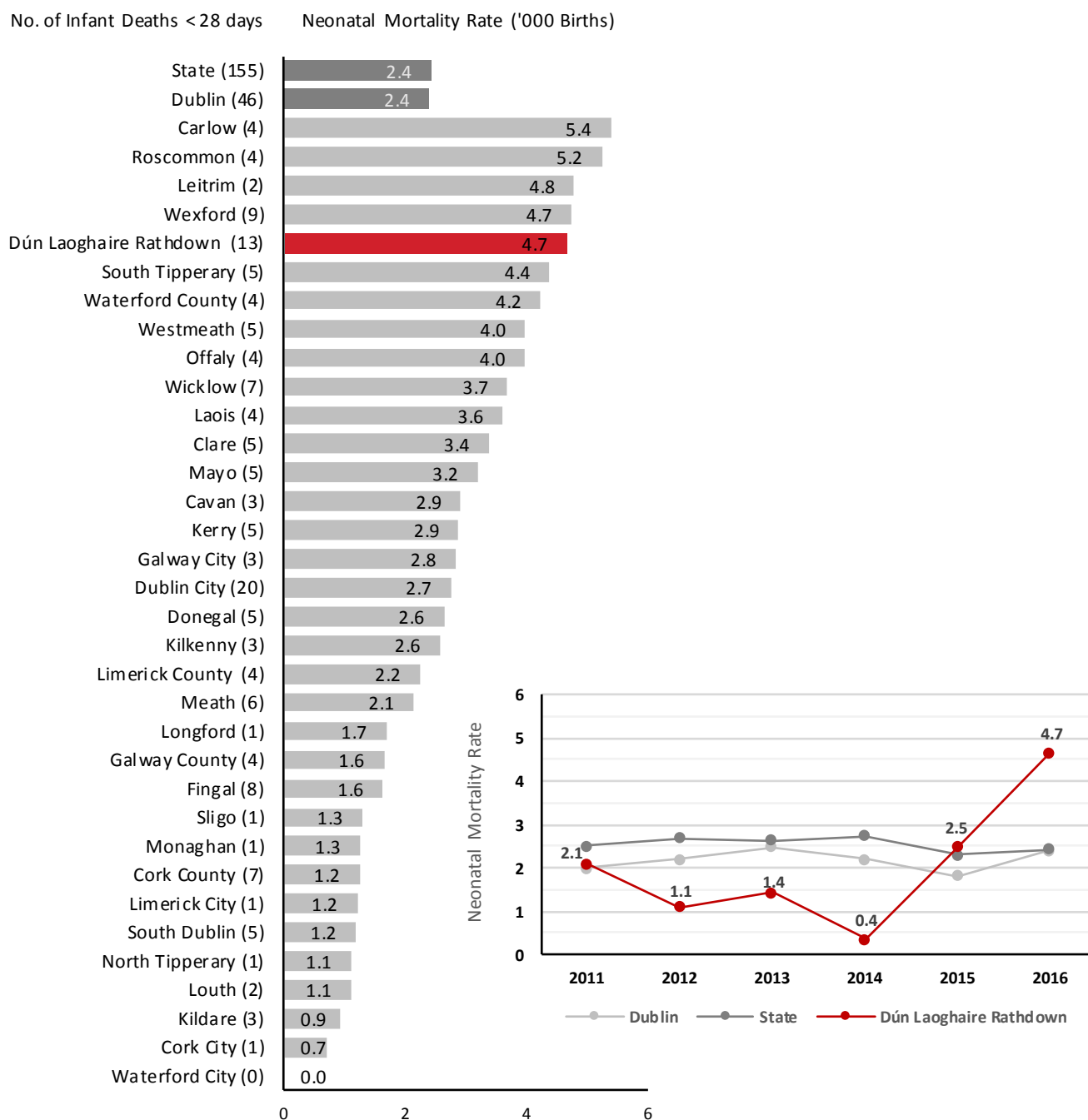


Figure 3.6: Neonatal Mortality Rate, 2016 (Source: CSO Vital Statistics & AIRO)

- According to the CSO, a neonatal death is defined as the death of an infant aged less than 28 days. The neonatal mortality rate is calculated as the number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 births. In 2016, 13 neonatal deaths occurred in DLR and equates to a neonatal mortality rate of 4.7 per 1,000 births. This rate was higher than the State average of 2.4 and the Dublin regional average of 2.4 neonatal deaths per 1,000 births.
- Relative to other local authorities in 2016, DLR had the fifth highest neonatal mortality rate in the country. Carlow had the highest neonatal mortality rate at 5.4 and Waterford City had the lowest rate with no recorded neonatal deaths during that year.
- In line with the infant death mortality rate, the neonatal mortality rate in DLR has witnessed an increase over recent years, increasing from 0.4 in 2014 to 4.7 in 2016. This is as a result of the low number of occurrences in 2014 (1) and the number of occurrences in 2016 being unusually high (13). According to the National Paediatric Mortality Register, geographical location is not related to variances in the neonatal mortality rate.

Indicator 3.7: Low Birth Weight, 2015

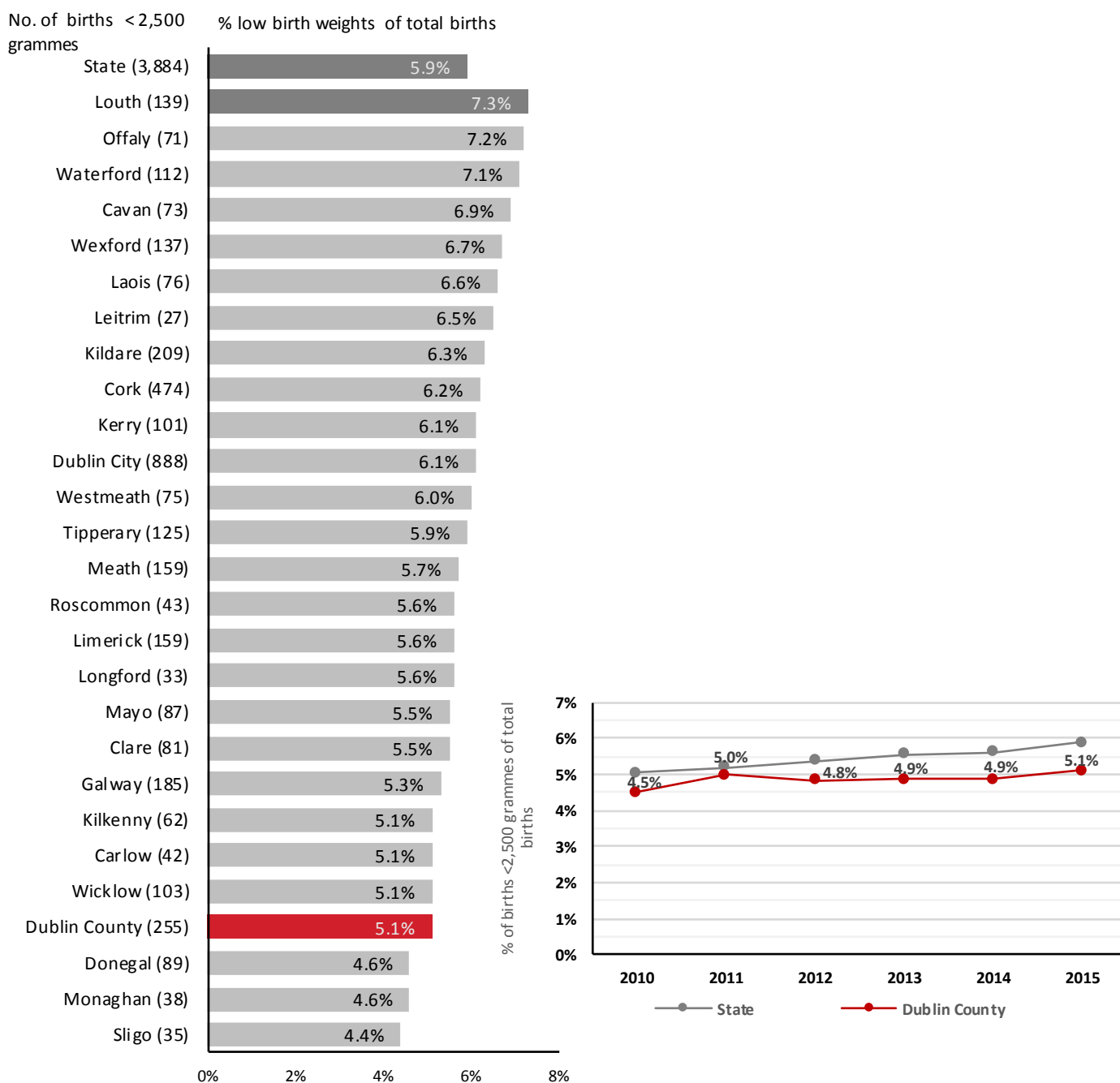


Figure 3.7: Low birth weight, 2015 (Source: Perinatal Statistics & AIRO)

- The National Perinatal Reporting System (NPRS) defines a low birth weight as infants born weighing less than 2,500 grams at birth. Data published by the NPRS is available at county level only (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 DLR on its own.
- In 2015, there were 255 infants born in Dublin County weighing less than 2,500 grams. This figure represented 5.1% of the total births in 2015. This proportion was lower than the State average of 5.9%. Dublin County had the fourth lowest rate of low birth weights in the country. Highest rates were recorded in Louth (7.3%), Offaly (7.2%) and Waterford (7.1%) with the lowest in Sligo (4.4%).
- Since 2010, there has been little variation in the proportion of infants born with a low birth weight at both the State and Dublin County level. Rates in Dublin County have increased marginally from 4.5% in 2010 to 5.1% in 2015 and the rate in Dublin County has remained consistently lower than the State average.

Indicator 3.8: Breastfeeding, 2015

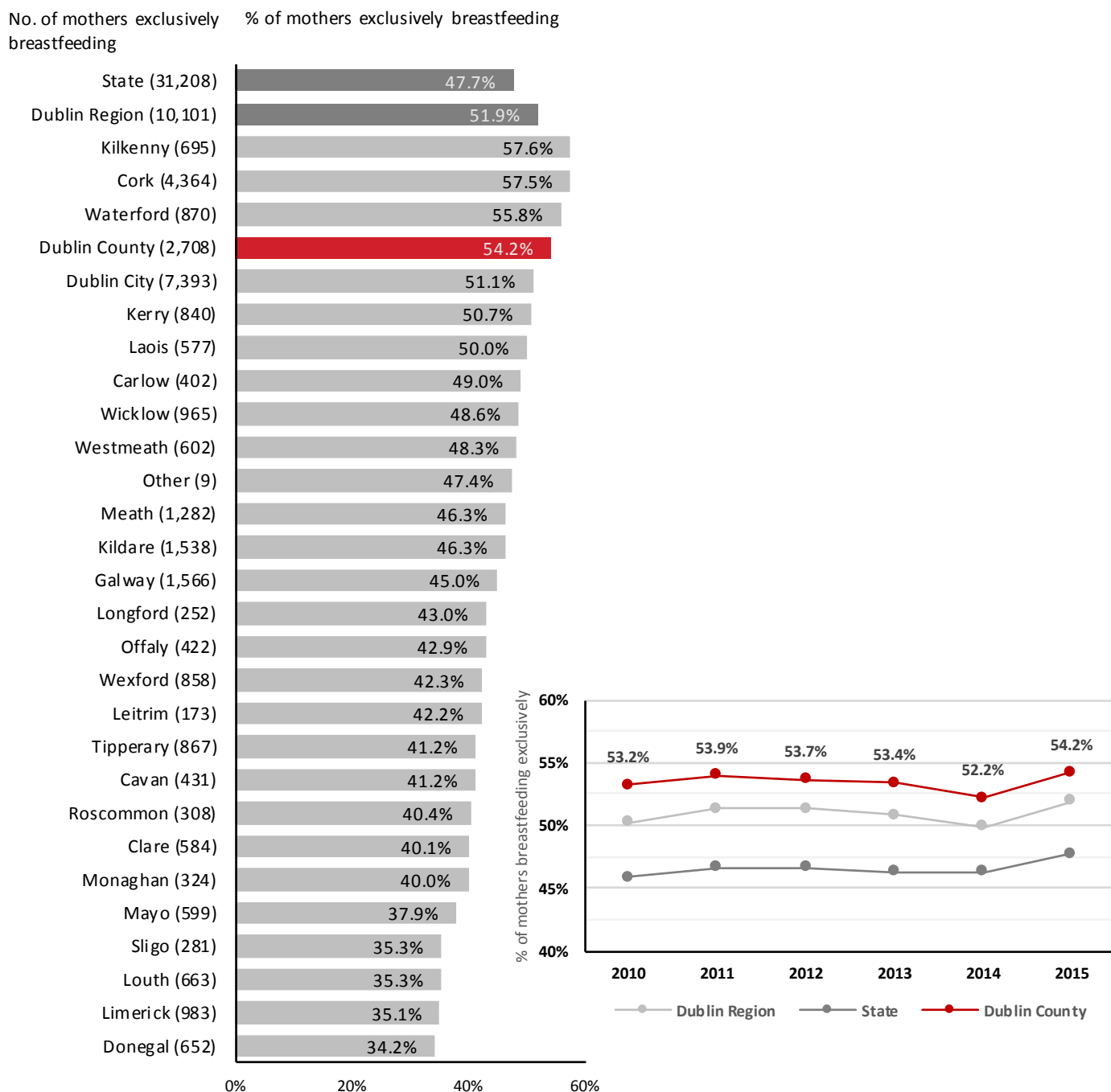


Figure 3.8: Mothers breastfeeding exclusively on discharge from hospital, 2015 (Source: Perinatal Statistics & AIRO)

- The NPRS defines mothers who are ‘exclusively breastfeeding’ as mothers that are only breastfeeding and not using artificial feeding on discharge from hospital. Data published by the Perinatal Statistics is available at county level only (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 DLR on its own.
- In 2015, there were 2,708 mothers from Dublin County who ‘exclusively breastfed’ on discharge from hospital. This figure represents 54.2% of all discharged mothers in that year and is higher than the State average of 47.7%. As of 2015, Dublin County had the fourth highest rate of exclusive breastfeeding on discharge from hospital in the State. The highest rates were recorded in Kilkenny (57.6%) and Cork (57.5%) with the lowest recorded in Limerick (35.1%) and Donegal (34.2%).
- Since 2010, there has been little variation in the proportion of mothers who ‘exclusively breastfed’ on discharge from hospital that reside in Dublin County. Between 2010 and 2015, the proportion of mothers breastfeeding on discharge from hospital residing in Dublin County has been consistently higher than the State and Dublin regional averages.

Indicator 3.9: Public Health Nurse Visits, 2016

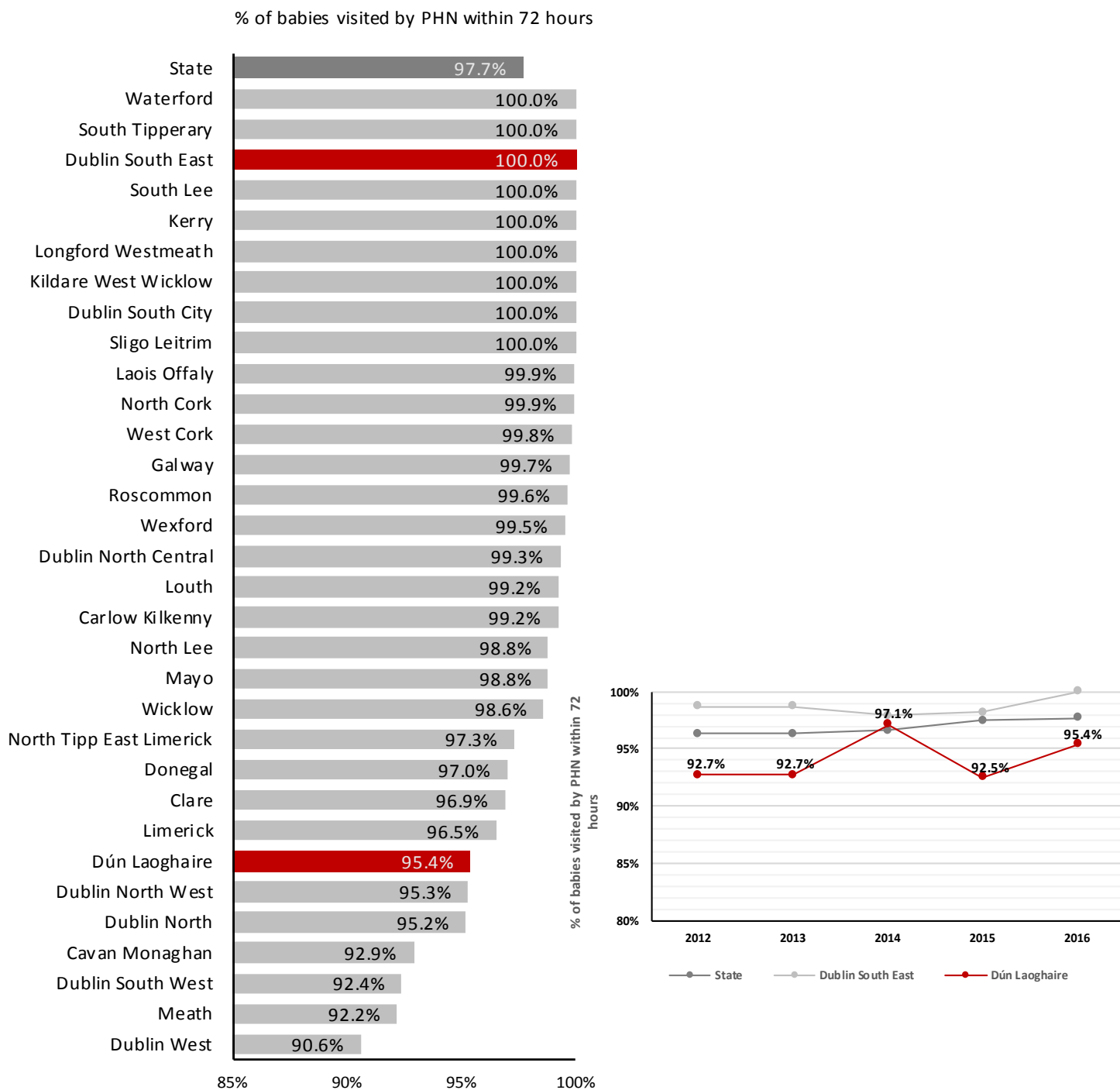


Figure 3.9: Public health nurse visits, 2016 (Source: Out-turn of Quarterly Performance Indicator Returns & AIRO)

- The HSE Performance Indicators records the number of babies that are visited by a public health nurse within 72 hours of being discharged from hospital. This data is recorded by Local Health Office (LHO) of which two LHOs fall in the DLR CYPSC area; Dublin South East and Dún Laoghaire.
- In 2015, 100% of babies in Dublin South East were visited within 72 hours of being discharged from hospital and 95.4% in Dún Laoghaire. Relative to the other LHOs, the Dublin South East LHO recorded the third highest proportion of babies visited in the first 72 hours and was above the State average of 97.7%. In comparison, the Dún Laoghaire LHO recorded the seventh lowest proportion which was below the State average.
- Between 2012 and 2016, the rate of babies visited by PHNs is consistently high in the Dublin South East LHO when compared with the Dún Laoghaire LHO where rates have been below the State average except in 2014.

Indicator 3.10: Breastfeeding at Public Health Nurse Visits, 2017

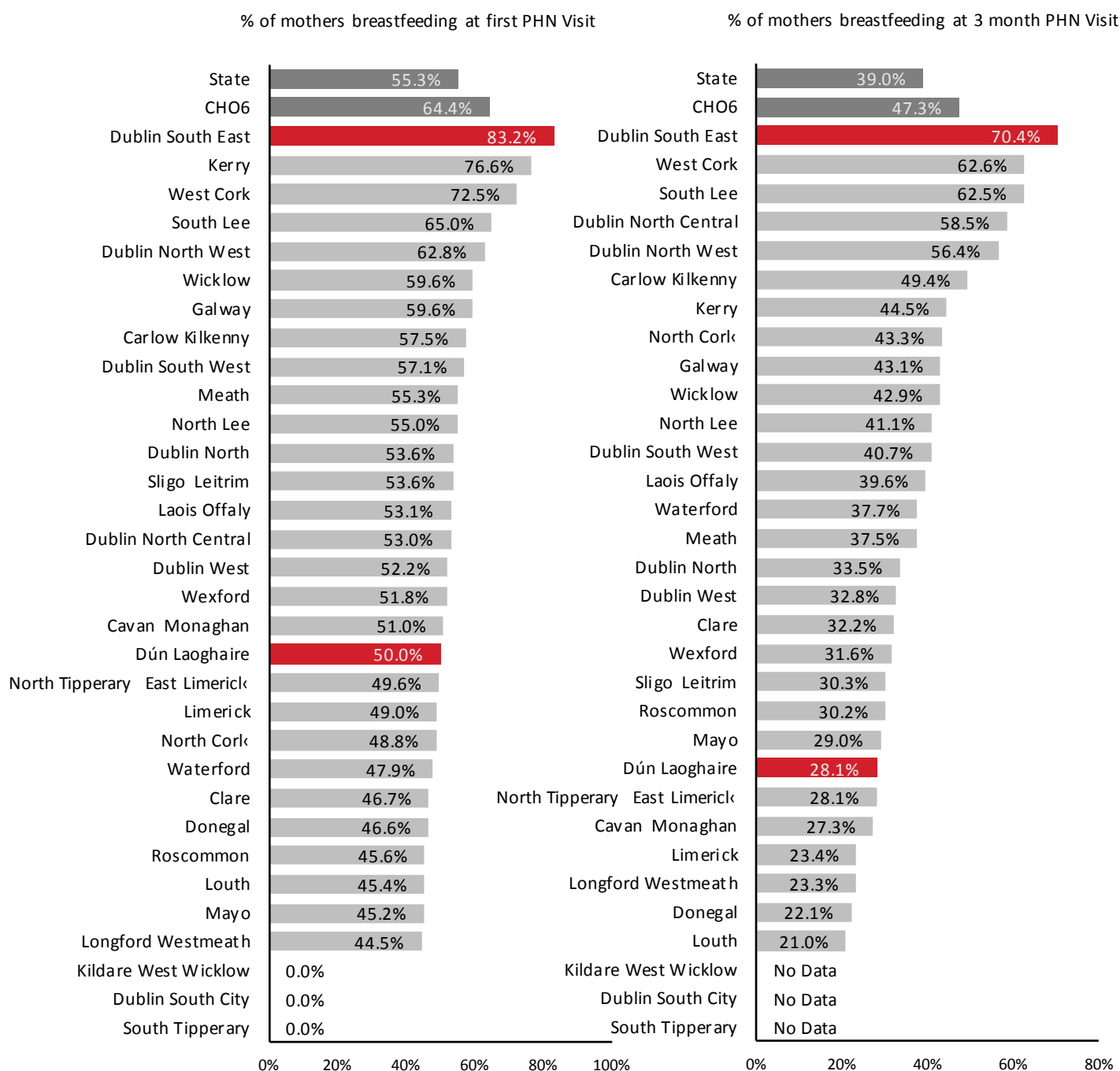


Figure 3.10: Breastfeeding at Public health nurse visits, June 2017 (Source: Office of the National Director Primary Care, 2017)

- The HSE Performance Indicators records the proportion of mothers that are breastfeeding at the first public health nurse visit and again at the three month public health nurse visit. This data is recorded by Local Health Office (LHO) of which two LHOs fall in the DLR CYPSC area; Dublin South East and Dún Laoghaire.
- In June 2017, 83.2% in the Dublin South East LHO of mothers visited by the public health nurse for the first time were reported to be breastfeeding exclusively. Relative to the other 29 LHOs (no data was provided for three LHOs) this was the highest proportion recorded in the State. Only 50% of mothers in the Dún Laoghaire LHO were recorded as breastfeeding exclusively and was the eleventh lowest in the State.
- In June 2017, 70.4% in the Dublin South East LHO of mothers at their three month public health nurse visit were reported to be breastfeeding exclusively. Relative to the other 29 LHOs (no data was provided for three LHOs) this was the highest proportion recorded in the State. Only 28.1% of mothers in the Dún Laoghaire LHO were recorded as breastfeeding exclusively and was the seventh lowest in the State.

Indicator 3.11: Immunisation Rates at 12 Months, 2015

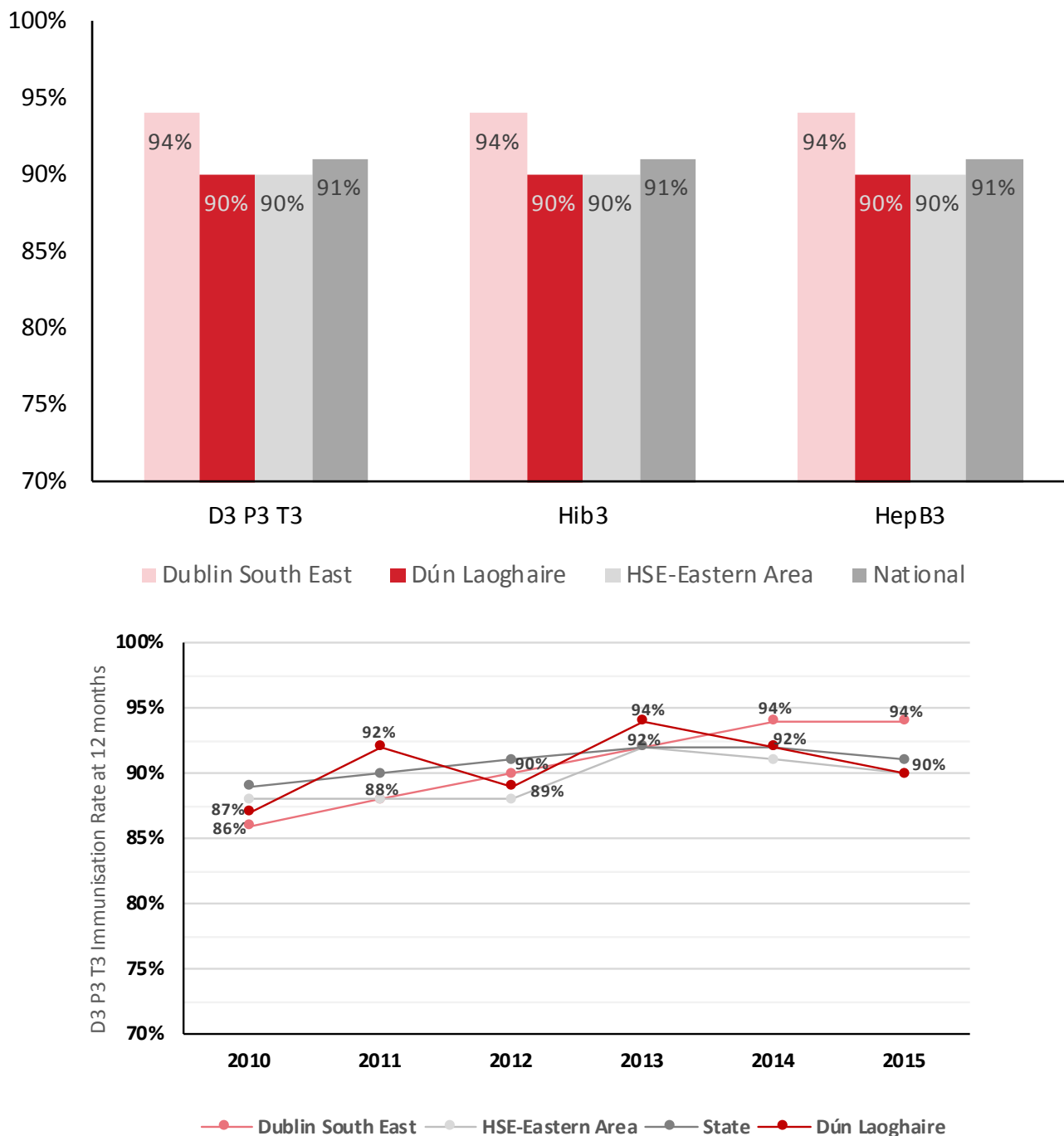


Figure 3.12: Immunisation rates at 12 months, 2015 (Source: Health Protection Surveillance Centre & AIRO)

- Immunisation rates are published by the Health Protection Surveillance Centre (HPSC) based in the HSE and are recorded by Local Health Offices (LHOs). Within the DLR CYPSC Area, immunisation data is available for the Dublin South East and Dún Laoghaire LHOs. The data illustrated in the above graphics refer to the administration of immunisation vaccines at twelve months for D3P3T3, Hib3 and HepB3. All three vaccines are administered at the same time. D3P3T3 refers to three doses of diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus, Hib3 refers to three doses of haemophilus influenza type b and HepB3 refers to three doses of vaccine against hepatitis B.
- In 2015, 94% of the children in the Dublin South East LHO had received their vaccinations at 12 months and this rate was higher than the Dún Laoghaire LHO rate of 90%. The vaccination rate in Dublin South East was also higher than the HSE Eastern Area (90%) and the State (91%) averages. In contrast, the Dún Laoghaire LHO was lower than the State average and on a par with the HSE Eastern Area.
- In general, vaccination and immunisation rates have tended to fluctuate in the Dún Laoghaire LHO in recent years. The overall trends suggests that rates are gradually increasing with the Dún Laoghaire LHO increasing from 87% in 2010 to 90% in 2015 and Dublin South East LHO showing a more consistent level of increase from 86% in 2010 to 94% in 2015.

Indicator 3.12: Immunisation Rates at 24 Months, 2015

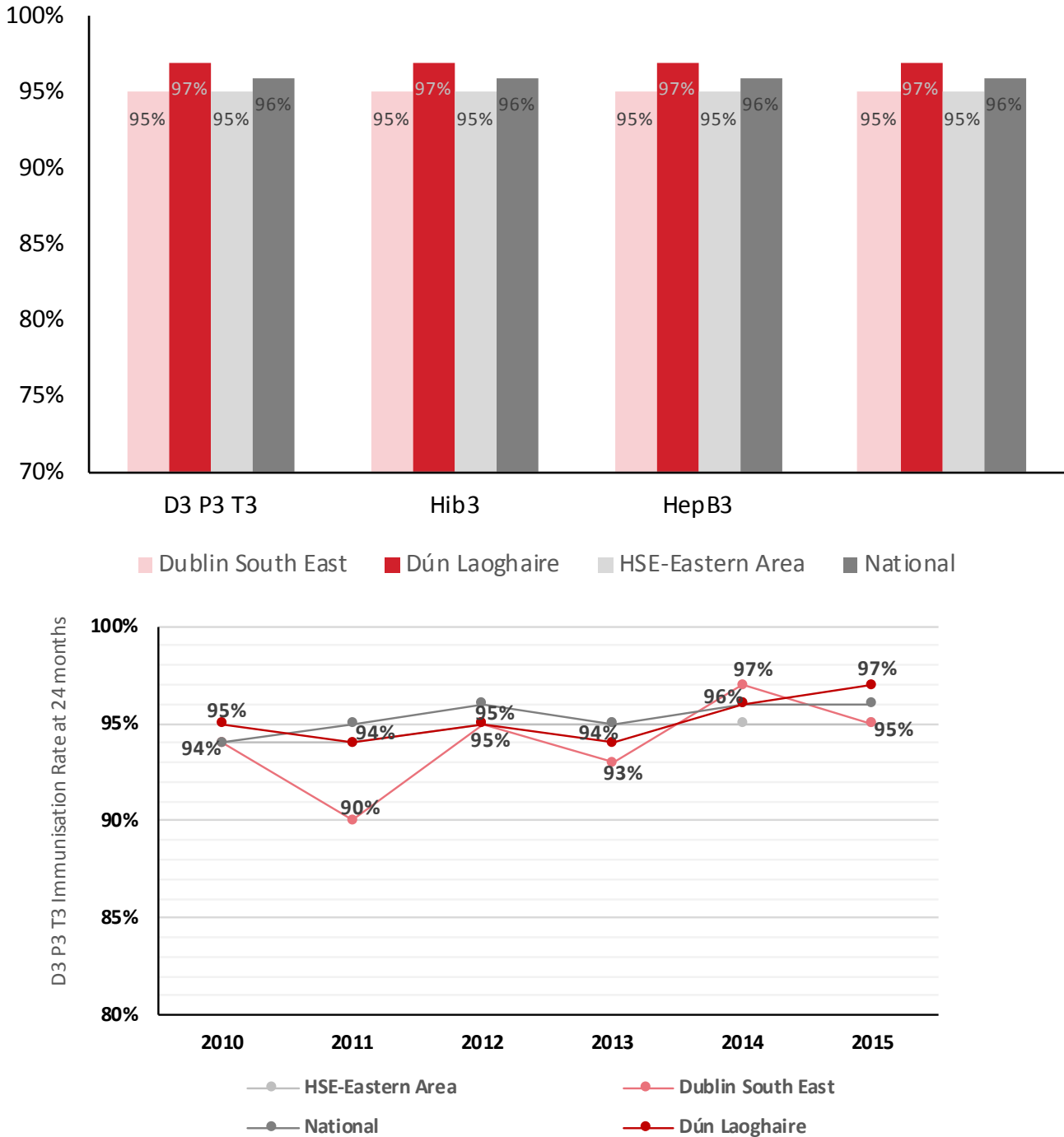
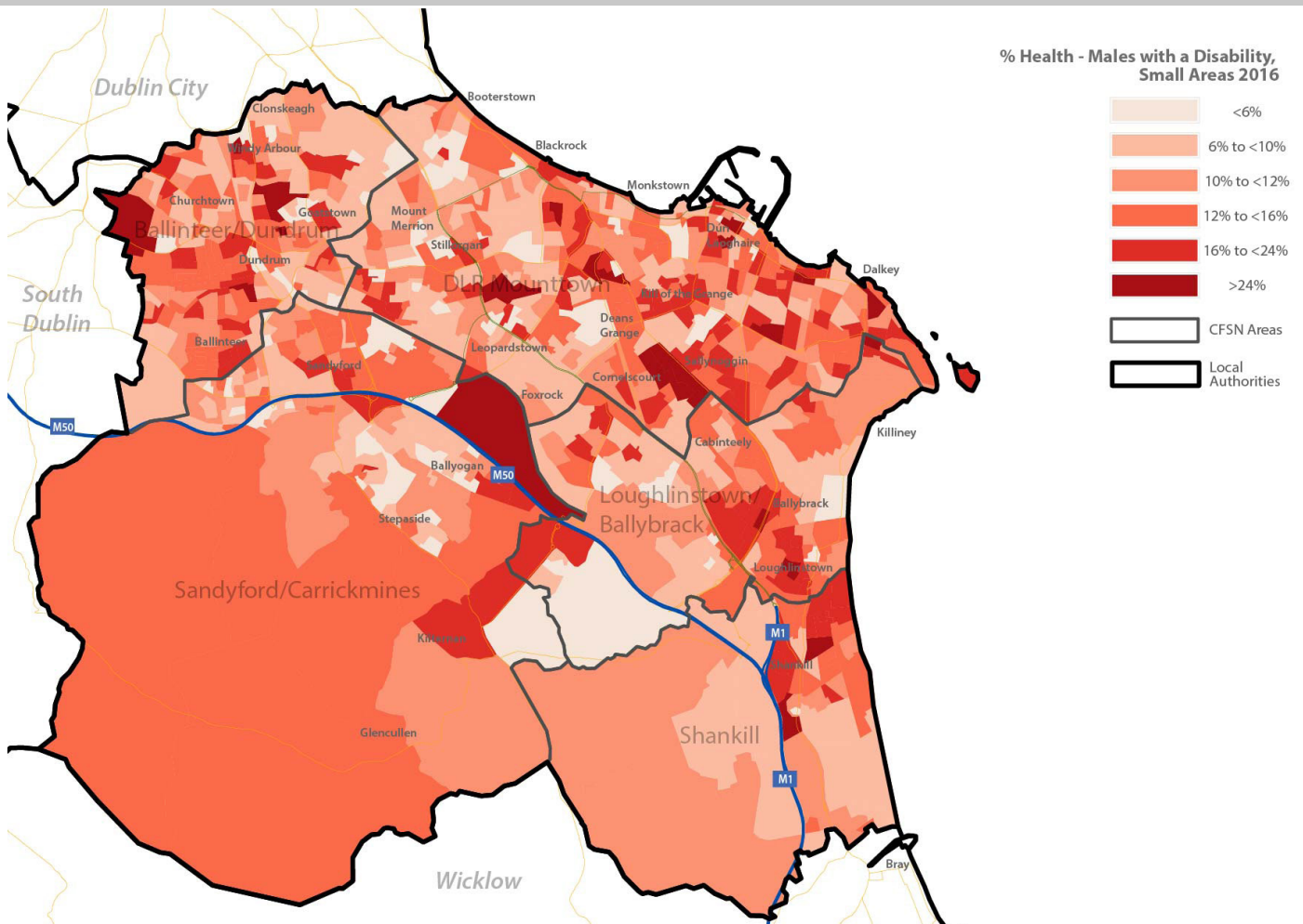


Figure 3.12: Immunisation rates at 24 months, 2015 (Source: Health Protection Surveillance Centre & AIRO)

- Immunisation rates are published by the Health Protection Surveillance Centre (HPSC) based in the HSE and are recorded by Local Health Offices (LHOs). Within the DLR CYPSC Area, immunisation data is available for the Dublin South East and Dún Laoghaire LHOs. The data illustrated in the above graphics refer to the administration of immunisation vaccines at twenty four months for D3P3T3, Hib3 and HepB3. All three vaccines are administered at the same time. D3P3T3 refers to three doses of diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus, Hib3 refers to three doses of haemophilus influenza type b and HepB3 refers to three doses of vaccine against hepatitis B.
- In 2015, 97% of the children in the Dún Laoghaire LHO had received their vaccinations at 24 months and this rate was higher than the Dublin South East LHO rate of 95%. The vaccination rate in Dún Laoghaire was also higher than the HSE Eastern Area (95%) and the State (96%) averages. In contrast, the Dublin South East LHO was lower than the State average and on a par with the HSE Eastern Area.
- In general, vaccination and immunisation rates have tended to fluctuate in the Dún Laoghaire and Dublin South East LHOs in recent years. The overall trends suggests that rates are gradually increasing with the Dún Laoghaire LHO increasing from 95% in 2010 to 97% in 2015 and Dublin South East LHO showing more fluctuation with decreases recorded in 2011, 2013 and 2015.

Indicator 3.13: Males with a disability, 2016



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

A total of **11.9%** of the male population in DLR had a disability in 2016

DLR had the **Second Lowest** proportion of males with a disability in the Dublin Region

At **12.8%** the CFSN of Shankill had the highest proportion of males with a disability

- According to Census 2016, the total males with a disability residing in DLR was 12,245. This represented 11.9% of all males. This proportion was lower than the State average of 13.2%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 12.7% and the Dublin regional average of 12.6%.
- DLR had the fourth lowest proportion of males with disability in the State. Cork City recorded the highest at 18% and Fingal the lowest at 10.4%. Of the four Dublin LAs DLR had the second lowest proportion of males with a disability. The highest being in Dublin City (13.9%), followed by South Dublin (12.8%), DLR (11.9%) and then the lowest in Fingal (10.4%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of males with a disability across the CFSNs. The CFSNs of Shankill (12.8% or 894), Loughlinstown/Ballybrack (12.6% or 1,820) and DLR Mounttown (12.3% or 5,329) all recorded similar rates. The rates were lower in the CFSN of Balinteer/Dundrum (11.9% or 2,729) and lowest in Sandyford/Carrickmines (9.8% or 1,653).
- The map above details the distribution of males with a disability at SA level throughout DLR. Areas of high proportions are distributed throughout the county in areas such as Nutgrove, Leopardstown, Dún Laoghaire, Sallynoggin and Ballybrack. SAs with the highest values of over 30% are in Dalkey, Dún Laoghaire and the Leopardstown Road.



Indicator 3.13: Males with a disability, 2016

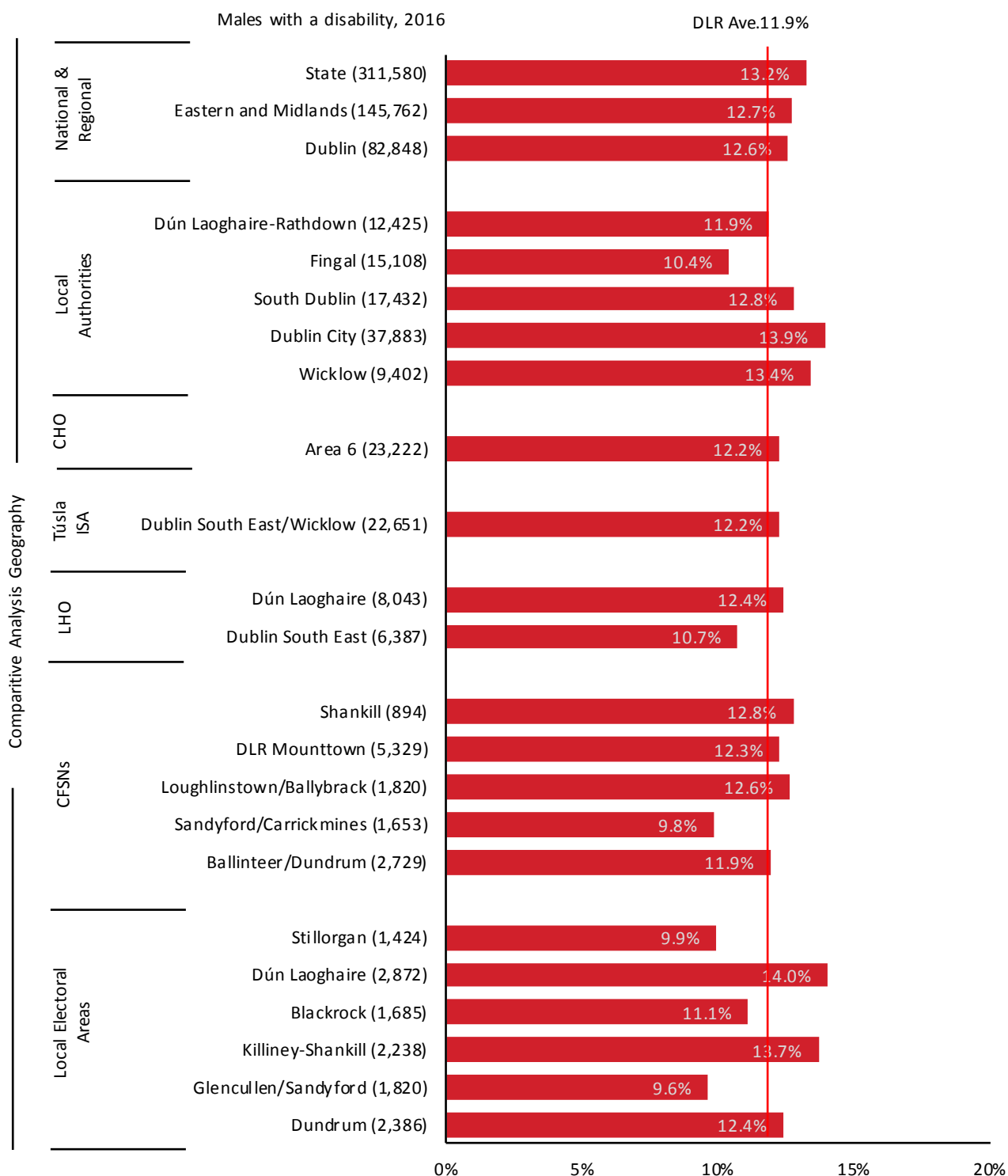


Figure 3.13: Males with a disability, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is DLR doing?  
Males with a disability, 2016

7/31

Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

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

28/31

Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

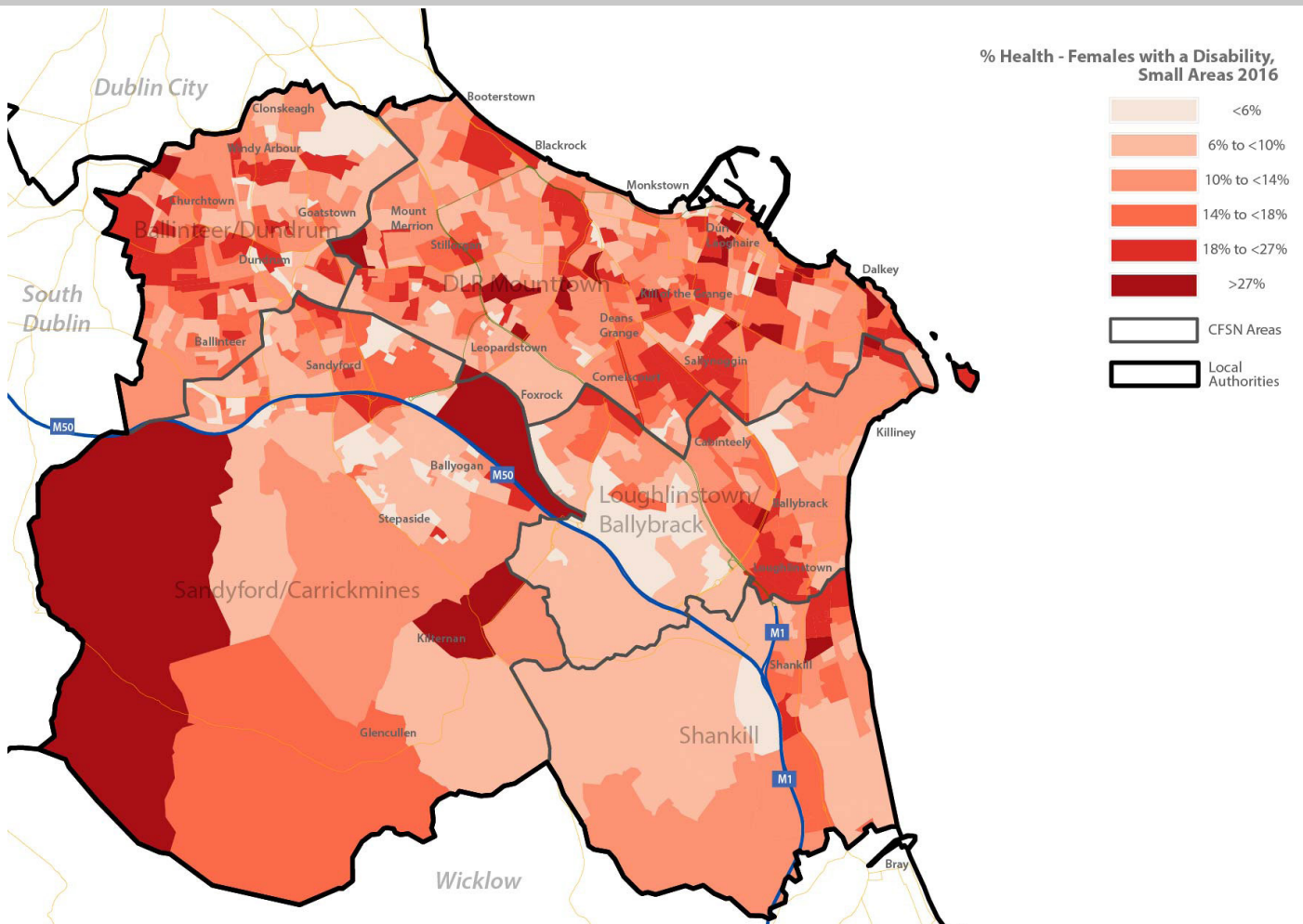
↓

National  
Lower than average

↓

Dublin  
Lower than average

Indicator 3.14: Females with a disability, 2016



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

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

DLR had the **Second Lowest** proportion of females with a disability in the Dublin Region

At **13.9%** the CFSN of DLR Mounthown had the highest proportion of females with a disability

- According to Census 2016, the total females with a disability residing in DLR was 14,841. This represented 13.1% of the females. This proportion was lower than the State average of 13.8%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 13.5% and the Dublin regional average of 13.7%.
- DLR had the eighth lowest proportion of females with a disability in the State. Cork City recorded the highest at 18.7% and Fingal the lowest at 11.2%. Of the four Dublin LAs, DLR had the third lowest proportion of females with a disability with 13.1%. The highest being in Dublin City (15.5%), followed by South Dublin (13.3%), DLR, and the lowest in Fingal (11.2%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution females with a disability across the CFSNs. The DLR Mounthown (13.9% or 6,738) and Shankill (13.8% or 1,017) recorded the highest rates. These were followed by Loughlinstown/Ballybrack (13.2% or 2,047) and Ballinteer/Dundrum (12.7% or 3,144). The lowest rate was in the Sandyford/Carrickmines CFSN (10.8% or 1,895).
- The map above details the distribution of females with a disability at SA level throughout DLR. The high proportions are distributed throughout the county with particularly high values in areas such as Tibbradden, Foxrock and Kiltiernan. Areas with the highest values of over 35% were in Dalkey and Glengara Park.

Indicator 3.14: Females with a disability, 2016

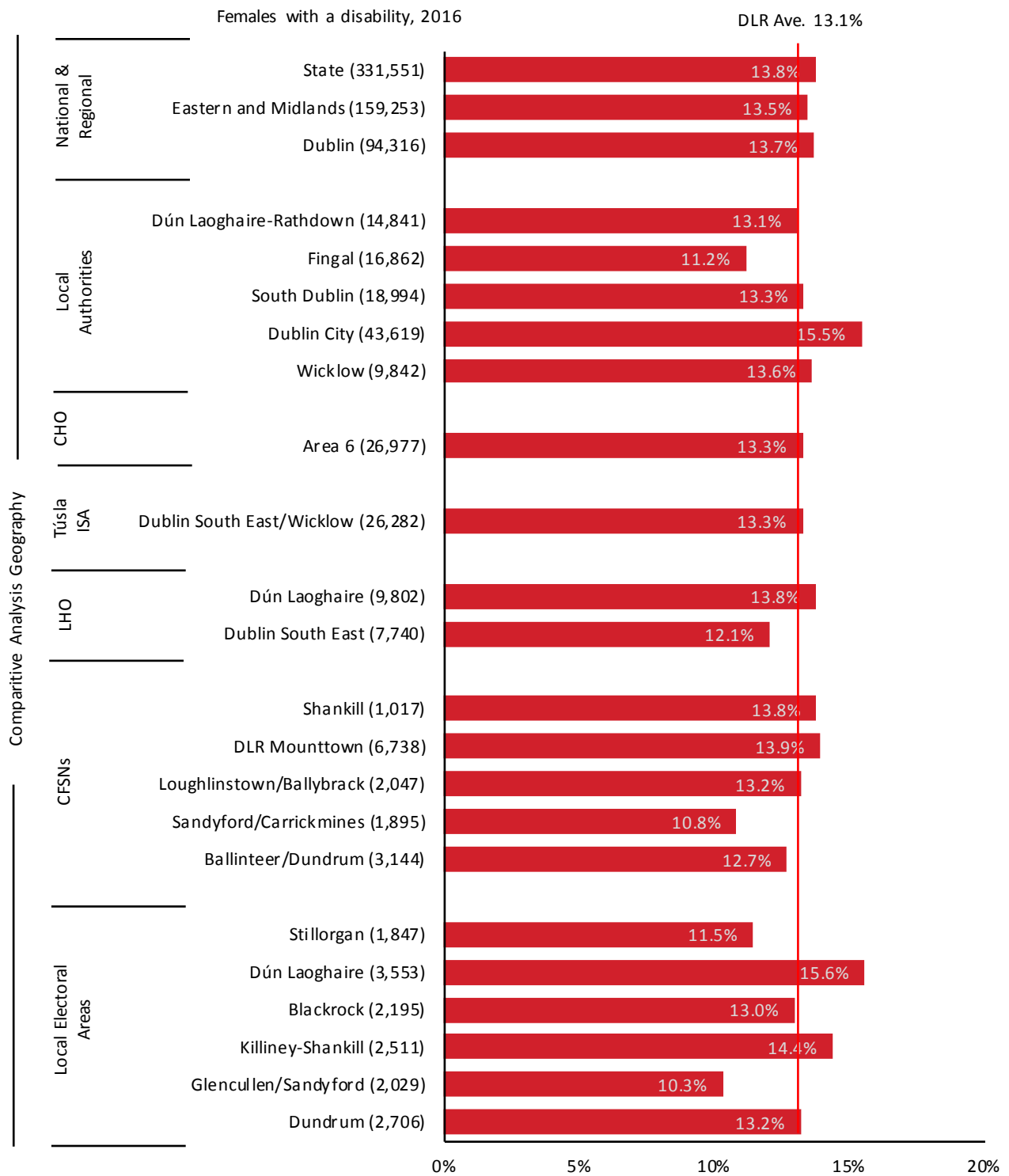


Figure 3.14: Females with a disability, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

**How is DLR doing?**  
Females with a disability, 2016

**6/31** Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

**How is DLR doing?**  
% Females with a disability, 2016

**23/31** Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

**↓** National Lower than average

**↓** Dublin Lower than average

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



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

- The National Intellectual Disability Database is managed by the HRB and contains registrations of people with an intellectual disability. If a person has a disability, it is not mandatory to register on the database. The number of registrations are published at a county level by the HRB on an annual basis.
- In 2016, there were 2,246 children and young people registered with an intellectual disability in the Dublin region. Of this number, 13.1% (294) were aged 0 to 4 years, 28.8% (647) were aged 5 to 9 years, 28.5% (641) were aged 10 to 14 years and 29.6% (664) were aged 15 to 19 years. In comparison to the State figures, the Dublin region had a higher representation in the 0 to 4 age group and a lower representation in the older age groups of 10 to 14 and 15 to 19 years.
- The time series chart documents the percentage change of the number of registrations on an annual basis between 2010 and 2016. The number of registrations has remained relatively stable apart from between 2014 and 2015 when a significant decline was recorded in the Dublin region. In the same time period there was an increase in the number of registrations in the State.

Indicator 3.16: Children and Young People Registered with a Physical Disability, 2016

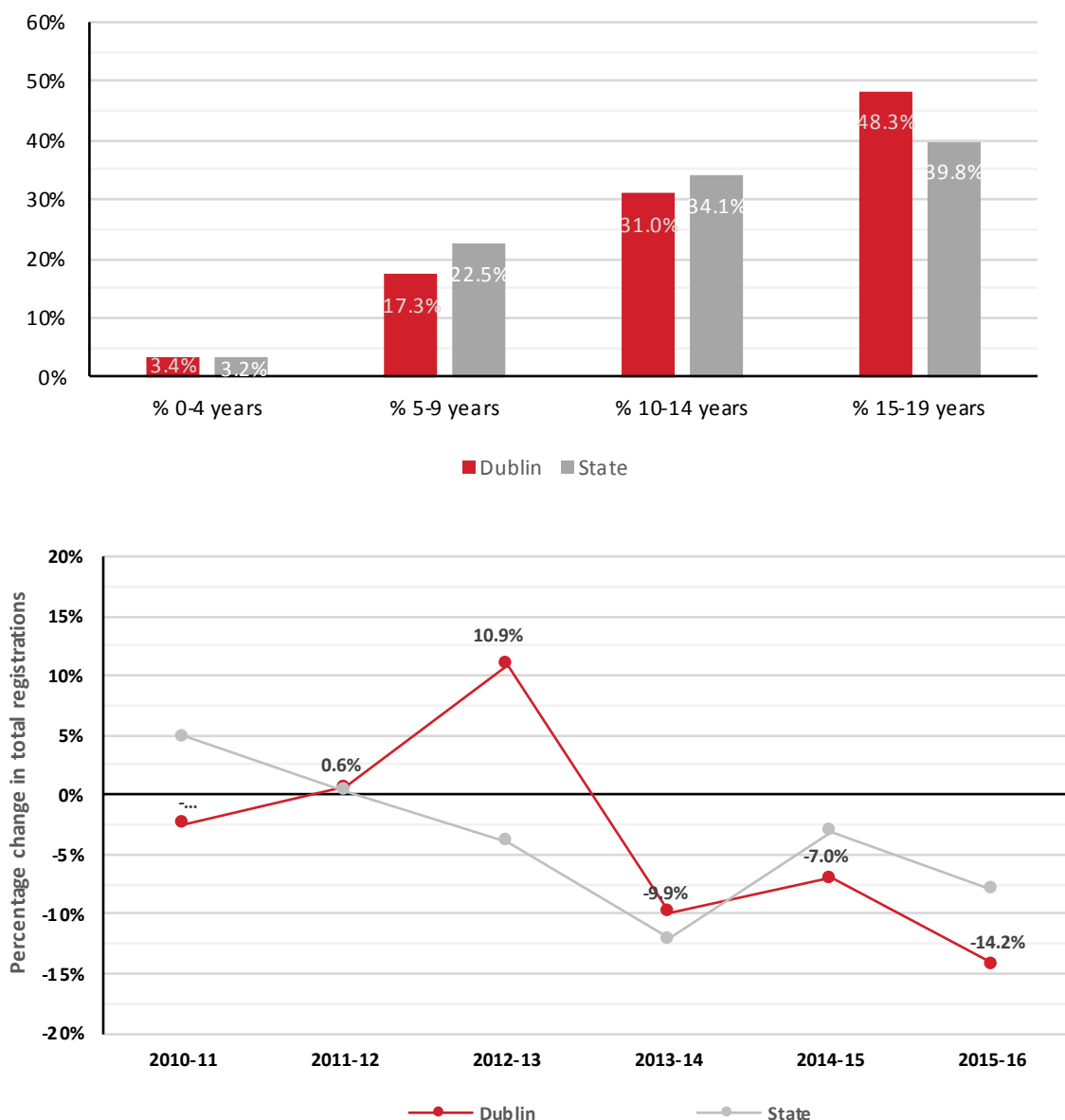


Figure 3.16: Children and Young People Registered with a physical disability, 2016 (Source: NPSDD & AIRO)

- The National Intellectual Physical Database is managed by the HRB and contains registrations of people with a physical disability. If a person has a disability, it is not mandatory to register on the database. The number of registrations are published at a county level by the HRB on an annual basis.
- In 2016, there were 1,182 children and young people registered with a physical disability in the Dublin region. Of this number, 3.4% (40) were aged 0 to 4 years, 17.3% (205) were aged 5 to 9 years, 31.0% (366) were aged 10 to 14 years and 48.3% (571) were aged 15 to 19 years. In comparison to the State figures, the Dublin region had a higher representation in the 15 to 19 age group and a lower representation in the younger age groups of 5 to 9 and 10 to 14 years.
- The time series chart documents the percentage change of the number of registrations on an annual basis between 2010 and 2016. Apart from a steep increase between 2012 and 2013, the number of registrations have decreased at both the Dublin regional level and the State between 2014 and 2016.

Indicator 3.17: Hospital Discharges

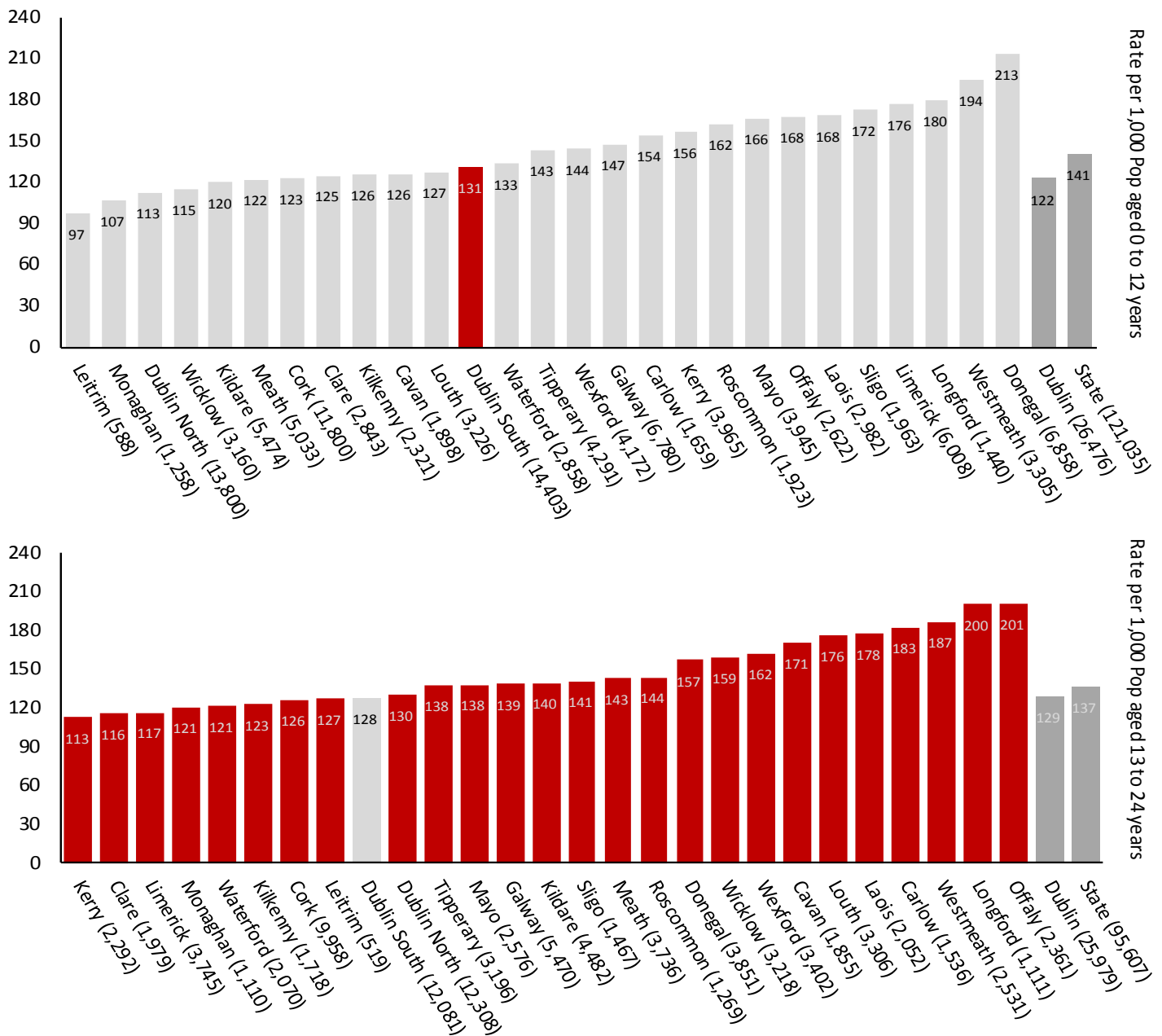


Figure 3.17: Hospital discharges by age-group 2016 (Source: HIPE & AIRO)

- The Hospital In-Patient Enquiry System (HIPE) records hospital discharges and are published by the county of residence of the patient. For the purpose of this document, HIPE provided the research team with data on persons discharged from Dublin North County and Dublin South County. The above graphics illustrates the total number of children and young people discharged from hospital by age-group.
- As of 2016, there were 14,403 discharges of children aged 12 years and under. Based on a rate of the population aged 12 years and under. This is a rate of 131 per 1,000 population aged 12 and under. This rate was below the State average of 141 and below the Dublin regional average of 122. Relative to other areas, Donegal had the highest rate at 213 and Leitrim had the lowest rate at 97.
- In 2016, there were 12,081 discharges of young people aged 13 to 24 years. This figure equates to a rate of 128 per 1,000 young people aged 13 to 24. This rate was just below the State average of 137 and above the Dublin regional average of 129. Relative to other areas, Offaly had the highest rate at 201 and Kerry had the lowest rate at 113.

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

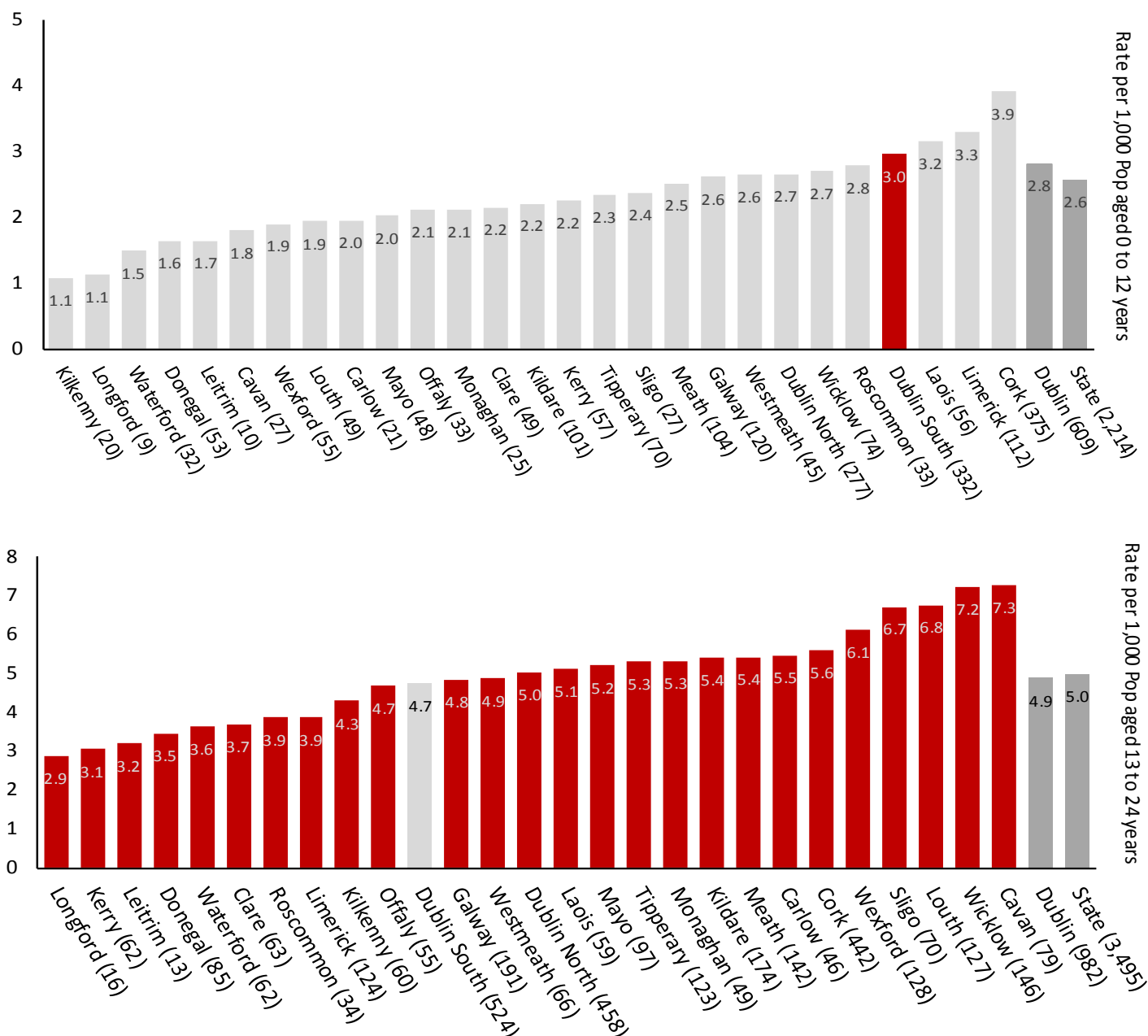


Figure 3.18: Hospital discharges with a diagnosis of mental or behavioural disorders, 2016 (Source: HIPE & AIRO)

- The Hospital In-Patient Enquiry System (HIPE) records hospital discharges and are published by the county of residence of the patient. For the purpose of this document, HIPE provided the research team with data on persons discharged from Dublin North County and Dublin South County. The above graphics illustrate the number of children and young people with a diagnosis of mental and behavioural disorders, as recorded on discharge from hospital. Mental and behavioural discharges according to HIPE include: disorders due to substance use (drugs and alcohol), mood disorders and behavioural & emotional disorders occurring in childhood and adolescence.
- In 2016, there were 332 discharges of children aged 12 years and under with a diagnosis of mental or behavioural disorders in South County Dublin. This equates to a rate of 3 per 1,000 children (aged 12 years and under) and was above the State average of 2.6. Relative to other counties, South Dublin County had the fourth highest rate of young children being discharged with a diagnosis of mental or behavioural disorders. The highest rate was recorded in Cork (3.9) and the lowest in Kilkenny (1.1).
- In 2016, there were 524 discharges of young people aged 13 to 24 years with a diagnosis of mental or behavioural disorders in South County Dublin. Based on a rate of the population aged 13 to 24. This is a rate of 4.7 per 1,000 population aged 13 to 24 years and was below the State average (5). Relative to other counties, South Dublin had the eleventh lowest rate with Cavan having the highest at 7.3 and Longford the lowest at 2.9.

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

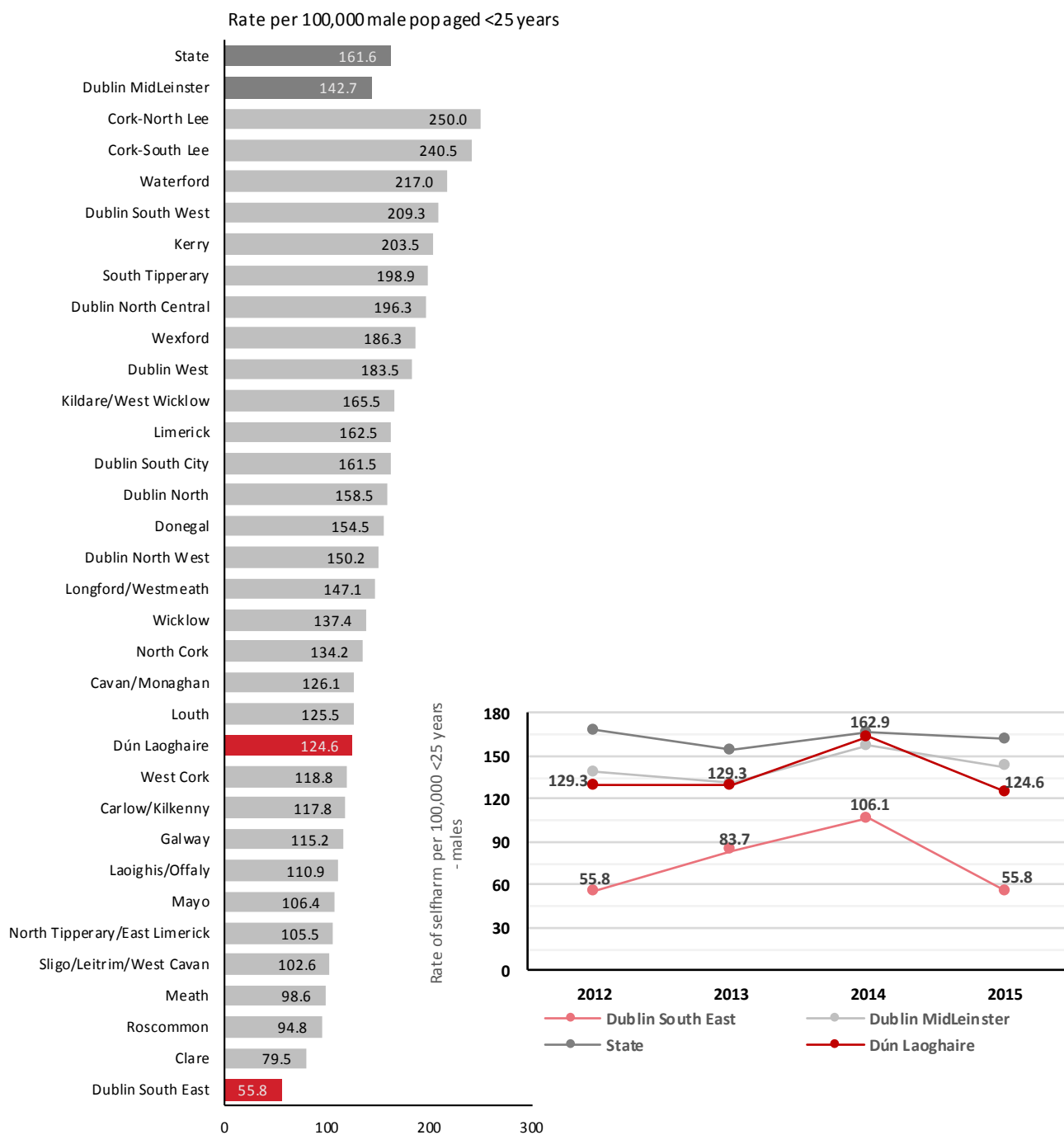


Figure 3.19: Rates of self-harm in men aged 24 and under, 2015 (Source: NSRF)

- The National Suicide Research Foundation (NSRF) records the numbers of those presenting to hospital following self-harm. The data is published as a rate per 100,000 population, by age group and gender. This data was made available to the research team by LHO of which there are two in the DLR CYPSC Area; Dublin South East and Dún Laoghaire. Methods of self-harm includes the following; overdoses of medication and drugs, cutting and attempted hanging.
- The above graphics illustrate the rate of males aged under 24 years per 100,000 recorded as presenting to hospital following self-harm. The Dún Laoghaire LHO recorded a rate of 124.6 in 2015. The rate in the Dublin South East LHO was significantly lower at 55.8. In comparison to other LHO areas, the Dublin South East LHO recorded the lowest rate in 2015 and the Dún Laoghaire LHO recorded the twelfth lowest rate. Both were below the State rate of 161.6.
- In recent years (2010 to 2015) there have been fluctuations in the rate of males under 24 presenting to hospital as a result of self-harm the Dún Laoghaire and the Dublin South East LHOs. This was most notable in 2014 when rates in both the Dún Laoghaire and the Dublin South East LHOs experienced a peak when compared with other years of 162.9 and 106.1 respectively.



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

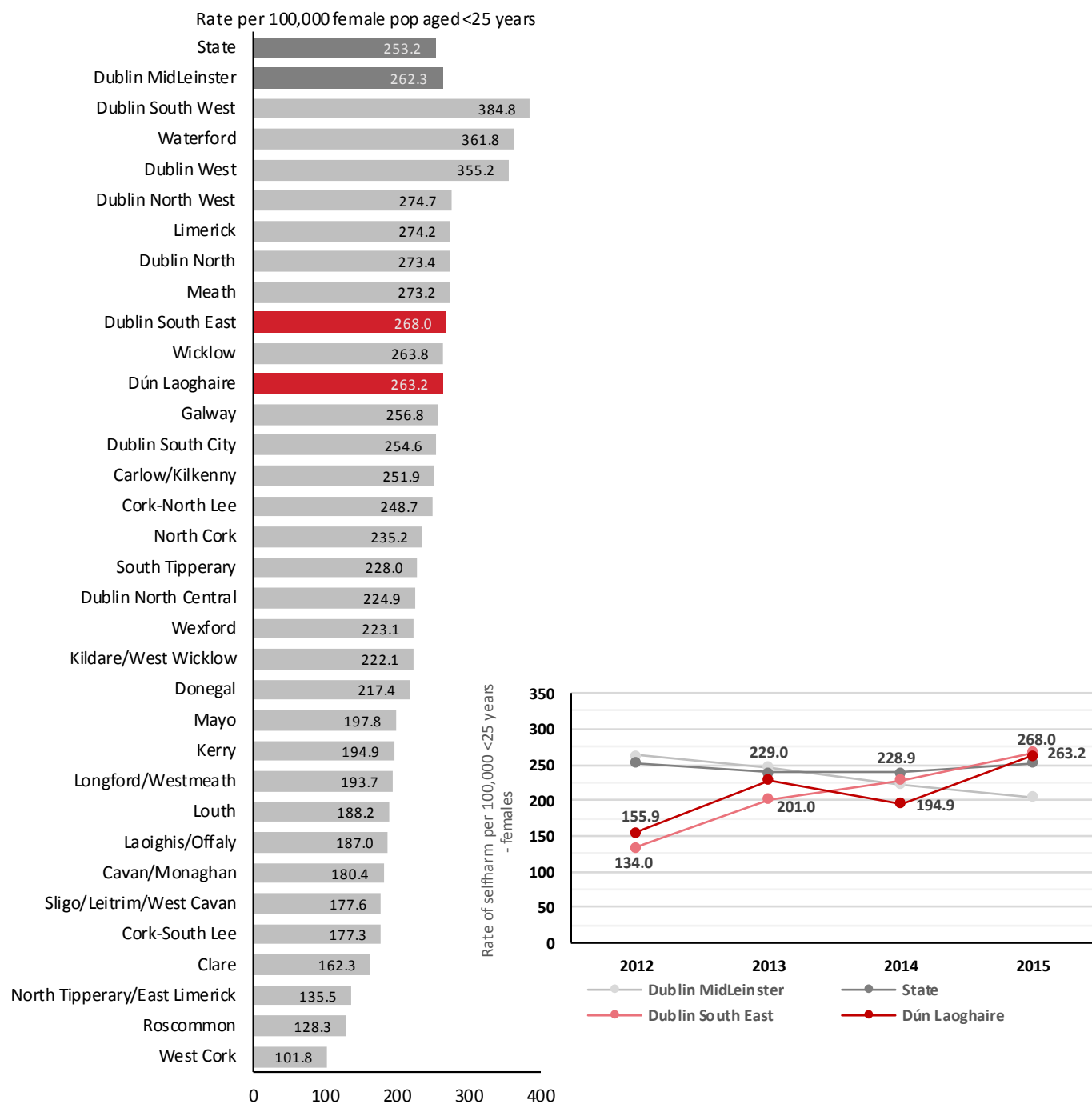


Figure 3.20: Rates of self-harm in women aged 24 and under, 2015 (Source: NSRF)

- The National Suicide Research Foundation (NSRF) records the numbers of those presenting to hospital following self-harm. The data is published as rates of per 100,000 population, by age group, and gender. This was provided to the research team by LHO of which there are two in the DLR CYPSC Area; Dublin South East and Dún Laoghaire. Methods of self-harm includes the following; overdoses of medication and drugs, cutting and attempted hanging.
- The above graphics illustrate the rate of females aged under 24 years per 100,000 recorded as presenting to hospital following self-harm. The Dublin South East LHO recorded a rate of 268 in 2015 and the rate in the Dún Laoghaire LHO was lower at 263.2. In comparison to other LHO areas, the Dublin South East LHO recorded the eight highest rate and the Dún Laoghaire LHO recorded the tenth highest rate. Both rates were above the State average of 253.2.
- In recent years (2010 to 2015), there have been some minor fluctuations in the rate of females under 24 presenting to hospital as a result of self-harm in the Dún Laoghaire and Dublin South East LHOs. Between 2011 and 2014, the rate was consistently below the national average until 2015 when both LHOs exceeded the State average.

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

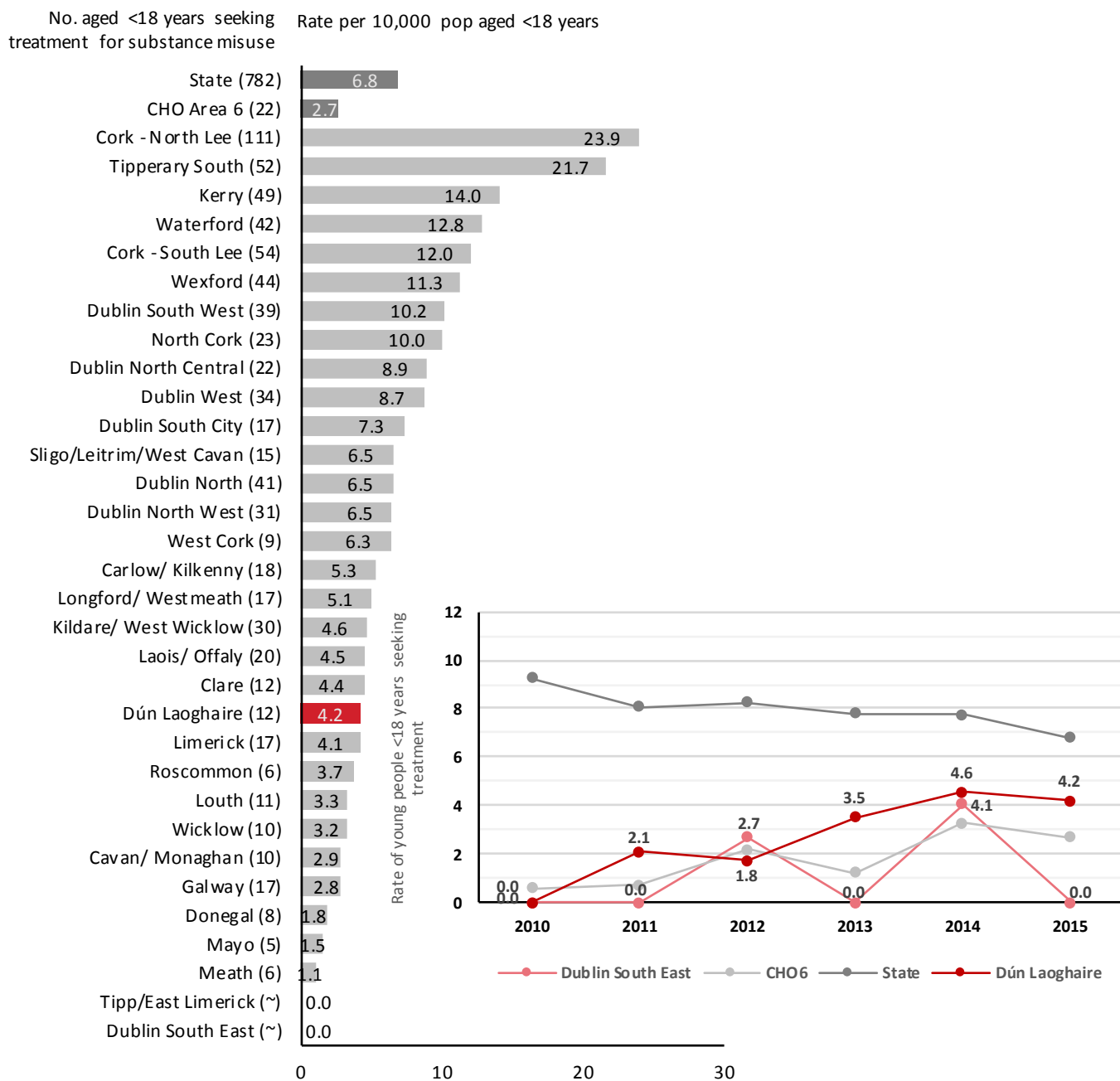


Figure 3.21: Rates of persons aged under 18 seeking treatment for substance misuse, 2015 (Source: NDTRS & AIRO)

- The number of those seeking treatment for substance misuse is recorded by the National Drug Treatment Reporting System (NDTRS). Data is published by Local Health Office (LHO) of which there are two in the DLR CYPSC Area; Dublin South East and Dún Laoghaire. Treatment is defined as any activity sought by an individual who are seeking help for their substance misuse problem. Needle-exchange is not included in the reporting system. Treatment is provided in residential and non-residential settings and includes the following; medication, intervention, counselling, group therapy, psychotherapy and life-skills training.
- The above graphics illustrate the number of young people (under 18 years) recorded as seeking treatment for Substance Misuse in 2015. Within the Dún Laoghaire LHO, 12 young people sought treatment in 2015 and represents a rate of 4.2 per 10,000 young people (under 18 years). Within the Dublin South East LHO the number of young people seeking treatment was less than 5 and could not be published. In comparison to other areas, the Dún Laoghaire LHO recorded relatively low rates (10th) and was below the State average of 6.8.
- In recent years (2010 to 2015), the rate in both LHOs has remained well below the State average. While the rate in Dublin South East has fluctuated from on an annual basis there has been a consistent increase in the overall rate in Dún Laoghaire increasing from 0 in 2010 to 4.2 per 10,000 young people (under 18 years) in 2015.

Indicator 3.22: Referrals to CAMHs, 2016

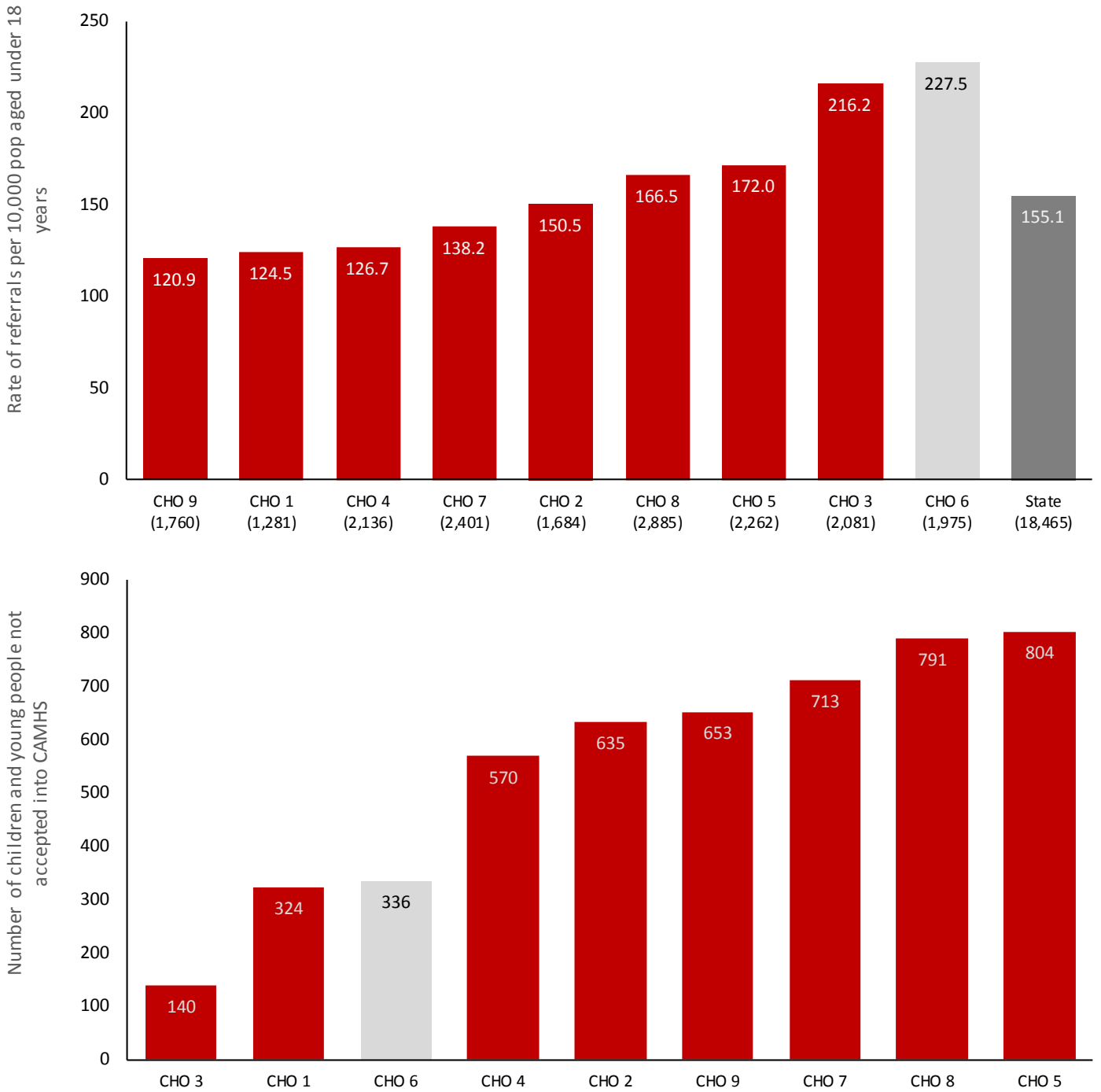


Figure 3.22: Rates of persons aged under 18 referred to CAMHS, 2016 (Source: Mental Health Business Information Unit & AIRO)

- Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services is a service that provides both assessment and treatment for children and young people that are experiencing mental health difficulties. The CAMHS is a specialist mental health service and consists of a multi-disciplinary team. The Mental Health Business Information Unit provided the number of referrals and the number of children that are not accepted into the service for this report. This information was made available by CHO area of which there is one in Dún Laoghaire, CHO6.
- In 2016, there were 1,975 children and young people referred to CAMHS in CHO6. This figure represents a rate of 227.5 per 10,000 children and young people under the age of 18 years. Relative to the other CHOs this rate was the highest in the State and was higher than the State average of 155.1.
- Of the total referrals in 2016, 336 of there were not admitted into the service. One of the reasons that a child or young person would not be admitted into the service is that the child does not meet the service criteria. Relative to the other CHOs, CHO 6 had the third lowest number of children and young people that were not admitted into the service.

## **4. Education**



Indicator 4.1: Highest level of Education Attainment, 2016

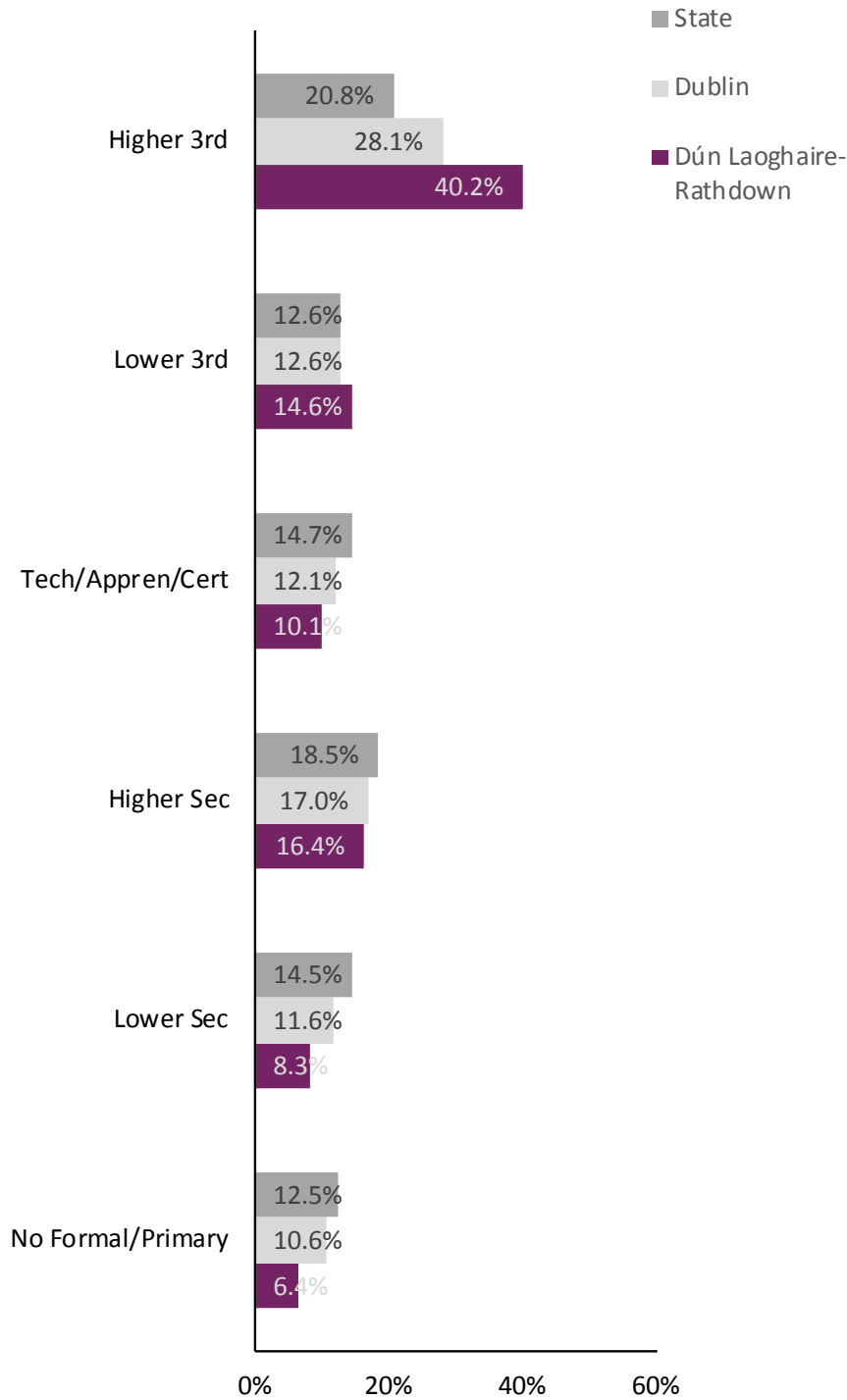


Figure 4.1: Educational attainment, 2011 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

- According to Census 2016, there is a significant difference between education attainment levels in DLR and the State. In general, attainment levels in DLR have a much higher proportional share in the higher education levels and consequently a lower proportional share in lower education.
- On a comparative basis with the other CYPSC Areas, the population in DLR has a high level of education attainment. At the lower end of the scale, DLR has the lowest rate (6.4%) of low education attainment (No Formal/Primary only) and the highest rate (54.8%) of high education attainment (Lower and Upper Third Level).

Indicator 4.2: Education Attainment of Mothers, 2011

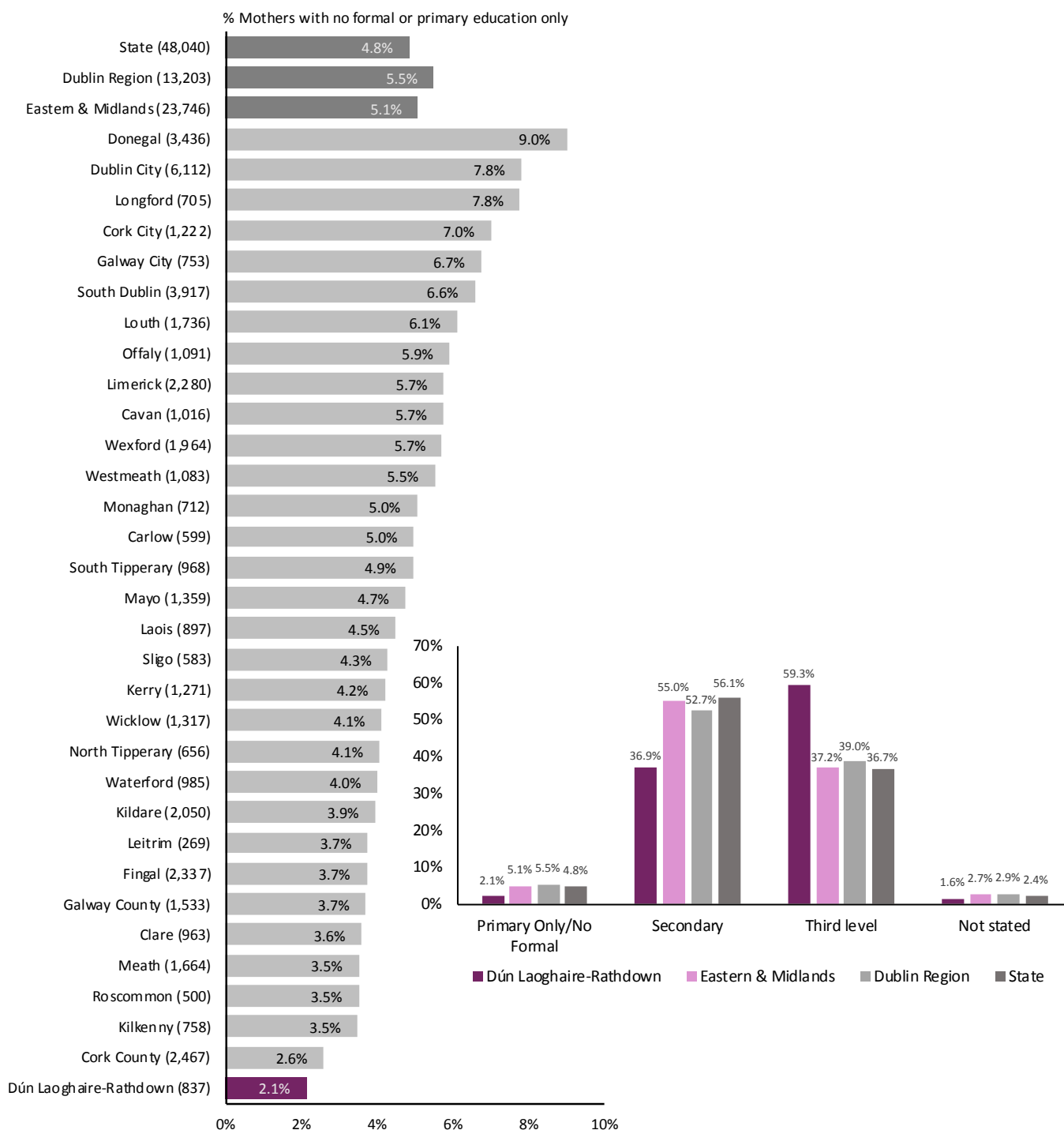
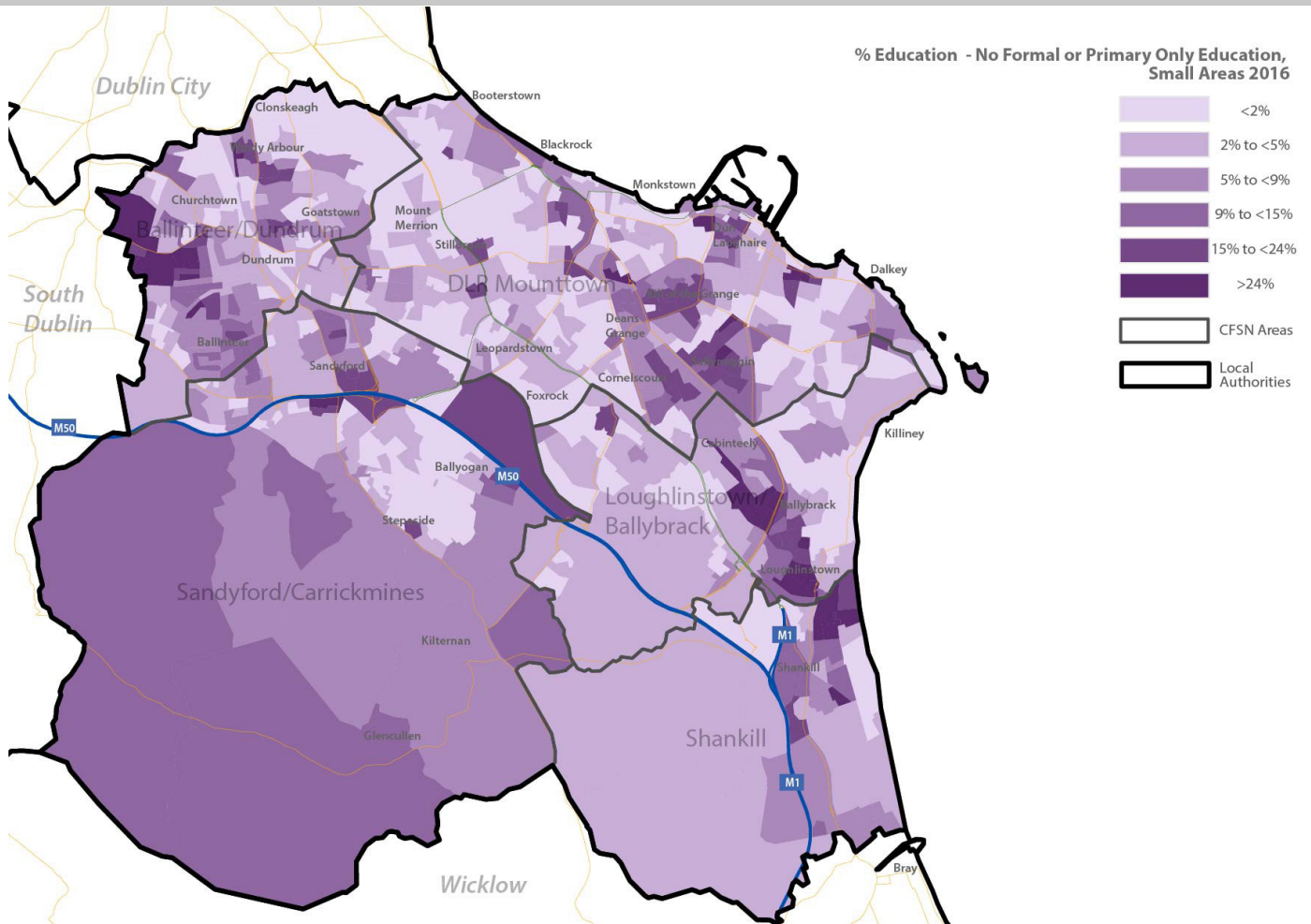


Figure 4.2: Educational attainment of mothers, 2011 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

- Parental education has a long-term effect on children’s educational and occupational success. The Census records parental education attainment and the above graphics examine the highest level of educational attainment in 2011 of mothers by local authority and in DLR. The main graphic focuses on level of low educational attainment, either no formal education or primary education.
- In 2011, there were 837 children with mothers with low levels of education in DLR. This number equates to approximately 2.1% of all children living in DLR and is the lowest rate in the country. In contrast, Donegal has the highest rate at 9.1%.
- When all levels of education attainment are examined, it is evident that the proportion of mothers with third level education in DLR (59.3%) greatly exceeds the national (36.7%) and Dublin regional averages (39%). In comparison, DLR has lower than average proportions of mothers with lower education levels.

Indicator 4.3: Education Attainment - No Formal or Primary Only, 2016



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

A total of **6.4%** of the population in DLR had 'No Formal or Primary Only' Edu. in 2016

DLR had the **Lowest** proportion of population with 'No Formal or Primary Only' Edu. in the Dublin Region

At **9.1%** the CFSN of Shankill had the highest proportion of population with 'No Formal or Primary Only' Edu.

- According to Census 2016, the total population residing in the DLR area with 'No Formal or Primary Only' education was 9,135. This represented 6.4% of the total population in DLR that had completed their education. This proportion was lower than the State average of 12.5%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 11.3% and below the Dublin regional average of 10.6%.
- DLR had the lowest proportion of people with 'No Formal or Primary Only' education in the State. Donegal recorded the highest rate in the State at 20.3%. Relative to the four Dublin LAs, DLR had the lowest proportion with Fingal recording the second lowest at 7.7%. Dublin City recorded the highest at 12.8% and the second highest was in South Dublin (11.9%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of 'No Formal or Primary Only' education across the CFSNs. The CFSNs of Shankill (9.1% or 852) and Loughlinstown/Ballybrack (8.6% or 1,743) had the highest rates. These were significantly higher than the other CFSNs; Balinteer/Dundrum (7% or 2,194), DLR Mounttown (5.3% or 3,250) and Sandyford/Carrickmines (5.2% or 1,096).
- The map above details the distribution of the population with 'No Formal or Primary Only' education at SA level throughout DLR. Areas with high proportions are distributed throughout the county with concentrations in Nutgrove, Sallynoggin and Ballybrack. Areas with the highest proportions of over 35% were in Mountain View Park in Nutgrove, Wyatville Road in Ballybrack and in Loughlinstown.



Indicator 4.3: Education Attainment - No Formal or Primary Only, 2016

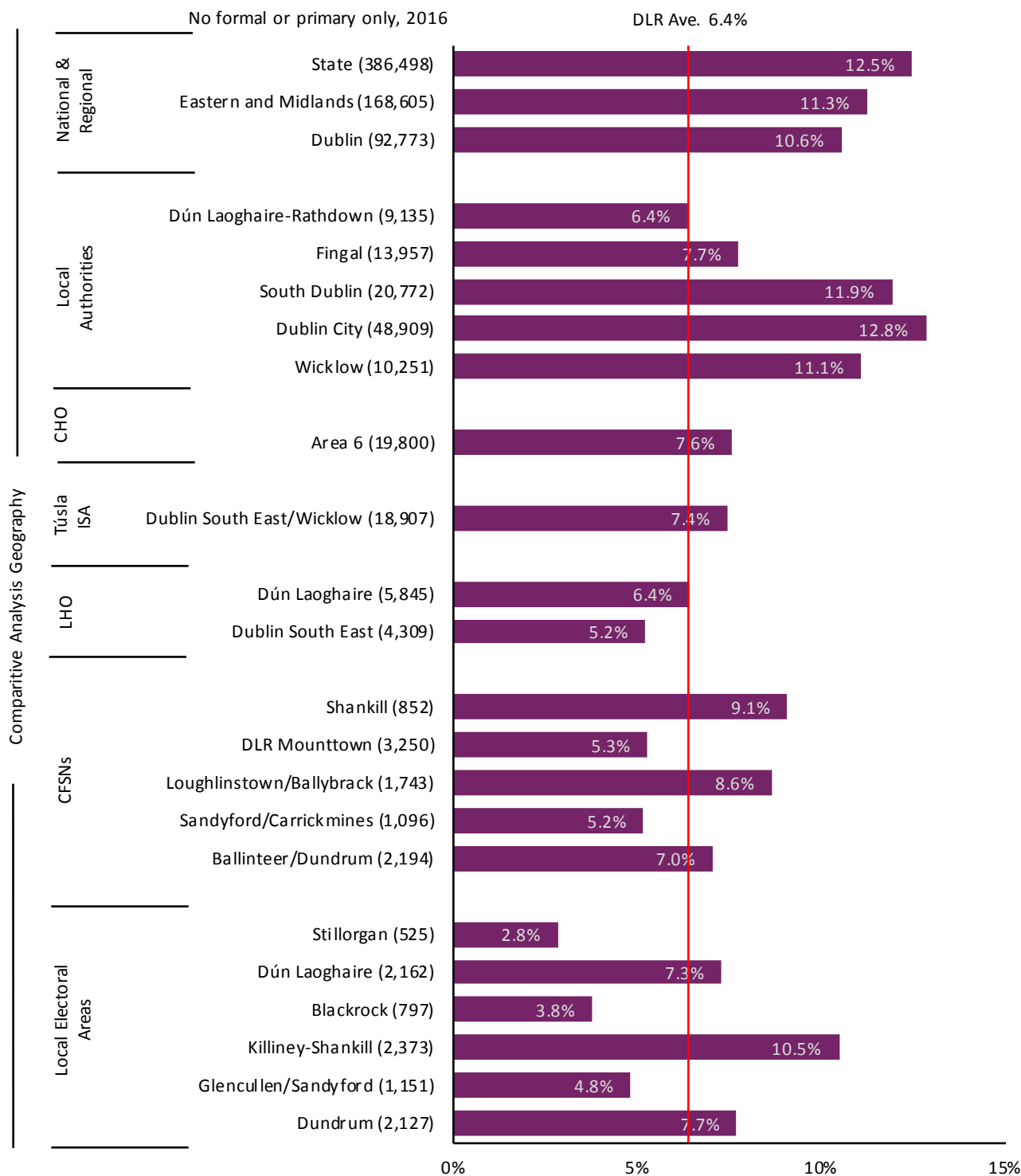


Figure 4.3: Education attainment - no formal or primary only, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

**How is DLR doing?**  
No Formal or Primary Only, 2016

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

**How is DLR doing?**  
% No Formal or Primary Only, 2016

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

**↓** National  
Lower than average

**↓** Dublin  
Lower than average

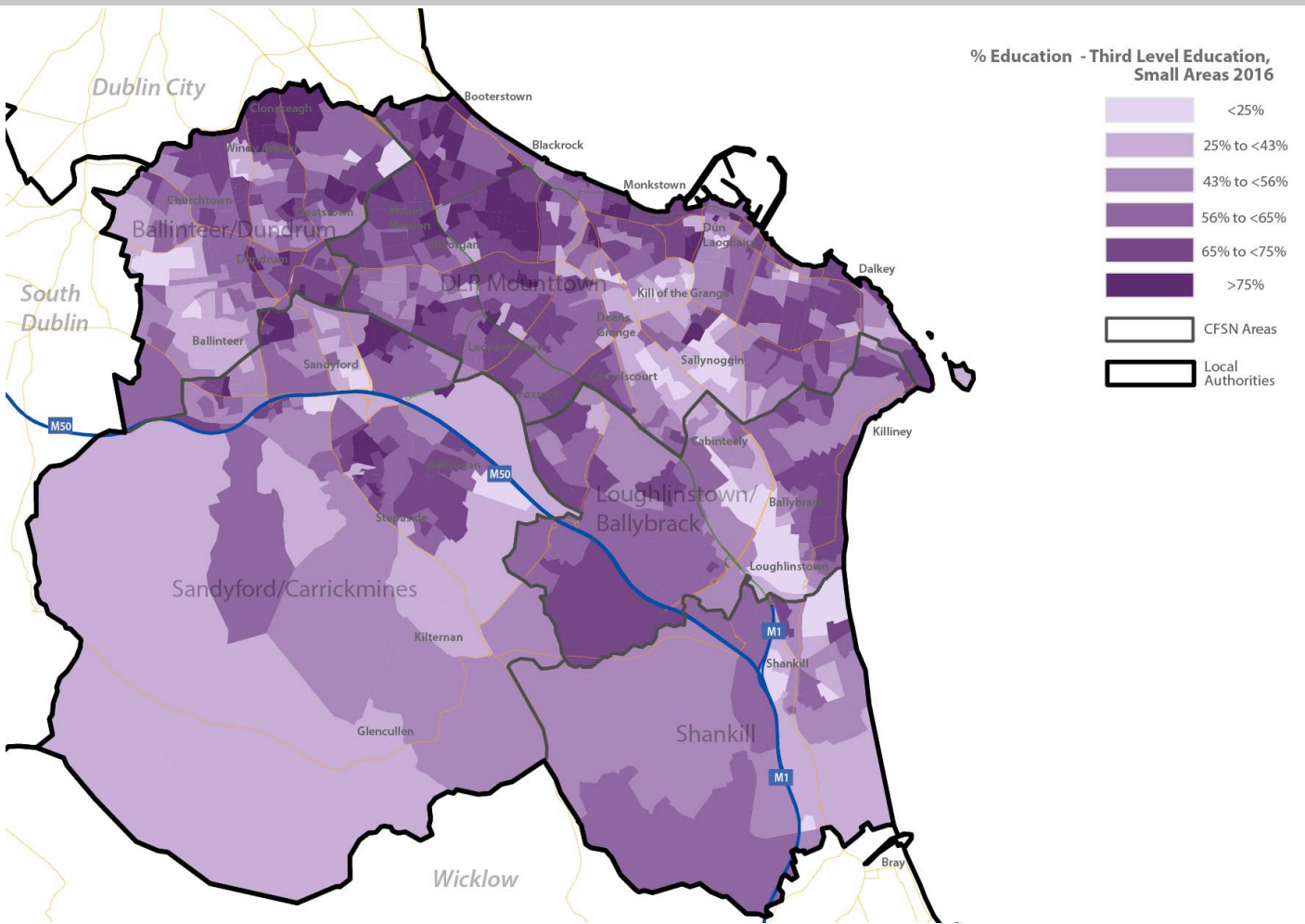
**How was DLR doing?**  
% No Formal or Primary Only, 2011

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

**↓** National  
Lower than average

**↓** Dublin  
Lower than average

Indicator 4.4: Education Attainment - Third Level Plus, 2016



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

A total of **54.7%** of the population in DLR had 'Third Level' Edu. in 2016

DLR had the **Highest** proportion of population with 'Third Level' Edu. in the Dublin Region

At **42.4%** the CFSN of Shankill had the lowest proportion of population with 'Third Level' Edu.

- According to Census 2016, the total population residing in the DLR area with 'Third Level' education was 78,604. This represented 54.7% of the total population in DLR that had completed their education. This proportion was higher than the State average of 33.4%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 36.8% and the Dublin regional average of 40.7%.
- DLR had the highest proportion of people with 'Third Level' education in the State and Offaly the lowest at 23.8%. Of the four Dublin LAs, DLR had the highest proportion of 'Third Level' education. This was followed by Dublin City (39.7%), Fingal (39.6%) and the lowest in South Dublin (32.6%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of people with 'Third Level' education across the CFSNs. The highest rates were recorded in DLR Mounttown (58.7% or 36,194), Sandyford/Carrickmines (54.9% or 11,840) and Ballinteer/Dundrum (54.9% or 17,121). In comparison, the lowest rates were recorded in Loughlinstown/Ballybrack (47.0% or 9,471) and Shankill (42.4% or 3,978).
- The map above details the distribution of the population with 'Third Level' education at SA level throughout DLR. There is a clear spatial distribution with the highest rates evident in the eastern side of the county and along the coast. Areas with the lowest proportions are evident in Sallynoggin, Loughlinstown and Nutgrove. Areas with the highest proportions are in Seamount, the Stillorgan Road and Mount Merrion.

Indicator 4.4: Education Attainment - Third Level, 2016

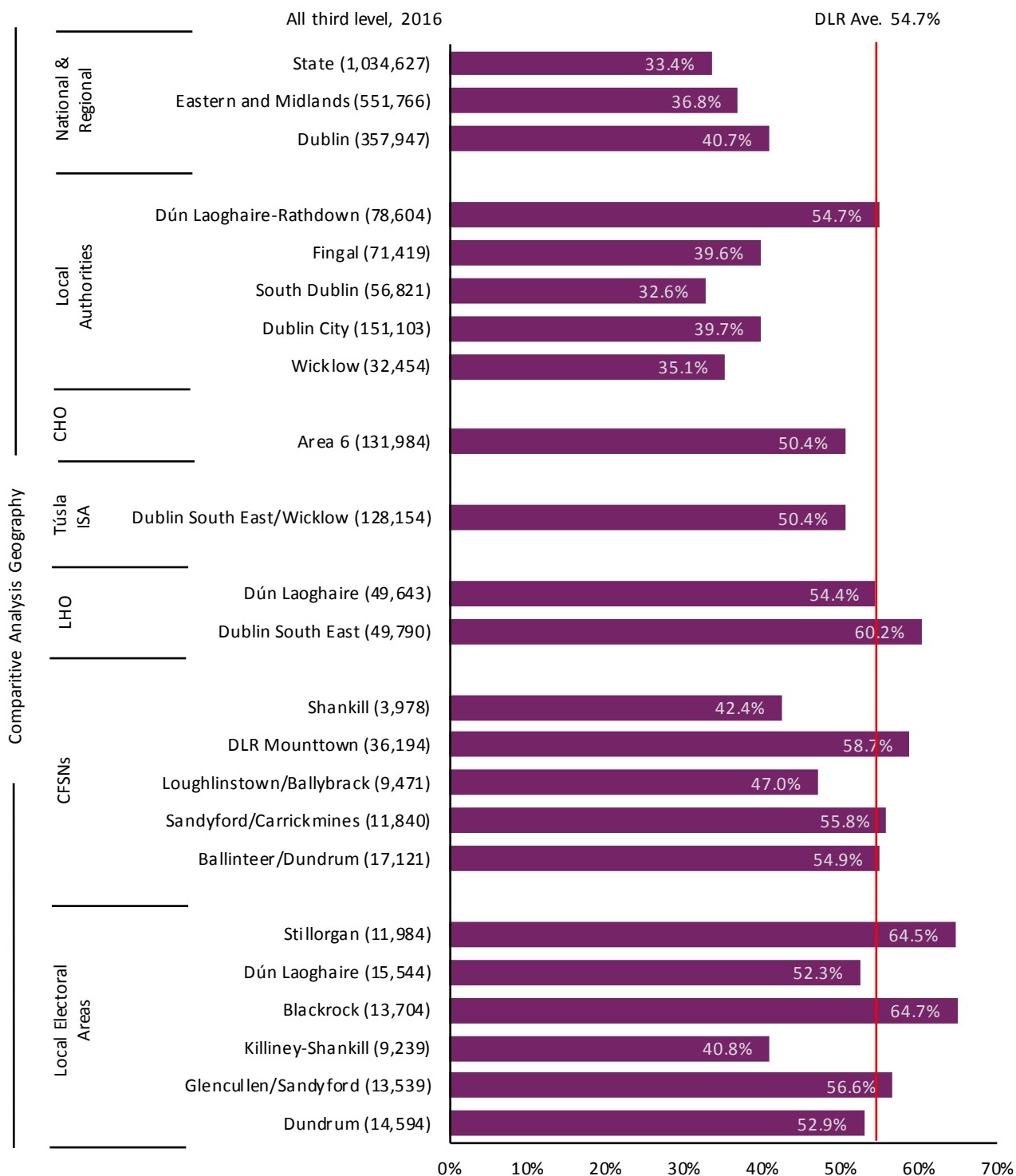


Figure 4.4: Education attainment - third level plus, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is DLR doing?  
Third Level Plus, 2016

**3/31** Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How is DLR doing?  
% Third Level Plus, 2016

**1/31** Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest **↑** National Higher than average **↑** Dublin Higher than average

How was DLR doing?  
% Third Level Plus, 2011

**1/31** Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest **↑** National Higher than average **↑** Dublin Higher than average

Indicator 4.5: Childcare Places, 2015/16

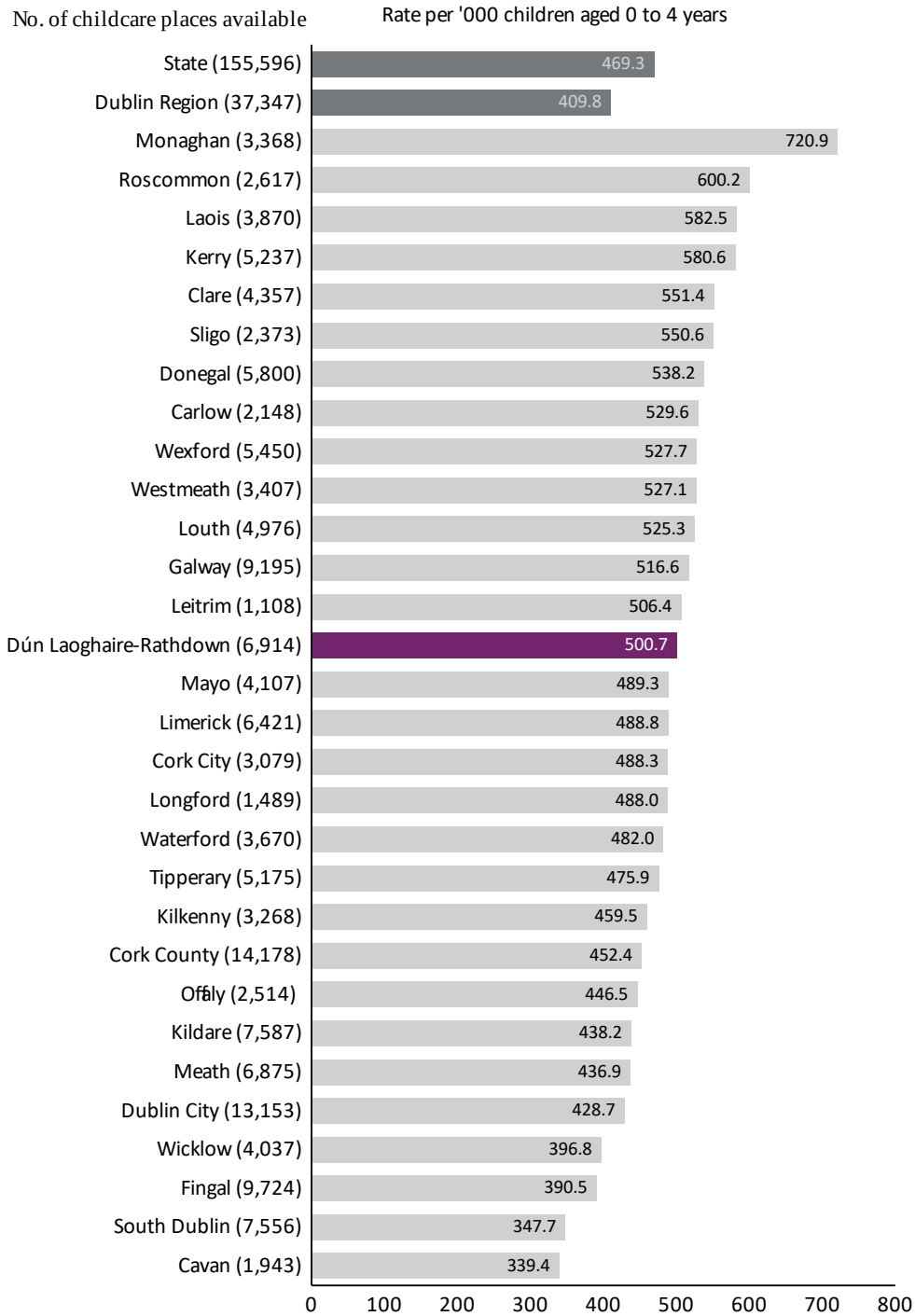


Figure 4.5: Childcare places, 2015/16 (Source: Pobal & AIRO)

- Data on the number of total spaces in registered childcare centres (both vacant or filled spaces) is produced by Pobal and is made available by local authority. Prior to 2015, the data was collected on an annual basis but is now collected by academic year (2015/16). The information provided by Pobal is based on two separate sources; the Programmes Implementation Platform (PIP) and the Service Profile Survey.
- In the year 2015/16, there were 6,914 childcare places in DLR, this figure includes vacant and filled spaces and equates to a rate of 500.7 spaces per 1,000 children aged 0 to 4 years residing in DLR. Relative to all other local authorities, this was the 14th highest rate in the State. Cavan had the lowest rate at 339.4 and Monaghan had the highest rate at 720.9 spaces per 1,000 children aged 0 to 4 years.

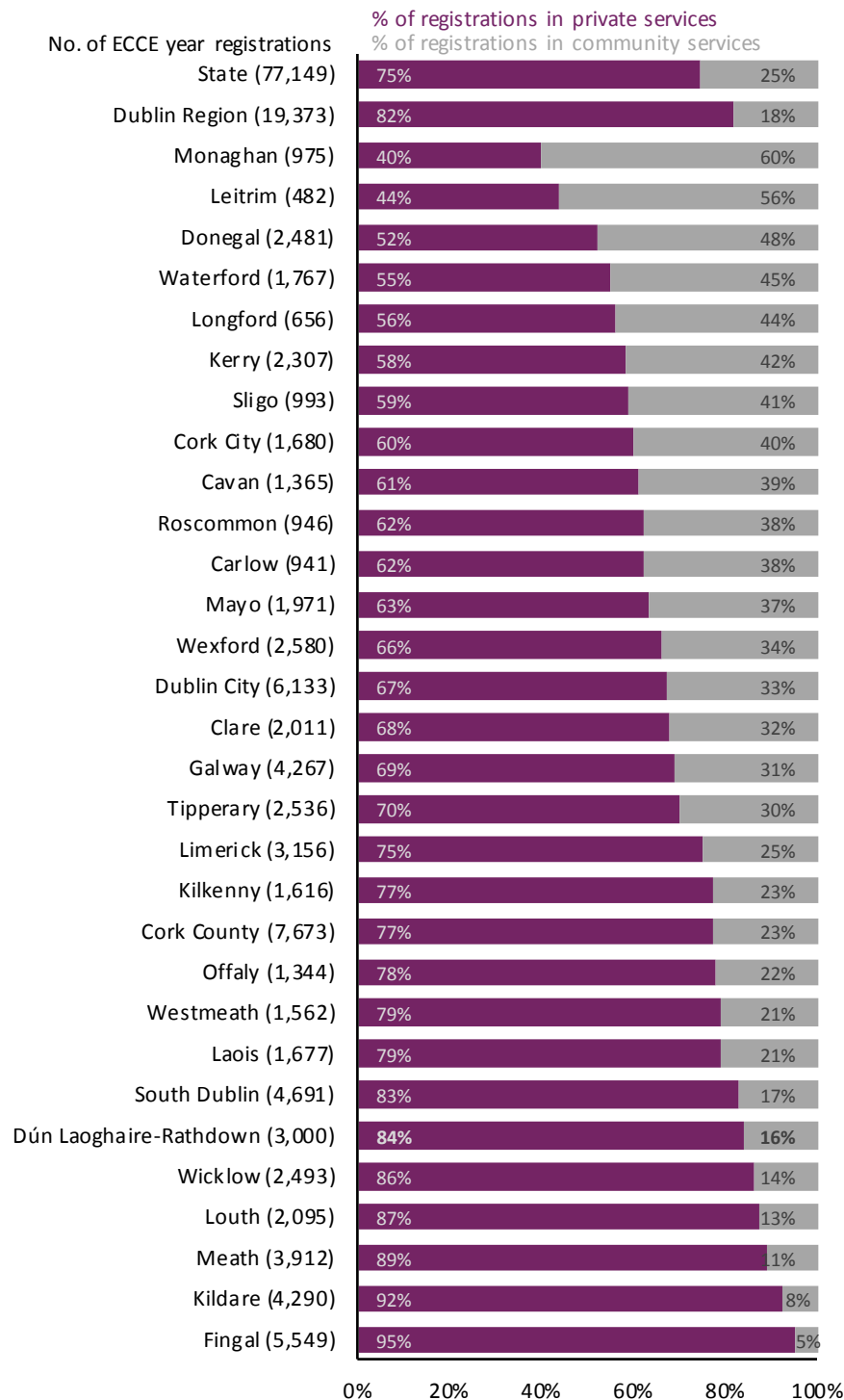


Figure 4.6: ECCE year registrations, 2015/16 (Source: Pobal & AIRO)

- Data on the number of registrations for the Free Pre-School Year in Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) is produced by Pobal and is made available by local authority. The data collected is based on children who are registered for the ECCE Free Year in a community or private service. Prior to 2015, the data was collected on an annual basis but is now collected by academic year (2015/16). The information provided by Pobal is based on two separate sources; the Programmes Implementation Platform (PIP) and the Service Profile Survey.
- In the year 2015/16, there were 3,000 children registered in DLR for the ECCE Year. Of the 3,000 registrations in DLR, 16% or 480 were in community services and 84% or 2,520 were in private services. DLR had a higher proportion of private places when compared with the State average of 75%. Relative to all other local authorities, DLR had the sixth highest proportion of private registrations, with Fingal having the highest at 95% and Monaghan the lowest at 40%.

Indicator 4.7: Primary School Absenteeism 2014/15

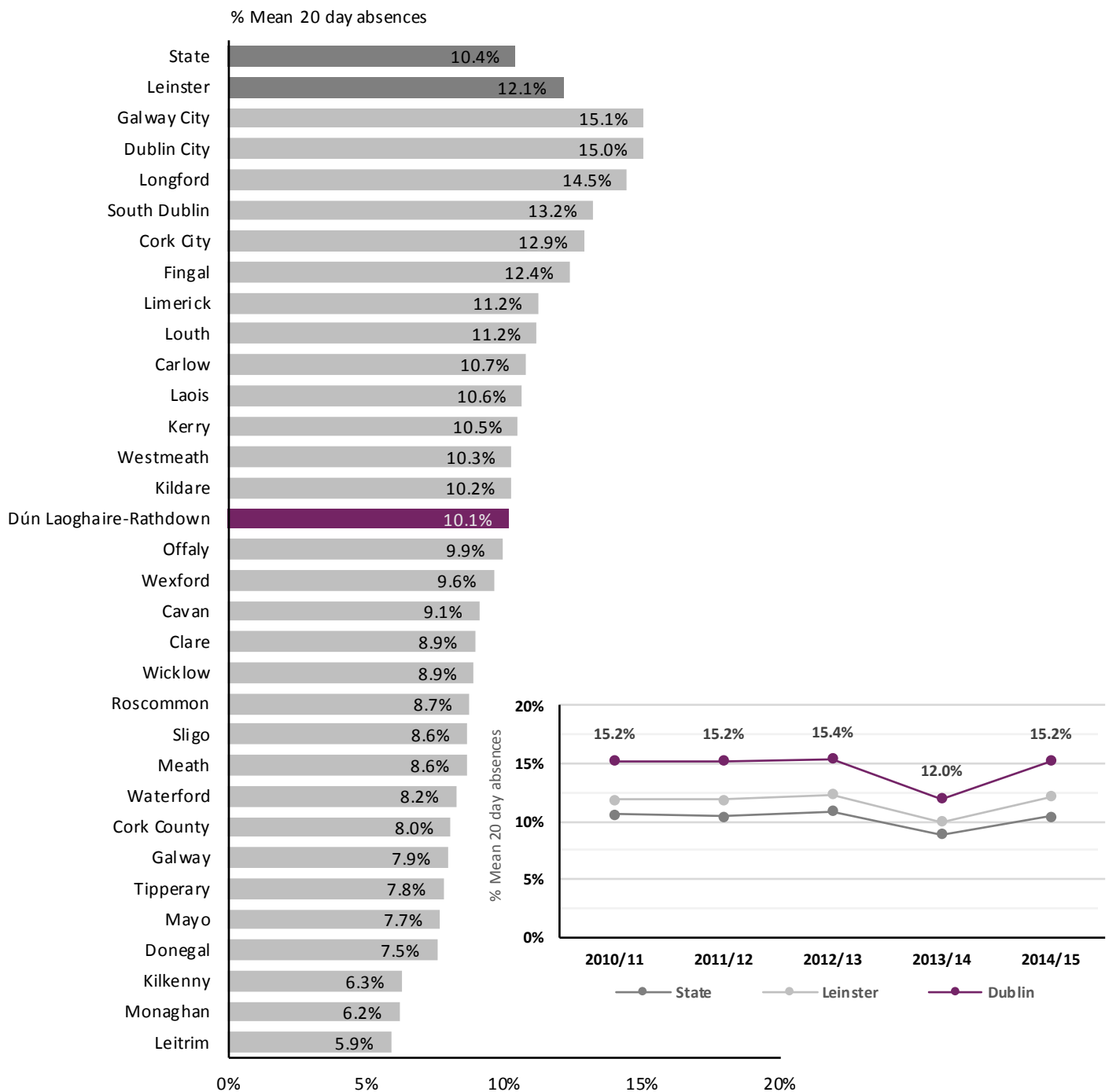


Figure 4.7: Primary school absenteeism, 2014/15 (Source: NEWB)

- Primary schools are obliged to submit a report to the Education Welfare Services within Tusla on the levels of attendance at the end of each academic year. This data is collated and published by the Educational Research Board for each academic year. Up to 2014/15 this data was only available by county, however the 2014/15 data from mainstream primary schools (excl. special schools) was republished to include local authorities. As a result of this, the time series charts refers 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. In 2014/15, 10.1% of the students in mainstream primary schools in DLR were absent for 20 or more days. This was marginally lower than the State average of 10.4%. Relative to other local authorities, DLR had the 14th highest in the State, with Galway City having the highest at 15.1% and Leitrim the lowest at 5.9%.
- In recent years, the absenteeism rate has shown little fluctuation. Between 2012/13 and 2013/14 a reduction in the rate at State level (2%) and Dublin regional level (3.4%) is evident. This reduction recovered in 2014/15 as the rates returned to those in line with previous years.

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

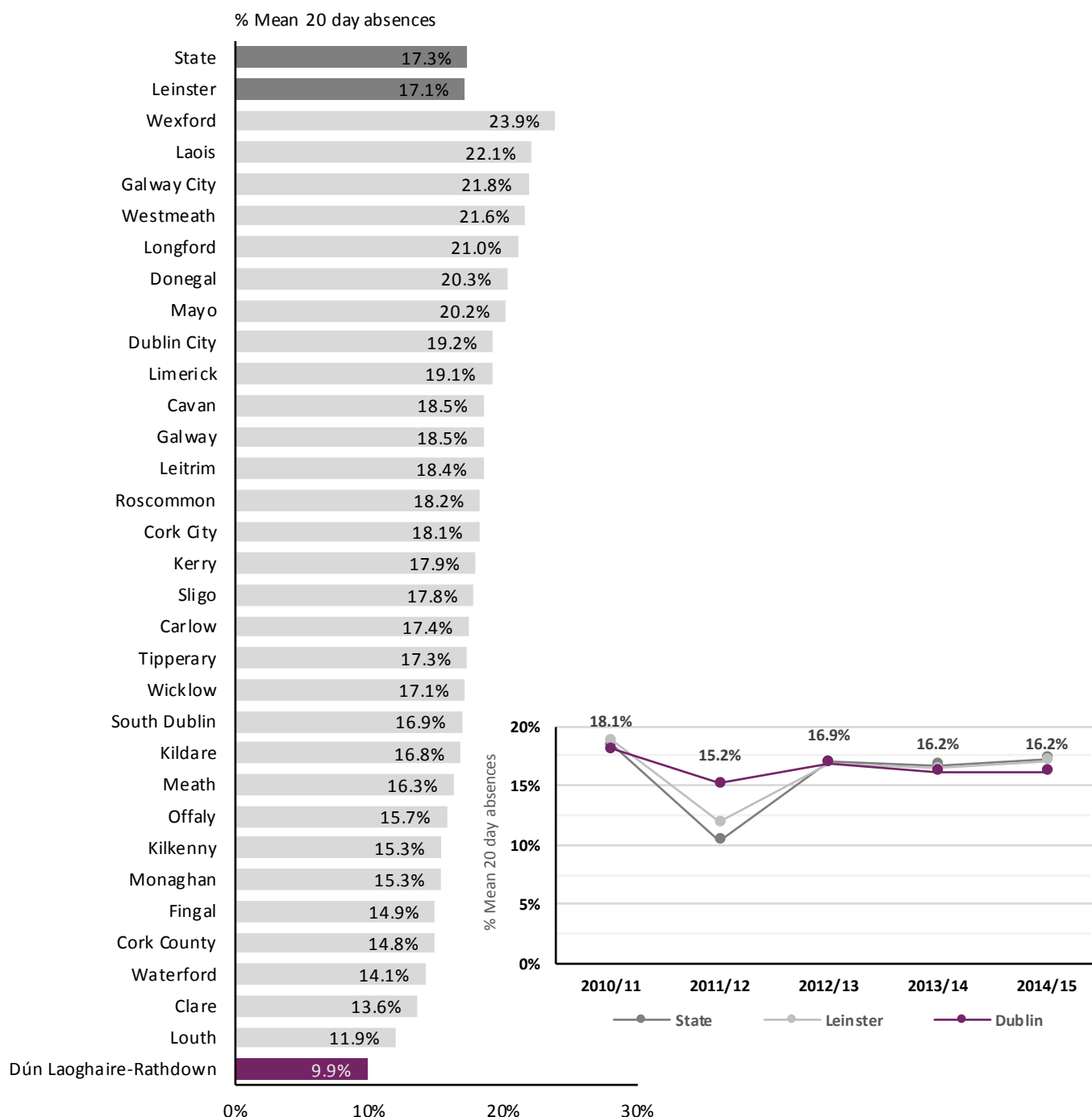


Figure 4.8: Post-primary school absenteeism, 2014/15 (Source: NEWB)

- Post-primary schools are obliged to submit a report to the Education Welfare Services within Tusla, on the levels of attendance at the end of each academic year. This data is collated and published by the Educational Research Board for each academic year. Up to 2014/15 this data was only available by county, however the 2014/15 data from mainstream post-primary schools (excl. special schools) was republished to include local authorities. As such, the time series charts refers 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. In 2014/15, only 9.9% of the students in mainstream post primary schools in DLR were absent for 20 or more days. This was less than the State average of 17.3%. Relative to other local authorities this was the lowest in the State with Wexford having the highest proportion of students absent for more than 20 days at 23.9%.
- In recent years, the highest absenteeism rate recorded in the Dublin region was recorded in 2010/11 at 18.1%. The following year (2011/12), the rate decreased by nearly 3% to 15.2%. This decrease in 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%.

Indicator 4.9: Junior Certificate Retention Rates, 2009

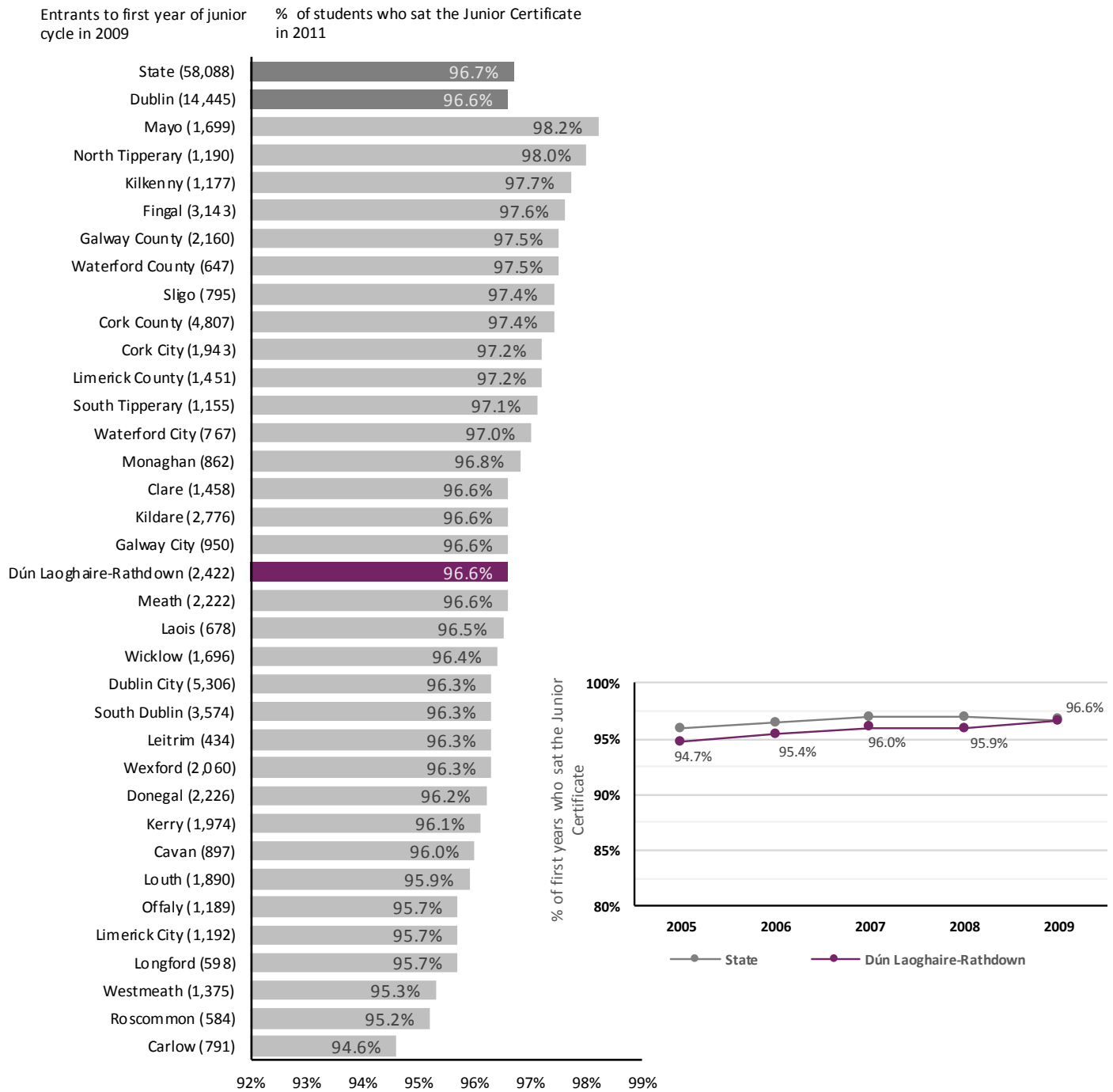


Figure 4.9: Junior Certificate retention, 2009 (Source: Dept. of Education)

- Data on Junior Certificate retention rates is published by the Department of Education and is based on an analysis of records held within the Post-Primary Pupils Database. The data is based on the cohort of entrants to the first year of the junior cycle in 2009 and sitting their Junior Certificate in 2012.
- In 2009, a total of 2,422 students entered the first year of the junior cycle in DLR. By 2012, a total of 2,340 students in that cohort had completed their Junior Certificate. This equates to a retention rate of 96.6%. This was marginally below the State average of 96.7%. Relative to other local authorities this rate was the 17th highest rate in the country with Mayo recording the highest retention at 98.2% and Carlow the lowest at 94.6%.
- An analysis of the time series data on the previous retention cycles (2005 to 2009) reveals that the retention rate in DLR remains relatively stable and ranges between 94.7% and 96.6%. Notably, this rate is consistently lower than the State average over this time-period.



Indicator 4.10: Leaving Certificate Retention Rates, 2009

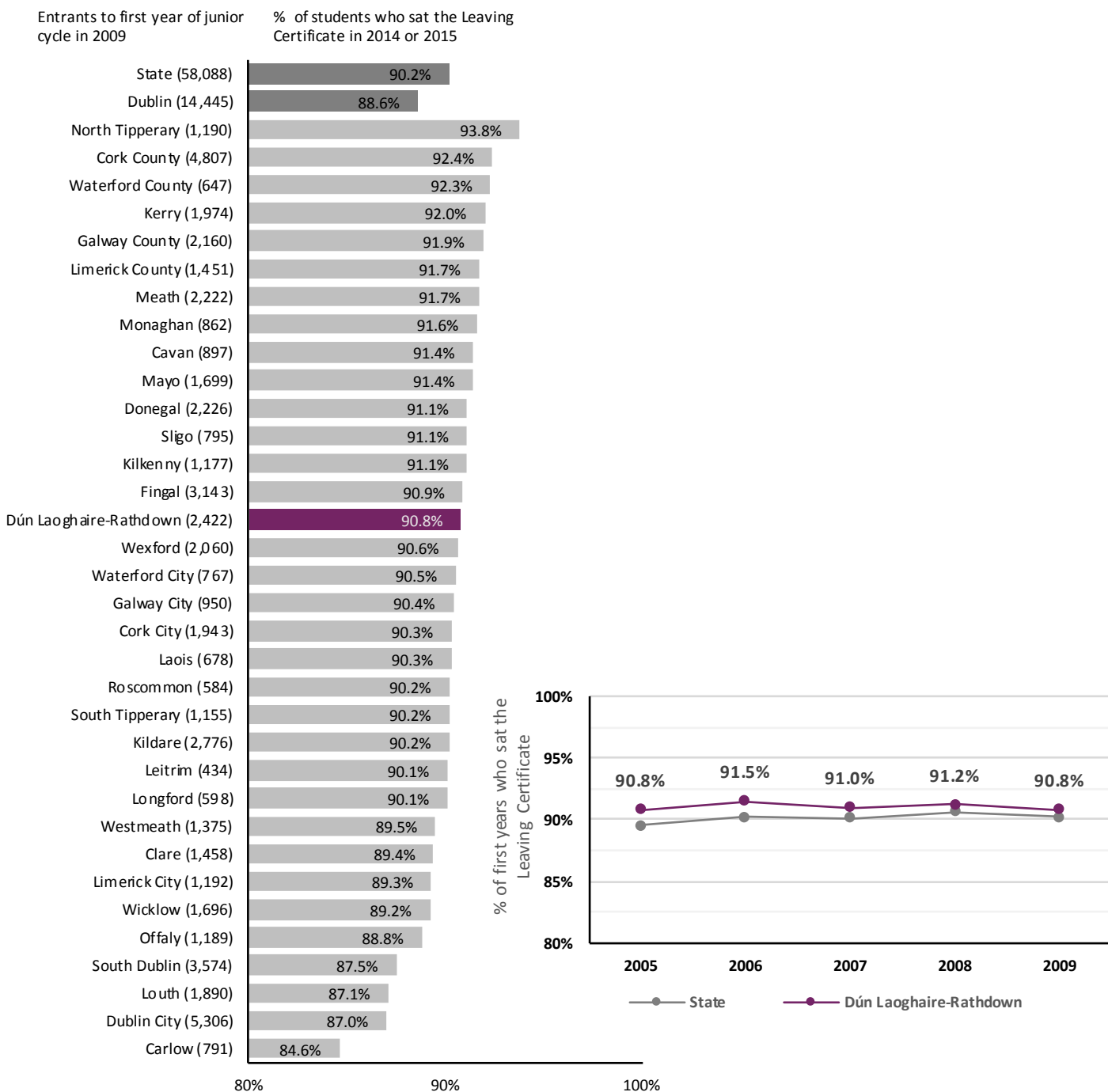


Figure 4.10: Leaving Certificate retention, 2009 (Source: Dept. of Education)

- Data on retention rates is published by the Department of Education and is based on an analysis of records held within the Post-Primary Pupils Database. The data is based on the cohort of entrants to the first year of the junior cycle in 2009 and sitting their Leaving Certificate in 2014 or 2015.
- In 2009, a total of 2,422 students entered the first year of the junior cycle in DLR. By 2015, a total of 2,200 students in that cohort had completed their Leaving Certificate. This equates to a retention rate of 90.8%. This was marginally above the State average of 90.2%. Relative to other local authorities this rate was the fifteenth highest in the country with North Tipperary recording the highest retention rate at 93% and Carlow the lowest at 84.6%.
- An analysis of time-series data on the previous five retention cycles (2005 to 2009) reveals that the retention rate in DLR remains relatively stable and ranges between 90.8% and 91.5%. Notably, this rate is consistently higher than the State average over this time-period.

Indicator 4.11: Progression to Third Level, 2016

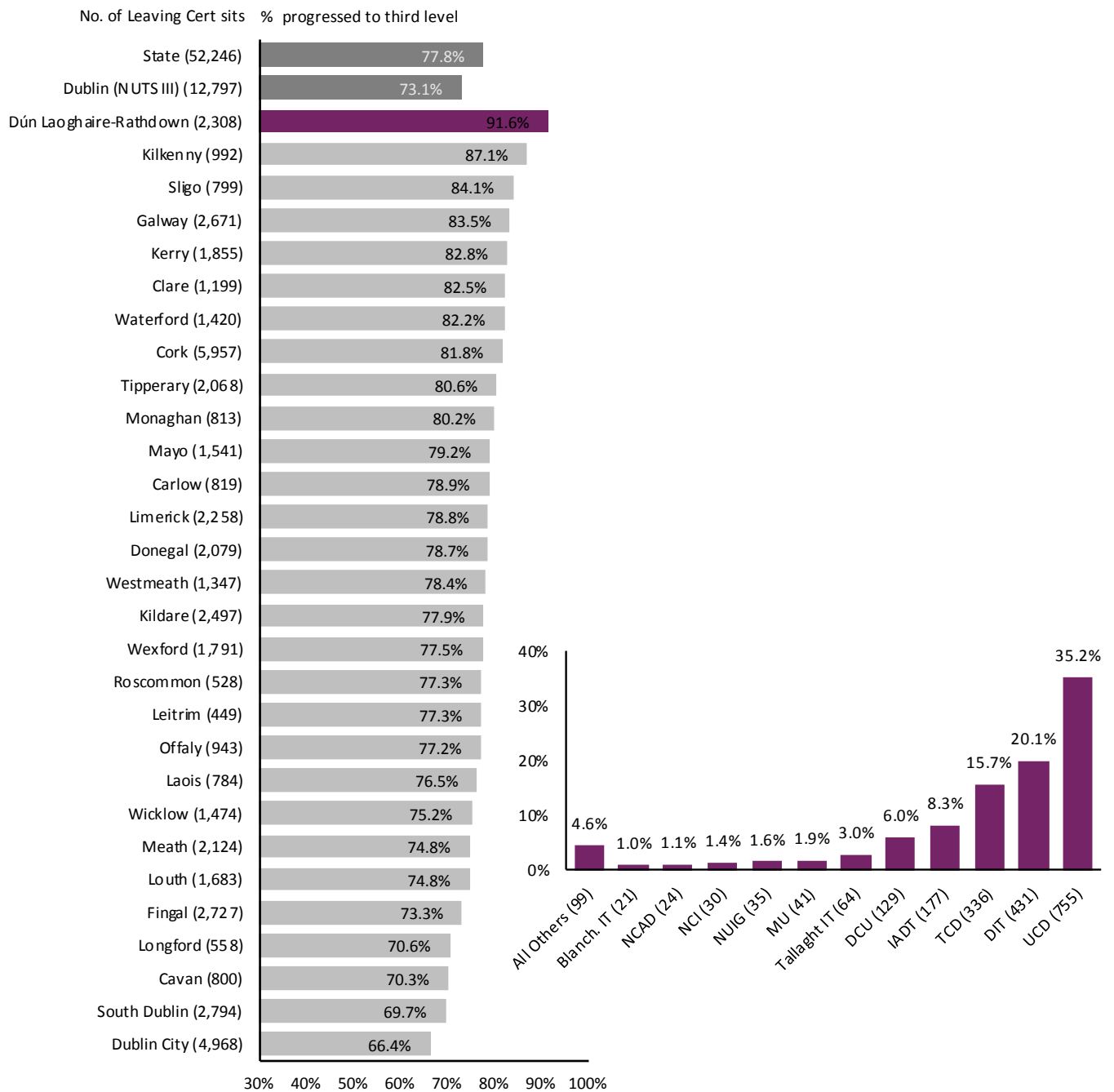


Figure 4.11: Progression to third level, 2016 (Source: Irish Times)

- Data is published by the Irish Times on the numbers of pupils that sit the Leaving Certificate in post-primary schools in Ireland. This includes details on subsequent progression rates to third level institutions. This data is published at an individual post-primary school level and has been aggregated to local authority level by the research team at AIRO.
- In 2016, the total students that sat the Leaving Certificate examination in DLR was 2,308. Of this figure, 91.6% or 2,114 of the students progressed to third level. This proportion exceeded the State average of 77.8% and relative to all other local authorities was the highest rate of progression in the country. On a comparative basis, Dublin City had the lowest at 66.4%.
- Of the 2,308 students that progressed to third level education in DLR, 35.2% or 755 attended UCD. This was by far the most popular option for students from DLR with high numbers also attending DIT (20.1% or 431) and TCD (15.7% or 336).

Indicator 4.12: Progression Rates by Secondary School, 2016

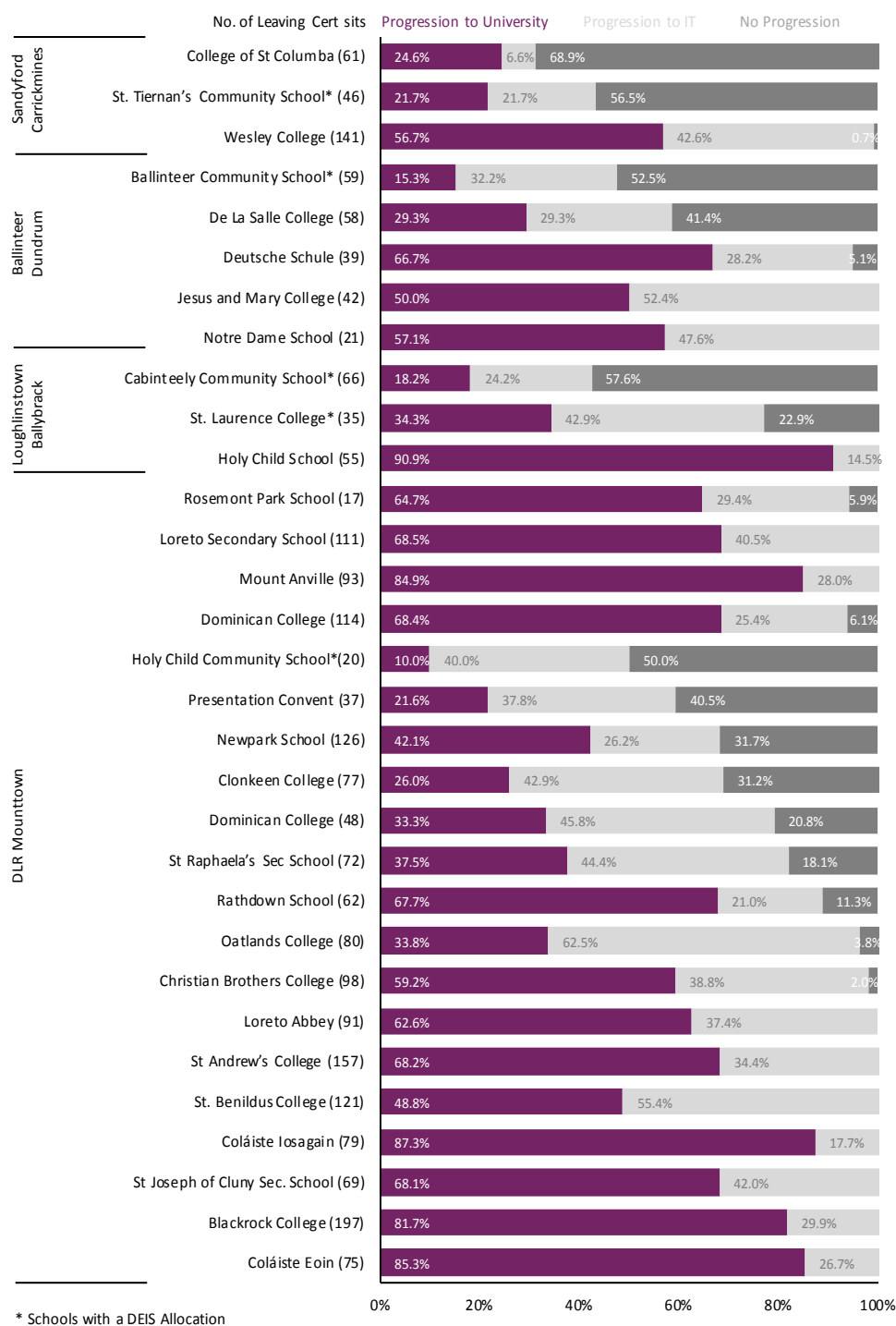


Figure 4.12: Progression to third level by post-primary school, 2016 (Source: Irish Times)

- Data published by the Irish Times on the number of pupils that sit the Leaving Certificate in post-primary schools in Ireland and the numbers of pupils that have successfully secured a place in a third level institution and is available by individual schools. When interpreting this data it is important to take note that this data only accounts for students that have applied for third level institutions in the Republic of Ireland through the CAO and does not account for other jurisdictions. In some instances, progression rates also account for students who may have completed their leaving certificate in previous academic years and as such overall progression rates may aggregate to more than 100%.
- In 2016, 11 out of the 31 post-primary schools in DLR recorded progression rates of 100%. With the exception of Saint Columba's in Sandyford, the four schools that recorded progression rates of 50% or less were schools with a DEIS allocation; Loughlinstown Community School, Saint Tiernan's Balally, Ballinkeer Community School and the Holy Child Community School in Dún Laoghaire.

## **5. SECURITY**



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

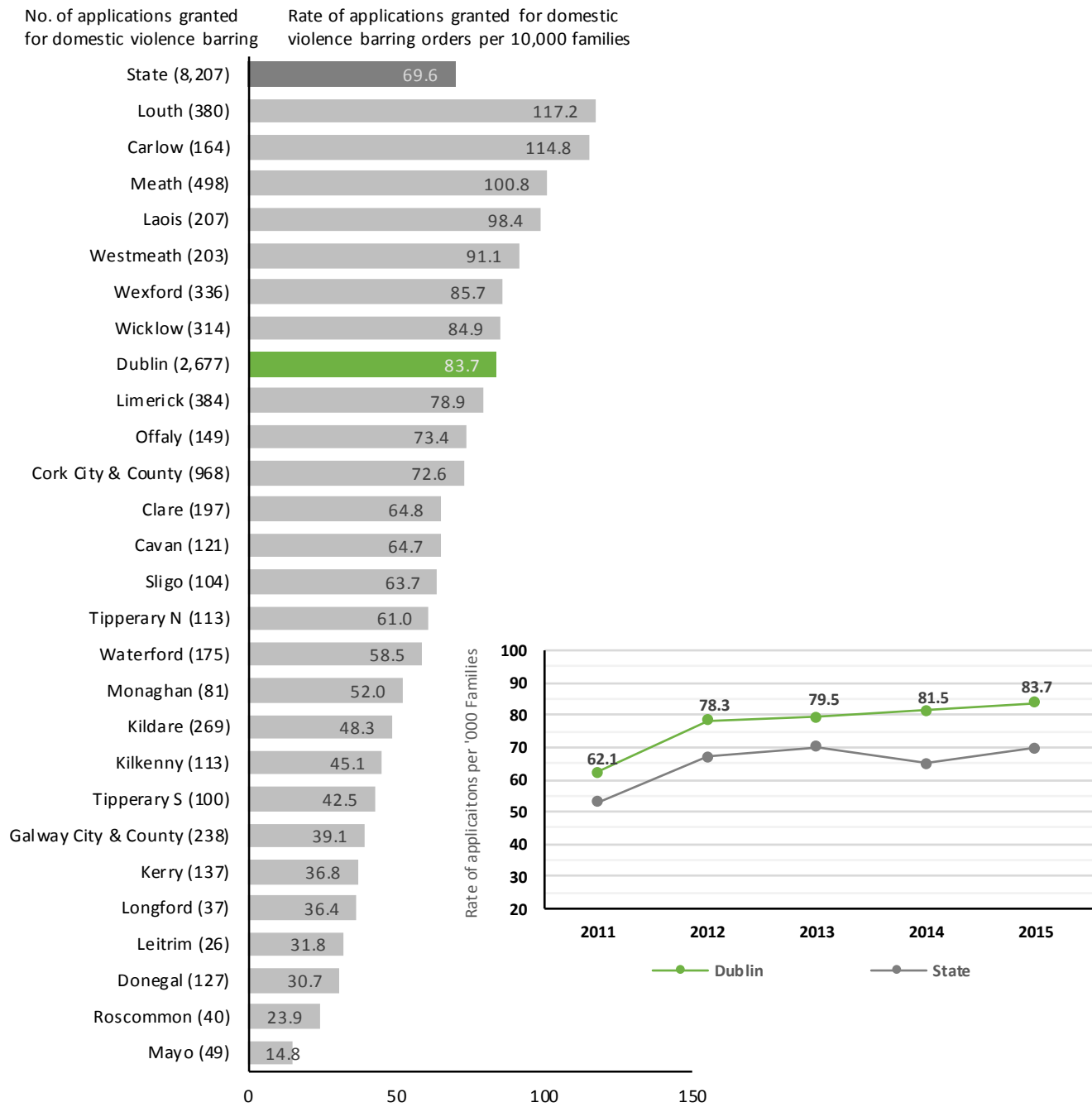


Figure 5.1: Domestic violence barring orders, 2015 (Source: Court Services & AIRO)

- Domestic violence is the use of physical or emotional force or threat of physical force in a close adult relationship. A barring order is a court order which requires the violent person to leave the family home and can last up to three years. In order to obtain a barring order, the person must attend a District Court hearing of the area of their own residence. Data is collected by the Courts Services and has been made available by District Court for this report. For the purpose of accurately reporting on this data as a rate per 10,000 families, Galway City & County and Cork City & County District Court areas were amalgamated.
- In 2015, there were 2,677 applications granted for domestic violence barring orders in the Dublin region. This figure equates to a rate of 83.7 applications granted per 10,000 families in the Dublin region. This rate was higher than the State rate of 69.6 per 10,000 families. Relative to all other District Court areas, Dublin County had the ninth highest rate in 2016, the highest being in Louth at 117.2 applications granted per 10,000 families and the lowest in Mayo at 14.8.
- Between 2011 and 2012, a steep increase was recorded at both the State level and in the Dublin region in the number of applications granted for domestic violence barring orders. The rate in the Dublin region increased from 62.1 per 10,000 families in 2011 to 78.3 in 2012. Since 2012, the rate has remained relatively stable at both the Dublin regional and State levels.

Indicator 5.2: Garda Youth Diversion Referrals, 2015

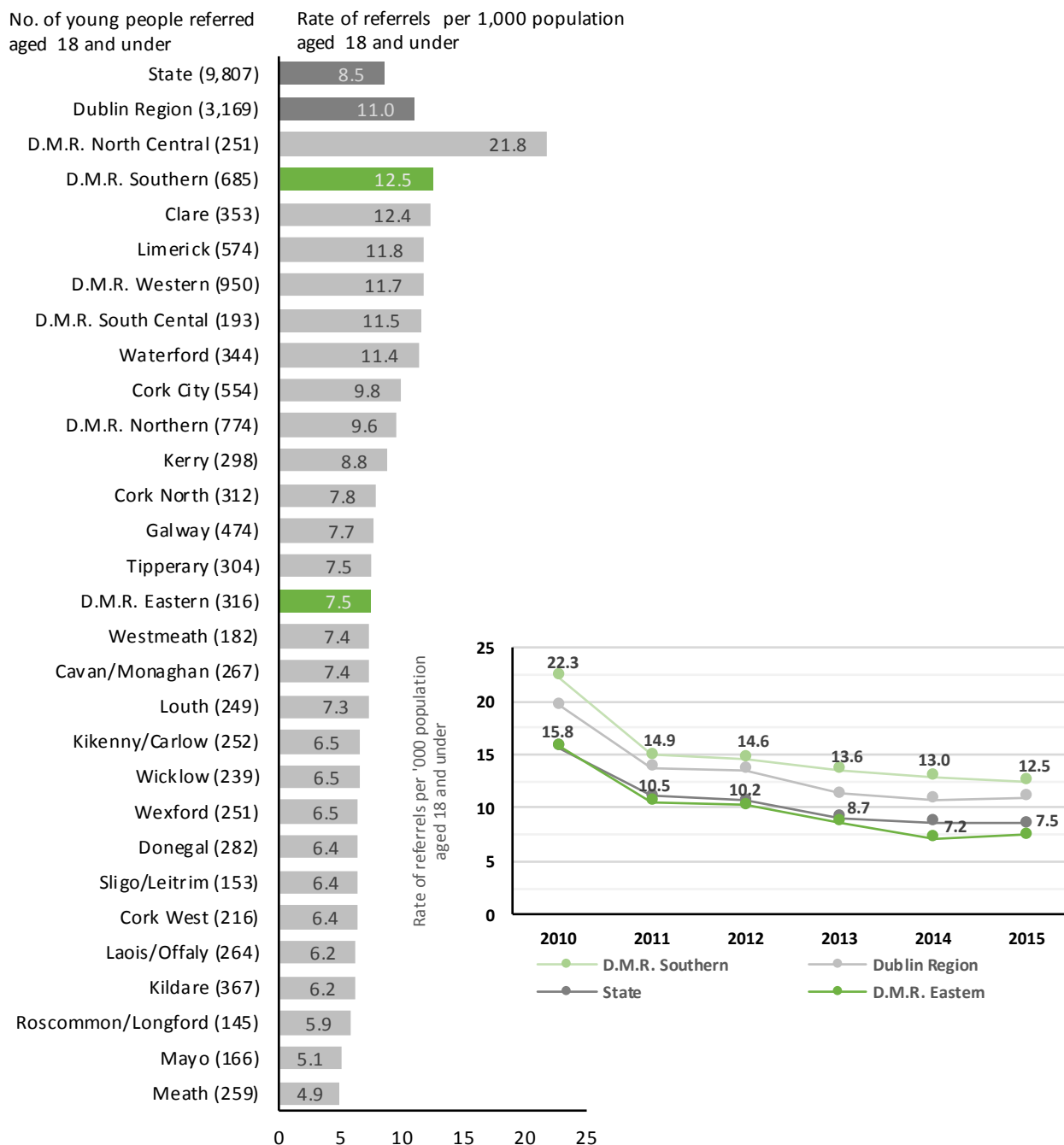


Figure 5.2: Garda youth diversion referrals, 2015 (Source: IYJS & AIRO)

- The Garda Youth Diversion scheme, operated by the Garda Youth Diversion Office, provides that in certain situations a young person (aged less than 18 years) who accepts accountability for a crime can be cautioned and supervised as an alternative to prosecution. The number of youths referred to the scheme, is recorded by the An Garda Síochána Pulse database system and is published on an annual basis by the Irish Youth Justice Service (IYJS) by Garda Division. Within the DLR CYPSC areas, there are Garda Divisions; D.M.R. Eastern and D.M.R Southern.
- In 2015, 316 young people aged under 18 were referred to the Garda Youth Diversion scheme in the DMR Eastern Area. This figure equates to a rate of 7.5 per 1,000 young people aged under 18. Relative to the other divisions this was the 14th highest rate in 2016. In the same time period the DMR Southern area recorded a rate 12.5 per 1,000 young people or 685 young people referred and was the second highest rate in the country. The DMR Southern area comprises of a small portion of the eastern side of the DLR CYPSC areas and comprises of areas such Churchtown, Marley Grange and Marley Park.
- The time series graphic above shows that over the past five year there has been a consistent decline in the rate of young people referred to the Garda Youth Diversion scheme. In 2010, the DMR Eastern area recorded a rate of 15.8, by 2015 this rate had dropped to 7.5.

Indicator 5.3: Referrals to Tusla, 2016

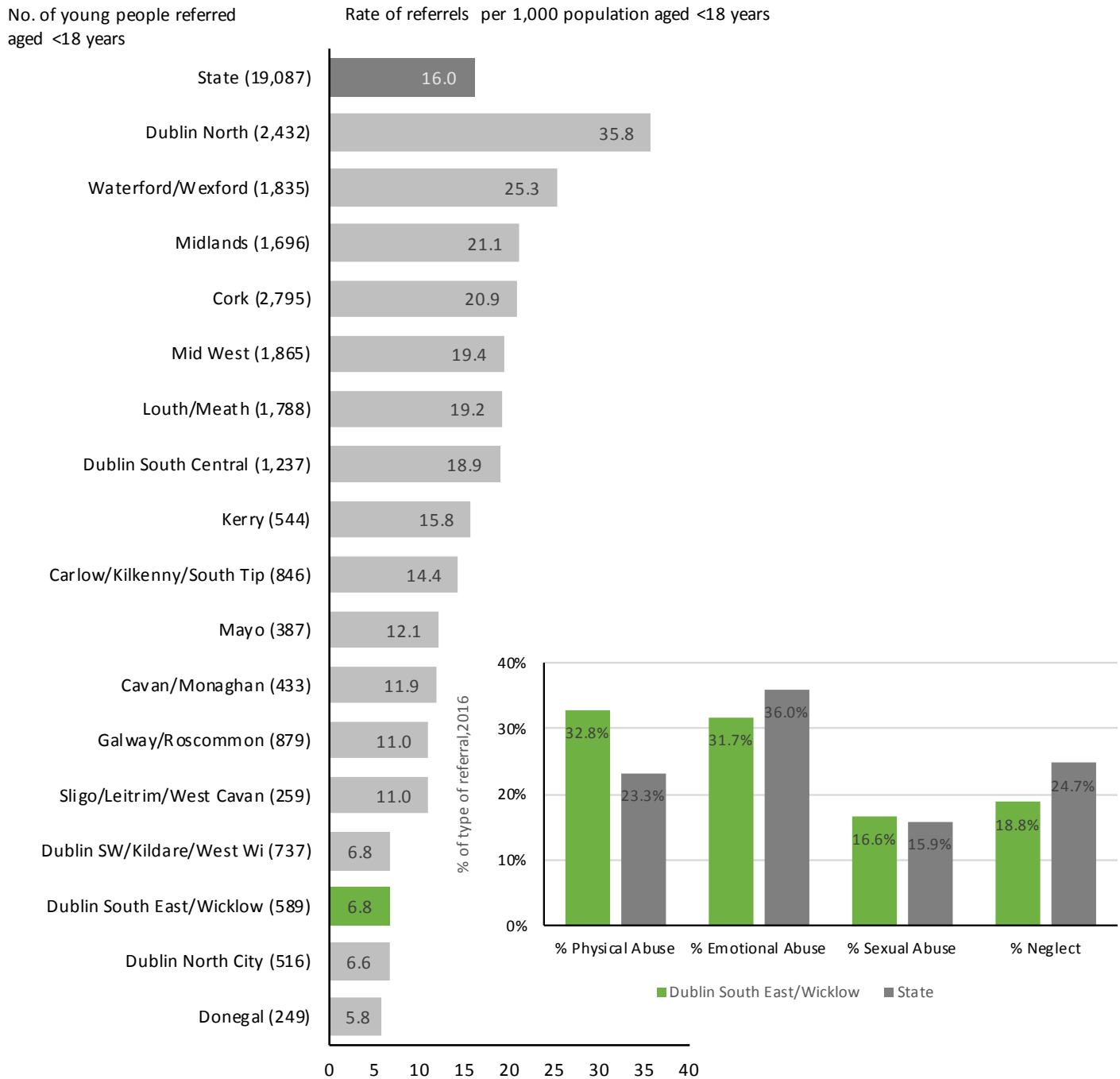


Figure 5.3: Referrals to Tusla, 2016 (Source: Tusla & AIRO)

- 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 is one in DLR; Dublin South East/Wicklow.
- In 2016, there were 589 referrals to Tusla in the Dublin South East/Wicklow ISA. This figure represented a rate of 6.8 children and young people per 1,000 population age under 18 years in the Dublin South East/Wicklow ISA and was below the State average 16.0. Relative to the other 17 ISAs this was the third lowest rate in the State. Dublin North recorded the highest rate of 35.8 and Donegal the lowest at 5.8.
- Of the total referrals in 2016 in the Dublin South East/Wicklow ISA, 32.8% or 193 referrals were for physical abuse, this rate was higher than the State average of 23.3%. Other types of referrals in the Dublin South East Wicklow ISA were for emotional abuse (31.7% or 187), sexual abuse (16.6% or 98) and neglect (18.8% or 111).



Indicator 5.4: Children in Care, 2017

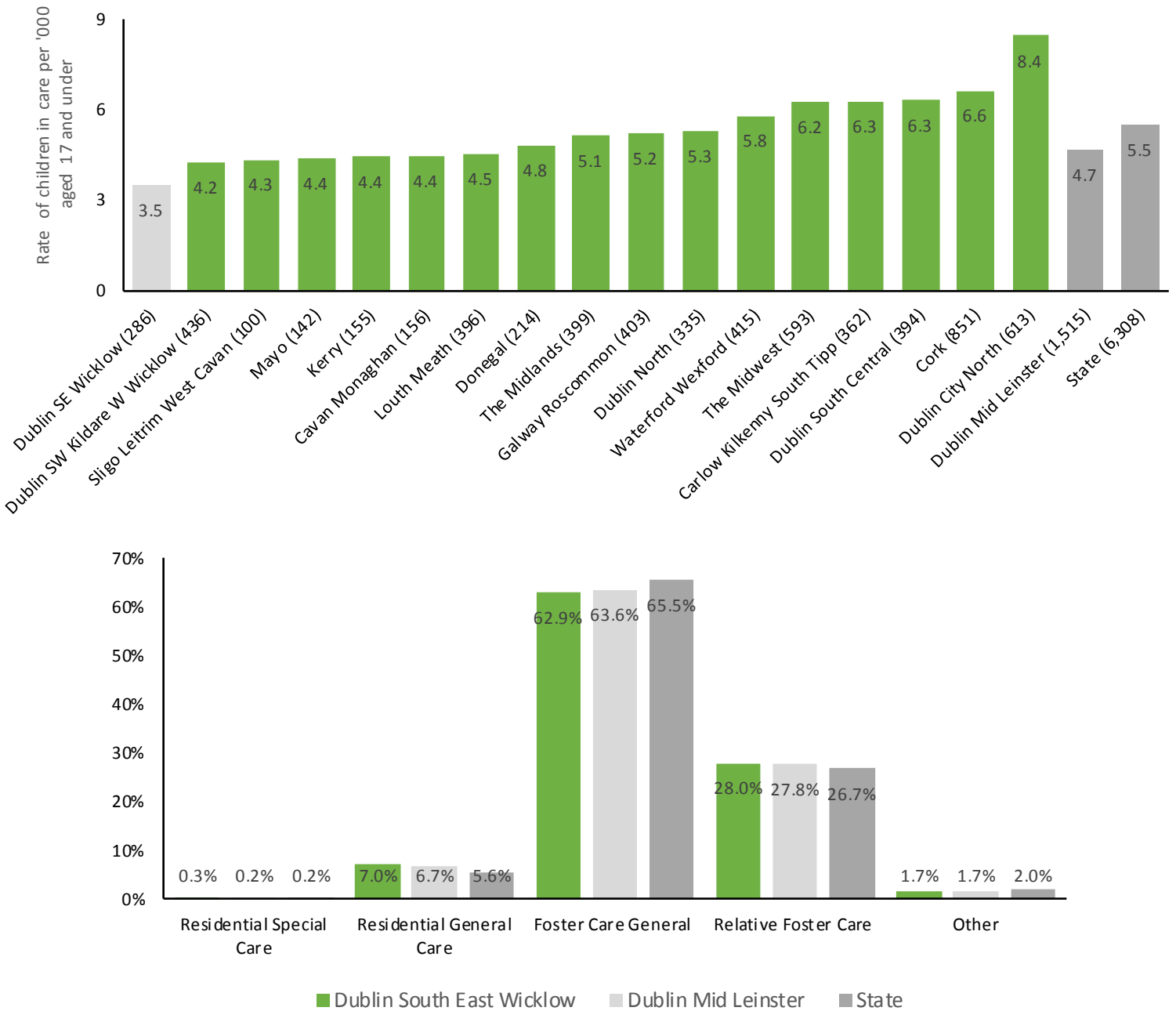


Figure 5.4: Children in care, 2017 (Source: Tusla & AIRO)

- A child is placed in the care of Tusla when their parents are not able to provide appropriate care or a child has been subject to abuse. Foster care is the main alternative care provided by Tusla as well as residential care. The number and percentage of children in care by type of placement is published by Tusla on a quarterly basis and is made available by ISAs of which there is one in the DLR CYPSC area; Dublin SE Wicklow.
- As of March 2017, there were 286 children and young people in the care of Tusla in the Dublin SE Wicklow ISA. This figure equates to a rate of 3.5 per 1,000 children and young people aged under 18 years. This rate was lower than the State rate of 5.5 and relative to all other ISAs was the lowest rate in the country. On a comparative basis, the Dublin City North ISA had the highest rate of children in the care of Tusla at 8.4 per 1,000 children and young people aged under 18 years.
- Of the 286 children and young people in the care of Tusla in the Dublin SE Wicklow ISA, only 0.3% was in 'Residential Special Care', 7% were in 'General Residential Care', 62.9% were in foster care and 28% were in 'Relative Foster Care'. The remaining 1.7% were placed in care marked as 'Other'.

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

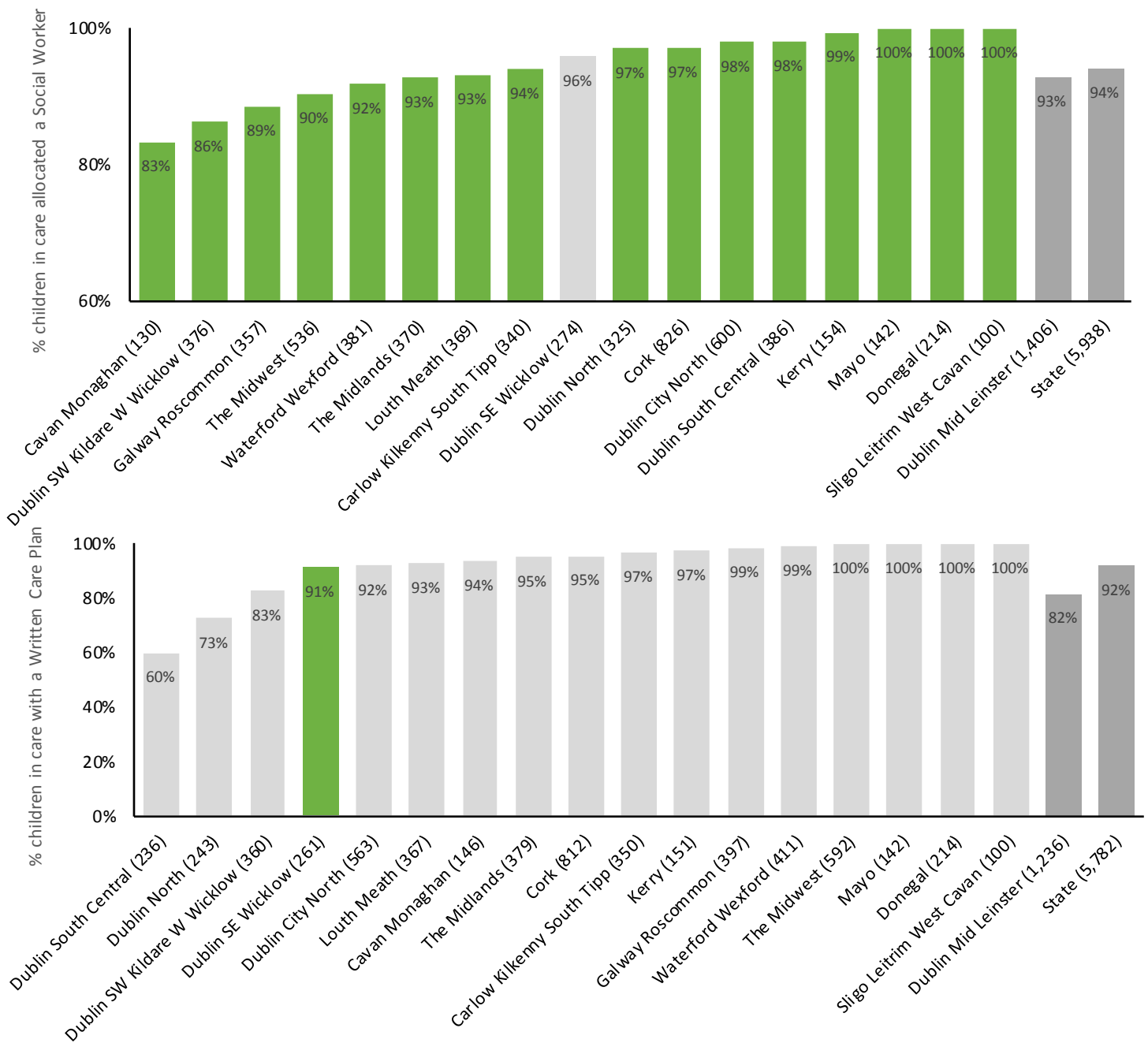


Figure 5.5: Children in care with a written care plan and allocated social worker, 2017 (Source: Tusla)

- Social workers provide 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 and percentage of children with a care plan and an allocated social worker is published by Tusla on a quarterly basis and is made available by ISAs of which there is one in the DLR CYPSC area; Dublin SE Wicklow.
- Of the 286 children and young people in the care of Tusla in the Dublin SE Wicklow ISA in March 2017, 274 (95.8%) had an allocated social worker. Relative to the other ISA areas, this was the ninth highest in the country. A number of ISAs all recorded rates of 100% (Mayo, Donegal, Sligo-Leitrim-West Cavan) whilst the lowest was recorded in the Cavan Monaghan ISA where only 83.3% of the children in the care of Tusla were allocated a social worker.
- A care plan is a document that defines how a child will be cared for while in the care of Tusla. Information in the care plan will include where they will reside, their education and supports they will receive. Children without a care plan are generally those that are in short-term placements or emergency places and are awaiting a care plan outlining their long-term plans.
- As of March 2017, 261 of the 286 (91.3%) children in the Dublin SE Wicklow ISA in the case of Tusla had a written care plan. Relative to the other ISA areas, this was the fifth lowest in the country. Four ISAs recorded rates of 100% whereas the lowest rate was recorded in the Dublin South Central ISA at 59.9%.

## Indicator 5.6: Young People Preparing to Leave Care, 2017

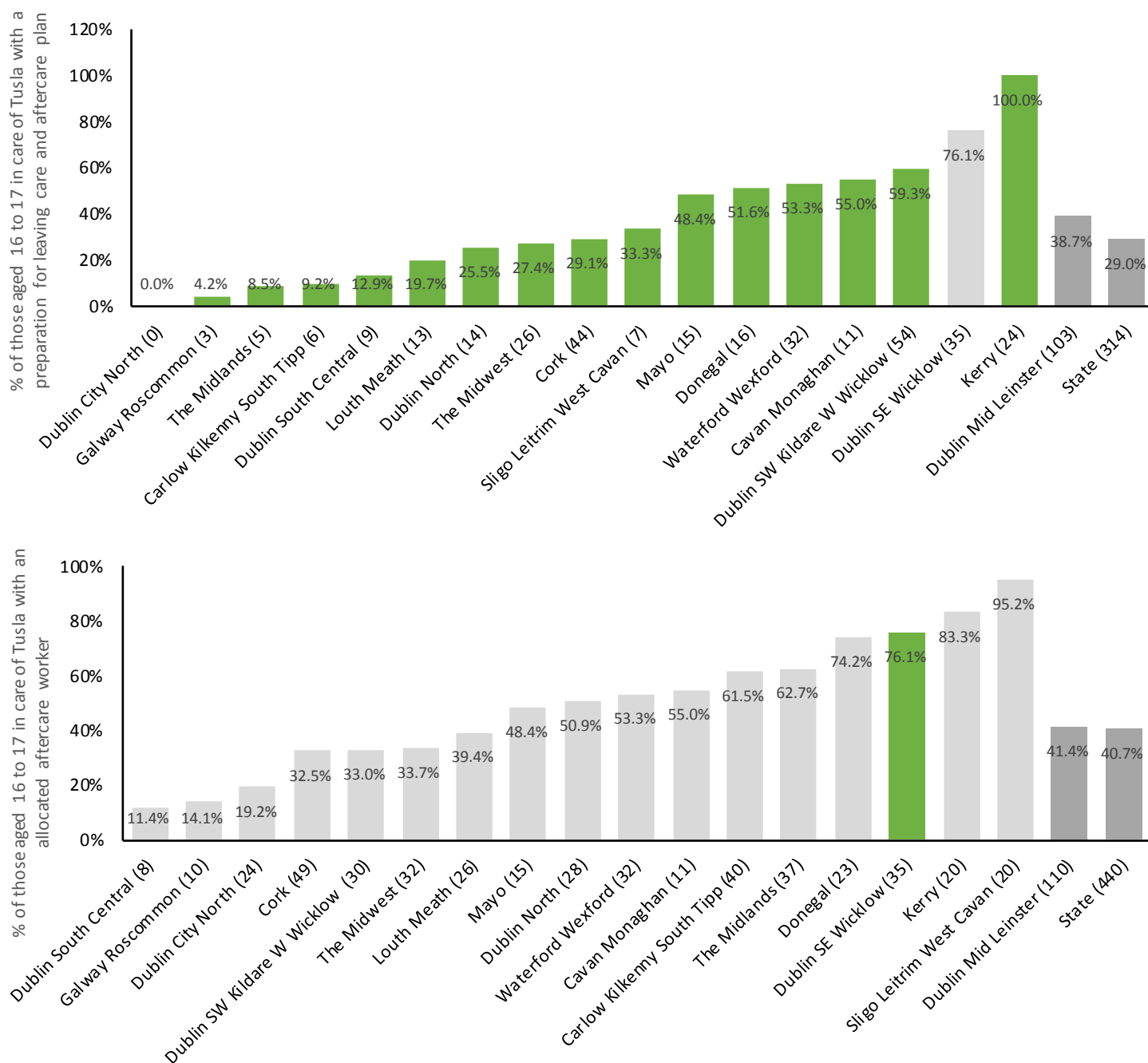


Figure 5.6: Young people preparing to leave care written care plan and allocated social worker, 2017 (Source: Tusla)

- An aftercare service is an entitlement to all young people with a care history within Tusla and the service is provided in conjunction with other agencies. The preparation of a young person leaving care starts on either their sixteenth or seventeenth birthdays. Aftercare services have an essential part to play in accessing financial assistance, employment opportunities and training. Tusla publishes data on a quarterly basis on the number of young people in care aged 16 and 17 years of age with aftercare social worker and associated plans. This information is made available by ISAs of which there is one in the DLR CYPSC area; Dublin SE Wicklow.
- In March 2017, 35 young people aged 16 and 17 in the Dublin SE Wicklow ISA had a preparation for leaving care and aftercare plan. This figure equates to 76.1% of the total young people in care aged 16 and 17. Relative to all other ISAs this was the second highest rate. Kerry recorded the highest rate of 100% with Dublin City North recording the lowest with 0%.
- As of March 2017, 35 young people aged 16 and 17 in the Dublin SE Wicklow ISA had an allocated aftercare social worker. Equivalent to a rate of 76.1%, this was the third highest rate in the country. The Sligo Leitrim West Cavan ISA recorded the highest rate of 16 and 17 year olds with an allocated aftercare social worker at 95.2% and the Dublin South Central ISA recorded the lowest at 11.4%.

Indicator 5.7: Young People in receipt of Tusla Aftercare Services in Full-time Education, 2017

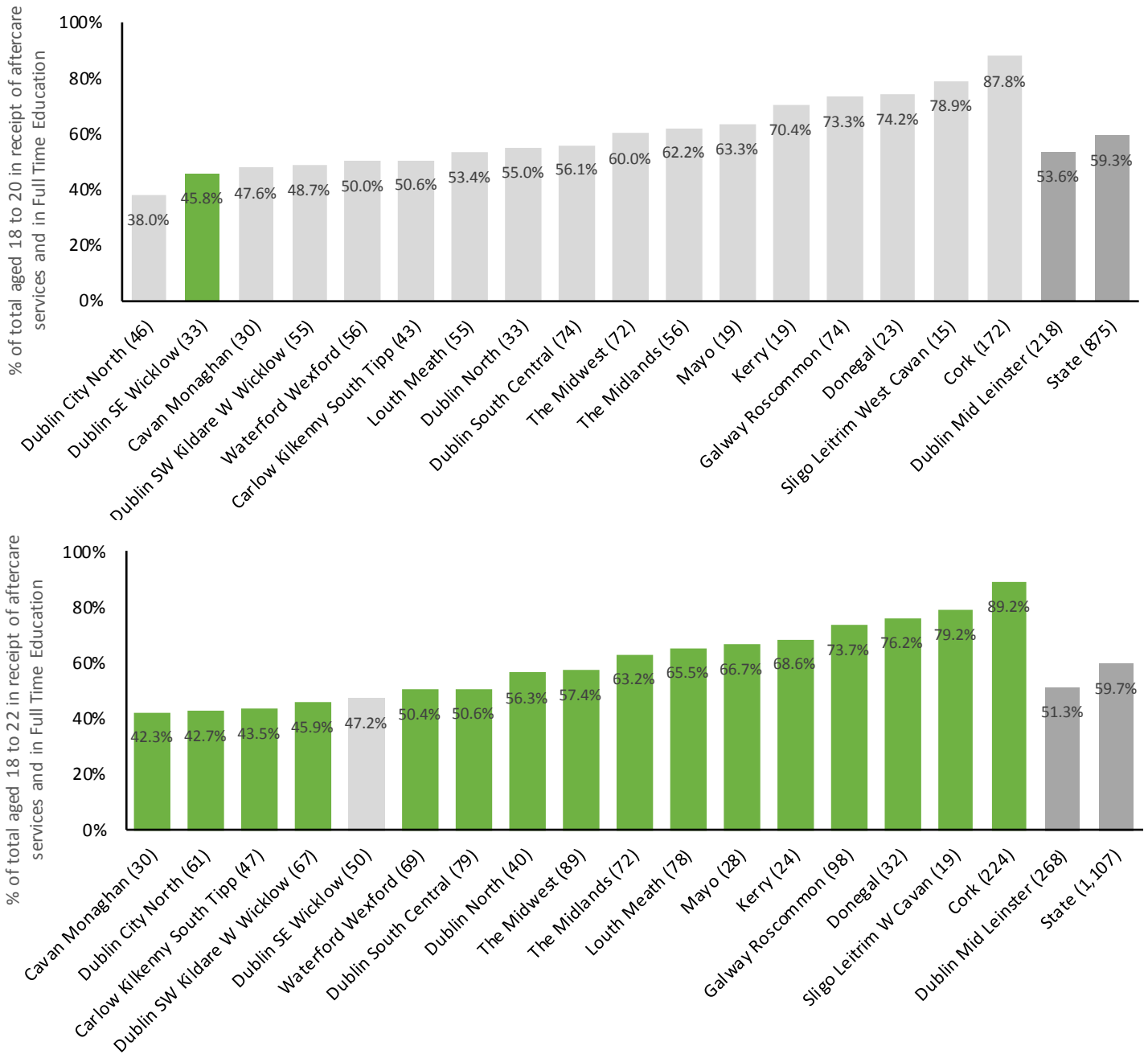
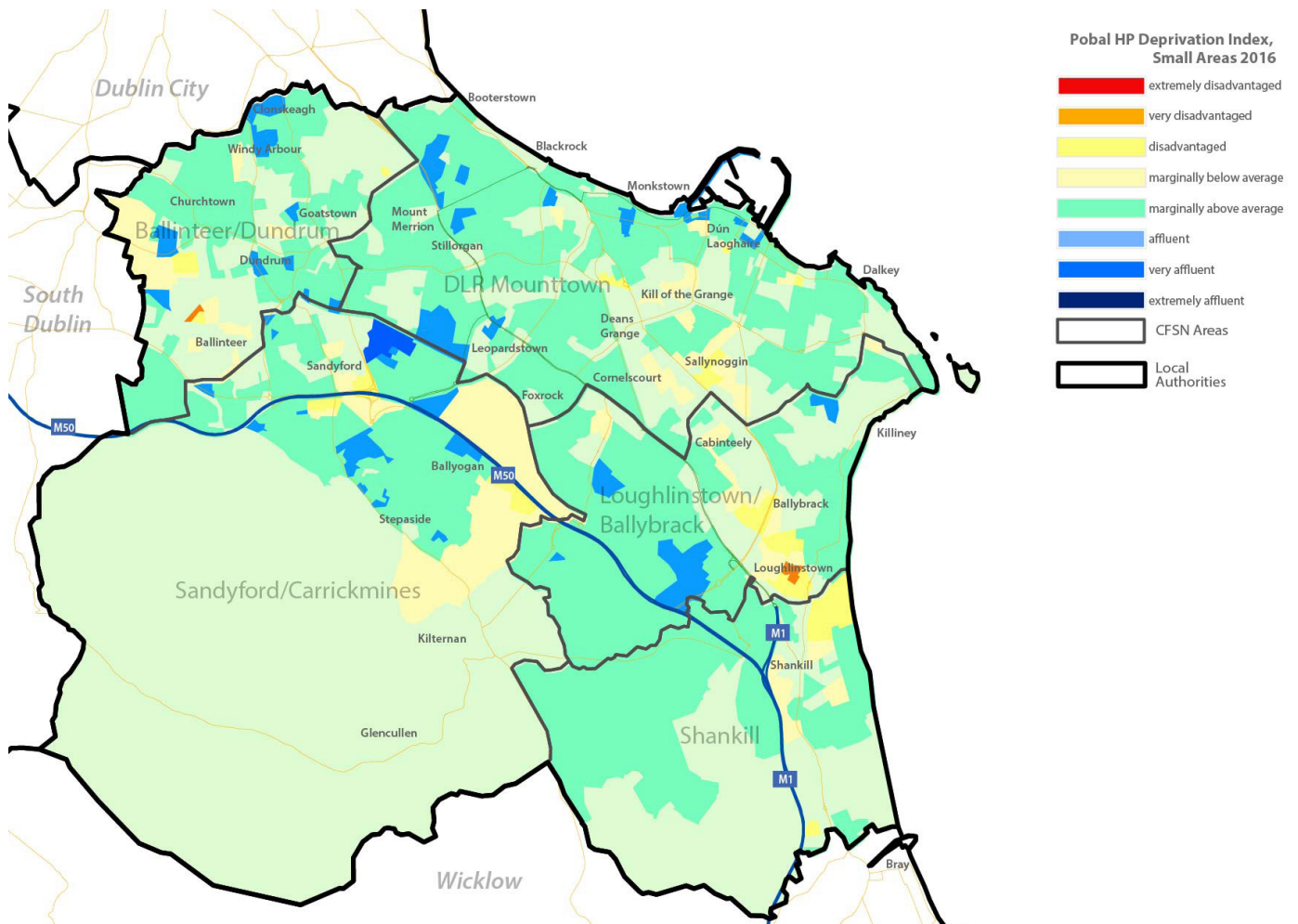


Figure 5.7: Young people availing of aftercare in full-time education, 2017 (Source: Tusla)

- As part of the aftercare service, financial support is provided to young adults by Tusla to assist in gaining access to education and accredited training services. Education and training is an important outcome for young adults in the Tusla aftercare service. However, financial support to those availing of full-time education is only a minor component of the services and supports that are provided to young adults in aftercare. The number and percentage of young adults availing of this support is published by Tusla on a quarterly basis and is made available by ISAs, of which there is one in the DLR CYPSC area; Dublin SE Wicklow.
- As of March 2017, there were 33 young adults aged 18 to 20 years in the Tusla aftercare service availing of full-time education and is equivalent to 45.8% in aftercare services. Relative to the other ISAs this was the second lowest proportion and below the State average of 59.3%. On a comparative basis, the Cork ISA recorded the highest rate at 87.8%, whilst the Dublin City North ISA recorded the lowest rate at 38%.
- As of March 2017, there were 50 young adults aged 18 to 22 years in the Tusla aftercare service availing of full-time education. This is the equivalent to 47.2% of the total young adults in aftercare services. Relative to the other ISAs, this was fifth lowest rate and was below the State average of 59.7%. On a comparative basis, the Cork ISA recorded the highest rate of 89.2%, whilst the Cavan/Monaghan ISA recorded the lowest rate at 42.3%.

## **6. Economy**



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

**10**

was the Pobal HP Relative Deprivation Index score for DLR in 2016

**Almost 4.5%**

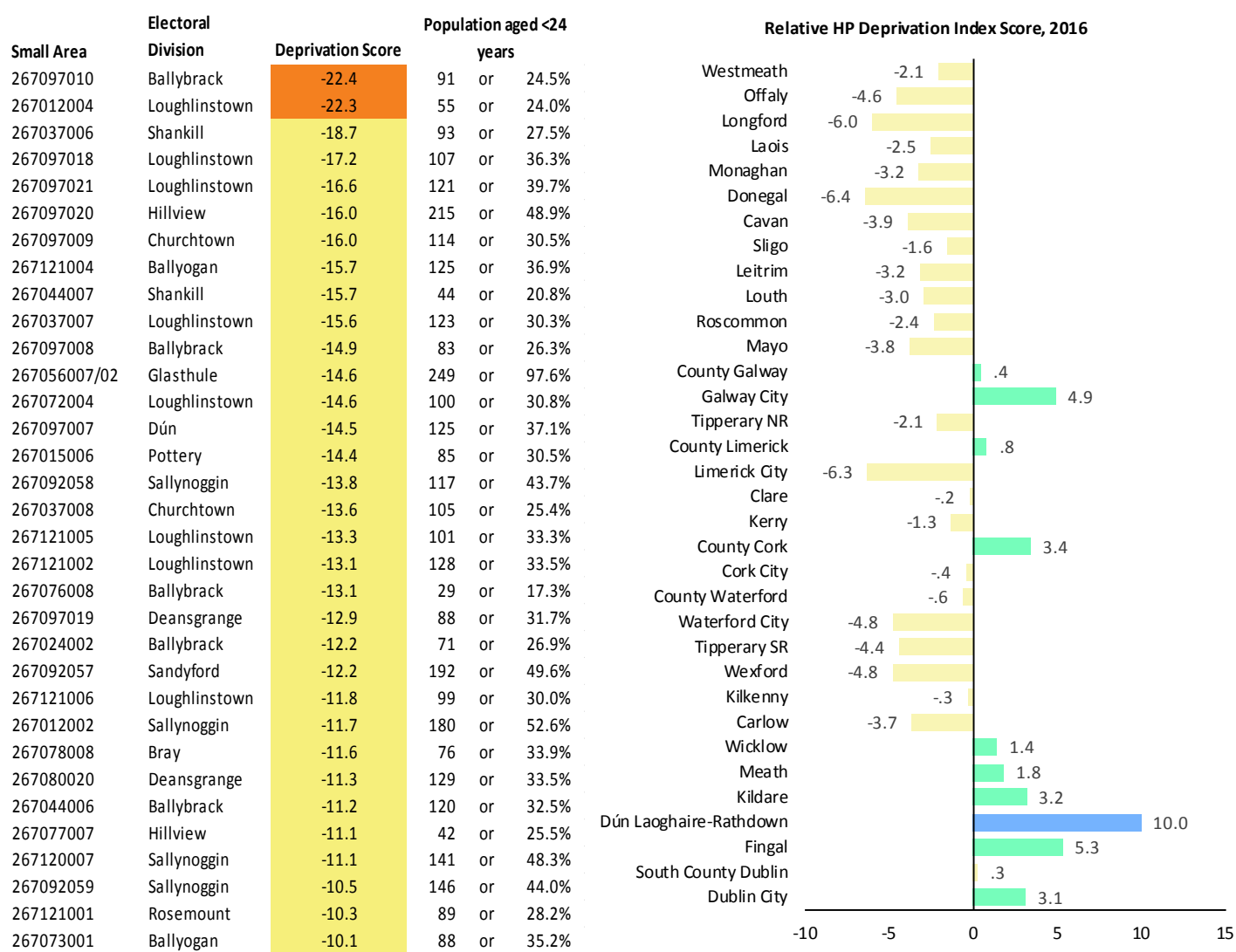
of Small Areas in DLR were classed as 'Very Disadvantaged' or 'Disadvantaged'

**35%**

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

- The 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index shows the level of overall affluence and deprivation at the level of 18,488 Small Areas (SAs) in 2016 in Ireland. Based on the Relative Index Scores for 2016, the DLR area as a whole is the most affluent local authority in the country with a score of 10 (affluent). This is above the State score of .6 (Marginally Above Average) and the Dublin regional score of 4.1 (Marginally Above Average). In contrast, Donegal had the lowest score of -6.4 (Marginally Below Average).
- Within the DLR area there is a distinct distribution of the 2016 Relative Index Scores with areas such as Ballybrack, Loughlinstown, Sallynoggin, Mountstown, Kilcross, Balally, Nutgrove, Hillview and Rosemount classed within the 'Marginally Below Average' (7.6% of SAs), 'Disadvantaged' (4.1% of SAs) and 'Very Disadvantaged' (0.3% of SAs) categories. Much of the remaining areas of the DLR area are within the 'Marginally Above Average' (29.3% of SAs), 'Affluent' (50.8% of SAs), 'Very Affluent' (7.6% of SAs) and 'Extremely Affluent' (0.3% of SAs).
- The most disadvantaged SAs in DLR are listed in the table on the adjoining page. In total, there is a total population of 10,289 residing in areas classed as being either 'Disadvantaged' or 'Very Disadvantaged' and accounting for 4.5% of the total population in DLR. Of the total population residing in these areas, 35% (or 3,671) were aged under 24 years.

Indicator 6.1: Pobal Deprivation Index, 2016



Small Areas

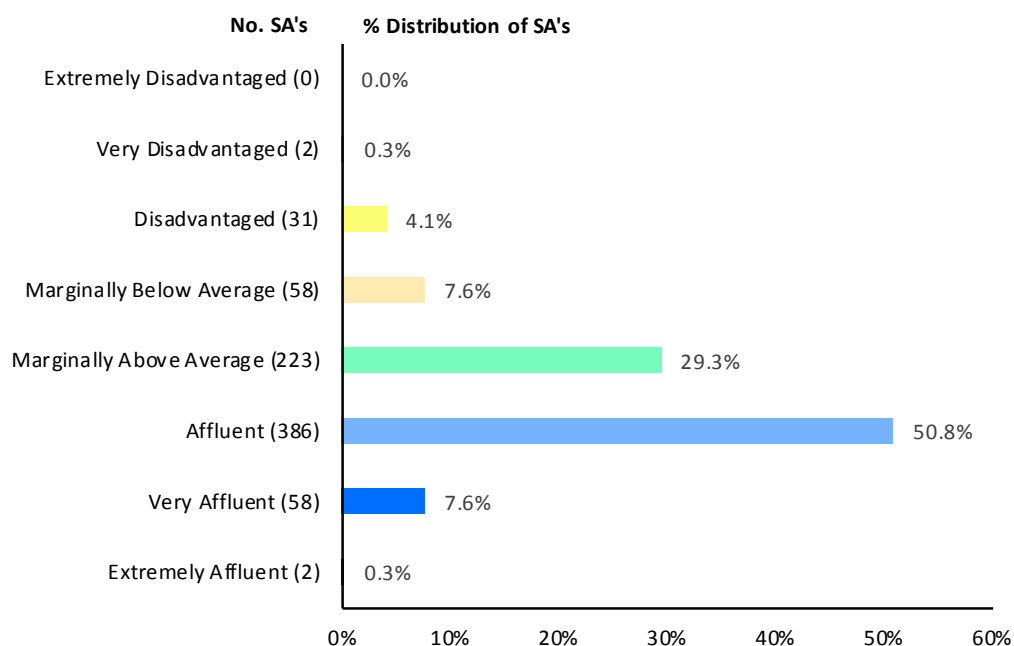


Figure 6.1: Pobal HP Deprivation Index, 2016 (Source: Pobal)

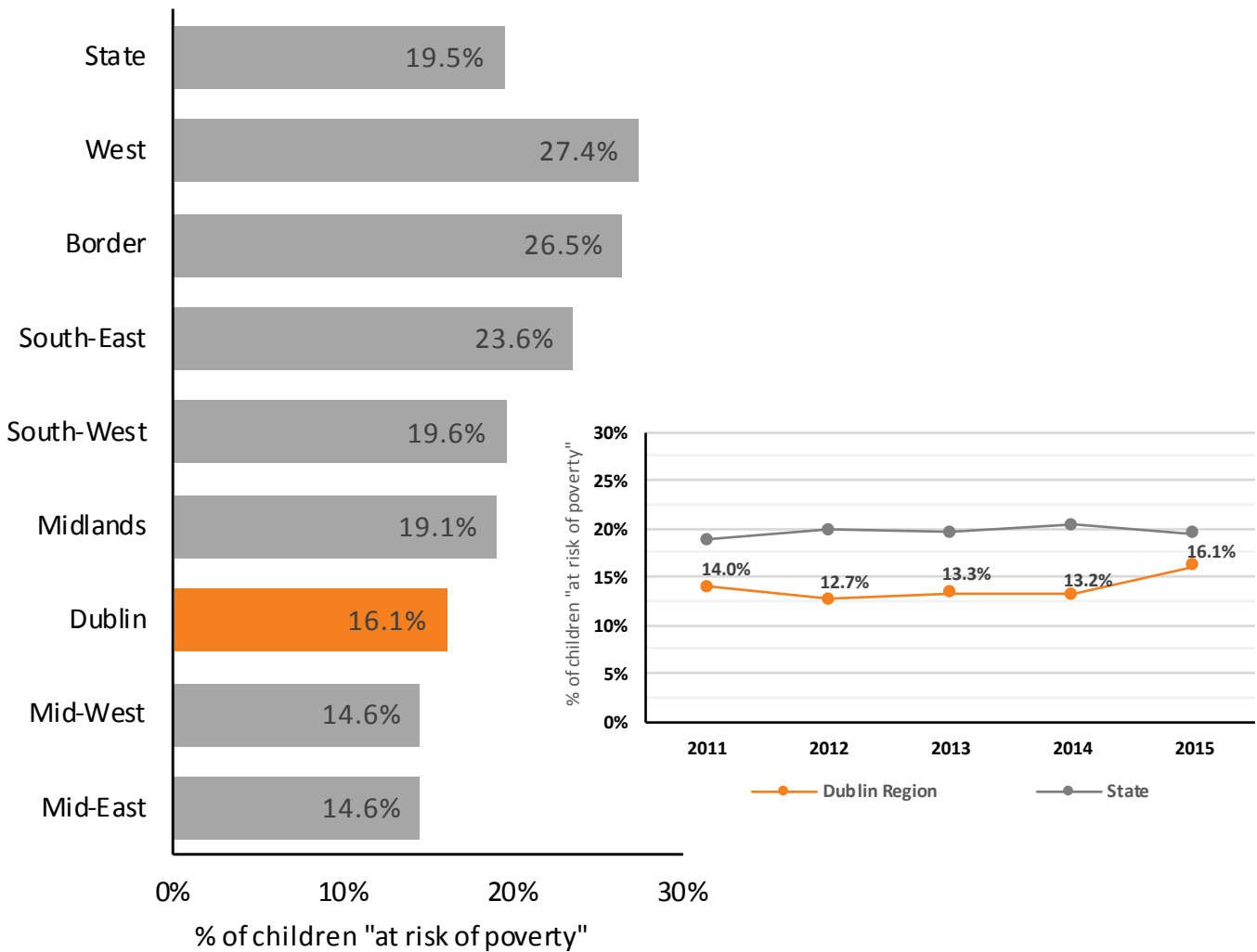


Figure 6.2: Children at risk of poverty, 2015 (Source: SILC)

- The Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) is a household survey that covers issues in relation to income and living conditions. The survey is conducted on a sample of households throughout Ireland and published at a regional level annually by the CSO. Based on a special tabulation by the CSO it is estimated that approximately 16.1% of children living in the Dublin region in Ireland are ‘at risk of poverty’. Relative to the eight other regions, the Dublin region has the third lowest proportion of children who are ‘at risk of poverty’. The lowest proportion is in the Mid-East at 14.6% , while the West has the highest proportion of 27.4%.
- Between 2011 and 2014 the proportion of children who are ‘at risk of poverty’ had remained relatively stable and below the State average. However, between 2014 and 2015 the rate increased by 2.9% from 13.2% to 16.1%. Comparatively, the national trend has remained relatively stable. Unfortunately, the SILC data is not available at the local authority level and therefore caution should be shown when using this data in the context of DLR.



Indicator 6.3: Social Housing Waiting Lists, 2016

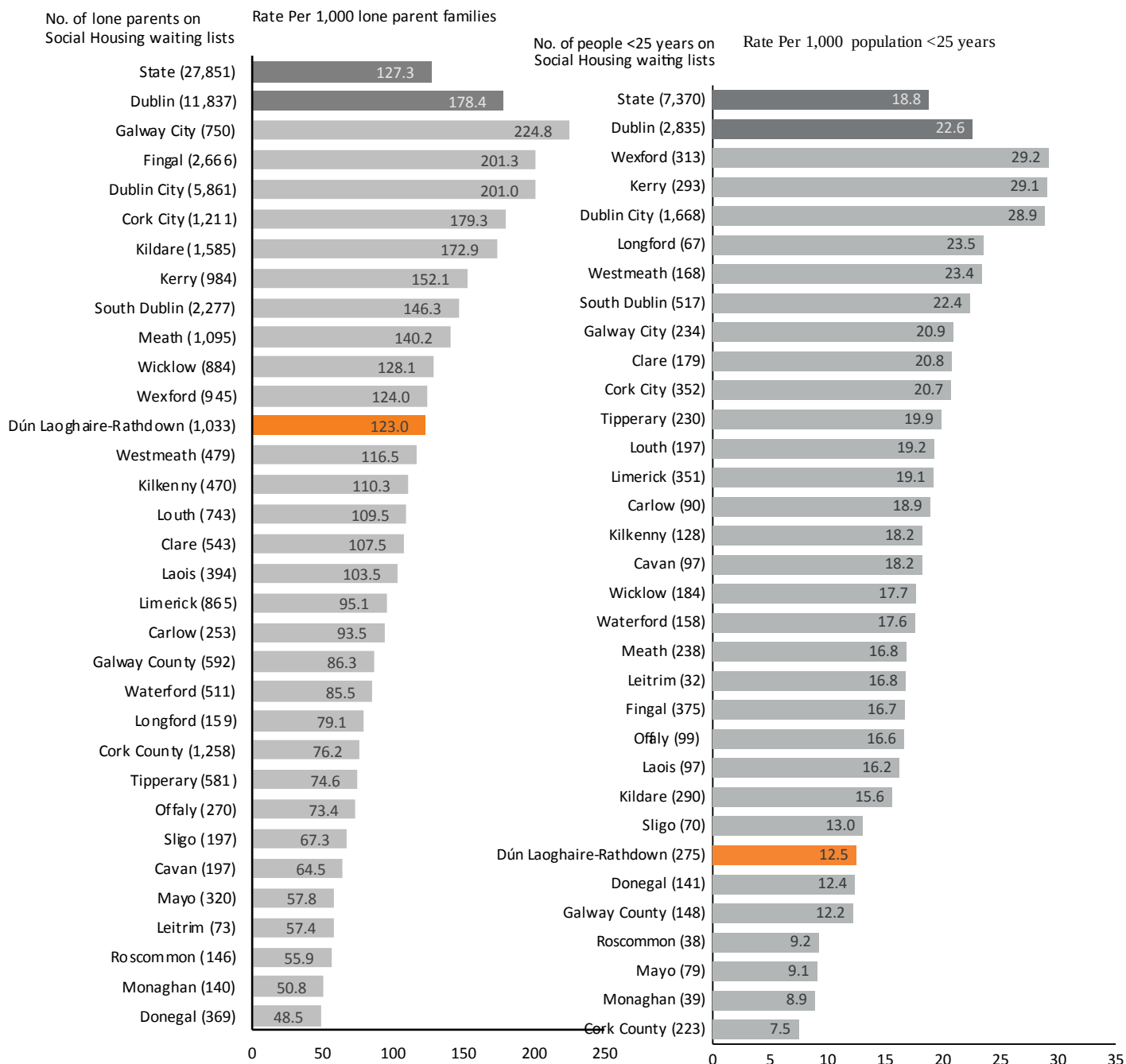
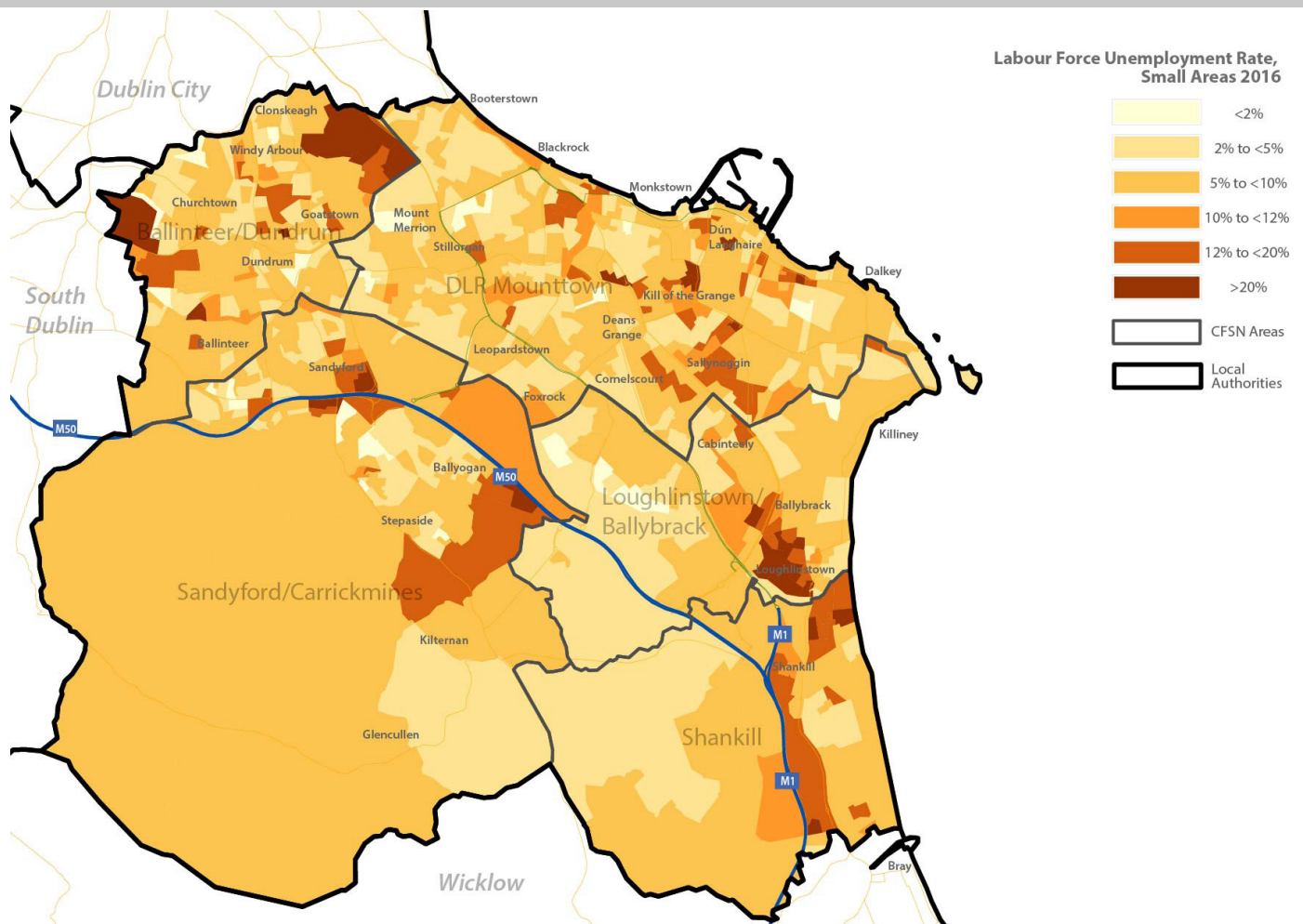


Figure 6.3: Social Housing Waiting Lists, 2016 (Source: Summary of Social Housing Assessments & AIRO)

- The Summary of Social Housing Assessments is published every three years by the Housing Agency. Detailed information on the social housing waiting lists is made available by local authority, such as the number of lone parent families that have applied for social housing and by age group of the applicant.
- In 2016, there were 1,033 lone parent households on the social housing waiting list in DLR. This figure represented a rate of 123 per 1,000 lone parent households in DLR. Relative to the other LAs rate, this rate was the eleventh highest rate in the State and was below the State average of 127.3. Galway City recorded the highest rate of 224.8 and Donegal the lowest at 48.5.
- In 2016, there were 275 young people under the age of 25 on the social housing waiting list in DLR. This figure represented a rate of 12.5 per 1,000 young people aged between 18 and 25. Relative to the other LAs this was the seventh lowest rate in the State and was below the State average of 18.8. Wexford recorded the highest at 29.2 and Cork County the lowest at 7.5.

Indicator 6.4: Labour Force Unemployment Rate, 2016



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

A total of **7.4%** of the Labour Force in DLR was unemployed in 2016

DLR had the **Lowest** proportion of Labour Force Unemployment in the Dublin Region

At **9.7%** the CFSN of Shankill had the highest proportion of Labour Force Unemployment

- According to Census 2016, the total population unemployed and residing in DLR was 7,716. This represented 7.4% of the total labour force (At Work and Unemployed). This proportion was lower than the State average of 12.9%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 12.4% and the Dublin regional average of 11.6%.
- DLR had the lowest rate of unemployment of the labour force in the State and Longford the highest at 19.6%. Of the four Dublin LAs, DLR had the lowest unemployment rate at 7.4%. The highest was in South Dublin (13.3%), followed by Dublin City (12.9%) and the second lowest in Fingal (10.3%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of labour force unemployment across the CFSNs. The highest rates were witnessed in the CFSNs of Shankill (674 or 9.7%) and Loughlinstown/Ballybrack (8.9% or 1,255) relative to the other CFSNs; Balinteer/Dundrum (7.3% or 1,634), DLR Mounttown (7.0% or 2,971) and Sandyford/Carrickmines (6.7% or 1,182).
- The map above details the distribution of the population within the labour force that are unemployed at SA level throughout DLR. Areas with low unemployment across the county in Dundrum, Blackrock and Dalkey, however there are areas of high proportions of unemployment in Loughlinstown, Sallynoggin and Nutgrove. Areas with the highest values of over 25% are in Mounttown Road Lower, Ballyogan, Hillview on Broadfield Road and in Loughlinstown.

Indicator 6.4: Labour Force Unemployment, 2016

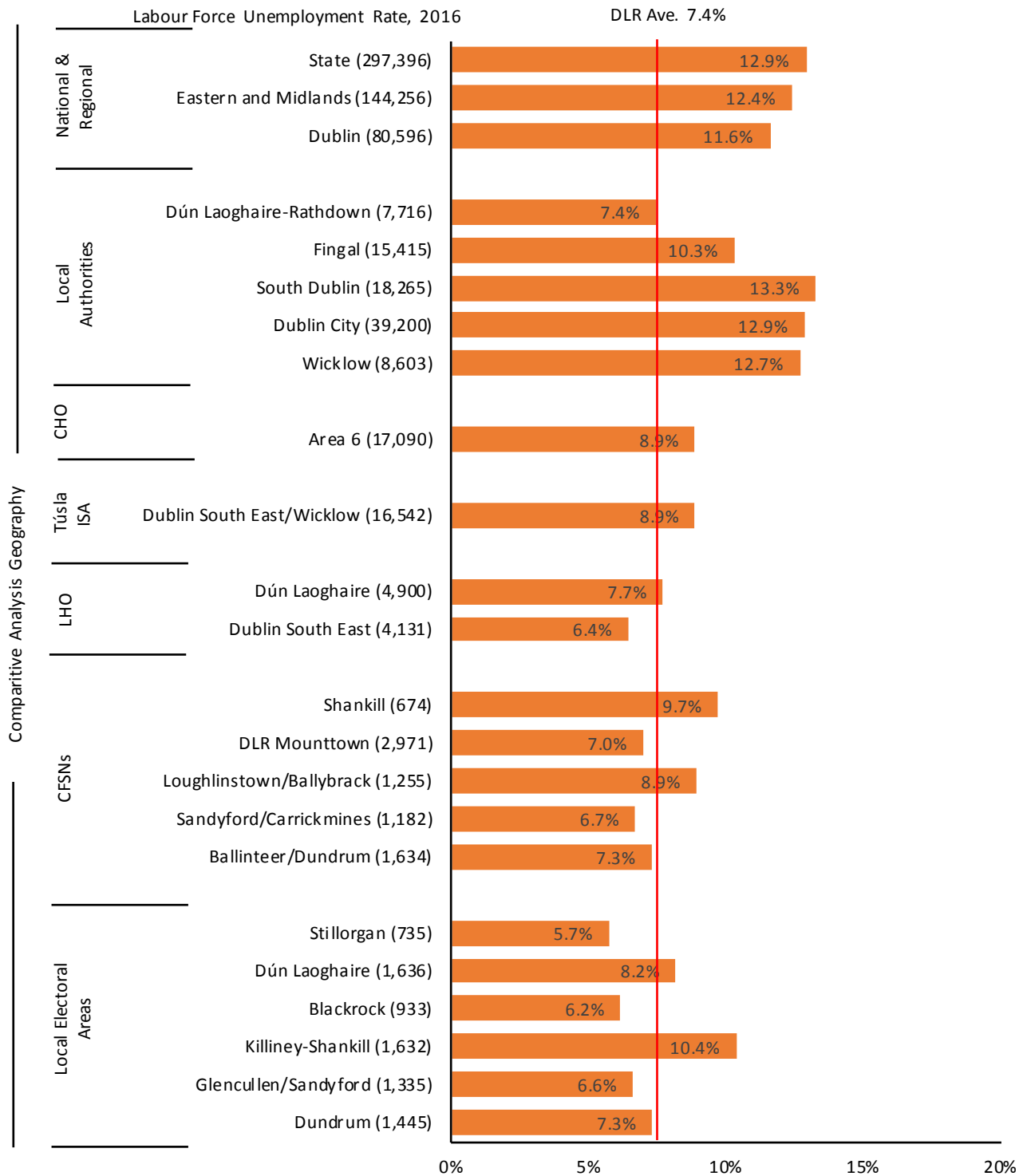


Figure 6.4: Labour force unemployment, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is DLR doing?  
Unemployment 2016

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

How is DLR doing?  
% LF Unemployment Rate, 2016

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

**↓** National  
Lower than average

**↓** Eastern & Midlands  
Lower than average

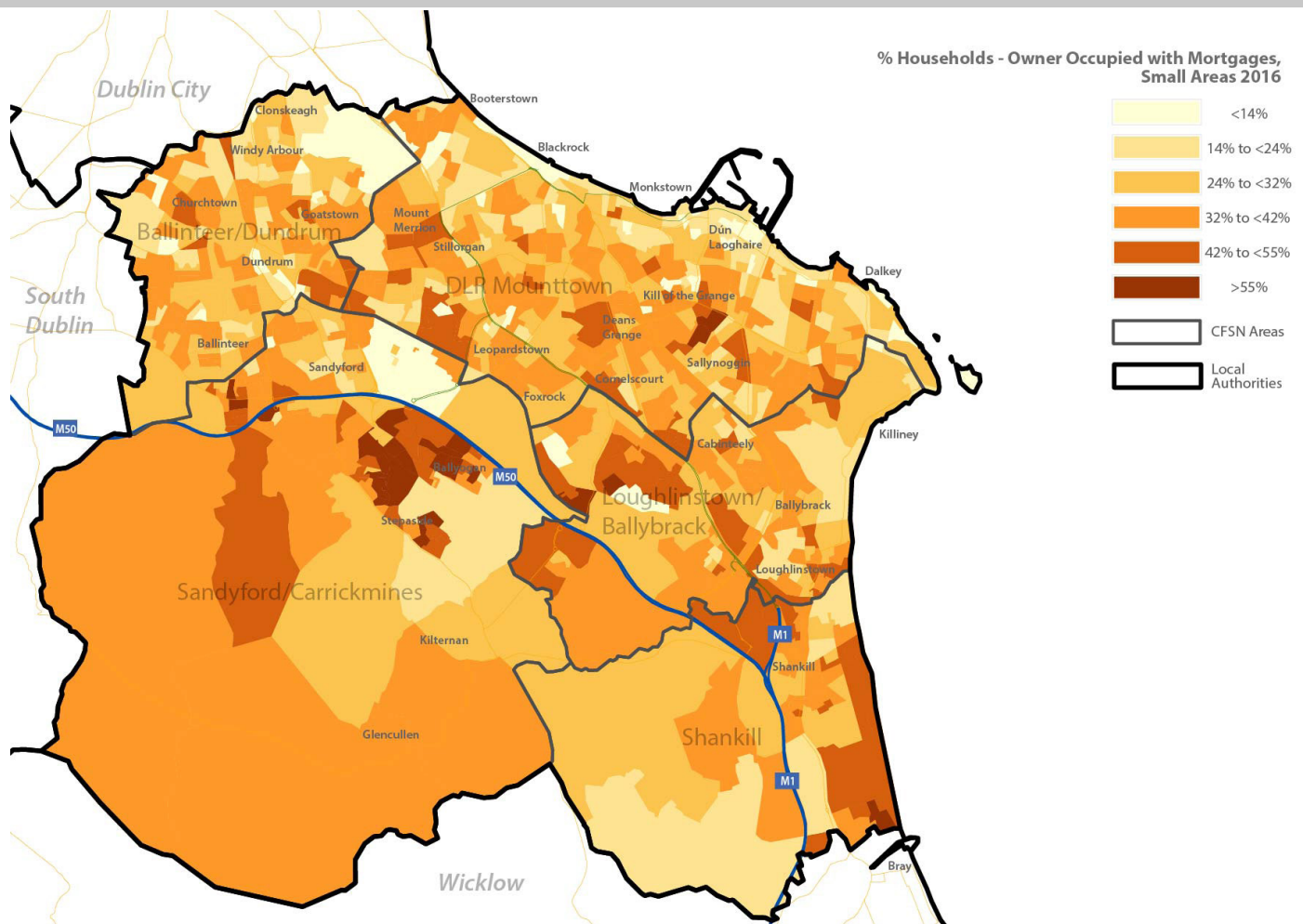
How was DLR doing?  
% LF Unemployment Rate, 2011

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

**↓** National  
Lower than average

**↓** Eastern & Midlands  
Lower than average

Indicator 6.5: Households Owner Occupied w. Mortgages, 2011



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

A total of **31.1%** of the households in DLR were Owner-Occupied with a Mort. in 2016

DLR had the **Third Highest** proportion of households with Owner-Occupied with a Mort. in the Dublin Region

At **28.7%** the CFSN of Ballinteer/Dundrum had the lowest proportion of households Owner-Occupied with a Mort.

- According to Census 2016, the total households with a tenure of owner occupied with mortgages in DLR was 24,459. This represented 31.1% of the total households. This proportion was lower than the State average of 31.6%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 33.5% and the higher than the Dublin regional average of 30.7%.
- DLR had the sixteenth lowest rate of home ownership with mortgages in the State. Meath recorded the highest at 43% and Cork City the lowest at 32%. Of the four Dublin LAs Fingal had the highest rate of home ownership with a mortgage with 41.4%. The second highest being in South Dublin (37.1%), followed by DLR (31.1%) and the lowest in Dublin City (22.8%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of home ownership with mortgages across the CFSNs. The Sandyford/Carrickmines (37.8% or 4,481) and Shankill (35.9% or 1,781) CFSNs had the highest proportions when compared with the other CFSNs; Loughlinstown/Ballybrack (32.5% or 3,411), DLR Mounttown (28.9% or 9,774) and Balinteer/Dundrum (28.7% or 5,012).
- The map above details the distribution of home ownership with a mortgage at SA level throughout DLR. There are high concentrations evident on the periphery of the M50 and in the south of the county in Loughlinstown and Cherrywood. Areas with the highest proportions of over 70% were all located in Ballyogan and Stepside.

Indicator 6.5: Households Owner Occupied w. Mortgages, 2016

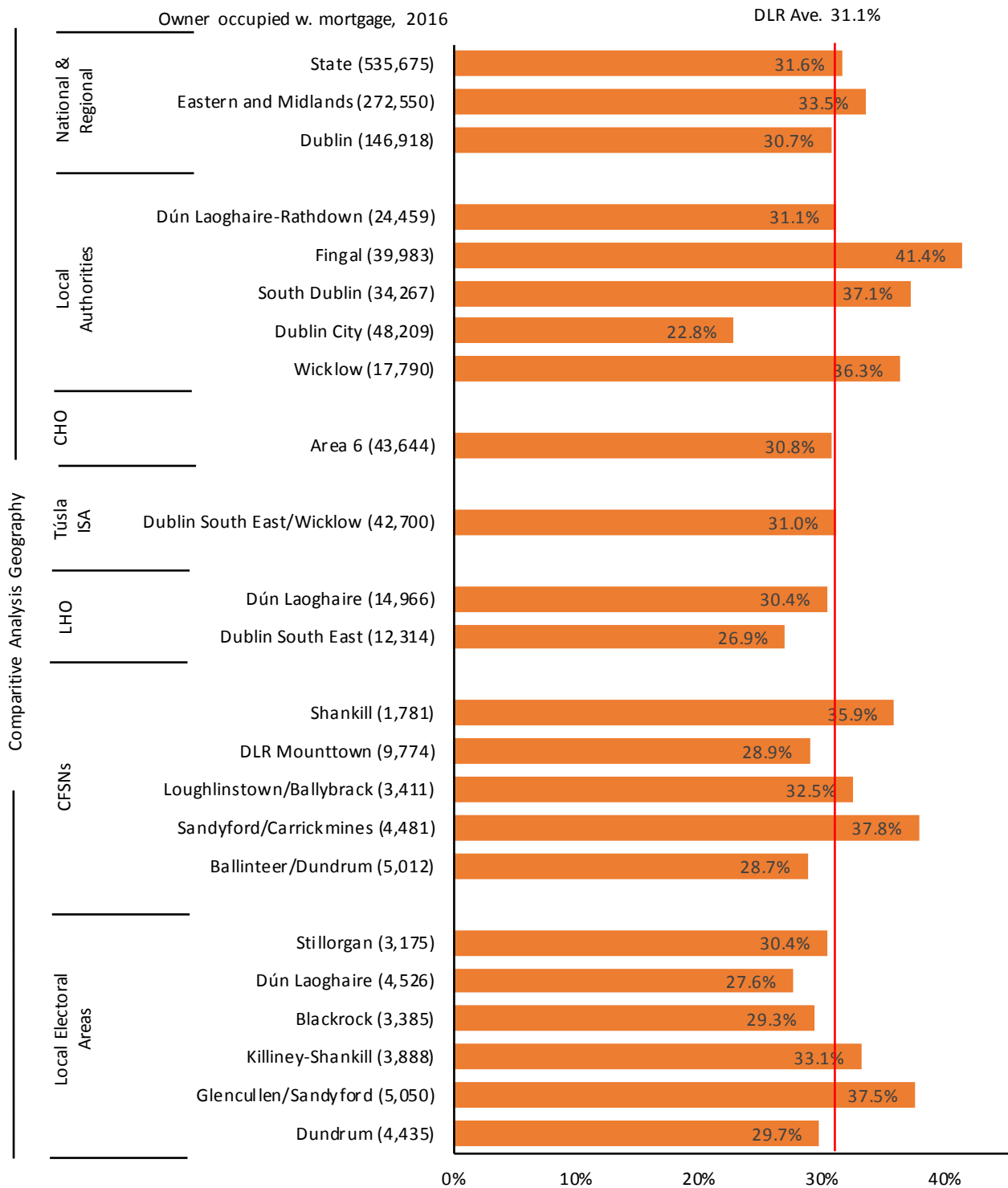


Figure 6.5: Households owner occupied with mortgages, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is DLR doing?  
Owner Occupied With Mortgage, 2016

7/31

**Local Authority**

1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How is DLR doing?  
% Owner Occupied With Mortgage, 2016

16/31

**Local Authority**

1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

**↓ National**

Lower than average

**↑ Dublin**

Higher than average

How was DLR doing?  
% Owner Occupied With Mortgage, 2011

16/31

**Local Authority**

1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

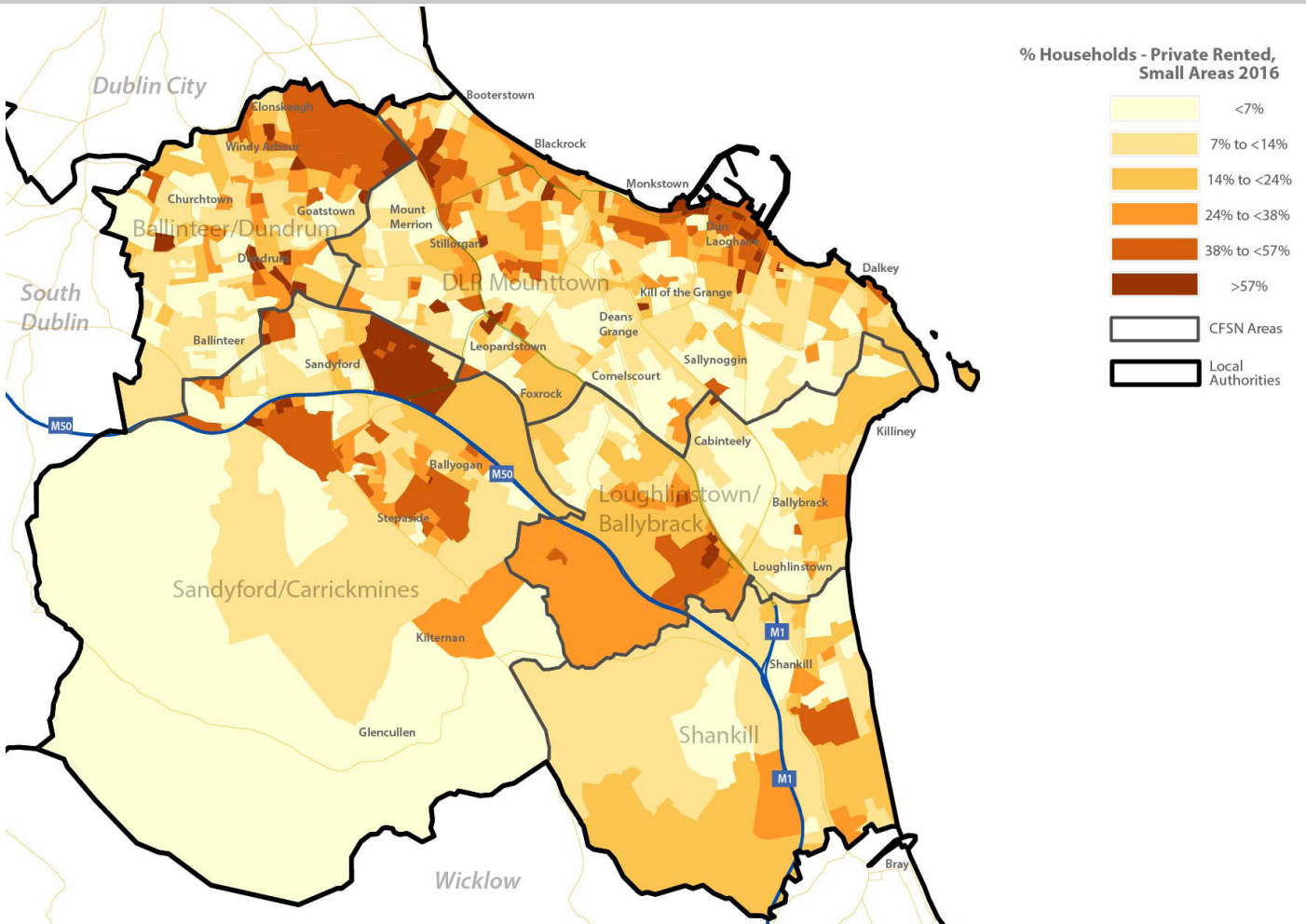
**↓ National**

Lower than average

**↑ Dublin**

Higher than average

Indicator 6.6: Households Privately Rented, 2016



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

A total of **20.2%** of the households in DLR were Privately Rented in 2016

DLR had the **Third Highest** proportion of households Privately Rented in the Dublin Region

At **26.4%** the CFSN of Sandyford/Carrickmines had the lowest proportion of households Privately Renting

- According to Census 2016, the total households with a tenure of private rental residing in DLR was 15,906. This represented 20.2% of the total households. This proportion was higher than the State average of 18.2%, lower than the Eastern and Midlands average of 20.5% and the Dublin regional average of 23.9%.
- DLR had the fifth highest rate of households privately renting in the State. Galway City recorded the highest at 35.5% and Donegal the lowest at 12.3%. Of the four Dublin LAs, DLR had the third highest rate of private rentals. The highest being in Dublin City (29.7%), followed by Fingal (21.3%) and the lowest in South Dublin (16.4%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of households privately renting across the CFSNs. The Sandyford/Carrickmines (26.4% or 3,124) CFSN had the highest proportion. This was higher than the Balinteer/Dundrum (21.2% or 3,672) and DLR Mounttown (20.3% or 6,847). Rates were far lower in the CFSNs of Loughlinstown/Ballybrack (15% or 1,579) and Shankill (13.8% or 684).
- The map above details the distribution of households privately rented at SA level throughout DLR. There is a clear pattern of higher proportions in along the coast in Dún Laoghaire, Blackrock and Booterstown as well as in Dundrum and Sandyford. SAs with the highest proportions of over 80% were located in Central Park (Leopardstown), Dundrum and Dún Laoghaire town centre.

Indicator 6.6: Households Privately Rented, 2016

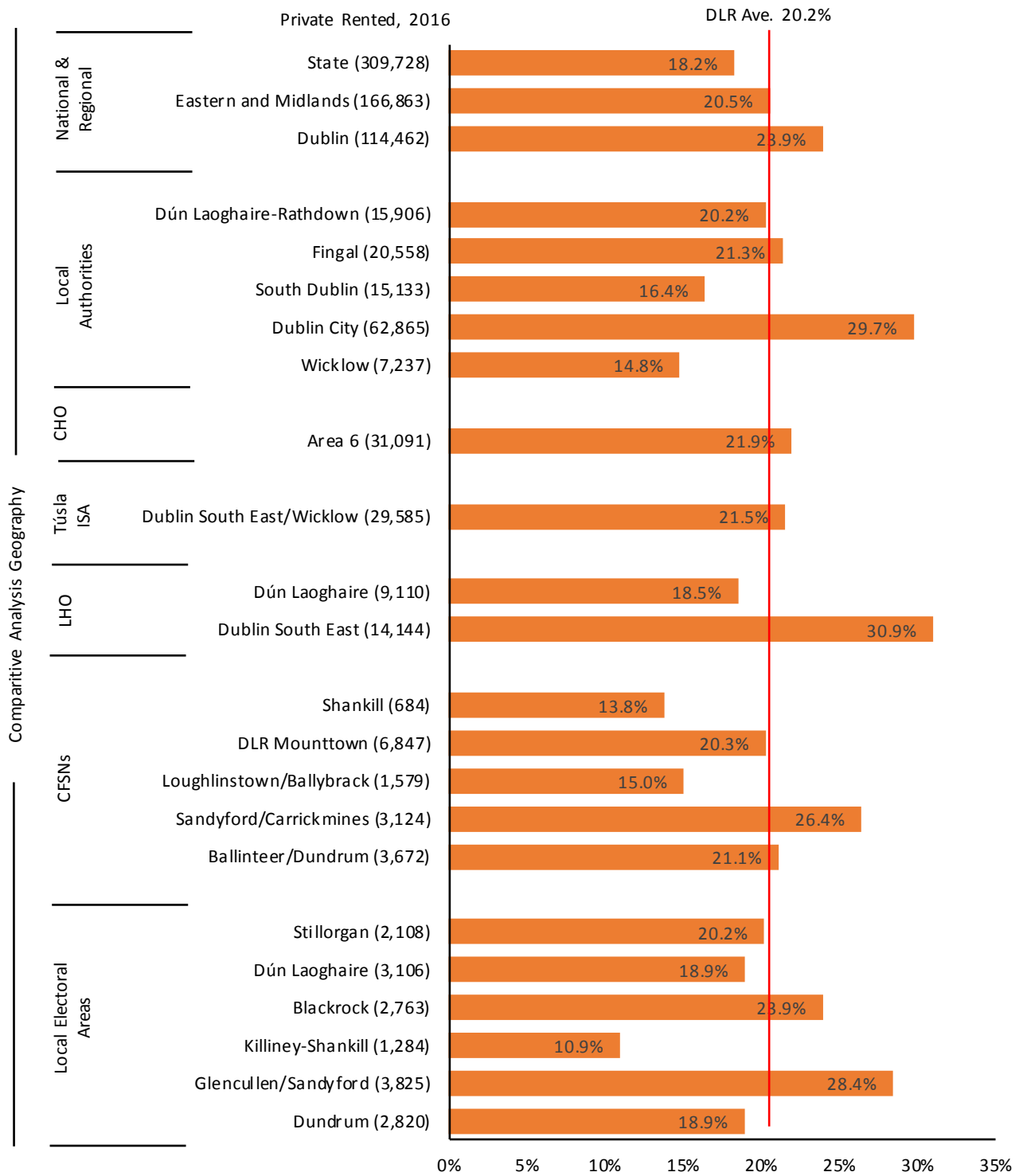


Figure 6.6: Households privately rented, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is DLR doing?  
Privately Rented, 2016

4/31 Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

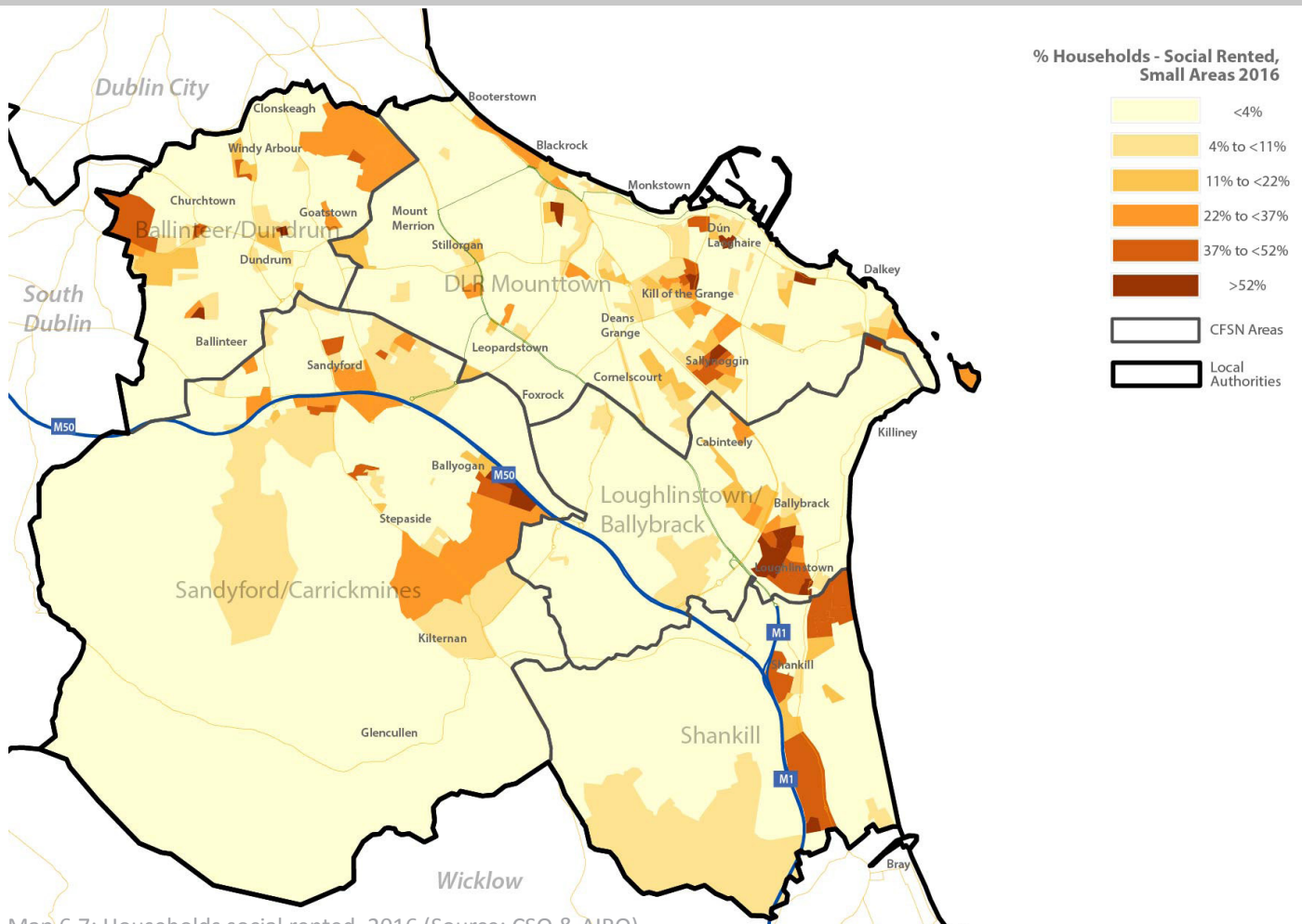
How is DLR doing?  
% Privately Rented, 2016

5/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest  
↑ National Higher than average  
↓ Dublin Lower than average

How was DLR doing?  
% Privately Rented, 2011

5/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest  
↑ National Higher than average  
↓ Dublin Lower than average

Indicator 6.7: Households Social Rented, 2016



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

A total of **6.8%** of the households in DLR were Social Rented in 2016

DLR had the **Second Lowest** proportion of Households Social Renting in the Dublin Region

At **12.2%** the CFSN of Shankill had the highest proportion of Households Social Renting

- According to Census 2016, the total households with a tenure of social rented residing in DLR was 5,367. This represented 6.8% of the total households. Social rented is defined as households with a tenure of renting from the Local authority or from a voluntary body. This proportion was lower than the State average of 9.4%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 9.7% and the Dublin regional average of 10.6%.
- DLR had the sixth lowest rate of households socially renting in the State. Cork City recorded the highest at 17.7% and Galway County the lowest at 4.9%. Of the four Dublin LAs, DLR had the second lowest rate of social rentals. The highest being in Dublin City (13.2%), followed by South Dublin (11.8%), South Dublin (16.4%) and the lowest in Fingal (6.7%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of households socially renting across the CFSNs. The Shankill (12.2% or 608) CFSN had the highest proportion. This rate was higher than the Loughlinstown/Ballybrack (8.8% or 925) and Sandyford/Carrickmines (8.3% or 982). The lowest rates were evident in DLR Mounttown (5.6% or 1,894) and Balinater/Dundrum (5.5% or 958) CFSNs.
- The map above details the distribution of households privately rented at SA level throughout DLR. Predominantly the rates of households renting socially are low across DLR however, there are exceptions with higher rates in areas such as Nutgrove, Ballyogan, Loughlinstown and Sallynoggin. SAs with the highest rates of over 70% were located in Ballyogan and Dún Laoghaire town centre.



Indicator 6.7: Households Social Rented, 2016

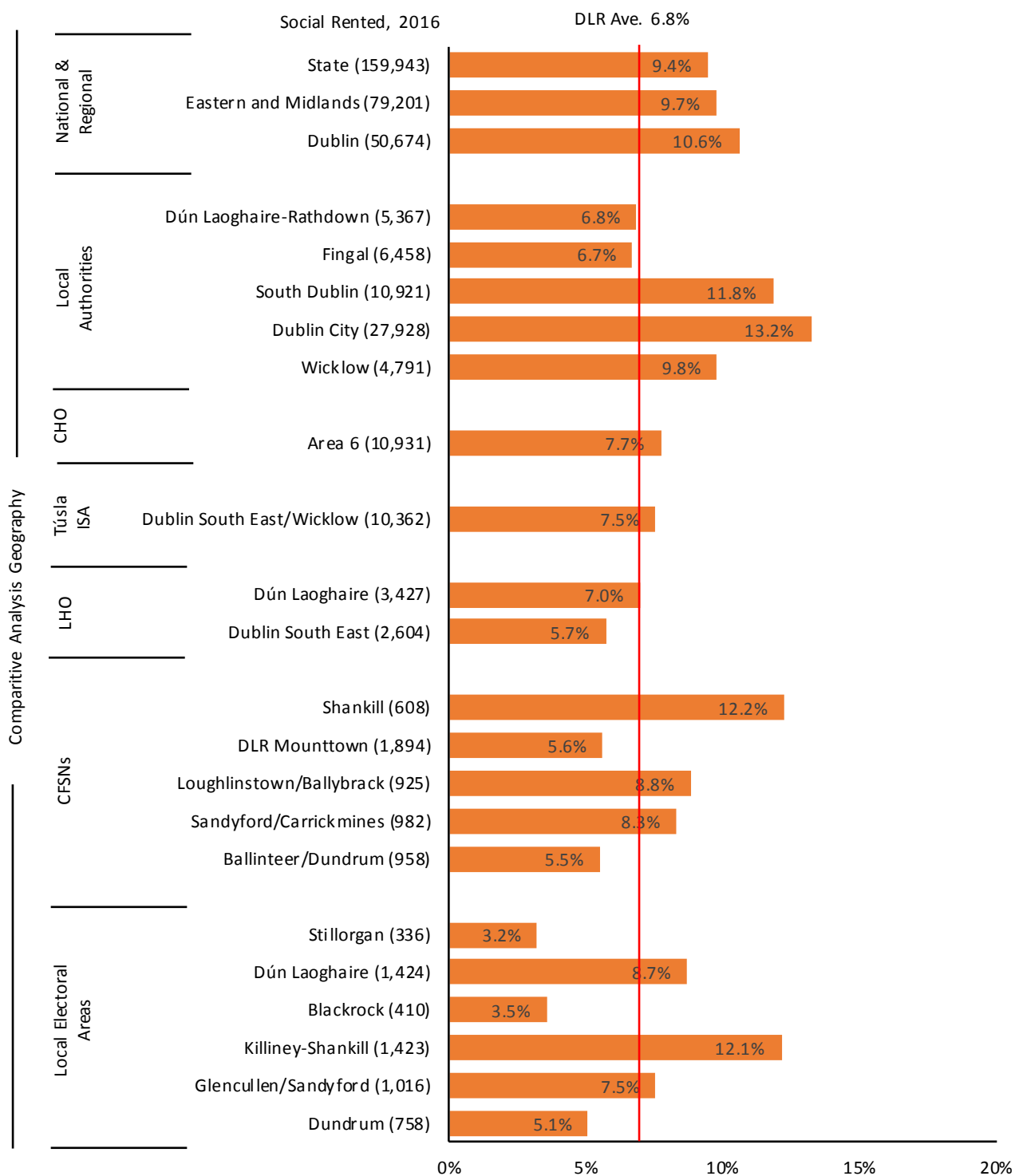


Figure 6.7: Households social rented, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is DLR doing?  
Social Rented, 2016



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

How is DLR doing?  
% Social Rented, 2016



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



**National**  
Lower than average



**Dublin**  
Lower than average

How was DLR doing?  
% Social Rented, 2011



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

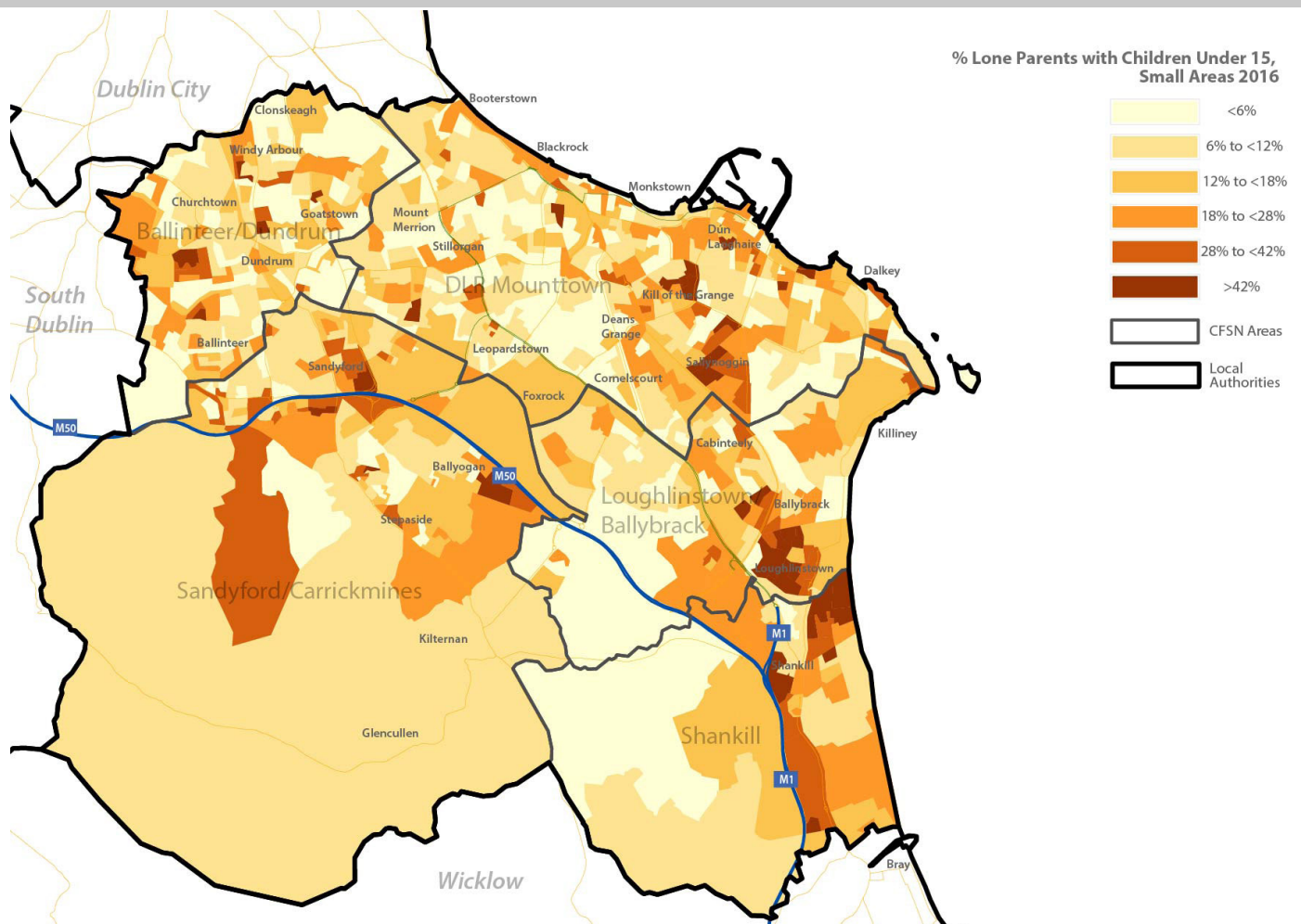


**National**  
Lower than average



**Dublin**  
Lower than average

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



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

A total of **15.4%** of the families in DLR were Lone Parents in 2016

DLR had the **Lowest** proportion of Lone Parent Families in the Dublin Region

At **22.3%** the CFSN of Shankill had the highest proportion of Lone Parent Families

- According to Census 2016, the total ‘Lone Parent’ families with children under the age of 15 residing in DLR was 3,363. This represented 15.4% of the families with children under the age of 15. Lone mothers accounted for 14.2% (3,102) and lone fathers 1.2% (261). This proportion was lower than the State average of 20%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 21.1% and the Dublin regional average of 23.5%.
- DLR had the third lowest rate of ‘Lone Parent’ families with children under the age of 15 in the State. Cork City recorded the highest at 30.5% and Galway County the lowest at 14.1%. Of the four Dublin LAs, DLR had the lowest rate. The highest rate was recorded in Dublin City (30.4%) followed by South Dublin (24.1%) and the second lowest in Fingal (19.1%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of ‘Lone Parent’ families with children under the age of 15 across the CFSNs. Over one fifth of the families with children under 15 in the Shankill CFSN (22.3% or 369) and Loughlinstown/Ballybrack CFSN (20.1% or 612) were lone parent families. These rates were higher relative to the other CFSNs; Sandyford/Carrickmines (15.3% or 654), Balinteer/Dundrum (13.7% or 571) and DLR Mounttown (13.4% or 1,157).
- The map above details the distribution of ‘Lone Parent’ families with children under the age of 15 at SA level in DLR. Concentrations are dispersed throughout the county in Windy Arbour, Sandyford, Ballyogan, Sallynoggin, and Dún Laoghaire. SAs with the highest rates of over 55% were located in Sallynoggin, Loughlinstown and Ballyogan.

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

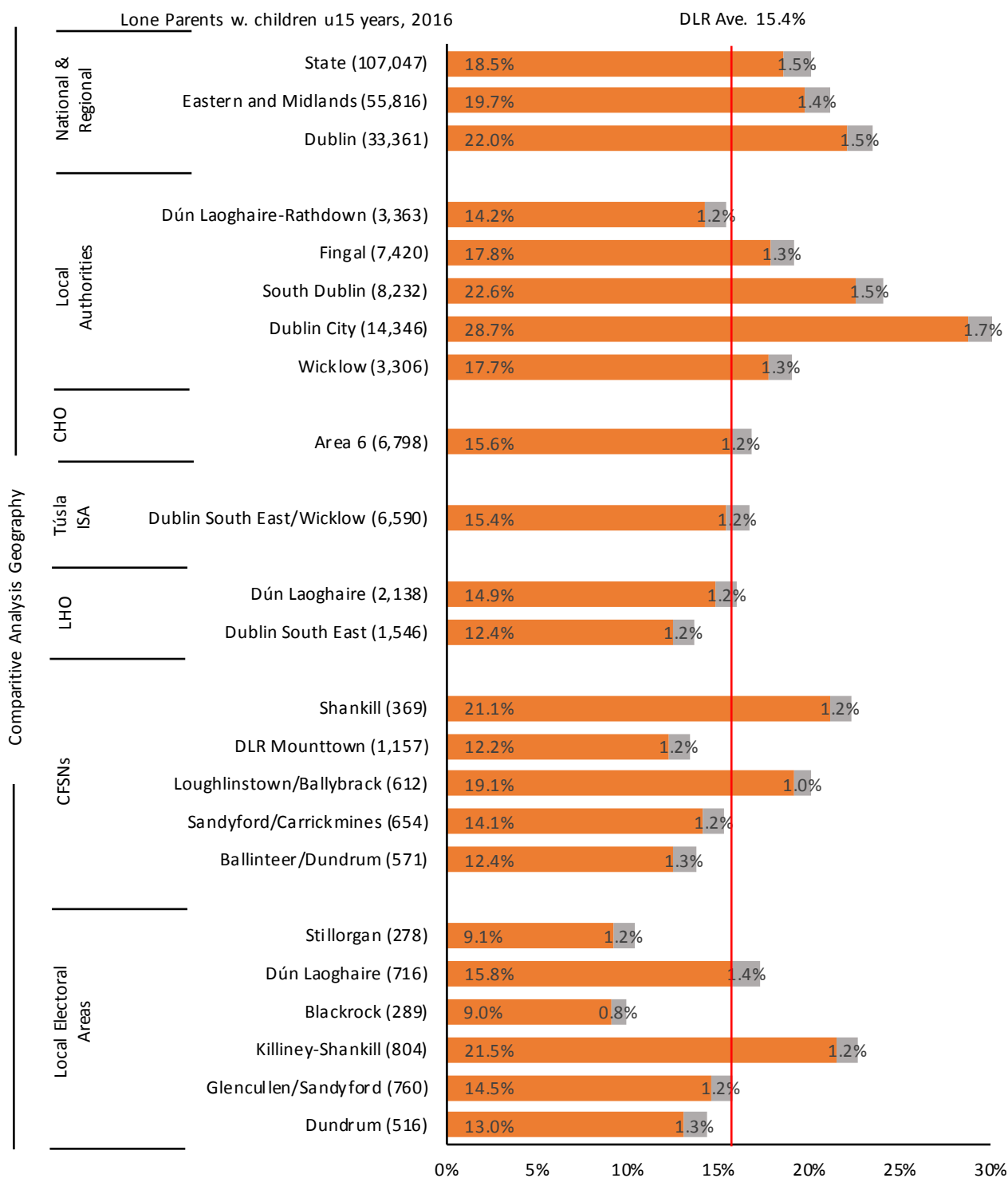


Figure 6.8: Lone parent families with children < 15 years, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is DLR doing?  
Lone Parent Families, 2016

**7/31** Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How is DLR doing?  
% Lone Parent Families, 2016

**29/31** Local Authority  
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

**↓** National  
Lower than average

**↓** Dublin  
Lower than average

Indicator 6.9: Employment Status of Lone Parents, 2011

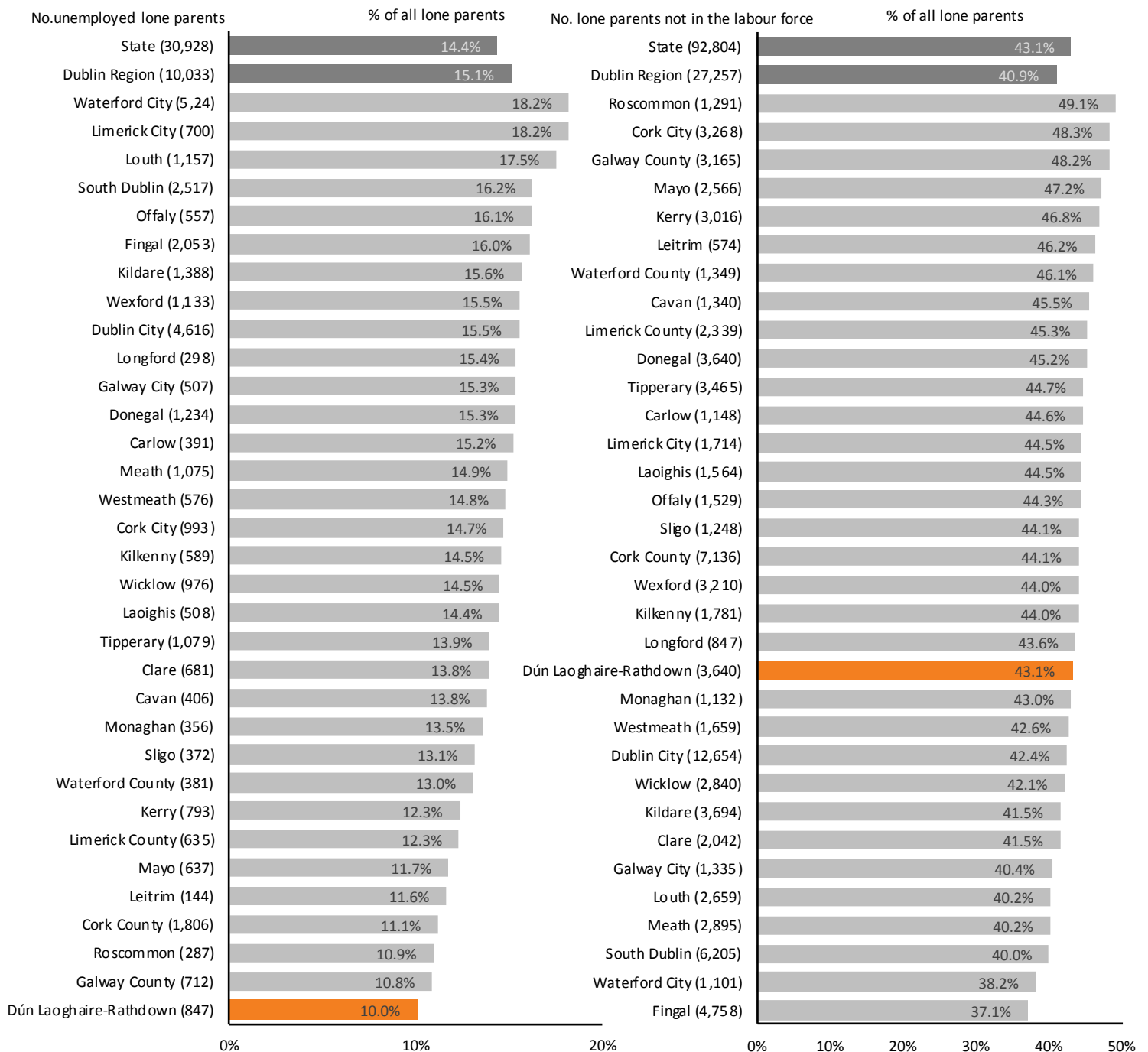


Figure 6.9: Employment status of lone parents, 2011 (Source: CSO)

- A special cross-tabulation was produced by the CSO to enable a breakdown of the employment status of Lone Parents with children at local authority level. According to Census 2011, there were 8,438 Lone Parents residing in DLR, of these 46.9% were 'At Work', 9.8% were 'Unemployed' and 43.2% were 'Not in the Labour Force'.
- Relative to all other local authorities, DLR had the second highest proportion of Lone Parents 'At Work' with a rate of 46.9%. In contrast, Cork City had the lowest rate at 37% and Fingal had the highest rate 46.8%. In relation to Lone Parents that were 'Unemployed', DLR had the lowest proportion at 10%. On a comparative basis, Waterford City had the highest at 18.2%.
- Those 'Not in the Labour Force' is a combination of 'Students', 'Home Duties', 'Retired', 'Unable to Work' and 'Other'. In 2011, there were 3,640 Lone Parents with children 'Not in the Labour Force'. This figure equated to 43.1% of the total Lone Parents with children and relative to other local authorities was the thirteenth lowest proportion in the country. Fingal had the lowest proportion of Lone Parents 'Not in the Labour Force' at 37.1% while Roscommon had the highest at 49.1%.

## Indicator 6.10: Cost of Childcare, 2016

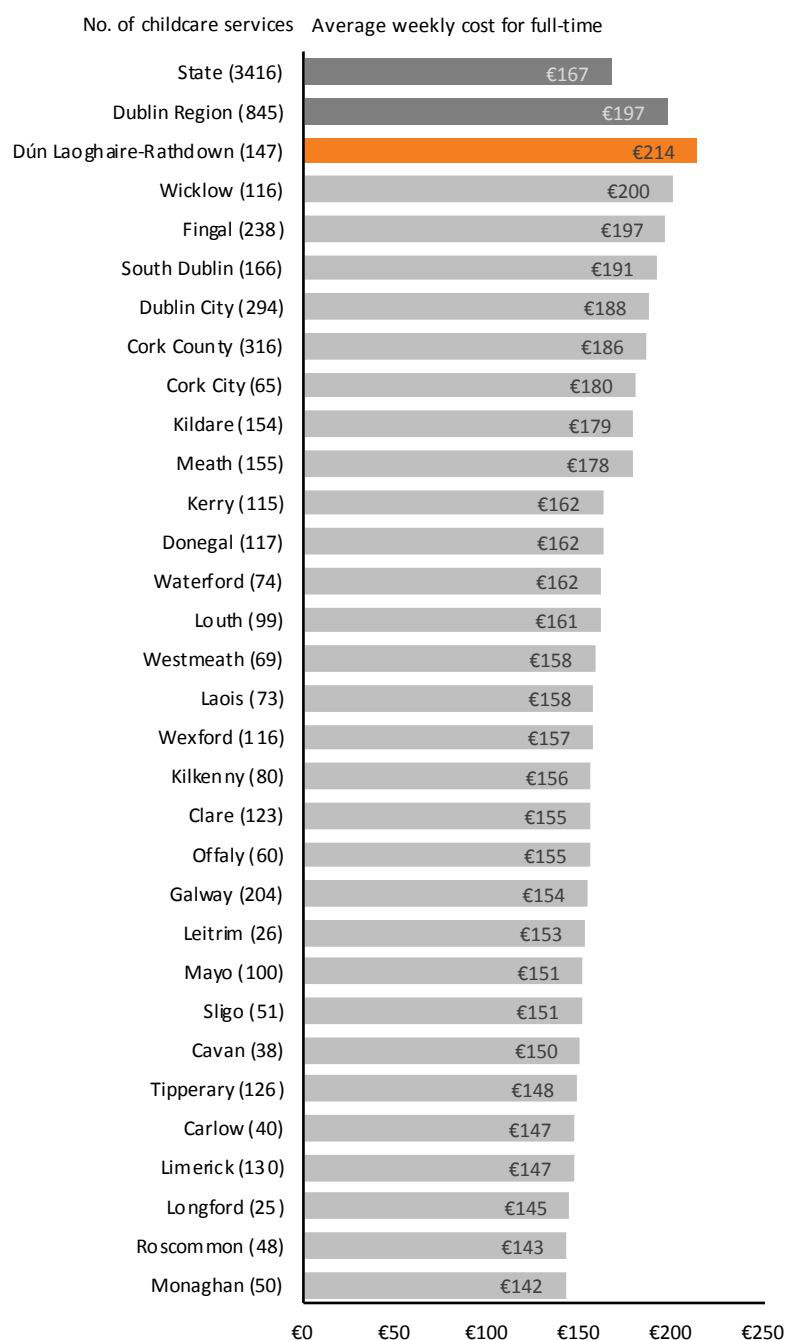


Figure 6.10: Cost of childcare, 2015/16 (Source: Pobal)

- Data on average weekly cost of full-time childcare in registered childcare centres is produced by Pobal and is made available by Local authority. Prior to 2015, the data was collected on an annual basis, but from 2015/2016 the data is collected by academic year (2015/16). The information provided by Pobal is based on two separate sources; the Programmes Implementation Platform (PIP) and the Service Profile Survey.
- According to Pobal, the average weekly cost of full-time childcare in DLR is €214. This figure is €47 more than the average cost at a State level and is €17 more than the Dublin regional average. Relative to all other local authorities, DLR had the highest cost of full-time childcare in 2015/16. In contrast, Monaghan had the lowest weekly cost at €142.

Indicator 6.11: Social Welfare Payments

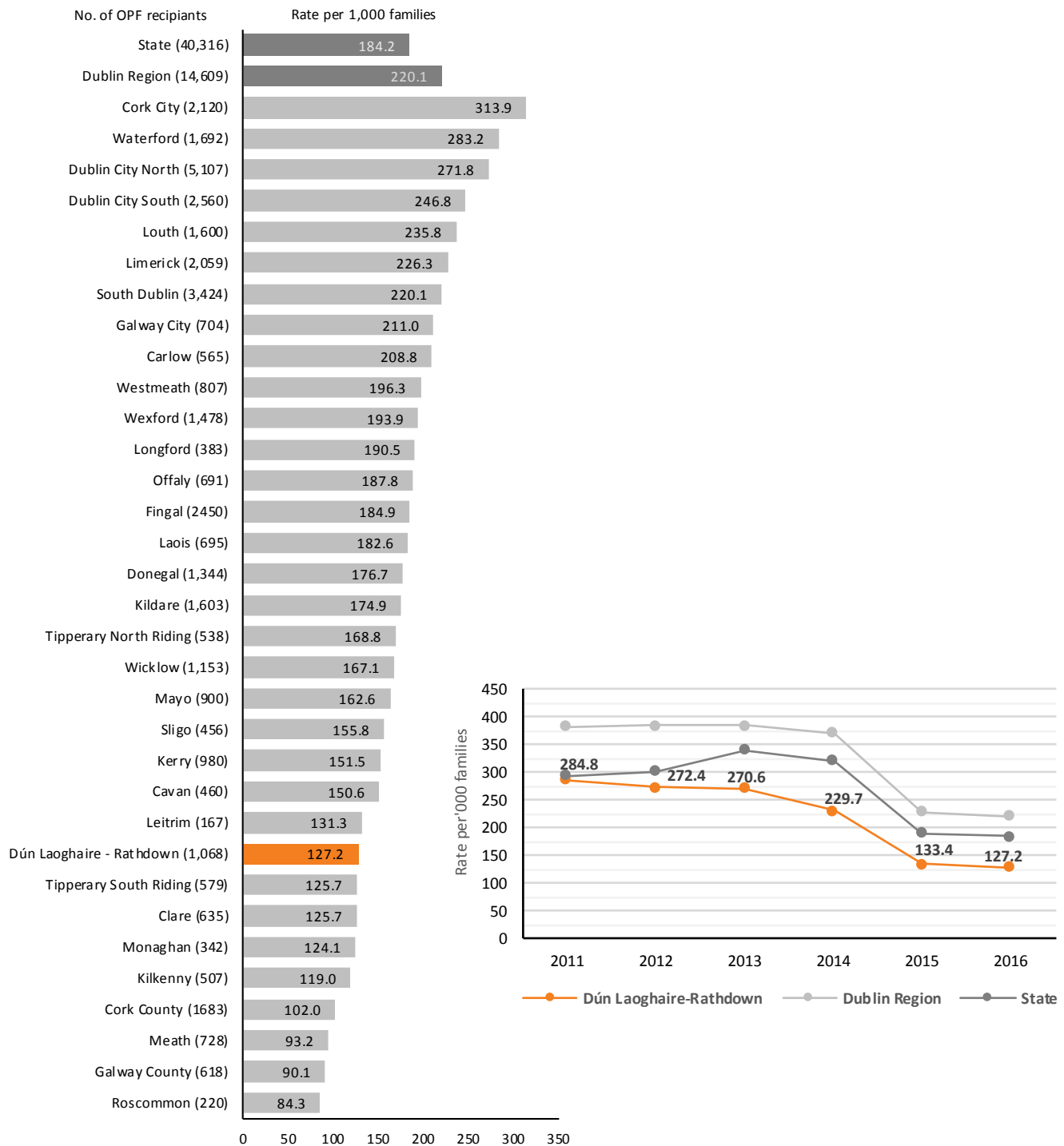


Figure 6.11: One parent family payments, 2016 (Source: DSP)

- Data on the number of One Parent Family (OPF) payments is published by the Department of Social Protection on an annual basis at county level. For the purpose of this report, it was released by SWO level to allow for aggregation to local authority level. An OPF payment is a payment made to persons that are raising children without the support of a partner. Amongst other criteria to qualify for this payment, weekly earnings of the applicant cannot exceed €425.
- In 2016, there were 1,068 OPF payments being made to parents in DLR. This is equivalent to a rate of 127.2 per 1,000 lone parent families residing in DLR. Relative to all other local authorities this was the ninth lowest rate in the State. Roscommon had the lowest rate of OPF payment per 1,000 families at 84.3 and Cork City had the highest at 313.9.
- Between 2010 and 2014 there has been a gradual decrease in the rate of OPF payments within DLR with rates decreasing from 284.8 in 2011 to 127.2 in 2016. There has also been a noticeable decrease in rates at the State level with a significant drop evident in 2014.

Indicator 6.12: GMS Medical Cards, 2015

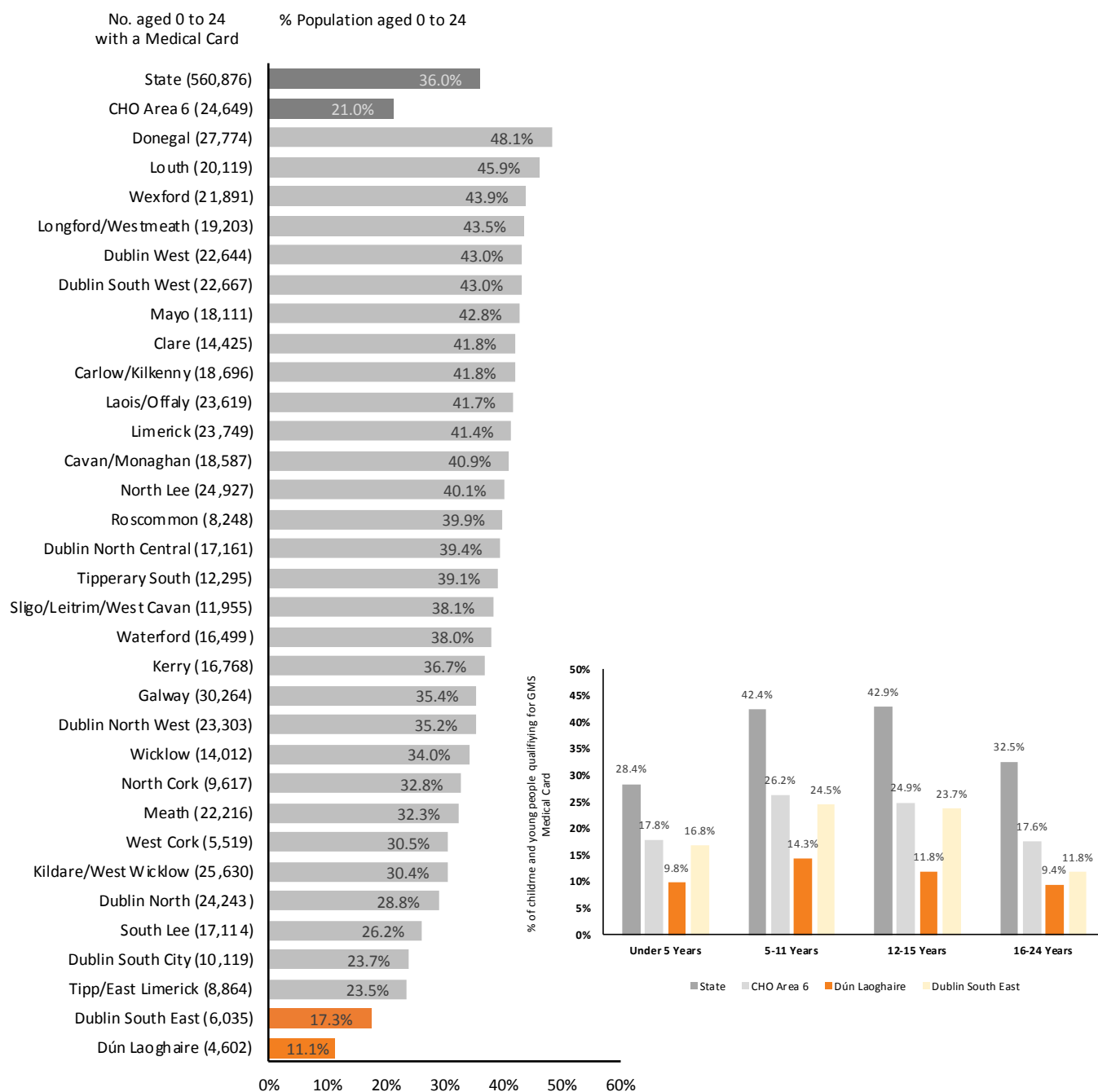


Figure 6.12: GMS Medical Cards, 2016 (Source: PCRS & AIRO)

- A General Medical Service (GMS) medical card provides the holder with access to GP services free of charge. The Primary Care Reimbursement Service publishes data regarding the number of persons that qualify for the GMS Medical Card. This data is published by LHO, of which there are two in DLR; Dublin South East and Dún Laoghaire. The figures are as of December 2015 and were recorded after the introduction of the GP Visit Card for Children Under 6 Scheme. All children registered for the scheme aged under 6 are provided with free GP services regardless of the household income.
- As of December 2015, there were 4,602 children and young people aged under 24 qualifying for a GMS medical card in the Dún Laoghaire LHO. This figure is equivalent to 11.1% of the total population aged under 24 and relative to the other LHOs was the lowest proportion in the State. The Dublin SE LHO had the second highest proportion with 17.3% (6,035) of the population aged under 24 qualifying for the GMS Medical Card. In contrast, the LHO with the highest proportion was Donegal where 48.1% of the population under 24 qualified for a medical card.
- It is possible to break the data down by five-year age groups. The graph above represents the proportion of the population in each age group that qualify for a GMS Medical Card. The age group with the highest proportion in the Dún Laoghaire LHO and the Dublin South East LHO is the 5 to 11 age groups with proportions of 14.3% and 24.5% respectively qualifying for the card in 2015.

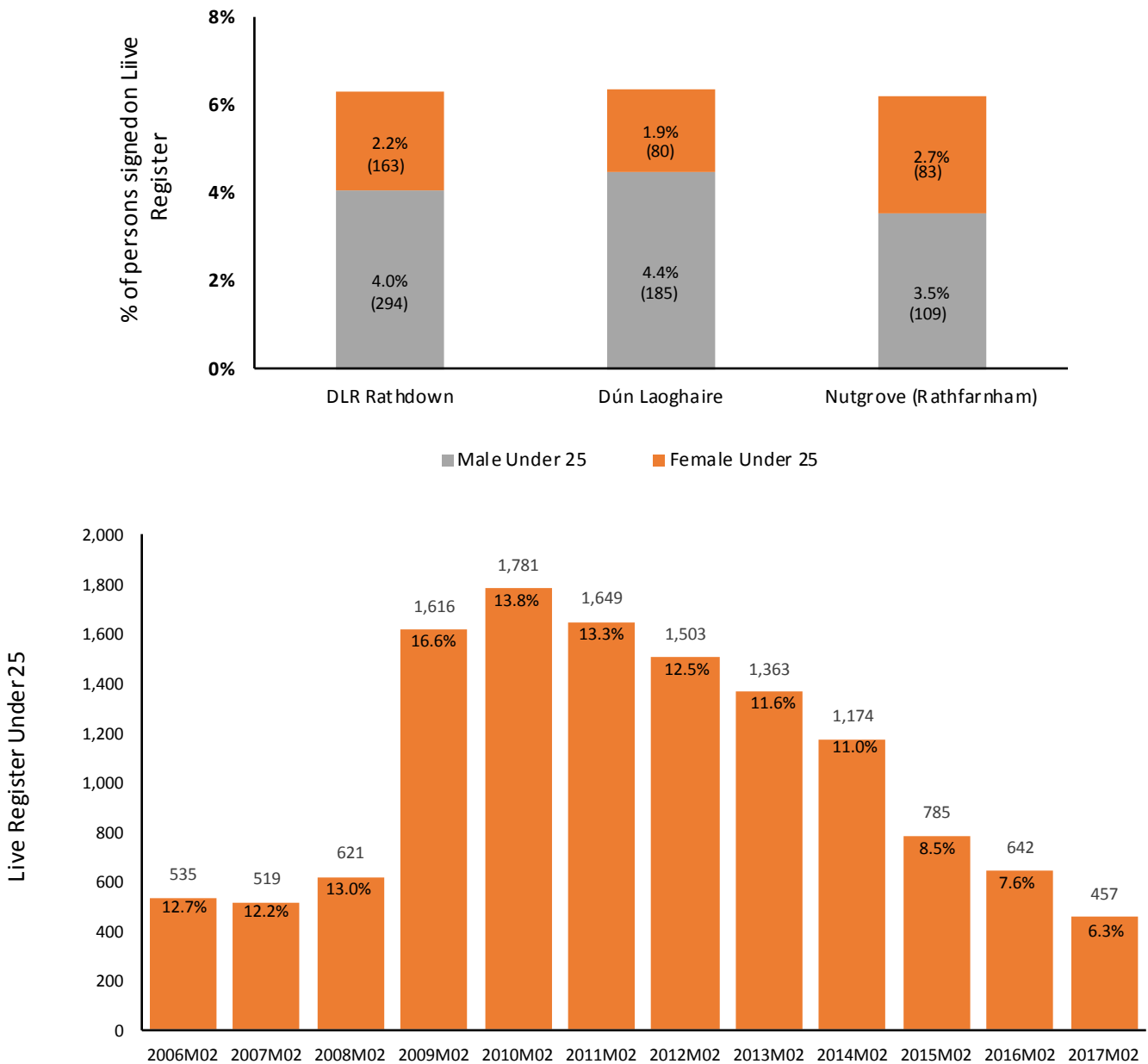


Figure 6.13: Live register claimants, 2017 (Source: DSP & CSO)

- Data on the number of persons, by gender and age group is published on a monthly basis by the CSO. The ‘Live Register’ is based on all claimants for Jobseekers Benefit (JB) and applicants for Jobseekers Allowance (JA). The Live Register is not strictly designed to measure unemployment as it includes part-time workers, seasonal and casual workers entitled to JB and JA.
- As of February 2017, there were 457 young people (under 25 years) on the Live Register in DLR. This figure represents approximately 4% of the total live register recipients in the county. The majority of these young people are recipients at the Dún Laoghaire (265) SWO with a slightly lower number at the Nutgrove (192) SWO. At 6.4%, Dún Laoghaire had a higher percentage of those signing on aged under the age of 25 years when compared with Nutgrove at 6.2%.
- The bottom graphic provides time series illustration of Under 25 Live Register levels from 2006 to 2017. Following a peak in M2 2010 (1,781) the numbers have declined and the number of those under the age of 25 years signing on the Live Register and is now less than it was in 2006.



Indicator 6.14: Youth Unemployment, 2017

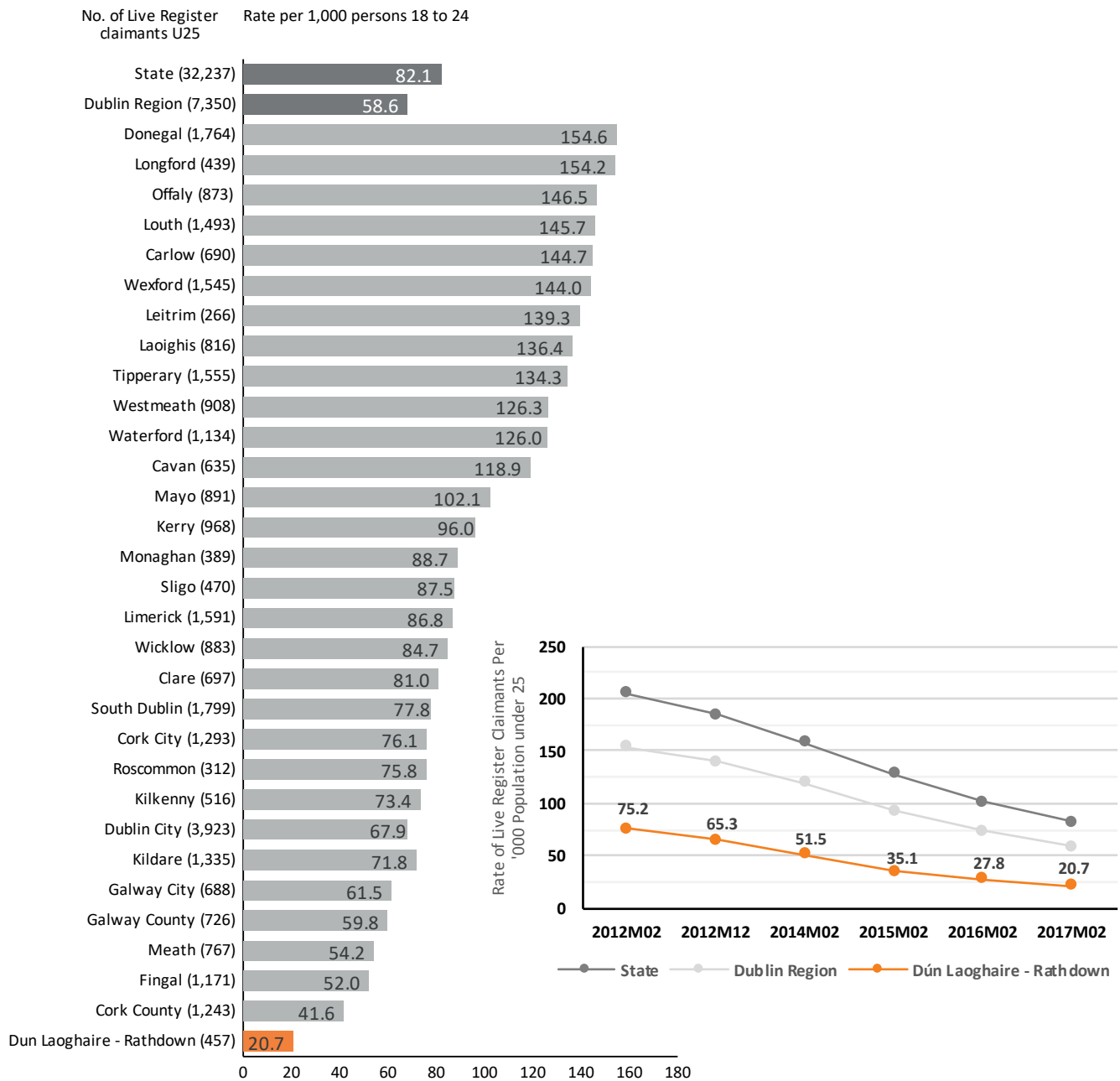


Figure 6.14: Youth unemployment, 2017 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

- As of July 2017, the total number of population aged under 25 on the Live Register within the DLR area was 457. Based on the population aged 18-25, the recipient rate per '000 population in the DLR area is 20.7. This rate was the lowest in the country and was below the State rate of 82.1 and the Dublin Regional rate of 58.6. In contrast, Donegal had the highest rate at 154.6.
- This figure of 21.2 represents a percentage decrease of 26% from July 2012 in the rate of young people signing on the Live Register. The time series details the decline of Live Register recipients under the age of 25 in the DLR area from 2012 to 2017.

## **7. Connected & Respected**



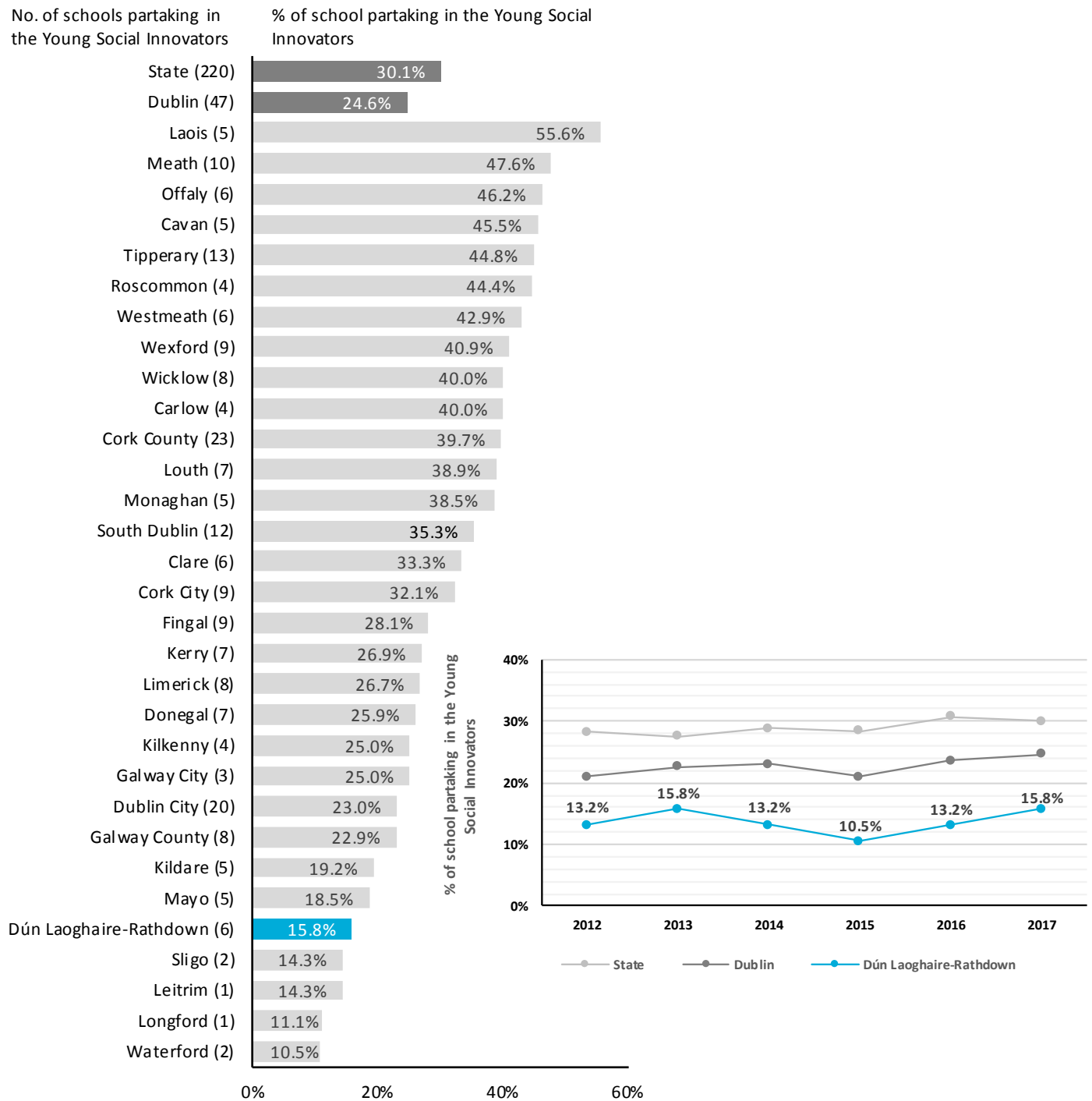


Figure 7.1: Schools Participating in the Young Social Innovators, 2017 (Source: YSI & AIRO)

- The Young Social Innovators (YSI) provide young people with an opportunity to respond to social issue and contribute to building a fair and equal society. The YSI runs a number of programmes and initiatives in post-primary schools including the Social Innovation Awards and the Social Innovation Action Programme. For the purpose of this report information on the number of post-primary schools participating in the YSI was released by Local authority.
- In 2017, there were 6 post-primary schools participating in the YSI in DLR. This represented 15.8% of the total post-primary schools in DLR and was below the State average of 30.1% and the Dublin region average of 24.6%. Relative to the other LAs, DLR recorded the fifth lowest rate. In contrast, Laois recorded the highest rate at 55.6% and Waterford the lowest at 10.5%.
- In the time period between 2012 and 2017, there has been little fluctuation in the rate of schools participating in the YSI in DLR. However, notably the rate has always been consistently below the State and Dublin regional averages.