



DUBLIN CITY NORTH
CATHAIR BHAILE ÁTHA CLIATHA THUATH
CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE'S
SERVICES COMMITTEE
EVIDENCE BASELINE REPORT, 2024



Chairperson Foreword

As Chair of the Dublin City North Children and Young People's Services Committee it gives me great pleasure to present this Evidence Baseline Report, 2024. As the 2022 Census included a wider range of questions, this has given us a greater insight into the population of the Dublin City North CYPSC area. The report aims to provide an evidence base to develop and monitor the Dublin City North CYPSC strategic work focussing on children and young people. The data will provide a reference and a guide for future planning. This report provides up-to-date statistical profile in sections of, Demography, Economy, Education, Health, Security & Connections. The report will be a resource and give a detailed snapshot of current trends. The report includes a detailed map and statistical analysis, using census and other non-census statistics that are available. Each section compares the status of Dublin City North area with other areas both national and regional. I would like to express my gratitude to all the members of the Dublin City North Children & Young People's services Committee and its' subgroups for all the work they contribute to improving outcomes for children & families. We believe this report will be of significant support in planning for and delivery of our new Children and Young People's Plan 2024-2026. I would also like to acknowledge Aoife Dowling, researcher for her expertise, professionalism and diligence in compiling this report.

Deborah Talbot

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

December 2024

Population Growth:

- In 2022, DCN had 350,260 residents.
- Between 2011 and 2022, the population grew by 13.9% (42,765 people), higher than the State average (12.2%) and Dublin regional average (13.5%).

Age Distribution (Census 2022):

- Children 0-4 years: 5.1% (17,838) of total population, below State (5.7%) and Dublin regional (5.6%) averages.
- Children 5-12 years: 8.4% (29,498) of total population, below State (11.0%) and Dublin regional (10.3%) averages.
- Children 13-17 years: 5.1% (17,761) of total population, below State (6.9%) and Dublin regional (6.1%) averages.
- Young Adults 18-24 years: 10.1% (35,211) of total population, above State (8.5%) and Dublin regional (9.3%) averages.
- Individuals 24 years and under: 28.6% (100,308) of total population, below State (34.2%) and Dublin regional (31.1%) averages.

Dependency Ratios (Census 2022):

- Young Dependency Ratio: 23.9%, lower than State (30.1%) and Dublin regional (27.1%) averages.

Ethnic Composition (Census 2022):

- White Irish: 65.8%, below State (76.6%) and Dublin regional (68.0%) averages.
- White Irish Traveller: 0.5%, close to State (0.6%) and higher than Dublin regional (0.4%) averages.
- Other White: 11.5%, above State (9.9%) but below Dublin regional (12.0%) averages.
- Black or Black Irish: 1.5%, slightly above State (1.4%) but below Dublin regional (1.7%) averages.
- Asian or Asian Irish: 4.9%, higher than State (3.3%) but below Dublin regional (5.8%) averages.
- Other: 12.5% (43,040), significantly higher than State (6.2%) and Dublin regional (8.5%) averages.

Family Composition (Census 2022):

- Pre-Family (couples with no children): 8.0% (13,041 families), below State (9.4%) but similar to Dublin regional (7.9%) averages.
- Families with Pre-School Children: 8.9% (6,873), slightly above State (8.1%) and similar to Dublin regional (8.8%) averages.
- Families with Early School-Age Children: 8.8% (6,785), below State (9.9%) but similar to Dublin regional (10.0%) averages.
- Families with Pre-Adolescent Children: 9.7% (7,453), below State (11.9%) and Dublin regional (11.6%) averages.

Health (Census 2022):

- Disability/Health Condition: 22.1% of the DCN population reported having a disability or long-term health condition, slightly higher than the State and Dublin regional averages.
- 47.4% reported having 'very good' health, lower than the State and Dublin regional averages.
- 0.4% reported having 'very bad' health, slightly higher than the State and Dublin regional averages.

Education (Census 2022):

- 11.0% had no formal or only primary education, higher than the State and Dublin regional averages.
- 27.8% had completed secondary education, lower than the State average but higher than the Dublin regional average.
- 14.5% had technical, certificate, or apprentice-level education, lower than the State and slightly below the Dublin regional averages.
- 35.1% had third-level education, higher than the State average but lower than the Dublin regional average.

Childcare (Census 2022):

- 44.8% of children aged 0 to 4 attended childcare, lower than the State and Dublin regional averages.
- 21.6% of children aged 5 to 14 attended childcare, slightly lower than the State and Dublin regional averages.

Transportation (Census 2022): 59.7% of the population aged 5+ used green modes of transportation, higher than the State and Dublin regional averages.

Deprivation (Census 2022): 18 areas in DCN are classified as extremely disadvantaged with high youth populations.

Lone Parent Families (Census 2022): 26.2% of families with children under 15 years are lone parent families, higher than the State and Dublin regional averages.

Housing (Census 2022):

- 23.4% of households own their homes with a mortgage or loan, lower than the State and Dublin regional averages.
- 26.8% of households are rented from private landlords, higher than the State and Dublin regional averages.
- 11.6% of households are rented from the local authority, higher than the State and Dublin regional averages.
- 2.3% of households are rented from a voluntary or co-operative housing body, higher than the State and Dublin regional averages.

Internet Connectivity (Census 2022):

- 79.3% of households had a broadband internet connection, comparable to the State average and lower than the Dublin regional average.
- 6.6% of households do not have an internet connection.

Volunteerism (Census 2022): 10.4% of the population volunteers regularly, lower than the State and Dublin regional averages

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Introduction

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

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

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

These are that children and young people are:

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

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

About the Report:

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

Chapter 1 provides an introduction and methodology

Chapter 2 outlines the demographic profile of DCN

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

Chapter 4 explores education based statistics

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

Chapter 6 describes various economic related datasets

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

Methodology

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

- HSE Business Information Unit
- The Central Statistics Office (CSO)
- Department of Social Protection (DSP)
- Pobal
- Department of Education and Skills
- National Perinatal Reporting System (NPRS)
- National Drug Treatment Reporting System (NDTRS)
- National Suicide Research Foundation (NSRF)
- An Garda Síochána
- Tusla - The Child & Family Agency

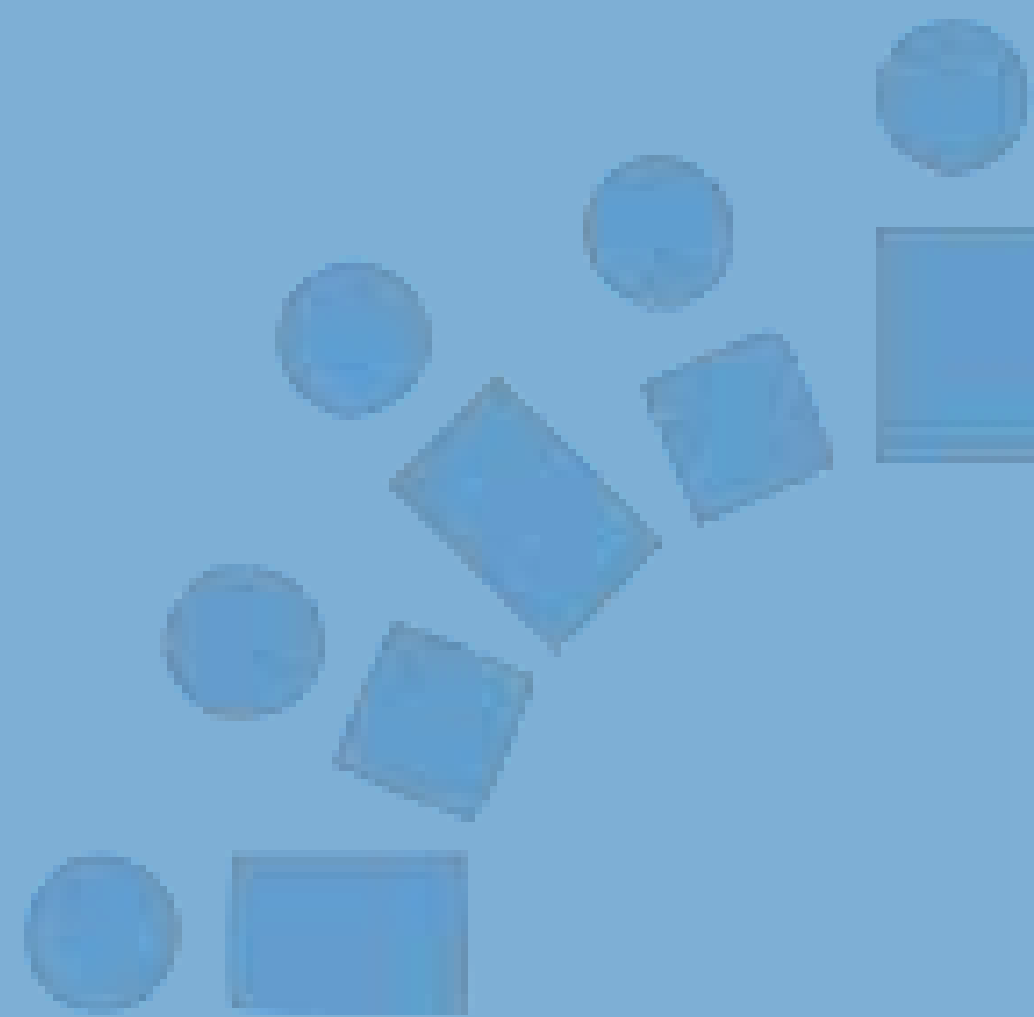
This report provides a single view of each indicator using both raw numbers when available (showing the true scale of numbers across the county) and percentages (useful for comparative analysis).

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

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

Section 1

Demographic Profile



Demographic Profile

Indicator 1.1: Population Change 2011 to 2022

Indicator 1.2: Five year age groups, 2022

Indicator 1.3: Population Change 2016 to 2022

Indicator 1.4: Population 0 to 2 years, 2022

Indicator 1.5: Population 0 to 4 years, 2022

Indicator 1.6: Population 5 to 12 years, 2022

Indicator 1.7: Population 13 to 17 years, 2022

Indicator 1.8: Population 18 to 24 years, 2022

Indicator 1.9: Population 24 years and under, 2022

Indicator 1.10: Young Dependency Ratio, 2022

Indicator 1.11: Ethnicity: White Irish, 2022

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Indicator 1.17: Families: Pre-family, 2022

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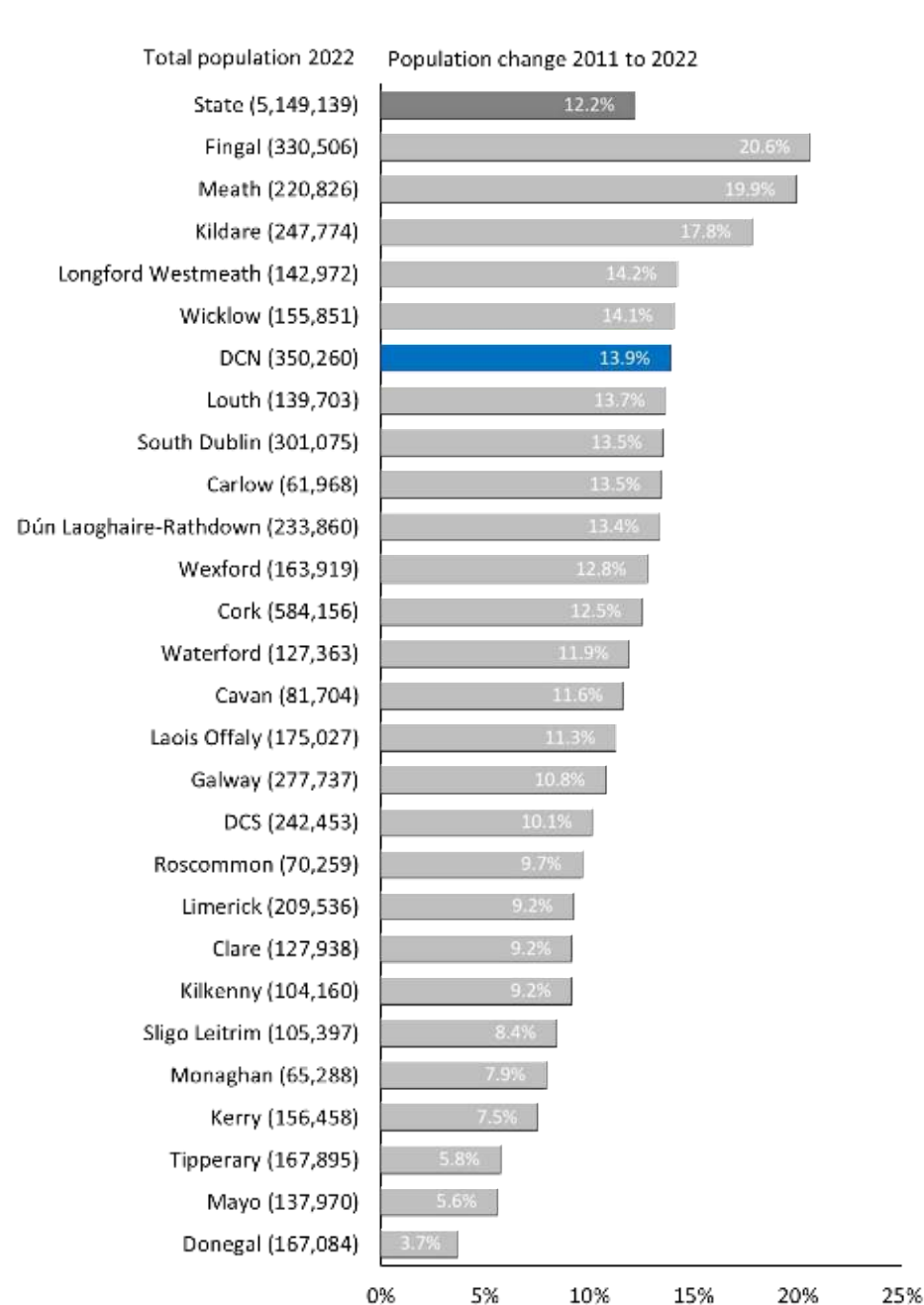


Figure 1.1: Population Change 2016 to 2022 (Source: Census 2022)

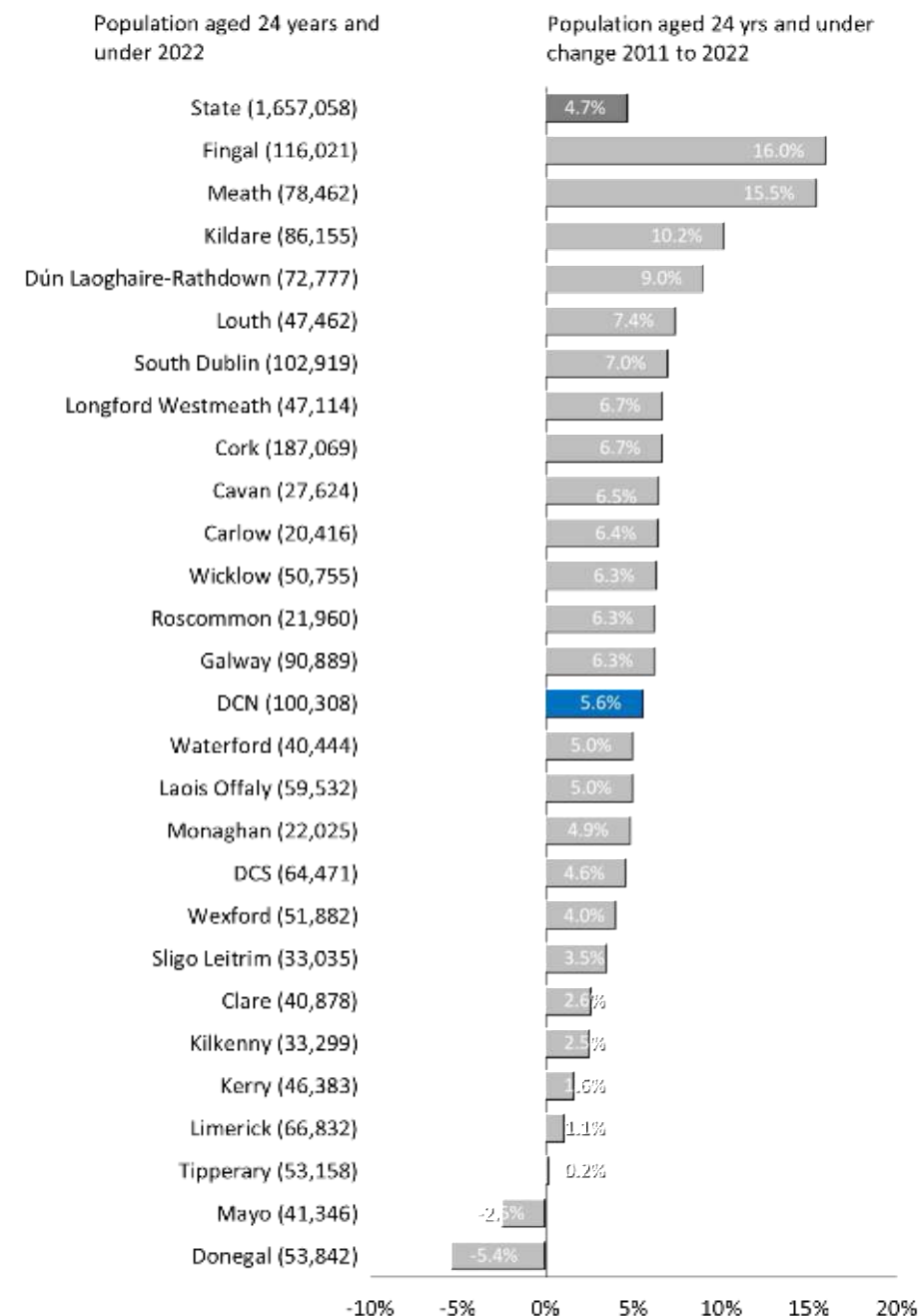


Figure 1.2: Population Change Population aged 24 years and under 2016 to 2022 (Source: Census 2022)

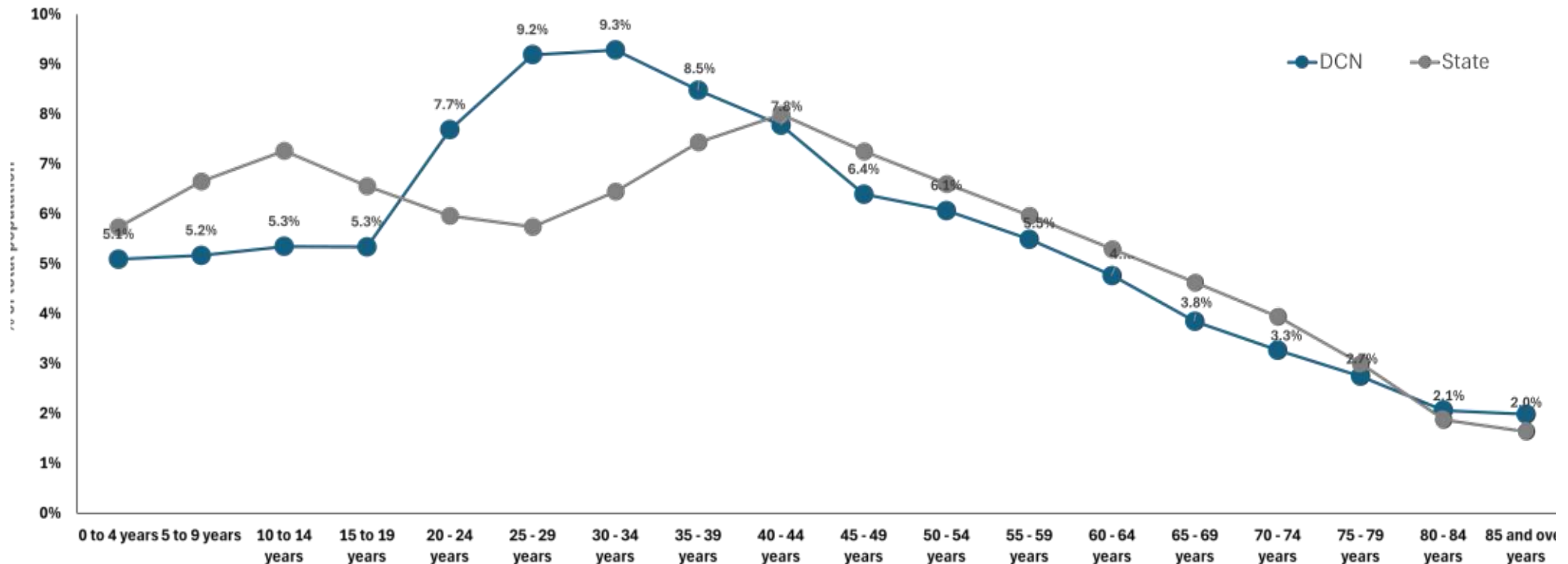
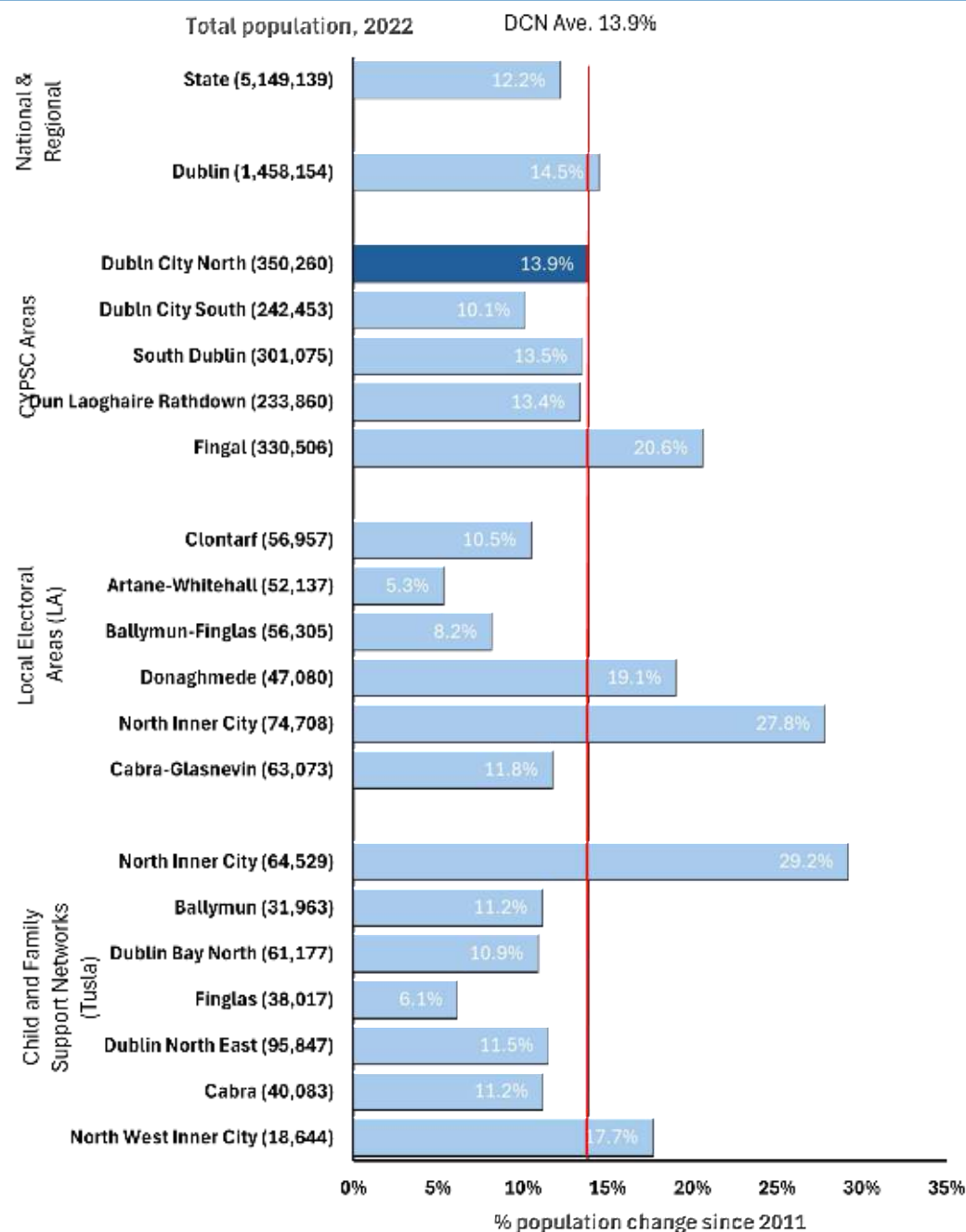


Figure 1.3: Five year age –groups 2022 (Source: Census 2022)

- According to Census 2022, there were 350,260 people residing in the DCN CYPSC area (Figure 1.1). Between 2011 and 2022, the population grew by 13.9%, or 42,765 people (Figure 1.1). This growth rate exceeded both the State average (12.2%) and the Dublin regional average (13.5%).
- However, an examination of the population change within the under-24 age group reveals that this group did not experience the same level of growth as the overall population (Figure 1.2). In fact, DCN had the 14th lowest growth in the under-24 age group compared to other CYPSC areas.
- The line graph (Figure 1.3) illustrates the percentage distribution of the population across various age groups for DCN and the State.
- The percentage of the population in DCN and the State is relatively similar in these age groups, with slight variations. The highest concentration for both DCN and the State is in the 25-29 age group, with DCN at 9.3% and the State at 9.2%. This suggests a significant young working-age population, particularly pronounced in DCN compared to other areas in the State.



How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

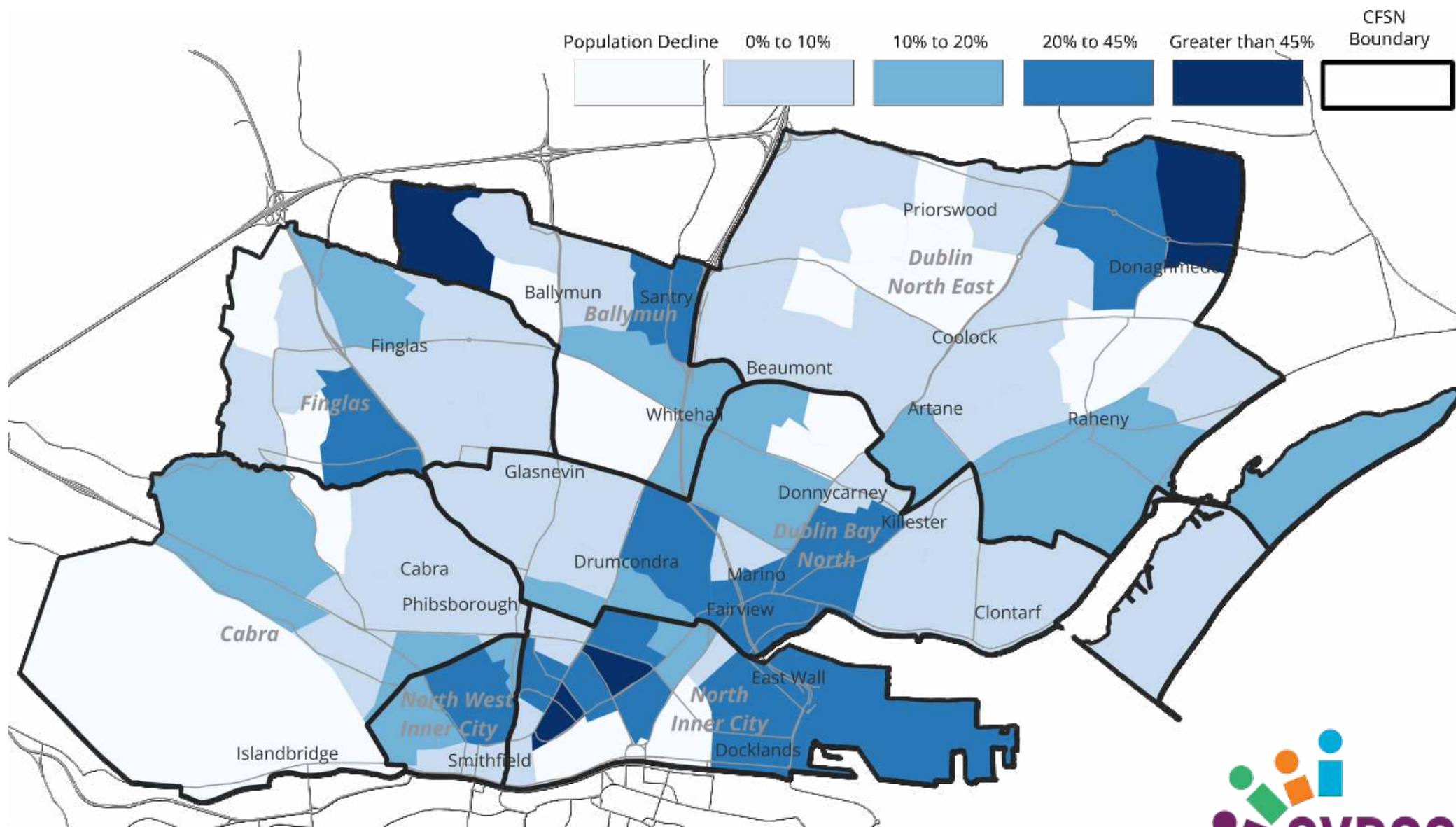
There was a **13.9%** population increase between 2011 and 2022

Dublin City had the **lowest** population growth in the Dublin Region

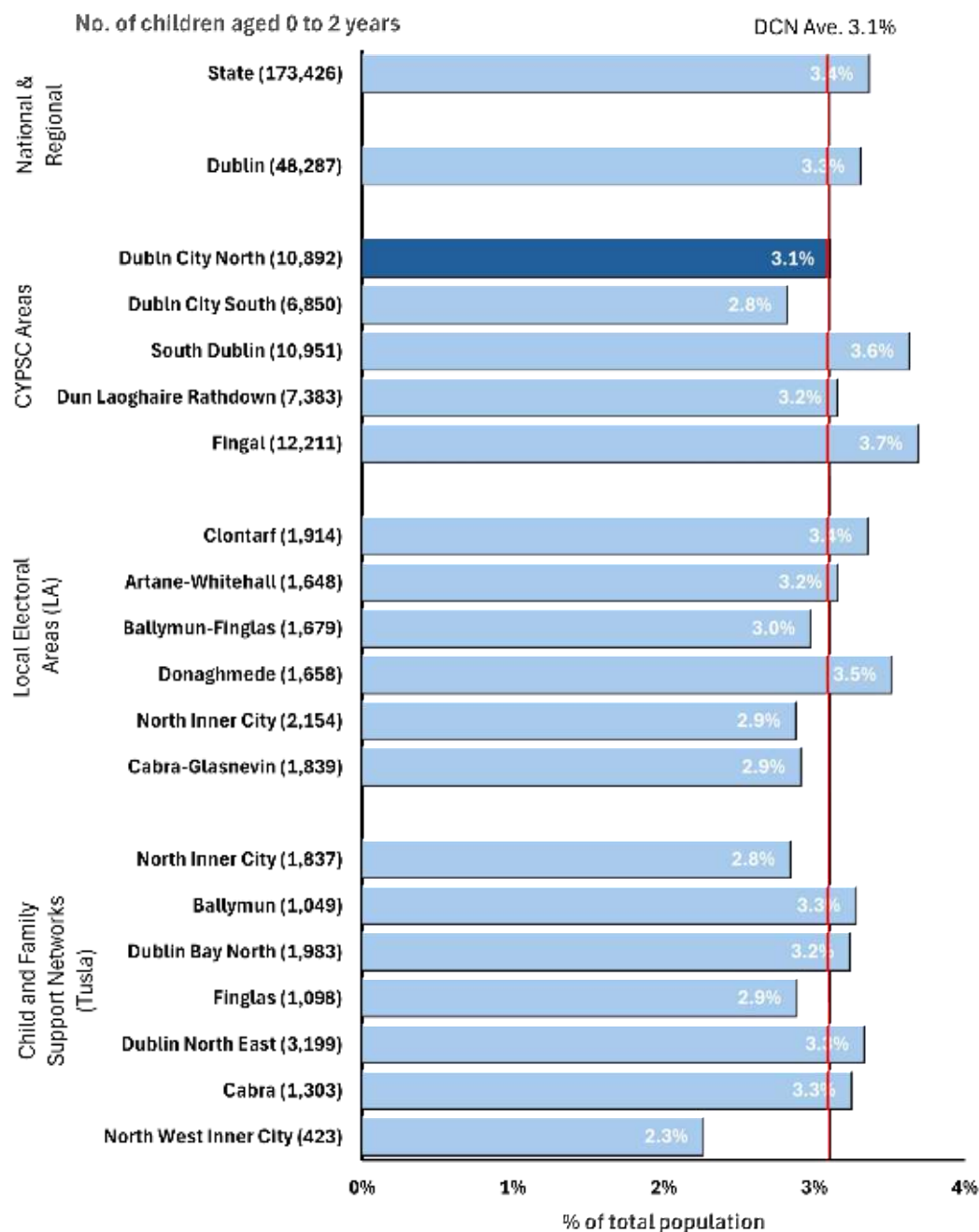
At **29.2%** the CFSN of **North Inner City** had the highest population growth

- According to Census 2022, there were 350,260 people residing in the DCN CYPSC area. Between 2011 and 2022, the population grew by 13.9%, or 42,765 people. This growth rate was above the State average of 12.2% and just below the Dublin regional average of 14.5% (Figure 1.4).
- Among all 27 CYPSC areas, DCN had the sixth highest population growth in the State. Fingal recorded the highest growth at 20.6%, while Donegal saw the lowest, with a decline of 3.7%.
- Child and Family Support Networks (Tusla) play a crucial role in addressing the needs of families and children in various communities across Dublin. There are notable variations in population growth across different CFSNs. The North Inner City experienced a remarkable growth of 29.2% since 2011. The North West Inner City also showed significant growth at 17.7%, which is considerably higher than the national average. In contrast, some CFSNs had growth rates lower than the DCN average, including Dublin North East (11.5%), Ballymun (11.2%), Cabra (11.2%), Dublin Bay North (10.9%), and Finglas (6.1%).
- Map 1.1 shows the distribution of population changes at the ED level throughout DCN. Notably, Ballymun D and Whitehall A experienced a population decline of 10%, while Mountjoy B, Grange B, and Ballymun A saw the highest growth, with increases exceeding 50%.

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



Map 1.1: Percentage Population Change 2011 to 2022



How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

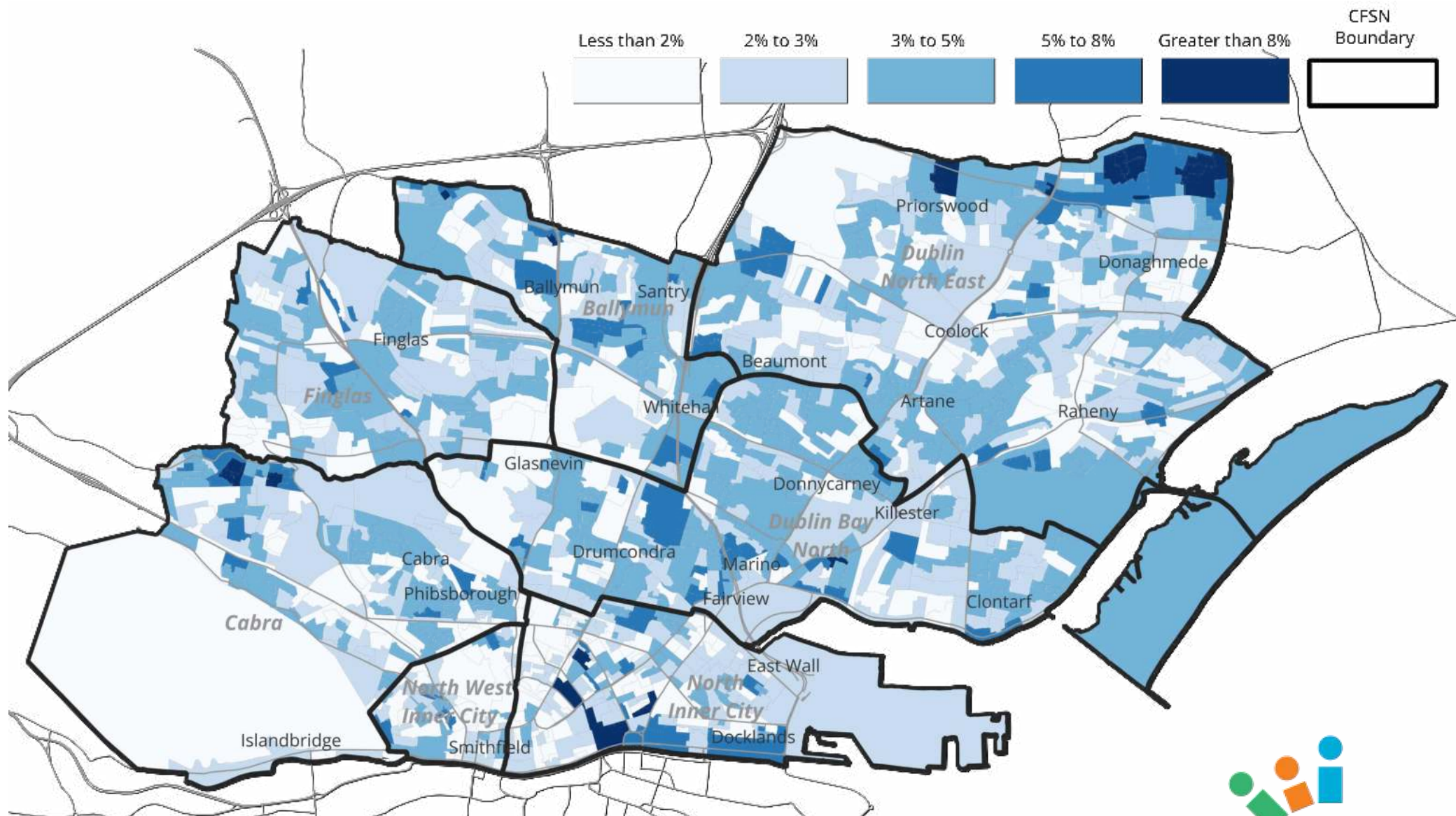
3.1% (or 10,892) of the population in DCN were aged 0 to 2 years in 2022

DCN had the **second lowest** proportion of 0 to 2 year olds in the Dublin Region

At **3.3%** the CFSN of **Dublin North East and Ballymun** had the highest proportion of 0 to 2 year olds

- According to the 2022 Census, 10,892 children aged 0 to 2 years were living in the DCN area, representing 3.1% of the total population. This is lower than the State average of 3.4% and the Dublin regional average of 3.3% (see Figure 1.5).
- Among the 27 CYPSC areas, DCN had the third lowest proportion of children in this age group. DCS had the lowest at 2.8%, while Monaghan recorded the highest at 3.9%.
- The distribution of children aged 0 to 4 years across the Child and Family Support Networks (CFSNs) varies. Cabra, Dublin Bay North, Dublin North East, and Ballymun (3.3%) have a higher percentage of children aged 0 to 2 years compared to the DCN average. Finglas (2.9%), North Inner City (2.8%), and North West Inner City (2.3%) fall below the DCN average, indicating a smaller proportion of children in this age group in these areas.
- Map 1.2 illustrates the distribution of children aged 0 to 2 at the Small Area (SA) level throughout DCN. The darkest blue regions, indicating the highest percentages (greater than 8%), are prominently visible in Donaghmede, Priorswood, Ashtown, and around Parnell Square in the city centre.

Figure 1.5: Population 0 to 2 years (Source: Census 2022)



Map 1.2: Population 0 to 2 years

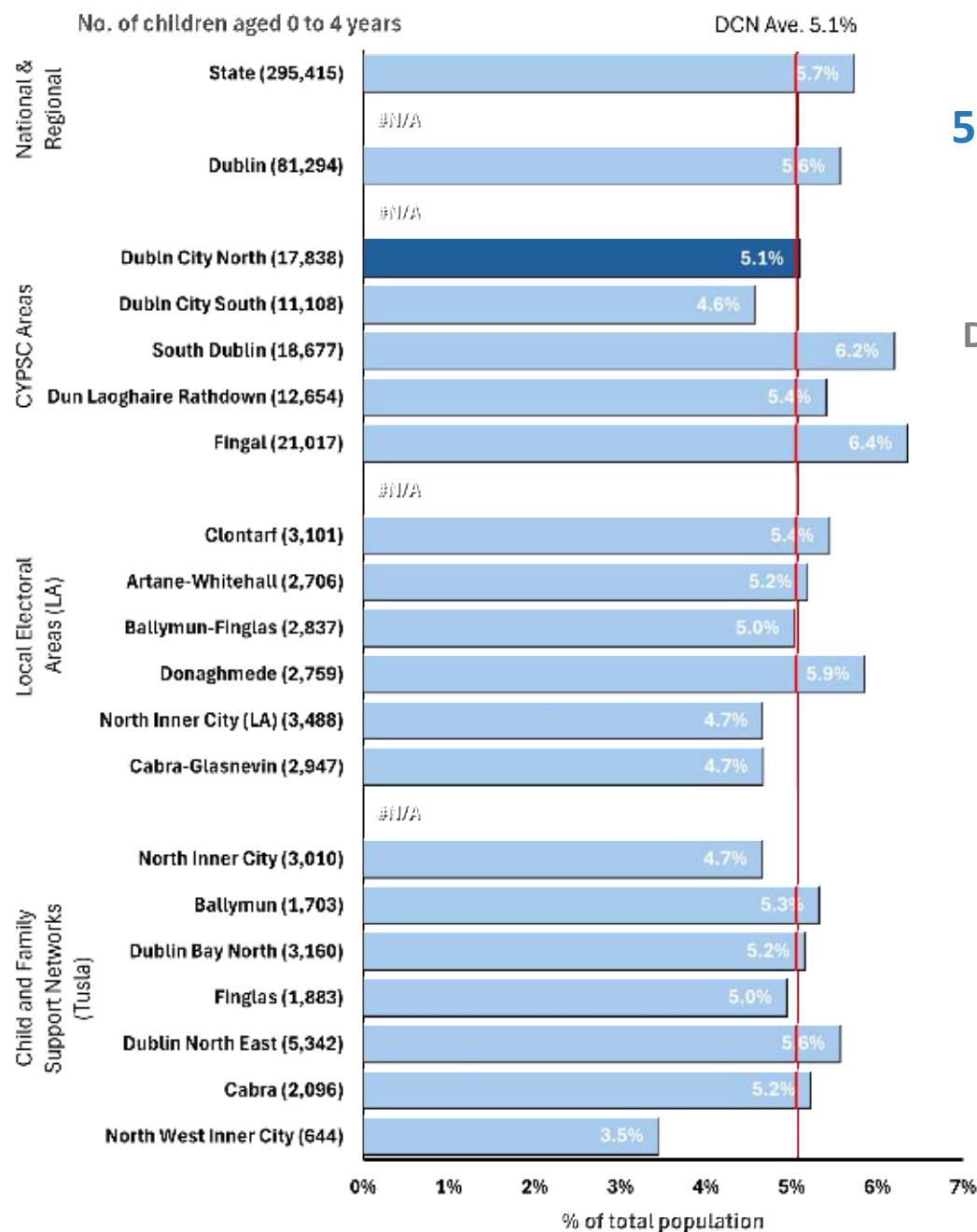


Figure 1.6: Population 0 to 4 years (Source: Census 2022)

How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

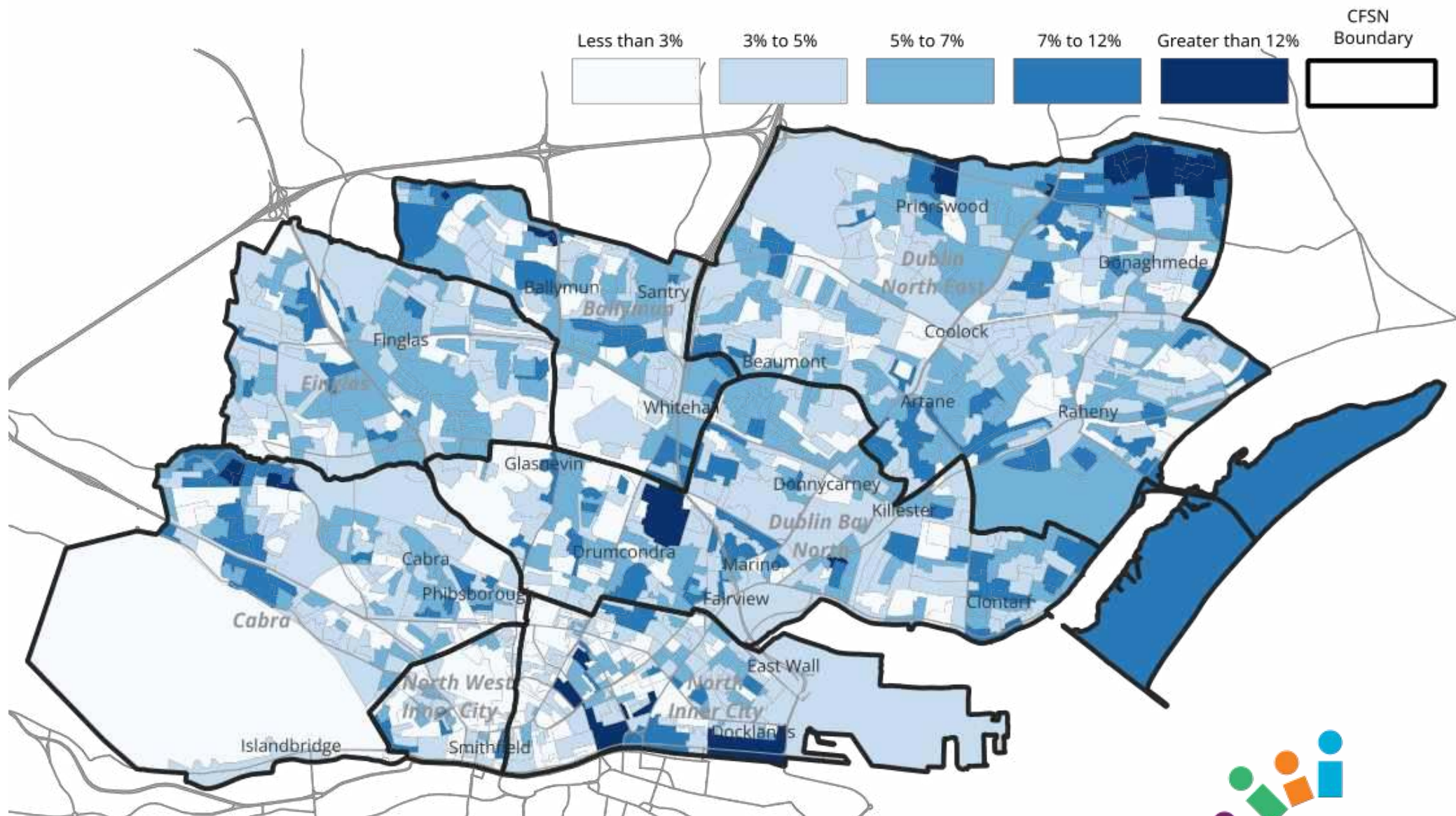
5.1% (or 17,838) of the population in DCN were aged 0 to 4 years in 2022

Since 2016 this rate had **decreased**

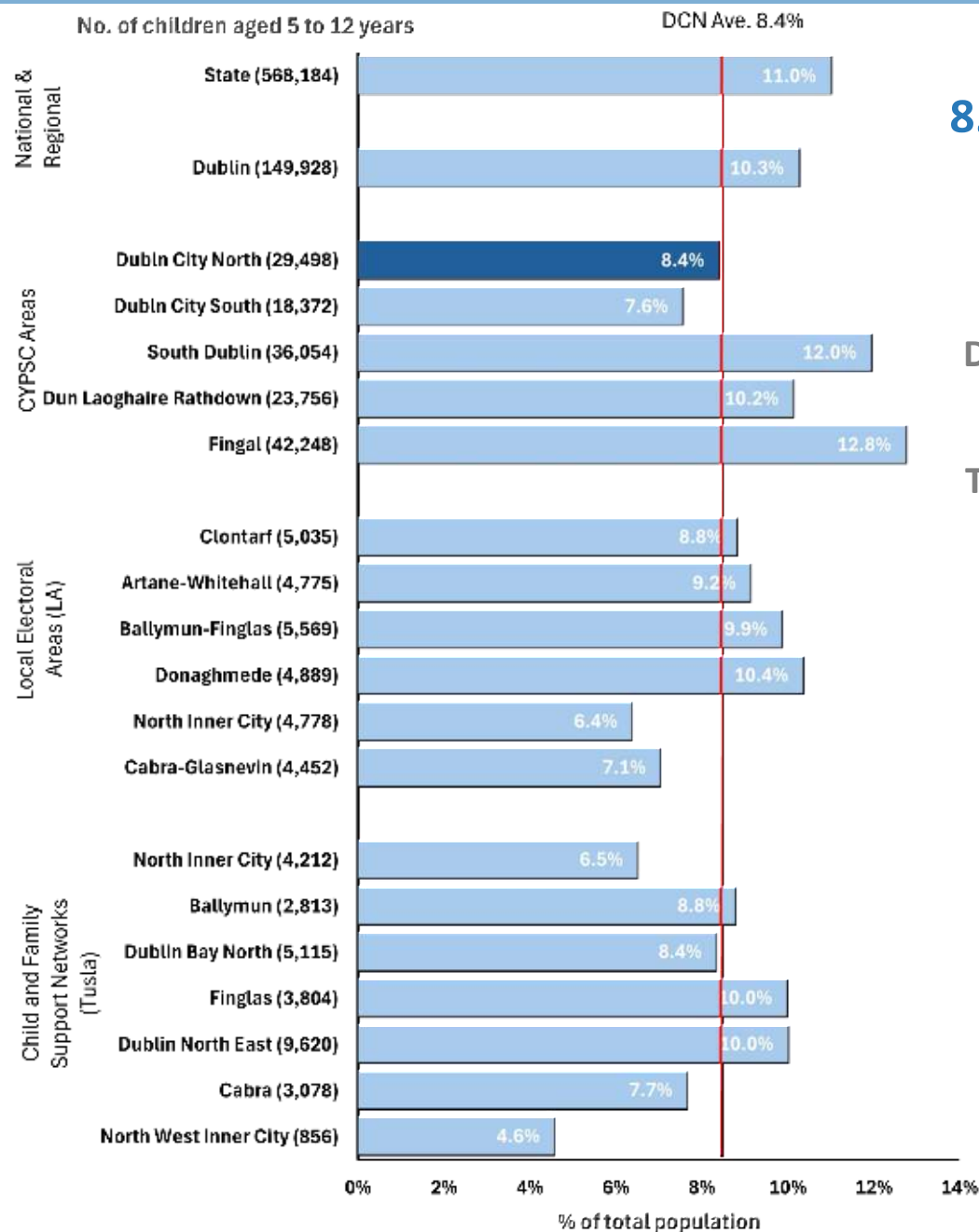
DCN had the **second lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

The CFSN of **Dublin North East** had the **highest** proportion of 0 to 4 year olds

- According to the 2022 Census, the DCN area had 17,838 children aged 0 to 4 years, accounting for 5.1% of the total population. This figure is lower than both the State average of 5.7% and the Dublin regional average of 5.6% (see Figure 1.6).
- Among the 27 CYPSC areas, DCN had the second lowest proportion of children in this age group. Dublin City South (DCS) had the lowest at 4.6%, whereas Monaghan recorded the highest at 6.6%.
- The proportion of children aged 0 to 4 years across the Child and Family Support Networks (CFSNs) varied. Ballymun (5.3%), Dublin Bay North (5.2%), Dublin North East (5.6%), and Cabra (5.2%) all had higher percentages compared to the DCN average. Finglas (5.1%) matched the DCN average, while North Inner City (4.7%) and North West Inner City (3.5%) had lower percentages, indicating a smaller proportion of young children in these areas.
- Map 1.3 illustrates the distribution of children aged 0 to 4 at the Small Area (SA) level throughout DCN. The highest concentrations are evident in the Docklands, around Parnell Square, as well as in Drumcondra, Ashtown, Donaghmede, and Priorswood.



Map 1.3: Population 0 to 4 years



How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

8.4% (or 29,498) of the population were aged 5 to 12 years

Since 2016 the proportion had **increased**

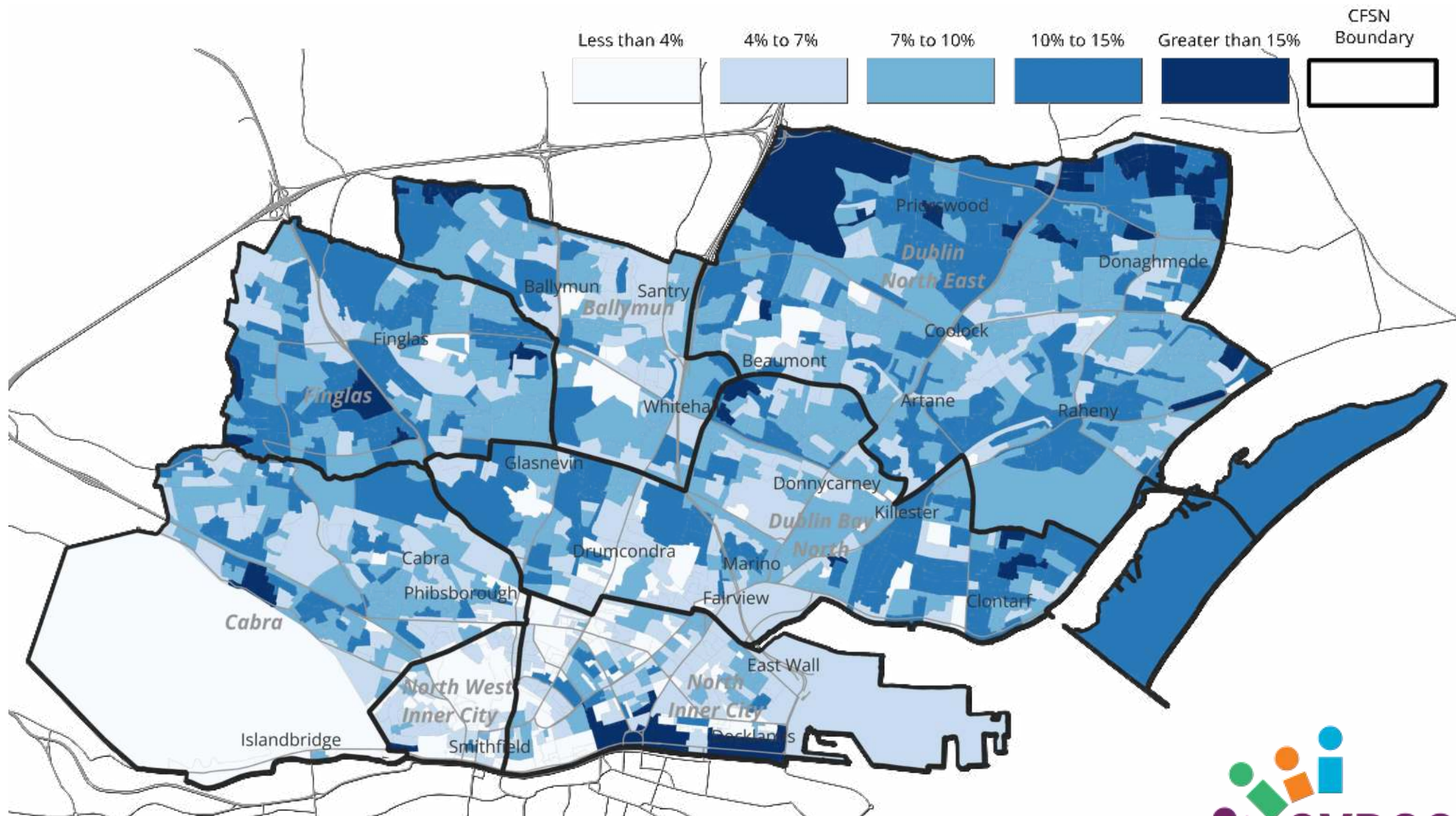
This was **lower** than the national average of 11.0%

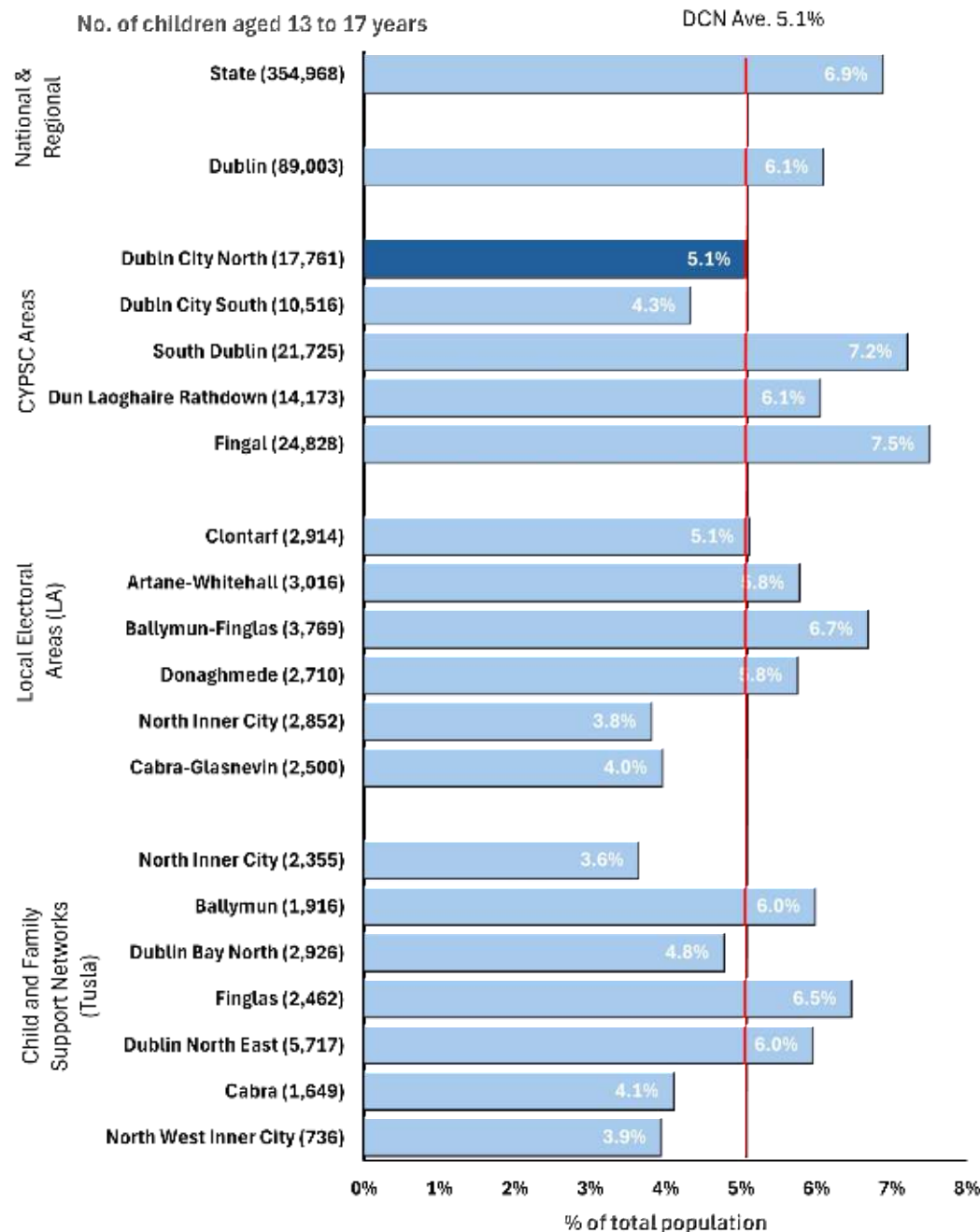
DCN had the **second lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

The CFSNs of **Finglas and Dublin North East** had the **highest** proportion of 5 to 12 year olds

- According to the 2022 Census, there were 29,498 children aged 5 to 12 years living in the DCN area, representing 8.4% of the total population. This is lower than the State average of 11.0% and the Dublin regional average of 10.3% (see Figure 1.7).
- Among the 27 CYPSC areas, DCN had the second lowest proportion of children in this age group. Dublin City South (DCS) had the lowest at 7.6%, while Meath recorded the highest at 12.9%.
- The distribution of children aged 5 to 12 years across the Child and Family Support Networks (CFSNs) varied. Ballymun (8.8%), Dublin Bay North (8.4%), Dublin North East (10.0%), and Finglas (10.0%) all had higher percentages compared to the DCN average. Cabra (7.7%) and North Inner City (6.5%) were below the DCN average, while North West Inner City (4.6%) had the lowest percentage, indicating a smaller proportion of children in these areas.
- Map 1.4 shows the distribution of children aged 5 to 12 at the Small Area (SA) level throughout DCN. The highest concentrations, with percentages greater than 15%, are evident in Darndale, Clongriffin, Beaumont, the Docklands, Finglas, and Cabra.

Figure 1.7: Population 5 to 12 years (Source: Census 2022)





How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

5.1% (or 17,761) of the population were aged 13 to 17 years

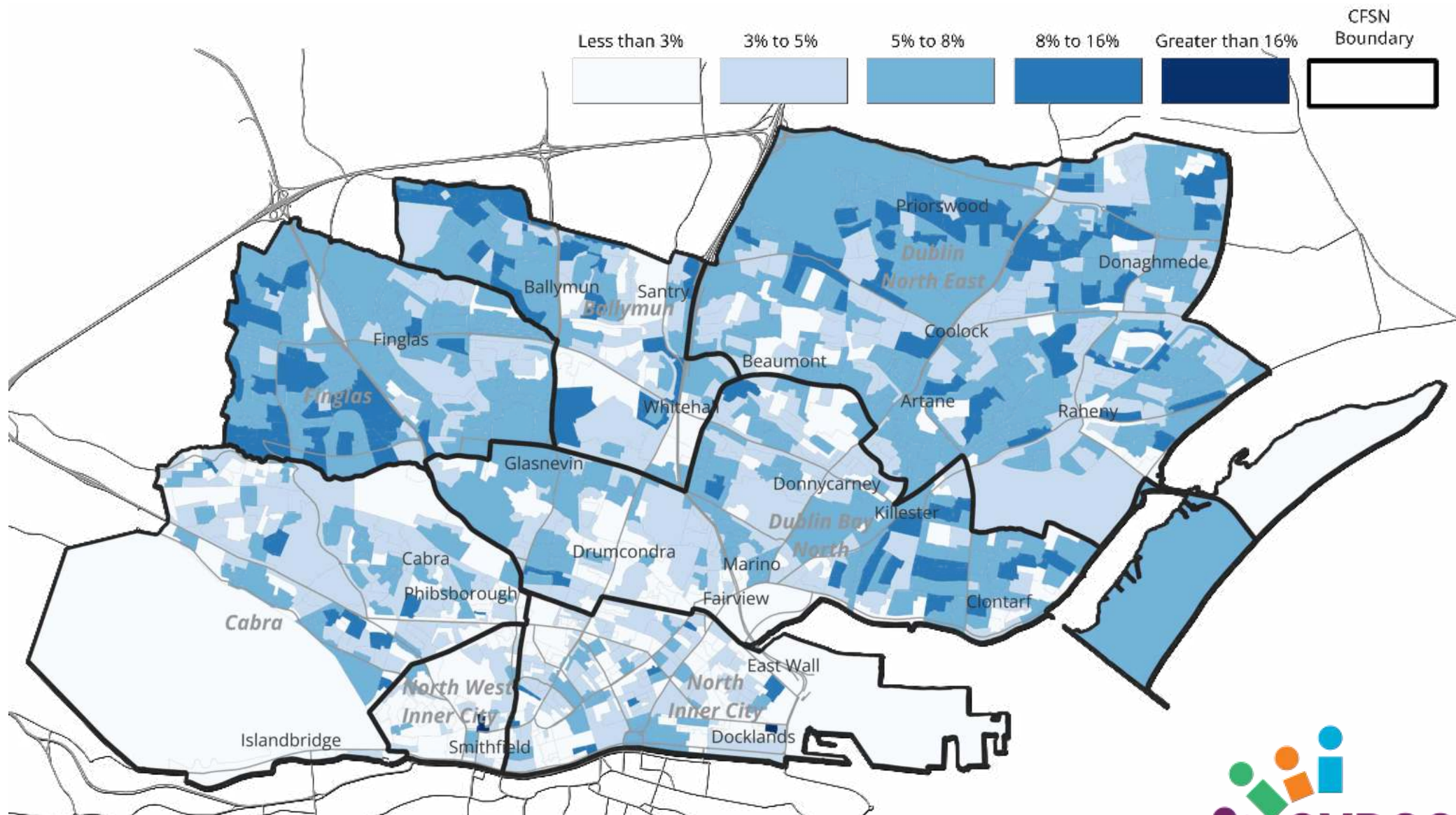
Since 2016 the proportion had **increased**

DCN had the **second lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

The CFSN of **Finglas** had the **highest** proportion of 13 to 17 year olds

- According to the 2022 Census, there were 17,761 children aged 13 to 17 years living in the DCN area, accounting for 5.1% of the total population. This is lower than the State average of 6.9% and the Dublin regional average of 6.1% (see Figure 1.8).
- Among the 27 CYPSC areas, DCN had the second lowest proportion of children in this age group. Dublin City South (DCS) had the lowest at 4.3%, while Meath recorded the highest at 7.9%.
- The distribution of children aged 13 to 17 years across the Child and Family Support Networks (CFSNs) shows variation. Ballymun (6.0%), Dublin North East (6.0%), and Finglas (6.5%) all had higher percentages compared to the DCN average. Dublin Bay North (4.8%), Cabra (4.1%), North Inner City (3.6%), and North West Inner City (3.9%) had lower percentages, indicating a smaller proportion of teenagers in these areas.
- Map 1.5 details the distribution of the 13 to 17 age group at the Small Area (SA) level throughout DCN. SAs with the highest proportion of 13 to 17-year-olds, over 16%, are found in the Docklands and Smithfield. When examining the highest concentrations, there is a clear distribution in areas outside of the city centre, such as Killester, Donaghmede, Priorswood, and Finglas.

Figure 1.8: Population 13 to 17 years (Source: Census 2022)



Map 1.5: Population 13 to 17 years

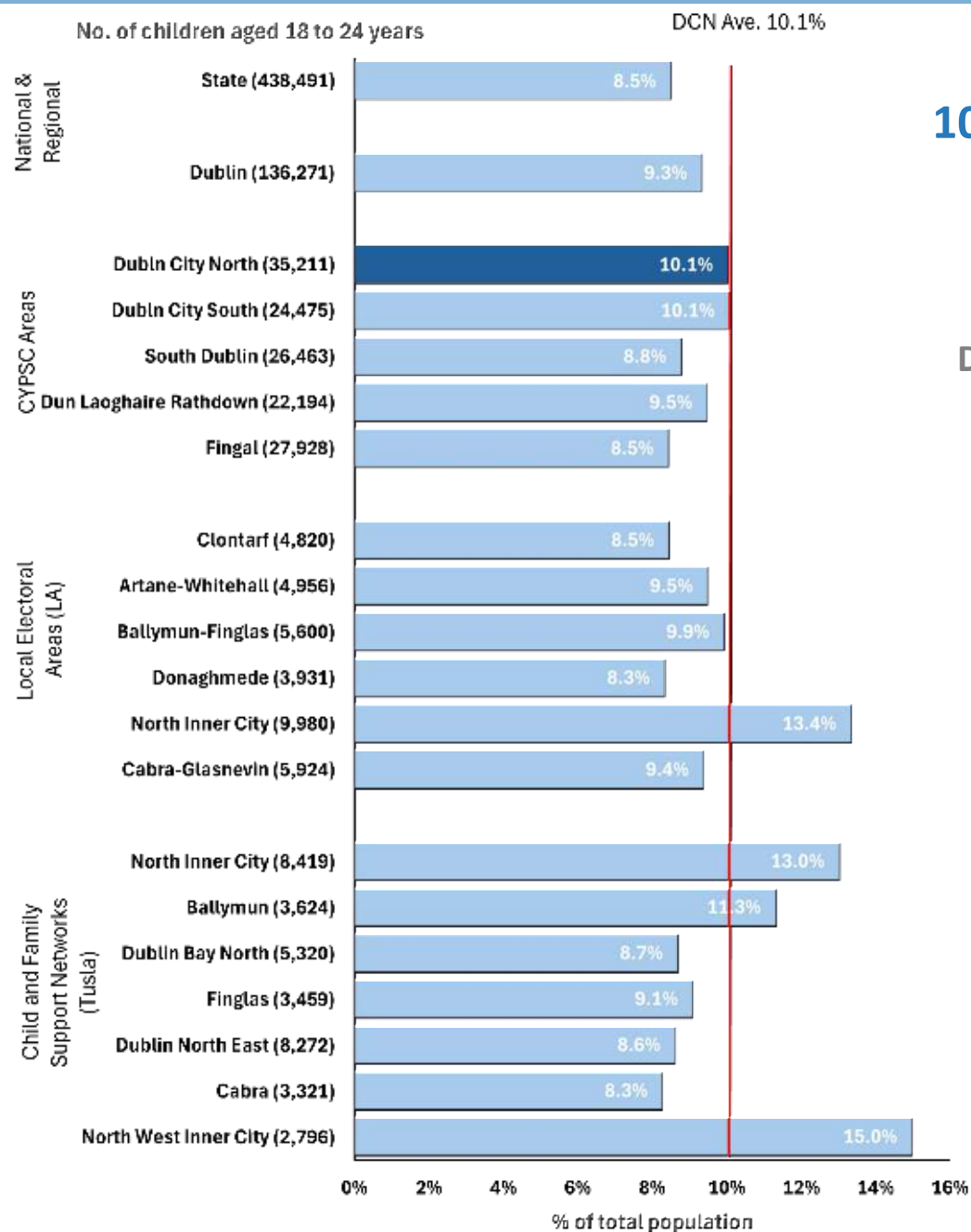


Figure 1.9: Population 18 to 24 years (Source: Census 2022)

How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

10.1% (or 35,211) of the population were aged 18 to 24 years

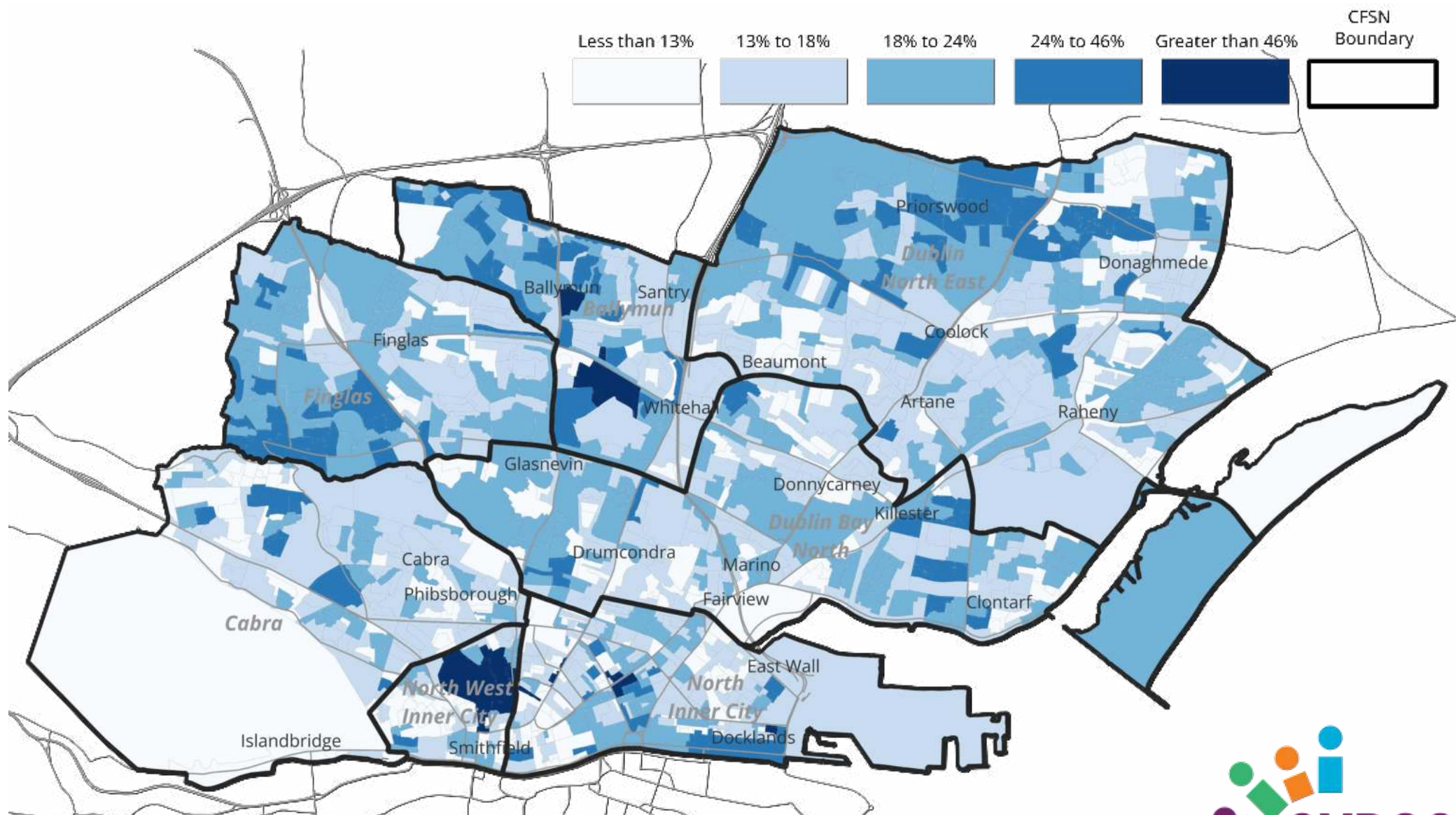
Since 2016 the proportion had **decreased**

This was **higher** than the national average of 8.5%

DCN had the **second highest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

The CFSN of **North West Inner City** had the **highest** proportion of 18 to 24 year olds

- According to the 2022 Census, there were 35,211 people aged 18 to 24 years living in the DCN area, making up 10.1% of the total population. This is higher than both the State average of 8.5% and the Dublin regional average of 9.3% (see Figure 1.9).
- Among the 27 CYPSC areas, DCN had one of the highest proportions of young adults in this age group, on par with Dublin City South (10.1%). Mayo had the lowest at 6.8%.
- The distribution of people aged 18 to 24 years across the Local Electoral Areas (LEAs) and Child and Family Support Networks (CFSNs) varies. The North Inner City (13.4%) and North West Inner City (15.0%) have significantly higher percentages compared to the DCN average, indicating a strong presence of young adults in these areas because of the location of third level institutions. Ballymun (11.3%) also exceeds the average, while areas such as Dublin Bay North (8.7%), Dublin North East (8.6%), and Finglas (9.1%) fall below. Cabra (8.3%) and Donaghmede (8.3%) have the lowest percentages, highlighting a smaller proportion of young adults in these regions.
- Map 1.6 details the distribution of the 18 to 24 age group at the Small Area (SA) level throughout DCN. SAs with the highest proportions of 18 to 24-year-olds are distributed throughout the DCN area, particularly near student accommodation in Grangegorman, the Docklands, Whitehall, and Ballymun.



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Map 1.6: Population 18 to 24 years

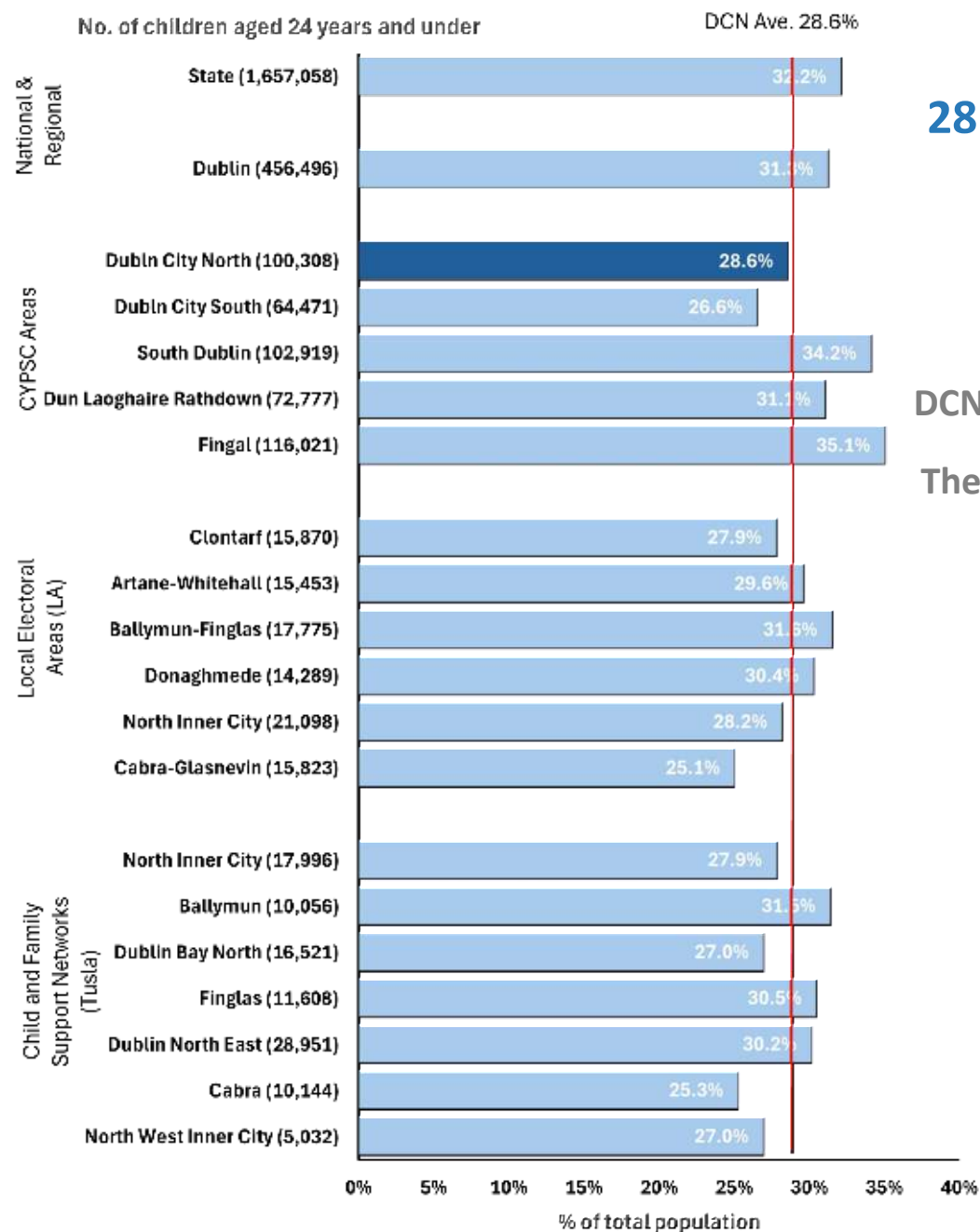


Figure 1.10: Population 24 years and under (Source: Census 2022)

How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

28.6% (or 100,308) of the population were aged 24 years and under

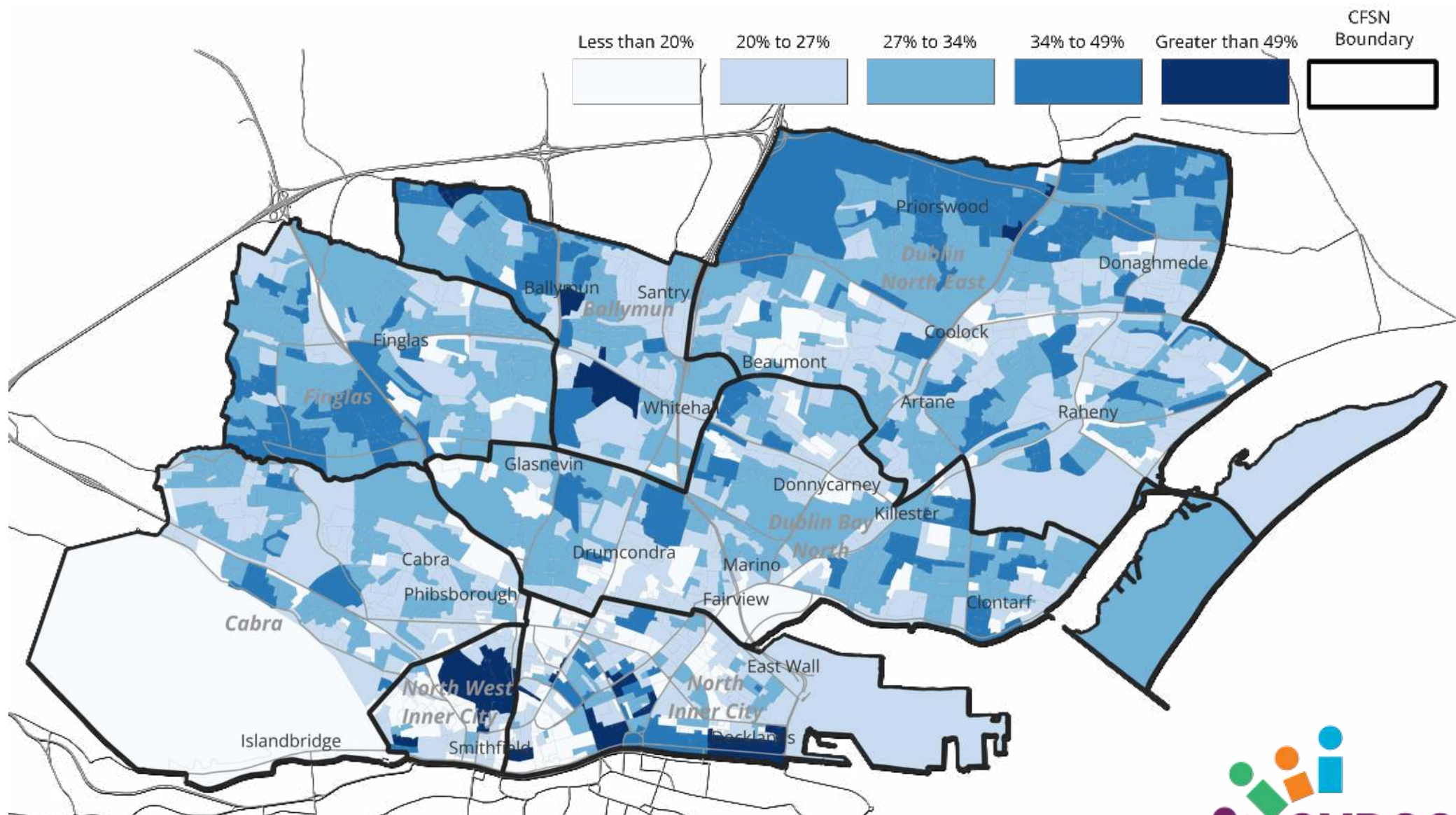
Since 2016 the proportion had **decreased**

This was **lower** than the national average of 32.2%

DCN had the **second lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

The CFSN of **Ballymun** had the **highest** proportion of 0 to 24 year olds

- According to the 2022 Census, there were 100,308 individuals aged 24 years and under living in the Dublin City North (DCN) area, making up 28.6% of the total population. This is lower than the State average of 32.2% and the Dublin regional average of 31.1% (see Figure 1.10).
- Among the 27 CYPSC areas, DCN had second lowest proportions of people in this age group in the country. Dublin City South (DCS) had 26.6% the lowest, while Meath (35.5%) had the highest.
- The distribution of people aged 24 years and under across the Child and Family Support Networks (CFSNs) also varied. Ballymun (31.5%), Finglas (30.5%), and Dublin North East (30.2%) all had higher percentages compared to the DCN average. North Inner City (27.9%), North West Inner City (27.0%), and Dublin Bay North (27.0%) were below the DCN average, indicating a smaller proportion of younger people in these areas and Cabra had the lowest (25.3%).
- Map 1.7 examines the distribution of the 0 to 24 age group at the Small Area (SA) level throughout DCN. SAs with the highest proportions are evident in the city centre areas such as the Docklands, Parnell Square, and Grangegorman. High concentrations are also found in more suburban areas, including Whitehall, Ballymun, and Priorswood.



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Map 1.7: Population 24 years and under

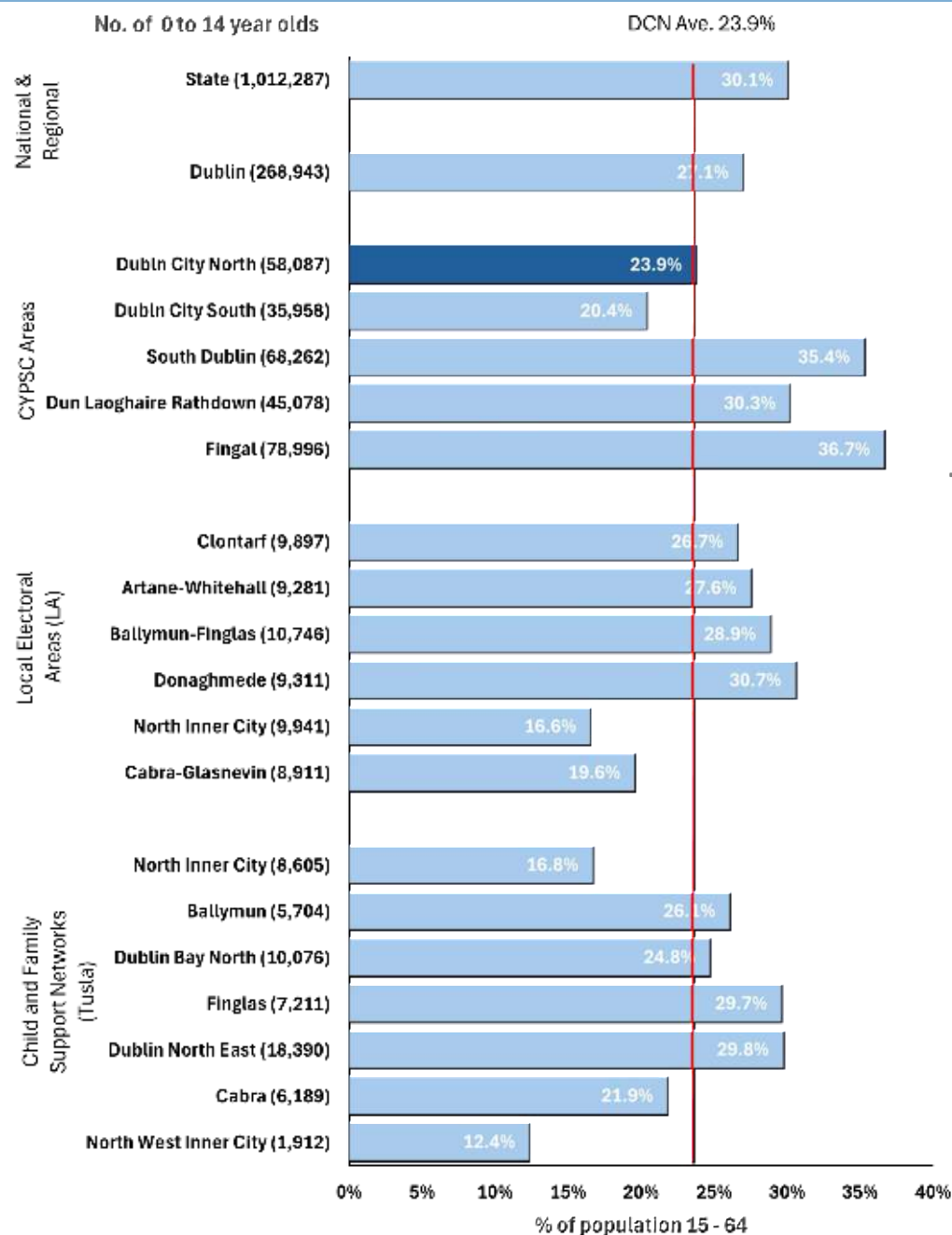


Figure 1.11: Young Dependency Ratio (Source: Census 2022)

How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

The Young Dependency Ratio in DCN was **23.9%**

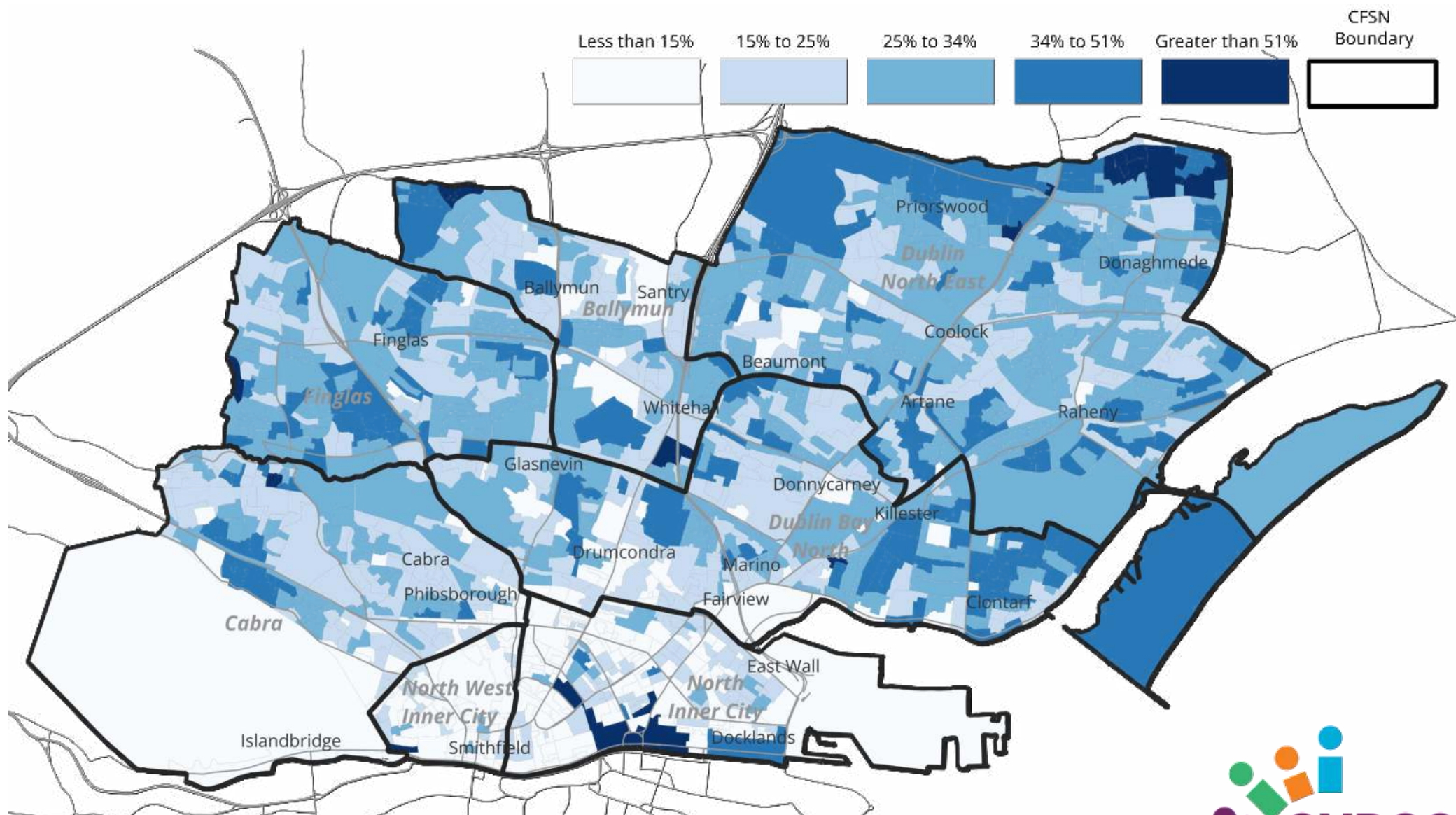
Since 2016 the number had **increased**

This was **lower** than the national average of 30.1%

DCN had the **second lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

The CFSN of **Dublin North East** had the **highest** Young Dependency Ratio

- According to the 2022 Census, the young dependency ratio in the DCN area was 23.9%, which is lower than the State average of 30.1% and the Dublin regional average of 27.1%. This ratio represents the percentage of the population aged 0-14 and 65+ to the working-age population (15-64) (see Figure 1.11).
- Among the CYPSC areas, DCN had a lower young dependency ratio. Dublin City South (DCS) had the second lowest ratio of 20.4%, while Monaghan recorded the highest at 36.7%.
- The distribution of the young dependency ratio across the Child and Family Support Networks (CFSNs) shows variation. North Inner City (16.6%) and North West Inner City (12.4%) have significantly lower ratios compared to the DCN average, indicating fewer dependents relative to the working-age population. In contrast, Dublin North East (29.8%) and Finglas (29.7%) have higher ratios, suggesting a larger dependent population. Other areas like Dublin Bay North (24.8%) and Cabra (21.9%) are closer to the DCN average.
- Map 1.8 details the distribution of the YDR at SA level throughout DCN. The SAs with the greatest proportions are in Ashtown, Whitehall and Priorswood while the greatest concentrations are evident in Clarehall and along Custom House Quay.



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Map 1.8: Young Dependency Ratio

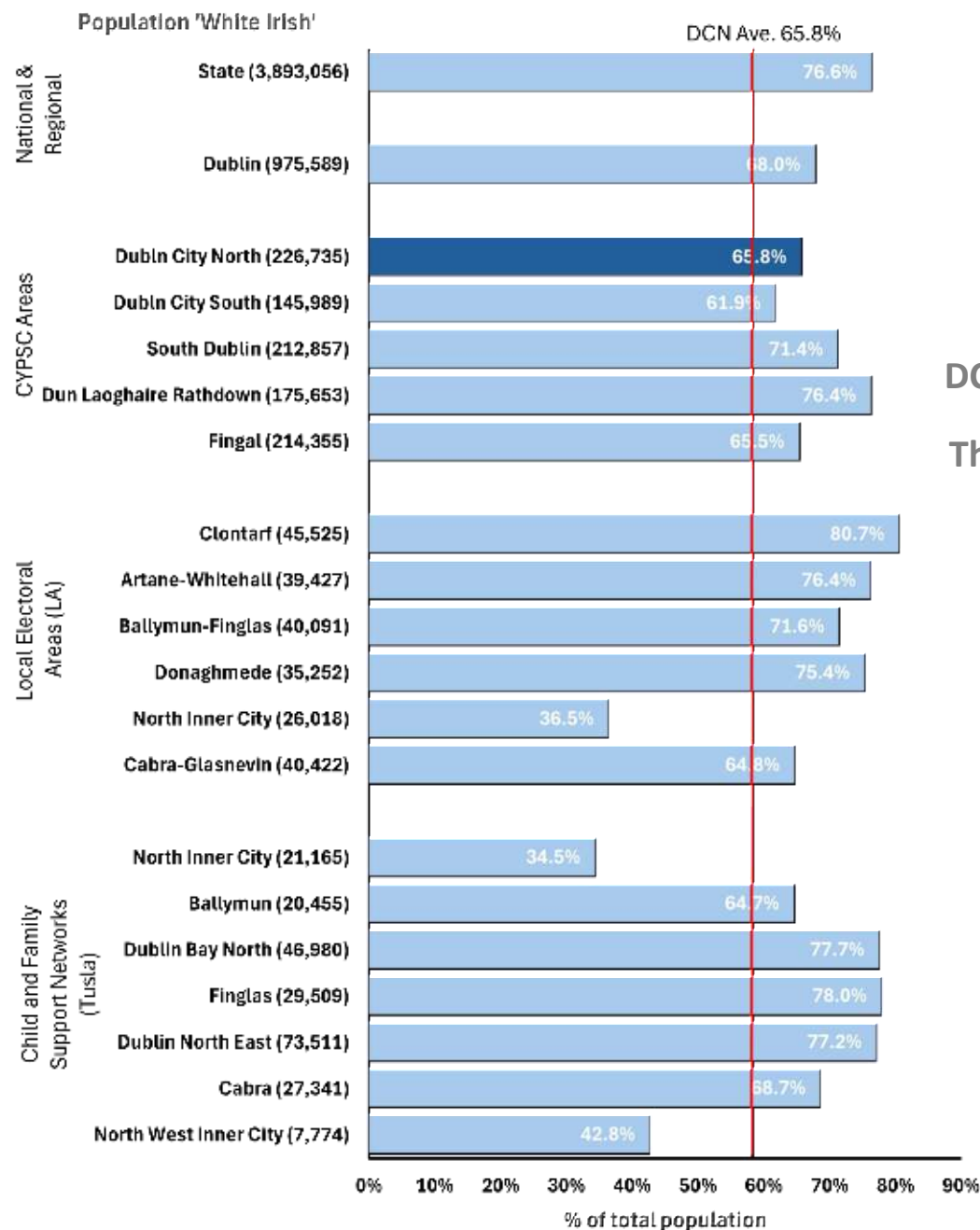


Figure 1.12: Ethnicity: White Irish (Source: Census 2022)

How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

65.8% (or 226,735) of the population were 'White Irish'

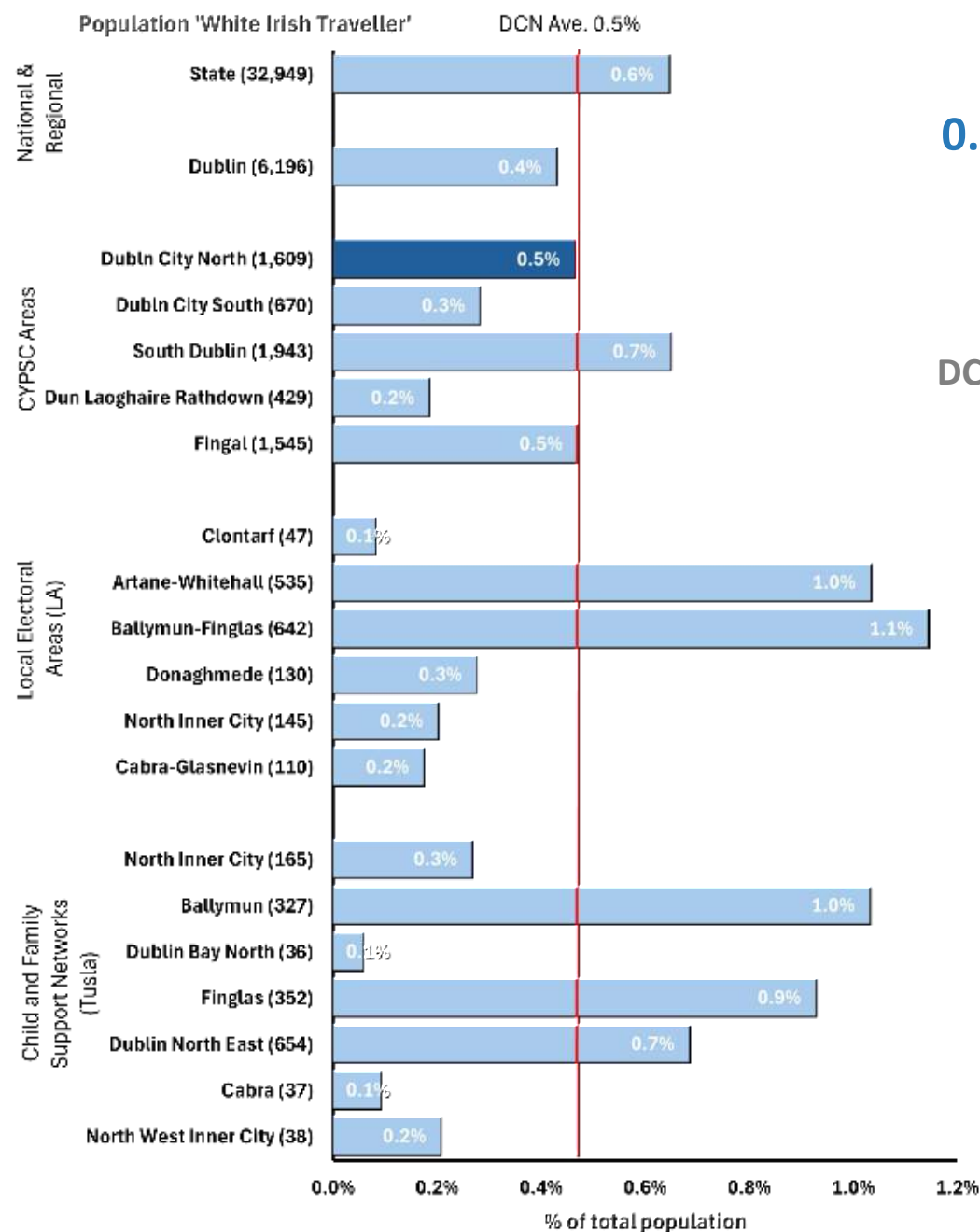
Since 2016 the proportion had **decreased**

This was **lower** than the national average of 76.6%

DCN had the **third lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

The CFSN of **North Inner City** had the **lowest** proportion of 'White Irish'

- According to the 2022 Census, 65.8% of the population in the Dublin City North (DCN) area identified as 'White Irish'. This is lower than the State average of 76.6% and the Dublin regional average of 68.0% (see Figure 1.12).
- Among the Dublin CYPSC areas, DCN had a similar proportion to Fingal (65.5%) but was higher than Dublin City South (61.9%). South Dublin and Dun Laoghaire Rathdown recorded higher percentages at 71.1% and 76.4%, respectively. When compared to the total 27 CYPSC areas it had the third lowest proportion in the country, DCS has the lowest at 61.9% and Donegal the highest at 86.3%.
- The distribution of the 'White Irish' population across the Child and Family Support Networks (CFSNs) shows considerable variation. North Inner City (34.5%) and North West Inner City (42.8%) have significantly lower percentages compared to the DCN average, indicating a more diverse population. In contrast, areas like Finglas (78.0%), Dublin North East (77.2%), and Dublin Bay North (77.7%) have much higher proportions of 'White Irish' residents, exceeding the DCN average. Cabra (68.7%) and Ballymun (64.7%) are closer to the DCN average.
- Map 1.8 details the distribution of the population classified as 'White Irish' at SA level throughout DCN. There is a clear pattern of distribution with the lowest levels in the Inner City and the highest proportion in more suburban areas of Dublin Bay, Glasnevin and Cabra.



How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

0.5% (or 1,609) of the population were 'White Irish Traveller'

Since 2016 the proportion **had remained the same**

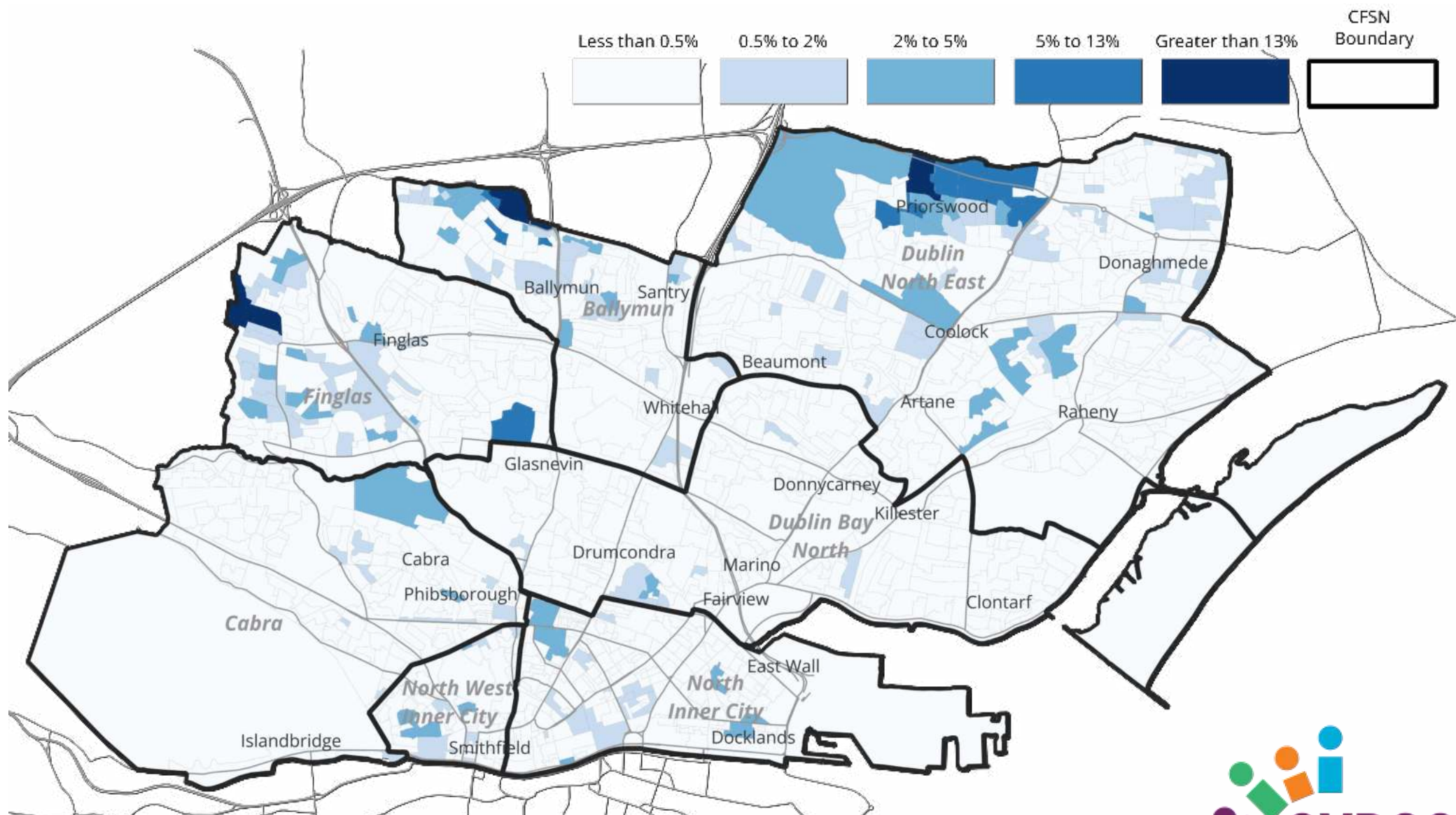
This was **lower** than the national average of 0.6%

DCN had the **ninth lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

The CFSN of **Ballymun** had the **highest** proportion of 'White Irish Traveller'

- According to the 2022 Census, 0.5% of the population in the Dublin City North (DCN) area identified as 'White Irish Traveller'. This is slightly below the State average of 0.6% and higher than the Dublin regional average of 0.4% (see Figure 1.13).
- Among the CYPSC areas, DCN had the ninth lowest proportion in the country, a comparable proportion to Fingal (0.5%) but was higher than Dublin City South (0.3%) and Dun Laoghaire Rathdown (0.2%). The highest proportion of Traveller population was recorded in Galway at 1.6%.
- The distribution of the 'White Irish Traveller' population across the Child and Family Support Networks (CFSNs) shows notable variation. Ballymun (1.0%) and Finglas (0.9%) have higher percentages compared to the DCN average, indicating a greater presence of White Irish Travellers in these areas. Dublin North East (0.7%) is also above the average, while North Inner City (0.3%), North West Inner City (0.2%), Cabra (0.1%), and Dublin Bay North (0.0%) fall below the average, reflecting a smaller proportion of White Irish Travellers in these regions.
- Map 1.9 details the distribution of the population classified as 'White Irish Traveller' at SA level throughout DCN. The areas of the highest concentrations are in Darndale, St. Margarets Road (Ballymun) and near Cappagh Hospital in Finglas.

Figure 1.13: Ethnicity White Irish Traveller (Source: Census 2022)



Map 1.10: Ethnicity White Irish Traveller

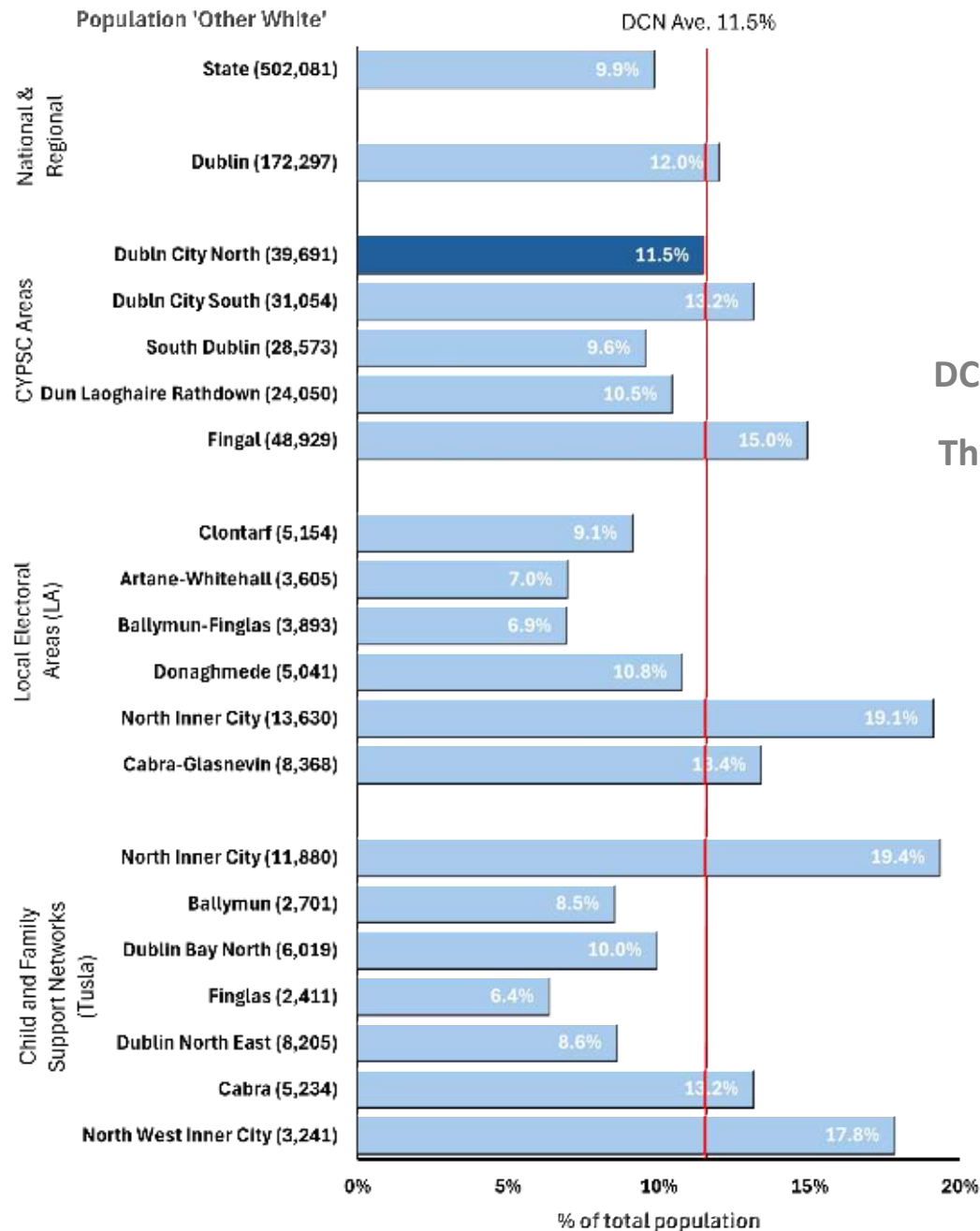


Figure 1.14: Ethnicity Other White (Source: Census 2022)

How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

11.5% (or 39,691) of the population were 'Other White'

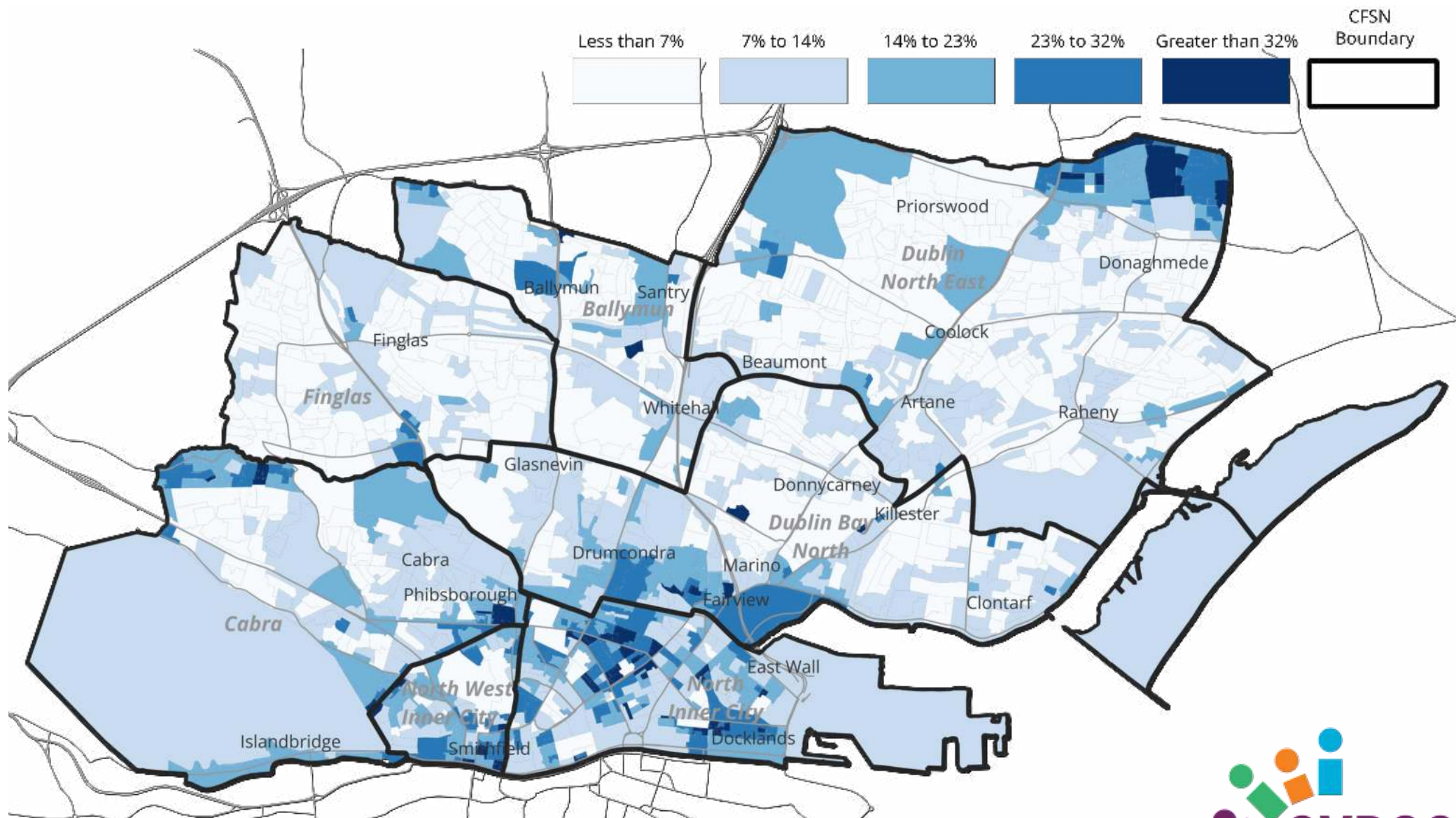
Since 2016 the proportion **had remained the same**

This was **higher** than the national average of 9.9%

DCN had the **third highest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

The CFSN of **North Inner City** had the **highest** proportion of 'Other White'

- According to the 2022 Census, 11.5% of the population in the Dublin City North (DCN) area identified as 'Other White'. This percentage is higher than the State average of 9.9% but slightly below the Dublin regional average of 12.0% (see Figure 1.14).
- Among the CYPSC areas, DCN's proportion of 'Other White' residents (11.5%) is the third highest in the country, similar to Dun Laoghaire Rathdown (10.5%) but lower than Dublin City South (13.2%) and significantly lower than Fingal (15.0%).
- The distribution of the 'Other White' population across the Child and Family Support Networks (CFSNs) shows significant variation. North Inner City (19.4%) and North West Inner City (17.8%) have notably higher percentages compared to the DCN average, indicating a substantial 'Other White' population in these areas. In contrast, Finglas (6.4%) and Ballymun (8.5%) have lower percentages, reflecting a smaller proportion of 'Other White' residents. Dublin North East (8.6%) and Dublin Bay North (10.0%) are slightly below the DCN average, while Cabra (13.2%) exceeds the average, indicating a higher diversity in these regions.
- Map 1.11 details the distribution of the population classified as 'Other White' at SA level throughout DCN. The SAs with the highest proportions are distributed throughout the CYPSC area with the highest concentrations in Phibsborough, Mountjoy Square and Clarehall.



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Map 1.11: Ethnicity Other White

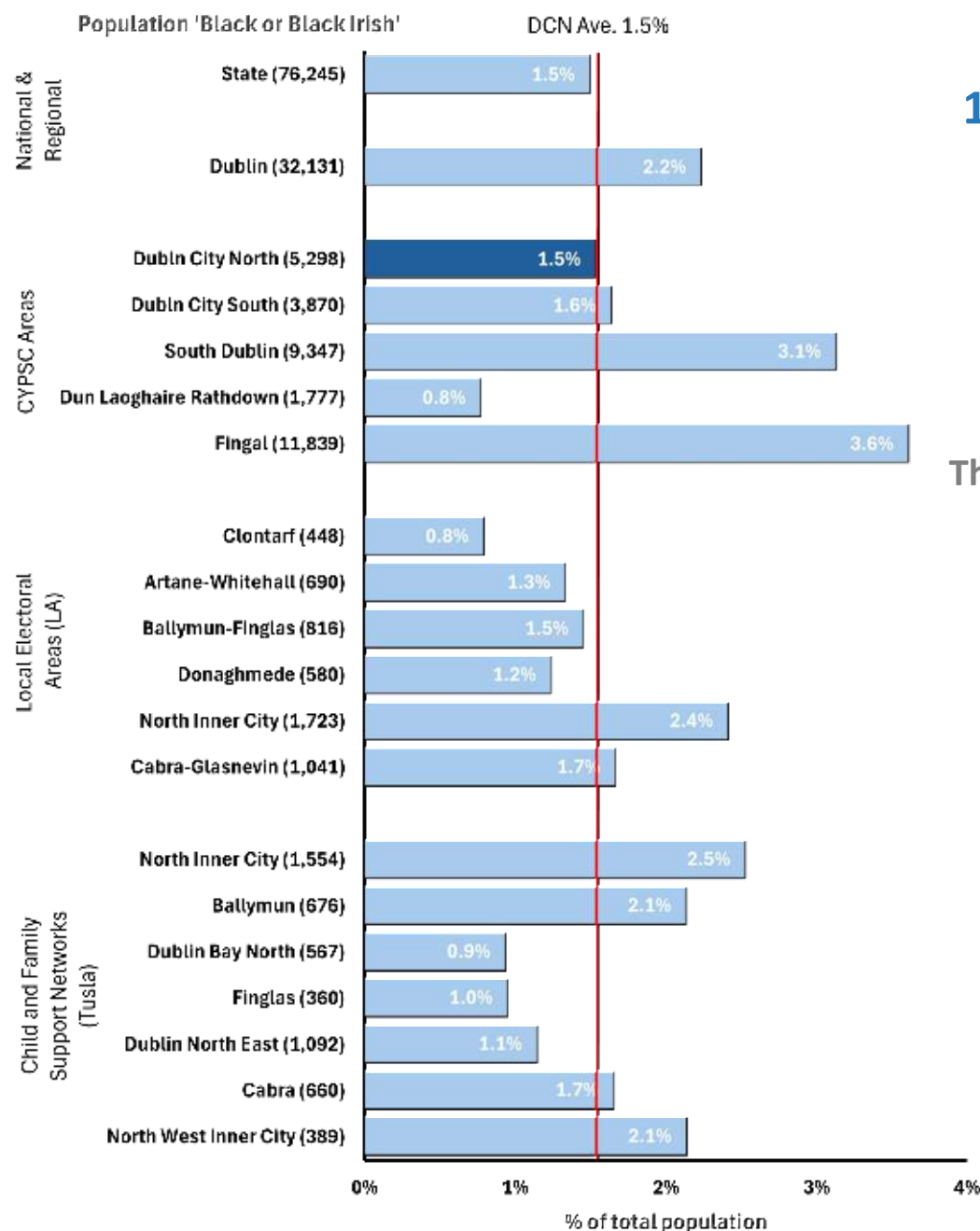


Figure 1.15: Ethnicity Black or Black Irish (Source: Census 2022)

How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

1.5% (or 5,298) of the population were 'Black or Black Irish'

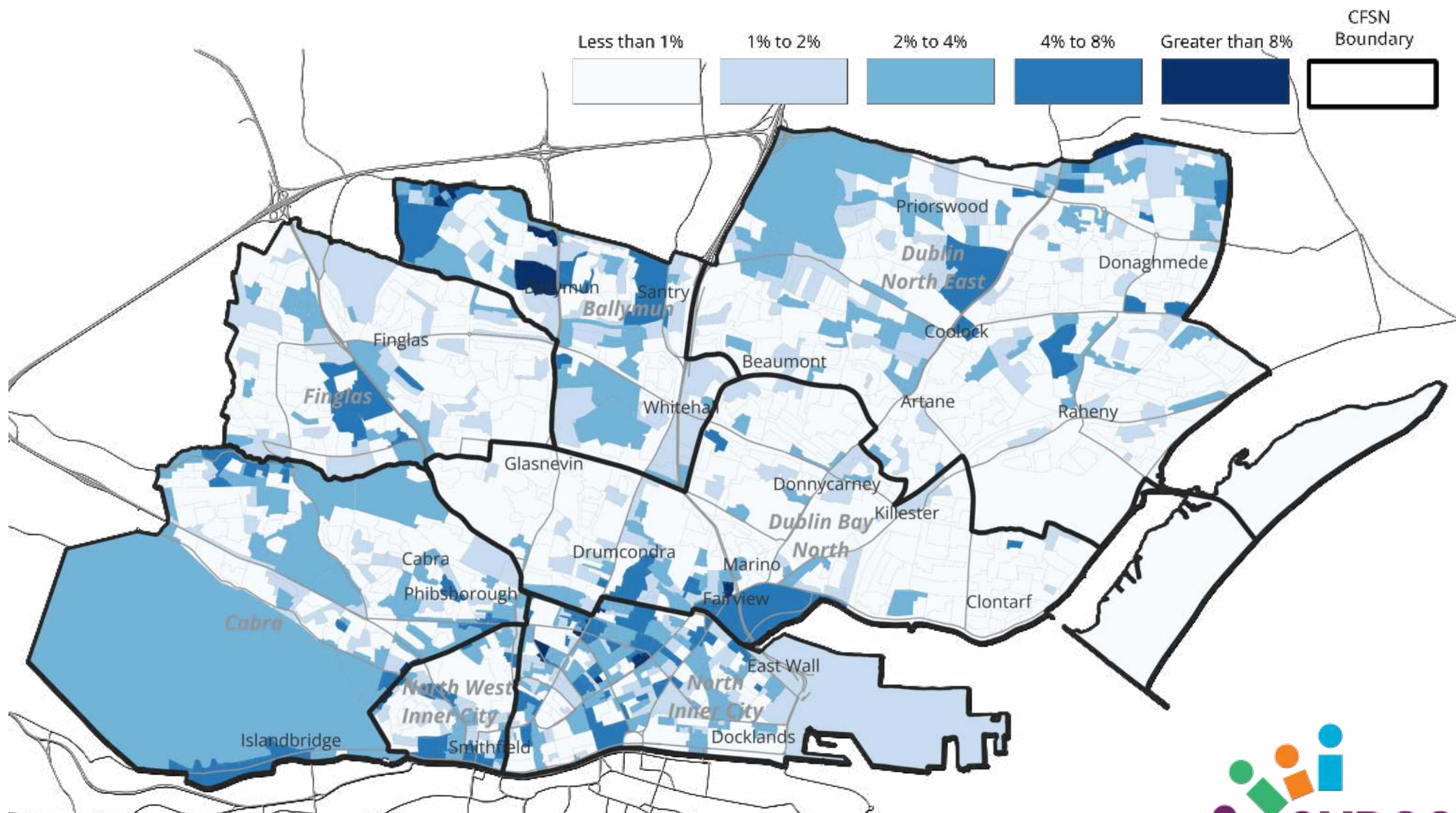
Since 2016 the proportion had **increased**

This was **higher** than the national average of 1.5%

DCN had the **ninth highest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

The CFSN of **North Inner City** had the **highest** proportion of 'Black or Black Irish'

- According to the 2022 Census, 1.5% of the population in the Dublin City North (DCN) area identified as 'Black or Black Irish'. This is slightly above the State average of 1.4% but below the Dublin regional average of 1.7% (see Figure 1.15).
- Among the CYPSC areas, DCN's proportion of 'Black or Black Irish' residents (1.5%) is similar to South Dublin (1.8%) but higher than Dun Laoghaire Rathdown (0.8%). Fingal recorded the highest percentage at 3.6%. Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, DCN had the ninth highest proportion, Fingal has the highest at 3.6% and Wexford the lowest at 0.4%.
- The distribution of the 'Black or Black Irish' population across the Child and Family Support Networks (CFSNs) shows variation. North Inner City (2.8%) and North West Inner City (3.1%) have higher percentages compared to the DCN average, indicating a greater presence of Black or Black Irish residents in these areas. In contrast, areas like Cabra (1.0%), Finglas (0.9%), and Dublin North East (1.0%) have lower percentages, reflecting a smaller proportion of Black or Black Irish residents. Ballymun (2.0%) and Dublin Bay North (1.5%) are closer to the DCN average.
- Map 1.12 details the distribution of the population classified as 'Black or Black Irish' at SA level throughout DCN. The map shows a varied distribution throughout the DCN area with the highest levels of concentrations in Fairview, Ballymun and Clarehall.



Map 1.12: Ethnicity Black or Black Irish

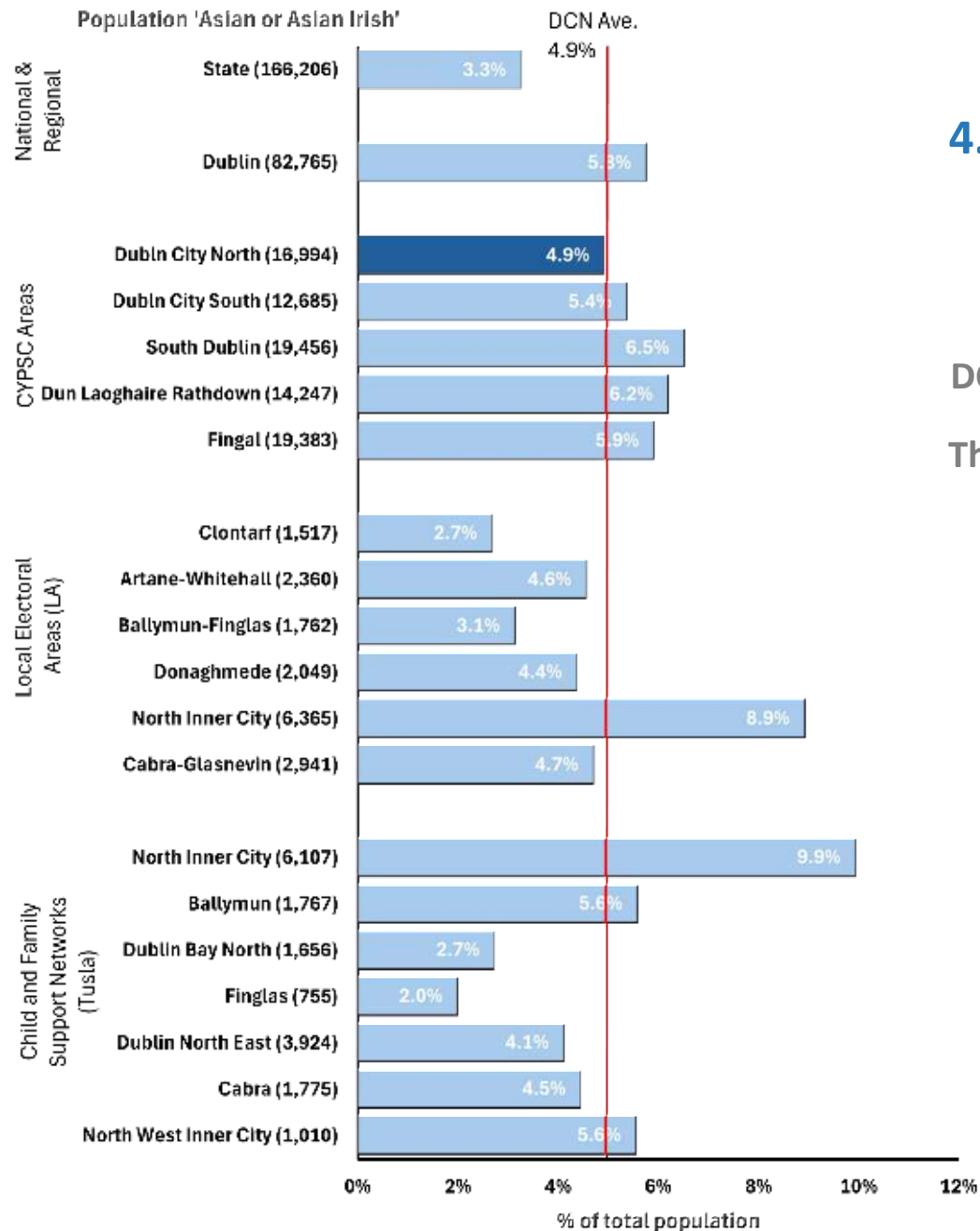


Figure 1.16: Ethnicity Asian or Asian Irish (Source: Census 2022)

How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

4.9% (or 16,994) of the population were 'Asian or Asian Irish'

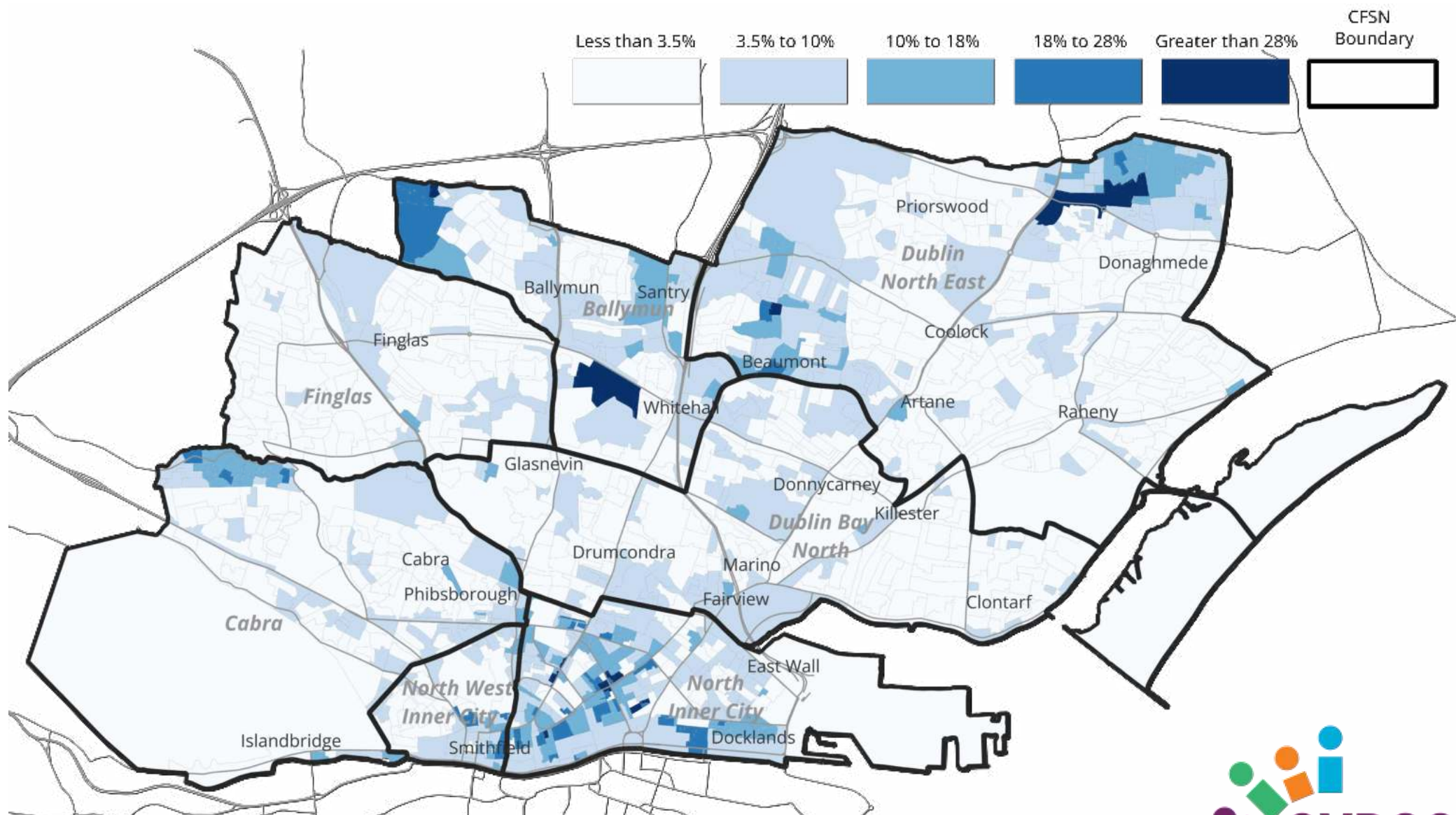
Since 2016 the proportion had **increased**

This was **higher** than the national average of 3.3%

DCN had the **fifth highest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

The CFSN of **North Inner City** had the **highest** proportion of 'Asian or Asian Irish'

- According to the 2022 Census, 4.9% of the population in the Dublin City North (DCN) area identified as 'Asian or Asian Irish'. This percentage is higher than the State average of 3.3% but below the Dublin regional average of 5.8% (see Figure 1.16).
- Among the CYPSC areas, DCN's proportion of 'Asian or Asian Irish' residents (4.9%) is similar to Dun Laoghaire Rathdown (6.2%) and Dublin City South (5.4%), but lower than South Dublin (6.5%) and Fingal (5.9%). Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas DCN had the fifth highest percentage, South Dublin had the highest and Monaghan the lowest at 1.2%.
- The distribution of the 'Asian or Asian Irish' population across the Child and Family Support Networks (CFSNs) shows considerable variation. North Inner City (9.9%) and North West Inner City (5.6%) have notably higher percentages compared to the DCN average, indicating a substantial 'Asian or Asian Irish' population in these areas. In contrast, Finglas (2.0%) and Dublin Bay North (2.7%) have lower percentages, reflecting a smaller proportion of 'Asian or Asian Irish' residents. Ballymun (5.6%), Dublin North East (4.1%), and Cabra (4.5%) are closer to the DCN average.
- Map 1.13 details the distribution of the population classified as 'Asian or Asian Irish' at SA level throughout DCN. There is an evident pattern of distribution of the areas with high highest levels in the Inner City near Mountjoy Square as well as Whitehall, Beaumont and Clarehall in more suburban areas.



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Map 1.13 : Ethnicity Asian or Asian Irish

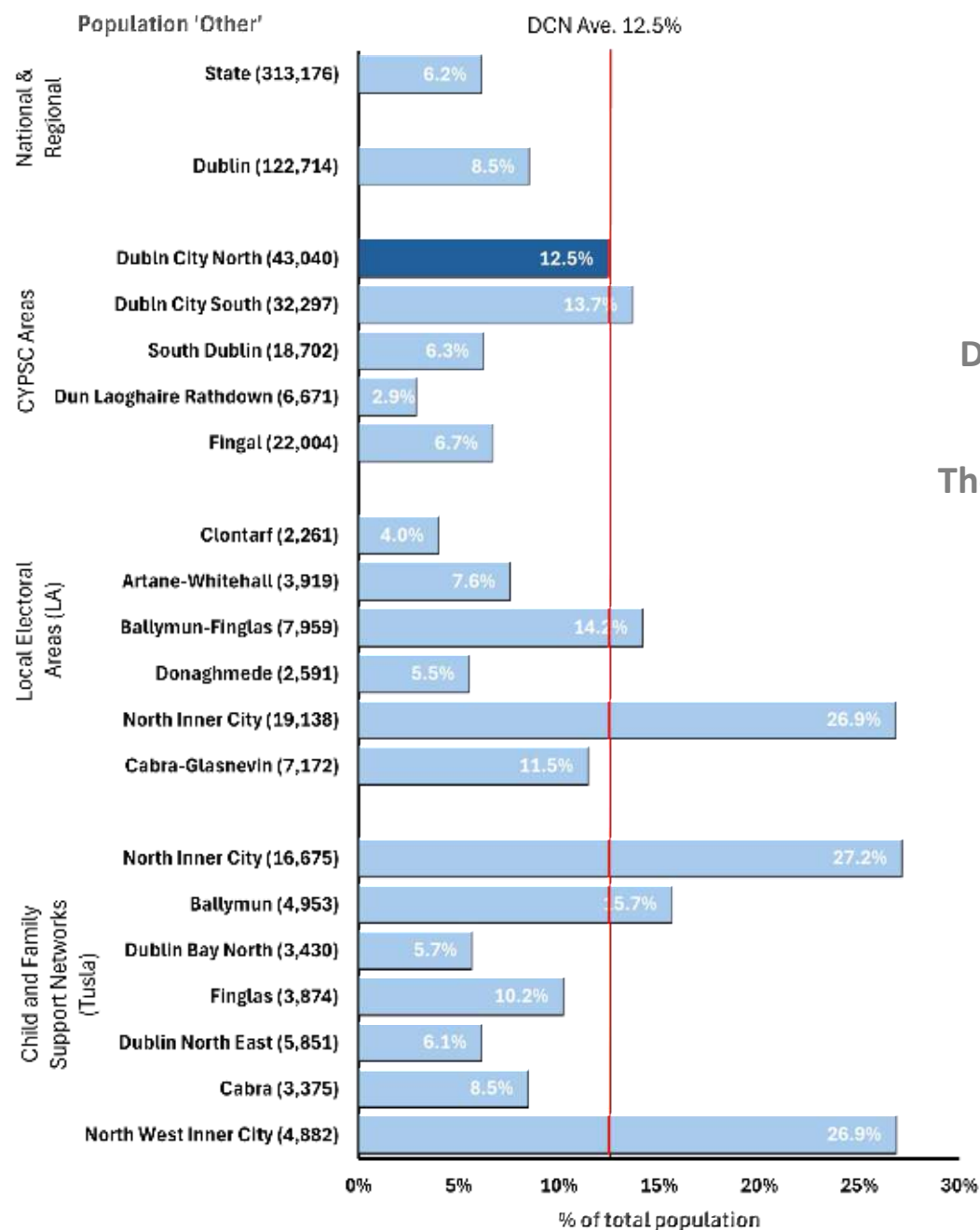


Figure 1.17: Ethnicity Other (Source: Census 2022)

How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

12.5% (or 43,040) of the population were 'Other'

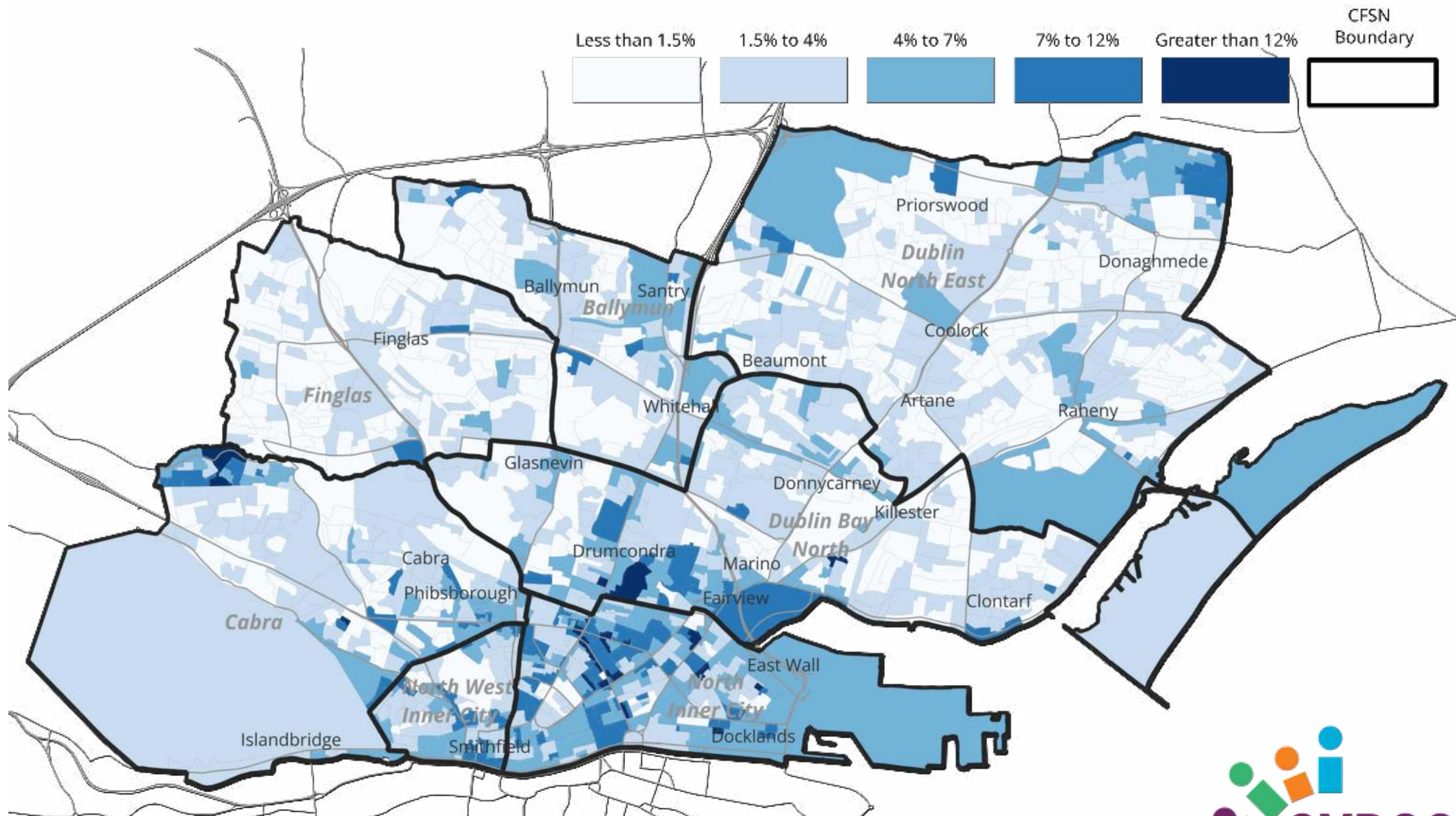
Since 2016 the proportion had **increased**

This was **higher** than the national average of 2.0%

DCN had the **second highest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

The CFSN of **North Inner City** had the **highest** proportion of 'Other'

- According to the 2022 Census, 12.5% (or 43,040) of the population in the Dublin City North (DCN) area identified as 'Other'. This percentage is higher than the State average of 6.2% and the Dublin regional average of 8.5% (see Figure 1.17).
- Among the Dublin CYPSC areas, DCN's proportion of 'Other' residents (12.5%) is higher than South Dublin (6.3%) and Dun Laoghaire Rathdown (2.9%), but lower than Dublin City South (13.7%) and comparable to Fingal (6.7%). Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas DCN had the second highest in the country, DCS had the highest and Donegal the lowest at 1.0%.
- The distribution of the 'Other' population across the Child and Family Support Networks (CFSNs) shows significant variation. North Inner City (27.2%) and North West Inner City (26.9%) have notably higher percentages compared to the DCN average, indicating a substantial 'Other' population in these areas. In contrast, areas like Ballymun (5.7%), Dublin Bay North (5.7%), and Dublin North East (6.1%) have lower percentages, reflecting a smaller proportion of 'Other' residents. Cabra (8.5%) and Finglas (10.2%) are closer to the DCN average but still below it, indicating moderate diversity.
- Map 1.14 details the distribution of the population classified as 'Other' at SA level throughout DCN. Areas with the highest concentrations are mainly adjacent to the city centre as well as Castleknock and Ashtown.



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Map 1.14: Ethnicity Other

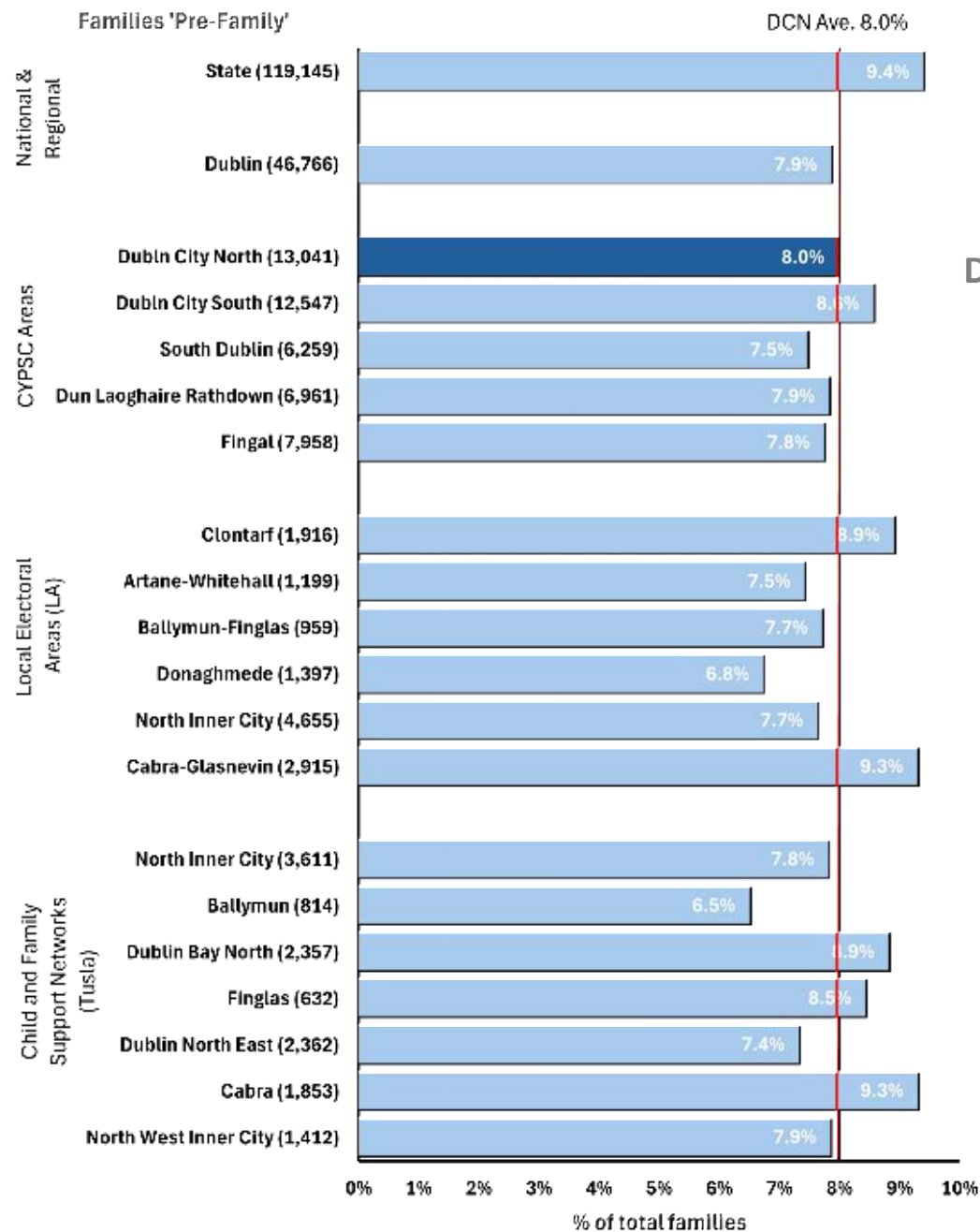


Figure 1.18 Families: Pre-family (Source: Census 2022)

How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

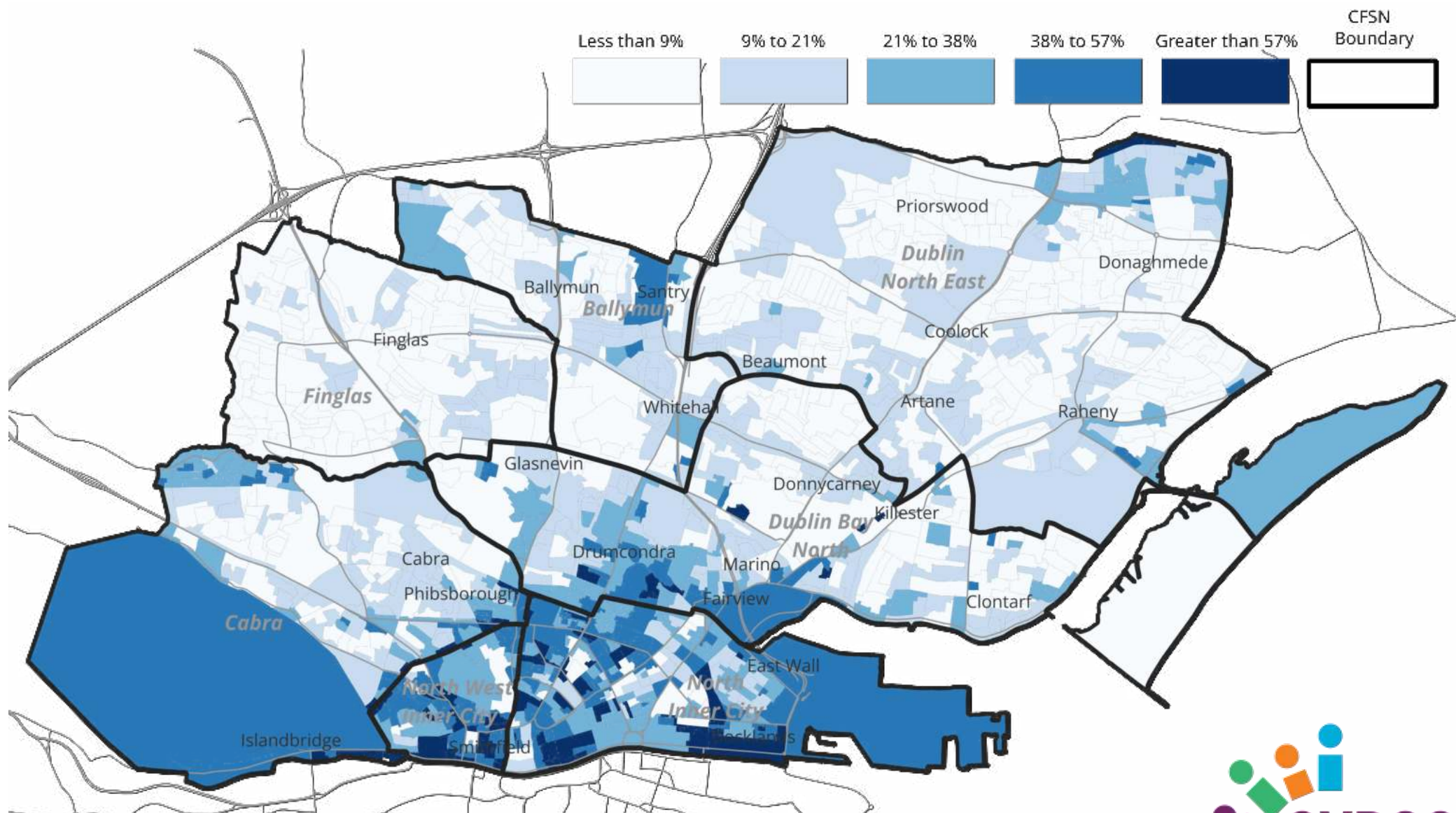
8.0% (or 13,041) of the families were 'Pre-Family'

This was **lower** than the national average of 9.3%

DCN had the **second highest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

The CFSN of **Cabra** had the **highest** proportion of 'Pre-Family' Families

- According to Census 2022, there were 13,041 families identified as 'Pre-Family' (couples with no children as defined by the CSO) residing in the DCN CYPSC area equated to 8.0% of the total families in the DCN area. This is slightly lower than the State average of 9.4% and similar to the Dublin regional average of 7.9% (see Figure 1.18).
- Relative to the Dublin CYPSC areas, DCN's proportion of 'pre-family' families (8.0%) is comparable to Fingal (7.8%) and slightly lower than Dublin City South (8.3%). South Dublin and Dun Laoghaire Rathdown recorded percentages of 7.5% and 7.9%, respectively. When compared nationally, DCN had the second highest in the country, DCS had the highest and Monaghan the lowest at 5.6%.
- The distribution of 'pre-family' families across the Child and Family Support Networks (CFSNs) shows variation. Cabra (9.3%) and Dublin Bay North (8.9%) have higher percentages compared to the DCN average, indicating a greater presence of pre-family households in these areas. In contrast, areas like Ballymun (6.5%) and Donaghmede (6.8%) have lower percentages, reflecting a smaller proportion of pre-family families. Finglas (8.5%) and Dublin North East (7.4%) are close to the DCN average, while North Inner City (7.8%) and North West Inner City (7.9%) are just below the average.
- Map 1.15 details the distribution of families classified as 'Pre-Family' at SA level throughout DCN. Areas with the highest concentrations are mainly in the city centre and lowest levels in suburban areas outside of the main city centre.



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Map 1.15: Families: Pre-family

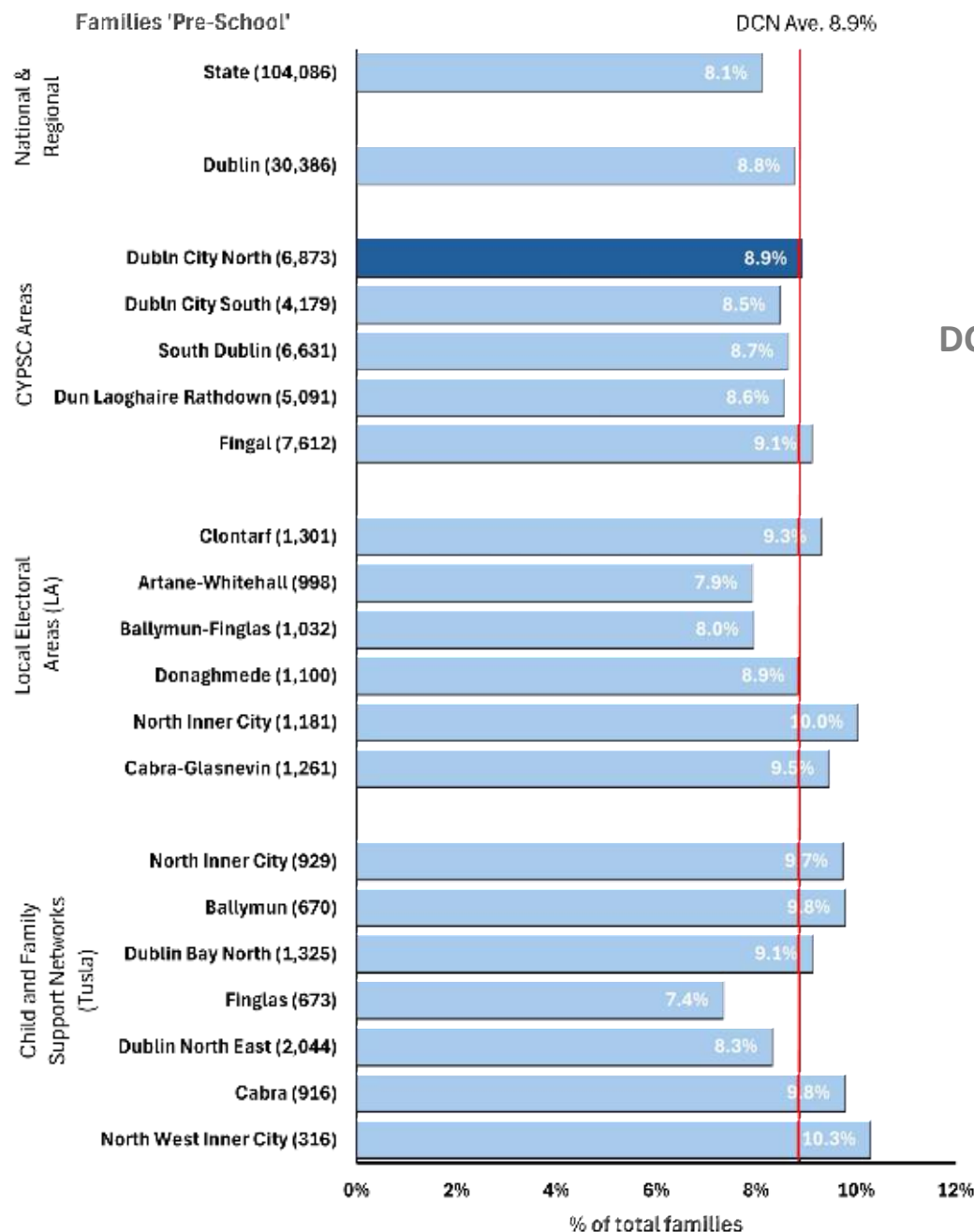


Figure 1.19: Families: Pre-school (Source: Census 2022)

How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

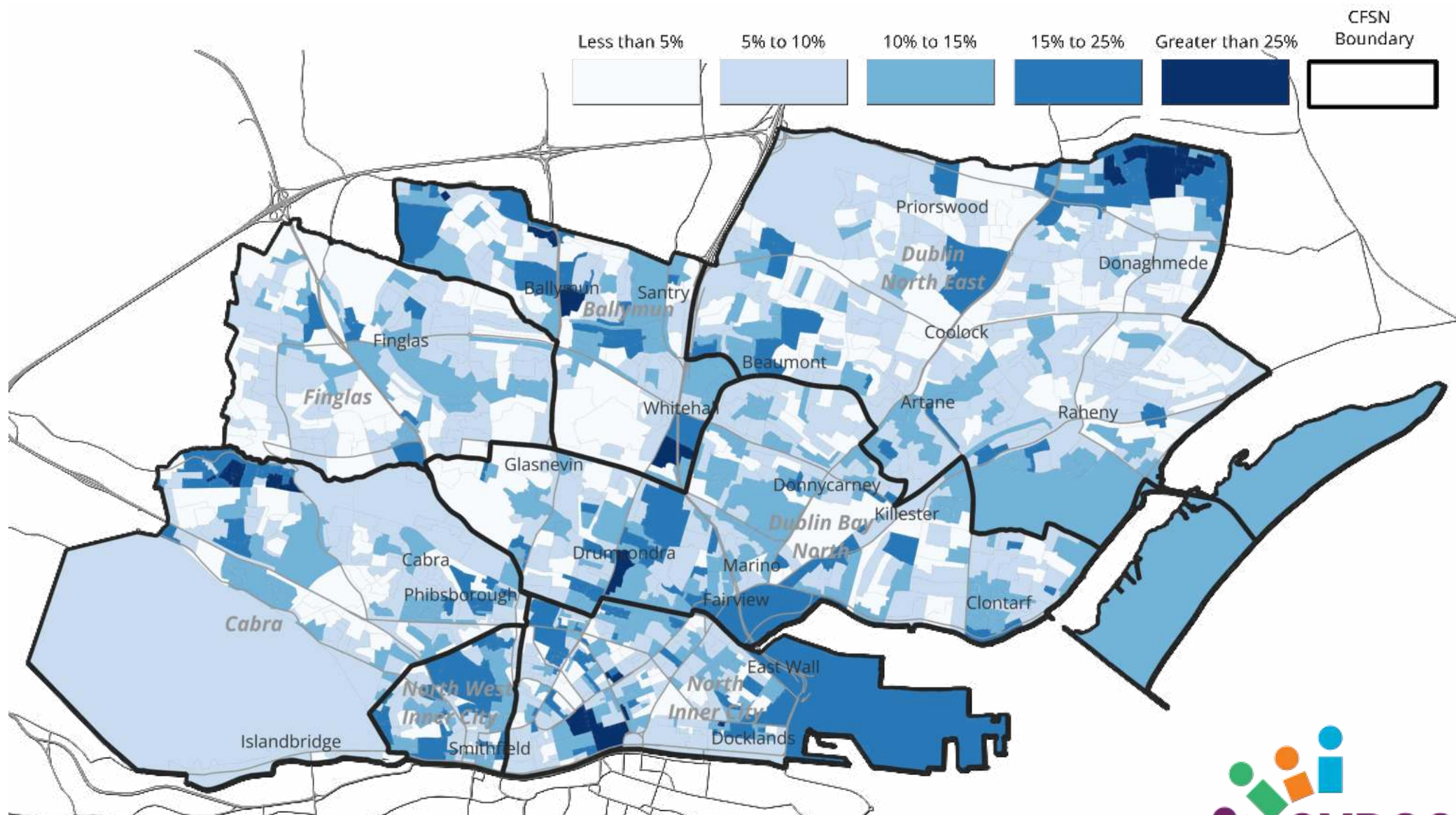
8.9% (or 6,873) of the families were 'Pre-school'

This was **higher** than the national average of 8.1%

DCN had the **third highest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

The CFSN of **North West Inner City** had the **highest** proportion of 'Pre-school' Families

- According to the 2022 Census, 8.9% (or 6,873) of families in the Dublin City North (DCN) area had pre-school children. This is slightly higher than the State average of 8.1% and similar to the Dublin regional average of 8.8% (see Figure 1.19).
- Compared to the other Dublin CYPSC areas, DCN's proportion of families with pre-school children (8.9%) is comparable to Fingal (9.1%) and higher than Dublin City South (8.5%), South Dublin (8.7%), and Dun Laoghaire Rathdown (8.6%). At a national level DCN had the third highest percentage in the country, Fingal had the highest at 9.1% and Wexford the lowest at 7.1%.
- The distribution of families with pre-school children across the Child and Family Support Networks (CFSNs) shows variation. North West Inner City (10.3%) and Ballymun (9.8%) have higher percentages compared to the DCN average, indicating a greater presence of families with young children in these areas. North Inner City (9.7%) and Dublin Bay North (9.1%) also exceed the average. On the other hand, Finglas (7.4%) and Dublin North East (8.3%) are below the DCN average, reflecting a smaller proportion of families with pre-school children. Cabra (8.8%) is very close to the DCN average.
- Map 1.16 details the distribution of the 'Pre-school' families at SA level throughout DCN. Areas with the highest concentrations distributed through the area including the inner city near Custom House Quay and the East Wall, Drumcondra, Whitehall, Clarehall and Ballymun.



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Map 1.16: Families: Pre-school

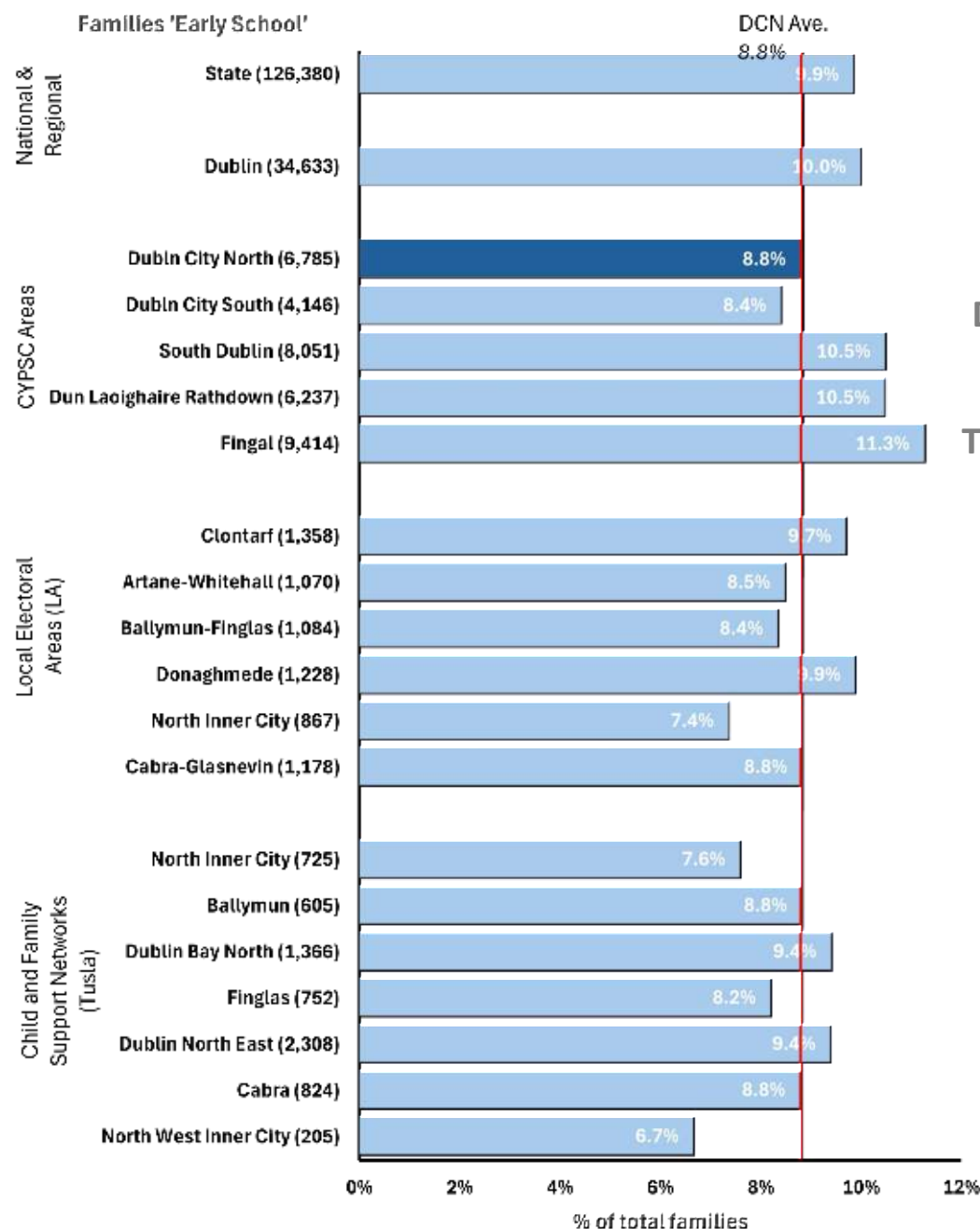


Figure 1.20: Families: Early school (Source: Census 2022)

How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

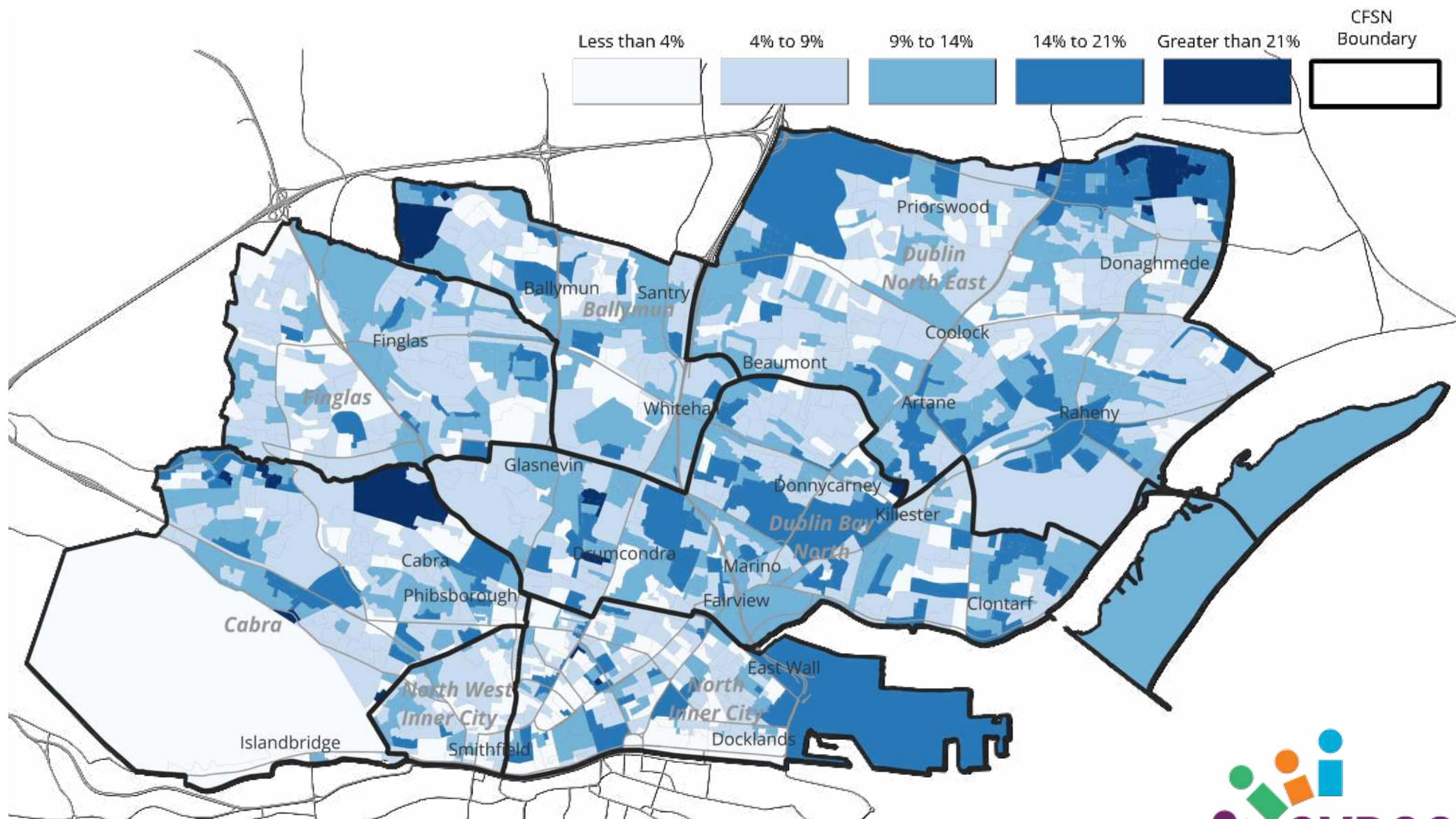
8.8% (or 6,785) of the families were 'Early school'

This was **lower** than the national average of 9.9%

DCN had the **second lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

The LEA of **Donaghmede** had the **highest** proportion of 'Early-school' Families

- According to the 2022 Census, 8.8% (or 6,785) of families in the Dublin City North (DCN) area had children in early school age. This is lower than the State average of 9.9% but similar to the Dublin regional average of 10.0% (see Figure 1.20).
- Among the Dublin CYPSC areas, DCN's proportion of families with early school-aged children (8.8%) is slightly lower than Dublin City South (8.4%) and significantly lower than Fingal (11.3%). South Dublin and Dun Laoghaire Rathdown both recorded a higher percentage at 10.5%. At a national level DCN had the second lowest proportion, DCS had the lowest and Fingal the highest at 11.2%.
- The distribution of families with early school-aged children across the Child and Family Support Networks (CFSNs) shows variation. Dublin Bay North (9.4%) and Dublin North East (9.4%) have higher percentages compared to the DCN average, indicating a greater presence of such families in these areas. Ballymun (8.8%) and Cabra (8.8%) match the DCN average, while North Inner City (7.6%), Finglas (8.2%), and North West Inner City (6.7%) fall below the average, reflecting a smaller proportion of early school-aged children in these regions.
- Map 1.17 details the distribution of the 'Early-school' families at SA level throughout DCN. Concentrations of 'Early-school' families are distributed throughout the area in Kilester, Clarehall and Jamestown (between Ballymun and Finglas).



Map 1.17: Families: Early school

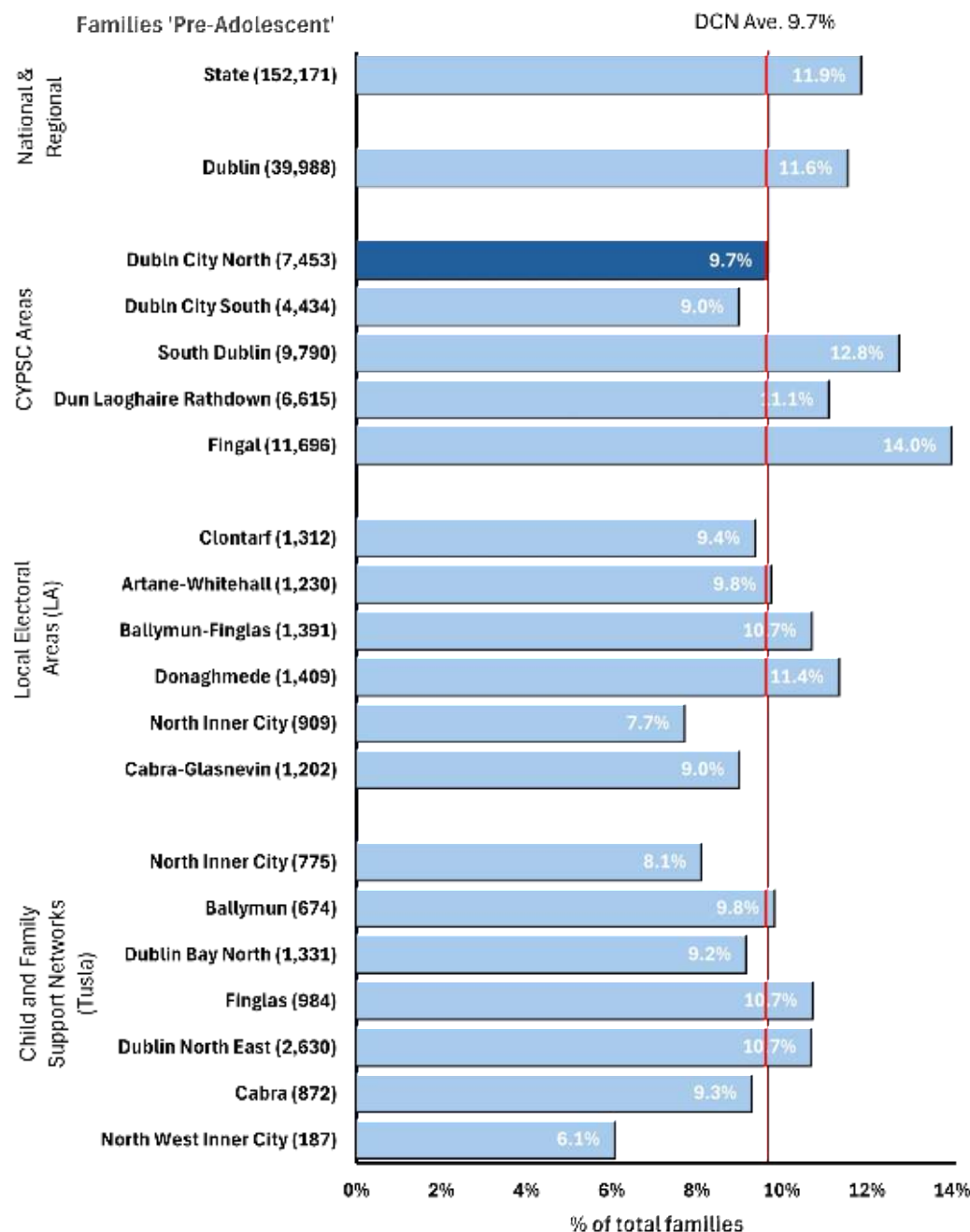


Figure 1.21: Families: Pre-adolescent (Source: Census 2022)

How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

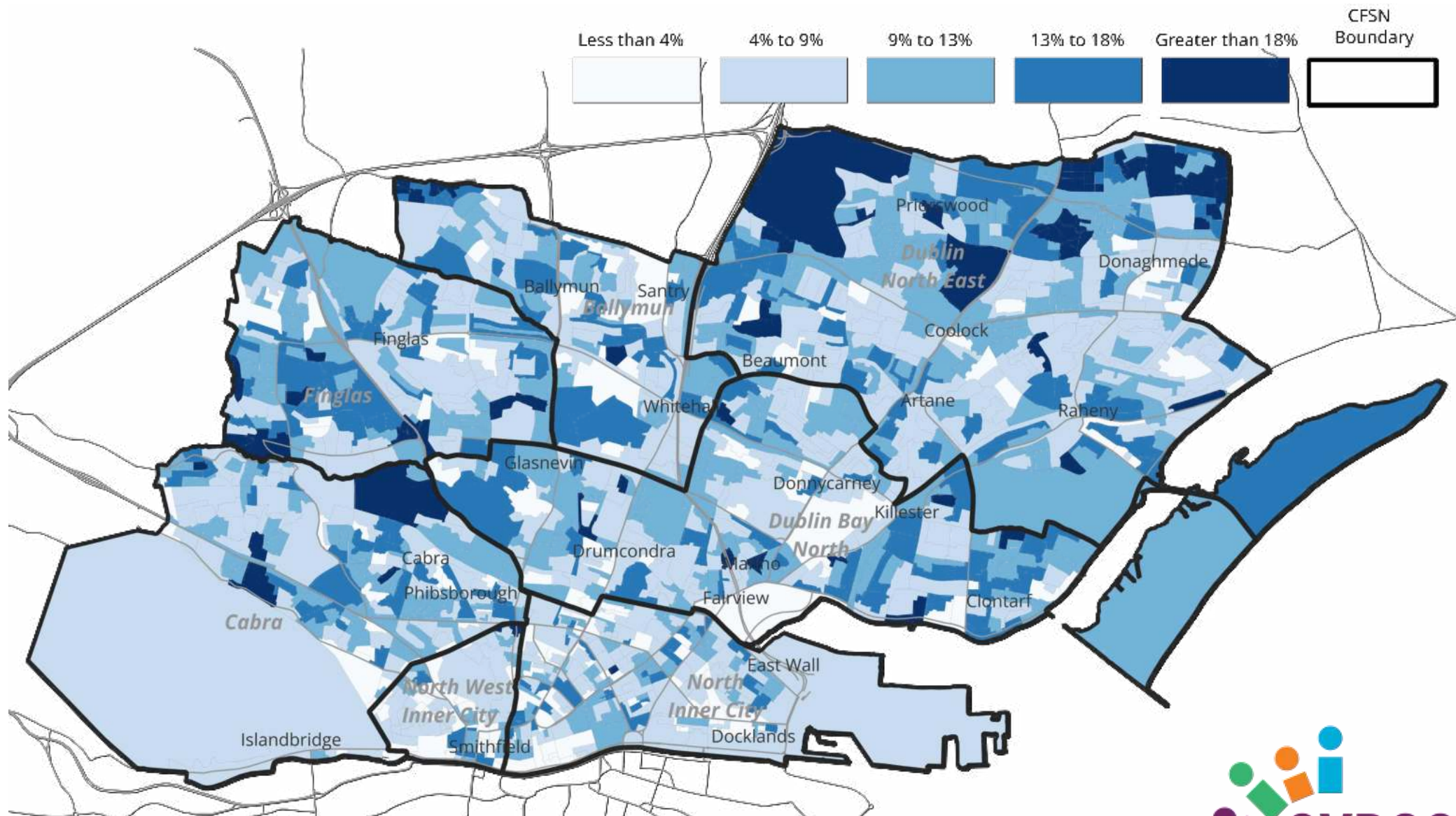
9.7% (or 7,453) of the families were 'Pre-adolescent'

This was **lower** than the national average of 11.9%

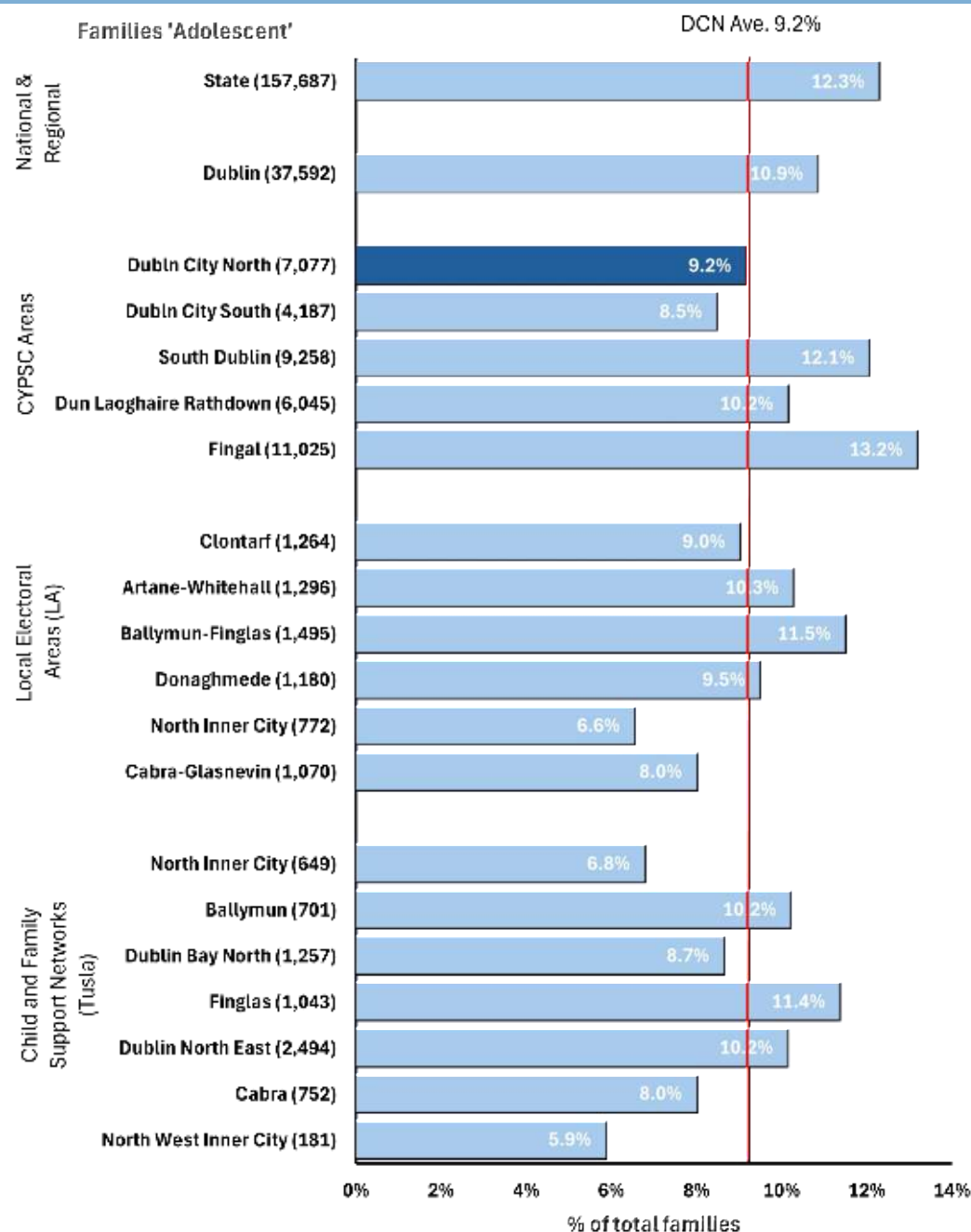
DCN had the **second lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

The CFSNs of **Dublin North East and Finglas** had the **highest** proportion of 'Pre-adolescent' Families

- According to the 2022 Census, 9.7% (or 7,453) of families in the Dublin City North (DCN) area have pre-adolescent children. This is lower than the State average of 11.9% and below the Dublin regional average of 11.6% (see Figure 1.21).
- Among the Dublin CYPSC areas, DCN's proportion of families with pre-adolescent children (9.7%) is lower than South Dublin (12.8%) and Fingal (14.0%), but higher than Dublin City South (9.0%) and much higher than Dun Laoghaire Rathdown (1.1%). At a national level DCN had the second lowest proportion, DCS the lowest and Fingal the highest.
- The distribution of families with pre-adolescent children across the Child and Family Support Networks (CFSNs) shows notable variation. Dublin North East (10.7%) and Finglas (10.7%) have higher percentages compared to the DCN average, indicating a greater presence of families with pre-adolescent children in these areas. Ballymun (9.8%) and Cabra (9.3%) are close to the DCN average, while North Inner City (8.1%), North West Inner City (6.1%), and Dublin Bay North (9.2%) fall below the average, reflecting a smaller proportion of pre-adolescent children in these regions.
- Map 1.18 details the distribution of the 'Pre-adolescent' families at SA level throughout DCN. There is an evident pattern with the distribution of high concentrations predominantly outside of the city centre and in more suburban areas including Clarehall, Darndale, Ballymun and Cabra.



Map 1.18: Families: Pre-adolescent



How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

9.2% (or 7,077) of the families were 'Adolescent'

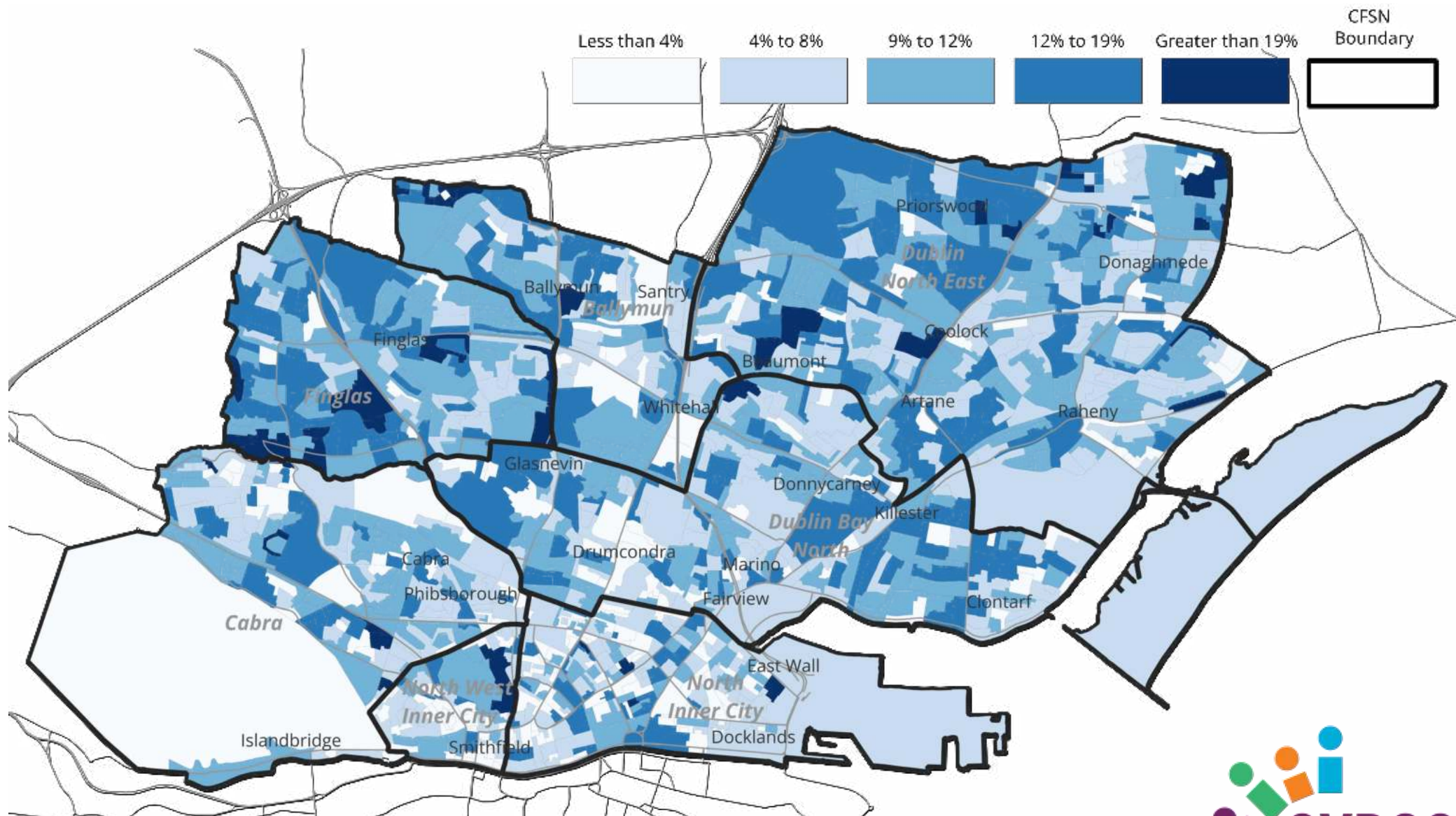
This was **lower** than the national average of 12.3%

DCN had the **second lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

The CFSN of **Finglas** had the **highest** proportion of 'Adolescent' Families

- According to the 2022 Census, 9.2% (or 7,077) of families in the Dublin City North (DCN) area have adolescent children. This is lower than the State average of 12.3% and the Dublin regional average of 10.9% (see Figure 1.22).
- Among the CYPSC areas, DCN's proportion of families with adolescent children (9.2%) is similar to Dublin City South (8.5%) but lower than South Dublin (12.1%) and Fingal (13.2%). Dun Laoghaire Rathdown recorded a percentage of 10.2%.
- The distribution of families with adolescent children across the Child and Family Support Networks (CFSNs) shows significant variation. Finglas (11.4%) and Dublin North East (10.2%) have higher percentages compared to the DCN average, indicating a greater presence of families with adolescents in these areas. Ballymun (10.2%) also exceeds the average, while North Inner City (6.8%) and North West Inner City (5.9%) fall below the average, reflecting a smaller proportion of adolescent children in these regions. Dublin Bay North (8.7%) and Cabra (8.0%) are also below the DCN average.
- Map 1.19 details the distribution of the 'Adolescent' families at SA level in the suburban areas of the DCN. Areas with the highest concentrations are distributed throughout DCN with the highest concentrations in Coolock, Beaumont, Ballymun and Finglas.

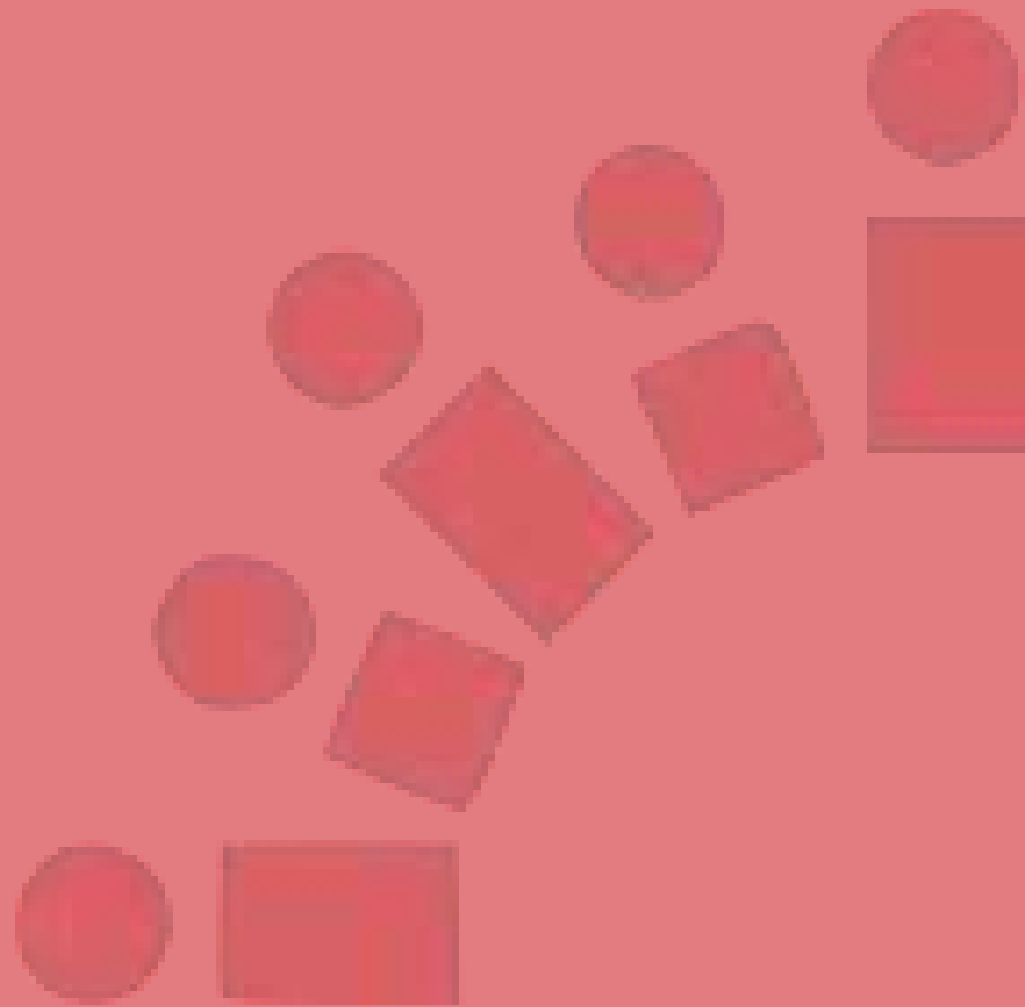
Figure 1.22: Families: Adolescent (Source: Census 2022)



Map 1.19: Families: Adolescent

Section 2

Active and Healthy



Active and Healthy Profile

Indicator 2.1: Birth Rate, 2021

Indicator 2.2: Average age of mothers, 2021

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

Indicator 2.4: Antenatal care attendance, 2021

Indicator 2.5: Domiciliary births, 2021

Indicator 2.6: Infant mortality, 2021

Indicator 2.7: Low birth weight, 2021

Indicator 2.8: Breastfeeding, 2021

Indicator 2.9: Public Health Nurse Visits, 2021

Indicator 2.10: Developmental checks, 2021

Indicator 2.11: Primary Care - Psychology treatment waiting list, 2024

Indicator 2.12: Primary Care - Occupational Therapy waiting list, 2024

Indicator 2.13: Substance Misuse, 2022

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

Indicator 2.15: Self-harm Females, 2020

Indicator 2.16: Self-harm Males, 2020

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

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

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

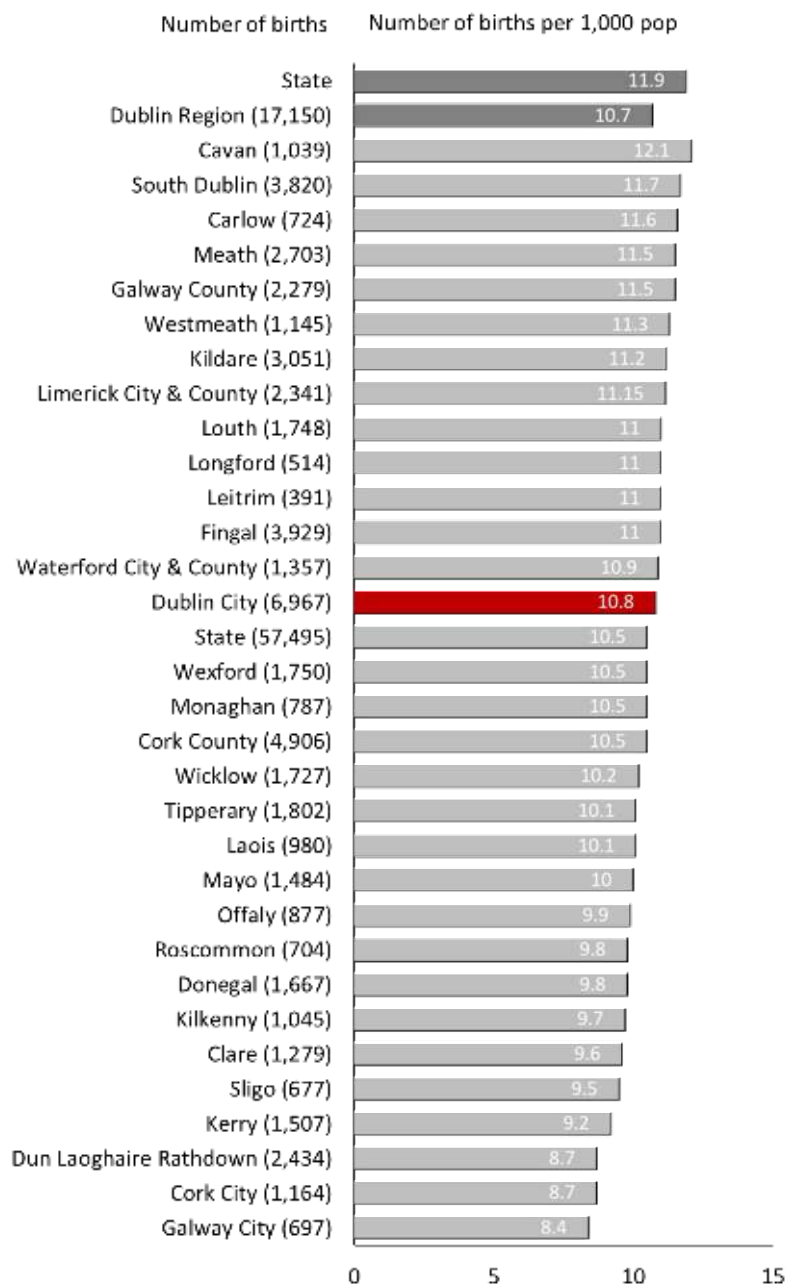


Figure 2.1: Birth Rate, 2022 (Source: CSO Vital Statistics)

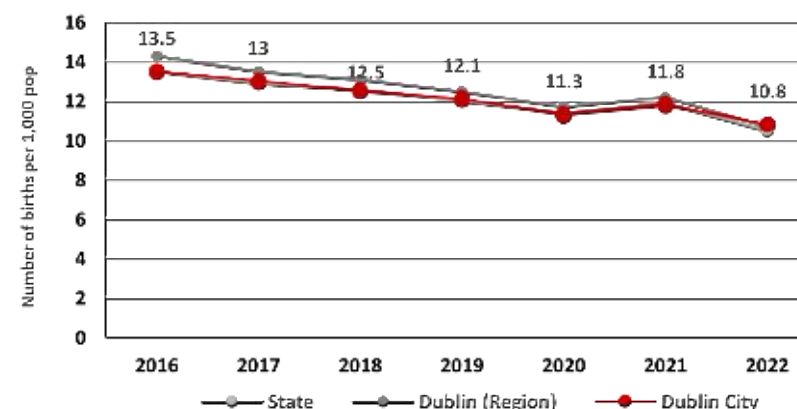


Figure 2.2: Birth Rate, 2017 to 2022 (Source: CSO Vital Statistics)

- According to CSO Vital Statistics Annual Report (2022) the birth rate in Dublin City was 10.8 per 1,000 population. This rate is below the State rate of 11.9 and slightly above the Dublin regional average of 10.7 (Figure 2.1).
- Relative to all other local authorities, Dublin City had the fourteenth highest birthrate in the country in 2021. At 12.1 births per 1,000 population Cavan recorded the highest birth rate and Galway City recorded the lowest birthrate at 8.4.
- Since 2016 across all three areas, there is a clear downward trend in the number of births per 1,000 population. In Dublin City In 2016, the number of births per 1,000 population was 13.5 and by 2022, this had decreased to 10.8. The decline at a regional and state level is not as steep as Dublin City in this time period (Figure 2.2).

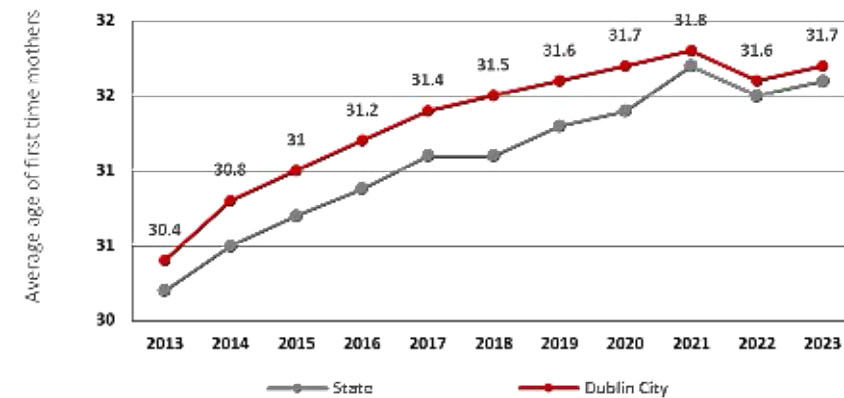
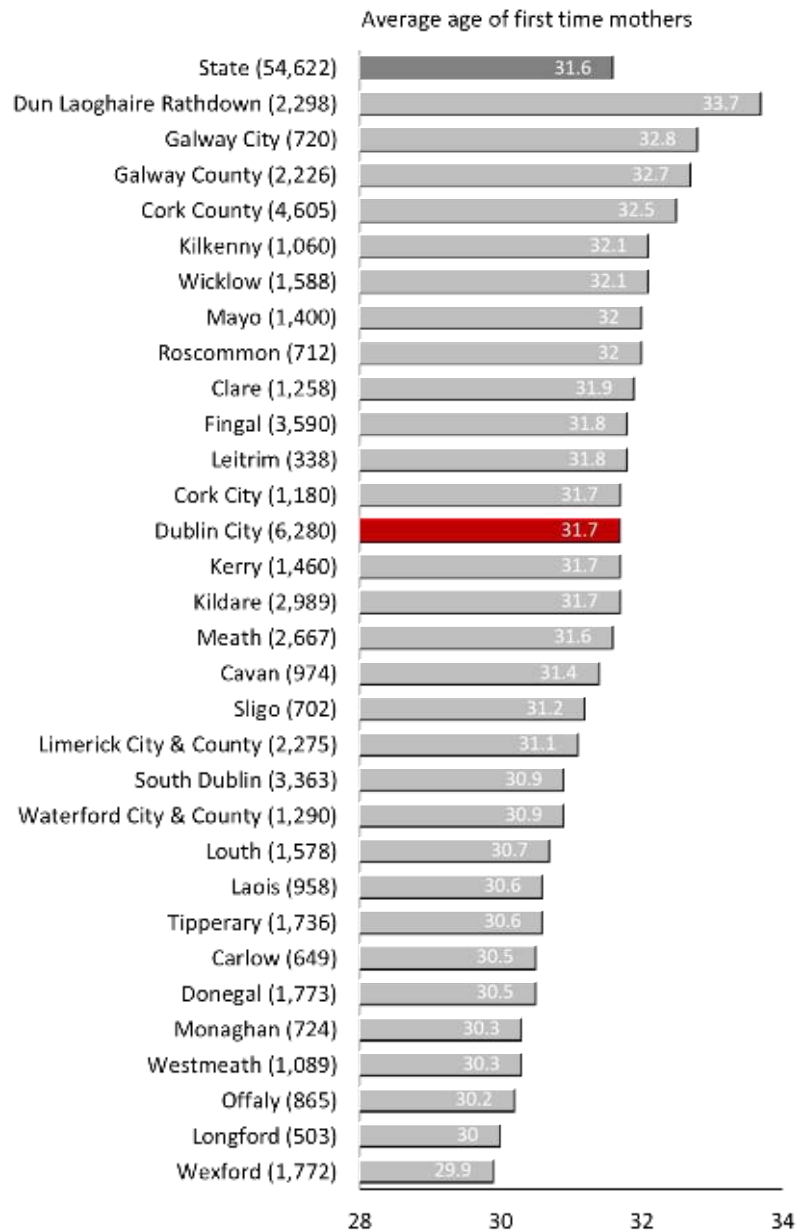


Figure 2.4: Average age of first mothers, 2017 to 2023 (Source: CSO Vital Statistics)

- According to the CSO Vital Statistics Yearly Summary (2023), the average age of first time mothers in Dublin City was 31.7 years. This is above the State average of 31.6 years (Figure 2.3).
- Relative to all other local authorities, Dublin City had the thirteenth oldest first time mothers in the country in 2023. At 33.7 years, DLR recorded the second oldest first time mothers and Wexford recorded the youngest first time mothers at 29.9 years.
- Since 2017, the average age of first time mothers in Dublin has increased from 31.4 to 31.7 years. This trend in older first time mothers is also evident for the State. Overall, the average age of first time mothers in Dublin City has been older than that of the State and the Dublin Region (Figure 2.4).

Figure 2.3: Average age of first time mothers, 2023 (Source: CSO Vital Statistics)

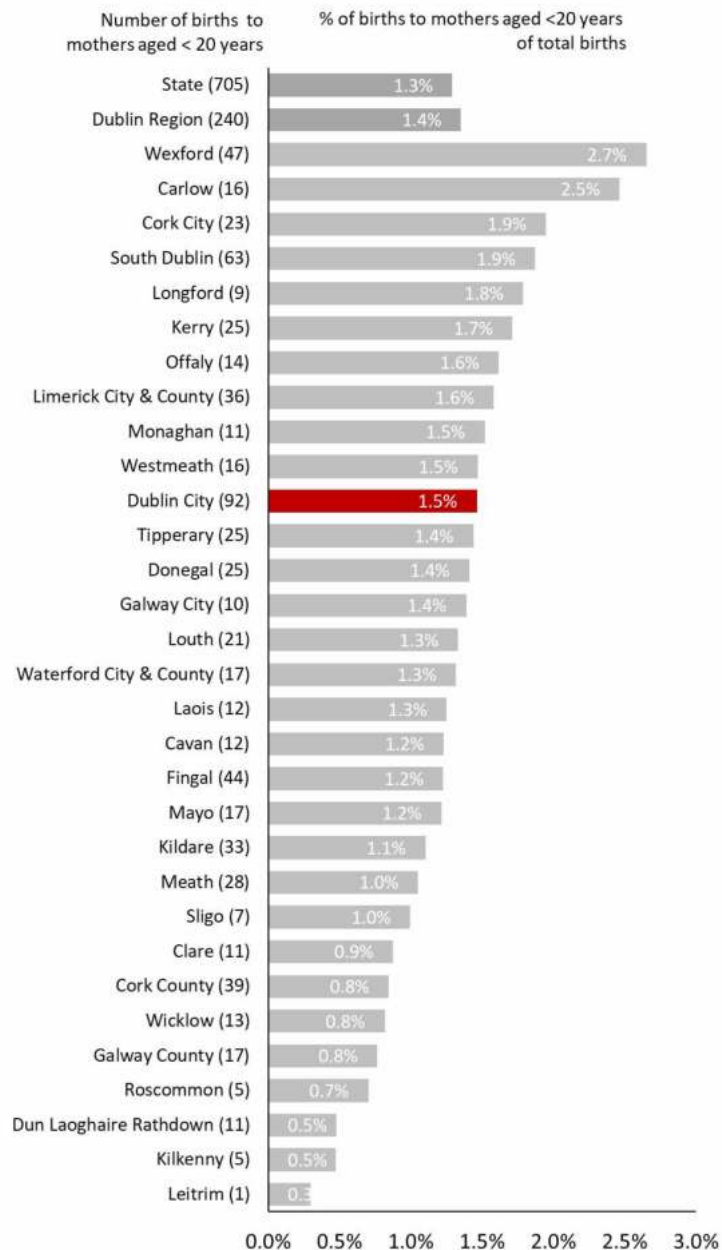


Figure 2.5: Births to mothers aged <20 years, 2021 (Source: CSO Vital Statistics Yearly Summary)

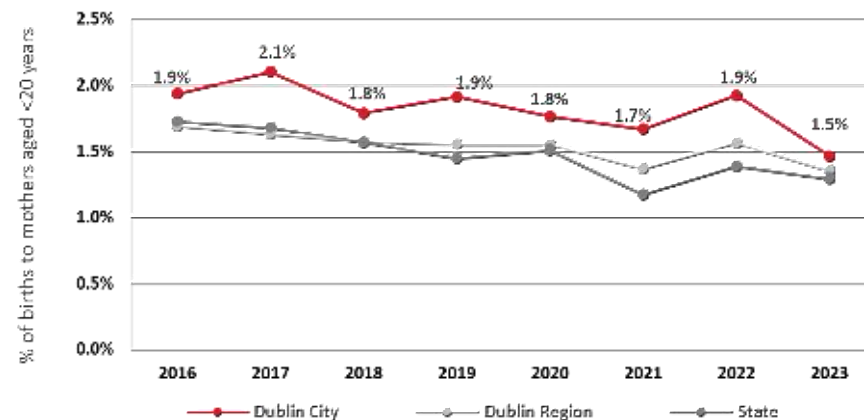


Figure 2.6: Births to mothers aged <20 years, 2016 to 2023 (Source: CSO Vital Statistics Yearly Summary)

- The data concerns the number of registered births to mothers aged less than 20 years between 2016 and 2020. This data is recorded by the CSO and published in the Vital Statistics Yearly Summary at Local Authority level. As such, there is no specific data available for DCN on its own.
- According to the CSO Vital Statistics, there were 92 registered births to mothers aged less than 20 years in Dublin City in 2023 (Figure 2.5). Based on the of total births, the rate of births to mothers aged less than 20 years in Dublin City was 1.5%. Relative to other areas this was the eleventh highest rate in the State. Wexford had the highest rate of 2.7% and Leitrim (0.3%) had the lowest score.
- The above time series shows that in the eight-year period across all regions, there's a noticeable downward trend in the percentage of births to mothers under 20 years. The proportion in Dublin City experienced a peak in 2017 but ultimately showed a decline similar to the other regions by 2023. (Figure 2.6).

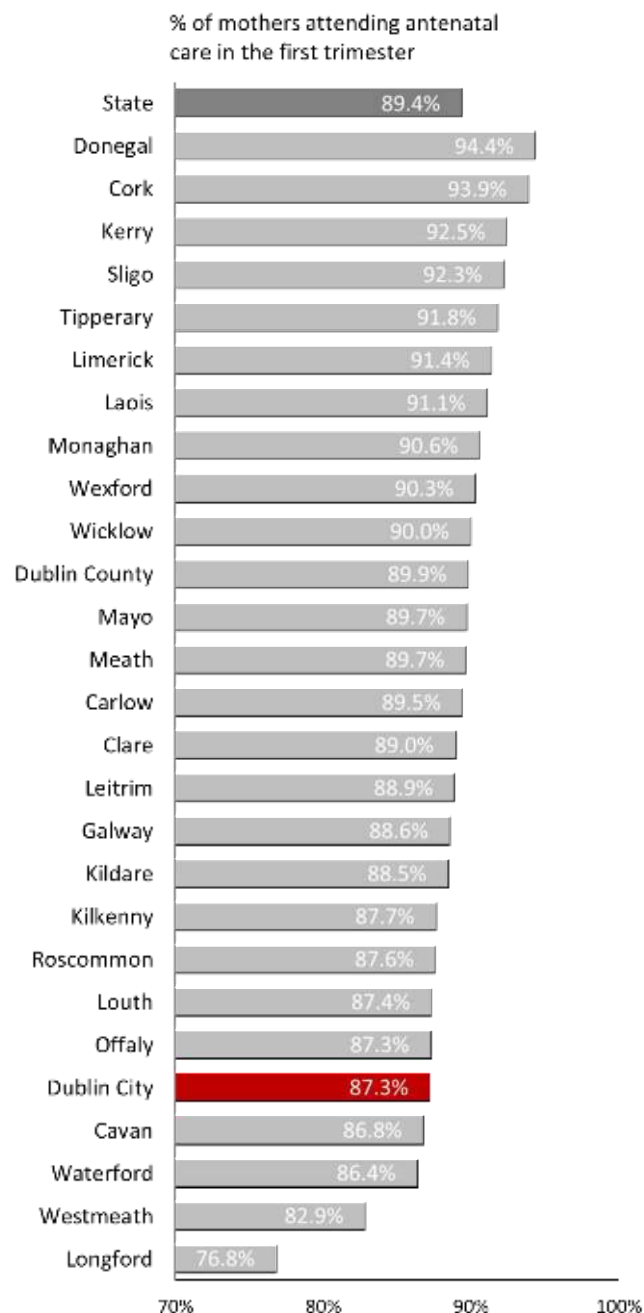


Figure 2.7: Mothers attending antenatal care in the first trimester, 2021 (Source: CSO Perinatal Statistics)

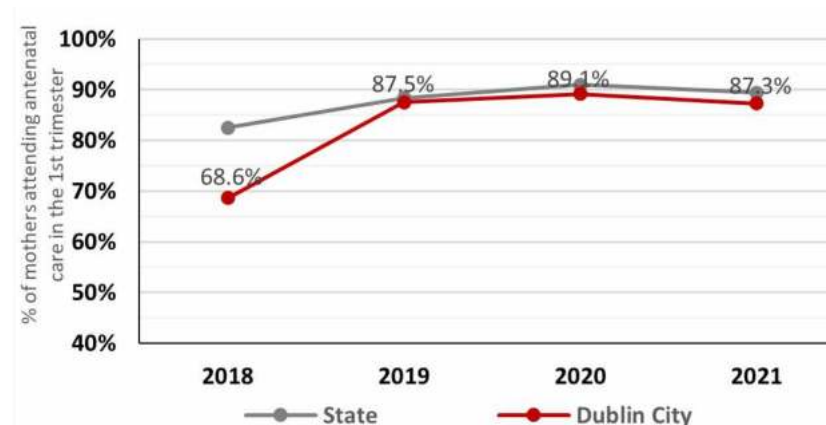


Figure 2.8: Mothers attending antenatal care in the first trimester, 2018 - 2021 (Source: CSO Perinatal Statistics)

- The National Perinatal Reporting System (NPRS) measures the proportion of pregnant women attending for antenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy. The NPRS do advise caution when interpreting this data as the timing of first contact with health professionals may reflect the date of the first hospital visit even though first contact may have occurred at a GPs visit. Data published by the NPRS is at county level (but also includes Dublin City) and is based on the county of residence of the mother. As such, there is no specific data available for DCN on its own.
- According to the latest NPRS data (2021), 87.3% of expectant mothers residing in Dublin City attended antenatal care in the first trimester. This was lower than the State average of 89.4% and the fifth lowest rate of all counties. Donegal had by far the highest rate at 94.4% with the lowest rate recorded in Longford at 76.8% (Figure 2.7).
- Since 2018, there has been a gradual increase in the percentage of mothers attending antenatal care in the first trimester in both the State and Dublin City. The rate in Dublin City has increased from 68.6% in 2018 to 87.3% in 2021 (Figure 2.8).

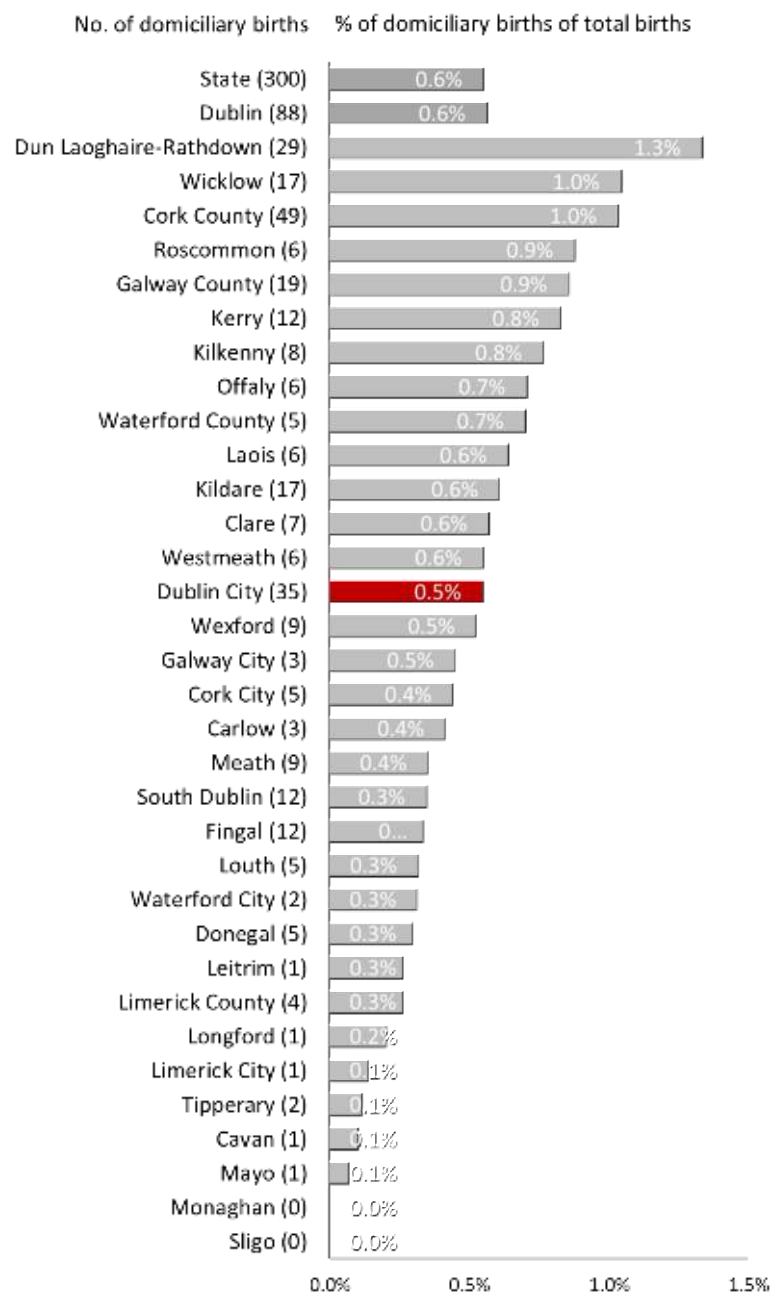


Figure 2.9: Domiciliary births, 2022 (Source: CSO Vital Statistics Annual Report)

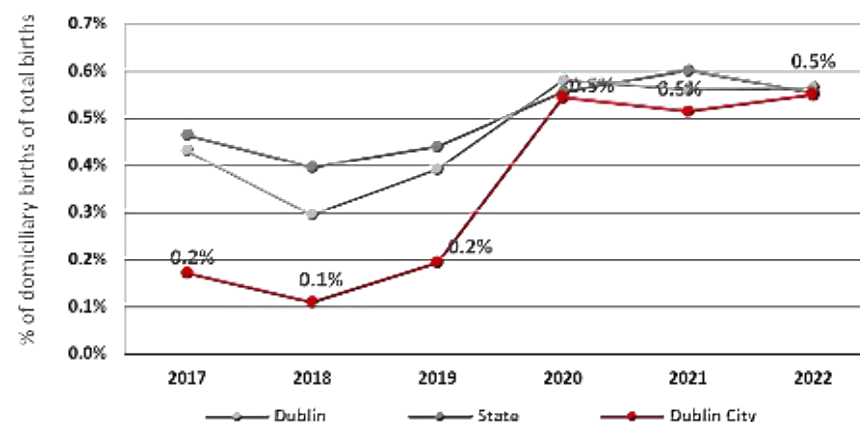


Figure 2.10: Domiciliary births, 2017 to 2022 (Source: CSO Vital Statistics Annual Report)

- 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 (2022), there were 35 domiciliary births recorded in Dublin City in that year. This equated to a rate of 0.5% of the total births. This rate was lower than both the State (0.6%) and the Dublin regional average (0.6%) (Figure 2.9).
- Relative to all other local authorities, Dublin City had the fourteenth highest rate of domiciliary births in 2022 with Dun Laoghaire Rathdown recording the highest rate at 1.3%. Monaghan and Sligo both recorded no domiciliary births in 2022.
- There has been increases in the proportions of domiciliary births in recent years in Dublin City. In 2017, the percentage of domiciliary births was 0.2%. This decreased to 0.1% in 2018 and remained at 0.1% in 2019. A significant increase occurred in 2020, reaching 0.5%, and this level was maintained in 2021 and 2022. Despite variations, the domiciliary birth rate in Dublin City has remained consistently less than the State and Dublin regional average (Figure 2.10).

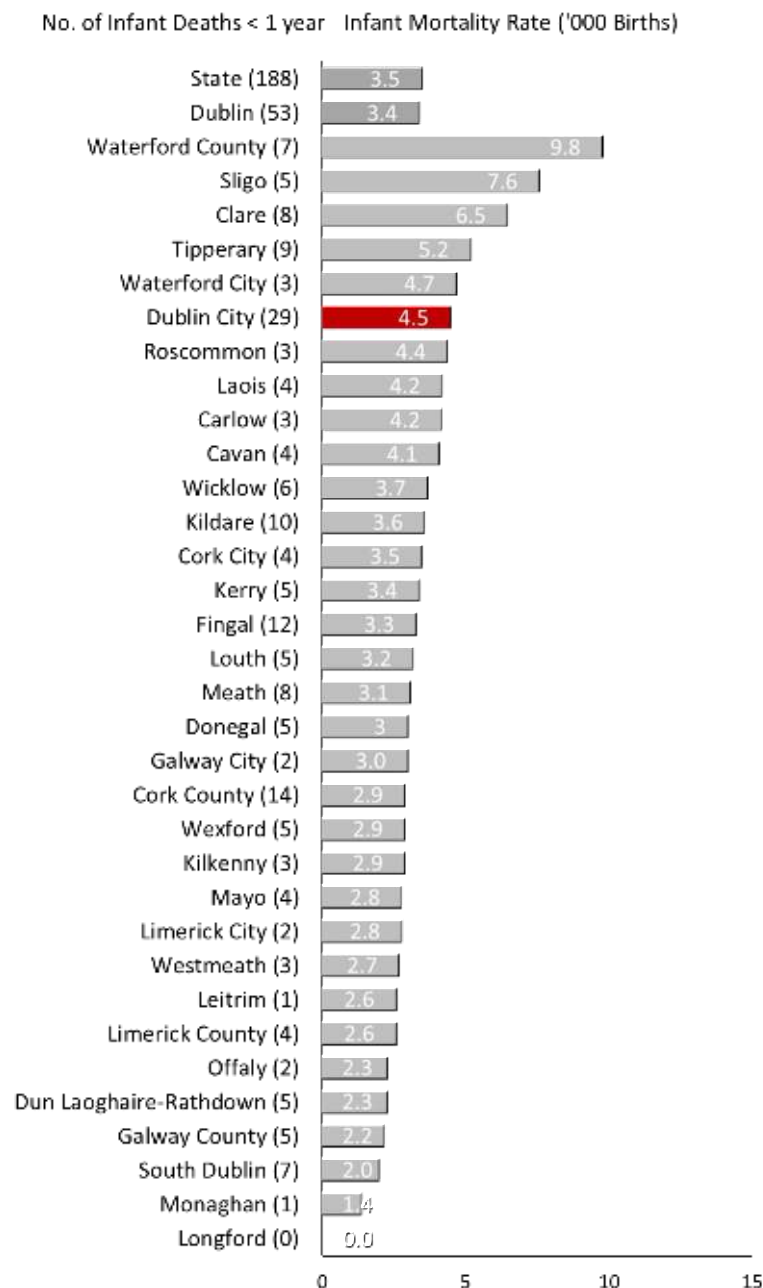


Figure 2.11: Infant mortality, 2022 (Source: CSO Vital Statistics Annual Report)

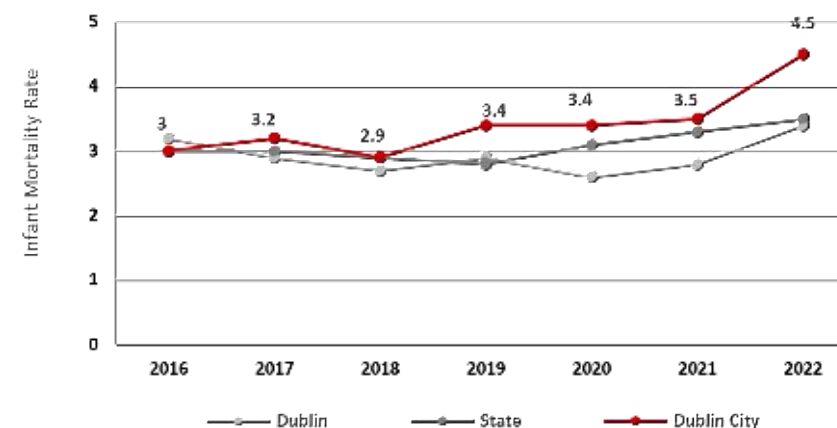


Figure 2.12: Infant mortality rate, 2016 to 2022 (Source: CSO Vital Statistics Annual Report)

- 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 2022, 29 infant deaths occurred in Dublin City, this represents an infant mortality rate of 4.5 per 1,000 births. This rate was higher than the State average of 3.5 and the Dublin regional average of 2.4 (Figure 2.11).
- Relative to other local authorities in 2022, Dublin City had the sixth highest infant mortality rate in the country. Waterford County had the highest rate at 9.8 and Longford recorded no infant deaths.
- Both the State and Dublin infant mortality rates have remained stable between 2016 and 2022 (Figure 2.12). A noticeable increase in the recorded rate in Dublin City can be seen between 2016 (2.9) and 2022 (4.5). According to the National Pediatric Mortality Register, geographical location is not related to variances in the infant mortality rate.

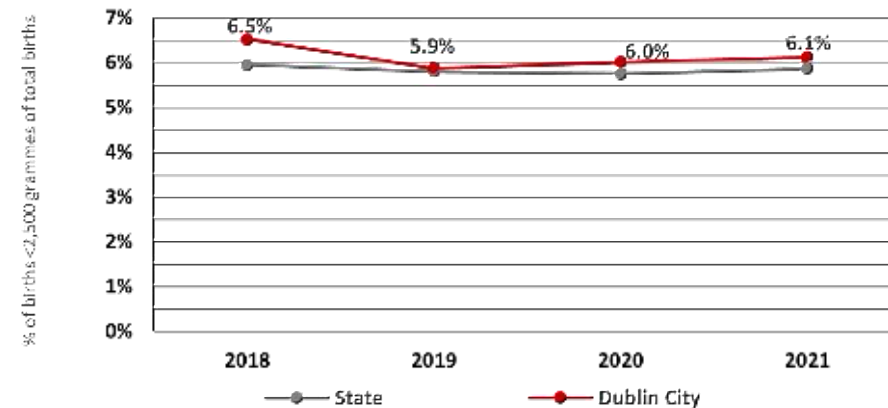
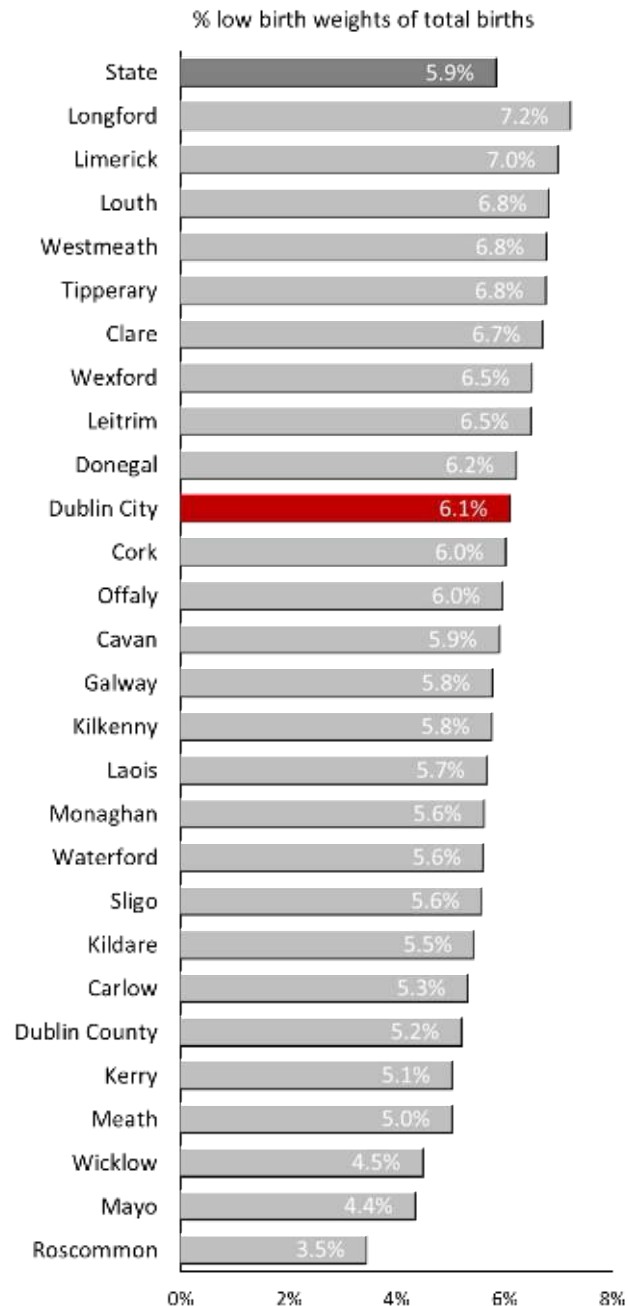


Figure 2.14: Low birth weight, 2018 to 2021 (Source: National Perinatal Reporting System)

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

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

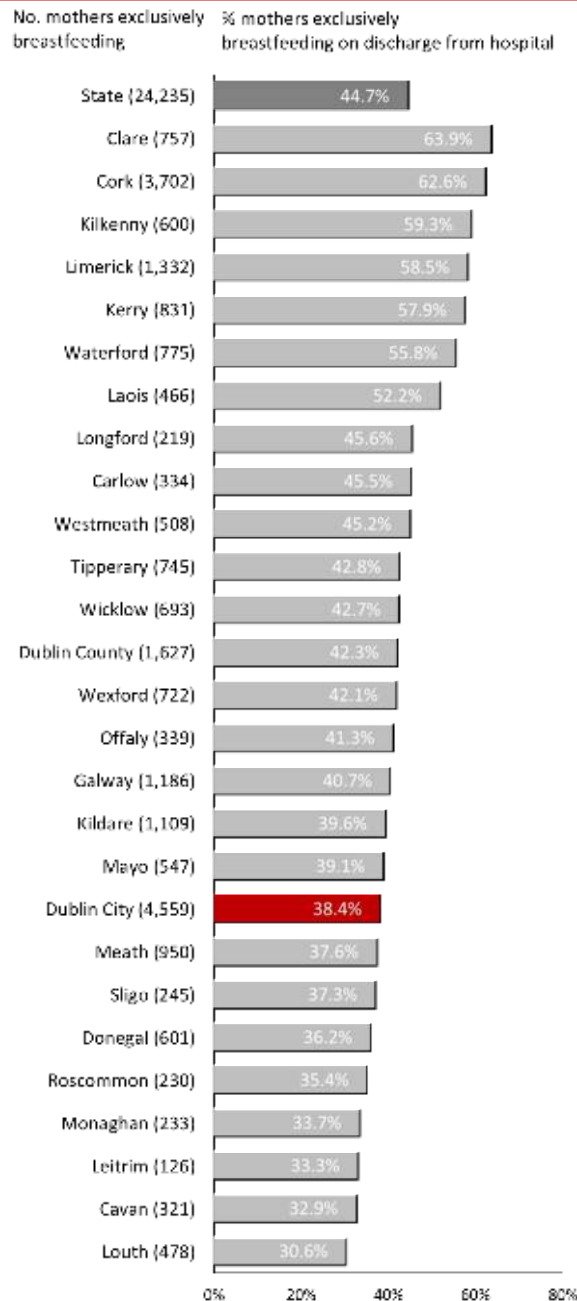


Figure 2.15: Mothers exclusively breastfeeding on discharge from hospital, 2022 (Source: National Perinatal Reporting System)

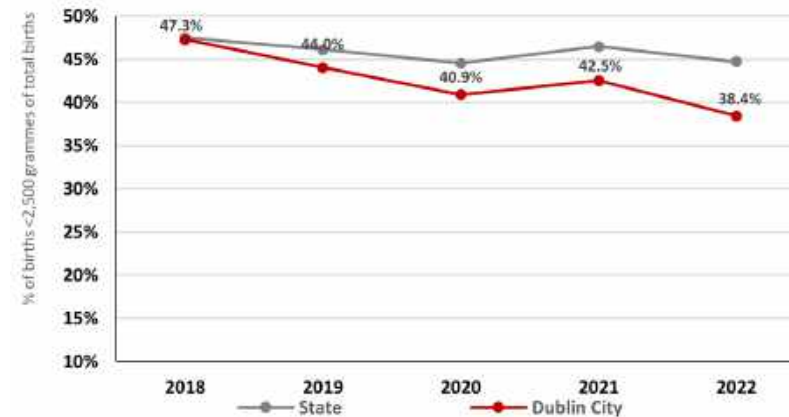


Figure 2.16: Mothers exclusively breastfeeding on discharge from hospital, 2018 - 2022 (Source: National Perinatal Reporting System)

- The NPRS defines mothers who are exclusively breastfeeding as mothers that are only breastfeeding and not using artificial feeding on discharge from hospital. Data published by the Perinatal Statistics is available at county level only (but also includes Dublin City) and is based on the county of residence of the mother.
- In 2022, 38.4% of mothers from Dublin City exclusively breastfed on discharge from hospital (Figure 2.15). This rate is lower than the State average of 46.4%. As of 2021, Dublin City had the ninth lowest rate of exclusive breastfeeding on discharge from hospital in the State. The highest rates were recorded in Clare (63.9%) with the lowest recorded in Louth (30.6%).
- Since 2018, there has been variation in the proportion of mothers who exclusively breastfed on discharge from hospital that reside in Dublin City. Between 2018 and 2020, the proportion of mothers breastfeeding on discharge from hospital residing in Dublin City was decreasing and significantly lower than the State average (Figure 2.16).

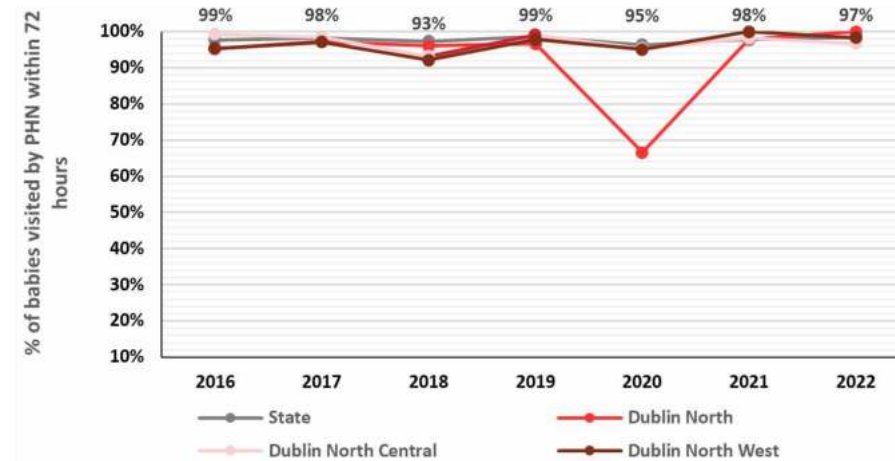
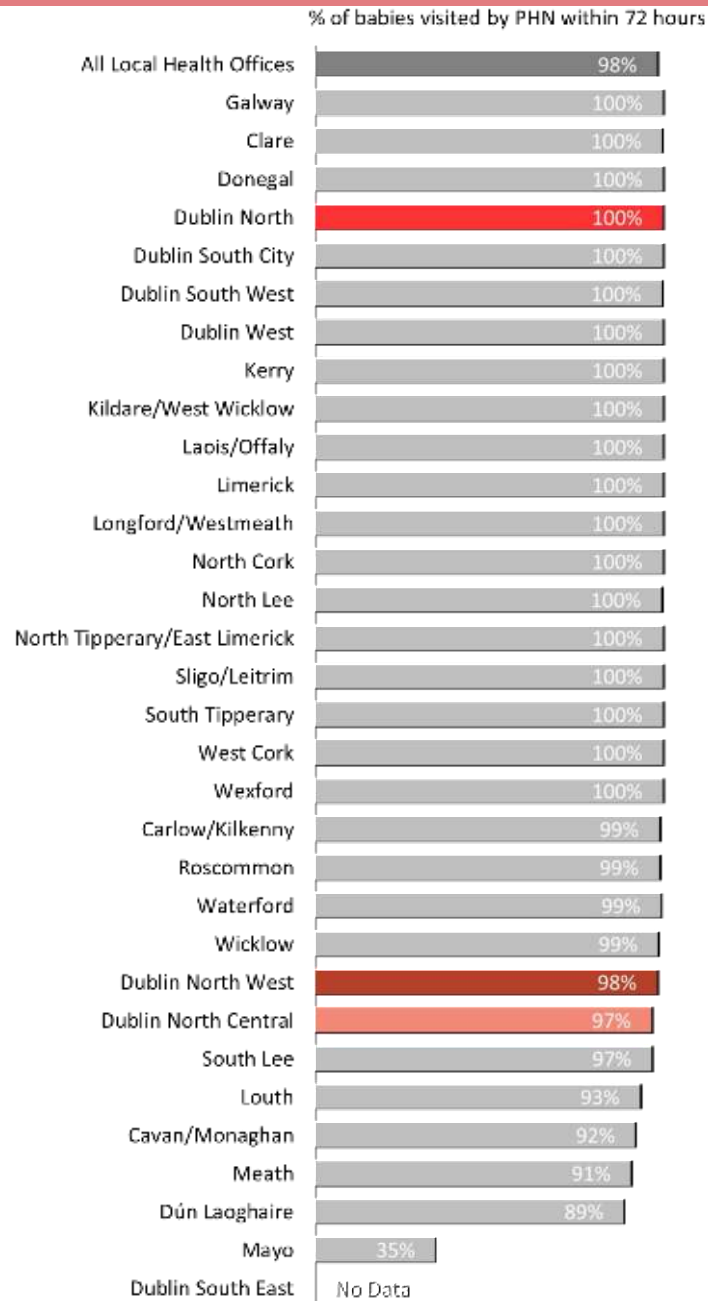


Figure 2.18: Babies visited by a PHN within 72 hours, 2016 to 2022 (Source: HSE Performance Indicators)

- The HSE Performance Indicators records the number of babies that are visited by a public health nurse within 72 hours of being discharged from hospital. This data is recorded by Local Health Office (LHO) of which three LHOs fall in the DCN CYPSC area: Dublin North, Dublin North West, Dublin North Central.
- In 2022, 100% of babies in Dublin North LHO were visited within 72 hours of being discharged from hospital, 98% in Dublin North West and 97% in Dublin North Central (Figure 2.17). Relative to the 32 others LHOs, the Dublin North LHO was among the highest proportion of babies visited in the first 72 hours and was above the State average of 98%. In comparison, the Dublin North West and Dublin North Central LHO recorded the seventh and eighth lowest proportions.
- Between 2016 and 2022 (Figure 2.18), the overall state percentage of babies visited by a PHN within 72 hours is quite stable, ranging between 95% to 98% throughout the years, with the exception of 2020 which is a result of health and safety restrictions because of the Covid-19 pandemic. Despite a significant drop in Dublin North, the rates in Dublin North West and Dublin North Central have remained consistently high.

Figure 2.17: Babies visited by a PHN within 72 hours, 2022 (Source: CSO Perinatal Statistics)

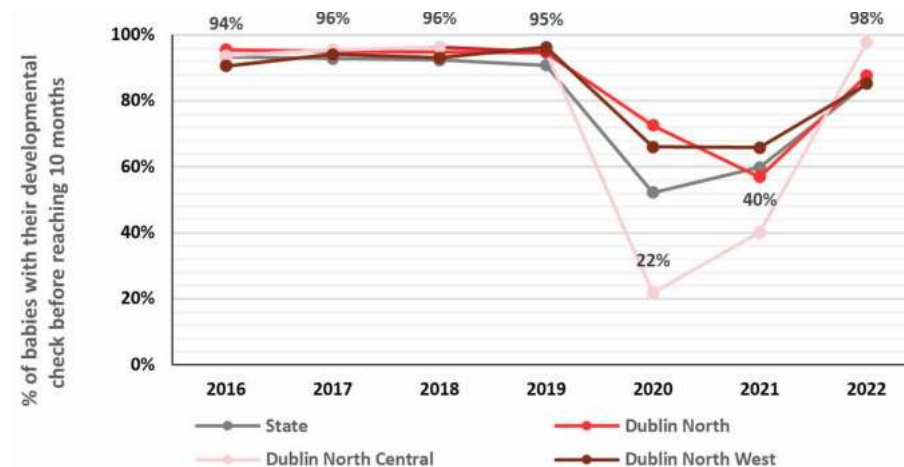
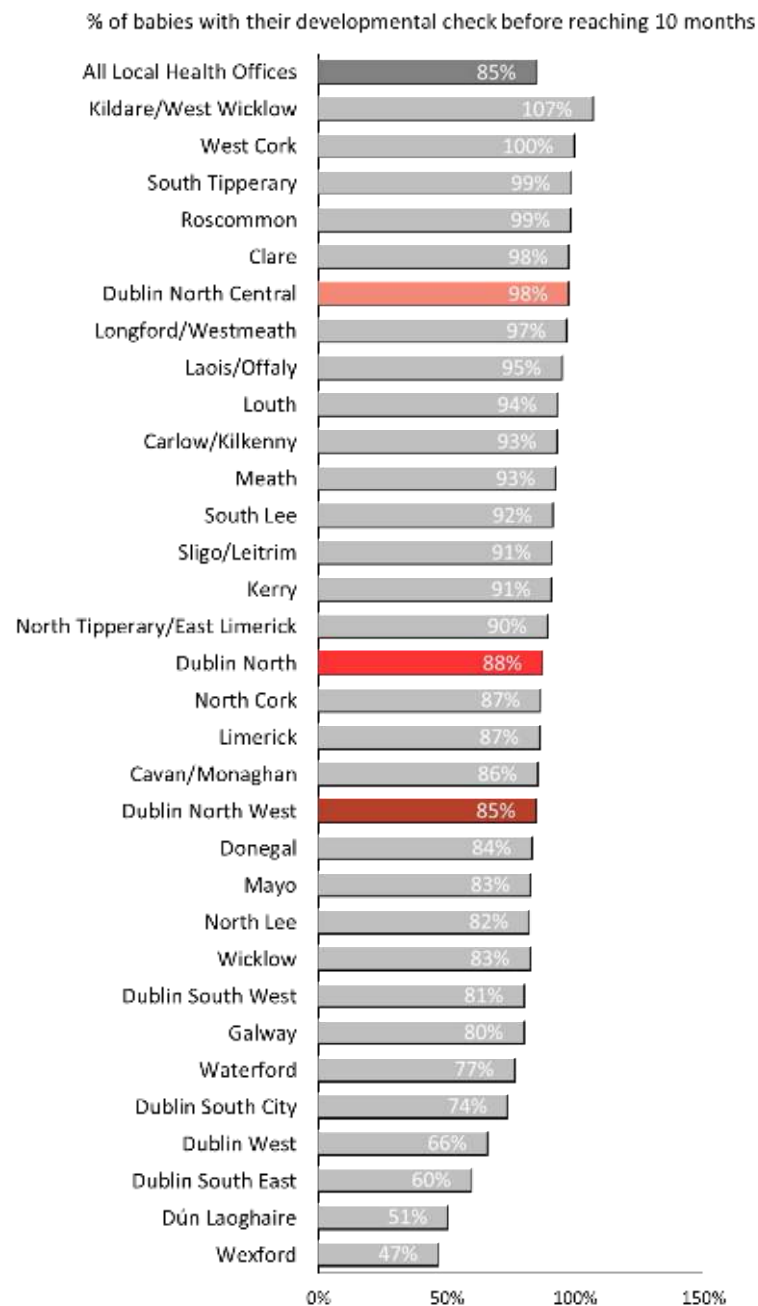


Figure 2.20: Babies with their developmental check before reaching 10 months, 2016 - 2022 (Source: HSE Performance Indicators)

- The HSE Performance Indicators records the number of babies with their developmental check before reaching 10 months. This data is recorded by Local Health Office (LHO) of which three LHOs fall in the DCN CYPSC area: Dublin North, Dublin North West, Dublin North Central.
- In 2022, 98% of babies in the Dublin North Central LHO received their 9 –11 month developmental check before reaching 12 months (Figure 2.19). While only 88% of babies in the Dublin North LHO and 85% in Dublin North West had received their developmental check before reaching 10 months.
- Relative to the 32 others LHOs, the Dublin North Central both recorded sixth highest rate and was above the State average. In comparison, the Dublin North LHO recorded the sixteenth highest proportion at 88% and was still over the State average. Dublin North West recorded the thirteenth lowest proportion.
- Between 2016 and 2022, the proportion of babies with their developmental checks has fluctuated significantly (Figure 2.20). Rates were particularly low in 2020 as a results of a number of factors such as recruitment and retention within the HSE as well as the Covid-19 pandemic, however rates do seem to be recovering in 2021 and 2022.

Figure 2.19: Babies with their developmental check before reaching 10 months, 2022 (Source: HSE Performance Indicators)

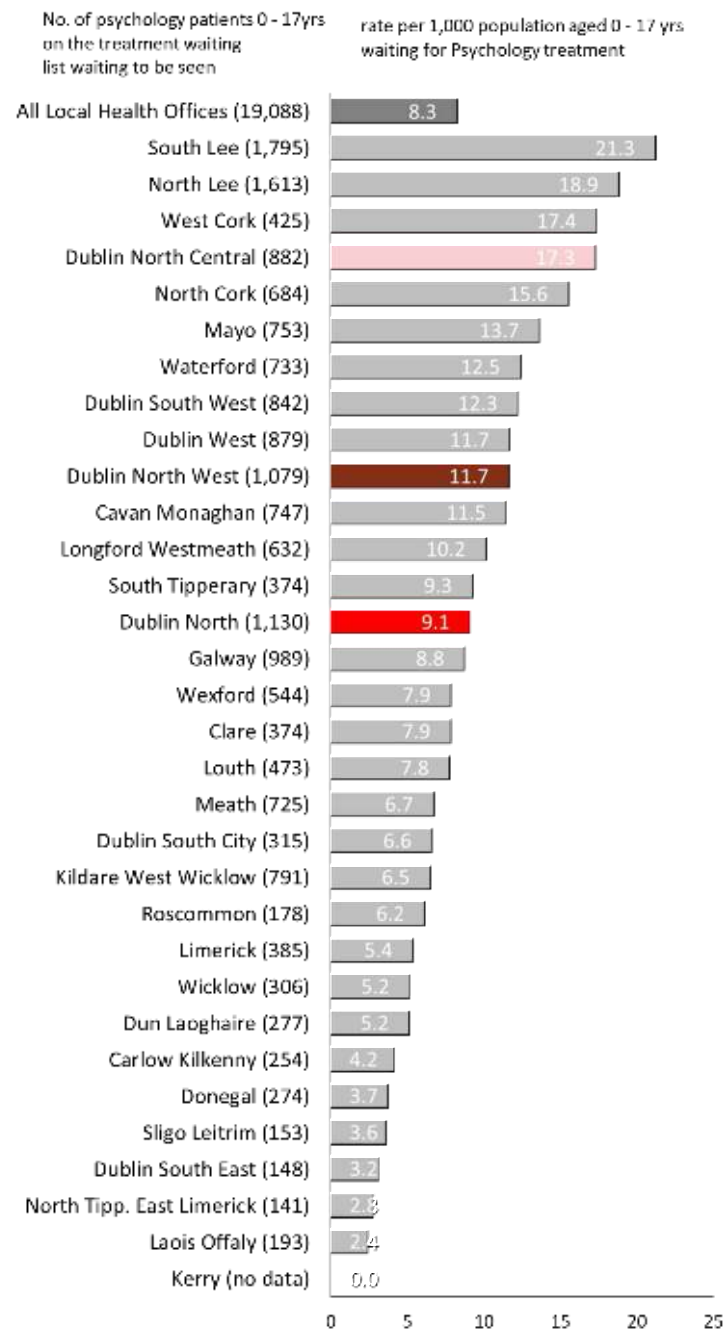


Figure 2.21: Rate of population under 18 waiting for Psychology treatment, 2024 (Source: HSE)

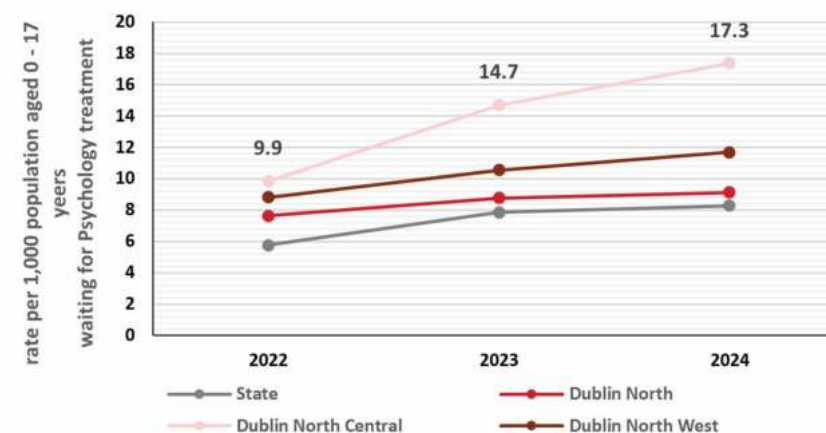


Figure 2.22: Waiting list for Psychology treatment by time on waiting list, 2024 (Source: HSE)

- Information on waiting HSE Primary Care waiting lists was obtained from the HSE in June 2024. Data available included the number of children aged less than 18 years waiting for Psychology treatment. This data is recorded by Local Health Office (LHO) of which three LHOs fall in the DCN CYPSC area: Dublin North, Dublin North West, Dublin North Central.
- In 2024, 882 children in North Central, 1,079 in Dublin North East and 1,130 in Dublin North were waiting to be seen (initial assessment) for psychology treatment in Primary Care. These numbers equate to a rate of 17.3 per 1,000 children and young people in Dublin North Central, 11.7 in Dublin North West and 9.1 in Dublin North (Figure 2.21).
- The time series (Figure 2.22) shows how since 2022 the rates per 1,000 population waiting on psychology treatment have increased significantly across all of the Dublin North LHOs and how the rates are consistently greater than the State average in this time period.

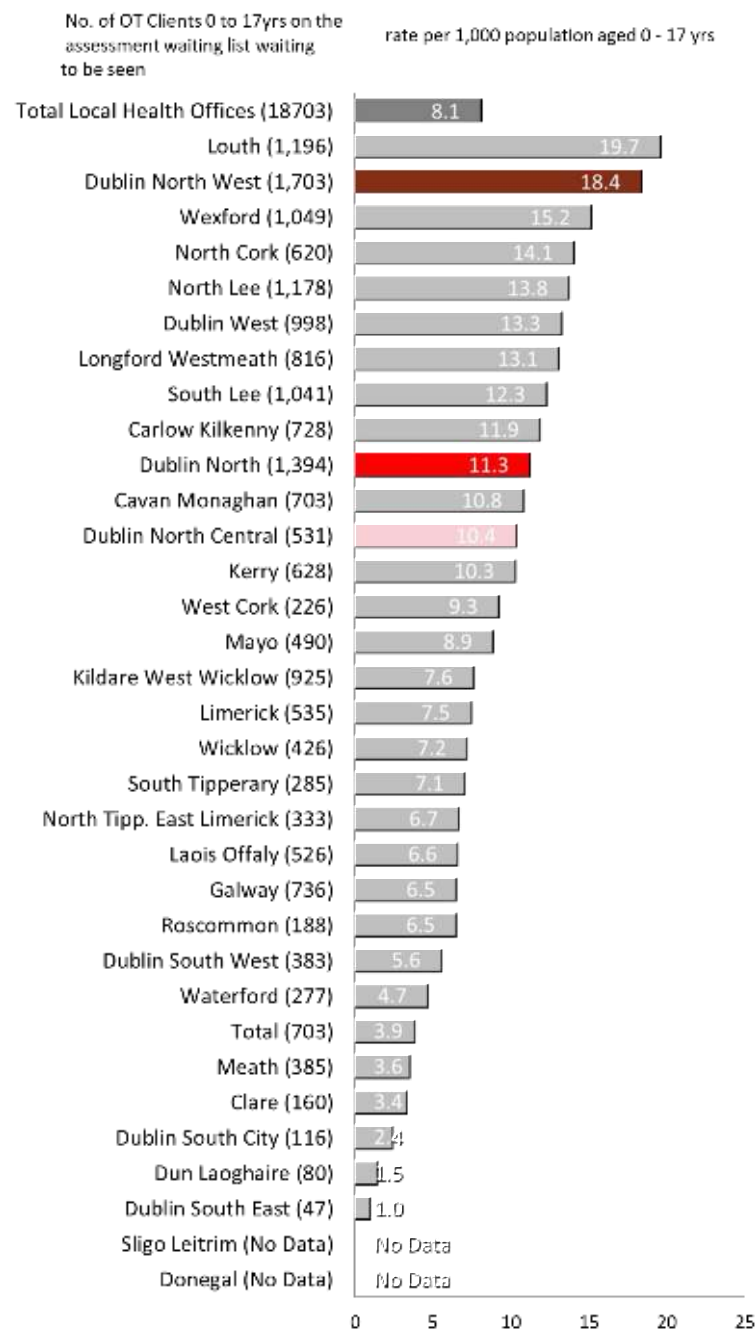


Figure 2.23: Rate of population under 18 waiting for Occupational Therapy, 2024 (Source: PQ)

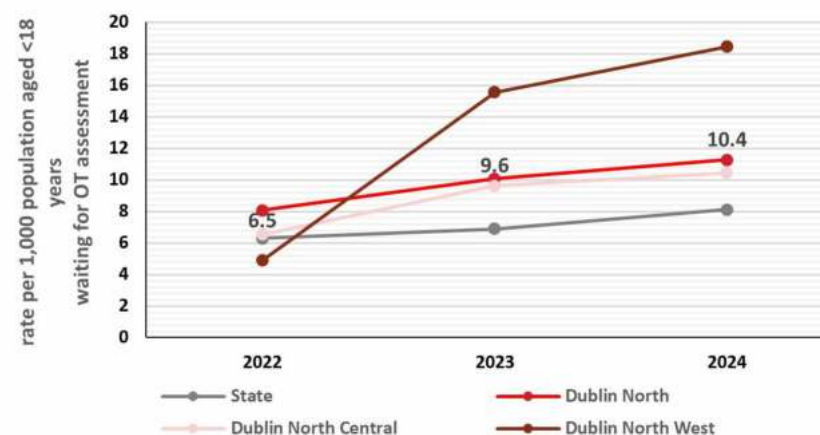


Figure 2.24: Waiting list for Occupational Therapy by time on waiting list, 2024 (Source: PQ)

- Information on waiting HSE Primary Care waiting lists was released by the HSE in June 2024. Data available included the number of children aged less than 18 years waiting for Occupational Therapy treatment. This data is recorded by Local Health Office (LHO) of which three LHOs fall in the DCN CYPSC area: Dublin North, Dublin North West, Dublin North Central.
- In 2024, 1,703 children in Dublin North West, 1,394 in Dublin North and 531 in Dublin North Central were waiting to be seen (initial assessment) for occupational therapy. These numbers equate to a rate of 18.4 per 1,000 children and young people in Dublin North West, 11.3 in Dublin North and 10.4 in Dublin North Central (Figure 2.23) and were all greater than the State average.
- The rates in Dublin North West, Dublin North and Dublin North Central have been consistently under the state average time period examined (Figure 2.24).

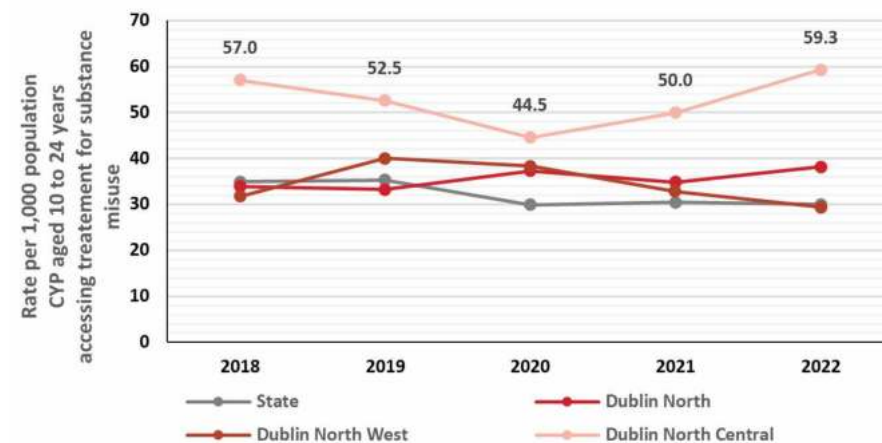
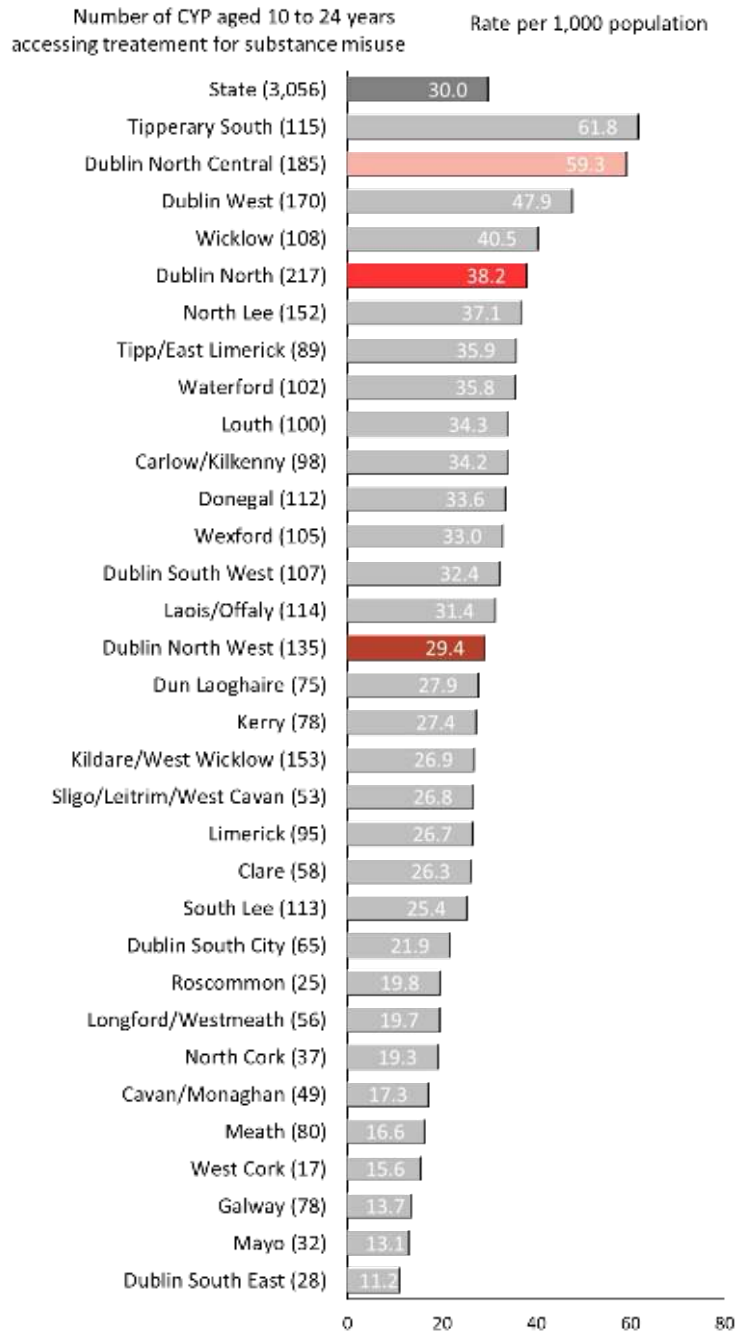


Figure 2.26: CYP 10 - 24 accessing treatment for substance misuse, 2018 - 2022 (Source: National Drugs Library)

- The number of those seeking treatment for substance misuse is recorded by the National Drug Treatment Reporting System (NDTRS). This data is recorded by Local Health Office (LHO) of which three LHOs fall in the DCN CYPSC area: Dublin North, Dublin North West, Dublin North Central. Treatment is defined as any activity sought by an individual who are seeking help for their substance misuse problem. Needle-exchange is not included in the reporting system. Treatment is provided in residential and non-residential settings and includes the following: medication, intervention, counselling, group therapy, psychotherapy and life-skills training.
- Figure 2.25 illustrates the rate of young people (aged 10 to 24 years) per 10,000 recorded as seeking treatment for Substance Misuse in 2022. Relative to the three LHOs that fall within the DCN CYPSC area, Dublin North Central recorded the highest at 59.3 and was above the State average of 30.0. The rate in Dublin North was the fourth highest rate in the country and higher than Dublin North West (29.4).
- In recent years (2018 to 2022), the rate of those seeking treatment for substance misuse has fluctuated, however, there are general trends (Figure 2.26). All the LHOs in DCN since 2020 have been consistently above the State average. The rates in the Dublin North Central have generally exceeded the State average as well as other LHOs in recent years.

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

No. of Admissions of Children to Psych. Hosp. and to Child & Adolescent Units

Rate per 10,000 population

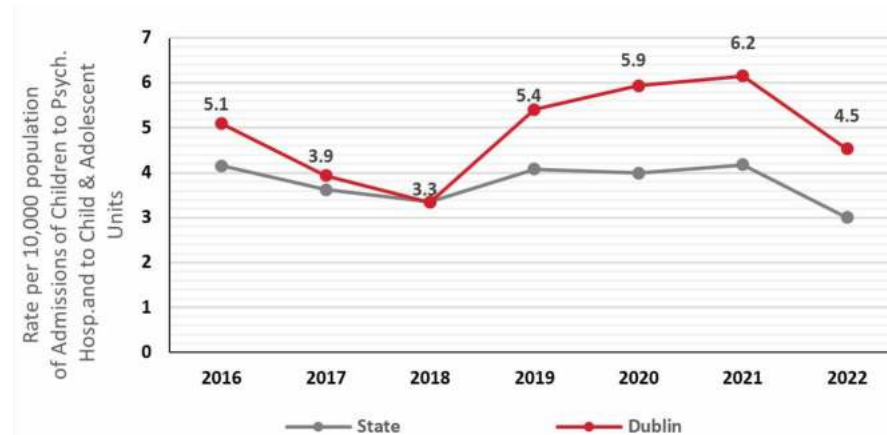
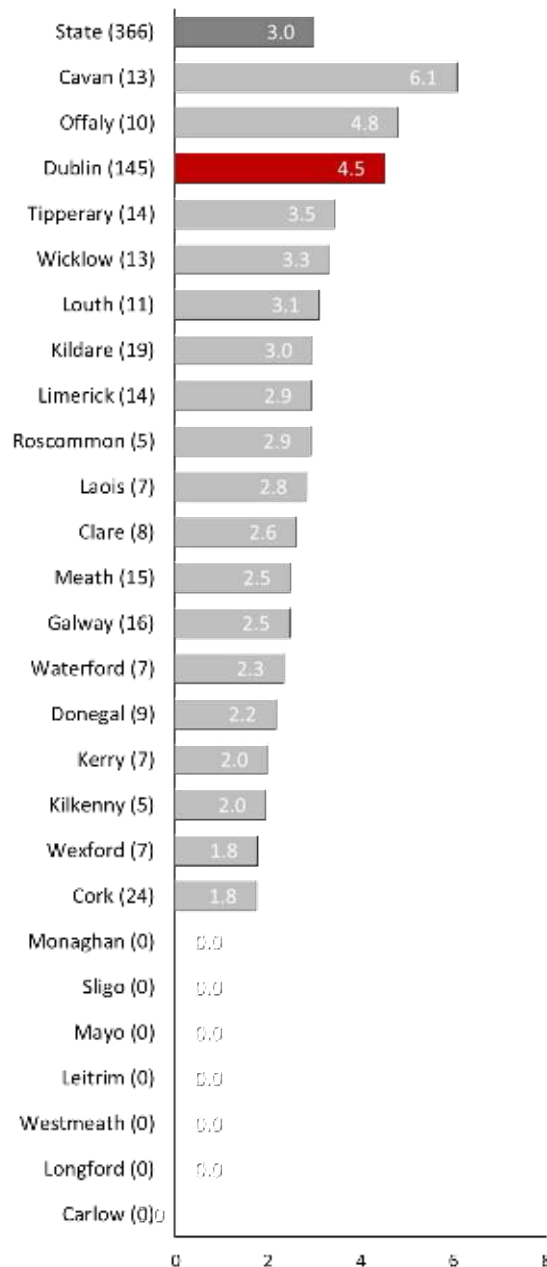


Figure 2.28: Admissions of Children to Psychiatric Hospitals/Units and to Child and Adolescent Units, 2016-2022

- The Hospital In-Patient Enquiry System (HIPE) records hospital admissions and are published by the county of residence of the patient. For the purpose of this document, HIPE provided the research team with data on persons discharged from Dublin. Figure 2.27 illustrates the number and rate per 10,000 population of admissions of Children to Psychiatric Hospitals/Units and to Child and Adolescent Units by county in the country.
- In 2022, there were 145 admissions of children and young people aged 17 years to Psychiatric Hospitals/Units and to Child and Adolescent Units in Dublin (Figure 2.27). This equates to a rate of 4.5 per 10,000 children (aged 17 years and under) and was above the State average of 3.0. Relative to other counties, Dublin South had the third highest rate of young children being admitted to hospital/units and to Child and Adolescent Units in Dublin. The highest rate was recorded in Cavan (6.1) and none in Monaghan, Sligo, Mayo, Leitrim, Westmeath, Longford and Carlow.
- In recent years (2016 to 2022), the rate of admissions in Dublin has remained above the State average (Figure 2.28). Between 2016 and 2018 the rate of admissions while in the years following this the rate was seen to significantly increase between 2019 to 2021.

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

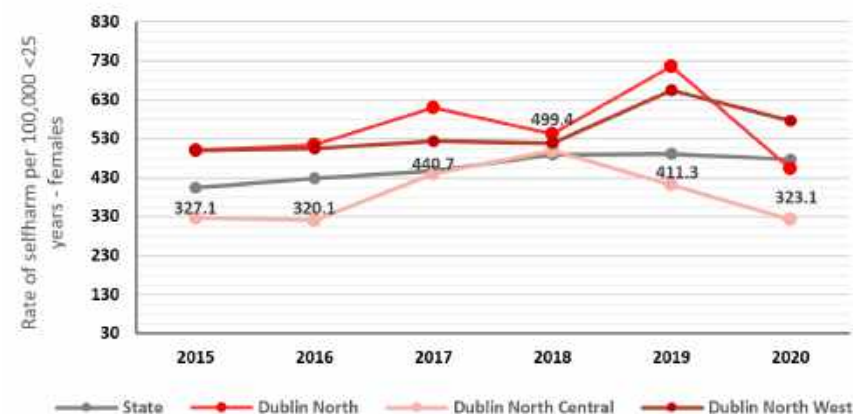
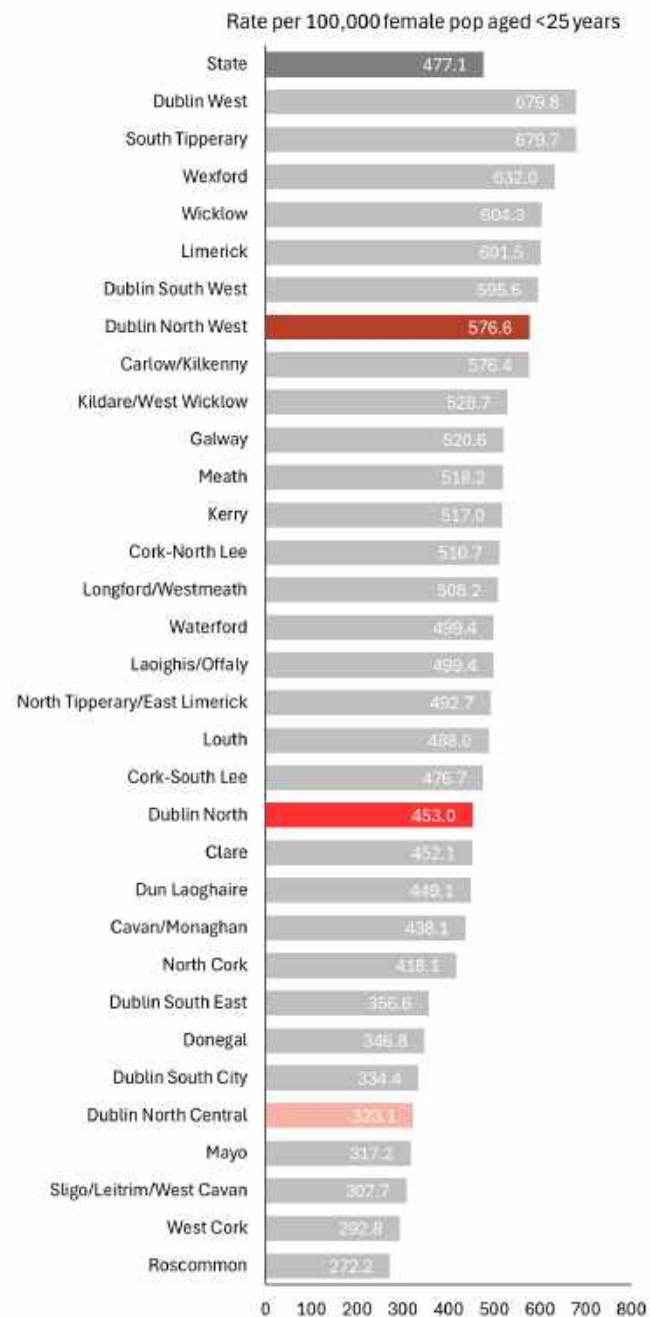


Figure 2.30: Rates of self-harm in females aged 24 years and under 2015 - 2020 (Source: NSRF)

- The National Suicide Research Foundation (NSRF) records the numbers of those presenting to hospital following self-harm. The data is published as a rate per 100,000 population, by age group and gender. This data was made available to the research team by Local Health Office (LHO) of which three LHO fall in the DCN CYPSC area: Dublin North Central, Dublin North West, and Dublin North. Methods of self-harm includes the following: overdoses of medication and drugs, cutting and attempted hanging.
- Figure 2.29 illustrate the rate of females aged under 24 years per 100,000 recorded as presenting to hospital following self-harm. Relative to the three LHOs that fall within the DCN CYPSC area, Dublin North West recorded the highest rate of 576.6 and was the seventh highest in the country, above the State average of 477.1. Dublin North recorded a rate of 453.0 and was higher than Dublin North Central (323.1).
- In recent years (2015 to 2020), the rate of reported self-harm in females aged under 24 years in both Dublin North and Dublin North West has remained above the State average (Figure 2.30). While the rate in Dublin South Central, with the exception of 2019 have been below the State average.

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

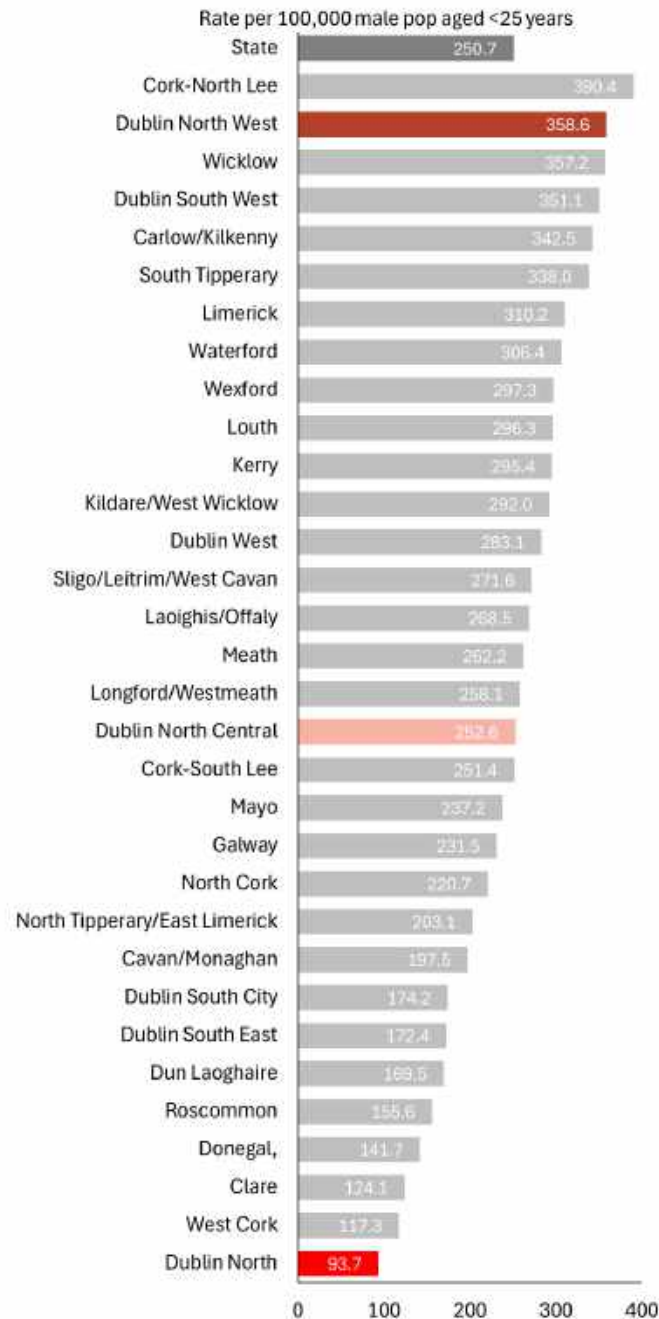


Figure 2.31: Rates of self-harm in males aged 24 years and under 2020 (Source: NSRF)

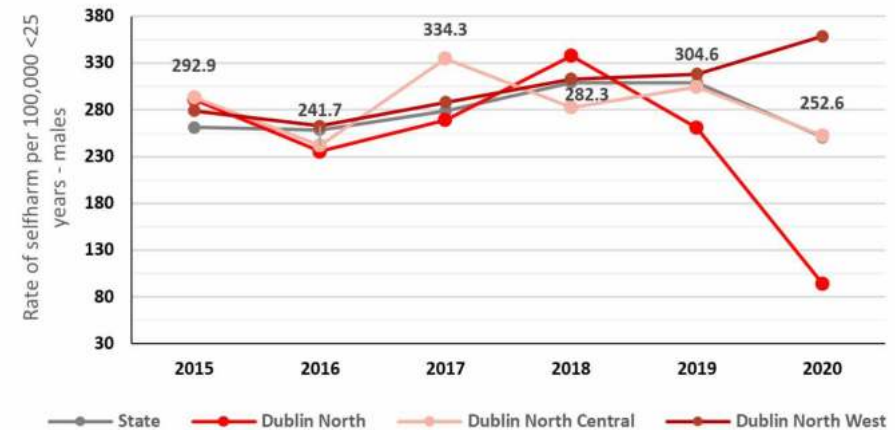


Figure 2.32: Rates of self-harm in males aged 24 years and under 2015 - 2020 (Source: NSRF)

- The National Suicide Research Foundation (NSRF) records the numbers of those presenting to hospital following self-harm. The data is published as a rate per 100,000 population, by age group and gender. This data was made available to the research team by Local Health Office (LHO) of which three LHO fall in the DCN CYPSC area: Dublin North Central, Dublin North West, and Dublin North. Methods of self-harm includes the following: overdoses of medication and drugs, cutting and attempted hanging.
- Figure 2.31 illustrates the rate of males aged under 24 years per 100,000 recorded as presenting to hospital following self-harm. Relative to the three LHOs that fall within the DCN CYPSC area, Dublin North West recorded the second highest rate of 358.6 in the country, above the State average of 250.7. Dublin North Central also recorded a high rate of 252.6 and Dublin North was the lowest at 93.7.
- In recent years (2015 to 2020), the rate of reported self-harm in males aged under 24 years in both Dublin North West has remained above the State average (Figure 2.32). While the rate in Dublin North Central has fluctuated greatly over the reporting time period and has remained in and around the State average in recent years.

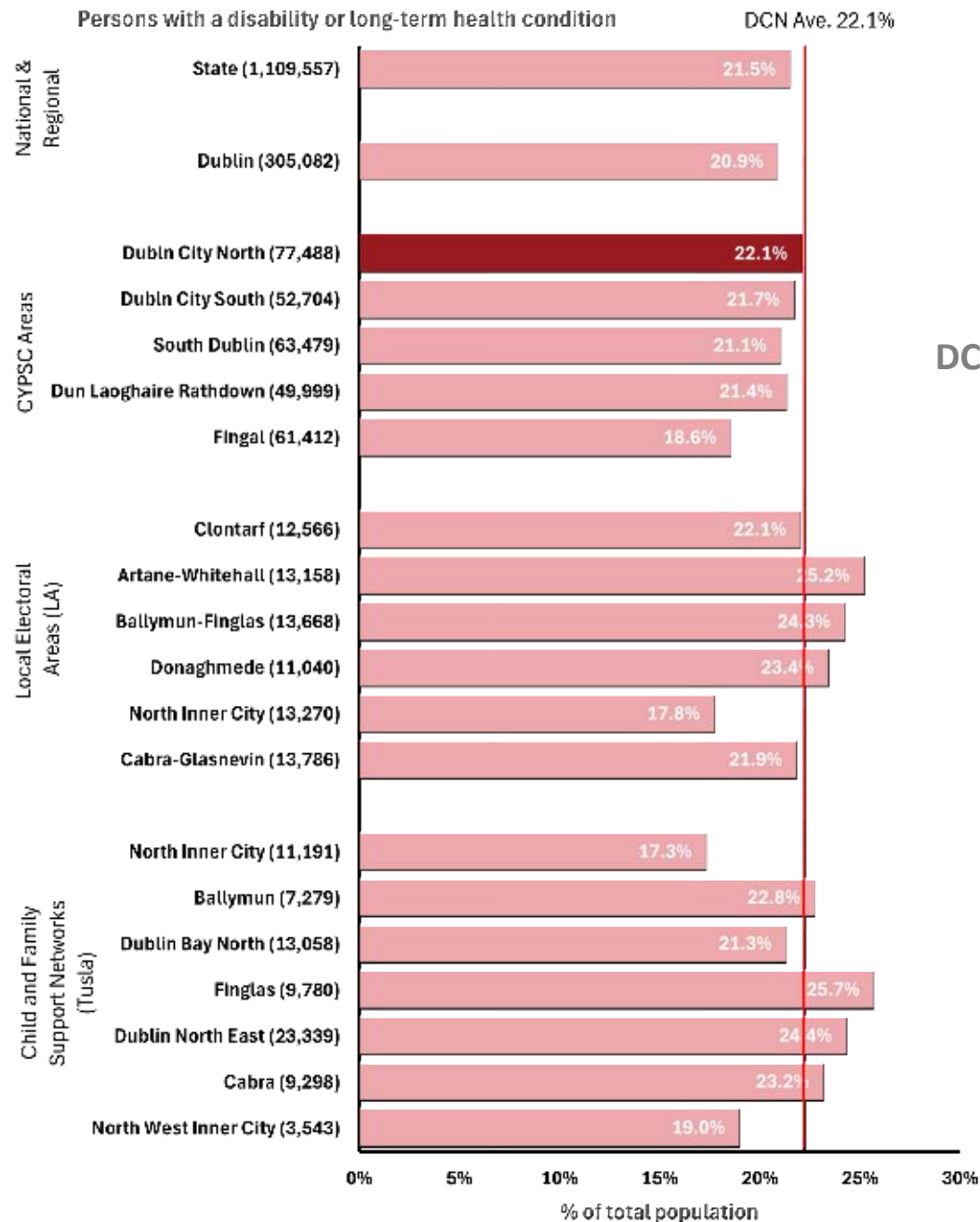


Figure 2.33: Persons with a disability or long-term health condition (Source: Census 2022)

How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

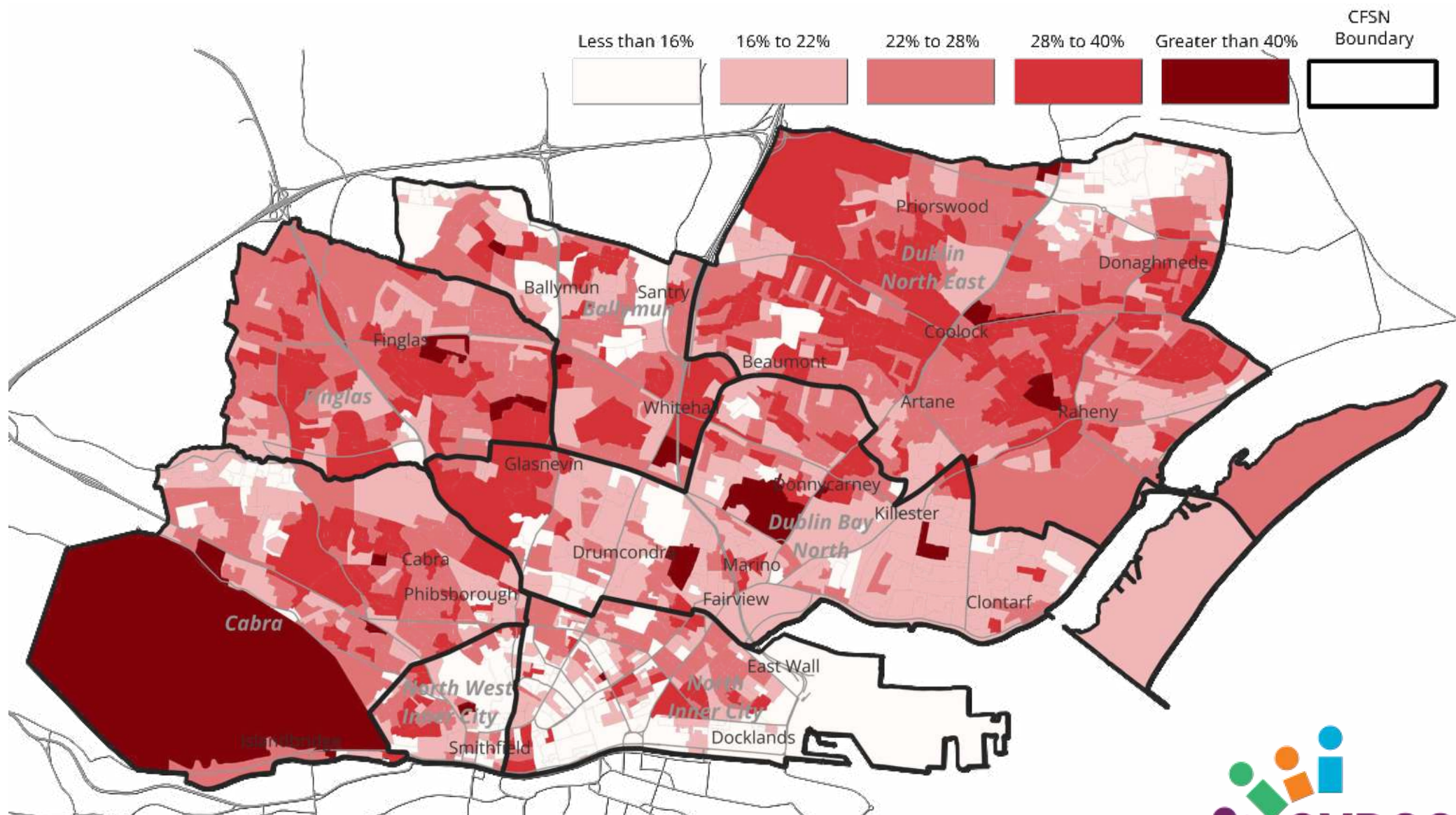
22.1% (or 77,488) of the population stated they had a disability or long-term health condition

This was **higher** than the national average of **21.5%**

DCN had the **11th highest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

The CFSN of **Finglas** had the **highest** proportion of population with a disability or health condition

- According to the 2022 Census, 22.1% (77,488) of the population in the Dublin City North (DCN) area reported having a disability or long-term health condition. This is slightly higher than the State average of 21.5% and the Dublin regional average of 20.9% (see Figure 2.33).
- Among the Dublin CYPSC areas, DCN's proportion (22.1%) is comparable to Dublin City South (21.7%) and Dun Laoghaire Rathdown (21.4%). However, it is higher than South Dublin (21.1%) and significantly higher than Fingal (18.6%). At a national level DCN had the 11th highest percentage in the country, Fingal had the lowest and Wexford the highest at 24.0%.
- The distribution across the Child and Family Support Networks (CFSNs) shows considerable variation. Finglas (25.7%) and Dublin North East (24.4%) have higher percentages compared to the DCN average, indicating a greater presence of individuals with disabilities or long-term health conditions in these areas. Ballymun (22.8%) and Cabra (23.2%) are slightly above the average, while North Inner City (17.3%) and North West Inner City (19.0%) fall below the average, reflecting a smaller proportion of individuals with disabilities in these regions. Dublin Bay North (21.3%) is close to the DCN average.
- Map 2.1 details the distribution of the 'population with a disability or long-term health condition' at SA level throughout DCN. SAs with the highest concentrations included Drumcondra, Donnellycarney, Raheny, Coolock, Finglas and Cabra.



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

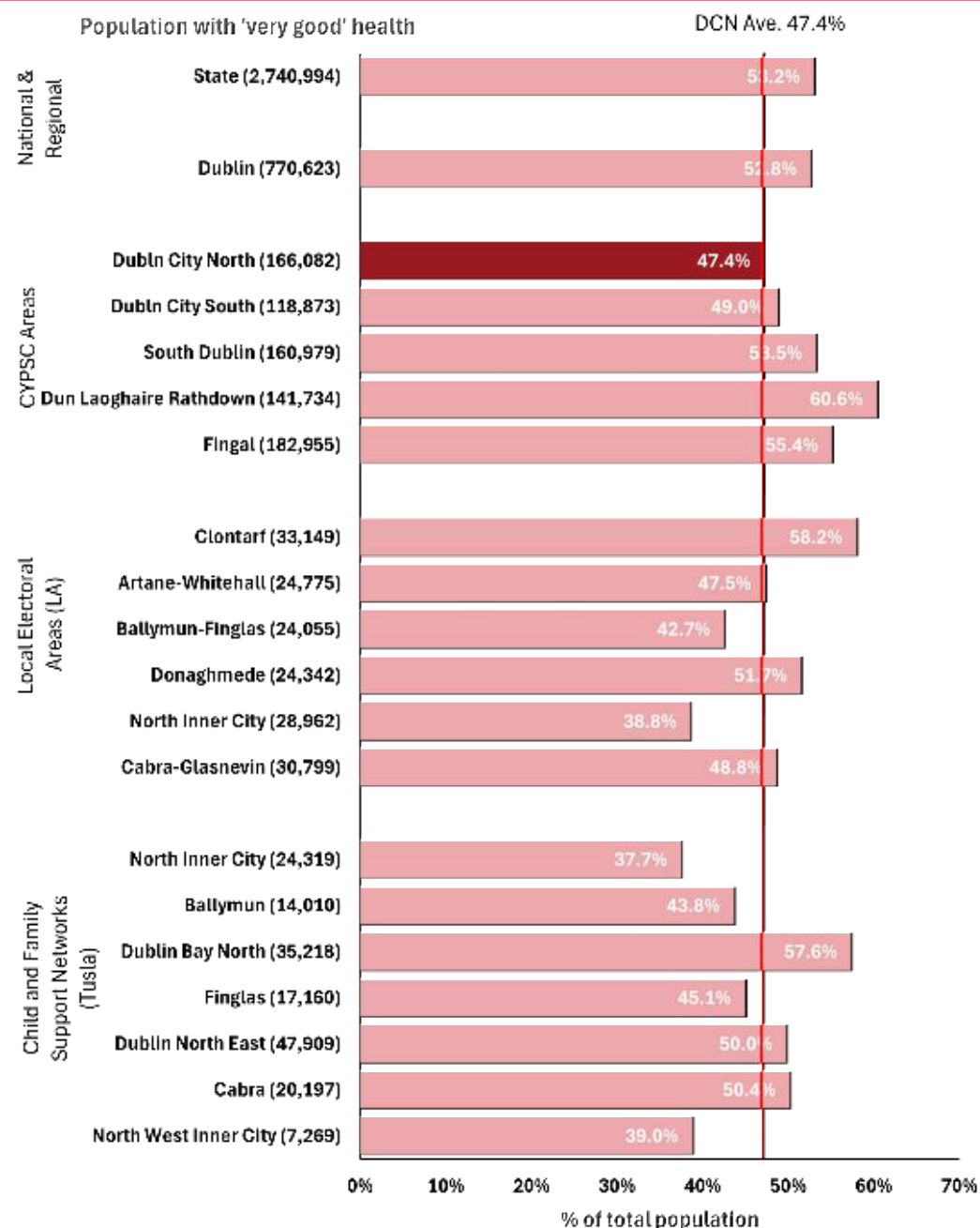


Figure 2.34: Population with "very good" health (Source: Census 2022)

How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

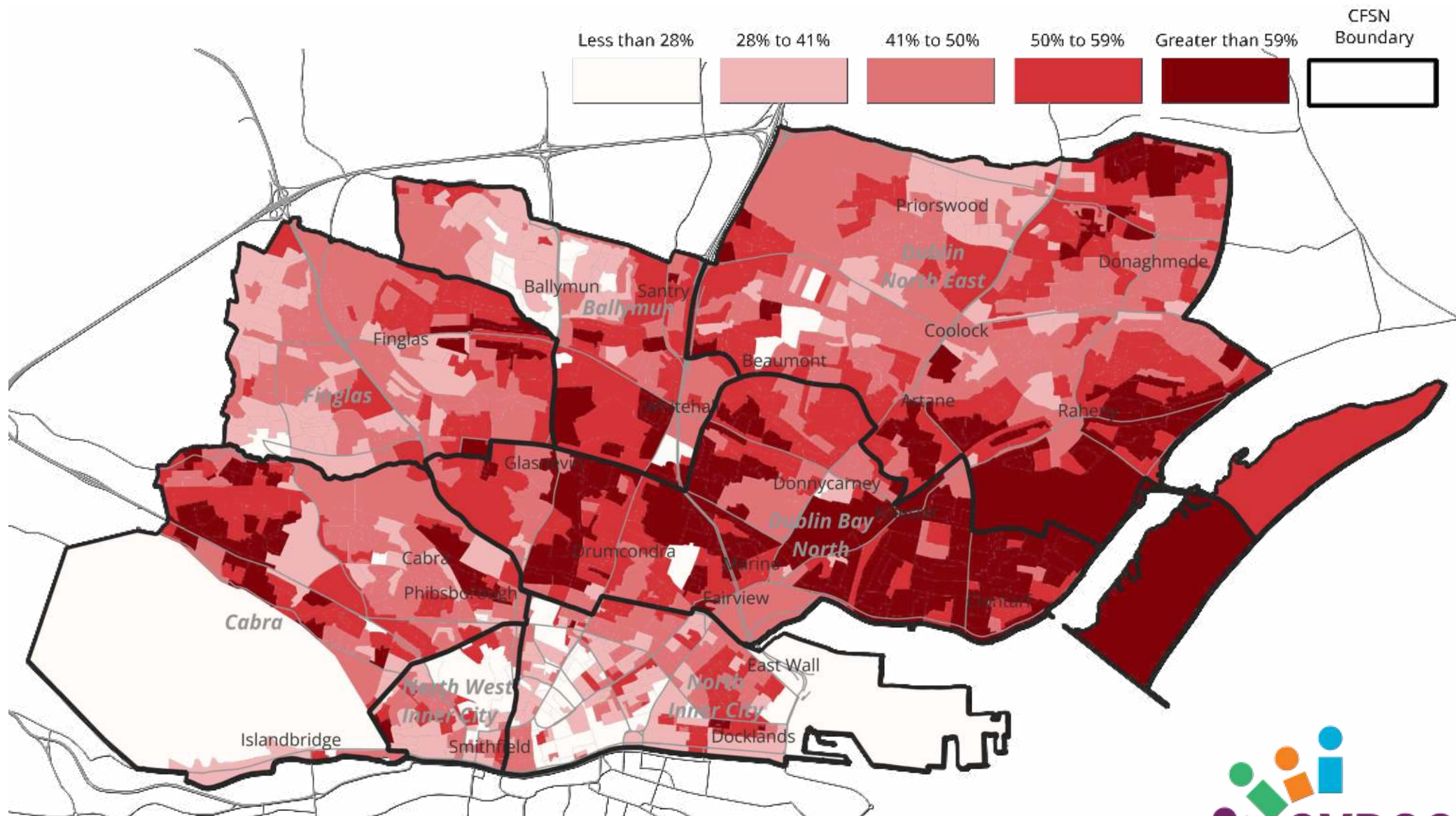
47.4% (or 166,082) of the population stated they had 'very good' health

This was **lower** than the national average of 53.2%

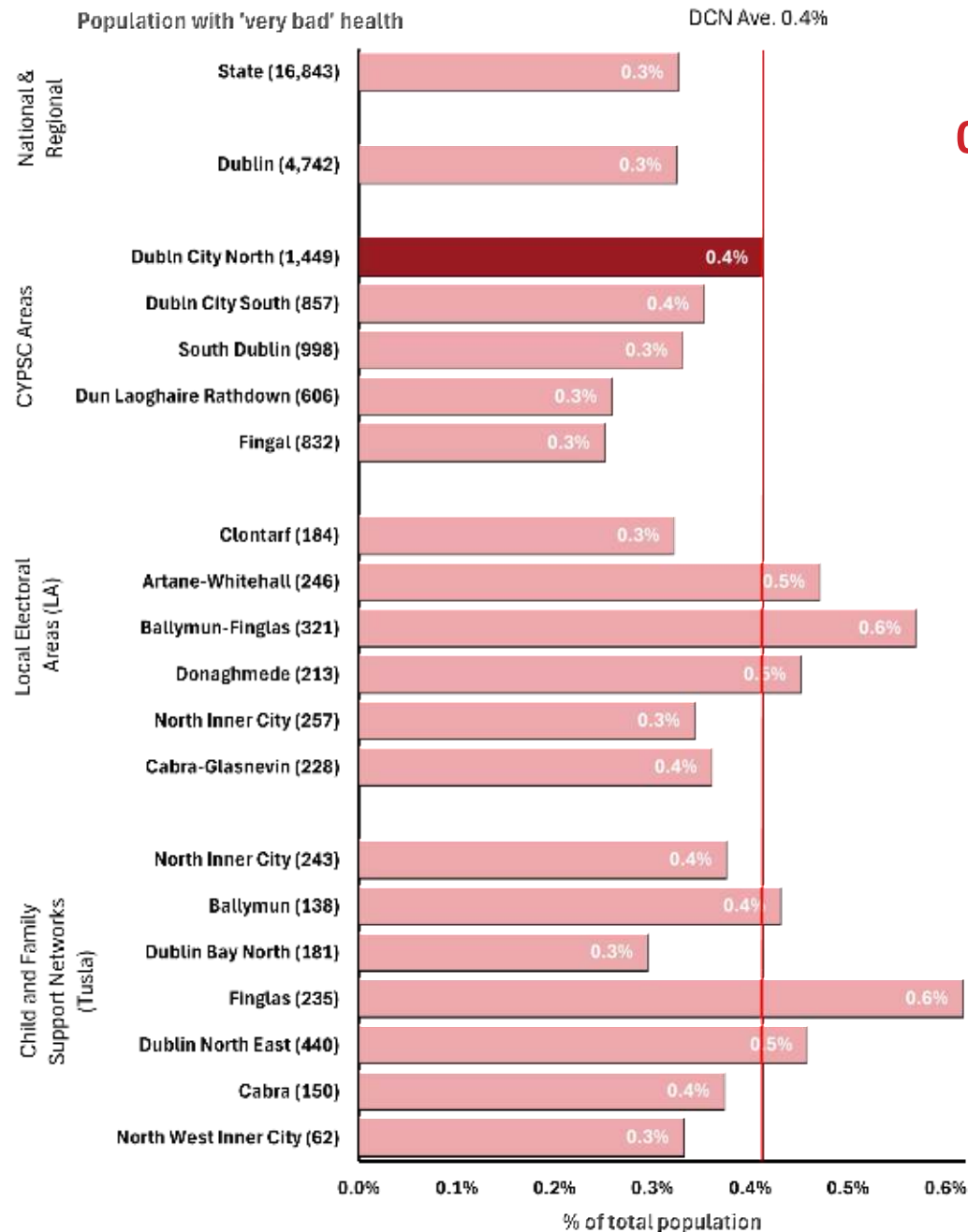
DCN had the **lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

The CFSN of **North Inner City** had the **lowest** proportion of population with 'very good' health

- According to the 2022 Census, 47.4% (or 166,082) of the population in the Dublin City North (DCN) area reported having 'very good' health. This is lower than the State average of 51.2% and the Dublin regional average of 52.8% (see Figure 2.34).
- Among the Dublin CYPSC areas, DCN's proportion (47.4%) is comparable to Dublin City South (49.0%) but lower than South Dublin (53.5%), Dun Laoghaire Rathdown (60.6%), and Fingal (55.4%). At a national level, DCN had the lowest proportion of population with 'very good' health and the highest was in Dun Laoghaire Rathdown.
- The distribution across the Child and Family Support Networks (CFSNs) shows significant variation. North Inner City (37.7%) and North West Inner City (39.0%) have notably lower percentages compared to the DCN average, indicating fewer individuals in 'very good' health in these areas. In contrast, Dublin Bay North (57.6%) and Cabra (50.4%) have higher percentages, suggesting a healthier population. Ballymun (43.8%), Finglas (45.1%), and Dublin North East (50.0%) are closer to the DCN average.
- Map 2.2 details the distribution of the who identified their health as 'very good' at SA level throughout DCN. Area with the highest values were outside of the city centre and within affluent areas of Castleknock, Drumcondra, Marino and Clontarf.



Map 2.2: Population with "very good" health



How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

0.4% (or 1,449) of the population stated they had 'very bad' health

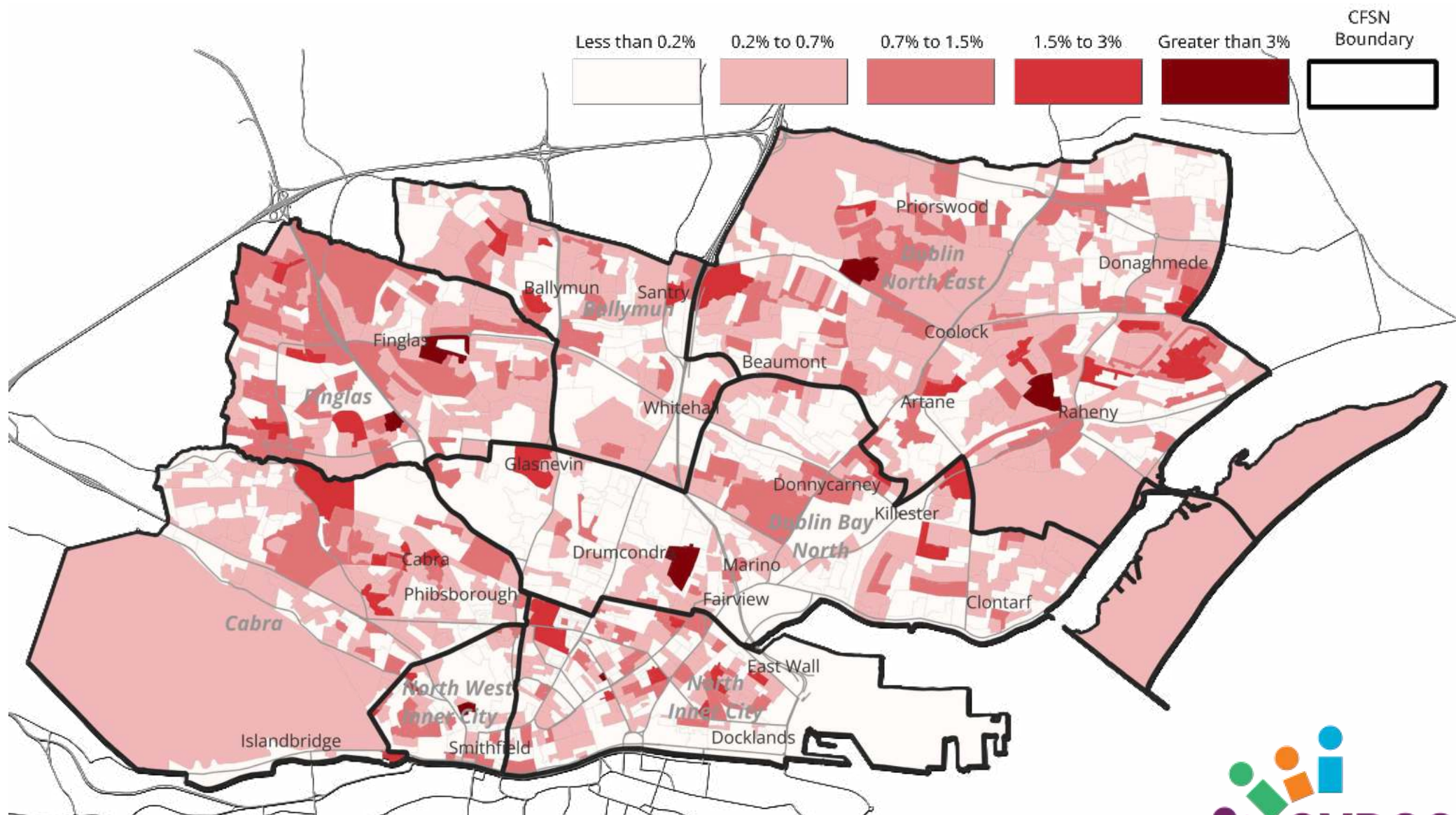
This was **higher** than the national average of 0.3%

DCN had the **second highest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

The CFSN of **Finglas** had the **highest** proportion of population with 'very bad' health

- According to the 2022 Census, 0.4% (or 1,449) of the population in the Dublin City North (DCN) area reported having 'very bad' health. This is slightly higher than the State average of 0.3% and the Dublin regional average of 0.3% (see Figure 2.35).
- Among the Dublin CYPSC areas, DCN's proportion (0.4%) is comparable to Dublin City South (0.4%) but higher than South Dublin (0.3%), Dun Laoghaire Rathdown (0.3%), and Fingal (0.3%). At a national level DCN had the second highest proportion when compared to the 26 other CYPSC areas, Donegal had the highest at 0.4% and Fingal the lowest at 0.3%.
- The distribution across the Child and Family Support Networks (CFSNs) shows variation. Finglas (0.6%) and Dublin North East (0.5%) have higher percentages compared to the DCN average, indicating a greater presence of individuals with very bad health in these areas. Ballymun (0.4%) and Cabra (0.4%) match the DCN average, while North Inner City (0.4%) and North West Inner City (0.3%) are at or below the average. Dublin Bay North (0.3%) is also slightly below the DCN average.
- Map 2.3 details the distribution of the who identified their health as 'very bad' at SA level throughout DCN. SAs with the highest proportions are located throughout DCN in Raheny, Bonnybrook, Drumcondra and Finglas.

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



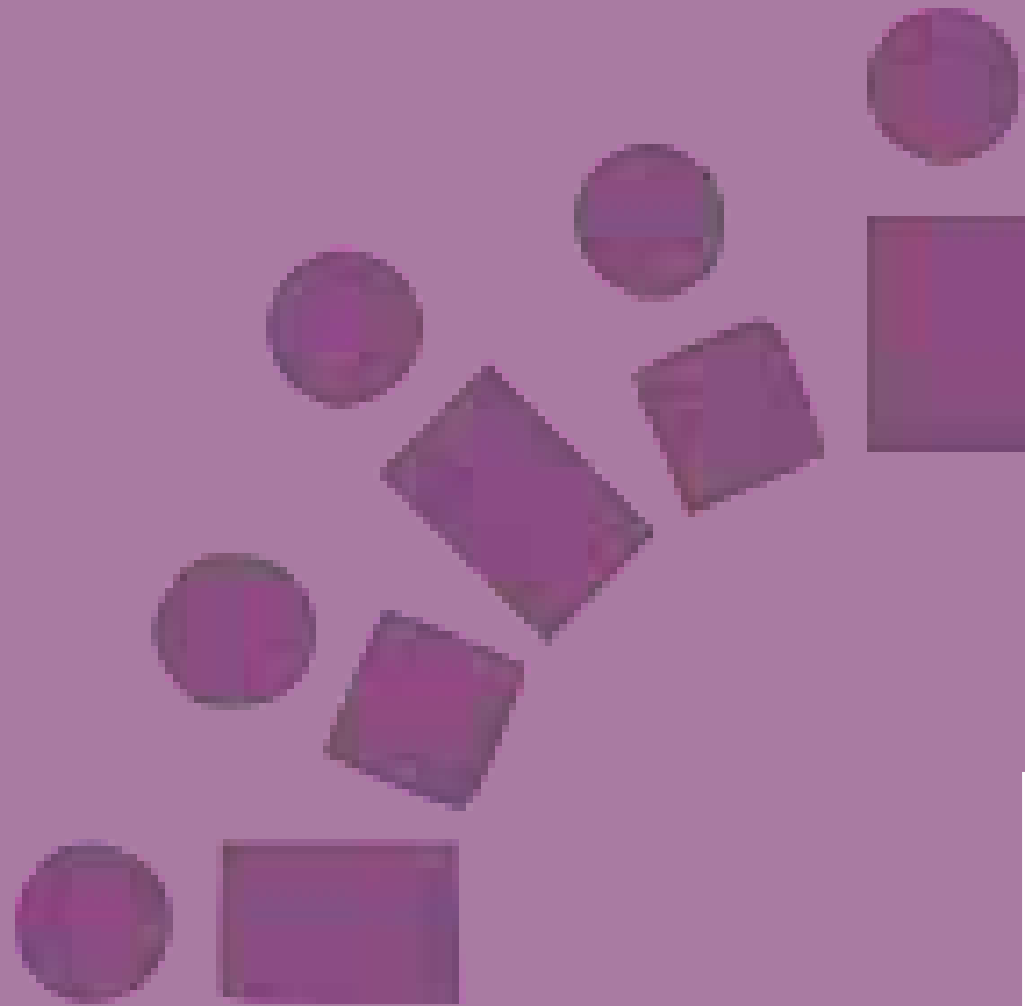
CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICES COMMITTEES

Dublin City North

Map 2.3: Population with "very bad" health

Section 3

Achieving in Learning and Development



Achieving in Learning and Development Profile

Indicator 3.1: Education attainment, 2022

Indicator 3.2: Mothers education attainment, 2016

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

Indicator 3.4: Education: Secondary, 2022

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

Indicator 3.6: Education: Third level, 2022

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

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

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

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

Indicator 3.11: Primary Absenteeism, 2021/22

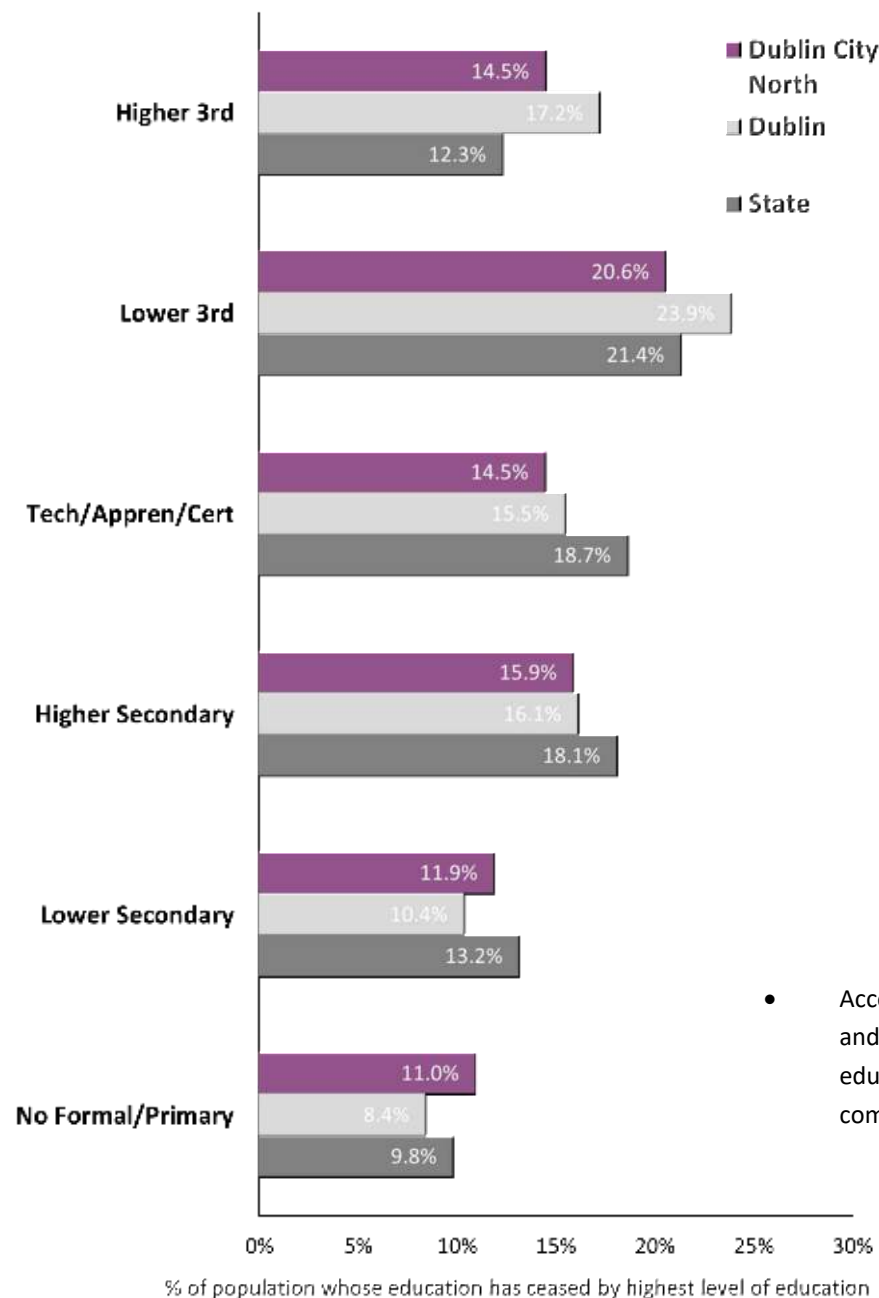
Indicator 3.12: Post Primary Absenteeism, 2021/22

Indicator 3.13: Junior Certificate Retention, 2016

Indicator 3.14: Leaving Certificate Retention, 2016

Indicator 3.15: Third level progression, 2023

Indicator 3.16: Progression rates by Secondary School, 2023



How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

14.5% (or 34,659) of the population had **higher third education**.

20.6% (or 49,200) of the population had **lower third education**.

11.3% (or 34,590) of the population had **lower Tech/Appren/Cert education**.

15.9% (or 38,032) of the population had **higher secondary education**.

11.9% (or 28,434) of the population had **lower secondary education**.

11.0% (or 26,181) of the population had **no formal or primary only education**.

- According to Census 2022, there is a significant difference between education attainment levels in DCN and the State. In general, attainment levels in DCN have a much higher proportional share in the lower education levels and consequently a lower proportional share in higher education (Figure 3.1) when compared with the Dublin Region.

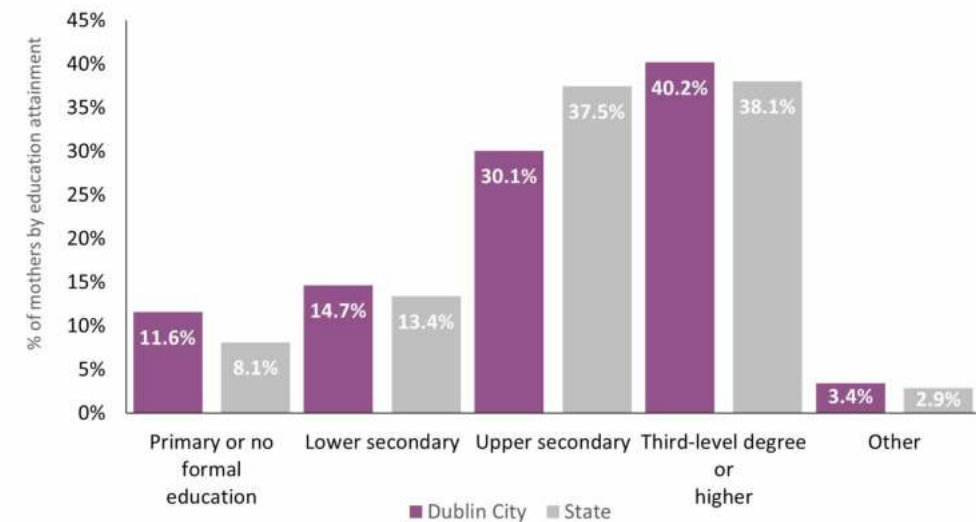
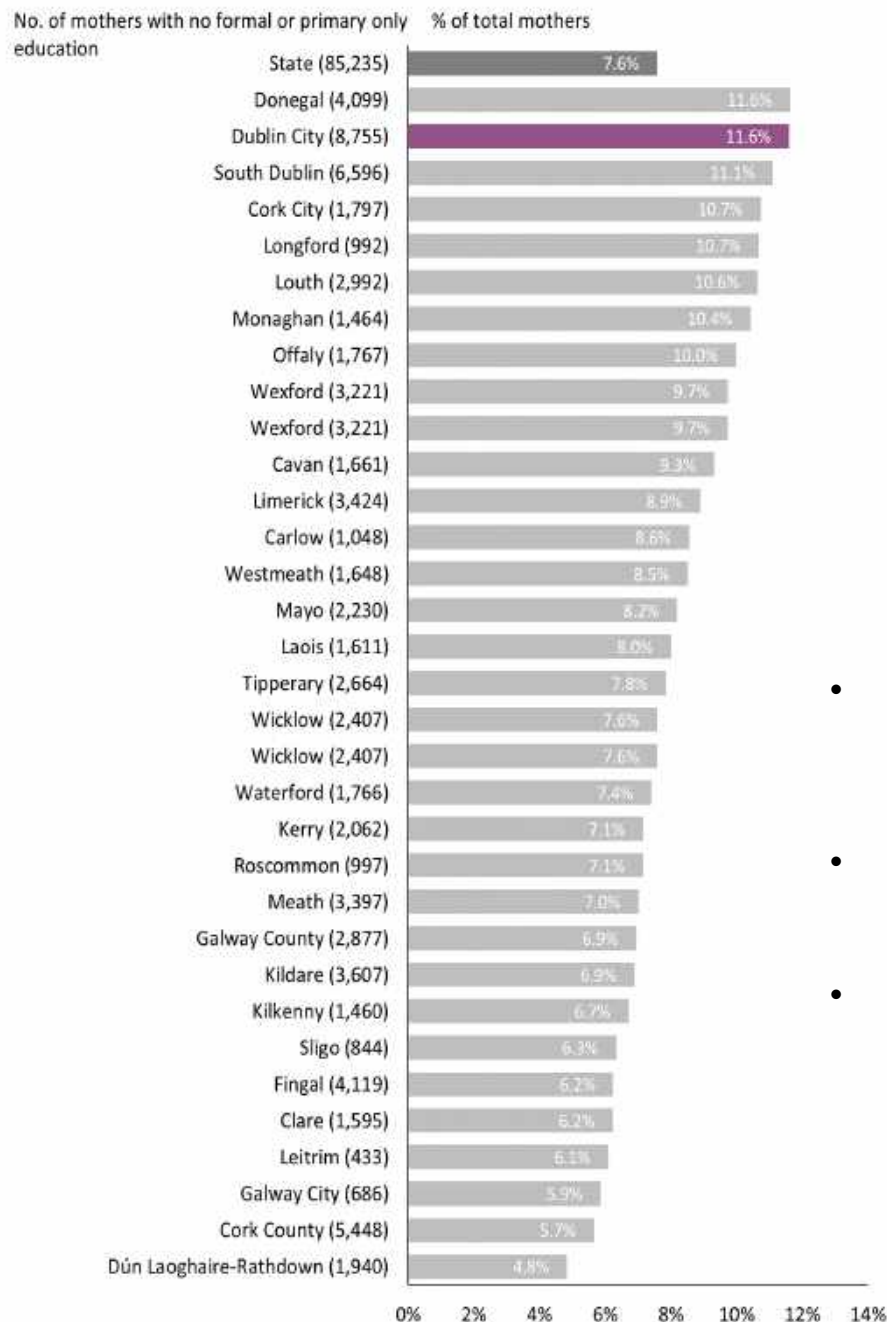


Figure 3.3: Educational attainment of mothers, 2016 (Source: Census 2016)

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

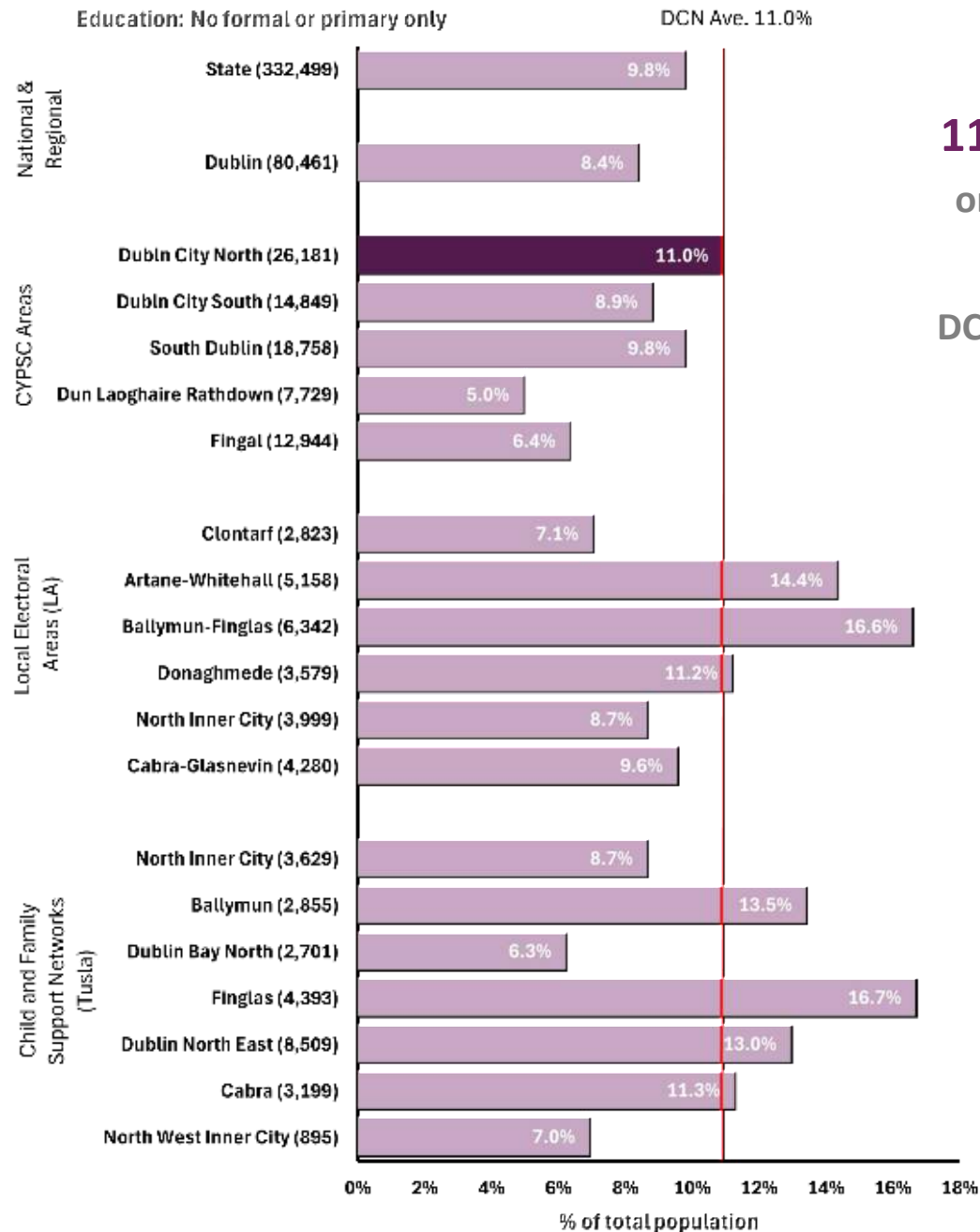


Figure 3.4: Education: No formal or primary only (Source: Census 2022)

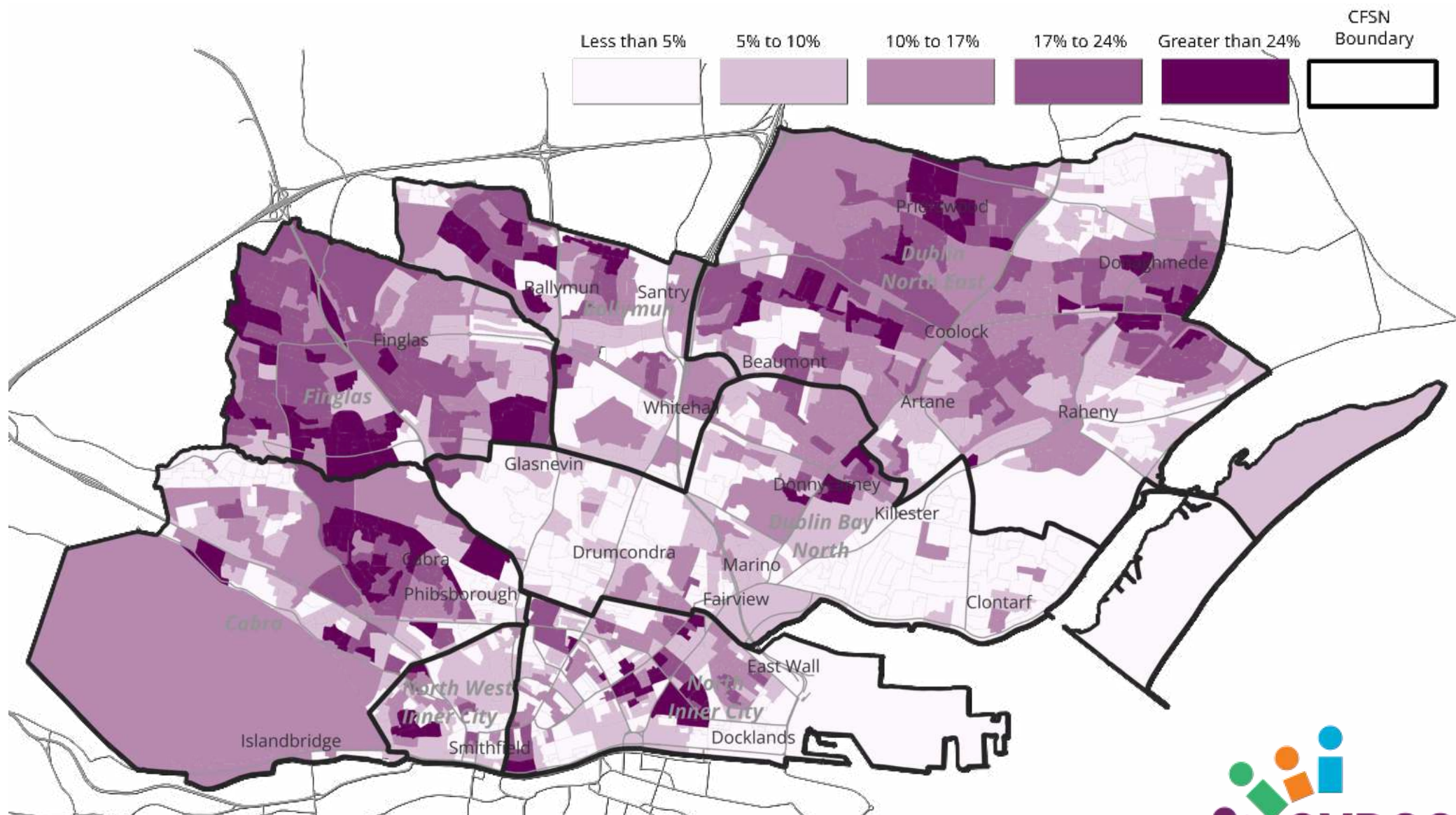
How was Dublin City South doing in 2022?

11.0% (or 26,181) of the population had no formal or primary only education and was **higher** than the national average of **9.8%**

DCN had the **ninth highest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

The CFSN of **Finglas** had the **highest** proportion of population with no formal or primary only education

- According to the 2022 Census, 11.0% (or 26,181) of the population in the Dublin City North (DCN) area had no formal or only primary education. This is higher than the State average of 9.8% and the Dublin regional average of 8.4% (see Figure 3.4).
- Among the Dublin CYPSC areas, DCN's proportion (11.0%) is higher than Dublin City South (8.9%), South Dublin (9.8%), and Dun Laoghaire Rathdown (5.0%), but lower than Fingal (6.4%). At a national level and compared with the other 26 CYPSC areas, DCN had the ninth highest proportion, Donegal had the highest at 16.2% and Dun Laoghaire Rathdown the lowest at 5%.
- The distribution across the Child and Family Support Networks (CFSNs) shows significant variation. Finglas (16.7%) and Ballymun (13.5%) have notably higher percentages compared to the DCN average, indicating a greater presence of individuals with no formal or primary education in these areas. Dublin North East (13.0%) and Cabra (11.3%) also exceed the average. In contrast, Dublin Bay North (6.3%), North Inner City (8.7%), and North West Inner City (7.0%) have lower percentages, reflecting a smaller proportion of individuals with no formal or primary education.
- Map 3.1 details the distribution of proportion of population with 'No Formal or Primary Only' education at SA level throughout DCN. Areas with the highest concentrations were located in the Inner City areas, Donnybrook, The Donaghies, Darndale, Ballymun and Finglas.



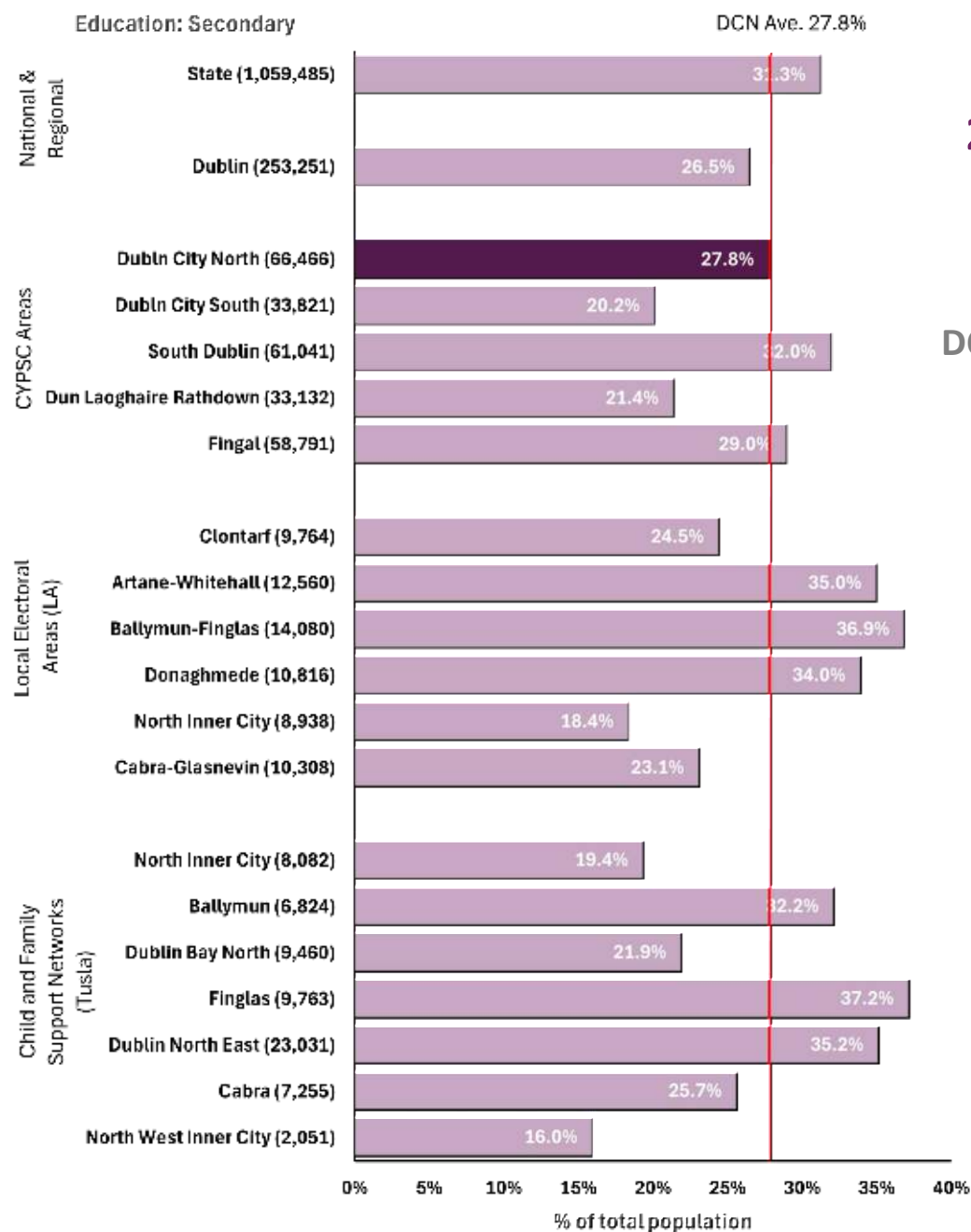


Figure 3.5: Education: Secondary (Source: Census 2022)

How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

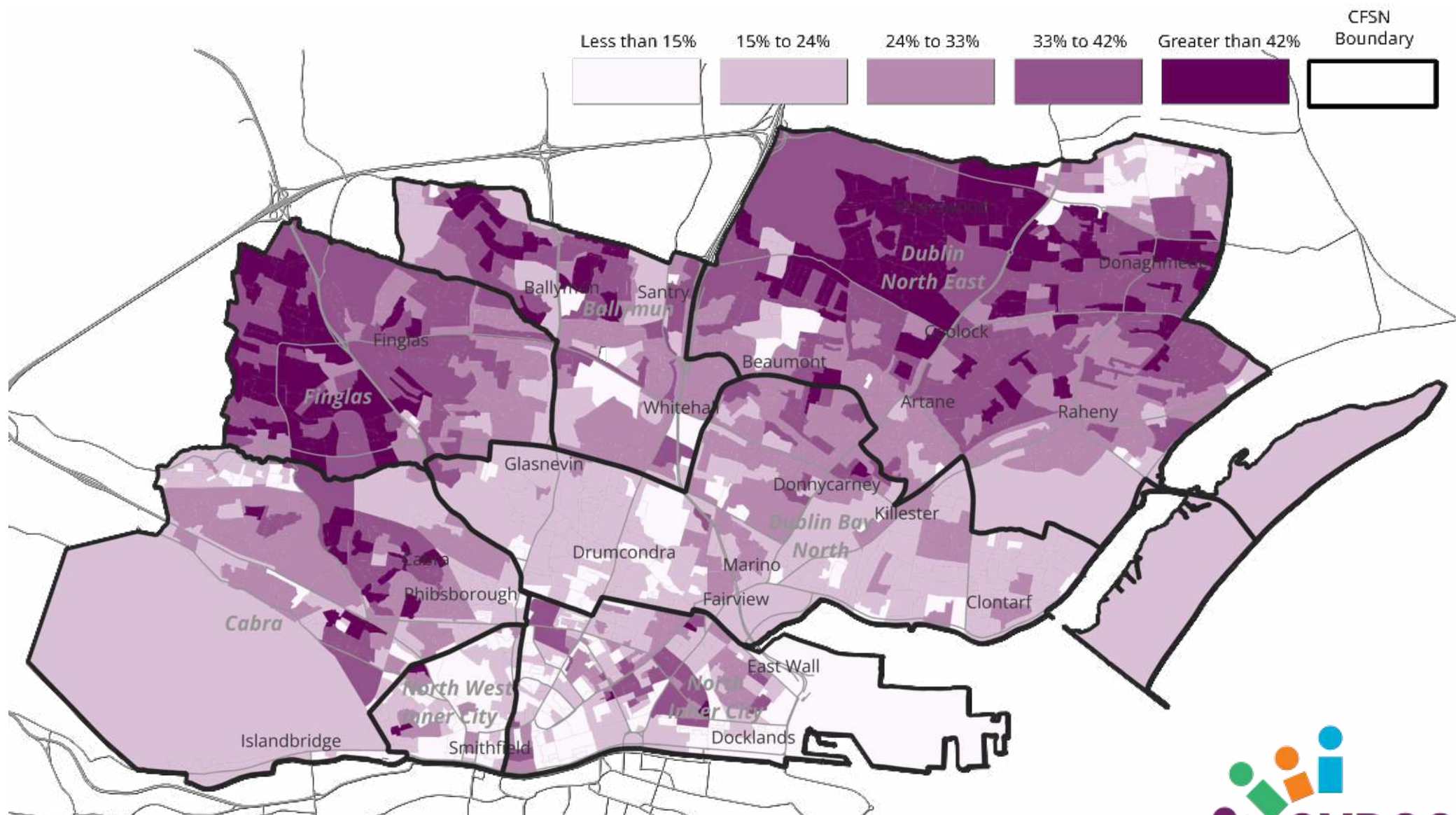
27.2% (or 66,466) of the population had 'Secondary' level education

This was **lower** than the national average of 31.3%

DCN had the **third lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

The CFSN of **Finglas** had the **highest** proportion of population with 'Secondary' level education

- According to the 2022 Census, 27.8% (or 66,466) of the population in the Dublin City North (DCN) area had completed secondary education. This percentage is lower than the State average of 31.3% but higher than the Dublin regional average of 26.5% (see Figure 3.5).
- Among the Dublin CYPSC areas, DCN's proportion of individuals with secondary education (27.8%) is higher than Dublin City South (20.2%) and Dun Laoghaire Rathdown (21.4%), but lower than South Dublin (32.0%) and Fingal (29.0%). When compared to the other 26 CYPSC, DCN had the third lowest proportion, Tipperary had the highest at 37.4% and DCS the lowest.
- The distribution across the Child and Family Support Networks (CFSNs) shows significant variation. Finglas (37.2%) and Dublin North East (35.2%) have notably higher percentages compared to the DCN average, indicating a larger proportion of individuals with secondary education in these areas. Ballymun (32.2%) also exceeds the average, while North Inner City (19.4%) and North West Inner City (16.0%) fall below the average, reflecting a smaller proportion of individuals with secondary education. Dublin Bay North (21.9%) and Cabra (25.7%) are closer to the DCN average.
- Map 3.2 details the distribution of proportion of population with 'Secondary' education at SA level throughout DCN. There is a clear pattern with concentrations of the highest values in Cabra, Finglas, Ballymun, Darndale and Coolock.



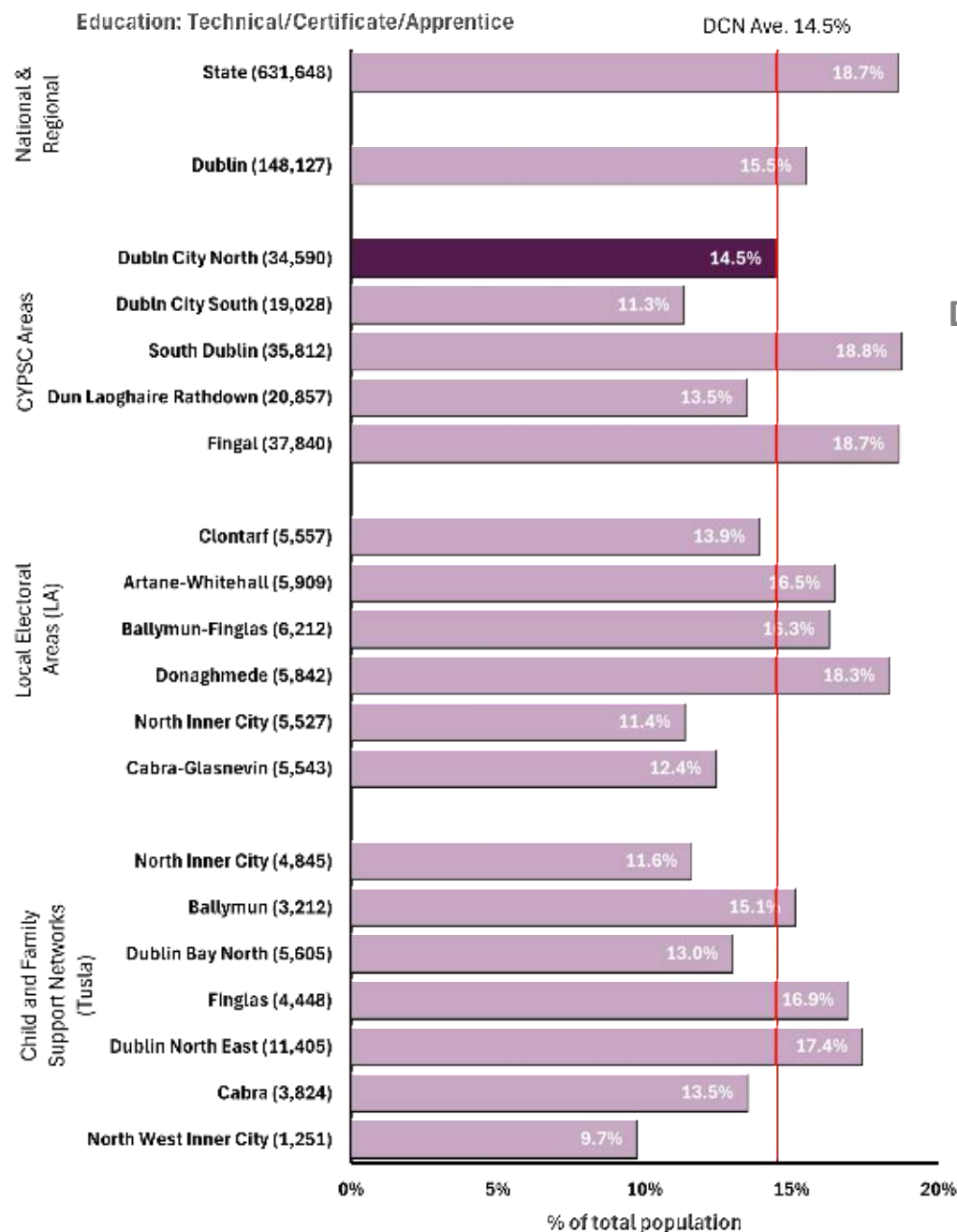


Figure 3.6: Education: Technical/Certificate/Apprentice (Source: Census 2022)

How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

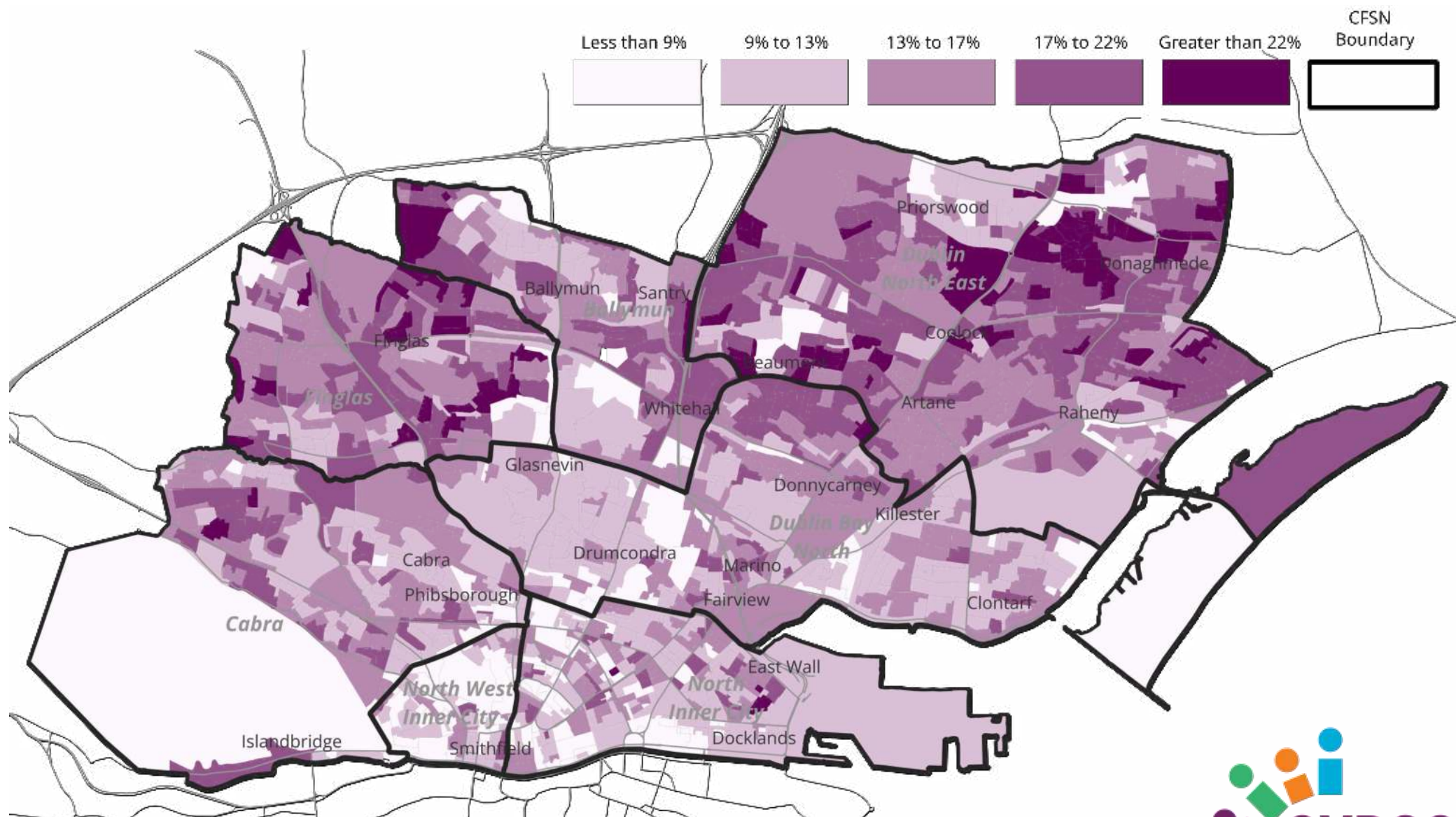
14.5% (or 34,590) of the population had 'Tech/Cert/Appr' level education

This was **lower** than the national average of **18.7%**

DCN had the **third lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

The CFSN of **Dublin North East** had the **highest** proportion of population with 'Tech/Cert/Appr' level education

- According to the 2022 Census, 14.5% (or 34,590) of the population in the Dublin City North (DCN) area had technical, certificate, or apprentice-level education. This is lower than the State average of 18.7% but slightly below the Dublin regional average of 15.6% (see Figure 3.6).
- Among the Dublin CYPSC areas, DCN's proportion (14.5%) is comparable to Dun Laoghaire Rathdown (13.5%) but higher than Dublin City South (11.3%). South Dublin recorded a higher percentage at 18.8%, on par with Fingal at 18.7%. When compared with the 26 other CYPSC areas DCN had the third lowest proportions in the country, Cavan had the highest at 23.5% and DCS the lowest.
- The distribution across the Child and Family Support Networks (CFSNs) shows significant variation. Dublin North East (17.4%) and Finglas (16.9%) have higher percentages compared to the DCN average, indicating a larger proportion of individuals with technical, certificate, or apprentice-level education in these areas. Ballymun (15.1%) also exceeds the average. In contrast, North Inner City (11.6%) and North West Inner City (9.7%) fall below the average, reflecting a smaller proportion of technically or vocationally educated individuals. Dublin Bay North (13.0%) and Cabra (13.5%) are closer to the DCN average.
- Map 3.3 details the distribution of proportion of population with 'Tech/Cert/Appr' education at SA level throughout DCN. Areas with the highest concentrations are located in areas in the periphery of the DCN CYPSC area like Donaghmeade, Beaumont and Fingal.



Map 3.3: Education: Technical/Certificate/Apprentice

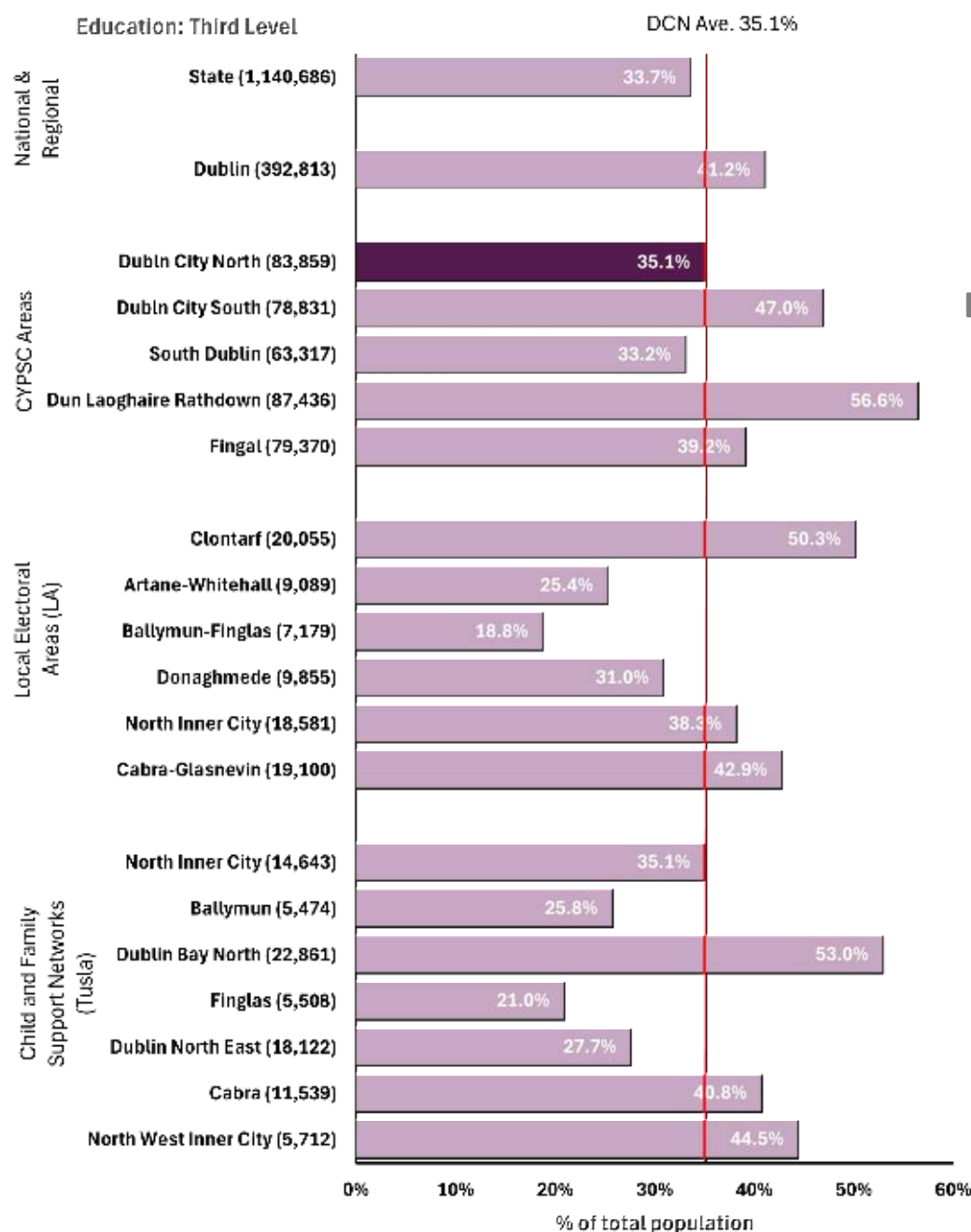


Figure 3.7: Education: Third level (Source: Census 2022)

How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

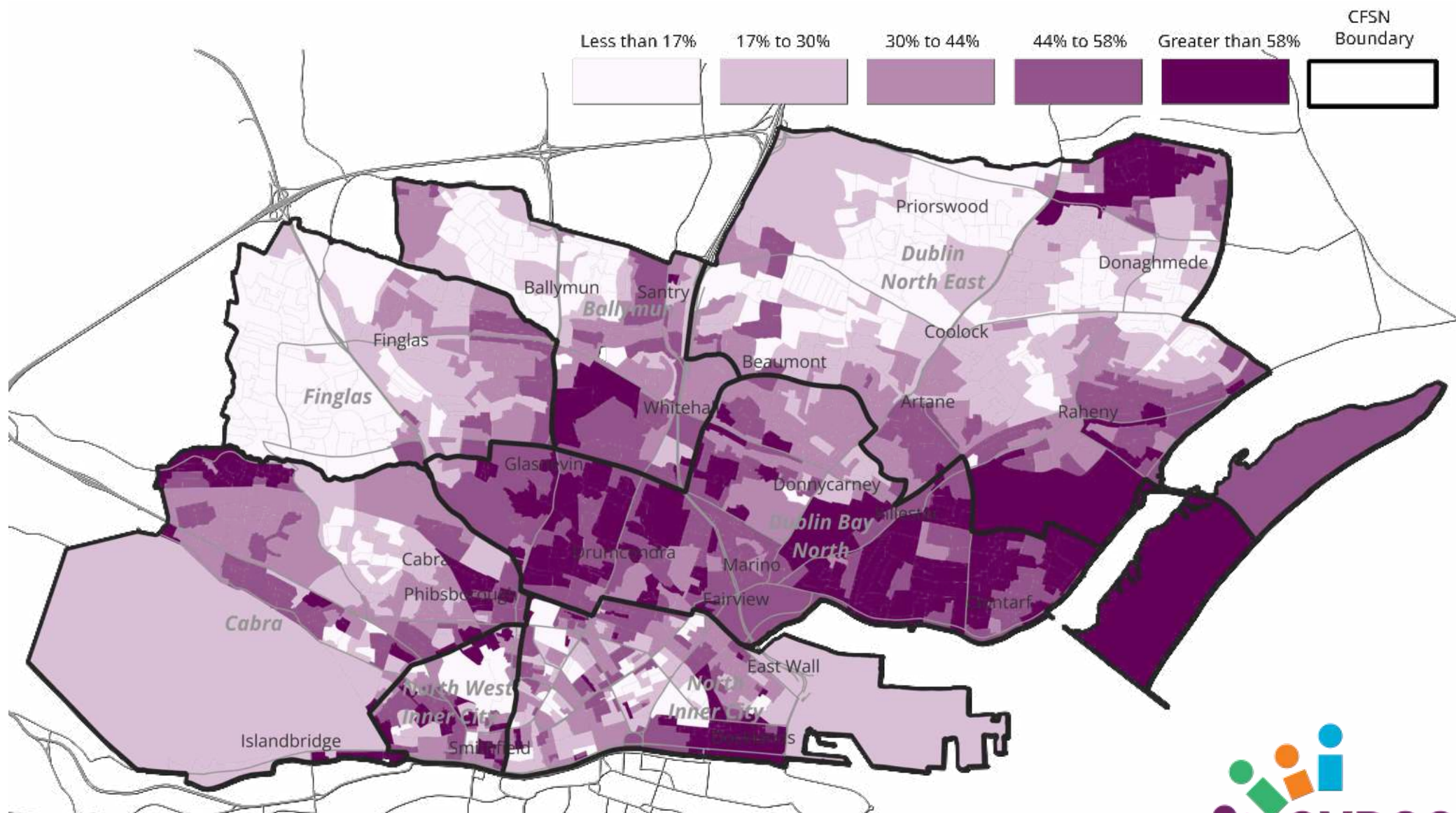
35.1% (or 83,859) of the population had 'Third Level' education

This was **higher** than the national average of 33.7%

DCN had the **seventh highest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

The CFSN of **Finglas** had the **lowest** proportion of population with 'Third Level' education

- According to the 2022 Census, 35.1% (or 83,859) of the population in the Dublin City North (DCN) area had third-level education. This is higher than the State average of 33.7% but lower than the Dublin regional average of 41.2% (see Figure 3.7).
- Among the Dublin CYPSC areas, DCN's proportion (35.1%) is lower than Dublin City South (47.0%) and Dun Laoghaire Rathdown (56.6%), but higher than South Dublin (33.2%) and Fingal (39.2%). When compared with the other 26 CYPSC areas, DCN had the seventh highest proportion, Dun Laoghaire Rathdown had the highest and Cavan the lowest at 24%.
- The distribution across the Local Electoral Areas (LEAs) and Child and Family Support Networks (CFSNs) shows significant variation. Clontarf (50.3%), Cabra-Glasnevin (42.9%), and North West Inner City (44.5%) have notably higher percentages compared to the DCN average, indicating a higher level of education in these areas. In contrast, areas like Ballymun-Finglas (18.8%), Finglas (21.0%), and Artane-Whitehall (25.4%) have lower percentages, reflecting a smaller proportion of individuals with third-level education. Donaghmede (31.0%) and North Inner City (38.6%) are closer to the DCN average, while Dublin Bay North (53.0%) exceeds it significantly.
- Map 3.4 details the distribution of the proportion of population with 'Third Level' education at SA level throughout DCN. In contrast to the other levels of education the areas of the highest concentrations are the Docklands, Clontarf, Marino, Glasnevin and Drumcondra.



Map 3.4: Education: Third level

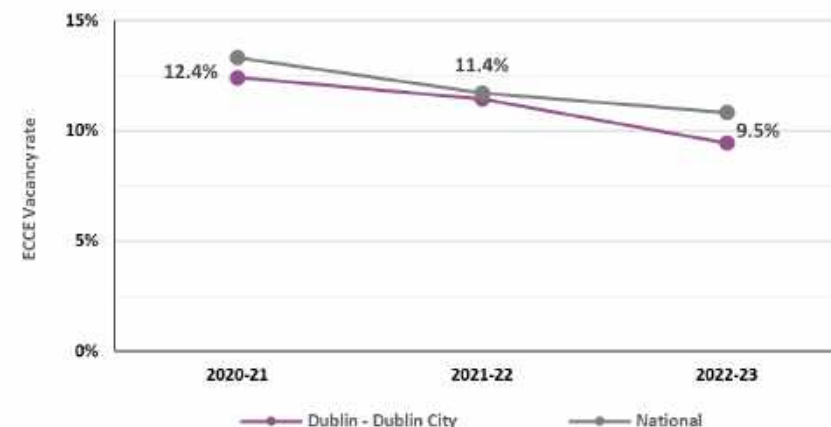
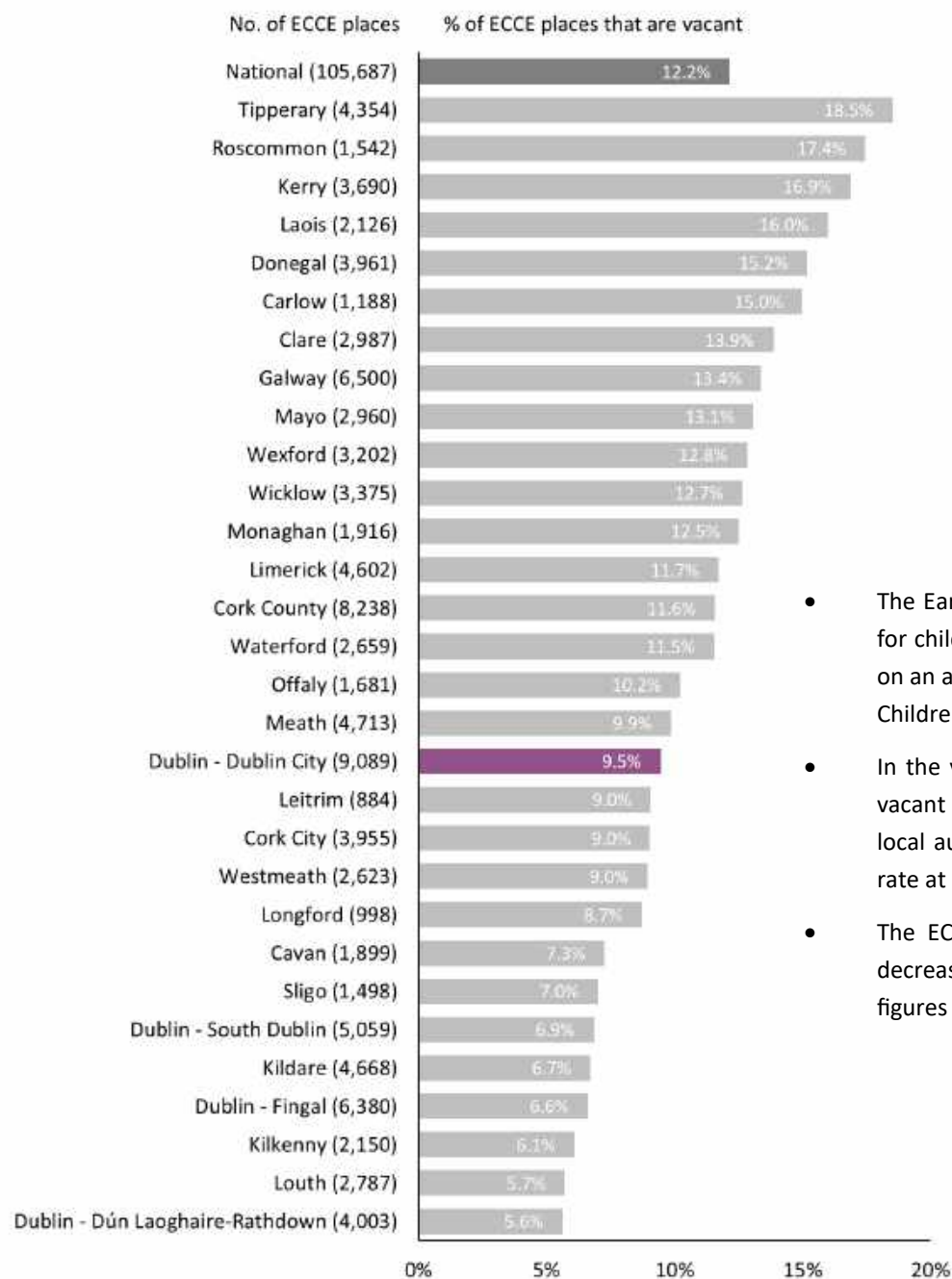


Figure 3.9: ECCE Vacancy rate, 2020-21 to 2022 –23 (Source: Pobal Annual Early Years Sector Profile)

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

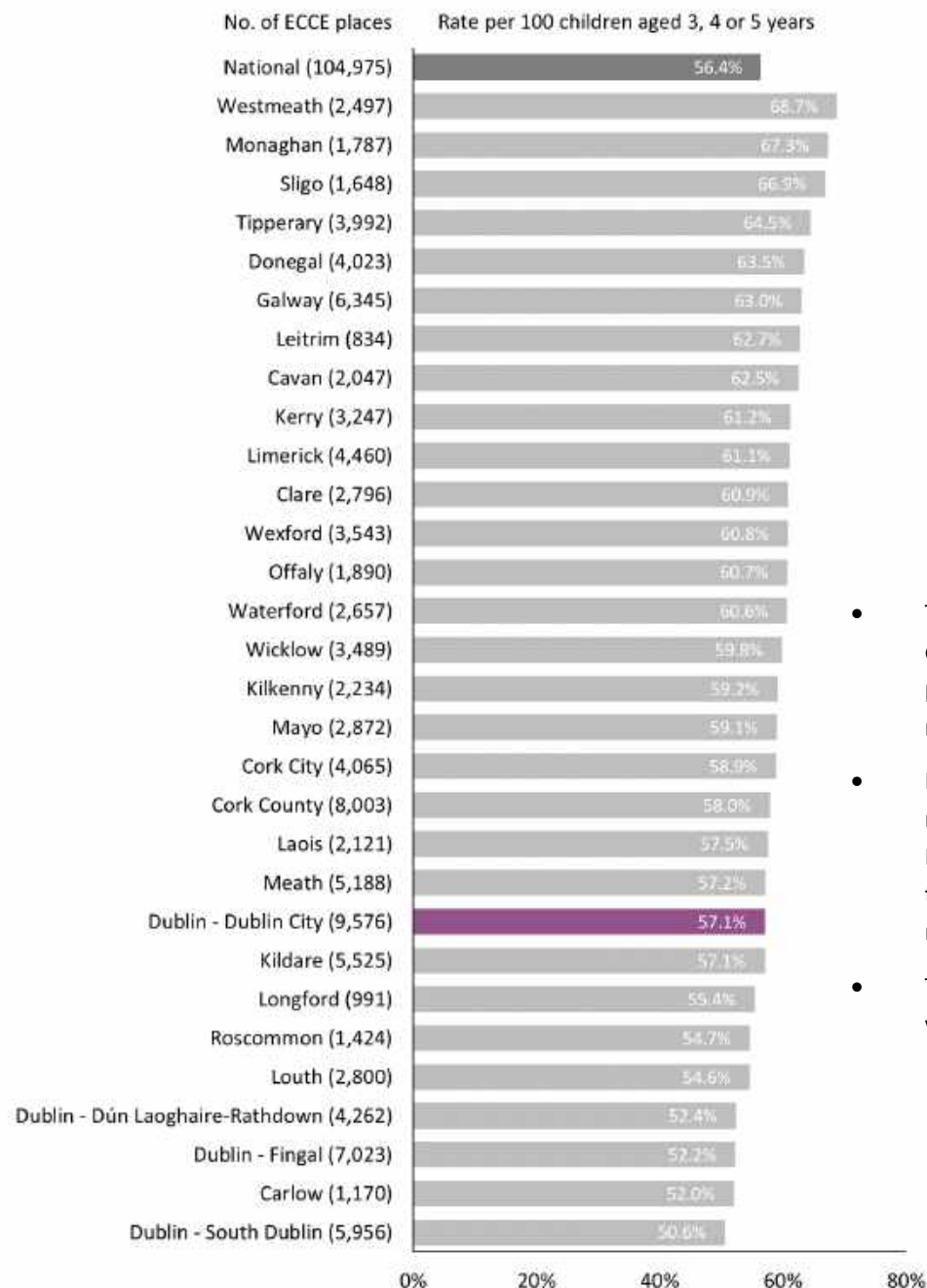


Figure 3.10: ECCE Places per 1,000 children , 2022 –23 (Source: Pobal)

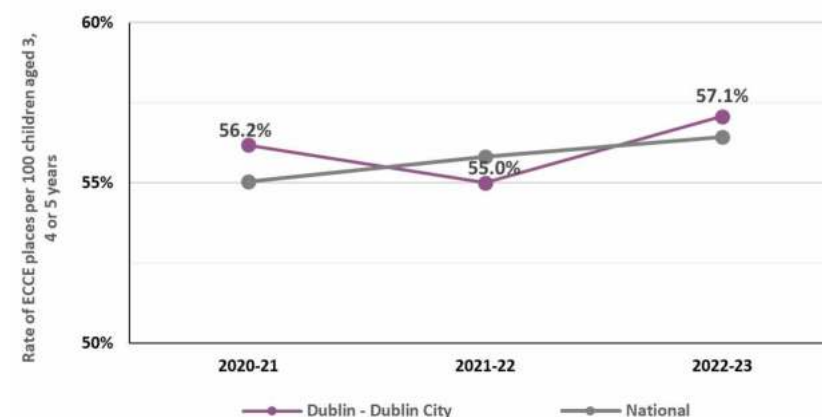


Figure 3.11: ECCE Places per 1,000 children , 2020-21 to 2022 –23 (Source: Pobal)

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

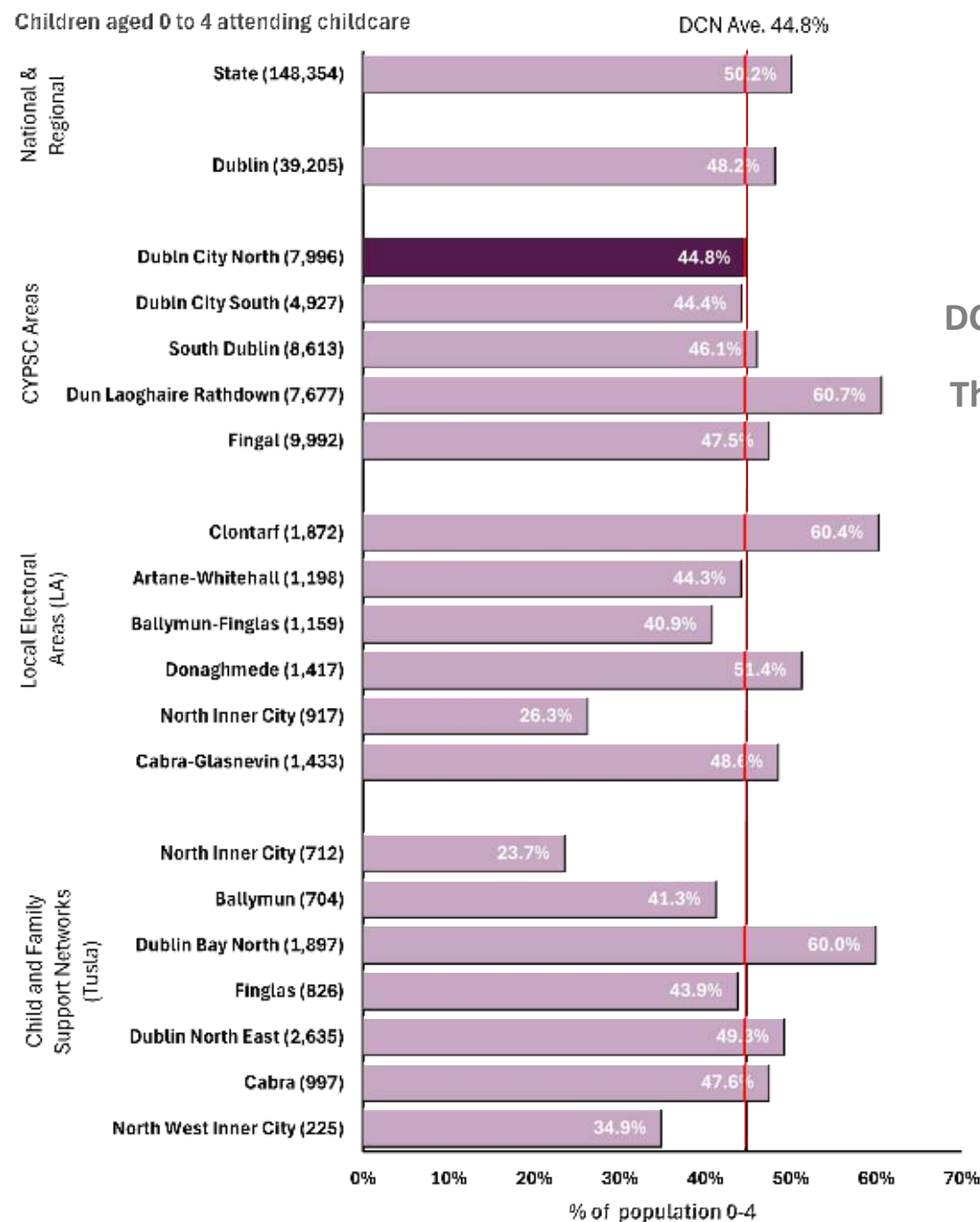


Figure 3.12: Children aged 0 to 4 attending childcare (Source: Census 2022)

How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

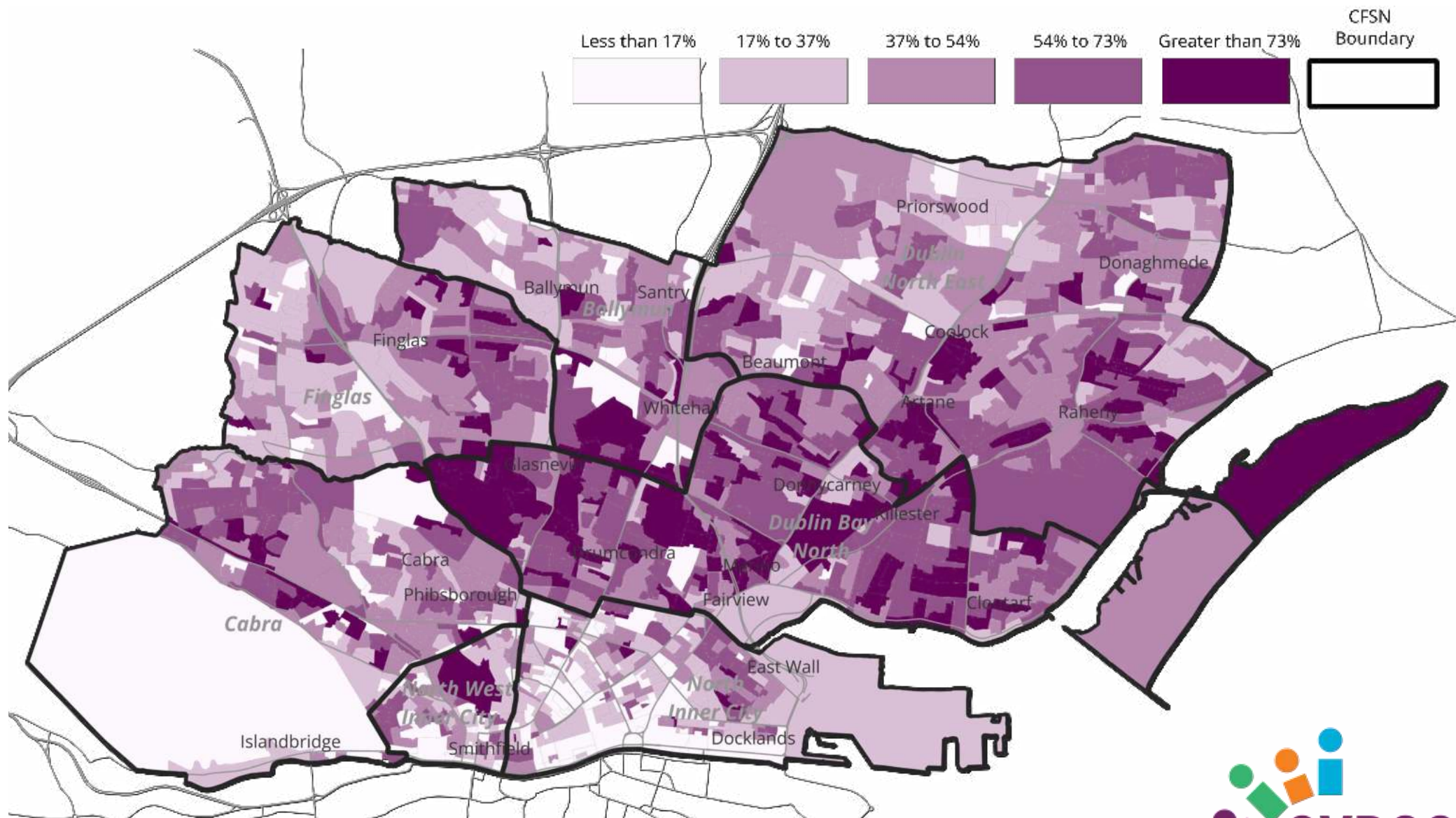
44.8% (or 7,996) of the children aged 0 to 4 years were attending childcare

This was **lower** than the national average of **50.2%**

DCN had the **third lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

The CFSN of **North Inner City** had the **lowest** proportion of 0 to 4 year olds attending childcare

- According to the 2022 Census, 44.8% (or 7,966) of children aged 0 to 4 in the Dublin City North (DCN) area attended childcare. This percentage is lower than the State average of 50.2% and the Dublin regional average of 48.2% (see Figure 3.12).
- Among the Dublin CYPSC areas, DCN's proportion (44.8%) is comparable to Dublin City South (44.4%) and slightly lower than Fingal (47.5%), but higher than South Dublin (46.1%). Dun Laoghaire Rathdown recorded a significantly higher percentage at 60.7%. When compared with the other 26 CYPSC DCN had the third lowest in the country, Louth had the lowest at 44.1% and Dun Laoghaire Rathdown the highest at 60.6%.
- The distribution of children aged 0 to 4 attending childcare across the Child and Family Support Networks (CFSNs) shows notable variation. Dublin Bay North (60.0%) and Dublin North East (49.3%) have higher percentages compared to the DCN average, indicating a greater provision of childcare services in these areas. Cabra (47.6%) is also slightly above the average. In contrast, North Inner City (23.7%) and North West Inner City (34.9%) have significantly lower percentages, reflecting lesser provision of childcare. Ballymun (41.3%) and Finglas (43.9%) are below the DCN average.
- Map 3.5 details the distribution of the proportion of 0 to 4 year olds attending childcare at SA level throughout DCN. Areas with the highest proportions of children attending childcare of greater than 75% are in predominantly affluent areas such as Clontarf, Marino, Drumcondra and Glasnevin. The areas with the lowest proportions are in the city centres as well as Darndale, Finglas and Ballymun.



Map 3.5: Children aged 0 to 4 attending childcare

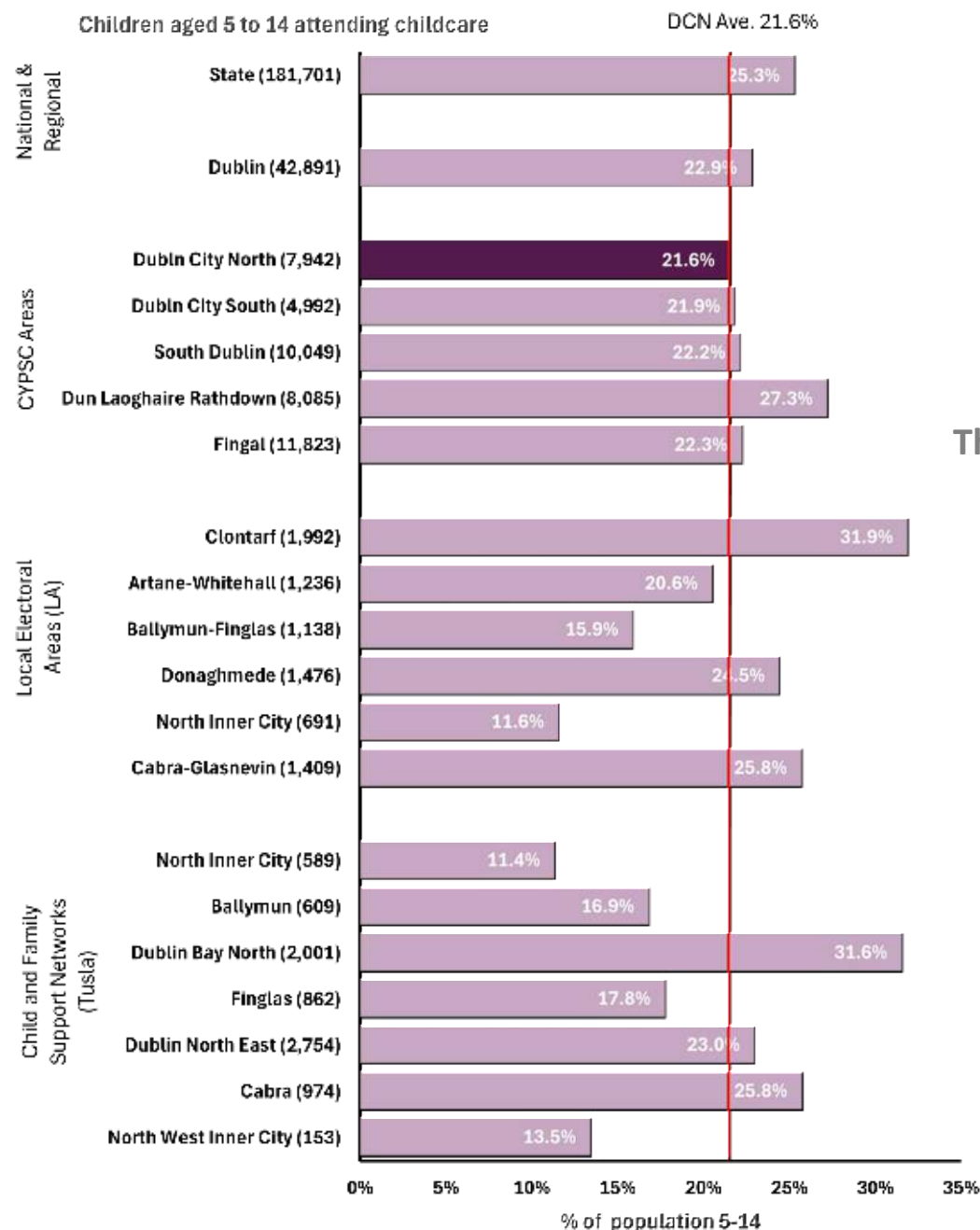


Figure 3.13: Children aged 5 to 14 attending childcare (Source: Census 2022)

How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

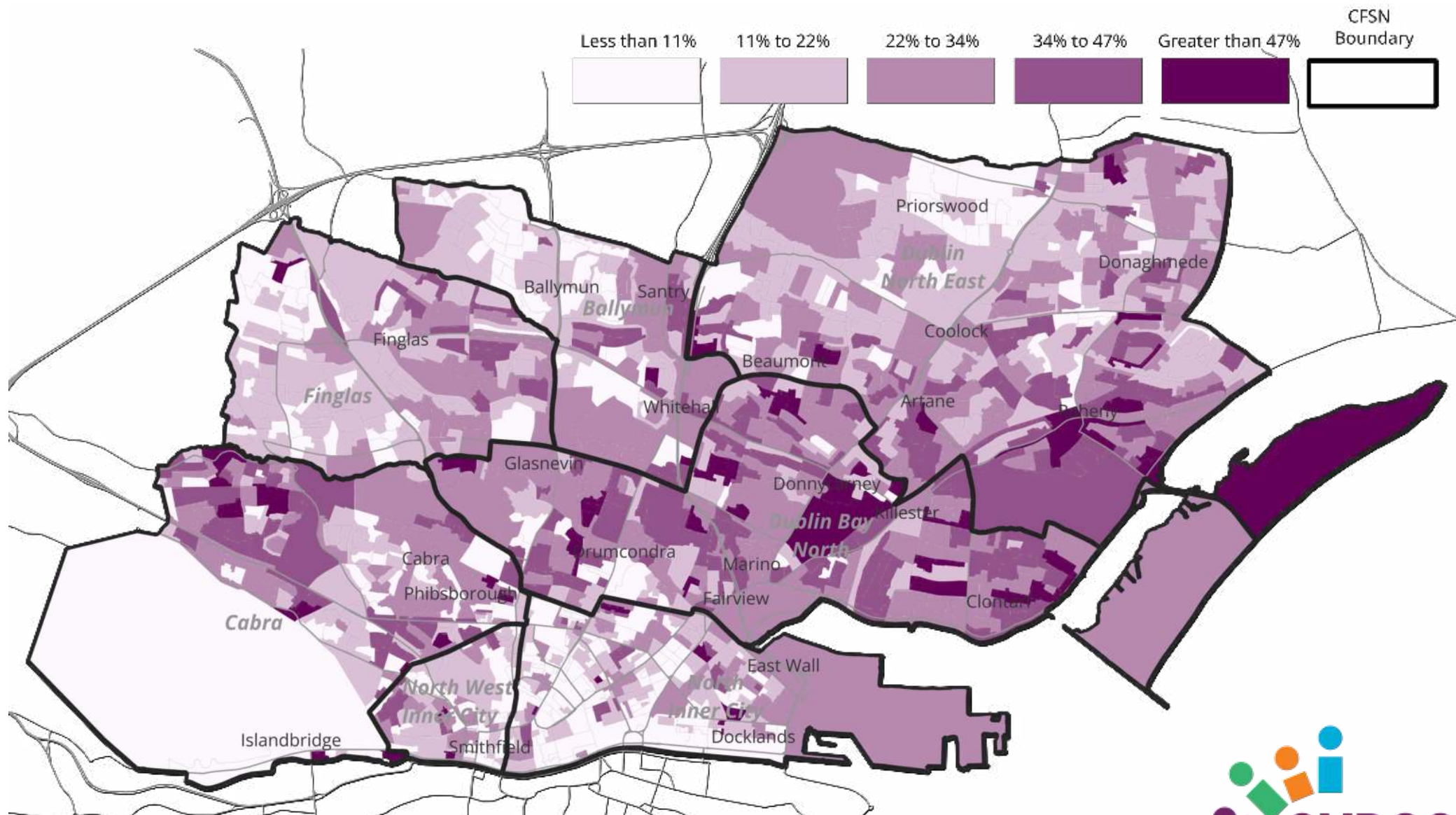
21.6% (or 7,942) of the children aged 5 to 14 years were attending childcare

This was **lower** than the national average of 25.3%

DCN had the **lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

The CFSN of **North Inner City** had the **lowest** proportion of 5 to 14 year olds attending childcare

- According to the 2022 Census, 21.6% (or 7,942) of children aged 5 to 14 in the Dublin City North (DCN) area attended childcare. This is slightly lower than the State average of 25.3% and also below the Dublin regional average of 22.9% (see Figure 3.13).
- Among the Dublin CYPSC areas, DCN's proportion (21.6%) is slightly lower than Dublin City South (21.9%), South Dublin (22.2%), and Fingal (22.3%), but significantly lower than Dun Laoghaire Rathdown (27.3%). When compared with the other 26 CYPSC DCN had the lowest proportion and Monaghan the highest at 29.9%.
- The distribution across the Child and Family Support Networks (CFSNs) shows significant variation. Dublin Bay North 2 (31.6%) and Cabra (25.8%) have higher percentages compared to the DCN average, indicating a greater utilization of childcare services in these areas. Dublin North East (23.0%) is also above the average. In contrast, North Inner City (11.4%) and North West Inner City (13.5%) have significantly lower percentages, reflecting lesser utilization of childcare. Ballymun (16.9%) and Finglas (17.8%) are below the DCN average.
- Map 3.6 details the distribution of proportion of 5 to 14 year olds attending childcare at SA level throughout DCN. In contrast to the younger age groups there was no areas with significant concentrations. The lowest values were in the city centre and the highest in Raheny, Donnycarney and Whitehall.



Map 3.6: Children aged 5 to 14 years attending childcare

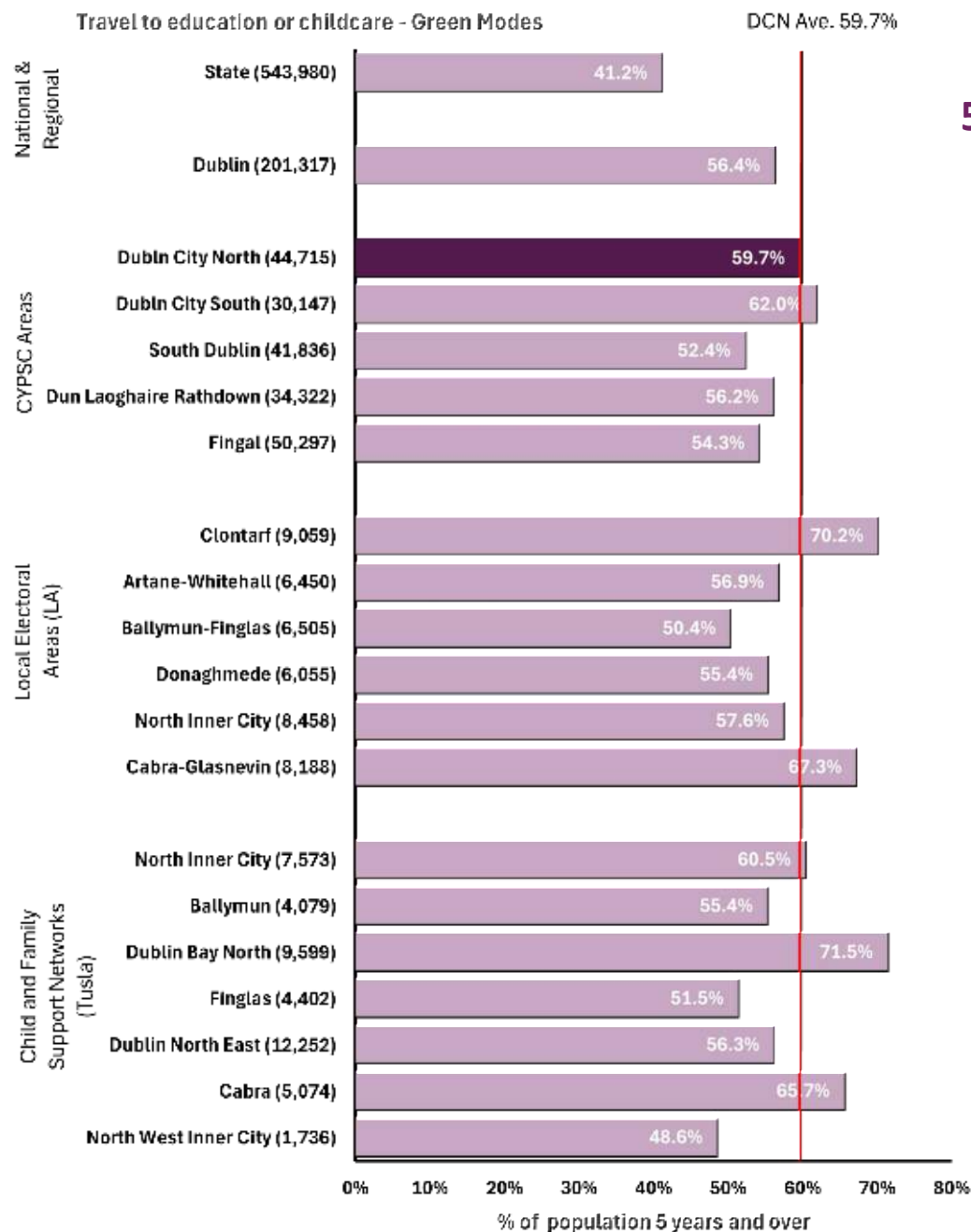


Figure 3.14: Travel to school, college or childcare Green Modes (Source: Census 2022)

How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

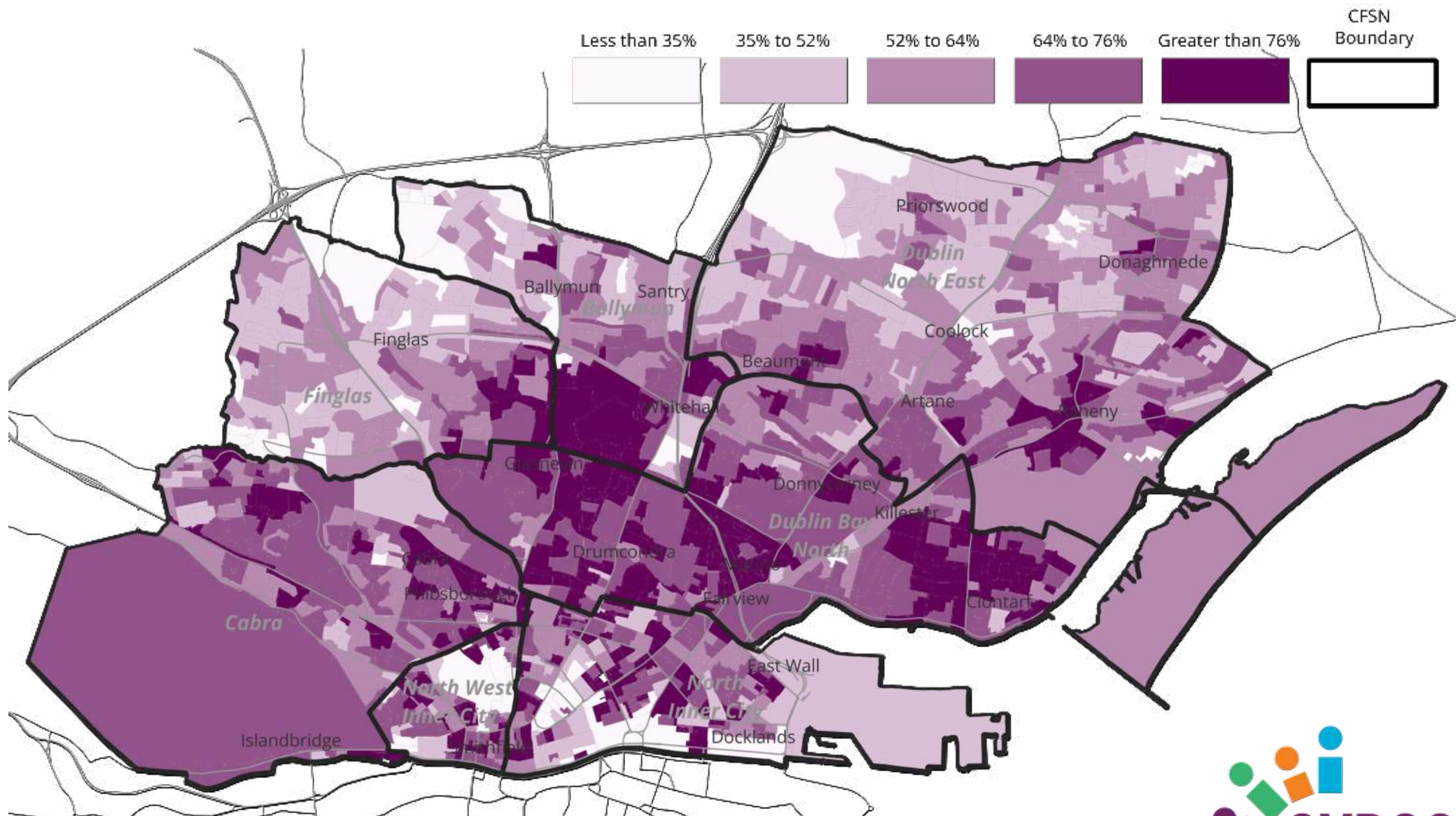
59.7% (or 44,715) of the children were travelling to school by walking, cycling or public transport (green modes)

This was **higher** than the national average of 41.2%

DCN had the **second highest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

The CFSN of **Dublin Bay North** had the **highest** proportion of children travelling to school by green modes

- According to the 2022 Census, 59.7% (or 44,715) of the population aged 5 years and over in the Dublin City North (DCN) area used green modes of transportation (such as walking, cycling, or public transport) to travel to education or childcare. This percentage is higher than the State average of 41.2% and the Dublin regional average of 56.4% (Figure 3.14).
- Among the Dublin CYPSC areas, DCN's proportion (59.7%) is higher than Dublin City South (62.0%), South Dublin (52.4%), and Dun Laoghaire Rathdown (56.2%), and comparable to Fingal (54.3%). When compared to the other 26 CYPSC areas DCN had the second highest proportion, DCS had the highest and Roscommon had the lowest at 28.5%.
- The distribution of green modes of transportation usage across the Child and Family Support Networks (CFSNs) shows significant variation. Dublin Bay North (71.5%) and Clontarf (70.2%) have notably higher percentages compared to the DCN average, indicating a greater use of green transportation in these areas. North Inner City (57.6%) and Ballymun (55.4%) are slightly below the average. In contrast, North West Inner City (48.6%) and Finglas (51.5%) have lower percentages, reflecting lesser use of green modes. Cabra (65.7%) and Dublin North East (56.3%) are close to the DCN average.
- Map 3.7 details the distribution of proportion of children using green modes of transport to go to school in DCN. The highest proportions are evident in the city centre, Clontarf, Fairview, Raheny, Drumcondra and Whitehall.



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

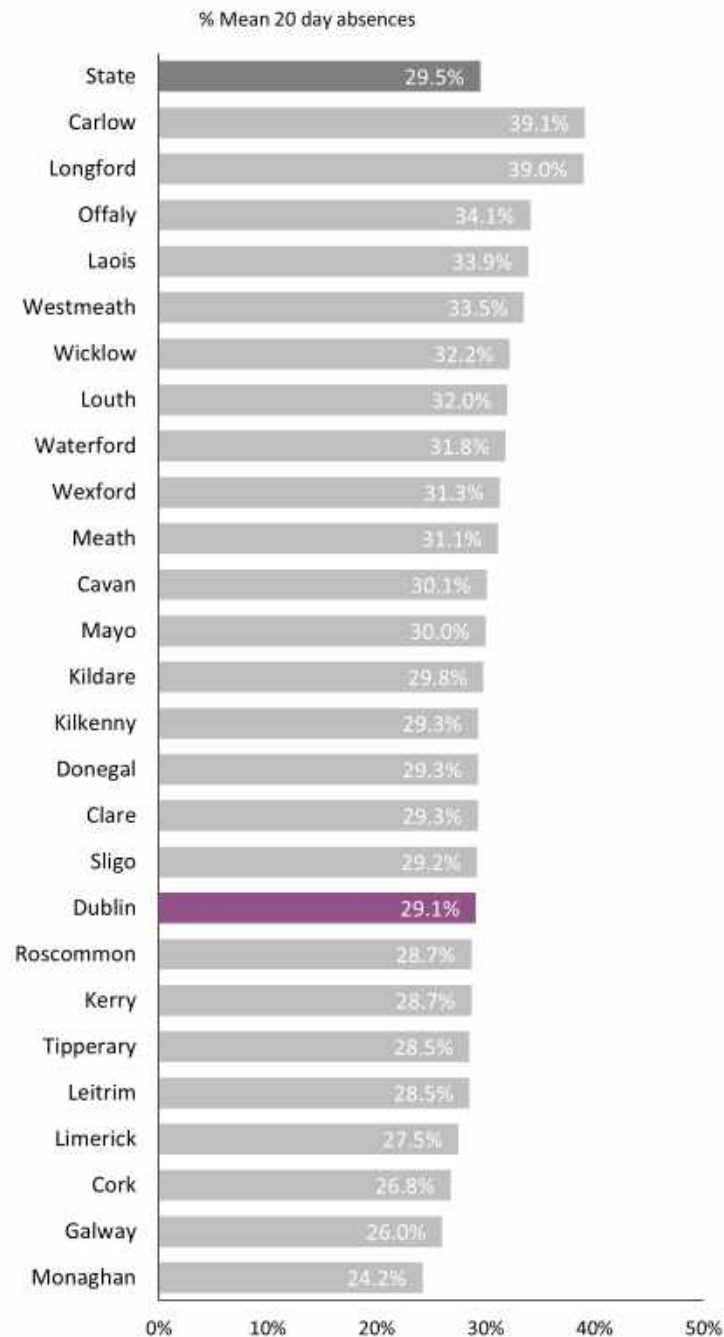


Figure 3.15: Primary Absences, 2021/22 (Source: Department of Education)

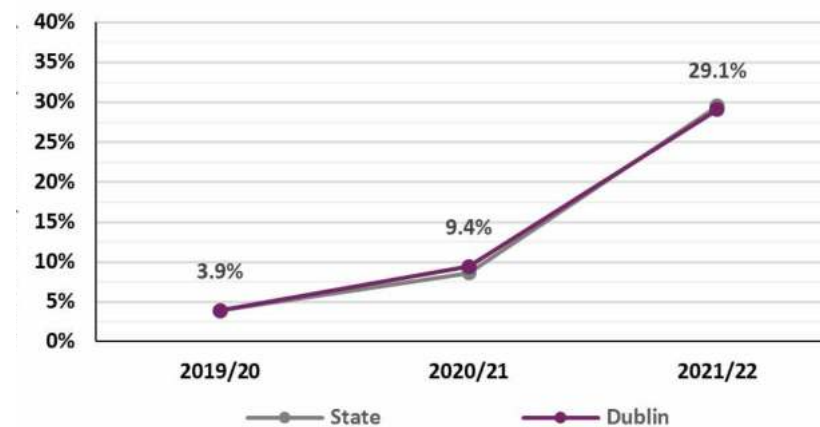


Figure 3.16: Primary Absences, 2019/20 to 2021/22 (Source: Department of Education)

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

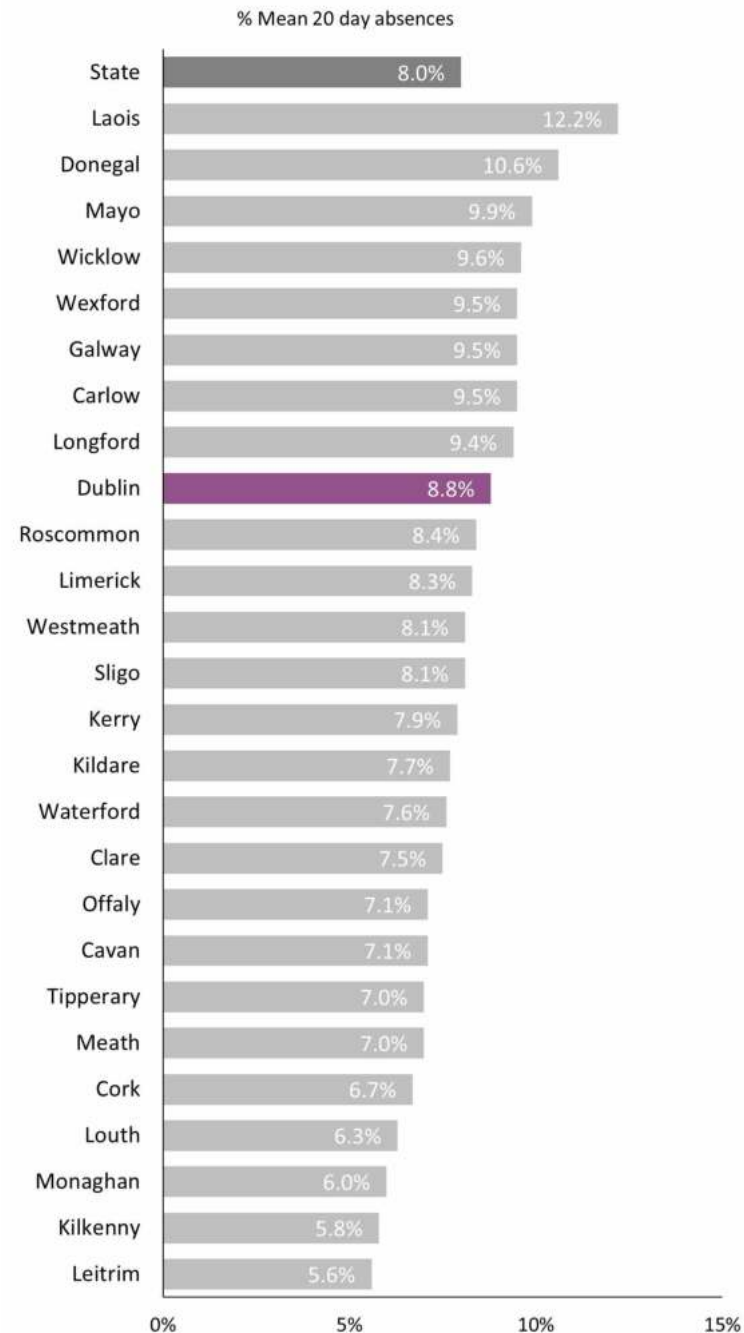


Figure 3.17: Post Primary Absences, 2021/22 (Source: Department of Education)

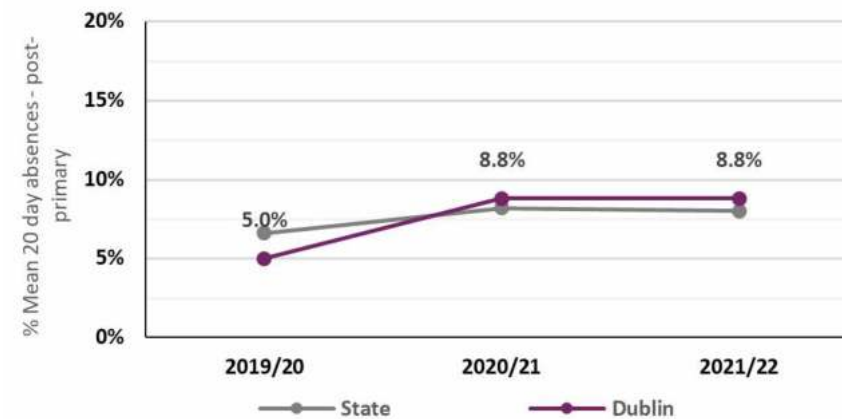


Figure 3.18: Post Primary Absences, 2019/20 to 2021/22 (Source: Department of Education)

- Post-primary schools are obliged to submit a report to the Tusla Education Support Service (TESS) on the levels of attendance at the end of each academic year. This data is collated and published by the Educational Research Board for each academic year. This data is only available by county.
- The proportional figure represents the mean percentage rate of students that were absent for 20 or more days in the academic year (Figure 3.17). In 2021/22, 8.8% of the students in mainstream post-primary schools in Dublin City were absent for 20 or more days. This was more than the State average of 8.0. Relative to other local authorities this was the ninth in the State with Laois having the highest proportion of students absent for more than 20 days at 12.2% and Leitrim the lowest at 5.6%
- In recent years, the absenteeism rate at post-primary level has not shown significant the same fluctuations in recent years compared to the primary figures. There is a slight increase of absenteeism is a result of health and safety conditions set out as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021 (Figure 3.18).

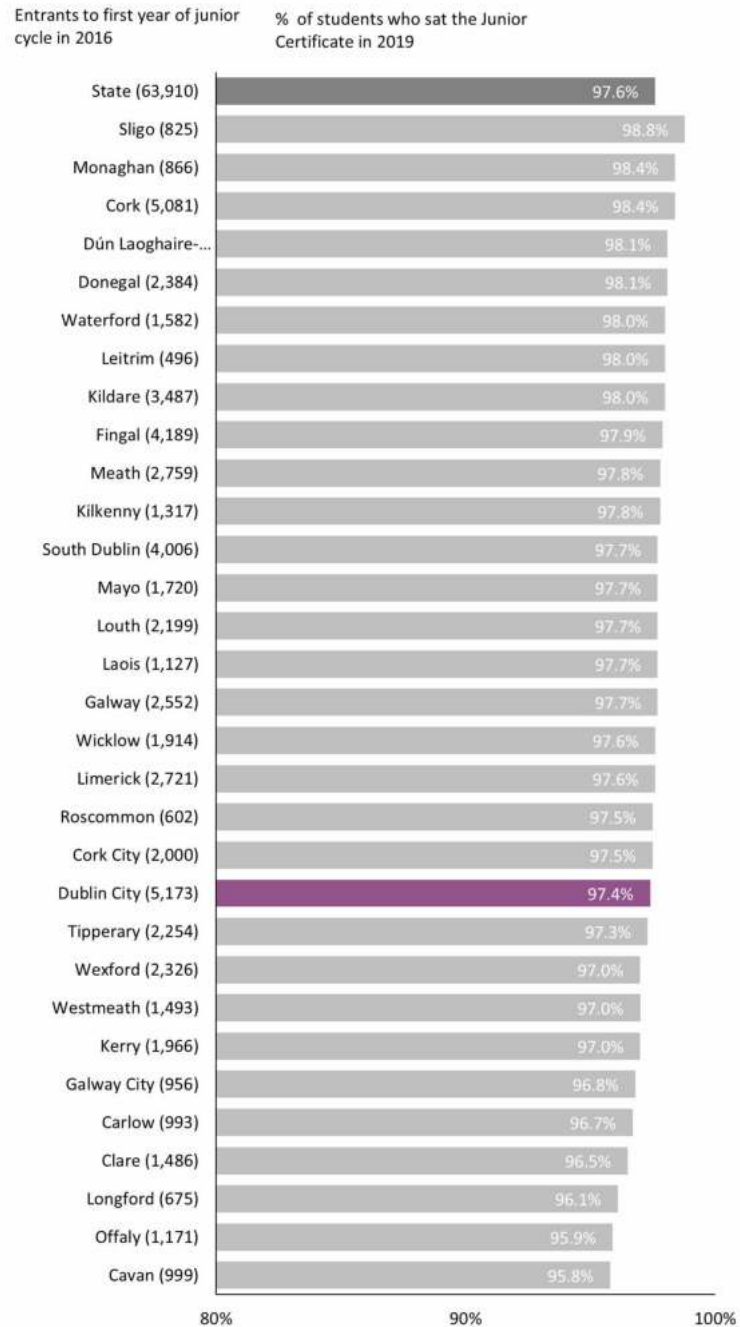


Figure 3.19: Junior Cycle Retention, 2016 (Source: Department of Education)



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

- Data on Junior Certificate retention rates is published by the Department of Education and is based on an analysis of records held within the Post-Primary Pupils Database. The data is based on the cohort of entrants to the first year of the junior cycle in 2016 and sitting their Junior Certificate in 2019.
- In 2016, a total of 5,173 students entered the first year of the junior cycle in Dublin City. By 2019, a total of 5,018 students in that cohort had completed their Junior Certificate (Figure 3.19). This equates to a retention rate of 97.4%. This was marginally above the State average of 97.6%. Relative to other local authorities this rate was the eleventh lowest rate in the country with Sligo recording the highest retention at 98.8% and Cavan the lowest at 95.8%.
- An analysis of the time series data on the previous retention cycles (2014 to 2016) reveals that the retention rate in the Dublin region remains relatively stable and ranges between 97.9% and 97.4% (Figure 3.20). Notably, this rate is consistently in line with the State average over this time-period.

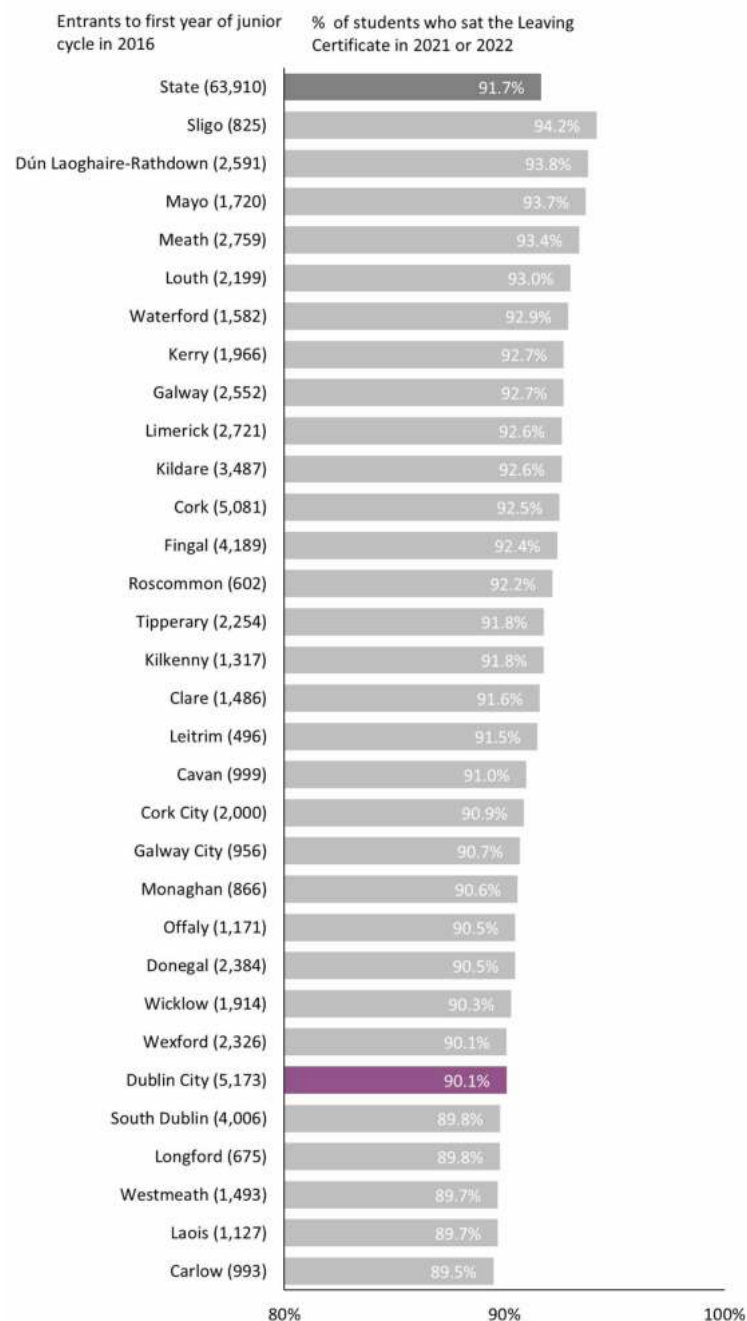


Figure 3.21: Leaving Cycle Retention, 2016 (Source: Department of Education)

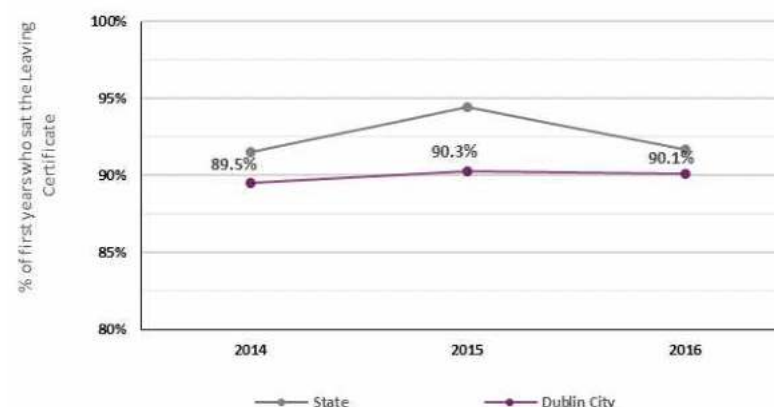


Figure 3.22: Leaving Cycle Retention, 2014 - 2016 (Source: Department of Education)

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

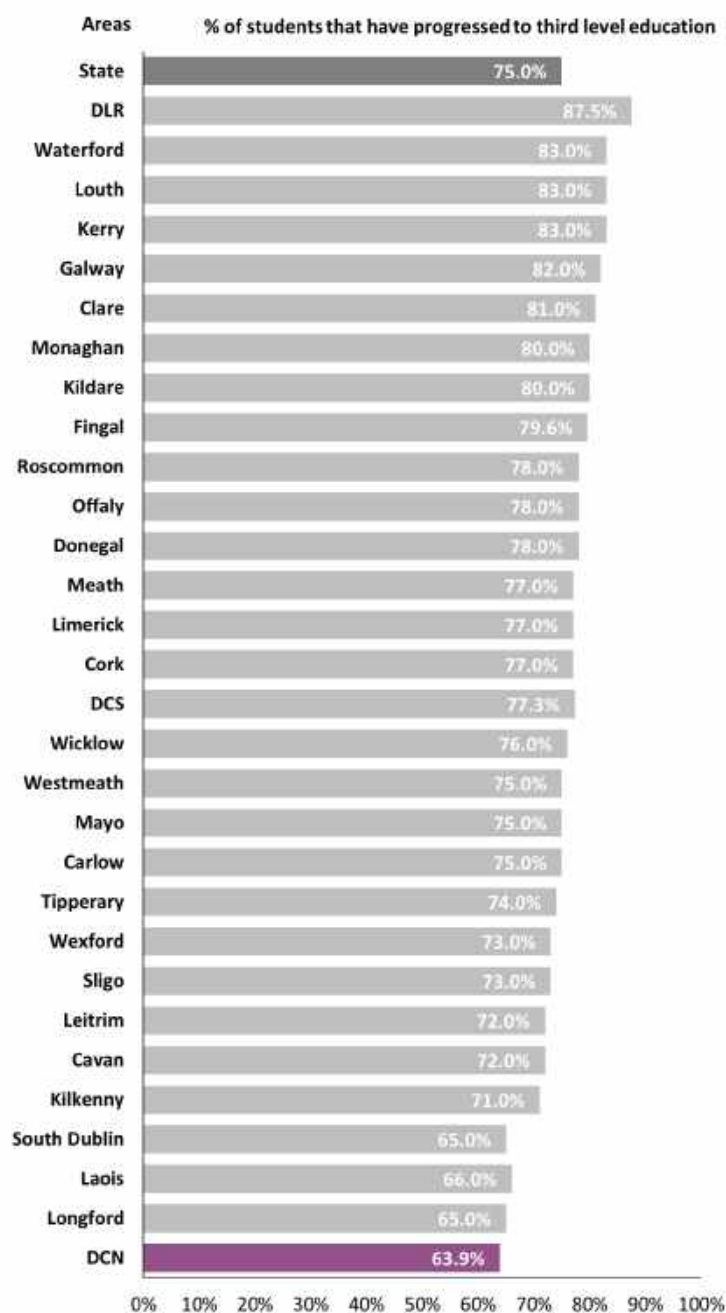


Figure 3.23: Progression to Third level, 2023 (Source: Irish Times)



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

- The Irish Times publishes data on the numbers of pupils that sit the Leaving Certificate in post-primary schools in Ireland. This includes details on subsequent progression rates to Third Level institutions (progression to further education is not recorded by the Irish Times). This data is published at an individual post-primary school level and has been aggregated to local authority (including DCN) level.
- In 2023, the proportion of the total students that sat the Leaving Certificate examination that progressed to third level in DCN was 63.9% (Figure 3.23). This proportion was below the State average of 75% and relative to all other areas it was the lowest rate of progression in the country. On a comparative basis, DLR had the highest at 87.5% and Longford the second lowest at 65%.
- Further analysis (Figure 3.24) was carried out on the data at post code level. This graph shows the significant variations of progression levels throughout the postcodes in DCN. More affluent postcode of Dublin 3 in the east of DCN have extremely high progression rates, greater than the State average while the remaining postcodes to the north and west have progression rates lower than average.

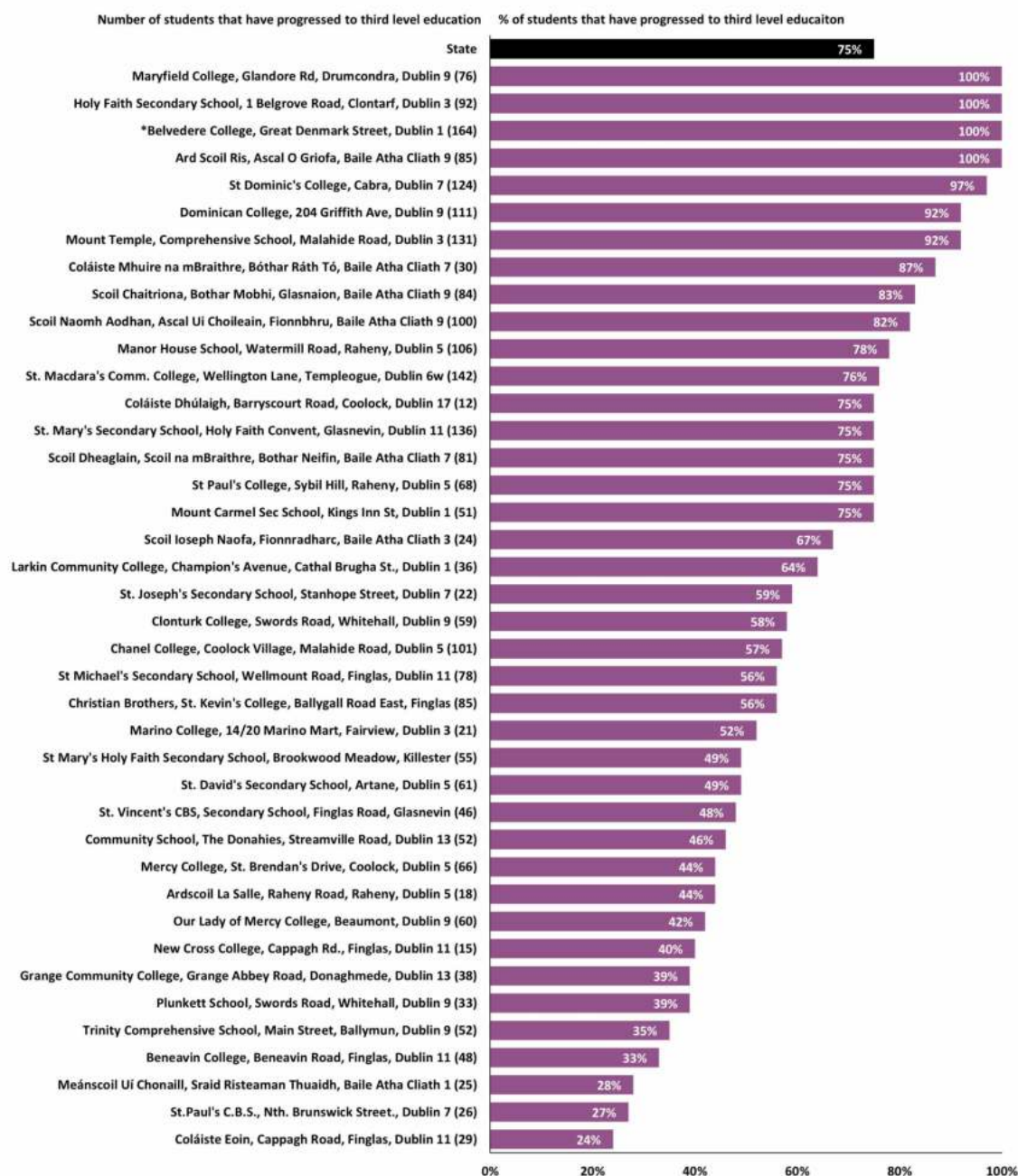
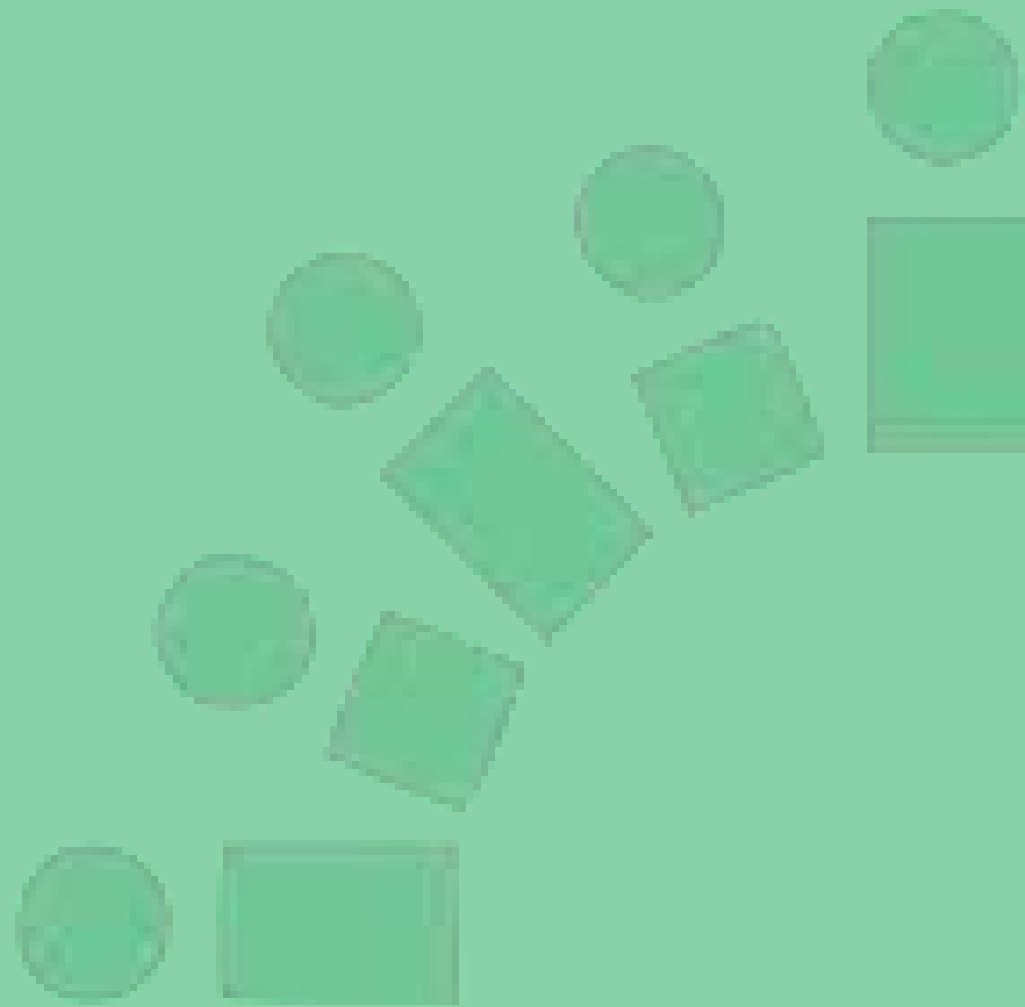


Figure 3.25: Schools progression to Third level, 2023 (Source: Irish Times)

- Data published by the Irish Times on the number of pupils that sit the Leaving Certificate in post-primary schools in Ireland and the number of pupils that have successfully secured a place in a third level institution and is available by individual schools. When interpreting this data it is important to take note that this data only accounts for students that have applied for third level institutions in the Republic of Ireland through the CAO and does not account for other jurisdictions. In some instances, progression rates also account for students who may have completed their Leaving Certificate in previous academic years and as such overall progression rates may aggregate to more than 100%.
- In 2023, 4 out of the 40 post-primary schools in DCN recorded progression rates of 100% (Figure 3.25). Eight schools recorded progression rates of 40% or less were schools and seven had DEIS allocation: Coláiste Eoin (Dublin 11), St. Paul's C.B.S. (Dublin 7), Meánscoil Uí Chonaill (Dublin 1), Beneavin College (Dublin 11), Trinity Comprehensive School (Dublin 9), Grange Community College (Dublin 13) and New Cross College (Dublin 11).

Section 4

Safe and Protected from Harm



Safe and Protected from Harm Profile

Indicator 4.1: Garda Youth Diversion Referrals

Indicator 4.2: Referrals to Tusla

Indicator 4.3: Referrals to Tusla by Type, 2022

Indicator 4.4: Children in care of Tusla, 2022

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

Indicator 4.6: Children and young people in reception centre

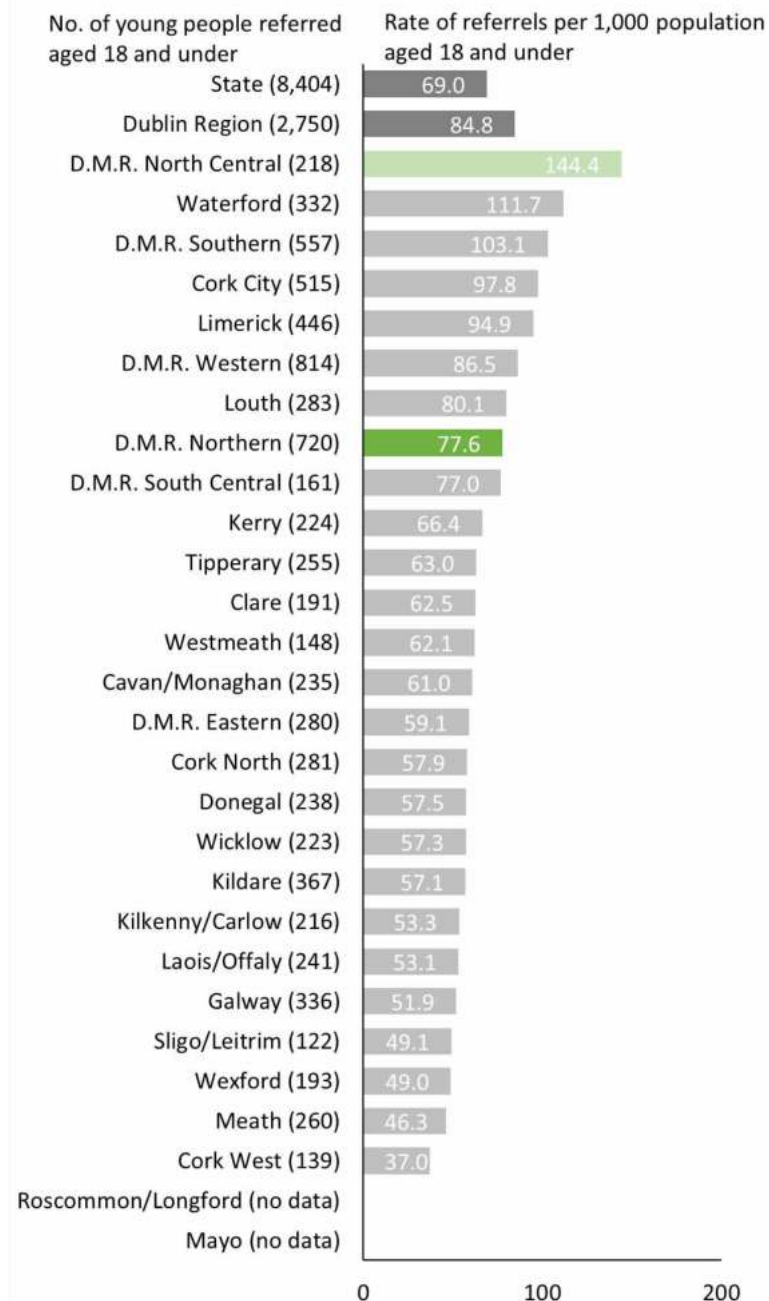


Figure 4.1: Garda youth diversion referrals, 2022 (Source: IYJS)



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

- The Garda Youth Diversion scheme, operated by the Garda Youth Diversion Office, provides that in certain situations a young person (aged less than 18 years) who accepts accountability for a crime can be cautioned and supervised as an alternative to prosecution. The number of youths referred to the scheme is recorded by the An Garda Síochána Pulse database system and is published on an annual basis by the Irish Youth Justice Service (IYJS) by Garda Division. Within the DCN CYPSC area, there are two Garda Divisions: DMR North Central and DMR Northern.
- In 2022, 218 young people aged under 18 were referred to the Garda Youth Diversion scheme in the DMR North Central Area (Figure 4.1). This figure equates to a rate of 144.4 per 1,000 young people aged under 18. Relative to the other divisions this was the highest rate in 2022. In the same time period the DMR Northern area recorded a rate 77.6, the eight highest in the country and above the State average.
- The time series graphic (Figure 4.2) shows that over the past five years there has been a significant decline in the rate of young people being referred to the Garda Youth Diversion in the DMR Northern Region and is not more consistent, albeit higher, to the State and Dublin averages.

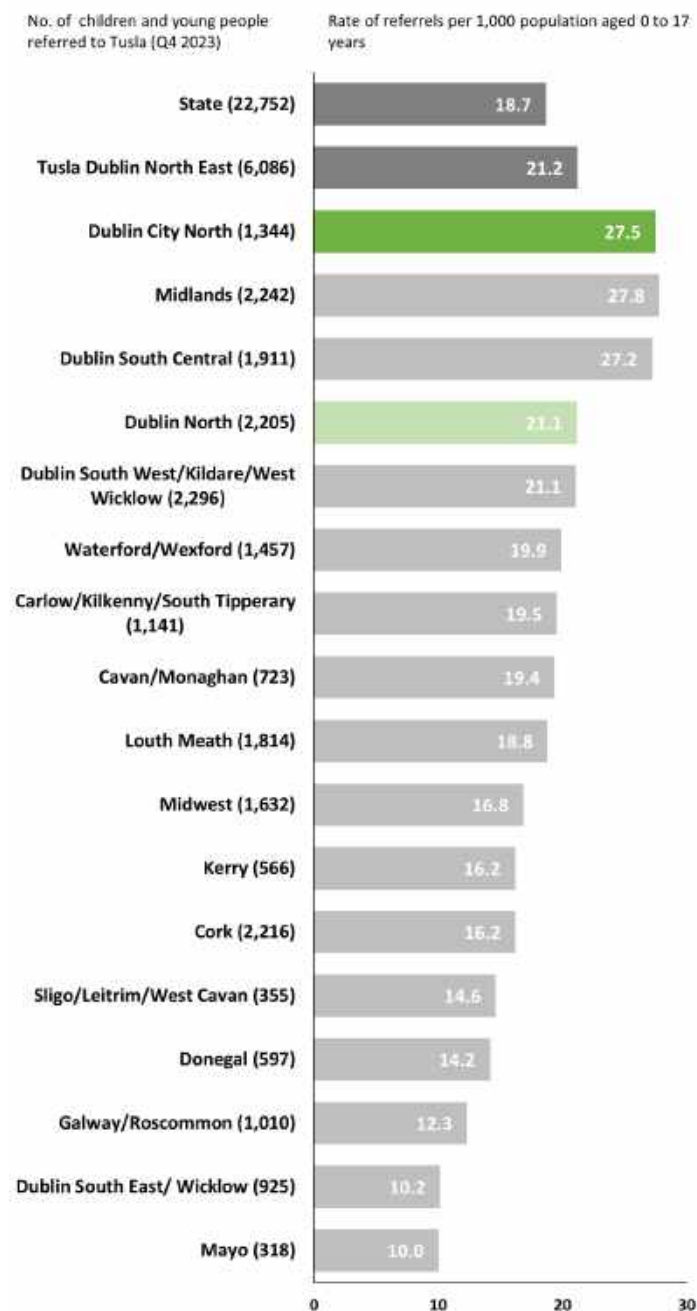


Figure 4.3: Referrals to Tusla, Q4 2023 (Source: Túsia)

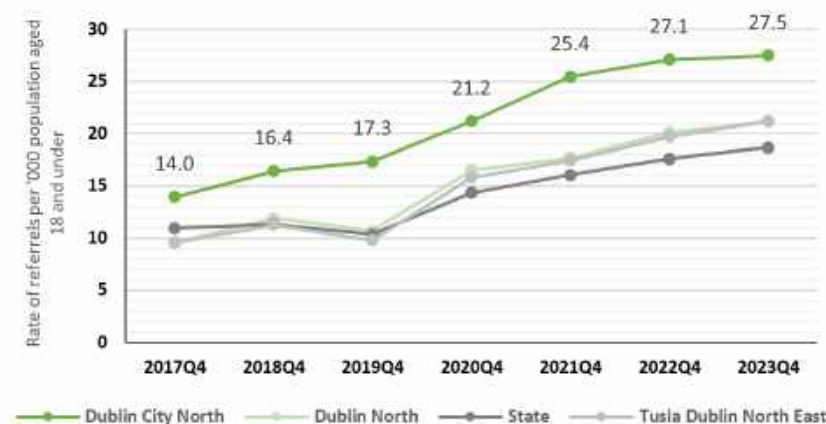


Figure 4.4: Referrals to Tusla, Q4 2017-Q4 2023 (Source: Tusla)

- 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. Within the DCN CYPSC areas, there are two ISAs; Dublin City North and Dubin North.
- In Q4 2022, there were 1,344 referrals to Tusla in the Dublin City North ISA. This figure represented a rate of 27.5 children and young people per 1,000 population age under 18 years and was above the State average 17.6 (Figure 4.3). Relative to the other ISAs, of which there are seventeen, Dublin South Central had the highest rates of referrals and Dublin North with a rate of 21.1 had the fourth highest rate.
- The time series graphic above shows the change in the rate of children referred to Tusla in Q4 between 2017 and 2023 (Figure 4.4). In line with the State average all of the ISAs saw a significant increase in the rate of referrals in this time period. Between 2019 and 2023 the rate of referrals in Dublin City North increased the from 14.0 per 1,000 population to 27.5. The rate of increase was consistent with the Dublin and State average however it the rate of referrals in Dublin City North has always been consistently higher.

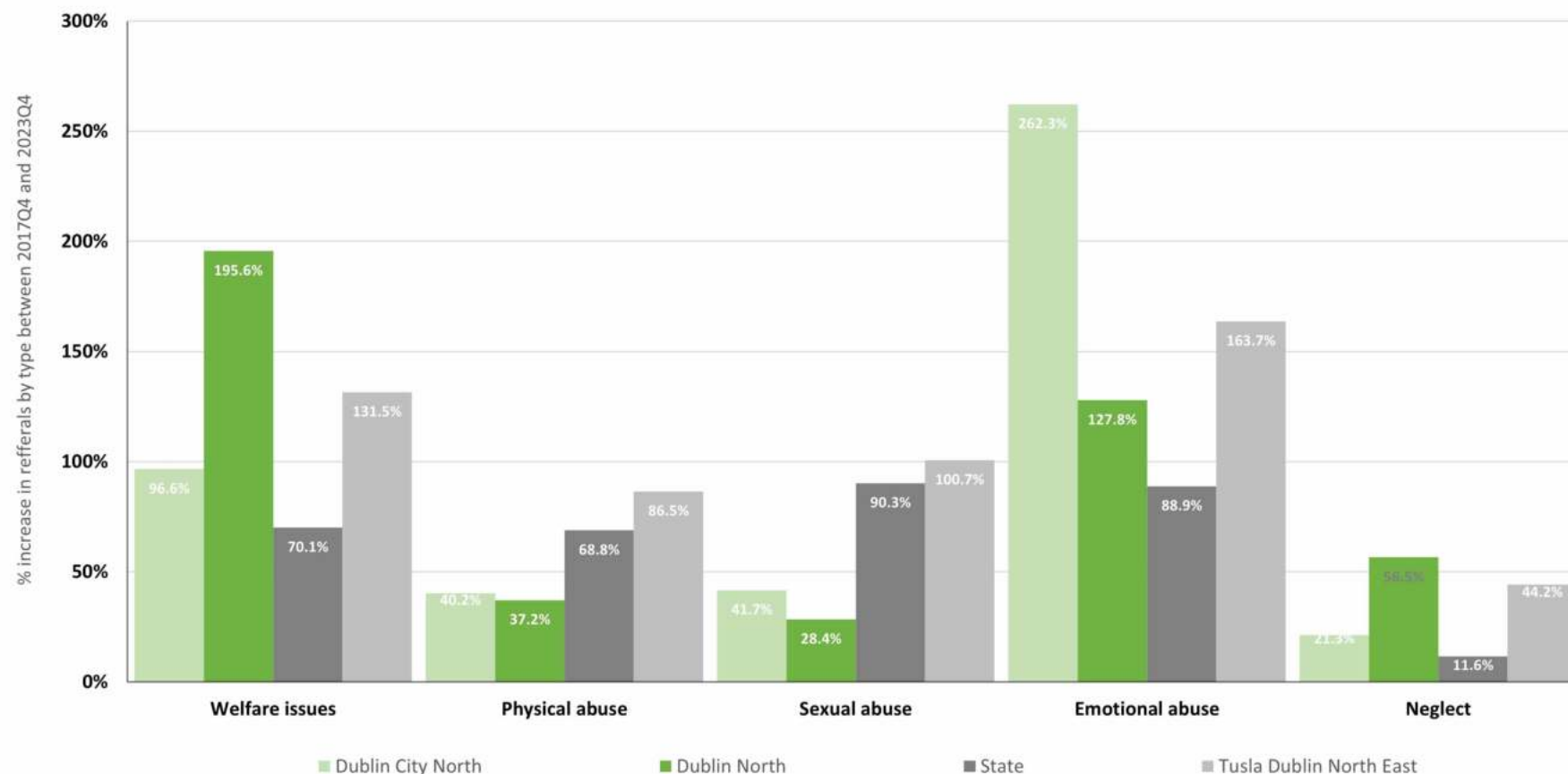


Figure 4.5: Percentage Increase in referrals to Tusla by type from 2017 to 2023 (Source: Tusla)

- A child safety referral for Tusla, Ireland's Child and Family Agency, is a formal report made when there are concerns about a child's safety or welfare. The number of referred to Tusla is published on a quarterly basis and is made available by ISAs. Within the DCN CYPSC areas, there are two ISAs; Dublin City North and Dublin North. The type of referrals recorded by Tusla include; welfare issues, physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse and neglect.
- Figure 4.5 outlines the percentage change of referrals to Tusla by type between Q4 2017 and Q4 2023 by type of referral.
- Between 2017 and 2023 the number of referrals to Tusla of emotional abuse increased by 262.3% in Dublin City North from 61 to 221. The increase was significantly greater than in the other ISAs and at a State level (Figure 4.5). The rate of referrals for over welfare issues increased by 195.6% in Dublin North from 365 to 1,079.

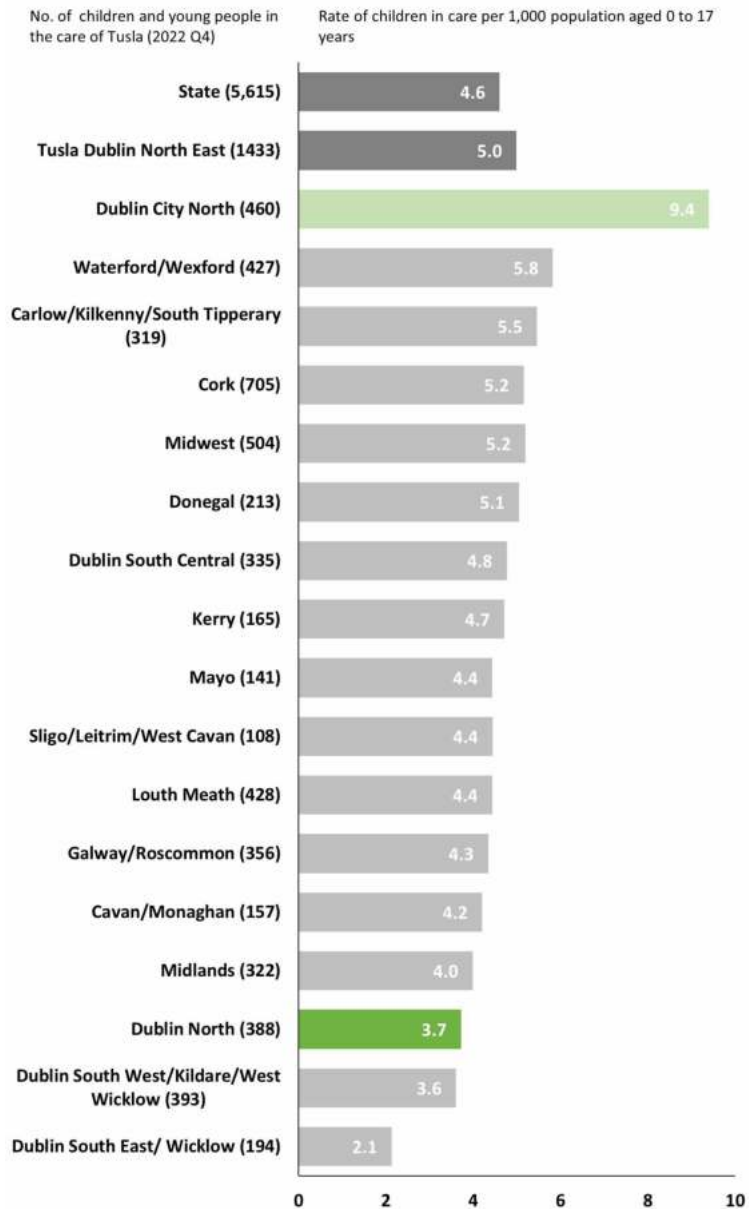


Figure 4.6: Children in care of Tusla 2022 (Source: Tusla)

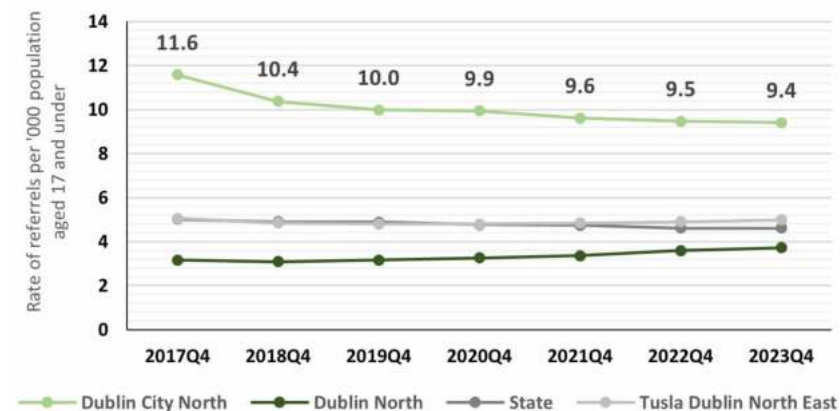
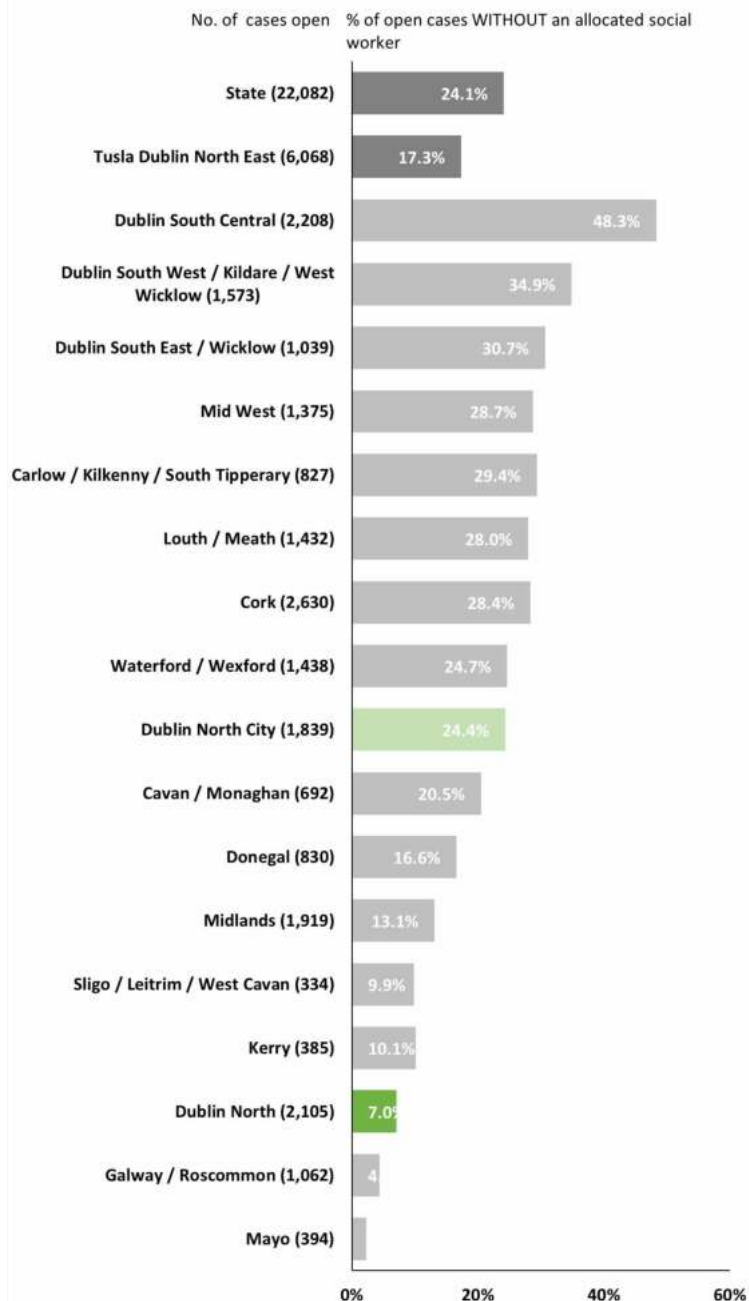


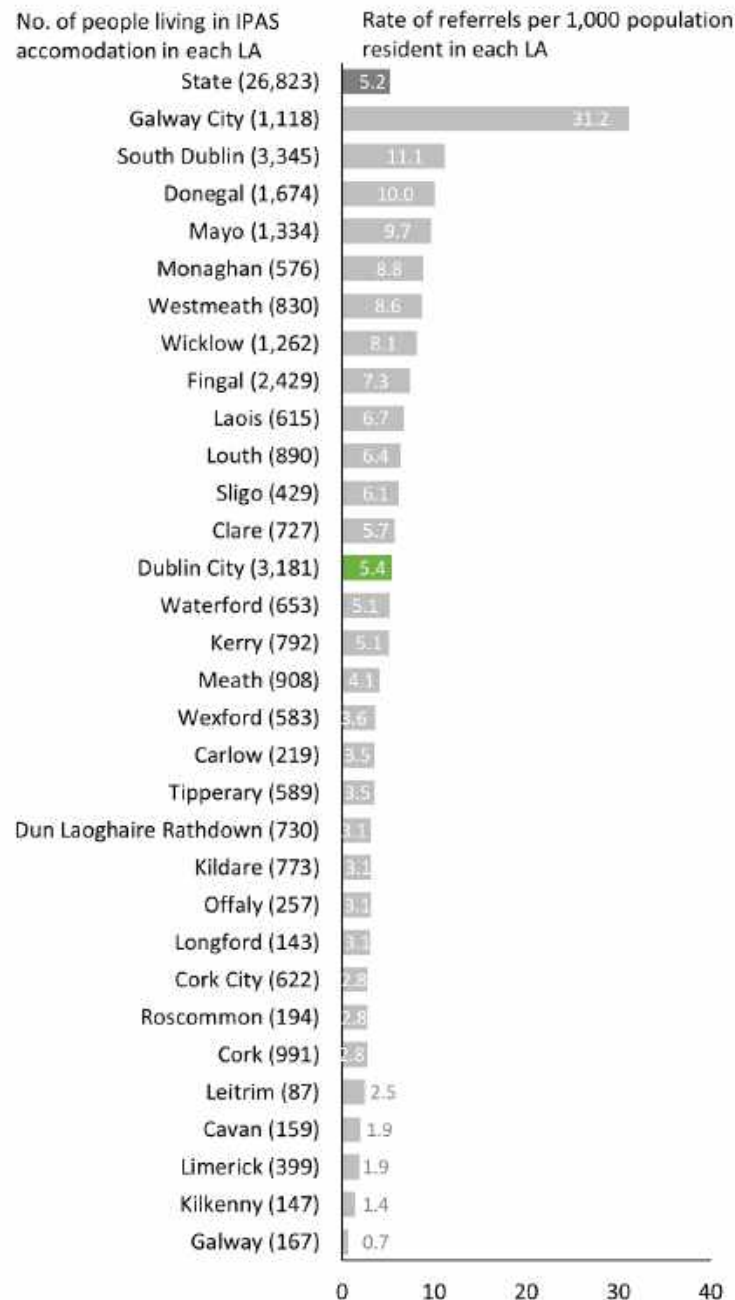
Figure 4.7: Children in care of Túsala 2017-2022 (Source: Tusla)

- A child is placed in the care of Tusla when their parents are not able to provide appropriate care or a child has been subject to abuse. The number and percentage of children in care is published by Tusla on a quarterly basis and is made available by ISAs. Within the DCN CYPSC areas, there are two ISAs; Dublin City North and Dublin North.
- As of Q4 2023, there were 460 children and young people in the care of Tusla in the Dublin South Central ISA (Figure 4.6). This figure equates to a rate of 9.4 per 1,000 children and young people aged under 18 years. This rate was higher than the State rate of 4.6 and relative to all other ISAs was the highest rate in the country. Dublin North at 3.7 (or 388) recorded the third lowest rate.
- The time series graphic shows the rate of children in care per 1,000 population between 2017 and 2023 (Figure 4.7). Since 2017, the rate of children in care in the Dublin North ISA has remained relatively the same and above the State average; while the rate in Dublin City North has consistently been above the State and regional rates.



- Social workers provide frontline services for the welfare of children and families and are allocated to children on a needs basis. In certain cases, some children have prioritised allocation and this relates to those with health issues, disabilities and challenging behaviours. The number of cases with an allocated social worker is published by Tusla on a quarterly basis and is made available by ISAs of which in the DCN CYPSC areas, there are two ISAs; Dublin City North and Dublin North.
- Of the 1,839 open cases Tusla in the Dublin North City ISA in Q4 2023, 24.4% were without an allocated social worker (Figure 4.6). Relative to the other ISA areas, this was the ninth highest in the country. In Dublin North only 7.0% of cases did not have have an allocated social worker.

Figure 4.8: Children in care of Tusla without an allocated social worker Q4 2023 (Source: Tusla)



As of January 2024 there were 5,957 children living in IPAS centres in Ireland. Of the total children

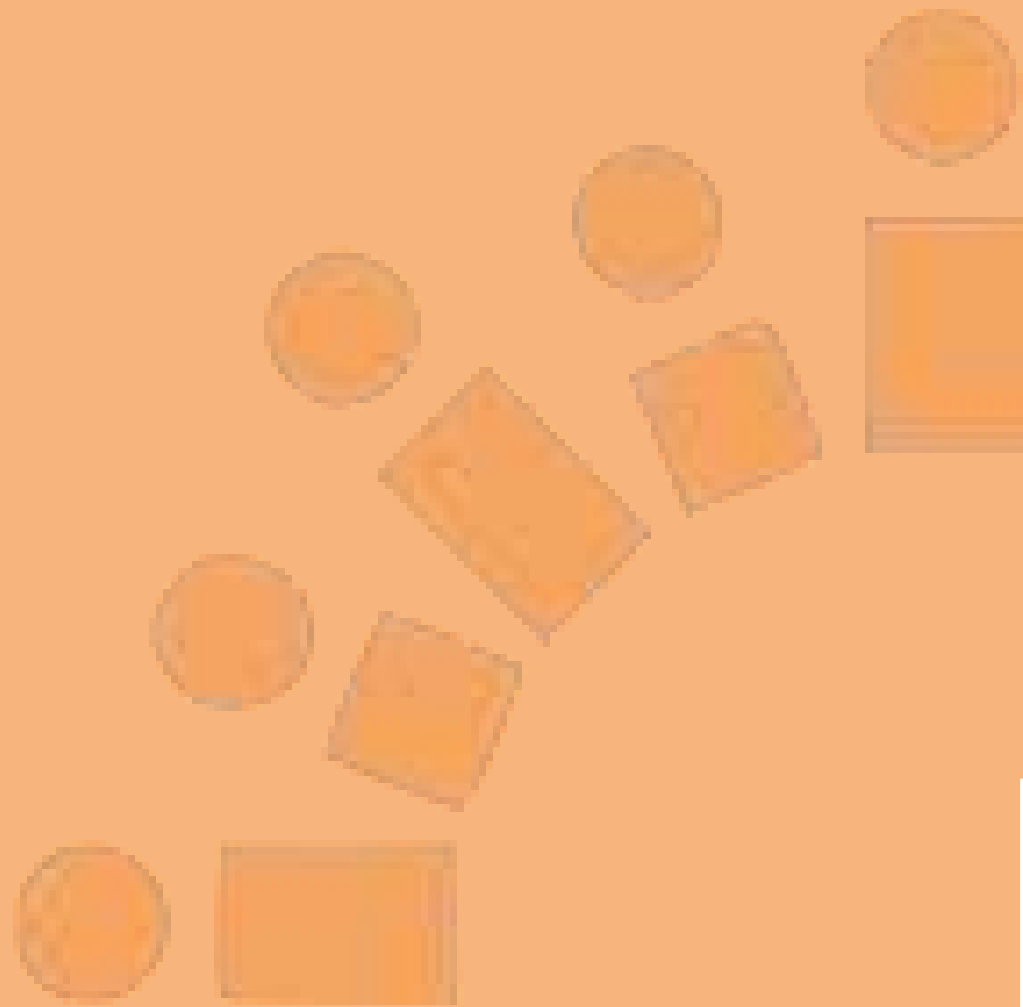
248 or 4.1% of these are living in IPAS centres in the Dublin City North CYPSC Area

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

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

Section 5

Economic Security and Opportunity



Economic Security and Opportunity Profile

Indicator 5.1: Pobal HP Deprivation Index, 2022

Indicator 5.2: One Parent Families, 2022

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

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

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

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

Indicator 5.7: Labour Force: Unemployed, 2022

Indicator 5.8: Youth Unemployment, 2024

Indicator 5.9: Social Housing Waiting Lists, 2022

Indicator 5.10: Family Income Support Payments, 2022

Indicator 5.11: Cost of Childcare, 2020/21

Indicator 5.12: Childcare Workers Pay, 2022

Small Area	Electoral Divisions	Deprivation Score	Population aged <24 years		
268016008/0	BALLYMUN B	-44.2	44	or	41.9%
268018006	BALLYMUN D	-43.4	80	or	33.8%
268068003	FINGLAS SOUTH C	-41.7	108	or	34.4%
268067011	FINGLAS SOUTH B	-39.6	114	or	35.2%
268157011	WHITEHALL A	-38.5	1	or	1.2%
268119007	PRIORSWOOD C	-36.1	119	or	41.6%
268122003	PRIORSWOOD B	-35.4	229	or	39.9%
268068001	FINGLAS SOUTH C	-35.0	112	or	35.2%
268063011	FINGLAS NORTH A	-34.6	135	or	32.2%
268119006	PRIORSWOOD C	-34.4	150	or	45.3%
268034009	CABRA WEST B	-33.8	3	or	1.9%
268016007	BALLYMUN B	-32.9	50	or	24.6%
268119010	PRIORSWOOD C	-31.4	133	or	41.0%
268122002	PRIORSWOOD B	-30.9	146	or	39.5%
268018003/2	BALLYMUN D	-30.7	99	or	37.6%
268004004	ARRAN QUAY D	-30.6	76	or	28.9%
268018001	BALLYMUN D	-30.4	65	or	31.9%
268081014	INNS QUAY B	-30.1	20	or	17.2%

Table 5.1: Pobal HP Deprivation Index

- The 2022 Pobal HP Deprivation Index shows the level of overall affluence and deprivation at the level of 18,919 Small Areas (SAs) in 2022 in Ireland. The Pobal HP Deprivation Index is a for measuring social disadvantage at a local level. It uses data from the Census 2022 to analyse various indicators of deprivation, such as educational attainment, employment status, and household composition. The index helps identify areas that are most in need of resources and support. Based on the Relative Index Scores for 2022, Dublin City as a whole is the second most affluent local authority the country with a score of 2.7 (marginally above average). Kildare had the highest score with 3.1 (Marginally Above Average) and Donegal had the lowest score of -5.6 (Marginally Below Average).
- Table 5.1 shows the 18 SA classified as extremely disadvantaged in DCN as well as the number of children and young people aged 24 years and under as well as the % of the total population. The SAs outlined in this table are among the most disadvantaged SA in the country and also have very high proportions of youth population. Graph 5.1 shows the distribution of SAs by the category of deprivation.
- Within the DCN CYPSC area there is a distinct distribution of the 2022 Relative Index Scores with areas in the inner city having high concentration of disadvantaged areas. In contrast in the east of the DCN area along Dublin Bay there is a greater presence of SAs categorised as marginally above average or affluent. Areas to the north and west of the DCN area with the highest concentrations of SAs classified as very or extremely disadvantaged were in Darndale, Ballymun and Finglas.

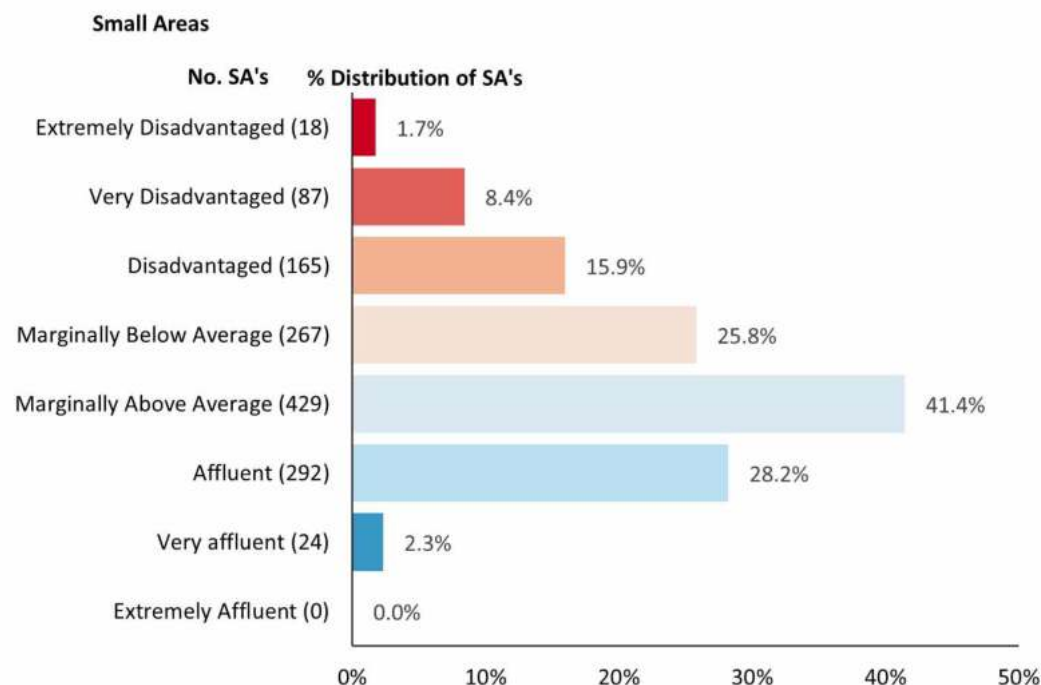
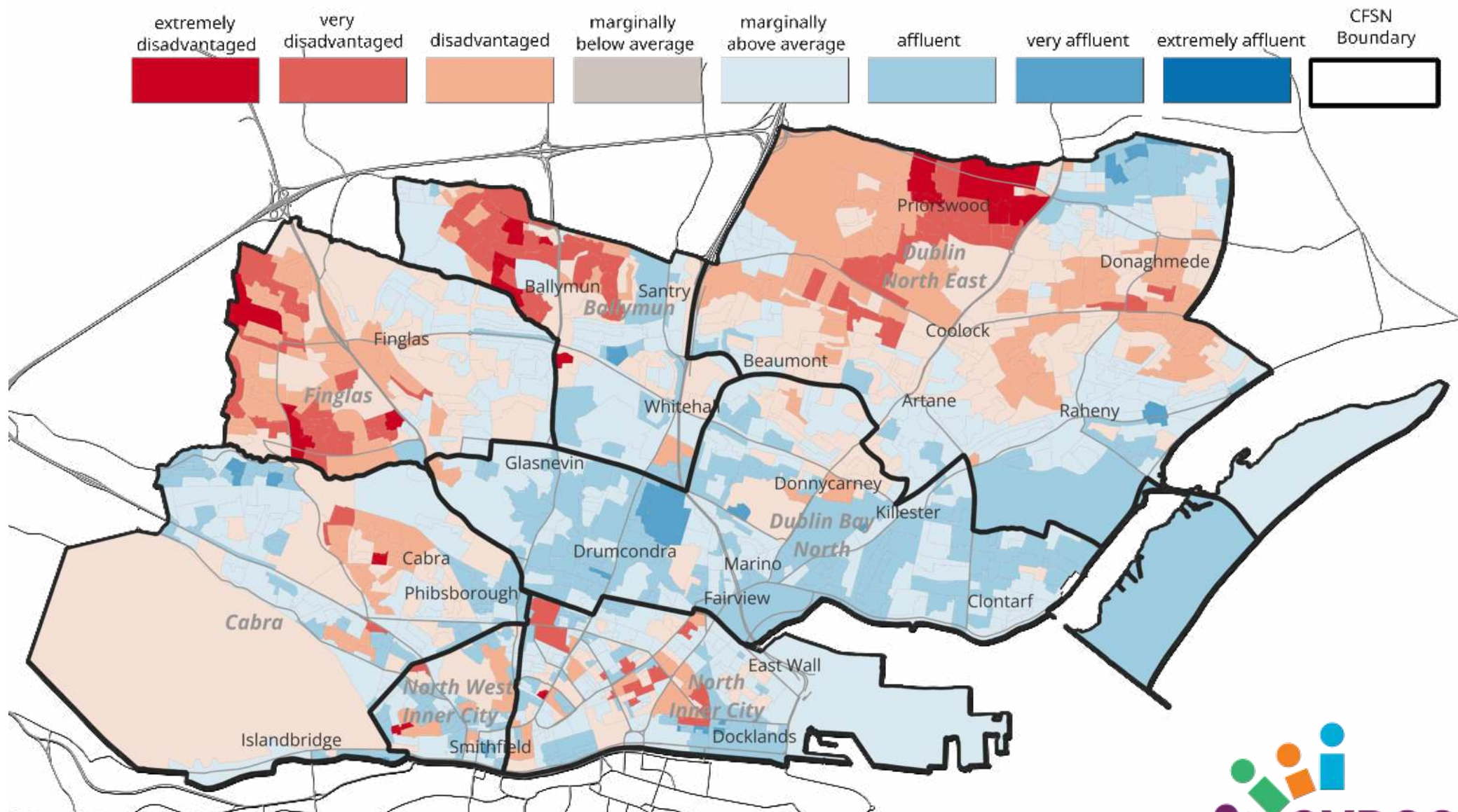


Figure 5.1: Pobal HP Deprivation Index



CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICES COMMITTEES

Dublin City North

Map 5.1: Pobal HP Deprivation Index

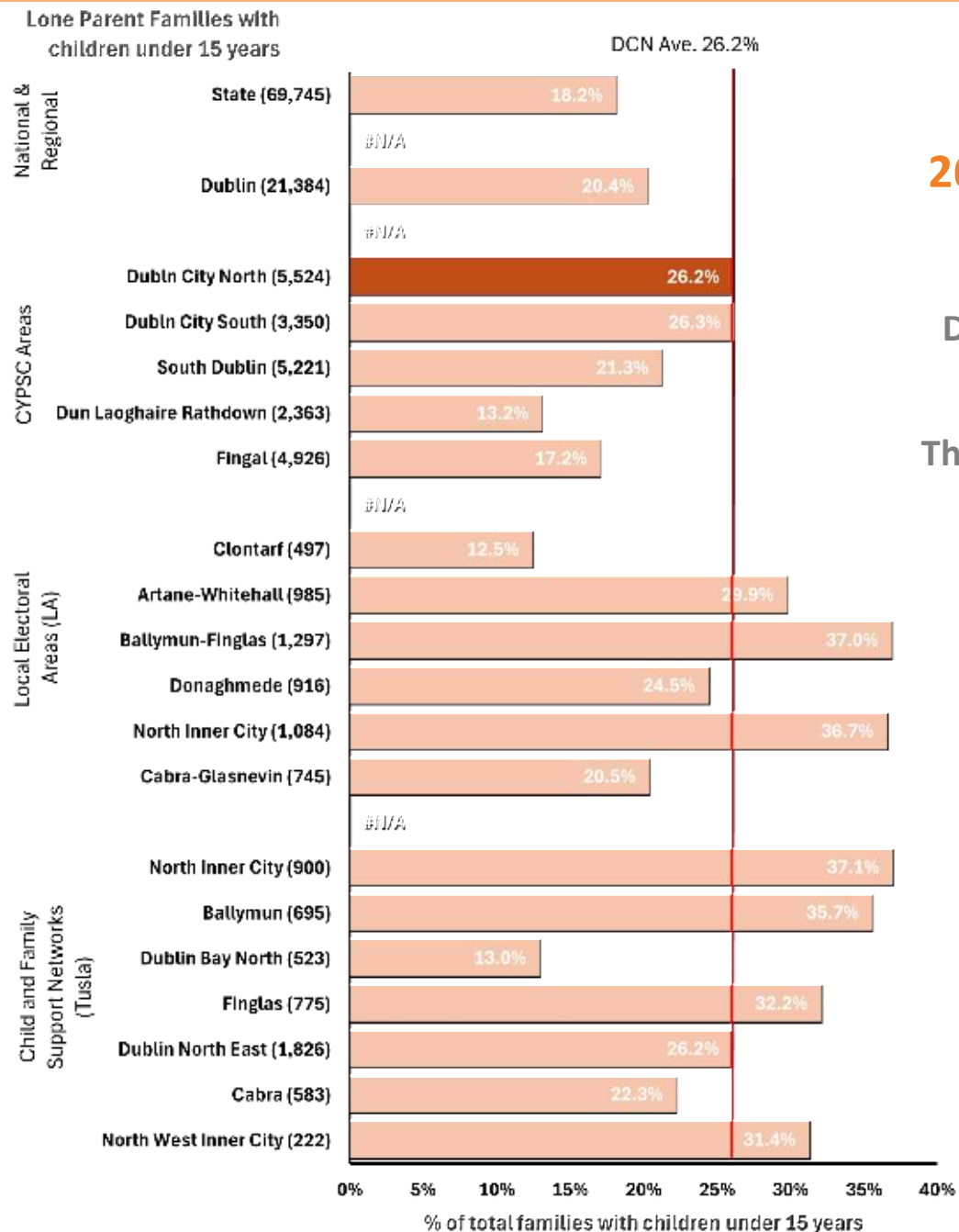


Figure 5.2 Families: Lone Parent Families with children aged under and over 15 years (Source: Census 2022)

How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

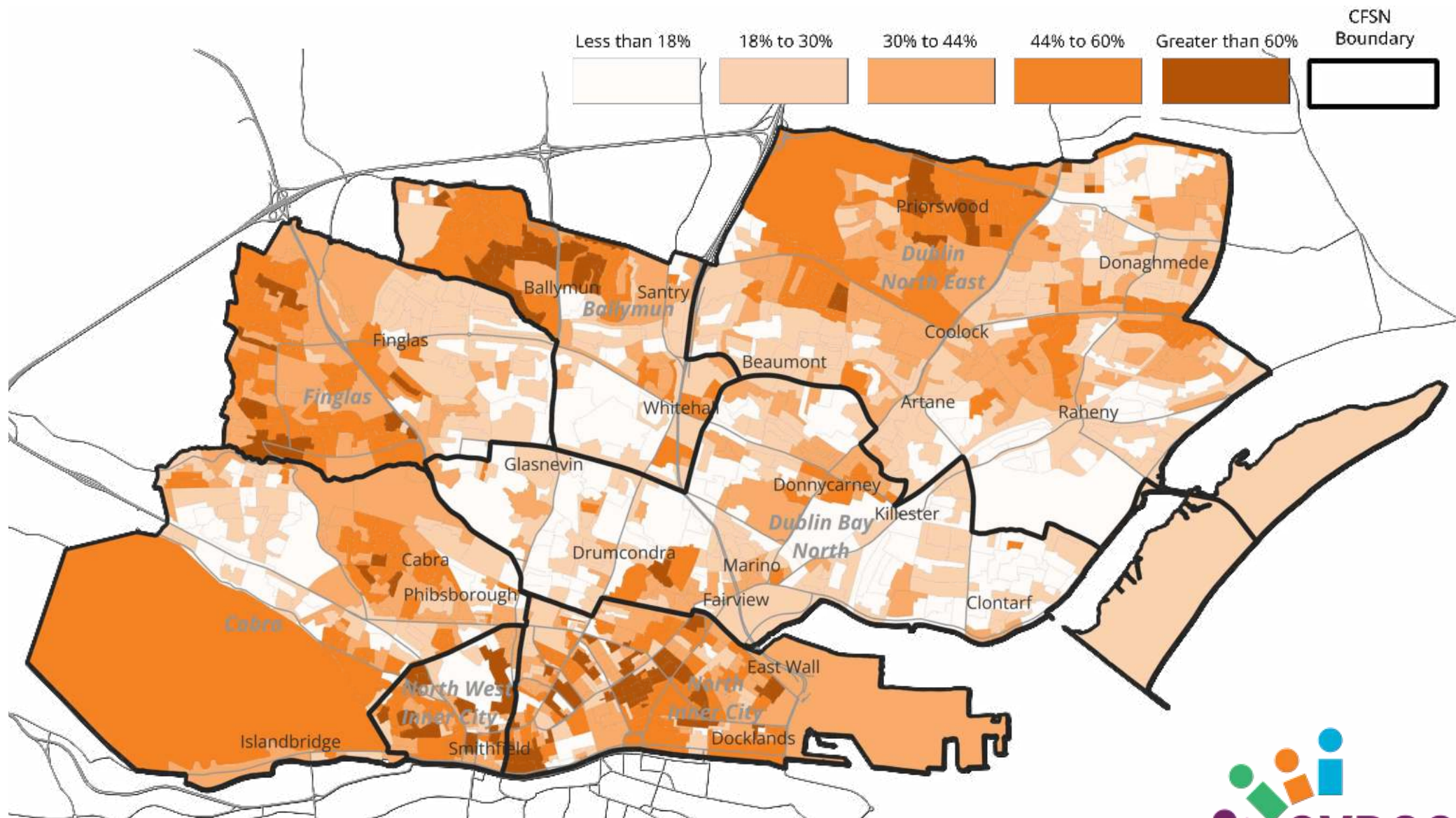
26.2% (or 5,524) of families with children were lone parents

This was **higher** than the national average of 24.8%

DCN had the **second highest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

The CFSN of **North Inner City** had the **highest** proportion of one parent families

- According to the 2022 Census, 26.2% (or 5,524) of families with children under 15 years in the Dublin City North (DCN) area are lone parent families with children under 15 years. This is higher than the State average of 18.2% and the Dublin regional average of 20.4% (see Figure 5.2).
- Among the Dublin CYPSC areas, DCN's proportion of lone parent families (26.2%) is similar to Dublin City South (26.3%) but higher than South Dublin (21.3%), Fingal (17.2%), and significantly higher than Dun Laoghaire Rathdown (13.2%). When compared to the 26 other DCN had the second highest proportion, DCS had the highest and Dun Laoghaire Rathdown had the lowest at 13.1%.
- The distribution of lone parent families across the Child and Family Support Networks (CFSNs) shows notable variation. North Inner City (37.1%) and Ballymun (35.7%) have significantly higher percentages compared to the DCN average, indicating a greater prevalence of lone parent families in these areas. Finglas (32.2%) and North West Inner City (31.4%) also exceed the average. In contrast, Dublin Bay North (13.0%) and Cabra (22.3%) have lower percentages, reflecting a smaller proportion of lone parent families in these regions. Dublin North East matches the DCN average at 26.2%.
- Map 5.2 details the distribution of the one parent families with children under the age of 15 years at SA level throughout DCN. There is a clear spatial distribution with the highest proportions in the city centre as well as Ballymun, Darndale and Finglas.



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

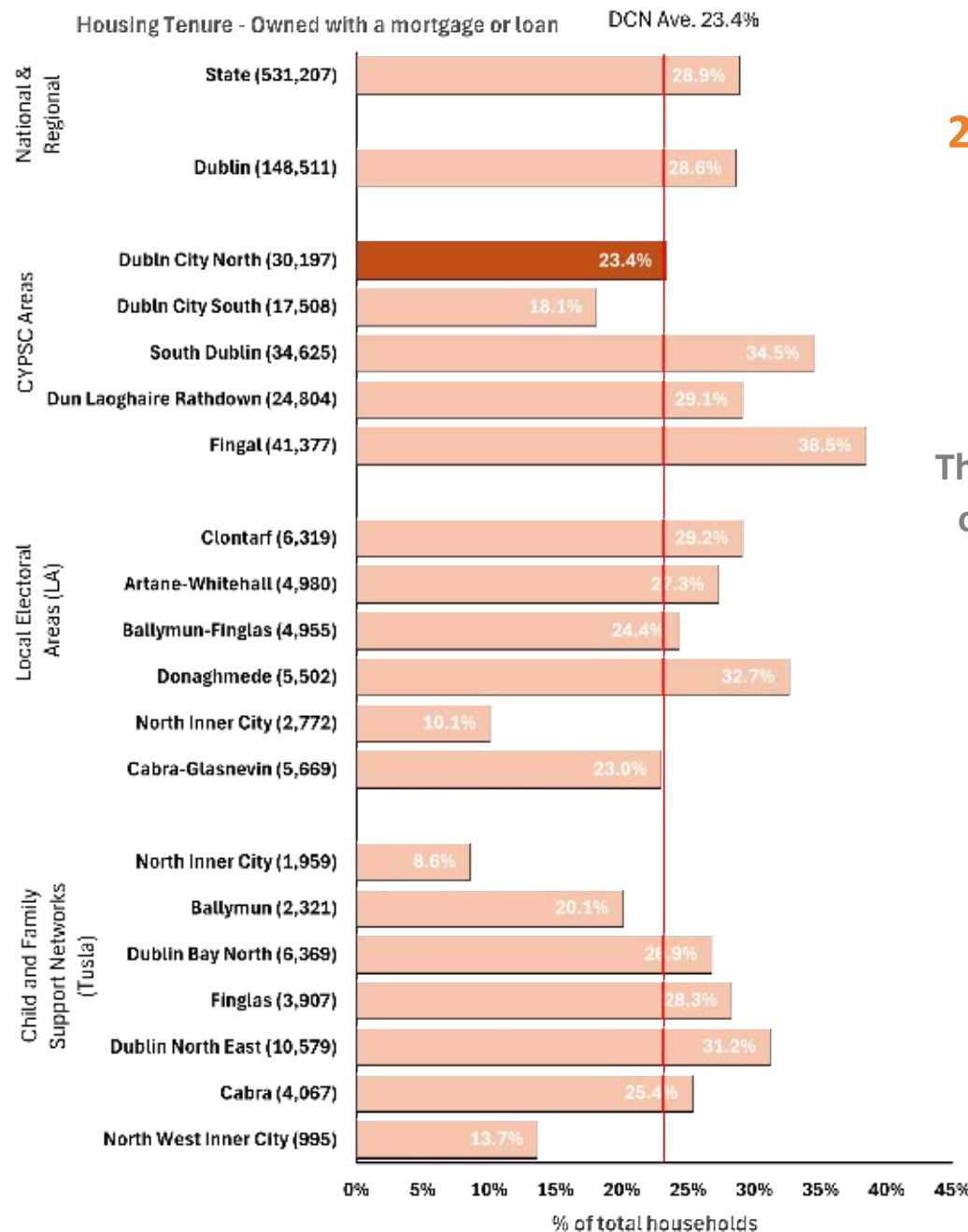


Figure 5.3: Owned with mortgage or loan (No. of households) (Source: Census 2022)

How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

23.4% (or 30,197) of households had a housing tenure of a loan or mortgage

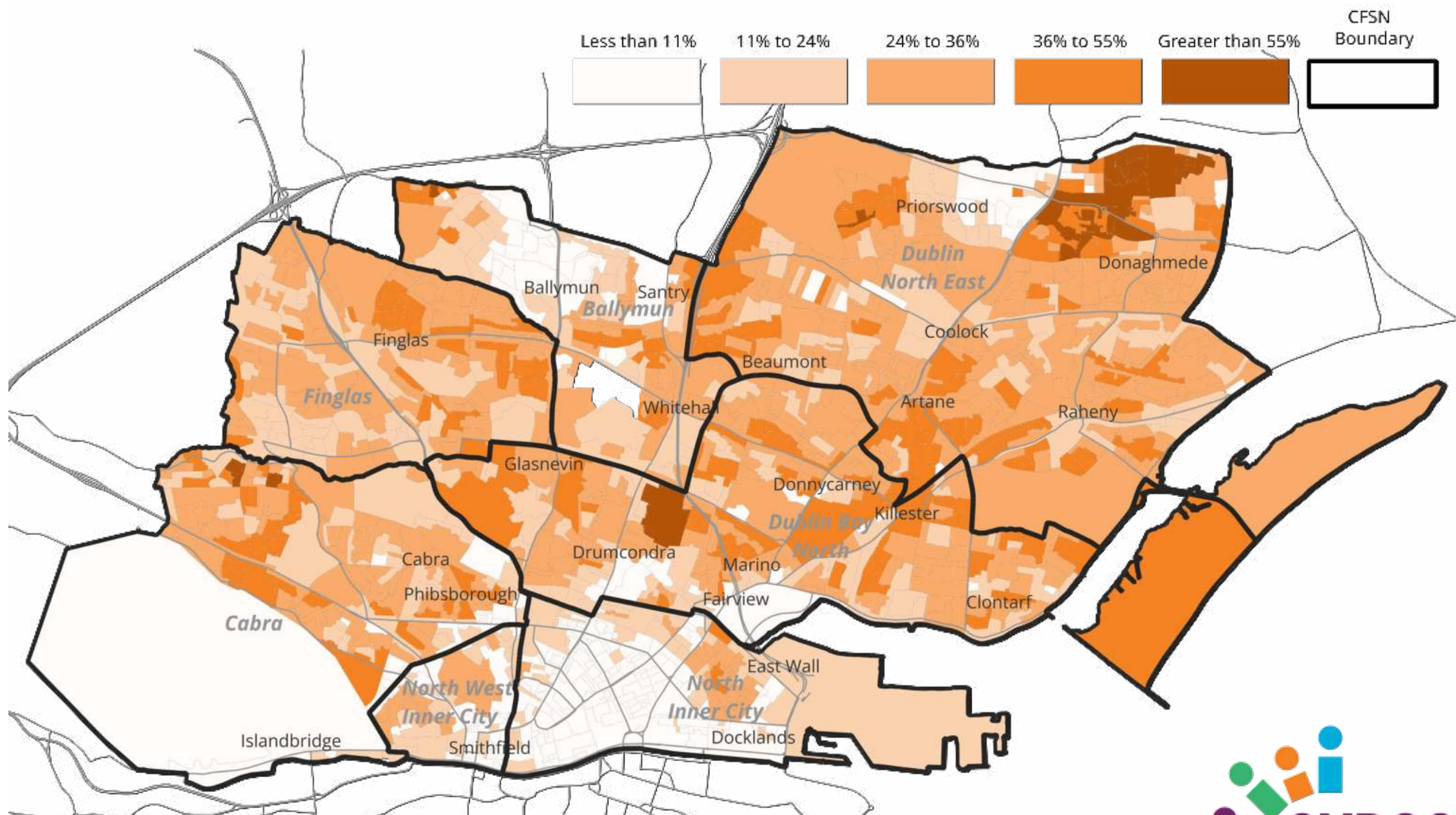
This was **lower** than the national average of 28.9%

DCN had the **third lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

The CFSN of **North Inner City** had the **lowest** proportion of households with a housing tenure of a loan or mortgage

- According to the 2022 Census, 23.4% of households in the Dublin City North (DCN) area own their homes with a mortgage or loan. This is lower than the State average of 28.9% and the Dublin regional average of 28.6%.
- Among the Dublin CYPSC areas, DCN's proportion (23.4%) is higher than Dublin City South (18.1%) but lower than South Dublin (34.5%), Dun Laoghaire Rathdown (29.1%), and Fingal (38.5%). When compared with the other 26 CYPSC areas DCN had the third lowest rate, DCS had the lowest and Meath had the highest.
- The distribution of households owning with a mortgage or loan across the Local Electoral Areas (LEA) and Child and Family Support Networks (CFSNs) shows significant variation. Donaghmede (32.7%) and Clontarf (29.2%) have higher percentages compared to the DCN average, indicating a greater prevalence of homeownership with a mortgage or loan in these areas. Artane-Whitehall (27.3%) is also above the average. In contrast, North Inner City (10.1%) and Cabra-Glasnevin (23.0%) have lower percentages, reflecting a smaller proportion of households owning with a mortgage or loan. Ballymun-Finglas (24.4%) is close to the DCN average.

- Map 5.3 details the distribution of households with a housing tenure of owned with a loan or mortgage throughout DCN. The general trend is the home ownership is low in the city centre and highest in the suburban areas. The highest rates of are evident in Clarehall and Drumcondra.



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

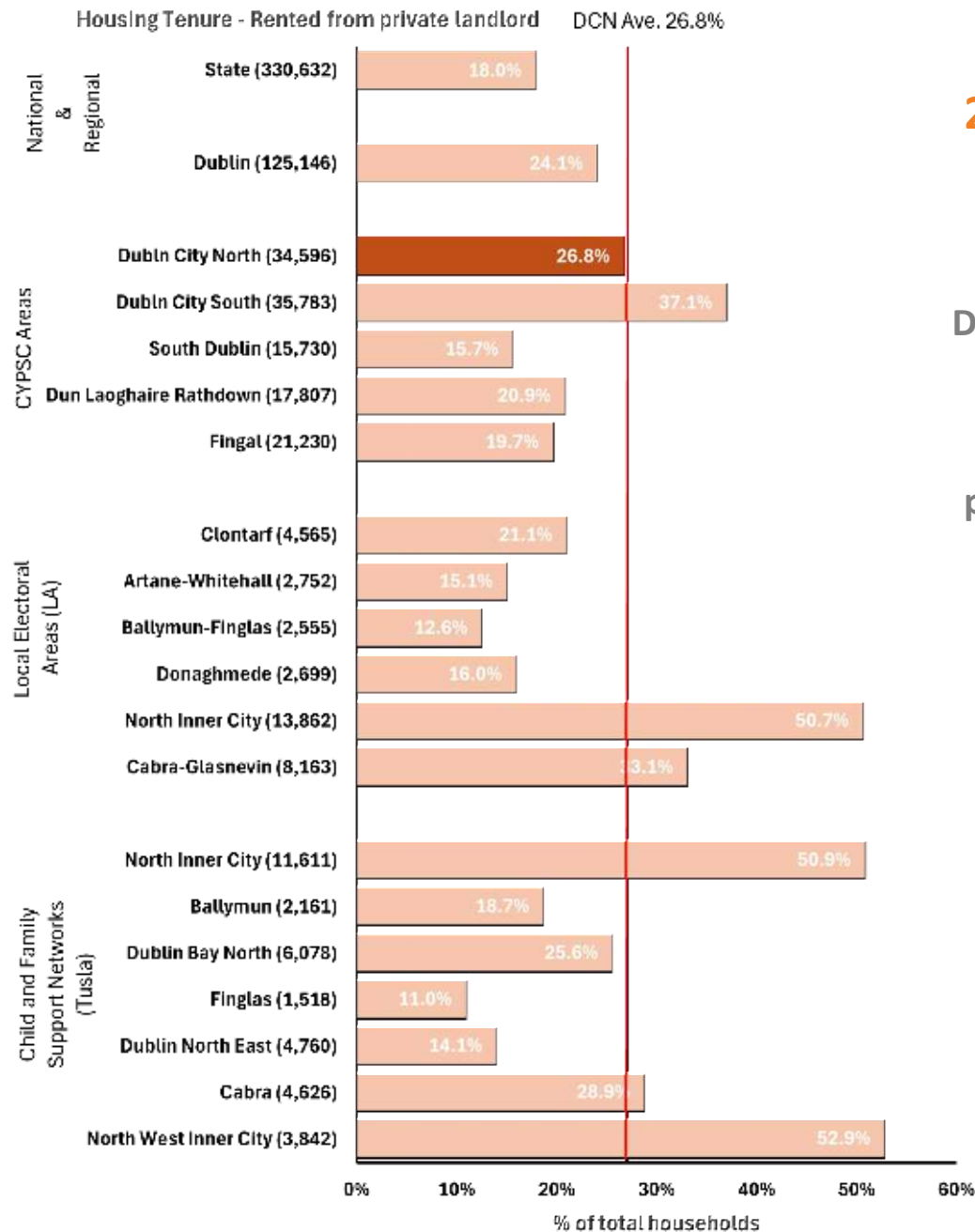


Figure 5.4: Rented from private landlord (No. of households) (Source: Census 2022)

How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

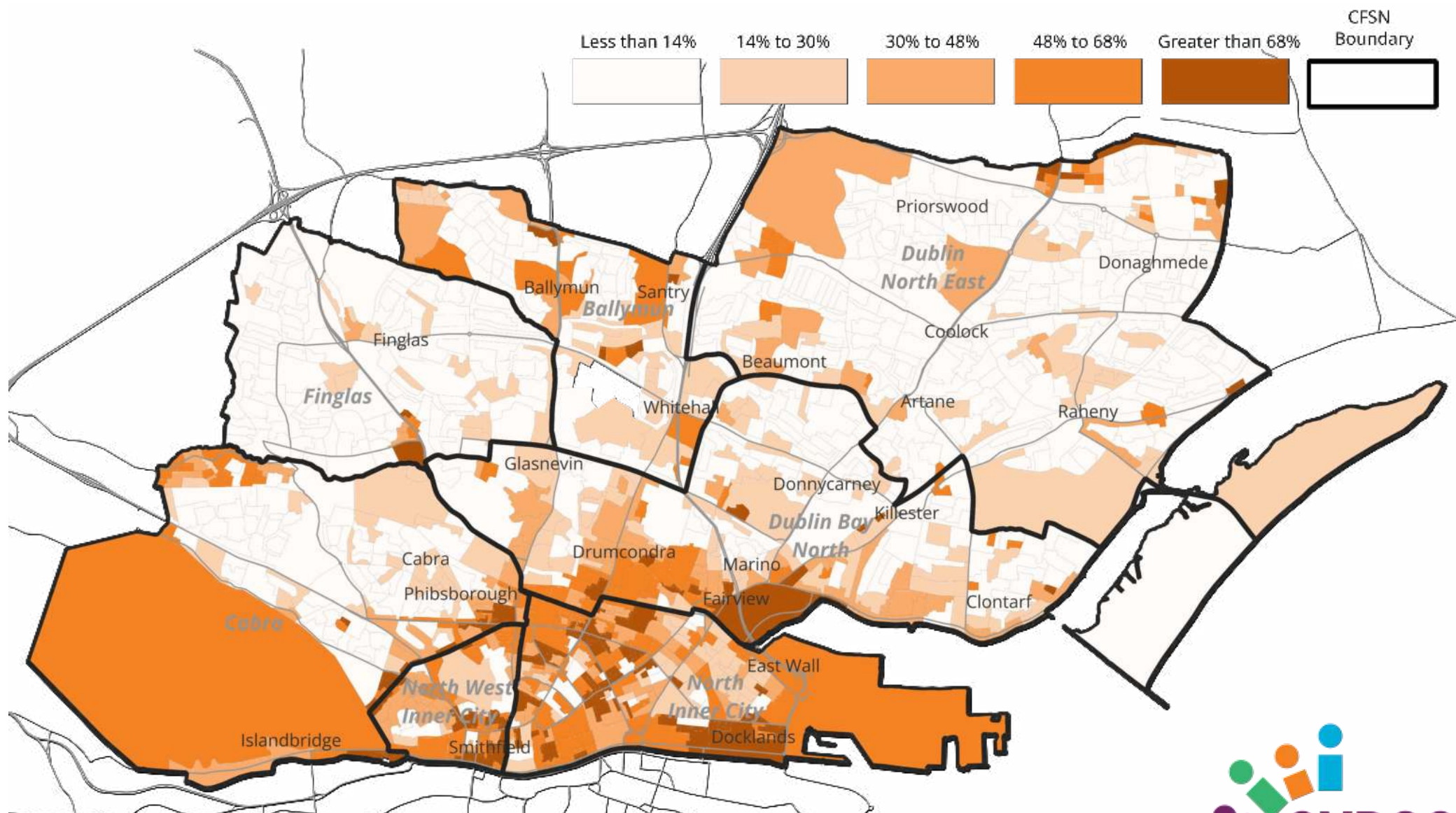
26.8% (or 34,596) of households had a housing tenure of private rented

This was **higher** than the national average of 18.0%

DCN had the **second highest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

The CFSN of **North Inner City** had the **highest** proportion of households with a housing tenure of private

- According to the 2022 Census, 26.8% (or 34,596) of households in the Dublin City North (DCN) area are rented from private landlords. This is higher than the State average of 18.0% and the Dublin regional average of 24.1% (Figure 5.4).
- Among the Dublin CYPSC areas, DCN's proportion (26.8%) is lower than Dublin City South (37.1%) but higher than South Dublin (15.7%), Dun Laoghaire Rathdown (20.9%), and Fingal (19.7%). When compared with the other 26 CYPSC areas, DCN had the second highest rate, DCS has the highest and Meath had the lowest at 12.5%.
- The distribution across the Local Electoral Areas (LEA) and Child and Family Support Networks (CFSNs) shows notable variation. North Inner City (50.7%) and North West Inner City (52.9%) have significantly higher percentages compared to the DCN average, indicating a greater prevalence of households rented from private landlords in these areas. Cabra (28.9%) is also above the average. In contrast, areas like Finglas (11.0%), Artane-Whitehall (15.1%), and Ballymun-Finglas (12.6%) have lower percentages, reflecting a smaller proportion of households rented from private landlords. Donaghmede (16.0%), Clontarf (21.1%), and Dublin Bay North (25.6%) are closer to the DCN average.
- Map 5.4 details the distribution of households with a household with a housing tenure of private rented throughout DCN. In contrast to home ownership the greatest are evident in the city centre, in areas such as Smithfield and the Docklands.



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

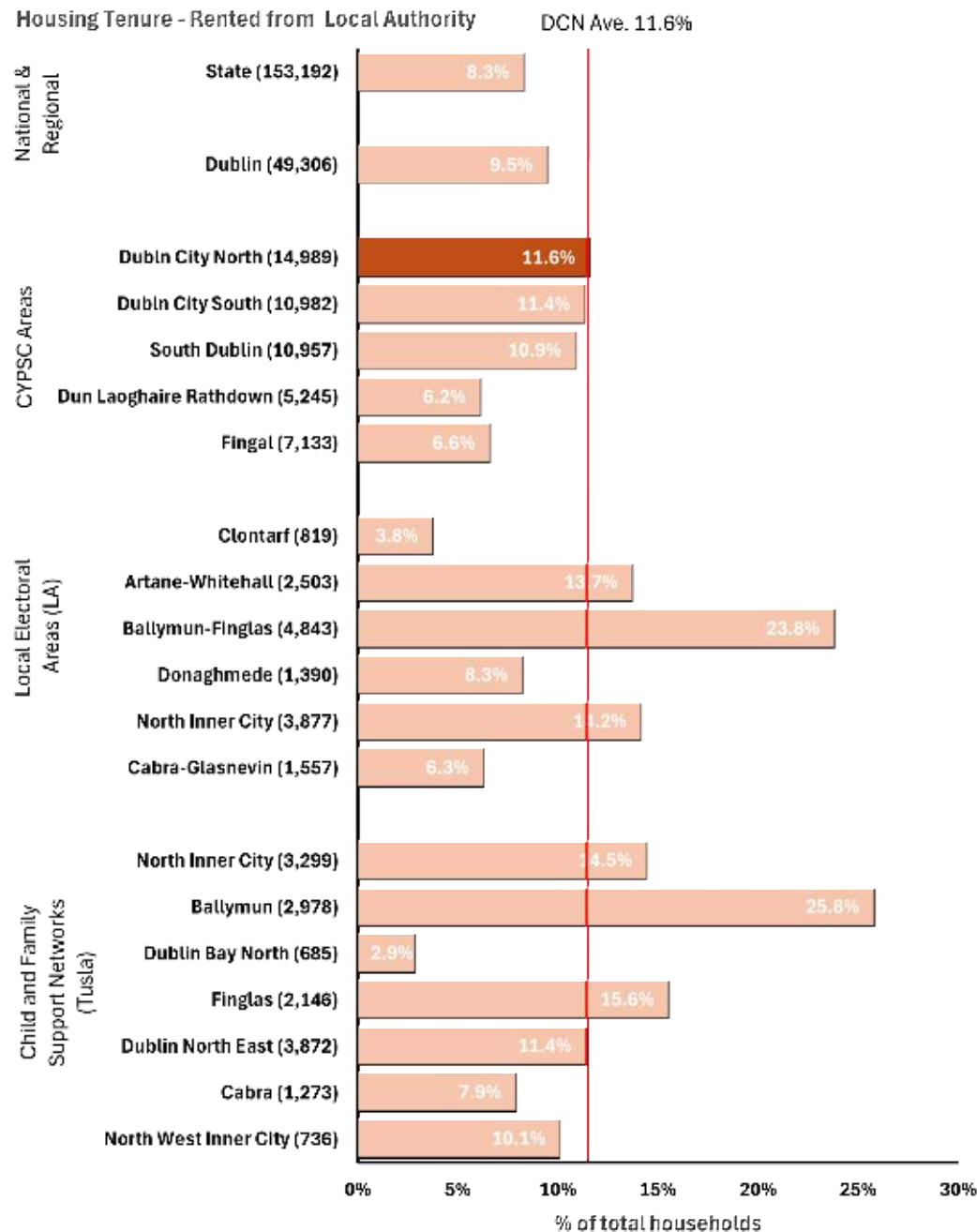


Figure 5.5: Rented from Local Authority (No. of households) (Source: Census 2022)

How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

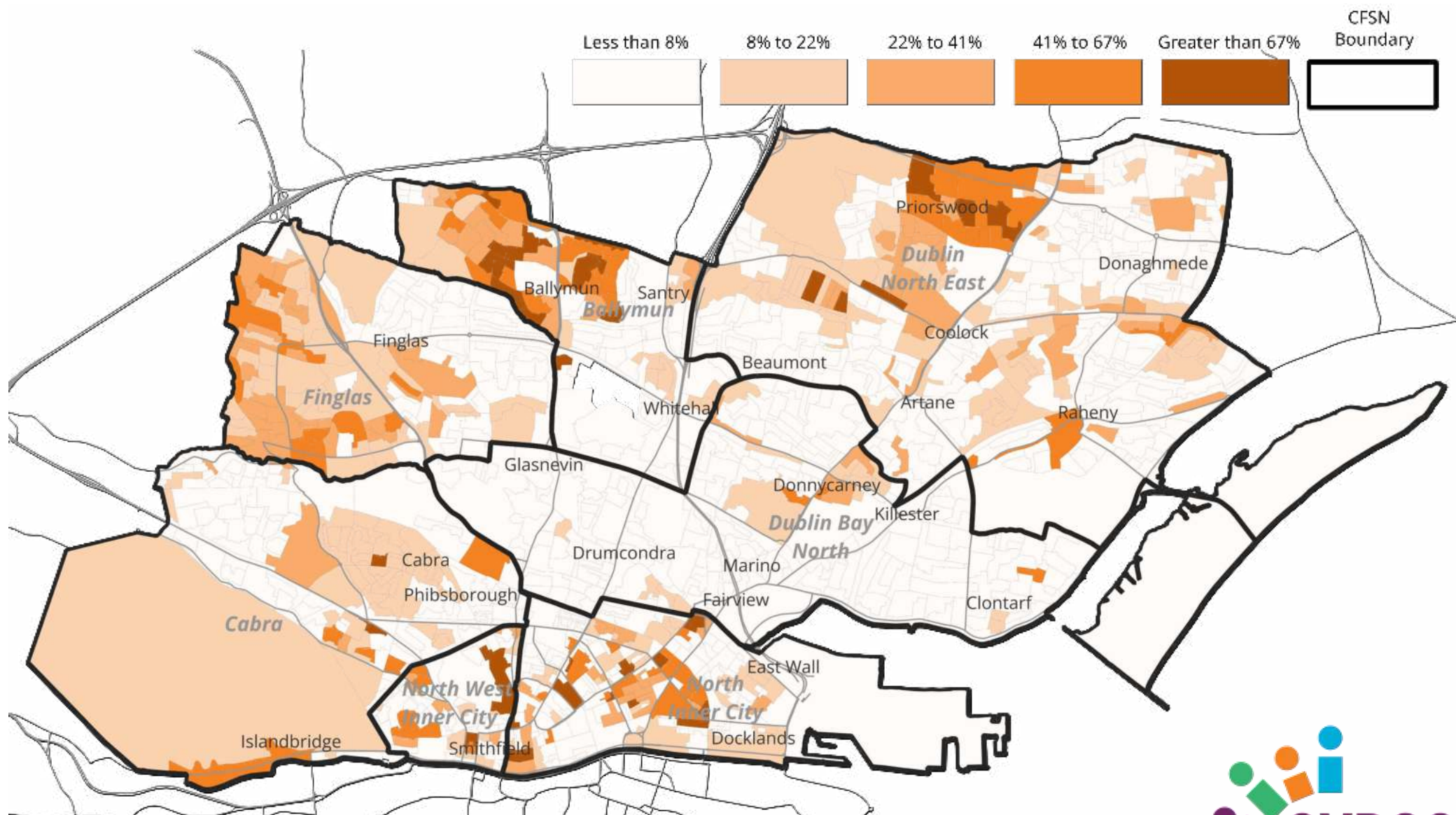
11.6% (or 14,989) of households had a housing tenure of rented from a LA

This was **higher** than the national average of 8.3%

DCN had the **highest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

The CFSN of **Ballymun** has the **highest** proportion of households with a housing tenure of private rented

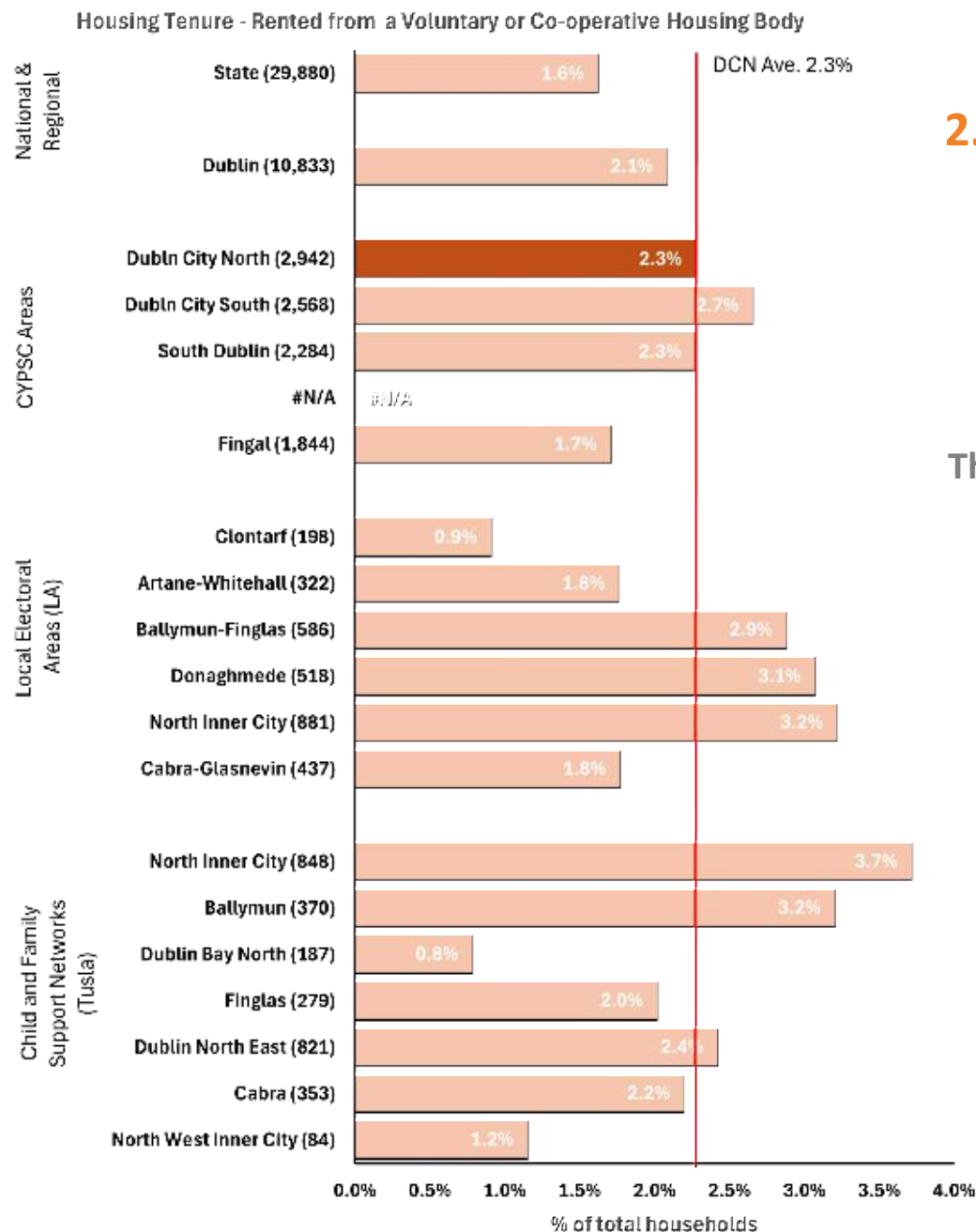
- According to the 2022 Census, 11.6% (or 14,989) of households in the Dublin City North (DCN) area are rented from the local authority. This is higher than the State average of 8.3% and the Dublin regional average of 9.5% (see Figure 5.5).
- Among the Dublin CYPSC areas, DCN's proportion (11.6%) is comparable to Dublin City South (11.4%) but higher than South Dublin (10.9%), Dun Laoghaire Rathdown (6.2%), and Fingal (6.6%). When compared with the other 26 CYPSC areas, DCN had the highest rate and Mayo had the lowest at 4.9%.
- Within the CFSNs, Ballymun (25.8%) and Finglas (15.6%) have higher percentages, indicating a substantial presence of local authority-rented households. North Inner City (4.5%) and Dublin Bay North (2.9%) fall significantly below the average, reflecting lesser prevalence in these regions. North West Inner City (10.1%) and Dublin North East (11.4%) are close to the DCN average.
- Map 5.5 details the distribution of households with a housing tenure of rented from an LA throughout DCN. The spatial distribution of LA rented housing is not as clear as some of the other housing tenures and areas with the highest rates are notably in the most disadvantaged areas of Darndale, East Wall and Ballymun.



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



How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

2.3% (or 2,942) of households had a housing tenure of rented from a voluntary housing body

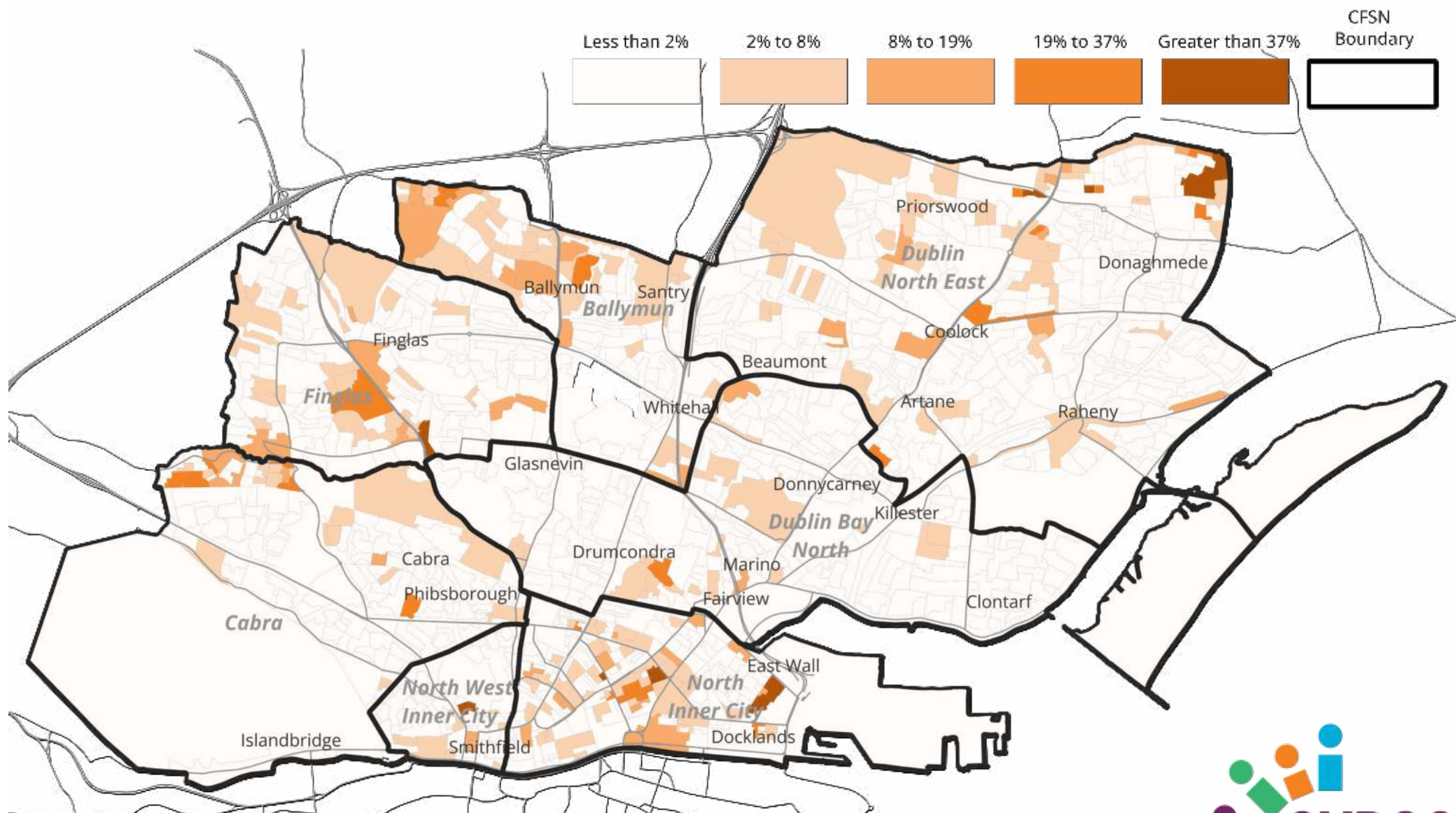
This was **higher** than the national average of 1.6%

DCN had the **fourth highest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

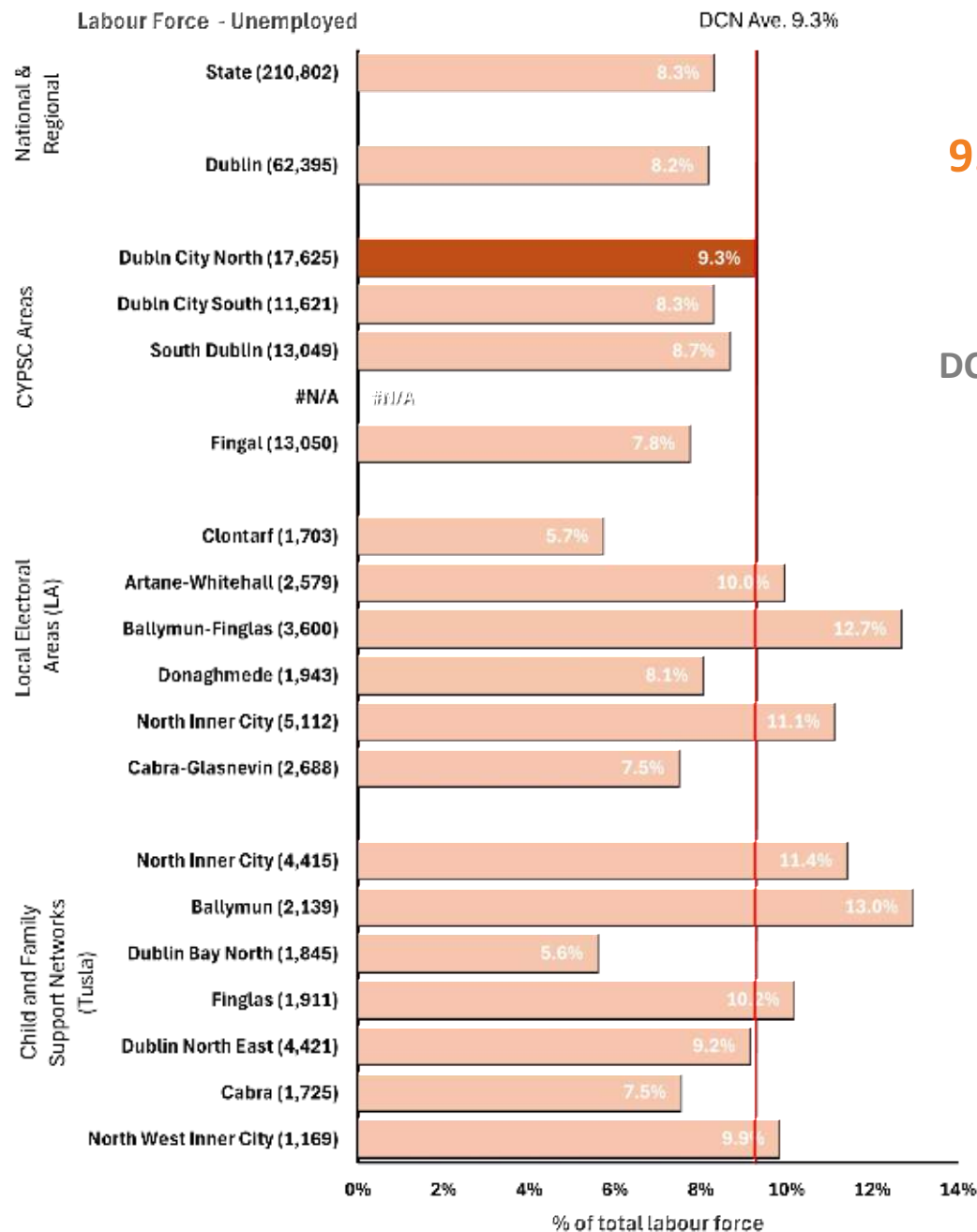
The CFSN of **North Inner City** had the **highest** proportion of households with a housing tenure of private rented

- According to the 2022 Census, 2.3% (or 2,942) of households in the Dublin City North (DCN) area are rented from a voluntary or co-operative housing body. This is higher than the State average of 1.6% and the Dublin regional average of 2.1%. (see Figure 5.6)
- Among the Dublin CYPSC areas, DCN's proportion (2.3%) is comparable to South Dublin (2.3%) and slightly higher than Fingal (1.7%) but lower than Dublin City South (2.7%) and Dun Laoghaire Rathdown (1.4%). When compared with the other 26 CYPSC areas DCN had the fourth highest rate, Carlow had the highest at 2.7% and Roscommon the lowest at 0.5%.
- Within the CFSNs, North Inner City (3.7%) and Ballymun (3.2%) have higher percentages, indicating a substantial presence of voluntary or co-operative housing body-rented households. Dublin Bay North (2.0%) and Cabra (2.2%) are around the DCN average, while North West Inner City (1.2%) falls below the average.
- Map 5.6 details the distribution of households with a housing tenure of rented from voluntary housing bodies throughout DCS. The SAs with the highest proportions are primarily located in the west of DCN. SAs with the highest proportions of greater than 37% are located in the East Wall and Clongriffin near Clarehall.

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



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



How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

9.3% (or 17,625) was the labour force unemployment rate in DCN

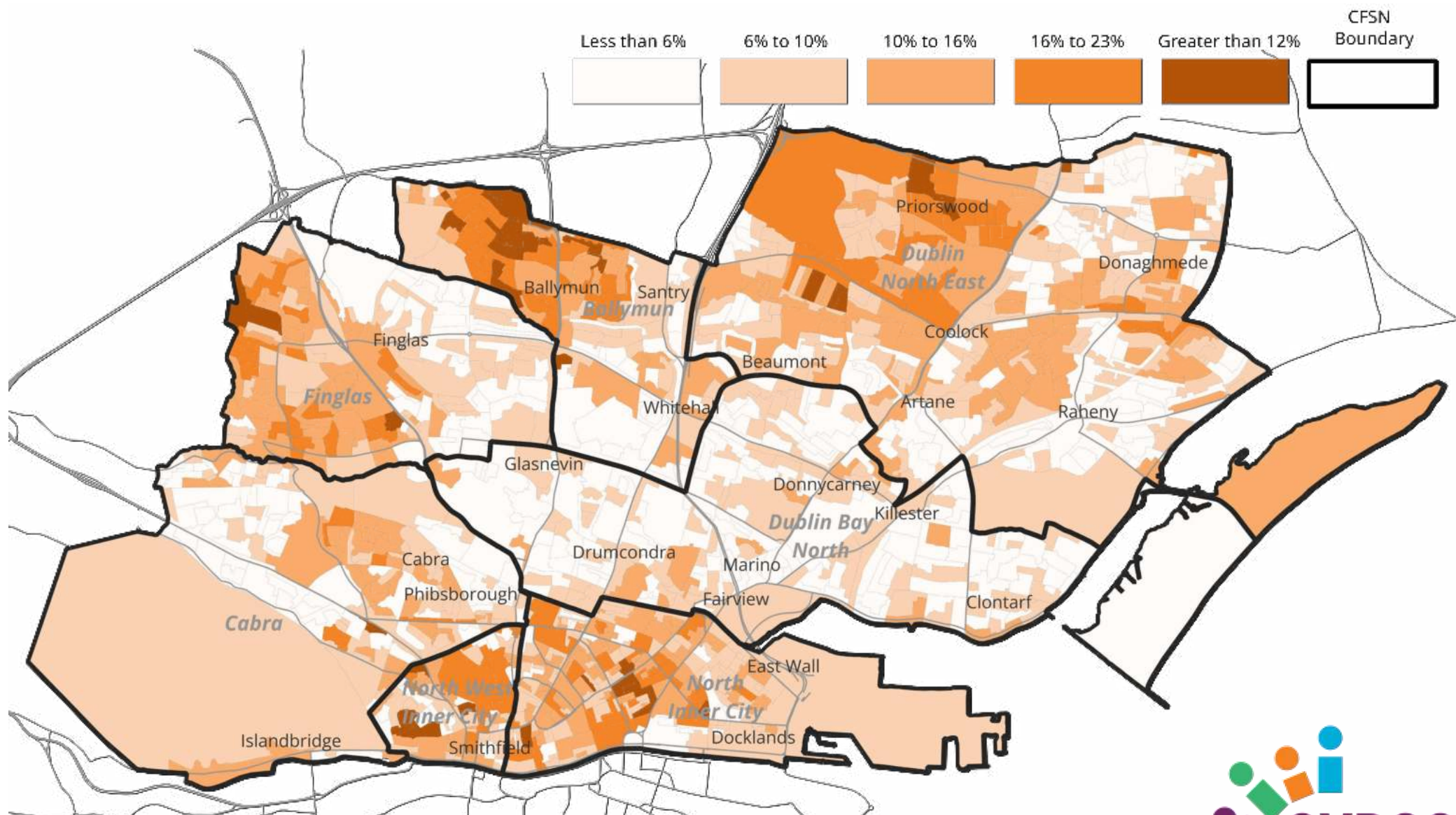
This was **above** the national average of 8.3%

DCN had the **sixth highest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

The CFSN of **Ballymun** had the **highest** labour force unemployment rate

- According to the 2022 Census, 9.3% (or 17,625) of the labour force in the Dublin City North (DCN) area was unemployed. This is higher than the State average of 8.3% and the Dublin regional average of 8.2% (see Figure 5.7).
- Among the Dublin CYPSC areas, DCN's proportion of unemployed individuals (9.3%) is higher than Dublin City South (8.3%), South Dublin (8.7%), and Dun Laoghaire Rathdown (6.2%), but lower than Fingal (7.8%). When compared with the other 26 CYPSC areas DCN had the sixth lowest unemployment rate, Louth had the highest at 11.0% and Dun Laoghaire Rathdown the lowest at 6.2%.
- Within the Child and Family Support Networks (CFSNs), Ballymun (13.0%) and North Inner City (11.4%) have higher percentages of unemployment, indicating greater economic challenges. Finglas (10.2%) and North West Inner City (9.9%) also exceed the average, while Dublin Bay North (5.6%) and Cabra (7.5%) fall below the average. Dublin North East (9.2%) is close to the DCN average.
- Map 5.7 details the distribution of the labour force unemployment rate throughout DCN. Areas with the highest proportions are in Sean McDermott Street, Arbour Hill, Darndale, Ballymun and Cappagh.

Figure 5.7: Labour Force: Unemployed (Source: Census 2022)



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Map 5.7: Labour Force: Unemployed

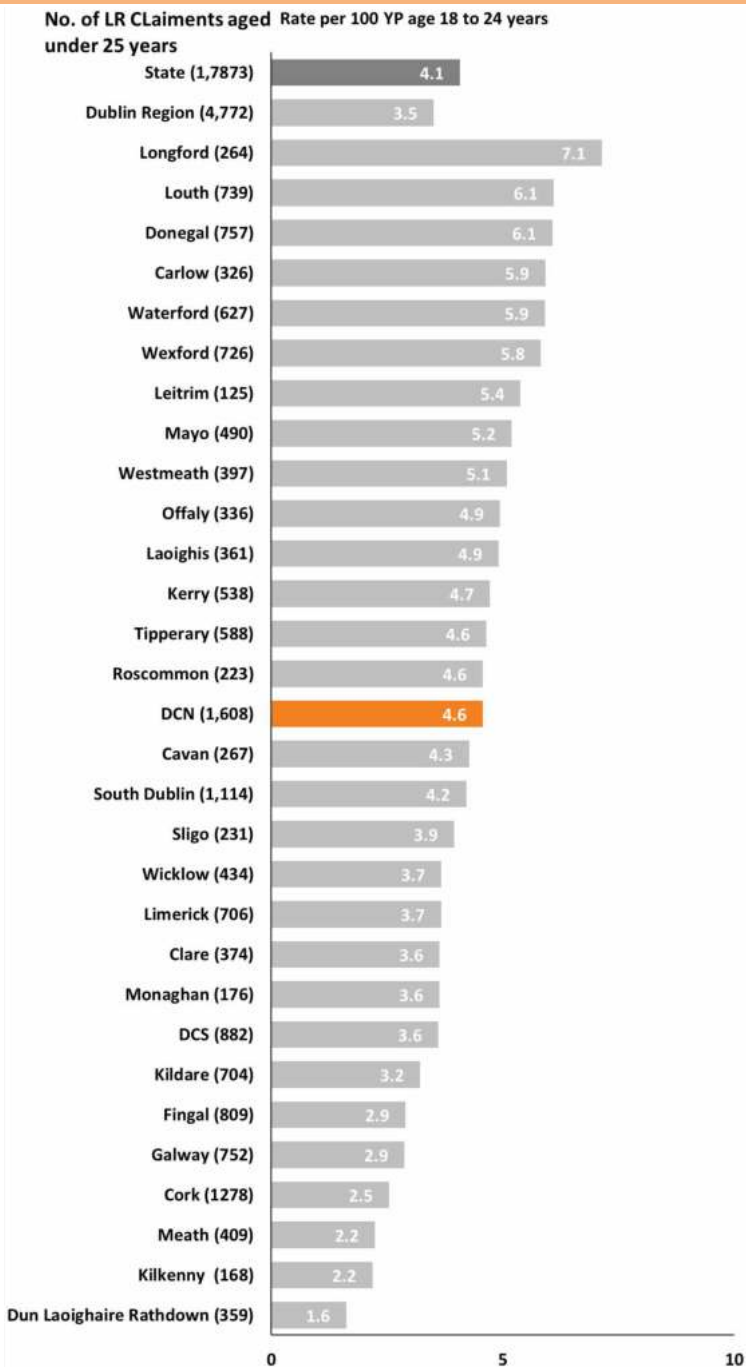


Figure 5.8: Youth Unemployment, 2024 (Source: CSO 2024)

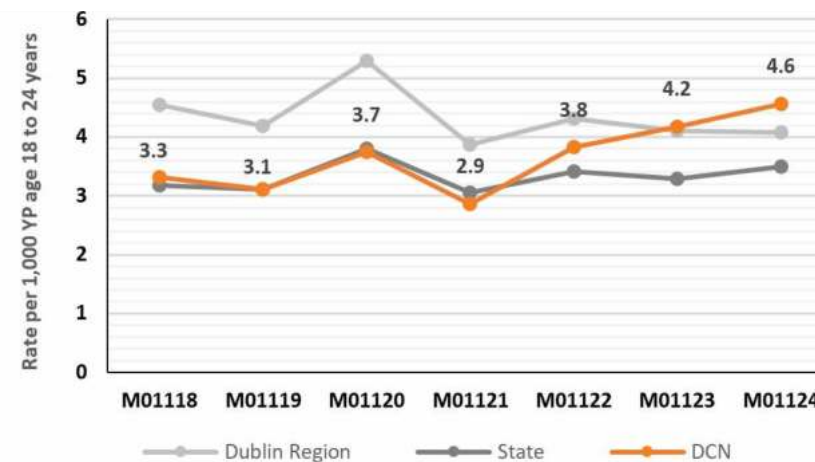


Figure 5.9: Youth Unemployment, 2020- 2024 (Source: CSO 2024)

- Data on the number of persons, by gender and age group, is published on a monthly basis by the CSO. The 'Live Register' is based on all claimants for Jobseekers Benefit (JB) and applicants for Jobseekers Allowance (JA). The Live Register is not strictly designed to measure unemployment as it includes part-time workers, seasonal and casual workers entitled to JB and JA.
- As of November 2024, the total number of population aged under 25 on the Live Register within the DCN area was 1,608. Based on the population aged 18-24, the recipient rate per 100 population in the DCN area is 4.6 (Figure 5.8). This rate was the sixteenth lowest in the country and was above the State rate of 4.1 and below the Dublin Regional rate of 3.5. In contrast, DLR had the lowest rate at 1.6 and Longford had the highest rate at 7.1.
- The time series (Figure 5.9) details the rate of Live Register recipients under the age of 25 in the DCN area from November 2018 to November 2024. The times series outlines the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on youth employment compared to previous years. While between 2021 and 2024 there is an evident rise in the rate of youth unemployment in DCN compared to the Dublin regional average.

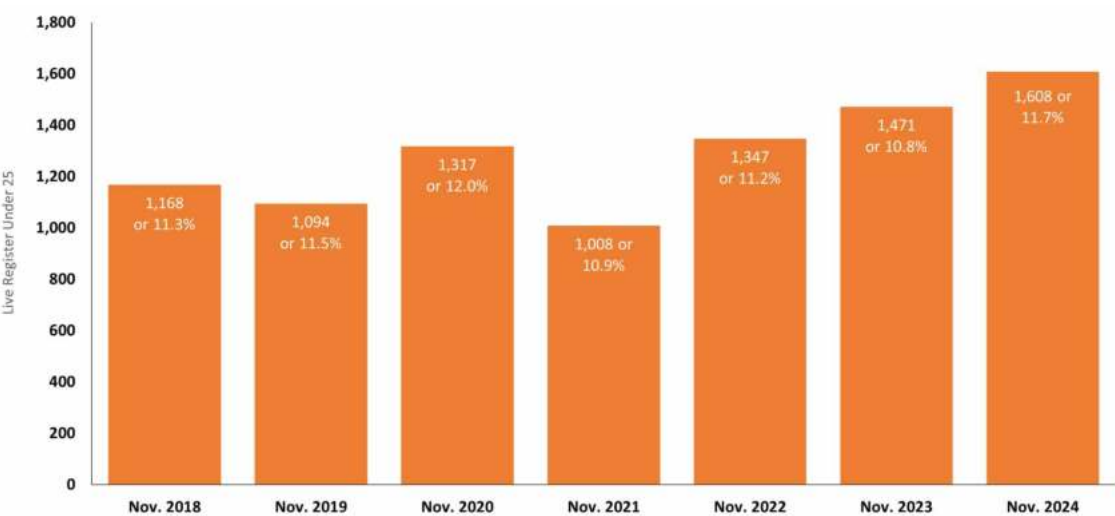
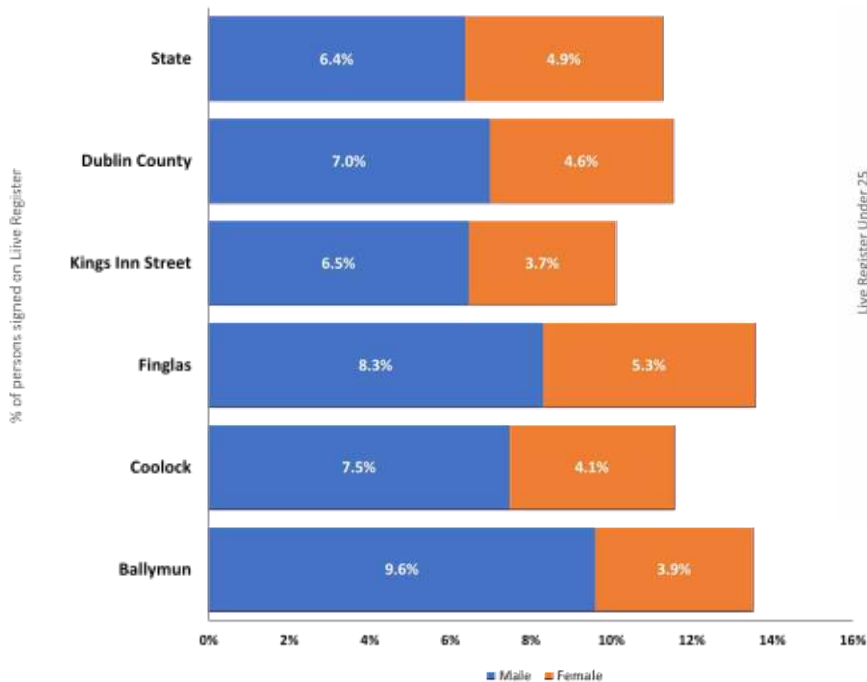


Figure 5.11: Live Register Claimants 2019-2024 (Source: CSO 2024)

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

- As of November 2024, there were 1,608 young people (under 25 years) on the Live Register in DCN. This figure represents approximately 11.7% of the total live register recipients in the area. The majority of these young people are claimants at Finglas (379), Ballymun (305), Coolock (297) and Kings Inn Street (187) (Figure 5.10). At 13.6%, Finglas had a higher percentage of those signing on aged under the age of 25 years when compared to the other SWO in the area.
- Figure 5.11 provides time series illustration of Under 25 Live Register levels from 2019 to 2022. Since 2018 the rate of young people signing on the Live Register in Dublin City North has fluctuated including a decline in 2021. However since then there is a steady increase in the proportion of young people signing on in Dublin City North.

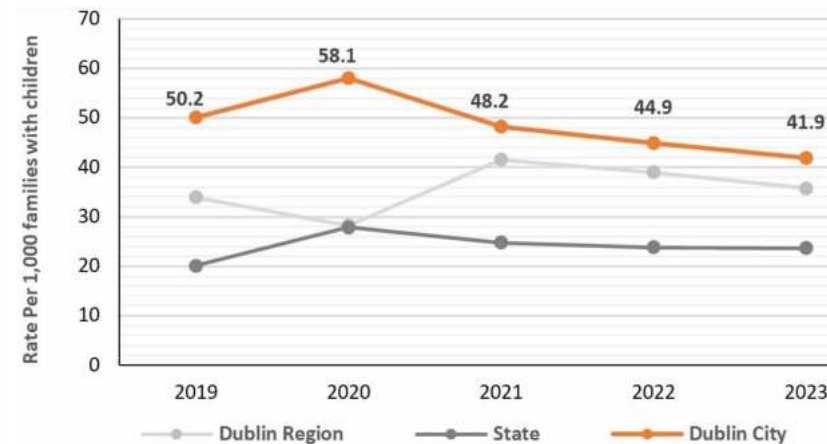
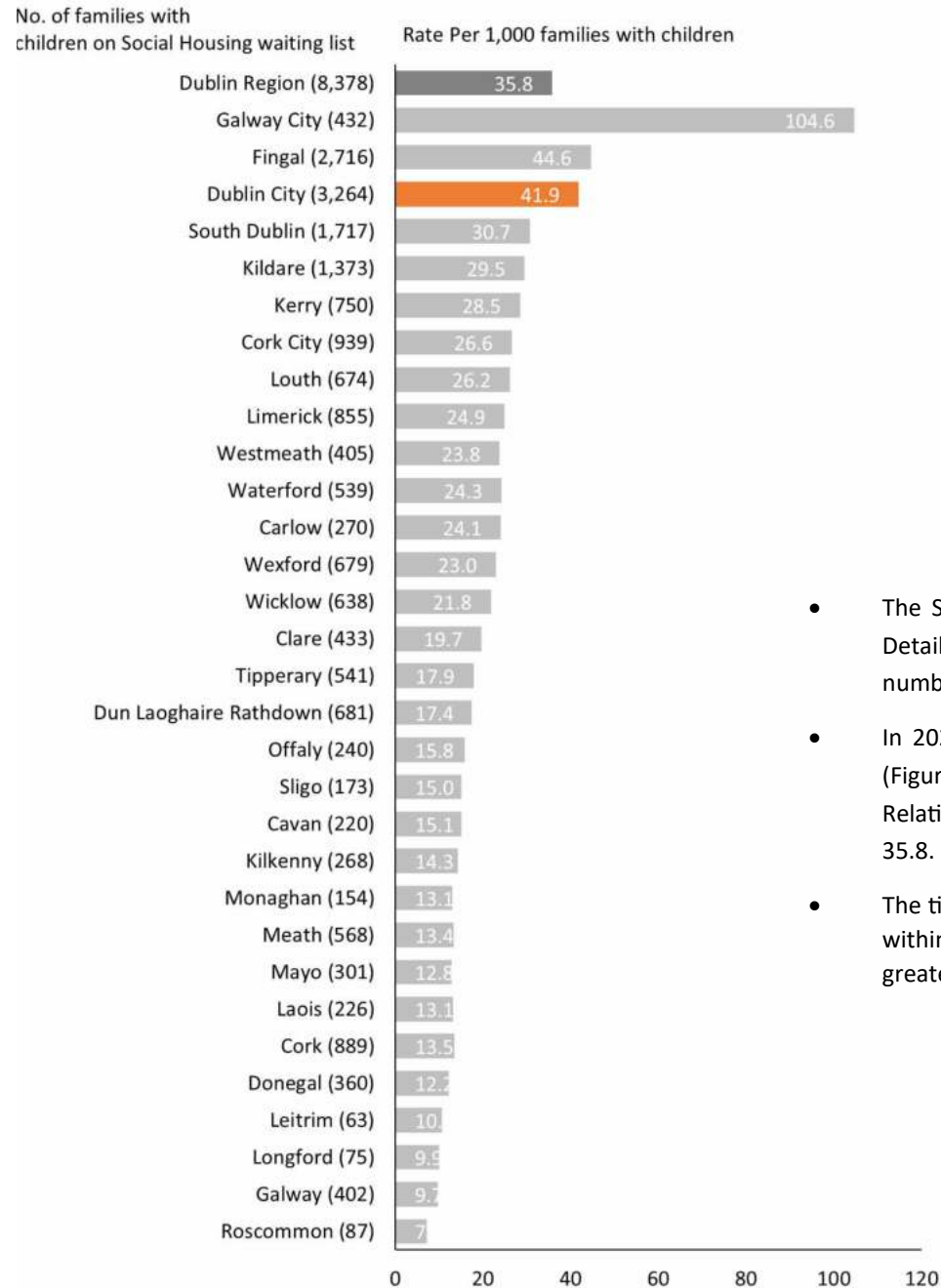


Figure 5.13: Social Housing Waiting Lists, 2019- 2022 (Source: Summary of Social Housing Assessments)

- The Summary of Social Housing Assessments is published every three years by the Housing Agency. Detailed information on the social housing waiting lists is made available by Local Authority, such as the number of lone parent families that have applied for social housing and by age group of the applicant.
- In 2023, there were 3,264 households with children on the social housing waiting list in Dublin City (Figure 5.12). This figure represented a rate of 41.9 per 1,000 households with children in Dublin City. Relative to the other LAs' rate, it was the third highest rate in the State and above the State average of 35.8. Galway City recorded the highest rate of 104.6 and Roscommon the lowest at 7.
- The time series (Figure 5.13) details the rate of households with children on social housing waiting lists within the area from 2019 to 2023. The times series outlines how the rate in Dublin City, despite being greater than the national average, has been marginally decreasing from 58.1 in 2020 to 41.9 in 2023.

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

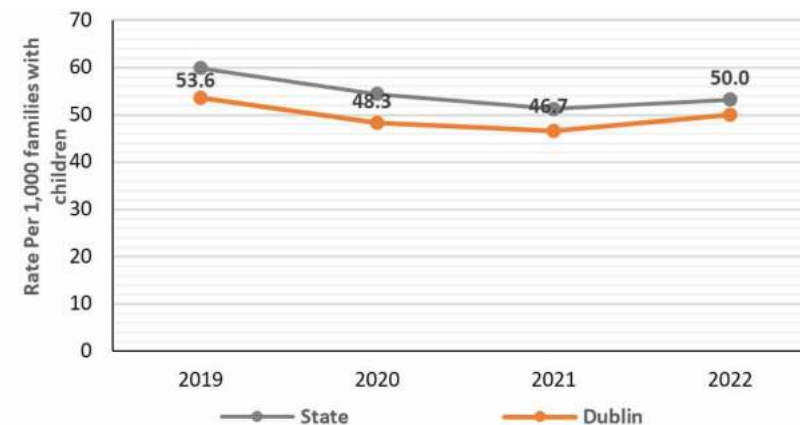
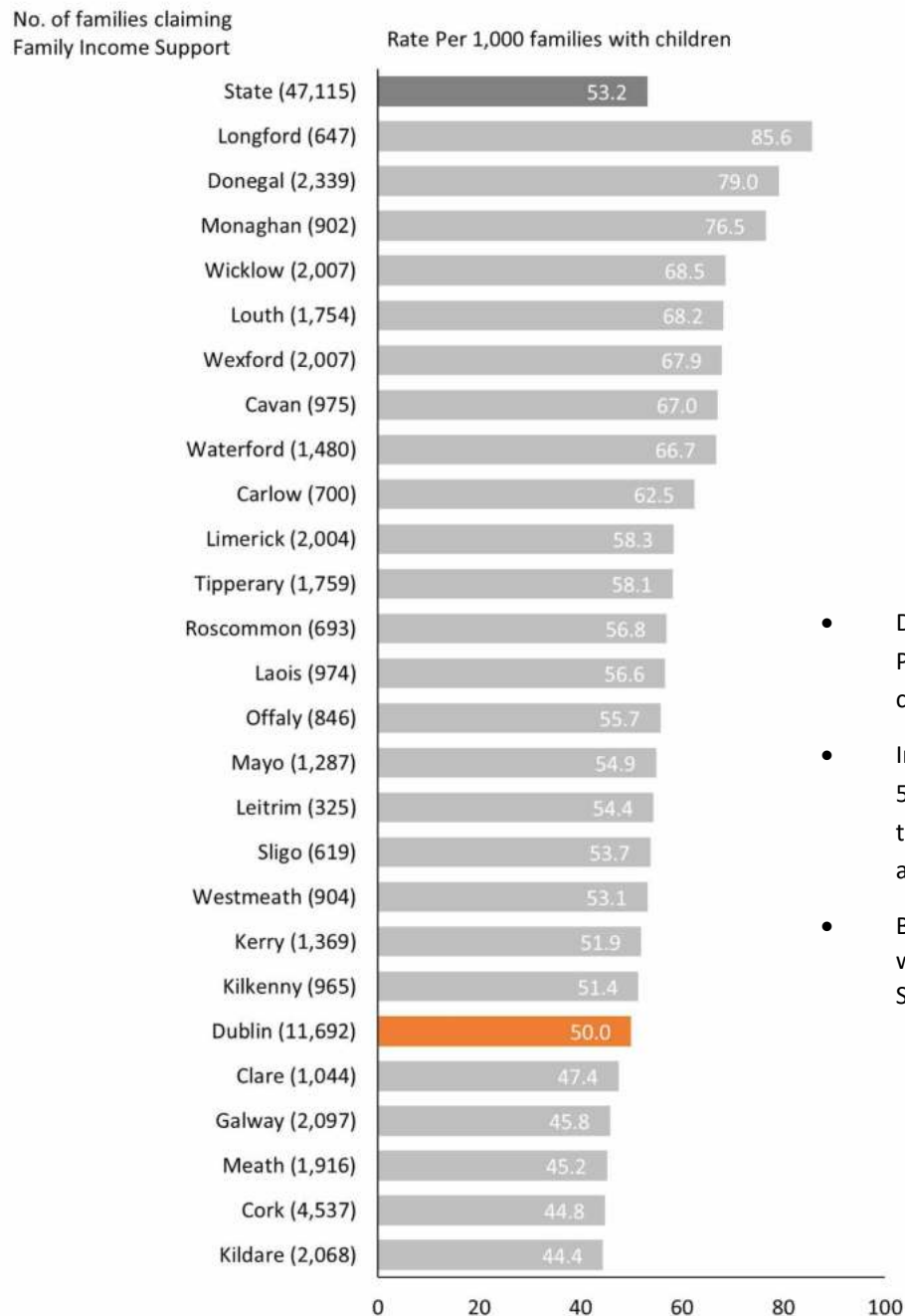


Figure 5.15: Family Income Support Payments, 2019-2022 (Source: DSP)

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

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

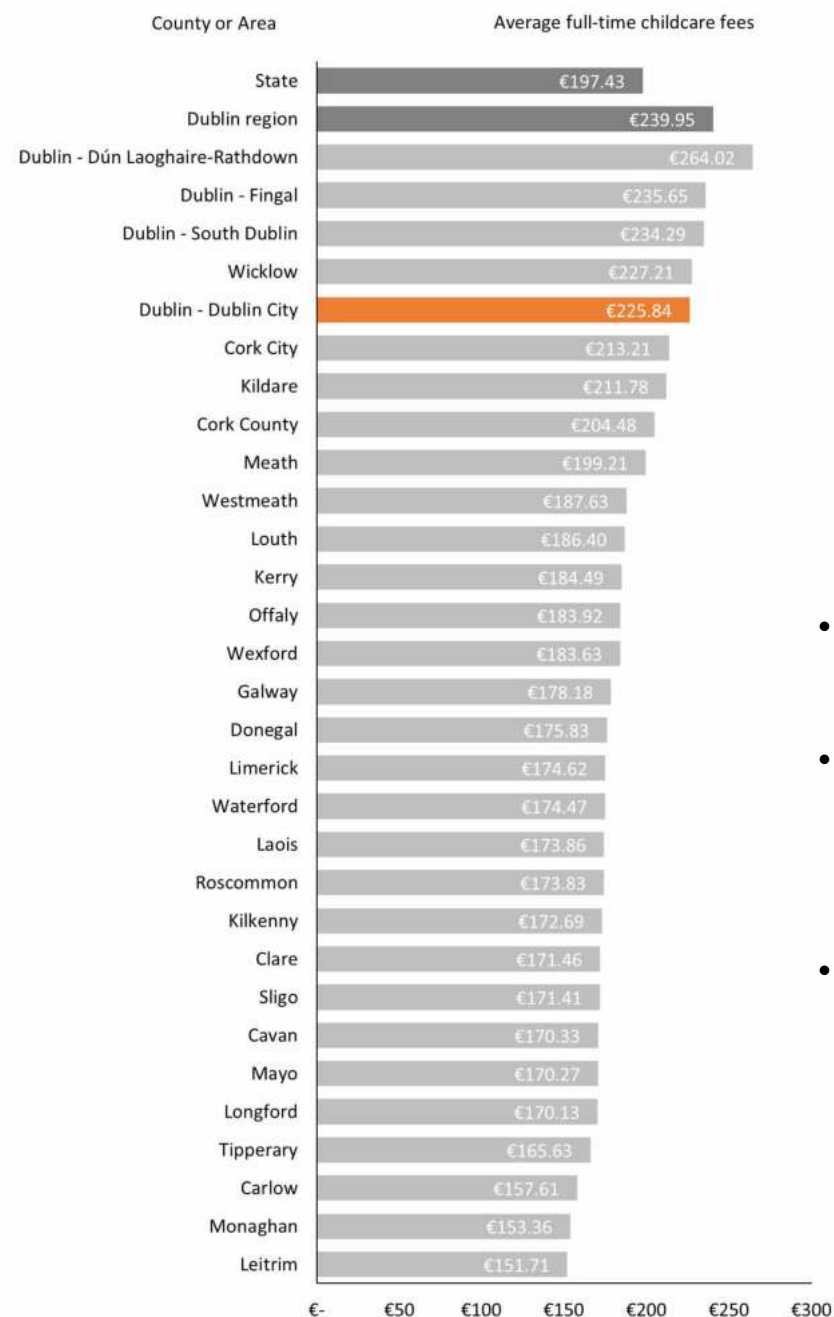


Figure 5.16: Cost of childcare, 2022/23 (Source: Pobal)

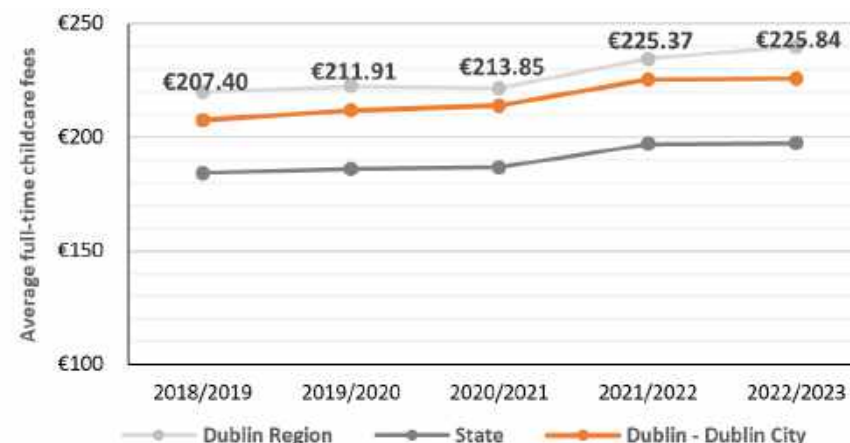


Figure 5.17: Cost of childcare, 2018/19 - 2020/21 (Source: Pobal)

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

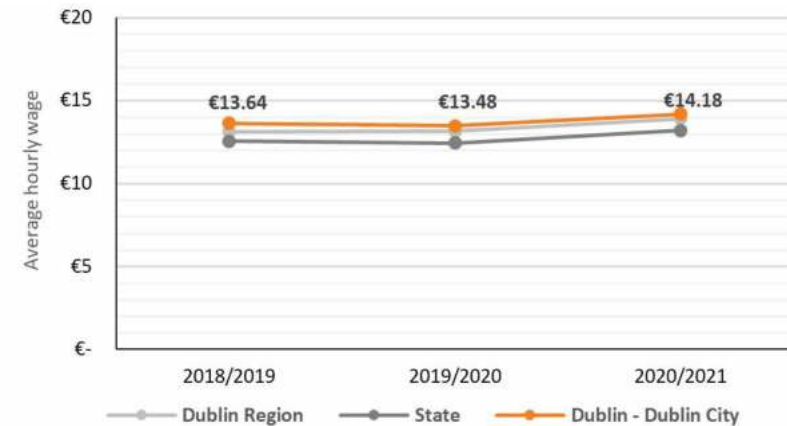
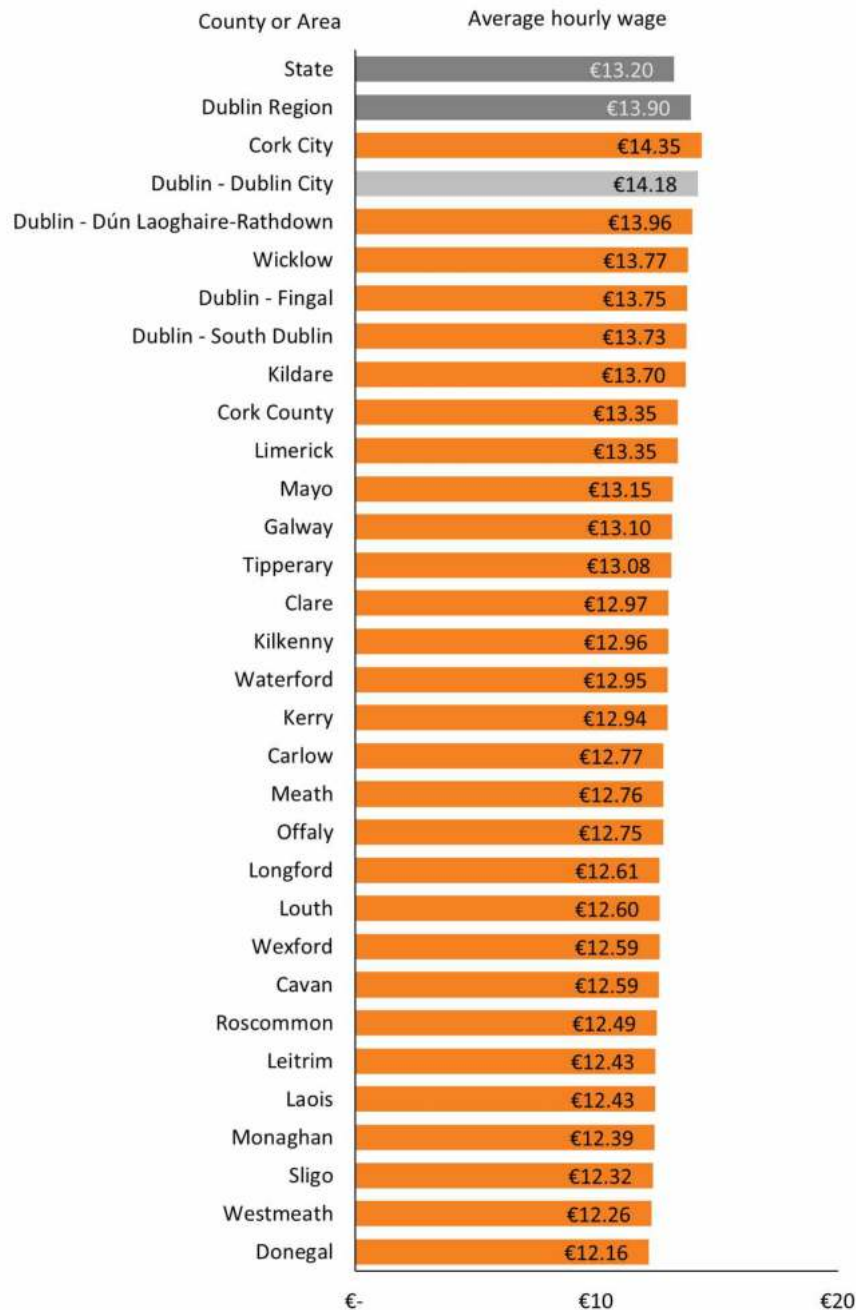


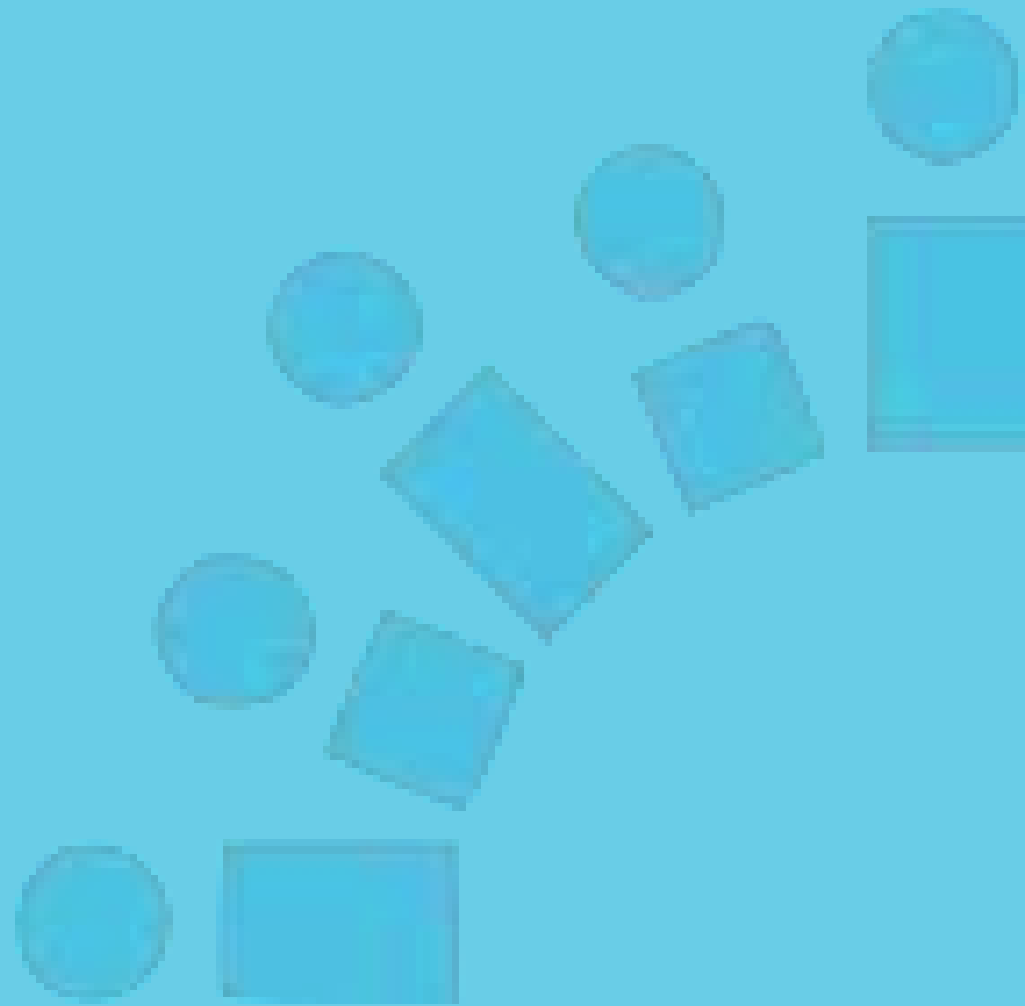
Figure 5.19: Childcare Workers Pay, 2018/19 - 2020/21 (Source: Pobal)

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

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

Section 6

Connected, Respected and Contributing to their World

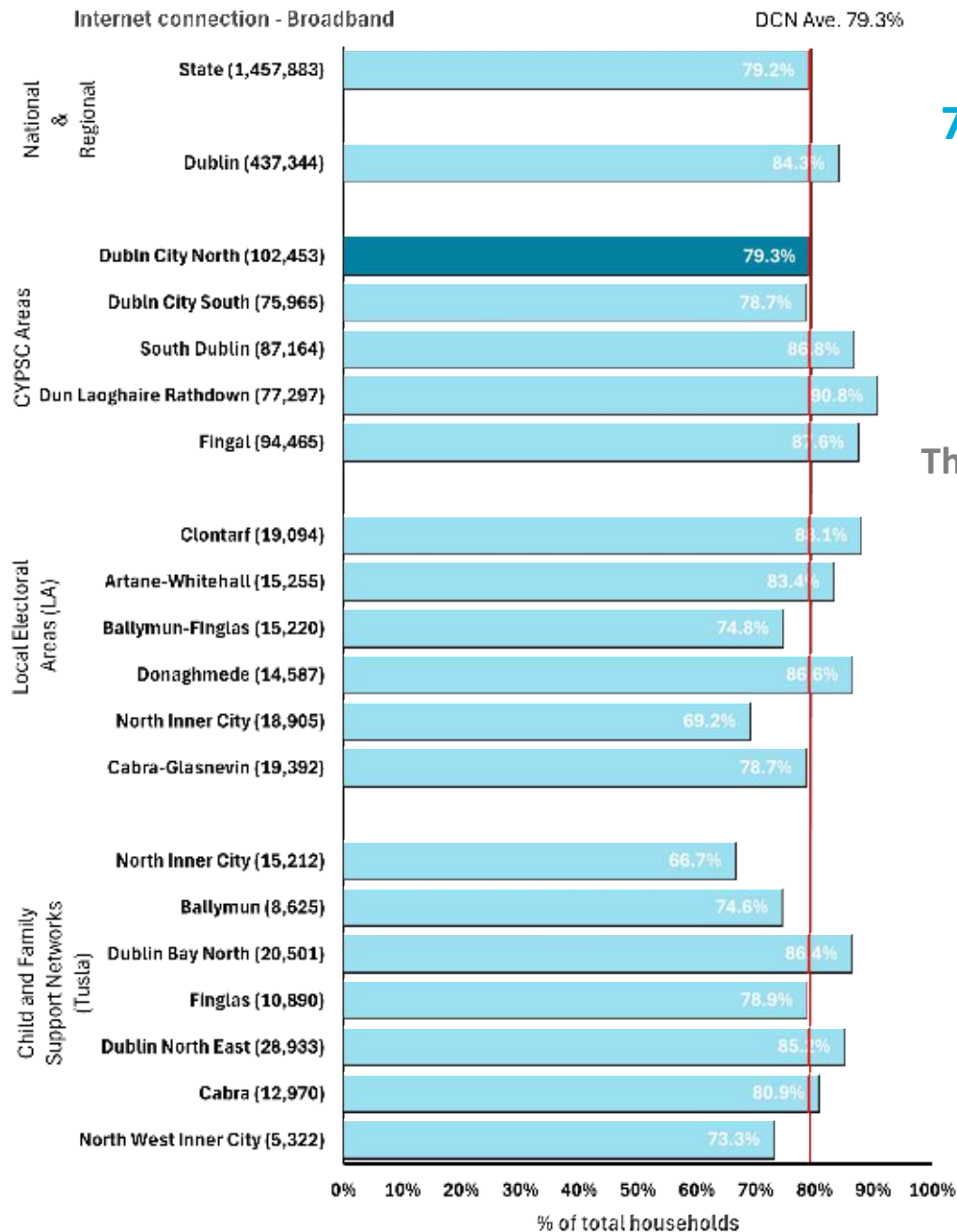


Connected, Respected and Contributing to their World Profile

Indicator 6.1: Internet connection: Broadband, 2022

Indicator 6.2: Internet connection: No internet connection, 2022

Indicator 6.3: Population volunteering regularly, 2022



How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

79.3% (or 102,453) of households had a broadband internet connection

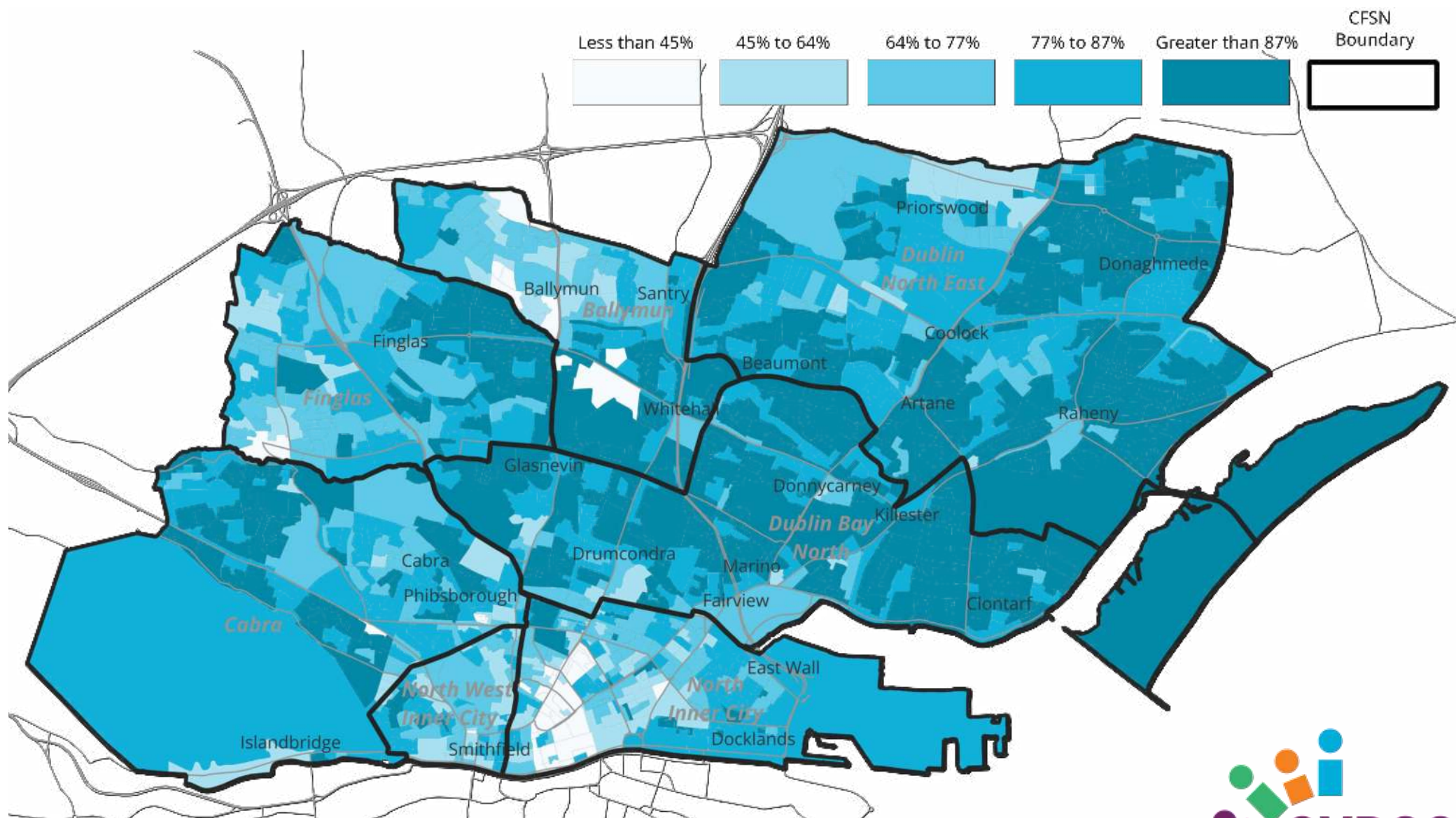
This was **in line** with the national average of 79.2%

DCN had the **eighth highest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

The CFSN of **Dublin Bay North** had the **highest** proportion of households with a broadband connection

- According to the 2022 Census, 79.3% of households in the Dublin City North (DCN) area had a broadband internet connection. This is comparable to the State average of 79.2% and lower than the Dublin regional average of 84.3% (see Figure 6.1).
- Among the Dublin CYPSC areas, DCN's proportion (79.3%) is higher than Dublin City South (78.7%) but lower than South Dublin (86.8%), Dun Laoghaire Rathdown (90.8%), and Fingal (81.6%). When compared with the other 26 CYPSC DCN had the eight highest proportion, Dun Laoghaire Rathdown had the highest at 90.1% and Kerry the lowest at 72.5%.
- The distribution across the Child and Family Support Networks (CFSNs) shows significant variation. Donaghmede (86.6%) and Dublin Bay North (86.4%) have higher percentages compared to the DCN average, indicating greater broadband connectivity in these areas. Artane-Whitehall (83.4%) and Clontarf (81.1%) are also above the average. In contrast, North Inner City (69.2%) and North West Inner City (73.3%) have lower percentages, reflecting a smaller proportion of households with broadband internet. Cabra-Glasnevin (78.7%) is closer to the DCN average.
- Map 6.1 details the distribution of households with broadband connection at SA level throughout DCN. The lowest rates are evident in the city centre, Ballymun and adjacent to Tolka Valley.

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

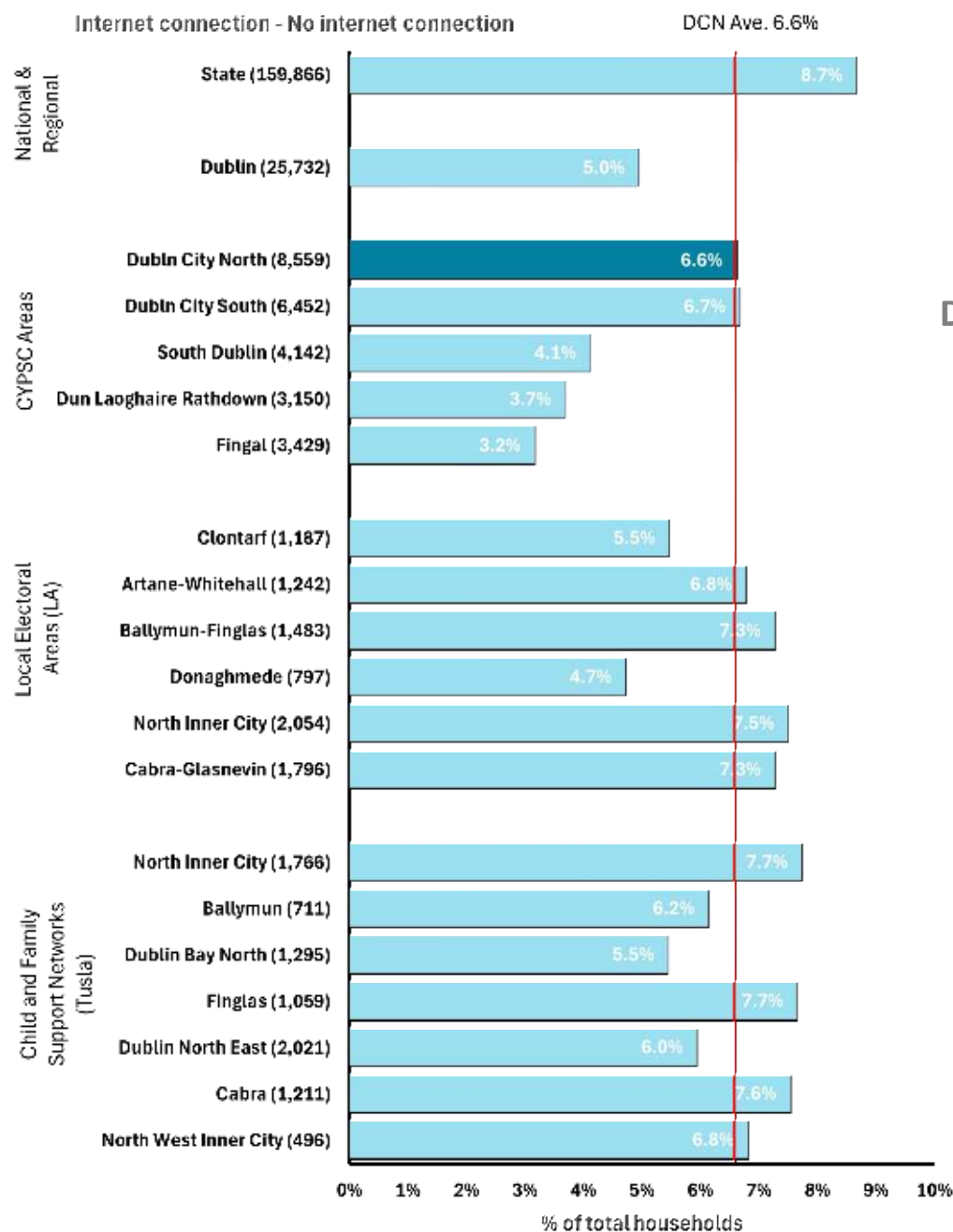


Map 6.1: Internet connection: Broadband



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Dublin City North



How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

6.6% (or 8,559) of households had no internet connection

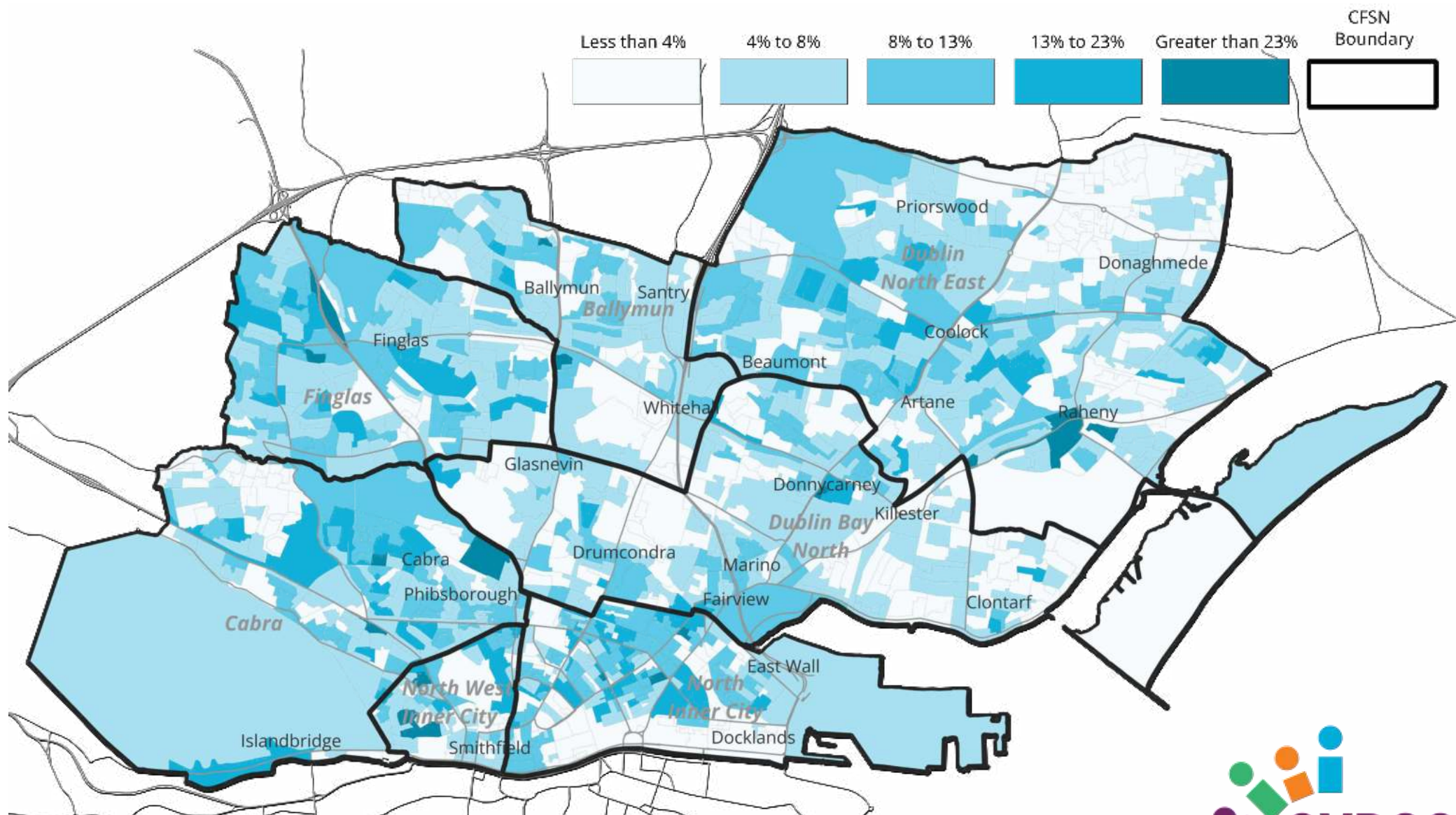
This was **lower** than the national average of 8.7%

DCN had the **fifth lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

The CFSN of **North Inner City** and **Finglas** had the **highest** proportion of households with a no internet connection

- According to the 2022 Census, 6.6% (or 8,559) of households in the Dublin City North (DCN) area do not have an internet connection. This is lower than the State average of 8.7% and higher than the Dublin regional average of 5.0% (see Figure 6.2).
- Among the Dublin CYPSC areas, DCN's proportion (6.6%) is similar to Dublin City South (6.7%) but higher than South Dublin (4.1%), Dun Laoghaire Rathdown (3.7%), and Fingal (3.2%). When compared with the other 26 CYPSC areas DCN has the fifth lowest proportion, Mayo has the highest at 13.3% and Fingal has the lowest at 3.2%.
- The distribution across the Child and Family Support Networks (CFSNs) shows significant variation. North Inner City (7.7%) and Finglas (7.7%) have higher percentages compared to the DCN average, indicating a greater proportion of households without internet connection in these areas. Cabra (7.6%) also exceeds the average. In contrast, Dublin Bay North (5.5%) and Dublin North East (6.0%) have lower percentages, reflecting better internet connectivity. Ballymun (6.2%) and North West Inner City (6.8%) are closer to the DCN average.
- Map 6.2 details the distribution of households with no internet connection at SA level throughout DCN. Areas with the highest proportions can be seen in Raheny, Cabra and Arbour Hill.

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



Map 6.2: Internet connection: No internet connection

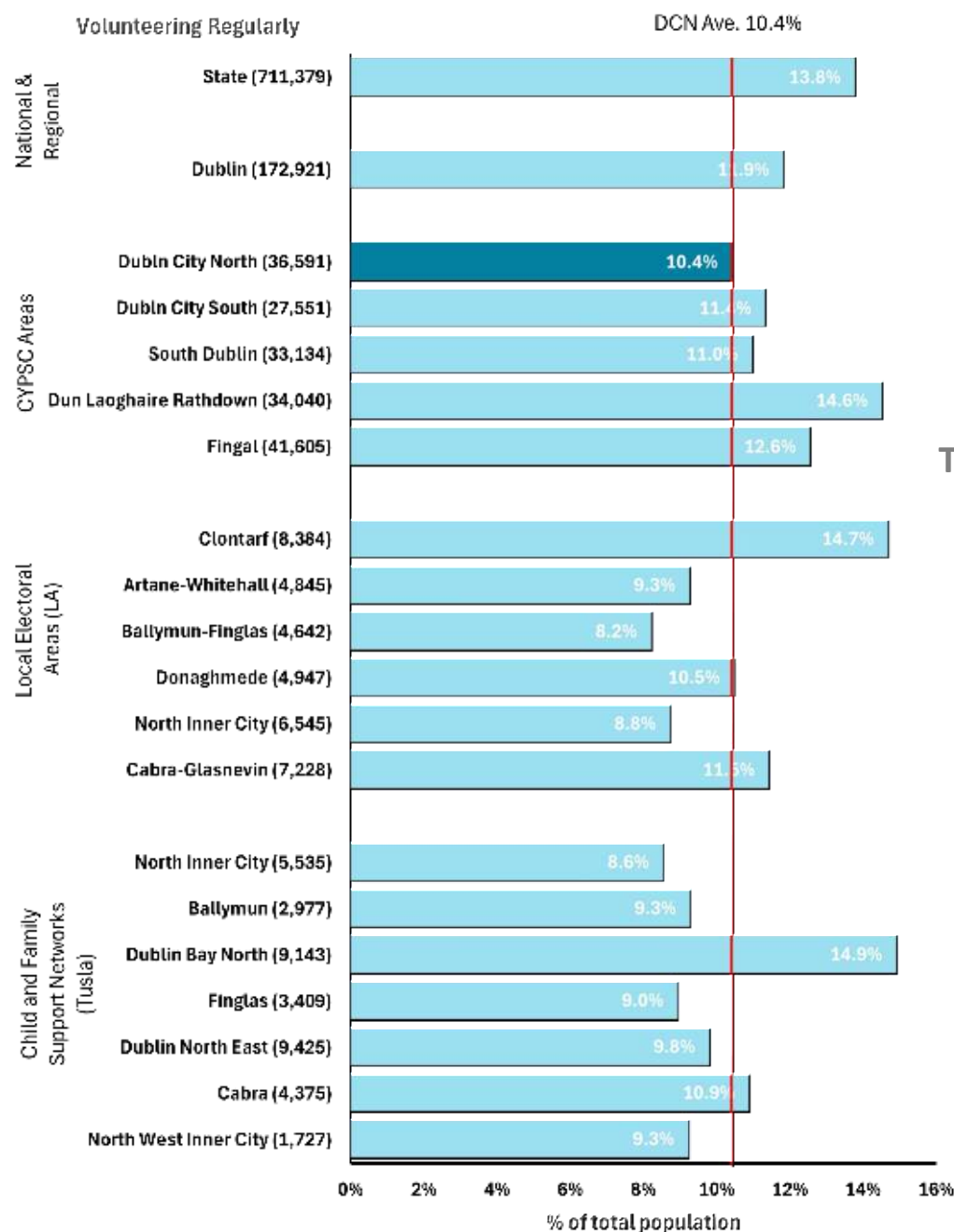


Figure 6.3: Population volunteering regularly (Source: Census 2022)

How was Dublin City North doing in 2022?

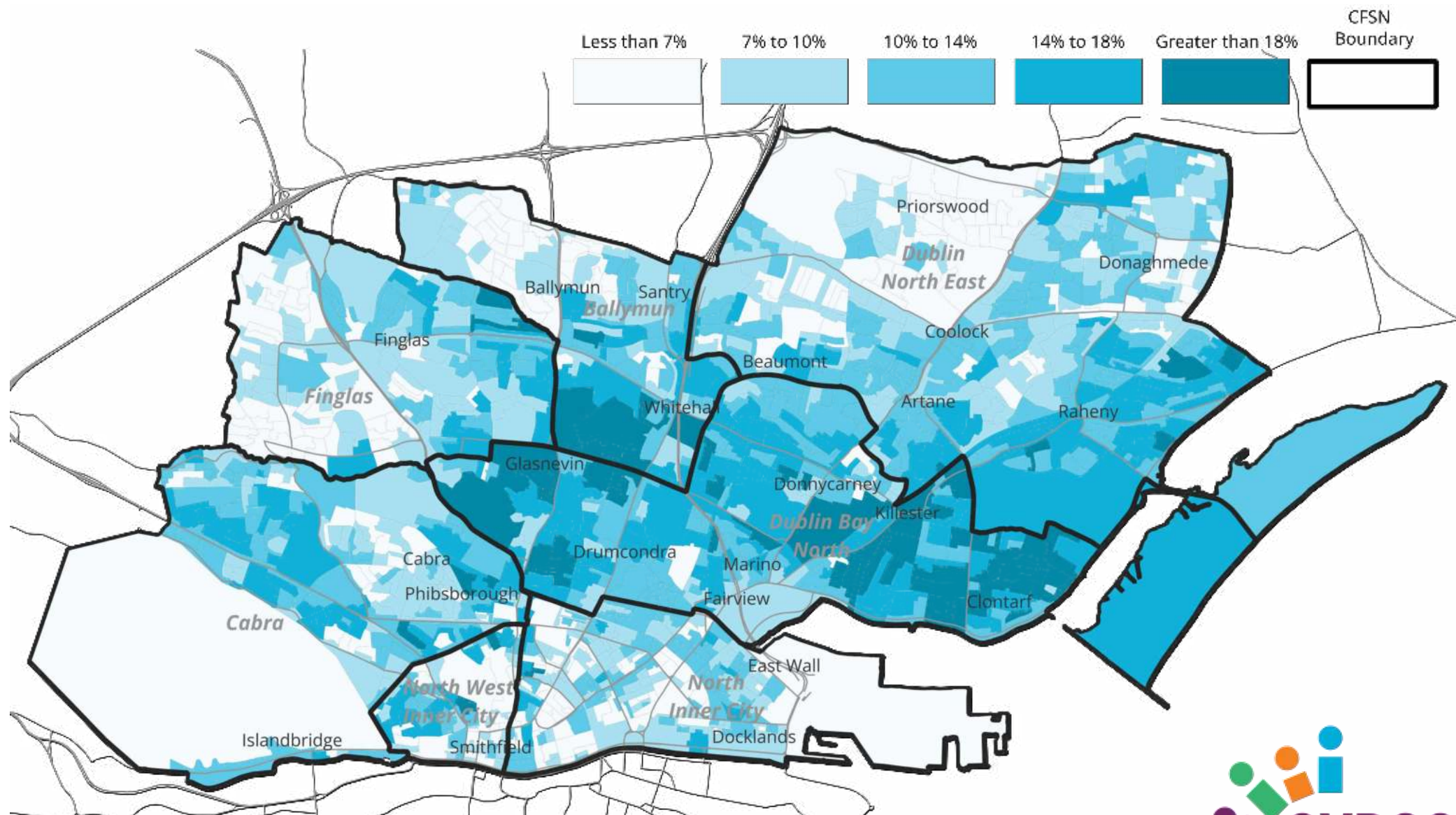
10.4% (or 36,591) of the population were volunteering regularly

This was **lower** than the national average of 13.8%

DCN had the **lowest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

The LEA of **Ballymun-Finglas** had the **lowest** proportion of population volunteering

- According to the 2022 Census, 10.4% (or 36,591) of the population in the Dublin City North (DCN) area volunteers regularly. This is lower than the State average of 13.8% and the Dublin regional average of 11.9% (see Figure 6.3).
- Among the Dublin CYPSC areas, DCN's proportion (10.4%) is similar to Dublin City South (11.1%) and South Dublin (11.0%) but lower than Dun Laoghaire Rathdown (14.6%) and Fingal (12.6%). When compared to the other 26 CYPSC areas DCN had the lowest rate in the state and Mayo had the highest at 16.9%.
- The distribution across the Child and Family Support Networks (CFSNs) shows notable variation. Dublin Bay North (14.9%) and Cabra (10.9%) have higher percentages compared to the DCN average, indicating greater engagement in volunteering activities in these areas. North Inner City (8.6%) and Finglas (9.0%) have lower percentages, reflecting a smaller proportion of regular volunteers. Ballymun (9.3%) and Dublin North East (9.8%) are closer to the DCN average, while North West Inner City (9.3%) also shows a smaller engagement in volunteering.
- Map 6.3 over details the distribution of volunteers at SA level throughout DCN. Areas with the highest proportions of volunteering are in Clontarf, Kilbarrack, Killester, Whitehall and Glasnevin. While the lowest rates are in the city centre, Darndale, Finglas and Ballymun.

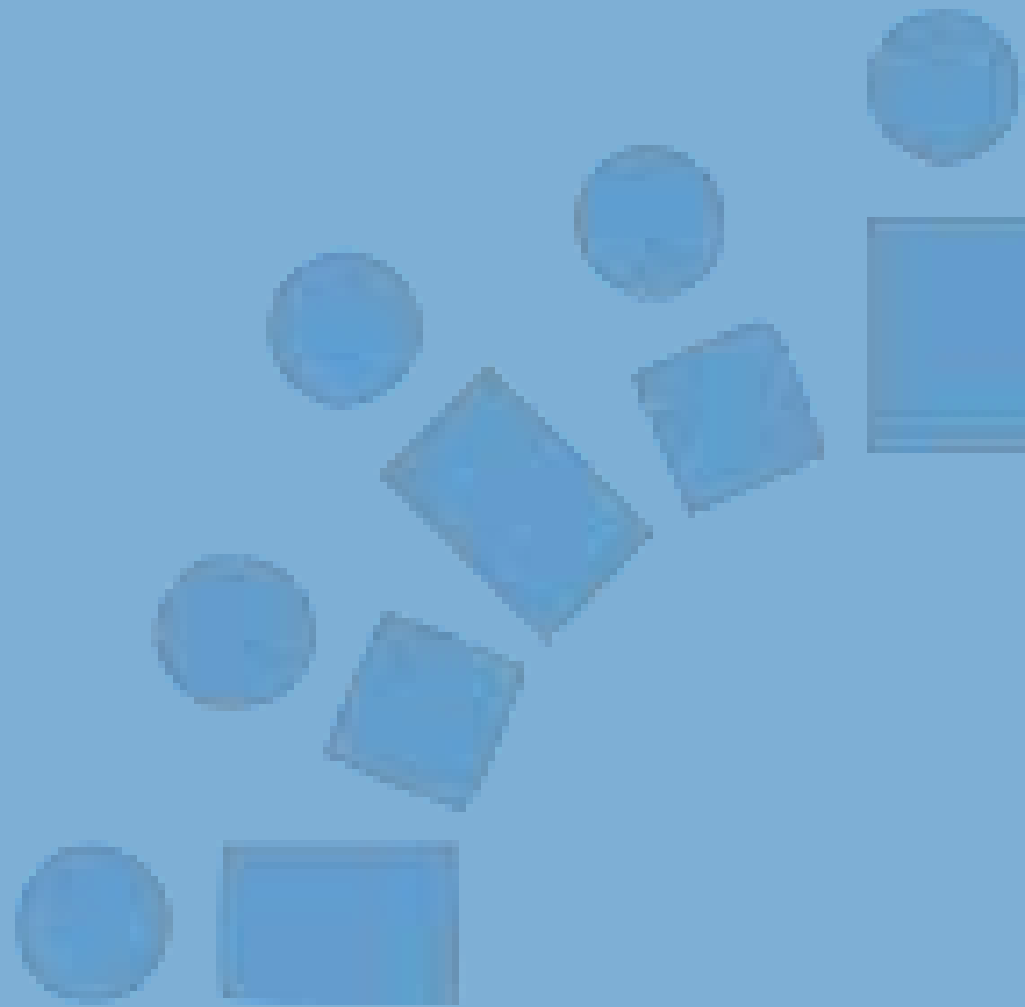


CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICES COMMITTEES

Dublin City North

Map 6.3: Population volunteering regularly

Appendix



Appendix

Tusla Integrated Service Area Boundaries

Local Authority Boundaries

HSE Local Health Office Areas

An Garda Síochána Divisions

