

Children and Young People's Plan 2018-2020

Socio Demographic Profile



COISTÍ NA SEIRBHÍSÍ DO LEANAÍ & DO DHAÓINE ÓGA

Maigh Eo

Contact

This socio demographic profile is an extract from the overall Mayo Children and Young People's Plan 2018-2020. Please feel free to contact the Mayo CYPSC Coordinator, Thérèse Ruane if you require additional information.

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SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF MAYO

This section presents an overview of the relevant socio-demographic information for County Mayo. A summary of the Vital Statistics is presented at the beginning of the chapter and the more detailed analysis of the socio-demographic data is then presented and includes the following sub-sections:

- Population
- Migration, Ethnicity, Religion and Foreign Languages
- Health
- Education and Learning
- Economic Indicators
- Families and Households
- Deprivation

A comparative analysis with the State level data is presented in the data tables where possible and relevant.

Sources include CSO 2016, CSO 2011, State of the Nation's Children (SONC) 2016, Institute of Public Health (IPH) – Community Profiles, HSE, Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection. Local data sources include Tusla PPFS, Mindspace Mayo, and Mayo Women's Support Services.

COUNTY MAYO

County Mayo (Contae Mhaigh Eo, meaning "Plain of the yew trees") is located in the west of Ireland in the province of Connaught and is the third largest county in terms of physical size in the state. The size of the county is 2,159 square miles (5527 sq Km) which represents approximately 10% of the land mass of the state.

Following the Local Government Reform Act (2014), Mayo is now divided into four Municipal Districts (Ballina, Castlebar, Claremorris and West Mayo) and these are coterminous with the Local Electoral Areas from which Local Representatives are elected to the Local Authority (Map 1). The towns with the largest populations are Ballina, Castlebar (main Local Authority administrative centre) and Westport. The other towns as defined by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) are Belmullet (located in Erris), Swinford, Ballyhaunis, Claremorris and Ballinrobe. Mayo has a number of inhabited offshore Islands. The Islands with the highest population levels are Achill, Clare, Inishturk, Inishbiggle and Claggan.

Three areas in the county currently have Gaeltacht status, namely Erris, Achill and Tourmakeady. The Gaeltacht Act 2012 gives statutory effect to the implementation of the 20-Year Strategy for the Irish Language 2010–2030. Under the act, Gaeltacht areas, as they currently stand, will be redesignated as Gaeltacht Language Planning Areas.

Source: Mayo County Council (Local Community and Economic Plan)



VITAL INDICATORS

The table below summarises the key figures and statistics for the Mayo CYPSC. The Department of Children and Youth Affairs (DCYA) has identified a number of Vital Indicators (and associated statistics) to use as a baseline to measure outcomes for children and young people and are presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Vital Indicators for children and young people, Mayo and State

Vital Indicators (Mayo CYPSC)	Mayo Total	Mayo %/rate	State Total	State %/rate	+ or - State	Source
Child and Youth Population: Number and percentage (compared to overall population) of Children and Young People aged 0-24 years (CSO 2016)	40,691	31.2%	1,582,463	33.2%	-	CSO 2016
Child Population: Number and percentage (compared to overall population) of children under 18 years (0-17 years) (CSO 2016)	31,968	24.5%	1,190,127	25.0%	-	CSO 2016
Young Adult Population: Number and percentage of young people (compared to overall population) aged 18 - 24 years (CSO 2016)	8,723	6.7%	392,336	8.2%	-	CSO 2016
Infant Mortality: The number of deaths among infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births (CSO 2015)	6	3.8	205	3.1	+	CSO VSYS 2015
Child Mortality: The proportion of deaths among children under 18 years (SONC 2016 provisional T4)	unavailable	unavailable	333	2.8		SONC T4
Traveller children and young people: Number and rate (per 1,000) of Traveller children (2011) (SONC 2016)	708	21.8	14,245	12.4	+	SONC T16
Non-Irish national children and young people: Number and rate (per 1,000) of foreign national children (2011)	2,676	84.3	93,005	82.5	+	SONC T18
Children with a disability: Number and rate (per 1,000) of children with a disability (2011)	1,569	48.3	66,437	57.8	-	SONC T21
Children registered as having a physical or sensory disability: Number and rate (per 1,000) (2015 ¹)	384	11.8	6,230	5.4	+	SONC T73
Children as Carers: Number and rate (per 1,000) of children who provide regular unpaid personal help for a friend or family member (2011)	234	7.2	6,449	5.6	+	SONC T23

Source: CSO 2016 and State of our Nations Children (SONC) 2016

¹ 2011 Census data have been used to calculate rate per 1,000. County level population estimates not available for 2015. (SONC p110).

POPULATION

According to the 2016 Census data, in the intercensal period 2002-2016, the total population in County Mayo grew by 10,763 persons. In 2016, the population in Mayo was 130,507 persons of which Males numbered 65,047 and Females 65,460 (CSO 2016). This represented a small decrease of 131 persons in the intercensal period 2011-2016. Whilst most counties experienced some level of population growth, two counties showed falls in population in this period, namely Donegal (-1.2%) and Mayo (-0.1%). Mayo has a long history of emigration and the economic downturn experienced in the country has contributed to this movement of people in the county.

NET MIGRATION

Mayo was also identified as one on the counties with the highest levels of net migration according to the CSO 2016 preliminary results. The net migration figures are estimated with the State figure at -28,558 and Mayo estimated at -3,246 (-2,116 Males and -1,130 Females) representing 11.4% of the overall State figure. This is significant when one considers that the overall County Mayo population represented 2.74% of the national population.

Table 2: Annual Estimated Net Migration 2006 to 2016 per 1,000 of Average Population (Number) by Intercensal Period, Census Year, Mayo and State².

Census Periods	2016	
	Mayo	State
2006 - 2011	4.7	5.4
2011 - 2016	-5.0	-1.2

Source: Census 2016 (<http://census.cso.ie/sapmap2016/Results>)

In the intercensal period 2011-2016, the annual estimated net migration per 1,000 of average population for Mayo was -5.0, significantly higher than the estimate for the State (-1.2). See **Table 2** above. This is a negative finding with regards Mayo with many young people immigrating to other parts of the country for further education and abroad for work.

BIRTHS

There were 73 fewer births in 2015 compared to 2014 in Co Mayo, representing a decrease of 4.42% which is higher than the national decrease of 2.06% for births in that same period.

² Figures in this table for 2016 are preliminary figures only. www.cso.ie EP006 accessed 20/9/17

Table 3: Total births, Mayo and State, 2014, 2015 and 2016³

Births by statistical indicator	Mayo	Mayo	Mayo	State	State	State
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
All Births (Number)	1,650	1,577	1,567	67,295	65,909	63,897
First Births (Number)	25,470	24,867	24,042
Births within Marriage (Number)	1,150	1,058	1,053	42,906	41,919	40,549
Births outside Marriage (Number)	500	519	514	24,389	23,990	23,348
Average Age of Mother (Years)	32.6	32.7	32.9	32.4	32.5	32.7
Average Age of First Time Mother (Years)	30.8	30.9	31	30.5	30.7	30.9

Source: CSO 2016, VSA16

The average age of mothers in 2015 was comparable between Mayo and the State (32.7 years and 32.5 years) and the average age of First Time Mothers was also comparable (31 years and 30.9 years) respectively. See Table 3 above.

POPULATION AGED 0-24 YEARS

There was a reduction of 1,660 persons in the population aged 0-24 years in the intercensal period 2011-2016 (42,351 in 2011 compared to 40,691 in 2016). According to the CSO, the three factors determine population change (births, deaths and net migration) and that from an Irish perspective net migration is by far the most influential, volatile and uncertain.

Table 4: Population aged 0 to 24, by single year of age, Mayo and State, 2016

Age	Mayo				State				Mayo + or - State
	Male	Female	Total	% of Total Population	Male	Female	Total	% of Total Population	
0	855	754	1,609	1.20%	31,876	30,381	62,257	1.30%	-
1	823	776	1,599	1.20%	32,824	31,205	64,020	1.30%	-
2	861	810	1,671	1.30%	34,031	32,287	66,310	1.40%	-
3	918	847	1,765	1.40%	34,785	33,291	68,070	1.40%	0
4	896	853	1,749	1.30%	36,215	34,620	70,830	1.50%	-
5	923	893	1,816	1.40%	36,831	35,573	72,400	1.50%	-
6	960	893	1,853	1.40%	37,033	35,484	72,510	1.50%	-
7	918	892	1,810	1.40%	36,853	35,313	72,160	1.50%	-
8	968	933	1,901	1.50%	36,444	35,080	71,520	1.50%	0
9	887	879	1,766	1.40%	34,309	32,641	66,950	1.40%	0
10	934	897	1,831	1.40%	33,167	31,626	64,700	1.40%	0
11	941	853	1,794	1.40%	33,016	30,998	64,000	1.30%	+
12	896	900	1,796	1.40%	32,896	31,429	64,300	1.40%	0
13	928	894	1,822	1.40%	32,317	31,214	63,500	1.30%	+
14	871	901	1,772	1.40%	31,982	30,831	62,800	1.30%	+

³ Data up to 2014 is final. Data for 2015 and 2016 is provisional. (CSO VSA16)

Age	Mayo				State				Mayo or - State
	Male	Female	Total	% of Total Population	Male	Female	Total	% of Total Population	
15	885	923	1,808	1.40%	31,483	30,160	61,600	1.30%	+
16	922	937	1,859	1.40%	31,183	29,806	60,900	1.30%	+
17	899	848	1,747	1.30%	31,540	29,778	61,300	1.30%	0
18	861	776	1,637	1.30%	31,383	29,911	61,200	1.30%	0
19	675	619	1,294	1.00%	29,319	28,253	57,500	1.20%	-
20-24	2,991	2,801	5,792	4.40%	137,584	136,052	273,636	5.70%	-
Total aged 0-24 years	20,812	19,879	40,691	31.20%	807,071	775,933	1,582,463	33.20%	
Total Population	65,047	65,460	130,507		2,354,428	2,407,437	4,761,865		

Census 2016 (<http://census.cso.ie/sapmap2016/Results>)

The total population aged 0-24 years in Mayo (CSO 2016) was 40,691 (20,812 males and 19,879 females) as presented in **Table 4**. This age cohort represented 31.2% of the overall population in Mayo at that time, less than the State at 33.2%. The following Table 5 shows the total population aged 0-24 by Electoral Division with a total population over 1,200 persons and the percentage of the 0-24 year olds compared to the overall ED population.

Table 5: Electoral Division with highest population aged 0-24 years (number and percentage), Mayo, 2016

Electoral Division	Total Population (2016)	Total population aged 0-24 years	% 0-24 years of total ED population	+ or - Mayo % (31.2%)	+ or - State % (33.2%)
1. Ardnaree South Rural	3,083	1,105	35.8%	+	+
1. Ardnaree South Urban	2,417	810	33.5%	+	+
1. Ballina Rural	2,991	1,007	33.7%	+	+
1. Ballina Urban	4,136	1,261	30.5%	-	-
2. Breaghwy	1,839	628	34.1%	+	+
2. Castlebar Rural	7,334	2,540	34.6%	+	+
2. Castlebar Urban	6,162	1,745	28.3%	-	-
2. Turlough	1,436	489	34.1%	+	+
3. Kilmeena	1,514	500	33.0%	+	-
3. Westport Rural	1,516	513	33.8%	+	+
3. Westport Urban	5,894	1,567	26.6%	-	-
4. Béal an Mhuirthead	1,945	567	29.2%	-	-
5. Killala	1,247	377	30.2%	-	-
6. Mount Falcon	1,261	411	32.6%	+	-
7. Toomore	1,599	450	28.1%	-	-
8. Swineford	2,526	712	28.2%	-	-
9. Kiltimagh	1,427	390	27.3%	-	-
10. Balla	1,549	505	32.6%	+	-

Electoral Division	Total Population (2016)	Total population aged 0-24 years	% 0-24 years of total ED population	+ or - Mayo % (31.2%)	+ or - State % (33.2%)
11. Ballyhaunis	3,056	1,072	35.1%	+	+
12. Claremorris	4,487	1,401	31.2%	0	-
13. Ballinrobe	3,685	1,299	35.3%	+	+

Census 2016 (<http://census.cso.ie/sapmap2016/Results>)

The highest populations are located in the main towns in the county namely Ballina, Castlebar, Westport, Belmullet, Swinford, Balla, Kiltimagh, Ballyhaunis, Claremorris and Ballinrobe. The total percentage at a county level for the population aged 0-24 years was 31.2% of the overall population. **Table 5** above shows the total ED population, the total and percentage population aged 0-24 years in each ED. The final two columns show whether the percentage population aged 0-24 years is + or + the county and State percentage for each ED. Interestingly, the urban EDs of Castlebar and Westport reported lower percentages (28.3% and 26.6% respectively) for the age cohort 0-24 years than the county (31.2%) and State (33.2%) with the exception of Ardnaree Urban ED (located in Ballina) which reported 33.5%. The ED of Ardnaree South Rural (part of Ballina town) has the highest percentage (35.8%) of 0-24 years compared to the total ED population. The towns of Ballyhaunis and Ballinrobe both reported higher percentages than the county and State (35.1% and 35.3% respectively) with Claremorris reporting an equal percentage to the county (31.2%) but less than the State (33.2%).

YOUNG DEPENDENCY RATIO, 2016

The age dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents within the population and is concerned with young people aged 0-14 years and 65+ years. The working-age population is defined as those aged 15-64 years. Data is reported as a proportion of dependents per 100 of working-age population.

Table 6: Persons aged 0-14 (Ratio), both sexes, Mayo and State, 2011 and 2016

Area	2011	2016
Mayo	32.6	32.8
State	31.9	32.3

Source: CSO 2016 (E3013)

There was a slight increase in the youth dependency ratio reported for Mayo in the period 2011 (32.6) and 2016 (32.8) compared to the State (31.9, 32.3) as presented in **Table 6** above.

MARITAL STATUS

Mayo had a lower percentage (50.1%) of single people than the State (53.6%) and a higher percentage of married persons (40.1% to 37.6%). A slightly lower percentage were Separated and Divorced (2.4%, 2.1%) in Mayo compared to the State (2.5%, 2.2%). A higher percentage of people were Widowed in Mayo (5.2%) compared to the State (4.1%).

IRISH LANGUAGE

As noted earlier in this section, Mayo has three defined Gaeltacht areas (Achill, Erris and Tourmakeady). There are twelve Naoinraí operating in the county, with four primary level Gaelscoilenna and two post-primary Gaelscoilenna. The Naoinraí are located in Ballycroy, Westport, Ballina, Swinford, Ballinrobe, Castlebar, Aughleim, Ceathrú Thaidhg, Gleann na Muaidhe, Thuar Mhic Eadaigh, Clochar, and Bun a Chorraigh. The Primary level Gaelscoilenna are located in Westport, Castlebar, Claremorris, Ballina and the Post-primary level Gaelscoilenna are based in Rosspport and Tourmakeady.

Table 7: Population aged 3 years and over by ability to speak Irish

Ability to speak Irish	% Mayo	% State	+ or - State
Yes	43.9%	38.5%	+
No	54.2%	58.4%	-
Not stated	2.0%	3.1%	-
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

Source: Census 2016 (<http://census.cso.ie/sapmap2016/Results>)

According to the CSO 2016 data, a higher percentage of people in Mayo (43.9%) answered yes, in relation to their ability to speak Irish compared to the State (38.5%). **Table 7** captures the level of frequency of speaking Irish; and Mayo reported higher percentages of people speaking Irish outside of the Education System with 29.1% speaking Irish daily only within the Education System compared to the State (31.5%).

DIVERSITY AND ETHNICITY

DIVERSITY

Overall, according to the CSO data, the number of Irish residents born outside Ireland continued to increase and stood at 810,406 in 2016, an increase of 43,636 on the 2011 figure. In April 2016, persons born abroad accounted for 17.3 per cent of the population, up from 17 per cent in 2011.

Table 8: Population usually present and resident in the State by county of usual residence, age group and nationality

Nationality	Mayo 2016				State % of overall 0-24 years	+ or - State
	0 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	Total 0-24 years	Mayo % of overall 0-24 years		
Totals	26,403	14,336	40,739			
Irish	24,346	12,921	37,267	91.5%	90.0%	+
French	13	23	36	0.1%	0.2%	-
German	14	12	26	0.1%	0.1%	0
Italian	6	6	12	0.0%	0.1%	-
Latvian	99	70	169	0.4%	0.4%	0
Lithuanian	200	126	326	0.8%	0.7%	+
Polish	566	270	836	2.1%	2.0%	+
Romanian	28	21	49	0.1%	0.5%	-
Spanish	3	15	18	0.0%	0.2%	-
UK	350	455	805	2.0%	1.0%	+
Other EU28	112	112	224	0.5%	0.7%	-
Other European	15	11	26	0.1%	0.2%	-
African	78	34	112	0.3%	0.4%	-
Indian	12	4	16	0.0%	0.2%	-
Other Asian	96	73	169	0.4%	0.8%	-
American (US)	40	31	71	0.2%	0.2%	0
Brazilian	10	21	31	0.1%	0.2%	-
Other American	6	2	8	0.0%	0.1%	-
Other nationalities	45	23	68	0.2%	0.2%	0
Not stated, including no nationality	364	106	470	1.2%	1.8%	-

Census 2016 (<http://census.cso.ie/sapmap2016/Results>)

Mayo reported a slightly higher percentage of Irish nationals aged 0-24 years (91.5%), Lithuanian (0.8%), Polish (2.1%) and UK (2.0%) compared to the State (90.0%, 0.7%, 2.0% and 1.0% respectively) and was lower in percentage terms for all other nationalities. See Table 8.

Table 9: % Population Usually Resident and Present in the State 2016, nationality and town of usual residence, Mayo

Nationality	% of overall town population					
	Ballina	Castlebar	Westport	Ballyhaunis	Claremorris	Ballinrobe
Irish	87.4	83.2	81.7	58.8	75.9	75.0
French	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
German	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Italian	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Latvian	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.7	4.5	3.3
Lithuanian	0.1	1.6	0.6	3.2	9.3	3.6
Polish	5.3	5.9	6.7	6.7	3.3	11.0
Romanian	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.7
Spanish	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
UK	3.3	2.6	3.7	1.8	3.1	2.3
Other EU28	0.5	0.8	2.8	11.3	0.6	1.0
Other European	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.1
African	0.0	0.9	0.2	5.0	0.2	0.1
Indian	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3
Other Asian	0.6	1.0	0.4	7.7	0.4	0.5
American (US)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2
Brazilian	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other American	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other nationalities	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1
Not stated, including no nationality	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.7	0.6	1.2

Source: CSO 2016 (E7005)

The total population recorded for the above towns as per the CSO 2016 data (E7005) was 35,919. **Table 9** shows Ballyhaunis as the most diverse town in the county reporting the lowest percentage of Irish as a percentage of the overall population (58.8%), followed by Ballinrobe (75.0%), Claremorris (75.9%), Westport (81.7%), Castlebar (83.2%) and Ballina as the least diverse with 87.4% identifying as Irish nationals. Ballina had the highest percentage of Brazilian nationals (0.4%) compared to the other towns. The highest percentages of non-Irish nationals in Ballina were Polish (5.3%) and UK (3.3%) with Castlebar following a similar trend reporting 5.9% and 2.6% respectively. The percentages of persons identifying as German (0.2%) and Other American (0.1%) were the same in Castlebar and Westport. The highest percentages of non-Irish nationals in Westport were Polish (6.7%), UK (3.7%) and Other EU28 (2.8%). The highest percentages of non-Irish nationals in Ballyhaunis were Other EU (11.3%), Other Asian (7.7%), Polish (6.7%) and African (5%). The highest percentages of non-Irish nationals in Claremorris were Lithuanian (9.3%), Latvian (4.5%), and Polish (3.3%). The highest percentages of non-Irish nationals in Ballinrobe were Polish (11.0%), Lithuanian (3.6%) and Latvian (3.3%).

Table 10: Number and percentage of persons by language spoken, Mayo and State, 2011

Language Spoken	Mayo (Number)	Mayo (%)	State (number)	State (%)	+ or - State
Polish	2,837	28.8%	119,526	23.3%	+
French	1,320	13.4%	56,430	11.0%	+
Lithuanian	754	7.7%	31,635	6.2%	+
German	700	7.1%	27,342	5.3%	+
Urdu	426	4.3%	8,443	1.6%	+
Latvian	358	3.6%	12,996	2.5%	+
Russian	351	3.6%	22,446	4.4%	-
Spanish	290	2.9%	21,640	4.2%	-
Arabic	211	2.1%	11,834	2.3%	-
Slovak	204	2.1%	9,481	1.8%	+

Source: CSO 2011

The total number of people in Mayo that spoke Polish according to the CSO 2011 data was 2,837 representing 28.8% of all languages other than English and Irish Spoken) and was significantly higher than the State at 23.3%. The next most common languages spoken in Mayo were French (13.4%), Lithuanian (7.7%), German (7.1%), Urdu (4.3%) and Latvian (3.6%) and were all higher in percentage terms than the State that reported 11.0%, 6.2%, 5.3%, 1.6% and 2.5% respectively. See Table 10.

ETHNICITY

A question on ethnic or cultural background was asked for the first time in 2006 Census. On 1st March 2017, the State formally recognised Irish Travellers as an indigenous ethnic minority. The Ombudsman for Children, Dr Niall Muldoon, meanwhile said the recognition of Traveller ethnicity must be followed by real change by stating "The recognition of Traveller ethnicity must be followed by concrete measures and timelines that will improve the situation for young Travellers"⁴.

Table 11: Population by Ethnicity, Mayo and State, 2016

Ethnic or Cultural Background	% Mayo	% State	+ or - State
White Irish	86.3%	82.2%	+
White Irish Traveller	1.0%	0.7%	+
Other White	8.7%	9.5%	-
Black or Black Irish	0.5%	1.4%	-
Asian or Asian Irish	1.1%	2.1%	-
Other	1.0%	1.5%	-
Not stated	1.4%	2.6%	-
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

Census 2016 (<http://census.cso.ie/sapmap2016/Results>)

⁴ <https://www.rte.ie/news/2017/0301/856293-travellers-etnic-status/>

In terms of ethnicity, the majority of the population in Mayo identified as White Irish (86.3%) higher than the State (82.2%), followed by Other White (Mayo, 8.7% and the State 9.5%). Mayo reported a higher percentage of individuals identifying as White Irish Traveller (1.0%) compared to the State (0.7%). See **Table 11**.

Table 12: Irish Travellers (total) and as a proportion (per 1,000) of the total population, Mayo and State, 2016

Irish Travellers	Mayo	Mayo	State	State
	2011	2016	2011	2016
Irish Travellers (Number)	1,385	1,299	29,495	30,987
Irish Travellers per 1,000 total population (Number)	10.8	10.1	6.5	6.6

Census 2016 (<http://census.cso.ie/sapmap2016/Results>)

There was a slight decrease in the number of Irish Travellers residing in Mayo in the intercensal period 2011-2016 (-86 persons) and a corresponding reduction in the rate per 1,000 in the same period (10.8 to 10.1). There was an increase of 1,492 Irish Travellers overall in the State with a slight increase in the rate per 1,000 from 6.5 to 6.6. See **Table 12**. The highest Traveller populations are based in Ballina, Castlebar, Ballyhaunis and Ballinrobe.

ASYLUM SEEKERS

There is currently one Direct Provision Centre for Asylum Seekers in operation in County Mayo, based in the Old Convent building in Ballyhaunis. Data provided by Mayo Intercultural Action shows that the current occupancy (January 2018) is at 235: 44 of these in the 7-12 age bracket; 12 aged between 18 and 24; and 99 adults. There are 43 people parenting alone and living in the Direct Provision Centre. These figures indicate a further increase in numbers from the data available from the Reception and Integration website. This shows that there was an increase from 148 to 217 persons seeking Asylum that were accommodated in the Centre in Ballyhaunis from September 2016 to September 2017. See **Table 13**.

Table 13: Asylum Seekers, as a % of total population, Mayo and State, November 2016 (RIA 2016)

Direct Provision	Mayo Sept 2016	Mayo Sept 2017	State Sept 2016	State Sept 2017
Pop 2016 Census	130,425	130,425	4,757,782	4,757,783
Contracted capacity	267	267	5,273	5,191
Current Occupancy	148	217	4,279	4,873
Capacity as % of Population	0.20%	0.20%	0.11%	0.11%
Occupancy as % of population	0.11%	0.17%	0.90%	0.10%

Source: Reception and Integration Agency

At the time of the report, there was a slightly higher occupancy as a % of the population in County Mayo (.11%) compared to the State (.09%). There was no further breakdown of data at a county level in the report. The Centre provides accommodation for couples, families and single men. There was no additional data available in relation to the number of children and young people in residence in the Centre in the reports.

VULNERABLE YOUNG PEOPLE

This section explores the data in relation to Young Carers and children and young people with a disability.

YOUNG CARERS

According to the most recent State of the Nation's Children⁵ (SONC) report, a rate of 5.6 per 1,000 children provide regular unpaid personal help for a friend or family member with a long-term illness, health problem or disability. The number of males and females providing unpaid help was similar. Mayo reported the third highest rate per 1,000 in the country at 7.2 (number = 234) and was significantly higher than the rate reported for the State (5.6).

DISABLED POPULATION AGED 0-18 YEARS

A total of 1,694 children and young people in Mayo were documented as having a disability in the 2011 Census data. In both Mayo and the State, the most significant percentage relates to difficulties in learning, remembering or concentrating (47.2% and 49.4% respectively). See **Table 14** below.

Table 14: Disabled Population aged 0-18 years by type of disability, Mayo and State⁶

Type of Disability	Mayo			State			+ or - State
	0 - 12 years	13 - 18 years	% of Total 0-18 years	0 - 12 years	13 - 18 years	% of Total 0-18 years	
Total persons with a disability	1,019	675		43,645	27,473		
A condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities	161	72	13.8%	6,136	2,671	12.4%	+
Difficulty in learning, remembering or concentrating	441	359	47.2%	20,067	15,034	49.4%	-
Psychological or emotional condition	108	71	10.6%	5,878	3,859	13.7%	-
Other disability, including chronic illness	361	182	32.1%	14,880	7,414	31.3%	+
Blindness or a serious vision impairment	93	43	8.0%	2,945	1,658	6.5%	+
Deafness or a serious hearing impairment	61	28	5.3%	2,493	1,405	5.5%	-
An intellectual disability	235	160	23.3%	10,953	6,581	24.7%	-

Census 2011 (<http://census.cso.ie/sapmap2016/Results>)

Mayo reported a higher percentage of children and young people with a condition that substantially limits one or more basic activities (13.8%) compared to the state (12.4%). The data also shows that Mayo has a higher percentage in relation to other disabilities, including chronic illness (32.1%); Blindness or serious vision impairment (8.0%) compared to the national figures of 31.3% and 6.5% respectively.

⁵ State of the Nation's Children Ireland 2016 page 36.

⁶ www.cso.ie Statbank/Disability, Carers, Health D0002 accessed 22/2/17

KEY STATISTICS BY OUTCOME

The following section presents additional data in line with the Better Outcomes, Brighter Futures Indicator Set⁷ aligned with each of the five national outcomes.

OUTCOME 1: ACTIVE AND HEALTHY

This section presents additional data drawn from local sources named at the beginning of the chapter as well as some data gathered from the CYPSC online surveys.

Table 15: Health of Children and Young People, 0-24 years, 2011⁸

General Health	Mayo	% of Total	State	% of Total	+ or - State
General health - All	42,351		1,559,840		
General health - Very good	34,029	80.3%	1,261,515	80.9%	-
General health - Good	6,631	15.7%	226,633	14.5%	+
General health - Fair	650	1.5%	23,738	1.5%	0
General health - Bad	62	0.1%	2,545	0.2%	-
General health - Very bad	29	0.1%	754	0.0%	+
Not Stated	950	2.2%	44,655	2.9%	-

Census 2011

The majority of young people aged 0-24 years reported their general health as being Very Good in Mayo (80.3%) and the State (80.9%). A slightly higher percentage reported their health as Good in Mayo (15.7%) compared to the State (14.5%). A slightly lower percentage was reported in Mayo for Bad (0.1%) compared to the State (0.2%) with a slightly higher percentage reporting Very Bad in Mayo (0.1%) compared to the State (0.0%). See **Table 15**.

Table 16: Percentage of infants who are breastfed (exclusive or combined) on discharge from hospital, by mothers' county of residence (2015)⁹

Breastfeeding	Mayo %	State%	+ or - State
Exclusive	37.9	47.7	-
Combined	16.9	10.3	+
Total	54.8	58.0	-

Source: State of the Nation's Children, 2016

Overall in the State, 58.0% of infants in 2015 were breastfed (either exclusive or combined) on discharge from hospital and this percentage was lower for Mayo (54.8%). Mayo recorded a higher percentage of infants that were partially breastfed (combined) on discharge from the hospital (16.9% compared to the State 10.3%). See **Table 16** above.

⁷ An Indicator Set for Better Outcomes, Brighter Futures: The national policy framework for children and young people 2014-2020 (Department of Children and Youth Affairs, Government Publications, 2017) accessed online 16/10/17

⁸ www.cso.ie Statbank/Profile 8 Our Bill of Health CD880 accessed 22/2/17

⁹ State of the Nation's Children, 2016 p95 T64

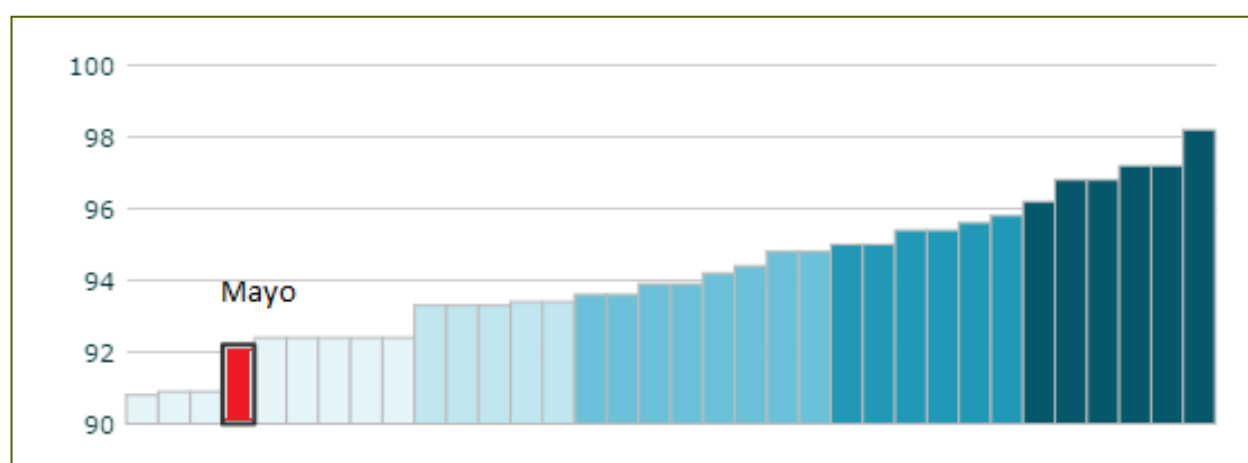
Table 17: Number and percentage of live births that weigh <2,500g¹⁰

Weighing < 2,500 grams	Mayo	State	+ or - State
Number of low birth weight babies	87	3,884	
Low birth weight babies as a % of all births	5.5%	5.9%	-

Source: State of the Nation's Children, 2016

Mayo reported a marginally lower percentage of Low birth weight babies as a percentage of all births (5.5%) compared to the State (5.9%). The average weight of babies born in Mayo is higher at 3,475.30g than the national average of 3,448.80g and was seventh highest overall in 2014 (IPH 2014¹¹). Weight at birth is a strong indicator of maternal and new-born health and nutrition. The incidence of low birthweight, defined as the proportion of new-borns weighing less than 2,500 grams, is monitored through the National Perinatal Reporting System (NPRS) in Ireland. In 2014, Mayo had the 6th lowest percentage of live births weighing less than 2,500g. See **Table 17** above.

Chart 1: Percentage of children who have been vaccinated at 2 years of age (2014)



Source: www.thehealthwell.info Community Profiles

The percentage of children who had been vaccinated at two years of age in Mayo (92.2%) is in line with the State at 92.4%. The county with the highest percentage was Roscommon at 98.2% and the lowest Louth at 90.8%. See **Chart 1**.

SELF-HARM

The World Health Organisation describes self-harm as "An act with non-fatal outcome in which an individual deliberately initiates a non-habitual behaviour, that without intervention from others will cause self-harm, or deliberately ingests a substance in excess of the prescribed or generally recognised therapeutic dosage, and which is aimed at realising changes that the person desires via the actual or expected physical consequences."¹²

¹⁰ State of the Nation's Children 2016 p92 T62

¹¹ <http://www.thehealthwell.info/community-profiles/VIEWINDICATOR/atlas.html?data=final-master-roi&select=2> Accessed 23/2/17

¹² <http://www.nsrif.ie/our-research/what-is-self-harm/>

Table 18: Deliberate self-harm by age group and number, Mayo, 2014 (HSE 2015)¹³

Mayo			
Age Band	2012	2013	2014
< 15 years	< 10	12	12
15-19 years	45	48	47
20-24 years	56	41	33

Source: HSE, Suicide Prevention Profile 2015

Table 18 above shows the numbers of persons by age cohort that presented at hospital due to self-harm in the years 2012, 2013 and 2014. The rate remained the same for children under 15 years in 2013 and 2014 (12 persons). There was a slight increase in the numbers presenting in the 15-19 years cohort from 2012 to 2014 (45 to 47 persons) and a significant decrease in the 20-24 age cohort for the same period (56 down to 33 persons). This is in line with national trends where rates do fluctuate over time. A dedicated Self-Harm Nurse was appointed to Mayo University Hospital (A&E) in 2011 and the reduction in self harm figures may also be impacted by this additional resource. According to 2012 data from the National Suicide Research Foundation, a higher rate of females in the age cohorts 10-14 years and 15-19 years, self-harm than males¹⁴. The opposite is true for males in the age cohort 20-24 years.

MINDSPACE MAYO

Mindspace Mayo¹⁵ is a free and confidential support service to promote young people's mental health (aged 15-25 years). It is funded by the HSE and St Vincent DePaul. The main service is based in Castlebar, with one day per week outreach provided in Ballina and in Belmullet (covering the Erris region). The following data was made available from Mindspace Mayo in relation to young people's mental health to support the CYPSC planning process.

The total number of referrals received in 2016 (12 months) was 350 young people. For the nine months (Jan-Sept) in 2017, Mindspace Mayo has received 240 referrals. This is an average increase of 18 referrals per month. There are currently 12 young people on the waiting lists for Castlebar (approx. 4-5 weeks) and Ballina (6 weeks). There were no waiting lists for the newly established Outreach service in Erris at the time the plan was being developed.

Mindspace Mayo has identified the need to extend the age band to include 12-14 year olds based on a total of 23 referrals relating to young people under 15 years of age received in the nine month period (January to September 2017). The service at that time was unable to accommodate these referrals due to age restrictions and resources.

¹³ HSE, Suicide Prevention Profile, Mayo, 2015

¹⁴ National Suicide Research Foundation, <http://nsrf.ie/wp-content/uploads/presentations/DBT%20seminar%2017-01-2014.pdf>

¹⁵ Submission by email

OUTCOME 2: ACHIEVING FULL POTENTIAL IN LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT

This section explores the education profile of Mayo. It focuses on aspects of educational achievement at primary, secondary and third level education. By using a series of Census and non-Census indicators, a spatial profile of education attainment is presented across the CYPSC Area. Indicators include: Childcare Facilities, Population and Parental Education Attainment, DEIS Primary and Post-Primary Schools, Third Level Progression Rates and Third Level Enrolment.

CHILDCARE AND EARLY YEARS

According to the most recent State of the Nation's Children (SONC 2016) report, approximately 38% of pre-school services under contract to deliver the Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Programme met the higher capitation criteria. This criterion is based on the number of Childcare Workers employed in a service that have a Level 7 or higher qualification. This was exceeded in County Mayo achieving 41% with 59% meeting the basic capitation criteria¹⁶. This is a positive finding insofar as the percentage of Childcare Workers employed in Mayo services has higher qualifications than the national average.

The data for the following tables have been extracted from the Mayo County Childcare Committee website section¹⁷ and from the Pobal 2016 Early Years Sector Profile¹⁸. There are three main programmes available from the Government that provide childcare support to parents/guardians namely; Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), the Community Childcare Subvention (CCS) Programme and Training and Employment Childcare (TEC). Further information in relation to the different childcare programmes is available as an endnoteⁱ (page 159) in this document.

Table 19: Childcare services by type, Mayo (MCCC 2017)

Type of Service	Number of Services by main towns and surrounding areas							Total
	Ballina	Ballinrobe	Erris & Achill	Castlebar	Claremorris	Swinford	Westport	
ECCE	22	13	10	22	22	11	21	121
TEC (Childcare Education and Training Support)	4	8	5	10	9	6	6	48
CCS	14	8	9	10	16	6	12	75
Childminding	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	4
Pre-school	22	13	10	22	22	11	21	121
Full day-care	4	2	1	11	9	3	2	32
School age childcare	5	6	5	10	9	4	7	46
Parent & Toddler Groups	7	1	1	9	6	5	8	37
Notified Childminders	11	8	4	19	7	1	9	59

Source: Mayo County Childcare Committee (Database of Services)

¹⁶ SONC Page 67

¹⁷ <http://www.mayochildcare.ie/en/FindChildcareinMayo/>

¹⁸ <https://www.pobal.ie/News/Pages/Early-Years-Childcare-Survey-Published.aspx>

The data for the above **Table 19** has been compiled using the database available on the Mayo County Childcare Committee website. Within the database, services had been allocated to towns and this was used to summarise the services by area.

Table 20: ECCE and CCS registrations, Mayo and State, 2015/16 (Pobal 2017)

Programme	Mayo		State	
	Comm	Priv	Comm	Priv
Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) registrations 2015/16	37%	63%	25%	75%
Community Childcare Subvention Scheme (CCS) registrations 2015/16	98%	2%	97%	3%

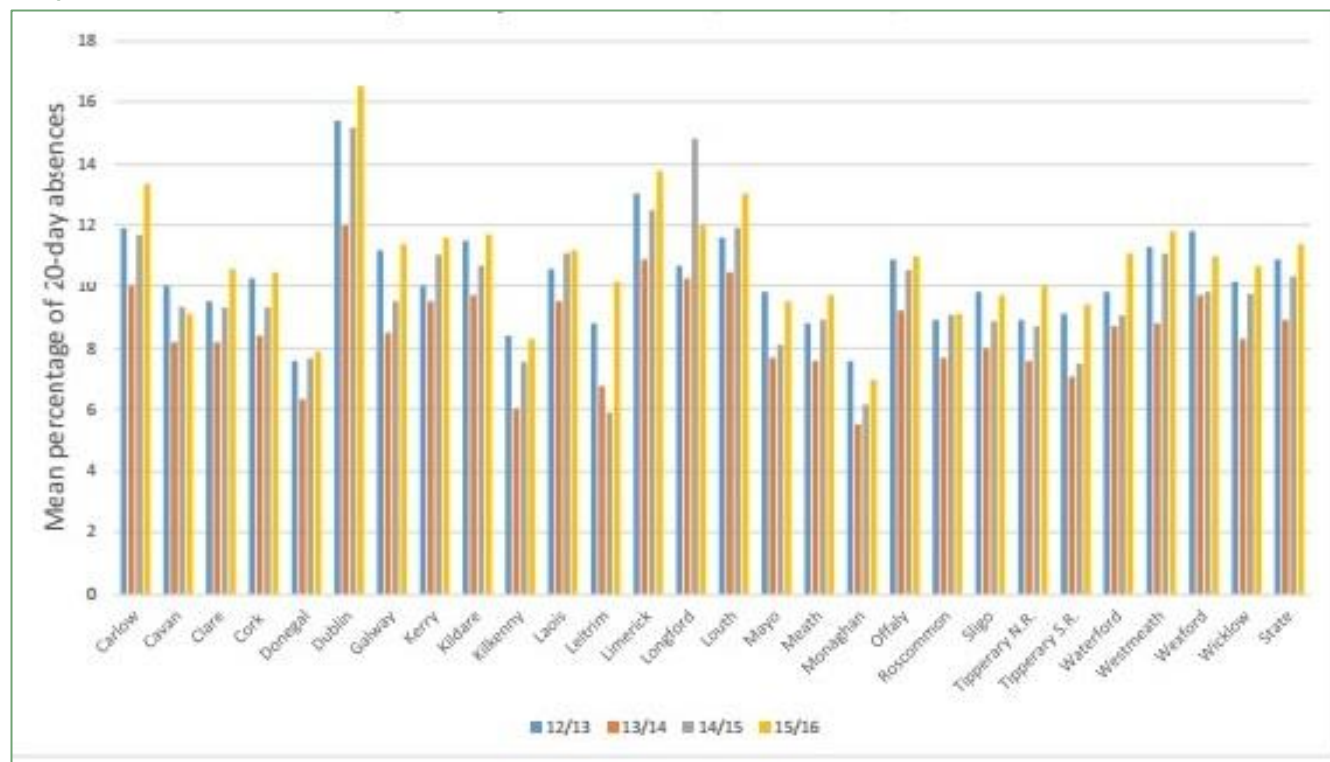
Source: Pobal 2016

In 2015/2016, 4,178 early years' service providers were contracted to offer the ECCE programme in Ireland, 75% of which were private and 25% were community (Pobal, 2017 p16). In County Mayo the percentage is significantly higher for the community sector (37% compared to 25% nationally). This can be expected given the low and dispersed population and rurality of Mayo. This is where the community and voluntary sector intervenes to deliver services where it would not be profitable for the Private Sector to do so. These are deemed to be part of the Social Economy (also known as Third Sector). The percentages for the Community Childcare Subvention Scheme (CCS) are comparable between Mayo and the State (97% and 98%) as presented in **Table 20** above.

PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

The Department of Education and Science database (school year 2015/16) recorded 164 primary schools (62 with DEIS status) in Mayo and 4 Special Schools (2 in Castlebar and 2 in Ballina) with a total of 14,318 pupils attending.

Chart 2: Average percentage of primary school children per county who are absent from school for 20 days or more in the school year 2015/16



Source: Tusla (school attendance data 2015/16)

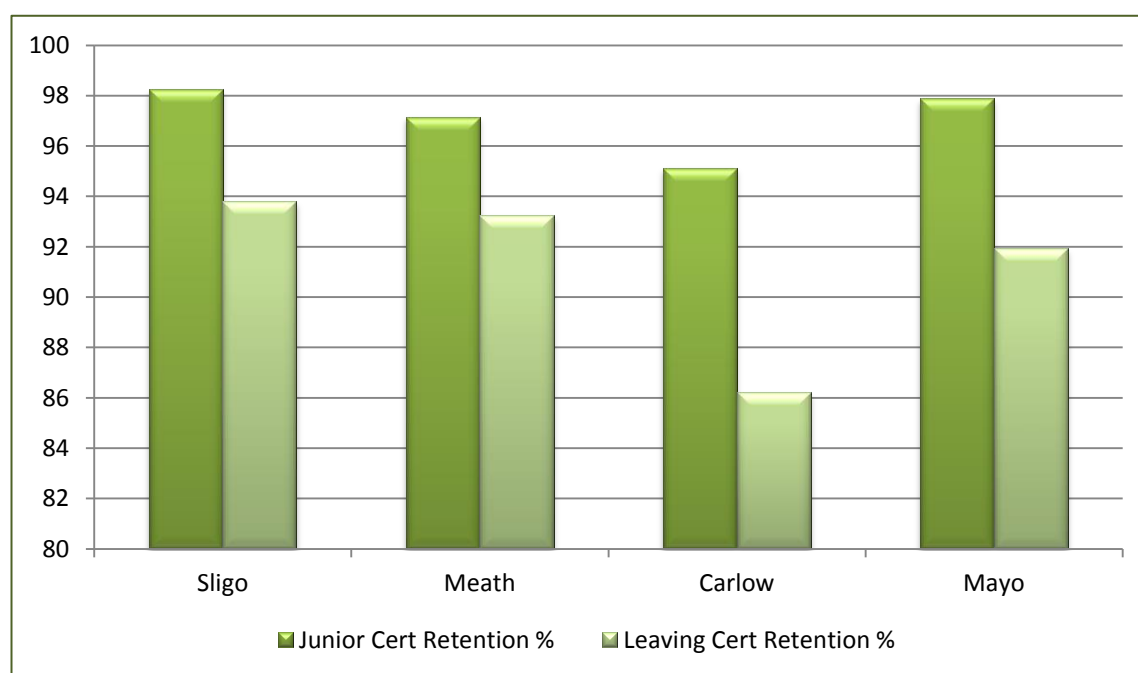
The mean of primary school children absent from school for 20 days or more in the school year 2015/16 reported for County Mayo was 5.4, less than the State (5.8). In comparison, the lowest percentage was for County Monaghan (4.6) and the highest was for Kildare (6.9). See [Chart 2](#).

POST-PRIMARY SCHOOLS

The Department of Education and Skills database (school year 2015/16) recorded 26 post-primary schools in Mayo (7 with DEIS status) with a total of 10,137 pupils enrolled. In November 2017 "Retention Rates of Pupils in Second-Level Schools 2010 Entry Cohort" published a report for the 2010 cohort. The highest retention rate to the Leaving Certificate was in Sligo County, with a rate of 93.81%, followed by Meath County with a rate of 93.25% and the lowest was Carlow with a rate of 86.21%.. The retention rate for Mayo in that same period was 91.93% compared to the national average of 91.2%. See [Chart 3](#).

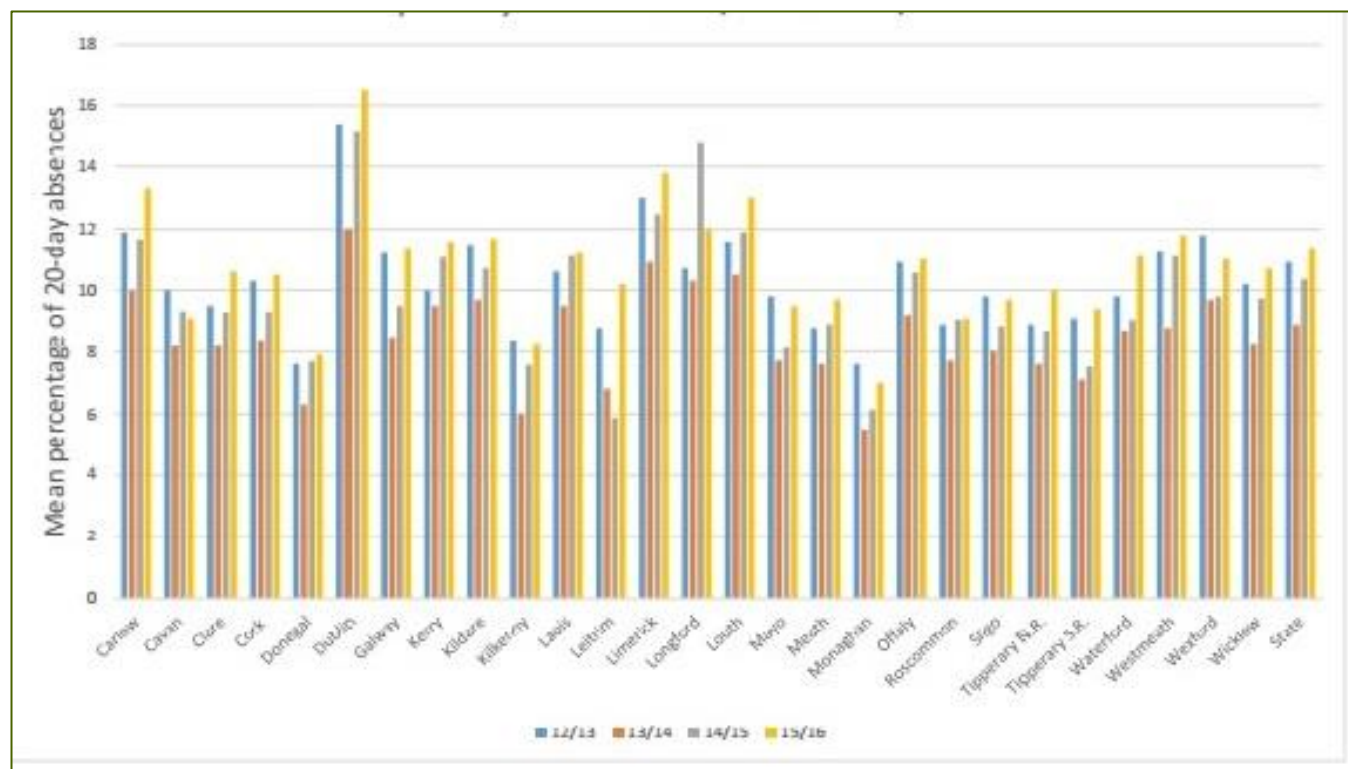
For the 2010 entry cohort, the Leaving Cert retention rate for all DEIS schools was 84.41% up from 82.7% for the 2009 cohort. Since 2005, the Non-DEIS retention rate to the Leaving Certificate has been between 91.7% and 92.9%. In contrast the DEIS rate has increased from 78.4% to 84.4% over the same period.

Chart 3: Leaving Certificate retention rates 2010 cohort



Source: Department of Education and Skills (Nov 2017)

Chart 4: Average percentage of post-primary school children per school who are absent from school for 20 days or more in the school year 2015/16



Source: Tusla (school attendance data 2015/16)

According to the data, the mean of post-primary school children per school who were absent from school for 20 days or more in the school year 2015/16 in Mayo was 8.8, which is marginally higher than the national mean of 8.2. The lowest level of absenteeism reported was in Louth and Waterford (7.5) and the highest was in Laois (9.9). See Chart 4.

MOTHER'S HIGHEST EDUCATION ACHIEVEMENT

The research literature shows that there is a strong link between a mother's highest education achievement and learning outcomes for their children¹⁹.

Table 21: Highest level of Education Attainment of Mothers (2011)

Education Level	Mayo		State		+ or - State
Primary including no formal education	1,359	4.7%	48,040	4.8%	-
Lower Secondary	3,593	12.5%	141,329	14.2%	-
Upper Secondary	13,386	46.6%	416,407	41.9%	+
Third-level (degree or higher)	9,887	34.4%	364,229	36.7%	-
Not stated/not available	482	1.7%	23,590	2.4%	-

¹⁹ Better Outcomes, Brighter Futures (2014-2020) p90

In Mayo, 17.2% of mothers had finished school at lower secondary or before, compared to the state (19.0%). 46.6% of mothers finished their education at Upper secondary level which is significantly higher than the state at 41.9%. A lower percentage of mothers in Mayo had completed a Third Level Degree or higher (34.4%) compared to the State (36.7%). See **Table 21** above.

OUTCOME 3: SAFE AND PROTECTED FROM HARM

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The figures in **Table 22** below have been provided by Mayo Women's Support Services and refer to the period January to September 2016. The data shows that there was on average 19.5 new referrals every month (total new referrals/9 months) during 2016. The data also showed that there were a total of 110 admissions of children to Mayo Women's Support Services.

Table 22: Mayo Women's Support Service, Jan-Sept 2016

Mayo Women's Support Service	Jan-Sept 2016
New Referrals:	176
No. of Service Users:	172
Individual Women in Refuge:	30
No. of Admissions to Refuge – Women:	38
Individual Children in Refuge:	74
No. of Admissions to Refuge – Children:	110
Support Sessions – Refuge:	835
No. of Bednights:	2,893
On-Call Hours:	6,656
No. of Outreach Appointments:	499
No. of Accompaniments:	92
Phone Calls To/From Women & on behalf of women	1,389
Childcare:	
Individual Children availing of Childcare Facility	92
No. of Freeplay Sessions:	818

Source: Mayo Women's Support Service (by email)

REFERRALS TO FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES

The following tables (Table 23 and Table 24) present data in relation to children and families referred to Family Support Services for Mayo and the State for the periods January to June 2016 and July to December 2016.

Table 23: Children referred to Family Support Services

Children referred to Family Support Services	Jan-Jun 2016		Jul-Dec 2016	
	Mayo	State	Mayo	State
Children referred by Social Work	54	4,242	74	4,580
Children referred by other sources	362	10,379	439	9,628
Total	416	14,621	513	14,208

Source: Mayo PPFS, 2016

In Mayo, in the first half of 2016, 13.0% (n=54) of the overall total of children referred to Family Support Services were referred by Social Work compared to the State at 29.0% (n=4,242). The pattern for the second half of the year in terms of referral source was similar with a slight increase reported in both areas in terms of referrals from Social Work (Mayo 14.4%, n=74 and the State 32.2%, n=4580). In Mayo, there was an increase of 77 children that were referred in total during the second half of the year (Table 23) and this indicates that the services are working better together.

Table 24: Families referred to Family Support Services

Families referred to Family Support Services	Jan-Jun 2016		Jul-Dec 2016	
	Mayo	State	Mayo	State
Families referred by Social Work	31	2,384	35	2,623
Families referred by other sources	156	8,318	144	8,681
Total	187	10,702	179	11,304

Source: Mayo PPFS, 2017

In Mayo, in the first half of 2016, 16.6% (n=31) of the overall total of families referred to Family Support Services were referred by Social Work compared to the State at 19.6% (n=2,384). The pattern for the second half of the year in terms of referral source was similar with a slight increase reported in both areas in terms of referrals from Social Work (Mayo 19.6%, n=35 and the State 23.2%, n=2,623). See **Table 24** above.

CHILD PROTECTION AND CHILDREN IN CARE

At the end of 2016, there were 134 children and young people in the care of Tusla, Mayo. A total of 20 children were taken into care during 2016 and it was the first time in care for sixteen of these children.

Table 25: Child Protection Referrals 2016²⁰

Referrals and rate	Mayo	State
Total Referrals	859	47,399
Rate/1,000	26	41

Source: Tusla, Q4 2016 Report

²⁰

http://www.tusla.ie/uploads/content/Q4_2016_Integrated_Performance_and_Activity_Report_Final_V2_Table_8_Amended_08Mar2017.pdf

Mayo reported a lower rate per 1,000 than the State (26 v 41) in relation to Child Protection referrals in 2016. The lowest rate was reported by Donegal (21/1,000 children). The split at a national level between abuse and welfare referrals was 40:60 with Mayo reporting 45:55 (387 abuse referrals and 472 welfare referrals). See **Table 25** above.

Table 26: Children listed as 'Active' on CPNS²¹ per 10,000 populations 0-17 years Q1 2017

Active on CPNS	Mayo	State
Total active	53	1,318
Rate/10,000	16	11

Source: Tusla, Q4 2016 Report

At the end of March 2017, Mayo reported a higher rate per 10,000 children (16) than the State (11) that was listed as 'active' on the Child Protection Notification System (CPNS). See **Table 26** above.

Table 27: Number of children in care and rate per 1,000 population 0-17 years Q4 2016

Children in Care	Mayo	State
Total	142	6,308
Rate/10,000	4.4	5.5

Source: Tusla, Q4 2016 Report

At the end of 2016, Mayo reported a slightly lower rate (4.4) than the State (5.5) of children in care per 10,000 population as presented in **Table 27** above. Seven Tusla areas reported an increase in children in care from Q4 2016, the highest increase was reported by Dublin South Central (n=11), followed by Dublin North (n=9) and Mayo n=8).

JUVENILE CRIME

Garda Youth Diversion Projects work with young people primarily aged between 12 and 18 years that have come in conflict or are at risk of coming into conflict with the law. The most recent statistics available at a county level at the time of the research were from 2015²². Overall, the report shows a national reduction of 2% in relation to young people being referred to the service and this was significantly lower for County Mayo (-23%). Currently, two Garda Youth Diversion Projects operate in County Mayo, one in Castlebar (Castlebar Youth Action Project) and one in Ballina (Youth Action Ballina).

²¹ CPNS – Child Protection Notification System

²² Annual Report of the Committee Appointed to Monitor the Effectiveness of the Diversion Programme (2015)

DRUGS AND ALCOHOL MISUSE

Table 28: Individuals who received treatment for drug or alcohol abuse, 2015 HSE Western Area

County of Residence	Total	% of overall Total
Galway City	262	33.1%
Galway County	256	32.3%
Mayo	166	21.0%
Roscommon	108	13.6%
Total	792	

Source: Submitted by Western Region Drugs and Alcohol Task Force – sourced from Health Research Board

The total number of individuals that received treatment for drug or alcohol abuse in 2015 from Mayo was 166 (representing 21% of the overall total that received treatment in the HSE Western Area). Of the overall total, 31 individuals were aged under 17 years (3.9%), 37 were aged 18-19 years (4.7%) and 95 were aged 20-24 years (12%). See **Table 28** above.

OUTCOME 4: ECONOMIC SECURITY AND OPPORTUNITY

The Census captures data in relation to all persons over 15 years of age in relation to their Principle Economic Status. It provides a snapshot in time of the numbers (and percentages) of those At work; unemployed; students, home duties, retired and unable to work.

Table 29: Population aged 15 years and over by principal economic status and sex

Principal Economic Status	Mayo % Total	State % Total	+ or - State
At work	49.5%	53.4%	-
Looking for first regular job	0.7%	0.8%	-
Unemployed having lost or given up previous job	7.5%	7.1%	+
Student	10.1%	11.4%	-
Looking after home/family	7.9%	8.1%	-
Retired	19.3%	14.5%	+
Unable to work due to permanent sickness or disability	4.6%	4.2%	+
Other	0.4%	0.4%	0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

Source: Census 2016 (<http://census.cso.ie/sapmap2016/Results>)

Table 29 above shows that at the time of the Census, a lower percentage of the overall population in Mayo (49.5%) were at work compared to the State (53.4%). The total percentage of Job Seekers (including looking for first regular job) was higher in Mayo (8.2%) compared to the State (7.9%). Mayo reported a significantly higher percentage of persons retired (19.3%) compared to the State (14.5%) and

a slightly higher percentage of those unable to work due to permanent sickness of disability (4.6% compared to 4.2%).

LIVE REGISTERⁱⁱ

The Live Register is a monthly count of the number of persons under 65 years registering for Jobseekers Benefit or Allowance or various other statutory entitlements with the Department of Social Protection. Live Register statistics are compiled from administrative returns made to the CSO by each local office of the Department of Social Protection²³.

Table 30: Persons (male and female) under and over 25 years, on the Live Register, Mayo (CSO 2017²⁴)

Social Welfare Office	Under 25 years		Total Under 25 years	25 years and over		Total Over 25 years	Overall total on Live Register
	Male	Female		Male	Female		
Achill	14	9	23	163	98	261	284
Ballina	160	116	276	1,187	835	2,022	2,298
Ballinrobe	18	21	39	270	310	580	619
Belmullet	48	25	73	328	236	564	637
Castlebar	101	73	174	778	686	1,464	1,638
Claremorris	44	45	89	407	357	764	853
Swinford	64	54	118	486	433	919	1,037
Westport	50	22	72	487	452	939	1,011
Total Mayo County	499	365	864	4,106	3,407	7,513	8,377
Total State	17,870	13,813	31,683	130,395	102,178	232,573	264,256
Mayo as % of State	2.80%	2.60%	2.70%	3.10%	3.30%	3.20%	3.20%

Source: Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection, 2017

According to the CSO Live Register data for August 2017, there were a total of 7,513 persons on the Live Register in Mayo representing 3.2% of the State total. Of this, 2.7% (n=864) were aged under 25 years and 3.2% (n=7,513) were aged over 25 years. See **Table 30** above.

Table 31: Family units with children by size of family

Number of children	Mayo	State	+ or - State
	% of all children under 15	% of all children under 15	
1 child	34.1%	36.8%	-
2 children	38.7%	40.1%	-
3 children	19.6%	17.7%	+

²³ See Endnote i, page 159 for explanation of Live Register and Unemployment figures.

²⁴ www.cso.ie LRM07 August 2017

Number of children	Mayo	State	+ or - State
	% of all children under 15	% of all children under 15	
4 children	6.1%	4.4%	+
5 or more children	1.5%	1.0%	+
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

Source: Census 2016 (<http://census.cso.ie/sapmap2016/Results>)

Mayo reported higher percentages of family units with 3 (19.6%), 4 (6.1%) and 5 or more children (1.5%) compared to the State (17.7%, 4.4% and 1.0% respectively) and lower percentages of family units with 1 child (34.1%) and 2 children (38.7%) compared to the State (36.8% and 40.1% respectively). See **Table 31** above.

Table 32: Private households by type

Type of Household	Mayo	State	+ or - State	Mayo	State	+ or - State4
	% Households	% Households		% Persons	% Persons	
One person	28.0%	23.5%	+	10.7%	8.5%	+
Married couple	17.5%	15.0%	+	13.4%	10.9%	+
Cohabiting couple	3.1%	4.0%	-	2.4%	2.9%	-
Married couple and children	30.5%	31.1%	-	48.7%	46.5%	+
Cohabiting couple and children	3.2%	4.1%	-	4.7%	5.7%	-
Father and children	1.5%	1.5%	0	1.5%	1.3%	+
Mother and children	8.4%	9.0%	-	8.5%	8.9%	-
Couple and others	0.8%	1.2%	-	1.0%	1.5%	-
Couple children and others	1.5%	1.9%	-	2.9%	3.6%	-
Father children and others	0.2%	0.2%	0	0.2%	0.3%	-
Mother children and others	0.7%	1.0%	-	1.0%	1.4%	-
Two or more family units	0.7%	1.3%	-	1.5%	2.6%	-
Non-family households and relations	2.2%	2.2%	0	1.9%	1.9%	0
Two or more non-related persons	1.8%	4.1%	-	1.7%	4.1%	-
Total	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	

Source: Census 2016 (<http://census.cso.ie/sapmap2016/Results>)

Table 32 explores the data in percentages for the types of households and the percentage persons of the overall number of persons living in each type of household. Married couples with children represent the highest percentage in terms of the overall type of household for both Mayo (30.5%) and the State (31.1%) with Mayo slightly less in percentage terms. There is a significant difference in the percentage of One Person Households in Mayo (28.0%) compared to the State (23.5%). The percentage of Cohabiting couples and children are less in Mayo (3.2%) than the State (4.1%); and for Mother and Children (8.4%

and 9.0%). The percentage of Father and children households is the same for Mayo (1.5%) and the State (1.5%).

CHILD RELATED SOCIAL WELFARE PAYMENTS

The data presented in this sub-section was sourced from the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection refers to 2016. It explores the data for Child related payments as well as other Social Welfare payments.

Table 33: Child related payments, 2016

Child related payments		Mayo	State
Child Benefit			
	Total Recipients	15,658	607,483
	Total Children	31,542	1,163,327
Family Income Supplement		1,626	55,941
Back to School Clothing and Footwear Allowance		4,288	150,274

Source: Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection

Table 33 above shows that there were 15,658 recipients of Child Benefit payments in Mayo during 2016 for 31,542 children. A total of 1,626 families received Family Income Supplement (FIS) in 2016. This is a weekly tax-free payment available to employees on low pay with at least one child dependant and is one indicator of Low Income Households²⁵. There were 4,288 recipients of the Back to School Clothing and Footwear Allowance which is another indicator of Low Income Households. Households are eligible for this payment if they are already in receipt of another Social Welfare benefit payment or taking part in a Labour Market Activation Programme/Adult Education²⁶.

Table 34: Social Welfare Payments by type of payment, Mayo and State, 2016

Type of payment	Mayo	State
Jobseeker's Allowance	6,941	218,260
One-Parent Family Payment	883	40,317
Direct Provision	63	2,502
Farm Assist	1,289	7,828
Jobseeker's Benefit	1,155	37,625

Source: Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection

The highest number of Social Welfare payments by type in Mayo were made on Jobseeker's Allowance (6,941), followed by Farm Assist (1,289). A total of 883 persons were in receipt of One Parent Family Payment, 1,155 in receipt of Jobseeker's Benefit and a total of 63 recipients of Direct Provision payments. See **Table 34** above.

²⁵

http://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/social_welfare/social_welfare_payments/social_welfare_payments_to_families_and_children/family_income_supplement.html

²⁶ <https://www.welfare.ie/en/Pages/Back-to-School-Clothing-and-Footwear-Allowance.aspx>

HOUSING

The following tables show the numbers and types of housing in Mayo.

Table 35: Private households by type of accommodation

Type of accommodation	Mayo	State	+ or - State	Mayo	State	+ or - State4
	% Households	% Households		% Persons	% Persons	
House/Bungalow	94.8%	86.5%	+	96.4%	89.5%	+
Flat/Apartment	4.0%	11.8%	-	2.4%	8.9%	-
Bed-sit	0.0%	0.2%	-	0.0%	0.1%	-
Caravan/Mobile Home	0.3%	0.3%	0	0.2%	0.2%	0
Not stated	0.9%	1.3%	-	0.9%	1.3%	-
Total	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	

Source: Census 2016 (<http://census.cso.ie/sapmap2016/Results>)

According to the CSO 2016 data for County Mayo, 94.8% of households lived in houses or bungalows (a slight reduction on 2011, 95.7%) while a further 4.0% lived in apartments, flats or bedsits (no change compared to 2011). 36,539 dwellings (75.0%) were owner occupied while 10,147 dwellings (20.8%) were rented. The average number of persons per household was 2.6, slightly below the national figure of 2.7. See Table 35 above.

Table 36: Irish Travellers in Private Households 2011 and 2016 by Type of Household, Mayo and State

Type of Household	2011		Mayo as % of State	2016		Mayo as % of State
	Mayo	State		Mayo	State	
All households	1,382	28,861	4.8%	1,281	30,393	4.2%
Permanent private	1,273	24,239	5.3%	1,147	25,263	4.5%
Temporary private	50	3,560	1.4%	88	3,718	2.4%
Not stated	59	1,062	5.6%	46	1,412	3.3%

Source: www.cso.ie (EY032)

Mayo reported a decrease of 101 Households in the number of Irish Travellers in All Households in the intercensal period 2011-2016 (1,382 to 1,281). There was a decrease of 126 in the number of Irish Travellers in Permanent Private Households (1,273 to 1,147) and a corresponding increase of 33 Temporary Private Households from 50 to 88. See Table 36 above. There was a corresponding decrease in the Traveller population reported (see Table 12) by 86 persons in the same period.

DEPRIVATIONⁱⁱⁱ

Mayo is made up of 152 Electoral Divisions and according to the 2016 HP Deprivation Index, 31 of these EDs were Disadvantaged (> or = -10). These are rural EDs, located primarily on the West (incorporating Achill Island and the Erris Region), the North Coast and also bordering with Counties Sligo and Roscommon with just two Urban EDs (Ballina Urban and Ardnaree South Urban) in this category. The

most affluent areas are the wider environs of Westport, Castlebar and Ballina, but excluding Castlebar and Ballina town areas. (See Endnote iii for full explanation).

Table 37: Pobal HP Deprivation 2016, Mayo and Municipal District

HP Index	Mayo County	Mayo Municipal Districts			
		Castlebar	Claremorris	West Mayo	Ballina
2016 Absolute HP Index Score	-7.7	-4.9	-7.5	-8.0	-10.7
2016 Relative HP Index Score	-3.8	-0.9	-3.6	-4.1	-6.9
2016 Total population	130,507	34,169	32,672	30,978	32,688
2016 Population Change	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00
2016 Age dependency ratio	37.9	36.2	38.7	38.1	38.7
2016 Lone parents ratio	18.0	18.1	14.5	18.9	20.6
2016 Proportion with primary education only	17.1	14.1	16.7	19.3	18.6
2016 Proportion with third level education	28.9	32.9	27.0	29.8	25.6
2016 Proportion of higher and lower professionals	31.7	35.1	29.9	32.0	29.8
2016 Proportion of semi and unskilled manual workers	20.6	17.9	20.8	22.7	21.1
2016 Unemployment rate - male	16.5	14.2	14.0	17.6	20.3
2016 Unemployment rate - female	12.3	10.6	12.0	12.3	14.4
2016 Average persons per room	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
2016 Proportion of LA rented in all permanent private households	5.3	4.5	4.4	6.0	6.4
2016 Proportion of private rented in all permanent private households	15.5	17.1	16.5	14.1	14.0
2016 Proportion of owner occupied	77.1	76.8	76.9	77.3	77.4

Source: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017) *The 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index*

According to the 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index Ballina MD reported the highest absolute deprivation score at -10.7, followed by West Mayo at -8.0, Claremorris -7.5 and Castlebar -4.9. The figures for Ballina MD show that it has the highest rate of Lone Parents (20.6) with Claremorris MD reporting the lowest rate at 14.5. Ballina also reported the highest rates of both male and female unemployment (20.3 and 14.4) with the lowest male unemployment reported for Claremorris (14.0) and the lowest female unemployment reported for Castlebar (10.6). See **Table 37** above.

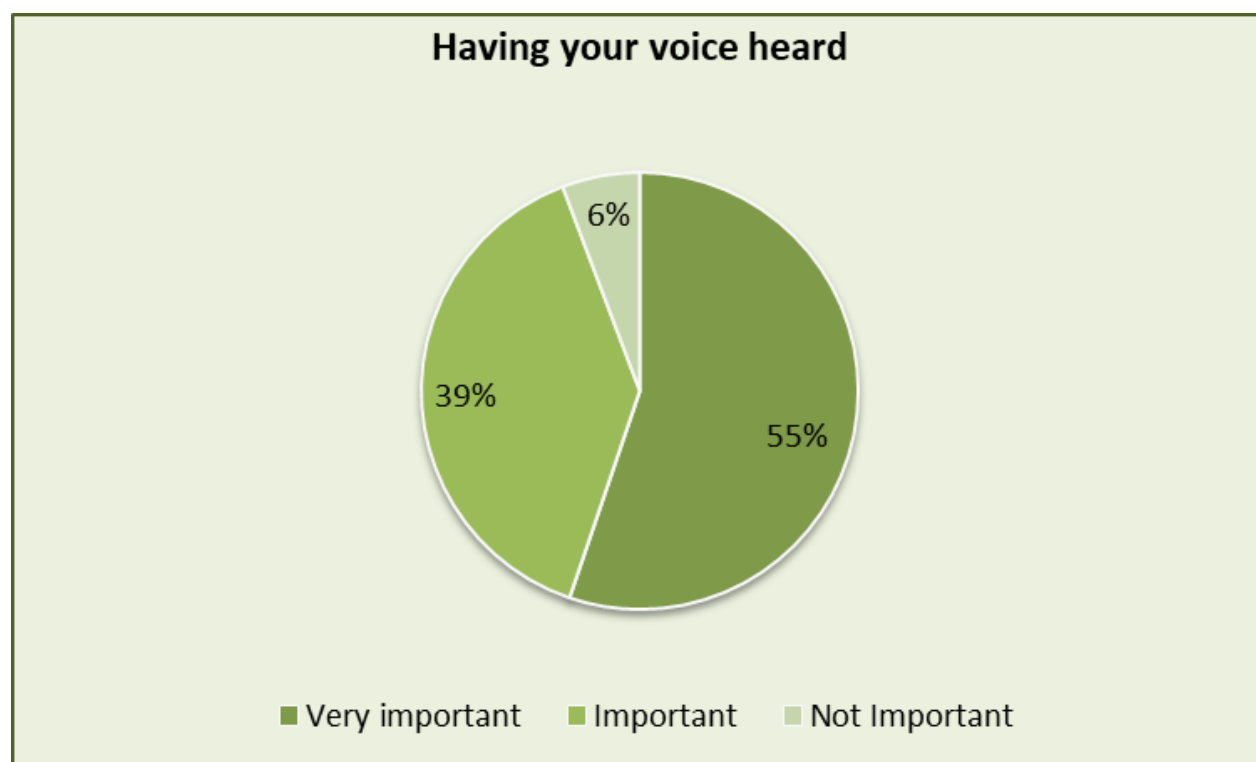
OUTCOME 5: CONNECTED, RESPECTED AND CONTRIBUTING TO THEIR WORLD

In terms of the above outcome, the policy framework Better Outcomes, Brighter Futures (2014-2020) notes that *children and young people should be supported and encouraged to play a full role in society recognising that they themselves, through their choices and determination, can heavily influence their own lives now and in the future. Measures are needed to create a society in which all children and young people*

are valued and respected for who they are, so that they can freely express their identity. An indicator set has been developed at a national level for all five outcomes²⁷ and was published in September 2017. It is not possible at this stage to present comparative data for Mayo and the State with respect to the national indicators for this outcome due to a data deficit (at national and local level).

However, some of the questions included in the Youth Survey conducted by Mayo CYPSC as part of the consultation process for this plan give a snapshot of Children and Young People's perceptions in relation to this outcome at that time and these are presented in the charts below.

Chart 5: Level of importance, having your voice heard

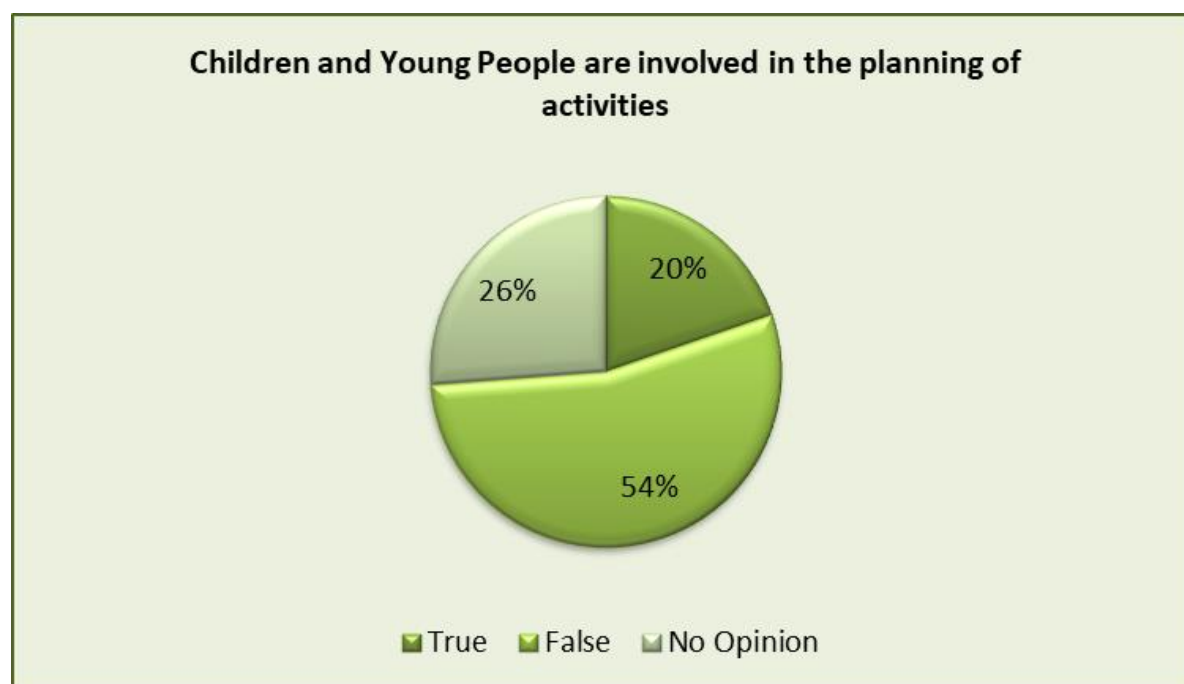


Source: Mayo CYPP, 2017 (Youth Survey)

When asked to choose between three options (Very important, Important and Not important), in relation to having their voice heard, the majority (94%) of the youth respondents choose Very Important (55%) or Important (39%) with just 6% choosing the option Not important (6%) in relation to having their voice heard. See **Chart 5**.

²⁷ An indicator set for Better Outcomes, Brighter Futures: The National Policy Framework for Children and Young People, 2014-2020 (September 2017)

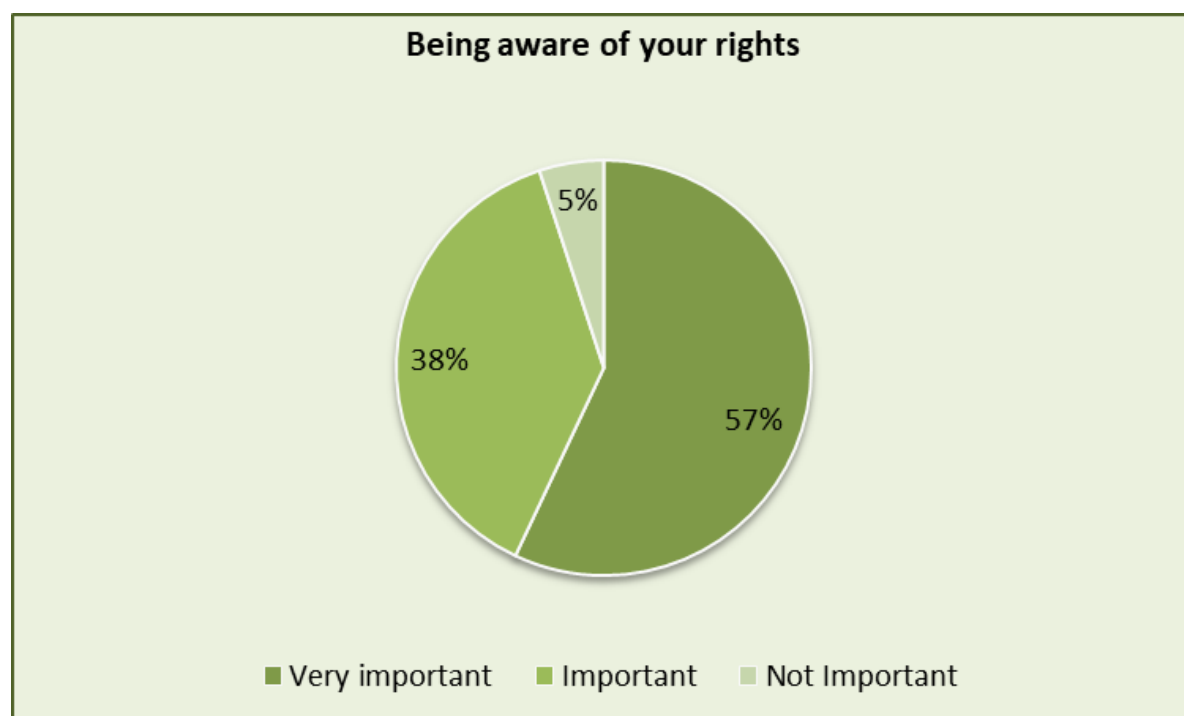
Chart 6: Children and Young People are involved in the planning of activities



Source: Mayo CYPP, 2017 (Parents Survey)

Parents were asked to comment whether in their opinion it was true or false that children and young people are involved in the planning of activities. The majority of parents choose to answer False (54%) to the statement, with one in five choosing True (20%) and 26% opted for No Opinion. See Chart 6.

Chart 7: Level of importance, Being Aware of Your Rights

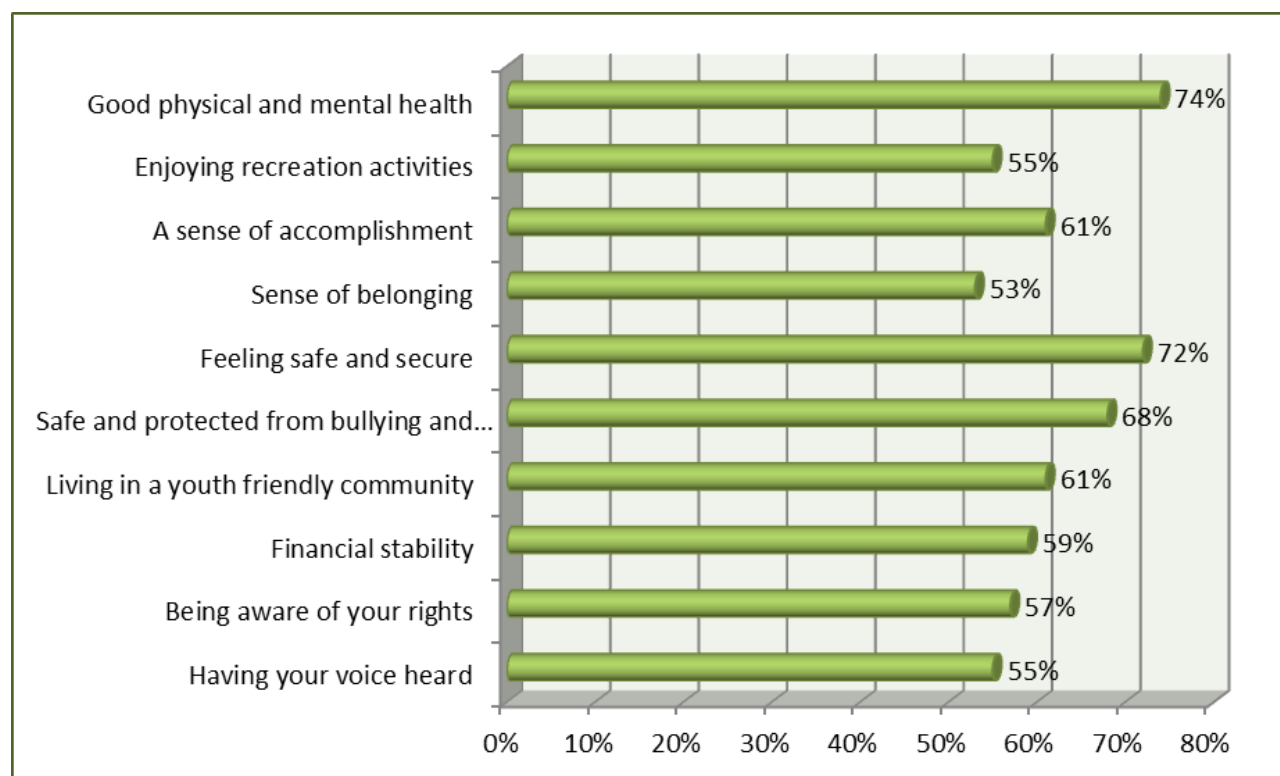


Source: Mayo CYPP, 2017 (Youth Survey)

When asked to choose between three options (Very important, Important and Not important), the majority (95%) of the youth respondents choose Very Important (57%) or Important (38%) with just 5%

choosing the option Not important (6%) in relation to being aware of their rights. See **Error! Reference source not found..**

Chart 8: What is very important to young people



Source: Mayo CYPSC Youth Survey, 2017

According to the young people that responded to the survey, **Good physical and mental health** is very important to them, followed by **Feeling safe and secure** and **Safe and protected from bullying and harm**. See **Chart 8** above.

KEY FINDINGS FROM SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Mayo is the third largest county in Ireland with a total population of 130,507 (CSO 2016). The towns with the largest populations were Ballina, Castlebar (main Local Authority administrative base) and Westport. Three areas in the county currently have Gaeltacht status (Erris, Achill and Tourmakeady). Mayo has a number of inhabited offshore Islands and the highest population levels reported were in Achill, Clare, Inishturk, Inishbiggle and Claggan.

Population:

Mayo reported a slightly lower percentage (of the overall population) of Children and Young People aged 0-24 years (31.2%) compared to the State (33.2%) in 2016.

Mayo reported a lower percentage (of the overall population) of children aged 0-17 years (24.5%) compared to the State (25.0%) in 2016.

Mayo reported a significantly lower percentage of young people (of the overall population) aged 18 - 24 years (6.7%) compared to the State (8.2%) in 2016.

The Youth Dependency ratio was comparable between Mayo (32.8) and the State (32.3) in 2016.

Mayo reported a significantly higher annual estimated Net Migration in the intercensal period 2006 to 2016 per 1,000 of average population (-5.0) compared to the State (-1.2).

There were 73 fewer births in 2015 compared to 2014 in Co Mayo, representing a decrease of 4.42% which is higher than the national decrease of 2.06% for births in that same period.

Ethnicity:

Mayo reported a higher rate (per 1,000) of foreign national children in 2011 (84.3) compared to the State (82.5) in 2011.

Mayo reported a higher rate (per 1,000) of Traveller children (21.8) in 2011 compared to the State (12.4) in 2011.

Disability:

Mayo reported a significantly higher rate (per 1,000) of children registered as having a physical or sensory disability (11.8) compared to the State (5.4)

Mayo reported a lower percentage of children living in a lone-parent household (14.2%) compared to the State (18.3%) in 2011.

Health:

Mayo reported a lower percentage of infants in 2015 that were breastfed (either exclusive or combined) on discharge from hospital (54.8%) compared to the State (58.0%).

Mayo reported a marginally lower percentage of Low birth weight babies as a percentage of all births (5.5%) compared to the State (5.9%) in 2014.

The percentage of children who had been vaccinated at two years of age in Mayo (92.2%) was in line with the State (92.4%) in 2014.

Mayo reported the third highest rate per 1,000 of Young Carers in the country at 7.2 (number = 234) and was significantly higher than the rate reported for the State (5.6).

Education:

In Mayo the percentage of Early Childhood Care Education contracts with community based organisations was significantly higher than the State (37% compared to 25% respectively) in 2016.

The average percentage of primary school children absent from school for 20 days or more in the school year 2015/16 was lower in Mayo (5.4) compared to the State (5.8).

The Leaving Certificate retention rates reported for Mayo in the school year 2014/15 was higher than the State (91.4% and 90.2% respectively).

The mean of post-primary school children per school who were absent from school for 20 days or more in the school year 2013/14 in Mayo was 8.8 which marginally higher than the State at 8.2.

The percentage of mothers that had finished school at lower secondary or before, was lower in Mayo (17.2%) compared to the State (19.0%).

Safety:

Mayo reported a significantly lower rate per 1,000 of Child Protection referrals in 2016 (26) compared to the State (41).

At the end of March 2017, Mayo reported a higher rate per 10,000 children (16) than the State (11) that was listed as 'active' on the Child Protection Notification System (CPNS).

At the end of 2016, Mayo reported a slightly lower rate (4.4) than the State (5.5) of children in care per 10,000 population.

Nationally, there was a reduction of 2% in relation to young people being referred to Garda Diversion Projects and this was significantly lower for County Mayo (-23%).

Economy:

At the time of the 2016 Census, a lower percentage of the overall population in Mayo (49.5%) were at work compared to the State (53.4%).

Mayo reported slightly higher percentages of family units with children by size of family with 4 children (4.6%) and 5 or more children (1.7%) compared to the State (3.9% and 1.2%).

In 2016, Mayo reported a significantly higher rate of Absolute Deprivation (-7.7) compared to the State (-3.6) according to the Pobal HP Deprivation Index.

In 2016, Mayo reported a significantly higher rate of Relative Deprivation (-3.8) compared to the State (-0.4) according to the Pobal HP Deprivation Index.

Footnotes:

ⁱ **Childcare Programmes**

ECCE is available to all children in the State, who on 1st September each year are in the qualifying age range of between 3 years 2 months and 4 years 7 months. The Community Childcare Subvention (CCS) Programme is targeted to help children from low-income household's access quality early education and childcare services. The objective of the TEC Programmes is to support parents on eligible training courses and eligible categories of parents returning to work, by providing subsidised childcare places. There are three separate strands to this funding stream:

(1) Childcare Education and Training Support Programme (CETS) provides childcare for children of eligible parents taking part in ETB/Solas training courses.

(2) After School Childcare Programme (ASCC) provides afterschool care for primary school children for eligible working parents and parents on DSP employment programmes (excluding Community Employment)

(3) Community Employment Childcare Programme (CEC) provides childcare for children of eligible parents taking part in Community Employment schemes. CEC is split into two streams: CEC Pre-school (PS) and CEC After-School (AS).

ⁱⁱ **Live Register**

The Live Register is a monthly count of the number of persons under 65 years registering for Jobseekers Benefit or Allowance or various other statutory entitlements with the Department of Social Protection. Live Register statistics are compiled from administrative returns made to the CSO by each local office of the Department of Social Protection. Although the Live Register is not an official measure of unemployment, it is used as a short term indicator of unemployment. The Live Register is not specifically designed to measure unemployment - it includes persons who are working part-time and signing on part-time. In addition, a number of the unemployed are not on the Live Register because they were previously self-employed, have a spouse earning, or for other reasons. Live Register statistics are available at local social welfare office of registration – providing indicative movements in the number of unemployed persons at local level. www.cso.ie

ⁱⁱⁱ **Deprivation**

The 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index (Haase and Pratschke, 2016)

The index provides a method of measuring the relative affluence or disadvantage of a particular geographical area using data compiled from various censuses. A score is given to the area based on a national average of zero and ranging from approximately -40 (being the most disadvantaged) to +40 (being the most affluent). In addition to this, percentage data for the area is given under the following categories:

- Population Change
- Age Dependency Ratio
- Single Parent Ratio
- Primary Education Only
- Third Level Education
- Unemployment Rate (male and female)
- Proportion living in Local Authority Rented Housing

The relative index scoring and the above percentage data focuses particularly on the previous three censuses, enabling easy comparison of data between 2006, 2011 and 2016. This index is of particular significance given the economic changes that have

occurred nationally during this period. The change in the index scoring and in each measured category is also calculated, meaning that the increase or decrease on a national, regional and local level can be easily viewed.

Figure 1: Labelling of Relative Index Scores, 2006 to 2016

Relative Index Score	Standard Deviation	Label	Colour Scheme in Maps	Number of SAs in 2011	Percentage of SAs in 2011
over 30	> 3	extremely affluent	dark blue	30	0.2
20 to 30	2 to 3	very affluent	medium blue	472	2.6
10 to 20	1 to 2	affluent	medium green	2,411	13.0
0 to 10	0 to 1	marginally above average	light green	6,234	33.7
0 to -10	0 to -1	marginally below average	light yellow	6,483	35.1
-10 to -20	-1 to -2	disadvantaged	medium yellow	2408	13.0
-20 to -30	-2 to -3	very disadvantaged	orange	448	2.4
below -30	< -3	extremely disadvantaged	red	2	0.0
Total				18,488	100.0

Source: Pobal 2017

Small Area Population Statistics:

The Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS) of the 2016 Census of Population has been released at the level of 18,488 Small Areas (SAs). SAs are standardised in size, with a minimum of 50 households and a mean of just under 100, thus effectively providing street-level information on the Irish population.