



CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICES COMMITTEE

South Dublin

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

EVIDENCE BASELINE REPORT, 2017





CHAIR'S FOREWORD

As chair of the South Dublin Children and Young People's Services Committee (CYPSC), I am delighted to present the publication of the South Dublin CYPSC Evidence Baseline Report 2017.

The Children and Young People's Services Committees are an initiative of the Department of Children and Youth Affairs which involves the development of a local county based committee bringing together agencies working with children and young people, to engage in joint planning and coordinated delivery of services for children.

In working together, our focus is to ensure that statutory, community and voluntary agencies secure better developmental outcomes for children and young people in South Dublin through more effective integration of existing services and interventions at local level.

This evidence baseline report was undertaken to inform the South Dublin CYPSC on its future work. In particular it will form a key pillar of the CYPSC's Children and Young People's Plan, a three year action plan to which the committee will be focussing its energies.

Agencies in South Dublin that work with children and young people have long established the importance of integrating evidence-based planning into their work. Demographic statistics are crucial for decision makers and practitioners for planning and strategically developing appropriate sustainable resources for children and young people. The objective of this report is to support the ongoing development of quality services in South Dublin. It will be of value to those who plan and provide services to children and young people, and to professionals who have responsibility for the wellbeing and development of children and young people.

I would like to thank all the member organisations of the South Dublin CYPSC for their advice and support into the development of this report. In particular it is important to note the input and guidance of the Research & Learning sub-group. Both groups will be central to the development of future research and key actions in the forthcoming South Dublin Children and Young People's Plan.

I would also like to acknowledge the work of David Studer, Coordinator of the South Dublin CYPSC and the All Ireland Research Observatory (AIRO) for their expertise and assistance in coordinating this report.

Patricia Finlay

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

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List of Abbreviations

AIRO	All-Island Research Observatory
CFSN	Child and Family Service Network area
CHO	Community Healthcare Organisation areas
CSO	Central Statistics Office
CYPP	Children and Young Peoples Plan
CYPSC	Children and Young Peoples Services Committees
DLR	Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown
DMR	Garda Dublin Metropolitan Region
DSP	Department of Social Protection
ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education
ED	Electoral Division
EMRA	Eastern & Midland Regional Assembly
GMS	General Medical Services
HIPE	Hospital In-Patient Enquiry System
HPSS	Healthcare Protection Surveillance System
HRB	Health Research Board
ISA	Tusla Integrated Service Area
IYJS	Irish Youth Justice Service
JA	Jobseekers Allowance
JB	Jobseekers Benefit
LA	Local Authority
LEA	Local Electoral Area
LHO	Local Health Office area
NDTRS	National Drug Treatment Reporting System
NPIPRS	National Psychiatric In-Patient Reporting System
NPRS	National Perinatal Reporting System
NSRF	National Suicide and Research Foundation
OFP	One-Parent Family Payment
PIP	Programmes Implementation Platform
SA	Small Areas
SD	South Dublin
SILC	Survey on Income and Living Conditions
SWO	Social Welfare Office

1. Introduction





INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

About the Report

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Better Outcomes, Bright Futures – Main Data Sections

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

Demography

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

Key Facts

1. According to the latest data from the 2016 Census of Population results, there were 278,767 people residing in the South Dublin (SD) CYPSC area.
2. Between 2011 and 2016, the population of South Dublin increased by 5.1% or 13,562 people. This rate of

change was the seventh highest in the country with Fingal (8%) witnessing the highest level of increase.

3. According to Census 2016, there were 98,235 children and young people residing in SD. This figure represented 35.2% of the total population in SD. The proportion in South Dublin is higher than both the State (33.2%) and the Eastern & Midland Regional Assembly (EMRA) (33.5%) averages and the Dublin region (32%).

4. The children and young people (0-24 years) can be broken down as follows: 0 to 4 years (21,733 or 7.8%), 5 to 12 years (34,665 or 12.4%), 13 to 17 years (18,708 or 6.7%), 18 to 24 years (23,129 or 8.3%).

5. According to Census 2016, the Young Dependency Rate in South Dublin in 2016 was 34.9%. This rate is higher than the State ratio of 32.3%, the EMRA rate of 31.6% and the Dublin regional rate of 28.2%.

6. The breakdown of children and young people into ethnic groups in South Dublin is as follows: 'White Irish Traveller' (1.5% or 2,077), 'Other White Background' (7% or 6,711), 'Black or Black Irish' (5.9% or 5,674), 'Asian or Asian Irish' (4% or 3,831), 'Other' background (1.7% or 1,629) and 'Not Stated' (2.2% or 2,077).

Health

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

Key Facts

1. According to the CSO Vital Statistics (2016), the average age of first time mothers in South Dublin was 29.9 years. This is below the State average of 30.9 years and is nearly two years lower than the Dublin regional average of 31.3 years. According to the CSO Vital Statistics, there were 14 registered births to mothers aged 10 to 17 years in South Dublin in 2016. Based on the population of females aged 10 to 17, the rate of births to mothers aged 10 to 17 in South Dublin was 4.0 per 10,000. Relative to other areas this was the eleventh lowest rate in the State.

2. The CSO defines domiciliary births as registered births that take place outside of hospitals and includes homebirths. According to the latest CSO Vital Statistics Annual Report (2014), there were 10 domiciliary births recorded in South Dublin in that year. This equated to a rate of 2.2 per 1,000 births. This rate was lower than both the State (3.9) and the Dublin regional average (4.3).

3. According to the CSO, an infant death is defined as the death of an infant aged less than one year. The infant mortality rate is calculated as the number of infant deaths per 1,000 births. In 2016, 9 infant deaths occurred in South Dublin and represents an infant mortality rate of 2.1 per 1,000 births. This rate was lower than the State average of 3.3 and the Dublin regional average of 3.7.

4. According to the CSO, a neonatal death is defined as the death of an infant aged less than 28 days. The neonatal mortality rate is calculated as the number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 births. In 2016, 5 neonatal deaths occurred in South Dublin and equates to a neonatal mortality rate of 1.2 per 1,000 births. This rate was lower than the State average of 2.4 and the Dublin regional average of 2.4 neonatal deaths per 1,000 births.

5. The National Suicide Research Foundation (NSRF) records the numbers of those presenting to hospital following self-harm. The data is published as a rate per 100,000 population, by age group and gender. This data was made available to the research team by Local Health Office (LHO) of which four LHO fall in the SD CYPSC area; Dublin South City, Dublin South West, Dublin West and Dublin South East. Methods of self-harm includes the following - overdoses of medication and drugs, cutting and attempted hanging.

a. Male population aged < 25: Relative to the three LHOs that fall within the South Dublin CYPSC area the

Dublin South West recorded the highest rate of 209.3 and was the fourth highest in the country. This rate was above the State average of 161.6 and was higher than the other LHOs; Dublin West (183.5) and Dublin South City (161.5).

b. Relative to the three LHOs that fall within the South Dublin CYPSC area the Dublin South West recorded the highest rate of the rate of self-harm in females at 384.8 and was the highest in the country, above the State average of 253.2. Dublin West also recorded a high rate of 355.2 and was higher than the Dublin South City LHO (254.6).

6. The number of those seeking treatment for substance misuse is recorded by the National Drug Treatment Reporting System (NDTRS). Relative to the three LHOs that fall within the South Dublin CYPSC area the Dublin South West recorded the highest at 10.2 and was above the State average of 6.8. This rate was the seventh highest rate in the country and higher than the other LHOs; Dublin West (8.7) and Dublin South City (7.3).

Education

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

Key Facts

1. According to Census 2011, there is a significant difference between education attainment levels in South Dublin and the State. In general, attainment levels in South Dublin have a much higher proportional share in the middle education levels and consequently a lower proportional share in higher education.
2. In 2011, there were 3,917 children with mothers with low levels of education in South Dublin. This number equates to approximately 6.6% of all children living in South Dublin and is the sixth highest rate in the country. In contrast, Donegal has the highest rate at 9.1% and DLR the lowest at 2.1%. When all levels of education attainment are examined, it is evident that the proportion of children with mothers with third level education in South Dublin (34.7%) is below the national (36.7%) and Dublin regional average (39%).
3. According to Census 2016, the total population residing in South Dublin with 'No Formal or Primary Only' education was 20,772. This represented 11.9% of the total population in South Dublin that had completed their education. This proportion was lower than the State average of 12.5%, higher than the Eastern and Midlands average of 11.3% and the Dublin regional average of 10.6%.
4. In the year 2015/16, there were 7,566 childcare places in South Dublin, this figure includes enrolled and vacant spaces and equates to a rate of 347.7 spaces per 1,000 children aged 0 to 4 years residing in South Dublin. Relative to all other local authorities, this was the second highest rate in the State.
5. Data on the number of registrations for the Free Pre-School Year in Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) is produced by Pobal and is made available by local authority. In the year 2015/16, there were 4,691 children registered in South Dublin for the ECCE Year. Of the total registrations in South Dublin, 17% or 797 were in community services and 83% or 3,894 were in private services. South Dublin had a higher proportion of private places when compared with the State average of 75%. Relative to all other Local authorities, South Dublin had the seventh highest proportion of private registrations, with Fingal having the highest at 95% and Monaghan the lowest 40%.
6. In 2009, a total of 3,574 students entered the first year of the junior cycle in South Dublin. By 2012, a total of 3,441 students in that cohort had completed their Junior Certificate. This equates to a retention rate of 96.3%. This was marginally below the State average of 96.7%. Relative to other local authorities this rate was the fourteenth lowest rate in the country with Mayo recording the highest retention at 98.2% and Carlow the lowest at 94.6%.

7. In 2016, the total students that sat the Leaving Certificate examination in South Dublin was 2,794. Of this figure, 69.7% or 1,948 of the students progressed to third level. This proportion was below the State average of 77.8% and relative to all other local authorities was the second lowest rate of progression in the country. On a comparative basis, DLR had the highest at 91.6% and Dublin City the lowest at 66.4%.

Security

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

Key Facts

1. In 2015, there were 2,677 applications granted for domestic violence barring orders in the Dublin region. This figure equates to a rate of 83.7 applications granted per 10,000 families in the Dublin region. This rate was higher than the State rate of 69.6 per 10,000 families.
2. In 2015, 685 young people aged under 18 were referred to the Garda Youth Diversion scheme in the DMR Southern Area. This figure equates to a rate of 12.5 per 1,000 young people aged under 18. Relative to the other divisions this was the second highest rate in 2015. In the same time-period the DMR Western recorded a rate of 11.7 and was the fifth highest rate.
3. As of March 2017, there were 436 children and young people in the care of Tusla in the Dublin SW/Kildare/West Wicklow ISA. This figure equates to a rate of 4.2 per 1,000 children and young people aged under 18 years. This rate was lower than the State rate of 5.5 and relative to all other ISAs was the second lowest rate in the country. Dublin SE Wicklow (3.5 or 286) recorded the lowest rate and Dublin City North recorded the highest at 8.4 (or 613).
4. Of the 394 children and young people in the care of Tusla in the Dublin SW/Kildare/West Wicklow ISA in March 2017, 376 (86%) had an allocated social worker. Relative to the other ISA areas, this was the second lowest in the country. A number of ISAs all recorded rates of 100% (Mayo, Donegal, Sligo-Leitrim-West Cavan) whilst in the Dublin South Central only 98% (386) were allocated a social worker and was the fifth highest in the country.

Economy

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

Key Facts

1. The 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index shows the level of overall affluence and deprivation at the level of 18,488 Small Areas (SAs) in 2016 in Ireland. Based on the Relative Index Scores for 2016, South Dublin as a whole is the eleventh most affluent local authority in the country with a score of .3. This is marginally above the State score of 0.6 (Marginally Above Average) and the Dublin regional score of 3.7 (Marginally Above Average). In contrast, Donegal had the lowest score of -6.4 (marginally below average) and DLR recorded the highest score of 10 (affluent).
2. The Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) is a household survey that covers issues in relation to income and living conditions. It is estimated that approximately 16.1% of children living in the Dublin region in Ireland are 'at risk of poverty'. Relative to the eight other regions, the Dublin region has the third lowest proportion of children who are 'at risk of poverty'.

3. In 2016, there were 2,277 lone parent households on the social housing waiting list in South Dublin. This figure represented a rate of 146.3 per 1,000 lone parent households in South Dublin. Relative to the other LAs, this rate was the seventh highest rate in the State and was above the State average of 127.3.
4. According to Census 2016, the total population unemployed and residing in South Dublin was 18,265. This represented 13.3% of the total labour force (At Work and Unemployed). This proportion was higher than the State average of 12.9%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 12.4% and the Dublin regional average of 11.6%.
5. As of July 2017, there were 1,799 young people (under 25 years) on the Live Register in South Dublin. This figure represents approximately 14% of the total live register recipients in the area. The majority of these young people are recipients at the Tallaght (1,153) SWO with a lower number at the Clondalkin (646) SWO. At 14.9%, Tallaght had a higher percentage of those signing on aged under the age of 25 years when compared to the Clondalkin SWO (12.6%).
6. According to Census 2016, the total 'Lone Parent' families with children under the age of 15 residing in South Dublin was 15,559. This represented 24.0% of the families with children under the age of 15. Lone mothers accounted for 22.6% (7,723) and lone fathers 1.5% (509). This proportion was higher than the State average of 20%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 21.1% and the Dublin regional average of 23.5%.
7. A special cross-tabulation was produced by the CSO to enable a breakdown of the employment status of Lone Parents with children at local authority level. According to Census 2011, there were 15,502 Lone Parents residing in South Dublin, of these 43.7% (6,780) were 'At Work', 16.2% (2,517) were 'Unemployed' and 40% (6,205) were 'Not in the Labour Force'.
8. According to Pobal, the average weekly cost of full-time childcare in South Dublin is €191. This figure is €24 more than the average cost at a State level and is €6 less than the Dublin regional average. Relative to all other local authorities, South Dublin had the fourth highest cost of full-time childcare in 2015/16. In contrast, DLR had the highest at €214 and Monaghan had the lowest weekly cost at €142.
9. In 2016, there were 3,424 OPF payments being made to parents in South Dublin. This is equivalent to a rate of 220.1 per 1,000 lone parent families residing in South Dublin. Relative to all other local authorities this was the seventh highest rate in the State.
10. As of December 2016, there were 22,667 children and young people aged under 24 qualifying for a GMS medical card in the Dublin South West LHO. This figure is equivalent to 43% of the total population aged under 24 and relative to the other LHO's was the sixth highest proportion in the State. The Dublin West LHO had the fifth highest proportion with 43% (22,644) of the population aged under 24 qualifying for the GMS Medical Card. In contrast, both the Dublin South City LHO only recorded 23.7% (10,119) and was the fourth lowest in the State.

Data Sources and Datasets

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

HSE Business Information Unit

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Courts Services

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

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

Department of Social Protection (DSP)

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

Pobal

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

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

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

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

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

GMS Medical Cards

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

http://www.hse.ie/eng/staff/PCRS/PCRS_Publications/

Department of Education and Skills

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

http://www.cso.ie/px/pxeirestat/pssn/des/homepagefiles/des_statbank.asp

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

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

National Educational Welfare Board

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

http://www.newb.ie/parent_guardian/childs_education.asp

National Physical and Sensory Disability Database (NPSDD)

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

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

National Intellectual Disability Database (NIDD)

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

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

National Perinatal Reporting System (NPRS)

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

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

Healthcare Protection Surveillance Centre (HPSC)

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

<http://www.hpsc.ie/A-Z/VaccinePreventable/Vaccination/ImmunisationUptakeStatistics/Immunisationuptakestatisticsat12and24monthsofage/>

Hospital In-Patient Enquiry System (HIPE)

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

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

National Psychiatric In-Patient Reporting System (NPIPRS)

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

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

National Suicide Research Foundation (NSRF)

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

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

National Drug Treatment Reporting System (NDTRS)

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

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

An Garda Síochána

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

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

Tusla

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

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

Young Social Innovators

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

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

Acknowledgements

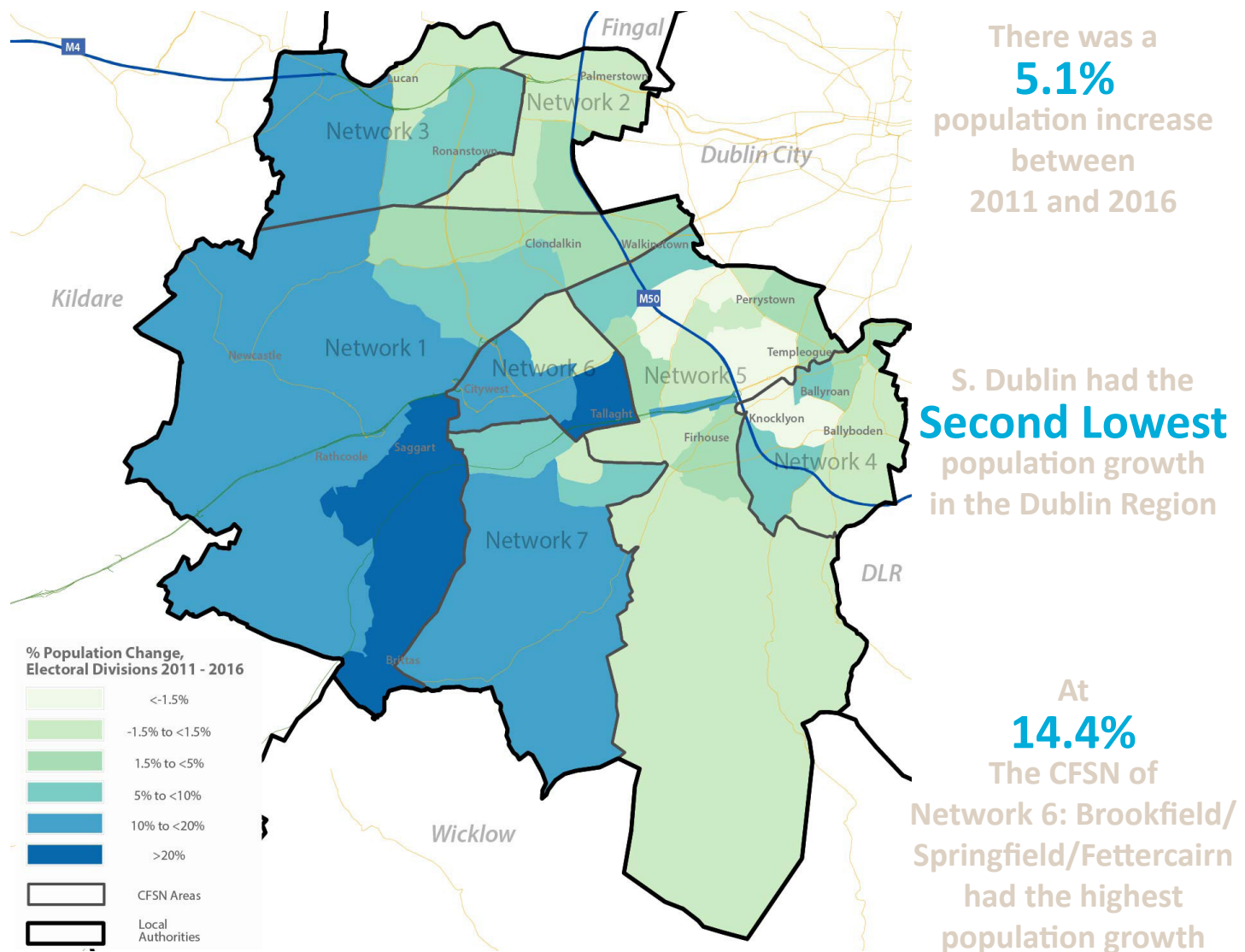
The project team would like to acknowledge and thank the various sources that provided access to a wide variety of statistical datasets across Ireland, especially:

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

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

2. Demography





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

- According to Census 2016, there were 278,767 people residing in South Dublin. Between 2011 and 2016, the population grew by 5.1% or 13,562. This rate of population growth (5.1%) is higher than the State Average (3.8%) and just below the Dublin regional average of 5.8%.
- Relative to all other LAs, South Dublin had the seventh highest population growth in the State. Fingal recorded the highest rate in the State at 8.0% and Donegal the lowest with a decline of 1.2%. Of the four Dublin LAs, South Dublin recorded the lowest growth between 2011 and 2016 with Dublin City also at 5.1%. Fingal recorded the highest rate at 8% followed by DLR (5.7%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the population growth across the CFSNs. The Network 6: Brookfield/Springfield/Fettercairn CFSN experienced the highest growth by far with a rate of 14.4% with Network 1: South Clondalkin & Environs (9.3%), Network 3: Lucan: Lucan (8.1%) and Network 7: Jobstown/Killinard/Kiltipper: (6.0%) all having lower rates. These rates were all considerably higher than Network 4: Rathfarnham: Rathfarnham (1.7%) and Network 5: Tallaght East/Templeogue/Terenure (1.3%). Network 2: North Clondalkin/Palmerstown (0.3%) experienced the lowest population growth of all as the population only grew by 69 people between 2011 and 2016.
- The map above details the distribution of population change at ED level throughout South Dublin. There is a clear spatial distribution with EDs of the highest proportions in the western area of the county in Tallaght, Saggart and Rathcoole. The EDs that witnessed the highest population change of over 15% were Ballinascroney (15.9%), Rathcoole (16.7%), Tallaght-Springfield (20.7%) and Saggart (34.0%).

Indicator 2.1: Population Change, 2011-2016

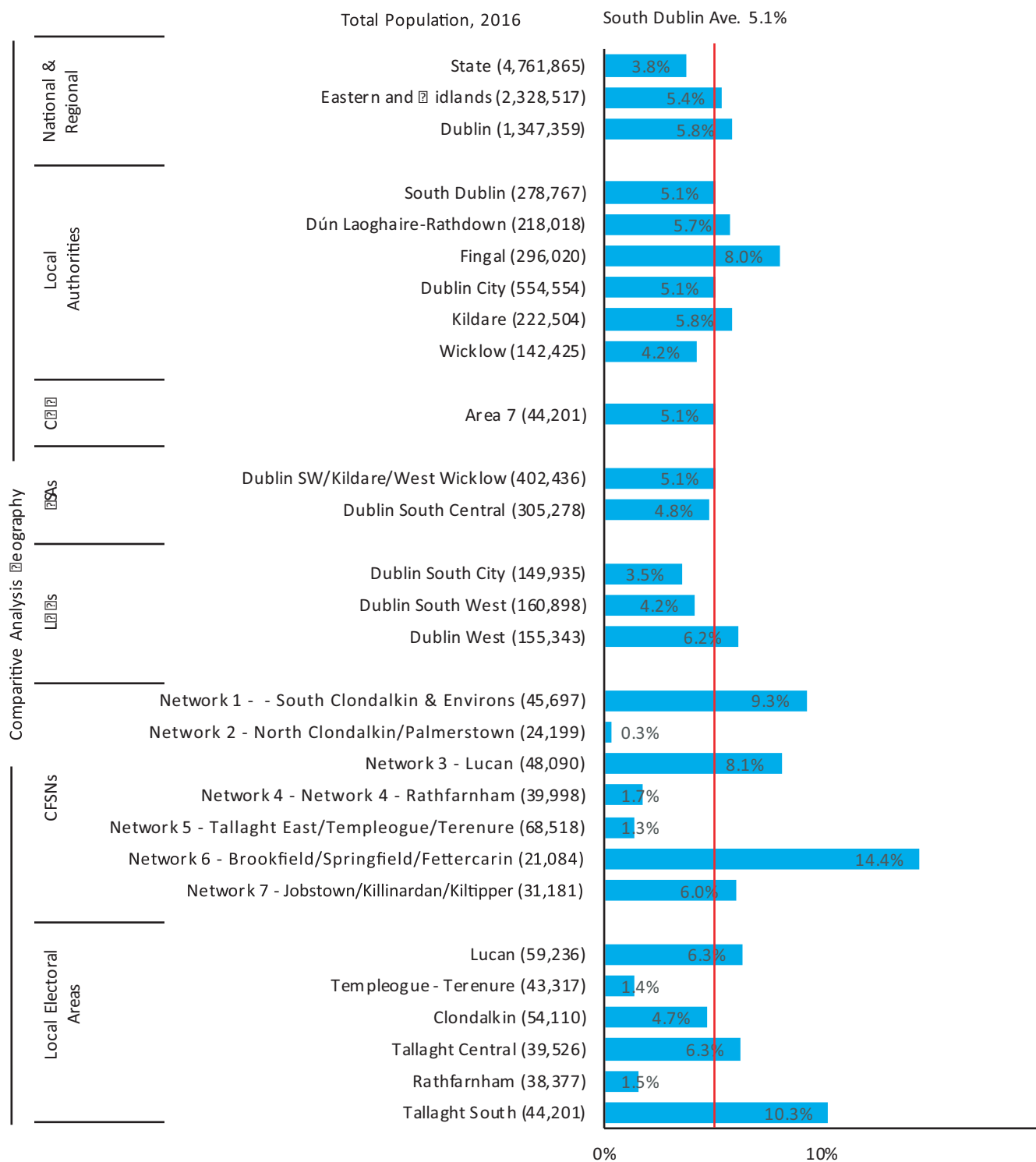


Figure 2.1: Population change, 2011 to 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is South Dublin Doing?
Population Change 2011-2016



Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How is South Dublin Doing?
% Population Change 2011-2016



Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

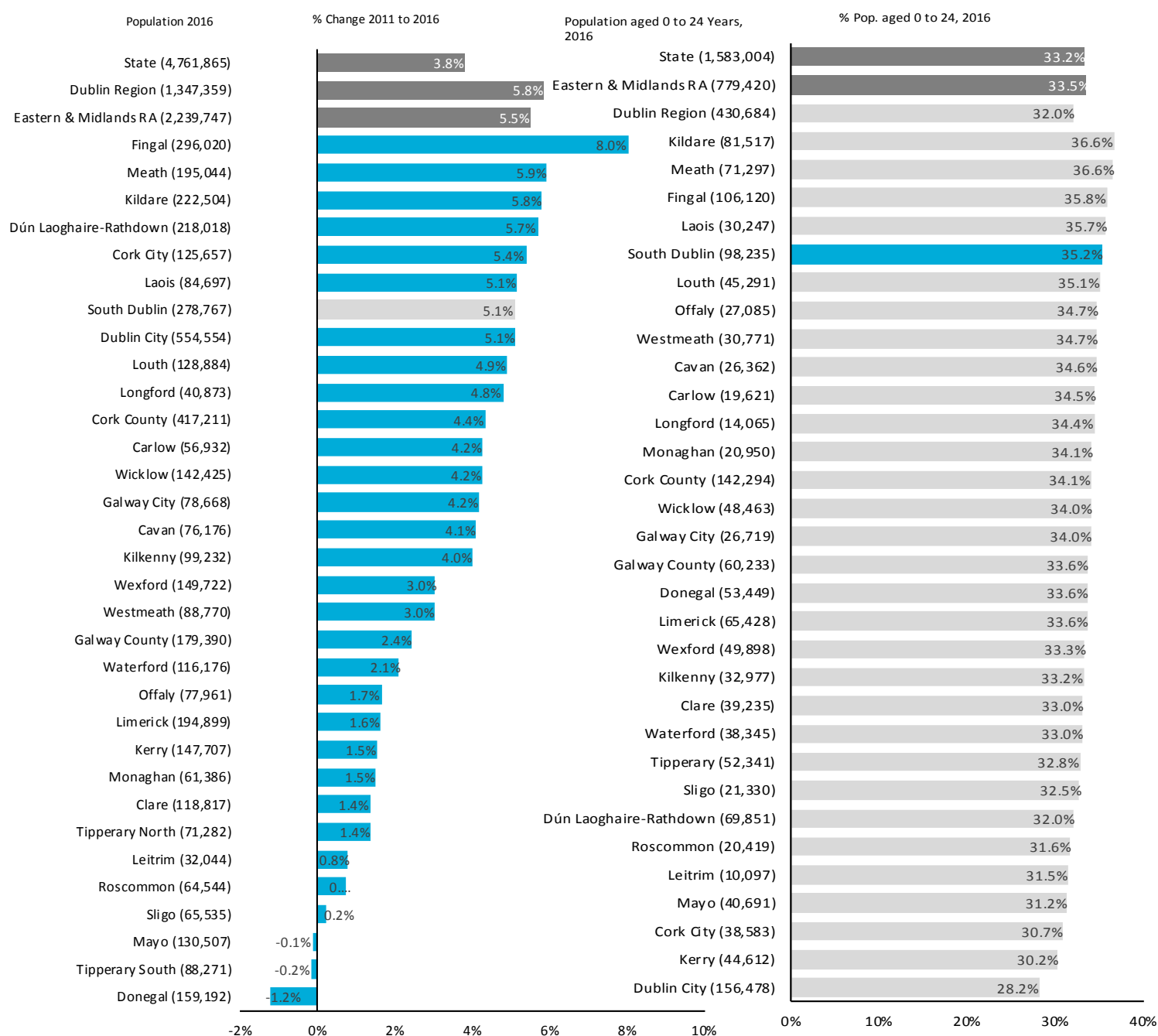


National
Higher than average



Dublin
Lower than average

Indicator 2.2: Population Change, 2011-2016



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

- Between 2011 and 2016, the population of South Dublin increased by 5.1% or 13,562 people. This rate of change was the seventh highest in the country with Fingal (8%) witnessing the highest level of increase.
- An examination of the proportion of population that is in the under 24 age group reveals that 35.2% of the population in South Dublin (or 98,235) are within this age group. Relative to the other LAs, this is the sixth highest proportion in the State with Dublin City (28.2%) recording the lowest rate. In contrast, Kildare had the highest rate at 36.6%. The proportion in South Dublin is higher than both the State (33.2%) and the EMRA (33.5%) averages and the Dublin region (32%).

Indicator 2.3: Population Pyramid, 2016

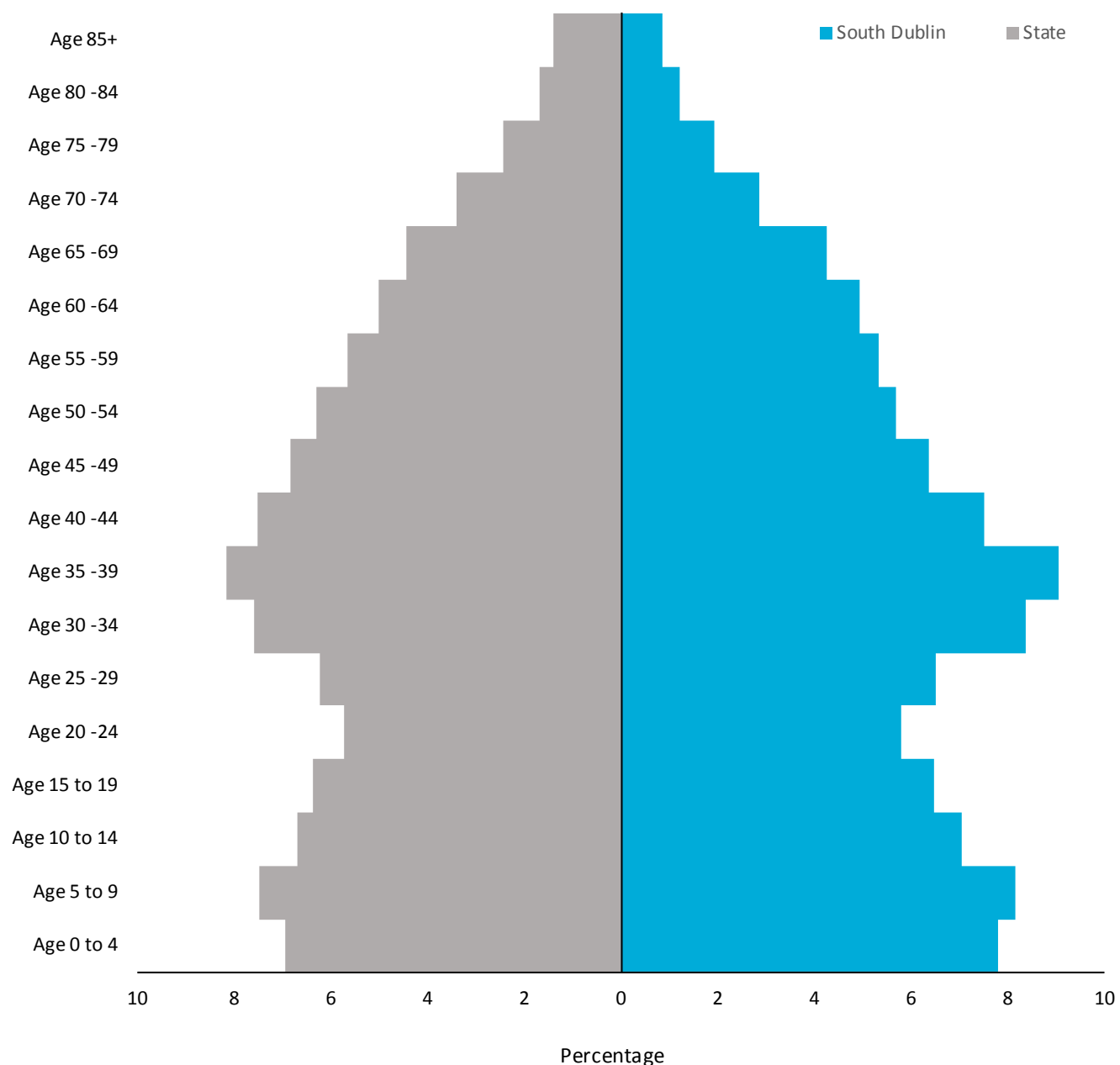
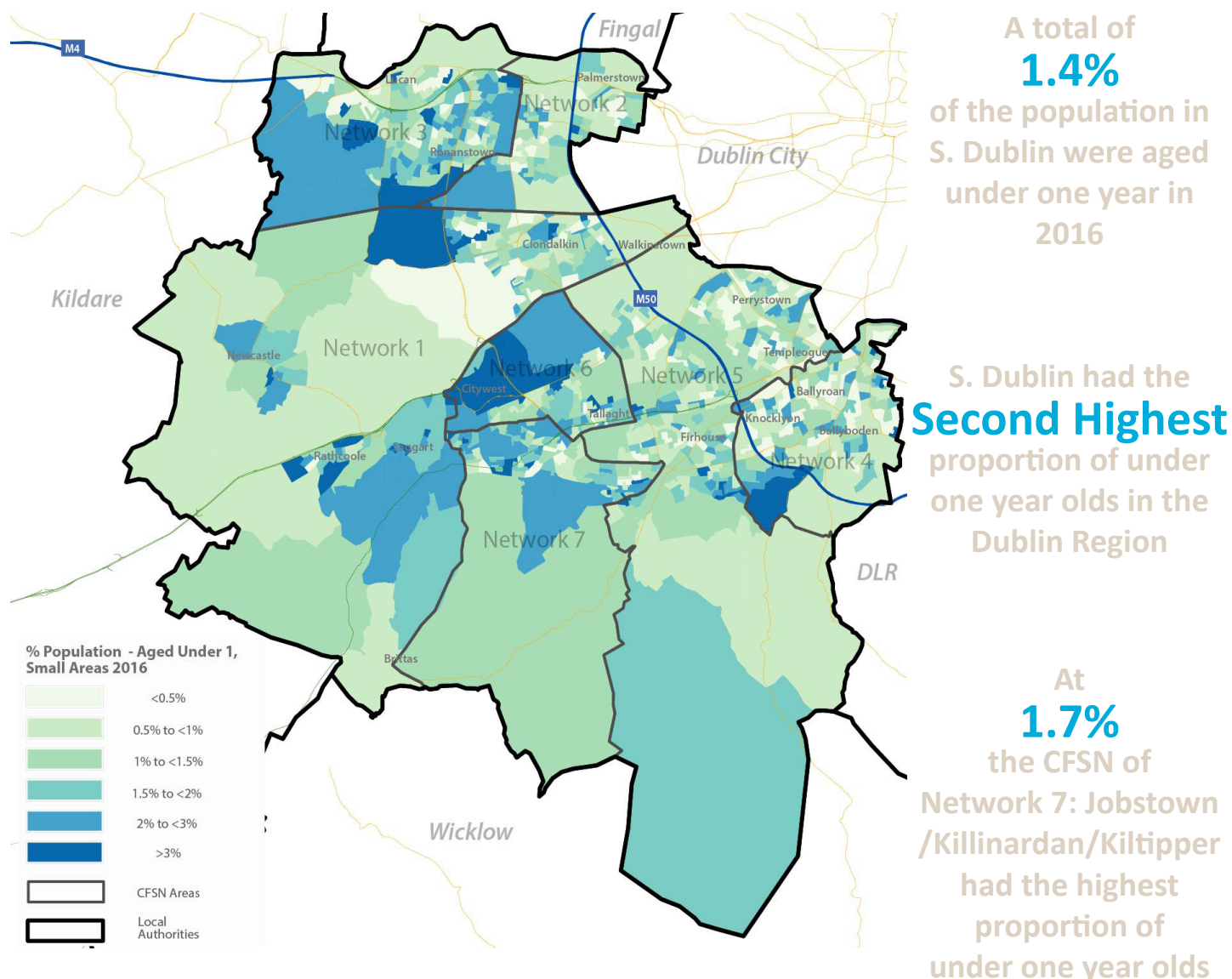


Figure 2.3: Population pyramid, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

- The age structure or demographic profile of a population is influenced directly by patterns of natural increase (especially the role of fertility) and migration. The population pyramid above illustrates the age structure of both South Dublin and the State.
- The structure of the Irish population is not evenly distributed throughout the country. An examination of the age structure of local authorities in Ireland illustrates the different characteristics of each area. Whilst there are some variations in certain areas, for example, Fingal has an extremely high young population when compared to the State; many areas have a very similar age structure to the State, South Dublin would be an example of this.
- There are some differences between South Dublin and the State with South Dublin having a marginally higher proportion of the population within the younger age-cohorts (0 to 4, 5 to 9 etc.). In the centre of the population pyramid, there is a higher proportion younger working age cohorts (30 to 34, 35 to 39 etc.) in South Dublin when compared to the State. At the higher end of the population pyramid there are dissimilarities with South Dublin having a smaller proportional share of its population within the elderly age cohorts (70+).



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

- According to Census 2016, there were 3,988 children aged under 1 year residing in South Dublin. This represented 1.4% of the total population in South Dublin. This proportion was higher than the State average of 1.3%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 1.3% and the Dublin Regional average of 1.3%.
- Relative to all other LAs, South Dublin had the fourth highest proportion of under one year olds in the State. Fingal recorded the highest at 1.5% and Cork City the lowest at 1.1%. Of the four Dublin LAs, Dublin City (1.2%) had the lowest proportion of under one year olds with the second lowest in DLR (1.2%). Fingal recorded the highest followed by South Dublin (1.4%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the under 1 year olds across the CFSNs. Network 7: Jobstown/Killinardan/Kiltipper (1.7% or 545), Network 6: Brookfield/Springfield/Fettercairn (1.6% or 333), Network 3: Lucan (1.6% or 764) and Network 1: South Clondalkin & Environs: South Clondalkin & Environs (1.6% or 749) all recorded the highest proportions. These rates were higher than all others CFSNs with Network 2: North Clondalkin/Palmerstown (1.2% or 288), Network 4: Rathfarnham (1.2% or 476) and Network 5: Tallaght East/Templeogue/Terenure (1.2% or 833) all recording similar rates.
- The map above details the distribution of the children aged under 1 year at SA level throughout South Dublin. There is a clear pattern of high values in the SAs outside of the M50 in Lucan, Grange Castle, City West and Tallaght. Areas that contain the highest values of over 5% were Clondalkin Village, Mount Seskin and Deerpark.

Indicator 2.4: Population Aged Under 1 Year, 2016

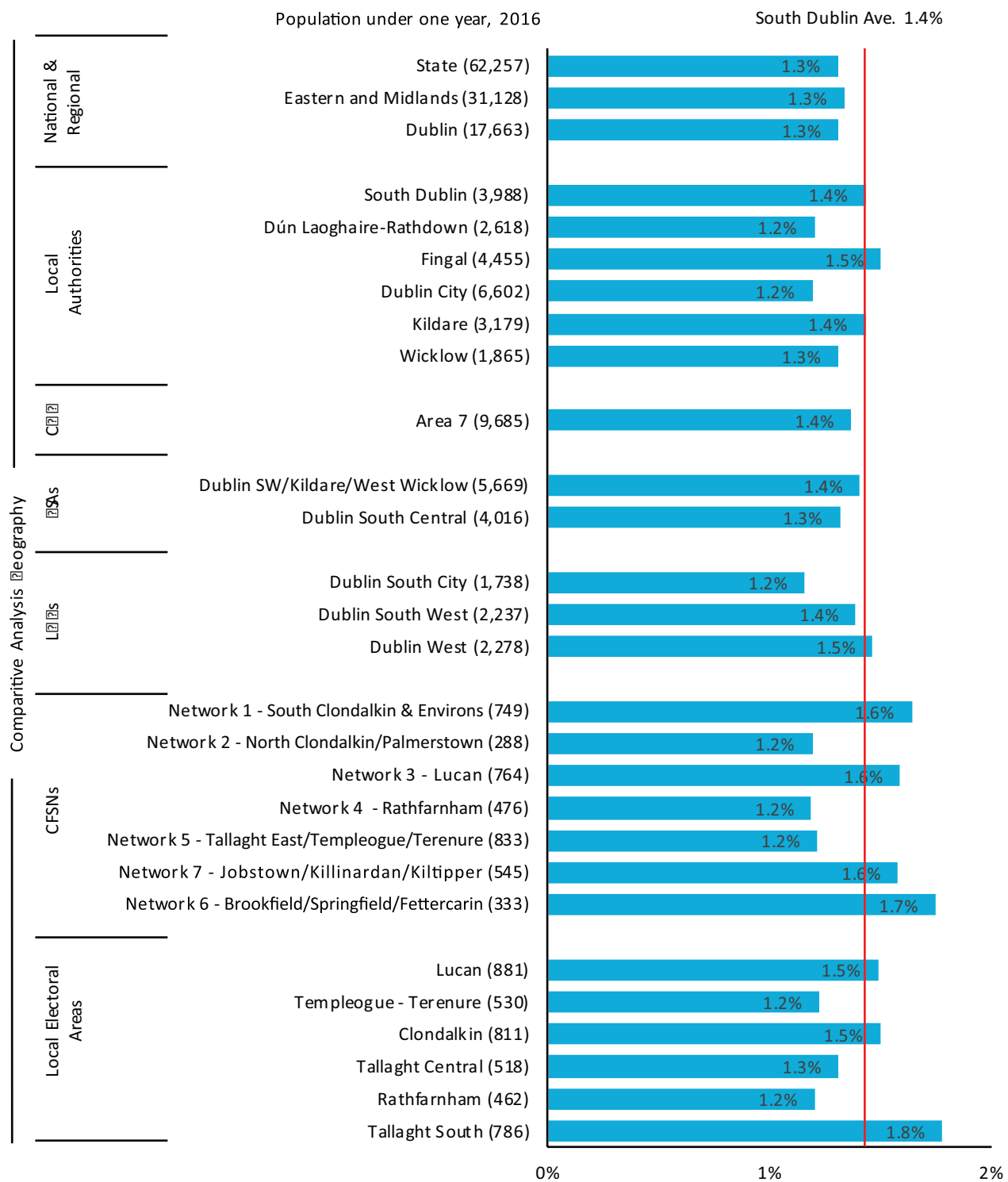


Figure 2.4: Population aged Under 1 Year, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is South Dublin Doing?
Population Aged Under 1 Year, 2016

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

How is South Dublin Doing?
% Population Aged Under 1 Year, 2016

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

↑ National
Higher than average

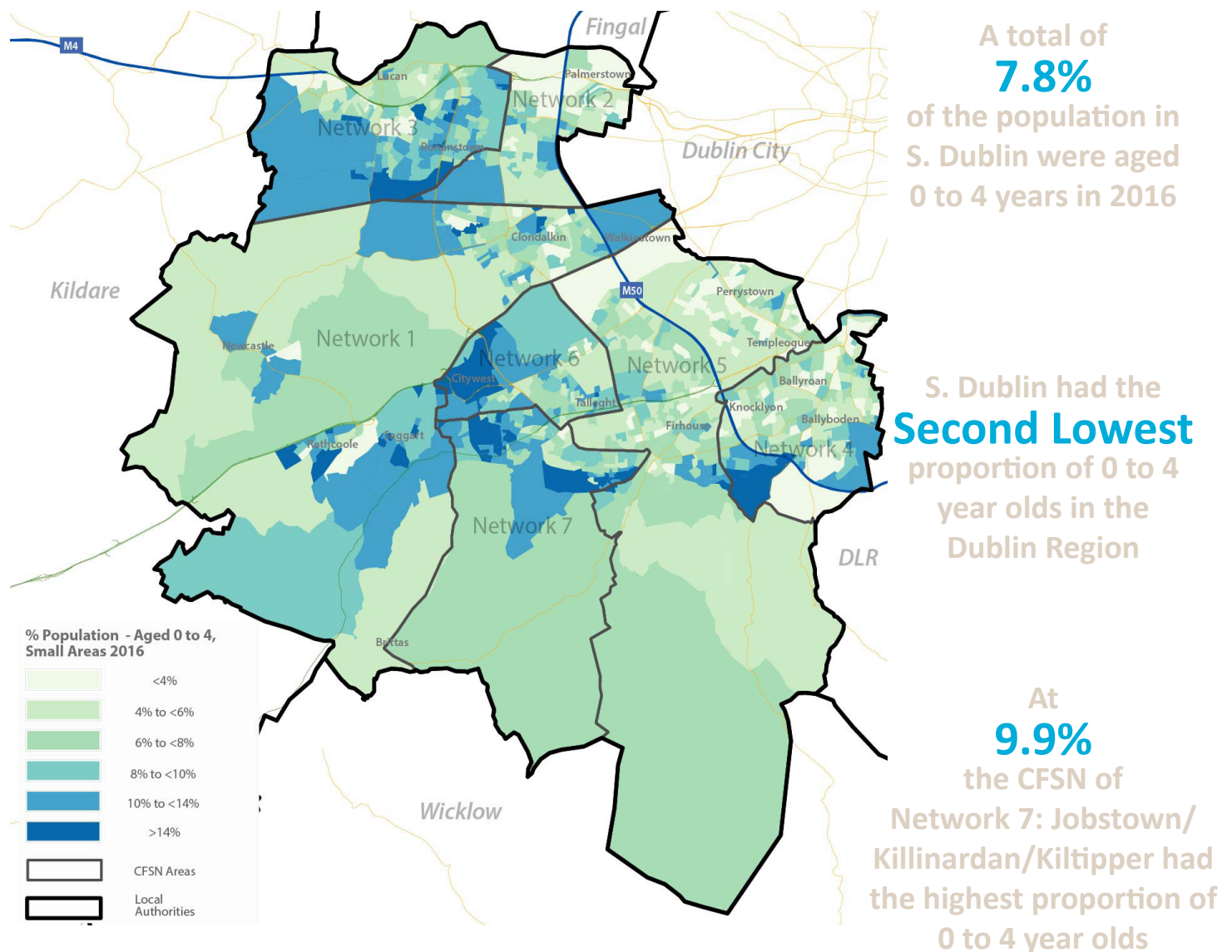
↑ Dublin
Higher than average

How was South Dublin Doing?
% Population Aged Under 1 Year, 2011

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

↑ National
Higher than average

↑ Dublin
Higher than average



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

- According to Census 2016, there were 21,733 children aged 0 to 4 years residing in South Dublin. This represented 7.8% of the total population in South Dublin. This proportion was higher than the State average of 7%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 7.1% and the Dublin regional average of 6.8%.
- Relative to all other LAs, South Dublin had the fourth highest proportion of 0 to 4 year olds in the State. Fingal recorded the highest rate in the State at 8.4% and Cork City the lowest at 5%. Of the four Dublin LAs, South Dublin had the second highest proportion of children in the 0 to 4 age group. Fingal recorded the highest rate at 8.4%, while DLR (6.3%) and Dublin City (5.5%) both recorded the lowest rates.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the 0 to 4 age group across the CFSNs. The highest rates were recorded in Network 7: Jobstown/Killinardan/Kiltipper (9.9% or 3,098) and Network 3: Lucan (9.1% or 4,375). Network 6: Brookfield/Springfield/Fettercairn (8.7% or 1,841) and Network 1: South Clondalkin & Environs: South Clondalkin & Environs (8.6% or 3,936) followed these. The lowest rates were recorded in Network 4: Rathfarnham (6.5% or 2,596), Network 2: North Clondalkin/Palmerstown (6.4% or 1,536) and Network 5: Tallaght East/Tempelogue/Terenure (6.3% or 4,350).
- The map above details the distribution of the 0 to 4 age group at SA level throughout South Dublin. There is a clear spatial distribution with SAs of the highest proportions in Ronanstown, City West, Kiltipper and Stocking Wood. The SAs with the highest proportions of over 19% were in Clondalkin Village, Nangor Road and Rathcoole.

Indicator 2.5: Population Aged 0 to 4, 2016

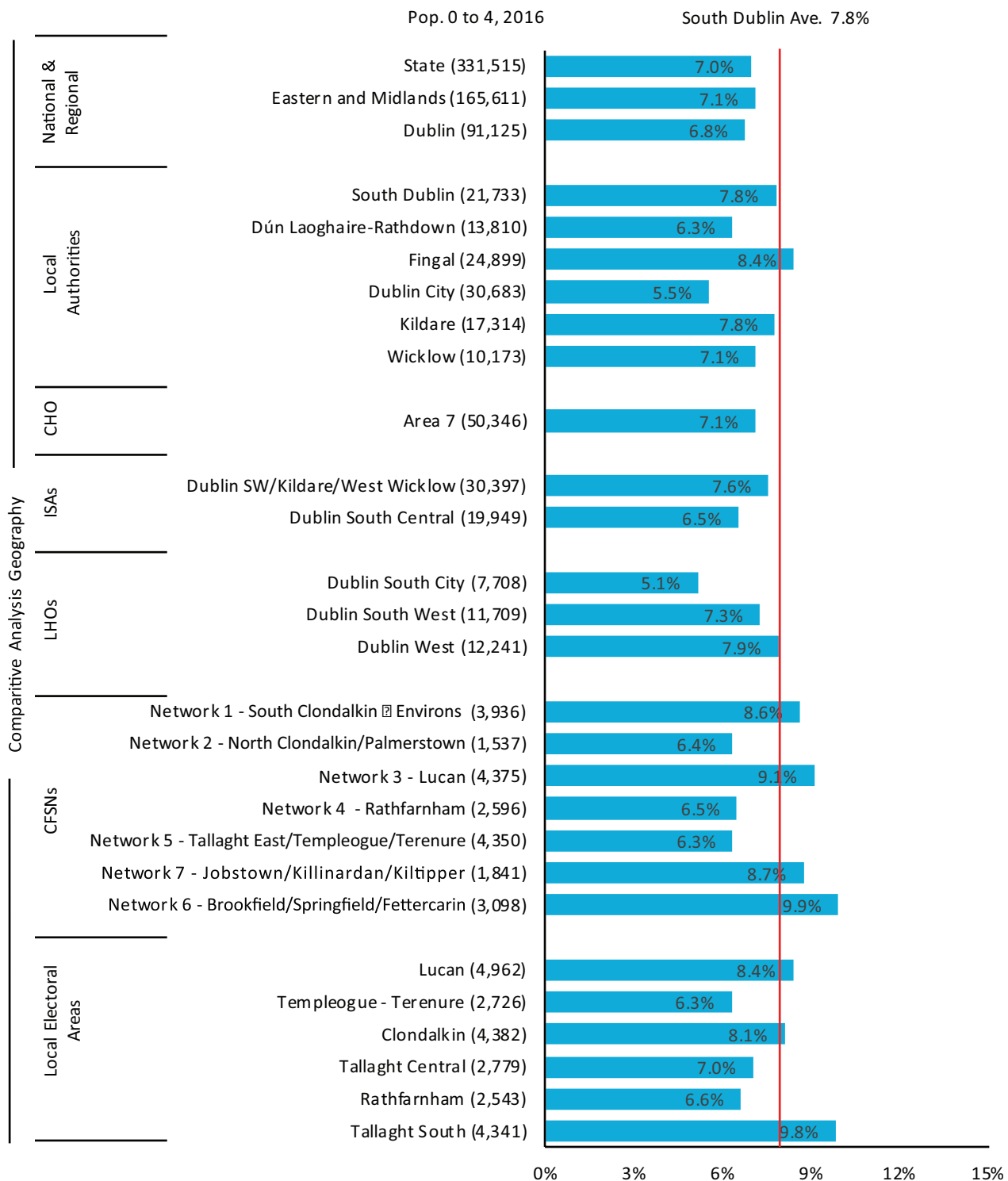


Figure 2.5: Population aged 0 to 4, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is South Dublin Doing?
Population Aged 0 to 4, 2016

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

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

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

↑ National
Higher than average

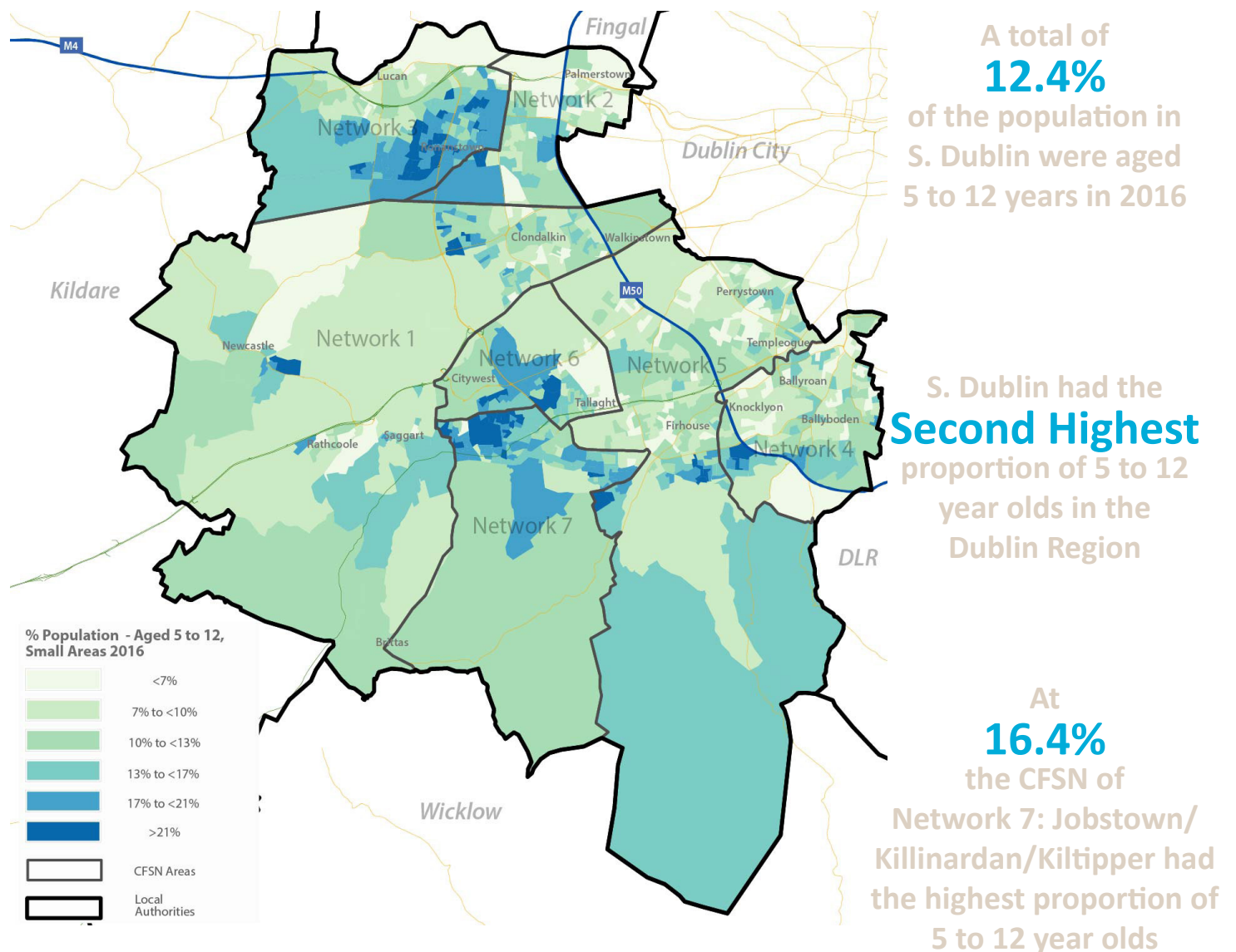
↑ Dublin
Higher than average

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

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

↑ National
Higher than average

↑ Dublin
Higher than average



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

- According to Census 2016, there were 34,665 children aged 5 to 12 years residing in South Dublin. This number represents 12.4% of the total population in South Dublin. This proportion was higher than the State average of 11.5%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 11.4% and the Dublin regional average of 10.2%.
- Relative to all other LAs, South Dublin had the twelfth highest proportion of 5 to 12 year olds in the State. Meath recorded the highest at 13.9% and Cork City the lowest at 7.5%. Of the four Dublin LAs, South Dublin had the second highest while DLR (7.9%) and Dublin City (7.6%) had the lowest proportions of children in the 5 to 12 age group. The highest was in Fingal at 13.3%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the 5 to 12 age group across the CFSNs. The CFSNs of Network 7: Jobstown/Killinardan/Kiltipper (16.4% or 5,103) and Network 3: Lucan (15.6% or 7,485) both recorded the highest rates. Lower rates were recorded in the other CFSNs; Network 6: Brookfield/Springfield/Fettercairn (13% or 2,742), Network 1: South Clondalkin & Environs: South Clondalkin & Environs (12.2% or 5,565), Network 2: North Clondalkin/Palmerstown (10.8% or 2,612), Network 4: Rathfarnham (10.5% or 4,193) and Network 5: Tallaght East/Tempoogue/Terenure (10.3% or 6,965).
- The map above details the distribution of the 5 to 12 age group at SA level throughout South Dublin. Areas with the lowest proportion are in Ballyboden, Tempoogue and Perrystown, while the highest rates are in Hunterswood, Mount Seskin and Lucan. SAs with the highest rates of over 26% were in Fonthill, Rossberry, Fortunestown Lane and Knocklyon.

Indicator 2.6: Population Aged 5 to 12, 2016

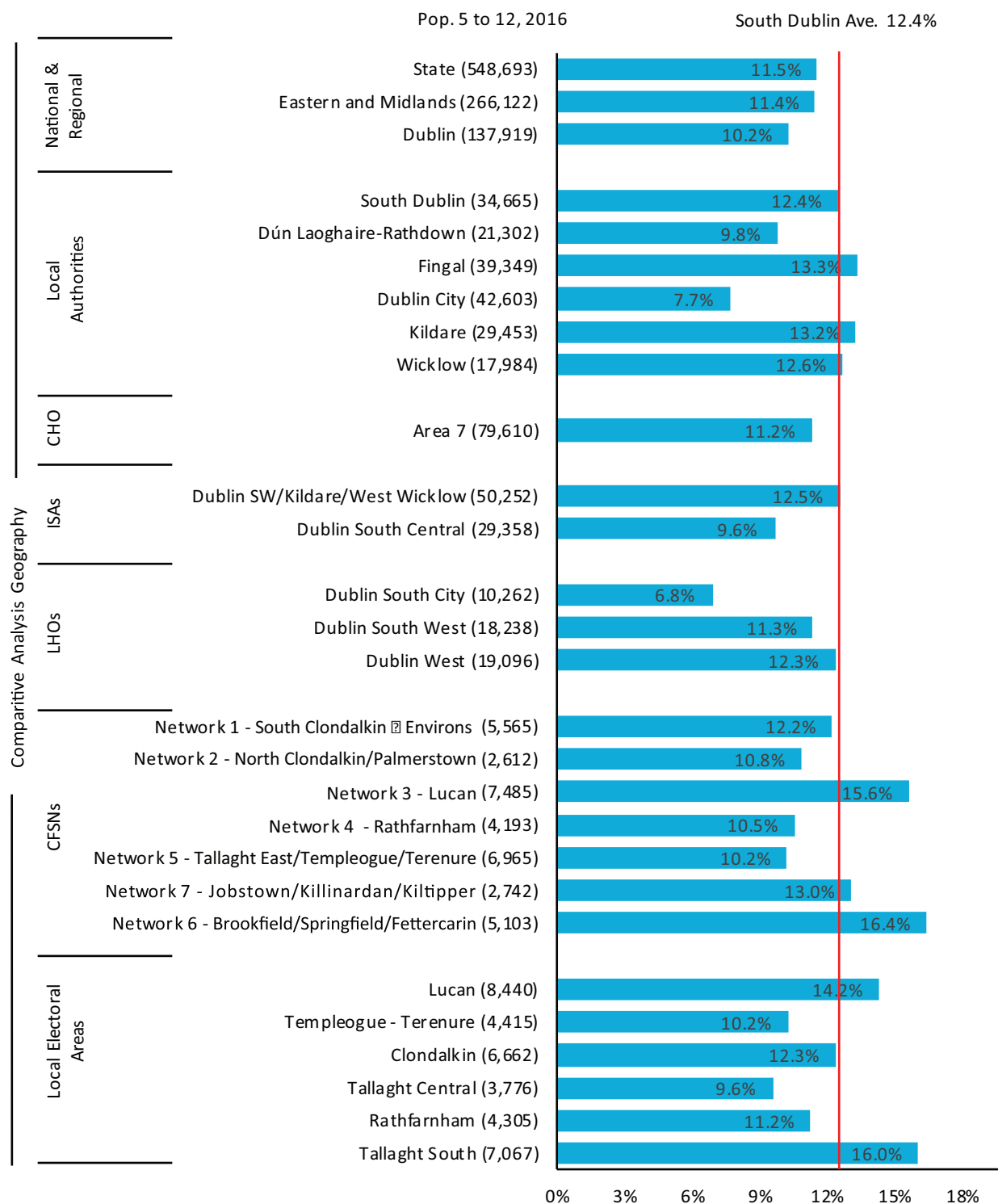


Figure 2.6: Population aged 5 to 12, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is South Dublin Doing?
Population Aged 5 to 12 2016

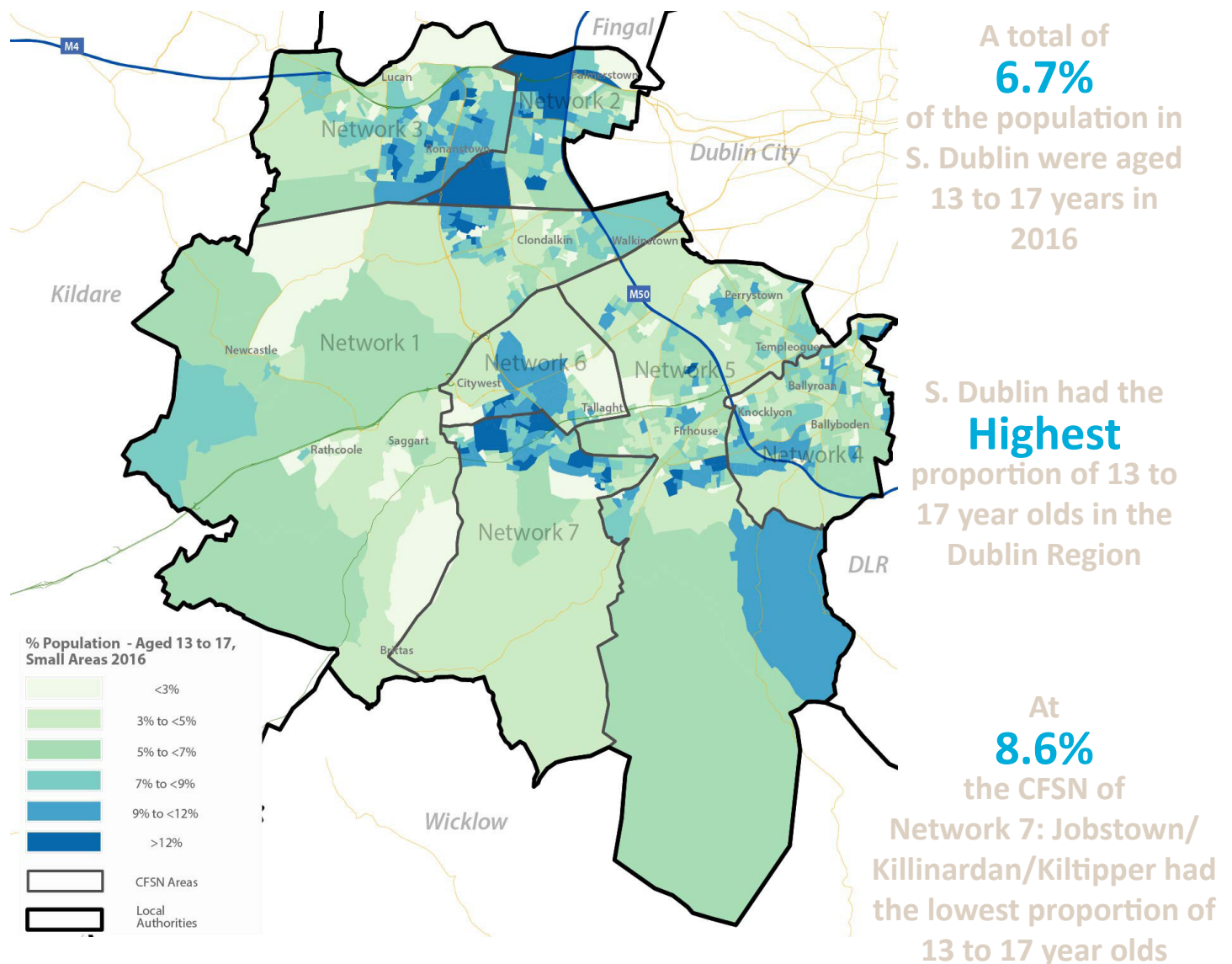
4/31 Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

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

12/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest **↑** National Higher than average **↑** Dublin Higher than average

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

13/31 Local Authority 1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest **↑** National Higher than average **↑** Dublin Higher than average



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

- According to Census 2016, there were 18,708 young people aged 13 to 17 years residing in South Dublin. This number represented 6.7% of the total population in South Dublin. This proportion was higher than the State average of 6.5%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 6.3% and the Dublin regional average of 5.7%.
- Relative to all other LAs, South Dublin had the tenth lowest proportion of 13 to 17 year olds in the State. Offaly recorded the highest in the State at 7.4% and Dublin City had the lowest at 4.7%. Of the four Dublin LAs, South Dublin (6.7%) the highest proportion of the 13 to 17 age group and was followed by Fingal (6.5%), DLR (5.8%) and the lowest in Dublin City (4.7%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the 13 to 17 age group across the CFSNs. The CFSNs of Network 7: Jobstown/Killinardan/Kiltipper (8.6% or 2,681), Network 2: North Clondalkin/Palmerstown (7.9% or 1,910) and Network 3: Lucan (7.6% or 3,659) all recorded high rates. Rates were marginally lower in other CFSNs; Network 6: Brookfield/Springfield/Fettercairn (6.6% or 1,383), Network 4: Rathfarnham (6.4% or 2,545), Network 1: South Clondalkin & Environs: (5.8% or 2,641) and Network 5: Tallaght East/Tempelogue/Terenure (5.7% or 3,889).
- The map above details the distribution of the 13 to 17 age group at SA level throughout South Dublin. Areas with the highest proportions, not including Palmerstown where King's Hospital Secondary School is located, include Adamstown Avenue, Cappagh Lane in Clondalkin and Mount Seskin. Areas with the highest proportions of over 18% were all located in the North West of the county on the Old Lucan Road and in Balgaddy.

Indicator 2.7: Population Aged 13 to 17, 2016

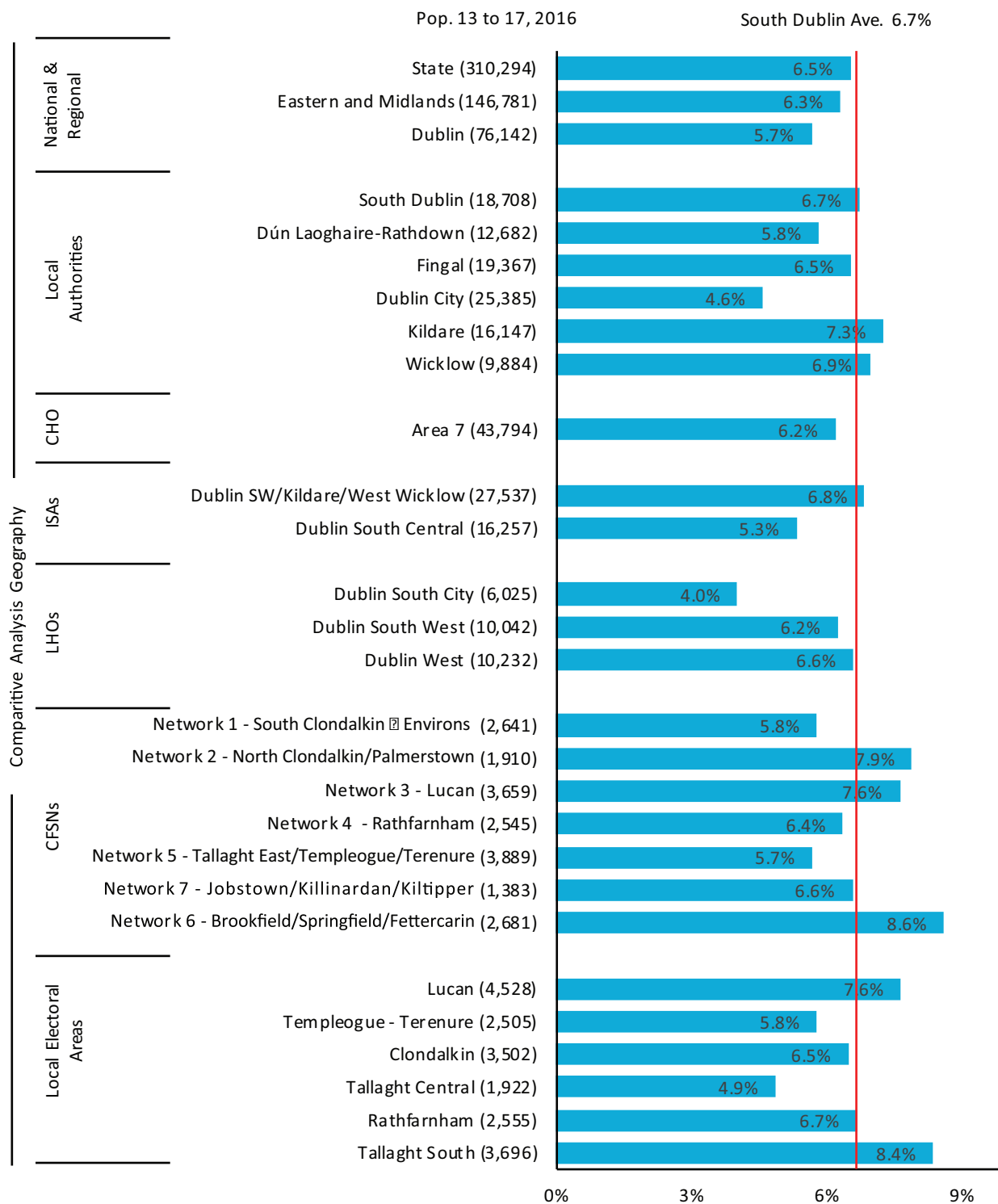


Figure 2.7: Population aged 13 to 17, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is South Dublin Doing?
Population Aged 13 to 17, 2016

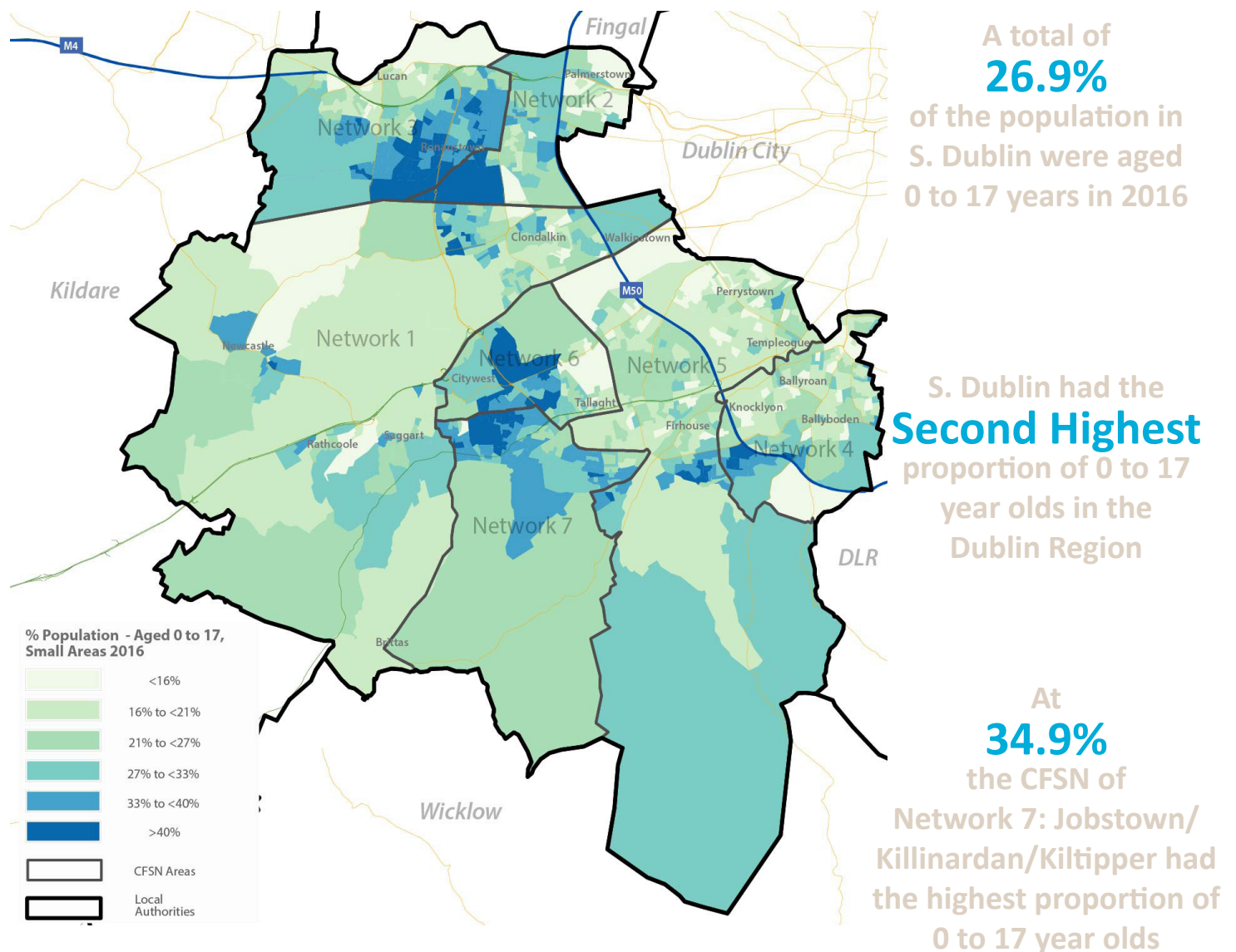
4/31 Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

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

22/31 Local Authority **↑** National **↑** Dublin
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest Higher than average Higher than average

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

22/31 Local Authority **↑** National **↑** Dublin
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest Higher than average Higher than average



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

- According to Census 2016, there were 75,106 children and young people aged 17 and under residing in South Dublin. This figure represented 26.9% of the total population in South Dublin. This proportion was higher than the State average of 25%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 24.8% and the Dublin regional average of 22.6%.
- Relative to all other LAs, South Dublin had the eleventh highest proportion of children and young people aged 17 and under in the State with Meath having the highest at 29.3% and Cork City the lowest at 17.2%. Of the four Dublin LAs South Dublin had the second highest and Fingal (28.3%) the highest at 28.3%. The lowest rates were recorded in DLR (21.2%) and Dublin City (17.8%) respectively.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of those aged 17 and under across the CFSNs. Network 6: Brookfield/Springfield/Fettercairn (34.9% or 10,882), Network 3: Lucan (32.3% or 15,519) and Network 7: Jobstown/Killinardan/Kiltipper (28.3% or 5,966) all recorded very high rates. Rates were lower in the other CFSNs; Network 1: South Clondalkin & Environs (26.6% or 12,142), Network 2: North Clondalkin/Palmerstown (6,059 or 25.0%), Network 4: Rathfarnham (23.3% or 9,334) and Network 5: Tallaght East/Templeogue/Terenure (22.2% or 15,204).
- The map above details the distribution of those aged 17 and under at SA level throughout South Dublin. A clear spatial distribution is evident with low rates inside of the M50 and concentrations in Ronanstown, Furtunestown and Hunterswood. Areas with the highest proportions of over 50% were all located in Fortunestown in Tallaght.

Indicator 2.8: Population Aged 0 to 17, 2016

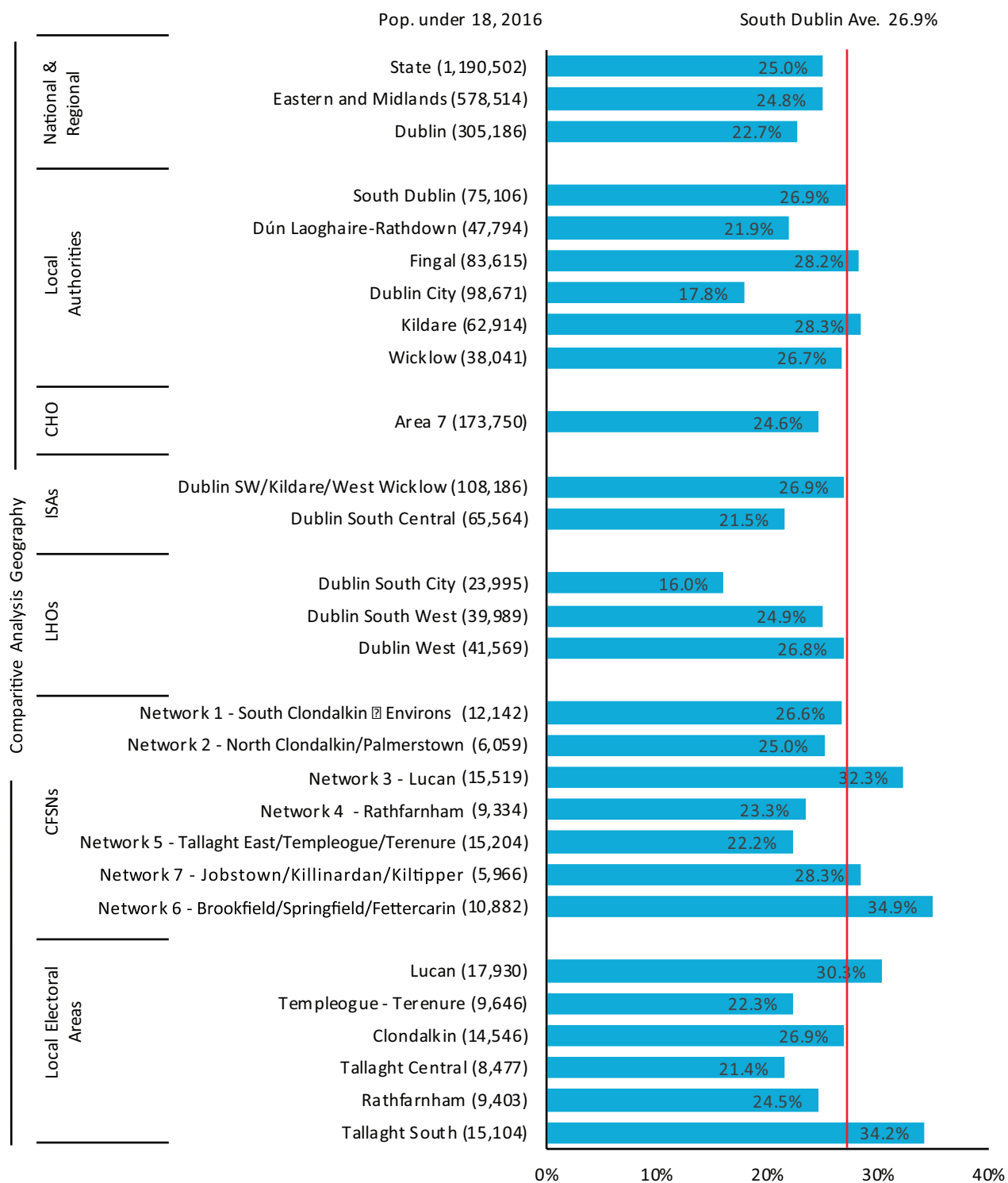


Figure 2.8: Population aged 0 to 17, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is South Dublin Doing?
Population Aged 0 to 17, 2016



Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

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



Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest



National
Higher than average



Dublin
Higher than average

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



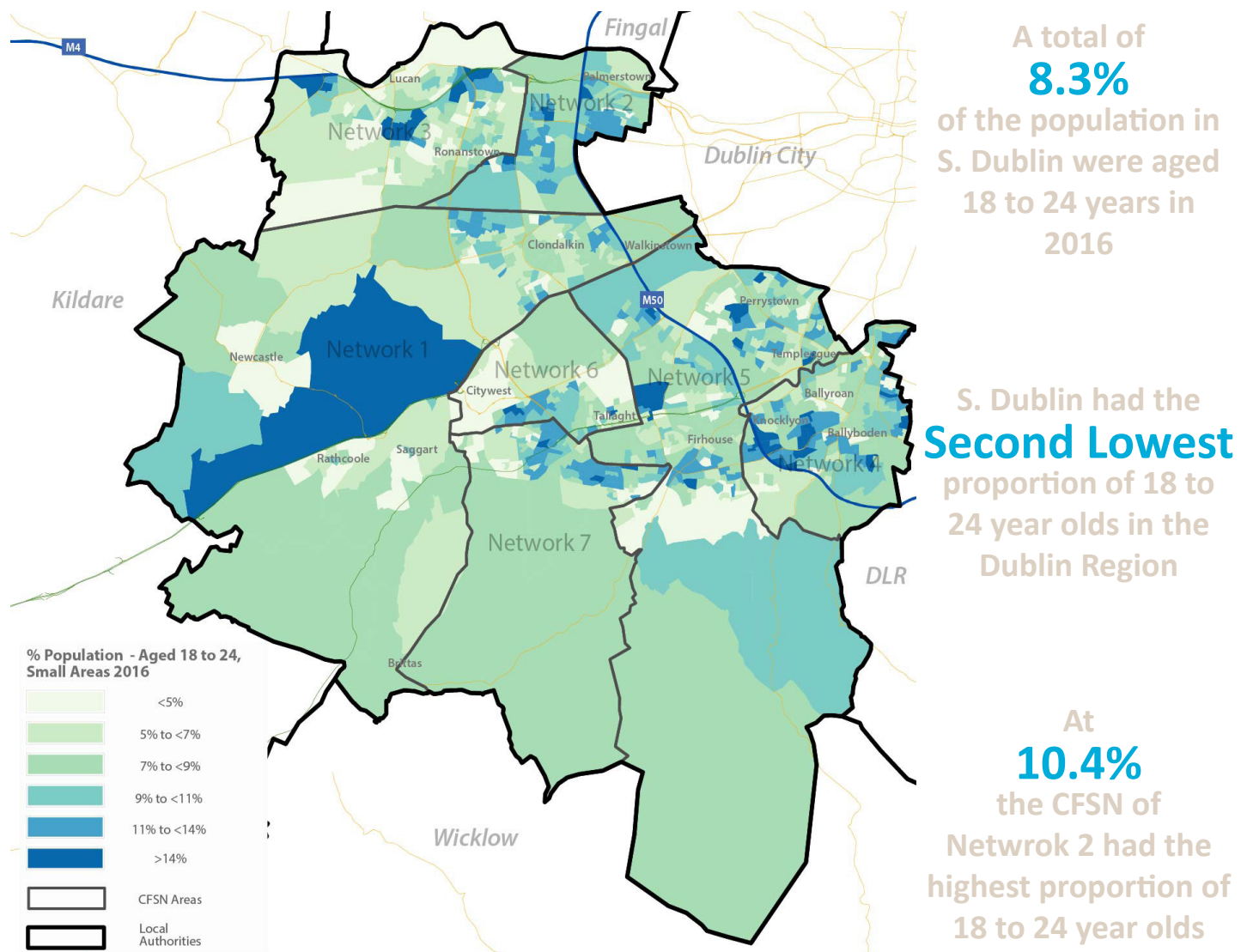
Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest



National
Higher than average



Dublin
Higher than average



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

- According to Census 2016, there were 23,129 young people aged 18 to 24 years residing in South Dublin. This figure represented 8.3% of the total population in South Dublin. This proportion was higher than the State average of 8.2%, lower than the Eastern and Midlands average of 8.6% and the Dublin regional average of 9.3%.
- Relative to all other LAs, South Dublin had the eight highest proportion of young people aged 18 to 24 years with Galway City having the highest at 14.2% and Leitrim the lowest at 5.9%. Of the four Dublin LAs, Dublin City had the highest at 10.4% and DLR (10.1%) the second highest proportion of 18 to 24 year olds. The lowest rates being in South Dublin (8.3%) and Fingal (7.6%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of those aged 18 to 24 years across the CFSNs. The highest rates were recorded in Network 2: North Clondalkin/Palmerstown (10.4% or 2,523), Network 4: Rathfarnham (9.4% or 3,743) and Network 6: Brookfield/Springfield/Fettercairn (8.6% or 1,819). All of these CFSNs recorded rates higher than the county average and were marginally higher relative to the other CFSNs; Network 7: Jobstown/Killinardan/Kiltipper (8.2% or 2,572), Network 5: Tallaght East/Templeogue/Terenure (8.1% or 5,546), Network 1: South Clondalkin & Environs (7.6% or 3,460) and Network 3: Lucan (7.2% or 3,466).
- The map above details the distribution of those aged 18 to 24 years at SA level throughout South Dublin. In contrast to the young age groups there is a high concentration of 18 to 24 year olds in Tallaght town centre and areas inside the M50 such as along the Scholarstown Road and Perrystown. SAs with the highest proportions of over 17% were located in Lucan, Esker Lane, Tallaght town centre and St. Colmcille's Way.

Indicator 2.9: Population Aged 18 to 24, 2016

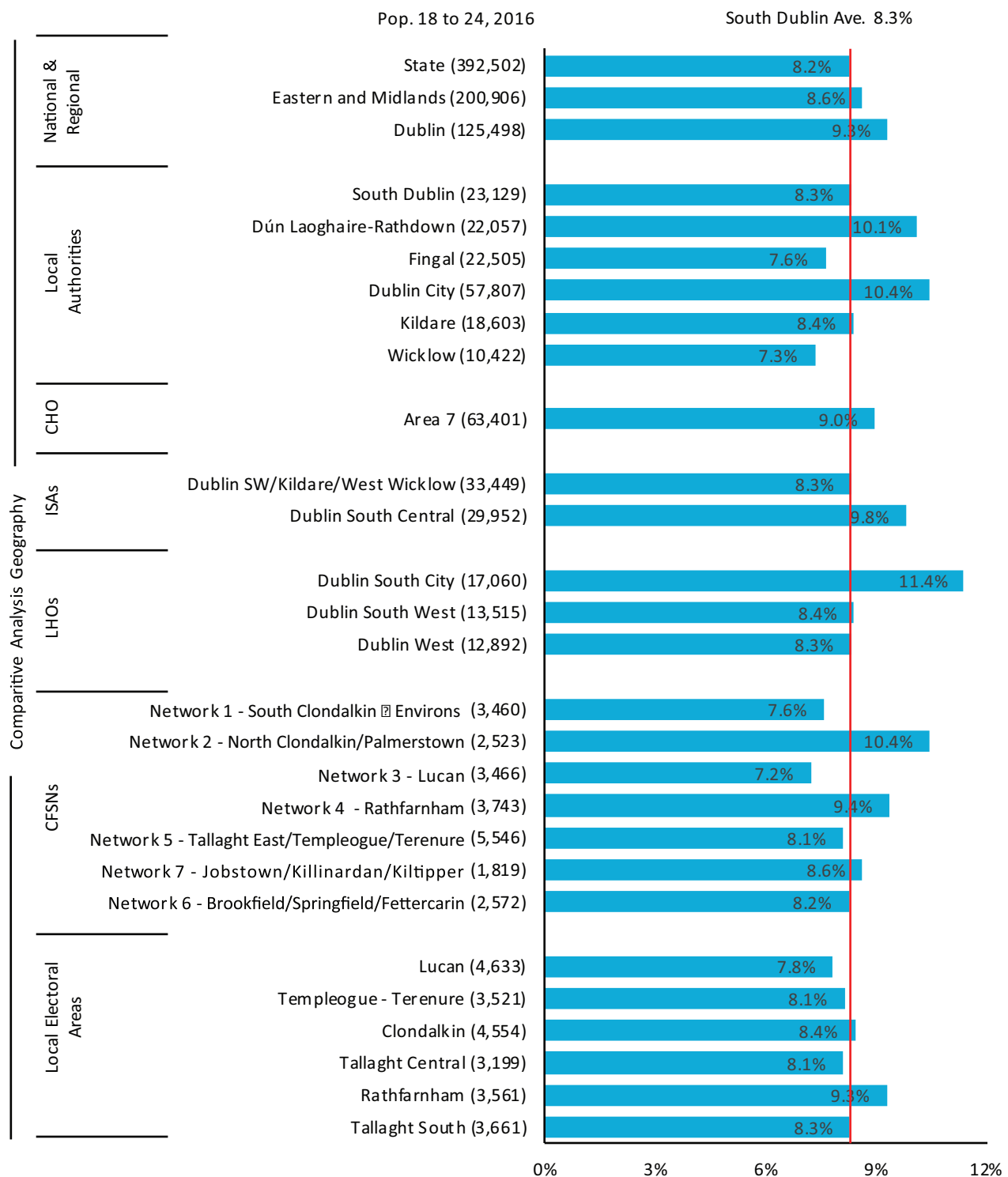


Figure 2.9: Population aged 18 to 24, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is South Dublin Doing?
Population Aged 18 to 24, 2016



Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

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



Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest



National
Higher than average



Dublin
Lower than average

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



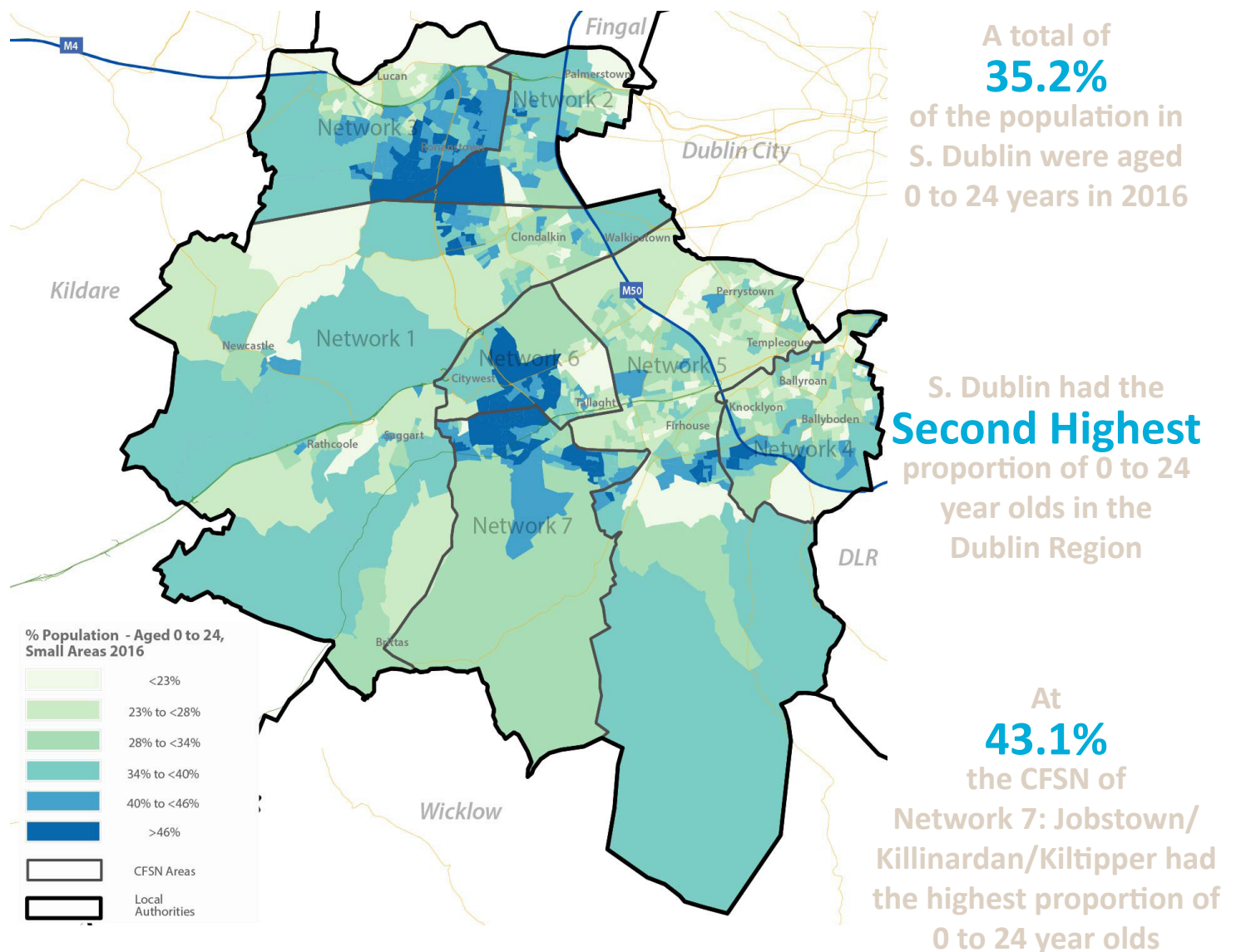
Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest



National
Higher than average



Dublin
Lower than average



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

- According to Census 2016, there were 98,235 children and young people aged 0 to 24 years residing in South Dublin. This figure represented 35.2% of the total population in South Dublin. This proportion was above the State average of 33.2%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 33.5% and the Dublin regional average of 32%.
- Relative to all other LAs, South Dublin had the fifth highest proportion of children and young people aged 0 to 24 years with Kildare having the highest at 36.6% and Dublin City the lowest at 28.2%. Of the four Dublin LAs, South Dublin had the second highest proportion and Fingal (35.8%) had the highest proportion. The lowest proportions were recorded in DLR (32%) and Dublin City (28.2%).
- Some variations are evident when examining the distribution of those aged 0 to 24 years across the CFSNs. Network 7: Jobstown/Killinardan/Kiltipper recorded by far the highest rate of 43.1% (or 13,454). This rate was considerably higher than all other CFSNs; Network 3: Lucan: Lucan (39.5% or 18,985), Network 6: Brookfield/Springfield/Fettercairn (36.9% or 7,785), Network 2: North Clondalkin/Palmerstown (35.5% or 8,582), Network 1: South Clondalkin & Environs (34.1% or 15,602), Network 4: Rathfarnham (32.7% or 13,077) and Network 5: Tallaght East/Tempoogue/Terenure (30.3% or 20,750).
- The map above details the distribution of those aged 0 to 24 years at SA level throughout South Dublin. Areas within South Dublin with the highest rates are notably three main concentrations in Hunterswood, Fortunestown and Ronanstown. SAs with the highest proportions of over 47% were in Mount Seskin, Brookview and Thomas Omer Way in Clondalkin.

Indicator 2.10: Population Aged 0 to 24, 2016

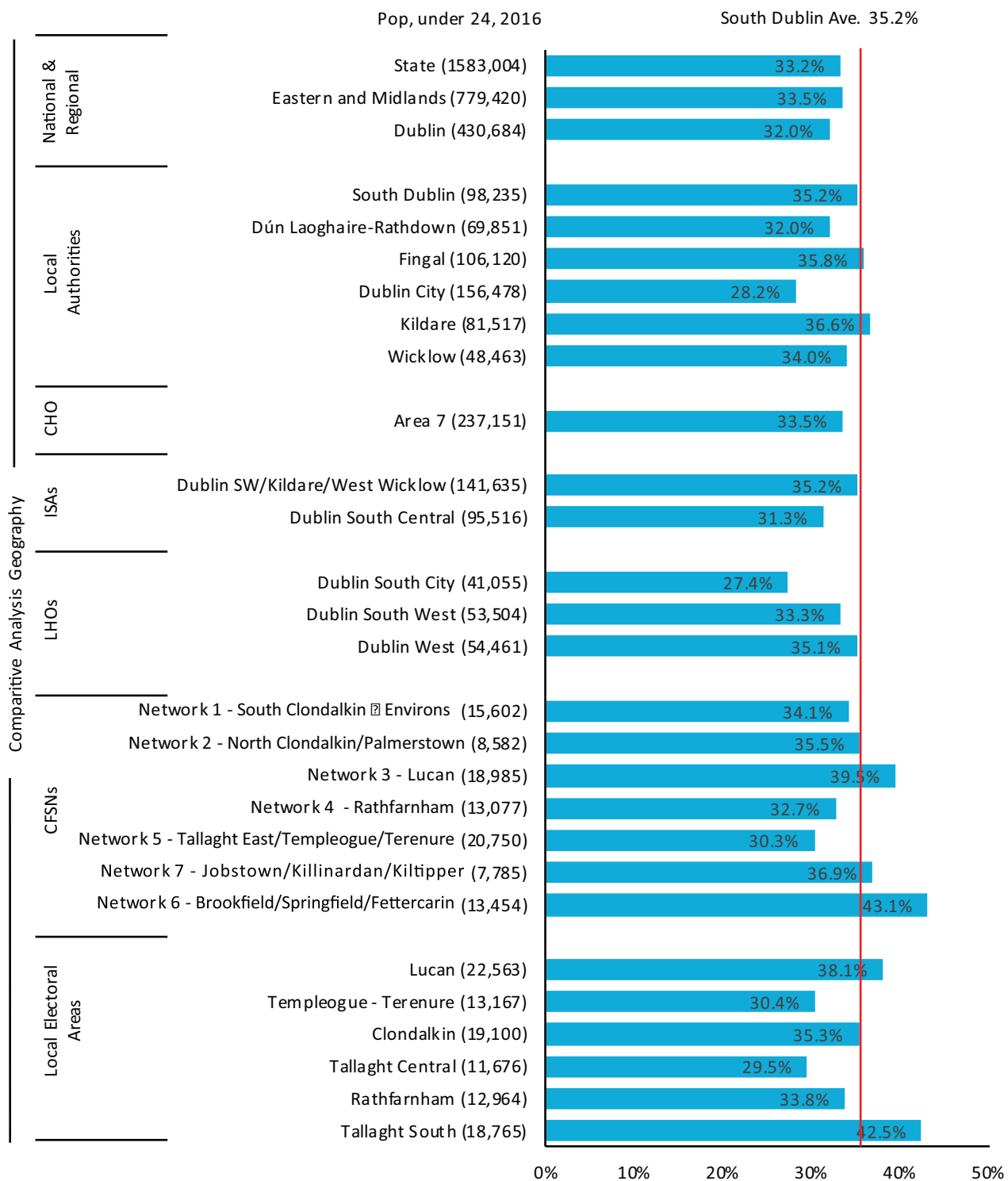


Figure 2.10: Population aged 0 to 24, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is South Dublin Doing?
Population Aged 0 to 24, 2016

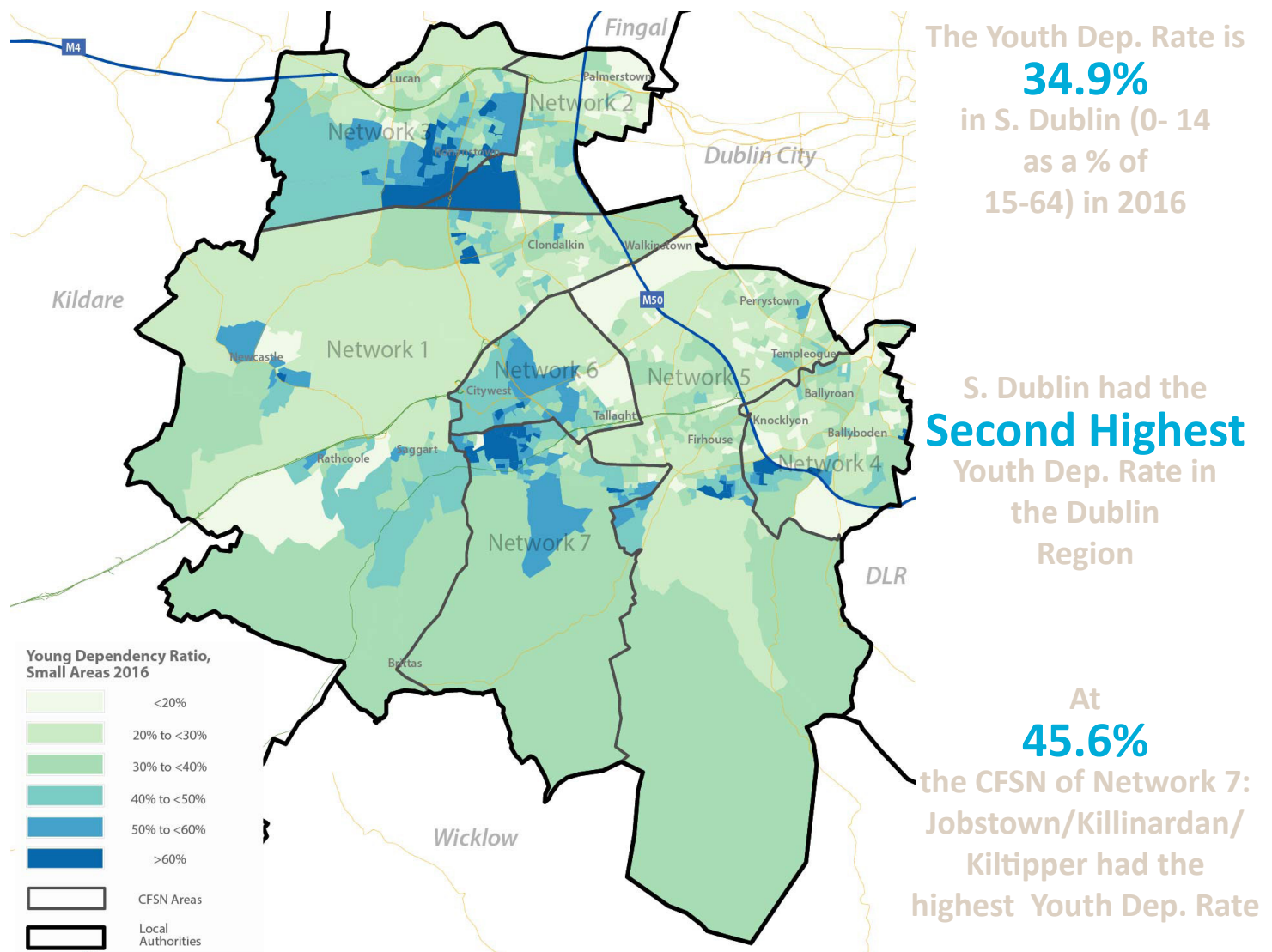


How is South Dublin Doing?
% Population Aged 0 to 24, 2016



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





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

- The Young Dependency Rate is calculated by taking the population aged 0 to 15 and calculating it as a proportion of the population aged 15 to 64. According to Census 2016, the Young Dependency Rate in South Dublin in 2016 was 34.9%. This rate is higher than the State ratio of 32.3%, the Eastern and Midlands Region rate of 31.6% and the Dublin regional rate of 28.2%.
- Relative to all other LAs, South Dublin had the fifteenth highest young dependency rate with Meath having the highest at 39% and Cork City the lowest at 20.4%. Of the four Dublin LAs, Dublin City (20.1%) was the lowest and DLR (27.9%) the second lowest. Fingal recorded had the highest at 36.9%, followed by South Dublin at 34.9%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the young dependency rate across the CFSNs. Network 7: Jobstown/Killinardan/Kiltipper had the highest rate of 45.6% followed by Network 3: Lucan (42.4%) and Network 6: Brookfield/Springfield/Fettercairn (37%). These rates were higher than the CFSNs of Network 1: South Clondalkin & Environs (34.6%), Network 2: North Clondalkin/Palmerstown (29.7%), Network 4: Rathfarnham (29.4%) and Network 5: Tallaght East/Tempoogue/Terenure (29.2%).
- The map above details the distribution of the young dependency rate at SA level throughout South Dublin. A clear spatial pattern is evident with the highest values concentrated in Hunterswood, Fortunestown and Ronanstown. Areas with the highest ratios of over 80% are in Balgaddy Road, Mount Seskin and Killinenny Road.

Indicator 2.11: Young Dependency Ratio, 2016

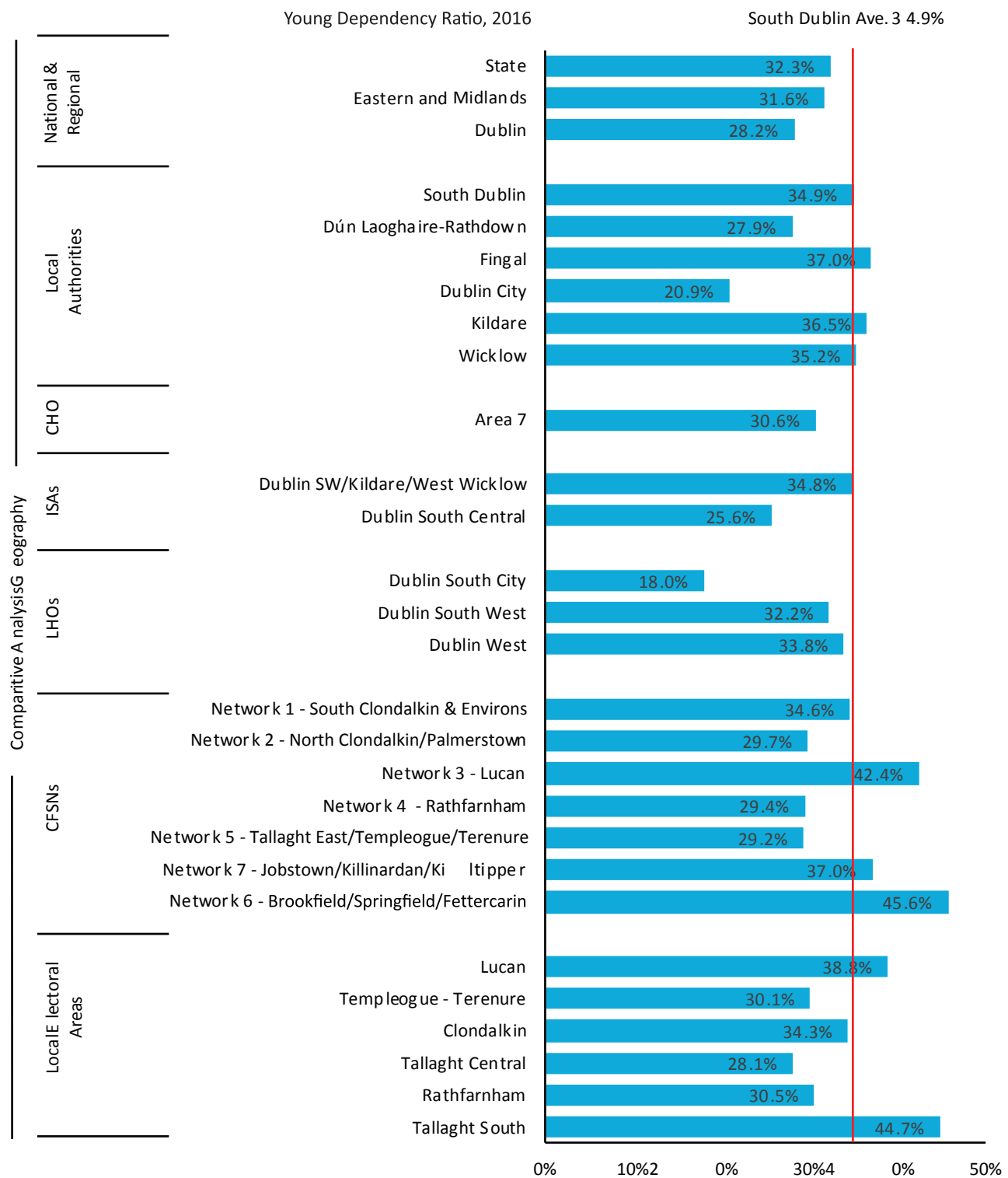


Figure 2.11: Young Dependency Ratio, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is South Dublin Doing?
Young Dependency Rate, 2016

15/31

Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest



National
Higher than average



Dublin
Higher than average

How was South Dublin Doing?
Young Dependency Rate, 2011

19/31

Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest



National
Higher than average



Dublin
Higher than average

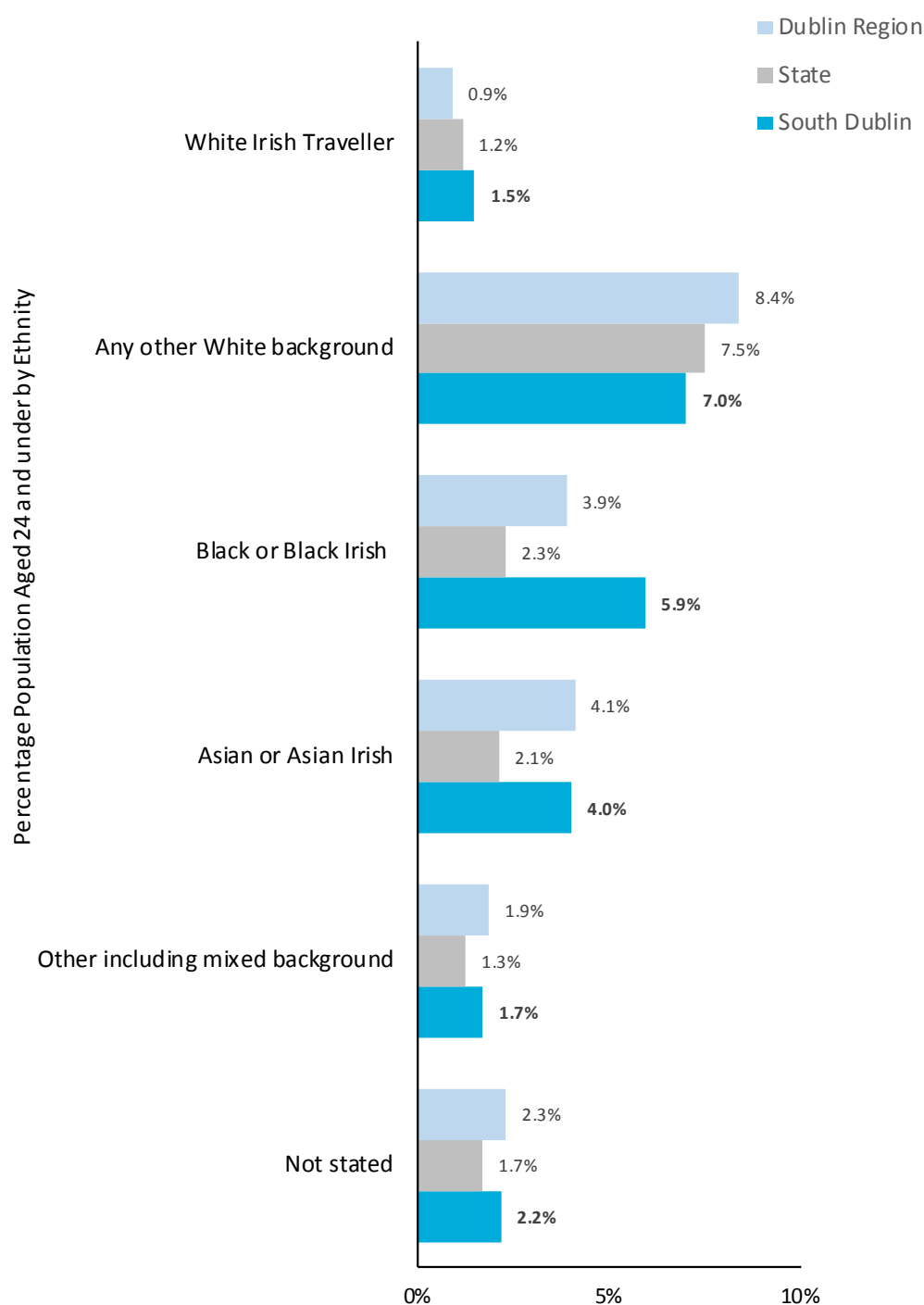


Figure 2.12: Ethnicity - Under 24, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

- The above graphic provides an overview of the ethnic background of children and young people residing in South Dublin, the Dublin region and the State. For the purposes of data visualisation clarity we have not included the 'White Irish' (77.6% in South Dublin) category as it dominated the relative shape of the graphic.
- The breakdown of children and young people into ethnic groups in South Dublin is as follows: 'White Irish Traveller' (1.5% or 2,077), 'Other White Background' (7% or 6,711), 'Black or Black Irish' (5.9% or 5,674), 'Asian or Asian Irish' (4% or 3,831), 'Other' background (1.7% or 1,629) and 'Not Stated' (2.2% or 2,077).
- Across the range of ethnic groups, South Dublin stands out as having a higher than average rate of 'Black or Black Irish' and 'Asian or Asian Irish' and at 5.9% and 4.0% are both higher than the Dublin Region and State averages.

Indicator 2.13: Ethnicity by age-group, 2016

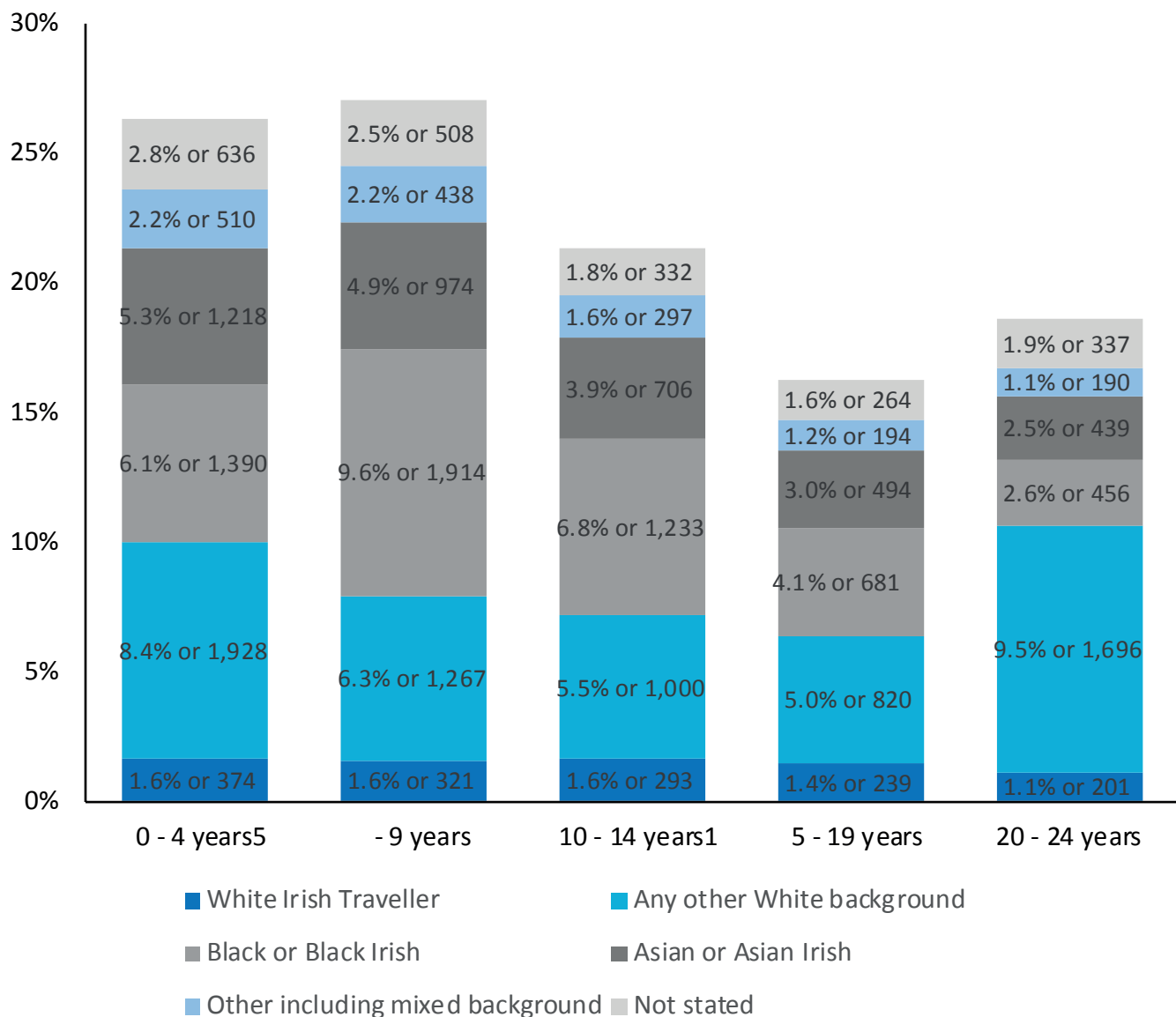
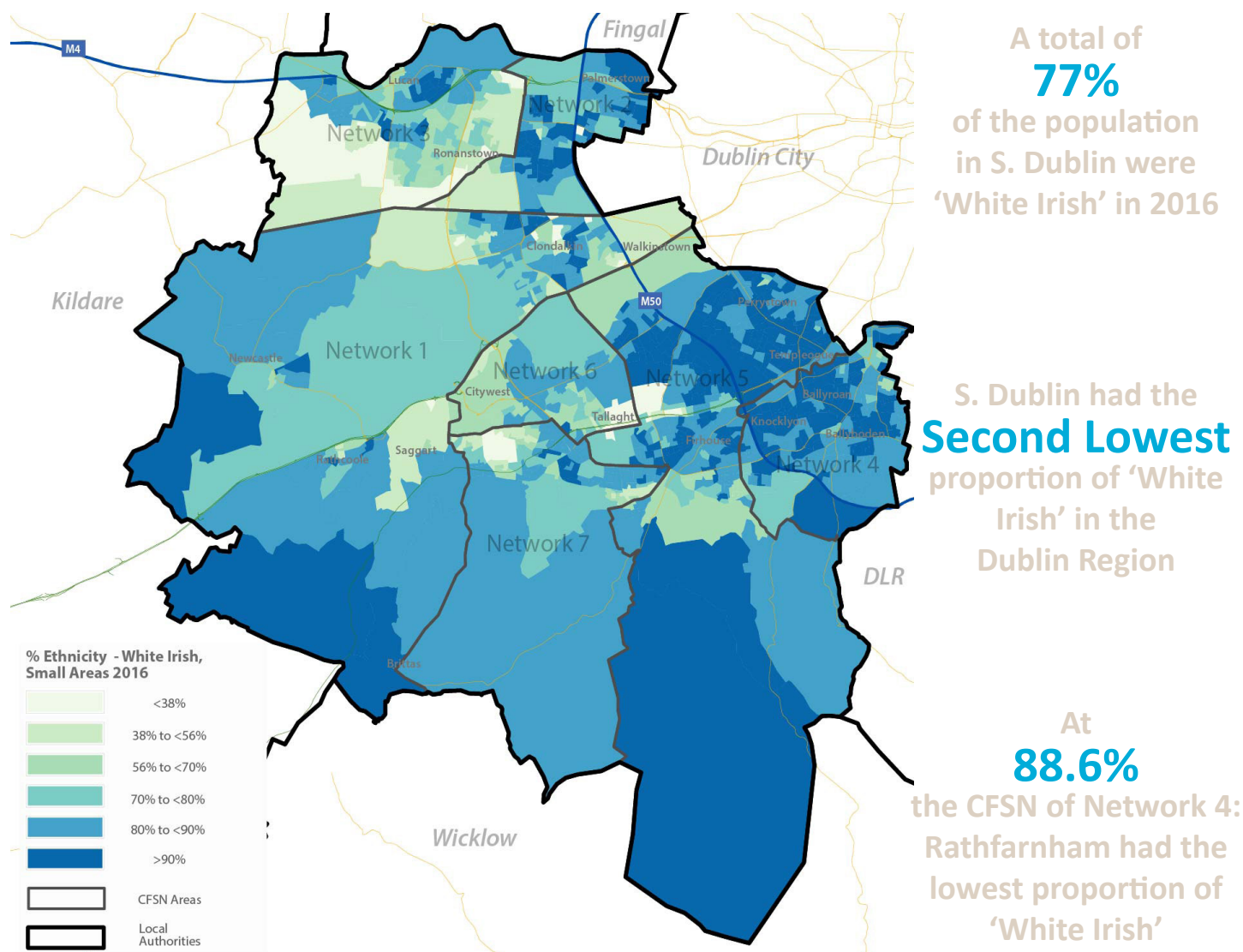


Figure 2.13: Ethnicity by age-group, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

- The above graphic provides a detailed breakdown of the ethnic group of young people residing in South Dublin for the following age groups: 0-4 years, 5-9 years, 10-14 years, 15-19 years and 20-24 years. Each category (age group and ethnicity) provides the total number and the percentage of the total population aged 0-24 years.
- As noted in the previous sections on the young population residing in South Dublin, the 18 to 24 year old cohort is a large grouping relative to other young people categories. Within this section, the largest grouping is from the 'Other White' ethnic group (1,696) and accounts for 9.5% of all young people in South Dublin.
- As with the previous indicator on ethnicity we have not included the 'White Irish' (77.6% in South Dublin) category as it completely dominates the relative shape of the graphic.



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

- According to Census 2016, the total population classified as 'White Irish' residing in the South Dublin area was 214,962. This represented 77% of the total population in South Dublin. This proportion was lower than the State average of 80.9%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 77.8% and the higher than Dublin regional average of 73.9%.
- Relative to all other LAs, South Dublin had the fourth lowest proportion of population classified as 'White Irish' in the State. Donegal recorded the highest rate in the State at 87.7% and Galway City the lowest at 67.8%. Of the four Dublin LAs, DLR (80.6%) had the highest proportion of population classified as 'White Irish'. The second highest being in South Dublin (77%) with the lowest rates in Dublin City (71.4%) and Fingal (70.6%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the proportion of population classified as 'White Irish' across the CFSNs. The Network 3: Lucan and Network 6: Brookfield/Springfield/Fettercairn CFSNs had by far the lowest rates at 63.4% (13,364) and 65.1% (31,924) respectively. Rates were much higher in all other CFSNs, Network 1: South Clondalkin & Environs (71.5% or 32,681), Network 7: Jobstown/Killinardan/Kiltipper (72.7% or 22,662), Network 2: North Clondalkin/Palmerstown (84.3% or 20,402), Network 5: Tallaght East/Templeogue/Terenure (85.9% or 58,853) and Network 4: Rathfarnham (88.6% or 20,402).
- The map above details the distribution of the population classified as 'White Irish' at SA level throughout South Dublin. Areas with the highest concentrations are evident in the area inside of the M50 such as Palmerstown, Perrystown, Templeogue and Knocklyon. Areas with the lowest values are in Tallaght town centre, Clondalkin Village, Saggart and Admastown. SAs with the lowest values of less than 15% are in Palmerstown and Clondalkin Village.

Indicator 2.14: Ethnicity White Irish, 2016

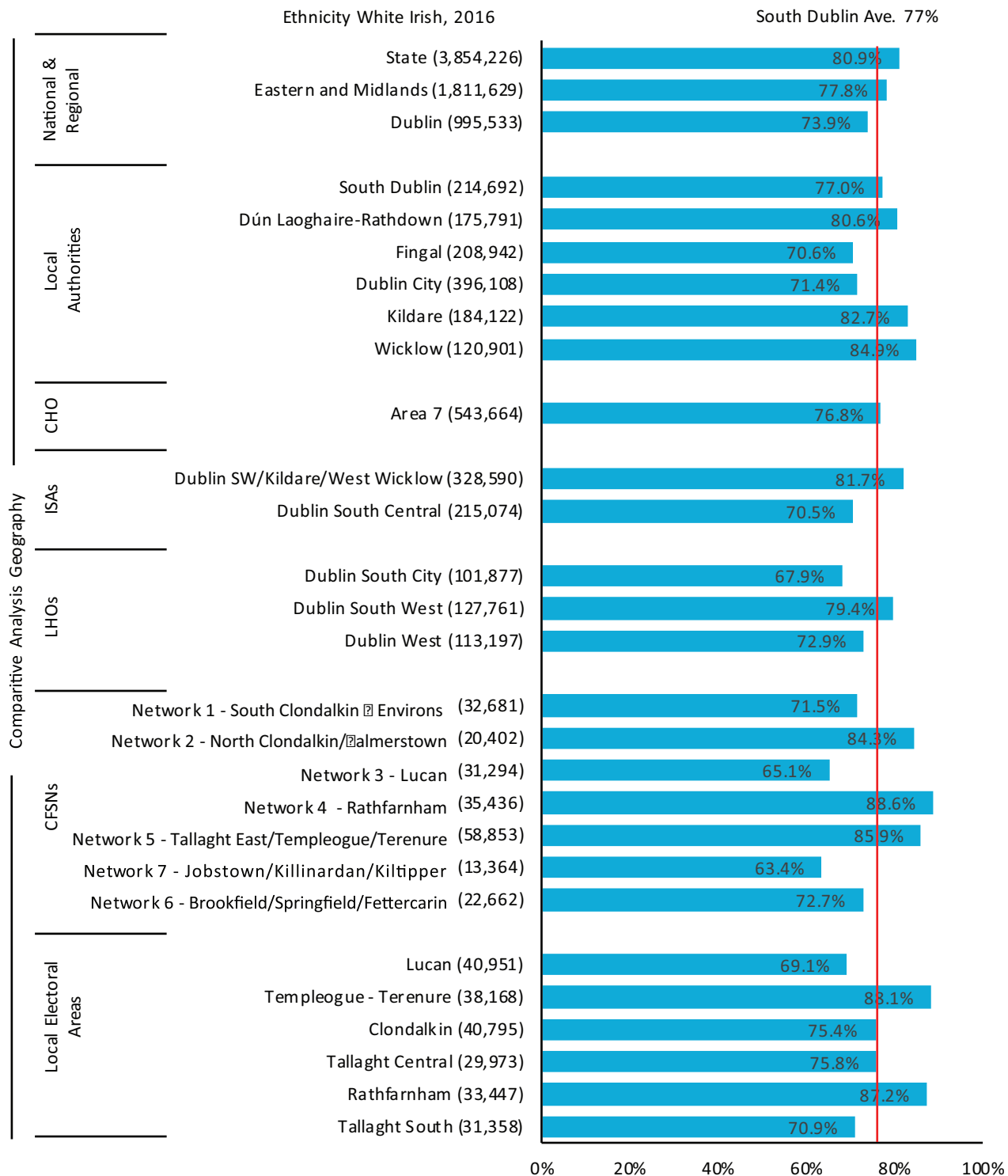


Figure 2.14: Ethnicity White Irish, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is South Dublin Doing?
White Irish, 2016

3/31

Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How is South Dublin Doing?
% Population White Irish, 2016

28/31

Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest



National
Lower than average



Dublin
Higher than average

How was South Dublin Doing?
% Population White Irish, 2011

28/31

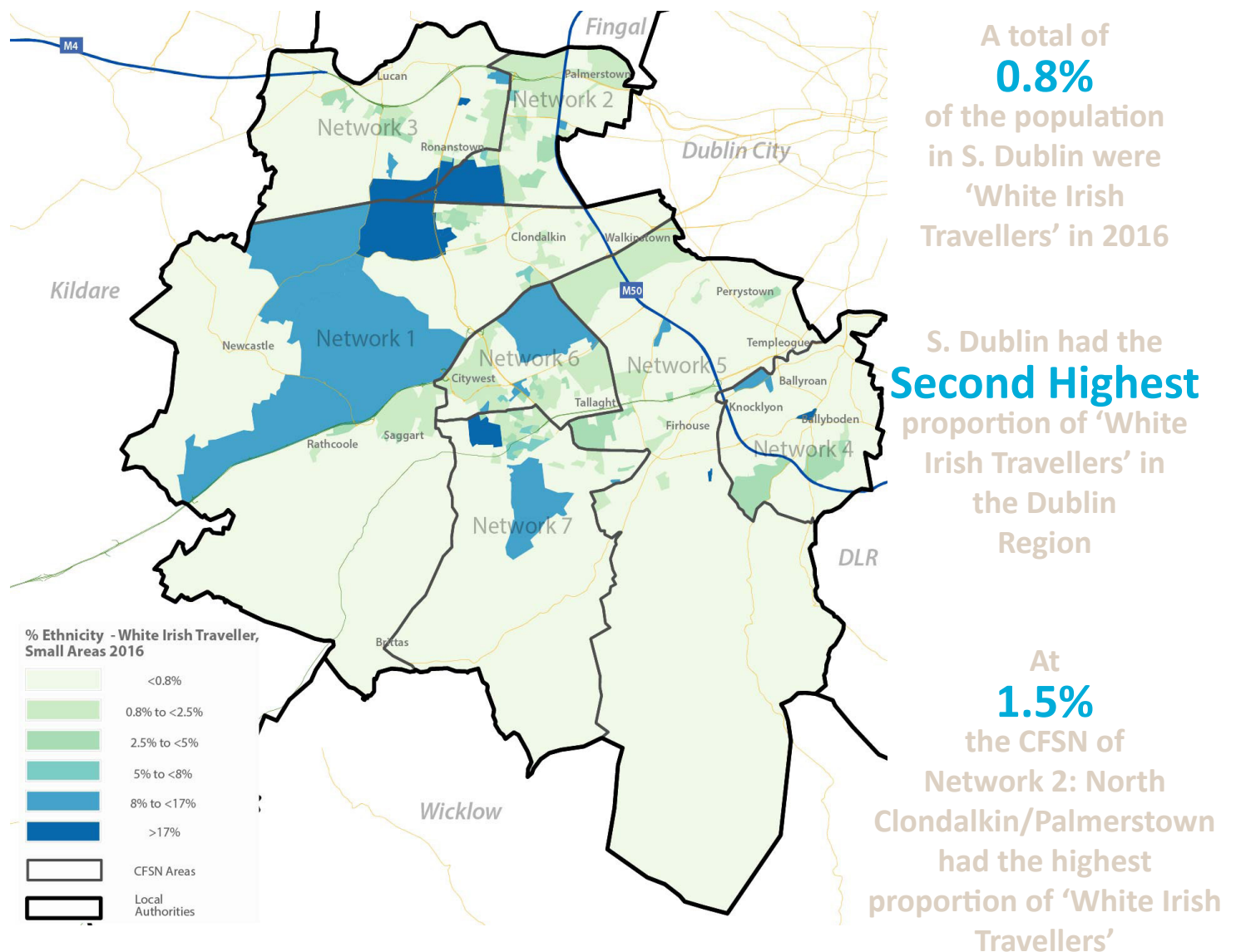
Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest



National
Lower than average



Dublin
Higher than average



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

- According to Census 2016, the total population classified as 'White Irish Traveller' residing in the South Dublin area was 2,200. This represented 0.8% of the total population in South Dublin. This proportion was higher than the State average of 0.7%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 0.6% and the Dublin regional average of 0.4%.
- Relative to all other LAs, South Dublin had the twelfth highest proportion of population classified as 'White Irish Travellers' in the State. Longford recorded the highest rate in the State at 2.5% and DLR the lowest at 0.2%. Of the four Dublin LAs, South Dublin had the highest proportion of population classified as 'White Irish Travellers'. This rate was followed by Fingal (4.4%), Dublin City (3.7%) and the lowest being in DLR at 0.2%.
- Very stark variations are evident when examining the distribution of population classified as 'Irish Travellers' across the CFSNs. Network 2: North Clondalkin/Palmerstown (1.5% or 357), Network 7: Jobstown/Killinardan/Kiltipper (1.4% or 441) and Network 6: Brookfield/Springfield/Fettercairn (1.3% or 279) all recorded rates that exceeded the South Dublin average. Lower rates were witnessed in the other CFSNs; Network 1: South Clondalkin & Environs (0.9% or 423), Network 3: Lucan (0.8% or 387), Network 4: Rathfarnham (0.3% or 131) and Network 5: Tallaght East/Tempelogue/Terenure (0.3% or 182).
- The map above details the distribution of the population classified as 'White Irish Travellers' at SA level throughout South Dublin. A clear spatial pattern is evident with the Traveller population as there are a number of isolated concentrations in Grange Castle, Mount Seskin and Belgard.

Indicator 2.15: Ethnicity White Irish Traveller, 2016

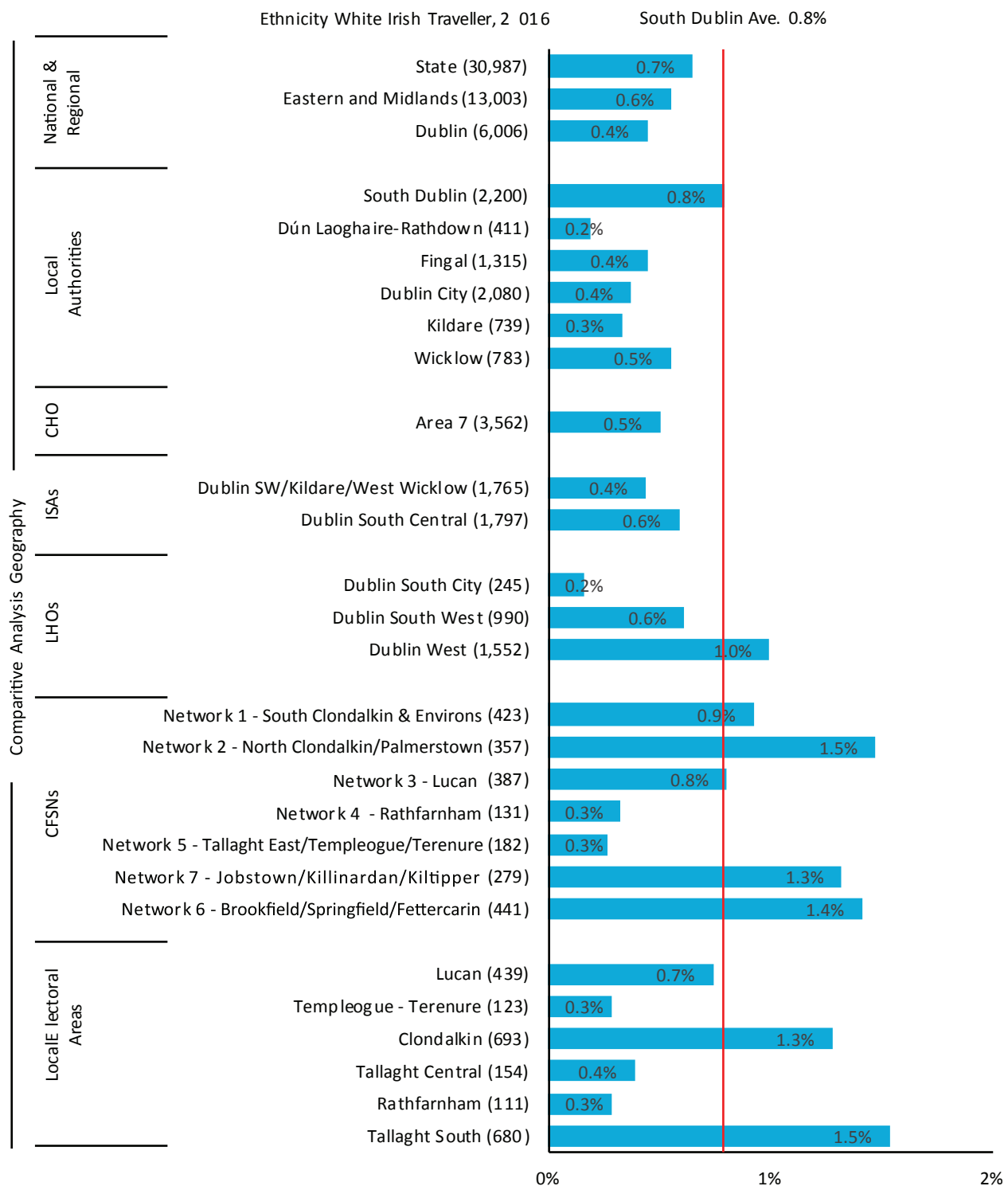


Figure 2.15: Ethnicity White Irish Traveller, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is South Dublin Doing?
White Irish Traveller, 2016

2/31

Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How is South Dublin Doing?
% White Irish Traveller, 2016

12/31

Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

↑

National
Higher than average

↑

Dublin
Higher than average

How was South Dublin Doing?
% White Irish Traveller, 2011

8/31

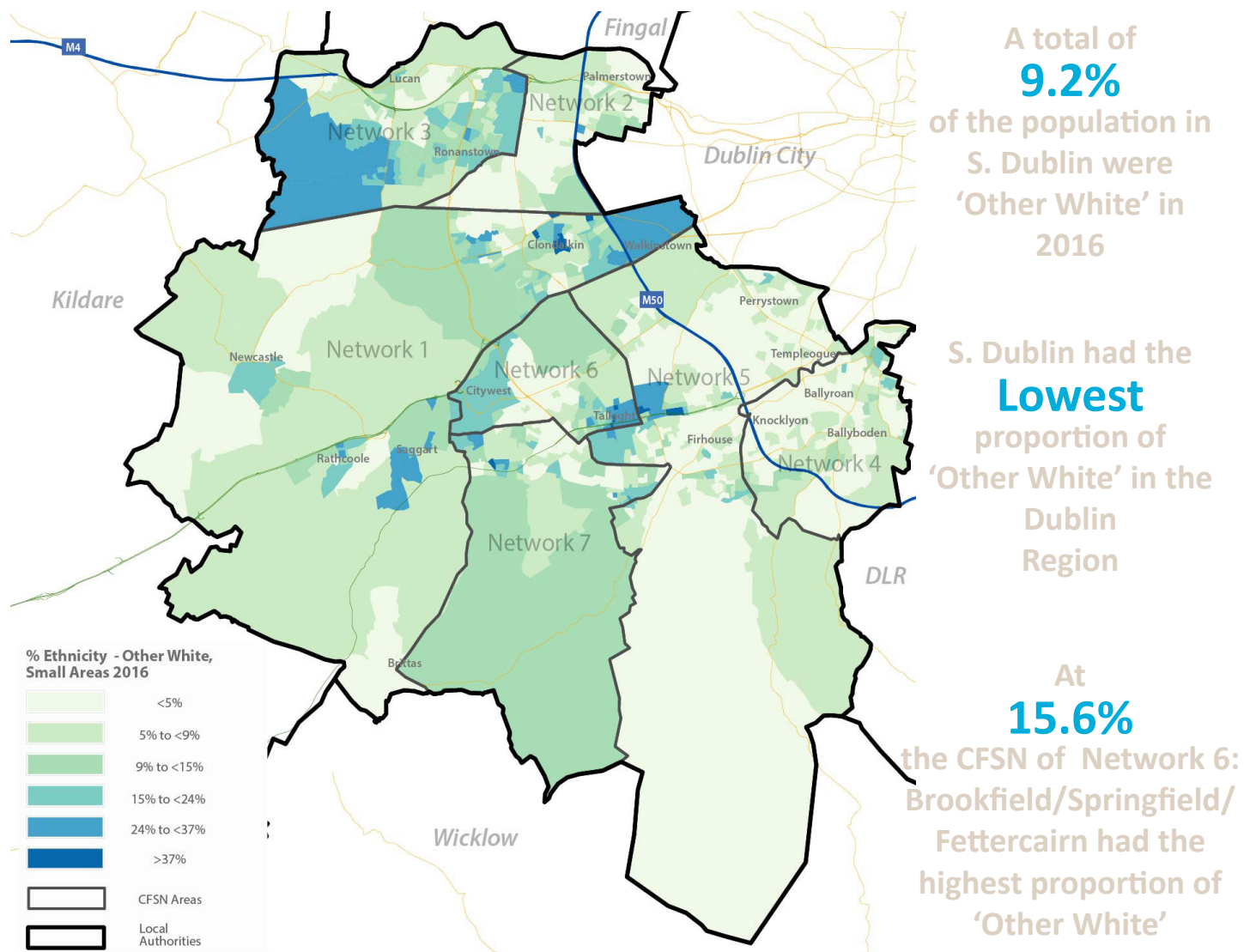
Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

↑

National
Higher than average

↑

Dublin
Higher than average



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

- According to Census 2016, the total population classified as 'Other White' residing in South Dublin was 25,703. 'Other White' is classified as white persons who are not of 'White Irish' or 'White Irish Traveller' origins. This represented 9.2% of the total population in South Dublin. This proportion was lower than the State average of 9.4%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 10.3% and the Dublin regional average of 11.4%.
- Relative to all other LAs, South Dublin had the eleventh highest proportion of population classified as 'Other White' in the State. Fingal recorded the highest rate in the State at 14.3% and Donegal the lowest at 5.5%. Of the four Dublin LAs, South Dublin and DLR (9.1%) had the lowest proportions of population classified as 'Other White'. The highest being in Fingal (14.3%), followed by Dublin City at 11.9%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of population classified as 'Other White' across the CFSNs. The Network 6: Brookfield/Springfield/Fettercairn (15.6% or 3,295), Network 3: Lucan (12.9% or 6,214) and Network 1: South Clondalkin & Environs (13.3% or 6,057) had by far the highest proportions. Network 7: Jobstown/Killinardan/Kiltipper (9.4% or 2,922) recorded a rate just above the county average while the lowest rates were in Network 5: Tallaght East/Tempoogue/Terenure (6.0% or 4,080), Network 4: Rathfarnham (5.1% or 2,054) and Network 2: North Clondalkin/Palmerstown (4.5% or 1,081).
- The map above details the distribution of population classified as 'Other White' at SA level throughout South Dublin. A clear spatial pattern is evident with the highest concentrations in Clondalkin, Tallaght and Dodsborough. SAs with the highest values of over 45% were in High Street and Alexander Court in Tallaght and the Nangor Road in Clondalkin.

Indicator 2.16: Ethnicity Other White, 2016

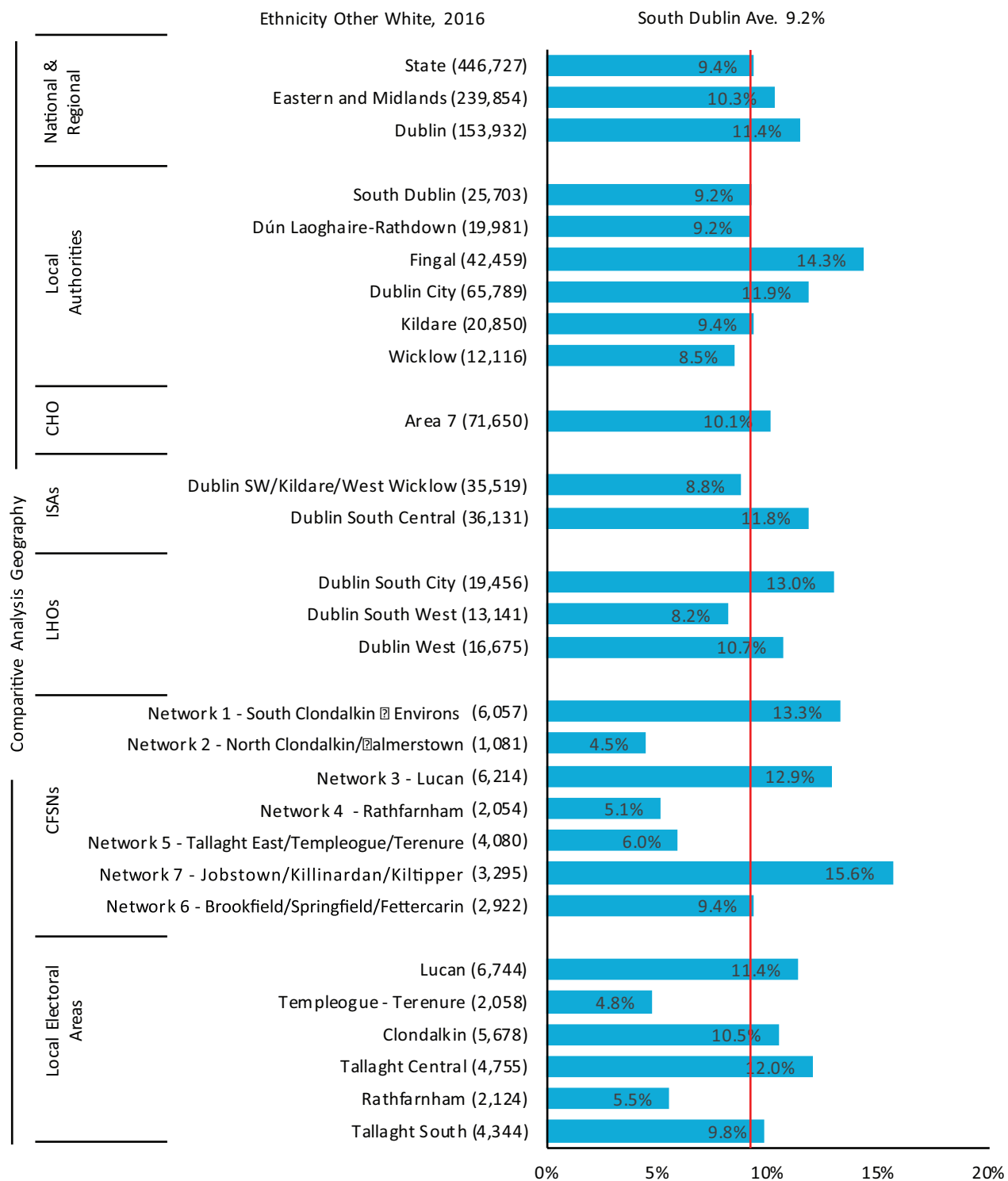


Figure 3.16: Ethnicity Other White , 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is South Dublin Doing?
Other White, 2016

4/31

Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How is South Dublin Doing?
% Other White, 2016

11/31

Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

National
Lower than average

Dublin
Lower than average

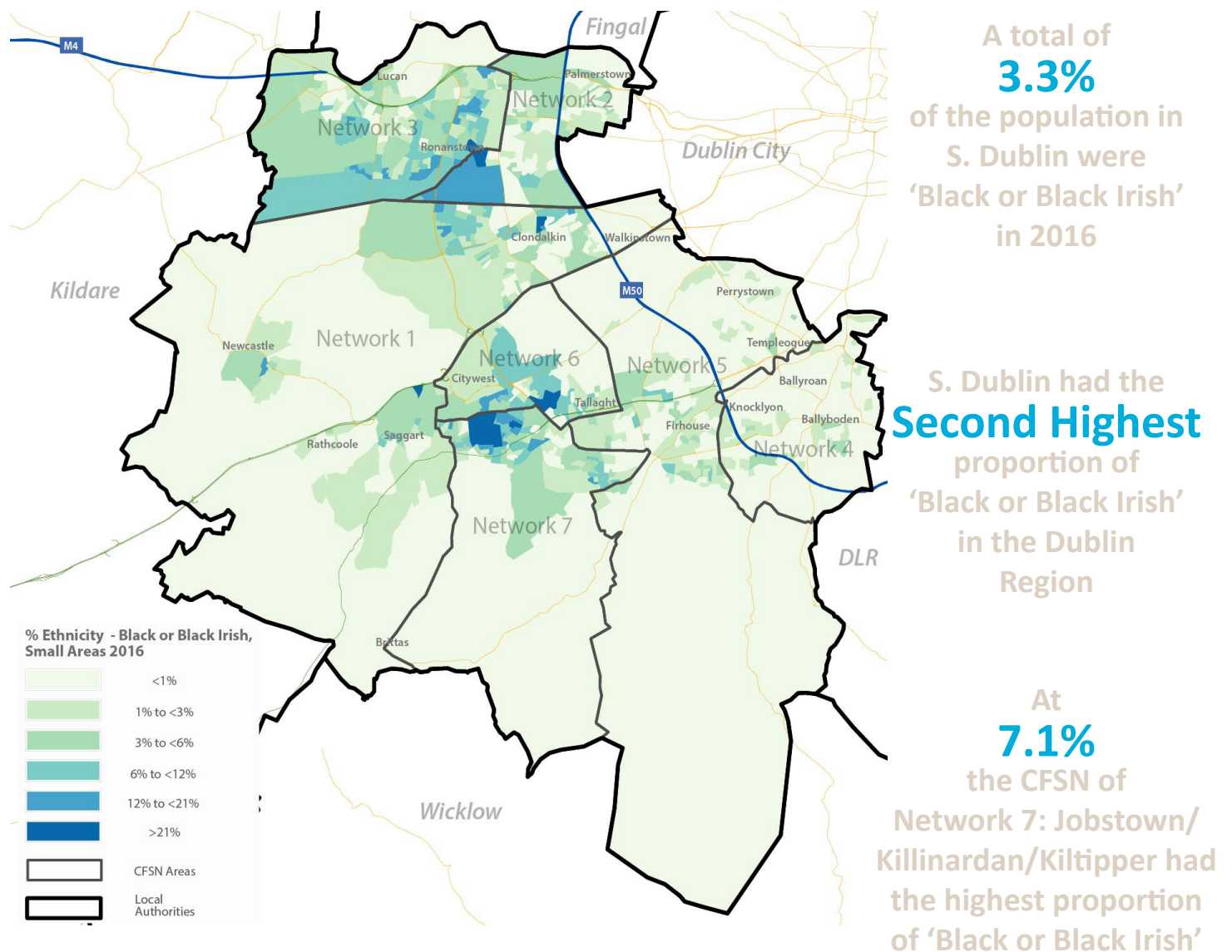
How was South Dublin Doing?
% Other White, 2011

13/31

Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

National
Lower than average

Dublin
Lower than average



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

- According to Census 2016, the total population classified as 'Black or Black Irish' residing in South Dublin was 9,171. This represented 3.3% of the total population in South Dublin. This proportion was above the State average of 1.9%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 2.1% and the Dublin regional average of 2.1%.
- Relative to all other LAs, South Dublin had the second highest proportion of population classified as 'Black or Black Irish' in the State. Fingal recorded the highest rate in the State at 3.8% and Wexford the lowest at 0.3%. Of the four Dublin LAs, South Dublin had the second highest proportion of population classified as 'Black or Black Irish'. The highest being in Fingal (3.8%), followed by South and the lowest in Dublin City (1.2%) and DLR (0.7%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of population classified as 'Black or Black Irish' across the CFSNs. The CFSNs of Network 7: Jobstown/Killinardan/Kiltipper (7.1% or 2,229), Network 3: Lucan (5.6% or 2,674) and Network 6: Brookfield/Springfield/Fettercairn (5.6% or 2,674) all recorded the highest rates. These rates were higher than that of all other CFSNs; Network 1: South Clondalkin & Environs (3.6% or 1,636), Network 2: North Clondalkin/Palmerstown (2.7% or 651), Network 5: Tallaght East/Templeogue/Terenure (0.9% or 644) and Network 4: Rathfarnham (0.6% or 250).
- The map above details the distribution of population classified as 'Black or Black Irish' at SA level throughout South Dublin. Areas with the highest concentrations are evident in the northern and centre areas such as Ronanstown and Sundale. SAs with the highest proportions of over 25% are in Jobstown, Sundale, Crosslands and Balgaddy Road.

Indicator 2.17: Ethnicity Black or Black Irish, 2016

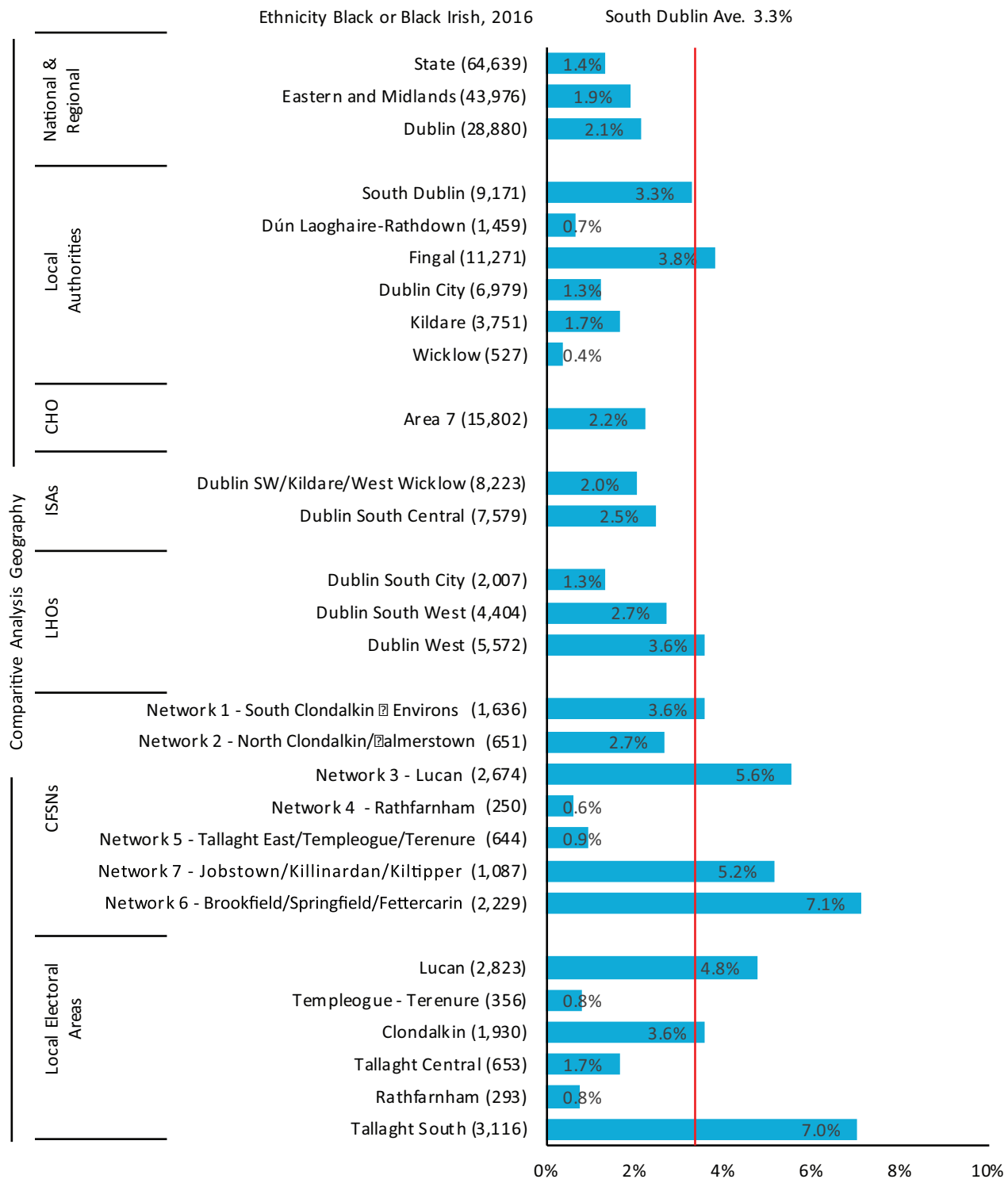


Figure 2.17: Ethnicity Black or Black Irish, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is South Dublin Doing?
% Black or Black Irish, 2016

2/31

Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How is South Dublin Doing?
% Black or Black Irish, 2016

2/31

Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

↑

National
Higher than average

↑

Dublin
Higher than average

How was South Dublin Doing?
% Black or Black Irish, 2011

3/31

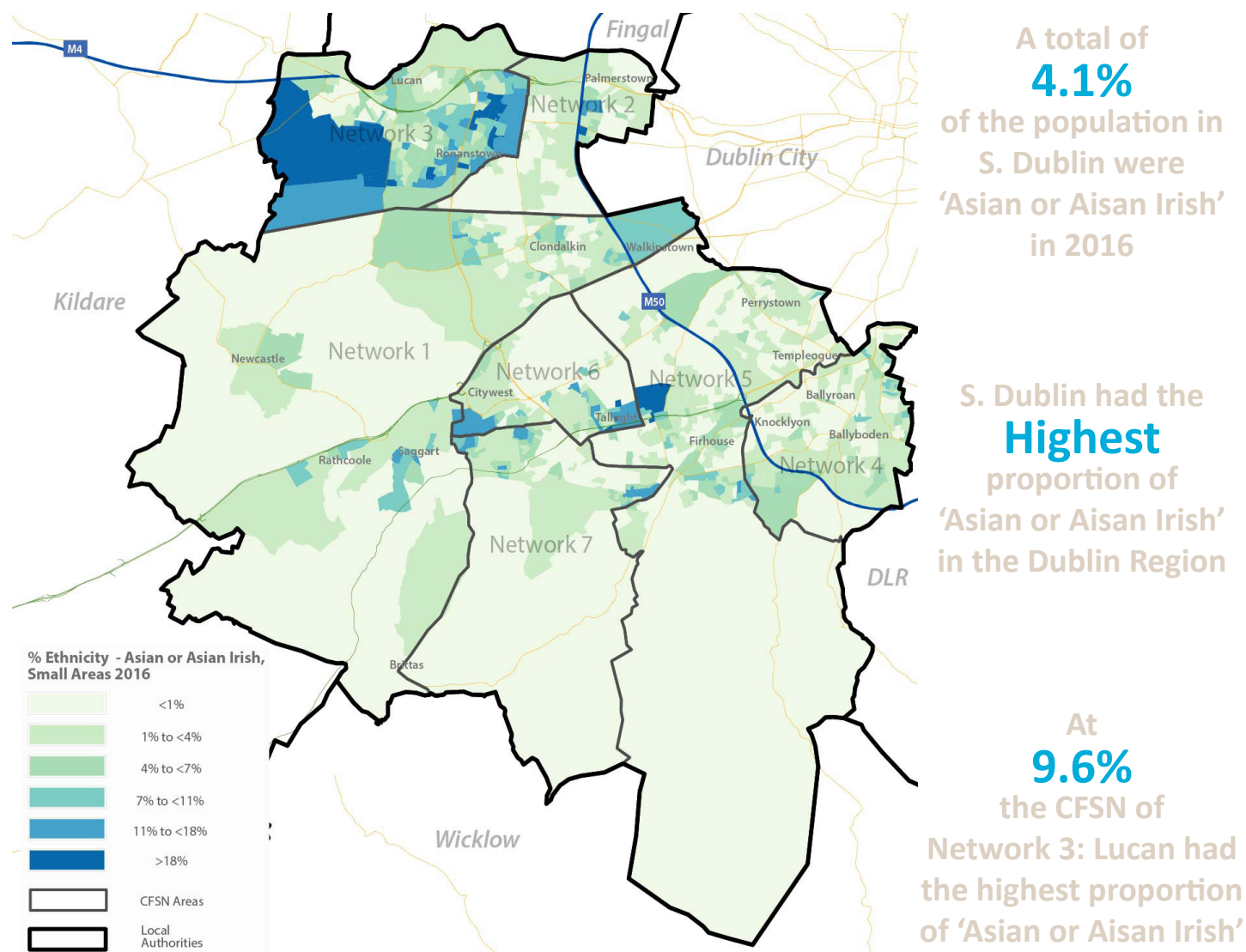
Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

↑

National
Higher than average

↑

Dublin
Higher than average



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

- According to Census 2016 the total population classified as 'Asian or Asian Irish' residing in South Dublin was 11,334. This represented 4.1% of the total population in South Dublin. This proportion was nearly double the State average of 2.1% and higher than the Eastern and Midlands average of 2.9% and the Dublin regional average of 3.8%.
- Relative to all other LAs, South Dublin had the highest proportion of population classified as 'Asian or Asian Irish' in the State and Wexford the lowest at 0.7%. Of the four Dublin LAs, South Dublin had the highest proportion of population classified as 'Asian or Asian Irish'. The second highest being in Fingal (3.9%), followed by Dublin City (3.6%) and the lowest in DLR (3.5%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of population classified as 'Asian or Asian Irish' across the CFSNs. The CFSN of Network 3: Lucan had the by far the highest rate with 9.6% or 4,617. This rate was higher than that of all other CFSNs; Network 6: Brookfield/Springfield/Fettercairn (5.9% or 1,250), Network 7: Jobstown/Killinardan/Kiltipper (3.7% or 1,152), Network 1: South Clondalkin & Environs (3.5% or 1,606), Network 2: North Clondalkin/Palmerstown (2.1% or 497), Network 4: Rathfarnham (2.1% or 836) and Network 5: Tallaght East/Tempelogue/Terenure (2% or 1,376).
- The map above details the distribution of the population classified as 'Asian or Asian Irish' at SA level throughout South Dublin. Highest rates are evident in the north west of the county and in Tallaght. SAs with the highest proportions of over 25% were all located in the north of the county in Adamstown and on the Ballyowen Road.

Indicator 2.18: Ethnicity Asian or Asian Irish, 2016

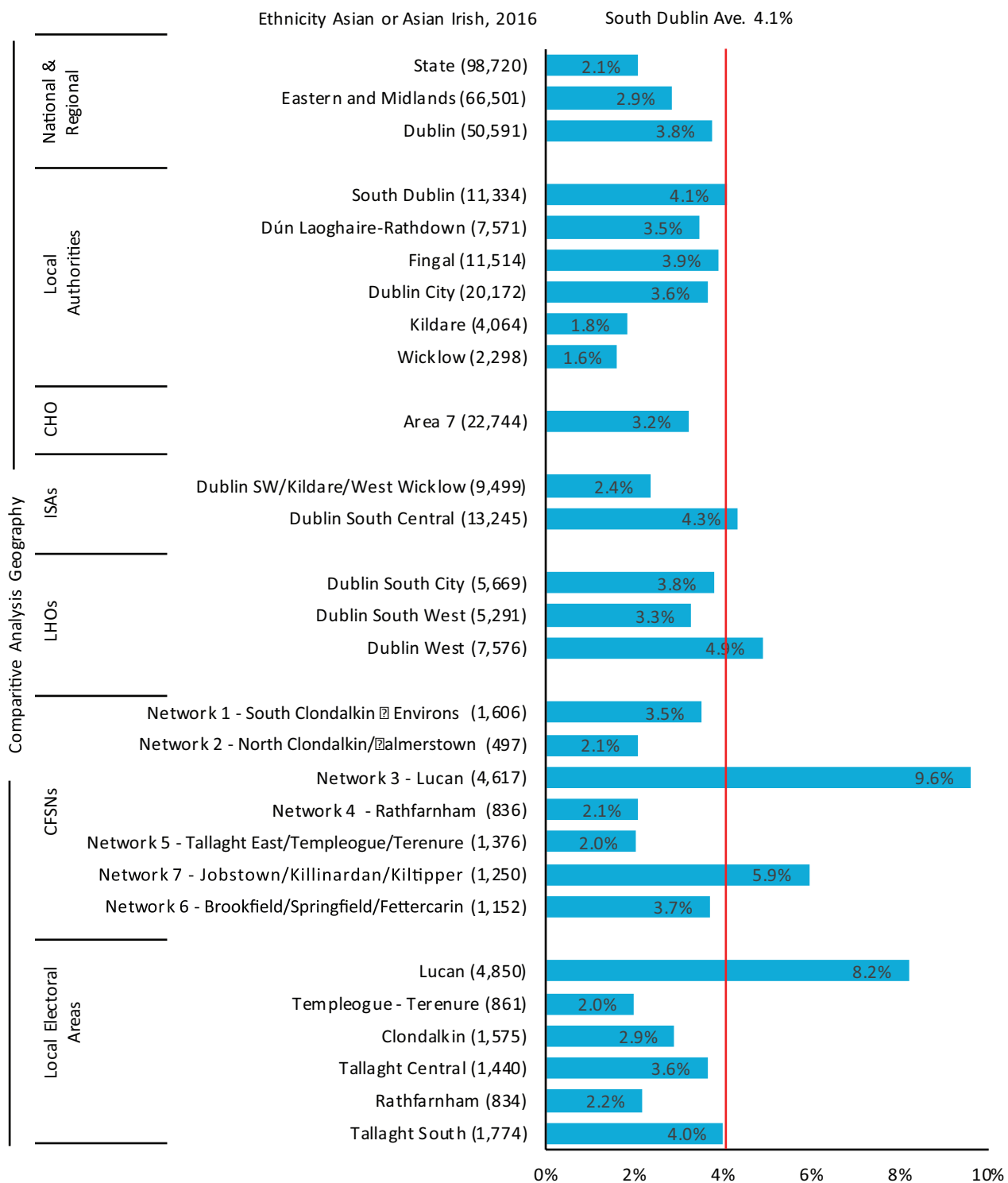


Figure 2.18: Ethnicity Asian or Asian Irish, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is South Dublin Doing?
Asian or Asian Irish, 2016

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

How is South Dublin Doing?
% Asian or Asian Irish, 2016

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

↑ National
Higher than average

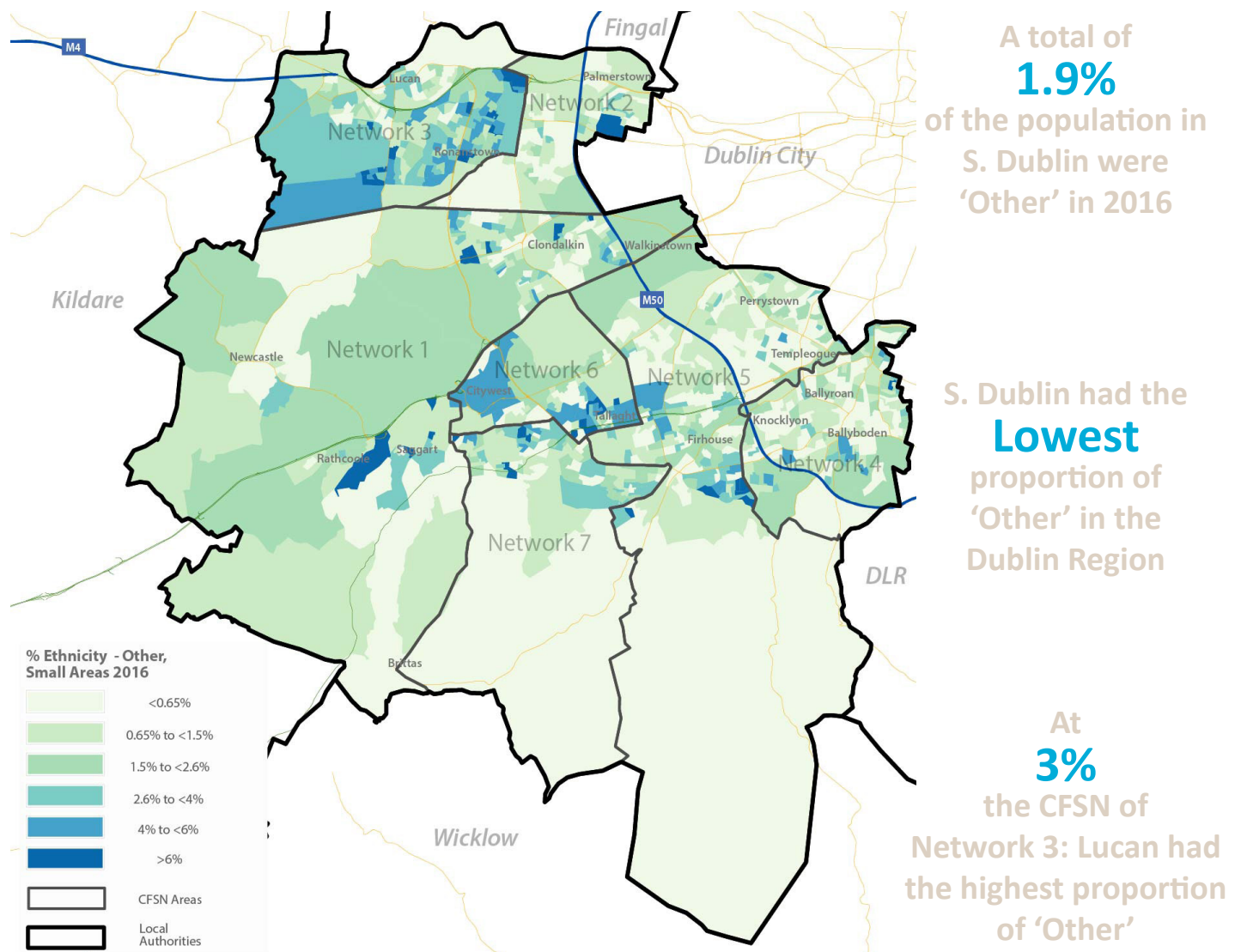
↑ Dublin
Higher than average

How was South Dublin Doing?
% Asian or Asian Irish, 2011

2/31 Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

↑ National
Higher than average

↓ Dublin
Lower than average



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

- According to Census 2016, the total population classified as 'Other' residing in South Dublin was 5,264. 'Other' are classified as persons who are not of 'White', 'Asian or Asian Irish' and 'Black or Black Irish' origins. This represented 1.9% of the total population in South Dublin. This proportion was higher than the State average of 1.5%, in line with the Eastern and Midlands average of 1.8% and below the Dublin regional average of 2.2%.
- Relative to all other LAs, South Dublin had the fifth highest proportion of population classified as 'Other' in the State. Dublin City recorded the highest at 2.5% and Monaghan the lowest at 0.8%. Of the four Dublin LAs, South Dublin had the lowest proportion of 'Other'. The highest being in Dublin City (2.5%), followed by Fingal (2.2%) and DLR (1.9%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of population classified as 'Other' across the CFSNs. The CFSNs of Network 3: Lucan (3% or 1,442) and Network 6: Brookfield/Springfield/Fettercairn (2.8% or 583) had the highest proportions. These rates were higher than all other CFSNs; Network 7: Jobstown/Killinardan/Kiltipper (2.0% or 635), Network 1: South Clondalkin & Environs (1.9% or 866), Network 5: Tallaght East/Templeogue/Terenure (1.5% or 996), Network 4: Rathfarnham (1.3% or 536) and Network 2: North Clondalkin/Palmerstown (0.9% or 226).
- The map above details the distribution of population classified as 'Other' at SA level throughout South Dublin. Areas within South Dublin are more dispersed when compared with the concentrations of population that are 'Asian or Asian Irish' and 'Black or Black Irish'. SAs with the highest proportions of over 8% were in Saint Edmunds Park, Lucan, Rathcoole, Tallaght and Hunterswood.

Indicator 2.19: Ethnicity Other, 2016

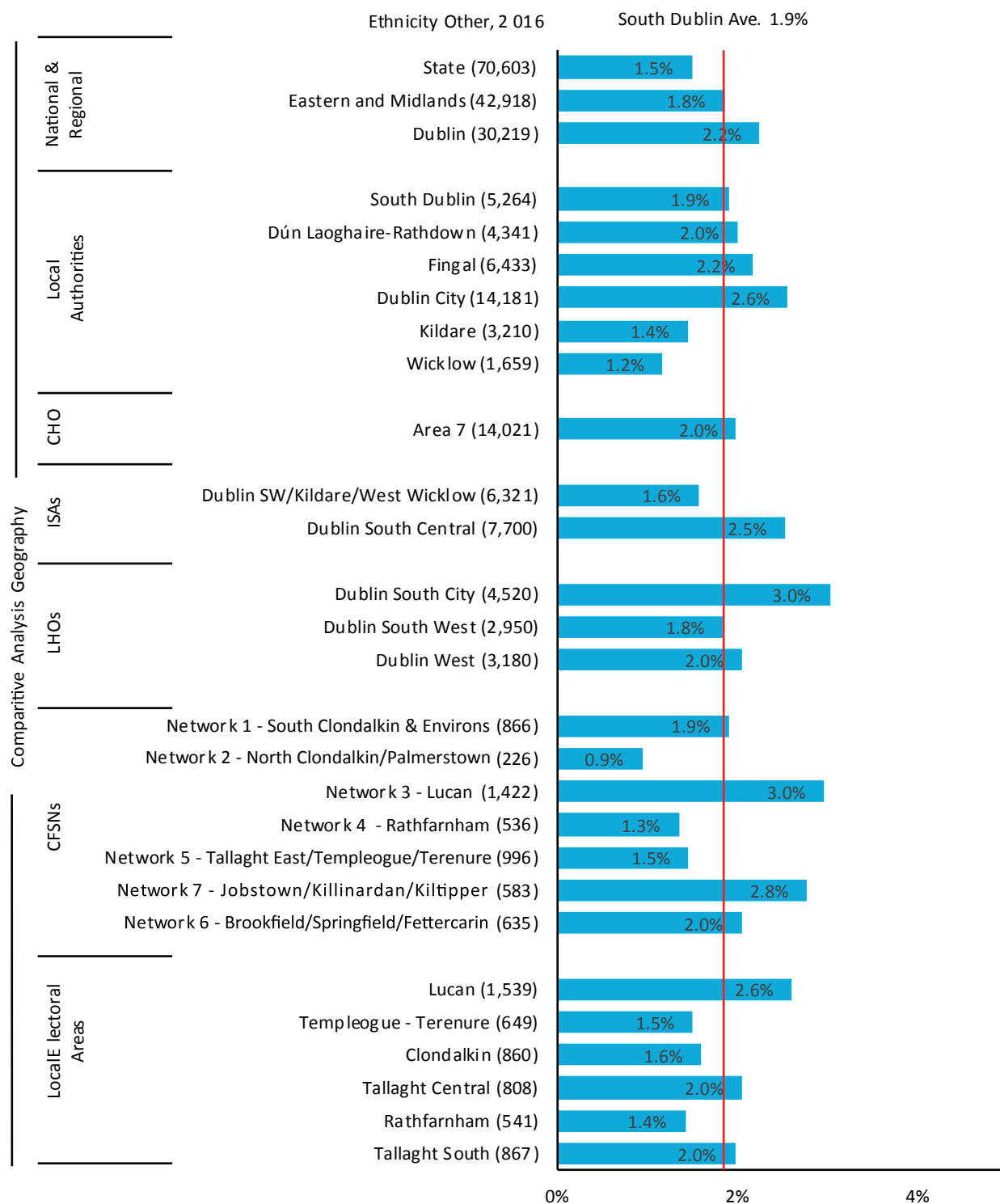


Figure 2.19: Ethnicity Other, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is South Dublin Doing?
Ethnicity Other, 2016

3/31

Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How is South Dublin Doing?
% Ethnicity Other, 2016

5/31

Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest



National
Higher than average



Dublin
Lower than average

How was South Dublin Doing?
% Ethnicity Other, 2011

4/31

Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest



National
Higher than average



Dublin
Lower than average

3. Health



Indicator 3.1: Average Age of First Time Mothers, 2016

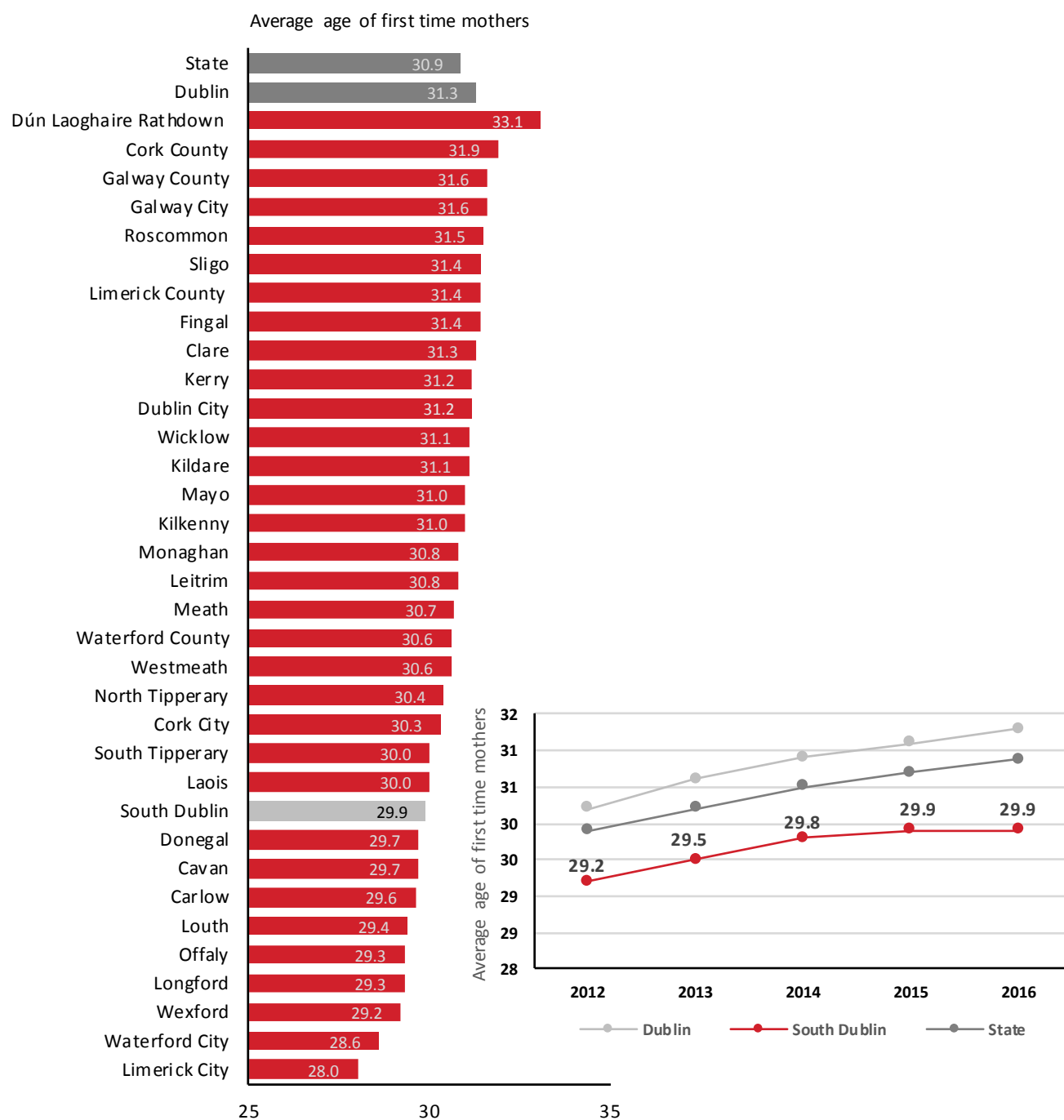


Figure 3.1: Average age of first time mothers, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

- According to the CSO Vital Statistics (2016), the average age of first time mothers in South Dublin was 29.9 years. This is below the State average of 30.9 years and is nearly two years lower than the Dublin regional average of 31.3 years.
- Relative to all other local authorities, South Dublin had the tenth youngest first-time mothers in the country in 2016. At 33.1 years, DLR recorded the oldest first time mothers and Limerick City recorded the youngest first time mothers at 28 years.
- Since 2012, the average age of first time mothers in South Dublin has seen a slight increase from 29.2 to 29.9 years. Overall, the average age of first time mothers in South Dublin has been younger than that of the State and the Dublin Region.

Indicator 3.2: Mothers aged 10 to 17, 2016

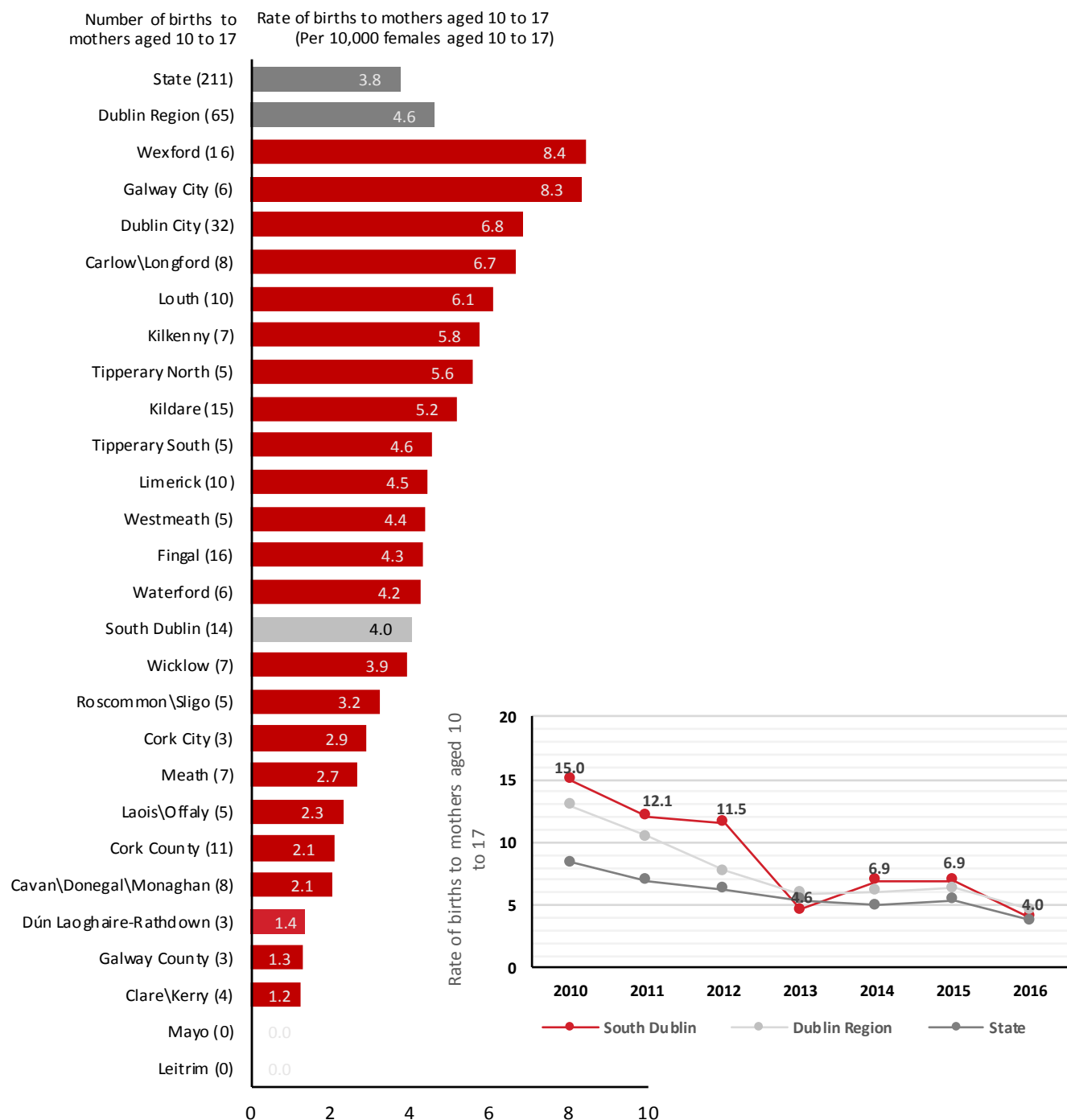


Figure 3.2: Mothers aged 10 to 17 years, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

- The data concerns the number of registered births to mothers aged 10 to 17 years between 2010 and 2016. Due to the sensitive nature of this dataset, and in order to ensure confidentiality, the Vital Statistics team at the CSO have amalgamated a number of counties where less than three registrations were recorded.
- According to the CSO Vital Statistics, there were 14 registered births to mothers aged 10 to 17 years in South Dublin in 2016. Based on the population of females aged 10 to 17, the rate of births to mothers aged 10 to 17 in South Dublin was 4.0 per 10,000. Relative to other areas this was the eleventh lowest rate in the State. Wexford had the highest rate of 8.4 and the amalgamated areas of Clare & Kerry (1.2) had the lowest scores.
- The time series shows that in the six-year period, the South Dublin rate decreased from 15 in 2010 to 4.0 in 2016. A more modest decrease recorded at the State level where rates decreased from 8.4 to 3.8 registered births per 10,000 mothers aged 10 to 17 years. In contrast, a significant decrease was seen at the Dublin regional level from 13.0 in 2010 to 4.6 in 2016.

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

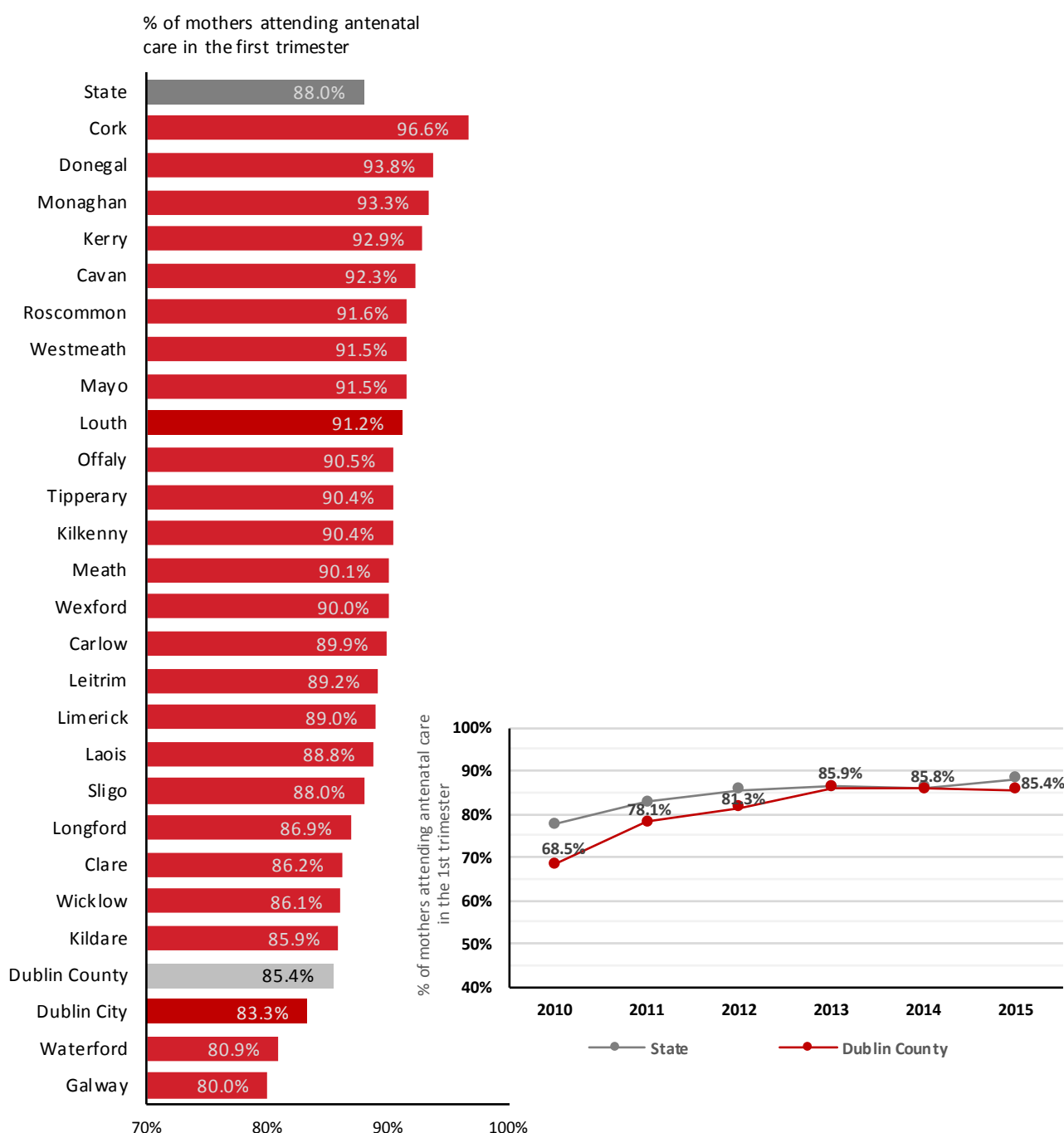


Figure 3.3: Mothers attending antenatal care in their first trimester, 2015 (Source: Perinatal Statistics & AIRO)

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

Indicator 3.4: Domiciliary Births, 2014

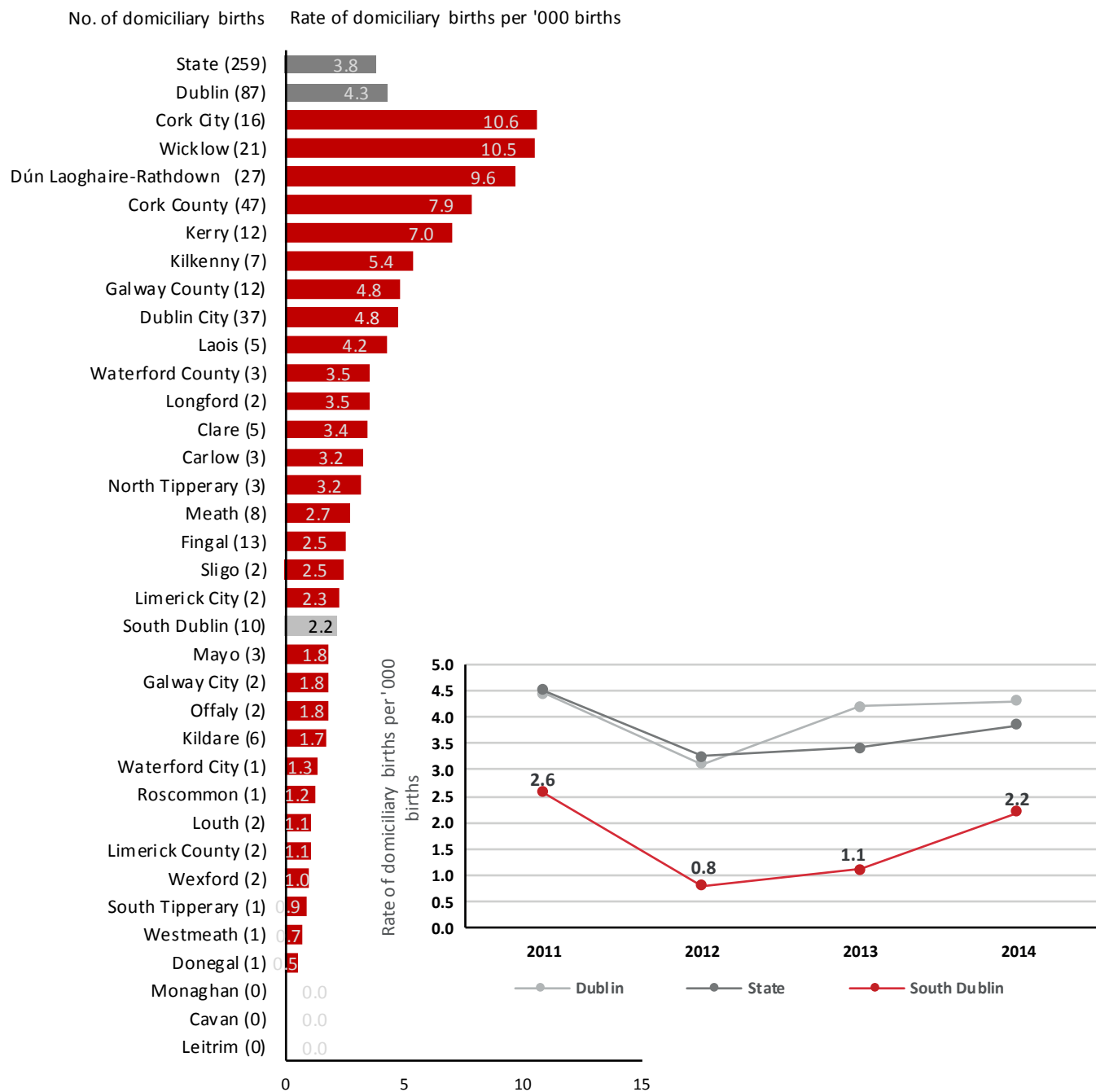


Figure 3.4: Domiciliary births, 2014 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

- The CSO defines domiciliary births as registered births that take place outside of hospitals and includes home births. According to the latest CSO Vital Statistics Annual Report (2014), there were 10 domiciliary births recorded in South Dublin in that year. This equated to a rate of 2.2 per 1,000 births. This rate was lower than both the State (3.9) and the Dublin regional average (4.3).
- Relative to all other local authorities, South Dublin had the sixteenth lowest rate of domiciliary births in 2014 with Cork City recording the highest rate at 10.6 per 1,000 births. Monaghan, Cavan and Leitrim all recorded no domiciliary births in 2014.
- There has been some fluctuation in the rates of domiciliary births in recent years in South Dublin with rates ranging from 2.6 per 1,000 births in 2011 to 0.8 in 2013. The domiciliary birth rate in South Dublin has consistently remained lower between 2011 and 2014 than the State and Dublin regional average.

Indicator 3.5: Infant Mortality Statistics, 2016

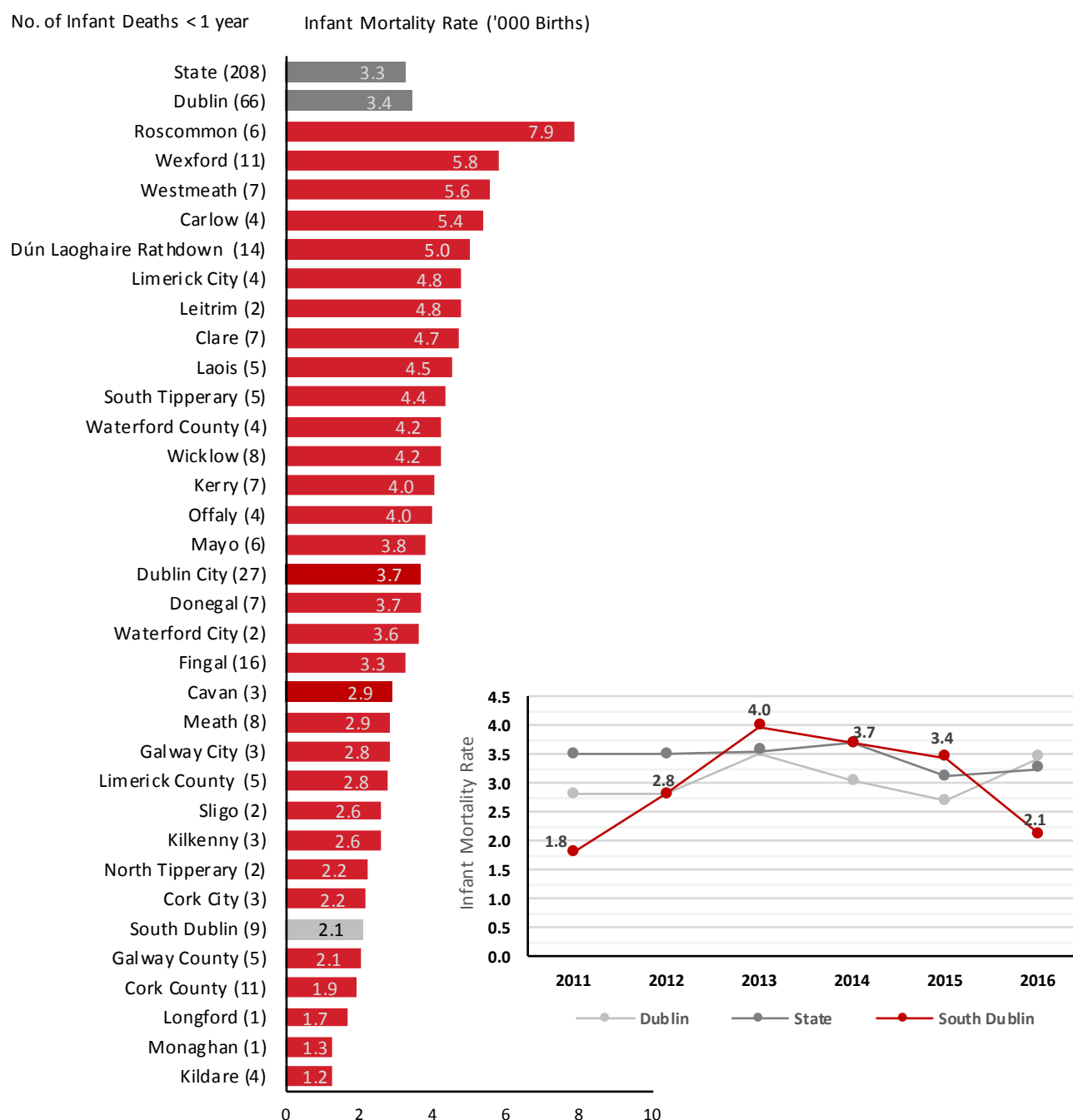


Figure 3.5: Infant Mortality Rate, 2016 (Source: CSO Vital Statistics & AIRO)

- According to the CSO, an infant death is defined as the death of an infant aged less than one year. The infant mortality rate is calculated as the number of infant deaths per 1,000 births. In 2016, 9 infant deaths occurred in South Dublin and represents an infant mortality rate of 2.1 per 1,000 births. This rate was lower than the State average of 3.3 and the Dublin regional average of 3.7.
- Relative to other local authorities in 2016, South Dublin had the sixth lowest infant mortality rate in the country. Roscommon had the highest rate at 7.9 and Kildare had the lowest infant mortality rate at 1.2 per 1,000 births.
- Both the State and Dublin Region infant mortality rates have remained stable between 2011 and 2016. A noticeable decrease in the recorded rate in South Dublin can be seen between 2015 (3.4) and 2016 (2.1). This variation is due to the number of occurrences in 2015 being higher (15) than the number in 2016 (9). According to the National Paediatric Mortality Register, geographical location is not related to variances in the infant mortality rate.

Indicator 3.6: Neonatal Mortality Statistics, 2016

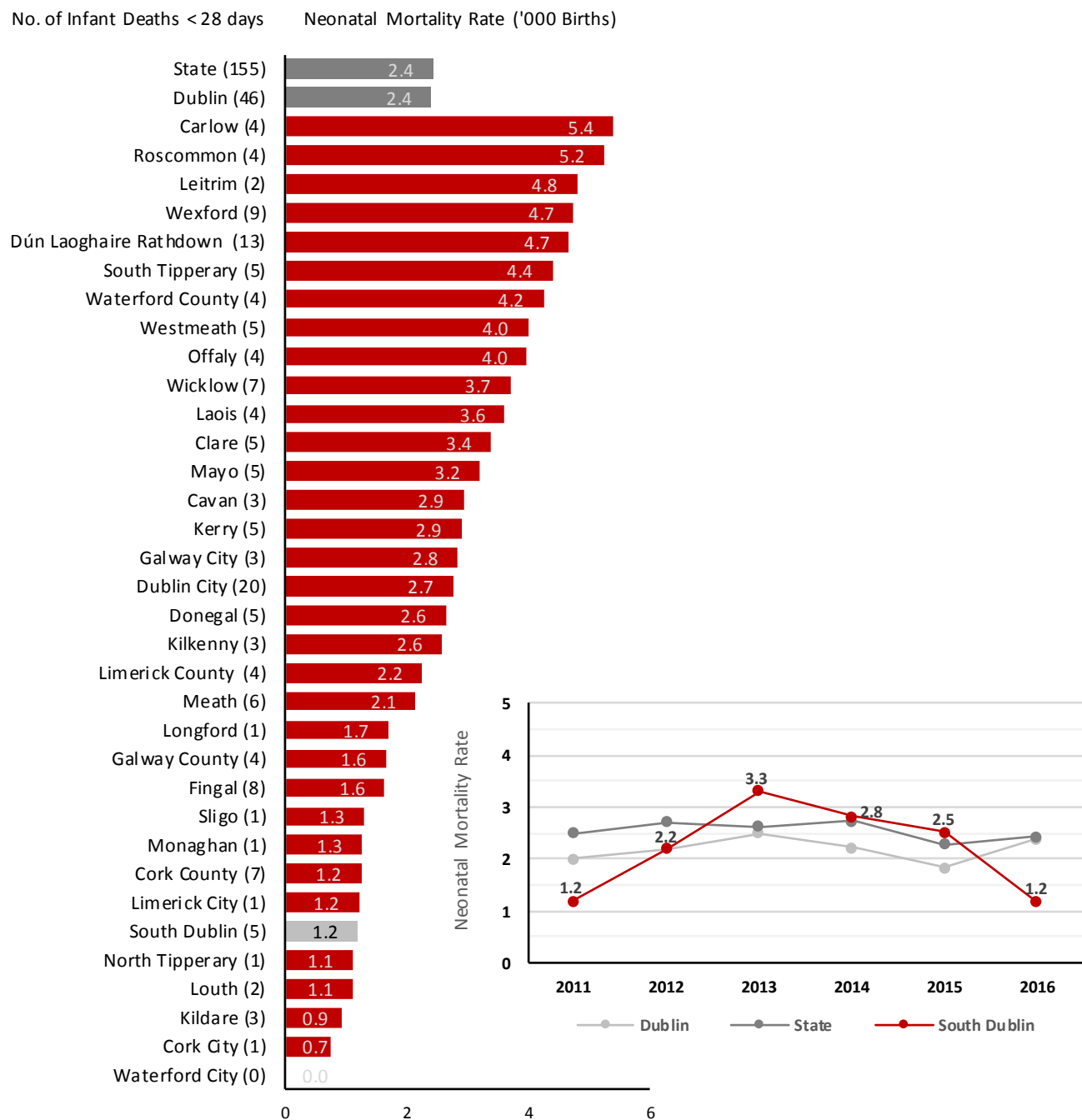


Figure 3.6: Neonatal Mortality Rate, 2016 (Source: CSO Vital Statistics & AIRO)

- According to the CSO, a neonatal death is defined as the death of an infant aged less than 28 days. The neonatal mortality rate is calculated as the number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 births. In 2016, 5 neonatal deaths occurred in South Dublin and equates to a neonatal mortality rate of 1.2 per 1,000 births. This rate was lower than the State average of 2.4 and the Dublin regional average of 2.4 neonatal deaths per 1,000 births.
- Relative to other local authorities in 2016, South Dublin had the sixth lowest neonatal mortality rate in the country. Carlow had the highest neonatal mortality rate at 5.4 and Waterford City had the lowest rate with no recorded neonatal deaths during that year.
- In line with the Infant mortality rate, the neonatal mortality rate in South Dublin witnessed a decrease between 2015 and 2016, increasing from 2.5 to 1.2. This is as a result of the higher than normal number of occurrences in 2015 (11) and the number of occurrences in 2016 being lower (5). According to the National Paediatric Mortality Register, geographical location is not related to variances in the neonatal mortality rate.

Indicator 3.7: Low Birth Weight, 2015

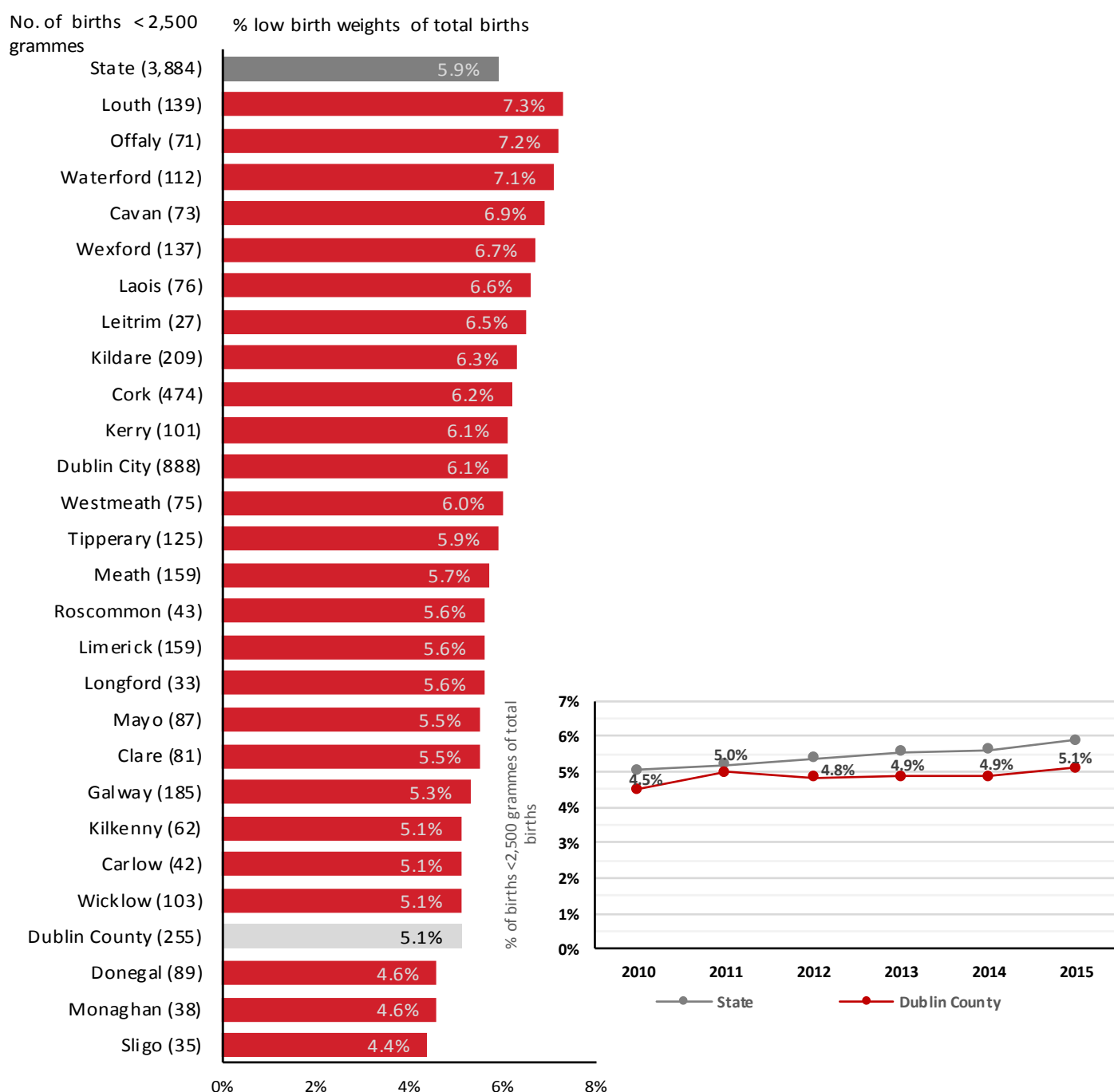


Figure 3.7: Low birth weight, 2015 (Source: Perinatal Statistics & AIRO)

- The National Perinatal Reporting System (NPRS) defines a low birth weight as infants born weighing less than 2,500 grams at birth. Data published by the NPRS is available at county level only (but also includes Dublin City) and is based on the county of residence of the mother. As such, there is no specific data available for South Dublin on its own.
- In 2015, there were 255 infants born in Dublin County weighing less than 2,500 grams. This figure represented 5.1% of the total births in 2015. This proportion was lower than the State average of 5.9%. Dublin County had the fourth lowest rate of low birth weights in the country. Highest rates were recorded in Louth (7.3%), Offaly (7.2%) and Waterford (7.1%) with the lowest in Sligo (4.4%).
- Since 2010, there has been little variation in the proportion of infants born with a low birth weight at both the State and Dublin County level. Rates in Dublin County have increased marginally from 4.5% in 2010 to 5.1% in 2015 and the rate in Dublin County has remained consistently lower than the State average.

Indicator 3.8: Breastfeeding, 2015

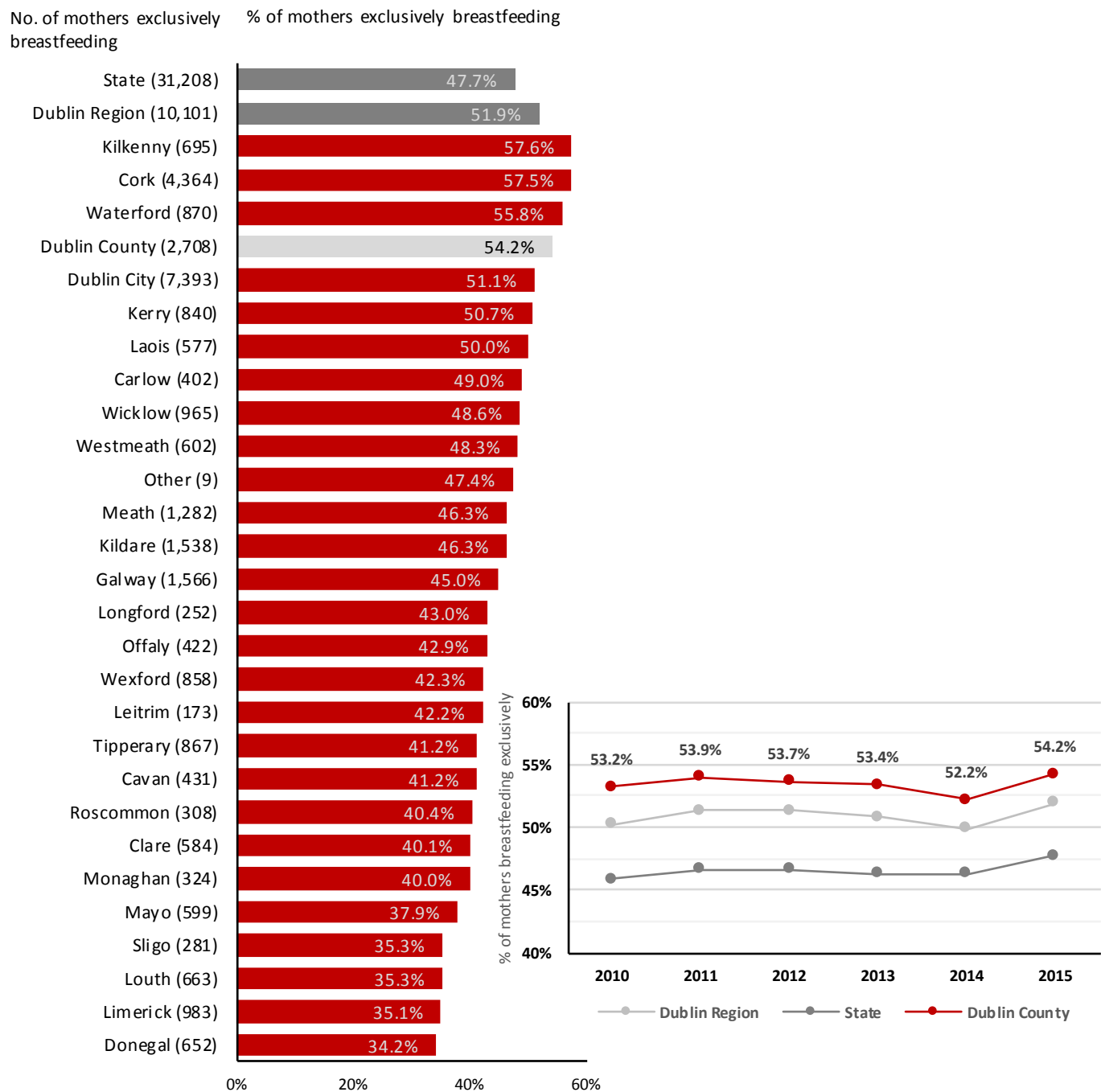


Figure 3.8: Mothers breastfeeding exclusively on discharge from hospital. 2015 (Source: Perinatal Statistics & AIRO)

- The NPRS defines mothers who are 'exclusively breastfeeding' as mothers that are only breastfeeding and not using artificial feeding on discharge from hospital. Data published by the Perinatal Statistics is available at county level only (but also includes Dublin City) and is based on the county of residence of the mother. As such, there is no specific data available for South Dublin on its own.
- In 2015, there were 2,708 mothers from Dublin County who 'exclusively breastfed' on discharge from hospital. This figure represents 54.2% of all discharged mothers in that year and is higher than the State average of 47.7%. As of 2015, Dublin County had the fourth highest rate of exclusive breastfeeding on discharge from hospital in the State. The highest rates were recorded in Kilkenny (57.6%) and Cork (57.5%) with the lowest recorded in Limerick (35.1%) and Donegal (34.2%).
- Since 2010, there has been little variation in the proportion of mothers who 'exclusively breastfed' on discharge from hospital that reside in Dublin County. Between 2010 and 2015, the proportion of mothers breastfeeding on discharge from hospital residing in Dublin County has been consistently higher than the State and Dublin regional averages.

Indicator 3.9: Public Health Nurse Visits, 2015

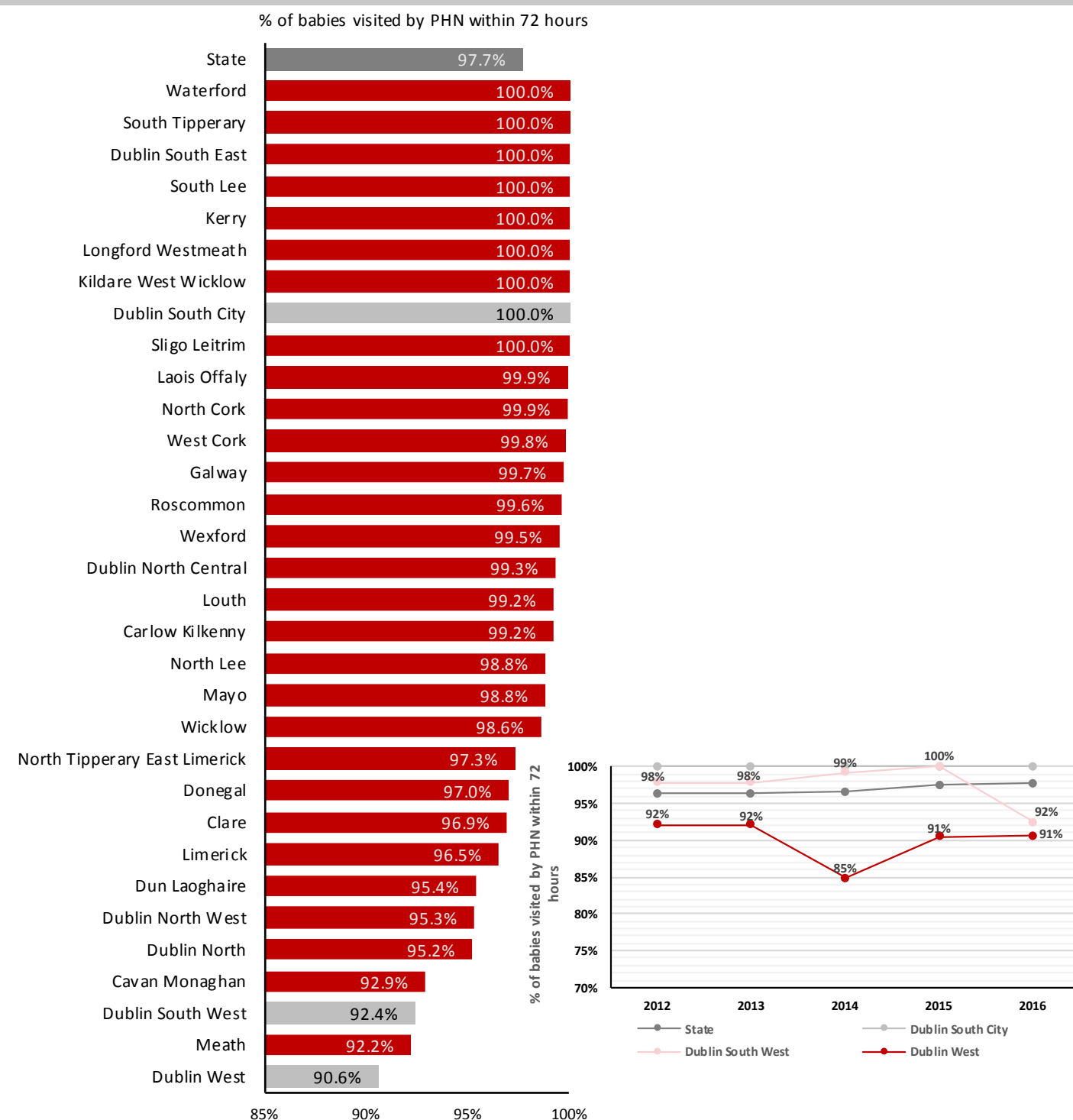


Figure 3.9: Public health nurse visits, 2015 (Source: Outturn of Quarterly Performance Indicator Returns & AIRO)

- The HSE Performance Indicators records the number of babies that are visited by a public health nurse within 72 hours of being discharged from hospital. The figures for 2011 and 2013 refer to babies visited within the first 48 hours of discharge whilst 2015 refers to the first 72 hours. This data is recorded by Local Health Office (LHO) of which three LHOs fall in the South Dublin CYPSC area; Dublin South City, Dublin South West and Dublin West.
- In 2016, 100% of babies in Dublin South City were visited within 72 hours of being discharged from hospital, 92.4% in Dublin South West and 90.6% in Dublin West. Relative to the 32 others LHOs, the Dublin South City LHO recorded the highest proportion of babies visited in the first 72 hours and were above the State average of 97.7%. In comparison, the Dublin South East LHO recorded the third lowest proportion and Dublin West recorded the lowest proportion.
- Between 2015 and 2016, in the Dublin South West LHO there was a notable decrease of 8%. There has also been some notable fluctuations in Dublin West between 2013 (92%) and 2014 (85%). However, since 2012 the Dublin South City LHO has remained stable, as has the State level.

Indicator 3.10: Breastfeeding at Public Health Nurse Visits,

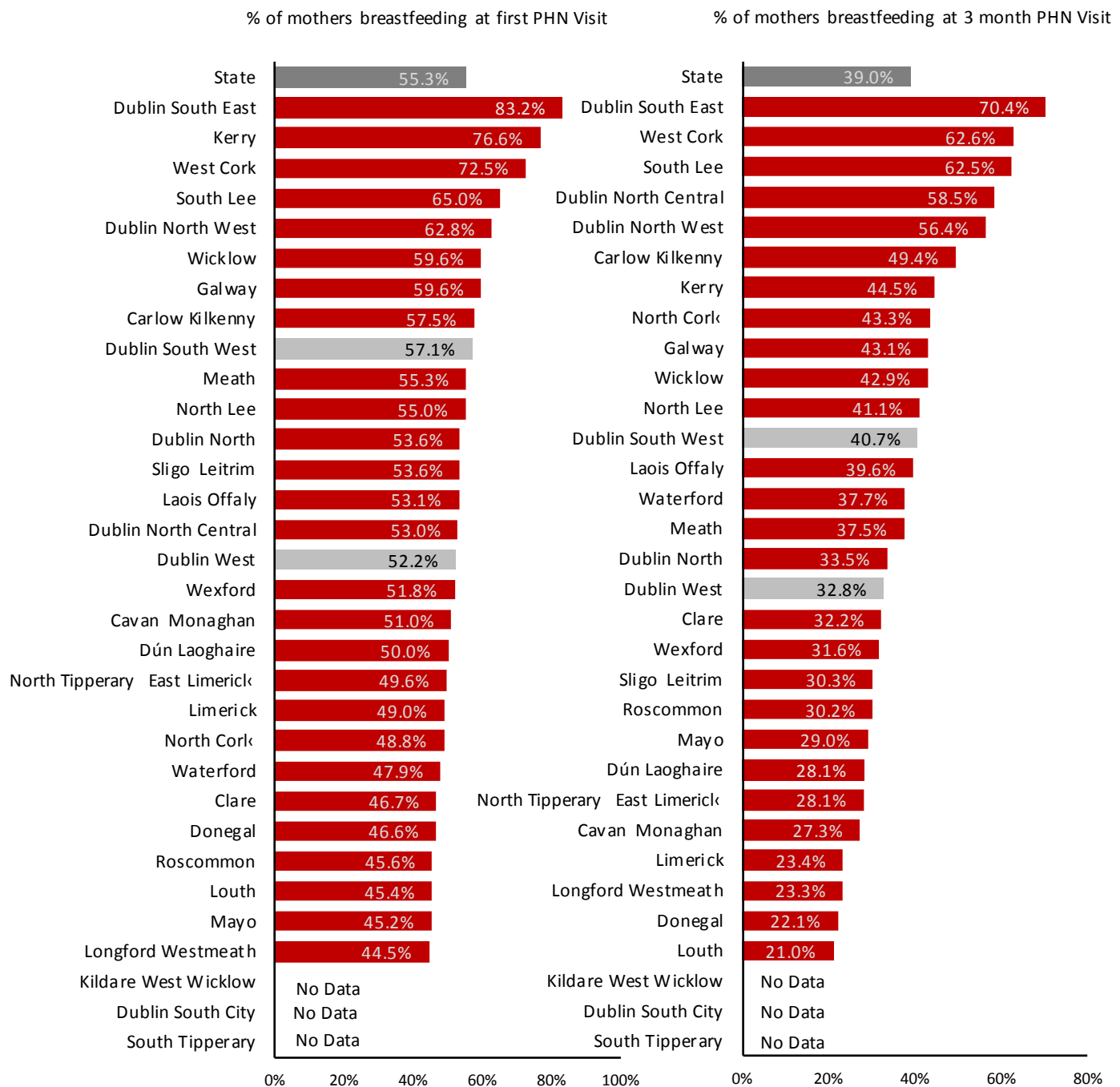


Figure 3.10 Breastfeeding at Public health nurse visits, June 2017 (Source: Office of the National Director Primary Care, 2017)

- The HSE Performance Indicators records the proportion of mothers that are breastfeeding at the first public health nurse visit and again at the three month public health nurse visit. This data is recorded by Local Health Office (LHO) of which three LHOs fall in the South Dublin area; Dublin South City, Dublin South West and Dublin West, however no data was recorded for Dublin South City in this time period.
- In June 2017, 57.1% of mothers visited by the public health nurse for the first time reported to be breastfeeding exclusively in the Dublin South West LHO. Relative to the other 29 LHOs (no data was provided for three LHOs) this was the ninth highest proportion recorded in the State. In the Dublin West LHO 52.2% of mothers were recorded as breastfeeding exclusively and was the fourteenth lowest in the State.
- In June 2017, 40.7% of mothers at their three-month public health nurse visit reported to be breastfeeding exclusively in the Dublin South West LHO. Relative to the other 29 LHOs (no data was provided for three LHOs) this was the twelfth highest proportion recorded in the State. In the Dublin West LHO 32.8% of mothers were recorded as breastfeeding exclusively and was the thirteenth lowest proportion of mothers breastfeeding.

Indicator 3.11: Immunisation Rates at 12 Months, 2015

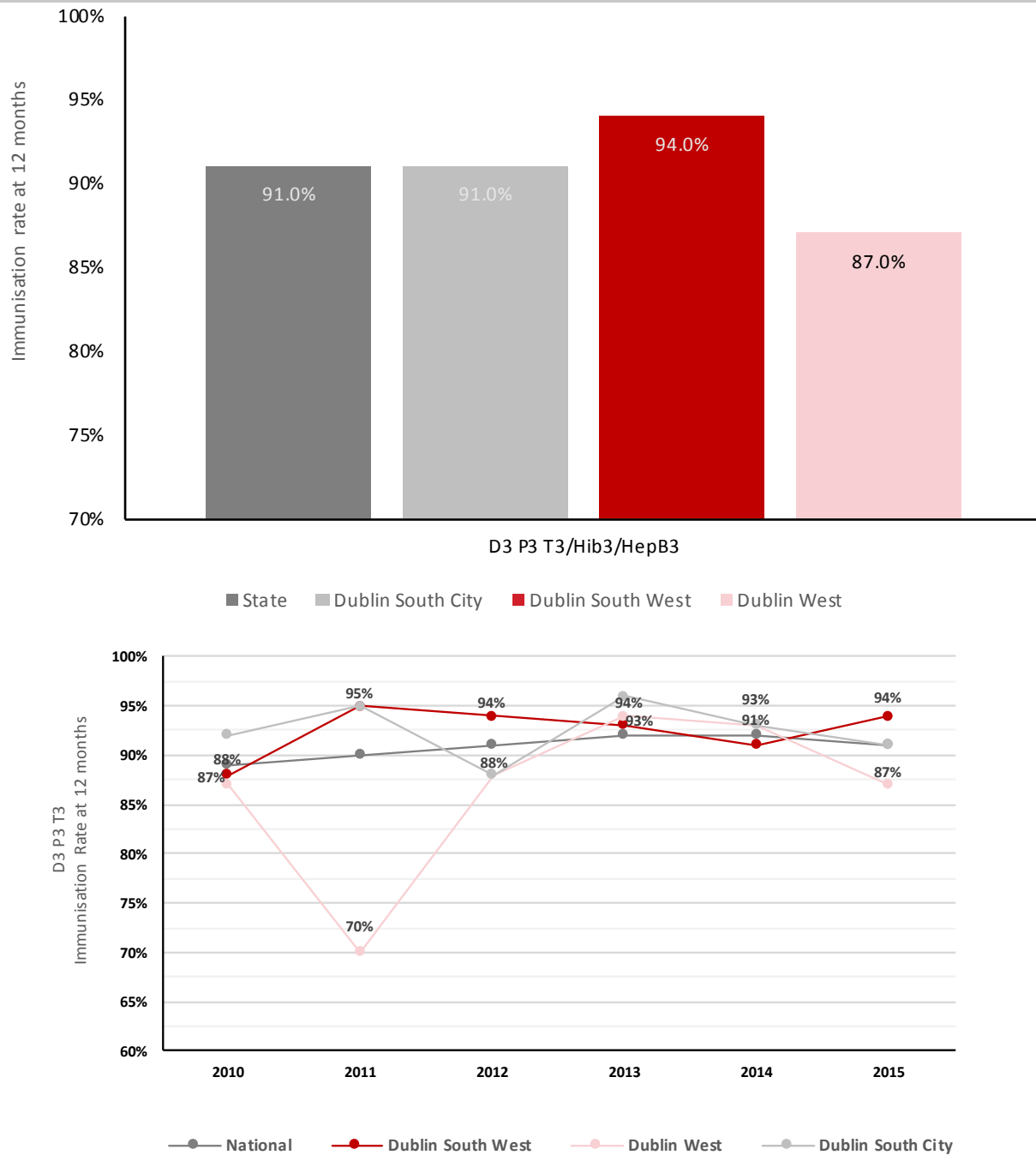


Figure 3.11: Immunisation rates at 12 months, 2015 (Source: Health Protection Surveillance Centre & AIRO)

- Immunisation rates are published by the Health Protection Surveillance Centre (HPSC) based in the HSE and are recorded by Local Health Offices (LHOs). This data is recorded by Local Health Office (LHO) of which three LHOs fall in the South Dublin CYPSC area; Dublin South City, Dublin South West, and Dublin West. The data illustrated in the above graphics refer to the administration of immunisation vaccines at twelve months for D3P3T3. D3P3T3 refers to three doses of diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus and is administered with two other vaccinations; Hib3 refers to three doses of haemophilus influenza type b and HepB3 refers to three doses of vaccine against hepatitis B.
- Relative to the three LHOs that fall within the South Dublin CYPSC Area, 94% of the children in the Dublin South West LHO had received their vaccinations at 12 months and was the highest rate. The second highest rate was recorded in Dublin South City (91%) and the lowest in Dublin West (87%).
- In recent years the immunisation rates have tended to fluctuate particularly in Dublin West and Dublin South City LHOs. In 2011, the rate in Dublin West decreased to 70% from 87% in 2010. This rate then recovered in 2012 (88%), however the rate has since seen a decrease again between 2014 (93%) and 2015 (91%). The South City LHO saw a slight decrease in recent years from 93% in 2014 to 91% in 2015, however, the Dublin South West LHO saw an increase in this time period.

Indicator 3.12: Immunisation Rates at 24 Months, 2015

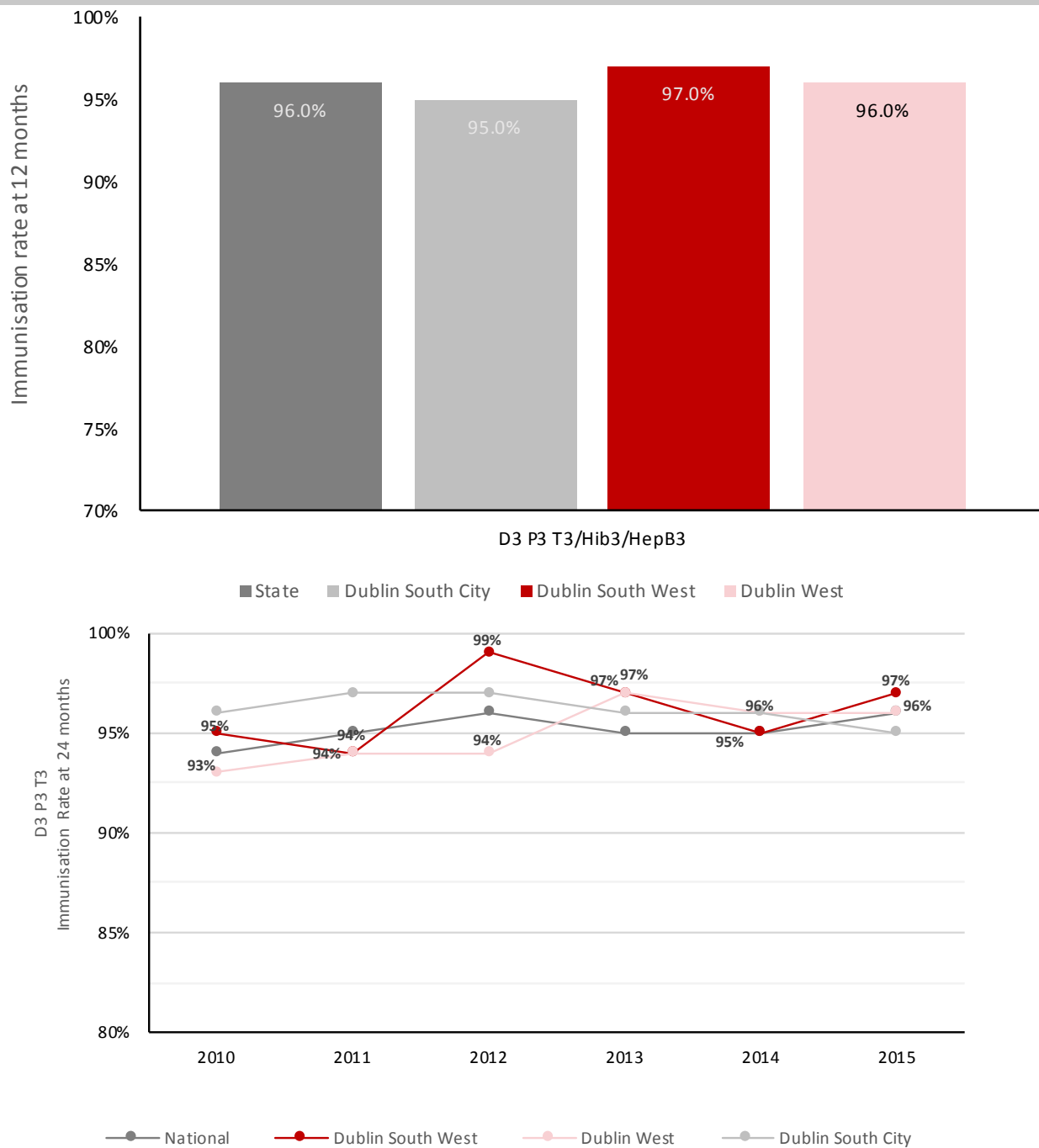
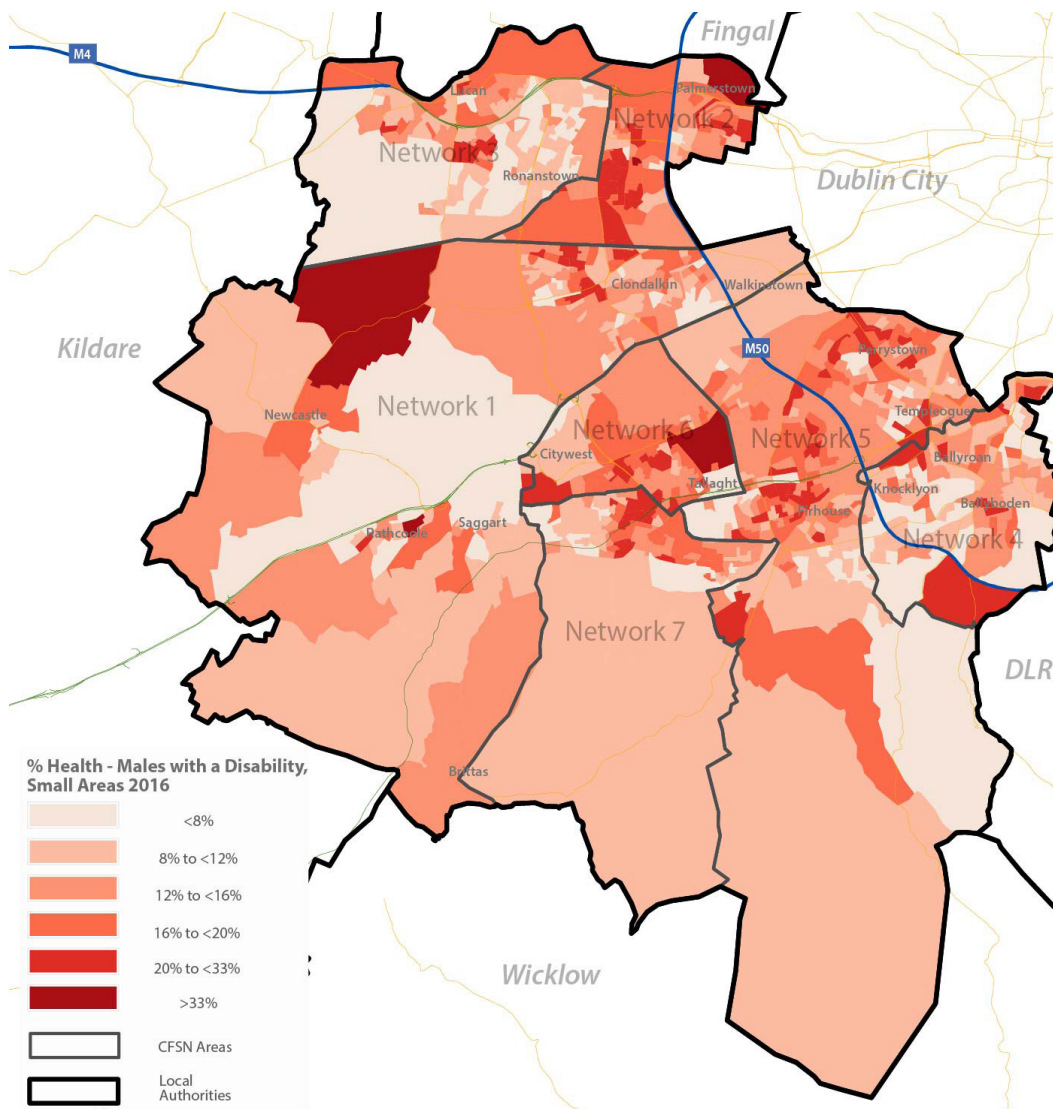


Figure 3.12: Immunisation rates at 24 months, 2015 (Source: Health Protection Surveillance Centre & AIRO)

- Immunisation rates are published by the Health Protection Surveillance Centre (HPSC) based in the HSE and are recorded by Local Health Offices (LHOs). This data is recorded by Local Health Office (LHO) of which three LHOs fall in the South Dublin CYPSC area; Dublin South City, Dublin South West and Dublin West. The data illustrated in the above graphics refer to the administration of immunisation vaccines at twelve months for D3P3T3. D3P3T3 refers to three doses of diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus and is administered with two other vaccinations; Hib3 refers to three doses of haemophilus influenza type b and HepB3 refers to three doses of vaccine against hepatitis B.
- Relative to the three LHOs that fall within the South Dublin CYPSC Area, the highest rates were recorded in Dublin South West (97%) and Dublin West (96%). In the Dublin South City LHO, 95% of the children had received their vaccinations at 12 months and was the lowest rate.
- In general, vaccination and immunisation rates have tended to fluctuate in the LHOs in recent years. Despite these fluctuations, the overall trends suggests that rates are remaining on or above the national target rate of 95%.

Indicator 3.13: Males with a disability, 2016



A total of
12.8%
 of the male
 population in
 S. Dublin had a
 disability in 2016

S. Dublin had the
Second Highest
 proportion of
 males with a
 disability in the
 Dublin Region

At
16.8%
 the CFSN of Network 2:
 North Clondalkin/
 Palmerstown had the
 highest proportion of
 males with a disability

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

- According to Census 2016, the total males with a disability residing in South Dublin was 17,432. This represented 13.1% of males. This proportion was lower than the State average of 13.2%, but above the Eastern and Midlands average of 12.7% and the Dublin regional average of 12.6%.
- Relative to all other LAs, South Dublin had the eleventh lowest proportion of males with a disability in the State. Cork City recorded the highest at 17.4% and Fingal the lowest at 10.4%. Of the surrounding four Dublin Local Authorities, South Dublin had the second highest proportion. Dublin City had the highest (13.9%), followed by South Dublin (12.3%), DLR (11.8%) and the lowest in Fingal at 10.4%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of males with a disability across the CFSNs. The Network 2: North Clondalkin/Palmerstown CFSN recorded the highest rate by far at 16.8% (or 1,956). Network 6: Brookfield/Springfield/Fettercairn (15.6% or 1,611) and Network 5: Tallaght East/Templeogue/Terenure (13.9% or 4,671) followed this. These rates were higher than the other CFSNs; Network 7: Jobstown/Killinardan/Kiltipper (13% or 1,967), Network 1: South Clondalkin & Environs (12.6% or 2,836), Network 4: Rathfarnham (11.1% or 2,137) and Network 3: Lucan (9.5% or 2,254).
- The map above details the distribution of males with a disability at SA level throughout South Dublin. Areas with the highest values are concentrated in the main just outside of the larger urban centres such as Tallaght and Clondalkin. SAs with the highest values of over 30% are distributed throughout the county in Templeogue, Peamount Road where Peamount Hospital is located and Palmerstown.

Indicator 3.13: Males with a disability, 2016

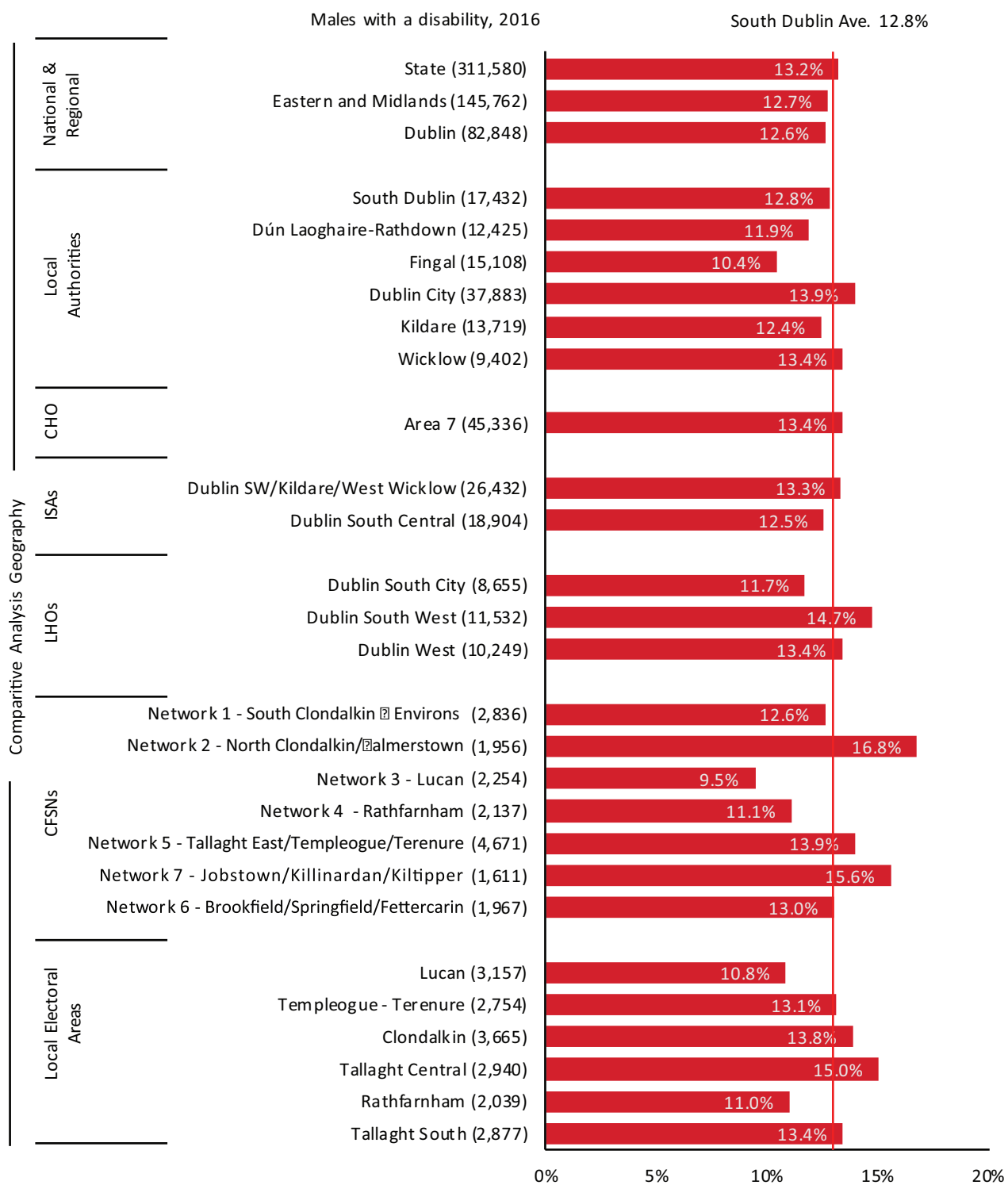


Figure 3.13: Males with a disability, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is South Dublin Doing?
Males with a disability, 2016



Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How is South Dublin Doing?
% Males with a disability, 2016



Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

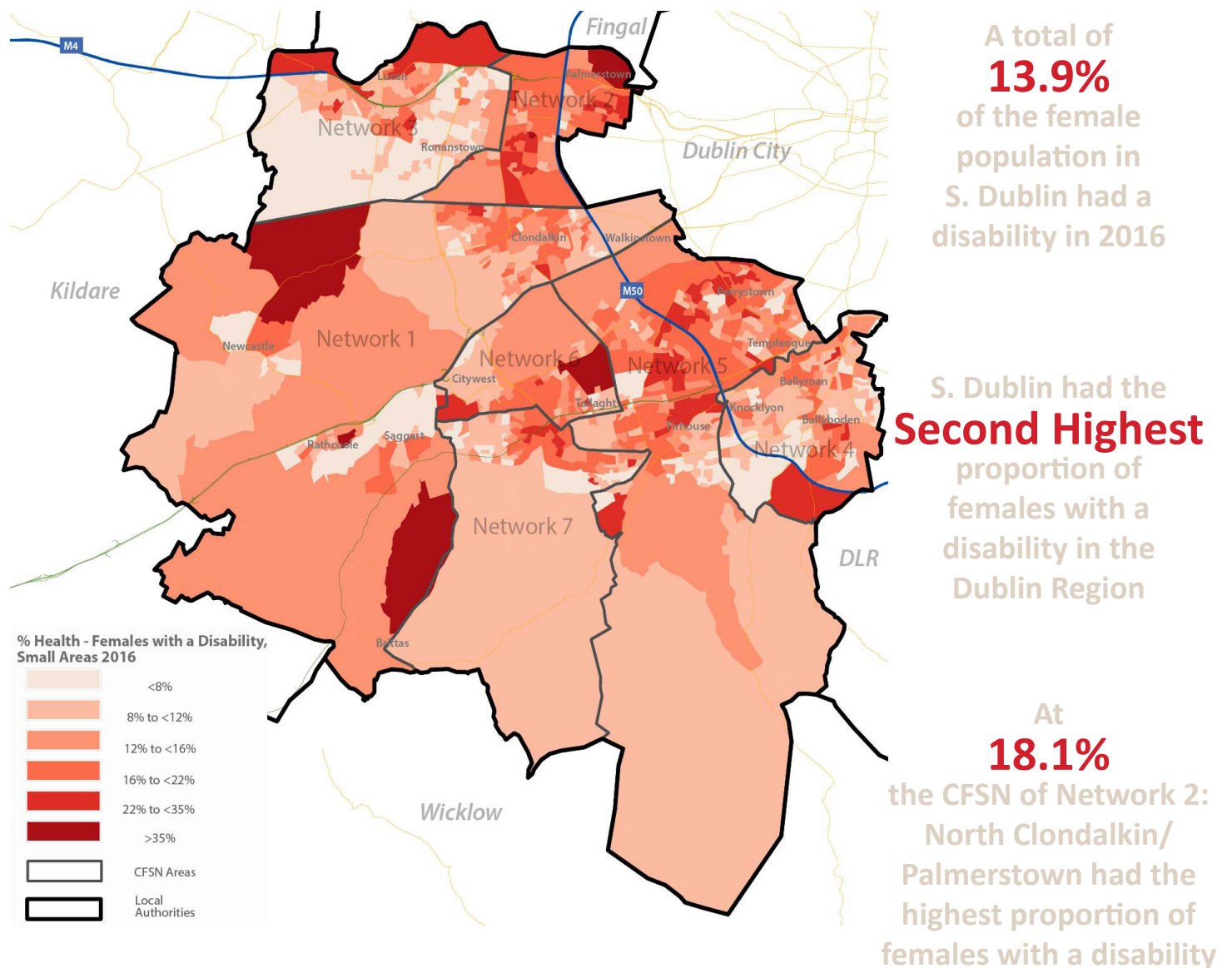


National
Lower than average



Dublin
Higher than average

Indicator 3.14: Females with a disability, 2016



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

- According to Census 2016, the total females with a disability residing in South Dublin was 18,994. This represented 13.3% of females. This proportion was lower than the State average of 13.8%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 13.5% and the Dublin regional average of 13.7%.
- Relative to all other LAs, South Dublin had the eleventh lowest proportion of females with a disability in the State. Cork City recorded the highest at 18.7% and Fingal the lowest at 11.1%. Of the surrounding four Dublin local authorities, South Dublin had the second highest proportion. Dublin City had the highest (15.5%), followed by South Dublin (13.3%), DLR (13%) and the lowest in Fingal at 11.2%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of females with a disability across the CFSNs. The Network 2: North Clondalkin/Palmerstown CFSN recorded the highest rate at 18.1% (or 2,267) with Network 6: Brookfield/Springfield/Fettercairn (15% or 1,610) and Network 5: Tallaght East/Tempoogue/Terenure (14.9% or 5,201) recording the most comparable rates to this. These rates were quite high relative to the other CFSNs; Network 7: Jobstown/Killinardan/Kiltipper (13.5% or 2,161), Network 1: South Clondalkin & Environs (13.3% or 3,080), Network 4: Rathfarnham (11.4% or 2,360) and Network 3: Lucan (9.5% or 2,315).
- The map above details the distribution of females with a disability at SA level throughout South Dublin. Areas of high proportions are evident throughout South Dublin with the highest values outside of the M50 in Lucan and Tallaght. SAs with the highest values are in Palmertstown, Tallaght and on the Blessington Road.

Indicator 3.14: Females with a disability, 2016

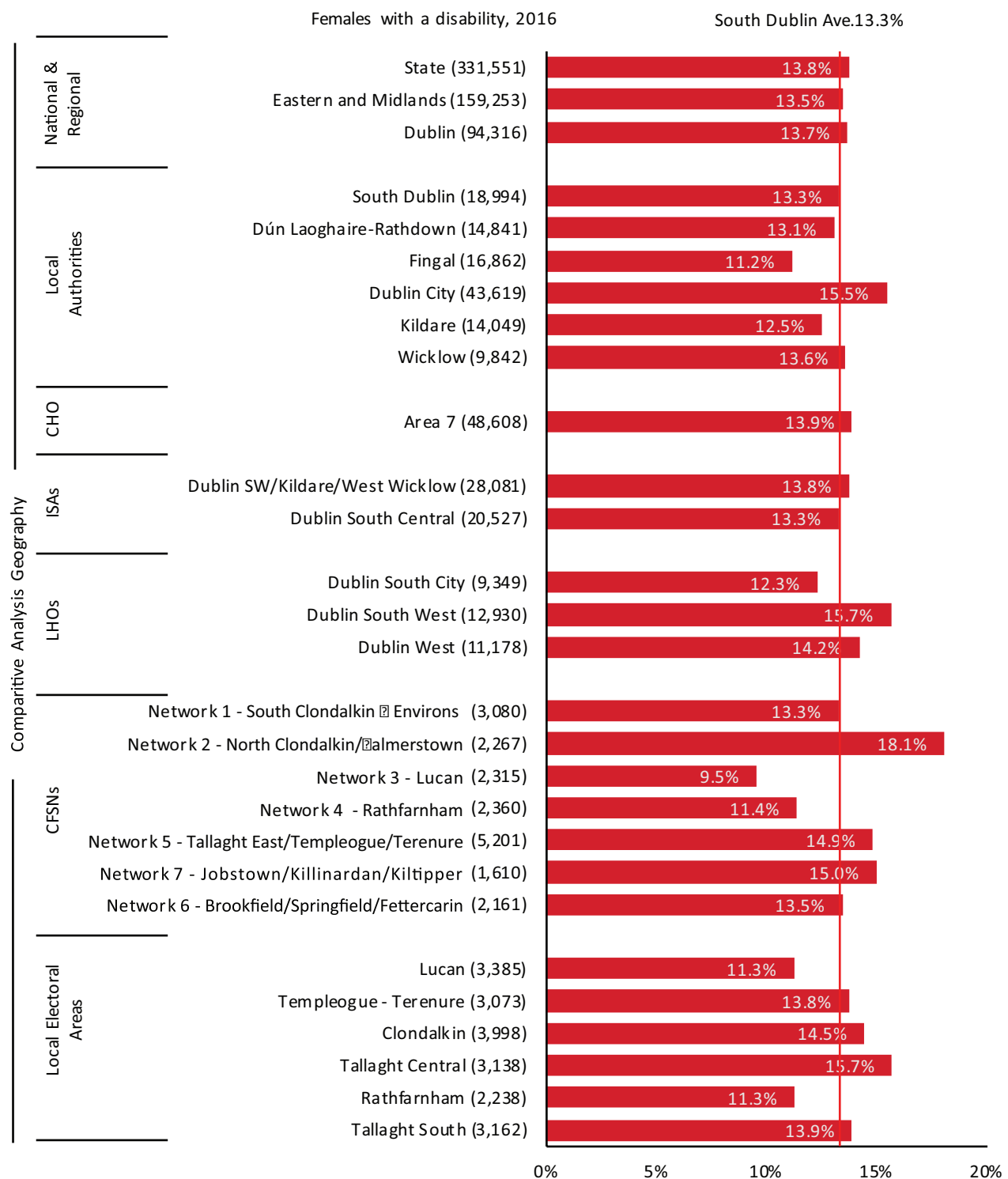


Figure 3.14: Females with a disability, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is South Dublin Doing?
Females with a disability, 2016



How is South Dublin Doing?
% Females with a disability, 2016



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

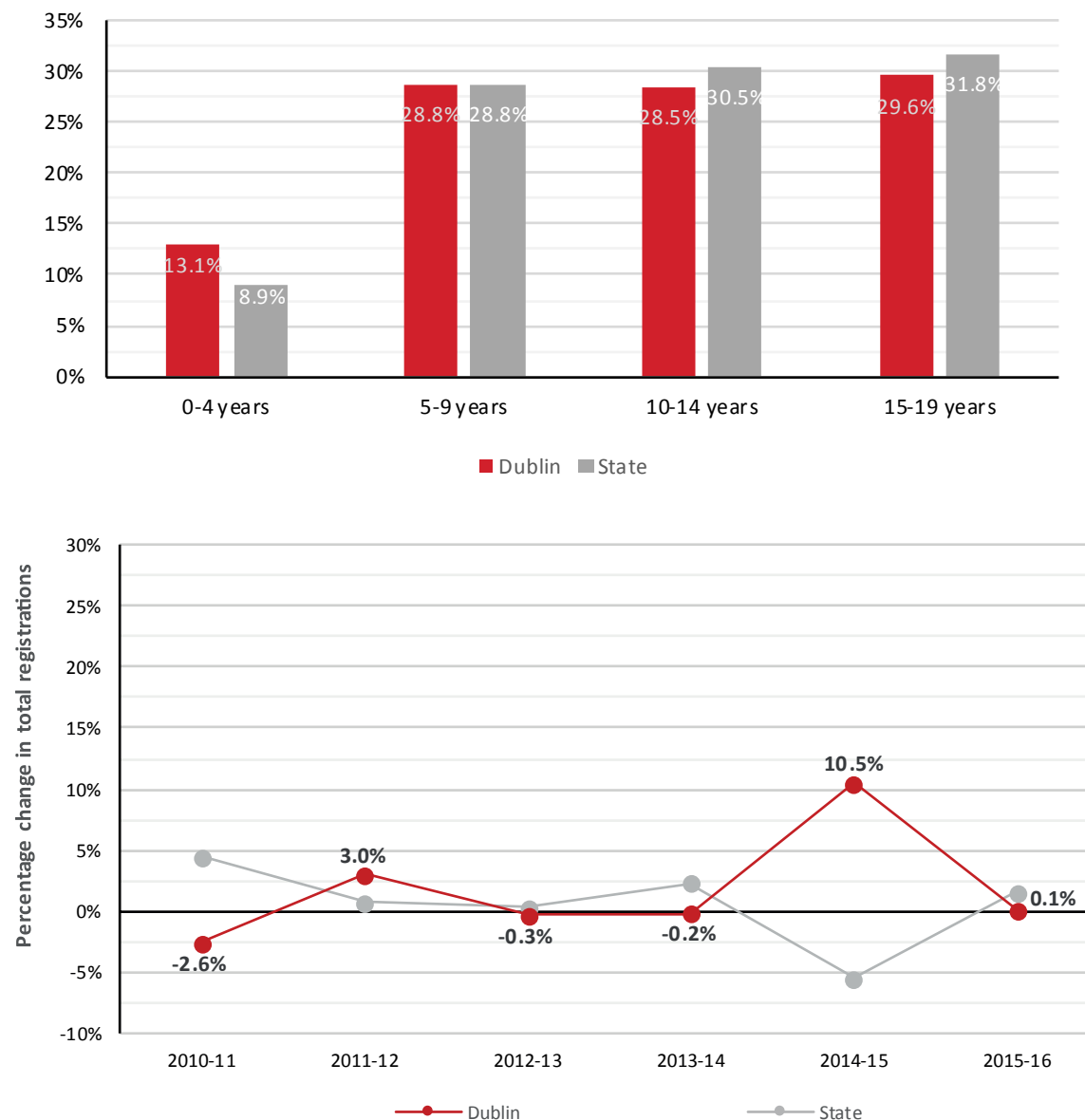


Figure 3.15: Children and Young People Registered with an intellectual disability, 2016 (Source: NIDD & AIRO)

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

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

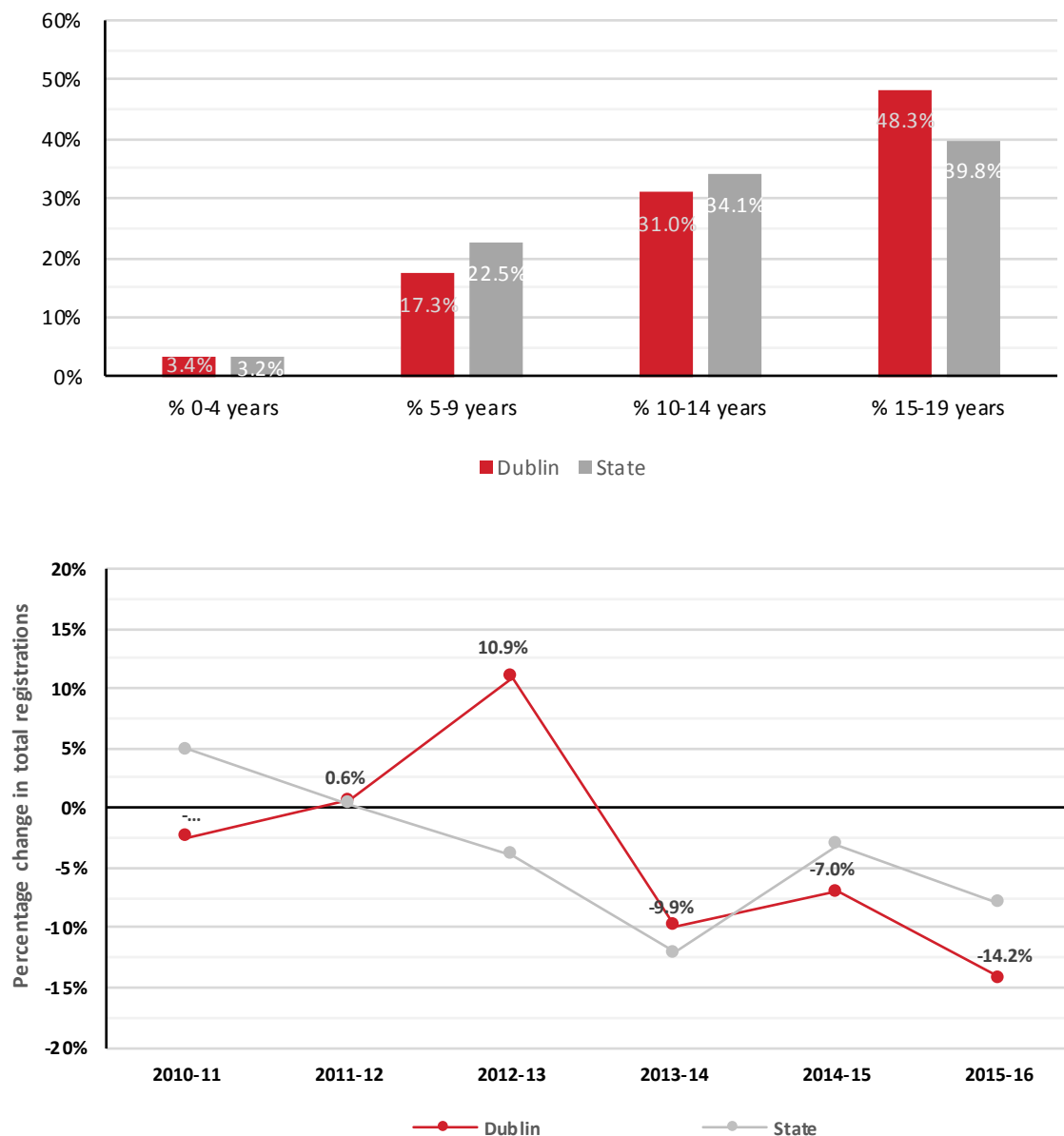


Figure 3.16: Children and Young People Registered with a physical disability, 2016 (Source: NPSDD & AIRO)

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

Indicator 3.17: Hospital Discharges

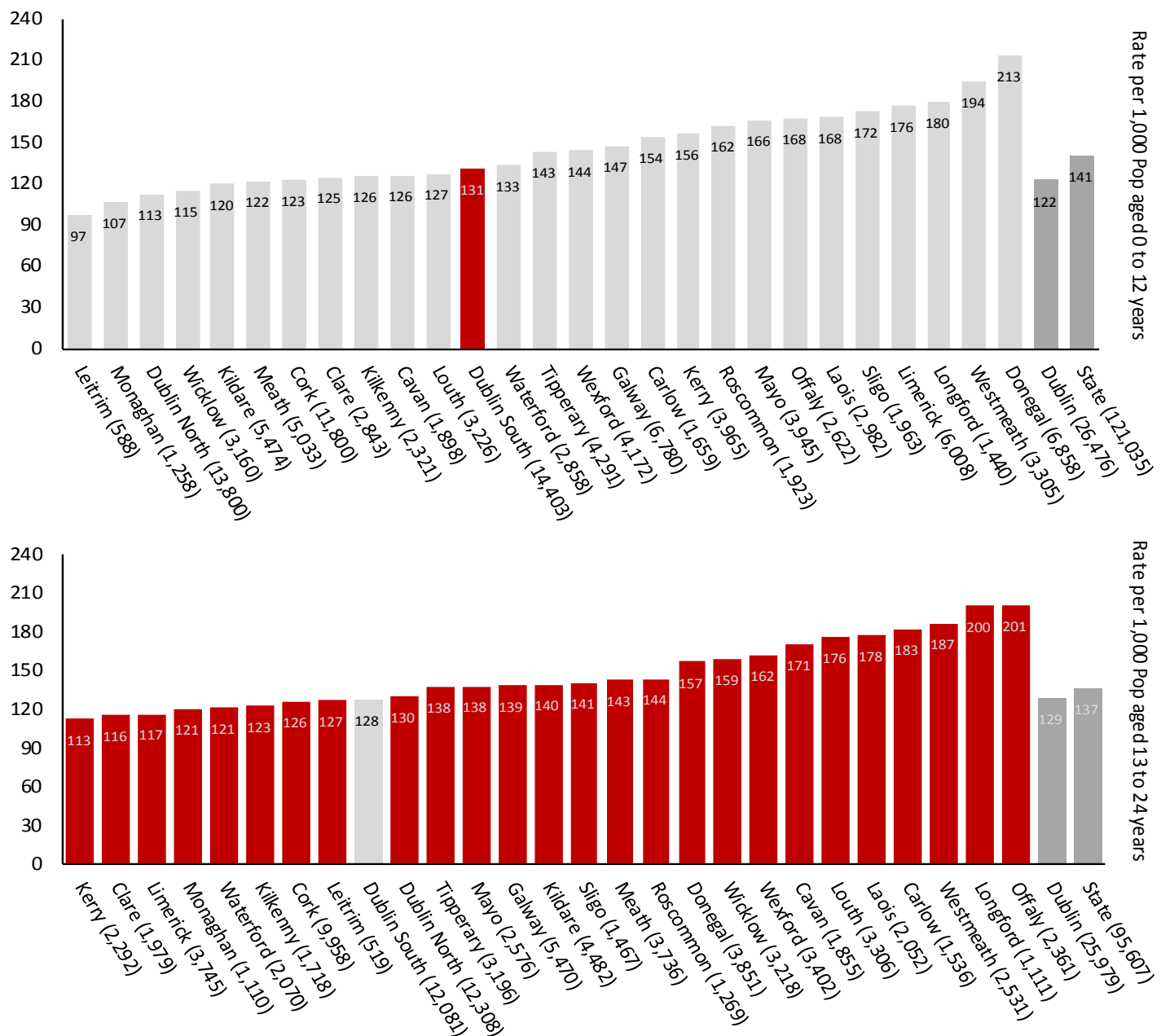


Figure 3.17: Hospital discharges (Source: HIPE & AIRO)

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

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

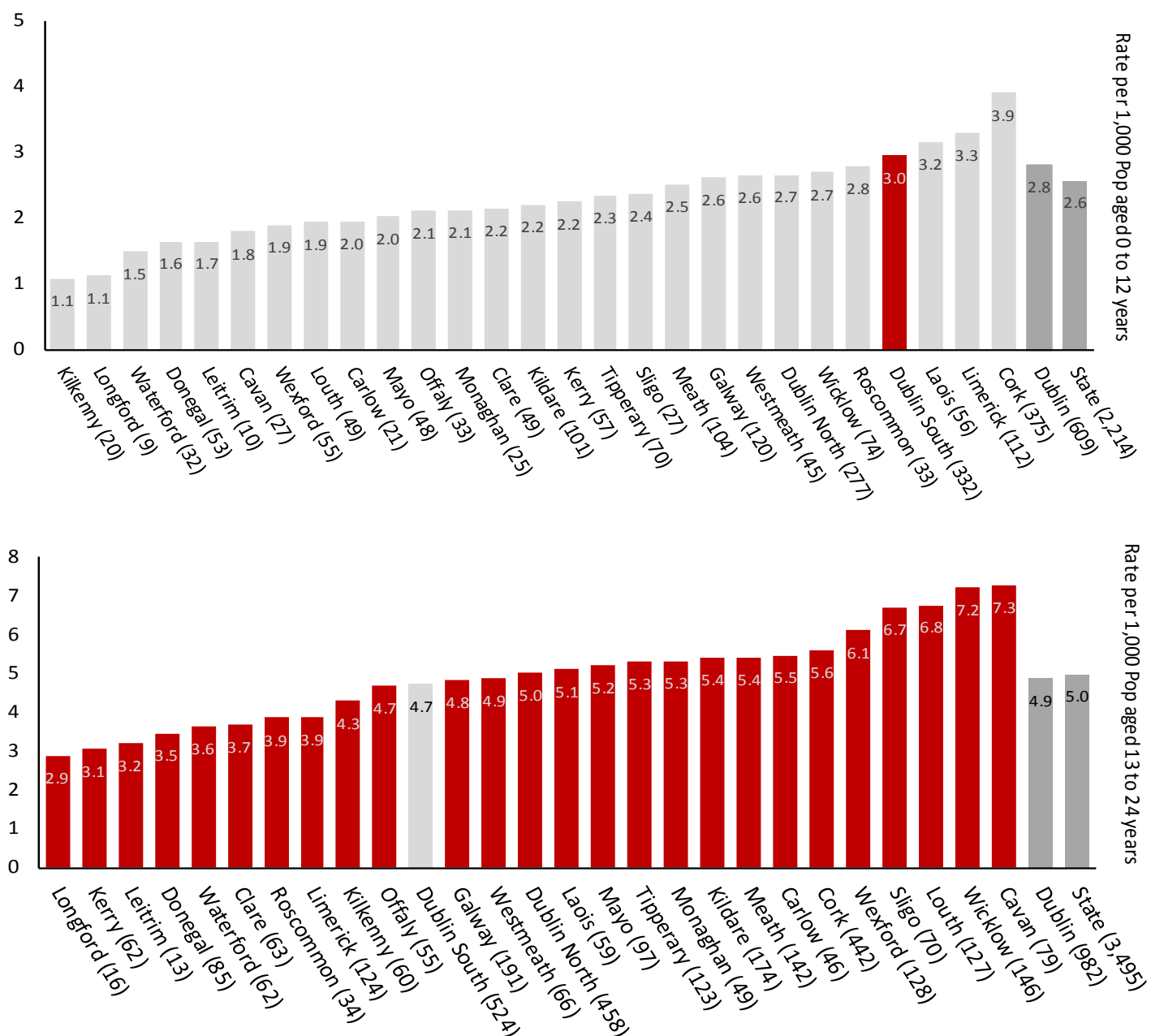


Figure 3.18: Hospital discharges with a diagnosis of mental or behavioural disorders, 2016 (Source: HIPE & AIRO)

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

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

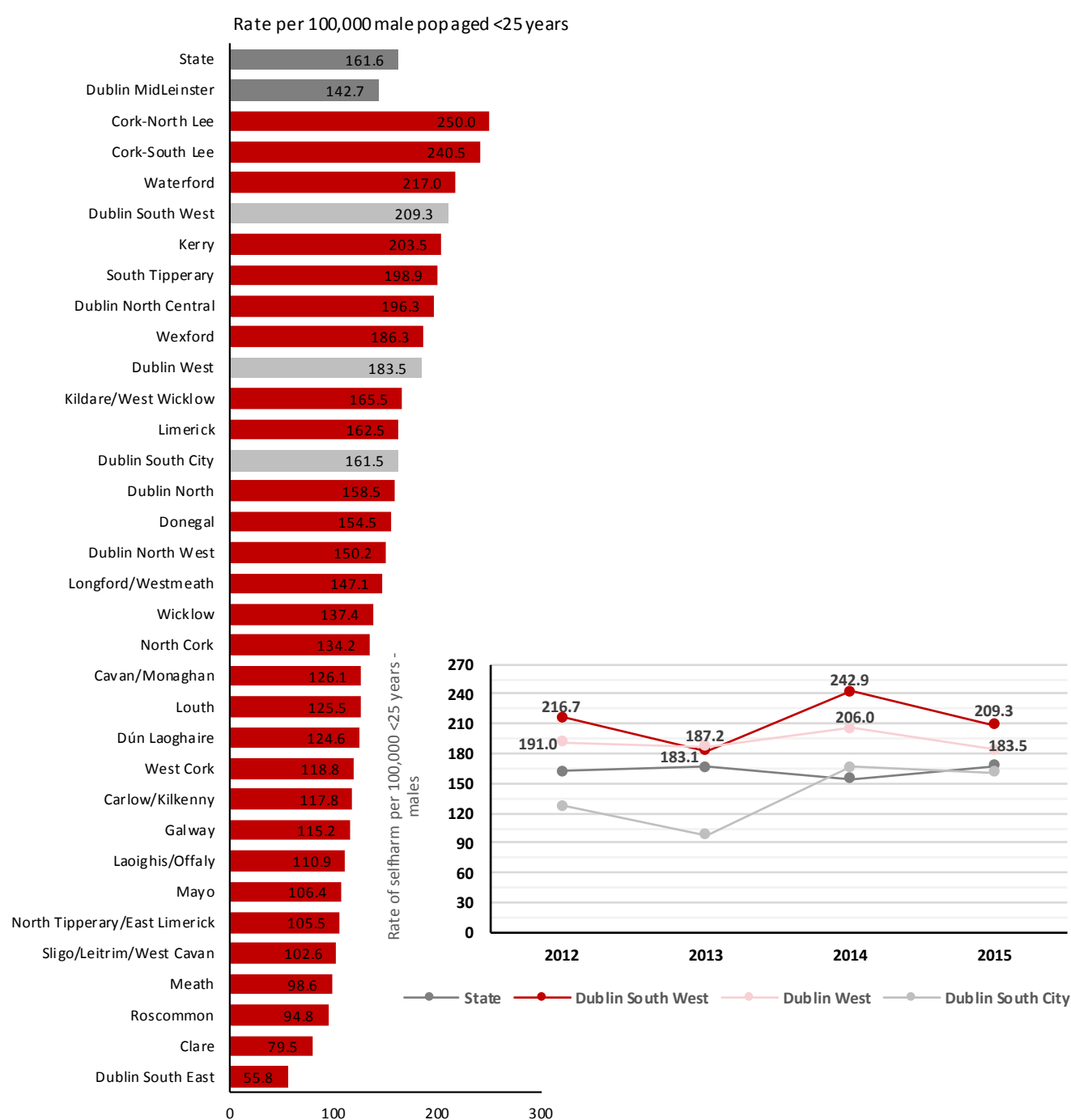


Figure 3.19: Rates of self-harm in men aged 24 and under, 2015 (Source: NSRF)

- The National Suicide Research Foundation (NSRF) records the numbers of those presenting to hospital following self-harm. The data is published as a rate per 100,000 population, by age group and gender. This data was made available to the research team by Local Health Office (LHO) of which three LHOs fall in the South Dublin CYPSC area; Dublin South City, Dublin South West and Dublin West. Methods of self-harm includes the following; overdoses of medication and drugs, cutting and attempted hanging.
- The above graphics illustrate the rate of males aged under 24 years per 100,000 recorded as presenting to hospital following self-harm. Relative to the three LHOs that fall within the South Dublin CYPSC area the Dublin South West recorded the highest rate of 209.3 and was the fourth highest in the country. This rate was above the State average of 161.6 and was higher than the other LHOs; Dublin West (183.5) and Dublin South City (161.5).
- In recent years (2010 to 2015), the rate of self-harm in males aged under 24 years in both Dublin West and Dublin South West has remained above the State average. The rate in Dublin South City increased from 97.9 to 161.5 between 2013 and 2015 to be in line with the State average.

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

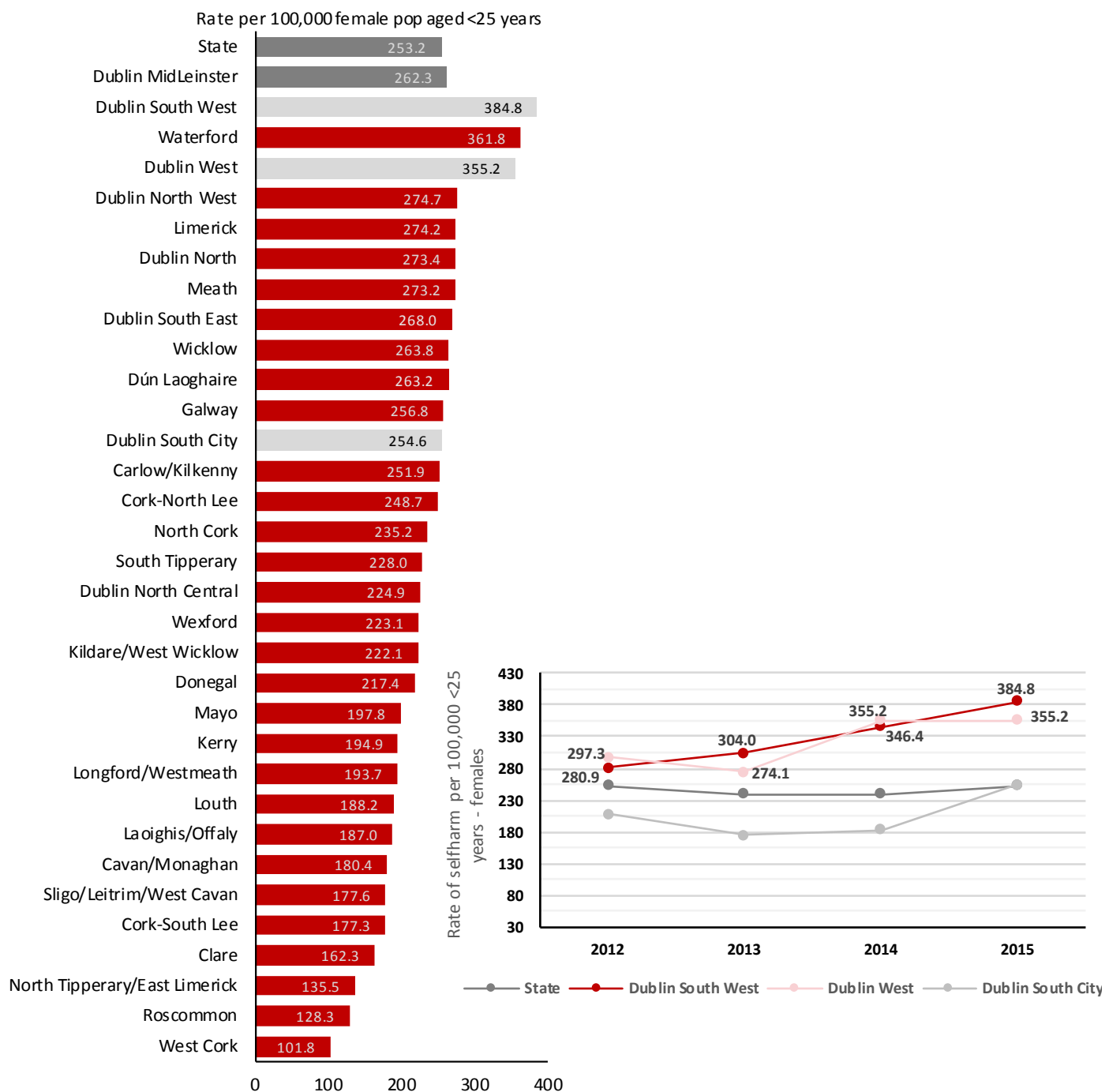


Figure 3.20: Rates of self-harm in women aged 24 and under, 2015 (Source: NSRF)

- The National Suicide Research Foundation (NSRF) records the numbers of those presenting to hospital following self-harm. The data is published as a rate per 100,000 population, by age group and gender. This data was made available to the research team by Local Health Office (LHO) of which three LHOs fall in the South Dublin CYPSC area; Dublin South City, Dublin South West and Dublin West. Methods of self-harm includes the following; overdoses of medication and drugs, cutting and attempted hanging.
- The above graphics illustrate the rate of females aged under 24 years per 100,000 recorded as presenting to hospital following self-harm. Relative to the three LHOs that fall within the South Dublin CYPSC area the Dublin South West recorded the highest rate of 384.8 and was the highest in the country, above the State average of 253.2. Dublin West also recorded a high rate of 355.2 and was higher than the Dublin South City LHO (254.6).
- In recent years (2010 to 2015), the rate of self-harm in females aged under 24 years in both Dublin West and Dublin South West has remained above the State average. While the rate in Dublin South City has consistently been below the State average in recent years (12-14) it has increased to be in line with the State average in 2015.

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

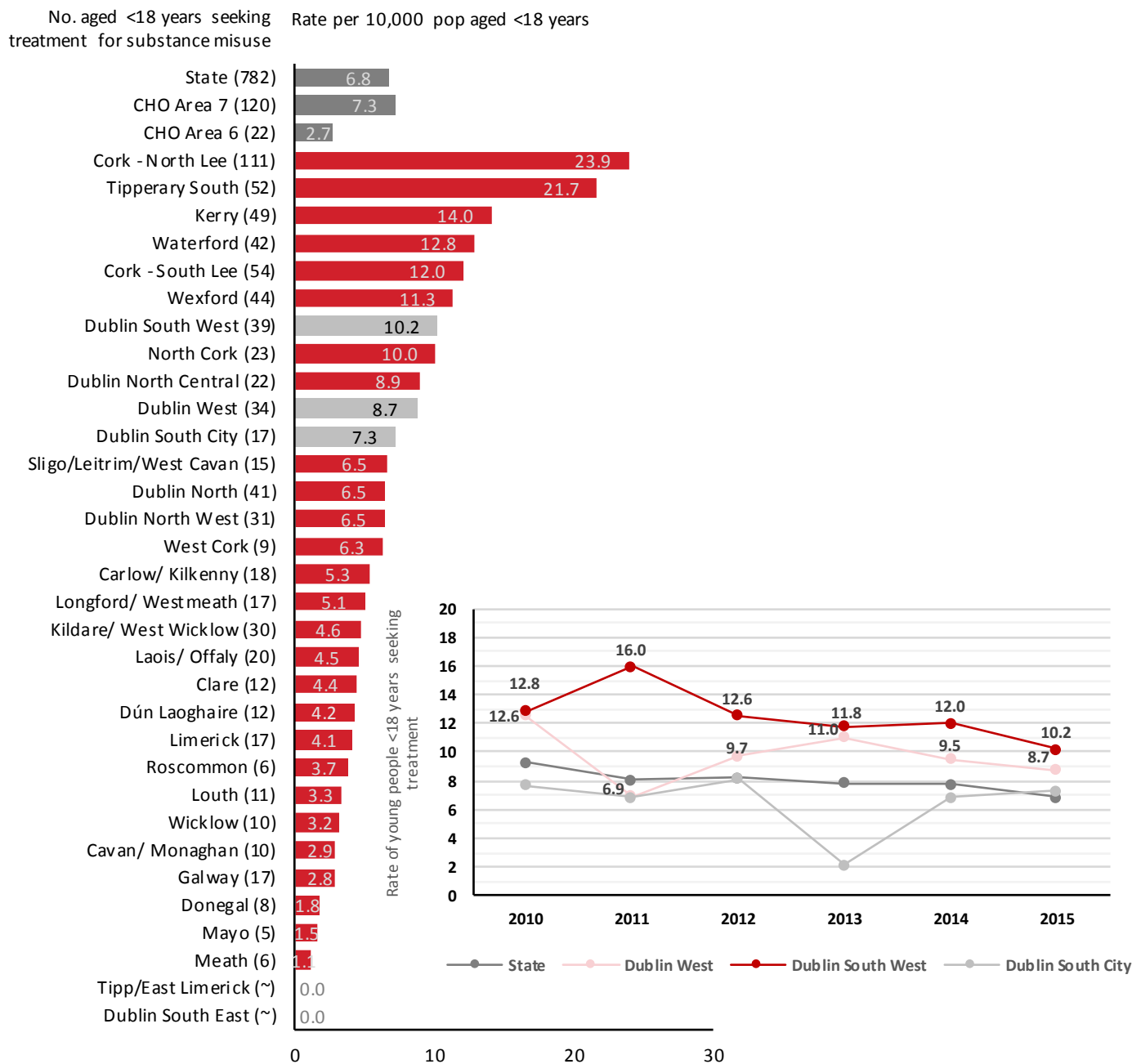


Figure 3.21: Rates of persons aged under 18 seeking treatment for substance misuse, 2015 (Source: NDTRS & AIRO)

- The number of those seeking treatment for substance misuse is recorded by the National Drug Treatment Reporting System (NDTRS). This data is recorded by Local Health Office (LHO) of which three LHOs fall in the South Dublin CYPSC area; Dublin South City, Dublin South West and Dublin West. Treatment is defined as any activity sought by an individual who are seeking help for their substance misuse problem. Needle-exchange is not included in the reporting system. Treatment is provided in residential and non-residential settings and includes the following; medication, intervention, counselling, group therapy, psychotherapy and life-skills training.
- The above graphics illustrate the number of young people (under 18 years) recorded as seeking treatment for Substance Misuse in 2015. Relative to the three LHOs that fall within the South Dublin CYPSC area the Dublin South West recorded the highest at 10.2 and was above the State average of 6.8. This rate was the seventh highest rate in the country and higher than the other LHOs; Dublin West (8.7) and Dublin South City (7.3).
- In recent years (2010 to 2015), the rate of those seeking treatment for substance misuse has fluctuated however there are general trends. The rates in the Dublin West and Dublin South West have generally exceeded the State average in recent years. The Dublin City South rate has generally been in line with the State. This with the exception of a decrease between 2012 and 2013 when the rate decreased from 8.1 to 2.1. This was because the number of those seeking treatment being unusually low in 2013 (5).

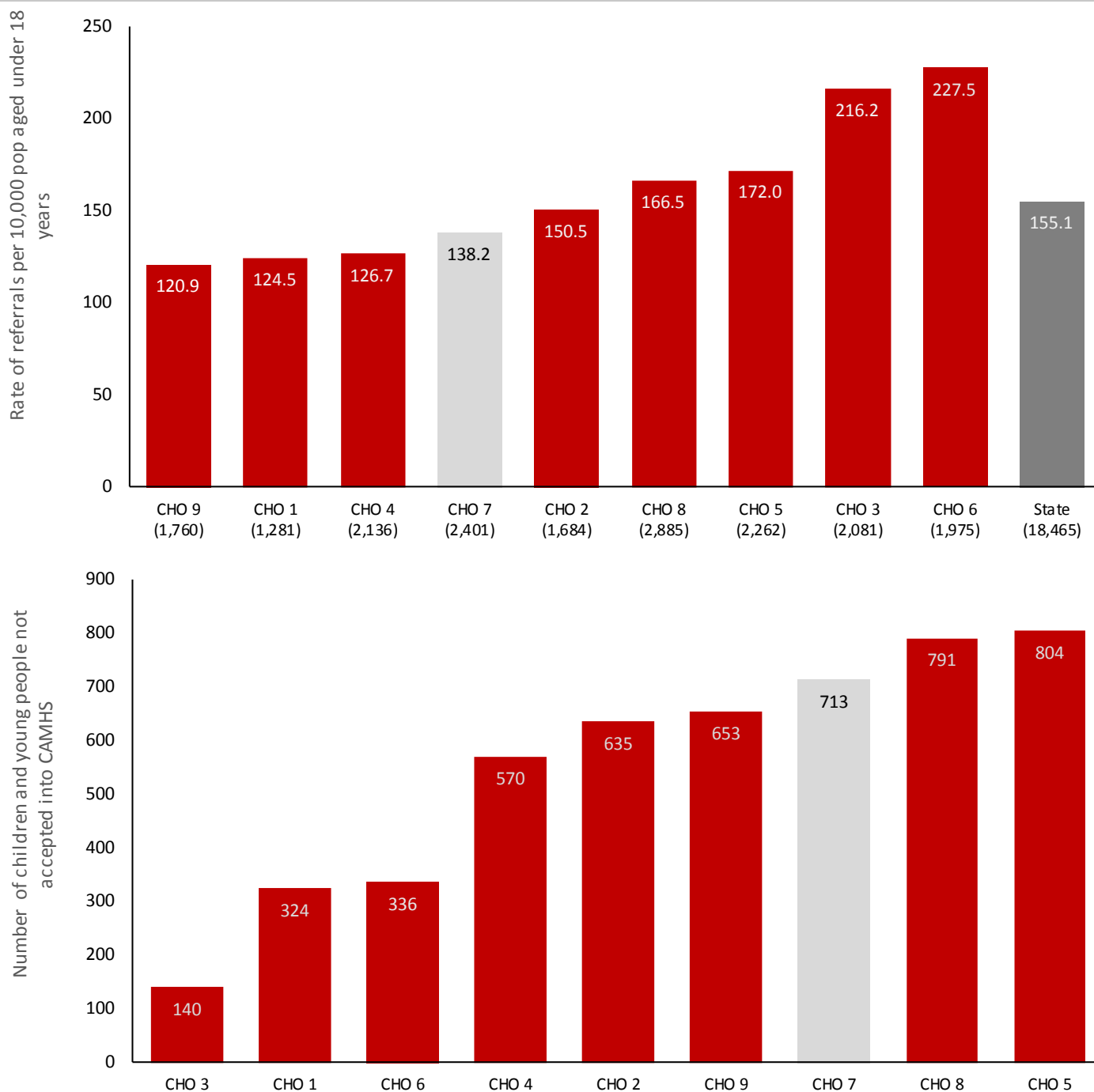


Figure 3.22: Rates of persons aged under 18 referred to CAMHS, 2016 (Source: Mental Health Business Information Unit & AIRO)

- Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services is a service that provides both assessment and treatment for children and young people that are experiencing mental health difficulties. The CAMHS is a specialist mental health service and consists of a multi-disciplinary team. The Mental Health Business Information Unit provided the number of referrals and the number of children that are not accepted into the service for this report. This information was made available by CHO area of which one falls in the South Dublin CYPSC Area; CHO 7.
- In 2016, there were 2,041 children and young people referred to CAMHS in CHO 7. This figure represents a rate of 138.2 in CHO 7 per 1,000 population aged under 18 years. Relative to the other CHOs, CHO 7 recorded the fourth lowest rate and was lower than the State average of 155.1.
- Of the total referrals in 2016, 713 were not admitted in CHO 7. One of the reasons that a child or young person would not be admitted into the service is that the child does not meet the service criteria. Relative to the other CHOs, CHO7 had the highest number of children referred that did not meet the service criteria.

4. Education



Indicator 4.1: Highest level of Education Attainment, 2016

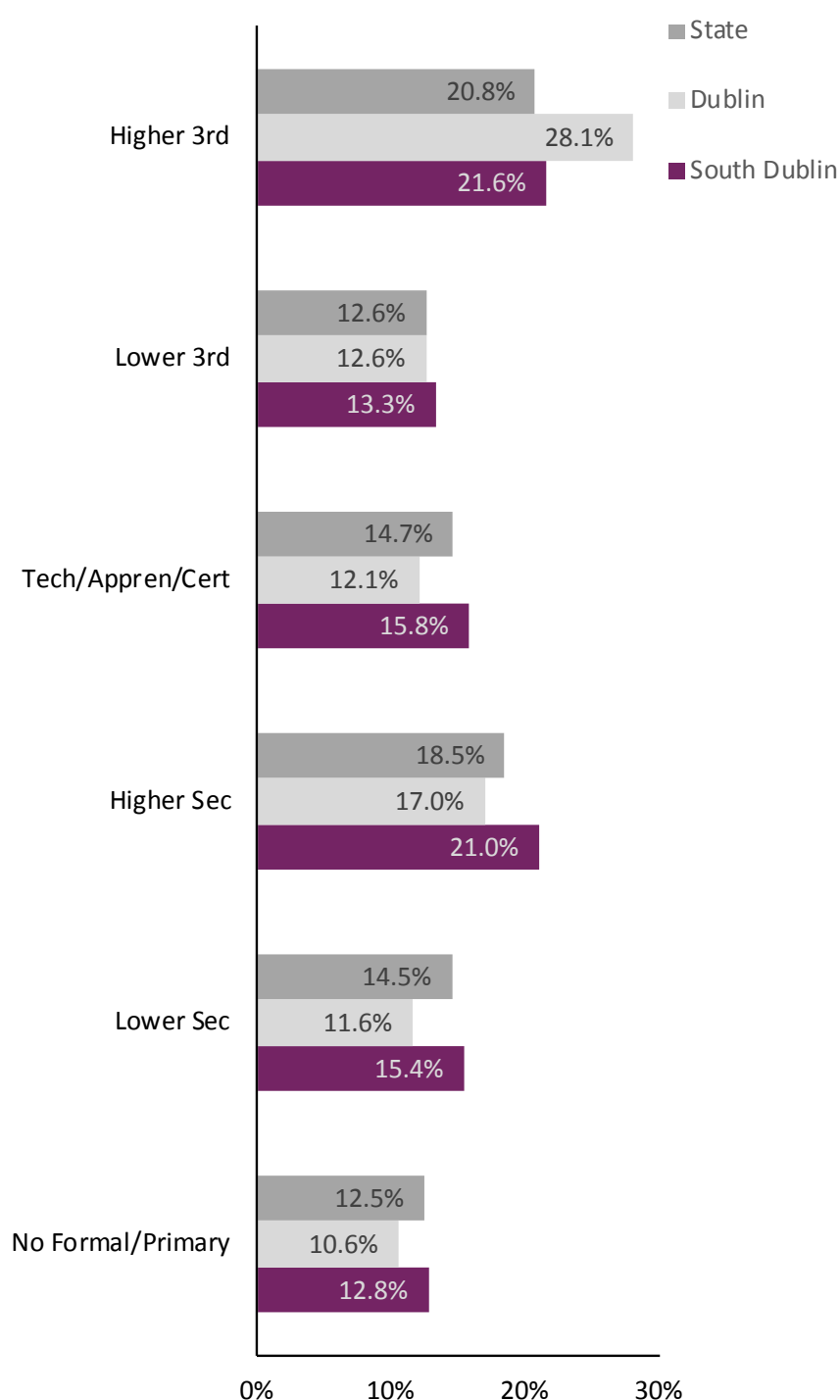


Figure 4.1: Educational attainment, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

- According to Census 2016, there is a significant difference between education attainment levels in South Dublin and the State. In general, attainment levels in South Dublin have a much higher proportional share in the middle education levels and consequently a lower proportional share in higher education.
- On a comparative basis with the other LAs, the population in South Dublin has a mid-level of education attainment. At the lower end of the scale, South Dublin has the ninth lowest rate (11.9%) of low education attainment (No Formal/Primary only), the tenth highest rate (19.6%) of higher secondary education attainment and the tenth highest rate (32.6%) of third level education. However, relative to the other Dublin LAs, South Dublin has the lowest attainment of third level education.

Indicator 4.2: Education Attainment of Mothers, 2011

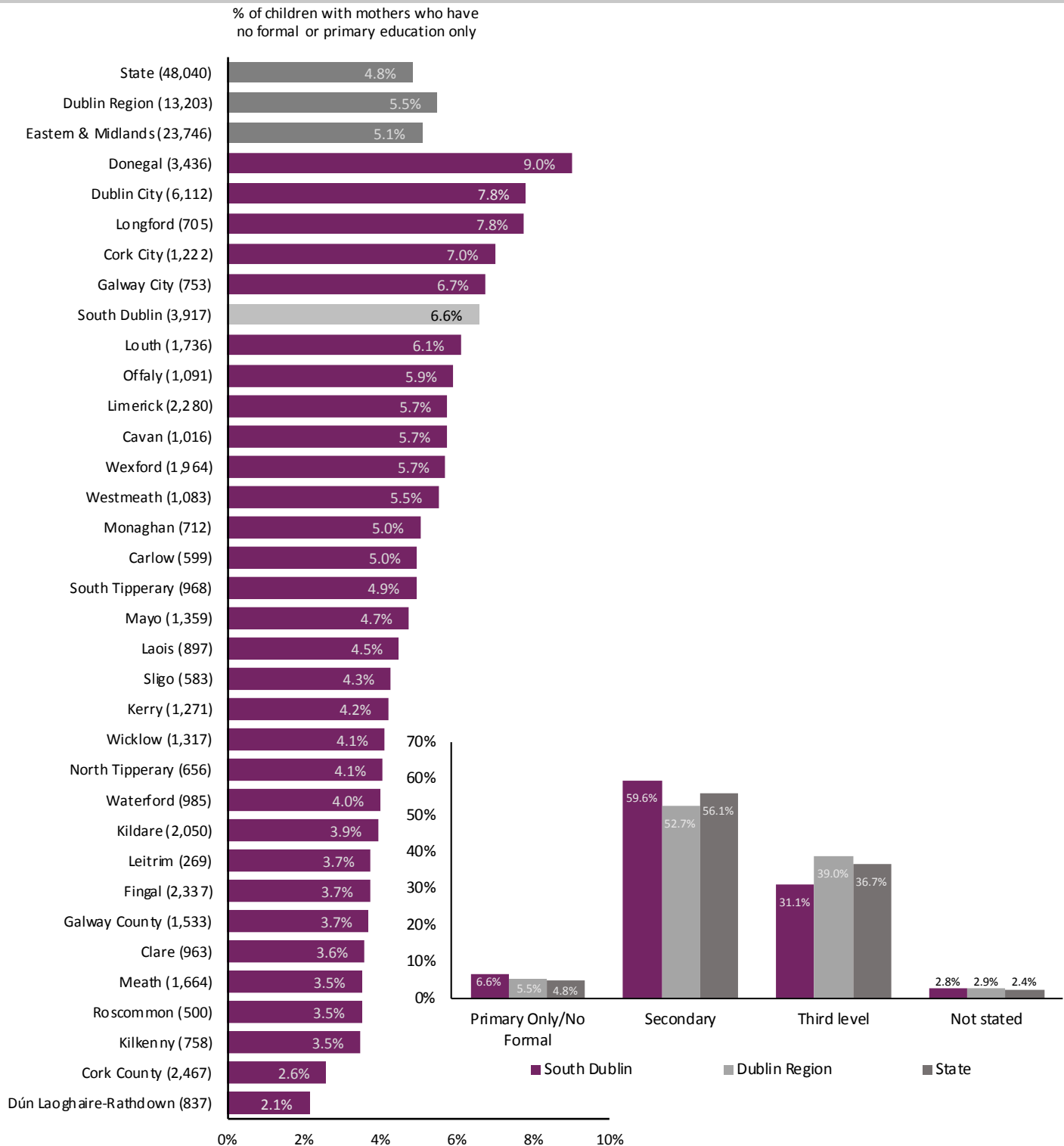
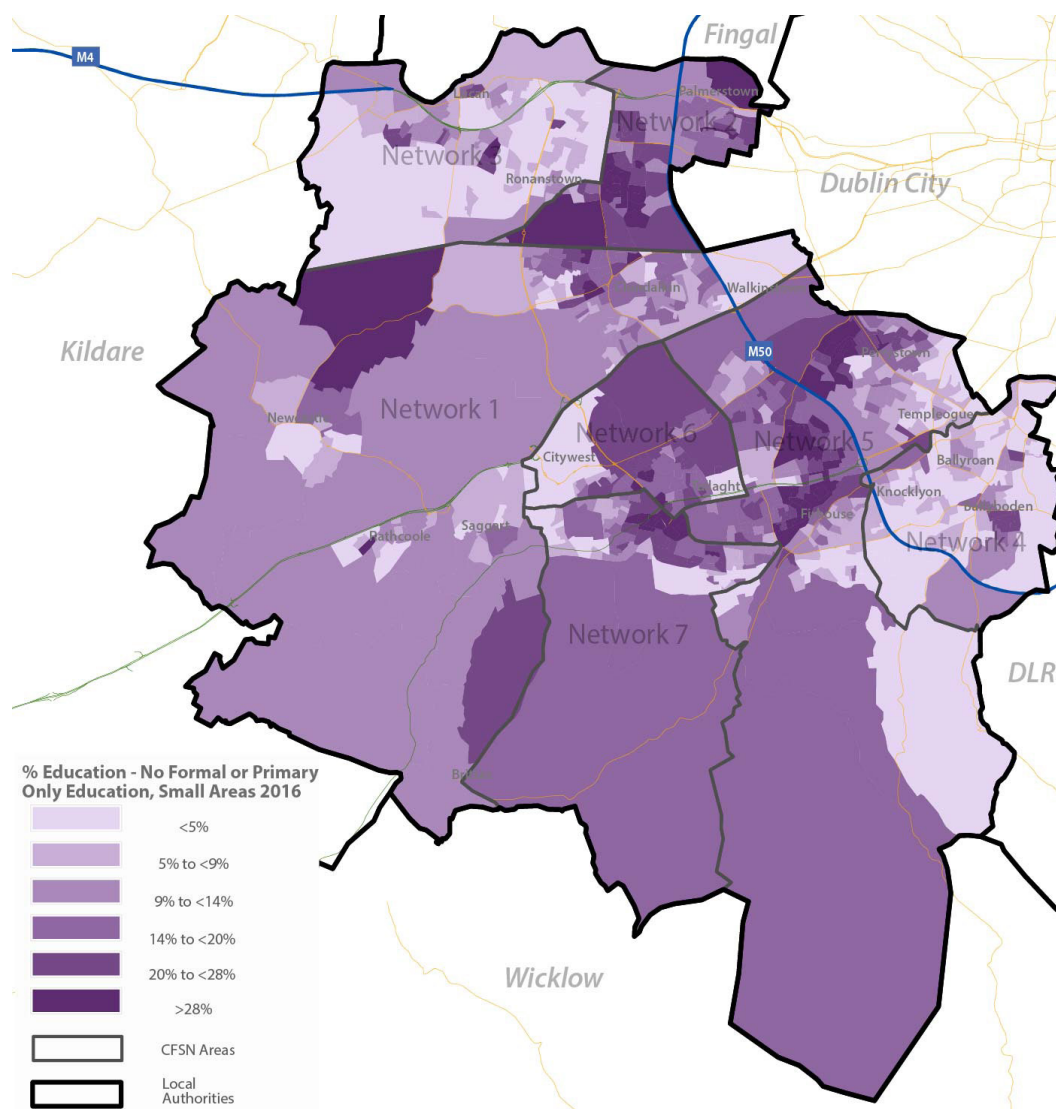


Figure 4.2: Educational attainment of mothers, 2011 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

- Parental education has a long-term effect on children's educational and occupational success. The Census records parental education attainment and the above graphics examine the highest level of educational attainment in 2011 of mothers by local authority and in South Dublin. The main graphic focuses on level of low educational attainment, either no formal education or primary education.
- In 2011, there were 3,917 children with mothers with low levels of education in South Dublin. This number equates to approximately 6.6% of all children living in South Dublin and is the sixth highest rate in the country. In contrast, Donegal has the highest rate at 9.1% and DLR the lowest at 2.1%.
- When all levels of education attainment are examined, it is evident that the proportion of children with mothers with third level education in South Dublin (34.7%) is below the national (36.7%) and Dublin regional average (39%). Whilst the proportion of children with mothers with a secondary education (59.6%) is higher than the State average (56.1%) and Dublin regional average (52.7%).

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



A total of **11.9%** of the population in S. Dublin had 'No Formal or Primary Only' Edu. in 2016

S. Dublin had the **Second Highest** proportion of population with 'No Formal or Primary Only' Edu. in the Dublin Region

At **20.6%** the CFSN of Network 2: North Clondalkin/ Palmerstown had the highest proportion of pop. with 'No Formal or Primary Only' Edu.

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

- According to Census 2016, the total population residing in South Dublin with 'No Formal or Primary Only' education was 20,772. This represented 11.9% of the total population in South Dublin that had completed their education. This proportion was lower than the State average of 12.5%, higher than the Eastern and Midlands average of 11.3% and the Dublin regional average of 10.6%.
- Relative to all other LAs, South Dublin had the ninth lowest proportion of people with 'No Formal or Primary Only' education in the State. Donegal recorded the highest rate in the State at 20.4% and DLR the lowest at 6.3%. Relative to the four Dublin LAs, South Dublin had the second highest rate. The highest rate was in Dublin City (12.8%), followed by South Dublin, Fingal (7.7%) and the lowest in DLR (6.3%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of 'No Formal or Primary Only' education across the CFSNs. The CFSN of Network 2: North Clondalkin/Palmerstown had by far the highest rate at 20.6% (or 3,189). This rate was followed by Network 6: Brookfield/Springfield/Fettercairn (15.4% or 1,918), Network 5: Tallaght East/Tempoogue/Terenure (14.2% or 6,706) and Network 7: Jobstown/Killinard/Kiltipper (14% or 2,387). The lowest rates were recorded in Network 1: South Clondalkin & Environs (11.6% or 3,336), Network 3: Lucan (6.7% or 1,794) and Network 4: Rathfarnham (5.4% or 1,442).
- The map above details the distribution of the population with 'No Formal or Primary Only' education at SA level throughout South Dublin. There is a very clear spatial distribution with the lowest rates in the areas closer to the Dublin City such as Tempoogue, Walkinstown and Ballyroan, whilst the highest values are evident in Ronanstown, Clondalkin and Firhouse. SAs with the highest proportions of over 35% were located Perrystown and Seskin View.

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

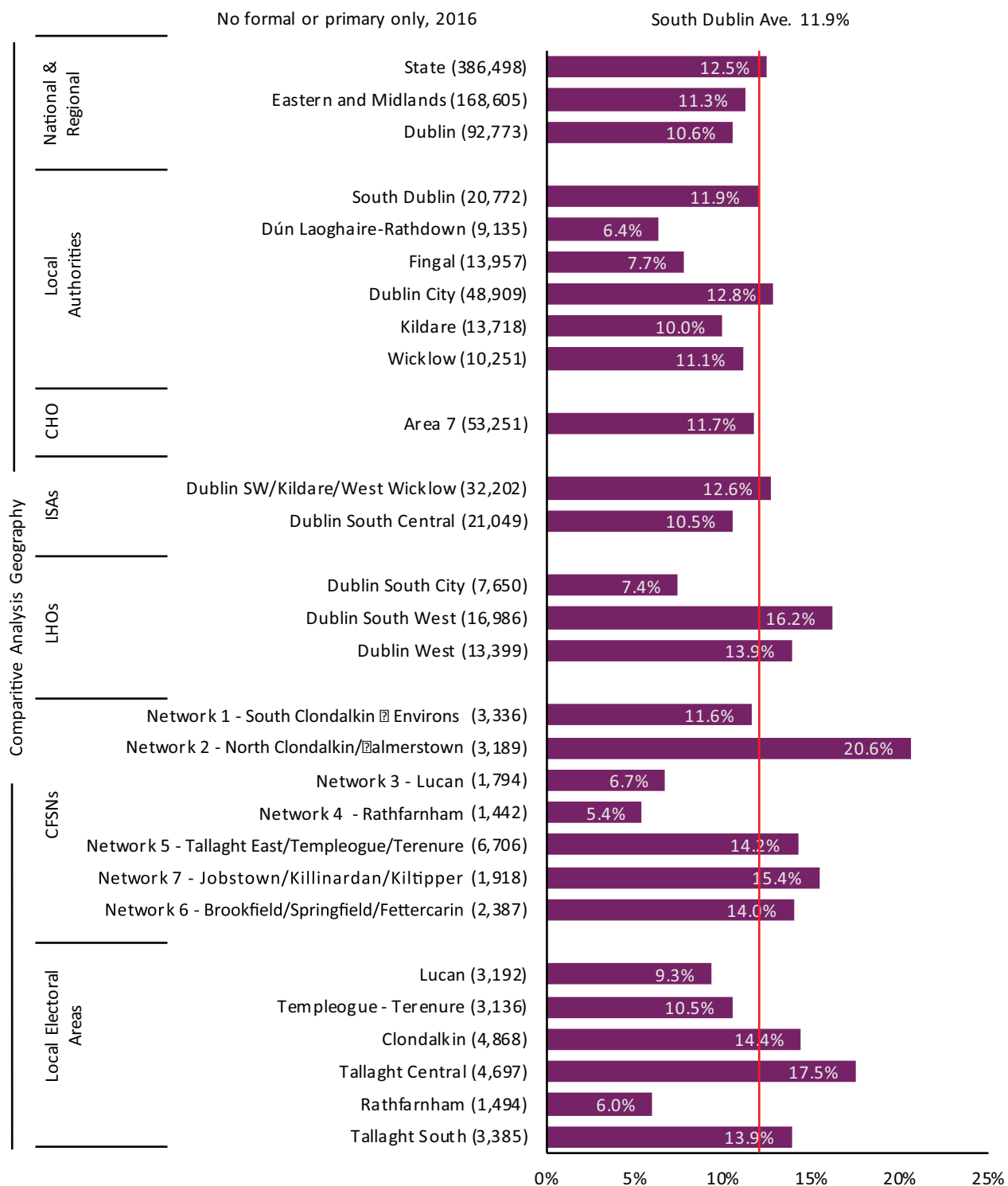


Figure 4.3: Education attainment - no formal or primary only, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is South Dublin Doing?
No Formal or Primary Only, 2016

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

How is South Dublin Doing?
% No Formal or Primary Only, 2016

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

↓ National
Lower than average

↑ Dublin
Higher than average

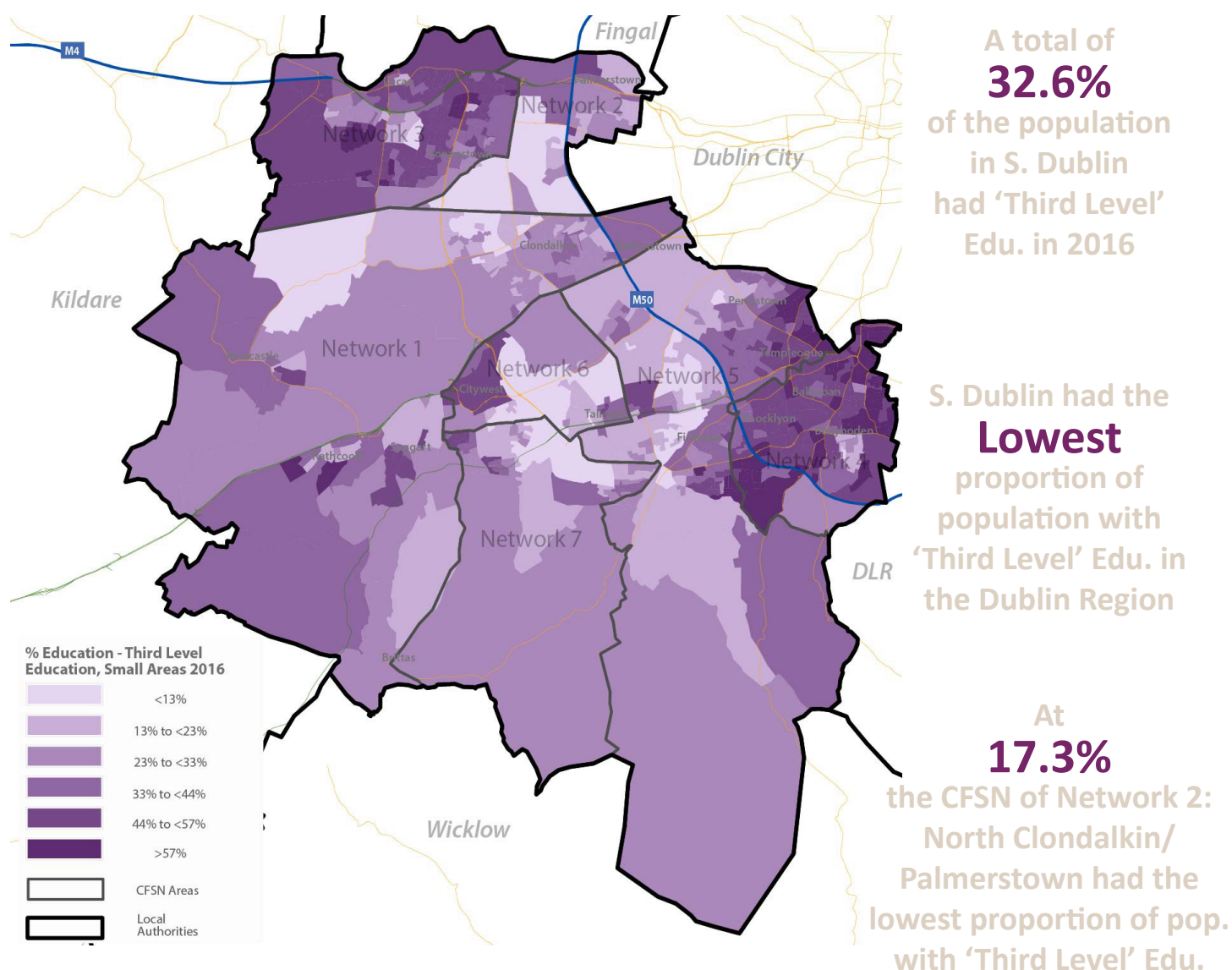
How was South Dublin Doing?
% No Formal or Primary Only, 2011

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

↓ National
Lower than average

↑ Dublin
Higher than average

Indicator 4.4: Education Attainment - Third Level Plus, 2016



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

- According to Census 2016, the total population residing in South Dublin with 'Third Level' education was 56,821. This represented 32.6% of the total population in South Dublin that had completed their education. This proportion was lower than the State average of 33.4%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 36.8% and the Dublin regional average of 40.7%.
- Relative to all other LAs, South Dublin had the tenth highest proportion of people with 'Third Level' education in the State. DLR recorded the highest at 54.7% and Offaly the lowest at 23.9%. Of the four Dublin LAs, South Dublin had the lowest proportion of 'Third Level' education. The highest being in DLR (54.7%), followed by Dublin City (39.7%) and Fingal (39.6%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of people with 'Third Level' education across the CFSNs. The CFSNs of Network 4: Rathfarnham and Network 3: Lucan had by far the highest rates at 52.2% (or 13,886) and 43.5% (or 11,607) respectively. These rates were considerably higher than the other CFSNs; Network 5: Tallaght East/ Templeogue/ Terenure (31.7% or 14,984), Network 1: South Clondalkin & Environs (26.2% or 7,533), Network 6: Brookfield/ Springfield/ Fettercairn (20.9% or 2,607), Network 7: Jobstown/ Killinardan/ Kiltipper (20.7% or 3,527) and Network 2: North Clondalkin/ Palmerstown (17.3% or 2,677).
- The map above details the distribution of the population with 'Third Level' education at SA level throughout South Dublin. Highest rates are predominantly in Lucan, Templeogue, Ballyboden and Knocklyon. SAs with low proportions of under 3% are in Jobstown and Collinstown.

Indicator 4.4: Education Attainment - Third Level, 2016

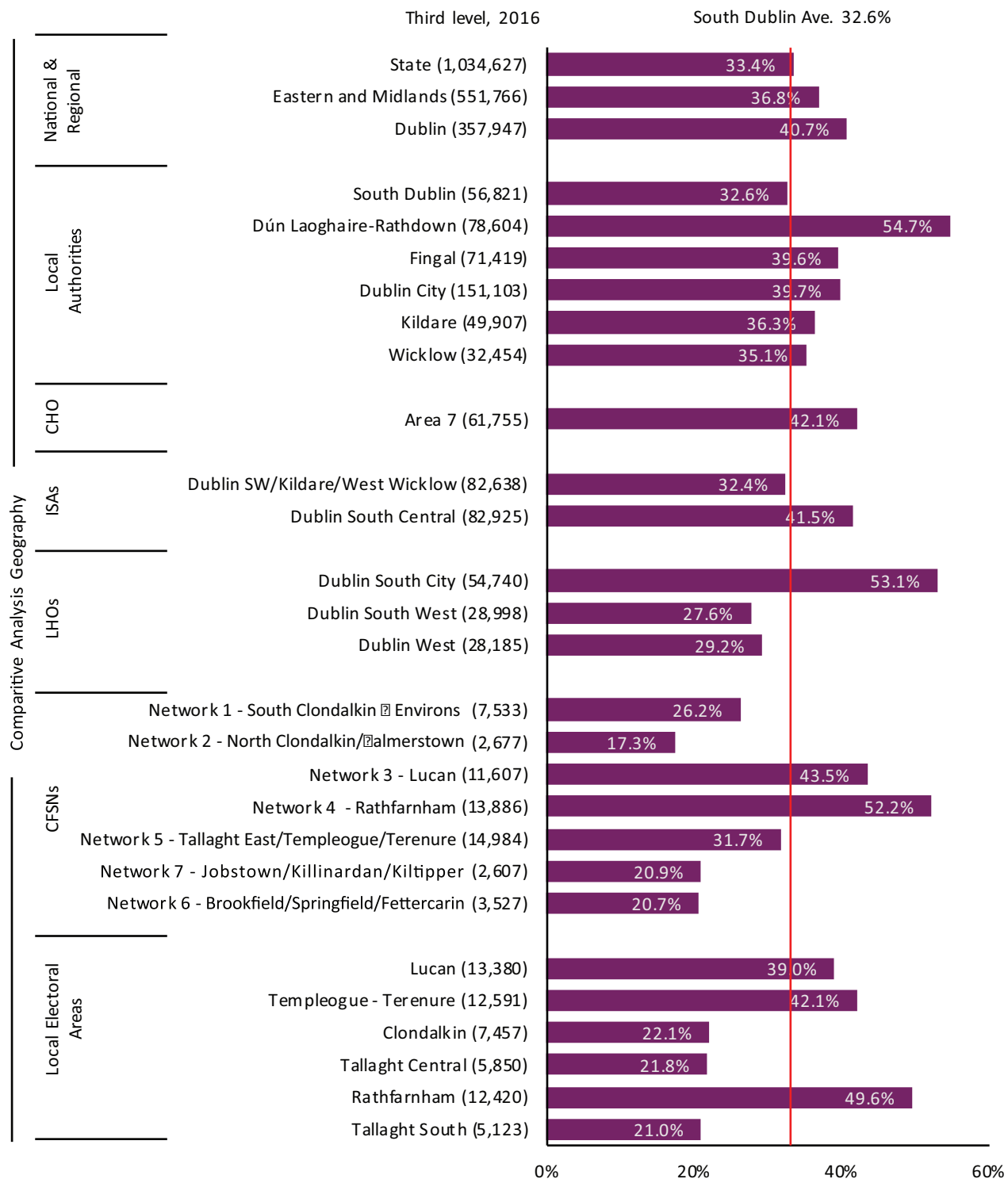


Figure 4.4: Education attainment - third level plus, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is South Dublin Doing?
Third Level Plus, 2016

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

How is South Dublin Doing?
% Third Level Plus, 2016

10/31 Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

↓ National
Lower than average

↓ Dublin
Lower than average

How was South Dublin Doing?
% Third Level Plus, 2011

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

↓ National
Lower than average

↓ Dublin
Lower than average

Indicator 4.5: Childcare Places, 2015/16

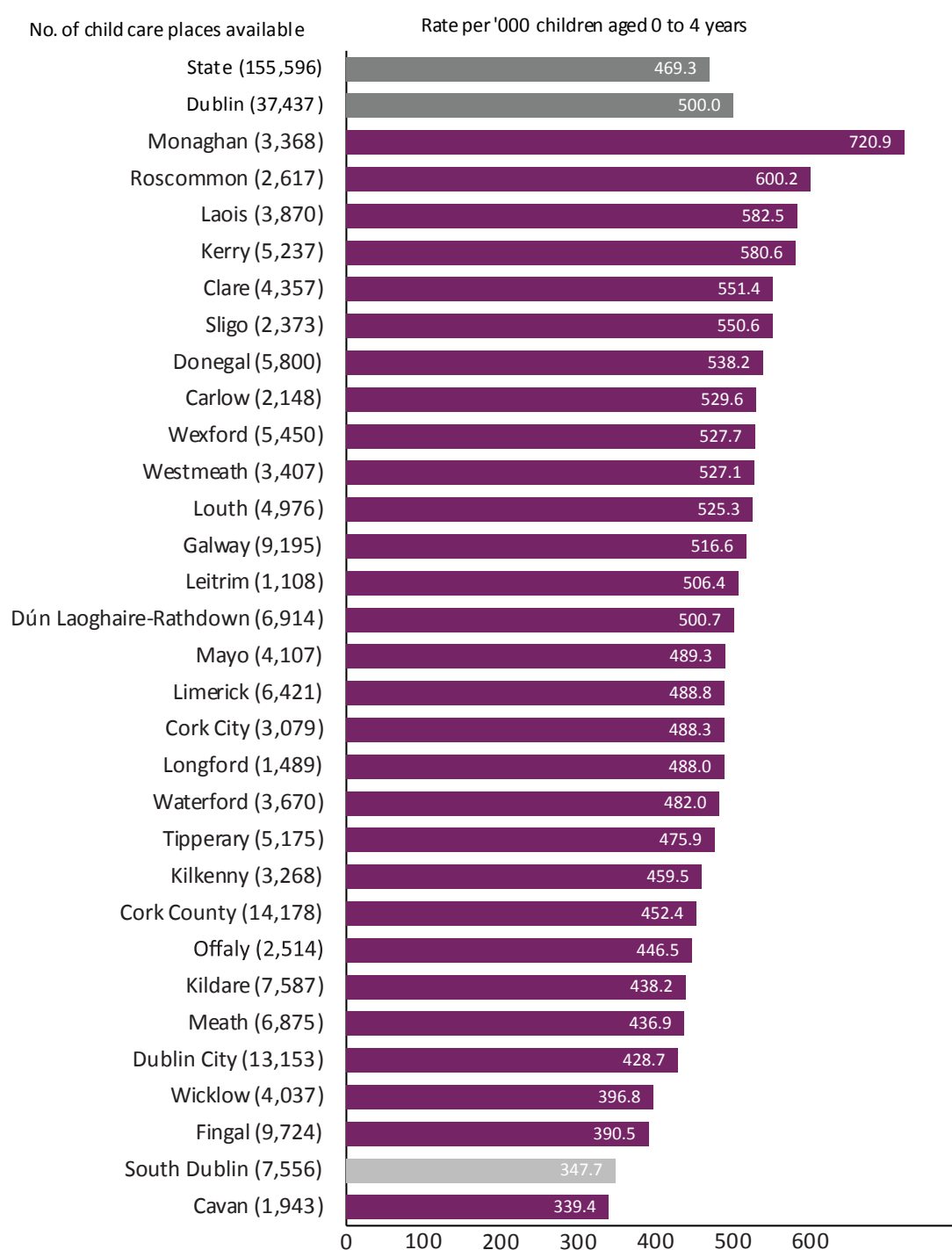


Figure 4.5: Childcare places, 2015/16 (Source: Pobal & AIRO)

- Data on the number of total spaces in registered childcare centres (both vacant or filled spaces) is produced by Pobal and is made available by local authority. Prior to 2015, the data was collected on an annual basis but is now collected by academic year (2015/16). The information provided by Pobal is based on two separate sources; the Programmes Implementation Platform (PIP) and the Service Profile Survey.
- In the year 2015/16, there were 7,566 childcare places in South Dublin, this figure includes enrolled and vacant spaces and equates to a rate of 347.7 spaces per 1,000 children aged 0 to 4 years residing in South Dublin. Relative to all other local authorities, this was the second lowest rate in the State. Cavan had the lowest rate at 339.4 and Monaghan had the highest rate at 720.2 spaces per 1,000 children aged 0 to 4.

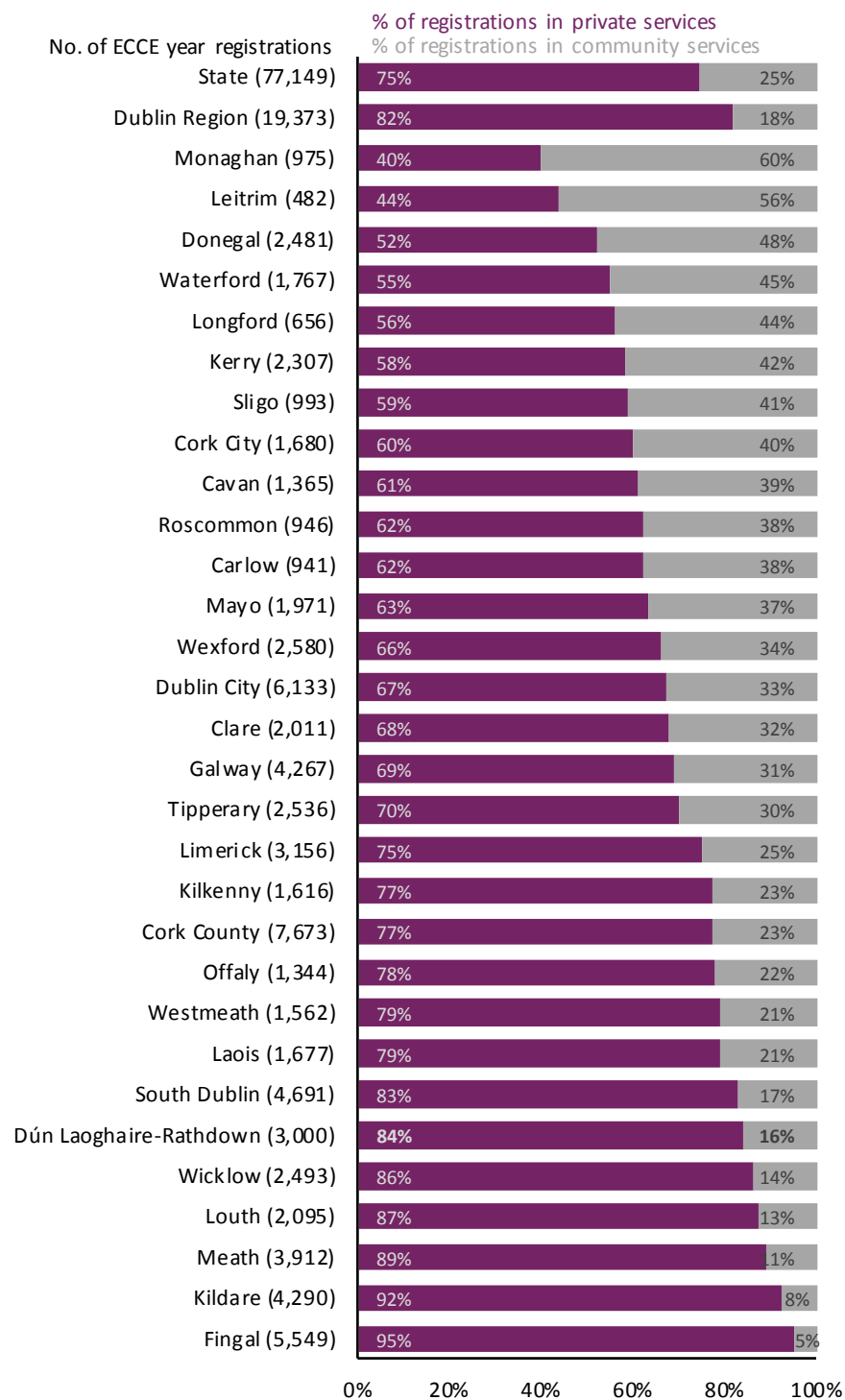


Figure 4.6: ECCE year registrations, 2015/16 (Source: Pobal & AIRO)

- Data on the number of registrations for the Free Pre-School Year in Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) is produced by Pobal and is made available by local authority. The data collected is based on children who are registered for the ECCE Free Year in a community or private service. Prior to 2015, the data was collected on an annual basis but is now collected by academic year (2015/16). The information provided by Pobal is based on two separate sources; the Programmes Implementation Platform (PIP) and the Service Profile Survey.
- In the year 2015/16, there were 4,691 children registered in South Dublin for the ECCE Year. Of the total registrations in South Dublin, 17% or 797 were in community services and 83% or 3,894 were in private services. South Dublin had a higher proportion of private places when compared with the State average of 75%. Relative to all other Local authorities, South Dublin had the seventh highest proportion of private registrations, with Fingal having the highest at 95% and Monaghan the lowest 40%.

Indicator 4.7: Primary School Absenteeism 2014/15

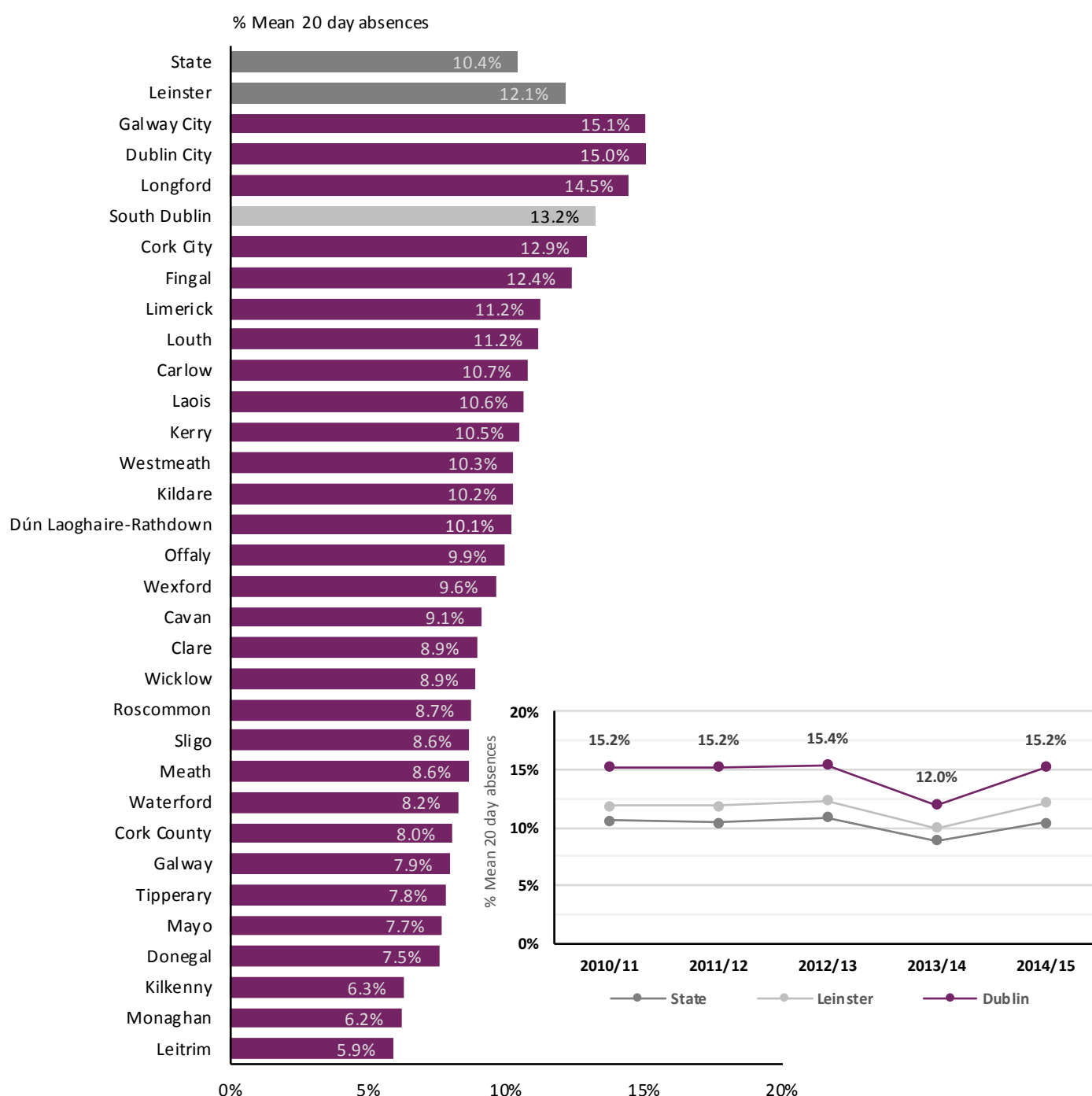


Figure 4.7: Primary school absenteeism, 2014/15 (Source: NEWB)

- Primary schools are obliged to submit a report to the Education Welfare Services within Tusla on the levels of attendance at the end of each academic year. This data is collated and published by the Educational Research Board for each academic year. Up to 2014/15 this data was only available by county, however the 2014/15 data from mainstream primary schools (excl. special schools) was republished to include local authorities. As a result of this, the time series charts refers to the Dublin region whilst the main chart refers to the four Dublin local authorities as this was only available for 2014/15.
- The proportional figure represents the mean percentage rate of students that were absent for 20 or more days in the academic year. In 2014/15, 13.2% of the students in mainstream primary schools in South Dublin were absent for 20 or more days. This was higher than the State average of 10.4%. Relative to other local authorities, South Dublin had the fourth highest rate in the State, with Galway City having the highest at 15.1% and Leitrim the lowest at 5.9%.
- In recent years, the absenteeism rate has shown little fluctuation. Between 2012/13 and 2013/14 a reduction in the rate at State level (2%) and Dublin regional level (3.4%) is evident. This reduction recovered in 2014/15 as the rates returned to those in line with previous years.

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

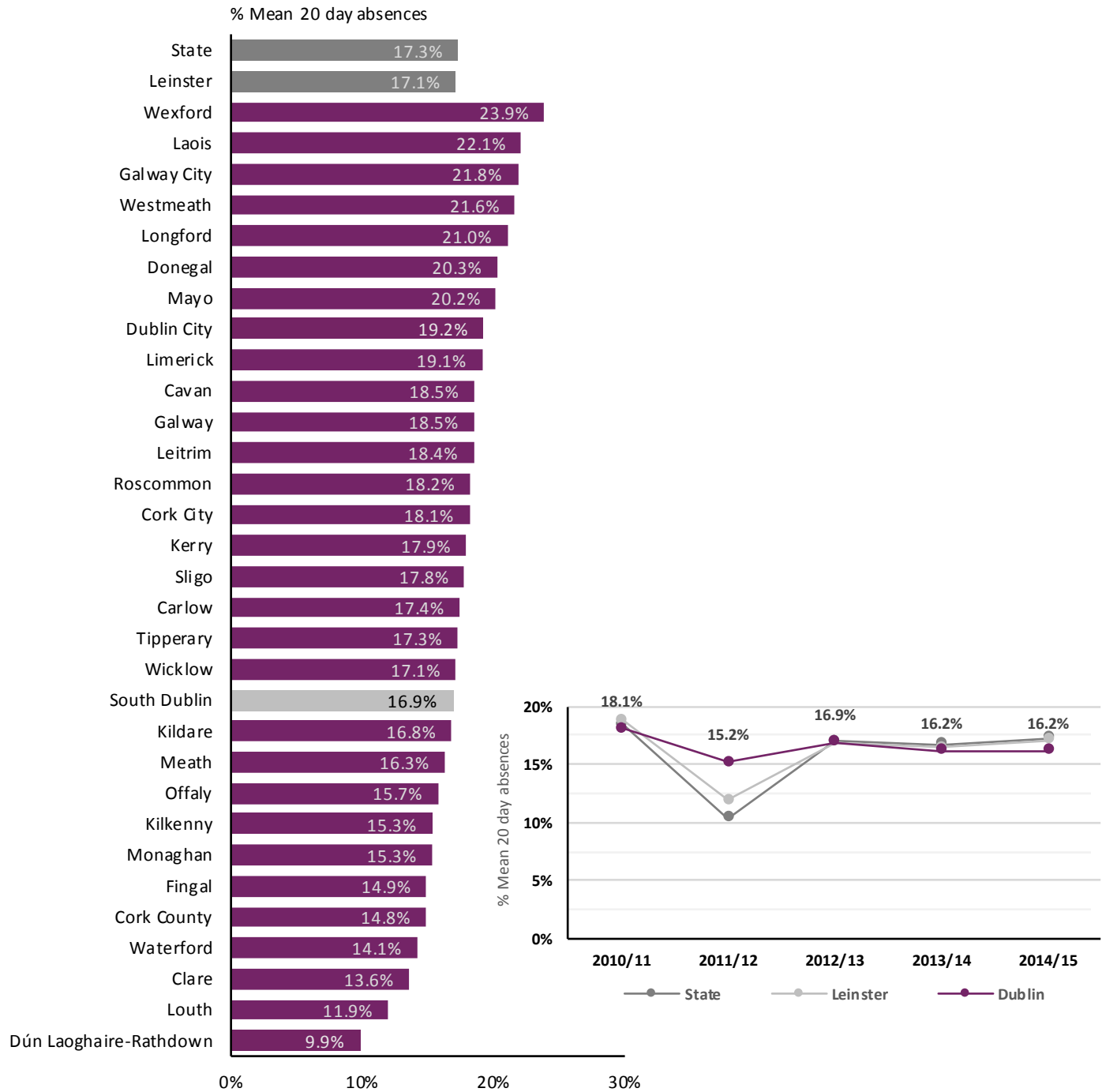


Figure 4.8: Post-primary school absenteeism, 2014/15 (Source: NEWB)

- Post-primary schools are obliged to submit a report to the Education Welfare Services within Tusla, on the levels of attendance at the end of each academic year. This data is collated and published by the Educational Research Board for each academic year. Up to 2014/15 this data was only available by county, however the 2014/15 data from mainstream post-primary schools (excl. special schools) was republished to include local authorities. As such, the time series charts refers to the Dublin region whilst the main chart refers to the four Dublin local authorities as this was only available for 2014/15.
- The proportional figure represents the mean percentage rate of students that were absent for 20 or more days in the academic year. In 2014/15, 16.9% of the students in mainstream post primary schools in South Dublin were absent for 20 or more days. This was less than the State average of 17.3%. Relative to other local authorities this was the twelfth lowest rate in the State with Wexford having the highest proportion of students absent for more than 20 days at 23.9% and DLR the lowest at 9.9%.
- In recent years, the highest absenteeism rate recorded in the Dublin regions was recorded in 2010/11 at 18.1%. The following year (2011/12), the rate decreased by nearly 3% to 15.2%. This decrease in rate was also recorded at a State level. Since 2012/13, the absenteeism rate has remained relatively stable at both State and regional level between 16 and 17%.

Indicator 4.9: Junior Certificate Retention Rates, 2009

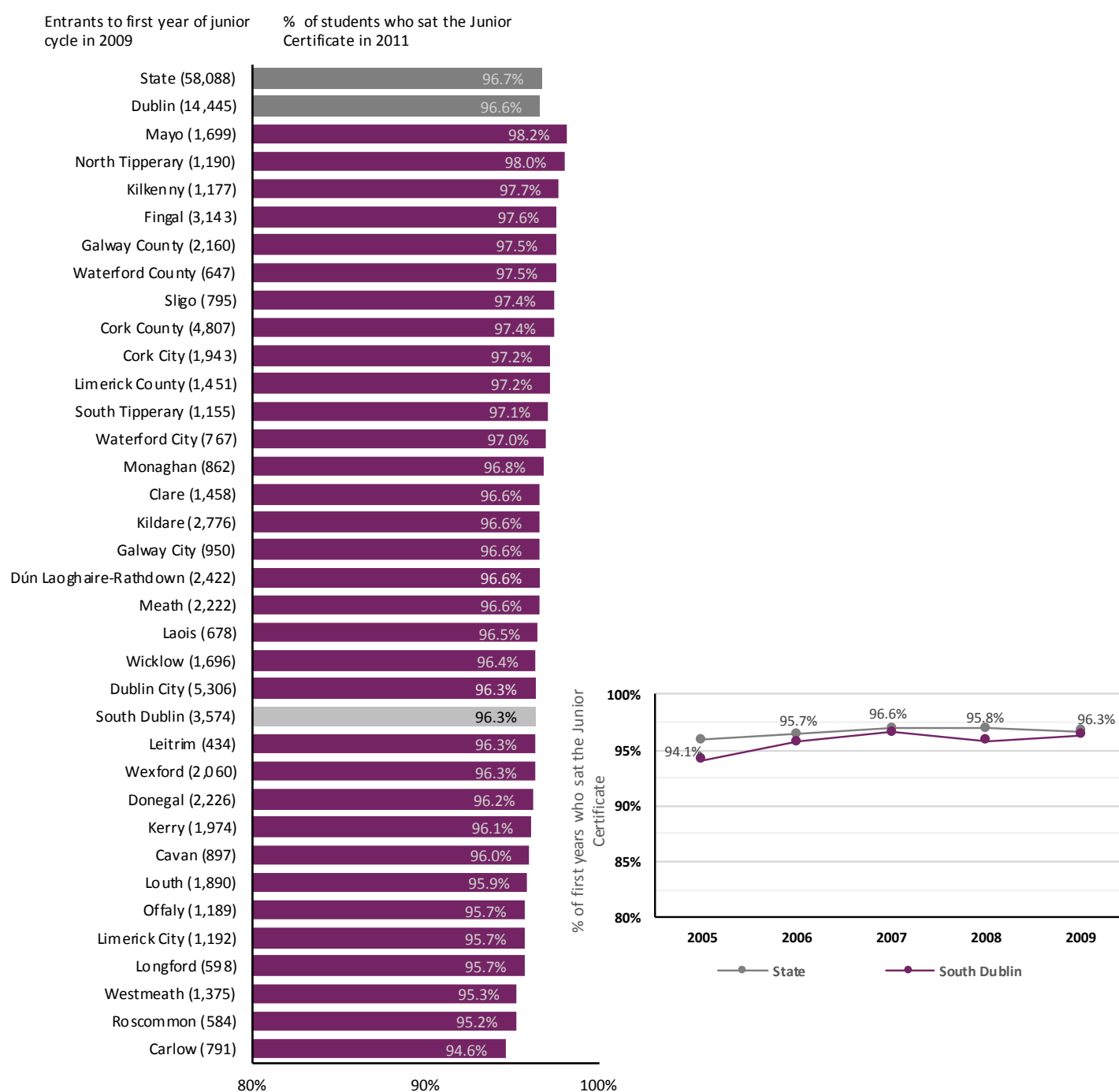


Figure 4.9: Junior Certificate retention, 2009 (Source: Dept. of Education)

- Data on Junior Certificate retention rates is published by the Department of Education and is based on an analysis of records held within the Post-Primary Pupils Database. The data is based on the cohort of entrants to the first year of the junior cycle in 2009 and sitting their Junior Certificate in 2012.
- In 2009, a total of 3,574 students entered the first year of the junior cycle in South Dublin. By 2012, a total of 3,441 students in that cohort had completed their Junior Certificate. This equates to a retention rate of 96.3%. This was marginally below the State average of 96.7%. Relative to other local authorities this rate was the fourteenth lowest rate in the country with Mayo recording the highest retention at 98.2% and Carlow the lowest at 94.6%.
- An analysis of the time series data on the previous retention cycles (2005 to 2009) reveals that the retention rate in South Dublin remains relatively stable and ranges between 94.1% and 96.3%. Notably, this rate is consistently below with the State average over this time-period.

Indicator 4.10: Leaving Certificate Retention Rates, 2009

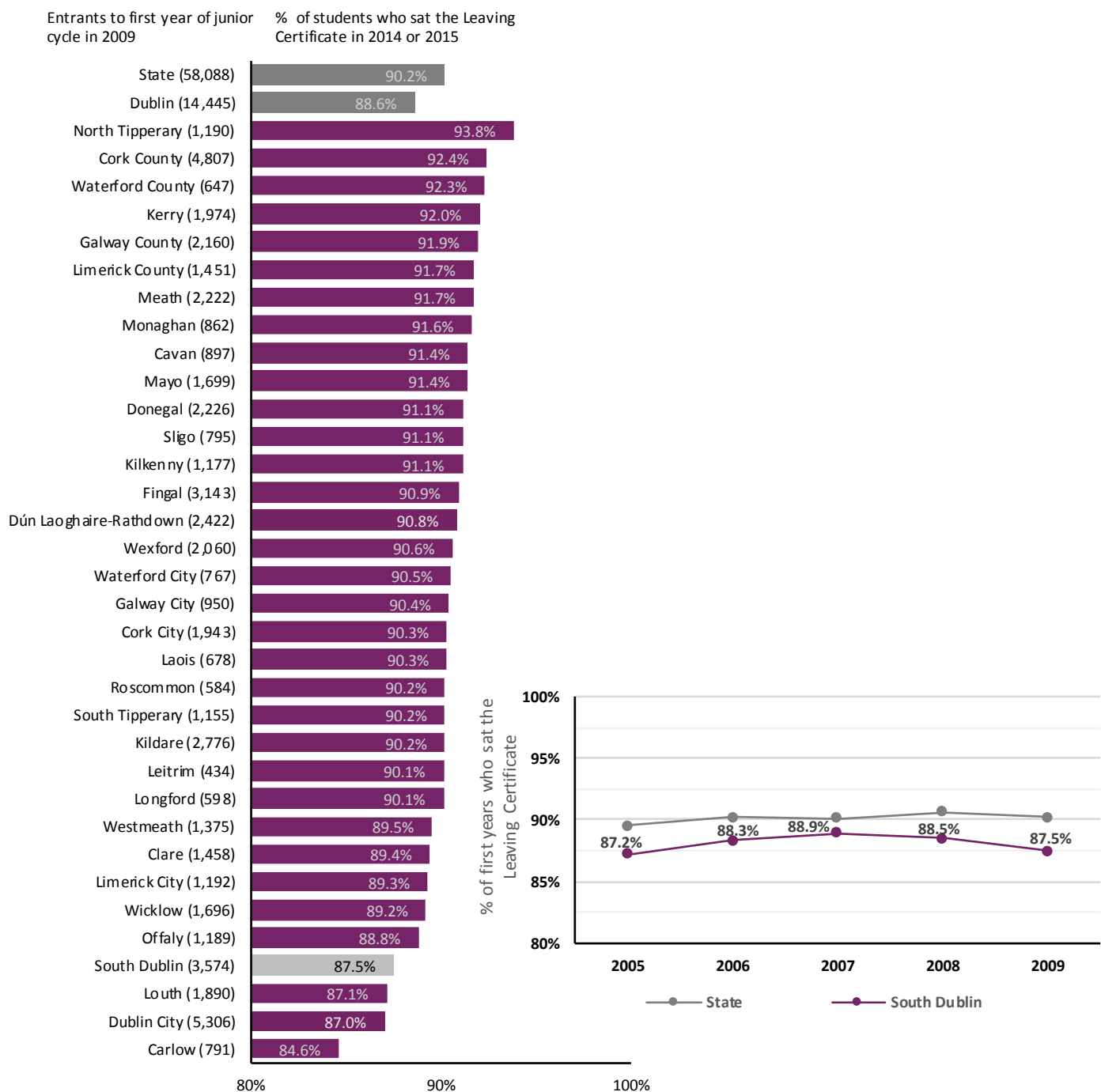


Figure 4.10: Leaving Certificate retention, 2009 (Source: Dept. of Education)

- Data on retention rates is published by the Department of Education and is based on an analysis of records held within the Post-Primary Pupils Database. The data is based on the cohort of entrants to the first year of the junior cycle in 2009 and sitting their Leaving Certificate in 2014 or 2015.
- In 2009, a total of 3,574 students entered the first year of the junior cycle in South Dublin. By 2015, a total of 3,127 students in that cohort had completed their Leaving Certificate. This equates to a retention rate of 87.5%. This was below the State average of 90.2%. Relative to other local authorities this rate was the fourth lowest in the country with North Tipperary recording the highest retention rate at 93% and Carlow the lowest at 84.6%.
- An analysis of time-series data on the previous five retention cycles (2005 to 2009) reveals that the retention rate in South Dublin has fluctuated and ranges between 87.2% and 87.5%. Notably, this rate is consistently lower than the State average over this time-period.

Indicator 4.11: Progression to Third Level 2016

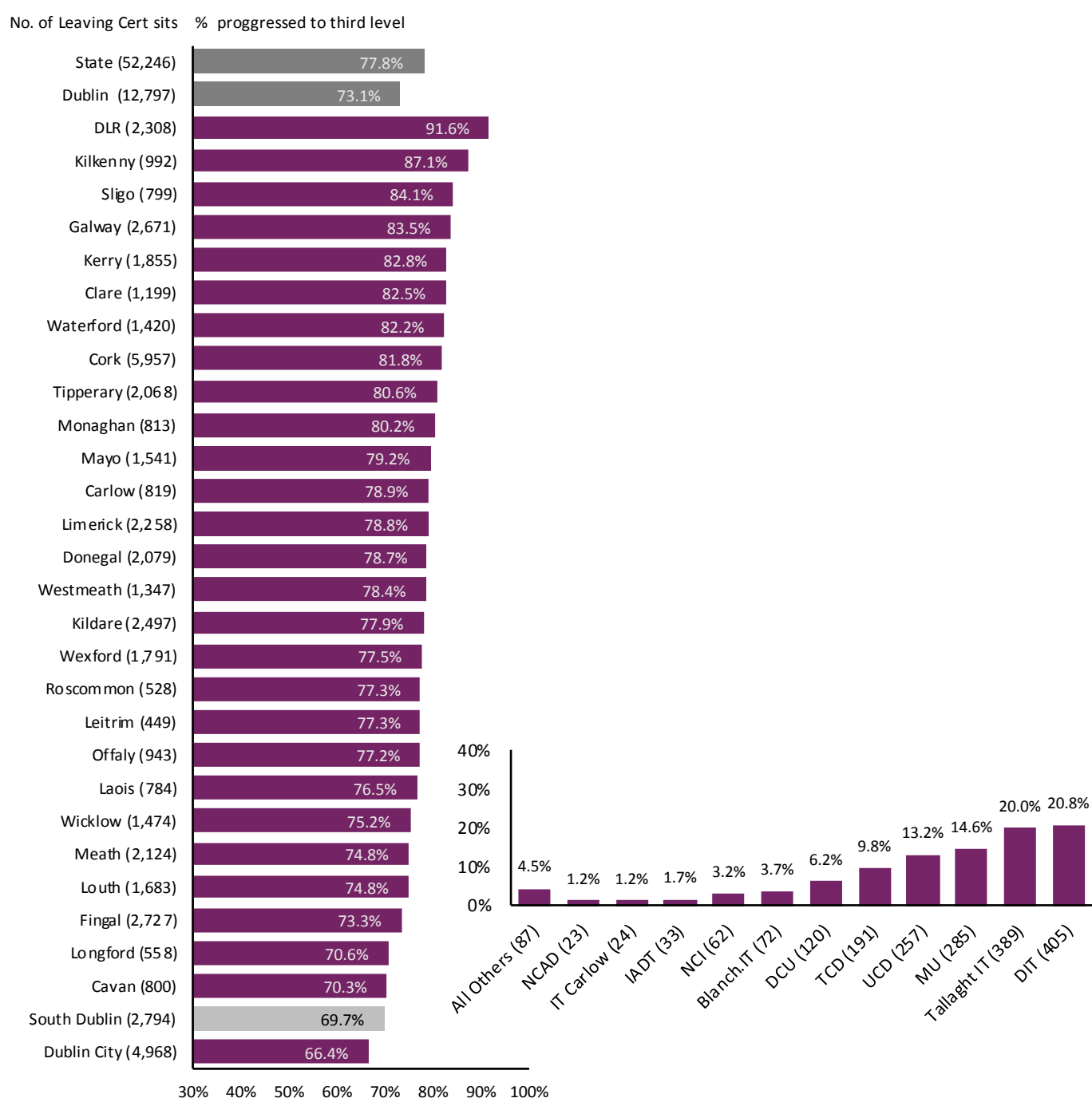


Figure 4.11: Progression to third level, 2016 (Source: Irish Times)

- Data is published by the Irish Times on the numbers of pupils that sit the Leaving Certificate in post-primary schools in Ireland. This includes details on subsequent progression rates to third level institutions. This data is published at an individual post-primary school level and has been aggregated to local authority level by the research team at AIRO.
- In 2016, the total students that sat the Leaving Certificate examination in South Dublin was 2,794. Of this figure, 69.7% or 1,948 of the students progressed to third level. This proportion was below the State average of 77.8% and relative to all other local authorities was the second lowest rate of progression in the country. On a comparative basis, DLR had the highest at 91.6% and Dublin City the lowest at 69.7%.
- Of the 1,948 students that progressed to third level education in South Dublin, 20.8% or 405 attended DIT. This was by far the most popular option for students from South Dublin with high numbers also attending Tallaght IT (20.0% or 389) and Maynooth University (14.6% or 285).

Indicator 4.12: Progression Rates by Secondary School, 2016

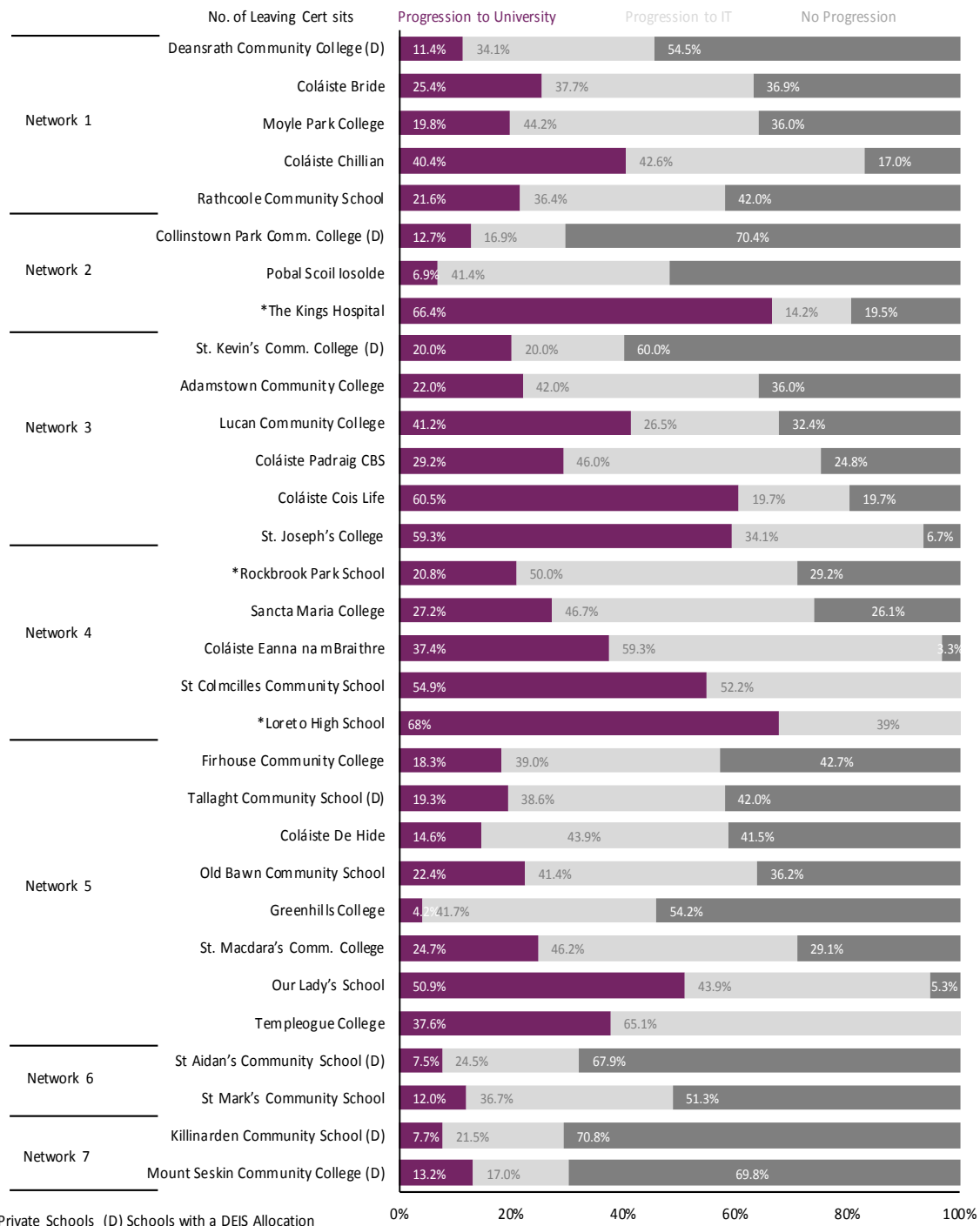


Figure 4.12: Progression to third level by post-primary school, 2016 (Source: Irish Times)

- Data published by the Irish Times on the number of pupils that sit the Leaving Certificate in post-primary schools in Ireland and the numbers of pupils that have successfully secured a place in a third level institution and is available by individual schools. When interpreting this data it is important to take note that this data only accounts for students that have applied for third level institutions in the Republic of Ireland through the CAO and does not account for other jurisdictions. In some instances, progression rates also account for students who may have completed their leaving certificate in previous academic years and as such overall progression rates may aggregate to more than 100%.
- In 2016, only three out of the 31 post-primary schools in South Dublin recorded progression rates of 100%. Six out of 9 schools that recorded progression rates of 50% or less were schools with a DEIS allocation; Deansrath Community College, St. Kevin's Comm. College, St Aidan's Community School, Mount Seskin Community College, Collinstown Park Comm. College and Killinarden Community School.

5. SECURITY



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

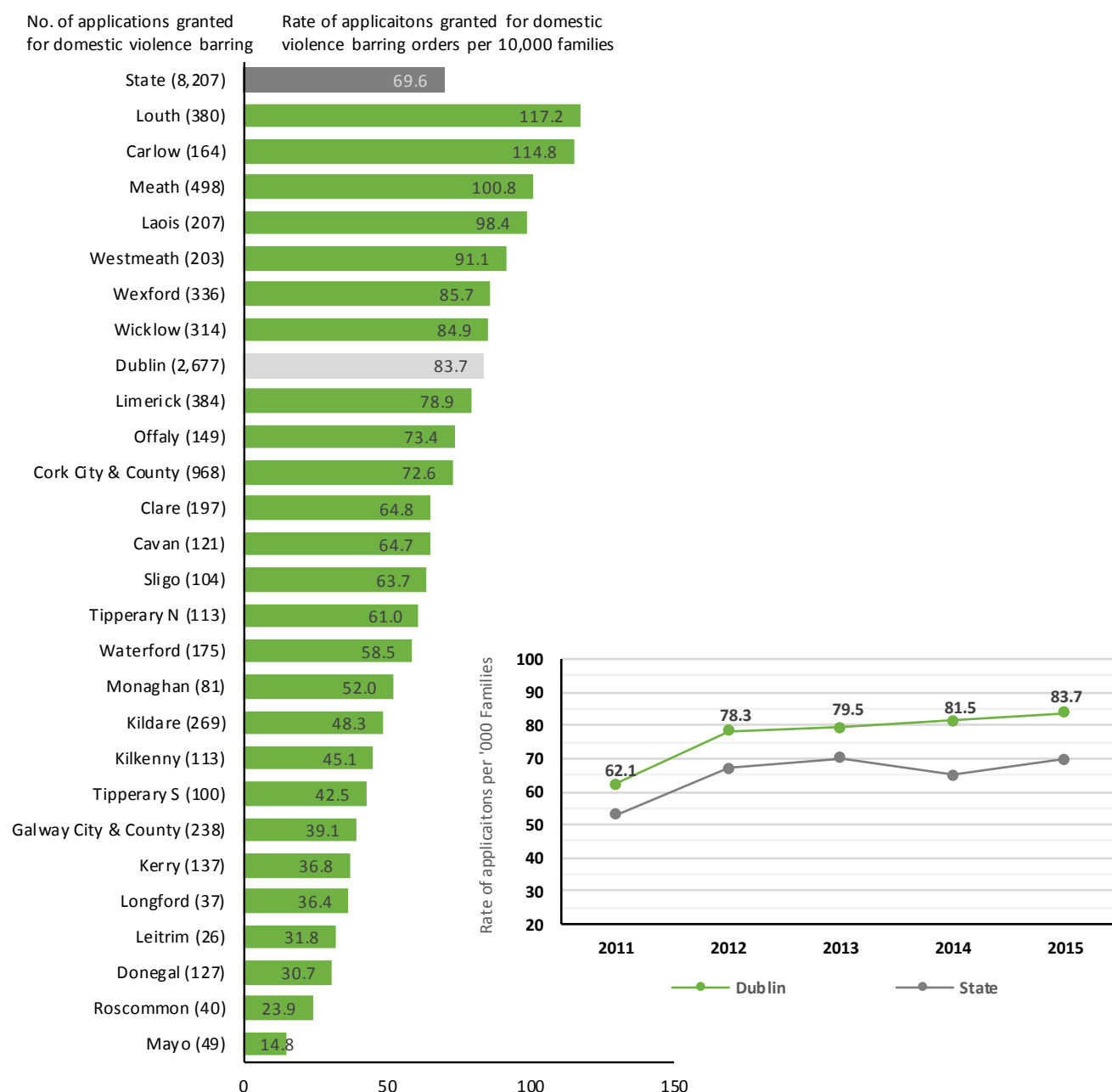


Figure 5.1: Domestic violence barring orders, 2015 (Source: Court Services & AIRO)

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

Indicator 5.2: Garda Youth Diversion Referrals, 2015

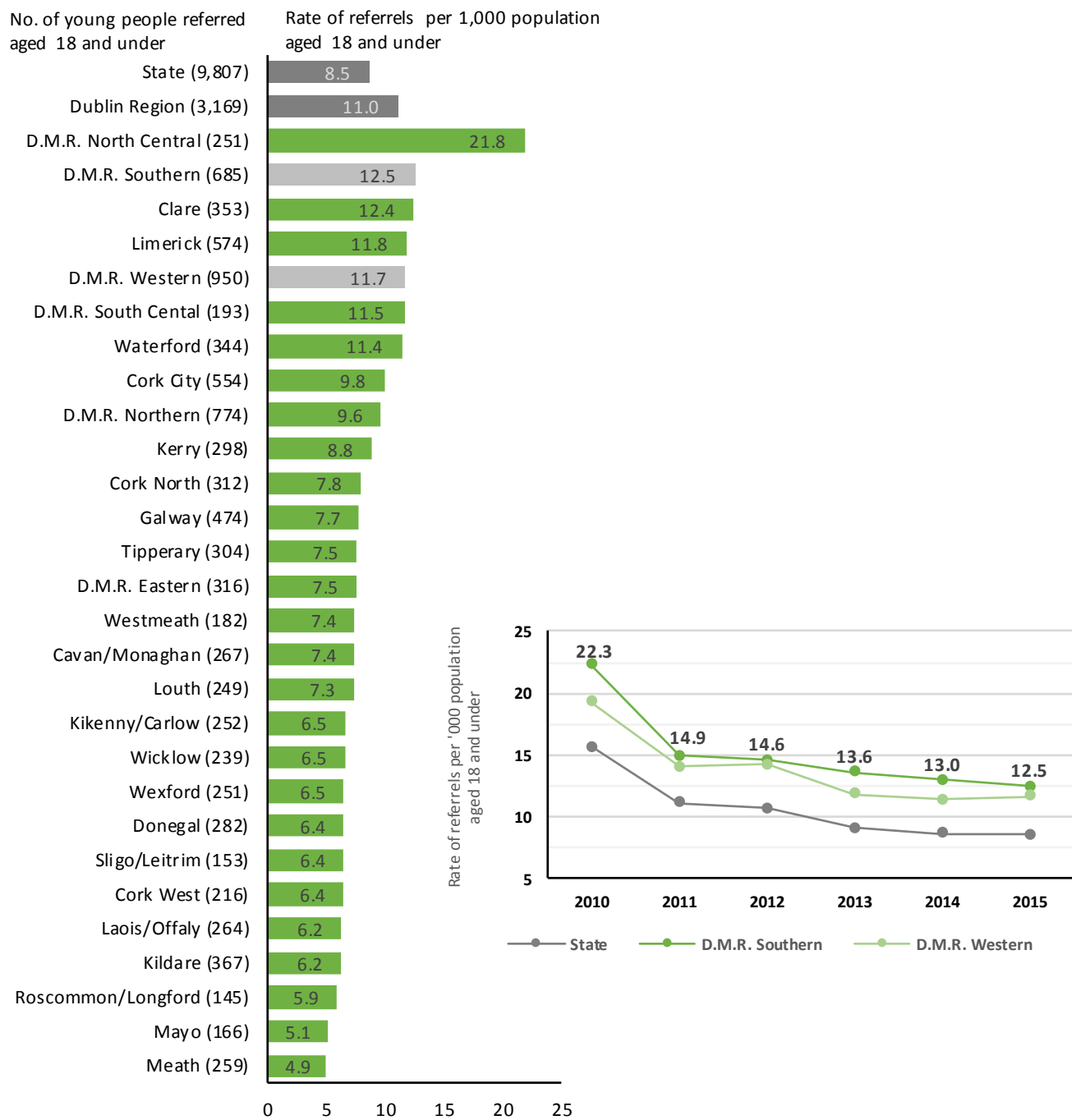


Figure 5.2: Garda youth diversion referrals, 2015 (Source: IYJS & AIRO)

- The Garda Youth Diversion scheme, operated by the Garda Youth Diversion Office, provides that in certain situations a young person (aged less than 18 years) who accepts accountability for a crime can be cautioned and supervised as an alternative to prosecution. The number of youths referred to the scheme, is recorded by the An Garda Síochána Pulse database system and is published on an annual basis by the Irish Youth Justice Service (IYJS) by Garda Division. Within the South Dublin CYPSC areas, there are two Garda Divisions; DMR Western and DMR Southern.
- In 2015, 685 young people aged under 18 were referred to the Garda Youth Diversion scheme in the DMR Southern Area. This figure equates to a rate of 12.5 per 1,000 young people aged under 18. Relative to the other divisions this was the second highest rate in 2015. In the same time-period the DMR Western recorded a rate of 11.7 and was the fifth highest rate.
- The time series graphic above shows that over the past five year there has been a consistent decline in the rate of young people referred to the Garda Youth Diversion scheme. In 2010, the DMR Southern area recorded a rate of 22.3, by 2015 this rate had dropped to 12.5.

Indicator 5.3: Referrals to Tusla, 2016

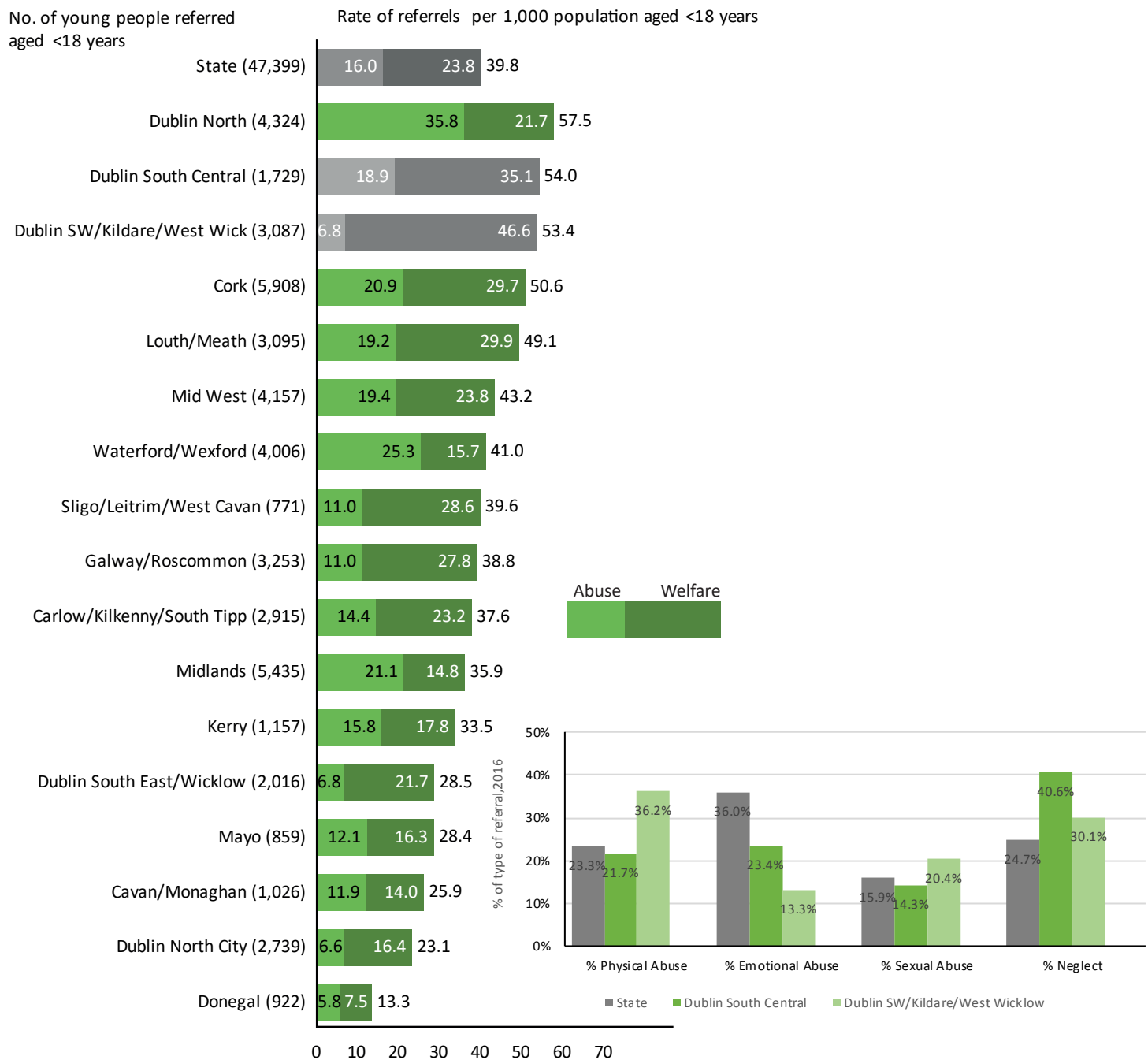


Figure 5.3: Referrals to Tusla, 2016 (Source: Tusla & AIRO)

- A referral can be made to Tusla involving a child abuse or child welfare concern by either an organisation or an individual working with children or member of the general public. The concerns for abuse or welfare are recorded and a referral is made from the local Child and Family Agency social work department. The number of referrals made and type of referral is published by Tusla by ISA area, of which there are two in the South Dublin CYPSC Area; Dublin South Central and Dublin SW/Kildare/West Wicklow.
- Relative to the other ISAs, of which there are seventeen, Dublin South Central had the second highest total rate referrals (54.0 or 1,729) and Dublin SW/Kildare/West Wicklow (53.4 or 3,087) had the third highest rate. The Dublin North ISA recorded the highest rate of 57.5 and the Donegal ISA recorded the lowest rate at 13.3.
- Of the referrals for child abuse (excluding referrals) in 2016 in the Dublin SW/Kildare/West Wicklow ISA, 20.4% or 150 referrals were for sexual abuse, this rate was higher than the State average of 15.9%. Other types of referrals in the Dublin SW/Kildare/West Wicklow ISA were for emotional abuse (36.2% or 267), physical abuse (13.3% or 98) and neglect (30.1% or 222).

Indicator 5.4: Children in Care, 2017

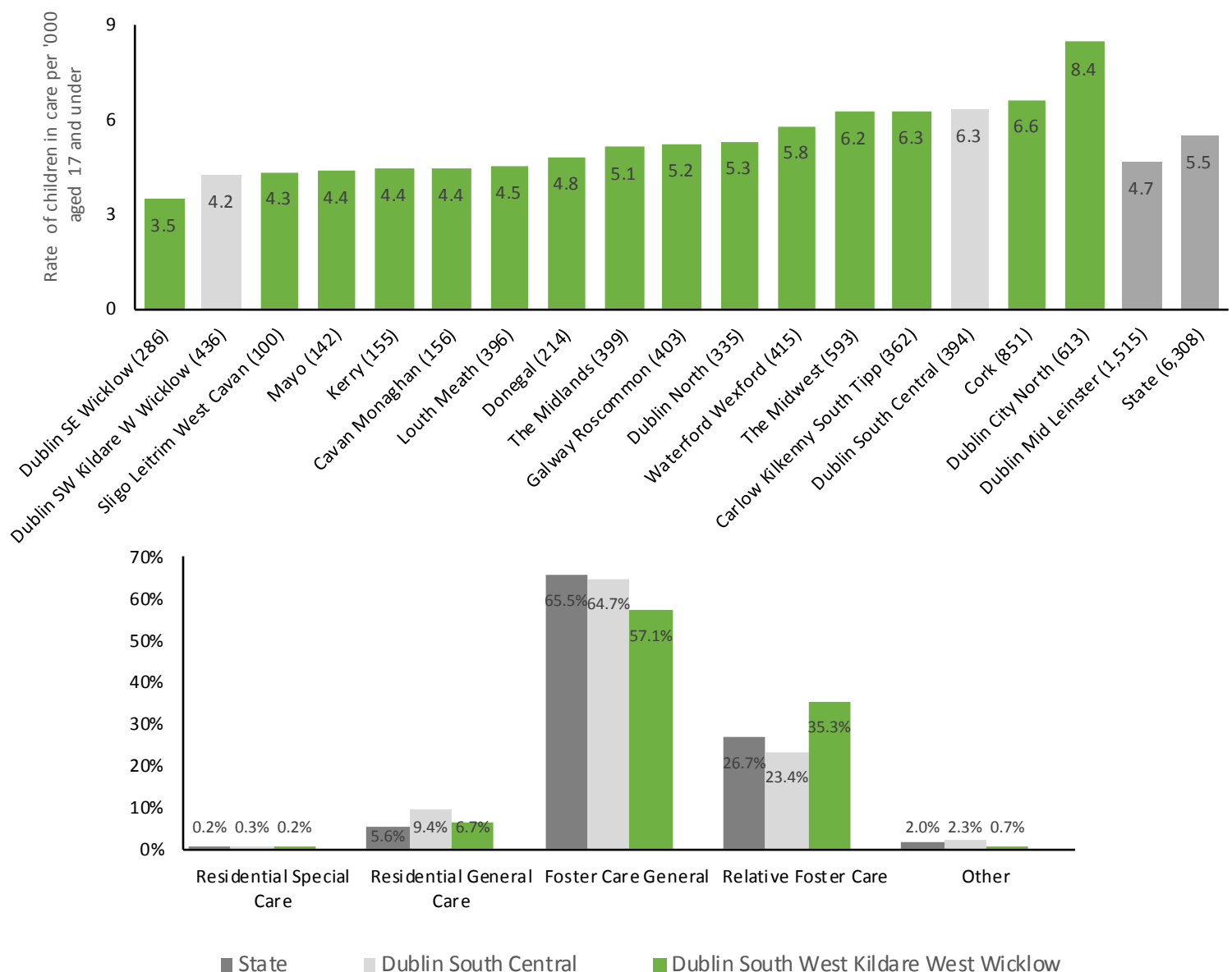


Figure 5.4: Children in care, 2017 (Source: Tusla & AIRO)

- A child is placed in the care of Tusla when their parents are not able to provide appropriate care or a child has been subject to abuse. Foster care is the main alternative care provided by Tusla as well as residential care. The number and percentage of children in care by type of placement is published by Tusla on a quarterly basis and is made available by ISA area, of which there are two in the South Dublin CYPSC Area; Dublin South Central and Dublin SW/Kildare/West Wicklow.
- As of March 2017, there were 436 children and young people in the care of Tusla in the Dublin SW/Kildare/West Wicklow ISA. This figure equates to a rate of 4.2 per 1,000 children and young people aged under 18 years. This rate was lower than the State rate of 5.5 and relative to all other ISAs was the second lowest rate in the country. Dublin SE Wicklow (3.5 or 286) recorded the lowest rate and Dublin City North recorded the highest at 8.4 (or 613).
- Of the 436 children and young people in the care of Tusla in the Dublin SW/Kildare/West Wicklow ISA, only 0.3% were in 'Residential Special Care', 6.7% (29) were in 'General Residential Care', 57.1% (249) were in 'Foster Care' and 35.3% (154) were in 'Relative Foster Care'. The remaining 0.7% (3) were placed in care marked as 'Other'.

Indicator 5.6: Children in Care with a Written Care Plan and Allocated Social Worker, 2017

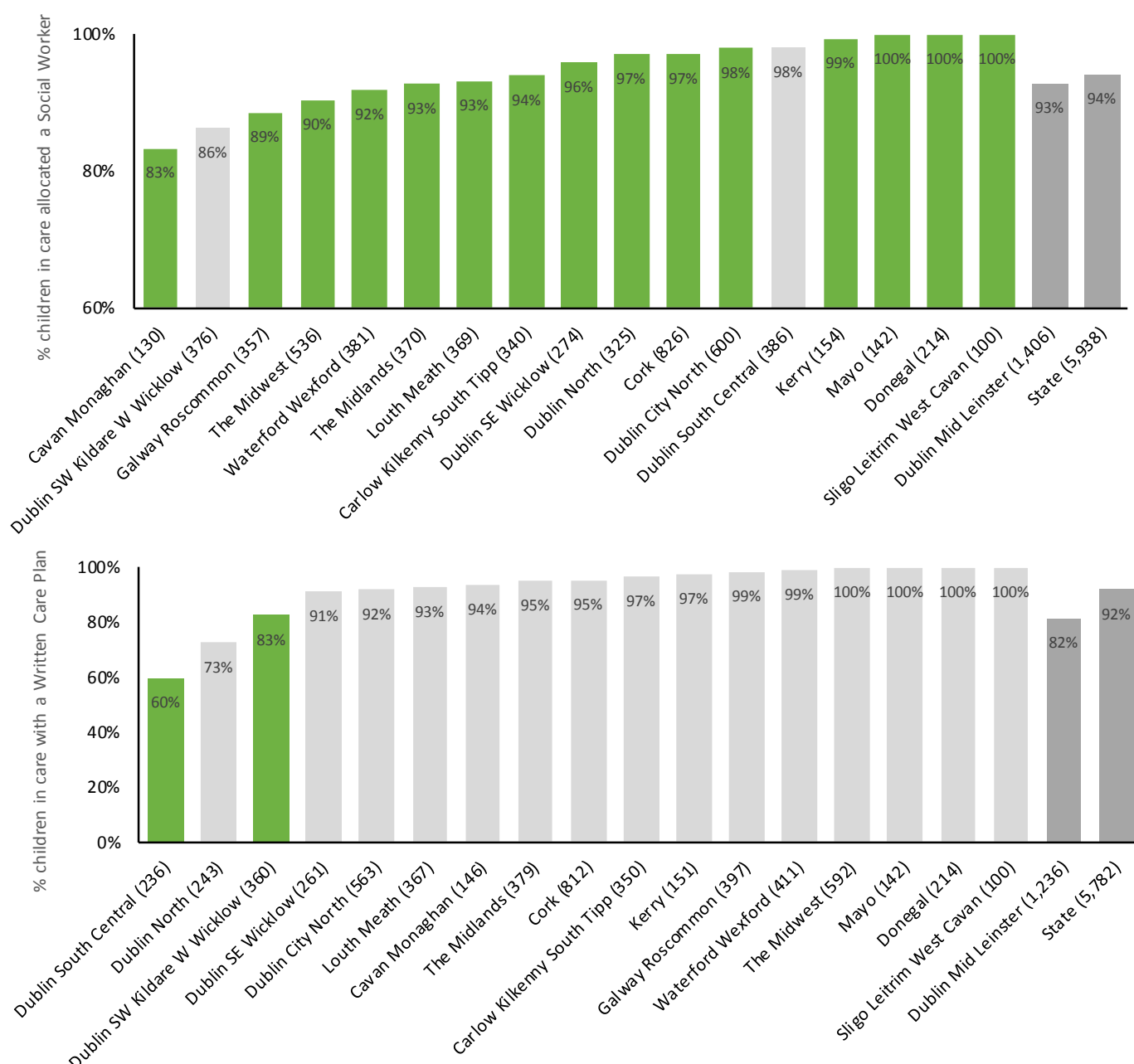


Figure 5.5: Children in care with a written care plan and allocated social worker, 2017 (Source: Tusla)

- Social workers provide front-line services for the welfare of children and families and are allocated to children on a needs basis. In certain cases, some children have prioritised allocation and this relates to those with health issues, disabilities and challenging behaviours. The number and percentage of children with a care plan and an allocated social worker is published by Tusla on a quarterly basis and is made available by ISA area, of which there are two in the South Dublin CYPSC Area; Dublin South Central and Dublin SW/Kildare/West Wicklow.
- Of the 436 children and young people in the care of Tusla in the Dublin SW/Kildare/West Wicklow ISA in March 2017, 376 (86%) had an allocated social worker. Relative to the other ISA areas, this was the second lowest in the country. A number of ISAs all recorded rates of 100% (Mayo, Donegal, Sligo-Leitrim-West Cavan) whilst in the Dublin South Central only 98% (386) were allocated a social worker and was the fifth highest in the country.
- A care plan is a document that defines how a child will be cared for while in the care of Tusla. Information in the care plan will include where they will reside, their education and supports they will receive. Children without a care plan are generally those that are in short-term placements or emergency places and are awaiting a care plan outlining their long-term plans.
- As of March 2017, 360 (83%) children in the Dublin SW/Kildare/West Wicklow ISA in the care of Tusla had a written care plan. Relative to the other ISA areas, this was the third lowest in the country. Dublin South Central ISA (60% or 236) recorded the lowest proportion when compared with other ISAs.

Indicator 5.6: Young People Preparing to Leave Care, 2017

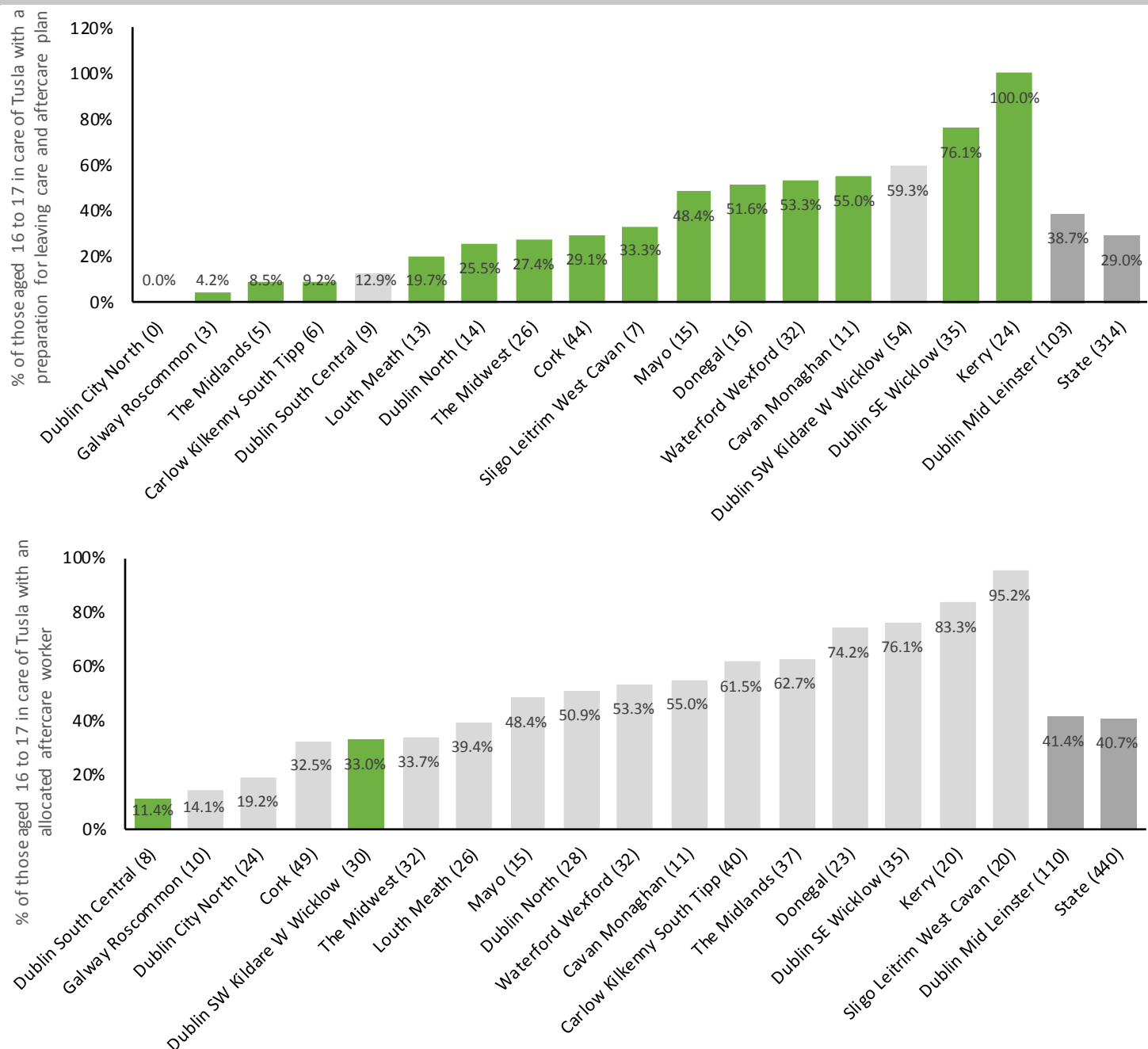


Figure 5.6: Young people preparing to leave care written care plan and allocated social worker, 2017 (Source: Tusla)

- An aftercare service is an entitlement to all young people with a care history within Tusla and the service is provided in conjunction with other agencies. The preparation of a young person leaving care starts on either their sixteenth or seventeenth birthdays. Aftercare services have an essential part to play in accessing financial assistance, employment opportunities and training. Tusla publishes data on a quarterly basis on the number of young people in care aged 16 and 17 years of age with aftercare social worker and associated plans. This information is made available by ISA area, of which there are two in the South Dublin CYPSC Area; Dublin South Central and Dublin SW/Kildare/West Wicklow.
- In March 2017, 54 young people aged 16 and 17 in the Dublin SW/Kildare/West Wicklow ISA had a preparation for leaving care and aftercare plan. This figure equates to 59.3% of the total young people in care aged 16 and 17. Relative to all other ISAs this was the third highest rate. The ISA of Dublin South Central (12.9% or 9) recorded the third lowest rate.
- As of March 2017, 30 young people aged 16 and 17 in the Dublin SW/Kildare/West Wicklow ISA had an allocated aftercare social worker. Equivalent to a rate of 33%, this was the fifth lowest rate in the country. The Dublin South Central ISA (11.4% or 8) recorded the lowest rate.

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

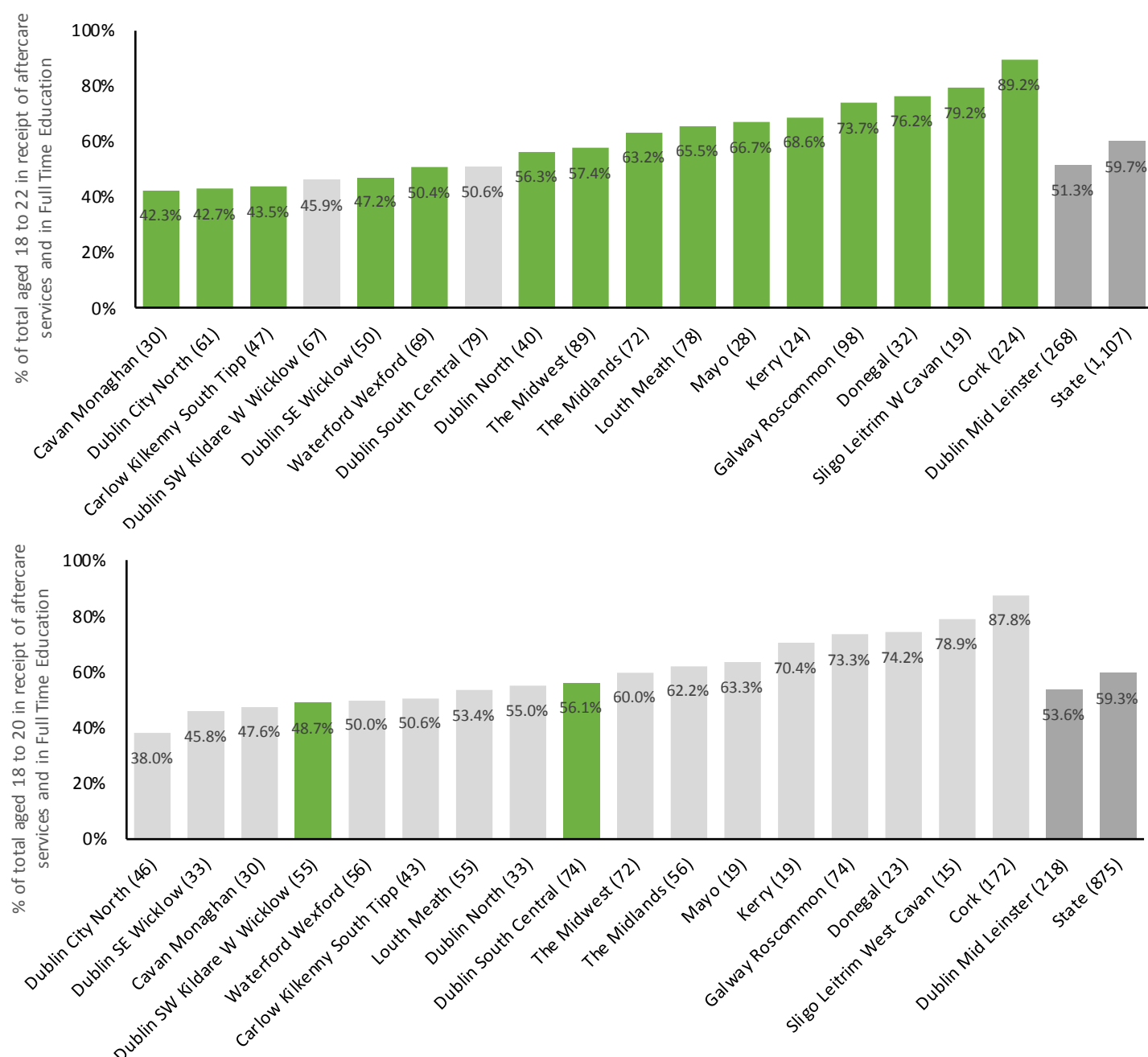


Figure 5.7: Young people availing of aftercare in full-time education, 2017 (Source: Tusla)

- As part of aftercare service, financial support is provided to young adults by Tusla to assist in gaining access to education and accredited training services. Education and training is an important outcome for young adults in the Tusla aftercare service. However, financial support to those availing of full-time education is only a minor component of the services and supports that are provided to young adults in aftercare. The number and percentage of young adults availing of this support is published by Tusla on a quarterly basis and is made available by ISA area, of which there are two in the South Dublin CYPSC Area; Dublin South Central and Dublin SW/Kildare/West Wicklow.
- As of March 2017, there were 55 young adults aged 18 to 20 years in the Tusla aftercare service in the Dublin SW/Kildare/West Wicklow ISA availing of full-time education and is equivalent to 48.7% in aftercare services. Relative to the other ISAs this was the fourth lowest proportion and below the State average of 59.3%. The Dublin South Central ISA (56.1% or 74) recorded the ninth highest rate.
- As of March 2017, there were 67 young adults aged 18 to 22 years in the Tusla aftercare service in the Dublin SW/Kildare/West Wicklow ISA availing of full-time education. This is the equivalent to 45.9% of the total young adults in aftercare services. Relative to the other ISAs, this was the fourth lowest rate and was below the State average of 59.7%. The Dublin South Central ISA (50.6% or 79) recorded the seventh lowest rate.

Indicator 5.8: Children and Young People in Reception Centres, 2016

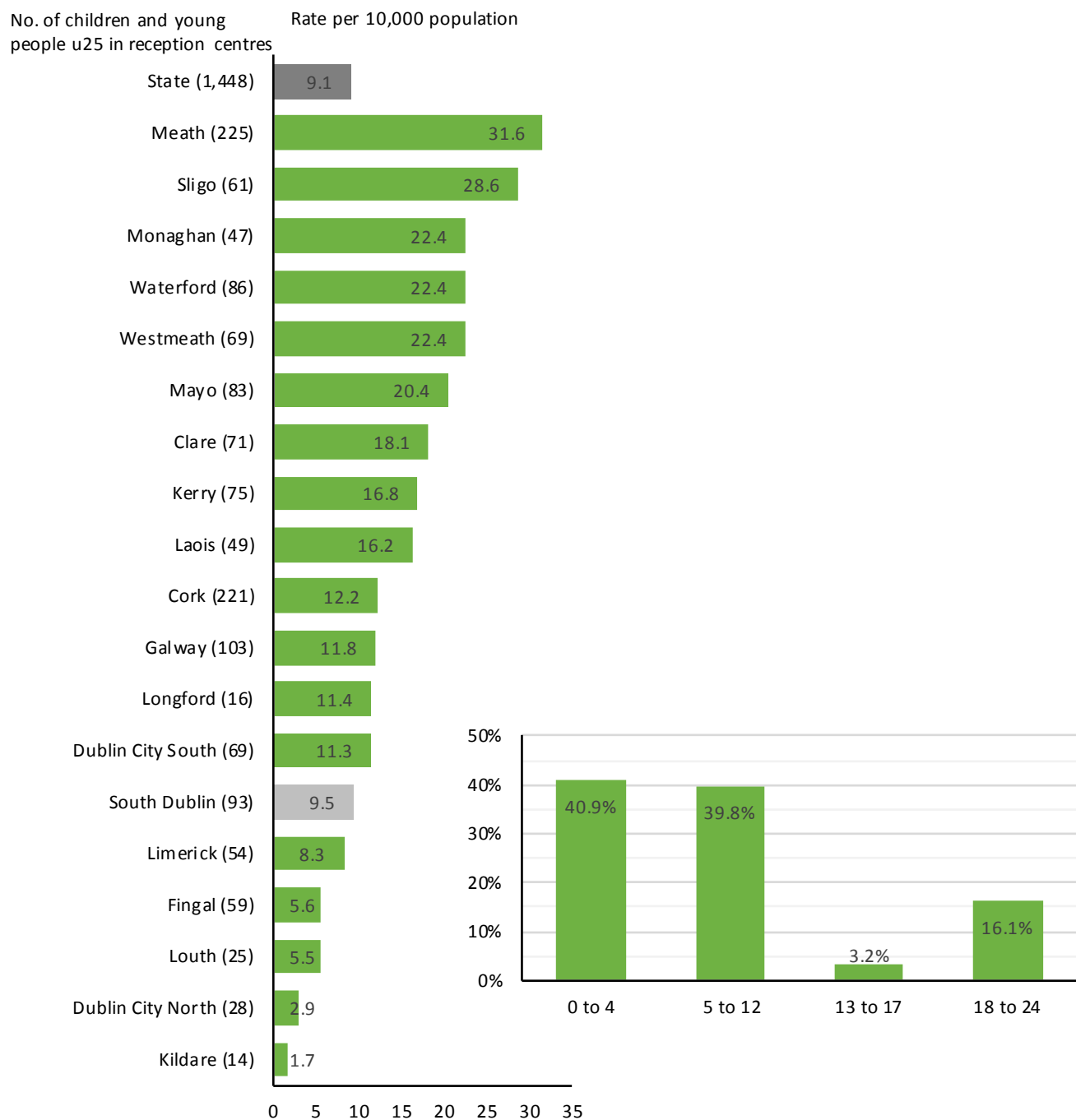


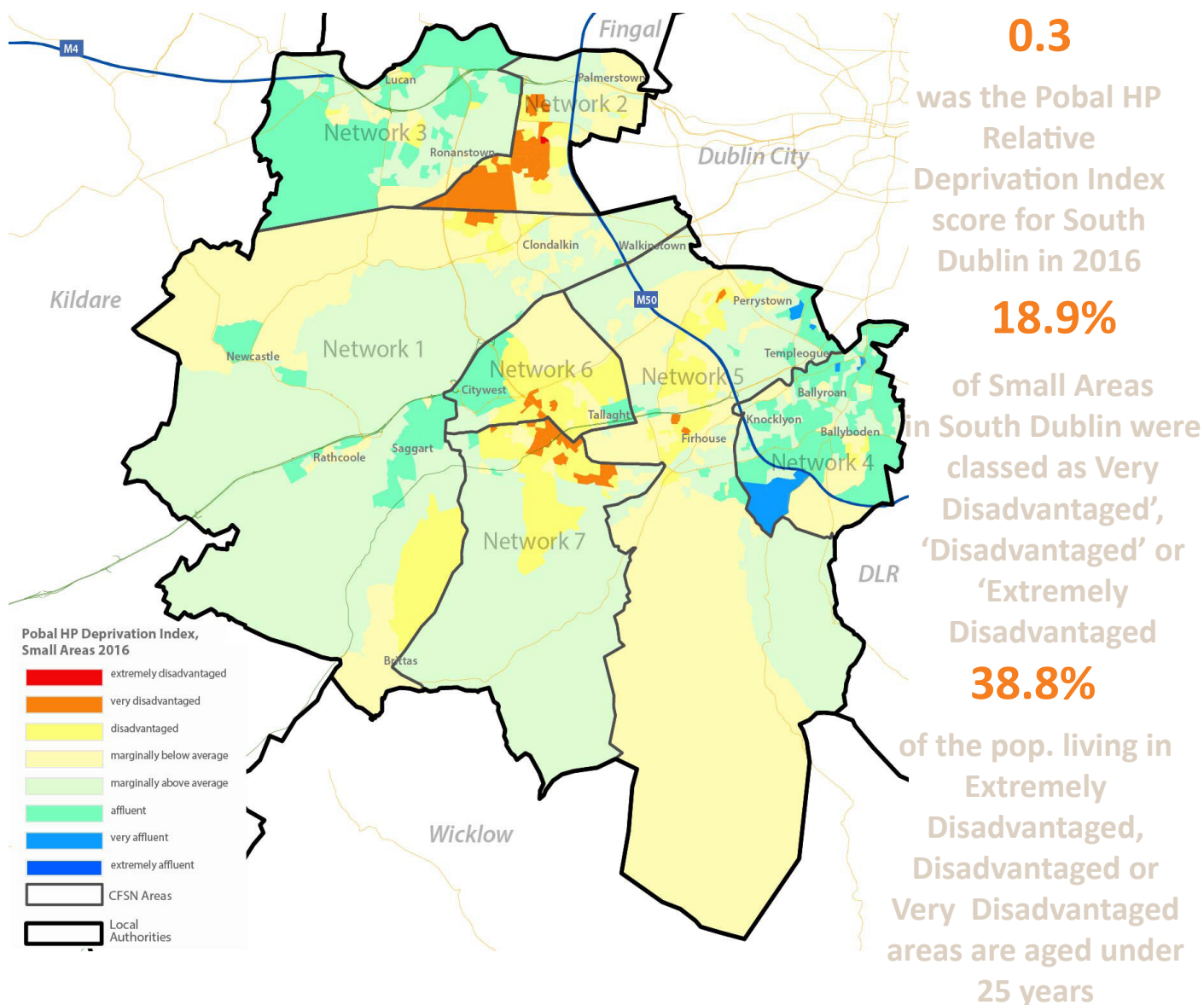
Figure 5.8: Children and Young People in Reception Centres, 2016 (Source: Reception and Integration Agency & AIRO)

- After an asylum seeker makes an application for asylum, they are offered accommodation in a reception centre. This accommodation is provided on a full board basis and includes a bed and three meals per day. In total, there are 31 direct provision centres and 2 self-catering accommodation centres in the State. Data on the number, gender and age-group of the people resident in these centres is published by the Reception and Integration Agency by centre. For the purpose of this report the data has been amalgamated to South Dublin.
- As of 2016, there were 93 children and young people aged 24 years and under resident in direct provision centres in the South Dublin area. This figure represented a rate of 9.5 per 10,000 children and young people in the South Dublin area and was above the State average of 9.1.
- Of the 69 children and young people residing within the direct provision centres, 40.9% (38) were aged 0 to 4 years, 39.8% (37) were aged 5 to 12 years, 3.2% (3) were aged 13 to 17 years and 16.1% (15) were aged 18 to 24 years.

6. Economy



Indicator 6.1: Pobal HP Deprivation Index, 2016



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

- The 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index shows the level of overall affluence and deprivation at the level of 18,488 Small Areas (SAs) in 2016 in Ireland. Based on the Relative Index Scores for 2016, South Dublin as a whole is the eleventh most affluent local authority in the country with a score of 0.3 (marginally above average). This is below the State score of 0.6 (marginally above average) and below the South-West regional score of 4.1 (marginally above average). In contrast, Donegal had the lowest score of -6.4 (marginally below average) and DLR recorded the highest score of 10 (affluent).
- Within South Dublin there is a distinct distribution of the 2016 Relative Index Scores with the most disadvantaged areas in Tallaght, Ronanstown and Collinstown. In total, there are 45 SAs classed as being very disadvantaged and they represent 5% of the total SAs in South Dublin. The most affluent SAs are predominantly in Network 4: Rathfarnham & 5 in areas such as Knocklyon, Ballyboden and Templeogue. The 10 SAs (1.1% of all SAs) with the lowest scores and classed as 'Extremely Disadvantage' or 'Very Disadvantaged' are all located in the Tallaght and Collinstown.
- The most disadvantaged SAs in South Dublin are listed in the table on the adjoining page. In total there is a total population of 52,946 residing in areas classed as being either 'Disadvantaged', 'Very Disadvantaged' or 'Extremely Disadvantaged' and accounting for 19% of the total population in South Dublin. Of the total population residing in these areas, 25% (or 20,549) were aged under 24 years.

Indicator 6.1: Pobal Deprivation Index, 2016

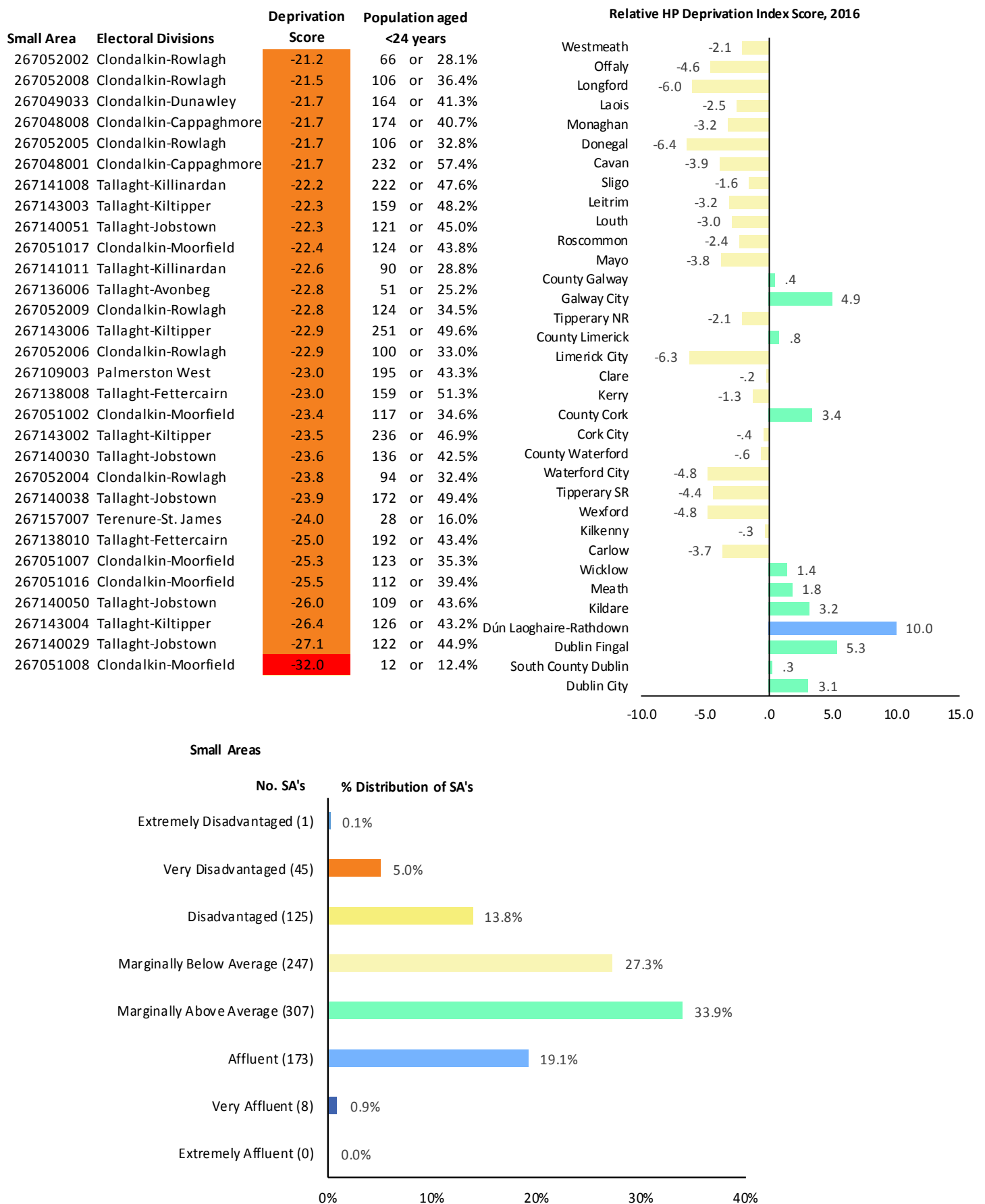


Figure 6.1: Pobal HP Deprivation Index, 2016 (Source: Pobal)

Indicator 6.2: Children at risk of poverty, 2015

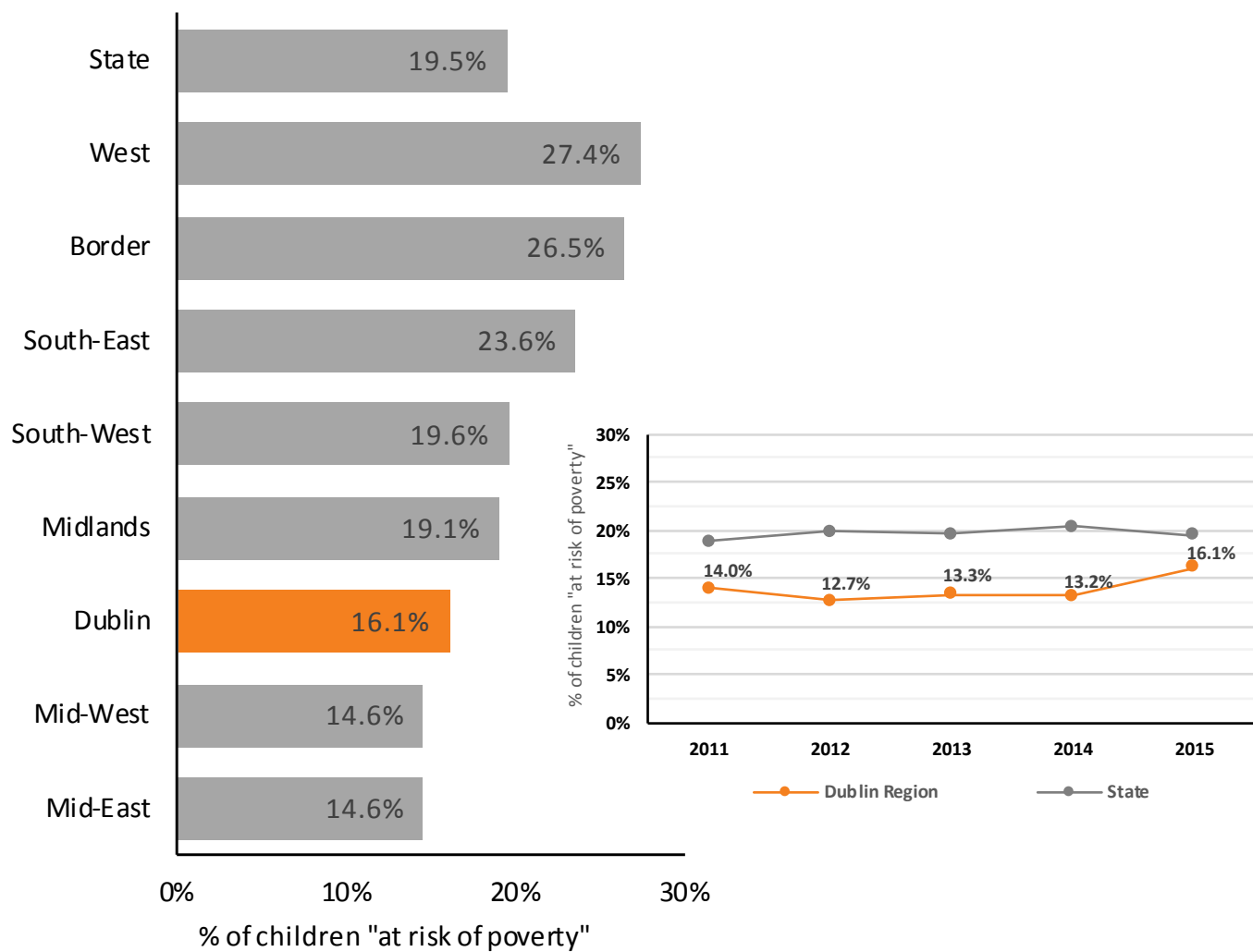


Figure 6.2: Children at risk of poverty, 2015 (Source: SILC)

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

Indicator 6.3: Social Housing Waiting Lists, 2016

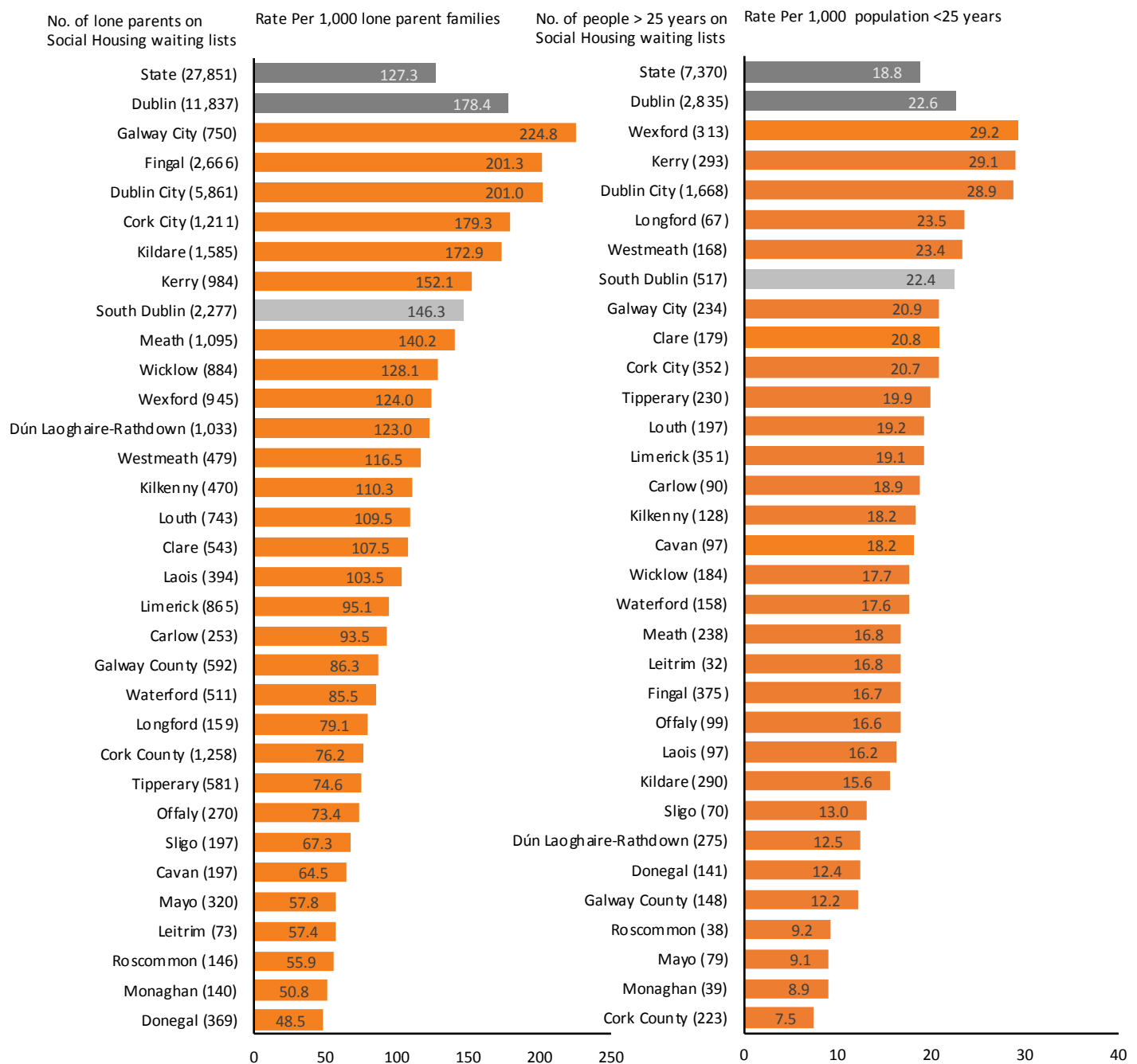
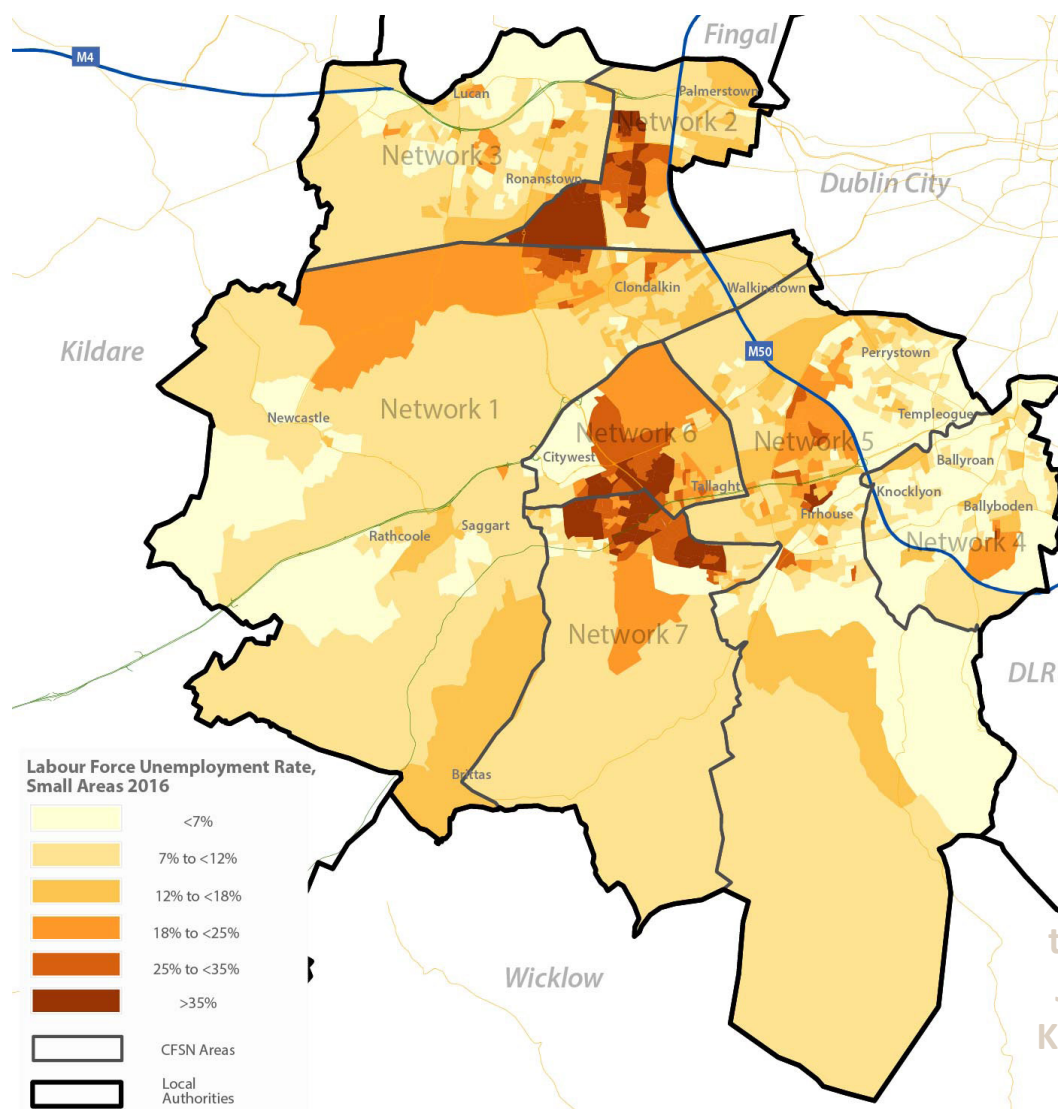


Figure 6.3: Social Housing Waiting Lists, 2016 (Source: Summary of Social Housing Assessments & AIRO)

- The Summary of Social Housing Assessments is published every three years by the Housing Agency. Detailed information on the social housing waiting lists is made available by Local Authority, such as the number of lone parent families that have applied for social housing and by age group of the applicant.
- In 2016, there were 2,277 lone parent households on the social housing waiting list in South Dublin. This figure represented a rate of 146.3 per 1,000 lone parent households in South Dublin. Relative to the other LAs, this rate was the seventh highest rate in the State and was above the State average of 127.3. Galway City recorded the highest rate of 224.8 and Donegal the lowest at 48.5.
- In 2016, there were 517 young people under the age of 25 on the social housing waiting list in Dublin City. This figure represented a rate of 22.4 per 1,000 young people between the ages of 18 and 25. Relative to the other LAs this was the sixth highest rate in the State and was above the State average of 18.8. In contrast Cork County the lowest at 7.5 and Waterford the highest at 29.2.

Indicator 6.4: Labour Force Unemployment Rate, 2016



A total of
13.8%
 of the
 Labour Force in
 S. Dublin was
 unemployed in 2016

S. Dublin had the
Highest
 proportion of
 Labour Force
 Unemployment in
 the
 Dublin Region

At
22.6%
 the CFSN of Network 7:
 Jobstown/Killinardan/
 Kiltipper had the highest
 proportion of Labour
 Force Unemployment

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

- According to Census 2016, the total population unemployed and residing in South Dublin was 18,265. This represented 13.3% of the total labour force (At Work and Unemployed). This proportion was higher than the State average of 12.9%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 12.4% and the Dublin regional average of 11.6%.
- Relative to all other LAs, South Dublin had the fifteenth lowest rate of unemployment of the labour force in the State. DLR recorded the lowest at 7.4% and Longford had the highest at 19.6%. Of the four Dublin LAs, South Dublin had the highest unemployment rate with 13.3%. This was followed by Dublin City (12.8%), Fingal (10.3%) and the lowest in DLR (7.4%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of labour force unemployment across the CFSNs. The CFSNs of Network 7: Jobstown/Killinardan/Kiltipper (22.6% or 3,391), Network 2: North Clondalkin/Palmerstown (21% or 2,442) and Network 6: Brookfield/Springfield/Fettercairn (20.8% or 2,165) all recorded rates that exceeded the national average. Network 1: South Clondalkin & Environs (13.1% or 3,081), Network 5: Tallaght East/Tempoogue/Terenure (10.6% or 3,543), Network 3: Lucan (9.5% or 2,285) and Network 4: Rathfarnham (7.0% or 1,358) followed these with lower rates.
- The map above details the distribution of the population within the labour force that are unemployed at SA level throughout South Dublin. Areas with high concentrations of unemployment are concentrated in the western side of the north and centre of the county in areas such as Jobstown and Ronanstown. SAs with the highest values of over 45% were all located in Jobstown and Fortunestown.

Indicator 6.4: Labour Force Unemployment, 2016

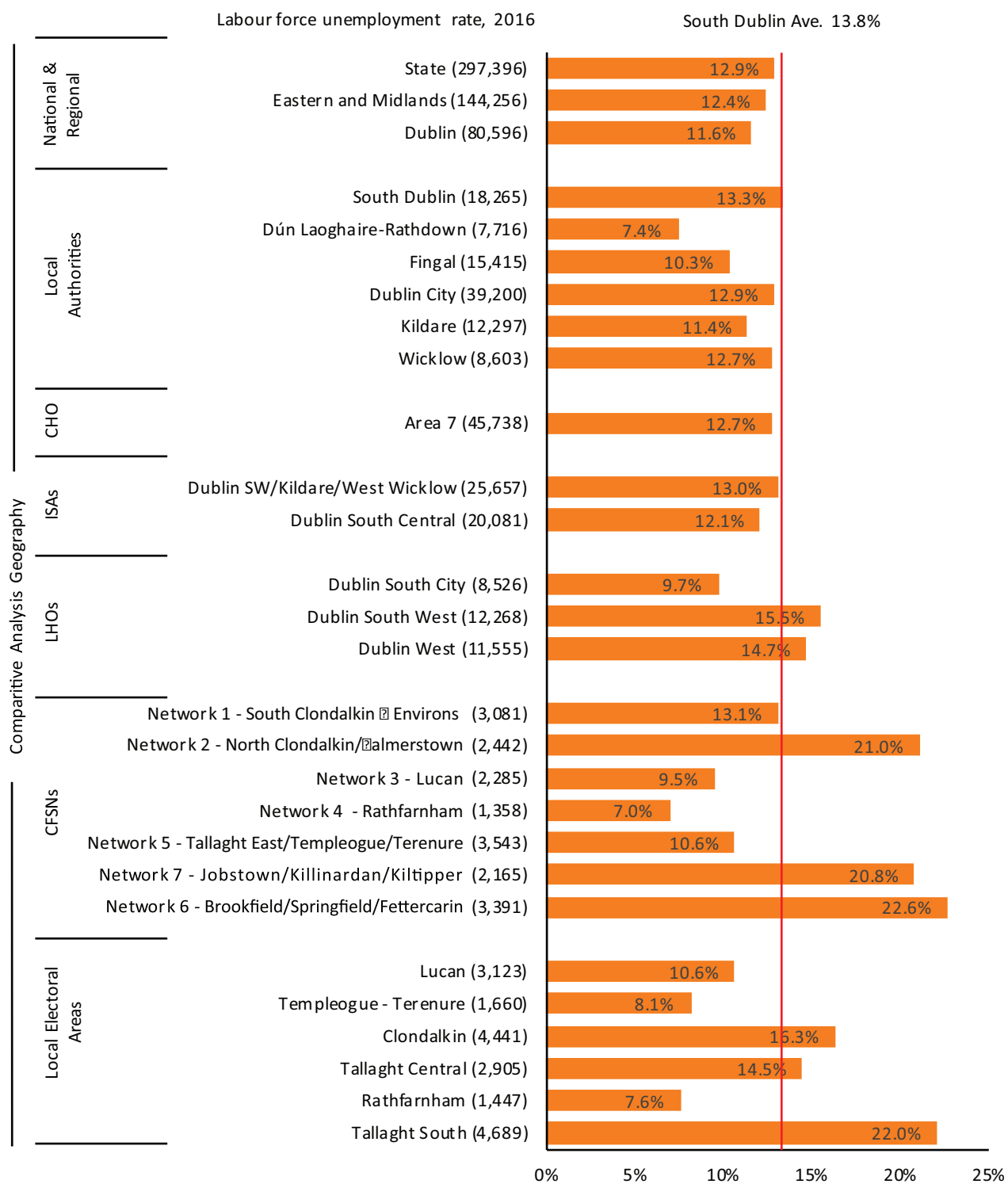


Figure 6.4: Labour force unemployment, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is South Dublin Doing?
% LF Unemployment Rate, 2016

17/31

Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest



National
Higher than average



Dublin
Higher than average

How was South Dublin Doing?
% LF Unemployment Rate, 2011

16/31

Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

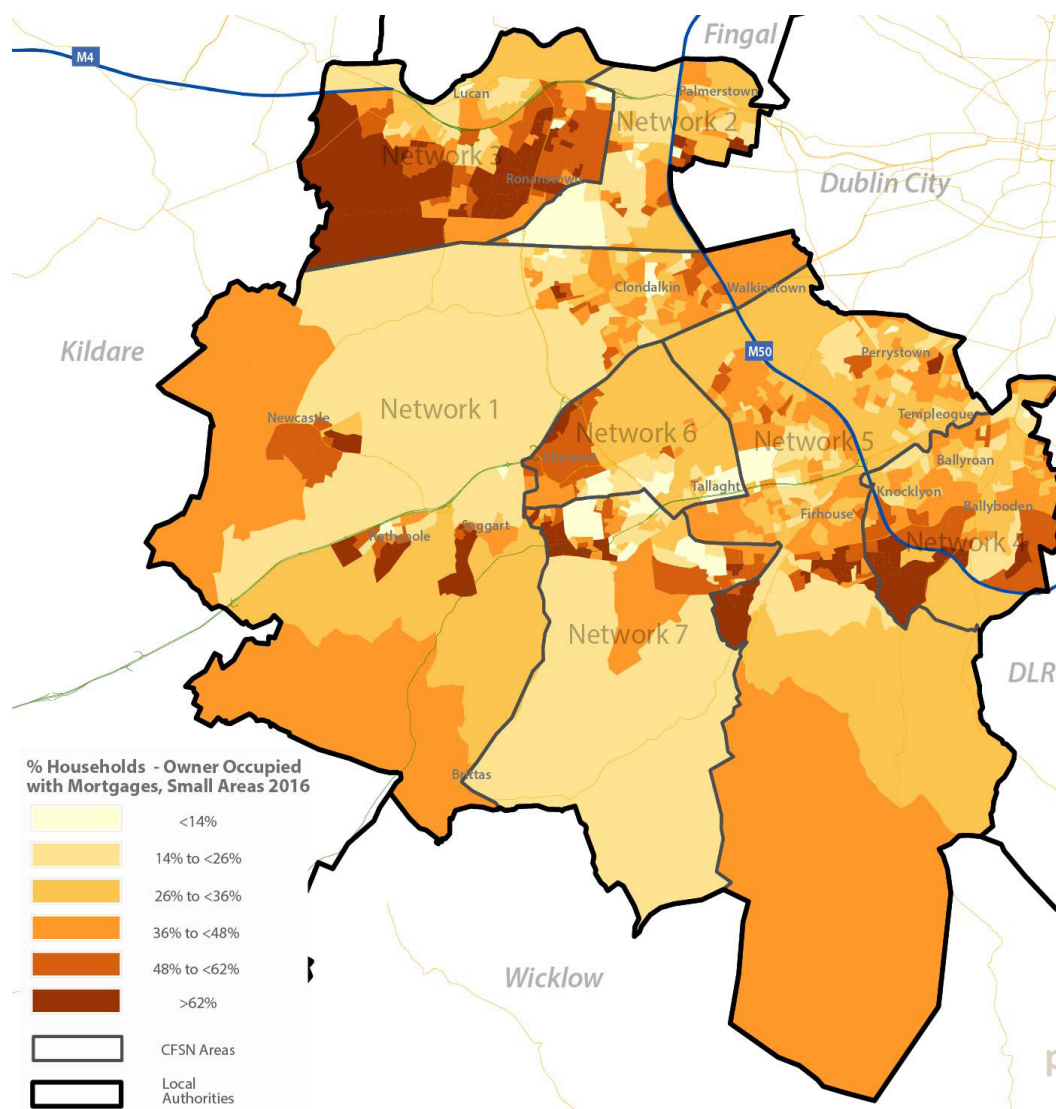


National
Higher than average



Dublin
Higher than average

Indicator 6.5: Households Owner Occupied w. Mortgages, 2016



A total of
37.1%
 of the
 households in
 S. Dublin were
 Owner-
 Occupied with
 a Mort. in 2016

S. Dublin had the
Second Highest
 proportion of
 households with
 Owner-Occupied
 with a Mort. in the
 Dublin Region

At
49%
 the CFSN of Network 3:
 Lucan had the lowest
 proportion of households
 Owner-Occupied with a
 Mortgage

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

- According to Census 2016, the total households with a tenure of owner occupied with mortgages in South Dublin was 34,367. This represented 37.1% of the total households. This proportion was higher than the State average of 31.6%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 33.5% and the Dublin regional average of 30.7%.
- Relative to all other LAs, South Dublin had the fourth rate of home ownership with mortgages in the State. Meath recorded the highest at 43.3% and Cork City the lowest at 18.1%. Of the four Dublin LAs, Fingal had the highest rate of home ownership with a mortgage with 41.4%. The second highest being in South Dublin (37.1%), followed by DLR (31.3%) and the lowest in Dublin City (22.8%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of home ownership with mortgages across the CFSNs. The CFSN of Network 3: Lucan had by far the highest proportion with 49% (7,335), followed by Network 4: Rathfarnham (39.2% or 5,437), Network 1: South Clondalkin & Environs (37.7% or 5,701), Network 6: Brookfield/Springfield/Fettercairn (35.7% or 3,504) and Network 5: Tallaght East/Tempoogue/Terenure (35.4% or 8,605). The lowest rates were recorded in Network 2: North Clondalkin/Palmerstown (29.7% or 2,287) and Network 7: Jobstown/Killinardan/Kiltipper (21.2% or 1,398).
- The map above details the distribution of home ownership with a mortgage at SA level throughout South Dublin. Due to the high level of home ownership, high rates are distributed throughout the county with concentrations in Lucan, Saggart and Fortunestown. SAs with the highest proportions of over 80% are all located in the south of the county in Rathcoole, Corbally Park, Kiltipper and Stocking Avenue.

Indicator 6.5: Households Owner Occupied w. Mortgages, 2016

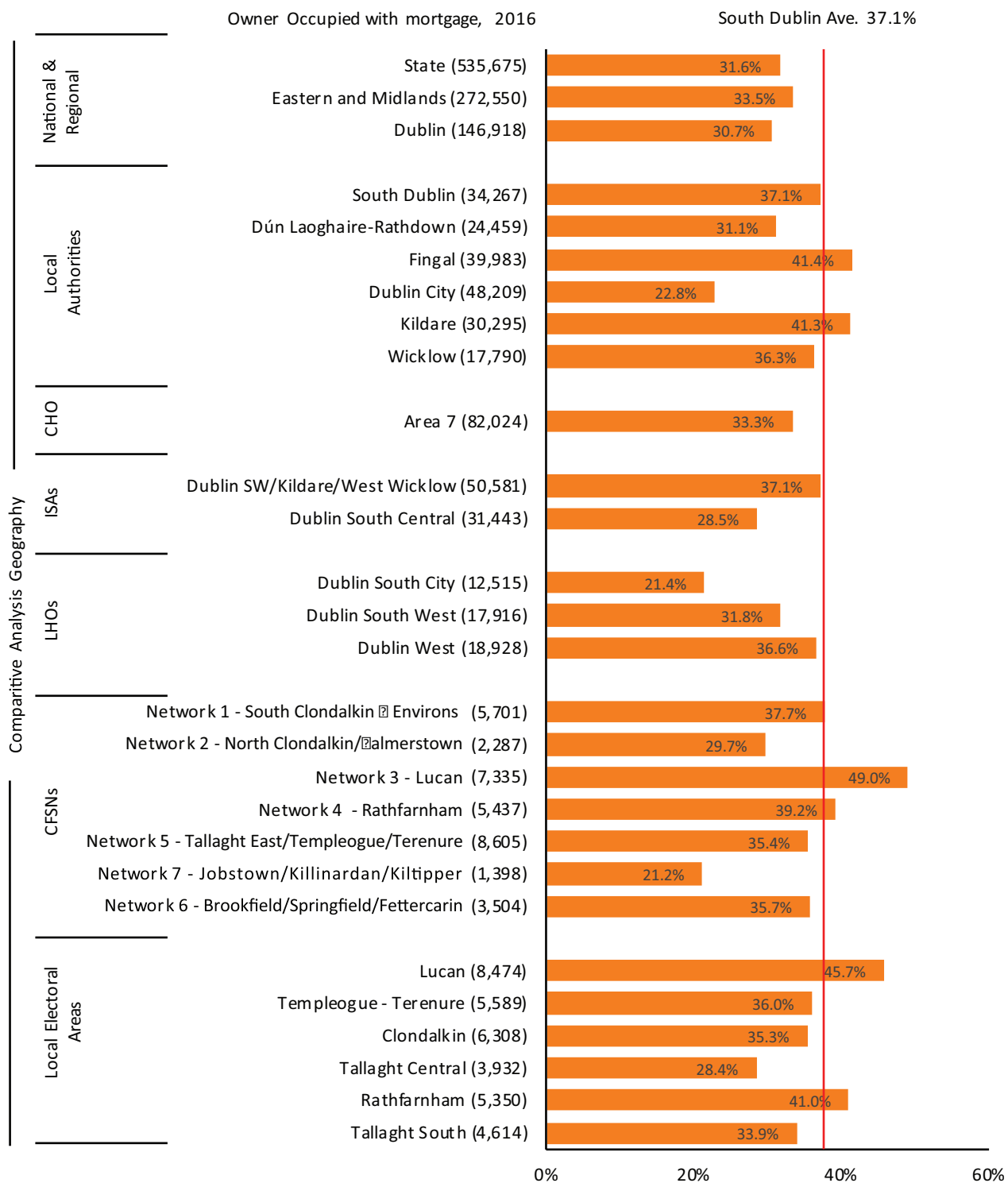
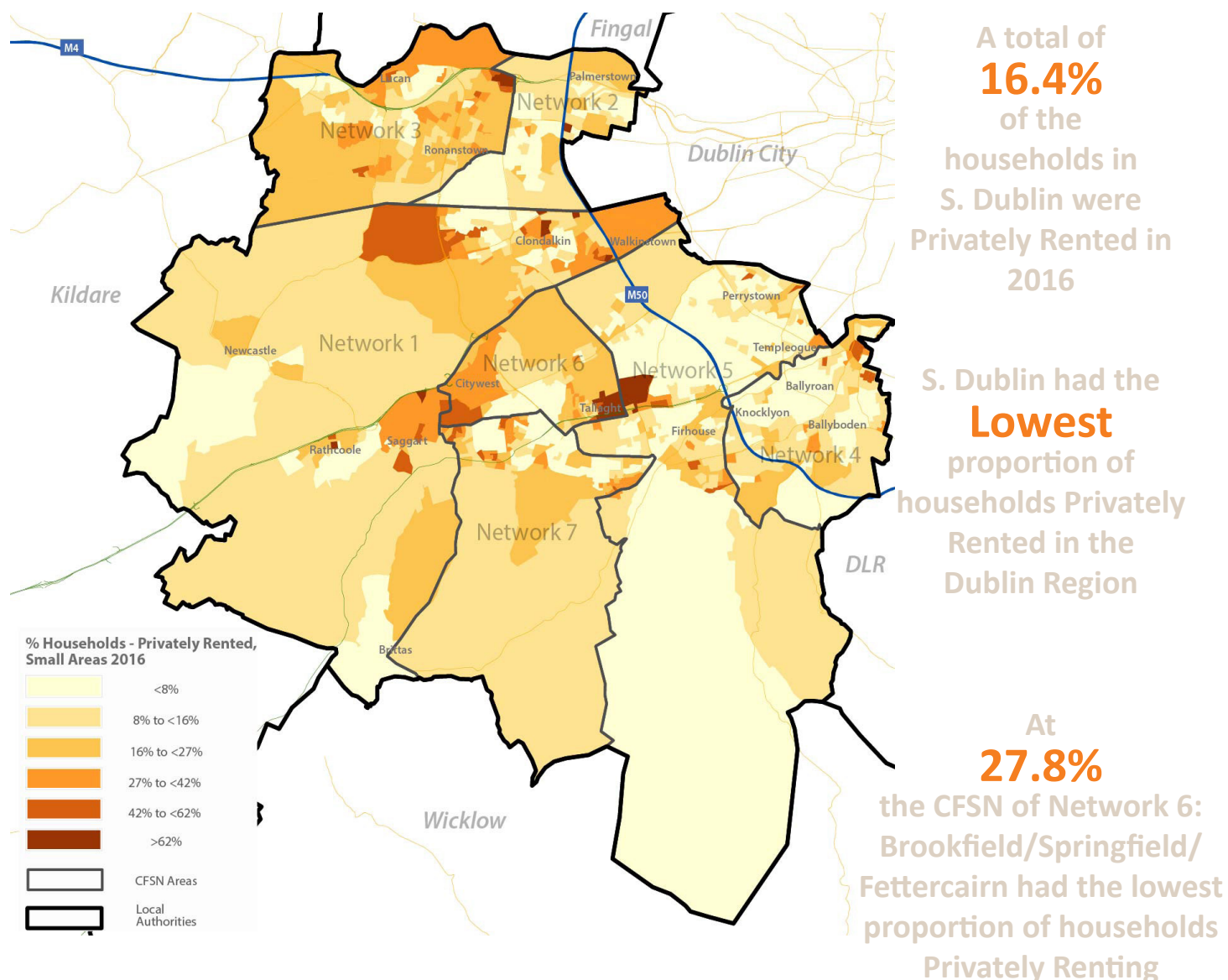


Figure 6.5: Households owner occupied with mortgages, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)



Indicator 6.6: Households Private Rented, 2016



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

- According to Census 2016, the total households with a tenure of private rented residing in South Dublin was 15,133. This represented 16.54% of the total households. This proportion was lower than the State average of 18.2%, lower than the Eastern and Midlands average of 20.5% and the Dublin regional average of 23.9%.
- Relative to all other LAs, South Dublin had the tenth highest rate of households privately renting in the State. Galway City recorded the highest at 35.5% and Donegal the lowest at 12.6%. Of the four Dublin LAs, South Dublin had the lowest proportion of private rented. The highest being in Dublin City (29.7%), followed by Fingal (21.3%) and DLR (20.2%).
- Extreme variations are evident when examining the distribution of households privately renting across the CFSNs. Network 6: Brookfield/Springfield/Fettercairn had the highest proportion with 27.8% (1,834) followed by Network 1: South Clondalkin & Environs at 20.9% (3,168), Network 3: Lucan at 20.6% (3,075) and Network 7: Jobstown/Killinardan/Kiltipper at 17.4% (1,708). These rates were considerably higher than the CFSN of Network 5: Tallaght East/Tempoogue/Terenure (12.1% or 2,938), Network 4: Rathfarnham (11.9% or 1,647) and Network 2: North Clondalkin/Palmerstown (9.9% or 763).
- The map above details the distribution of households privately rented at SA level throughout South Dublin. There is a clear spatial pattern as the highest concentrations are located in the highly urbanised areas of Lucan, Clondalkin, Tallaght and City West. SAs with the highest proportion of over 80% were all located in Tallaght town centre.

Indicator 6.6: Households Private Rented, 2016



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

How is South Dublin Doing?
Privately Rented, 2016

5/31

Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How is South Dublin Doing?
% Privately Rented, 2016

10/31

Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

↓

National
Lower than average

↓

Dublin
Lower than average

How was South Dublin Doing?
% Privately Rented, 2011

9/31

Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

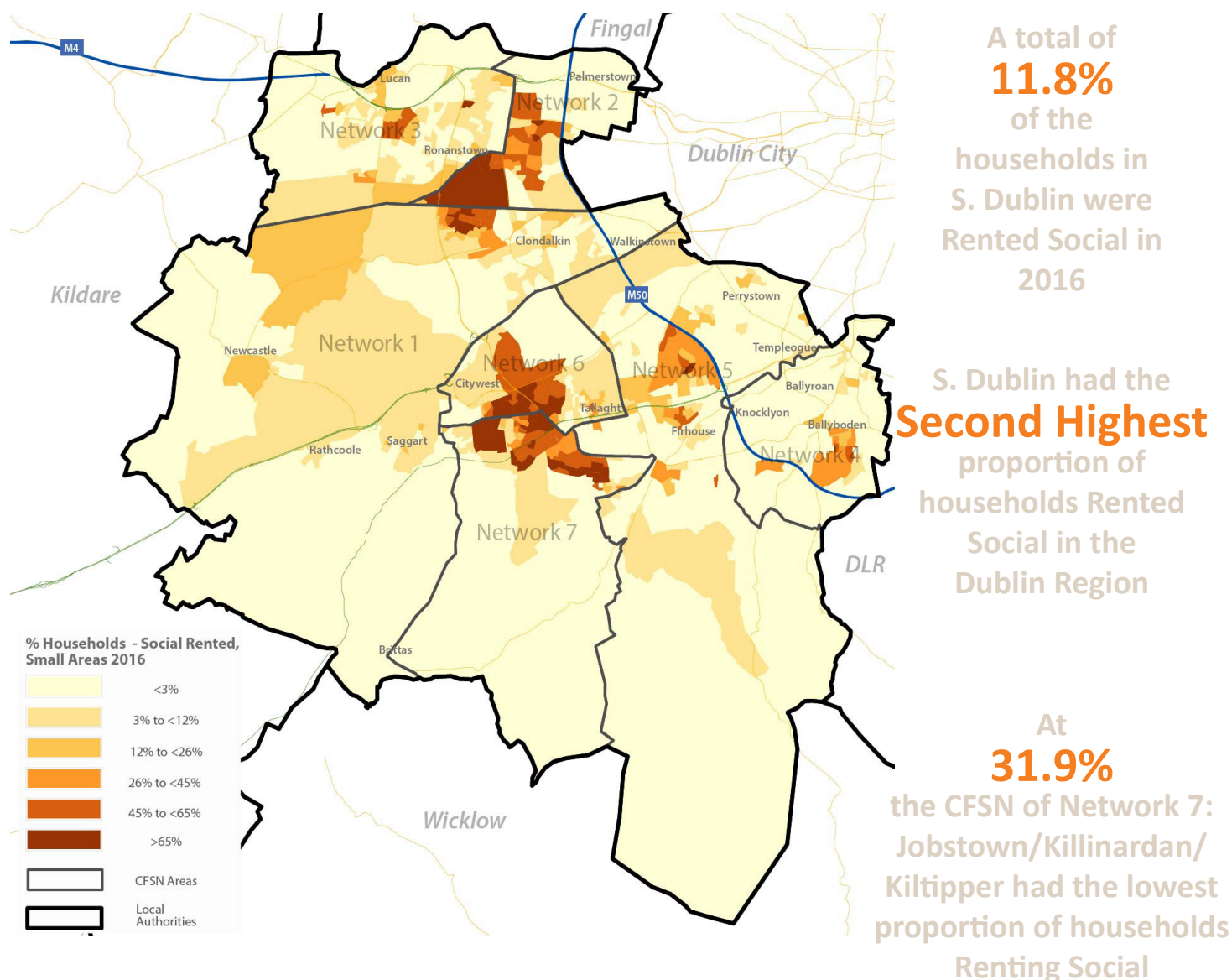
↓

National
Lower than average

↓

Dublin
Lower than average

Indicator 6.7: Households Social Rented, 2016



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

- According to Census 2016, the total households with a tenure of social rented residing in South Dublin was 10,921. This represented 11.8% of the total households. This proportion was higher than the State average of 9.4%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 9.7% and the Dublin regional average of 10.6%.
- Relative to all other LAs, South Dublin had the fifth highest rate of households social renting in the State. Cork City recorded the highest at 17.7% and Galway County the lowest at 4.9%. Of the four Dublin LAs, South Dublin had the second highest rate. The highest being in Dublin City (13%), followed by South Dublin, DLR (6.8%) and the lowest in Fingal (6.7%).
- Extreme variations are evident when examining the distribution of households social renting across the CFSNs. The highest rates by far were recorded in the CFSNs of Network 7: Jobstown/Killinardan/Kiltipper (31.9% or 3,132), Network 6: Brookfield/Springfield/Fettercairn (26.1% or 1,725) or Network 2: North Clondalkin/Palmerstown (24.7% or 1,907). These rates were considerably higher than the other CFSNs; Network 1: South Clondalkin & Environs (10.4% or 1,577), Network 3: Lucan (5.8% or 866), Network 5: Tallaght East/Tempoogue/Terenure (4.9% or 1,198) and Network 4: Rathfarnham (3.7% or 516).
- The map above details the distribution of households social rented at SA level throughout South Dublin. There is a clear spatial pattern, the highest concentrations in Jobstown, Ronanstown and Tymon Park. SAs with the highest proportions of over 88% were located in Sundale, Jobstown and Saint Cuthbert's Road.

Indicator 6.7: Households Social Rented, 2016

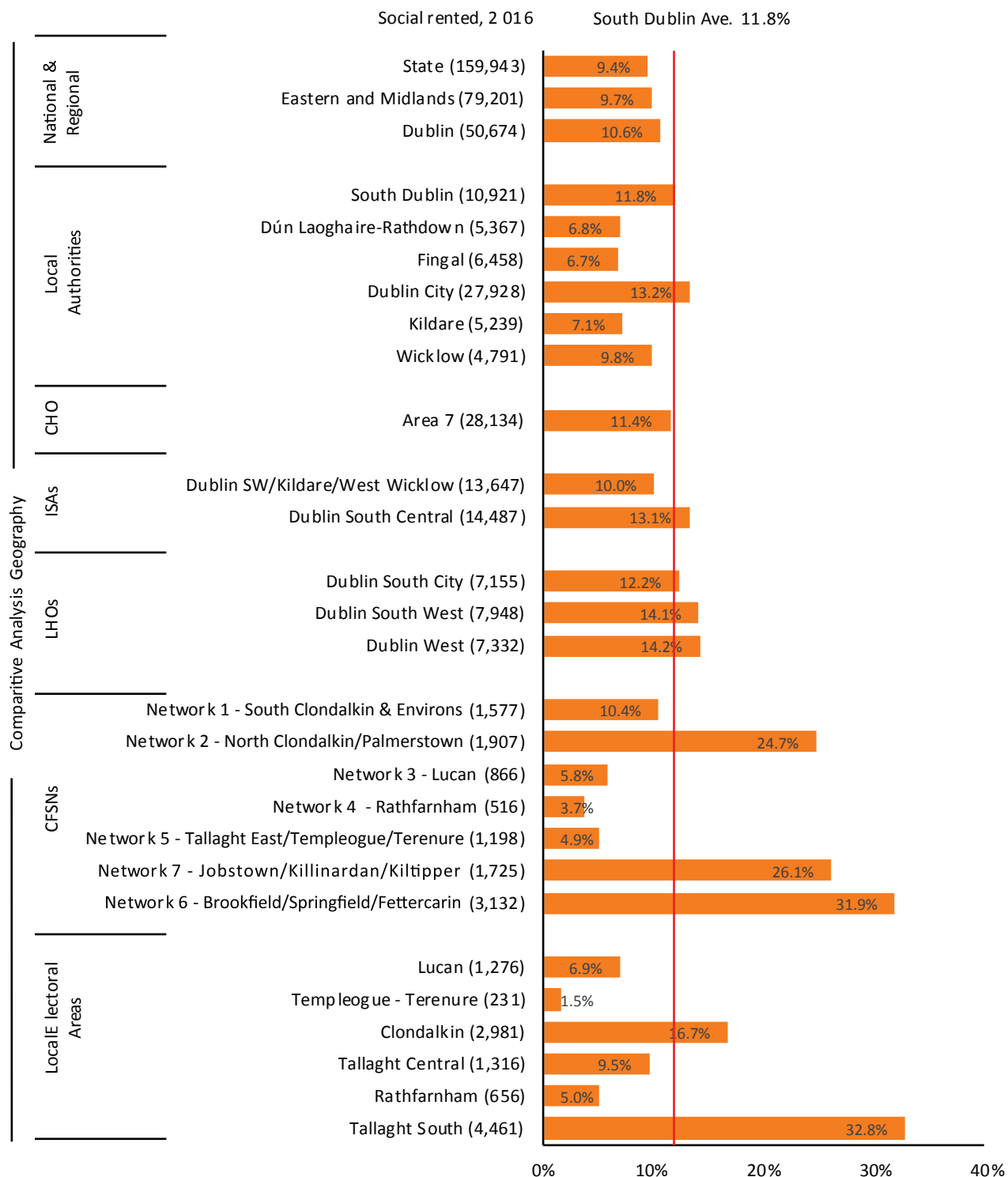


Figure 6.7: Households social rented, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is South Dublin Doing?
Social Rented, 2016

2/31

Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How is South Dublin Doing?
% Social Rented, 2016

5/31

Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

↑

National
Higher than average

↑

Dublin
Higher than average

How was South Dublin Doing?
% Social Rented, 2011

5/31

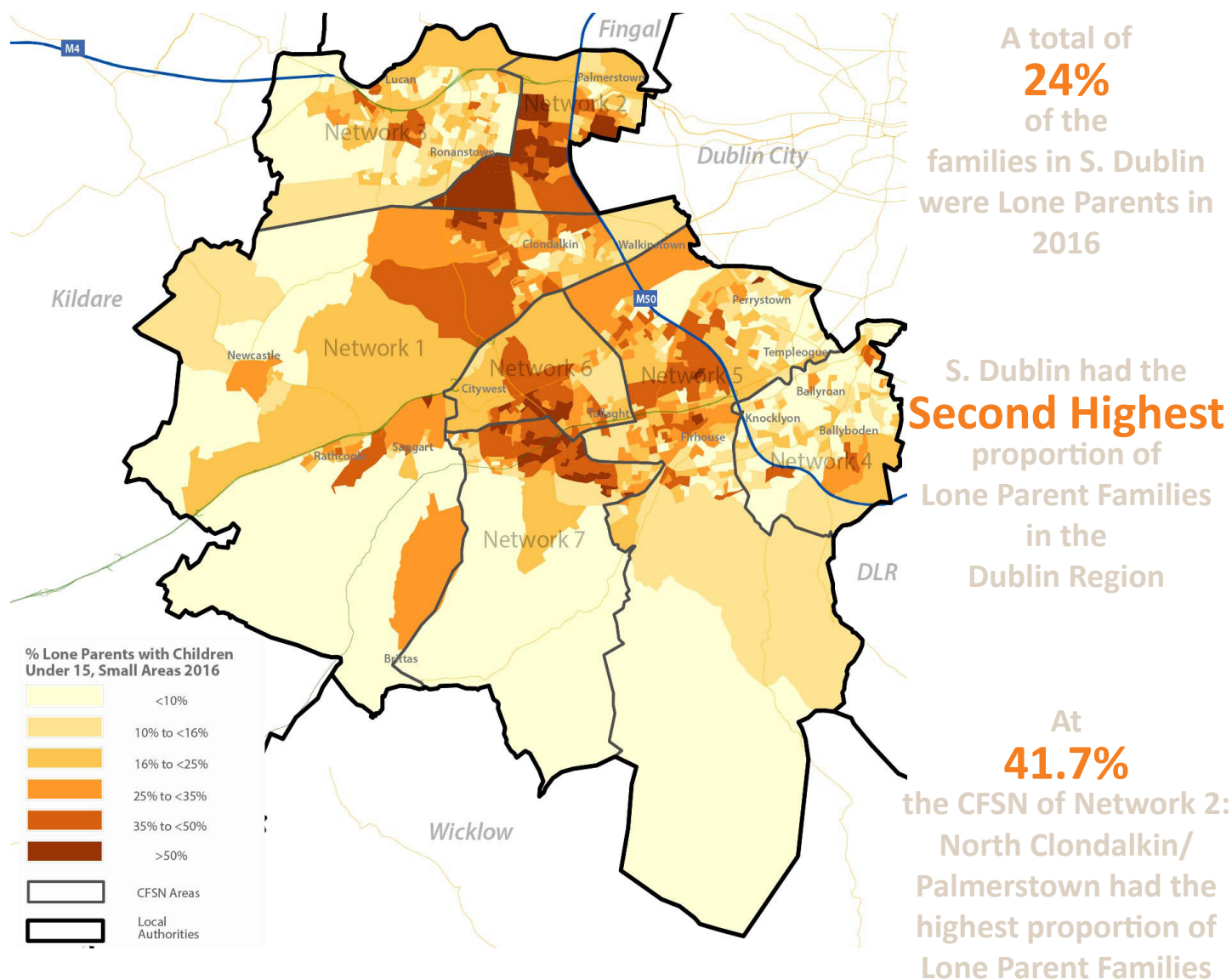
Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

↑

National
Higher than average

↑

Dublin
Higher than average



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

- According to Census 2016, the total 'Lone Parent' families with children under the age of 15 residing in South Dublin was 15,559. This represented 24% of the families with children under the age of 15. Lone mothers accounted for 22.4% (7,723) and lone fathers 1.5% (509). This proportion was higher than the State average of 20%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 21.1% and the Dublin regional average of 23.5%.
- Relative to all other LAs, South Dublin had the third highest rate of 'Lone Parent' families with children under the age of 15 in the State. Cork City recorded the highest at 30.5% and Meath the lowest at 15.4%. Of the four Dublin LAs, South Dublin had the second highest rate. The highest rate was recorded in Dublin City (30.4%) followed by South Dublin, Fingal (19.1%) and the lowest in DLR (15.4%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of 'Lone Parent' families with children under the age of 15 across the CFSNs. The CFSNs of Network 2: North Clondalkin/Palmerstown (41.7% or 2,124), Network 6: Brookfield/Springfield/Fettercairn (34.1% or 2,718) and Network 7: Jobstown/Killinardan/Kiltipper (32.2% or 1,500) all had extremely high rates. These rates were far higher relative to the other CFSNs; Network 1: South Clondalkin & Environs (25.5% or 2,622), Network 5: Tallaght East/Tempoogue/Terenure (19.5% or 3,257), Network 3: Lucan (15.7% or 1,864) and Network 4: Rathfarnham (12.2% or 1,474).
- The map above details the distribution of 'Lone Parent' families with children under the age of 15 at SA level in South Dublin. There is a clear pattern of distribution with concentrations in the north and centre of the county. High values are evident in Ronanstown and Jobstown. Areas with the highest values of over 66% were all located in Neilstown.

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

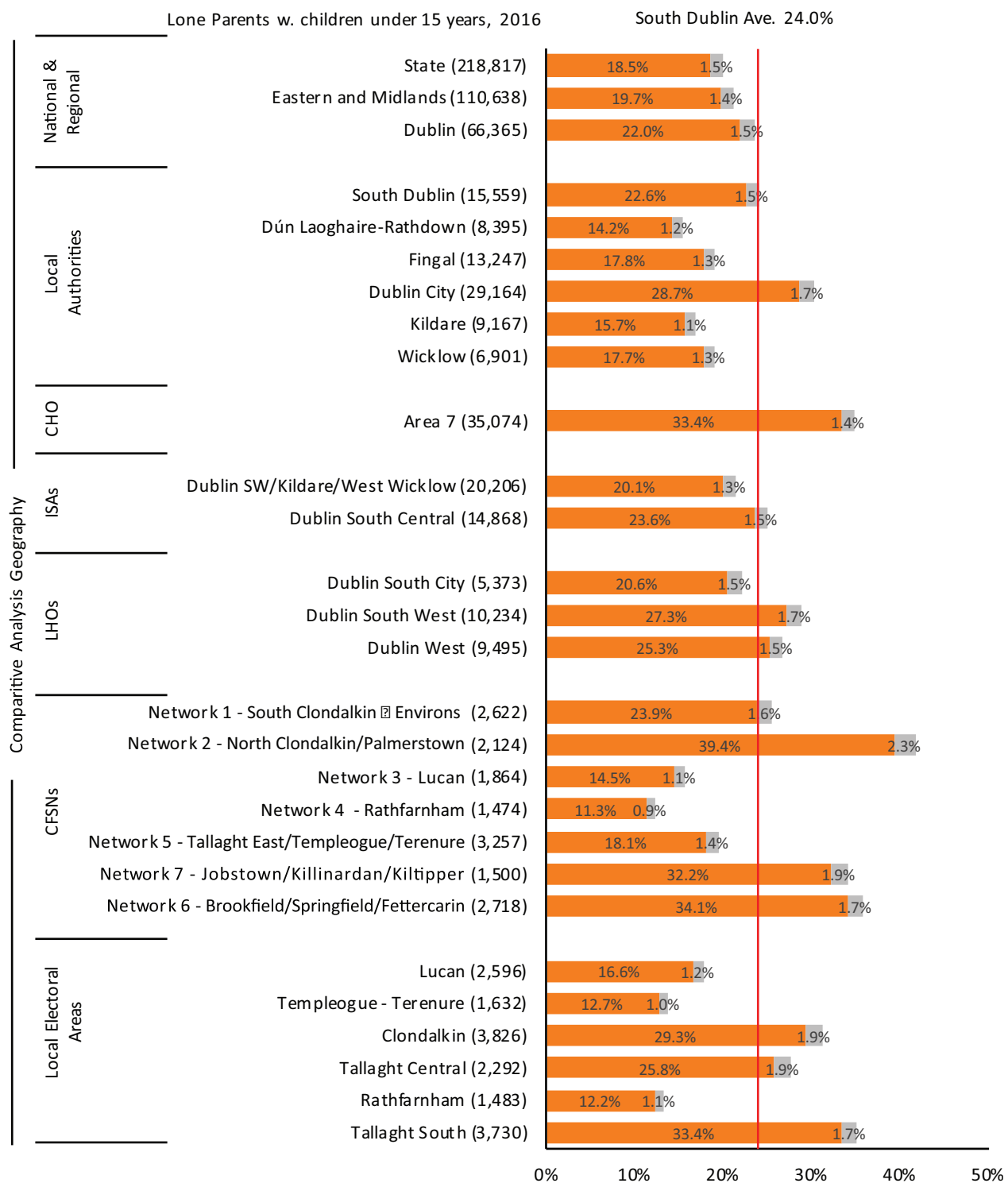


Figure 6.8: Lone parent families with children < 15 years, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

How is South Dublin Doing?
Lone Parent Families, 2016



Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

How is South Dublin Doing?
% Lone Parent Families, 2016



Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest



National
Higher than average



Dublin
Higher than average

Indicator 6.9: Employment Status of Lone Parents, 2011

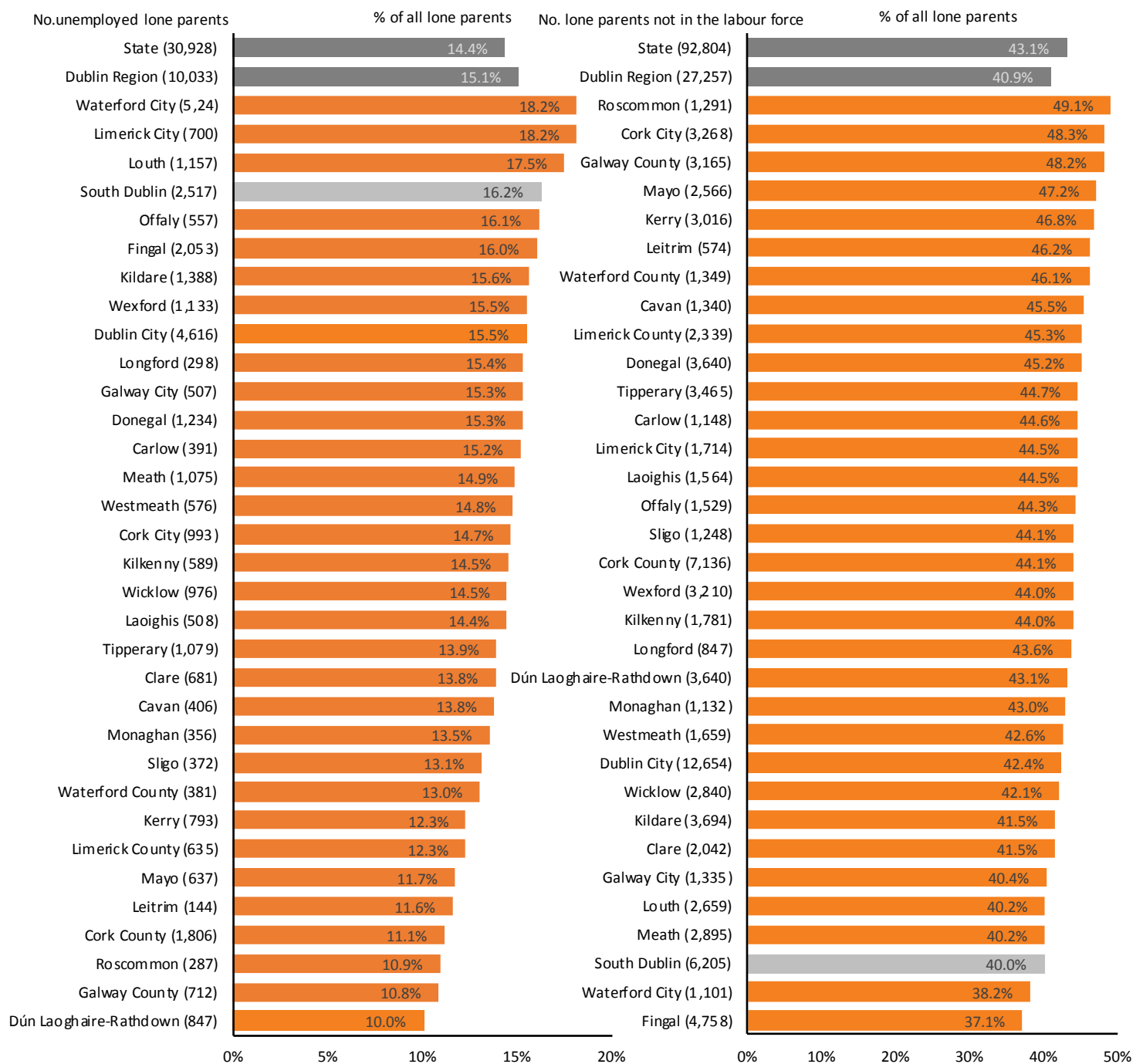


Figure 6.9: Employment status of lone parents, 2011 (Source: CSO)

- A special cross-tabulation was produced by the CSO to enable a breakdown of the employment status of Lone Parents with children at local authority level. According to Census 2011, there were 15,502 Lone Parents residing in South Dublin, of these 43.7% (6,780) were 'At Work', 16.2% (2,517) were 'Unemployed' and 40% (6,205) were 'Not in the Labour Force'.
- Relative to all other local authorities, South Dublin had the seventh highest proportion of Lone Parents 'At Work' with a rate of 43.7%. In contrast, Cork City had the lowest rate at 37% and Fingal had the highest rate 46.8%. In relation to Lone Parents that were 'Unemployed', South Dublin had the fourth highest proportion at 16.2%. On a comparative basis, DLR had the lowest rate at 10% of Lone Parents 'Unemployed' and Waterford City the highest at 18.2%.
- Those 'Not in the Labour Force' is a combination of 'Students', 'Home Duties', 'Retired', 'Unable to Work' and 'Other'. In 2011, there were 6,205 Lone Parents with children 'Not in the Labour Force' in South Dublin. This figure equated to 40% of the total Lone Parents with children and relative to other local authorities was the third lowest proportion in the country. Fingal had the lowest proportion of Lone Parents 'Not in the Labour Force' at 37.1% while Roscommon had the highest at 49.1%.

Indicator 6.10: Cost of Childcare, 2016

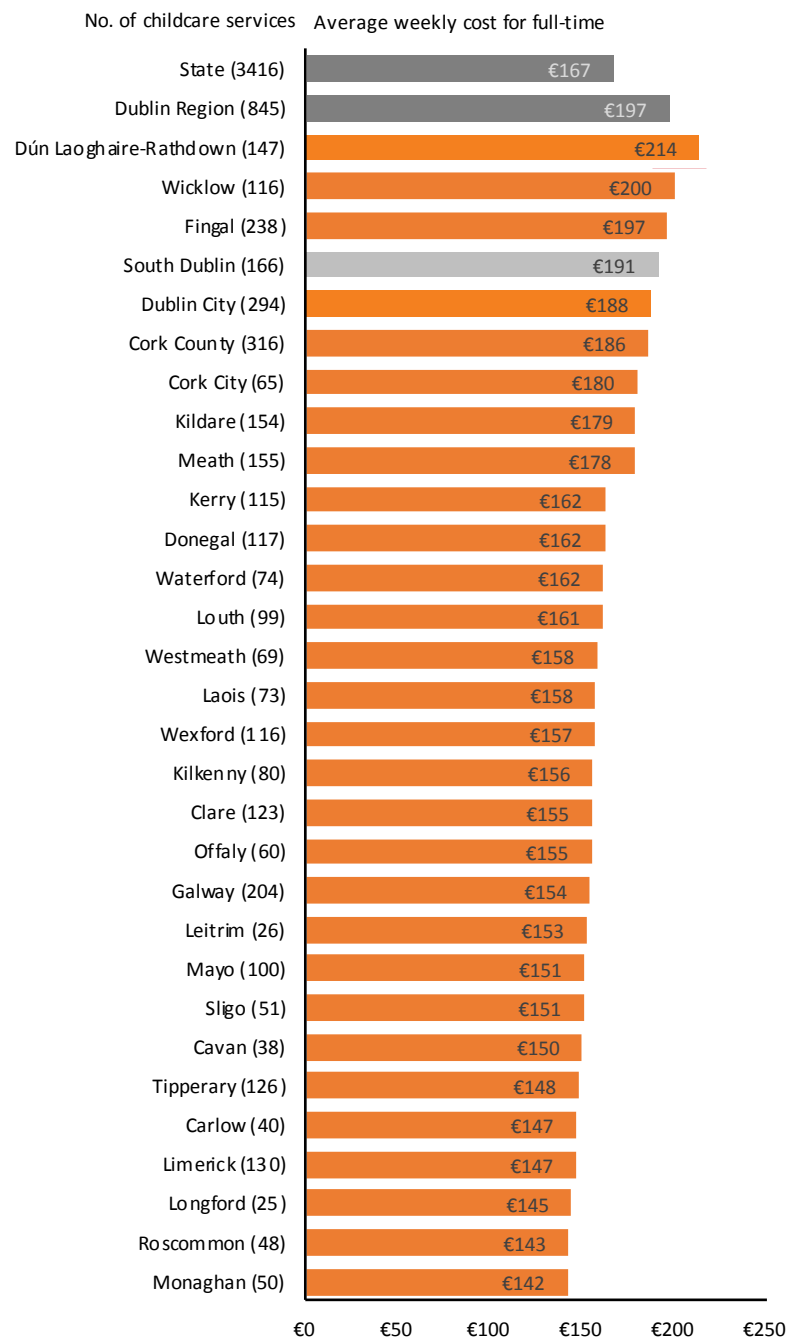


Figure 6.10: Cost of childcare, 2015/16 (Source: Pobal)

- Data on average weekly cost of full-time childcare in registered childcare centres is produced by Pobal and is made available by Local Authority. Prior to 2015, the data was collected on an annual basis, but from 2015/2016 the data is collected by academic year (2015/16). The information provided by Pobal is based on two separate sources; the Programmes Implementation Platform (PIP) and the Service Profile Survey.
- According to Pobal, the average weekly cost of full-time childcare in South Dublin is €191. This figure is €24 more than the average cost at a State level and is €6 less than then Dublin regional average. Relative to all other local authorities, South Dublin had the fourth highest cost of full-time childcare in 2015/16. In contrast, DLR had the highest at €214 and Monaghan had the lowest weekly cost at €142.

Indicator 6.11: Social Welfare Payments

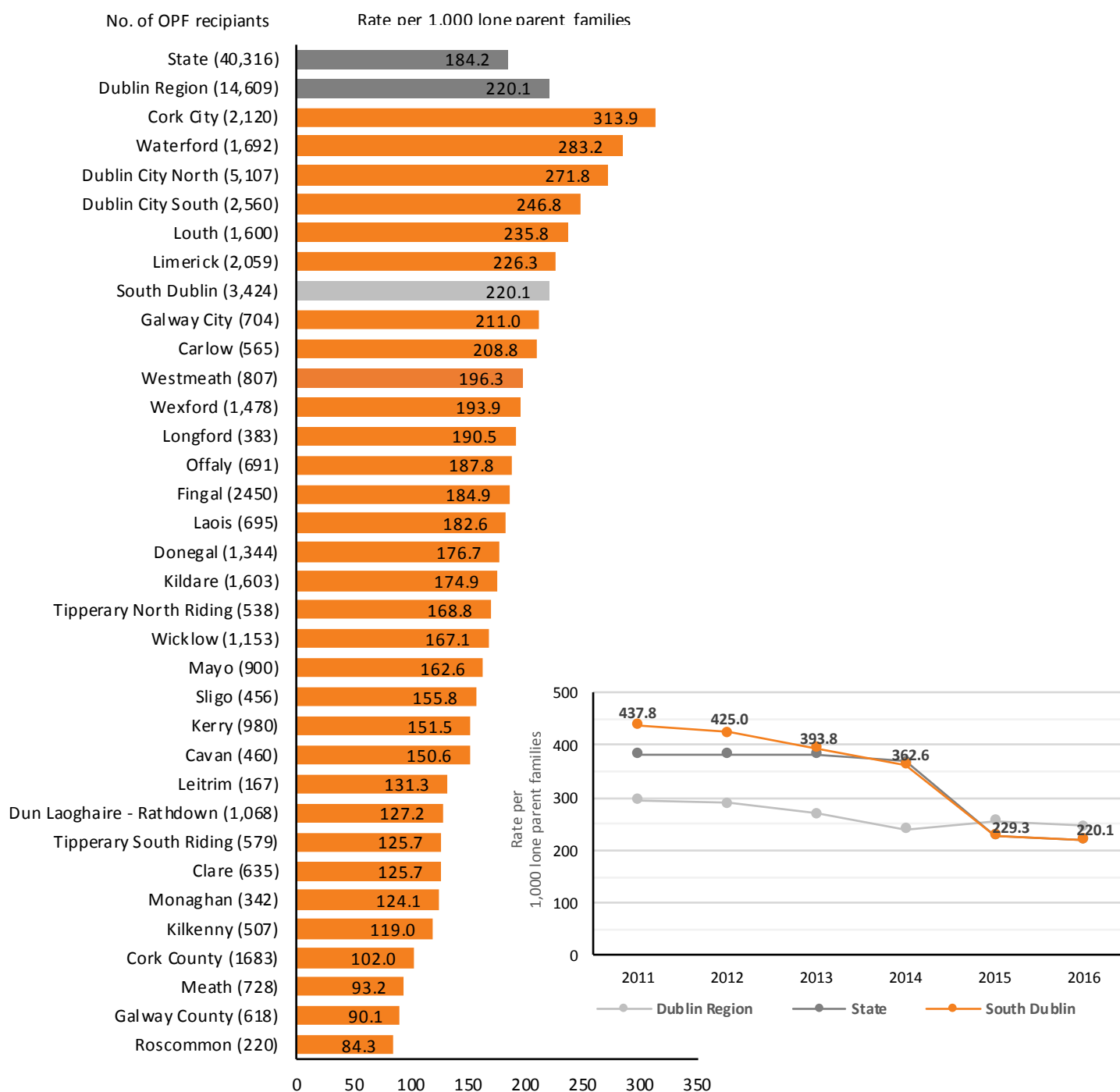


Figure 6.11: One parent family payments, 2016 (Source: DSP)

- Data on the number of One Parent Family (OPF) payments is published by the Department of Social Protection on an annual basis at county level. For the purpose of this report, it was released by SWO level to allow for aggregation to local authority level. An OPF payment is a payment made to persons that are raising children without the support of a partner. Amongst other criteria to qualify for this payment, weekly earnings of the applicant cannot exceed €425.
- In 2016, there were 3,424 OPF payments being made to parents in South Dublin. This is equivalent to a rate of 220.1 per 1,000 lone parent families residing in South Dublin. Relative to all other local authorities this was the seventh highest rate in the State. Roscommon had the lowest rate of OPF payment per 1,000 families at 84.3 and Cork City had the highest at 313.9.
- Between 2010 and 2014 there has been a gradual decrease in the rate of OPF payments within South Dublin with rates decreasing from 437.8 in 2011 to 220.1 in 2016. There has also been a noticeable decrease in rates at the State level with a significant drop evident in 2014.

Indicator 6.12: GMS Medical Cards, 2015

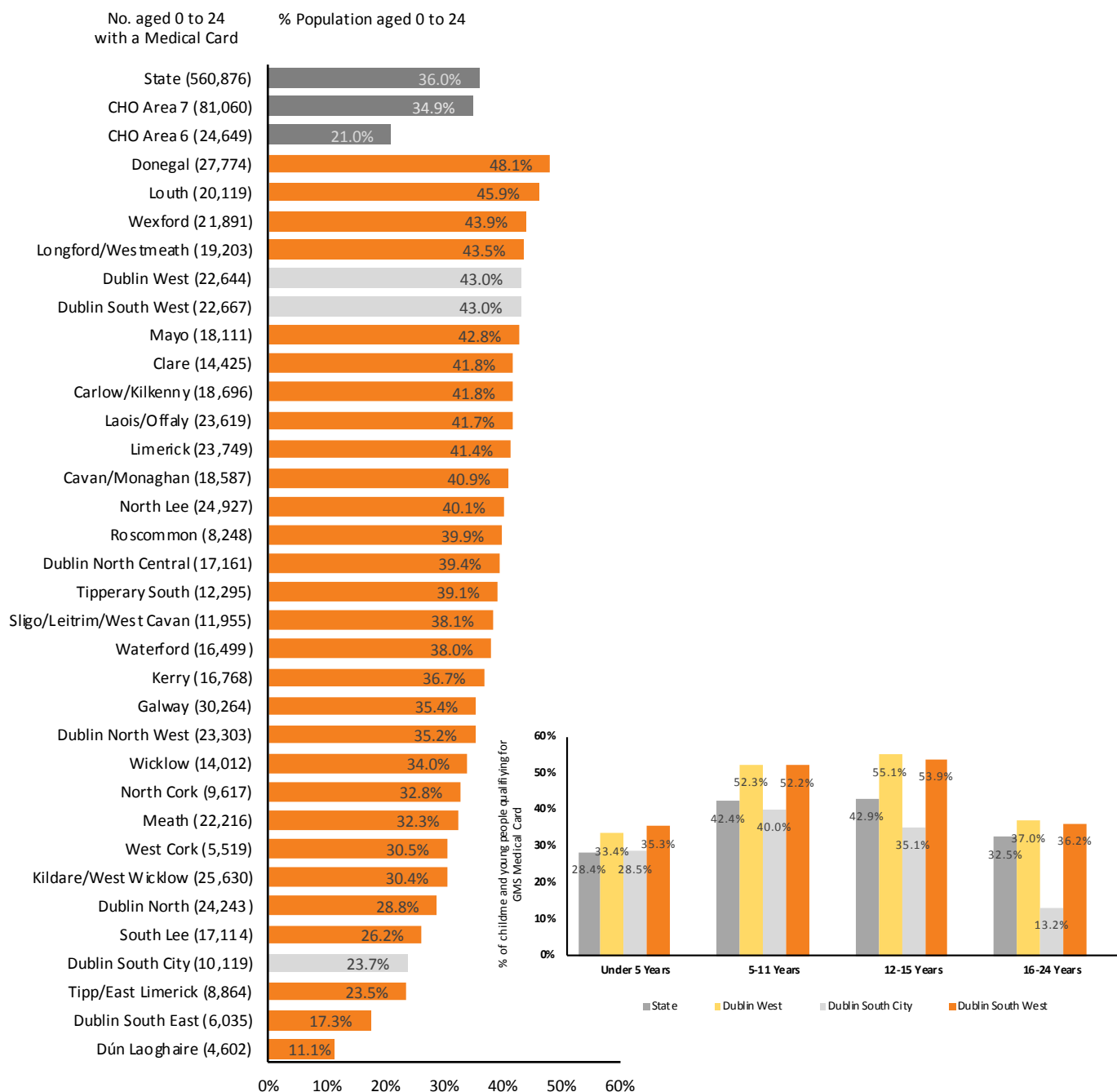


Figure 6.12: GMS Medical Cards, 2016 (Source: PCRS & AIRO)

- A General Medical Service (GMS) medical card provides the holder with access to GP services free of charge. The Primary Care Reimbursement Service publishes data regarding the number of persons that qualify for the GMS Medical Card. This data is published by LHO, of which there are three in South Dublin; Dublin South West, Dublin West and Dublin South City. The figures are as of December 2015 and were recorded after the introduction of the GP Visit Card for Children Under 6 Scheme whereby all children registered for the scheme aged under 6 are provided with free GP services regardless of the families income.
- As of December 2016, there were 22,667 children and young people aged under 24 qualifying for a GMS medical card in the Dublin South West LHO. This figure is equivalent to 43% of the total population aged under 24 and relative to the other LHO's was the sixth highest proportion in the State. The Dublin West LHO had the fifth highest proportion with 43% (22,644) of the population aged under 24 qualifying for the GMS Medical Card. In contrast, both the Dublin South City LHO only recorded 23.7% (10,119) and was the fourth lowest in the State.
- It is possible to break the data down by five-year age groups. The graph above represents the proportion of the population in each age group that qualify for a GMS Medical Card. The age group with the highest proportion in the Dublin West LHO is the 12 to 15 age groups with 55.1% of the age group qualifying for the card in 2015.

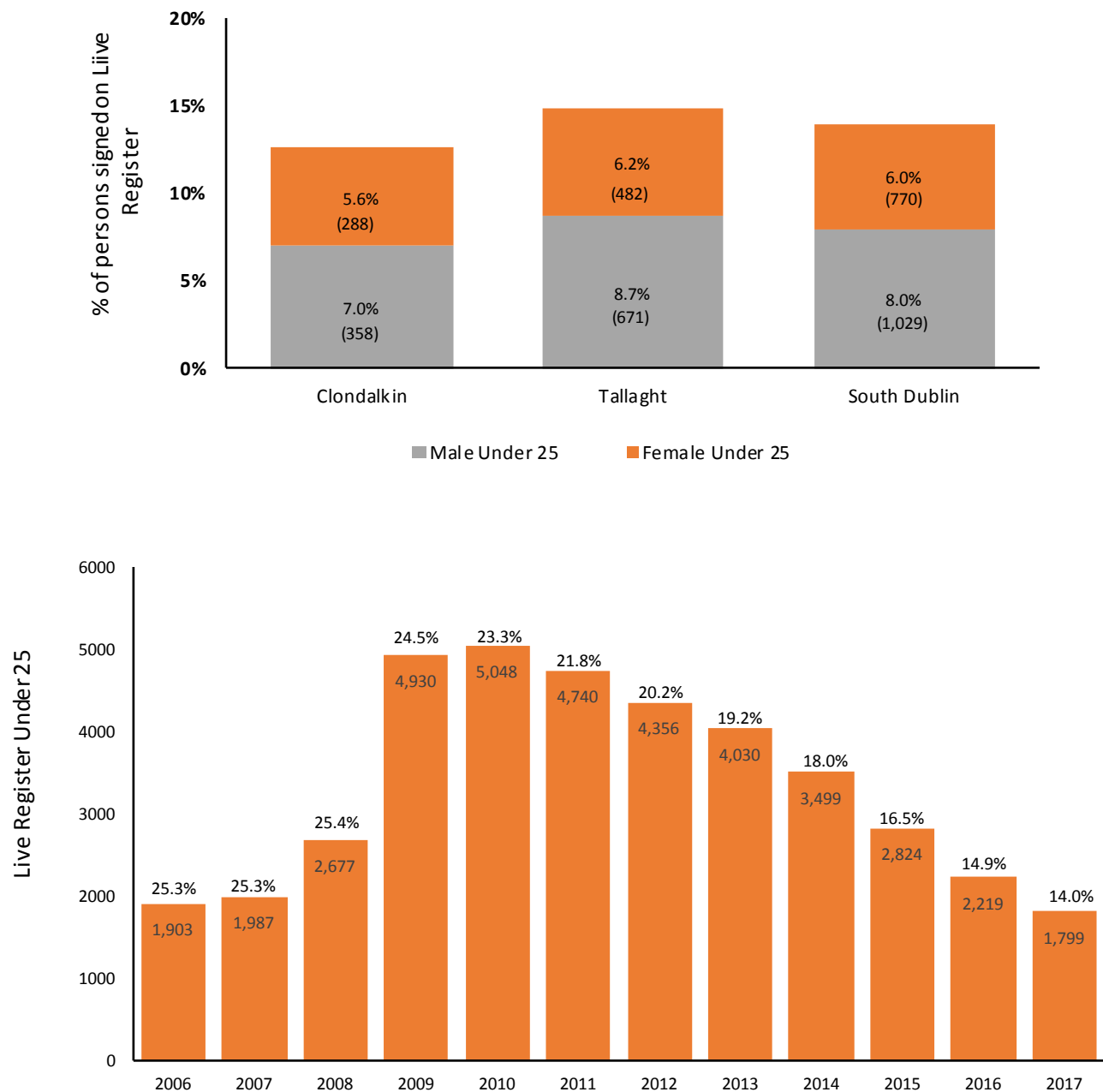


Figure 6.13: Live register claimants, 2017 (Source: DSP & CSO)

- Data on the number of persons, by gender and age group is published on a monthly basis by the CSO. The 'Live Register' is based on all claimants for Jobseekers Benefit (JB) and applicants for Jobseekers Allowance (JA). The Live Register is not strictly designed to measure unemployment as it includes part-time workers, seasonal and casual workers entitled to JB and JA.
- As of July 2017, there were 1,799 young people (under 25 years) on the Live Register in South Dublin. This figure represents approximately 14% of the total live register recipients in the area. The majority of these young people are recipients at the Tallaght (1,153) SWO with a lower number at the Clondalkin (646) SWO. At 14.9%, Tallaght had a higher percentage of those signing on aged under the age of 25 years when compared to the Clondalkin SWO (12.6%).
- The bottom graphic provides time series illustration of Under 25 Live Register levels from 2006 to 2017. Following a peak in M7 2010 (5,048) the numbers have declined and the number of those under the age of 25 years signing on the Live Register and is now less than it was in 2008.

South Dublin CYPSC Evidence Baseline Report, 2017

Indicator 6.14: Youth Unemployment, 2017

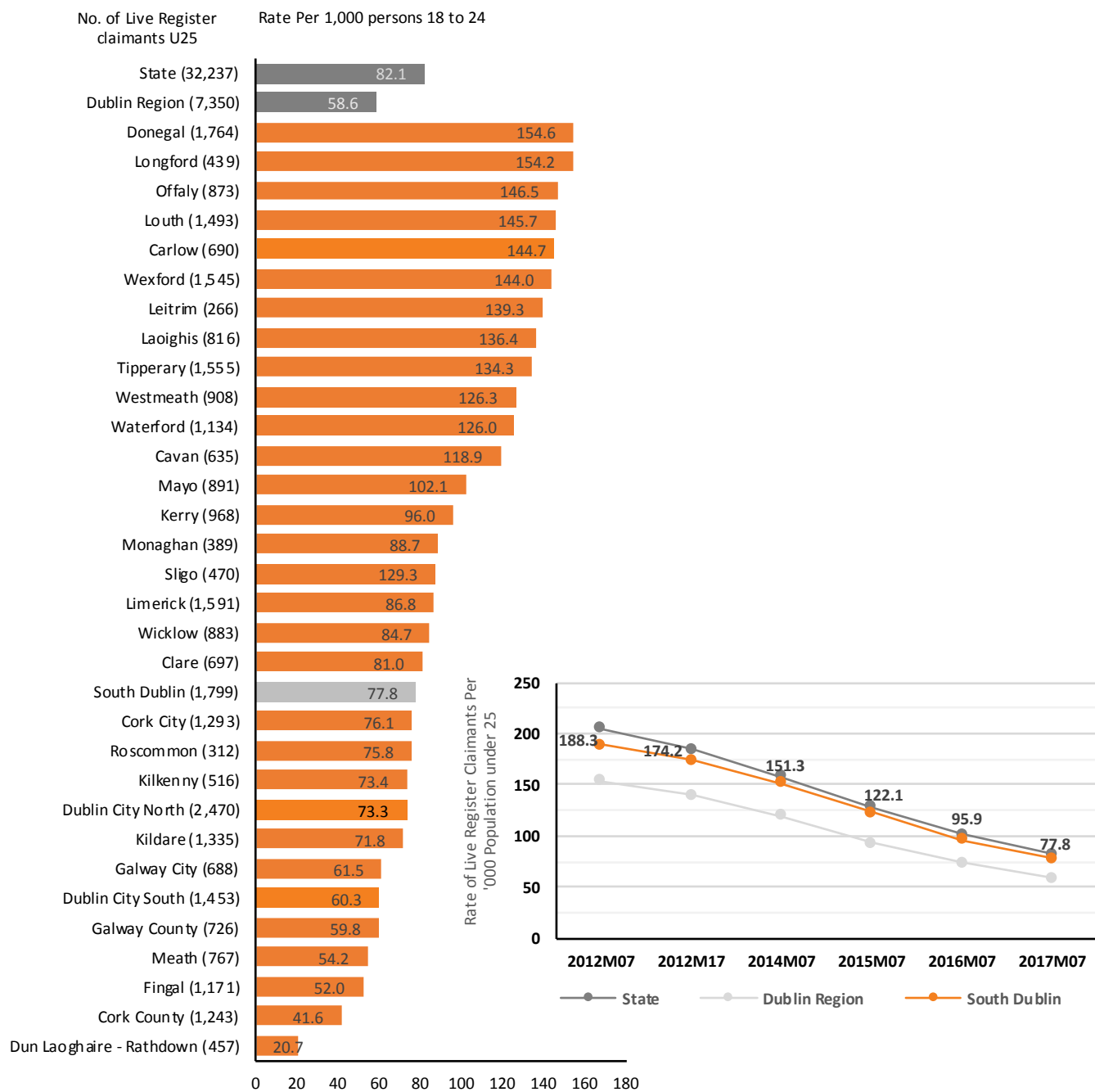


Figure 6.14: Youth unemployment, 2017 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

- As of July 2017, the total number of population aged under 25 on the Live Register within South Dublin was 1,799. Based on the population aged 18-24, the recipient rate per '000 population in the South Dublin is 77.8. This rate was the thirteenth lowest in the country and was just above the State rate of 82.1 and above the Dublin Regional rate of 58.6. In contrast, DLR had the lowest rate at 20.7 and Donegal had the highest rate at 154.6.
- The time series details the decline of Live Register recipients under the age of 25 in South Dublin from 2012 to the July 2017. This figure of 77.8 represents a percentage decrease of 58.7% from July 2012 in the rate of young people signing on the Live Register.

7. Connected & Respected



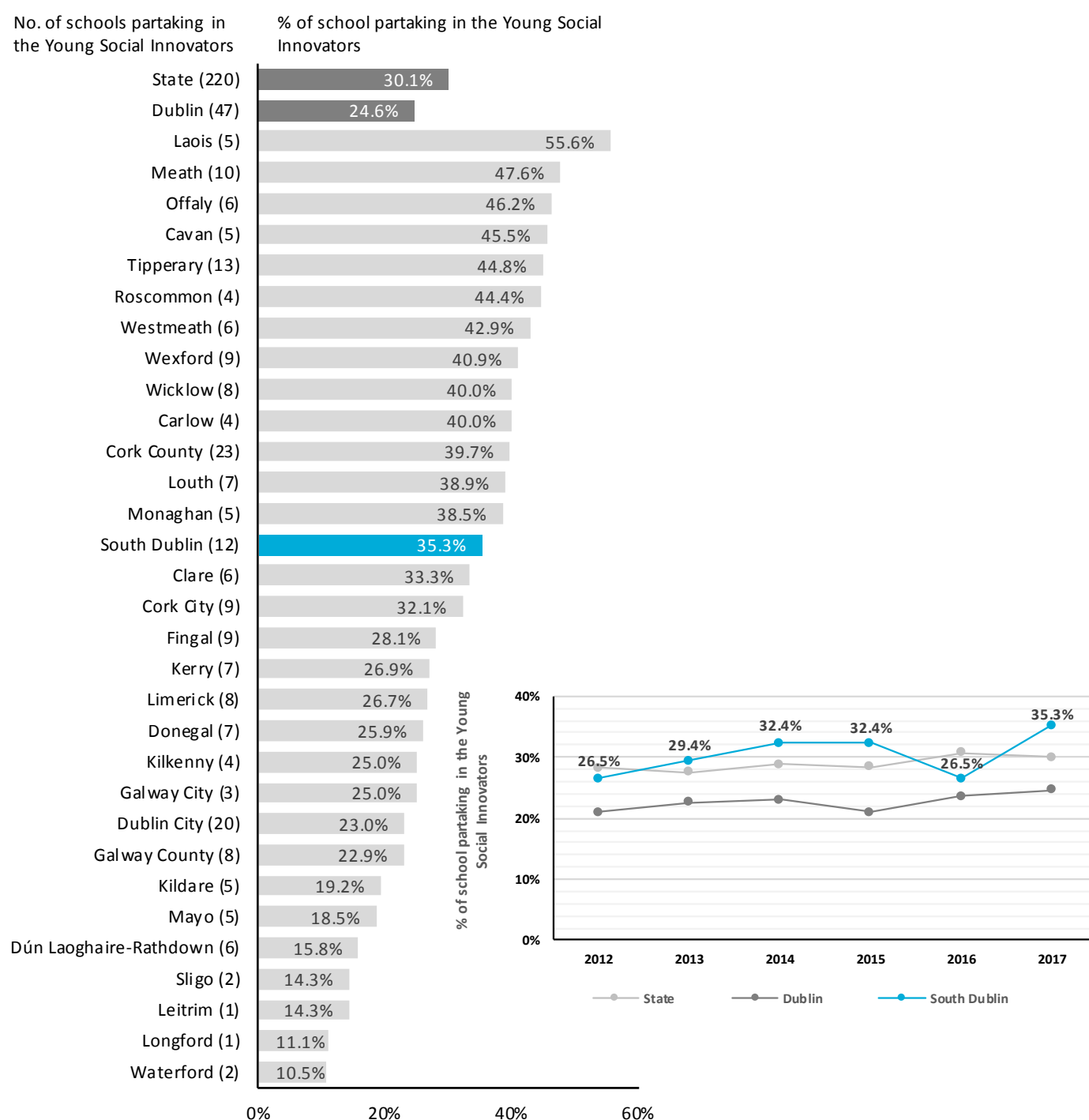


Figure 7.1: Schools Participating in the Young Social Innovators, 2017 (Source: YSI & AIRO)

- The Young Social Innovators (YSI) provide young people with an opportunity to respond to social issues and contribute to building a fair and equal society. The YSI runs a number of programmes and initiatives in post-primary schools including the Social Innovation Awards and the Social Innovation Action Programme. For the purpose of this report information on the number of post-primary schools participating in the YSI was released by local authority.
- In 2017, there was 12 post-primary schools participating in the YSI in South Dublin. This represented 35.3% of the total post-primary schools in South Dublin and was above the State average of 30.1% and the Dublin region average of 24.6%. Relative to the other LAs, South Dublin recorded the fourteenth highest rate. In contrast, Laois recorded the highest rate at 55.6% and Waterford the lowest at 10.5%.
- In the time period between 2012 and 2017, there has been some fluctuations in the rate of schools participating in the YSI in South Dublin. The rate has changed from 26.5% in 2012 to 32.4% in 2014 to 35.3% in 2017. Apart from a decrease 2016, the rate has been consistently above the State average.

Notes

