



FINGAL

FINE GALL

CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE'S

SERVICES COMMITTEE

EVIDENCE BASELINE REPORT, 2024

Chairperson Foreword

As chair of the Fingal, Children, and Young People's Services Committee (FCYPSC) I am proud to present this Evidence Baseline Report for Fingal. This document stands as a testament to our commitment to understanding the complexities and diverse needs of children, and young people and families in our communities. As we navigate an era marked by rapid social change and evolving challenges, the necessity for a robust, evidence-based foundation to guide our policies and programs has never been more critical.

FCYPSC has always prioritised the well-being and development of families and young individuals. This report supports FCYPSC members to identify strengths, uncover gaps, and chart a path forward that is both strategic and compassionate.

Key findings from this report highlight both the areas where children young people and families in Fingal are doing well. However, the report also underscores persistent issues, including inequalities in access to services, disparities in outcomes for marginalized groups, and emerging needs in a rapidly changing social environment.

The evidence baseline provided here serves as a critical tool for informed decision-making and strategic planning. It will guide us in refining our approaches, targeting our resources more effectively, and ultimately achieving better outcomes for families, children, and young people.

This report is not the conclusion of our efforts, but rather a pivotal milestone in our ongoing journey. It provides a clear direction for future action, rooted in rigorous analysis and a deep understanding of the needs of our communities. We are committed to continually updating this baseline, integrating new data, and adapting our strategies to meet the ever evolving landscape in Fingal.

Kind Regards,

Caitriona Sheehan

Area Manager Tusla Dublin North and Chair of Fingal Children and Young People's Services Committee

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

- Since 2011 population growth in Fingal has been one of the highest in the state when compared with other CYPSC areas. This rapid population growth has resulted in a significantly high youth population. (Census 2022).
- Areas with the highest population growth also have the highest proportions of youth population are in the Blanchardstown, Swords, Balbriggan and Clonshaugh (2022).
- The areas with the greatest levels of ethnic diversity are Ongar, Blanchardstown and Balbriggan (Census 2022).
- The rates of families with young children is greater in Donabate and Kinsealy while the rates of families with adolescent is greatest in Balbriggan, Lusk and Blanchardstown (Census 2022).
- Since 2016 the birth rate in Fingal has remained consistently greater than the national average while the age of mothers has increased (CSO Vital Statistics 2022).
- Since 2017 there have been some fluctuations in the proportion of mothers aged less than 20 years however overall the rate has been in decline (CSO Vital Statistics 2022).
- The proportion of domiciliary births remains lower than the national average (CSO Vital Statistics 2022).
- Between 2018 and 2020 mothers in Dublin County breastfeeding on discharge from hospital decreased, however, in recent years is showing growth (NPRS 2022).
- The proportion of babies being visited by the PHN within 72 hours of leaving hospital remains high across all of the LHOs (HSE Performance Indicators) in Fingal with the exception of Dublin North in 2020. while the proportion of children receiving their developmental checks is still low as a result of a number of factors (HSE Performance Indicators).
- The Local Health Office (LHO) of Dublin North West and Dublin North have some of the highest rates of children and young people waiting for psychology treatment and OT assessments (Parliamentary Questions).
- The LHO of Dublin North Central has the second highest rate of children and young people accessing treatment for substance misuse in the State (National Drugs Library 2022).
- The LHO of Dublin North West has the second highest rate of self-harm in males aged 24 years and under in 2020, while the LHO of Dublin South
- The Local Electoral Area (LEA) of Howth Malahide had the highest rate of population who classified their health as 'very good' while the Balbriggan LEA had the highest rate of population who classified their health as 'very bad' (Census 2022).
- The LEA of Balbriggan had the highest proportion of population with no formal or primary only education as well as the one of the lowest proportion of population with 'Third Level' education (Census 2022).

- With a retention rate of 92.4% the Leaving Certificate retention rate in Fingal was the twelfth highest in the country (Department of Education 2022).
- Secondary schools in Dublin 15 recorded some of the both lowest progression rates to third level education in the country as well as the lowest (Irish Times 2023).
- The rate of referrals to Tusla has doubled between 2017 and 2022 in Dublin City North according to Tusla. While 19.4% of open cases in Dublin City North were without an allocated social worker in Q4 2022.
- There are 18 very disadvantaged SAs in Fingal of which many are located in and have a high youth population according to the Pobal HP Deprivation Index in 2022.
- Over 27% of families in the Ballyfermot and Blanchardstown were one parent families according to Census 2022. Some areas within these LEAs had rates greater than 50%.
- This areas with the highest proportions households with a housing tenure of rented from a private landlord are in the some of the most disadvantage areas (Census 2022).
- In 2022, the LA of Fingal has the second highest rate of families with children on social housing waiting lists when compared to the other LAs (Summary of Social Housing Assessments).
- More affluent areas in the east of Fingal are more likely to have broadband internet connection and be participating in regular volunteering than areas in the in the north and west of Fingal where low levels of internet connection and volunteering were recorded (Census 2022).

Introduction & Methodology	8	Active and Healthy Profile	50
		Indicator 2.1: Birth Rate, 2021	52
Demographic Profile	10	Indicator 2.2: Average age of mothers, 2021	53
Indicator 1.1: Population Change 2016 to 2022	12	Indicator 2.3: Births to mothers aged less than 20 years, 2021	54
Indicator 1.2: Five year age groups, 2022	13	Indicator 2.4: Antenatal care attendance, 2021	55
Indicator 1.3: Population Change 2016 to 2022	14	Indicator 2.5: Domiciliary births, 2021	56
Indicator 1.4: Population 0 to 4 years, 2022	16	Indicator 2.6: Infant mortality, 2021	57
Indicator 1.5: Population 5 to 12 years, 2022	18	Indicator 2.7: Low birth weight, 2021	58
Indicator 1.6: Population 13 to 17 years, 2022	20	Indicator 2.8: Breastfeeding, 2021	59
Indicator 1.7: Population 18 to 24 years, 2022	22	Indicator 2.9: Public Health Nurse Visits, 2021	60
Indicator 1.8: Population 24 years and under, 2022	24	Indicator 2.10: Developmental checks, 2021	61
Indicator 1.9: Young Dependency Ratio, 2022	26	Indicator 2.11: Psychology treatment waiting list, 2022	62
Indicator 1.10: Ethnicity: White Irish, 2022	28	Indicator 2.12: Occupational Therapy waiting list, 2022	63
Indicator 1.11: Ethnicity: White Irish Traveller, 2022	30	Indicator 2.13: Substance Misuse, 2022	64
Indicator 1.12: Ethnicity: Other White, 2022	32	Indicator 2.14: Admissions of Children to Psychiatric Hospitals/Units and to Child and Adolescent Units, 2022	65
Indicator 1.13: Ethnicity: Black or Black Irish, 2022	34	Indicator 2.15: Self-harm Females, 2020	66
Indicator 1.14: Ethnicity: Asian or Asian Irish, 2022	36	Indicator 2.16: Self-harm Males, 2020	67
Indicator 1.15: Ethnicity: Other, 2022	38	Indicator 2.17: Persons with a disability or long-term health cond, 2022	68
Indicator 1.16: Families: Pre-family, 2022	40	Indicator 2.18: Population with 'very good' health, 2022	70
Indicator 1.17: Families: Pre-school, 2022	42	Indicator 2.19: Population with 'very bad' health, 2022	72
Indicator 1.18: Families: Early school, 2022	44		
Indicator 1.19: Families: Pre-adolescent, 2022	46	Achieving in Learning and Development Profile	74
Indicator 1.20: Families: Adolescent, 2022	48	Indicator 3.1: Education attainment, 2022	76

Indicator 3.2: Mothers education attainment, 2022	77	Economic Security and Opportunity Profile	108
Indicator 3.3: Education: No formal or primary only, 2022	78	Indicator 5.1: Pobal HP Deprivation Index, 2022	110
Indicator 3.4: Education: Secondary, 2022	80	Indicator 5.2: One Parent Families, 2022	112
Indicator 3.5: Education: Technical/Certificate/Apprentice, 2022	82	Indicator 5.3: Housing Tenure: Owned with mortgage or loan, 2022	114
Indicator 3.6: Education: Third level, 2022	84	Indicator 5.4: Housing Tenure: Rented from Private Landlord, 2022	116
Indicator 3.7: ECCE Vacancy and placed per 100 children, 2022/23	86	Indicator 5.5: Housing Tenure: Rented from Local Authority, 2022	118
Indicator 3.8: Children aged 0 to 4 attending childcare, 2022	88	Indicator 5.6: Housing Tenure: Rented from Voluntary or Co-operative Housing Body, 2022	120
Indicator 3.9: Children aged 5 to 14 attending childcare, 2022	90	Indicator 5.7: Labour Force: Unemployed, 2022	122
Indicator 3.10: Travel to school, college or childcare Green Modes, 2022	92	Indicator 5.8: Youth Unemployment, 2024	124
Indicator 3.11: Primary Absenteeism, 2021/22	94	Indicator 5.9: Social Housing Waiting Lists, 2022	126
Indicator 3.12: Post Primary Absenteeism, 2021/22	95	Indicator 5.10: Family Income Support Payments, 2022	127
Indicator 3.13: Junior Certificate Retention, 2016	96	Indicator 5.11: Cost of Childcare, 2020/21	128
Indicator 3.14: Leaving Certificate Retention, 2016	97	Indicator 5.12: Childcare Workers Pay, 2022	129
Indicator 3.15: Third level progression, 2023	98		
Indicator 3.16: Progression rates by Secondary School, 2023	99	Connected, Respected and Contributing to their World Profile	130
Safe and Protected from Harm Profile	100	Indicator 6.1: Internet connection: Broadband, 2022	132
Indicator 4.1: Garda Youth Diversion Referrals	102	Indicator 6.2: Internet connection: No internet connection, 2022	134
Indicator 4.2: Referrals to Tusla	103	Indicator 6.3: Population volunteering regularly, 2022	136
Indicator 4.3: Referrals to Tusla by Type, 2022	104		
Indicator 4.4: Children in care of Tusla, 2022	105	Appendix	138
Indicator 4.5: Children in care of Túsła without an allocated social worker, 2022	106	Maps of geographical boundaries	140
Indicator 4.6: Children and young people in reception centre	107		

Introduction

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

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

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

These are that children and young people are:

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

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

About the Report:

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

Chapter 1 provides an introduction and methodology

Chapter 2 outlines the demographic profile of Fingal

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

Chapter 4 explores education based statistics

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

Chapter 6 describes various economic related datasets

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

Methodology:

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

HSE Business Information Unit

The Central Statistics Office (CSO)

Department of Social Protection (DSP)

Pobal

Department of Education and Skills

National Perinatal Reporting System (NPRS)

National Drug Treatment Reporting System (NDTRS)

National Suicide Research Foundation (NSRF)

An Garda Síochána

Tusla - The Child & Family Agency

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

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

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

Section 1

Demographic Profile



Demographic Profile

Indicator 1.1: Population Change 2016 to 2022

Indicator 1.2: Five year age groups, 2022

Indicator 1.3: Population Change 2016 to 2022

Indicator 1.4: Population 0 to 4 years, 2022

Indicator 1.5: Population 5 to 12 years, 2022

Indicator 1.6: Population 13 to 17 years, 2022

Indicator 1.7: Population 18 to 24 years, 2022

Indicator 1.8: Population 24 years and under, 2022

Indicator 1.9: Young Dependency Ratio, 2022

Indicator 1.10: Ethnicity: White Irish, 2022

Indicator 1.11: Ethnicity: White Irish Traveller, 2022

Indicator 1.12: Ethnicity: Other White, 2022

Indicator 1.13: Ethnicity: Black or Black Irish, 2022

Indicator 1.14: Ethnicity: Asian or Asian Irish, 2022

Indicator 1.15: Ethnicity: Other, 2022

Indicator 1.16: Families: Pre-family, 2022

Indicator 1.17: Families: Pre-school, 2022

Indicator 1.18: Families: Early school, 2022

Indicator 1.19: Families: Pre-adolescent, 2022

Indicator 1.20: Families: Adolescent, 2022

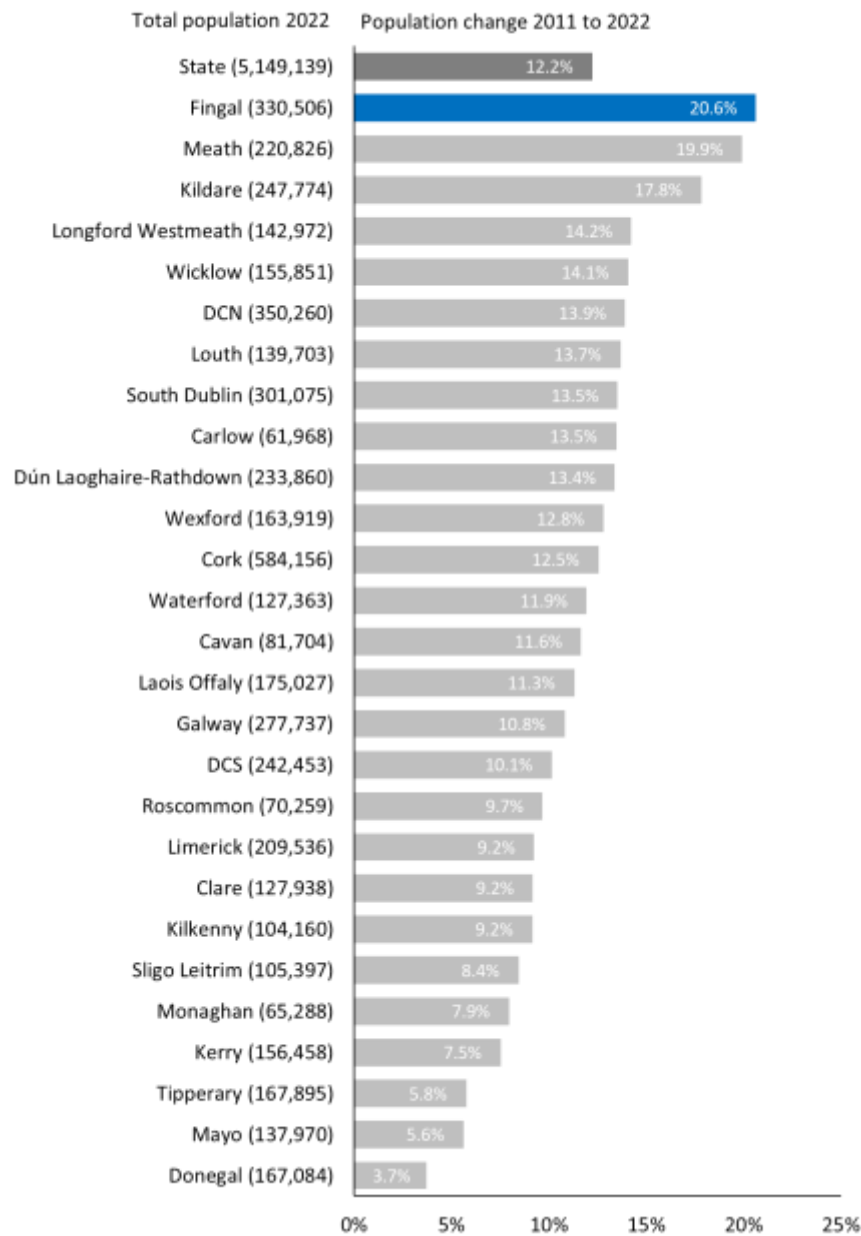


Figure 1.1: Population Change 2011 to 2022 (Source: Census 2022)

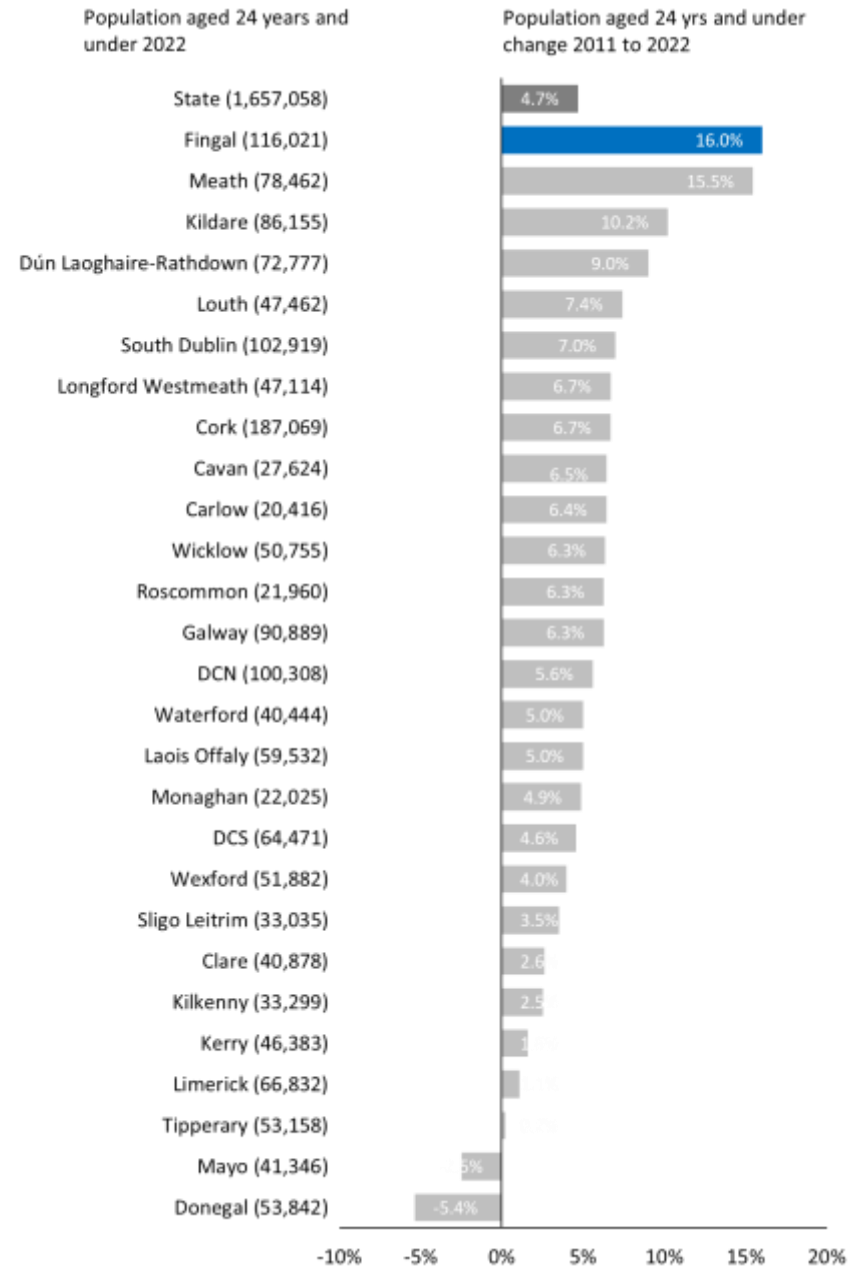


Figure 1.2: Population Change Population aged 24 years and under 2011 to 2022 (Source: Census 2022)

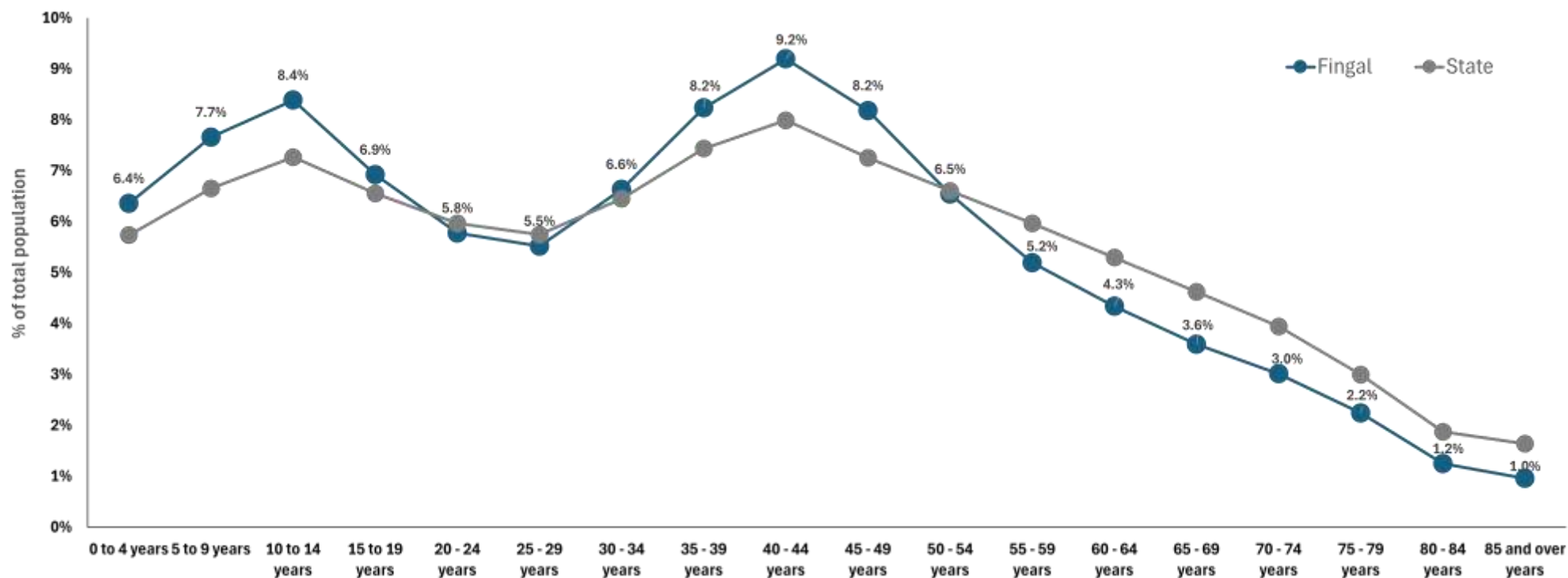
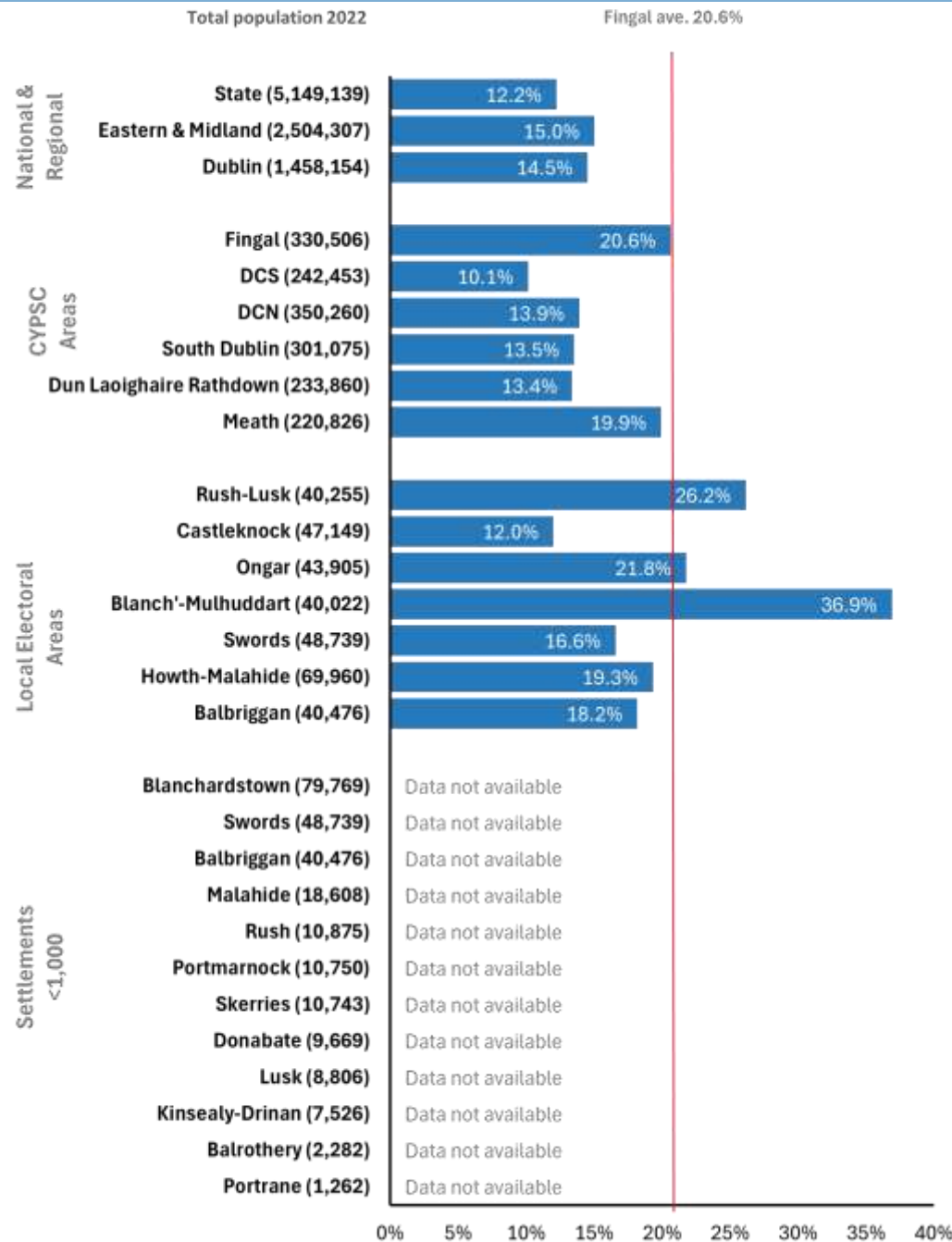


Figure 1.3: Five year age –groups 2022 (Source: Census 2022)

- According to Census 2022, there were 330,506 people residing in the Fingal CYPSC area (Figure 1.1). Between 2011 and 2022, the population grew by 20.6% or 56,615 (Figure 1.1). This rate of population growth the greatest seen in the country in that time period. This growth was greater than the State average (11.8%) and the Dublin regional average of 13.5%.
- An examination of the percentage change of population within the under 24 age group reveals a similar level of growth (Figure 1.2) was seen within this group as the overall population. Relative to the other CYPSC areas, Fingal had the highest growth in the under 24 age group.
- The structure of the Irish population is not evenly distributed throughout the country. An examination of the age structure of local authorities in Ireland illustrates the different characteristics of each area. There are some variations in certain areas, for example, Fingal has a greater proportion of younger age groups and the older working age population when compared to the State.
- There are some significant variations between Fingal and the State (Figure 1.3). Fingal has a smaller proportion of the population within the younger working cohorts (20 to 24, 25 to 29 etc.). While there are far higher proportions younger age cohorts (0 to 4, 5 to 9 etc.) in Fingal when compared to the State. At the other end of the graphic Fingal has a smaller proportional share of its population within the elderly age cohorts (55+).



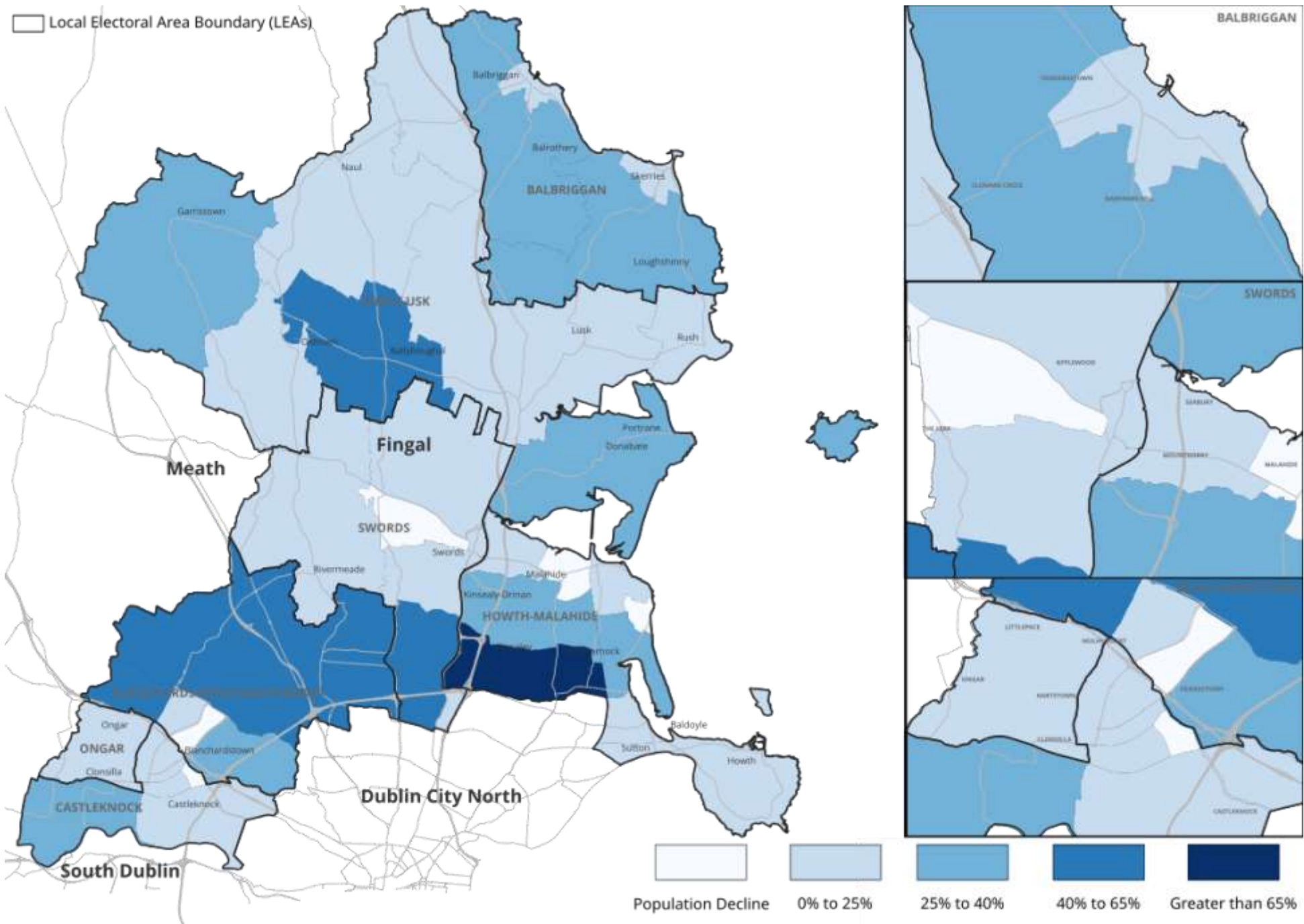
How is Fingal doing in 2022?

There was a **20.6%** population increase between 2011 and 2022

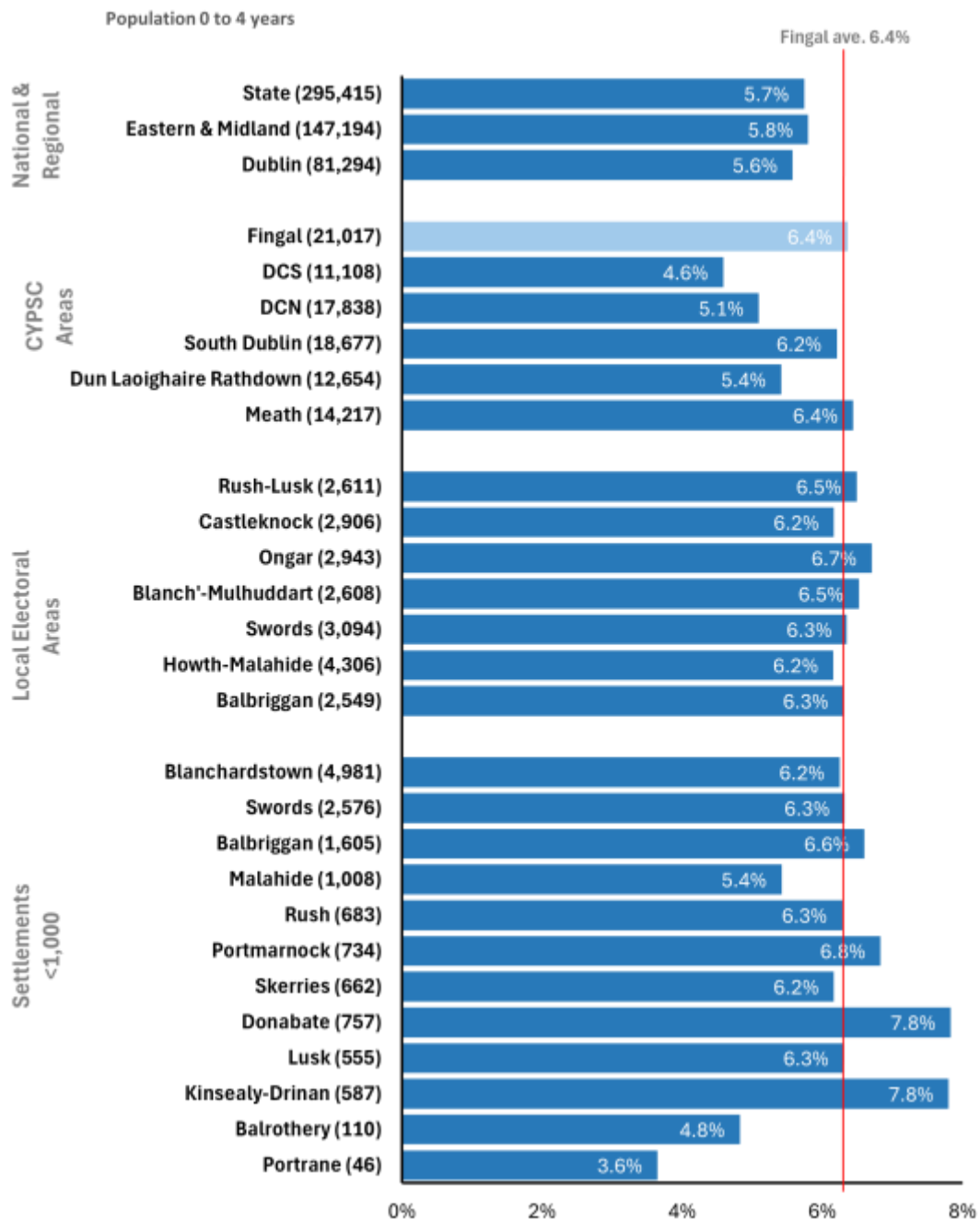
Fingal had the **highest** population growth in the State
 At **36.9%** The LEA of **Blanch’Mulhuddart** had the highest population growth

- According to Census 2022, there were 330,506 people residing in the Fingal CYPSC area. Between 2011 and 2022, the population grew by 20.6% or 56,515. This rate of population growth was the highest in the State where the average population growth was 12.2% (Figure 1.4).
- Relative to all other CYPSC areas, Fingal had the highest population growth in the State. Meath recorded the second highest rate in the State at 19.9% and Donegal the lowest with a decline of 3.7%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the population growth across the LEAs. The Castleknock LEA experienced the lowest growth in line with the state average at 12.0%. Higher population growth rates were in Swords (16.6%), Balbriggan (18.2%) and Howth-Malahide (19.3%). The greatest population growth of greater than 20% was in Ongar (21.8%), Rush-Lusk (26.2%) and Blanch’Mulhuddart (36.9%).
- Map 1.1 details the distribution of the population change at ED level throughout Fingal. The ED of Balgriffin (Dublin 17) experienced the greatest percentage growth of 182% as the population grew from 1,966 in 2011 to 5,544 in 2022. The highest actual growth was in Blanchardstown-Blakestown where the population grew by 7,848 people from 36,057 to 43,905 or 22%.

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



Map 1.1: Percentage Population Change 2011 to 2022



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

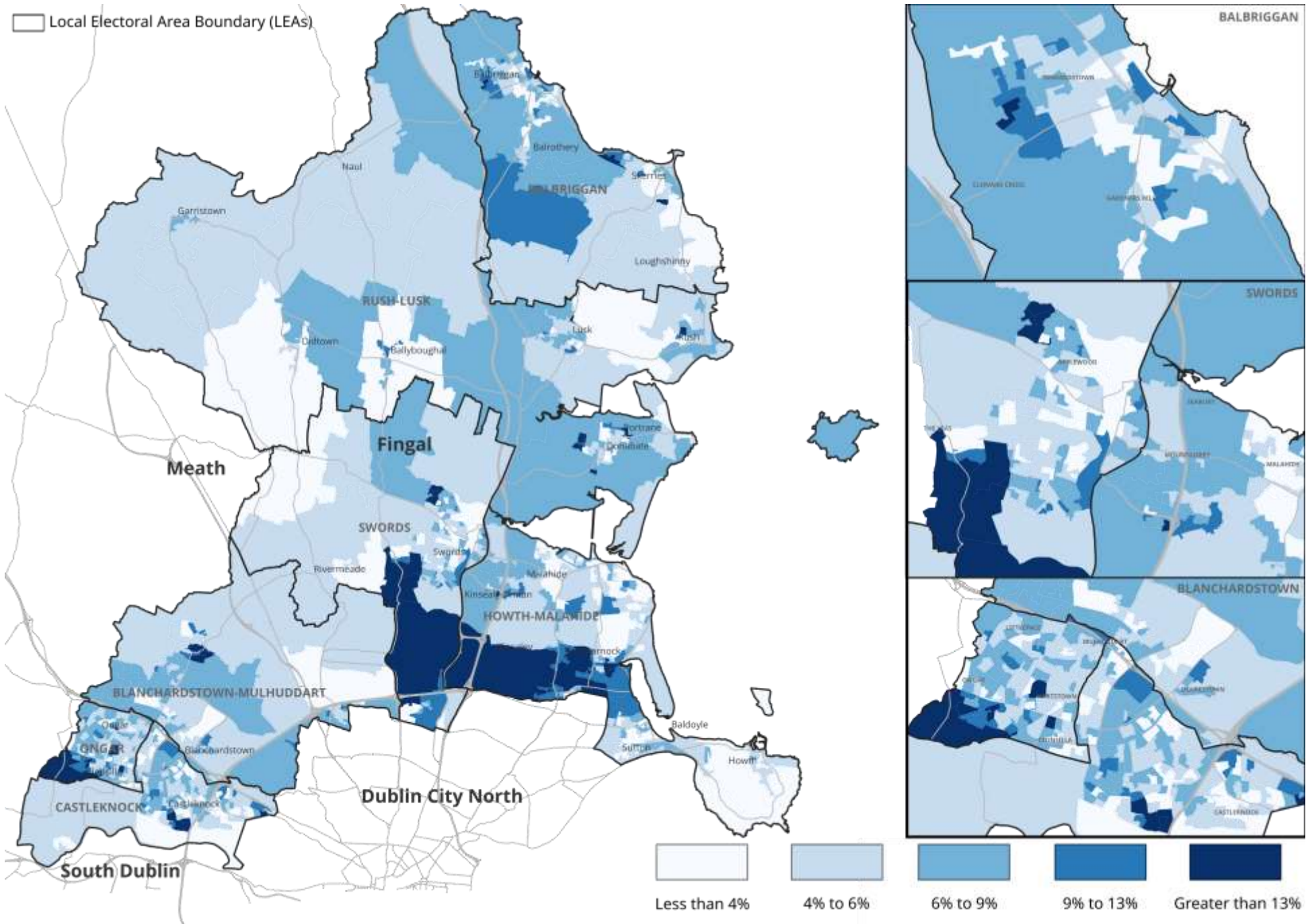
A total of **6.4%** of the population in Fingal were aged 0 to 4 years in 2022

Fingal had the **highest** proportion of 0 to 4 year olds in the Dublin Region

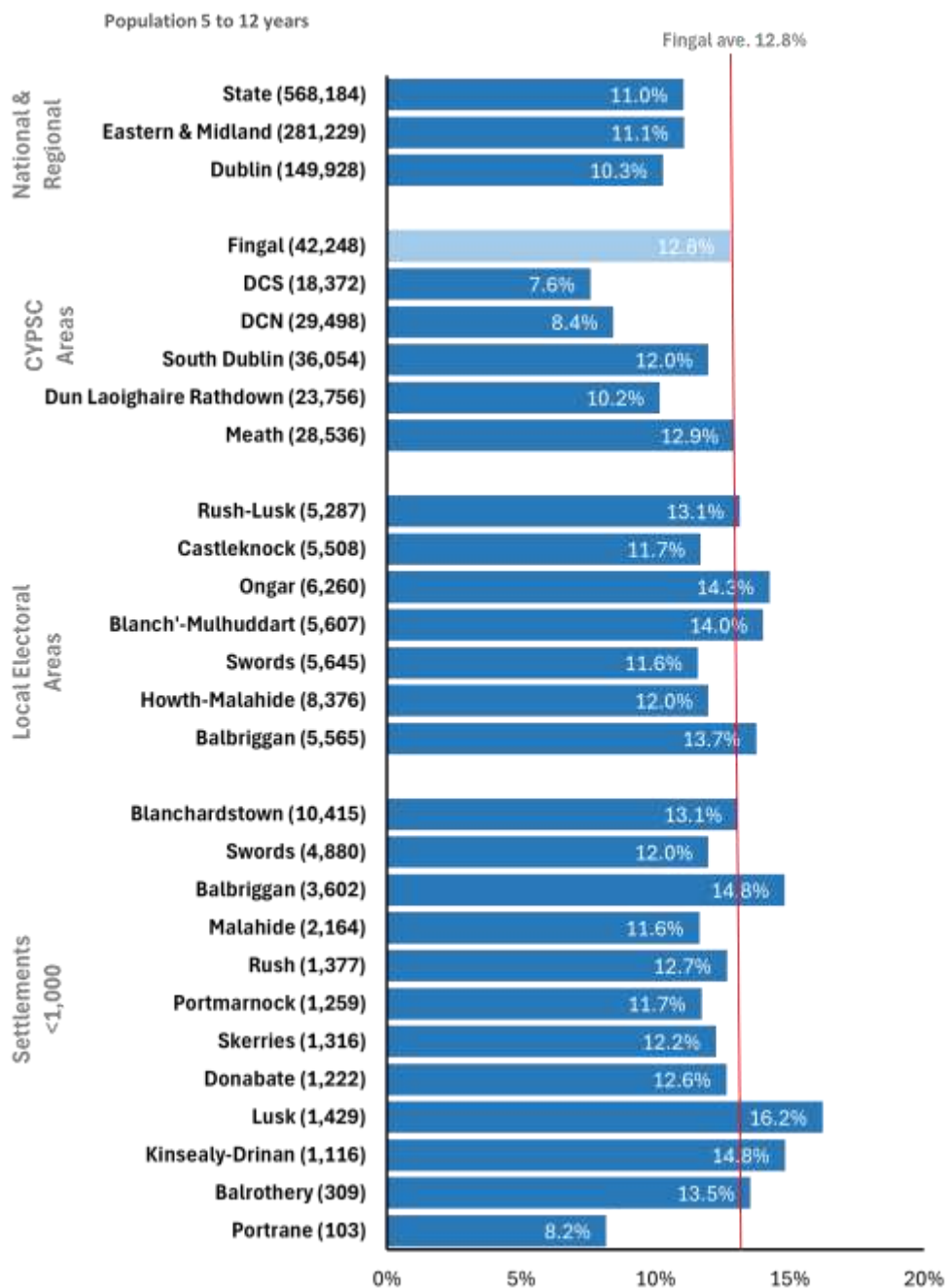
At **6.7%** the LEAs of **Ongar** had the highest proportion of 0 to 4 year olds

- According to Census 2022, there were 21,107 children aged 0 to 4 years residing in the Fingal area. This represented 46.4% of the total population in Fingal. This proportion was higher than the State average of 5.7%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 5.8% and the Dublin regional average of 5.6% (Figure 1.5).
- Relative to all other CYPSC areas, Fingal had the second highest proportion of 0 to 4 year olds in the State. Monaghan recorded the highest rate in the State at 6.6% and DCS the lowest at 4.6%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the 0 to 4 age group across the LEAs. The Ongar LEA had the highest proportion with a rate of 6.7% followed by Blanch'Mulhuddart and Rush-Lusk with a rate of 6.5% respectively. These rates were higher than all other CFSNs: Swords (6.3%), Balbriggan (6.3%), Castleknock (6.2%) and Howth-Malahide (6.2%).
- Map 1.2 details the distribution of the 0 to 4 age group at SA level throughout Fingal. SAs of the highest proportions of over 13% include SA in Barnhill Road in Ongar, Hartstown, Diswellstown, Balgriffin, Ridgewood (Swords), Meadowbank (Swords), Hamilton Hill (Skerries) and Taylor Hill (Balbriggan).

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



Map 1.2: Population 0 to 4 years



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

12.8% (or 42,248) of the population are aged 5 to 12 years

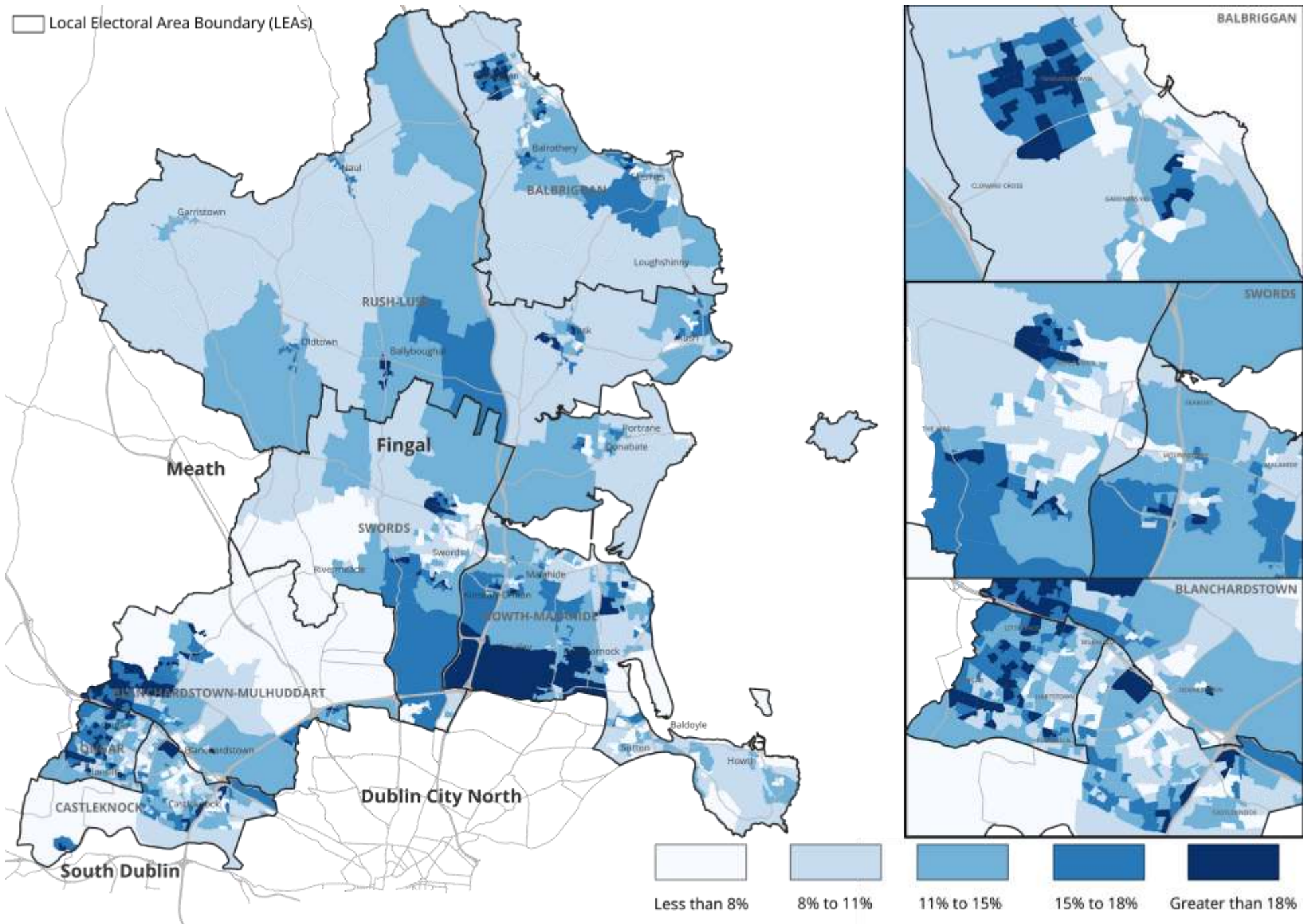
This is **higher** than the national average of 11.0%

Fingal has the **second highest** proportion of the 27 CYPSC areas

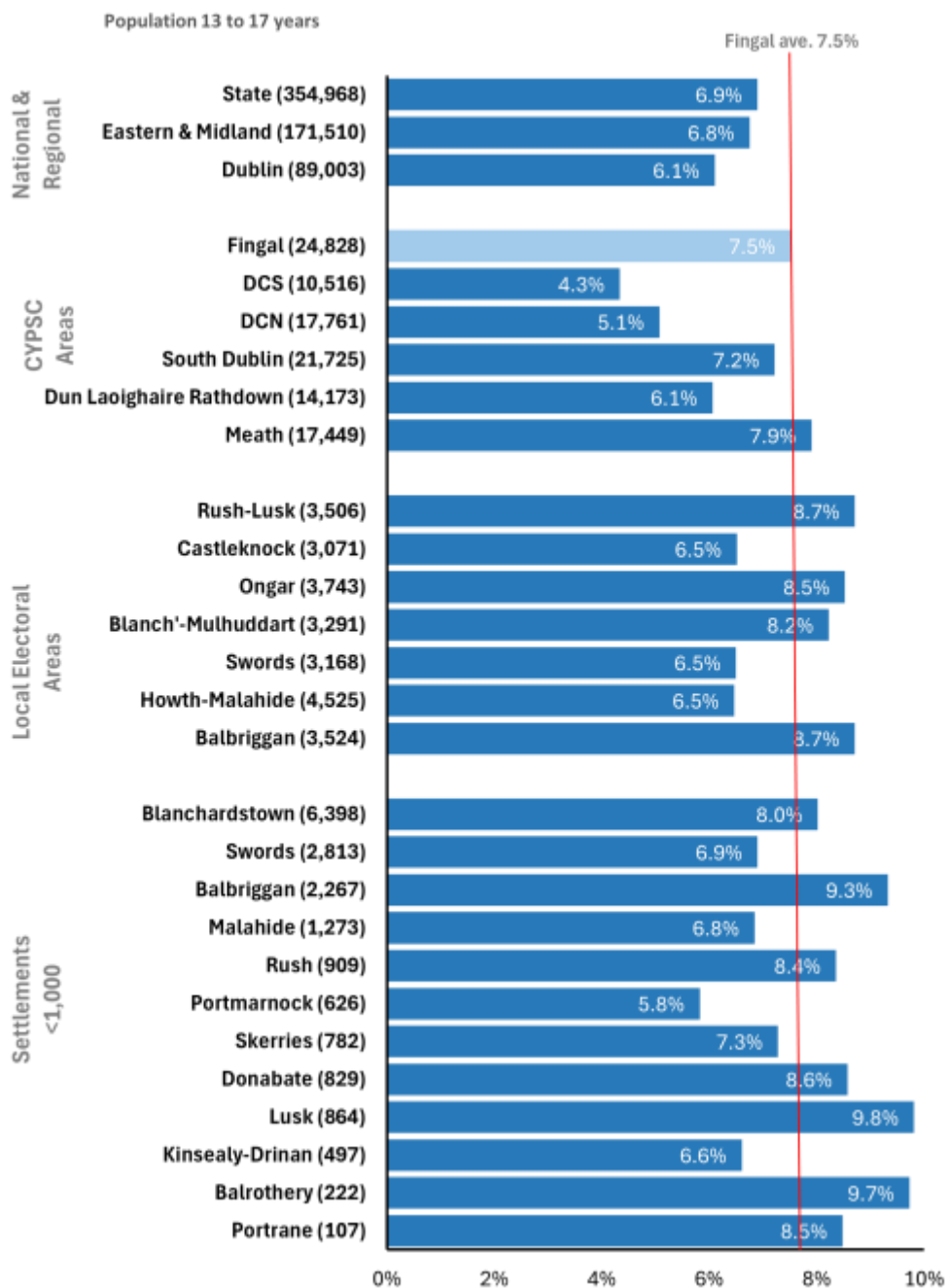
The LEA of **Ongar** has the **highest** proportion of 5 to 12 year olds

- According to Census 2022, there were 42,248 children aged 5 to 12 years residing in the Fingal area. This represented 12.8% of the total population in Fingal. This proportion was higher than the State average of 11.0%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 11.1% and the Dublin regional average of 10.3% (Figure 1.6).
- Relative to all other CYPSC areas, Fingal had the second highest proportion of 5 to 12 year olds in the State. Meath recorded the highest rate in the State at 12.9% and DCS had the lowest 7.6%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the 5 to 12 age group across the LEAs. The Ongar LEA had the highest proportion with a rate of 14.3% followed by Blanch’Mulhuddart with a rate of 14.0%, Balbriggan (13.7%) and Rush-Lusk (13.1%). These rates were higher than the other LEAs of Howth-Malahide (12.0%), Castleknock (11.7%) and Swords (11.6%).
- Map 1.3 details the distribution of the 5 to 12 age group at SA level throughout Fingal. There is a clear spatial distribution where the areas with the highest proportions are in urban areas. The SAs with the highest proportions of greater than 20% are in Chieftans Drive (Balbriggan), Applewood in Swords, Northern Cross Roads and in Ongar.

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



Map 1.3: Population 5 to 12 years



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

7.5% (or 24,828) of the population are aged 13 to 17 years

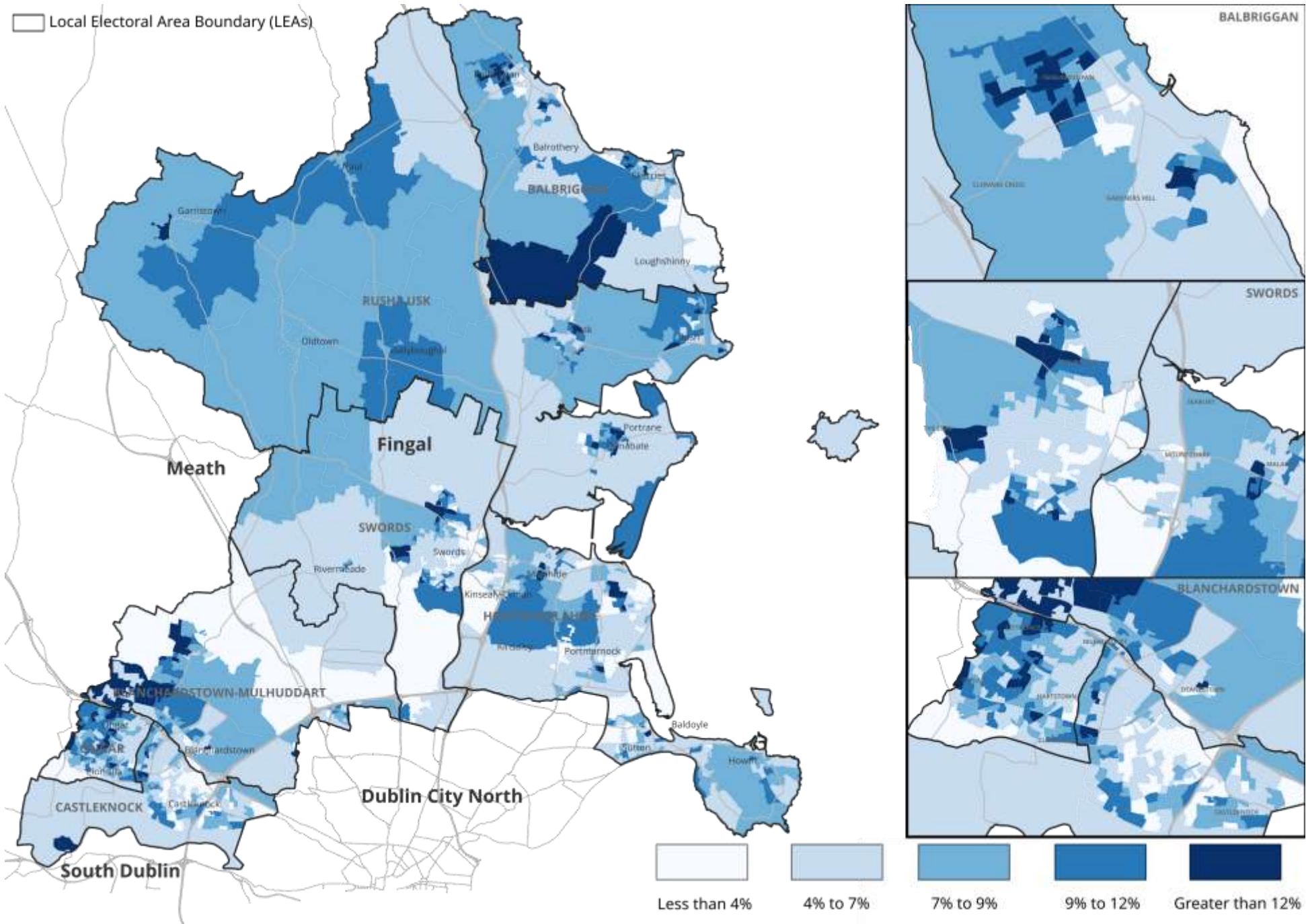
Since 2016 the proportion has **increased**

This is **higher** than the national average of 6.9%

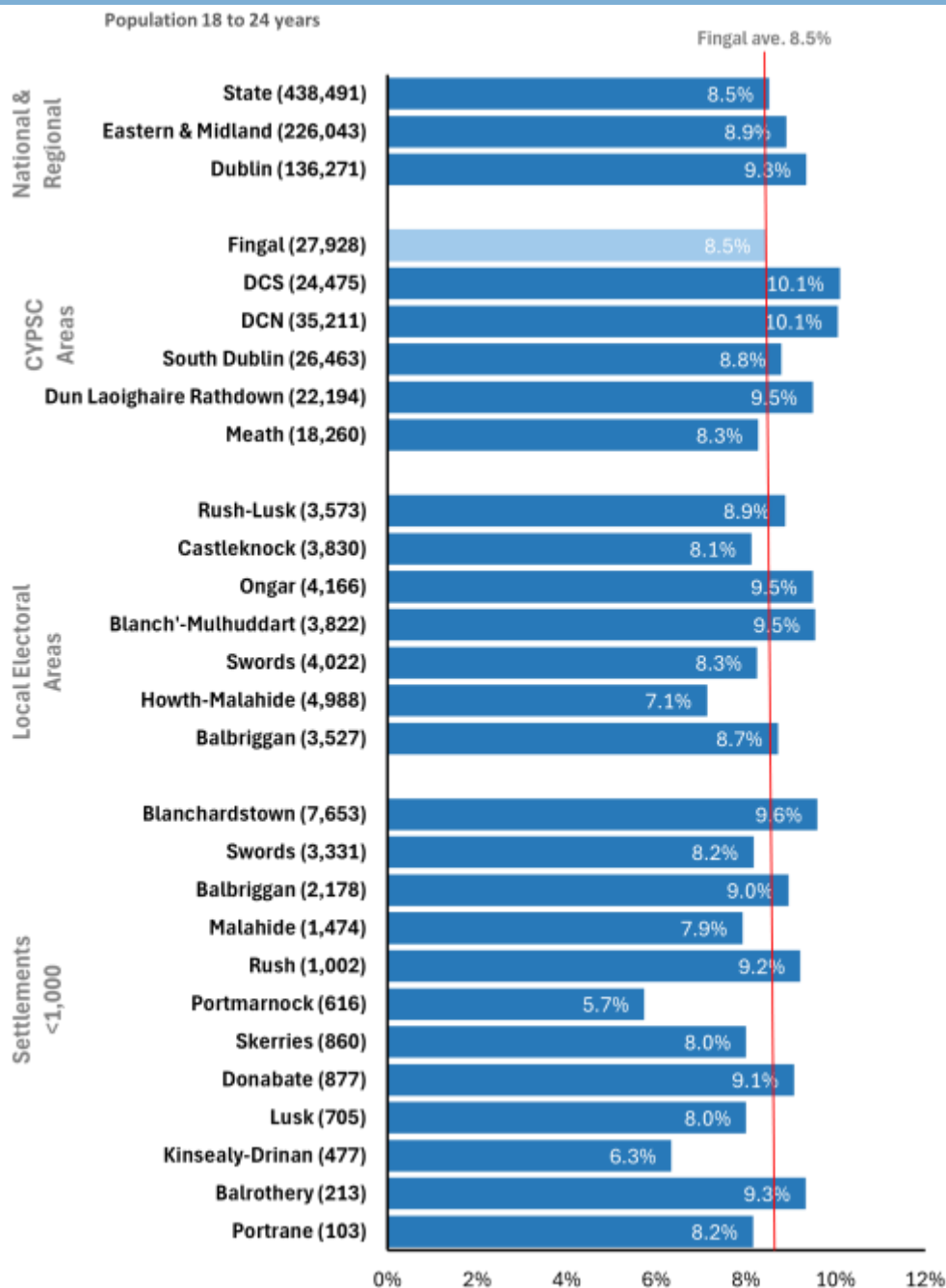
The LEA of **Lusk** has the **highest** proportion of 13 to 17 year olds

- According to Census 2022, there were 24,828 children aged 13 to 17 years residing in the Fingal area. This represented 7.5% of the total population in Fingal. This proportion was higher than the State average of 6.9%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 6.8% and the Dublin regional average of 6.1% (Figure 1.7).
- Relative to all other CYPSC areas, Fingal had the seventh highest proportion of 13 to 17 year olds in the State. Meath recorded the highest rate in the State at 7.9% and Fingal had the lowest rate at 4.3%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the 13 to 17 age group across the LEAs. The LEAs of Rush-Lusk and Balbriggan had the highest proportion with a rate of 8.7% followed by Ongar with a rate of 8.5% and Blanch'-Mulhuddart (8.2%). These rates were higher than the other LEAs of Castleknock (6.5%), Swords (6.5%), and Howth-Malahide (6.5%).
- Map 1.4 details the distribution of the 13 to 17 age group at SA level throughout Fingal. Areas with the highest proportion of greater than 15% were located in Damastown in Mulhuddart and Knocksedan Wood.

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



Map 1.4: Population 13 to 17 years



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

8.5% (or 27,928) of the population are aged 18 to 24 years

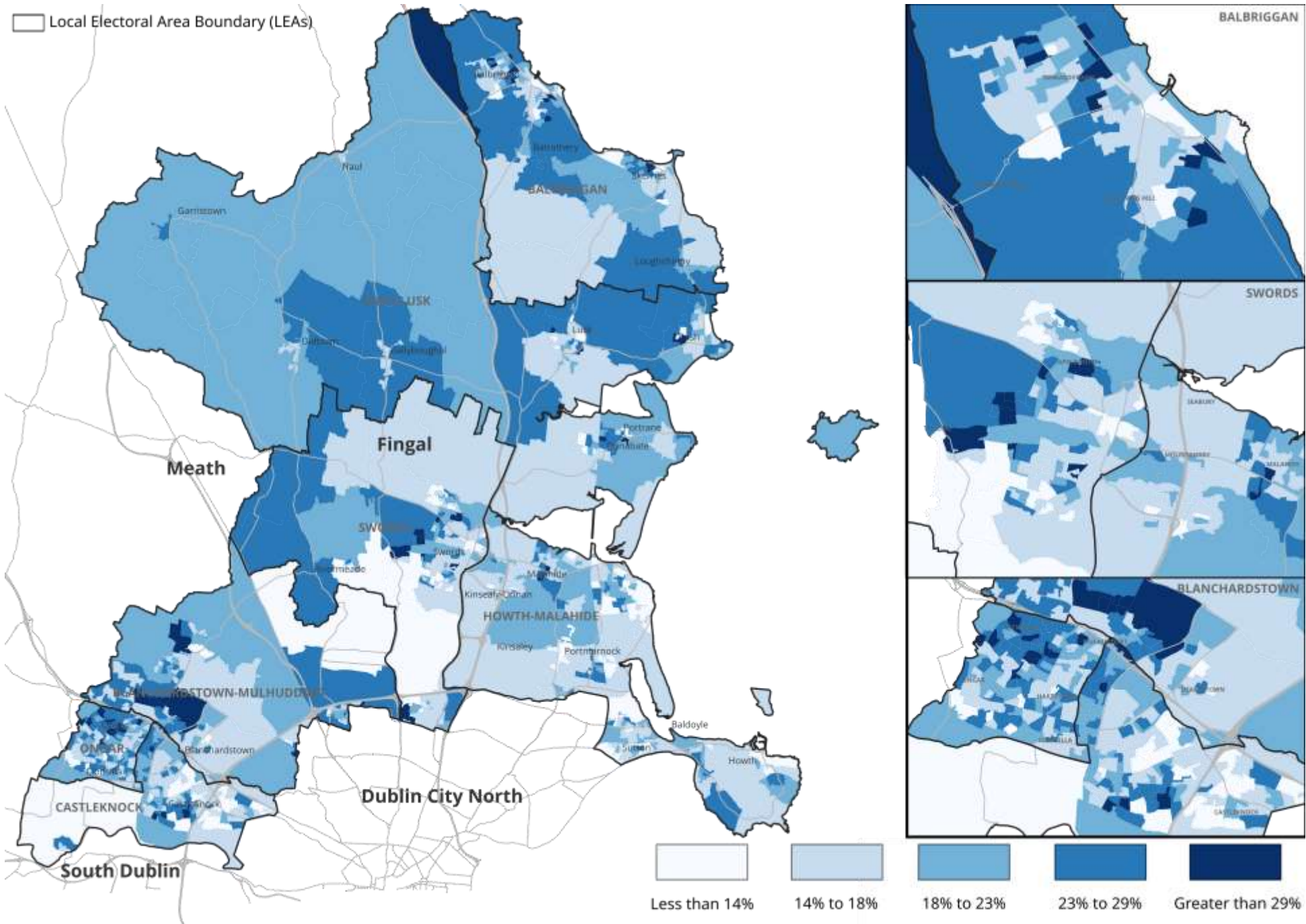
Since 2016 the proportion has **increased**

This is **equal** than the national average of 8.5%

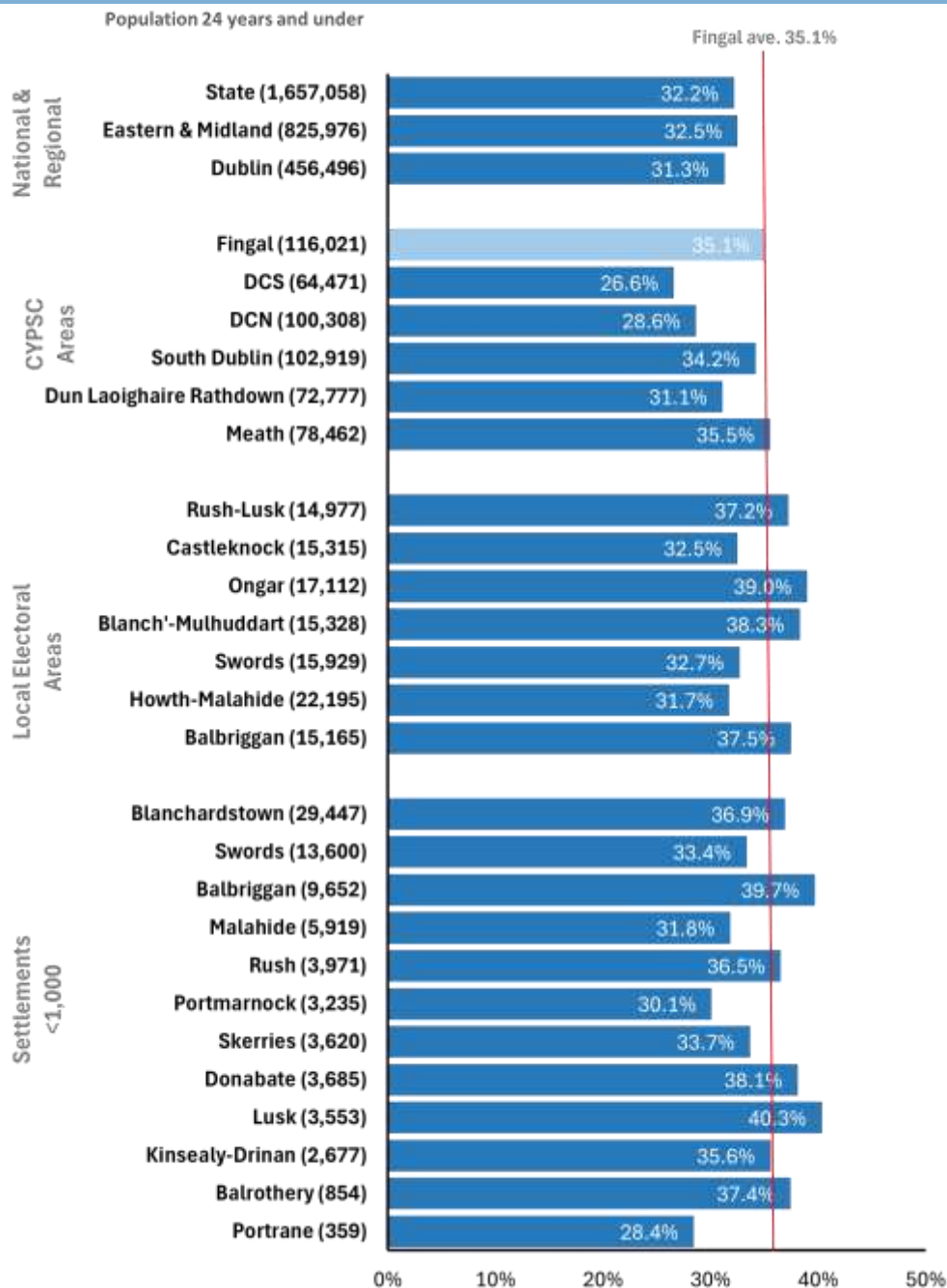
The LEAs of **Ongar** and **Blanch'-Mulhuddart** have the **highest** proportion of 18 to 24 year olds

- According to Census 2022, there were 27,928 children aged 18 to 24 years residing in the Fingal area. This represented 8.5% of the total population in Fingal. This proportion was the same as the State average of 8.5%, and below the Eastern and Midlands average of 8.9% and the Dublin regional average of 9.3% (Figure 1.8).
- Relative to all other CYPSC areas, Fingal had the eleventh highest proportion of 18 to 24 year olds in the State. DCS recorded the highest rate in the State at 10.1% and Mayo had the lowest rate at 6.8%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the 18 to 24 age group across the LEAs. Ongar and Blanch' Mulhuddart were the LEAs that had the highest proportion with a rate of 9.5% followed by Rush-Lusk with a rate of 8.9% and Balbriggan (8.7%). These were followed by Swords (8.3%) while the lowest rates were in Castleknock (8.1%) and Howth-Malahide (7.1%).
- Map 1.5 details the distribution of the 18 to 24 age group at SA level throughout Fingal. SAs with the highest proportion of 18 to 24 year olds are distributed throughout the Fingal area, particularly in the north of the county and in urban areas such as Mulhuddart and Ongar. SAs with the highest proportions of greater than 35% were in Mulhuddart, Tyrellstown, Knocksedan in Swords, Portmarnock and Lusk.

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



Map 1.5: Population 18 to 24 years



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

35.1% (or 116,021) of the population are aged 24 years and under

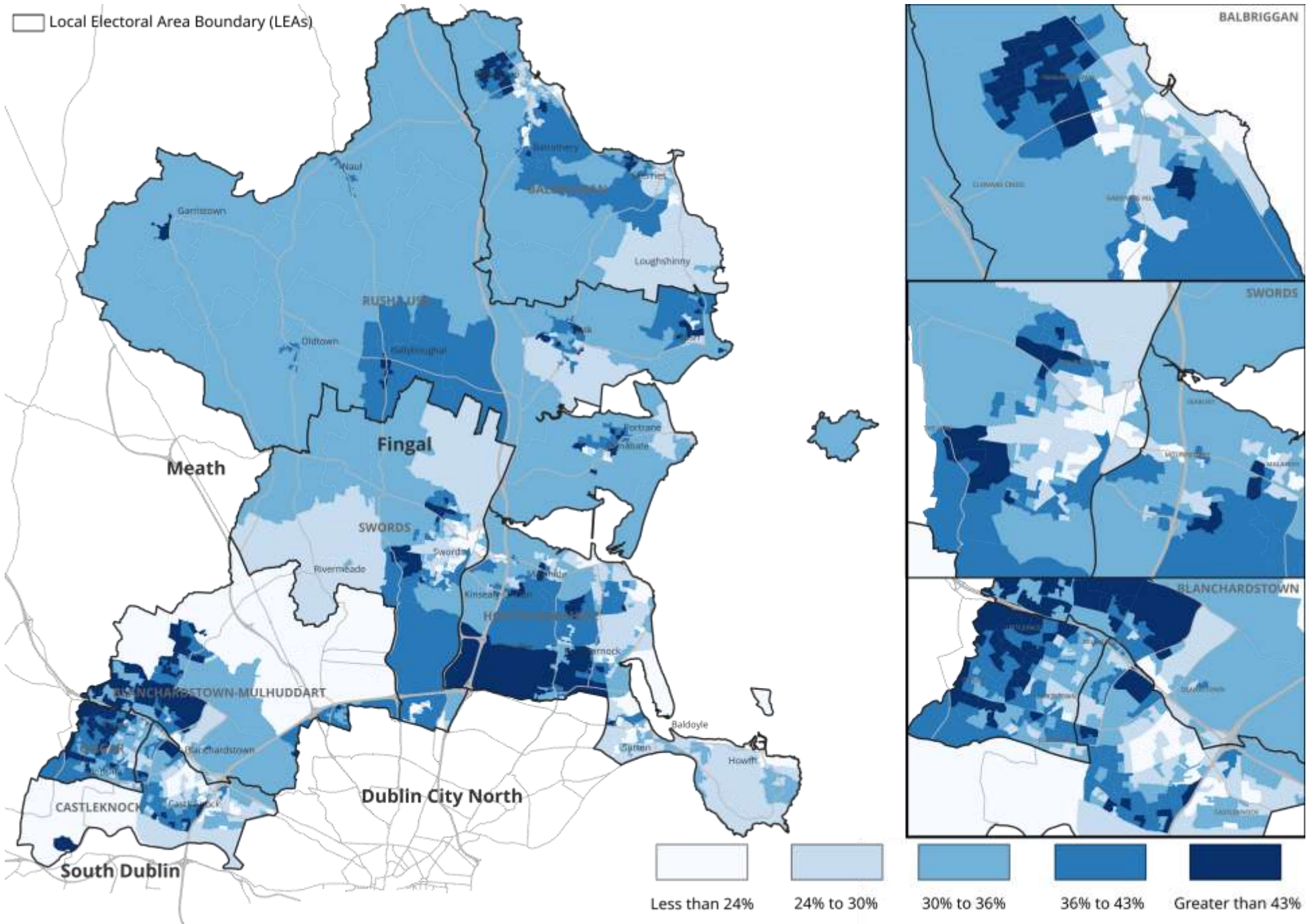
Since 2016 the proportion has **decreased**

This is **higher** than the national average of 32.2%

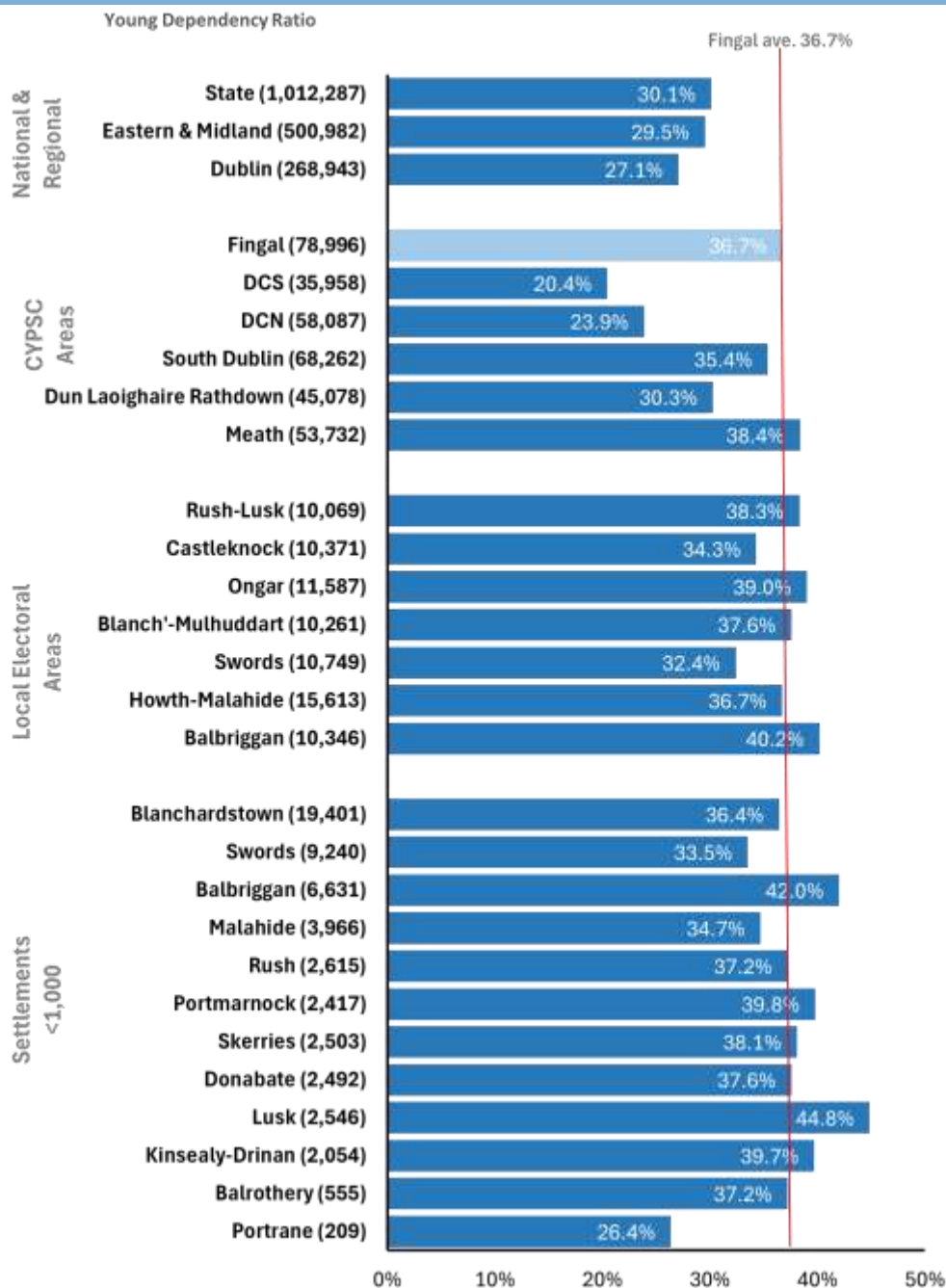
The LEA of **Ongar** has the **highest** proportion of 0 to 24 year olds

- According to Census 2022, there were 116,021 children aged 0 to 24 years residing in the Fingal area. This represented 35.1% of the total population in Fingal. This proportion was higher than the State average of 32.2%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 32.5% and the Dublin regional average of 31.3% (Figure 1.9).
- Relative to all other CYPSC areas, Fingal had the second highest proportion of 0 to 24 year olds in the State. Meath recorded the highest rate in the State at 35.5% and DCS had the lowest rate at 26.6%
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the 0 to 24 age group across the LEAs. The Ongar LEA had the highest proportion with a rate of 39.0% followed by Blanch’Mulhuddart with a rate of 38.3%, Balbriggan (37.7%), and Rush-Lusk (37.2%). These were followed by Swords (32.7%) and Castleknock (32.5%). While the lowest rate was in Howth-Malahide (31.7%).
- Map 1.6 details the distribution of the 0 to 24 age group at SA level throughout Fingal. Most SAs with the highest proportions of youth population greater than 50% were located in the south of the county in Northern Cross, Ongar and Mulhuddart.

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



Map 1.6: Population 24 years and under



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

The Young Dependency Ratio in Fingal is **36.7%**

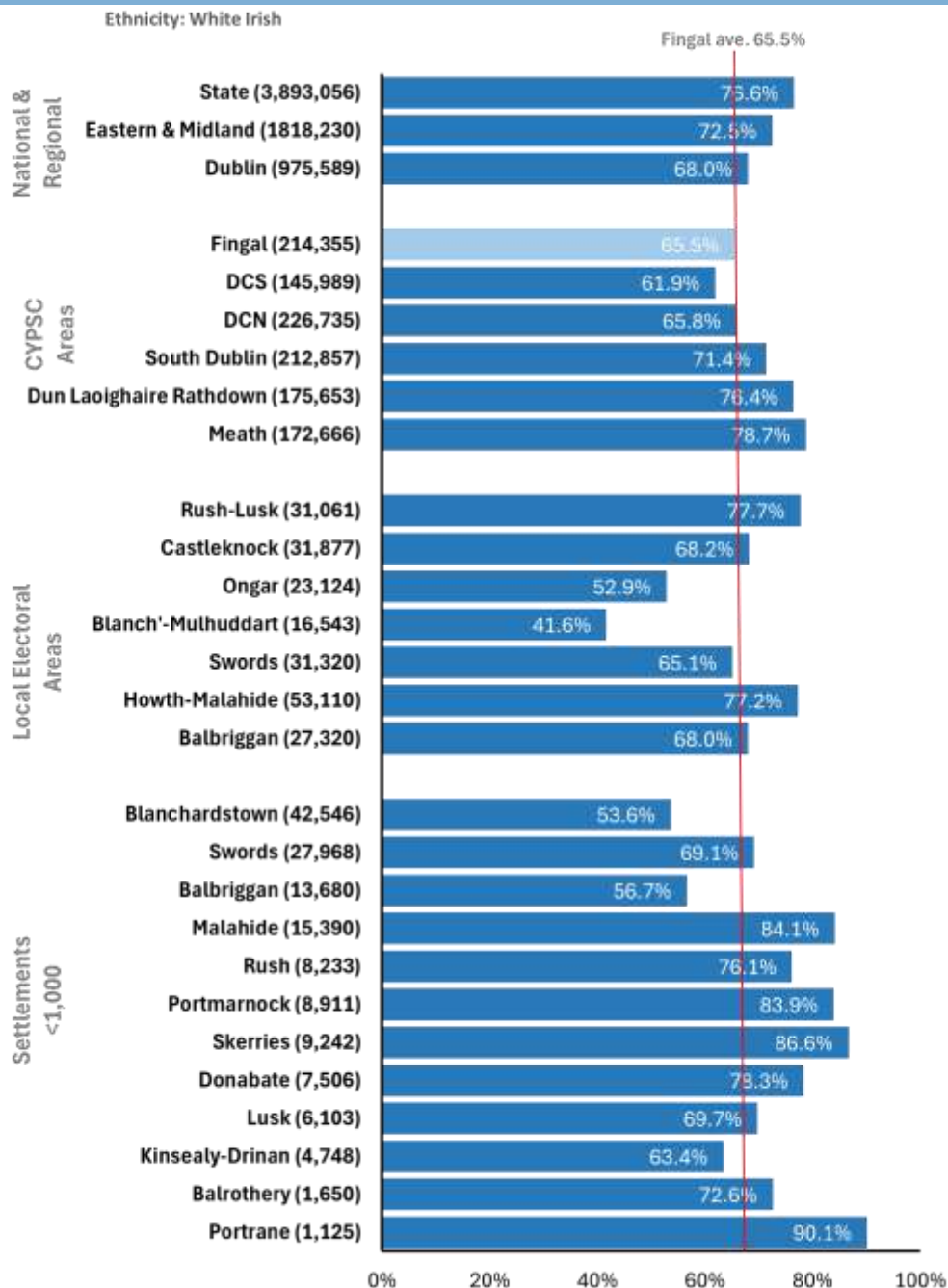
Since 2016 the number has **decreased**

This is **higher** than the national average of 30.1%

The LEA of **Balbriggan** has the **highest** Young Dependency Ratio

- The Young Dependency Rate (YDR) is calculated by taking the population aged less than 15 years and calculating it as a proportion of the population aged 15 to 64. According to Census 2022, the YDR in Fingal was 36.7%. This rate is lower than the State ratio of 30.1%, the Eastern and Midlands Region rate of 29.5% and the Dublin regional rate of 27.1% (Figure 1.10).
- Relative to all other CYPSC areas, Fingal had the fourth highest YDR in the State. Monaghan recorded the highest rate in the State at 38.6% and DCS had the lowest rate at 20.4%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the YDR age group across the LEAs. The Balbriggan LEA had the highest proportion with a rate of 40.2% followed by Ongar with a rate of 39.0%, Rush-Lusk (38.3%) and Blanch'-Mulhuddart (37.6%). The lowest rates were in Howth-Malahide (36.7%), Castleknock (34.3%) and Swords (32.4%).
- Map 1.7 details the distribution of the YDR at SA level throughout Fingal. SAs with the highest proportions of greater than 65% were mainly located in the south of the county in North Cross, Damastown Way, Hansfield in Ongar and Mulhuddart.

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



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

65.5% (or 214,355) of the population are 'White Irish'

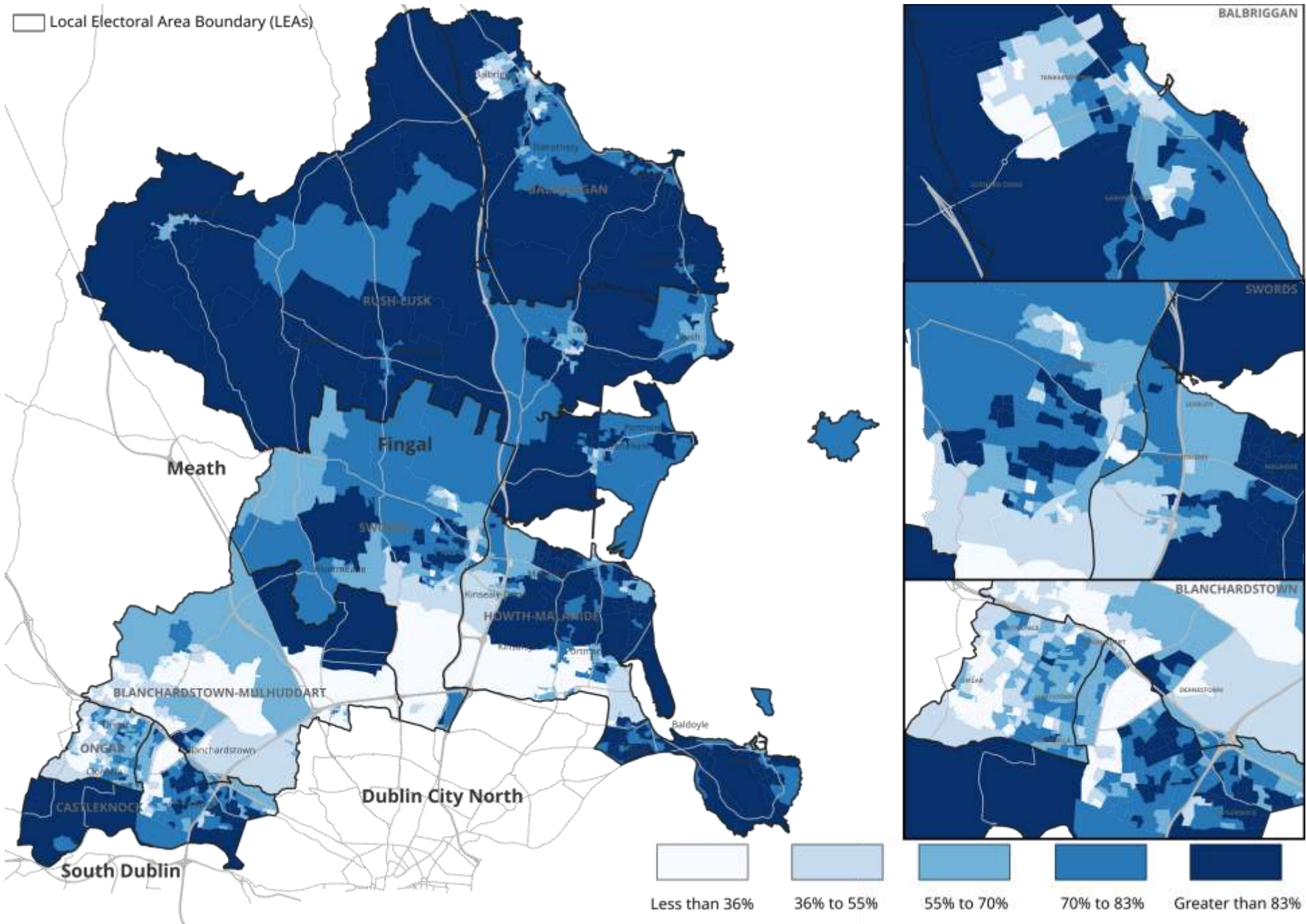
Since 2016 the proportion has **decreased**

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

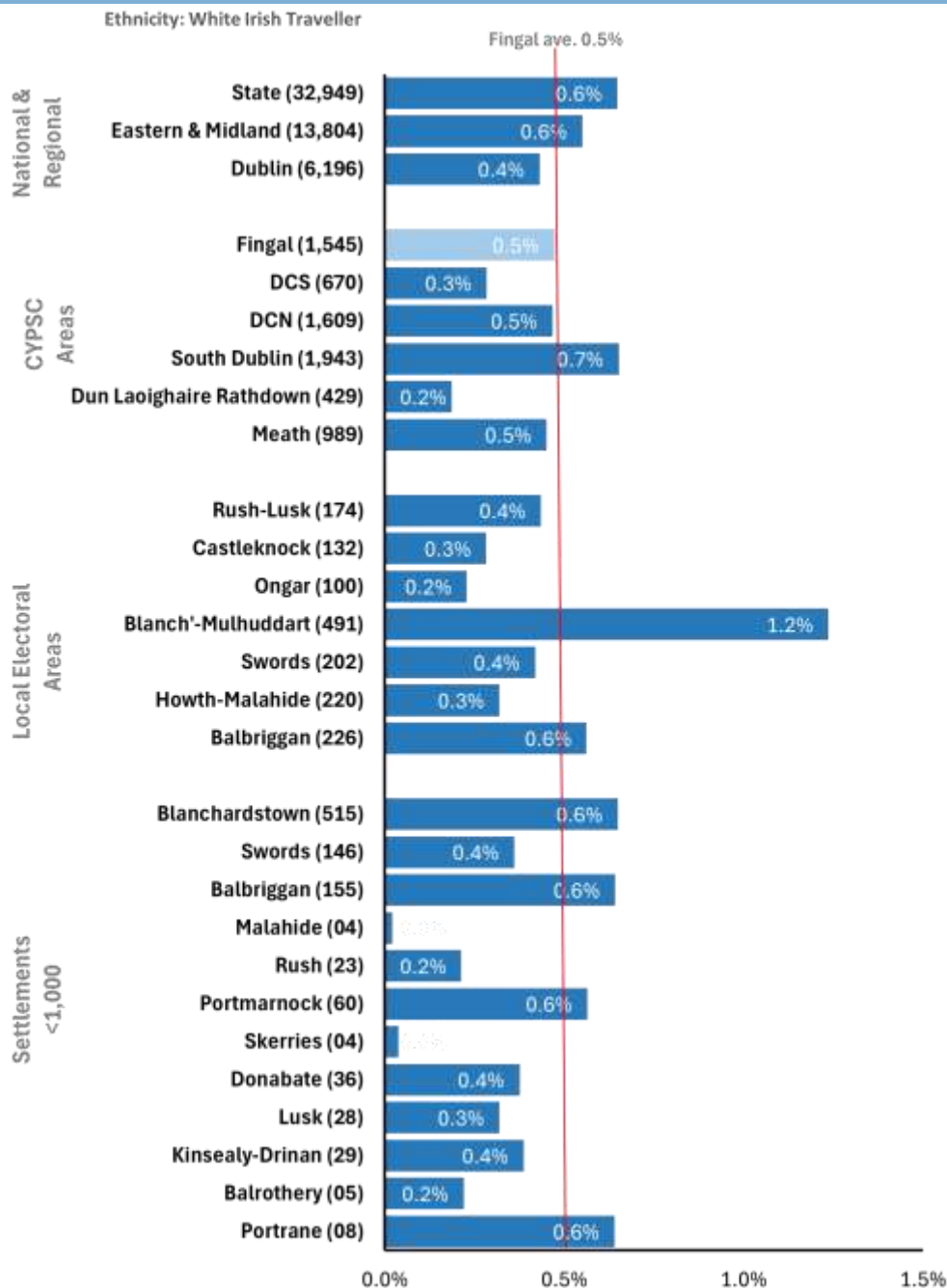
The LEA of **Blanch'-Mulhuddart** has the **lowest** proportion of 'White Irish'

- According to Census 2022, the total population classified as 'White Irish' residing in the Fingal area was 214,355. This represented 65.5% of the total population in Fingal. This proportion was considerably lower than the State average of 76.6%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 72.5% and the Dublin regional average of 68.0% (Figure 1.11).
- Relative to all other CYPSC areas, Fingal had the second lowest proportion of population identified as 'White Irish' in the State. Donegal recorded the highest rate in the State at 86.3% and DCS had the lowest rate at 61.9%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the proportion of population classified as 'White Irish' across the LEAs. Both Blanch'-Mulhuddart (41.6%) and Ongar (52.9%) had the lowest rates of 'White Irish'. These were followed by Swords (65.1%), Balbriggan (68.0%) and Castleknock (68.2%). While the highest rates of 'White Irish' are in the LEAs of Howth-Malahide (77.2%) and Rush-Lusk (77.7%).
- Map 1.8 details the distribution of the population classified as 'White Irish' at SA level in Fingal. There is a clear spatial distribution as areas with the highest proportions are in the far south of the county in areas such as Castleknock, Howth and Malahide as well as rural areas in the north of the county.

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



Map 1.8: Ethnicity: White Irish



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

0.5% (or 1,545) of the population are ‘White Irish Traveller’

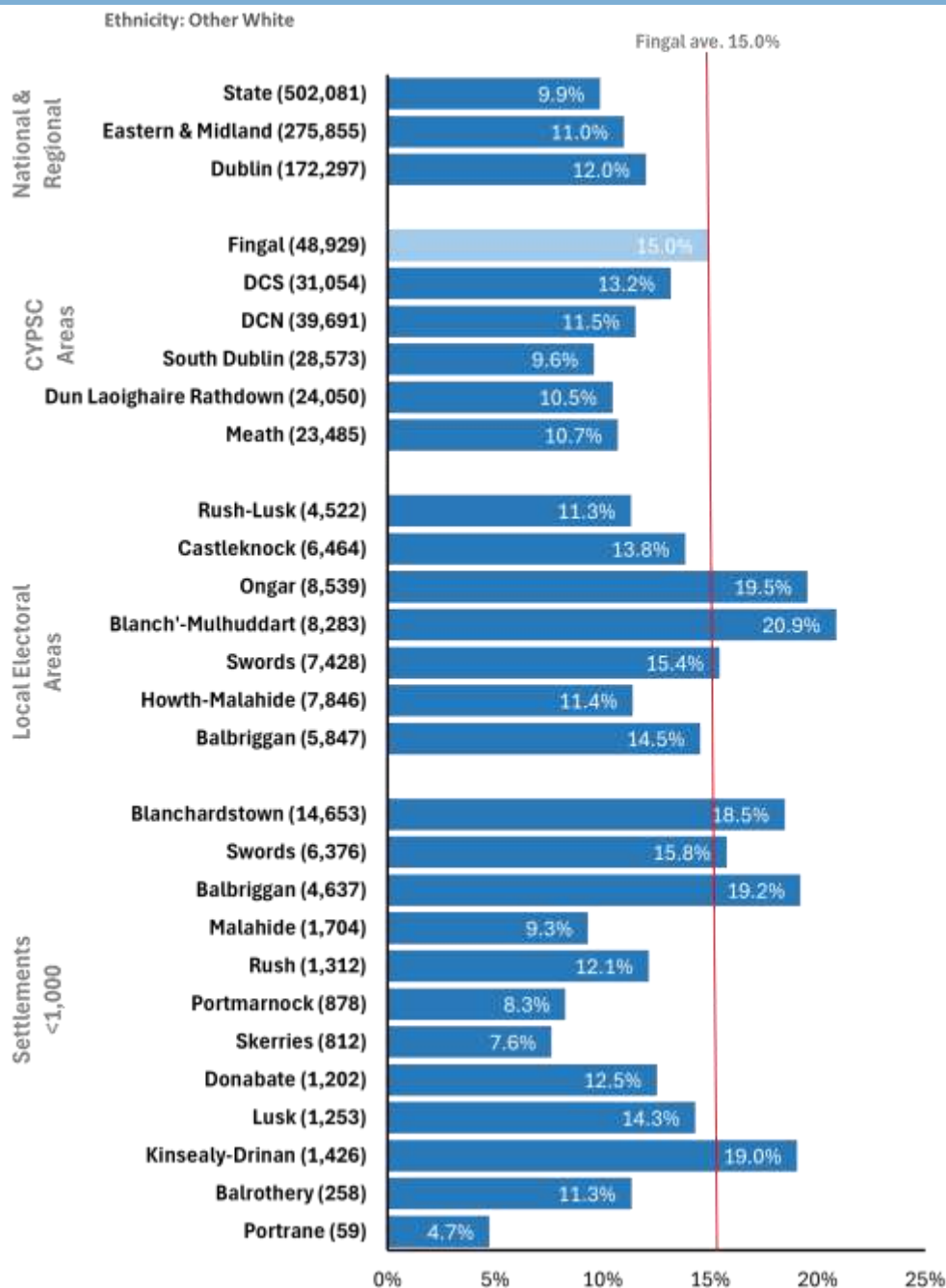
Since 2016 the proportion **increased**

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

The LEA of **Blanch’-Mulhuddart** has the **highest** proportion of ‘White Irish Traveller’

- According to Census 2022, the total population classified as ‘White Irish Traveller’ residing in the Fingal area was 1,545. This represented 0.5% of the total population in Fingal. This proportion was lower than the State average of 0.6%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 0.6% and higher than the Dublin regional average of 0.4% (Figure 1.12).
- Relative to all other CYPSC areas, Fingal had the ninth lowest proportion of population identified as ‘White Irish Traveller’ in the State. Galway recorded the highest rate in the State at 1.6% and DLR had the lowest at 0.2%.
- Significant variations are evident when examining the distribution of the proportion of population classified as ‘White Irish Traveller’ across the LEAs. The highest rate by far is concentrated in Blanch’-Mulhuddart where 1.2% of the population identified as ‘White Irish Traveller’. Lower rates were recorded in the other LEAs of Balbriggan (0.6%), Rush-Lusk (0.4%), Swords (0.4%), Castleknock (0.3%) and Howth-Malahide (0.3%). The lowest rate was in Ongar at 0.2%.
- Map 1.9 details the distribution of the population classified as ‘White Irish Traveller’ at SA level in Fingal. SAs with the highest proportions of over 10% include Dunsink Lane, Moyne Road in Baldoyle, Lissenhall in Donabate and Ardla Road in Skerries.

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



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

15.0% (or 48,929) of the population are 'Other White'

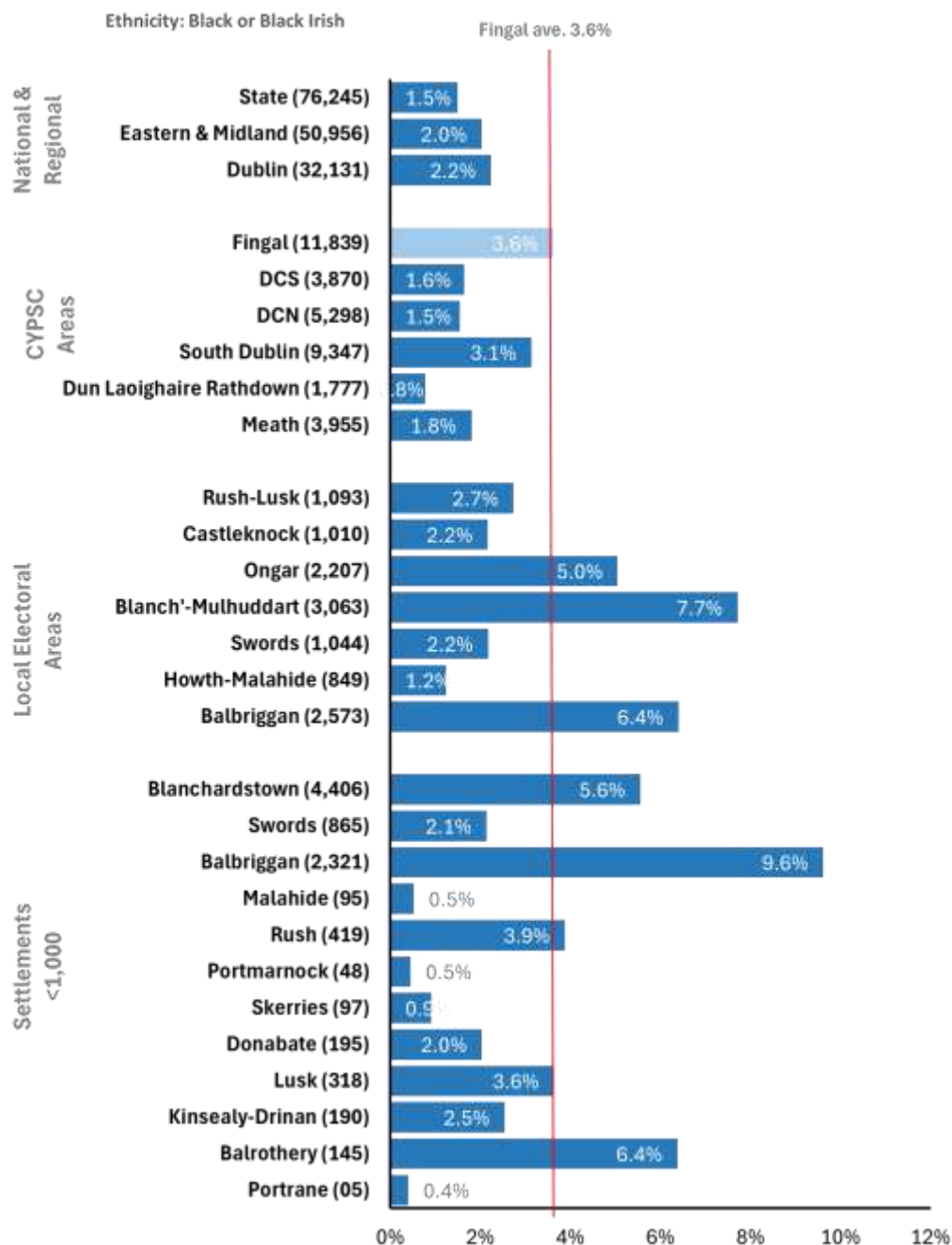
Since 2016 the proportion has **increased**

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

The LEA of **Blanch'-Mulhuddart** has the **highest** proportion of 'Other White'

- According to Census 2022, the total population classified as 'Other White' residing in the Fingal area was 48,929. This represented 15.0% of the total population in Fingal. This proportion was considerably higher than the State average of 9.9%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 11.0% and the Dublin regional average of 12.0% (Figure 1.13).
- Relative to all other CYPSC areas, Fingal had the highest proportion of population identified as 'Other White' in the State and Donegal had the lowest at 5.7%.
- Significant variations are evident when examining the distribution of the proportion of population classified as 'Other White' across the LEAs. The highest rate by far is in Blanch' Mulhuddart where 20.9% of the population identified as 'Other White' and this was followed by Ongar (19.5%). Lower rates were recorded in the other LEAs of Swords (15.4%), Balbriggan (14.5%) and Castleknock (13.8%). The lowest rates were in Howth-Malahide at 11.4% and Rush-Lusk (11.3%).
- Map 1.10 details the distribution of the population classified as 'Other White' at SA level in Fingal. There is a clear spatial distribution as areas with the highest proportions are mainly in larger urban settlements. SAs with the highest proportions of over 45% include Mulhuddart, Tory Square on Snugborough Road, Charlestown Place Clonard Road in Blabriggan.

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



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

3.6% (or 11,839) of the population are 'Black or Black Irish'

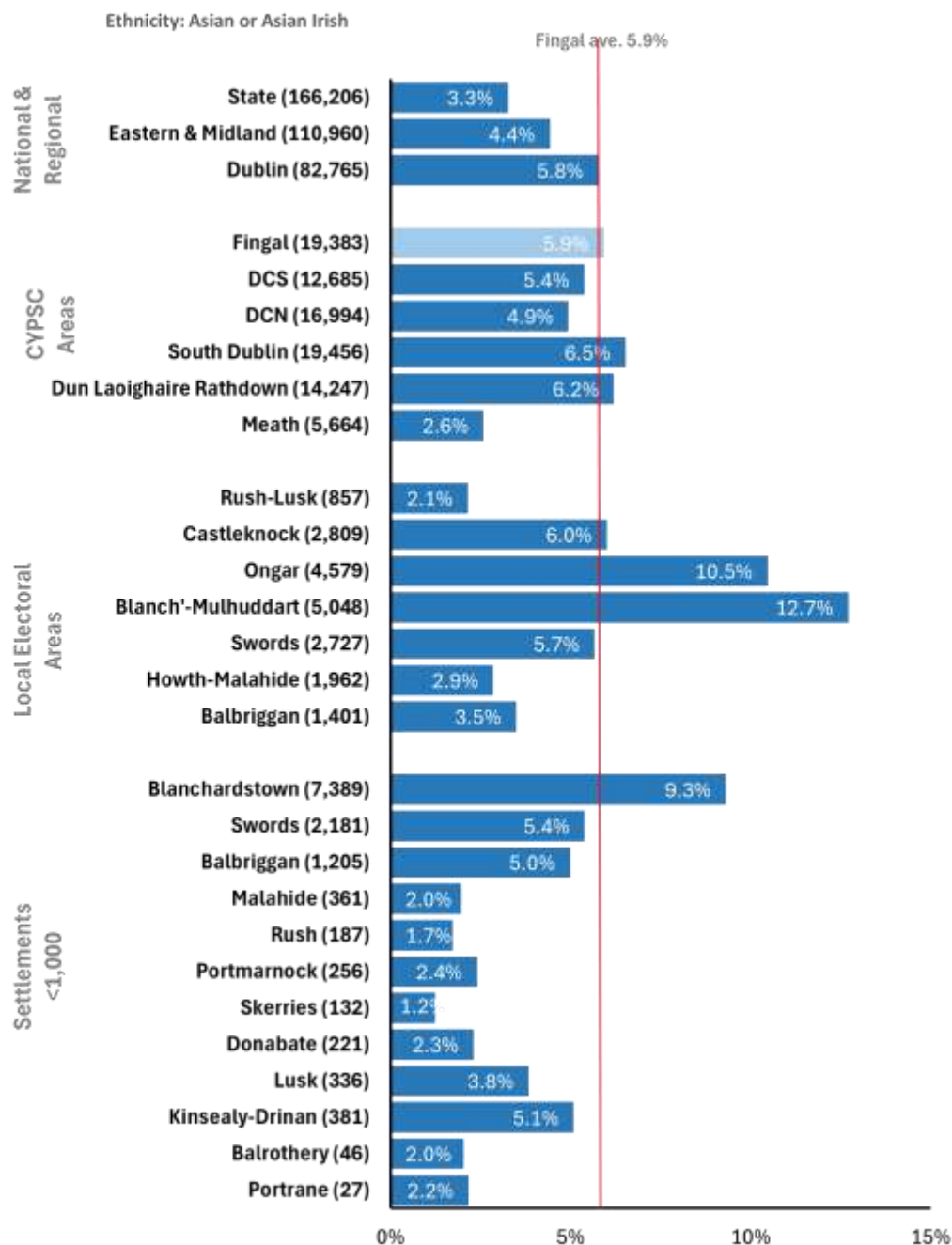
Since 2016 the proportion has **decreased**

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

The LEA of **Blanch'-Mulhuddart** has the **highest** proportion of 'Black or Black Irish'

- According to Census 2022, the total population classified as 'Black or Black Irish' residing in the Fingal area was 11,839. This represented 3.6% of the total population in Fingal. This proportion was markedly higher than the State average of 1.5%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 2.0% and the Dublin regional average of 2.2% (Figure 1.14).
- Relative to all other CYPSC areas, Fingal had the highest proportion of population identified as 'Black or Black Irish' in the State and Tipperary had the lowest at 0.4%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the proportion of population classified as 'Black or Black Irish' across the LEAs. The highest rate by far is in Blanch'-Mulhuddart where 7.7% of the population identified as 'Black or Black Irish'. This was followed by the Balbriggan (6.4%) and Ongar (5.0%) LEAs. While lower rates were recorded in the other LEAs of Rush-Lusk (2.7%), Castleknock (2.2%) and Swords (2.2%). The Howth-Malahide LEA had the lowest rate at 1.2%.
- Map 1.11 details the distribution of the population classified as 'Black or Black Irish' at SA level throughout Fingal. There is a clear spatial distribution with the highest proportions in larger urban settlements. Areas with the highest proportions of over 23% are in Hamlett Lane in Balbriggan, Damastown Road in Clonee and Barnwell Woods in Ongar.

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



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

5.9% (or 19,383) of the population are 'Asian or Asian Irish'

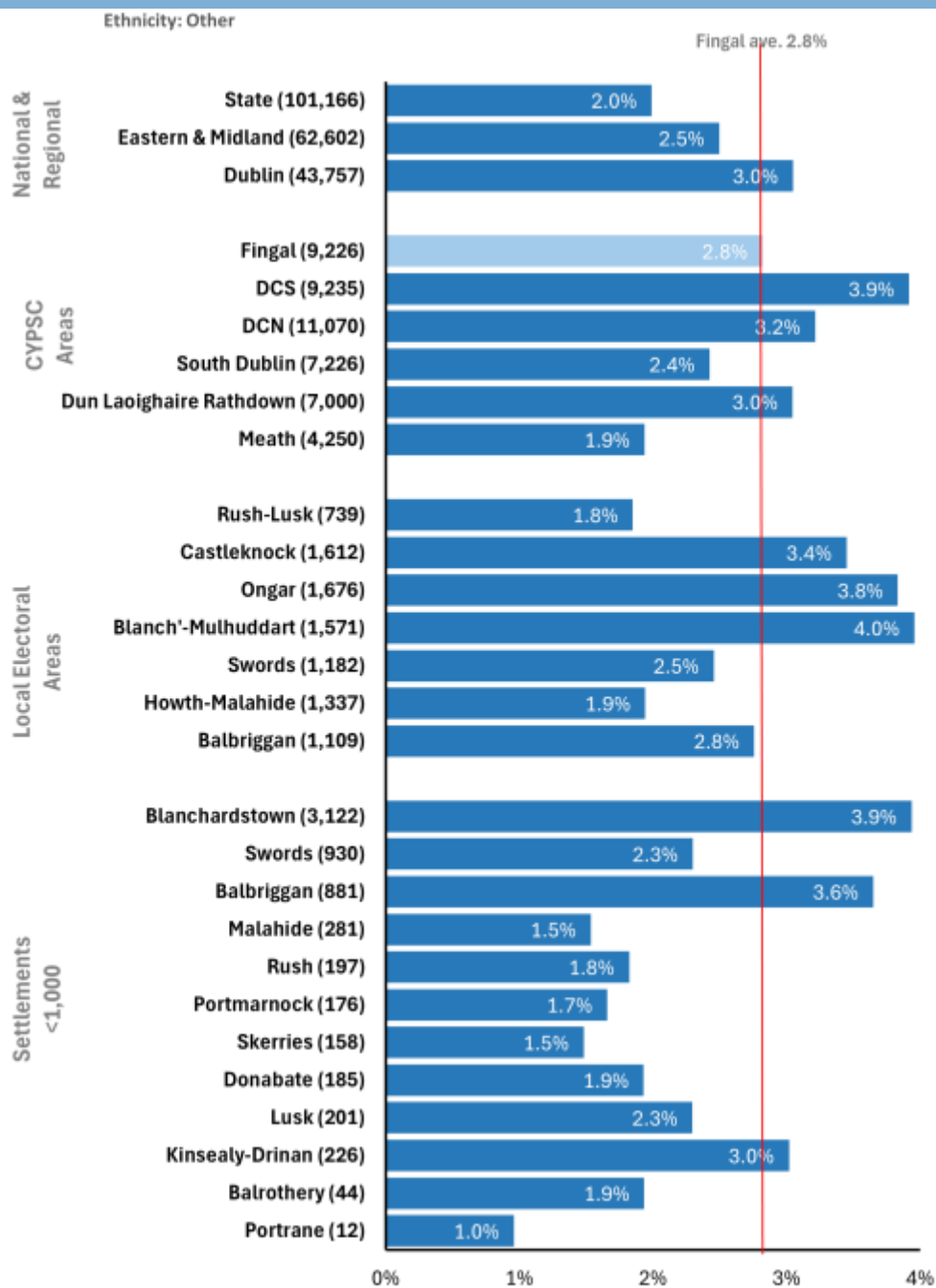
Since 2016 the proportion has **increased**

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

The LEA of **Blanch'-Mulhuddart** has the **highest** proportion of 'Asian or Asian Irish'

- According to Census 2022, the total population classified as 'Asian or Asian Irish' residing in the Fingal area was 19,383. This represented 5.9% of the total population in Fingal. This proportion was higher than the State average of 3.3%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 4.4% and slightly higher than the Dublin regional average of 5.8% (Figure 1.15).
- Relative to all other CYPSC areas, Fingal had the fourth highest proportion of population identified as 'Asian or Asian Irish' in the State. South Dublin recorded the highest rate in the State at 6.5% and Monaghan had the lowest at 1.2%.
- There are some variations evident when examining the distribution of the proportion of population classified as 'Asian or Asian Irish' across the LEAs. The by far the highest rates are in Blanch'-Mulhuddart (12.7%) and Ongar (10.5%). This was followed by Castleknock (6.0%) and Swords (5.7%) LEAs. While lower rates were recorded in the other LEAs of Balbriggan (3.5%), Howth-Malahide (2.9%) and Rush-Lusk (2.1%).
- Map 1.12 details the distribution of the population classified as 'Asian or Asian Irish' at SA level throughout Fingal. SAs with the highest proportions of greater than 10% are located in areas such as Coolmine, Darnell Woods and Park Gardens in Ongar as well as Bellingsmore and Gazelle in Tyrellstown.

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



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

2.8% (or 9,226) of the population are 'Other'

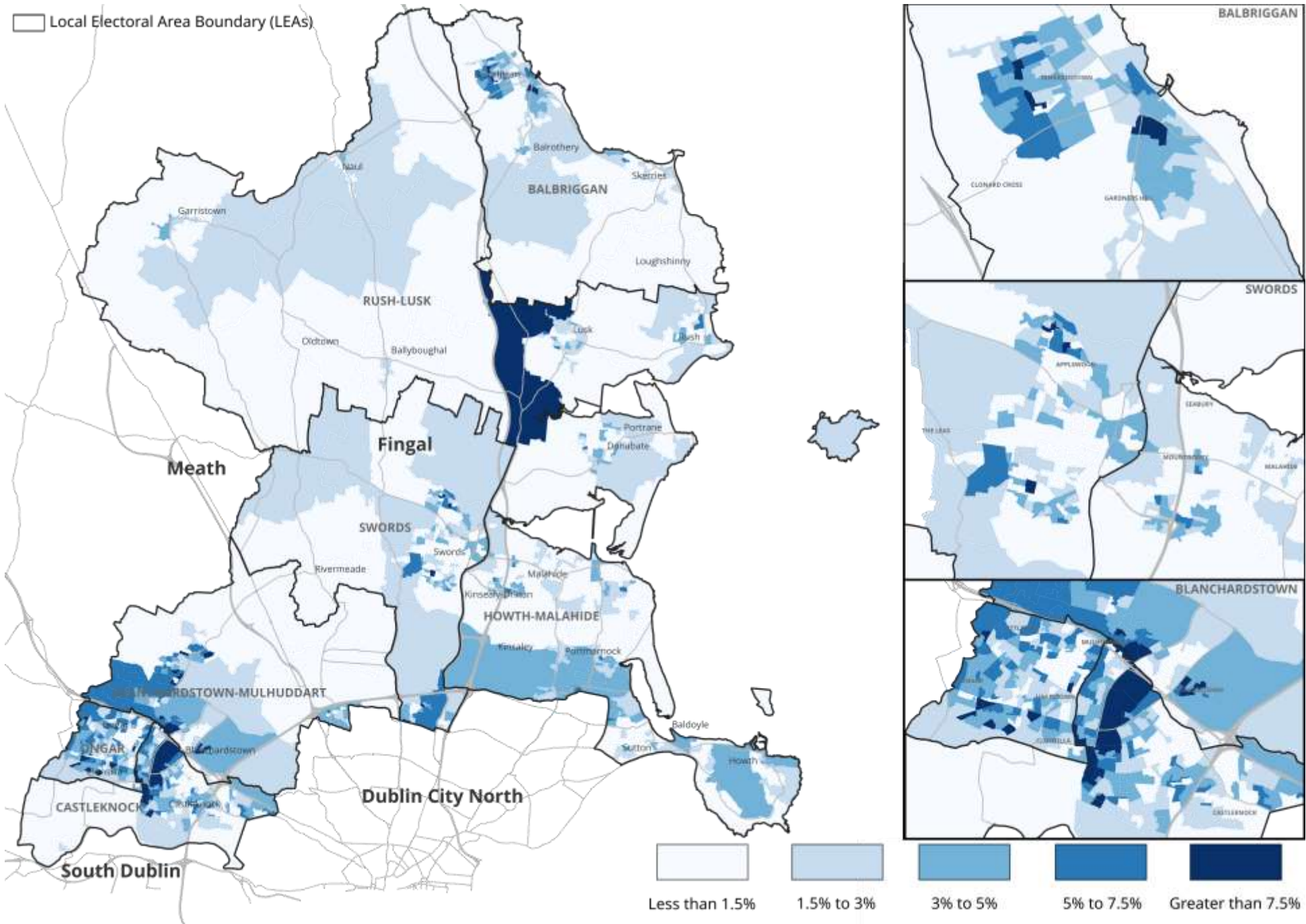
Since 2016 the proportion has **increased**

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

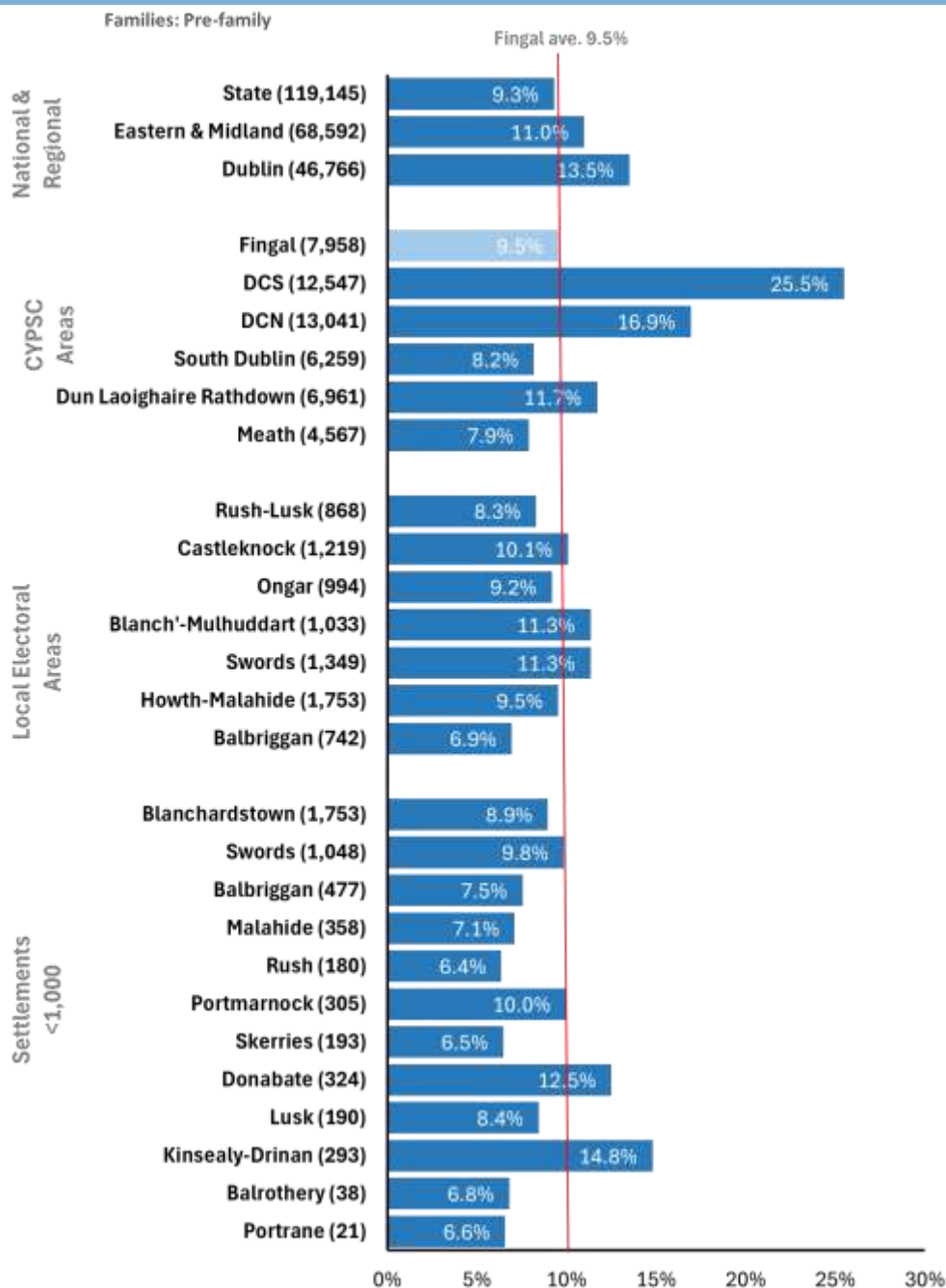
The LEA of **Blanch'-Mulhuddart** has the **highest** proportion of 'Other'

- According to Census 2022, the total population classified as 'Other' residing in the Fingal area was 9,226. 'Other' is classified as persons who are not of 'White', 'Asian or Asian Irish' and 'Black or Black Irish' origins. This represented 2.8% of the total population in Fingal. This proportion was higher than the State average of 2.0%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 2.5% and lower than the Dublin regional average of 3.0% (Figure 1.16).
- Relative to all other CYPSC areas, Fingal had the fourth highest proportion of population identified as 'Other' in the State. DCS had the highest rate in the State at 3.9% and Donegal had the lowest rate at 1.0%.
- There are some variations evident when examining the distribution of the proportion of population classified as 'Other' across the LEAs. The highest rates are in Blanch'-Mulhuddart where 4.0% of the population identified as 'Other'. This was followed by the Ongar (3.8%), Castleknock (3.4%) and Balbriggan (2.8%) LEAs. Lower rates were recorded in the other LEAs of Swords (2.5%), Howth-Malahide (1.9%) and Rush-Lusk (1.8%).
- Map 1.13 details the distribution of the population classified as 'Other' at SA level throughout Fingal. SAs with the highest proportions of greater than 30% are adjacent to Blanchardstown Shopping Centre, Saint Margaret's and Hazelwood in Santry.

Figure 1.16: Ethnicity Other (Source: Census 2022)



Map 1.13: Ethnicity Other



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

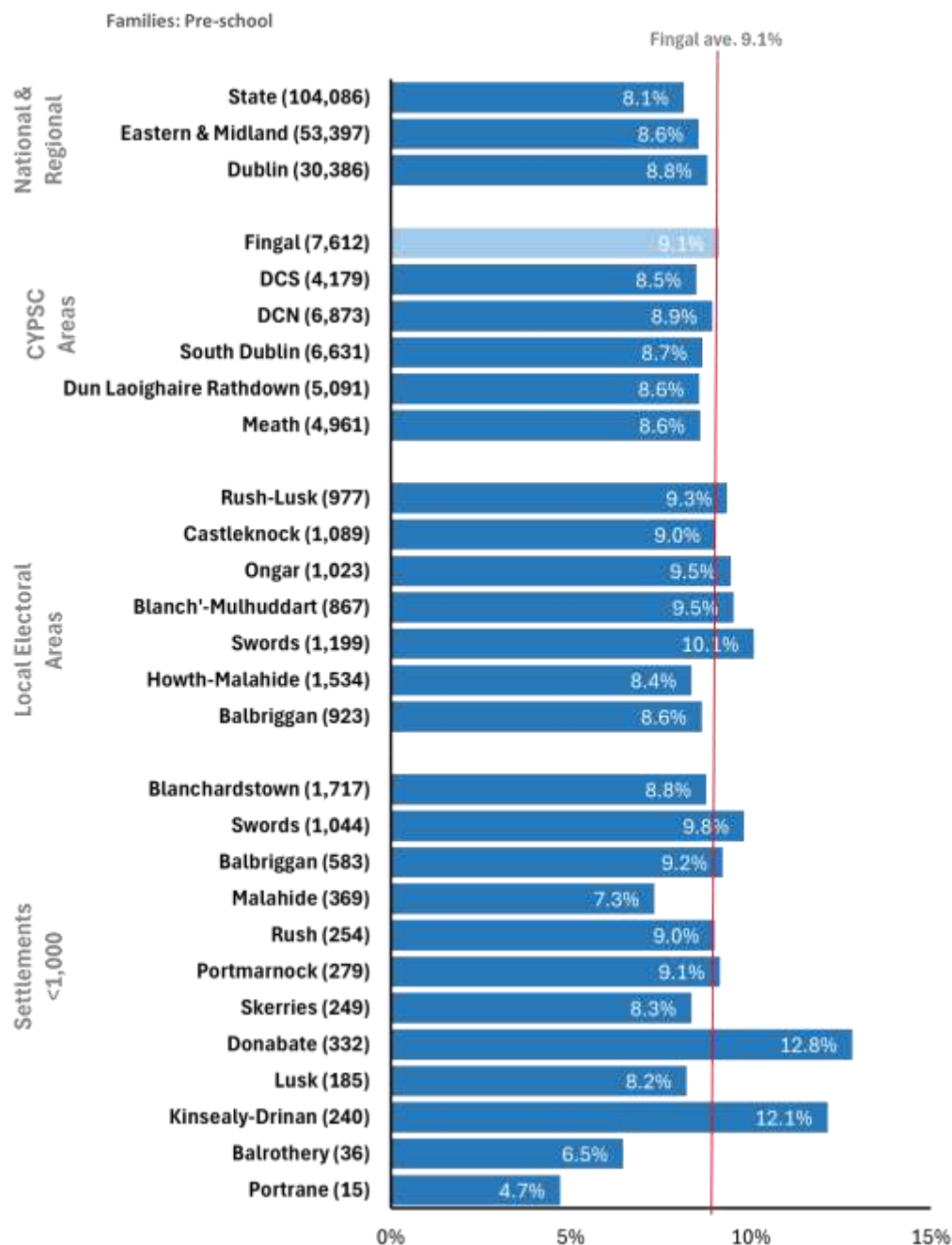
9.5% (or 7,958) of the families are 'Pre-Family'

This is **higher** than the national average of 9.3%

The LEAs of **Blanch'-Mulhuddart** and **Swords** have the **highest** proportion of 'Pre-Family' Families

- According to Census 2022, there were 7,958 families identified as 'Pre-Family' (couples with no children) residing in the Fingal area. This represented 9.5% of the total families in Fingal. This proportion was marginally higher than the State average of 9.3%, and lower than the Eastern and Midlands average of 11.0% and the Dublin regional average of 13.5% (Figure 1.17).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, Fingal has the fifth highest proportion of 'Pre-family' families in the State. DCS had the highest rate in the State at 25.5% and Monaghan CYPSC has the lowest rate at 5.6%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the 'Pre-family' across the LEAs. Blanch'-Mulhuddart (11.3%), Swords (11.3%), and Castleknock (10.1%) have the highest proportion. These rates were lower in the other LEAs: Howth-Malahide (9.5%), Ongar (9.2%), Rush-Lusk (8.3%) and Balbriggan (6.9%).
- Map 1.14 details the distribution of the 'Pre-family' families at SA level throughout Fingal. There is a clear spatial distribution where areas with the highest proportions are closer to Dublin City in the south of Fingal. SAs with the highest proportions are located in Clonsilla, Baldoyle and near the Airport.

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



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

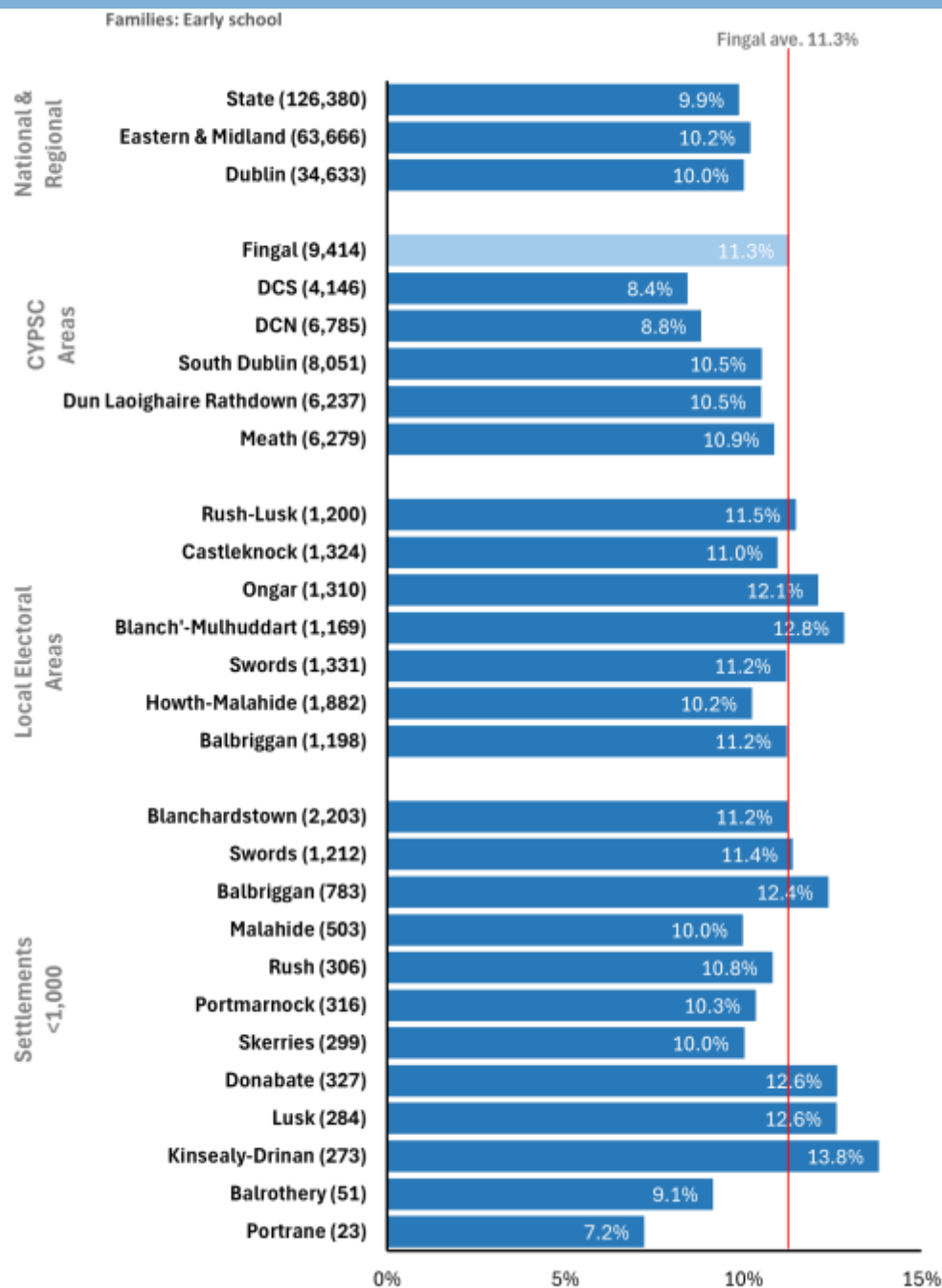
9.1% (or 7,612) of the families are 'Pre-school'

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

The LEA of **Swords** has the **highest** proportion of 'Pre-school' Families

- According to Census 2022, there were 7,612 families identified as 'Pre-school' (families with children aged 5 years and under) residing in the Fingal area. This represented 9.1% of the total families in Fingal. This proportion was higher than the State average of 8.1%, and the Eastern and Midlands average of 8.6% and the Dublin regional average of 8.8% (Figure 1.18).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, Fingal has the highest proportion of 'Pre-school' families in the State and Wexford had the lowest rate at 7.1%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the 'Pre-school' across the LEAs. Swords (10.1%) had the highest proportion and was followed by Blanch'-Mulhuddart (9.5%), Ongar (9.5%) and Rush-Lusk (9.3%). These rates were higher than the other LEAs of: Castleknock (9.0%), Balbriggan (8.6%) and Howth-Malahide (8.4%).
- Map 1.15 details the distribution of the 'Pre-school' families at SA level throughout Fingal. SAs with the highest proportion include, Hansfield in Ongar, Fairhaven in Castleknock, Meadowbank in Swords, Portmarnock, Beresford and Portrane Road in Donabate as well as Hamilton Hall in Skerries.

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



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

11.3% (or 9,414) of the families are 'Early school'

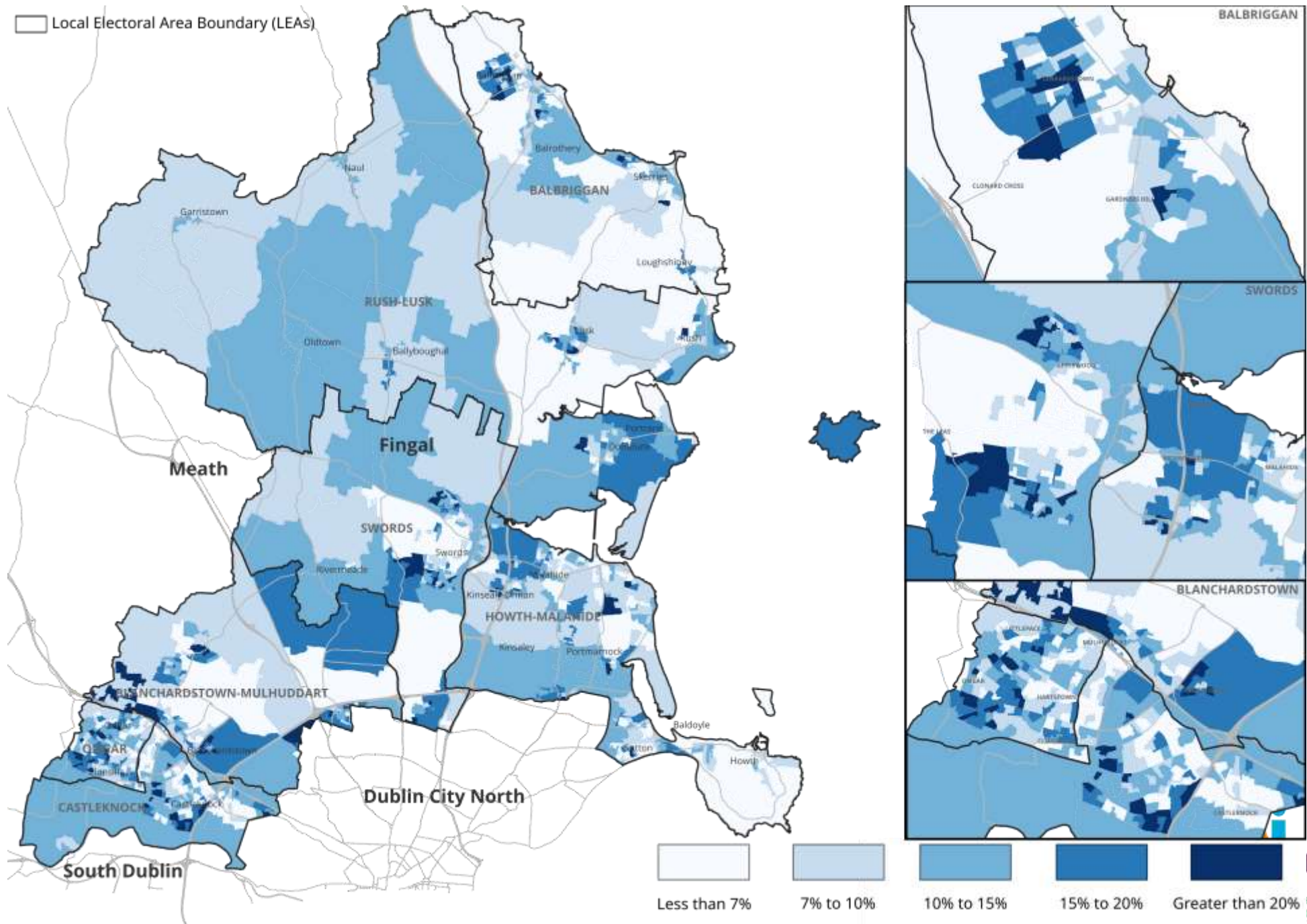
This is **lower** than the national average of 9.9%

The LEA of **Blanch'-Mulhuddart** has the **highest** proportion of 'Early-school' Families

- According to Census 2022, there were 9,414 families identified as 'Early-school' (families with children in primary school) residing in the Fingal area. This represented 11.3% of the total families in Fingal. This proportion was lower than the State average of 9.9%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 10.2% and the Dublin regional average of 10.0%. (Figure 1.19).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, Fingal has the highest proportion of 'Early-school' families in the State and DCS had the lowest rate at 8.4%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the 'Early-school' across the LEAs. Blanch'-Mulhuddart (12.8%) had the highest proportion and was followed by Ongar (12.1%) and Rush-Lusk (11.5%). These rates were higher than the LEAs of Swords (11.2%), Balbriggan (11.2%), Castleknock (11.0%) and Howth-Malahide (10.2%).
- Map 1.16 details the distribution of the 'Early School' families at SA level in Fingal. There is a clear spatial distribution as areas with the highest proportions are evident in some of the larger settlements in contrast to rural areas. SAs with the highest proportions of greater than 30% include, Diswellstown Manor in Castleknock, Hansfield in Ongar, Waterville Road near Connolly Hospital and Malahide.

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

Local Electoral Area Boundary (LEAs)

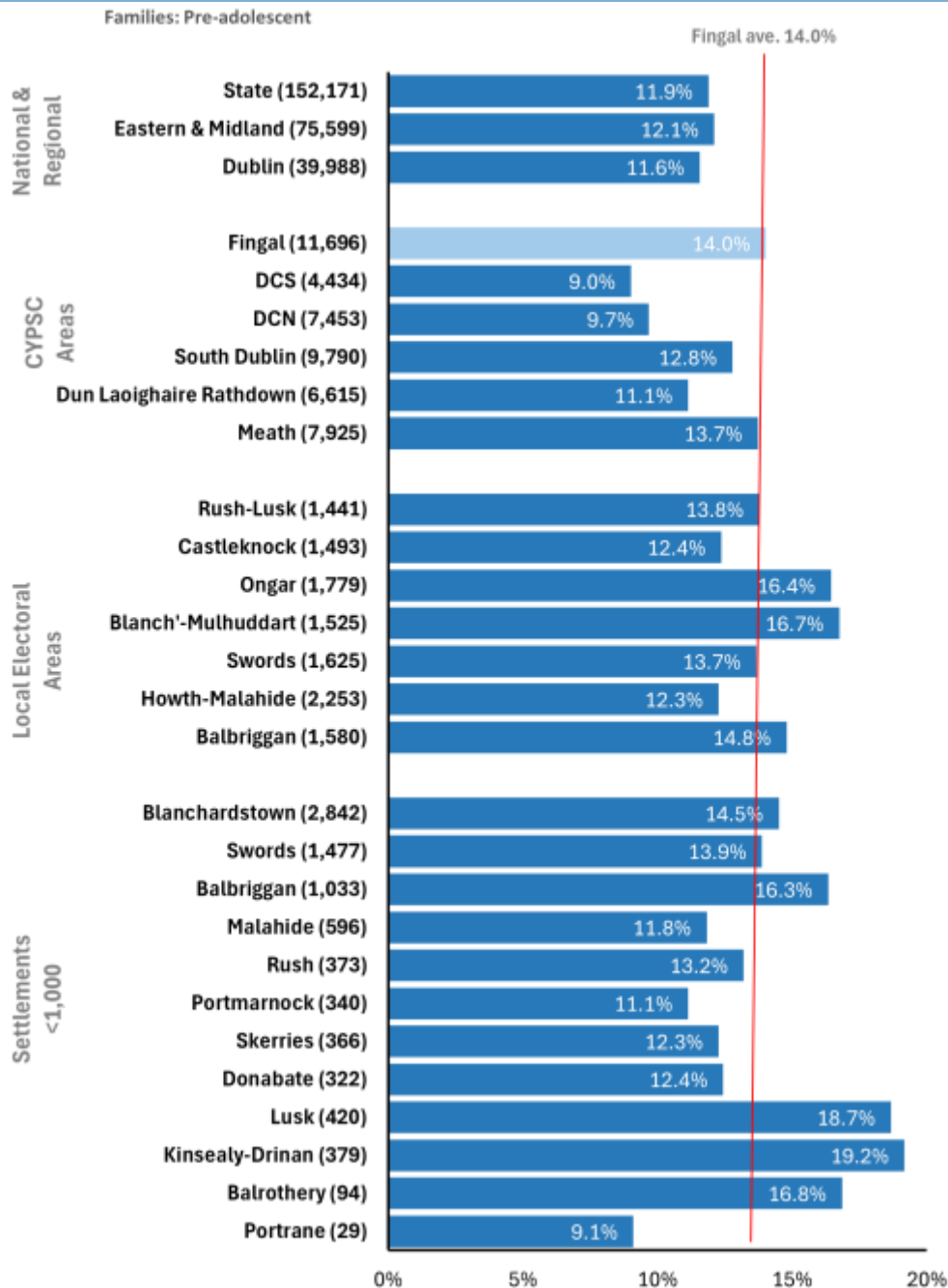


Map 1.16: Families: Early school



ES COMMITTEES
DUBLIN (CA)

Dublin City South
Cathair Bhaile Átha Cliath Theas



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

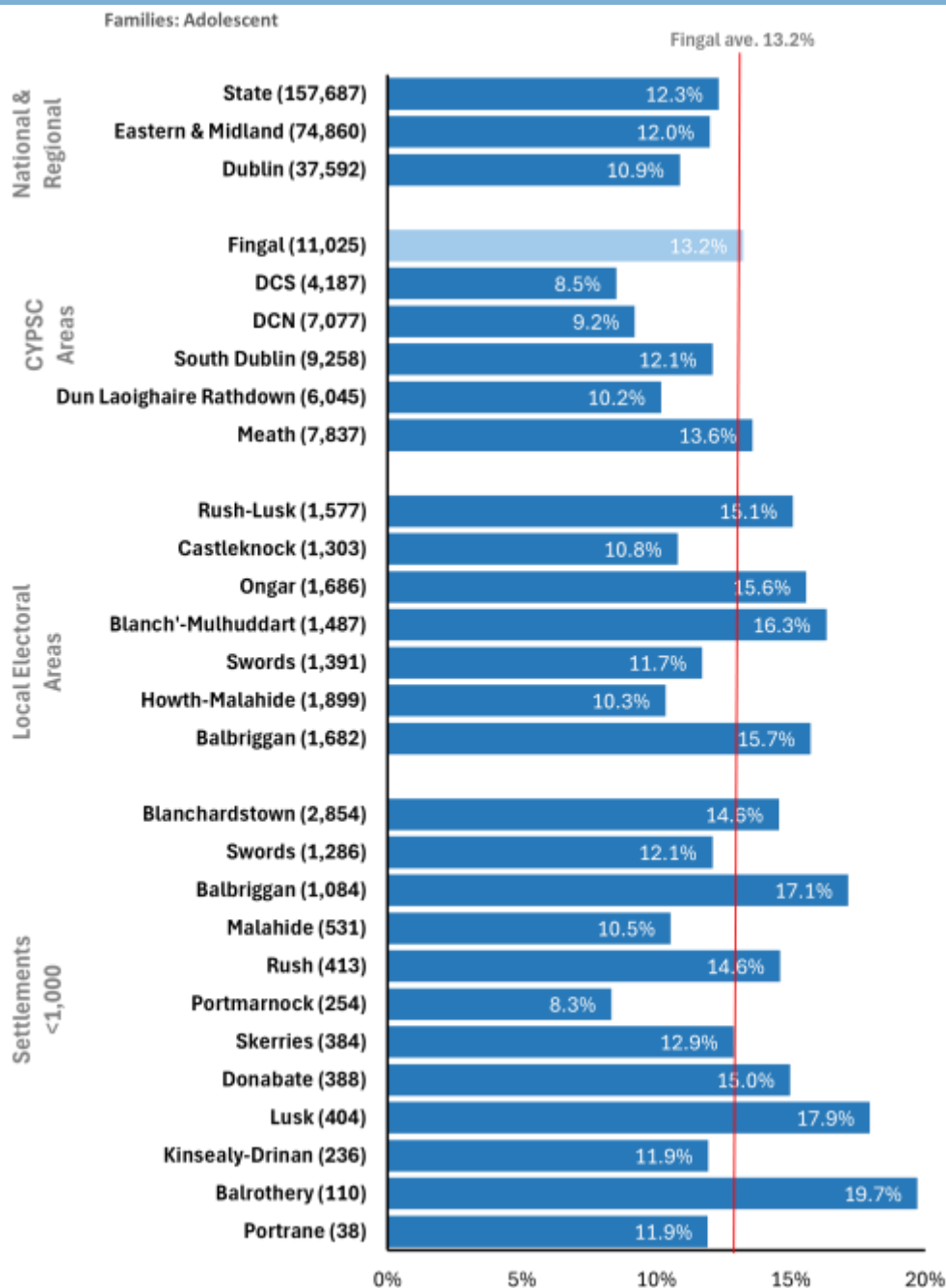
14.0% (or 11,696) of the families are ‘Pre-adolescent’

This is **higher** than the national average of 11.9%

The LEA of **Blanch'-Mulhuddart** has the **highest** proportion of ‘Pre-adolescent’ Families

- According to Census 2022, there were 11,696 families identified as ‘Pre-adolescent’ (families with children who are pre-adolescent) residing in the Fingal area. This represented 14.0% of the total families in Fingal. This proportion was higher than the State average of 11.9%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 12.1% and the Dublin regional average of 11.6% (Figure 1. 20).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, Fingal has the highest proportion of ‘Pre-adolescent’ families in the State and DCS had the lowest rate at 9.0%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the ‘Pre-adolescent’ across the LEAs. Blanch'-Mulhuddart (16.7%) and Ongar (16.5%) had by far the highest proportion and were followed by Balbriggan (14.8%), Rush-Lusk (13.8%), Swords (13.7%). These rates were higher than the LEAs of Castleknock (12.4%) and Howth-Malahide (12.3%).
- Map 1.7 details the distribution of the ‘Pre-adolescent’ families at SA level throughout Fingal. The map shows how areas with the highest proportions are adjacent to settlements in suburban areas. SAs with the highest proportions of greater than 30% are located in Hansfield in Ongar, Chapelwood in Hollystown and Rathbeale and Castleview Grove, both in Swords.

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



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

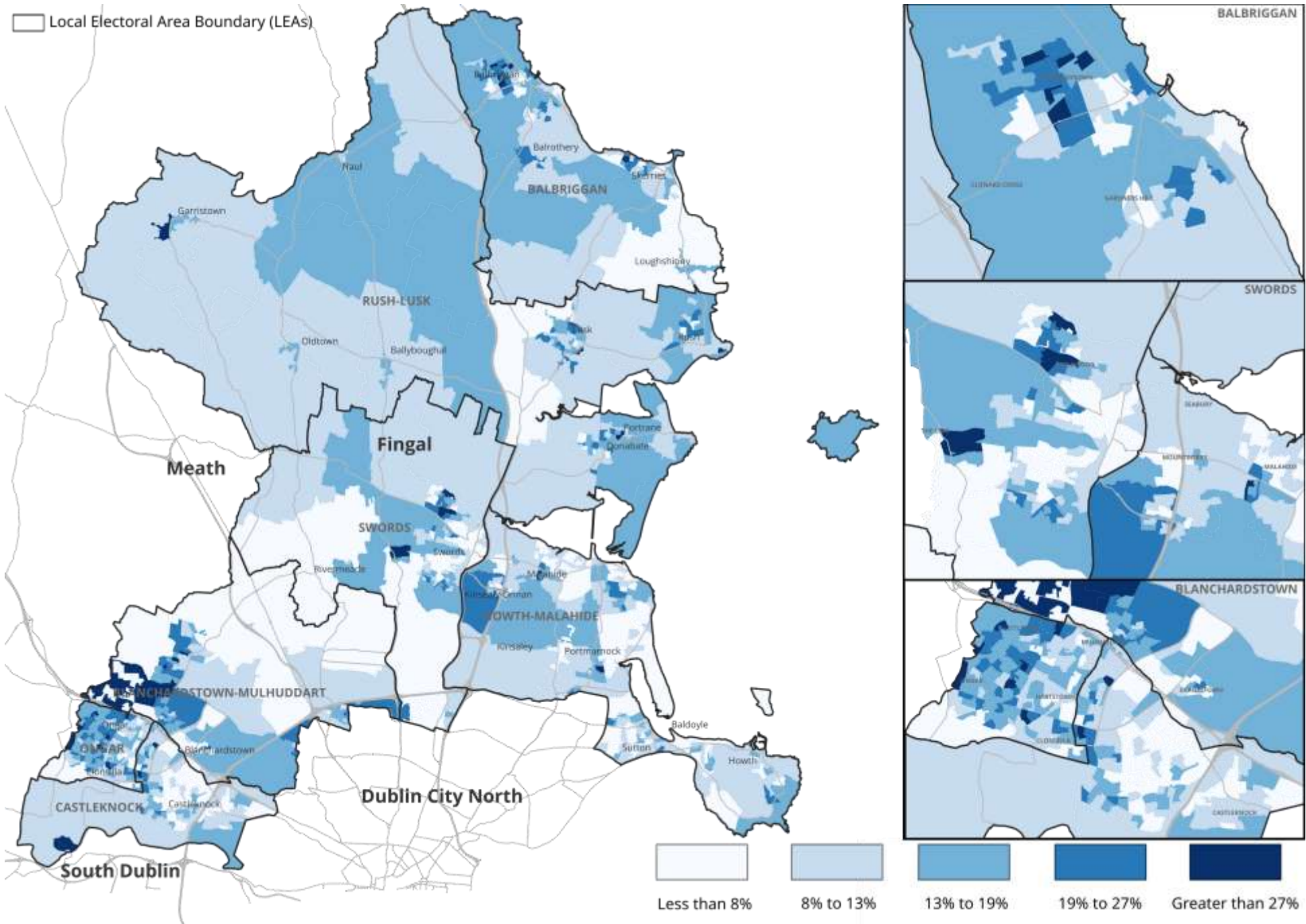
13.2% (or 11,025) of the families are 'Adolescent'

This is **higher** than the national average of 12.3%

The LEA of **Blanch'-Mulhuddart** has the **highest** proportion of 'Adolescent' Families

- According to Census 2022, there were 11,025 families identified as 'Adolescent' (families with children who are pre-adolescent) residing in the Fingal area. This represented 13.2% of the total families in Fingal. This proportion was higher than the State average of 12.3%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 12.0% and the Dublin regional average of 10.9% (Figure 1.21).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, Fingal has the eighth highest proportion of 'Adolescent' families in the State. Laois Offaly had the highest rate in the State at 13.8% and DCS had the lowest rate at 8.5%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of 'Adolescent' across the LEAs. Blanch'-Mulhuddart (16.3%), Balbriggan (15.7%), Ongar (15.6%) and Rush-Lusk (15.1%) had the highest proportions by far. Rates were lower in Swords (11.7%), Castleknock (10.8%) and Howth-Malahide (10.3%).
- Map 1.18 details the distribution of the 'Adolescent' families at SA level in Fingal. SAs with the highest proportions of greater than 35% are mainly located in Mulhuddart in Damastown and Hollystown.

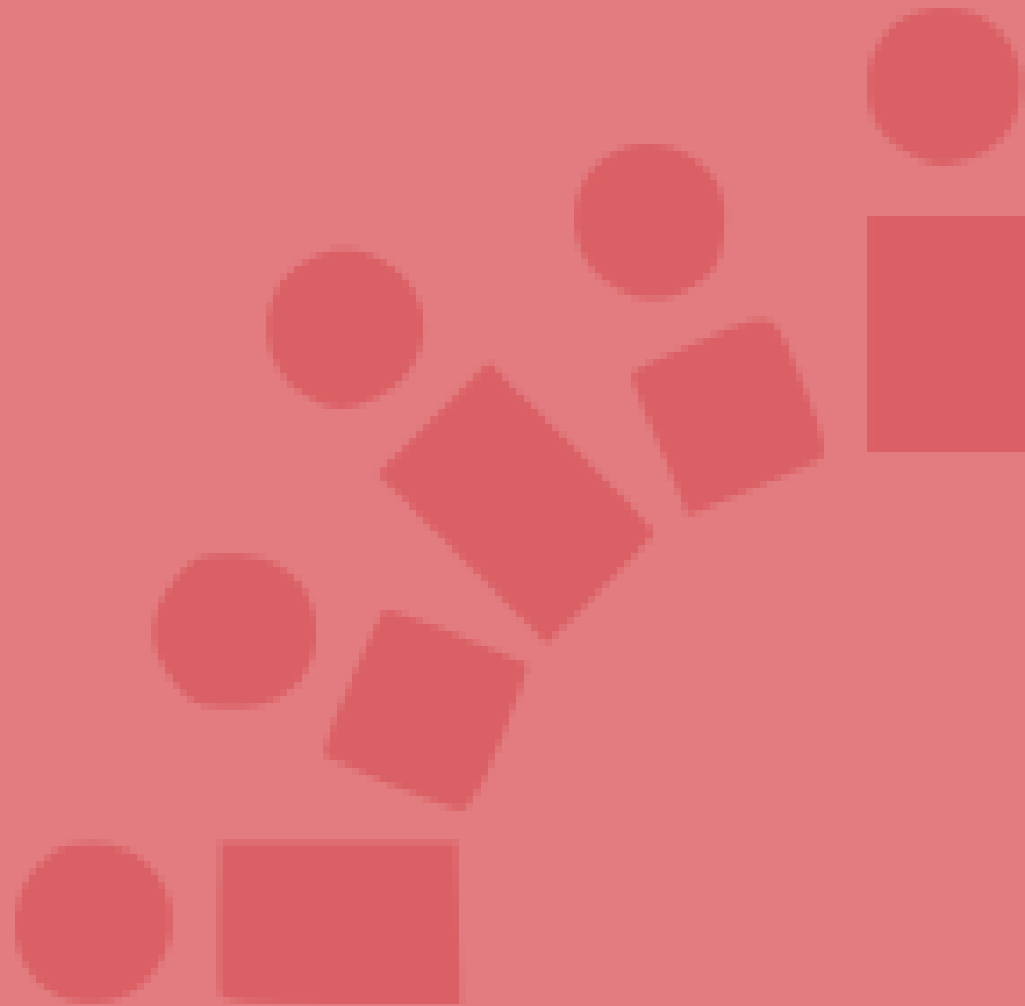
Figure 1.21: Families: Adolescent (Source: Census 2022)



Map 1.18: Families: Adolescent

Section 2

Active and Healthy



Active and Healthy Profile

Indicator 2.1: Birth Rate, 2021

Indicator 2.2: Average age of mothers, 2021

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

Indicator 2.4: Antenatal care attendance, 2021

Indicator 2.5: Domiciliary births, 2021

Indicator 2.6: Infant mortality, 2021

Indicator 2.7: Low birth weight, 2021

Indicator 2.8: Breastfeeding, 2021

Indicator 2.9: Public Health Nurse Visits, 2021

Indicator 2.10: Developmental checks, 2021

Indicator 2.11: Psychology treatment waiting list, 2022

Indicator 2.12: Occupational Therapy waiting list, 2022

Indicator 2.13: Substance Misuse, 2022

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

Indicator 2.15: Self-harm Females, 2020

Indicator 2.16: Self-harm Males, 2020

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

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

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

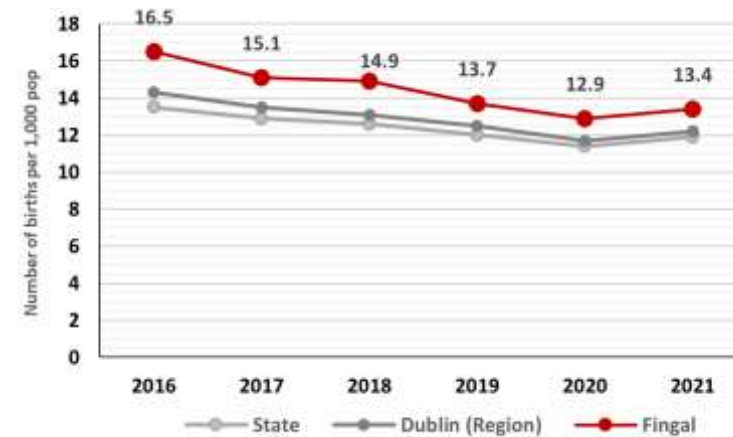
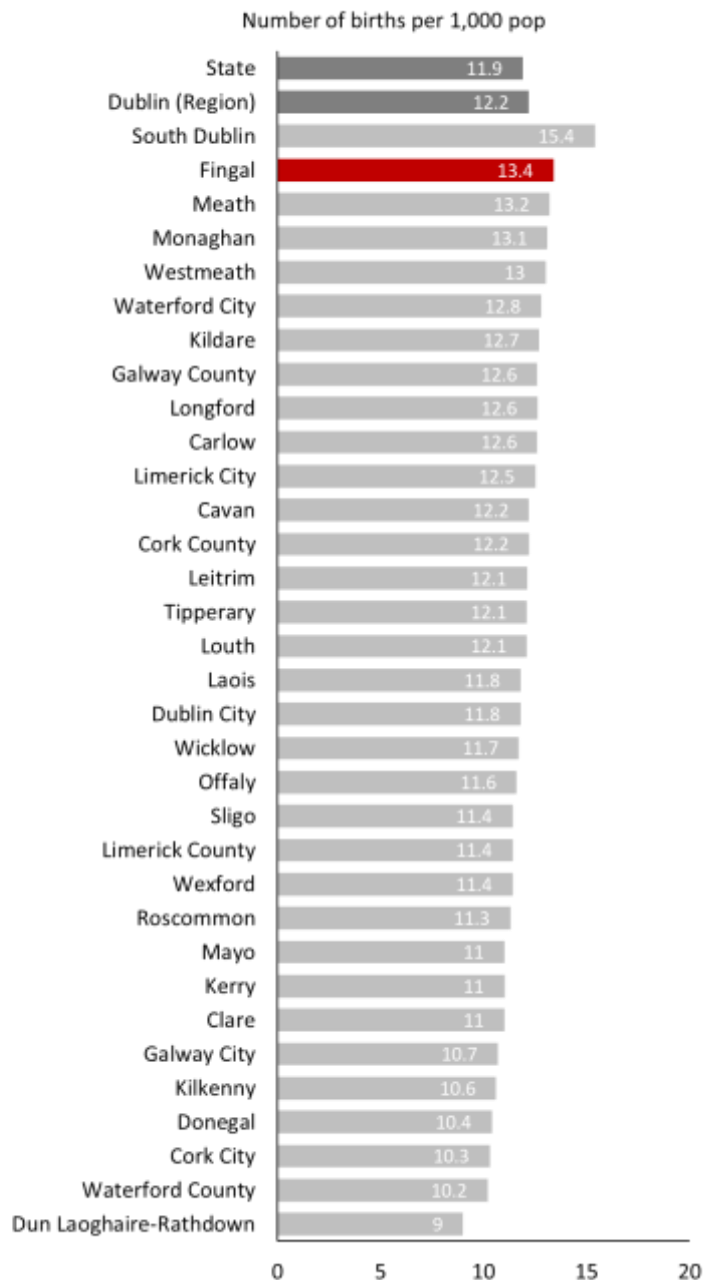


Figure 2.2: Birth Rate, 2017 to 2021 (Source: CSO Vital Statistics)

- According to CSO Vital Statistics (2021) the birth rate in Fingal was 13.4 per 1,000 population. This rate is higher than the State rate of 11.9 and above the Dublin regional average of 12.2 (Figure 2.1).
- Relative to all other local authorities, Fingal had the second highest birth rate in the country in 2021. At 15.4 years, South Dublin recorded the highest birth rate and Dun Laoghaire Rathdown recorded the lowest birth rate at 9.
- Between 2017 and 2020, in line with the State, the birth rate in Fingal has decreased from 16.5 to 12.9 in 2020. However, between 2020 and 2021 there has been a clear increase in the rate both for Fingal as well as the Dublin Region and State rates (Figure 2.2).

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

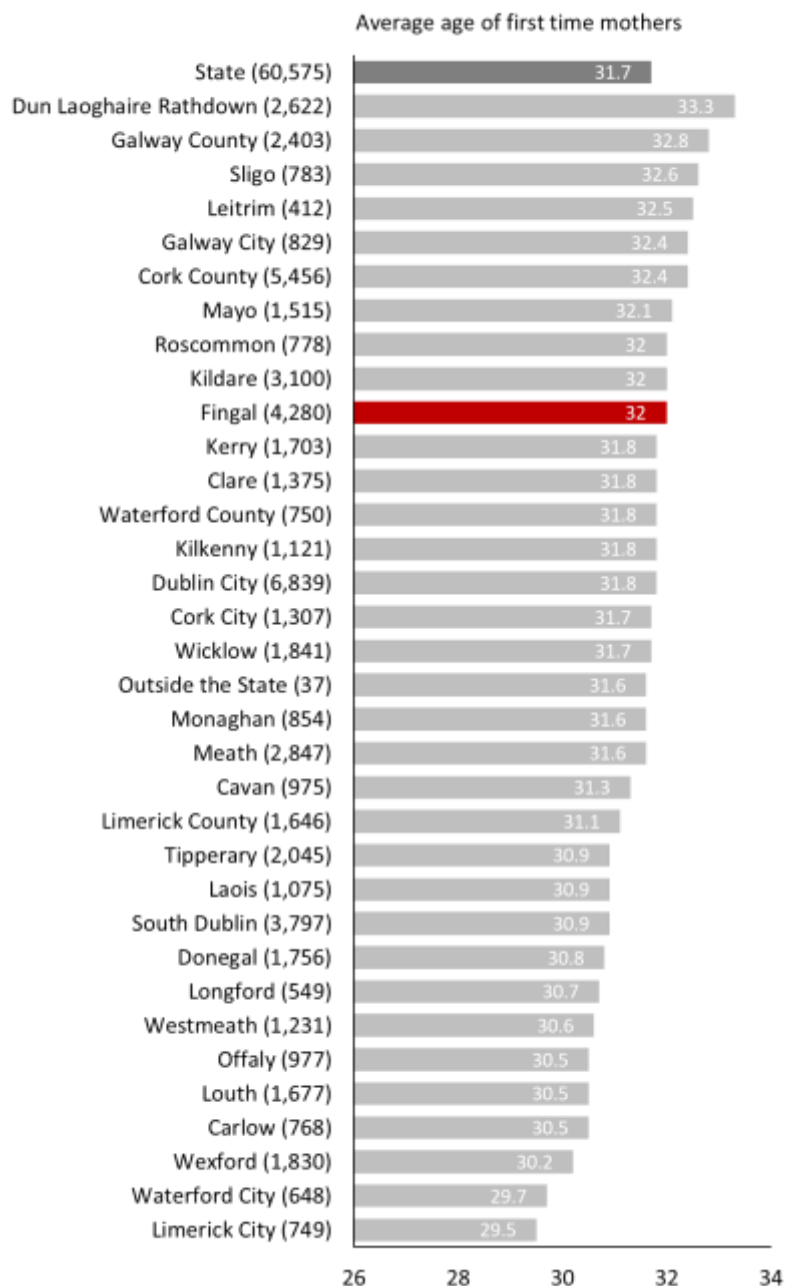


Figure 2.3: Average age of mothers, 2021 (Source: CSO Vital Statistics)

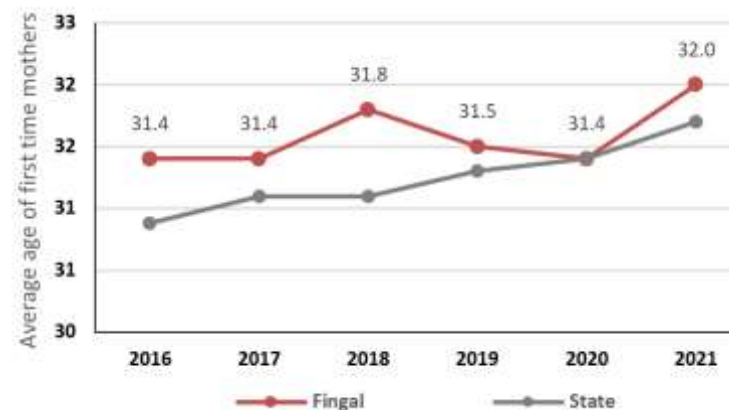


Figure 2.4: Average age of mothers, 2017 to 2021 (Source: CSO Vital Statistics)

- According to the CSO Vital Statistics (2021), the average age of first time mothers in Fingal was 32.0 years. This is above the State average of 31.7 years (Figure 2.3).
- Relative to all other local authorities, Fingal had the tenth oldest first-time mothers in the country in 2021. At 33.3 years, DLR recorded the second oldest first time mothers and Limerick City recorded the youngest first time mothers at 29.5 years.
- Since 2016, the average age of first time mothers in Fingal has increased from 31.4 to 32.0 years. This trend in older first time mothers is also evident for the State. Overall, the average age of first time mothers in Fingal has been older than that of the State (Figure 2.4).

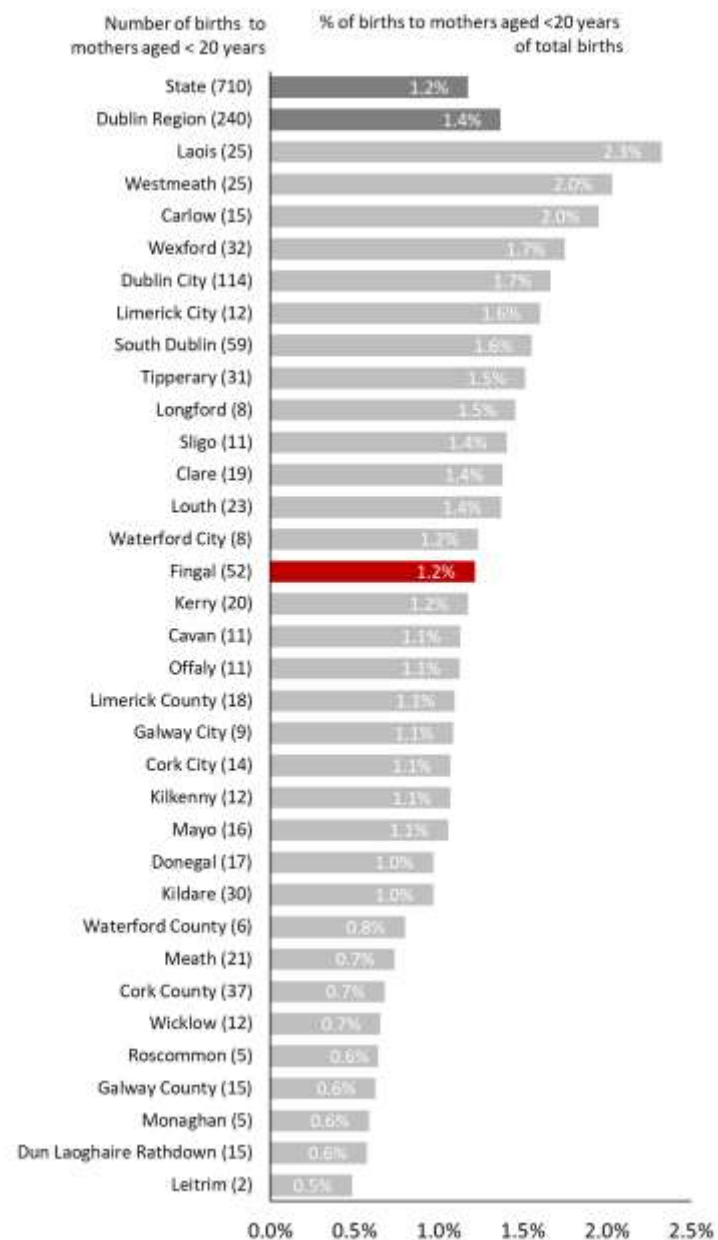


Figure 2.5: Births to mothers aged <20 years, 2021 (Source: CSO Vital Statistics)

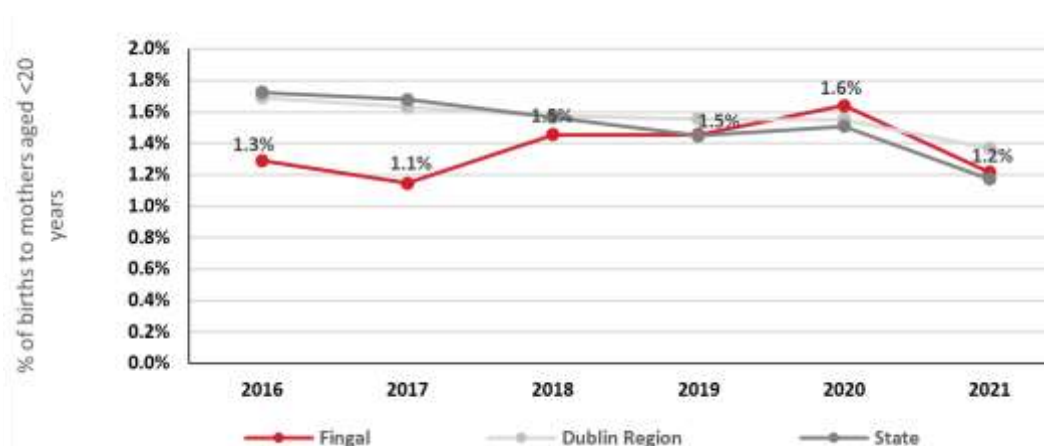


Figure 2.6: Births to mothers aged <20 years, 2016 to 2021 (Source: CSO Vital Statistics)

- The data concerns the number of registered births to mothers aged less than 20 years between 2016 and 2020. This data is recorded by the CSO and published by Vital Statistics at Local Authority level.
- According to the CSO Vital Statistics, there were 52 registered births to mothers aged less than 20 years in Fingal in 2021 (Figure 2.5). Based on the of total births, the rate of births to mothers aged less than 20 years in Fingal was 1.2%. Relative to other areas this was the fourteenth rate in the State. Laois had the highest rate of 2.3% and Leitrim (0.5%) had the lowest score.
- The time series shows that in the six-year period, the Fingal rate has somewhat fluctuated. Since 2016 there has been a steady rate of decline at a State and Dublin Regional level. In contrast the rate in Fingal decline between 2016 and 2017 and was seen to increase between 2019 to 2020 (Figure 2.6).

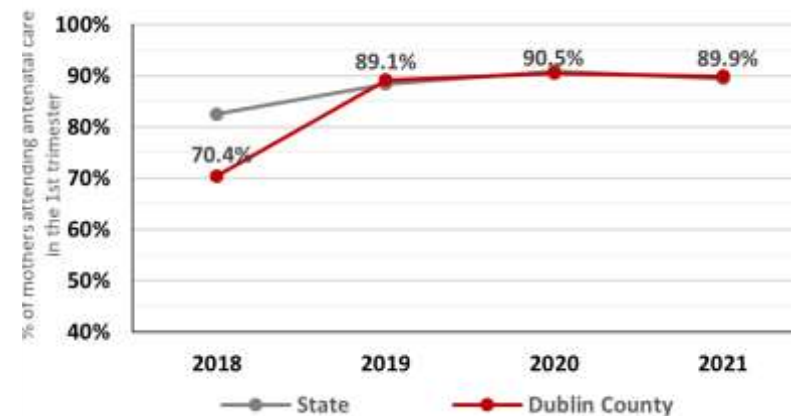
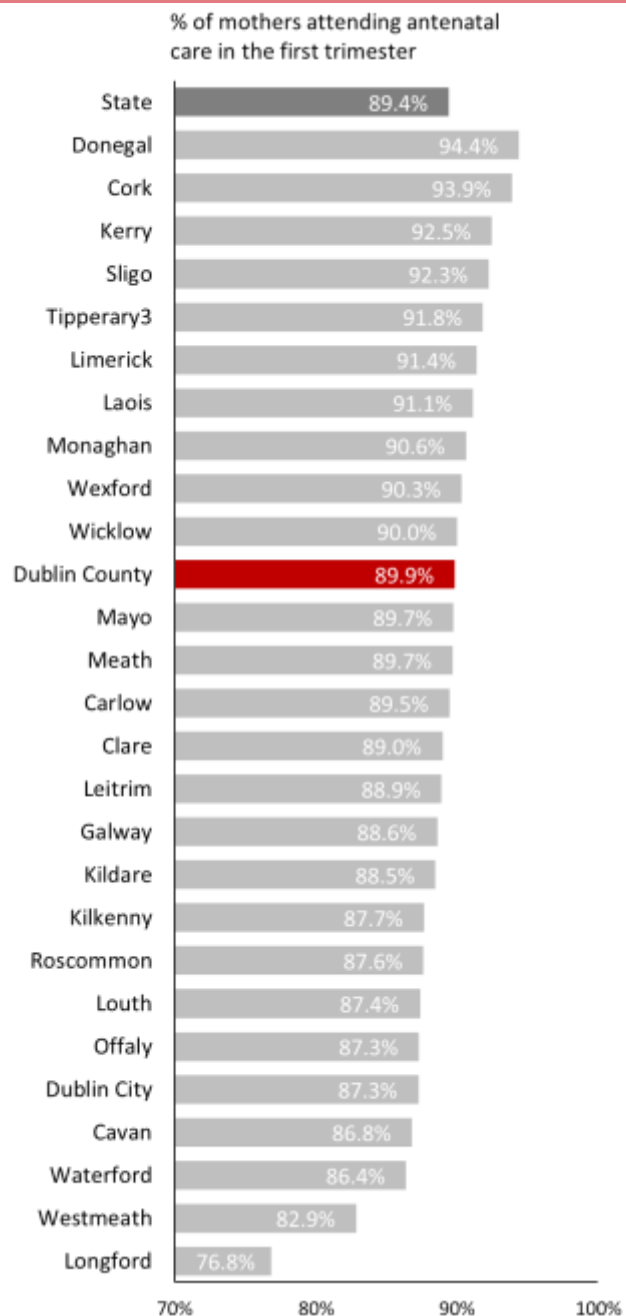


Figure 2.8: Mothers attending antenatal care in the first trimester, 2018 - 2021 (Source: CSO Perinatal Statistics)

- The National Perinatal Reporting System (NPRS) measures the proportion of pregnant women attending for antenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy. The NPRS do advise caution when interpreting this data as the timing of first contact with health professionals may reflect the date of the first hospital visit even though first contact may have occurred at a GPs visit. Data published by the NPRS is at county level (but also includes Dublin City) and is based on the county of residence of the mother. As such, there is no specific data available for Fingal on its own.
- According to the latest NPRS data (2021), 89.9% of expectant mothers residing in Fingal attended antenatal care in the first trimester. This was higher than the State average of 89.4% and the eleventh highest rate of all counties. Donegal had the highest rate at 94.4% with the lowest rate recorded in Longford at 76.8% (Figure 2.7).
- Since 2018, there has been a gradual increase in the percentage of mothers attending antenatal care in the first trimester in both the State and Dublin County. The rate in Dublin County has increased from 70.4% in 2018 to 89.9% in 2021 (Figure 2.8).

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

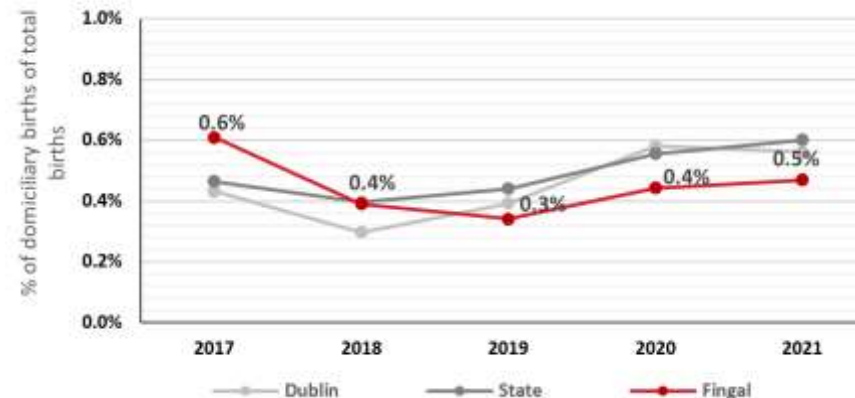
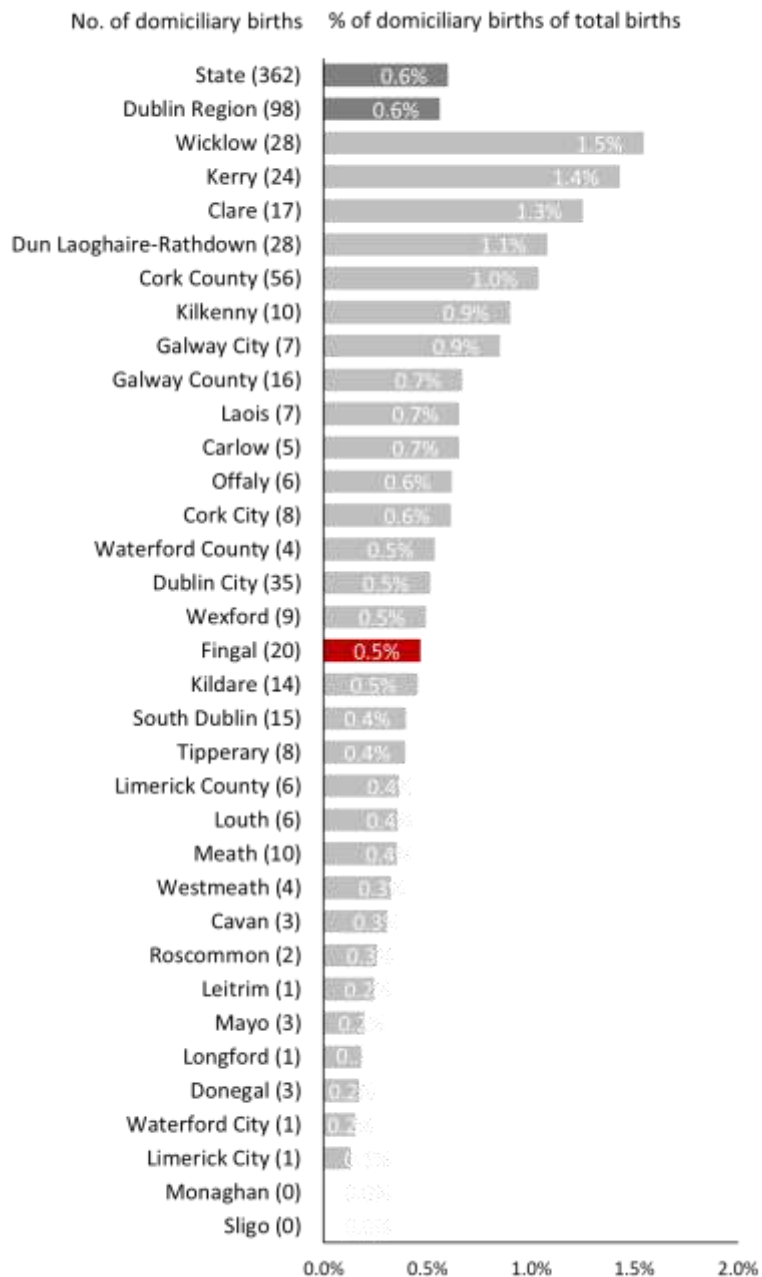


Figure 2.10: Domiciliary births, 2017 to 2021 (Source: CSO Vital Statistics)

- The CSO defines domiciliary births as registered births that take place outside of hospitals and includes homebirths. According to the latest CSO Vital Statistics Annual Report (2021), there were 20 domiciliary births recorded in Fingal in that year. This equated to a rate of 0.5% of the total births. This rate was lower than both the State (0.6%) and the Dublin regional average (0.6%) (Figure 2.9).
- Relative to all other local authorities, Fingal had the sixteenth highest rate of domiciliary births in 2021 with Wicklow recording the highest rate at 1.5%. Monaghan and Sligo both recorded no domiciliary births in 2021.
- There has been increases in the proportions of domiciliary births in recent years in Fingal with rates ranging from 0.6% in 2017 to 0.3% in 2019. Despite such variations, the domiciliary birth rate in Fingal has remained consistently less than the State and Dublin regional average (Figure 2.10).

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

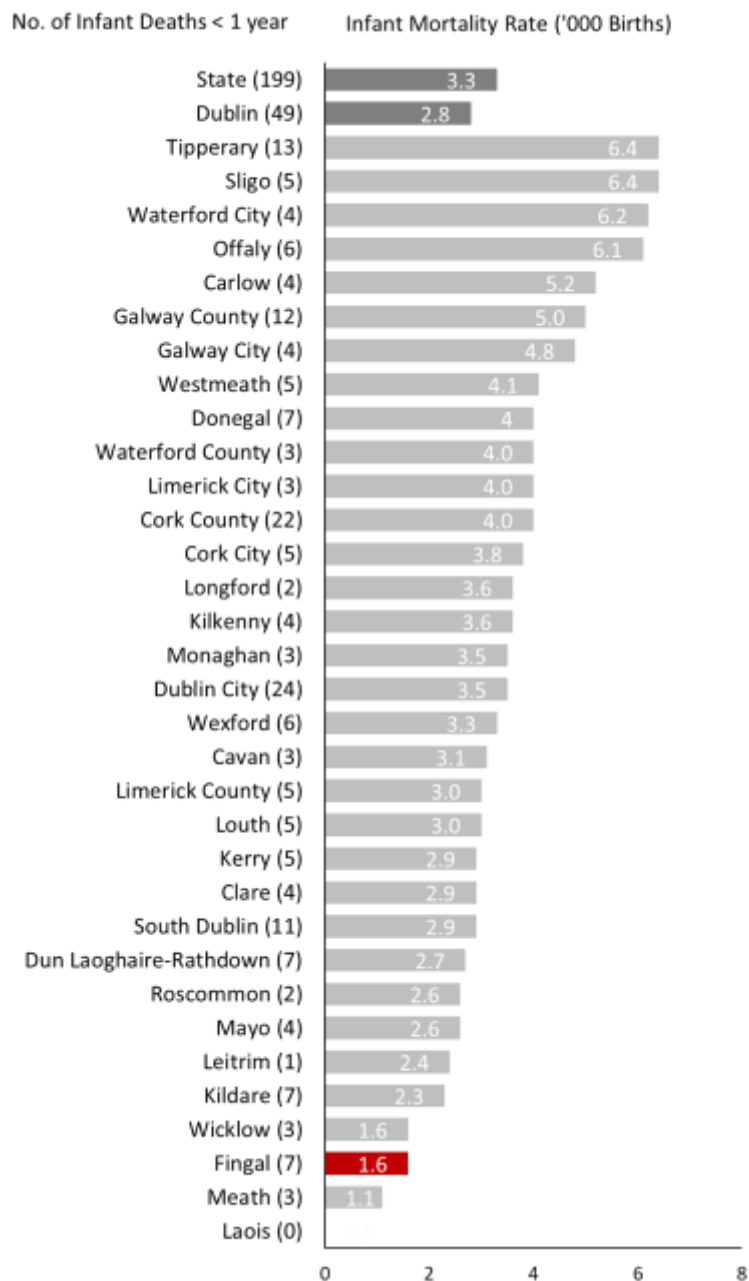


Figure 2.11: Infant mortality, 2021 (Source: CSO Vital Statistics)

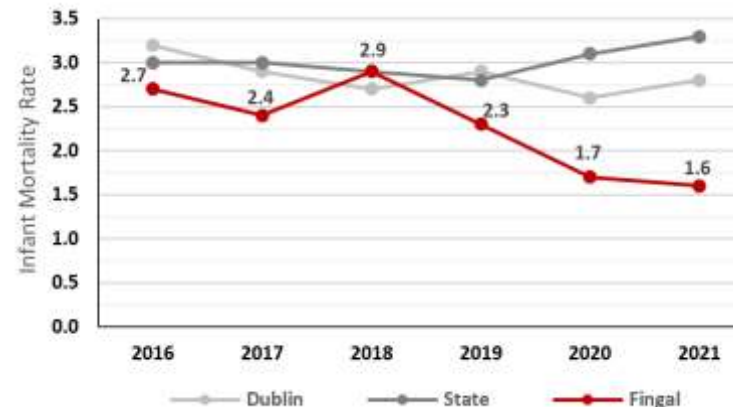


Figure 2.12: Infant mortality rate, 2016 to 2021 (Source: CSO Vital Statistics)

- According to the CSO, an infant death is defined as the death of an infant aged less than one year. The infant mortality rate is calculated as the number of infant deaths per 1,000 births. In 2021, 7 infant deaths occurred in Fingal, this represents an infant mortality rate of 1.6 per 1,000 births. This rate was lower than the State average of 3.3 and the Dublin regional average of 2.8 (Figure 2.11).
- Relative to other local authorities in 2021, Fingal had the third lowest infant mortality rate in the country. Tipperary had the highest rate at 6.4 and Laois recorded no infant deaths.
- Both the State and Dublin regional infant mortality rates have remained stable between 2016 and 2021 (Figure 2.12). In contrast there has been a notable decrease in the infant mortality rate from 2.19 in 2018 and 1.6 and 2021. According to the National Pediatric Mortality Register, geographical location is not related to variances in the infant mortality rate.

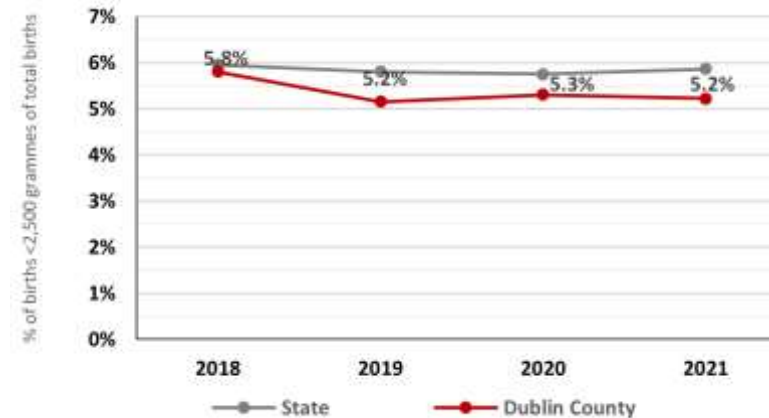
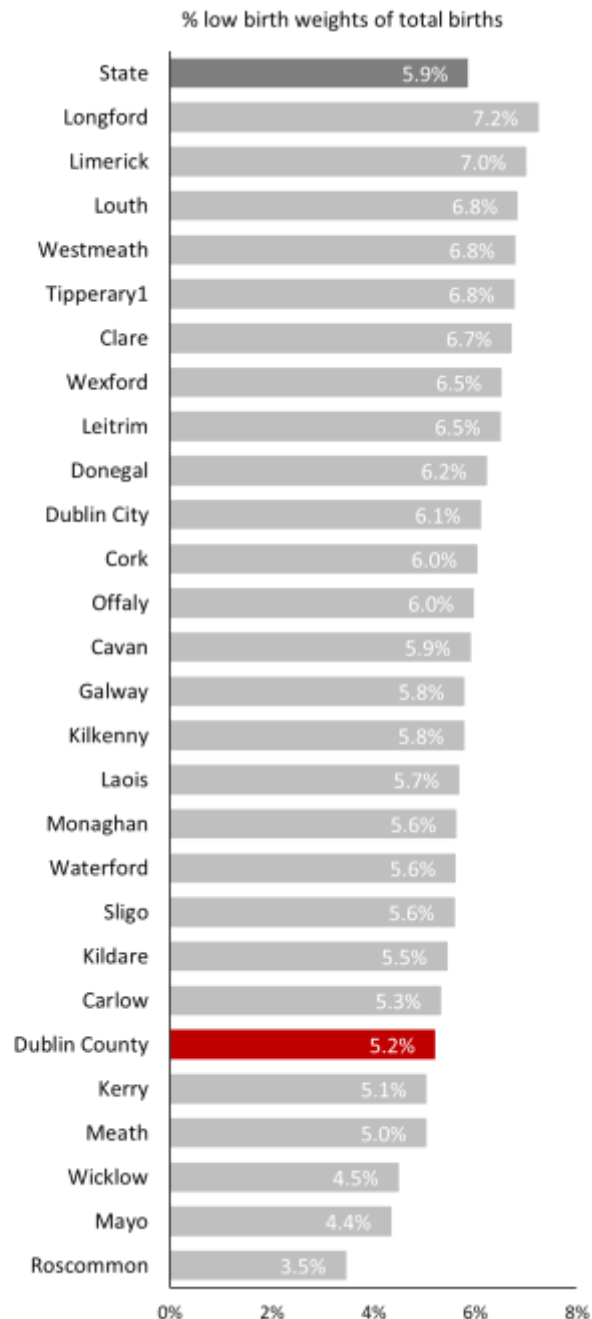


Figure 2.14: Low birth weight, 2018 to 2021 (Source: National Perinatal Reporting System)

- The National Perinatal Reporting System (NPRS) defines a low birth weight as infants born weighing less than 2,500 grams at birth. Data published by the NPRS is available at county level only (but also includes Dublin City) and is based on the county of residence of the mother.
- In 2021, 5.2% of the total infants born in Dublin County weighed less than 2,500 grams (Figure 2.13). This proportion was higher than the State average of 5.9%. Dublin City had the sixth lowest rate of low birth weights in the country. Highest rates were recorded in Longford (7.2%) with the lowest in Roscommon (3.5%).
- Since 2018, there has been little variation in the proportion of infants born with a low birth weight at both the State and Dublin County level (Figure 2.14).

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

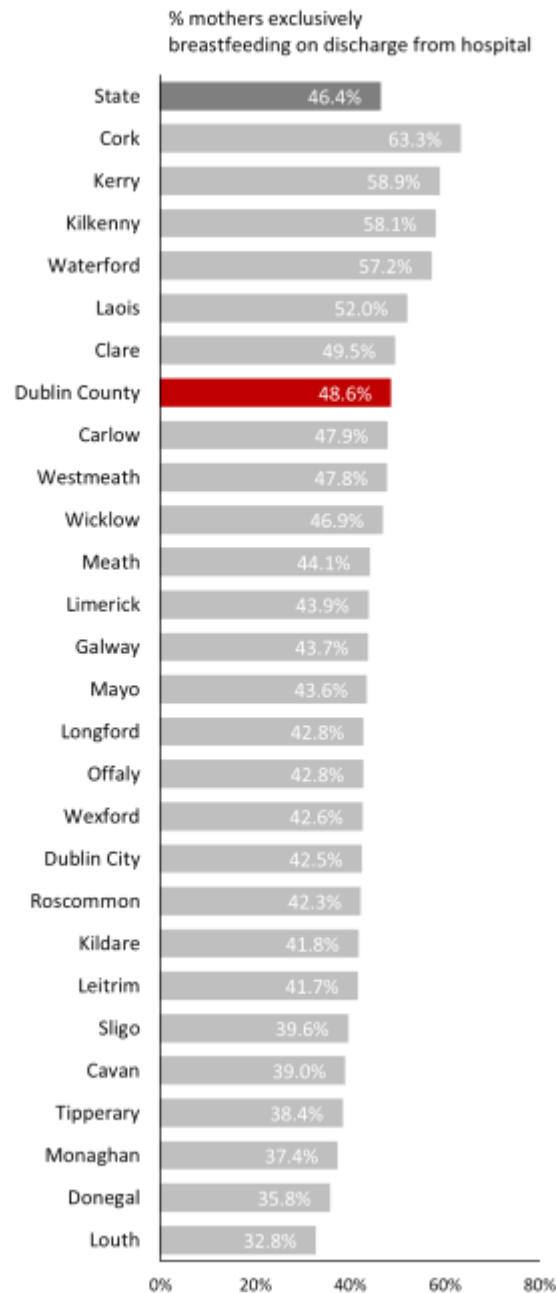


Figure 2.15: Mothers exclusively breastfeeding on discharge from hospital, 2021 (Source: National Perinatal Reporting System)

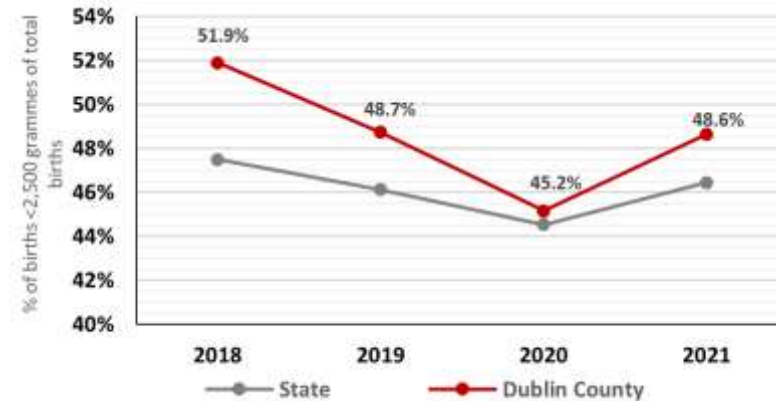


Figure 2.16: Mothers exclusively breastfeeding on discharge from hospital, 2018 - 2021 (Source: National Perinatal Reporting System)

- The NPRS defines mothers who are exclusively breastfeeding as mothers that are only breastfeeding and not using artificial feeding on discharge from hospital. Data published by the Perinatal Statistics is available at county level only (but also includes Dublin County) and is based on the county of residence of the mother.
- In 2021, 42.5% of mothers from Dublin County exclusively breastfed on discharge from hospital (Figure 2.15). This rate is lower than the State average of 46.4%. As of 2021, Dublin City had the tenth highest rate of exclusive breastfeeding on discharge from hospital in the State. The highest rates were recorded in Cork (63.3%) with the lowest recorded in Louth (32.8%).
- Since 2018, there has been variation in the proportion of mothers who exclusively breastfed on discharge from hospital that reside in Dublin County. Between 2018 and 2020, the proportion of mothers breastfeeding on discharge from hospital residing in Dublin City was decreasing and significantly lower than the State average (Figure 2.16).

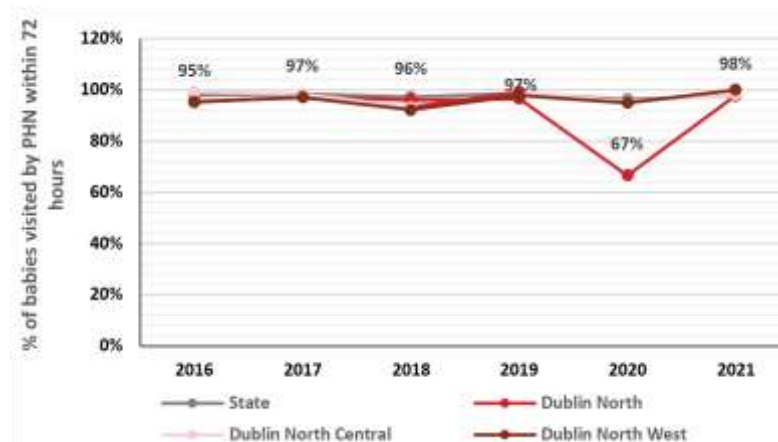
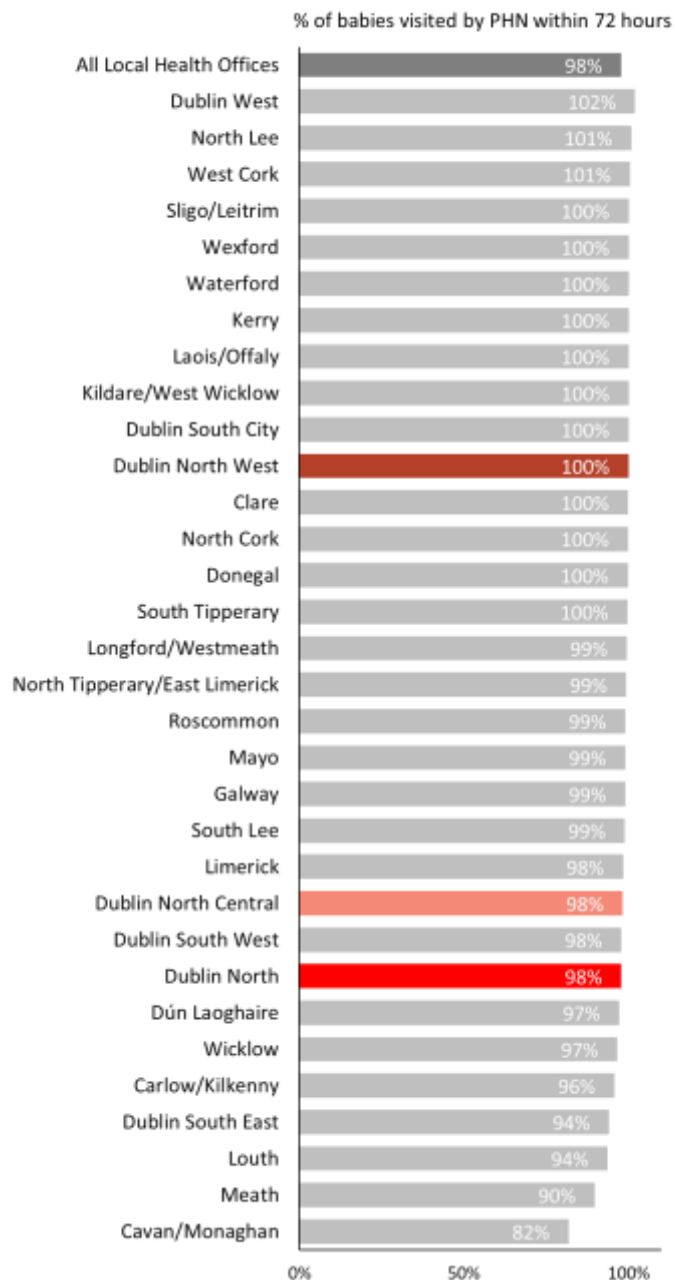


Figure 2.18: Babies visited by a PHN within 72 hours, 2016 to 2021 (Source: HSE Performance Indicators)

- The HSE Performance Indicators records the number of babies that are visited by a public health nurse within 72 hours of being discharged from hospital. This data is recorded by Local Health Office (LHO) of which three LHOs fall in the Fingal CYPSC area: Dublin North, Dublin North West and Dublin North Central.
- In 2021, 100% of babies in the Dublin North West LHOs were visited within 72 hours of being discharged from hospital, 98% in Dublin North Central and Dublin North (Figure 2.17). Relative to the 32 others LHOs, the Dublin North West LHO recorded the highest proportion of babies visited in the first 72 hours and were above the State average of 98%. In comparison, the Dublin North Central LHO recorded the tenth lowest proportion and Dublin North recorded the eighth lowest proportion.
- Between 2016 and 2021 (Figure 2.18), the proportion of babies visited in Dublin North (with the exception of 2020) has remained consistently above 95%.

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

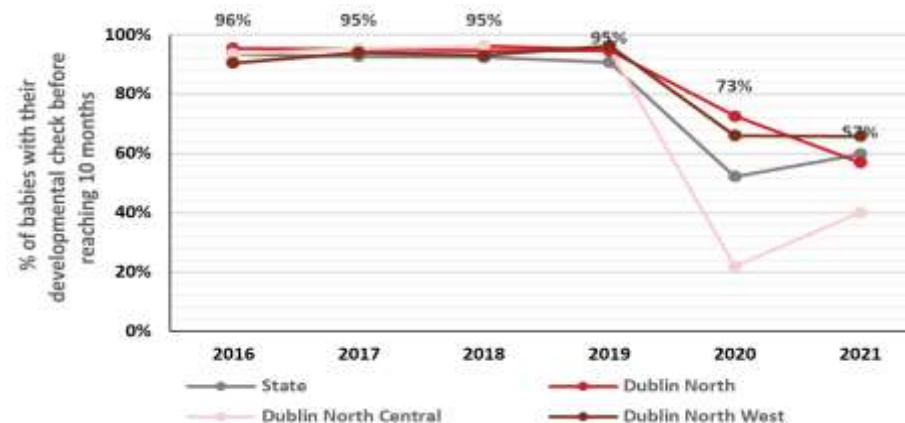
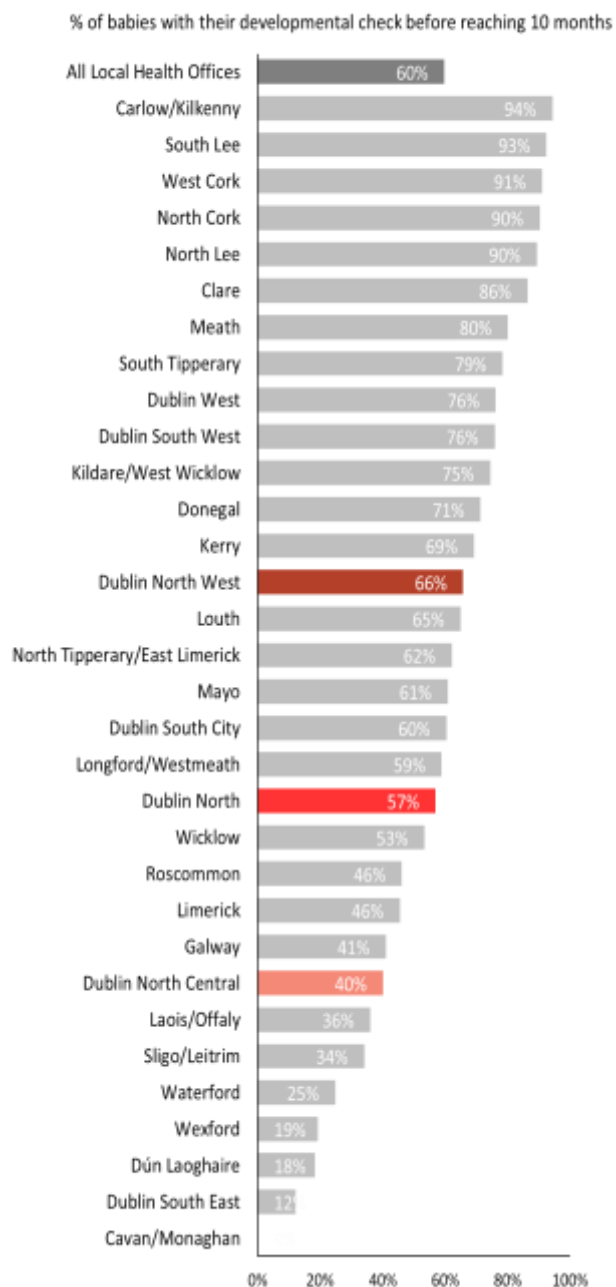


Figure 2.20: Babies with their developmental check before reaching 10 months, 2016 - 2021 (Source: HSE Performance Indicators)

- The HSE Performance Indicators records the number of babies with their developmental check before reaching 10 months. This data is recorded by Local Health Office (LHO) of which three LHOs fall in the Fingal CYPSC area: Dublin North, Dublin North West and Dublin North Central.
- In 2021, 66% of babies in the Dublin North West LHO received their 10 developmental check before reaching 10 months (Figure 2.19). While only 57% of babies in the Dublin North LHO and 40% in Dublin North Central had received their developmental check before reaching 10 months.
- Relative to the 32 others LHOs, the Dublin North West both recorded fourteenth highest rates and was above the State average. In comparison, the Dublin North LHO recorded the thirteenth lowest proportion at 57% and Dublin North Central recorded the eighth lowest proportion.
- Between 2016 and 2021, the proportion of babies with their developmental checks has fluctuated significantly (Figure 2.20). Rates were particularly low in 2020 as a results of a number of factors such as recruitment and retention within the HSE as well as the Covid-19 pandemic, however rates do seem to be recovering in 2021.

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

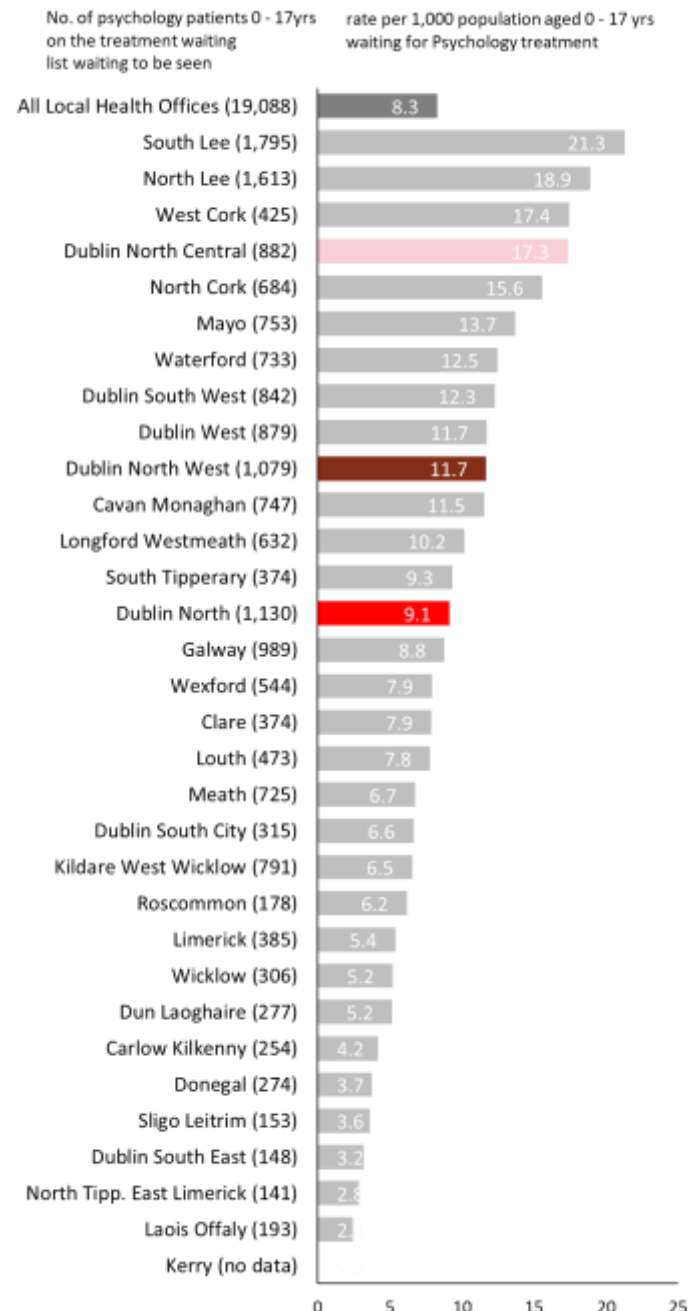


Figure 2.21: Rate of population under 18 waiting for Psychology treatment, 2022 (Source: HSE)

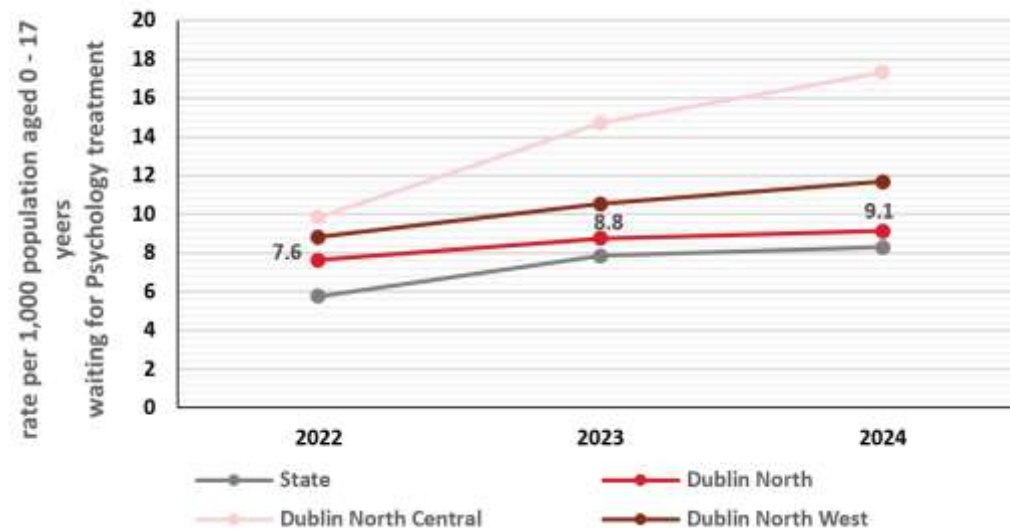


Figure 2.22: Waiting list for Psychology treatment by time on waiting list, 2022 (Source: HSE)

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

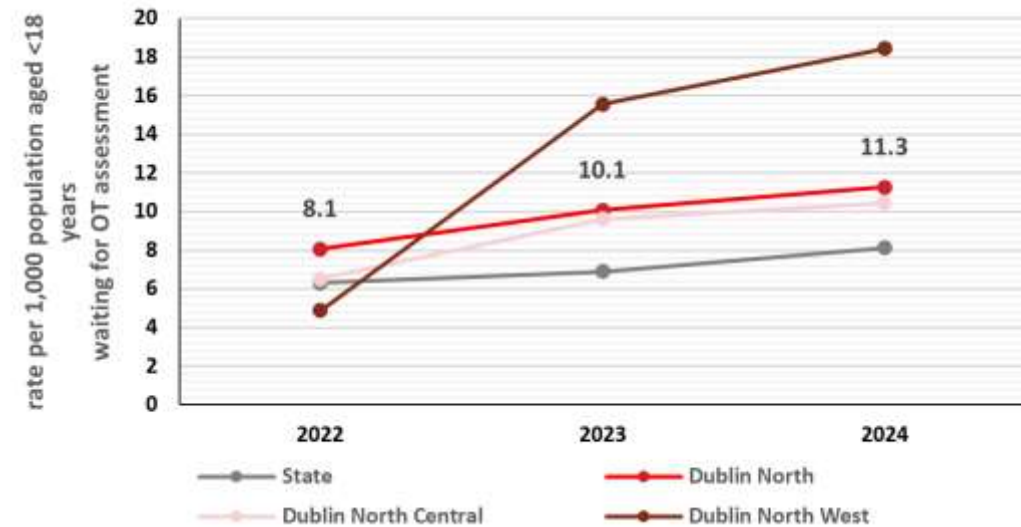
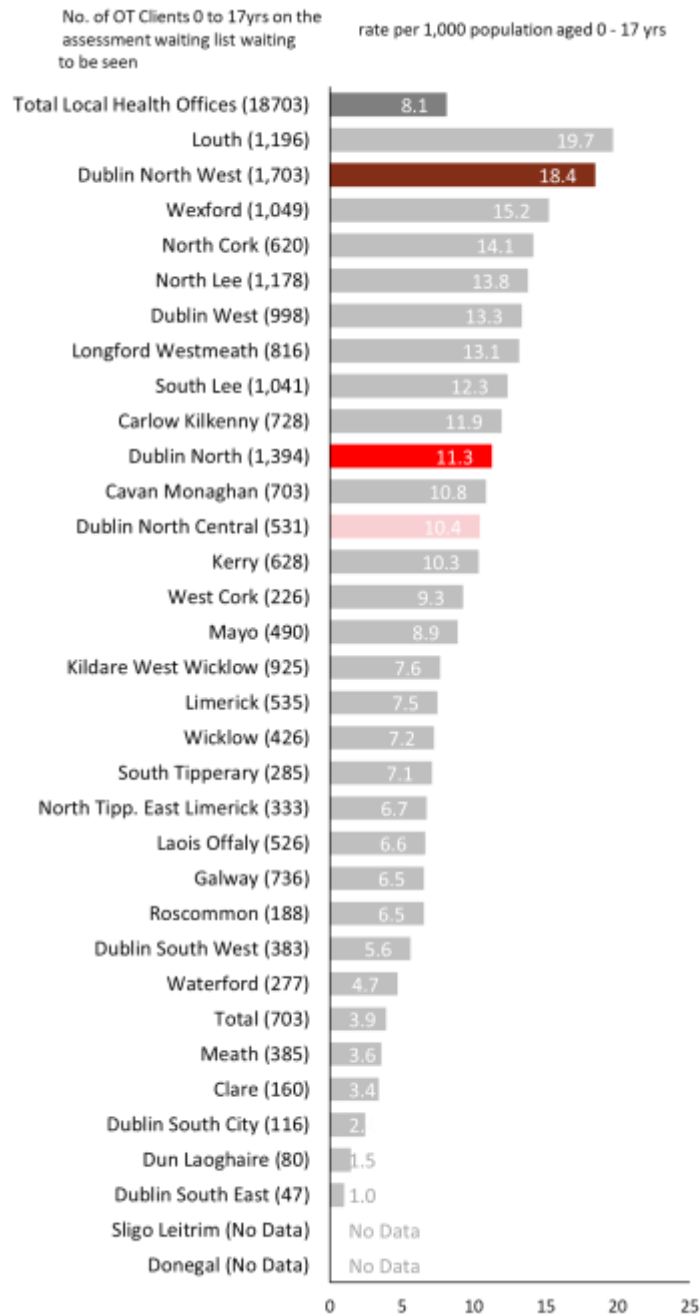


Figure 2.24: Waiting list for Occupational Therapy by time on waiting list, 2022 (Source: HSE)

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

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

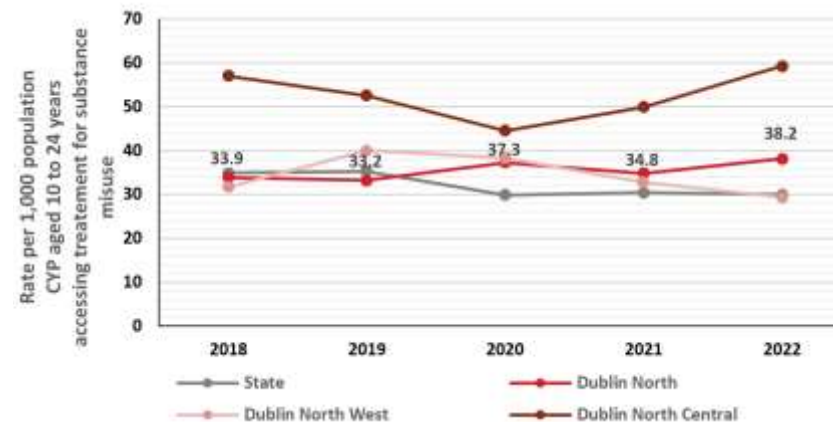
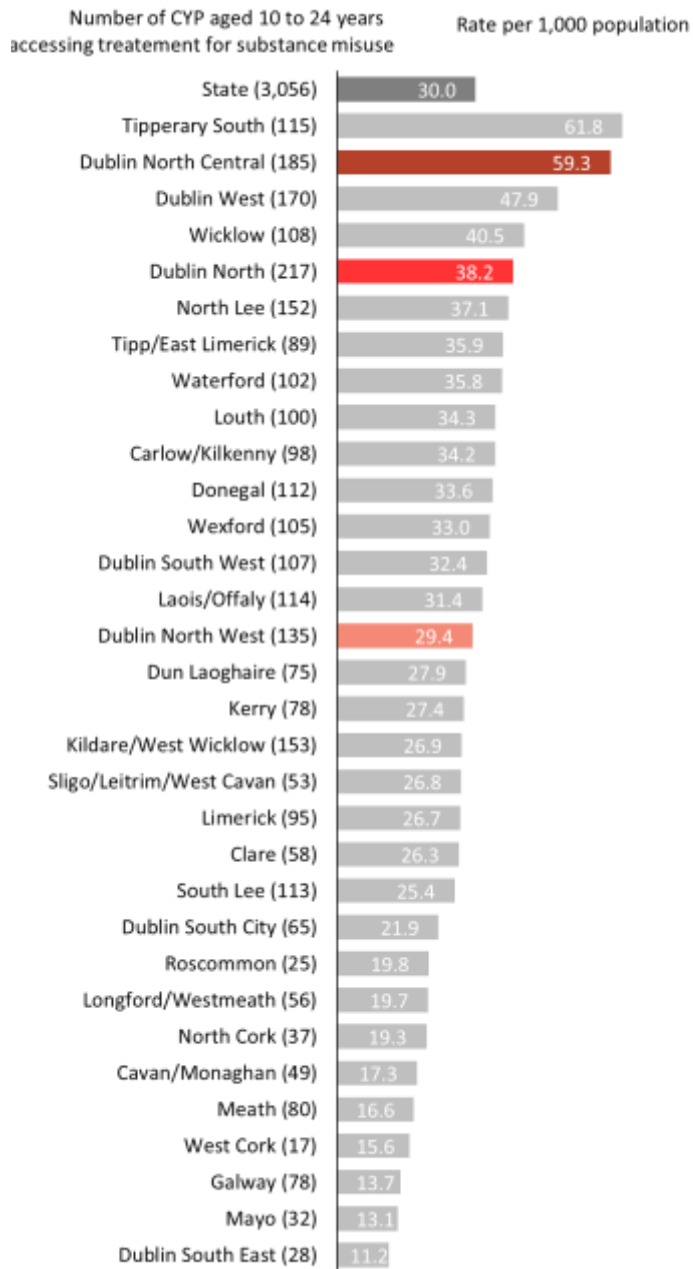


Figure 2.26: CYP 10 - 24 accessing treatment for substance misuse, 2018 - 2022 (Source: National Drugs Library)

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

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

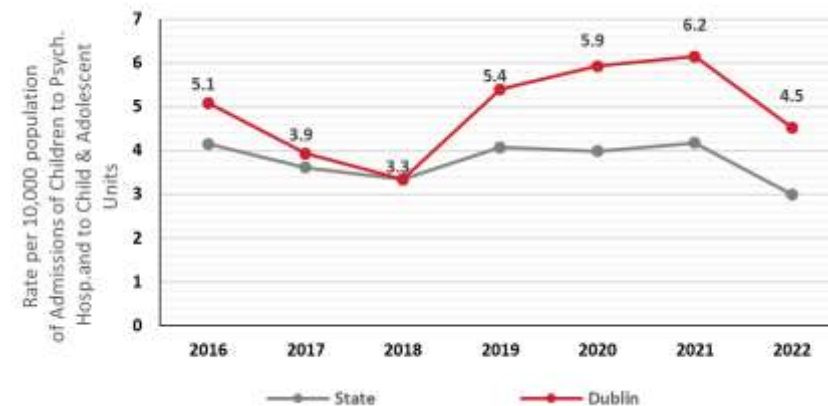
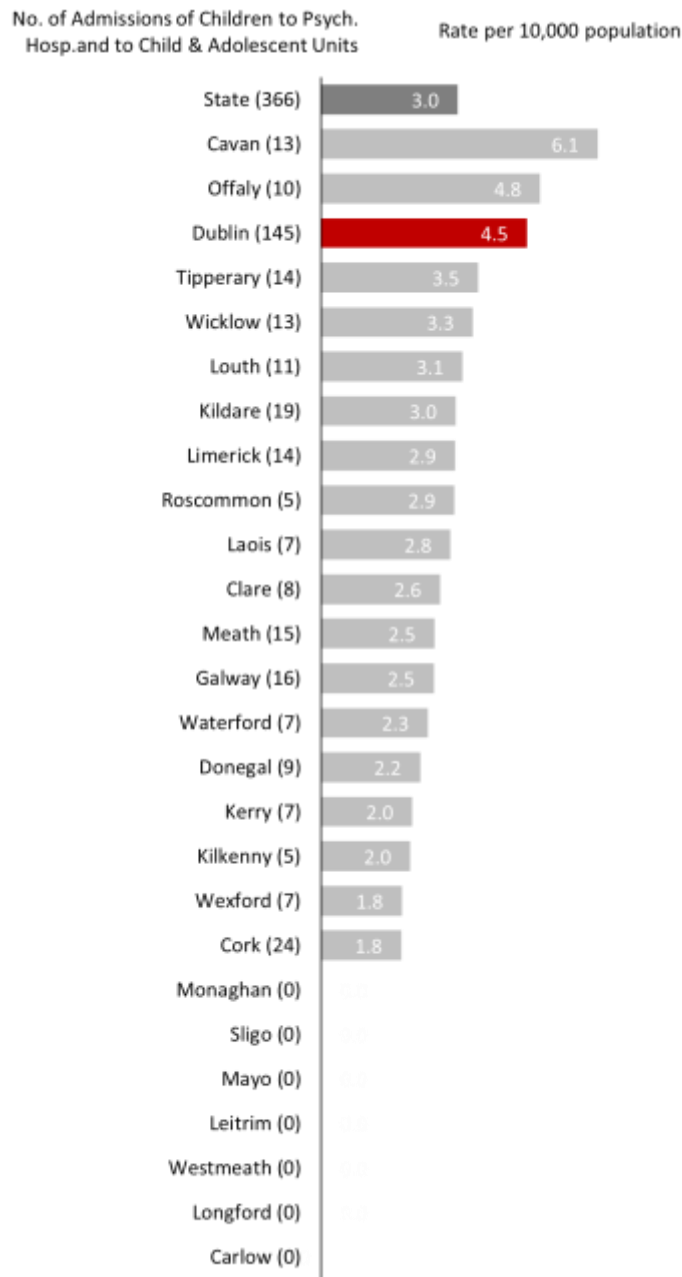


Figure 2.28: Admissions of Children to Psychiatric Hospitals/Units and to Child and Adolescent Units, 2016-2022

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

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

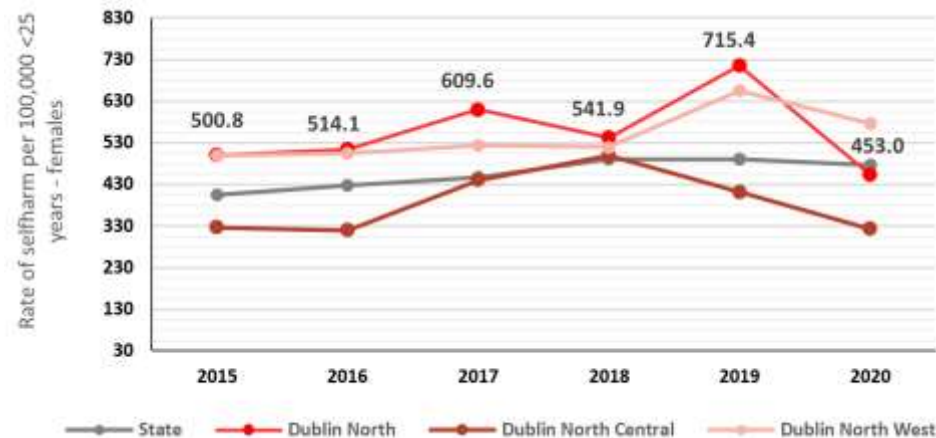
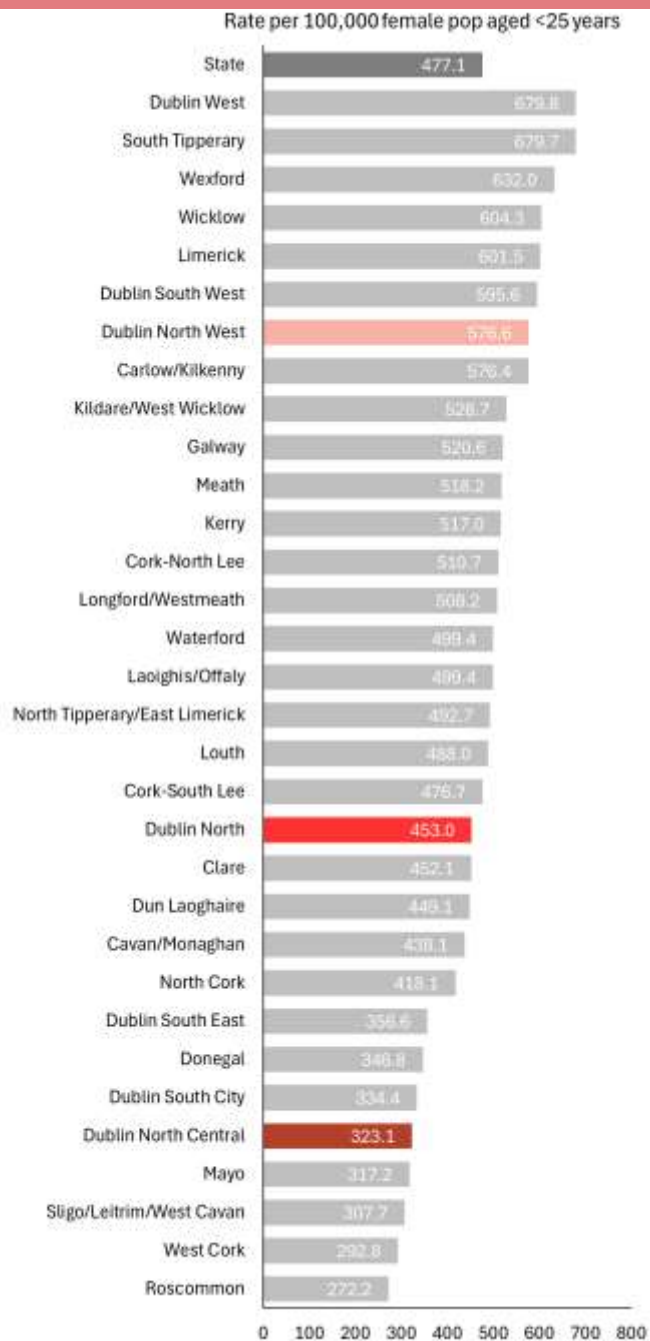


Figure 2.30: Rates of self-harm in females aged 24 years and under 2015 - 2020 (Source: NSRF)

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

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

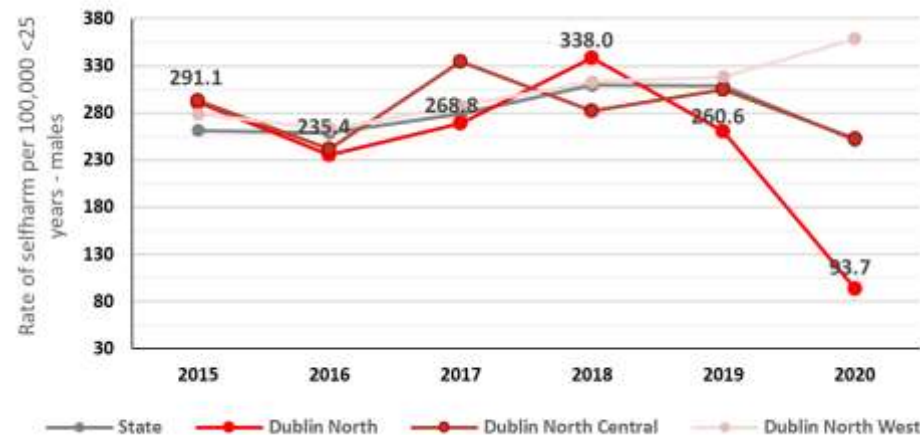
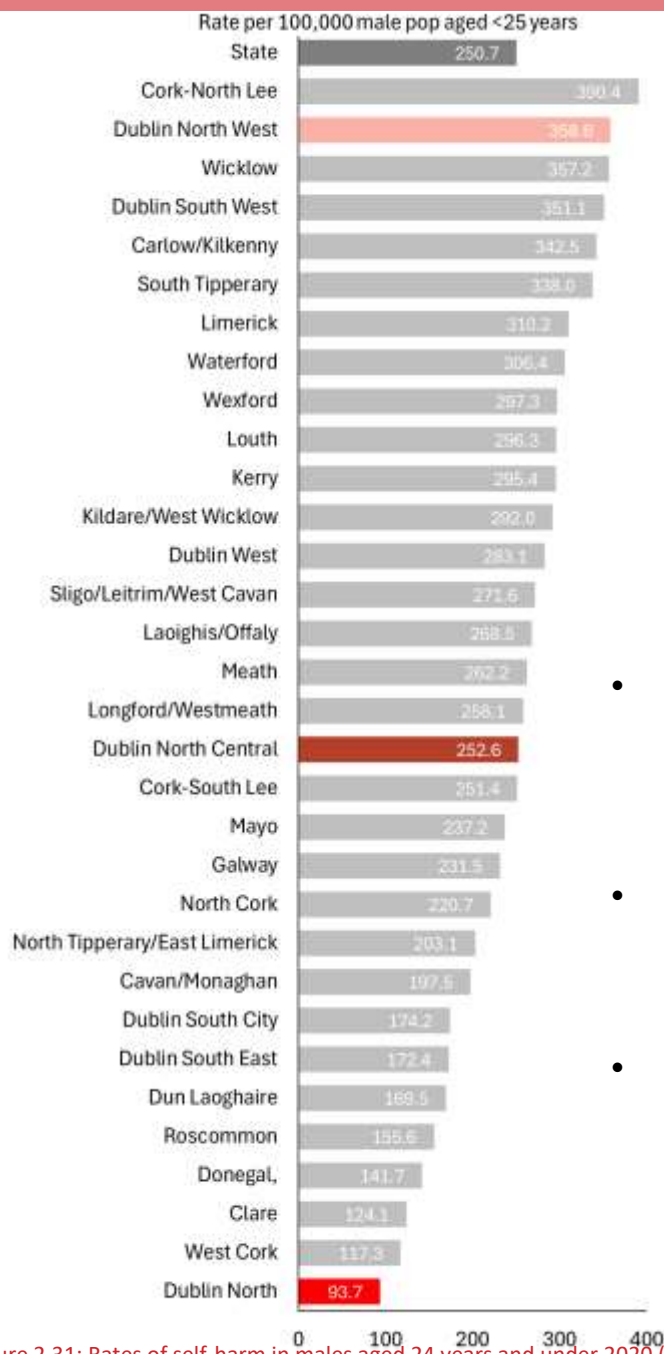
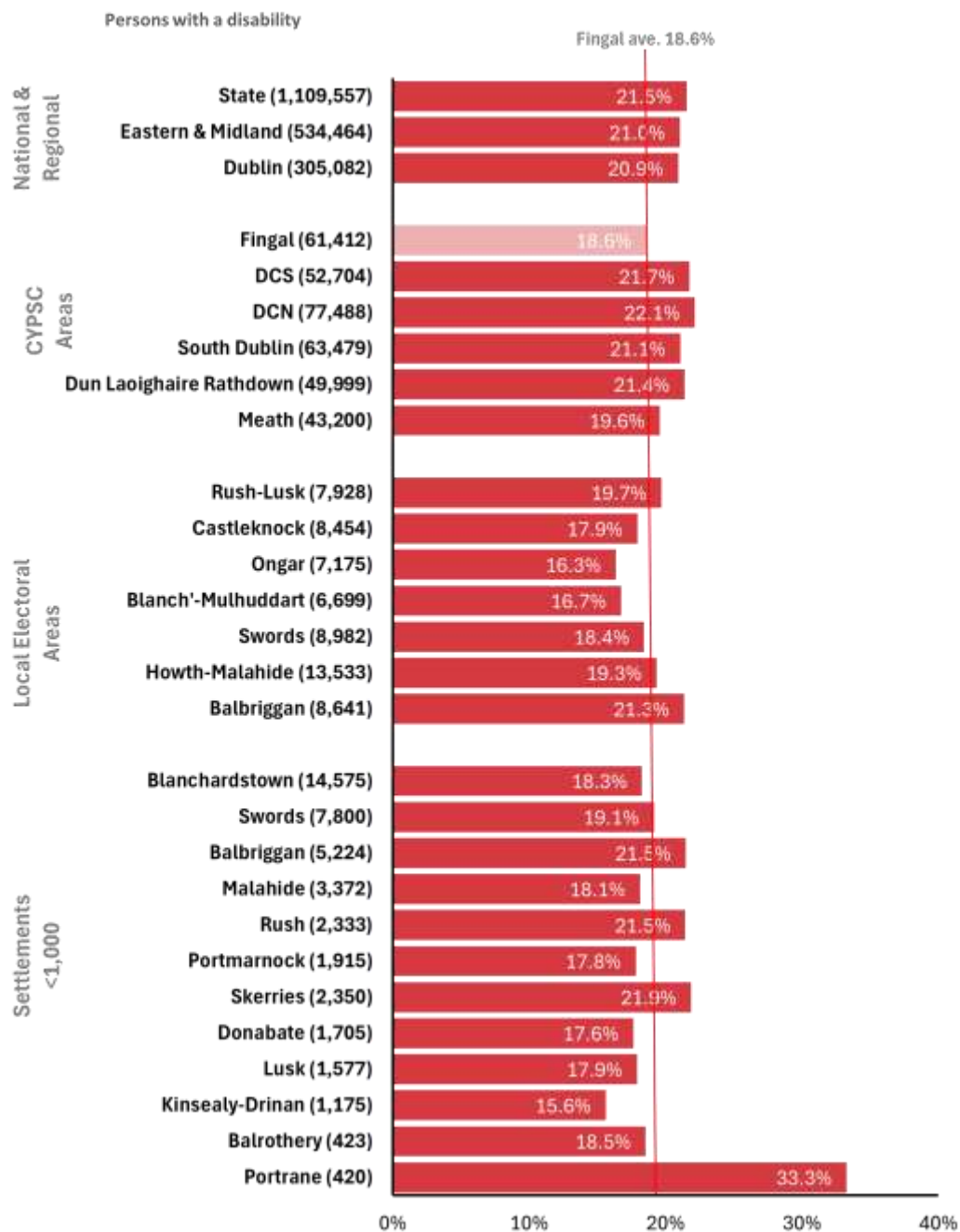


Figure 2.32: Rates of self-harm in males aged 24 years and under 2015 - 2020 (Source: NSRF)

- The National Suicide Research Foundation (NSRF) records the numbers of those presenting to hospital following self-harm. The data is published as a rate per 100,000 population, by age group and gender. This data was made available to the research team by Local Health Office (LHO) of which three LHOs fall in the Fingal CYPSC area: Dublin North, Dublin North West and Dublin North Central. Methods of self-harm includes the following: overdoses of medication and drugs, cutting and attempted hanging.
- Figure 2.31 illustrates the rate of males aged under 24 years per 100,000 recorded as presenting to hospital following self-harm. Relative to the four LHOs that fall within the Fingal CYPSC area, Dublin North West recorded the second highest rate of 358.6 in the country, above the State average of 250.7. Dublin North Central also recorded a high rate of 252.6 which was significantly higher than the rate in Dublin North (93.7).
- In recent years (2015 to 2020), the rate of self-harm in males aged under 24 years in both Dublin North West and Dublin North Central has remained around the State average (Figure 2.32). While the rate in Dublin North saw a significant decline between 2019 and 2020 which was not seen in the other LHOs.

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



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

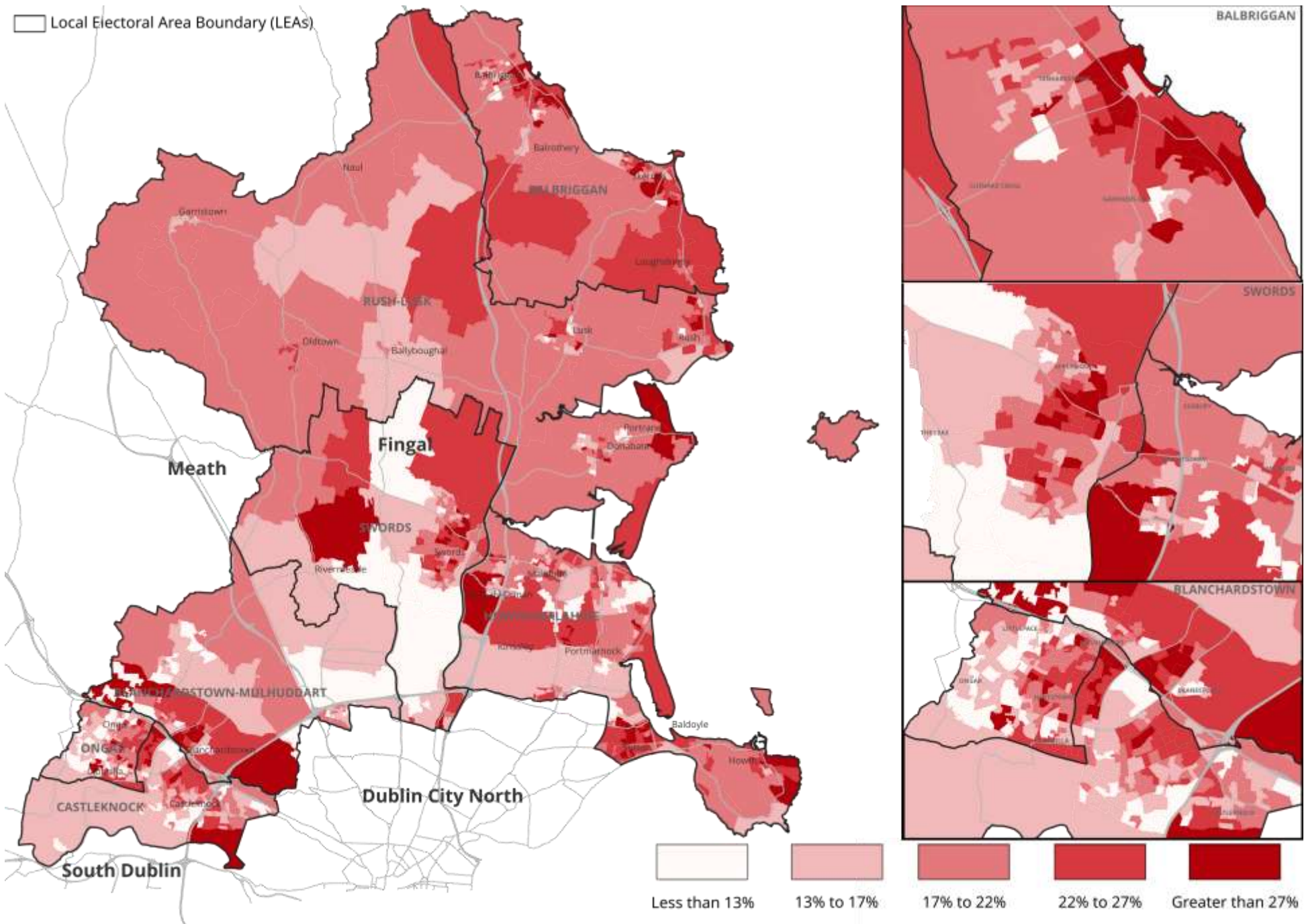
18.6% (or 61,412) of the population stated they had a disability or long-term health condition

This is **lower** than the national average of **21.5%**

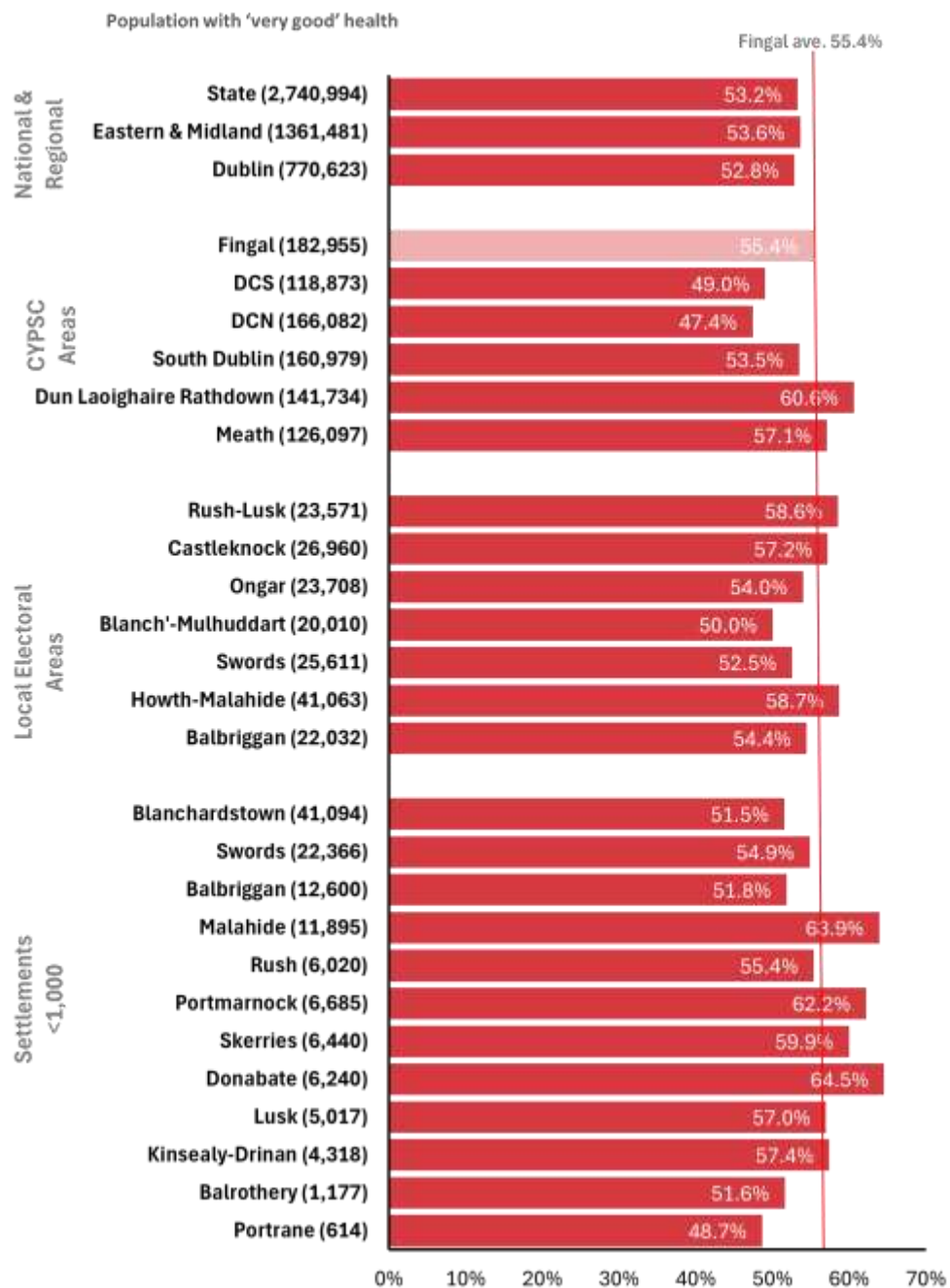
The LEA of **Balbriggan** has the **highest** proportion of population with a disability or health condition

- According to Census 2022, there were 61,412 people with a disability or long-term health condition residing in Fingal. This represented 18.6% of the total population in Fingal. This proportion was lower than the State average of 21.5%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 21.0% and the Dublin regional average of 20.9% (Figure 2.34).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, Fingal has the lowest proportion of population with a disability or long-term health condition in the State. Wexford had the highest rate at 24.1% and Monaghan the second lowest at 18.8%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the population with a disability or long-term health condition across the LEAs. The Balbriggan (21.3%) had the highest proportion by far. This LEA was followed by Rush-Lusk (19.7%) and Howth Malahide (19.3%). Rates were lower in the Swords (18.4%), Castleknock (17.9%), Blanch'-Mulhuddart (16.7%) and Ongar (16.3%) LEAs.
- Map 2.1 details the distribution of the 'population with a disability or long-term health condition' at SA level Fingal. With the exception of some SAs there is a clear distribution of the higher concentrations in urban areas. SAs with the highest proportions include Corduff, Damastown, Bath Road in Balbriggan, Portrane and Baldoyle.

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



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



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

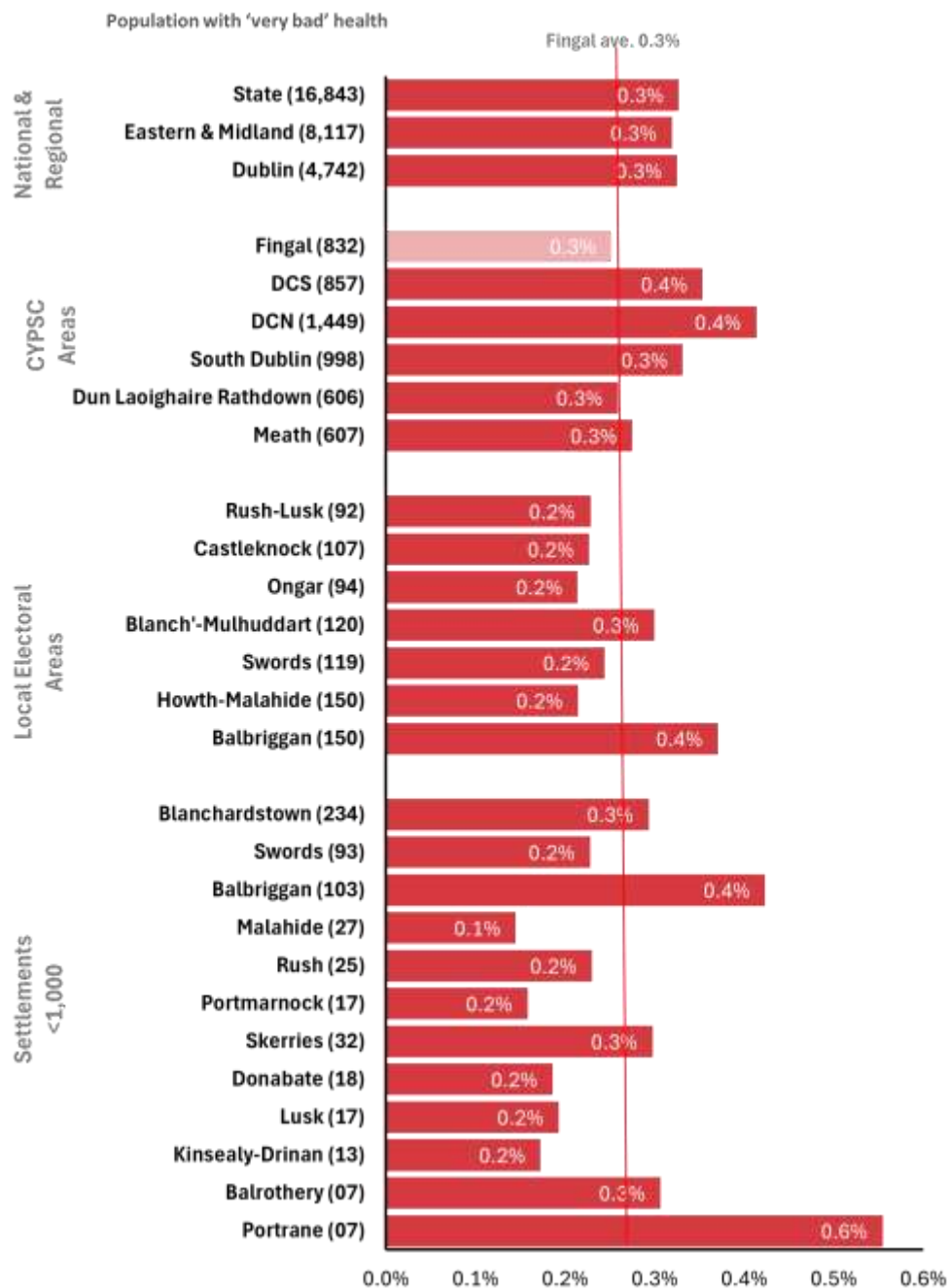
55.4% (or 182,955) of the population stated they had 'very good' health

This is **higher** than the national average of 53.2%

The LEA of **Blanch'-Mulhuddart** has the **lowest** proportion of population with 'very good' health

- According to Census 2022, there were 182,955 people who identified their health as 'very good' residing in the Fingal area. This represented 55.4% of the total population in Fingal. This proportion was higher than the State average of 53.2%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 53.6% and the Dublin regional average of 52.8% (Figure 2.34).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, Fingal has the sixth highest proportion of who identified their health as 'very good' in the State. DLR had the highest rate at 60.6% and DCN the lowest at 47.4%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the who identified their health as 'very good' across the LEAs. Blanch'-Mulhuddart (50.0%) had the lowest proportion. This LEA was followed by Swords (52.5%), Ongar (54.0%) and the Balbriggan (54.4%). Rates were higher in the Castleknock (57.2%), Rush-Lusk (58.6%) and the Howth-Malahide (57.6%) LEAs.
- Map 2.2 details the distribution of the who identified their health as 'very good' at SA level throughout Fingal. SAs with the lowest proportions of less than 35% were all adjacent to the M50 from Kinsealy to Belmayne, Northern Cross, Hunstown and Blanchardstown.

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



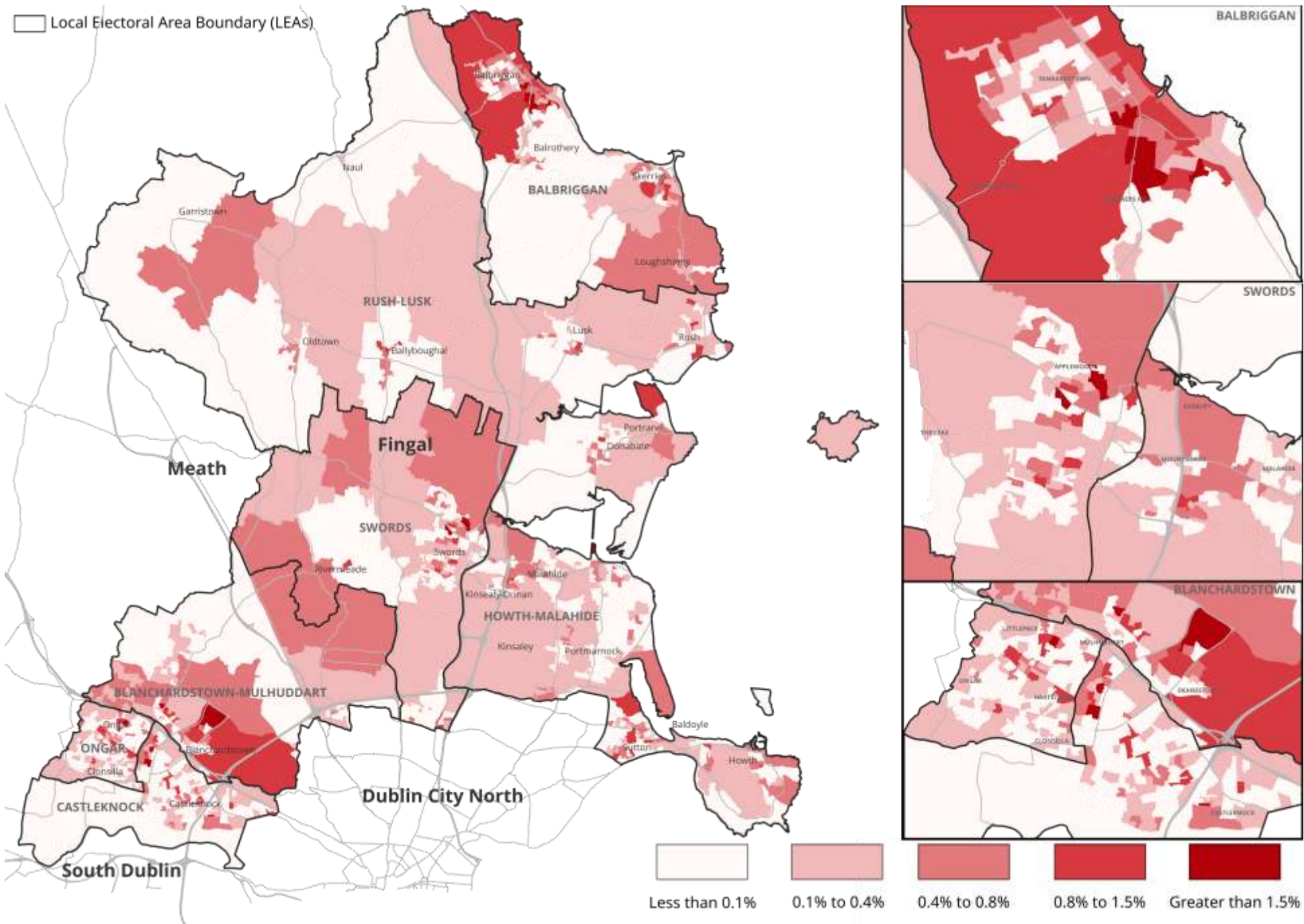
How is Fingal doing in 2022?

0.3% (or 832) of the population stated they had 'very bad' health

The LEA of **Balbriggan** has the **highest** proportion of population with 'very bad' health

- According to Census 2022, there were 832 people who identified their health as 'very bad' residing in the Fingal area. This represented 0.3% of the total population in Fingal. This proportion was equal to the State average of 0.3%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 0.3% and the Dublin regional average of 0.3% (Figure 2.35).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, Fingal has the lowest proportion of who identified their health as 'very bad' in the State. Donegal had the highest at 0.4%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the who identified their health as 'very bad' across the LEAs. The Balbriggan (0.4%) had the highest proportion by far followed by Blanch'-Mulhuddart (0.3%). Rates were lower in Rush-Lusk (0.2%), Castleknock (0.2%), Ongar (0.2%), Swords (0.2%) and Howth-Malahide (0.2%) LEAs.
- Map 2.3 details the distribution of the who identified their health as 'very bad' at SA level throughout Fingal There is a very clear spatial distribution with the highest rates in the main urban areas. SAs with the highest proportions of greater than 1.5% were in Pinewood and Tankardstown in Baldoyle, Abbeylea and Jugback Lane in Swords, the Malahide Viaduct and Hartstown.

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



Map 2.3: Population with "very bad" health

Section 3

Achieving in Learning and Development



Achieving in Learning and Development Profile

Indicator 3.1: Education attainment, 2022

Indicator 3.2: Mothers education attainment, 2022

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

Indicator 3.4: Education: Secondary, 2022

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

Indicator 3.6: Education: Third level, 2022

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

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

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

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

Indicator 3.11: Primary Absenteeism, 2021/22

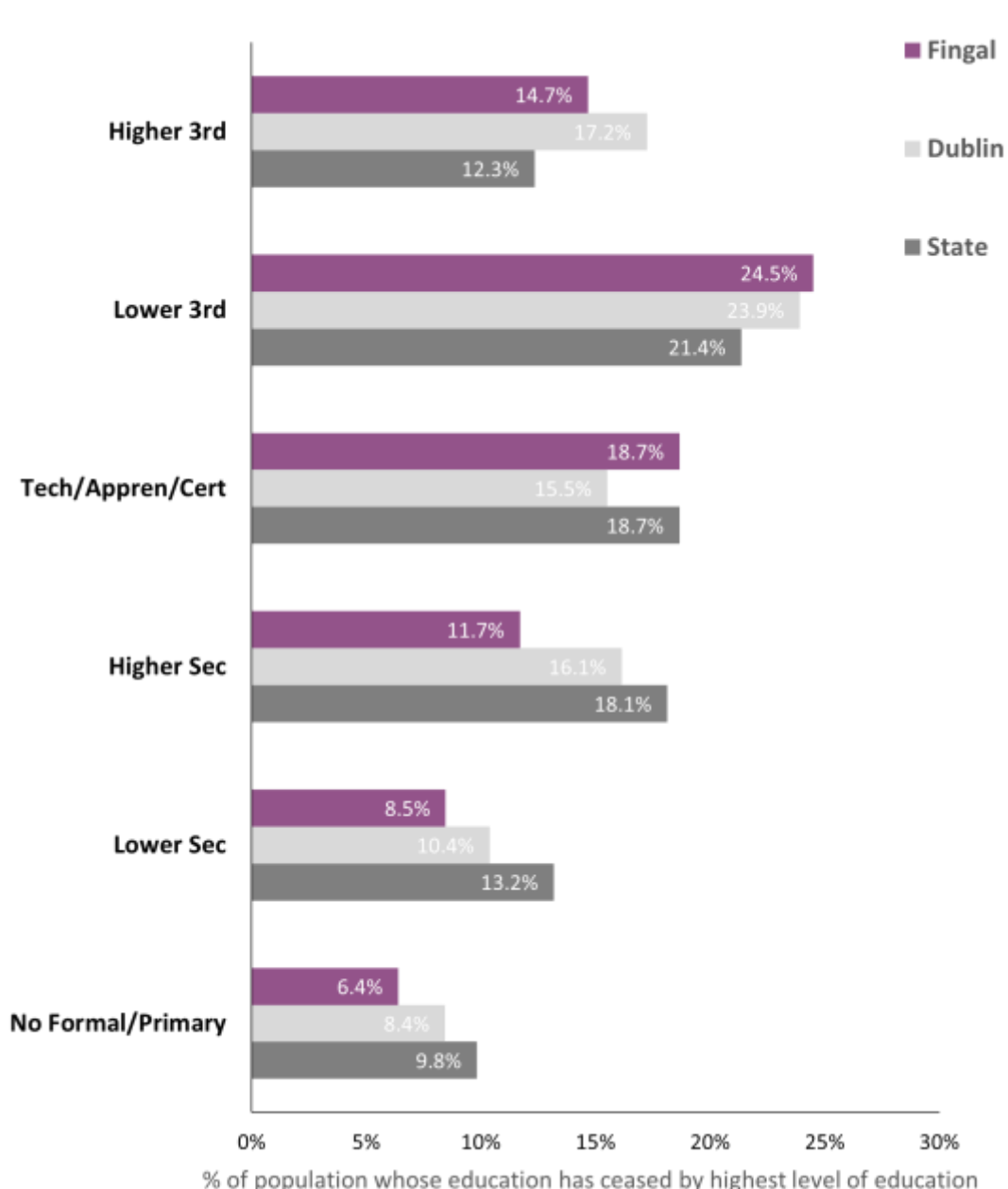
Indicator 3.12: Post Primary Absenteeism, 2021/22

Indicator 3.13: Junior Certificate Retention, 2016

Indicator 3.14: Leaving Certificate Retention, 2016

Indicator 3.15: Third level progression, 2023

Indicator 3.16: Progression rates by Secondary School, 2023



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

- **14.7%** (or 29,725) of the population had **higher third education**.
- **24.5%** (or 49,645) of the population had lower third education.
- **18.7%** (or 37,840) of the population had lower Tech/Appren/Cert education.
- **6.4%** (or 12,944) of the population had lower No Formal or Primary Only education
- According to Census 2022, there is a significant difference between education attainment levels in Fingal and the State. In general, attainment levels in Fingal have a much higher proportional share in the higher education levels and consequently a lower proportional share in lower education (Figure 3.1).
- On a comparative basis with the other CYPSC areas, the population in Fingal has a high level of education attainment. At the lower end of the education scale, Fingal has the second lowest rate (6.4%) of low education attainment (No Formal/Primary only) and the third highest rate (39.2%) of high education attainment (Lower and Upper Third Level) after DLR and DCS.

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

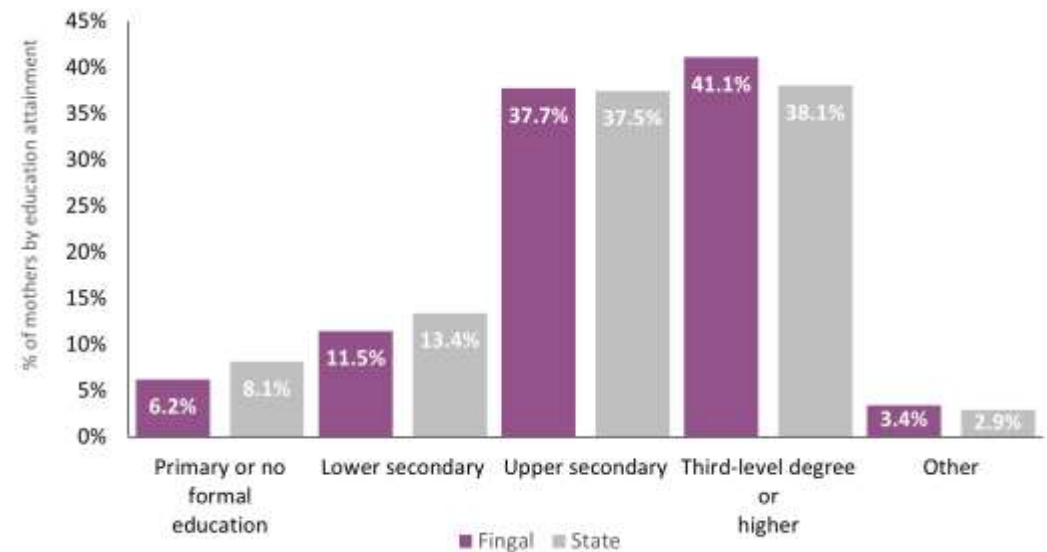
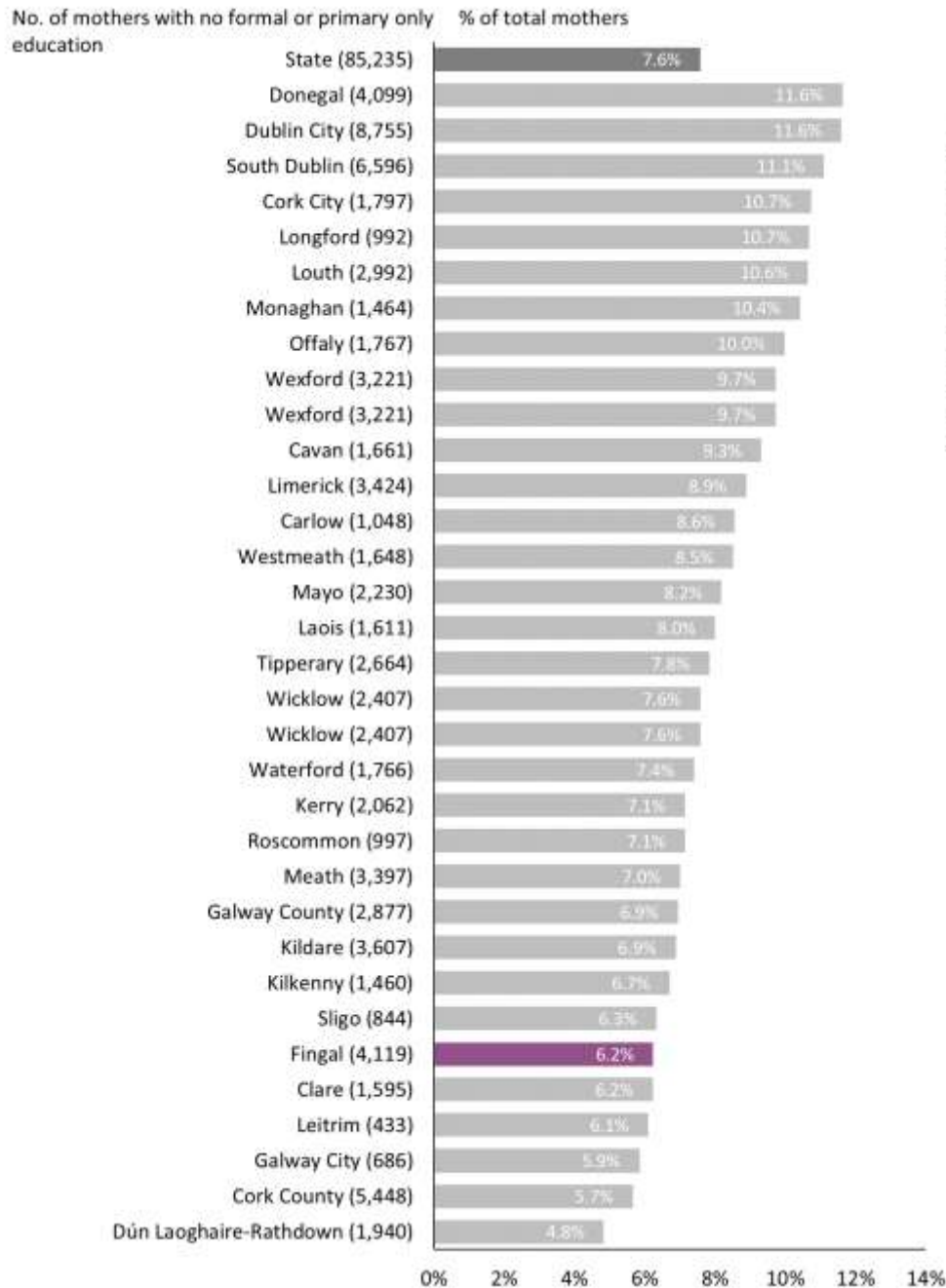
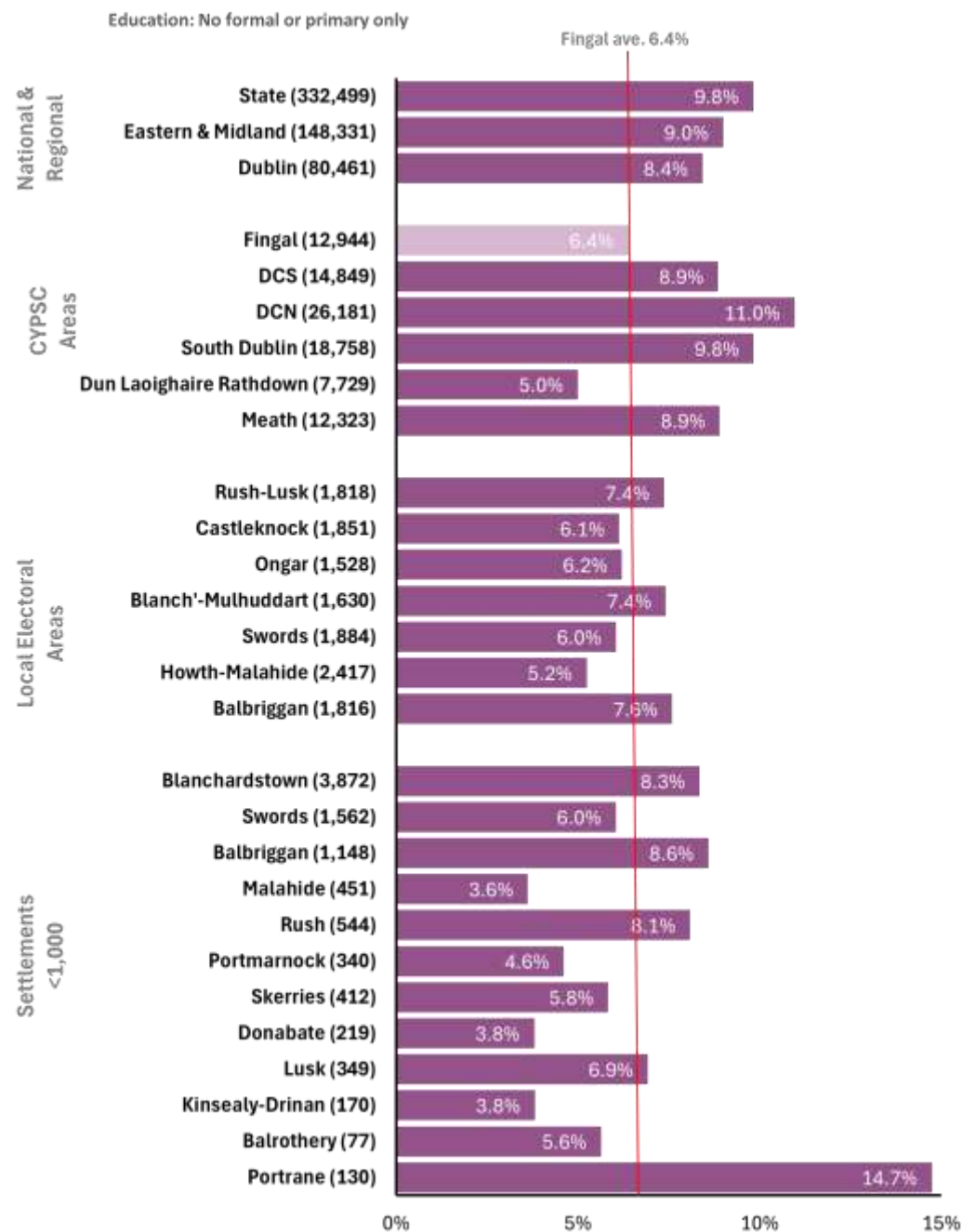


Figure 3.3: Education attainment of mothers, 2016 (Source: Census 2016)

- Parental education has a long-term effect on children’s educational and occupational success. The Census records parental education attainment and the above graphics examine the highest level of educational attainment in 2016 of mothers by local authority and in Fingal. The main graphic focuses on level of low educational attainment, either no formal education or primary education.
- In 2016, there were 4,119 mothers with low levels of education in Fingal. This number equates to approximately 6.2% of the total mothers in Fingal and is the sixth lowest rate in the country. In contrast, Donegal has the highest rate at 11.6% and DLR the lowest at 4.8%.
- When all levels of education attainment are examined, it is evident that the proportion of mothers with third level education in Fingal (41.1%) is above the national average (38.1%).

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



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

6.4% (or 12,944) of the population had no formal or primary only education

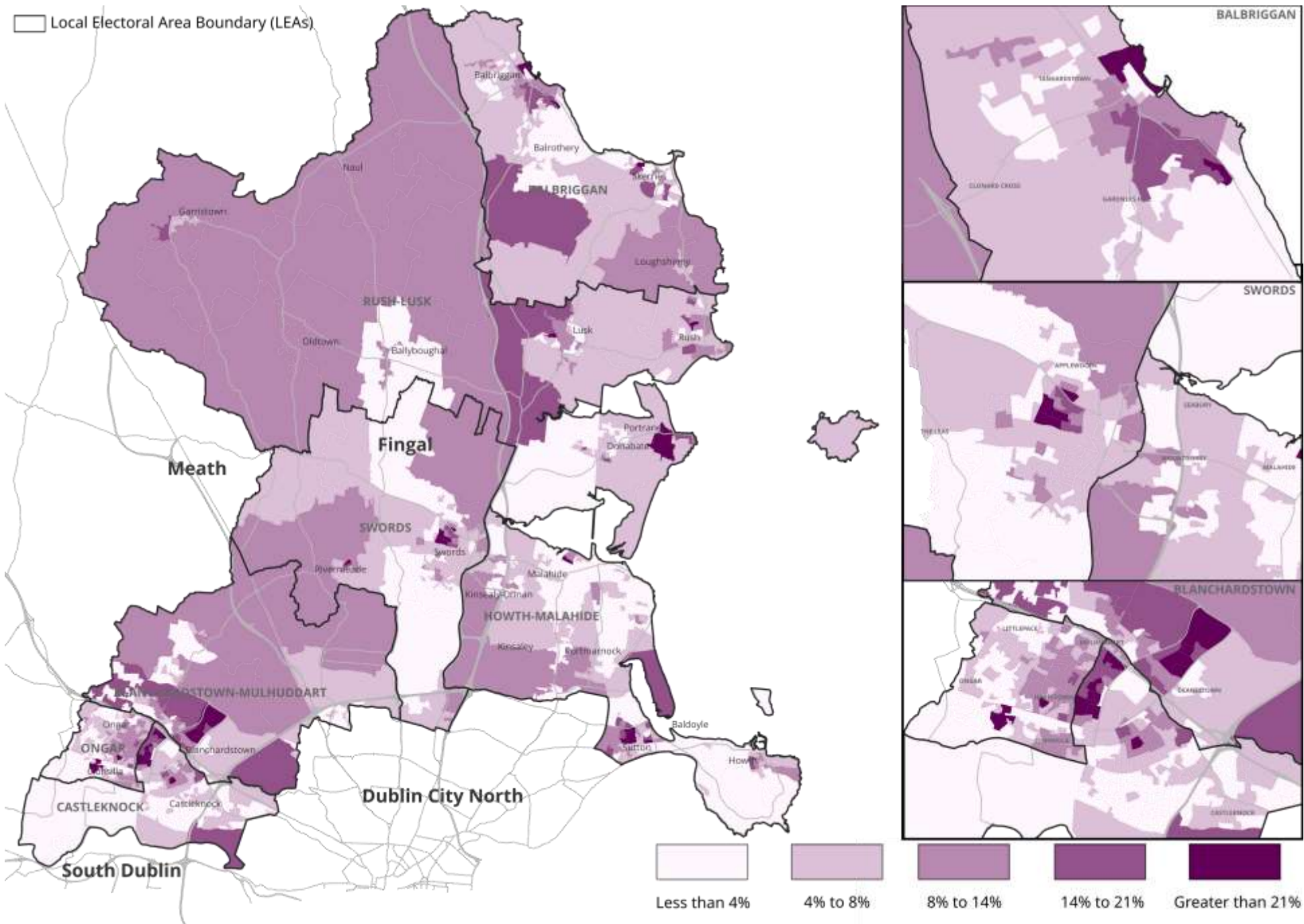
Since 2016 the proportion has **decreased**

This is **lower** than the national average of 9.8%

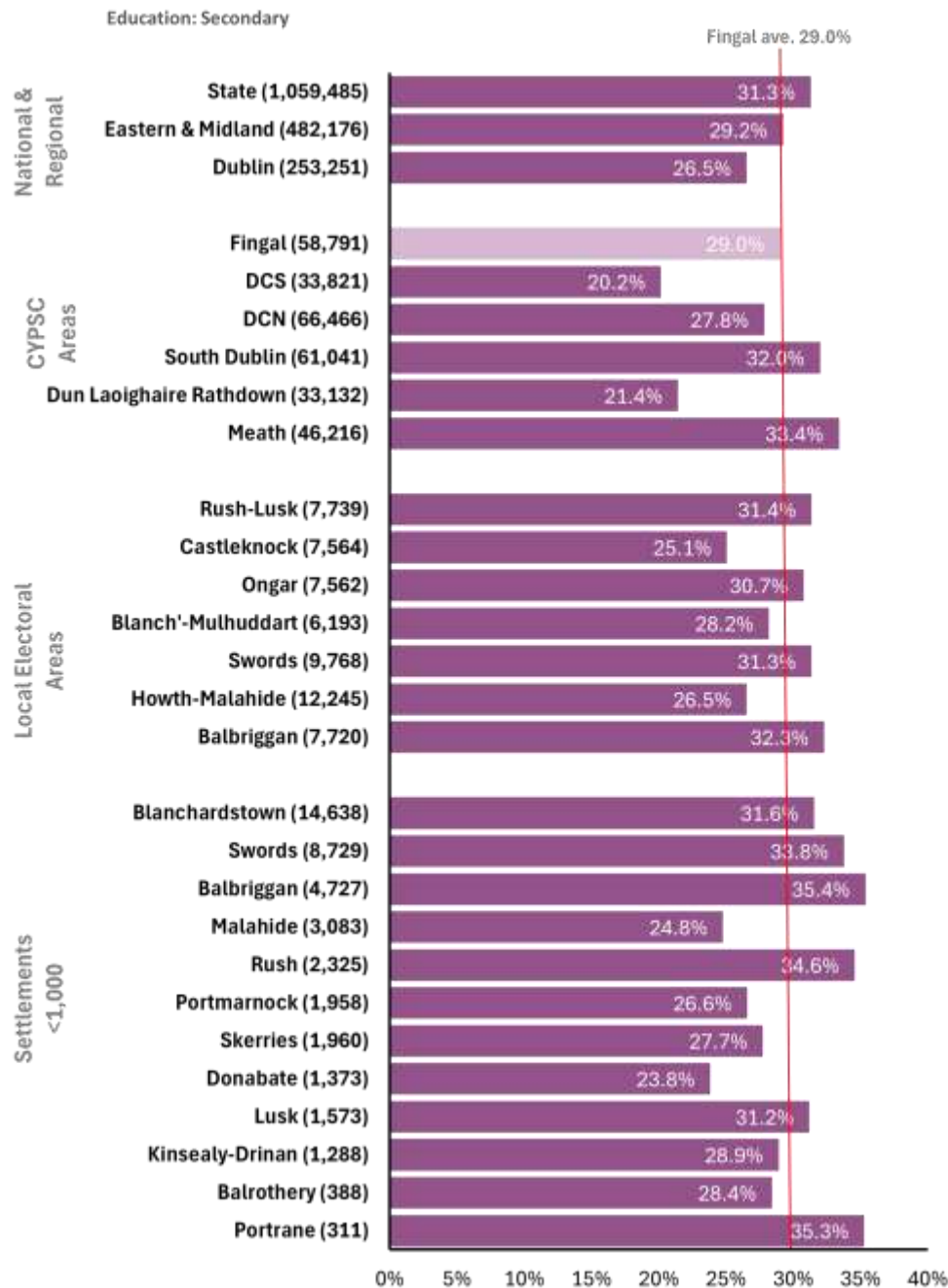
The LEA of **Balbriggan** had the **highest** proportion of population with no formal or primary only education

- According to Census 2022, there were 12,944 people residing in the Fingal area with 'No Formal or Primary Only' education. This represented 6.4% of the total population in Fingal. This proportion was lower than the State average of 9.8%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 9.0% and higher than the Dublin regional average of 8.4% (Figure 3.4).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, Fingal had the second lowest proportion of population with 'No Formal or Primary Only' education in the State. Donegal had the highest rate at 16.2% and DLR had the lowest at 5.0%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the proportion of 'No Formal or Primary Only' education across the LEAs. Balbriggan (7.6%) had the highest proportion. This LEA was followed by Rush-Lusk (7.4%) and Blanch'-Mulhuddart (7.4%). Rates were lower in Ongar (6.2%), Castleknock (6.1%), Swords (6.0%) and the lowest rate by far was in Howth-Malahide (5.2%).
- Map 3.1 details the distribution of proportion of population with 'No Formal or Primary Only' education at SA level throughout Fingal. Some of the SAs with the highest proportions of greater than 25% include Bath Road and Pinewood Green in Balgriffin, Brackenstown in Swords, Corduff and Hartstown.

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



Map 3.1: Education: No formal or primary only



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

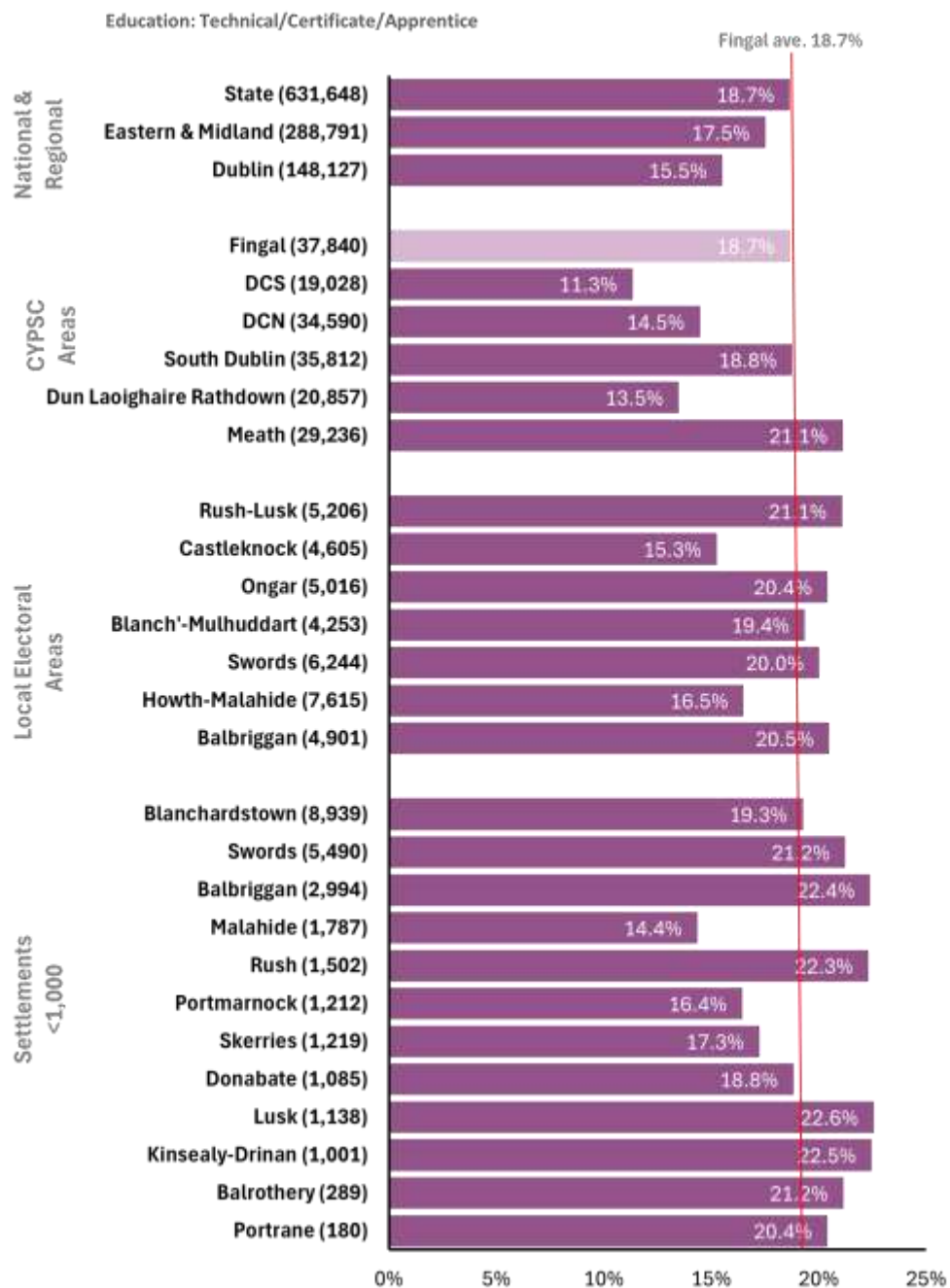
29% (or 58,791) of the population had 'Secondary' level education

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

The LEA of **Balbriggan** had the **highest** proportion of population with 'Secondary' level education

- According to Census 2022, there were 58,791 people residing in the Fingal area with 'Secondary' education. This represented 29.0% of the total population in Fingal. This proportion was lower than the State average of 31.3%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 29.2% and higher than the Dublin regional average of 26.5% (Figure 3.5).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, Fingal had the fifth lowest proportion of population with 'Secondary' education in the State. Tipperary had the highest rate at 37.4% and DCS had the lowest at 20.2%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution the proportion of 'Secondary' education across the LEAs. Balbriggan (32.3%) had the highest proportion followed by Rush-Lusk (31.4%), Swords (31.3%) and Ongar (30.7%). Rates were lower in Blanch'-Mulhuddart (28.2%), Howth-Malahide (26.5%) and the lowest rate was in Castleknock (25.1%).
- Map 3.2 details the distribution of proportion of population with 'Secondary' education at SA level throughout Fingal. There is a very clear spatial distribution with the highest rates in the west and north of Fingal. SAs with the highest proportions of greater than 50% include Corduff, Mulhuddart and Castlegrange in Swords.

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



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

18.7% (or 37,840) of the population had 'Tech/Cert/Appr' level education

This is **equal** to the national average of 18.7%

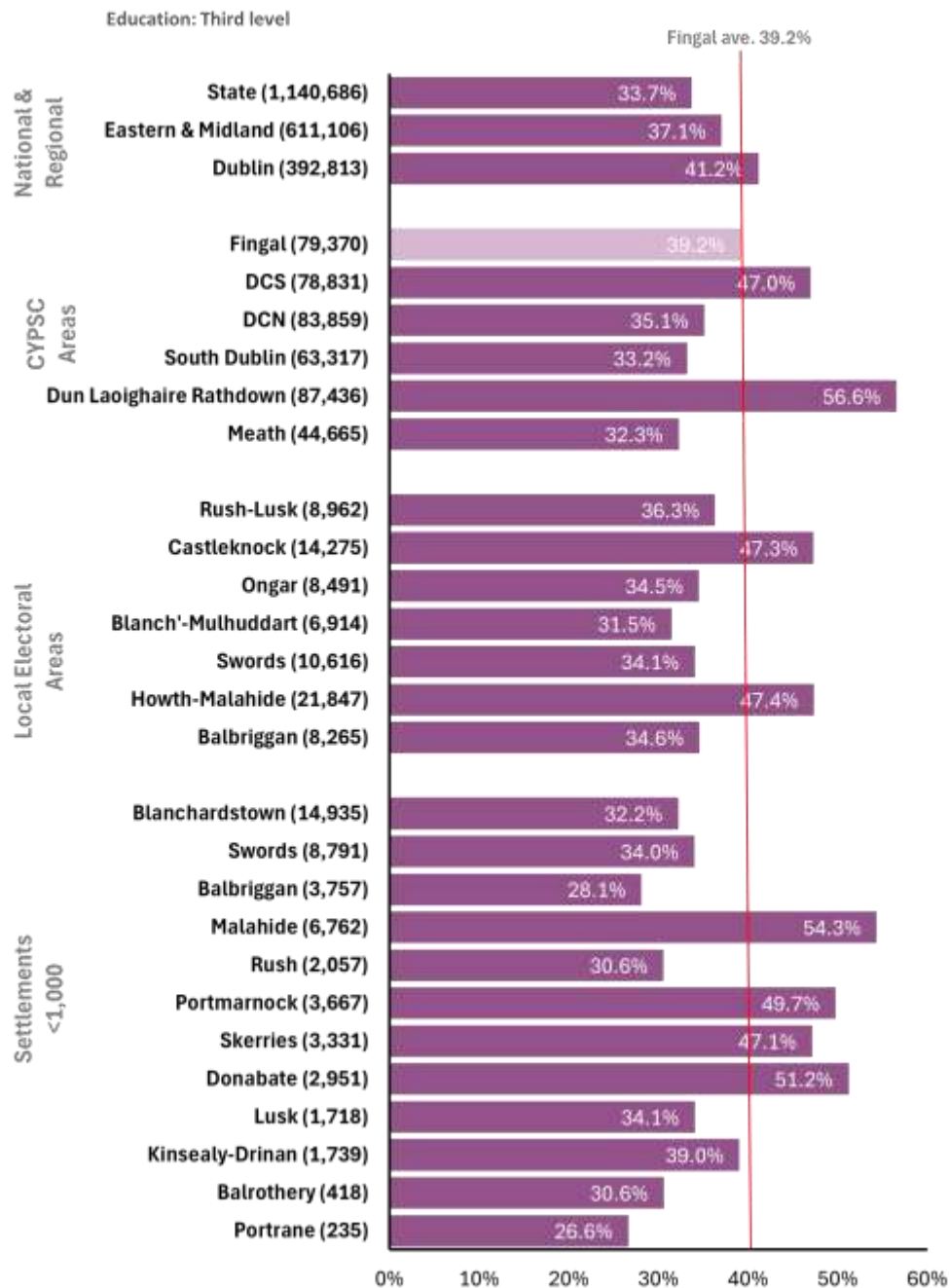
The LEA of **Rush-Lusk** had the **highest** proportion of population with 'Tech/Cert/Appr' level education

- According to Census 2022, there were 37,840 people residing in the Fingal area with 'Tech/Cert/Appr' education. This represented 18.7% of the total population in Fingal. This proportion was equal to the State average of 18.7%, higher than the Eastern and Midlands average of 17.5% and higher than the Dublin regional average of 15.5% (Figure 3.6).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, Fingal had the lowest proportion of population with Tech/Cert/Appr' education in the State. Cavan had the highest rate at 23.5% and DCS had the lowest at 11.3%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution the proportion of 'Tech/Cert/Appr' education across the LEAs. Rush-Lusk (21.1%) had the highest proportion followed by Balbriggan (20.5%), Ongar (20.4%), Swords (20.0%) and Blanch'-Mulhuddart (19.4%). Rates were far lower in Howth-Malahide (16.5%) and the lowest rate was in Castleknock (15.3%).
- Map 3.3 details the distribution of proportion of population with 'Tech/Cert/Appr' education at SA level throughout Fingal. SAs with the highest proportions of greater than 30% include Castleview in Swords and Chapel Farm Drive in Lusk.

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



Map 3.3: Education: Technical/Certificate/Apprentice



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

39.2% (or 79,370) of the population had 'Third Level' education

Since 2016 the proportion has **decreased**

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

The LEA of **31.5%** had the **lowest** proportion of population with 'Third Level' education

- According to Census 2022, there were 79,370 people residing in the Fingal area with 'Third Level' education. This represented 39.2% of the total population in Fingal. This proportion was far higher than the State average of 33.7%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 37.1% and lower than the Dublin regional average of 41.2% (Figure 3.7).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, Fingal had the third largest proportion of population with 'Third Level' education in the State. Cavan had the lowest rate at 24.0% and DLR had the highest at 56.6%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the proportion of 'Third Level' education across the LEAs. Howth-Malahide (47.4%) and Castleknock (47.3%) had the highest proportions by far. Rates were far lower in Rush-Lusk (36.3%), Balbriggan (34.6%), Ongar (34.5%), Swords (34.1%) and the lowest rate was in Blanch'-Mulhuddart (31.5%).
- Map 3.4 details the distribution of the proportion of population with 'Third Level' education at SA level throughout Fingal. SAs with the highest proportions are in the south of the county in Castleknock as well as along the coast in Howth and Malahide.

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

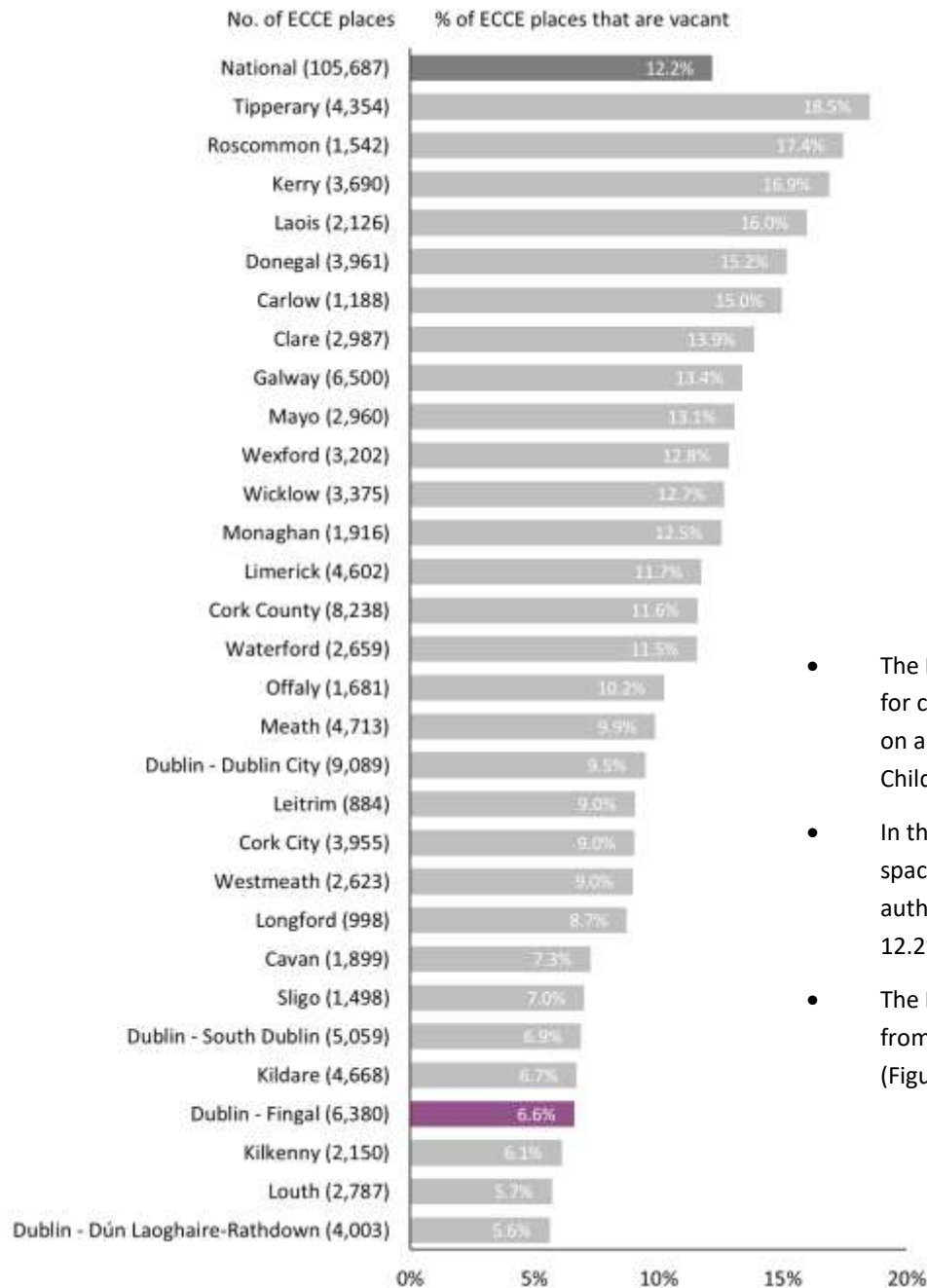


Figure 3.8: ECCE, 2022 (Source: Pobal)

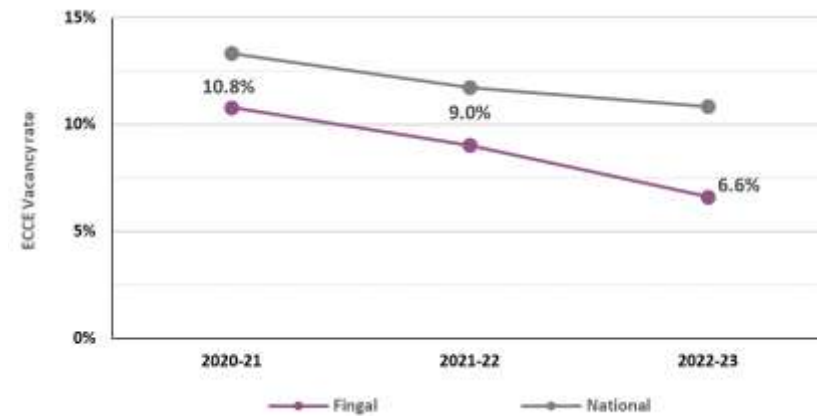


Figure 3.9: ECCE, 2022 (Source: Pobal)

- The Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Scheme provides early childhood care and education for children of pre-school age. Data on the number of vacant and occupied places is collated by Pobal on an annual basis through the Annual Early Years Sector Profile Survey on behalf of the Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth (DCEDIY).
- In the year 2022/23, there were 6,380 ECCE places in Fingal, this figure includes occupied and vacant spaces (Figure 3.8). Of this total figure 6.6% of these spaces were vacant. Relative to all other local authorities, this was the fourth lowest vacancy rate in the State. Tipperary had the highest rate at 12.2% and DLR had the lowest vacancy rate at 5.6%.
- The ECCE vacancy has shown significant fluctuation in recent years in Fingal where it has decreased from 10.8% in 2020-21 to 6.6% in 2022-23. The same decrease is reflected in the national figures also (Figure 3.9).

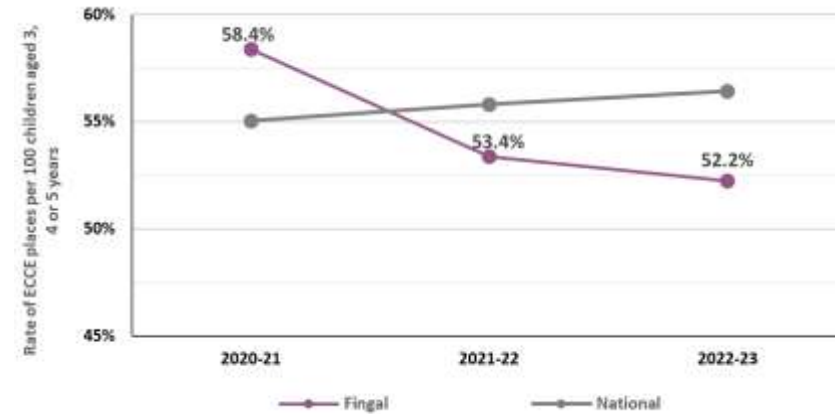
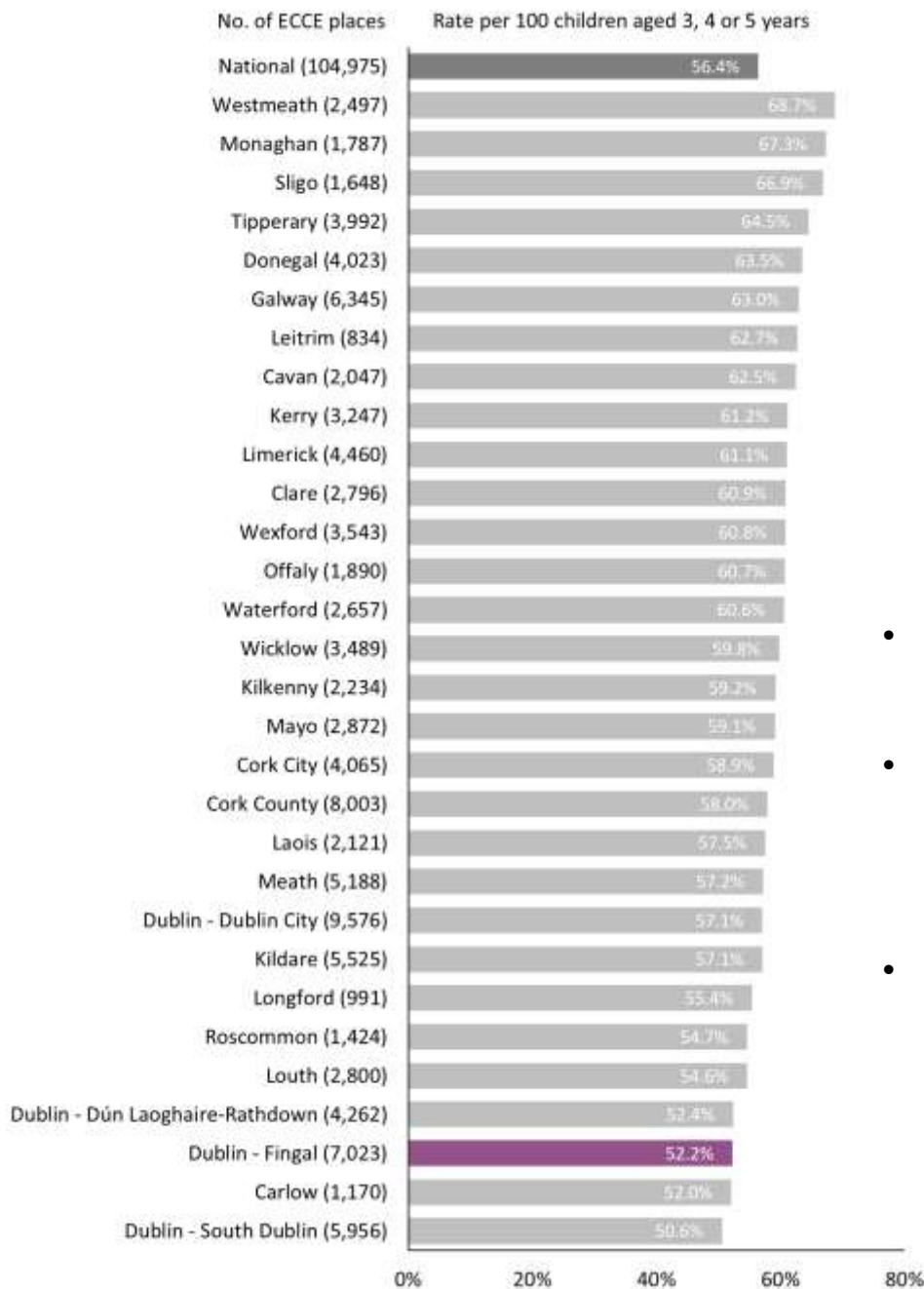
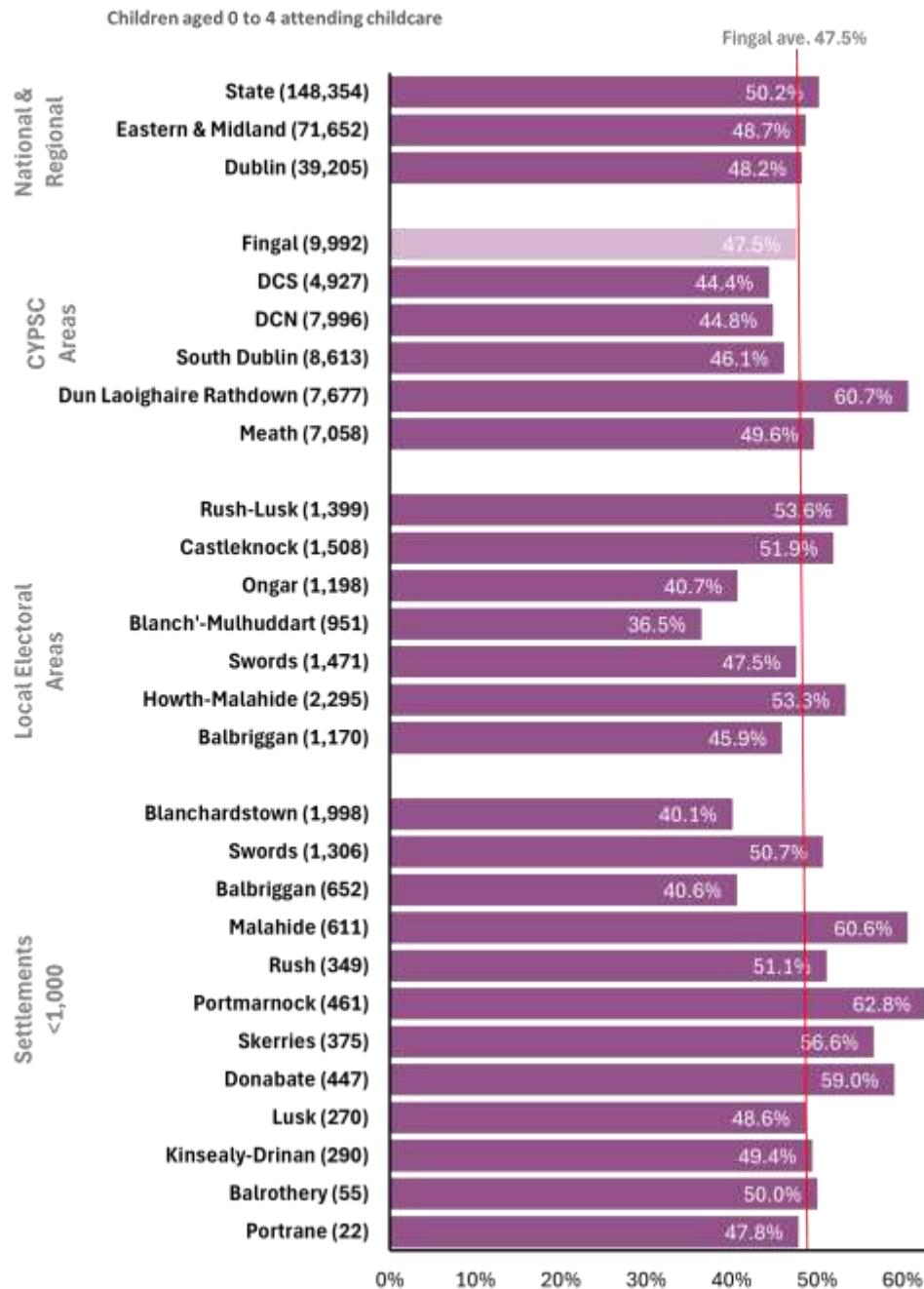


Figure 3.11: ECCE, 2022 (Source: Pobal)

- The Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Scheme provides early childhood care and education for children of pre-school age. Data on the number of ECCE places has been extrapolated by Pobal for the purpose of this report.
- In the year 2022/23, there were 7,023 ECCE places in Fingal, when cross referenced with the number of children aged 3, 4 and 5 years residing in Fingal in the same time period there were ECCE places available for 57.1% of children (Figure 3.10). Relative to all other local authorities, this was the third lowest rate in the State. Westmeath had the highest rate at 68.7% and South Dublin had the lowest rate at 50.6%.
- The rate of ECCE places per 100 children aged 3,4 and 5 years has decreased in recent years in Fingal while at a national level the rate has been gradually rising (Figure 3.11).

Figure 3.10 Community Places, 2022 (Source: Pobal)



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

47.5% (or 9,992) of the children aged 0 to 4 years were attending childcare

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

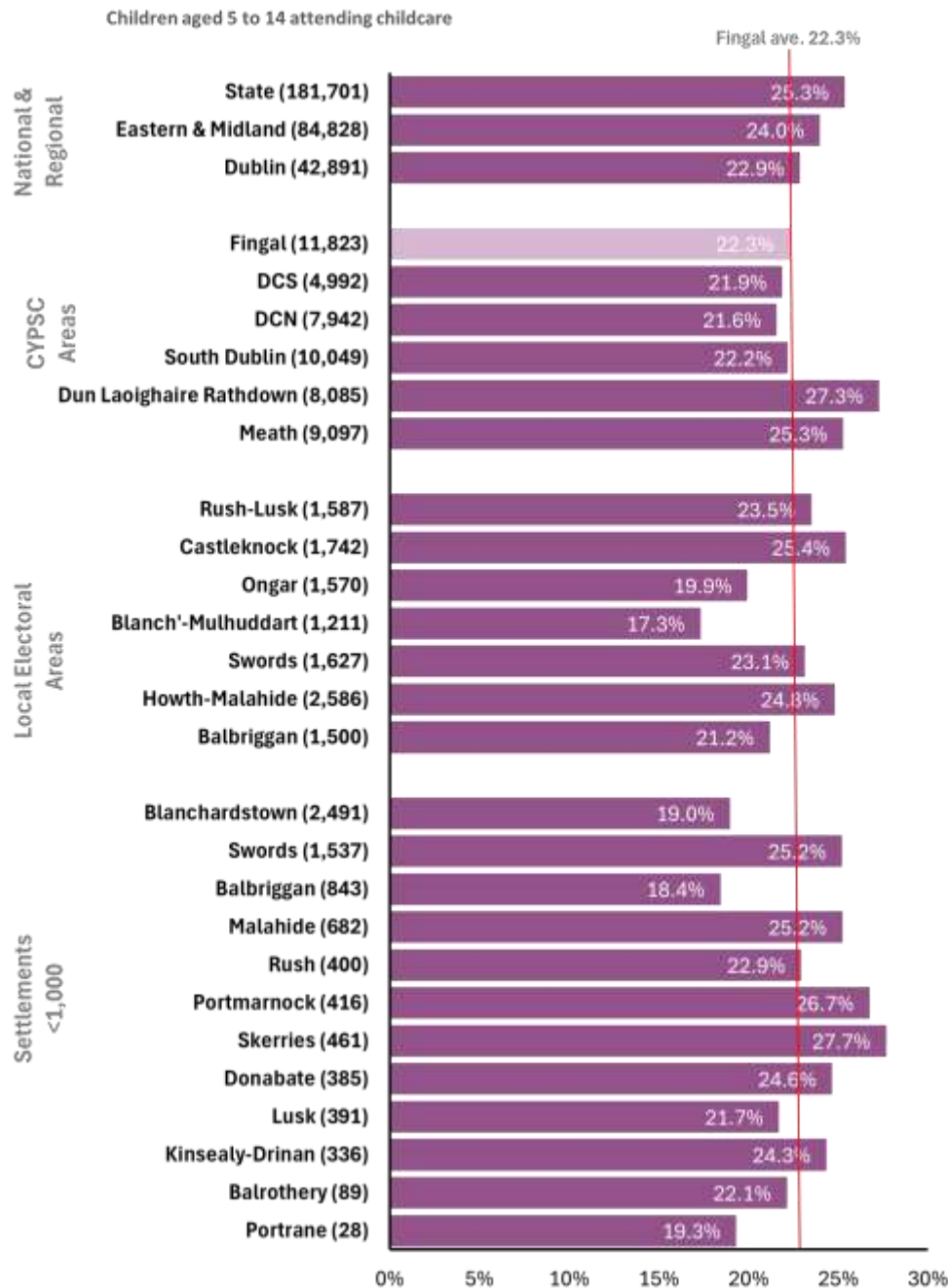
The LEA of **Blanch'-Mulhuddart** had the **lowest** proportion of 0 to 4 year olds attending childcare

- According to Census 2022, there were 9,992 children aged 0 to 4 years attending childcare in Fingal. This represented 47.5% of the total 0 to 4 year olds in Fingal. This proportion was lower than the State average of 50.2%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 48.7% and higher than the Dublin regional average of 48.2% (Figure 3.12).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, Fingal had the fifth lowest proportion of 0 to 4 year olds attending childcare in the State. Louth had the lowest rate at 44.1% and DLR had the highest at 60.7%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the proportion of 0 to 4 year olds attending childcare across the LEAs. Blanch'-Mulhuddart (36.5%) had the lowest proportion by far. This LEA was followed by Ongar (40.7%), Balbriggan (45.9%) and Swords (47.5%). Rates were higher in Castleknock (51.9%), Howth-Malahide (53.3%) and the highest rate was in Rush-Lusk (53.6%).
- Map 3.5 details the distribution of the proportion of 0 to 4 year olds attending childcare at SA level throughout Fingal. SAs with the lowest proportions of less than 10% include Balgriffin, Patrickstown and Saddlers Avenue in Mulhuddart and Cherryfield in Hartstown.

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



Map 3.5: Children aged 0 to 4 attending childcare



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

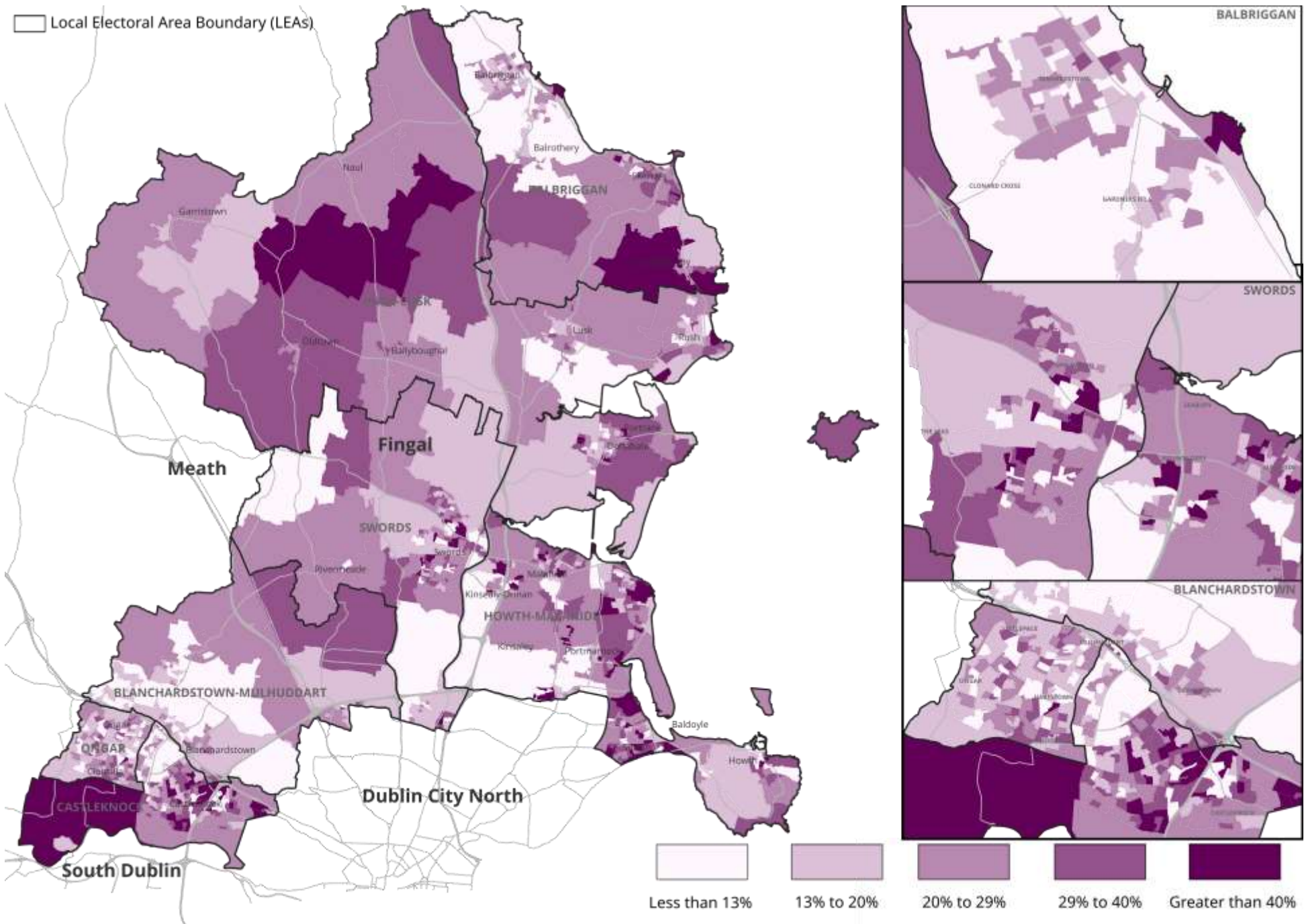
22.3% (or 11,823) of the children aged 5 to 14 years were attending childcare

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

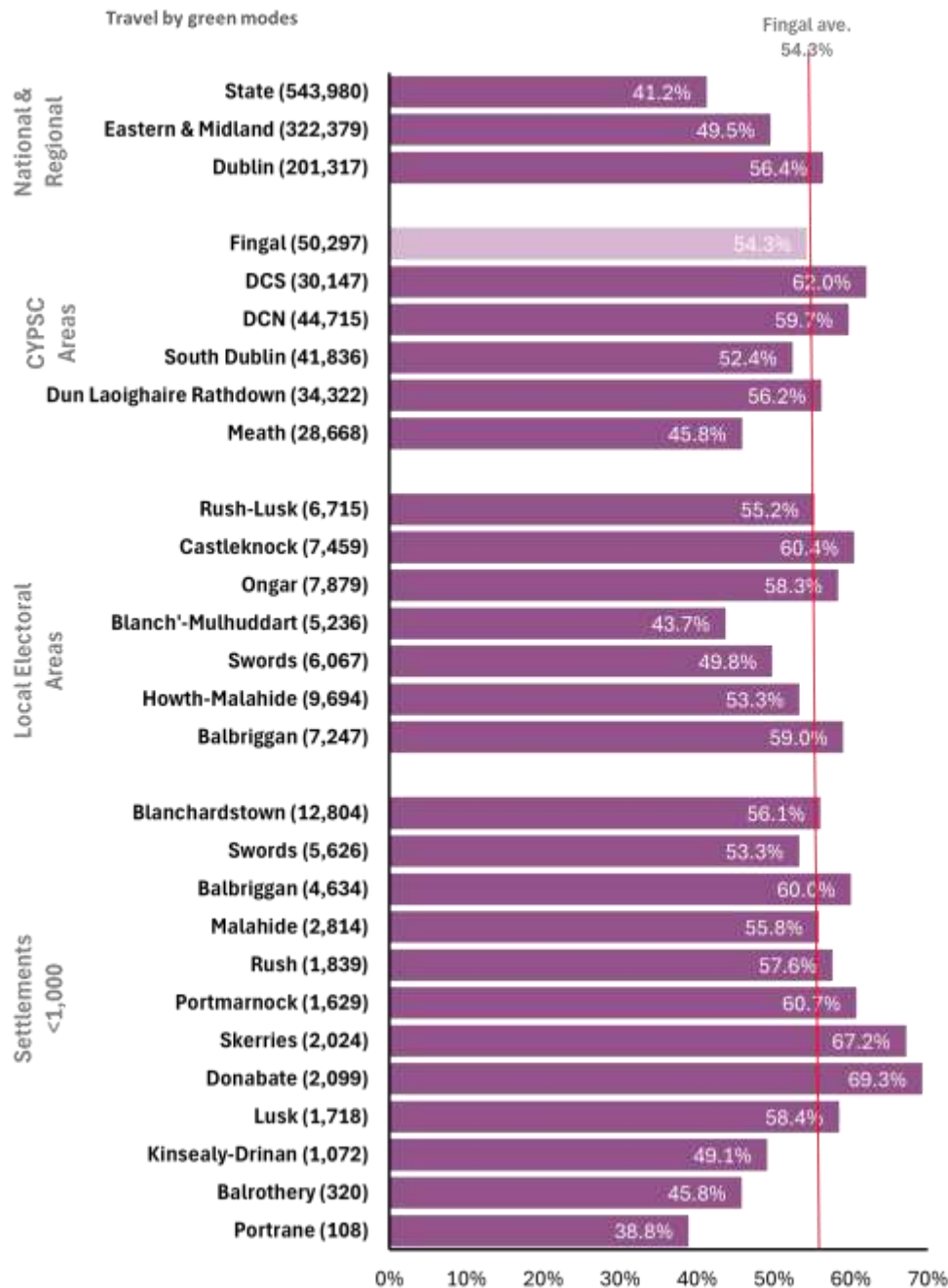
The LEA of **Blanch'-Mulhuddart** had the **lowest** proportion of 5 to 14 year olds attending childcare

- According to Census 2022, there were 11,823 children aged 5 to 14 years attending childcare in Fingal. This represented 22.3% of the total 5 to 14 year olds in Fingal. This proportion was far lower than the State average of 25.3%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 24.0% and higher than the Dublin regional average of 22.9% (Figure 3.13).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, Fingal had the fourth lowest proportion of 5 to 14 year olds attending childcare in the State. DCN had the lowest rate at 21.8% and Monaghan had the highest at 29.9%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution the proportion of 5 to 14 year olds attending childcare across the LEAs. Blanch'-Mulhuddart (17.3%) had the lowest proportion by far. This LEA was followed by Ongar (19.9%) and Balbriggan (21.2%). Rates were higher in the Swords (23.1%), Rush-Lusk (23.5%) and Howth-Malahide (24.8%) and the highest rate was in Castleknock (25.4%).
- Map 3.6 details the distribution of proportion of 5 to 14 year olds attending childcare at SA level throughout Fingal. SAs with the lowest proportions of 0% to 2% were all located in Mulhuddart and Balgriffin while the areas with the highest proportions of greater than 60% were in Castleknock and Swords.

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



Map 3.6: Children aged 5 to 14 years attending childcare



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

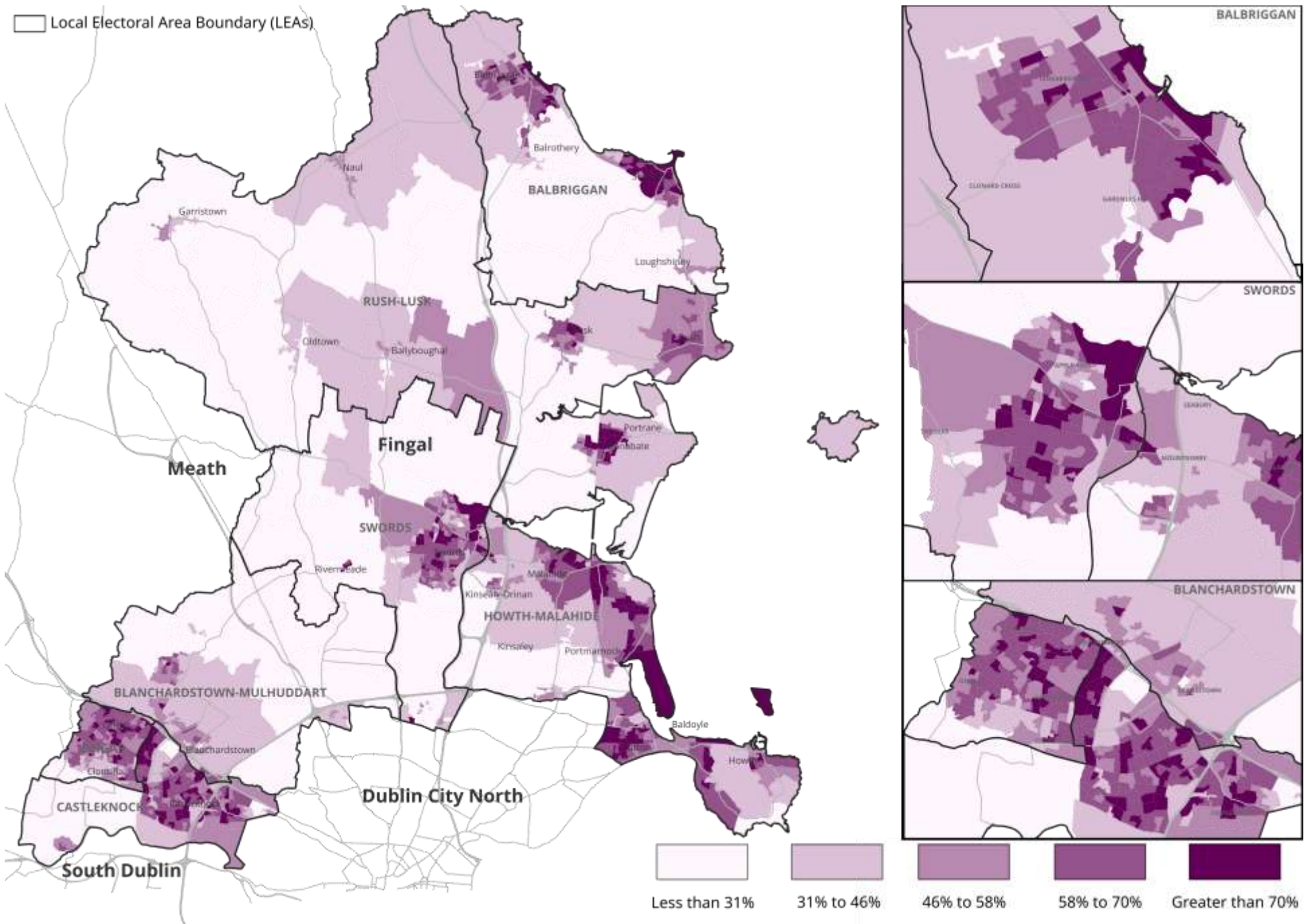
54.3% (or 50,297) of the children were travelling to school by walking, cycling or public transport

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

The LEA of **Castleknock** had the **highest** proportion of children travelling to school by walking, cycling or public transport

- According to Census 2022, there were 50,297 children travelling to school by walking, cycling or public transport in Fingal. This represented 54.3% of the total children in Fingal. This proportion was far higher than the State average of 41.2%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 49.5% and lower than the Dublin regional average of 56.4% (Figure 3.14).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, Fingal had the fourth highest proportion of children travelling to schools by walking, cycling or public transport in the State. DCS had the highest rate at 62.0% Roscommon had the lowest at 28.5%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution the proportion children using green modes of transport to go to school across the LEAs. The Blanch'-Mulhuddart (43.7%) LEA had the lowest proportion by far and was followed by Swords (49.8%) and Howth-Malahide (53.3%). The highest proportion was in Rush-Lusk (55.2%), Ongar (58.3%), Balbriggan (59.0%) and Castleknock (60.4%).
- Map 3.7 details the distribution of proportion of children using green modes of transport to go to school in Fingal. There is a very clear spatial distribution where the highest proportions are evident in urban areas and the lowest levels in rural areas.

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



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

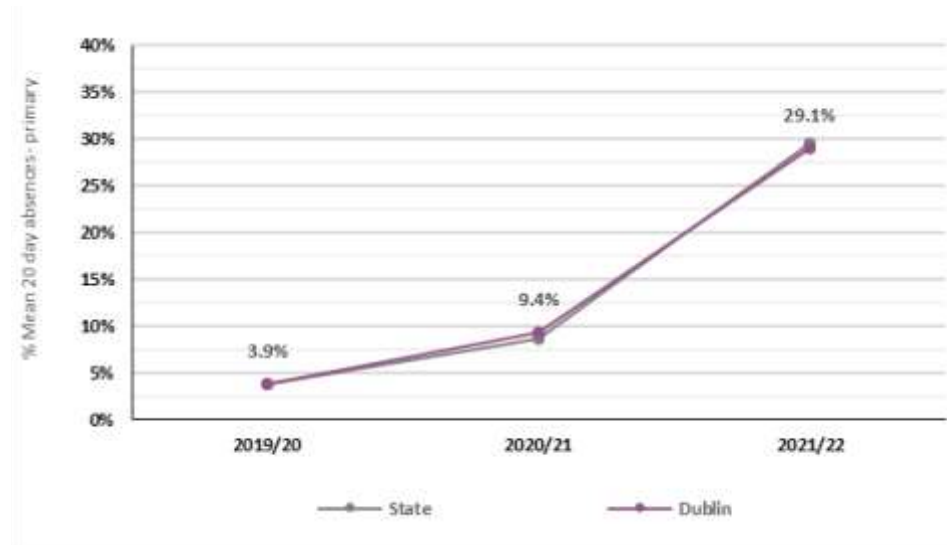
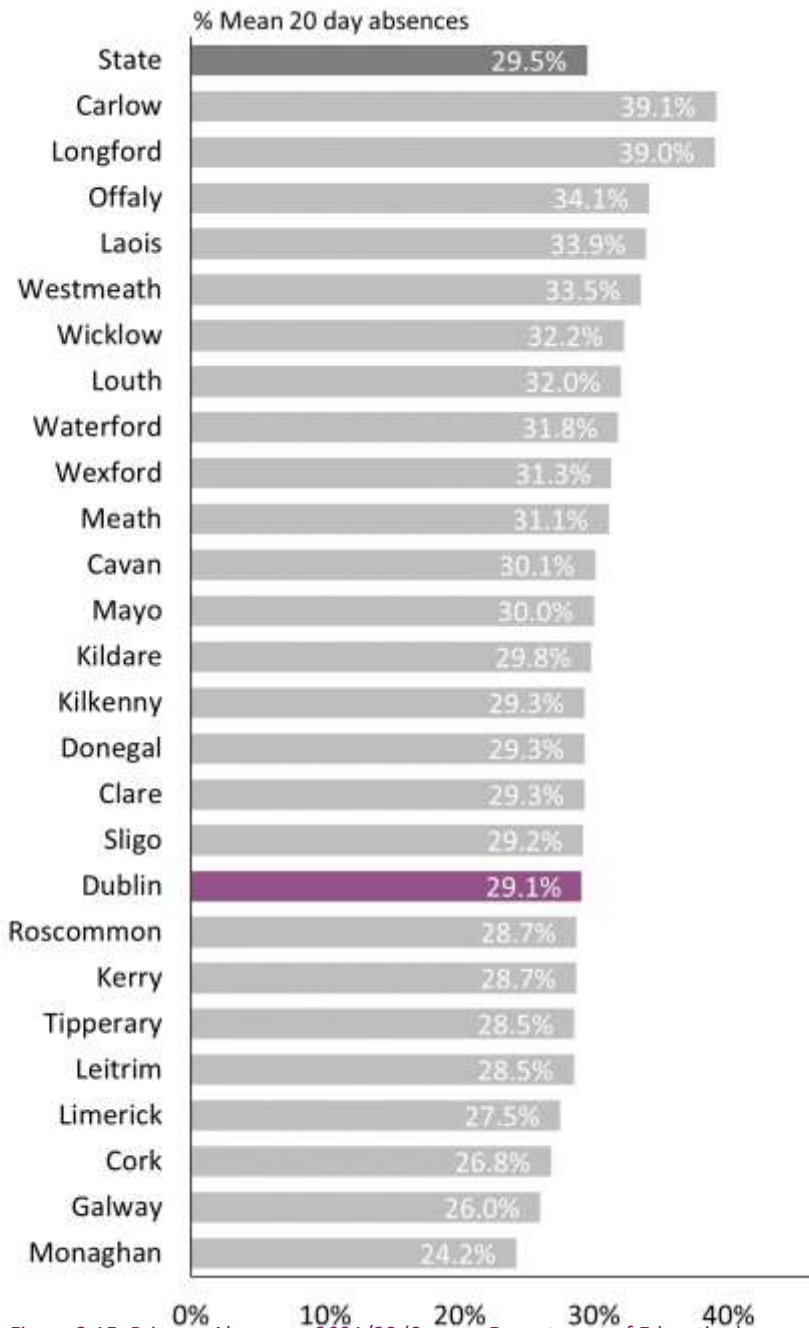


Figure 3.16: Primary Absences, 2019/20 to 2021/22 (Source: Department of Education)

- Primary schools are obliged to submit a report to the Education Welfare Services within Tusla on the levels of attendance at the end of each academic year. This data is collated and published by the Educational Research Board for each academic year. This data is only available by county.
- The proportional figure represents the mean percentage rate of students that were absent for 20 or more days in the academic year (Figure 3.14). In 2021/22, 29.1% of the students in mainstream primary schools in Dublin were absent for 20 or more days. This rate was the ninth highest in the State and was lower than the State average of 10.4%. Relative to other counties Carlow had the highest at 39.1% and Monaghan the lowest at 5.9%.
- The absenteeism rate has shown significant fluctuation in recent years. The stark increase of absenteeism is a result of health and safety conditions set out as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021 (Figure 3.15).

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

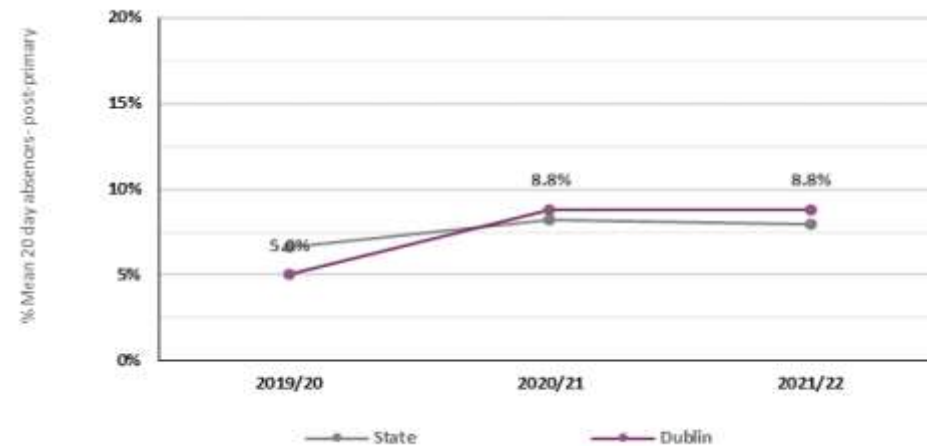
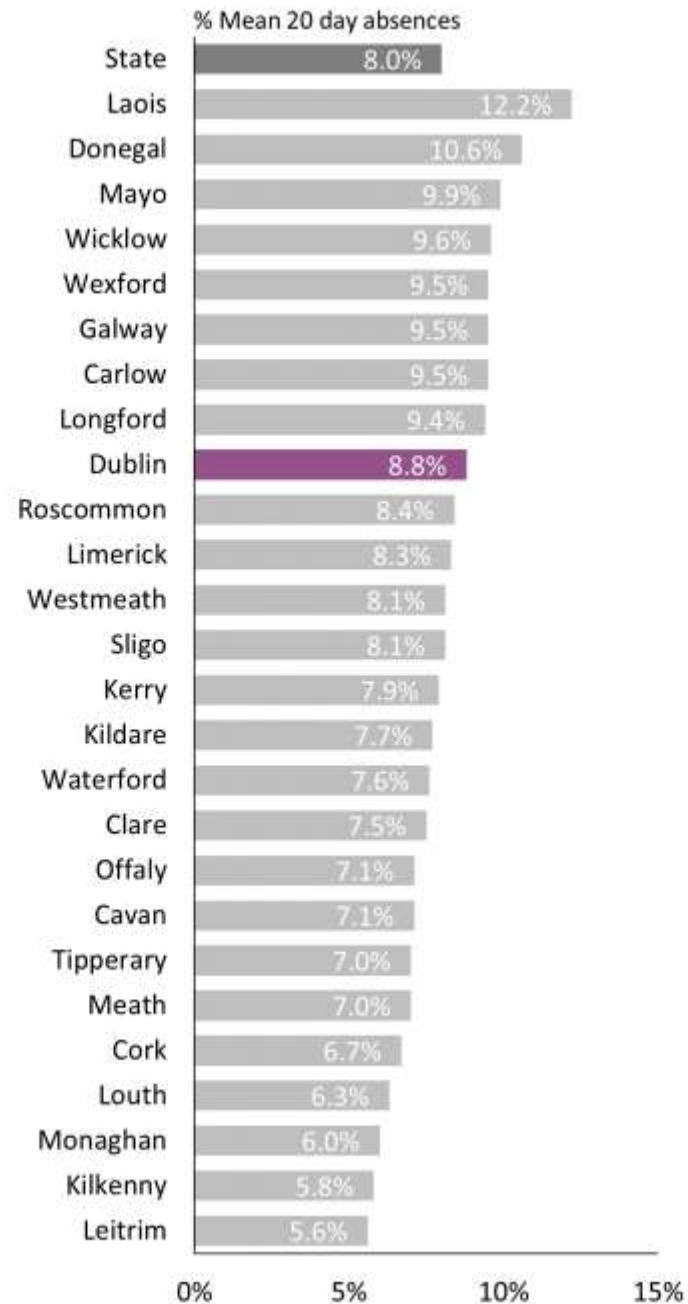


Figure 3.18: Post Primary Absences, 2019/20 to 2021/22 (Source: Department of Education)

- Post-primary schools are obliged to submit a report to the Tusla Education Welfare Services within Tusla on the levels of attendance at the end of each academic year. This data is collated and published by the Educational Research Board for each academic year. Up to 2014/15 this data was only available by county, however, the 2014/15 data from mainstream post-primary schools (excl. special schools) was republished to include local authorities. As such, the time series charts refer to the Dublin region whilst the main chart refers to the four Dublin local authorities as this was only available for 2014/15.
- The proportional figure represents the mean percentage rate of students that were absent for 20 or more days in the academic year (Figure 3.17). In 2021/22 8.8 of the students in mainstream post-primary schools in Dublin were absent for 20 or more days. This was more than the State average of 8.0%. Relative to other local authorities this was the ninth in the State with Laois having the highest proportion of students absent for more than 20 days at 12.2% and Leitrim the lowest at 5.6%.
- In recent years, the highest absenteeism rate recorded in the Dublin region was recorded in 2019/20 at 15.0% (Figure 3.18). The following year (2020/21), the rate increased by nearly 3% to 8.8%. The stark increase of absenteeism is a result of health and safety conditions set out as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021.

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

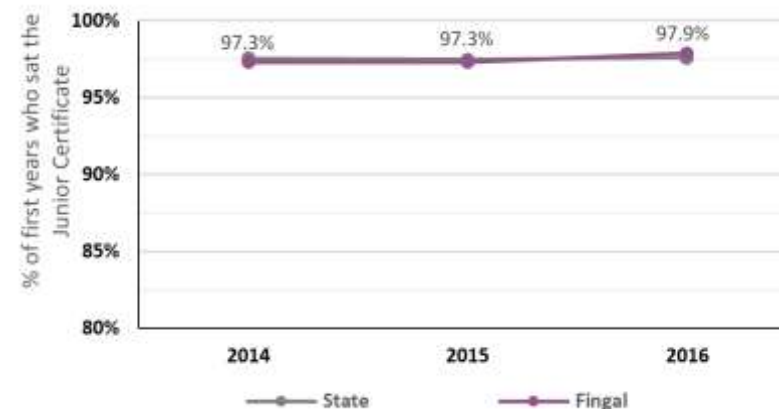
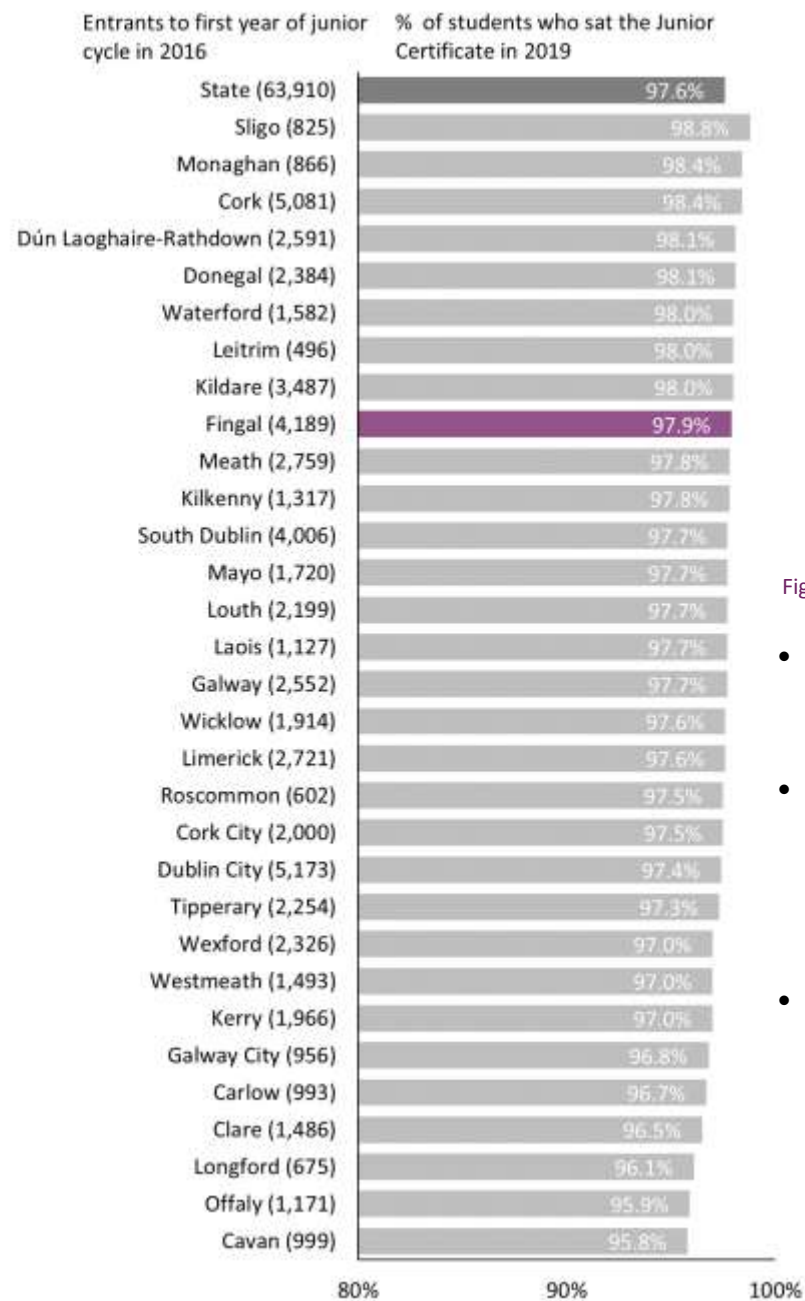


Figure 3.20: Junior Cycle Retention, 2014 - 2016 (Source: Department of Education)

- Data on Junior Certificate retention rates is published by the Department of Education and is based on an analysis of records held within the Post-Primary Pupils Database. The data is based on the cohort of entrants to the first year of the junior cycle in 2016 and sitting their Junior Certificate in 2019.
- In 2016, a total of 4,189 students entered the first year of the junior cycle in Fingal. By 2019, a total of 4,063 students in that cohort had completed their Junior Certificate (Figure 3.19) and 126 had not. This equates to a retention rate of 97.9%. This was marginally above the State average of 96.7%. Relative to other local authorities this rate was the ninth highest rate in the country with Sligo recording the highest retention at 98.8% and Cavan the lowest at 95.8%.
- An analysis of the time series data on the previous retention cycles (2014 to 2016) reveals that the retention rate in the Fingal remains relatively stable and ranges between 97.3% and 97.9% (Figure 3.20). Notably, this rate is consistently in line with the State average over this time-period.

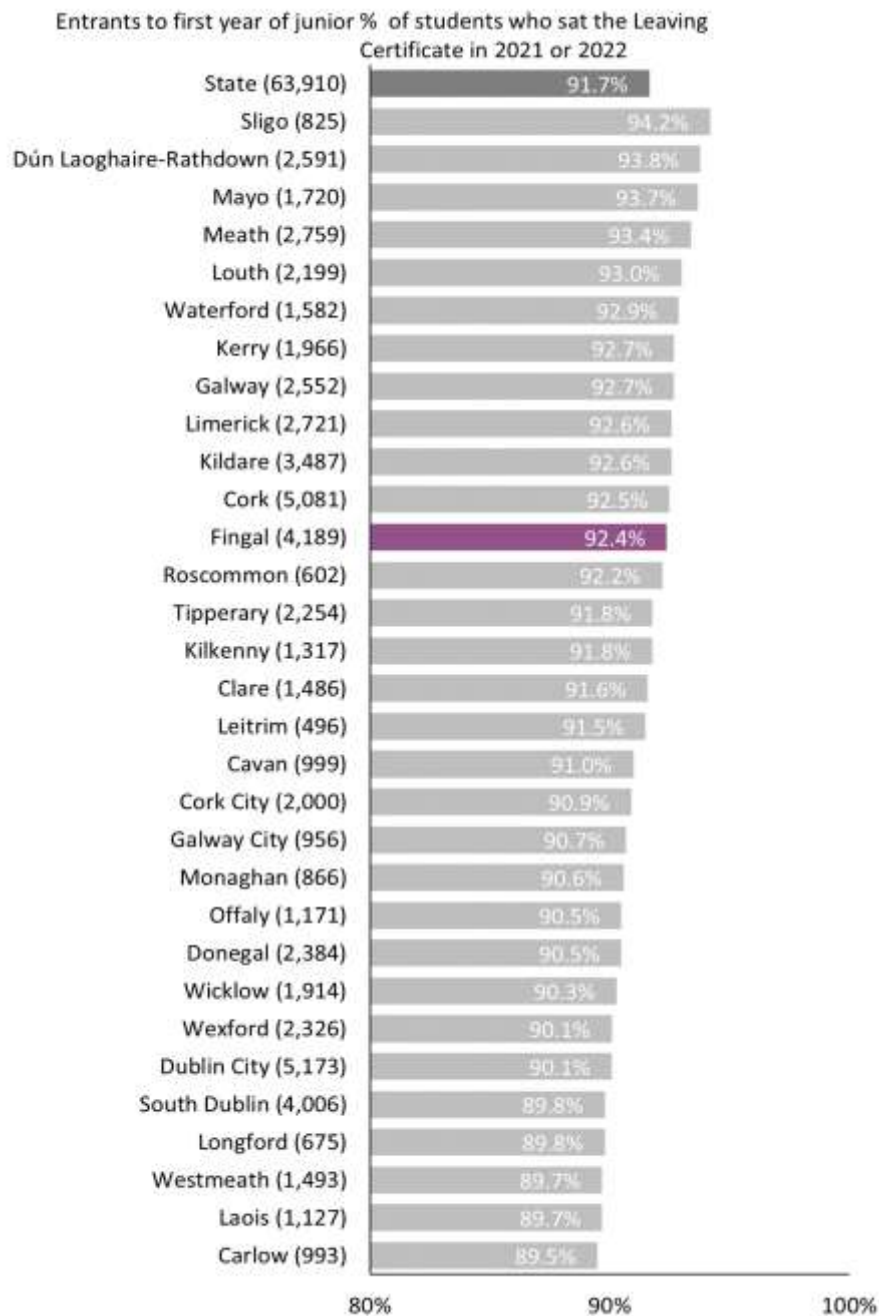


Figure 3.21: Leaving Cycle Retention, 2016 (Source: Department of Education)

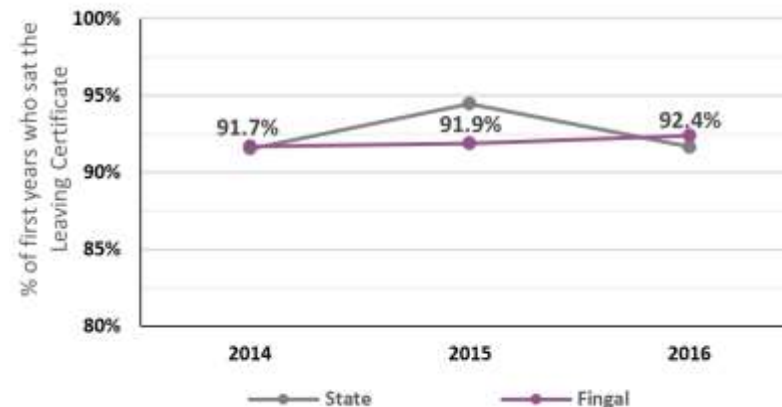


Figure 3.22: Leaving Cycle Retention, 2014 - 2016 (Source: Department of Education)

- Data on Leaving Certificate retention rates is published by the Department of Education and is based on an analysis of records held within the Post-Primary Pupils Database. The data is based on the cohort of entrants to the first year of the junior cycle in 2016 and sitting their Leaving Certificate in 2021 or 2022.
- In 2016, a total of 4,189 students entered the first year of the junior cycle in Dublin City (Figure 3.21). By 2021/22, a total of 3,871 students in that cohort had completed their Leaving Certificate and 318 had not. This equates to a retention rate of 92.4%. This was below the State average of 91.7%. Relative to other local authorities this rate was the twelfth highest rate in the country. Sligo recorded the highest retention rate at 94.1% and Carlow the lowest at 89.5%.
- An analysis of time-series data (Figure 3.22) on the previous five retention cycles (2014 to 2016) reveals that the retention rate in the Fingal has fluctuated and ranges between 91.7% and 92.4%. Notably, this rate was lower than the State average in 2015.

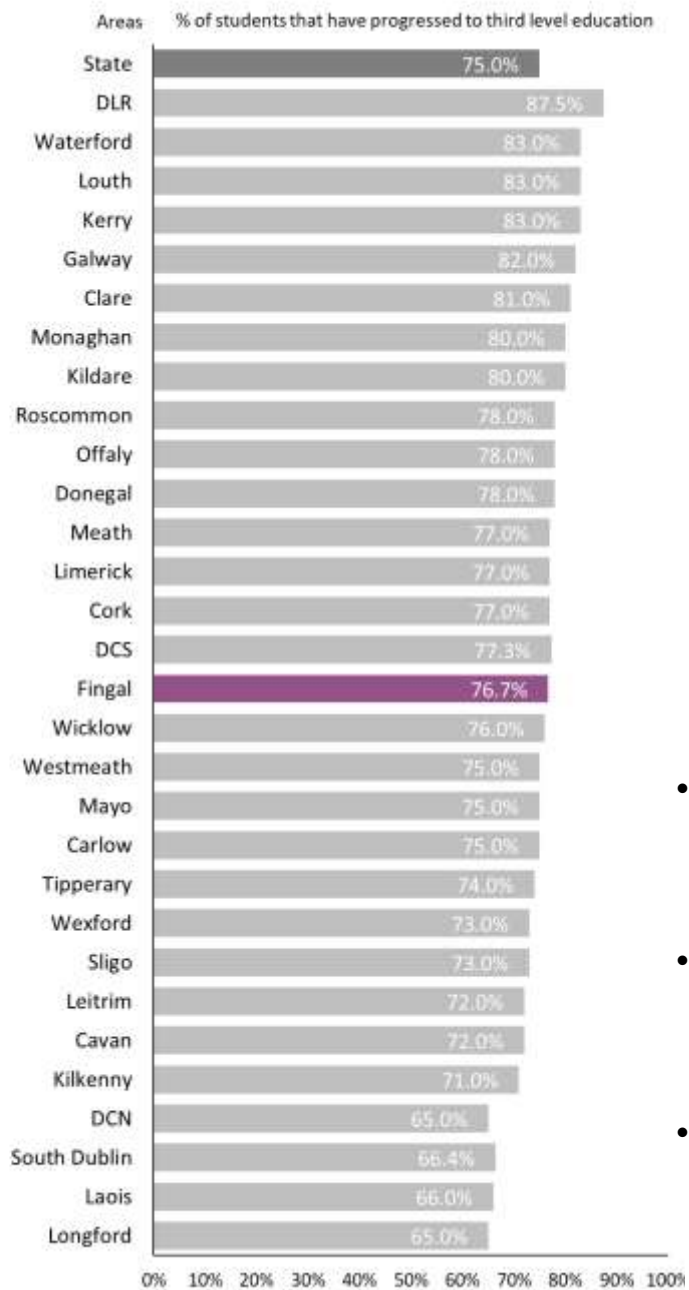
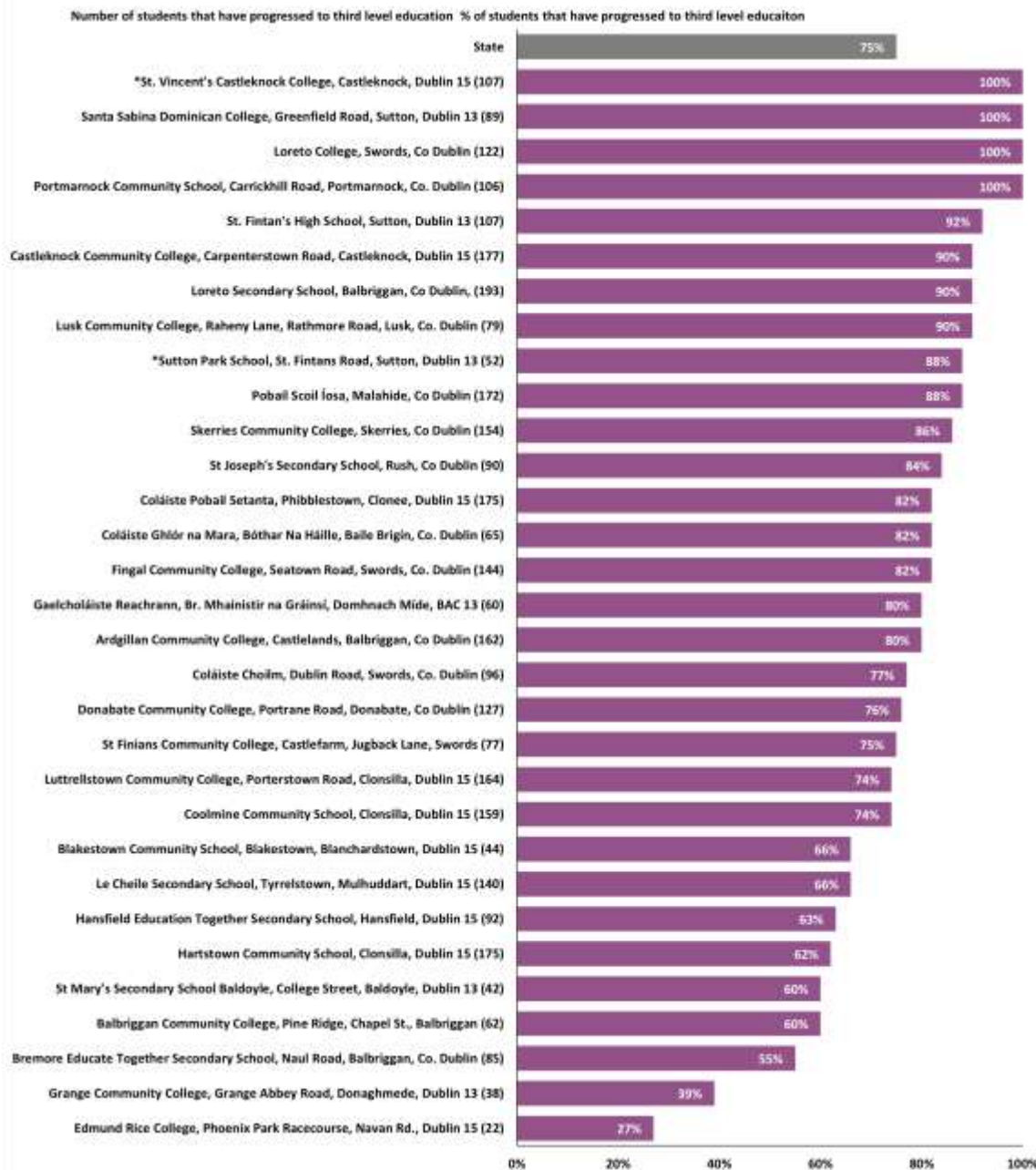


Figure 3.22: Progression to Third level, 2023 (Source: Irish Times)



Map 3.8: Progression to Third level by Schools. 2023 (Source: Irish Times)

- The Irish Times publishes data on the numbers of pupils that sit the Leaving Certificate in post-primary schools in Ireland. This includes details on subsequent progression rates to Third Level institutions (progression to further education is not recorded by the Irish Times). This data is published at an individual post-primary school level and has been aggregated to local authority (including DCS and DCN) level.
- In 2023, the proportion of the total students that sat the Leaving Certificate examination that progressed to third level in Fingal was 76.7% (Figure 3.22). This proportion was above the State average of 75% and relative to all other local authorities (including DCN) it was the sixteenth highest rate of progression in the country. On a comparative basis, Waterford had the highest at 83% and Longford the lowest at 65%.
- Further analysis (Map 3.8) was carried out on the data at school level. This map shows the significant variations of progression levels throughout Fingal. Some schools recorded progression rates of less than 40% while other recorded rates greater than 80%.



- Data published by the Irish Times on the number of pupils that sit the Leaving Certificate in post-primary schools in Ireland and the number of pupils that have successfully secured a place in a third level institution and is available by individual schools. When interpreting this data it is important to take note that this data only accounts for students that have applied for third level institutions in the Republic of Ireland through the CAO and does not account for other jurisdictions. In some instances, progression rates also account for students who may have completed their Leaving Certificate in previous academic years and as such overall progression rates may aggregate to more than 100%.
- In 2023, 4 out of the 33 post-primary schools in Fingal recorded progression rates of 100% (Figure 3.24). Two schools recorded progression rates of 40% or less and were: Grange Community College (Donaghmeade) and Edmund Rice College (Dublin 15).

Figure 3.24: Schools progression to Third level, 2023 (Source: Irish Times)

Section 4

Safe and Protected from Harm



Safe and Protected from Harm Profile

Indicator 4.1: Garda Youth Diversion Referrals

Indicator 4.2: Referrals to Tusla

Indicator 4.3: Referrals to Tusla by Type, 2022

Indicator 4.4: Children in care of Tusla, 2022

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

Indicator 4.6: Children and young people in reception centre

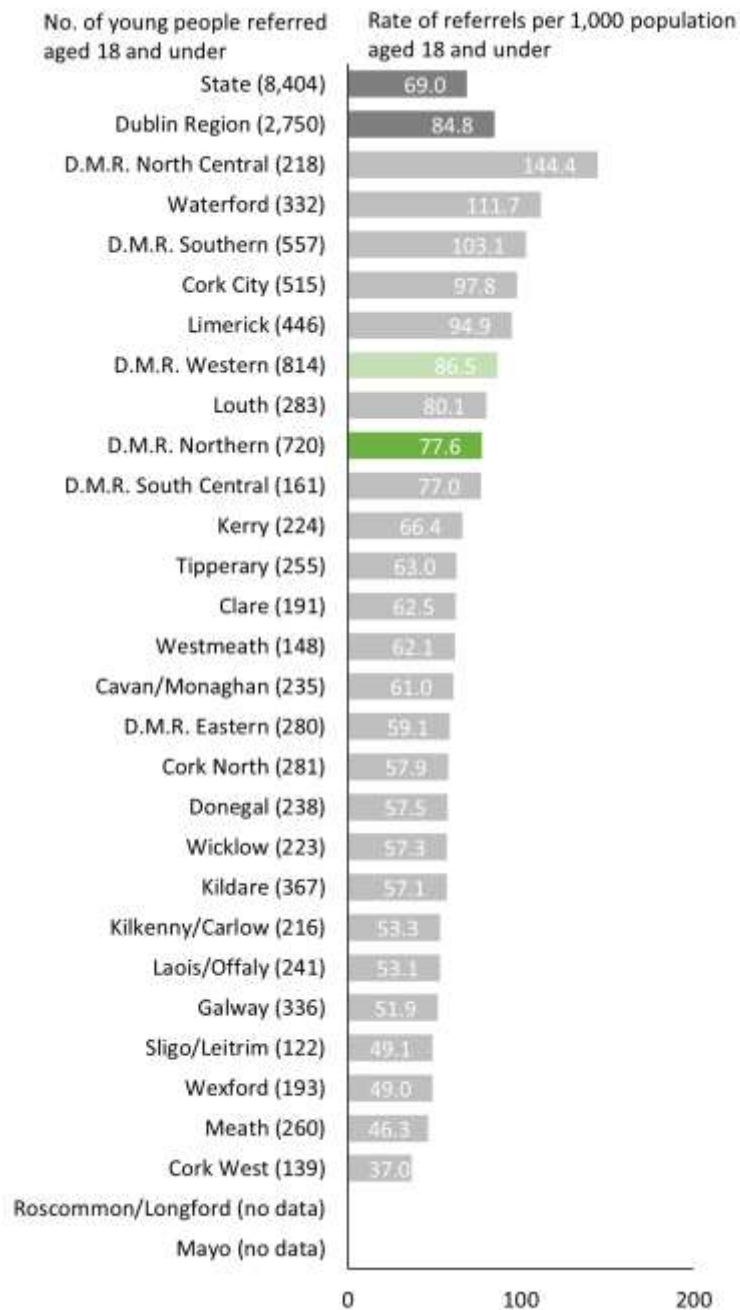


Figure 4.1: Garda youth diversion referrals, 2022 (Source: IYJS)

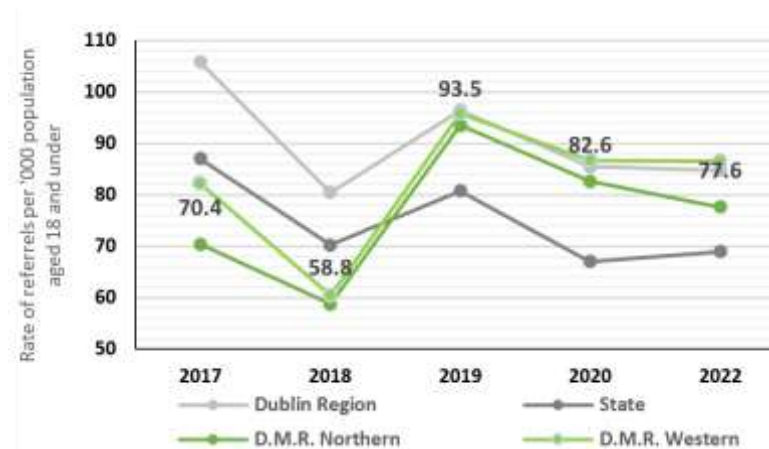


Figure 5.2: Garda youth diversion referrals, 2017-2022 (Source: IYJS)

- The Garda Youth Diversion scheme, operated by the Garda Youth Diversion Office, provides that in certain situations a young person (aged less than 18 years) who accepts accountability for a crime can be cautioned and supervised as an alternative to prosecution. The number of youths referred to the scheme is recorded by the An Garda Síochána Pulse database system and is published on an annual basis by the Irish Youth Justice Service (IYJS) by Garda Division. Within the Fingal CYPSC area, there are two Garda Divisions: DMR Northern and DMR Western.
- In 2022, 720 young people aged under 18 were referred to the Garda Youth Diversion scheme in the DMR Northern (Figure 4.1). This figure equates to a rate of 77.6 per 1,000 young people aged under 18. Relative to the other divisions this was the eighth highest rate in 2022. In the same time period the DMR South Western area recorded a rate 86.5 was the sixth highest rate in the country.
- The time series graphic (Figure 4.2) shows that over the between 2017 and 2019 there was a consistent decline in the rate of young people referred to the Garda Youth Diversion scheme and this increased in 2019. Since then there has been a slight decrease also in the rates in DMR Western and Northern as well as in the state.

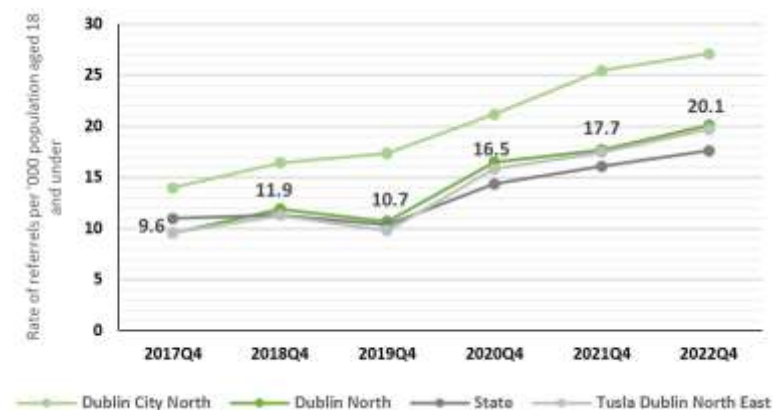
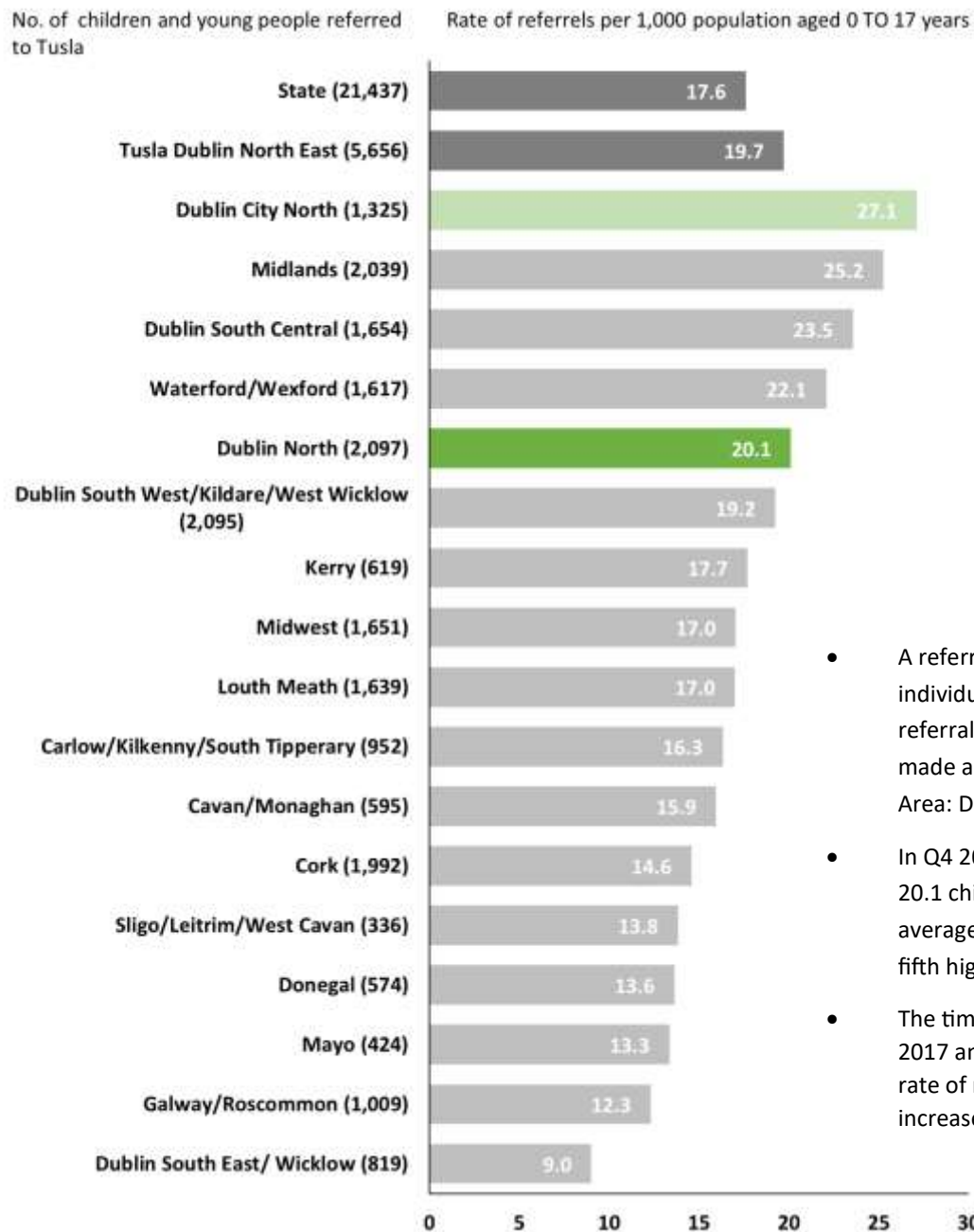


Figure 4.4: Referrals to Tusla, 2017-2022 (Source: Túsla)

- A referral can be made to Tusla reporting concern for a child or children by either an organisation and individual working with children or member of the general public. The concerns are recorded and a referral is made from the local Child and Family Agency social work department. The number of referrals made and type of referral is published by Tusla by ISA area, of which there are two in the Fingal CYPSC Area: Dublin City North and Dublin North.
- In Q4 2022, there were 2,097 referrals to Tusla in the Dublin North ISA. This figure represented a rate of 20.1 children and young people per 1,000 population age under 18 years and was above the State average 17.6 (Figure 4.3). Relative to the other ISAs, of which there are seventeen, Dublin North had the fifth highest rates of referrals, and Dublin City North had the highest at 27.1..
- The time series graphic above shows the change in the rate of children referred to Tusla in Q4 between 2017 and 2022 (Figure 4.4). In line with the State average all of the ISAs saw a significant increase in the rate of referrals in this time period. Between 2019 and 2022 the rate of referrals in Dublin North increased the most from 9.6 to 20.1.

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

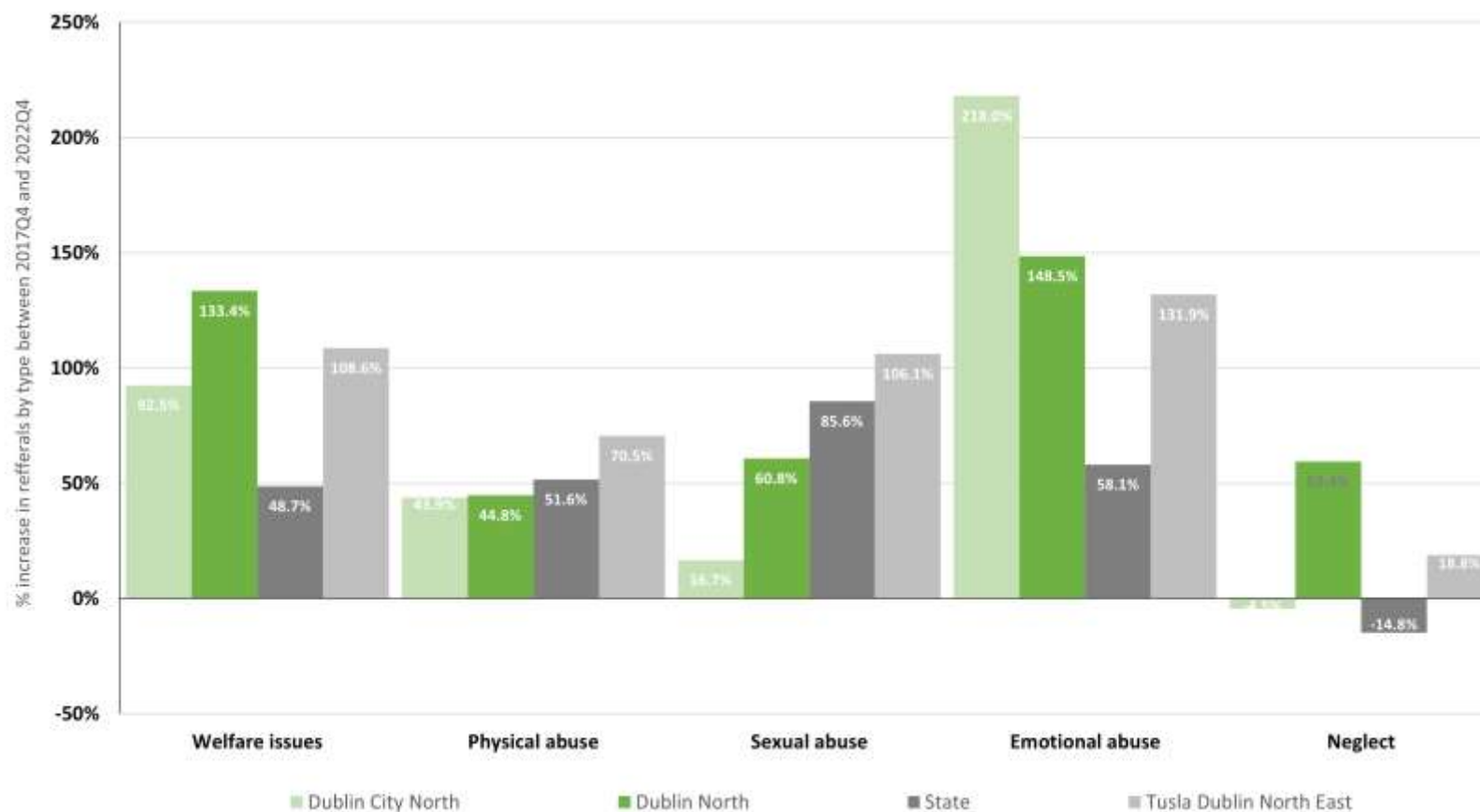


Figure 4.5: Percentage Increase in referrals to Tusla by type from 2017 to 2022 (Source: Tusla)

- Further analysis was carried out on the referrals to Tusla. Figure 4.5 outlines the percentage change of referrals to Tusla by type between Q4 2017 and Q4 2020.
- Between 2017 and 2022 the number of referrals to Tusla of welfare issues increased by 133.4% in Dublin North. The increase was greater than in the other ISAs and at a State level (Figure 4.5).
- The rate of referrals for emotional abuse increased by 148.5% in Dublin North and the rate of referrals for sexual abuse rose by 60.8%.
- The only type of referral to witness a decrease at a state level in the time period being examined was in neglect and this while it grew in Dublin North.

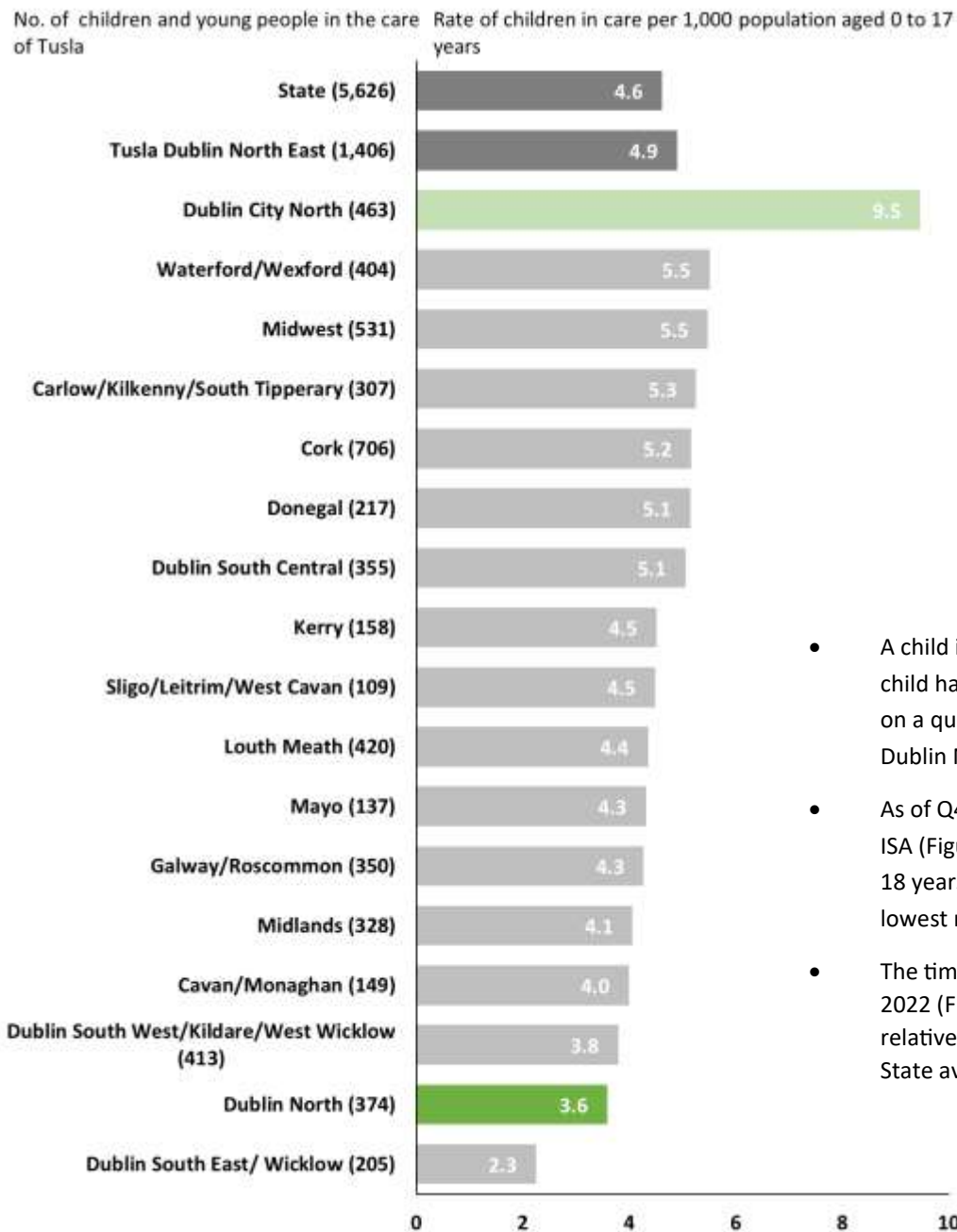


Figure 4.6: Children in care of Tusla 2022 (Source: Tusla)

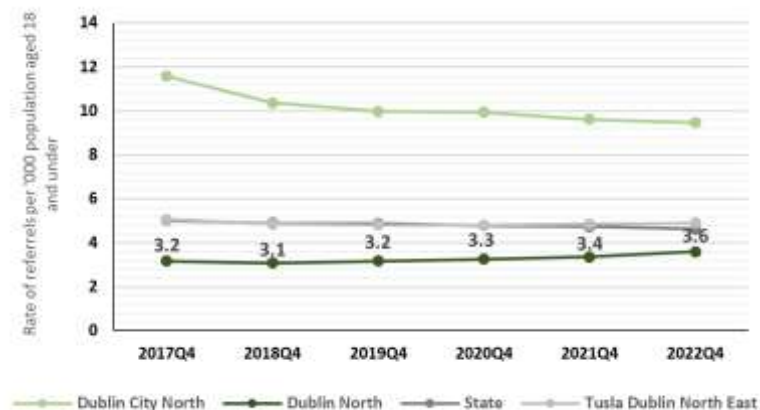
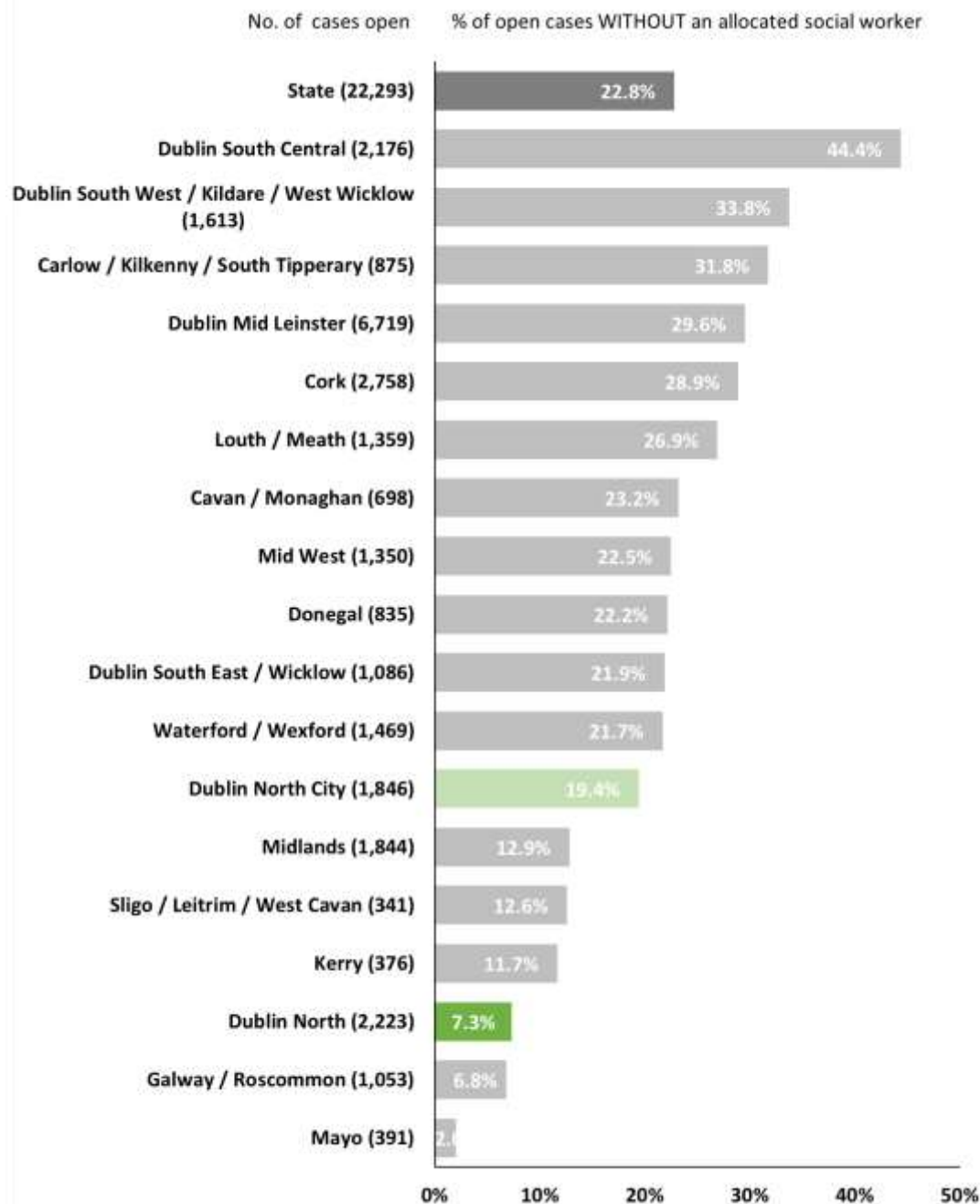


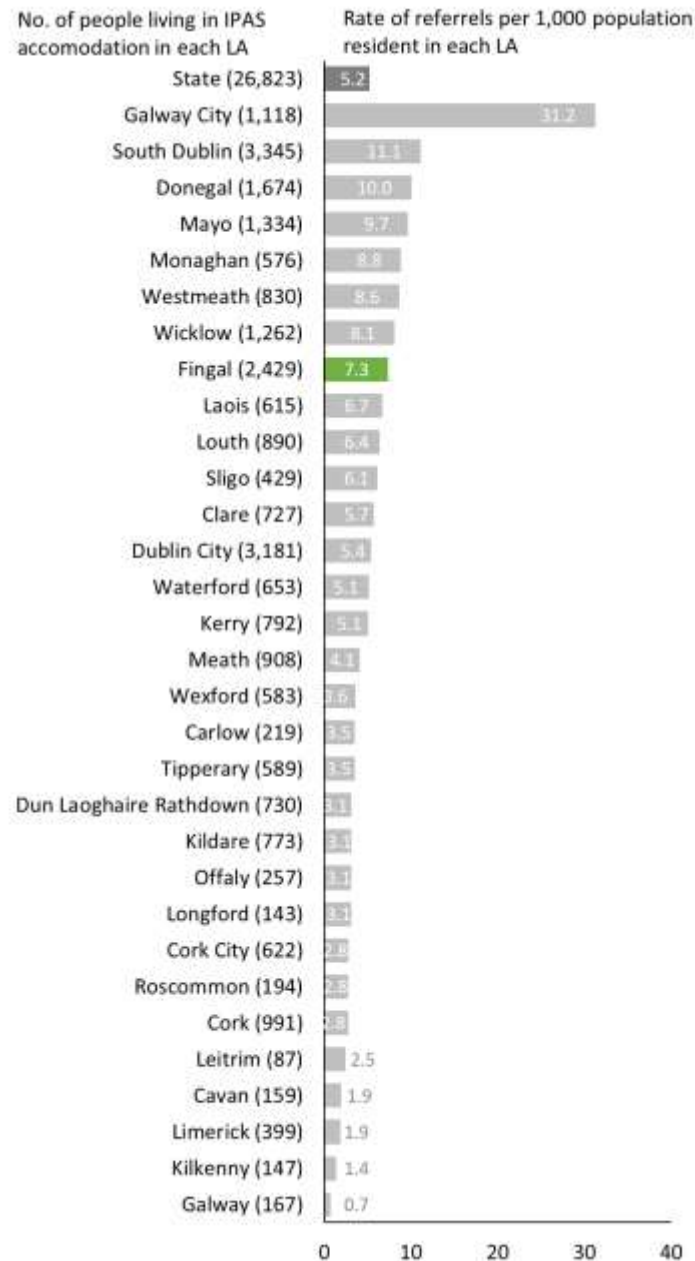
Figure 4.7: Children in care of Túsła 2017-2022 (Source: Tusla)

- A child is placed in the care of Tusla when their parents are not able to provide appropriate care or a child has been subject to abuse. The number and percentage of children in care is published by Tusla on a quarterly basis and is made available by ISAs of which there are two in the Fingal CYPSC area: Dublin North and Dublin City North.
- As of Q4 2022, there were 374 children and young people in the care of Tusla in the Dublin North ISA (Figure 4.6). This figure equates to a rate of 3.6 per 1,000 children and young people aged under 18 years. This rate was lower than the State rate of 4.6 and relative to all other ISAs was the second lowest rate in the country. Dublin City North (9.5 or 463) recorded the highest rate.
- The time series graphic shows the rate of children in care per 1,000 population between 2017 and 2022 (Figure 4.7). Since 2017, the rate of children in care in the Dublin North ISA has remained relatively the same and below the State average; while the rate in Dublin City North is above the State average.



- Social workers provide frontline services for the welfare of children and families and are allocated to children on a needs basis. In certain cases, some children have prioritised allocation and this relates to those with health issues, disabilities and challenging behaviours. The number of cases with an allocated social worker is published by Tusla on a quarterly basis and is made available by ISAs of which there are two in the Fingal CYPSC area: Dublin North and Dublin City North.
- Of the 2,223 open cases Tusla in the Dublin North ISA in Q4 2022, 7.3% were without an allocated social worker (Figure 4.6). Relative to the other ISA areas, this was the third lowest in the country. In Dublin North City, 19.4% of open cases were without an allocated social worker.

Figure 4.6: Children in care of Tusla without an allocated social worker 2022 (Source: Tusla)



- International Protection Accommodation Services (IPAS) is responsible for the provision of accommodation and related services to people in the International Protection ('asylum') process and currently the Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth is responsible for these. Currently in Ireland there are a total of 270 centres; comprising of centres, emergency and tented accommodation. Data is published every month on the total occupancy by local authority and is published by the DCEDIY.
- As of January 2024, there were a total of 26,823 people living in IPAS accommodation in Ireland and this equated to a rate of 5.2 per 1,000 population resident in Ireland. In the same time period there were 2,429 people living in IPAS accommodation in Fingal and equated to a rate in line with the state average of 7.3 per 1,000 population. The lowest was recorded in Galway County at 0.7 and the highest in Galway City at 31.2.

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

Section 5

Economic Security and Opportunity



Economic Security and Opportunity Profile

Indicator 5.1: Pobal HP Deprivation Index, 2022

Indicator 5.2: One Parent Families, 2022

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

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

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

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

Indicator 5.7: Labour Force: Unemployed, 2022

Indicator 5.8: Youth Unemployment, 2024

Indicator 5.9: Social Housing Waiting Lists, 2022

Indicator 5.10: Family Income Support Payments, 2022

Indicator 5.11: Cost of Childcare, 2020/21

Indicator 5.12: Childcare Workers Pay, 2022

Small Area	Electoral Divisions	Deprivation Score	Population aged <24 years	
267029018	BLANCHARDSTOWN-COOLMINE	-28.6	142	or 34.4%
267030012	BLANCHARDSTOWN-CORDUFF	-25.9	77	or 39.5%
267029005	BLANCHARDSTOWN-COOLMINE	-25.4	70	or 29.8%
267003019	BALBRIGGAN URBAN	-24.9	63	or 33.0%
267131013	SWORDS-GLASMORE	-24.3	83	or 25.9%
267133002	SWORDS-LISSENHALL	-23.4	64	or 42.3%
267030009	BLANCHARDSTOWN-CORDUFF	-23.2	77	or 22.3%
267029024	BLANCHARDSTOWN-COOLMINE	-23.0	63	or 32.4%
267003018	BALBRIGGAN URBAN	-22.9	74	or 42.2%
267030010	BLANCHARDSTOWN-CORDUFF	-22.5	68	or 33.8%
267029026	BLANCHARDSTOWN-COOLMINE	-22.4	65	or 36.0%
267032009	BLANCHARDSTOWN-MULHUDDART	-22.1	121	or 39.3%
267002046	BALBRIGGAN RURAL	-21.5	76	or 45.1%
267030008	BLANCHARDSTOWN-CORDUFF	-20.8	83	or 37.5%
267029025	BLANCHARDSTOWN-COOLMINE	-20.6	101	or 24.9%
267029021	BLANCHARDSTOWN-COOLMINE	-20.6	163	or 31.9%
267029017	BLANCHARDSTOWN-COOLMINE	-20.5	104	or 70.4%
267098004	KILLSALLAGHAN	-20.4	75	or 21.8%
267029016	BLANCHARDSTOWN-COOLMINE	-19.9	97	or 24.9%
267131009	SWORDS-GLASMORE	-19.9	98	or 35.8%
267030007	BLANCHARDSTOWN-CORDUFF	-19.6	108	or 30.1%
267104021	LUSK	-19.4	83	or 39.8%
267104022	LUSK	-19.1	73	or 45.1%
267034003	BLANCHARDSTOWN-TYRRELSTOWN	-19.0	129	or 31.9%
267034006	BLANCHARDSTOWN-TYRRELSTOWN	-18.7	122	or 26.5%
267029020	BLANCHARDSTOWN-COOLMINE	-18.6	99	or 27.4%
267002048	BALBRIGGAN RURAL	-18.3	134	or 30.4%
267002045	BALBRIGGAN RURAL	-17.9	133	or 30.2%
267027002	BLANCHARDSTOWN-ABBOTSTOWN	-17.6	294	or 38.3%
267029034	BLANCHARDSTOWN-COOLMINE	-17.6	109	or 21.5%
267005001/02	BALGRIFFIN	-17.5	998	or 53.6%

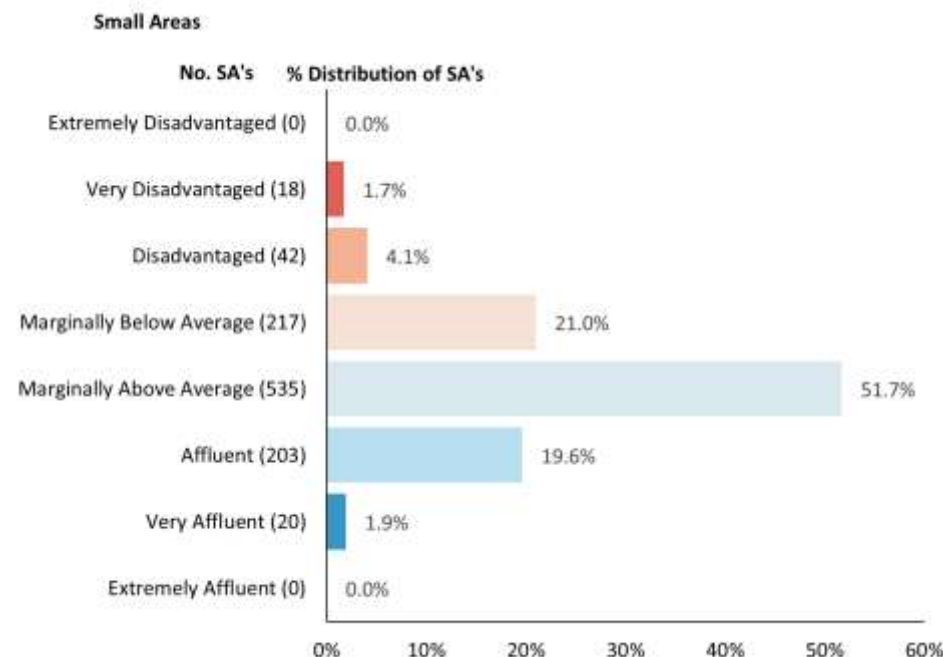
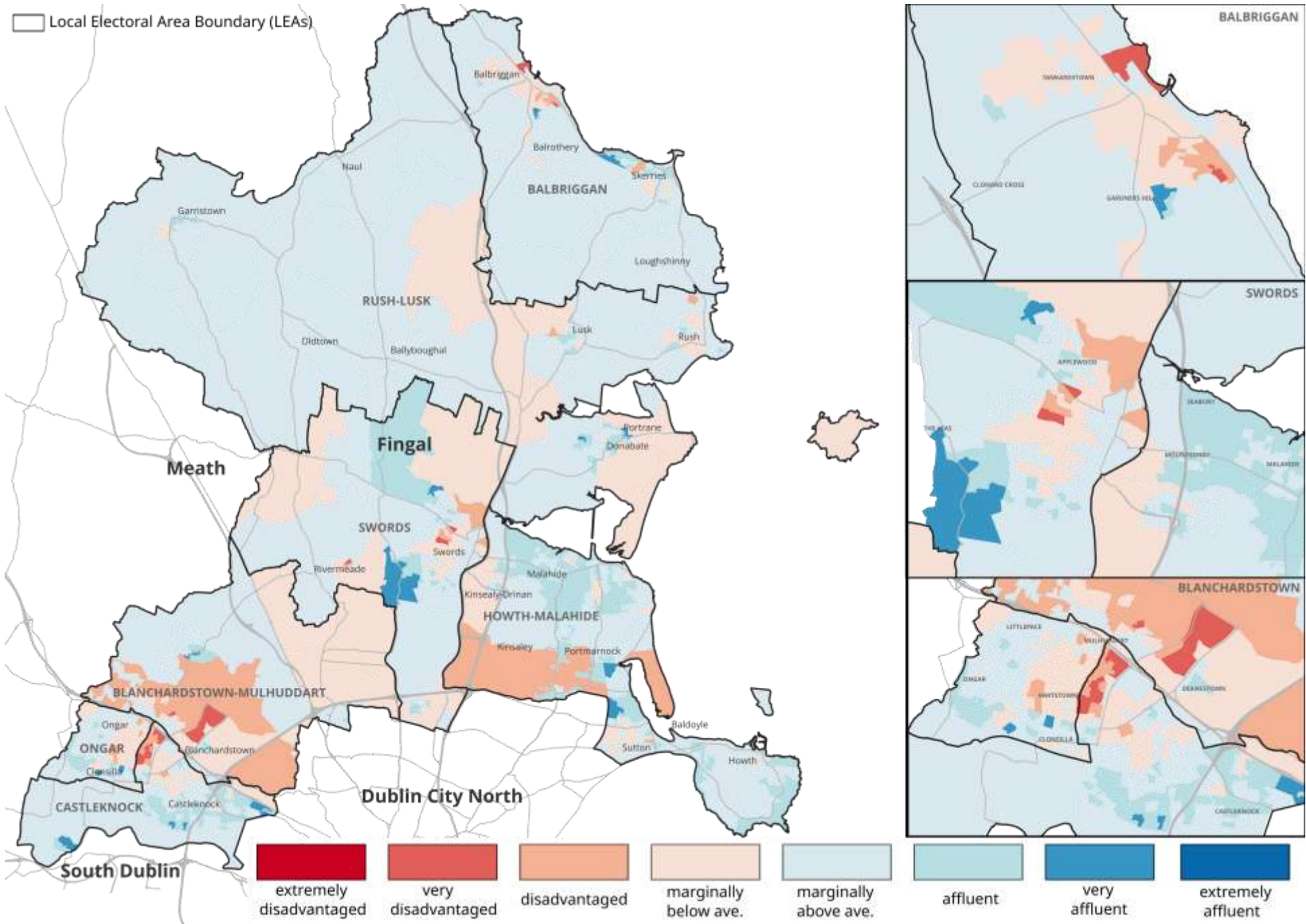
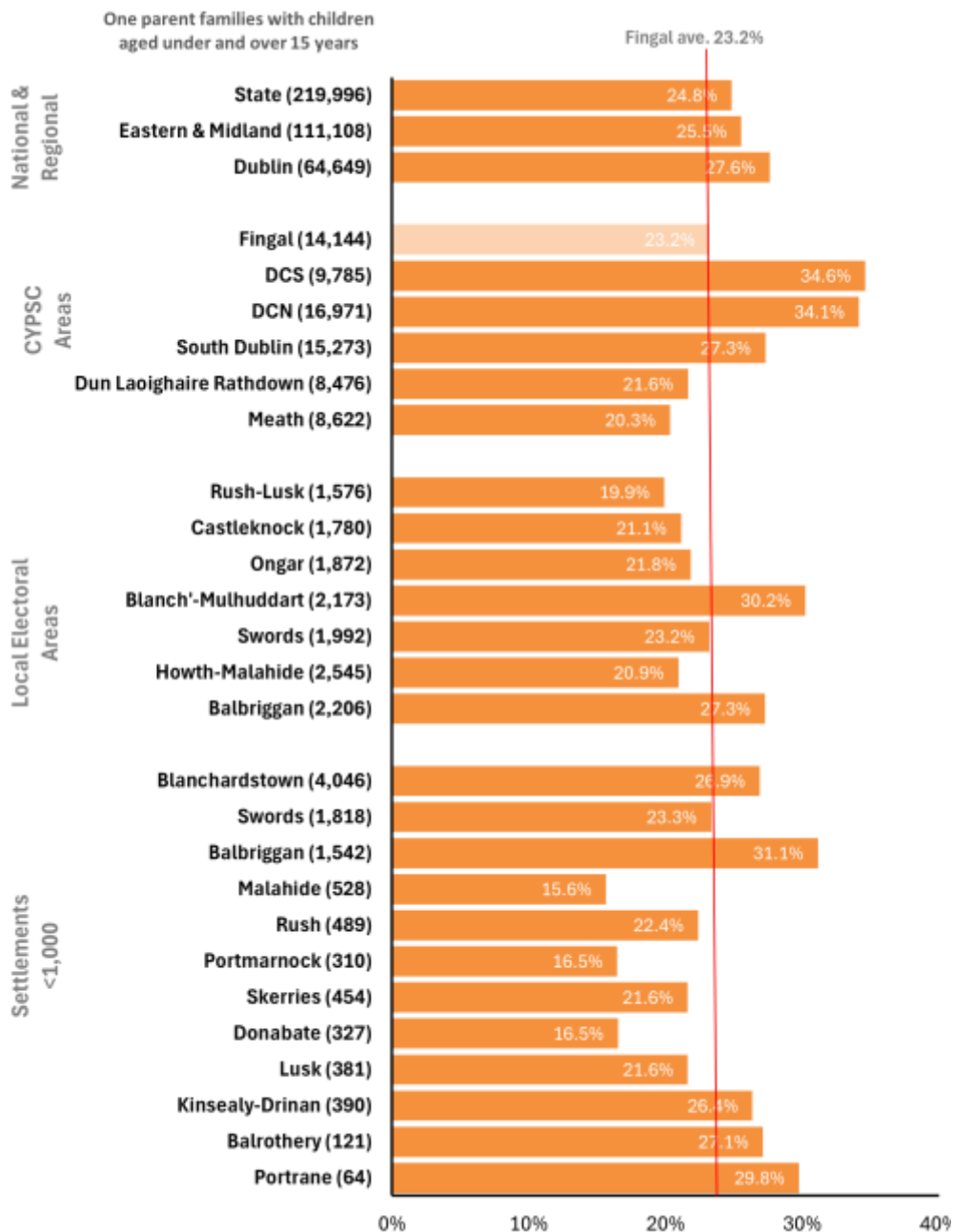


Figure 5.1: Pobal HP Deprivation Index

- The 2022 Pobal HP Deprivation Index shows the level of overall affluence and deprivation at the level of 18,919 Small Areas (SAs) in 2022 in Ireland. Based on the Relative Index Scores for 2022, Dublin as a whole is the second most affluent county in the country with a score of 2.7 (marginally above average). Kildare had the highest score with 3.1 (Marginally Above Average) and Donegal had the lowest score of -5.6 (Marginally Below Average).
- Within Fingal there is a distinct distribution of the 2022 Relative Index Scores with areas in the the urban and sub-urban areas of the county classed within the ‘Marginally Below Average’ (21.0% of SAs), ‘Disadvantaged’ (4.1% of SAs) and ‘Very Disadvantaged’ (1.7% of SAs) categories. Of the 18 SAs that are classified as very disadvantaged most have a proportion of youth population greater than 30%. Areas with the highest level of disadvantage in Fingal include, Corduff, Sheepmore and Whitestown in Blanchardstown, Dromheath, Saint Cronan’s and Mooretown in Swords as well as Pinewood and Bath Road in Balbriggan,
- SAs is rural areas as well as the coast and the south west of the county (Castleknock) are within the ‘Marginally Above Average’ (51.7% of SAs), ‘Affluent’ (19.6% of SAs) and ‘Very Affluent’ (1.9% of SAs).



Map 5.1: Pobal HP Deprivation Index



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

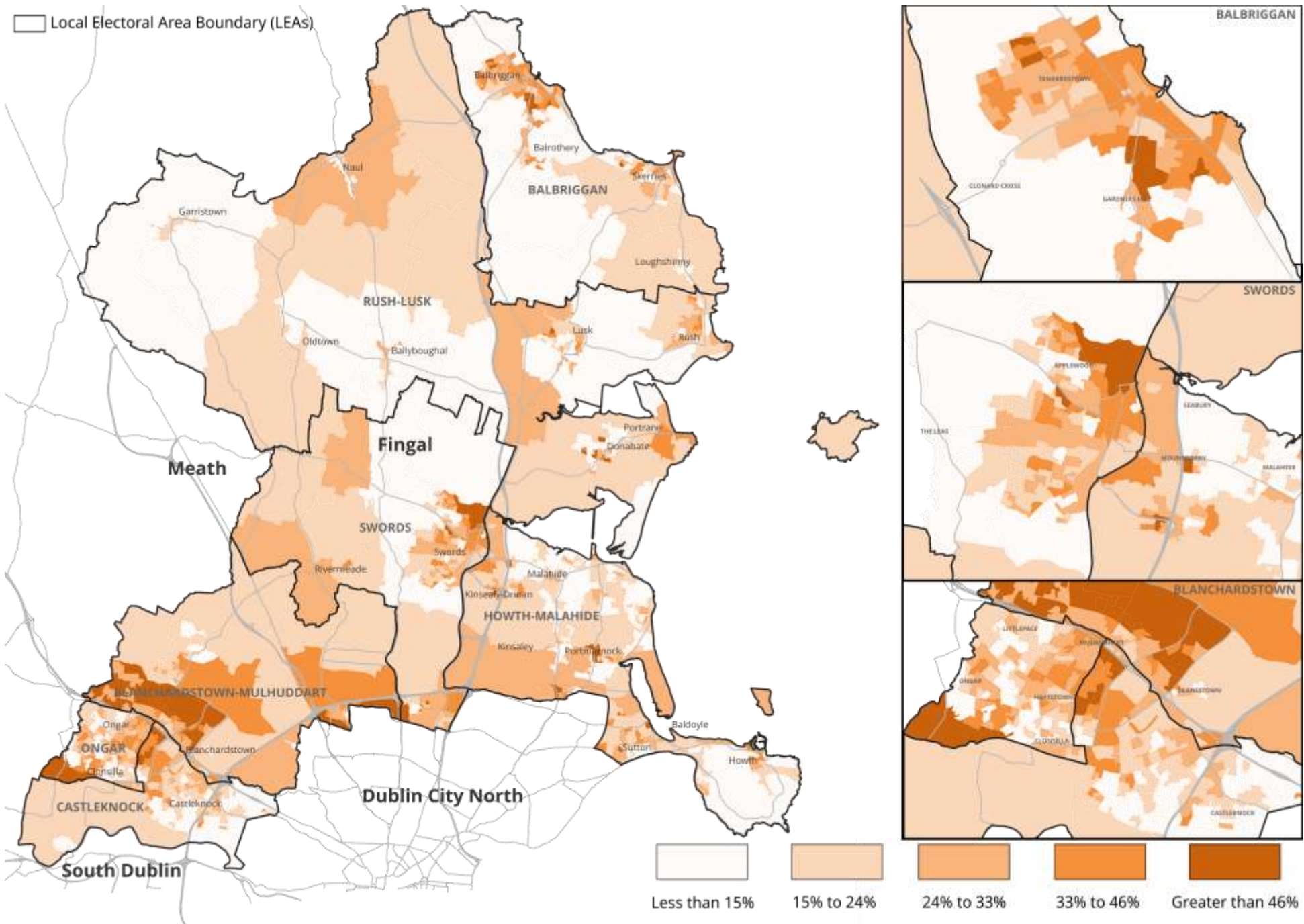
23.2% (or 14,144) of families with children are lone parents

This is **lower** than the national average of 24.8%

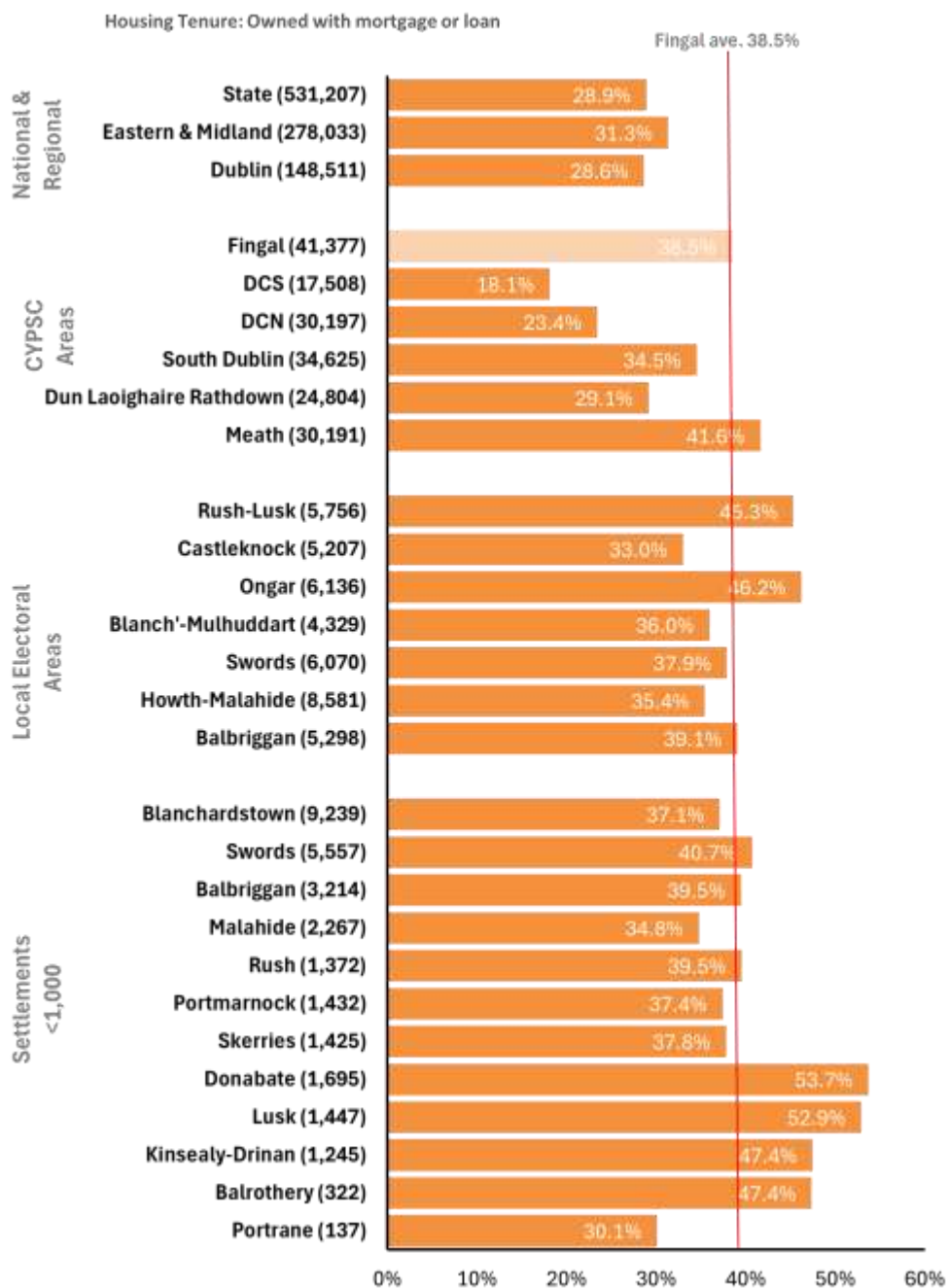
The LEA of **Blanch-Mulhuddart** has the **highest** proportion of one parent families

- According to Census 2022, there were 14,144 one parent families residing in Fingal. This represented 23.2% of the total families in Fingal. This proportion was lower than the State average of 24.9%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 25.5% and the Dublin regional average of 27.6% (Figure 5.2).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, Fingal has the 11th lowest proportion of one parent families in the State. Meath has the lowest at 20.3% and DCS CYPSC has highest at 34.6%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of one parents families across the LEAs. Blanchardstown'-Mulhuddart had the highest proportion with a rate of 30.2% followed by Balbriggan with a rate of 27.3% and Swords (23.2%). Rates were slightly lower in Ongar (21.8%) and Castleknock (21.2%). While the lowest rates were in Malahide (20.9%) and Rush-Lusk (19.9%).
- Map 5.2 details the distribution of the one parent families at SA level throughout Fingal. The SAs with the highest proportions are predominantly within the urban area and the inset maps of Swords, Blanchardstown and Balbriggan have areas where over 58% of families are one parent families.

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



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



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

38.5% (or 41,377) of households with a housing tenure of a loan or mortgage

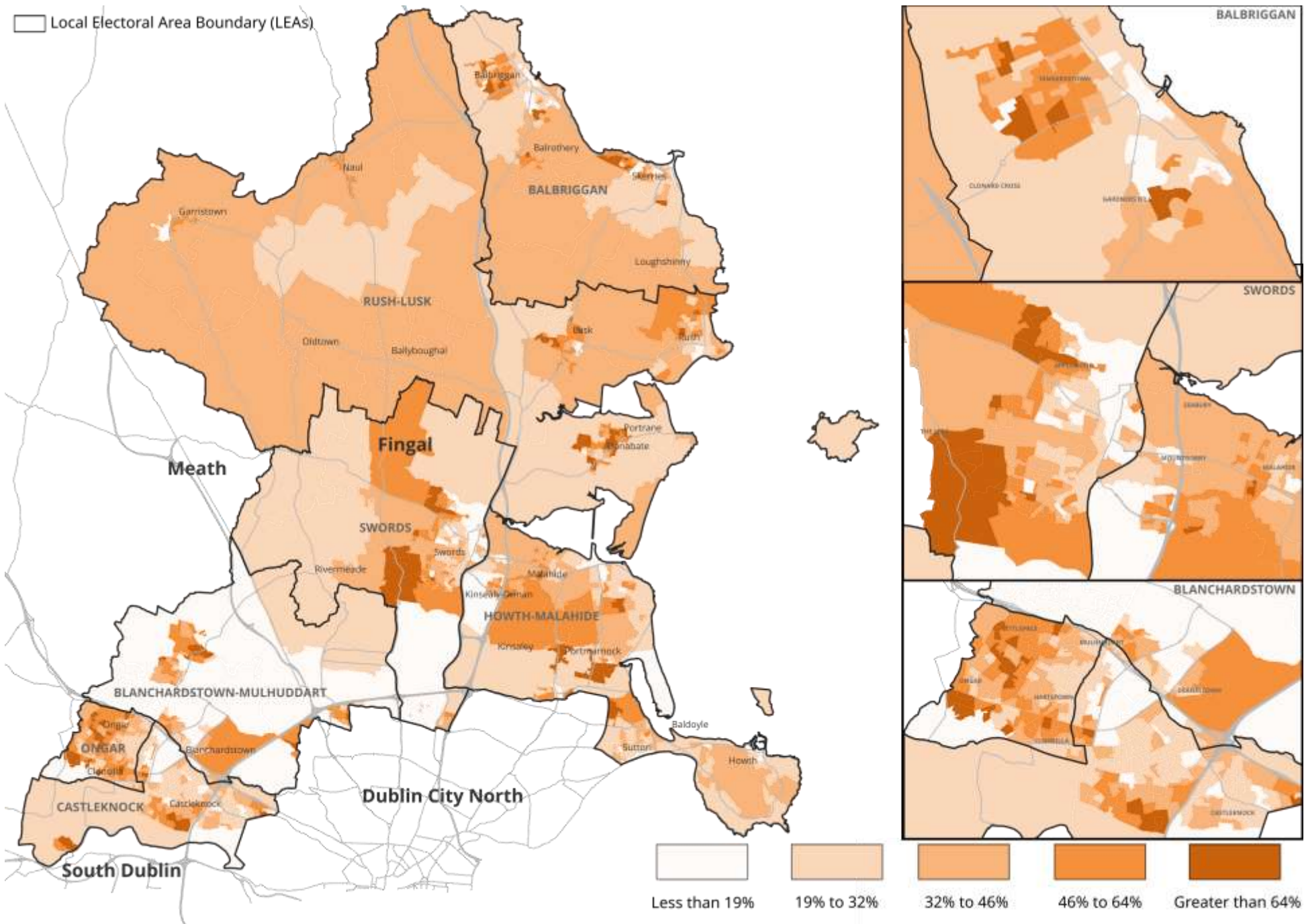
Since 2016 the proportion **decreased**

This is **higher** than the national average of 28.9%

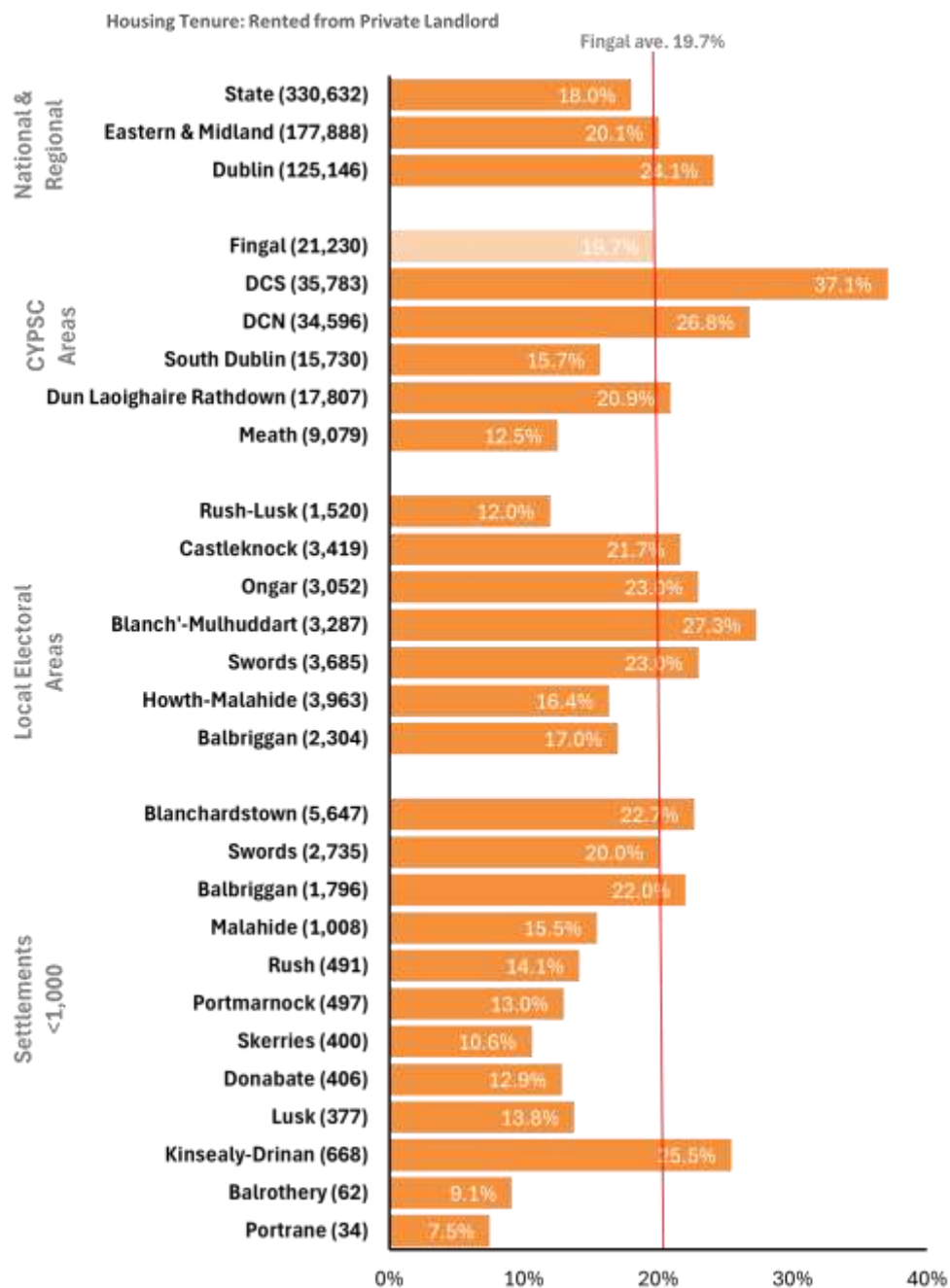
The LEA of **Castleknock** has the **lowest** proportion of households with a housing tenure of a loan or mortgage

- According to Census 2022, there were 41,377 households with a housing tenure of owned with a mortgage or loan in the Fingal area. This represented 38.5% of the total households in Fingal. This proportion was far higher than the State average of 28.9%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 31.3% and the Dublin regional average of 28.6% (Figure 5.3).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, Fingal has the third highest proportion of households with a housing tenure of owned with a mortgage or loan in the State. Meath has the highest at 41.6% and DCS has the lowest at 18.1%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of households with a housing tenure of owned with a mortgage or loan across the LEAs. The Ongar LEA had the highest proportion with a rate of 46.2%, followed by Rush-Luck with a rate of 45.3% and Balbriggan (39.1%). These rates were higher than Swords (37.9%), Blanch'-Mulhuddart (36.0%), Howth-Malahide (35.4%) and Castleknock (33.0%).
- Map 5.3 details the distribution of households with a housing tenure of owned with a loan or mortgage throughout Fingal. SAs with the lowest proportions of less than 3% were in Northwood (Santry), Hansfield and Damastown.

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



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



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

19.7% (or 21,230) of households with a housing tenure of private rented

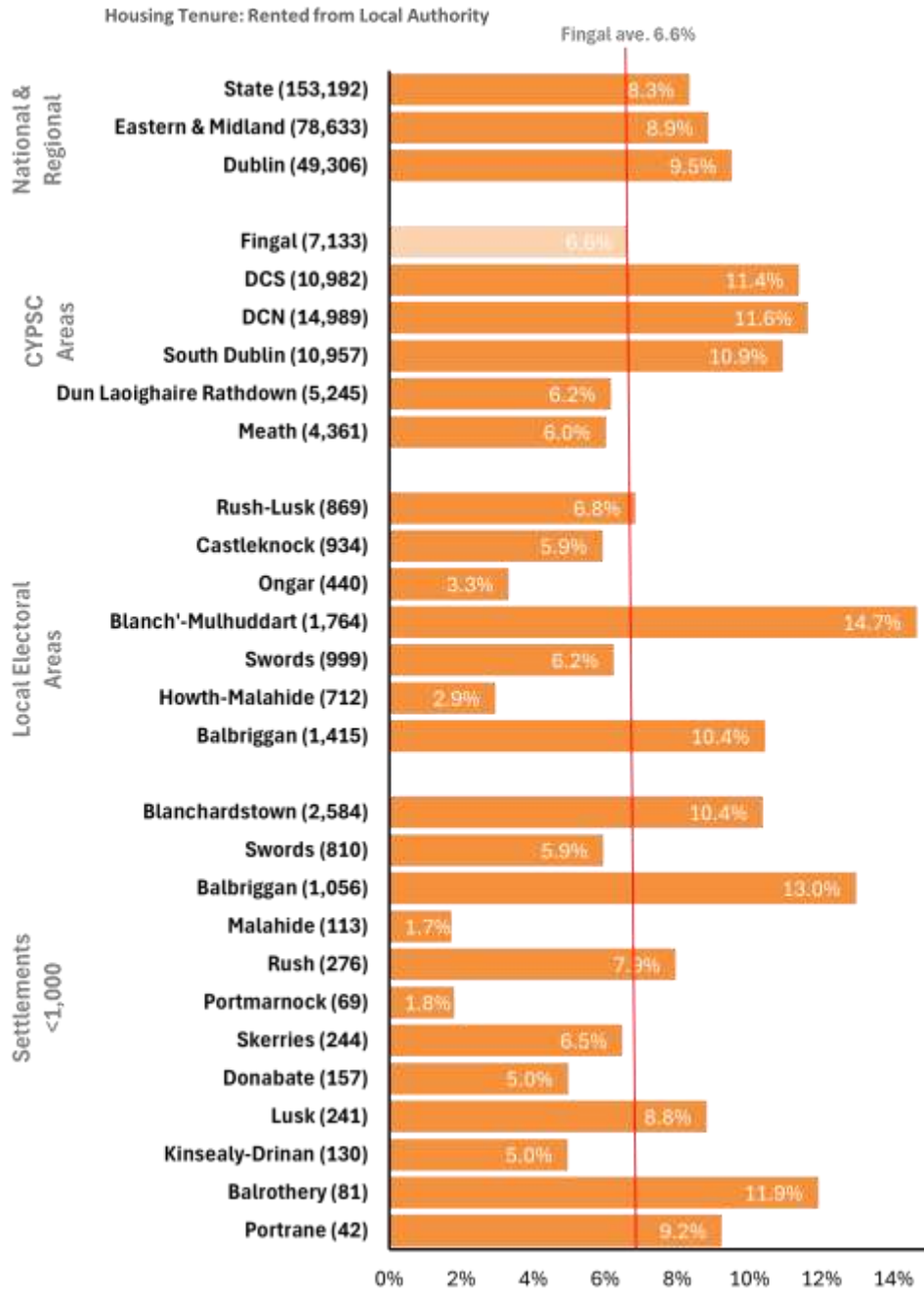
Since 2016 the proportion **decreased**

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

The LEA of **Blanch'-Mulhuddart** has the **highest** proportion of households with a housing tenure of private rented

- According to Census 2022, there were 21,230 households with a housing tenure of private rented in the Fingal area. This represented 19.7% of the total households in Fingal. This proportion was higher than the State average of 18.0%, lower than the Eastern and Midlands average of 20.1% and the Dublin regional average of 24.1% (Figure 5.4).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, Fingal has the fifth highest proportion of households with a housing tenure of private rented. Meath has the lowest at 12.5% and DCs had the highest at 37.1%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of households with a housing tenure of private rented across the LEAs. The Blanch'-Mulhuddart LEA had the highest proportion with a rate of 27.3%, followed by Ongar (23.0%), Swords (23.0%) and Castleknock (21.7%). These rates were considerably higher than Balbriggan (17.0%), Howth-Malahide (16.4%) and Rush-Lusk (12.0%).
- Map 5.4 details the distribution of households with a household with a housing tenure of private rented throughout Fingal. The SAs with the highest proportions of greater than 75% were in Hansfield, Collinstown Lane and Swords town centre.

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



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

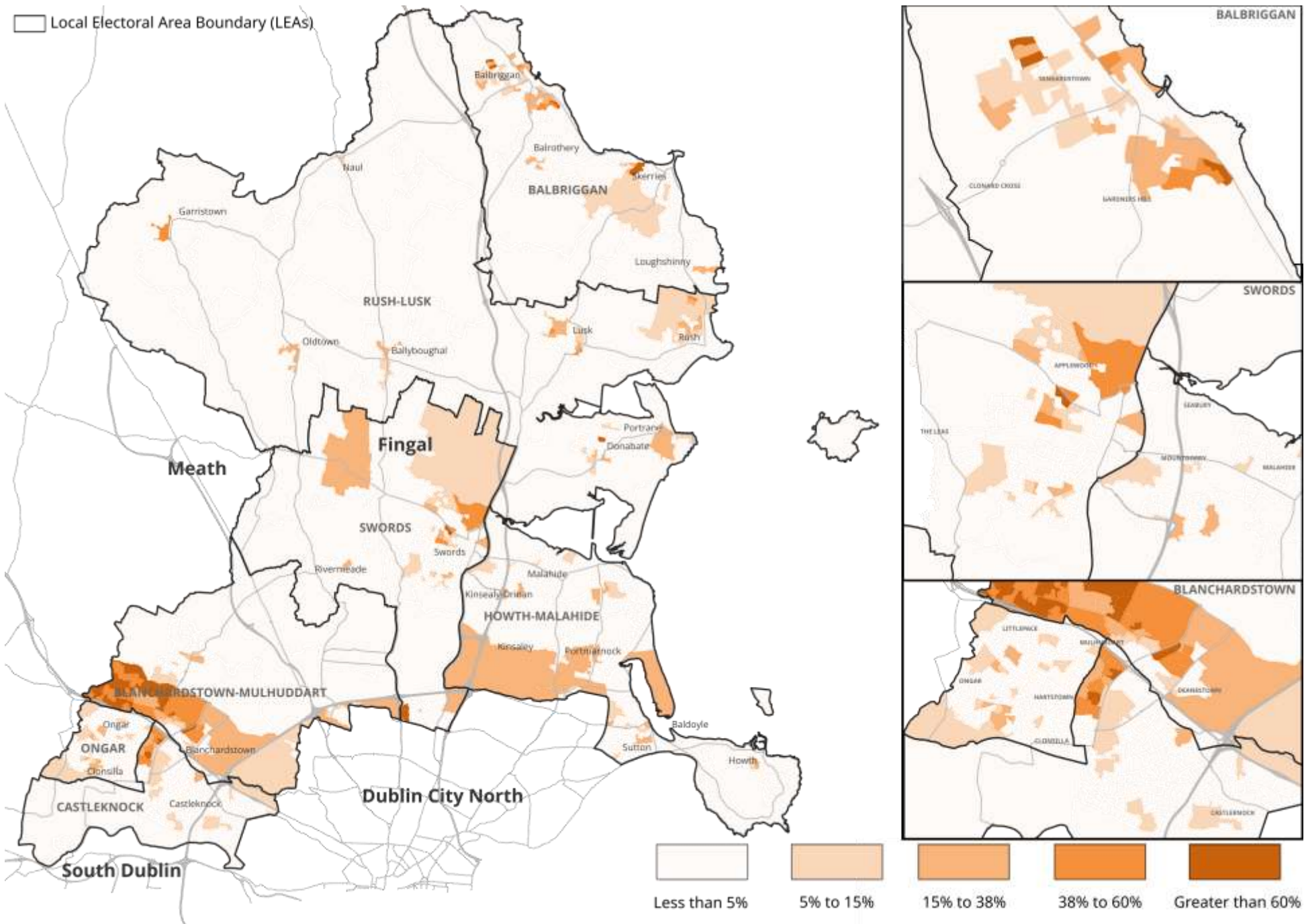
6.6% (or 7,133) of households with a housing tenure of rented from a LA

This is **lower** than the national average of 8.3%

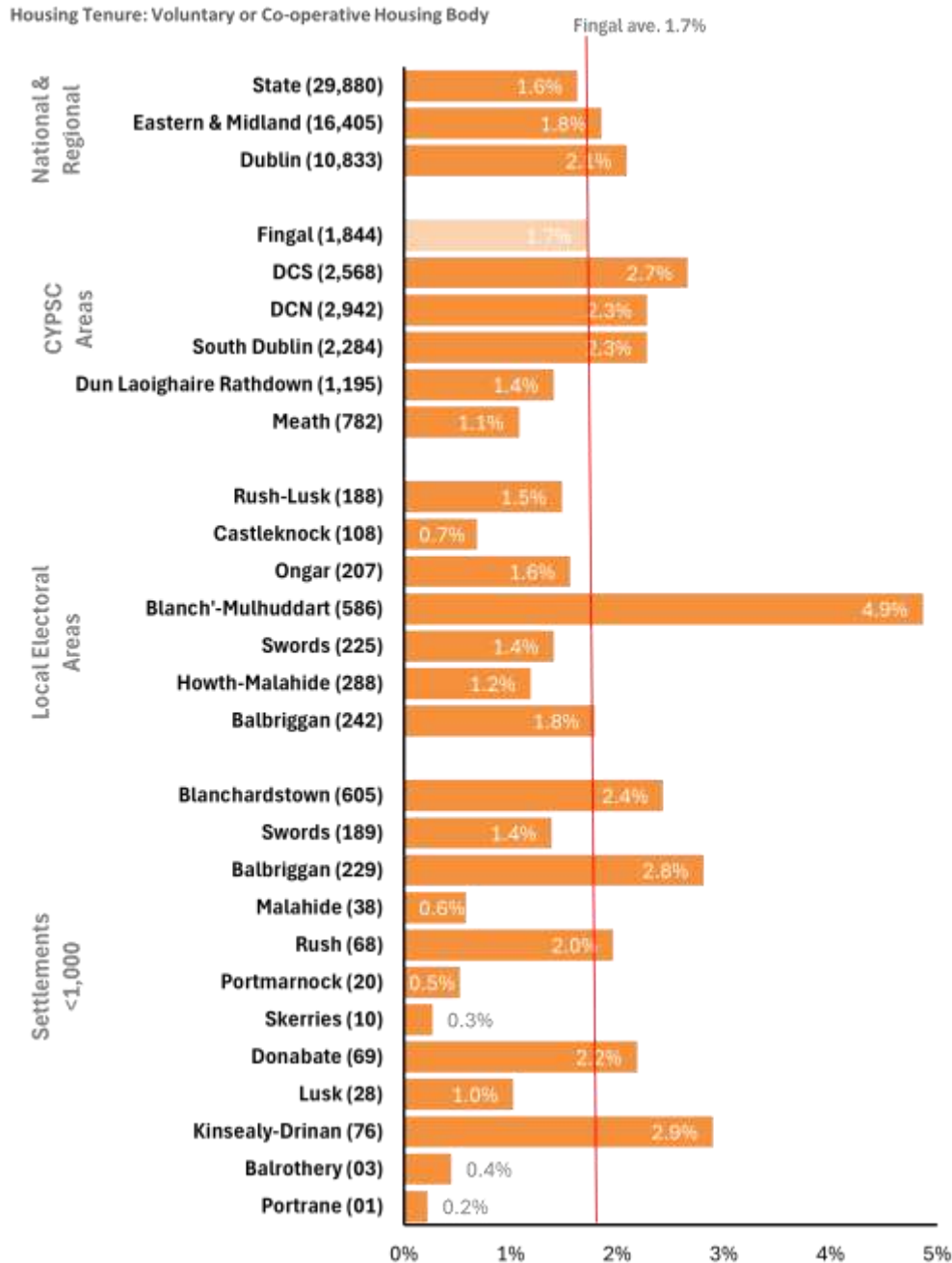
The LEA of **Blanch'-Mulhuddart** has the **highest** proportion of households with a housing tenure of private rented

- According to Census 2022, there were 7,133 households with a housing tenure of rented from a LA in the Fingal area. This represented 6.6% of the total households in Fingal. This proportion was far lower than the State average of 8.3%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 8.9% and the Dublin regional average of 9.5% (Figure 5.5).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, Fingal has the seventh lowest proportion of households with a housing tenure of rented from a LA. Mayo has the lowest at 4.9% and DCN had the highest at 11.7%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of households with a housing tenure of rented from a LA across the LEAs. The Blanch'-Mulhuddart LEA had the highest proportion by far with a rate of 14.7%, followed by Balbriggan with a rate of 10.4% and Rush-Lusk (6.8%). These rates were considerably higher than Swords (6.2%), Castleknock (5.9%), Ongar (3.3%) and Howth-Malahide (2.9%).
- Map 5.5 details the distribution of households with a household with a housing tenure of rented from an LA throughout Fingal. The SAs with the highest proportions are primarily concentrated in the west of Fingal in Blanchardstown and Mulhuddart as well as other areas including Swords, Donnabate, Skerries and Balbriggan.

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



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



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

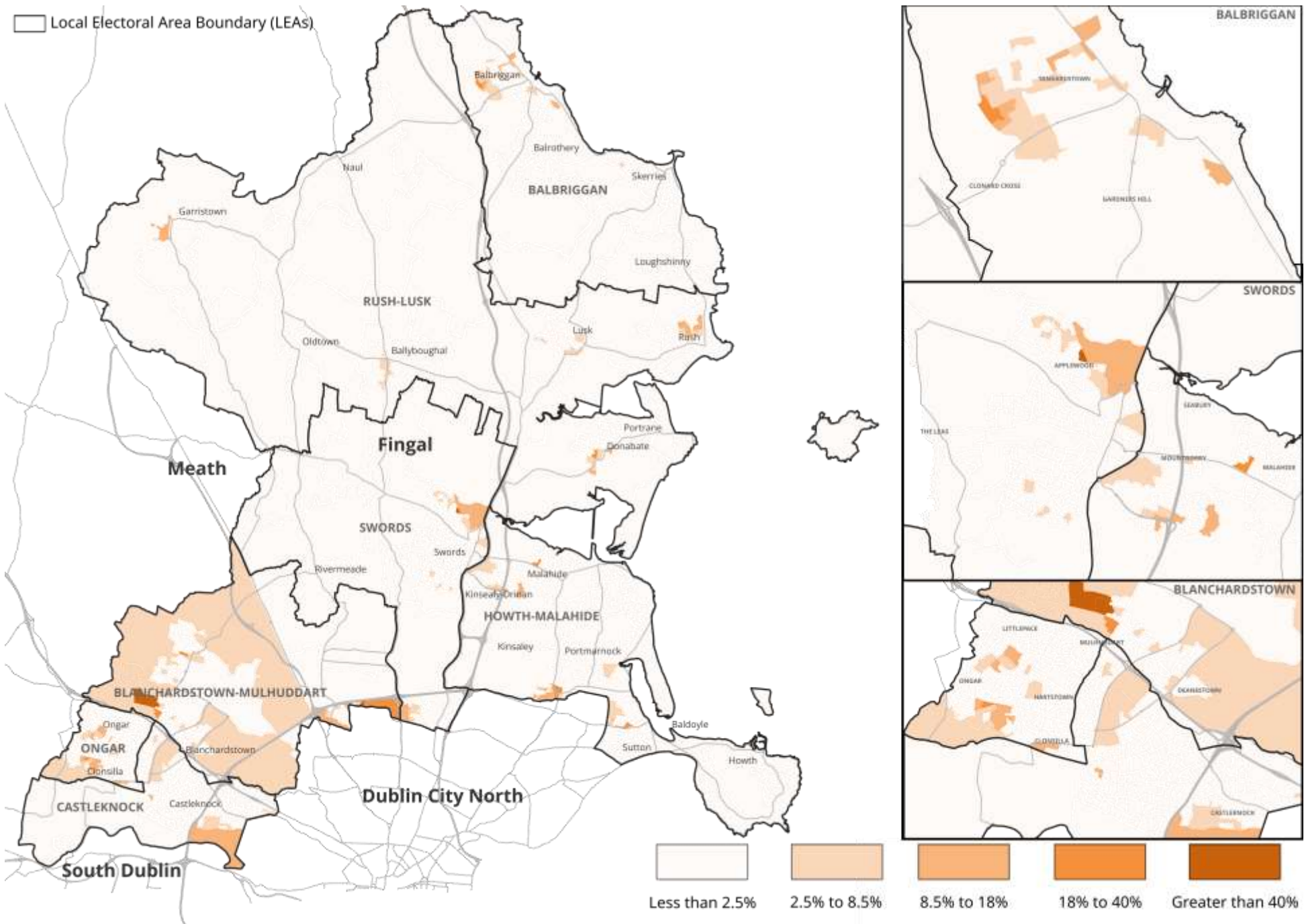
1.7% (or 1,844) of households with a housing tenure of rented from a voluntary housing body

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

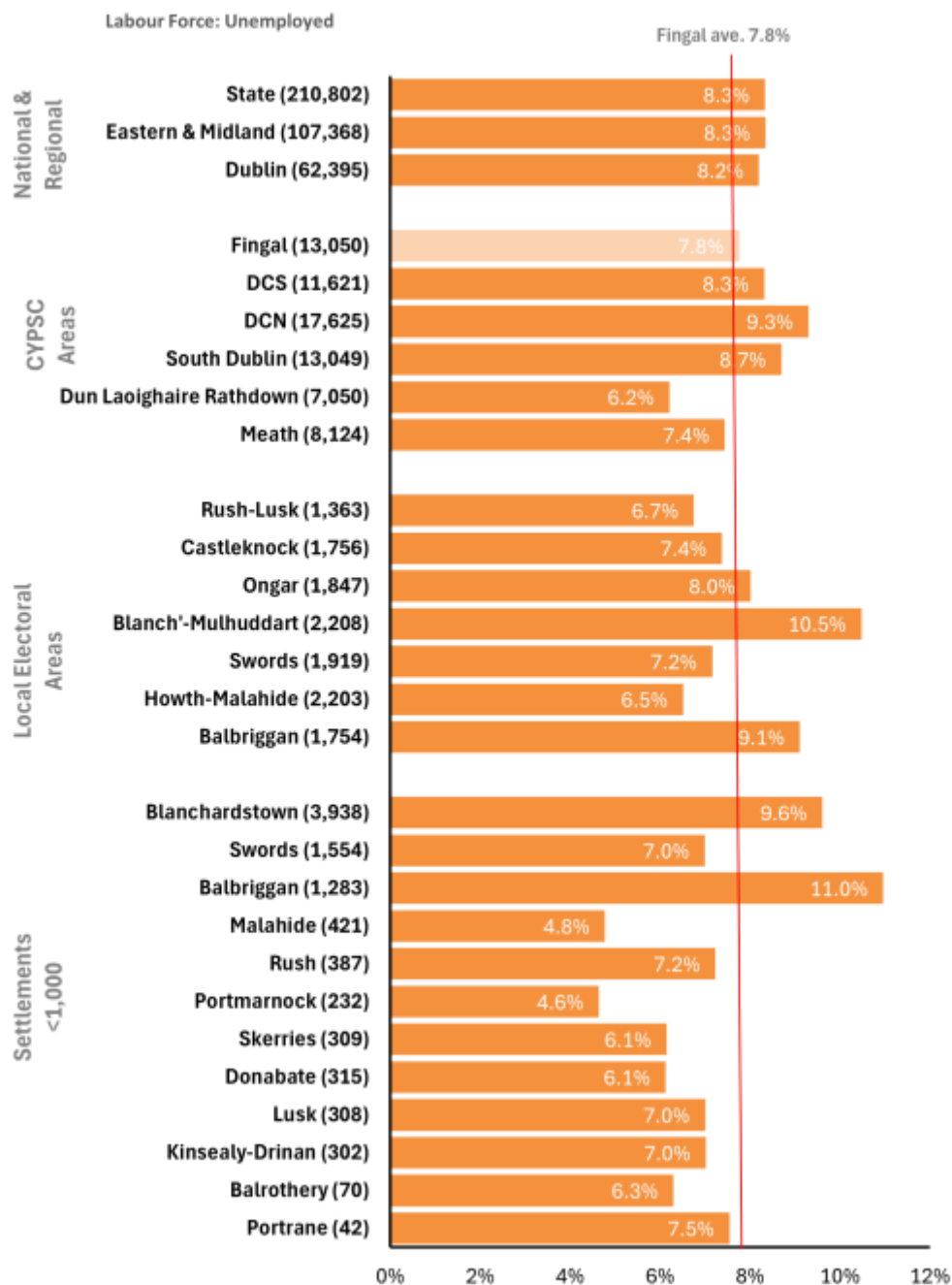
The LEA of **Blanch'-Mulhuddart** has the **highest** proportion of households with a housing tenure of private rented

- According to Census 2022, there were 1,844 households with a housing tenure of rented from a LA in the Fingal area. This represented 1.7% of the total households in Fingal. This proportion was higher than the State average of 1.6%, and lower than the Eastern and Midlands average of 1.8% and the Dublin regional average of 2.1% (Figure 5.6).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, Fingal had the tenth highest proportion of households with a housing tenure of rented from a voluntary housing body. Carlow had the lowest at 2.7% and Roscommon had the lowest at 0.6%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of households with a housing tenure of rented from a voluntary housing body across the LEAs. Blanch'-Mulhuddart with a rate of 4.9%. This rate was considerably higher than Balbriggan (1.8%), Ongar (1.6%), Rush-Lusk (1.5%), Swords (1.4%), Howth-Malahide (1.2%) and Castleknock (0.7%).
- Map 5.6 details the distribution of households with a housing tenure of rented from voluntary housing bodies throughout Fingal. The SAs with the highest proportions are primarily located in the west of Fingal in Mulhuddart.

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



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



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

7.8% (or 13,050) was the labour force unemployment rate in Fingal

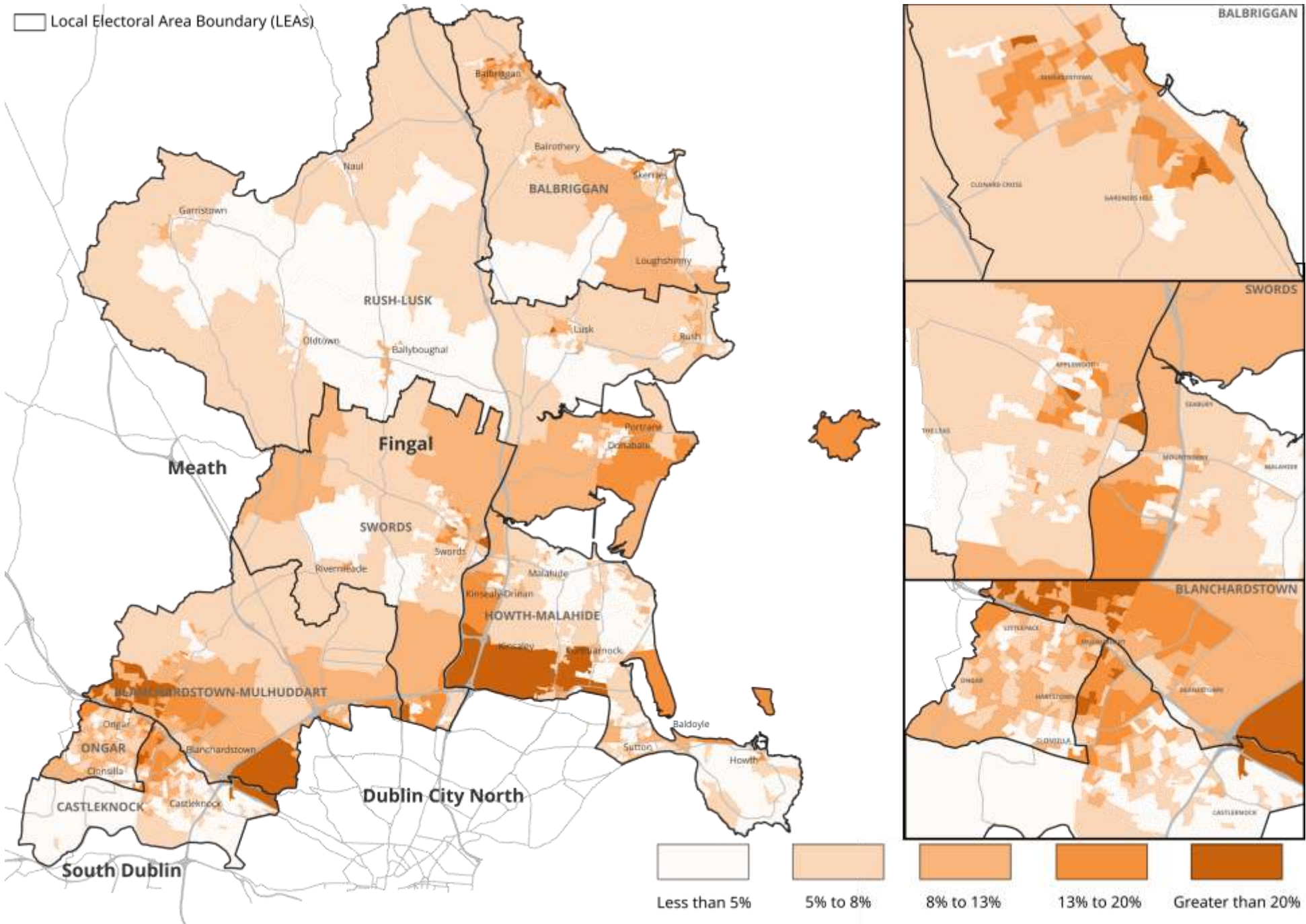
Since 2016 the proportion **decreased**

This is **lower** than the national average of 8.3%

The LEA of **Blanch'-Mulhuddart** has the **highest** labour force unemployment rate

- According to Census 2022, there were 13,050 people over the age of 17 years in unemployment in the Fingal area. This represented 7.8% of the labour force in Fingal. This proportion was lower than the State average of 8.3%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 8.3% and higher than the Dublin regional average of 8.2% (Figure 5.7).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, Fingal had the sixth lowest labour force unemployment rate. DLR had the lowest at 6.2% and Louth had the highest with 10.9%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution the labour force unemployment rate across the LEAs. LEAs with the highest unemployment rates were Blanch'-Mulhuddart (10.5%), Balbriggan with a rate of 9.1% and Ongar (8.0%). These rates were higher than Castleknock (7.4%), Swords (7.2%), Rush-Lusk (6.7%) and Howth-Malahide (6.5%).
- Map 5.7 details the distribution of the labour force unemployment rate throughout Fingal. The SAs with the highest proportions are primarily located in the south and west of Fingal. Concentrations are evident in Mulhuddart, Cappoge and Balgriffin.

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



Map 5.7: Labour Force: Unemployed

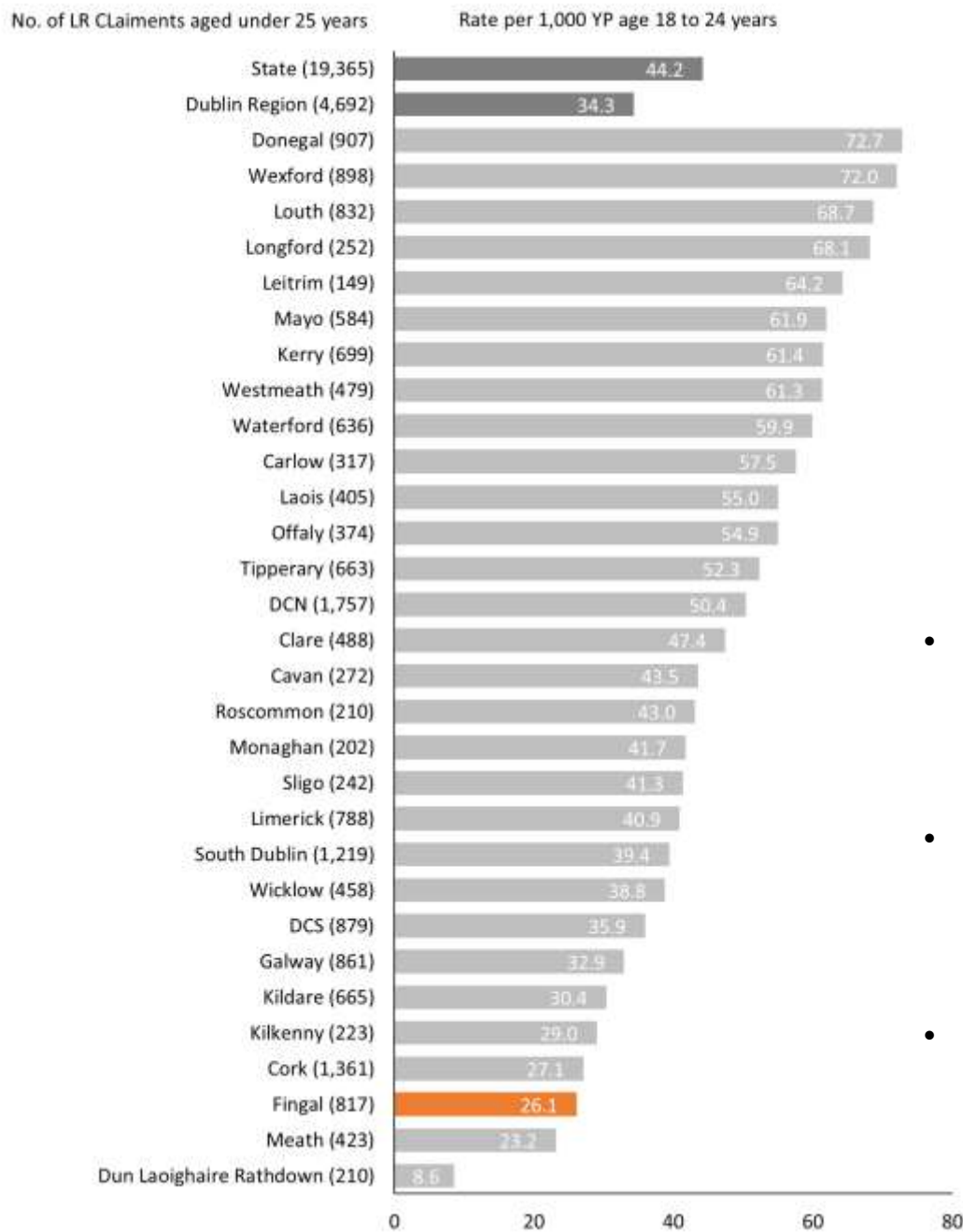


Figure 5.8: Youth Unemployment, 2024 (Source: CSO 2024)

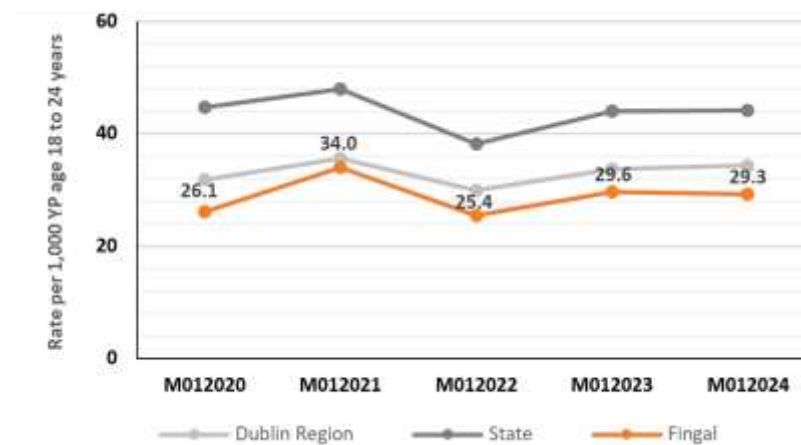


Figure 5.9: Youth Unemployment, 2020- 2024 (Source: CSO 2024)

- Data on the number of persons, by gender and age group, is published on a monthly basis by the CSO. The ‘Live Register’ is based on all claimants for Jobseekers Benefit (JB) and applicants for Jobseekers Allowance (JA). The Live Register is not strictly designed to measure unemployment as it includes part-time workers, seasonal and casual workers entitled to JB and JA.
- As of January 2022, the total number of population aged under 25 on the Live Register within the Fingal was 817 (Figure 5.8). Based on the population aged 18-24, the recipient rate per ‘000 population in the Fingal area is 26.1. This rate was the third lowest in the country and was below the State rate of 44.2 and above the Dublin Regional rate of 34.3. In contrast, DLR had the lowest rate at 8.6 and Donegal had the highest rate at 72.7.
- The time series (Figure 5.9) details the rate of Live Register recipients under the age of 25 in Fingal from January 2020 to January 2024. The times series outlines the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on youth employment and how it was been recovering in recent years.

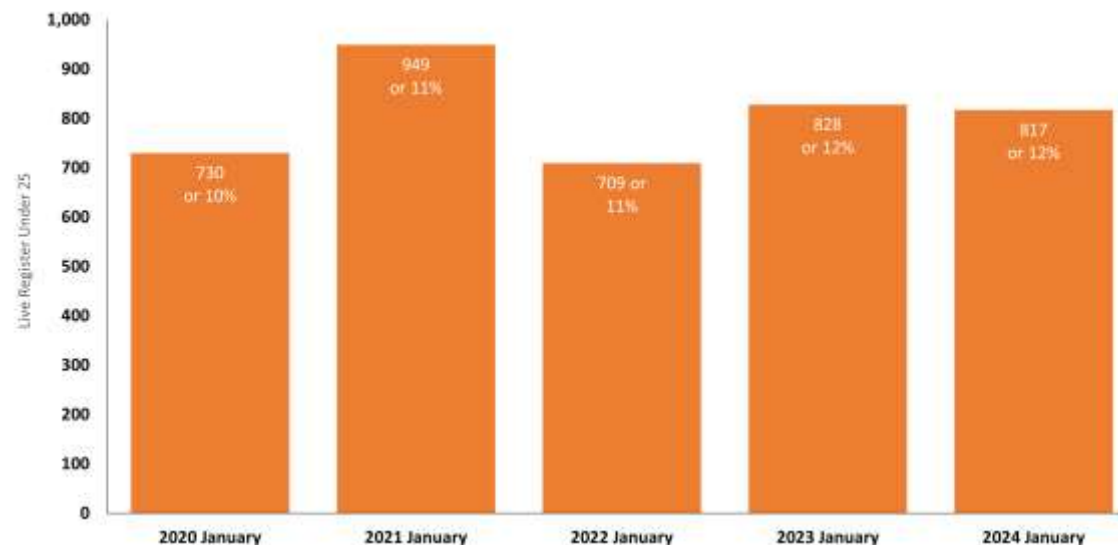
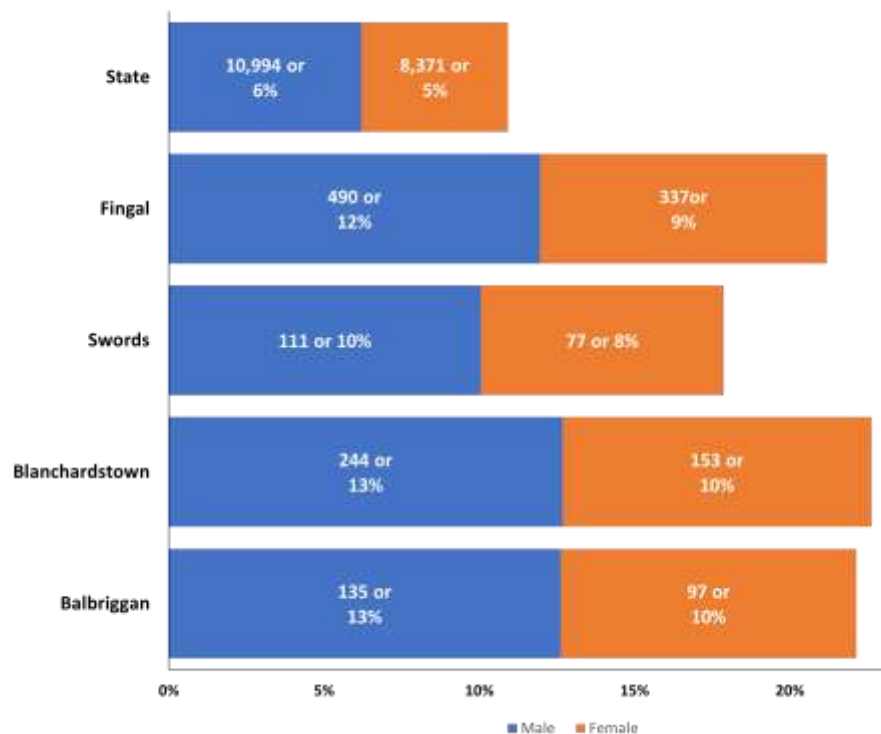


Figure 5.11: Live Register Claimants 2019-2024 (Source: CSO 2024)

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

- As of January 2024, there were 817 young people (under 25 years) on the Live Register in Fingal. This figure represents approximately 12% of the total live register recipients in the area. The majority of these young people are recipients at Blanchardstown (Figure 5.10). At over 25%, Blanchardstown had a higher percentage of those signing on aged under the age of 25 years when compared to the other SWOs in the area.
- Figure 5.11 provides time series illustration of Under 25 Live Register levels from 2020 to 2022. Since 2022 (12%) the proportion of youth unemployment as a percentage of the total people on the live register has been slightly higher than the state average of 11%.

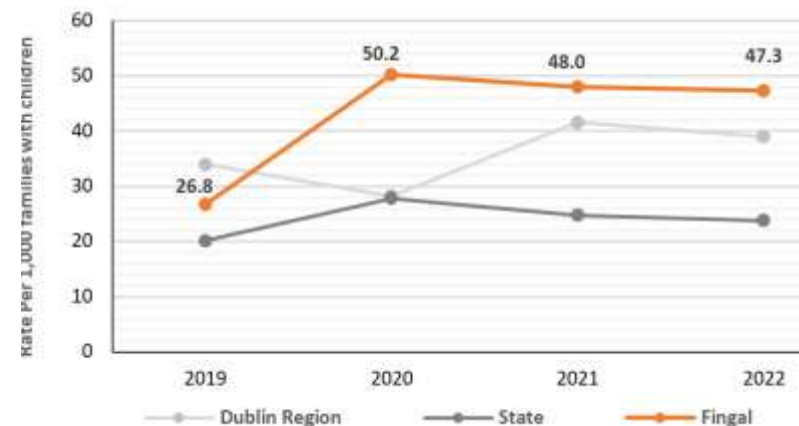
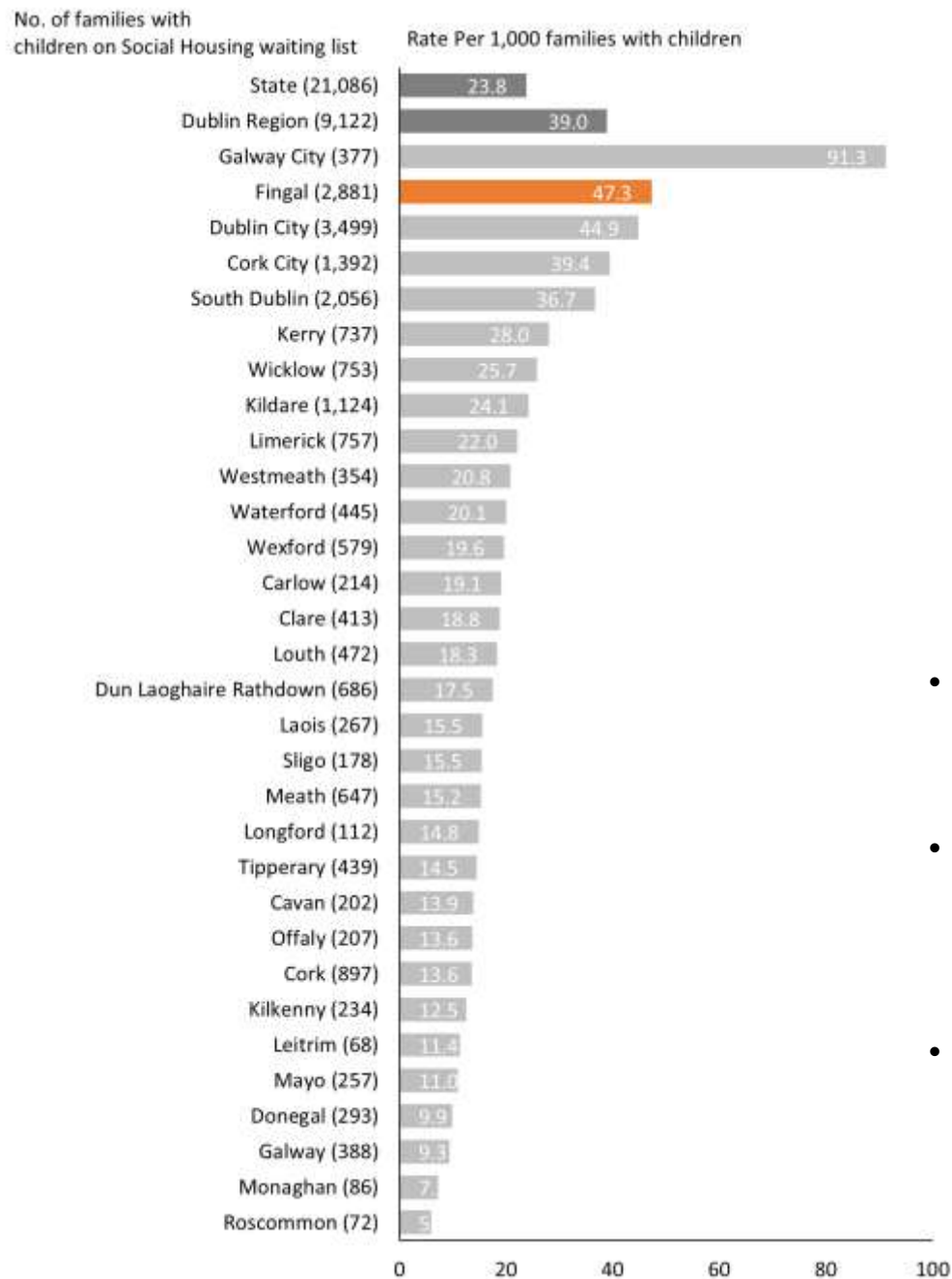


Figure 5.13: Social Housing Waiting Lists, 2019- 2022 (Source: Summary of Social Housing Assessments)

- The Summary of Social Housing Assessments is published every three years by the Housing Agency. Detailed information on the social housing waiting lists is made available by Local Authority, such as the number of lone parent families that have applied for social housing and by age group of the applicant.
- In 2022, there were 2,881 households with children on the social housing waiting list in Fingal (Figure 5.12). This figure represented a rate of 47.3 per 1,000 households with children in Fingal. Relative to the other LAs’ rate, it was the second highest rate in the State and above the State average of 23.8. Galway City recorded the highest rate of 91.3 and Roscommon the lowest at 5.0.
- The time series (Figure 5.13) details the rate of households with children on social housing waiting lists within the area from 2019 to 2022. The times series outlines how the rate in Fingal, a significant increase was seen between 2019 and 2022 and the rate has remained consistently high and above the state average since.

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

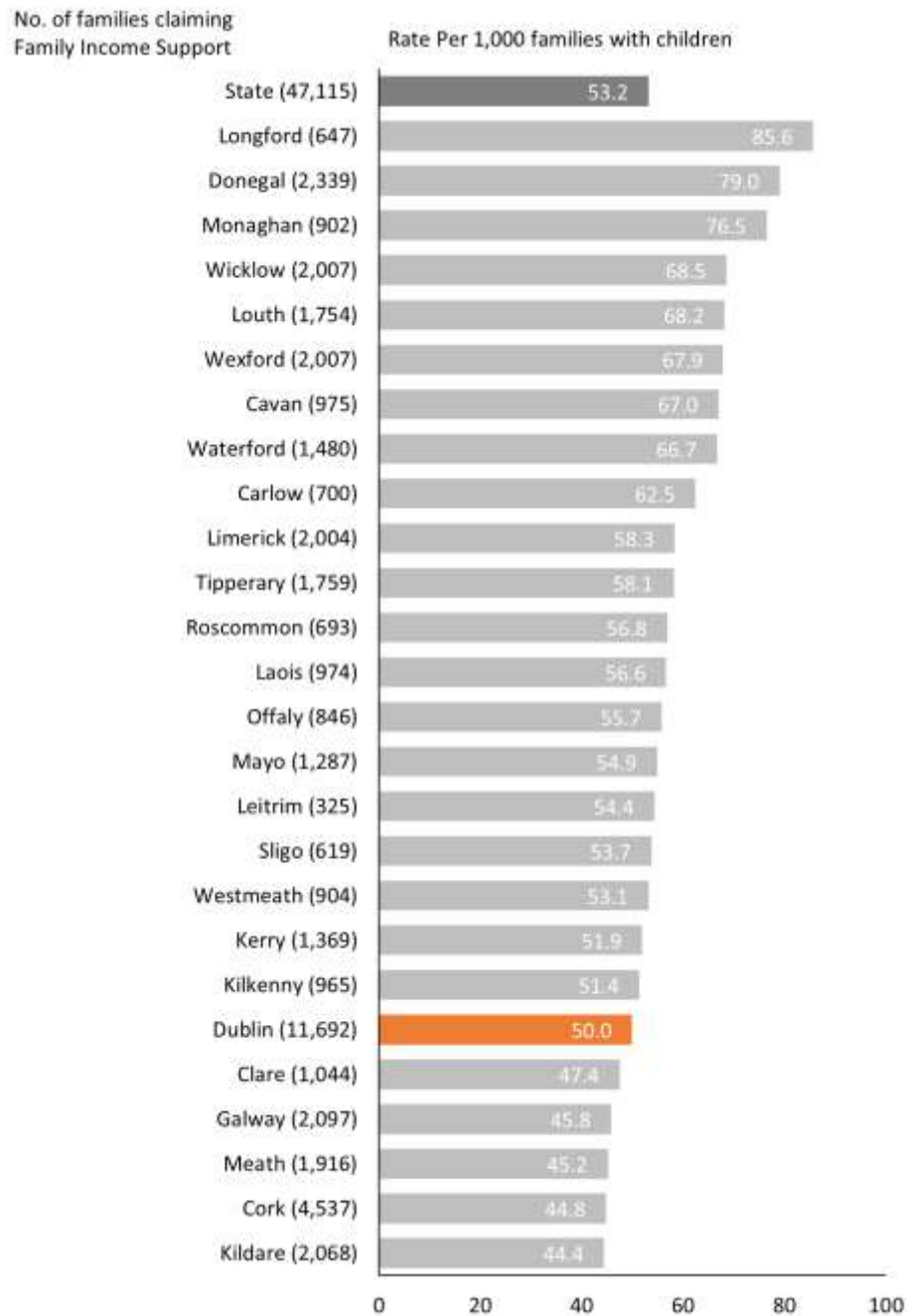


Figure 5.14: Family Income Support Payments, 2022 (Source: DSP)

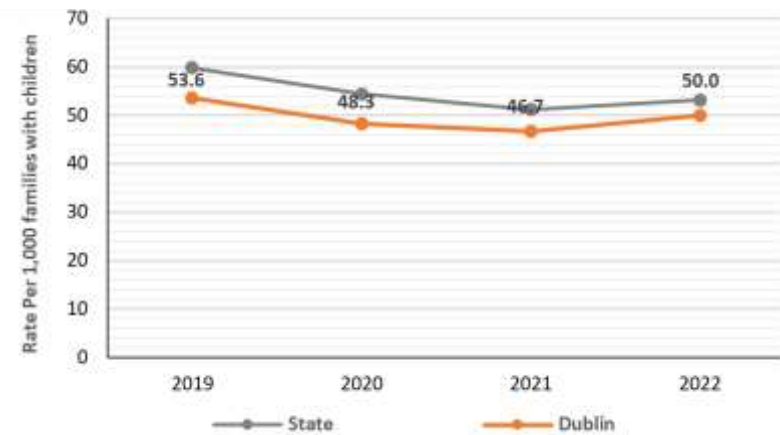


Figure 5.15: Family Income Support Payments, 2019-2022 (Source: DSP)

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

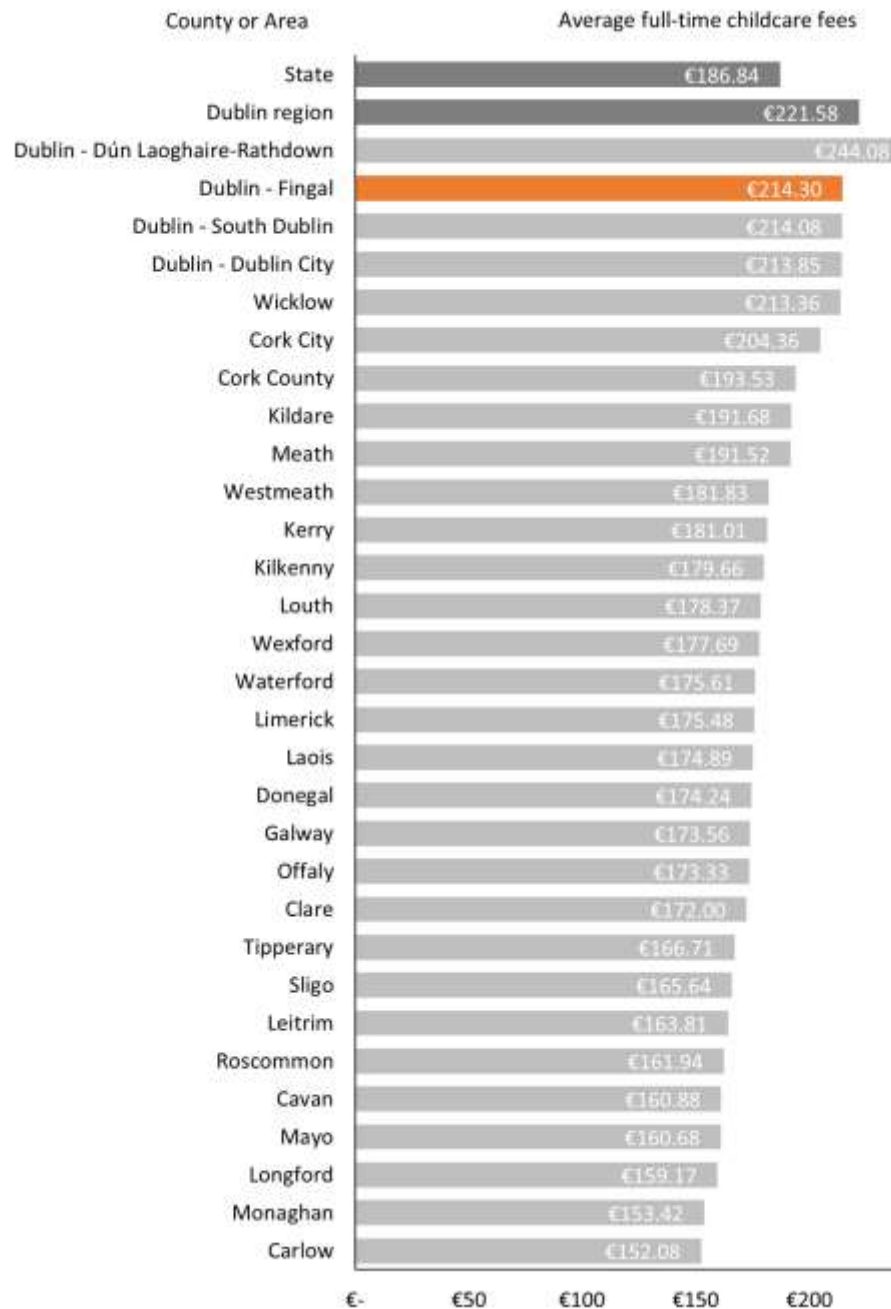


Figure 5.16: Cost of childcare, 2020/21 (Source: Pobal)



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

- Data on average weekly cost of full-time childcare in registered childcare centres is collated by Pobal on an annual basis through the Annual Early Years Sector Profile Survey on behalf of the Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth (DCEDIY).
- According to Pobal, the average weekly cost of full-time childcare in Fingal is €214.30 (Figure 5.16). This figure is €27 more than the average cost at a State level and is €7.28 less than then Dublin regional average. Relative to all other local authorities, Fingal had the second highest cost of full-time childcare in 2020/21. In comparison, DLR had the highest at €244.08 and Carlow had the lowest weekly cost at €152.08.
- The time series (Figure 5.17) details average childcare costs. In recent years the cost of childcare in Fingal has remained consistently higher than the State average.

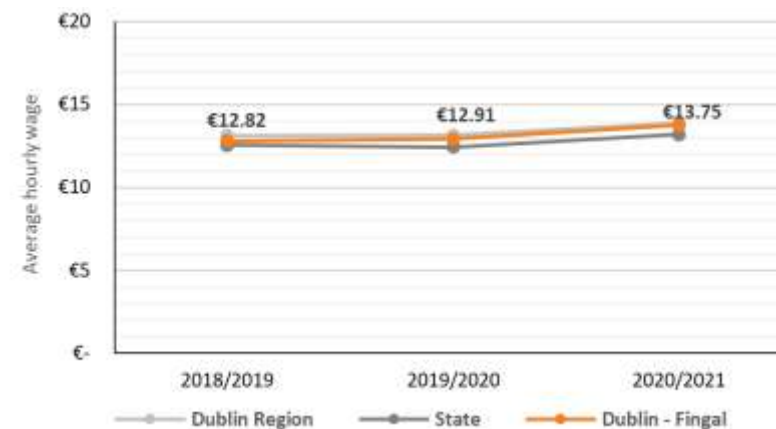
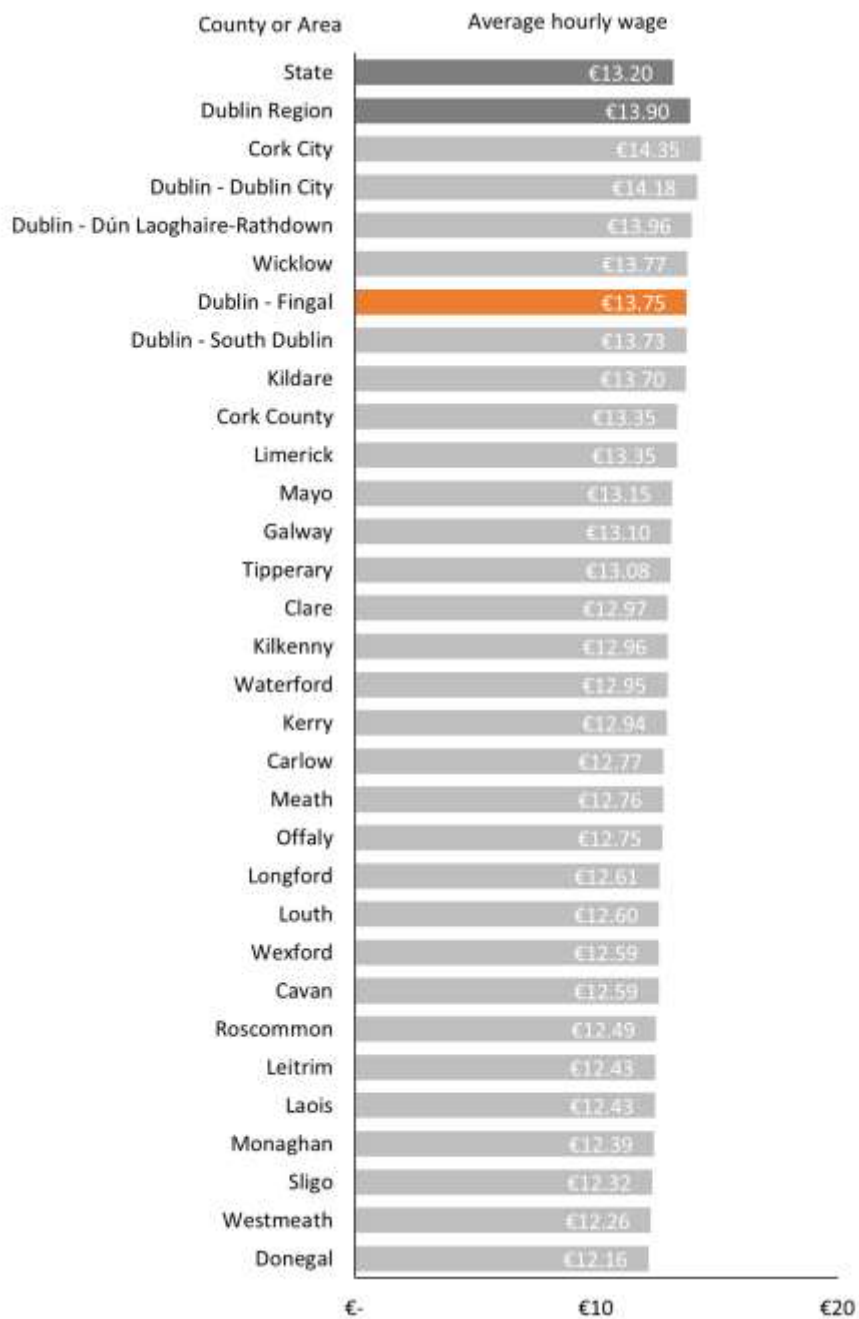


Figure 5.19: Childcare Workers Pay, 2018/19 - 2020/21 (Source: Pobal)

- Data on the average hourly wage of childcare workers in registered childcare centres is collated by Pobal on an annual basis through the Annual Early Years Sector Profile Survey on behalf of the Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth (DCEDIY).
- According to Pobal, the average hourly pay of childcare workers in Fingal is €13.75. This figure is nearly €0.50 more than the average pay at a State level and is €0.15 less than the Dublin regional average. Relative to all other local authorities, Fingal had the fifth highest childcare worker pay in 2020/21 (Figure 5.18). In comparison, Cork City had the highest at €14.35 and Donegal had the lowest weekly cost at €12.16.
- The time series (Figure 5.19) details average childcare workers pay over a three-year period. Since 2018/19 the rate has seen a slight increase of €0.93 in the average hourly pay of childcare workers.

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

Section 6

Connected, Respected and Contributing to their World

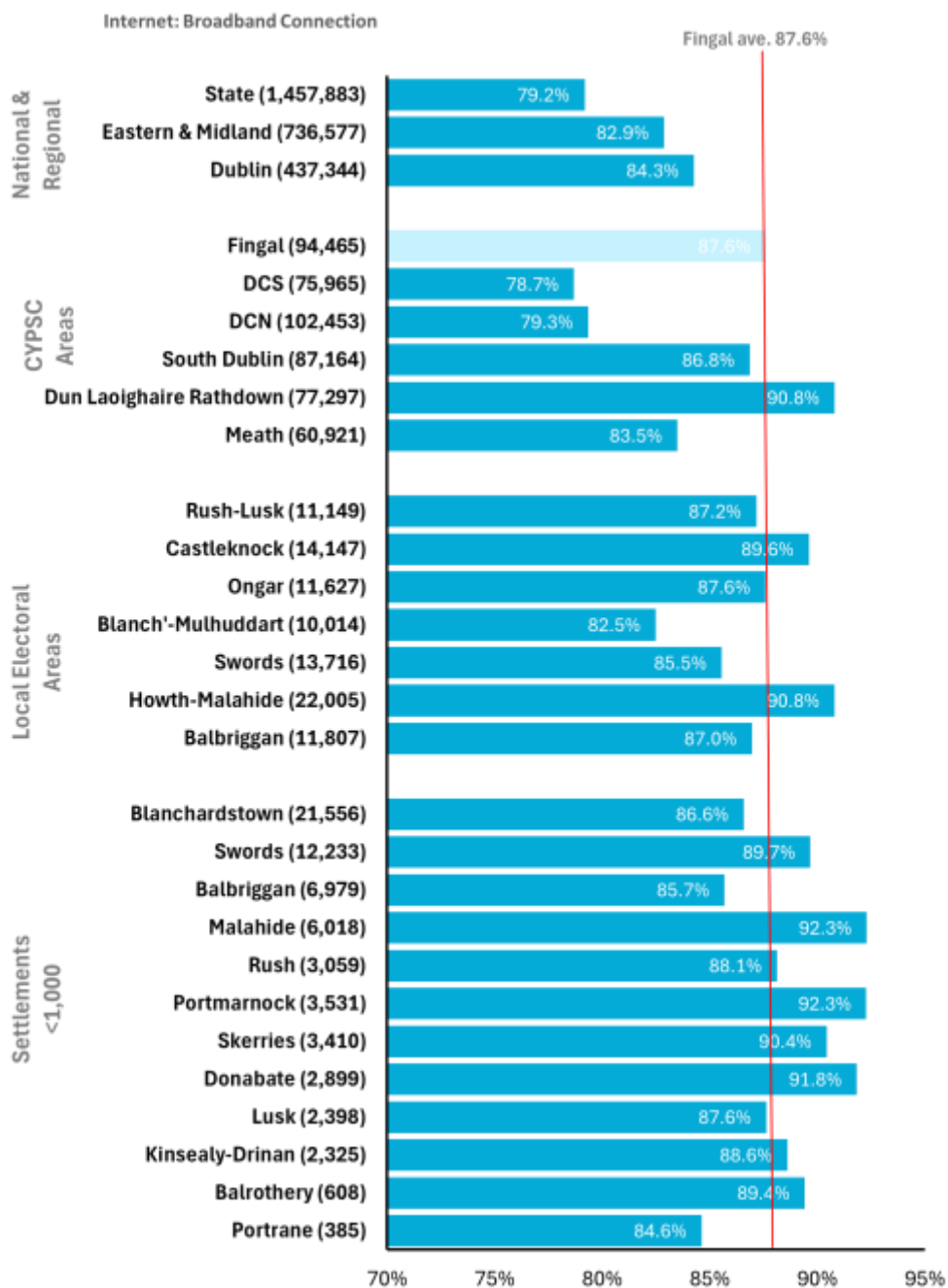


Connected, Respected and Contributing to their World Profile

Indicator 6.1: Internet connection: Broadband, 2022

Indicator 6.2: Internet connection: No internet connection, 2022

Indicator 6.3: Population volunteering regularly, 2022



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

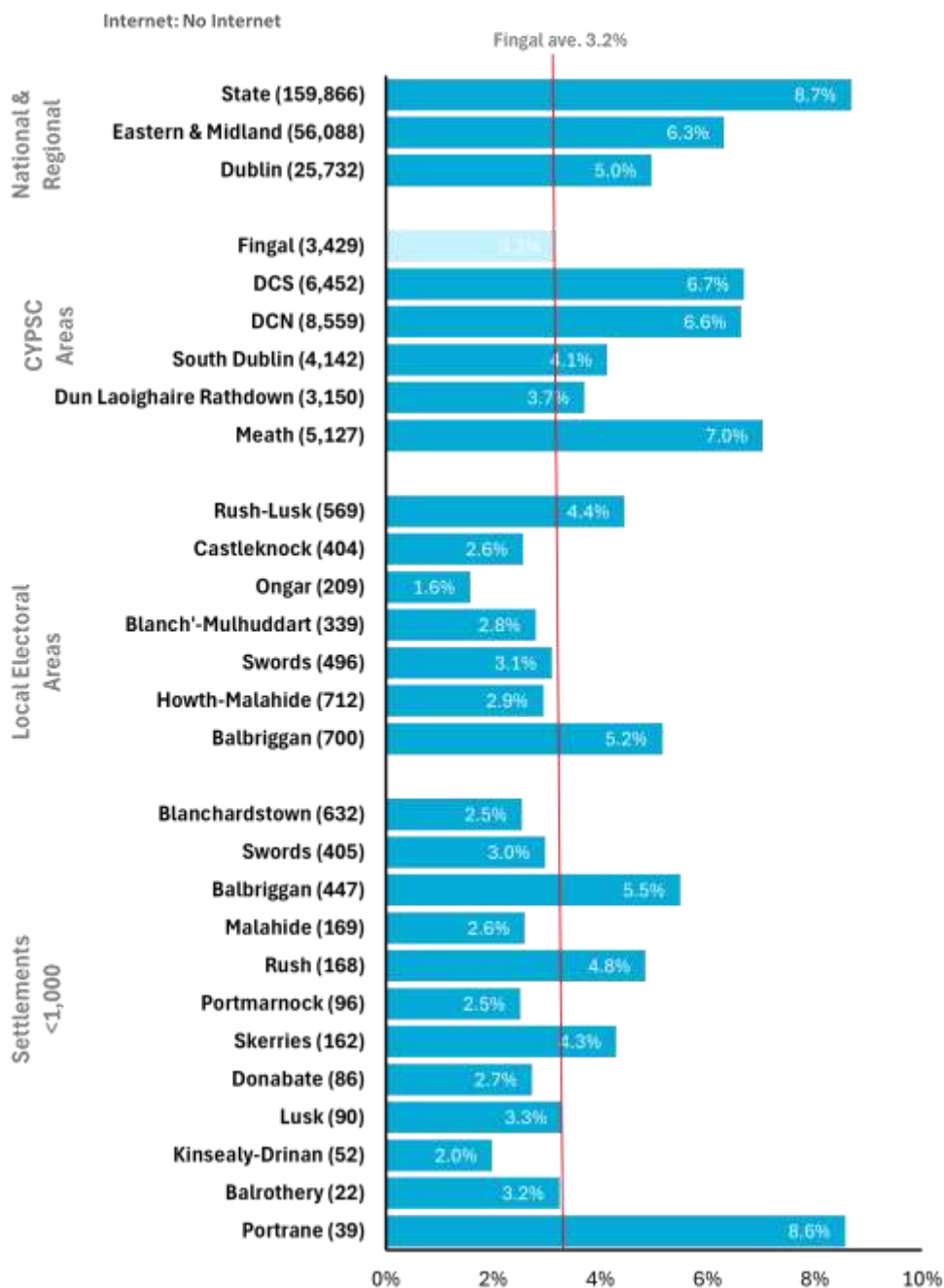
87.6% (or 94,465) of households had a broadband internet connection

This is **higher** than the national average of 79.2%

The LEA of **Howth-Malahide** has the **highest** proportion of households with a broadband connection

- According to Census 2022, there were 94,465 households with broadband connection in the Fingal area. This represented 87.6% of the total households in Fingal. This proportion was far higher than the State average of 79.2%, the Eastern and Midlands average of 82.9% and the Dublin regional average of 84.3% (Figure 6.1).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, Fingal has the second highest proportion of households with broadband connection in the State. Relatively, DLR CYPSC had the highest at 90.1% and Kerry CYPSC had the lowest at 72.5%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of households with broadband connection across the LEAs. Howth-Malahide (90.8%), Castleknock (89.6%) and Ongar (87.6%) all had the highest proportions. While the lowest rates were seen in Rush-Lusk (87.2%), Balbriggan (87.0%), Swords (85.5%) and Blanch'-Mulhuddart (82.5%) these were still above the State average.
- Map 6.1 details the distribution of households with broadband connection at SA level throughout Fingal. The SAs with the highest proportions of over 87% are primarily in more suburban areas in the south of county and east of the county.

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



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

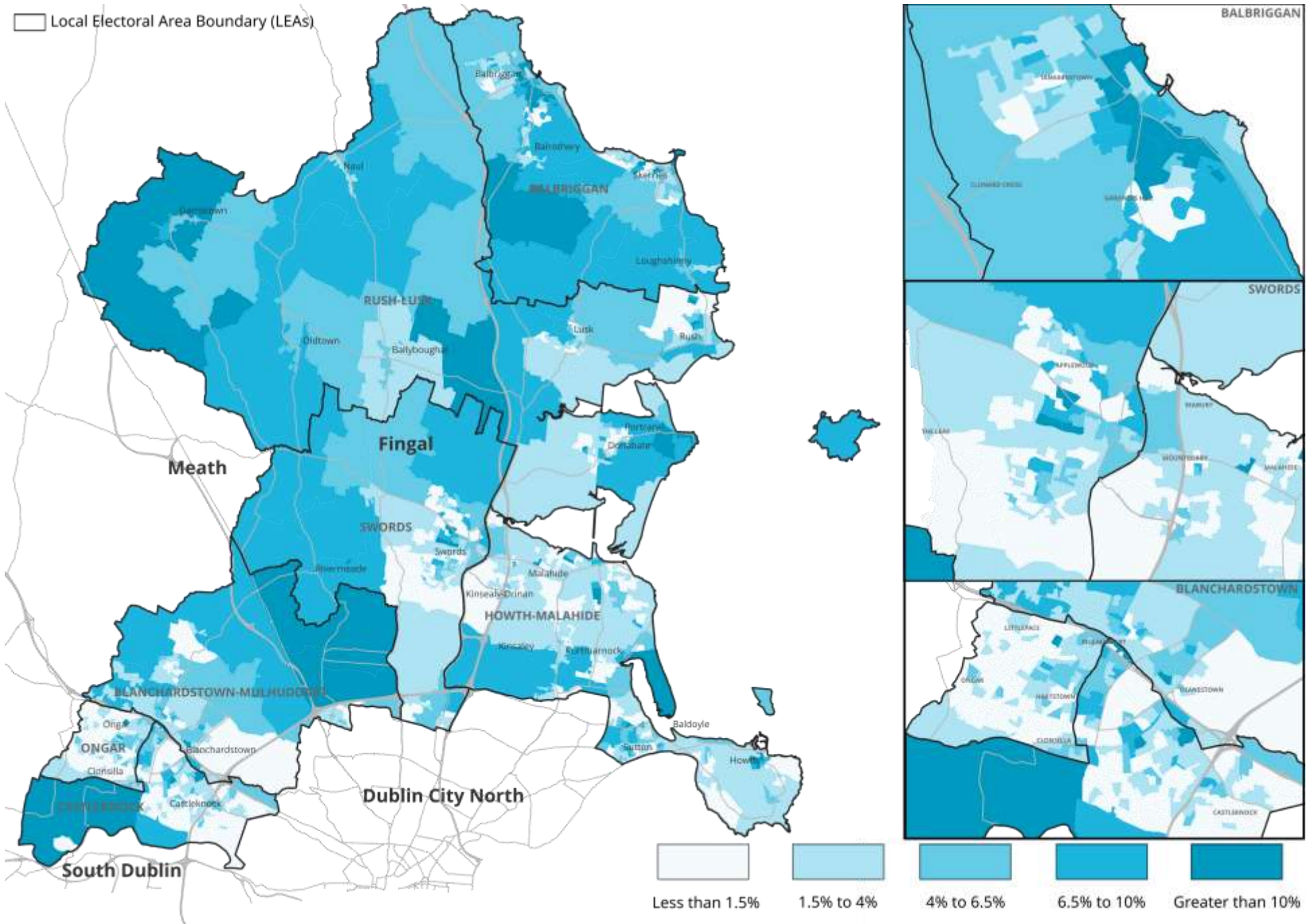
3.2% (or 3,429) of households had no internet connection

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

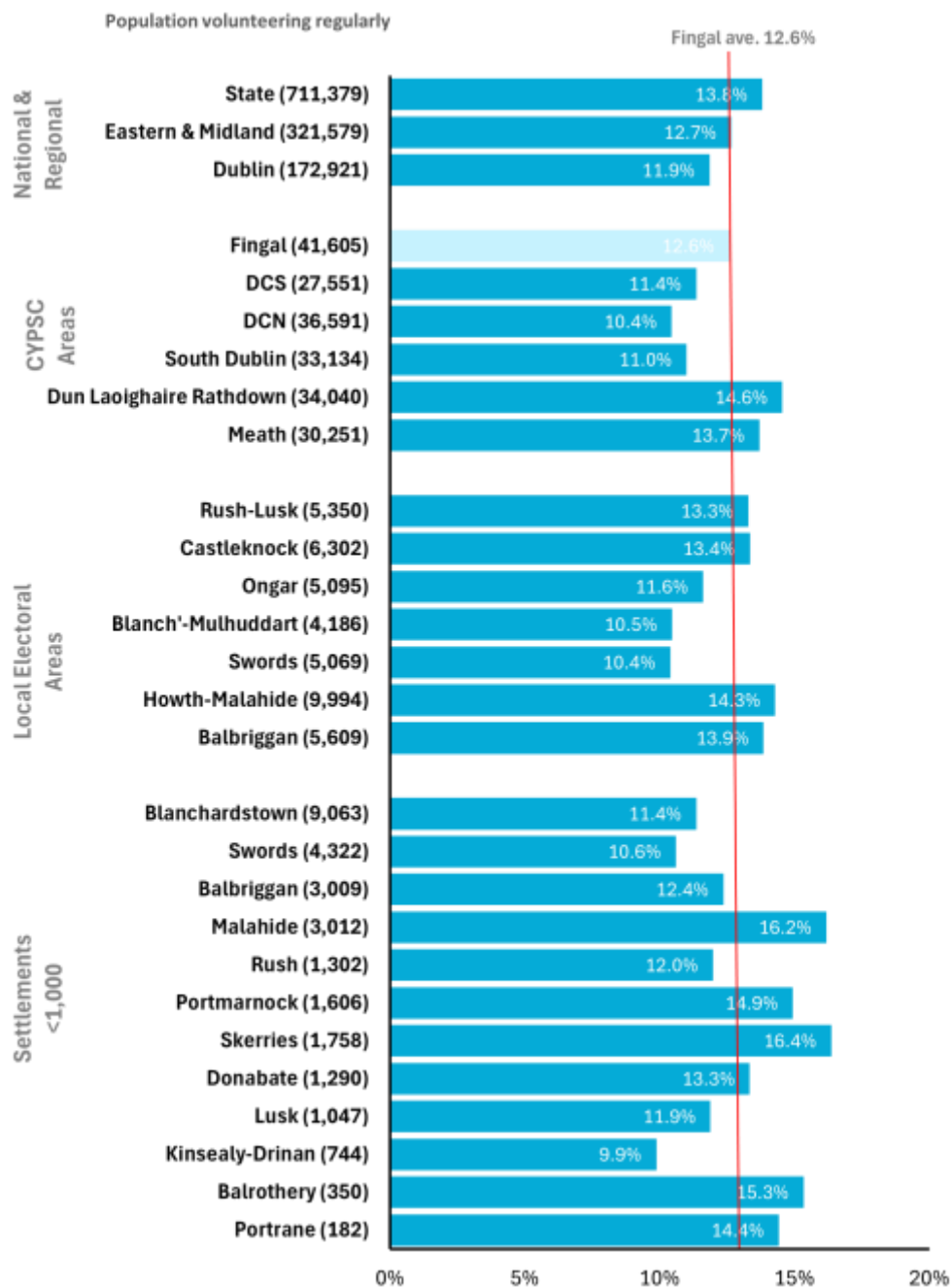
The LEA of **Balbriggan** had the **highest** proportion of households with a no internet connection

- According to Census 2022, there were 3,429 households with broadband connection in the Fingal area. This represented 3.2% of the total households in Fingal. This proportion was considerably lower than the State average of 8.7%, and higher than the Eastern and Midlands average of 6.3% and the Dublin regional average of 5.0% (Figure 6.2).
- Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, Fingal has the lowest proportion of households with no internet connection in the State. Relatively, DLR CYPSC had the second lowest at 3.7% and Mayo CYPSC had the highest at 13.4%.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of households with no internet connection across the LEAs. Balbriggan had the highest rate at 5.2%. followed by the Rush-Lusk (4.4%). The lowest rates of no internet connection were in Swords (3.1%), Howth-Malahide (2.9%), Blanch'-Mulhuddart (2.8%), Castleknock (2.6%) and Ongar (1.6%).
- Map 6.2 details the distribution of households with no internet connection at SA level throughout Fingal. The SAs with the highest proportions of over 10 % are primarily in rural areas as well as the west of the county.

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



Map 6.2: Internet connection: No internet connection



How is Fingal doing in 2022?

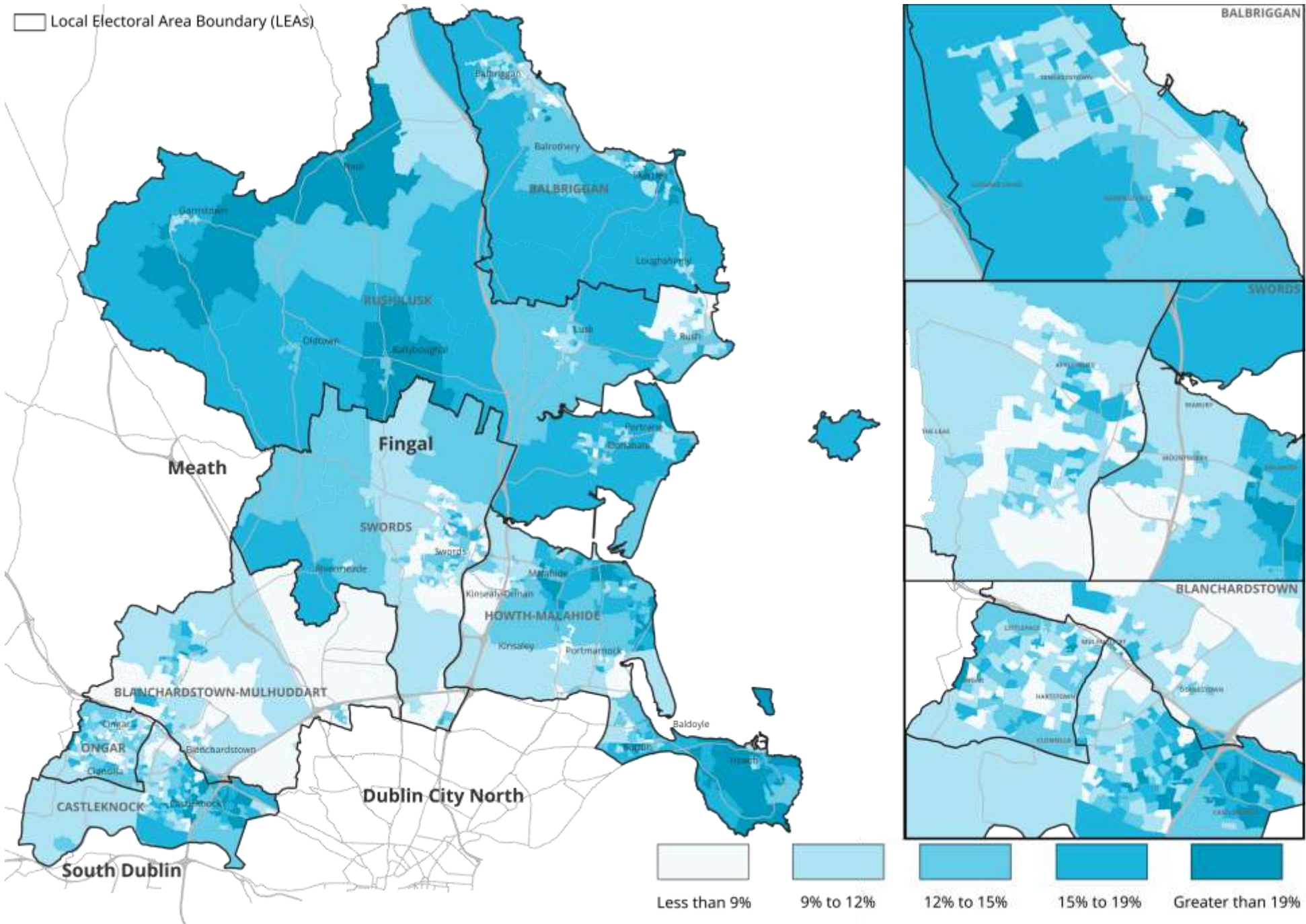
12.6% (or 41,605) of the population were volunteering regularly

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

The LEA of **Howth-Malahide** had the **lowest** proportion of population volunteering

- According to Census 2022, there were 41,605 people volunteering regularly in the Fingal area. This represented 12.6% of the total households in Fingal. This proportion was lower than the State average of 13.8%, and the Eastern and Midlands average of 12.7% and higher than the Dublin regional average of 11.9% (Figure 6.3).
- *Relative to the 27 CYPSC areas, DCS has the third lowest proportion of population volunteering regularly in the State. Relatively, DCN CYPSC had the lowest at 10.4% and Mayo CYPSC had the highest at 16.9%.*
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of volunteers across the LEAs. Swords had the lowest rate at 10.4%. This was followed by Blanch'-Mulhuddart (10.5%) and Ongar (11.6%). The rate was higher in Rush-Lusk (13.3%), Castleknock (13.4%) and Balbriggan (13.9%). While the highest rate was in Howth-Malahide (14.3%).
- Map 6.3 over details the distribution of volunteers at SA level throughout Fingal. The SAs with the highest proportions of over 18% are in rural areas as well as the north of the county. Other areas with high rates include Castleknock and Howth.

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



Map 6.3: Population volunteering regularly

Appendix



