Regional Population Profile

Health Region: Dublin and Midlands

March 2024

Version 1.1

Document Control

Version No.	Approval Date	Section(s) Updated	Summary of Update	Approved by:
Version 1.0	6th March 2024		Profile signed off by ADPH and presented to REO	Dr Fionnuala Cooney
Version 1.1	20th May 2024	Population Size (Pg 4)	% Change in Population 2016 – 2022: Update of Table to include the 2022 population size for each CHN within the SW and removal of % change column	Dr Fionnuala Cooney

Welcome

This first standardised Regional Population Profile for the Dublin and Midlands Region provides an 'At a Glance' insight and understanding of the key demographic features of our population from Census 2022, which will inform and support the planning of our health services.

This is the first chapter of a more comprehensive standardised regional Population Health Profile. I would like to thank all those who have been central to the production of this profile: the HSE Population Based Planning Profile Group, the National Health Intelligence team, the National Health Service Improvement team, the Department of Health (DoH) Health Regions Planning Group and Statistical Analysis Unit.

In quarter two 2024, the Department of Public Health – HSE Dublin and Midlands will be seeking to work with nominated senior leads across the range of services in our Region. Working together we can identify the additional analyses from Census 2022/Health Atlas that will best inform the local service planning.

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Population Size 2022

Introduction: Dublin and Midlands (Dublin and Midlands) Region consists of South Dublin, West Wicklow, Kildare, Laois, Offaly, Westmeath, Longford and has a population total of just under 1.1 million – the second largest RHA population. There are 20 Community Health Networks (CHNs) in Dublin and Midlands.
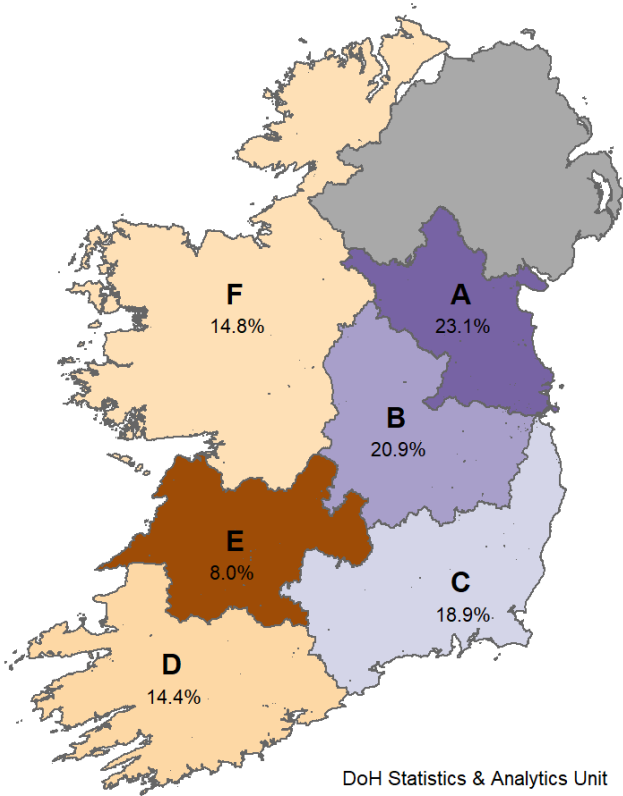
HSE Health Region	2022 Population	% of Total Pop
HSE Dublin & North East (A)	1,187,082	23.1%
HSE Dublin & Midlands(B)	1,077,639	20.9%
HSE Dublin & South East (C)	971,093	18.9%
HSE South West (D)	740,614	14.4%
HSE Midwest (E)	413,059	8.0%
HSE North & North West (F)	759,652	14.8%

DoH Statistics & Analytics Unit

Community Healthcare Networks

CHN	2022 Pop	CHN	2022 Pop
Newcastle, Citywest & Saggart	74,966	Ballyfermot & Palmerstown	50,013
South Dublin Inner City	70,684	Longford & Central Westmeath	49,859
South Laois	69,119	Clondalkin	45,618
East Kildare & Blessington	66,655	Tallaght & Firhouse	45,566
Rathmines, Terenure & Templeogue	64,483	Northwest Kildare	44,792
East Westmeath	63,292	Rathfarnham, Knocklyon & Ballyboden	42,471
West & Central Kildare	61,168	East Offaly & North Laois	42,263
Northeast Kildare	60,715	Drimnagh, Crumlin & Harolds Cross	41,936
Offaly	58,356	West Westmeath & Northwest Offaly	35,110
Lucan	55,785	South Kildare & West Wicklow	34,788

## % Change in Population 2016-2022

The national average is 8.1%.
DoH Statistics & Analytics Unit
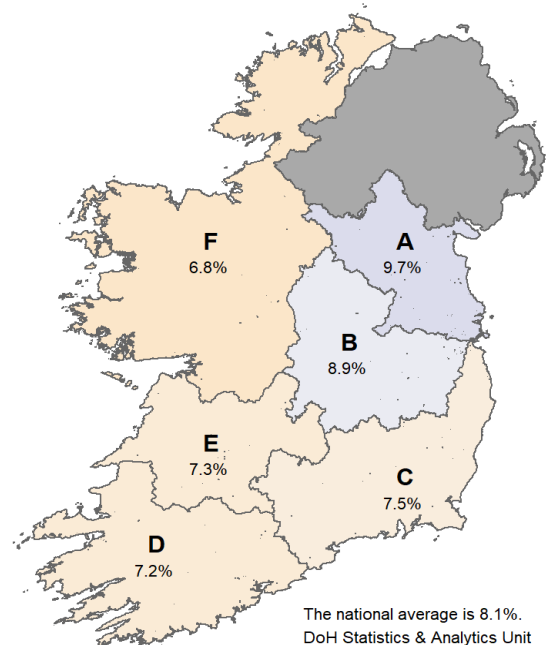
Age and Sex

Population numbers and the age structure are significant drivers of healthcare need. Populations that have greater proportions of very young and very old people tend to have greater healthcare needs.

The population pyramid displays the total population for both male and females in Dublin and Midlands in 5 year age groups, and the national average is shown in black. For both males and females, the Dublin and Midlands region has a lower proportion than the national average in all age groups over 45 years, and a larger proportion aged 20-44 years than the national average.

Dublin and Midlands Population
Census 2022
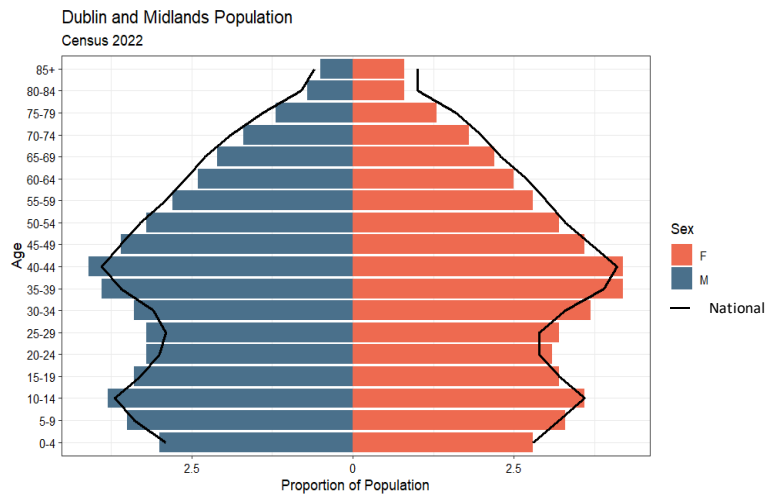
Comparison across CHNs

The graph below shows the distribution of the population by age group (under 15, 15-64, 65-84 and 85+ years), nationally, for Dublin and Midlands and by CHN. The CHNs with the largest proportion of their population aged 65 years and above (displayed in green and yellow bars) are ranked at the top of the graph. Dublin and Midlands has a lower proportion of people aged 65+ years **(13.2%)** than the national average **(15.1%)**. The CHNs with the highest proportion of people aged 65+ years are Rathfarnham, Knocklyon & Ballyboden **(17.3%)**, Rathmines, Terenure & Templeogue **(17.1%)** and Tallaght and Firhouse **(16.8%)**. The three CHNs with the biggest proportion of population aged 85+ years are Rathmines, Terenure and Templeogue **(2.4%)**; Drimnagh, Crumlin and Harold's Cross **(2.1%)**; and Offaly **(1.8%)**. The three youngest CHNs (population <15 years) are Newcastle, Citywest and Saggart **(24.3%)**; Lucan **(23.4%)**; and Northwest Kildare **(23.0%)**.

Population Age – Dublin and Midlands and CHN

Census 2022
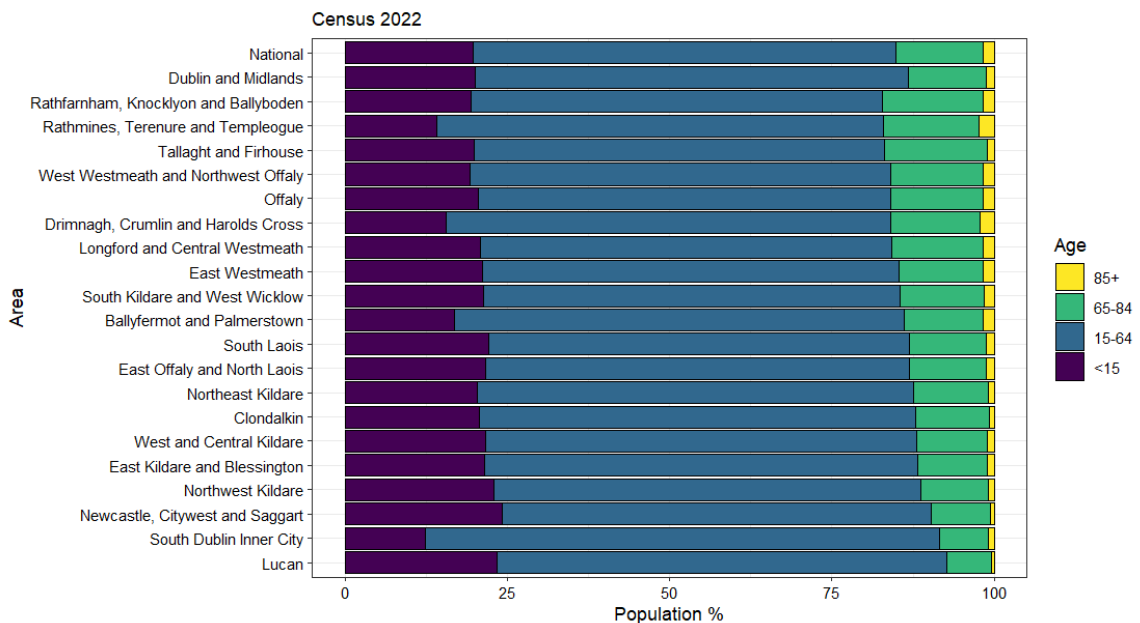
Deprivation

Deprivation is a critical determinant of health need in a population. The Haase-Pratschke (HP) index uses a number of CSO Census parameters to determine an index of deprivation.

HP Index:
The Dublin and Midlands population is overall slightly more affluent **(25.2%)** than the national comparator **(24.9%**) but there are local variations.

HP Determinant	% Dublin and Midlands Pop	% National Pop
Age dependency rate*	33.2	34.7
Classes - professional, managerial & technical	38.7	39.9
Classes - semi & unskilled	14.1	14.3
Education - primary or lower	8.5	8.5
Education - 3rd level	33.5	33.9
Unemployed - aged 15+	4.5	4.3

HP Determinants:
This table outlines some of the determinants that go to make up the HP index.

Overall the determinants in Dublin and Midlands appear to be similar to the national picture, except for a slight decrease in the Age Dependency rate and classes – professional, managerial & technical.

*Definition : Percentage of people who are under 15 or over 64 years of age out of the total population

Deprivation score – National, Dublin and Midlands and by CHN

The graph below shows the distribution of deprivation in the population nationally, in Dublin and Midlands and by CHN in the Dublin and Midlands region. CHNs are ranked from the top by the higher degrees of deprivation (with the highest proportion of population that are extremely disadvantaged at the top – in red). As described above, Dublin and Midlands is slightly more affluent than the national average but there is variation within the region. The three CHNs with the greatest proportion of people who are very or extremely disadvantaged are Ballyfermot & Palmerstown **(22.8%)**; Clondalkin **(22.5%)** and Newcastle, Citywest & Saggart **(20.1%)** . The three CHNs with the lowest proportion of people that are extremely disadvantaged are Northeast Kildare **(1.5%);** Rathfarnham, Knocklyon & Ballyboden **(1.5%)**; and Rathmines, Terenure & Templogue **(1.7%)**.


Deprivation Score – National, Dublin and Midlands and CHN
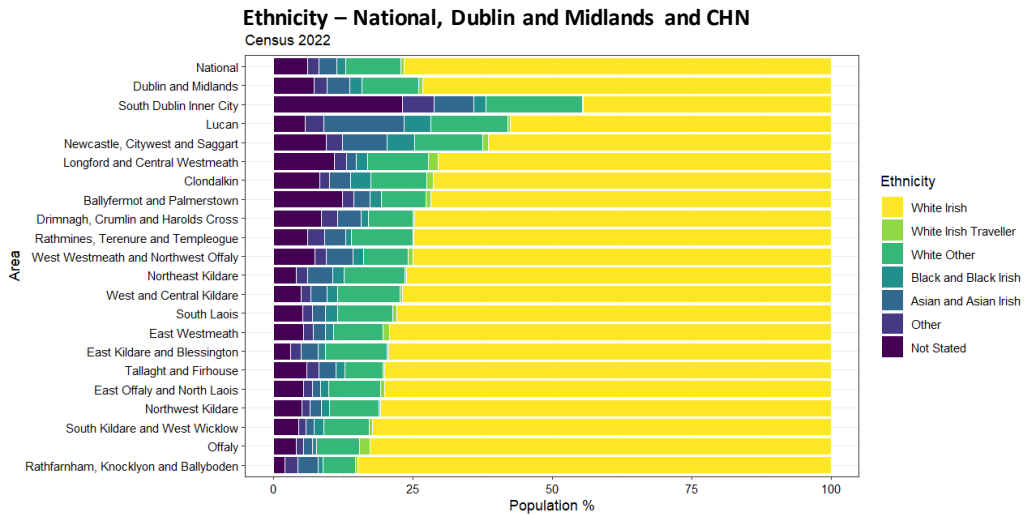Census 2022
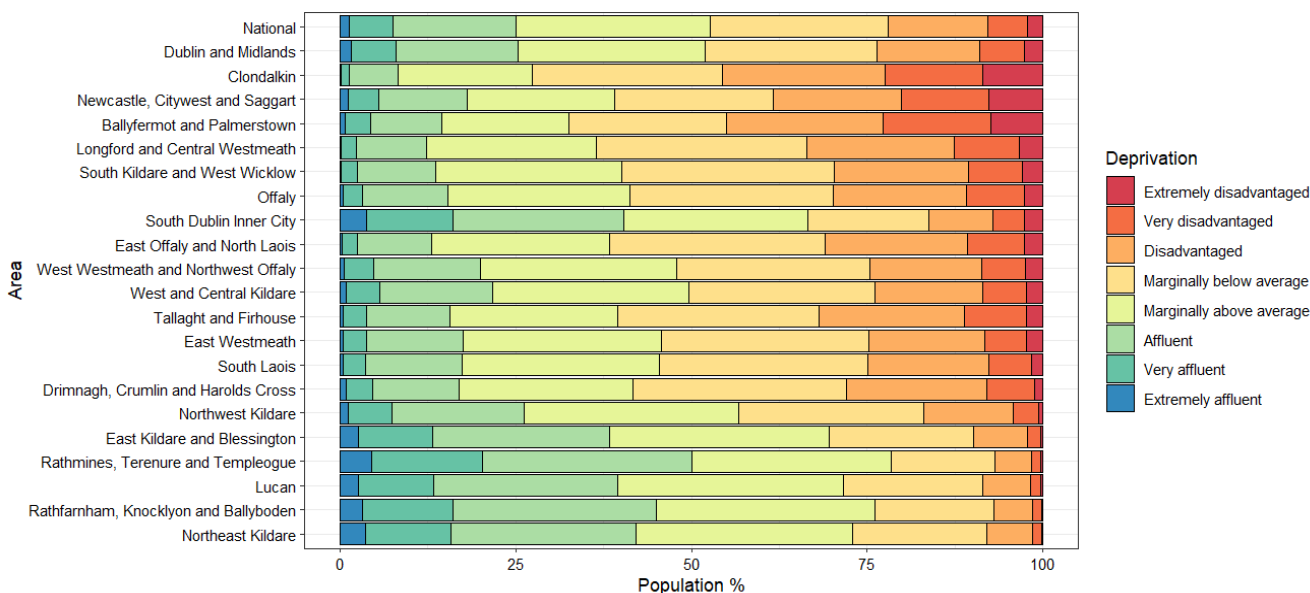
Deprivation

The map below showing Dublin and Midlands uses a five-point scale to display deprivation. Red and orange are deprived areas, while blue and purple are affluent. Yellow indicates average deprivation/affluence. The Dublin and Midlands region comprises a large section of the metropolitan Dublin area which is enlarged in the second map.
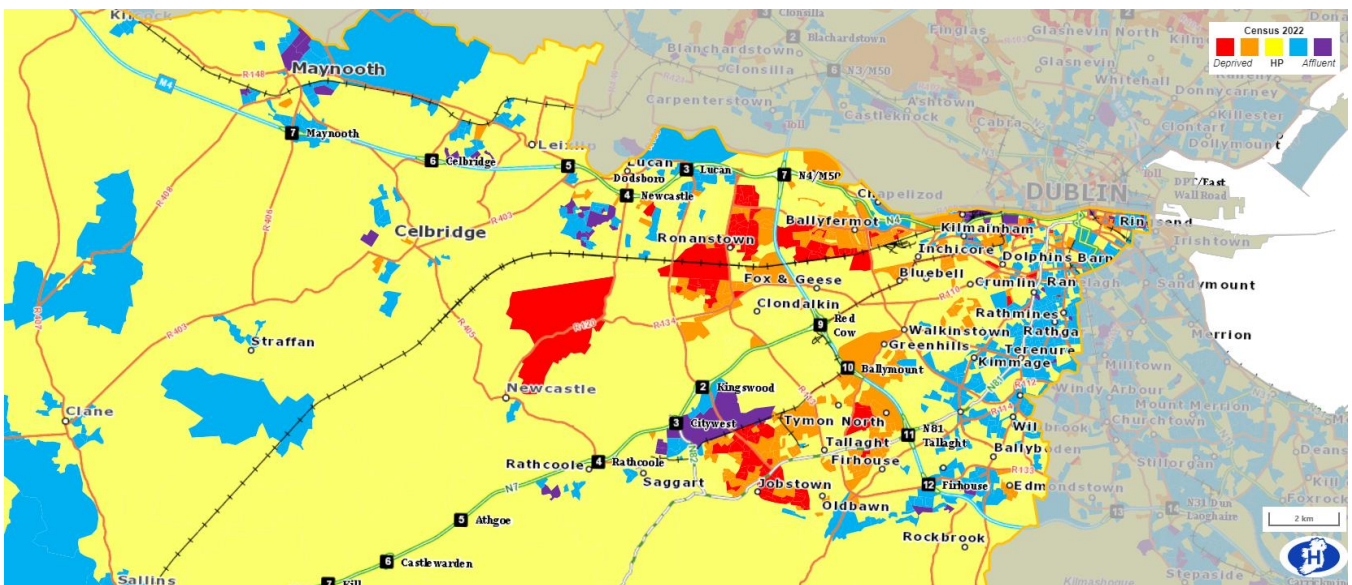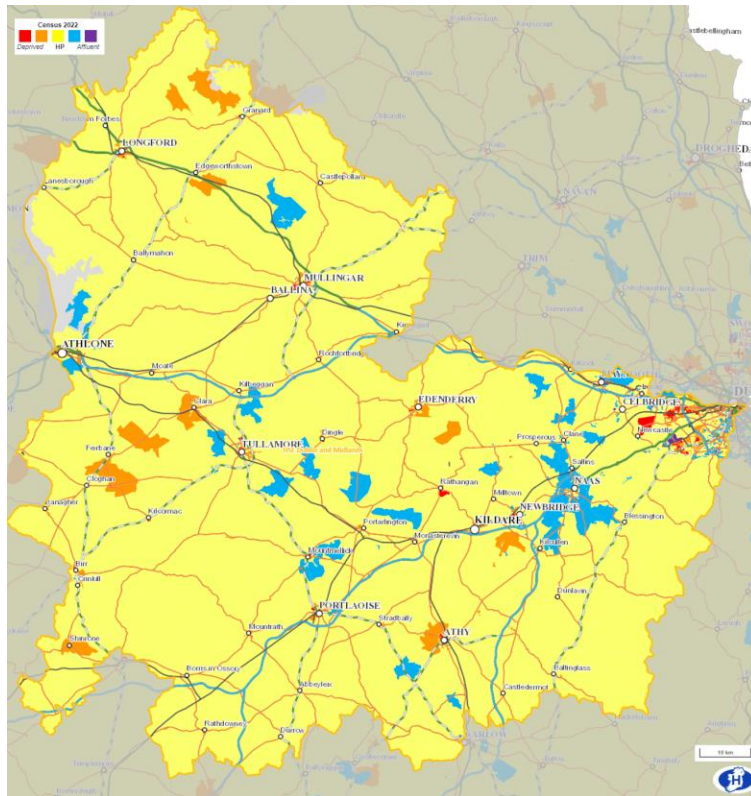
Ethnicity and Country of Birth

People from minority ethnic groups can often experience poorer health than the rest of the population. Low incomes, poor working and housing conditions, poor social networks and nutrition as well as lack of access to health services can impact on the health of those from minority ethnic groups who have immigrated to a new country. This also affects the health of their children and future generations. The proportion of people identifying as 'White Irish' in Dublin and Midlands is **73.2%.** The national average is **76.6%.**

There is variation in ethnic background between CHNs. The figure below displays ethnicity nationally, for Dublin and Midlands and by CHN. The CHN with the lowest proportion of people identifying as 'White Irish' is at the top of the graph. The three CHNs with the largest proportion of people that are not White Irish are South Dublin Inner City **(55.6%)**; Lucan **(42.5%**); and Newcastle, Citywest & Saggart **(38.6%)**. The proportion of White Irish Travellers is more than three times the national average **(0.6%)** in Offaly **(1.9%)** and Longford & Central Westmeath **(1.8%)**.

Ethnicity was not stated for a considerable number of respondents in Census 2022. Country of birth also provides some indication of the ethnic, cultural and migration patterns within a region. The figure below displays country of birth nationally, for Dublin and Midlands and by CHN. **20.6%** of people in Dublin and Midlands were born outside of Ireland, slightly higher than the national average **(20.0%).** For CHNs, the highest proportion of people born outside of Ireland are at the top of the graph. As with ethnicity, the three CHNs with the lowest proportion of people born in Ireland are South Inner City **(41.1%);** Lucan **(31.3%)**; and Newcastle, Citywest & Saggart **(25.3%)**.
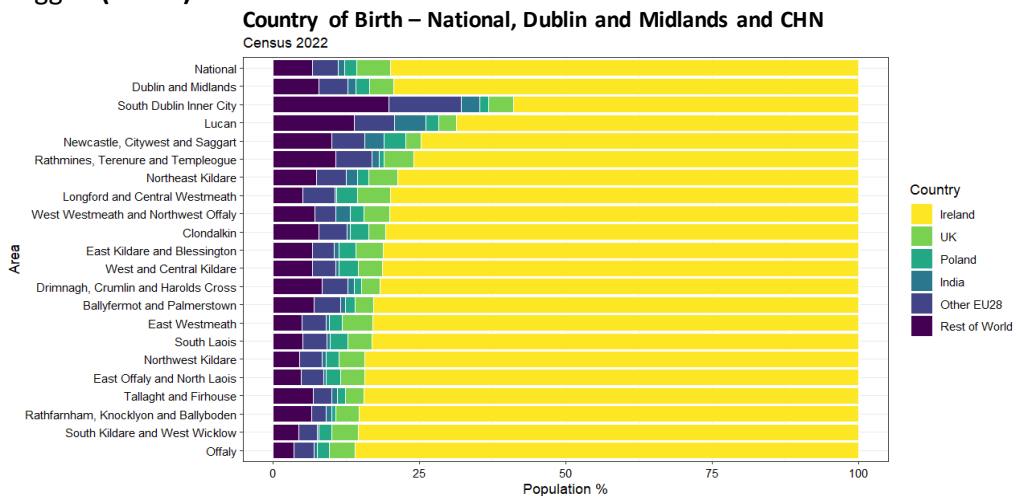
Language

Language barriers lead to difficulties accessing suitable healthcare and unequal health outcomes. They also impact on the wider determinants of health, for example, employment. They impact on the cost and quality of healthcare.

In Dublin and Midlands, **17.5%** of people speak a language other than English or Irish at home, lower than the national average of **15.1%.** This ranged from **10.6%** in Offaly to **33.0%** in Lucan.

The graph below displays the number of people in each CHN that do not speak English well or at all, ordered by the percentage population in each CHN that are foreign language speakers.
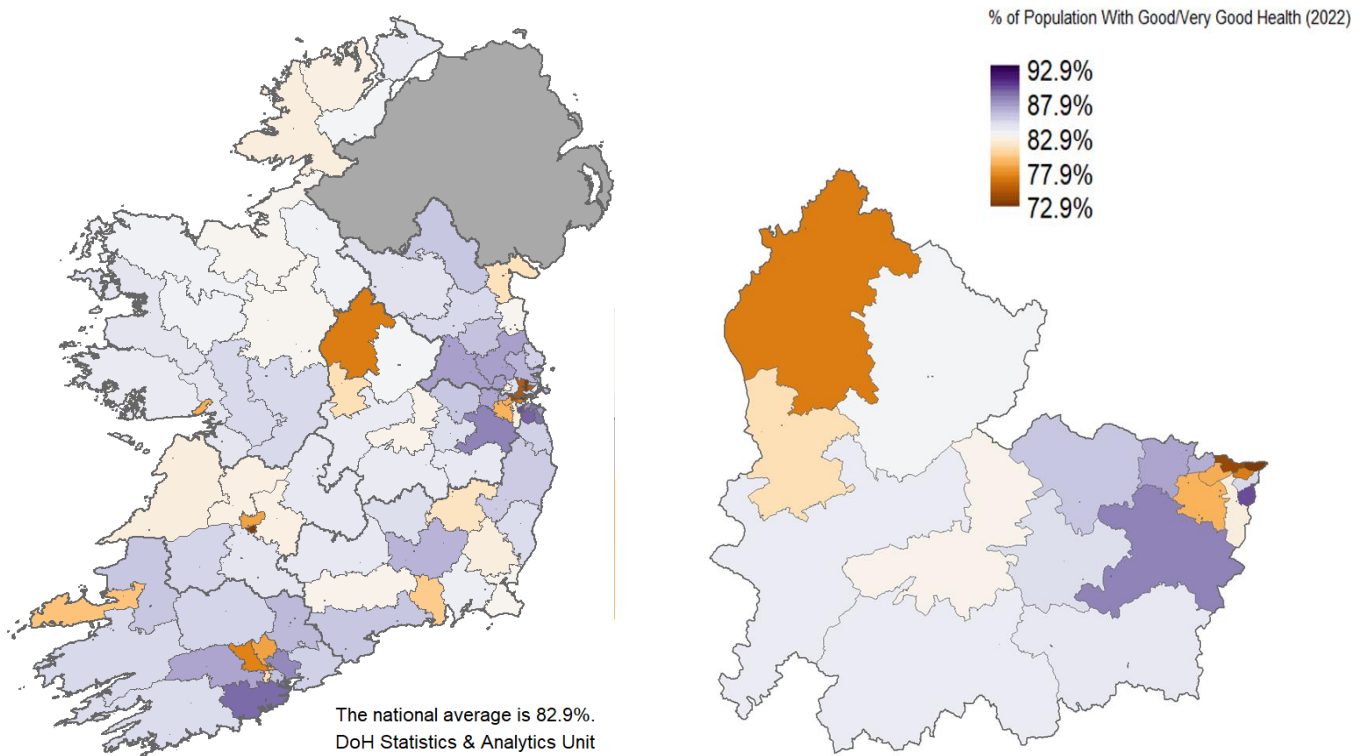
The number of people that do not speak English well or at all is highest in Newcastle, Citywest & Saggart. This CHN has the third highest proportion of foreign language speakers.

Number of people that do not speak English well or at all
Census 2022
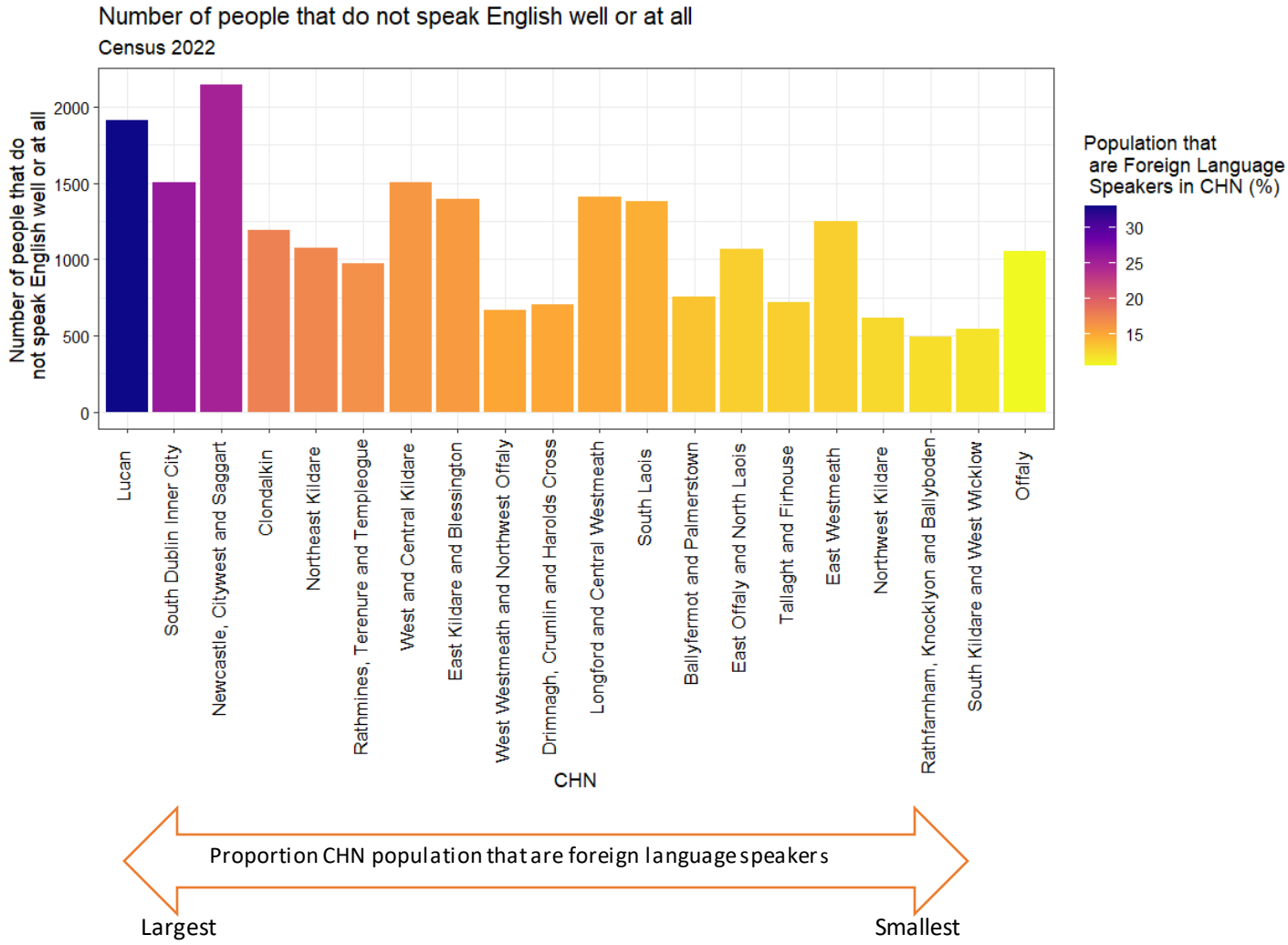
Health

General Health

A question on general health was first introduced in Census 2011 and asked respondents to select one of five categories ranging from very good to very bad. Self-perceived health provides a well validated and widely used measure of actual health.

Within Dublin and Midlands, 81.9**%** stated that their health was either good or very good. However, the map below shows there was variation between CHNs.

% of Population With Good/Very Good Health (2022)

92.9%
87.9%
82.9%
77.9%
72.9%

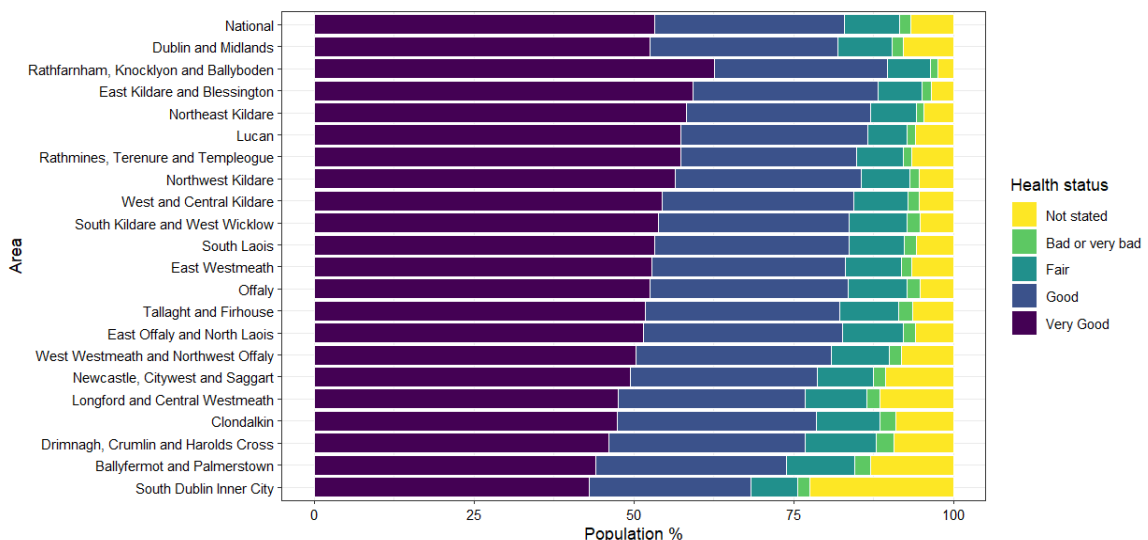The national average is 82.9%.
DoH Statistics & Analytics Unit

Variation between CHNs

The graph below displays self-reported health nationally, for Dublin and Midlands and by CHN. The proportion of people with very good health in Dublin and Midlands is **52.5%**, lower than the national average of **53.2%**. The CHNs with the highest levels of very good health are Rathfarnham, Knocklyon and Ballyboden **(62.6%)**, East Kildare and Blessington **(59.3%)** and Northeast Kildare **(58.2%)**.

The proportion of people with bad or very bad health is **1.8%**, just above the national average **(1.7%)**. The CHNs with the highest levels of bad or very bad self-reported health are Drimnagh, Crumlin and Harold's Cross **(2.8%)**, Ballyfermot and Palmerstown **(2.5%)** and Clondalkin **(2.4%)**.


Self-reported health status – National, Dublin and Midlands and CHN
Census 2022

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Percent of Population who smoke

- **13.8 %** of the Dublin and Midlands population smoke
- National average is **13.1%**

*This data refers to the population who smoked either daily or occasionally in 2022. (Please note that this is a percentage of total population. This differs from Healthy Ireland where respondents are aged 15+.)

% of Population who Smoke (2022)

18.1%
15.6%
13.1%
10.6%
8.1%

The national average is 13.1%.
DoH Statistics & Analytics Unit
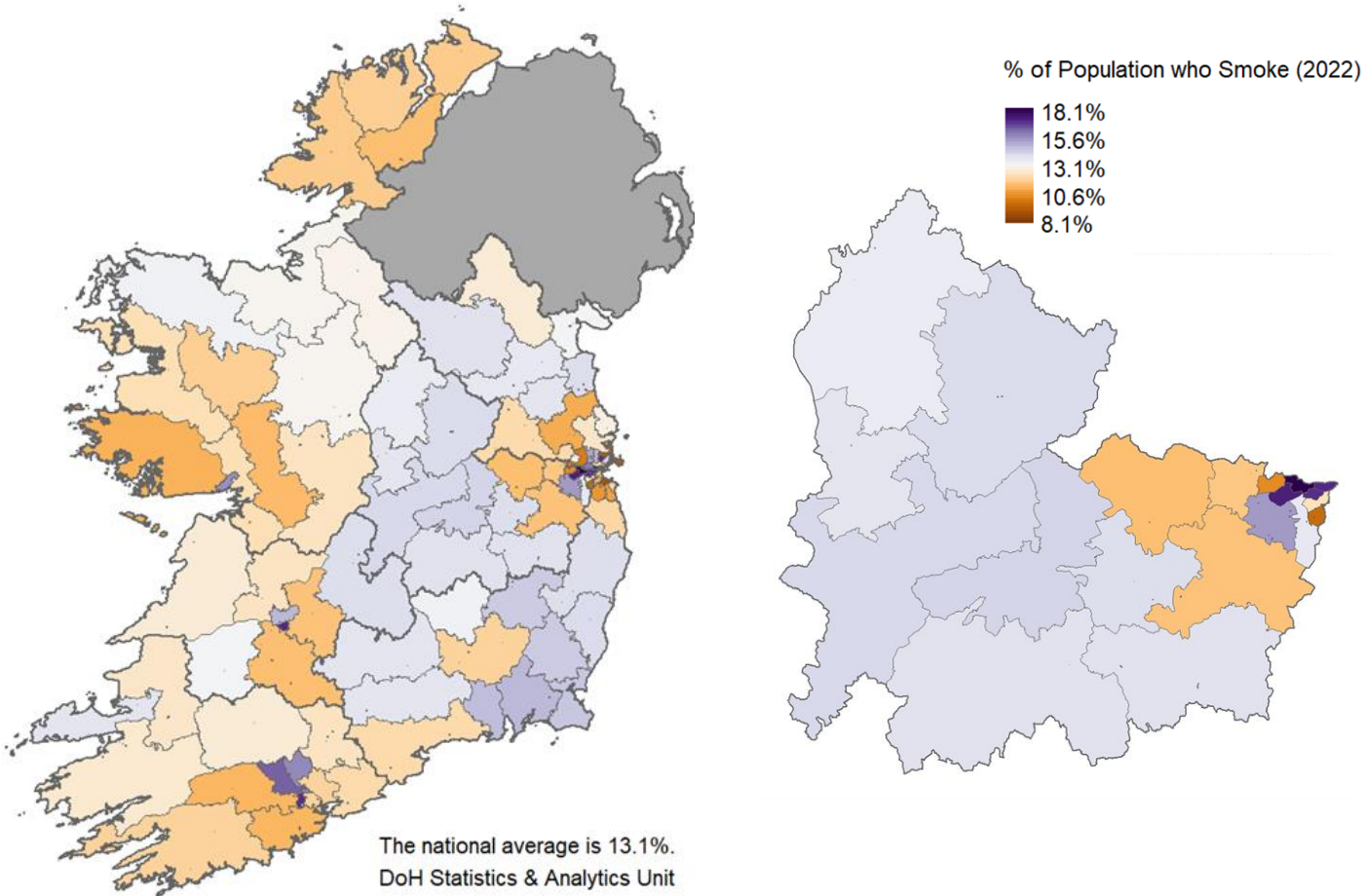
CHNs with the highest % of people who smoke	% of population who smoke
Ballyfermot and Palmerstown	18.3%
Clondalkin	17.3%
South Dublin Inner City	17.1%
Drimnagh, Crumlin, and Harold's Cross	17.0%
Newcastle, Citywest, and Saggart	15.4%
East Offaly and North Laois	14.2%
Offaly	14.1%
East Westmeath	14.0%
West and Central Kildare	13.9%
South Kildare and West Wicklow	13.8%

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Percent of Population with a Disability

- **21.4 %** of the Dublin and Midlands population have "at least one long-lasting condition or difficulty to any extent".
- National average is **21.5%**

% of Population With a Disability (2022)

- 26.5%
- 24.0%
- 21.5%
- 19.0%
- 16.5%

The national average is 21.5%.
DoH Statistics & Analytics Unit
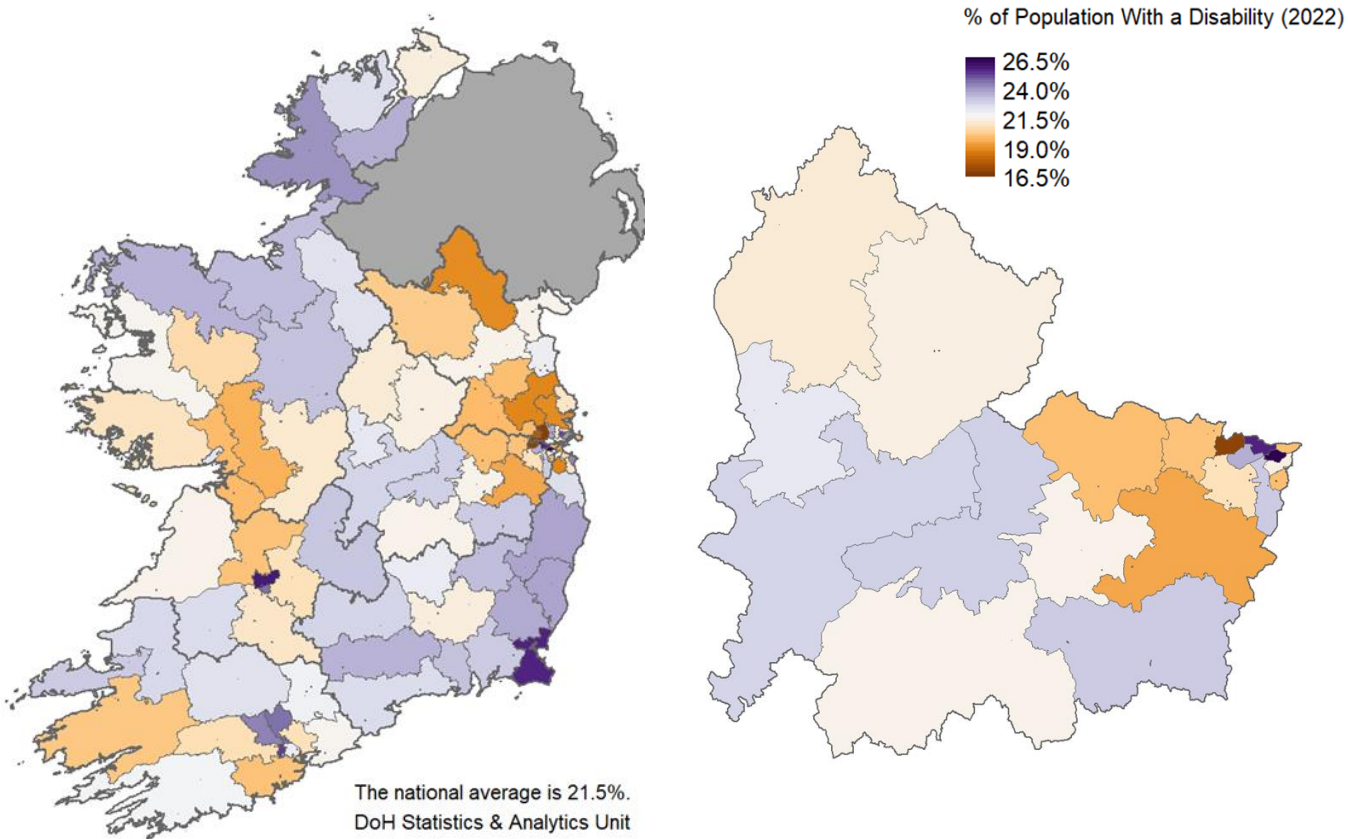
CHNs with the highest % of Population with a Disability	%
Drimnagh, Crumlin, and Harold's Cross	26.4%
Ballyfermot and Palmerstown	25.6%
Clondalkin	23.5%
Tallaght and Firhouse	22.9%
South Kildare and West Wicklow	22.9%
East Offaly and North Laois	22.8%
Offaly	22.7%
West Westmeath and Northwest Offaly	22.1%
South Laois	21.4%
West and Central Kildare	21.4%

Percent of Population that are Carers

- The graph below shows the proportion of the population that provide unpaid care nationally, in Dublin and Midlands and by CHN.
- The proportion of carers in Dublin and Midlands (**5.4%**) is just below the national average (**5.8%**).
- Rathfarnham, Knocklyon & Ballyboden; and Offaly both have the highest proportion of carers (**6.4%**).
- The CHN with the lowest proportion of carers is the South Dublin Inner City **(3.3%)**

Carers – Nationally, Dublin and Midlands and CHN

Census 2022
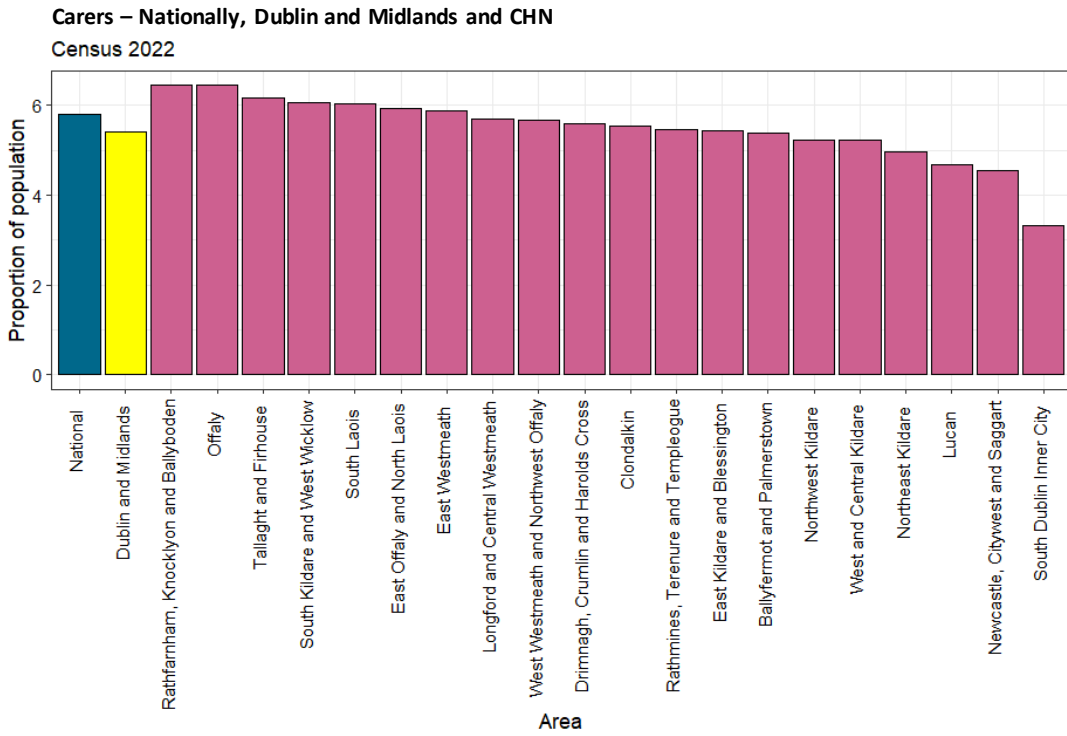
Education and Internet Access

Education is an important determinant of health and a strong relationship between education levels and health outcomes exists. Higher levels of education not only benefit the individual but have positive effects for the economy and society.

The graph below displays the highest level of education attained for the population aged 15+ years nationally, for Dublin and Midlands and by CHN. The CHNs are ordered with the highest proportion of people with third level education at the top of the chart.

41.9% have a third level education in Dublin and Midlands, slightly below the national average of **42.8%.**

Rathfarnham, Knocklyon and Ballyboden **(56.9%)**, Rathmines, Terenure and Templeogue **(56.1%)** and Northeast Kildare **(50.7%)** have the highest proportion of people with third level education.

The population with third level education is lowest in Clondalkin **(30.9%)**, Ballyfermot & Palmerstown **(33.2%)** and Newcastle, Citywest & Saggart **(34.6%)**.

Ballyfermot & Palmerstown; Drimnagh, Crumlin and Harold's Cross **(both 13.3%)** and Clondalkin **(11.4%)** have the largest proportion of people with primary or no education.

Highest Level of Education – National, Dublin and Midlands and CHN
Census 2022
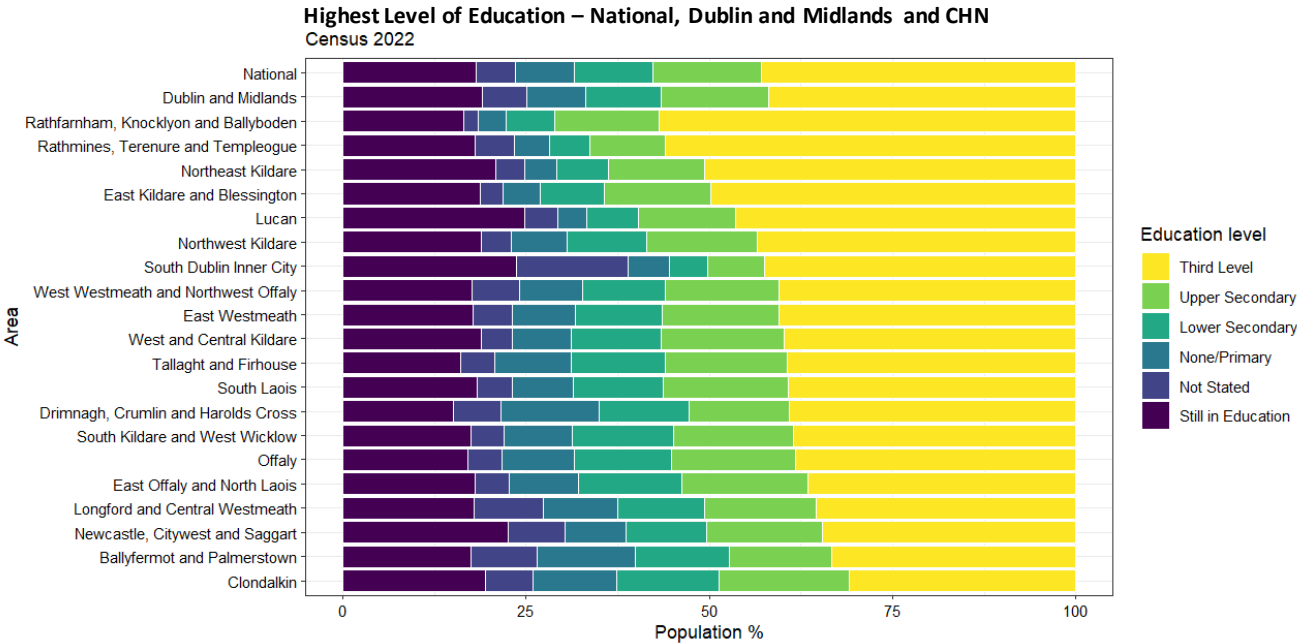
Internet Access
- **7.2%** of households have no internet access, less than the national average of **8.7%**
- This ranges from **2.3%** of households (Lucan) to **12.6%** of households (Longford & Central Westmeath)

Population density map of Dublin and Midlands (whole region)

The map below shows the population density of the whole HR, based on Census 2022 data. The density is shown at Small Area (SA) level, which provides the most granular view for mapping. The darker the colour, the more densely populated the area.

Technical Notes and further information
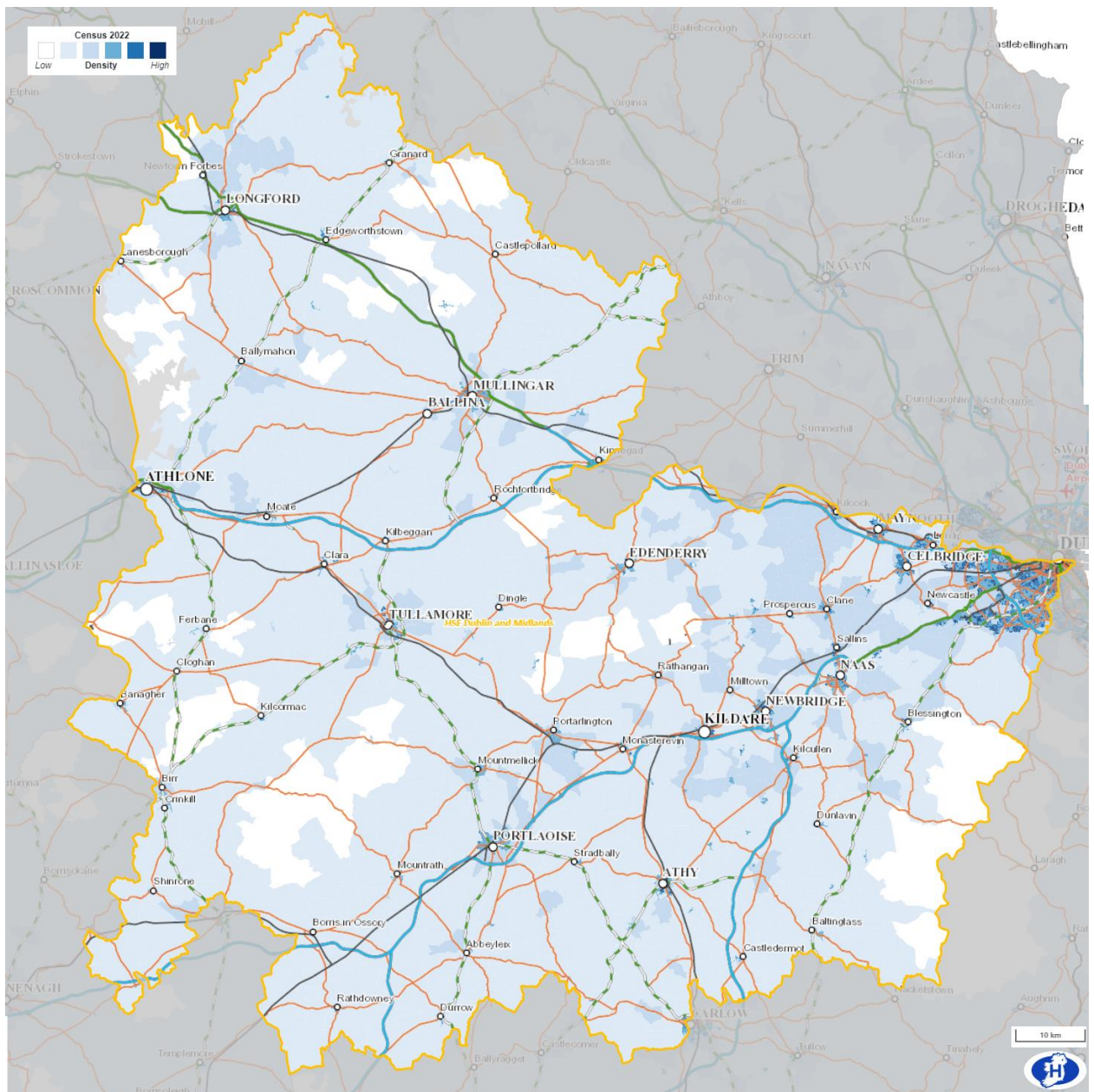
Data for this profile is based on Census 2022. Unless otherwise specified, Health Atlas Finder (HSE) was used to access and analyse CSO data to inform this profile. The Department of Health Statistical Analysis Unit generated the Population Size map and associated data table, % Population Change map, General Health maps, Smoking maps and associated data table, Disability maps and associated data table.

For further details you can access the Health Atlas Finder or contact your local Department of Public Health (see below).

- **Health Atlas Finder**

  Health Atlas Finder (HAF) allows the user to create a detailed population profile for any selected geography. HAF is a web-enabled tool and does not require the user to download software or to use a password. The Health Atlas home page can be accessed at https://www.healthatlasireland.ie/; or the Finder can be accessed directly at: https://finder.healthatlasireland.ie/

  Health Atlas Finder can allow the user to:

  1. Prepare population pyramids and tables for any chosen area, based on Census 2022, and export these by PDF or Excel.
  2. Show estimates of the numbers of people in a chosen geography with selected health behaviours and with selected chronic conditions.
  3. Create maps for a given area, showing boundaries, services, population density and deprivation, and export these as a PNG (image) file.

  Population projections will be available within the Finder by Q2, 2024, and this will allow the user to estimate the size and age structure of a population, projected as far ahead as 2056.

- **Department of Health Profiles**

  The Department of Health has prepared an interactive site which allows users to explore some of the principal parameters, and display them via map or table. The DoH site can be used to show comparisons of major parameters by HR or CHN and provide national, regional and sub-regional pictures of major Census characteristics. This site will go live during 2024.

- **Department of Public Health - HSE Dublin and Midlands**

  The Regional Department of Public Health can provide local expertise in the analysis and interpretation of data for health planning.
  Contact details – please see page 2.

Appendix 1: Parameters available in Health Atlas

THEME	PARAMETER
Age & Sex	Age group (5 year) - all
Age & Sex	Age group (5 year) - female
Age & Sex	Age group (5 year) - male
Age & Sex	Age (0 - 19 yrs) - all
Age & Sex	Age (0 - 19 yrs) - female
Age & Sex	Age (0 - 19 yrs) - male
Deprivation	Deprivation level - HP Index
Deprivation	HP Index determinants
Deprivation	HP Index determinants - female
Deprivation	HP Index determinants - male
Health	Population by general health
Health	Population by general health - female
Health	Population by general health - male
Health	Health indicators
Health	Health indicators - female
Health	Health indicators - male
Health	Persons with a disability by sex
Health	Carers by sex
Health	Persons who smoke
Education	Population aged 15+ years by age education ceased
Education	Population aged 15+ years by age education ceased - female
Education	Population aged 15+ years by age education ceased - male
Education	Population aged 15+ years whose education has not ceased
Education	Population aged 15+ years whose education has not ceased - female
Education	Population aged 15+ years whose education has not ceased - male
Education	Population aged 15+ years by highest level of education completed
Education	Population aged 15+ years by highest level of education completed - female
Education	Population aged 15+ years by highest level of education completed - male
Occupation	Persons at work or unemployed by occupation
Occupation	Persons at work or unemployed by occupation - female
Occupation	Persons at work or unemployed by occupation - male
Occupation	Persons at work by industry
Occupation	Persons at work by industry - female
Occupation	Persons at work by industry - male
Occupation	Population aged 15+ years by principal economic status
Occupation	Population aged 15+ years by principal economic status - female
Occupation	Population aged 15+ years by principal economic status - male
Socio-Economic	Population by social class
Socio-Economic	Population by social class - female
Socio-Economic	Population by social class - male
Socio-Economic	Persons in private households by socio-economic group of reference person (by no. of persons)
Family	Population by marital status
Family	Population by marital status - female
Family	Population by marital status - male
Family	Families, family members & children in families, by size of family - Number of families in private households by size of family
Family	Families, family members & children in families, by size of family - Number of persons in private households by size of family
Family	Families, family members & children in families, by size of family - Number of children in private households by size of family
Family	Families, family members & children in families, by size of family - Number of families in private households by size of family
Family	Families, family members & children in families, by size of family - Number of persons in private households by size of family

THEME	PARAMETER
Language	Population aged 3+ years by ability to speak Irish
Language	Irish speakers aged 3+ years by frequency of speaking Irish
Language	Irish speakers aged 3+ years by frequency of speaking Irish - female
Language	Irish speakers aged 3+ years by frequency of speaking Irish - male
Language	Speakers of foreign languages by language spoken
Language	Speakers of foreign languages by ability to speak English
Migration & Ethnicity	Citizenship
Migration & Ethnicity	Birthplace
Migration & Ethnicity	Ethnic or cultural background
Migration & Ethnicity	Usual residence 1 year ago
Migration & Ethnicity	Population by religion
Housing	Private households by type of accommodation
Housing	Persons by household type of accommodation
Housing	Permanent private households by year built
Housing	Persons by permanent private household by year built
Housing	Permanent private households by type of occupancy
Housing	Persons by permanent private household by type of occupancy
Housing	Permanent private households by number of rooms
Housing	Persons by permanent private household by number of rooms
Housing	Permanent private households by heating
Housing	Permanent private households by water supply
Housing	Permanent private households by sewerage facility
Housing	Occupancy status of permanent dwellings on Census night
Housing	Private households by type
Housing	Persons by private household type
Housing	Private households by size
Family	Family units by family cycle by No. of families
Family	Family units by family cycle by No. of persons
Family	Family units with children by size and age of children
Family	Family units with children by type of family and age of children by No. of children
Family	Family units with children by type of family and age of children - No. of families (to be added)
Family	Family units with children by type of family and age of children - No. of children (to be added)
Access	Number of households with cars
Access	Number of households with internet access
Commuting	Usually resident by means of travel to work
Commuting	Usually resident by means of travel to school, college or childcare
Commuting	Usually resident by means of travel to work, school, college or childcare (total)
Commuting	Population aged 5+ years by time leaving home to travel to work, school or college
Commuting	Population aged 5+ years by journey time to work, school or college
Commuting	Population aged 15+ years by working from home
Commuting	Number of children under 15 in Childcare by age
Family	Families by age of youngest child by No. of families
Family	Families by age of youngest child by No. of persons