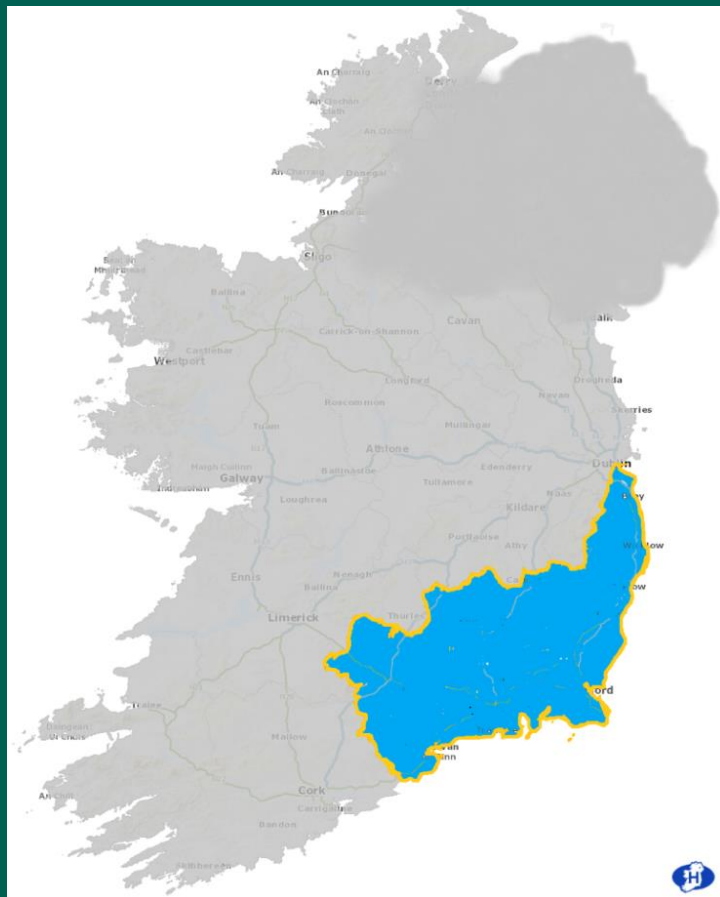




Regional Population Profile

Health Region: Dublin and South East



March 2024

Version 1.1

Document Control

Version No.	Approval Date	Section(s) Updated	Summary of Update	Approved by:
Version 1.0	6 th March 2024		Profile signed off by ADPH and presented to REO	Dr Carmel Mullaney
Version 1.1	20 th May 2024	Population Size (Pg 5)	% 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 Carmel Mullaney

Welcome

This first standardised Regional Population Profile for the Dublin and South-East Region provides an 'At a Glance' insight and understanding of the key demographic features of our population 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 which will be co-designed with key stakeholders over the coming months. The more comprehensive Population Profile will include information from across the region on different aspects of the population e.g. health status, health assets and services so as to ensure that it meets the evolving needs of key decision makers across Dublin and South- East.

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 and a special thanks in particular to my team in the Regional Department of Public Health.

Sincerely,

Dr Carmel Mullaney, Area Director of Public Health HSE Dublin and South-East

Carlow/Kilkenny/South Tipperary/Waterford/Wexford

Public Health HSE Dublin and South East
Health Service Executive
Unit 2 Top Floor, Industrial & Business Park
Purcellsinch, Dublin Road
Kilkenny, R95TK64
Telephone: +353 (0) 56 770 4301

Dublin South East /Dún Laoghaire /East Wicklow

Public Health HSE Dublin and South East
Health Service Executive
Dr Steevens Hospital
Dublin, D08 W2A8
Telephone: +353 (0) 56 770 4301

Email: PublicHealth.AreaC@hse.ie

This Standardised Profile gives an "at a glance" insight into the Dublin South East region using an agreed set of 14 parameters specifically chosen at national level to support decision making for REOs and their Senior Management Teams.

Key Findings

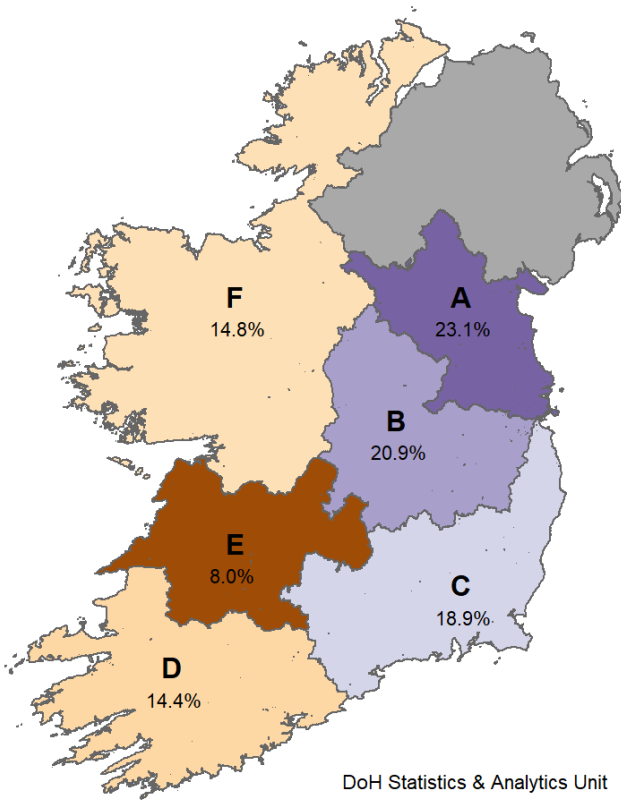
Amongst the key drivers of health service need, demand and use in a Region are population **size**, **age-structure** and **deprivation** profile, along with the **health status** of the population.

- The **total population in DSE increased by 7.5%** in 2022 to 971,093, the third largest HSE Health Region population. Waterford City (78,023) and North East Wicklow (72,903) are the two largest CHNs.
- The **population in DSE is older** than the national average. The population aged > 65 years is higher than the national average in 15 out of 19 CHNs.
- **Overall, the DSE population is more affluent** than the national average but there are considerable variations at CHN level with some areas of affluence up to four times the national average. However, **almost half of CHNs have higher numbers of people living in very and extreme deprivation** compared to the national average. The two CHNs with the greatest proportion of people who are very or extremely disadvantaged are Central Wexford (14.4%) and Southwest Wexford (12.5%)
- The proportion of White Irish Travellers is slightly lower than the national average (0.5% vs 0.6%) but the proportion is over double the national average in Southwest Wexford (1.6%) and Central Wexford (1.4%).
- Self-perceived health status provides a well validated and widely used measure of actual health. **Self-reported health in DSE is higher than national levels** but varies considerably at CHN level: highest in areas of affluence, lowest in areas of deprivation.
- **Overall the proportion of people who smoke is lower** than the national average but there is variation at CHN level with **higher than national average proportion (>13.1%) in over half of CHNs**. Much higher rates are seen in the most deprived small areas, especially when compared to the most affluent areas.
- **One in five people in DSE have a disability**. This is higher than the national average in over two thirds of CHNs. Highest in Southeast Wexford (25.6%), areas of deprivation and some areas of older populations.
- Language barriers can negatively impact on access to healthcare and on the wider determinants of health. Waterford City has the highest number of people with poor or no English (9.7%). This CHN has a higher deprivation level and number of smokers than national.

While this profile examines demographic factors individually, it is important to consider how factors interact for example, **Wexford CHNs, in particular Southeast Wexford and Central Wexford**, have a high proportion of very and extreme disadvantaged populations, disability, poor health status, number of smokers and number of people with primary only or no education when compared with the national average and other CHNs within DSE.

Population Size 2022

Introduction: Dublin South East (DSE) Region consists of Counties Carlow, Kilkenny, South Tipperary, Waterford, Wexford, Dublin South East, Dún Laoghaire and East Wicklow. It has a population total of 971,030 people – the third largest RHA population. There are 19 Community Health Networks (CHNs) in DSE, with populations ranging in size from 32,032 (Foxrock, Carrickmines & Shankhill) to 78,023 (Waterford City) people.

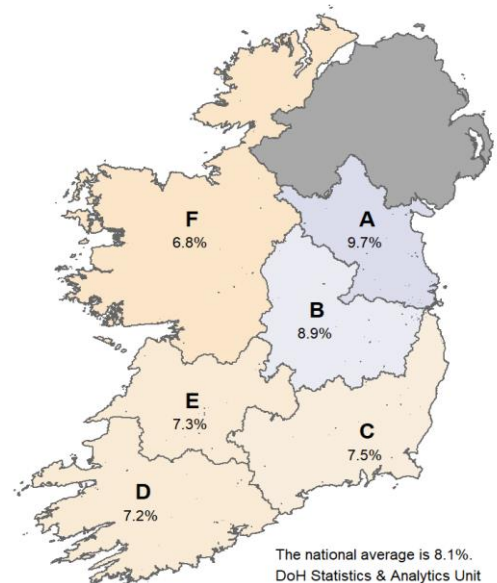


HSE Health Region	2022 Population	% of Total Pop
HSE Dublin & North East (A)	1,187,082	23.1%
HSE Dublin & Midlands(B)	1,077,639	20.9%
HSE Dublin & South East (C)	971,093	18.9%
HSE South West (D)	740,614	14.4%
HSE Midwest (E)	413,059	8.0%
HSE North & North West (F)	759,652	14.8%

Community Healthcare Networks

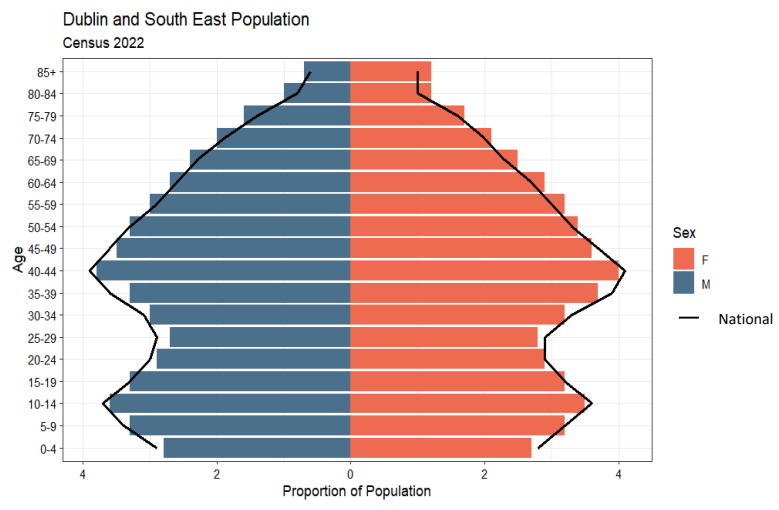
CHN	2022 Pop	CHN	2022 Pop
Waterford City	78,023	Milltown, Churchtown & Dundrum	50,188
Northeast Wicklow	72,903	Southeast Wexford	48,788
Southeast Wicklow	62,604	Central Tipperary	46,364
Dun Laoghaire, Dalkey & Loughlinstown	60,906	Central Wexford	42,033
West Waterford & Tramore	59,808	Ballinteer, Stepside & Kiltiernan	39,612
North Carlow	58,022	North Wexford	38,874
South Tipperary & North Waterford	56,935	Southwest Wexford	35,429
Donnybrook, Ranelagh & Ringsend	52,006	Central Kilkenny & South Carlow	33,961
North Kilkenny & City	51,483	Foxrock, Carrickmines & Shankhill	32,032
Stillorgan, Booterstown & Monkstown	51,122		

% Change in Population 2016-2022



Age and Sex

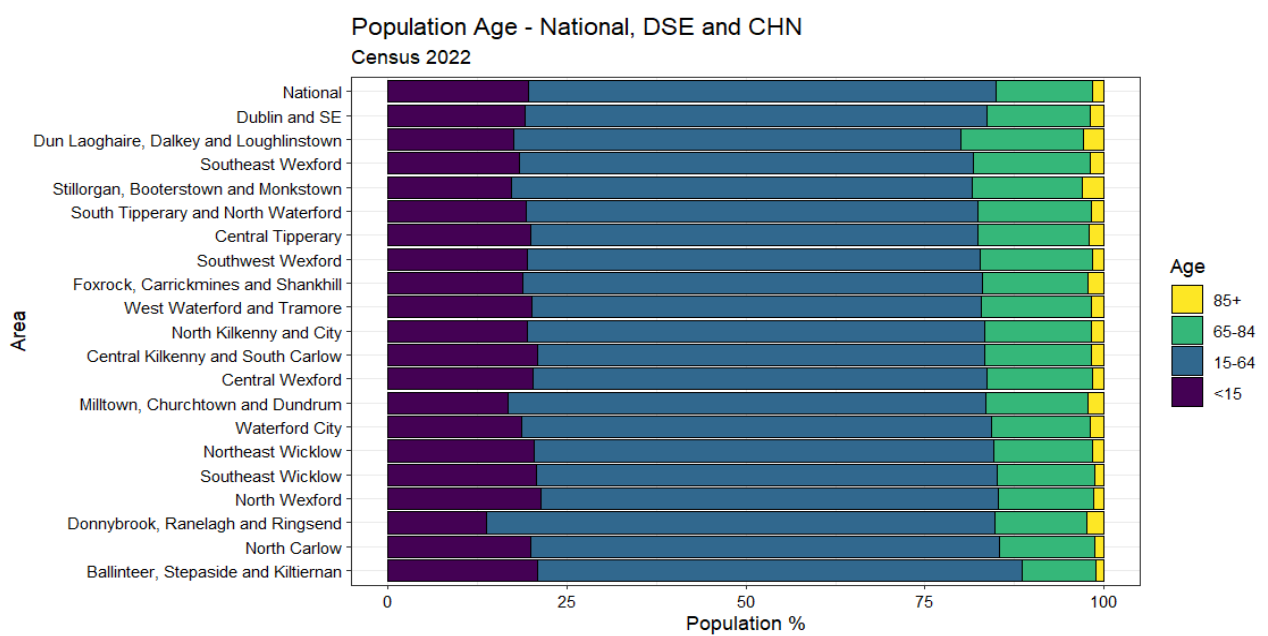
Population numbers and the age structure are significant drivers of healthcare need. Populations that have greater proportions of very young and very old people tend to have greater healthcare needs. The population pyramid displays the total population for both male and females in DSE in 5-year age groups, and the national average is shown in black. The DSE region has a higher proportion of population in all age groups over 55 years for both males and females.



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 DSE 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. DSE has a higher proportion of people aged 65+ years (**16.4%**) than the national average (**15.1%**). The CHNs with the highest proportion of people aged 65+ years are Dun Laoghaire, Dalkey, Loughlinstown (**20.0%**); Southeast Wexford (**18.2%**) and Stillorgan, Booterstown & Monkstown (**18.4%**).

The three CHNs with the biggest proportion population aged 85+ years are Stillorgan, Booterstown and Monkstown (**3.0%**); Dun Laoghaire, Dalkey and Loughlinstown (**2.9%**); and Donnybrook, Ranelagh and Ringsend (**2.5%**). The three youngest CHNs (population <15 years) are North Wexford (**21.3%**); Ballinteer, Stepside and Kiltiernan (**20.9%**); and Central Kilkenny & South Carlow (**20.9%**).



Population Health Implications

- CHNs have different age structures and will differ in their healthcare needs.
- DSE has a slightly higher proportion of people aged 65+ years than the national average, and this is the case for all but four of the CHNs in DSE

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 DSE population is overall somewhat more affluent (**27.7%**) than the national comparator (**24.9%**) but there are local variations.

HP Determinant	% DSE Pop	% National Pop
Age dependency rate*	35.6	34.7
Classes - professional, managerial & technical	44.3	39.9
Classes - semi & unskilled	13.4	14.3
Education - primary or lower	7.7	8.5
Education - 3rd level	37.3	33.9
Unemployed - aged 15+	4.1	4.3

HP Determinants: This table outlines some of the determinants that contribute to the calculation of the HP index.

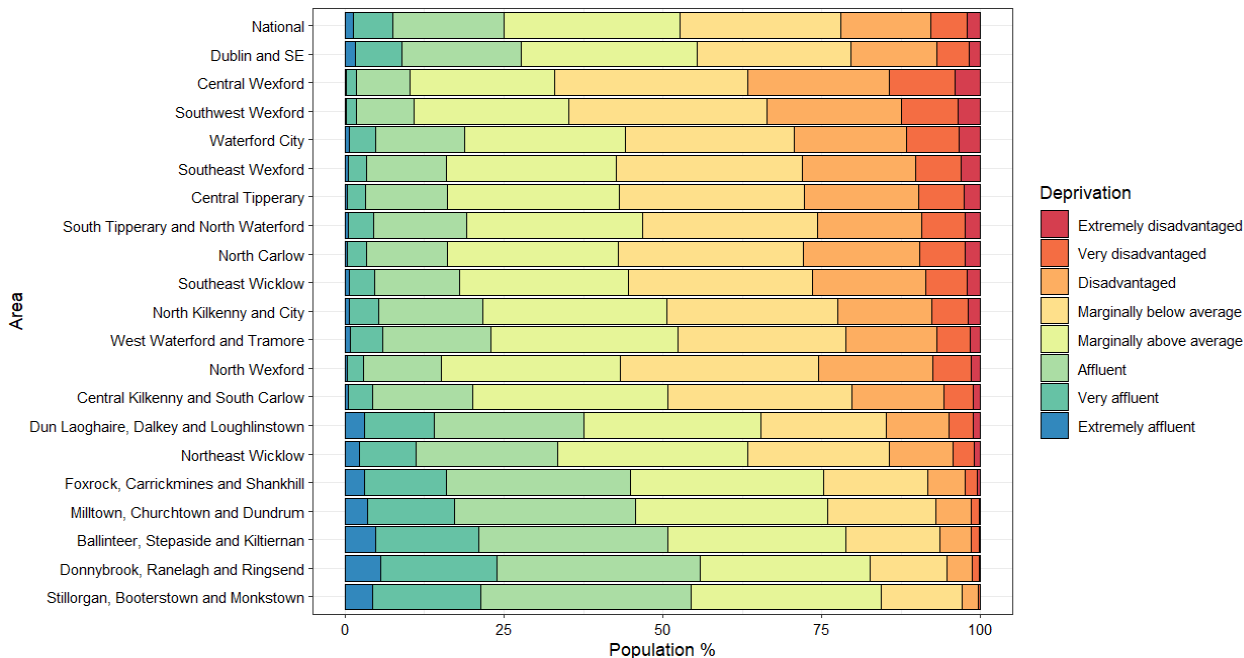
The determinants in DSE show more affluence - increased classes – professional, managerial & technical and 3rd level education along with a slight increase in Age Dependency rate .

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

Deprivation score – National, DSE and by CHN

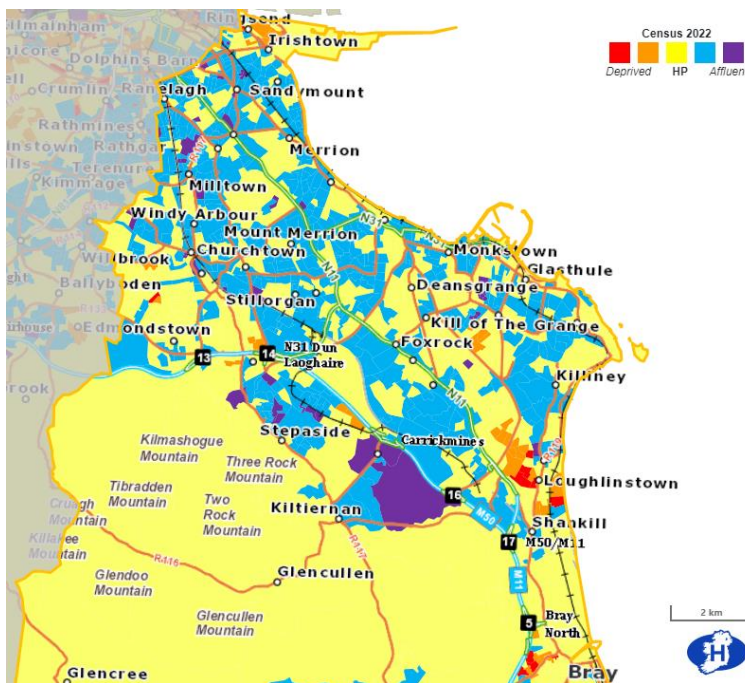
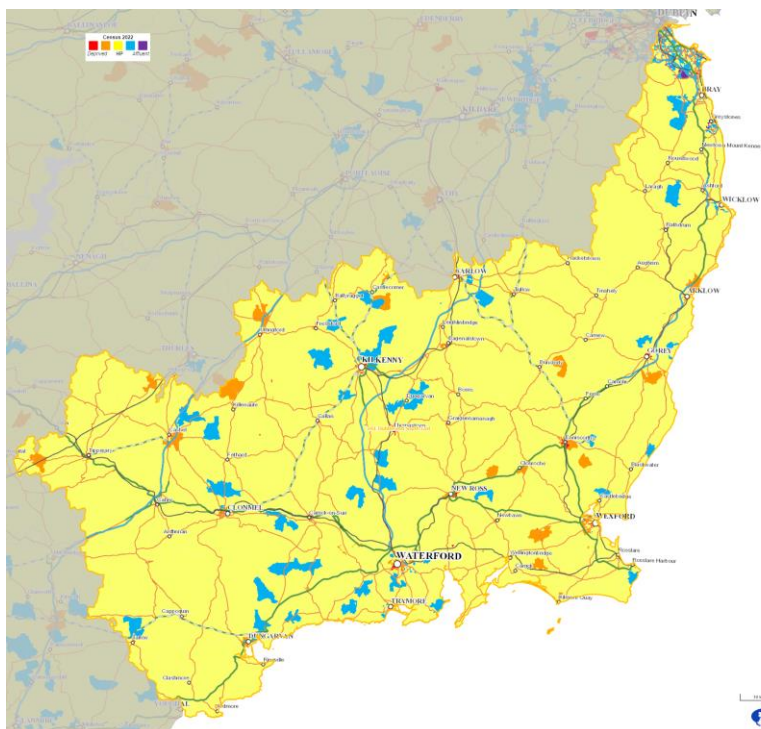
The graph below shows the distribution of deprivation in the population nationally, in DSE and by CHN in the DSE region. CHNs are ranked from the top by the higher degrees of deprivation (with the highest proportion of population that are extremely disadvantaged at the top – in red). As described above, DSE is 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 Central Wexford (**14.4%**), Southwest Wexford (**12.5%**) and Waterford City (**11.6%**). The three CHNs with the lowest proportion of people that are extremely or very disadvantaged are Stillorgan, Booterstown and Monkstown (**0.3%**); Donnybrook, Ranelagh and Ringsend (**1.3%**); and Ballinteer, Stepside and Kiltiernan (**1.5%**).

Deprivation Score - National, DSE and CHN
Census 2022



Deprivation across DSE and comparison between CHNs

The map below shows DSE and 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 DSE region comprises a large section of the metropolitan Dublin area which is enlarged in the second map.



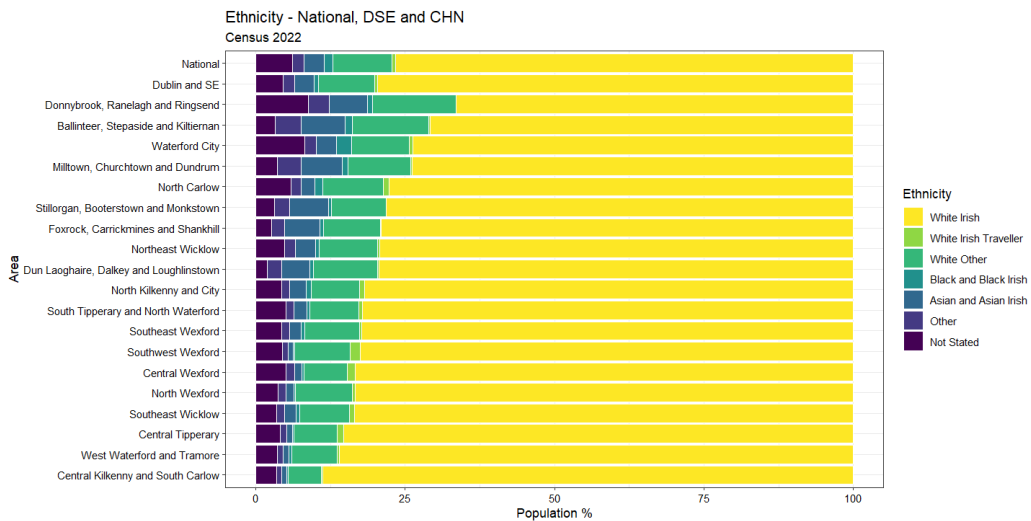
Population Health Implications:

- There is a well-established social gradient in health. Increased deprivation is associated with poorer health outcomes, including lower life expectancy, development of long-term health conditions and mental illness.
- At a Health Region level the average deprivation score is similar to the national picture, but considerable variation exists between CHNs, with very high levels of deprivation in some CHNs and very high affluence in others.
- The maps show there are pockets of deprivation within CHNs and further identification of areas of high levels of disadvantage can be examined at small area level allowing specific needs to be assessed, interventions targeted and tailored to reduce health inequalities.

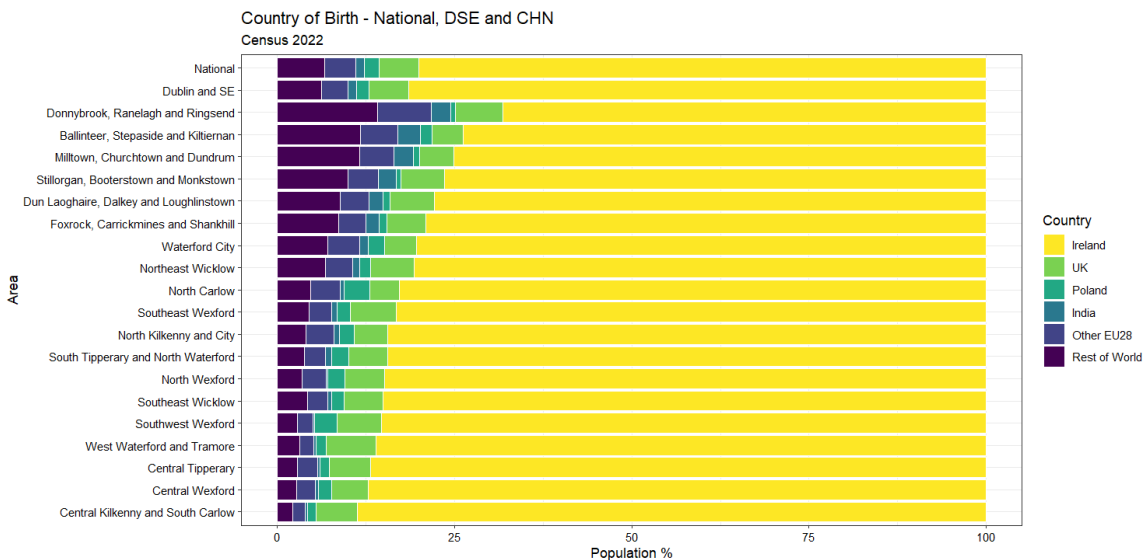
Ethnicity and Country of Birth

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 DSE is **79.6%**. The national average is **76.6%**.

There is variation in ethnic background between CHNs. The figure below displays ethnicity nationally, for DSE 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 Donnybrook, Ranelagh & Ringsend; Ballinteer, Stepside & Kiltiernan; and Waterford City. The proportion of White Irish Travellers is slightly lower than the national average (**0.5%** vs **0.6%**) but the proportion is over double the national average in Southwest Wexford (**1.6%**) and Central Wexford (**1.4%**).



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 DSE and by CHN. **18.6%** of people in DSE were born outside of Ireland, lower than the national average (**20.0%**). For CHNs, the highest proportion of people born outside of Ireland are presented at the top of the graph. As with ethnicity, the three CHNs with the lowest proportion of people born in Ireland are Donnybrook, Ranelagh & Ringsend (**31.2%**); Ballinteer, Stepside & Kiltiernan (**26.2%**); and Milltown, Churchtown & Dundrum (**24.9%**).



Population Health Implications:

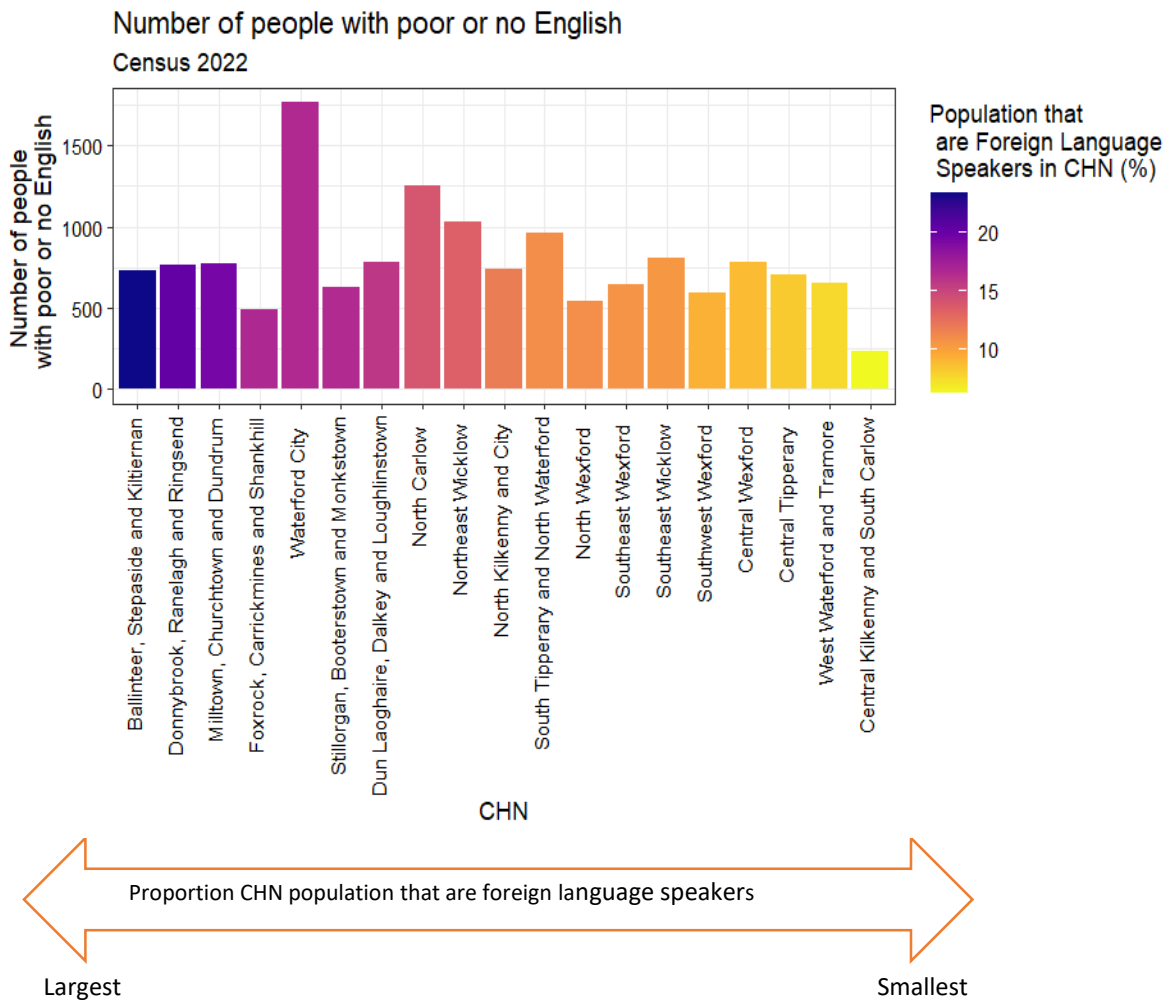
- Areas with higher levels of migration and minority ethnic groups may require specific interventions to ensure culturally appropriate services and information are available to the population
- Health needs may differ for different ethnic groups

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 DSE, **13.8%** of people speak a language other than English or Irish at home, lower than the national average of **15.1%**. This ranged from **6.2%** in Central Kilkenny & South Carlow to **23.3%** in Ballinteer, Stepside & Kiltiernan.

The graph below displays the number of people in each CHN that have poor or no English, ordered by the percentage population in each CHN that are foreign language speakers.

The number of people with poor or no English is highest in Waterford City, although this CHN does not have the highest proportion of foreign language speakers.



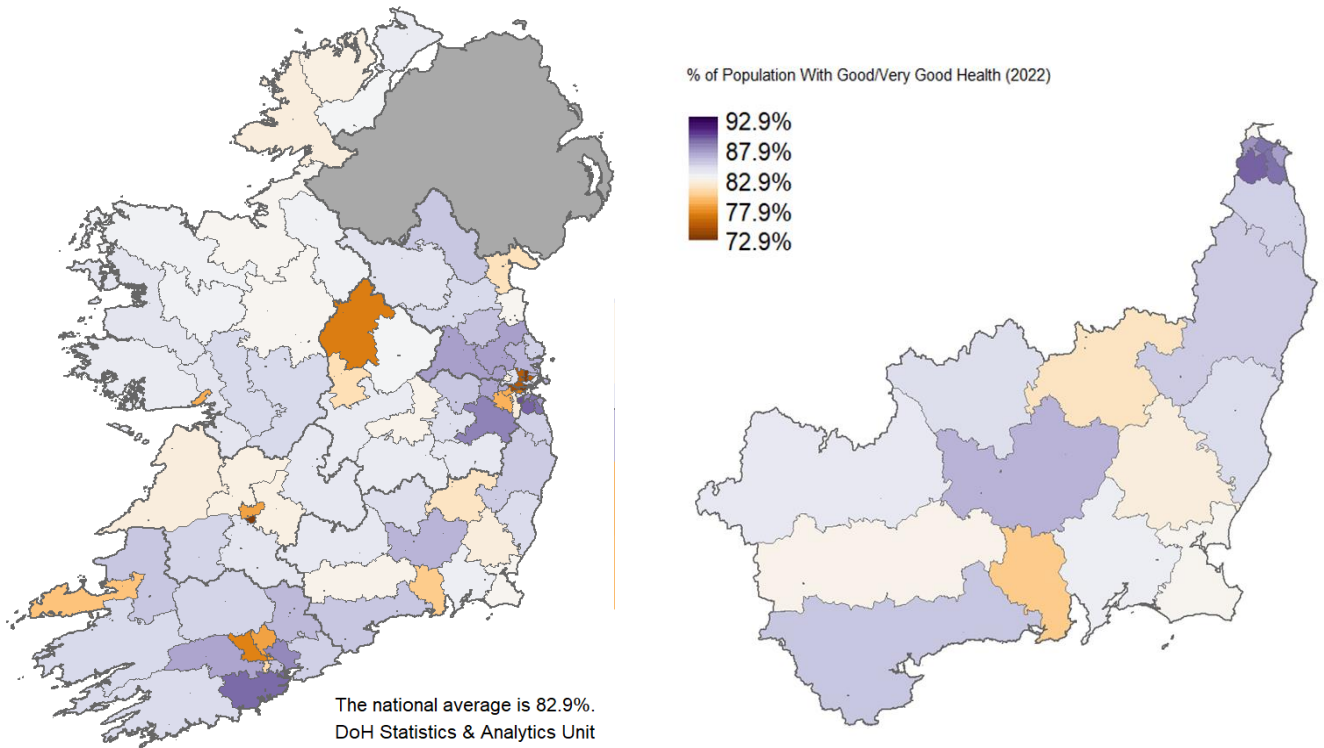
Population Health Implications:

- Language barriers contribute to health inequalities.
- Health communication and messaging needs to be tailored to the population so it can be understood and impactful.
- Healthcare in CHNs in the DSE may require different levels of translation services.

General Health

Self-perceived health provides a well validated and widely used measure of actual health.

Within **DSE 84.7%** stated that their health was either good or very good. However, the map below shows there is variation between CHNs.

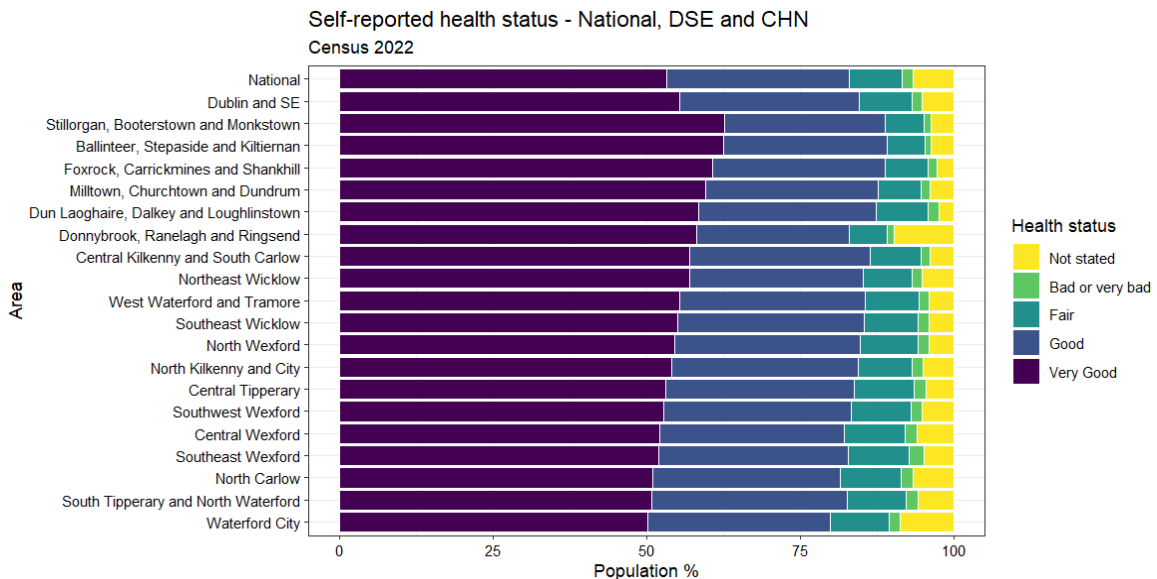


Variation between CHNs

The graph below displays self-reported health nationally, for DSE and by CHN. The proportion of people with very good health in DSE is **55.3%**, higher than the national average of **53.2%**. The CHNs with the highest levels of very good health are Stillorgan, Booterstown & Monkstown (**62.7%**); Ballinteer, Stepside & Kiltiernan (**62.5%**); and Foxrock, Carrickmines & Shankhill (**60.7%**).

The proportion of people with bad or very bad health is **1.7%**, the same as the national average.

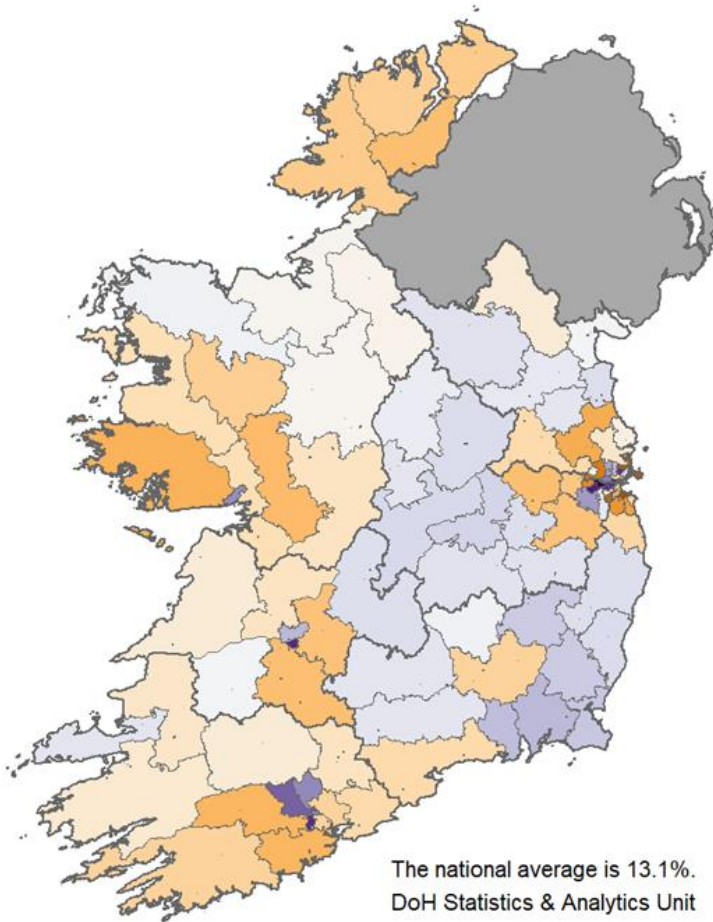
CHNs with the highest levels of bad or very bad self-reported health are Southeast Wexford (**2.3%**), North Carlow (**2.1%**) and Central Wexford (**2.0%**).



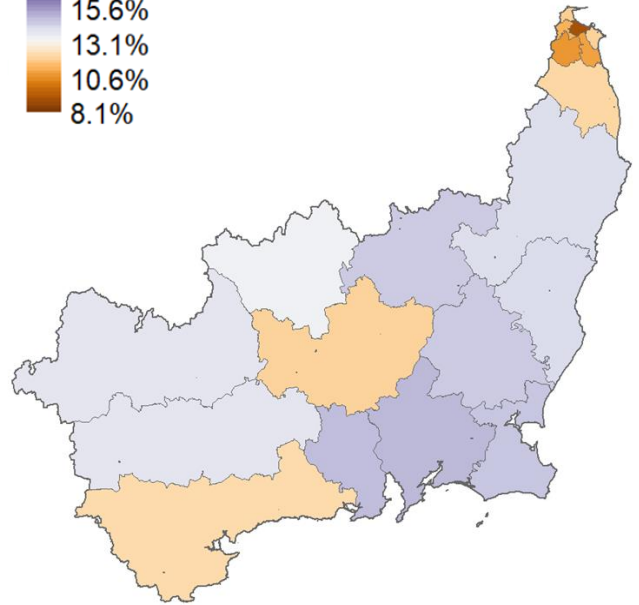
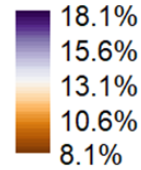
Percent of Population who smoke

- **12.8 %** of the DSE 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+.)



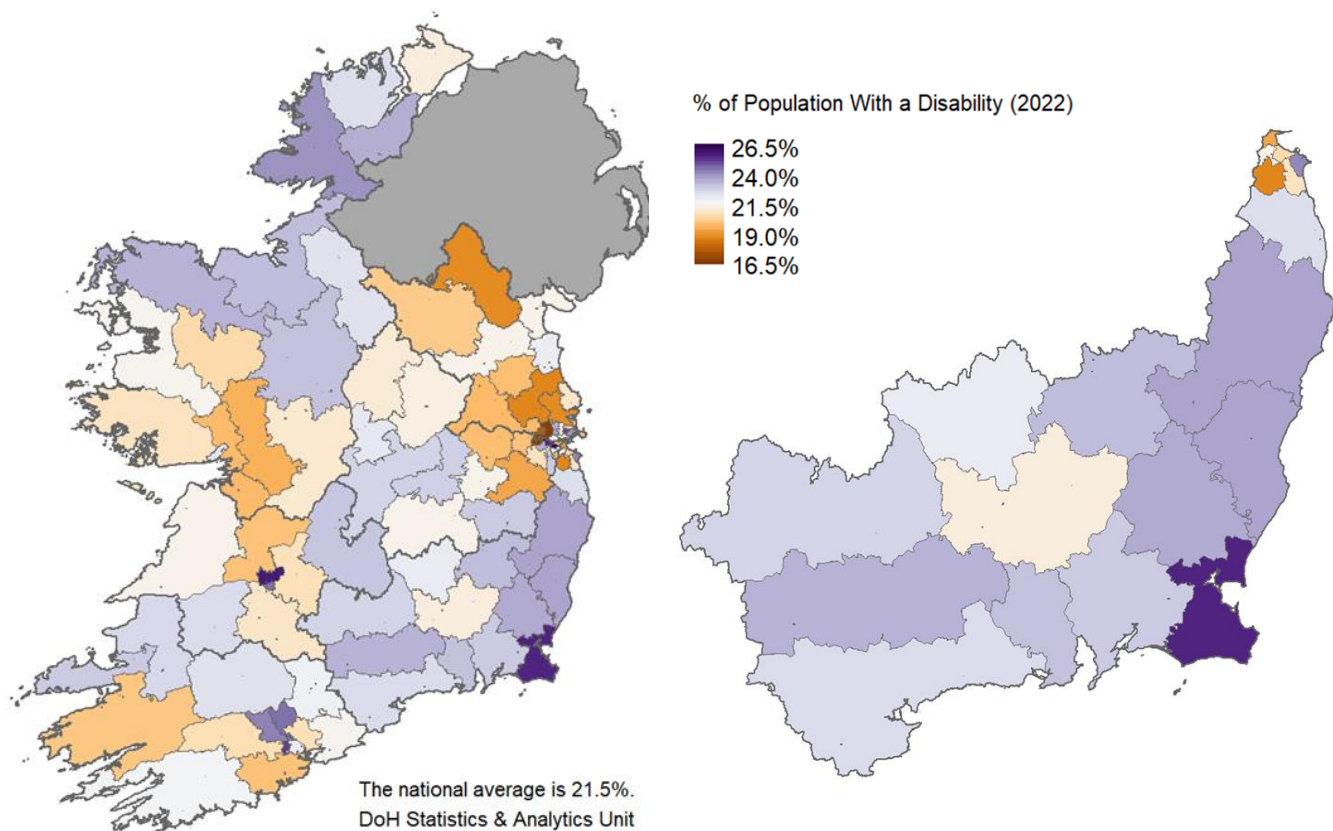
% of Population who Smoke (2022)



CHNs with the highest % of people who smoke	% of pop who smoke
Southwest Wexford	14.8%
Waterford City	14.7%
Southeast Wexford	14.5%
Central Wexford	14.4%
North Carlow	14.4%
North Wexford	14.0%
Southeast Wicklow	13.9%
South Tipperary and North Waterford	13.7%
Central Tipperary	13.7%
North Kilkenny and City	13.3%

Percent of Population with a Disability

- 22.5 % of the DSE population have “at least one long-lasting condition or difficulty to any extent”.
- National average is 21.5%

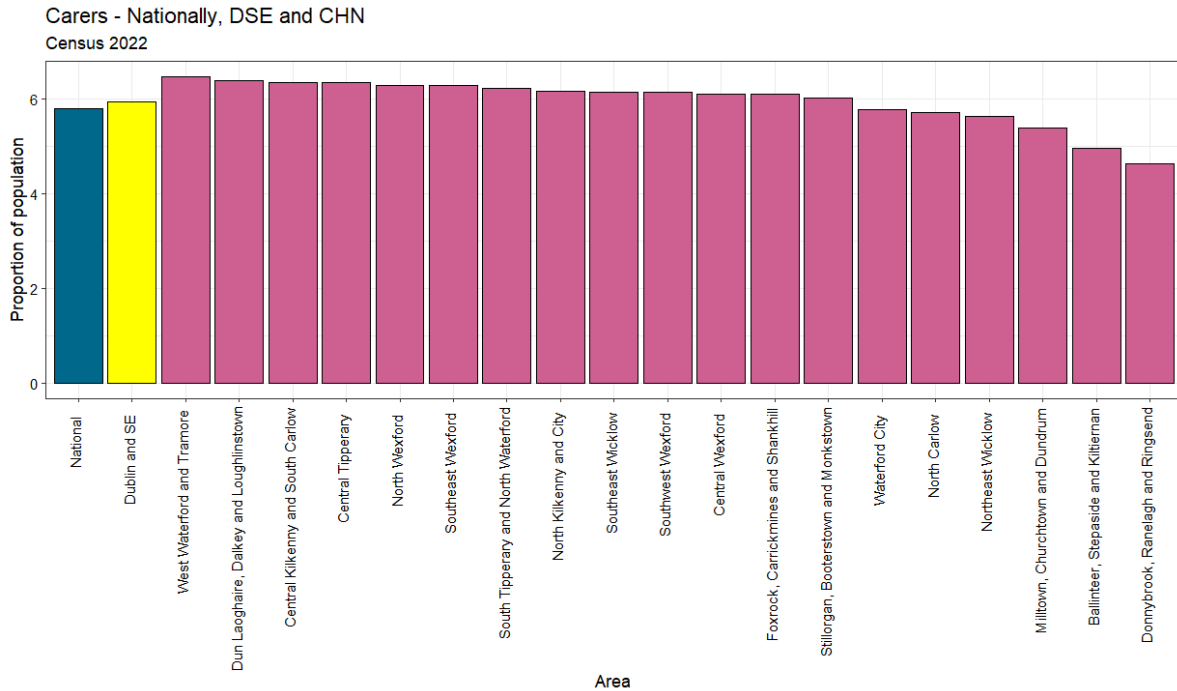


CHNs with the highest % of population with a disability	%
Southeast Wexford	25.6%
Dun Laoghaire, Dalkey and Loughlinstown	24.1%
North Wexford	23.7%
Southeast Wicklow	23.7%
Central Wexford	23.6%
South Tipperary and North Waterford	23.4%
North Carlow	23.2%
Waterford City	23.1%
Southwest Wexford	22.9%
Central Tipperary	22.7%

Percent of Population that are Carers

The graph below shows the proportion of the population that provide unpaid care nationally, in DSE and by CHN.

- The proportion of carers in DSE (6%) is just above the national average (5.8%).
- While this proportion is only slightly above the national average, the proportion of carers is over 6% in more than two thirds of CHNs within DSE.
- West Waterford and Tramore has the highest proportion of carers (6.5%).
- The CHN with the lowest proportion of carers is Donnybrook, Ranelagh and Ringsend (4.6%).



Population Health Implications:

General health: Self-perceived health status provides a well validated and widely used measure of actual health. Self-reported Health varies considerably across CHNs with areas of affluence reporting better health.

Smoking: Overall, the number of people who smoke is lower than the national average but there is variation at CHN level with higher than average proportions of smokers in areas of deprivation.

Disability: One in five people have a disability. This is higher than the national average in over two thirds of CHNs and highest in Southeast Wexford (25.6%)

Carers: Providing unpaid care is an important contribution to the welfare of individuals, families and society but can also affect carer health. There is a higher than national proportion of unpaid carers in two thirds of CHNs in DSE.

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 DSE and by CHN. The CHNs are ordered with the highest proportion of people with third level education at the top of the chart.

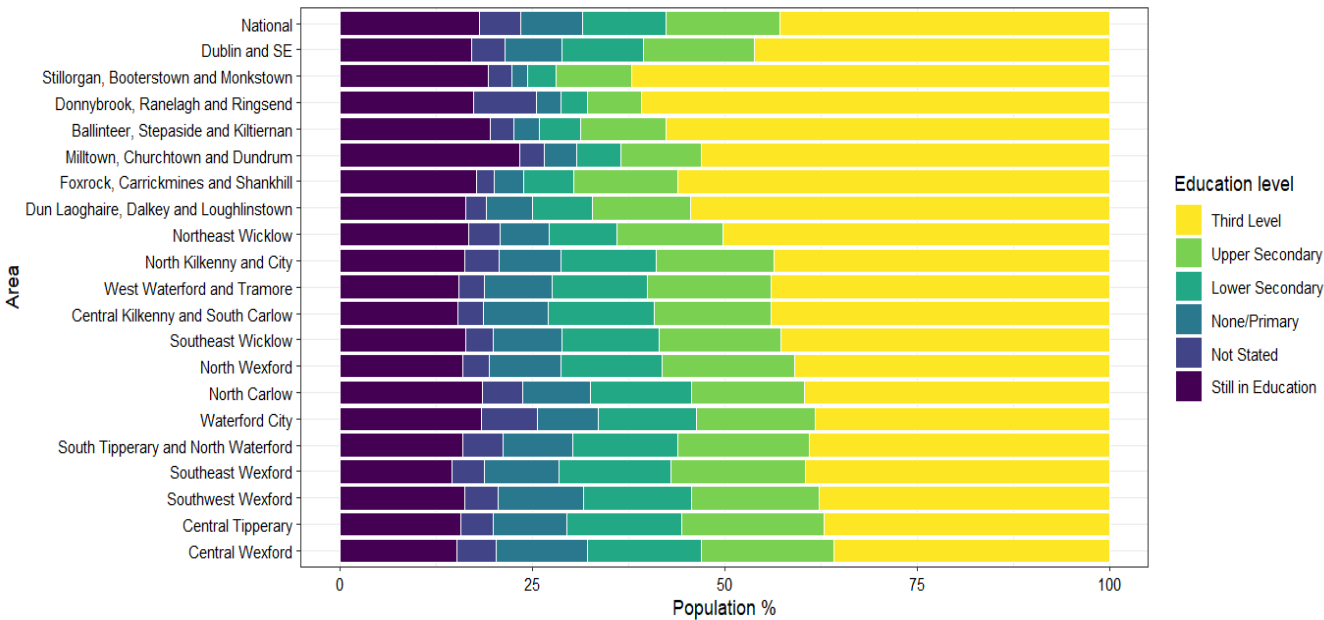
46.1% have a third level education in DSE, above the national average of **42.8%**.

Stillorgan, Booterstown & Monkstown (**62.0%**); Donnybrook, Ranelagh & Ringsend (**60.1%**) and Ballinteer, Stepside & Kiltiernan (**57.6%**) have the highest proportion of people with third level education.

The population with third level education is lowest in Central Wexford (**35.8%**), Central Tipperary (**37.1%**) and Southwest Wexford (**37.7%**).

Central Wexford (**11.9%**), Southwest Wexford (**11.1%**) and Southeast Wexford (**9.7%**) have the largest proportion of people with primary or no education.

Highest Level of Education - National, DSE and CHN
Census 2022



Internet Access

- **8.3%** of households have no internet access, less than the national average of **8.7%**
- This ranges from **2.5%** of households (Ballinteer, Stepside & Kiltiernan) to **13.6%** of households (Central Tipperary)

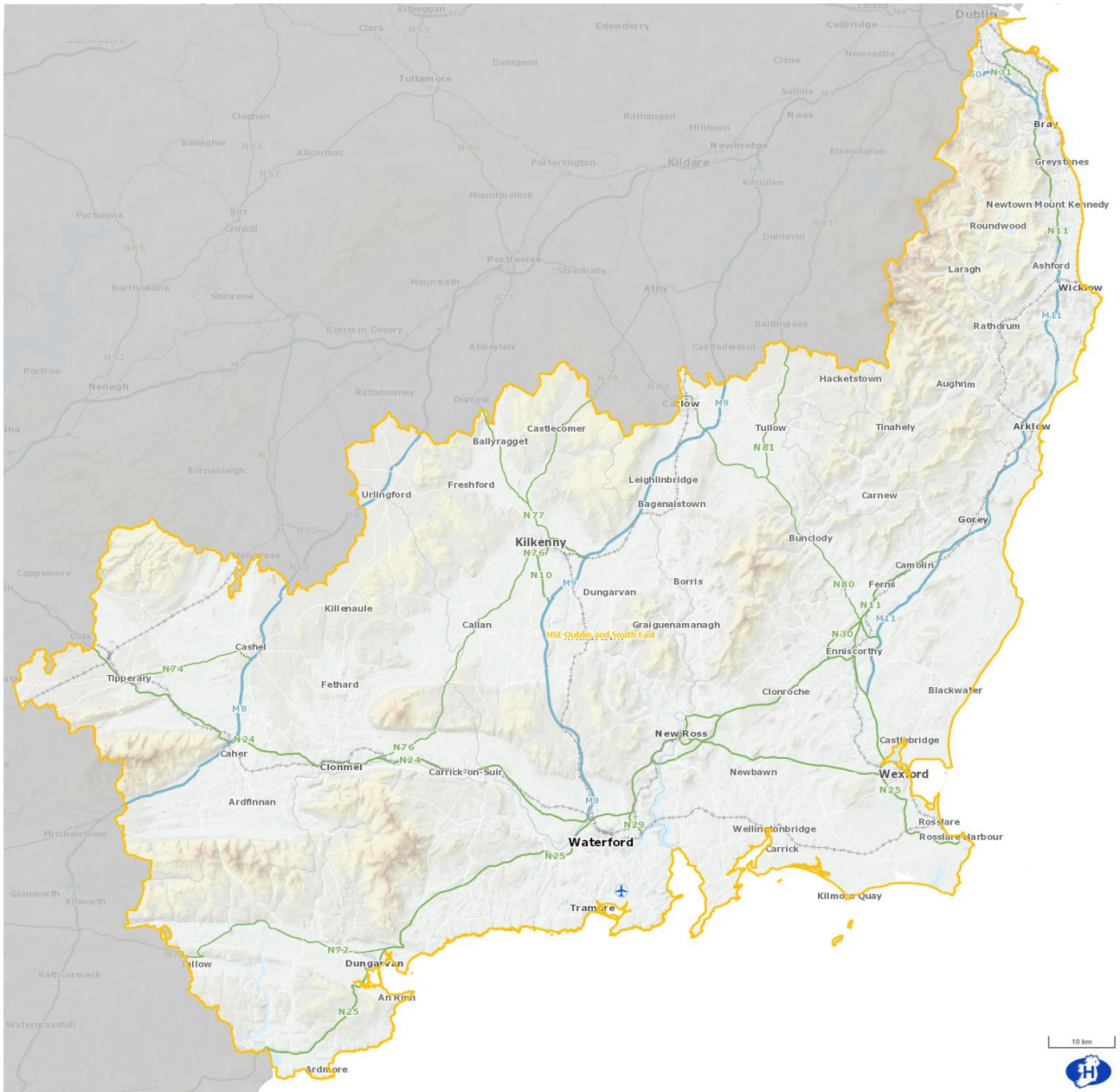
Population Health Implications:

- Improving educational outcomes in the most disadvantaged groups has the potential to make a positive impact on health inequalities.
- Examining routes for healthcare access and information in areas of low internet access may provide a means to narrow health inequalities

Maps of Dublin and South East

Ordnance Survey Ireland map of Dublin and South East (whole region)

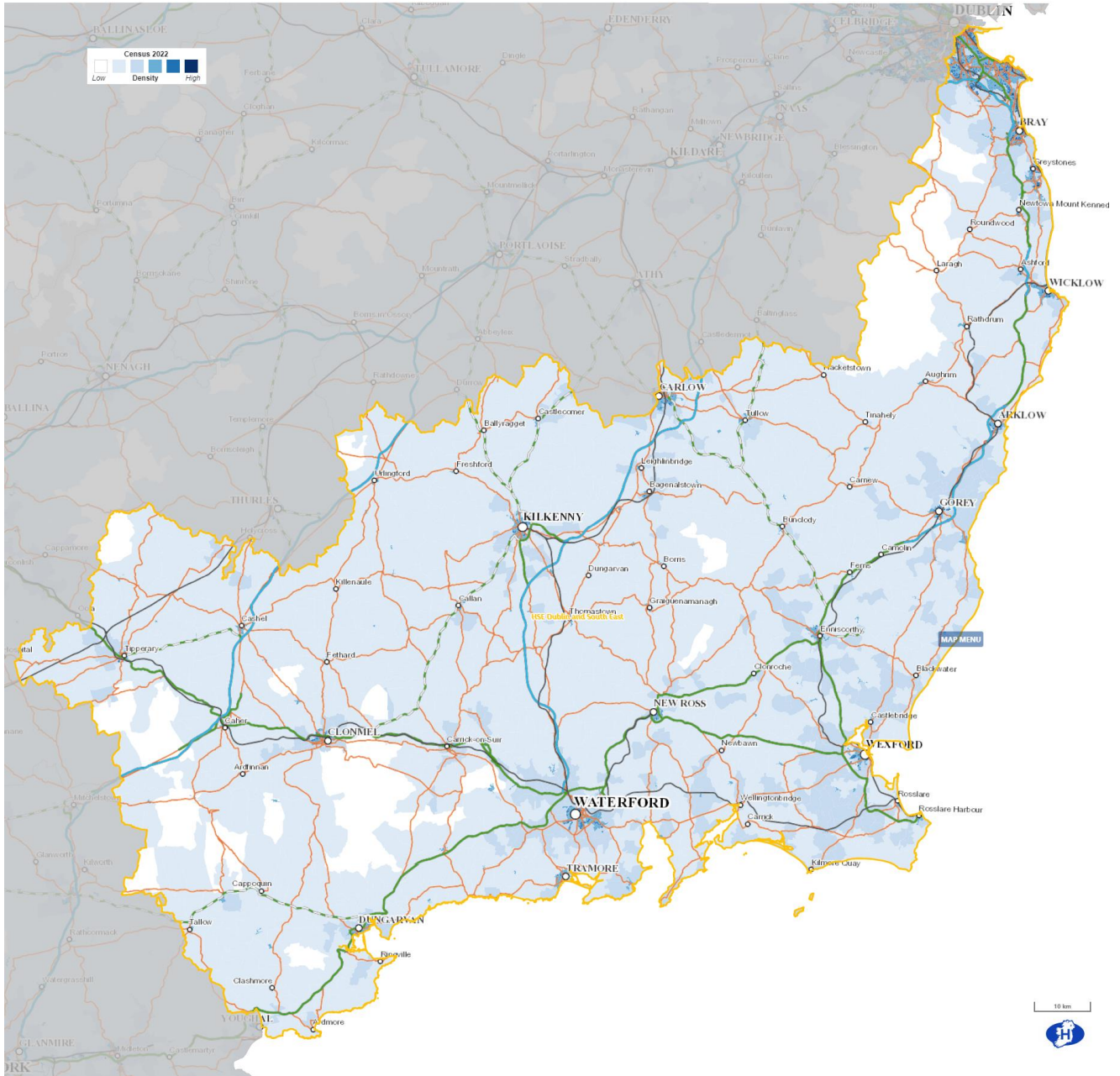
The following map shows the boundary (in yellow) and major population centres and road network for the entire Health Region.



Maps of Dublin and South East

Population density map of Dublin and South East (whole region)

The map below shows the population density of the whole Health Region, 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.



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 detail on any parameter contact your local Public Health Department or access the Health Atlas Finder (see below).

The Regional Department of Public Health can provide local expertise for the generation, analysis and interpretation of population profiles e.g.

- Derive population profiles at sub-regional geographies e.g. Integrated Health Areas (IHA), Community Health Network (CHN), Primary Care Team (PCT), Electoral Division (ED) and Small Area (SA).
- Generate estimates for healthy behaviours and self-reported morbidity, applied to local populations and based on Healthy Ireland and TILDA national surveys.
- Interpret the significance of each parameter, define local variations and explore what this means in terms of health planning and the provision of services.

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 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 (DoH) 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 in 2024.

Appendix 1: Parameters available in Health Atlas

THEME	PARAMETER	THEME	PARAMETER
Age & Sex	Age group (5 year) - all	Language	Population aged 3+ years by ability to speak Irish
Age & Sex	Age group (5 year) - female	Language	Irish speakers aged 3+ years by frequency of speaking Irish
Age & Sex	Age group (5 year) - male	Language	Irish speakers aged 3+ years by frequency of speaking Irish - female
Age & Sex	Age (0 - 19 yrs) - all	Language	Irish speakers aged 3+ years by frequency of speaking Irish - male
Age & Sex	Age (0 - 19 yrs) - female	Language	Speakers of foreign languages by language spoken
Age & Sex	Age (0 - 19 yrs) - male	Language	Speakers of foreign languages by ability to speak English
Deprivation	Deprivation level - HP Index	Migration & Ethnicity	Citizenship
Deprivation	HP Index determinants	Migration & Ethnicity	Birthplace
Deprivation	HP Index determinants - female	Migration & Ethnicity	Ethnic or cultural background
Deprivation	HP Index determinants - male	Migration & Ethnicity	Usual residence 1 year ago
Health	Population by general health	Migration & Ethnicity	Population by religion
Health	Population by general health - female	Housing	Private households by type of accommodation
Health	Population by general health - male	Housing	Persons by household type of accommodation
Health	Health indicators	Housing	Permanent private households by year built
Health	Health indicators - female	Housing	Persons by permanent private household by year built
Health	Health indicators - male	Housing	Permanent private households by type of occupancy
Health	Persons with a disability by sex	Housing	Persons by permanent private household by type of occupancy
Health	Carers by sex	Housing	Permanent private households by number of rooms
Health	Persons who smoke	Housing	Persons by permanent private household by number of rooms
Education	Population aged 15+ years by age education ceased	Housing	Permanent private households by heating
Education	Population aged 15+ years by age education ceased - female	Housing	Permanent private households by water supply
Education	Population aged 15+ years by age education ceased - male	Housing	Permanent private households by sewerage facility
Education	Population aged 15+ years whose education has not ceased	Housing	Occupancy status of permanent dwellings on Census night
Education	Population aged 15+ years whose education has not ceased - female	Housing	Private households by type
Education	Population aged 15+ years whose education has not ceased - male	Housing	Persons by private household type
Education	Population aged 15+ years by highest level of education completed	Housing	Private households by size
Education	Population aged 15+ years by highest level of education completed - female	Family	Family units by family cycle by No. of families
Education	Population aged 15+ years by highest level of education completed - male	Family	Family units by family cycle by No. of persons
Occupation	Persons at work or unemployed by occupation	Family	Family units with children by size and age of children
Occupation	Persons at work or unemployed by occupation - female	Family	Family units with children by type of family and age of children by No. of children
Occupation	Persons at work or unemployed by occupation - male	Family	Family units with children by type of family and age of children - No. of families (to be added)
Occupation	Persons at work by industry	Family	Family units with children by type of family and age of children - No. of children (to be added)
Occupation	Persons at work by industry - female	Access	Number of households with cars
Occupation	Persons at work by industry - male	Access	Number of households with internet access
Occupation	Population aged 15+ years by principal economic status	Commuting	Usually resident by means of travel to work
Occupation	Population aged 15+ years by principal economic status - female	Commuting	Usually resident by means of travel to school, college or childcare
Occupation	Population aged 15+ years by principal economic status - male	Commuting	Usually resident by means of travel to work, school, college or childcare (total)
Socio-Economic	Population by social class	Commuting	Population aged 5+ years by time leaving home to travel to work, school or college
Socio-Economic	Population by social class - female	Commuting	Population aged 5+ years by journey time to work, school or college
Socio-Economic	Population by social class - male	Commuting	Population aged 15+ years by working from home
Socio-Economic	Persons in private households by socio-economic group of reference person (by no. of persons)	Commuting	Number of children under 15 in Childcare by age
Family	Population by marital status	Family	Families by age of youngest child by No. of families
Family	Population by marital status - female	Family	Families by age of youngest child by No. of persons
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		



An Roinn Sláinte
Department of Health