



Early Learning and Care needs in Inchicore

Report prepared by Asia Rutkowska on behalf of Dublin South City Partnership

February 2022

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION.....	4
1.1 BACKGROUND.....	4
1.2 METHODOLOGY.....	4
1.3 SUMMARY.....	4
2. AREA OVERVIEW AND SITE DESCRIPTION.....	6
2.1 SITE DESCRIPTION	6
2.2 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS.....	7
2.3 PLANNING POLICY.....	7
2.4 PLANNING POLICY IMPLEMENTATION IN THE LOCAL CONTEXT.....	8
2.5 EXISTING EARLY LEARNING AND CARE SERVICES.....	9
3. POPULATION PROFILE.....	11
3.1 SOURCES OF DATA.....	11
3.1 DEPRIVATION INDEX CRITERIA.....	13
3.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AFFLUENT AREAS.....	13
3.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISADVANTAGED AREAS.....	14
4. EXISTING EARLY LEARNING AND CARE NEEDS.....	17
5. DISCUSSION.....	19
6. RECOMMENDATIONS.....	20
7. APPENDIX.....	21

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Location of St. Michael's site on the map of Dublin.

Figure 2: Aerial view of St. Michael's site.

Figure 3: Unit mix for the proposed St. Michael's development.

Figure 4: Area within 1.5 km from St. Michael's site.

Figure 5: List of Early Learning And Care services within 1.5 km from St. Michael's site.

Figure 6: Location of existing Early Learning and Care services.

Figure 7: Dublin Electoral Divisions surrounding St. Michael's site

Figure 8: 13 Electoral Divisions within 1.5km from St. Michael's site.

Figure 9: Pobal Deprivation areas by 2016 EDs.

Figure 10: Pobal Deprivation areas by 2016 Small Areas.

Figure 11: Average rent as a % of household disposable income.

Figure 12: Tenure Status and poverty rates.

Figure 13: Small Areas adjacent to St. Michael's site

Figure 14: 13 Electoral Divisions Geo-profile

Figure 15: Small Areas Geo-profile

Figure 16: Tenure status (households)

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The purpose of this report was to assess the current and future early learning and care needs in the lower Inchicore area. The report was prepared in the context of ongoing discussions of a proposed residential development of a number of (social housing and cost-rental) apartments at the site located at the former St. Michael's estate off Emmet Road, Inchicore, Dublin 8¹.

1.2 Methodology

To assess the early learning and care needs in the lower Inchicore area, three types of information sources were utilized:

- 1) Freely available statistical data such as CSO data, Pobal Maps and Deprivation Index and TUSLA register of early years services;
- 2) Existing reports prepared by local community organisations and independent researchers obtained from local development organisations;
- 3) Surveys and interviews with five (community and private) Early Learning and Care providers located within 200m from the proposed development.

Combining various information sources allowed the capture of more in-depth and nuanced information which is relevant when considering both: the number of childcare places needed and the types of childcare supports required in the area.

1.3 Summary

The lower Inchicore area (the Electoral Division of Kilmainham C) is classified by Pobal as 'marginally above average' with some pockets of small areas classified as 'disadvantaged' and 'very disadvantaged'. Existing reports and statistics highlight persisting inter-generational social problems – such as low level of educational attainment, high level of unemployment, high numbers of lone parents, substance misuse, crime, and anti-social behaviour.

Local Early Learning and Care services cater for children coming from families impacted by addiction, homelessness, joblessness, as well as children from migrant backgrounds or living in Direct Provision. Many of the children attending these services are behind developmental

¹ The project design is yet to be finalized with the final number of the apartments to be confirmed in the coming months.

milestones and / or display behavioural issues, some have additional needs. Many attend Early Learning and Care services irregularly. Many other children do not attend at all.

All of the services consulted had empty places. Financial barriers, as well as lack of life- and parenting skills and chaotic family situations were quoted as factors contributing to high levels of non-attendance of childcare services.

Disadvantaged families in the area have been negatively impacted by the National Childcare Scheme as it does not adequately provide for children of non-working parents. This is particularly concerning in the context of the area with under-age antisocial behaviour and persisting intergenerational problems.

The extent of hidden poverty and inability to access childcare for non-disadvantaged families is unknown.

Quality childcare goes beyond supervision of children to accommodate working parents. It supports all areas of a child's development and wellbeing. It provides a safe space where children can develop communication and social skills. This is particularly important in the context of the lower Inchicore area – where many children may not get such supports at home.

Early Learning and Care facilities and services in the area are limited. None of the services contacted offers a full-day care. Providers are unable to facilitate care for babies, rarely are able to care for children under 2.5 years (pre-ECCE), or employ enough staff to address children with additional needs. Assessment, diagnosis, and early intervention supports are not available from the local Primary Care centre either. In the direct vicinity of the proposed development, there are no parks or safe outdoor play spaces.

The nearby areas (along Davitt Road) are being developed following a built-to-rent model with no childcare facilities planned. Multiple reports highlight hidden poverty disproportionately hitting the renters and the prohibitive cost of commercially available childcare services.

Future early learning and care needs in the area are unlikely to be met only by assigning a required amount of childcare spaces in this (St. Michael's) and neighbouring developments (Davitt Road). In the absence of an universal full time childcare scheme, considering the characteristics of the area, a DEIS-like pilot scheme could be introduced to meet the needs of the children.

2. AREA OVERVIEW AND SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Site description

The grounds of the former St. Michel's estate are located in Inchicore, in the South-West Inner City, approximately 4km west of Dublin city centre.

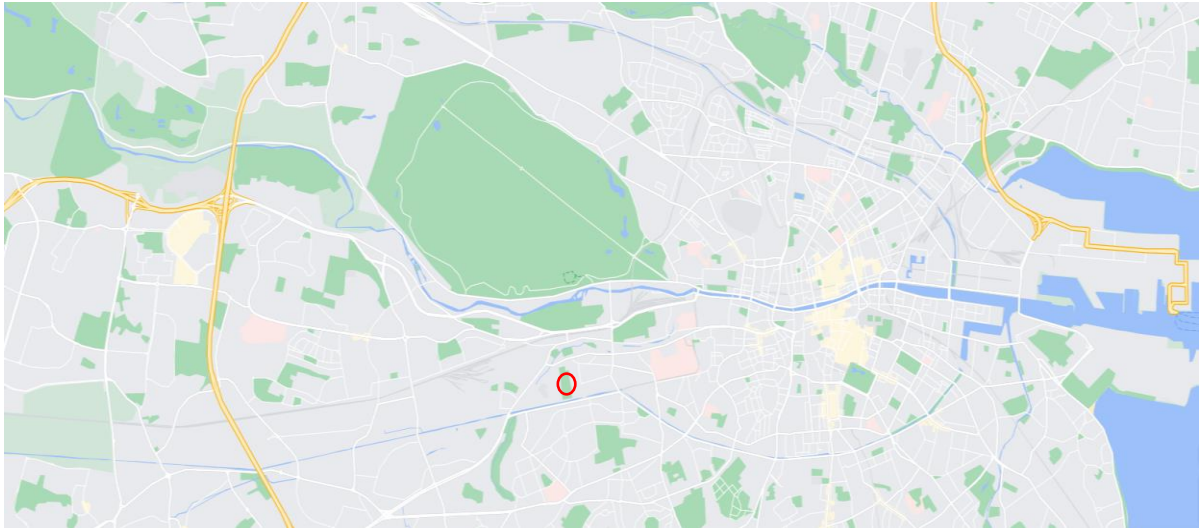


Figure 1: Location of the St. Michael's site on the map of Dublin. Source: Google Maps.

The land extends to over 12 acres and is bound to the north by Emmet Road, to the south by the Goldenbridge Cemetery, to the east by the rear of St. Michael's church and residential dwellings of Bulfin Court and to the west by St. Vincent's Street West.



Figure 2: Aerial view of St. Michael's site. Source: Google Maps.

2.2 Proposed Development Characteristics

The proposed development will consist of 30% social housing units and 70% cost-rental units aiming to attract tenants in moderate income brackets.

It will be built between the existing social housing developments of Thornton Heights, Tyrone Place and Emmet Crescent. Public consultation and survey run in 2020 revealed the most common concern among the respondents was linking increased social housing to increased antisocial behaviour and crime brought to the area².

It was previously proposed that the development would comprise of 484 units. The following table outlines the unit mix:

	Social		Cost Rental		Total	
	Count	% Mix	Count	% Mix	Count	% Mix
Studio	0	0%	72	21%	72	15%
1 Bed	20	19%	108	30%	128	26%
2 Bed	33	30%	177	49%	210	43%
3 Bed	56	51%	18	0%	74	15%
Totals	109	23%*	375	77%	484	100%

Figure 3: Unit mix for the proposed St. Michael's development. Source: Development Framework Plan for Lands at Emmet Road 2019.

The figure above does not include additional 52 social housing units planned to the east of the main site. The total number of units is also likely to be increased with the development plan and the number to be finalized in the coming months.

2.3 Planning Policy

Guidelines for Planning Authorities on Childcare Facilities (2001) indicate that Development Plans should facilitate the provision of childcare facilities in larger new housing estates. Planning authorities should require the provision of a minimum of one childcare facility with 20 places for each 75 dwellings.

However the Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments Guidelines for Planning Authorities state that:

² What's Next for Emmet Road? Public Consultation Survey Results, December 2020. P.22. Available at https://planningapplication.s3.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/projects/1050/documents/EmmetRoad_SurveyResults_Report_FA.pdf

‘One-bedroom or studio type units should not generally be considered to contribute to a requirement for any childcare provision and subject to location, this may also apply in part or whole, to units with two or more bedrooms’.

The proposed development contains a large proportion of studio and 1 bed units (46%). As per consideration set out above, having discounted the 1 bed and studio units, the proposed development comprises 284 of 2 and 3 bed units.

Applying the standard as set out in the Childcare Facilities Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2001) results in a requirement for 76 childcare places. The plan makes provisions for 80 childcare places.

2.4 Planning Policy implementations in the local context

When planning to facilitate the future early learning and care needs in the area, it is worth considering the possible impact of the nearby built-to-rent developments on Davitt Road which are located less than 1km from St. Michaels’s estate.

Neither the former Dulux site (currently under construction with 138 out of 265 apartments being 2-bed apartments), nor the planned Miller/Heilderberg site (with 89 out of 188 apartments being two-bed) will provide any childcare facilities, potentially leaving the area short of over 50 childcare places.

When granting the planning permission for the former Dulux site (without the childcare facility) Dublin City Council accepted the planners’ rationale for not providing the childcare facilities.³ It was argued that only 13% of children avail of childcare facilities (Census 2016), that there are sufficient numbers of childcare places in the area, and that Built-To-Rent apartments tend to house young single professionals rather than families with children.

The reasons for the low uptake of childcare places were not considered, neither were the types of childcare services offered in the area.

A report published by the Department of Social Protection (2019)⁴, in line with other research in this area, highlighted stratification in access to formal childcare. 63 per cent of lone parents and 61 per cent of adults with disability – do not have access to as much formal childcare as they need; and 45 per cent of other working age households are in the same situation. The main barrier to meeting the childcare needs for all groups was affordability and the lack of economic resources was cited as the main reason behind the inability to access formal

³ *Davitt Road Creche Facilities Assessment*, Brock McClure Planning and Development Consultants, December 2018

⁴ Grotti, R., Maître, B. and Watson, D.(2019) Technical Paper on Access to Care Services in Ireland, Social Inclusion Technical Paper No. 9, Dublin: Department of Social Protection.

childcare. Researching the families who did avail of childcare services, in their report for TUSLA, Byrne and O’Toole (n.d.) also found that infants and children living in high income households have significantly greater levels of participation in non-parental care than children living in low income households⁵.

Multiple reports highlight high levels of poverty, and existing social problems (that impact on early learning and care needs) within the area. These will be examined in more detail in the following sections.

Further consideration also needs to be given to the type of tenant to be housed within the new developments on Davitt Road, where no childcare facilities will be provided. It is yet unknown whether these Built-To-Rent apartments will be available to individual (single, young, professional) tenants to rent privately, or leased to Dublin City Council (as it is happening in other areas) to house social housing tenants and possibly further increasing the number of vulnerable families living locally.

2.5 Existing Early Learning and Care services

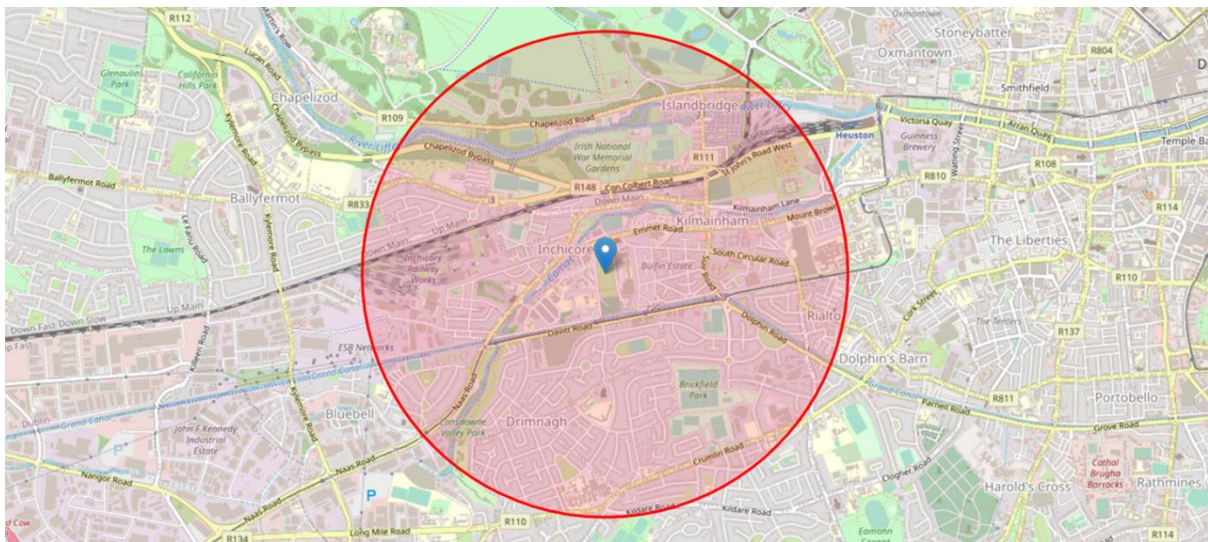


Figure 4: Area within 1.5 km from St. Michael's site. Source: Google Maps

Within 1.5km from the proposed site, there are 17 Early Learning and Care facilities, six offered by community providers, and 11 by private providers. Data from the TUSLA’s Register of Early Years Services indicates these facilities have a combined capacity of 541 places. Only

⁵ Byrne, D., O’Toole, C. (n.d.) *The influence of childcare arrangements on child well being from infancy to middle childhood*. A Report for TUSLA: The Child and Family Agency. Available at https://www.maynoothuniversity.ie/sites/default/files/assets/document/Byrne%20and%20%27Toole_0.pdf

four of these services offer full time (day-time between 8am and 6pm) care. Only five services take children in pre-ECCE age, and only one offers places for babies under 1 year of age.

NAME	PROVIDER	LOCATION	PLACES	AGES	SERVICES
Chestnut Daycare Ltd.	Private	Unit 2 Oblate View, Tyrconnell Road, Inchicore	103	0-6	Full Day Care
Frontline	Community	135 Emmet Road, Inchicore	20	1-6	Part Time, Sessional
Eala Og Childcare Centre	Community	Goldenbridge Integrated Complex, Inchicore	17	2-6	Part Time Day Care
Eden Early Learning Centre	Private	51 Sarsfield Road, Inchicore	22	2-6	Sessional
Family Resource Centre – Childcare Creche	Community	55-57 Thorton Heights, Inchicore	30	1-6	Part Time, Sessional
Footprints Early Years	Private	IPC Community Sports Centre, Bulfin Road, Inchicore	20	2-6	Part Time, Sessional
Goldenbridge ECDS	Community	Off Emmett Crescent, Inchicore	28	2-6	Part Time
Hope Montessori Autism Care Centre	Private	Solid Rock Centre, Unit 6B Goldenbridge, Industrial Estate, Tyrconnell Rd	70	1-6	Part Time
Inchicore Community Creche and Afterschool	Community	Oblate Basketball Hall, Tyrconnell Rd, Inchicore	36	2-6	Full Time, Part Time
Mayfield Montessori	Private	8 Mayfield Road, Kilmainham	22	2-6	Sessional
Naionra Bogha Baisti	Private	Gael Scoil Inse Chor, Droichead Na Hinse/Islandbridge	22	3-6	Sessional
Safari Childcare	Private	The Hibernia Building, Heuston Sth Quarter, Military Road, Kilmainham	45	2-6	Full Day, Part Time, Sessional
Community Pre-school Playgroup	Community	Infant School, Mourne Road, Drimnagh	40	3-6	Sessional
Forget Me Not Montessori	Private	John Bosco Youth Centre, Davitt Road, Drimnagh	10	2-6	Sessional
Teacher Pats Playschool	Private	Mother McAuley Centre, Curlew Road, Drimnagh	22	2-6	Sessional
Little Treasures Playgroup	Private	Bluebell Community Centre, Bluebell	22	2-6	Sessional
Little Treasures Preschool	Private	50 La Touche Road, Bluebell	12	1-6	Full Day

Figure 4: List of Early Learning and Care services within 1.5 km from St. Michael's site. Source: Pobal Maps & TUSLA Register of Early Years services

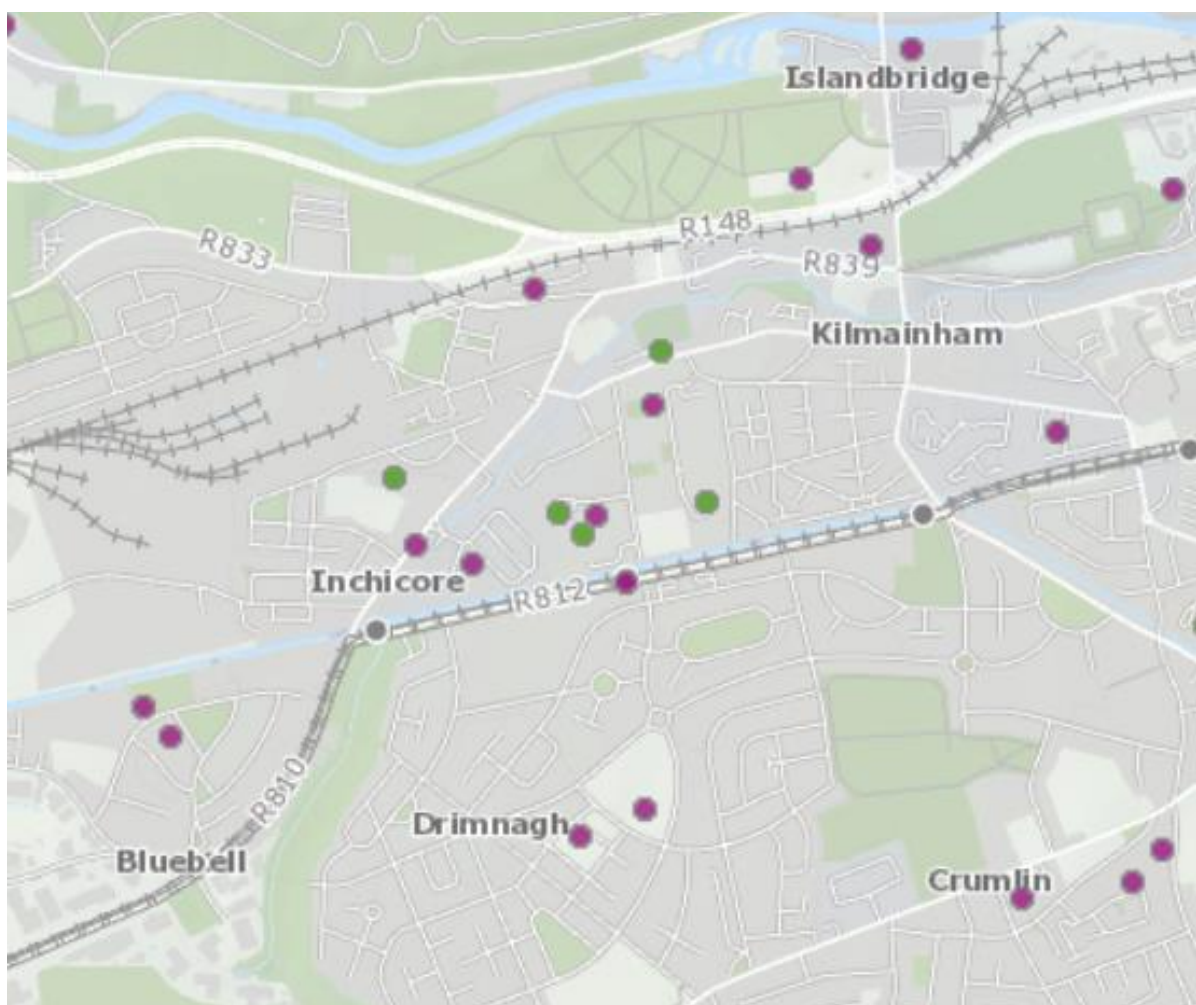


Figure 6: Location of existing Early Learning and Care services. (Green dots – community services, Purple dots – private services). Source: Pobal Maps.

3. POPULATION PROFILE

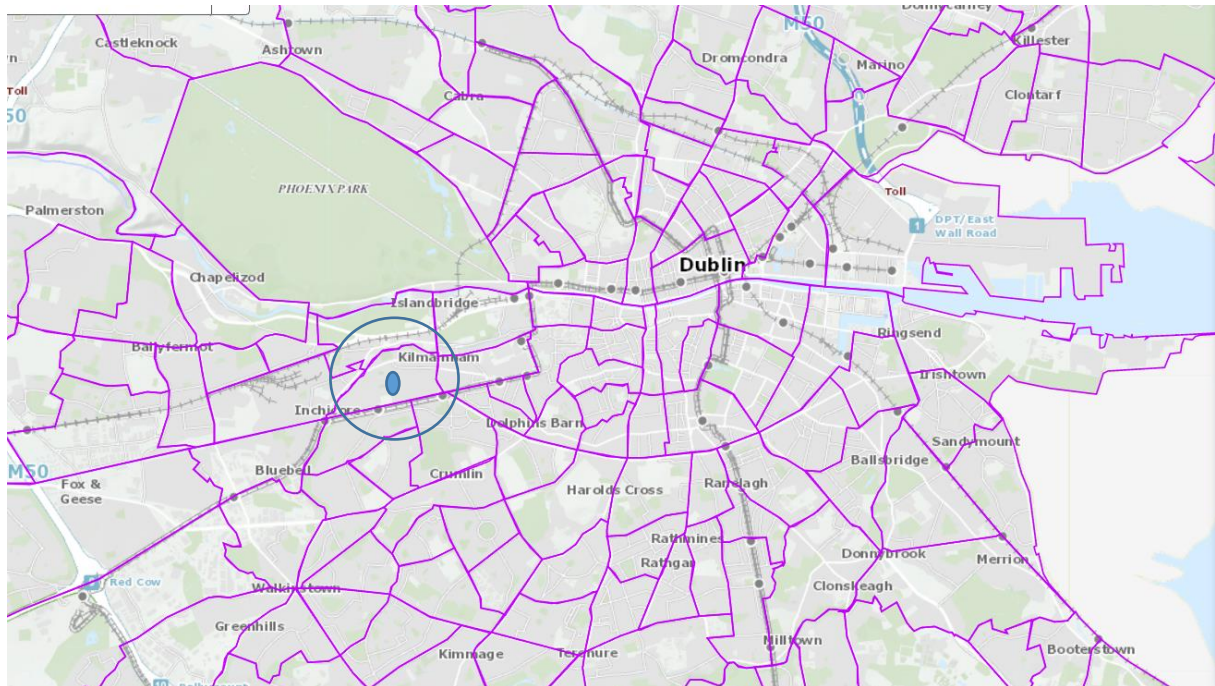


Figure 7: Dublin Electoral Divisions surrounding St. Michael's site. Source: Pobal Maps

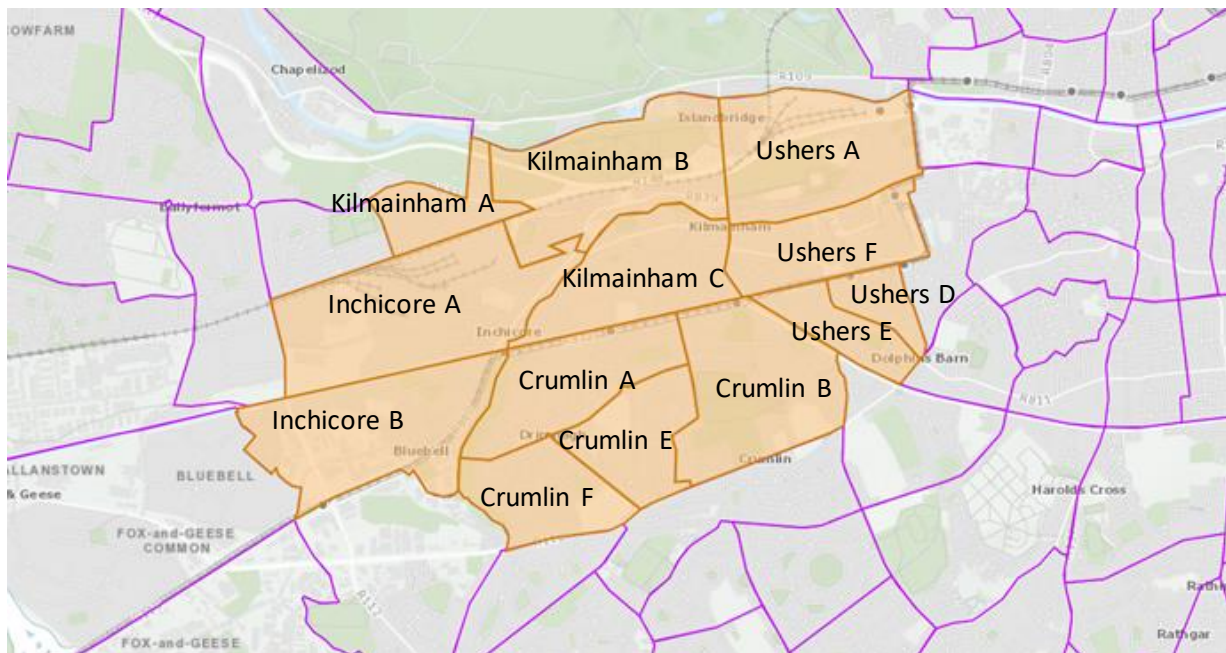


Figure 8: 13 Electoral Divisions within 1.5km from the St. Michael's site. Source: Pobal Maps

3.1 Sources of data

There is no uniform way of collecting data for the area surrounding St. Michael's site. Depending on the sensitivity of the data, some reports publish information relating to

Electoral Division or Small Area levels. Other sources offer information on postal districts or on whole regions only. This means that precise statistical information on all relevant issues impacting on the childcare needs within Small Areas surrounding the St. Michael’s site is not available. For that reason, the information is combined on ‘roughly’ same area indicating existing correlations, unfortunately at this point without being able to precisely determine their extent and strength.

The population of the 13 Electoral Divisions (consisting of 152 Small Areas) situated within 1.5km from St. Michael’s site is 38,596 people, including 5,347 children aged 0-12 (CSO 2016).

Pobal Deprivation Index classifies seven of the 13 Electoral Divisions (EDs) as ‘Marginally below average’, four as ‘Marginally above average’ and two as ‘Affluent’.

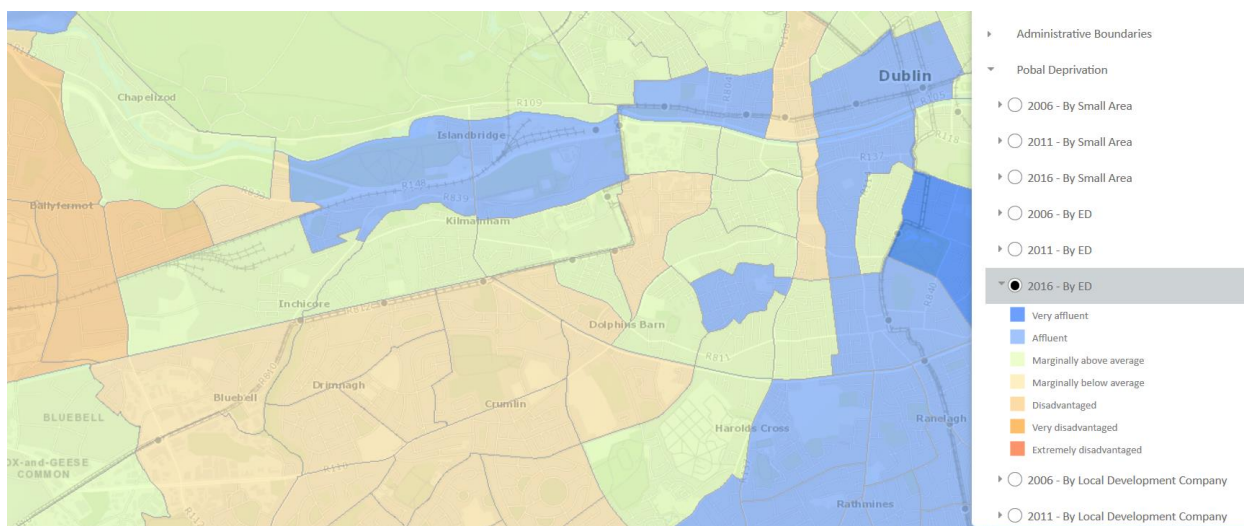


Figure 5: Pobal Deprivation areas by 2016 EDs. Source: Pobal Maps

Within these EDs, there are pockets of Small Areas classified from ‘Very disadvantaged’ to ‘Extremely Affluent.’

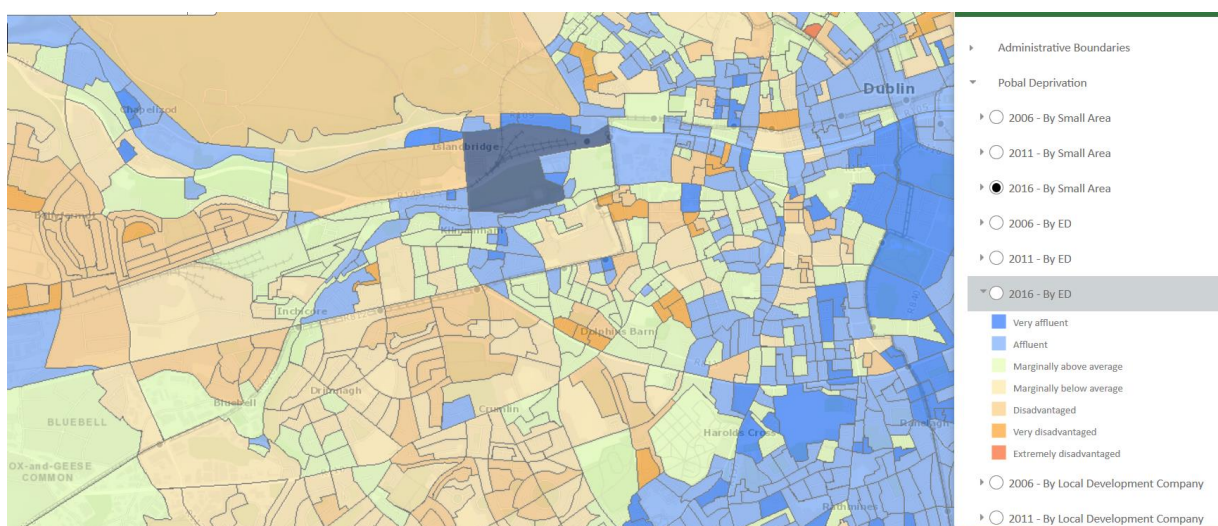


Figure 6: Pobal Deprivation areas by 2016 Small Areas. Source: Pobal Maps

3.2 Deprivation Index criteria

Pobal Deprivation Index considers dimensions such as Demographic Profile, Social Class Composition and Labour Market situation. Key indicators include education level and employment status, traditionally linked to social mobility.

The Index utilises data obtained through the Census only. This data does not include information on personal/household income, financial assets or expenses.

The characteristics of the most affluent and the most disadvantaged areas surrounding the St. Michael's site will be discussed – to outline the range of social issues in the area.

3.3 Characteristics of the Affluent areas

Based on the selected indicators, one of the areas within the Ushers A Electoral Division receive a score classifying it as Extremely Affluent.

This Small Area covers the non-residential grounds of Heuston Station and Royal Hospital, and also the houses along the Kilmainham Lane as well as the Clancy Quay Built-To-Rent apartment complex. In 2016 (latest available CSO data) this Small Area population was 858 people. 86.8% had third level qualification and the unemployment rate was among the lowest in the whole of the area studied.

In the whole of the Ushers A division, the population was 3930 people with 71.5% holding third level education. 38.7% of all the residents in the ED were migrants (more than half of them from non-EU countries).

CSO data indicates that statistically, migrants tend to hold higher levels of education than native Irish population, but they are less often employed in professional and managerial roles, and earn less than the Irish and UK nationals⁶.

68% of all housing stock within Ushers A division is private rented accommodation. The house ownership rate is 14% - the lowest among all local EDs. This is three times less than the rate of house ownership in the most disadvantaged local ED (Inchicore B) where the house ownership rate is over 45%.

Statistically, a third of a household disposable income is spent on rent. The table below illustrates the statistical information available for different Electoral Divisions in the area.

⁶ CSO NSA 27 2021

Year	2016
UNIT	%
Crumlin A	34.7
Crumlin B	34.6
Crumlin E	29.6
Crumlin F	29.4
Inchicore A	35.2
Inchicore B	35.6
Kilmainham A	32.9
Kilmainham B	30.4
Kilmainham C	33.3
Ushers A	29.5
Ushers D	32.8
Ushers E	36.1
Ushers F	30

Figure 7: Average rent as a % of household disposable income. Source: CSO

CSO data highlights the impact of the tenure status on the poverty and material deprivation indicating that renters are 3.5 times more likely to live in consistent poverty.

Year	Tenure Status	Profile of the Population	At Risk of Poverty	Deprivation Rate (%)	In Consistent Poverty (%)
2019	Owner-occupied	68.6	39.2	39.7	22.2
2019	Rented or rent free	31.4	60.8	60.3	77.8

Figure 8: Tenure Status and poverty rates. Source: CSO

3.4 Characteristics of the disadvantaged areas

The average number of social housing households in Dublin area is 13.19% (CSO, 2016). In the Kilmainham C Electoral Area this figure is 20.85%. In 2019 in the South West Inner City Dublin Local Electoral Area there were additional 399 properties in reception of the Housing Assistance Payment (data for EDs is currently not available).

There are 3680 people living within 14 small areas including and immediately adjacent to surrounding the lands of St. Michael's estate.

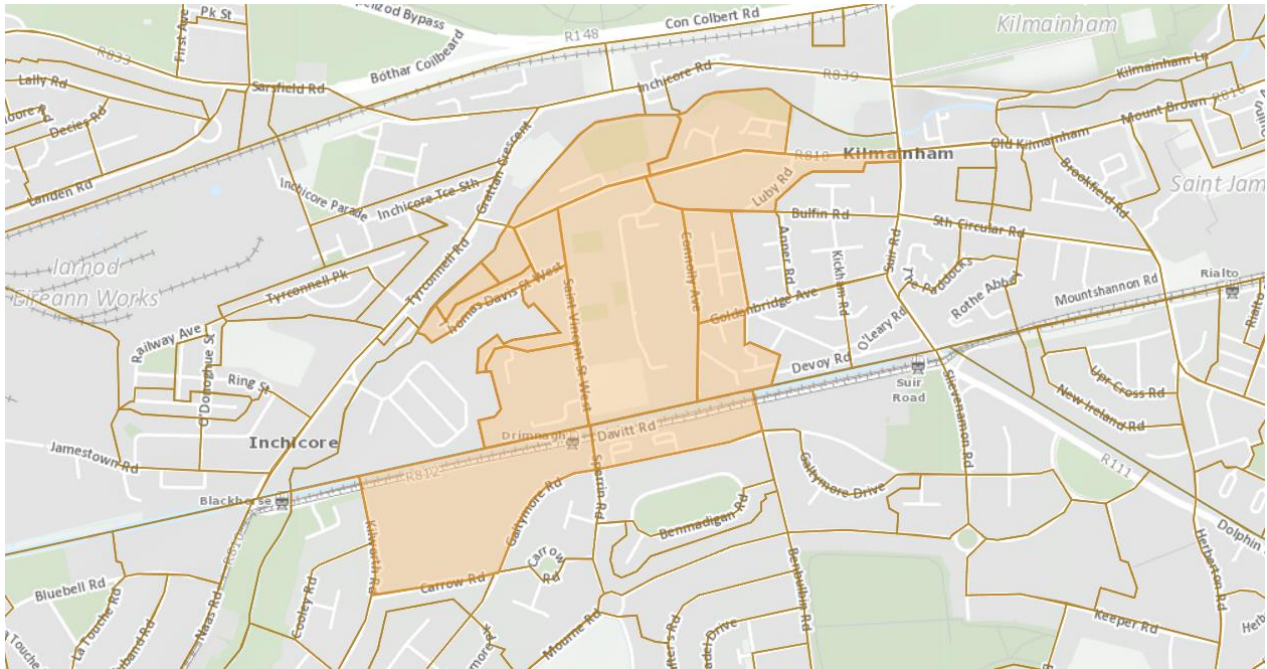


Figure 9: Small Areas adjacent to the St. Michael's site

37.8% of these residents live in areas classified as 'below average', disadvantaged' and 'very disadvantaged' when considering dimensions such as Demographic Profile, Social Class Composition and Labour Market situation.

CSO (2016) data records a total of 204 children aged 0-4 years and 203 children aged 5-9 in the area.

Social problems present within the Small Areas in the Lower Inchicore include high levels of addiction, crime, antisocial behaviour and intergenerational unemployment. Previous reports repeatedly draw attention to above national level of child poverty, substance abuse and lone parents and low levels of educational attainment, all negatively impacting on children's outcomes⁷.

The physical environment of the former St. Michael's area lacks safe and pleasant outdoor play-spaces. Despite regular street cleaning, the area and surrounding streets are regularly littered with rubbish, shattered glass, dog-faeces and half-burnt large household items.

Lower Inchicore is a crime and anti-social behaviour 'hotspot'⁸ with unresolved problems of children often remaining under the age of criminal responsibility engaging in such behaviours. Unsupervised children from this and the neighbouring areas (of Drimnagh and Bluebell) engage in acts of vandalism and drug-dealing which indicates the lack of adequate supervision

⁷ Childcare Professional Group Inchicore (2017), *Report post meeting with Department of Children and Youth Affairs*.

⁸ Johnny Connolly and Jane Mulcahy (2019) *Building Community Resilience. Responding 1 to criminal and anti-social behaviour networks across Dublin South Central: a research study*. Dublin: Four Forum Network and Dublin City Council. Available at: <https://www.drugsandalcohol.ie/31426/1/building-community-resilience.pdf>

and activities for children as young as 7 years of age – and older⁹. These and other issues relating to community safety were identified previously by other reports – but many of the recommended measures aiming to increase safety in the community (e.g. CCTV cameras, increased street lighting, more frequent Garda patrols) were not implemented. Much of the antisocial behaviours concentrate around the areas of St. Vincent Street West, former St. Michael’s estate, and the Grand Canal – close to where the new childcare facility is proposed to be built¹⁰.

⁹ Justin O’Brien (2020) Report on Children Involved in Antisocial Behaviour in the Inchicore Area.

¹⁰ Tyrone Place, Emmet Crescent, Goldenbridge Walk, St Vincent St. West and Luas stops are specifically mentioned as hotspots of anti-social behaviour in the *South Central Area Joint Policing Subcommittee Work Plan 2021*. Available at

<https://councilmeetings.dublincity.ie/documents/g4303/Public%20reports%20pack%2025th-Jan-2021%2014.30%20South%20Central%20Area%20JPC.pdf?T=10>

4. EXISTING EARLY LEARNING AND CARE NEEDS

Five of the Early Learning and Care providers located in the direct vicinity of the St. Michael's site (Éala Óg, Daughters of Charity, Family Resource Centre, Frontline and Footsteps) who directly work with local families were surveyed and interviewed. They were able to provide the expert knowledge on the local early learning and care needs as well as the context behind the recorded figures.

Services differ in current structures, facilities, and the additional supports available to families.

Each currently operate a morning ECCE group with some offering an additional afternoon session; there are a number of available spaces for ECCE age children across each service, with no waiting list at present for this age group. A limited number of services in the area offer full time childcare for either working or non-working families.

Many services are currently not operating at full occupancy due to a number of factors, including a reduction in families seeking places for the ECCE age group, reduced capacity and or/amended operating hours due to Covid-19 public health and safety guidelines.

There are small waiting lists in some services for babies and young children under the age of two years and for the afterschool age group, with all services receiving enquiries from families and organisations seeking places for the under two-year age group. None of the existing services currently offer care for this age with the exception of one service temporarily catering for one child aged 1 year, this is a specialist service responding to an urgent need, this service does not have the capacity to cater for additional babies or young child under the age of two years.

Services report that they face many barriers in providing for both the 0-2 age group and full day care for children of all ages, the lack of adequate facilities, staffing issues and the additional financial burden of running a service for a younger cohort recognised as factors.

Some of both the community and private services are not financially secure. Covid-19 health and safety protocols have increased financial overheads of each service in the areas of staffing and equipment costs to ensure a safe environment. The government EWSS payment has lessened the impact temporarily; yet some services reported struggling financially with fears around sustainability when the scheme ends in 2022.

A number of services have SLA agreements with statutory organisations to provide fully subsidised childcare to the families most in need, these fully funded places are necessary but currently limited in number.

The attendance of some children from disadvantaged families is consistently poor; with parenting confidence and chaotic lifestyles quoted as factors contributing to high levels of

non-attendance of childcare services. Services also noted an obvious drop in attendance occurring when payments are due by parents. Poor attendance can prove a challenge to the service who may be penalised by funders over circumstances that are beyond their control, this also affects negatively on children's long-term outcomes, poor attendance in early childhood care and education can result in poor attendance in later education and early school leaving.

The level of need in the area is high; the funding currently available is not adequate to meet the needs of the families and children in the area. All services stated that they do not have the financial resources to support the children fully to the levels required.

A significant number of children come from socially disadvantaged backgrounds and both display behavioural issues and delay in their normative development. The staff felt these children would benefit from additional early intervention supports. It was commented that such supports are not available in the local Primary Care building, and (with waiting lists between 16-24 months) no supports were available in a timely manner for an early intervention. In an area of such disadvantage, additional supports at an early stage are required to level the field for all children to achieve the best outcomes possible.

Early Learning and Care services struggle to recruit staff to cater for children's needs. Services welcome the Access and Inclusion (AIM) scheme but find it hard to recruit staff for those positions due to lack of job security and low pay. Many of the early years educators that are qualified to do this role opt to enter primary education system instead which is deemed more stable and secure. On Dec 6th 2021 the Department of Children Equality Disability Integration and Youth (DCEDIY) launched a 'Nurturing Skills', a Workforce Plan for Early Learning and Care (ELC) and School – Age Care. This a welcome development and gives hope to a better way forward for educators, offering a clear career path and recognition.

Inter-generational poverty in the area brings additional challenges and therefore additional supports for families are required. Some children avail of TUSLA sponsored childcare places, in order to do this an application must be made through a sponsored body. Services would favour a DEIS – style model to early years to ensure no child is left behind. Following the discussions a new funding model was released for Early Learning and Care and School-Age Childcare (DCEDIY, 2021), model will see additional financial supports being directed to areas of disadvantage.

5. DISCUSSION

It is worth reflecting what is to be achieved in the lower Inchicore – where “*there is no doubting community concerns regarding crime, anti-social behaviour, drug dealing and general criminality in the area. Despite significant state and city intervention since the 1980s this situation appears to be persistent and while generally contained it has not been resolved to date. (...) (C)onsultations and interviews with residents and practitioners in the area do highlight many of the social issues associated with crime and criminality. The persistence of this problem is particularly worrying from a community perspective where the underlying causes are rooted in deprivation, unemployment, lack of education and lack of opportunities or possibly, an unwillingness to accept opportunities when offered*”¹¹.

There are multiple reasons why working and not working parents need Early Learning and Care services. The reasons why children need them, are even greater. Research indicates that universal child care programs have positive impact on cognitive test scores and educational attainment, and substantially increase intergenerational mobility¹². Levelling the field and providing an adequate early intervention could disrupt the intergenerational cycle of poverty and help create a long-term investment into society.

The new development will meet some of the housing needs of the city residents. The ‘creche’ will meet the legal requirements associated with such developments. Developing a universal – DEIS-style model of early learning and care available to all children in the area may provide an opportunity to address wider societal issues where the old ways – of activating parents - have not always worked.

¹¹ Jack Nolan (2019), *Building a Sustainable Community*. P. 28. Available at <http://www.tara.tcd.ie/bitstream/handle/2262/93944/Building%20a%20Sustainable%20Community%202019.pdf>

¹² Tarjei Havnes, Magne Mogstad (2015), *Is universal child care leveling the playing field?* Journal of Public Economics, Vol 127, pp.100-114.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

- A universal, full time DEIS-style (Delivering Equality of Opportunity) early learning and care model should be implemented for all children living in the area.
- The study of existing Early Learning and Care services shows that there are several services currently catering for the 2.8 - 5 yr age group, with a noticeable gap in services for children 0– 2 and 5+ yrs. Any new service should focussed on supporting this need for all families in the area – both working and non-working.
- There is a need for additional full time Early Learning and Care services in the area for children 0 – 6 yrs to accommodate parents working outside 9-5 roles. A need has also been identified for a universal service catering for children 13+ yrs.
- A number of existing services are operating from premises, which often lack in suitable space indoor and outdoor and need upgrading in order to cater for children with additional needs. Some of these services are in search of suitable premises to relocate to, this should be considered when seeking a tenant.
- There is a lack of early intervention services in the area for all children, new developments must keep the child at the centre of planning with wrap around services to meet the local needs – such as play therapy, mother and toddler groups, early interventions services.
- Prioritisation of local families must be a key consideration for any new service advertising childcare.
- Further work is necessary to transform offensive behaviours and to achieve and maintain the standards of safety and child-friendliness desired for the area.

7. APPENDIX

ED Name	ED ID	Deprivation description	Deprivation Score 2016	Total Population 2016	Place of Birth Ireland & UK	Place of Birth EU 28	Place of Birth Rest of the World	Aprox. Migrant population %	Lone Parents Ratio 2016	Proportion with Primary Education Only 2016	Proportion with third level education 2016	Unemployment rate-Male 2016	Unemployment rate-Female 2016	Proportion LA rented accomodation 2016	Social Housing households 2016	Owner occupied households 2016	Households Rented from Private Landlords 2016	Total Households 2016
Crumlin A	2098	Marg below avg	-6.16	3714	3354	182	156	9.10	40.64	25.21	22.09	16.50	13.77	15.63	201	996	170	1440
Crumlin B	2099	Marg below avg	-7.60	2968	2722	117	116	7.80	39.09	27.64	24.13	22.81	14.82	15.75	180	804	137	1183
Crumlin E	2102	Marg below avg	-8.36	2793	2508	129	147	9.80	45.80	28.50	22.92	22.68	15.43	21.15	210	667	114	1070
Crumlin F	2103	Marg below avg	-2.19	2985	2549	127	295	14.13	24.36	15.73	30.96	12.46	9.76	3.71	47	792	213	1099
Inchicore A	2106	Marg above avg	2.62	2392	1948	274	158	18.06	24.67	17.08	39.52	12.30	12.65	8.24	83	583	269	1025
Inchicore B	2107	Marg below avg	-9.08	2218	1902	147	112	11.67	43.25	23.38	18.81	26.63	22.41	26.93	248	379	124	815
Kilmainham A	2108	Marg below avg	-9.08	2534	2298	131	92	8.80	47.00	23.67	22.20	23.58	16.76	16.86	184	675	184	1099
Kilmainham B	2109	Affluent	11.53	2414	1787	239	253	20.38	23.80	9.40	64.16	11.67	10.25	11.74	154	401	412	1032
Kilmainham C	2110	Marg above avg	2.85	5186	3828	581	721	25.10	34.05	14.47	46.56	16.13	15.65	14.73	139	821	643	2106
Ushers A	2152	Affluent	18.75	3930	2337	676	845	38.70	15.75	5.83	71.58	11.30	8.14	8.11	178	236	1149	1675
Ushers D	2155	Marg above avg	4.14	2188	1602	262	304	25.86	42.50	12.75	48.96	17.32	13.34	18.72	228	342	323	976
Ushers E	2156	Marg below avg	-4.97	1790	1452	131	191	17.98	36.56	19.33	32.59	25.37	20.23	40.50	311	270	169	789
Ushers F	2157	Marg above avg	4.08	3484	2895	200	341	15.52	20.25	11.08	60.19	14.09	9.63	12.46	149	542	426	1234
TOTAL			0.48	38596														

Figure 14: 13 Electoral Divisions geoprofile. Source: CSO

Small Area ID	Small Area Description	With ED	Total Population 2016	Deprivation Score 2016	Lone Parents Ratio 2016	Proportion with Primary Education Only 2016	Proportion with third level education 2016	Unemployment rate-Male 2016	Unemployment rate-Female 2016	Proportion LA rented accommodation 2016	Socially rented households 2016	Owner occupied households 2016	Households rented from private landlords 2016	Total Households 2016	Households without a Car 2016	Persons with a disability 2016	Total 0-4 yr olds 2016	Total 5-9 yr olds 2016
268051006	Galtymore Road - Kilworth Rd	Crumlin A	234	-2.79	32.00	23.00	26.67	6.35	17.02	9.78	10	67	13	95	32	10	7	15
268051008	Galtymore Road - Carrow Road	Crumlin A	267	-12.63	50.00	38.00	18.42	23.73	15.00	16.19	17	79	8	112	49	16	17	14
268051009	Davitt Road - Goldenbridge	Crumlin A	144	-14.41	75.00	34.00	12.77	37.14	15.79	85.29	58	6	4	73	39	16	7	6
268051010	Benmadigan Road	Crumlin A	339	-12.06	53.00	33.00	17.45	26.51	16.09	9.68	12	96	14	129	40	16	16	20
268052008	Davitt Road - Suir Road	Crumlin B	243	-10.85	43.00	28.00	25.66	30.77	14.00	17.20	17	43	12	101	41	8	12	14
268052009	Galtymore Drive	Crumlin B	293	-11.05	52.00	24.00	23.83	27.27	21.33	16.24	19	80	16	121	43	13	21	21
268078006	Saint James's Road	Inchicore A	303	7.96	19.00	6.00	50.00	12.12	13.25	6.67	7	40	56	110	28	5	29	31
268078011	Tyrconnell Road	Inchicore A	184	14.72	10.00	8.00	55.10	2.90	10.00	5.08	3	26	30	74	22	6	14	16
268084006	Grattan Crescent	Kilmainham B	153	5.23	33.00	7.00	48.65	16.28	17.39	3.45	3	17	36	63	24	5	20	9
268085001	Goldenbridge Industrial Estate	Kilmainham C	580	12.56	50.00	1.00	60.33	14.53	22.15	12.94	4	21	22	48				
268085002	Thomas Davis Street West	Kilmainham C	200	8.54	47.00	13.00	52.83	10.71	3.85	10.81	9	30	34	80	33	7	9	12
268085003	Berry's Court	Kilmainham C	180	7.65	30.00	4.00	59.05	12.90	15.25	9.21	8	39	28	80	37	7	14	8
268085004	Tramyard Apartments (2)	Kilmainham C	211	19.79	38.00	1.00	75.25	4.29	7.14	2.70	3	21	50	92	21	2	9	14
268085005	Luby Road	Kilmainham C	179	2.21	13.00	9.00	46.15	13.79	15.69	4.35	3	42	21	78	20	4	8	14
268085006	Bulfin Gardens	Kilmainham C	177	0.98	19.00	25.00	36.84	8.33	13.95	13.70	10	50	11	80	31	7	17	7
268085008	St Michael's & Thornton Heights	Kilmainham C	438	-9.08	55.00	31.00	18.89	29.03	22.62	42.21 ?	109	39	6	166				
268085009	Camac Close	Kilmainham C	257	13.85	11.00	6.00	62.16	7.00	9.20	5.00	15	50	55	128	47	4	18	9
268085010/02	Camac Crescent	Kilmainham C	499	3.13	33.00	12.00	46.72	20.59	23.24	30.38	69	16	73	171	61	18	51	32
268085011	Tyrone Place	Kilmainham C	292	-24.92	68.00	30.00	7.28	53.70	57.69	95.54	108	2	2	121	83	43	24	26
268085012	Emmet Court	Kilmainham C	286	-2.29	60.00	17.00	32.38	30.00	25.93	20.43	19	11	62	107	57	10	20	23
268085013	Tramyard Apartments (1)	Kilmainham C	231	10.26	47.00	3.00	69.70	14.61	13.51	9.59	10	26	37	112	32	9	8	19
268085014	Cannolly Gardens	Kilmainham C	270	2.05	17.00	20.00	41.04	11.27	7.46	1.05	1	76	16	100	25	14	13	18
268085015	Southern Cross Avenue	Kilmainham C	182	-2.06	23.00	23.00	34.92	20.00	4.65	3.90	3	69	5	79	22	6	11	11
268085016	Anner Road	Kilmainham C	298	0.98	24.00	18.00	43.00	16.47	9.09	4.10	5	86	29	129	39	9	14	10
268085017	Goldenbridge Terrace	Kilmainham C	259	8.31	31.00	11.00	52.70	7.06	17.57	4.08	4	56	36	106	30	4	15	20
268085018	Stephen's Road	Kilmainham C	328	-0.03	35.00	22.00	29.72	15.22	6.02	4.24	6	85	26	123	36	13	18	16
TOTAL			7027	0.45													392	385

Figure 105: Small Areas geoprofile. Source: CSO

ED	Deprivation description	Total households	Mortgaged	%	Owned outright	%	Rented privately	%	Socially rented	%	Not Stated	%
Crumlin A	Marg below avg	1439	453	31.48%	543	37.73%	170	11.81%	201	13.97%	52	3.61%
Crumlin B	Marg below avg	1183	316	26.71%	488	41.25%	137	11.58%	180	15.22%	50	4.23%
Crumlin E	Marg below avg	1070	286	26.73%	381	35.61%	114	10.65%	210	19.63%	59	5.51%
Crumlin F	Marg below avg	1099	318	28.94%	474	43.13%	213	19.38%	47	4.28%	30	2.73%
Inchicore A	Marg above avg	1025	259	25.27%	324	31.61%	269	26.24%	83	8.10%	75	7.32%
Inchicore B	Marg below avg	815	153	18.77%	226	27.73%	124	15.21%	248	30.43%	57	6.99%
Kilmainham A	Marg below avg	1098	355	32.33%	320	29.14%	184	16.76%	184	16.76%	44	4.01%
Kilmainham B	Affluent	1032	236	22.87%	165	15.99%	412	39.92%	154	14.92%	51	4.94%
Kilmainham C	Marg above avg	2106	424	20.13%	397	18.85%	643	30.53%	439	20.85%	183	8.69%
Ushers A	Affluent	1675	158	9.43%	78	4.66%	1149	68.60%	176	10.51%	107	6.39%
Ushers D	Marg above avg	976	185	18.95%	157	16.09%	323	33.09%	228	23.36%	75	7.68%
Ushers E	Marg below avg	789	120	15.21%	150	19.01%	169	21.42%	311	39.42%	26	3.30%
Ushers F	Marg above avg	1234	268	21.72%	274	22.20%	426	34.52%	149	12.07%	97	7.86%

Figure 16: Tenure status (households). Source: CSO