

**STATISTICAL ANNEX**  
to  
**Ireland's Consolidated  
Third and Fourth Reports**  
to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child  
on the implementation of  
the Convention on the Rights of the Child  
  
2006-2011

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DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH AFFAIRS

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## Introduction

The following document presents a Statistical Annex to accompany Ireland's Consolidated Third and Fourth Reports to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In accordance with the *Guidelines on the Inclusion of Statistical Information and Data in Periodic Reports to be Submitted by States Parties under Article 44, Paragraph 1(b)*, the statistical information and data provided herein cover the reporting period 2006-2011 (where possible). Further, and in line with expressed requirements, information and data in this Statistical Annex are disaggregated by age and gender where appropriate and where available. Disaggregation by rural and/or urban geographic location is generally not provided since the geographic marker used in Ireland's administrative and other data sources is county level (or equivalent). Disaggregation by membership of minority and/or indigenous group, ethnicity, religion and disability is also not generally provided since such markers are also not typically included in administrative and other data sources. For measures where specific information and data were not available, proxy measures have been used.

## Statistical information

Section A – Section H present the statistical information and data required. The numbering scheme used replicates the numbering scheme of the *Guidelines on the Inclusion of Statistical Information and Data in Periodic Reports to be Submitted by States Parties under Article 44, Paragraph 1(b)*.

## A. General measures of implementation (arts. 4, 42 and 44, para. 6)

### A3(a): Allocation of resources during the reporting period for social services in relation to total expenditures for family and/or child allowances, conditional cash transfer systems

Table A3(a): Total expenditure on family and/or child allowances (2006-2011)						
	Total expenditure (€m)					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total expenditure on family and/or child allowances:	2,348	2,589	2,996	3,058	2,882	2,750
Expenditure on conditional cash transfer systems	107	140	170	167	186	205

Source: Department of Social Protection, Annual Statistical Reports

#### Notes/comments:

The expenditure on conditional cash transfer systems is based on Family Income Supplement. The total expenditure on family and/or child allowances includes Child Benefit and an estimate of the child portion of expenditure on welfare schemes. The latter is not ordinarily separated between adults and children, and as such, for the purpose of this exercise, the figure used is estimated.

### A3(b): Allocation of resources during the reporting period for social services in relation to total expenditures for health services, in particular primary health services

Table A3(b): Total expenditure on health (2006-2011)						
	Total expenditure (€m)					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total public expenditure on health, of which:	12,709	14,321	15,186	15,520	14,818	14,075
Total public non-capital expenditure on health	12,248	13,736	14,588	15,073	14,452	13,728
Total public capital expenditure on health	461	585	598	447	366	347

Source: Department of Health, Key Trends

#### Notes/comments:

Total public non-capital expenditure includes treatment benefits (funded from the Department of Social Protection).

Total public non-capital expenditure and total public capital expenditure excludes items not considered health expenditure, such as expenditure under Vote 41 Office of the Minister for Children (2006-2008) and the Office of the Minister for Children and Youth Affairs (2009-2011).

### A3(c): Allocation of resources during the reporting period for social services in relation to total expenditures for early childhood development (care and education)

Table A3(c): Total expenditure on early childhood care and education (2010-2011)		
	Total expenditure (€m)	
	2010	2011
Total expenditure on early childhood care and education	155	166

Source: Department of Children and Youth Affairs

Notes/comments: Expenditure relates to Early Childhood Care and Education Programme only.

**A3(d): Allocation of resources during the reporting period for social services in relation to total expenditures for education (primary, secondary), vocational education and training, special education**

<b>Table A3(d): Total expenditure on education (2006-2010)</b>					
	<b>Total expenditure (€m)</b>				
	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
Total expenditure on primary education	2,921	3,305	3,684	3,726	3,581
Total expenditure on secondary education	2,942	3,207	3,331	3,476	3,357

Source: Department of Education and Skills

**Notes/comments:** The figure for total expenditure on primary education includes expenditure on special education and the figure for total expenditure on secondary education includes VET expenditure. Data refer to expenditure by the Department of Education and Skills only.

**A3(e): Allocation of resources during the reporting period for social services in relation to total expenditures for child protection measures, including prevention of violence, child labour, sexual exploitation, rehabilitation programmes**

There is no single budget stream specifically allocated to the child protection issues set out in A3(e).

**A4(a-e): Training provided on the Convention for professionals working with and for children, including, but not limited to Judicial personnel, including judges and magistrates; law enforcement personnel; teachers; healthcare personnel; social workers**

Ireland does not keep any centralised statistical information and data on training provided on the Convention for professionals working with and for children.

## B. Definition of the child (art. 1)

### B(5): The number and proportion of children

<b>Table B(5): Number of children, by age, gender, geography, marital status, disability status, ethnicity and religion (2006-2011)</b>						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,036,034</b>	<b>1,056,947</b>	<b>1,085,258</b>	<b>1,107,034</b>	<b>1,125,527</b>	<b>1,148,687</b>
<b>As a proportion of the total population (%)</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>25.0</b>
<b>Age</b>						
0-4	302,252	312,319	327,885	341,638	353,835	356,329
5-9	288,325	295,916	303,360	308,033	311,585	320,770
10-14	273,872	275,565	280,953	288,081	293,634	302,491
15-17	171,585	173,147	173,060	169,282	166,473	169,097
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	530,973	541,503	556,017	567,303	577,099	587,782
Female	505,061	515,444	529,241	539,731	548,428	560,905
<b>Geography</b>						
Urban	592,068	–	–	–	–	682,612
Rural	443,966	–	–	–	–	466,075
<b>Marital status</b>						
Single	1,035,734	–	–	–	–	1,148,527
Married	235	–	–	–	–	141
Separated	34	–	–	–	–	16
Widowed	31	–	–	–	–	3
<b>Disability status</b>						
Yes	–	–	–	–	–	66,437
No	–	–	–	–	–	1,082,250
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
White						
Irish	909,272	–	–	–	–	959,916
Irish Traveller	10,929	–	–	–	–	14,245
Other white background	44,482	–	–	–	–	83,314
Black or Black Irish						
African	17,948	–	–	–	–	27,946
Other black background	1,596	–	–	–	–	2,957
Chinese	2,418	–	–	–	–	3,416
Other Asian background	8,677	–	–	–	–	21,469
Not stated	26,002	–	–	–	–	19,883
Other including mixed background	14,710	–	–	–	–	15,541
<b>Religion</b>						
Roman Catholic	913,451	–	–	–	–	987,898
Church of Ireland (incl. Protestant)	26,892	–	–	–	–	30,877
Muslim (Islamic)	10,920	–	–	–	–	18,299
Other Christian religion	8,518	–	–	–	–	12,287
Presbyterian	4,565	–	–	–	–	4,973
Orthodox	4,579	–	–	–	–	11,497
Methodist	2,361	–	–	–	–	1,328
Other stated religion	12,142	–	–	–	–	18,935
No religion	26,912	–	–	–	–	43,378
Not stated	25,694	–	–	–	–	19,215

Source: Data for 2006 and 2011, Census of the Population; data for 2007-2010, Population Estimates.



## C. General principles (arts. 2, 3, 6 and 12)

### C1(6): Right to life, survival and development (art. 6)

	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
<b>Total</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>Age</b>												
0-4	293	9.7	284	9.1	336	10.4	306	9.1	316	9.1	292	8.2
5-9	32	1.1	17	0.6	28	0.9	23	0.7	30	1.0	28	0.9
10-14	35	1.3	50	1.8	40	1.4	31	1.1	22	0.7	20	0.7
15-17	61	3.6	62	3.6	58	3.3	43	2.5	45	2.6	53	3.2
<b>Gender</b>												
Male	254	4.8	240	4.4	277	5.0	238	4.2	245	4.2	233	4.0
Female	167	3.3	173	3.3	185	3.5	165	3.1	168	3.1	160	2.9

Source: Vital Statistics

**Notes/comments:** Data for 2006-2010 are for the year of occurrence and are final. Data for 2011 are for the year of registration and are provisional.

#### C1(6)a: The death of those under 18 as a result of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

There were no child deaths recorded due to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions for these years.

#### C1(6)b: The death of those under 18 as a result of capital punishment

There were no child deaths recorded due to capital punishment for these years.

#### C1(6)c: The death of those under 18 due to illnesses, including HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, polio, hepatitis and acute respiratory infections

There were no child deaths recorded due to illnesses, including HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, polio, hepatitis or acute respiratory infections for these years.

#### C1(6)d: The death of those under 18 as a result of traffic or other accidents

	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0.29</b>
<b>Age</b>												
0-9	15	0.25	18	0.30	21	0.33	13	0.20	18	0.27	15	0.22
10-14	7	0.26	13	0.47	15	0.53	8	0.28	1	0.03	2	0.07
15-17	16	0.93	24	1.38	16	0.91	13	0.75	13	0.76	16	0.95
<b>Gender</b>												
Male	22	0.41	40	0.74	40	0.72	26	0.46	20	0.35	24	0.41
Female	16	0.32	15	0.29	12	0.23	8	0.15	12	0.22	9	0.16

Source: Vital Statistics

**Notes/comments:** Data for 2006-2010 are for the year of occurrence and are final. Data for 2011 are for the year of registration and are provisional.

**C1(6)e: The death of those under 18 as the result of crime and other forms of violence**

<b>Table C1(6)e: Number and rate (per 10,000) of child deaths as a result of crime and other forms of violence, by age and gender (2006-2011)</b>													
	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.03</b>	
<b>Age</b>													
0-9	2	0.03	1	0.02	2	0.03	0	0.00	2	0.03	3	0.04	
10-14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02	0	0.00	
15-17	0	0.00	1	0.06	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02	0	0.00	
<b>Gender</b>													
Male	2	0.04	1	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.02	1	0.02	
Female	0	0.00	1	0.02	2	0.04	0	0.00	3	0.05	2	0.04	

Source: Vital Statistics

**Notes/comments:** Data for 2006-2010 are for the year of occurrence and are final. Data for 2011 are for the year of registration and are provisional.

**C1(6)f: The death of those under 18 due to suicide**

<b>Table C1(6)f: Number and rate (per 10,000) of child deaths due to suicide, by age and gender (2006-2011)</b>													
	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0.1</b>	
<b>Age</b>													
0-14	4	0.0	8	0.1	3	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0	1	0.0	
15-17	14	0.8	8	0.5	22	1.2	15	0.9	11	0.6	15	0.9	
<b>Gender</b>													
Male	14	0.3	11	0.2	14	0.3	14	0.2	11	0.2	13	0.2	
Female	4	0.1	5	0.1	11	0.2	5	0.1	4	0.1	3	0.1	

Source: Vital Statistics

**Notes/comments:** Data for 2006-2010 are for the year of occurrence and are final. Data for 2011 are for the year of registration and are provisional.

**C1(7): Respect for the views of the child (art. 12)****C1(7)a: The number of youth organisations or associations and the number of members that they represent**

There are 41 national voluntary youth organisations in Ireland. These oversee a large number of local community-based projects, groups, units and branches, which deliver services on the ground. A summary description of these 41 organisations is shown in Table C1(7)a. These organisations serve children and young people aged 10-24. In 2011, 382,615 children and young people of this age were estimated to have benefited from the various activities and programmes provided by these organisations; this represents 43.3% of the total population within this age group.

<b>Table C1(7)a: National voluntary youth organisations in the youth work sector in Ireland</b>	
Outdoor/Education	1. An Óige
Equality issues	2. BeLonG To Youth Service
Faith-based	3. Church of Ireland Youth Department 4. Department of Youth and Children's Work of the Methodist Church in Ireland 5. YMCA Ireland 6. Young Christian Workers 7. Presbyterian Youth and Children Ministry 8. YWCA of Ireland
Uniform organisations	9. Irish Girl Guides 10. Scouting Ireland 11. Boys' Brigade 12. Girls' Brigade 13. Girls' Friendly Society 14. Catholic Guides of Ireland
Welfare and Health	15. No Name Club 16. Order of Malta Cadets
Environment	17. ECO-UNESCO
International volunteering	18. EIL Intercultural Learning 19. Voluntary Service International
Traveller Community	20. Exchange House 21. Involve 22. Pavee Point Travellers Centre
Irish language	23. Feachtas 24. Ógras
Rural youth	25. Macra na Feirme
Civic	26. Junior Chamber Ireland
Arts/Creative	27. National Association for Youth Drama 28. Young Irish Film Makers
Community services	29. Peace Corps/Localise
Independent local/regional youth services*	30. Blakestown and Mountview Initiative 31. Ballymun Regional Youth Service 32. The Base Youth Service 33. Ballyfermot Youth Service 34. Sphere 17 35. Swan Youth Service 36. Lourdes Youth and Community Services 37. Bradog Regional Youth Service
Multi-service organisations	38. Catholic Youth Care 39. Foróige 40. Youth Work Ireland
Sector representative body	41. National Youth Council of Ireland

Source: National Youth Council of Ireland (2012) *Assessment of the Economic Value of Youth Work*

**Notes/comments:**

\* This may not be an exhaustive list, but the vast majority of other local/regional services come under the remit of national youth organisations listed here.

**C1(7)b: The number of schools with independent student councils**

The Education Act 1998 provides for the establishment of student councils to provide a representative structure for students to contribute to the school community. Section 27 of the Act says that Boards of Management shall encourage and give all reasonable assistance to students in the setting up and running of student councils in second-level schools.

An audit carried out by the Office of the Minister for Children and Youth Affairs (now the Department of Children and Youth Affairs) of student councils in 2010 identified that they have become permanent participation structures, with 93% of all responding student councils meeting at least once a month and just over half meeting more than once a month. These results were based on a response rate of 28.5% of second-level schools.

**Table C1(7)b: Percentage of children aged 10-17 who report that students at their school participate in making the school rules, by age, gender and population subgroups (2006 and 2010)**

	%	
	2006	2010
<b>All children</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>32.6</b>
<b>Age</b>		
10-11	38.7	44.9
12-14	24.1	37.0
15-17	15.0	22.2
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	21.9	30.6
Female	23.1	34.7
<b>Traveller status</b>		
Traveller children	32.5	41.2
All other children	22.1	32.1
<b>Immigrant status</b>		
Immigrant children	22.7	34.0
All other children	22.5	32.5
<b>Disability and/or Chronic Illness status</b>		
Children with a disability and/or chronic illness	24.6	32.4
All other children	21.8	32.7

Source: Health Behaviour of School-aged Children (HBSC) Surveys

**Notes/Comments:**

Children are identified as Traveller children if they answered 'Yes' to the question 'Are you a member of the Travelling community?'

Children are identified as having a disability and/or chronic illness if they answered 'Yes' to the question 'Do you have a long-term illness, disability, or a medical condition (like diabetes, asthma, allergy or cerebral palsy) that has been diagnosed by a doctor?'

Children are identified as immigrants if both their parents were born outside of Ireland.

**C1(7)c: The number of children who have been heard under judicial and administrative proceedings, including information on their age**

For child care proceedings, all children coming before the Courts have a professionally qualified social worker whose report to the Courts includes views of the child. Guardian ad Litem (GAL) services can also be appointed under the Child Care Act 1991. It is estimated that there are in the region of 33 practitioner GALs in Ireland. Further, all children who are the subject of Special Care proceedings, which are held in the High Court and are outside the scope of the Child Care Act 1991, have GALs appointed. These children are generally aged between 14 and 17.

For asylum proceedings, if the Office of the Refugee Applications Commissioner (ORAC), established under the Refugee Act 1996, or an Immigration Officer believes that a child (i) is under the age of 18 and (ii) is unaccompanied, then there is a duty to refer that child to the Health Service Executive (HSE). It is then a matter for the HSE to determine if it is in the minor's best interests to apply for asylum and, if so, to assist the minor throughout the asylum process. ORAC notifies the HSE when an unaccompanied minor is scheduled for interview and ensures that the interview is conducted by a specially trained caseworker. The unaccompanied minor will be allowed to be accompanied by a HSE representative at the interview, who will be responsible for ensuring that the best interests of the minor are protected.

For criminal proceedings, the Children Act 2001 provides for increased participation of children in conflict with the law in decisions that affect them. Section 96 of the Act recognises the right of children to be heard in matters that affect them in respect of criminal proceedings although no specific measures have been adopted to put this

provision into effect. The 2001 Act also provides for family conferences which can be convened either by An Garda Síochána as part of the Garda Juvenile Diversion Programme or by the Probation Service, if they are ordered by the Children Court. Family conferences bring children and young people, their families and sometimes the victim of the child's offending together with a view to developing consensus as to what steps are necessary to reduce or if possible stop the child's offending.

## D. Civil rights and freedoms (arts. 7,8, 13-17, 28, para. 2, 37(a) and 39)

### D1(8): Birth registration (art. 7)

<b>Table D1(8): Number and percentage of children who are registered after birth, and when such registration takes place (2006-2011)</b>						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Birth registration</b>						
Total births in year	65,425	71,389	75,173	75,554	75,174	74,650
% of births which were registered	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Birth registration by location</b>						
Number registered in hospital	65,132	70,990	74,887	75,337	74,848	74,300
% registered in hospital	99.6	99.4	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.5
Number registered as domiciliary births	293	399	286	217	326	350
% registered as domiciliary births	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5

Source: Vital Statistics

**Notes/comments:** Data for 2006-2010 are for the year of occurrence and are final. Data for 2011 are for the year of registration and are provisional.

### D2(9): Access to appropriate information (art. 17)

<b>Table D2(9)i: Number of libraries accessible to children, including mobile libraries (2006-2011)</b>						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number of libraries accessible to children, of which:	384	382	384	378	376	376
Mobile libraries	30	31	31	30	30	30

Source: Public Library Statistics

Table D2(9)ii presents data from the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2009 Survey on the percentage of children aged 15 who report they have access to a library and various ICT devices/services at school. The Department of Education and Skills will conduct a Census of ICT in schools in 2013.

<b>Table D2(9)ii: Percentage of children aged 15 who report they have access to a library and various ICT devices/services at school (2009)</b>	
	%
	<b>2009</b>
Library	80.6
Desktop computer	95.1
Portable laptop or notebook	30.8
Internet connection	95.1
Printer	93.6
USB (memory stick)	56.0

Source: Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) Survey

### D3(10): The right not to be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (arts. 37 (a) and 28, para. 2))

#### D3(10)a: The number of children reported as victims of torture

Table D3(10)a gives the number of child protection and welfare referrals to the HSE by type of referral.

<b>Table D3(10)a: Number, percentage and rate (per 1,000) of child protection and welfare referrals, by type (2007-2011)</b>							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%	Rate per 1,000 children
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,268</b>	<b>24,668</b>	<b>26,888</b>	<b>29,277</b>	<b>31,626</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27.5</b>
Welfare	12,715	12,932	14,875	16,452	15,808	50.0	13.8
Physical abuse	2,152	2,399	2,617	2,608	3,033	9.6	2.6
Sexual abuse	2,306	2,379	2,594	2,962	3,326	10.5	2.9
Emotional abuse	1,981	2,192	2,125	2,500	4,001	12.7	3.5
Neglect	4,114	4,766	4,677	4,755	5,458	17.3	4.8

Source: Childcare Interim Dataset

**D3(10)b: The number of children reported as victims of other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or other forms of punishment, including forced marriage and female genital mutilation**

Female Genital Mutilation is expressly prohibited in the Criminal Justice (Female Genital Mutilation) Act 2011.

**D3(10)c: The number of incidences of corporal punishment in all settings (childcare facilities, schools, family and foster family and institutions and other places attended by children) and the number of incidents of mobbing and bullying**

Corporal punishment is expressly prohibited by way of primary legislation in detention and in other schools. It is also prohibited in pre-schools coming within the definition of the Pre-school Services Regulations 1996.

<b>Table D3(10)ci: Percentage of mothers who report smacking their 9-year-old child, by frequency (2009)</b>	
	%
	<b>2009</b>
Always	0
Regularly	0
Now and again	11
Rarely	32
Never	57

Source: *Growing Up in Ireland*, National Longitudinal Study of Children

<b>Table D3(10)cii: Percentage of children aged 10-17 who report having been bullied at school (in the past couple of months), by age, gender and population subgroups (2006 and 2010)</b>		
	%	
	2006	2010
<b>All children</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>24.3</b>
<b>Age</b>		
10-11	29.3	29.7
12-14	26.2	25.2
15-17	20.8	21.0
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	25.6	25.5
Female	23.4	23.0
<b>Traveller status</b>		
Traveller children	28.8	31.6
All other children	24.3	24.1
<b>Immigrant status</b>		
Immigrant children	29.5	29.4
All other children	24.2	23.7
<b>Disability and/or Chronic Illness status</b>		
Children with a disability and/or chronic illness	29.9	28.9
All other children	23.1	22.9

Source: Health Behaviour of School-aged Children (HBSC) Surveys

**Notes/Comments:**

Children are identified as Traveller children if they answered 'Yes' to the question 'Are you a member of the Travelling community?'

Children are identified as having a disability and/or chronic illness if they answered 'Yes' to the question 'Do you have a long-term illness, disability, or a medical condition (like diabetes, asthma, allergy or cerebral palsy) that has been diagnosed by a doctor?'

Children are identified as immigrants if both their parents were born outside of Ireland.

**D3(10)d: The number and percentage of reported violations under (a), (b) and (c) above which have resulted in either a Court decision or other types of follow-up**

<b>Table D3(10)d: Number of incidents of 'abandoning a child, child neglect and cruelty', recorded and detected (2006-2010)</b>					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Recorded offences	303	561	545	502	444
Detected offences	131	272	372	333	262
With relevant proceedings	26	38	32	32	29
Court proceedings commenced, of which:	24	33	28	31	29
Convictions	17	19	18	14	12
Pending, including appeals allowed	3	11	3	8	10
Non-conviction	4	3	7	9	7

Source: Garda Recorded Crime Statistics

**Notes/comments:**

Offences reported or which become known to members of An Garda Síochána are recorded when, on the balance of probability, a Garda determines that a criminal offence defined by law has taken place and there is no credible evidence to the contrary.

If it is subsequently determined that a criminal offence did not take place, the criminal offence recorded is invalidated and is not counted in the statistics. If a person makes a report and subsequently withdraws it by stating that the criminal act did not take place, then this too is invalidated unless there is evidence to suggest that, by reasonable probability, the offence has taken place.



For criminal offences where victim confirmation is required (e.g. assault, fraud), a criminal offence is recorded only where the victim confirms the offence or where there is evidence to suggest that, by reasonable probability, it occurred.

Another important feature of a recorded offence is that it is based on the date reported to, or that it became known to, the Gardaí. This has major implications for some offence types. Notable among these are sexual offences, as it has often been the case that such offences have been reported to An Garda Síochána many years (sometimes decades) after the event(s). Thus a sexual assault which occurred in 1960 would be included in the statistics for 2006 if it was first reported in that year.

Detailed guidelines exist within An Garda Síochána to determine whether a crime incident may be flagged as 'detected'. The main criterion for classifying an offence as 'detected' is when criminal proceedings have been commenced for at least one person for the offence.

### D3(10)e: The number and percentage of children who received special care in terms of recovery and social reintegration

Children who have been abused or harmed may be taken into the care of the State. More than 90% of children in State care live with foster families and all children in State care have access to expert help from social workers, psychologists and child psychiatric services where necessary.

### D3(10)f: The number of programmes implemented for the prevention of institutional violence and the amount of training provided to staff of institutions on this issue

<b>Table D3(10)f: Number of programmes implemented for the prevention of institutional violence in Children Detention Schools and the amount of training provided to staff of institutions (2006-2011)</b>						
	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
Number of programmes implemented for the prevention of institutional violence	1	1	1	3	3	3
Amount of training provided to staff of institutions on the issue of institutional violence: Total hours of training provided	22	22	22	22	22	22
Amount of training provided to staff of institutions on the issue of institutional violence: Total personnel who received training	230	230	230	93	113	183

Source: Irish Youth Justice Service

**Notes/comments:** These data refer to Children Detention Schools' Behaviour Management Programmes only. Lower figures for 2009/2010 reflect the updating of training programmes in 2009, as well as the closure of the Finglas Child and Adolescent Centre in 2010.

## E. Family environment and alternative care (arts. 5, 9-11, 18 (paras. 1 and 2), 19-21, 25, 27 (para. 4) and 39)

### E1(11): Family support (arts. 5 and 18, paras. 1 and 2)

#### E1(11)a: The number of services and programmes aimed at rendering appropriate assistance to parents and legal guardians in the performance of their child-rearing responsibilities and the number and percentage of children and families that benefit from these services and programmes

**The Family and Community Services Resource Centre Programme:** The Family Support Agency core funds 106 Family Resource Centres (FRCs) in local communities around Ireland as part of the Family and Community Services Resource Centre Programme. This programme is Ireland's largest family support programme, delivering universal services to families across the country based on a lifecycle approach. The aim of the programme is to combat disadvantage and improve the functioning of the family unit. FRCs focus on strengthening the family's capacity to provide a nurturing environment for all family members, while intervening to address problems that have developed and become manifest.

In 2011, the Family Support Agency developed a Strategic Framework for Family Support which was linked to the nationally agreed outcomes for children and their parents. The overall objective of the strategy is to improve the well-being of parents and children by supporting all families through the normal challenges of family life, but especially those in disadvantaged communities. This involves a range of actions to bring about significant improvements in the nationally agreed outcomes.

These outcomes are that children and their families will be:

- healthy, both physically and mentally;
- supported in active learning;
- safe from accidental and intentional harm, and secure in the immediate and wider physical environment;
- economically secure;
- part of positive networks of family, friends, neighbours and the community, and included and participating in society.

Linking these nationally agreed outcomes to an evidence-based understanding of how well-being manifests within families is a key part of the strategy for the Family and Community Services Resource Centre Programme.

The choice of actions to achieve these outcomes are made in collaboration with families, in keeping with the community development ethos of FRCs, and informed by evidence-based knowledge about what influences family well-being and the types of programmes and initiatives that are known to be effective.

The primary role of the Family and Community Services Resource Centre Programme has been, and will continue to be, prevention and early intervention. Because of this role, the programme is perceived as non-stigmatising, offering an 'open-door' to all families in their community.

The supports/services provided to families by many of the FRCs nationwide include Strengthening Families Programmes, Incredible Years Programme, Community Mothers Programme, Common Sense Parenting Programme, Early Childhood Studies, Positive Parenting Programme and Parents Plus.

Other services and programmes delivered by FRCs include Child Contact Centres, Family Conferencing, Parents Support Groups, Childcare Providers, After Schools Clubs, Homework Clubs, Study Clubs, Literacy Programmes, Pre-schools/Playschools,

Breakfast Clubs/Lunch Clubs, Out-of-Schools Initiatives including summer camps and transition programmes, Rainbows Programme (peer support for bereaved children aged 4-13), Counselling, Family Fun Days, Disability Groups including advocacy groups for people with disabilities and their families, Lone Parents Groups, Parent and Toddler Groups, Youth Groups including No Name Clubs and Youth Cafés, Intergenerational Groups, Fathers' Groups (includes father and son groups and supervised access initiatives), Library/Book Lending Service, Substance Abuse Support Groups, and School Uniform Exchange.

<b>Table E1(11)ai: Number of, and total expenditure on, Family Resource Centres (2006-2011)</b>						
	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
Number of Family Resource Centres	100	106	107	107	107	106
Funding for Family Resource Centres (€m)	12.94	18.77	18.84	18.05	15.37	15.90

Source: Family Support Agency

#### **Scheme of Grants for Marriage, Child and Bereavement Counselling Services:**

The Family Support Agency has provided funding for organisations providing marriage, child and bereavement counselling services since its establishment in 2003. Over 600 voluntary and community organisations are funded under this scheme annually to provide counselling services for families and children.

The scheme is open to voluntary organisations that provide marriage and relationship counselling services, helping people to deal with difficulties they experience in their relationships, marriage preparation programmes, counselling services to children whose lives have been affected by parental separation, and bereavement counselling and support to families on the death of a family member.

The focus of the Scheme of Grants is on the development of support services in the community for families, to enhance stability in family life and to assist families and their members deal with difficult periods that they may experience.

A key feature of the scheme is that it makes counselling available to those who could not otherwise afford it. The organisations that are funded vary enormously in size and approach; some are dedicated counselling bodies, others provide counselling as part of a wider range of social and family services.

<b>Table E1(11)aii: Number of, and total expenditure on, counselling organisations (2006-2011)</b>						
	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
Number of counselling organisations funded	541	553	607	614	585	608
Funding for counselling (€m)	9.01	9.95	10.95	11.86	11.35	10.68

Source: Family Support Agency

**E1(11)b: The number of available childcare services and facilities and the percentage of children and families that have access to these services**

<b>Table E1(11)b: Number of available childcare services and facilities (2010-2011)</b>		
	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,407</b>	<b>4,363</b>

Source: Early Childhood Care and Education Database

**Notes/comments:** These figures represent the total number of centre-based services that are funded under the various childcare programmes administered by the Department of Children and Youth Affairs only. Childminders are not included in the figures shown.

**E2(12): Children without parental care (arts. 9 (paras. 1-4), 21 and 25)****E2(12)a: The number of children without parental care disaggregated by causes (i.e. due to armed conflict, poverty, abandonment as a result of discrimination, etc)**

<b>Table E2(12)a: Number of children admitted to care, by primary reason for admission to care (2009-2011)</b>			
	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
<b>Total, of which:</b>	<b>2,372</b>	<b>2,291</b>	<b>2,248</b>
Primary reason for admission to care was recorded	2,372	2,291	2,218
<b>Primary reason</b>			
<b>Abuse, of which:</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>772</b>
Physical	155	160	169
Sexual	50	63	33
Emotional	85	66	87
Neglect	386	398	483
<b>Child problems, of which:</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>343</b>
Child with emotional/behavioural problems	180	168	206
Child abusing drugs/alcohol	27	23	26
Child involved in crime	10	7	5
Child pregnancy	7	1	7
Physical illness/disability in child	15	7	20
Mental health problem/intellectual disability in child	10	26	16
Other	73	56	63
<b>Family problems, of which:</b>	<b>1,374</b>	<b>1,316</b>	<b>1,103</b>
Parent unable to cope/family difficulty	639	599	480
Family member abusing drugs/alcohol	277	231	262
Domestic violence	54	34	34
Physical Illness/disability in other family member	50	118	31
Mental health problem/intellectual disability in other family member	140	131	134
Separated children seeking asylum	10	12	9
Other	204	191	153

Source: Childcare Interim Dataset

**E2(12)b: The number of children separated from their parents as a result of Court decisions (inter alia, in relation to situations of parental abuse or neglect, detention, imprisonment, labour migration, exile or deportation)**

<b>Table E2(12)b: Number of children admitted to care, by legal basis (2009-2011)</b>			
	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
<b>Total number of children admitted to care, of which:</b>	<b>2,372</b>	<b>2,291</b>	<b>2,248</b>
Legal basis for admission to care was recorded	2,372	2,291	2,218
<b>Legal basis</b>			
Emergency Court order	335	347	340
Other Court order	503	420	496
Admitted voluntarily	1,534	1,524	1,382

Source: Childcare Interim Dataset

**E2(12)c: The number of institutions for these children disaggregated by region, the number of places available in these institutions, the ratio of caregivers to children and the number of foster homes**

<b>Table E2(12)c: Number of residential centres and approved foster carers (2011)</b>	
	<b>2011</b>
Foster carers	3,783
Residential centres	161

Source: Childcare Interim Dataset

**Notes/comments:**

HSE Children and Family Services will start collecting data on residential centres in 2013, to include number of centres, number of places and occupancy.

These data do not include figures on Supported lodgings. Supported lodgings is the provision of accommodation, support and a family setting to young people who cannot live at home, but are not ready to live independently. Supported lodgings are only considered for young people, aged 16 and above, who are deemed, through a thorough assessment process, capable of living independently without a full range of supports.

**E2(12)d: The number and percentage of children separated from their parents who are living in institutions or with foster families, as well as the duration of placement and frequency of its review**

<b>Table E2(12)d: Number of children in care, by age, gender and type of placement (2006-2011)</b>						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,247</b>	<b>5,307</b>	<b>5,357</b>	<b>5,674</b>	<b>5,965</b>	<b>6,160</b>
<b>Age</b>						
0-4	852	819	834	921	938	1,021
5-9	1,420	1,434	1,452	1,565	1,579	1,647
10-14	1,764	1,780	1,799	1,850	1,875	2,007
15-17	1,211	1,274	1,272	1,338	1,407	1,480
Not available	–	–	–	–	166	5
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	2,681	2,695	2,717	2,914	3,008	3,182
Female	2,566	2,612	2,640	2,760	2,791	2,973
Not available	–	–	–	–	166	5
<b>Type of placement</b>						
Foster care (general)	3,113	3,172	3,161	3,422	3,612	3,776
Foster care (relative)	1,482	1,552	1,581	1,678	1,742	1,788
Residential care	408	388	381	395	440	443
Other	244	195	234	179	171	153
<b>Length of placement (years)</b>						
Less than 1	1,414	1,339	1,236	1,520	1,415	1,424
1-5	2,069	1,985	2,181	2,175	2,176	2,668
More than 5	1,764	1,983	1,940	1,825	1,993	2,063
Not available	–	–	–	154	381	5

Source: Childcare Interim Dataset

**E2(12)e: The number and percentage of children re-united with their parents after a placement**

<b>Table E2(12)e: Number of children discharged from care (2007-2011)</b>					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,074</b>	<b>1,973</b>	<b>2,045</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,053</b>

Source: Childcare Interim Dataset

**Notes/comments:** HSE Children and Family Services do not collect data on the profile of children when they were discharged from care, although the introduction of Standardised Business Processes and the National Childcare Information System will address this in the future.

**E2(12)f: The number of children in domestic, intercountry and kafala adoption programmes disaggregated by age and, where relevant, with information on the country of origin and of adoption for the children concerned**

<b>Table E2(12)f: Number of children in domestic and intercountry adoption programmes (2006-2011)</b>						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Domestic adoptions	222	187	200	190	189	39
Intercountry adoptions	406	436	490	394	288	342

Source: Adoption Authority of Ireland

**E3(13): Family re-unification (art. 10)**

The number of children who entered or left the country for the purpose of family re-unification, including the number of unaccompanied refugee and asylum-seeking children

Data on the number of children who entered or left the country for the purpose of family re-unification are not available. Applications for asylum by children, accompanied and unaccompanied, and who were granted refugee status, are given below.

<b>Table E3(13): Number of asylum applicants who are children, by age, gender and whether child is an unaccompanied minor (2006-2011)</b>						
	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
<b>Total, of whom:</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>387</b>
<b>Were granted refugee status</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Age</b>						
0-4	523	588	580	491	410	254
5-9	128	142	126	75	48	51
10-14	104	93	106	64	48	32
15-17	209	202	204	134	67	50
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	515	500	514	393	297	197
Female	449	525	502	371	276	190
<b>Unaccompanied minor</b>						
Yes	131	87	98	56	37	26
No	833	938	918	708	536	361

Source: Office of the Refugee Applications Commissioner

**E4(14): Illicit transfer and non-return (art. 11)****E4(14)a: The number of children abducted from and to the State party**

<b>Table E4(14)a: Number of children abducted to and from the State (2006-2011)</b>						
	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
<b>Total number of new cases, of which were:</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>142</b>
To the State	72	60	70	61	64	53
From the State	39	39	71	75	76	89

Source: Central Authority for Child Abduction

**E4(14)b: The number of perpetrators arrested and the percentage of those that were sanctioned in (criminal) Courts**

<b>Table E4(14)b: Number of incidents of 'abduction of a child under 16', recorded and detected (2006-2010)</b>					
	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
Recorded offences	303	561	545	502	444
Detected offences	131	272	372	333	262
With relevant proceedings	26	38	32	32	29
Court proceedings commenced, of which:	24	33	28	31	29
Convictions	17	19	18	14	12
Pending, including appeals allowed	3	11	3	8	10
Non-conviction	4	3	7	9	7

Source: Garda Recorded Crime Statistics

**Notes/comments:**

Offences reported or which become known to members of An Garda Síochána are recorded when, on the balance of probability, a Garda determines that a criminal offence defined by law has taken place and there is no credible evidence to the contrary.

If it is subsequently determined that a criminal offence did not take place, the criminal offence recorded is invalidated and is not counted in the statistics. If a person makes a report and subsequently withdraws it by stating that the criminal act did not take place, then this too is invalidated unless there is evidence to suggest that, by reasonable probability, the offence has taken place.

For criminal offences where victim confirmation is required (e.g. assault, fraud), a criminal offence is recorded only where the victim confirms the offence or where there is evidence to suggest that, by reasonable probability, it occurred.

Another important feature of a recorded offence is that it is based on the date reported to, or that it became known to, the Gardaí. This has major implications for some offence types. Notable among these are sexual offences, as it has often been the case that such offences have been reported to An Garda Síochána many years (sometimes decades) after the event(s). Thus a sexual assault which occurred in 1960 would be included in the statistics for 2006 if it was first reported in that year.

Detailed guidelines exist within An Garda Síochána to determine whether a crime incident may be flagged as 'detected'. The main criterion for classifying an offence as 'detected' is when criminal proceedings have been commenced for at least one person for the offence.

**E5(15): Abuse and neglect (art. 19), including physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration (art. 39)****E5(15)a: The number and percentage of children reported as victims of abuse and/or neglect by parents or other relatives/caregivers**

See Table D3(10)a

**E5(15)b: The number and percentage of those cases reported that resulted in sanctions or other forms of follow-up for perpetrators**

See Table D3(10)d

**E5(15)c: The number and percentage of children who received special care in terms of recovery and social reintegration**

See Table D3(10)e



## F. Disability, basic health and welfare (arts. 6, 18 (para. 3), 23, 24, 26, 27 (paras. 1-3) and 33)

### F1(16): Children with disabilities (art. 23)

Data provided in Tables F1(16)a – e draw specifically on the National Physical and Sensory Disability Database (NPSDD) and/or the National Intellectual Disability Database (NIDD). The numbers of children who are registered on these databases are given below.

<b>Table F1(16)i: Number of children registered on the National Physical and Sensory Disability Database (2006-2011)</b>						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,807</b>	<b>8,373</b>	<b>8,546</b>	<b>8,043</b>	<b>7,627</b>	<b>8,034</b>
<b>Age</b>						
0-4	712	697	640	510	427	596
5-9	2,987	3,081	2,994	2,700	2,322	2,360
10-14	2,841	3,189	3,466	3,387	3,362	3,379
15-17	1,267	1,406	1,446	1,446	1,516	1,699
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	4,840	5,213	5,348	5,027	4,778	5,091
Female	2,967	3,160	3,198	3,016	2,849	2,943
<b>Type of disability</b>						
Physical	5,704	5,463	3,235	2,939	2,642	2,665
Hearing loss/deafness	447	425	328	287	256	228
Visual	245	233	213	211	208	194
Speech and Language	533	1,121	2,538	2,339	2,263	2,406
Multiple disabilities	877	1,130	2,231	2,266	2,257	2,541
Refused	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0

Source: National Physical and Sensory Disability Database (NPSDD)

<b>Table F1(16)ii: Number of children registered on the National Intellectual Disability Database (2006-2011)</b>						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,658</b>	<b>7,802</b>	<b>8,095</b>	<b>8,028</b>	<b>8,224</b>	<b>8,852</b>
<b>Age</b>						
0-4	1,085	1,071	1,272	1,159	1,199	1,344
5-9	2,357	2,468	2,470	2,428	2,438	2,657
10-14	2,400	2,519	2,636	2,732	2,808	2,979
15-17	1,816	1,744	1,717	1,709	1,779	1,872
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	4,858	4,898	5,077	5,051	5,211	5,668
Female	2,800	2,904	3,018	2,977	3,013	3,184
<b>Severity of disability</b>						
Mild	2,912	2,870	3,001	2,983	3,033	3,201
Moderate	2,113	2,134	2,323	2,386	2,431	2,579
Severe	775	740	782	785	801	841
Profound	150	147	153	175	181	171
Not verified	1,708	1,911	1,836	1,699	1,778	2,060

Source: National Intellectual Disability Database (NIDD)

**F1(16)a: The number and percentage of children with disabilities whose parents receive special material, psychosocial or other assistance**

<b>Table F1(16)ai: Number of children registered on the National Physical and Sensory Disability Database whose parents receive special material, psychosocial or other assistance (2006-2011)</b>						
	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>1,089</b>	<b>1,037</b>
<b>Age</b>						
0-4	118	116	80	64	37	44
5-9	517	481	382	315	258	230
10-14	662	695	665	577	487	453
15-17	289	333	340	316	307	310
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	940	960	869	761	639	611
Female	646	665	598	511	450	426

Source: National Physical and Sensory Disability Database (NPSDD)

**Notes/comments:** The NPSDD does not capture information about the children's parents per se; however, it does record data on the number of children who receive personal assistance service, home help, homecare assistant, twilight nursing service or any respite service which would likely assist parents to care for their children. The number receiving these services is included in the table above, as a type of assistance to parents in the home.

<b>Table F1(16)aii: Number of children registered on the National Intellectual Disability Database whose parents receive special material, psychosocial or other assistance (2006-2011)</b>						
	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,141</b>	<b>2,169</b>	<b>2,239</b>	<b>2,290</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>2,314</b>
<b>Age</b>						
0-4	219	194	182	214	187	182
5-9	671	663	634	600	588	588
10-14	756	851	897	934	940	923
15-17	495	461	526	542	573	621
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	1,314	1,328	1,387	1,444	1,451	1,472
Female	827	841	852	846	837	842

Source: National Intellectual Disability Database (NIDD)

**Notes/comments:** The NIDD does not capture information about the children's parents per se; however, it does record data on the number of children who receive home help, home support, centre and home-based respite services which would likely assist parents to care for their children. The number receiving these services is included in the table above, as a type of assistance to parents in the home.

**F1(16)b: The number and percentage of children with disabilities who are living in institutions, including institutions for children with mental disabilities, or outside their families, such as in foster care**

<b>Table F1(16)bi: Number of children registered on the National Physical and Sensory Disability Database who are living in institutions, including institutions for children with mental disabilities, or outside their families, such as in foster care (2006-2011)</b>						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total number of children with disabilities who are living with foster care or in other household-based care, of which:</b>						
<b>Age</b>						
0-4	<5	11	8	<5	<5	8
5-9	21	31	29	26	26	33
10-14	30	30	35	39	38	42
15-17	10	17	18	17	8	14
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	39	54	56	53	50	60
Female	25	35	34	32	25	37
<b>Total number of children with disabilities who are living in institutions, of which:</b>						
<b>Age</b>						
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	<5
10-14	6	<5	5	<5	<5	<5
15-17	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	7	5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Female	<5	<5	<5	5	<5	<5

Source: National Physical and Sensory Disability Database (NPSDD)

**Notes/comments:**

The data for the number of children living in foster care and living in residential institutions are derived from the question which asks the individual's type of living arrangements.

Cells with less than 5 people have been suppressed and denoted with <5.

The NPSDD does not capture information on the numbers living in institutions for mental illness.

<b>Table F1(16)bii: Number of children registered on the National Intellectual Disability Database who are living in institutions, including institutions for children with mental disabilities, or outside their families, such as in foster care (2006-2011)</b>						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Number of children with disabilities who are living with foster care or in other household-based care, of which:</b>						
<b>Age</b>						
0-4	11	13	17	13	13	9
5-9	38	48	52	52	53	57
10-14	100	97	98	107	110	106
15-17	118	121	109	94	112	119
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	165	174	169	169	178	179
Female	102	105	107	97	110	112
<b>Number of children with disabilities who are living in institutions, of which:</b>						
<b>Age</b>						
0-4	7	9	<5	5	<5	<5
5-9	16	15	15	11	6	7
10-14	46	37	36	41	29	26
15-17	50	49	51	34	38	42
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	84	76	71	60	46	46
Female	35	34	35	31	28	30

Source: National Intellectual Disability Database (NIDD)

**Notes/comments:**

The number living outside their families in foster or other household-based care includes all children registered on the NIDD and coded with the following residential circumstance: foster care; shared care/guardianship; and those residing in community group homes.

The number of children living in institutions comprises those recorded on the NIDD as living in residential centres or any other full-time residential facility, including intensive placements, psychiatric hospitals or other mental health facilities.

There were no children recorded as living in psychiatric or mental health facilities for the years above. Cells with less than 5 people have been suppressed and denoted with <5.

**F1(16)c: The number and percentage of children with disabilities who are attending regular schools**

<b>Table F1(16)ci: Number of children registered on the National Physical and Sensory Disability Database who are attending regular schools (2006-2011)</b>						
	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,556</b>	<b>6,121</b>	<b>6,001</b>	<b>5,608</b>	<b>5,151</b>	<b>5,868</b>
<b>Age</b>						
0-4	172	204	189	126	135	204
5-9	2,116	2,124	2,002	1,771	1,576	1,719
10-14	2,355	2,720	2,748	2,634	2,619	2,629
15-17	913	1,073	1,062	1,077	821	1,316
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	3,496	3,854	3,768	3,495	3,239	3,709
Female	2,060	2,267	2,233	2,113	1,912	2,159

Source: National Physical and Sensory Disability Database (NPSDD)

**Notes/comments:** The data for the number of children attending regular schools refer to those who specified that their main day service was 'mainstream' school or 'education provided at home'.

<b>Table F1(16)cii: Number of children registered on the National Intellectual Disability Database whose who are attending regular schools (2006-2011)</b>						
	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,116</b>	<b>2,549</b>	<b>2,582</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>2,901</b>	<b>3,199</b>
<b>Age</b>						
0-4	205	265	245	245	289	315
5-9	940	1,171	1,142	1,162	1,219	1,319
10-14	651	805	880	937	1,031	1,169
15-17	320	308	315	350	362	396
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	1,298	1,583	1,592	1,687	1,850	2,099
Female	818	966	990	1,007	1,051	1,100

Source: National Intellectual Disability Database (NIDD)

**Notes/comments:** Number attending regular schools includes children recorded on the NIDD as attending mainstream schools, mainstream pre-schools and special classes in secondary and primary schools. It also includes those who are coded as receiving a resource teacher since these children usually receive this service in a mainstream school.

### F1(16)d: The number and percentage of children with disabilities who are attending special schools

<b>Table F1(16)di: Number of children registered on the National Physical and Sensory Disability Database who are attending special schools (2006-2011)</b>						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>398</b>
<b>Age</b>						
0-4	97	97	46	42	30	40
5-9	308	290	170	130	98	116
10-14	262	248	213	192	156	148
15-17	193	182	123	107	66	94
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	547	522	347	298	217	250
Female	313	295	205	173	133	148

Source: National Physical and Sensory Disability Database (NPSDD)

**Notes/comments:** The data for the number of children attending special schools refer to those who specified that their main day service was 'specialist' school or 'combined' school (i.e. combination of mainstream and specialist school).

<b>Table F1(16)dii: Number of children registered on the National Intellectual Disability Database whose who are attending special schools (2006-2011)</b>						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,637</b>	<b>4,559</b>	<b>4,718</b>	<b>4,677</b>	<b>4,716</b>	<b>4,966</b>
<b>Age</b>						
0-4	353	321	389	392	385	413
5-9	1,197	1,204	1,260	1,188	1,186	1,305
10-14	1,662	1,651	1,722	1,791	1,774	1,820
15-17	1,425	1,383	1,347	1,306	1,371	1,428
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	2,955	2,891	3,023	2,999	3,028	3,185
Female	1,682	1,668	1,695	1,678	1,688	1,781

Source: National Intellectual Disability Database (NIDD)

**Notes/comments:** Number attending special schools includes children recorded on the NIDD as attending special schools, pre-schools for intellectual disability and child education and development centres.

**F1(16)e: The number and percentage of children with disabilities who are not attending schools or comparable facilities**

<b>Table F1(16)ei: Number of children registered on the National Physical and Sensory Disability Database who are not attending schools or comparable facilities (2006-2011)</b>						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,362</b>	<b>1,406</b>	<b>1,973</b>	<b>1,938</b>	<b>1,691</b>	<b>1,720</b>
<b>Age</b>						
0-4	436	390	399	338	261	313
5-9	560	658	815	789	638	521
10-14	218	216	507	557	586	600
15-17	148	142	252	254	206	286
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	781	820	1,222	1,218	1,073	1,099
Female	581	586	751	720	618	621

Source: National Physical and Sensory Disability Database (NPSDD)

**Notes/comments:** The data for the number of children not attending schools or comparable facilities refer to those who did not specify a day service.

<b>Table F1(16)eii: Number of children registered on the National Intellectual Disability Database who are not attending schools or comparable facilities (2006-2011)</b>						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>864</b>
<b>Age</b>						
0-4	580	535	678	557	586	661
5-9	288	170	143	128	99	111
10-14	103	84	65	44	39	30
15-17	80	63	70	64	59	62
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	689	519	558	452	432	487
Female	362	333	398	341	351	377

Source: National Intellectual Disability Database (NIDD)

**Notes/comments:** The majority of those included in the 'not attending schools or comparable facilities' group above are not school-age children (i.e. aged 5 years or older). For example, in 2011, 76% of this group are aged 0-4 years and most of this age group are coded as receiving an early intervention service as their main day service.

**F2(17-19): Health and health services (art. 24)****F2(17)a: The rate of infant and under-5 child mortality**

<b>Table F2(17)a: Rate (per 1,000) of infant and under-5 child mortality (2006-2011)</b>						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Infant mortality, of which:</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Male	4.6	3.4	4.2	3.7	4.0	3.8
Female	3.1	3.0	3.3	2.8	3.2	3.1
<b>Child aged 1-4 mortality, of which:</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Male	1.6	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.1	1.6
Female	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.2	0.8

Source: Vital Statistics

**Notes/comments:** Data for 2006-2010 are for the year of occurrence and are final. Data for 2011 are for the year of registration and are provisional.

**F2(17)b: The proportion of children with low birth weight**

<b>Table F2 (17)b: Number and percentage of children with low birth weight (2006-2011)</b>												
	<b>% of live births</b>											
	<b>2006</b>		<b>2007</b>		<b>2008</b>		<b>2009</b>		<b>2010</b>		<b>2011</b>	
	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Total</b>												
Male	1,511	4.5	1,686	4.6	1,844	4.8	1,689	4.4	1,769	4.6	1,841	4.8
Female	1,618	5.1	1,911	5.5	2,053	5.6	1,922	5.2	1,982	5.4	2,022	5.6

Source: Vital Statistics

**Notes/comments:** Data for 2006-2010 are for the year of occurrence and are final. Data for 2011 are for the year of registration and are provisional.

**F2(17)c: The proportion of children with moderate and severe underweight, wasting and stunting**

*Not available*

**F2(17)d: The rate of child mortality due to suicide**

*See Table C1(6)f*



**F2(17)e: The percentage of households without access to hygienic sanitation facilities and access to safe drinking water**

<b>Table F2(17)e: Number and rate (per 1,000) of households without access to (a) hygienic sanitation facilities, (b) safe drinking water, and (c) both (2006 and 2011)</b>				
	2006		2011	
	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Total number of households</b>				
<b>(a) Without access to hygienic sanitation facilities, of which:</b>	<b>4,179</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2,555</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Urban	584	0.6	697	0.7
Rural	3,595	6.5	1,858	3.1
<b>(b) Without access to safe drinking water, of which:</b>	<b>2,908</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2,080</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Urban	189	0.2	235	0.2
Rural	2,719	4.9	1,845	3.1
<b>(c) Without access to hygienic sanitation facilities and safe drinking water, of which:</b>	<b>1,383</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Urban	67	0.1	72	0.1
Rural	1,316	2.4	632	1.1

Source: Census of the Population

**Notes/comments:**

Households without access to hygienic sanitation facilities are defined as households classifying themselves as having no sewerage facility in the 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population.

Households without access to safe drinking water are defined as households reporting that they have no piped water supply in the 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population.

**F2(17)f: The percentage of one-year-olds fully immunised for tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio and measles**

<b>Table F2(17)f: Percentage of one-year-olds fully immunised for tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio and measles (2006-2011)</b>						
	%					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Tuberculosis (BCG)	93	93	94	95	95	85
Diphtheria (D <sub>3</sub> )	86	87	88	89	89	90
Pertussis (P <sub>3</sub> )	86	87	88	89	89	90
Tetanus (T <sub>3</sub> )	86	87	88	89	89	90
Polio <sub>3</sub>	86	87	88	89	89	90
Measles (MMR <sub>1</sub> )	86	87	89	90	90	92

Source: Immunisation Uptake Statistics

**Notes/comments:** Data for measles refer to 2-year-olds. Some of the immunisation uptake data presented are incomplete (see [www.dcyv.ie](http://www.dcyv.ie) for details).

**F2(17)g: The rate of maternal mortality, including its main causes**

<b>Table F2(17)g: Number and rate (per 100,000 live and still births) of maternal mortality (2006-2011)</b>												
	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.7</b>

Source: Vital Statistics

**Notes/comments:** Data for 2006-2010 are for the year of occurrence and are final. Data for 2011 are for the year of registration and are provisional.

**F2(17)h: The proportion of pregnant women who have access to, and benefit from, pre-natal and post-natal healthcare**

The Maternity and Infant Care Scheme provides an agreed programme of care to all expectant mothers who are ordinarily resident in Ireland.

<b>Table F2(17)i: Percentage of pregnant women who have access to, and benefit from, pre-natal and post-natal healthcare (2006-2011)</b>						
	<b>% of pregnant women accessing services in year</b>					
	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
<b>Total maternities, of which:</b>						
Combined Hospital/GP Care	79.0	77.5	79.4	80.7	80.9	77.3
GP Only	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Hospital clinic or private	19.9	20.6	19.7	18.9	18.7	22.3
Midwife Only	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other (none/unknown)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Total maternities, of which:</b>						
Booked hospital admissions	99.0	99.1	98.9	99.1	99.8	99.1
Domiciliary-home births, planned home birth with a midwife	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other (none/unknown)	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.7

Source: National Perinatal Reporting System (NPRS)

**Notes/comments:**

Information on every birth in the Republic of Ireland is submitted to the NPRS by hospital administrative staff and all practising independent midwives. The information collected includes data on pregnancy outcomes (with particular reference to perinatal mortality and important aspects of perinatal care), as well as descriptive social and biological characteristics of mothers giving birth.

The timeframe to which the information relates is from 22 weeks' gestation to the first week of life. In accordance with WHO guidelines, live births weighing less than 500 grams are not included in the national statistics presented. The classification system used for data up to and including 2006 is ICD-9-CM. From 2007, ICD-10-AM is used.

Maternity refers to a woman who has delivered a baby irrespective of outcome. In accordance with WHO guidelines, only births weighing 500 grams or more are included in any analysis of NPRS data.

Combined Hospital/GP Care, GP Only, Hospital clinic or private, Midwife Only, Other (none/unknown), these percentages are based on maternities in each year.

Booked hospital admissions indicate whether a mother's admission to hospital for delivery was booked or unbooked prior to delivery. Domiciliary births are not included in this percentage. This percentage is based on maternities in each year.

Domiciliary births are planned home births. The vast majority of these are attended by an independent midwife and are not associated with a hospital.

Average gestational age at time of first visit to doctor is calculated in weeks and is based on maternities for each year.

**F2(17)i: The proportion of children born in hospitals**

<b>Table F2(17)i: Percentage of children born in hospitals, by gender (2006-2011)</b>						
	%					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>99.5</b>
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.5	99.6
Female	99.6	99.4	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.5

Source: Vital Statistics

**Notes/comments:** Data for 2006-2010 are for the year of occurrence and are final. Data for 2011 are for the year of registration and are provisional.

**F2(17)j: The proportion of personnel trained in hospital care and delivery**

<b>Table F(17)j: Percentage of personnel trained in hospital care and delivery (relating to pregnancy and birth) (2006-2011)</b>						
	%					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,048</b>	<b>42,136</b>	<b>42,258</b>	<b>41,453</b>	<b>40,743</b>	<b>41,160</b>

Source: Health Service Executive

**F2(17)k: The proportion of mothers who practise exclusive breastfeeding and for how long**

<b>Table F2(17)ki: Percentage of infants who are breastfed (exclusive or combined) on discharge from hospital (2006-2011)</b>												
	%											
	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Excl	Com	Excl	Com	Excl	Com	Excl	Com	Excl	Com	Excl	Com
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>

Source: National Perinatal Reporting System (NPRS)

**Notes/comments:**

All data are based on Live Births (excluding Early Neonatal Deaths) ONLY.

Excl = Exclusive breastfeeding – the infant is receiving only breast milk from his/her mother or expressed milk, and no other liquids or solids with the exception of drops or syrups consisting of vitamins, mineral supplements or medicines.

Com = Combined feeding – the infant is receiving both breast milk feeds and artificial formula milk feeds.

<b>Table F2(17)kii: Percentage of infants who are breastfed (exclusive or combined) for at least 3 months (2009-2011)</b>						
	%					
	2009		2010		2011	
	Excl	Com	Excl	Com	Excl	Com
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>14.8</b>

Source: Health Service Executive, Child Health Performance Indicators

**Notes/comments:**

Excl = Exclusive breastfeeding – the infant is receiving only breast milk from his/her mother or expressed milk and no other liquids or solids with the exception of drops or syrups consisting of vitamins, mineral supplements or medicines.

Com = Combined feeding – the infant is receiving both breast milk feeds and artificial formula milk feeds.

**F2(18)a: The number/percentage of children infected and affected by HIV/AIDS**

<b>Table F2(18)a: Number of children infected by HIV/AIDS (2006-2011)</b>						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total</b>	3	6	7	5	9	7
<b>Age</b>						
0-4	2	1	2	1	3	2
5-9	0	0	2	3	2	1
10-14	1	5	3	1	3	1
15-17	0	0	0	0	1	3
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	2	5	5	2	6	2
Female	1	1	2	3	3	5

Source: Health Service Executive

**F2(18)b: The number/percentage of those children who receive assistance including medical treatment, counselling, care and support**

All HIV-exposed children are referred to the Rainbow Clinic at Our Lady's Children's Hospital in Crumlin. The Rainbow Clinic provides a national service for paediatric infectious diseases and immunology, focusing major efforts on the prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV and management of children with infectious diseases such as hepatitis B and C, and TB.

In addition, under the Scheme of Grants for Marriage, Child and Bereavement Counselling Services (see E1(11)a), the Family Support Agency funds organisations providing counselling services to people living with and/or affected by HIV and AIDS.

**F2(18)c: The number/percentage of those children living with relatives, in foster care, in institutions or on the streets**

*Not available*

**F2(18)d: The number of child-headed households as a result of HIV/AIDS**

*Not available*

**F2(19)a: The number of adolescents affected by early pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, mental health problems, drug and alcohol abuse**

<b>Table F2(19)ai: Number and rate (per 100,000) of births, by mothers aged 10-17 (2006-2011)</b>												
	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
<b>Total</b>	564	674	624	736	592	703	580	703	473	610	399	484

Source: Vital Statistics

**Notes/comments:** Data for 2006-2010 are for the year of occurrence and are final. Data for 2011 are for the year of registration and are provisional.

**Table F2(19)aii: Number of sexually transmitted diseases among children and young people aged 0-19 (2006-2011)**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total, of which</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>1,161</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>1,359</b>	<b>1,553</b>
Ano-Genital Warts	425	338	178	316	251	279
Chancroid	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chlamydia Trachomatis	434	589	814	862	813	897
Genital Herpes Simplex	51	124	34	56	100	151
Gonorrhoea	42	28	31	70	78	96
Granuloma Inguinale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infectious Hepatitis B	0	1	1	1	0	0
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Specific Urethritis	148	108	100	87	105	112
Syphilis	1	3	1	9	7	10
Trichomoniasis	5	2	2	8	5	8

Source: Health Protection Surveillance Centre

Notes/comments: Data include sexually transmitted diseases among 18 and 19 year-olds.

**Table F2(19)aiii: Number of children in Irish psychiatric units and hospitals (including in-patient child and adolescent units), by age, gender and diagnosis (2006-2011)**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>435</b>
<b>Age</b>						
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	4	4	3	1	0	2
10-14	61	72	62	44	79	74
15-17	333	288	341	322	356	359
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	218	153	170	165	205	190
Female	180	211	236	202	230	245
<b>Diagnosis</b>						
Alcoholic disorders	17	12	8	6	8	4
Depressive disorders	118	90	106	99	123	157
Drug dependence	23	15	17	16	23	15
Mania	23	18	21	19	23	28
Mental handicap	1	2	2	1	0	0
Neuroses	56	104	137	89	81	101
Organic psychoses	15	12	3	7	12	12
Other psychoses	19	10	28	19	20	24
Personality disorders	29	21	30	26	30	23
Schizophrenia	32	27	13	26	26	37
Unspecified	65	53	41	59	89	34

Source: National Psychiatric In-Patient Reporting System

Notes/comments: Data for 2011 include 3 cases aged over 18 that were treated in child and adolescent units.

### F2(19)b: The number of programmes and services aimed at the prevention and treatment of adolescent health concerns

- **Primary care services:** All adolescents can register with a General Practitioner (GP) who is part of a primary care team. The team will include nurses and different sorts of therapists, and often also psychologists, counsellors or social workers.
- **Hospital services:** There is a network of paediatric and adolescent hospital services across the country and work is advancing on the development of a new National Children's Hospital, which will incorporate dedicated adolescent-specific services.
- **School health services:** Some schools have a nurse who provides health promotion and treatment services to pupils.
- **Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS)** provide psychiatric and psychological therapies for young people in the community.
- **Sexual health services** provide walk-in and anonymous services for people of all ages.
- **Addiction services:** A network of addiction services exist, although many are not specific to adolescents.
- **Crisis pregnancy:** The Crisis Pregnancy Programme provides information and links to services for women coping with unplanned pregnancies.
- **LGBT youth:** BeLonG To is an award-winning NGO that provides help and support to LGBT youth and training for professionals working with young people.
- **Youth cafés:** The Department of Children and Youth Affairs' Youth Café Funding Scheme is concerned with promoting the structured development of new youth cafés around the country by giving support to local organisations, reflecting the repeated emphasis that young people have placed on the need for safe, alcohol-free recreational facilities. Some cafés are planning to provide walk-in sessional primary care services for young people.
- **Mental health:** Headstrong is an NGO that works with communities and statutory services to empower young people to develop the skills, self-confidence and resilience to cope with mental health challenges.
- **Youth work services:** Through the National Youth Health Programme, the National Youth Council of Ireland has sought to develop the capacity of the youth work sector by developing evidence-based resources and training to support youth workers in relation to health issues.
- **SpunOut.ie:** An award-winning website for young people, the contents of which is developed by young people and which provides a wide range of information and links to other services.

### F3: Drug and substance abuse (art. 33)

#### F3(20): The number of child victims of drug and substance abuse and the number of assistance programmes available

Table F3(20): Number of child victims of drug and substance abuse and the number of assistance programmes available (2006-2011)						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Child victims of drug and substance abuse	593	739	816	1,036	1,307	1,133
Number of assistance programmes available	74	83	85	90	125	126

Source: National Drug Treatment Reporting System (NDTRS)

#### Notes/comments:

These data refer to the number of cases aged 17 years or younger who sought treatment for problem drug or alcohol use (including those who were assessed for treatment but who then did not avail of treatment).

It is very important to note that the numbers from the NDTRS reported in the table above refer to a treatment episode (a case) and not to a person because there is currently no unique health identifier in Ireland. This means that the same person could be counted more than once in the reporting year if he/she had more than one treatment episode in that year.

For the purpose of the NDTRS, treatment is broadly defined as any activity that aims to ameliorate the psychological, medical or social state of individuals who seek help for their substance misuse problems.

The number of assistance programmes available refer to the number of drug and/or alcohol treatment services where the cases sought problem substance use treatment, so does not represent the full number of assistance programmes available. In addition, while the coverage achieved by the NDTRS of treatment services is very high overall, the number of services participating in the reporting system can vary over time. This makes small fluctuations in the number of cases more difficult to interpret.

Data for 2006-2010 are final. Data for 2011 are provisional.

**F4: Children with incarcerated parents**

**F4(21): The number of children with incarcerated parents and children living in prison with their mothers and their average age**

According to the Department of Justice and Equality, in October 2012 there was only one child staying with their mother in prison. The highest number of children staying with their mothers previously at any one time was 5.

The maximum age of a child who may be admitted to a prison and remain with the mother is 12 months.

## G. Education, leisure and cultural activities (arts, 28, 29, 30 and 31)

### G(22)a: Literacy rates of children and adults

The Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC), an OECD international survey of adult skills and competencies, was conducted in Ireland between August 2011 and March 2012. Results from this survey will be published in late 2013.

The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), an OECD survey of children aged 15, is conducted in Ireland every 3 years. Table G(22)ai presents the percentage of children at various Reading Literacy Levels in 2009.

Level (Cut-point)	All				Males				Females			
	%	SE	95% Confidence Interval		%	SE	95% Confidence Interval		%	SE	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
<b>6</b> (above 698)	0.7	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.2	1.8
<b>5</b> (626 to 698)	6.3	0.5	5.3	7.3	4.1	0.7	2.7	5.5	8.6	1.9	4.9	12.3
<b>4</b> (553 to 625)	21.9	0.9	20.1	23.7	17.8	1.6	14.7	20.9	26.2	1.3	23.7	28.7
<b>3</b> (480 to 552)	30.6	0.9	28.8	32.4	29.5	1.3	27.0	32.0	31.7	1.1	29.5	33.9
<b>2</b> (407 to 479)	23.3	1.0	21.3	25.3	25.0	1.6	21.9	28.1	21.4	1.4	18.7	24.1
<b>1a</b> (335 to 406)	11.8	0.7	10.4	13.2	15.0	1.3	12.5	17.5	8.6	0.8	7.0	10.2
<b>1b</b> (262 to 334)	3.9	0.5	3.0	4.8	5.7	0.7	4.3	7.1	2.1	0.5	1.1	3.1
<b>Below Level 1b</b> (below 262)	1.5	0.4	0.8	2.2	2.5	0.6	1.3	3.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.0

Source: Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)

#### Notes/Comments:

- **Level 6:** These children are capable of conducting fine-grained analysis of texts; understanding both explicit and implicit information; reflecting on and evaluating texts; integrating information from more than one text; dealing with both familiar and unfamiliar content areas presented in typical as well as atypical formats; hypothesising about or critically evaluating a complex text, taking into account multiple criteria or perspectives; and applying sophisticated understandings from beyond the text. These students are highly skilled readers.
- **Level 5:** These children are capable of locating and organising deeply embedded information within texts; inferring which information in the text is relevant; critically evaluating or hypothesising about texts; drawing on specialised knowledge; and dealing with concepts that are contrary to expectations.
- **Level 4:** These children are capable of locating and organising embedded information; interpreting the meaning of nuances of language in a section of text by taking into account the text as a whole; understanding and applying categories in an unfamiliar context; using formal or public knowledge to hypothesise about or critically evaluate a text; and understanding long or complex texts whose content or form may be unfamiliar.
- **Level 3:** These children are capable of locating multiple pieces of information, making links between different parts of a text and relating it to familiar everyday knowledge. Tasks at this level are among those that might be expected to be commonly demanded of young and older adults across OECD countries in their everyday lives.
- **Level 2:** These children are capable of locating information that meets several conditions; making comparisons or contrasts around a single feature; working out what a well-defined part of a text means even when the information is not prominent; and making connections between the text and personal experience. Level 2 can be considered the basic level of proficiency needed to participate effectively and productively in society and future learning.



- **Level 1a:** These children are capable of locating one or more independent pieces of explicitly stated information; recognising the main theme or idea in a text about a familiar topic; and making simple connections between information in the text and common, everyday knowledge.
- **Level 1b:** These children are capable of locating a single piece of explicitly stated information in short, simple texts with a familiar style and content, such as a narrative or a simple list; and making simple connections between adjacent pieces of information. The text typically provides support to the reader (e.g. repetition of information, pictures or familiar symbols) and there is minimal competing information.
- **Below Level 1b:** There is insufficient information on which to base a description of the reading skills of these children.

#### G(22)b: Gross and net enrolment and attendance rates for primary and secondary schools and vocational training centres

The legislation governing school attendance in Ireland is the Education (Welfare) Act 2000. Under the Act, the minimum school leaving age is 16 years, or the completion of 3 years of post-primary education, whichever is the later.

Table G(22)bi: Percentage of children aged 6-17 enrolled in full-time education as a proportion of the estimated population, by age and gender (2006/2007 – 2011/2012)													
Age	%												
	2006/2007		2007/2008		2008/2009		2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
6-14	100	100	100	100	100	97	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
15	100	100	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
16	95	100	95	99	97	96	98	100	97	99	98	100	100
17	80	91	82	91	86	90	90	97	91	96	92	95	95

Source: Education Statistical Database

**Notes/comments:** Proportions are based on population estimates and therefore may exceed 100. Proportions exceeding 100 have been presented as 100 in this table. M = male; F = female.

Table G(22)bii: Percentage of primary and post-primary school children who are absent from school for 20 days or more in the school year (2005/06 – 2009/10)					
	%				
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Primary school children	11.5	10.9	12.0	11.8	11.7
Post-primary school children	16.7	18.6	17.7	18.0	17.6

Source: Primary and Post-Primary Pupil Absence Reports

#### G(22)c: Retention, completion and transition rates and percentage of dropout for primary and secondary schools and vocational training centres

Table G(22)c: Junior and Leaving Certificate retention rates for school entry cohorts, by gender (2001-2006)						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Number in school entry cohort</b>	<b>56,278</b>	<b>56,466</b>	<b>57,331</b>	<b>56,948</b>	<b>55,253</b>	<b>54,917</b>
Male	28,445	28,723	29,288	28,738	28,180	28,113
Female	27,833	27,743	28,043	28,210	27,073	26,804
<b>% sat Junior Certificate</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>96.4</b>
Male	95.4	95.1	94.7	94.2	95.5	96.1
Female	96.8	96.3	95.5	94.9	96.4	96.7
<b>% sat Leaving Certificate</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>90.2</b>
Male	76.9	77.3	79.2	82.4	87.6	88.7
Female	85.8	85.4	85.3	86.5	91.4	91.8

Source: Education Statistical Database

**G(22)d: The average teacher-pupil ratio, with an indication of any significant regional or rural/urban disparities, as well as percentages of trained teachers**

<b>Table G(22)d: Teacher-Pupil ratio and number of teaching staff (2006/07 – 2011/12)</b>						
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<b>Primary level</b>						
Teacher-Pupil ratio	16.0	16.0	15.9	16.0	15.7	16.2
Teachers	29,534	30,368	31,349	31,709	32,489	31,928
Special Needs Assistants	7,410	8,375	8,582	8,392	8,165	8,361
<b>Second level</b>						
Teacher-Pupil ratio	13.1	12.9	13.0	13.6	13.6	13.9
Teachers	26,317	27,236	26,329	25,803	26,185	25,808
Special Needs Assistants	1,416	1,826	2,014	1,950	1,952	2,029

Source: Education Statistical Database

**Notes/comments:** Only teachers paid from funds provided by the Department of Education and Skills are included. Data in respect of primary teachers relate to teaching posts. Other data relate to whole-time equivalents.

**G(22)e: The number of indigenous and minority children who receive State-funded education in their own language**

*Not available*

**G(22)f: The percentage of children in the non-formal education system**

<b>Table G(22)f: Number of children aged 15-17 enrolled in Youthreach and Senior Traveller Training Courses, by gender (2006/07 – 2011/12)</b>						
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<b>Number enrolled in Youthreach</b>	<b>1,871</b>	<b>2,044</b>	<b>2,181</b>	<b>1,997</b>	<b>1,771</b>	<b>1,699</b>
Male	1,065	1,165	1,323	1,203	1,070	1,052
Female	806	879	858	794	701	647
<b>Number enrolled in Senior Traveller Training Courses</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>
Male	79	69	60	8	1	0
Female	153	144	117	27	5	0

Source: Education Statistical Database

**Notes/comments:**

Youthreach is designed for those who leave school with no qualifications (i.e. without the Junior Certificate). Certification is available at a range of levels, including Junior Certificate, Leaving Certificate, and Further Education and Training Awards Council (FETAC) certificates.

In line with the Traveller Education Strategy and the 2008 Value for Money (VFM) Review of Youthreach and Senior Traveller Training Courses (STTCs), the STTC Programme is being phased out by June 2012. No new enrolments are allowed in STTCs from January 2011.

**G(22)g: The percentage of children who attend pre-school education and other early childhood development education facilities**

<b>Table G(22)g: Number of ECCE services under contract to deliver the Free Pre-School Year and number of children availing (2010-2011)</b>				
	2010		2011	
	No. of children	No. of services	No. of children	No. of services
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,844</b>	<b>3,787</b>	<b>65,592</b>	<b>4,162</b>

Source: Early Childhood Care and Education Database

**Notes/comments:**

The Free Pre-school Year (ECCE) Scheme was established in 2010. This provides every child in the eligible age cohort (i.e. participating children must normally be more than 3 years 2 months and less than 4 years 7 months in September of the relevant year) with up to 15 hours per week of free early childhood care and education (ECCE) provision for 38 weeks per year. Pre-school services are contracted by the State to provide the free pre-school year.

The figures in the table above refer to children supported under the ECCE Programme only. Children funded by the HSE and/or the Department of Education and Skills are not incorporated.

**G(22)h: The number/percentage of children in after-school programmes**

<b>Table G(22)h: Number of children in after-school programmes, by age, gender and population subgroups (2006-2010)</b>					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Age</b>					
4-9	11,172	12,260	<i>n/a</i>	12,845	12,378
10-13	11,417	12,842	<i>n/a</i>	13,206	12,891
14-18	9,391	10,586	<i>n/a</i>	10,635	10,869
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	17,525	20,301	<i>n/a</i>	20,928	20,670
Female	13,585	15,387	<i>n/a</i>	15,758	15,468
Not available	870	–	–	–	–

Source: School Completion Programme Reports

**Notes/comments:**

The information provided does not relate to after-school programmes generally; it covers only the 124 School Completion projects within the School Completion Programme (SCP), which encompasses schools designated as serving disadvantaged communities and a number of schools from older disadvantage programmes. There are approximately 700 schools within the programme, representing approximately one-fifth of the total number of schools. These figures do not include after-school programmes publicly funded through various youth schemes and community initiatives.

The SCP identifies young people at risk of early school leaving and provides interventions and supports in-school, after-school, out-of-school and during holiday periods. The number of young people targeted by the programme is an overall figure and is not disaggregated to the level of in-school support, after-school support, out-of-school support or holiday periods support. Young people identified for support by the SCP can avail of any or all of these supports.

The SCP is available in the second-level education system and caters for young people between the ages of 4-18. Age categories in the SCP relate to school class/year: 4-7, 8-9, 10-11, 12-13, 14-15 and 16-18.

*n/a* = not available

**G(22)i: The number of public playgrounds in communities (rural/urban)**

<b>Table G(22)i: Number of public playgrounds per 1,000 population (2006-2010)</b>						
	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
Number of children's playgrounds per 1,000 population directly provided by the local authority	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13
Number of children's playgrounds per 1,000 population facilitated by the local authority	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03

Source: Service Indicators in Local Authorities

**G(22)j: The number/percentage of children participating in organised leisure, sports, cultural and artistic activities (rural/urban)**

<b>Table G(22)j: Percentage of children aged 10-18 who report to have taken part in extra school sport at least once a week in the previous 12 months, by age, gender, geography and disability (2009)</b>	
	<b>%</b>
	<b>2009</b>
<b>Age</b>	
10-13	82.8
14-18	60.3
<b>Gender</b>	
Male	74.1
Female	65.8
<b>Geography (children aged 10-13)</b>	
Urban	82.3
Rural	83.7
<b>Geography (children aged 14-18)</b>	
Urban	58.2
Rural	63.8
<b>Disability (children aged 10-13)</b>	
Yes	74.7
No	83.8
<b>Disability (children aged 14-18)</b>	
Yes	49.5
No	61.1

Source: Children's Sport Participation and Physical Activity (CSPPA) Survey

**Notes/Comments:**

Participation percentages for urban/rural have been separated by age group to reflect that different approaches were used in the primary and post-primary parts of the CSPPA Survey to deal with this issue. For the primary school survey, urban/rural refers to the location of the school attended by the respondent. For the post-primary survey, urban/rural were defined in terms of the size of living location. For the purposes of this table, rural is here defined as living in a location with less than 3,000 inhabitants. Urban covers all other respondents.

Children are identified as having a disability if they answered 'Yes' to the question 'Do you have a physical disability, learning or sensory disability or a special education need which affects your capacity to participate in certain activities?' Just over 6% of the respondents in both primary and post-primary surveys answered 'Yes' to this question, which represented 80 primary school children and 182 post-primary school children respectively in the age ranges being covered in the table above.

## H. Special protection measures (arts. 22, 30, 32-36, 37 (b)-(d), 38, 39 and 40)

### H1(23): Children outside their country of origin seeking refugee protection (art. 22) and internally displaced children

#### H1(23)a: The number of internally displaced, asylum-seeking and refugee children

See Table E3(13) for applications for asylum by children, accompanied and unaccompanied, and who were granted refugee status. In addition, the number of separated children seeking asylum referred to the Health Service Executive (HSE) and placed in care are given below.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Referred to the HSE	516	336	319	203	96	99
Placed in care	188	130	156	126	70	66

Source: Childcare Interim Data Set

#### H1(23)b: The number and percentage of such children attending primary and secondary school and vocational training and having access to health and other services

The HSE Children and Family Services implements the HSE Equity of Care Policy to ensure that all children and young people receive the same level of care as that afforded to indigenous children.

#### H1(23)c: The number of children who have disappeared during or after the status of determination proceedings

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Placed in care	188	130	156	126	70	66
Missing from care at year end	47	20	17	38	3	6

Source: Childcare Interim Data Set

### H2(24): Children in armed conflicts (art. 38), including physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration (art. 39)

#### H2(24)a: The number and percentage of persons under 18 who are recruited or enlist voluntarily in the armed forces and the proportion of those who participate in hostilities

Defence Forces personnel under 18 years of age are not allowed to participate in hostilities, armed conflict or overseas peacekeeping missions.

<b>Table H2(24)a: Number of children recruited or enlisted voluntarily in armed forces, by age, gender, geography and religion (2006-2011)</b>						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Age</b>						
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-17	83	70	57	0	1	10
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	75	66	54	0	1	8
Female	8	4	3	0	0	2
<b>Geography</b>						
Urban	55	53	41	0	1	6
Rural	28	17	16	0	0	4
<b>Religion</b>						
Roman Catholic	76	67	36	0	0	5
Church of Ireland	2	0	0	0	0	0
Christian – Non-denominational	1	0	1	0	0	0
No Religion declared	3	3	20	0	1	5
Presbyterian	1	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Defence Forces Personnel Database

**Notes/comments:**

Urban/rural defined by address on enlistment.

Religious denomination as per religion declared on enlistment.

Defence Forces do not maintain records of ethnicity, minority/indigenous group.

**H2(24)b: The number and percentage of children who have been demobilized from armed groups or forces and reintegrated into their communities, with the proportion of those who have returned to school and been re-unified with their families**

See H2(24)a

**H2(24)c: The number and percentage of child casualties due to armed conflict**

See H2(24)a

**H2(24)d: The number of children who receive humanitarian assistance**

See H2(24)a

**H2(24)e: The number of children who receive assistance for their physical and psychological recovery following their involvement in armed conflict**

See H2(24)a

**H2(25)a: The number of students attending military schools and the minimum age of admission***Not applicable***H2(25)b: The number of asylum-seeking and refugee children coming to the State party from areas where children may have been recruited or used in hostilities**

<b>Table H2(25)b: Number of asylum applicants that are children, by nationality (2006-2011)</b>						
	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
<b>Total, of whom:</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>387</b>
<b>Were granted refugee status</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Nationality</b>						
Afghanistan	7	11	13	11	8	12
Albania	5	16	9	15	2	9
Algeria	1	3	3	6	3	10
Angola	10	12	15	12	6	1
Armenia	2	5	2	5	–	5
Azerbaijan	1	3	–	1	–	–
Bahrain	3	1	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	–	8	3	3	2	3
Belarus	6	3	2	3	–	1
Benin	3	2	6	3	3	–
Bhutan	–	4	3	3	–	–
Bolivia	–	–	–	–	5	3
Botswana	–	3	–	–	–	–
Brazil	2	6	7	–	–	1
Bulgaria	1	–	–	–	–	–
Burundi	8	4	4	2	1	1
Cameroon	12	11	13	14	23	12
Cape Verde	–	–	–	1	1	–
Central African Republic	–	1	–	–	1	–
Chad	3	–	2	1	2	–
Chile	–	–	–	–	–	2
China	9	6	6	10	5	3
Congo	3	5	1	7	1	1
Croatia	4	2	7	7	3	–
DR Congo	23	51	61	37	37	43
Egypt	1	–	3	4	–	2
Eritrea	6	7	10	12	3	2
Ethiopia	12	4	1	3	2	2
Gambia	–	1	3	2	–	–
Georgia	21	24	15	16	14	7
Ghana	23	22	35	30	23	9
Guinea	16	4	7	5	1	2
Guinea-Bissau	–	1	1	–	–	–
Guyana	1	–	–	1	1	–
Hungary	1	–	–	–	–	–
India	1	–	1	–	–	–
Iran	16	11	10	3	4	3
Iraq	44	65	49	16	6	2
Israel	18	2	3	5	2	1
Ivory Coast	7	5	6	2	1	2
Jamaica	–	1	1	1	–	–
Kazakhstan	1	–	–	–	–	–
Kenya	17	13	13	3	8	2
Kosovo	7	7	8	9	4	5
Kuwait	13	9	–	1	1	1
Kyrgyzstan	–	2	–	–	–	1
Lebanon	7	1	–	1	–	–
Lesotho	–	2	1	1	–	–
Liberia	10	8	8	7	3	3
Libya	1	–	–	–	–	–
Malawi	1	4	9	4	2	7
Malaysia	–	7	–	–	–	–
Mauritius	–	7	8	4	10	3

Moldova	12	13	31	19	11	9
Mongolia	1	3	2	1	1	–
Morocco	2	2	1	5	4	–
Mozambique	1	–	–	–	–	–
Myanmar	1	–	–	–	–	–
Niger	1	1	1	4	1	2
Nigeria	385	402	412	259	188	71
Pakistan	52	64	50	50	55	46
Palestine	5	7	–	5	6	4
Romania	35	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	12	18	8	11	3	7
Rwanda	3	3	1	5	5	7
Senegal	–	–	1	–	–	–
Serbia	2	–	2	–	4	–
Sierra Leone	4	15	4	13	8	1
Somalia	45	42	35	31	20	6
South Africa	12	13	30	20	26	18
Sri Lanka	–	4	1	1	1	1
Stateless	–	2	–	–	–	6
Sudan	20	25	22	11	11	3
Swaziland	–	–	1	–	2	1
Syria	2	–	1	–	–	3
Tanzania	–	1	1	–	2	1
Togo	6	3	2	6	2	–
Turkey	3	1	–	–	1	–
Uganda	7	12	17	16	3	5
Ukraine	9	6	4	3	2	2
United Kingdom	1	–	–	–	–	–
United States Of America	1	1	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan	–	–	2	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	1	2	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	3	1	–	3	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	3	1
Zambia	–	1	–	–	1	–
Zimbabwe	15	18	35	33	22	32
<b>Unaccompanied minor</b>						
Yes	131	87	98	56	37	26
No	833	938	918	708	536	361

Source: Office of the Refugee Applications Commissioner

## H2(25)c: The number of children who benefited from physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration measures

The immediate and ongoing needs of separated children seeking asylum relating to accommodation, medical and social needs, as well as their application for refugee status, are the responsibility of the HSE in accordance with the Refugee Act 1996 (as amended) and the Child Care Act 1991.

The main responsibilities of the HSE are:

- the decision as to whether it is in the best interests of the child to make an application for asylum;
- if so, to support the child through the application process;
- to provide for the immediate and ongoing needs and welfare of the child through appropriate placement and links with health, psychological, social and educational services.

In the Greater Dublin area, there is a specialist HSE Separated Children Seeking Asylum (SCSA) social work team. The service consists of four residential assessment units in Dublin that are registered children's homes: on arrival children are assessed in these units over a number of weeks. The assessment is multidisciplinary in nature and involves a medical examination, an educational assessment and a social work assessment. After assessment, children are placed in the most appropriate placement option depending on their assessed needs. The most prevalent form of placement is



with a foster family, but supported lodgings are also used. Foster placements and supported lodgings have been identified throughout the country and there is strong linkage between the dedicated social work team in Dublin and the local social work teams in order to ensure a seamless transition from assessment centres to local placements. The practice of placing unaccompanied minors in hostels ended in 2010.

The social work service for unaccompanied minors based in Dublin also operates a re-unification service whereby immigration authorities refer families or adults presenting with children in cases where parentage or guardianship is not apparent. The social work team conduct an assessment which includes DNA testing and based on this assessment children are either returned to the adults/families presenting or are taken into care where there are concerns around parentage/guardianship and/or their safety and welfare.

**H3(26): Economic exploitation of children, including child labour (art. 32)**

**H3(26)a: The number and percentage of children below the minimum legal age of employment who are involved in child labour as defined by the International Labour Organization Conventions No. 138 (1973) concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment and No. 182 (1999) concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, disaggregated by type of employment**

There were no children below the minimum legal age of employment who were involved in child labour as defined above for these years.

**H3(26)b: The number and percentage of those children with access to recovery and reintegration assistance, including free basic education and/or vocational training**

See H3(26)a

**H3(26)b: The number of children in street situations**

In 2011, there were no children recorded as sleeping rough or as street children. Any child found out of home is taken into care and placed in children's residential care or in a foster family. Some young people of 17 may be placed in supported lodgings.

**H4(27): Economic exploitation of children, including child labour (art. 32)**

Please note, as the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008 came into effect on 7 June 2008, there are no recorded figures of human trafficking prior to that date. Between 7 June and 31 December 2008, 36 alleged victims of human trafficking were encountered by An Garda Síochána. No further breakdown of the 2008 figures is available.

On 1 January 2009, the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit of the Department of Justice and Equality initiated a data collection strategy for the purpose of gaining a more in-depth understanding of the nature and extent of human trafficking in Ireland. To date, annual reports for 2009, 2010 and 2011 have been published and are available from Ireland's dedicated anti-human trafficking website, [www.blueblindfold.gov.ie](http://www.blueblindfold.gov.ie), in addition to the Department's website. The information regarding reported human trafficking of children for the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 is set out below.

**H4(27)a: The number of children involved in sexual exploitation, including prostitution, pornography and trafficking**

<b>Table H4(27)a: Number of alleged child victims of trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation, by gender (2009-2011)</b>			
	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	1	5	2
Female	8	10	5

Source: Anti-Trafficking Unit, Department of Justice and Equality

**H4(27)b: The number of children involved in sexual exploitation, including prostitution, pornography and trafficking, who were provided with access to rehabilitation programmes**

The requested breakdown of figures is not available as the number of children in the care of the Health Service Executive (HSE) is not disaggregated according to the nature of the risk (e.g. abuse, prostitution, pornography, sexual exploitation or trafficking). The HSE acts *in locum parentis* for all child trafficked victims in relation to their status within the State and also in relation to their claim as trafficked victims. HSE social workers ensure that all child victims have access to legal aid and accompany children to interviews with the Department of Justice and Equality, and the Garda National Immigration Bureau (GNIB) as required.

Child victims are primarily the responsibility of the HSE child protection services and are afforded the full protection of the Child Care Act 1991. This involves receiving the child into the care of the HSE social work service. Initially, the child will be provided with a placement that ensures his or her immediate safety and immediate needs are addressed, e.g. a child who has been sexually abused will be referred to the relevant sexual assault service and also for psychological assessment/trauma counselling. A more holistic assessment is then done over a number of weeks and a placement option is identified. Several options are available, including foster care, children's residential homes and supported lodgings. The option selected will be informed by the assessment of the individual child's needs and safety requirements. An individual care plan is formulated based on the child's needs and a social worker is allocated. Services accessed in the case of a child victim of trafficking include:

- assessment and treatment services for sexual assault;
- full medical screening;
- psychological and counselling services.

A guide to the services for victims of child trafficking in Ireland is available at the dedicated human trafficking website, [www.blueblindfold.gov.ie](http://www.blueblindfold.gov.ie)

**H4(27)c: The number of cases of sexual exploitation, sexual abuse, sale of children, abduction of children and violence against children reported during the reporting period**

See Table H4(27)a for details of alleged child victims of trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation and Table H4(27)e for details of alleged child victims of trafficking for the purposes of labour and other exploitation.

#### H4(27)d: The number and percentage of those that have resulted in sanctions, with information on the country of origin of the perpetrator and the nature of the penalties imposed

Up to the end of November 2012, there have been 22 investigations initiated, involving 27 alleged victims (20 adults and 7 children). 19 of the 22 investigations initiated in 2012 are ongoing, with 3 investigations initiated in 2012 now closed.

In addition to the above, there are currently 7 prosecutions going through the Courts for offences under the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008. These cases involve a total of 14 children as victims (10 males and 4 females). All of these children are Irish nationals.

The number of convictions in respect of offences under the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008 and in respect of other offences related to human trafficking are set out in the annual reports of the Anti-Trafficking Unit, Department of Justice and Equality for the years 2009, 2010 and 2011. It should be noted that convictions occurring in any calendar year may be the result of prosecutions initiated in previous calendar years. For the purpose of clarity, the convictions recorded for the period 2009-2012 are set out in Table H4(27)d.

<b>Table H4(27)d: Number of alleged child victims of trafficking for the purposes of labour and other exploitation (2009-2012)</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>Act</b>	<b>Accused</b>	<b>Charges</b>	<b>Sentence</b>
2009	Child Trafficking and Pornography Act 1998 and Common Law Offences	Adult male	Possession of Child Pornography. Soliciting another to commit an offence contrary to Section 3 of the Child Trafficking Act 1998 (Child Trafficking and taking etc. child for sexual exploitation).	6 years' imprisonment
2009/10	Child Trafficking and Pornography Act 1998	Adult male	Incitement to traffic a minor for sexual exploitation and incitement to the possession of child pornography.	6 years' imprisonment and Post Release Supervision Order for 20 years
2010	Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008	Adult male	Recruitment and trafficking of a minor.	3 years' imprisonment (suspended). Placed on the Sex Offenders' Register for 5 years and entered into a bond to be of good behaviour for a period of 3 years
2010	Child Trafficking and Pornography Act 1998	Adult male	Sexual exploitation of a child.	8 months' imprisonment (suspended)
2010	Child Trafficking and Pornography Act 1998 Criminal Law (Rape) (Amendment) Act 1990	Adult male	Recruitment and trafficking of a minor for sexual exploitation and production of child pornography.	10 years' imprisonment. Placed on Sex Offenders' Register for life. Post Release Supervision Order for 15 years
2011	Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008	Adult male	Recruitment and trafficking of a minor for sexual exploitation.	3 years' imprisonment
2011	Child Trafficking and Pornography Act 1998	Adult female	Controlling and sexually exploiting a minor for the purposes of prostitution.	4 years' imprisonment (final two years suspended)
2011	Child Trafficking and Pornography Act 1998	Adult male	Controlling and sexually exploiting a minor for the purposes of creating child pornography.	Fine of €100
2011	Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Act 1993	Adult male	Controlling/organising prostitution (female adult victim)	2½ years' imprisonment (final 15 months suspended)

Year	Act	Accused	Charges	Sentence
2012	Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008	Adult female	Controlling and sexually exploiting a minor for the purpose of creating child pornography.	3 years' imprisonment
2012	Illegal Immigrants (Trafficking) Act 2000 Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Act 1993	Adult female	Trafficking of a female minor illegal immigrant and controlling/directing prostitution.	3 years' imprisonment

Source: Anti-Trafficking Unit, Department of Justice and Equality

#### H4(27)e: The number of children trafficked for other purposes, including labour

Table H4(27)e: Number of alleged child victims of trafficking for the purposes of labour and other exploitation (2009-2011)							
	2009		2010		2011		
	Labour	Other	Labour	Other	Labour	Other	Labour/sexual
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Gender</b>							
Male	2	3	0	1	2	0	0
Female	1	2	1	2	2	1	1

Source: Anti-Trafficking Unit, Department of Justice and Equality

#### H4(27)f: The number of border and law enforcement officials who have received training with a view to preventing trafficking of children and ensuring respect for their dignity

To date, detailed 3-day Trafficking in Persons (TIP) training has been delivered to a total of 656 officers of An Garda Síochána. (Note: An Garda Síochána are also responsible for border control.) In addition, a total of 3,196 members of An Garda Síochána have received Awareness Raising Training in relation to Human Trafficking.

In 2012, Human Trafficking Awareness Raising Training was delivered to Garda participants:

- Criminal Interdiction Awareness (Traffic Police Managers): 25
- Continuous Professional Development Trainers: 43 (responsible for training Gardaí nationwide)

#### H4(28): Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

##### H4(28)a: The number of reported cases of sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism

See H4(27)c

##### H4(28)b: The number of such cases that have been investigated, prosecuted and sanctioned

See H4(27)d

##### H4(28)c: The number of child victims of such crimes who have been provided with recovery assistance or compensation, in accordance with the provisions of article 9, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Optional Protocol

See H4(27)b

**H5(29): The administration of juvenile justice (art. 40)**
**H5(29)a: The number of persons under 18 who have been arrested by the police due to an alleged conflict with the law**

<b>Table H5(29)a: Number and percentage of children aged 10-17 referred to the Garda Juvenile Diversion Programme, by age and gender (2006-2011)</b>							
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
<b>Total (incidents referred)</b>	<b>25,080</b>	<b>27,853</b>	<b>27,422</b>	<b>23,952</b>	<b>27,257</b>	<b>27,384</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (children referred), of which:</b>	<b>20,016</b>	<b>21,941</b>	<b>21,412</b>	<b>18,519</b>	<b>17,986</b>	<b>12,809</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Age</b>							
10-14	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	4,376	3,146	24.6
15-17	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	13,610	9,663	75.4
<b>Gender</b>							
Male	16,257	17,802	17,195	14,950	14,034	9,627	75.2
Female	3,759	4,139	4,217	3,569	3,952	3,182	24.8

Source: An Garda Síochána  
*n/a* = not available

**H5(29)b: The percentage of cases where legal or other assistance has been provided**

*Not available*

**H5(29)c: The number and percentage of persons under 18 who have:**
**i. Been referred to juvenile diversion programmes**

<b>Table H5(29)ci: Number and percentage of children aged 10-17 referred to the Garda Juvenile Diversion Programme, by outcome (2006-2011)</b>							
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
<b>Total (children referred), of which:</b>	<b>20,016</b>	<b>21,941</b>	<b>21,412</b>	<b>18,519</b>	<b>17,986</b>	<b>12,809</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Outcome</b>							
Formal caution	<i>n/a</i>	4,268	3,958	3,988	3,567	2,777	23.0
Informal caution	<i>n/a</i>	12,485	11,796	10,059	9,332	6,944	57.4
No further action	<i>n/a</i>	1,190	1,666	1,024	856	738	6.1
Pending	<i>n/a</i>	790	575	482	1,165	515	4.3
Not suitable	<i>n/a</i>	3,208	3,417	2,966	3,066	1,835	15.2

Source: An Garda Síochána  
*n/a* = not available

## ii. Been found guilty of an offence by a Court and have received suspended sentences or have received punishment other than deprivation of liberty

<b>Table H5(29)cii: Number of children brought before the Children Court, by outcome (2006-2011)</b>						
	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
<b>Total, of which:</b>	<b>2,386</b>	<b>2,813</b>	<b>3,180</b>	<b>3,222</b>	<b>3,221</b>	<b>3,731</b>
Strike out	565	619	636	700	799	906
Probation/Dismiss under Probation of Offenders Act	520	567	587	566	607	727
Dismiss	158	145	147	155	159	167
Detention	399	537	436	405	365	421
Fine	86	237	246	277	276	288
Peace Bond	62	102	140	141	118	101
Community Service Order	60	49	38	30	22	43
Poor Box	10	2	8	8	4	8
Disqualified from driving	90	132	131	134	126	109
Taken into consideration*	n/a	n/a	402	359	505	557
Other	315	302	288	314	133	296
Returned to higher Court for trial	121	121	121	133	107	108

Source: Courts Service

### Notes/comments:

- \* The Criminal Justice Act 1951, Section 8 provides that where a person, on being convicted of an offence, admits himself guilty of any other offence and asks to have it taken into consideration in awarding punishment, the Court may take it into consideration accordingly. If the Court takes an offence into consideration, a note of that fact is made and filed with the record of the sentence, and the accused cannot be prosecuted for that offence, unless his conviction is reversed on appeal.

The Courts Service Annual Report, from 2008, disaggregated the 'detention' category into 'detention', 'detention part suspended' and/or 'detention suspended':

- For 2008: Detention (280), detention part suspended (6), detention suspended (150)
- For 2009: Detention (272), detention part suspended (7), detention suspended (126)
- For 2010: Detention (221), detention part suspended (9), detention suspended (135)
- For 2011: Detention (263), detention part suspended or detention suspended (158)

Overall, between 75% and 85% of reported outcomes are non-custodial in nature.

## iii. Received alternative sanctions based on a restorative approach

See Table H5(29)cii for sanctions for children brought before the Children Court. In addition, a number of referrals to the Garda Juvenile Diversion Programme are dealt with using restorative justice. These data are set out below.

<b>Table H5(29)ciii: Number of referrals of children aged 10-17 to the Garda Juvenile Diversion Programme, whose referrals were dealt with using restorative justice (2007-2011)</b>					
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>903</b>

Source: An Garda Síochána

## iv. Participated in probation programmes

See Table H5(29)cii

**H5(29)d: The percentage of recidivism cases**

To date, there has been limited data on recidivism in Ireland. However, a recent study, conducted by the Central Statistics Office, examined recidivism rates for the 2007 cohort of offenders. Results for young offenders are presented below.

<b>Table H5(29)d: Number of young offenders in the 2007 cohort classified by whether there was a re-offence within 2 years, by gender</b>				
	<b>Re-offence within 2 years</b>			<b>Recidivism rate</b>
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Total number of young offenders in 2007 cohort, of which:</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>53.6</b>
Male	82	74	156	52.6
Female	15	10	25	60.0

Source: Central Statistics Office

**Notes/comments:**

This table provides figures for the re-offending rates of those placed on Probation Orders and Community Service Orders in the year 2007 (the 2007 cohort). These figures were produced using a combination of An Garda Síochána (Irish Police Service) and Probation Service records, based on the Irish Crime Classification System (ICCS). The majority of those under probation in relation to sex offences are not included in this analysis. Similarly, when considering re-offending, certain road traffic offences are also excluded.

A re-offender is defined as an individual who committed a recorded offence within 2 years of commencing probation and who is convicted in Court proceedings that commenced within 2 years of the offence date. For example, if a person was placed on a Probation or Community Service Order on 31st December 2007 and committed an offence on 31st December 2009, they would be considered as having re-offended if Court proceedings leading to a conviction commenced by 31st December 2011.

**H6(30): Children deprived of their liberty, including any form of detention, imprisonment or placement in custodial settings (art. 37 (b)-(d))****H6(30)a: The number of persons under 18 held in police stations or pre-trial detention after having been accused of committing a crime reported to the police, and the average length of their detention**

See Table H6(30)c for the number of individual children who were admitted to Children Detention Schools on remand and the average number of remand days served. These figures exclude children admitted to St. Patrick's Institution on remand.

**H6(30)b: The number of institutions specifically for persons under 18 alleged as, accused of or recognised as having infringed the penal law**

There are 3 facilities in the Irish State for detaining under-18 year-olds only, either on remand, in custody or on sentence. They are under the remit of the Minister for Children and Youth Affairs (DCYA):

- Oberstown Boys' School (boys under 17 years of age);
- Oberstown Girls' School (girls under 18 years of age);
- Trinity House School (boys under 17 years of age).

Under-18 year-olds can be detained in a children detention school under the remit of the Minister for Children and Youth Affairs, or in St. Patrick's Institution (for 17-year-old males only) under the remit of the Minister for Justice and Equality. The Minister for Children and Youth Affairs is developing additional facilities to extend the Children Detention School model to all under-18 year-olds being detained for criminal justice reasons.



**H6(30)c: The number of persons under 18 in these institutions and average length of stay****Table H6(30)c: Number of children in institutions specifically for persons under 18 alleged as, accused of or recognised as having infringed the penal law and the average length of stay, by gender (2009-2011)**

	2009			2010			2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total number of admissions to Children Detention Schools, of which:</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>187</b>
New remand admissions	122	50	172	134	37	171	123	24	147
New committal admissions	21	9	30	30	10	40	34	6	40
<b>Total number of discharges from Children Detention Schools, of which:</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>191</b>
Remand admissions	121	50	171	135	38	173	126	24	150
Committal admissions	30	9	39	31	6	37	32	9	41
<b>Total number of individual children who were admitted to Children Detention Schools, of which*:</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>121</b>
Individual remanded	72	37	109	80	24	104	77	18	95
Individual committed	21	9	30	45	11	56	45	11	56
<b>Average length of time served for those discharged:</b>									
Remand (days)	23	12	20	22	15	20	24	22	23
Sentenced (months)	10	4	9	11	5	10	7	8	7

Source: Irish Youth Justice Service

**Notes/comments:**

\* Many individuals in detention may have multiple offences.

**H6(30)d: The number of persons under 18 detained in institutions where they are not separated from adults**

Since March 2007, the only facility other than a children detention school permitted to accommodate under-18 year-olds has been St. Patrick's Institution, which accommodates males only. St. Patrick's Institution comes under the remit of the Minister for Justice and Equality. A transition provision in the Children Act 2001, as amended, permits its continued use until such time as places are available in new children detention facilities. This availability is kept under review and as of 1 May 2012, the age range in the children detention facilities was increased. This had the effect of reducing the age cohort being detained in St. Patrick's Institution, from 16-21 year-olds to 17-21 year-olds. Facilities being developed by the Minister for Children and Youth Affairs are scheduled to extend the Children Detention School model to all under-18 year-olds by 2014.



<b>Table H6(30)d: Number of children committed to prison, by age and gender (2007-2011)</b>					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>231</b>
<b>Age</b>					
16	101	112	91	74	90
17	146	129	137	147	141
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	242	241	227	219	231
Female	5	0	1	2	0

Source: Irish Prison Service

**Notes/comments:** Data for 2007 include one child age 15 who was committed for one night on the consent of the Judge and of his Defence Counsel since no alternative place was available.

**H6(30)e: The number and percentage of persons under 18 who have been found guilty of an offence by a Court and have been sentenced to detention, and the average length of their detention**

See Table H5(29)cii for the number of children who have been found guilty of an offence by a Court and have been sentenced to detention.

<b>Table H6(30)ei: Average sentence length received for children in Children Detention Schools, by gender (2009-2011)</b>									
	2009			2010			2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Average sentence length (months)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>

Source: Irish Youth Justice Service

**Notes/comments:** The average sentence length imposed should not be taken to represent the average length of detention. Average length of detention in Children Detention Schools is given in Table H6(30)c.

<b>Table H6(30)eii: Average sentence length imposed for children in St. Patrick's Institution (2006-2011)</b>						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Average sentence length (days)</b>	180	160	<i>n/a</i>	128	159	168

Source: Irish Prison Service

**Notes/comments:** The average sentence length imposed should not be taken to represent the average length of detention. The majority of prisoners avail of some form of temporary release. The Criminal Justice Act 1960 as amended by the Criminal Justice (Temporary Release of Prisoners) Act 2003 sets out the framework for the temporary release of prisoners. Prisoners may be granted temporary release to assess a person's ability to reintegrate into society, to prepare him or her for release, to assist the Gardaí, on grounds of health, on other humanitarian grounds, to ensure the good government of prison and to maintain good order and humane and just management of the prisons. All prisoners on temporary release are subject to conditions and are returned to prison if their behaviour gives rise for concern. Public safety is the paramount consideration in any decision granting temporary release.

*n/a* = not available

**H6(30)f: The number of reported cases of abuse and maltreatment of persons under 18 occurring during their arrest and detention/imprisonment**

*Not available*