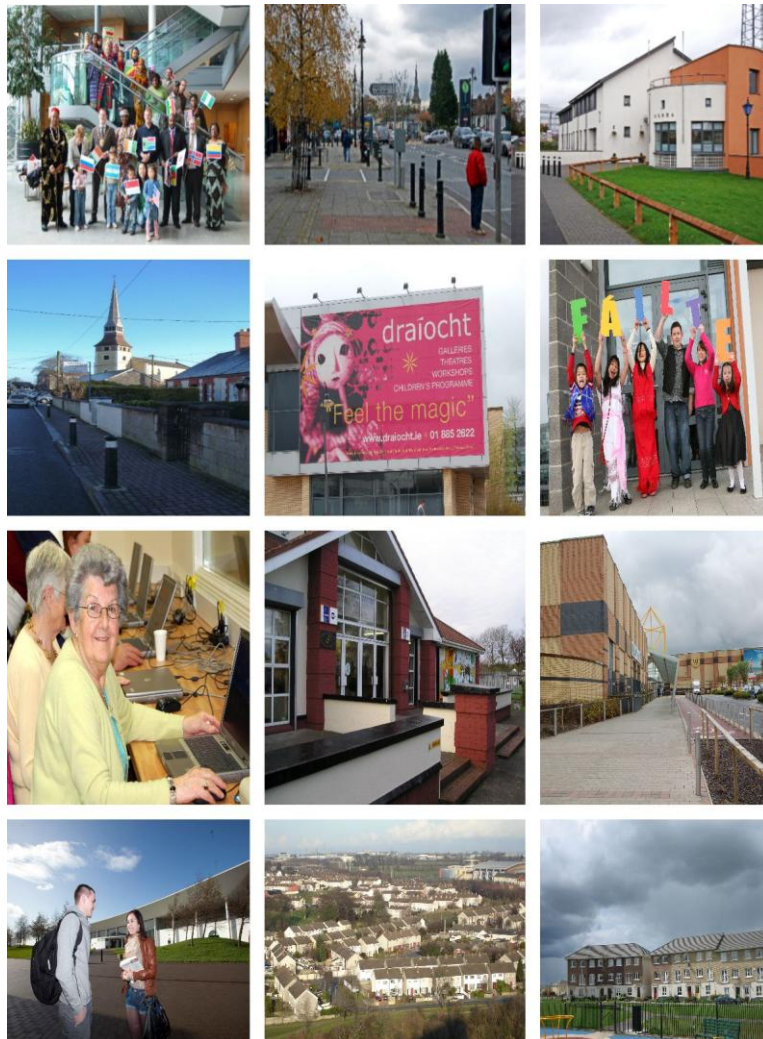


Social and Economic Profile of Dublin 15



blanchardstown
area partnership

supporting communities across Dublin 15



Conor Ryan, Research and Evaluation Officer, Blanchardstown Area Partnership
October 2012

20 THINGS YOU POSSIBLY DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT DUBLIN 15

<p>101,032 persons live in Dublin 15</p>	<p>3 of Irelands top 5 electoral divisions youngest ages are in Dublin 15.</p>	<p>26% of the overall population is aged below 15 years of age</p>	<p>57% of the population is single</p>
<p>1,982 the numbers of divorced persons in Dublin 15</p>	<p>The average number of persons living in each household is 3.05</p>	<p>There are 1,273 families with 6 or more persons</p>	<p>86% of households have a personal computer</p>
<p>There are more caravans and mobile homes (72) than bed sits (32) in Dublin15</p>	<p>4,207 (12.2%) of households have no motor car</p>	<p>11,201 persons aged 5 and over walk to work, school or college</p>	<p>39.8% of the population aged 15 years and over whose education has ceased reported to have a 3rd level qualification</p>
<p>43,535 persons are at work, which represents a 5% decline on the equivalent employed in 2006</p>	<p>The labour market participation rate in Dublin 15 is 71.4%</p>	<p>Unemployment has almost doubled, from its 2006 level of 9.7% to 18.4% today</p>	<p>There are now only 100 persons employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing compared with 197 back in 2006</p>
<p>23.5% of the resident population are non-Irish nationals</p>	<p>9.5% of persons have a disability</p>	<p>335 persons speak Irish outside the education system on a daily basis</p>	<p>73.2% of people described themselves as Roman Catholic. 6.2% stated they had no religion</p>

CENSUS WORD CLOUD

This is
Dublin 15



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Glossary

AIRO	All- Island Research Observatory
BAP	Blanchardstown Area Partnership
BLDTF	Blanchardstown Local Drugs Task Force
CODAN	County Dublin Area of Need
CSO	Central Statistics Office
DART	Dublin Aerial Rapid Transport
DECLG	Department of Environment, Community and Local Government
ED	Electoral Division
HPU	Homeless Persons Unit
LCDP	Local and Community Development Programme
LDC	Local Development Company
LES	Local Employment Service/ JOBLINK
NIRSA	National Institute of Research and Spatial Analysis
OSI	Ordnance Survey of Ireland
POBAL	Formerly Area Development Management Ltd
RAPID	Revitalising Areas by Planning Investment and Development
SAPS	Small Area Population Statistics
TÚS	A community work initiative

Acknowledgements

The All Island Research Observatory (AIRO) is the official mapping agent on behalf of the Central Statistics Office for Census 2011 and is ‘a research unit and interactive spatial data portal based in the National University of Ireland, Maynooth. Under the guidance of the National Institute for Regional and Spatial Analysis (NIRSA) and the National Centre for Geo-computation (NCG), AIRO has been funded by the Higher Education Authority under Cycle Four of the Programme for Research in Third Level Institutions (PRTL14). AIRO also acts as an integral resource for the Irish Social Science Platform (ISSP)’.ⁱ

The Blanchardstown Area Partnership would like to thank AIRO and in particular Justin Glesson and Aoife Dowling, for embedding the new 2011 Census data www.airo.ie/airo on the organisations website. The intention of doing so is to facilitate individuals, community organisations and statutory bodies to interact with Census data in a newly improved and dynamic way. Last year over 11,000 hits were registered on BAPs website.

Blanchardstown Area Partnership would also like to thank Claire Moran, a participant on the TÚS scheme ⁱⁱ for helping extract maps from instant atlas and cropping images on the front page.

Background to the Blanchardstown Area Partnership

Established in 1995, Blanchardstown Area Partnership (BAP) is the Local Development Company for Dublin 15, and now provides access to the Local and Community Development Programme (LCDP) and the Local Employment Service (LES/JOBLINK) to people who are at risk of social exclusionⁱⁱⁱ and consistent and relative poverty.^{iv} As such it is responsible for a range of programmes to help meet the needs of individuals, families and communities in the area. The LCDP has 4 Goals that are designed to counter disadvantage and to promote equality, social and economic inclusion. The L&CDP is managed by POBAL (formerly ADM) on behalf of the Department of Environment, Community and Local Government.

The original catchment area of the Blanchardstown Area Partnership from 1995-2007 was Blanchardstown. This geographical area consists of eight Electoral Divisions (EDs), four of which - Tyrrelstown, Mulhuddart, Corduff and Coolmine - were designated as disadvantaged (CODAN, 1994). As part of the Cohesion process completed in January 2008, a further four EDs are now part of BAP's enlarged catchment area, including The Ward, Lucan North, Castleknock-Park and Castleknock-Knockmaroon (See map 1). As a result BAP now covers the whole of Dublin 15 and some small pockets of Dublin 7 and 11. ^v

Vision, Mission and Values of Blanchardstown Area Partnership

Our Vision for Dublin 15 is that it will be a place where “every member of the community is valued; where education and training are provided to meet the needs of each individual; where there is a job for everyone who seeks employment and employment supports are available to those who require them; people live in a safe and secure environment, and the diversity of the population is accepted by all”.

Our pivotal role in bringing together stakeholders, identifying appropriate responses and piloting new ideas and programmes will be to the fore in achieving the vision set out above. Our ability to work in collaboration with all stakeholders is particularly important in the changing environment and especially in the area of developing swift responses to changing needs.

Our Mission is *“to bring people together to create a better place to live, work and grow”*

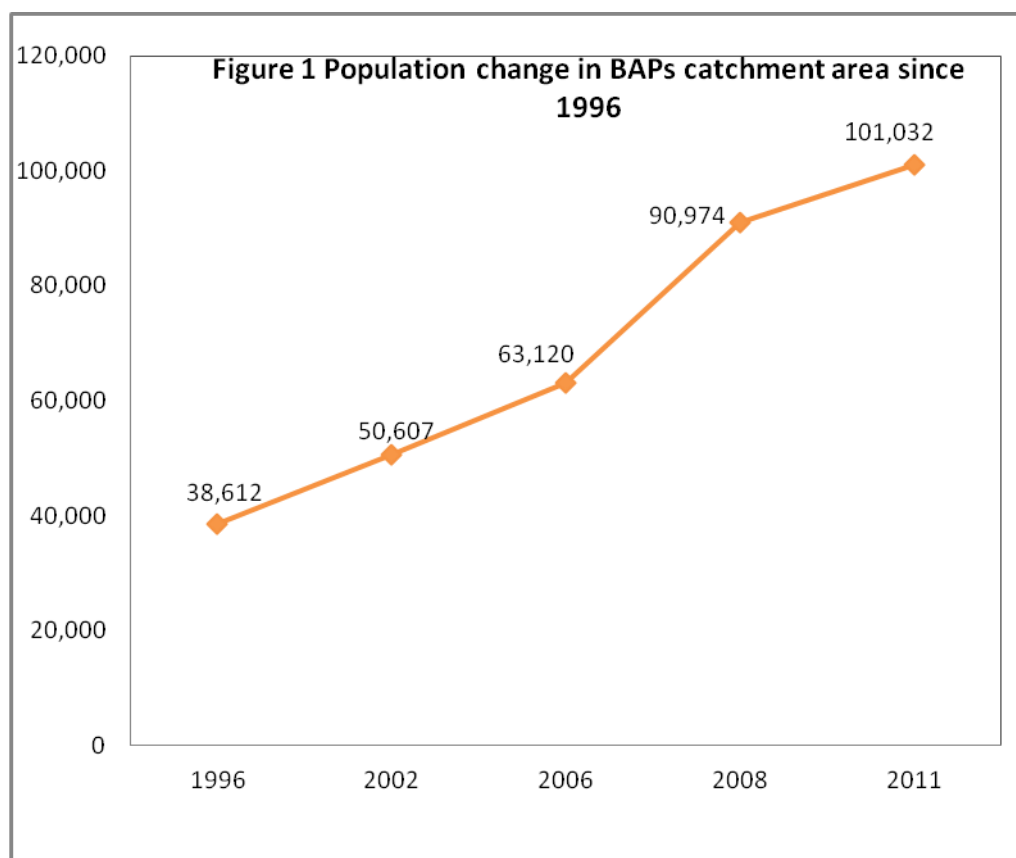
This mission was created at the joint session of Board and staff in June 2007, and reflects the aim that Dublin 15 will be a place in which everyone can progress at the most appropriate pace for them. The inclusion of the words “to grow” reflect the strong emphasis on providing progression routes into education and training for the most marginalised in society, for whom that first step is vital.

We are fully committed to our role as the lead agency promoting social inclusion in Dublin 15. In collaboration with key stakeholders, we are well placed to achieve this because of our existing strong record of achievement in relation to the following areas:

- Delivering innovative and effective responses to labour market exclusion
- Co-ordinating social inclusion measures
- Building sustainable communities
- Positive engagement with community change

Blanchardstown Area Partnership is mandated by the government to support particular target groups under the guidelines of LCDP.^{vi} Data on certain target groups of this programme has traditionally not been gathered though the national. Because of this, agency data takes on additional importance in helping provide a greater insight into the challenges confronting all agencies in tackling social exclusion. This report will not rely exclusively on Census data as it will be supplemented by data sourced from local agencies, which operate exclusively within Dublin 15 or certain neighbourhoods of it e.g. Blanchardstown Local Drugs Task Force and the Health Services Executive Homeless Persons Unit.

As a note of caution, relying solely on percentages can easily often lead to misinterpretation. In an attempt to minimise this risk, Census data is presented in column figures (by whole numbers and percentages) and displayed in tabular format in the appendices. These may be referenced alongside the narrative to make fuller sense of Census data discussed in the body of the report. In addition a sequence of maps that display data at a new level of geography (small areas) can also viewed in the appendices. These maps have been released to BAP by the National Institute of Research and Spatial Analysis (NIRSA) based at National University of Maynooth via the AIRO website. NIRSA in collaboration with the Central Statistics Office have mapped the 2011 Census data. The public may access instant atlas software from BAP's website at www.bap.ie/airo to create and download their own maps at this new level of Census geography alongside electoral divisions.



Chapter 1. A General Description of Dublin 15

Dublin 15 is geographically located approximately 10 kilometres north-west of Dublin City Centre and consists of 12 electoral divisions (EDs).^{vii} Over the past decade the area has served as a main hub for Dublin's enlarged population. According to the 2011 National Census there are 101,032 persons now living in Dublin 15.

The Dublin 15 postal district has expanded into townlands such as Parslickstown, Porters Gate, Castaheany, Littlepace, Ongar, Waterville and Tyrrelstown Estate. (Please refer to the Ordnance Survey map on page) A list of all the estates and parishes that fall within Dublin 15 is presented overleaf.

Dublin 15 is a very young, diverse and multi-ethnic suburb of Dublin as accentuated in the statistical highlights section of this report. Within this geographical area however, there are significant variations in educational attainment levels, social class, employment and housing structure. The inclusion of colourful maps depicting Census data at small areas is intended to help visually portray these factors.

In relation to public and civic amenities, the area can now boast the presence of:

- The Civic Centre opened in 2001 consisting of a theatre (Draiocht) and a library
- Connolly Memorial Hospital
- The Institute of Technology Blanchardstown
- The FAI Centre of Excellence
- The National Aquatic Centre
- Corduff's new Sports Centre and new Fingal Resource Centres in Ongar, Scribblestown and Tyrrelstown



Amongst the natural amenities the area has to offer are the

- Millennium and Phoenix Parks
- Tolka Valley Park and the Royal Canal



Parishes, large estates and landmarks that fall into 12 EDs of Dublin 15
Electoral Division Parishes and Estates

Abbotstown	Millstead Waterville River Road Woodpark Talbot Downs/Court Waterville Herbert Road Marine Institute		St Mary's Park St Joseph's Dunsoghly Basket Square Tory Square Cappagh Hospital Connolly Hospital National Aquatic Centre
Blakestown	Hartstown Huntstown Rusheeney Huntersrun Aldemere Portersgate Lohunda Park St. Joseph's Hospital Ongar Park Castlefield Woods/Park/Court	Castlewood Inglewood Little Pace Rosedale Westhaven Stonebridge Manorfields Castaheany Ongar Village	Pinebrook Hazelbury Green / Park Portersgate Clonsilla Village Charnwood Ashfield Deerhaven Briarwood Bramblefield Annely Linnetfields Stralem Delhurst Hansfield Swallowbrook`
Coolmine	Whitechapel/ Mountview Estate Whitestown/ Sheep more Estate Fortlawn Estate Blakestown Way Lohunda Downs Blanchardstown Town Centre Springlawn Broadway Road Orchard Grove		Summerfield Westland Village Aspen Wood Limelawn Park Coolmine Cottages Sorrel Park Verdemont Porters Road
Corduff	Corduff Edgewood Ashling Heights		Sheephill Brookhaven
Delwood	Delwood Estate Glenville Estate The Courtyard Brompton Estate Kirkpatrick		St Mochtas Coolmine Close Coolmine Green Coolmine Woods Rockfield Estate
Mulhuddart	Dromheath Estate Warrenstown Blanchardstown Heath Buzzardstown House		Castlecurragh Heath Castlecurragh Park Mulhuddart Wood Institute of Technology

Roselawn	St Brigid's Park Rushmore Clonsilla Park Roselawn Drive Roselawn Court	St Brigid's Cottages Clonsilla Close Roselawn Close Roselawn Park Roselawn Way
Tyrrelstown	Wellview Estate Parslickstown Estate	Damastown Court
Castleknock Park	Morgan's Place Hawthorn Lodge/ Lawn Castleknock Park Stockton Court/ Green/ Place / Park Auburn Green / Close / Drive Phoenix Drive / Avenue/ Deerpark Drive / Close/ Lawn Chesterfield Corse/ Avenue/ View	Asheigh Green/Grove Beechpark Avenue/Lawn The Pines
Castleknock Knockmaroon	Annfield Drive/Court/Crescent Woodbrook Crescent / Court/ Square / Hall Riverwood Place/ Heath Fernleigh Grove/ Lawn/Drive Luttrell Park Warren Park Luttrelstown Wood/Drive/Heath/ Park/ Dale/Chase Bramley View / Park/ Way/ Crescent/Avenue Carpenterstown Park / Green / Walk Laverna Dale / Avenue/ Way/ Grove Cherry Place / Drive/ Avenue/ Lawn Maple Drive/ Close/ Lawn Oaktree Grove/ Drive/ Green Castleknock Drive/ Orange/ Vale/ Avenue/ Dale Georgian Village Farmleigh Woods College Wood / Grove Castleknock College Park Avenue/ Park Drive/ Crescent	
Lucan North	Laraghcon Westmanstown Golf Course	Luttrelstown Golf Course Clonaboy House
The Ward	Ballentree Bealing Mount Garrett Tyrrelstown House St Philomena's Hollystown Park The Oaks	Bishop's Orchard Belgree Cruise Park Cappogue Cottages Hollystown Golf Course Redwood Cloghran House

Chapter 2. Statistical Highlights of the Report

Strong population growth continues

Census 2011 results show that Dublin 15's population has continued to grow strongly since Census 2006, increasing by 10,058 persons to 101,032 persons. This represents an increase of 11.1% over the 5 year inter-censal period, an annual increase of 2.2%. Ireland's population increased by 8.2% since 2006 in contrast.

Population by sex and marital status

There are 51,432 females and 49,600 males in Dublin 15. As a result there are 1,832 more females resulting in an overall sex ratio of 0.964. Due to higher male birth rates there were more males than females in the younger age groups. However, the reverse is the case at the upper end of the population where there were a higher proportion of females because of lower mortality rates. 57% of Dublin 15s population is single and there are 1,982 divorced persons.

Age structure and dependency

Three of Ireland's top five youngest EDs are in Dublin 15- Blanchardstown-Mulhuddart, 26.6, Blanchardstown Tyrrelstown 26.1 and The Ward 25.7 years. 26% of the overall population is aged less than 15 years of age. Another distinguishing feature is the low proportion of retired persons with just 4.8% of its population aged 65 and over. This is considerably less than the national average of 11.7%. Dublin 15's overall age dependent population rose from 27.4% five years ago to 30.9% in 2011.

Housing and family structure

The trend emerging in Dublin 15 over the past five years is a continuance towards smaller households, a further decline in the proportion of traditional nuclear families, an increase in female and male single parent households and increasing numbers of single persons sharing a dwelling. Household occupancy rates fell marginally from 3.1 per household in 2006 to 3.05 in 2011. Lone parents for all children < 15 years of age now also account for 22.6% of all households.

Educational attainment

There has been an improvement in educational attainment amongst adults in Dublin 15 over the past 5 years for some levels of education. The percentage of the overall population for instance who reported to have no formal or primary education fell to 9.4%. The percentage of Dublin 15 overall population who have a reported third level qualification fell from 42.3% to 39.8%. The later finding may be an indicator of selective emigration or the 'brain drain' effect.

Social class composition

According to the 2011 Census, 38.1 % of the population in Dublin 15 was higher and lower professionals or social classes 1 and 2, in comparison to 34.6% for Ireland. 13.7% of Dublin 15s was categorised as skilled manual or social class 4 and 18.1% in social class 7. The later is unclassified and includes those who have never been in paid employment or who live in households where the head has never been in paid employment.

Labour market characteristics

Since 2006 the total number of people at work in Dublin 15 decreased by 5% to 43,535. The largest percentage decline (66.7%) occurred in the building and construction sector. Due to a fall in the number of persons at work, the labour market participation rate fell from a peak of 73.3% in 2006 to 71.4% in 2011. The level of unemployment across Dublin 15 based on the principal economic status almost doubled from 9.7% to 18.4% of the labour force in 2011 slightly higher than the Dublin rate of 17.4%. The average level of unemployment levels rate for Dublin 15 disguises the far higher rates of unemployment that prevail in several neighbourhoods such as Tyrrelstown 43.7% and Corduff 29.3%. The unemployment rate in Ireland also increased sharply from 8.5% to 19%.

Nationality and ethnic mix

Non-Irish nationals in Dublin 15 now account for 23.5% of all residents, which is almost double the State average of 12%. Citizens from 'rest of the world' (9,393), 'other EU 27' (5,678) and Poland (4,448) represented the largest numbers of foreign nationals resident in Blanchardstown. The Census also enumerated 658 Irish Travellers living within Dublin 15. The age profile of the Traveller community in Blanchardstown differs markedly from that of the general population.

Disability

According to the 2011 Census, 9.5% of Dublin 15's population has a disability compared with 13% of the national population. The actual number of persons with a disability recorded was 9,544, up from 5,485 persons in 2006. Roselawn ED has the highest percentage of persons with a disability (15.5%) whereas The Ward recorded the lowest (6.3%).

Religion

73.2% of people in Dublin 15 described themselves as Roman Catholic, 18.4% stated other religion, 6.2% stated they had no religion and 2.2% not stated.

Travel to work, school or college

The most common means of transport by which persons age 5 and over travel to work, school or college is by driving a car (40.7%). A further 13.5% do so as a passenger in a motor car. 16.8% walk, and 6.1% take the train, DART or the Luas.

Language Skills

36.2% of people (34,161) in Dublin 15 speak Irish. The ED, where people had the highest proficiency of Irish was Castleknock Park (50.3%). The actual numbers of persons in Dublin 15 who speak the language daily outside of the educational system was 335. For the first time in a national Census, speakers of foreign languages ability to speak English was asked of household respondents. According to the results 4,397 persons in Dublin 15 claim to speak English 'not well' or 'not at all well'.

Chapter 3. Areas of Relative Affluence and Deprivation

Inequality and disadvantage remains a feature of life in Ireland today. Haase and Pratschke developed an index that provides a single measurement of the relative affluence and deprivation for an area. The deprivation scores range from -50 to 50 with -50 being extremely deprived and 50 being extremely affluent. The score for the 12 electoral divisions, which are D15 was ... and for 2011 stood at . (DATA NOT YET RELEASED)

Demographic Profile is measured using 5 indicators:

- the percentage increase in population over the previous five years
- the percentage of population aged under 15 or over 64 years of age
- the percentage of population with a primary school education only
- the percentage of population with a third level education
- the percentage of households with children aged under 15 years and headed by a single parent
- the mean number of persons per room

Social Class Composition is measured using 5 indicators:

- the percentage of population with primary school education only
- the percentage of population with a third level education
- the percentage of households headed by professionals or managerial and technical employees, including farmers with 100 acres or more
- the percentage of households headed by semi-skills or unskilled manual workers, including farmers with less than 30 acres
- the mean number of persons per room

Labour Market Situation is measured using four indicators:

- the percentage of households headed by semi-skilled or unskilled manual workers, including farmers with less than 30 acres
- the percentage of households with children aged under 15 years and headed by a single parent
- the male unemployment rate
- the female unemployment rate

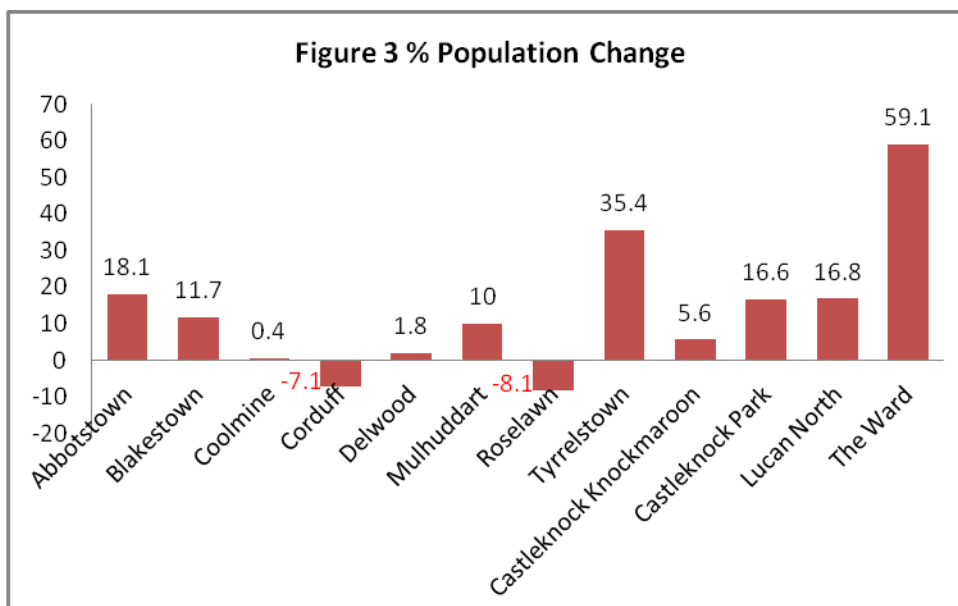
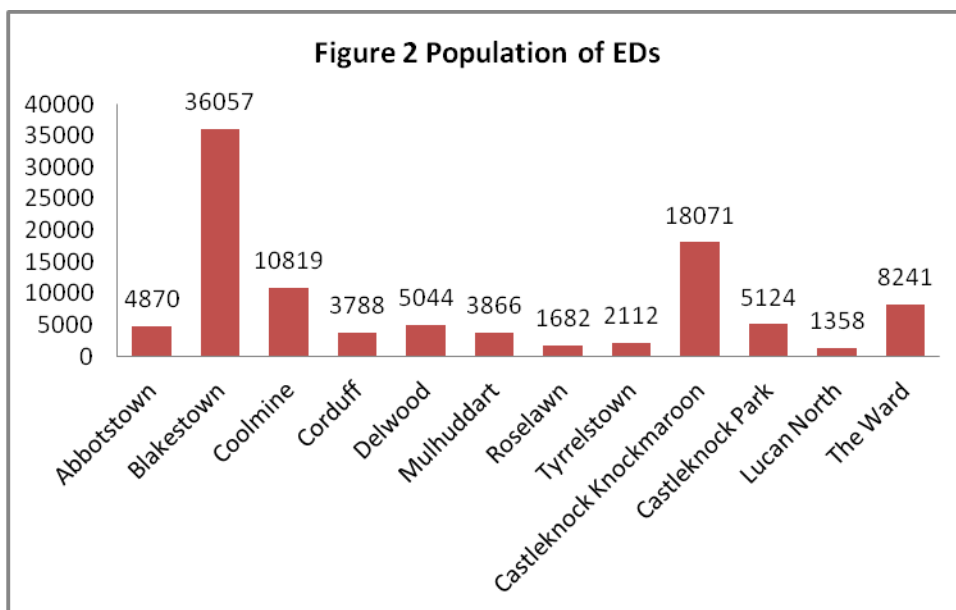
Table 1**Areas of Relative Affluence and Deprivation 2006-2011**

ED	2011	2006	Change in Absolute Index Score 2006-2011	Relative Deprivation Rank
Blanchardstown-Abbotstown	5.39	1.63	3.76	N/A
Blanchardstown-Blakestown	2.65	7.72	-5.07	N/A
Blanchardstown-Coolmine	-3.88	-6.12	2.24	N/A
Blanchardstown-Corduff	-10.94	-9.25	-1.69	N/A
Blanchardstown-Delwood	6.38	9.45	3.07	N/A
Blanchardstown-Mulhuddart	-3.63	-3.82	.19	N/A
Blanchardstown-Roselawn	2.61	10.07	-7.46	N/A
Blanchardstown-Tyrrelstown	-13.61	-19.83	6.22	N/A
Castleknock-Knockmaroon	12.28	19.30	-7.02	N/A
Castleknock Park	17.27	21.17	-3.9	N/A
Lucan North	14.96	25.04	-10.08	N/A
The Ward	7.68	12.4	-4.72	N/A
Dublin 15	?	?		?

Based on this index, Tyrrelstown experienced a deprivation score within the classification of “Disadvantaged” while Coolmine, Corduff and Mulhuddart are classified as “Marginally Below Average”. Where large spatial concentrations of deprivation exist they have been designated by government as RAPID areas, in Dublin 15 there include all or part off the above EDs (See map 20 appendix).^{viii} Abbotstown, Blakestown and Delwood are now categorised as “Marginally Above Average”. Roselawn and Castleknock Knockmaroon are categorised as “Affluent” while Lucan North and Castleknock Park are categorised as “Very Affluent”.

Chapter 4. Population growth

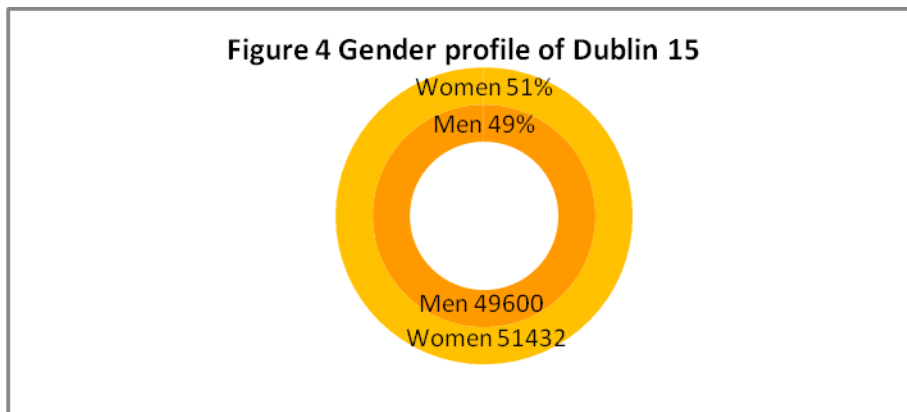
Changes in the national population are influenced by four factors- births, deaths, immigration and emigration. The natural increase consists of births less deaths. Census 2011 results show that Dublin 15's population has continued to grow strongly since Census 2006, increasing by 10,058 persons to 101,032 persons. This represents an increase of 11.1% over the 5 year inter-censal period, an annual increase of 2.2% (See table 3). The Ward recorded the fastest growth of all the EDs of 59.1%, while Blakestown's population increased by 3,769 persons the largest in whole numbers. In contrast the population of two EDs actually fell, Roselawn by 8.1% and Corduff 7.1% respectively.



4.1 Population by sex and marital status

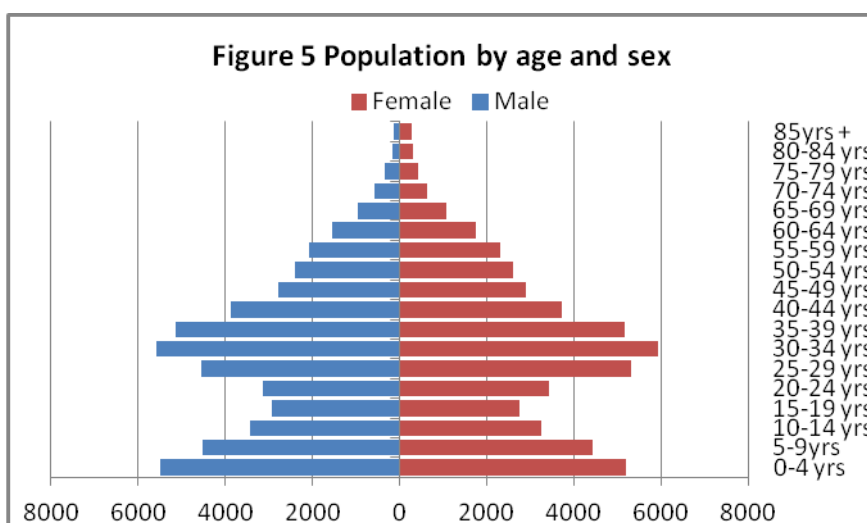
When discussing the principal demographic changes of Dublin 15 it is essential to examine the age structure of the population. According to the Central Statistics Office, ‘up to the mid-1980’s the trend was for more women than men in the State... Since the mid-1980s the overall trend has reversed with a tendency for there to be slightly more females’ (2012, Profile 2,p9). In Ireland today however, there is now a slightly higher proportion of females than males reversing the situation.

In Dublin 15 there are similarly more females (1,832) than males resulting in an overall male / female sex ratio of 0.964. Due to higher male birth rates there were more males than females in the younger age groups. However, the reverse is the case at the upper end of the population where there were a higher proportion of females because of lower mortality rates. (See population pyramid).



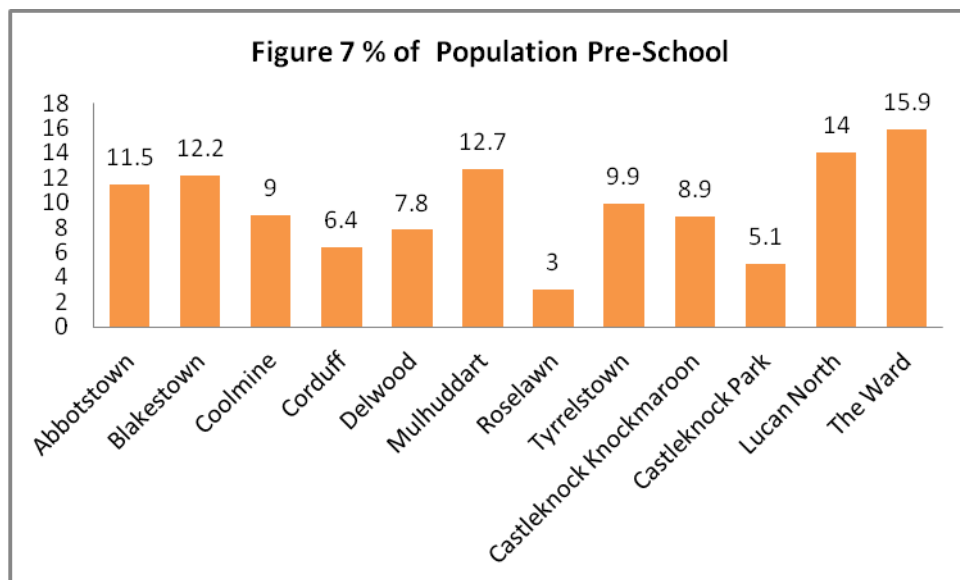
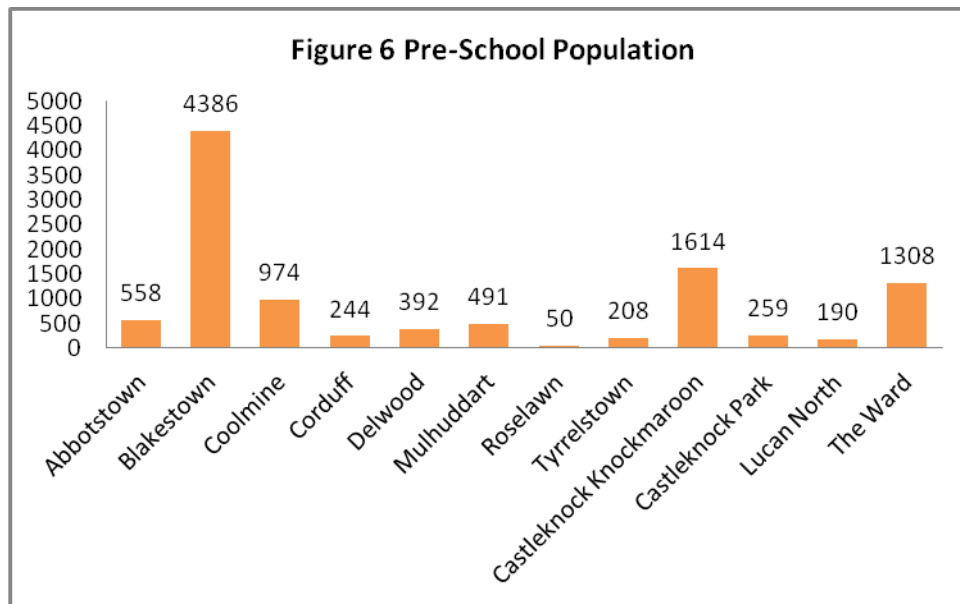
4.2 Age Structure of Population

A remarkable feature about Dublin 15 is its high youth population with an average age of 30.9 years. Three of Ireland’s top five electoral divisions-youngest ages are in BAP’s catchment area Blanchardstown-Mulhuddart, 26.6, Blanchardstown Tyrrelstown 26.1 and The Ward 25.7 years. The average age of Fingal is 32.8 while the State's average age is 36.1, as per Census 2011 results.



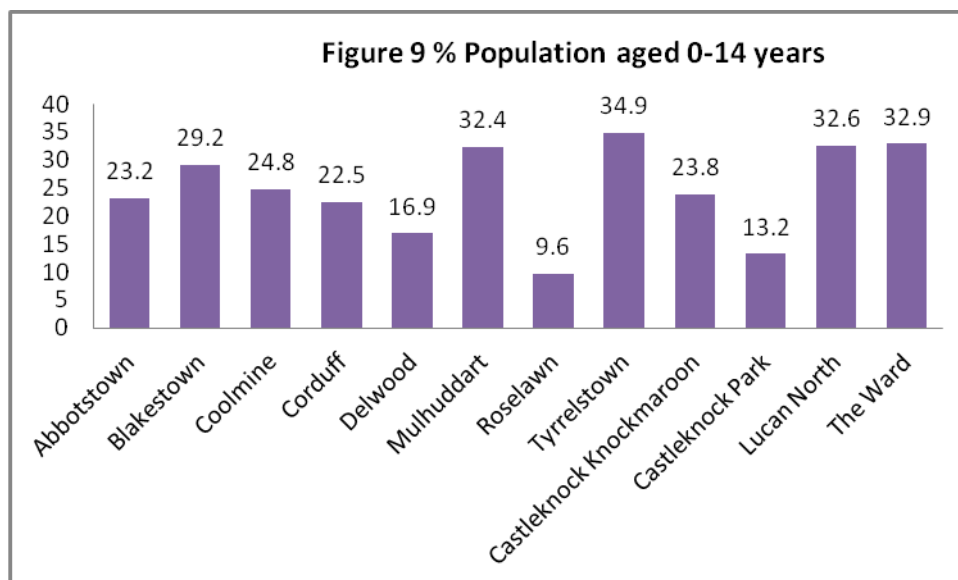
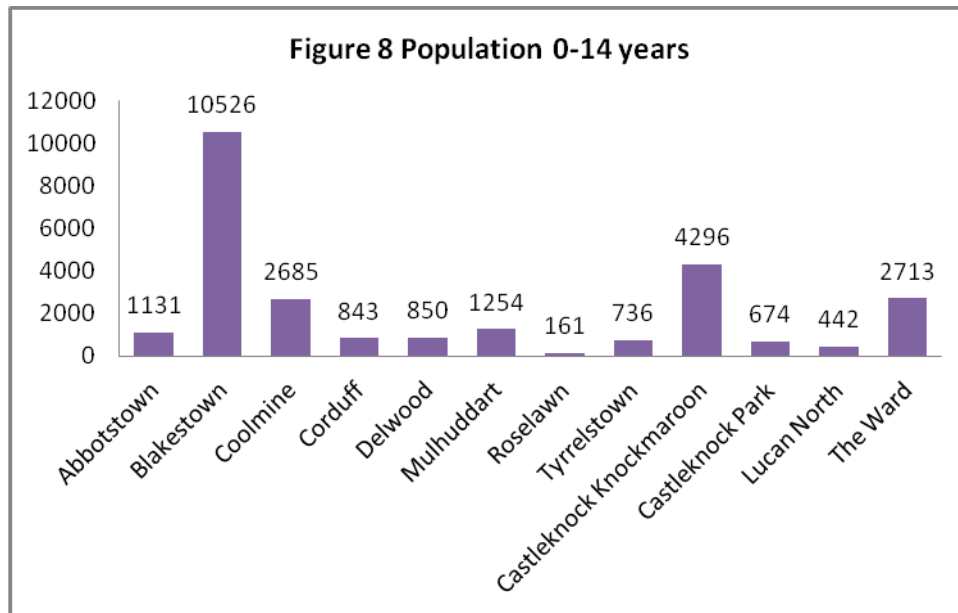
4.3 Pre-School Population (0-4year olds)

The proportion of overall population in the 0-4 year's age cohort was 10.5% (see table 5). An additional 1,317 pre-school children are now part of a family compared with 2006. This increase in the pre-school population will place additional pressures on the local community and private childcare crèches. The Ward experienced the largest single increase in 0-4 year olds (+571) and now has the highest percentage (15.9%) of pre-school children. Roselawn on the other hand has the lowest percentage (3%). Blakestown contains the highest numbers but this is to be expected given that it is the most populous ED in Dublin 15 and indeed the Republic of Ireland.



4.4 Population 0-14 years

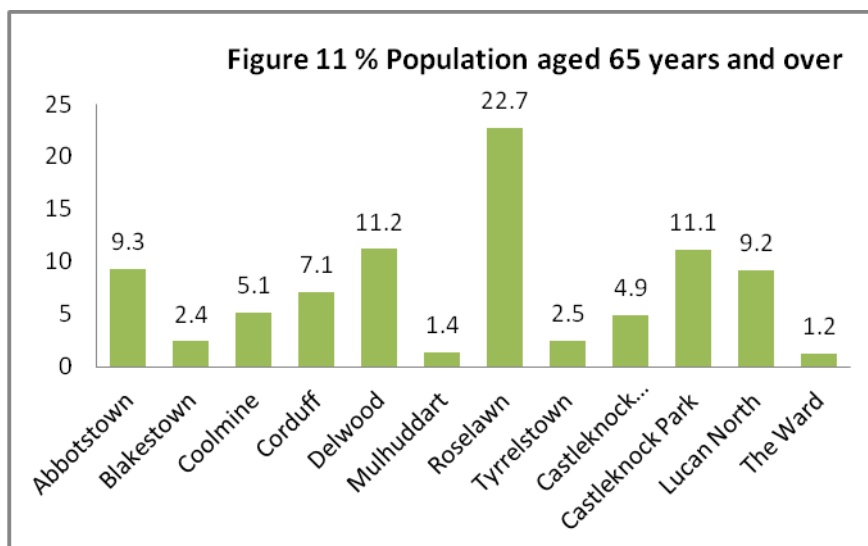
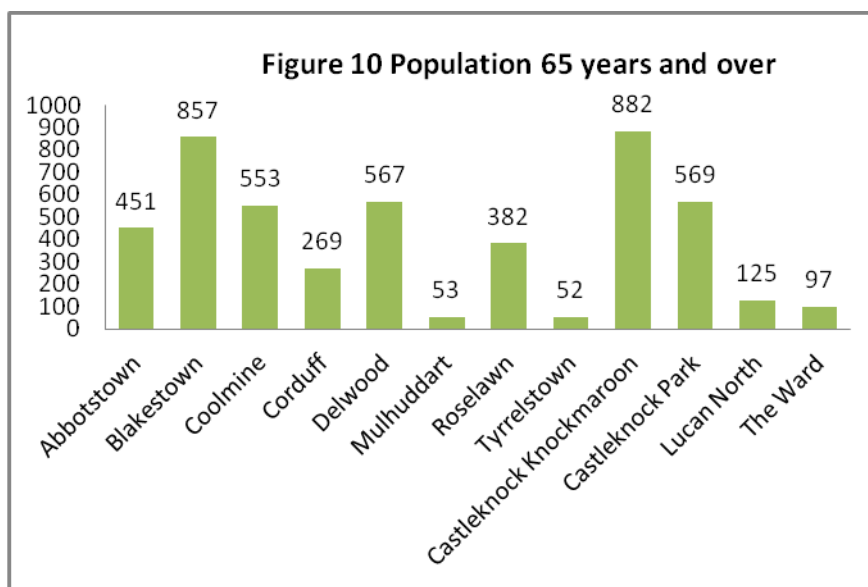
Over the past 5 years Dublin 15 has experienced a large increase of in the recorded ‘youth at risk’ population +4,747 children. As a result Dublin 15 has a much higher population of youth under 15 years of age 26% than the State average of 21.4% (table 6). The majority of the recorded increase occurred across the Blakestown ED +2,074 because of families with young children taking up residence in new estates and apartment blocks built on former green field sites. Tyrrelstown ED continues to experience the largest percentage presence of youth at risk 34.9% of all the 12 EDs.



Map 5 in the appendices depicts the pre-school population across a new lower level of Census geography of 80-150 households known as small areas. The map clearly reveals that there are several small areas in Dublin 15 where over 40% of the population are 0-14 years of age.

4.5 Population 65 years and over

A distinguishing aspect of Dublin 15's demographics is also the low proportion of persons aged 65 and over. 4.8% of its population are aged 65 and over, which is considerably less than the national average of 11.7%. Roselawn ED has the highest percentage of residents aged 65 and over (22.7%) whereas The Ward has the lowest at just 1.2%. Blakestown ED (+248) experienced the single largest increase of people entering general retirement age from the 2006 Census (See table 8). Map 6 on the other hand captures this demographic feature across the small areas, which shows very clearly that are some estates where a higher concentration of older persons live.

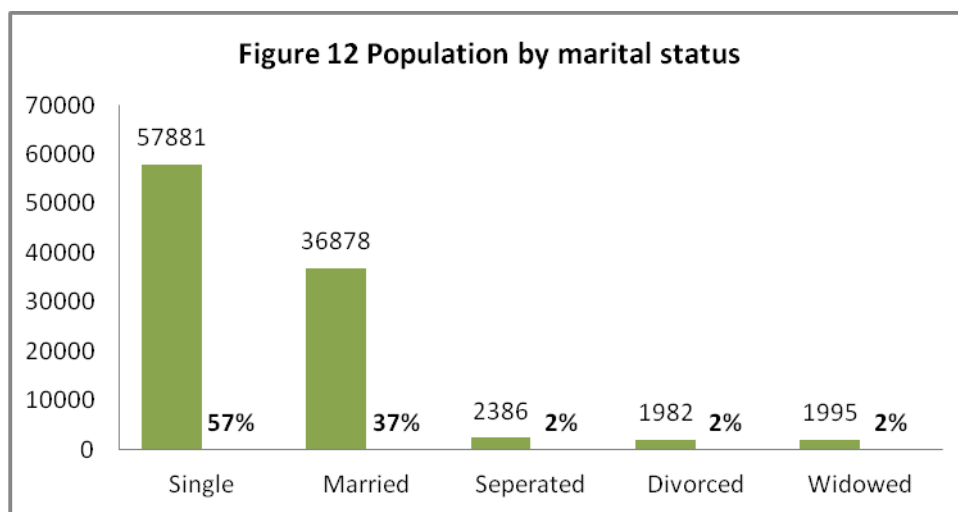


4.6 Age Dependency

The percentage age dependency in a population can be used as a comparative indicator of the proportion of the population which those employed or potentially economically employed have to support. The dependency ratio therefore refers to the proportion of dependents who are either under 15 and over 65 years of age. Dublin 15's age dependent population rose from 27.4% five years ago to 30.9% in 2011, slightly lower than the national figure of 33%. The age dependency ratios were highest in Lucan North 41.8% and the disadvantaged ED of Tyrrelstown 37.3% (See table).

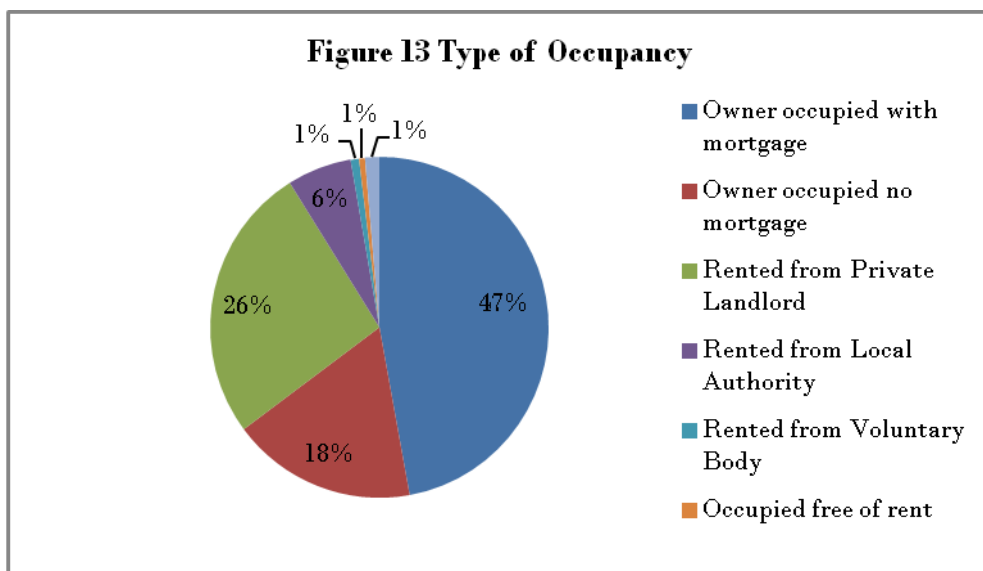
4.7 Marital Status, Single people, Separated and divorced

Regarding marital status 57% of Dublin 15's population are single (See map 3), 37% are married and 2% are widowed. There are 1,982 divorced persons.

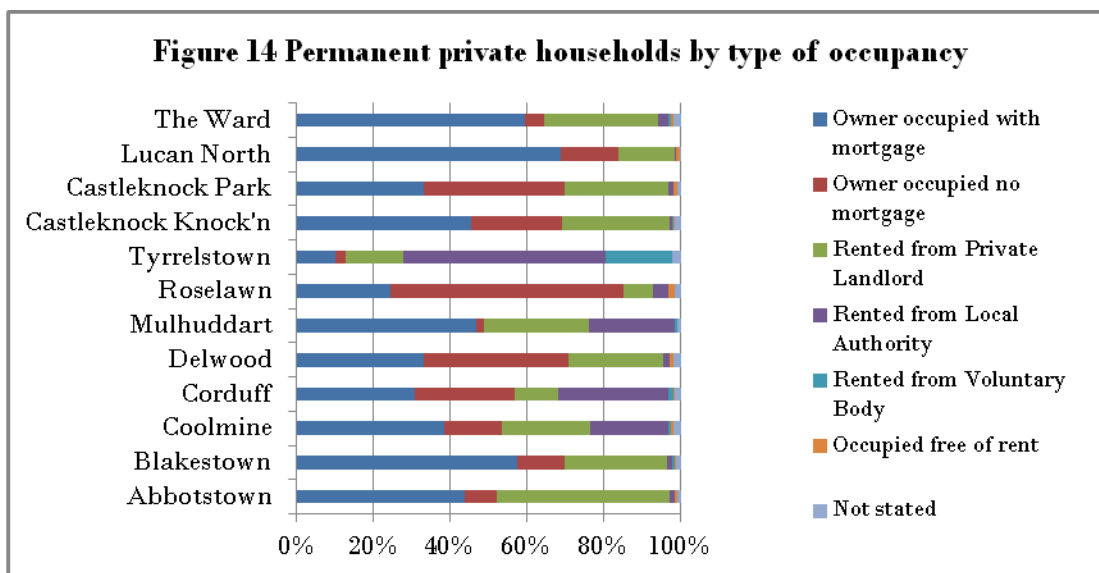


Chapter 5. Household Structure and Nature of Occupancy

The trends emerging over the past five years in Dublin 15 are a continuance towards smaller households, a further decline in the proportion of traditional nuclear families, an increase in female and male single parent households and increasing numbers of single persons sharing a dwelling. Household occupancy rates fell marginally from 3.1 per household in 2006 to 3.05 in 2011.



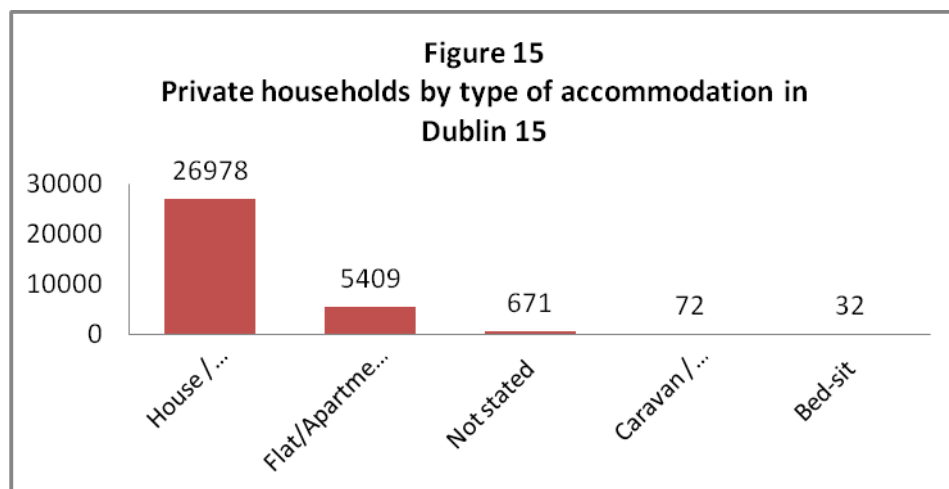
Owner occupied dwellings with mortgage (47.2%) continue to be the most prevalent occupancy status as demonstrated in figure 13 followed closely by persons who rent from a private landlord (43.2%) whereas only 6.1% are rented from the local authority. The highest concentrations of local authority housing are found in Tyrrelstown ED (53%).



There have also been some significant changes occurring in terms of the 'mix' of private households built by property developers and housing associations in Blanchardstown. Developers are increasingly moving away from building semi-detached housing stock to higher density units. Even though the vast majority of private households (81.4%) continue to be of a traditional Irish style residential house and bungalow, the past decade has witnessed a large increase in the provision of

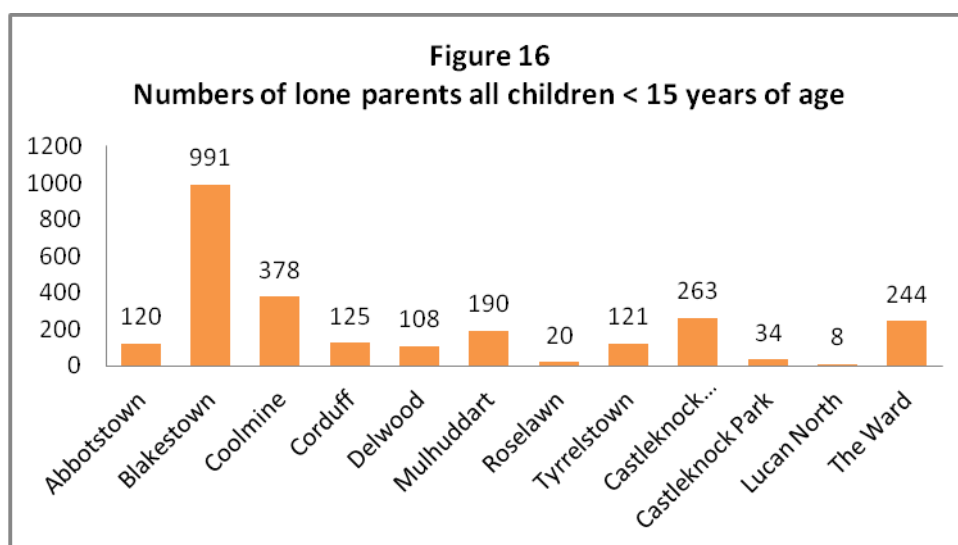
flat /apartment style accommodation living. 16.3% of all private households fall into this category and 2% is non-stated.

Considering the level of construction activity over the past fifteen years and the presence of the Institute of Technology Blanchardstown, it is remarkable that there are only 32 bed sits to cater for the 16,643 students resident in Dublin 15. Indeed the 2011 Census data reveals there are actually more caravans and mobile homes in Dublin 15 than bed-sits. The vast majority of the caravans and mobile homes are located in Abbotstown ED. The high concentration of Travellers living in Abbotstown often with a cultural preference for communal style living arrangements could largely explain this factor (See page 38).

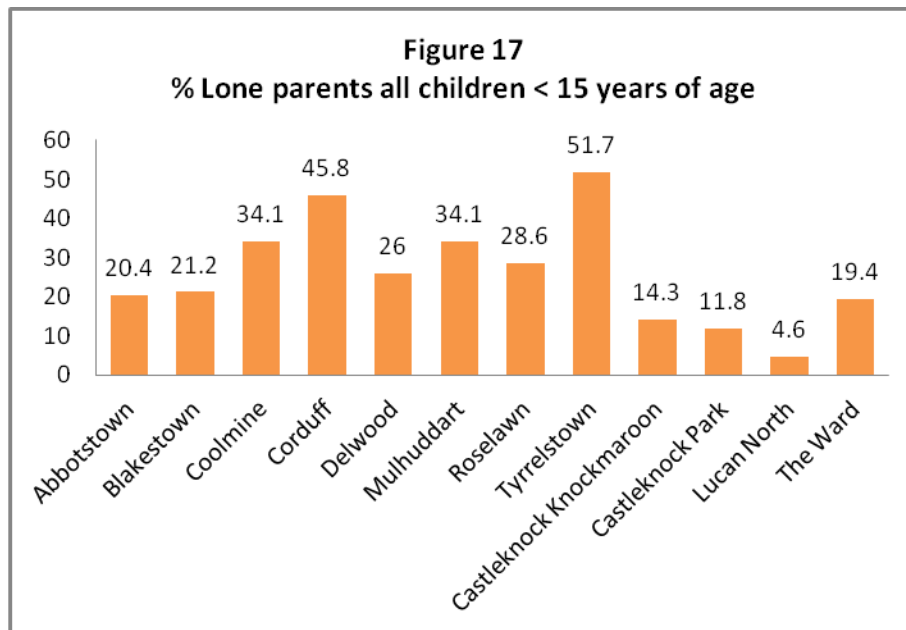


5.1 Lone Parents

Lone parents for all children < 15 years of age now account for 22.6% of all family units in Dublin 15. Once again there are significant differences with regard to individual areas within Dublin 15. The lone parent rate in Tyrrelstown is 51.7% in contrast to 4.6% in Lucan North. The dominant family type is that of a single parent in Tyrrelstown largely because of the clustering of local authority housing in this ED as captured in maps 7 and 19.



Lone parents are not a homogeneous group but include many different types of family involving unmarried, separated or widowed parents (male and female) bringing up children alone. Research suggests lone parent households on average have a higher than average risk of poverty, and single mothers have the lowest incomes (Millar, 1992; Nolan and Callan, 1994), and that there is a tendency for early school leaving and a concentration of low educational qualifications exists among young single mothers (National Economic and Social Forum, 1997). Unfortunately in many of the EDs where there are large concentrations of single parents the local service provision is poor, which only further isolates lone parents residing there. The lack of affordable childcare can result in lone parents finding it more difficult to access employment, training, and personal development programmes thereby marginalising them even further.



Chapter 6. Education

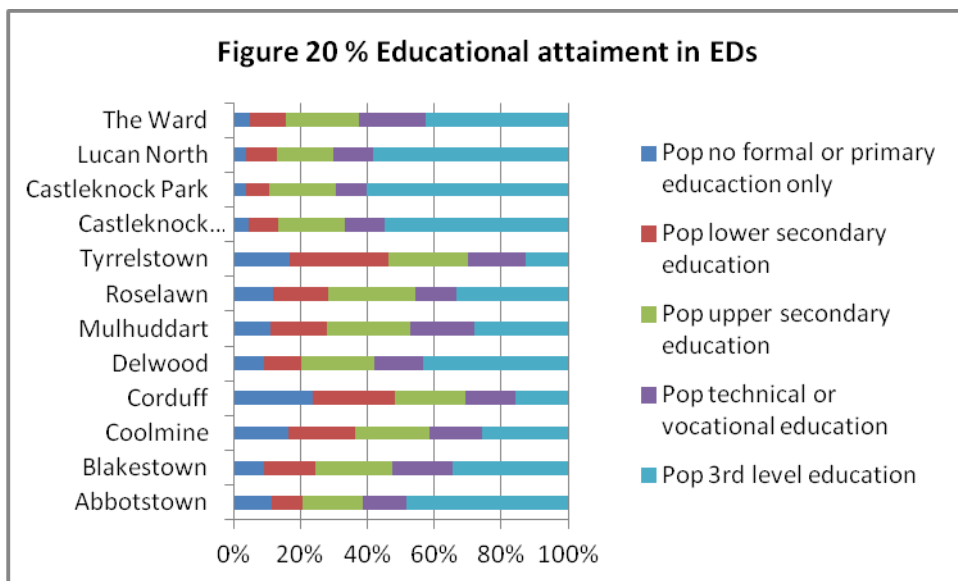
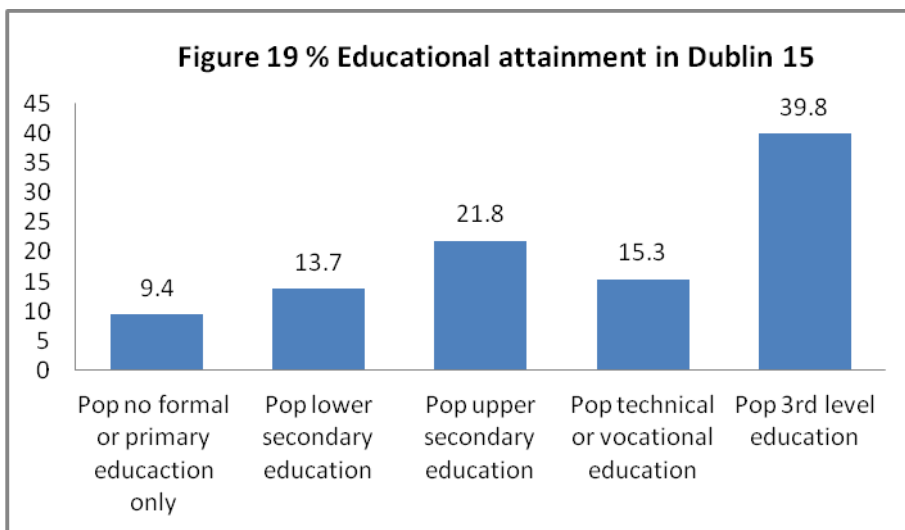
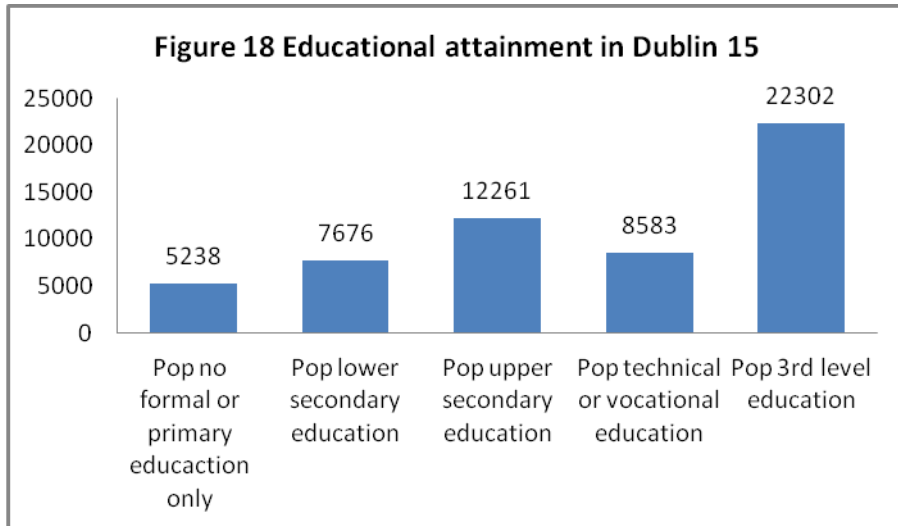
Formal education is provided in primary and secondary schools and the Institute of Technology Blanchardstown in Dublin 15. County Dublin Vocational Education Committee also provides a range of courses through local community centres. Students living in Dublin 15 are also accessing third level educational opportunities elsewhere at NUI Maynooth, Dublin City University and University College Dublin and Post Leaving Certificate courses in Dunboyne and the Liberties.

The proportion of the population aged over 15 and whose education has ceased who reported to have no formal or primary education fell from 10.2% to 9.4% in 2011. This is lower than the Dublin equivalent of 14.1% or the national figure of 16%. There are wide variations nonetheless in the spatial distribution of educational attainment across Dublin 15. For instance 24.4% of adults in Corduff have no formal or primary education only compared with just 3.7% in Lucan North (See table 13).

The percentage of Dublin 15s overall population who reported to have a third level qualification fell from 42.3% to 39.8%. Although there was a decline it is still the case that a greater percentage of adults in Dublin 15 still have a third level qualification than their counterparts in Dublin or in the State. Within the catchment area of BAP, residents in Castleknock Park had the highest level of education 60%, in contrast to Tyrrelstown where 12.7% reported a third level qualification.

The 2011 Census reveals that an individual's probability of experiencing unemployment is considerably reduced the higher the level of education attained. The progression from primary education through the education cycle including third level results in a pattern of decreasing risk of unemployment for men and women. The risk of unemployment is significantly higher for a person with only a primary education than for someone who had completed a third level course.

Figure 20 overleaf captures the percentage of adults 15 and over by their highest levels of education for each of the 12 EDs. Alternatively one can view this data across in map 9 for small areas.



Chapter 7. Social Class

The Central Statistics Office classifies the population according to ten socio-economic groups. The socio-economic groups of all persons aged 15 years and over who are at work is determined on the basis of their occupation and additionally in some cases by their employment status. Retired and unemployed persons aged 15 years and over are classified according to their former employment status and occupation. Persons engaged in home duties or at school/ college are classified according to the socio-economic groups of the person they were deemed to be dependent upon.

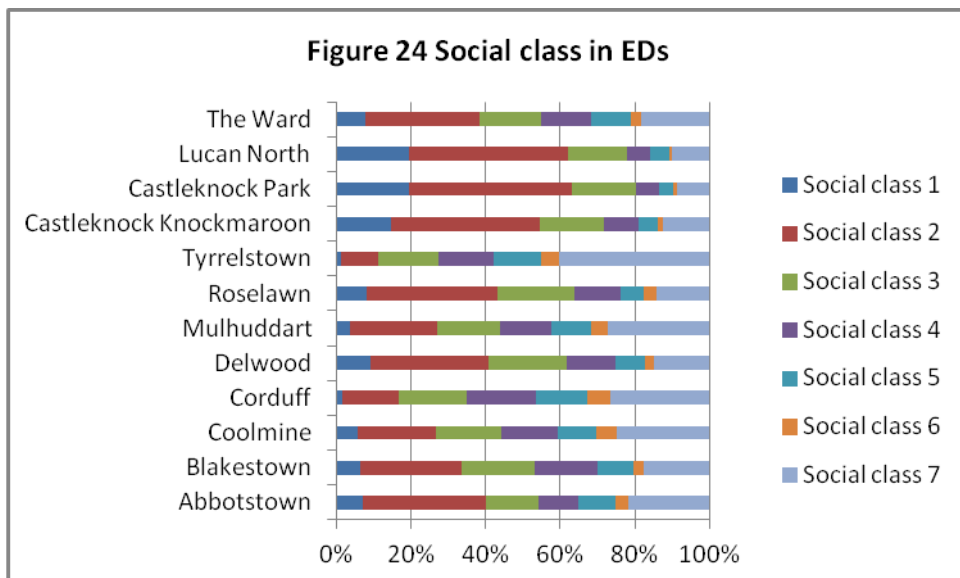
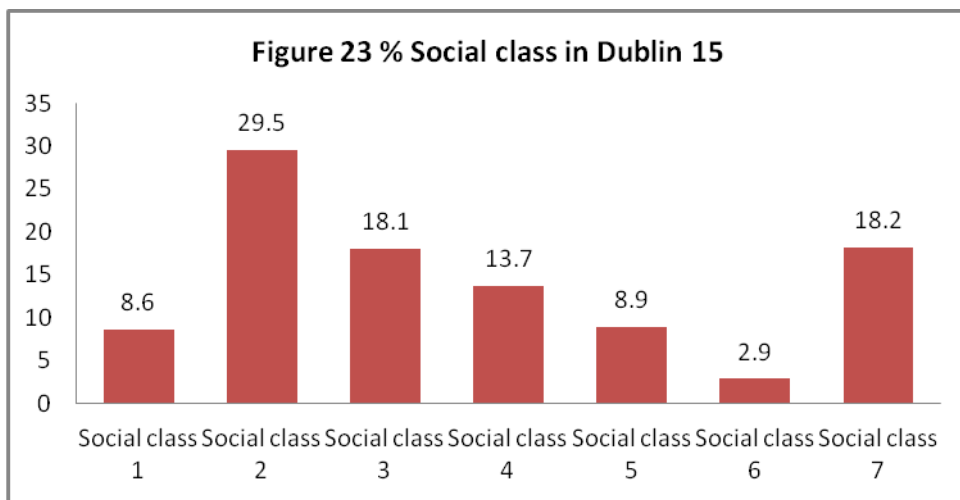
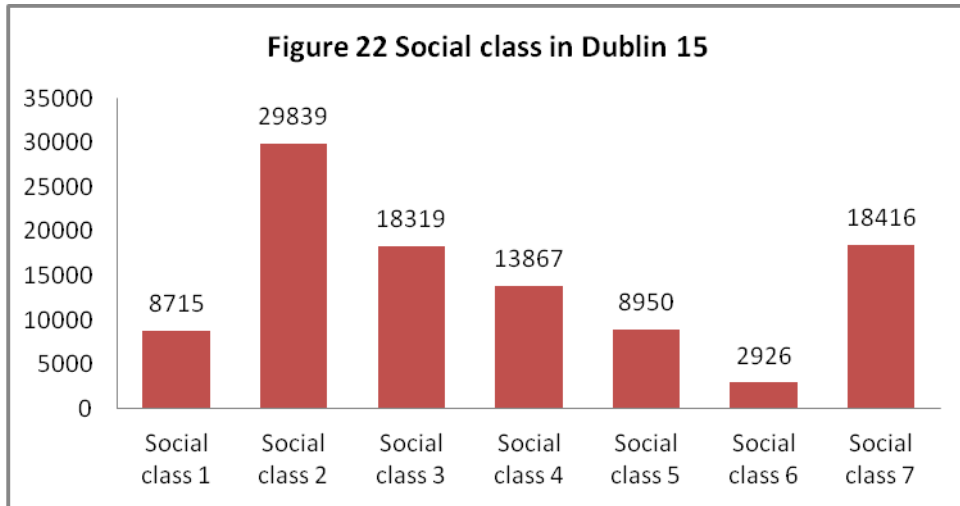
- A. Employers and Managers,
- B. Higher Professional,
- C. Lower Professional,
- D. Non-Manual, Manual Skilled,
- E. Semi-Skilled,
- F. Unskilled,
- G. Own account workers,
- H. Farmers,
- I. Agricultural Workers,
- J. All Others Gainfully Occupied and unknown

However, the entire population is also classified by the Central Statistics Office into the following seven social class groups, which are defined on the basis of occupation.^{ix}

- Social Class 1 Professional Workers
- Social Class 2 Managerial and Technical
- Social Class 3 Non-manual
- Social Class 4 Skilled manual
- Social Class 5 Semi-skilled
- Social Class 6 Unskilled
- Social Class 7 All others gainfully occupied and unknown

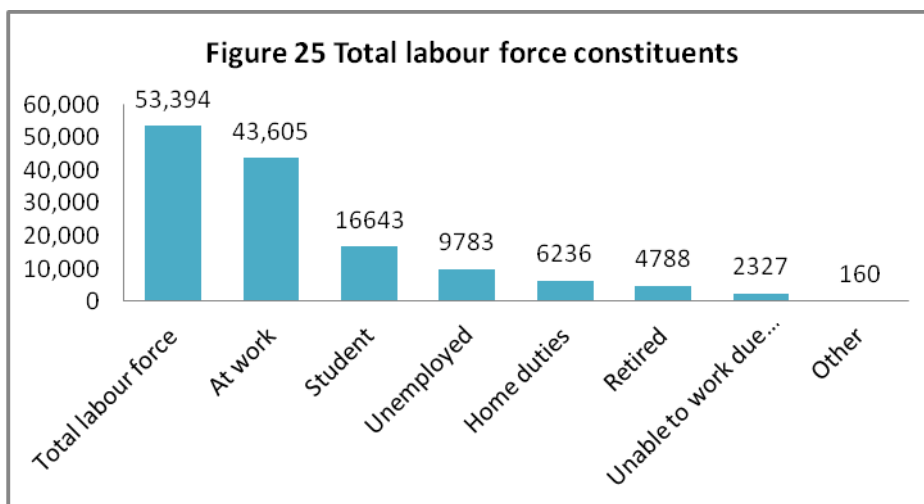
The analysis of the 2011 Census show that 38.1% of the population in Dublin 15 was in social classes 1 and 2, in comparison to 34.6% for Ireland. 13.7% of Dublin 15s were categorised as skilled manual or social class 4 and 18.1% in social class 7. The spatial distribution of social class as with many Census variables varies considerably across Dublin 15. Social classes 1 and 2 are more highly concentrated in the EDs of Dublin such as Lucan North and Castleknock Knockmaroon.

In contrast persons in social class 6 (unskilled) and 7 (never been in paid employment) are more highly concentrated in Corduff, Coolmine and Tyrrelstown EDs, which is of greater significance for the remit of Blanchardstown Area Partnership. Interestingly, there are some small areas in more affluent areas of Dublin 15 where there are unusually high percentages of the population falling into social class 7 (See map in the appendices). This is possibly due to the high numbers of foreign nationals in receipt of private rent supplement who have never been in paid employment.



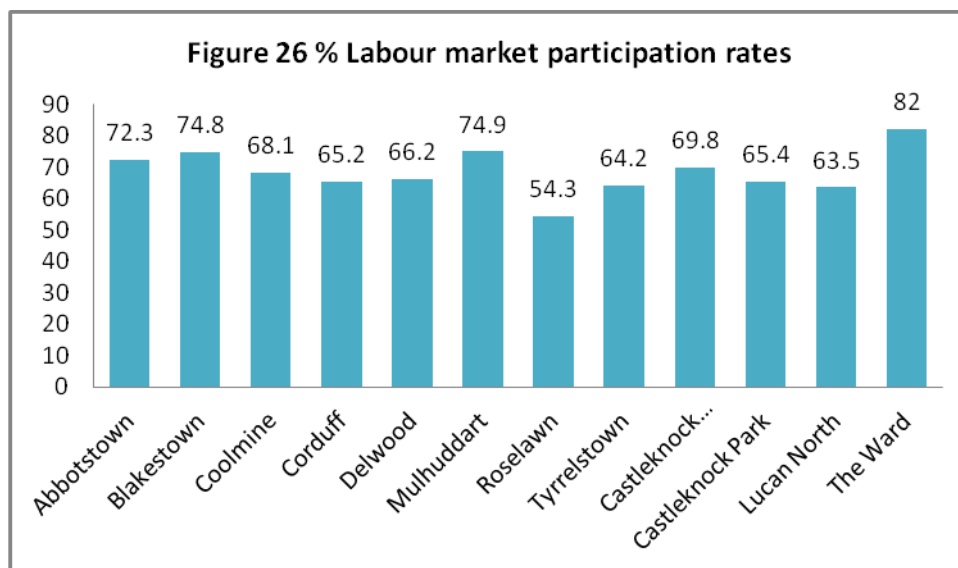
Chapter 8. At work and unemployed

The labour force consists of persons who are at work, unemployed and those who are seeking work for the first time aged 15 years and over. Those who are considered to be outside of the labour force mainly include retired persons, students and people who are looking after the home/family. In 2011 the total labour force of Dublin 15 was 53,394, of whom 81.7% were classified as 'at work'. 30,154 persons aged 15 and over were not in the labour force with 6,236 persons classified as 'engaged in home duties' and 16,643 as 'students'. The increase in the numbers of students over the five year inter-censal period is particularly noteworthy. 9,525 more persons are now engaged in a post leaving cert course or attending a third level faculty compared to five years ago.



8.1 Labour Force Participation

Since 2006 the total number of people at work in Dublin 15 decreased by 5% to 43,535. Due to a decline in the numbers of persons at work, the labour market participation rate fell to 71.4% in 2011 from a peak of 73.3% in 2006. The largest percentage decline (66.7%) occurred in the building and construction sector. The Ward had the highest labour market participation rates (82%) and Roselawn registered the lowest (54.3%).

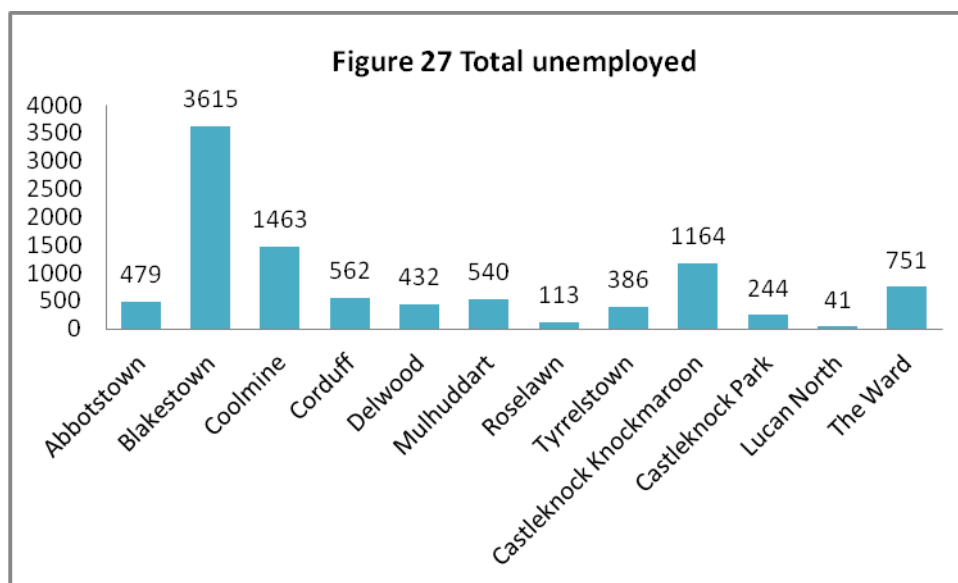


When the cumulative labour market participation data is disaggregated across gender lines it reveals a higher percentage of men (78.6%) than women (64.6%) participating in the labour force. The divergence in participation rates is partially because more women (5,891) are categorised as ‘looking after home/ family’ compared with men (345). Women are also more likely to be categorised as ‘unable to work due to permanent sickness or disability’ (1,431) than men (896).

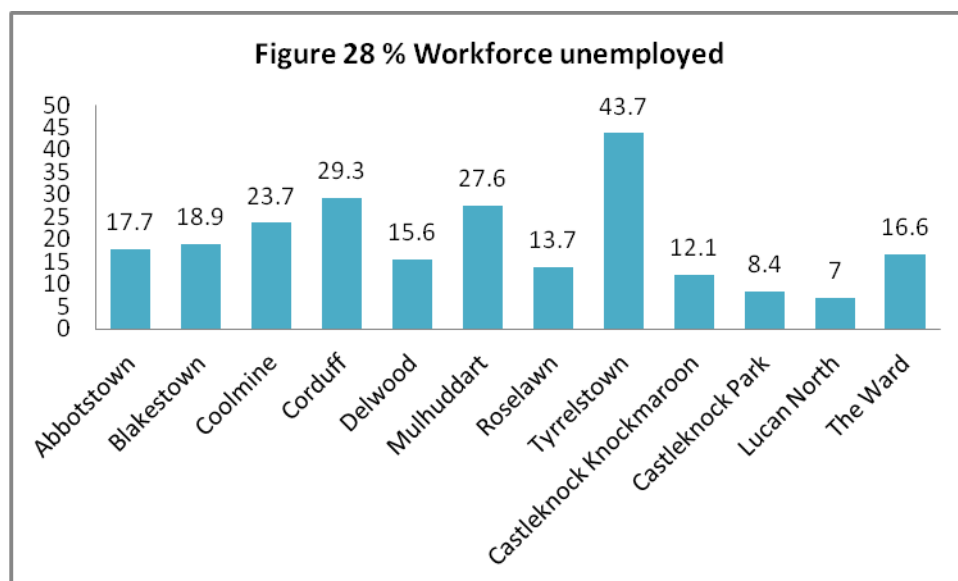
8.2 Unemployment

Unemployment is measured either via the Quarterly National Household Survey using the International Labour Office (ILO) methodology or by the Principal Economic Status (PES) methodology, which is applied during each census every five years.^x Both approaches have their relative merits. For the purposes of making international comparisons labour force aggregates are now analysed using the ILO method as it is generally considered more robust. The ILO approach is based on a sample household survey covering around 45,000 households in Ireland by a team of specially trained interviewers. No data relating to Dublin 15 is available via the latter approach. In order to determine the local aggregate unemployment levels one must analyse the PES data, which surveys all households in the State.

The unemployment rate based on the PES method is 18.4% in Dublin 15. This is higher than the Dublin rate of 17.4% but lower than the national average of 19%. Unemployment has therefore almost doubled from 9.7% of the labour force in 2006 (see table 22). The average level of unemployment levels rate for Dublin 15 nevertheless disguises the significantly higher rates that prevail in several neighbourhoods such as Tyrrelstown 43.7% and Corduff 29.3%. From a longer-term policy integration perspective it is important to point out that unemployment levels nationally are higher among than foreign nationals (22.4%) than Irish persons (18.5%). However, among foreign nationals unemployment levels vary significantly.



As was previously referenced the numbers of students increased enormously since 2006. Unemployment would undoubtedly be higher had individuals not chosen to extend the duration of their studies, returned to third level education or entered tertiary education for the first time. The increase of persons from 18-24 age cohorts in population may also have impacted on the recorded increase in students registering for third level education.



When the 2011 PES Census data is disaggregated along gender lines it also reveals that unemployment is higher among men (20.2%) than women (16.2%). There are several reasons why more men than women are likely to be unemployed. Educational attainment and age are contributory factors towards a person's chances of experiencing unemployment. Duggan (1999, p43) outlines that the labour market has operated to 'remove from the employed labour force specific categories of workers. These categories have predominantly been adult and older male workers from predominantly manual occupational background'.

8.3 Live Register

Aside from the increase in unemployment is the expansion of the numbers and percentage of 'long-term unemployed' persons signing on the Live Register^{xi} across Dublin 15. There is also a significant gender factor because the Live Register for April 2012 reveals that 71% of all persons 'signing on' one year or longer in Dublin 15 are men. The 2011 Census enriches this analysis as it demonstrates that 3,627 persons in the building and construction sector locally have lost their jobs since 2006. A further 2,902 are no longer employed in the commerce and trade sector (see table)

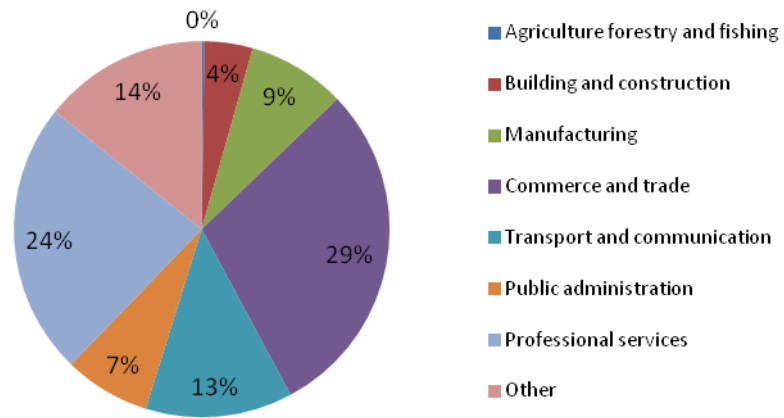
Table 2 Blanchardstown Office Live Register

	0-1 Year	1-< 2 years	2-< 3 years	3+ years	Total
Males	2,898	771	792	1,046	5,507
Females	1,925	412	285	363	2,985
Total	4,823	1,183	1,077	1,409	8,492

Source: BAP analysis of CSO live register April 2012

Across Dublin 15 the age band with highest frequency of persons 'signing on' is 25-34 years of age. Once again the data reveals that it is younger men who have fared worst in the current economic recession. An OECD^{xii} paper points out that 'young people are in a particularly challenging position in relation to work opportunities and conditions at work. Delay in funding initial employment and long spells of unemployment often have long-term negative repercussions on career prospects, lifetime income, health prospects and social mobility'.

Figure 29 Workers by Industry in Dublin 15



Chapter 9. Nationality and Ethnicity

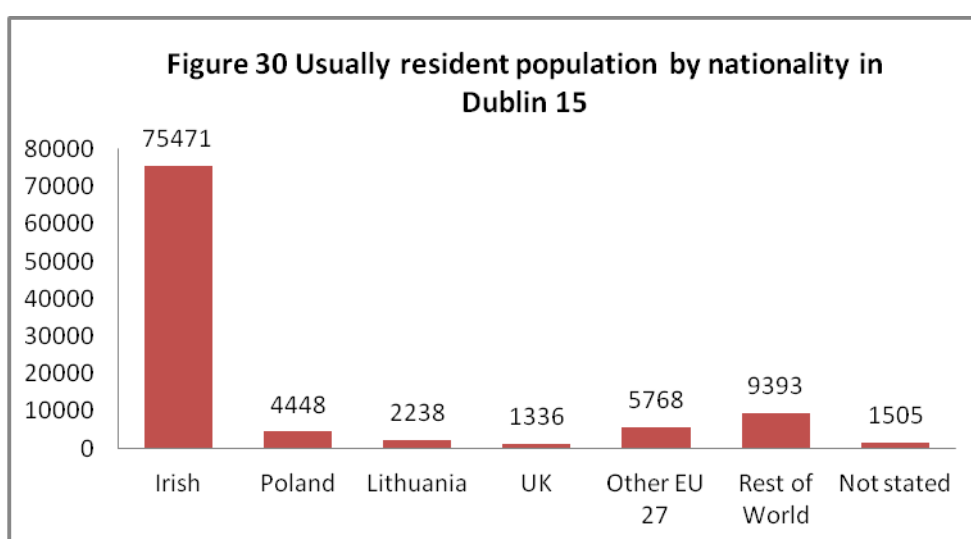
The aim of this section is to examine the usual residence of people, nationality and ethnicity of persons enumerated in Dublin 15 on Census night. It will also examine migration to the area.

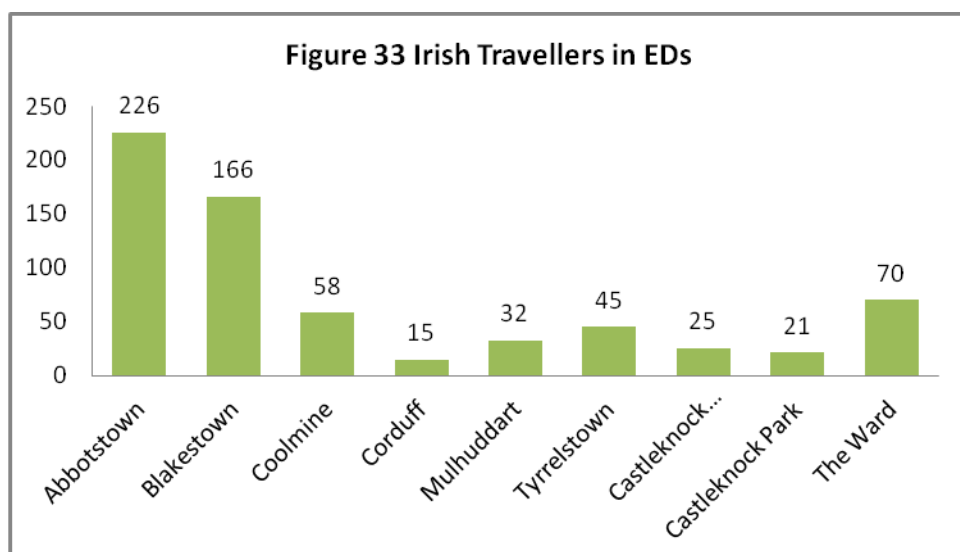
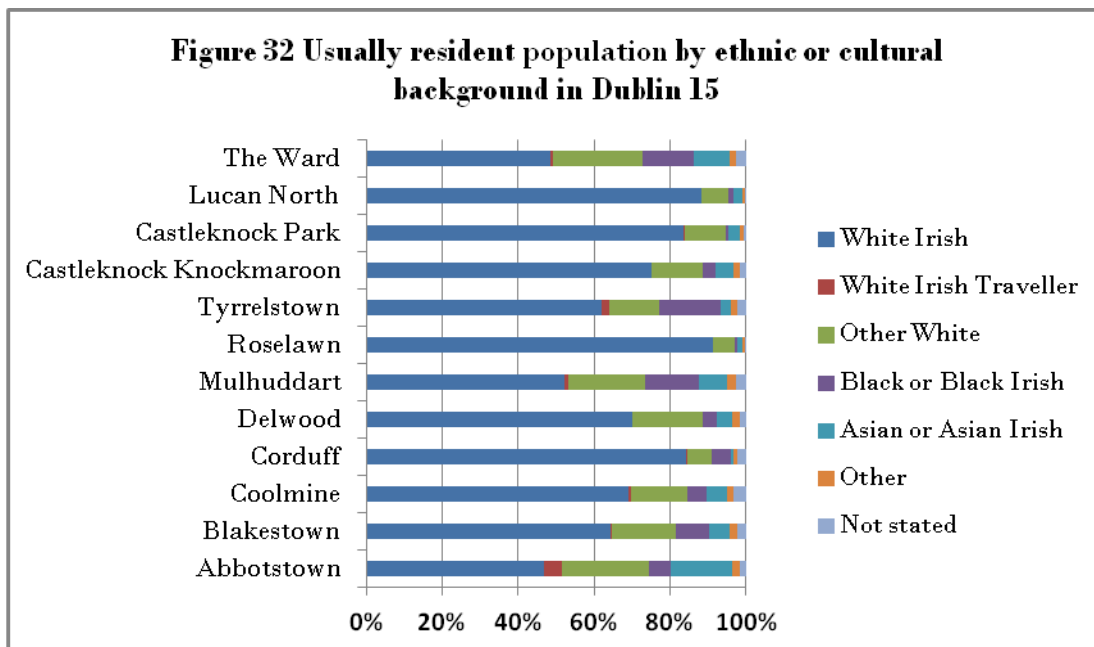
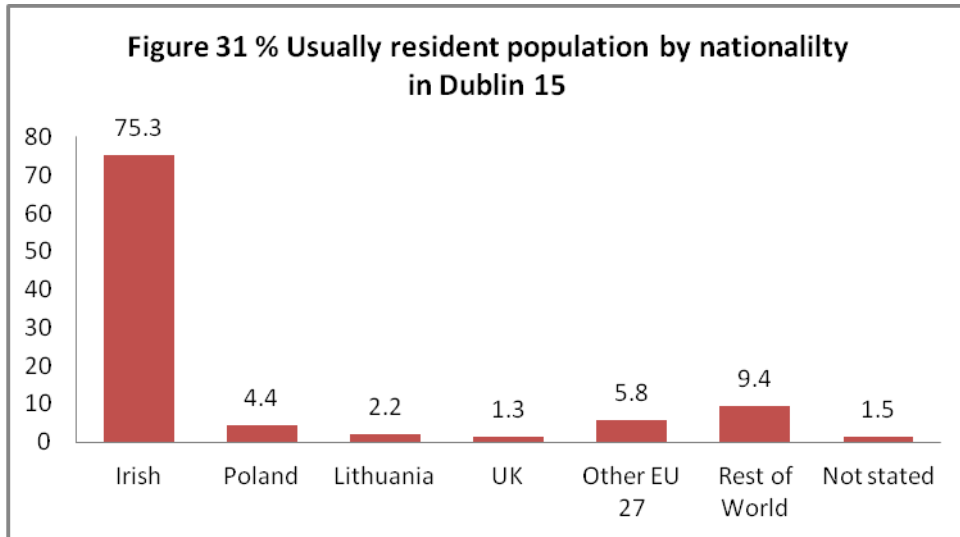
The analysis of 2011 Census data illustrates that non-Irish nationals now account for 23.5% (23,183)^{xiii} of all residents in Dublin 15. This is almost double the State average of 12%. Citizens from ‘rest of the world’ (9,393), ‘other EU 27’ (5,678) and Poland 4,448 represented the largest numbers of non-Irish nationals resident (figure 30). Abbotstown ED contains the highest absolute percentage (40%) of non-Irish nationals, whereas Roselawn recorded the lowest at 6.8%. However, the highest numbers of non-Irish nationals are resident in Blakestown ED 8,833 (table 15). Map 14 shows that in some small areas of Dublin 15 there are now more non-Irish nationals, resident than Irish nationals.

A specific question on ethnic or cultural background was included for the first time on the 2006 Census form and so an inter-censal comparison can be carried out. Significant growth occurred within most of the non-Irish ethnic groups. Between 2006 and 2011 the category ‘Other White’ rose by 59.7% from 10,049 to 16,049 persons. This was primarily due to immigration from Eastern European countries such as Poland and Lithuania. An additional 2,267 Asian or Asian Irish and 1,466 Black or Black Irish are now also residing in 2011 compared with 2006.

Travellers

The 2011 census also enumerated 658 Irish Travellers living in Dublin 15. The highest numbers of Travellers reside in Abbotstown ED (226) and Blakestown (166) respectively (table 18). The number of Travellers in Ireland increased by 32% from 22,435 to 29,573. The age profile of the Traveller community differs markedly from that of the general population. Irish Travellers are generally much younger than the general population. There were 41% more children in the 0-4 age cohorts than in 2006. The tendency of Irish Travellers to marry younger is evident in the fact that only 32% of Travellers aged between 25 and 34 were single compared with over two thirds of the general population in the same age range (2012, Part 1, p39).



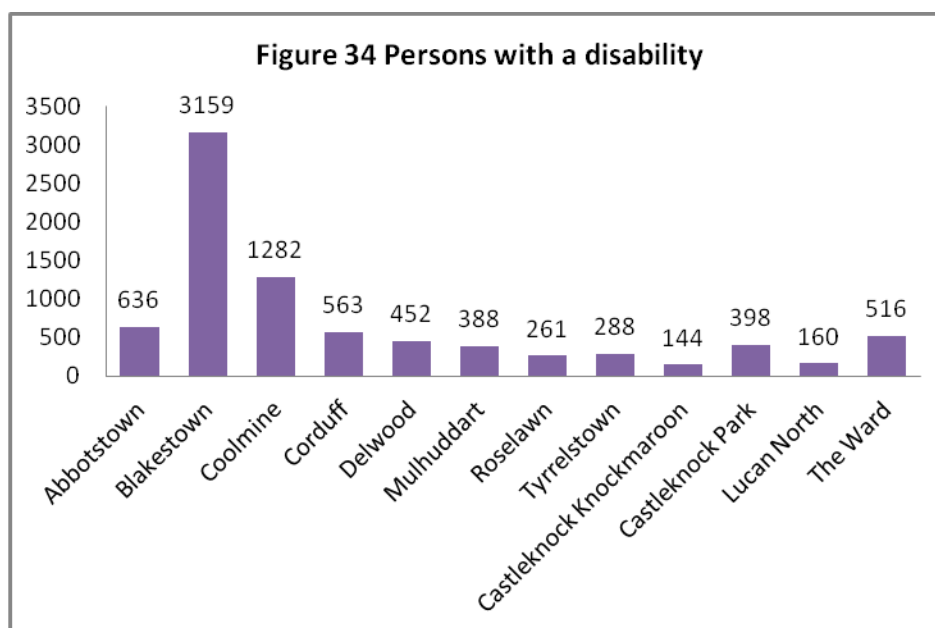


Chapter 10. Disability and Carers

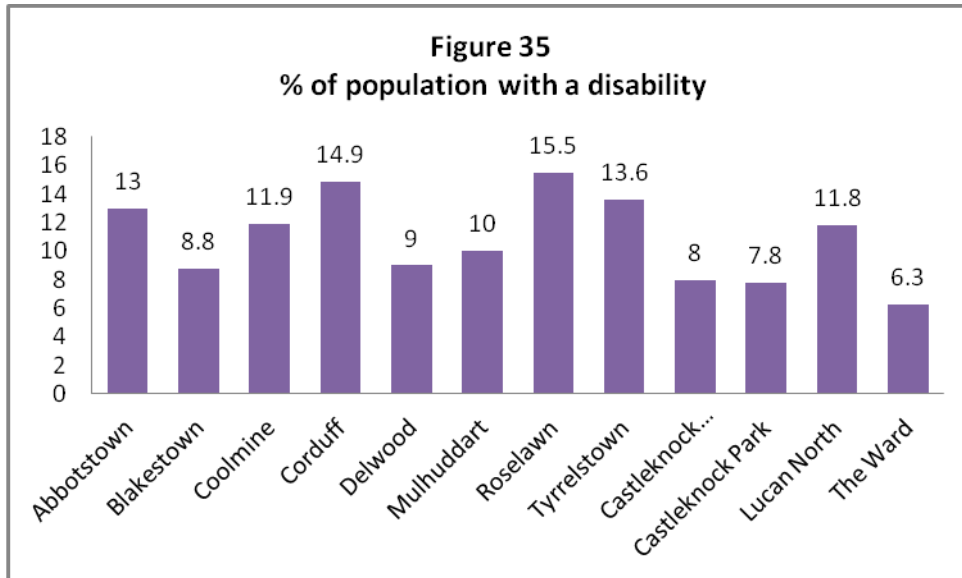
The aim of this section is to examine the number of people with a disability and the age profile of people with a disability along with the inter-censal changes that occurred. According to the results of the 2011 Census 9,544 persons representing 9.5% of the population in Dublin 15 had a long lasting illness or disability in comparison to 4,059 in 2006. This is lower than the national average of 13%.

Given the very young age profile of Dublin 15 one would expect the area to have a lower overall percentage because the prevalence of disability increases with age. For instance 4.8% of persons aged below 15 had a disability whereas 37.2% of persons aged 65 and over did (See table 26). Once more there are significant variances in the terms of the distribution of disability within Dublin 15. Roselawn ED has the highest percentage of persons with a disability (15.5%) whereas The Ward recorded the lowest (6.3%).

In terms of social exclusion, illness/disability is a major factor. Results from the EU-Survey of Income and Living Conditions undertaken by the CSO provides data on poverty rates for persons with a disability, and indicates that 8.5% of persons age 16 and over and with a ‘chronic illness or health problem’ experienced consistent poverty - twice the rate of those in the same age category (4.1%) and not so affected. The survey also shows that those individuals who are not at work due to an illness/disability have a consistent poverty rate of 15.8% and an ‘at risk of poverty rate’ of 37%. This contrasts with rates of 1.3% and 6.7% for individuals in employment. Thus individuals with an illness or disability are much more likely to be in consistent poverty.



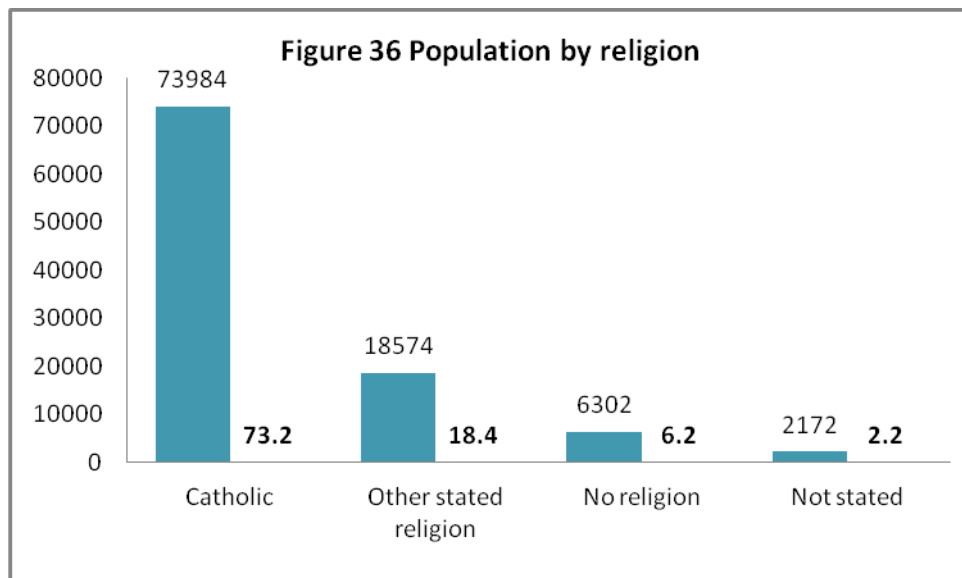
In April 2011, 1,472 persons were in receipt of disability benefit, 683 invalidity payments and 1,406 in receipt of disability allowance in Dublin 15.^{xiv} The recent value for money review of the disability allowance scheme notes that ‘the prevalence of multiple disabilities within the population in receipt of disability allowance...undermines the importance of ensuring early intervention on the part of activation services’ In this regard the ongoing focus of the current system of incapacity, as opposed to capacity, does not serve the best interests of our customers (2010, p116/117).



The 2011 Census also recorded the number of carers and the number of hours of unpaid care they provide for a family member or a friend with a disability, long term illness or health related problem. Tables 27/28/29 summarise the hours of care provided by carers and shows that 62% of all carers are female in Dublin 15. Women are also more likely to care for longer hours than men.

Chapter 11. Religion

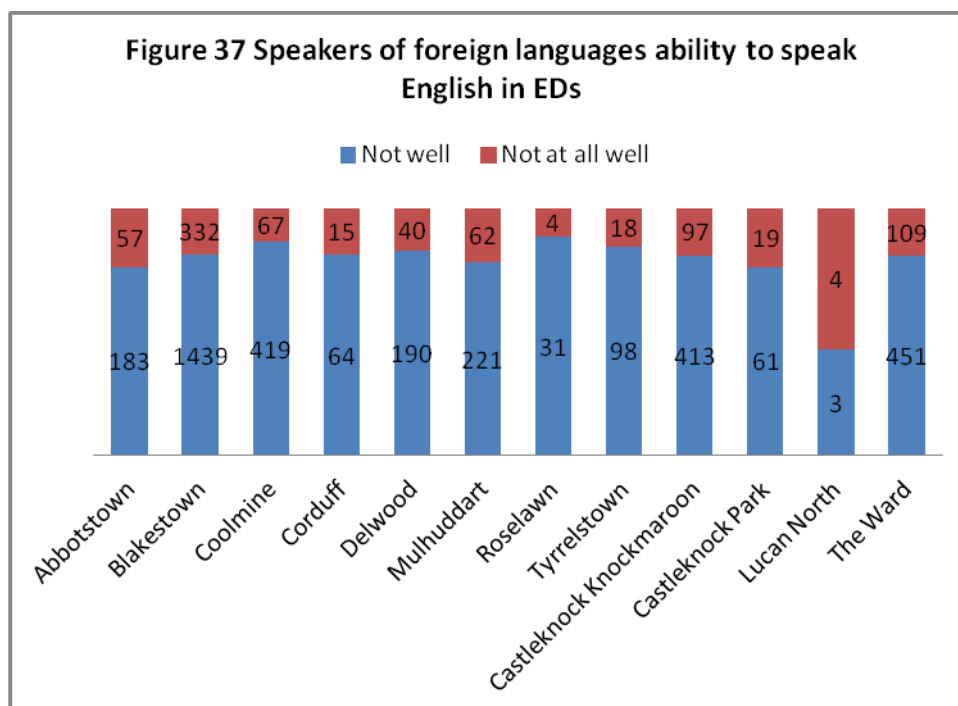
73.2% of people in Dublin 15 described themselves as Roman Catholic, 18.4% other stated religion, 6.2% stated they had no religion and 2.2% not stated.



Section 12. Ability to speak Irish and English

36.2% of people (34,161) in Dublin 15 speak Irish. The ED, where people had the highest proficiency of Irish was Castleknock Park (50.3%). The actual numbers of persons in Dublin 15 who speak the language daily outside of the educational system was 335, which capture more definitively the health of the first language of the State. Map 16 portrays the percentage of persons in the small areas who speak Irish daily outside of the educational system.

For the first time ever in national Census, speakers of foreign languages ability to speak English in households were included as a distinct question. 824 persons indicated that they either could not speak English ‘not at all well’ and an additional 3,573 stated they did not spoke English ‘not well’. (See figure 21)



Section 13. Travel to work, school and college

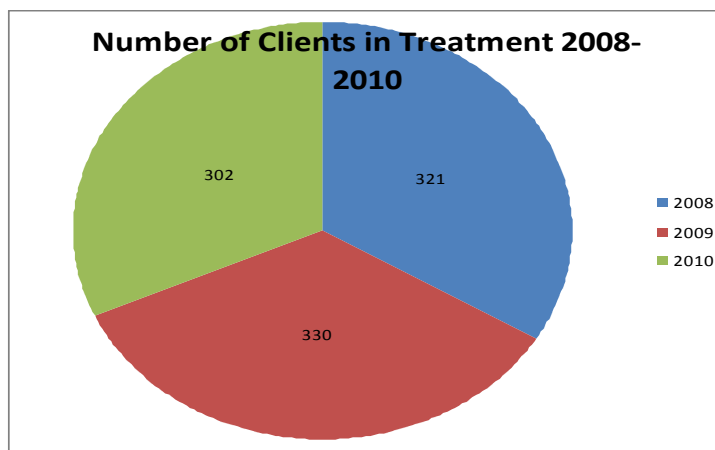
The most common means of transport by which persons age 5 and over travel to work, school or college is by driving a car (40.7%). A further 13.5% do so as a passenger in a car. 16.8% walk, and 6.1% take the train, DART or Luas. In terms of the hour of the day in which persons leave their accommodation 21.9% do so from 8.01-8.30am. 8.3% depart after 9.30am and 6% from 6.30-7am. Maps 17 and 18 shows very clearly the distinction in terms of the mode of public transport how people commute to work, school or college. A far higher percentage of persons living in Castleknock Knockmaroon and suburbs such as Clonsilla for instance take the train to work or college whereas persons in Corduff, Mulhuddart and Tyrrelstown are more likely to take the bus.

Section 14 Other non-Census data

It was outlined in the background section that data provided by statutory and local agencies would also be presented in this report. This is because the Census data nationally does not capture data relating to drug mis-use, crime or incidents of homelessness at a local area.

Drug Mis-users

The Central Methadone Treatment List for the Blanchardstown area in 2009 recorded 330 persons being prescribed methadone, of which 66% were male (Pie-Chart 3). This represents an 11% increase over 2 years. According to the Blanchardstown Local Drugs Task Force, the actual prevalence of drug and alcohol misuse in the area remains unknown and unrecorded because data presented only relates to drug users in treatment. Anecdotal evidence (conversations with service users) indicates this represents only a small fraction of the total number of people who are using illicit drugs, mis-using prescribed drugs and/or alcohol in the area.



Homeless Persons

104 people from the Blanchardstown area presented to the Homeless Persons Unit (HPU) during 2007. Based upon the HPU data one can conclude that homelessness is more prevalent amongst males and especially younger men than women. These figures however, underestimate the total numbers of homeless from Blanchardstown, since they are based only on persons accessing services (see table 32)

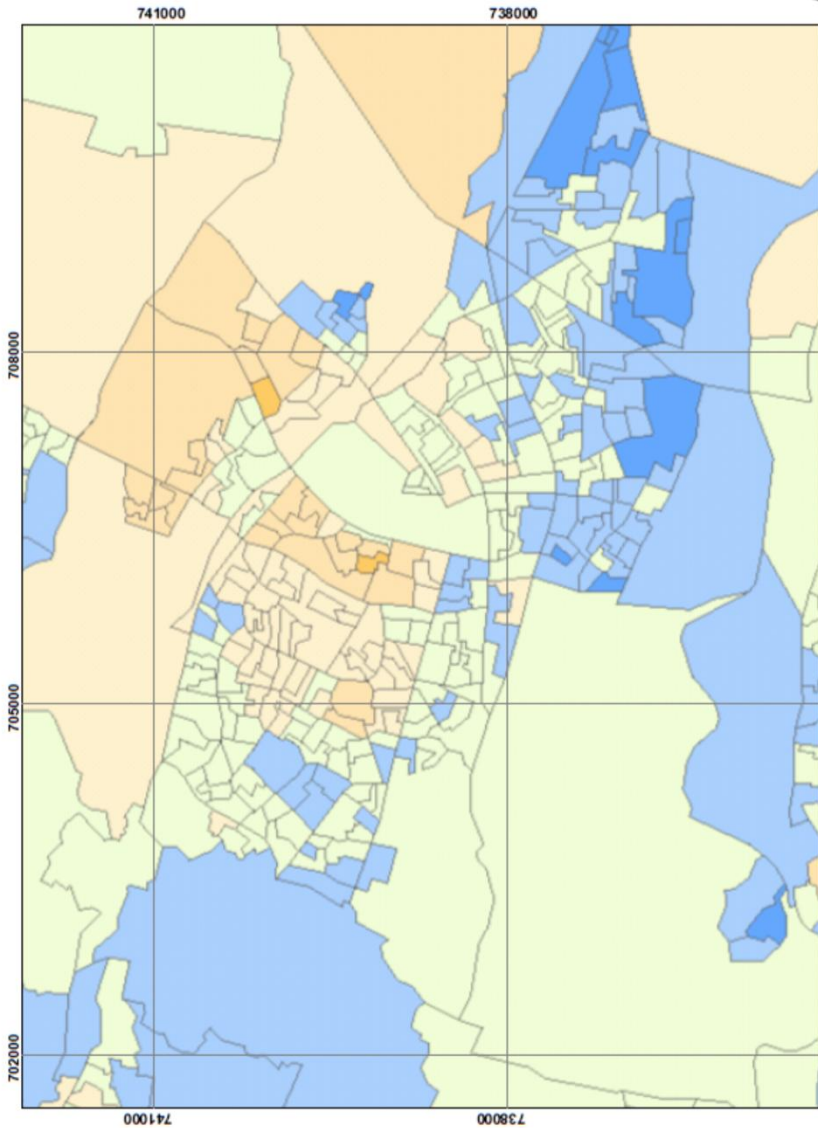
Appendices

Map 1 Ordnance Survey map of Dublin 15



OSI/Government of Ireland Licence Number NE 00002907

Map 2 Relative affluence and deprivation across Dublin 15



Date: 04 October 2012 Scale: 1 : 50000 Map centre: (ITM Coordinates) 706173,738723

This map is a user generated static output from an internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current or otherwise reliable. This map is not to be used for navigation.

Notes:

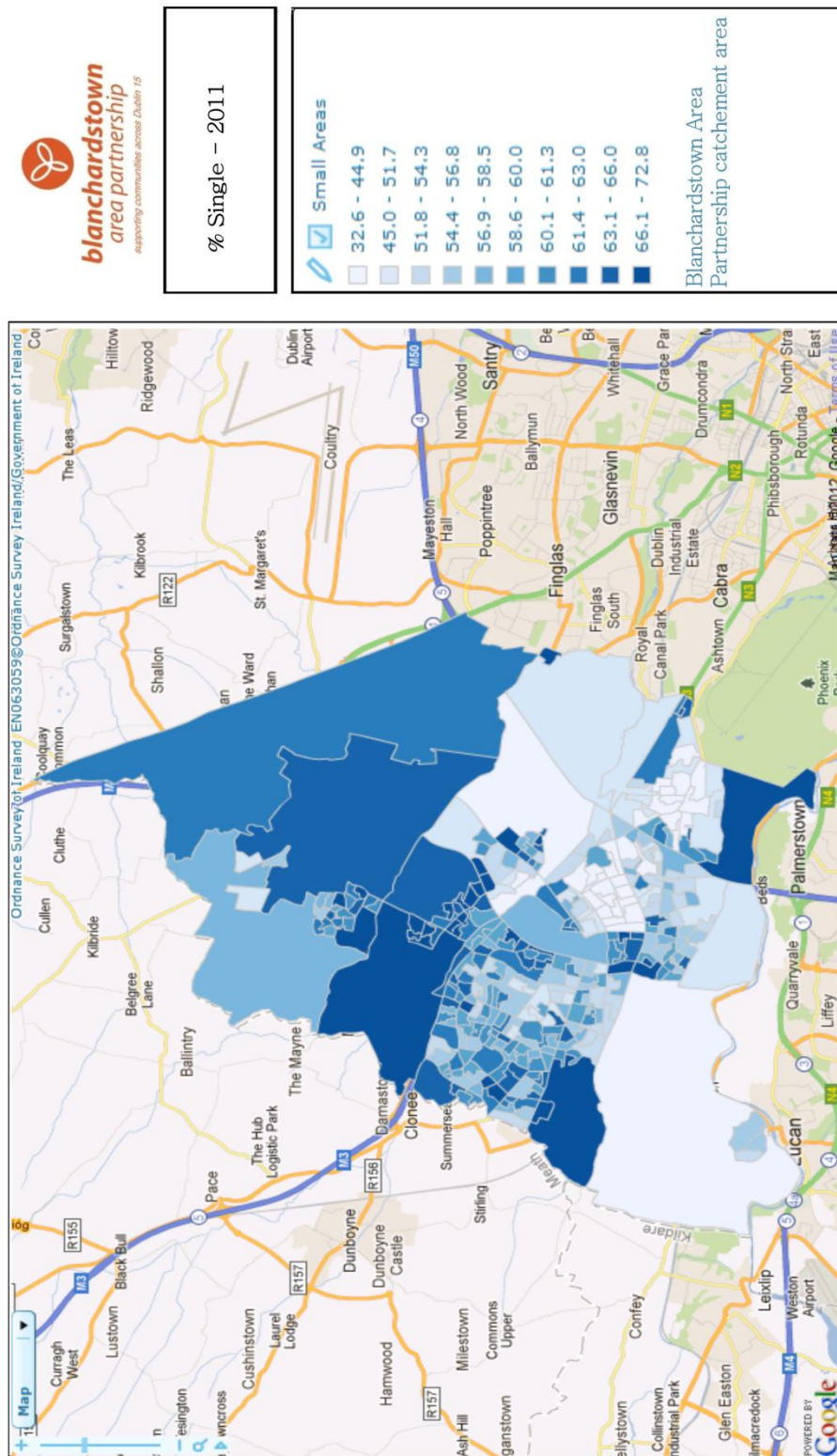
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Legend

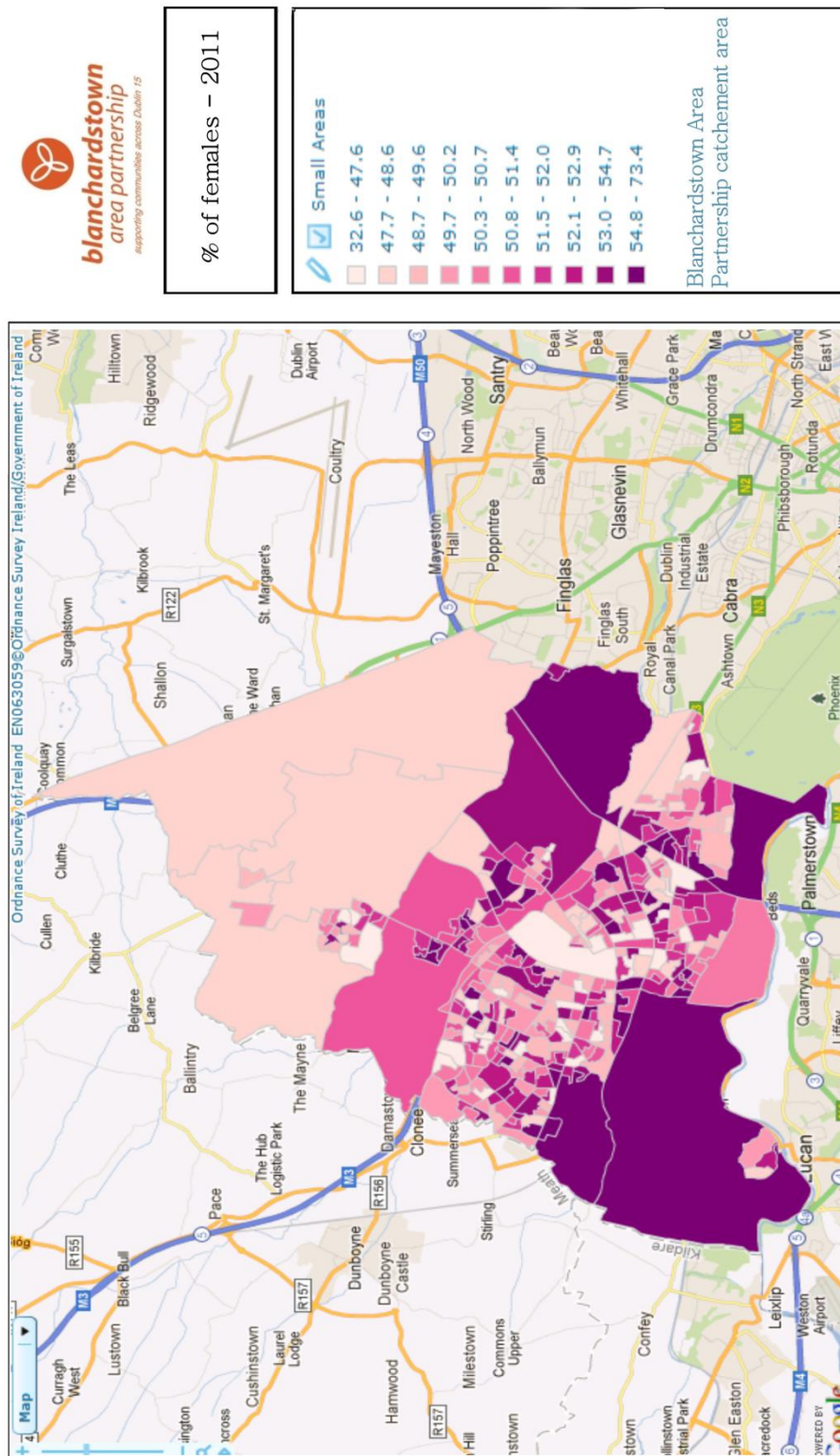
- County
- Local Authority
- Local Development Company
- Pobal HP Deprivation Index 2011
 - extremely affluent
 - affluent
 - marginally above average
 - marginally below average
 - disadvantaged
 - very disadvantaged
 - extremely disadvantaged

Map 3 Percentage of population who are single



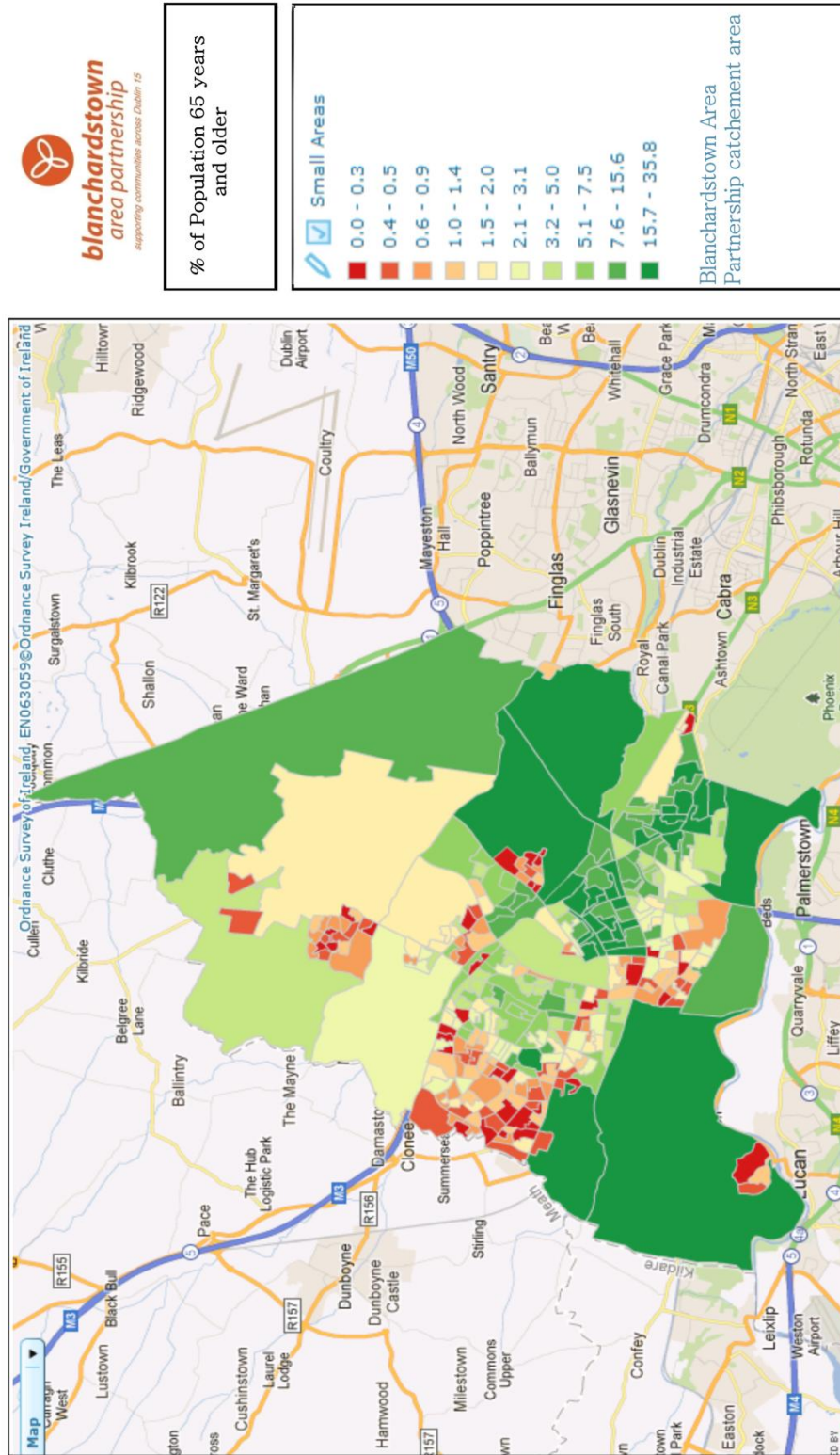
Source: www.aio.ie & Central Statistics Office www.cso.ie

Map 4 Percentage of population who are female



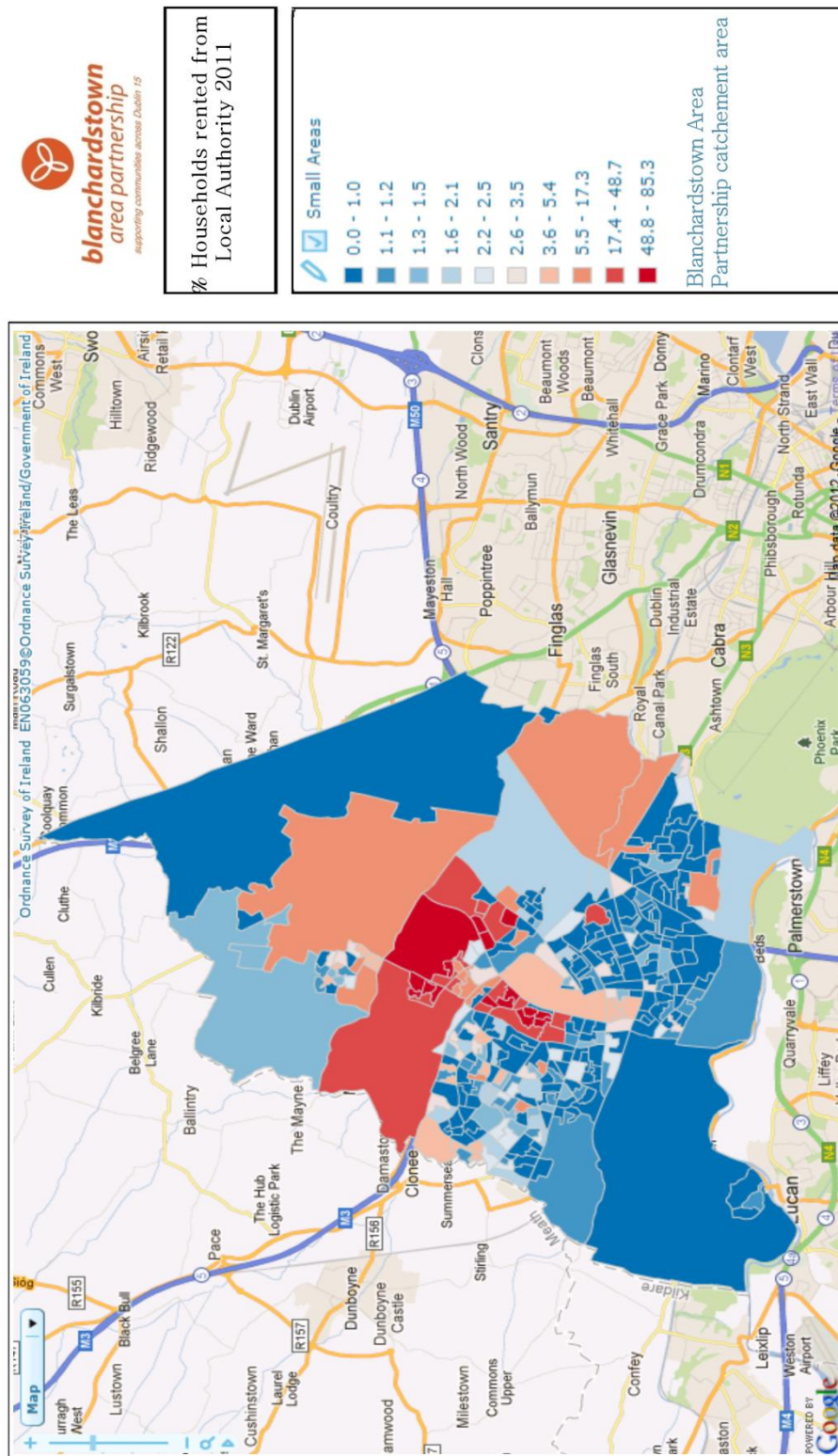
Source: www.aero.ie & Central Statistics Office www.cso.ie

Map 6 Percentage of population 65 years and older



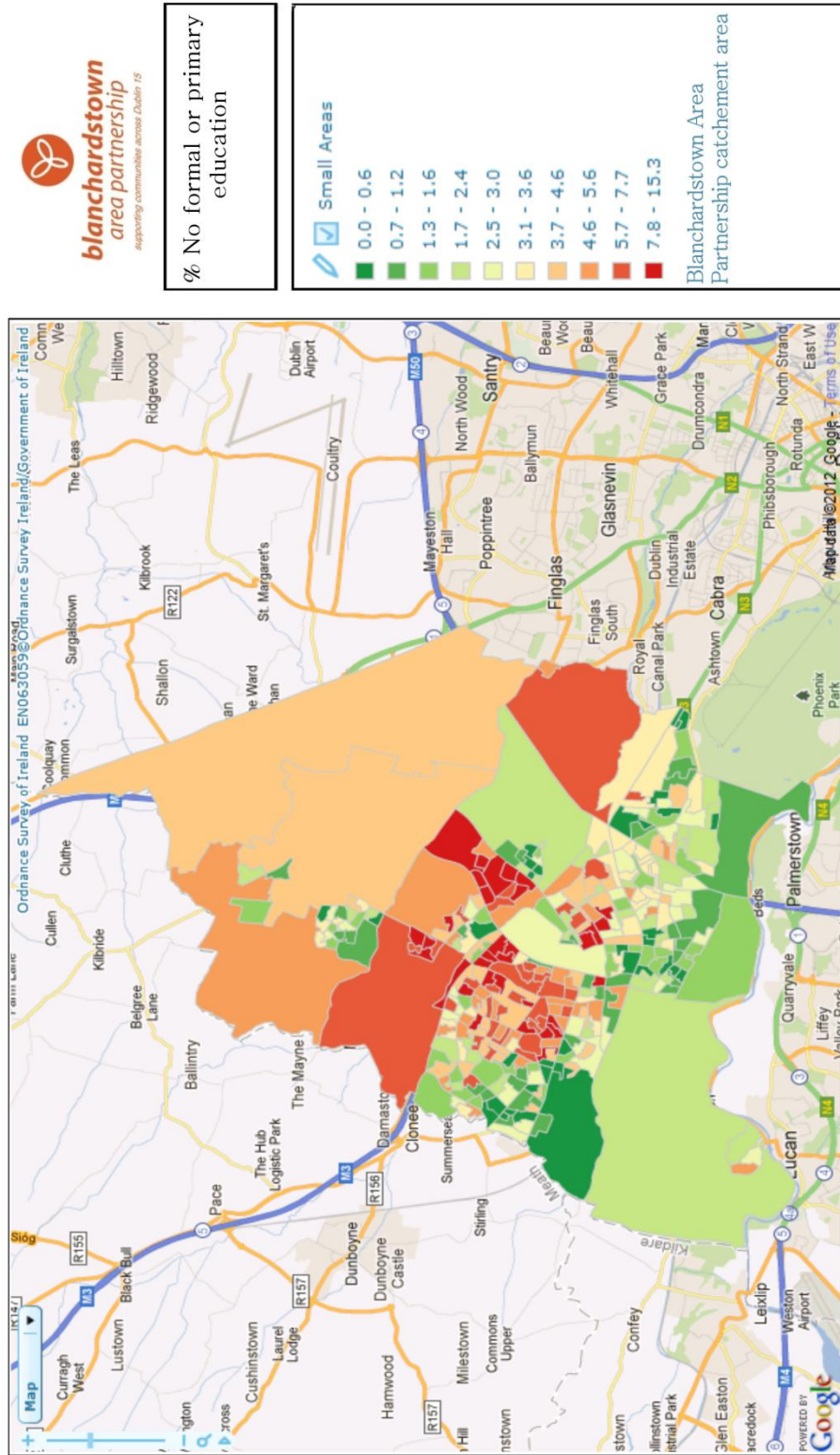
Source: www.aio.ie & Central Statistics Office www.cso.ie

Map 7 Percentage of households rented from Local Authority – 2011



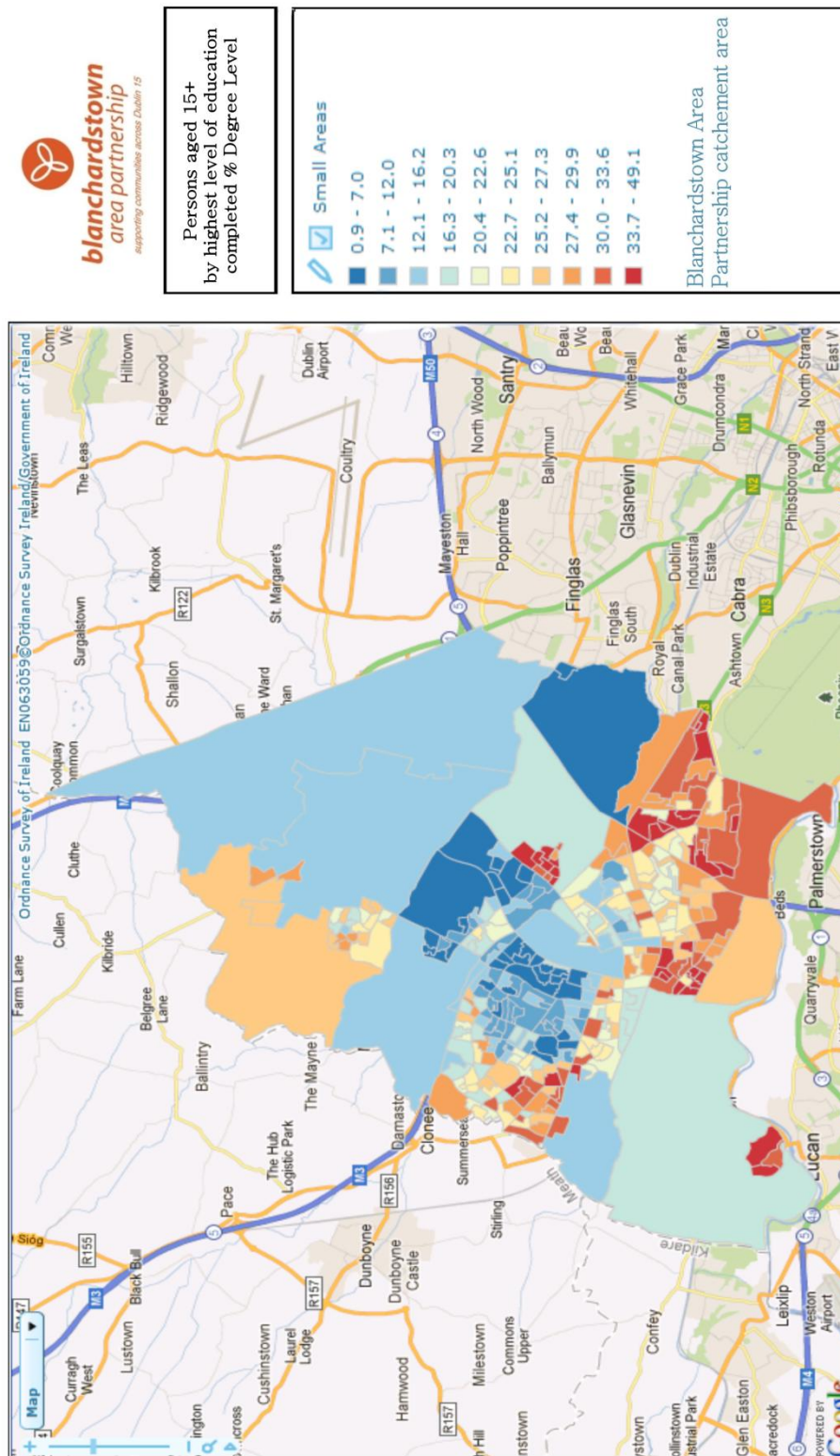
Source: www.airo.ie & Central Statistics Office www.cso.ie

Map 8 Percentage of population with no formal education or primary education only as a percent of population aged over 15 whose full-time education has ceased



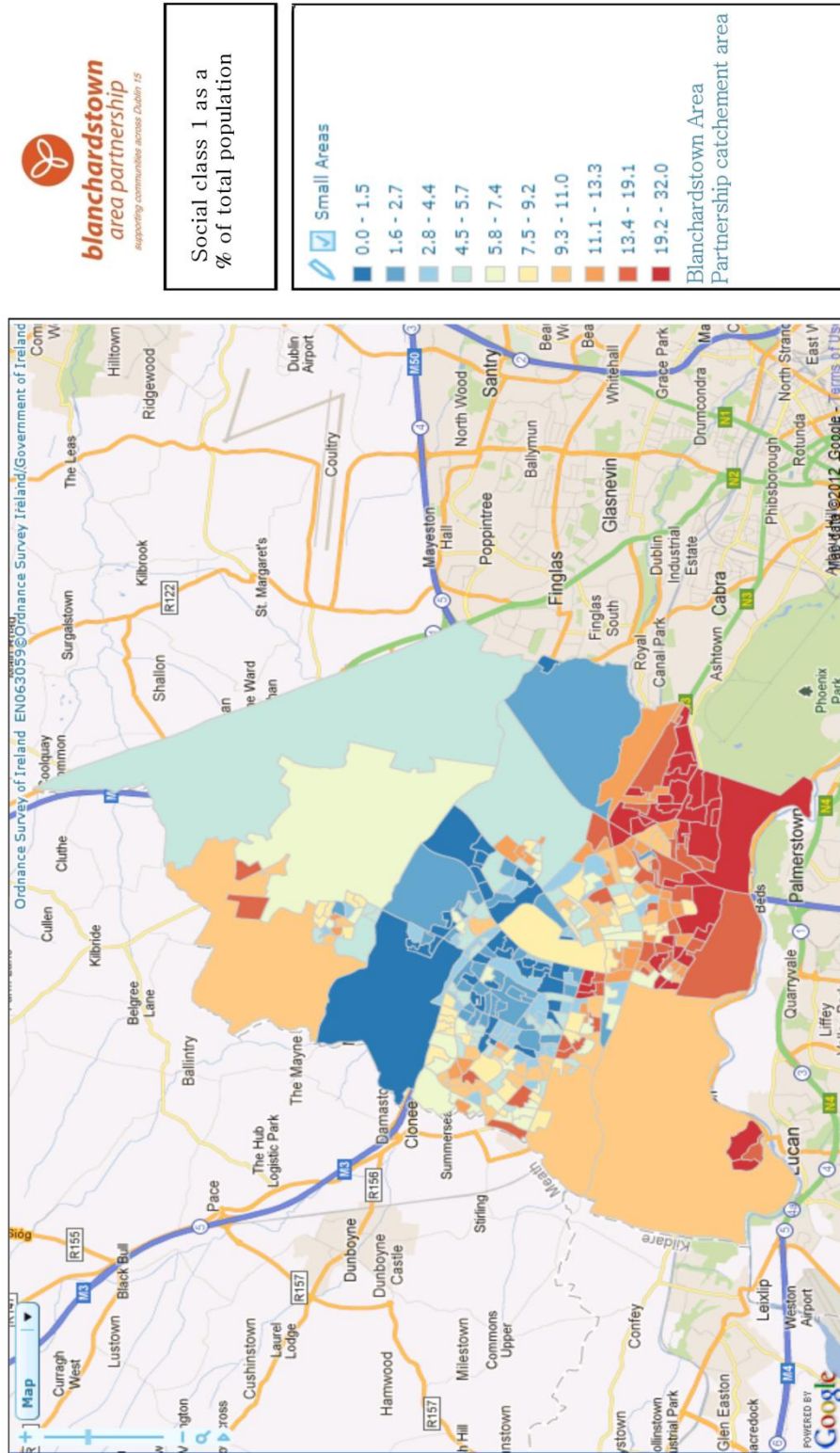
Source: www.aero.ie & Central Statistics Office www.cso.ie

Map 9 Percentage of population with a degree as a percent of population aged over 15 whose full-time education has ceased



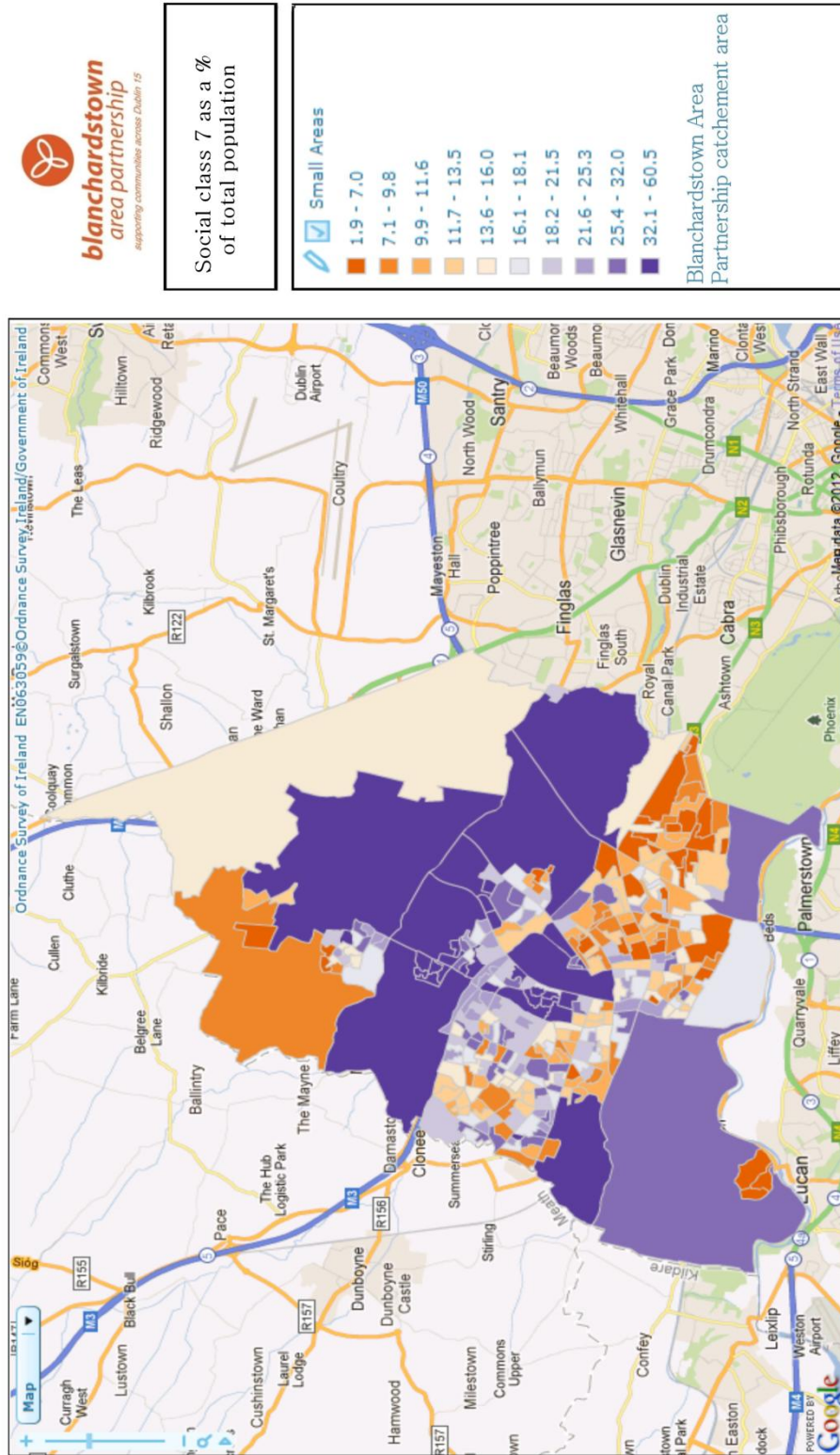
Source: www.aero.ie & Central Statistics Office www.cso.ie

Map 10 Social class 1 as a percent of total population



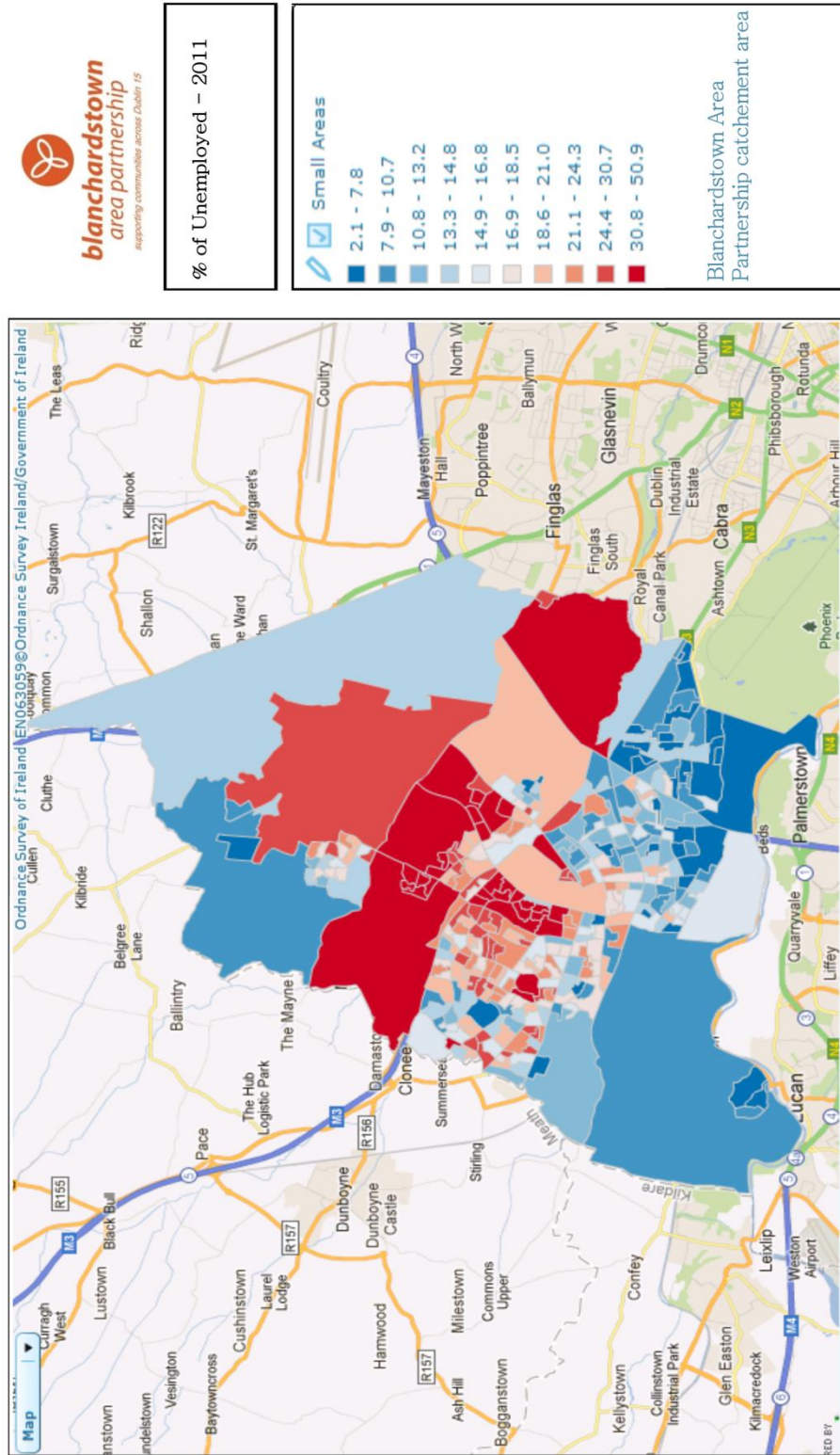
Source: www.aero.ie & Central Statistics Office www.cso.ie

Map 11 Social class 7 as a percent of total population



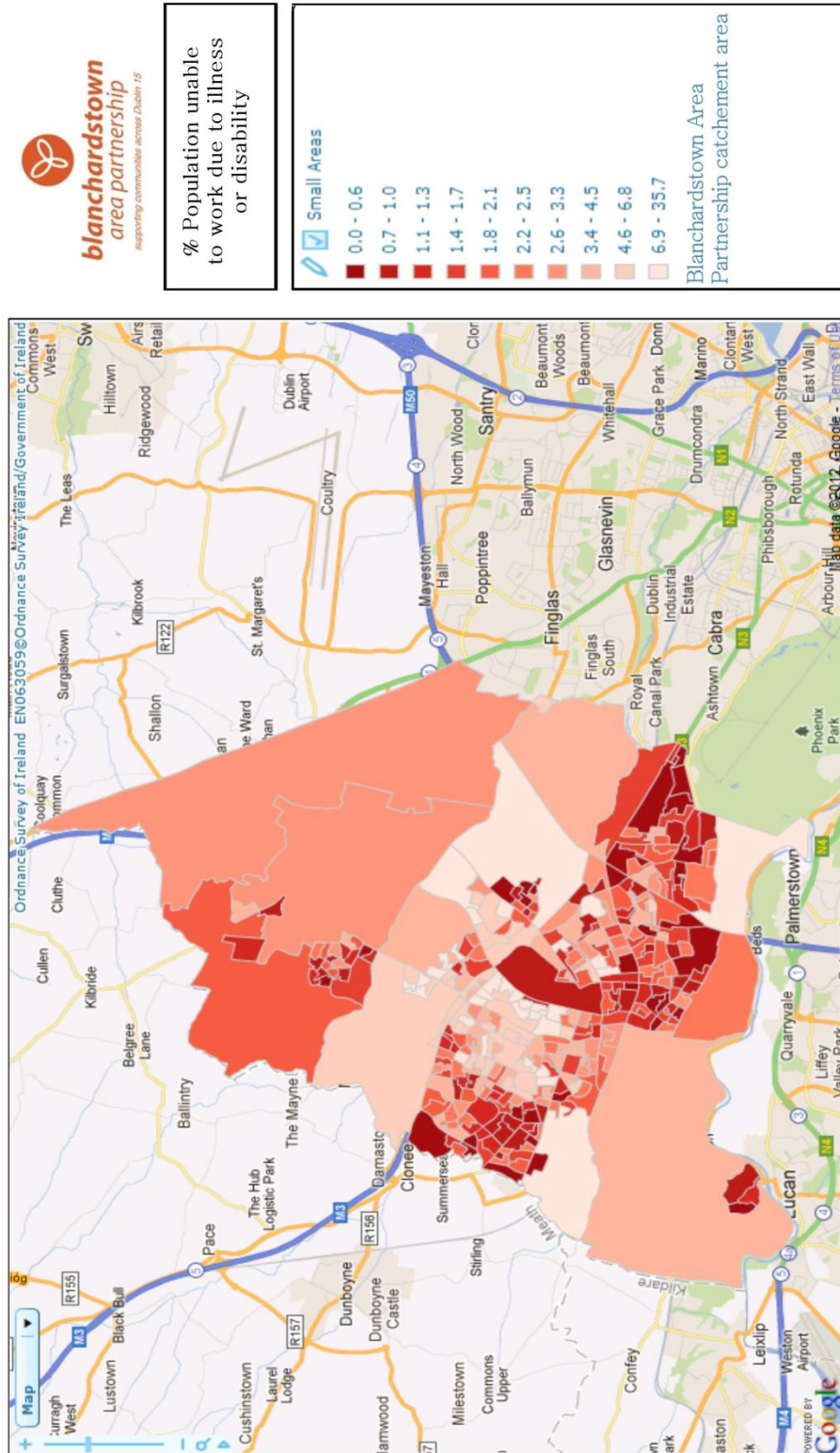
Source: www.aio.ie & Central Statistics Office www.cso.ie

Map 12 Unemployment rate 2011



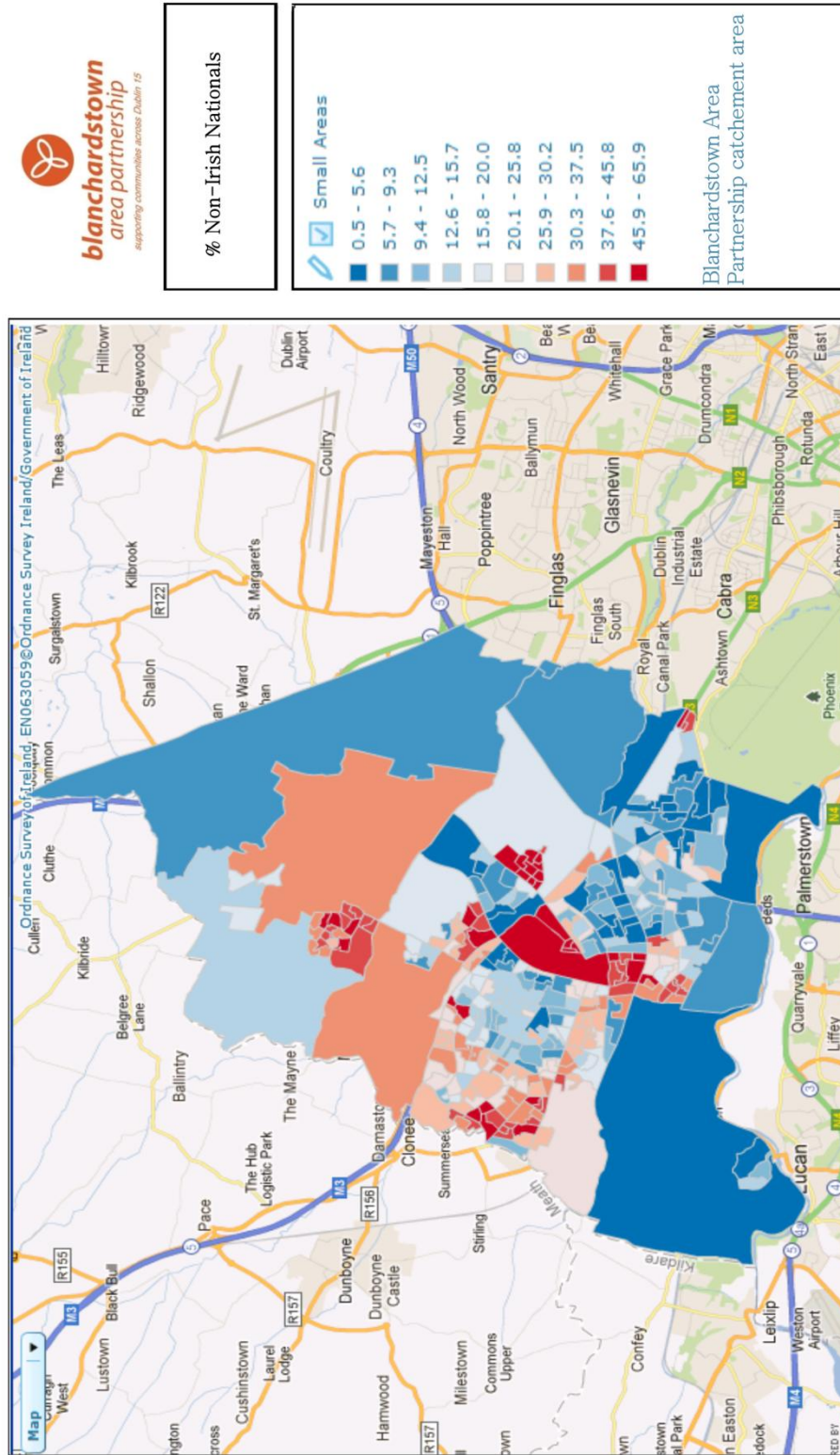
Source: www.aero.ie & Central Statistics Office www.cso.ie

Map 13 Percentage of population unable to work due to illness or disability



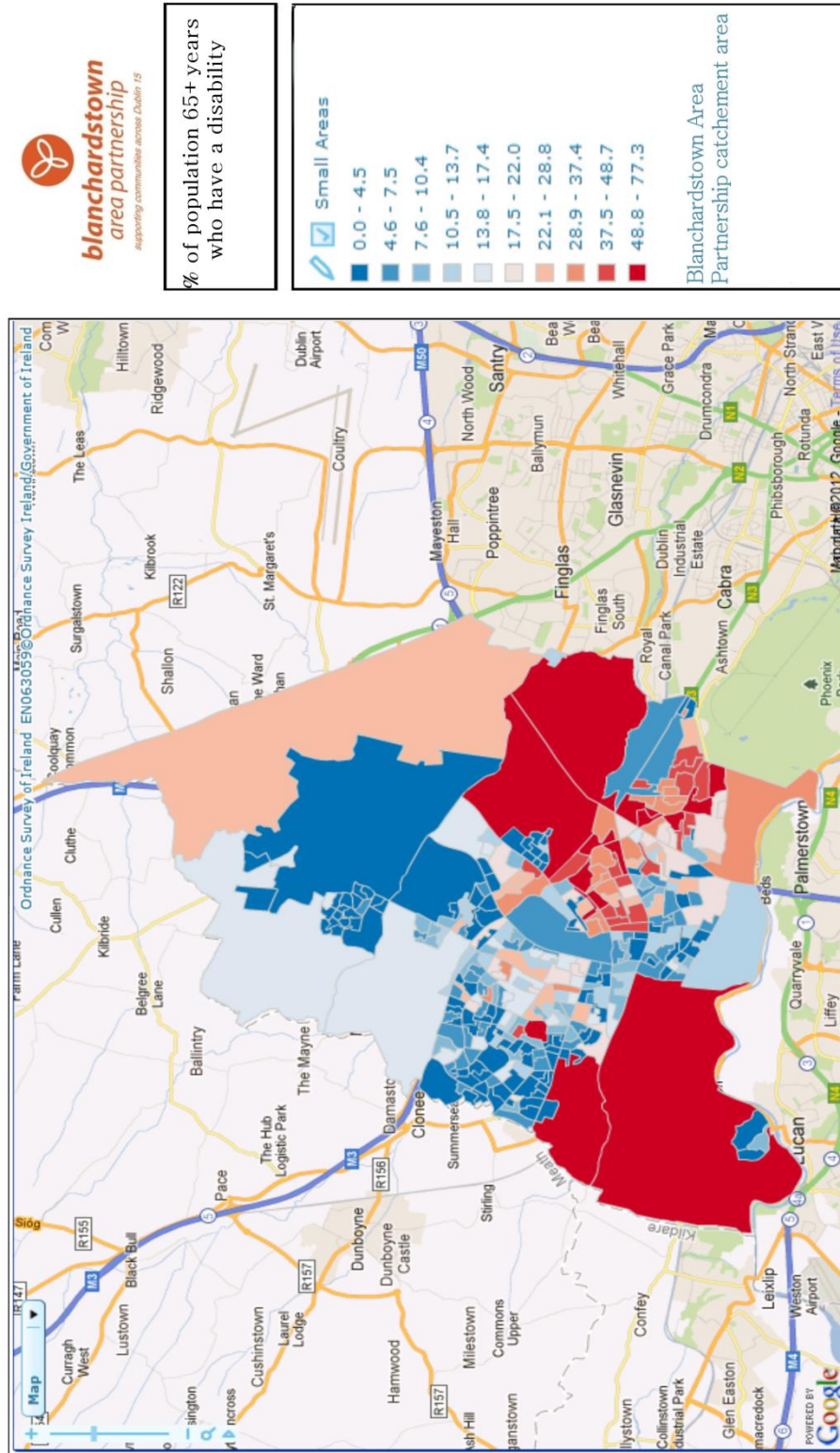
Source: www.aero.ie & Central Statistics Office www.cso.ie

Map 14 Percentage of resident population who are non-Irish nationals



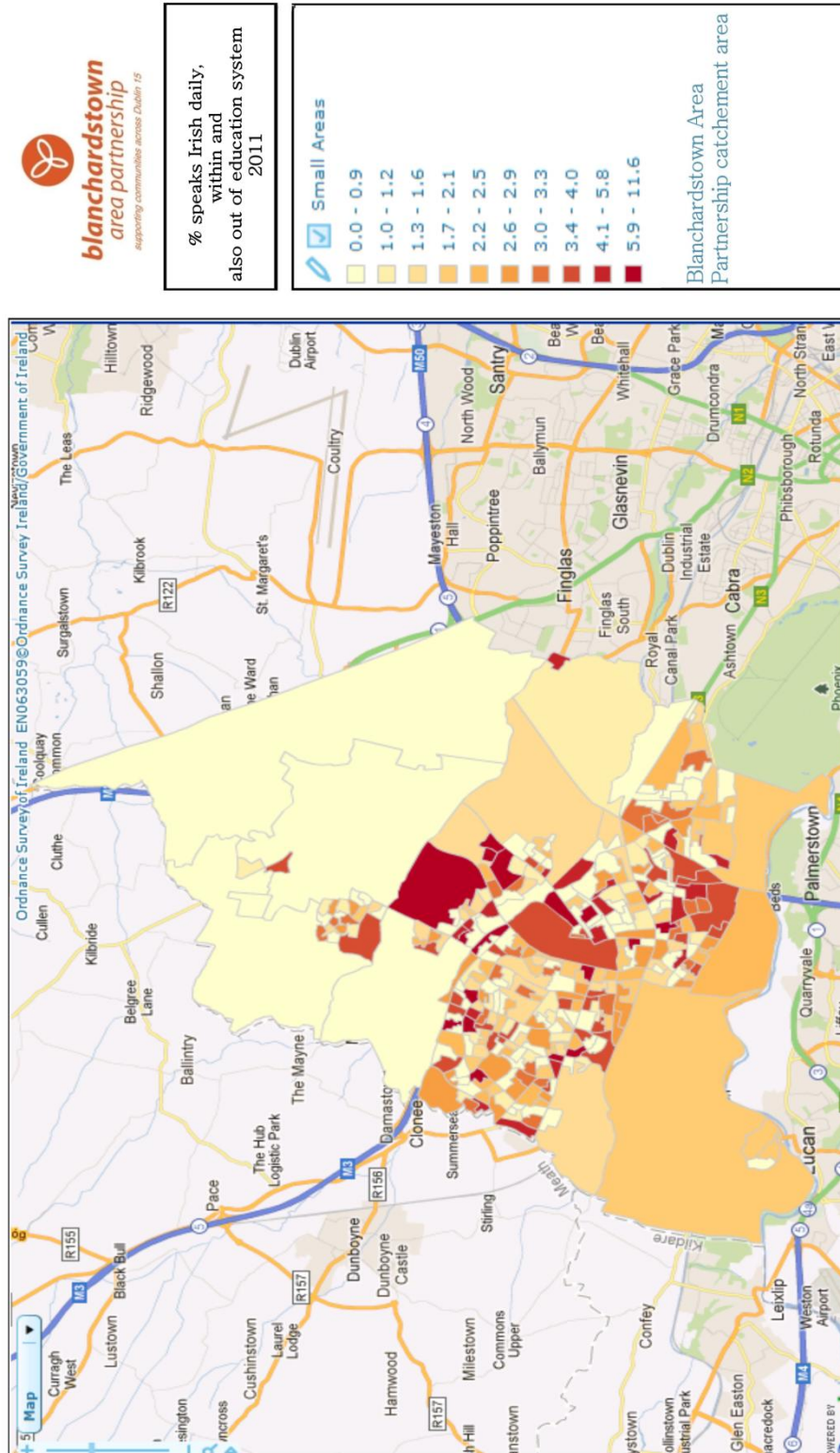
Source: www.aio.ie & Central Statistics Office www.cso.ie

Map 15 Percentage of population 65 years and over who have a disability



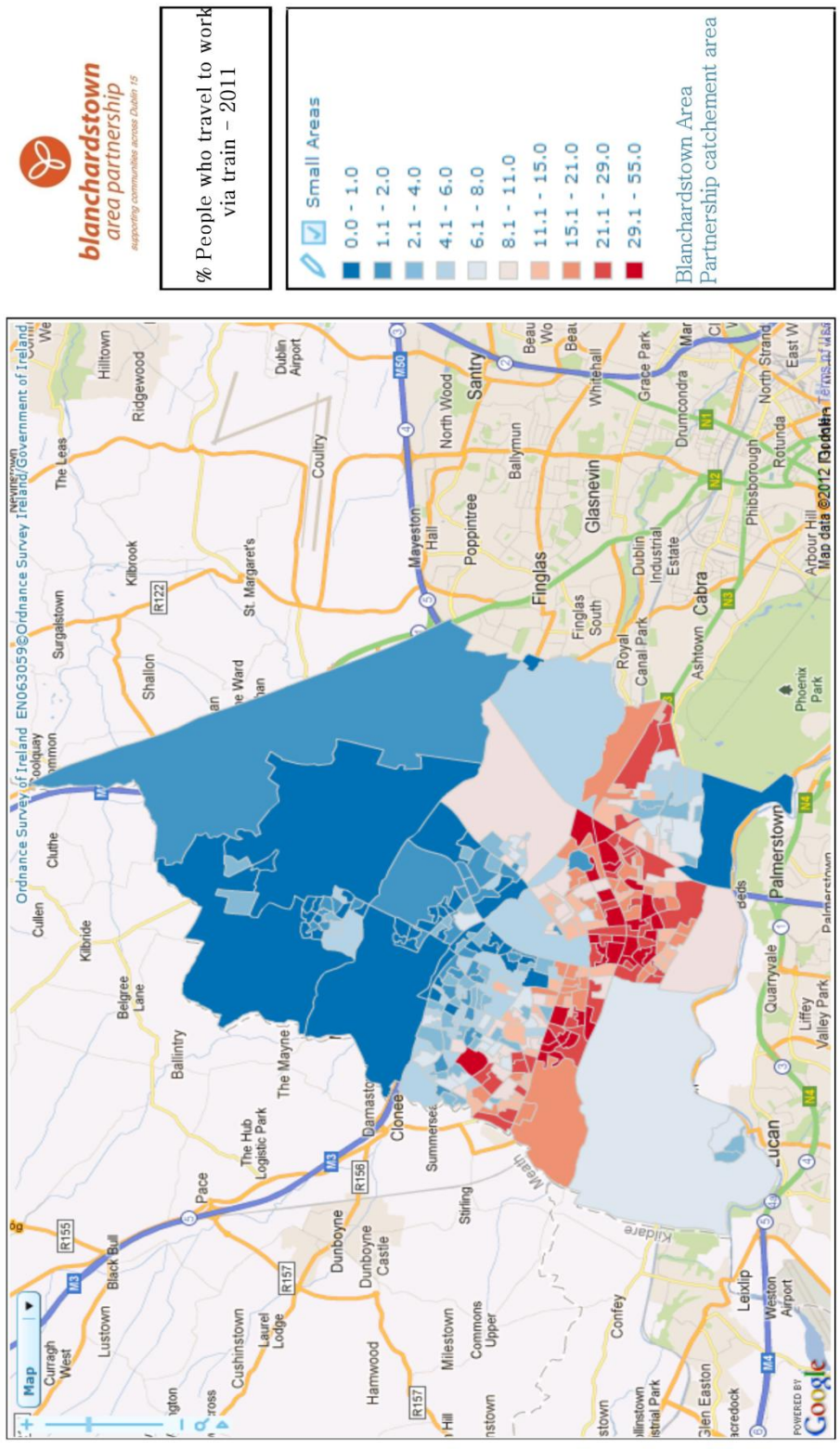
Source: www.aio.ie & Central Statistics Office www.cso.ie

Map 16 Percentage of population who speak Irish daily, within and also outside of education



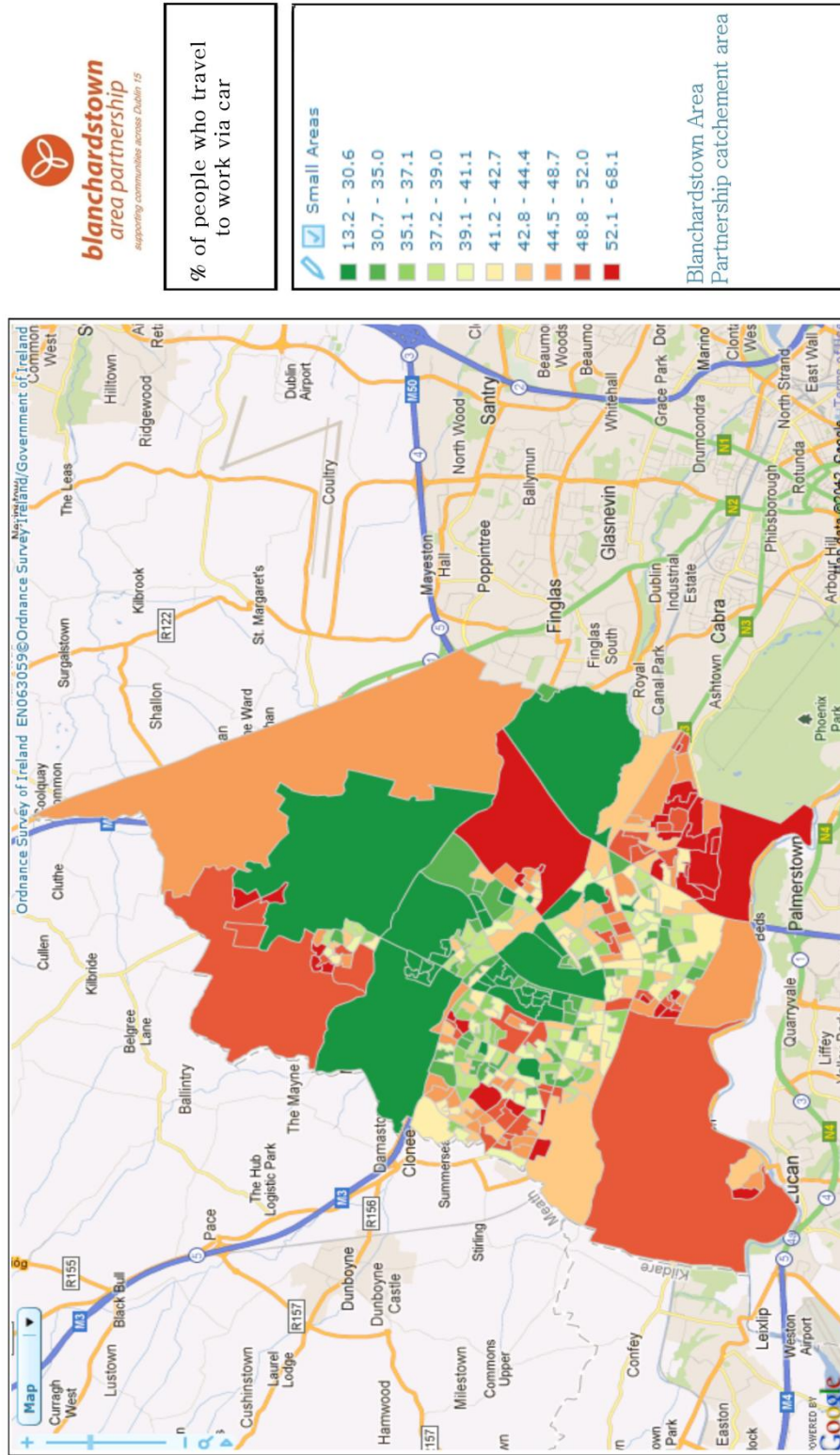
Source: www.aio.ie & Central Statistics Office www.cso.ie

Map 17 Percentage of people who travel to work via train



Source: www.aero.ie & Central Statistics Office www.cso.ie

Map 18 Percentage of people who travel to work via car



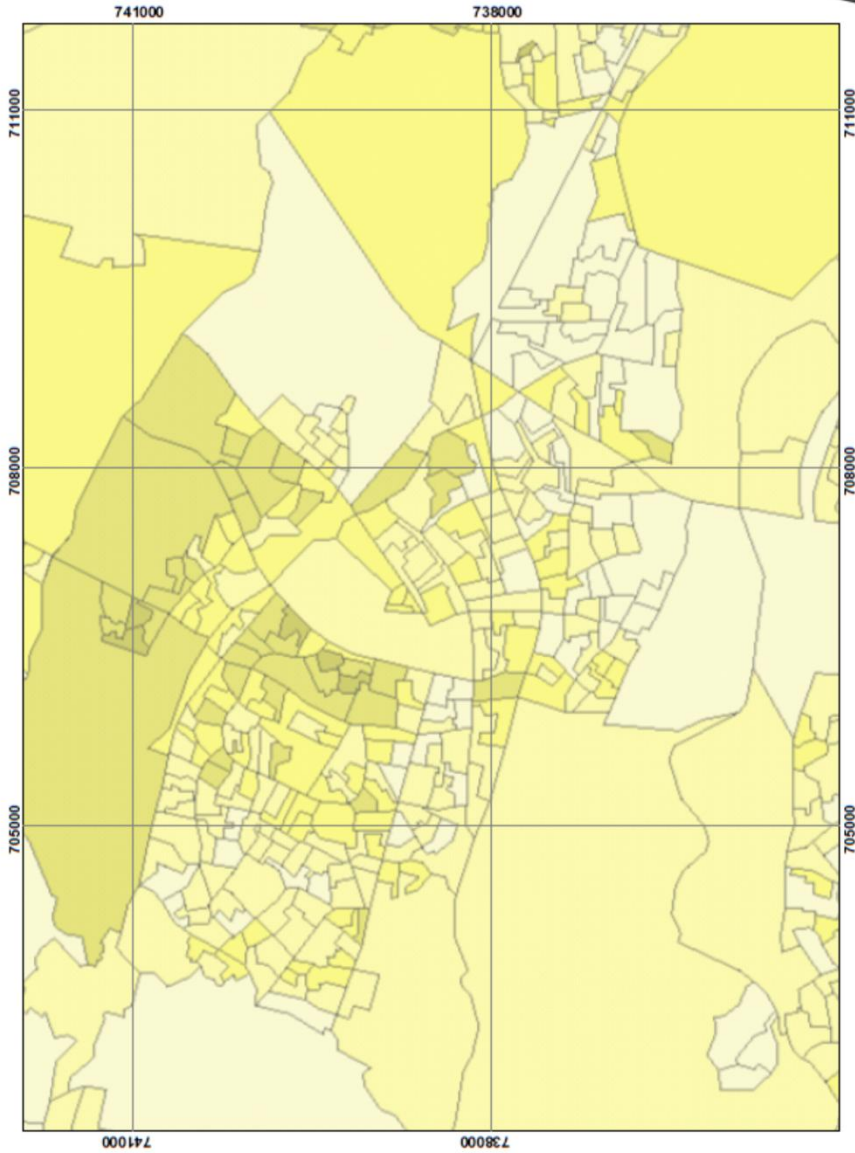
Source: www.aero.ie & Central Statistics Office www.cso.ie

Map 19 Lone Parent



Legend

- County
- Local Authority
- Local Development Company
- Lone Parents Ratio 2011
 - 0-10%
 - 10-25%
 - 25-40%
 - 40-60%
 - 60-100%



Map centre: (ITM Coordinates) 707086,738498

Date: 04 October 2012 Scale: 1 : 50000

This map is a user generated static output from an internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current or otherwise reliable. This map is not to be used for navigation.

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Map 20 Fingal - BLANCHARDSTOWN Rapid Area

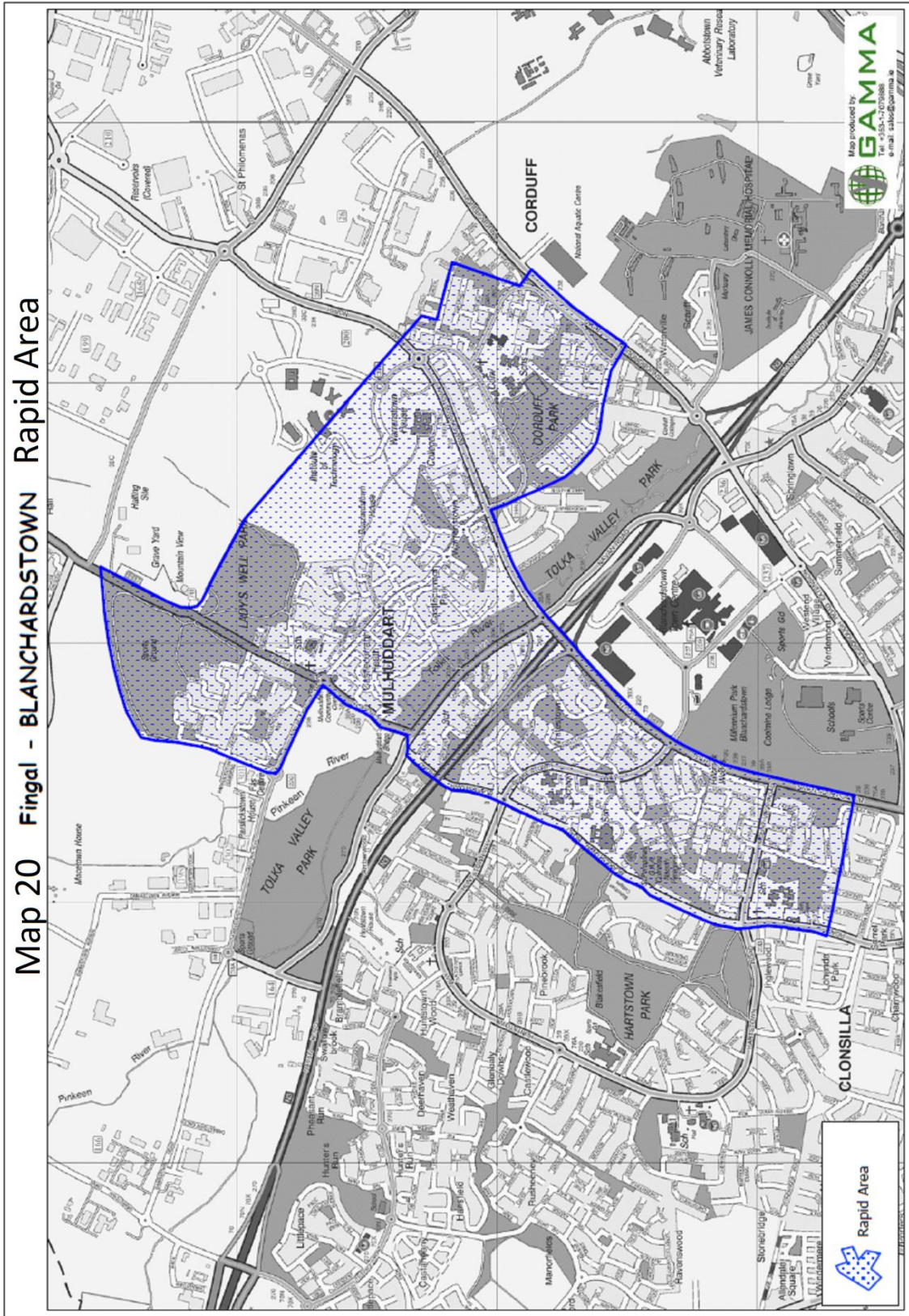


Table 3
Population of the catchment area of the Blanchardstown Area Partnership

ED	Population 1996	Population 2002	Population 2006	Population 2008 ^{xv}	Population 2011	Pop Change Since Previous Census %
Blanchardstown ^{xvi} - Abbotstown	1,531	2,537	4,122	4,122	4,870	18.1
Blanchardstown- Blakestown	15,131	24,404	32,288	32,288	36,057	11.7
Blanchardstown- Coolmine	7,969	9,202	10,774	10,774	10,819	0.4
Blanchardstown- Corduff	4,725	4,346	4,077	4,077	3,788	-7.1
Blanchardstown- Delwood	4,235	4,589	4,955	4,955	5,044	1.8
Blanchardstown- Mulhuddart	1,245	1,833	3,514	3,514	3,866	10.0
Blanchardstown- Roselawn	2,303	2,043	1,831	1,831	1,682	-8.1
Blanchardstown- Tyrrelstown	1,473	1,653	1,559	1,559	2,112	35.4
Castleknock- Knockmaroon	N/A	N/A	N/A	17,115	18,071	5.6
Castleknock- Park	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,395	5,124	16.6
Lucan North	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,163	1,358	16.8
The Ward	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,181	8,241	59.1
Dublin 15	38,612	50,607	63,120	90,974	101,032	8.2

Source: BAP analysis of CSO Census data

Table 4 Gender Profile of Dublin 15

ED	Male	Female	Total
Abbotstown	2,359	2,511	4,870
Blakestown	17,730	18,327	36,057
Coolmine	5,405	5,414	10,819
Corduff	1,803	1,985	3,788
Delwood	2,505	2,539	5,044
Mulhuddart	1,856	2,010	3,866
Roselawn	809	873	1,682
Tyrrelstown	984	1,128	2,112
Castleknock Knockmaroon	8,788	9,283	18,071
Castleknock Park	2,559	2,565	5,124
Lucan North	648	710	1,358
The Ward	4,154	4,087	8,241
Dublin 15	49,600	51,432	101,032

Source: BAP analysis of CSO Census 2011

Table 5 Population aged 0-3 across Dublin 15

ED	Population Aged 0-3 2011	Population Aged 0-3 2011 %
Abbotstown	558	11.5
Blakestown	4,386	12.2
Coolmine	974	9
Corduff	244	6.4
Delwood	392	7.8
Mulhuddart	491	12.7
Roselawn	50	3
Tyrrelstown	208	9.9
Castleknock Knockmaroon	1,614	8.9
Castleknock-Park	259	5.1
Lucan North	190	14
The Ward	1,308	15.9
Dublin 15	10,674	10.6%

Source: BAP analysis of CSO Census 2011

Table 6 Population aged 0-14

ED	Pop Aged 0-14 2006	Pop Aged 0-14 2011	Pop Aged 0-14 2011 %
Abbotstown	827	1,131	23.2
Blakestown	8,452	10,526	29.2
Coolmine	2,602	2,685	24.8
Corduff	1,152	843	22.5
Delwood	716	850	16.9
Mulhuddart	816	1,254	32.4
Roselawn	205	161	9.6
Tyrrelstown	606	736	34.9
Castleknock Knockmaroon	3,886	4,296	23.8
Castleknock Park	685	674	13.2
Lucan North	335	442	32.6
The Ward	1,282	2,713	32.9
Dublin 15	21,564	26,311	26.0%

Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2011

Table 7 Population aged 15-64

ED	Pop Aged 15-64 2006	Pop Aged 15-64 2011	Pop Aged 15-64 2011 %
Abbotstown	2,925	3,288	67.5
Blakestown	23,007	24,674	68.4
Coolmine	7,812	7,581	70.1
Corduff	3,488	2,676	70.6
Delwood	3,862	3,627	71.9
Mulhuddart	1,947	2,559	66.2
Roselawn	1,365	1,139	67.7
Tyrrelstown	921	1,324	62.7
Castleknock Knockmaroon	12,656	12,893	71.3
Castleknock Park	3,343	3,881	75.7
Lucan North	746	791	58.3
The Ward	3,801	5,431	65.9
Dublin 15	65,873	69,864	69.2%

Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2011

Table 8 Population aged 65 and over

ED	Pop Aged 65 and over 2006	Pop Aged 65 and over 2011	Pop Aged 65 and over 2011 %
Abbotstown	370	451	9.3
Blakestown	609	857	2.4
Coolmine	360	553	5.1
Corduff	359	269	7.1
Delwood	377	567	11.2
Mulhuddart	22	53	1.4
Roselawn	261	382	22.7
Tyrrelstown	32	52	2.5
Castleknock Knockmaroon	573	882	4.9
Castleknock Park	367	569	11.1
Lucan North	82	125	9.2
The Ward	98	97	1.2
Dublin 15	3,317	4,857	4.8%

Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2011

Table 9 Population Age Dependency Ratio

ED	Pop Aged 0-14 2011	Pop Aged 15-64 2011	Pop Aged 65 and over 2011	Age Dependent %
Abbotstown	1,131	3,288	451	32.5
Blakestown	10,526	24,674	857	31.6
Coolmine	2,685	7,581	553	29.9
Corduff	843	2,676	269	29.4
Delwood	850	3,627	567	28.1
Mulhuddart	1,254	2,559	53	33.8
Roselawn	161	1,139	382	32.3
Tyrrelstown	736	1,324	52	37.3
Castleknock Knockmaroon	4,296	12,893	882	28.7
Castleknock Park	674	3,881	569	24.3
Lucan North	442	791	125	41.8
The Ward	2,713	5,431	97	34.1
Dublin 15	26,311	69,864	4,857	30.9%

Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2011

Table 10 Family Units with children by type of family for children less than 15 of age

ED	Total Family Units With Children, All Children	Lone Parent All Children	Lone Parent, All Children < 15 years 2011	% of Lone Parent Families All Children < 15 years of age 2011
Abbotstown	592	178	120	20.4
Blakestown	5,622	1,687	991	21.2
Coolmine	1,469	814	378	34.1
Corduff	483	325	125	45.8
Delwood	689	235	108	26.0
Mulhuddart	514	317	190	34.1
Roselawn	213	79	20	28.6
Tyrrelstown	208	258	121	51.7
Castleknock Knockmaroon	2,841	583	263	14.3
Castleknock Park	726	148	34	11.8
Lucan North	236	28	8	4.6
The Ward	1,239	336	244	19.4
Dublin 15	14,832	4,988	2,602	22.6

Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2011

Table 11 Lone parents for all children < 15 years of age

ED	Lone Parent, All Children < 15 years 2006	Lone Parent, All Children < 15 years 2011	Change Lone Parent All Children < 15 years of age	% of Lone Parent Families All Children < 15 years of age
Abbotstown	131	120	-11	20.4
Blakestown	887	991	104	21.2
Coolmine	371	378	7	34.1
Corduff	193	125	-68	45.8
Delwood	78	108	30	26.0
Mulhuddart	128	190	62	34.1
Roselawn	21	20	-1	28.6
Tyrrelstown	115	121	6	51.7
Castleknock Knockmaroon	237	263	26	14.3
Castleknock Park	30	34	4	11.8
Lucan North	11	8	-3	4.6
The Ward	120	244	124	19.4
Dublin 15	2,322	2,602	280	22.6

Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2011

Table 12 Educational Attainment

ED	Pop Education Ceased	Not Stated	Pop Education Ceased (Excl Not Stated)	Pop No formal or primary education only	Pop lower secondary education	Pop upper secondary education	Pop technical or vocational education	Pop 3 rd level education
Abbotstown	2,944	266	2,678	302	252	476	354	1,294
Blakestown	20,321	995	19,326	1,784	2,924	4,494	3,432	6,692
Coolmine	6,313	484	5,829	963	1,164	1,294	900	1,508
Corduff	2,396	179	2,217	542	550	479	340	306
Delwood	3,442	160	3,282	298	373	716	474	1,421
Mulhuddart	1,907	128	1,779	198	300	440	342	499
Roselawn	1,302	88	1,214	142	203	316	148	405
Tyrrelstown	940	102	838	142	245	201	144	106
Castleknock Knockmaroon	10,970	371	10,599	502	931	2,103	1,244	5,819
Castleknock Park	3,607	93	3,514	136	243	698	328	2,109
Lucan North	805	76	729	27	69	121	87	425
The Ward	4,303	278	4,025	202	422	893	790	1,718
Dublin 15	59,250	3,220	56,030	5,238	7,676	12,231	8,583	22,302

Table 13 Educational Attainment %

ED	Pop No formal or primary education only %	Pop lower secondary education %	Pop upper secondary education %	Pop technical or vocational education %	Pop 3 rd level education %
Abbotstown	11.3	9.4	17.8	13.2	48.3
Blakestown	9.2	15.1	23.3	17.8	34.6
Coolmine	16.5	20.0	22.2	15.4	25.9
Corduff	24.4	24.8	22.4	15.3	13.8
Delwood	9.1	11.4	21.8	14.4	43.3
Mulhuddart	11.1	16.9	24.7	19.2	28.1
Roselawn	11.7	16.7	26.0	12.2	33.4
Tyrrelstown	17.0	29.2	24.0	17.2	12.7
Castleknock Knockmaroon	4.7	8.8	19.9	11.7	54.9
Castleknock Park	3.9	6.9	19.9	9.3	60.0
Lucan North	3.7	9.5	16.6	11.9	58.3
The Ward	5.0	10.5	22.9	19.6	42.7
Dublin 15	9.4	13.7	21.8	15.3	39.8

Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2011

Table 14 Usually resident population by nationality in Dublin 15

ED	Irish	UK	Poland	Lith'an	Other EU 27	Rest of World	Not stated	Total
Abbotstown	2,822	86	389	123	419	870	55	4,764
Blakestown	26,473	452	1,497	910	2,244	3,730	584	35,890
Coolmine	8,214	132	410	305	521	870	264	10,716
Corduff	3,334	38	63	32	98	114	99	3,778
Delwood	3,759	45	312	173	297	367	50	5,003
Mulhuddart	2,564	42	263	134	254	514	75	3,846
Roselawn	1,542	13	6	5	48	41	8	1,663
Tyrrelstown	1,645	18	84	12	64	237	39	2,099
Castleknock Knockmaroon	14,541	267	484	276	930	1,220	170	17,888
Castleknock Park	4,301	63	151	48	222	189	21	4,995
Lucan North	1,233	47	14	8	11	25	12	1,350
The Ward	5,043	133	775	212	660	1,216	128	8,167
Dublin 15	75,471	1,336	4,448	2,238	5,768	9,393	1,505	100,159

Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2011

Table 15 Usually resident population of Irish and Foreign Nationals in Dublin 15

ED	Irish	Irish %	Foreign Nationals	Foreign Nationals %
Abbotstown	2,822	60%	1,887	40%
Blakestown	26,473	75%	8,833	25%
Coolmine	8,214	78.6%	2,238	21.4%
Corduff	3,334	90.6%	345	9.4%
Delwood	3,759	75.9%	1,194	24.1%
Mulhuddart	2,564	68%	1,207	32%
Roselawn	1,542	93.2%	113	6.8%
Tyrrelstown	1,645	79.9%	415	20.1%
Castleknock Knockmaroon	14,541	82.1%	3,177	17.9%
Castleknock Park	4,301	86.5%	673	13.5%
Lucan North	1,233	92.2%	105	7.8%
The Ward	5,043	62.7%	2,996	37.3%
Dublin 15	75,471	76.5%	23,183	23.5%

Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2011

Table 16 Speaker of foreign languages by language spoken

ED	Polish	French	Lithuanian	Other	Total
Abbotstown	375	68	110	1,366	1,919
Blakestown	1,491	643	800	7,582	10,516
Coolmine	398	136	253	1,927	2,714
Corduff	65	100	26	286	477
Delwood	306	73	146	758	1,283
Mulhuddart	277	95	131	1,042	1,545
Roselawn	6	20	2	114	142
Tyrrelstown	86	86	12	433	617
Castleknock Knockmaroon	448	296	243	2,850	3,837
Castleknock Park	148	97	37	476	758
Lucan North	17	18	5	67	107
The Ward	751	121	193	2,215	3,280
Dublin 15	4,368	1,753	1,958	19,116	27,195

Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2011

Table 17 Speakers of foreign languages ability to speak English

ED	Very well	Well	Not well	Not at all well	Not stated
Abbotstown	1,040	586	183	57	53
Blakestown	5,343	3,077	1,439	332	325
Coolmine	1,257	894	419	67	77
Corduff	225	160	64	15	13
Delwood	568	443	190	40	42
Mulhuddart	726	506	221	62	30
Roselawn	54	44	31	4	9
Tyrrelstown	307	181	98	18	13
Castleknock Knockmaroon	2,050	1,146	413	97	131
Castleknock Park	466	198	61	19	14
Lucan North	74	22	3	4	4
The Ward	1,654	979	451	109	87
Dublin 15	13,764	8,236	3,573	824	798

Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2011

Table 18 Irish Travellers

ED	Census 2006	Census 2011	Change +/-
Abbotstown	305	226	-79
Blakestown	31	166	135
Coolmine	55	58	3
Corduff	11	15	4
Delwood	0	0	0
Mulhuddart	12	32	20
Roselawn	0	0	0
Tyrrelstown	53	45	-8
Castleknock Knockmaroon	30	25	-5
Castleknock-Park	41	21	-20
Lucan North	0	0	0
The Ward	107	70	-37
Dublin 15	645	658	13

Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2011

Table 19 Social Class Groupings, 2011

ED	Professional workers	Managerial & technical	Non- manual	Skilled manual	Semi skilled	Unskilled	All others gainfully occupied and unknown
	Social Class 1	Social Class 2	Social Class 3	Social Class 4	Social Class 5	Social Class 6	Social Class 7
Abbotstown	352	1,597	697	507	498	164	1,055
Blakestown	2,312	9,808	7,070	6,084	3,458	948	6,377
Coolmine	631	2,254	1,884	1,640	1,144	584	2,682
Corduff	62	565	702	704	515	239	1,001
Delwood	468	1,592	1,054	668	390	129	743
Mulhuddart	157	684	702	563	450	181	1,129
Roselawn	135	593	348	205	107	57	237
Tyrrelstown	26	212	338	314	266	102	854
Castleknock Knockmaroon	2,674	7,190	3,076	1,679	966	240	2,246
Castleknock Park	990	2,247	878	319	198	51	441
Lucan North	266	577	216	83	69	11	136
The Ward	642	2,520	1,354	1,101	889	220	1,515
Dublin 15	8,715	29,839	18,319	13,867	8,950	2,926	18,416
	8.6%	29.5%	18.1%	13.7%	8.9%	2.9%	18.2%

Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2011

Table 20 Labour Force Participation Rates across Dublin 15

ED	At Work 2011	Labour Force Participation Rate 2011 %
Abbotstown	2,225	72.3
Blakestown	15,472	74.8
Coolmine	4,076	68.1
Corduff	1,357	65.2
Delwood	2,346	66.2
Mulhuddart	1,416	74.9
Roselawn	713	54.3
Tyrrelstown	498	64.2
Castleknock Knockmaroon	8,444	69.8
Castleknock Park	2,666	65.4
Lucan North	541	63.5
The Ward	3,781	82.0
Dublin 15	43,535	71.4%

Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2011

**Table 21
2006-2011 Inter-censal changes in unemployment Dublin 15**

ED	Total unemployed^{xvii} 2006	Total unemployed 2011	Change unemployment % +/-	Change unemployment 2006-2011 +/-
Abbotstown	320	479	50%	159
Blakestown	1,616	3,615	123.7%	1,999
Coolmine	979	1,463	49.4%	484
Corduff	369	562	52.3%	193
Delwood	183	432	136.2%	249
Mulhuddart	252	540	114.3%	288
Roselawn	49	113	130%	64
Tyrrelstown	146	386	164.5%	240
Castleknock Knockmaroon	593	1,164	96.3%	571
Castleknock Park	95	244	157%	149
Lucan North	15	41	266.6%	26
The Ward	312	751	140.7%	439
Dublin 15	4,929	9,790		4,861

Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2011

Table 22 Labour Force Composition

ED	Total Labour Force	At Work	Total Unemployed		Student	On Home Duties	Retired	Unable to Work due to Permanent Sickness or Disability	Other	Unemployment Rate % 2011	Unemployment Rate % 2006
			Looking for 1 st Regular Job	Unemployed having lost or given up job							
Abbotstown	2,704	2,225	62	417	235	287	385	118	10	17.7	13.1
Blakestown	19,087	15,472	325	3,290	2,547	2,116	864	867	50	18.9	8.8
Coolmine	5,539	4,076	177	1,286	900	765	506	402	22	23.7	16.9
Corduff	1,919	1,357	35	527	326	263	280	151	6	29.3	14.48
Delwood	2,778	2,346	53	379	382	353	572	99	10	15.6	6.4
Mulhuddart	1,956	1,416	56	484	258	236	44	113	5	27.6	17.0
Roselawn	826	713	10	103	147	139	353	49	7	13.7	5.0
Tyrrelstown	884	498	47	339	220	125	55	81	11	43.7	26.0
Castleknock Knockmaroon	9,608	8,444	153	1,011	1,783	1,104	975	282	23	12.1	6.2
Castleknock Park	2,910	2,666	34	210	577	358	548	52	5	8.4	4.2
North Lucan	581	541	4	37	100	106	112	15	1	7.0	2.5
The Ward	4,532	3,781	76	675	410	384	94	98	10	16.6	9.5
Dublin 15	53,324	43,534	1,032	8,758	16,643	6,236	4,788	2,327	160	18.4%	9.7%

Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2011

Table 23 Blanchardstown Office Live Register

	0-1 Year	1-< 2 years	2-< 3 years	3+ years	Total
Males	2,898	771	792	1,046	5,507
Females	1,925	412	285	363	2,985
Total	4,823	1,183	1,077	1,409	8,492

Source: BAP analysis of CSO live register April 2012

Not everyone living in Dublin 15 'signs on' at the Blanchardstown DSP Office. Some individuals sign on at the Navan Road in Dublin 7.

Table 24 Persons 15 + at work by industry 2011

ED	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Building & Construction	Manufacturing industries	Commerce & Trade	Transport and Communication	Public administration	Professional services	Other
Abbotstown	4	59	206	592	336	93	668	267
Blakestown	26	745	1,408	4,452	2,022	1,231	3,401	2,187
Coolmine	7	173	347	1,070	488	283	981	727
Corduff	2	61	81	345	170	91	334	273
Delwood	3	91	158	746	279	211	563	295
Mulhuddart	2	61	97	362	200	88	332	274
Roselawn	2	29	47	175	60	75	208	117
Tyrrelstown	0	10	26	127	60	11	120	144
Castleknock Knockmaroon	16	313	687	2,713	942	702	2,056	1,015
Castleknock Park	6	87	168	947	295	214	683	265
Lucan North	6	29	67	177	62	41	114	45
The Ward	26	151	386	1,056	604	184	781	593
Dublin 15	100	1,809	3,678	12,762	5,518	3,224	10,241	6,202

Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2011

Table 25 Top 8 categories of employment by decline and increase in numbers employed

Industries	2006	2011	Change	% decline growth
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	197	100	-97	-50.7
Building & Construction	5,436	1,809	-3,627	-66.7
Manufacturing industries	3,904	3,678	-226	-5.8
Commerce & Trade	15,664	12,762	-2902	-18.5
Transport and Communication	3,362	5,518	2,156	64.1
Public administration	3,057	3,224	167	5.5
Professional services	7,150	10,241	3,091	43.2
Other	7,067	6,202	-865	-12.2
Total	45,837	43,535	2,302	-5.0%

Source: BAP analysis of CSO Census 2011

Table 26 Age Categories of Persons with a Disability, 2011

ED	Total Persons with a Disability	Persons with a Disability aged 1-14	Persons with a Disability aged 15-24	Persons with a Disability aged 25-44	Persons with a Disability aged 45-64	Persons with a Disability aged 65+	Population with a Disability %
Abbotstown	636	26	30	141	113	326	13.0
Blakestown	3,159	487	284	1,022	968	398	8.8
Coolmine	1,282	177	117	335	462	191	11.9
Corduff	563	62	39	129	237	96	14.9
Delwood	452	27	35	127	129	134	9.0
Mulhuddart	388	60	34	162	109	23	10.0
Roselawn	261	13	17	32	88	111	15.5*
Tyrrelstown	288	61	30	90	78	29	13.6
Castleknock Knockmaroon	1,441	185	147	353	505	251	8.0
Castleknock Park	398	26	39	90	116	127	7.8
Lucan North	160	19	8	18	22	93	11.8
The Ward	516	111	49	247	82	27	6.3*
Dublin 15	9,544	1,254	829	2,746	2,909	1,806	9.5
		4.8%				37.2%	

Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2011

Table 27 Carers aged 15 years and over classified by number of hours unpaid help per week

	Total Carers	1-14	15-28	29-42	43+	Not stated
Male	1,179	563	164	70	205	177
Female	1,923	864	320	113	389	237
Total	3,102	1,727	484	183	594	414

Table 28 Male carers aged 15 years and over classified by number of hours unpaid help per week

ED	1-14	15-28	29-42	43+	Not stated	Total
Abbotstown	25	3	2	8	6	44
Blakestown	163	61	29	68	56	377
Coolmine	60	21	6	34	23	144
Corduff	24	9	3	10	10	56
Delwood	32	6	4	14	12	68
Mulhuddart	20	5	0	9	13	47
Roselawn	26	10	2	8	3	49
Tyrrelstown	7	5	2	9	6	29
Castleknock Knockmaroon	118	28	17	32	28	223
Castleknock Park	34	8	2	8	7	59
Lucan North	45	5	2	4	13	69
The Ward	9	3	1	1	0	14
Dublin 15	563	164	70	205	177	1,179

Table 29 Female carers aged 15 years and over classified by number of hours unpaid help per week

ED	1-14	15-28	29-42	43+	Not stated	Total
Abbotstown	29	14	2	16	6	67
Blakestown	268	106	37	127	56	594
Coolmine	93	43	16	57	37	246
Corduff	43	23	6	20	10	102
Delwood	48	17	8	22	13	108
Mulhuddart	29	16	2	12	15	74
Roselawn	25	12	7	14	7	65
Tyrrelstown	15	6	0	8	12	41
Castleknock Knockmaroon	169	51	23	73	41	357
Castleknock Park	76	21	7	22	17	143
Lucan North	15	4	0	0	3	22
The Ward	54	7	5	18	20	104
Dublin 15	864	320	113	359	237	1,923

Table 30 % of People (15-64 years) reporting using an illegal drug

Illegal Drug Use ^{xviii}	2002/3	2010/2011
Lifetime	18.5%	27.2%
Last Year	5.6%	7.0%
Last Month	3.0%	3.2%

Source: National Advisory Committee on Drugs

Table 31 Number of cases in treatment

2005	2010	Increase/decrease	% increase/decrease
12,101	16,429	+4328	+36%

Source: Bellerose, D., Carew, A.M., and Lyons, S. (2011). *Trends in treated problem drug use in Ireland 2005 to 2010*. Health Research Board. Dublin.

Table 32 Reported Cases of Homelessness

	Total No of Homeless Persons	Single male	Single female	Couple	One parent family
Abbotstown	13	9	2	2	0
Blakestown	27	23	0	0	0
Coolmine	28	14	3	0	4
Corduff	4	3	1	0	0
Delwood	6	2	0	0	2
Mulhuddart	6	4	2	0	0
Tyrrelstown	20	6	1	1	2
Blanchardstown	104	61	9	1	8

Source: BAP analysis of Homeless Persons Unit data, 2007

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ENDNOTES

ⁱ Website 14/9/2012

ⁱⁱ TÚS is a community work placement initiative implemented by BAP in conjunction with the Department of Social Protection. The aims of TÚS are to provide a 12 month work opportunity for persons in receipt of jobseekers allowance and to provide certain services of benefits to communities.

ⁱⁱⁱ Social exclusion is defined as cumulative marginalisation: from production (employment), from consumption (income poverty), from social networks (community, family and neighbours), from decision-making and from an adequate quality of life.

^{iv} Eurostat's definition of poverty risk refers to individuals living in households where the equivalised income is below the threshold of 60% of the national equivalised median income.

^v For the purposes of this report Dublin 15 is defined as consisting of the following Electoral Divisions. Blanchardstown-Abbotstown, Blanchardstown-Blakestown, Blanchardstown Coolmine, Blanchardstown-Corduff, Blanchardstown-Delwood, Blanchardstown-Mulhuddart, Blanchardstown-Roselawn, Blanchardstown-Tyrrelstown, Castleknock-Knockmaroon, Castleknock-Park, Lucan North, The Ward.

^{vi} Long-term unemployed, single parents, refugees, asylum seekers, drug mis-users, ex-offenders, Travellers, older persons, people with disabilities, homeless persons, young people at risk, the underemployed, low income families.

^{vii} An ED is one the smallest unit of measurement used by the Central Statistics Office to obtain Small Area Population Statistics for each Census. The boundaries of EDs are fixed and therefore allow inter-Censal comparability of data for these areas. EDs generally do not correspond with what the local community identify in common currency e.g. the Parish of Blakestown is geographically spread across Coolmine and Blakestown EDs.

^{viii} The RAPID Programme aims to ensure priority attention is given to tackling the spatial concentration of poverty and social exclusion within the 51 designated RAPID areas.

^{ix} The occupations included in each of these groups have been selected in such a way as to bring together, as far as possible, people with similar levels of occupational skills. In determining social class no account is taken of the differences between individuals on the basis of other characteristics such as education. The social class of family dependents is derived from the social class of the parent having the highest social class.

^x For a more detailed insight around how unemployed in measured please refer to Garvey, D (1988) 'What is the best measure of employment and unemployment in Ireland', *Journal of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland*, No.25(5) pp.185-236.

^{xi} The Live Register is not designed to measure unemployment. It includes part time workers (those who work up to three days a week), seasonal and casual workers entitled to Jobseekers Benefit or Allowance.

^{xii} OECD (2010), Rising youth unemployment during crisis: How to prevent negative long-term consequences for generation? OECD Social, Employment and Migrant Papers, NO. 106.

^{xiii} Excluding ‘non stated’.

^{xiv} Source: Department of Social Protection April/ May 2011.

^{xv} The Board of Blanchardstown Area Partnership agreed to the proposal by the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs to extend the organisations boundaries under the Cohesion process with effect from 1st January 2008. As a consequence, the Partnership now has responsibility to provide services to communities across the wider Dublin 15 area.

^{xvi} The Central Statistics Offices definition of Blanchardstown is the first 8 electoral divisions listed in alphabetical order.

^{xvii} First time job seeker and those unemployed as a result of having lost or given up a job.

^{xviii} Includes amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers, solvents