

Socio Economic Profile
Of
Blanchardstown



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Glossary

BAP	Blanchardstown Area Partnership
BLDTF	Blanchardstown Local Drugs Task Force
BOND	Blanchardstown Offenders for New Directions
CODAN	County Dublin Area of Need
CBYI	Community Youth Based Initiative
CSO	Central Statistics Office
ED	Electoral Division
GBRD	Greater Blanchardstown Response to Drugs
HPU	Homeless Persons Unit
LDSIP	Local Development Social Inclusion Programme
LES	Local Employment Service
OSI	Ordnance Survey of Ireland
POBAL	Formerly Area Development Management Ltd
ROOFS	Blanchardstown Homeless Group
SAPS	Small Area Population Statistics
SME's	Small Medium Enterprises
SFTU	Services for the Unemployed

Background

Established in 1995, Blanchardstown Area Partnership is the local development agency for Dublin 15. As such it is responsible for a range of programmes to help meet the needs of individuals, families and communities in the area. These include the Local Development Social Inclusion Programme (LDSIP), the Local Employment Service (LES/JOBLINK), and the Millennium Education Fund.

The LDSIP is a series of measures that are designed to counter disadvantage and to promote equality, social and economic inclusion. The LDSIP is managed by Pobal (formerly ADM) on behalf of the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs. It is funded by the National Development Plan 2007-2013 under the Southern and Eastern Regional Operational Programme.

What work is done by the Partnership?

The Partnership aims to bring all the agencies who work in the area – community, voluntary, statutory, and social partners – together with the local community to identify what is needed, draw up local plans, and develop new initiatives which meet the needs of the community.

Its main aim is to bring about action for positive change in the area, particularly for people who may have missed out on education, training and employment opportunities. This is done by:

- Delivering new and effective programmes
- Bringing together all the agencies who can make a difference
- Making our views known to Government departments and agencies
- Supporting communities to bring about positive change in their area.

The following report will draw predominantly upon data that was collated via the 2006 national census. However, it will also be supplemented periodically by data, sourced from local agencies, such as ROOFS, BOND, Local Drugs Task Force, whom operate exclusively within Blanchardstown, or certain neighbourhoods of it.

The Blanchardstown Area Partnership is mandated by the government to support particular target groups¹ under the guidelines of Local Development Social Inclusion Programme. For a variety of reasons, data on certain groups is not gathered via a national census e.g. incidents of homelessness or drug misuse. 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.

As a note of caution, relying solely on percentages can often lead to misinterpretations. In an attempt to avoid the risk, a series of statistical data (whole numbers and percentages) are presented in tabular format in the appendices. These may be referred to at any stage to make fuller sense of figures and diagrams discussed in the body of the main report.

Finally when census data is averaged out across all of Blanchardstown some of these particular features can often remain concealed. For a greater insight into these particular aspects, one needs to read the full report where these issues are discussed.

¹ 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.

Areas of Relative Affluence and Deprivation

Inequality and disadvantage regrettably remain a factor in Ireland today and in parts of Blanchardstown. Haase and Pratschke developed an index ² that provides a single measurement of the relative affluence and deprivation for an area. 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”. Abbotstown, Blakestown and Delwood are now categorised as “Marginally Above Average”. Roselawn is categorised as “Affluent”. Acknowledging this deprivation the Government funds a locally based RAPID Programme ³ that targets certain areas of Blanchardstown.

Table 1

Areas of Relative Affluence and Deprivation 1991-2006

ED	Absolute Index Scores			Change in Absolute Index Score 1991-2006
	2006	2002	1996	
Abbotstown	10.0	3.0	4.3	9.4
Blakestown	14.4	17.6	11.0	6.5
Coolmine	4.5	6.5	-9.0	18.7
Corduff	2.2	1.2	-7.5	15.4
Delwood	15.6	19.6	18.5	-2.8
Mulhuddart	6.1	6.7	-17.8	38.4
Roselawn	16.1	19.8	17.4	1.9
Tyrrelstown	-5.4	-9.9	-18.0	20.9
BLANCHARDSTOWN	10.8	12.4	3.5	7.3
Fingal	16.7	18.3	15.6	4.2
Dublin	12.0	13.7	8.1	7.3
State	10.4	10.8	5.2	8.1

Source: GAMMA 2008

² Based on census data, the index takes into consideration the underlying dimensions of deprivation i.e. social class, education attainment, marital status, demographic and labour market deprivation.

³ RAPID covers all of the Corduff ED, Wellview and Parslickstown Estates in Tyrrelstown ED, Dromheath Estate in Mulhuddart ED and finally Whitestown/Sheepmoor /Fortlawn/Whitechapel estates in Coolmine ED. The RAPID Programme is aimed at improving the quality of life and the opportunities available to residents of the most disadvantaged communities in Irish cities and towns.

Socio-Economic Indicators about Blanchardstown

Population Growth

Blanchardstown is the fastest growing area in the country⁴. In only four years the population has risen 24.73 per cent to reach 63,120 persons. As a result Blanchardstown's population is now larger than several Irish counties such as Sligo and Monaghan.

Age Profile

The second most striking feature about Blanchardstown is its extraordinary high youth profile. **The pre-school population (0-3 years) of Blanchardstown rose forty nine per cent** (1,794 children) since 2002. This will have immediate consequences not only for the delivery and location of crèches / Montessori's but also new primary schools and community centres within a few years.

Another distinctive characteristic of Blanchardstown is the **smaller proportion of persons aged 65 and over compared to other areas**. In Blanchardstown 3.78 per cent of its population are aged 65 and over. This is considerably lower than the Dublin City Council average of 12.7 per cent or the national average of 11 per cent. Nonwithstanding this there are now 707 more adults in Blanchardstown aged 65+ than four years ago.

Housing and family structure

The clear trend emerging in Blanchardstown over the past four years is 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 from 3.31 per household in 2002 to 3.1 in 2006 because of falling fertility rates.

Education

There has been a **continuous improvement in the level of education amongst adults** over the past 4 years in Blanchardstown. The **percentage of the overall population who reported to have no formal or primary education only fell from 15.7 per cent to 12.42 per cent**. This is significantly lower than the Dublin equivalent of 16.7 per cent or the national figure of 18.9 per cent. The percentage of Blanchardstown's overall population who have a third level qualification rose from 29 per cent to 36.63 per cent. This was higher than the national average of 30.5 per cent although slightly lower than the Dublin average of 38.5 per cent.

Social Class

32.9 per cent of the national population were in social classes 1 and 2 (Higher and Lower Professionals). 29.3 per cent of Blanchardstown's population fell into these same classes. Social Class 7 category is 'Unclassified'. It includes those who have never been in paid employment, or who live in households where the head of household has never been in paid employment. According to the 2006 census, 17.6 per cent of the national population was in social class 7. In the Blanchardstown Partnership area the comparable figure was 21.81 per cent.

⁴ Based on electoral division boundaries

Labour Market

Since 2002 the total number of people at work in Blanchardstown increased significantly. An additional 7,231 persons are now in employment and consequently the labour market participation rates for Blanchardstown rose from 69.1 per cent to 74.50 per cent. Women's labour market participation rate increased to 66.13% of the workforce in comparison to 83.03% for men.

Despite the large increase in the local workforce the level of unemployment across Blanchardstown also rose from 9.8 per cent up to 11.13 per cent of the labour force. Unemployment levels remain significantly higher in Blanchardstown than the national average of 8.5 per cent or vis a vis Dublin's overall rate of 7.03 per cent. According to the April 2008 live register data 70 per cent of all long term unemployed people in Blanchardstown claiming unemployment assistance for one year or over are men.

Ethnic Mix

Another notable factor in Blanchardstown's rapidly altering social and economic landscape has been the growth in the number of foreign nationals coming to live in the area. A new question on ethnic or cultural background was introduced specifically for the 2006 census to help collate such data.

Foreign nationals accounted for almost twenty two per cent (13,620) of all residents, which is more than double the State average of 10 per cent. Indeed sixty five per cent of the increase in Blanchardstown's population over the past four years has been composed of residents who indicated that they had a nationality other than Irish. Nigeria, Poland, and Lithuania and were the top three countries of origin.

467 Irish Travellers were enumerated in the Partnership's catchment boundaries 203 fewer than four years ago. The reduction was most pronounced in the Abbotstown and Mulhuddart ED's. Nevertheless Travellers constitute 0.74 per cent of Blanchardstown's overall population and are a large ethnic group in their own right.

Disability

6.37 per cent of Blanchardstown's population has a disability compared to the national average of 9.3 per cent. Tyrrelstown ED has the highest percentage of persons with a disability followed by Roselawn. The actual number of persons with a reported disability was 4,020 which is 901 more than at the time of the previous census. A separate census release also highlights that 1,320 people were unable to work either because they had a permanent illness or were disabled.

Section One General description of the area

Over the past decade Ireland has undergone a remarkable demographic transformation. What was once a country characterised by high levels of emigration has now become marked by significant inward migration and immigration. In this context of rapidly changing national demographics, the experiences of Blanchardstown have possibly been the most dramatic.

The boundaries of Blanchardstown encompass 8 electoral divisions (ED's)⁵ in County Fingal (four of which, Tyrrelstown, Mulhuddart, Corduff and Coolmine are designated as disadvantaged CODAN Report 1994 (County Dublin Areas of Need). Significant socio-economic composition changes have occurred across some of these ED's throughout the past four years.

Blanchardstown is located approximately 10 kilometres north-west of Dublin City and is composed of a mixture of private and large local authority housing estates built partially in response to the long housing waiting lists that developed during the 1980's. Historically the focus of Blanchardstown was primarily its Main Street. Over the past decade Blanchardstown has served as a main hub for Dublin's enlarged population. The 2006 National census revealed that Blanchardstown's population had risen to 63, 120 persons, which represents a 63.47 per cent increase in ten years. Blanchardstown has now expanded into townlands such as Parslickstown, Porters Gate, Castaheany, Littlepace, Ongar and Waterville.

A distinguishing factor in relation to Blanchardstown is its particularly young age profile most notably in the estates outlined in the CODAN report. Many Eastern Europeans and Africans have moved into Blanchardstown due to the large number of estates and apartments built in response to the demand for housing. Alongside the pre-existing Irish Traveller population, Blanchardstown has a unique mix of people from diverse ethnic groups.

The combination of a large growing population coupled with particular development issues creates enormous challenges for service providers around education, community facilities, transport and healthcare. In recognition of this, the government has funded a locally based RAPID Programme that targets certain neighbourhoods of Blanchardstown.

Throughout the late 1990's employment grew rapidly especially in the services sector via the attraction of high tech companies/ Small Medium Enterprises (SME's) to the area plus the opening of the Town Centre in 1996 had a positive impact. Many people increasingly commute to work in Blanchardstown from outside, highlighting a certain mismatch between the skills required of people to avail of these new jobs and the skills that exist amongst the local population.

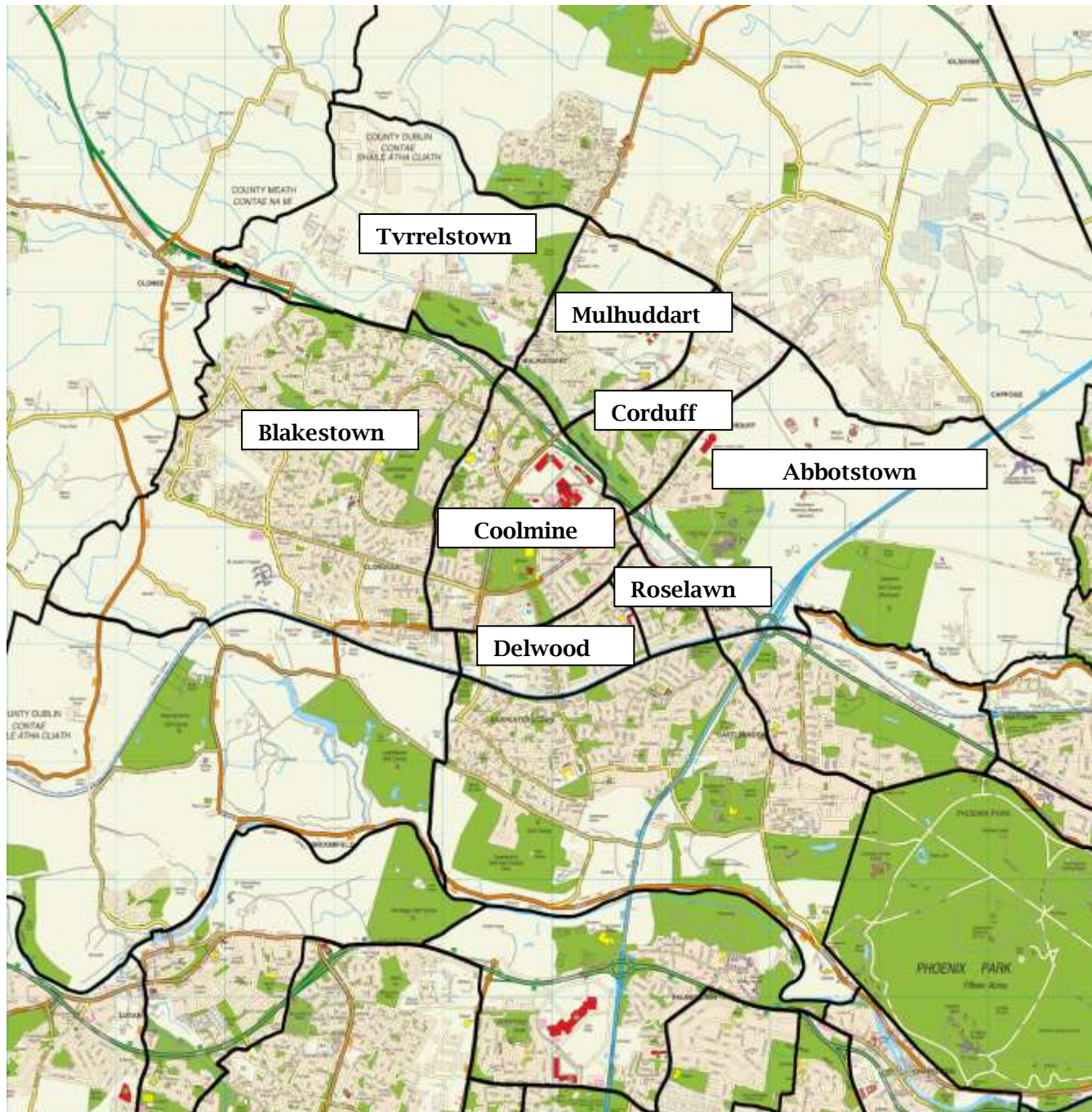
Finally in relation to new public amenities, the National Aquatic Centre in Abbotstown played host to the summer 2003 Special Olympics. A Civic Centre also opened in 2001 consisting of a theatre (Draóícht) and a new library. The Institute of Technology Blanchardstown is also playing a major role in targeting non-CAO applicants and so facilitating more individuals from local communities to attend the college than would otherwise be the case.

⁵ Abbotstown, Blakestown, Coolmine, Corduff, Delwood, Mulhuddart, Roselawn and Tyrrelstown. Electoral Divisions' generally do not correspond with the community identifies in common currency e.g. Blakestown Parish is geographically spread across Coolmine and Blakestown ED's. An ED is the smallest unit of measurement used by the CSO to obtain Small Area Population Statistics for each Census. The boundaries of ED's are fixed and do not change between each Census enabling direct comparability of areas

Parishes or large estates that fall into Blanchardstown's 8 Electoral Division's

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 Memorial 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 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
Tyrellstown	Wellview Estate Parslickstown Estate	Damastown Court

Ordnance Survey Map of Blanchardstown



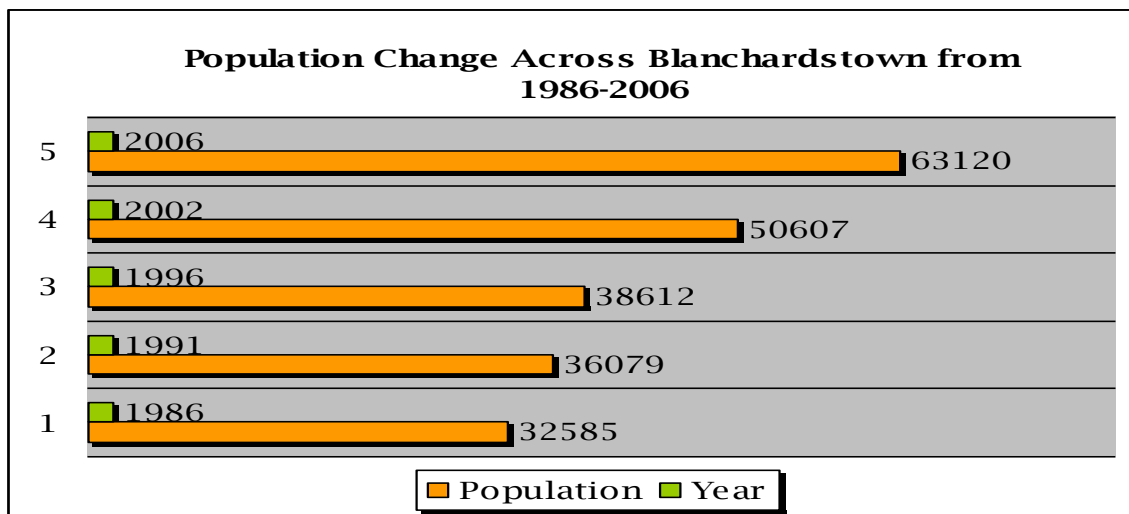
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Section Two Total Population

Population Change

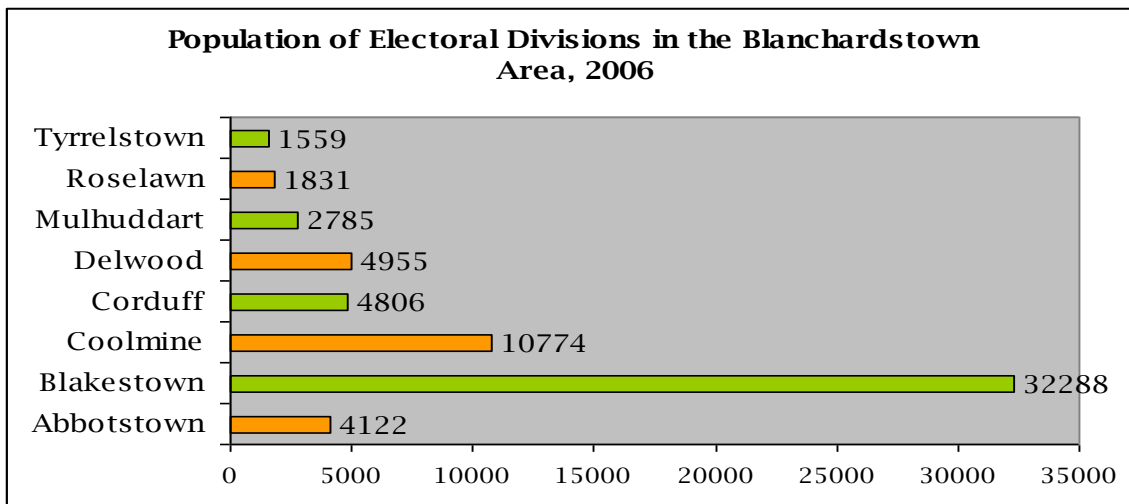
In April 2006, the population of Blanchardstown reached 63,120 persons. As a result, the population has risen 24.73 per cent over the past four years making it the fastest growing area in the country based on electoral division boundaries. These enormous growth levels are significantly above the corresponding figures recorded for Dublin and the State, 5.7 per cent 8.2 per cent respectively. The population of Blanchardstown will continue to grow for the foreseeable future due to the large local land banks available for housing to be constructed on, especially Abbotstown and parts of Blakestown around Hansfield.

Bar Chart 1



Source: BAP analysis of CSO census 2006 data

Bar Chart 2



Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2006

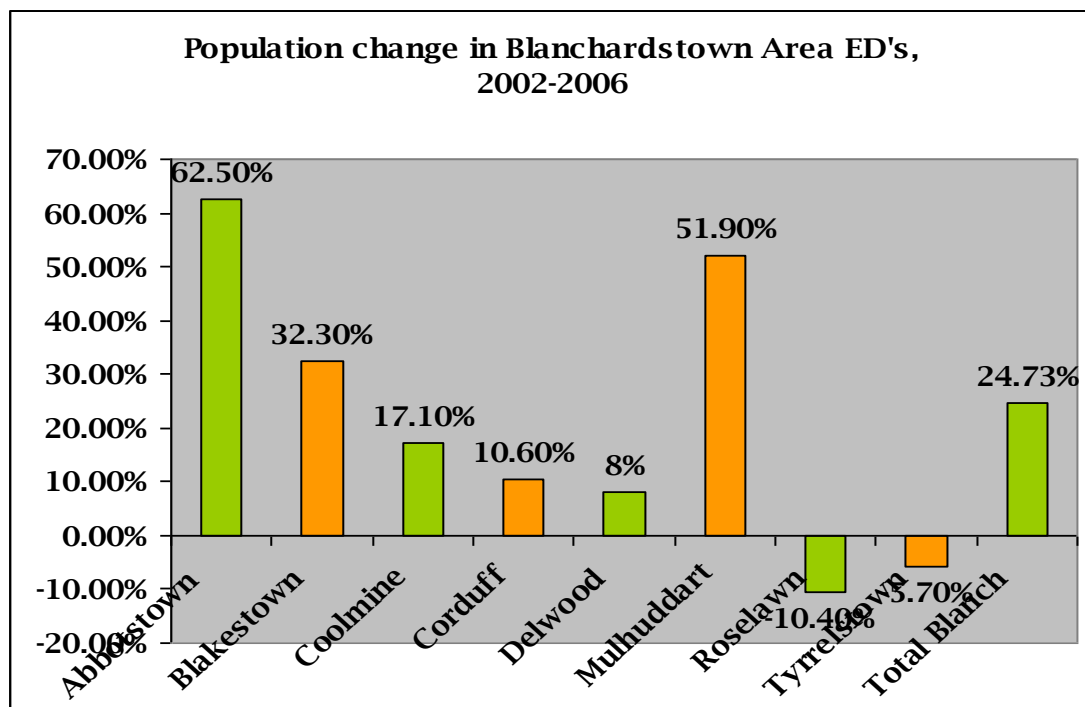
Geographic distribution of population across Blanchardstown

The population growth recorded in Blanchardstown was not uniformly distributed across the eight electoral districts. The largest percentage population increases occurred in Abbotstown 62.5 per cent and Mulhuddart 51.9 per cent. This was largely as a result of families with young children moving into newly constructed apartment complexes and housing estates such as Waterville and Blanchardstown Heath.

In contrast Tyrrelstown and Roselawn's populations actually fell by 5.7 per cent and 10.4 per cent. The further contraction in Roselawn's population reflects the natural maturing of certain sections of this area. The departure of young adults who may have reached house-buying age may also have been a contributing factor.

The 2006 census recorded that Blakestown ED had the largest population increase in Ireland increasing by per cent thirty two per cent (7,824 people) from 24,404 people in 2002 to 32,228 in 2006. To place this growth in context Blakestown ED is the most populous electoral division nationally, and its population alone now exceeds County Leitrim's.

Bar Chart 3



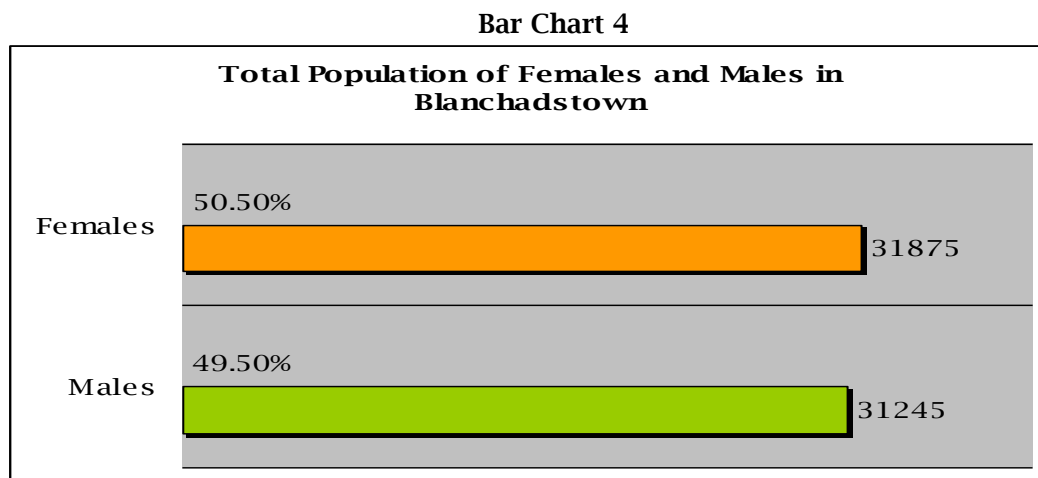
Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2006

Section Three- Age Structure

Internationally the natural sex ratio at birth is generally estimated close to 1.05 males/female. This is sometimes reduced to a 'ratio of 105'⁶. Because of the higher life expectancy of women, sex ratio tends to balance out and eventually leads to an excess of females among the elderly population.

Gender Composition

In Ireland there is a slightly higher proportion of males than females. Leinster is the only province which defies this trend. In Blanchardstown, the gender-profile shows that the age profile of females and males are virtually identical. Tyrrelstown is the only ED in Blanchardstown where there is a significant higher percentage of women over men (56 per cent).



Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2006

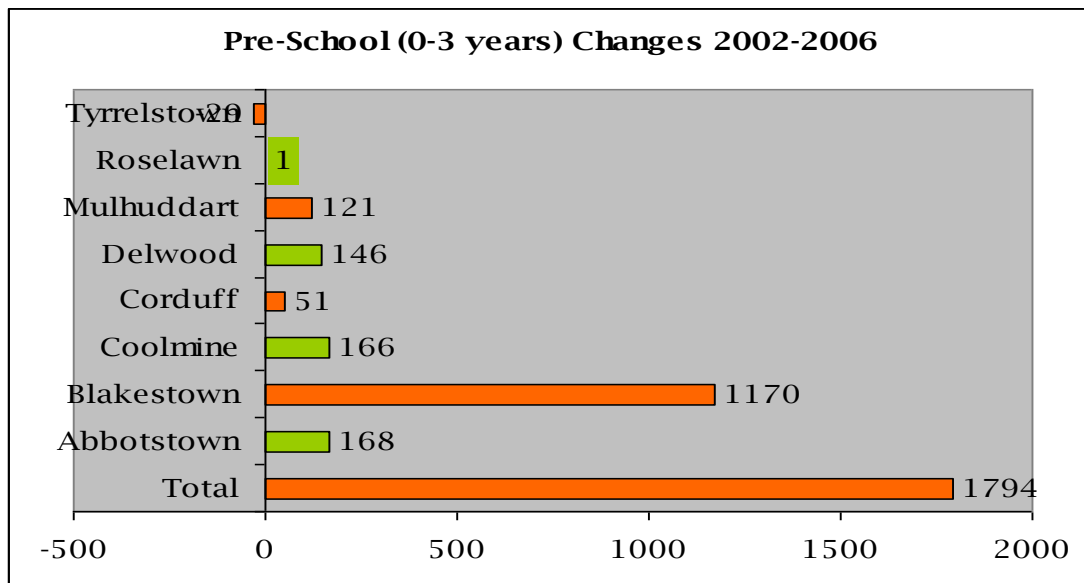
⁶ Sex ratios at birth or among infants can be skewed by infanticide and selective abortion practices worldwide

Pre-School Population (0-3 year olds)

The pre-school population of Blanchardstown rose by forty nine per cent or 1,794 children. The percentage of the overall population therefore falling across these age cohorts in 2006 was 8.66 per cent, which is higher than the 8.34 per cent recorded in 2002. Once again the majority of the net increase occurred across the Blakestown ED (+1170). Tyrrellstown was the only ED where the pre-school population of children declined (-29).

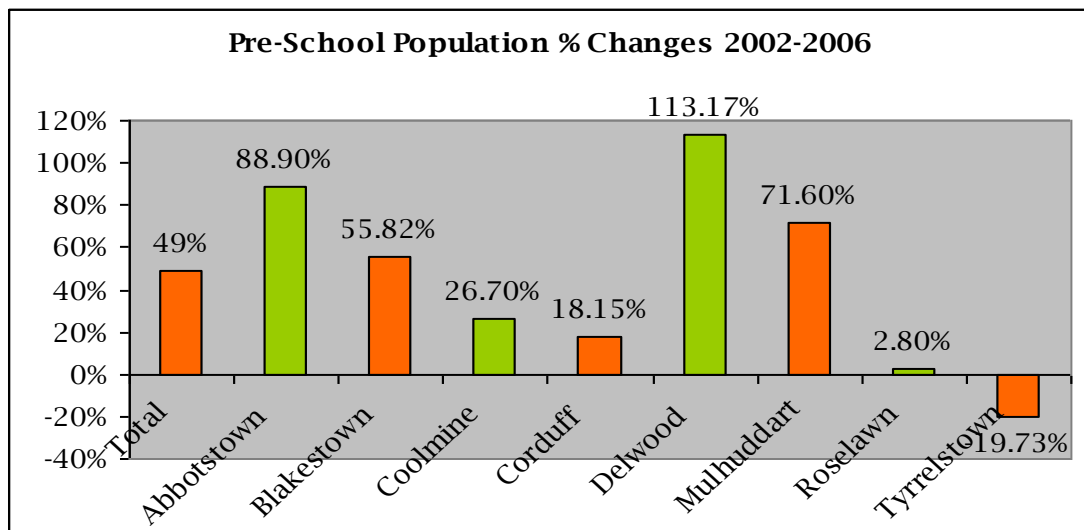
This massive increase in the pre-school population will place additional pressures on the already overstretched local community and private childcare crèches, and Montessoris, which have waiting lists.

Bar Chart 5



Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2006

Bar Chart 6



Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2006

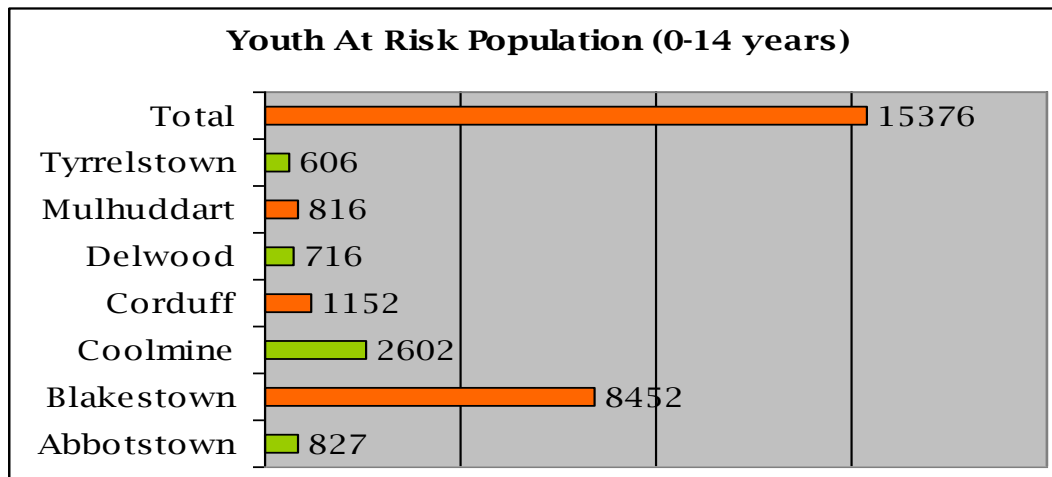
Youth at Risk (0-14 years)

One of the most recognisable features of Blanchardstown is its highly visible ‘youth population’. The most recent census data consolidates the impression that many residents have held. In the past four years Blanchardstown experienced a large net increase in the recorded ‘youth at risk population’ (+3291).⁷ As a result Blanchardstown still has a much higher youth age profile in the 0-14 range of 24.36 per cent than Dublin’s 18.3 per cent and the States 20.4 per cent.

This young age profile throughout Blanchardstown will continue to skew demands for recreational and sport clubs. It will also inevitably result in lengthy waiting lists for local schools unless additional primary and secondary schools are built in the region.

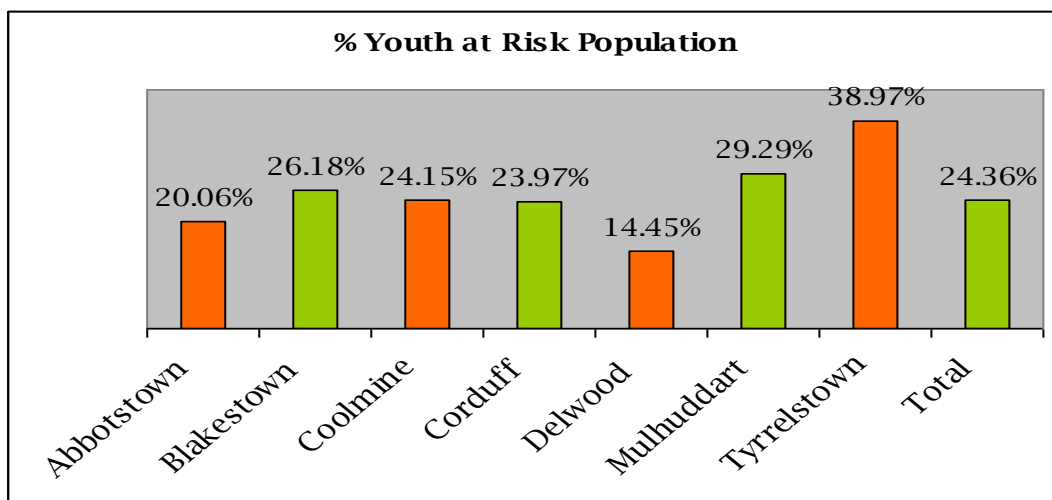
The overwhelming majority of this youth population explosion increase occurred across the Blakestown ED (+2319) because of the huge estates and apartment blocks built in former green field sites. Tyrrelstown (38.97 per cent) and (Mulhuddart 29.29 per cent) continue to experience the largest percentage presence of disadvantaged youth. Once again this trend is in keeping with data findings from the 2002 census.

Bar Chart 7



Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2006

Bar Chart 8



Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2006

⁷ 0-14 age cohorts

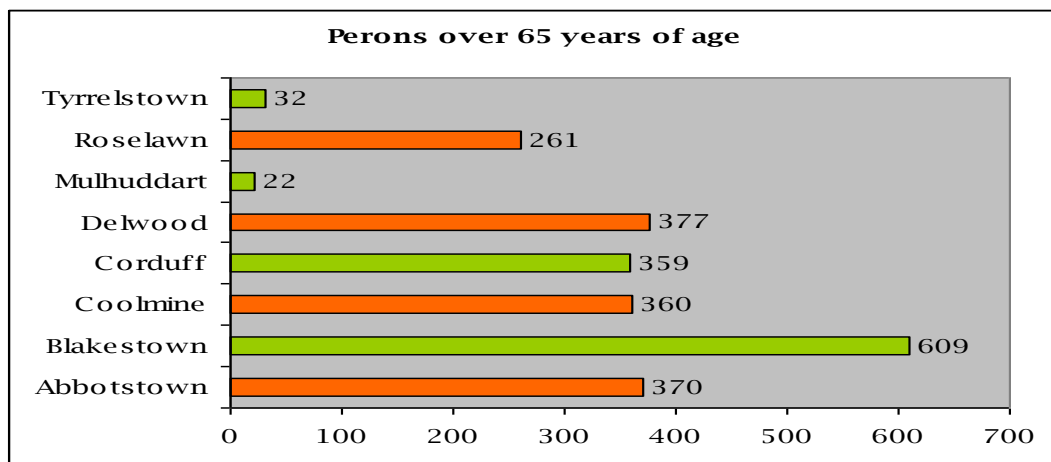
Population (65 and over)

According to the census release 'Ageing in Ireland' (2007) there has been a significant narrowing of the gap between the death rates for men and women aged 65 and over, with the male rate coming into line with the female rate. The life expectancy of men at age 65 increased from 13.8 years in 1995-1997 to 15.4 years in 2001-2003. The corresponding figures for women were 17.4 and 18.7 years.

Ireland has the lowest proportion of its population aged 65 and over vis a vis the European Union average of 17 per cent. 3.78 per cent of Blanchardstown's population are aged 65 and over. This is considerably lower than the Dublin average of 10.3 per cent and the State average of 11 per cent. Nonwithstanding there are 707 more adults in Blanchardstown aged 65+ than four years ago.

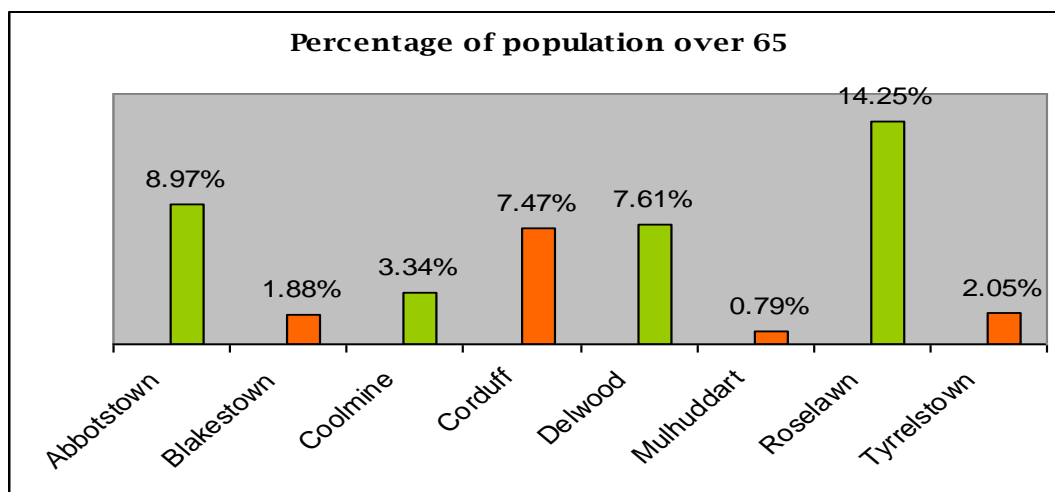
Of greater significance are the subtle changes in age distribution which have occurred across the ED's during the past four years. For instance Roselawn ED now has the highest percentage of residents aged 65 and over (14.25) whereas Corduff ED (+244) experienced the single largest increase of people entering general retirement age. Abbotstown ED, which previously had the largest absolute percentage of older persons present experienced a net decline (-8) between 2002 and 2006. The younger population that has become resident in this ED in recent years has rapidly changed its profile.

Bar Chart 9



Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2006

Bar Chart 10



Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2006

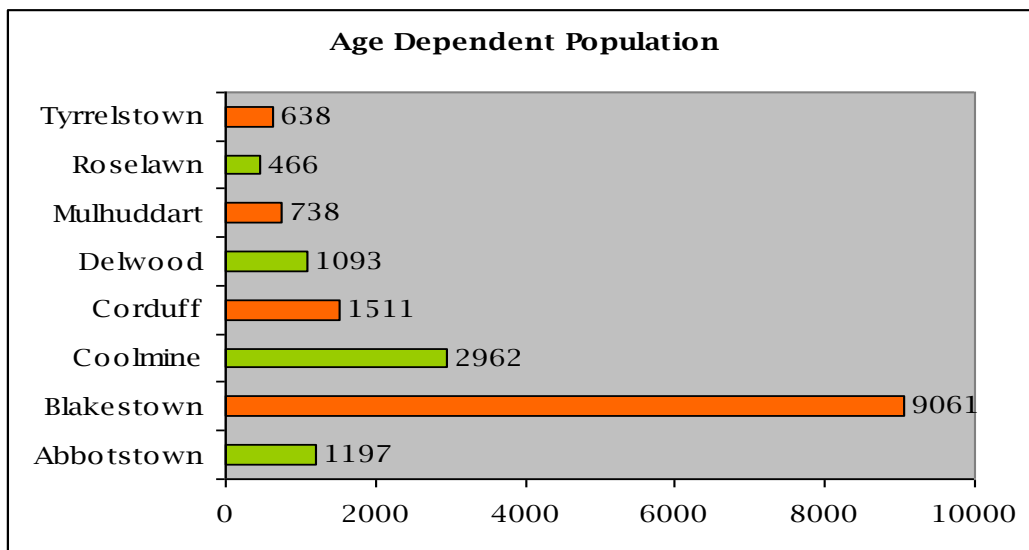
Age Dependency Rate

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 or over 65 years of age.

Blanchardstown's age dependent population rose to twenty eight per cent, which is identical to the Dublin average but slightly lower than the national figure of 31.42 per cent.

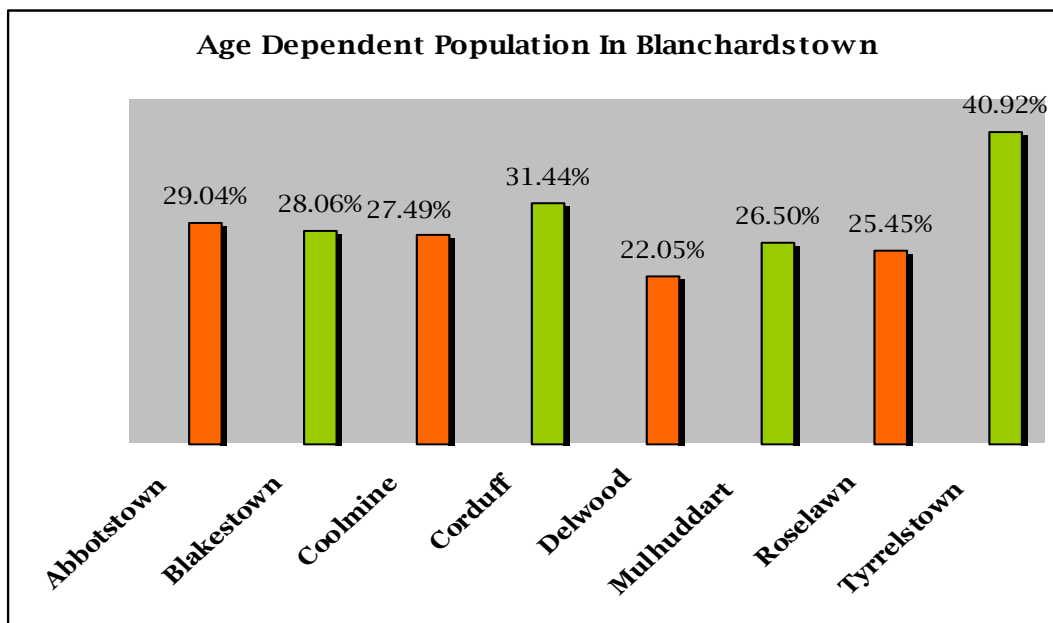
From bar chart 11 it is clear that the age dependency ratios still remain far higher in the disadvantaged ED's of Tyrrelstown (40.92) and Corduff (31.44) than elsewhere in Blanchardstown.

Bar Chart 11



Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2006

Bar Chart 12



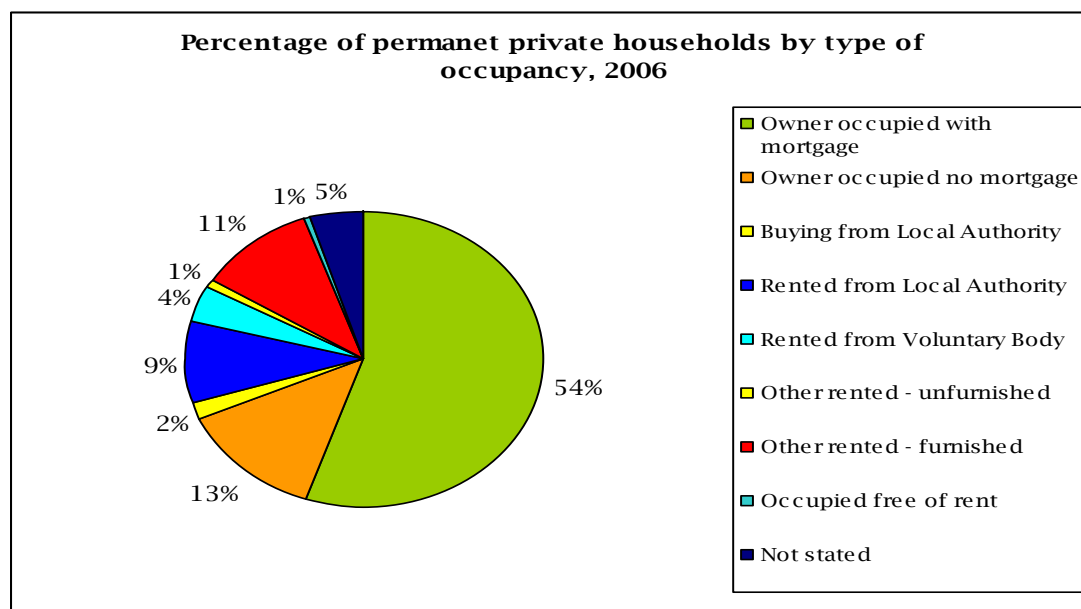
Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2006

Section Four- Household Structure and Nature of Occupancy

The clear trend emerging in Blanchardstown over the past four years is 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. According to the 2006 census, there are 20,408 permanent households in the Blanchardstown Partnership area. Between 2002 and 2006 an additional 5,134 houses were built. This growth in households has been accompanied by declining household occupancy rates from 3.31 per household in 2002 to 3.1 in 2006.

Owner occupied dwellings continue to be the most prevalent occupancy status as demonstrated in pie chart 1. The highest concentrations of local authority housing are found in Tyrrelstown (71.1 per cent), Corduff (27 per cent), Mulhuddart (24.6 per cent), and Coolmine (22.6 per cent). Surprisingly, 4.14 per cent of all houses are being rented from voluntary bodies. This is a category that has not appeared in previous census data figures.

Pie Chart 1



Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2006

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 (82.57 per cent) continue to be of a traditional Irish style residential house / bungalow the past four years has witnessed a large increase in the provision of flat /apartment style accommodation living. 13.55 per cent of all private households fall into this category although in Abbotstown ED this rises to 54 per cent.

Considering the level of construction activity over the past decade and the presence of the Institute of Technology Blanchardstown, it is remarkable that there are only 60 bed sits to cater for 4,515 students resident in Blanchardstown. Indeed the 2006 census data reveals there are actually more caravans and mobile homes in Blanchardstown than bed-sits. The vast majority of the caravans and mobile homes are also co-incidentally located in Abbotstown. The high concentration of Travellers living in Abbotstown with a cultural preference for communal style living arrangements would explain this factor.

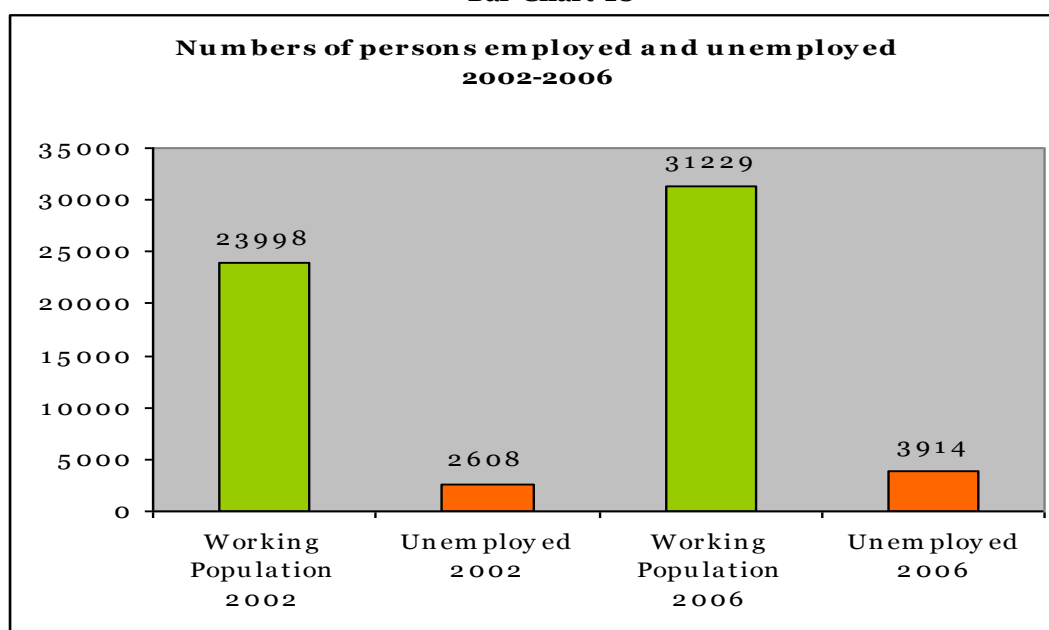
Section 5 Blanchardstown's Labour Market Characteristics

Employment Changes 2002-2006

Since 2002 the total number of people at work in Blanchardstown increased significantly. An additional 7,231 persons are now in employment and consequently the labour market participation rates for Blanchardstown rose from 69.1 per cent to 74.50 per cent. This is far in excess of the national average of per cent or the Fingal figure of 69.9 per cent.

Tyrellstown ED recorded the lowest (59.18 per cent) labour market participation rate in Blanchardstown in contrast to Blakestown (77.41 per cent) which recorded the highest, not only in Blanchardstown but of any ED in the country.

Bar Chart 13



Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2006

Table 2

Labour Force Participation Rates

	At Work 2002	At Work 2006	Increase in Working Population	Labour Force Participation Rate 2006	Labour Force Participation Rate 2002
Abbotstown	983	2125	+1142	74.20%	60.02%
Blakestown	12,663	16837	+4174	77.41%	73.87%
Coolmine	3,966	4826	+860	71.03%	67.21%
Corduff	1,802	2179	+377	69.73%	65.73%
Delwood	2,417	2690	+273	67.77%	64.38%
Mulhuddart	789	1236	+447	75.57%	71.82%
Roselawn	982	918	-64	59.47%	57.68%
Tyrellstown	396	418	+22	59.18%	53.93%
BLANCHARDSTOWN	23,998	31,229	+7,231	74.50%	69.06%

Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2006

When the cumulative labour market participation data is disaggregated across gender lines not surprisingly one finds a higher percentage of men (83.03) than women (66.13) participating in the labour force.

4434 women were not involved in the labour force as opposed to 190 men. The majority of these women are involved in social and home care duties.

Table 3

Labour Force Participation Rates of Men and Women

	Men	Women
Abbotstown	82.76%	66.24%
Blakestown	87.05%	67.99%
Coolmine	80.39%	62.04%
Corduff	80.27%	59.94%
Delwood	75.21%	60.37%
Mulhuddart	85.08%	66.79%
Roselawn	68.39%	50.71%
Tyrrelstown	68.44%	52.67%
BLANCHARDSTOWN	83.03%	66.13%

Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2006

Section 6 Education

A strong link exists between educational attainment and earning capacity. As a result the level of educational disadvantage in an area could be regarded as a proxy for social and or economic deprivation.

There has been a continuous improvement in the level of education amongst adults over the past 4 years in Blanchardstown. For instance the percentage of the overall population who reported to have no formal or primary education only fell from 15.7 per cent to 12.42 per cent. This is significantly lower than the Dublin equivalent of 16.7 per cent or the national figure of 18.9 per cent. In addition the percentage who reported to have ceased education aged 15 fell from 19.4 per cent to 8.77 per cent of the overall population. Once again this is lower than the Dublin equivalent for 11 per cent or the national figure of 11.9 per cent.

The percentage of Blanchardstown's overall population who have a third level qualification rose from 29 per cent to 36.63 per cent. This was higher than the national average of 30.5 per cent although slightly lower than the Dublin average of 38.5 per cent.

However, there are wide variations within Blanchardstown. 25.1 per cent of adults in Tyrellstown have no formal or primary education only compared with 8.8 per cent in Blakestown ED. 49.7 per cent of resident in Abbotstown attained a third level qualification compared to 12.5 per cent in Tyrrelstown, which is the lowest in Fingal.

Table 4

Educational Attainment

	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	Age education cease < or = 15
Abbotstown	14.6%	11.3%	15.3%	9.1%	49.7%	13.3%
Blakestown	8.8%	18.8%	22.7%	10.3%	39.4%	6.2%
Coolmine	17.9%	23.8%	20.5%	8.3%	29.5%	12.5%
Corduff	22%	29.1%	20.3%	9.2%	19.5%	16.3%
Delwood	10.7%	13.1%	22%	8.7%	45.5%	6.2%
Mulhuddart	11.3%	23.3%	20.6%	11.4%	33.4%	8.7%
Roselawn	13.2%	17.5%	24.5%	8.6%	36.2%	7.9%
Tyrrelstown	25.1%	34%	21.3%	7.2%	12.5%	14.3%
BLANCHARDS TOWN	12.42%	19.78%	21.56%	9.58%	36.63%	8.77%
Dublin	16.7%	17.4%	19.8%	8.1%	38%	11%
National	18.9%	21.1%	20.6%	9%	30.5%	11.9%

Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2006

Section 7 Social Class

The entire population is divided into one of the following social class groups, which are defined on the basis of occupation.⁸

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

According to Trutz Haase (2008, p23) 'the changes in social class composition experienced throughout Ireland over the past 15 years largely parallel those in educational achievement, with a gradual increase in the number of professionals and an even greater decline in the proportion of semi- and unskilled manual workers'.

In Blanchardstown 29.3 per cent of population fell into social classes 1 and 2. 32.9 per cent of the national population were in these same classes. 28.2 per cent of the National population were in social classes 4 and 5. 29.39 per cent of Blanchardstown's population fell into these same classes.

Of greater significance for the work of the Blanchardstown Area Partnership is data relating to that of social class 7. This category is 'unclassified' and includes those who have never been in paid employment, or who live in households where the head of household have never been in paid employment. 21.81 per cent of Blanchardstown were enumerated in social class 7, which is considerably higher than 17.6 per cent found nationally. In Tyrrelstown ED 48.6 per cent fell into this latter category in contrast to just 12.7 per cent in Roselawn.

Table 5
Social Class Structure

	Pop Social Class 1	Pop Social Class 2	Pop Social Class 3	Pop Social Class 4	Pop Social Class 5	Pop Social Class 6	Pop Social Class 7
Abbotstown	7%	27.8%	13.3%	9.6%	8.8%	3.1%	30.5%
Blakestown	6.4%	24.9%	19.6%	17.8%	9.9%	2.8%	18.5%
Coolmine	5.1%	19.2%	18.4%	15.7%	11.3%	5%	25.3%
Corduff	2.2%	13.9%	18.1%	20.8%	14.8%	5.3%	24.9%
Delwood	8.9%	33.2%	21.2%	12.2%	7.2%	2.1%	15.2%
Mulhuddart	3.2%	15.9%	19%	14.3%	13.3%	3.3%	31.1%
Roselawn	6.5%	34.4%	22.1%	15.6%	6.4%	2.3%	12.7%
Tyrrelstown	0.7%	7.1%	15.5%	12.5%	10%	5.6%	48.6%
BLANCHARDS TOWN	5.83%	23.4%	18.95%	19.14%	10.25%	3.39%	21.81%
National	6.5%	26.4%	17%	17.1%	11.1%	4.3%	17.6%

Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2006

⁸ 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.

Section 8 Target Group Data

In the background section passing reference was made to the fact that the Blanchardstown Area Partnership is mandated by the government to support particular target groups⁹ under the guidelines of Local Development Social Inclusion Programme. Following on is data relating to some of these target groups.

Unemployed

Unemployment since 2002

The level of unemployment across Blanchardstown rose from 9.8 per cent up to 11.13 per cent of the labour force¹⁰. Unemployment levels remain significantly higher in Blanchardstown than the national average of 8.5 per cent and compared to Dublin's overall rate of 7.03 per cent. This average unemployment rate for Blanchardstown disguises the double-digit unemployment rate that still prevail in several neighbourhoods.

Table 6

Unemployment Rates Across Blanchardstown's ED's

ED	Unemployed % 2006	Unemployed		Unemployed % 2002
		Looking for 1 st Regular Job	Unemployed having lost or given up previous job	
Abbotstown	13.08%	148	172	17.5%
Blakestown	8.76%	373	1243	6.4%
Coolmine	16.86%	151	828	15.3%
Corduff	14.48%	58	311	16%
Delwood	6.37%	36	147	5.7%
Mulhuddart	16.94%	66	186	17.5%
Roselawn	5.07%	7	42	4.5%
Tyrrelstown	25.89%	21	125	23.1%
BLANCHARDSTOWN	11.13%	860	3054	9.8%

Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2006

The figures above illustrate large variations in unemployment levels across Blanchardstown such as Tyrrelstown and Roselawn respectively. Unemployment levels in Tyrrelstown¹¹ and Coolmine ED's are higher than four years ago and are akin to national unemployment levels experienced in the late 80's and early 90's before the 'Celtic Tiger' boom years. On a positive note the unemployment levels have declined in Corduff and Mulhuddart ED's but more significantly in Abbotstown. Of the 3,914 persons recorded as unemployed 2,132 are men and 1,782 are women. Further to this, an additional 1,320 persons were unable to work due to permanent sickness or disability, of which 787 were women and 533 were men. These individuals are excluded from the unemployment statistics.

⁹ Long-term unemployed, single parents, refugees, drug mis-users, ex-offenders, Travellers

¹⁰ The unemployment percentages presented at a local ED level are calculated using the Principal Economic Status (PES) of individuals and are extracted from the 2002 Census Volume. National official statistics in Ireland now rely upon the International Labour Office (ILO) criteria for measuring unemployment. This method is not applied at a local level.

¹¹ Tyrrelstown also recorded the highest percentage of people with disabilities and single parents, which is a contributory factor towards the very high levels of unemployment experienced by the residents of Tyrrelstown ED.

Table 7

Unemployment Rates for Men and Women

	% Men Unemployed Labour Force	No of Men Unemployed	% Women Unemployed Labour Force	No of Women Unemployed
Abbotstown	13.99%	184	12.03%	136
Blakestown	7.99%	820	9.7%	796
Coolmine	17.8%	573	15.69%	406
Corduff	15.37%	790	13.38%	152
Delwood	6.42%	102	6.31%	81
Mulhuddart	17.03%	137	16.81%	115
Roselawn	5.75%	31	4.2%	18
Tyrrelstown	25.28%	68	26.44%	78
BLANCHARDSTOWN	10.99%	2132	11.32%	1782

Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics, 2006

None of the Census questions specifically ask for duration of time persons is unemployed for, to be reflected on the actual form. In order to get an accurate indication of how long persons are unemployed for one has to examine live register data collated by the CSO¹².

According to April's 2008 live register tally 4,166 persons in Blanchardstown were 'signing on' consisting of 2661 men and 1505 women. Indeed 69.5 per cent of all long term unemployed people in Blanchardstown claiming unemployment assistance for one year or over are men.

Table 8

Blanchardstown Local Office Live Register by Duration for April 2008

Payment	Duration Signing On Live Register			Total	
	1- <2 years	2-< 3 years	3+ years		
Unemployment Assistance					
Women	161	69	115	345	30.5%
Men	284	181	321	786	69.5%
	445	250	436	1131	100%

Source: BAP analysis of CSO Live Register Data, April 2008

One can conclude therefore that unemployed women are generally younger than their male counterparts and are more likely to be out of work for shorter time periods.

¹² 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. Unemployed is measured by the Quarterly National Household Survey on a regional basis. At the beginning of each month the CSO releases Live Register Data. However twice a year detailed data sourced from local social welfare offices is available across additional categories including age group, gender, duration and social welfare payments.

Ethnic or Cultural Background

For the first time in 2006 a question on ethnic or cultural background was included on the census form. Table 9 summarises the headline figure for usual residents in Blanchardstown.

Table 9
Resident by ethnic or cultural background

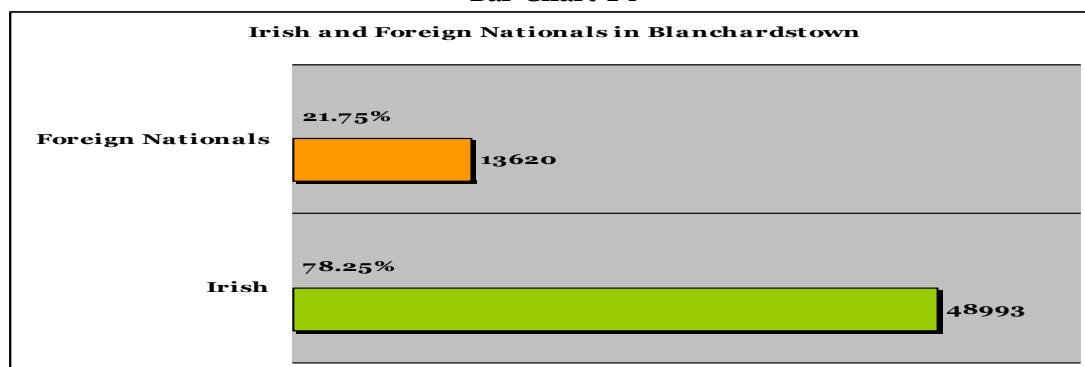
Category	Thousands / Hundreds
<u>White</u>	
Irish	44784
Irish Traveller	467
Any other White background	6942
Black or Black Irish	4112
Asian or Asian Irish	2324
Other including mixed background	1644
Not Stated	2340
Total	62,613

Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics, 2006

New Communities / Foreign Nationals

Foreign nationals or new communities now account for almost twenty two per cent¹³ (13620) of persons resident in Blanchardstown. This is more than double the State average of 10.5 per cent. Upon further analysis of the SAPS data, it transpires that sixty five per cent of the increase in Blanchardstown's population since 2002 has been composed of residents who indicated that they had a nationality other than Irish. Nigerians (1822), Polish (1261) followed closely by Lithuanians (1045) and British (954) represent the largest numbers of foreign nationals in Blanchardstown.

Bar Chart 14

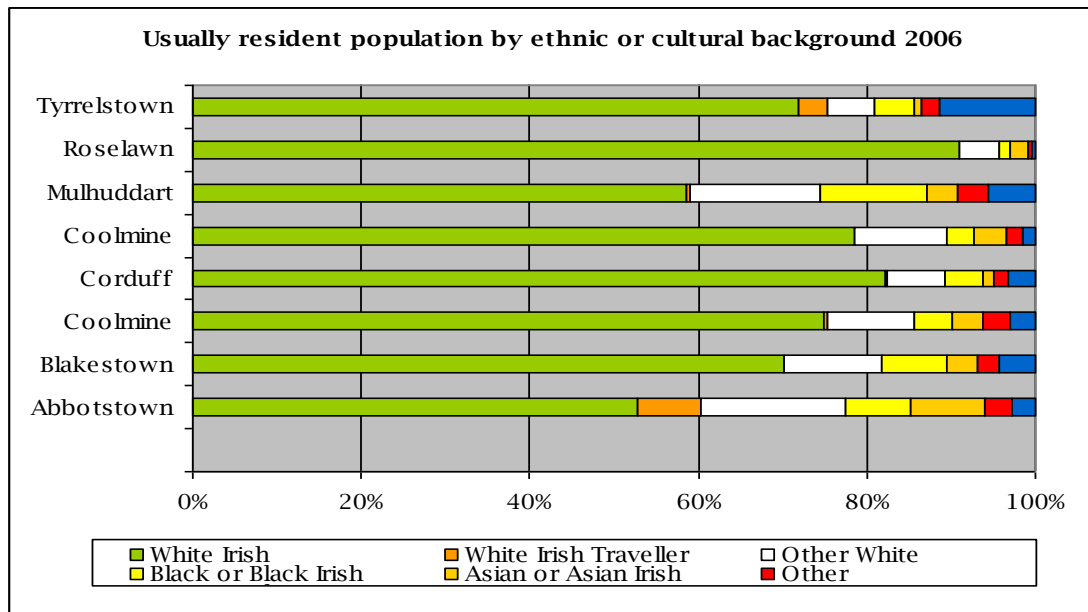


Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2006

¹³ The corresponding figure for Blanchardstown in 2002 was eleven per cent (5509)

Abbotstown ED contains the highest absolute percentage (35.56) of foreign nationals present, whereas Roselawn recorded the lowest with just under ten per cent. The highest percentage of Asian or Asian Irish are also resident in Abbotstown. One contributory factor towards this may be foreign national staff of James Connolly Hospital renting the many new flat /apartment style accommodation built in this particular ED north of the N3 dual carriageway. By far and away the highest numbers (7239) of foreign nationals were recorded in Blakestown ED. 2496 Black or Black Irish and 1157 Asian or Asian Irish were recorded as residents of Blakestown, which is a reflection of its unique ethnic mix and makeup.

Bar Chart 15

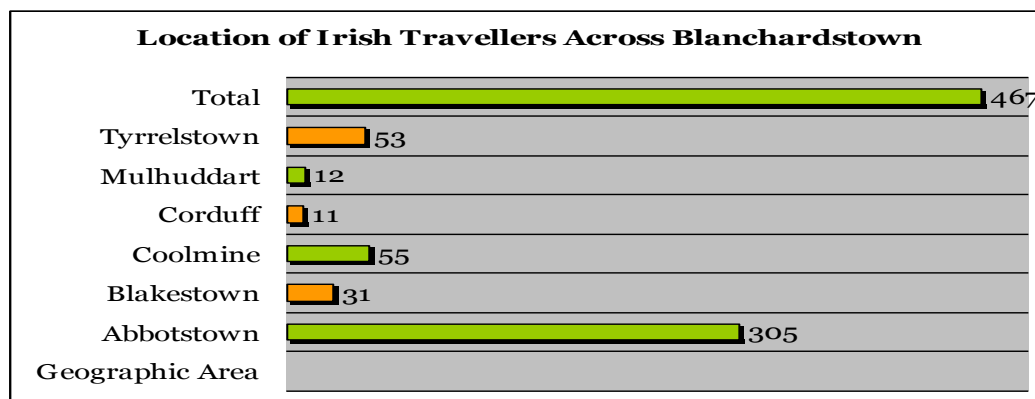


Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2006

Travellers

467 Irish Travellers were enumerated in the Blanchardstown area. This is 203 fewer than four years ago and the reduction were most pronounced in Abbotstown and Mulhuddart ED's. Nonwithstanding this, Travellers constitute 0.74 per cent of Blanchardstown's overall population and are a large ethnic group in their own right. Nationally there were 1246 less Travellers recorded in 2006 than in 2002. The reasons for this are as yet unclear. Travellers continue to live in large numbers throughout Blanchardstown predominantly in group housing, permanent and temporary halting sites in the Abbotstown ED.

Bar Chart 16



Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2006

Lone Parents

Lone Parents ¹⁴ for all children now head 28.63 per cent of all households in Blanchardstown. The overall Blanchardstown figure exceeds the national average of 25.2 per cent but is lower than the Dublin equivalent of 29.9 per cent. Tyrrelstown with 59.6 per cent and Mulhuddart with 42.2 per cent have the highest concentrations of lone parents respectively.

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. Unfortunately in many of the ED's 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 is having the effect of marginalizing single parents even further. Because many single parents cannot access affordable childcare the result is that they find it difficult to access employment related training, personal development programmes or employment.

The inability to access crèche and other childcare facilities results in the children of single parent families missing out on quality pre-primary education affecting their educational attainment at a later stage and making the goal of equality unrealisable. Some progress however has been made lately to improve matters around childcare provision in Blanchardstown. €1,250,000 was recently drawn down under the Equal Opportunities Childcare Programme. As a result 85 full-time day care places came on stream primarily via community crèches many of which are accessed by single parents.

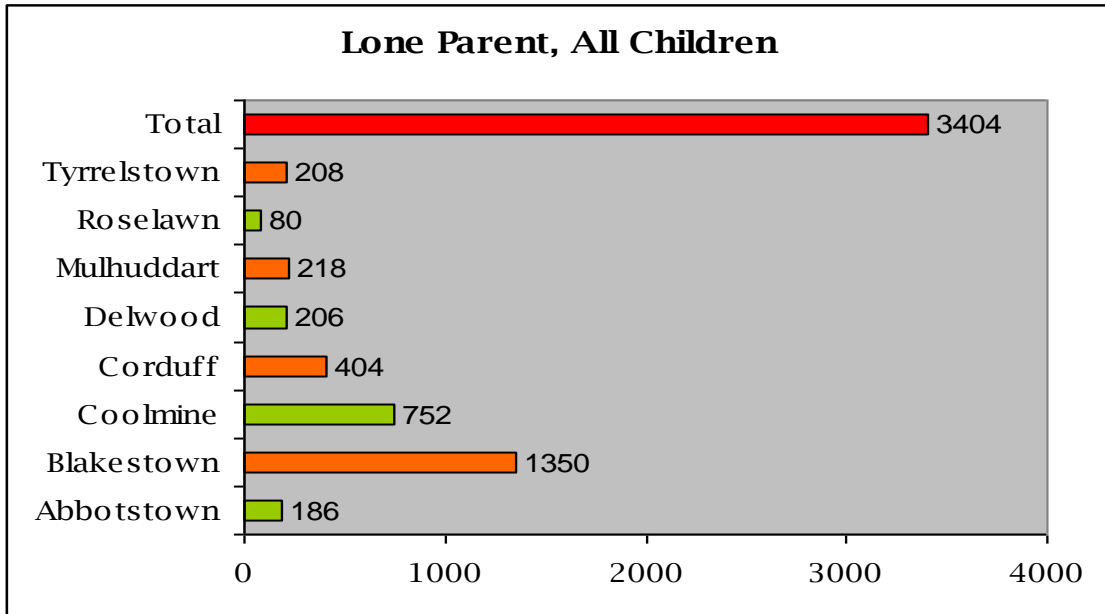
Research suggest the following ¹⁵

- On average lone parents households have a higher than average risk of poverty, and single mothers have the lowest incomes (Millar, 1992; Nolan and Callan, 1994)
- A tendency for early school leaving and a concentration of low educational qualifications exists among young single mother (National Economic and Social Forum, 1997)
- Lone-parent families tend to be clustered in the public housing sector (McCashin 1997)

¹⁴ The 2006 census question on household structure allows for more accurate family nucleus coding and as result the CSO are able to identify more family units which would have been missed in 2002.

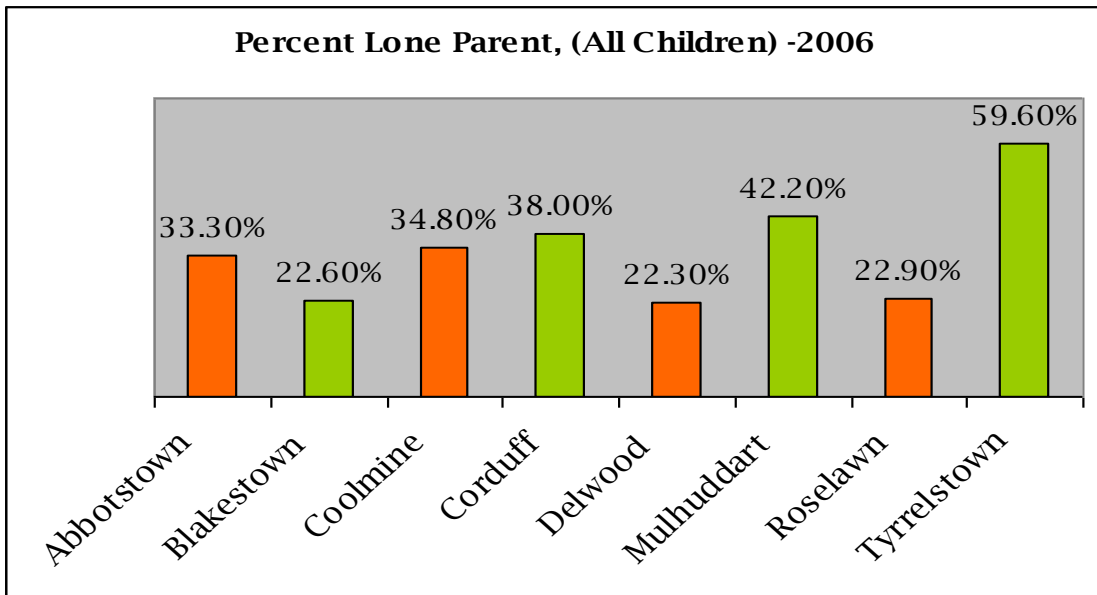
¹⁵ Parenting Alone In Blanchardstown

Bar Chart 17



Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2006

Bar Chart 18

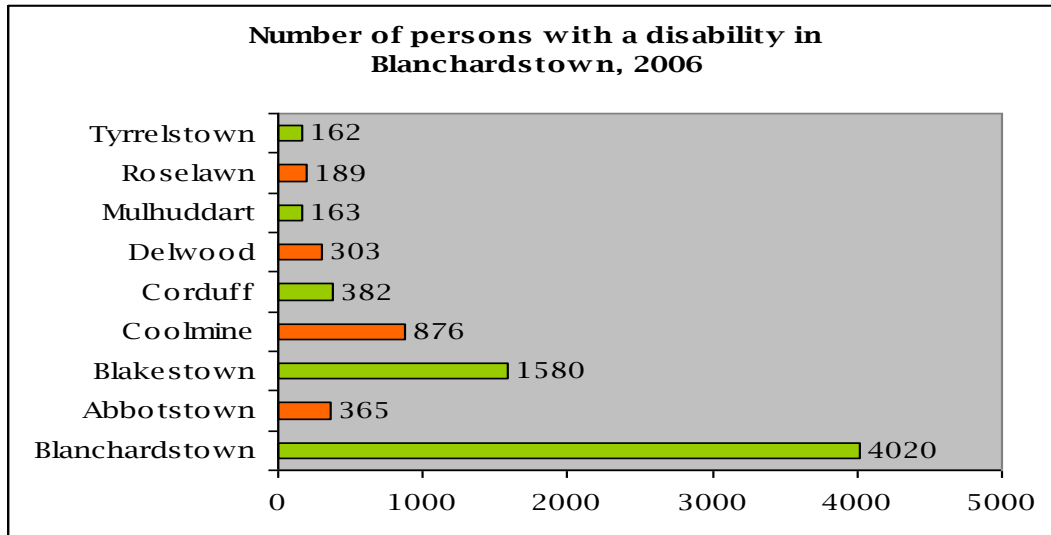


Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2006

Persons with a Disability

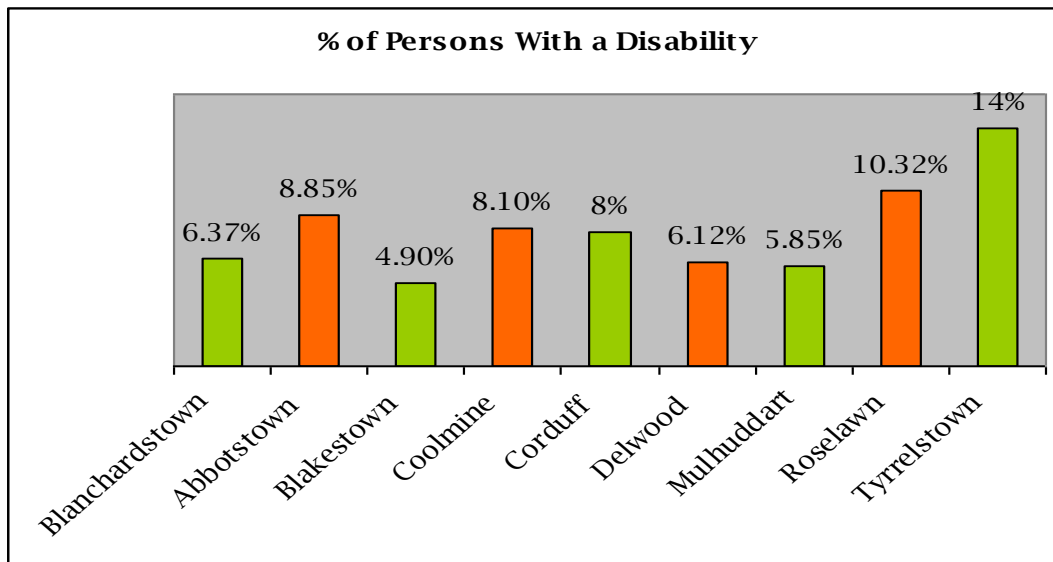
According to the most recent census statistics release 6.37 per cent of Blanchardstown's population has a disability compared to the national average of 9.3 per cent. This is not unexpected due to the very young age profile ¹⁶ of Blanchardstown itself. The actual number of persons with a disability, was 4,020 which is 901 more than at the time of the previous census. Tyrrelstown ED has the highest percentage of persons with a disability, followed by Roselawn and Abbotstown.

Bar Chart 15



Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2006

Bar Chart 16

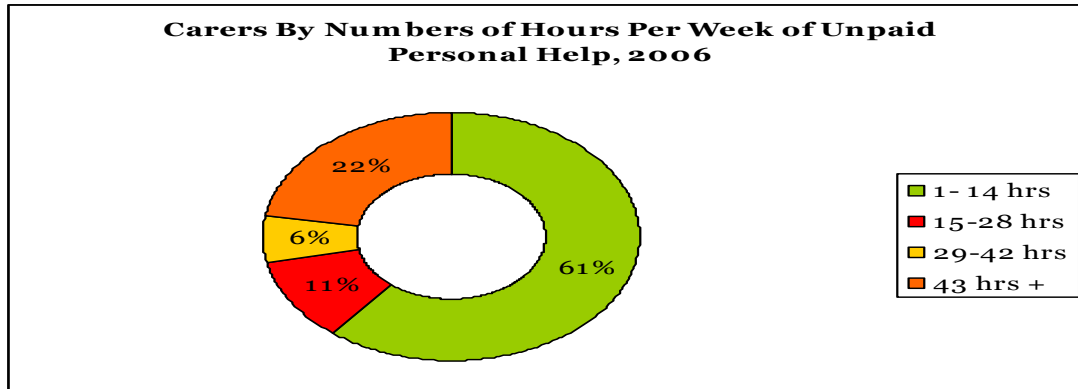


Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2006

1,661 persons undertook the role of a carer to help family members and/or friends with a long-term illness, health or disability. 61 per cent of these carers undertook unpaid help of between one and fourteen hours per week with women accounting for 63 per cent of all carers in Blanchardstown.

¹⁶ The prevalence of disability increases in a population with age

Pie Chart 3



Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2006

Homeless Persons

In the background section it was noted that data provided by statutory and local agencies would also be presented in this report. The national census which is conducted every five years does not capture data relating to drug mis-use, crime or incidents of homelessness.

104 people from the Blanchardstown area presented to the Homeless Persons Unit (HPU) during 2006. 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 those accessing services.

A local community response to the problem of homelessness called ROOFS emerged in the late 1990's. ROOFS carried out research¹⁷ into the causes of homelessness. Following on from this a strategy for tackling homelessness in Blanchardstown was published in 2003¹⁸. ROOFS have surveyed organisations in Blanchardstown on several occasions to arrive at its own estimations for the numbers of homeless people in Blanchardstown.

Table 10
Reported Cases of Homelessness

	People	Single male	Single female	Couple	One parent family
Abbotstown	13	9	2	2	
Blakestown	27	23			
Coolmine	28	14	3		4
Corduff	4	3	1		
Delwood	6	2			2
Mulhuddart	6	4	2		
Tyrrelstown	20	6	1	1	2
	104	61	9	3	8

Source: Homeless Persons Unit 2006

¹⁷ 'Think Twice' Homelessness in Blanchardstown Perris Social Research

¹⁸ A strategy for tackling homelessness in Blanchardstown by Simon Brooke

Drug Misusers

Local Drugs Task Force's were set up to ensure an integrated response to the problems associated with drugs factoring in the needs of those areas suffering most. They are a central facet of the National Drugs Strategy 2001-2008.

The Blanchardstown Local Drugs Task Force (BLDTF) was established in 1997 along with 13 other designated areas because it was identified as having amongst the highest levels of drug misuse in the country most especially heroin misuse. The BLDTF like BAP consists of representatives from the Community, Voluntary and Statutory sectors.

Amongst the many aims of the LDTF are to 'reduce the harm to those actively using drugs and to support families and communities affected by drug use and to support the policies and actions that are proposed to address them'. The BLDTF is therefore the main strategy body in the area and attempts to mainstream new piloted actions. The BLDTF also works closely with the Greater Blanchardstown Response to Drugs (GBRD) which is a local drugs project that is based in Clonsilla. In 2007 the GBRD began a community consultation exercise on behalf of the BLDTF.

According to the LDTF 'there has been a change in the demography of people presenting for treatment between 2001-2006. There has reportedly been a decrease in prevalence estimate of problematic opiate use among young adult males, aged 15 to 24. Consistent with that there has been a considerable drop in the number of people under 18 in treatment over the last 5 years'. (Table 11).

Table 11
Total Number of Patients Under 18 in Treatment between 2001-2006

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
80	45	18	26	30	18

Source: Blanchardstown Local Drugs Task Force

In total 298 persons sought treatment via the BLDTF over an eleven month period in 2007. 216 were male and 82 were female with 82 per cent were aged below 35 years of age.

Table 12
Age Profile of Patients Receiving Treatment

Age	BLDTF
0-24	30
25-29	94
30-34	120
35-39	33
40-44	10
45+	11
Total	298

Source: Blanchardstown Local Drugs Task Force

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Preliminary Report	19/6/06
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Volume 2-Ages and Marital Status	10/05/07
Volume 3-Household Composition, Family Units and Fertility	31/05/07
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Volume 4- Usual Residence, Migration, Birthplaces and Nationalities	12/07/07
Volume 5-Ethnic or Cultural Background including the Irish Traveller Community	26/07/07
Volume 6-Housing	16/08/07
Volume 7-Principal Economic Status and Industries	06/09/07
Volume 8-Occupations	20/09/07
Volume 9-Irish Language	04/09/07
Volume 10-Education and Qualifications	18/10/07
Volume 11-Disability, Carers and Voluntary Activities	01/11/07
Volume 12-Travel to Work, School and College	15/11/07
Volume 13-Religion	29/11/07
Non-Irish Nationals Living in Ireland	30/06/08

Appendix

Table 1

Population of individual ED's

DED	Pop in April 2006
Abbotstown	4122
Blakestown	32288
Coolmine	10774
Corduff	4806
Delwood	4955
Mulhuddart	2785
Roselawn	1831
Tyrrelstown	1559
BLANCHARDSTOWN	63,120

Population change of individual ED's

DED	Pop change from April 2002
Abbotstown	+1585
Blakestown	+7884
Coolmine	+1572
Corduff	+460
Delwood	+366
Mulhuddart	+952
Roselawn	-212
Tyrrelstown	-94
BLANCHARDSTOWN	+ 12,513

Table 3

Population % change of individual ED's

DED	% Pop change from April 2002
Abbotstown	62.5%
Blakestown	32.3%
Coolmine	17.1%
Corduff	10.6%
Delwood	8%
Mulhuddart	51.9%
Roselawn	-10.4%
Tyrrelstown	-5.7%
BLANCHARDSTOWN	24.73%

Table 4

Pre-School Population across the Blanchardstown Area Partnership
'0-3 year olds'

	Pop Aged 0-3 2002 Census	Pop Aged 0-3 2006 Census	Increase/ Decrease Pop since 2002 Census + / -	% Increase / Decrease
Abbotstown ED	189	357	+ 168	+88.9%
Blakestown ED	2096	3266	+ 1170	+55.82%
Coolmine ED	622	788	+ 166	+26.69%
Corduff ED	281	332	+ 51	+18.15%
Delwood ED	129	275	+ 146	+113.17%
Mulhuddart ED	169	290	+ 121	+71.6%
Roselawn ED	37	38	+ 1	+2.8%
Tyrrelstown ED	147	118	- 29	-19.73%
BLANCHARDSTOWN	3670	5464	+ 1794	48.89%

Table 5

'Youth at Risk' 0-14 years

	Pop Aged 0-14 2002	Pop Aged 0-14 2002	Pop Aged 0-14 2006	Pop Aged 0-14 2006 %	Increase Decrease 0-14 yrs Census 2006 + / -
Abbot'n	559	22%	827	20.06%	+268
Blakestown	6133	25.13%	8452	26.18%	+2319
Coolmine	2236	24.29%	2602	24.15%	+366
Corduff	1083	24.92%	1152	23.97%	+69
Delwood	610	13.29%	716	14.45%	+106
Mulhuddart	502	27.38%	816	29.29%	+314
Roselawn	261	12.78%	205	11.19%	-59
Tyrrelstown	698	42.22%	606	38.97%	-92
BLANCHARDSTOWN	12082	23.87%	15376	24.36% (23.53%)	+3291
DUBLIN	215192	19.17%	217652	18.3	
STATE	827428	21.12%	864449	20.4	

Table 6

Population aged over 65+

	Pop Aged 65+ in 2002	% Pop Aged 65 Plus 2002	Pop Aged 65+ in 2006	% Pop Aged 65+ 2006	Increase / Decrease Pop Aged 65+
Abbotstown	378	14.9%	370	8.97%	-8
Blakestown	447	1.83%	609	1.88%	+162
Coolmine	252	2.7%	360	3.34%	+108
Corduff	115	2.6%	359	7.47%	+244
Delwood	228	4.9%	377	7.61%	+149
Mulhuddart	11	0.6%	22	0.79%	+11
Roselawn	217	10.62%	261	14.25%	+44
Tyrrelstown	35	2.11%	32	2.05%	-3
BLANCHARDSTOWN	1683	3.3%	2390	3.78%	+707
Dublin			122511	10.3%	
National			467926	11%	

Table 7

Population of Males and Females in each of the 8 DED's of Blanchardstown

DED	Males	Females
Abbotstown	2010	2112
Blakestown	16095	16193
Coolmine	5398	5376
Corduff	2336	2470
Delwood	2455	2500
Mulhuddart	1363	1422
Roselawn	906	925
Tyrrelstown	682	877
BLANCHARDSTOWN	31245	31875

Table 8

Educational Attainment

	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	Age education cease < or = 15
Abbotstown	345	268	363	215	1177	316
Blakestown	1622	3457	4179	1891	7241	1132
Coolmine	1088	1444	1240	505	1786	760
Corduff	610	805	561	254	540	451
Delwood	350	427	719	286	1488	203
Mulhuddart	154	316	280	155	453	118
Roselawn	171	228	319	112	470	103
Tyrrelstown	147	199	125	42	73	84
BLANCH	4487	7144	7786	3460	13228	3167

Table 9

Labour Force Participation Rates, 2006

	At Work 2002	Labour Force Participation Rate 2002	At Work 2006	Increase Working Population	Labour Force Participation Rate 2006
Abbotstown	983	60.02%	2125	+1142	74.20%
Blakestown	12,663	73.87%	16837	+4174	77.41%
Coolmine	3,966	67.21%	4826	+860	71.03%
Corduff	1,802	65.73%	2179	+377	69.73%
Delwood	2,417	64.38%	2690	+273	67.77%
Mulhuddart	789	71.82%	1236	+447	75.57%
Roselawn	982	57.68%	918	-64	59.47%
Tyrrelstown	396	53.93%	418	+22	59.18%
BLANCHARDSTOWN	23,998	69.06%	31,229	+7,231	74.50%
Dublin	508030	61.2%	572896		69.9%
National	1641587	58.3%	1930042		62.5%

Table 10

Labour Force Participation Rates of Men and Women, 2006

	Men	Women
Abbotstown	82.76%	66.24%
Blakestown	87.05%	67.99%
Coolmine	80.39%	62.04%
Corduff	80.27%	59.94%
Delwood	75.21%	60.37%
Mulhuddart	85.08%	66.79%
Roselawn	68.39%	50.71%
Tyrrelstown	68.44%	52.67%
BLANCHARDSTOWN	83.03%	66.13%
Dublin	73.5%	56.7%
National	72.3%	52.8%

Table 11

Irish Travellers resident in the Blanchardstown Area

Electoral Division	Census 2002	Census 2006	Increase Decrease + / -
Abbotstown	502	305	-197
Blakestown	12	31	+19
Coolmine	52	55	+3
Corduff	1	11	+10
Delwood	1	0 ¹⁹	-1
Mulhuddart	40	12	-28
Roselawn	0	0	
Tyrrelstown	42	53	+11
Blanchardstown	650	467	-203

Table 12

Percentage Breakdown for Irish and Foreign Nationals across Electoral Divisions

	Irish Nationals	Foreign Nationals
Abbotstown	64.44%	35.56%
Blakestown	77.44%	22.56%
Coolmine	80.56%	19.44%
Corduff	85.91%	14.09%
Delwood	82.57%	17.43%
Mulhuddart	68.44%	32.56%
Roselawn	91.2%	9.8%
Tyrrelstown	80.58%	19.42%
Blanchardstown	78.25%	21.75%

¹⁹ No Irish Travellers were self-declared as living in either the Roselawn or the Delwood electoral divisions.

Table 13

**Usually resident population by nationality
Across the Blanchardstown Area Partnership**

ED	Irish	UK	Polish	Lithu	Other EU 25	Rest of World	Not stated	Total
Abbotstown	2617	74	161	95	316	753	45	4061
Blakestown	24812	513	584	588	931	4209	414	32051
Coolmine	8614	149	248	143	330	1055	153	10692
Corduff	4114	57	57	62	78	339	82	4789
Delwood	4060	61	84	97	134	449	32	4917
Mulhuddart	1883	57	114	45	114	431	107	2751
Roselawn	1648	13	8	15	37	78	8	1807
Tyrrelstown	1245	30	5	0	11	120	134	1545
Blanch	48993	954	1261	1045	1951	7434	975	62613

Table 14

People with Disabilities in Blanchardstown

	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total	% Population 2006
Abbotstown	9	24	80	58	195	365	8.85%
Blakestown	254	161	595	420	150	1580	4.9%
Coolmine	105	95	272	306	98	876	8.1%
Corduff	44	44	92	146	56	382	8%
Delwood	17	21	79	104	82	163	6.12%
Mulhuddart	25	22	63	47	6	163	5.85%
Roselawn	12	21	28	70	58	189	10.32%
Tyrrelstown	36	22	50	41	13	162	14%
Blanchardstown	502	410	1259	1191	658	4020	6.37%