CYPSC

CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICES COMMITTEES

Dublin City North

Socio-Demographic Profile

Dublin City North 2018

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Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

BOBF	Better Outcomes Brighter Futures National Policy Framework for Children and Young People 2014-2020 (Department of Children and Youth Affairs).
CFSN	Child and Family Support Network
CSO	Central Statistics Office
CYPSC	Children and Young People's Services Committee
DCN	Dublin City North
DCYA	Department of Children and Youth Affairs
DEIS	Delivering Equality of Opportunity in Schools
DES	Department of Education and Skills
DSP	Department of Social Protection
EASR	European Age-Standardised Rate
EDs	Electoral Divisions
EIGE	European Institute for Gender Equality
EU	European Union
GYDP	Garda Youth Diversion Project
HP	Haase and Pratschke
HRB	Health Research Board
LDATF	Local Drugs and Alcohol Task Force
LEA	Local Electoral Area
NDRDI	National Drug-Related Deaths Index
NDTRS	National Drug Treatment Reporting System
NIDD	National Intellectual Disability Database
NIRSA	National Institute of Regional and Spatial Analysis
NPRS	National Perinatal Reporting System
NSRF	National Suicide Research Foundation
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (EU)
OSI	Ordnance Survey Ireland
SAPS	Small Area Population Statistics
SILC	Survey on Income and Living Conditions
SSP	School Support Programme

1 Dublin City North **Dashboard**

This overview provides a snapshot of key socio-demographic characteristics of the Dublin City North CYPSC Area.

Dublin City North CYPSC Area is comprised of 93 Electoral Divisions (EDs). Ballymun/Whitehall Child and Family Support Network (CFSN) Area is comprised of nine EDs. Finglas CFSN Area is comprised of thirteen EDs. Cabra CFSN Area is comprised of ten EDs. North East Inner City CFSN Area is comprised of twelve EDs. North West Inner City CFSN Area is comprised of six EDs. Dublin City Bay CFSN Area is comprised of eighteen EDs and Dublin North East CFSN Area is comprised of twenty-five EDs

1.1 Demographics
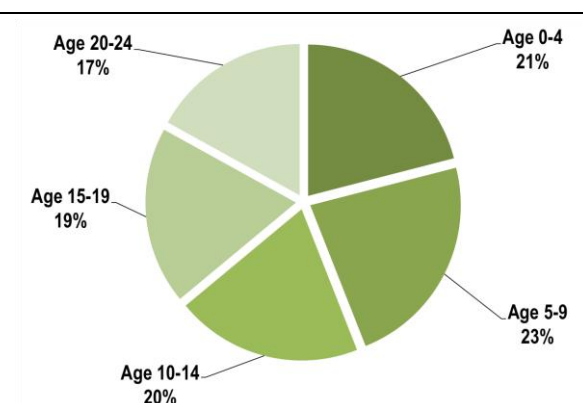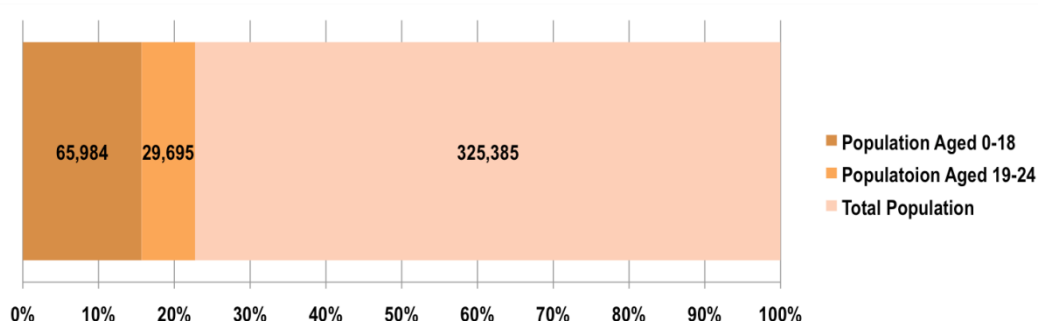
State Population Aged 0-24 by Age Band 2016   Dublin City North Population Aged 0-24 by Age Band 2016
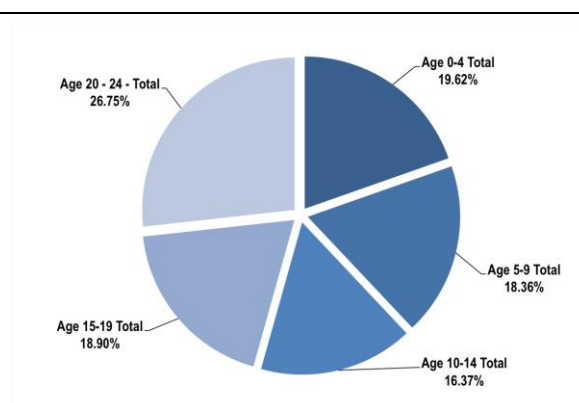
	Total Age 0-4	Total Age 5-9	Total Age 10-14	Total Age 15-19	Total Age 20-24	Total Age 0-24
DCN	18,769	17,571	15,660	18,083	25,596	95,679
DCN Percentage	20%	18%	16%	19%	27%	100%
State	331,515	355,561	319,476	302,816	273,636	1,583,004
State Percentage	21%	22%	20%	19%	17%	100%

The Dublin City North CYPSC Area had 10 percentage points more of its population in the age range 0-24 that were aged 20-24 than was the case in the State. Conversely, it had a relatively lower proportion of its population aged 5-9.

Population Density

The Dublin City North CYPSC Area contained the three most densely populated EDs in the State in 2016.

In 2016 the three most densely populated EDs in the State were Rotunda A (23,860 persons per sq. km), Mountjoy B (18,014 persons per sq. km), and Mountjoy A (17,963 persons per sq. km).

Mountjoy A and B, and Rotunda A are within the North East Inner City Child and Family Support Network area.

In 2016, the comparative total population density for the State was 70 persons per sq. km.
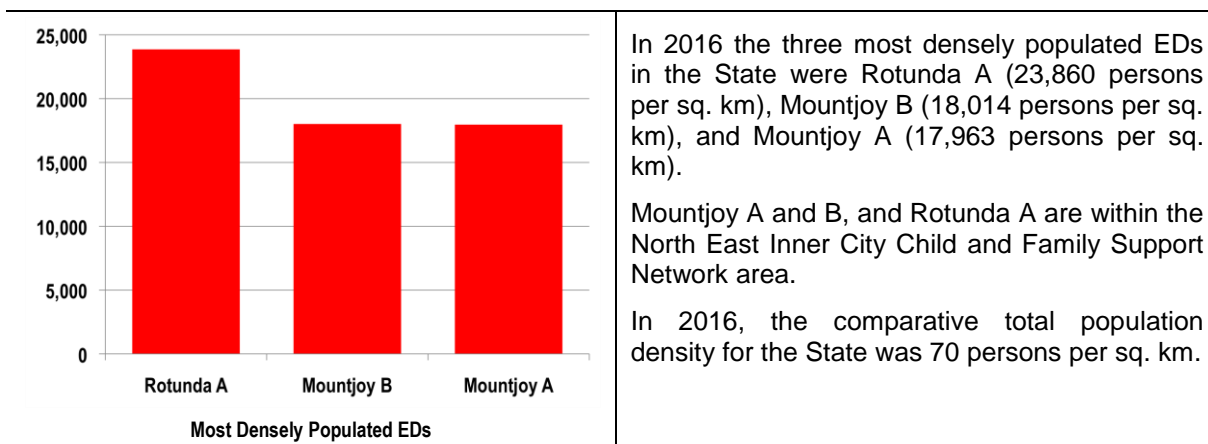
It is anticipated that the population of Dublin City will grow at a rate of 0.9% per annum until 2031.

Young Age Dependency

In 2016 the young dependency ratio in the Dublin City North CYPSC Area was 25.6% whilst in Dublin City it was 20.9%. The young-age-dependency ratio is the ratio of the number of young people at an age when they are generally economically inactive, (under 15 years of age), compared to the number of people of working age (i.e. 15-64).

1.2   Family Structure

In 2016 there were 76,890 families in the DCN CYPSC Area. Of these there were 22,557 families with all children under 15 years of age. Of these, the majority (84%) had either one or two children.

Lone Parent Families

In 2016 the EDs with the highest Lone Parents Ratio were Ballymun D (65.25), Ballymun B (56.53), Ballybough A (54.06), Priorswood C (53.25), Finglas South C (53.11), Priorswood B (52.71) Cabra West B (52.50) Kilmore B (52.27), Ballymun C (51.32) and Finglas North A (51.08).

In 2016 there were 6,740 lone mother families with children of all ages and 309 lone father families with children of all ages in the DCN CYPSC Area.

1.3   Ethnicity

In 2016 75.3% of the population of the DCN CYPSC Area was classified as *'White Irish'* compared to 82.2% of the State population, pointing to a more diverse ethnic mix. The area also had a larger percentage of population classified as *'Other White'* (11.8%) compared to the State (9.5%).

Ethnicity	Total Population 2016
White Irish	238,852
White Irish Traveller	1,486
Other White	37,361
Black or Black Irish	3,940
Asian or Asian Irish	11,083
Other	7,788
Not stated	16,838
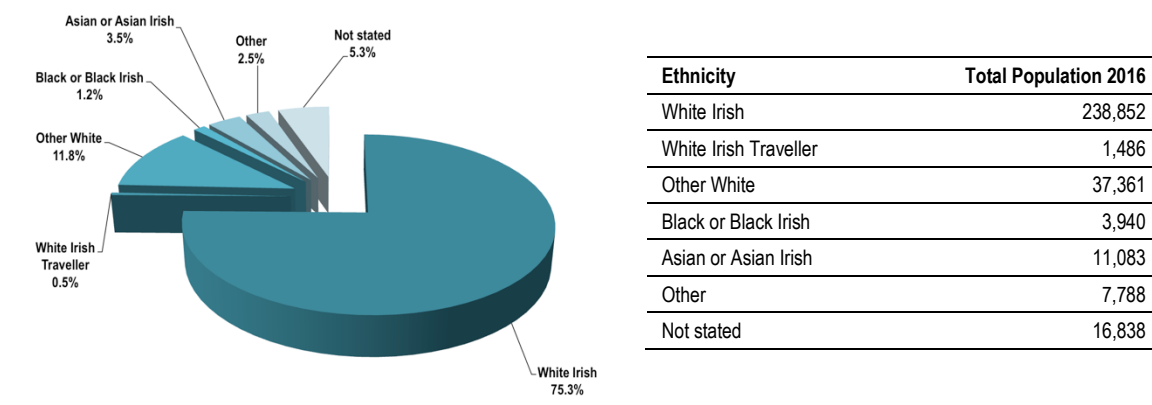
1.4   Affluence and Deprivation

Measured at Small Area of Population level, the Dublin City North CYPSC Area contains the full spectrum of affluence and deprivation.

Affluence and Deprivation by SAPS

In 2016, four SAPS were recorded as being *'extremely disadvantaged'*:

Small Area ID	With ED	With CFSN Area	Index
268081014	Inns Quay B	North East Inner City	-30.5
268034009	Cabra West B	Cabra	-31.6
268119005	Priorswood C	Dublin City North	-36.0
268157011	Whitehall A	Ballymun/Whitehall	-39.3

1.5   Educational Attainment

Population with Primary Education Only

Whilst educational attainment levels rose between 2011 and 2016, by the end of the period seven EDs were recorded as having more than 30% of their populations having attained primary education only.

ED Name	Proportion with Primary Education Only 2016
Cabra West B	35.55
Finglas South C	34.33
Kilmore B	31.45
Priorswood B	31.43
Cabra West A	31.00
Kilmore C	31.00
Finglas North A	30.75

2 Introduction

Dublin City North Children and Young People's Services Committee (DCN CYPSC) is committed to providing seamless and integrated services for children, young people and families.

The overarching aim of DCN CYPSC is to improve the outcomes for children and young people in Dublin City North through effective interagency structures, communication and importantly agreed goals reflecting the five national outcomes identified in *Better Outcomes, Brighter Futures (BOBF): the National Policy Framework for Children and Young People 2014 – 2020.*

2.1 Profile Structure

The structure of the following Socio-Demographic Profile has been designed to accord with the indicator set that has been developed for BOBF. The stated purpose of the indicator set is to *'to track progress for children and young people aged 0–24 across the five national outcomes outlined in BOBF'*. The five national outcomes that are required for all children and young people are designed to ensure that the individual is: -

1. Active and healthy with physical and mental well-being;

2. Capable of achieving full potential in all areas of learning and development;

3. Safe and protected from harm;

4. Provided with economic security and opportunity; *and*

5. Connected, respected and contributing to their world.

The Socio-Demographic Profile is an element of the analysis designed to identify the needs of children, young people and families in Dublin City North, and the extent to which services and resources available in the county are meeting those needs.

2.1.1 Alignment with BOBF Indicator Set

The following table summarises the alignment between the socio-demographic data sets and the BOBF indicator set.

Table 1 – BOBF Indicator Set Alignment

Socio-Demographic Profile	Profile Scope	BOBF Indicator Set
Demography	Population Change	*Demographic Baseline Profile*
	Population Pyramid	
	Birth Rate	
	Young Mothers	
	Population by Age Band	
	Young Dependency Ratio	
	Ethnicity	
Economy	Labour Force Unemployment	Economic Security and Opportunity
	Live Register	
	Live Register: Under 25 Years of Age	

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Socio-Demographic Profile	Profile Scope	BOBF Indicator Set
	One Parent Families	Safe and Protected from harm
	Families with Children Under 15 Years of Age	
	Lone Parent Families with Children Under 15 Years of Age	
	Children Under 15 Years of Age by Family Type	
	Children under 15 Years of Age: Lone Parent Families	
	Lone Parent Families by Parent Gender	
	Lone Mother Families: All Children Under 15 Years of Age	
	Lone Mother Families: All Children Over 15 Years of Age	
	Lone Father Families: All Children Under 15 Years of Age	
	Lone Father Families: All Children Over 15 Years of Age	
Deprivation Index	Pobal HP Deprivation Index	Safe and Protected from harm
	Children at Risk of Poverty	
	GMS Medical Card Holders	
Housing	Social Housing	Safe and Protected from harm
	Local Authority Housing	
Educational Attainment	Highest Level of Education Attainment	Achieving Full Potential in Learning and Development
	Highest Level of Education Attainment of Mothers	
	Education Attainment: Third Level Plus	
	Education Attainment: No Formal or Primary Education Only	
	Childcare Services	
	DEIS Primary Schools	
	DEIS Post-Primary Schools	
	Special Needs Schools	
	Primary School Absenteeism Rate	
	Post-Primary School Absenteeism Rate	
	Leaving Certificate Sits	
Health	Persons 0-14 Years of Age with a Disability	Active and Healthy
	Persons 15 -24 Years of Age with a Disability	
	Children Registered with a Physical or Sensory Disability	
	Children Registered with an Intellectual Disability	
	Mothers Attending Antenatal Care	
	Self-harm by Age Group and Hospital	
	Carers 24 Years of Age and Under	

2.2 Evidence Base

The evidence base upon which this profile has been based is drawn from a variety of sources, principally including the following: -

❑ CSO Census of Population 2016, and previous census data;

❑ Pobal HP Deprivation Index 2016 (Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. 2017).

Where possible, the indicators have been disaggregated to the most localised area at which reliable data is available.

2.2.1 Census Data Resolution

Generally, Section 3: Dublin City North Overview references CSO Census of Population 2016 Electoral Division (ED) data. Subsequent sections use the CSO Census of Population 2016 Small Area of Population (SAPS) data.

The geographical area covered by the DCN CYPSC extends from the North East Inner City Dublin out through Cabra, Finglas, Ballymun and Beaumont/Donaghmede. Whilst this area has significant strengths in terms of a strong community and established interagency working arrangements, it has also been identified as a community with instances of both high levels of deprivation and complex needs.

3 Dublin City North Overview

Greater Dublin Area

The Greater Dublin Area (GDA) includes the geographical area of Dublin City, Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal, South Dublin County, Kildare, Meath, and Wicklow and incorporated the regions of both the former Dublin Regional Authority and the Mid-East Regional Authority.

In 2016 the total population of Dublin City North CYPSC Area was 325,385, representing 17.0% of the total population of the Greater Dublin Area (1,907,332). In 2016 the Greater Dublin Area population represented 40.0% of the population of the State (4,761,865).

Map 1 – Greater Dublin Area Context
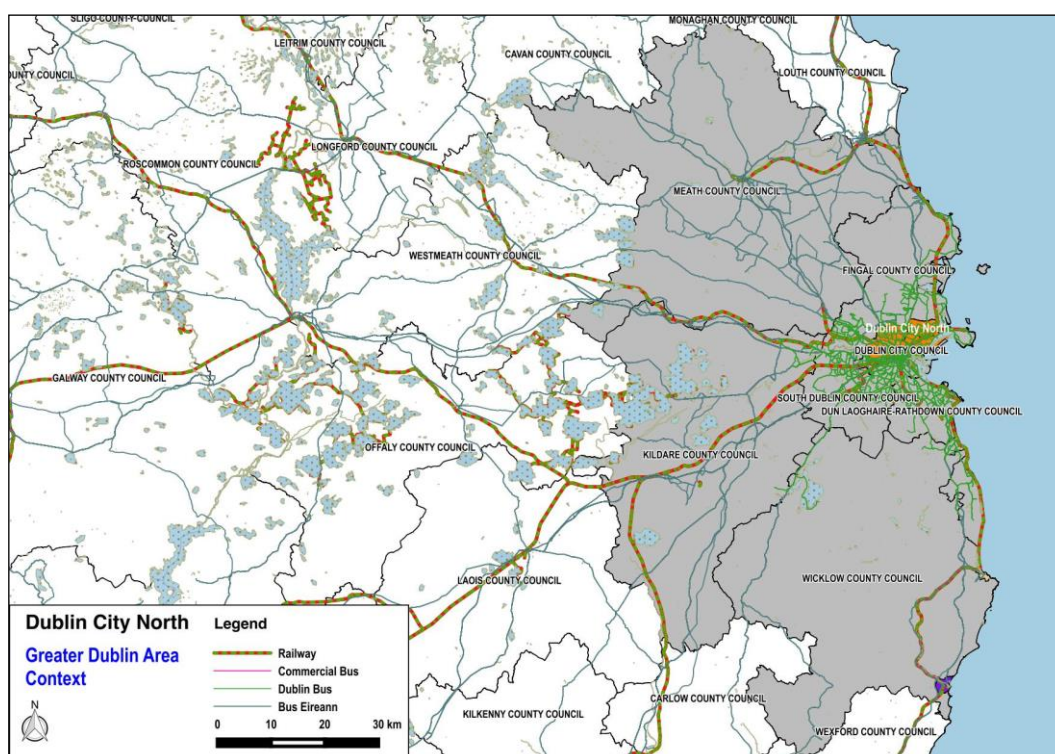
County Dublin

The Dublin Region (Co. Dublin) comprises the constituent city/county council administrative areas of South Dublin County, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County and Fingal County. The Region occupies an area of some 921 km^2 (92,100 hectares). In 2016 the Dublin Region had a population of 1,186,656, representing an increase of 0.07% over the intercensal period 2011-2016.

The Dublin City Council administrative area is divided into Dublin City South and Dublin City North CYPSC Areas.

In 2016 the total population of Dublin City North CYPSC Area was 325,385, representing 27.4% of the total population of Co. Dublin.

Map 2 – Co. Dublin Context
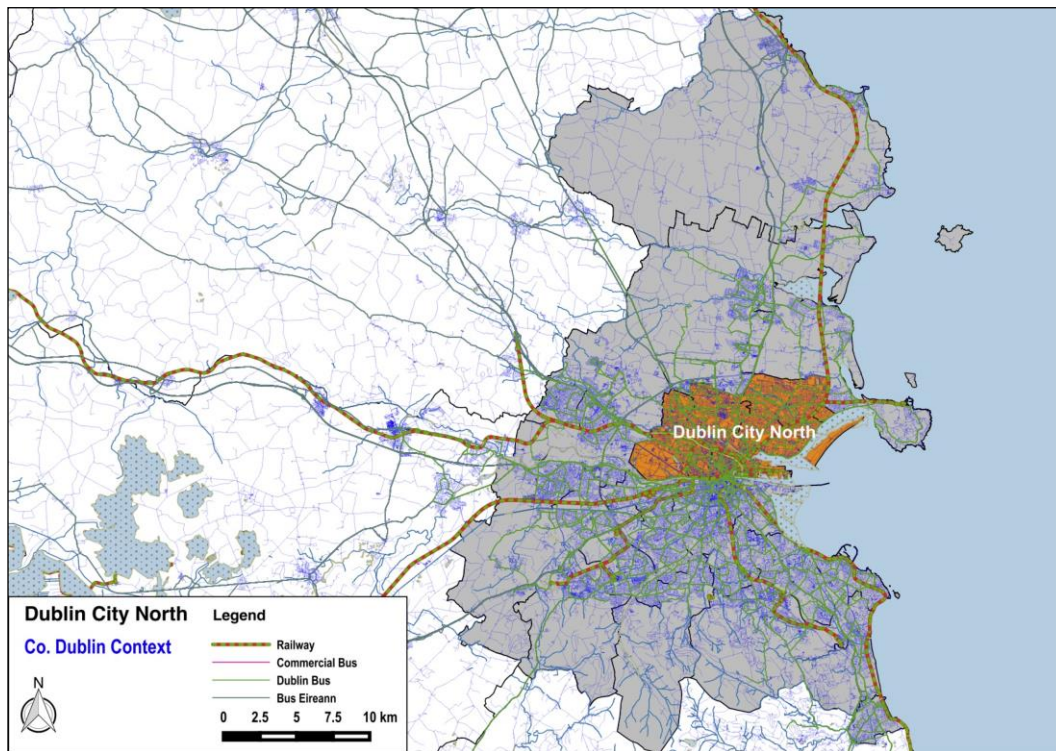
Dublin City

The political, cultural and economic capital of Ireland, Dublin City is home to 554,554 people (CSO Census 2016) and host to many workers, students and visitors on a daily basis. Over the intercensal period 2011-2016 the population of Dublin City grew by 5.1% from 527,612 people.

Map 3 – Dublin City Context
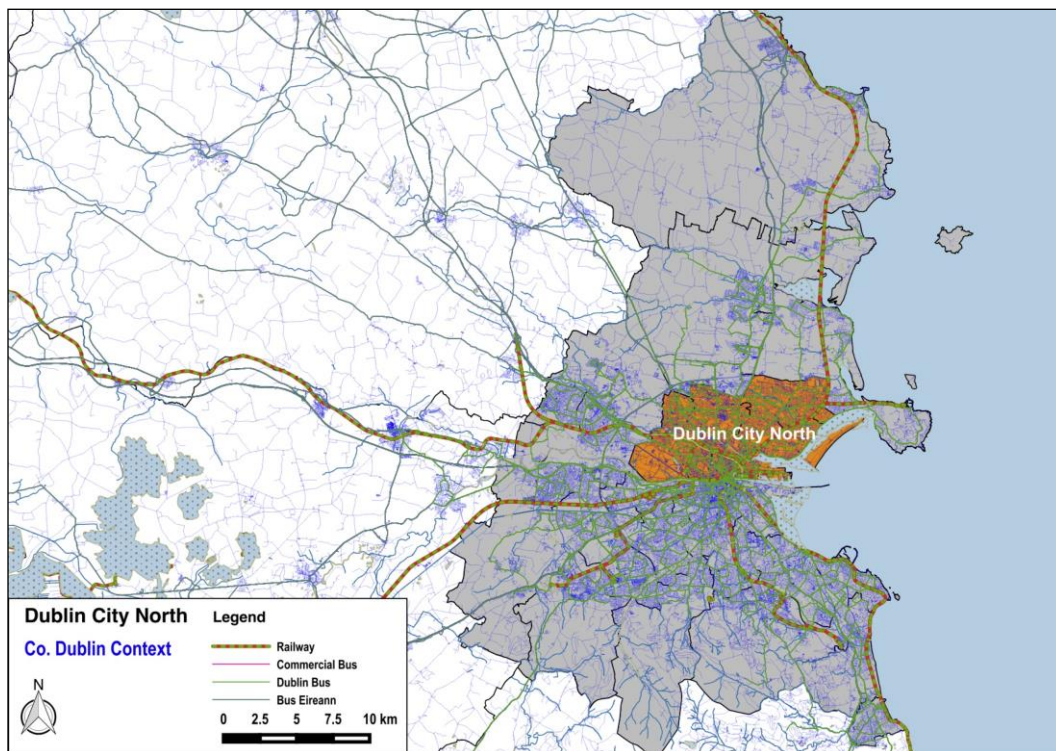
The City covers an area that stretches from Donaghmede in the northeast to Terenure in the south, and bordered by the Phoenix Park to the west and Dublin Bay to the east.

Dublin City is the most populous local authority area in Ireland, representing 11.6% of the population of the State. In 2016 the total population of Dublin City North CYPSC Area represented 58.7% of the total population of Dublin City.

3.1 Demography

In the period 1991-2011 Ireland experienced a population growth of 30.1%, with the Dublin Region growing at the slightly lower rate of 24.2%. The 2016 Census showed that the rate of population growth across the State since 2011 had slowed significantly, reflecting the impact of the economic downturn of 2007-2008 and the resulting high levels of emigration.

Table 2 – Comparative Total Population 2016

	Population - 2011	Population - 2016	Actual change 2011-2016	Percentage change 2011-2016	Population density (persons per sq km)	Area (sq km)
Dublin City North CYPSC Area Total	**307,495**	**325,385**	**17,890**	**5.8**	**4,401.3**	**73.9**
Dublin City	527,612	554,554	26,942	5.1	4,780.2	116.0
State	4,588,252	4,761,865	173,613	3.8	70.0	67,980.5

Source: CSO StatBank / Profile 2 - Population Distribution and Movements / E2013

3.1.1 Population Change

During the intercensal period 2011-2016 the population of the Dublin City North CYPSC Area increased by 5.8%, ahead of both Dublin City and the State.

Figure 1 – Population Trend 2006-2016

	Y 2006	Y 2011	Y 2016
Total Population	294,529	307,495	325,385
Total Population Age 0-18	58,384	60,127	65,984
Total Population Age 0-24	97,696	98,357	95,679
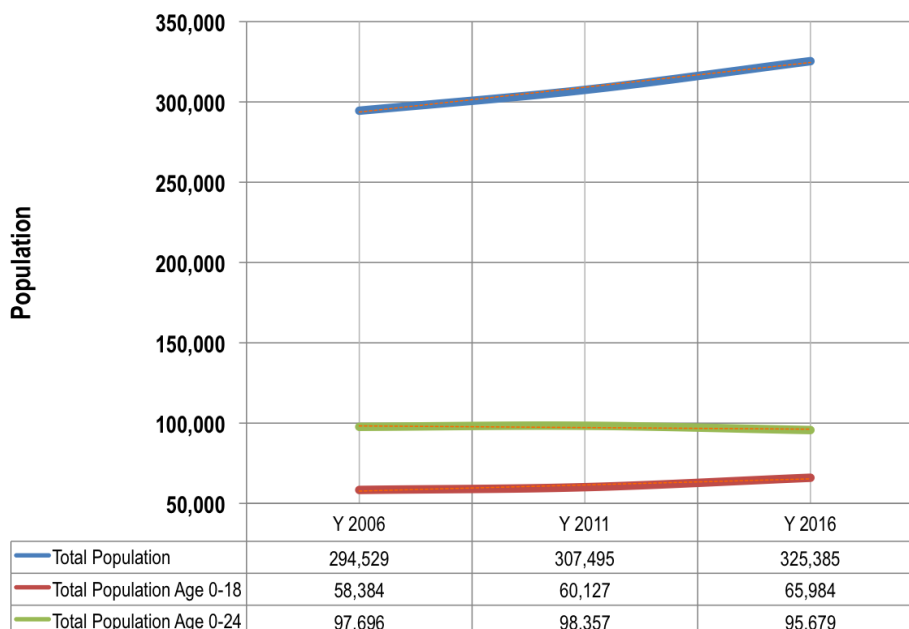
Source: CSO Census of Population 2006, 2011 and 2016

Dublin City Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP) 2016-2021 notes that during the 20-year period from 1991 to 2011 the population of Dublin City increased by only 10% compared to a larger increase in the State population over the same period of 30%. Additionally, the LECP notes that the

increase was not uniform across the City. During that 20-year period the area of the City that lies between the Canals saw a population increase of 62%, whilst the population of the rest of the City declined slightly (-1%) with many electoral divisions seeing a loss of population. This reflects the high level of apartment building in the inner city from the late 1980s onwards.

Projected Population Growth Rate

The CSO (2013) Regional Population Projections 2016-2031 suggest that the Greater Dublin Area will see its population increase by just over 400,000 by 2031 if internal migration patterns return to the traditional pattern last observed in the mid-1990s. This increase would account for two thirds of the total projected population growth in the state over this period under the M2F2[1] scenario (613,000).

Alternatively, a modified 2011 internal migration pattern of more focused net inflow into Dublin would result in Dublin absorbing a greater share of this GDA growth, increasing by 286,000 of the total projected growth compared with just 110,000 in the remainder of the GDA.

Table 3 - Regional Population Projections 2016-2031

Regional Authority Area	Population 2011	Natural increase	Internal migration	External migration	Total increase	Population 2031	Average annual increase
	Thousands						%
Border	516	49	-22	-9	18	533	0.2
GDA	1,795	298	92	11	401	2,197	1.0
Dublin	1,262	188	47	23	257	1,519	0.9
Remainder of GDA	534	110	45	-11	144	678	1.2
Midland	284	39	-21	7	25	309	0.4
Mid-West	378	43	-10	-1	32	410	0.4
South-East	499	58	-16	9	51	550	0.5
South-West	662	80	-18	8	71	733	0.5
West	441	31	-6	-10	15	456	0.2
State	4,575	598	0	15	613	5,188	0.6

Source: CSO Regional Population Projections 2016-2031 (2013)

Table 4 – State Population Projections 2016-2026

State	Method M2F2	
	2016 - 2021	2021 - 2026
Total births (Thousand)	63	62
Total deaths (Thousand)	30	32
Natural increase (Thousand)	33	30
Change in population (Thousand)	38	40
Estimated net migration (Thousand)	5	10

Source: CSO Current Population and Labour Force Projections (2011 Based) / PEB02

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[1] *The M2F2 Traditional scenario is considered the most likely projection.*

Table 5 – State Population Projections 2016-2046 by Age Bands

Age Band	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041	2046
0 - 4 years	317.0	279.3	272.6	296.1	321.0	332.7
5 - 9 years	371.0	324.5	286.9	280.2	303.7	328.5
10 - 14 years	365.1	375.9	329.5	291.8	285.2	308.6
15 - 19 years	321.2	364.8	375.7	329.3	291.7	285.1
20 - 24 years	283.7	315.5	359.1	370.0	323.7	286.2

Source: CSO Current Population and Labour Force Projections (2011 Based) / PEC08

3.1.2 Population Density

In 2016, the total population density for the State was 70 persons per sq km. Dublin City North CYPSC Area contained the three most densely populated EDs in the State, as below.

Table 6 – Most Densely Populated EDs

	Population 2016	Area Sq Km	Population Density (persons per sq km)
Rotunda A	5,965	0.25	23,860.4
Mountjoy A	5,389	0.30	18,014.7
Mountjoy B	3,963	0.22	17,963.5
Dublin City	*554,554*	*116.01*	*4,780.3*

Source: CSO StatBank / Profile 2 - Population Distribution and Movements / E2013

Map 4 – Population Density by ED 2016
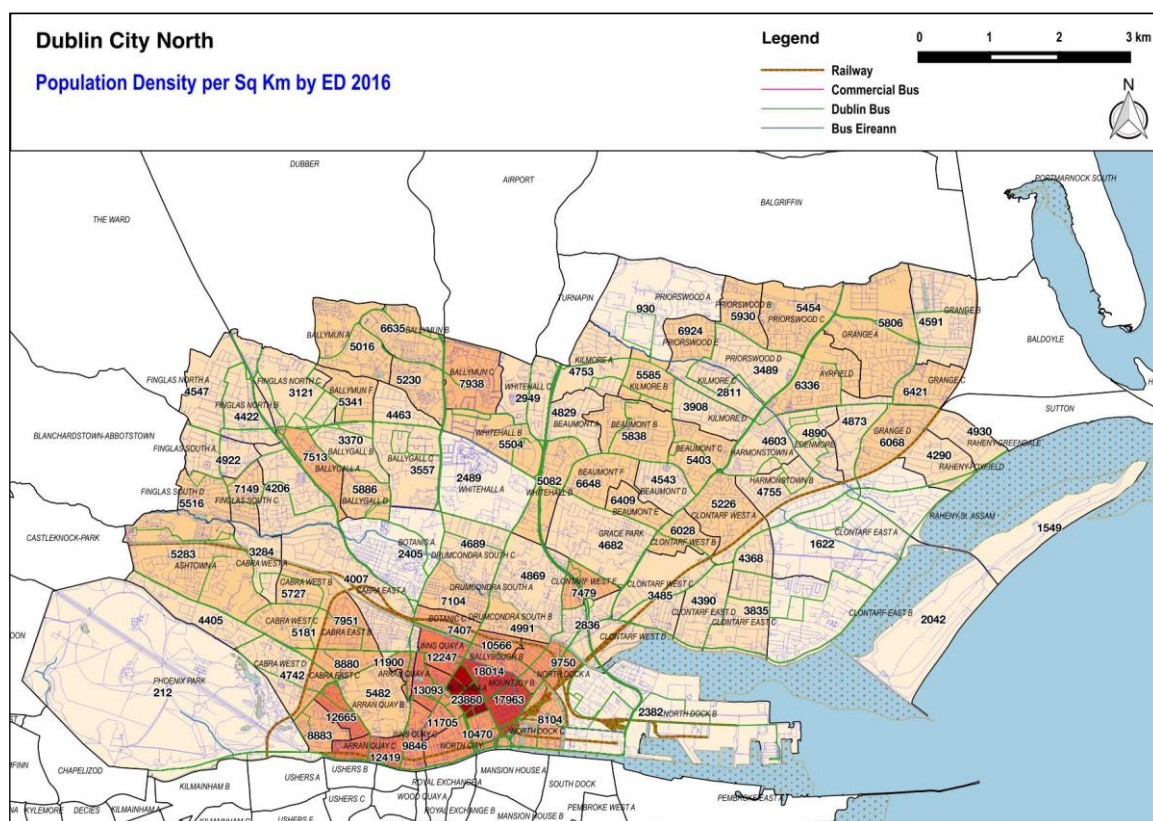
Source: CSO StatBank / Profile 2 - Population Distribution and Movements / E2013

3.1.3 Population Pyramid

Population by Age Group

Figure 2 – Population by Age Group 2016
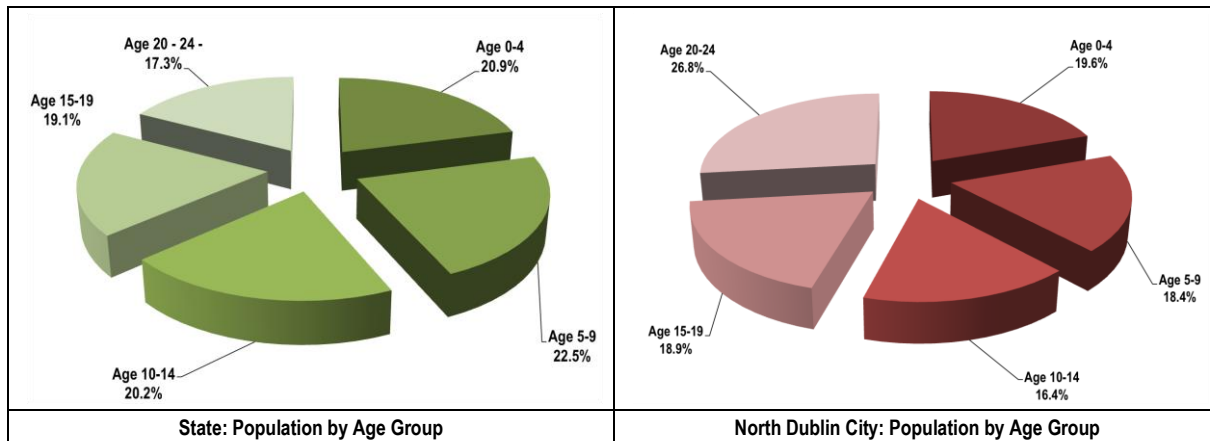
Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

The following series of maps track the 2016 Census age bands to the EDs across the North Dublin City Area, illustrating the relative population dispersion.

Map 5 - Population 0 to 4 Years of Age by ED
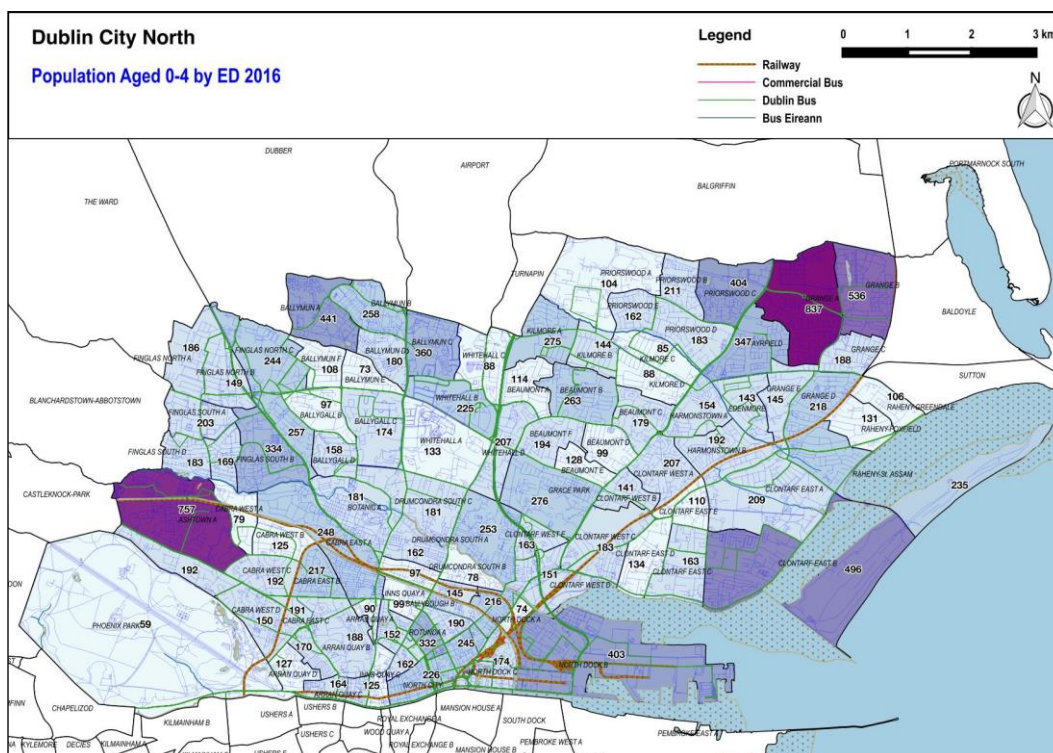
Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 6 - Population 5 to 12 Years of Age by ED
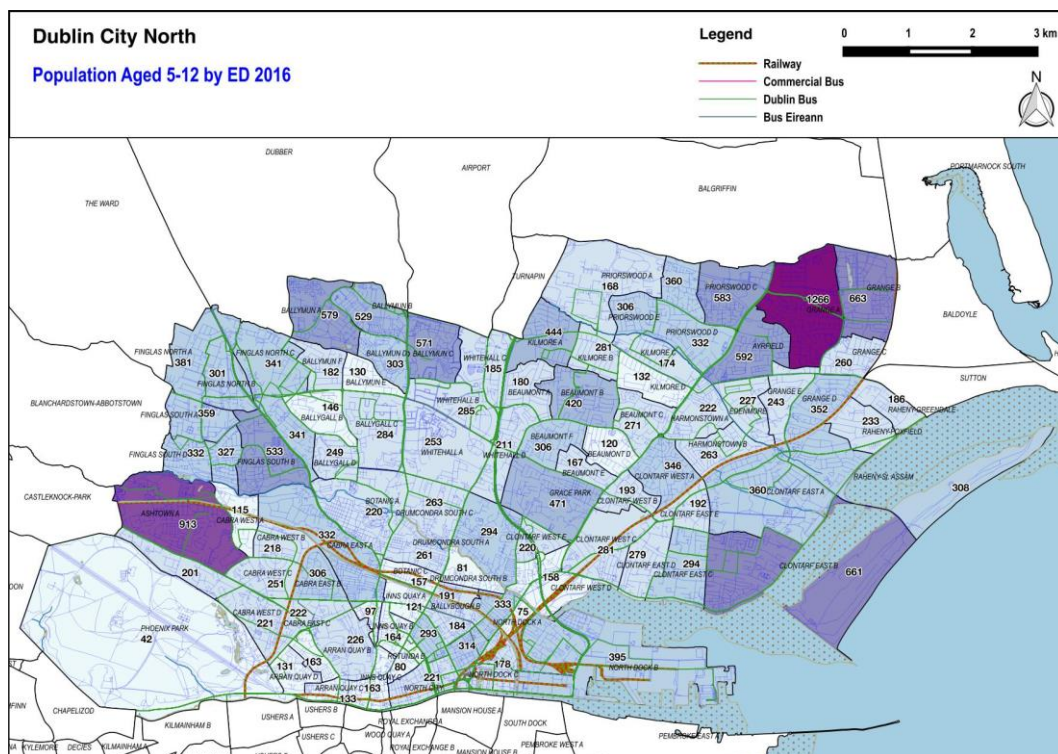
Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 7 - Population 13 to 18 Years of Age by ED
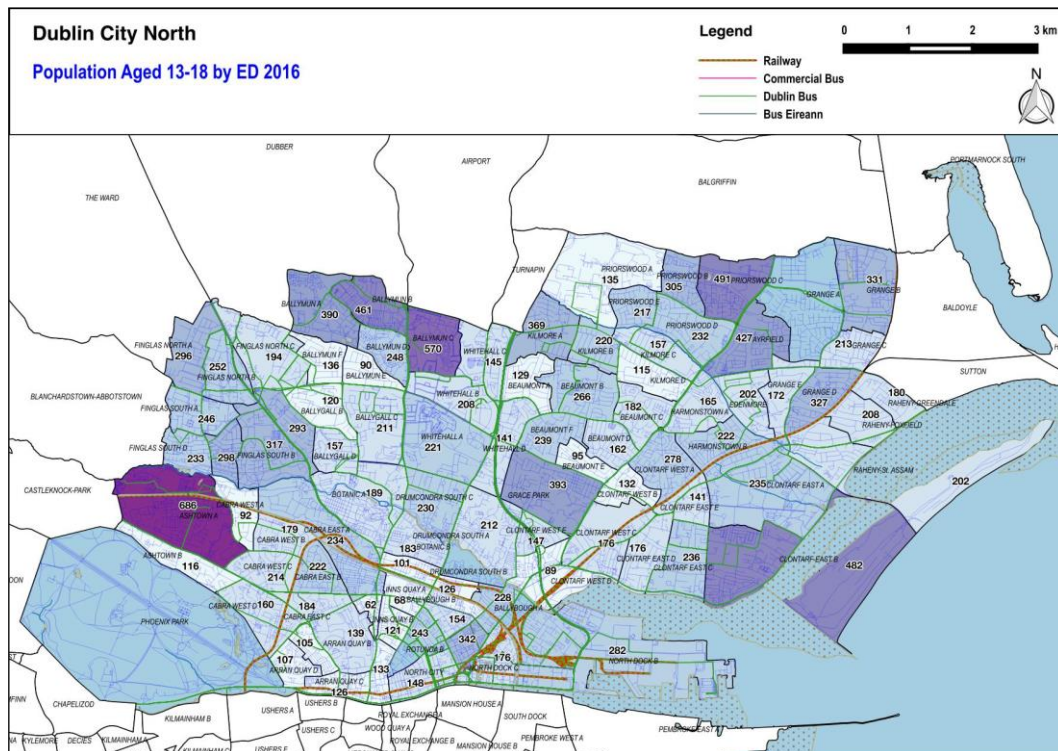
Source: CSO Census of Population 2016
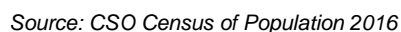
Map 8 - Population 19 to 24 Years of Age by ED

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Population Pyramid by Gender Age 0-19

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

In 2016 there was a total population aged 0-19 of 70,083 in the Dublin City North CYPSC Area. Of these, 8,117 were aged 18-19 (11.6%). The total population aged 20-24 stood at 25,596, which represented 26.75% of the total population aged 0-24 (95,679 persons).

3.1.4 Birth Rate

State

Eurostat records that in 2016 a total of 13.5 babies were born per 1,000 residents in the State, surpassing the European average of 10 births. These findings suggest that Ireland had the highest birth rate in the EU.

There were 63,900 live births in Ireland in 2016, which is more than double the number of 30,400 deaths or 6.4 per 1,000 residents recorded. This led to a natural population change of +7.1 per 1,000 inhabitants, which was the largest natural rise in the EU in 2016.

Table 7 – Birth Rate per 1,000 Population

State		2014	2015	2016
Male	**Births (Number)**	34,681	41,594	32,819
Female	**Births (Number)**	32,614	23,942	31,078
Total	Births (Number)	67,295	65,536	63,897
	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population (Rate)	14.6	14.0	13.7

Source: CSO StatBank / Births Occurrence / VSA18 / Select from table VSA18

The CSO[2] reports that there were 16,487 births in Q1 2017, some 7 more births compared with the same period in 2016. This corresponds to a birth rate of 14.1 per 1,000 of population, representing a decrease of 0.1 from Q1 2016.

There were 40 infant deaths registered giving an infant mortality rate of 2.4 per 1,000 live births

The average age of first time mothers was 31.0, up 0.2 years from the same period in the previous year. The average age of mothers at maternity for births registered in Q1 2017 was 32.8 years, which was 0.1 higher than Q1 2016.

The average age of first time mothers outside marriage or civil partnership was 28.8 while the average age of all mothers outside marriage/civil partnership was 30.1 years. In the same quarter in 2016, the average age of mothers having their first baby outside marriage or civil partnership was 28.4 years while it was 29.9 years for all mothers for births registered outside of marriage or civil partnership.

Dublin City

Table 8 – Dublin City Registered Births

Dublin City	2016Q2	2016Q3	2016Q4	2017Q1	2017Q2
Births Registered (Number)	1,780	1,884	1,676	1,832	1,704
Births within Marriage (Number)	1,051	1,068	951	1,045	973
Births outside Marriage (Number)	729	816	725	787	731
Average Age of Mother - First Births only (Years)	31.2	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.3
Average Age of Mother - outside Marriage (Years)	30.2	30.4	30.5	29.9	30.3
State					
Average Age of Mother - First Births only (Years)	*30.8*	*30.8*	*31.1*	*31.0*	*31.1*
Average Age of Mother - outside Marriage (Years)	*30.0*	*30.0*	*30.4*	*30.1*	*30.2*

Source: CSO Vital Statistics VSQ12

Dublin City North Estimate

In 2016 there were 7,273 births registered in Dublin City[3], representing a rate of 14.5 per 1,000 of population. Given that the population of the Dublin City North CYPSC Area represented some

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[2] *CSO Vital Statistics (August 2017)*

[3] *Source: StatBank / Births Registered / VSQ12 (Provisional)*

58.67% of the population of Dublin City in 2016, the number of births from the Dublin City North CYPSC Area can be estimated to be approximately 4,267.

3.1.5 Young Mothers

The CSO reports that nationally the number of teenage pregnancies has fallen by 64% from 3,087 in 2001 to 1,098 in 2016. This equates to a decrease in the teen birth rate from 20 per 1000 of women aged 15-19 in population in Ireland in 2001 to 7.8 per 1000 of in 2016.

Table 9 – Mothers Aged 15 to 24 by Live Births (State 2016)

State	Previous Number of Live Born Children						
Age of mother at maternity	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5 or more
15 Years of Age and under	20	20	–	–	–	–	–
16 Years of Age	51	49	2	–	–	–	–
17 Years of Age	140	122	17	1	–	–	–
18 Years of Age	342	305	36	1	–	–	–
19 Years of Age	545	465	68	11	1	–	–
20 Years of Age	678	542	119	14	2	1	–
21 Years of Age	829	560	228	34	4	1	2
22 Years of Age	993	622	285	70	14	2	–
23 Years of Age	1,246	728	375	111	27	4	1
24 Years of Age	1,470	786	477	143	50	10	4

Source: CSO Vital Statistics VSA36

3.1.6 Young Dependency Ratio

The young dependency ratio is the number of young people of 0-14 years of age as a %age of the population of working age. The working age population is defined as those of 15 to 64 years of age.

In 2016, Dublin City North CYPSC Area had a total population of 52,000 of 0-14 years of age. In 2016, the total working age population of 15 to 64 years of age in the Dublin City North CYPSC Area was 203,063.

In 2016 the young dependency ratio in the Dublin City North CYPSC Area was 25.6%. By comparison, Meath had the highest young dependency ratio at 39%, followed by Laois and Longford at 38.3% and 37.2% respectively. At other end of the spectrum Cork City (20.4%), Dublin City (20.9%), Galway City (23.4%) and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (27.9%) all had the lowest young dependency ratios.

3.1.7 Ethnicity

In 2016 75.3% of the population of the DCN CYPSC Area was classified as *'White Irish'* compared to 82.2% of the State population, pointing to significantly greater ethnic diversity than is to b found elsewhere. The area also had a larger percentage of population classified as *'Other White'* (11.8%) compared to the State (9.5%).

Dublin City LECP notes that the Traveller and Roma communities are particularly vulnerable to poverty and social exclusion, and face barriers in accessing education, training, employment and services.

Census 2016 reports that there were there were 1,156 White Irish Travellers living in the Dublin City North CYPSC Area; the Census did not include *'Roma'* as an ethnic identifier, although it is estimated that there are some 5,000 Roma people living in Ireland (Nasc - the Irish Immigrant Support Centre: 2015).

Figure 3 – DCN CYPSC Area Ethnicity 2016
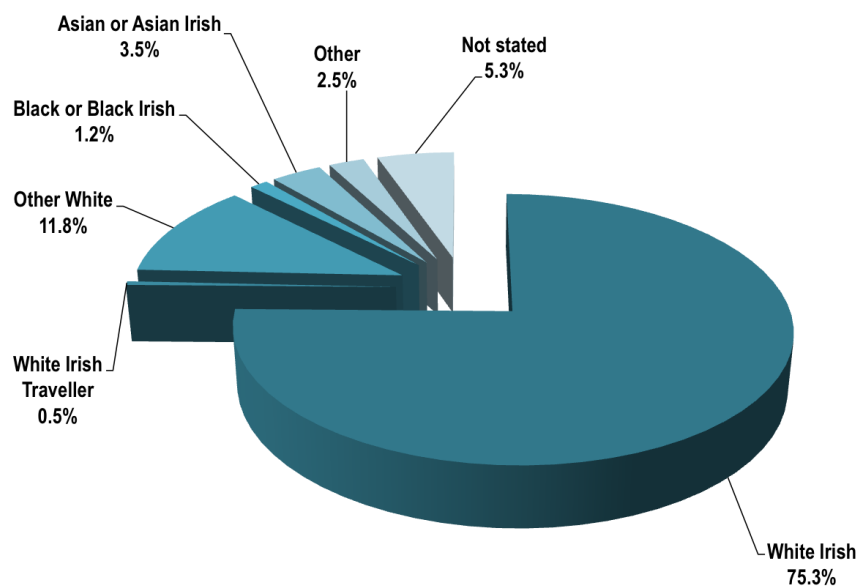
Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Table 10 – Dublin City Ethnicity by Age Bands 2016

	White Irish	White Irish Traveller	Any other White background	Black or Black Irish - African	Black or Black Irish - any other Black background	Asian or Asian Irish - Chinese	Asian or Asian Irish - any other Asian background	Other including mixed background	Not stated
Population Aged 0 - 4 years									
Dublin City	22,385	237	3,024	450	110	351	1,242	1,190	1,383
State	*265,856*	*4,317*	*27,093*	*5,181*	*708*	*1,552*	*7,540*	*7,926*	*9,839*
Population Aged 5 - 9 years									
Dublin City	21,076	238	2,159	431	81	232	1,289	959	1,262
State	*287,020*	*4,318*	*27,804*	*7,822*	*778*	*1,350*	*8,740*	*8,045*	*8,683*
Population Aged 10 - 14 years									
Dublin City	19,478	231	1,450	491	60	148	780	620	1,098
State	*261,616*	*3,678*	*21,304*	*9,975*	*738*	*1,274*	*6,124*	*6,084*	*6,971*
Population Aged 15 - 19 years									
Dublin City	21,859	224	1,569	367	62	155	736	631	1,762
State	*252,300*	*3,074*	*19,367*	*5,358*	*479*	*1,045*	*4,640*	*4,799*	*7,255*
20 - 24 years									
Dublin City	27,659	226	6,203	534	181	712	1,546	1,770	2,204
State	210,694	2,631	26,283	3,105	543	2,330	5,335	5,638	7,429

Source: CSO StatBank / Profile 8 - Irish Travellers, Ethnicity and Religion / E8001

3.2 Economy

3.2.1 Dublin City Development Plan (2016-2022)

The Dublin City Development Plan (2016-2022) notes that future economic success will depend on the continued strength of the enterprise and services base. The internationally traded services sector is vital to a small open city economy such as Dublin. The US and Europe will continue to be important investors, alongside domestic investors, but other countries such as China will be a major potential source of investment.

The locally traded services sector (e.g. entertainment, restaurants, cultural and other services etc.) is a major wealth and employment generator and plays a pivotal role in determining the performance of the economy. Social entrepreneurs and social enterprise have a major role to play in improving the economy and quality of life in the city.

Markets, both indoor and outdoor, are increasing in number and success.

Dublin is successful in attracting international students and English language students in line with national and City Council development plan policies.

The various food sectors in the city are a growth industry. The City Council has published a report, *'Food and the City'* (2011), that outlined the employment and economic development potential of the various sub-sectors.

The café/restaurant sector is thriving in the city: they are important sources of employment and critical in making the city attractive for workers, visitors and residents.

One emerging economic generator in the city is craft distilleries and visitor centres. Craft distilleries and breweries with visitor centres offer great potential for Dublin, which has a great but lost heritage of distilling.

Digital enterprises are a key growth area and the City Council has published a *'Digital Masterplan for Dublin'* (2013).

3.2.2 Dublin Economic Monitor (October 2017)

The Dublin Economic Monitor (October 2017)[4] notes that the Dublin unemployment rate continued on a downward trajectory in Q2 2017 to reach a nine-year low of 6.1%. This was 1.4% below the same quarter in 2016 and underlined the significant ongoing progress that is being made in job creation across the capital. The construction sector has led employment growth in Dublin in recent quarters, with high levels of office construction and rising house building levels feeding through to employment. The sector now employs over 36,000 workers, which is approximately at the midpoint between the trough in 2013 (17,800) and the peak in 2008 (59,700).

Dublin's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate declined by 0.3% in Q2 2017 to stand at a nine-year low of 6.1%. This was 1.4% below the same quarter in 2016 and reflected improving labour market conditions in the capital where almost 10,000 jobs were created year-on-year.

The Dublin Economic Monitor (October 2017) also noted that employment levels in Dublin rose at a modest rate in Q2 2017 with the construction sector driving growth. Total employment increased at a seasonally adjusted rate of 1.5% year-on-year, with the construction and public sectors recording the strongest growth rates at 21.7% and 3.6% respectively. Industry recorded a year-on-year decline in employment levels, but this was more than offset by the robust job creation in construction. Private sector services employment was broadly stable year-on-year.

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[4] *The Dublin Economic Monitor is a joint initiative on behalf of the four Dublin Local Authorities, co-ordinated by the City Council.*

3.2.3 Dublin City Labour Force Participation Rate

The Labour Force Participation Rate is calculated by expressing the labour force (i.e. those at work, looking for first regular job and unemployed) as a percentage of the total aged 15 years and over.

Table 11 – Labour Force Participation Rate 2011-2016

Age Bands	Dublin City	2011	2016
Male			
15 - 24 years	**Labour Force Participation Rate**	42.4	42.2
	Unemployment Rate	41.6	24.0
25 - 34 years	**Labour Force Participation Rate**	87.1	90.1
	Unemployment Rate	19.0	11.6
Female			
15 - 24 years	**Labour Force Participation Rate**	39.1	39.6
	Unemployment Rate	28.6	19.4
25 - 34 years	**Labour Force Participation Rate**	81.9	82.3
	Unemployment Rate	14.0	11.9

Source: StatBank / Select from table EZ005

The comparative State Labour Force Participation Rate for males aged 15-24 in 2016 was 34.5%, and for females it was 30.4%.

Map 9 – Male Unemployment Rate by ED
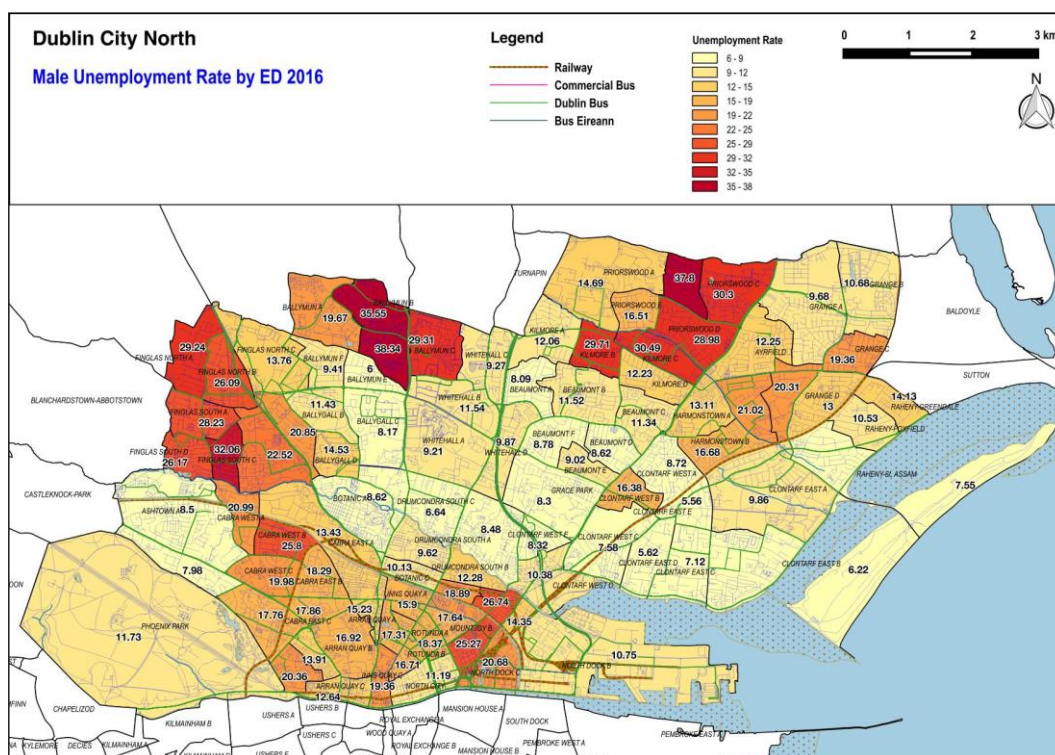
Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

The State Unemployment Rate for males aged 15-24 in 2016 was 27.3%, and for females it was 23.7%.

From the above it can be seen that for those aged 15-24 in 2016 there was a higher Labour Force Participation Rate in Dublin City compared to the State, and also a lower Unemployment Rate (the latter particularly in the case of females). In 2016 the employment rate in Ireland for women was 59.5%, below the EU average of 61.4% and the eleventh lowest in the EU. The employment rate for

men in Ireland was 69.9%, below the EU average rate of 71.8% and the twelfth lowest rate in the EU.

Map 10 – Female Unemployment Rate by ED
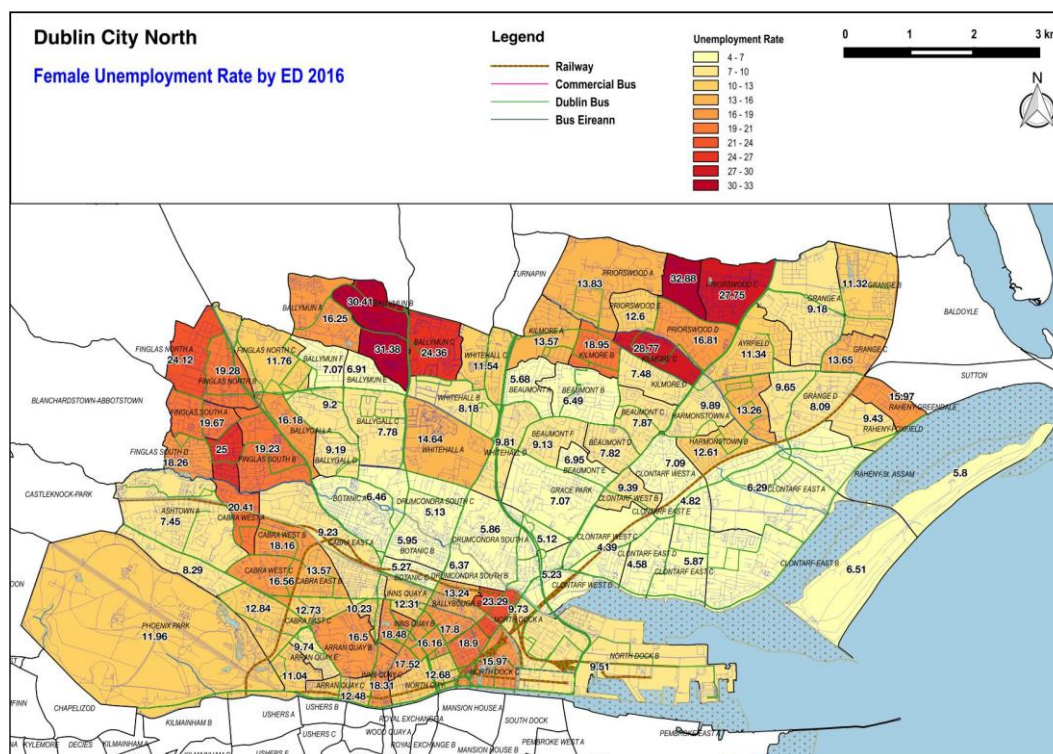
Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

3.2.4 Live Register

The Live Register is compiled from returns made directly to the CSO by each of the local offices of the Department of Social Protection. It is specifically not designed to measure unemployment, however, it provides an invaluable short-term trend indicator of unemployment.

Included on the Live Register are the following: -

❑ All those on Jobseekers Benefit (JB) - excluding systematic short-time workers;

❑ All those on Jobseekers Allowance (JA) - excluding smallholders/farm assists and self-employed persons;

❑ Part-time workers (those who work up to 3 days per week), seasonal and casual workers entitled to Jobseekers Allowance or Benefit; *and*

❑ Those signing on for *'PRSI credits'* but receiving no payment.

Based on 2015 Q4 national indices, the Nevin Economic Research Institute[5] predict positive, but uncertain, economic growth trends to continue. There is a persistent note of concern at low wage growth and the relative levels of persistently high youth (19%) and long-term unemployment rates (55% of unemployed).

There are six DSP (Intreo) local offices within the Dublin City North CYPSC Area; these are located at Navan Road, Parnell Street, Finglas, Ballymun, Coolock and Kilbarrack.

Individuals registered at specific DSP local offices may not necessarily reside within their immediate environs.

Map 11 – DCN DSP/Intreo Offices

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[5] *The Nevin Economic Research Institute. Quarterly Economic Observer. Spring 2016.*
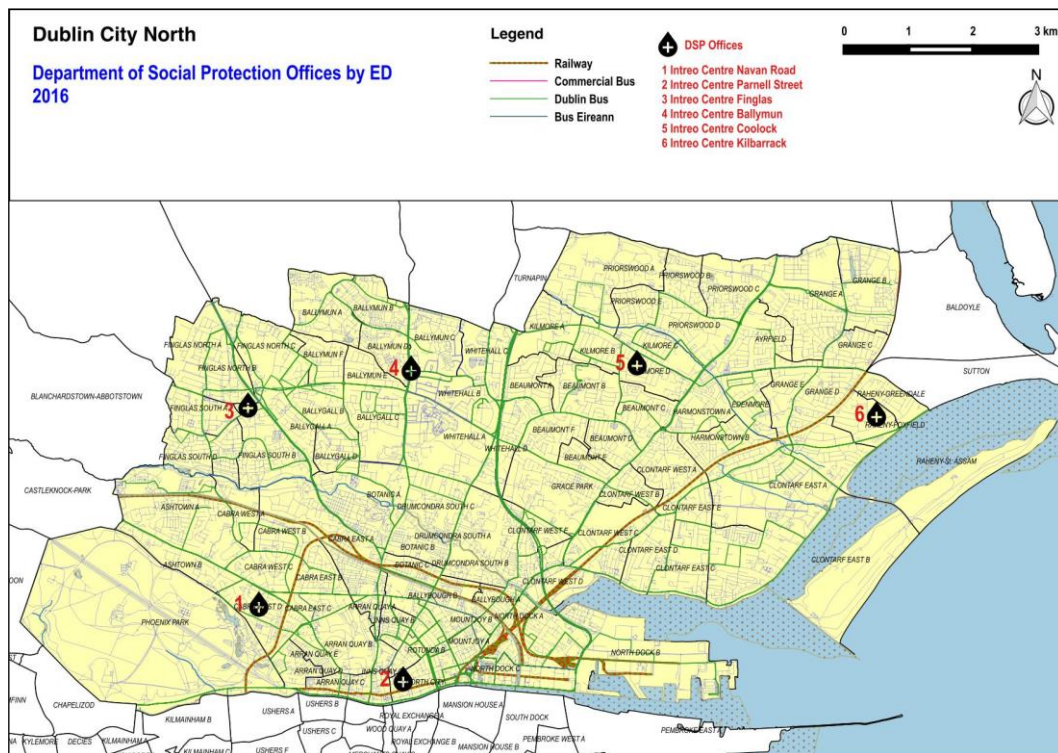
Source: Department of Social Protection

3.2.5 Live Register: **Under 25 Years of Age**

Youth unemployment remains a considerable challenge. A new youth employment support scheme is expected to be introduced in 2018. This will aim to provide long-term-unemployed young people with the opportunity to learn basic work and social skills in a supportive environment while on a work placement.

The CSO reports that in the year to November 2017 the number of persons aged 25 and over at State level on the Live Register decreased by 34,090 (-14.1%), and the number of persons aged under 25 decreased by 5,861 (-19.0%).

Annual decreases in persons aged under 25 have occurred in all months since July 2010.

The percentage of persons aged under 25 on the Live Register stands at 10.7% for November 2017, down from 11.3% in November 2016 and 12.4% in November 2015.

Figure 4 - Live Register: Male Under 25 Years of Age

	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17
Ballymun	261	248	243	227	224	220	221	207	225	216	210	201
Coolock	277	275	267	257	255	261	249	248	257	224	211	212
Finglas	347	362	374	374	354	355	366	370	371	337	310	313
Kilbarrack	198	189	178	179	176	191	197	192	181	165	149	141
Navan Road	221	233	247	245	241	243	254	246	236	213	211	210
Parnell Street	203	208	211	209	240	229	231	211	171	169	147	137
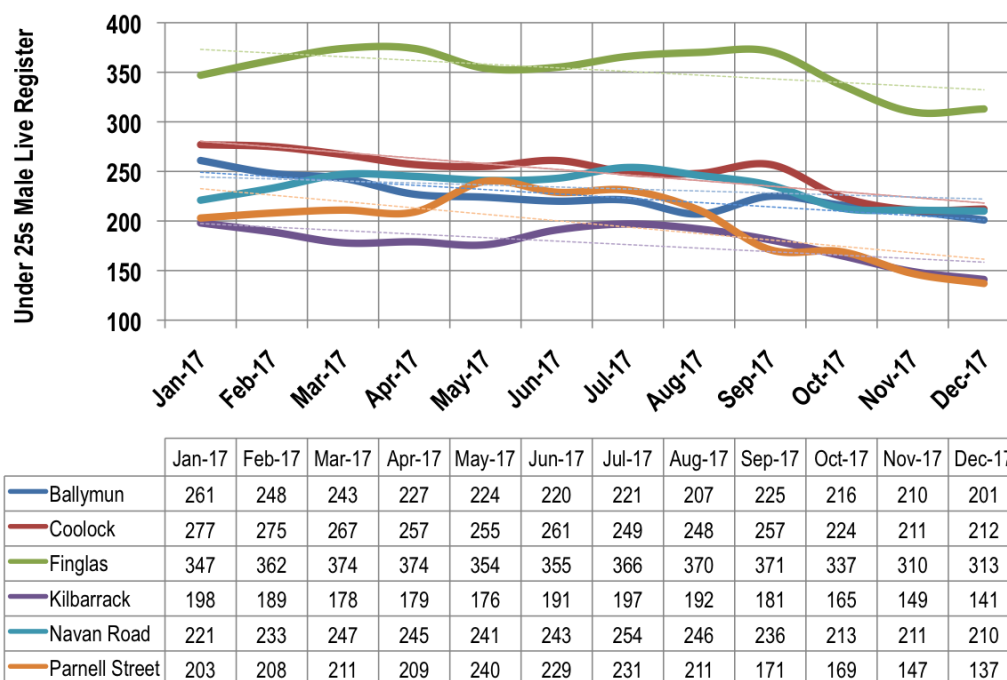
Source: StatBank / Live Register / LRM07 / Select from table LRM07

Figure 5 - Live Register: Female Under 25 Years of Age

	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17
Ballymun	156	146	132	129	126	133	139	137	159	151	139	127
Coolock	166	160	161	154	159	168	166	154	156	134	127	128
Finglas	249	261	259	253	246	256	261	238	217	207	192	184
Kilbarrack	107	96	103	90	79	82	91	97	102	100	83	81
Navan Road	127	128	129	134	143	148	149	143	139	124	98	97
Parnell Street	139	156	138	129	142	144	146	138	107	102	92	81
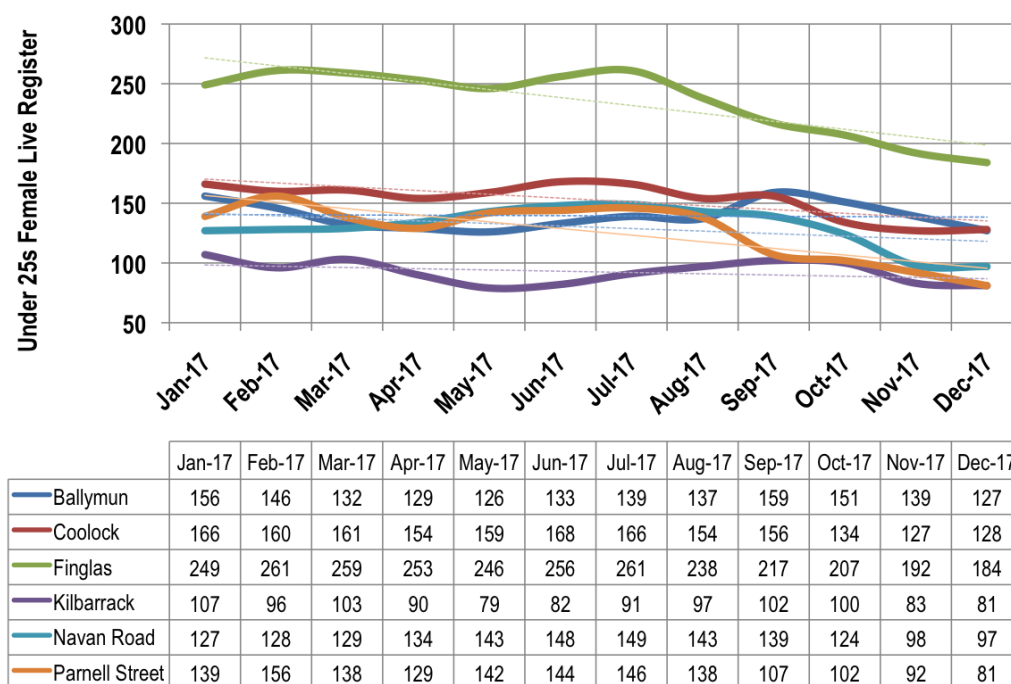
Source: StatBank / Live Register / LRM07 / Select from table LRM07

3.2.6 Labour Market Activation Programmes

The following table records the State Labour Market Activation Programme participants by month. It is noted that the number of participants on activation programmes seasonally increased by 19.3% between June and November 2017, compared to 14.9% in the period June to November 2016.

Table 12 – Labour Market Activation Programme Participants

	Jun 2017	Jul 2017	Aug 2017	Sep 2017	Oct 2017	Nov 2017
Back-To-Work Enterprise Allowance Scheme – Self-Employed Strand	10,481	10,457	10,371	10,086	10,017	9,841
Short-Term Enterprise Allowance	448	448	444	448	423	398
Total Back-to-Work Payments	**10,929**	**10,905**	**10,815**	**10,534**	**10,440**	**10,239**
Other Activation Programmes - DSP Part-Time Job Incentive	426	385	388	414	422	421
Other Activation Programmes - TÚS - Community Work Placement Initiative	6,900	6,820	6,790	6,535	6,359	6,522
Other Activation Programmes - JobBridge	475	322	176	163	0	0
Other Activation Programmes - Gateway	203	187	138	92	67	67
Total Other Activation Programmes	**8,004**	**7,714**	**7,492**	**7,204**	**6,848**	**7,010**
Community Employment Schemes (Excluding Supervisors)	22,053	21,957	21,956	21,670	21,763	21,722
Full Time Training For Unemployed People	5,467	4,876	4,240	5,221	6,085	6,085
Back To Education Courses - Back To Education Allowance (BTEA)	1,826	1,468	1,562	8,004	10,840	13,501
Total Back To Education Courses	6,826	6,468	6,562	13,004	15,840	18,501
Total Activation Programmes	53,279	51,920	51,065	57,633	60,976	63,557

Source: StatBank / Live Register / LRM14 / Select from table LRM14

3.3 Family Structure

In 2016 there were 76,890 families in the Dublin City North CYPSC Area. Of these, the highest proportion 2,755 (3.6%) was located in Ashtown A ED. 11,494 families were at pre-family stage, with 8,013 at pre-school stage, and 7,752 at early school stage.

Figure 6 – Families by Family Composition 2016

Families by Family Stage **Families by Age of Youngest Child**
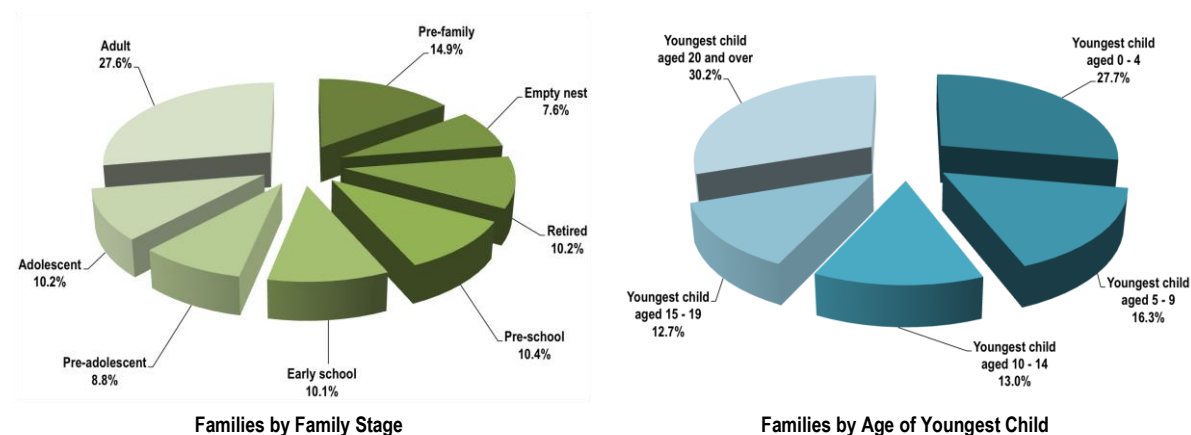
Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

3.3.1 Families with Children Under 15 Years of Age

In 2016 there were 22,557 families with all children of less than 15 years of age in the Dublin City North CYPSC Area. The ED with the largest number of families with children of less than 15 years of age was Grange A (1,024 families).

Figure 7 – Families with Children <15 Years of Age

	Families with 1 child - All children aged under 15	Families with 2 children - All children aged under 15	Familes with 3 children - All children aged under 15	Families with 4 children - All children aged under 15	Families with 5 or more children - All children aged under 15
Series1	10,328	8,585	2,897	600	147
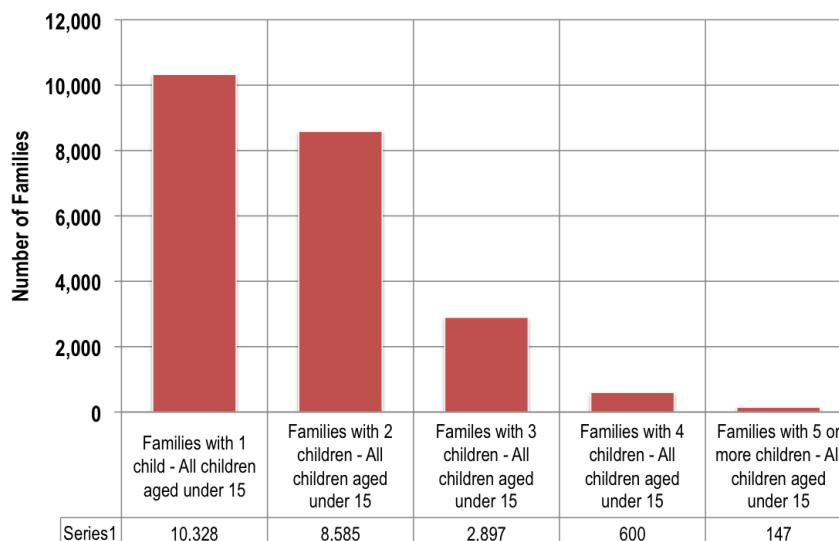
Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

3.3.2 Families with Children of 15 Years of Age and Over

In 2016 there were 22,047 families with all children of more than 15 years of age in the Dublin City North CYPSC Area.

Figure 8 – Families with All Children Aged 15+

	Families with 1 child - All children aged 15 and over	Families with 2 children - All children aged 15 and over	Familes with 3 children - All children aged 15 and over	Families with 4 children - All children aged 15 and over	Families with 5 or more children - All children aged 15 and over
Series1	12,972	6,507	2,039	437	92
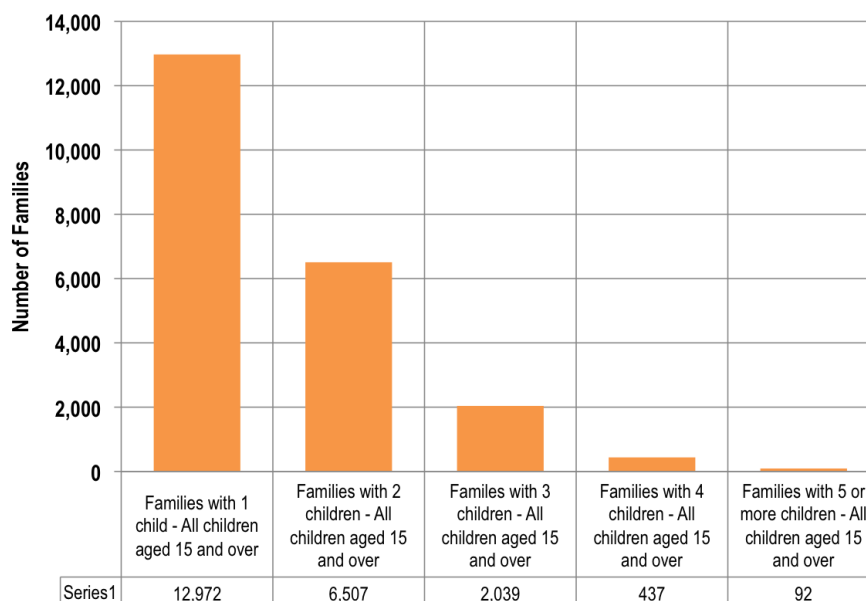
Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

3.3.3 Lone Parents

The CSO national Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) 2016 confirms that lone parents are more likely than any other social group to be living in poverty.

Table 13 – Lone Parent Poverty Rate (Children Under 18)

Base Year 2012	State Indicator 2016
Median Real Household Disposable Income	€22,845
Mean Real Household Disposable Income	€25,353
Median Nominal Household Disposable Income	€23,090
Mean Nominal Household Disposable Income	€25,625
Median Equivalised Real Disposable Income	€13,693
Mean Equivalised Real Disposable Income	€14,648
Median Equivalised Nominal Disposable Income	€13,840
Mean Equivalised Nominal Disposable Income	€14,805
At Risk of Poverty Rate	40.2%
Deprivation Rate[6]	50.1%
Consistent Poverty Rate	24.6%

Source: CSO StatBank / Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) / SIA16 / Select from table SIA16

Map 12 – Lone Parent Ratio 2016 by ED
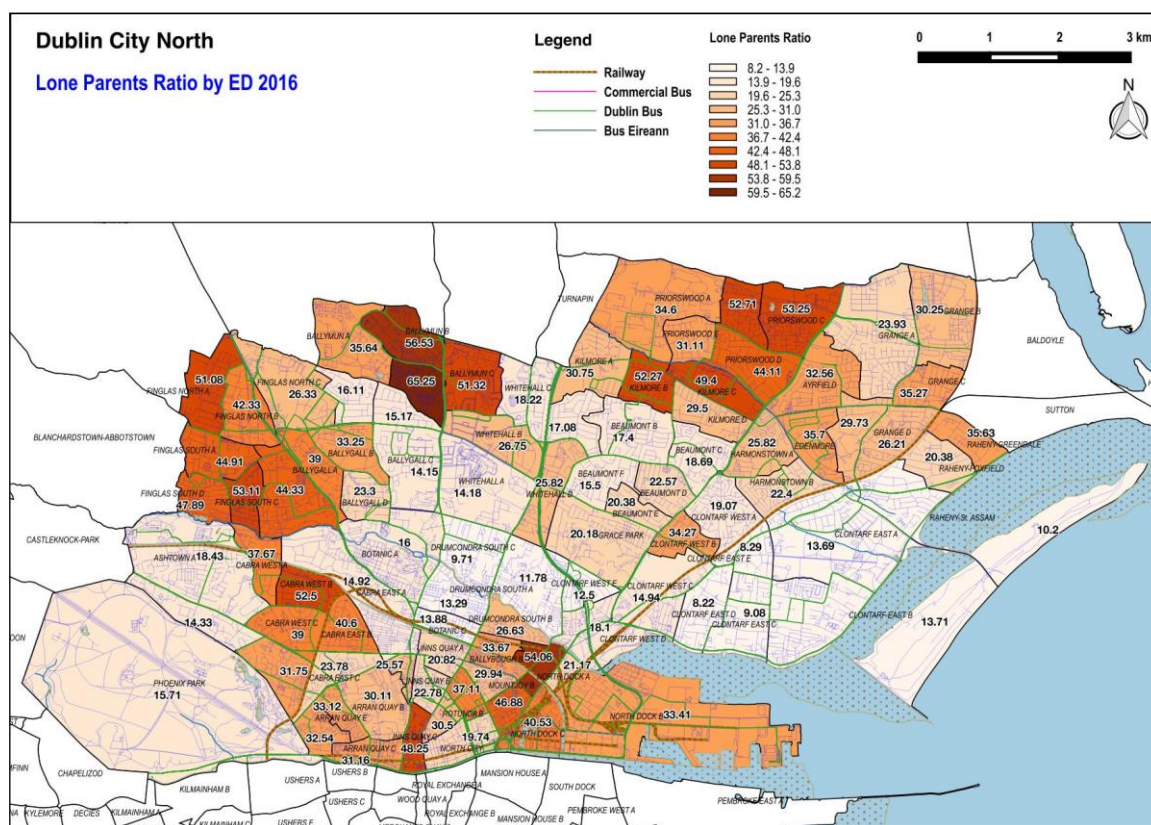
Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

The proportion of Lone Parents (as a proportion of all households with dependent children) in Ireland grew from 10.7% in 1991 to 21.6% nationally in 2011. In 2016 the Lone Parent ratio exceeded 50 in Ballymun D (65.25), Ballymun B (56.53), Ballybough A (54.06), Priorswood C

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[6] *Deprivation Rate: An individual is defined as being deprived if they experience two or more forms of enforced deprivation.*

(53.25), Finglas South C (53.11), Priorswood B (52.71), Cabra West B (52.50), Kilmore B (52.27), Ballymun C (51.32) and Finglas North A (51.08).

Map 13 - Lone Mothers: All Children Under 15 Years of Age
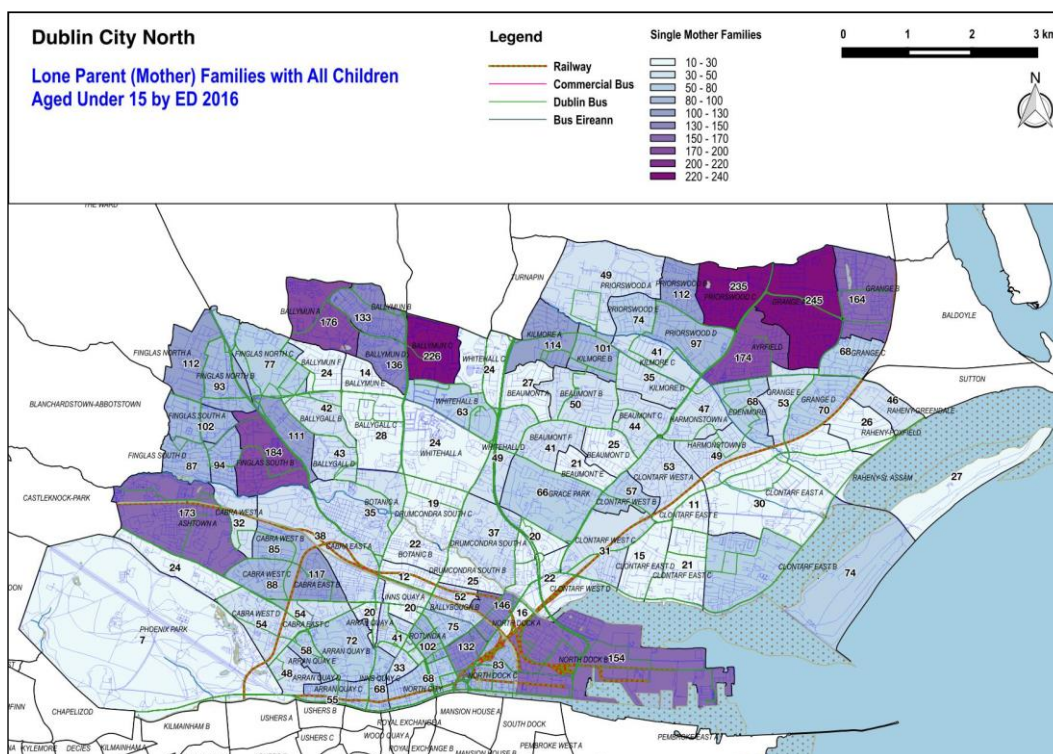
Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 14 - Lone Mothers: All Children 15 Years of Age +
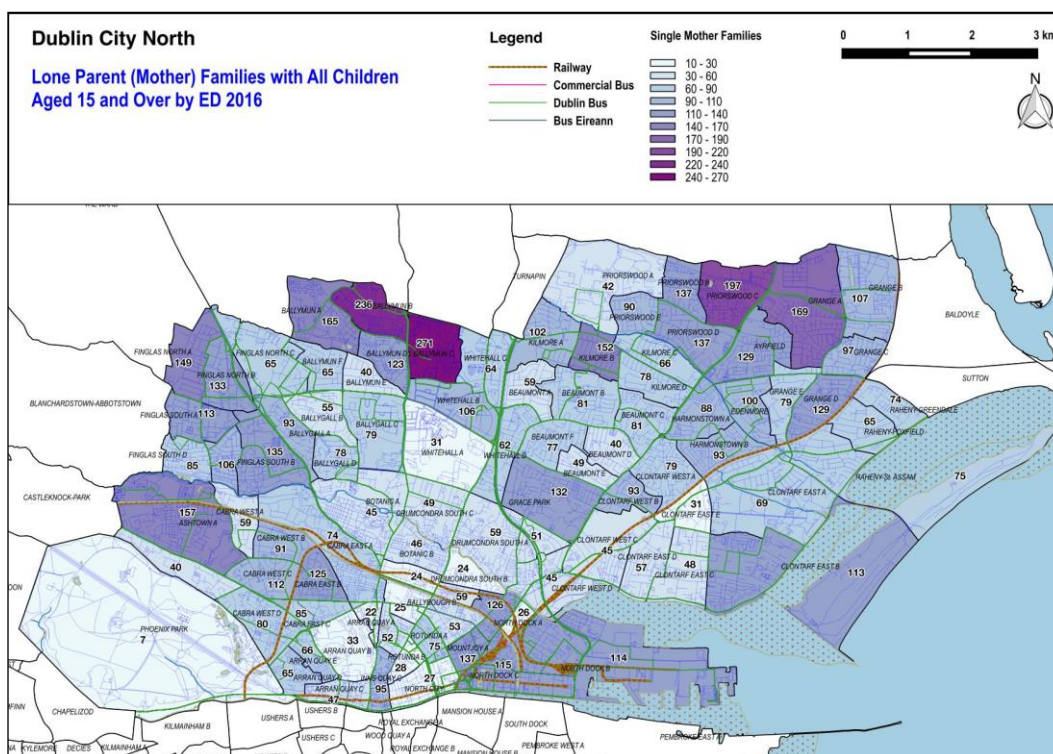
Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 15 - Lone Fathers: All Children Under 15 Years of Age
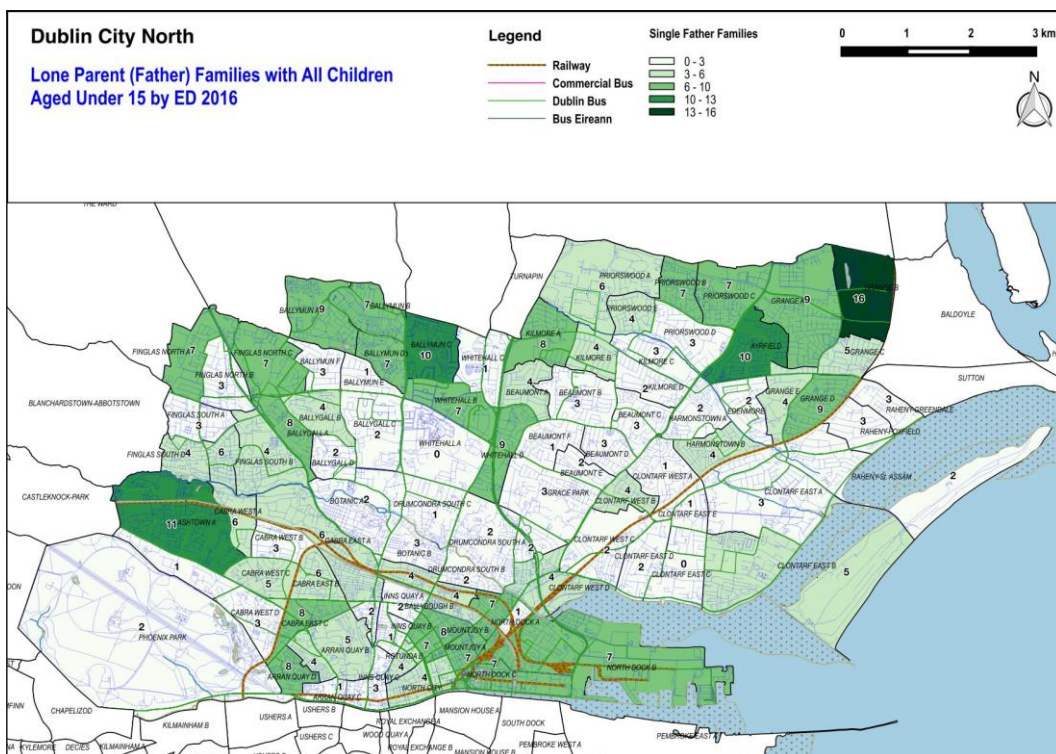
Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 16 - Lone Fathers: All Children 15 Years of Age +
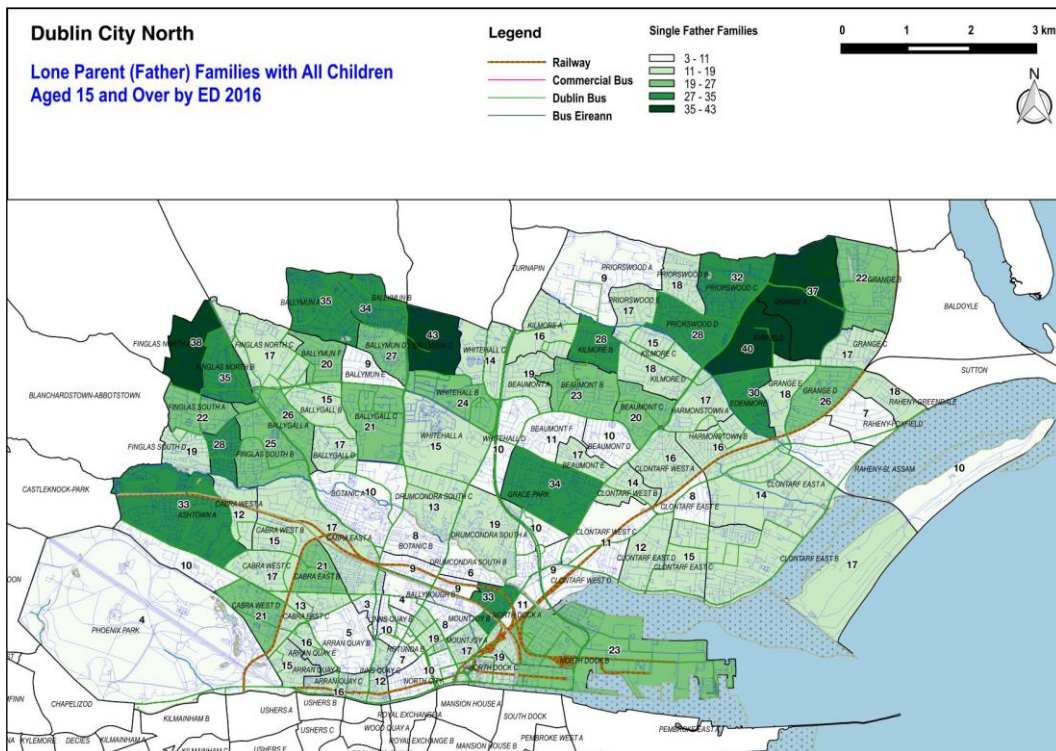
Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

In 2016, a total of 31,022 children of all ages lived in single parent families in the Dublin City North CYPSC Area.

In 2016, 9,929 children of less than 15 years of age lived in lone mother families and 547 children of less than 15 years of age lived in lone father families in the Dublin City North CYPSC Area.

In 2016, 11.300 children of 15 years of age and over lived in lone mother families and 2,197 children of 15 years of age and over lived in lone father families in the Dublin City North CYPSC Area.

3.4 Affluence and Deprivation

The Pobal HP[7] Deprivation Index measures the relative affluence or disadvantage of an area using data compiled from various censuses. A scoring is given to the area based on a national average of zero and ranging from approximately -35 (being the most disadvantaged) to +35 (being the most affluent). In addition to this, percentage data for the area is given under the following categories: -

1. Population Change;

2. Age Dependency Ratio;

3. Lone Parent Ratio;

4. Primary Education Only;

5. Third Level Education;

6. Unemployment Rate (male and female); *and*

7. Proportion living in Local Authority Rented Housing.

In 2016 there were considerable local differences in the relative affluence and deprivation across the Dublin City North CYPSC Area.

Map 17 – Deprivation Score 2016
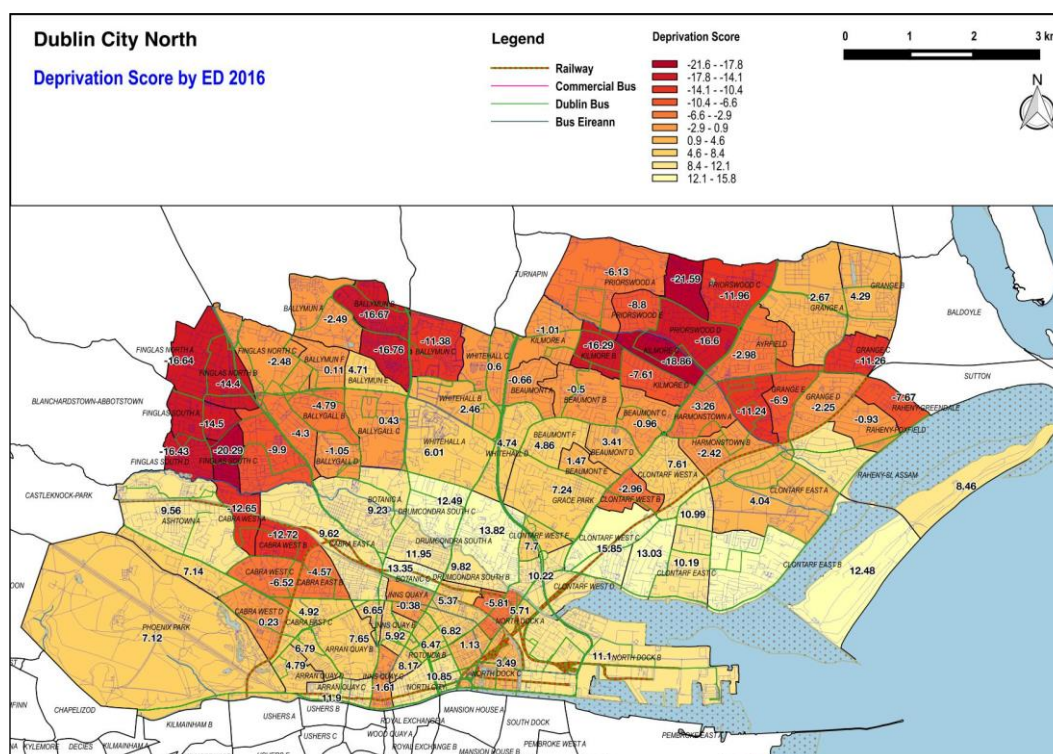
Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

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[7] *Pobal HP Deprivation Index (Haase and Pratschke, 2012)*

3.4.1 Incidence of Disadvantage

In 2016, the deprivation score for County Dublin (including Dublin City) was 4.12. In 2011 the score was 3.74.

Of the total of 93 EDs in the Dublin City North CYPSC Area in 2016, 13 were classified as affluent.

Table 14 – Most Affluent EDs 2016

ED Name	Deprivation Score 2006	Deprivation Score 2011	Deprivation Score 2016	HP Classification
Clontarf West C	10.95	14.68	15.85	Affluent
Drumcondra South A	6.36	11.95	13.82	Affluent
Botanic C	7.19	10.66	13.35	Affluent
Clontarf East D	7.22	12.82	13.03	Affluent
Drumcondra South C	5.97	9.24	12.49	Affluent
Clontarf East B	8.65	13.51	12.48	Affluent
Botanic B	7.41	12.74	11.95	Affluent
Arran Quay C	9.12	12.71	11.90	Affluent
North Dock B	-4.33	10.78	11.10	Affluent
Clontarf East E	7.99	11.33	10.99	Affluent
North City	7.44	14.97	10.85	Affluent
Clontarf West D	2.21	6.50	10.22	Affluent
Clontarf East C	9.27	14.08	10.19	Affluent

Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

3.4.2 Very Disadvantaged EDs 2016

There were no EDs in the Dublin City North CYPSC Area in 2016 that were '*Extremely Disadvantaged'*, according to the Pobal HP classification.

In 2016 a total of 2,145 young people aged 0-24 lived in the EDs classified as being *'very disadvantaged'*.

Table 15 – Very Disadvantaged EDs 2016

ED	Deprivation Score 2006	Deprivation Score 2011	Deprivation Score 2016	HP Classification
Finglas South C	-19.74	-20.28	-20.29	Very Disadvantaged
Priorswood B	-23.74	-20.13	-21.59	Very Disadvantaged

Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

3.4.3 Disadvantaged EDs 2016

There were fifteen EDs classified as *'disadvantaged'* in the Dublin City North CYPSC Area in 2016.

Table 16 – Disadvantaged EDs 2016

ED	Deprivation Score 2006	Deprivation Score 2011	Deprivation Score 2016	HP Classification
Edenmore	-16.42	-13.52	-11.24	Disadvantaged
Grange C	-10.75	-12.07	-11.26	Disadvantaged
Ballymun C	-18.43	-13.45	-11.38	Disadvantaged
Priorswood C	-21.43	-11.66	-11.96	Disadvantaged
Cabra West A	-13.57	-12.95	-12.65	Disadvantaged
Cabra West B	-15.05	-14.89	-12.72	Disadvantaged

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ED	Deprivation Score 2006	Deprivation Score 2011	Deprivation Score 2016	HP Classification
Finglas North B	-17.87	-16	-14.4	Disadvantaged
Finglas South A	-17.87	-17.3	-14.5	Disadvantaged
Kilmore B	-18.65	-18.42	-16.29	Disadvantaged
Finglas South D	-16.56	-17.27	-16.43	Disadvantaged
Priorswood D	-16.54	-16.52	-16.6	Disadvantaged
Finglas North A	-18.62	-17.71	-16.64	Disadvantaged
Ballymun B	-20.68	-19.82	-16.67	Disadvantaged
Ballymun D	-20.61	-17.75	-16.76	Disadvantaged
Kilmore C	-21.57	-20.4	-18.86	Disadvantaged

Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

In 2016 a total of 16,208 young people aged 0-24 lived in EDs classified as being *'disadvantaged'* in the Dublin City North CYPSC Area. The table below shows the classification of the population aged 0-24 by HP Deprivation Index 2016.

Figure 9 – Affluence and Deprivation Age 0-24
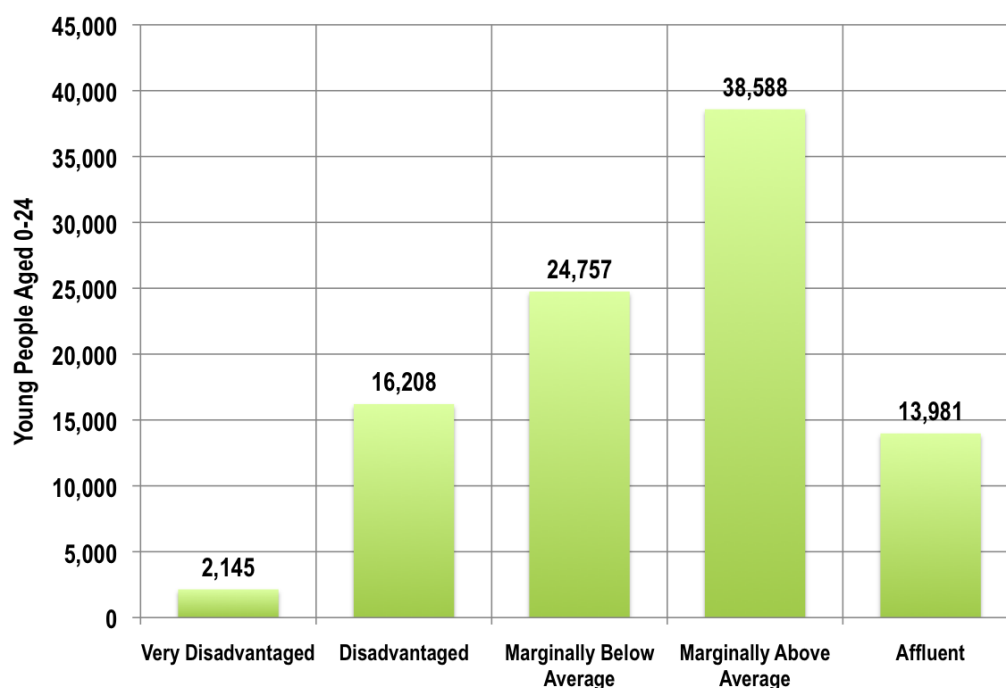
Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

Dublin City North CYPSC Area contains significant clusters of high deprivation, which are masked by population in-migration of more affluent cohorts. Whilst the ED-level HP Index Scores are based on the Small Areas of Population analysis, a more precise local picture is presented in the EA profiles (Section 4 onwards).

3.4.4 Children at Risk of Poverty

The CSO Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) in Ireland is a household survey covering a broad range of issues in relation to income and living conditions. It is the official source of data on household and individual income and also provides a number of key national poverty indicators, such as the *'at risk of poverty'* rate, the rates of enforced deprivation and the consistent poverty rate.

Table 17 – Population at Risk by Age Group and Gender

State	At Risk of Poverty %		Deprivation %		Consistent Poverty %	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
	17.2	**16.9**	**29.0**	**25.5**	**8.8**	**8.7**
Male	17.0	16.9	27.9	24.4	8.6	8.3
Female	17.4	16.9	30.1	26.7	9.0	9.1
Age group						
0-17	20.3	19.5	36.1	31.4	12.7	11.5
18-64	17.2	17.1	28.9	25.1	8.5	8.7
65+	10.9	10.7	14.3	15.4	2.1	2.7

Source: CSO SILC 2015 Table 2

Table 18 – Population at Risk by Demographic Profile

	Dublin City North CYPSC Area	State Profile			
	Population	Population %	At Risk of Poverty %	Deprivation Rate %	Consistent Poverty %
Male 0-24 Years of Age	48,336	49.4	49.3	47.1	47.1
Female 0-24 Years of Age	47,343	50.6	50.7	52.9	52.9
0-17 Age Group	61,966	26.1	31.1	33.1	35.7
18-64 Age Group	218,693	60.8	60.6	59.0	60.2
65+ Age Group	44,726	13.1	8.3	7.9	4.1
Principal Economic Status					
At work	148,811	41.1	13.3	24.8	9.5
Unemployed	20,940	5.3	14.5	10.0	16.9
Student	30,986	7.5	13.9	8.5	14.2
Home duties	17,918	10.2	14.9	11.9	14.5
Retired	39,338	9.1	7.1	5.2	3.4
Not at work due to illness or disability	11,192	2.8	8.3	8.4	10.4
Highest education level attained					
Primary or below	30,627	11.0	15.1	15.1	16.6
Lower secondary	29,493	13.0	18.3	15.2	18.3
Higher secondary	36,598	17.3	19.9	17.3	18.1
Post leaving cert	25,323	9.5	9.0	9.9	9.1
Third level non degree	8,514	10.5	5.8	6.9	5.4
Third level degree or above	51,784	13.6	4.5	5.2	2.5

Source: After CSO SILC 2015 Table 8

The Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) in Ireland is a household survey covering a broad range of issues in relation to income and living conditions. It is the official source of data on household and individual income and also provides a number of key national poverty indicators, such as the *'at risk of poverty'* rate, the consistent poverty rate and rates of enforced deprivation. The table above correlates the SILC indicators with the equivalent population base in the DCN CYPSC Area.

The SILC analysis by socio-demographic characteristics showed that those most at risk of poverty in 2015 were those individuals who were unemployed (43.5%) and those living in households where there was no person at work (39.6%). The *'at risk of poverty'* rate was almost as high for individuals living in accommodation that was rented at below the market rate or rent free (39.0%). The *'at risk of poverty'* rate for households with one adult and one or more children aged under 18 was 36.2%.

3.4.5 GMS Medical Card Holders

The HSE's Primary Care Reimbursement Service (PCRS) supports the delivery of a wide range of primary care services to the general public. During 2014 3.5 million people were registered for Community Schemes services provided by General Practitioners, Pharmacists, Dentists and Optometrists or Ophthalmologist.

Table 19 – HSE GMS Number of Eligible Persons 2014

	Under 5 Years			5-11 Years			12-15 Years			16-24 Years		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Dublin North Central	2,002	1,939	3,941	2,522	2,736	5,258	1,270	1,392	2,662	2,883	2,460	5,343

Source: HSE PCRS Statistical Analysis of Claims and Payments 2014

3.4.6 HSE Health Centres

Three HSE areas cover the DCN CPSC area: Dublin North Central, Dublin North West (part) and Dublin North (part).

The following HSE Health Centres are within the DCN CYPSC area.

Table 20 – HSE Health Centres

Map Reference	Health Centre	HSE Area
1	Kilbarrack Health Centre, Foxfield Cresent, Kilbarrack, Dublin 5	Dublin North
2	33 Main Street, Raheny, Dublin 5	Dublin North
3	Clontarf, Vernon Avenue, Clontarf, Dublin 3	Dublin North Central
4	Edenmore Health Centre, Edenmore Shopping Centre, Dublin 5	Dublin North Central
5	Killester, Killester Avenue, Killester, Dublin 5	Dublin North Central
6	Marino, 1A Griffith Avenue, Marino, Dublin 3	Dublin North Central
7	Summerhill, Mountjoy, Dublin 1	Dublin North Central
8	North Strand, Dublin 1	Dublin North Central
9	Grangegorman Primary Care Centre, Upper Grangegorman Road, Grangegorman, Dublin 7	Dublin North West
10	Quarry Road, Dublin 7	Dublin North West
11	Wellmount, Finglas, Dublin 11	Dublin North West
12	Seamus Ennis Road, Finglas, Dublin 11	Dublin North West
13	Ballymun Health Care Facility, Dublin 9	Dublin North Central
14	Coolock Health Centre, Cromcastle Road, Coolock, Dublin 5	Dublin North West
15	Baldoyle Health Centre, Willie Nolan Road, Baldoyle, Dublin 13	Dublin North Central

Map 18 – HSE Health Centres
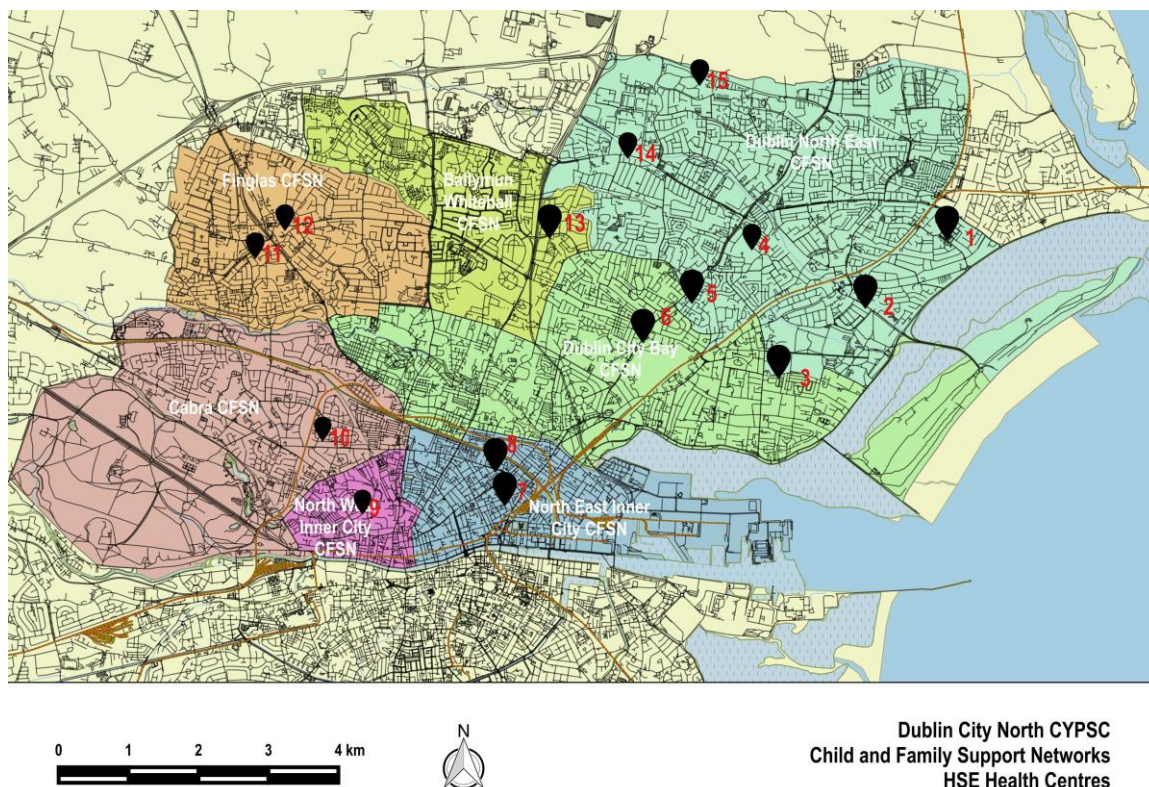
Source: HSE

3.5   Housing

In 2016 30% of the population of the Dublin City North CYPSC Area lived in accommodation owned with a mortgage or loan, representing 25% of all households.

Figure 10 – Housing Tenure (Households) 2016

| Housing Tenure (Households) 2016 | Housing Tenure (Persons) 2016 |
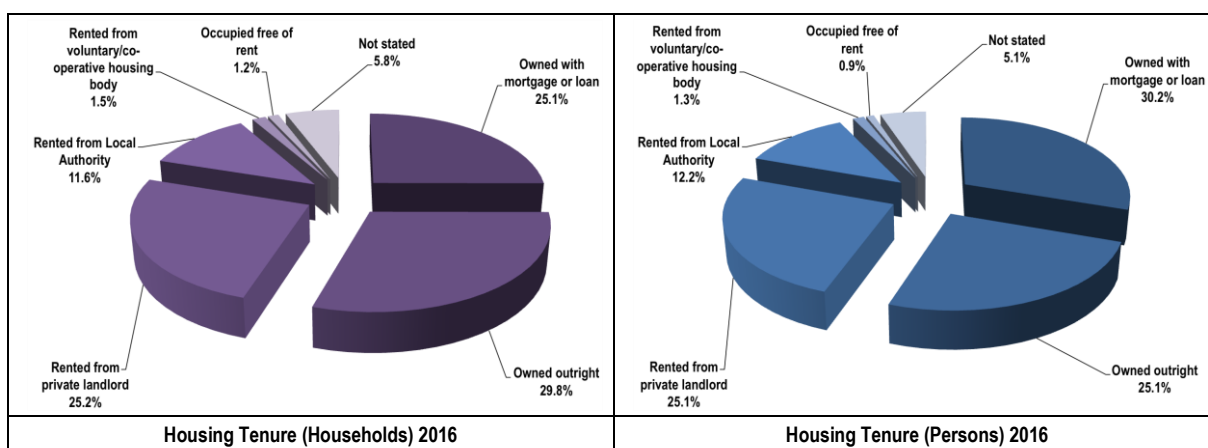
Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Table 21 – Housing Tenure (Households) 2016

	Owned with mortgage or loan	Owned outright	Rented from private landlord	Rented from Local Authority	Rented from voluntary / co-operative housing body	Occupied free of rent	Not stated	Total (No. of households)
Dublin City North	30,296	35,977	30,508	13,979	1,771	1,401	6,994	120,926
Dublin City	48,209	57,064	62,865	24,654	3,274	2,761	12,764	211,591
State	535,675	611,877	309,728	143,178	16,765	27,440	53,002	1,697,665
Dublin City North	25.1	29.8	25.2	11.6	1.5	1.2	5.8	100.0
Dublin City	22.8	27.0	29.7	11.7	1.5	1.3	6.0	100.0
State	31.6	36.0	18.2	8.4	1.0	1.6	3.1	100.0

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Figure 11 – Comparative Housing Tenure 2016

	Owned with mortgage or loan	Owned outright	Rented from private landlord	Rented from Local Authority	Rented from voluntary/ co-operative housing body	Occupied free of rent	Not stated
Dublin City North	25.1	29.8	25.2	11.6	1.5	1.2	5.8
Dublin City	22.8	27.0	29.7	11.7	1.5	1.3	6.0
State	31.6	36.0	18.2	8.4	1.0	1.6	3.1
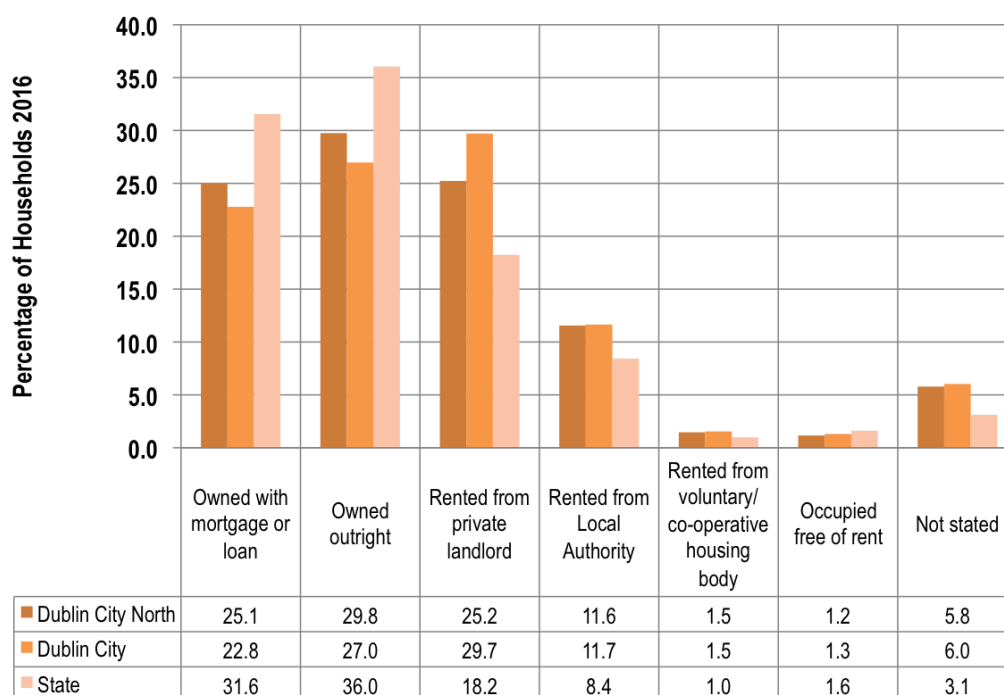
Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

From the above it can be seen that, in 2016, a lower proportion of households in the Dublin City North CYPSC Area were living in accommodation that is either owned outright or mortgaged, than is the case in the State generally. The proportion of households that were living in accommodation that was rented from the local authority was some 3% higher than was the case in the State, although the proportion was consistent with Dublin City.

3.5.1 Social Housing

In 2016, a total of 1,771 households in the Dublin City North CYPSC Area were living in accommodation that was rented from a voluntary or co-operative housing body. This represents 1.5% of all households in the area and compares with 0.98% nationally.

3.5.2 Local Authority Housing

Of the 120,926 households in the Dublin City North CYPSC Area in 2016, a total of 13,979 were rented from the local authority. This represents 11.6% of all households in the area, and compares with 8.4% nationally.

Map 19 – Proportion of Population LA Renting
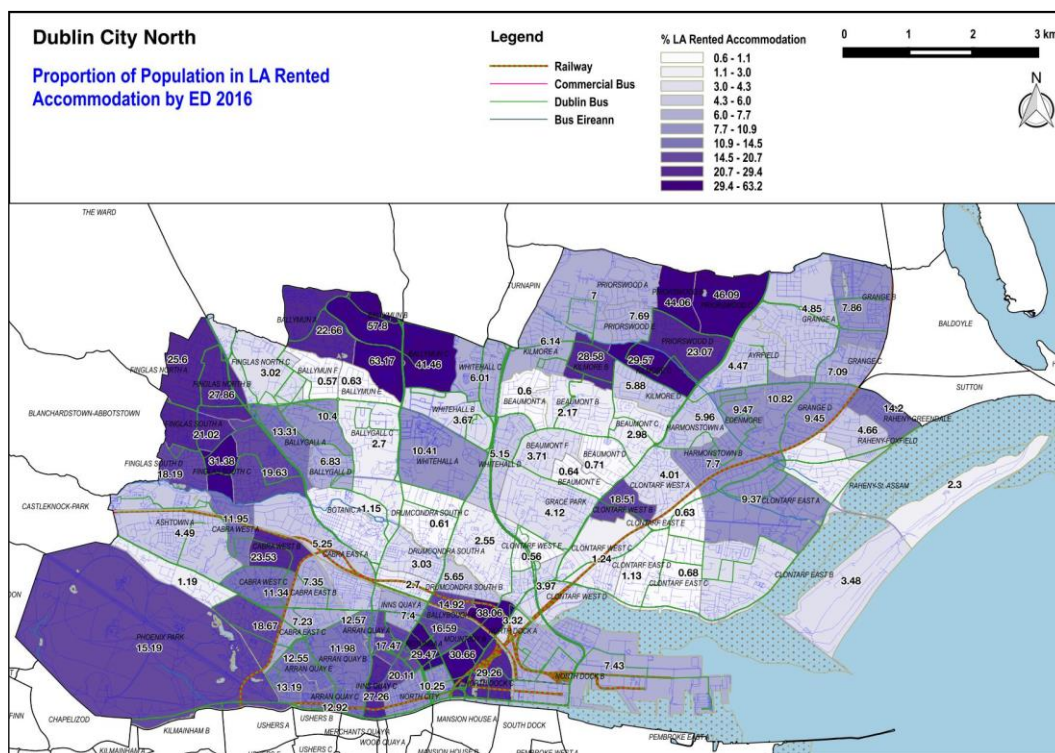
Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

3.5.3 Homelessness

The CSO reports that in 2016 there were 6,906 homeless people in the State. Of these, 5,009 (72%) were recorded in Dublin.

Table 22 – Homeless Persons (State) 2016

	Private Emergency Accommodation	Supported Temporary Accommodation	Temporary Emergency Accommodation	Mixed	Rough sleeper
Male					
Department of Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government	1,343	1,638	474	28	0
Agency	0	178	121	20	0
CSO	0	1	7	0	0
Tusla (in domestic violence refuges)	0	0	0	0	0
Rough sleepers	0	0	0	0	104
Total	1,343	1,817	602	48	104
Female					
Department of Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government	1,548	834	137	7	0
Agency	0	85	33	0	0
CSO	0	1	6	0	0
Tusla (in domestic violence refuges)	0	0	0	0	0
Rough sleepers	0	0	0	0	19
Total	1,548	920	176	7	19

Source: CSO StatBank / Profile 5 - Homeless Persons in Ireland / E5001 / Select from table E5001

Table 23 – Homeless Persons (State): Age Bands 2016

Age	Male	Female	Total
0 - 4 years	379	386	765
5 - 9 years	292	273	565
10 - 14 years	190	174	364
15 - 19 years	165	170	325
20 - 24 years	286	335	621

Source: CSO StatBank / Profile 5 - Homeless Persons in Ireland / E5003

Table 24 – Homeless Persons (State): Family Units 2016

Children Within Family Units	0 Children	1 Child	2 Children	3 Children	4 or more Children
Couple without children	67	0	0	0	0
Couples with children	0	77	74	53	58
One parent mother	**0**	**232**	**183**	**75**	**53**
One parent father	0	17	4	3	0
All family units	67	326	261	131	111
All persons	134	729	857	577	671

Source: CSO StatBank / Profile 5 - Homeless Persons in Ireland / E5005 / Select from table E5005

The Dublin Region Homeless Executive (DRHE) is provided by Dublin City Council as the lead statutory local authority in the response to homelessness in Dublin. DRHE reported that on 27th March 2018 there were 110 persons certified as sleeping rough on the night. Of these 14% were identified as being aged between 18-30. In 2017 1,121 families were recorded by DRHE as being homeless, with 2,235 children.

3.6   Educational Attainment

There has been a continuous improvement in the level of education amongst the adult population over the past 25 years throughout Ireland.

In 1991, 36.7% of the adult population had primary education only. This dropped to half that level (18.9%) in 2006 and even further to 16.0% in 2011. Between 2006 and 2011 the adult population with primary education only decreased by 2.9%age points. In 2016, 11% of the national population had primary education only.

Despite the considerable improvement generally, there are some differences with regard to the prevalence of low education between different EDs in the Dublin City North CYPSC Area.

Map 20 – Proportion with Primary Education Only 2016
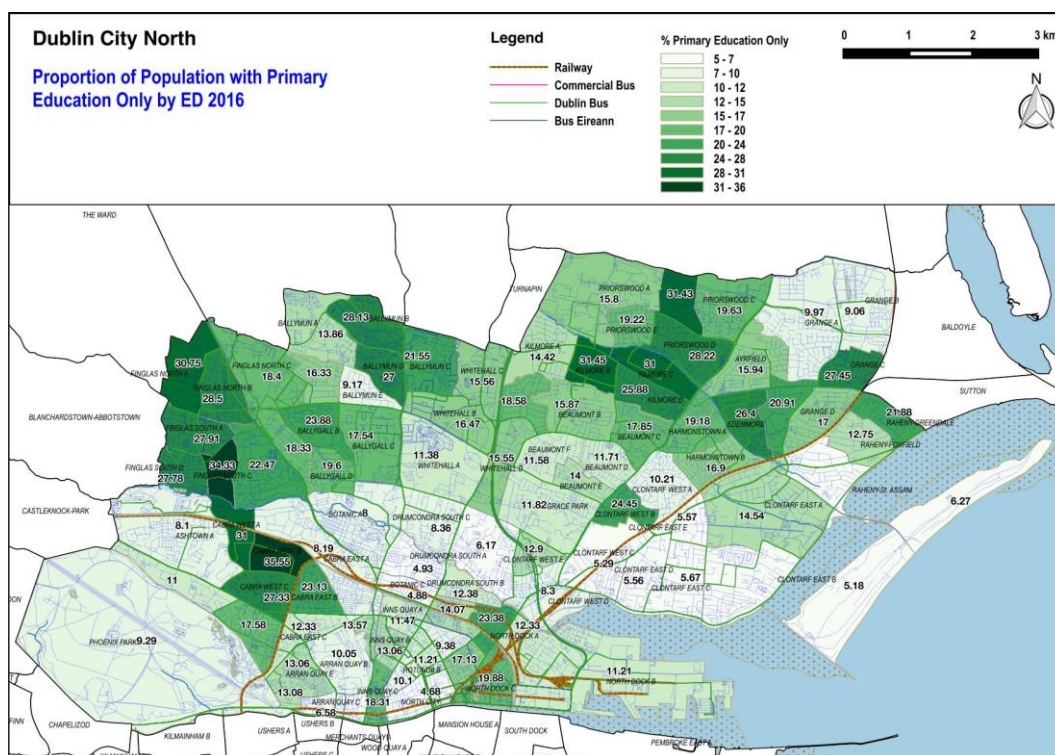
Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

Table 25 – Proportion >25 with Primary Education Only 2016

ED Name	Proportion with Primary Education Only 2006	Proportion with Primary Education Only 2011	Proportion with Primary Education Only 2016
Cabra West B	43.43	41.27	35.55
Finglas South C	44.36	40.32	34.33
Kilmore B	39.67	39.05	31.45
Priorswood B	45.61	37.76	31.43
Cabra West A	42.23	37.28	31.00
Kilmore C	40.17	38.03	31.00
Finglas North A	41.13	35.70	30.75
Finglas North B	37.33	34.86	28.50
Priorswood D	37.42	34.53	28.22
Ballymun B	41.28	35.84	28.13
Finglas South A	37.84	34.92	27.91
Finglas South D	36.82	36.42	27.78
Grange C	34.04	30.52	27.45
Cabra West C	35.27	33.88	27.33
Ballymun D	29.17	31.13	27.00
Edenmore	37.76	33.73	26.40
Kilmore D	33.07	30.78	25.88

Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

Considering the EDs that returned more than 30% of their population having Primary Education Only, it can be seen that there has been a relative improvement across the past three census waves.

Table 26 - Change in Low Education Attainment 2006-2016

	Proportion with Primary Education Only 2006	Proportion with Primary Education Only 2011	Proportion with Primary Education Only 2016
Cabra West B	43.43	41.27	35.55
Finglas South C	44.36	40.32	34.33
Kilmore B	39.67	39.05	31.45
Priorswood B	45.61	37.76	31.43
Cabra West A	42.23	37.28	31.00
Kilmore C	40.17	38.03	31.00
Finglas North A	41.13	35.70	30.75
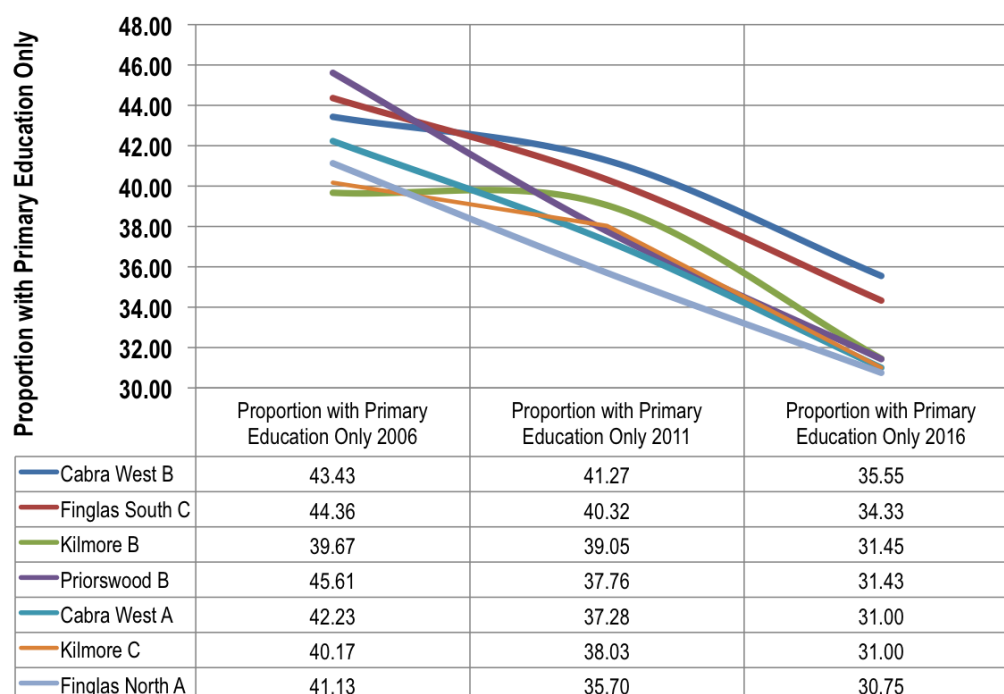
Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

The EDs that have shown the greatest level of reduction in their respective populations with Primary Education Only over the period 2006-2016 are Priorswood B (-14.18), North Dock B (-17.07) and Ballymun A (-20.81).

3.6.1 Highest Level of Education Attainment

The figure below records the highest level of education attained by individuals over 15 years of age in 2016.

Table 27 – Highest Level of Educational Attainment 2016
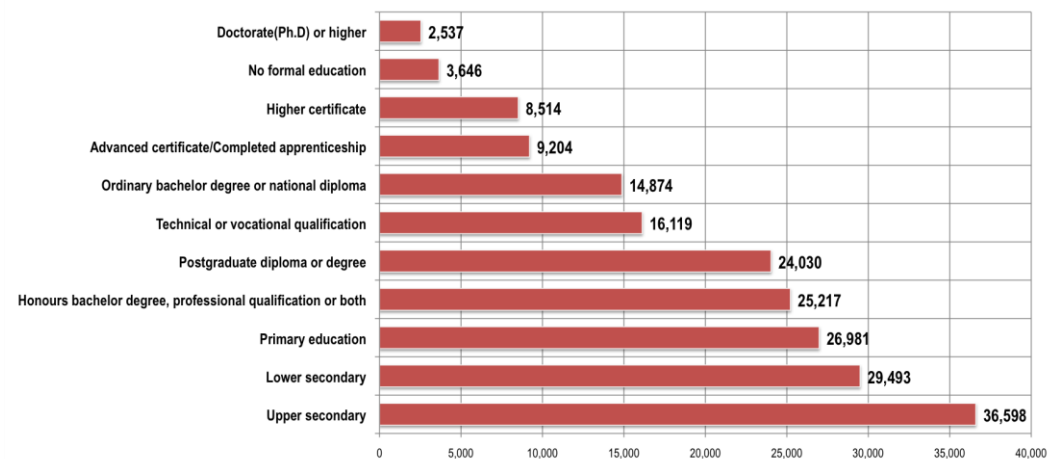
Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

22,975 Census 2016 respondents did not state the highest level of education that they had attained.

3.6.2 Education Attainment: Third Level Plus

Given the labour market composition and employment opportunities of the Dublin City North CYPSC Area and its environs, there are a number of EDs that returned particularly high levels of educational attainment in 2016.

Map 21 – Proportion with Third Level Education 2016
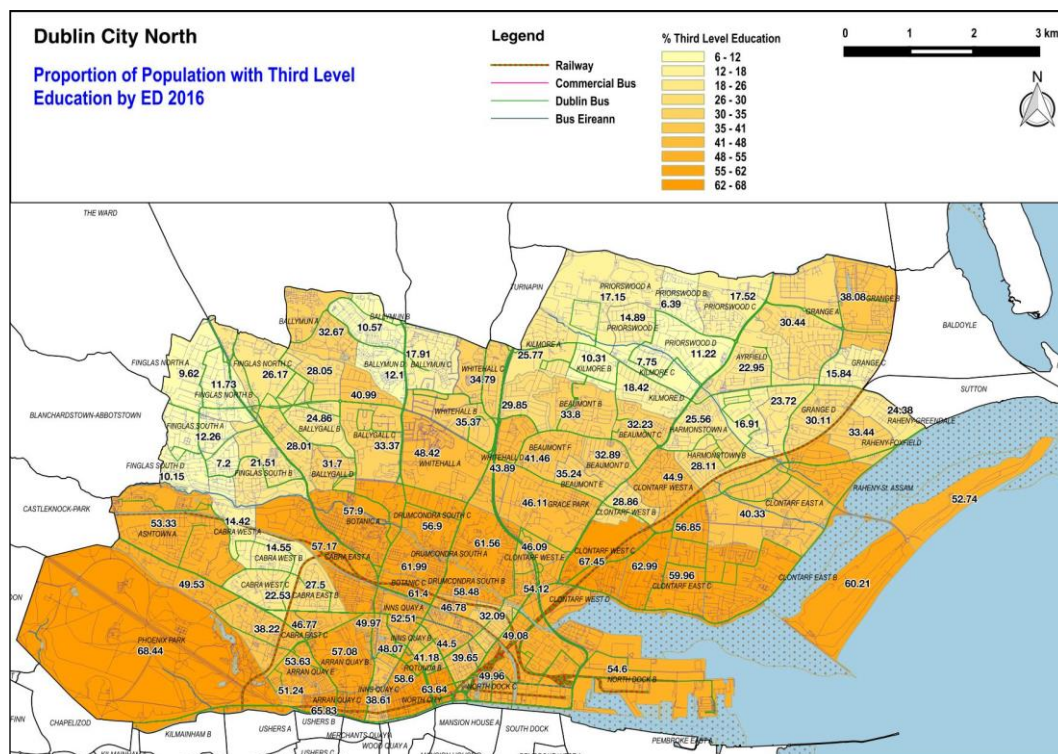
Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

Table 28 – EDs with Lowest Third Level Attainment 2016

ED Name	Proportion with third level education 2006	Proportion with third level education 2011	Proportion with third level education 2016
Priorswood B	4.26	4.15	6.39
Finglas South C	6.35	4.68	7.20
Kilmore C	7.95	5.25	7.75
Finglas North A	8.40	6.47	9.62
Finglas South D	7.88	6.48	10.15
Kilmore B	8.60	8.40	10.31
Ballymun B	9.16	6.04	10.57
Priorswood D	9.92	7.18	11.22
Finglas North B	8.08	8.34	11.73
Ballymun D	10.97	9.53	12.10

Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

Table 29 - EDs with Highest Third Level Attainment 2016

ED Name	Proportion with third level education 2006	Proportion with third level education 2011	Proportion with third level education 2016
Phoenix Park	55.19	62.64	68.44
Clontarf West C	56.05	61.05	67.45
Arran Quay C	53.70	57.86	65.83
North City	53.87	58.01	63.64
Clontarf East D	53.13	54.43	62.99
Botanic B	51.07	55.04	61.99
Drumcondra South A	47.54	53.41	61.56
Botanic C	52.43	54.52	61.40
Clontarf East B	50.67	51.97	60.21
Clontarf East C	50.10	52.59	59.96

Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

Table 30 - Change in Third Level Attainment 2006-2016

	Proportion with third level education 2006	Proportion with third level education 2011	Proportion with third level education 2016
North Dock B	28.65	48.79	54.60
Ballymun A	9.43	23.50	32.67
Arran Quay D	31.98	40.07	51.24
Drumcondra South B	41.92	50.99	58.48
Clontarf West E	31.07	38.53	46.09
Ashtown B	35.34	36.37	49.53
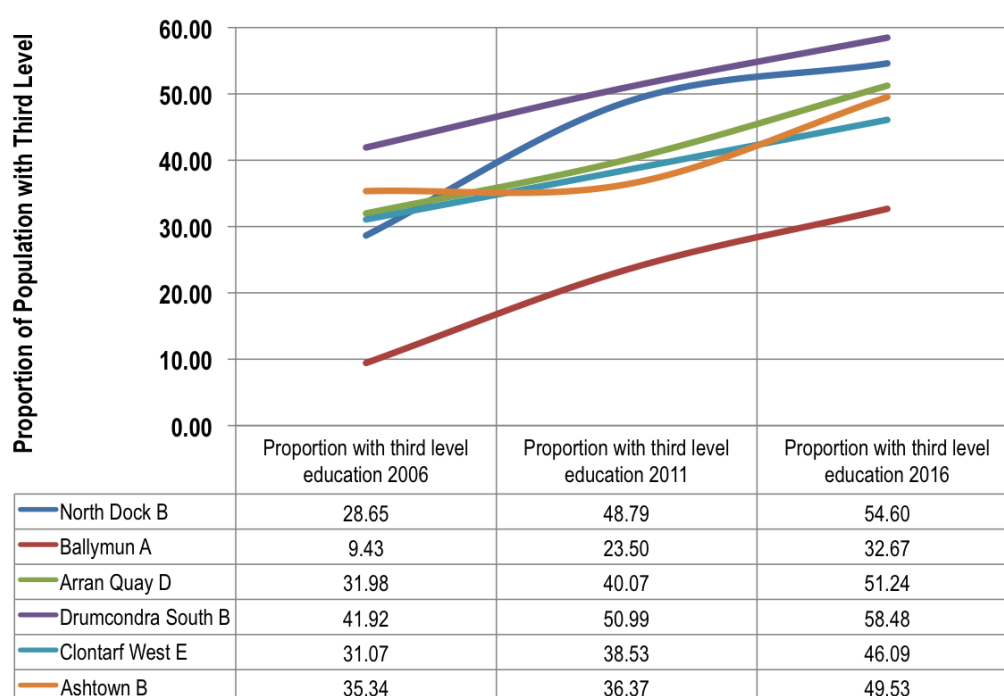
Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

The figure above illustrates the rate at which the six best performing EDs increased their respective proportion of populations with third level education over the period 2006-2016.

3.6.3 Childcare Services

The Pobal Early Years Sector Report 2016/2017 (October 2017) records that there were 426 Early Years services provided in Dublin City, comprising of some 37% community provision and 63% private provision.

The report noted that there were 15,356 children enrolled in services, with a further 852 places vacant, representing a vacancy rate of 6%.

Table 31 – Childcare Capacity for Children Aged 3-5 Years

	Capacity (enrolled + vacancies)	3-5 year olds capacity (extrapolated)	3 - 5 year olds population (CSO)	% Capacity of population of 3-5 year olds
Dublin City	16,208	10,873	11,908	91%
Dublin City North			11,124	

Source: Pobal Early Years Sector Report 2016/2017

Table 32 – Childcare Waiting List and Vacant Places

	Survey Response Rate	Private	Community	Total	Extrapolation
Dublin City Waiting Lists	83.00%	1,518	2,289	3,807	4,499
Vacancies		568	284	852	1,007

Source: Pobal Early Years Sector Report 2016/2017

Table 33 – Number of Children Enrolled and Services

	Children Enrolled				Number of Services with (>=1) Child Enrolled	Average Enrolled per Facility
	Community	Private	Urban	Total		
Dublin City	6,184	9,172	15,356	15,356	344	45

Source: Pobal Early Years Sector Report 2016/2017

3.6.4 DEIS Primary Schools

Delivering Equality of Opportunity in Schools (DEIS) the Action Plan for Educational Inclusion is the Department of Education and Skills policy instrument to address educational disadvantage. The action plan focuses on addressing and prioritising the educational needs of children and young people from disadvantaged communities, from pre-school through second-level education (3 to 18 years).

DEIS provides for a standardised system for identifying levels of disadvantage and an integrated School Support Programme (SSP).

825 schools are included in the programme in the 2016/17 school year. These comprise 640 primary schools (328 urban/town schools and 312 rural primary schools) and 185 second level schools.

Primary and post-primary schools participating in DEIS receive significant additional supports and resources including additional staffing to assist them in achieving the aims of the initiative. The level of additional supports and resources allocated to schools participating in DEIS varies according to the level of disadvantage in the school community.

Where the level of disadvantage is greatest, primary schools are classified as participating in Band 1 of DEIS. The remaining participating primary schools are classified as participating in Band 2 of DEIS.

Table 34 – DCN DEIS Primary Schools (Band 1)

Roll Number	School Name	Address		Postal District
19946S	Rutland Street National School	Lower Rutland Street		Dublin 1
17110B	Naomh Lorcán O Tuathail	Plas Seibhil		Dublin 1
20228S	St Laurence O'Toole Girls School	49 Seville Place	North Wall	Dublin 1
15816I	St Vincent's Infant Boys	North William Street		Dublin 1

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Roll Number	School Name	Address		Postal District
11776C	St Laurence O Toole Junior Boys	Seville Place		Dublin 1
00752A	Central Senior Mixed National School	Marlboro St		Dublin 1
01795A	Central Infants School	Marlboro St		Dublin 1
17881G	Scoil Ui Chonaill	Nth Richmond Street		Dublin 1
15056L	S National Schoolan Vinseann Cailin	North William Street		Dublin 1
12448N	Gardiner Street Convent	76 Gardiner Street		Dublin 1
19831B	Scoil Chaoimhin	Sraide Mhaoilbhride		Dublin 1
19981U	St Mary's National School	Windsor Avenue	Fairview	Dublin 3
19297H	Cromcastle Green Boys National School	Kilmore Road West	Artane	Dublin 5
19298J	Scoil Nais Ide Cailini	Kilmore Road West	Artane	Dublin 5
18968A	St Malachy's Boys National School	Edenmore	Raheny	Dublin 5
19935N	Scoil Eoin	Greendale Road		Dublin 5
17732M	Scoil Chiarain	Ascal Ui Choileain	Domhnach Cairne	Dublin 5
20064O	Our Lady Of Consolation National School	Collins Ave East	Donnycarney	Dublin 5
18969C	St Eithne's Senior Girls National School	Edenmore	Raheny	Dublin 5
19037E	St Monica's National School	Edenmore	Raheny	Dublin 5
20281W	St. Benedict's & St. Mary's NS	Grange Park	Raheny	Dublin 5
19920A	St John Of God National School	Kilmore Road	Artane	Dublin 5
18362K	S N Caitriona Naionain	Coolock		Dublin 5
18361I	S N Caitriona C	Coolock		Dublin 5
09932B	Stanhope St Convent	Stanhope Street		Dublin 7
16695E	Scoil Na Mbrathar	North Brunswick Street		Dublin 7
20035H	St Gabriel's National School	Cowper Street		Dublin 7
05933G	Presentation Primary School	Georges Hill		Dublin 7
20436C	St. Mary's Primary School	St. Mary's Place	Dorset Street	Dublin 7
17466R	St Catherine's Infant School	Cabra		Dublin 7
17465P	Dominican Convent Girls	Cabra		Dublin 7
17464N	Fionnbarra Naofa	Cabra West		Dublin 7
16988T	Christ The King Boys National School	Cabra		Dublin 7
17459U	Christ The King Girls	Cabra		Dublin 7
16989V	Christ The King Girls National School	Cabra		Dublin 7
19302U	SN Na Maighdine Muire Boys	Ballymun		Dublin 9
19242F	Our Lady Of Victories Infant National School	Ballymun Road		Dublin 9
19303W	Virgin Mary Girls National School	Shangan Road	Ballymun	Dublin 9
18910P	Bantiarna Na Mbuanna Boys	Baile Munna		Dublin 9
18911R	Bantiarna Na Mbuanna Girls	Baile Munna		Dublin 9
19430G	Scoil An Tseachtar Laoch	Bothar Bhaile Munna	Baile Munna	Dublin 9
19431I	St Josephs Junior	Balcurris	Ballymun	Dublin 11
19209H	SN An Spioraid Naiomh C	Sillogue Rd	Ballymun	Dublin 11
19208F	Holy Spirit B National School	Sillogue Rd	Baile Munna	Dublin 11
19583I	St Joseph's Senior National School		Balcurris	Dublin 11
19929S	St Brigid's Senior Girls	Finglas West		Dublin 11
18205R	S N An Pharoiste	Church Street	Finglas	Dublin 11
19197D	St Kevin's Boys National School	Barry Avenue	Finglas North-West	Dublin 11
19546C	St Oliver Plunkett National School	St Helena's Drive		Dublin 11

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Roll Number	School Name	Address		Postal District
19015R	St Joseph's Girls National School	Barry Avenue	Finglas West	Dublin 11
19619D	St Malachy's National School	Rivermount	Finglas	Dublin 11
18137D	S N Naomh Feargal	Finglas West		Dublin 11
19489Q	SN Naomh Finnin	Glenties Park	Rivermount	Dublin 11
20029M	St Brigid's Infant National School	Wellmount Avenue	Finglas West	Dublin 11
20220C	Gaelscoil Uí Earcáin	Bothar Glas Am Ein	Fionnghlas	Dublin 11
18682F	St Canice's Boys National School	Finglas		Dublin 11
18683H	St Canice's Girls National School	Finglas		Dublin 11
20015B	Gaelscoil Bhaile Munna	CDETB Building	Ballymun Road	Dublin 11
19764M	Our Lady of Wayside National School	Bluebell	Inchicore	Dublin 12
19524P	Our Lady Immaculate Senior National School		Darndale	Dublin 17
19454U	Darndale National School Junior		Darndale	Dublin 17
19668Q	St Francis Senior National School	Priorswood		Dublin 17
17104G	St Francis Junior National School	Priorswood		Dublin 17
19913D	St Joseph's National School	Macroom Road	Bonnybrook	Dublin 17

Source: Department of Education and Skills

Table 35 – DCN DEIS Primary Schools (Band 2)

Roll Number	School Name	Address		Postal District
18726W	S N Seosamh Na Mbrathar	Fairview		Dublin 3
19774P	St Josephs Mixed National School	East Wall		Dublin 3
18360G	Scoil Bhreandain	Coolock		Dublin 5
20091R	St Peter's National School	Phibsboro		Dublin 7
20059V	Mother Of Divine Grace	Holy Faith National School	Ferndale Ave	Dublin 11
20308Q	Belmayne Educate Together NS	Balgriffin Park	Belmayne	Dublin 13

Source: Department of Education and Skills

3.6.5 DEIS Post-Primary Schools

Table 36 – DCN DEIS Post-Primary Schools

Roll Number	School Name	Address		Postal District
60440R	O'Connell School	North Richmond Street		Dublin 1
76077O	Larkin Community College	Champions Avenue		Dublin 1
60853T	Mount Carmel Secondary School	Kings Inn Street		Dublin 1
60390F	St Josephs C.B.S.	Merville Avenue	Fairview	Dublin 3
70250S	Marino College	14-20 Marino Mart	Fairview	Dublin 3
60291D	Árdscoil La Salle	Raheny Road	Raheny	Dublin 5
60471F	St. David's C.B.S.	Malahide Road	Artane	Dublin 5
60871V	Mercy College Coolock	St Brendan's Drive	Coolock	Dublin 5
60550B	Chanel College	Coolock Village	Malahide Road	Dublin 5
60430O	St Pauls C.B.S.	Christian Brothers	North Brunswick Street	Dublin 7
60843Q	St Josephs Secondary School	Stanhope St		Dublin 7
70150O	Cabra Community College	Kilkieran Road	Cabra	Dublin 7
81017A	Trinity Comprehensive School	Ballymun Road		Dublin 9

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Roll Number	School Name	Address		Postal District
60400F	St Vincent's C.B.S.	Glasnevin		Dublin 9
70310K	Plunkett College	Swords Road	Whitehall	Dublin 9
70321P	Margaret Aylward Community College	The Thatch Road	Whitehall	Dublin 9
91344V	Rosmini Community School	Grace Park Road	Drumcondra	Dublin 9
60511O	Beneavin De La Salle College	Beneavin Road	Finglas	Dublin 11
60581M	St Kevin's College	Ballygall Rd East	Finglas	Dublin 11
68181N	New Cross College	Cappagh	Finglas	Dublin 11
60741I	St Michael's Secondary School	Wellmount Road	Finglas	Dublin 11
70180A	Coláiste Eoin	Cappagh Road	Finglas West	Dublin 11
91318U	The Donahies Community School	Streamville Road		Dublin 13
70020B	Grange Community College	Grange Road	Donaghmede	Dublin 13
70330Q	Coláiste Dhúlaigh	Barryscourt Road	Coolock	Dublin 17

Source: Department of Education and Skills

3.6.6 Special Needs Schools

The Department of Education and Skills (DES) provides for the education of children with special education needs through a number of support mechanisms depending on the child's assessed disability.   Educational provision for children with special needs is made:

❑ In special schools;

❑ In special classes attached to ordinary schools;

❑ In integrated settings in mainstream classes.

Table 37 – DCN Special Education Schools

Special Needs	School	Address
Asperger's Syndrome	St. Joseph's CBS Primary	Marino Park Avenue, Dublin 3
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	Scoil Sinéad	Broombridge Et, Bannow Road, Cabra
	Glasnevin Educate Together National School	Church Avenue, Glasnevin, Dublin 9
	Our Lady Of Consolation National School	Collins Avenue East, Donnycarney, Dublin 5
	St Brigid's Senior Girls	Finglas West, Dublin 11
	Dublin 7 Educate Together National School	Fitzwilliam Place North, Lower Grangegorman
Children of Travelling Families	St Thomas' Special School	Clonshaugh, Priorswood, Coolock, Dublin 17
Deaf or Hearing Impaired	St Joseph's School For Deaf Boys	Cabra, Dublin 7
	Holy Family School For The Deaf	Navan Road, Cabra, Dublin 7
Emotional and Behavioural Difficulties	St Kevin's Boys National School	Barry Avenue, Finglas North-West, Dublin 11
	Darndale National School	Our Lady Immaculate Senior National School, Darndale, Dublin 17
	St Joseph's Adolescent and Family Service	St Vincent's Hospital, Convent Avenue, Richmond Road, Fairview, Dublin 3

/continued

/continued

Special Needs	School	Address
Hospital	St Paul's Hospital Special School	Beaumont, Dublin 9
	St. Michael's House Special National School	College Street, Baldoyle, Dublin 13
	Mater Hospital Special School	North Circular Road, Dublin 7
	Beaumont Hospital School	St Raphael's Ward, Beaumont Hospital, Dublin 9
	Temple Street Hospital National School	Temple Street, Dublin 1
	St Frances' Clinic Special School	Temple Street Hospital, Dublin 1
Learning Disability	Scoil Naomh Colmcille	Newbrook Road, Donaghmede, Dublin 13
	St Patrick's National School	Drumcondra, Dublin 9
	St Eithne's Girls National School	Edenmore, Raheny, Dublin 5
	St Malachy's Boys National School	Edenmore, Raheny, Dublin 5
	St Brigid's Senior Girls	Finglas West, Dublin 11
	Scoil Náisiúnta Naomh Finnin	Glenties Park, Rivermount, Finglas South, Dublin 11
	Holy Trinity Senior National School	Grange Road, Donaghmede, Dublin 13
	Scoil Bhríde Juniors	Grange Road, Donaghmede, Dublin 13
	Scoil Eoin	Greendale Road, Kilbarrack, Dublin 5
	Mother Of Divine Grace	Holy Faith National School, Ferndale Avenue, Ballygall, Dublin 11
	Scoil Fhursa	Kilmore West, Artane, Dublin 5
	An Leinbh Iosa Cailini	Larkhill, Whitehall, Dublin 9
	Holy Child National School	Larkhill, Whitehall, Dublin 9
	St Joseph's National School	Macroom Road, Bonnybrook, Dublin 17
	Scoil Chaitriona Cailini	Measc Avenue, Coolock, Dublin 5
	St Kevin's Junior National School	Newbrook Avenue, Donaghmede, Dublin 13
	Scoil Naomh Colmcille	Newbrook Avenue, Donaghmede, Dublin 13
	Scoil Naisiunta San Vinseann Cailin	North William Street, Dublin 1
	Darndale National School	Our Lady Immaculate Senior National School, Darndale, Dublin 17
	St Francis' Senior and Junior National School	Priorswood, Dublin 17
	St Malachy's National School	Rivermount, Finglas, Dublin 11
	Virgin Mary Girls School	Shangan Road, Ballymun, Dublin 9
	Holy Spirit Boys and Girls National School	Sillogue Road, Ballymun, Dublin 11
	Scoil Chiarain Special School	St Canice's Road, Glasnevin, Dublin 11
	St Joseph's Senior National School	Balcurris, Ballymun, Dublin 11
	Stanhope Street Convent	Stanhope Street, Dublin 7
	St Brigid's Infant National School	Wellmount Avenue, Finglas West, Dublin 11
	St Mary's National School	Windsor Avenue, Fairview, Dublin 3
Physically Disabled	Central Remedial Clinic	Vernon Avenue, Clontarf, Dublin 3
Speech and Language Disorder	St Patrick's National School	Drumcondra, Dublin 9
Visually Impaired	St. Joseph's School For Children with a Visual Impairment	Drumcondra, Dublin 9

Source: DES

3.6.7 **Primary School Absenteeism Rate**

Data on non-attendance in primary schools is collected by Tusla through the Annual Attendance Report. Within this report data is provided on an aggregated basis for Dublin.

Table 38 – Dublin Primary Absenteeism Rate 2014-15

	Mean % Student Days Lost	Mean % 20-day Absences	Mean % Expulsions	Mean % Suspensions
Dublin	6.6	15.2	0.04	1.32
Leinster	5.9	12.1	0.02	0.59
State	5.5	10.4	0.01	0.38

Source: Tusla - School Attendance Data from Primary and Post-Primary Schools 2014/15

From the above it can be seen that Dublin lost more student days at primary school level than either Leinster or the State in the academic year 2014-2015.

3.6.8 Post-Primary School Absenteeism Rate

Data on non-attendance in post-primary schools is collected by Tusla through the Annual Attendance Report. Within this report data is provided on an aggregated basis for Dublin.

Table 39 – Dublin Post-Primary Absenteeism Rate 2014-15

	Mean % Student Days Lost	Mean % 20-day Absences	Mean % Expulsions	Mean % Suspensions
Dublin	7.9	16.2	0.07	5.89
Leinster	8.0	17.1	0.06	5.26
State	8.0	17.3	0.05	5.30

Source: Tusla - School Attendance Data from Primary and Post-Primary Schools 2014/15

From the above it can be seen that Dublin lost slightly less student days at post-primary school level than either Leinster or the State in the academic year 2014-2015.

3.6.9 Leaving Certificate Sits

The State Examinations Commission reported in August 2017 that the national number of students sitting the Leaving Certificate examinations has increased by 0.1% from 58,465 candidates in 2016 to 58,543 in 2017.

Of the candidates who sat Leaving Certificate examinations in 2017, 55,770 candidates followed the Leaving Certificate (Established) programme, of which 14,025 (25%) followed the Leaving Certificate Vocational Programme. A further 2,773 (4.7%) candidates followed the Leaving Certificate Applied Programme.

Table 40 - Leaving Certificate Sits 2017

	Female	Male	Total
Dublin	6,994	7,032	14,026
State	27,886	27,845	55,731

Source: State Examinations Commission

From the above it can be seen that there were marginally more males than females sitting the Leaving Certificate in Dublin in 2017.

From the table below it can be seen that in 2017 there was 17% more males than females sitting the Leaving Certificate Applied in Dublin.

Table 41 - Leaving Certificate Applied Sits 2017

	Female	Male	Total
Dublin	282	394	676
State	1,247	1,526	2,773

Source: State Examinations Commission

3.7 Health

The CSO Census of Population 2016 provides an assessment of the general health of the population. The figure below provides the health assessment of the Dublin City North CYPSC Area population by comparison with that of the State.

Figure 12 – General Health 2016

State 2016   Dublin City North CYPSC Area 2016
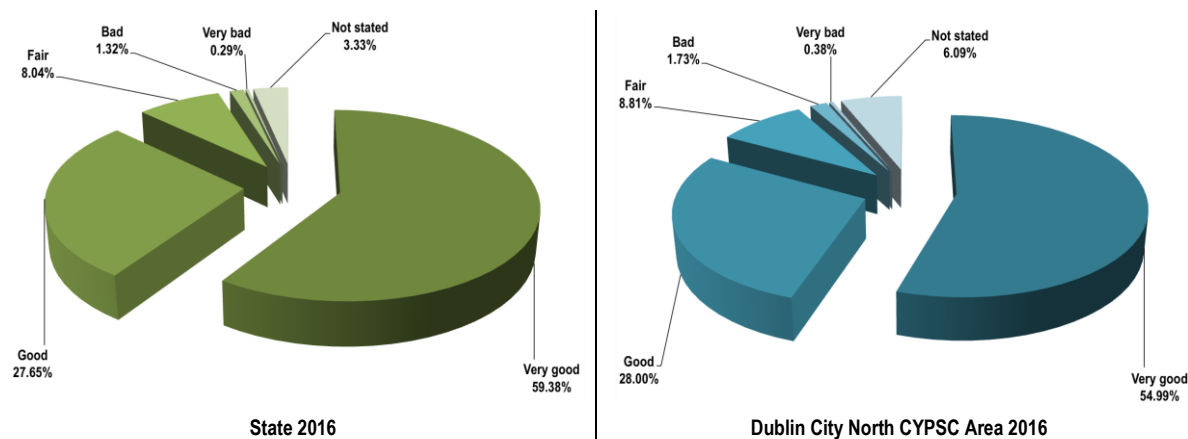
Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Table 42 – General Health 2016

	Total Population						
	Very good	**Good**	**Fair**	**Bad**	**Very bad**	**Not stated**	**Total**
Dublin City North	178,944	91,092	28,665	5,623	1,229	19,832	325,385

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

At State level, the number of people with a disability increased by 47,796 between 2011 and 2016 and stood at 643,131 in April 2016, accounting for 13.5% of the population. There were 331,551 females (51.6%) and 311,580 males (48.4%) with a disability. Among those aged under 20, there was an increase of 11,828 persons (15.6%) with a disability since 2011. This represented a disability rate of 6.7% in this group (up from 6% in 2011).

The CSO reports that nationally up to one in ten persons below 45 years of age had a disability in 2016, rising to 20% by age 60. Rates increased sharply above age 70; 27.7% of females aged 70-74 had a disability while the rate had increased to 73.3% for females aged 84 and over.

Disability was more common amongst males in all age categories up to age 24, peaking in the 5-9 age groups where there were almost twice as many disabled boys (14,964) as girls (7,887).

By administrative counties, Cork City had the highest rate of disabled persons at 18.1% while the lowest rates of disability were in Fingal (10.8%), Meath (11.6%) and Monaghan (11.8%). Dublin City had a rate of disabled persons at 14.7%: the fifth highest in the State.

Educational attainment amongst disabled persons was much lower than that of the general population at all levels. Amongst those aged 15 to 50 (inclusive), 13.7% had completed no higher than primary level education, compared with 4.2% of the general population; 37.0% had completed third level education compared with 53.4% of all those aged 15-50.

There were 176,445 persons with a disability in the labour force, giving a labour force participation rate of 30.2% compared with 61.4% for the population overall. Of those with a disability aged 15 and over in April 2016 (584,045 people), just 22.3% (130,067) were at work, compared with 53.4% of the overall population in that age group. Overall in April 2016, 6.5% of those at work had a disability.

In 2016, the unemployment rate amongst persons with a disability was 26.3%, more than double the 12.9% rate for the population as a whole.

Map 22 – Persons Aged 15+ Unable to Work 2016

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

3.7.1 Persons 0-24 Years of Age with a Disability

From the table below it can be seen that Dublin City had 9.1% of the population 10-14 years of age with a disability, whilst 9.9% of the population 15-19 years of age had a disability in 2016. The percentage population of both age cohorts with a disability is above that of the State, however, it is noted that many of the State services providing support for young people with disabilities are located in Dublin City.

Table 43 – Persons 0-24 Years of Age with a Disability

Dublin City	Dublin City			State
	Population	Population with a Disability	Population with a Disability %	Population with a Disability %
0 - 4 years	30,683	990	3.2	3.0
5 - 9 years	27,937	1,902	6.8	6.4
10 - 14 years	24,593	2,248	9.1	8.3
15 - 19 years	28,781	2,858	9.9	9.4
20 - 24 years	44,484	3,796	8.5	9.1

Source: CSO StatBank / EZ042 / Select from table EZ042

3.7.2 Children Registered with an Intellectual Disability

The 2016 Annual Report of the Health Research Board - National Intellectual Disability Database (NIDD) Committee – provides a national record of the number of people registered on the NIDD with an intellectual disability.

Table 44 – NIDD Registrations per 1,000 of Population 2016

	Total population	NIDD	Prevalence rate	% of NIDD (28,275)
Dublin	1,273,069	6,274	4.9	22.2

Source: National Intellectual Disability Database

Table 45 – Young People with an Intellectual Disability

State	Age group	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19
Not verified	**Female**	268	348	88	34
	Male	469	845	263	106
	Total	**737**	**1,193**	**351**	**140**
Mild	**Female**	41	209	409	489
	Male	43	424	797	936
	Total	**84**	**633**	**1,206**	**1,425**
Moderate	**Female**	20	233	353	457
	Male	39	557	782	802
	Total	**59**	**790**	**1,135**	**1,259**
Severe	**Female**	9	117	121	134
	Male	13	147	218	213
	Total	**22**	**264**	**339**	**347**
Profound	**Female**	5	18	23	22
	Male	4	21	36	29
	Total	**9**	**39**	**59**	**51**
All levels	**Female**	343	925	994	1,136
	Male	568	1,994	2,096	2,086
	Total	**911**	**2,919**	**3,090**	**3,222**

Source: National Intellectual Disability Database

3.7.3 Children Registered with Physical/Sensory Disability

In 2016, the Health Research Board (HRB) reported that there were 1,397 individuals registered in the CHO Area 9 registered on the National Physical and Sensory Disability Database (NPSDD) in December 2016.with a physical or sensory disability. Community Health Organisation (CHO) Area 9 includes the Dublin North, Dublin North Central and Dublin North West areas.

Figure 13 – Young People with a Physical/Sensory Disability: State

	0-4 years	5-12 years	13-17 years	18-24 years	25-39 years	40-59 years	60-65 years	Under 18 years	18-65 years
Female	94	852	504	440	885	2148	894	1,450	4,367
Male	140	1417	749	604	786	1642	756	2,306	3,788
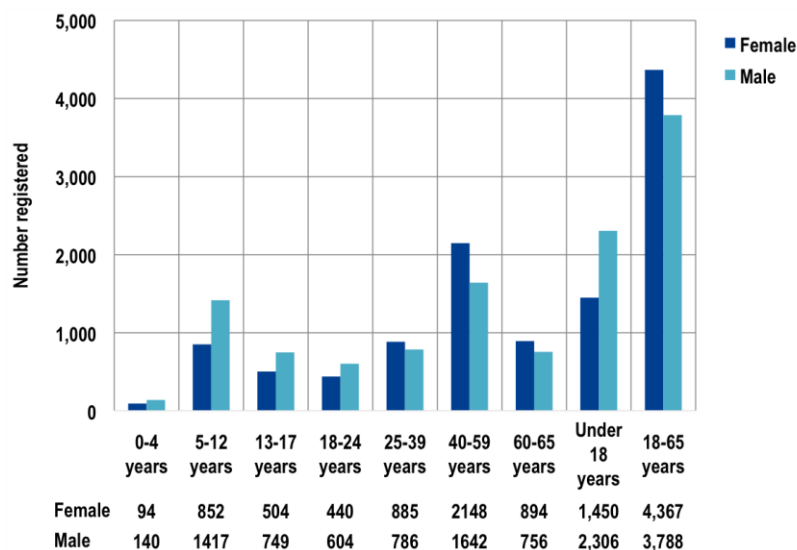
Source: HRB - Annual Report of the National Physical and Sensory Disability Database Committee 2016

3.7.4 Mothers Attending Antenatal Care

At national level 64,624 maternities were reported to the National Perinatal Reporting System (NPRS) in 2015, representing a 2.6% decrease between 2014 and 2015.

Table 46 – State: Mother's Antenatal Length of Stay

Total Births	Total Births	Total Births %	Live Births	Stillbirth Rate	Early Neonatal Mortality Rate	Perinatal Mortality Rate	Adjusted PMR	Maternities
0-1 Days	58,292	88.8	58,079	3.7	2.2	5.8	3.8	57,350
2 Days	4,120	6.3	4,096	5.8	2.7	8.5	6.3	4,038
3-5 Days	1,922	2.9	1,908	7.3	2.6	9.9	7.8	1,838
6-8 Days	484	0.7	481	6.2	8.3	14.5	12.4	451
9-11 Days	231	0.4	229	8.7	30.6	39.0	30.6	197
12-14 Days	135	0.2	133	14.8	-	14.8	14.8	122
More than 2 Weeks	422	0.6	418	9.5	23.9	33.2	28.6	365
Not Stated	57	0.1	57	-	-	-	-	57
Total	65,663	100	65,401	4.0	2.5	6.5	4.4	64,418

Source: NPRS: Perinatal Statistics Report 2015

3.7.5 Dublin Births 2015

The following has been extracted from the NPRS.

Table 47 – Births 2015: Mothers County of Residence

Mothers County of Residence	Number	National%
Dublin City	14,561	22.1

Source: NPRS: Perinatal Statistics Report 2015

3.7.6 Death by External Causes

Table 48 – Dublin City Deaths by External Causes 2016

Dublin City	2016
Accidents	110
External causes of death	152
Intentional self-harm	31
Assault	7
Events of undetermined intent	0
Other external causes	4

Source: CSO StatBank / Deaths Occurrence / VS024 / Select from table VS024

Table 49 – Deaths by Age at Death

	2016							
	Male				**Female**			
	State	**State %**	**Dublin City**	**Dublin City %**	**State**	**State %**	**Dublin City**	**Dublin City %**
Under 1 year	117	0.75	15	0.79	91	0.61	12	0.54
1 - 4 years	4	0.03	2	0.11	8	0.05	0	0.00
5 - 9 years	13	0.08	0	0.00	9	0.06	0	0.00
10 - 14 years	15	0.10	1	0.05	14	0.09	0	0.00
15 - 19 years	53	0.34	4	0.21	20	0.13	1	0.04
20 - 24 years	74	0.48	7	0.37	20	0.13	3	0.13
Total All Ages	15,499	100.00	1,887	100.00	14,891	100.00	2,223	100.00

Source: StatBank / Deaths Occurrence / VSA07 / Select from table VSA0

3.7.7 Self Harm

The National Suicide Research Foundation (NSRF) reports that there was variation in the rate of self-harm by region in 2016. The percentage male rate (EASR) of suicide in Dublin City fell by 10% in the period 2007-2016, whilst the female rate fell by 7% over the same period.

Figure 14 – Self-Harm by HSE Hospital Group 2016
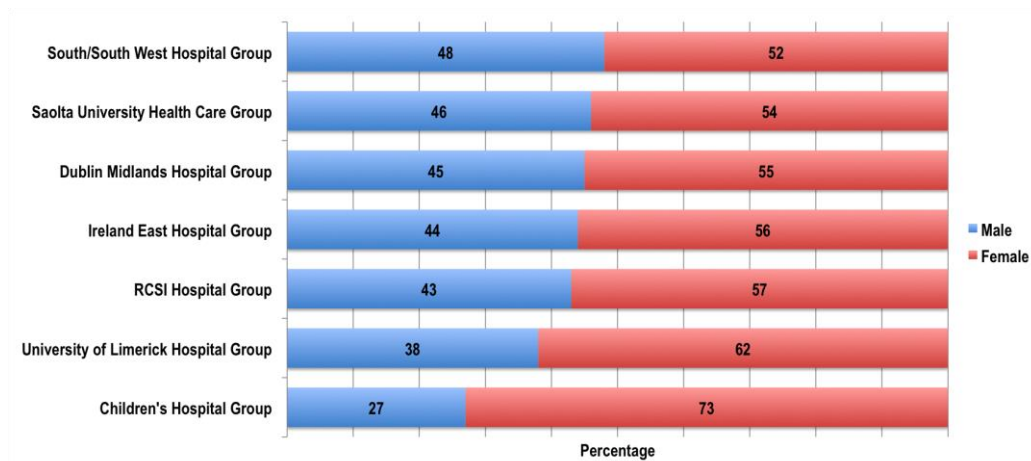
Source: NSRF National Self-Harm Registry Ireland

3.7.8 Carers 24 Years of Age and Under

In 2016 carers provided 6,608,515 hours of care per week, an average of 38.7 hours per carer. This was an increase of 321,005 hours (5.1%) on 2011. There were 83,754 carers (42.9%) who provided up to two hours of unpaid care a day, which made up 8.3% of the total care hours provided. There were also 16,926 carers (8.7%) who provided full-time 24 hours per seven-day week unpaid care, which represented 43% of total care hours provided.

Table 50 – Dublin City: People with Disabilities 2011-2016

Total Population: All Ages	Population				Percentage Population			
	State		Dublin City		State		Dublin City	
	2011	*2016*	2011	2016	*2011*	*2016*	2011	2016
Total persons with a disability	*595,335*	*643,131*	78,610	81,502	*13.0*	*13.5*	14.9	14.7
Blindness or a serious vision impairment	*51,718*	*54,810*	7,560	7,646	*1.1*	*1.2*	1.4	1.4
Deafness or a serious hearing impairment	*92,060*	*103,676*	12,480	13,138	*2.0*	*2.2*	2.4	2.4
A condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities	*244,739*	*262,818*	32,681	33,630	*5.3*	*5.5*	6.2	6.1
An intellectual disability	*57,709*	*66,611*	6,307	7,037	*1.3*	*1.4*	1.2	1.3
Difficulty in learning, remembering or concentrating	*137,070*	*156,968*	16,993	18,915	*3.0*	*3.3*	3.2	3.4
Psychological or emotional condition	*96,004*	*123,515*	13,941	17,540	*2.1*	*2.6*	2.6	3.2
Other disability, including chronic illness	*274,762*	*296,783*	37,676	38,446	*6.0*	*6.2*	7.1	6.9
Difficulty in dressing, bathing or getting around inside the home	*125,450*	*140,366*	15,166	16,745	*2.7*	*2.9*	2.9	3.0
Difficulty in going outside home alone	*165,681*	*184,945*	21,423	23,169	*3.6*	*3.9*	4.1	4.2
Difficulty in working or attending school/college	*194,398*	*210,639*	23,312	24,183	*4.2*	*4.4*	4.4	4.4
Difficulty in participating in other activities	*207,455*	*229,397*	25,922	27,702	*4.5*	*4.8*	4.9	5.0
Total disabilities	*1,647,046*	*1,830,528*	213,461	228,151	*35.9*	*38.4*	40.5	41.1
Total persons	*4,588,252*	*4,761,865*	527,612	554,554	*100.0*	*100.0*	100.0	100.0

Source: CSO StatBank / Health, Disability and Carers / E9003 / Select from table E9003

The CSO reports that in April 2016, females comprised 118,151 (60.5%) of the country's 195,263 carers, while there were 77,112 male carers.

There were 3,800 children of less than 15 years of age providing care, accounting for 1.9% of all carers in 2016.

The table below records the number of carers aged 15 years and over (2011 to 2016) that were providing regular unpaid help, and the age at which their full-time education ceased.

Table 51 – State: Carers by Age Full-Time Education Ceased

	1-14 hours unpaid help per week		15-28 hours unpaid help per week		29-42 hours unpaid help per week		43 or more hours unpaid help per week		Not stated	
Male	**2011**	**2016**	**2011**	**2016**	**2011**	**2016**	**2011**	**2016**	**2011**	**2016**
Under 15 years	1,799	1,447	869	737	520	368	1,947	1,517	876	746
15 years	1,686	1,438	714	692	380	313	1,128	1,008	523	512
16 years	2,945	2,598	1,270	1,100	613	596	1,686	1,553	776	737
17 years	2,529	2,370	900	809	490	430	1,061	1,026	516	461
18 years	3,938	3,738	1,307	1,412	666	705	1,454	1,572	839	763
19 years	1,260	1,246	408	393	139	202	375	399	251	235
20 years	1,287	1,423	355	439	166	196	351	353	211	223
21 years	1,679	2,023	381	479	177	257	382	460	224	233
22 years	1,529	1,781	359	462	153	205	312	405	180	190
23 years	1,024	1,190	202	287	119	113	207	248	110	105
24 years	755	847	196	214	76	103	163	224	106	126
Female										
Under 15 years	1,789	1,216	1,190	814	666	443	2,693	1,925	963	742
15 years	1,601	1,190	836	735	452	385	1,632	1,217	526	504
16 years	3,055	2,552	1,660	1,427	819	716	2,736	2,309	885	829
17 years	4,069	3,496	1,694	1,601	831	773	2,599	2,310	832	788
18 years	6,312	6,052	2,652	2,553	1,312	1,206	3,689	3,684	1,133	1,228
19 years	2,344	2,406	888	909	379	378	1,154	1,340	408	406
20 years	1,851	2,138	643	728	301	317	765	957	279	316
21 years	2,749	3,131	722	906	296	361	906	1,230	300	406
22 years	2,171	2,583	573	710	227	311	710	962	267	297
23 years	1,331	1,630	352	425	151	185	404	596	171	183
24 years	936	1,123	247	297	118	130	288	421	112	145

Source: CSO StatBank /Health, Disability and Carers / E9059

The table below records the number of carers in the State aged 15 Years and over (2011 to 2016) providing regular unpaid help, and their highest level of educational attainment.

Table 52 – Unpaid Carers Aged Over 15 By Education 2016

	1-14 hours unpaid help per week		15-28 hours unpaid help per week		29-42 hours unpaid help per week		43 or more hours unpaid help per week		Not Stated		All Carers	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
No formal education	361	453	284	350	172	196	536	679	486	619	1,839	2,297
Primary	5,384	3,905	3,315	2,585	1,923	1,385	7,320	5,315	3,467	3,021	21,409	16,211
Lower secondary	10,824	8,887	5,322	4,777	2,769	2,490	8,235	7,153	3,842	3,757	30,992	27,064
Upper secondary	14,207	13,075	5,858	5,816	2,950	2,956	8,162	8,018	3,631	3,784	34,808	33,649
Technical/vocational	6,696	7,253	2,615	2,942	1,197	1,387	3,424	3,928	1,798	2,113	15,730	17,623
Advanced certificate/completed apprenticeship	4,772	5,294	1,592	1,884	755	853	1,779	2,167	1,016	1,115	9,914	11,313
Higher certificate	4,758	5,553	1,503	1,944	661	854	1,709	2,222	802	994	9,433	11,567
Ordinary bachelor degree/professional qualification or both	7,087	7,931	2,053	2,390	883	1,092	2,468	2,975	1,012	1,259	13,503	15,647
Honours bachelor degree/professional qualification or both	7,262	9,135	1,768	2,465	743	1,034	1,781	2,698	880	1,071	12,434	16,403
Postgraduate diploma or degree	7,205	9,663	1,667	2,181	700	987	1,584	2,373	878	1,003	12,034	16,207
Doctorate (Ph.D.)	670	1,022	150	210	52	87	139	193	75	99	1,086	1,611
Not stated	1,098	1,202	589	604	238	339	859	947	1,214	1,542	3,998	4,634
Economic status - total at school, university, etc.	4,677	4,498	980	1,043	333	316	500	538	951	908	7,441	7,303
Economic status - other	3,468	3,808	1,299	1,682	655	804	1,324	1,769	1,517	1,871	8,263	9,934

Source: CSO StatBank / Profile 9 - Health, Disability and Carers / E9060 / Select from table E9060

3.8 Drugs and Alcohol

3.8.1 National Drug Treatment Reporting System

Treatment for problem alcohol and drug use in Ireland is provided by statutory and non-statutory services, including residential centres, community-based addiction services, general practices and prison services.

For the purpose of the National Drug Treatment Reporting System (NDTRS), treatment is broadly defined as *'any activity that aims to ameliorate the psychological, medical or social state of individuals who seek help for their substance misuse problems'*. Clients who attend needle-exchange services are not included in this reporting system. From 2004 onwards, clients who report alcohol as their main problem drug have been recorded by the system. Drug treatment options include one or more of the following: medication (detoxification, methadone reduction, substitution programmes and psychiatric treatment), brief intervention, counselling, group therapy, family therapy, psychotherapy, complementary therapy, and/or life-skills training.

Compliance with the NDTRS requires that one form be completed for each new client coming for first treatment and for each previously treated client returning to treatment for problem drug use. Service providers at treatment centres throughout Ireland collect data on each individual who attends for first treatment or returns to treatment in a calendar year.

National Perspective

The NDTRS records cases of treated problem drug and alcohol use in Ireland between 2009 and 2015, and notes that in this seven-year period 61,439 cases were treated for problem drug use (excluding alcohol). The number of cases rose from 7,479 in 2009 to 9,892 in 2015.

❑ Proportion of new cases decreased from 45.9% in 2009 to 37.8% in 2015.

❑ Majority of cases were treated in outpatient facilities (64.4%) over the period, similar to previous years.

❑ Proportion of cases treated in prison decreased from 10.8% to 8.4% over the reporting period.

❑ In 2015 the proportion of cases treated in residential facilities increased for the first time in the period, to 18%.

The main problem drug (excluding alcohol) was recorded as follows: -

❑ **Opiates (mainly heroin):** most commonly reported drug. While the number of cases treated for problem opiate use remained stable over the period, the proportion of cases treated decreased from 60.6% in 2009 to 47.8% in 2015.

❑ **Cannabis:** 2nd most common drug among those treated. The number of cases increased by 72%, from 1,616 in 2009, to 2,786 in 2015. Cannabis is the most common drug reported by new cases.

❑ **Cocaine:** remained 3rd most common drug reported. In 2015, 10.4% of cases reported problem cocaine use, the highest proportion since 2010.

❑ Proportion of cases reporting benzodiazepines as a main problem drug increased by 185% from 306 cases (4.1%) in 2009 to 873 cases (8.8%) in 2015.

❑ Number of cases treated for Z-drugs has increased from 9 in 2009, to 154 in 2015.

❑ Reported problem use of novel psychoactive substances (NPS) peaked in 2010, at 2.5% of all cases treated, and dropped to 0.4% of all cases treated in 2012. Since then it has increased slightly to represent 0.9% of all cases treated in 2015.

Polydrug Use

❑ Majority of cases reported problem polydrug use (63.5%) over the period.

❑ Proportion reporting polydrug use has decreased from 68.4% in 2009 to 60.9% in 2015.

❑ Up to 2013, alcohol was the most common additional drug reported. Since 2014 benzodiazepines have become the most common additional drugs reported.

Socio-Demographics

❑ Median age of cases has increased from 28 years in 2009, to 30 years in 2015.

❑ Majority of cases, seven in every ten, reporting were male.

❑ Proportion who were homeless increased from 5.6% in 2009, to 9.2% in 2015.

❑ Proportion of Travellers treated increased marginally from 1.9% in 2009 to 2.9% in 2015.

Injecting Behaviour

❑ Proportion of all cases treated who reported ever injecting remained relatively stable over the reporting period at around one third of all cases.

❑ Proportion of new cases reporting ever injecting has decreased from 19.7% in 2009 to 14.5% in 2015.

Dublin City North Incidence

Between 2011 and 2015, there were 9,348 cases treated for problem drug use (including alcohol) who resided in the Dublin City North CYPSC area. Of these, 1,500 (16%) cases were aged less than 25 years.

Table 53 –Problem Drug and Alcohol Case Characteristics

DCN CYPSC Area: Gender and Age Profile	76% were male; 17% were aged 17 years or younger; Average age was 20 years, similar for both genders.

DCN CYPSC Area: Living Conditions	70% reported living in stable accommodation; 56% lived with parents/family; 20% were in prison (received treatment in prison); 7% were homeless; 0.6% were recorded as being in foster care;
DCN CYPSC Area: Ethnicity and Nationality	2.1% reported a nationality other than Irish; 1.7% identified as Irish Traveller.
DCN CYPSC Area: Education Status	48% had completed to Junior Certificate Level; 16% had only completed Primary Level; 14% had completed to Leaving Certificate Level; 11% were still in Full Time Education; 1.6% had not completed Primary Level; 1.4% had completed a Third Level Degree.
DCN CYPSC Area: Employment Status	59% were unemployed; 11% were students; 11% were on a training course (including SOLAS/Community Employment Schemes); 11% were in receipt of disability allowance; 3.8% were in paid employment.
DCN CYPSC Area: First drug ever used	Average age at first drug use (excluding alcohol) was 14 years; First drug used: o 75% Cannabis; o 5% Unknown; o 3.5% Benzodiazepines; o 3.1% MDMA; o 2.7% Heroin.
DCN CYPSC Area: Source of referral	34% self-referred; 14% social services; 12% family; 10% court/probation/police; 7% prison; 7% other drug treatment centre.
DCN CYPSC Area: Main Problem:	86% were treated for a drug other than Alcohol; o 40% Cannabis; o 18% Heroin; o 12% Benzodiazepines; o 9% Cocaine; o 2% Z Drugs.
	13% ever injected, of whom; o 42% were currently injecting.
	14% were treated for alcohol as a main problem. o 14 years was the average age first started to drink alcohol

Source: NDTRS

In addition to the above there was an additional 29 cases of individuals aged less than 25 years who sought help as a concerned because of the drug/alcohol use of another person.

3.8.2 Regional and Local Drugs and Alcohol Task Forces

Table 54 – Drugs and Alcohol Task Forces

Drugs and Alcohol Task Force	Areas Covered
Ballymun Local Drugs and Alcohol Task Force, Axis Centre, Main Street, Ballymun, Dublin 9	Ballymun
Dublin North East Local Drugs and Alcohol Task Force, The Mornington Centre, 44a Malahide Road, Artane, Dublin 5	Coolock, Darndale, Donnycarney, Artane and Kilbarrack
Finglas/Cabra Local Drugs and Alcohol Task Force, 121 Broombridge Close, Ballyboggan Road, Dublin 11	Finglas and Cabra
North East Inner City Local Drugs and Alcohol Task Force, 22 Lower Buckingham Street, Dublin 1	Dublin 1, 3 and 7 (part)
North Dublin Regional Drugs and Alcohol Task Force, Unit 25, Town Centre Mall, Swords Village, Co. Dublin	North Dublin City and Fingal

The Health Research Board: National Drug-Related Deaths Index records the following profile of poisoning deaths by the Local Drugs and Alcohol Task forces of North East Inner City, Dublin North East, Finglas-Cabra and Ballymun for the period 2004-2015.

Figure 15 – Number of Poisoning Deaths by LDATF

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
North Inner City LDATF	14	18	13	14	24	19	21	30	20	21	21	20
Dublin North East LDATF	9	10	25	19	16	10	7	10	15	13	14	14
Finglas-Cabra LDATF		9	6	6	12	10	7	6	10	18	7	12
Ballymun LDATF	8	6	10	5	7	10	5	6	0	6	6	7
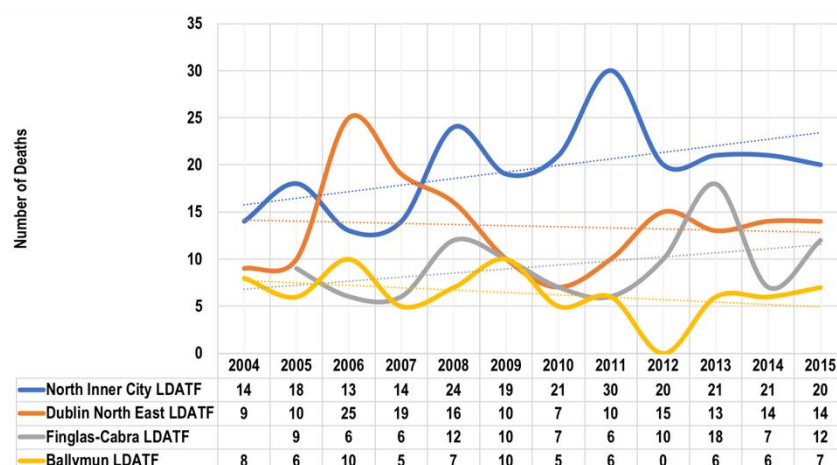
Source: Health Research Board: National Drug-Related Deaths Index

Figure 16 – Number of Non-Poisoning Deaths by LDATF

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
North Inner City LDATF	18	17	24	21	20	22	27	18	14	18	20	21
Finglas-Cabra LDATF	5	9	13	18	15	19	14	6	13	9	12	16
Dublin North East LDATF	7	11	10	8	13	8	10	10	16	14	14	6
Ballymun LDATF	0	0	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	0	9	0
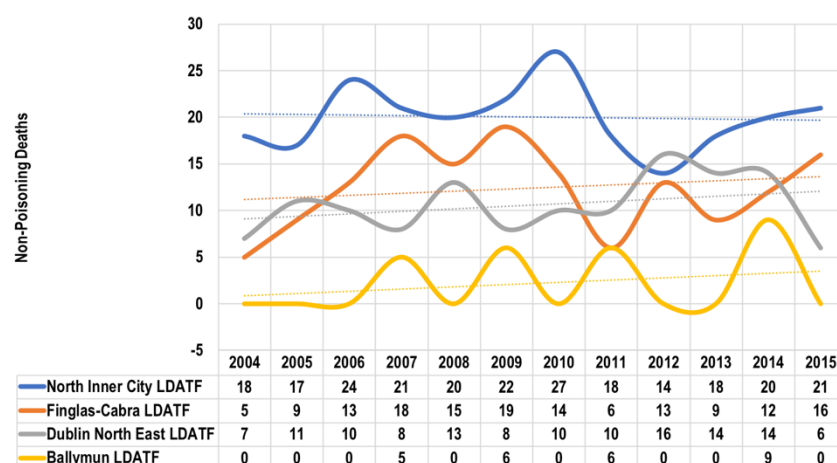
Source: Health Research Board: National Drug-Related Deaths Index

3.8.3 National Drug-Related Deaths Index

The Irish National Drug-Related Deaths Index (NDRDI) is an epidemiological database that records cases of death by drug and alcohol poisoning, and deaths among drug users and those who are alcohol dependent. The Health Research Board (HRB) maintains the NDRDI. It is jointly funded by the Department of Health and the Department of Justice and Equality.

The NDRDI records data from four sources from the Central Statistics Office in order to ensure that the database is complete and accurate: -

❑ The Coroner Service;

❑ The Hospital In-Patient Enquiry scheme (HIPE);

❑ The Central Treatment List (CTL); *and*

❑ The General Mortality Register (GMR).

Cases from the different data sources are cross-matched on a selection of variables, including name, gender, county of residence, date of birth and date of death. This allows the NDRDI to eliminate duplicates and to maximise the amount of information available on each case recorded on the database. More detailed information on the methodology can be found in the previously published HRB Trends Series papers.

The NDRDI was established in September 2005 to comply with Action 67 of the 2001–2008 National Drugs Strategy. That action called for the development of a system for recording drug-related deaths and deaths among people who use drugs to enable the State and its agencies to respond in a timely manner, with accurate data.

The objectives of the NDRDI also include identifying and prioritising areas for intervention and prevention, and measuring the effects of such interventions. The remit of the NDRDI was further expanded in January 2006 to include alcohol-related deaths and deaths of people who were alcohol dependent.

The following section incorporates unpublished data from the NDRDI.

Types of Cases Included in the NDRDI

❑ **Poisonings:** Deaths directly due to the toxic effect of the presence in the body of a drug or drugs and/or other substance(s). Other terms used to describe such deaths include overdose, directly drug-related death and acute drug death. Deaths arising from adverse reactions to prescribed medication are not included in the NDRDI.

❑ **Non-poisonings:** Deaths in individuals with a history of drug dependency or non-dependent abuse of drugs (ascertained from toxicology results and from CTL, medical or coronial records), irrespective of whether the use of the drug was directly implicated in the death. This category also includes deaths among persons known to be alcohol dependent. For presentation purposes it is necessary to group these deaths into broad categories.

Poisoning Deaths

Between 2011 and 2015 there were 283 deaths due to poisonings in those who resided in the Electoral Divisions as identified by Dublin City North CYPSC. Of these deaths, 28 (10%) were among those aged less than 25 years. The NDRDI does not routinely present figures smaller than five therefore the analysis reflects that. Below is a summary of the main characteristics of these individuals.

Almost all were male, most (22, 79%) were living in stable accommodation at the time of the event, while 18% (5) were living in homeless accommodation. The median age was 22 years. Only a very small number were aged under 18 years (less than five). Most were unemployed (22, 79%) while the others were either students or in paid employment. One in five had a history of imprisonment (6, 21%) but none were in prison at the time of their death. One quarter had a history of injecting (7, 25%) but less than five were injecting at the time of their death. One in five (6, 21%) had a history of previous overdose. Over half (15, 54%) had a recorded history of mental health problems.

Almost a third (9, 32%) were alone at the time of the incident that precipitated their death – meaning that for two thirds of those who died there may have been an opportunity to prevent the death if appropriate measures had been taken. The majority of incidents took place in a private dwelling (20. 71%) followed by homeless accommodation (5, 18%). Rarely did the incident occur in a public place. Since 2012, the NDRDI has been recording the address of the incident. Of note, analysis of the geocodes of poisoning deaths shows that almost all occurred in the Electoral Divisions included in the Dublin City North CYPSC area.

Most of the poisonings involved more than one drug (24, 86%). Table 1 presents a multi-response analysis of all the drugs implicated in the deaths. For the purposes of the NDRDI, implicated means that the drug was cited as a cause of death. The multi-response analysis shows all the drugs implicated in the death. As most deaths involved more than one drug, the numbers in the table add up to more than the total. For example if a person has diazepam, methadone and Lyrica implicated in their death they will appear in the rows for diazepam, methadone and for other prescription medication.

Diazepam was the most common drug implicated (15 deaths), followed by methadone (14 deaths). Heroin was implicated in 8 deaths. Because of the multiple data sources used by the NDRDI, it is possible to report that almost all of the methadone was not prescribed, i.e. was street or diverted.

Table 55 - Poisoning Deaths Categorised by Individual Drug

Dublin City North: Total number of poisoning deaths 2011-2015	28
Diazepam	15
Methadone	14
Other prescription medication	11
Heroin	8
Cocaine	6
Antidepressants	5
Alcohol	5
Other Benzodiazepines	5
Other Opiates	3
MDMA	~[8]
Novel psychoactive substances	~
Amphetamines	~
Other	~

Source: NDRDI Unpublished Data.

Non-Poisoning Deaths

Between 2011 and 2015 there were 254 non-poisoning deaths in those who resided in the Electoral Divisions as identified by Tusla for the Dublin City North CYPSC area. Of these deaths, 16 (6%) were among those aged less than 25 years. Below is a summary of the main characteristics of these individuals:

Almost all were male, the median age was 21.5 years. Only a very small number were aged less than 18 years. Most lived in stable accommodation (69%), over half were unemployed (56%) while two out of five (38%) were in paid employment or students. History of imprisonment was not known for 75% of those non-poisoning fatalities; however a small number (less than five) did have a history of imprisonment. History of injecting was not known for this group however none were injecting at or around the time they died. Half (50%) had a history of mental health problems.

Half (50%) were alone at the time of the incident, half (50%) of the incidents occurred in a public place. A small number (less than five) were in hospital at the time of their death. Most incidents took place within the Electoral Division Boundaries identified as Dublin City North CYPSC area.

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[8] *The NDRDI does not routinely present figures smaller than five, therefore, the analysis reflects that (~).*

A small number (less than five) had been previously treated for problem drug use. In addition, less than five non-poisoning fatalities also were known to be alcohol dependent.

Almost all the deaths were due to traumatic causes. The most common cause was hanging (44%), followed by road traffic collisions and drowning.

The most common drugs misused were cocaine, cannabis and benzodiazepines by this group. Only very small number (less than five) had a recorded problem with heroin.

3.9   Security

Dublin City North CYPSC area is covered by the following Dublin Metropolitan Regions: -

❑   Northern Dublin Metropolitan Region;

❑   North Central Dublin Metropolitan Region; *and*

❑   Western Dublin Metropolitan Region.

3.9.1 Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is defined as the use of physical or emotional force or threat of physical force in a close adult relationship.

A barring order is a court order which requires the violent person to leave the family home and can last up to three years. In order to obtain a barring order, the person must attend a District Court hearing of the area of their own residence.

Between 2011 and 2012, a steep increase was recorded at both the State level and in the Dublin region in the number of applications granted for domestic violence barring orders. The rate in the Dublin region increased from 62.1 per 10,000 families in 2011 to 78.3 in 2012. Since 2012, the rate has remained relatively stable at both the Dublin regional and State levels.

3.9.2 Garda Youth Diversion Projects (GYDPs)

The Garda Youth Diversion scheme, operated by the Garda Youth Diversion Office, provides that in certain situations a young person (aged less than 18 years) who accepts accountability for a crime can be cautioned and supervised as an alternative to prosecution. The number of youths referred to the scheme is recorded by the An Garda Síochána Pulse Database and is published on an annual basis by the Irish Youth Justice Service (IYJS) by Garda Division.

There are 12 GYDPs based within the DNC CYPSC Area: -

* Hay: Unit 3, St. Josephs, Summerhill, Dublin 1, which is run by Foróige.
* Most: 34 Dominick Place, Dublin 1, which is run by Brádog Youth Service.
* Nickol: 41 Lower Buckingham Street, Dublin 1, which is run by Belvedere Youth.
* Swan: St Agatha's Hall, Dunne St., Dublin 1, which is run by Swan Youth Service.
* Keep: Recreation Centre, Cromcastle Road, Kilmore West, Dublin 5, which is run by Kilmore West Youth Project
* Donnycarney: Donnycarney Community and Youth Centre, Collins Avenue East, Donnycarney, Dublin 5, which is run by Donnycarney Youth Project.
* North Bay: St. Monica's Youth Centre, Tonlegee Rd, Dublin 5, which is run by Extern.
* BYB: The Lighthouse, Sillogue Road, Ballymun, Dublin 11, which is run by Crosscare.
* Woodale: Sphere 17 Regional Youth Service, Darndale, Dublin 17, which is run by Sphere 17.
* Cabra Step Up: Room 13, Cabra Parkside Community and Sports Centre, Ratoath Road, Cabra, Dublin 7, which is run by Cabra for Youth.
* Effort: The Den Youth Centre, Finglas Youth Service, St. Helena's Road, Finglas South, Dublin 11, which is run by Crosscare.

- Fán: The Den Youth Centre, Finglas Youth Service, St. Helena's Road, Finglas South, Dublin 11, which is run by Crosscare.

Table 56 – GYDP Participants 2016

Garda Youth Diversion Project	Primary	Secondary	Total
Hay	26	24	50
Most	19	10	29
Nickol	13	2	15
Swan	13	6	19
Keep	32	12	44
Donnycarney	6	1	7
North Bay	7	3	10
BYB	28	46	74
Woodale	20	7	27
Cabra Step Up	26	15	41
Effort	14	46	60
Fán	26	17	43
Totals	230	189	419

Source: Department of Justice

Primary participants are young people detected for committing a crime and cautioned under the statutory Garda Diversion Programme, and secondary participants are those at risk of involvement in offending behaviour.

Table 57 – GYDP Participant Gender 2016

	Primary			Secondary		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Participants	230	185	45	189	146	43

Source: Department of Justice

Table 58 – GYDP Participant Profile 2016

| | Average length of time on project in months. | | | | |
	Primary	Secondary	Average age (years) of participant on project	Number of participants from Jobless Households	Number of participants from Single Parent Households
Hay	18	18	16	27	24
Most	24	24	17	3	11
Nickol	24	Not provided	16	6	13
Swan	23	24	17	8	10
Keep	7.5	6	17	16	20
Donnycarney	*Not provided*	*Not provided*	16	2	5
North Bay	*Not provided*	*Not provided*	16	7	7
BYB	18	12	17	22	26
Woodale	9	9	17	6	4
Cabra Step Up	25	25	17	13	23
Effort	36	30	17	9	15
Fán	36	30	17	12	13

Source: Department of Justice

4   CFSN Areas

DCN CYPSC area comprises of seven Child and Family Support Network (CFSN) Areas: Ballymun/Whitehall, Finglas, Cabra, North East Inner City, North West Inner City, Dublin City Bay, and Dublin City North. The following sections consider each of the seven areas in the context of the key BOBF goals.

In 2016 the total population for the Dublin City North CYPSC area was 325,385.

Map 23 – DCN CYPSC CFSN Areas 2016

Dublin City North CYPSC
Child and Family Support Networks
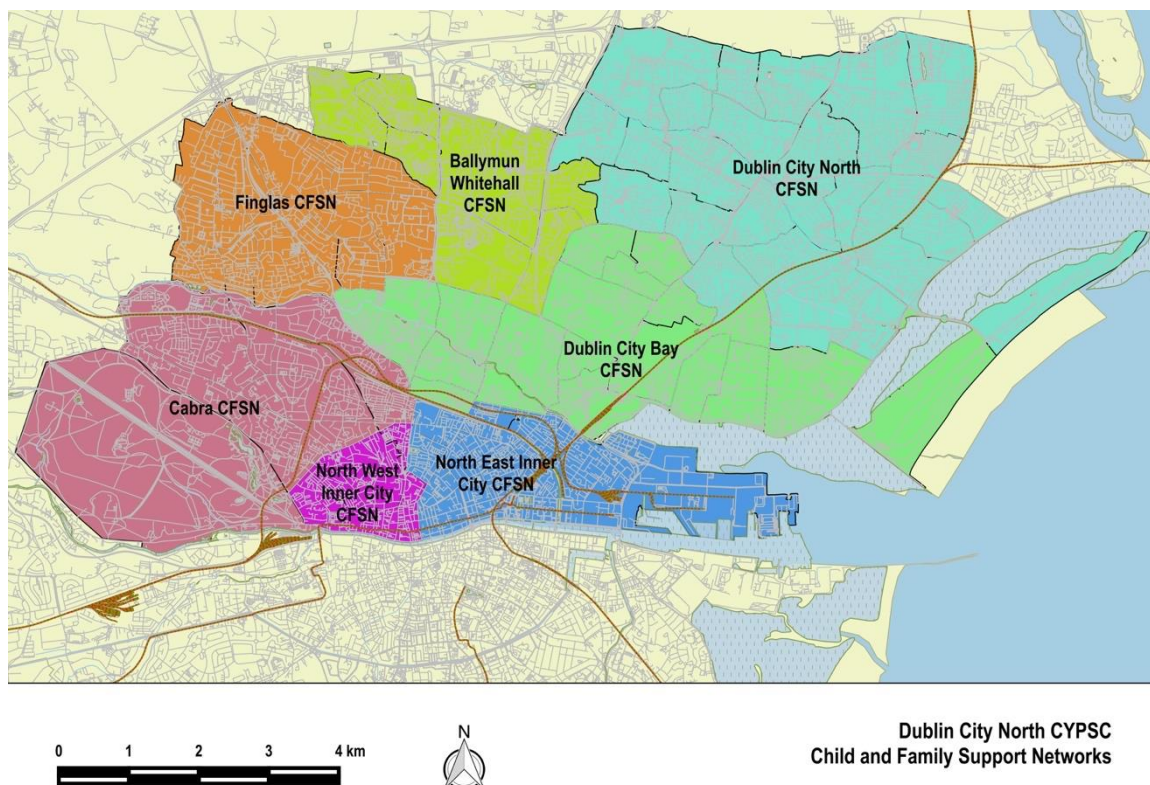
Source: DCN CYPSC

Table 59 – CSFN Population by Age Band 2016

	Age 0-4 Total	Age 5-9 Total	Age 10-14 Total	Age 15-19 Total	Age 20 - 24 - Total	Age 0-18 Total	Age 0-24
Ballymun/Whitehall	2,006	1,978	1,862	2,375	3,258	7,615	11,479
Cabra	2,210	1,888	1,592	1,876	2,714	7,138	10,280
Dublin City Bay	3,190	3,046	2,639	3,136	4,318	11,242	16,329
Dublin North East	5,746	5,761	5,460	5,612	5,328	21,521	27,907
Finglas	2,335	2,567	2,248	2,437	2,429	9,084	12,016
North East Inner City	2,418	1,714	1,338	2,025	5,616	6,935	13,111
North West Inner City	864	617	521	622	1,933	2,449	4,557
DCNCYPSC Age Band	**18,769**	**17,571**	**15,660**	**18,083**	**25,596**	**65,984**	**95,679**
Percentage	*19.62*	*18.36*	*16.37*	*18.90*	*26.75*	*68.96*	*100.00*

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Figure 17 – CFSN Key Comparison Indicator

	Age 0-4 Total	Age 5-9 Total	Age 10-14 Total	Age 15-19 Total	Age 20 - 24 - Total
North West Inner City	864	617	521	622	1,933
Ballymun/Whitehall	2,006	1,978	1,862	2,375	3,258
Cabra	2,210	1,888	1,592	1,876	2,714
Finglas	2,335	2,567	2,248	2,437	2,429
North East Inner City	2,418	1,714	1,338	2,025	5,616
Dublin City Bay	3,190	3,046	2,639	3,136	4,318
Dublin North East	5,746	5,761	5,460	5,612	5,328
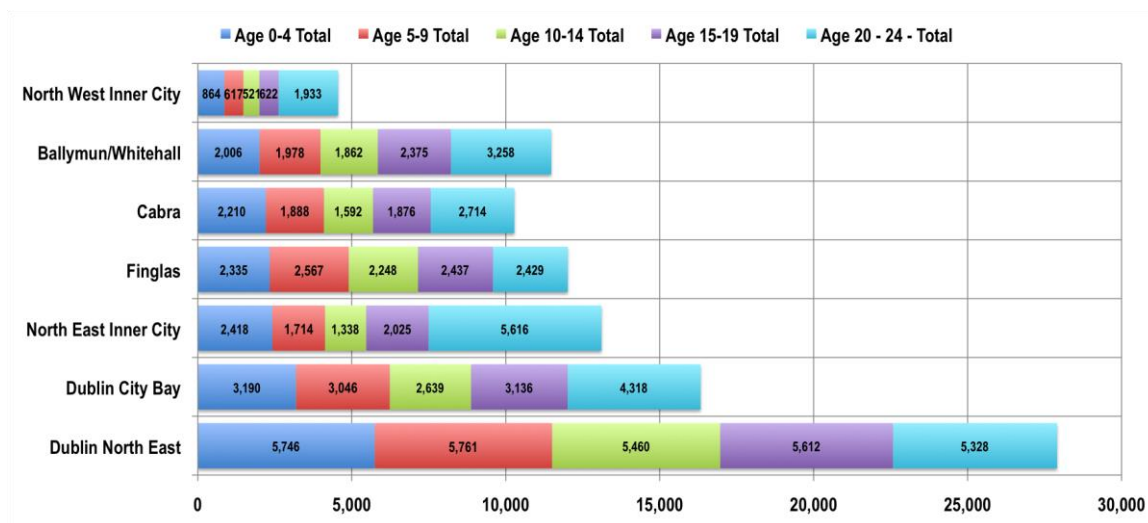
Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

4.1 CFSN Areas by Electoral Divisions

4.1.1 Ballymun/Whitehall CFSN by ED

Table 60 – Ballymun/Whitehall CFSN Population by ED

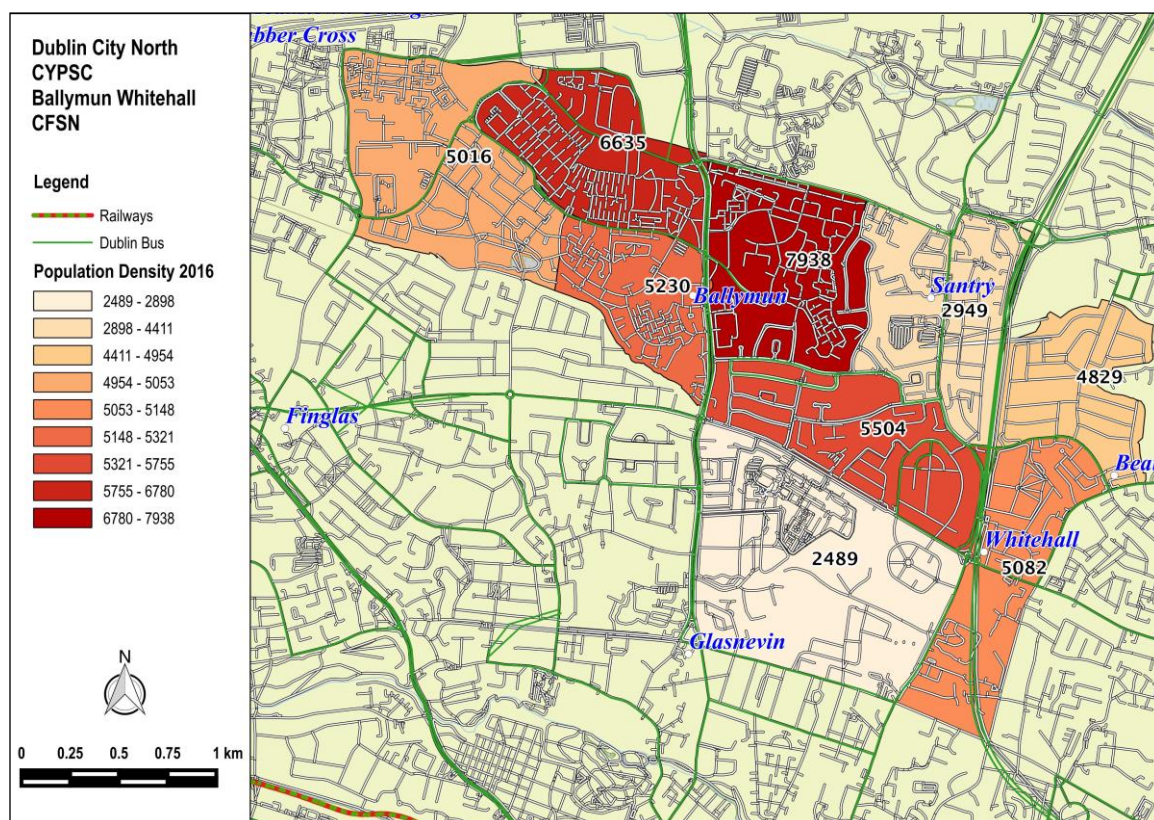| ED Name	Area (Sq Km)	2016 Density Sq Km	Total Population 2011	Total Population 2016	Deprivation Score 2011	Deprivation Score 2016	Population Change 2011	Population Change 2016	Percentage of Total CFSN Area	Percentage of Total DCN Area
Ballymun A	0.95	5,016	3,678	4,765	-4.59	-2.49	75.06	0.37	14.35	1.46
Ballymun B	0.66	6,635	4,012	4,379	-19.82	-16.67	1.6	0.1	13.19	1.35
Ballymun C	0.77	7,938	5,585	6,112	-13.45	-11.38	-5.67	0.1	18.41	1.88
Ballymun D	0.47	5,230	2,961	2,458	-17.75	-16.76	-15.93	-0.15	7.40	0.76
Beaumont A	0.51	4,829	2,467	2,463	-3.85	-0.66	-5.73	0	7.42	0.76
Whitehall A	1.32	2,489	3,545	3,286	9.22	6.01	0.54	-0.05	9.90	1.01
Whitehall B	0.75	5,504	3,892	4,128	-0.60	2.46	-5.53	0.05	12.43	1.27
Whitehall C	0.73	2,949	2,195	2,153	-0.53	0.60	0.73	-0.01	6.48	0.66
Whitehall D	0.68	5,082	2,885	3,456	3.00	4.74	-4.38	0.13	10.41	1.06
Totals	_6.84_	_4,854_	_31,220_	_33,200_			_0.86_	_6.34_	_100.00_	_10.20_

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 24 - Ballymun/Whitehall CFSN Population Density by ED

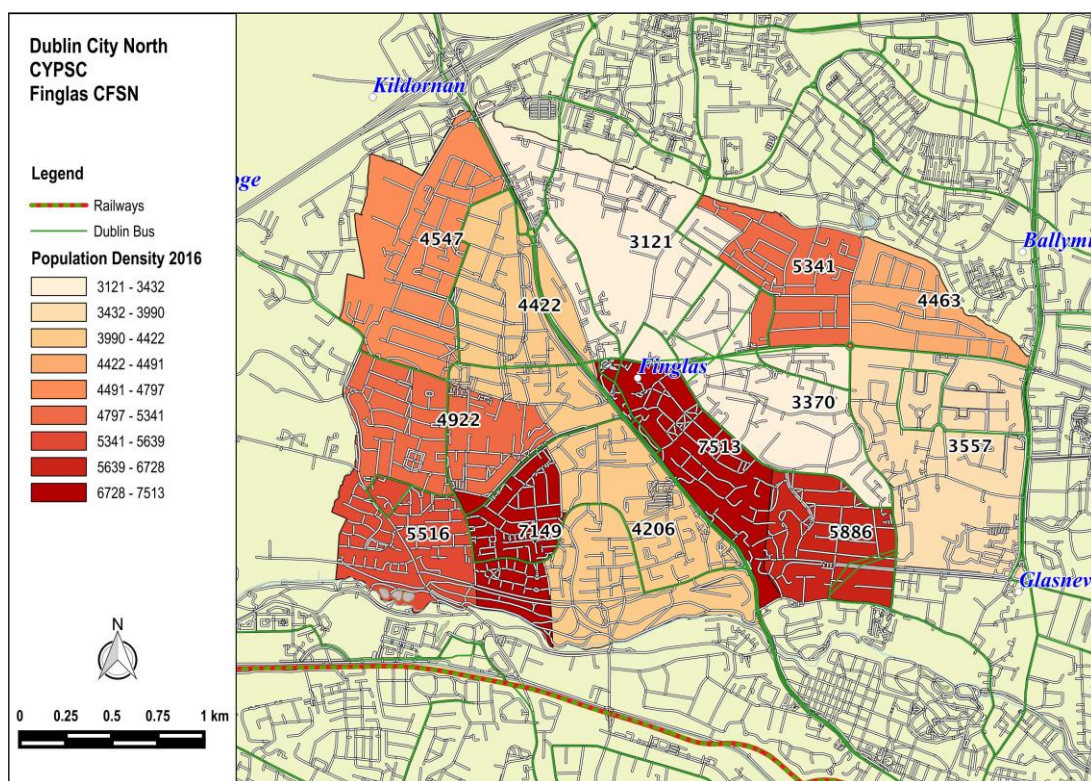_Source: CSO Census of Population 2016: Persons per Sq. Km._

4.1.2 Finglas CFSN by ED

Table 61 – Finglas CFSN Population by ED

ED Name	Area (Sq Km)	2016 Density Sq Km	Total Population 2011	Total Population 2016	Deprivation Score 2011	Deprivation Score 2016	Population Change 2011	Population Change 2016	Percentage of Total CFSN Area Population	Percentage of Total DCN Area Population
Ballygall A	0.48	7,513	3,442	3,606	-3.79	-4.30	2.59	0.06	9.67	1.11
Ballygall B	0.56	3,370	1,805	1,887	-8.33	-4.79	-0.22	0.05	5.06	0.58
Ballygall C	0.99	3,557	3,419	3,521	-0.41	0.43	-4.36	0.03	9.44	1.08
Ballygall D	0.43	5,886	2,494	2,531	-2.71	-1.05	1.01	0.02	6.79	0.78
Ballymun E	0.35	4,463	1,582	1,562	4.03	4.71	2.06	-0.01	4.19	0.48
Ballymun F	0.44	5,341	2,323	2,350	-1.96	0.11	-6.10	0.02	6.30	0.72
Finglas North A	0.73	4,547	3,227	3,319	-17.71	-16.64	-7.06	0.02	8.90	1.02
Finglas North B	0.65	4,422	2,809	2,874	-16.00	-14.40	-4.94	0.04	7.71	0.88
Finglas North C	1.11	3,121	3,247	3,464	-5.09	-2.48	6.22	0.07	9.29	1.06
Finglas South A	0.59	4,922	2,783	2,904	-17.30	-14.50	5.66	0.05	7.79	0.89
Finglas South B	1	4,206	3,868	4,206	-9.56	-9.90	16.44	0.13	11.28	1.29
Finglas South C	0.37	7,149	2,507	2,645	-20.28	-20.29	-3.58	0.06	7.09	0.81
Finglas South D	0.44	5,516	2,311	2,427	-17.27	-16.43	5.72	0.06	6.51	0.75
Totals	*8.14*	*4,582*	*35,817*	*37,296*			*1.01*	*4.13*	*100.00*	*11.46*

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 25 - Finglas CFSN Population Density by ED

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016: Persons per Sq. Km.

4.1.3 Cabra CFSN by ED

Table 62 – Cabra CFSN Population by ED

ED Name	Area (Sq Km)	2016 Density Sq Km	Total Population 2011	Total Population 2016	Deprivation Score 2011	Deprivation Score 2016	Population Change 2011	Population Change 2016	Percentage of Total CFSN Area Population	Percentage of Total DCN Area Population
Ashtown A	2.00	5,283	10,227	10,566	8.75	9.56	32.56	0.04	27.76	3.25
Ashtown B	0.60	4,405	2,560	2,643	3.22	7.14	0.91	0.04	6.94	0.81
Cabra East A	1.41	4,007	5,163	5,650	7.33	9.62	-3.78	0.11	14.84	1.74
Cabra East B	0.47	7,951	3,512	3,737	-7.52	-4.57	-0.85	0.06	9.82	1.15
Cabra East C	0.46	8,880	3,631	4,085	0.76	4.92	8.32	0.14	10.73	1.26
Cabra West A	0.45	3,284	1,478	1,478	-12.95	-12.65	-5.68	0.00	3.88	0.45
Cabra West B	0.45	5,727	2,513	2,577	-14.89	-12.72	-4.95	0.02	6.77	0.79
Cabra West C	0.57	5,181	2,699	2,953	-8.68	-6.52	-5.70	0.10	7.76	0.91
Cabra West D	0.60	4,742	2,725	2,845	-0.62	0.23	-3.20	0.04	7.47	0.87
Phoenix Park	7.25	212	1,538	1,534	9.21	7.12	-1.91	0.07	4.03	0.47
Totals	*14.26*	*2,670*	*36,046*	*38,068*	*6.12*	*5.61*			*100.00*	*11.70*

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 26 - Cabra CFSN Population Density by ED

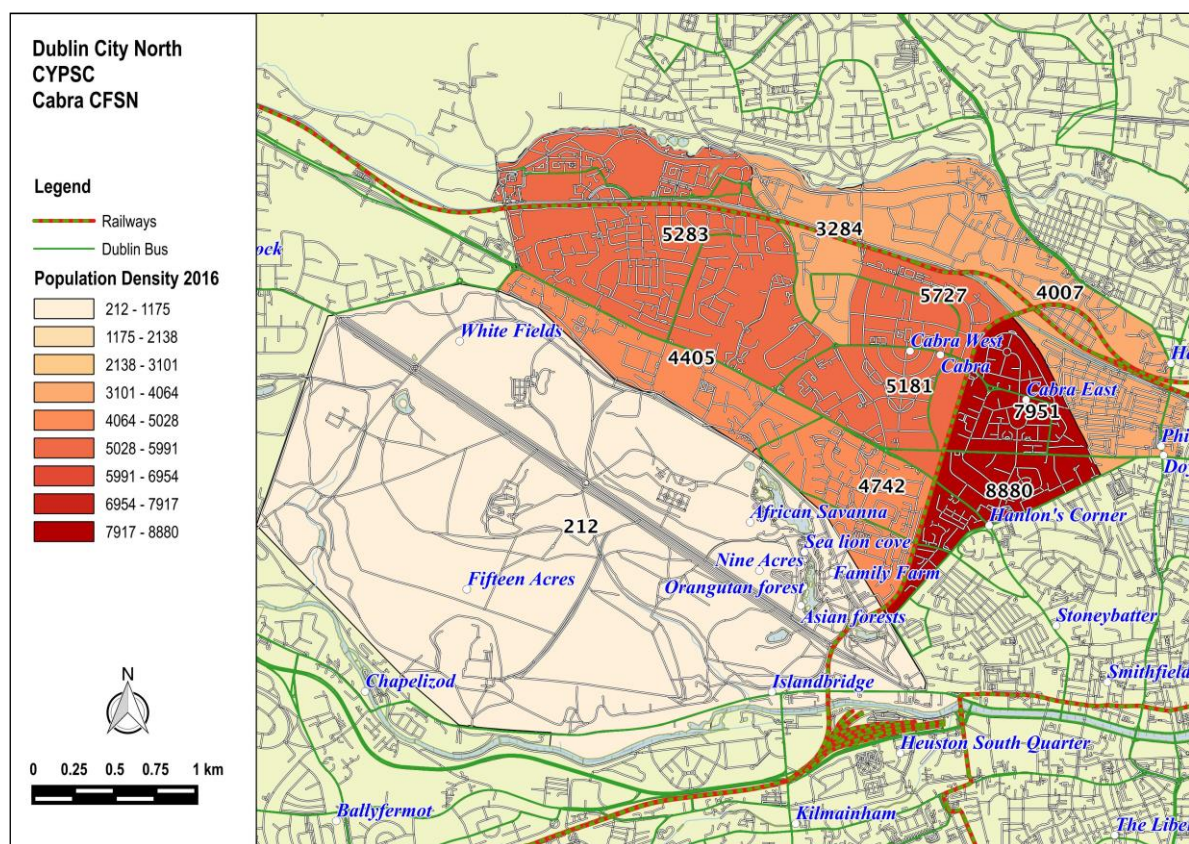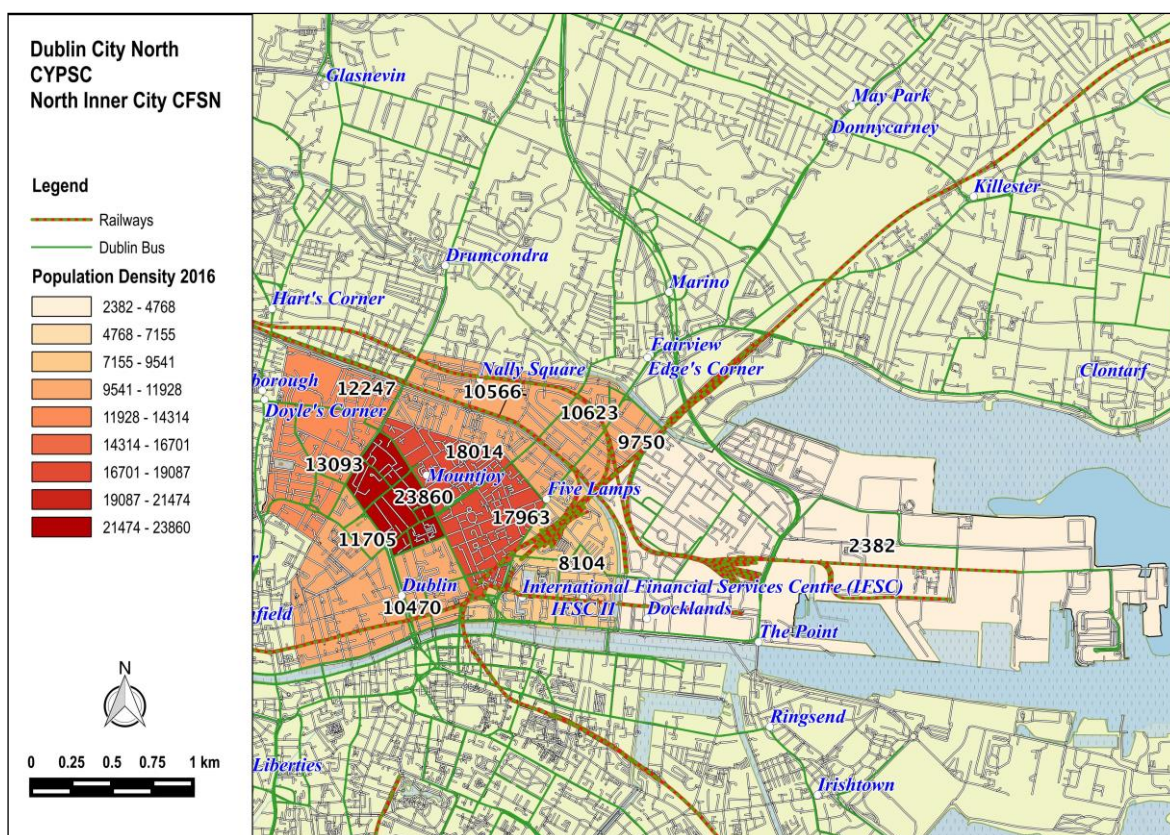*Source: CSO Census of Population 2016: Persons per Sq. Km.*

4.1.4 North East Inner City CFSN by ED

Table 63 – North East Inner City CFSN Population by ED

ED Name	Area (Sq Km)	2016 Density Sq Km	Total Population 2011	Total Population 2016	Deprivation Score 2011	Deprivation Score 2016	Population Change 2011	Population Change 2016	Percentage of Total CFSN Area Population	Percentage of Total DCN Area Population
Ballybough A	0.35	10,623	3,482	3,718	-9.18	-5.81	-3.73	0.09	7.19	1.14
Ballybough B	0.35	10,566	3,349	3,698	3.07	5.37	4.40	0.10	7.15	1.14
Inns Quay A	0.32	12,247	3,951	3,919	-2.35	-0.38	6.35	0.13	7.58	1.20
Inns Quay B	0.28	13,093	3,368	3,666	4.08	5.92	7.40	0.07	7.09	1.13
Mountjoy A	0.30	17,963	5,326	5,389	2.60	1.13	41.65	0.10	10.42	1.66
Mountjoy B	0.22	18,014	2,732	3,963	-2.38	6.82	-20.72	0.53	7.66	1.22
North City	0.54	10,470	5,345	5,654	14.97	10.85	38.44	0.05	10.94	1.74
North Dock A	0.14	9,750	1,303	1,365	3.49	5.71	8.58	0.04	2.64	0.42
North Dock B	3.23	2,382	6,895	7,695	10.78	11.10	86.86	0.29	14.88	2.36
North Dock C	0.52	8,104	4,345	4,214	4.61	3.49	3.97	-0.02	8.15	1.30
Rotunda A	0.25	23,860	4,698	5,965	3.64	6.47	0.43	0.27	11.54	1.83
Rotunda B	0.21	11,705	2,439	2,458	8.95	8.17	15.37	0.01	4.75	0.76
Totals	*6.71*	*7,706*	*47,233*	*51,704*			*16.33*	*9.46*	*100.00*	*15.89*

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 27 – North East Inner City CFSN Population Density by ED

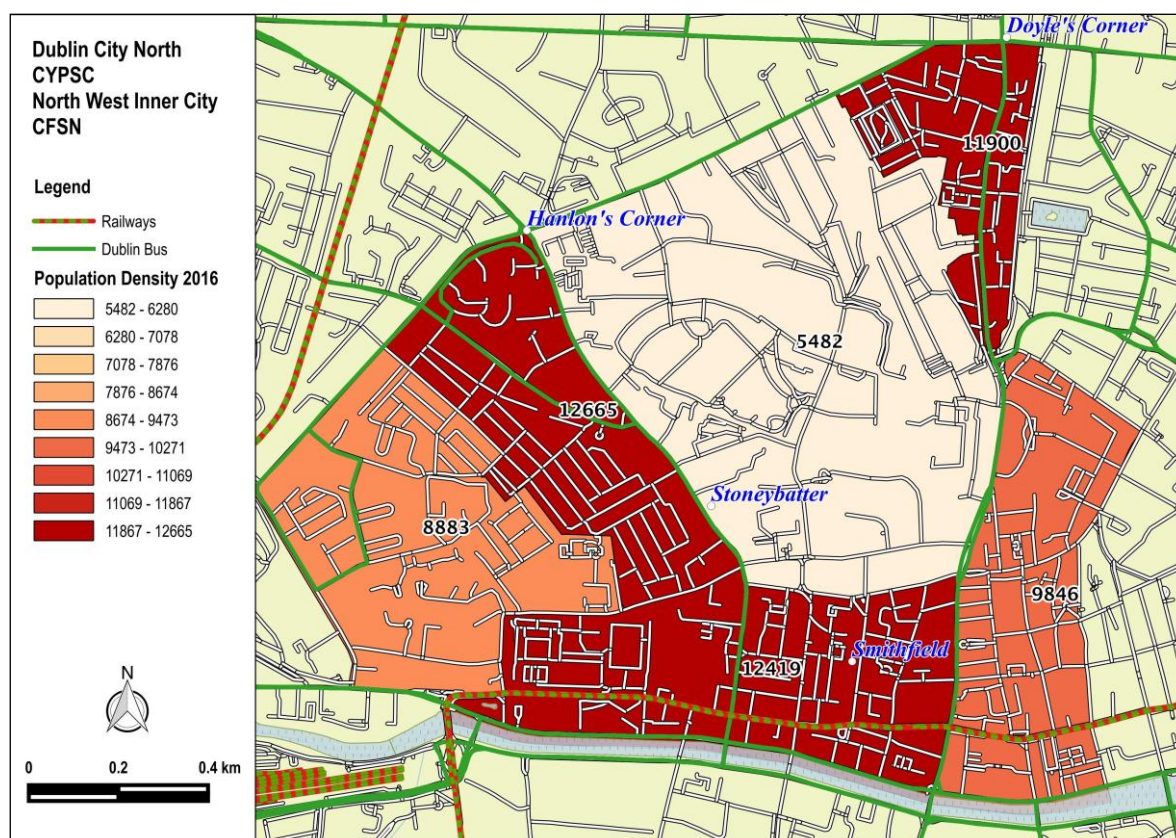*Source: CSO Census of Population 2016: Persons per Sq. Km.*

4.1.5 North West Inner City CFSN by ED

Table 64 – North West Inner City CFSN Population by ED

ED Name	Area (Sq Km)	2016 Density Sq Km	Total Population 2011	Total Population 2016	Deprivation Score 2011	Deprivation Score 2016	Population Change 2011	Population Change 2016	Percentage of Total CFSN Area Population	Percentage of Total DCN Area Population
Arran Quay A	0.15	11,900	1,555	1,785	4.32	6.65	3.53	0.15	9.12	0.55
Arran Quay B	0.76	5,482	3,861	4,166	6.78	7.65	4.58	0.10	21.28	1.28
Arran Quay C	0.36	12,419	4,170	4,471	12.71	11.90	12.37	0.09	22.83	1.37
Arran Quay D	0.35	8,883	3,218	3,109	-0.41	4.79	-10.61	-0.03	15.88	0.96
Arran Quay E	0.26	12,665	3,037	3,293	3.12	6.79	5.12	0.09	16.82	1.01
Inns Quay C	0.28	9,846	2,709	2,757	-1.91	-1.61	1.38	0.01	14.08	0.85
Totals	*2.16*	*9,065*	*18,550*	*19,581*			*2.68*	*5.56*	*100.00*	*6.02*

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 28 – North West Inner City CFSN Pop Density by ED

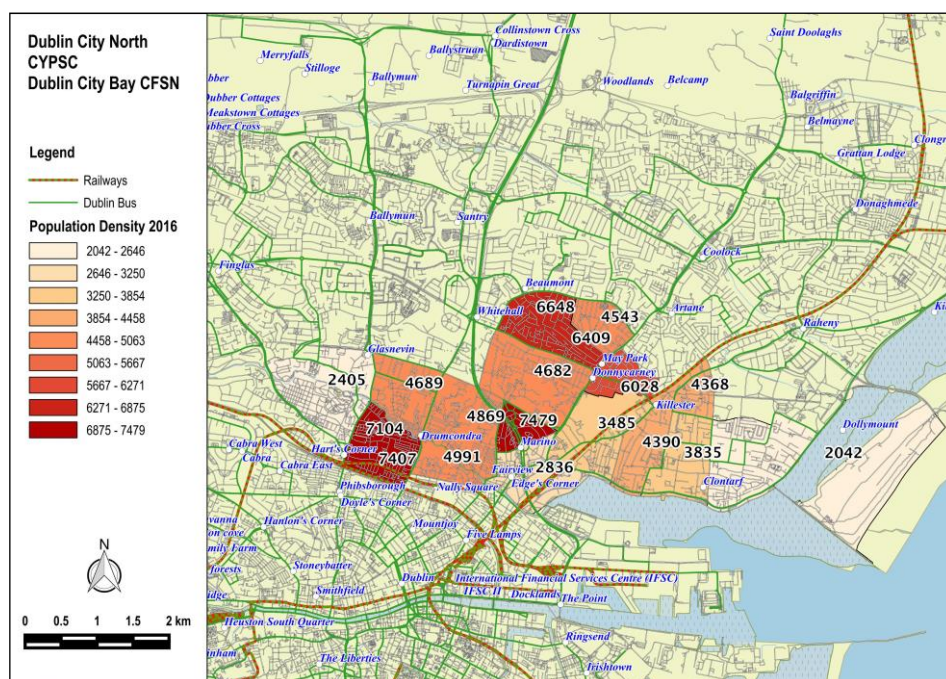*Source: CSO Census of Population 2016: Persons per Sq. Km.*

4.1.6 Dublin City Bay CFSN by ED

Table 65 – Dublin City Bay CFSN Population by ED

ED Name	Area (Sq Km)	2016 Density Sq Km	Total Population 2011	Total Population 2016	Deprivation Score 2011	Deprivation Score 2016	Population Change 2011	Population Change 2016	Percentage of Total CFSN Area Population	Percentage of Total DCN Area Population
Beaumont D	0.47	4,543	2,149	2,135	3.98	3.41	-9.52	0.00	3.65	0.66
Beaumont E	0.32	6,409	2,001	2,051	-1.03	1.47	-5.03	0.02	3.51	0.63
Beaumont F	0.54	6,648	3,437	3,590	3.46	4.86	-4.39	0.05	6.15	1.10
Botanic A	1.32	2,405	3,084	3,174	9.11	9.23	-0.23	0.06	5.43	0.98
Botanic B	0.49	7,104	3,264	3,481	12.74	11.95	-1.09	0.07	5.96	1.07
Botanic C	0.30	7,407	1,967	2,222	10.66	13.35	-2.53	0.13	3.80	0.68
Clontarf East B	3.48	2,042	6,759	7,107	13.51	12.48	1.88	0.06	12.17	2.18
Clontarf East C	0.83	3,835	3,113	3,183	14.08	10.19	4.01	0.02	5.45	0.98
Clontarf East D	0.63	4,390	2,673	2,766	12.82	13.03	-1.73	0.04	4.73	0.85
Clontarf East E	0.41	4,368	1,675	1,791	11.33	10.99	2.51	0.08	3.07	0.55
Clontarf West B	0.40	6,028	2,316	2,411	-6.18	-2.96	-3.18	0.06	4.13	0.74
Clontarf West C	1.05	3,485	3,366	3,659	14.68	15.85	-3.91	0.11	6.26	1.12
Clontarf West D	0.81	2,836	2,066	2,297	6.50	10.22	-1.01	0.11	3.93	0.71
Clontarf West E	0.33	7,479	2,324	2,468	4.96	7.70	-0.51	0.06	4.22	0.76
Drumcondra South A	1.04	4,869	4,571	5,064	11.95	13.82	15.87	0.11	8.67	1.56
Drumcondra South B	0.34	4,991	1,526	1,697	8.53	9.82	11.39	0.13	2.90	0.52
Drumcondra South C	0.75	4,689	3,191	3,517	9.24	12.49	-3.97	0.09	6.02	1.08
Grace Park	1.24	4,682	5,670	5,806	6.10	7.24	-4.34	0.03	9.94	1.78
Totals	*14.75*	*3,961*	*55,152*	*58,419*			*-0.35*	*5.92*	*100.00*	*17.95*

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 29 – Dublin City Bay CFSN Population Density by ED

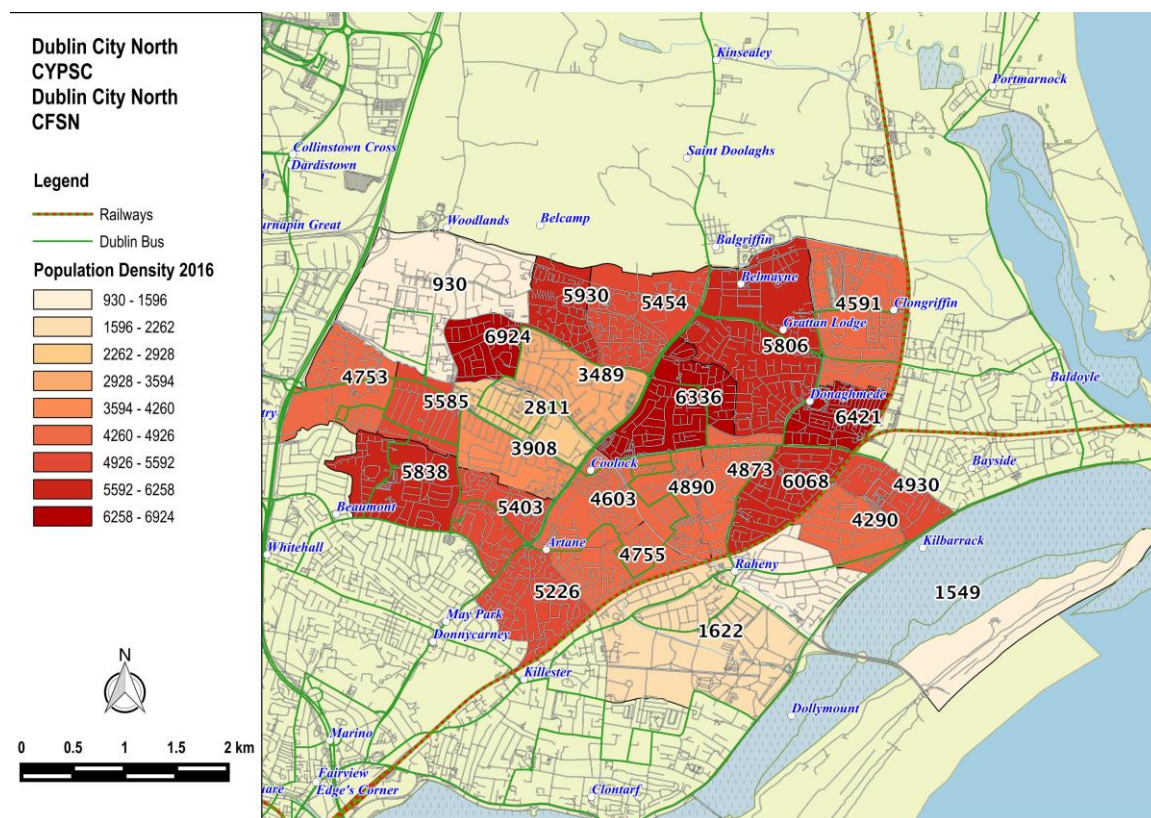*Source: CSO Census of Population 2016: Persons per Sq. Km.*

4.1.7 Dublin North East CFSN by ED

Table 66 – Dublin North East CFSN Population by ED

| ED Name	Area (Sq Km)	2016 Density Sq Km	Total Population 2011	Total Population 2016	Deprivation Score 2011	Deprivation Score 2016	Population Change 2011	Population Change 2016	Percentage of Total CFSN Area Population	Percentage of Total DCN Area Population
Ayrfield	0.89	6,336	5,395	5,639	-2.24	-2.98	0.95	0.05	6.47	1.73
Beaumont B	0.85	5,838	4,805	4,962	-0.7	-0.50	-5.08	0.02	5.70	1.52
Beaumont C	0.60	5,403	3,106	3,242	-3.22	-0.96	2.04	0.04	3.72	1.00
Clontarf East A	2.12	1,622	3,301	3,438	2.19	4.04	1.98	0.04	3.95	1.06
Clontarf West A	0.70	5,226	3,436	3,658	5.73	7.61	-0.23	0.07	4.20	1.12
Edenmore	0.58	4,890	2,725	2,836	-13.52	-11.24	-1.20	0.04	3.26	0.87
Grange A	1.67	5,806	8,948	9,696	1.94	2.67	26.98	0.10	11.13	2.98
Grange B	1.16	4,591	4,565	5,326	2.75	4.29	59.17	0.23	6.11	1.64
Grange C	0.48	6,421	3,048	3,082	-12.07	-11.26	-7.78	0.01	3.54	0.95
Grange D	0.66	6,068	4,105	4,005	-1.24	-2.25	-2.59	-0.03	4.60	1.23
Grange E	0.55	4,873	2,580	2,680	-7.82	-6.90	-3.08	0.04	3.08	0.82
Harmonstown A	0.61	4,603	2,722	2,808	-6.68	-3.26	-3.58	0.04	3.22	0.86
Harmonstown B	0.58	4,755	2,684	2,758	-4.16	-2.42	1.82	0.03	3.17	0.85
Kilmore A	0.77	4,753	3,505	3,660	-3.53	-1.01	0.09	0.05	4.20	1.12
Kilmore B	0.48	5,585	2,600	2,681	-18.42	-16.29	-7.18	0.05	3.08	0.82
Kilmore C	0.53	2,811	1,415	1,490	-20.4	-18.86	-2.95	0.04	1.71	0.46
Kilmore D	0.52	3,908	2,082	2,032	-9.94	-7.61	-7.79	-0.02	2.33	0.62
Priorswood A	1.74	930	1,562	1,618	-7.32	-6.13	-1.58	0.05	1.86	0.50
Priorswood B	0.46	5,930	2,673	2,728	-20.13	-21.59	-7.06	0.02	3.13	0.84
Priorswood C	0.89	5,454	4,491	4,854	-11.66	-11.96	26.26	0.11	5.57	1.49
Priorswood D	0.79	3,489	2,729	2,756	-16.52	-16.60	-1.12	0.01	3.16	0.85
Priorswood E	0.41	6,924	2,821	2,839	-9.39	-8.80	3.30	0.01	3.26	0.87
Raheny-Foxfield	0.58	4,290	2,517	2,488	1.36	-0.93	-1.18	-0.01	2.86	0.76
Raheny-Greendale	0.44	4,930	2,161	2,169	-10.07	-7.67	-5.34	0.01	2.49	0.67
Raheny-St.Assam	2.37	1,549	3,501	3,672	9.24	8.46	6.06	0.06	4.22	1.13
Totals	*21.43*	*4,065*	*83,477*	*87,117*			*4.21*	*4.36*	*100.00*	*26.77*

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 30 – Dublin North East CFSN Population Density by ED

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016: Persons per Sq. Km.

4.1.8 Population Density Summary

Figure 18 – CFSN Population Density Summary 2016
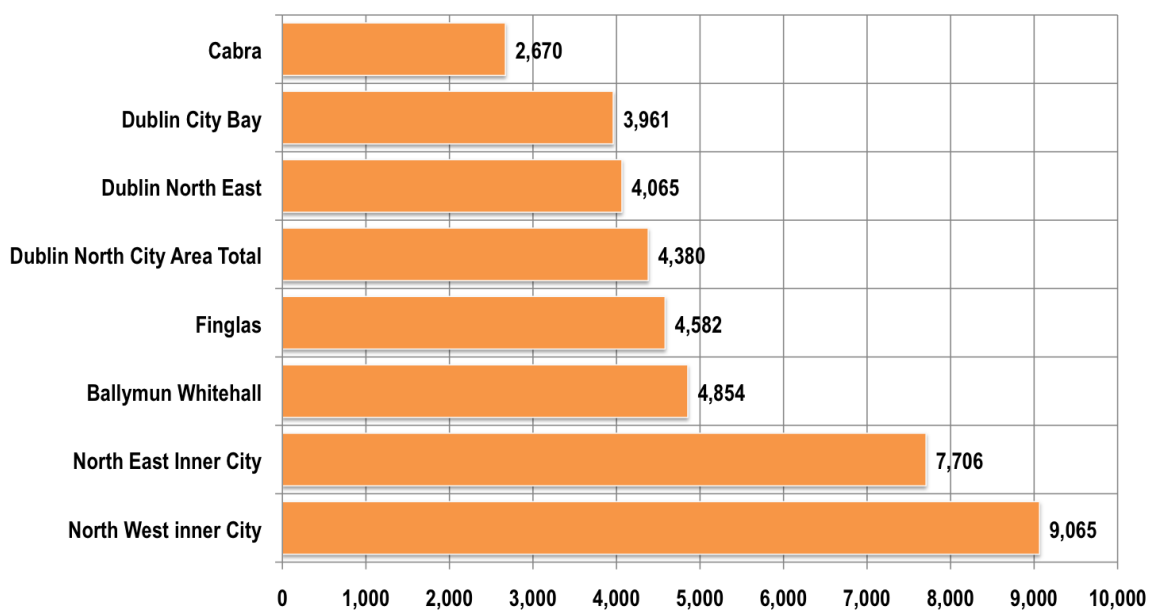
Source: CSO Census of Population 2016: Persons per Sq. Km.

From the above it can be seen that in 2016 the population density across the DCN CYPSC area was 4,380 persons per sq. km. By comparison, the population density of the State increased to 70

persons per sq. km. in 2016, up from 67 persons in 2011 and 62 persons per sq. km. recorded in 2006.

In 2016 the average population density in urban areas was 2,008 persons per sq. km. compared to 27 persons per sq. km. in rural areas.

The most densely populated CFSN area in 2016 was the North West Inner City. This had a density of 9,065 per sq. km., representing over twice the density in the DCN CYPSC area.

4.2   Population By SAPS

The three most densely populated EDs in the State were recorded in 2016 in the Dublin City North CYPSC Area: -

❑   Rotunda A: 23,860.4 Population Density (persons per sq km);

❑   Mountjoy A: 18,014.7 Population Density (persons per sq km); *and*

❑   Mountjoy B: 17,963.5 Population Density (persons per sq km).

All of these EDs are located in the North East Inner City ED.

Table 67 – Rotunda A ED by SAP

Small Area ID	With ED	With CFSN Area	Total 0-4	Total 5-12	Total 13-18	Total 19-24
268138001	Rotunda A	North East Inner City	13	18	8	17
268138002	Rotunda A	North East Inner City	2	0	1	1
268138002	Rotunda A	North East Inner City	9	7	2	17
268138003	Rotunda A	North East Inner City	25	20	5	21
268138004	Rotunda A	North East Inner City	11	20	26	30
268138005	Rotunda A	North East Inner City	38	27	10	46
268138006	Rotunda A	North East Inner City	17	11	7	41
268138007	Rotunda A	North East Inner City	13	31	22	40
268138008	Rotunda A	North East Inner City	54	35	18	18
268138009	Rotunda A	North East Inner City	12	7	8	35
268138009	Rotunda A	North East Inner City	5	2	8	28
268138010	Rotunda A	North East Inner City	10	2	4	24
268138011	Rotunda A	North East Inner City	20	23	32	38
268138012	Rotunda A	North East Inner City	29	16	8	28
268138013	Rotunda A	North East Inner City	0	5	10	61
268138014	Rotunda A	North East Inner City	9	7	10	48
268138015	Rotunda A	North East Inner City	23	9	9	39
268138016	Rotunda A	North East Inner City	12	12	8	29
268138017	Rotunda A	North East Inner City	12	18	15	23
268138018	Rotunda A	North East Inner City	8	6	9	53
268138019	Rotunda A	North East Inner City	10	17	23	18
	Total		**332**	**293**	**243**	**655**

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Table 68 – Mountjoy A ED by SAP

Small Area ID	With ED	With CFSN Area	Total 0-4	Total 5-12	Total 13-18	Total 19-24
268104001	Mountjoy A	North East Inner City	12	20	50	132
268104002	Mountjoy A	North East Inner City	14	13	8	22
268104003	Mountjoy A	North East Inner City	10	18	13	34
268104004/268104005	Mountjoy A	North East Inner City	18	18	23	57
268104006	Mountjoy A	North East Inner City	6	2	2	22
268104007	Mountjoy A	North East Inner City	10	14	14	12
268104008	Mountjoy A	North East Inner City	15	18	17	27
268104009	Mountjoy A	North East Inner City	15	16	16	23
268104010	Mountjoy A	North East Inner City	18	20	22	39
268104011	Mountjoy A	North East Inner City	6	16	15	11
268104011	Mountjoy A	North East Inner City	14	43	29	20
268104012	Mountjoy A	North East Inner City	8	10	10	64
268104013	Mountjoy A	North East Inner City	6	2	0	26
268104014	Mountjoy A	North East Inner City	17	18	8	39
268104015	Mountjoy A	North East Inner City	17	38	27	26
268104016	Mountjoy A	North East Inner City	17	10	22	68
268104017	Mountjoy A	North East Inner City	42	38	66	115
	Total		**245**	**314**	**342**	**737**

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Table 69 – Mountjoy B ED by SAP

Small Area ID	With ED	With CFSN Area	Total 0-4	Total 5-12	Total 13-18	Total 19-24
268105001	Mountjoy B	North East Inner City	10	13	16	53
268105002	Mountjoy B	North East Inner City	11	16	8	28
268105003	Mountjoy B	North East Inner City	5	6	3	34
268105004	Mountjoy B	North East Inner City	12	2	7	50
268105005	Mountjoy B	North East Inner City	11	16	4	16
268105006	Mountjoy B	North East Inner City	5	8	8	34
268105007	Mountjoy B	North East Inner City	12	16	18	73
268105008	Mountjoy B	North East Inner City	7	10	8	36
268105009	Mountjoy B	North East Inner City	12	2	3	9
268105010	Mountjoy B	North East Inner City	26	18	9	34
268105011	Mountjoy B	North East Inner City	15	12	9	32
268105012	Mountjoy B	North East Inner City	13	5	3	11
268105013	Mountjoy B	North East Inner City	17	39	38	38
268105014	Mountjoy B	North East Inner City	17	10	6	48
268105015	Mountjoy B	North East Inner City	2	4	8	16
268105016	Mountjoy B	North East Inner City	9	5	3	35
268105016	Mountjoy B	North East Inner City	6	2	3	14
	Total		190	184	154	561

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

4.2.1 SAP Educational Attainment

The following SAPs returned an educational attainment level of primary education level only across their populations exceeding 40 in 2016.

Table 70 – Low Educational Attainment Rate by SAP

Small Area ID	With ED	With CFSN Area	Proportion with Primary Education Only 2006	Proportion with Primary Education Only 2011	Proportion with Primary Education Only 2016
268034009	Cabra West B	Cabra	76.2	72.9	64
268157011	Whitehall A	Ballymun/Whitehall	66.7	65.4	60
268109001	North Dock C	North East Inner City	53.7	54.0	53
268081014	Inns Quay B	North East Inner City	52.1	39.0	50
268009011	Ballybough A	North East Inner City	34.5	47.2	47
268016007	Ballymun B	Ballymun/Whitehall	44.8	45.5	46
268018005	Ballymun D	Ballymun/Whitehall	48.6	50.8	46
268089010	Kilmore B	Dublin City North	48.5	48.9	46
268063011	Finglas North A	Finglas	55.5	47.8	45
268068002	Finglas South C	Finglas	49.2	42.2	45
268109002	North Dock C	North East Inner City	45.7	45.6	44
268109017	North Dock C	North East Inner City	56.8	42.2	44
268109004	North Dock C	North East Inner City	47.9	42.6	43
268119005	Priorswood C	Dublin City North	44.1	38.4	43
268120001	Priorswood D	Dublin City North	48.1	48.7	43
268033004	Cabra West A	Cabra	49.2	49.2	42
268068003	Finglas South C	Finglas	50.4	46.2	42
268069006	Finglas South D	Finglas	47.3	52.2	42
268015007	Ballymun A	Ballymun	40.5	36.3	41
268034007	Cabra West B	Cabra	46.9	46.1	41

Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

4.2.2 SAP Social Class Composition

The changes in social class composition experienced throughout Ireland over the past 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 2016, 14 SAPs returned more than 14% of their respective populations as being unskilled.

Table 71 – Highest Percentage of Unskilled Workers by SAP

Small Area ID	With ED	With CFSN Area	Unskilled Population	Total Population	% Unskilled
268104009	Mountjoy A	North East Inner City	52	254	20.47
268005016	Arran Quay E	North West Inner City	43	253	17.00
268080013	Inns Quay A	North East Inner City	14	84	16.67
268109017	North Dock C	North East Inner City	30	182	16.48
268016016/268016017	Ballymun B	Ballymun	32	195	16.41
268070021	Grace Park	Dublin City Bay	48	302	15.89
268067008	Finglas South B	Finglas	35	223	15.70
268105009	Mountjoy B	North East Inner City	19	126	15.08
268089005	Kilmore B	Dublin City North	39	269	14.50
268109004	North Dock C	North East Inner City	33	228	14.47
268082010	Inns Quay C	North West Inner City	39	272	14.34
268138019	Rotunda A	North East Inner City	26	182	14.29
268119002	Priorswood C	Dublin City North	55	386	14.25
268081013	Inns Quay B	North East Inner City	15	107	14.02

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

4.2.3 SAP Unemployment

In the fourth quarter of 2015, the unemployment rate for Dublin City stood at 7.6%, its lowest rate in six years, having peaked in 2012 at 13%. However, the youth unemployment rate has remained persistently high at 15%.

Unemployment is not evenly distributed across the Dublin City North CYPSC Area, with 27 EDs recording a male unemployment as between 5.5% and 10%, and 26 Dublin City North CYPSC Area EDs reporting a male unemployment rate of between 15% and 38% in 2016. Female unemployment rate was recorded between 4.3% and 10% in 42 Dublin City North CYPSC Area EDs, with 29 reporting a female unemployment rate of between 15% and 33% in 2016.

Within these EDs, the following SAPs recorded particularly high levels of unemployment in 2016.

Table 72 – Male Unemployment Rate >40 by SAP

Small Area ID	With ED	With CFSN Area	Unemployment rate-Male 2006	Unemployment rate-Male 2011	Unemployment rate-Male 2016
268009006	Ballybough A	North East Inner City	55.60	73.90	60.00
268139001/268139013	Rotunda B	North East Inner City	28.40	45.10	59.32
268016006	Ballymun B	Ballymun/Whitehall	32.50	56.30	59.09
268138004	Rotunda A	North East Inner City	25.00	57.10	58.33
268016014	Ballymun B	Ballymun/Whitehall	33.30	52.20	55.00
268109001	North Dock C	North East Inner City	24.20	61.90	54.74
268109002	North Dock C	North East Inner City	44.60	59.50	54.29
268018001	Ballymun D	Ballymun/Whitehall	34.80	65.90	54.17
268104007	Mountjoy A	North East Inner City	42.90	72.70	53.85
268016003	Ballymun B	Ballymun/Whitehall	51.10	69.90	53.49
268017013	Ballymun C	Ballymun/Whitehall	13.30	53.10	53.25
268063011	Finglas North A	Finglas	48.60	58.50	53.17
268036001	Cabra West D	Finglas	22.20	38.50	52.94
268104010	Mountjoy A	North East Inner City	34.40	54.50	50.60
268017011	Ballymun C	Ballymun/Whitehall	41.00	58.00	50.00
268002009	Arran Quay B	North West Inner City	37.50	57.10	50.00
268009010	Ballybough A	North East Inner City	36.90	47.70	49.28
268109005	North Dock C	North East Inner City	44.80	72.20	48.75
268119010	Priorswood C	Dublin City North	30.00	54.10	48.72
268104011	Mountjoy A	North East Inner City	29.00	46.30	48.61
268104011	Mountjoy A	North East Inner City	29.00	46.30	48.61
268104016	Mountjoy A	North East Inner City	37.50	39.10	48.39
268119003	Priorswood C	Dublin City North	35.50	59.70	48.33
268009011	Ballybough A	North East Inner City	27.80	42.90	48.19
268012006	Ballygall A	Finglas	29.20	53.70	47.83
268119005	Priorswood C	Dublin City North	36.50	64.60	47.73
268081014	Inns Quay B	North East Inner City	50.00	30.80	47.62
268075010	Grange E	Dublin City North	20.50	33.30	47.06
268067001	Finglas South B	Finglas	28.60	50.00	46.99
268069006	Finglas South D	Finglas	20.80	50.00	45.71
268122002	Priorswood B	Dublin City North	32.00	46.30	45.45
268002011	Arran Quay B	North East Inner City	20.50	63.00	45.37
268067011	Finglas South B	Finglas	31.50	51.90	45.28

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Small Area ID	With ED	With CFSN Area	Unemployment rate-Male 2006	Unemployment rate-Male 2011	Unemployment rate-Male 2016
268017006	Ballymun C	Ballymun/Whitehall	38.30	55.10	45.00
268018014/268018017	Ballymun D	Ballymun/Whitehall	39.70	57.10	44.83
268009009	Ballybough A	North East Inner City	42.10	63.60	44.00
268082010	Inns Quay C	North West Inner City	38.00	56.10	44.00
268119009	Priorswood C	Dublin City North	41.30	49.20	43.86
268119007	Priorswood C	Dublin City North	30.80	45.80	43.84
268066006	Finglas South A	Finglas	21.40	51.60	43.33
268066005	Finglas South A	Finglas	25.40	52.10	43.33
268104015	Mountjoy A	North East Inner City	45.70	52.70	43.10
268105013	Mountjoy B	North East Inner City	47.10	61.20	43.01
268018006	Ballymun D	Ballymun/Whitehall	34.50	41.30	42.86
268122003	Priorswood B	Dublin City North	39.60	57.70	42.73
268122007	Priorswood B	Dublin City North	33.90	58.00	42.61
268036003	Cabra West D	Cabra	23.80	47.60	42.50
268122005	Priorswood B	Dublin City North	36.00	45.30	42.47
268003010	Arran Quay C	North West Inner City	34.80	60.00	42.03
268015003	Ballymun A	Ballymun	36.30	54.40	41.86
268017014	Ballymun C	Ballymun	28.80	44.70	41.43
268018005	Ballymun D	Ballymun	26.00	56.80	41.30
268063004	Finglas North A	Finglas	20.50	53.80	41.25
268010015	Ballybough B	North East Inner City	38.20	50.60	41.00
268068004	Finglas South C	Finglas	30.10	40.00	40.96
268016009	Ballymun B	Ballymun/Whitehall		61.20	40.63
268080010	Inns Quay A	North East Inner City	7.00	70.30	40.57
268064005	Finglas North B	Finglas	20.00	33.30	40.30
268086004	Kilmore C	Dublin City North	28.80	44.20	40.00
268015007	Ballymun A	Ballymun/Whitehall	27.70	50.80	40.00
268157011	Whitehall A	Ballymun/Whitehall	0.00	66.70	40.00

Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

Table 73 – Female Unemployment Rate >40 by SAP

Small Area ID	With ED	With CFSN Area	Unemployment rate-Female 2006	Unemployment rate-Female 2011	Unemployment rate-Female 2016
268157009/01	Whitehall A	Ballymun/Whitehall	11.80	22.70	60.00
268002009	Arran Quay B	North West Inner City	35.30	27.80	58.82
268063011	Finglas North A	Finglas	40.60	47.00	58.20
268139001/268139013	Rotunda B	North East Inner City	31.30	35.70	56.67
268119005	Priorswood C	Dublin City North	33.30	47.70	53.57
268157011	Whitehall A	Ballymun/Whitehall			50.00
268034009	Cabra West B	Cabra	11.10	50.00	50.00
268002011	Arran Quay B	North West Inner City	44.80	52.30	48.10
268122007	Priorswood B	Dublin City North	32.60	35.20	46.67
268104010	Mountjoy A	North East Inner City	27.70	42.90	42.42
268009009	Ballybough A	North East Inner City	30.00	46.80	42.37

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Small Area ID	With ED	With CFSN Area	Unemployment rate-Female 2006	Unemployment rate-Female 2011	Unemployment rate-Female 2016
268119003	Priorswood C	Dublin City North	22.40	43.30	42.19
268009008	Ballybough A	North East Inner City	18.20	46.00	41.57
268003010	Arran Quay C	North West Inner City	14.30	43.50	41.56
268080010	Inns Quay A	North East Inner City		16.40	41.01
268009013	Ballybough A	North East Inner City	23.40	25.00	40.91
268089009	Kilmore B	Dublin City North	14.80	27.50	40.48
268017015/268017016/268017017	Ballymun C	Ballymun/Whitehall	36.50	43.80	40.00

Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

4.2.4 SAP Housing

There was a 1.9% decrease in the proportion of local authority housing in Ireland from 9.8% in 1991 to 7.9% in 2011. The proportion in the Dublin Region declined by 4.8% from 14.1% to 9.3%, marking a significant reduction in the provision of social housing in the Region. Dublin City saw an even greater decline (17.2% to 11.8%) in the proportion of local authority housing, albeit from a base which, in 1991, was the third highest amongst any local authority area throughout the country.

In 2016 at ED level, the highest proportion of local authority rented accommodation was to be found in Ballymun D (63.2%), Ballymun B (57.8%), Priorswood C (46.0%), Priorswood B (44.0%) and Ballymun C (41.4%).

Table 74 - Proportion LA Renting >70 by SAP

Small Area ID	With ED	With CFSN Area	Proportion LA rented accommodation 2006	Proportion LA rented accommodation 2011	Proportion LA rented accommodation 2016
268016008/02	Ballymun B	Ballymun/Whitehall	43.80	73.30	100.00
268016014	Ballymun B	Ballymun/Whitehall	100.00	92.50	100.00
268157011	Whitehall A	Ballymun/Whitehall	93.80	100.00	100.00
268081014	Inns Quay B	North East Inner City	89.30	93.10	98.28
268034009	Cabra West B	Cabra	89.90	97.80	97.65
268018001	Ballymun D	Ballymun/Whitehall	91.20	90.50	97.18
268016006	Ballymun B	Ballymun/Whitehall	90.60	92.60	96.70
268002011	Arran Quay B	North West Inner City	86.80	90.70	96.61
268018014/268018017	Ballymun D	Ballymun/Whitehall	95.70	90.10	95.93
268009006	Ballybough A	North East Inner City	88.70	91.20	95.74
268016009	Ballymun B	Ballymun/Whitehall	0.00	88.80	94.81
268138011	Rotunda A	North East Inner City	91.20	79.90	93.52
268104015	Mountjoy A	North East Inner City	92.00	93.50	92.79
268089008	Kilmore B	Dublin City North	88.30	98.50	92.55
268082010	Inns Quay C	North West Inner City	87.80	87.90	88.89
268104007	Mountjoy A	North East Inner City	86.90	95.90	88.73
268105013	Mountjoy B	North East Inner City	70.40	81.60	88.17
268138019	Rotunda A	North East Inner City	87.00	85.70	87.67
268089010	Kilmore B	Dublin City North	84.20	88.00	87.50
268109005	North Dock C	North East Inner City	80.60	88.80	86.41
268003010	Arran Quay C	North West Inner City	81.10	74.30	85.71

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Small Area ID	With ED	With CFSN Area	Proportion LA rented accommodation 2006	Proportion LA rented accommodation 2011	Proportion LA rented accommodation 2016
268017011	Ballymun C	Ballymun/Whitehall	83.80	82.10	85.19
268009009	Ballybough A	North East Inner City	91.90	90.00	84.62
268036001	Cabra West D	Cabra	76.90	81.90	83.54
268017004	Ballymun C	Ballymun/Whitehall	82.30	77.20	81.44
268015001/268015004	Ballymun A	Ballymun/Whitehall	74.80	69.50	80.69
268015001/268015004	Ballymun A	Ballymun/Whitehall	74.80	69.50	80.69
268139009	Rotunda B	North East Inner City	7.70	0.00	80.28
268109002	North Dock C	North East Inner City	77.80	71.40	80.23
268017021	Ballymun C	Ballymun/Whitehall	89.70	76.50	79.84
268119006	Priorswood C	Dublin City North	70.70	78.20	77.91
268119007	Priorswood C	Dublin City North	73.40	73.80	77.78
268009008	Ballybough A	North East Inner City	65.20	73.60	77.19
268086004	Kilmore C	Dublin City North	65.30	60.00	75.76
268138017	Rotunda A	North East Inner City	46.50	46.20	73.85
268106005	North City	North East Inner City	98.40	58.30	73.12
268082007	Inns Quay C	North West Inner City	71.90	71.30	72.58
268016008/01	Ballymun B	Ballymun/Whitehall	46.30	69.40	72.19
268138004	Rotunda A	North East Inner City	84.10	54.70	71.62
268119003	Priorswood C	Dublin City North	65.80	58.50	71.25
268041012	Clontarf East A	Dublin City North	73.50	70.60	71.21
268138008	Rotunda A	North East Inner City	91.80	70.40	70.67
268009011	Ballybough A	Dublin City North	67.90	72.00	70.48
268018006	Ballymun D	Ballymun/Whitehall	37.20	64.40	70.45

Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

4.2.5 SAP Deprivation

There is a significant degree of variation across the Dublin City North CYPSC Area, characterising the area as harbouring extremes with regard to both affluence and deprivation.

Of the 93 EDs in the Dublin City North CYPSC Area, 13 EDs classify as being *'affluent'* (Clontarf East C, Clontarf West D, North City, Clontarf East E, North Dock B, Arran Quay C, Botanic B, Clontarf East B, Drumcondra South C, Clontarf East D, Botanic C, Drumcondra South A, and Clontarf West C). No EDs classify as being *'very affluent'*, whilst 15 EDs fall into the category of being *'disadvantaged'* and two as being *'very disadvantaged'* (Priorswood B and Finglas South C). The remainder are classified as being either *'marginally above average'* (36 EDs), or *'marginally below average'* (29 EDs).

Of the total number of SAPs, 4 are classified as being *'extremely disadvantaged'*, 64 are *'very disadvantaged'*, and 188 are *'disadvantaged'*. A total of 629 SAPs are classified as being either *'marginally above average'* or *'marginally below average'*, whilst 318 are *'affluent'*, with a further 55 being either *'very affluent'* or *'extremely affluent'*.

Table 75 – Most Highly Disadvantaged SAPs

Small Area ID	With CFSN Area	With CFSN Area	Deprivation Score 2006	Deprivation Score 2011	Deprivation Score 2016	Classification 2016
268157011	Whitehall A	Ballymun/Whitehall	-13.6	-27.1	-39.3	Extremely Disadvantaged
268119005	Priorswood C	Dublin City North	-29.0	-26.4	-36.0	Extremely Disadvantaged
268034009	Cabra West B	Cabra	-24.2	-13.6	-31.6	Extremely Disadvantaged
268081014	Inns Quay B	North East Inner City	-29.6	-23.3	-30.5	Extremely Disadvantaged
268067011	Finglas South B	Finglas	-22.9	-16.4	-29.4	Very Disadvantaged
268068002	Finglas South C	Finglas	-22.7	-23.8	-28.3	Very Disadvantaged
268004013	Arran Quay D	North West Inner City	-26.2	-27.8	-27.9	Very Disadvantaged
268122005	Priorswood B	Dublin City North	-25.2	-20.3	-27.4	Very Disadvantaged
268009009	Ballybough A	North East Inner City	-25.6	-26.3	-26.8	Very Disadvantaged
268069006	Finglas South D	Finglas	-21.1	-23.8	-26.7	Very Disadvantaged
268109001	North Dock C	North East Inner City	-19.3	-21.4	-26.7	Very Disadvantaged
268089009	Kilmore B	Dublin City North	-20.4	-21.3	-26.7	Very Disadvantaged
268016006	Ballymun B	Ballymun/Whitehall	-23.9	-24.7	-26.4	Very Disadvantaged
268018005	Ballymun D	Ballymun/Whitehall	-24.7	-24.1	-26.3	Very Disadvantaged
268119003	Priorswood C	Dublin City North	-23.5	-24.2	-26.2	Very Disadvantaged
268016003	Ballymun B	Ballymun/Whitehall	-24.6	-23.6	-25.2	Very Disadvantaged
268018003/268018004/268018009	Ballymun D	Ballymun/Whitehall	-26.7	-24.9	-24.9	Very Disadvantaged
268016008/02	Ballymun B	Ballymun/Whitehall	-25.5	-24.0	-24.7	Very Disadvantaged
268018006	Ballymun D	Ballymun/Whitehall	-23.7	-15.6	-24.7	Very Disadvantaged
268082010	Inns Quay C	North West Inner City	-26.4	-22.1	-24.7	Very Disadvantaged
268104015	Mountjoy A	North East Inner City	-29.0	-23.2	-23.9	Very Disadvantaged
268017011	Ballymun C	Ballymun/Whitehall	-20.2	-18.6	-23.9	Very Disadvantaged
268122003	Priorswood B	Dublin City North	-26.3	-22.4	-23.8	Very Disadvantaged
268119010	Priorswood C	Dublin City North	-28.3	-21.3	-23.8	Very Disadvantaged
268067007	Finglas South B	Finglas	-20.5	-23.2	-23.7	Very Disadvantaged
268015007	Ballymun A	Ballymun/Whitehall	-18.1	-18.6	-23.7	Very Disadvantaged
268004004	Arran Quay D	North West Inner City	-20.1	-22.9	-23.6	Very Disadvantaged
268064003	Finglas North B	Finglas	-24.3	-24.3	-23.5	Very Disadvantaged
268068001	Finglas South C	Finglas	-19.3	-21.0	-23.5	Very Disadvantaged
268086003	Kilmore C	Dublin City North	-20.6	-20.5	-23.4	Very Disadvantaged
268105013	Mountjoy B	North East Inner City	-25.4	-24.0	-23.1	Very Disadvantaged
268009011	Ballybough A	North East Inner City	-18.4	-19.2	-23.1	Very Disadvantaged
268119001	Priorswood C	Dublin City North	-23.0	-21.1	-22.8	Very Disadvantaged
268063011	Finglas North A	Finglas	-27.3	-22.6	-22.8	Very Disadvantaged
268119006	Priorswood C	Dublin City North	-24.9	-21.7	-22.6	Very Disadvantaged

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Small Area ID	With ED	With CFSN Area	Deprivation Score 2006	Deprivation Score 2011	Deprivation Score 2016	Classification 2016
268069002	Finglas South D	Finglas	-21.5	-20.1	-22.6	Very Disadvantaged
268122002	Priorswood B	Dublin City North	-21.3	-20.1	-22.6	Very Disadvantaged
268119009	Priorswood C	Dublin City North	-25.3	-21.0	-22.5	Very Disadvantaged
268119007	Priorswood C	Dublin City North	-23.0	-19.4	-22.5	Very Disadvantaged
268017006	Ballymun C	Ballymun/Whitehall	-24.8	-19.3	-22.4	Very Disadvantaged
268017022	Ballymun C	Ballymun/Whitehall	-22.0	-20.2	-22.3	Very Disadvantaged
268089010	Kilmore B	Dublin City North	-23.3	-22.7	-22.3	Very Disadvantaged
268016014	Ballymun B	Ballymun/Whitehall	-25.4	-18.6	-22.2	Very Disadvantaged
268109005	North Dock C	North East Inner City	-23.6	-24.0	-22.1	Very Disadvantaged
268068003	Finglas South C	Finglas	-21.2	-23.2	-22.0	Very Disadvantaged
268122007	Priorswood B	Dublin City North	-25.6	-21.1	-21.8	Very Disadvantaged
268016007	Ballymun B	Ballymun/Whitehall	-19.2	-20.0	-21.8	Very Disadvantaged
268075010	Grange E	Dublin City North	-15.1	-16.9	-21.7	Very Disadvantaged
268016002	Ballymun B	Ballymun/Whitehall	-24.1	-22.5	-21.5	Very Disadvantaged
268069009	Finglas South D	Finglas	-19.4	-21.2	-21.3	Very Disadvantaged
268009006	Ballybough A	North East Inner City	-30.7	-27.9	-21.2	Very Disadvantaged
268109002	North Dock C	North East Inner City	-26.1	-20.2	-21.2	Very Disadvantaged
268018001	Ballymun D	Ballymun/Whitehall	-23.5	-21.6	-21.2	Very Disadvantaged
268016004	Ballymun B	Ballymun/Whitehall	-22.2	-20.4	-21.1	Very Disadvantaged
268138004	Rotunda A	North East Inner City	-23.6	-19.6	-21.1	Very Disadvantaged
268067002	Finglas South B	Finglas	-23.5	-21.2	-21.1	Very Disadvantaged
268016008/01	Ballymun B	Ballymun/Whitehall	-23.1	-19.2	-21.0	Very Disadvantaged
268017013	Ballymun C	Ballymun/Whitehall	-23.9	-18.4	-21.0	Very Disadvantaged
268015003	Ballymun A	Ballymun/Whitehall	-21.4	-21.2	-21.0	Very Disadvantaged
268068005	Finglas South C	Finglas	-17.2	-21.0	-20.9	Very Disadvantaged
268120005	Priorswood D	Dublin City North	-18.5	-18.4	-20.8	Very Disadvantaged
268063006	Finglas North A	Finglas	-22.4	-21.9	-20.7	Very Disadvantaged
268033004	Cabra West A	Cabra	-13.6	-14.5	-20.6	Very Disadvantaged
268067001	Finglas South B	Finglas	-20.2	-19.4	-20.6	Very Disadvantaged
268018014/268018017	Ballymun D	Ballymun/Whitehall	-25.6	-19.5	-20.4	Very Disadvantaged
268018010/268018011	Ballymun D	Ballymun/Whitehall	-22.4	-18.8	-20.0	Very Disadvantaged
268120002	Priorswood D	Dublin City North	-19.4	-19.1	-20.0	Very Disadvantaged
268068004	Finglas South C	Finglas	-22.8	-21.8	-20.0	Very Disadvantaged

Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

5   Ballymun Whitehall CFSN Area

The CFSN area of Ballymun/Whitehall covers an area of 6.84 sq. km. and encompasses nine electoral divisions. Of the 33,200 inhabitants of the Ballymun/Whitehall CFSN area, 7,615 (22.94%) were under the age of 18 in 2016. The Ballymun/Whitehall population of Under 18s accounted for 2.34% of all inhabitants (325,385) in the DCN CYPSC area in 2016.

Figure 19 – Ballymun Whitehall Pop'n by Age Band 2016

State 2016

Ballymun Whitehall CFSN Area
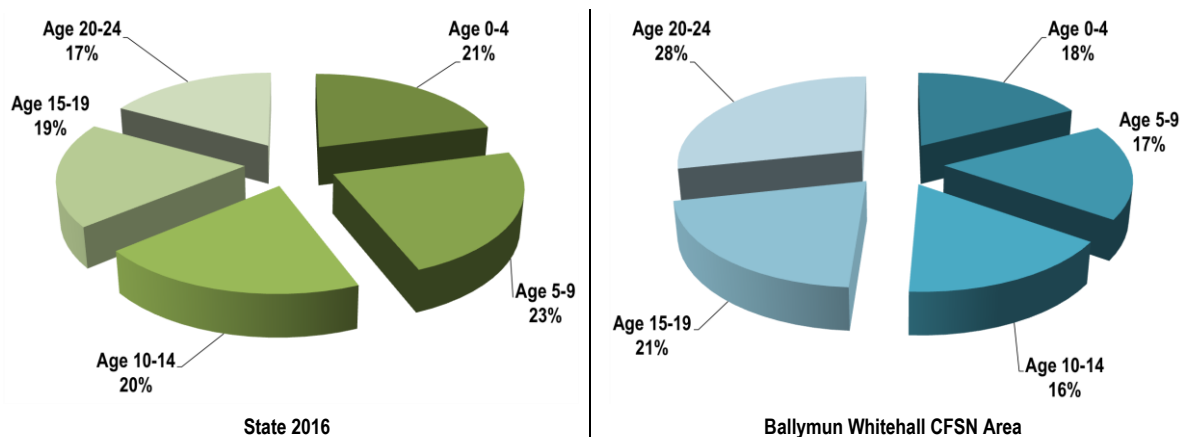
Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

The area had a considerably higher proportion of its population of 20-24 years of age (28%) than was the case in the State (17%), and had lower proportions of all other age cohorts below age 14.

In 2016 there were 2,702 one-parent families with children (33.74%) in the Ballymun/Whitehall CFSN area. The total number of families in the area was 8,009.

In 2016, the unemployment rate for men was lower than the comparative national figure. 11.07% of males in the Ballymun/Whitehall CFSN area were unemployed compared to the national figure of 16.5%. 8.13% of females were unemployed compared to the national figure of 5.6%.

5.1   Key Profile Indicators

In 2016, the Small Area of Population 268157011 within the ED of Whitehall A had a deprivation score of -39.25. It was the only SAP area classified as *Extremely Disadvantaged*.

The population within this SAP area comprised of 71 individuals, all of whom were over 55 years of age, with no persons under 24 years of age.

In 2016 there were twenty Small Areas of Population that were classified as *Very Disadvantaged*. These were located within the EDs of Ballymun A, B, C, and D. 2,314 young people were living within the *Very Disadvantaged* SAP areas, comprising of: -

❑   327 individuals aged 0-4;

❑   711 individuals aged 5-12;

❑   655 individuals aged 13-18;

❑   621 individuals aged 19-24.

In 2016 there were sixteen Small Areas of Population that was classified as *Disadvantaged*. These were distributed within the EDs of Ballymun A, B, C and D, and Beaumont A. 1,914 young people aged 0-24 were living within the *Disadvantaged* SAP areas.

5.2 Indicator Mapping by SAPS

Map 31 - Ballymun Whitehall Population Aged 0-4 2016
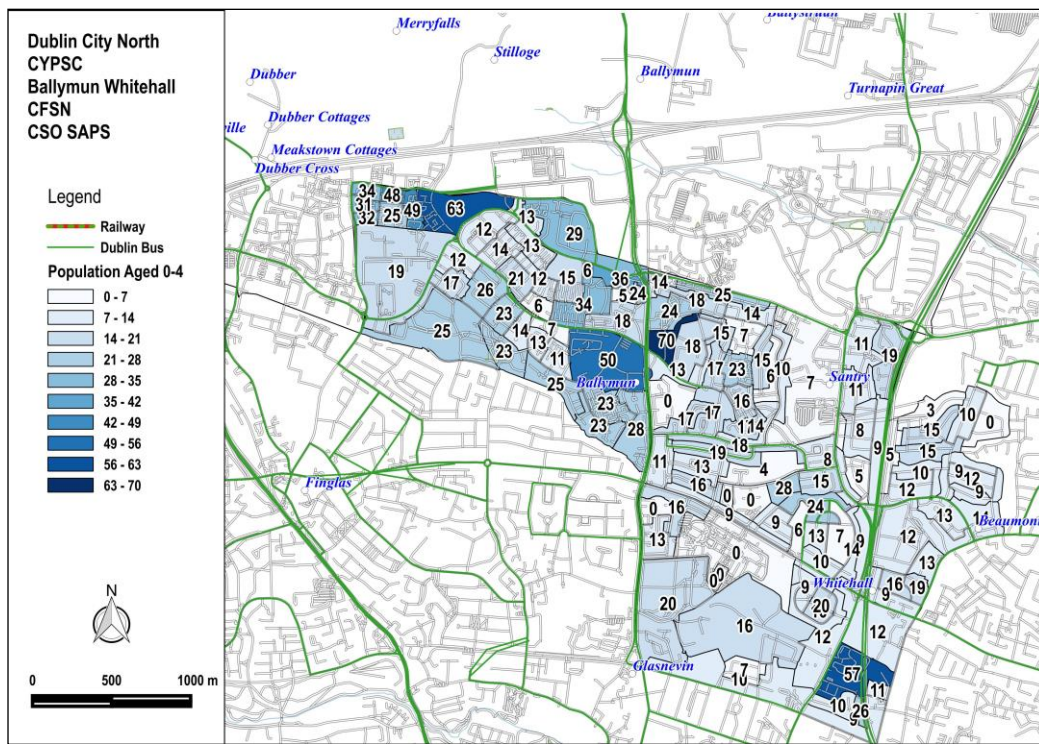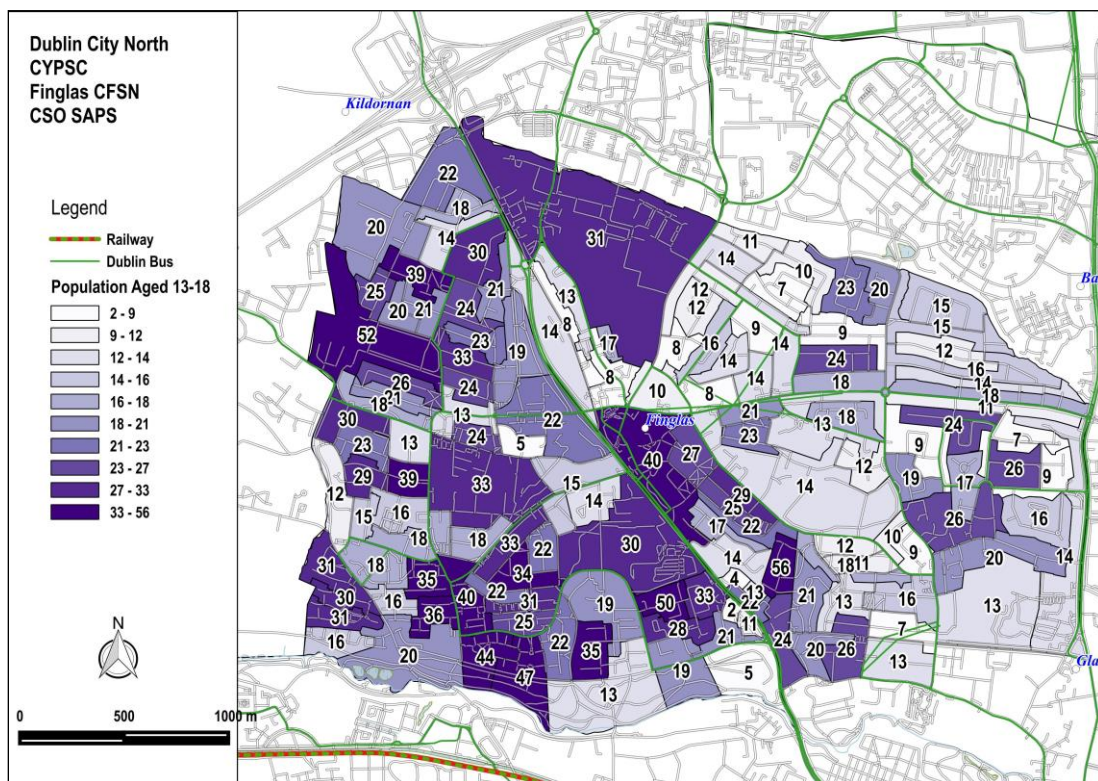

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 32 - Ballymun Whitehall Population Aged 5-12 2016
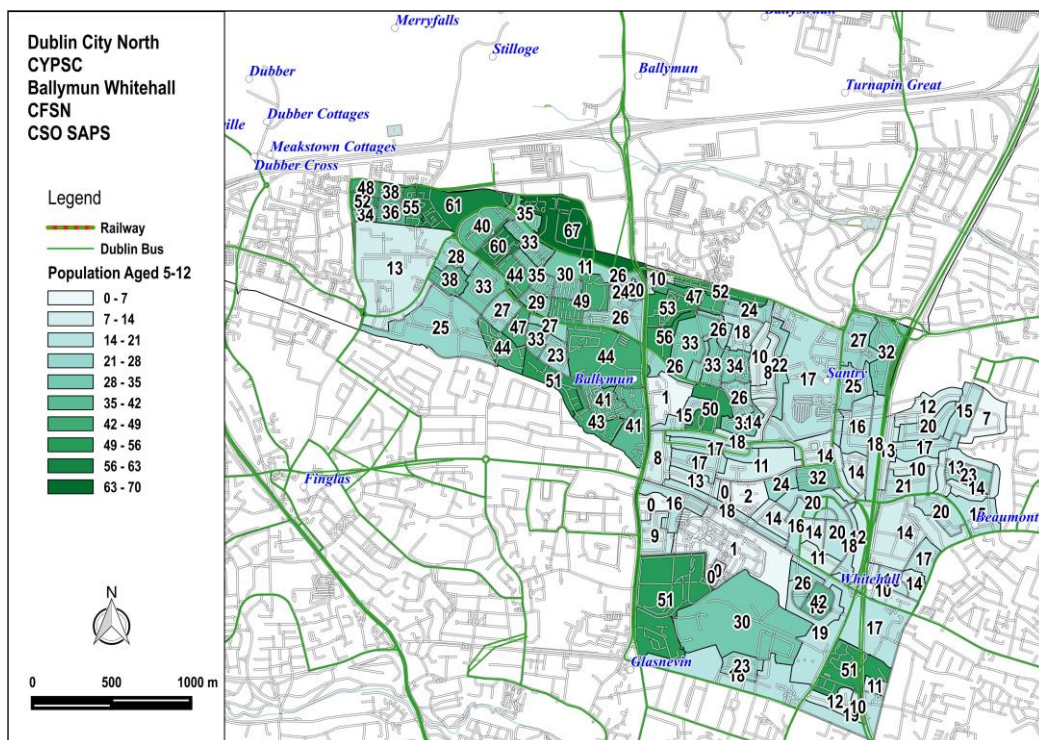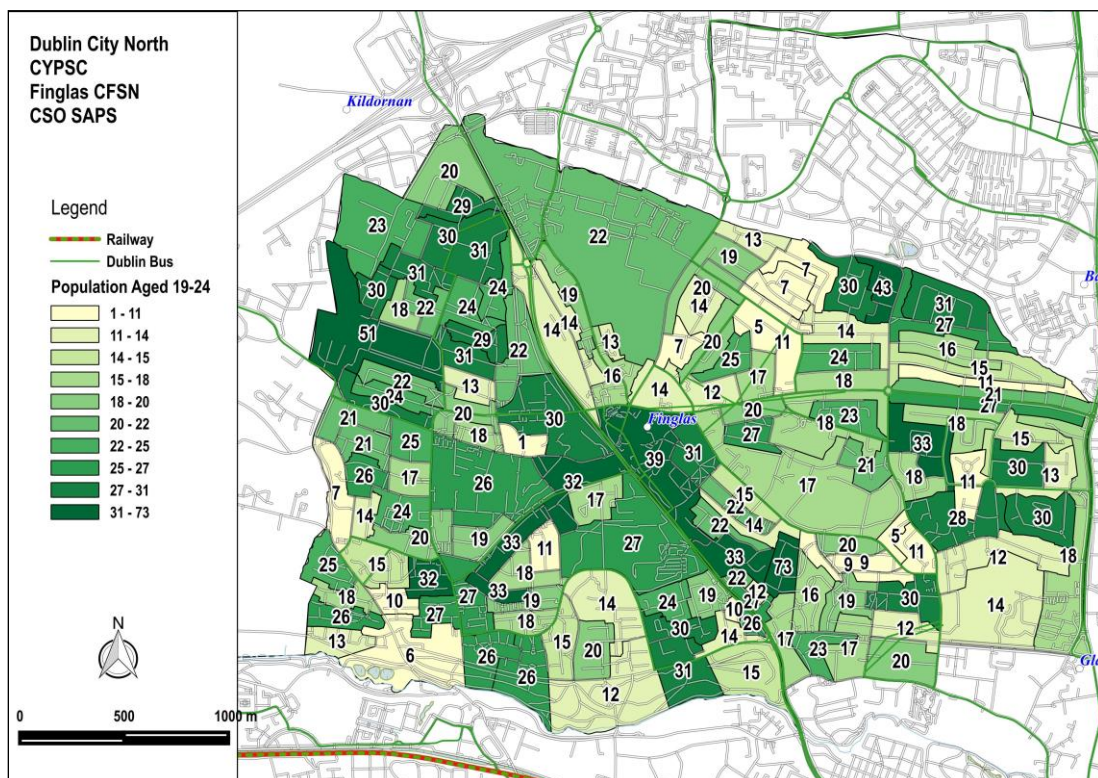

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 33 - Ballymun Whitehall Population Aged 13-18 2016
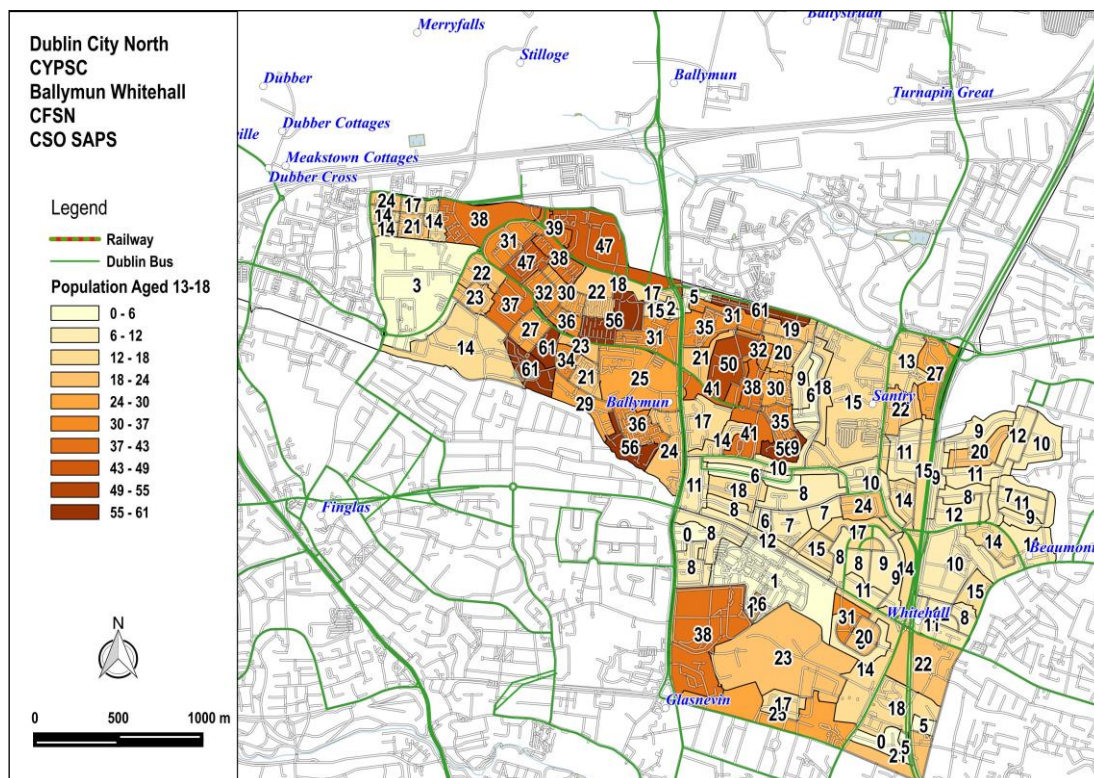

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 34 - Ballymun Whitehall Population Aged 19-24 2016
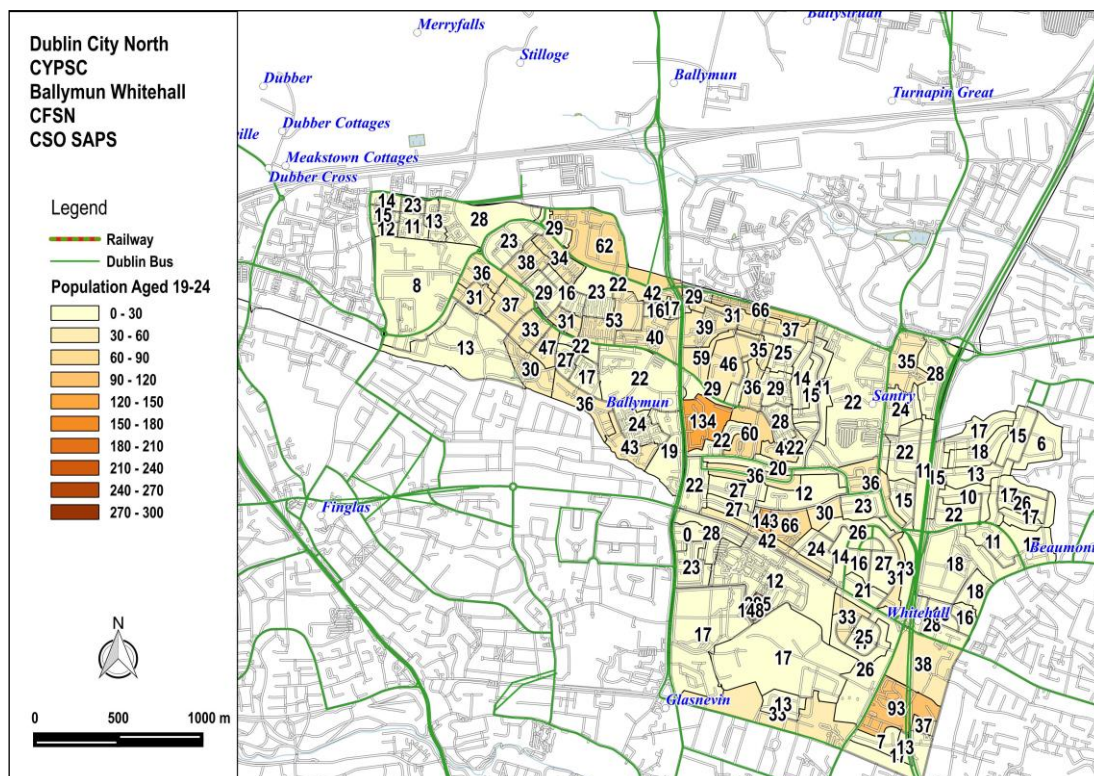
Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 35 - Ballymun Whitehall Lone Parent Ratio 2016
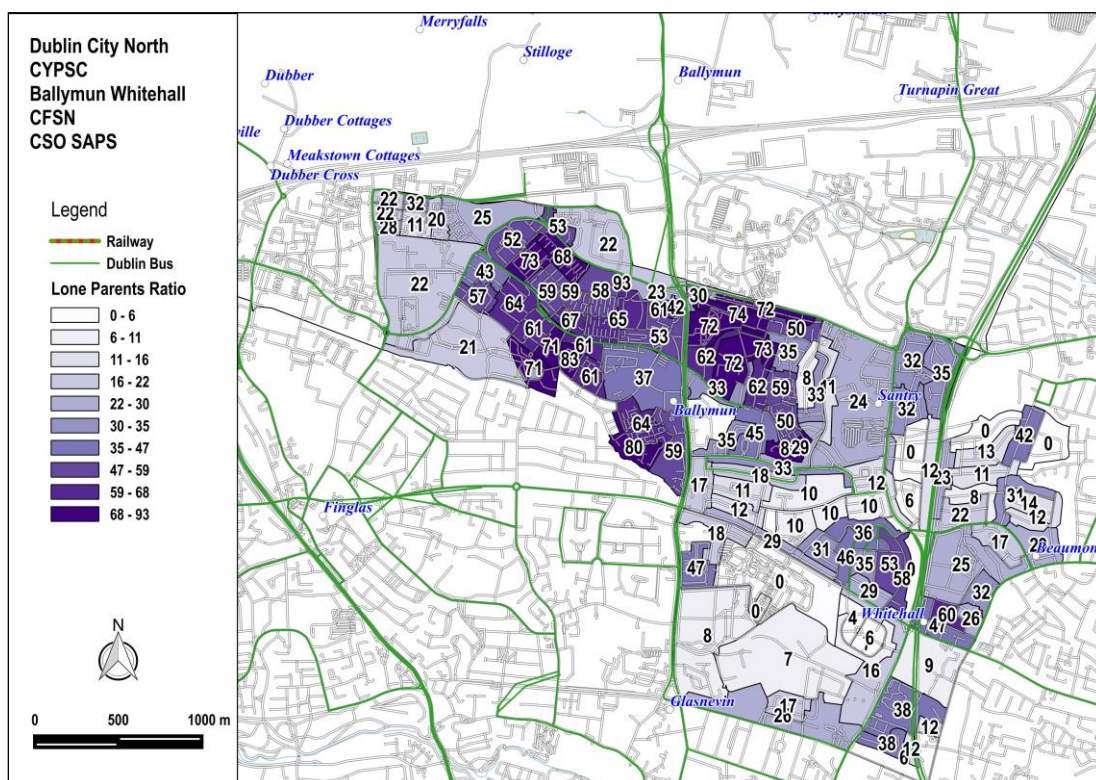
Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

Map 36 - Ballymun Whitehall Prop. Primary Ed. Only 2016
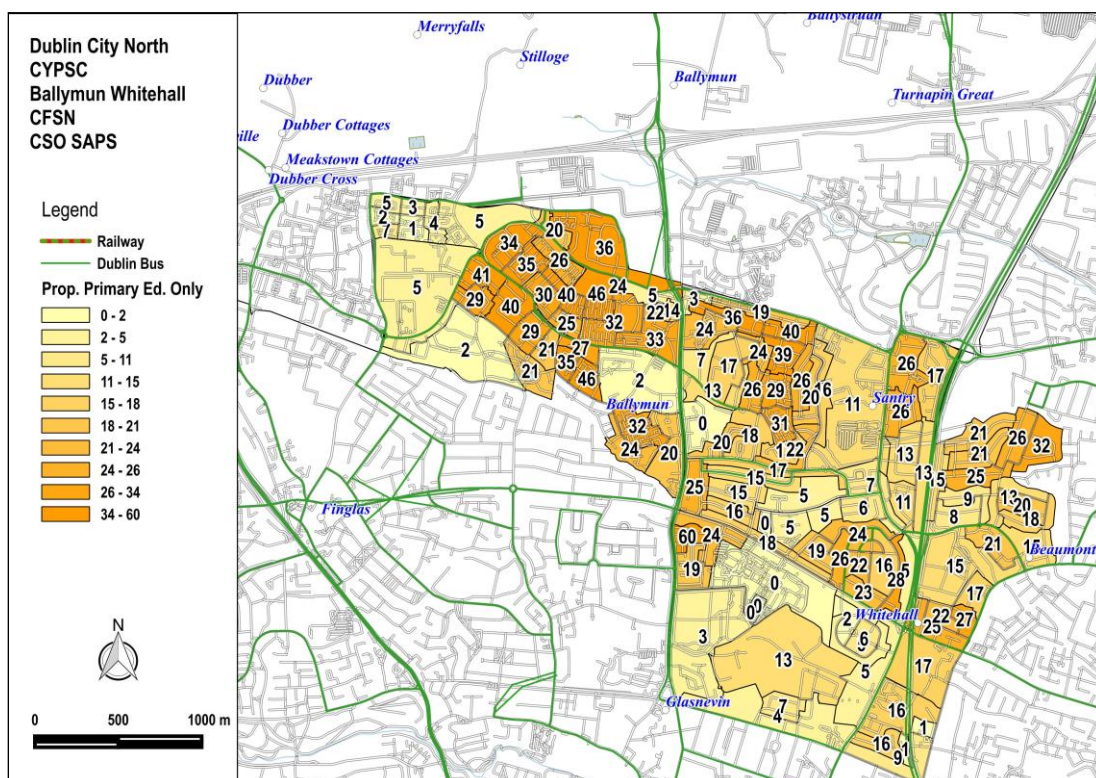
Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

Map 37 - Ballymun Whitehall Deprivation Score 2016
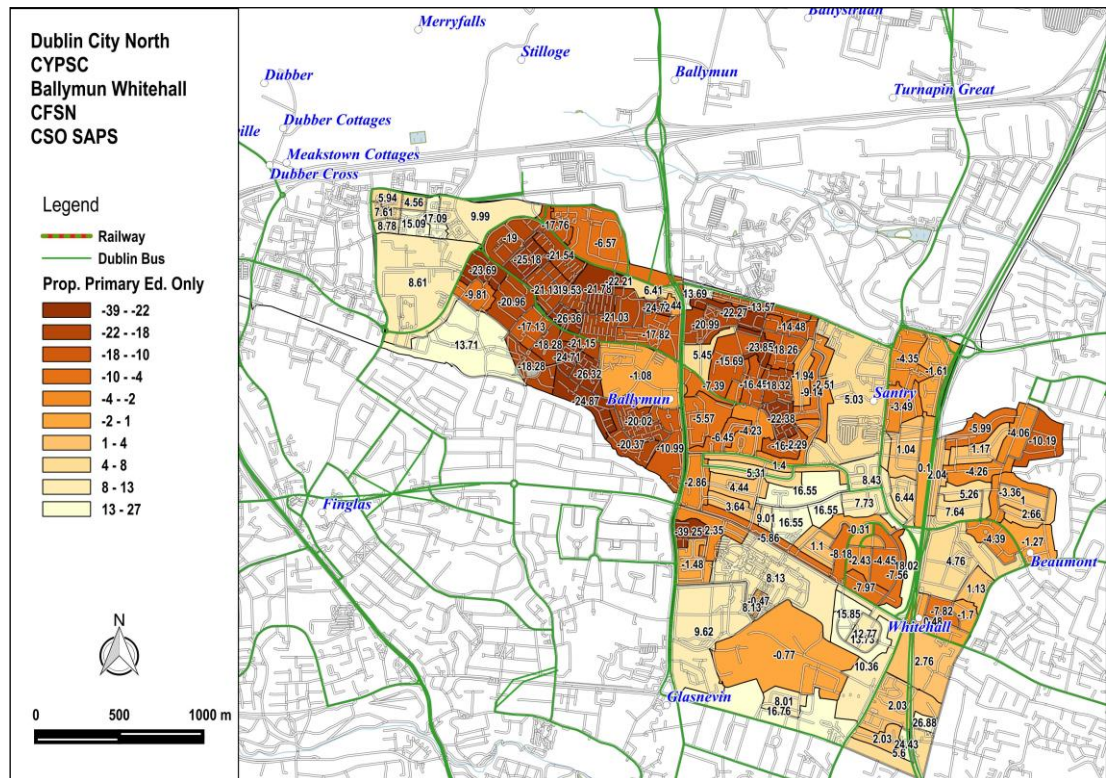
Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

6 Finglas CFSN Area

Of the 37,296 inhabitants of the Finglas CFSN area, 9,084 (24.36%) were under the age of 18 in 2016. The Finglas CFSN area population of under 18s accounted for 2.79% of all inhabitants (325,385) in the DCN CYPSC area in 2016.

Figure 20 – Finglas Population by Age Band 2016
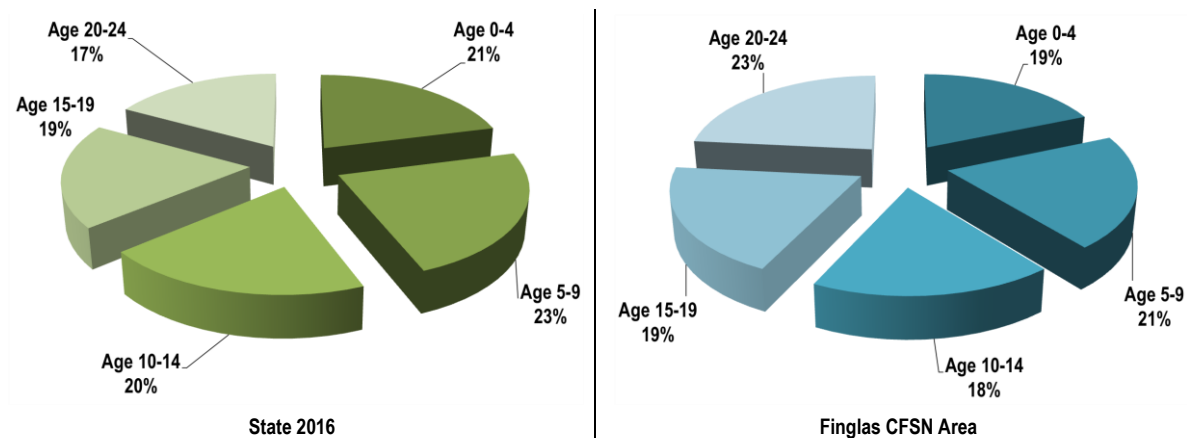
Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

The area had a higher proportion of its population of 20-24 years of age (28%) than was the case in the State (17%), and had lower proportions of all other age cohorts below age 14.

In 2016 there were 2,992 one-parent families with children (41.59%) in the Finglas CFSN area. The total number of families in the area was 7,194.

In 2016, the unemployment rate for men was lower than the comparative national figure. 11.59% of males in the Finglas CFSN area were unemployed compared to the national figure of 16.5%. 7.56% of females were unemployed compared to the national figure of 5.6%.

6.1 Key Profile Indicators

In 2016, there were no Small Areas of Population that were classified as *Extremely Disadvantaged*.

In 2016 there were fifteen Small Areas of Population that was classified as *Very Disadvantaged*. These were all within the EDs of Finglas North A and B, and Finglas South B, C and D. 1,803 young people aged 0-24 were living within the *Very Disadvantaged* SAP area, comprising of: -

❑   300 individuals aged 0-4;

❑   634 individuals aged 5-12;

❑   503 individuals aged 13-18;

❑   366 individuals aged 19-24.

In 2016 there were fifty-four Small Areas of Population that was classified as *Disadvantaged*. 4,996 young people aged 0-24 were living within the *Disadvantaged* SAP areas.
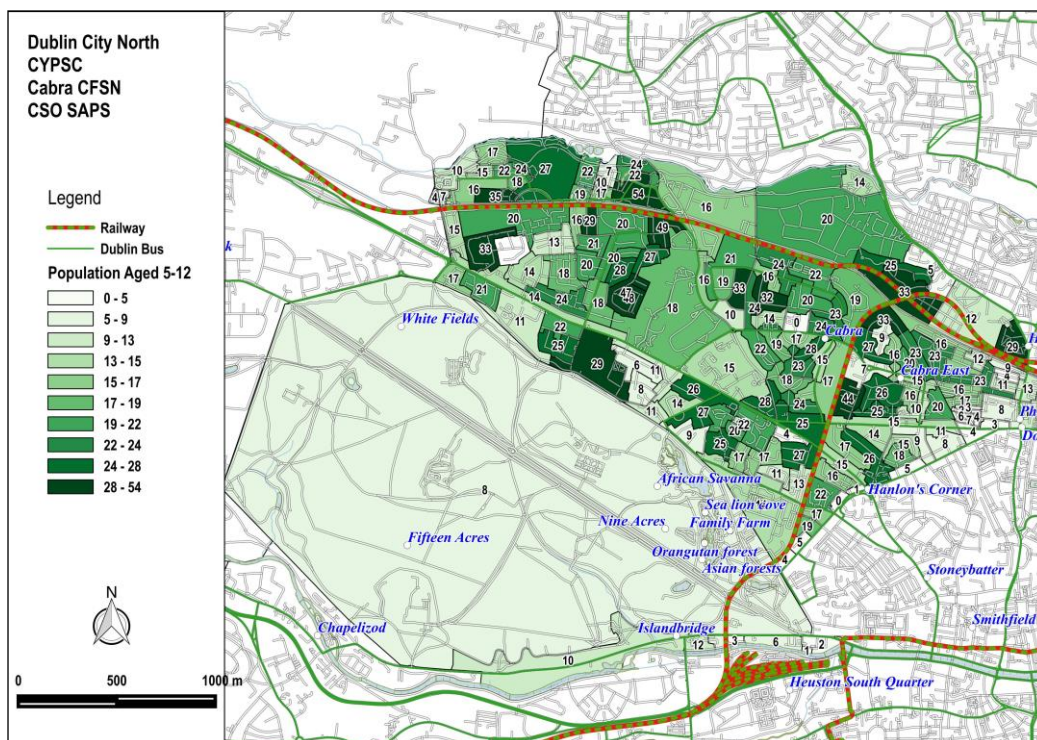
6.2   Indicator Mapping by SAPS

Map 38 - Finglas Population Aged 0-4 2016
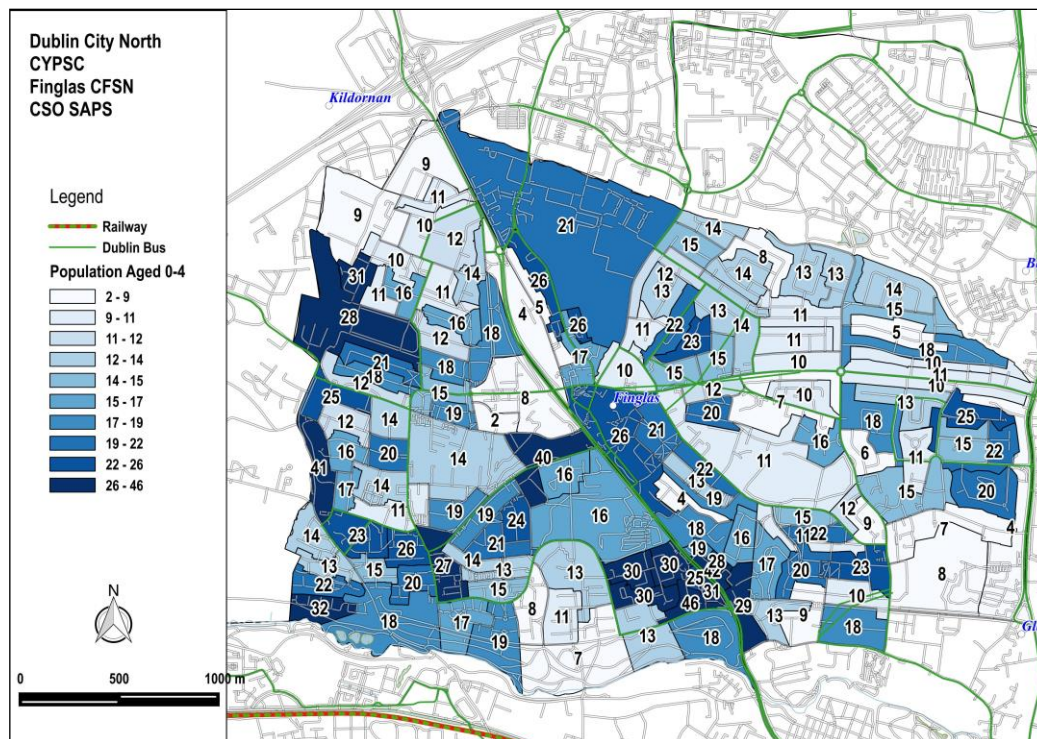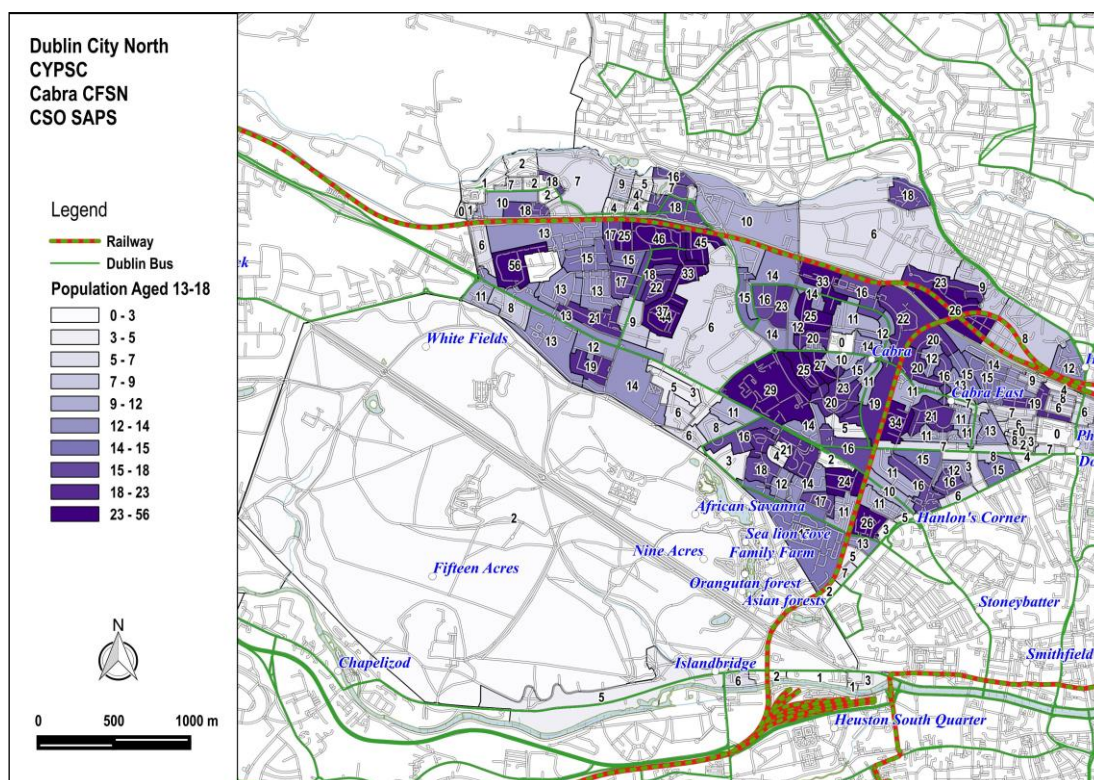

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 39 - Finglas Population Aged 5-12 2016
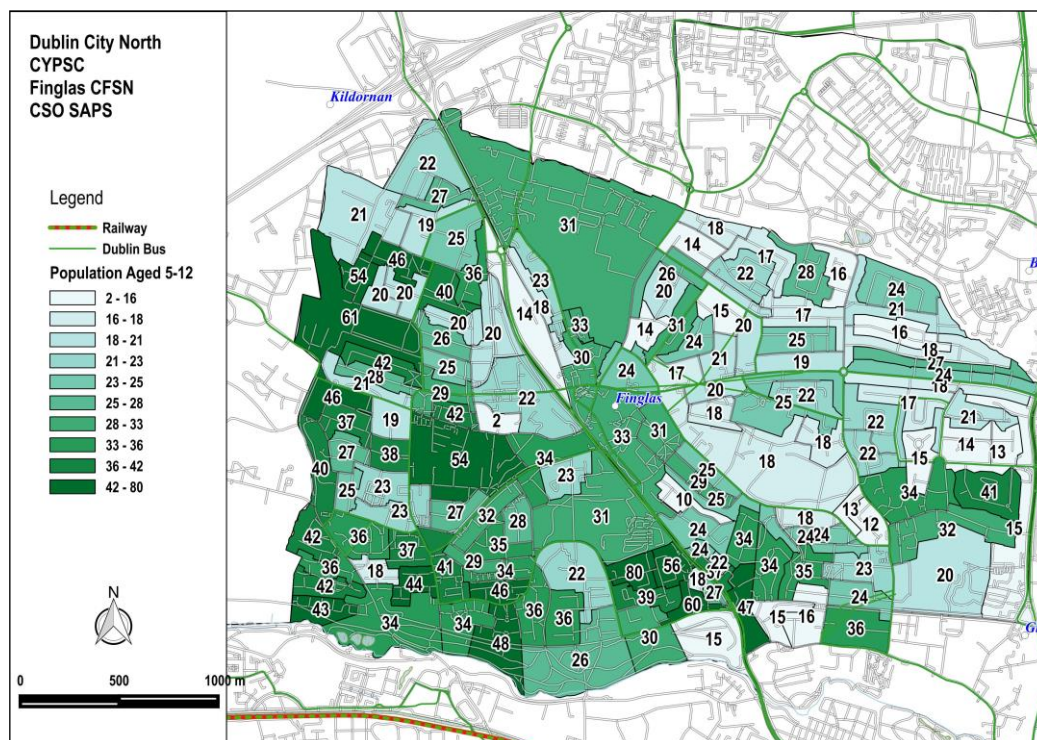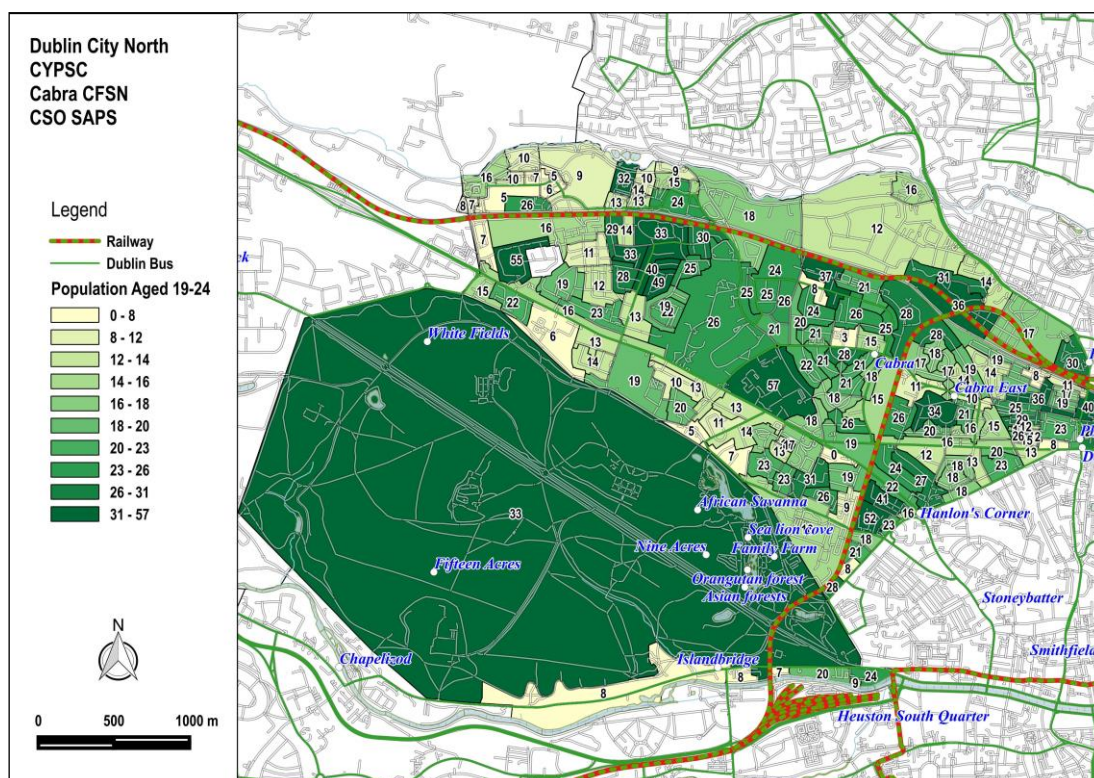

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 40 - Finglas Population Aged 13-18 2016


Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 41 - Finglas Population Aged 19-24 2016
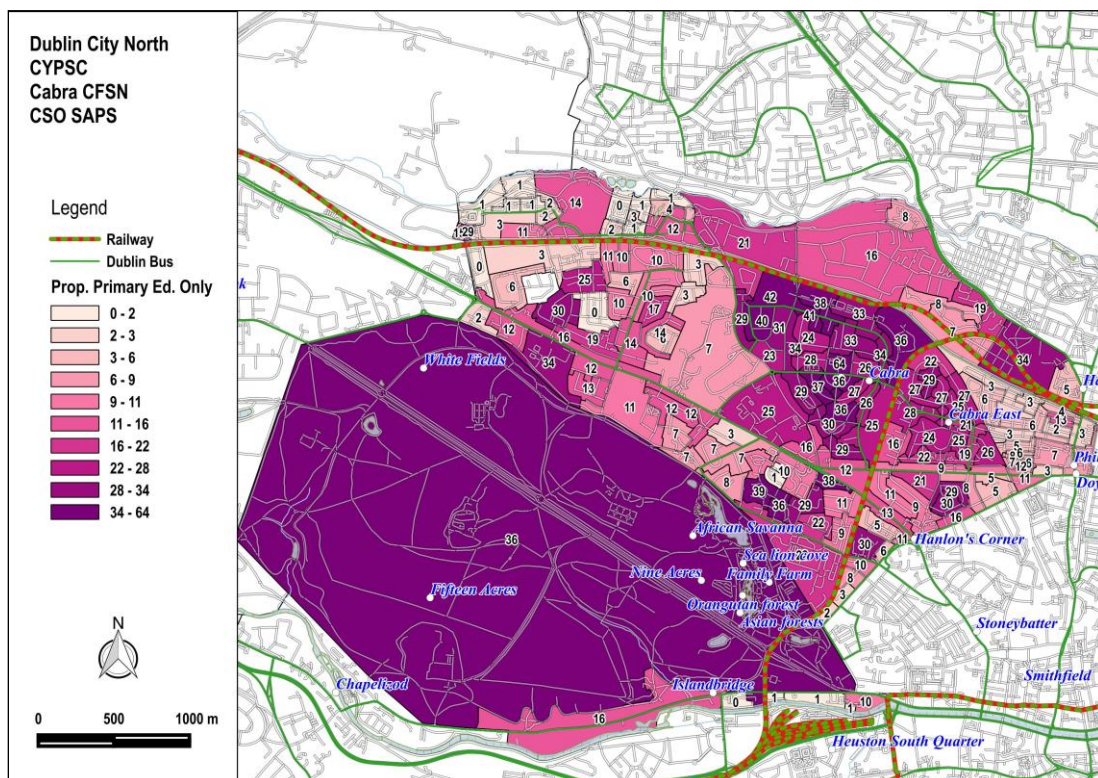

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 42 - Finglas Lone Parent Ratio 2016
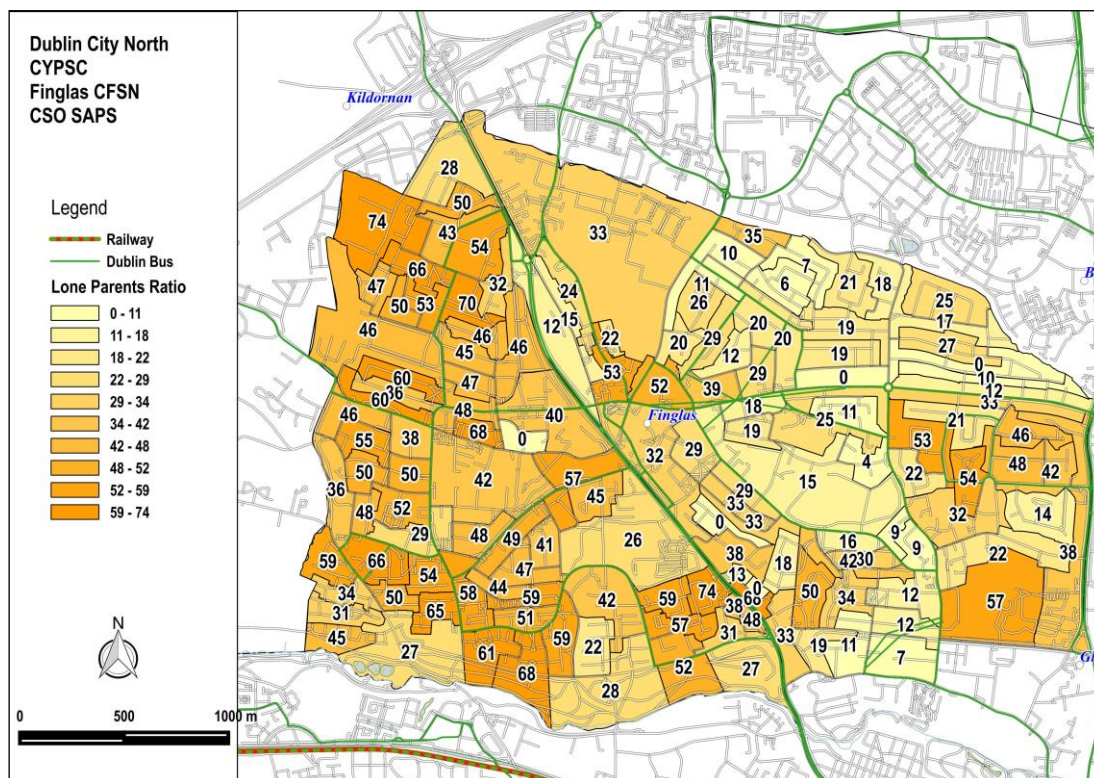
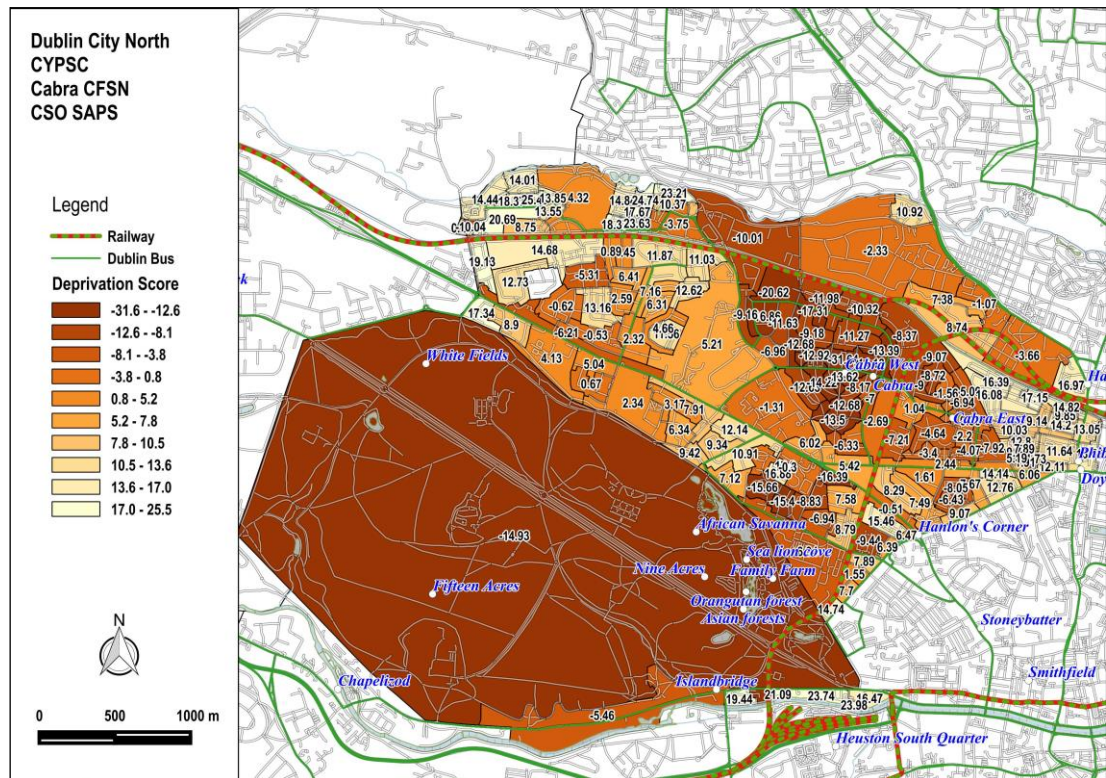*Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)*

Map 43 - Finglas Prop. Primary Ed. Only 2016
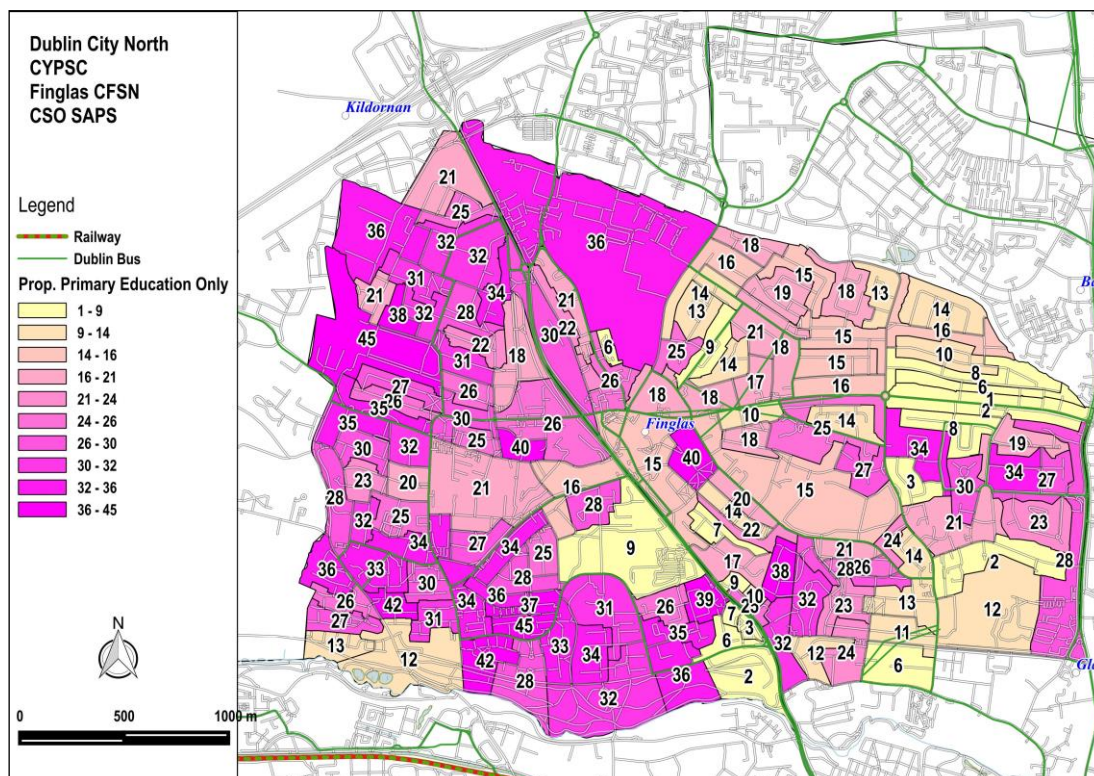
Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

Map 44 - Finglas Deprivation Score 2016
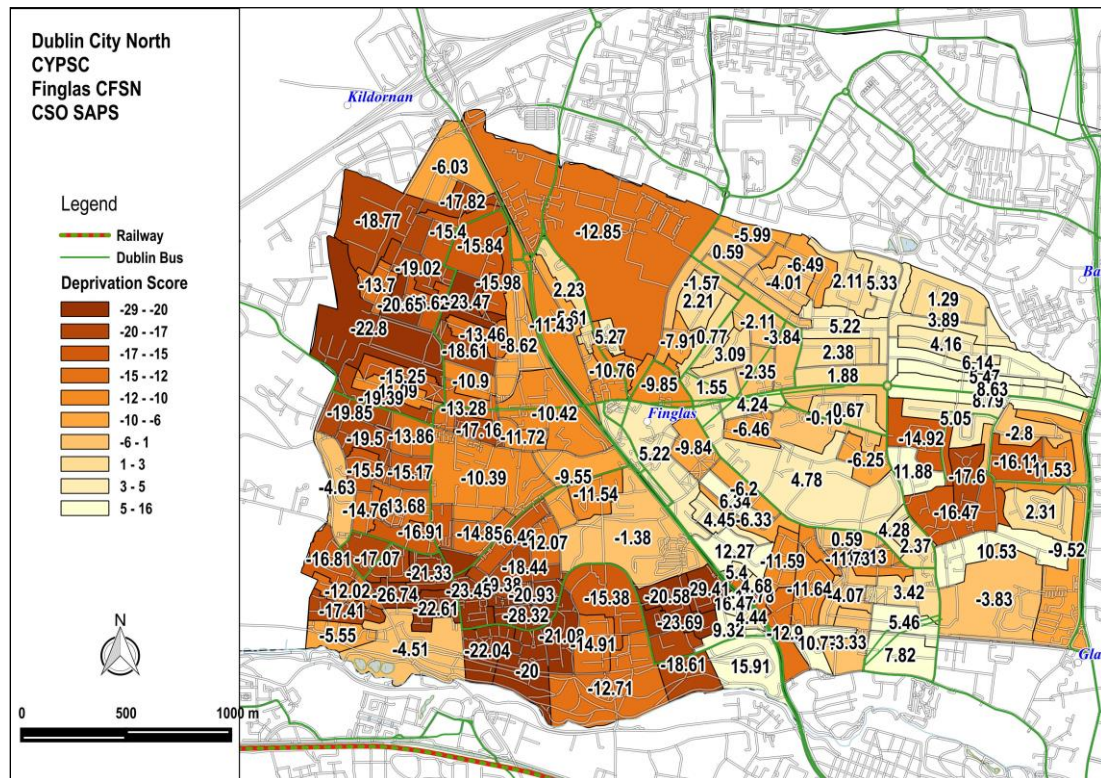
Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

7 Cabra CFSN Area

Of the 38,068 inhabitants of the Cabra CFSN area, 7,138 (18.75%) were under the age of 18 in 2016. The Cabra CFSN area population of under 18s accounted for 2.19% of all inhabitants (325,385) in the DCN CYPSC area in 2016.

Figure 21 – Cabra Population by Age Band 2016
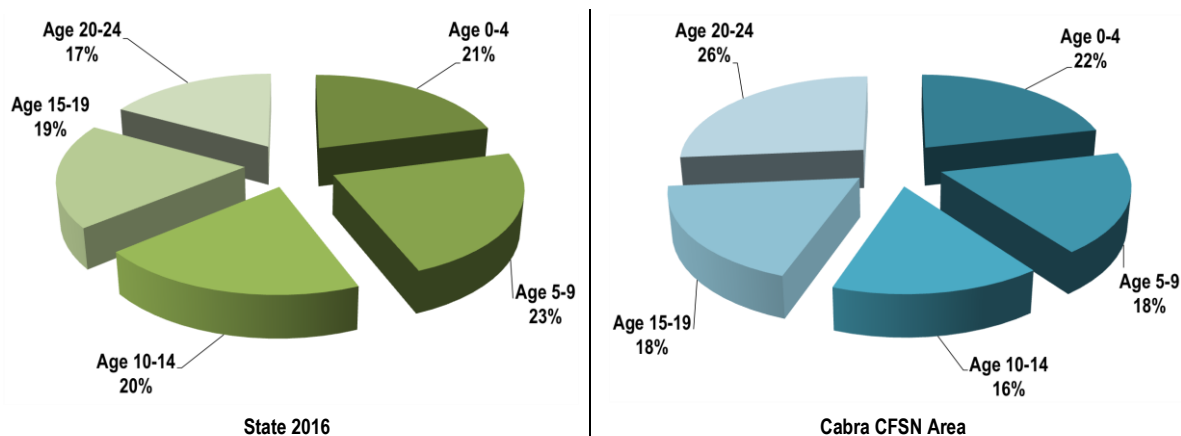
Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

The area had a higher proportion of its population of 20-24 years of age (26%) than was the case in the State (17%), and also a higher proportion of those aged 0-4.

In 2016 there were 1,940 one-parent families with children (32.74%) in the Cabra CFSN area. The total number of families in the area was 5,925.

In 2016, the unemployment rate for men was lower than the comparative national figure. 8.98% of males in the Cabra CFSN area were unemployed compared to the national figure of 16.5%. 5.79% of females were unemployed compared to the national figure of 5.6%.

7.1 Key Profile Indicators

In 2016, the Small Area of Population 268034009 within the ED of Cabra West B had a deprivation score of -31.64. It was the only SAP area classified as *Extremely Disadvantaged*. The population within this SAP area comprised of 106 individuals; three of these were in the age cohort 19-24.

In 2016 there was one Small Area of Population that was classified as *Very Disadvantaged*. Small Area of Population 268033004 within the ED of Cabra West A had a deprivation score of -20.62. 67 young people aged 0-24 were living within the *Very Disadvantaged* SAP area, comprising of: -

❑ 11 individuals aged 0-4;

❑ 21 individuals aged 5-12;

❑ 14 individuals aged 13-18;

❑ 24 individuals aged 19-24.

In 2016 there were twenty-one Small Areas of Population that was classified as *Disadvantaged*. These were distributed within the EDs of Cabra West A, B, C and D, Ashtown A, and Phoenix Park. 1,418 young people aged 0-24 were living within the *Disadvantaged* SAP areas.
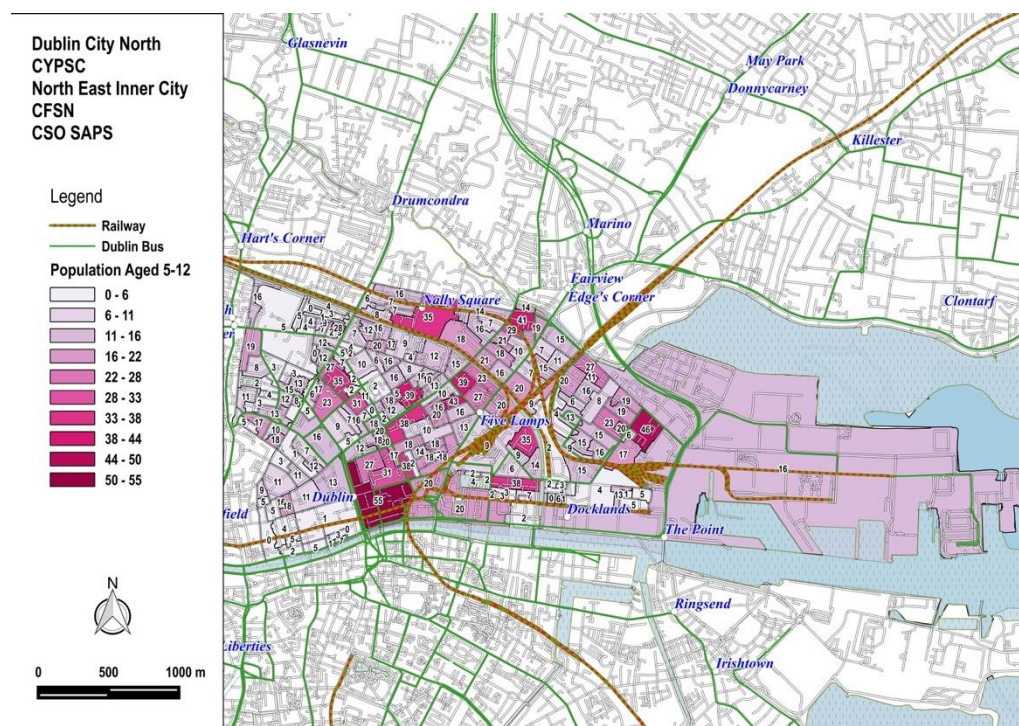
7.2   Indicator Mapping by SAPS

Map 45 - Cabra Population Aged 0-4 2016
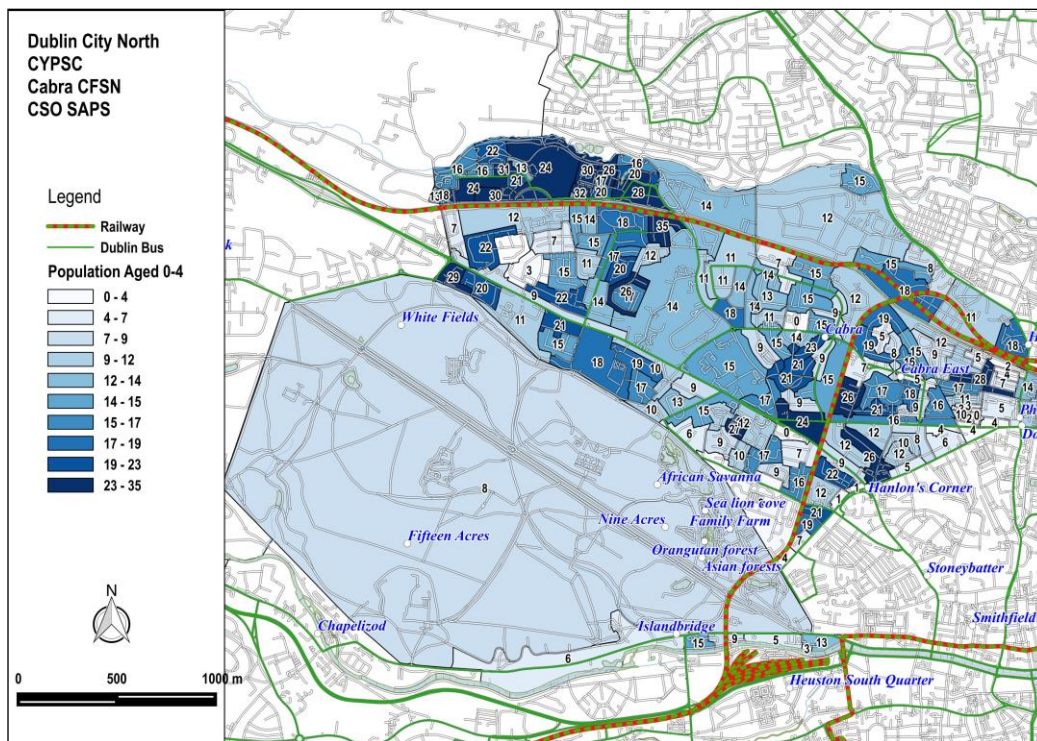
Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 46 - Cabra Population Aged 5-12 2016

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 47 - Cabra Population Aged 13-18 2016

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 48 - Cabra Population Aged 19-24 2016

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 49 - Cabra Lone Parent Ratio 2016
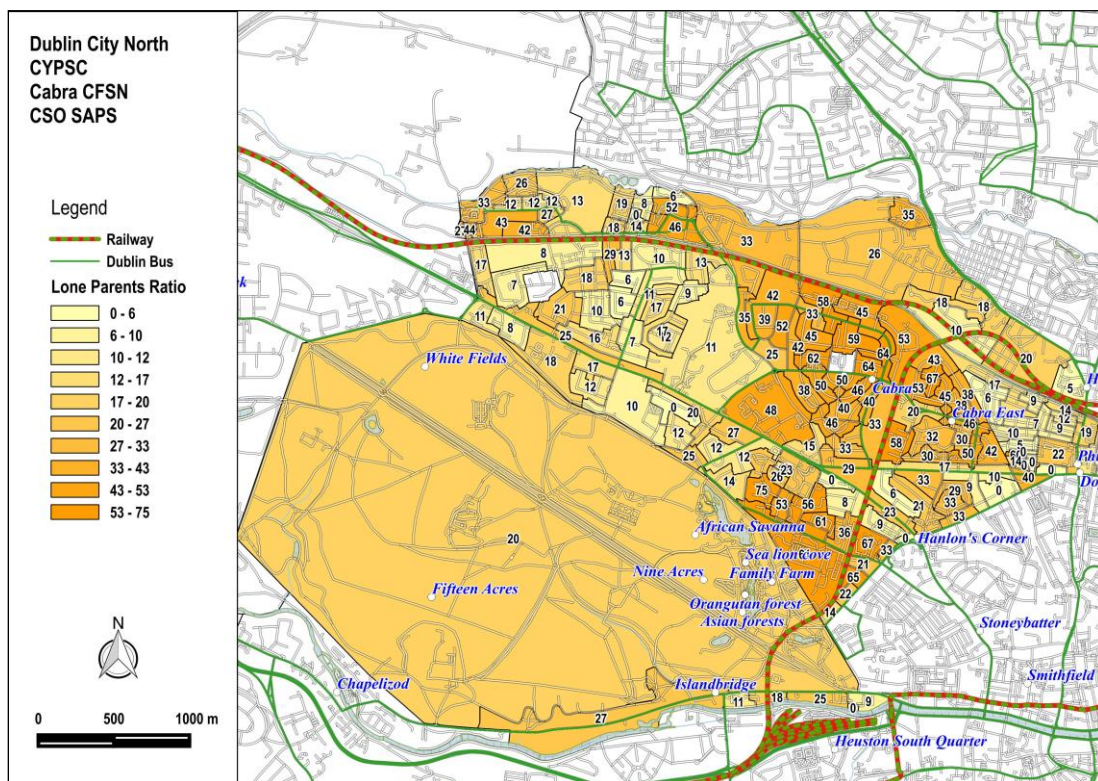
Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

Map 50 - Cabra Prop. Primary Ed. Only 2016

Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

Map 51 - Cabra Deprivation Score 2016

Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

8   North East Inner City CFSN Area

Of the 51,704 inhabitants of the North East Inner City CFSN area, 6,935 (13.41%) were under the age of 18 in 2016. The North East Inner City CFSN area population of under 18s accounted for 2.13% of all inhabitants (325,385) in the DCN CYPSC area in 2016.

Figure 22 – North East Inner City Pop'n by Age Band 2016
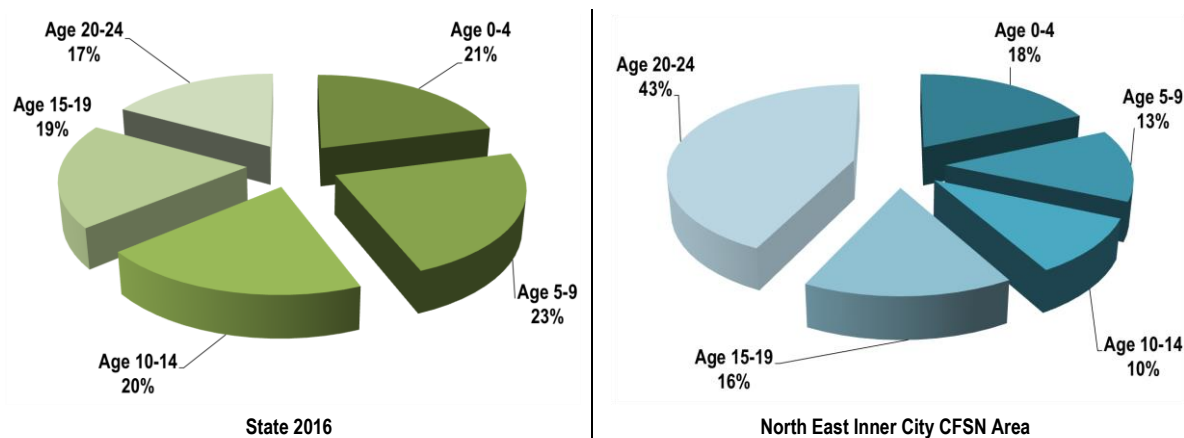
Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

The area had a much higher proportion of its population of 20-24 years of age (43%) than was the case in the State (17%), with proportionately lower proportions of all other age cohorts.

In 2016 there were 2,292 one-parent families with children (49.70%) in the North East Inner City CFSN area. The total number of families in the area was 4,908.

In 2016, the unemployment rate for men was lower than the comparative national figure. 10.58% of males in the North East Inner City CFSN area were unemployed compared to the national figure of 16.5%. However, 8.22% of females were unemployed compared to the national figure of 5.6%.

8.1   Key Profile Indicators

In 2016 there was one Small Area of Population 268081014 within ED Inns Quay B that had a deprivation score of -30.49, and was classified as *Extremely Disadvantaged*.   50 young people aged 0-24 were living within the *Extremely Disadvantaged* SAP area, comprising of: -

❑   12 individuals aged 0-4;

❑   18 individuals aged 5-12;

❑   11 individuals aged 13-18;

❑   9 individuals aged 19-24.

In 2016 there were fifteen Small Areas of Population that was classified as *Very Disadvantaged*. These were all within the EDs of Ballybough A, Mountjoy A, Mountjoy B, North Dock C and Rotunda A. A total of 912 young people aged 0-24 were living within the *Very Disadvantaged* SAP areas.

In 2016 there were sixteen Small Areas of Population that was classified as *Disadvantaged*.   A total of 1,226 young people aged 0-24 were living within the *Disadvantaged* SAP areas.

8.2 Indicator Mapping by SAPS

Map 52 - North East Inner City Population Aged 0-4 2016
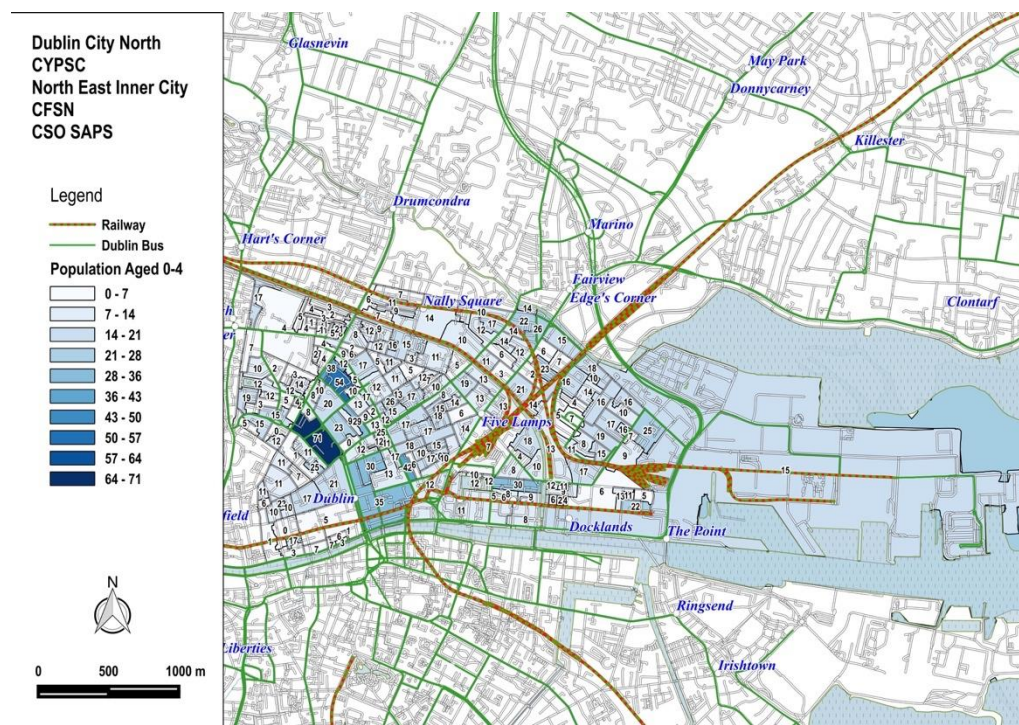
Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 53 - North East Inner City Population Aged 5-12 2016

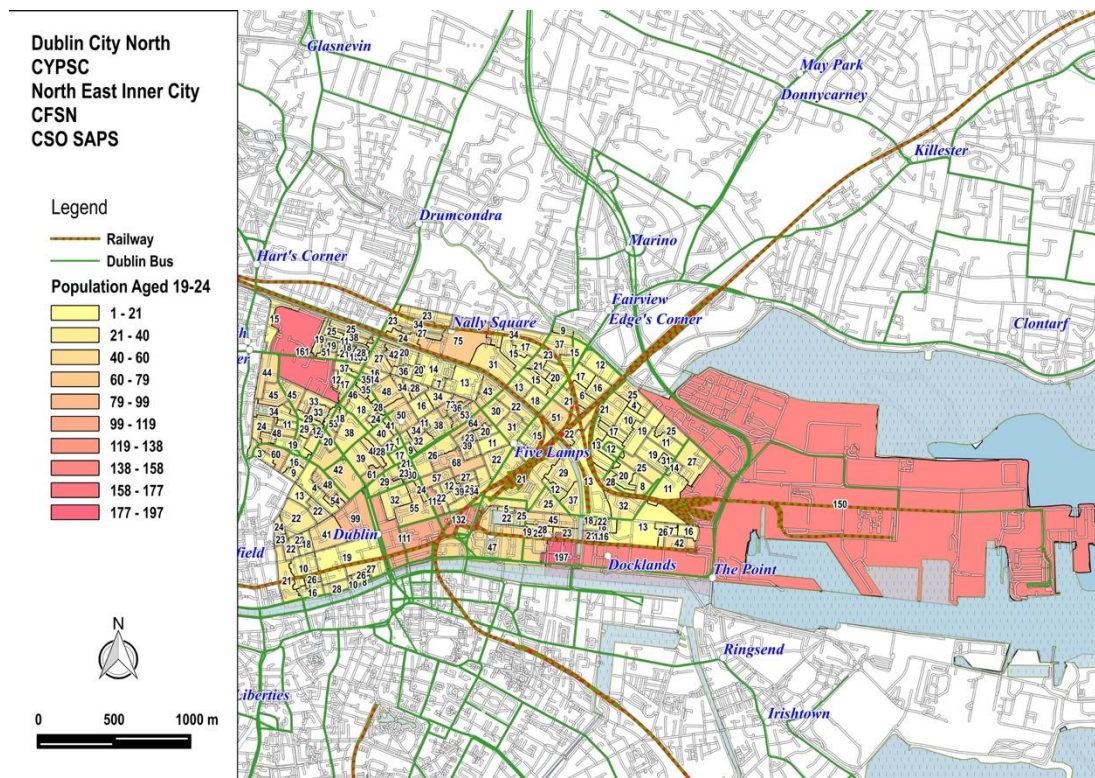*Source: CSO Census of Population 2016*

Map 54 - North East Inner City Population Aged 13-18 2016
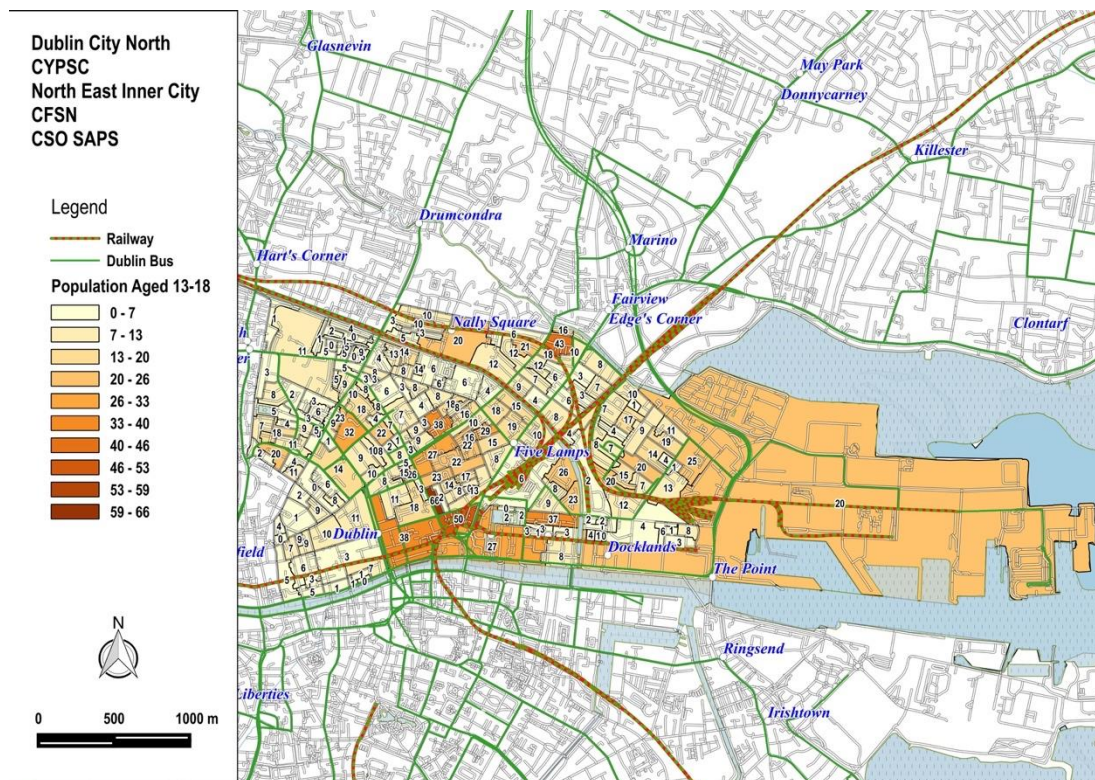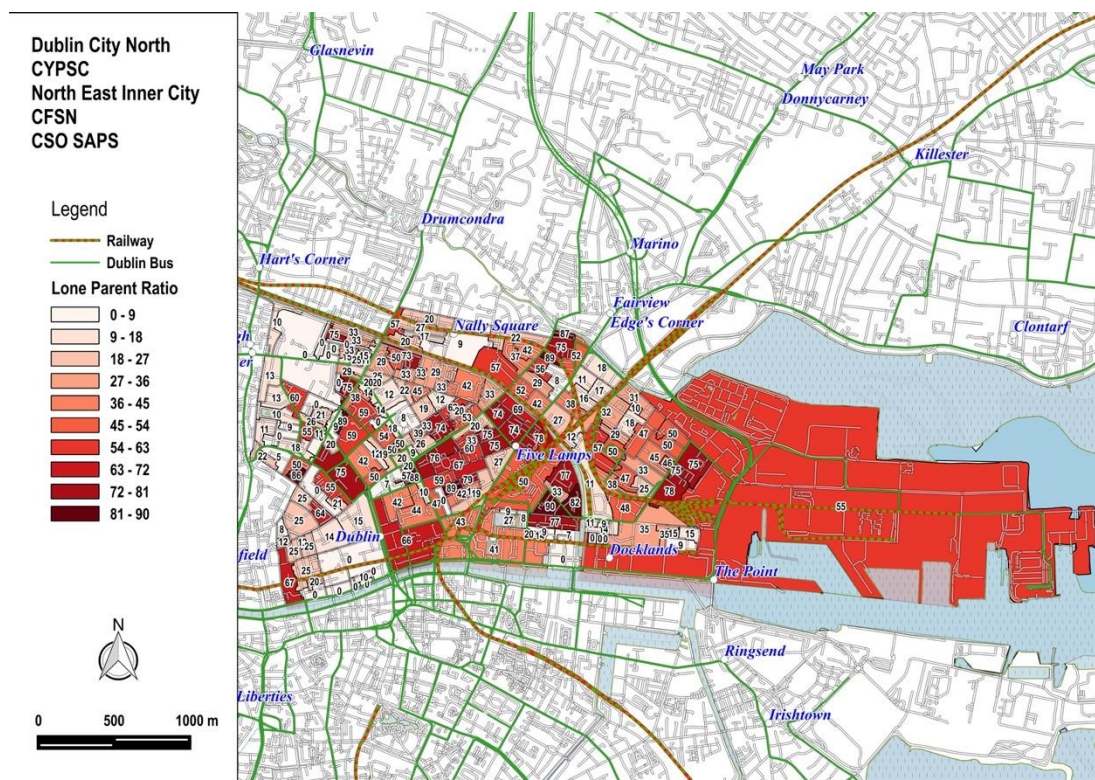

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 55 - North East Inner City Population Aged 19-24 2016
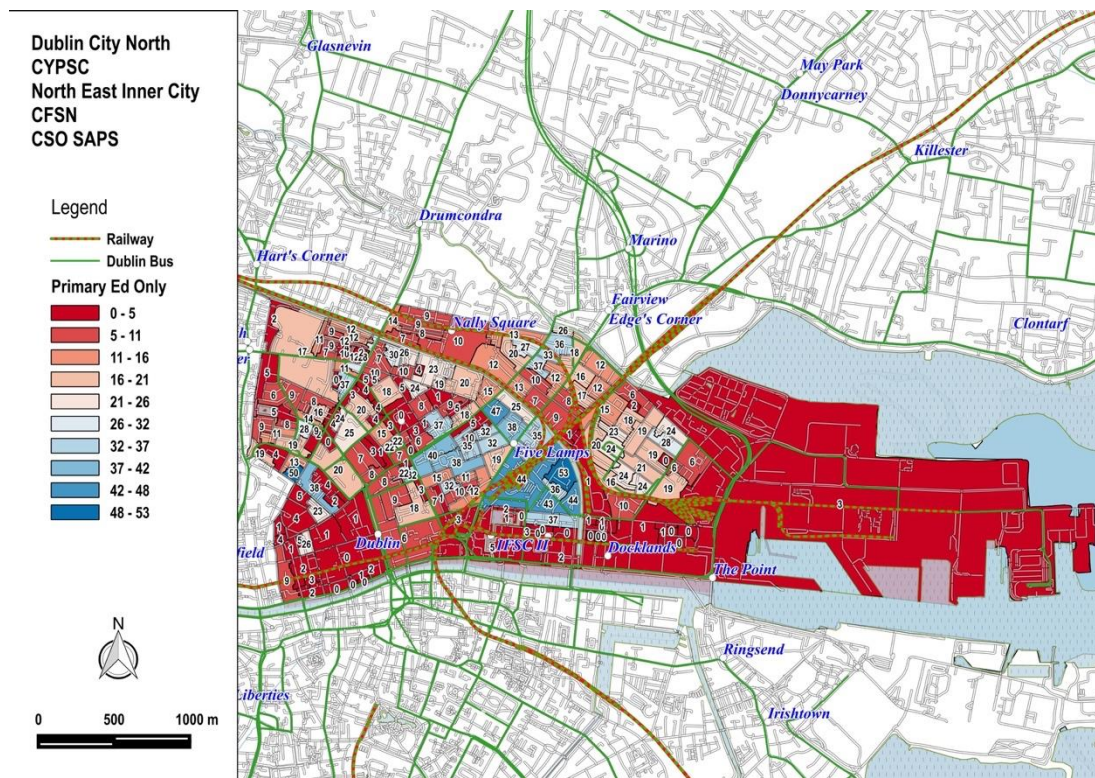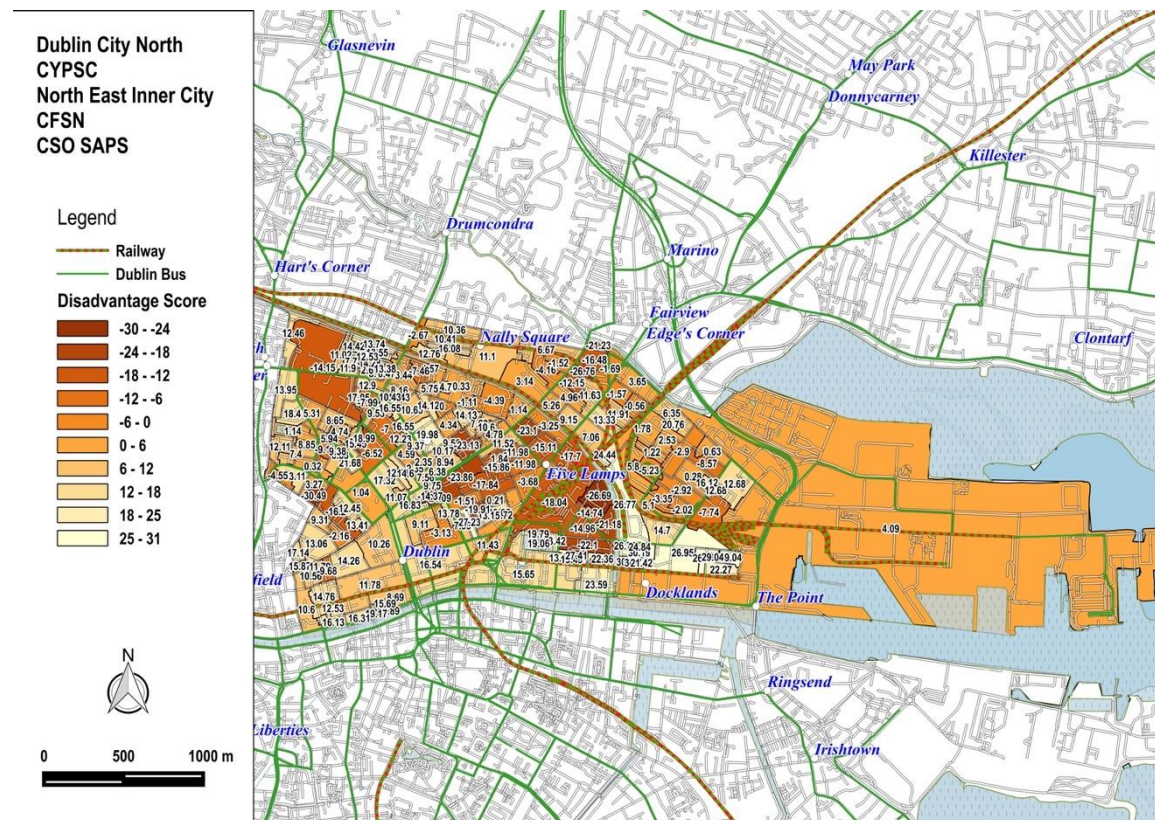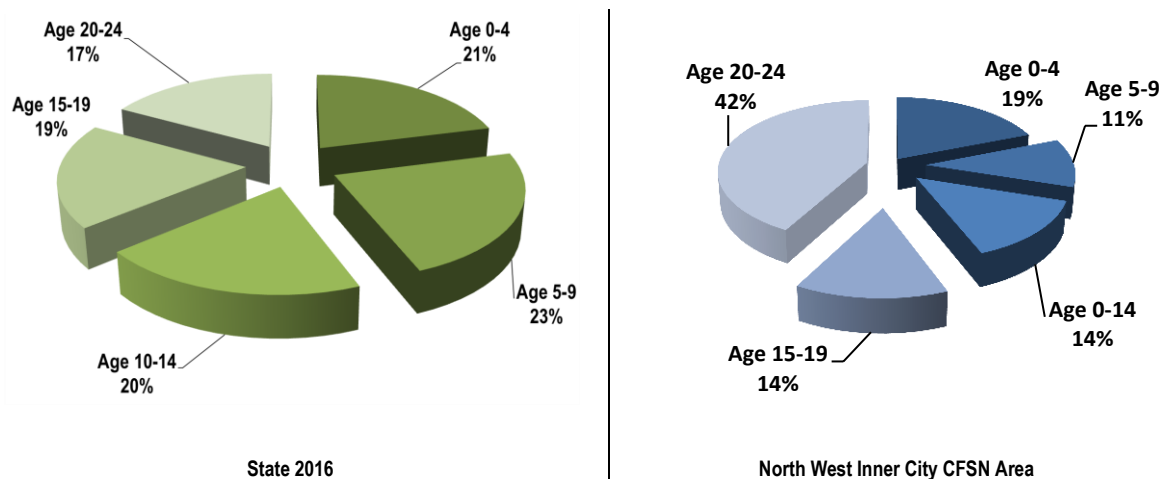

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 56 - North East Inner City Lone Parent Ratio 2016

Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

Map 57 - North East Inner City Prop. Primary Ed. Only 2016

Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

Map 58 - North East Inner City Deprivation Score 2016

Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

9 North West Inner City CFSN Area

Of the 19,581 inhabitants of the North West Inner City CFSN area, 3,313 (16.91%) were under the age of 18 in 2016. The North West Inner City CFSN area population of under 18s accounted for 1.02% of all inhabitants (325,385) in the DCN CYPSC area in 2016.

Figure 23 – North West Inner City Pop'n by Age Band 2016

State 2016

North West Inner City CFSN Area

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

The area had a higher proportion of its population of 20-24 years of age (42%) than was the case in the State (17%).

In 2016 there were 856 one-parent families with children (45.97%) in the North West Inner City CFSN area. The total number of families in the area was 1,862.

In 2016, the unemployment rate for men was lower than the comparative national figure. 10.01% of males in the North West Inner City CFSN area were unemployed compared to the national figure of 16.5%. However, 7.26% of females were unemployed compared to the national figure of 5.6%.

9.1 Key Profile Indicators

In 2016 there were no Small Areas of Population in the North West Inner City CFSN area that were classified as *Extremely Disadvantaged*.

There were three Small Areas of Population that were classified as *Very Disadvantaged*. These were contained within the EDs of Arran Quay D and Inns Quay C. 215 young people aged 0-24 were living within the *Very Disadvantaged* SAP area, comprising of: -

❑ 29 individuals aged 0-4;

❑ 60 individuals aged 5-12;

❑ 61 individuals aged 13-18;

❑ 65 individuals aged 19-24.

In 2016 there were five Small Areas of Population that was classified as *Disadvantaged*. These were all within the EDs of Arran Quay B, Arran Quay C, Arran Quay E and Inns Quay C. A total of 450 young people aged 0-24 were living within the *Disadvantaged* SAP areas.
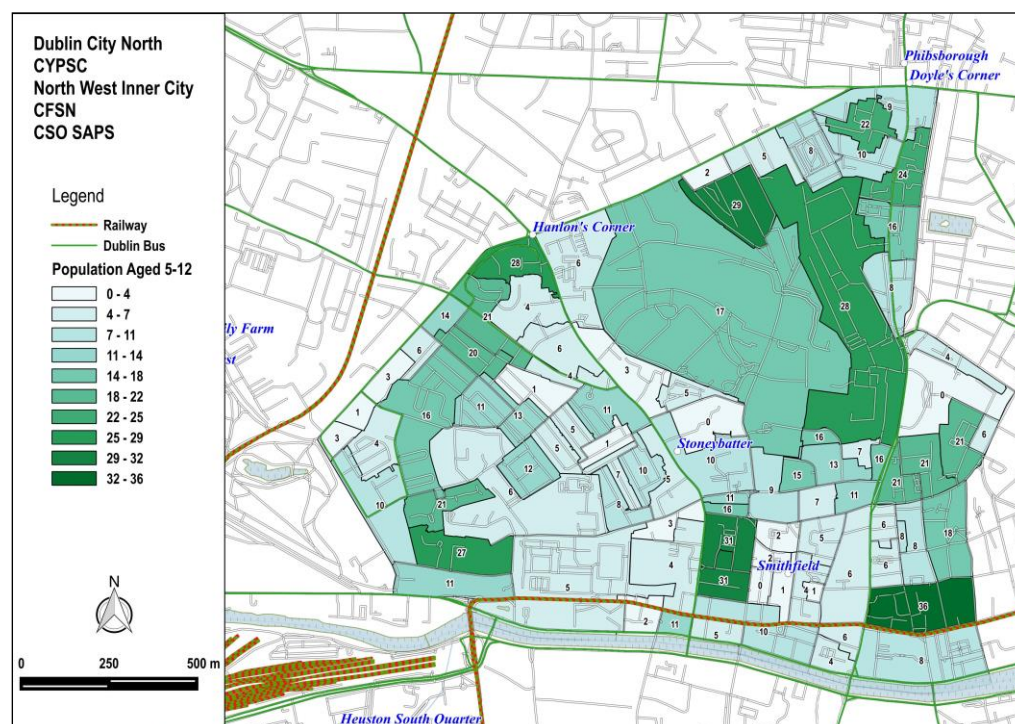
9.2   Indicator Mapping by SAPS

Map 59 - North West Inner City Population Aged 0-4 2016
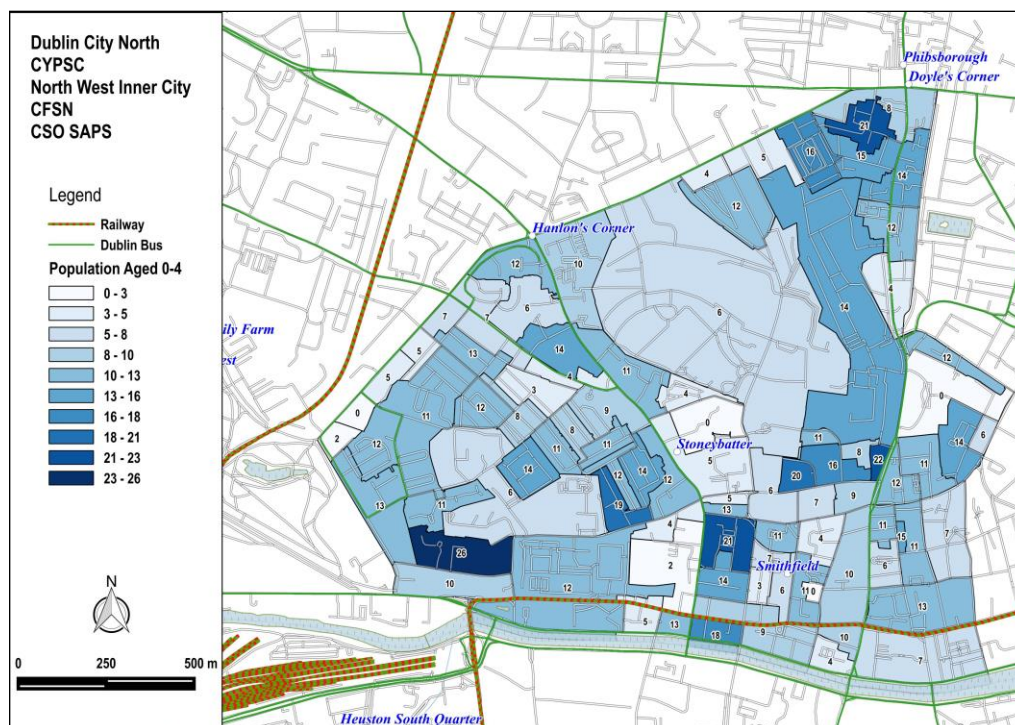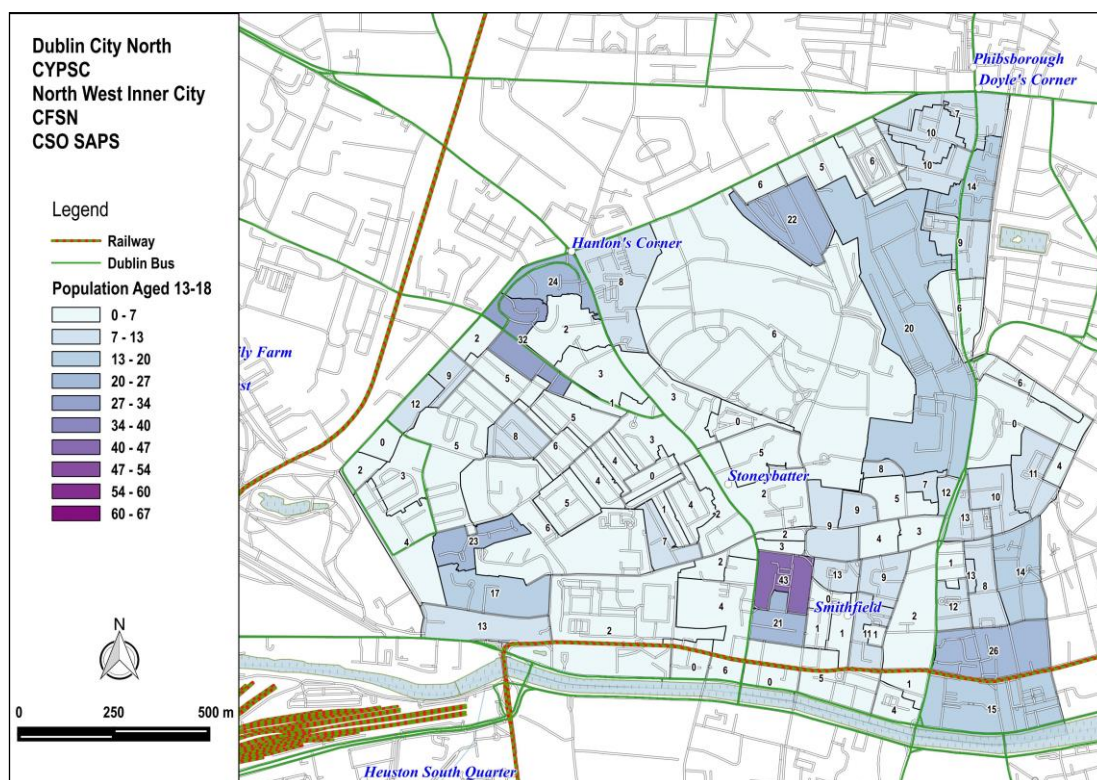

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 60 - North West Inner City Population Aged 5-12 2016

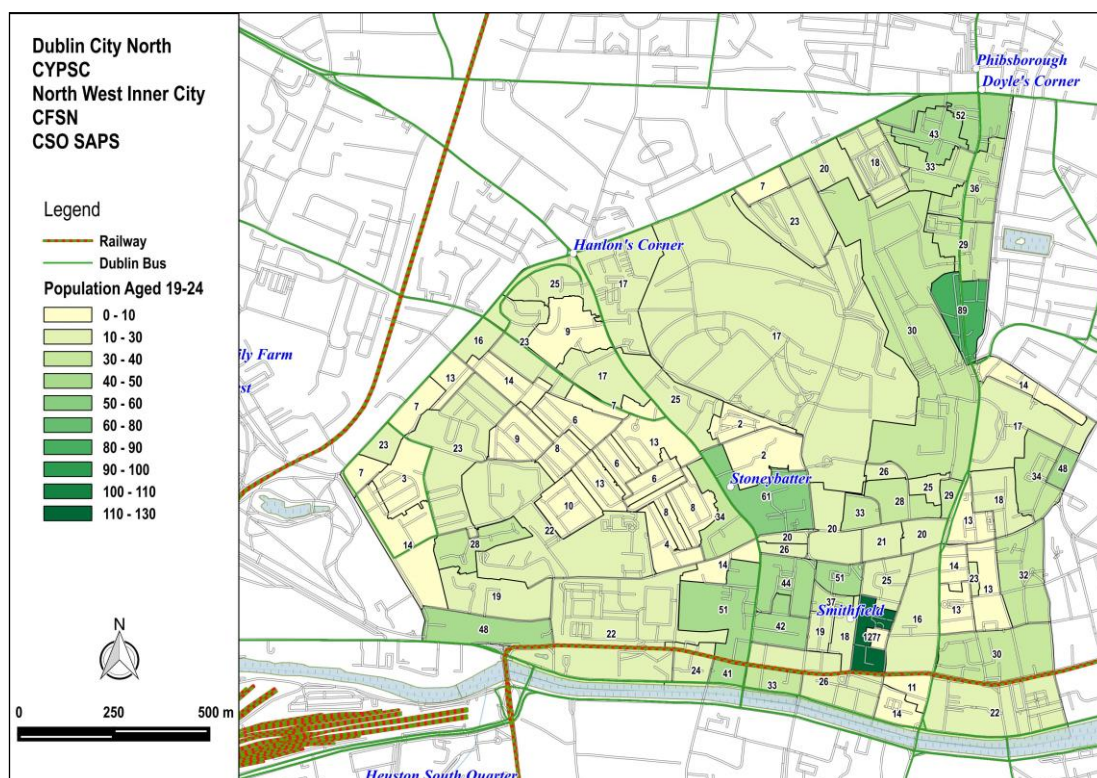*Source: CSO Census of Population 2016*

Map 61 - North West Inner City Population Aged 13-18 2016
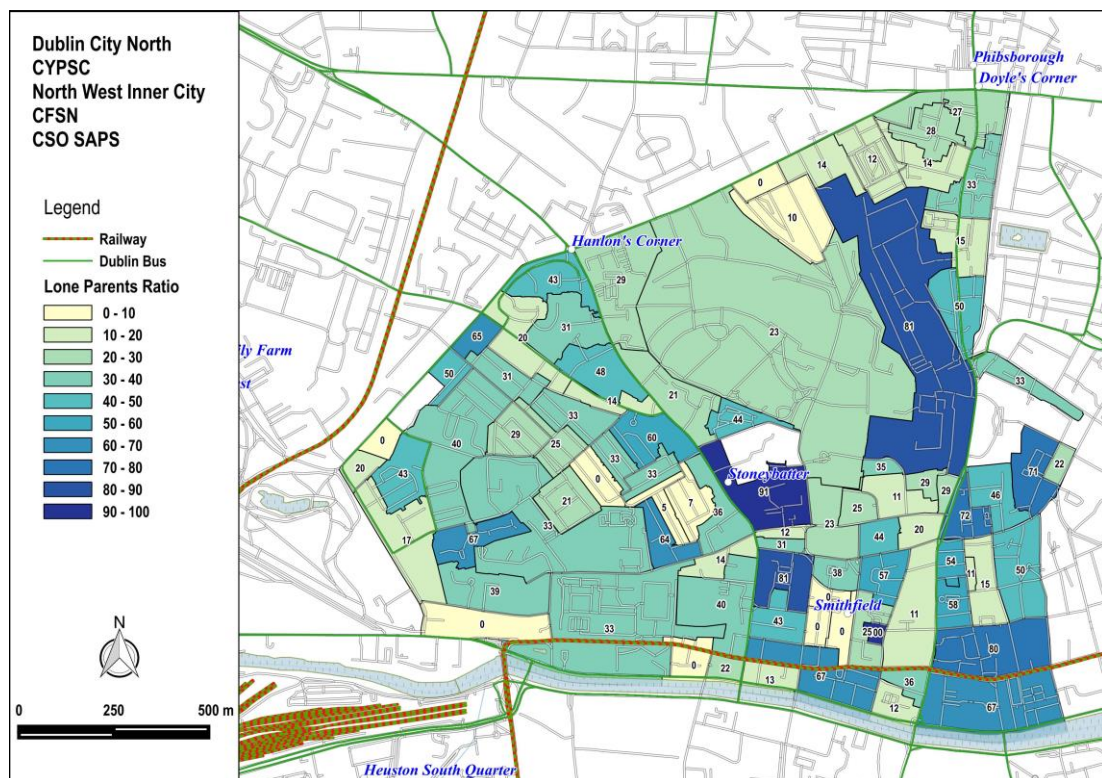

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 62 - North West Inner City Population Aged 19-24 2016
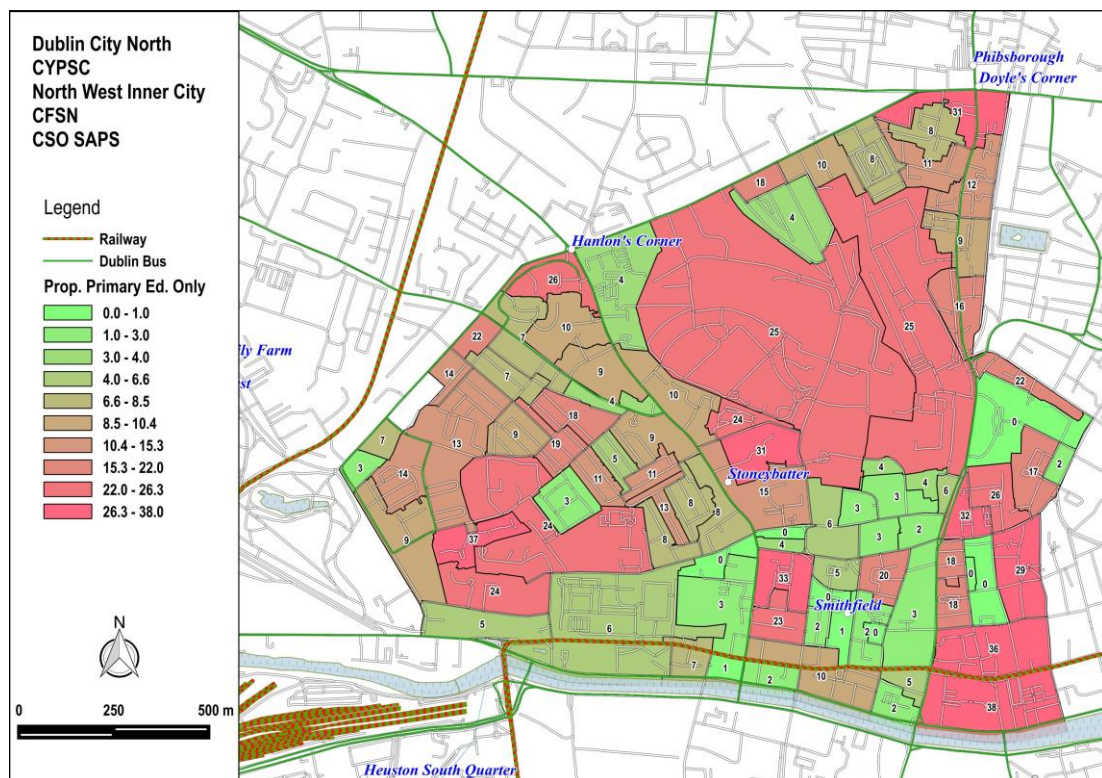

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

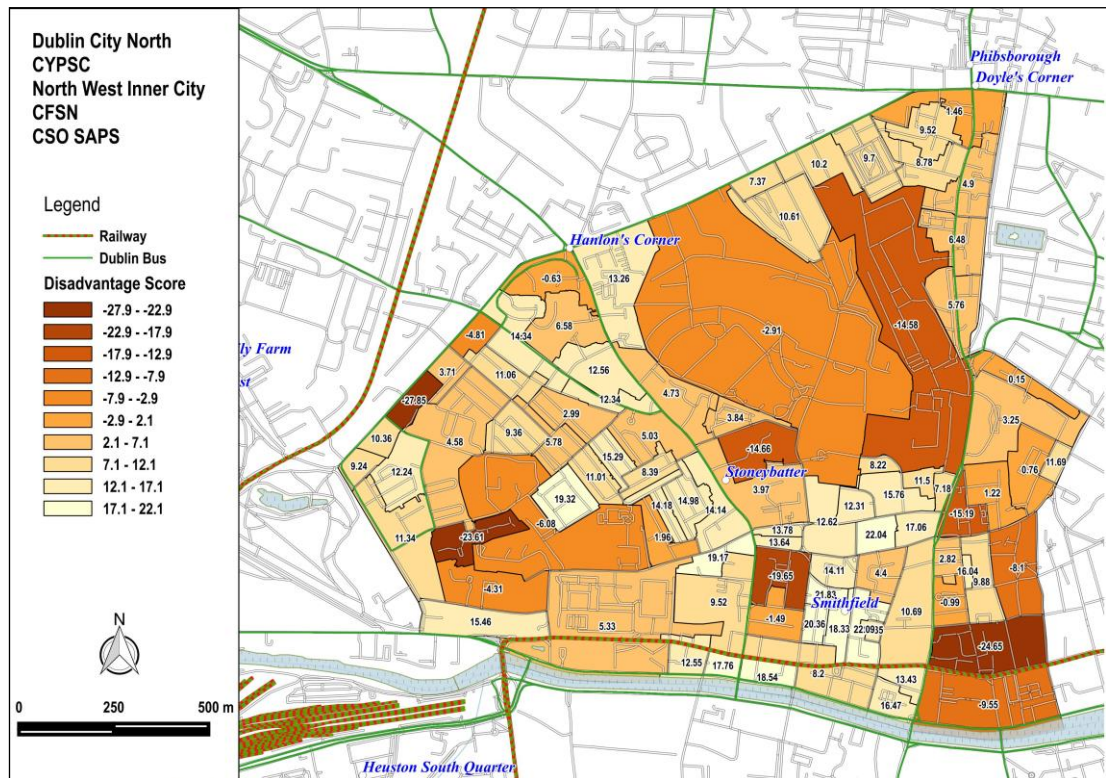**Map 63 - North West Inner City Lone Parent Ratio 2016**

Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

Map 64 - North West Inner City Prop. Primary Ed. Only 2016

Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

**Map 65 - North West Inner City Deprivation Score 2016**

Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

10 Dublin City Bay CFSN Area

Of the 58,419 inhabitants of the Dublin City Bay CFSN area, 11,242 (19.24%) were under the age of 18 in 2016. The Dublin City Bay CFSN area population of under 18s accounted for 3.35% of all inhabitants (325,385) in the DCN CYPSC area in 2016.

Figure 24 – Dublin City Bay Pop'n by Age Band 2016
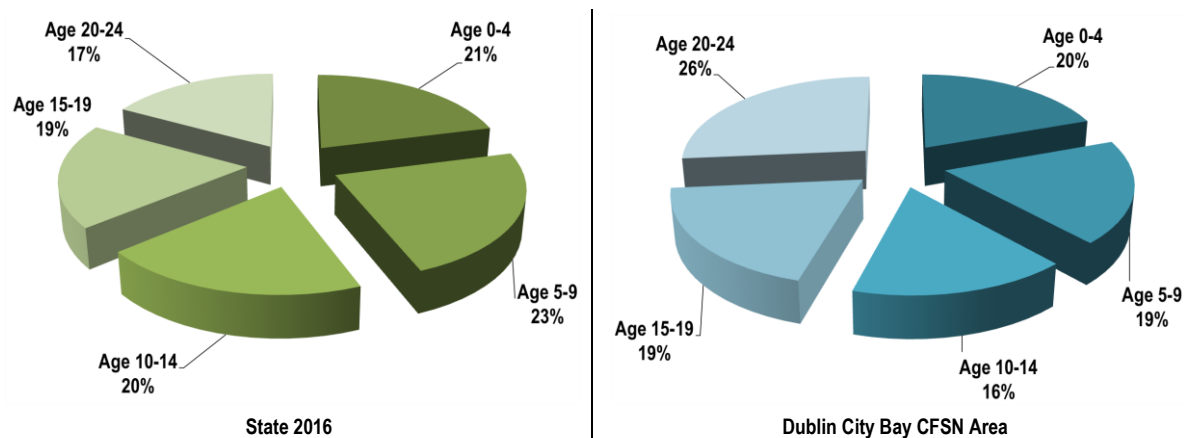
Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

The area had a significantly higher proportion of its population of 20-24 years of age (26%) than was the case in the State (17%), with a proportionate reduction in all other age cohorts below 15.

In 2016 there were 3,023 one-parent families with children (34.15%) in the Dublin City Bay CFSN area. The total number of families in the area was 8,853.

In 2016, the unemployment rate for both men and women was considerably lower than the comparative national figure. 4.9% of males in the Dublin City Bay CFSN area were unemployed compared to the national figure of 16.5%. 3.03% of females were unemployed compared to the national figure of 5.6%.

10.1 Key Profile Indicators

In 2016 there were no Small Areas of Population in the Dublin City Bay CFSN area that were classified as either *Extremely Disadvantaged* or *Very Disadvantaged*.

There were three Small Areas of Population that were classified as *Disadvantaged*. These were contained within the EDs of Grace Park, Beaumont F and Beaumont E. 167 young people aged 0-24 were living within the *Very Disadvantaged* SAP area, comprising of: -

❑ 21 individuals aged 0-4;

❑ 74 individuals aged 5-12;
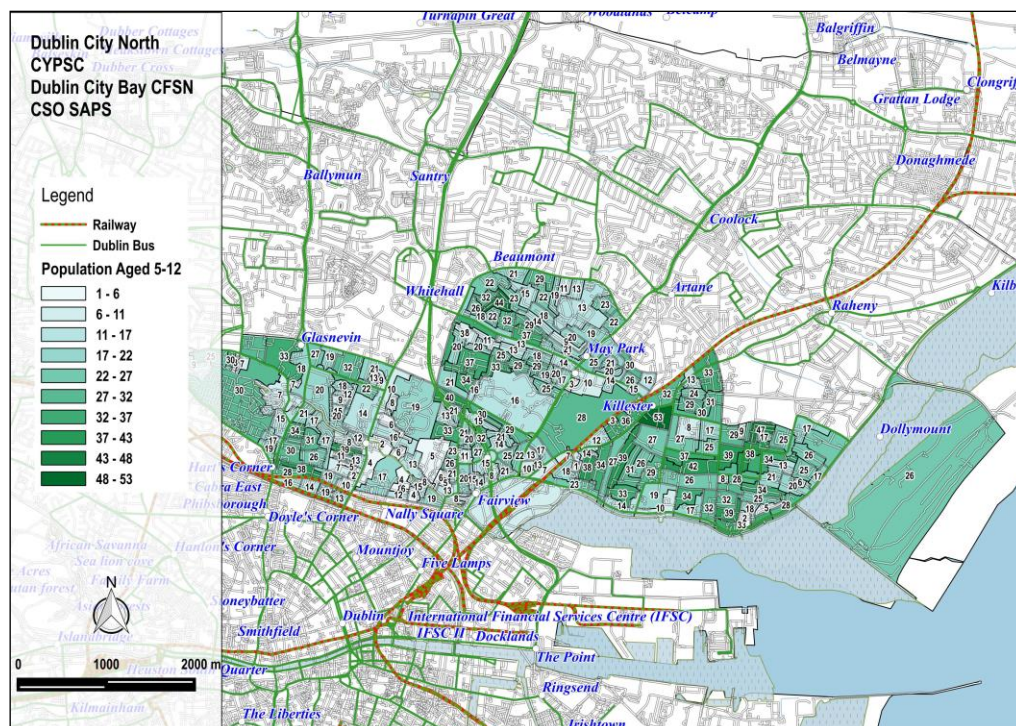
❑ 39 individuals aged 13-18;

❑ 33 individuals aged 19-24.

10.2 Indicator Mapping by SAPS
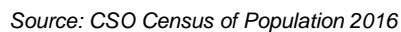
Map 66 - Dublin City Bay Population Aged 0-4 2016
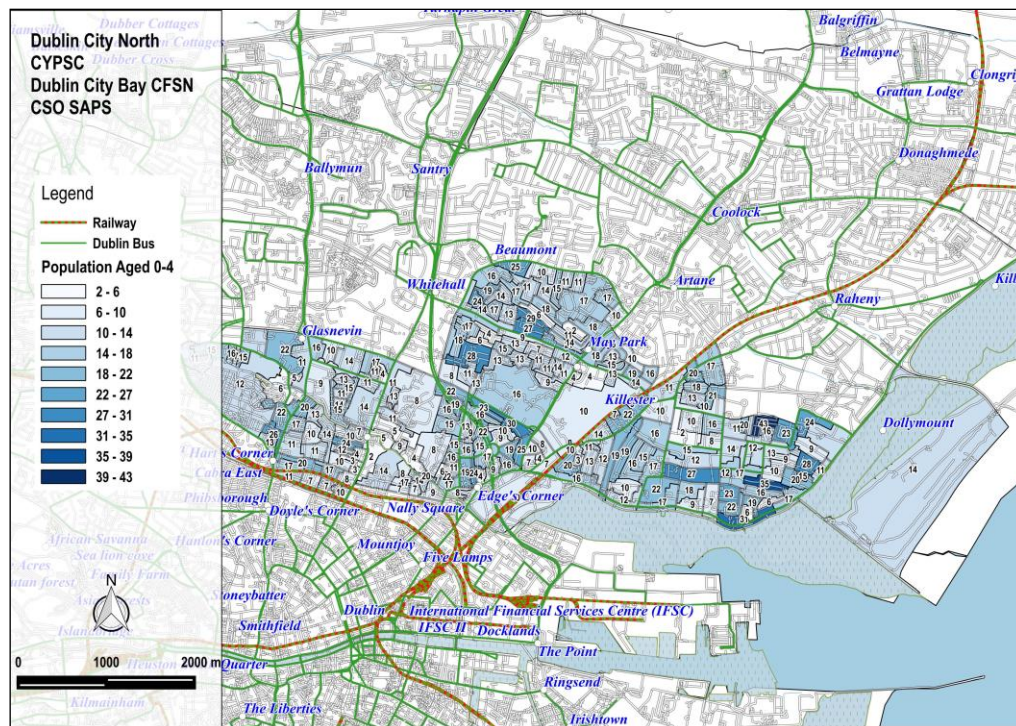
Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 67 - Dublin City Bay Population Aged 5-12 2016
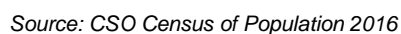

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 68 - Dublin City Bay Population Aged 13-18 2016

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 69 - Dublin City Bay Population Aged 19-24 2016

Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

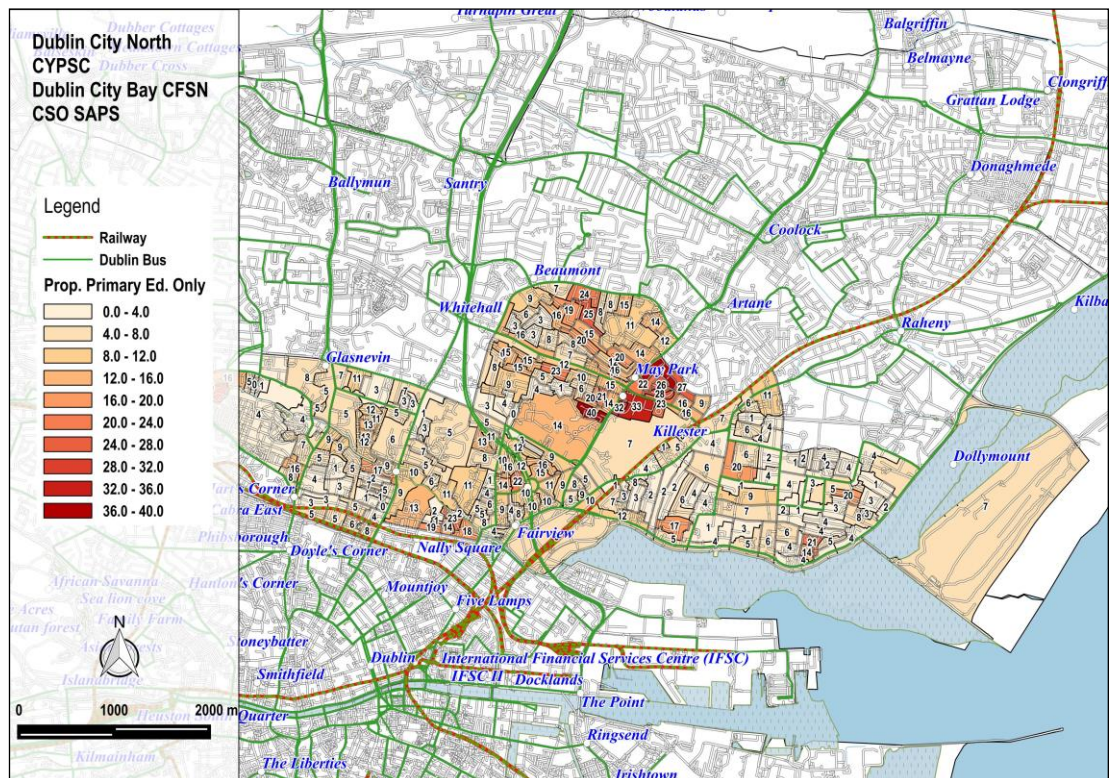**Map 70 - Dublin City Bay Lone Parent Ratio 2016**
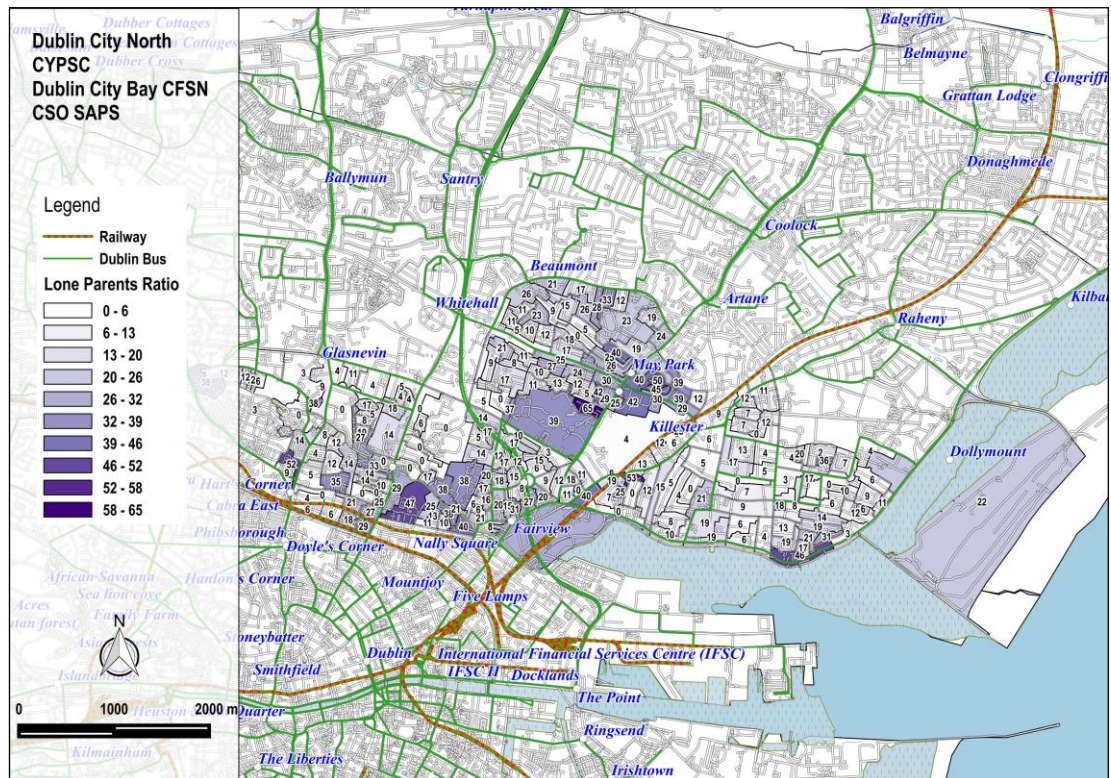
Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)
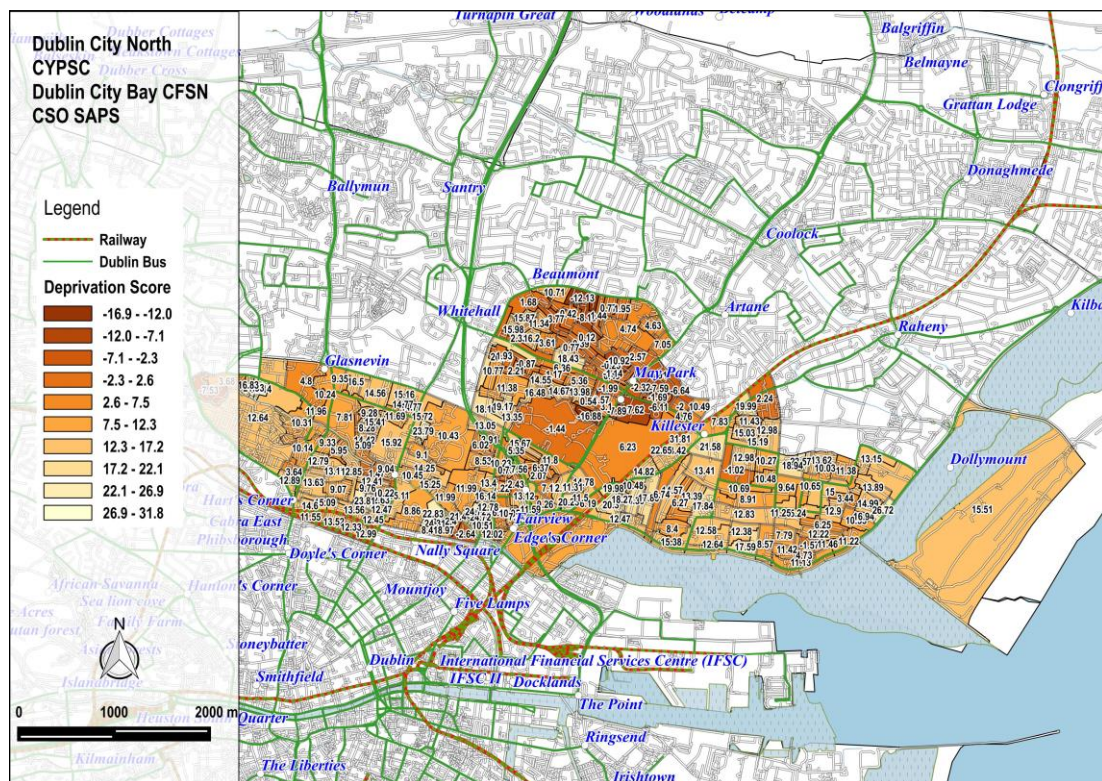
Map 71 - Dublin City Bay Prop. Primary Ed. Only 2016

Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

**Map 72 - Dublin City Bay Deprivation Score 2016**

Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

11 Dublin North East CFSN Area

Of the 87,117 inhabitants of the Dublin North East CFSN area, 21,521 (24.7%) were under the age of 18 in 2016. The Dublin North East CFSN area population of under 18s accounted for 6.6% of all inhabitants (325,385) in the DCN CYPSC area in 2016.

Figure 25 – Dublin City North Pop'n by Age Band 2016
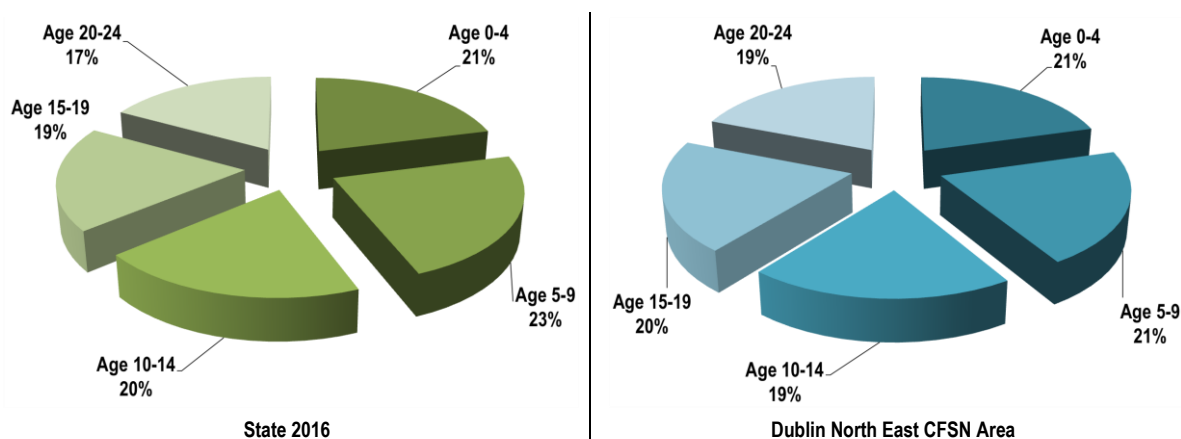
Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

The area had a slightly higher proportion of its population of 20-24 years of age (19%) than was the case in the State (17%).

In 2016 there were 5,994 one-parent families with children (35.15%) in the Dublin North East CFSN area. The total number of families in the area was 17,049.

In 2016, the unemployment rate for men was lower than the comparative national figure. 9.04% of males in the Dublin North East CFSN area were unemployed compared to the national figure of 16.5%. However, 6.11% of females were unemployed compared to the national figure of 5.6%.

11.1 Key Profile Indicators

In 2016 Small Area of Population 268119005, contained in the Priorswood C ED in the Dublin North East CFSN area was classified as *Extremely Disadvantaged* with a score of -36.01.

There were fifteen Small Areas of Population that were classified as *Very Disadvantaged*. These were contained within the EDs of Grange E, Kilmore B, Kilmore C, Priorswood B, Priorswood C and Priorswood D. 2,142 young people aged 0-24 were living within the *Very Disadvantaged* SAP area, comprising of: -

❑ 373 individuals aged 0-4;

❑ 652 individuals aged 5-12;

❑ 586 individuals aged 13-18;

❑ 531 individuals aged 19-24.

In 2016 there were sixty-four Small Areas of Population that was classified as *Disadvantaged*. These were all within the EDs of Ayrfield, Beaumont B and C, Edenmore, Grange A, C and E, Harmonstown B, Kilmore A, B, C and D, Priorswood B, C, D E, Raheny-Foxfield and Raheny-Greendale. A total of 6,204 young people aged 0-24 were living within the *Disadvantaged* SAP areas.

11.2 Indicator Mapping by SAPS

Map 73 - Dublin North East Population Aged 0-4 2016
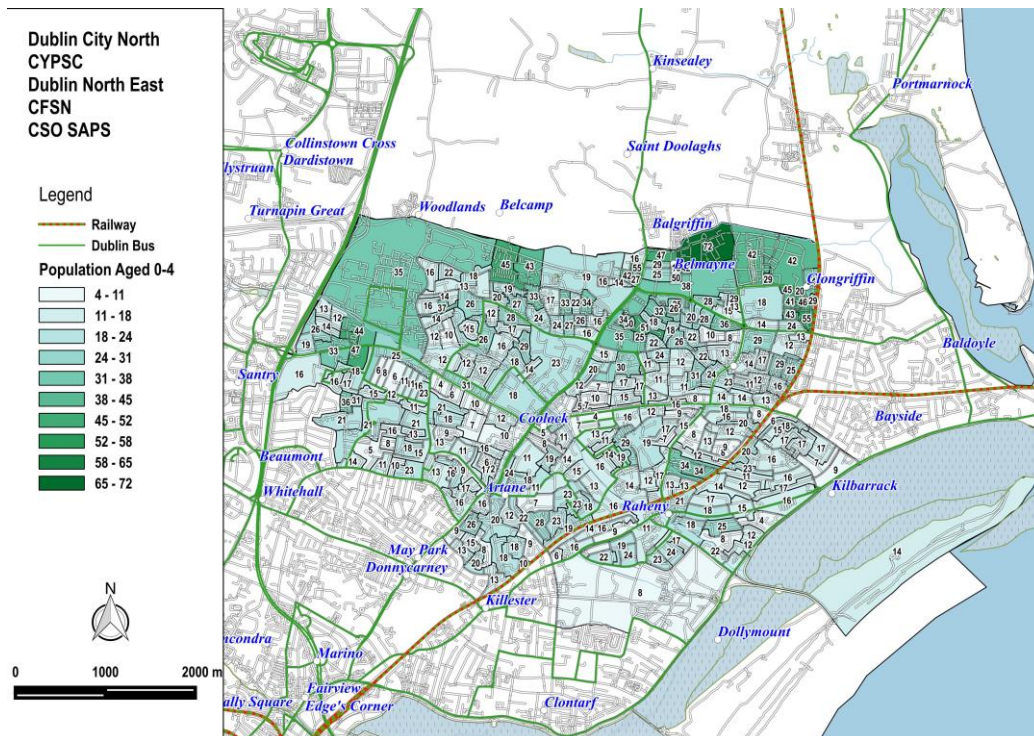
Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 74 - Dublin North East Population Aged 5-12 2016
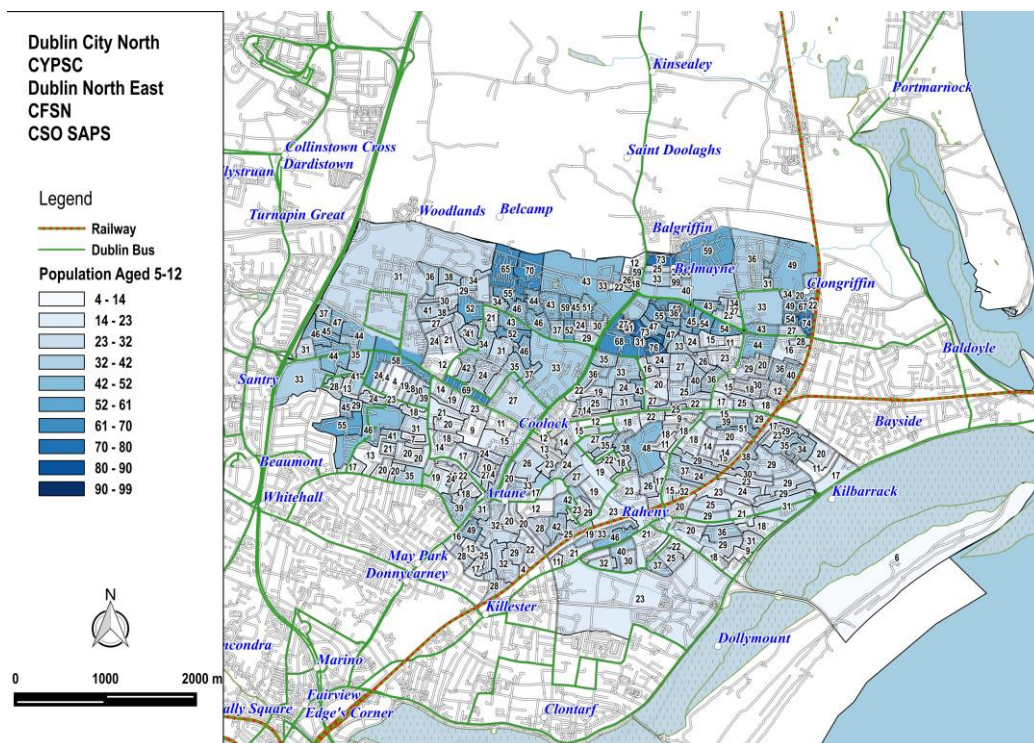
Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 75 - Dublin North East Population Aged 13-18 2016
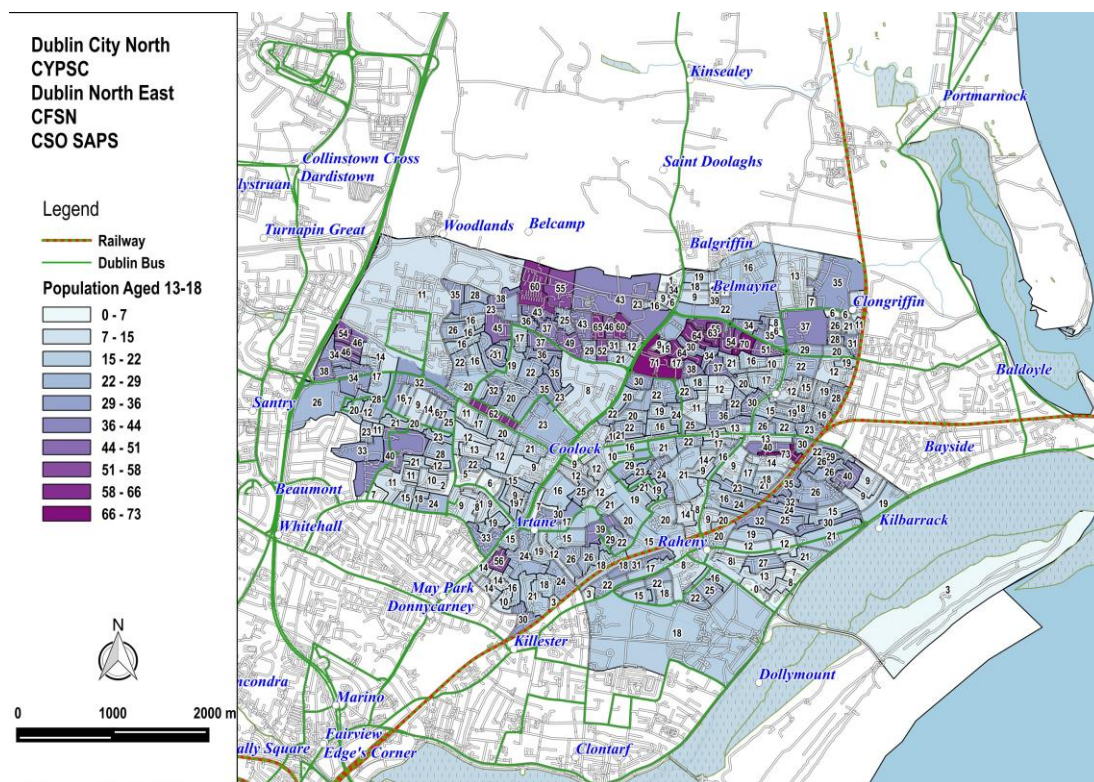
Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 76 - Dublin North East Population Aged 19-24 2016
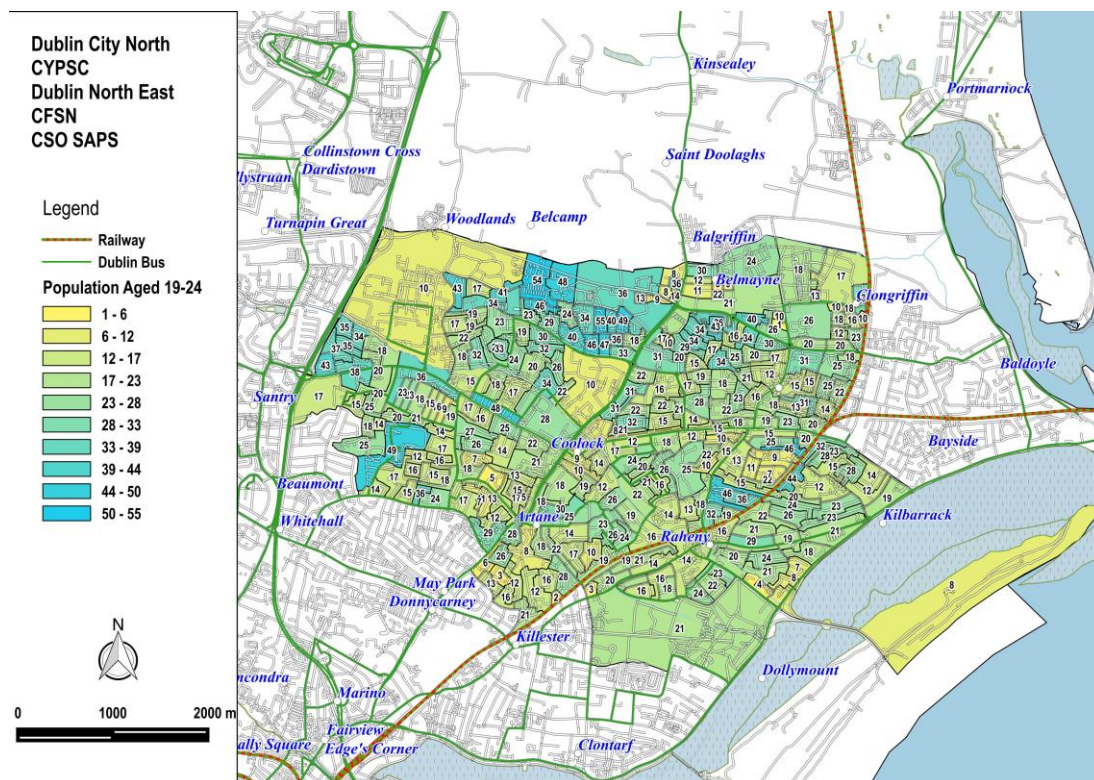
Source: CSO Census of Population 2016

Map 77 - Dublin North East Lone Parent Ratio 2016
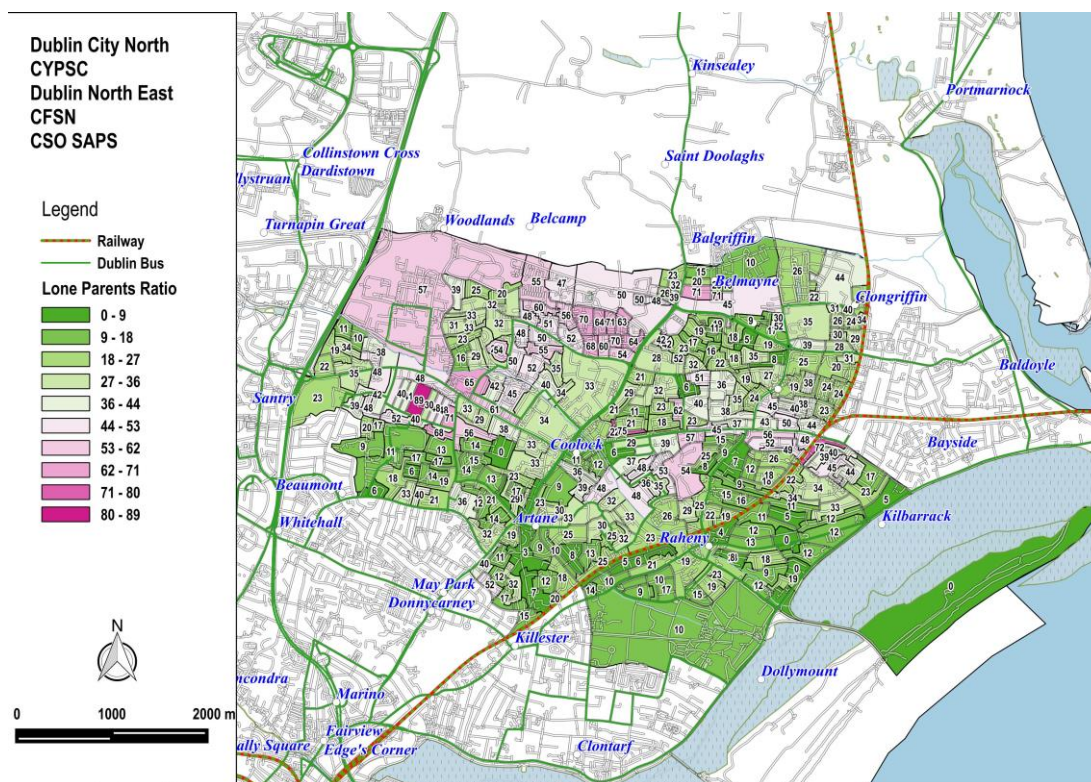
Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

Map 78 - Dublin North East Prop. Primary Ed. Only 2016
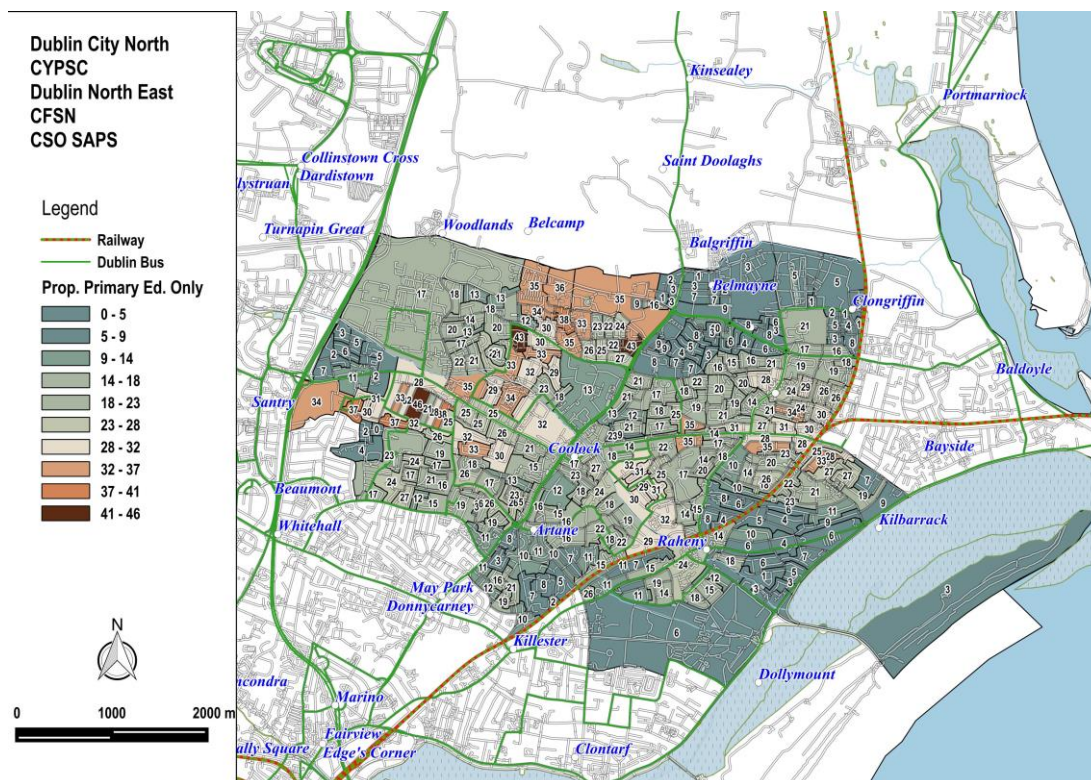
Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

Map 79 - Dublin North East Deprivation Score 2016
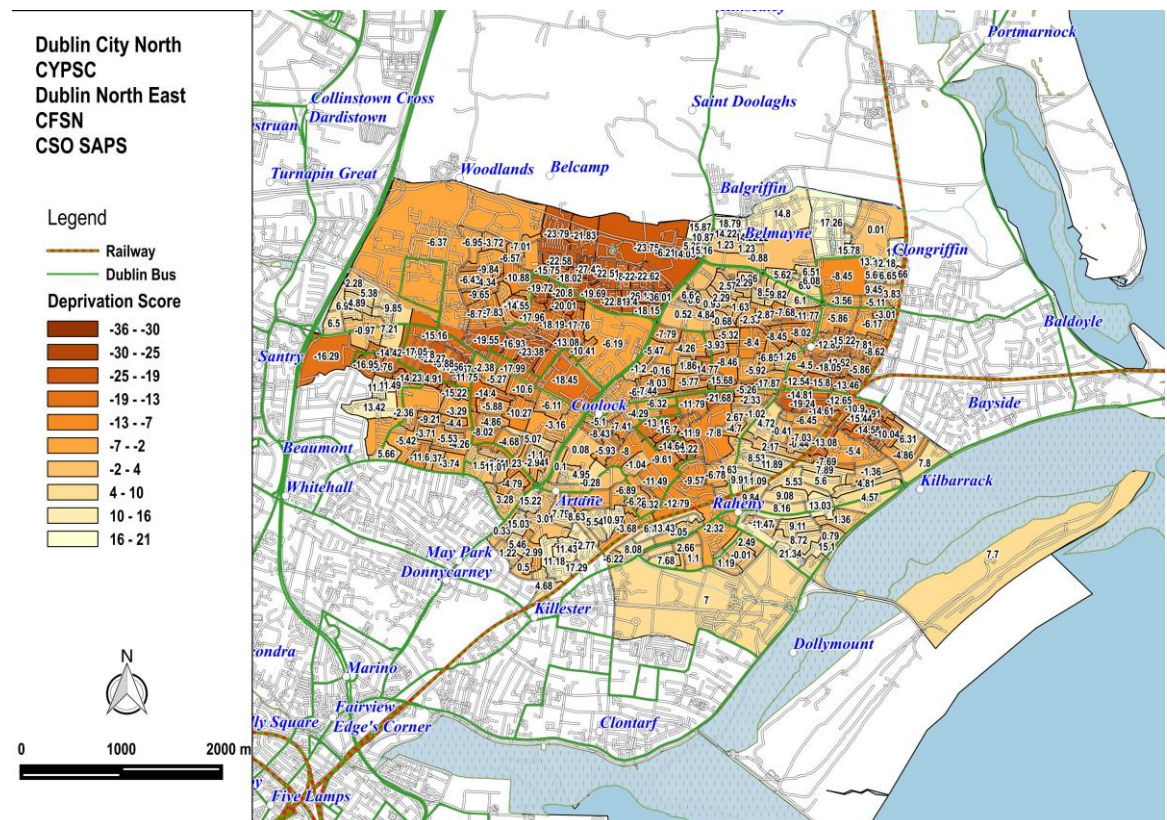
Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017)

Appendices

A1   DCN CYPSC Area by Postal District

Table 76 - DCN CYPSC Area by Postal District

Postal District (Post Code)	Key Areas Within Postal District	
1	Abbey Street Amiens Street Capel Street Dorset Street Henry Street Mountjoy Square Marlboro Street North Wall O'Connell Street	Parnell Square Talbot Street Ballybough Cloniffe Clontarf Dollymount East Wall Fairview Marino
3	North Strand Fairview	Clontarf
5	Artane Harmonstown	Raheny
7	Arbour Hill Cabra	Phibsboro Four Courts
9	Beaumont Drumcondra Griffith Avenue	Santry Whitehall
11	Ballygall Cappagh Cremore Dubber	Finglas Jamestown Kilshane

A2   Ethnicity 2016: State

Table 77 – Ethnicity 2016: State

2016	Total Population Number	% Total State Population
Ireland - county of usual residence	2,891,726	60.727
Ireland - county other than county of usual residence	987,789	20.744
England and Wales	203,173	4.267
Poland	115,161	2.418
Northern Ireland	57,389	1.205
Lithuania	33,344	0.700
Romania	28,702	0.603
United States	28,650	0.602
India	20,969	0.440
Latvia	18,991	0.399
Scotland	16,644	0.350
Nigeria	16,569	0.348
Brazil	15,796	0.332
Philippines	14,725	0.309
Germany	12,964	0.272
Pakistan	12,891	0.271
France	11,906	0.250
Spain	11,809	0.248
China	11,262	0.237
Italy	10,913	0.229
Slovakia	9,443	0.198
Hungary	8,648	0.182
South Africa	8,085	0.170
Australia	6,748	0.142
Moldova, Republic of	6,472	0.136
Russian Federation	6,414	0.135
Canada	5,314	0.112
Croatia	5,202	0.109
Czech Republic	4,936	0.104
Netherlands	4,729	0.099
Ukraine	4,624	0.097
Malaysia	4,016	0.084
Portugal	3,866	0.081
Bangladesh	3,410	0.072
Bulgaria	2,911	0.061
Zimbabwe	2,811	0.059
Saudi Arabia	2,785	0.058
Congo	2,722	0.057
Thailand	2,272	0.048
Estonia	2,147	0.045
Mauritius	2,096	0.044
New Zealand	2,057	0.043
Vietnam	1,932	0.041

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2016	Total Population Number	% Total State Population
Other Africa	1,885	0.040
Egypt	1,866	0.039
Iraq	1,863	0.039
Afghanistan	1,729	0.036
Venezuela	1,729	0.036
Belgium	1,677	0.035
Hong Kong	1,660	0.035
Other America	1,643	0.035
Turkey	1,607	0.034
Sudan	1,576	0.033
Sweden	1,559	0.033
Somalia	1,500	0.032
Mexico	1,476	0.031
Algeria	1,412	0.030
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,407	0.030
Belarus	1,359	0.029
Switzerland	1,233	0.026
Japan	1,228	0.026
Argentina	1,193	0.025
Korea, Republic of	1,148	0.024
Iran, Islamic Republic of	1,098	0.023
Ghana	1,097	0.023
Greece	1,092	0.023
Other Asia	1,082	0.023
Albania	1,081	0.023
Kenya	1,061	0.022
Libya	965	0.020
Cameroon	959	0.020
Syrian Arab Republic	920	0.019
Finland	919	0.019
Angola	910	0.019
Morocco	884	0.019
Denmark	882	0.019
Austria	845	0.018
Malawi	843	0.018
Israel	811	0.017
Nepal	803	0.017
Kosovo	785	0.016
Serbia	748	0.016
Georgia	746	0.016
Kuwait	722	0.015
Ethiopia	716	0.015
Sri Lanka	706	0.015
United Arab Emirates	692	0.015
Zambia	673	0.014

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2016	Total Population Number	% Total State Population
Kazakhstan	625	0.013
Singapore	597	0.013
Other Countries	559	0.012
Colombia	532	0.011
Other Europe	510	0.011
Norway	503	0.011
Uganda	482	0.010
Oman	446	0.009
Chile	412	0.009
Peru	385	0.008
Mongolia	383	0.008
Taiwan, Province of China	373	0.008
Malta	357	0.007
Lebanon	353	0.007
Sierra Leone	350	0.007
Jordan	343	0.007
Indonesia	338	0.007
Cyprus	326	0.007
Togo	316	0.007
Tunisia	316	0.007
Tanzania, United Republic of	311	0.007
Cote d'Ivoire	307	0.006
Lao People's Democratic Republic	305	0.006
Guatemala	295	0.006
Trinidad and Tobago	290	0.006
Slovenia	284	0.006
Botswana	278	0.006
Uzbekistan	242	0.005
Myanmar	236	0.005
Bahrain	228	0.005
Jamaica	228	0.005
Liberia	225	0.005
Cuba	209	0.004
Luxembourg	174	0.004

A3   Relative Index Score

Table 78 - Labelling of Relative Index Scores

Relative Index Score	Label
Over 30	Extremely Affluent
20 to 30	Very Affluent
10 to 20	Affluent
0 to 10	Marginally Above Average
0 to -10	Marginally Below Average
-10 to -20	Disadvantaged
-20 to -30	Very Disadvantaged
Below -30	Extremely Disadvantaged

Source: 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Haase, T. and Pratschke, J. (2017).

A4 Socio-Demographic Profile Construction

The demographic information contained in this profile has been largely extracted from the 2016 Census of Population. The following definitions are used within the Census 2016 Data Structure. In particular, the profile references the Small Areas of Population that comprise the DCN CYPSC Area as these provide a greater level of detail than that available at ED level.

A4.1 Electoral Divisions

The Electoral Divisions (EDs) are the smallest legally defined administrative areas in the State.

A4.2 Small Areas

Small Areas are areas of population generally comprising between 80 and 120 dwellings created by The National Institute of Regional and Spatial Analysis (NIRSA) on behalf of the Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSi) in consultation with CSO.

Small Areas were designed as the lowest level of geography for the compilation of statistics in line with data protection and generally comprise either complete or part of townlands or neighbourhoods. There is a constraint on Small Areas that they must nest within Electoral Division boundaries.

Small areas were used as the basis for the Enumeration in Census 2016. Enumerators were assigned a number of adjacent Small Areas constituting around 400 dwellings in which they had to visit every dwelling and deliver and collect a completed census form and record the dwelling status of unoccupied dwellings.

The small area boundaries have been amended in line with population data from Census 2016.

A4.3 Municipal Districts

There are 95 municipal districts covering the entire area of each county (apart from Dublin, Cork and Galway cities).

A4.4 2014 Local Electoral Areas

Each county, city and city and county is divided into local electoral areas and members of local authorities are elected in these. Local electoral areas and the number of members to be elected in each are specified in a statutory instrument for each local authority area. These were most recently made in 2014 for all except Cork City, which was made in 2008. In general, LEAs are formed by aggregating Electoral Divisions. However, in a number of cases Electoral Divisions are divided between LEAs to facilitate electors.

A4.5 Settlements (Census towns, cities and suburbs)

In Census 2016, a new Census town was defined as there being a minimum of 50 occupied dwellings, with a maximum distance between any dwelling and the building closest to it, of 100 metres, and where there was evidence of an urban centre (shop, school etc). The proximity criteria for extending existing 2006 Census town boundaries was also amended to include all occupied dwellings within 100 metres of an existing building. Other information based on OSi mapping and orthogonal photography was also taken into account when extending boundaries. Boundary extensions were generally made to include the land parcel on which a dwelling was built or using other physical features such as roads, paths etc.

Census towns, which previously combined legal towns and their environs, have been newly defined using the standard census town criteria (with the 100 metres proximity rule). For some towns the impact of this has been to lose area and population, compared with previous computations.

26 new census towns were created for the 2016 Census.

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