

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

OF

BLAKESTOWN PARISH



blanchardstown
area partnership

supporting communities across Dublin 15

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April 2010

Glossary of Terms

BAP	Blanchardstown Area Partnership
CSO	Central Statistics Office
EA	Enumerator Area
ED	Electoral Division
ILO	International Labour Organisation
NIRSA	National Institute for Regional and Spatial Analysis
PES	Principal Economic Status
SAPS	Small Area Population Statistics

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BACKGROUND

Blanchardstown is located approximately 10 kilometres north-west of Dublin City and is composed of a mixture of private and large local authority housing estates built partially in response to the long housing waiting lists that developed during the 1980's. Historically the focus of Blanchardstown was primarily its Main Street. Over the past decade Blanchardstown has served as a main hub for Dublin's enlarged population.

The 2006 National census revealed that Blanchardstown's population had risen to 63,120 persons, which represents a 63.47 per cent increase in ten years. Blanchardstown has now expanded into townlands such as Parslickstown, Porters Gate, Castaheany, Littlepace, Ongar and Waterville.

The boundaries of Blanchardstown encompass 8 electoral divisions (ED's) ¹ in County Fingal (four of which, Tyrrelstown, Mulhuddart, Corduff and Coolmine are designated as disadvantaged CODAN Report 1994 (County Dublin Areas of Need). Significant socio-economic composition changes have occurred across some of these ED's throughout the past four years.

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

¹Abbotstown, Blakestown, Coolmine, Corduff, Delwood, Mulhuddart, Roselawn and Tyrrelstown. Electoral Divisions' generally do not correspond with the community identifies in common currency e.g. Blakestown Parish is geographically spread across Coolmine and Blakestown ED's. An ED is the smallest unit of measurement used by the CSO to obtain Small Area Population Statistics for each Census. The boundaries of ED's are fixed and do not change between each Census enabling direct comparability of areas.

population, Blanchardstown has a unique mix of people from diverse ethnic groups.

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

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

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

Small area population statistics (SAPS) are not collated across *parish boundaries* by the Central Statistics Office. Historically this has meant that it has not been possible to compile a precise socio-economic profile for Community Development Projects or Family Resource Centres, whose catchment area mirror parish boundaries. Blakestown Parish is a point in case, because it is divided geographically across two electoral divisions (EDs), Coolmine and Blakestown.

The best means of providing demographic data for Blakestown Parish is by analysing enumerator data instead. A Census Enumeration Area (EA) represents the area/workload assigned to each enumerator. In 2006 there were on average 330 households in the urban EAs for which SAPS are available. EA SAPS are only released for the five main cities and their suburbs. The boundaries of EAs change from Census to Census.

Map not available online

[Source: National Institute for Regional and Spatial Analysis](#)

The codes for the 5 EAs that are most closely aligned with Blakestown Parish and which are highlighted in orange are 04/098, 04/099, 04/105, 04/106, 04/155. Please refer overleaf for a list of the streets which fall inside these particular EA's.

**Dublin Street gazetteer for use in small area population
statistics**

04/098

Blakestown Way (PT)-Blanchardstown Road (Caravans)- Navan Road (PT) (Incl Coolmine Cott) Whitestown Avenue (PT)-Whitestown Park (PT)- Saddlers Close-Saddlers Grove-Whitestown Grove.

04/099

Blakestown Drive-Blakestown Road- Blakestown Way (PT) Navan Road (PT) Sheepmoor Avenue (PT) Sheepmoor Green-Sheepmoor Lawn-Village Heights-Whitestown Avenue (PT) Whitestown Crescent-Whitestown Drive-Whitestown Green-Saddlers Lawn-Saddlers Avenue-Saddlers Drive-Saddlers Glade-Saddlers Crescent-Ashcroft Court-Ashcroft Grove-Ashmount-Fortlawn Park Villas.

04/105

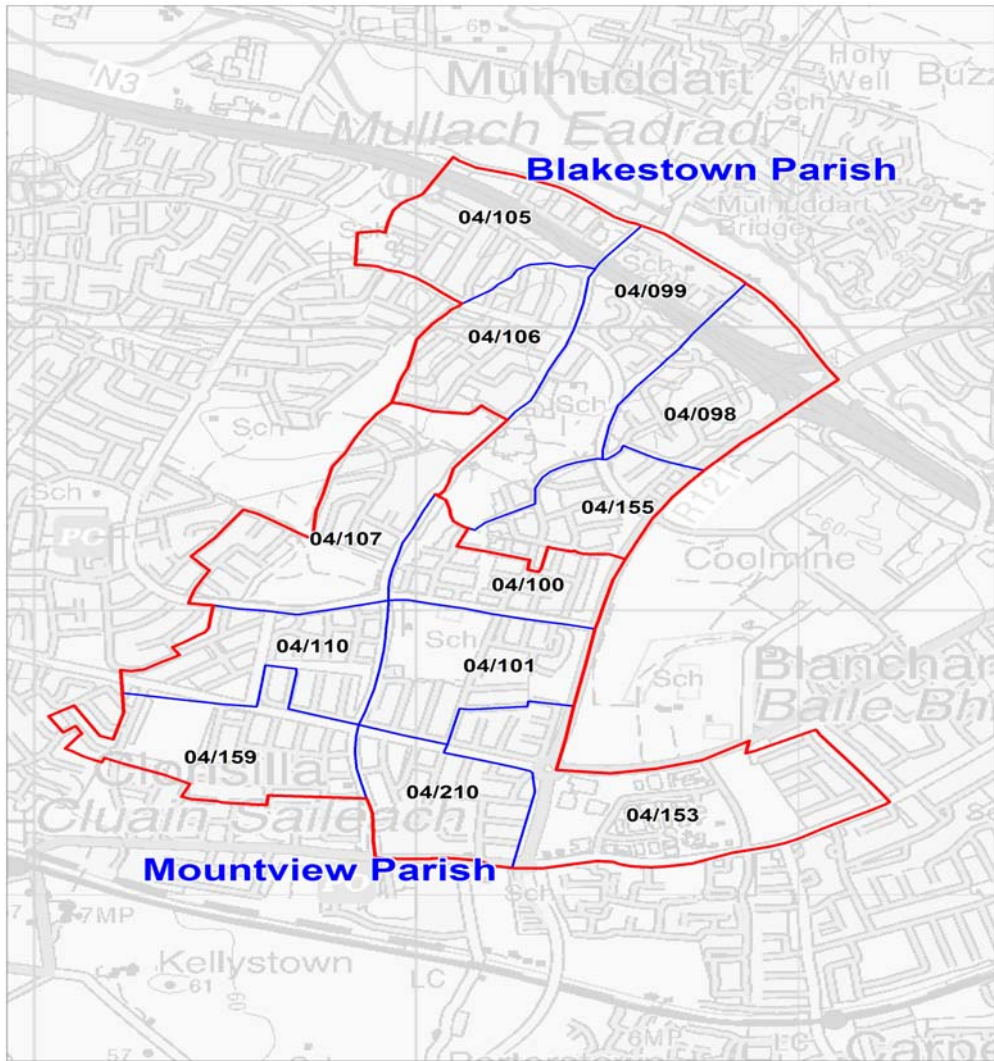
Ashfield Gardens- Ashfield Green- Ashfield Grove- Ashfield Lawn- Ashfield Way-Huntstown Rise-The Avenue-The Court-The Drive-The Green- The Hill-Pinewood Court-Huntstown (pt)- Pinewood House-Amberwood Apartment

04/106

Ashfield Court-Ashfield Park-Blakestown Road (PT)- Briarwood Gardens-Briarwood Close-Briarwood Lawn-Briarwood Park-Huntstown Lawn-Woodlands-Briarwood Avenue-Briarwood Road-Briarwood Green.

04/155

Fortlawn Avenue- Sheepmoor Avenue (PT)- Sheepmoor Close-Sheepmoor Crescent (PT)-Sheepmoor Gardens-Sheepmoor Green-Sheepmoor Grove-Sheepmoor Way (PT)-Whitestown Avenue (PT)-Whitestown Gardens-Whitestown Park-Whitestown Walk-Sheepmoor View-Fortlawn Crescent- Hillbrook Woods.



Map source: NIRSA NUI Maynooth

AREAS OF RELATIVE AFFLUENCE AND DEPRIVATION

Inequality and disadvantage regrettably remain a factor in parts of Blanchardstown Parish and Ireland today. Haase and Pratschke developed an *index* that provides a single measurement of the relative affluence and deprivation for an area. The index takes into consideration the underlying dimensions of deprivation such as social class, education attainment, marital status, demographic and labour market deprivation. Each of these variables is explored further on in the main body of the report.

Based on this index, **Blakestown EA 04/098** experienced a deprivation score within the classification of "**Extremely Disadvantaged**" while **EA 04/155** and **EA 04/099** are classified as "**Very Disadvantaged**". **EA 04/105** is now categorised as "**Marginally Below Average**" and **EA 04/106** "**Marginally Above Average**".

Acknowledging this deprivation the Government funds a locally based RAPID Programme that targets certain areas of Blanchardstown aimed at improving the quality of life and the opportunities available to residents of the most disadvantaged communities. RAPID covers all of the Corduff ED, Wellview and Parslickstown Estates in Tyrellstown ED, Dromheath Estate in Mulhuddart ED and finally Whitestown, Sheepmoor, Fortlawn, Whitechapel estates in Coolmine ED.

The RAPID programme, which is administered locally by Fingal County Council covers five main themes (1) Youth Education and Training (2) Health and well-being (3) Crime, Drugs and Anti-Social Behaviour (4) Physical environment and infrastructure (5) Strengthening Communities.

HEADLINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS ABOUT BLAKESTOWN PARISH

Population

According to the 2006 Census the population of Blakestown Parish was 6,140 persons.

Age Profile

In Blakestown 27.4 per cent of the population are between 0-14 years of age. This is higher than the 20.4 per cent State total or the average for Dublin of 18.3 per cent.

Labour Market

Since 2002 the total number of people at work in Blanchardstown increased significantly. Despite the large increase in the local workforce the level of unemployment across Blanchardstown rose from 9.8 per cent up to 11.13 per cent of the labour force. The average rate however, disguises the far higher unemployment recorded in areas such as Blakestown Parish where it stood at 19.0 per cent.

Housing and family structure

The clear trend emerging in Blakestown Parish over the past four years is towards smaller households, a further decline in the proportion of traditional nuclear families, an increase in female and male single parent households and increasing numbers of single persons sharing a dwelling.

Education

Of those aged 15 and over whose education had ceased in Blakestown Parish 21.41 per cent were educated to primary level only; a further 58.7 per cent attained second level while 30.5 per cent were educated to third level.

Social Class

In Blakestown a modest 13.2 per cent of population fell into the Higher and Lower Professional Classes compared with 32.9 per cent for the State. 36.76 per cent of Blakestown were enumerated in social class 7, which is considerably higher than 17.6 per cent State average. This category is 'unclassified' and includes those who have never been in paid employment, or who live in households where the head of household have never been in paid employment.

Ethnic Mix

14.75 per cent of the 'usually resident' population by nationality of all residents in Blakestown are foreign nationals.

Disability

562 or 9.15 per cent of Blakestown reported a disability in April 2006, which is slightly lower than the national average of 9.3 per cent.

Religion

82.85 per cent of persons in Blakestown were Roman Catholics, while a further 11.63 per cent (persons) were adherents of other stated religions (Presbyterian, Church of Ireland, Methodist and Muslim). 5.5 per cent (persons) indicated that they had no religion.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF BLAKESTOWN PARISH

SECTION 1. POPULATION

In April 2006, the population of Blakestown Parish stood at 6,140 persons based on the five EAs, which are closely aligned to the catchment area. The population recorded in Blakestown Parish was uniformly distributed across the 5 EAs.

Table 1
Population and Age Structure of Blakestown Parish

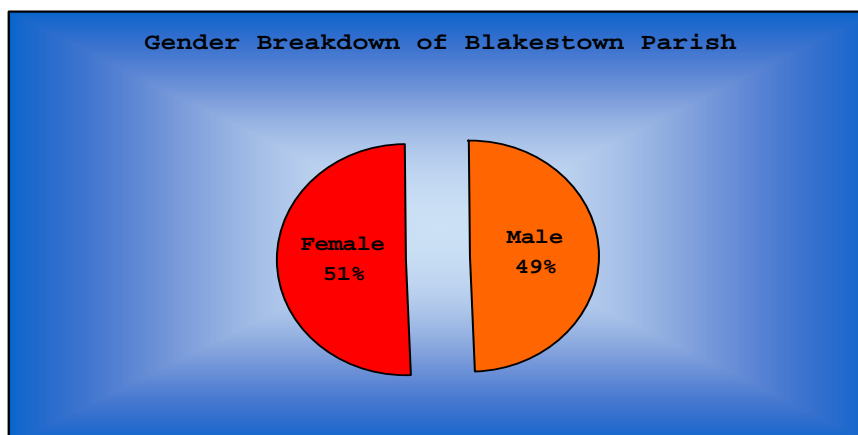
EA	0-14 years	15-64 years	65 years +	Total
098	350	889	18	1,257
099	372	975	31	1,378
105	362	872	21	1,255
106	319	889	36	1,244
155	273	719	14	1,006
	1,676	4,344	120	6,140

Source: BAP analysis of Census 2006

SECTION 2. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

In Ireland there are a higher proportion of males than females. Leinster is the only province which defies this trend as does Blakestown Parish where there are more females (3,126) than males (3,014).

Figure 1



Source: BAP analysis of Census 2006

Youth at Risk 0-14 years

One of the most recognisable features of Blakestown Parish is its visible youth population. The most recent census data consolidates the impression that many residents have held. In the past four years Blanchardstown experienced a large net increase in the recorded 'youth at risk' population.² As a result Blakestown Parish now has a much higher youth age profile in the 0-14 range of 27.4 per cent than Dublin's 18.3 per cent and the State 20.4 per cent. This increase in the youth at risk population will naturally place additional pressures on the local services such as schools, homework clubs community childcare crèches, and sport and recreational clubs.

Table 2
Breakdown of Population by Gender and Age Structure

	0-14 years	15-64 years	65+	Total
Male	858	2,101	55	3,014
Female	818	2,243	65	3,126

Source: BAP analysis of Census 2006

Older Persons 65 years and over

In contrast only 1.95 per cent of Blakestown Parish population are aged 65 and over. This is considerably lower than the Dublin average of 10.3 per cent and the State average of 11 per cent. Ireland has the lowest proportion of its population aged 65 and over vis a vis the European Union average of 17 per cent.

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

² 0-14 age cohorts

Age Dependency

Age dependency is a comparative indicator of the proportion of the population or potential economically active have to support.³ In 2006, 31.4per cent of the national population was age dependent compared to 29.25 per cent in Blakestown Parish.

SECTION 3. EDUCATION

There has been a continuous improvement in the level of education amongst adults over the past 4 years in Blanchardstown. For instance the percentage of the overall population who reported to have no formal or primary education only fell from 15.7 per cent to 12.42 per cent. This is significantly lower than the Dublin equivalent of 16.7 per cent or the national figure of 18.9 per cent. However, there are wide variations within Blanchardstown.

Map not available online

Source: National Institute for Regional and Spatial Analysis

Of those aged 15 and over whose education had ceased in Blakestown Parish, 21.41 per cent were educated to primary level only and a further 58.7 per cent attained second level. Across the State 30.5 per cent of those aged 15 and over whose education has ceased had a third level qualification in contrast to 19.71 per cent in Blakestown Parish.

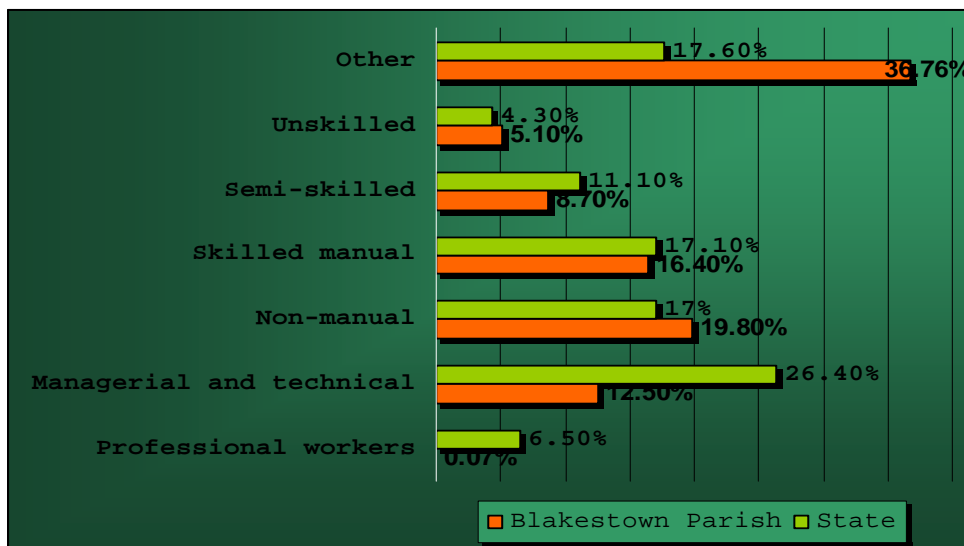
³ Age dependent is the percentage of population who are either under 15 or over 65 years of age

SECTION 4. SOCIAL CLASS

The entire population is divided into one of 7 social class groups, which are defined on the basis of occupation. The occupations included in each of these groups have been selected in such a way as to bring together, as far as possible, people with similar levels of occupational skills. In determining social class no account is taken of the differences between individuals on the basis of other characteristics such as education. The social class of family dependents is derived from the social class of the parent having the highest social class.

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

Figure 2
Social Class Comparison



Source: BAP Analysis of Census 2006

In Blakestown Parish a modest 13.2 per cent of population fell into social classes 1 and 2 in comparison with 32.9 per cent for the State. 28.2 per cent of the National population were

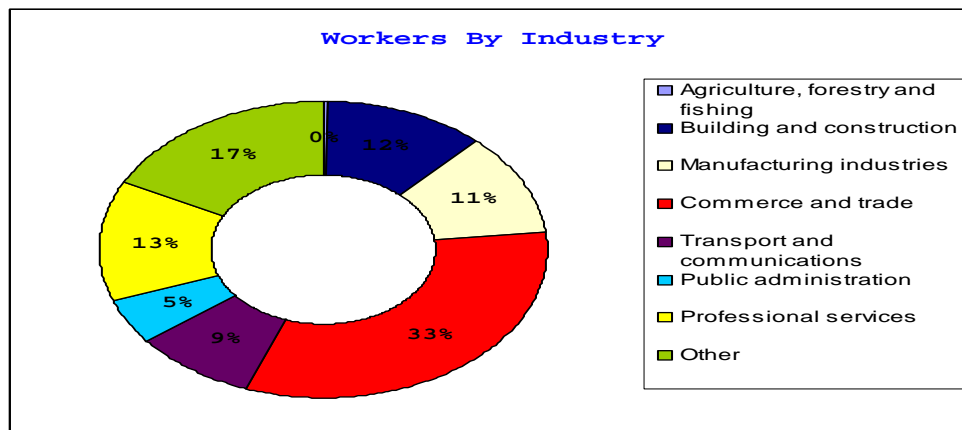
in social classes 4 and 5 whereas 25.2 per cent of Blakestown Parish population fell into these same classes.

Of greater significance for the work of Blakestown CDP and Blanchardstown Area Partnership is data relating to that of social class 7. This category is 'unclassified' and includes those who have never been in paid employment, or who live in households where the head of household have never been in paid employment. 36.76 per cent of Blakestown Parish were enumerated in social class 7, which is considerably higher than 17.6 per cent State average.

SECTION 5. ECONOMIC STATUS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

3,175 persons aged 15 years and over in Blakestown Parish were in the labour force.⁴ Of these, 81 per cent (2,568 persons) were at work, while the unemployment rate for the area was 19 per cent. The largest group (837 persons) were employed in the Commerce Sector of the Economy. This accounted for 32.6 per cent of the working population of the Parish.

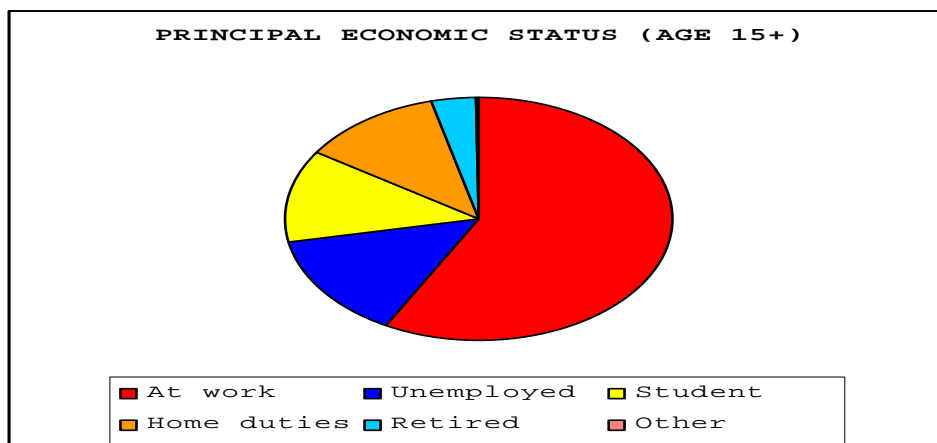
Figure 3



Source: BAP analysis of CSO data

Of the 1,455 persons aged 15 years and over who were outside the labour force, 36 per cent were students, 36 per cent were looking after the home/family and 11 per cent were retired.

Figure 4



Source: BAP analysis of CSO data

⁴ The economic status for people aged 15 years and over is determined on the basis of the subjective assessment of the person responsible for completing the Census form in each household.

The unemployment rate in Blakestown Parish, which is more than double the national rate of 8.5 per cent, disguises the even higher rates that prevail in several of its estates. In EA 04/098 for instance unemployment stood at 27.8 per cent and 23.74 per cent in EA 04/099.

Map not available online

[Source: National Institute for Regional and Spatial Analysis](#)

Of the 607 persons recorded as unemployed 402 are men and 205 are women. There are several reasons why more men are more likely to be unemployed than women. In order to identify the factors behind this phenomenon one needs to extrapolate data from the specific categories that constitute the 'principal economic status of individuals', and also to establish what previous research has to suggest on the matter.

The 2006 Irish Census highlights that the labour market participation rate of women in Blanchardstown was 66.13 per cent in comparison with 83.03 per cent for men (Ryan, 2008). The divergence in participation rates is partially because 494 women are categorised as 'looking after home/ family' compared with just 29 men. In addition 127 women are categorised as 'unable to work due to permanent sickness or disability' compared with 105 men.⁵

However, these factors alone do not fully account for why far more men than women are long-term unemployed. Duggan (1999, p43) outlines that the labour market has operated to 'remove from the employed labour force specific categories of workers.

⁵These individuals are excluded from the unemployment statistics.

These categories have predominantly been adult and older male workers from predominantly manual occupational background'.

Aside from gender, educational attainment and age are also significant contributory factors towards a person's chances of experiencing unemployment. The progression from primary education through the education cycle including third level results in a pattern of decreasing risk of unemployment for men and women. The risk of unemployment is significantly higher for a person with only a primary education than for someone who had completed a third level course.

Unemployment in 2010

The national unemployment rate increased from 7.6 per cent to 12.4 per cent by the end of 2009. According to the CSO 4TH Quarterly National Household Survey, this brings unemployment to a level comparable with that of 1995 when the unemployment rate was 12.2 per cent. The male unemployment rate was 15.7 per cent and the female unemployment rate was 8.3 per cent in Q4 2009. Seasonally adjusted, the male and female unemployment rates stood at 16.6 per cent and 9.0 per cent.

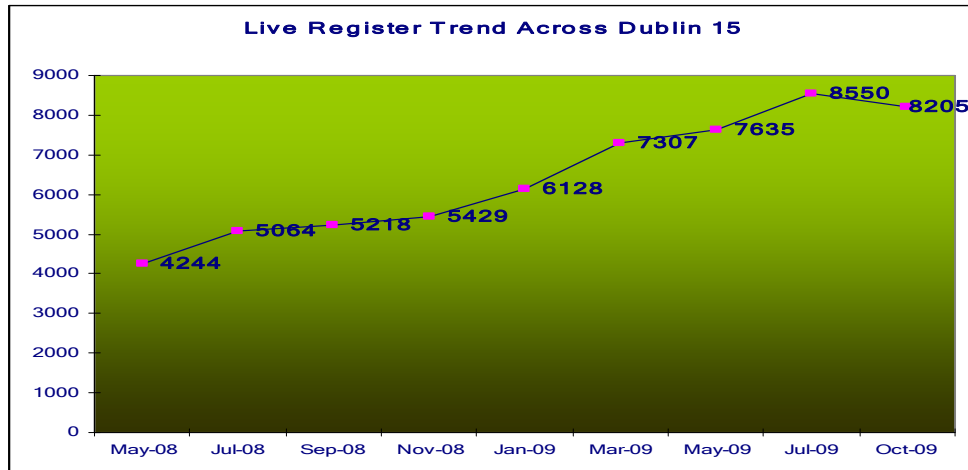
For sampling reasons no unemployment data relating to Dublin 15 or Blakestown is available via Quarterly National Household Survey. Unemployed levels at a *local level* are only collated every 5 years during each Census, and can be calculated by applying the Principal Economic Status (PES) methodology.⁶

For the purposes of making international comparisons labour force aggregates are now analysed using the International Labour Organisation (ILO) methodology. This is based on a large sample household survey covering around 45,000 households in Ireland by a team of specially trained

⁶ Please refer to appendix page for an example of how to apply this PES method for calculating unemployment. The 14.5 per cent unemployment rate for Corduff is calculated using the PES method.

interviewers. The questions asked of the survey respondent via the ILO methodology are different to those options available to someone when completing the Census form via the PES methodology.⁷

Figure 5



As of October 2009, 8,205 persons were recorded on the live register across Dublin 15.⁸ With the exception of Tallaght and Clondalkin this is the highest of any urban centre in Dublin. The overall cohort of short term (79.0 per cent 6,498) and long-term unemployed (21.0 per cent, 1,752) has increased rapidly over the past 18 months (See figure 5). Since May 2008 an additional 4,006 net persons have 'signed on' in Dublin translating to a 93.4 per cent increase.

There has been a slight decline in the numbers of persons receiving job seekers benefit or job seekers allowance in the past quarter. The slower rate of increase in unemployment nationally (12.7 per cent) has been due to increased outward migration, lower labour force participation by younger people

⁷ For a more detailed insight around how unemployed in measured please refer to Garvey, D (1988) 'What is the best measure of employment and unemployment in Ireland', *Journal of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland*, No.25 (5) pp.185-236.

⁸ The monthly Live Register is not designed to measure unemployment. It includes part-time workers (those who work up to three days a week), seasonal and casual workers entitled to Jobseekers Benefit or Allowance.

and also for administrative reasons such as people exhausting their stamp contributions.

According to FAS latest national quarterly release (November 2009) young males have been particularly affected by the downturn, with the unemployment rate reaching 40 per cent for 15-19 year-olds and 30 per cent for 20-24 year-olds. As a result many younger people are electing to remain in education. The number of new apprentices entering the workforce was down 60 per cent in the first nine months of the year 2009, with construction-related apprentices down 72 per cent.

Across Dublin 15 the age band with highest frequency of persons signing on is 25-34 years of age. Critically, because there are fewer employment opportunities the duration people are remaining unemployed for is increasing. 75 per cent of all persons signing on longer than 3 years in Blanchardstown are men. The unemployment outlook is somewhat reliant on the extent employers decide to switch their employees from full-time to part-time employment in an effort to avoid redundancies.⁹ While this was a popular response to the downturn in the first half of 2009, Quarter 3 figures for short-time work would suggest that this 'buffer' effect may be beginning to dissipate.

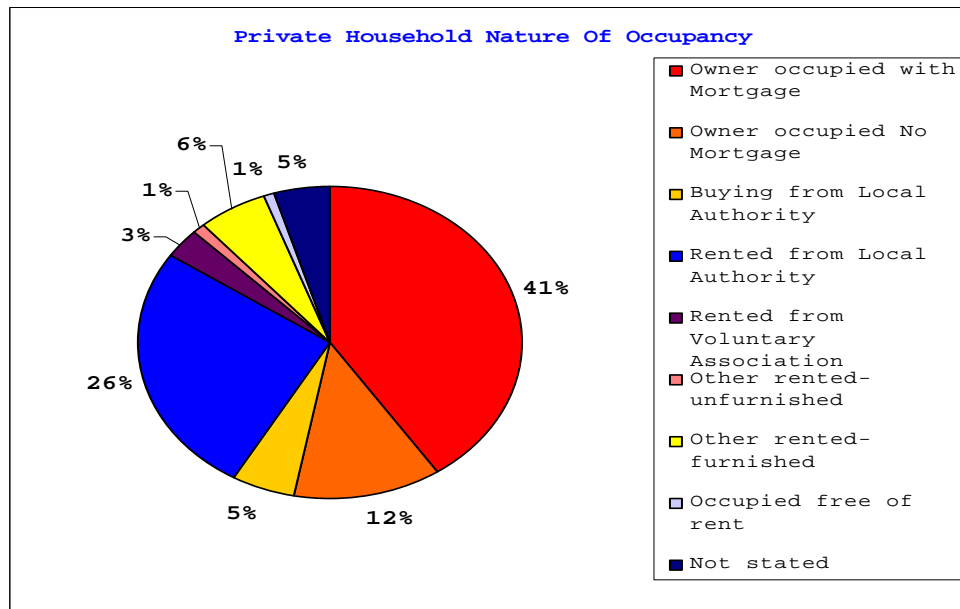
⁹The overall proportion of live register claimants on job seekers benefit and who are working part-time was 17 per cent nationally in comparison to 12 per cent in D15.

SECTION 6. LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

The clear trend emerging in Blanchardstown over the past four years is towards smaller households, a further decline in the proportion of traditional nuclear families, an increase in female and male single parent households and increasing numbers of single persons sharing a dwelling. Of the total population, 66.11 per cent were single, 29.36 per cent were married, 3.56 per cent were separated or divorced and 1.96 per cent were widowed in Blakestown Parish.

According to the 2006 census, there are 1,865 permanent households in Blakestown Parish with an average household occupancy rate of 3.29 persons per household. Owner occupied dwellings continue to be the most prevalent occupancy status as displayed in figure 6. The highest concentrations of local authority housing are found EA 04/098 51.4 per cent and 04/155 44.5 per cent.

Figure 6



Source: BAP analysis of CSO data

Lone parent are not a homogeneous group but include many different types of family involving unmarried, separated or widowed parents (male and female) bringing up children alone. Research suggests lone parents households on average have a higher than average risk of poverty, and single mothers have the lowest incomes (Millar, 1992; Nolan and Callan, 1994) and that there is a tendency for early school leaving and a concentration of low educational qualifications exists among young single mother (National Economic and Social Forum, 1997)

Unfortunately in many areas where there are large concentrations of single parents the local service provision is poor, that only further isolates lone parents residing there. The lack of affordable childcare can result in lone parents finding it more difficult to access employment related training, personal development programmes thereby marginalising them even further can marginalise single parents even further.

Lone Parents for all children < 15 years of age, head 24.0 per cent of all households in Blanchardstown.¹⁰ This exceeds the national average of 21.3 per cent. Once again there are significant differences within Dublin 15. The lone parent rate in Tyrrelstown ED is 60.7 per cent in contrast to just 6.6 per cent in Lucan North. The dominant family type is that of a single parent in Tyrrelstown ED largely because of the clustering of local authority housing. Lone Parents for all children < 15 years of age now head 21.8 per cent of all households in Blakestown ED and 34.7 per cent in Coolmine ED.¹¹

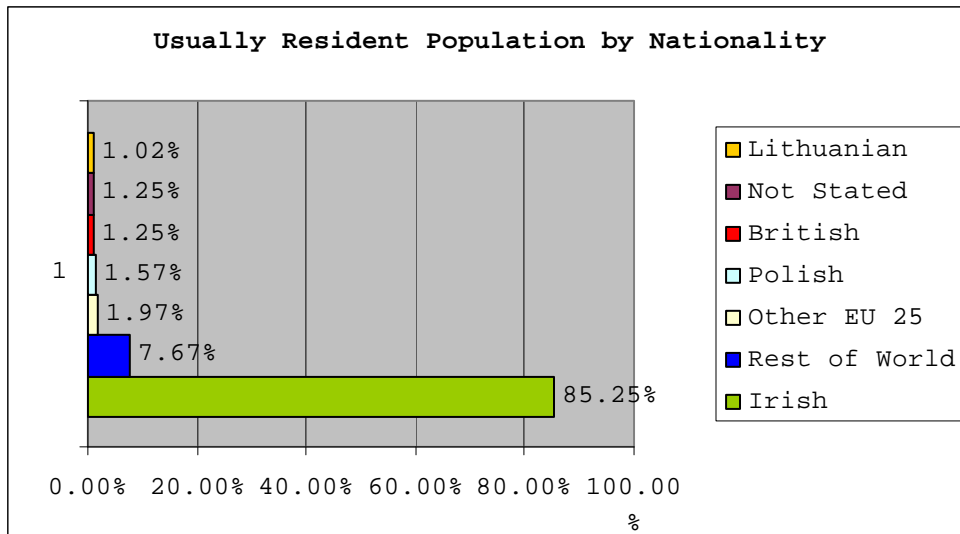
¹⁰ The 2006 census question on household structure allows for more accurate family nucleus coding and as result the CSO are able to identify more family units which would have been missed in 2002.

¹¹ It is not possible to provide data for Lone Parents for all children < 15 years of age at an Enumerator Area level. The CSO does not release it for confidentiality reasons. Because the boundaries of Blakestown Parish falls across two ED's lone parent data for all children < 15 years of age for these ED's is presented.

SECTION 7. NATIONALITIES AND ETHNICITY

Foreign nationals now account for almost 22 per cent (13,620) of persons resident in Blanchardstown.¹² This is more than double the State average of 10.5 per cent. Upon further analysis of the SAPS data, it transpires that 65 per cent of the increase in Blanchardstown’s population since 2002 has been composed of residents who indicated that they had a nationality other than Irish.

Figure 7



Source: BAP analysis of CSO data

In Blakestown Parish foreign nationals now account for 14.75 per cent of the population. ‘Rest of the World’ 478 made up the largest category of non-Irish nationals. 98 Polish, 78 British and 64 Lithuanians were also living in the Blakestown Parish catchment area.

From an ethnicity perspective 80.5 per cent of the population categorised themselves as White Irish, 8.14 per cent ‘as any other White’, 5.23 per cent as ‘Black or Black Irish’ and 1.14 per cent as Asian and Asian Irish.

¹²The corresponding figure for Blanchardstown in 2002 was eleven per cent (5509)

SECTION 8. DISABILITY AND CAREERS

562 persons or 9.15 per cent of Blakestown Parish had a disability in April 2006, which is almost identical to the national average of 9.3 per cent. 214 persons with a disability, representing 38.0 per cent of the total in Blakestown, were aged between 45 and 64.

Persons with a Disability in Blakestown Parish

EA	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years	Total
098	14	15	26	61	10	126
099	28	17	43	42	13	143
105	9	11	32	44	11	107
106	13	5	19	26	12	75
155	11	10	39	41	10	111
	75	58	159	214	56	562

Source: BAP Analysis of Census 2006

170 persons (114 females and 56 males) provide regular unpaid personal help for a friend or family member with a long-term illness, health problem or disability. 49.4 per cent of them provided care for somewhere between 1- 14 hours per week whereas 32.5 per cent did so for more than 43 hours per week.

SECTION 9. RELIGION

82.85 per cent (5,191 persons) of residents in the 5 EA's were Roman Catholics, while a further 11.63 per cent (729 persons) were adherents of other stated religions (Presbyterian, Church of Ireland, Methodist and Muslim). 5.5 per cent (345 persons) indicated that they had no religion.

SECTION 10. LANGUAGES

4 persons speak the Irish language 'outside of the education system' and of these 2 either never spoke the language or spoke it less frequently than weekly.

SECTION 11. TRAVEL TO WORK, SCHOOL AND COLLEGE

In Blakestown Parish there were 3,732 persons travelling to work, school or college. The most popular means of travelling to work was by car (either as a driver or passenger) with this mode accounting for 45.5 per cent of all journeys, followed by walk and bike (33.5 per cent) and bus and train (21%).

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Volume 3 -Household Composition, Family Units and Fertility	31/05/07
Principal Socio-economic results	28/06/07
Volume 4 - Usual Residence, Migration, Birthplaces and Nationalities 12/07/07	
Volume 5 -Ethnic or Cultural Background including the Irish Traveller Community	26/07/07
Volume 6 -Housing	16/08/07
Volume 7 -Principal Economic Status and Industries	06/09/07
Volume 8 -Occupations	20/09/07
Volume 9 -Irish Language	04/09/07
Volume 10 -Education and Qualifications	18/10/07
Volume 11 -Disability, Carers and Voluntary Activities	01/11/07
Volume 12 -Travel to Work, School and College	15/11/07
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APPENDIX

Areas of Relative Affluence and Deprivation 1991-2006

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

Source: GAMMA 2008

Population and Age Structure

EA	0-14	15-64	65+	Total
098	350	889	18	1,257
099	372	975	31	1,378
105	362	872	21	1,255
106	319	889	36	1,244
155	273	719	14	1,006
	1,676	4,344	120	6,140

Breakdown of Population by Gender and Age Structure

	0-14	15-35	65+	Total
Male	858	2,101	55	3,014
Female	818	2,243	65	3,126

Educational Attainment in Blakestown Parish

EA	No Formal or Primary Education	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	3 rd Level	Education Not Stated	Population Education Ceased	Population Education Ceased (Excl Not Stated)
098	191	221	173	65	20	670	650
099	182	216	198	144	75	815	740
105	123	184	248	156	38	749	711
106	98	205	234	144	58	739	681
155	170	227	188	194	31	810	779
Total	764	1053	1041	703	222	3,789	3,567
	21.41%	29.52%	29.18%	19.71%			

Social Class

EA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
098	4	35	57	56	27	27	92
099	1	42	57	60	32	20	185
105	1	58	58	55	26	3	103
106	2	39	72	51	18	4	115
155	3	29	78	43	34	24	101
	12	205	325	269	142	84	603

**Persons aged 15 years and over by principal economic status and sex,
2006**

	Persons	Males	Females
At Work	2,568	1,361	1,207
Looking for first regular job	89	48	41
Unemployed having lost of given up previous job	518	354	164
Student	526	222	304
Looking after home/family	523	29	494
Retired	162	89	73
Unable to work due to permanent sickness or disability	232	105	127
Other	12	7	5
Total aged 15 years and over	4,630	2,215	2,415

Calculation Unemployment Rate, Applying Principal Economic Status Method

Looking for first regular job + Unemployed, having list or given up previous job

At Work + Looking for first regular job + Unemployed, having list or given up previous job

$$\frac{89+518}{2,568+ 607} = \frac{607}{3175} = 19\%$$

WORKERS BY INDUSTRY

Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6
Building and Construction	298
Manufacturing Industries	286
Commerce and trade	837
Transport and Communications	225
Public administration	129
Professional services	339
Other	448
Total	2,568

Nationalities

Irish	Rest of World	Other EU 25	Polish	British	Lithuanian	Not Stated
5,310	478	123	98	78	64	78

Marital Status

EA	Married	Single	Separated/ Divorced	Widowed
098	294	740	72	25
099	425	926	76	23
105	419	759	85	18
106	389	763	74	29
155	269	795	59	25
	1,796	3,983	218	120

Household Composition

EA	1 person	Couple no children	Couple with children	Lone parent
098	35	20	125	92
099	29	27	162	89
105	51	62	160	57
106	57	40	162	70
155	66	34	114	102
	238	183	723	410

Persons with a Disability

EA	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years	Total
098	14	15	26	61	10	126
099	28	17	43	42	13	143
105	9	11	32	44	11	107
106	13	5	19	26	12	75
155	11	10	39	41	10	111
	75	58	159	214	56	562

Religion

EA	Roman Catholic	All other religions	Not Stated
098	976	119	36
099	1,176	189	85
105	1,036	147	72
106	993	149	113
155	1,010	125	39
Total	5,191	729	345

Means of Transport to Work

EA	Walk & Bike	Bus & Train	Car Driver & Passenger
098	273	108	265
099	298	183	345
105	205	155	414
106	195	193	407
155	277	145	266
	1,251	784	1,697

