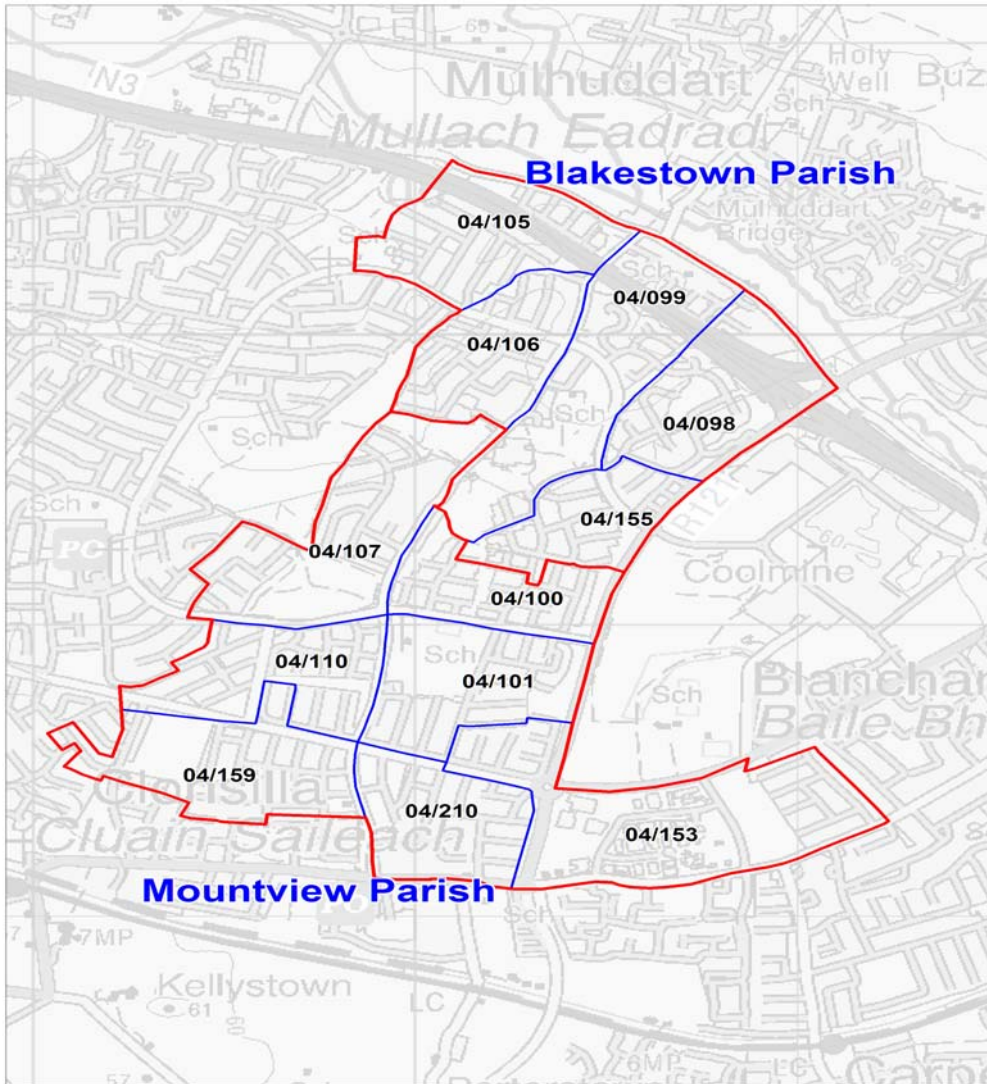


SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

OF

MOUNTVIEW PARISH



Map source: NIRSA NUI Maynooth



blanchardstown
area partnership

supporting communities across Dublin 15

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

¹Abbotstown, Blakestown, Coolmine, Corduff, Delwood, Mulhuddart, Roselawn and Tyrrelstown. Electoral Divisions' generally do not correspond with the community identifies in common currency e.g. Mountview Parish is geographically spread across Coolmine and Blakestown ED's. The boundaries of ED's are fixed enabling direct comparability between Censuses.

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. Mountview 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 Mountview 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 7 EAs that are most closely aligned with Blakestown Parish and which are highlighted in orange are 04/100, 04/101, 04/105, 04/107, 04/110, 04/153, 04/153. Please refer overleaf for a list of the streets which fall inside these particular EA's.

Housing estates and street names that fall into 7 EA's

04/100

Blakestown Road(PT)(Shelerin Rd)-Fortlawn Avenue-Fortlawn Drive-Fortlawn Park-Blake's Court Blakestown Road-Rosevale Court Blakestown Road-Hillbrook Woods.

04/101

Lohunda Crescent-Lohunda Downs-Lohunda Drive-Mountview Road-Whitechapel Avenue- Whitechapel Court-Whitechapel Crescent Whitechapel Green- Whitechapel Grove-Whitechapel Lawn-Whitechapel Park- Whitechapel Road-Cedar Grove.

04/107

Blakestown Road (PT)-Oakview Avenue(PT)-Oakview Close-Oakview Court-Oakview Park Oakview Rise-Oakview Walk-Oakview Way

04/110

Inglewood Close-Inglewood Crescent-Inglewood Drive-Inglewood Road-Lohunda Park (PT) Willow Wood Downs- Willow Wood Grove-Willows Court-Willows Green-Willows Drive-Clonsilla (PT) Hartstown (PT) Mount Symon Lawn

04/153

Clonsilla Road(PT)-Coolmine Boulevard-Coolmine Lawn-Kirkfield-Lohunda Dale-Lohunda Downs-Lohunda Grove-Lohunda Road-Orchard Close-Orchard Court-Orchard Green-Orchard Grove-Lohunda Close-Lohunda Court- Lohunda Green-Coolmine (PT)

04/159

Lohunda Park (PT)-Castlefield Woods (PT)-Castlefield Court-Castlefield Park (PT)-Charnwood Avenue- Charnwood Dale- Charnwood Gardens-Charnwood Grove- Charnwood Heath-Charnwood Lawns-Charnwood Meadows-Charnwood Park-Portersgate Heights-Mountsymon Avenue-Mountsymon Lawn

04/210

Shelerin Road (PT)-Weavers Row- Aspen Avenue-Aspen Lawn-Limelawn Green-Limelawn Hill-Limelawn Glade-Limelawn Wood-Limelawn Court-Limelawn Row-Limelawn Rise-Sorrel Dale- Sorrel Drive-Sorrel Heath-Aspen Wood-Sorrel Park

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, **Mountview EA 04/100** experienced a deprivation score within the classification of "**Extremely Disadvantaged**", EA 04/107 disadvantaged, **EA 04/101 marginally below average**. **EA 04/153 and 04/110 marginally above average**, **04/210 very affluent**, **04/159 extremely affluent**.

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 the 7 enumerator areas that most closely match the boundaries of Mountview Parish was 8,228 persons.

Age Profile

In Mountview 22.94 per cent of the population fall into the category of 'youth at risk' which is higher than the overall average for Dublin's of 18.3 per cent and the State 20.4 per cent.²

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 overall unemployment in Mountview was 11.66 per cent.

Housing and family structure

The clear trend emerging in Mountview 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 Mountview Parish 13.85 per cent were educated to primary level only; a further 52.34 per cent attained second level while 28.73 per cent were educated to third level.

² 0-14 age cohorts

Social Class

In Mountview 30.4 per cent of population fell into social classes 1 and 2 in comparison with 32.9 per cent for the State. 24.2 per cent of Mountview Parish 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

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

Disability

500 persons or 6 per cent of Mountview residents reported a disability in April 2006, which is lower than the national average of 9.3 per cent.

Religion

6,623 or 80.52 per cent of persons in Mountview were Roman Catholics, while a further 12.58 per cent (1,035 persons) were adherents of other stated religions (Presbyterian, Church of Ireland, Methodist and Muslim). 6.93per cent (570 persons) indicated that they had no religion.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF MOUNTVIEW PARISH

SECTION 1. POPULATION

In April 2006, the population of Mountview Parish stood at 8,228 persons based on the 7 EAs, which are most closely aligned with the Parish boundaries.

Table 1
Population and Age Structure of Blakestown Parish

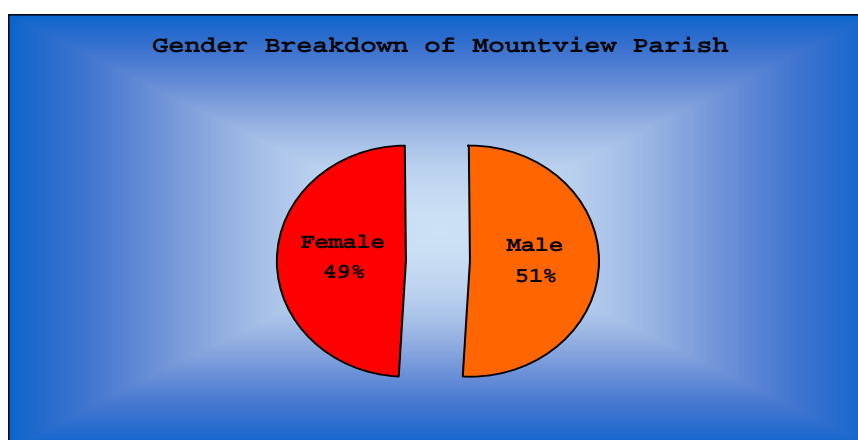
EA	0-14 years	15-64 years	65 years +	Total
100	326	894	30	1,250
101	197	743	35	975
107	218	1,016	46	1,280
110	287	1,026	38	1,351
153	183	641	54	878
159	341	933	13	1,287
210	336	857	14	1,207
	1,888	6,110	230	8,228

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. In Mountview Parish there are slightly more males (4,189) than females (4,039).

Figure 1



Source: BAP analysis of Census 2006

Youth at Risk 0-14 years

Over the past four years Blanchardstown experienced a large net increase in the recorded 'youth at risk' population. In Mountview 22.94 per cent of the population fall into the category of 'youth at risk' which is higher than the overall average for Dublin's of 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.

Older Persons 65 and over

2.8 per cent of Mountview 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.

Age Dependency

Age dependency is a comparative indicator of the proportion of the population or potential economically active have to support.³ In 2006, 31.4 per cent of the national population was age dependent compared with 25.74 per cent in Mountview Parish.

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

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 Mountview Parish, 13.85 per cent were educated to primary level only; a further 52.34 per cent attained second level while 28.73 per cent obtained a third level qualification.⁴ Across the State 30.5 per cent of those aged 15 and over whose education has ceased had a third level qualification.

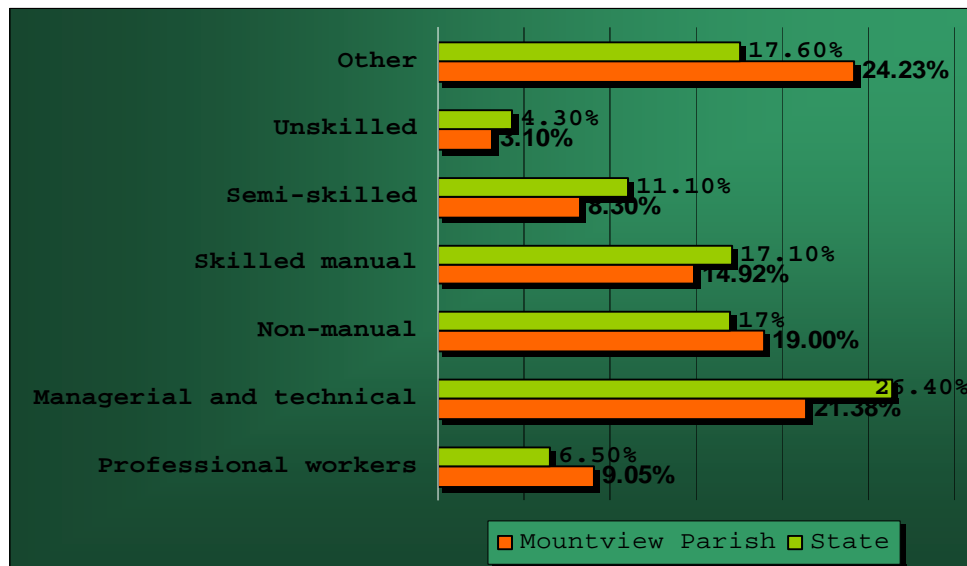
⁴ Third level degree, doctorate and postgraduate diploma.

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 Mountview Parish a 30.4 per cent of population fell into social classes 1 and 2 in comparison with 35.7 per cent for the State. 28.2 per cent of the National population were in

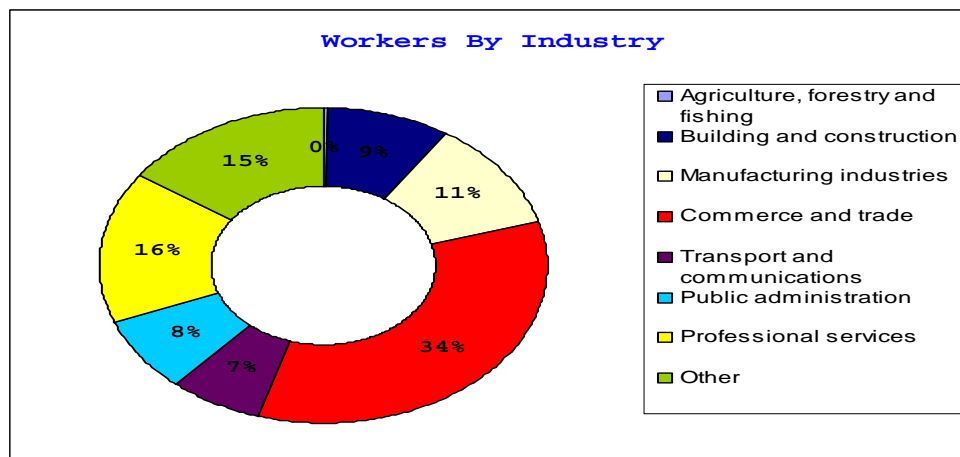
social classes 4 and 5 whereas 23.22 per cent of Mountview Parish population fell into these same classes.

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. 24.2 per cent of Mountview 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

4,564 persons aged 15 years and over in Blakestown Parish were in the labour force.⁵ Of these, 88.34 per cent (4,032 persons) were at work, while the unemployment rate for the area was 11.66 per cent. The largest group (1,257 persons) were employed in the Commerce Sector of the Economy. This accounted for 34.34 per cent of the working population of the Parish.

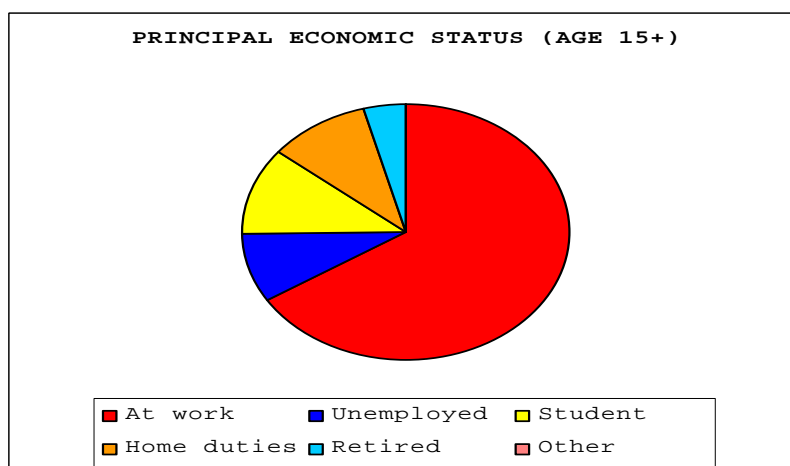
Figure 3



Source: BAP analysis of CSO data

Of the 1,775 persons aged 15 years and over who were outside the labour force, 38.02 per cent were students, 34.14 per cent were looking after the home/family and 14.25 per cent were retired.

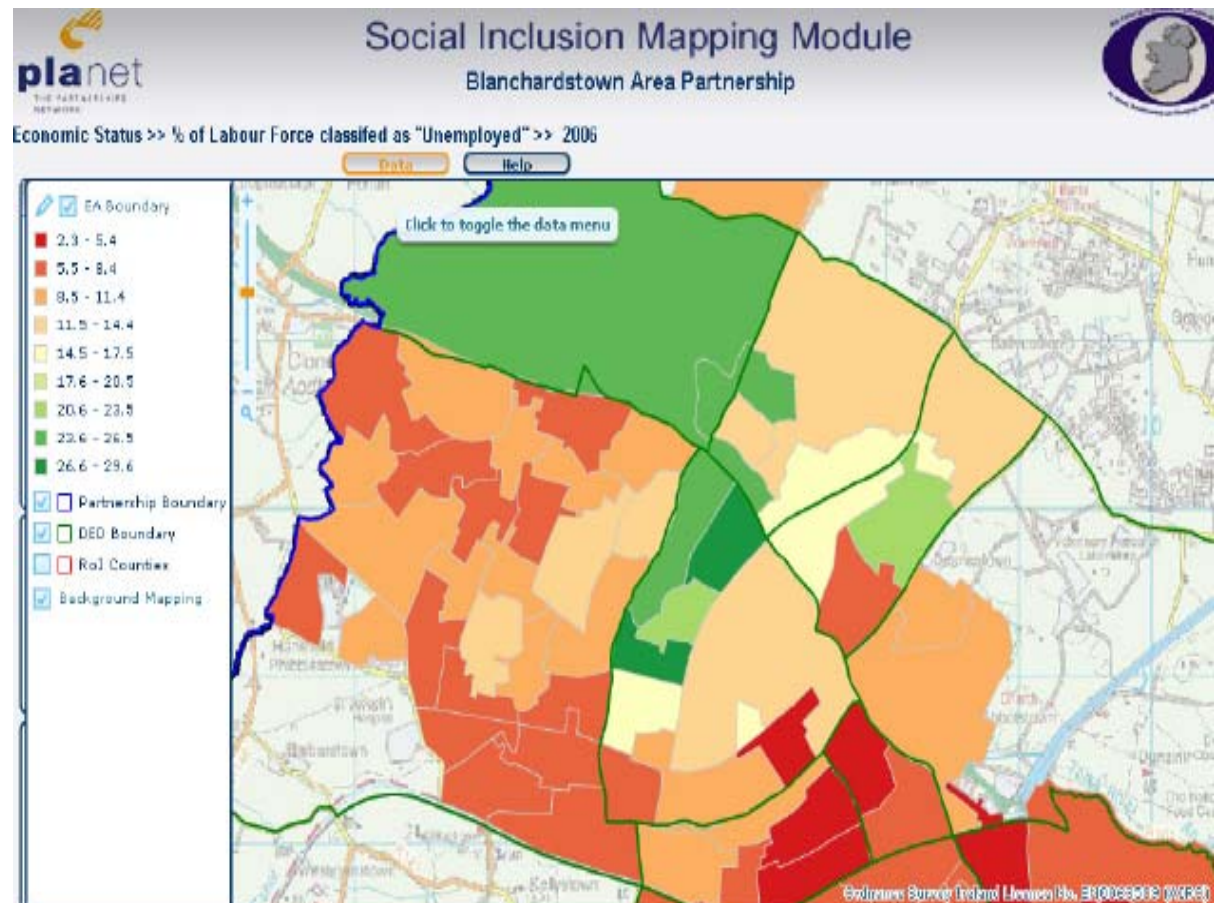
Figure 4



Source: BAP analysis of CSO data

⁵ 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 (13.52 per cent) in Mountview Parish, which is greater than the national rate of 8.5 per cent, disguises the even higher rates that prevail in several of its estates. In EA 04/100 for instance unemployment stood at 29.55 per cent and 14.66 per cent in EA 04/101. See map.



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

Of the 532 persons recorded as unemployed 303 are men and 229 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 584

women are categorised as 'looking after home/ family' compared with 23 men. In addition 127 women are categorised as 'unable to work due to permanent sickness or disability' compared with 97 men.⁶

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. 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.

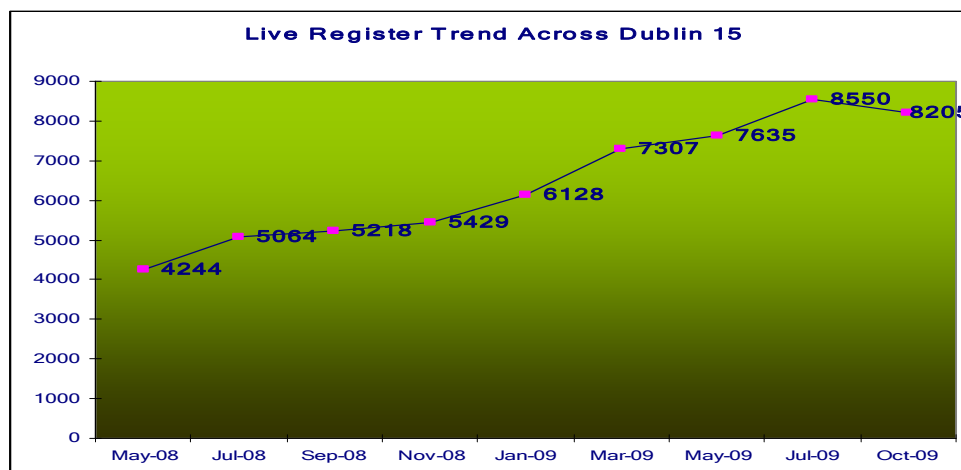
For sampling reasons no unemployment data relating to Dublin 15 or Mountview is available via Quarterly National Household Survey. Unemployed levels at a *local level* are only collated

⁶These individuals are excluded from the unemployment statistics.

every 5 years during each Census, and can be calculated by applying the Principal Economic Status (PES) methodology.⁷

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 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.⁸

Figure 5



As of October 2009, 8,205 persons were recorded on the live register across Dublin 15.⁹ 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

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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.

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 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 60.0 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.¹⁰ 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.

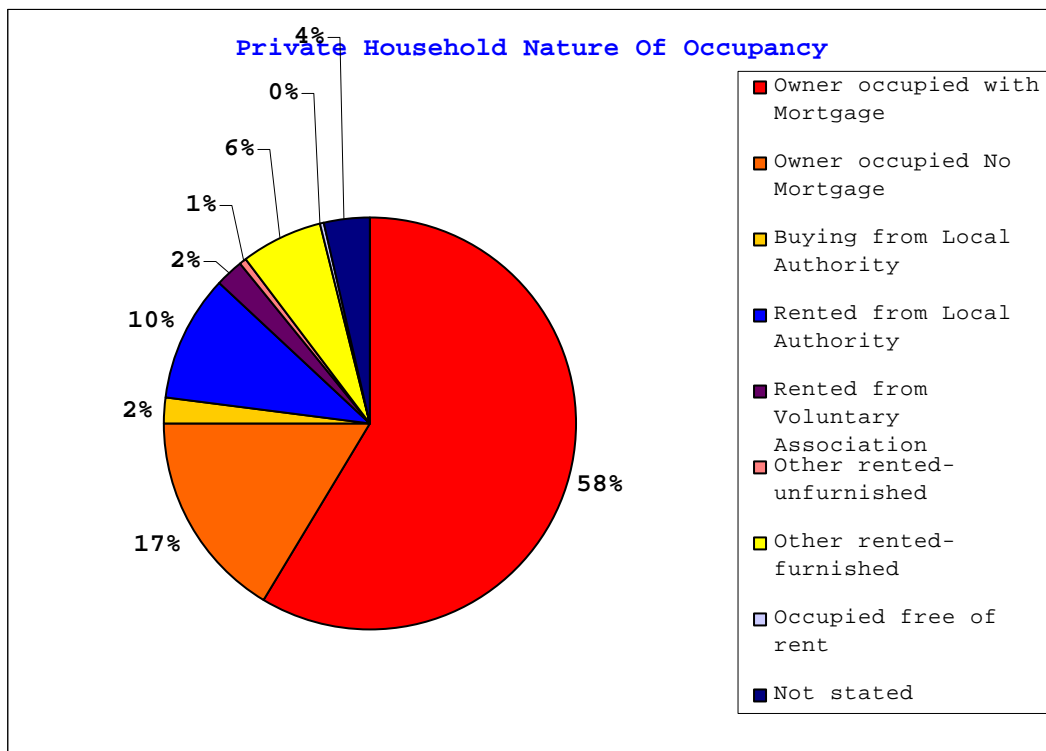
¹⁰ The overall proportion of live register claimants on job seekers benefit and who are working part-time was 17 per cent nationally in comparison to 12 per cent in D15.

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, 57.57 per cent were single, 36.53 per cent were married, 3.95 per cent were separated or divorced and 1.58 per cent were widowed in Mountview Parish.

According to the 2006 census, there are 2,497 permanent households in Mountview with an average household occupancy rate of 3.3 persons per household. Owner occupied dwellings is the most prevalent occupancy status as displayed in figure 6. The highest concentrations of local authority housing are found EA 04/100 (45.11 per cent) and 04/101 (19.73 per cent) respectively. In contrast just 0.52 per cent of all houses in EA 04/159 are rented off the local authority.

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.¹¹ 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.¹²

¹¹ 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.

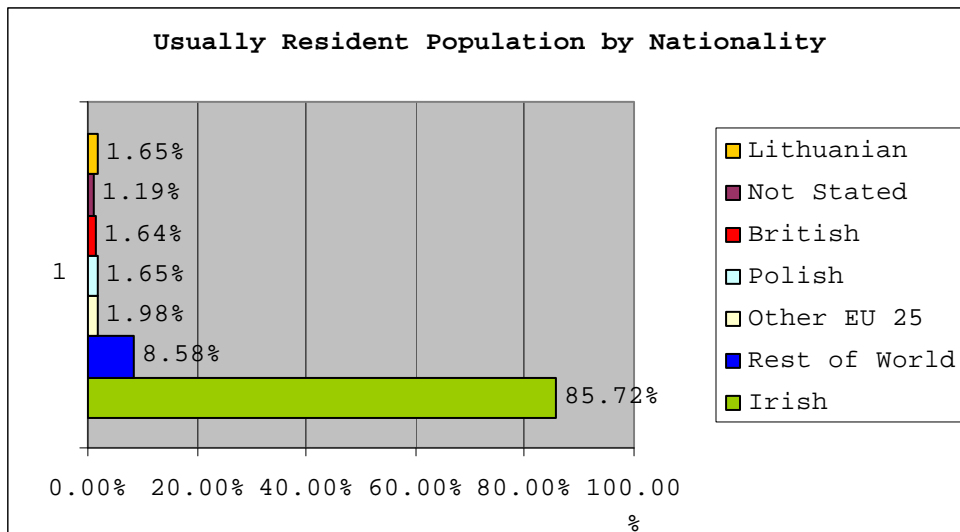
¹² It is not possible to provide data for Lone Parents for all children < 15 years of age at an Enumerator Area level for Mountview Parish. The CSO does not release it for confidentiality reasons. Because Mountview Parish falls across two EDs corresponding lone parent data is presented.

SECTION 7. NATIONALITIES AND ETHNICITY

Foreign nationals now account for almost 22 per cent (13,620) of persons resident in Blanchardstown.¹³ 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.

In Mountview Parish foreign nationals now account for 14.28 per cent of the population. ‘Rest of the World’ 687 made up the largest category of non-Irish nationals. 132 Lithuanians, 131 British, 125 Polish nationals and 159 Other EU 25, were also resident in the Blakestown Parish catchment area.

Figure 7



Source: BAP analysis of CSO data

From an ethnicity perspective 72.5 per cent of the population categorised themselves as White Irish, 4 per cent as Asian and Asian Irish, 2.84 per cent as ‘Black or Black Irish’.

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

Travellers

467 Irish Travellers were enumerated in the Blanchardstown area. This is 203 fewer than four years ago and the reduction were most pronounced in Abbotstown and Mulhuddart ED's. Nonwithstanding this, Travellers constitute 0.74 per cent of Blanchardstown's overall population and are a large ethnic group in their own right. Travellers continue to live in large numbers throughout Blanchardstown predominantly in group housing, permanent and temporary halting sites in the Abbotstown ED. 25 members of the Travelling community are living in Mountview Parish according to the 2006 Census.

The age profile of the Traveller community in Blanchardstown differs markedly from that of the general population. The distinctive age structure of the Traveller Community resulted in a median age of 18 compared with a national figure of 33. 41.7 per cent of the overall Traveller population are aged between 0-14 years of age compared with 20.0 per cent for the population as a whole in Ireland. The high birth rate prevalent in the Traveller community contributes to higher proportions in the 0-14 age groups.

SECTION 8. DISABILITY AND CAREERS

500 persons or 6 per cent of Mountview Parish had a disability in April 2006, which is considerably lower than the national average of 9.3 per cent. 220 persons with a disability, representing 44.0 per cent of the total in Blakestown, were aged between 45 and 64.

Table 4

Persons with a Disability in Mountview Parish

0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 year	Total
62	78	185	22	61	500

Source: BAP Analysis of Census 2006

231 persons (151 females and 80 males) provide regular unpaid personal help for a friend or family member with a long-term illness, health problem or disability. 64.78 per cent of them provided care for somewhere between 1- 14 hours per week whereas 20 per cent did so for more than 43 hours per week.

SECTION 9. RELIGION

80.52 per cent of (6,623 persons) in Mountview Parish were Roman Catholics, while a further 12.58 per cent (1,035 persons) were adherents of other stated religions (Presbyterian, Church of Ireland, Methodist and Muslim). 6.93per cent (570 persons) indicated that they had no religion.

SECTION 10. LANGUAGES

58 persons speak the Irish language daily 'outside of the education system' and a further 97 persons indicated that they spoke Irish on a weekly basis 'outside of the education system'.

SECTION 11. TRAVEL TO WORK, SCHOOL AND COLLEGE

In Mountview Parish there were 5,986 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 48.88 per cent of all journeys, followed by walk and bike (22.05 per cent).

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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
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