

***SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE***

***OF***

***MULHUDDART CDP***

***CATCHMENT AREA***



***blanchardstown***  
***area partnership***

*supporting communities across Dublin 15*

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## 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

Dublin 15 is geographically located approximately 10 kilometres north-west of Dublin City Centre .<sup>1</sup> It consists of 12 electoral divisions (ED's) in County Fingal (four of which, Tyrrelstown, Mulhuddart, Corduff and Coolmine are designated as disadvantaged CODAN Report 1994 (County Dublin Areas of Need)).<sup>2</sup>

Over the past decade the area has served as a main hub for Dublin's enlarged population. The Dublin 15 postal district has now expanded into townlands such as Parslickstown, Porters Gate, Castaheany, Littlepace, Ongar and Waterville (Please refer to the ordnance survey map on page 8). According to the 2006 National Census there are 90,974 persons now living in Dublin 15.

A distinguishing factor in relation to Dublin 15 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, Dublin 15 has a unique mix of people from diverse ethnic backgrounds.

The combination of a large growing population coupled with particular development issues creates enormous challenges for service providers around education, community facilities,

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<sup>1</sup> Dublin 15 is defined as consisting of the following Electoral Divisions. Blanchardstown-Abbotstown, Blanchardstown-Blakestown, Blanchardstown Coolmine, Blanchardstown- Corduff, Blanchardstown-Delwood, Blanchardstown-Mulhuddart, Blanchardstown-Roselawn, Blanchardstown-Tyrrelstown, Castleknock-Knockmaroon, Castleknock-Park, Lucan North, The Ward.

<sup>2</sup> An ED is a unit of measurement used by the Central Statistics Office 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. ED's generally do not correspond with the community identifies in common currency e.g. Mulhuddart Parish is geographically spread across Blakestown, The Ward and Mulhuddart ED's

transport and healthcare. In recognition of this, the government has funded a locally based RAPID Programme (See page 10) that targets certain neighbourhoods of Dublin 15.

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 Dublin 15 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.

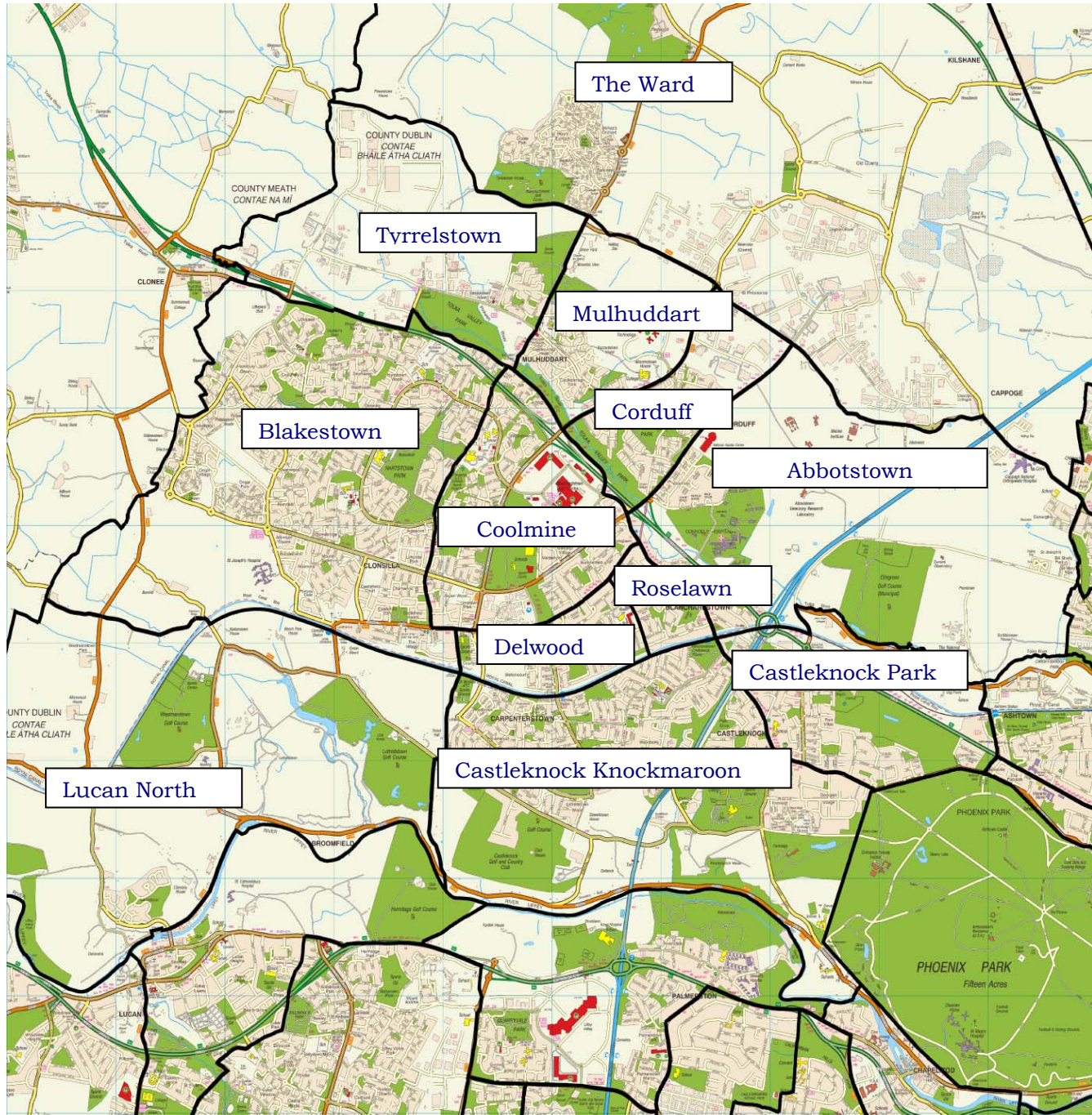
In relation to new public and civic amenities, the area can now boast the presence of the

- o The FAI Centre of Excellence and National Aquatic Centre both in Abbotstown, which played host to the summer 2003 Special Olympics.
- o A Civic Centre opened in 2001 consisting of a theatre (Draocht) and a new library.
- o The Institute of Technology, Blanchardstown.
- o Connolly Memorial Hospital.

Amongst the natural amenities the area has to offer are the

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

## Ordnance Survey Map of Dublin 15



OSI/Government of Ireland Licence Number NE 00002907

Small area population statistics (SAPS) are not collated across *parish boundaries* by the Central Statistics Office. In practice 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. The boundaries of Mulhuddart CDP lie geographically across **five ED's**, which makes the challenge of proving data for the CDP even greater.

The best solution in providing meaningful demographic data for Mulhuddart CDP is to analyse electoral division and enumerator data and provide a combination of both. 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.

## 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, 04/089 is **Extremely Disadvantaged**, 04/207 is **Very Disadvantaged**, 04/090 and 04/208 are now categorised as **Marginally Above Average**, 04/204, 04/205, 04/206 (new Tyrrelstown Estate) are all categorised as **Affluent**.  
**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 MULHUDDART CDP**

### **Population**

According to the 2006 Census the population of the Mulhuddart CDP catchment area is 8,007 persons.

### **Age Profile**

In Mulhuddart CDP, 28.84 per cent of the population fall into the 'youth at risk' category, which is higher than the average for Dublin's of (18.3 per cent) and the State (20.4 per cent).<sup>3</sup>

### **Labour Market**

Although there was a large increase in the workforce the average level of unemployment across Dublin 15 rose to 9.7 per cent of the labour force by April 2006. The overall unemployment rate in Mulhuddart CDP was significantly higher at 14.04 per cent according to the most recent Census. Intriguingly there are more unemployed women in Mulhuddart CDP than men.

### **Housing and Family structure**

The clear trend emerging in Mulhuddart CDP 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. The dominant family type is that of a single parent in Tyrrelstown ED largely because of the clustering of local authority housing.

### **Education**

Of those aged 15 and over whose education had ceased across Mulhuddart's CDP catchment area, 8.8 per cent were educated to primary level only and a further 37.88 cent attained second level. Across the State (30.5 per cent) of those aged 15 and

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<sup>3</sup> 0-14 age cohorts

over whose education has ceased had a third level qualification in contrast to 42.82 per cent across Mulhuddart CDP's catchment area.

### **Social Class**

In Mulhuddart CDP 24.7 per cent of population fell into social classes 1 and 2 in comparison with (32.9 per cent) for the State. Of greater significance for the work of the 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. 31.26 per cent of the catchment areas population were enumerated in social class 7, which is considerably higher than (17.6 per cent) State average.

### **Ethnic Mix**

Foreign nationals now account for 32.12 per cent (2,481) of usually resident persons in Mulhuddart CDP. This is more than treble the State average of 10.5 per cent.

### **Disability**

440 persons or 5.5 per cent of Mulhuddart CDP residents reported a disability in April 2006, which is lower than the national average of (9.3 per cent).

### **Religion**

66.54 per cent (5,328 persons) of residents were Roman Catholics, while a further 22.32 per cent (1,787 persons) were adherents of other stated religion (Presbyterian, Church of Ireland, Methodist and Muslim). 6.59 per cent (528 persons) indicated that they had 'no religion' and 5.67 per cent (454 persons) 'not stated'.

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF  
MULHUDDART CDP'S CATCHMENT AREA**

**SECTION 1 POPULATION**

In April 2006, the population of Mulhuddart CDP stood at 8,007 persons based on the EDs and EAs, which are aligned to its catchment area.<sup>4</sup>

**Table 1  
Population and Age Structure of Mulhuddart CDP**

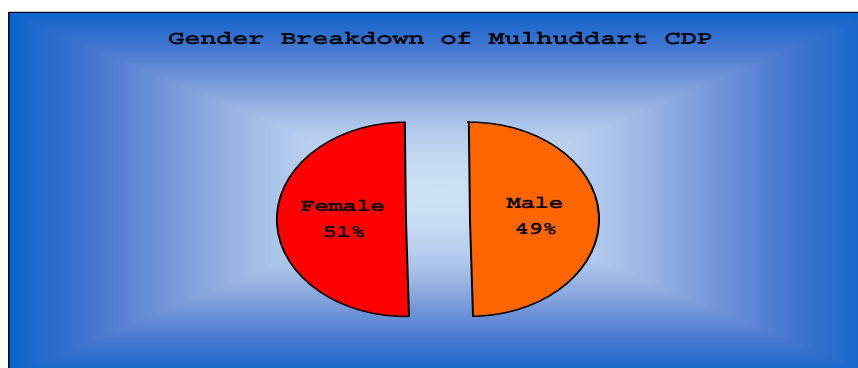
	0-14 years	15-64 years	65 years +	Total
Tyrrelstown ED	606	921	32	1,559
Mulhuddart ED	816	1,947	22	2,785
EA 204	158	592	3	753
EA 205	463	1,460	9	1,932
EA 206	267	708	3	978
	<b>2,310</b>	<b>5,628</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>8,007</b>

Source: BAP analysis of Census 2006

**SECTION 2 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

In Ireland there are a higher proportion of males than females. In Mulhuddart CDP the reverse in the case with more females (4,047) than males (3,960) resident.

**Figure 1**



Source: BAP analysis of Census 200

<sup>4</sup> EA's 204, 205 and 206 correspond to the new development called Tyrrelstown Estate, which is located in The Ward ED. When this is combined with small area population statistics for the ED's of Tyrrelstown and Mulhuddart it equates very closely to Mulhuddart CDP's catchment boundaries.

### Youth at Risk 0-14 years

One of the most recognisable features of Mulhuddart CDP is its visible youth population. The 2006 Census data confirms the impression that many residents have held. In the past four years Dublin 15 experienced a large net increase in the recorded 'youth at risk' population.<sup>5</sup> As a result Mulhuddart CDP now has a much higher youth age profile in the 0-14 range of 28.84 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.

### Older Persons 65 years and over

In contrast only 0.86 per cent of Mulhuddart CDP's population are aged 65 and over. This is considerably lower than the Dublin average of (10.3 per cent) and the State average of (11.0 per cent). Indeed Ireland has the lowest proportion of its population aged 65 and over compared with 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.

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<sup>5</sup> 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.<sup>6</sup> In 2006, (31.4 per cent) of the national population was age dependent compared to 29.7 per cent in Mulhuddart CDP.

### 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 across Mulhuddart's CDP catchment area, 8.8 per cent were educated to primary level only and a further 37.88 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

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<sup>6</sup> Age dependent is the percentage of population who are either under 15 or over 65 years of age

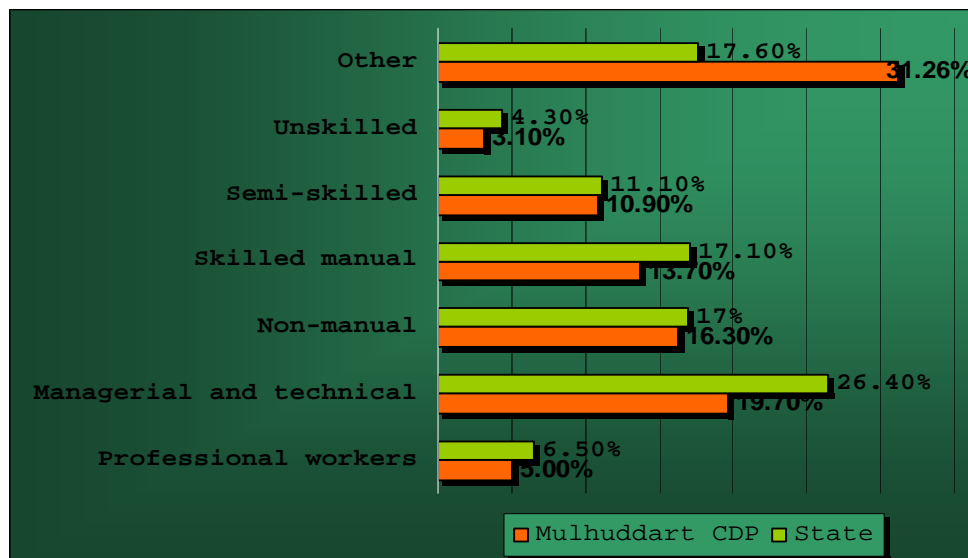
qualification in contrast to 42.82 per cent across Mulhuddart CDP's catchment area.

**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 Mulhuddart CDP 24.7 per cent of population fell into social classes 1 and 2 in comparison with (32.9 per cent) for the

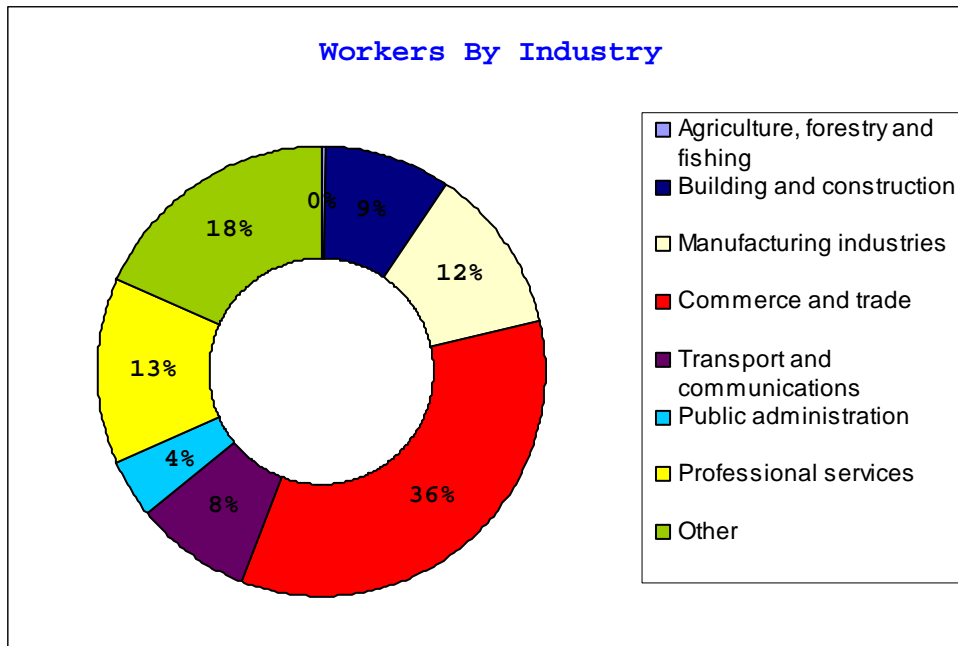
State. (28.2 per cent) of the National population were in social classes 4 and 5 whereas 24.6 per cent of Mulhuddart CDP's population fell into these same classes.

Of greater significance for the work of the 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. 31.26 per cent of the catchment areas population were enumerated in social class 7, which is considerably higher than (17.6 per cent) State average.

## SECTION 5 ECONOMIC STATUS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

4,479 persons aged 15 years and over in Mulhuddart CDP were in the labour force.<sup>7</sup> Of these, 85.96 per cent (3,850 persons) were at work, while the unemployment rate for the area was 14.04 per cent. The largest group (1,284 persons) were employed in the Commerce Sector of the Economy. This accounted for 36.0 per cent of the working population across Mulhuddart CDP.

Figure 3

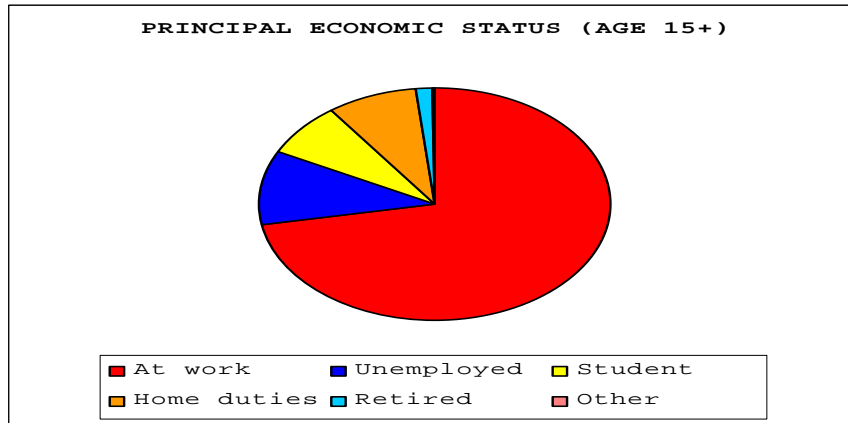


Source: BAP analysis of CSO data

Of the 1,218 persons aged 15 years and over who were outside the labour force, 38.34 per cent were students, 42.69 per cent were looking after the home/family and 6.24 per cent were retired.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

Figure 4



The average unemployment rate in Mulhuddart CDP of 14.0 per cent, disguises higher rates that prevail in some areas. In Tyrrelstown ED for instance unemployment stood at 25.89 per cent the highest of any ED across Dublin 15. (See table )

Table 2

Labour Force Composition

CDP Catchment Area	Total Labour Force	At Work	In Labour Force		Student	On Home Duties	Retired	Unable to Work due to Permanent Sickness or Disability	Other	Unemployment Rate % 2006
			Looking for 1 <sup>st</sup> Regular Job	Unemployed having lost or given up job						
Mulhuddart ED	1,488	1,236	66	186	188	205	17	60	11	16.94%
Tyrrelstown ED	564	418	21	125	147	150	31	59	2	25.89%
EA 204	543	507	12	24	21	23	3	4	1	6.63%
EA 205	1,281	1,146	40	95	71	83	18	11	5	10.53%
EA 206	603	543	19	41	40	59	7	2	0	9.95%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,479</b>	<b>3,850</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14.04%</b>

Source: BAP analysis of small area population statistics 2006

Of the 629 persons recorded as unemployed in Mulhuddart CDP 324 are women and 305 are men. This is in total contrast to the vast majority of neighbourhoods where greater numbers of men than women are unemployed. The concentration of female

single parents living in local authority housing in Mulhuddart and Tyrrelstown ED would contribute significantly to this labour market feature. (See under living arrangements page 23) Intriguingly however, the same trend also applies to EA 204, EA 205 and EA 206 (Tyrrelstown Estate in The Ward) where very few local authority houses if any are located. A concentration of female single parents who are on the Rental Accommodation Scheme in Tyrrelstown Estate could be a contributory factor.

[Map not available online](#)

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

#### [Unemployment in 2010](#)

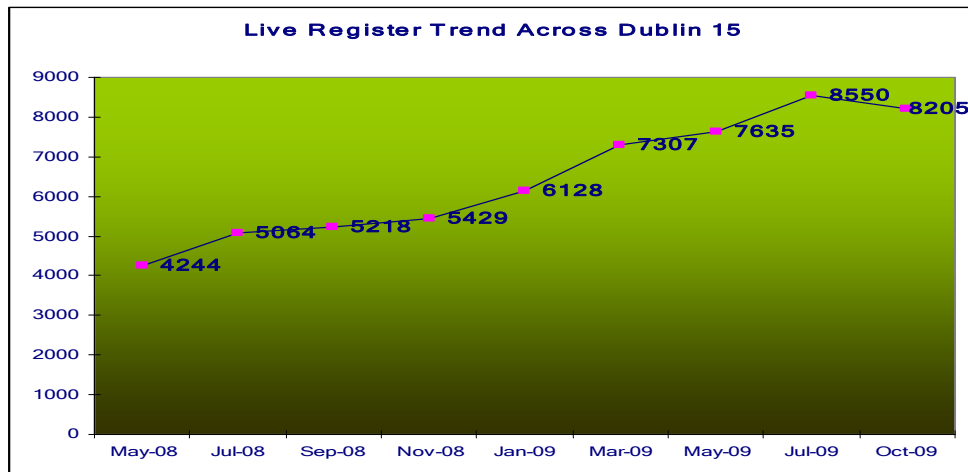
The national unemployment rate increased from 7.6 per cent to 12.4 per cent by the end of 2009. According to the CSO 4<sup>TH</sup> Quarterly National Household Survey, this brings unemployment to a level comparable with that of 1995 when the unemployment rate was 12.2 per cent. The male unemployment 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 Mulhuddart CDP is available via Quarterly National Household Survey. Unemployed levels at a *local level* are only collated during each Census every 5 years, and can be calculated by applying the Principal Economic Status (PES) methodology. (see table )

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.<sup>8</sup>

Figure 5



<sup>8</sup> 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.

As of October 2009, 8,205 persons were recorded on the live register across Dublin 15.<sup>9</sup> With the exception of Tallaght and Clondalkin this is the highest of any urban centre in Dublin. The overall cohort of short term (79% 6,498) and long-term unemployed (21%, 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 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% 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

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<sup>9</sup> 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.

part-time employment in an effort to avoid redundancies.<sup>10</sup> 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.

## **SECTION 6. LIVING ARRANGEMENTS**

The clear trend emerging in Dublin 15 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.

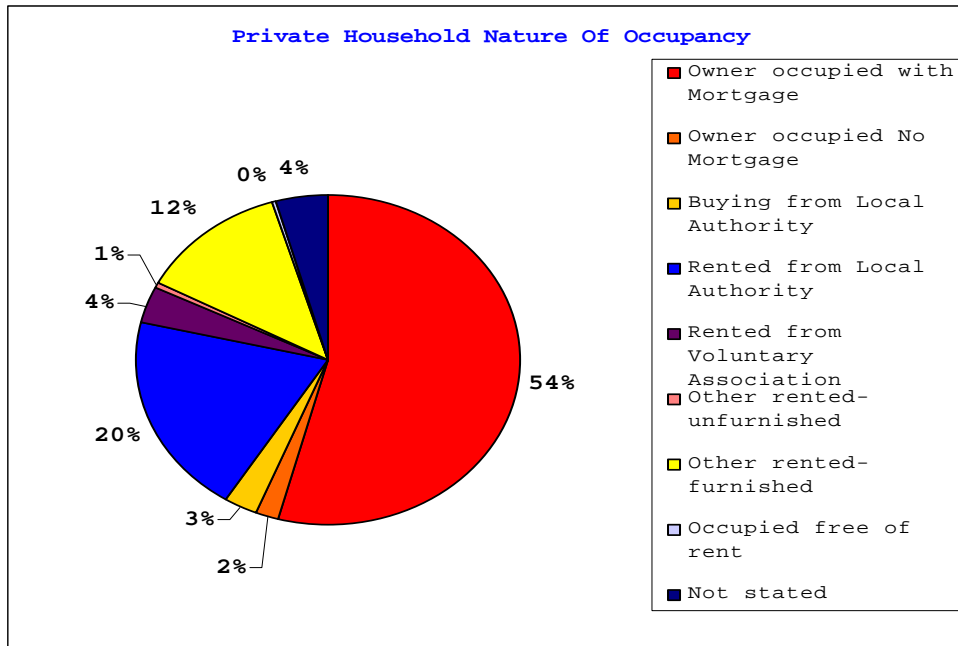
Of the total population in Mulhuddart's catchment area, 68.35 per cent were single, 25.99 per cent were married, 4.65 per cent were separated or divorced and 1.01 per cent were widowed.

According to the 2006 Census, there are 2,679 permanent private households in Mulhuddart CDP with an average household occupancy rate of 2.98 persons per household. Owner occupied dwellings continue to be the most prevalent occupancy status as displayed in figure 6. The highest concentration of local authority housing across Dublin 15 is found in Tyrrelstown ED (71.1 per cent). In contrast only 2.55 per cent of all houses in the new Tyrrelstown Estate are rented from the local authority.

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<sup>10</sup> 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 Dublin 15.

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 Dublin 15.<sup>11</sup> 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 39.6 per cent of all households in Mulhuddart ED.<sup>12</sup>

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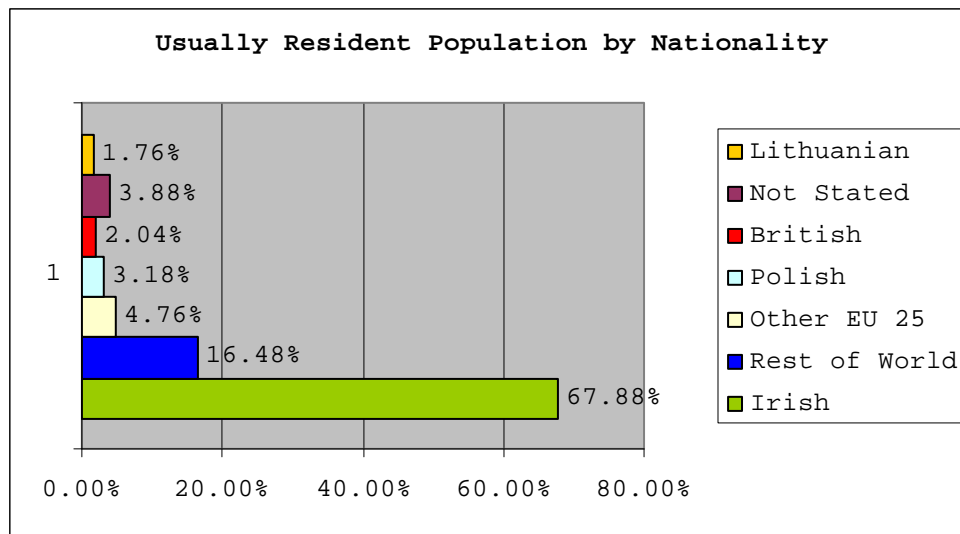
<sup>11</sup> The 2006 census question on household structure allows for more accurate family nucleus coding and as result the CSO are able to identify more family units which would have been missed in 2002.

<sup>12</sup> 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.

## SECTION 7. NATIONALITIES AND ETHNICITY

Foreign nationals now account for 32.12 per cent (2,481) of usually resident persons in Mulhuddart CDP.<sup>13</sup> This is more than treble the State average of 10.5 per cent. 'Rest of the World' 1,273 persons made up the largest category of non-Irish nationals, 246 Polish, 158 British, 136 Lithuanians, and 368 persons from 'Other EU 25' countries were also living in the CDP's catchment area.

Figure 7



Source: BAP analysis of CSO data

From an ethnicity perspective 56.26 per cent of the population categorised themselves as 'White Irish', 14.73 per cent 'as any other White', 13.69 per cent as 'Black or Black Irish' and 4.67 per cent as Asian and Asian Irish. 6.28 'Not Stated'.

### Travellers

The 2006 census enumerated 645 Travellers living in Dublin 15. Many Travellers continue to live at communal establishments especially in the Abbotstown and Ward EDs in keeping with their housing preference. 65 members of the Travelling community were enumerated as living in Mulhuddart CDP catchment area.

<sup>13</sup> The corresponding figure for Blanchardstown in 2002 was eleven per cent (5,509 persons)

The age profile of the Traveller community 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% of the overall Traveller population are aged between 0-14 years of age compared with 20% 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**

440 persons or 5.5 per cent of Mulhuddart CDP had a disability in April 2006, which is almost identical to the national average of (9.3 per cent). 279 persons with a disability, representing 63.41 per cent of the total in Mulhuddart CDP, were aged between 25 and 44.

**Table 3 Persons with a Disability in Blakestown Parish**

<b>EA</b>	<b>0-14 years</b>	<b>15-24 years</b>	<b>25-44 years</b>	<b>45-64 years</b>	<b>65 years</b>	<b>Total</b>
Tyrrelstown ED	36	22	50	41	13	<b>162</b>
Mulhuddart ED	25	22	63	47	6	<b>163</b>
EA 204	1	4	9	4	1	<b>19</b>
EA 205	12	6	38	9	3	<b>68</b>
EA 206	8	1	12	6	1	<b>28</b>
	<b>82</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>440</b>

Source: BAP Analysis of Census 2006

187 persons (100 females and 87 males) provide regular unpaid personal help for a friend or family member with a long-term illness, health problem or disability. 55.61 per cent of them provided care for somewhere between 1- 14 hours per week whereas 27.27 per cent did so for more than 43 hours per week.

## **SECTION 9 RELIGION**

66.54 per cent (5,328 persons) of residents were Roman Catholics, while a further 22.32 per cent (1,787 persons) were adherents of other stated religion (Presbyterian, Church of Ireland, Methodist and Muslim). 6.59 per cent (528 persons) indicated that they had 'no religion' and 5.67 per cent (454 persons) 'not stated'.

## REFERENCES

Census 2006 Reports	Published
Preliminary Report	19/6/06
Principal Demographic Results	29/03/07
Volume 1-Population Classified by Area	26/04/07
Volume 2-Ages and Marital Status	10/05/07
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
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