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Darndale Belcamp Community Survey

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Preface

Over the past 30 years the communities of Darndale and Belcamp have engaged in a number of community initiatives to improve the lives and prospects for all community members. From the Social club when the 'new' community was formed, through residents associations, the THREAD initiative, the Darndale Belcamp Initiative and the Resource Centre; through these and other initiatives, community leaders and members have always shown the courage and commitment to address issues affecting the community.

The Darndale Belcamp Community Survey (2008) presents another opportunity for community leaders and members to address some of the serious issues facing the community. The survey was held to allow the community a voice when it comes to development opportunities resulting from the sale of Belcamp College by the Oblates and the subsequent setting aside of resources for distribution over a ten-year period.

As a major community initiative the survey would not have been possible without the skills and commitment of a wide range of people and groups including:

- Local surveyors: Teresa Keegan, Ann Fludgate, Leanne Kinsella, Michelle Johnson, Noreen Ward, Barbara Glacken, Melissa Dolan and Annie Collins. The quality of the survey owes much to the dedication and commitment of these hardworking people, who braved considerable challenges (not least the very wet summer) to train, stand on doorsteps and engage with fellow community members.
- St. Stephen's Green Trust: Core funding, leadership, support and problem solving was generously provided by the Chairman, Stephen Rourke and the Director, Orla O'Neill throughout the project.
- Steering Committee: The survey was overseen by a steering committee that provided expert guidance and support to the contractor and survey team:

Stephen Rourke, Chairman	Liam O'Brien, Belcamp Estate Steering Committee
John Egan, Dublin City Council	Fr Terry Murray, Parish Priest
Noel Kelly, Preparing for Life	Sinead Griffin, New Life Centre
Tom O'Brien, Dublin NE Drugs Task Force	Mick Ferron, Sphere 17
Jacinta O'Reilly, Community Rep	Orla O'Neill, SSGT
Catherine O'Meara, Parents Training Together	Breda Keogh, SSGT
Mark Flynn, MIC Project	
- Sphere 17: Local 'headquarters' for the survey was generously provided by the management and team in Sphere 17.
- Funding Partners: The project would not have been possible without the added support from Dublin City Council, Northside RAPID, and Dublin North East Drugs Task Force.
- Training Partners: County Dublin VEC and Dublin City VEC came together at short notice to respond to a proposal for accreditation for planned training. Tutor hours were provided by City of Dublin VEC, while premises and administration support were provided at the Discovery Centre.
- Community Partners: Advice and support was appreciated throughout the survey from Linda Hayden, Maureen Downey, Mary Corridan, Brian Duffy, Arthur O'Donnell, Celia Rafferty, Zara Rogers, Jenny Mulvaney, Ashling Cray, Mary Clarke, Brian Conneely, Ray Foley, Ciara Satell, and Anna Casey.
- The Principals and staff of Donahies Community School, Coláiste Dhulaigh, Chanel College and Sphere 17 for class time, facilities and support to host the online youth survey.
- Linda Devlin, VEC tutor and survey advocate. Linda's skills, compassion and humour were key in facilitating success.

Finally a very special thank-you goes out to all community members who took part in the survey. The honesty and concern for community wellbeing shown by all provides real hope for addressing the issues set out in the following pages.

Donagh MacArtain, June 2009

Introduction

Community development is a 'process whereby those who are marginalised and excluded are enabled to gain in self confidence, to join with others and to participate in actions to change their situation and to tackle the problems that face their community'.¹

This report on Darndale-Belcamp Community Survey presents the findings of a household survey conducted in approximately 450 households, and an online youth survey that was subscribed to by 154 young people. The household survey took place between July and September 2008 in the Darndale-Belcamp area and the youth survey was conducted in local schools in December 2008 and February 2009. The approach to the work and the different methods used is described in Appendix 1. The layout of the data is the focus of this section, together with a basic profile of the survey population. Household survey findings are shown in the first half of the report followed by the findings of the youth survey. The report closes with points of analysis and suggested next steps.

Data Presentation

The survey was very comprehensive, 120 questions in the household survey and almost half that in the youth survey. There is a resulting challenge in representing the views of the people in a cohesive way. Furthermore the database into which the feedback was entered allows for many possibilities in terms of sub-sets and cross-tabulation. The intent in data presentation is that it should:

- Reflect the feedback received on the doorstep.
- Be accessible to the broadest cross-section of the community.
- Open itself to community interpretation and problem solving.
- Be practically useful to a broad range of services in terms of policy and practice.
- Give hope for a brighter future.

The survey data² is presented in the following subsets that should be of use to various service providers. As the subsets are smaller groupings of the total survey population, the intent has been to ensure that sub-sets are of adequate size (100+) to facilitate valid analysis. Where this has not been possible data is included for subsets that provide valuable information. It is important to be mindful of the sample size in interpretation and analysis.

The data is presented for the total valid household survey population (447) and for the following groups.

1. The age-bands: youth, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55+
2. Data by team. As the teams surveyed in designated areas the information will generally relate to a specific location in the community:
 - a. Red Team: Snowdrop, Buttercup and part Primrose
 - b. Blue Team: Tulip, Marigold and part Primrose
 - c. Pink Team: Belcamp
 - d. Orange Team: Traveller Sites: Cara Park/Cara Close, Northern Close, Tara Lawns, Old Belcamp Lane
 - e. Yellow Team: Pilot survey only. Primrose.
3. All those who indicate *home rent* status
4. All those who indicate *home ownership* status
5. All those who indicate that they are *always a little short* in terms of income.
6. All those who indicate *work* status
7. All those who indicate *parent* status

The household and youth report is presented in a way that reflects living in the community.

Physical space is the first theme, followed by services. This is followed by looking at those who live and work in the community: the lives of respondents, their thoughts about neighbours, residents and workers. Community participation trends close out the survey findings. The report closes with bullet point analysis and suggested next steps.

¹ Motherway B. The Role of Community Development in Tackling Poverty in Ireland. A Literature Review for the CPA. March 2006

² A separate disc with each database is held by St. Stephen's Green Trust. For more information contact info@ssgt.ie

Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

This section contains a summary profile compiled primarily from CSO Census 2006 data. A more comprehensive area profile is carried in Appendix 2.

Darndale-Belcamp is located on the Northern side of Dublin within the Dublin 17 postal district and Priorswood C electoral division. Priorswood C covers an area of approximately 0.90 sq. kilometres³ with a population (2006) of 3,557 representing a marginal decrease from the population recorded at the 1996 and 2002 Census. This trend is in contrast with trends generally and particularly in terms of adjacent Fingal county where there was a 43.1% increase over the 10yr period. Social housing at 64.9% of all housing (2006), dominates in Priorswood C, far above the State average of 8.8%.

Population Structure

In 2006, the population of young dependants in Priorswood C (i.e. those aged 15 years and younger) represented 33% of the population in Priorswood C. This compares to an overall State average of 20.4% of the total population.

Priorswood C has a very low elderly population in comparison to the State average with only 3% of the population over 65 years compared to the State average of 11%. Lone parents at 53% of parents represent a significant proportion of the population in Priorswood C in contrast with the State average of 29.6%.

In 2006, 9% of the population of Priorswood C was deemed as having a disability, largely in line with the State average of 9.3%. Of the total population of Priorswood C in 2006, 3.6% were non-Irish Nationals well below the national average of 8.3%.

Labour Force

In 2006 73.7% of the total population (over 15 year) of Priorswood C were in employment against a state average of 91.5%.

The unemployment rate in Priorswood C was 9.1% in the 2006 CSO, compared to a national average of 8.5%. There was a significant decrease in unemployment in the area during the years 2002 to 2006. National trends in employment have changed dramatically in recent months with sudden increases in unemployment nationally. The number of persons receiving unemployment related benefits increased by 73,200 persons in the year leading to the end of August 2008⁴. According to the CSO, this is the largest annual increase in unemployment ever recorded. The Coolock Social Welfare Office which covers the entire Dublin 17 area has seen an increase of 27.2% in its unemployment rates between January and August 2008.

Education

In 2006, a total of 65.6% of adults were early school leavers in comparison with the national average of 38.2%. The number going on to third level, at 11.3% is well below the State average of 28.8%, though considerably higher than the 2002 figure of a mere 1.8% of school-goers going on to third level education.

³ Walsh, J. Brady, J. and Mannion, C. (2002) *Dublin City Profile*, Working Paper Series. National Institute for Regional and Spatial Analysis. NUI Maynooth.

⁴ <http://www.rte.ie/news/2008/0903/cso.html>

Household Survey: Respondent Profile

A total of 447 surveys were deemed valid for inclusion in the household survey database. 75% of the respondents were female and age structure of the sample is as follows:

Year	Age	% respondents
>1989	18	0.9
1984-89	19-24	9.2
1974-83	25-34	24.5
1964-73	35-44	29.6
1954-63	45-54	13.6
1944-53	55-64	12.2
-1943	65+	9.9

In contrast with the Priorswood C ED profile, 75% of respondents live in local authority housing. Almost 80% of respondents have lived for more than seven years at their current address. Only 5% have been two years or less at their current address. Almost 50% of respondents indicated *marriage* status in contrast to 27% who indicated *single* and 8% *common law*. Almost 10% of respondents indicated that they were *separated* and 6% that they were *widowed*.

In the *You* section of the survey form respondents were asked to describe their current situation. Just over 50% of respondents indicated they were *working* while 27% indicated they were *unemployed*. Almost 7% were in receipt of *disability* benefit and 6% indicated they are on a *Community Employment* or similar scheme. Similar proportions indicated *retired* and *working at home*.

Comment

There are interesting differences between the Priorswood ED profile generated from CSO statistics and the survey profile of respondents.

Older people (>65 years) make up 3% of the population of Priorswood C but almost 10% of the household respondents. This seeming over representation can be explained by remembering that the CSO data includes all age groups, whereas the household survey was conducted with adults.

The unemployment rate among the survey population is much higher than that for Priorswood C even allowing for the recent deterioration in the Dublin 17 postal district. Definitions may be a factor here as the census question relates to a particular state at a period of time while the survey question asks for a more general self-identification. With respect to the DSFA statistics, the Dublin 17 postal district includes Northern Cross and other parts of Malahide Road where new apartment buildings are a feature and it is perhaps more likely that these are private accommodation for younger workers.

Perhaps the largest difference is in *personal status*. In the Census over 50% of the ED parent population is of single parents; in the survey the opposite holds true and over 50% of household respondents indicate that they are married or in common law relationships. There may be a number of factors at work. The survey population shows characteristics of a settled population demonstrated by almost 80% *living in current residence* for more than 7 years. It is more likely that a settled population will contain more families and married couples, particularly in relation to the population profile of more recent developments noted above. Another factor is that the chances are greater that a surveyor will randomly gain access to married households with more people over single-parent households. Finally, the Census is an official process and social welfare regulations of the time meant that parents were more likely to declare lone parent status even if in a relationship because of perceived benefit losses.

The Physical Space

We never speak for example of an environment we have known, it is always places we have known... it is the sounds and smells and sights of places which haunt us and against which we often measure our present. (from Alan Gussow, A Sense of Place)

The basic building blocks of this unique urban character consist of individual buildings, streets, urban spaces and neighbourhoods. At all levels it is important to foster character and coherent patterns of urban structure... and create a sense of place. (adapted from Dublin City Development Plan 2011-2017)

Physical Space

Overall appearance
Places in the Community
Heart of the Community
Dublin City Council and the
Physical Space

Respondents were given a number of opportunities to comment on their relationship with their physical surrounds in terms of the visual appearance, safety, use of facilities, and care of the area.

As will be seen from the findings below, outside of their home, residents express an often difficult relationship with the physical space.

Overall appearance of Darndale-Belcamp

Total Survey	Overall appearance of Darndale-Belcamp	Blue Team	Orange Team	Pink Team	Red Team
14.4%	Welcoming	14.2%	22.6%	20.2%	8.8%
52.1%	Just alright	74%	47.2%	43.4%	43.2%
33.5%	Not good	11.8%	30.2%	36.4%	48%

Overall appearance of the community is not good according to one in three respondents; only a small minority (14.4%) express the view that the *overall appearance is welcoming*. There is some variation when the results are looked at on a team basis. The results of the Orange (55n) and Pink Teams (105n) show higher positive views. The Blue Team (128n) has the lowest level of those who think that overall appearance is *not good* and a significantly higher proportion of those who consider it to be *just alright*. Respondents to the Red Team (128n) express the most negative views with almost half noting *not good* in terms of overall appearance.

Respondents in the older age groups are, by a few percentage points, more likely to think that appearance is not good. There is little difference between respondents who own or rent, though those who own are less likely to consider the *appearance to be welcoming* (12%). A significantly higher proportion (43%) of households headed by a single parent are likely to consider the appearance as *not good*.

Respondents were also asked to add to their choice by commenting on two questions, *what adds to the community* and *what takes away*, by way of appearance? A representative selection of comments is shown below. In terms of what adds to the community it is striking to note how regularly *nothing* features as a response. It is also notable that *nice houses* and *friendly people* are more the type of comment chosen, rather than any particular community features. While there are some choices with respect to buildings or the park these are very much in the minority. In terms of planned developments the housing re-design scheme is noted by a number of respondents.

What adds to the community?

Outside of estate. Not a lot Nothing Nice houses, gardens Nothing at the moment Facelift, people Friendly people, shops Shops, friendliness, park Gardens People, redesign	Nice houses on the outside Nice houses When you see people clean their own places. Dublin flags The front of Darndale The front of Darndale The greens on the outside	Sphere 17 Village centre park Nothing Nice houses on the outside of estate Nothing Some nice houses Nothing at the moment
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On the other hand there is a very clear and focused picture of the physical ailments of the area: rubbish, burnt out cars, boarded up houses, dirt and what are perceived to be anti-social elements.

What takes away

Lack of shops Writing on walls All the buildings Burned out cars, rubbish People drinking on street, Graffiti, Burned out cars Scumbags on corner, Robbed cars Everything Youths on corners, burned out cars, rubbish People drinking on corners	Burnt out cars, vandalism Dirt and rubbish. Cheeky teenagers Burnt out cars, junkies Burnt out cars Everything that is happening in the estate Dirt rubbish Rubbish on streets Dirt+Rubbish Boarded up houses Boarded up houses	All the scumbags and the dirt Rubbish dumps Boarded up houses. Gangs Broken down houses Dirty streets and rubbish lying around Dirt Rubbish and drinking on the estate Rubbish Dirt Dirt
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These comments are validated by the findings of a separate question dealing with *how community members rate various anti-social behaviours*; those behaviours relating to physical space such as rubbish and litter; abandoned cars and furniture are included here. The findings show that almost 90% think that rubbish and litter are a very big or big problem while 83% express similar views about abandoned cars and furniture.

This issue of responsibility is explored in a number of questions. Participants were asked to rate themselves, neighbours and residents, and City Council with respect to *litter and streetcleaning*. Almost 40% of respondents are not very happy or very unhappy with how residents deal with *litter and streetcleaning* and 16% with their own performance. Almost two in three respondents indicate similar levels of dissatisfaction with City Council in this regard.

In a separate question householders were asked to rate how City Council and neighbours *look after the estate* and similar proportions (2 in 3) reported dissatisfaction with Dublin City Council. The proportion of responses for *neighbours looking after the estate* are also similar; just under 40% of responses negatively regard the way neighbours look after the estate, though almost two in three indicate that they are happy or very happy in this regard.

In a comment question respondents were asked *do you do anything to improve community appearance?* The responses reflect the generally positive regard with their own performance noted with respect to *cleaning* above. Incidence of key words contained within comments, shown in the accompanying table, show *clean* as the dominant term and when added to by use of the terms *sweep* (22) makes up almost half of the comments. Clean is used generally with *house*, *area* or *street*. *Own* refers to these locations as well and generally in the sense of *looking after*. The simple response *no* featured significantly and when added to *nothing* and *not a lot*, means that almost one quarter of responses are negative comments on personal actions with respect to community appearance.

Do you do anything to improve community appearance?	Total 344
Clean	139
Own (area house street)	98
No, nothing, not a lot	83

Places in the community

Library Mobile %	Coolock Library %	Frequency in the past year	Bell Building %	Sphere 17 %	Church %	School %	Park %	Play %	New Life %
0	0.9	Daily	3.2	0	4.9	27.4	8.2	5.2	3.5
0.5	2.3	Weekly	4.2	1.4	29.8	6.4	17.2	12.5	12.8
3.2	4.5	Monthly	8.1	4.4	10.7	3.3	11.9	8.3	8.8
18.4	25.8	A few times	54.5	20.9	42.9	15.2	33.8	19.1	39.3
77.9	66.5	Never	29.9	73.2	11.7	47.6	28.9	55.1	35.6

Householders were asked to indicate how often they used nine different civic and community spaces. It becomes immediately apparent from examining the table above that two in three respondents have never or very rarely attended these public spaces within the past year. Daily use is infrequent with the exception of the School; weekly use is highest, perhaps naturally, in the Church. Over 85% of respondents have rarely if ever used the Bell Building or Sphere 17 in the past year.

Comparisons can be made with a study of four disadvantaged urban areas⁵ (CPA report). One aspect of that work, *density of use* of what is termed community infrastructure is measured on a scale of 0 (never) to 3 (most frequent use) for four communities (Moyross and King's Island in Limerick, Tipperary Town and Thurles in Tipperary). Density of use across the four communities averaged 0.7.

Community infrastructure in that report equates with all of the community spaces in the household survey (see table above) and also includes social centre and adult education. There is no specific reference to youth facilities in the CPA report, in contrast with this survey.

Adapting the method used in the CPA report to the household survey would show a composite density of use at 0.9 in Darndale/ Belcamp. These scores are reasonably similar, particularly since *work*, included in a separate question on economic infrastructure in the CPA report is not

⁵ Humphreys, E Dr. Social Capital and Quality of Life in Disadvantaged Urban Neighbourhoods: A Critical Analysis. Rural Development Department, Tipperary Institute, Thurles, Co. Tipperary. CPA Seminar 2006.

separated out in this survey. Those who go to work would have the effect of boosting frequency of use of the Bell Building for example, which in turn would boost the overall frequency/density ratio.

In terms of frequency of use of specific facilities, a report on Use and Non-Use of Public Libraries⁶ for 2003 shows considerably higher usage than for the mobile or Coolock library. The report indicates membership levels of 60%+ with recent use (within the past month) of the Library at 20% among 1,000 adult respondents surveyed. Though membership was not included in the household survey the maximum level of monthly use is 3.7% for the mobile library and 7.7% in Coolock. Even the combined total of 11.4% (including respondents who might access both and so would be a double count) is well below the 2003 average for public libraries.

Snapshot Park and Playground	Snapshot Bell Building
Over 60% have never been or have only been a few times in the last year. 70% are not happy with how the park is looked after and the park was referenced most by those making suggestions for physical improvements. Over 55% have never been and 18% have only been a few times to the playground although one-third of the population is 15 or under.	Almost 55% have been only a few times in the Bell Building; 31% have never been into what is the community centre. Between 80 and 90% of respondents have never been physically present in the Training centre, Discovery Centre, Resource Centre, or Darndale Belcamp Initiative within the building.

Heart of the Community

Name one place that represents the heart of the community	Total 365
Church	104
Village Centre	92
New Life Centre	55
Bell Building	24
Shopping Centre/ Shops	22

The respondents were asked to *name one place that represents the heart of the community* and the Church (28%) had the most referrals, followed by the Village Centre with (25%). The New Life Centre was third and the list is completed by the Bell Building and the shops. All of the facilities noted occupy a small area between the Church and the Village Square, with the School, Sphere 17 and the old community hall in close proximity.

Safety in the community

How safe do you feel in community? %	
25.2	Always safe
28.7	Safe most of the time
33.4	Safe only in certain areas
12.6	Never safe

Respondents were asked to rate *how safe do you feel in community?* The responses to the question, shown in the table below, require more than simple interpretation as the response choices are open. It is clear though, that over 45% indicate that they feel *safe only in certain areas* or *never safe*.

Finding specific comparative data for these questions is difficult. One source, the Garda Survey of Public Attitudes to Safety⁷, has data that provides a reference point. For example, in that survey *fear of*

⁶ An Chomhairle Leabharlanna. A Public Space for All. Use and non-use of public libraries. (2003)

⁷ Sarma, K and O'Dwyer, K. The Garda Public Attitudes Survey 2004. Garda Research Unit. Research Report No. 1/04

crime is a topic and one of the questions is about *how safe people feel walking around their neighbourhood at night*. This question bears some relationship to the survey question about *how safe do you feel in the community* though it should be noted that in the household survey there is no mention of time of day and the question itself is more open-ended. In the Garda survey, 73% of respondents in Dublin said they felt safe or very safe (23%) walking in their neighbourhood after dark. In the household survey 54% indicated they feel very safe (26%) or safe most of the time. The data seems to suggest that less people in Darndale feel positive about safety at *any* time of day than amongst Dubliners at what might be considered the most dangerous time of day.

There were two comment questions designed to establish *where do you feel safe* and *where do you not feel safe*. Almost 330 comments were made on the *where safe* question and just over 300 on the *where not safe* question. The most efficient way of determining the types of comments was through keyword search and the incidence of responses is shown below.

Other than your house where do you feel safe?	Total 328	What areas do you not feel safe in?	Total 302
Everywhere	61	Darndale	71
(Own) area	39	Night/ Dark	62
Church	28	Inner/centre/middle/parts	52
Village Centre	24	Estates	32
Work	22	Nowhere	32
Shops	22	Park	30
House (Neighbour/ Friend)	21		
Darndale	20		

The comments reflect the rating shown above with a very clear emphasis on *night and the dark*; on *Darndale*; on *estates*; and, on the *park as areas where you do not feel safe*. The references to Darndale were generally qualified by reference to *parts*, *centre*, or the *dark*. While other community locations were noted: Belcamp (15), Priorswood (6), and Moatview (11), it is at a much lower incidence. The higher number of household respondents in Darndale is a factor. References noting *centre* etc refer generally to Darndale or to estates. The comment *nowhere*, though a double negative, can be interpreted as not feeling safe *anywhere* in the community.

Other than those who note *everywhere* and *own area*, comments about *areas where you feel safe* generally refer to specific buildings (Church, work), public areas (village centre, shops) or to neighbour's houses.

Dublin City Council and the physical space

Facilities: Parks, sports and recreation

Facilities	Parks	Sports	Recreation	Library
Very Happy	4%	10%	5%	9%
Happy	24%	31%	30%	45%
Not very happy	39%	24%	19%	18%
Very unhappy	33%	35%	46%	29%

Community members were asked to indicate happiness or unhappiness with facilities and the findings are shown in the table above. In terms of parks, 72% indicated not very happy or very unhappy and this trend is broadly similar in the responses for sports and recreation. Recreation facilities bring out the highest *very unhappy* response; Parks bring out the lowest *happy or very happy* response. Responses with respect to library services are more evenly balanced with 54% happy or very happy as opposed to 46% who responded negatively to this question.

Quality of Life and Physical Space

To what extent is Dublin City Council making Darndale and Belcamp				
A better place to live	Cleaner and greener		Safer	More healthy
5%	5%	Lots	5%	5%
33%	28%	Some	18%	22%
33%	30%	A little	26%	28%
29%	37%	Nothing at all	51%	45%

The role of Dublin City Council in the community was explored in two questions, one relating to quality of life indicators and the other seeking opinions on civic qualities of the Council. The results for the quality of life indicators, shown in the table above shows that on average one in three respondents consider that DCC is doing nothing at all in terms of making the community *a better place to live* and *cleaner and greener*. Just over half the responses note nothing at all in the case of making the community *safer* with 45% responding similarly for *more healthy*.

At the other extreme there is a uniform score of only one in twenty of those surveyed who consider that DCC is doing *lots* in terms of these indicators and the general trend is toward negative opinions.

Services in the Community

Services

Contacting the Services
Response of the Services
Dublin City Council-
-Waste Services
-Facilities
-Housing and Estate Mgt.
-In the Community

Respondents were given the opportunity to comment on services in the community in terms of the need for services, contact with and response of the services, and Dublin City Council services.

Contacting the Services

Householders were asked to *describe the purpose* with respect to the last time they contacted the services. The highest proportion of respondents (40%) indicated they were *looking for information*, 27% *applied for a service* and 19% *booked an appointment*. Other was the choice of the remaining respondents, with the majority noting housing issues as the purpose. Enquiries about jobs and education also feature. For *contact with the services* 73% indicated *in person* and 24% made contact by *phone*. Almost 20% indicate it is difficult or very difficult (6%) to *find the right person*. For 59% it was easy and for 22% it was very easy.

Response of the Services

Community members were asked to rate how happy/ unhappy they were with various aspects of their last contact with the services from first contact through to final outcome on a scale from very happy to very unhappy.

First Contact	Workers		Waiting Times	Respect	Final Outcome
16%	16%	Very Happy	13%	19%	18%
66%	69%	Happy	51%	62%	61%
12%	10%	Not very happy	25%	9%	10%
6%	5%	Very unhappy	11%	10%	11%

As can be seen

in the table above there were almost uniform patterns of satisfaction with staff, whether they were *first contact* or the *worker*. The highest level of satisfaction is for *respect shown* and *final outcome*; *waiting times* bring out the least positive response. Significantly, positive ratings account for over 75% of responses for each indicator.

Dublin City Council: Services

Dublin City Council has a major role in the community as landlord for over half the housing stock and in the provision of services. At the request of the local manager a section of the survey was given over to comprehensively surveying opinions about almost every aspect of council services. The findings are shown below in terms of waste services, recreation facilities, housing and impact on the community.

Waste Services

Waste Collection	Bulky Goods		Recycling		
			Locations	Range	Appearance
15%	7%	Very Happy	19%	18%	18%
45%	24%	Happy	58%	55%	54%
30%	33%	Not very happy	13%	17%	18%
10%	36%	Very unhappy	10%	10%	10%

Community members express general satisfaction with all aspects of waste services with the exception of bulky goods collection. Recycling seems to be particularly well regarded with almost 3 of 4 people providing positive scores. Waste collection is also positively regarded; In terms of bulky waste the feedback is more negative with almost 70% of the respondents responding that they are unhappy or very unhappy with the service.

Facilities: Parks, sports and recreation

	Facilities			
	Parks	Sports	Recreation	Library
Very Happy	4%	10%	5%	9%
Happy	24%	31%	30%	44%
Not very happy	39%	24%	19%	18%
Very unhappy	33%	35%	46%	29%

Community members were asked to indicate happiness or unhappiness with facilities and the findings are shown in the table above. In terms of parks 72% indicated not very happy or very unhappy and this trend is broadly similar in the responses for sports and recreation. Recreation facilities bring out the highest *very unhappy* response; Parks bring out the lowest *happy or very happy* response. Responses with respect to library services are more evenly balanced with 54% happy or very happy as opposed to 46% who responded negatively to this question.

Dublin City Council: Housing and Estate management

When was your repair dealt with?		How happy are you		
		Response Time		Service
16%	Immediately	12%	Very happy	12%
31%	Within 5 days	30%	Happy	44%
26%	Within 8 weeks	41%	Not very happy	29%
27%	Other	17%	Very unhappy	15%

The housing part of the form looked for feedback on frequency, and service quality in terms of repairs. Service frequency intervals reflect the repair timelines set by the Council. In terms of the *response time* 42% indicated happy or very happy; 41% are not very happy and 17% are very unhappy. The responses are more positive with respect to *services* with 56% indicating happy or very happy while 44% said that they were not very happy or very unhappy.

In terms of looking after the estate just over one in three responses indicated happy or very happy with the way Dublin City Council *look after their estate* with 49% responding not very happy and 16%, very unhappy. The proportion of responses for *neighbours looking after the estate* are more positive; two in three responses positively regard the way neighbours look after the estate with 33% responding negatively to this question.

Dublin City Council: In the community

To what extent is Dublin City Council making Darndale and Belcamp				
A better place to live	Cleaner and greener		Safer	More healthy
5%	5%	Lots	5%	5%
33%	28%	Some	18%	22%
33%	30%	A little	26%	28%
29%	37%	Nothing at all	51%	45%

The role of Dublin City Council in the community was explored in two questions, one relating to quality of life indicators and the other seeking opinions on civic qualities of the Council. The results for the quality of life indicators are shown in table above. On average one in three respondents consider that DCC is doing nothing at all in terms of making the community *a better place to live* and *cleaner and greener*. Just over half the responses note nothing at all in the case of making the community *safer* with 45% responding similarly for *more healthy*.

At the other extreme there is a uniform score of only one in twenty of those surveyed who consider that DCC is doing *lots* in terms of these indicators.

The second question relates to opinions on the extent to which DCC is trustworthy, friendly and fair; as well as the extent to which it looks after local residents and acts on local concerns. The frequency of responses is shown in the table below.

To what extent is Dublin City Council					
Trustworthy	Friendly	Fair		Looking after local residents	Acting on local concerns
4%	8%	3%	Lots	8%	4%
28%	32%	18%	Some	22%	18%
36%	33%	28%	A little	31%	30%
32%	27%	51%	Not at all	39%	48%

The highest negative response relates to community views on the extent to which DCC treats all types fairly, though this is only three points higher than acting on local concerns. A feature of the responses with this question as with the last is the relatively low level of positive responses. However, a majority thinks the council acts a little, some or lots on local concerns (52%), looks after local residents (61%), is fair (49%), friendly (74%) and trustworthy (68%).

People in the Community: Personal Lives

Personal Lives

Health/ Wellbeing
Income
Parenting
Education
Travel
Stress

People are the lifeblood in any community and the survey was designed to ask questions directly of *you* as a community member. This section, the largest in the survey form, is presented in themes as shown in the accompanying table. Information on background and current situation features in demographic profile.

Health and Wellbeing

The health and wellbeing section contained standard questions relating to health related issues such as smoking, illness, diet together with questions of wellbeing in relation to happiness and life issues. Many of the questions can be related to national level data and particularly the SLÁN survey⁸, conducted by the HSE on an annual basis.

Overall Health

Respondents were asked how would they describe the overall state of their health in terms of four ratings: excellent, good, fair, and poor. Over 85% indicate good or excellent and less than 3% indicate poor. Just less than 3 in 10 acknowledges a condition requiring constant medication or medical attention and in a follow on question respondents were given the opportunity to name the condition. High blood pressure tops the list followed by asthma, diabetes and heart-related conditions.

Condition	Total=87
High blood pressure	21
Asthma	16
Diabetes	14
Heart related	14
Arthritis	7

Smoking

Frequency	%
Never	37.7
1-10 per day	11.2
11-20 per day	28.5
>20 per day	22.6

Over 60% of respondents indicate they smoke on a daily basis, with the highest proportion (28.6%) indicating they smoke between 11 and 20 cigarettes per day. In the SLÁN survey, 29% of respondents reported being current cigarette smokers, though interestingly over 10% of this group did so two or three times per week, rather than daily⁹.

Within the SLÁN survey rates of smoking were higher for men across all age groups, higher rates of smoking were reported by younger respondents and respondents in social classes 5-6. The comparative findings in the household survey are not as clear, in part because the level of smoking is much higher in the community than among the general population. The relationship between smoking and income levels is generally similar to that for smoking and social class in the SLÁN survey with those on lower income levels more likely to smoke, and to smoke more than those on higher income. For example, amongst survey respondents, almost 33% of those on €200 or less smoke more than 20 per day, 9% of those on incomes greater than €600 do so (on a very small survey sample).

⁸ Morgan K, McGee H, Watson D, Perry I, Barry M, Shelley E, Harrington J, Molcho M, Layte R, Tully N, van Lente E, Ward M, Lutomski J, Conroy R, Brugha R (2008). SLÁN 2007: Survey of Lifestyle, Attitudes & Nutrition in Ireland. Main Report. Dublin: Department of Health and Children.

⁹ SLÁN 2007: Survey of Lifestyle, Attitudes & Nutrition in Ireland, P74.

Diet

Community members were asked to rate their diet and to provide a description of the main meal in the household over the seven days previous to the survey. Almost 85% of those surveyed rated their diet as good or very good. In terms of the main meal respondents were asked to choose from three home-based meal types and eating out. The results are shown in the table below.

Main Meal

Frequency	Fresh	Prepared food	Take-out	Eat-out
1 of 7	2.4	16	42.7	71.8
2 of 7	5.2	30.3	37.1	15.4
3 of 7	11.8	17.7	12.4	5.1
4 of 7	15	12.6	5.1	2.6
5 of 7	16	8.6	0	0
6 of 7	6.3	0.6	0	0
7 of 7	43.3	14.3	3.4	5.1

The question concerning main meal provides some interesting findings. Just under 50% of survey respondents had eaten *fresh* food as their main meal on every day or on all but one of the days of the previous week. Almost 65% of respondents indicated that they had *prepared food* as their main meal between one and three days of the previous week; a sizeable proportion (14.4%) indicate that they eat *prepared food* every day. In terms of *eating out* almost 72% of those who responded to this question said that they did so on one day and another 15% on two days of the previous seven. Almost 80% of those who responded to the question indicated eating *take-out* food on one or two of the previous seven days.

The SLÁN survey has a detailed section on food and nutrition based largely on the healthy food pyramid. While it is possible to suggest very general conclusions from examining both sets of findings it must be kept in mind that the questions are very different. SLÁN established that 84% of respondents had their main meal at home on the day previous to the survey while 5% eat out in a restaurant or café. One finding of the SLÁN survey, the proportion eating fried food four or more times per-week (9%), is comparable. The main local source of take-out food is Di Lucio's, a standard deep fat fryer based 'chipper'. If the 15% who indicate *take out* on two of the seven previous days are more likely to go to Di Lucio's, it is possible to suggest the diet of those in the general population contains less fried foods than for the respondent population. It would also seem that more people in the general population eat at home than among the respondent group.

Happiness

Respondents were asked to rate, all things considered, their happiness, and almost 93% indicated they were happy or very happy; a similar proportion in the SLÁN survey indicated a good or very good quality of life¹⁰. There was some difference in the highest scale with just over 27% indicating very happy in Darndale-Belcamp while 40% among the general population indicate very good quality of life.

Respondents were asked to comment on more detailed quality of life indicators including sleeping patterns, meeting basic needs and life issues. Based on questioning *how often in the past four weeks*, the results are shown in the table below:

Indicators	Never	Weekly	2-3 per week	Everyday
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¹⁰ SLÁN Survey 2007: P41
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	%	%	%	%
Trouble sleeping	54.9	12.8	13.3	19.0
Hungry	97.1	1.7	0.7	0.5
Drunk	57	22.2	11.5	9.3
Unhappy/ Depressed	69	11.4	11.7	7.9
Trouble paying attention	71.1	12.9	7.6	8.4
Been broke	55.8	14.7	12.3	17.3

Mental health and wellbeing constitutes a chapter in the SLÁN Survey and there are points of comparison in a number of areas. Overall, 3% of respondents reported generalised anxiety disorder and 6% of all respondents reported experiencing major depression within the past year in the SLÁN survey. A separate mental health index question measuring psychological distress was based on questioning whether respondents felt particularly nervous or downhearted and miserable in the past four weeks. The mean score of 82 'suggests relatively low levels of psychological distress'¹¹.

The incidence of whether unhappy or depressed in the past month in the household survey is reasonably comparable and the mean score of 69 is significantly lower than the 82 score for the general population in the SLÁN survey though, interestingly, it is comparable to the mean score of 66 for Social Class 5 and 6. The 31% of respondents who indicate being unhappy or depressed on a weekly or more frequent basis would seem to be a significantly greater proportion than the 3% reporting generalised anxiety disorder and the 6% reporting major depression over the past year in the SLÁN survey. Definition is a consideration here, but the findings suggest a more prominent incidence of unhappiness/ depression in Darndale and Belcamp than within the general population.

In the SLÁN survey, of those who indicated that they drink, 28% of respondents indicated *alcohol consumption of at least 6 or more standard drinks* at least once a week. Men (38%) showed higher levels of representation and there were higher levels (36%) in Social Class 5-6¹². Among the household survey respondents, 43% indicated being *drunk* on a weekly or more frequent basis in the past month. Though again the different questions (six or more as against 'drunk') must be noted, it seems clear that the reported incidence of drinking to being 'drunk' is higher in Darndale-Belcamp than among the general population and even amongst those in Social Class 5 and 6.

Living Space

Respondents were asked to indicate yes or no as to whether they have a quiet space, or enough space in terms of their residence and, simply, whether they enjoyed their home.

Survey	Rent	Own	Positive (yes) responses	Always a little short	Parents
73.8%	72%	87%	Quiet Space	66%	63%
76.2%	73%	92%	Enough Space	62%	71%
87.7%	85%	98%	Enjoy Home	81%	86%

Positive (yes) responses are shown in the table above and an interesting if predictable trend emerges from analysing different groupings. Those who indicate ownership have the highest positive scores across the questions. The least positive scores are recorded by those who also indicate that they are *always a little short*, and the lowest positive score (62%) is for *enough space* for this group. Parents respond slightly less positively to each question than for the overall survey population and, perhaps naturally, more than 10% lower in the case of quiet space.

¹¹ SLÁN Survey 2007: P45

¹² SLÁN Survey 2007: P81

Income

Survey respondents were asked in a number of different sections to comment on their income. In health and wellness in the previous section almost 56% responded *never* and 15% indicated on a weekly basis with respect to the *incidence of being broke*. Just over 12% reported being broke two to three times a week, and not far off one in five respondents (17.3%) reported being broke every day.

Within the Stress section respondents were asked *how much do the following cause you stress*, on a wide range of issues. In relation to money worries 28% indicated not worried at all. The remaining 72% of respondents reported being either a little worried (29%), worried (28%) or very worried (15%).

In the Income section there were three questions about level, sufficiency, and spending and the responses are shown in the table below.

Weekly Household Income		Is your income?		How would you describe your spending?	
Less than €200	11%	27.3%	Generally sufficient	44.3%	Don't waste a penny
€201- €400	40.5%	33.2%	Alright most of the time	33.1%	Could do a little better
€401- €600	33.1%	39.4%	Always a little short	17%	Try, but it doesn't work
Greater than €600	15.4%			5.6%	Spend lots on wrong things

There were five direct questions related to income that allow for a number of cross tabulation options. The cross tabulation validates the findings in particular questions and also confirms trends. Absolute numbers, rather than percentages are used in this section, as in some cases, the numbers are very small.

A total of 36 of 40 or 9 in 10 people on *less than €200* indicate that they are *always a little short* in contrast to the 6 of 56 or one in nine respondents on *more than €600 per week*.

In terms of the 153¹³ (39.3%) who indicate that they are *always a little short*, 113 or 81% report a *household income* of less than €400. At the other end of the scale, of the 106¹⁴ who indicated *generally sufficient*, 77 (84%) have income of greater than €400 per week. For the final part of this question, of the 129¹⁵ who reported being *alright most of the time* 107, (87%) are in the middle income brackets (€201-€600).

Looking at the *Stress*: The *money worries* question helps to confirm the analysis. Of the 59 who indicate *being very worried* about money, 19 are broke everyday and 24 are broke on at least one day per week. This corresponds to the 42 of this cohort (59) who indicate being *always a little short*.

By way of contrast, of the 109 who indicated *not worried at all* for money worries one was broke every day and six at some stage of the week. This corresponds to the 10 of this cohort who indicate being *always a little short*.

Income is a universal theme when measuring social exclusion. For the purposes of this study the most appropriate of the income related respondent groups was deemed to be the grouping who reported that they were *always a little short* of money. This group was chosen because it is sufficiently large (153) and, as shown above, strongly co-relates with those who report *lower income bands*, higher stress levels in terms of *money worries*, and greater incidence of being

¹³ 12 of the 153 who reported being a little short did not answer the income question.

¹⁴ 14 of the 106 who reported on this question did not answer the income question.

¹⁵ 5 who reported on this question did not answer the income question.

broke. Analysis of the data according to this sub-group provides a clearer picture of life in the community for those with less income.

Analysis of health and wellbeing shows a particular concern for those who report that they are *always a little short*. Almost 70% of this group smoke and 60% smoke more than ten a day, 10% higher than the already high general trends. The results for the indices of wellbeing are if anything more striking. *Sleeping difficulties* are experienced by 15% more people in this group (60%), *unhappiness/ depression* by 31% (64%) and, *trouble with concentration*, at 42% is 13% more than for the household respondent group. There is a slightly higher incidence (+4%) of being *drunk* than among the overall respondent group and the incidence of being *broke* is 11% higher for this group.

Being a Parent

The parenting section of the Survey asked a number of questions about the experience of parenting and, in other sections, there were related questions about, for example, the number of children in the house. One intention in setting the questions was to move beyond the positive, loving regard with which parents naturally hold their children and to explore concerns and issues.

There was no direct question about being a parent; there were indirect questions about the number of under 18's and over 18's, for example and of course questions in the parenting section that served to identify parents. Cross-tabulation of data from a parenting question with background data allows the development of a profile of parents. The question *does your child have friends*, perhaps because of its nature, had the highest number (266) of responses and is a good base to start. Cross tabulation with *individual status* and *year of birth* provides for a reasonable profile.

The analysis of *status* shows that 61 (24%) parent respondents also indicated that they were single, 130 (50%) indicated married, 28 (11%) were in common-law relationships and 26 (10%) were separated. Widow status accounts for 12 responses and 9 who answered this question did not respond to the question on status. In summary 61% of those who indicate parent status are married or in common law relationship and 39% are single, separated or widowed.

A total of 16 (6%) parent respondents indicated by *year of birth* that they are in the 19-24 age group, 77 (30%) are in the 25-34 age, 105 (40%) in the 35-44 age group, 36 (13%) from 45-54 and 30 (11%) in the older age bands.

Weekly Household Income	General Population	Parents
Less than €200	11%	6%
€201 - €400	41%	40%
€401-€600	33%	35%
Greater than €600	15%	20%

Income levels for parents are shown in the accompanying table in relation to those for the general survey population. As might be expected there is a lower proportion of parents in the lower income bracket. A higher proportion have household income of more than

€600 and make up 4 of every 5 households in this income bracket. The proportion of parent respondents who are *always a little short* in terms of income sufficiency is slightly higher than for the general survey population with a corresponding decrease in the proportion, *alright most of the time*.

Activities

Parents were asked a number of questions relating to activities and friendship. Over 60% indicated that *their child regularly takes part in school sports*, with football dominating as the described activity and significant reference to boxing, basketball and dancing. The friends

question has been shown above because, in inviting an immediate response, it gives a positive indication of the number of parents who participated in the survey. The findings themselves, are perhaps less useful as they show that 97% responded *yes* to the question *does your child have friends*, which might have been expected. Over 75% indicate that their *child has hobbies* with dancing, reading, swimming and gaming commented upon significantly. A total of 90% of respondents indicate that their *child exercises regularly* and in the accompanying description walking, running, cycling and swimming are significant.

Cross-tabulation suggests a relationship between children involved in activities and income level. The question of whether the child is playing team sports is appropriate as it has a lower positive score than hobbies and exercise and will therefore lend itself to further analysis; higher positive scores generally mean greater uniformity across the ranges. In terms of income levels just over 4 in 10 parents on *income levels of less than €400* indicate their child takes part in team sports, compared to 7 in 10 parents in the *two highest income bands*. A very similar trend is found when looking at households headed by one (single, separated, widowed) or two (married, common-law) parents.

Parenting Concerns

In terms of main parenting concerns the issue of bullying is prevalent with just under 80% of parents expressing it as a concern. The level of concern is almost evenly spread between the three indicators *very worried*, *worried* and *a little worried*. There is a slight increase in the highest level of concern for parents in the 35-44 age group.

Progress in school is a concern for two-thirds of respondents with the majority choosing *worried* or *a little worried* in this regard. Again the prevalence of *worried* or *very worried* is higher in the 35-44 age group, and also among single parents.

Homework is *not at all* a worry for 53% and only *a little worry* for 26% of parent respondents. Television is of greater concern generally with over 30% of parents indicating *worried* or *very worried* (for single parents it is over 40%) and a further 42% noting *a little worried*.

Drink and drugs are of no concern to 64% of respondents though almost one in five parents reported being *very worried* about them. The majority (>50%) of those who are *very worried* are in the 35-44 age group, and single parents reported slightly higher levels of concern.

Parenting Actions

Parent respondents were asked to choose the frequency of a number of parenting actions. Almost 60% indicate *saying no* on a daily basis or more frequently. Almost one third *say no* a few times a week. Over 45% *discipline* their child at least once per day while 41% do so a few times a week. No action is taken by 13% of parents.

In terms of *praise* over 76% give it at least once a day, *homework* is assisted on the same basis by over 60% of parents and almost 80% of parents *cook* on a daily basis. *Anxiety* is largely split between those who report feeling it on a daily basis or a few times a week.

Parent respondents were asked to comment on the best and worst things about being a parent. As might be expected the best things were dominated by watching them grow up. There were also comments about having a nice family, loving and caring for them. A number of parents commented on being role models and on preparing their children for life.

Drugs (fear of them growing up in a drug community) and not having enough money dominate the comments made in terms of the worst things about being a parent. Fear was also expressed about the crowd the children might fall into, of sickness and of growing up in the area.

Experience of Education

Householders were asked to rate their level of agreement of ten indicators relating to their experience of education.

Approximately one in four respondents totally or mostly disagree that *I was really happy at school, my teachers were fair* or *I was able to understand my subjects* in describing their school experience. Approximately 50% of respondents note the most positive response (agree) for these indicators and over 60% agree *I was safe* in terms of their school experience.

For the indicator *discipline was fair* there is greater balance between agree responses (36%) and disagree or totally disagree (30%). Over 40% indicate agree for *comfortable with exams* while negative responses accounted for almost 30%. The more balanced trend continues with the indicators *disruption was a problem* and *I found it hard to concentrate* with approximately 30% indicating agree while over 40% note strongly or totally disagree. Almost 60% indicate strongly or totally disagree for *missed a lot of time* with only one in four indicating agree. Three in four responses indicate *I received lots of support from my parents* in terms of experience of school.

Income level and experience of education

Percentage who agree or agree somewhat:	Survey	Sufficient	Alright most of the time	Always a little short
	%	%	%	%
Happy at School	76	87	83	62
Teachers were fair	76	83	82	67
Missed time	44	29	52	51
Hard to concentrate	56	49	66	53
Understand subjects	72	83	78	61

The table above shows the proportion of those indicating agree or agree somewhat with 5 *experience of education* indicators in terms of those who also indicate *various levels of income sufficiency*.

As can be seen, the results would seem to suggest that those who indicate *always a little short* in terms of income are significantly less positive about their education experience than those with *sufficient* income, by almost 20 percentage points in most cases. Differences with those who indicate *alright most of the time* are notable (10-15%) with the exception of *hard to concentrate* where the trend is reversed, and *missed time* where the proportions are similar.

The income effect is also evident in the question that community members answered on the value of education for themselves and children. Though over 90% indicate important or critical in value terms the shades of difference are notable. Almost one-third of those who indicate *always a little short* noted the value of education for children as important. The proportions of those indicating *positive income sufficiency* is more clearly focused on the critical value of education for children (85%+) than on important (10-15%).

There are no distinct trends evident when experience of education is cross-tabulated with gender or status. A more random cross-reference with the smoking question suggests that over one in three of those who indicate that they smoke >20 per day also indicate mostly or totally disagree with experience of education indicators such as *I was happy at school, teachers were fair, I could understand subjects*. Though the absolute numbers involved are small (95 indicate smoking >20 per day) there is consistency of response across a range of indicators.

Travel

Survey	Workers	Usual way of travel	Always a little short	Parents	Rent
49.9%	60%	Own car	33%	52%	38%
44.5%	30%	Bus	49%	38%	42%

Community members were asked to choose their usual way of travel from a multiple choice list. Multiple choice was deemed more appropriate as people often have a number of ways of travelling, particularly for example if they are not car owners. While more reflective of real life, points of comparison between modes of travel is more difficult because any given respondent can for example indicate own a car and walk, or bus and taxi. It is possible however to look at trends in terms of usual way of travel within different survey groups as shown in the table, so that for example it is possible to say that 60% of those who indicate that they are *workers* also indicate that they *own a car* and 30% of workers indicate *bus* as their usual way of transport.

For those who indicate *always a little short* 33% indicate *car* ownership and almost 50% note *bus*. Just over half of those who indicate parenthood also indicate *own car* as their usual way of travel. Those indicating *rental* status are almost evenly balanced on either side of 40% indicating *own car* or *bus*.

Stress

There were two key themes within the Stress section of the survey form. Community members were asked to rate a variety of stressors on a scale of very worried to not worried at all and then to indicate how much different elements of family and community life help to address stress. The question *how much do the following cause you stress* was asked in relation to ten relatively standard indicators.

Money Worries: Respondents were asked first about money worries¹⁶. A little over 4 in 10 respondents indicate that they are worried or very worried about money and a further 30% indicate that they are a little worried. Less than 30% indicate not at all in terms of money stress.

Family: Family relationships were explored in two questions. Just under half of the respondent group indicates some level of worry in terms of *adult to adult relationships* and one in four indicate *worried* or *very worried*. Just over one-third of respondents indicate some level of worry in *relationships with children*.

Interestingly less married people (17%) indicate *worried* or *very worried* in terms of adult relationships, in contrast with 30% of those who indicate that they are parents. There is no noticeable gender pattern in the data and in terms of age bands it is notable that over one-third of those in the *35-44 age band* indicate *being worried* or *very worried*.

No clear patterns emerge in terms of adult to child relationships.

Physical Space: In terms of physical space respondents were asked to assess stress in terms of *state of the neighbourhood*; one in five noted *worried* or *very worried*, with a slightly higher proportion noting *a little* in terms of worry. Overall, just under 50% indicate a level of worry and though there are no clear patterns with respect to status or gender in terms of age bands there is a slightly higher proportion (60%) of *35-44 age band* noting some level of worry about neighbourhood.

Health: In terms of health, almost 15% of respondents say they are worried or very worried about their physical health, while just under 10% indicate similar levels of concern about their mental health. Over 60% (physical) and 70% (mental) indicate *not at all* with respect to health worries. In terms of substance abuse the vast majority of respondents indicated *not at all* for themselves

¹⁶ The relationship between stress and income has been comprehensively covered in the income section of this report.
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(85%), partners (83%) or in terms of a child (83%). Almost 15% of respondents indicate *a little* worry in terms of their partner, while 10% do so for a child. Interestingly, the proportion of respondents indicating *worried or very worried* in terms of a child (7%), though low, is highest among these subjects.

Fears: Fear itself was the final indicator in the stress question and just over one-third of respondents indicated *worried or very worried*, with another 20% indicating a little worry. Respondents were asked to comment on *what causes you fear* and the responses reflect the themes expressed in previous questions with respect to drugs, gangs, violence and safety.

Coping with Stress

In terms of coping with stress, almost 40% of respondents acknowledge lots from a *partner*, 35% a *parent*, and 38% a *sibling* in terms of support. A similar proportion of respondents indicate not at all for *partner* and *parents* while almost 30% indicate same with respect to a *sibling*.

In the broader community, *neighbours* provide lots or some support to just over one quarter of respondents while almost 60% express not at all in this regard. *Fellow workers* are acknowledged as providing some or a lot of support for just under 25% of respondents; over 60% indicate not at all in this regard. In terms of *networks and support groups* almost 90% indicate not at all in terms of support and 80% for *community groups*. Over 50% indicate that *hobbies* provide a level of support, with over 30% indicating lots or some.

Over one person in five indicate that their *doctor* provides *lots or some* support and one in four indicate that they provide *a little* support. Over 85% of respondents indicate *not at all* with respect to support from *counsellors*; just under 10% indicate *a little* in this regard. *Drink* provides *lots or some* support to over 10% of respondents, and *a little* to almost a quarter of respondents. Over 95% indicate *not at all* with respect to *drugs* providing such support, though one in three respondents indicate either *a little* (18%) *some or lots* of support in terms of *prescription drugs*.

Shopping provides a level of support for almost 60% of respondents with one in three respondents drawing *lots or some* support for this activity. *Religious services* provide *lots or some* support to almost one-third of respondents; just over 60% indicate *not at all* in this regard. *Walking* provides *a lot or some* support for over 50% of respondents; less than one-third indicate *not at all* in this regard.

People in the Community:

Neighbours and Residents; Workers and Groups

The focus in this section is on all people who make up the community whether as residents or workers, individual or in groups. Respondents were given the opportunity to comment on community in terms of trust, anti-social behaviour, the need for services, community leadership.

Community People

State of the Community
Trust
Anti-Social Behaviour
Service Needs
Community Leaders
Community Organisations

In the section on Physical Space respondents were given the opportunity to comment on the performance of neighbours and residents, and almost four in ten noted not very happy or very unhappy with how residents deal with *litter and streetcleaning* with a similar proportion dissatisfied with how *neighbours look after the estate*. These findings are borne out by looking at the responses to *state of the neighbourhood* in the Stress question where one in five noted *worried or very worried*, and a slightly higher proportion noted *a little* in terms of worry.

State of the Community

Would you consider Darndale-Belcamp to be	Blue Team	Orange Team	Pink Team	Red Team
10.5% Independent	9.9%	10.9%	22.3%	2.4%
38.1% Resilient	43.8%	3.6%	39.8%	46.4%
51.4% Struggling	46.3%	85.5%	37.9%	51.2%

Participants were asked to choose between *independent, resourceful community*; *a resilient community that copes with challenges and stresses*; or, *a community that is struggling*. Among all respondents over 50% indicated *a community that is struggling*, while only 10% consider that it is an *independent, resourceful* community. The frequency of *struggling* responses is very high for respondents to the Orange team, reflecting the particular circumstances of the Traveller community. For the areas covered by the blue, pink and red team the average (45%) is lower, though it doesn't distort the overall trend. The highest incidence of *independent resourceful* responses (22%) is recorded by the pink team, which also shows the lowest *struggling* response (38%). Respondents to the red team are more likely to note *struggling* (51%) and have the lowest frequency in terms of *independent and resourceful* (2%).

Trust

Respondents were asked *how would you describe levels of trust in the community* and the responses reflect the feedback in terms of overall appearance and the state of the community.

Total Survey	How would you describe levels of trust in the community?	Blue Team	Orange Team	Pink Team	Red Team
3.5%	Very good	2.5%	8.2%	2.0%	5.0%
42.7%	Good	50.8%	32.7%	53.5%	34%
35.4%	Not good	37.5%	46.9%	21.8%	38%
18.4%	Very Poor	9.2%	12.2%	22.8%	23%

Not good or very poor is how almost 55% of respondents describe levels of trust. *Good* is the choice of over 40% and *very good* by less than 5%. There is some variation within teams, the most important being that positive responses for the blue and pink team are more frequent (55%) than negative. Negative responses (60%) are highest among respondents to the red and orange team; the red and pink team recorded the highest *very poor* response, almost one in four responses.

Respondents were then asked to indicate levels of trust for residents (young people, neighbours, travellers and settled people), workers (gardaí, teachers, community leaders and youth workers) and for City Council. City Councils received the lowest ratings, with almost 45% for each registering *a little* and *not at all* as their choice. For the respondents to the pink team the *not at all* response frequency is 66%.

Level of Trust: Residents			
Positive Responses: totally or a lot	%	Negative Responses: a little or not at all.	%
Neighbours	64	Young People	83
		Travellers	65
		Settled Community	61

Neighbours are the only group among residents to record a positive rating. For the Red and Orange Team positive scores of over 70% are recorded for *a lot* and *totally*. It is only among respondents to the pink team that the negative (51%) marginally outweigh the positive responses.

Young people receive the most negative responses for levels of trust with over 80% recording *a little or not at all*. It is only amongst the red (21%) and pink (22%) team that young people receive a significant positive rating (*a lot*).

The negative response levels for Travellers and settled community are reasonably similar, though caution should be exercised when interpreting this data. The broad intent was that members of each community would get the chance to comment on the other but as it turned out there were high response rates for both groups (393 for Travellers and 328 for Settled Community). It should also be noted that the *not at all* response in terms of trust levels for Travellers is approximately 5% for each team, with the exception of the pink team where it is 61%. The situation is similar for settled community (56% *not at all*), whereas again it is of the order of slightly higher than 5% for the other teams.

It is difficult to gauge what is at work here, positive responses are reported for less than 10% in relation to both groups whereas for two teams (Orange and Blue) the balance of positive responses is 60%+ for both groups. The local situation in the area that the pink team surveyed is worthy of further investigation.

Level of Trust: Workers			
Positive Responses: totally or a lot	%	Negative Responses: A little or not at all.	%
Teachers	75	Gardaí	53
Youth Workers	68		
Community Leaders	66		

There seems to be higher levels of trust among respondents for workers than for residents. Gardai are the only group that record a (marginally) negative score overall, though in fact it is brought down by the level for the pink team (26%). For respondents to each other team positive outweigh negative responses with respect to Gardai by up to 10%. Responses to the pink team are generally more negative though only in terms of *totally*. The balance of positive responses for teachers, youth workers and community leaders is reasonably similar amongst all teams. Teachers are most highly regarded followed by youth workers and community leaders.

Anti-Social Behaviour

In the physical space section community members indicated *big* or *very big* problems with *rubbish/ litter* and *abandoned cars / furniture*, physical signs of anti-social behaviour. On the same theme, community members were asked *how much of a problem* are community related indicators of anti-social behaviour and the results are shown in the table below:

How much of a problem?	% Very Big	% Big
Drugs	82	14
Parents	52	35
Joyriding	51	36
Vandalism	57	27
Teenagers	40	33

Overview

The majority of respondents considered that each of the behaviours listed warranted a response of *big* or *very big* problem. As can be seen from the table above the issue of *drugs* is clearly the most serious. Interestingly, *parents not taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children* is considered second most important anti-social behaviour in terms of frequency (along with joyriding). The issue of *teenagers hanging around on the streets* closes out the list, though of course this age group might be considered significant actors in the anti-social behaviours that are more frequently referenced

The issue of *drinking in public* and *horses* are significant if lesser problems and *noisy neighbours* and *loud parties* are considered a *big* or *very big* problem by over a quarter of respondents.

Drugs

The issue of drugs is the prime concern for community. After the pilot survey, when it was noticed that nearly all anti-social behaviours were being accorded *big* or *very big* problem status, a qualifying question was asked: *choose the two most serious behaviours*. Key word analysis shows clearly that the issue of *drugs*, 151 out of 232 references, is felt to be the most serious anti-social behaviour. This is backed up in other parts of the survey.

In the stress question respondents were asked to comment on *what causes you fear* and *drugs* is the issue most frequently referenced. In the question *about what takes away* in terms of community appearance drugs is referenced 68 times (15%) in what is a barely relevant question. Almost 3 in 10 parents express it as a big or very big problem, increasing to over 50% for parents in the 35-44 age group whose children are at a particularly vulnerable age.

Teenagers

The issue of *teenagers hanging around on the streets* is a central concern among respondents. In the Stress section question young people are the most commonly referenced group in comments on *what causes you fear*. It will be shown in the next paragraph that *activities for teenagers* is considered to be the most important need in making Darndale-Belcamp a better place to live and among the suggestions to improve services the highest number of activity suggestions (60 of 240) reference youth or young people.

Parents

Not unrelated, surely, is the very high level of concern expressed about *parents not taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children*, which ranks as the second most important anti-social behaviour. Amongst parents cross-tabulation shows that over 80% respond very big or big problem to this question, while two-thirds of parents who note worried or very worried about *bullying* consider parents not taking responsibility to be a very big problem.

Dealing with anti-social behaviour was the subject of a follow on question and almost 55% of responses indicate *stay silent so that I won't be targeted*. Significantly though, almost 30%

indicate that they *speak to the offenders* and 15% report it. There is no particular trend other than a slightly higher proportion of parents, and of those in the 35-44 age group who indicate that they *speak to the offenders*.

Service Needs

Respondents were asked to choose 5 of 9 indicators they considered to be most important in making Darndale-Belcamp a better place to live. The list shown in order of importance below is self-explanatory, though it should be commented that if the survey were to be conducted now job prospects would probably rank higher, such is the speed at which unemployment has grown. In fact, for those in the 35-44 age group job prospects was the third highest need to the top two shown.

Service Needs	%
Activities for teenagers	76
Facilities for young children	68
Clean streets and greens	64
Affordable decent housing	63
Job Prospects	62
Health Services	56
Training Programmes	55
Parks and open spaces	42
Public Transport	11

Community Leaders

Responses to the question who are the community leaders in Darndale/ Belcamp throws clear light on the perceptions with respect to community leadership. Over half of responses, shown in the table below, refer to Fr. Terry, and while for many leadership and church are like terms in terms of community, this response rate is testament to the regard with which his work in the community over 10 years is held. The frequency of response of Sinéad Griffin, Manager New Life Centre, with Fr. Terry is also significant. Political leadership, second to religious leadership, is noted in almost one-quarter of responses referring to Larry O'Toole, local Councillor. After this the most frequent responses is 'Don't know' and the responses are completed by references to leadership within the Traveller community and drugs awareness.

Who are the community leaders in Darndale/ Belcamp?	Total
Fr. Terry	217
Larry O'Toole	102
Don't Know	59
Sinéad Griffin (New Life)	51
Angela McLaughlin	27
Travact	22
Drugs Task Force/ Awareness	19

Community Organisations

There are numerous community organisations in the area and the question *name some community organisations* was designed to establish how well these groups are known in the community.

Name some community organisations in Darndale Belcamp	Total 328	Describe the team sports your child plays	Total 152
New Life Centre	113	Football	117
Don't know	77	Dancing	18
Sphere 17/ youth clubs	56	Boxing	52
Football	25	Describe some of the hobbies that your child is involved in	
Boxing	23	Football	46
Travact	22	Dancing	24
Drugs Task Force/ Awareness	19	Swimming	14

Frequency of response is shown in the table above and it is clear the New Life Centre is known by the highest number of respondents. This question followed one that sought comments on who

are the community leaders and as New Life featured prominently in those responses too, it was perhaps an easier reflex response to this question. What is perhaps surprising is both low frequency levels and narrow focus of awareness generally, with youth activities being the only other significant reference. Lack of awareness is best represented by the frequency of *don't know*, the second highest response. In sports, football and boxing are represented to a lesser degree. However, the greater awareness of these activities among parents is shown in the response frequency to team sports and hobbies where football in particular, boxing and dancing to a lesser extent, have a higher profile. Whether this constitutes awareness in the community of the community sector is open to question.

Lack of awareness would seem to be borne out by the findings in another question that ask respondents to rate how much different indicators help in coping with Stress. In terms of networks and support groups almost 90% indicate not at all in terms of support, over 80% for community groups and over 60% for neighbours.

Community Participation

Respondents were given the opportunity to comment on their participation in the community in terms of voting patterns and community engagement.

Voting Patterns	% Yes	% No
Registered	87	13
Local Elections	58	42
General Elections	66	34

As can be seen from the table showing voting patterns, the findings show a very high participation rate in local and national elections. Voter registration among the households surveyed is also very high. Voting patterns suggested by the responses are at odds with trends

highlighted in the official record. For example, according to the Dublin City returning officer¹⁷ the voter turnout recorded in Darndale National School for the local election was of the order of 39%, almost 20% lower than the survey response. General election data shows a similar trend with survey returns showing a higher turnout to the 50% average in Darndale NS.

The differences can be explained in a number of ways. A survey attracts participation from those who are more engaged in community and who, consequently, are more likely to vote in elections. In addition, while the returns for Darndale School are lower, the record from a neighbouring school (St. Francis Junior NS) shows turnout in one district similar to the survey response level and a mid-50's turnout for the count centre as a whole.

Another factor is shown within the survey itself, where one area (Tulip and parts of Primrose) showed a markedly higher positive response (66%+) to each of the voting related questions. The nature of the household survey is that one person (household leader?) answers; other adults in the household may not show the same civic participation. Finally, this was the first question in the survey and there may have been an unconscious wish to have a positive start.

Community Engagement Patterns

There were questions on the survey to do with voluntary activity, blood donation and engagement with community organisations. A further question on attendance at public meetings, though relevant, was found to be unreliable as a negative response. This is because it had at least two legitimate meanings: non-attendance because of lack of interest and non-attendance because there were no public meetings. For this reason the findings of this question have been discounted.

Respondents were asked how often in the past 12mths they had volunteered, given blood and attended a club/organisation meeting. Survey responses showed the following activity levels:

¹⁷ Dublin City Returning Officer, Dublin City Sheriff's Office. www.dublincityreturningofficer.com

	Volunteer	Give blood	Meeting
	%		
More than twice a week	1.1	1	1.4
Weekly	1.4		5.7
Monthly	4.3	3.5	4.8
Once a year	10.7	15.6	5.5
Never	82.5	80	82.6

Data from Volunteering Ireland¹⁸ based on Census 2006 outlines a national level of voluntary participation at 16% that is similar to the 17% of survey respondents who indicate some level of voluntary activity. The picture changes however with a little further analysis. Among the positive survey responses the highest proportion (10%) indicate voluntary engagement levels of once a year. The 16% participation at national level is based on a question in the Census about the population aged 15 and over involved in at least one of the five voluntary activity categories listed in the *four-week* period prior to the Census. Similarly National and Economic Social Forum (NESF) research on levels of social capital in 2002, suggested that 17.1% of the Irish population aged 18 and over engaged in 'unpaid, *regular* voluntary activity or service outside the home or workplace'. It is reasonably clear that the level of voluntary engagement in Darndale-Belcamp is significantly lower than the national average if frequency of activity is considered.

Blood donation levels are considerably higher than the national public donor rate of 3%¹⁹. There is no particular trend revealed when location or age group is applied and cross referencing with other health data shows no particular trends. The consistency across survey areas and age ranges suggests the findings have some validity. The discrepancy may be explained by the vagaries of memory. Respondents were asked about giving blood in the past 12 months; in a similar piece of research conducted by the Irish Blood Transfusion Service²⁰ members of the public indicated they had donated blood in the recent past but when the official record was checked they had in fact given blood once, often a number of years previously. In other words the blood donation levels among respondents are more likely to refer to *ever* rather than within the last year.

Just over 17% of respondents indicate some level of attendance at a club or organisation meeting in past year with a significant proportion (5.7%) indicating attendance on a weekly basis. In a more wide-ranging question²¹ in the SLAN survey²² over 55% of respondents indicated they took part in at least one activity on a regular basis.

¹⁸ All the comparative data in this section is taken from an article *Census 2006 - Results on Volunteering* at http://www.volunteer.ie/news_CensusResults.htm

¹⁹ From a news article on the website Irish Health.com <http://www.irishhealth.com/article.html?id=2929>

²⁰ This information was provided in a telephone conversation with Clare McDermott, Marketing Director, Irish Blood Transfusion Service in response to a query from the author seeking to establish reasons for the large discrepancy.

²¹ Respondents were asked if they regularly take part in the activities of community organisations, such as sport clubs, political parties, trade unions, environmental groups, parent-children associations, tenant groups, religious or voluntary activities, evening classes and social clubs.

²² Morgan K, McGee H, Watson D, Perry I, Barry M, Shelley E, Harrington J, Molcho M, Layte R, Tully N, van Lente E, Ward M, Lutonski J, Conroy R, Brugha R (2008). SLAN 2007: Survey of Lifestyle, Attitudes & Nutrition in Ireland. Main Report. Dublin: Department of Health and Children.

Youth Survey

Introduction

This document is a report on Darndale-Belcamp Youth Survey, an online survey that took place in Sphere 17 and three local schools between December 2008 and February 2009. As an online form, the approach to the work and the method used is significantly different than the interview-based household survey. Online surveying is relatively new; the decision to engage this format reflected a desire to create a comfortable environment for young people with a medium that they are very familiar.

Youth survey development occurred in parallel with the development of the household survey and, where appropriate, similar themes were used together with questions relating specifically to the lives and experiences of this target group.

You	You and the Community
Background	What's happening in the community
Health	Getting involved
Wellbeing	Community pride
Parents	Trust
Home	Safety
Communication	Places in the community
In your life	
Limits	

The survey was conducted in Sphere 17 (20) first, and then in Donahies Community School (106), Chanel College (10) and Coláiste Dhulaigh (18).

Data Analysis

After a review of various online survey tools it was decided to go with a Canadian online polling company, Infopoll. Data was inputted in November and early December.

Population Structure

In 2006, the population of young dependants in Priorswood C (i.e. those aged 15 years and younger) represented 33.0 per cent of the population in Priorswood C. This compares to an overall State average of 20.4 per cent of the total population.

Education

Because of computer access and online facilities, this was in large part a schools-based survey. Comparison with early school leaving data is therefore rendered invalid; interestingly however, teachers and school authorities noted that it was easier to pull together younger students from Darndale-Belcamp as they were *still in school*. Representation from older age groups was noted as being more difficult.

Youth Survey: Respondent Profile

Year	Age	% Respondents
1984-89	17-19	15.1%
1974-83	15-16	38.4%
1964-73	13-14	46.6%

Just under 70% of respondents indicate that they live in local authority housing, with almost 82% of respondents having lived for more than seven years at their current address. This data is directly comparable to the household survey.

Youth Survey: Physical Space

Young people were given a number of opportunities to comment on their relationship with their physical surrounds in terms of the visual appearance, safety, use of facilities, and care of the area.

Overall appearance of Darndale-Belcamp

Total Survey	Overall appearance of Darndale-Belcamp	Youth Survey
14.4%	Welcoming	12.2%
52.1%	Just alright	51.1%
33.5%	Not good	36.7%

Overall appearance of the community is not good according to one in three youth respondents; only a small minority (12.2%)

express the view that the *overall appearance is welcoming*. While respondent group size must be noted there is a very clear correlation between the responses of young people and householders. Similar patterns are also evident in responses to the questions on what adds and what takes away in terms of physical appearance.

Appearance: What adds (99)		Appearance: What takes away (110)	
Buildings, nice flowers Sphere 17 building Good things Fights Flowers Facilities The facilities The new shops and the new houses A bulldozer Nothin the park did at first den it got wrecked Flowers Some of the houses that have been looked after propbuly. THE DARNDAL PARK Darndale pond Some people are really friendly No Park shops church CHURCH Ok	There loads of robcars and they leave the place manky with oil and dirt all over the place The people The church The newlife centre and hall where there is a new park The church Dont know what that that means Its nice to see the shops with the Christmas tree around this time of year and when people have nice gardens and house that makes the place look a little bit decent. Robbed cars Nothing it doesnt have a good appearance Robbed cars	The scumbags an rob cars Drug users See above Rob cars Rubbish Dirt off the area. People who use dugs It lookin like a kip Robbed cars and graffiti All the rubish and burned out cars and bording up houses Robbed cars Friends and clubs Litter vandalism etc Darndale park The broken tarmack Robbed cars Robbed cars, the state of the place	Litter vandalism etc The boarded up houses and the park Litter The look Litter The junkies and the rob cars Rob cars, shootins, stabins Robbin cars shootin and stabbins Burned out cars, ash everywhere Litter Rob cars/shootin/stabbins BURNED OUT CARS ,HORSES RUNNIN AROUND AND JUNKYS AT EVERY CORNER!! Drugs rob cars rubbish Rob cars, shootins, stabins Dont know Robed Cars And Junkies Robbed cars fights drugs Darndale park

A representative selection of comments is shown above and in terms of what adds to the community it is notable that *nice houses* and *friendly people* are more the type of comment chosen, rather than any particular community features. There are choices with respect to buildings or the park.

In terms of what takes away, there is a very similar and very clear picture of the physical ailments of the area: rubbish, burnt out cars, boarded up houses, dirt and what are perceived to be anti-social elements. In a comment question respondents were asked *do you do anything to improve community appearance?* Almost 70% of responses clearly indicate no or nothing. The majority of positive responses relate to *not littering*, which while positive, might be expected.

Places in the community

Library Mobile %	Coolock Library %	Frequency in past year	Bell Building %	Sphere 17 %	Church %	School %	Park %	Play %	New Life %
3.6	4.3	Daily	9.4	17.7	7.1	72.9	23.7	14.7	15.3
2.1	2.2	Weekly	4.3	12.8	11.3	6.4	20.1	12.5	8.0
1.4	2.1	Monthly	5.0	8.5	13.5	5.0	10.1	15.5	16.0
13.6	10.8	A few times	18.0	15.6	29.1	5.0	21.6	20.6	16.1
79.3	80.6	Never	63.3	45.4	39.0	10.7	24.5	36.8	44.5

Young people were asked to indicate how often they used nine different civic and community spaces. While there is some similarity in pattern with the household survey there are important differences. For example, the proportion of those who indicate that they have *never* or *very rarely* accessed public spaces within the past year is lower in general than amongst householders. This is fairly natural in that Sphere 17 and New Life Centre for example, have youth mandates. Daily use is obviously frequent in the school; daily use in the Bell Building reflects CTC training. A significant proportion of respondents indicate that they have never accessed the Bell Building and four in five have never accessed the Library.

Heart of the Community

Name one place that represents the heart of the community	Total	Youth
	365	105
Church	104	21
Sphere 17		20
Village Centre	92	
New Life Centre	55	15
Bell Building	24	
Shopping Centre/ Shops	22	
Don't know		12

The respondents were asked to *name one place that represents the heart of the community* and the Church and Sphere 17 had the most referrals, followed by the New Life Centre. The Village Centre and Bell Building didn't feature in the same way as for householders. For young people the heart of the community revolves around youth facilities.

Safety in the community

How safe do you feel in community?			Youth
Household			
25.2	Always safe		22.6
28.7	Safe most of the time		21.9
33.4	Safe only in certain areas		39.7
12.6	Never safe		15.8

Young people were asked to rate *how safe they feel in community* and the responses, shown in the accompanying table, show a similar pattern to the household survey. In fact the proportion indicating that they feel *safe only in certain areas* or *never safe* (56%) is higher than among

household respondents (45%), though it should be kept in mind that youth survey numbers are lower. It is illuminating, if not surprising, that young people who would tend to be *out and about* more, feel no safer or a little less safe than the general population, particularly given the link made in the household survey between young people hanging around and anti-social behaviour.

There were two comment questions designed to establish *where do you feel safe* and *where do you not feel safe*. A total of 135 comments were made on the *where safe* question and just under 120 on the *where not safe* question. The results of the incidence of keyword responses is shown below together with the data from the household survey.

Other than your house where do you feel safe?	Total 328	Youth 135	What areas do you not feel safe in?	Total 302	Youth 118
Friends/ Mates		39			
Family		26			
Everywhere	61	4	Darndale	71	23
(Own) area	39		Night/ Dark	62	
Church	28		Inner/centre/middle/parts	52	
School		12	Belcamp		8
Youth centres		12			
Village Centre	24		Estates	32	11
Work	22		Nowhere	32	18
Shops	22		Park	30	8
House (Neighbour/ Friend)	21				
Darndale	20				

The comments about where safe show a subtle difference between the two respondent groups with young people finding safety in contact either with peers or family, against location references for household respondents. It is perhaps revealing to consider, in light of the responses, that the gang, considered an anti-social threat by the general population is among other things a safety response for young people. The comments about *where not safe* more clearly reflect the feedback in the household survey.

List all the places in and out of the community that you go to in a typical week.	
Shopping related	36
Different community locations	29
Sports related	22
Youth clubs	16

To the question about the places that young people go in a typical week, the response patterns show shopping and sports related activities as drawing attention. Various community locations are noted and not surprisingly youth clubs also feature.

Youth in the Community: Personal Lives

Personal Lives

Health/ Wellbeing
Parents
Education
Stress

Young people are the future in any community and the survey was designed to ask questions directly of *you* as a young community member. This section, the largest in the survey form, is presented in themes as shown in the accompanying table.

Health and Wellbeing

The health and wellbeing section contained standard questions relating to health related issues such as smoking, illness, and diet together with questions of wellbeing in relation to happiness and life issues.

Respondents were asked how would you describe the overall state of your health in terms of four ratings: excellent, good, fair, and poor. As with the household survey, over 85% indicate good or excellent and no respondent indicates poor.

Just over 10% acknowledge a condition requiring constant medication or medical attention; asthma is the most commonly named condition (12/17).

Smoking

Frequency	%	
	Household	Youth
Never	37.7	81.9
1-10 per day	11.2	7.6
11-20 per day	28.5	6.3
>20 per day	22.6	4.2

Over 80% of respondents indicate that they never smoke. This is a positive finding, though it should be noted the proportion goes from almost 100% among 13-14 year olds to just under 70% among the 17-18 age band. In this way, the trend, unfortunately, seems to be moving in a similar pattern to the household survey as youth move into adulthood. If nothing else, the data would seem to demand a very strong, concentrated primary care advocacy campaign among 13-15 year olds, if the cycle is to be broken.

Diet

The data on diet is very difficult to interpret as there was a tendency for youth respondents to indicate 1 of 7, 2 of 7, 3 of 7 and each indicator up to the total per week for each type of meal. Thus the proportions noted are much higher than in the household survey, as shown in the table below.

Main Meal

Frequency	Fresh	Prepared	Take-out	Eat-out
1 of 7	2.4 (26.7)	16 (36.6)	42.7 (45.5)	71.8 (49.1)
2 of 7	5.2 (22.5)	30.3 (25.6)	37.1 (27.3)	15.4 (24.5)
3 of 7	11.8 (24.8)	17.7 (19.5)	12.4 (15.9)	5.1 (11.3)
4 of 7	15 (26.4)	12.6 (13.4)	5.1 (10.2)	2.6 (15.1)
5 of 7	16 (31.8)	8.6 (18.3)	0 (4.5)	0
6 of 7	6.3 (26.4)	0.6 (6.1)	0 (10.2)	0
7 of 7	43.3 (30.2)	14.3 (8.5)	3.4 (10.2)	5.1 (3.8)

Points of comparison between the two surveys are very difficult to detect. The shared trend towards take or eat out on one or two days a week is noticeable, and might be considered a norm in society, at least at the time of the survey. The relatively high proportions indicating five or more days of prepared or take-out food would probably register as a concern with nutritionists, though against that there is a significant pattern of fresh food consumption between five and seven days in the week.

Happiness

Young people were asked to rate, all things considered, their happiness and almost 93%, the same as in the household survey, indicated they were happy or very happy. There was some difference in the highest scale with just over 43% (27%) indicating very happy among youth respondents.

Indicators	%	Never	2-3 per month	Weekly	2-3 per week	Everyday
Trouble sleeping	<i>Household</i>	55		12.8	13.3	19.0
	Youth	52.4	28.7	8.4	7	3.5
Hungry	<i>Household</i>	97.1		1.7	0.7	0.5
	Youth	58.0	13.3	3	2	24
Drunk	<i>Household</i>	57		22.2	11.5	9.3
	Youth	60.6	16.9	16.9	2.1	3.5
Unhappy/ Depressed	<i>Household</i>	69		11.4	11.7	7.9
	Youth	60.8	25.9	7.7	1.4	4.2
Trouble paying attention	<i>Household</i>	71.1		12.9	7.6	8.4
	Youth	31.7	18.3	9	13	28
Been broke	<i>Household</i>	55.8		14.7	12.3	17.3
	Youth	53.5	19.7	8	9	10

Respondents were asked to comment on more detailed quality of life indicators including sleeping patterns, meeting basic needs and life issues. Based on questioning *how often in the past four weeks*, the results are shown in the table together with the results for the household survey. A significant addition to the youth survey was the inclusion of an indicator (2-3 times per month) at the request of a youth worker who felt that the gap between weekly and never was too high.

The additional indicator makes points of comparison between the surveys more difficult. Similar proportions report *never* in terms of *trouble sleeping*. Just less than 30% then choose the 2-3 times per month indicator in the youth survey whereas this proportion is spread among the three indicators (weekly, 2-3 times per week, daily).

Almost 61% indicate *never* in terms of *unhappy/ depressed* with close to 30% choosing the next most positive indicator (*2-3 times per month*). This compares with 69% choosing *never* in the household survey and the remainder choosing weekly, 2-3 times per week, or daily. While the responses are more positive for householders in terms of never, the situation is balanced among the more negative indicators. It is significant, however, to note the relatively high proportion noting some level of *unhappiness/ depression* among young respondents.

Responses to *trouble paying attention* show the greatest difference between surveys. This is consistent with the schools based youth survey, where paying attention would be a more immediate concern than among the general population. The proportion of almost 2 in 3 young people noting this difficulty, correlated with the high dropout rate should be a major cause for alarm and for concerted action at community level.

Budget and hunger may be similar in that negative responses might reflect the immediate rather than a state-of-living situation. The data for hunger among youth is perhaps more indicative of the immediate need for food, rather than a poverty /hunger dynamic.

Drinking

The incidence of drinking is covered in three questions in the survey. In terms of the quality of life question just over 60% of youth respondents indicate *never* in terms of being *drunk* with 26% noting 2-3 times per month. While significantly more positive than the household survey the fact that just under 40% indicated being drunk in the past month is a cause for concern. In two separate questions participants were asked on *how many days in the past week* they had consumed various forms of alcohol and drugs and *how often in the past month they had consumed five or more drinks?*

The responses are shown in the table below and it is interesting to note that over 70% of respondents indicate not having a drink in the past 7 days. Over half of the respondents indicate not having five or more drinks in one session in the past month.

Responses to each of the questions serves to validate the findings that up to 60% of respondents are not active drinkers and that up to 25% of respondents are not regular drinkers. There is, however, a consistent pattern that shows up to 20% who drink regularly and often to a state of drunkenness.

How many days in the past week?						
	Spirits	Beer	Alco	Hash	Ecstasy	Cocaine
0 of 7	72%	71%	83%	84%	96%	96%
1 of 7	14%	10%	7%	5%	2%	1%
2 of 7	8%	7%	2%	4%	0%	0%
3 of 7	1%	4%	1%	1%	1%	0%
4 of 7	1%	2%	2%	1%	0%	0%
5 of 7	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
6 of 7	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%
7 of 7	6%	5%	5%	7%	2%	2%

In the past month how many times did you have five or more drinks at one time or in one session?		
54%	78/145	None
26%	37/145	Once or twice in the month
15%	22/145	Every week
6%	8/145	More than once a week

Living Space

Young people were asked to indicate ownership of a variety of personal communication and learning related tools at either household or personal level. Quite significantly, almost 95% noted the presence of both *computer* and *internet* in their house. Three in four indicate *own bedroom* and almost 65% indicate that there is a *quiet space* at home. The lowest proportion, just over 40%, indicate having a *dictionary*. While the internet increases access to online dictionaries, this is a little worrying. The quality of spelling in the comment questions would suggest the need for more, not less, dictionaries. Saturation coverage of modern communication tools is evident in terms of *mobile phone* (97%) *personal music player* (97%), *personal profile on social networking site* (90%) and *e-mail* (85%) ownership. Almost 97% have a *television* in their bedroom.

The use of *communication methods* was explored in a follow on question starting with the practice of going out to visit friends or friends dropping over. The majority indicates *leaving the house to visit friends* on every day of the past week and a significant proportion indicates 5 or 6 days. The picture is less clear in terms of *friends visiting*; there is greater balance amongst those indicating 3-7 days per week. *Texting* is most commonly used with almost three quarters indicating daily use; *e-mail* is least used with less than one in three indicating use on more six days of the previous week. Almost 40% did not use it at all. *Social websites* are used on a daily basis by almost half the respondents.

Family and parenting

In terms of parenting, almost 60% of respondents indicate *mother and father*, 35% indicate *mother*, 4% indicate *father* and 2% indicate a *legal guardian*.

Respondents were asked to rate their level of agreement with statements concerning their parent situation. Over half the respondents indicate totally agree, and another 40% agree for *think highly of parent(s)*. A similar total indicates agree or totally agree for *enjoy spending time with* though individual proportions are the opposite. In terms of *person I want to be like* over 50% agree or totally agree; one in three indicate disagree somewhat.

Single parent status brought out less positive responses. In terms of *think highly* the proportion for totally agree is less than 40%. The difference is clearer in terms of *person I want to be like*; exactly 50% of respondents from single person households disagree somewhat or strongly with the statement.

Parental awareness was the subject of a question in relation to *what's happening in school, what you are getting up to, pressures and who you are hanging around with*.

A solid majority indicates that parents know most things or everything about *how things are going in school* (61%), *what you are getting up to* (59%) and *who you are hanging around with* (74%). The opposite is true for *knowing about the pressures you are feeling*: over 60% indicate *nothing* (33%) or a *little* in this regard. In single parent households the proportion is closer to 75% and the trend in single parent households is broadly similar for the other indicators. For example, 50% of respondents indicate most things or everything about *how things are going in school*.

Limits: Who sets the limits in your life?

The feedback in the household survey showed a high level of concern about *teenagers hanging around* and fear about involvement in gangs, drugs and other anti-social behaviours. Questions in the youth about *who sets the limits, breaking limits* and *how it is dealt with* were designed to get a sense of parental control.

One third of respondents note *parent*, and almost 50% note *myself and parents* in terms of *who sets the limits*. Close to 15% indicate *parents let me decide* or that *I follow my friends*.

To the question, *in the past week how many times have you broken the limits* almost one in four indicate on most days or more frequently. For almost one-half of the group there was no breaking of limits in the past week.

How is it dealt with?		How well is it dealt with?	
37.3	We discuss calmly		
31.3	Grounded	Very well	33.3
21.6	I get away with it	Well	32.6
18.7	Shout and scream at me	Not very well	20.3
11.2	I get the silent treatment	Poorly	13.8
9.7	Threats that won't be carried out		
5.2	Use physical punishment		

The final questions related to *how breaking limits is dealt with* and *how well it is dealt with*. *Calm discussion* is the most prominent response followed by losing privileges or being grounded. For almost one in four the response *I get away with it* is a telling indication of parental control. When added to by *threats that won't be carried out* the responses indicate that almost one in three note a lack of parental influence in terms of limits.

To the question about how well *breaking the limits* is dealt with, almost one in three indicate *not very well or poorly*. Interestingly, the majority indicating that *they get away with it* or that *threats won't be carried out*, also indicate *not very well or poorly* is how they feel it breaking limits is dealt with.

Experience of Education

In similar manner to householders, young people were asked to rate their level of agreement relating to ten indicators of experience of education.

Approximately two in three respondents agree somewhat or agree that *I am really happy at school* and *my teachers are fair*. Three in four indicate that *I am able to understand my subjects* though, somewhat in contrast, over 40% indicate that they disagree or totally disagree that they are *comfortable with exams*. While, thankfully, over 90% agree *I am safe* in terms of school experience a significant majority (66%) also agree that *disruption is a problem*. A similar proportion indicates that it is *hard to concentrate* and almost 40% indicate that *they have missed a lot of time*.

For the indicator *discipline is fair*, two in three indicate somewhat agree or agree responses. As with the household survey, three in four responses indicate *I receive lots of support from my parents* in terms of experience of school.

Stress

There were two key themes within the Stress section of the survey form. Young people were asked to rate a variety of stressors on a scale of very worried to not worried at all and then to indicate how much different elements of family and community life help to address stress. The question *how much do the following cause you stress* was asked in relation to ten relatively standard indicators.

Money Worries: A little over 15% indicate that they are worried or very worried about money and a further 30% indicate that they are a little worried. Well over 50% indicate not at all in terms of money stress.

Family: Relationships with family were explored in three questions. Just about one in three of the respondent group indicates some level of worry in terms of *peer relationships* though the majority indicate *only a little worried*. Almost three in four indicate *not worried at all* in terms of *relationships with boyfriend or girlfriend* though this could include those not in a boy-girl relationship. A similar story is to be found with *relationships with parents*, with three in four indicating not worried at all.

Physical Space: In similar manner to the household survey just over 50% indicate a level of worry in terms of *state of the neighbourhood*; and half of these noted worried or very worried. This is a higher proportion than among householders.

Health: In terms of health, over 20% (HS-15%) say they are worried or very worried about their *physical health*, while just over 10% (HS-10%) indicate similar levels of concern about their *mental health*. Over 60% (physical) and 70% (mental) indicate *not at all* with respect to health worries, very similar to the feedback from householders. Similarly, in terms of *substance abuse* the vast majority of respondents indicated *not at all* for themselves although almost one in five indicate some level of worry this regard.

Coping with Stress

In terms of coping with stress, almost three in four respondents acknowledge some or lots from a *parent*, and almost 60% a *sibling* and/or another *family member* in terms of support. Over 55% of respondents indicate some or lots for *boyfriend /girlfriend* and over 70%, indicate same with respect to a *close friend*.

In terms of *support groups* and *community organisations* over one in three indicate some or lots in terms of support; 50% or less indicate not at all. This differs significantly from the household survey, perhaps a reflection of the greater access through schools and clubs of this target group to the services. Almost two in three indicate that *hobbies* provide a level of support, with one in three indicating *lots* in this regard.

Almost one person in three indicates that their *doctor* or *counselling service* provides lots or some support, a significantly higher proportion than in the household survey. Over 50% (HS-85%) of respondents indicate not at all with respect to support from *counsellors*. *Drink* provides lots or some support to over 20% (HS-10%) of respondents. Just less than 85% (HS-95%) indicate not at all with respect to *drugs* providing such support, though one in five respondents indicate either a little some or lots of support in terms of *prescription drugs*.

As in the household survey, *shopping* provides a level of support for over 60% of respondents with one in three respondents drawing lots or some support for this activity. *Religious services* provide lots or some support to just over one-fifth of respondents; just over 60% indicate not at all in this regard. *Walking* provides a lot or some support for over 40% (50%) of respondents; almost 40% indicate not at all in this regard. *Television* and *I-pods* provide lots or some support to almost 70% of respondents while *books* (20%) are not as much in favour. Over 60% indicate not at all for *books*.

Neighbours and Residents; Workers and Groups

State of the Community

Household Survey	Would you consider Darndale-Belcamp to be	Youth Survey
10.5%	Independent	
	Strong	26.8%
38.1%	Resilient	
	Trying to deal with challenges	45.7%
51.4%	Struggling	27.5%

The question about state of the community was changed (simpler terminology) so that respondents chose between *strong community* (*independent, resourceful community*); *trying to deal with challenges* (*a resilient community that copes with challenges and stresses*); or, *a community that is struggling*. Over one-quarter of respondents

indicate *a strong community*, significantly higher than among household respondents. The frequency of *struggling* responses almost halved and, instead, the highest incidence, almost 50%, is for *trying to deal with challenges*.

Trust

Young people were asked *how would you describe levels of trust in the community* and the responses are shown below together with those for the household survey.

Household Survey	Levels of trust in the community	Youth
3.5%	Very good	11.6%
42.7%	Good	42.5%
35.4%	Not good	30.8%
18.4%	Very Poor	15.1%

There are some similarities between the surveys in terms of describing levels of trust. *Not good* or *very poor* is how almost 46% of youth respondents describe levels of trust, almost 10% lower than for the household survey. Sample size should be kept in mind in this regard. Similar proportions in both surveys indicate *good* and a higher proportion of young people think trust levels are *very good*.

Level of Trust: Residents			
Positive Responses: Totally or a lot	%	Negative Responses: A little or not at all.	%
Neighbours	47 (64)	Young People	75 (83)

Respondents were then asked to indicate levels of trust for residents (Young people, neighbours), workers (Gardai, teachers, community leaders and youth workers) and for City Council.

Neighbours record a marginal negative rating in terms of trust levels, almost 20% lower than the positive regard expressed by householders. Interestingly, *young people* receive almost the same proportion of negative responses *from young people* for levels of trust with over 75% recording a little or not at all.

Level of Trust: Workers			
Positive Responses: Totally or a lot	%	Negative Responses: A little or not at all.	%
Teachers	45 (75)	Gardai	65 (53)
Youth Workers	57 (68)	City Council	70 (90)
Community Leaders	48 (66)		

Though the level of negativity is not as high as in the household survey, City Council received the lowest ratings, with almost 70% noting *a little* and *not at all* as their choice. Interestingly, the difference in levels of trust among respondents for *Gardai* is perhaps not as high as might have been expected. *Teachers* are less positively regarded with a marginal negative score overall, in contrast with the high positive regard for them in the household survey. Responses for *youth workers* and *community leaders* show similar trends. *Youth workers* are the only workers showing a higher proportion of positive responses though by 10% less than among household respondents. *Community leaders* draw an almost even split between positive and negative responses, almost 20% lower than in the household survey.

Community Leaders

Who are the community leaders in Darndale/ Belcamp ?	Total 427	Youth 122
Fr. Terry	217	52
Larry O'Toole	102	34
Don't Know	59	14
Sinéad Griffin / New Life	51	8
Angela McLaughlin	27	
Travact	22	
Drugs Task Force/ Awareness	19	
Sphere 17/Youth Workers		15

Responses to the question on *who are the community leaders* in Darndale/ Belcamp are broadly similar in both surveys. Almost half of youth respondents, shown in the table below, refer to Fr. Terry, showing as with householders, the regard with which his work in the community over 10 years is held. Political leadership is noted by a similar proportion in both surveys with almost one-quarter of responses referring to Larry O'Toole, local Councillor. Youth workers, not surprisingly, feature and just over 10% indicate *don't know*.

Young people were also asked *to name two people in the community that you respect* and the trends shown above are also evident in the answers to this question with Fr. Terry (50/125) receiving a similar proportion of responses. Family members (36/125) feature significantly and friends/mates (16/125) are also noted. Between 10 and 15% of respondents note youth workers and coaches as people they respect.

Community Participation

Youth respondents were given the opportunity to comment on their participation in the community in terms of community engagement and perceptions of acceptance and empowerment in the community.

Community Engagement Patterns

	Volunteer	Meeting
	%	
More than twice a week	16.9 (1.1)	24.3 (1.4)
Weekly	12.0 (1.4)	22.1 (5.7)
Monthly	13.4 (4.3)	9.3 (4.8)
Once a year	16.2 (10.7)	7.1 (5.5)
Never	41.5 (82.5)	37.1 (82.6)

There were two questions on the survey to do with voluntary activity, and engagement with community organisations. Respondents were asked how often in the past 12 months they had *volunteered*, and *attended a club or organisation* meeting. Responses are shown below with household survey responses shown in brackets for comparison purposes. In terms of *volunteering* the level of engagement is very high with the proportion indicating *never* more than 60% lower than for the household population, and volunteering frequency much higher than national trends. A similar, if less extreme, finding exists for club or organisation meeting but this can perhaps be explained by engagement with team sports where weekly and more frequent engagement is common. No such explanation is available in terms of *volunteerism*. This was a schools based

survey. Voluntary activity, or what might be interpreted as such, often forms part of the curriculum, particularly for transition year. Attendance at a youth club or team may have been interpreted as volunteering. It is possible that respondents exaggerated their engagement or treated the question as a joke; against that there is no great evidence of this happening with other questions and while there are markedly higher levels of volunteerism expressed they are spread fairly between indicators.

Acceptance: How are young people viewed in the community?

Respondents were asked a question on *acceptance of young people* in the community. Less than 15% indicate that young people are viewed *positively*. Just over 35% indicate the *same as everyone else* and the highest proportion, almost 50%, respond that young people are viewed *negatively*.

As a follow on question, the theme of *empowerment* was explored in a question relating to *opinion being asked for* by family, friends, teachers, youth workers and in the general community. *My opinion is always asked for and respected* is noted by almost 60% of respondents in terms of family and friends; this level of empowerment drops to 25% for youth workers, in school and in the general community. *Now and then* is the most popular response for these groupings. *Never* accounts for almost one in four responses in terms of youth workers and within the general community, and one in eight responses in school. Less than 5% indicate never in terms of family and friends.

The final question in terms of engagement was *how much difference do you think that you can make in the community?* Negative responses account for just over 55% of responses, split almost evenly between none and a little. Almost one in three indicate some and just over 12% indicate that they can make a lot of difference in community.

Participation in organised activities

Participants were asked to indicate the *types of activities* that they were involved in and whether based in *school, community or both*.

Approximately 70 respondents (50% of total survey) indicate playing *gaelic football and/ or soccer*. In terms of *gaelic football* more than one half do it as a school activity, one quarter play for both school and club and one in five play in a club. For *soccer*, the proportions (one in three) are almost evenly spread between school, club and both.

Individual sports (44 responses) are split between school (40%), club (40%) and both (20%). *Hurling* accounts for almost 40 responses divided in similar manner to football. *Rugby* (32 responses) is mainly schools based (50%) though one in three indicate community. Just over 10% play in both schools and clubs.

Gaming (50) and *skateboarding* (25) feature equally between school and community.

Music (46 responses) has the highest proportion of school responses (60%) with the remainder evenly split for community or both. Over half of those involved in *dance* (45) indicate community based, with the remainder split evenly between school and both. *Drama* (37 responses) is split between schools (48%), community (35%) and both (17%).

Darndale Belcamp Community Survey: Looking at the findings

Both surveys provide interesting snapshots of life for people in Darndale-Belcamp. The findings can be divided into public and private realm. *Private realm* findings, the personal lives and experiences of respondents are individual and as such the impetus to deal with them is more than not, a personal decision.

Those affecting the *public realm*, that is, those that are open to collective response include physical space, services, people in the community and community participation. Obviously there is some crossover. For example, an increase in community volunteerism (public realm) may have a positive impact on the levels of unhappiness/ depression in the community (private realm).

Though the information was collected in completely different ways, a schools based online youth survey in contrast to door-to-door interviews for the household survey, the similarity in response to key public realm indicators (physical space, safety, and community) is notable.

Private Realm: Scope for Action

The section, *People in the Community: Personal Lives* should be of interest to health, social and education authorities and to a range of service providers in the community. A selection of issues arising from the survey findings is shown in the table below together with scope for particular actions and likely promoters in addressing the issue. This is not an exhaustive list of issues, neither does it represent the complete scope for action or selection of promoters.

Issue	Scope for Action	Promoters
Smoking Very high levels. Very high risk for youth	Public Health campaign Ongoing concentrated schools, and youth campaign.	HSE, Schools, Anti-smoking groups.
Medical Conditions High Blood Pressure	Public Health campaign	HSE
Diet	Schools or community vegetable garden Public Health campaign Local foods market (weekly, monthly)	HSE, Schools, Discovery Centre,
Sleeping Difficulties	Limited public education scope. Scope for relief through public realm actions (safety, noise etc).	
Trouble paying attention Big issue for young people	Concentrated action between parents, community and school. Clear targets for retention of pupils through leaving certificate.	HSE, City Council, Dept. Education, VEC, Schools, Youth Organisations and Clubs,
Income Strong relationship between low income and deprivation	Public education Money advice	Credit Unions, Money and Budgeting Service, Resource Centre, Discovery Centre, Schools.
Parenting Bullying is a particular concern. Progress at school is another serious concern	Parent support Public Education	Schools, Discovery Centre, Youth organisations, Parent Support groups, Youth and Sports organisations.

The integrity of the respondents and their honesty in sharing the challenges in their lives demands due care. It is important for professionals and community services to respect this integrity by acting on the underlying causes.

Public Realm

Public realm includes physical space, services, people in the community and community participation. It is appropriate to begin with services. Dublin City Council, at its own request, is a major focus of the services section and it is appropriate that the community and Dublin City Council continue to work together to improve the situation.

In general, satisfaction levels with the services were higher than might be expected. This might suggest recognition among residents that though not perfect, the services (with the exception of bulky goods collection) are not broken. On particular services, community members express general satisfaction. On their treatment by the services, respondents are generally satisfied. Community members know that fixing services will not fix the community.

In a sense this was anticipated ten years earlier. In the 1999 Development Strategy, the point was made that *the plan not alone focus on the issues of service delivery but also focus on formal and informal participative processes and structures*. The findings of the survey bear this out. Community engagement, the *focus on formal and informal participative processes and structures* is overdue.

Would you consider Darndale-Belcamp to be		Describe levels of trust in the community?		How safe do you feel in community?	
10.8	Independent	3.6	Very Good	25.9	Always safe
26.8	Strong	11.6		22.6	
38.2	Resilient	43.5	Good	29.0	Safe most of the time
45.7	Trying to deal with challenges	42.5		21.9	
51.0	Struggling	35.2	Not good	32.9	Safe only in certain areas
27.5		30.8		39.7	
		17.6	Very poor	12.2	Never safe
		15.1		15.8	

Public realm issues, well represented in three key questions on appearance, trust and safety, shown in the table, are acute. Few in the community, youth or householder, say that the overall appearance is welcoming. There is a sharp divide between residents and the physical space they occupy.

Many consider that the community is struggling, that trust levels are not good and that safety is a concern. Young people are more positive in this regard but community members say that safety and trust levels in Darndale are not good. Where householders feel more secure in public areas, young people are more likely to feel safe in company with friends or family.

There are high levels of stress in the community about drugs, anti-social behaviour, and importantly, about the way that parents are bringing up children.

There is little awareness of the community sector, low levels of engagement with community facilities and low levels of volunteerism. There is little awareness shown among respondents of community organisations and almost 90% of neighbours look neither to these groups, networks, support groups or neighbours in terms of coping with stress.

A core objective of the survey was to assist in prioritising the Darndale-Belcamp Grants Scheme, set up in 2005 from a spend-down endowment of €2m donated by the Oblates. Community participation and engagement should be the focus of this funding through the €200k set aside each year to support groups working with residents.

Where to spend? Suggestions for Improvements

Respondents were asked, in the services section of the survey, to make suggestions for improving the community. Over 80% of respondents (368) provided a wide range of responses based mainly in physical space or activity.

Social Space - Suggestions	Total 241
Activities youth/ young people	63
Older people	16
Socials	13

Physical Space - Suggestions	Total 127
Park	42
Clean	41
Playground/ Play areas	23
Community Safety	17

The majority of comments referred to activities, particularly for the younger age groups. A significant proportion, however, dealt with physical improvements. The incidence of key words, representing comments, is shown in the tables. References to the *activities for youth*, *park* and to *cleaning* dominate. The key words playground and play areas are important and most of the comments about community reflect a desire for new community facilities. Safety improvements include references to CCTV cameras that are not working and lighting. It should also be noted that the state of shores on the estate was commented upon, reflecting the wet summer in which the survey took place.

The findings shown above are borne out by the findings to the question *choose the five most important in making Darndale-Belcamp a better place to live*. *Activities for youth*, *facilities for young children* and *clean streets and greens* feature as the highest priority in this question.

Where to now?

The question *where to now* can be answered by considering the outcomes of a one-day community workshop on *preparing a development strategy for Darndale and Belcamp* that was held around this time ten years ago (1999)²³. The guiding principles outlined in the record of proceedings, and subsequently used in the consultation on terms of reference for this survey, foresee (as shown previously) that *community participation and engagement* has to be at the core of effort to address the issues outlined in the survey.

Two key guiding principles from that development strategy underpin the 'new' approach:

- Inclusive: need to promote and encourage the active participation and involvement of as many people as possible.
- Shared vision: Development strategy should encourage local groups and residents to consider 'the bigger picture' – how will the overall area develop over the next period of time.

The survey established that the services, to a greater or lesser degree, are close to capacity in terms of meeting the needs of community. Fixing the services will not fix the community. The strategy to address the 'public realm' issues so clearly pointed out in the survey must be dealt with through the active participation and involvement of as many people as possible: *'it is within the public realm that so many public order problems occur, while at the same time many of the best opportunities to build social capital also occur there'*.

Six more guiding principles from the development strategy process of ten years ago serve to highlight the point:

- Strategy should be directed and controlled by local groups and people
- Should involve local people in its implementation
- Should be transparent and open
- Should be sustainable into the long-term.
- A key aspect should relate to the training and capacity building needs of local people.
- Aim to increase the number of people involved in local community activities.

These principles relate directly to community participation, empowerment, capacity-building and volunteerism. They serve as essential elements in the implementation of a strategy addressing issues outlined in this survey.

The main elements of the 1999 development strategy are also relevant and anticipate the *neighbourhood taskgroups* and *community workgroup* model set out as a key outcome of this survey.

The community development and community training initiative to broaden the range and number of people and to build up the knowledge, skills and capacity of local people (1999) is at the heart of the neighbourhood strategy. More integrated and co-ordinated interagency work is reflected in the proposal to set up a community workgroup to support the neighbourhood taskgroups.

Rebuilding and renewing community

Until the physical space is improved the community will not be welcoming.

Until community engagement is increased the physical space will not be sorted. Until there is trust, there will be no community engagement.

Until there is safety there will be no trust.

Until the appearance is welcoming there will be no safety.

Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy

Never doubt that a small, group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has. Margaret Mead.

Over a five-year period the Strategy will be focused on houses and streets at neighbourhood level. Up to 40 taskgroups, working side by side, will participate in a task driven, whole-of-community effort to plan, co-ordinate and respond to community initiatives in terms of the three dimensions:

²³ Kenny B, Rourke S. Preparing a Development Strategy for Darndale and Belcamp. Record of Proceedings of one-day workshop. May 1999. Page 47 of 51

Physical space: Co-ordinate and carry out clean-ups of community areas in the neighbourhood in line with community policy and the work of other neighbourhood work groups.

Advocate for clean well-kept house frontage and gardens with householders, owners or council tenants.

Safety: Work for a safe neighbourhood by ensuring that no activity that hurts the community is tolerated or treated with apathy and silence.

Support parents by ensuring that all young people in the neighbourhood act and behave within the community spirit by active participation and facilitation of a neighbourhood/ community anti-social behaviour policy.

Activity: Co-ordinate and carry out activities for young children and youth so that a full range of activities is available on a daily basis. Facilitate participation by neighbourhood children in all community level activities: street leagues, music, drama performances, art exhibitions etc.

The task group seeks to:

1. Operate as a key local component of the Community rebuilding and renewal strategy.
2. Develop and promote local volunteerism to achieve community goals in terms of physical space, safety and recreation activities.
3. Enhance the capacity of local people to deliver for the community
4. Be part of the strategic community planning
5. Analyse development needs, assign duties, and priorities for action
6. Promote collaboration and co-operative activity, sharing of knowledge and exchange of ideas.
7. Monitor and measure results and feedback to Workgroup on progress, outcomes and issues.

Community Volunteers

My will shall shape the future. Whether I fail or succeed shall be no one's doing but my own. I am the force; I can clear any obstacle before me or I can be lost in the maze. Elaine Maxwell

There is a need for a massive voluntary effort to address the neighbourhood strategy. To be sustainable many are needed so that individual contributions are not a burden. It is better to have 100 people committing two hours per week than 20 having to commit ten hours. Volunteers must commit for the five years of the strategy and must agree to relevant training and clearances. The voluntary effort must be supported by all leaders in the community and must be valued by being well planned, fulfilling and showing clear results. Volunteers must be respected for the vital community work that they will be doing. Respect means organised (no waiting around), self-directing (clear duties and guidelines), part of a team and answerable to the community.

Community Workgroup

The vision for the taskgroup can be set at community level by a *community workgroup* (new or taken on by an existing forum), an interagency/inter-organisation group comprising all leaders in community. Leaders can include workers, elected officials and volunteers.

The workgroup will commit to:

1. Community level leadership and co-ordination of community rebuilding and renewal
2. Co-ordination and support of neighbourhood taskgroup activities;
3. Steering relevant actions through the culture, structures and processes of state agencies, as required;
4. Promote collaboration and co-operative activity;
5. Promote rebuilding and renewal as an ambitious inclusion project that has the potential to address deep-rooted disadvantage in Darndale-Belcamp.

Independent Chair and Facilitation

A third dimension is suggested, independent technical support to facilitate implementation of the strategy. An independent chairperson will be a respected local business leader or independent appointment of St. Stephen's Green Trust; facilitation will remain under contract to the Trust.

Appendix 1 – Methodology

Household Survey: Approach

The tender for the production of Darndale / Belcamp Development Plan was advertised by St. Stephen's Green Trust in November 2007 on behalf of a Steering Committee formed by the Trust to oversee the distribution of funds set aside for the community from the sale of Belcamp College. The survey was intended to determine community needs so as to provide strategic direction for distribution of the funding.

The approach, reflecting key principles of action research and action learning, was based on substantial community input into the process. The benefits of active involvement of community members include:

- Enhancing the quality of policy-making and implementation.
- Strengthening public trust through encouraging input into decision-making.
- Fostering transparency, accountability and a stronger democracy.
- Enabling community members to help shape decisions leading to improved quality of decision-making and social outcomes.
- Creating opportunities to build up social capital.

Household Survey: Method

A household survey was agreed as the best method to secure community input into the issues and opportunities facing the area. To facilitate trust and participation among householders it was decided that local surveyors would be engaged to conduct the work.

Survey development occurred in a number of stages. In January and February 2008 the consultant conducted a series of scoping meetings with key agency personnel and community members at which input was sought on the key themes and questions. From this a draft survey was submitted to the Steering Committee in April 2008 and finalised over the following month.

In keeping with the theme of empowerment and action learning the survey was tested by the trainee surveyors in two stages. The first run, in June, was in the training room where the survey was re-shaped based on practice and the final series of changes was made on the basis of a trial survey conducted in 40 households at the beginning of the survey period in July 2008. The result was a comprehensive household survey based on three key dimensions of community: you; you and community; and, you and the services. The key themes of the household survey are shown in the table below.

You	You and the Community	You and the Services
Background	What's happening in the community	Anti-social behaviour
Health	Getting involved	Using the services
Wellbeing	Community pride	Contacting the services
Your home	Trust	Response of the services
Parenting	Safety	Service information
Income	Places in the community	Services and the community
Stress		Dublin City Council
Travel		
Social Life		
Current Situation		
Education		

Some of the same themes were used for the youth survey together with questions relating specifically to the lives and experiences of this target group.

You	You and the Community
Background	What's happening in the community
Health	Getting involved
Wellbeing	Community pride
Parents	Trust
Home	Safety
Communication	Places in the community
In your life	
Limits	

Surveyor recruitment was a drawn out process after the first effort, based on advertising in community media, failed to attract any interest. A second, successful effort based on Steering Committee members 'working their contacts' resulted in the recruitment of 10 community members for the first training session in June 2008. Two trainees left the process early, due to illness and a full-time work opportunity respectively, and the survey proceeded to pilot stage with 8 Trainees. Two more trainees left at or just after this stage (disenchantment and family commitments) and the project proceeded to full survey with six trainees. Two more surveyors were recruited and trained in July to complement the numbers and in the same month one of the remaining six original recruits left the survey as a result of difficult personal and community circumstances.

A comprehensive training package was proposed to provide the technical skills and facilitate ownership in conducting the surveys. Accreditation became an option that was chosen by the trainees early in the process and through the immediate responsiveness of VEC personnel in two jurisdictions, a tutor was hired to co-facilitate a FETAC level 6 Action Research course (City of Dublin VEC) in premises contributed by the Discovery Centre, which is administered by County Dublin VEC. Five surveyors are now in the final assignment stage of the course and upon completion the community will have access to a team of skilled local workers. Accredited training was less of an issue for the most recent recruits as they are in the third level system.

Due to the small survey sample (1200 households approximately) it was felt best to survey as many residents as possible living in the two areas and a representative sample of up to 600 households was agreed. The sample was divided into quotas proportionate to the household and youth survey. For the household survey, the sample was determined by the number of houses in the different estates within the survey area. Each survey team was allocated a core estate in which to conduct surveys, though there was some crossover where teams included smaller estates (Tulip for example) within their core survey area.

Data Analysis

The Household Survey was completed in October 2008 and this set the stage for data inputting. After a review of various online survey tools it was decided to go with a Canadian online polling company, Infopoll. Data was inputted in November and early December. In addition to capacity and cost, Infopoll provides two features of particular use.

Customisation: The database allows for analysis of survey results in terms of a certain response groups. The survey results can be examined, for example by survey team (blue, red etc), whose survey area generally corresponds to different areas of the estate. Similarly all or selected survey findings can be examined for different age groups, income bands or family status.

Cross-Tabulation: A table that shows the frequency and/or percentage of respondents who gave various answers to a question in a survey, and which simultaneously shows these answers for various sub-groups of respondents.

Appendix 1 – Area Profile

Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile of Darndale and its Environs (from CSO Data).

Introduction

Darndale is located on the Northern side of Dublin and is a sprawling suburb of Coolock. It is within the Dublin 17 postal district and constitutes part of the Priorswood C Electoral Division.

Priorswood C covers an area of approximately 0.90 sq. Km¹. In 1996 the population was 3,790 persons. By 2002 this had decreased marginally to 3,633 and in 2006 the population had decreased again to 3,557 persons. This was in contrast with trends at the city and indeed national level. In 1996 the population of Dublin City was 481,854 persons and this has increased to 506,211 persons in 2006. This represented a population increase of 5.1 per cent. Over the same period the population of Priorswood C decreased by 6.1 per cent. This population decrease is significant given that it occurred during a period of significant economic growth in the State and during a period when the State population increased by 16.9 per cent.

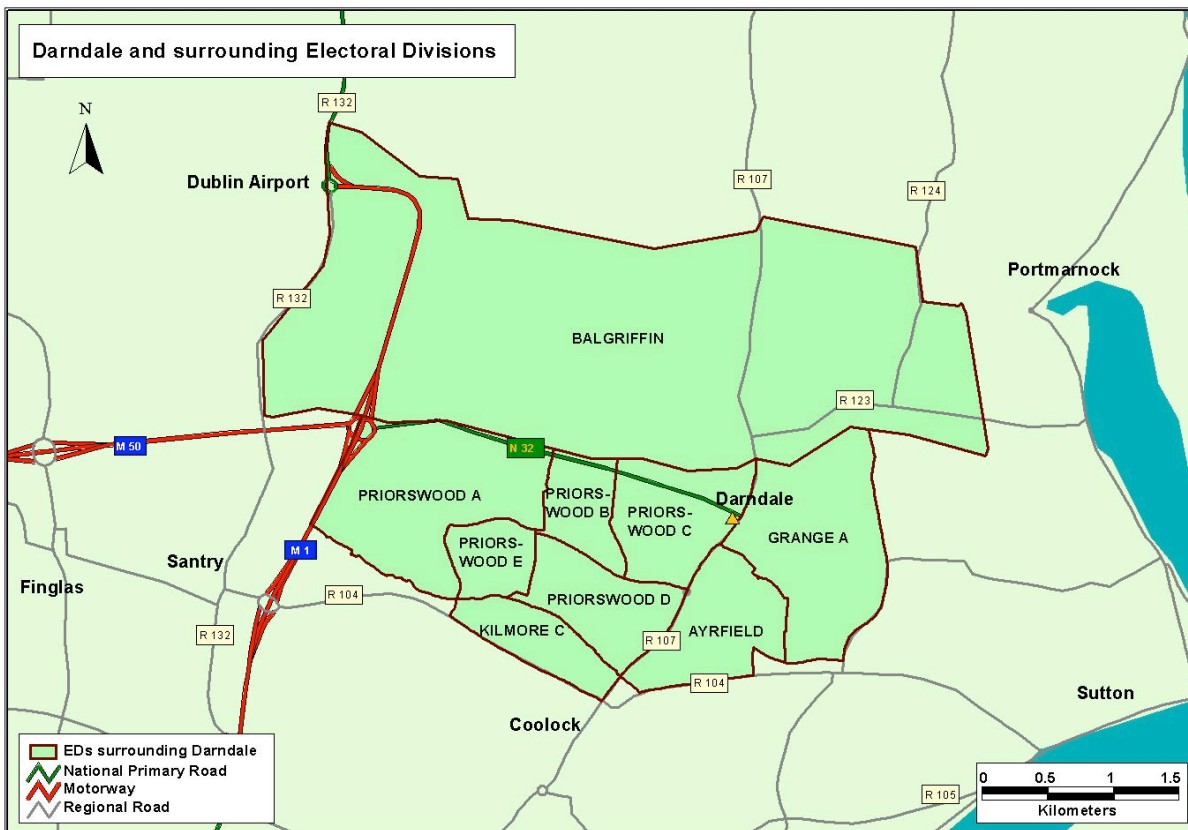


Figure 1

¹ Walsh, J. Brady, J. and Mannion, C. (2002) *Dublin City Profile*, Working Paper Series. National Institute for Regional and Spatial Analysis. NUI Maynooth.

Section 1 Population Structure

In 2006, the population of young dependants in Priorswood C (i.e. those aged 15 years and younger) represented 33 per cent of the population. This compares to an overall State average of 20.4 per cent of the total population and 15 per cent of the population of Dublin City. The significant proportion of young dependents in Priorswood C suggests that the area is at a youthful stage of development. Community services should take cognisance of the above average percentage of young dependants. In 2002, 39.5 per cent of the population Priorswood C was 15 years and under and in 1996, the figure stood at 43.6 per cent. This is a sizeable decrease and while the percentage of young dependants remains above national and city figures, a contraction in numbers is apparent. No neighbouring electoral divisions (EDs) portrayed such a percentage decrease.

Only 3 per cent of the population of Priorswood C are elderly. The elderly population is defined as those aged 65 years and over. In the State approximately 11 per cent of the population can be defined as elderly and in Dublin City the figure is 12.7 per cent. Priorswood C has a very low elderly population in comparison to the State average and it is noteworthy that neighbouring electoral divisions also portray this trend. In Grange A in 2006 the elderly population represented only 2.9 per cent of the total; in Priorswood A the figure is 3.5 per cent and in Priorswood B the figure is 3.2 per cent.

Lone parents represent a significant proportion of the population in Priorswood C with 53.0 per cent of parents regarded as such. This is in contrast with the City average of 25 per cent. This figure is also high compared with the State average of 29.6 per cent. The percentage of lone parents in Priorswood C has decreased since 1996, from 69.1 per cent of parents. Despite this reduction, in 2006 Priorswood C continues to have the highest proportion of lone parents compared to neighbouring EDs with the closest being 46.5 per cent in Priorswood B.

Section 2 Persons with Disabilities

In 2006, 9 per cent of the population of Priorswood C was deemed as having a disability. This is largely in line with the State average of 9.3 per cent, with the Dublin City figure slightly higher at 11.1 per cent.

Section 3 Non-Irish Nationals Population

Of the total population of Priorswood C in 2006, 3.6 per cent were Non-Irish Nationals. This has remained unchanged since the 2002 Census. This is a relatively low figure given that the State average of Non-Irish Nationals as a percentage of the total was 8.3 per cent in 2006. The Dublin City figure was above the national average at 15.1 per cent. All of the neighbouring EDs have below the State average populations of Non-Irish Nationals, with only 2.6 per cent of the population of Priorswood B being of this description.

Section 4 Labour Force

The Labour Force consists of persons above 15 years of age and below retirement age, who are employed or unemployed. Unemployed persons are those who do not currently hold a job but are actively searching for employment.

Of the total population aged 15 years and older in Priorswood C in 2006, 71.5 per cent are in employment. From this, 36.2 per cent are males and 35.3 per cent are females. The state's average employment figure in 2006 was 91.5 per cent comprised of 52.5 per cent males and 39 per cent females. In Dublin City, the percentages of persons, males and females employed in 2006 were 89.3 per cent; 48 per cent and 41.3 per cent respectively. When compared, Priorswood C fares poorly with a significantly lower employment rate than other parts of Dublin City.

There are substantial disparities between employment rates in Priorswood C and the State and the number of females employed compared to the State average. Priorswood C fares poorly when compared to Dublin City also. The poor performance of females in the labour market is likely to be influenced by the fact that 53 per cent of all parents in the area are classified as lone parents².

The unemployment rate in Priorswood C was 9.1 per cent in the 2006 CSO, compared to a national average of 8.5 per cent. The Dublin City figure was 10.7 per cent. Comparing neighbouring EDs we find the lowest unemployment rate of neighbouring EDs in Balgriffin (at 4.0 per cent), with very high rates experienced in Kilmore C and Priorswood B at 18.1 per cent and 26.2 per cent respectively. In 2002 the unemployment rate in Priorswood C was 24.9 per cent. There was a significant decrease in unemployment in the area during the years 2002 to 2006; however the figure remains above the State and City averages.

National trends in employment have changed dramatically in recent months given the downturn in global economies. This has led to sudden increases in unemployment nationally. The number of persons receiving unemployment related benefits increased by 73,200 persons in the year leading to the end of August 2008³. According to the CSO, this is the largest annual increase in unemployment ever recorded.

Priorswood C falls under the remit of the Coolock Social Welfare Office which covers the entire Dublin 17 area. The Coolock area has witnessed its unemployment rates increase in line with national and indeed global trends. In January 2008, there were 2,398 persons signing the live register in Coolock. By August this had increased to 3,050 persons. This represents an increase of 27.2 per cent. Of the 3,050 people signing on in Coolock in August, 2,019 were males and 1,031 were females. Again this reflects the higher percentage of males in employment in the area compared with the number of females.

² CSO 2006 stated that 86 per cent of all lone parents are lone mothers.

³ <http://www.rte.ie/news/2008/0903/cso.html>

Section 5 Education

In 2006, 65.6 per cent of school-goers in Priorswood C were early school leavers. Early School Leavers are defined as those who leave the education system prior to completing the Leaving Certificate. This compares with the national average of 38.2 per cent and the comparable figure of 36.9 per cent. The figure is decreasing in Priorswood C. In 1996, 75.3 per cent of students were early school leavers and in 2002 this figure had decreased to 70.4 per cent. Of its neighbouring EDs, Priorswood C had one of the highest levels of early school leavers in 2006 being succeeded only by Priorswood B where 74.3 per cent of all students leave school early and Kilmore C where early school leavers compose 69.3 per cent of all students.

The percentage of students going on to third level education in Priorswood C is below the State average of 28.8 per cent, standing at 11.3 per cent in 2006. This does however represent a significant increase from the 2002 figure of a mere 1.8 per cent. The Dublin City average is significantly higher with 35.7 per cent of school leavers in 2006 going on to third level education.

Of those that go on to third level education, a mix of study areas is chosen. Of the students going forward, a national average shows that Social Science/Business/Law is the most popular area attracting 21.0 per cent of students in 2006. In Dublin City, this area is also the most popular with 26.2 per cent of students choosing this area of study.

In Priorswood C, Computing is the most popular area with 15.8 per cent of students choosing this field. This is followed closely by Social Science/Business/Law which attracts 14.9 per cent of students. This was succeeded by Social Services which attracted 11.6 per cent of students; Education attracted 10.7 per cent as did the Multiple Subjects category. Engineering/Manufacturing/Construction and Services attracted 8.8 per cent each with 4.7 per cent of students choosing Health studies. A total of 4.7 per cent chose Humanities/Arts; 3.3 per cent chose Life Science/Physical Science/Mathematics/Statistics and 0.5 per cent of those going on to third level chose Agriculture/Veterinary. Of the total, 5.6 per cent did not state their chosen area.

When comparing trends in Priorswood C, we see that similar trends existed in Priorswood B in 2006. Computing also attracted the highest percent of students at 16.7 per cent. Computing also attracted the highest proportion of students in Kilmore C with 25.0 per cent of students going into this area of study. In Priorswood A, D and E and in Balgriffin, student trends followed National and City trends with Social Science/Business/Law attracting the greatest number of students. Generally, Computing and Engineering/Manufacturing/Construction attracted the next highest level of students.

Section 6 Local Authority Housing

Social housing is predominant in Priorswood C, with 64.9 per cent of all housing in 2006 being of this description. This is higher than the State average of 8.8 per cent and the City average of 14.7 per cent. This figure is also high compared with neighbouring EDs. With this, the number of social houses in

Priorswood C has increased from the 2002 figure of 59 per cent indicating an increasing social dependency ratio. It is noted that the increasing dependency on local authority housing is occurring at a time when the percentage of lone parents is increasing.

Appendix

Darndale Report 1996 E.D. Data

Electoral Division:	Ayrfield	CSO ED/Town Ref:	2008
Population 1996:	5,335		

Category	Amount	% of Total	Category	Amount	% of Total
Children (under 15)	1,344	25.2%	Male Participation Rate	1,331	34.4%
Elderly (over 65)	117	2.2%	Female Participation Rate	889	22.9%
Lone Parents	151	16.1%	Unemployed	292	11.6%
Total Economic Dependents	1,461	27.4%	Early School Leavers	1,751	52.3%
Persons in Employment	2,220	88.4%	Third level	183	5.5%

Electoral Division:	Grange A	CSO ED/Town Ref:	2059
Population 1996:	5,322		

Category	Amount	% of Total	Category	Amount	% of Total
Children (under 15)	1,371	25.8%	Male Participation Rate	1,454	37.6%
Elderly (over 65)	87	1.6%	Female Participation Rate	986	25.5%
Lone Parents	139	15.5%	Unemployed	271	10.0%
Total Economic Dependents	1,458	27.4%	Early School Leavers	1,649	47.8%
Persons in Employment	2,440	90.0%	Third level	237	6.9%

Electoral Division:	Kilmore C	CSO ED/Town Ref:	2071
Population 1996:	1,779		

Category	Amount	% of Total	Category	Amount	% of Total
Children (under 15)	411	23.1%	Male Participation Rate	308	24.5%
Elderly (over 65)	110	6.2%	Female Participation Rate	238	18.9%
Lone Parents	159	67.4%	Unemployed	220	28.7%
Total Economic Dependents	521	29.3%	Early School Leavers	938	73.9%
Persons in Employment	546	71.3%	Third level	27	2.1%

Electoral Division:	Priorswood A	CSO ED/Town Ref:	2080
Population 1996:	1,615		

Category	Amount	% of Total	Category	Amount	% of Total
Children (under 15)	475	29.4%	Male Participation Rate	381	34.3%
Elderly (over 65)	28	1.7%	Female Participation Rate	263	23.7%
Lone Parents	50	17.7%	Unemployed	105	14.0%
Total Economic Dependents	503	31.1%	Early School Leavers	626	65.0%
Persons in Employment	644	86.0%	Third level	16	1.7%

Economic Dependents = Persons under 15 and over 65
Participation Rate = Percentage of persons in employment % of
Total = Percentage of total figure in each category

Electoral Division: Priorswood B*CSO ED/Town Ref:***2081****Population 1996: 3,353**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Children (under 15)	1,227	36.6%
Elderly (over 65)	38	1.1%
Lone Parents	190	43.1%
Total Economic Dependents	1,265	37.7%
Persons in Employment	701	53.8%

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Male Participation Rate	387	18.5%
Female Participation Rate	314	15.0%
Unemployed	603	46.2%
Early School Leavers	1,397	76.2%
Third level	19	1.0%

Electoral Division: Priorswood C*CSO ED/Town Ref:***2082****Population 1996: 3,790**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Children (under 15)	1,654	43.6%
Elderly (over 65)	41	1.1%
Lone Parents	337	69.1%
Total Economic Dependents	1,695	44.7%
Persons in Employment	620	48.8%

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Male Participation Rate	348	16.6%
Female Participation Rate	272	13.0%
Unemployed	651	51.2%
Early School Leavers	1,482	75.3%
Third level	27	1.4%

Electoral Division: Priorswood D*CSO ED/Town Ref:***2083****Population 1996: 3,026**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Children (under 15)	683	22.6%
Elderly (over 65)	212	7.0%
Lone Parents	192	46.5%
Total Economic Dependents	895	29.6%
Persons in Employment	1,007	71.3%

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Male Participation Rate	562	26.4%
Female Participation Rate	445	20.9%
Unemployed	406	28.7%
Early School Leavers	1,619	75.5%
Third level	39	1.8%

Electoral Division: Priorswood E*CSO ED/Town Ref:***2084****Population 1996: 3,126**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Children (under 15)	802	25.7%
Elderly (over 65)	78	2.5%
Lone Parents	124	23.1%
Total Economic Dependents	880	28.2%
Persons in Employment	1,242	83.2%

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Male Participation Rate	748	33.3%
Female Participation Rate	494	22.0%
Unemployed	250	16.8%
Early School Leavers	1,220	59.8%
Third level	63	3.1%

*Economic Dependents = Persons under 15 and over 65**Participation Rate = Percentage of persons in employment % of**Total = Percentage of total figure in each category*

Electoral Division: Balgriffin

CSO ED/Town Ref:

4005

Population 1996: 603

Category	Amount	% of Total	Category	Amount	% of Total
Children (under 15)	135	22.4%	Male Participation Rate	144	37.8%
Elderly (over 65)	87	14.4%	Female Participation Rate	88	23.1%
Lone Parents	12	14.3%	Unemployed	29	11.1%
Total Economic Dependents	222	36.8%	Early School Leavers	169	41.1%
Persons in Employment	232	88.9%	Third level	33	8.0%

Economic Dependents = Persons under 15 and over 65
Participation Rate = Percentage of persons in employment % of
Total = Percentage of total figure in each category

Darndale Report 1996 Dublin City Data

County: Dublin City
Population 1996: 481,854

Category	Amount	% of Total	Category	Amount	% of Total
Children (under 15)	88,031	18.3%	Male Participation Rate	99,623	30.1%
Elderly (over 65)	62,934	13.1%	Female Participation Rate	84,474	25.5%
Lone Parents	22,666	42.9%	Unemployed	43,906	19.3%
Total Economic Dependents	150,965	31.3%	Early School Leavers	166,539	47.4%
Persons in Employment	184,097	80.7%	Third level	40,994	11.7%

Economic Dependents = Persons under 15 and over 65
Participation Rate = Percentage of persons in employment
% of Total = Percentage of total figure in each category

Darndale Report 2002 E.D. Data

Electoral Division: Ayrfield

CSO ED/Town Ref: 2008

Population 2002: 5,426

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Children (under 15)	1,150	21.2%	Male Participation Rate	1,506	53.7%
Elderly (over 65)	217	4.0%	Female Participation Rate	1,089	42.0%
Lone Parents	172	12.7%	Unemployed	210	7.5%
Persons with Disabilities	368	6.8%	Early School Leavers	1,658	46.2%
Non-Irish Nationals	187	3.5%	Third level	286	8.0%
Total Economic Dependents	1,367	25.2%	Social Housing	35	2.3%
Persons in Employment	2,805	92.5%			

Electoral Division: Grange A

CSO ED/Town Ref: 2059

Population 2002: 7,301

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Children (under 15)	1,881	25.8%	Male Participation Rate	2,066	53.3%
Elderly (over 65)	141	1.9%	Female Participation Rate	1,567	43.1%
Lone Parents	238	12.9%	Unemployed	244	6.3%
Persons with Disabilities	364	5.0%	Early School Leavers	1,877	40.5%
Non-Irish Nationals	387	5.3%	Third level	470	10.1%
Total Economic Dependents	2,022	27.7%	Social Housing	23	1.1%
Persons in Employment	3,877	93.7%			

Electoral Division: Kilmore C

CSO ED/Town Ref: 2071

Population 2002: 1,676

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Children (under 15)	408	24.3%	Male Participation Rate	284	43.9%
Elderly (over 65)	218	13.0%	Female Participation Rate	237	45.5%
Lone Parents	188	41.0%	Unemployed	126	19.5%
Persons with Disabilities	233	13.9%	Early School Leavers	754	67.1%
Non-Irish Nationals	50	3.0%	Third level	31	2.8%
Total Economic Dependents	626	37.4%	Social Housing	164	29.5%
Persons in Employment	647	80.5%			

Economic Dependents = Persons under 15 and over 65

Participation Rate = Percentage of persons in employment % of

Total = Percentage of total figure in each category

Electoral Division: Priorswood A*CSO ED/Town Ref:***2080****Population 2002: 1,564**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Children (under 15)	368	23.5%
Elderly (over 65)	40	2.6%
Lone Parents	62	16.0%
Persons with Disabilities	86	5.5%
Non-Irish Nationals	50	3.2%
Total Economic Dependents	408	26.1%
Persons in Employment	845	91.6%

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Male Participation Rate	438	51.8%
Female Participation Rate	336	43.4%
Unemployed	71	8.4%
Early School Leavers	551	54.2%
Third level	50	4.9%
Social Housing	14	3.3%

Electoral Division: Priorswood B*CSO ED/Town Ref:***2081****Population 2002: 3,298**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Children (under 15)	1,045	31.7%
Elderly (over 65)	68	2.1%
Lone Parents	261	37.7%
Persons with Disabilities	208	6.3%
Non-Irish Nationals	338	10.3%
Total Economic Dependents	1,113	33.7%
Persons in Employment	1,471	74.6%

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Male Participation Rate	597	40.6%
Female Participation Rate	500	45.6%
Unemployed	374	25.4%
Early School Leavers	1,163	64.9%
Third level	38	2.1%
Social Housing	286	39.9%

Electoral Division: Priorswood C*CSO ED/Town Ref:***2082****Population 2002: 3,633**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Children (under 15)	1,435	39.5%
Elderly (over 65)	66	1.8%
Lone Parents	419	48.8%
Persons with Disabilities	248	6.8%
Non-Irish Nationals	131	3.6%
Total Economic Dependents	1,501	41.3%
Persons in Employment	1,344	75.1%

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Male Participation Rate	469	34.9%
Female Participation Rate	540	53.5%
Unemployed	335	24.9%
Early School Leavers	1,260	70.4%
Third level	33	1.8%
Social Housing	540	59.0%

*Economic Dependents = Persons under 15 and over 65**Participation Rate = Percentage of persons in employment % of**Total = Percentage of total figure in each category*

Electoral Division: Priorswood D**CSO ED/Town Ref:****2083****Population 2002: 2,846**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Children (under 15)	606	21.3%
Elderly (over 65)	304	10.7%
Lone Parents	210	30.4%
Persons with Disabilities	318	11.2%
Non-Irish Nationals	156	5.5%
Total Economic Dependents	910	32.0%
Persons in Employment	1,356	83.5%

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Male Participation Rate	617	45.5%
Female Participation Rate	515	45.5%
Unemployed	224	16.5%
Early School Leavers	1,151	60.2%
Third level	61	3.2%
Social Housing	164	18.7%

Electoral Division: Priorswood E**CSO ED/Town Ref:****2084****Population 2002: 2,883**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Children (under 15)	588	20.4%
Elderly (over 65)	133	4.6%
Lone Parents	156	20.9%
Persons with Disabilities	221	7.7%
Non-Irish Nationals	84	2.9%
Total Economic Dependents	721	25.0%
Persons in Employment	1,476	90.5%

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Male Participation Rate	766	51.9%
Female Participation Rate	570	42.7%
Unemployed	140	9.5%
Early School Leavers	1,147	58.8%
Third level	91	4.7%
Social Housing	40	4.7%

Electoral Division: Balgriffin**CSO ED/Town Ref:****4005****Population 2002: 590**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Children (under 15)	115	19.5%
Elderly (over 65)	92	15.6%
Lone Parents	19	13.6%
Persons with Disabilities	48	8.1%
Non-Irish Nationals	39	6.9%
Total Economic Dependents	207	35.1%
Persons in Employment	260	91.9%

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Male Participation Rate	140	53.8%
Female Participation Rate	99	41.4%
Unemployed	21	8.1%
Early School Leavers	170	41.0%
Third level	54	13.0%
Social Housing	0	0.0%

*Economic Dependents = Persons under 15 and over 65**Participation Rate = Percentage of persons in employment % of**Total = Percentage of total figure in each category*

Darndale Report 2002 Fingal and State Data

Selected Area: State

Population 2002: 3,917,203

Category	Amount	% of Total	Category	Amount	% of Total
Children (under 15)	827,428	21.1%	Male Participation Rate	963,253	53.5%
Elderly (over 65)	436,001	11.1%	Female Participation Rate	678,334	37.7%
Lone Parents	153,863	16.6%	Unemployed	159,346	8.8%
Persons with Disabilities	323,707	8.3%	Early School Leavers	1,841,752	70.2%
Non-Irish Nationals	273,520	7.0%	Third level	313,702	12.0%
Total Economic Dependents	1,263,429	32.3%	Social Housing	88,206	6.9%
Persons in Employment	1,800,933	91.2%			

Selected Area: Dublin City

Population 2002: 495,781

Category	Amount	% of Total	Category	Amount	% of Total
Children (under 15)	80,172	16.2%	Male Participation Rate	120,453	48.1%
Elderly (over 65)	63,507	12.8%	Female Participation Rate	103,847	46.3%
Lone Parents	24,035	23.1%	Unemployed	26,030	10.4%
Persons with Disabilities	48,669	9.8%	Early School Leavers	135,658	38.8%
Non-Irish Nationals	53,856	11.2%	Third level	49,540	14.2%
Total Economic Dependents	143,679	29.0%	Social Housing	19,586	10.8%
Persons in Employment	250,330	89.6%			

Economic Dependents = Persons under 15 and over 65
Participation Rate = Percentage of persons in employment % of
Total = Percentage of total figure in each category

Darndale Report 2006 E.D. Data

Electoral Division: Ayrfield

CSO ED/Town Ref:

2008

Population 2006: 5,344

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Children (under 15)	1,072	20.1%	Male Participation Rate	1,653	41.9%
Elderly (over 65)	324	6.1%	Female Participation Rate	1,307	33.1%
Lone Parents	274	18.5%	Unemployed	213	7.2%
Persons with Disabilities	435	8.1%	Early School Leavers	1,610	44.1%
Non-Irish Nationals	228	4.3%	Third level	707	19.4%
Total Economic Dependents	1,396	26.1%	Social Housing	66	3.9%
Persons in Employment	2,960	92.8%			

Electoral Division: Grange A

CSO ED/Town Ref:

2059

Population 2006: 7,050

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Children (under 15)	1,891	26.8%	Male Participation Rate	2,069	41.8%
Elderly (over 65)	205	2.9%	Female Participation Rate	1,679	33.9%
Lone Parents	338	18.1%	Unemployed	236	6.3%
Persons with Disabilities	454	6.4%	Early School Leavers	1,706	38.9%
Non-Irish Nationals	432	6.1%	Third level	965	22.0%
Total Economic Dependents	2,096	29.7%	Social Housing	45	2.1%
Persons in Employment	3,748	93.7%			

Electoral Division: Kilmore C

CSO ED/Town Ref:

2071

Population 2006: 1,458

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Children (under 15)	310	21.3%	Male Participation Rate	327	37.8%
Elderly (over 65)	284	19.5%	Female Participation Rate	264	30.6%
Lone Parents	156	38.6%	Unemployed	123	20.8%
Persons with Disabilities	235	16.1%	Early School Leavers	694	69.3%
Non-Irish Nationals	40	2.7%	Third level	76	7.6%
Total Economic Dependents	594	40.7%	Social Housing	197	40.4%
Persons in Employment	591	79.2%			

Economic Dependents = Persons under 15 and over 65

Participation Rate = Percentage of persons in employment % of

Total = Percentage of total figure in each category

Electoral Division: Priorswood A*CSO ED/Town Ref:***2080****Population 2006: 1,581**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Children (under 15)	355	22.5%
Elderly (over 65)	56	3.5%
Lone Parents	118	27.3%
Persons with Disabilities	148	9.4%
Non-Irish Nationals	48	3.0%
Total Economic Dependents	411	26.0%
Persons in Employment	881	90.2%

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Male Participation Rate	485	41.5%
Female Participation Rate	396	33.8%
Unemployed	86	9.8%
Early School Leavers	524	51.8%
Third level	143	14.1%
Social Housing	33	6.7%

Electoral Division: Priorswood B*CSO ED/Town Ref:***2081****Population 2006: 2,882**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Children (under 15)	811	28.1%
Elderly (over 65)	91	3.2%
Lone Parents	342	46.5%
Persons with Disabilities	262	9.1%
Non-Irish Nationals	75	2.6%
Total Economic Dependents	902	31.3%
Persons in Employment	1,332	71.3%

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Male Participation Rate	733	37.0%
Female Participation Rate	599	30.3%
Unemployed	382	28.7%
Early School Leavers	1,229	74.3%
Third level	120	7.3%
Social Housing	387	53.5%

Electoral Division: Priorswood C*CSO ED/Town Ref:***2082****Population 2006: 3,557**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Children (under 15)	1,175	33.0%
Elderly (over 65)	105	3.0%
Lone Parents	494	53.0%
Persons with Disabilities	319	9.0%
Non-Irish Nationals	128	3.6%
Total Economic Dependents	1,280	36.0%
Persons in Employment	1,627	73.6%

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Male Participation Rate	825	36.2%
Female Participation Rate	802	35.2%
Unemployed	429	26.4%
Early School Leavers	1,245	65.6%
Third level	215	11.3%
Social Housing	667	64.9%

*Economic Dependents = Persons under 15 and over 65**Participation Rate = Percentage of persons in employment % of**Total = Percentage of total figure in each category*

Electoral Division: Priorswood D*CSO ED/Town Ref:***2083****Population 2006: 2,760**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Children (under 15)	582	21.1%
Elderly (over 65)	372	13.5%
Lone Parents	265	35.4%
Persons with Disabilities	429	15.5%
Non-Irish Nationals	148	5.4%
Total Economic Dependents	954	34.6%
Persons in Employment	1,296	84.0%

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Male Participation Rate	706	39.1%
Female Participation Rate	590	32.7%
Unemployed	208	16.0%
Early School Leavers	1,177	62.6%
Third level	185	9.8%
Social Housing	293	31.7%

Electoral Division: Priorswood E*CSO ED/Town Ref:***2084****Population 2006: 2,731**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Children (under 15)	532	19.5%
Elderly (over 65)	216	7.9%
Lone Parents	194	25.1%
Persons with Disabilities	248	9.1%
Non-Irish Nationals	79	2.9%
Total Economic Dependents	748	27.4%
Persons in Employment	1,448	90.1%

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Male Participation Rate	789	39.8%
Female Participation Rate	659	33.2%
Unemployed	144	9.9%
Early School Leavers	1,016	54.7%
Third level	233	12.6%
Social Housing	78	9.0%

Electoral Division: Balgriffin*CSO ED/Town Ref:***4005****Population 2006: 911**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Children (under 15)	192	21.1%
Elderly (over 65)	110	12.1%
Lone Parents	19	8.2%
Persons with Disabilities	115	12.6%
Non-Irish Nationals	63	6.9%
Total Economic Dependents	302	33.2%
Persons in Employment	449	94.9%

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Male Participation Rate	278	45.6%
Female Participation Rate	171	28.1%
Unemployed	23	5.1%
Early School Leavers	163	25.9%
Third level	184	29.3%
Social Housing	2	0.7%

*Economic Dependents = Persons under 15 and over 65**Participation Rate = Percentage of persons in employment % of**Total = Percentage of total figure in each category*

Darndale Report 2006 Dublin City and State Data

Selected Area: State

Population 2006: 4,239,848

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Children (under 15)	864,449	20.4%	Male Participation Rate	1,107,234	52.5%
Elderly (over 65)	467,926	11.0%	Female Participation Rate	822,808	39.0%
Lone Parents	311,803	29.6%	Unemployed	179,456	8.5%
Persons with Disabilities	393,785	9.3%	Early School Leavers	1,087,496	38.2%
Non-Irish Nationals	352,782	8.3%	Third level	820,760	28.8%
Total Economic Dependents	1,332,375	31.4%	Social Housing	129,056	8.8%
Persons in Employment	1,930,042	91.5%			

Selected Area: Dublin City

Population 2006: 506,211

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Children (under 15)	75,854	15.0%	Male Participation Rate	131,583	48.0%
Elderly (over 65)	64,268	12.7%	Female Participation Rate	113,424	41.3%
Lone Parents	27,804	25.0%	Unemployed	29,303	10.7%
Persons with Disabilities	56,420	11.1%	Early School Leavers	130,307	36.9%
Non-Irish Nationals	76,329	15.1%	Third level	126,061	35.7%
Total Economic Dependents	140,122	27.7%	Social Housing	28,067	14.7%
Persons in Employment	245,007	89.3%			

Economic Dependents = Persons under 15 and over 65

Participation Rate = Percentage of persons in employment % of

Total = Percentage of total figure in each category

Darndale Report 2006 Third level Data

Electoral Division: Ayrfield

CSO ED/Town Ref:

2008

Population 2006: 5,344

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Education	46	6.5%	Agriculture/Veterinary	3	0.4%
Humanities/Arts	87	12.3%	Health	45	6.4%
Social Science/Business/Law	154	21.8%	Social Services	32	4.5%
Computing	81	11.5%	Services	51	7.2%
Life Science/Physical Science/ Mathematics/Statistics	30	4.2%	Not stated	8	1.1%
Engineering/Manufacturing/ Construction	96	13.6%	Multiple subjects	74	10.5%

Electoral Division: Balgriffin

CSO ED/Town Ref:

4005

Population 2006: 911

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Education	15	8.2%	Agriculture/Veterinary	3	1.6%
Humanities/Arts	16	8.7%	Health	13	7.1%
Social Science/Business/Law	68	37.0%	Social Services	3	1.6%
Computing	15	8.2%	Services	12	6.5%
Life Science/Physical Science/ Mathematics/Statistics	6	3.3%	Not stated	0	0.0%
Engineering/Manufacturing/ Construction	20	10.9%	Multiple subjects	13	7.1%

Electoral Division: Fingal

CSO ED/Town Ref:

4000

Population 2006: 239,992

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Education	3,365	5.9%	Agriculture/Veterinary	793	1.4%
Humanities/Arts	5,456	9.6%	Health	6,223	10.9%
Social Science/Business/Law	14,995	26.4%	Social Services	1,546	2.7%
Computing	4,553	8.0%	Services	3,400	6.0%
Life Science/Physical Science/ Mathematics/Statistics	2,878	5.1%	Not stated	555	1.0%
Engineering/Manufacturing/ Construction	6,599	11.6%	Multiple subjects	6,522	11.5%

Electoral Division: Grange A*CSO ED/Town Ref:***2059****Population 2006: 7,050**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Education	48	5.0%	Agriculture/Veterinary	8	0.8%
Humanities/Arts	70	7.3%	Health	89	9.2%
Social Science/Business/Law	258	26.7%	Social Services	31	3.2%
Computing	110	11.4%	Services	58	6.0%
Life Science/Physical Science/ Mathematics/Statistics	47	4.9%	Not stated	12	1.2%
Engineering/Manufacturing/ Construction	132	13.7%	Multiple subjects	102	10.6%

Electoral Division: Kilmore C*CSO ED/Town Ref:***2071****Population 2006: 1,458**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Education	1	1.3%	Agriculture/Veterinary	1	1.3%
Humanities/Arts	9	11.8%	Health	8	10.5%
Social Science/Business/Law	7	9.2%	Social Services	4	5.3%
Computing	19	25.0%	Services	8	10.5%
Life Science/Physical Science/ Mathematics/Statistics	4	5.3%	Not stated	3	3.9%
Engineering/Manufacturing/ Construction	4	5.3%	Multiple subjects	8	10.5%

Electoral Division: Priorswood A*CSO ED/Town Ref:***2080****Population 2006: 1,581**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Education	8	5.6%	Agriculture/Veterinary	2	1.4%
Humanities/Arts	10	7.0%	Health	10	7.0%
Social Science/Business/Law	23	16.1%	Social Services	10	7.0%
Computing	21	14.7%	Services	17	11.9%
Life Science/Physical Science/ Mathematics/Statistics	6	4.2%	Not stated	4	2.8%
Engineering/Manufacturing/ Construction	21	14.7%	Multiple subjects	11	7.7%

Electoral Division: Priorswood B**CSO ED/Town Ref:****2081****Population 2006: 2,882**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Education	10	8.3%	Agriculture/Veterinary	3	2.5%
Humanities/Arts	6	5.0%	Health	9	7.5%
Social Science/Business/Law	10	8.3%	Social Services	13	10.8%
Computing	20	16.7%	Services	13	10.8%
Life Science/Physical Science/ Mathematics/Statistics	2	1.7%	Not stated	4	3.3%
Engineering/Manufacturing/ Construction	16	13.3%	Multiple subjects	14	11.7%

Electoral Division: Priorswood C**CSO ED/Town Ref:****2082****Population 2006: 3,557**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Education	23	10.7%	Agriculture/Veterinary	1	0.5%
Humanities/Arts	10	4.7%	Health	10	4.7%
Social Science/Business/Law	32	14.9%	Social Services	25	11.6%
Computing	34	15.8%	Services	19	8.8%
Life Science/Physical Science/ Mathematics/Statistics	7	3.3%	Not stated	12	5.6%
Engineering/Manufacturing/ Construction	19	8.8%	Multiple subjects	23	10.7%

Electoral Division: Priorswood D**CSO ED/Town Ref:****2083****Population 2006: 2,760**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Education	13	7.0%	Agriculture/Veterinary	3	1.6%
Humanities/Arts	12	6.5%	Health	10	5.4%
Social Science/Business/Law	37	20.0%	Social Services	18	9.7%
Computing	21	11.4%	Services	19	10.3%
Life Science/Physical Science/ Mathematics/Statistics	8	4.3%	Not stated	6	3.2%
Engineering/Manufacturing/ Construction	19	10.3%	Multiple subjects	19	10.3%

Electoral Division: Priorswood E**CSO ED/Town Ref:****2084****Population 2006: 2,731**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Education	9	3.9%	Agriculture/Veterinary	1	0.4%
Humanities/Arts	16	6.9%	Health	24	10.3%
Social Science/Business/Law	49	21.0%	Social Services	23	9.9%
Computing	23	9.9%	Services	18	7.7%
Life Science/Physical Science/ Mathematics/Statistics	7	3.0%	Not stated	2	0.9%
Engineering/Manufacturing/ Construction	33	14.2%	Multiple subjects	28	12.0%

Electoral Division: State**CSO ED/Town Ref:****1000****Population 2006: 4,239,848**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Education	61,218	7.5%	Agriculture/Veterinary	21,104	2.6%
Humanities/Arts	82,014	10.0%	Health	99,597	12.1%
Social Science/Business/Law	172,519	21.0%	Social Services	26,069	3.2%
Computing	54,901	6.7%	Services	50,021	6.1%
Life Science/Physical Science/ Mathematics/Statistics	42,016	5.1%	Not stated	10,286	1.3%
Engineering/Manufacturing/ Construction	100,959	12.3%	Multiple subjects	100,056	12.2%

Electoral Division: Dublin City**CSO ED/Town Ref:****2000****Population 2006: 506,211**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Education	6,686	5.3%	Agriculture/Veterinary	1,070	0.8%
Humanities/Arts	17,910	14.2%	Health	12,148	9.6%
Social Science/Business/Law	33,001	26.2%	Social Services	3,135	2.5%
Computing	9,449	7.5%	Services	5,741	4.6%
Life Science/Physical Science/ Mathematics/Statistics	6,479	5.1%	Not stated	1,316	1.0%
Engineering/Manufacturing/ Construction	12,640	10.0%	Multiple subjects	16,486	13.1%
