



Daughters of Charity Community Services: An Area Profile

April 2014



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TO NOTE:

- All percentages in this study document have been rounded to the nearest decimal point.
- All of the raw data used in this study is available in a secondary source document entitled *Daughters of Charity Community Services: An Area Profile (Inclusive of Statistical Data)* which is available from the Daughters of Charity Community Services at info@doccs.ie





SUMMARY

The purpose of this study document is to provide an area profile of the communities that are served by the Daughters of Charity Community Services (DoCCS) using statistical data from the 2011 Census and the Pobal HP Deprivation Maps. By focusing on the 'residence' or 'locality' of 469 registered DoCCS participants in October 2013, as a snapshot in time, the study aims to show that the organisation, through its community education and social care services, is meeting its stated mission objective of directing and targeting its finite resources to those most in need in its catchment area of the north inner city of Dublin. It also aims to provide a deeper understanding and insight into the quality of life of the service participants who experience social disadvantage and exclusion in its community.

The majority (81%) of the total number of registered participants were found to reside in the organisation's core catchment area of Dublin north inner city which, defined in terms of postal area codes, is Dublin 7 and (a part of) Dublin 1. This core area corresponded to a total of 12 District Electoral Divisions (DEDs) based on the Census data. (A DED being the smallest legally defined administrative areas in the State for which small area population statistics [SAPS] are published from the Census). Within these DEDs, 16 sample small areas were selected, as the majority (70%) of those people who use the services of the DoCCS resided in these areas. (A small area is a sub-division of the DED and is the smallest geographical level for the purpose of the Census).

The Census statistics reveal a picture of a mixed community, or more correctly, mixed communities and mixed need. Reflecting the changed demographic, economic and social landscape of the north inner city in recent decades, a total of 11 of the 12 DEDs that make up the core area of the DoCCS are classified as average using the Pobal HP Deprivation Index. Nine are classified as being marginally above average and two are marginally below average. One of the DEDs is classified as disadvantaged.

However, a very different picture of disadvantage emerges when the sample small areas are compared to the overall DEDs. All but two of the 16 small areas are classified as areas of disadvantage. Of the 16 small areas examined, six are areas classified as very disadvantaged, eight are disadvantaged and two are marginally below average. The small areas are shown as pockets where there is a considerable concentration and high levels of poverty and deprivation existing. This statistical evidence is significant in that, given the majority of the service participants of the DoCCS reside in the sample small areas, it demonstrates that the organisation is reaching people from disadvantaged small communities.

Both the core area and the small areas were further examined in terms of Census data sets relating to socio-economic indices of relative advantage / disadvantage. These indices were: age of population, ethnicity, family type and composition, housing type, economic status, educational retention and attainment, and access to information technology.

Among the **key findings** of the study are:

- The rate of lone parenthood as a family type is higher in the core area than in Dublin city overall, and in some small areas, the rate is as high as 79% and 83%. Lone parenthood is by far the norm in terms of family units in the small area pockets of poverty and disadvantage.
- In the small areas, more than half (55%) of the households rent from the local authority, whereas in Dublin city, less than 11.5% of households rent from Dublin City Council.
- In the core area, the unemployment rate is 24.9% compared to 18.5% in Dublin city and 19% nationally. However, within the core area there is a huge variance. In six small areas, 50% or more of men were unemployed at the time of the census. In two small areas, this was more than 70%.

- In the small areas, the chances of being in an employment of status are far less (18%) than in the core area (36%) or in Dublin city (45%).
- In the disadvantaged small area communities, around a third, 33% have left education by the age of 15 compared to 19% in the core area and 14% in Dublin city. A total of 45% in the small areas left school before the State school-leaving age of 16 compared to 27% in the core area and 21% in Dublin city.
- In the small areas, more than a third (37%), or one in three people, have no formal education or primary education only, while less than one in ten (9%) in the small areas have a third level education qualification. The corresponding higher rates for the core area show the concentrated educational disadvantage that blights the small area communities.
- Just over half of people in the small areas have access to a computer (52%) and the internet (53%), whereas almost two thirds of those in the core area do and close on three quarters of those in Dublin city do.

With 70% of the registered service participants of the Daughters of Charity Community Services from the core catchment area of Dublin's north inner city residing in identified small areas of concentrated poverty and disadvantage, and the remaining 30% residing in other parts of the core area where relative poverty and deprivation exists, the organisation is confident that it is successfully directing and targeting the resources of its community education and social care services towards those people most in need in the community. Using an evidence-based approach, the study document also provides deeper understanding and insight into relevant quality of life and standards of living issues affecting the service participants of the Daughters of Charity Community Services.



INTRODUCTION

“Wars of nations are fought to change maps. But wars of poverty are fought to map change.” (Muhammad Ali)

Map making has been a feature of human history from cave paintings, ancient maps of Babylon, through to the age of exploration to the present day. People have used maps as essential tools to help them define, explain and navigate their way through the world.

The purpose of this study document is to provide an area statistical profile of the communities that are served by the Daughters of Charity Community Services (DoCCS). In essence, it is a mapping of the socio-demographic characteristics of a defined core area of Dublin 1 and Dublin 7. By applying data gleaned from the 2011 Census¹, and a small amount of data which has been taken from the Pobal Maps², it is possible to quantitatively determine “quality of life” established through a set of indicators.

The 2011 Census provides a series of evidence-based demographic, social and economic indicators. The indicators selected for the purpose of this study were: age of population, ethnicity, family type and composition, housing type, economic status, educational retention and attainment, and access to information technology. These indicators are significant in that they not only map quality of life but are a tool to map poverty and deprivation. Haase & Pratschke suggest that *“such indices can provide the basis for the effective targeting of the most disadvantaged areas.”*

¹ <http://www.cso.ie/en/census/census2011smallareapopulationstatisticsaps/>

² <http://maps.pobal.ie/#/Map>

Examination of the findings from the statistical area profile depict the very serious nature of disadvantage, poverty and deprivation, and the harmful impact of such upon children, adults, families, and communities. Consequently the focus of this study is defining who is experiencing these issues and to what extent. The study, furthermore, analyses the degree to which the services of the DoCCS are successful in ensuring that their resources are directed towards these individuals most affected by social disadvantage and exclusion.

Our study document is structured and presented as follows:

- Key Definitions
- Methodology
- Who We Are
- Daughters of Charity Community Services: An Area Profile
- Conclusion
- Appendices: Summary Figures for DEDs and Small Areas



KEY DEFINITIONS

Reflecting its mission, the Daughters of Charity Community Services (DoCCS) cares deeply about people who are affected by poverty and social injustice. We recognize the serious impact of poverty and social exclusion on the quality of life, and in particular the standards of living, of those who participate in our services.

The work of the DoCCS is underpinned by an understanding of, and approach to, the multidimensional nature of poverty. For the purposes of this study, and aligned to the statistical data sets and evidence-based research herein, we have selected recognized definitions of disadvantage, relative poverty and deprivation, as follows:

Disadvantage

Disadvantage can be understood in terms of a range of difficulties that block life opportunities and which prevent people from participating fully in society.³ It includes the experiences of disadvantaged people that include not only a lack of financial resources, but also a lack of access to key services and a restriction on social contacts and community participation.⁴

Relative Poverty

People are living in poverty if their income and resources (material, cultural and social) are so inadequate as to preclude them from having a standard of living which is acceptable by Irish society generally. As a result of inadequate income and resources, people may be excluded and marginalised from participating in activities considered the norm for other people in society.⁵

³ Vinson, T. (2007)- *Dropping off the edge: The distribution of disadvantage in Australia*. Melbourne: Jesuit Social Services., P 1

⁴ Saunders, P. (2008) -*Measuring wellbeing using non-monetary indicators: Deprivation and social exclusion*. *Family Matters*, 78, 8–17.

⁵ *European Anti Poverty Network and Government of Ireland/ NAPS (1997)*

Deprivation

The fundamental implication of the term ‘deprivation’ is of an absence – of essential or desirable attributes, possessions and opportunities which are considered no more than the minimum by that society.⁶

We endorse the benchmark Russell & Watson (2004) suggest: “A socially inclusive society...is one where no individual or household falls below the threshold of living conditions deemed necessary to provide the minimum basis for participation in the normal life of a society.”

⁶ Coobes et al., (1995), DoE-UK,





STUDY METHODOLOGY

All of the data gathered in this study document is from the 2011 Census⁷, with the exception of a small amount of data which has been taken from the Pobal Maps⁸, which themselves were developed from the 2011 census. Census data is freely available from the Central Statistics Office (CSO) website at <http://www.cso.ie/en/census/index.html>.

Data gathered and made available by the CSO from the census is available at different area sizes, from state and county to District Electoral Division (DED) and small areas, which are further sub-divisions of the DEDs. In an urban area, where the population is dense, the area sizes that are the most useful are the DEDs and small areas. The information available at DED and small area levels is very detailed and provides us with extensive information on demographics and a measurement of affluence/disadvantage based on geographic area.

The Pobal HP Deprivation Index⁹ is a method of measuring the relative affluence or disadvantage of a particular geographical area using data compiled from various censuses. A scoring is given to the area based on a national average of zero and ranging from approximately -35 (being the most disadvantaged) to +35 (being the most affluent). In addition to this, percentage data for the area is given under the following categories:¹⁰

⁷ <http://www.cso.ie/en/census/census2011smallareapopulationstatisticssaps/>

⁸ <http://maps.pobal.ie/#/Map>

⁹ As of August 2012, Pobal is released of the new Pobal HP Deprivation Index (Haase and Pratschke, 2012), which builds upon previous indices and provides data based on the 2011 census returns

¹⁰ <https://www.pobal.ie/Pages/New-Measures.aspx>

Relative Index Score	Standard Deviation	Label	Colour Scheme
over 30	> 3	extremely affluent	dark blue
20 to 30	2 to 3	very affluent	medium blue
10 to 20	1 to 2	affluent	medium green
0 to 10	0 to 1	marginally above average	light green
0 to -10	0 to -1	marginally below average	light yellow
-10 to -20	-1 to -2	disadvantaged	medium yellow
-20 to -30	-2 to -3	very disadvantaged	orange
below -30	< -3	extremely disadvantaged	red

As there are limitations to the data examined in this study document, some caveats should be entered:

- The data focuses exclusively on ‘residence’ or ‘locality’ as an important socio-economic indicator; this is one among many other indicators which are not examined here.
- It has to be noted that there are people who are not disadvantaged living in areas that are disadvantaged.¹¹
- Conversely, there are people who are disadvantaged living in areas that are affluent.

¹¹ This refers to an DED or small area identified as disadvantaged based on the Pobal deprivation measures

Based on the analysis of the census data, the study methodology adopted was as follows:

The participants who attend the services of DoCCS come primarily from the north inner city area, as well as other areas of Dublin city. Using a *snapshot* in time, namely October 2013, the DoCCS participants were grouped in accordance with their residential addresses. We believe that this snapshot is indicative in general of referral patterns to the services of the DoCCS.

The majority (81%) of the total number (469) of registered participants were found to reside in a **Core Area** of Dublin north inner city which, defined in terms of postal area codes, is Dublin 7 and (a part of) Dublin 1. While 19% of the participants resided in areas of Dublin outlying the core north inner city area, including from designated areas of social disadvantage, they were deemed to be not statistically significant for inclusion in this study.

Using the census information, the core area was identified in terms of its relevant **District Electoral Divisions (DEDs)** - 12 in total. While the populations within and between DEDs vary considerably, the area of each DED remains consistent over time. This means that the DEDs can be compared between one census to the next. There are usually between 2,000 and 5,000 persons living in a DED. However, demographic change as well as changes in the residential accommodation in an area can often make for stark changes over time. New residential buildings within a DED will increase the population, or populations will be reduced by the demolition or de-tenanting of residential accommodation.

Since the early 1990s, Dublin's inner city has changed from being an area of widespread poverty to a patchwork of considerable affluence and disadvantage at the micro level. The new maps of deprivation¹² (pages 17 & 18) highlight the continuing existence of this patchwork of deprivation/affluence. It is often not useful when viewing the inner city to rely solely on the DEDs as the picture presenting is one of an average wider community.

It is important, therefore, to analysis the census **Small Area Statistics (SAS)** in order to better understand the experience of the communities at micro level beneath and within the larger DED units of analysis. This small area data provides a much more detailed breakdown of the levels of disadvantage and affluence in communities.

Accordingly, the study selected a sample of small areas within the core area corresponding to where the majority (70%) of those who use the services of the DoCCS resided. A total of 16 such small areas were identified with a population of between 133 and 469 persons per small area.

Therefore, as well as presenting figures from the larger DED areas which make up the core area, we have also presented the figures from selected smaller areas within the catchment area where the service predominately works and where social disadvantage is concentrated.

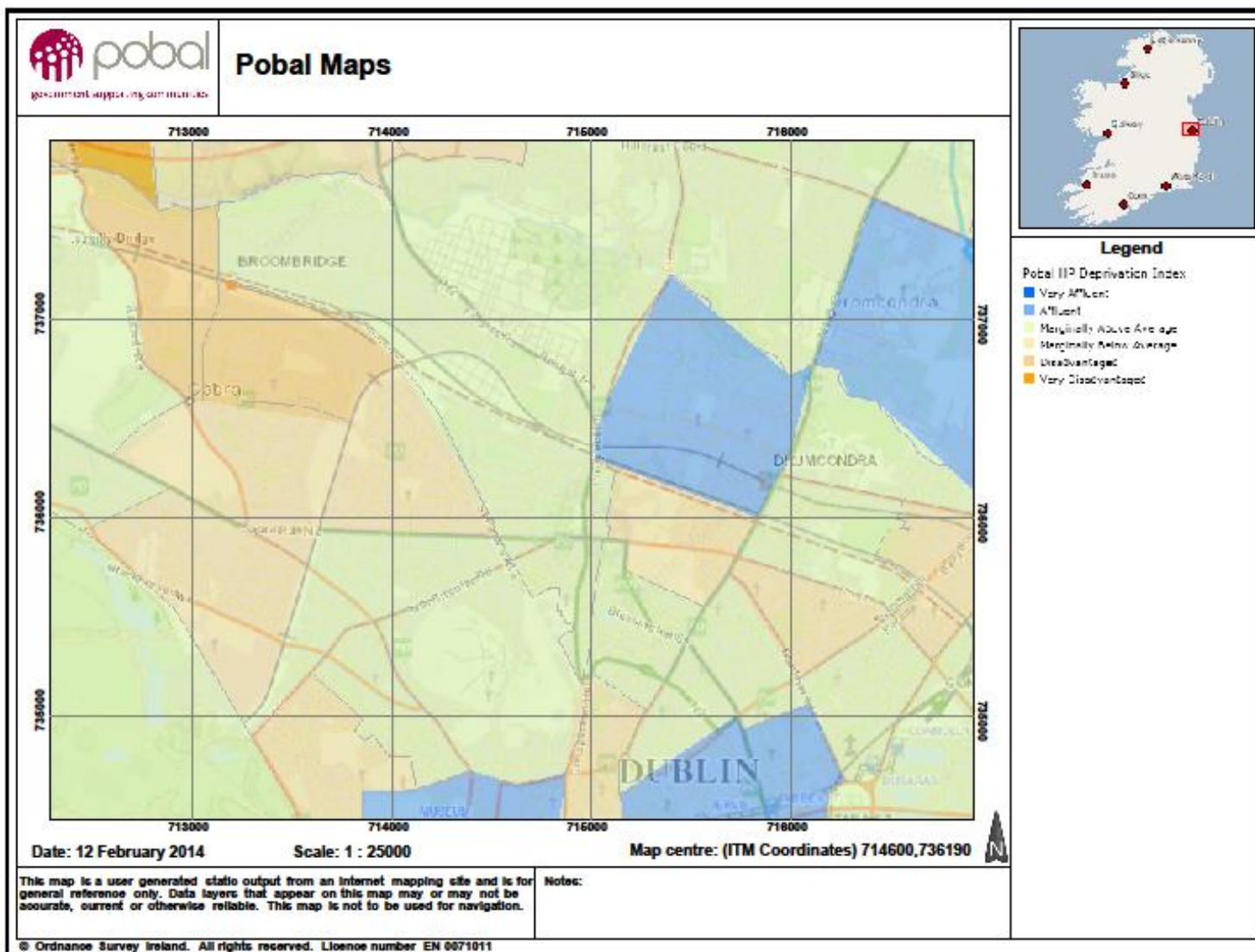
¹² Developed from the results of the 2011 census. <http://maps.pobal.ie/#/Map>

Thus, in expressing the overall picture, it is important to also examine the hidden picture in the smaller areas. We can see from the following example that the needs of these small areas can be lost if we only consider the larger DED units of analysis. The DED of Rotunda B is *Marginally Above Average* when measured using the Deprivation Index, but within that DED, there is a small area that is *Very Disadvantaged*, namely the area of Sheridan Place/Court¹³ and one that is *very affluent*, namely the area of Parnell Street/Granby Place/Ivy Exchange.¹⁴ The needs of these two communities are clearly very different, but they are masked if we were to only understand and view the DED overall.

In summary, then, the census statistics reveal a picture of a mixed community, or more correctly, mixed communities and mixed need. The needs of a community with new apartments occupied predominately by childless adults who are reasonably well educated, and local authority estates with a high proportion of lone parents and families, or older housing stock (much of it former local authority housing), are very different.

¹³ Small area 268139010

¹⁴ Small area 268139012

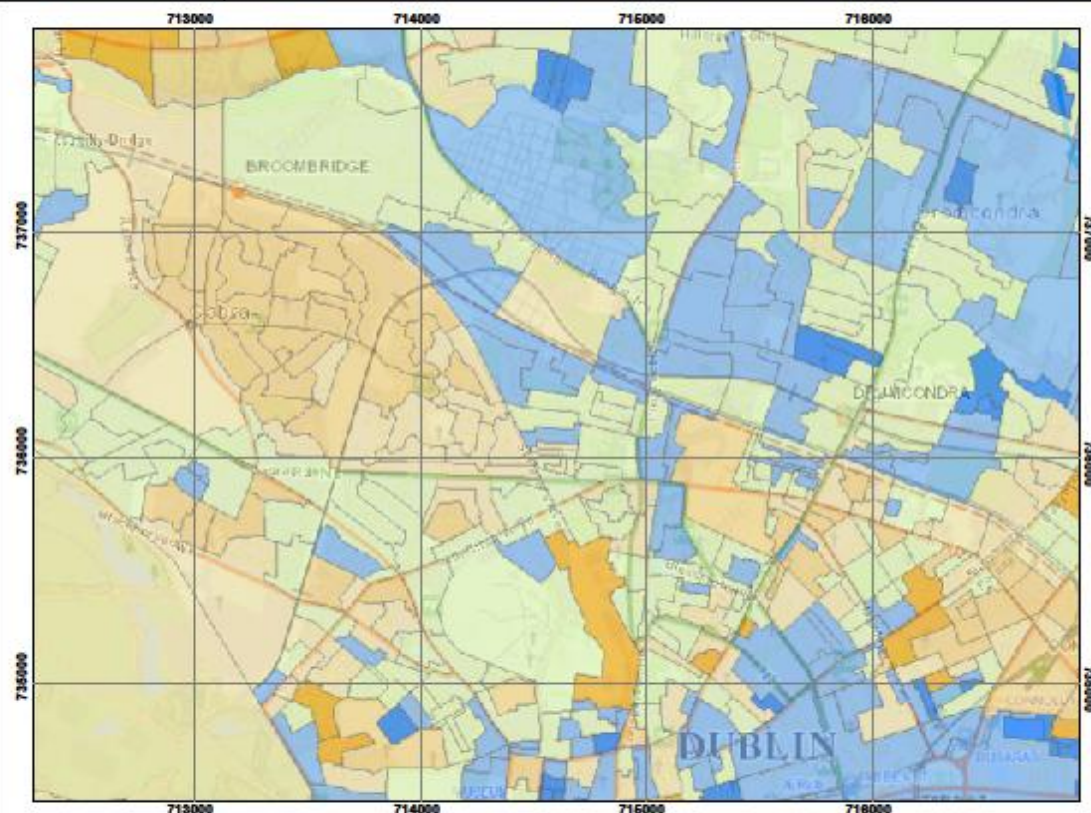


DOCCS CORE AREA BY DED

LEGEND

Pobal HP Deprivation
Index

	VERY AFFLUENT
	AFFLUENT
	MARGINALLY ABOVE AVERAGE
	MARGINALLY BELOW AVERAGE
	DISADVANTAGED
	VERY DISADVANTAGED



Date: 12 February 2014

Scale: 1 : 25000

Map centre: (ITM Coordinates) 714600,736190

This map is a user generated static output from an internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current or otherwise reliable. This map is not to be used for navigation.

Notes:

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Legend

Pobal HP Deprivation Index

- extremely affluent
- very affluent
- affluent
- marginally above average
- marginally below average
- disadvantaged
- very disadvantaged
- extremely disadvantaged

DOCCS CORE AREA BY SMALL AREA

LEGEND

Pobal HP
Deprivation Index

	VERY AFFLUENT
	AFFLUENT
	MARGINALLY ABOVE AVERAGE
	MARGINALLY BELOW AVERAGE
	DISADVANTAGED
	VERY DISADVANTAGED
	EXTREMELY DISADVANTAGED





WHO WE ARE

The Daughters of Charity Community Services¹⁵ (DoCCS) is a non-governmental organisation, founded in 1976, with the aim of providing community education and social care service for children, youth, adults and families from socially disadvantaged communities in Dublin's north inner city area and beyond.

Using a local integrated services model, the DoCCS operates a total of six services located at 8/9 Henrietta St., Dublin 1. The services include:

- An early years education and childcare service, *St. Mary's Nursery*
- A high support school, *Henrietta Street School*
- A community training centre, *St. Vincent's Community Training Centre*
- An adult education service, *Henrietta Adult & Community Education Service*
- An older persons day care service, *Henrietta Senior Citizens Service*
- A community development project, *Taca Clann Community Project*

As a mainly publicly-funded organisation operating in the community and voluntary sector, and in line with its mission statement, the organisation is committed to reviewing and tailoring its service responses based on identified community need, and to directing and targeting its finite resources accordingly. The purpose of this study is to document and demonstrate, through an analysis of relevant census statistical information, that the DoCCS is effective in meeting this objective, as well providing a deeper insight into the quality of life of the service participants who experience social disadvantage and exclusion in its core catchment area of the north inner city.

¹⁵ <http://www.doccs.ie/>

In this section, we describe the activity of the different services of the DoCCS, as well as recording the number of participants by individual service in terms of both the District Electoral Divisions of the DoCCS Core Area of Dublin 7/1 and the small areas, as subdivision of the DEDs.

The 12 DEDs of the DoCCS Core Area

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| • Inns Quay B ¹⁶ | • Mountjoy B | • Cabra East B |
| • Inns Quay C | • Arran Quay A | • Cabra East C |
| • Rotunda A | • Arran Quay D | • Cabra West B |
| • Rotunda B | • Arran Quay E | • Cabra West C |

The 16 Small Areas of the Core Area DEDs

As noted, within the core area DEDs, the DoCCS seeks to focus its work on particular pockets of socio-economic disadvantage within these communities. As much as possible, we have matched the addresses of the current cohort of individuals who participate in the DoCCS services and identified the small areas within the core area DEDs where the majority of the service participants reside. These small areas correspond with the following sample small areas within the core area DEDs.

Note: The names/identifiers of the census small areas are identified as long numbers. They are somewhat clumsy, but unfortunately unavoidable. We have given the small areas a note, in brackets, of the rough physical area where the small area refers to. (This means that the small area is inclusive of this named area.) These are not exact addresses and are an approximation to assist in understanding where the areas are, as numerical references by themselves mean little.

¹⁶ These are the given names of the DEDs. At times they do not correspond to what is now understood by the name/or go beyond what the name implies.

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DED Rotunda A

- Small Area 268138008 (Area of George's Pocket)
- Small Area 268138011 (Area of Hardwicke Street)
- Small Area 268138019 (Area of Hardwicke Street)

DED Rotunda B

- Small Area 268139010 (Area of Sheridan Court/Place)

DED Arran Quay B

- Small Area 268002011 (Area of Constitution Hill)

DED Inns Quay B

- Small Area 268081014 (Area of Dorset St/Dominick St Upper)

DED Inns Quay C

- Small Area 268082010 (Area of Greek Street)
- Small Area 268082013 (Area of Henrietta House)

DED Arran Quay D

- Small Area 268004013 (Area of O'Devaney Gardens)
- Small Area 268004004 (Area of Montpelier Park)

DED Cabra East B

- Small Area 268031014 (Area of Cabra East/Quarry Rd)
- Small Area 268031009 (Area of Cabra East/Quarry Rd)
- Small Area 268031008 (Area of Cabra East/Quarry Rd)

DED Cabra West D

- Small Area 268036003 (Area of Dunard)
- Small Area 268036004 (Area of Dunard)
- Small Area 268036006 (Area of Dunard)

ST. MARY'S NURSERY

Established in 1922, St. Mary's Nursery is committed to working with young children who live in the local community, recognising their individual needs and providing them with a nurturing environment. Activities and programmes are driven by the principles of early education and care, where all aspects of development can be promoted in order to give the child the best possible start in life. The nursery also aims to give support whenever possible to a child's parents or family.

The service works with;

- Children between the age of 9 months and 5 years. The majority of the children, an estimated 98%, are referred by the Child and Family Agency, TUSLA, through public health nurses and social workers.
- The majority of the children come from low income families.
- It is estimated that one third of the children currently in the services are children of foreign national parents.

ST MARY'S NURSERY: DATA FOR OCTOBER 2013

There were 46 children registered in the service. 43 (93%) come from the core area of Dublin 1 and 7. Within the core area, 31 (74%) come from the sample small areas. Areas include Dorset Street, Dominick Street, Summerhill, Hardwicke Street, Constitution Hill, Dunard, Cabra and O'Devaney Gardens. 3 children come outside the core area (i.e. Dublin 9).

HENRIETTA STREET SCHOOL

Founded in 1995, Henrietta Street School is a recognised school of the Department of Education and Skills which offers a nurturing learning environment where children who are at risk can achieve their full potential. The children come from an area with a severe socio-economic disadvantage. They have had learning and behavioural difficulties and / or their family situations place them at risk of serious marginalisation.

Individual learning programmes ensure that the children experience regular success so as to facilitate their self-development and progression to further education / training. The way in which Henrietta Street School works is consistent and flexible; fostering respectful relationships; encouraging students to make responsible choices; and to reflect on their choices / decisions / behaviours.

The school works with children, male and female, between 11 and 16 years old who are deemed to be at-risk.

- All children have previously been unable to cope with formal schooling due to behavioural and/or learning issues.
- Many children come from families that have had significant family involvement with statutory agencies and voluntary services.
- The principal referral agencies to the school are the National Education Welfare Service / local schools and the Child and Family Agency, TUSLA.

HENRIETTA STREET SCHOOL: DATA FOR OCTOBER 213

There were 20 children/young people registered in the service. 16 (80%) of the students come from the core area of Dublin 1 and 7. Within the core area, 12 (75%) students are from the sample small areas.

Areas include Summerhill, Dunard, Cabra and the Markets and Stoneybatter.

4 children/young people come from outside the core area (i.e. Dublin 5, 8, 9, and 11).

ST. VINCENT'S COMMUNITY TRAINING CENTRE

The Community Training Centre, founded in 1975, provides education, certified training and personal support for early school leavers and socially vulnerable young people with the aim of progressing them on to employment or to further education or training. The service is committed to each young person's development emotionally, spiritually, intellectually and physically; and it works in a holistic manner by engaging with families, carers, peer groups and support agencies.

The service works with:

- 50 early school leavers aged between 16 and 21 years.
- Most of the young people have no or weak formal educational qualifications, and have limited progression opportunities.
- As well as being educationally disadvantaged, many of the young people are socially vulnerable (e.g. single parents, insecure accommodation, addiction issues, mental health issues).
- Approximately half of the registered numbers of young people have been referred by statutory agencies including the Child and Family Agency, TUSLA, and the Probation Service, while the other half are self-referrals to the service.

ST. VINCENT'S COMMUNITY TRAINING CENTRE DATA FOR OCTOBER 2013

There were 52 young people registered in the service. 33 (64%) come from the core area of Dublin 1 and 7. Within the core area, 22 (67%) young people are from the sample small areas. Areas include Hardwicke St, Summerhill, Dunard, Cabra, Phibsboro, Broadstone, Constitution Hill and the Markets area. 19 come from outside the core area (i.e. Dublin 3, 5, 8, 9, 11, 22 and Co. Dublin). There is a long established pattern of referrals to the service from outlying areas within Dublin city.

HENRIETTA ADULT & COMMUNITY EDUCATION (HACE) SERVICE

Established in 2002, the HACE service is one of the few dedicated community adult education providers in the north west inner city of Dublin. Based on a personal empowerment and community development approach, HACE aims to support adults from the local communities who choose to return to education in identifying and achieving their own learning goals. It does this through the provision of a comprehensive evening programme of educational courses and activities, as well as by supporting the capacity of local adult education providers who lack rooms and facilities for their work.

While HACE has an open door policy, its primary target groups are the adult populations of the local authority housing complexes within the immediate catchment area of the Daughters of Charity Community Services, where there are consistent levels of educational and social disadvantage

- The majority of the learners are aged between 40 and 60 years and have left school early with no formal qualifications.
- The majority of learners are female.

HENRIETTA ADULT AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION SERVICE: DATA FOR OCTOBER 2013

There were 198 learners registered in the service. 145 (73%) come from the core area of Dublin 1 and 7.

Within the core area, 90 (62%) learners are from the sample small areas. Areas include Hardwicke St, Phibsboro, North Strand, Stoneybatter, North King St, Constitution Hill, Kevin Barry, Cabra, Smithfield, and the Navan Rd.

53 come from outside the core area (i.e. Dublin 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 24, Co. Dublin and Co. Meath).

Due to HACE's open access policy with adult learners, there is a long established pattern of referrals to the service from the greater Dublin area.

HENRIETTA SENIOR CITIZENS SERVICE

Founded in 2004, Henrietta Senior Citizens Service provides nutritional, educational, social and pastoral supports to older people living in the community and in particular, to those who are socially vulnerable. The service believes that each older person living in the area has a right to a day care service that is welcoming and homely. It is committed to providing such a service in a manner that is caring and respectful of the dignity of each person. The service aims at all times to create a warm and accepting atmosphere where spiritual values, social interaction, enjoyment, trust and friendship are nourished.

- The majority of the older people that the service engages with are socially vulnerable, with few if any links to family.
- The majority of the service participants have little or no engagement with other services.
- All service users are referred by public health nurses or social workers of the Health Service Executive.

HENRIETTA SENIOR CITIZENS SERVICE: DATA FOR OCTOBER 2013

There were 71 older persons registered in the service. 65 (92%) come from the core area of Dublin 1 and 7. Within the core area, 33 (51%) older persons are from the sample small areas. Areas include Dorset St, Dominick St, Wolfe Tone, Gardiner St, Phibsboro, Broadstone, Linenhall, Constitution Hill and Cabra. 6 come from outside the core area (i.e. Dublin 9, 10, 11, and Co. Dublin).

TACA CLANN COMMUNITY PROJECT

Established in 2002 (initially as the Good Neighbours Close To Town Project), Taca Clann Community Project provides a range of appropriate services and supports that address identified needs and issues of communities experiencing poverty and social exclusion in its catchment area. Based on a community development approach, Taca Clann (meaning ‘family support’ in Irish) seeks to advocate on behalf of residents, families and the communities with statutory and other agencies for improved service provision in the area. It also aims to empower and build the capacity of residents and families experiencing poverty and social exclusion to participate in a range of decision-making structures leading to sustainable development in their communities.

Taca Clann works with

- Families living in local authority housing
- Parents with low educational attainment
- Parents who are social welfare dependent
- Children from low income families
- People from the new communities

Given the specific catchment area of the project (i.e. Dorset St/Dominick St/Hardwicke St), all service participants are from the core area and the vast majority are from within the sample small areas.

SUMMARY OF DOCCS SERVICE PARTICIPANT INFORMATION

The table below provides a summary of the number of participants of each of the six services of the Daughters of Charity Community Services residing in the core area of Dublin 1 and 7, in sample small areas within the core area, and in non-core areas. Of the 469 registered service participants in October 2013, a total of 380 (80.6%) resided in the core area of Dublin 1 and 7. Within the core area, a total of 266 (70%) service participants resided in the sample small areas. A total of 89 (19.4%) resided outside the core area.

TABLE: DOCCS SERVICE PARTICIPANTS: BREAKDOWN BY SERVICE BY CORE / NON-CORE AREA

Service	D1/7 Core Area	Small Sample Areas *	Non-Core Areas	Total Service Users
St. Mary's Nursery	43	31	3	46
Henrietta Street School	16	12	4	20
St. Vincent's CTC	33	22	19	52
HACE	145	90	53	198
Henrietta Senior Citizens	65	33	6	71
Taca Clann Community Project	78	78	4	82
TOTAL No:	380	266	89	469
TOTAL %:	81%	70% of core area	19%	100%

* These are part of the core area, not in addition





DAUGHTERS OF CHARITY COMMUNITY SERVICES: AN AREA PROFILE

The Area Profile contained in this section of the study document examines the 12 District Electoral Divisions (DEDs) that form the core area of the DoCCS in Dublin 1 and 7 in terms of their relative advantage / disadvantage as per the Pobal HP Deprivation Index.

Following this, using the 2011 Census data, the core area and sample small areas within the core area are examined in terms of specific indices of demographic, social and economic status that include age of population, ethnicity, family type and composition, housing type, economic status, educational retention and attainment, and access to information technology. These indices are compared to data sets for Dublin city.

This information is described, where appropriate, in terms of;

- The Headlines (as illustrated by pie charts)
- Findings
- Commentary
- Key Points

‘Recognition’ statements and direct quotations from service participants from the DoCCS are also provided, where appropriate, for illustrative purposes.

Further Reading: The raw data (i.e. the full figures that have been used to generate the results) can be found in a separate document which is available from the Daughters of Charity Community Services at info@doccs.ie. This includes all of the data for the DEDs and small areas that are referenced below.

DEPRIVATION¹⁷

A total of 11 of the 12 DEDs that make up the core area of the DoCCS are classified as average using the Pobal HP Deprivation Index. Nine are classified as being marginally above average and two are marginally below average. One of the DEDs is classified as disadvantaged. (See Pobal Deprivation index page 13)

Marginally above average	Marginally below average
Rotunda A	Mountjoy B
Rotunda B	Arran Quay D
Inns Quay B	
Inns Quay C	
Arran Quay A	
Arran Quay E	DISADVANTAGED
Cabra East B	Cabra West B
Cabra East C	
Cabra West C	

A total of 16 small areas were identified within the cores area of Dublin 1 and 7. These were chosen as circa 70% of the total number of DoCCS participants from the core area come specifically from these small communities within the core area.

A very different picture of disadvantage emerges when the sample small areas are compared to the overall DEDs. All bar two of the 16 small areas are classified as areas of disadvantage. Of the 16 small areas examined, six are areas classified as very disadvantaged, eight are disadvantaged and two are marginally below average.

¹⁷ Deprivation Scores are in Appendix 1 and 2.

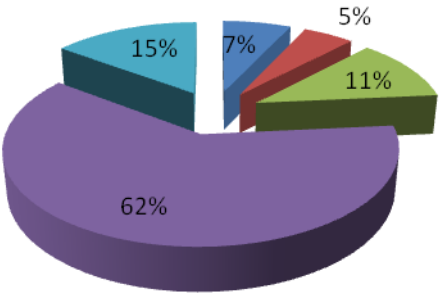
Very disadvantaged	Disadvantaged	Marginally below average
Small Area 268139010 (Area of Sheridan Court/Place)	Small Area 268138008 (Area of George's Pocket)	Small Area 268082013 (Area of Henrietta House)
Small Area 268002011 (Area of Constitution Hill)	Small Area 268138019 (Area of Hardwicke Street)	Small Area 268081014 (Area of Hardwicke Street)
Small Area 268082010 (Area of Greek Street)	Small Area 268036003 (Area of Dunard)	
Small Area 268081014 (Area of Dorset St /Dominick St Upper)	Small Area 268036004 (Area of Dunard)	
Small Area 268004013 (Area of O'Devaney Gardens)	Small Area 268036006 (Area of Dunard)	
Small Area 268004004 (Area of Montpelier Park)	Small Area 268031014 (Area of Cabra East/Quarry Rd)	
	Small Area 268031009 (Area of Cabra East/Quarry Rd)	
	Small Area 268031008 (Area of Cabra East/Quarry Rd)	

The study document provides a range of information by the selected small areas, the core area and Dublin city. Detailed information on the figures presented here is available in the secondary source document.

POPULATION: THE HEADLINES

Age in the Small Areas

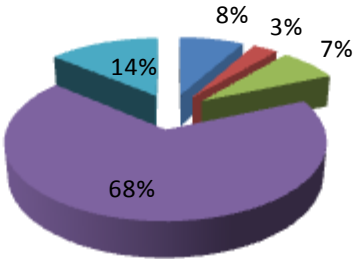
0 to 5 years 6 to 10 years 11 to 19 years 20-59 years 60 and over



Population in the small areas 3,883

Age in the Core Area

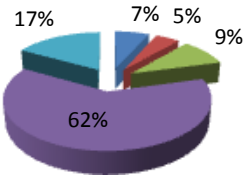
0 to 5 years 6 to 10 years 11 to 19 years 20-59 years 60 and over



Population in the core area is 36,111

Age in the Dublin city

0 to 5 years 6 to 10 years 11 to 19 years 20-59 years 60 and over



Population Dublin city 527,612

KEY FINDINGS:

- The core area total population is 36,111 people.
- 81% of DoCCS participants live in the core area.
- Within the core area, the 16 sample small areas have a total population of 3,883 people.
- 70% of DoCCS participants from the core area reside in these small areas.
- The age distribution between the area overall is largely in line with Dublin city overall.
- There is a higher proportion of people in the 20-59 year older age group in the DoCCS core area than in Dublin city, 68.7% compared to 62.4%.
- In the small areas, the population under twenty is larger than the area overall; 21% in the small areas, with 14% in the core area, and 17% in Dublin city.

COMMENTARY:

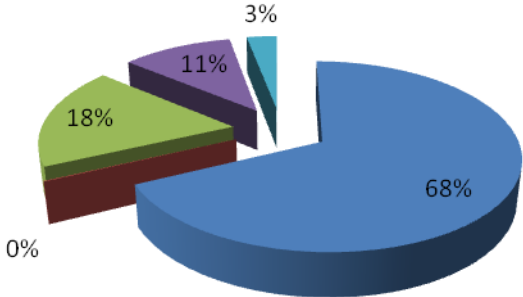
In general terms, there are a range of populations in this community, including:

- An older indigenous community, with families, who often live in local authority accommodation in the most disadvantaged parts of the community.
- A new immigrant community, often in the private rented sector, and therefore dispersed.
- A newer Irish community, less likely to have families/children than the older Irish community and living in private rented or owner occupied accommodation.
- People living alone.
- Older people living alone both in local authority accommodation and their own homes.

ETHNICITY: THE HEADLINES

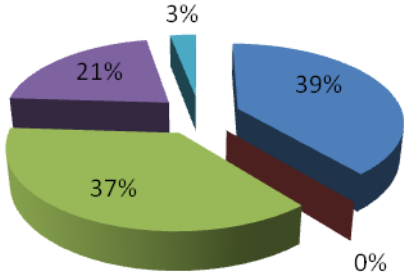
DoCCS Core Area

White Irish Traveller Other White Black or Asian Irish Other



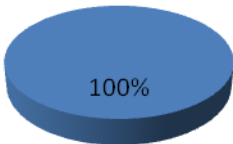
An Ethnically Diverse DED: Rotunda B

White Irish Traveller Other White Black or Asian Irish Other



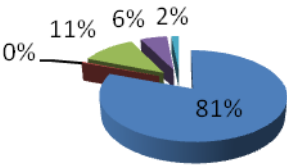
One Small Area 268004004 (area of O'Devaney Gardens)

White Irish



Dublin City

White Irish Traveller Other White Black or Asian Irish Other



KEY FINDINGS:

- In the core area DEDs, 68.3% of those who stated, described themselves as White Irish, but this hides a huge variance within the DEDs and the small areas. This figure is also considerably lower than the rate for Dublin overall and nationally.
- In 3 of the DEDs, the White Irish population is less than 50%, namely Rotunda A (44.3%), Rotunda B (39.3%) and Mountjoy B (45.2%),
- In 2 further DEDs, less than 60% of the population state that they are White Irish (Inns Quay B and Arran Quay A.)
- In contrast, the two DEDs in Cabra West (B and C) both have White Irish Populations of over 90% (i.e. Cabra West B 94.1% and Cabra West C 91.6%).
- In 10 of the 16 small areas, more than 90% of the population describe themselves as White Irish and all bar one small area is over 80% White Irish.
- In Dublin city overall, 80.7% of the population describe themselves as White Irish (of those who stated).

COMMENTARY:

The inner city of Dublin is one of the most ethnically diverse and densely populated areas of the State. Dublin city has the highest population density of migrants; with six DEDs where the non-Irish population is more than 50%; and rising to 70% in the DED in and around the GPO and O'Connell Street. In the small areas sampled in this study, the population of White Irish is much higher and there are, correspondingly, much lower levels of non-Irish people. This is in part influenced by the type of housing stock in these areas. The small areas we have chosen are primarily disadvantaged small areas, which are the areas where local authority housing stock is based. The population living in this housing stock is more likely to be Irish, as this housing stock has a low turnover, and it takes many years on the waiting list to get accommodation in local authority housing. Therefore, areas with high levels of social housing also tend to have low levels of non Irish populations.

KEY POINTS ABOUT ETHNICITY:

- The importance of supporting migrant groups to access existing opportunities in the State, achieve well-being, develop positive capacities, and achieve recognition as co-contributors to societal well-being.¹⁸
- Immigrant children, Traveller children and children with a disability and/or chronic illness are more likely to report being bullied at school (HBSC Survey, 2010).
- The over-representation of migrants in particular types of jobs, such as low-skilled occupations, where job losses are usually very high.¹⁹
- The ineligibility of many immigrants for welfare benefits and opportunities.²⁰
- The heightened public expectations about the impact of immigration, especially the anxiety that immigrants are taking jobs from the native workers.²¹
- Multiple barriers that immigrants face when they try to access their right to social protection and in particular the risk of homelessness due to this.²²
- The Habitual Residence Condition continues to be misapplied. Women with children and people who have experienced domestic violence have met a poor response from the social protection system.²³
- In Dublin inner city primary schools with DEIS status, every third child comes from an immigrant background.

¹⁸ Huseini, I - Ejorh, T (2012)- *Challenging Times: Migrant Organisations & the Current Recession in Ireland*, P3

¹⁹ Somerville, W. & Sumption, M. (2009) *Immigration in the United Kingdom: The recession and beyond*. Washington, DC: Migration Policy Institute. P18

²⁰ Ibid.,

²¹ Somerville, W. & Sumption, M. (2009) - *Immigration in the United Kingdom: The recession and beyond*. Washington, DC: Migration Policy Institute. P18

²² Crosscare, Doras Luimni & Nasc, (2012)- *Persons or number?:Issues Faced by Immigrants Accessing Social Protection A 'snapshot' of 54 cases presenting to NGOs across Ireland*, Think Creative, P11

²³ Ibid., P4

WHAT OUR PARTICIPANTS SAY:

“One of the best decisions of my life was to bring my son to St. Mary’s Nursery. After my initial heartache of parting with him for the first time, my fear was that he would not be able to communicate given that his main language was not English.

To my amazement though, in less than two months he was well able to speak English – and even more so, he took such a real liking to the language that he now solely uses it in his play. This was the experience that gave me the belief that my son will be well equipped for later adapting into society.”

We recognize the key role played by immigrants in creating and sustaining economic growth.²⁴

²⁴ Crosscare, Doras Luimni & Nasc, (2012) -*Persons or number?: Issues Faced by Immigrants Accessing Social Protection A ‘snapshot’ of 54 cases presenting to NGOs across Ireland*, Think Creative, P4.

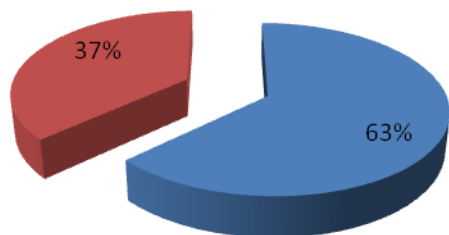
THE FAMILY

This information is provided in two main data sets: (1) Family Types and Children Living in Family Type; and (2) Number of Families by Age of Youngest Child and Youngest Child in the Family.

FAMILY TYPES: THE HEADLINES

Family Types in the Small Areas

■ Lone Parents with Children ■ Couples with Children



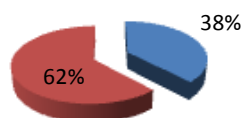
Family Type in the Core Area

■ Lone Parents with Children ■ Couples with Children



Family Type in Dublin City

■ Lone Parents with children ■ Couples with children



KEY FINDINGS:

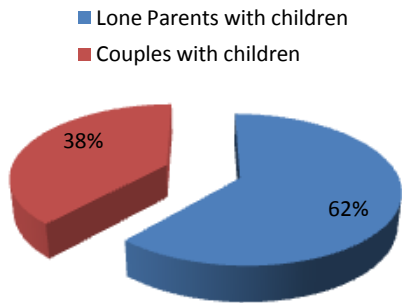
- In Dublin city, 61.8% are Couples with Children and 38.2% are Lone Parents with Children.
- In the core area, 51.6% are Couples with Children and 48.4% are Lone Parents with Children.
- In the small areas, 36.9% are Couples with Children and 63.1% are Lone Parents with Children.

In some small areas, the rates of lone parenthood are very high. For example:

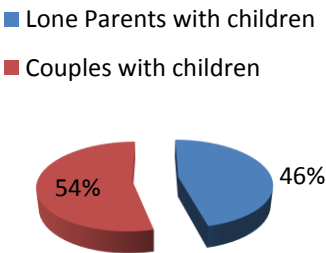
- In area 268004013 (Area of O'Devaney Gds), 83.6% of the family units are Lone Parents with Children.
- In area 268004013 (Area Sheridan Court/Place), 78.8% of the family units are Lone Parents with Children.
- In area 268031009 (Area of Hardwicke St), 83.3% of the family units are Lone Parents with Children.

CHILDREN LIVING IN THE FAMILY TYPE: THE HEADLINES

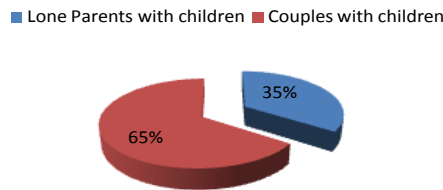
Children in Small Areas



Children in Core Area



Children in Dublin City



KEY FINDINGS:

- In Dublin city, 65.5% of children are living with Couples, while 34.6% of children are living with Lone Parents.
- In the small areas, 38.4% of children are living with Couples, while 61.6% of children are living with Lone Parents.
- In the core area, 53.8% of children are living with Couples, while 46.2% of children are living with Lone Parents.

COMMENTARY:

In the core area, 25.4% of families are pre family (defined for census purposes as couples without children where the woman was aged under 45); in the small areas, this figure is far lower at only 7%. In the small areas, there are far fewer pre family homes, and the children that are in the small areas are older, overall.

There are similar percentages of empty nesters (defined for census purposes as couples without children where the woman was aged 45 to 64) at between 7% in the core area, 8% in the small areas and 8.3% in Dublin city.

In the core area and small areas, a very similar percentage are retired at 6% and 6.2% respectively, while in Dublin city the figure is 8.7%.

In the core area, 13.2% of families have preschool-aged children, while 9.2% of families in the small areas do. In the core area, 8.2% of children are of early school age, while 6.6% in the small area are. Again in the core area, 8.2% are pre-adolescents and 8.8% are adolescents, while in the small areas 11.6% are pre-adolescents and 13.45% are adolescents.

The rate of **lone parenthood** as a family type varies widely within the communities served by the DoCCS. In the core area overall, 48.4% of families are identified as Lone Parents with Children and 46.2% of children are living with Lone Parents. This is far higher than in Dublin city where 38.2% of families are Lone Parents with Children and 34.6% of children are living with Lone Parents. However, as the findings show, both hide the reality in the small areas of very high rates of lone parenthood – with some small areas having rates of 79% and 83%. With an average rate of 63%, lone parenthood is by far the norm in terms of family units in the small area pockets of poverty and disadvantage.

KEY POINTS ABOUT LONE PARENT FAMILIES:

While it is acknowledged that two-parent families may also experience material poverty, in this study we wish to draw attention to lone parents as a particularly vulnerable social group.

- More than one in four families with children in Ireland is headed by a lone parent.
- Almost one in five children lives in a one-parent family in Ireland, far higher than the European average of 13%.
- Lone parent households tend to have the lowest disposable income out of all households in the State. Those living in lone parent households continue to experience the highest rates of deprivation with almost 69% of individuals from these households experiencing one or more forms of deprivation.”²⁵
- Well over a quarter of adults and children in one-parent households are at risk of poverty, almost twice as many as those living in two-parent households.
- Quality of employment is highly influenced by educational attainment and lone parents in Ireland are further characterised by low levels of educational attainment.²⁶
- Just over 4 in 10 lone parents are in paid work, as compared with 7 in 10 heads of two-parent families.
- Childcare costs take up 29% of a dual-earning two-parent family’s net income, but an extraordinarily high 52% of a lone parent’s net income.

²⁵ EU- Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (2010).

²⁶ One Family(November 2008)- *Lone Parents & Employment: What are the real issues?*, P12.

WHAT OUR PARTICIPANTS SAY:

“Being a single parent, St. Mary’s Nursery became secondary care givers to my daughter, Frankie, and over the coming months and years, the service has gained my trust and utmost respect. When you leave your child from nine every morning until half three, this is the time when the staff take over my own role in her life. They have helped a lot in making her the child she is today.

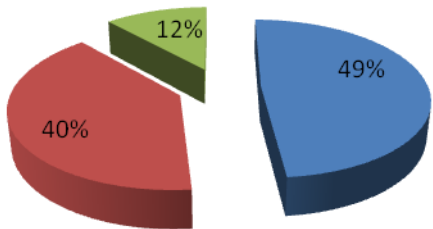
The north inner city is considered second class and underprivileged, but the staff who work in the nursery don’t look at statistics; they are all about the children who attend. The children come first to them and for the couple of hours they spend in the nursery, they are all treated the same and with the same level and care a mother gives. The children who come from disadvantaged homes can forget it all and be exactly like the others.”

We recognize that lone parents with children experience a disproportionate burden in terms of not having an adequate standard of living and not having equality of access to higher education, quality employment and affordable childcare.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES BY AGE OF CHILDREN: THE HEADLINES

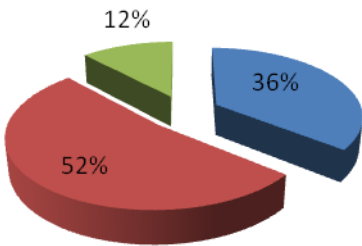
In the Small Areas: Number of Families by Age of Children

■ All Children aged under 15 ■ All Children aged over 15 ■ Other



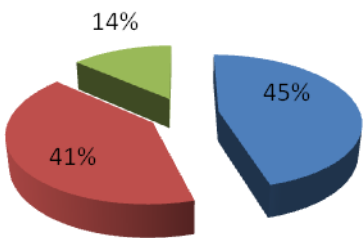
In the Core Area: Number of Families by Age of Children

■ All Children aged under 15 ■ All Children aged over 15 ■ Other



Dublin City: Number of Families by Age of Children

■ All Children aged under 15 ■ All Children aged over 15
■ Other



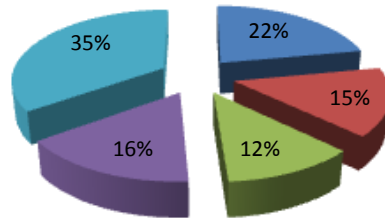
Key Findings:

- The number of families with all children under 15 years of age is lower in the core area (36%) compared to Dublin city (45%) and the small areas (48%).
- Correspondingly, the number of families with all children aged over 15 years is higher in the core area (52%) compared to Dublin city (41%) and the small areas (40%).

YOUNGEST CHILD IN THE FAMILY: THE HEADLINES

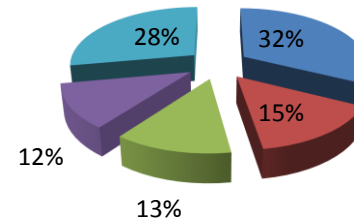
Youngest Child in the Family: Small Areas

■ Youngest child 0-4 ■ Youngest child 5-9 ■ Youngest child 10-14
■ Youngest child 15-19 ■ Youngest child 20+



Youngest Child in the Family: Core Area

■ Youngest child 0-4 ■ Youngest child 5-9
■ Youngest child 10-14 ■ Youngest child 15-19
■ Youngest child 20+



KEY POINTS ABOUT CHILDREN AND FAMILIES:

- All parents need support, awareness and information skills to cope with this most crucial phase of their child's development; and parents with additional challenges benefit more from support in the early years of life²⁷
- A child's relationship with their parent has a significant impact on their well-being and future potential.²⁸
- It is beneficial for children to be part of a positive network of family friends, neighbours and community.²⁹
- Children do best when they are economically secure.³⁰

²⁷ Place, M., Reynolds, J., Cousins, A. and O'Neill, S. (2002)- *Developing a resilience package for vulnerable children*. Child and Adolescent Mental Health. Vol. 7 (4) pp.162 – 167.

²⁸ Webster-Stratton, C. (2001)- *The Incredible Years: Parent, Teacher and Child Training Series*. Blueprints for Violence Prevention. Colorado; Venture Publishing

²⁹ National Service Delivery Framework, (2012)

- It is significant to support children in active learning.³¹
- More than half of the total hospital discharges of children were children under 5 years of age.³²
- Twice as many girls as boys present to hospital emergency departments following deliberate self-harm.³³

WHAT OUR PARTICIPANTS SAY:

“I’ve three young children who have all attended St. Mary’s Nursery. I found my children progressed well and when two of them moved onto primary school, they settled in very well there. My youngest child, Faye, who is still attending the Nursery, is a very shy child and had a little speech problem. With the help and care of the staff, she has developed a lot. She integrates very well now with the other children. I found the standard and care of the children to be at a very high level and the staff are very friendly”.

*We recognize that children should stay with their own families whenever possible and that they do best through a strengths-based approach in strong families, school and the wider community, which emphasizes personal capabilities, resilience and resourcefulness.*³⁴

³⁰ National Service Delivery Framework, (2012)

³¹ Ibid.,

³² Hospital In-Patient Enquiry, (2011)

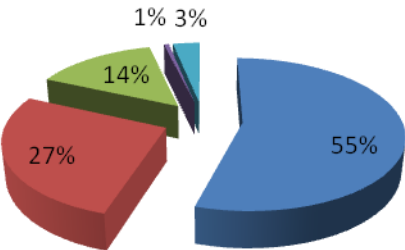
³³ National Registry of Deliberate Self-Harm Ireland, (2011)

³⁴ DoCCS Information Booklet (2013)

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE: THE HEADLINES

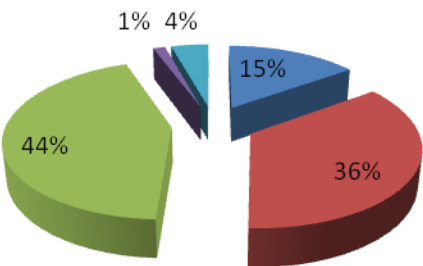
Households: Small Area

■ Rent from the local authority ■ Owner occupiers
■ Rent from private landlords ■ Rent from voluntary bodies
■ Other



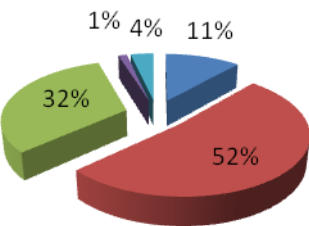
Households: Core Area

■ Rent from the local authority ■ Owner occupiers
■ Rent from private landlords ■ Rent from voluntary bodies
■ Other



Households: Dublin city

■ Rent from the local authority ■ Owner occupiers
■ Rent from private landlords ■ Rent from voluntary bodies
■ Other



KEY FINDINGS:

- In the small areas, 55% of households rent from the local authority, which is Dublin City Council (DCC). This compares to 15% in the core area and 11% in Dublin city.

COMMENTARY:

In Dublin city, less than 11.5% of households rent from Dublin City Council. By contrast, in the small areas, more than half (55%) of the households rent from the local authority. This is significant; from less than 1 in 6 households in the area overall to more than 1 in 2 households in the disadvantaged communities. Correspondingly, in the small areas, fewer households own their own homes - 27% as opposed to 35.6% in the core area. However, the DoCCS area has far less owner occupiers than Dublin city, where more than half of households (52%) are owner occupiers.

The core area also has very high levels of households in the private rented sector at 43.6%. In Dublin city this rate is 32%, but in the small areas this is only 14.5%. This is related to housing stock; there are more rental properties in the city centre, and the fact that so many in the small areas are already renting from the local authority.

KEY POINTS ABOUT THE PRIVATE RENTED SECTOR:

- One in five families in Dublin now lives in private rented housing.³⁵
- Substandard accommodation is a significant emerging issue for tenants in the Dublin area.³⁶
- Fuel poverty is also an issue of increasing concern in the private rented sector.³⁷
- A typical deposit of €800 for the Dublin city represents the life savings of a family on a low income and its loss can put them at risk of homelessness.
- In 2011, there were 43,578 households nationally with children identified as being in need of social housing.³⁸

We recognise that the human right to adequate housing is the right of every woman, man, youth and child to acquire and sustain a secure home and community in which to live in peace and dignity.

³⁵ Threshold Annual Report (2012)

³⁶ Ibid.,

³⁷ Threshold Annual Report (2012)

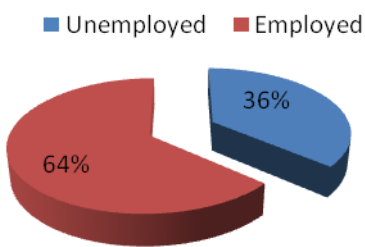
³⁸ Triennial Assessment of Housing Needs, (2011)

ECONOMIC STATUS

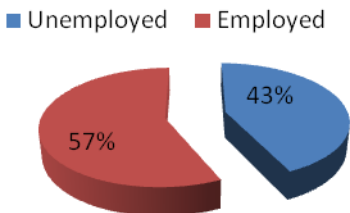
This section examines census data sets in regard to employment / unemployment rates in the small areas, the core area and Dublin city. It also examines the principal economic status for these three areas in accordance with the categories of employed, unemployed, retired and looking after home / family, unable to work due to permanent sickness or disability, and student.

EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT STATUS: THE HEADLINES

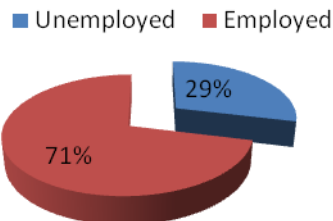
Unemployment Small Areas



Unemployment Small Areas: Male

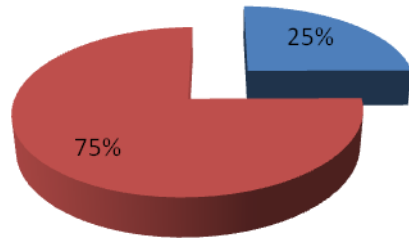


Unemployment Small Areas: Female



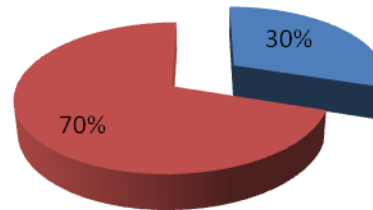
Unemployment Core Area

■ Unemployed ■ Employed



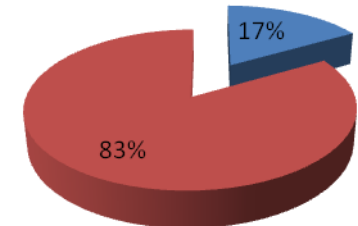
Unemployment Core Area: Male

■ Unemployed ■ Employed



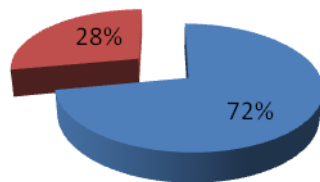
Unemployment Core Area: Female

■ Unemployed ■ Employed



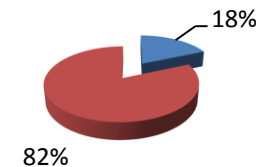
Unemployment Men Area 268139010 (Sheridan Court)

■ Unemployed ■ Employed



Unemployment Dublin City

■ Unemployed ■ Employed



KEY FINDINGS:

- In Dublin city, the unemployment rate is 18.5%, while nationally, it is 19%. In the DoCCS core area, this rate is 24.9%. This is significantly higher, yet it hides much more besides. Within the core area there is a huge variance. In 6 small areas, 50% or more of men were unemployed at the time of the census. In 2 small areas, this was more than 70% i.e. Area 268139010 (Area Sheridan Court/Place) and Area 268138019 (Area of Hardwicke St) – a truly startling figure. The unemployment rate for the sample small areas is 36%, with more males than females unemployed.

KEY POINTS ABOUT EMPLOYMENT:

- The death rate among working age men in the unskilled manual groups from circulatory diseases is more than three times that of working age men from the professional categories. The death rate from cancers is over twice as high among men from the unskilled manual groups. And the death rate from injuries and poisonings is over six times higher.³⁹
- The longer the unemployed the harder the re-entry to the employment market.⁴⁰
- Unemployment delays other life progression including relationships, marriage, parenthood, and house purchase.⁴¹
- Nationally, the majority of the unemployed are male.

³⁹ Combat Poverty Agency (2005) – *Health Services and the National Anti-Poverty Strategy*.

⁴⁰ TASC (2012) - *TASC Submission on Unemployment and Youth Unemployment*.

⁴¹ TASC (2012) - *TASC Submission on Unemployment and Youth Unemployment*.

What Our Participants Say:

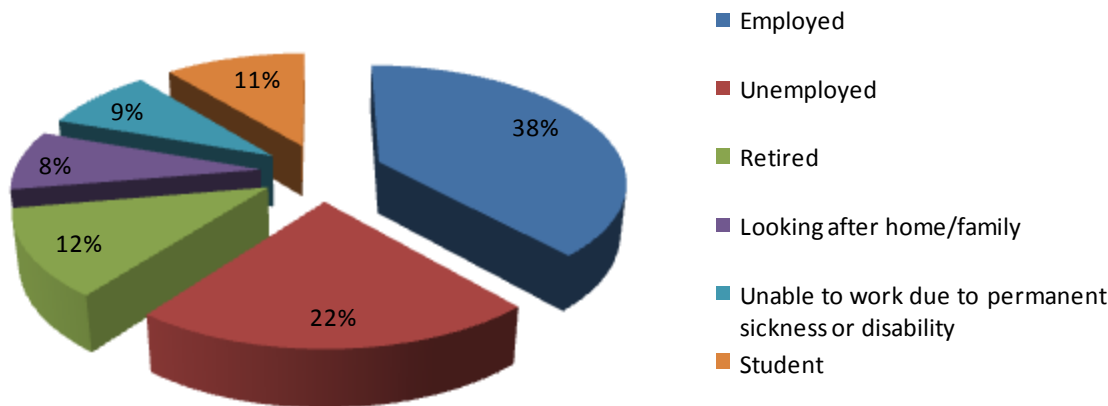
“In 2012, the company that I worked for over 20 years closed down and I was made redundant. It was the lowest point in my life not knowing what to do with all this extra time on my hands. Through my involvement with HACE, I was encouraged to go back to education - something that I would have never dreamt of. I am now in full time education studying community development in Coláiste Dhúlaigh, which I hope will someday lead to a full time position working in the community.”

We recognise that everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.⁴²

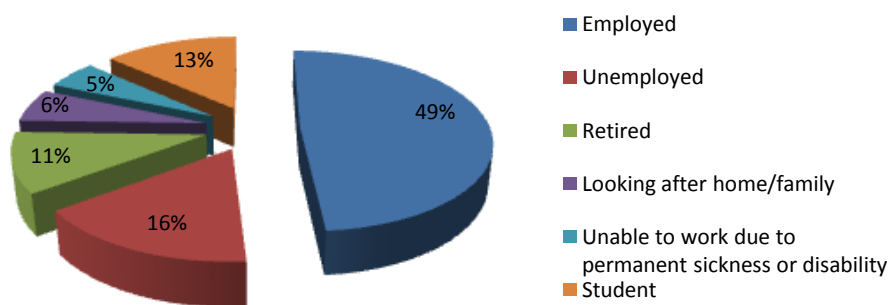
⁴² United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, Article 23.

Principal Economic Status: The Headlines

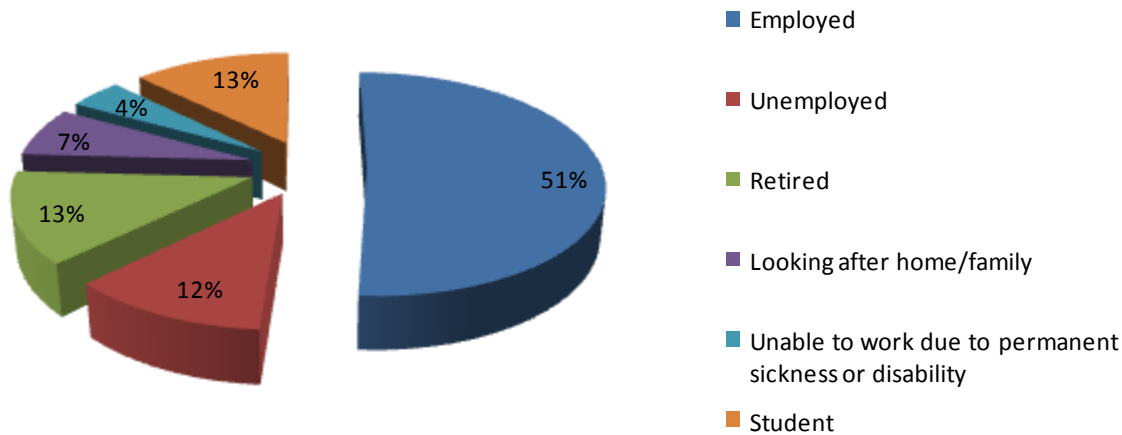
Principal Economic Status: Small Areas



Principal Economic Status: Core area



Principal Economic Status: Dublin city



KEY FINDINGS:

- In the core area, 36% of the population is employed in the three highest statuses / white collar employment (including Managers, Directors and Senior Officials, Professional Occupations and Associate Professional and Technical Occupations). In the small areas, it is only 18%, while in Dublin city, overall, this figure is 44.6%.
- In the core area, 19.6% of the population is employed in elementary occupations, while in the small areas, it is 26.8%. In Dublin city, the comparative figure is 13.7%.
- Therefore, we can see that in the small areas, the chances of being in an employment of status are far less than in the core area or in Dublin city.

KEY POINTS ABOUT ECONOMIC STATUS:

- Poor people have poorer health and die younger than people who are better off. The higher your social class and income the better health you are likely to have.⁴³
- The rate of low birth weight among unskilled manual groups is twice that of the professional groups.⁴⁴
- People experiencing poverty report higher levels of mental illness and stress. There is a strong relationship between the experience of basic deprivation and psychological well-being.⁴⁵
- The relationship between education and income is significant. For example, in most countries across Europe, the elderly have lower levels of education and lower cash incomes.

What Our Participants Say:

“I don’t know what I’d do if I didn’t have the centre for senior citizens to come to. I’d probably get a bit melancholic. After my last child left, I was alone and I have health issues, so I would be very isolated if I didn’t attend the centre. I enjoy the company otherwise I’d be sitting in a little room at home by myself.

It’s all go here. I’ve never been so busy socially. There’s always something happening here. The first thing my family ask when they ring me in the evening is did you go to the centre today. My family are happy knowing I’m not sitting here alone every day. They would worry about me falling at home, but these worries are gone because I’m in the centre. The centre has probably saved my life in more ways than one. I am very grateful to the staff of the centre for the work they do there.”

⁴³ Combat Poverty Agency (2005) – *Health Services and the National Anti-Poverty Strategy*.

⁴⁴ Ibid.,

⁴⁵ Combat Poverty Agency (2005) – *Health Services and the National Anti-Poverty Strategy*.

We recognise that educational attainment is a key determinant of a person’s future economic status, while unemployment and social isolation reinforce low economic status.

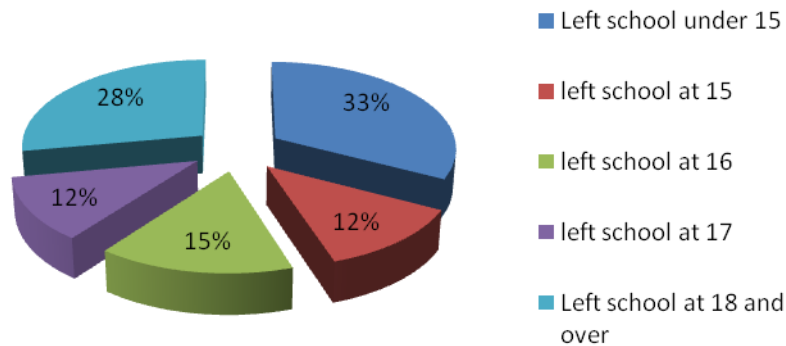
EDUCATION RETENTION AND ATTAINMENT

This section looks at the education age of leaving school for the small areas, the core area and Dublin city, as well as education attainment rates in the three areas.

EDUCATION AGE OF LEAVING SCHOOL: THE HEADLINES

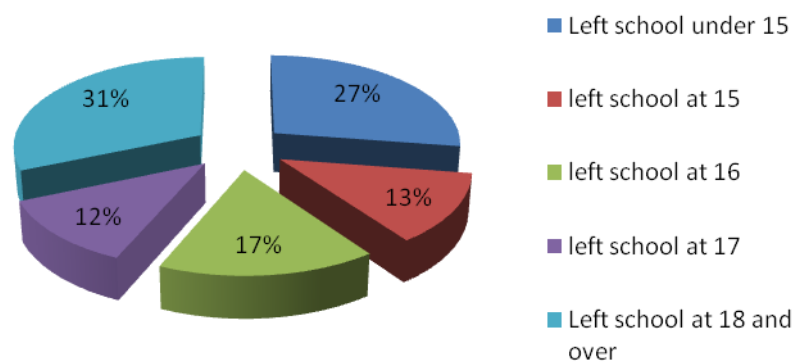
To note: *A high percentage (between 25% and 30%) of census respondents did not answer this question. This can have an influence on the findings. The results are from those respondents who answered the question.*

Age left School: Small Areas



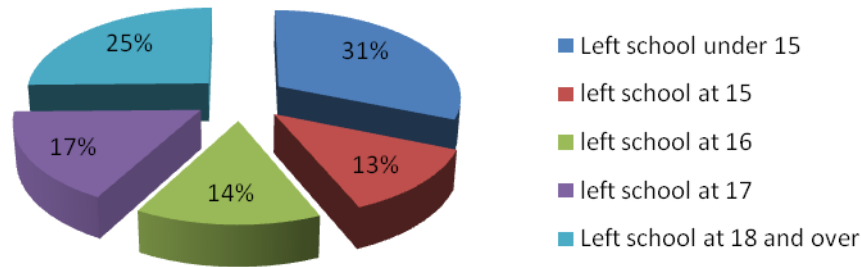
28.9% did not answer this question

Age left School: Small Areas Male

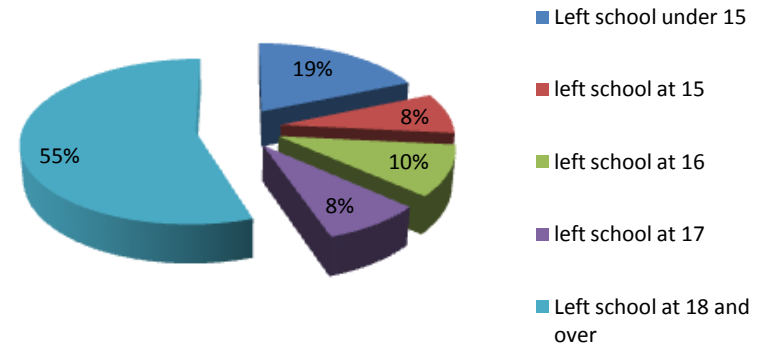


27.6% did not answer this question

Age left School: Small Areas Female

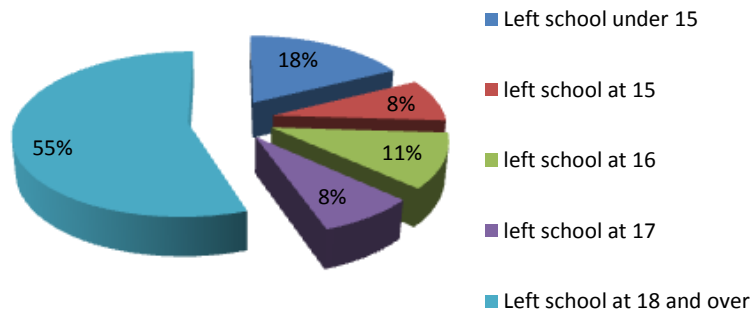


Age left School: Core Area



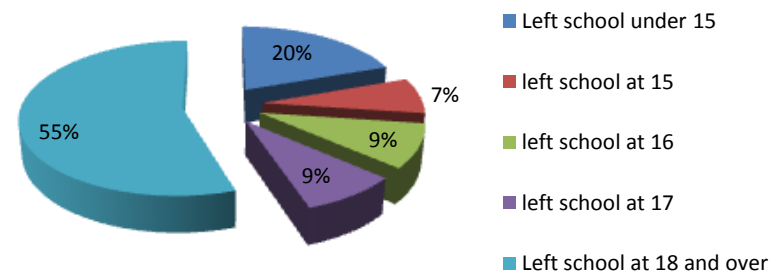
25.9% did not answer this question

Age left School: Core Area Male



29% did not answer this question

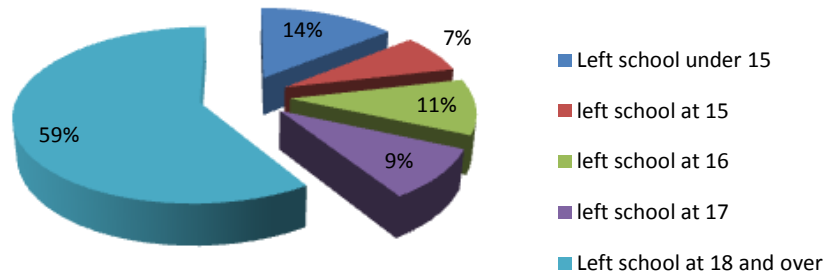
Age left School: Core Area Female



29% did not answer this question

29% did not answer this question

Age left School: Dublin City



27.9% did not answer this question

KEY FINDINGS:

Educational disadvantage is clearly evident in the small areas. In these disadvantaged communities, around a third, 33% have left education by the age of 15. Slightly more women (at 31%) have left school at this age compared to men (27%). In the core area overall, 18.6% of people have left school by age 15 and in Dublin city, this figure is lower again, at 14%.

A total of 45% in the small areas left school before the State school-leaving age of 16 (again, slightly more females than males). This compares to 27% in the core area and 21% in Dublin city.

Educational disadvantage is evident with the older ages also. In the small areas, between 15% and 20% were still in education aged 19 and over. In the core area, this was 43.5% - more than twice as much. There is a similar figure for Dublin city (45.6%).

There are further variations within the small areas, with some being significantly more educationally disadvantaged. For example, in one small area covering O'Devaney Gardens, (Area 268004013), only 3.8% were in education aged 19 or over.

KEY POINTS ABOUT EARLY SCHOOL LEAVERS:

- Younger unemployed have a 20% 'wage scar' all their life.⁴⁶
- Young people with an immigration background are 70% more likely to become 'not in employment, education or training'.⁴⁷
- Those with a low educational level are three times more likely to become 'not in employment, education or training'.⁴⁸
- Young people with a low household income are more likely to become 'not in employment, education or training' than those with an average income.⁴⁹
- Having parents who experienced unemployment increases the probability of becoming 'not in employment, education or training' by 17%.⁵⁰
- Having parents with a low level of education doubles the probability of becoming 'not in employment, education or training'.⁵¹

⁴⁶ TASC, (2012)- *TASC Submission on Unemployment and Youth Unemployment*.

⁴⁷ Eurofound, (2011) - *Young people and NEETs in Europe: first findings* – www.eurofound.europa.eu.

⁴⁸ Ibid.,

⁴⁹ Eurofound, (2011)- *Young people and NEETs in Europe: first findings* – www.eurofound.europa.eu.

⁵⁰ Ibid.,

WHAT OUR PARTICIPANTS SAY:

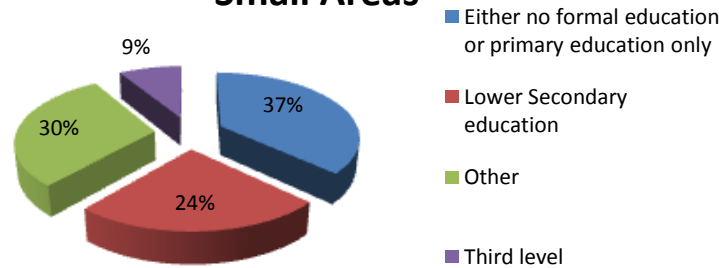
“When I was fourteen, I found out I was pregnant. I was so scared of what was going to happen to me. Having left my violent partner, I had my daughter and when she was four months old I heard about a place – St. Vincent’s Community Training Centre – where I could get a Junior Cert, and since I only got as far as two weeks into second year in school, I decided to give it a try. There, I completed my courses with the help of all the wonderful staff and I am returning to school. And I have a new boyfriend. Things are going so well for me because of all the support I got from the CTC. The service is a great opportunity for young mothers and the youth of the community. It turned my life around and gave me new hope.”

We recognise that investment in early years education and early prevention measures with socially vulnerable children greatly enhances their prospects and outcomes for education retention and attainment.

⁵¹ Eurofound, (2011)- *Young people and NEETs in Europe: first findings* – www.eurofound.europa.eu.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT: THE HEADLINES

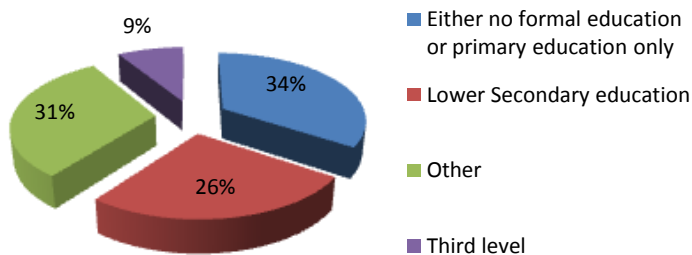
Highest Level of Education Achieved
Small Areas



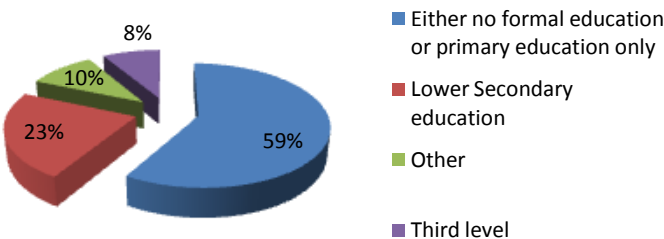
Other refers to: Upper Secondary education, Technical or Vocational qualifications, Advanced Certificate/Completed Apprenticeship, or Higher Certificate

Third level refers to: a degree level or national diploma qualification or higher.

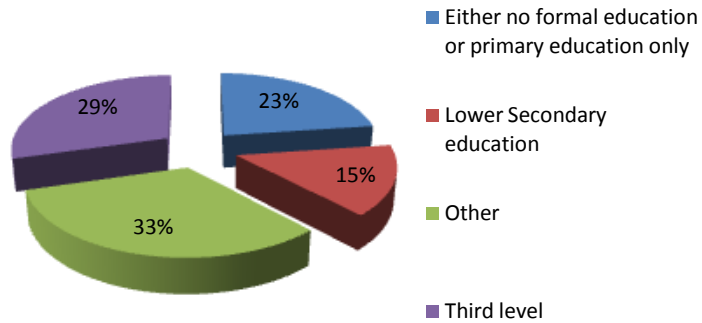
Highest Level of Education Achieved
Small Areas Male



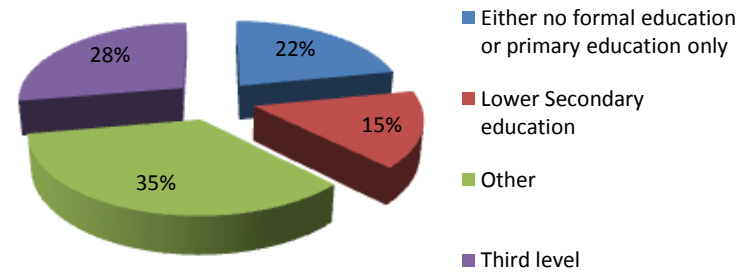
Highest Level of Education Achieved
Small Areas Female



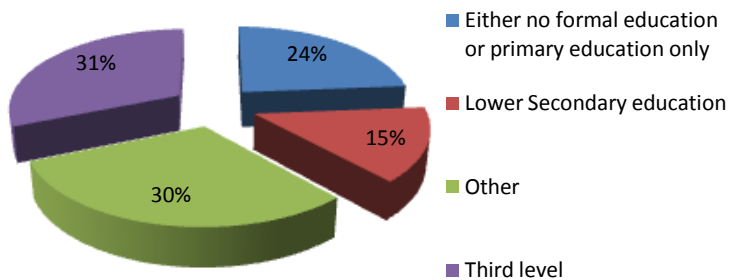
Highest Level of Education Achieved Core Area



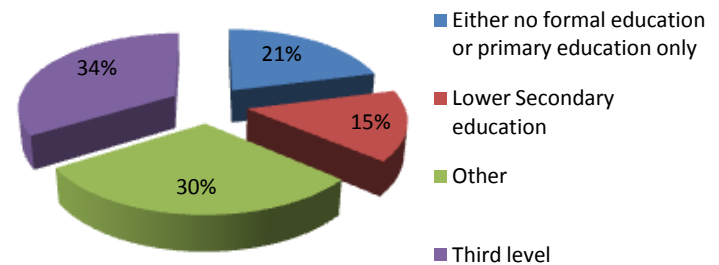
Highest Level of Education Achieved Core Area Male



Highest Level of Education Achieved Core Area Female



Highest Level of Education Achieved Dublin City



KEY FINDINGS:

In the core area, a little less than a quarter (23%) of people either have no formal education or primary education only. In the small areas, this is more than a third (37%), or one in three people, which is a significant statistic.

In contrast, just under a third of people (29.5%) in the core area have a third level qualification, while less than one in ten (9%) in the small areas do. The educational disadvantage is clear; in the small areas of disadvantage, you are more likely to have very little formal education than a third level education, while in the core area the reverse is true where you are more likely to have a third level education than no education /primary education only.

In one of the small areas, not one person has a third level qualification (i.e. Area 268004013/Area of O'Devaney Gds), while in others, there is literally one person with a third level education (i.e. Area 268139010/Area of Sheridan Court/Place and Area 268081014 / Area of Dorset St/Dominick St).

KEY POINTS ABOUT EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT:

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) provides us with some key evidence-based educational outcomes which sustain our work role in life:

- Education plays a key role in providing individuals with the knowledge, skills and competences needed to participate effectively in society and in the economy.
- Education may improve people's lives in such areas as health, civic participation, political interest and happiness.
- Educated individuals live longer, participate more actively in politics and in the community where they live, commit fewer crimes and rely less on social assistance.

- Higher education improves job prospects, in general, and the likelihood of remaining employed in times of economic hardship.⁵²
- Individuals with a tertiary-level degree have a greater chance of being employed than those without such a degree.⁵³
- Difference in employment rates between men and women are wider among the less educated groups.⁵⁴
- In the DoCCS Quality of Life Survey (WHO-BREF, April 2014), none of the senior participants held a tertiary level education, with some instances of no formal education, and with the majority having a primary education solely.⁵⁵

WHAT OUR PARTICIPANTS SAY:

“After completing a number of taster courses with HACE, I enrolled in a childcare course. I managed to complete FETAC Level 3 and 4, and then went on to do Level 5, again here at HACE. Some of the childcare modules were not available in HACE unfortunately, so I attended Liberty College to complete them. HACE had given me the confidence to do that. Before coming to this service, I would not have considered going back to education, but the tutors here encourage you and help you achieve what you are looking for. After my studies, I decided to give something back and offered my services to HACE as a volunteer.”

We recognize that an important part of our work with people experiencing educational disadvantage is to cherish and nurture their dream to achieve a higher level of education attainment than before we met them.

⁵² OECD, (2011) - *How Does Educational Attainment Affect Participation in the Labour Market?*, Indicator A7 Ireland.

⁵³ Ibid.,

⁵⁴ OECD, (2011) - *How Does Educational Attainment Affect Participation in the Labour Market?*, Indicator A7 Ireland.

⁵⁵ Watson, E (2014) – *WHO- BREF Quality of Life Survey: Findings for Henrietta Senior Citizens Service*.

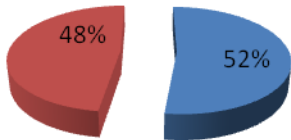
Access to Information Technology

The following information shows the numbers of people who have access to computers and to the internet.

Computer Access: The Headlines

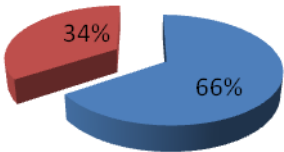
Computer Access Small Areas

- Have access to a personal computer
- No access to a personal computer



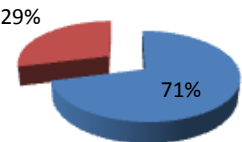
Computer Access Core Area

- Have access to a personal computer
- No access to a personal computer



Computer Access Dublin City

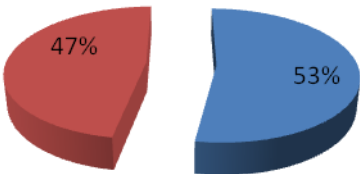
- Have access to a personal computer
- No access to a personal computer



INTERNET ACCESS: THE HEADLINES

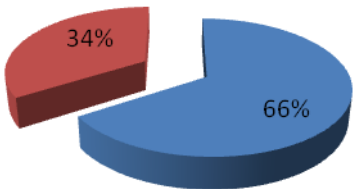
Internet Access Small Areas

■ Internet Access ■ No Internet Access



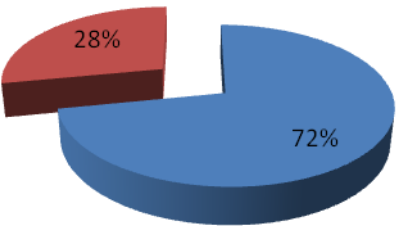
Internet Access Core Area

■ Internet Access ■ No Internet Access



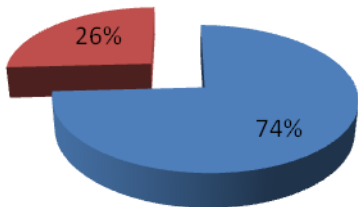
Internet Access Dublin city

■ Internet Access ■ No Internet Access



Internet Access Nationally

■ Internet Access ■ No Internet Access



KEY FINDINGS:

As we can see, people who live in the most disadvantaged communities, the small areas, have less access to a personal computer (48%) and the internet (47%) than nationally, in Dublin city, or in the core area. Just over half of people in the small areas have access to a computer (52%) and the internet (53%), whereas almost two thirds of those in the core area do and close on three quarters of those in Dublin city do.

KEY POINTS ABOUT ACCESS TO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY:

- In Ireland, in 2011, an estimated 81% of households had a home computer – an increase of 16% since 2007. The level of increase is broadly taking place across a range of household types (Information Society and Telecommunications in Households, CSO 2011).
- The percentage of the population with access to the internet has grown from 21% in 2000 to 74% in 2010.⁵⁶ (CSO 2011).
- Home computer ownership and internet access are higher in the Southern and Eastern regions of the country, compared to the Border, Midlands and Western regions.
- Computer usage is highest for students and persons in employment and is lowest for those aged 65 or over.
- In the period, 2006 - 2010, Ireland's level of household internet access was slightly above the average for the European Union.⁵⁷

⁵⁶ CSO (2011)

⁵⁷ Ibid.,

WHAT OUR PARTICIPANTS SAY:

“I first heard about HACE from a workmate two years ago. He had a leaflet advertising the many courses available. We had both been thinking of a computer course and this was great timing. We agreed to give it a go. I enrolled but he chickened out. Feeling awkward, going alone, but being a dinosaur as regards to computers, I went anyway.

I need not have worried. Both the tutor and the rest of the beginners were very friendly. In that atmosphere, you can't help but learn. Also, it became good fun with the others in the class. In the end, we all took our FETAC exams in computers successfully.”

We recognize that the provision of structured access to information technology in our community services is the gateway to discovery and learning for many of our service participants.





CONCLUSION

This study document set out to examine the profile of the local communities from which the service participants of the Daughters of Charity Community Services come by analyzing relevant statistical data principally available from the 2011 Census of Ireland. The purpose of this exercise was to assist in verifying that the resources provided by public and private donors to the organisation for the operation of its six community education and social care services in the north inner city of Dublin are being directed and targeted to those individuals identified as being most in need in the community. The study also sought to provide the organisation, its funders and supporters, with a greater understanding and insight into the daily quality of life and standard of living issues as experienced by the participants of the DoCCS participants.

By focusing on a core catchment area defined as Dublin 7 and part of Dublin 1 where 81% of the total service participants live, and within this core area, sample smaller pocket areas of concentrated disadvantage comprising 70% of the core area participants, the study examined a set of demographic, social and economic indices as provided by the census data relating to age of population, ethnicity, family type and composition, housing type, economic status, educational retention and attainment, and access to information technology. This is in a context where the changed demographic, economic and social landscape of the north inner city in recent decades has resulted in a picture of a mixed community, or more correctly, mixed communities and mixed need.

The evidenced-informed data and findings emanating from this study, and as detailed herein, demonstrate that the Daughters of Charity Community Services is successfully directing and targeting the resources at its disposal for the benefit of children, youth, adults and families affected by poverty and disadvantage from its core catchment area and, in particular, from small pocket areas where this poverty and disadvantage is most concentrated.



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Small area 268139010
Small area 268139012

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX ONE: SUMMARY FIGURES FOR DEDs

ED	Rotunda A 2088	Rotunda B 2089	Mountjoy B	Inns Quay B
Total Population	4698	2439	2732	3368
Population Change 2006-2011	0.43%	15.37%	-20.72	7.4%
Pobal HP Index	3.64	8.95	-2.38	4.08
Pobal HP Description	Marginally above average	Marginally above average	Marginally below average	Marginally above average
Lone parent ratio	43.71%	28.97%	48.85%	33.33%
Prop. Primary Education Only	13.87	10.95%	20.24%	15.12%
Pro. Third Level Ed	38.88	48.29%	33.88%	42.82%
Unemployed Male	25.95	24.53	36%	27.46%
Unemployed Female	18.06	17.05	28.26%	18.56%
Prop LA Rented	25.36	16.9%	16.8%	13.25%
Age Dependency Ratio	17.16	11.89	16.65%	17.01

ED	Inns Quay C	Arran Quay A	Arran Quay D	Arran Quay E
Total Population	2709	1555	3218	3037
Population Change 2006-2011	1.38%	3.53%	-10.61%	5.12%
Pobal HP Index	-1.91	4.32	-0.41	3.12
Pobal HP Description	Marginally below average	Marginally above Average	Marginally below average	Marginally above average
Lone parent ratio	62.21%	34.68%	50%	47.2%
Prop. Primary Education Only	25.05%	16.41%	20.59%	19.49%
Pro. Third Level Ed	28.8%	43.83%	40.07%	44.06%
Unemployed Male	31.24%	25.16%	38.73%	26.08%
Unemployed Female	18.67	13.78%	16.05%	16.92%
Prop LA Rented	30.33%	9.86%	17.11%	10.93%
Age Dependency Ratio	20.6	22.51%	21.97%	23.28%

ED	Cabra East B	Cabra East C	Cabra West B	Cabra West C
Total Population	3512	3631	2513	2699
Population Change 2006-2011	-0.85%	8.32%	-4.95%	-5.7%
Pobal HP Index	-7.52	0.76%	-14.89%	-8.68%
Pobal HP Description	Marginally below average	Marginally above average	Disadvantaged	Marginally below average
Lone parent ratio	44.41%	34.74%	54.68%	41.35%
Prop. Primary Education Only	32.04%	19.88%	41.27%	33.88%
Pro. Third Level Ed	20.3%	35.38%	8.75%	18.74%
Unemployed Male	26.09%	31.78%	37.37%	30.33%
Unemployed Female	18.41%	21.23%	20.64%	17.34%
Prop LA Rented	8.05%	7.5%	23.51%	10.12%
Age Dependency Ratio	36.36%	22.5%	35.77%	33.23%

APPENDIX TWO: SUMMARY FIGURES FOR SMALL AREAS

Small area	Small Area 268139010 (Area of Sheridan Court/Place)	Small Area 268002011 (Area of Constitution Hill)	Small Area 268138008 (Area of George's Pocket)	Small Area 268082010 (Area of Greek Street)
ED	Rotunda B	Arran Quay B	Rotunda A	Inns Quay C
Total Population	133	266	264	308
Population Change 2006-2011	62.2%	-16.6%	-2.9%	-2.2%
Pobal HP Index	-21.9	-21.1	-16.1%	-22.1
Pobal HP Description	Very disadvantaged	Very disadvantaged	Disadvantaged	Very disadvantaged
Lone parent ratio	83.3%	73.3%	57.1%	73.3%
Prop. Primary Education Only	48.1%	31.9%	28.4%	46.1%
Pro. Third Level Ed	2.6%	4.3%	18.3%	3.5%
Unemployed Male	72%	63%	45.2%	56.1%
Unemployed Female	38.1%	52.3%	23.8%	34.1%
Prop LA Rented	91.4%	90.7%	70.4%	87.9%
Age Dependency Ratio	29.3%	27	54.4%	30.8%

Small area	Small Area 268081014 (Area of Dorset St /Dominick St Upper)	Small Area 268082013 (Area of Henrietta House)	Small Area 268004013 (Area of O'Devaney Gardens)	Small Area 268004004 (Area of Montpelier Park)
ED	Inns Quay B	Inns Quay C	Arran Quay D	Arran Quay D
Total Population	152	261	210	289
Population Change 2006-2011	-13.1	-7.1	- 49.5%	-10%
Pobal HP Index	-23.3	-1.9	- 27.8%	-22.9%
Pobal HP Description	Very disadvantaged	Marginally below average	Very disadvantaged	Very disadvantaged
Lone parent ratio	77.8%	65.4	81.8%	52.6%
Prop. Primary Education Only	39%	16.8	39.8%	43.8%
Pro. Third Level Ed	1.3%	28.2	0.9%	1.1%
Unemployed Male	30.8%	34.5	64.4%	50%
Unemployed Female	43.9%	21.3	34.9%	45.2%
Prop LA Rented	93.1%	38.6	94.1%	55.4%
Age Dependency Ratio	43.4	16.1	36.2%	26%

Small area	Small Area 268138019 (Area of Hardwicke Street)	Small Area 268138011 (Area of Hardwicke Street)	Small Area 268036003 (Area of Dunard)	Small Area 268036004 (Area of Dunard)
ED	Rotunda A	Rotunda A	Cabra West D	Cabra West D
Total Population	163	469	249	221
Population Change 2006-2011	-7.4%	3.3%	-9.8%	-6.8%
Pobal HP Index	-18.7	-6	-14.4%	-15.6%
Pobal HP Description	Disadvantaged	Marginally below average	Disadvantaged	Disadvantaged
Lone parent ratio	85.7%	74.1%	61.9%	58.3%
Prop. Primary Education Only	28.3%	28.9%	43%	45.9%
Pro. Third Level Ed	8.1%	17.2%	11%	7.6%
Unemployed Male	70.1%	34.5%	47.6%	41.3%
Unemployed Female	36.1%	19.5%	23.3%	13%
Prop LA Rented	85.7%	79.9%	40.9%	36%
Age Dependency Ratio	24.5%	18.8%	24.1	31.2%

Small area	Small Area 268036006 (Area of Dunard)	Small Area 268031014 (Area of Cabra East/Quarry Rd	Small Area 268031009 (Area of Cabra East/Quarry Rd	Small Area 268031008 (Area of Cabra East/Quarry Rd
ED	Cabra West D	Cabra East B	Cabra East B	Cabra East B
Total Population	258	182	255	203
Population Change 2006-2011	-8.2%	-16.9%	-6.9%	-3.3%
Pobal HP Index	-10.5	-10.6	-10.9	-11.6%
Pobal HP Description	Disadvantaged	Disadvantaged	Disadvantaged	Disadvanatged
Lone parent ratio	52.6%	25%	67.9%	62.5%
Prop. Primary Education Only	36.6%	36.2%	45.4%	34.3%
Pro. Third Level Ed	10.5%	15.6%	17.8%	11.7%
Unemployed Male	31%	29.4%	26.7%	29.6%
Unemployed Female	26.7%	12.8%	19.3%	21.7%
Prop LA Rented	12.2%	6.5%	15%	15.5%
Age Dependency Ratio	21.3%	36.3%	39.2%	30%



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The study document is available upon request from the Daughters of Charity Community Services at info@doccs.ie and can be viewed at the DoCCS website, www.doccs.ie