

# Dáil Éireann Constituency Profile

## Dublin Fingal



**Demographics**



**Economic status  
and work**



**Households and  
housing**



**Transport**



**Education**



**Families**

**January 2020**

**Oireachtas Library  
& Research Service**

Seirbhís Leabharlainne & Taighde an Oireachtais



Houses of the Oireachtas  
Tithe an Oireachtais



# Contents

<b>Introduction to the Constituency Profile series.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Introduction to Profile .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Demographics .....</b>	<b>2</b>
Population .....	2
Age cohorts .....	3
Nationality .....	4
Ethnicity.....	5
Religion .....	5
General Health .....	5
Social class .....	6
<b>Economic Status and Work .....</b>	<b>7</b>
Principal economic status.....	7
Industry .....	8
Occupation types.....	8
<b>Households and Housing .....</b>	<b>9</b>
Accommodation type .....	9
Occupancy type .....	9
PC and broadband .....	11
Central heating.....	11
Vacant dwellings.....	11
<b>Transport .....</b>	<b>12</b>
Mode to work, school, etc.....	12
Journey time to work, school, etc. ....	13
Car access .....	13
<b>Education.....</b>	<b>14</b>
Highest education level completed/achieved.....	14
Age at which education ceased.....	15
<b>Families .....</b>	<b>16</b>
Family cycle.....	16
Families with or without children .....	16
Family type .....	17

## Legal Disclaimer

No liability is accepted to any person arising out of any reliance on the contents of this paper. Nothing herein constitutes professional advice of any kind. This document contains a general summary of developments and is not complete or definitive. It has been prepared for distribution to Members to aid them in their parliamentary duties. Some papers, such as Bill Digests are prepared at very short notice. They are produced in the time available between the publication of a Bill and its scheduling for second stage debate. Authors are available to discuss the contents of these papers with Members and their staff but not with members of the general public

## Notes

1. The L&RS Constituency Profiles are based on the dataset derived, and adapted, from the CSO's Small Area Population Statistics for Census 2016. The dataset used for the Oireachtas Library & Research Service (L&RS) Constituency Profiles is also used as the basis for the L&RS Constituency Dashboards, available at [dashboards.oireachtas.ie](https://dashboards.oireachtas.ie). The Constituency Profiles, as well as the sum of the Electoral Divisions (ED) that comprise each constituency, is based on the Schedule of the [Electoral \(Amendment\) \(Dáil Constituencies\) Act 2017](#).
2. Based on the Act's provisions, it should be noted that some constituencies include EDs from neighbouring counties.
3. In some instances - in line with the protocols used for the L&RS Constituency Dashboards - where EDs are split across two constituencies (e.g. EDs bisected by the M50 in Dublin), the data for the full ED is allocated to just one constituency, typically the constituency in which the majority of a specific ED's population and/or geographic area is located.
4. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the separate figures.

Library and Research Service  
Houses of the Oireachtas

## Introduction to the Constituency Profile series

The Constituency Profiles are based on the [Small Area Population Statistics \(SAPS\)](#) from the Central Statistics Office (CSO) [Census 2016](#) releases.<sup>1</sup> The Oireachtas Library and Research Service (L&RS) Constituency Profiles series is a complementary publication to, and shares a similar structure of, the online interactive Constituency Dashboards (available at [dashboards.oireachtas.ie](https://dashboards.oireachtas.ie)). Each Constituency Profile reflects the Dáil constituencies as set out in the [Electoral \(Amendment\) \(Dáil Constituencies\) Act 2017](#).

In keeping with the L&RS Constituency Dashboards, each Constituency Profile is structured under the following **6 themes**:

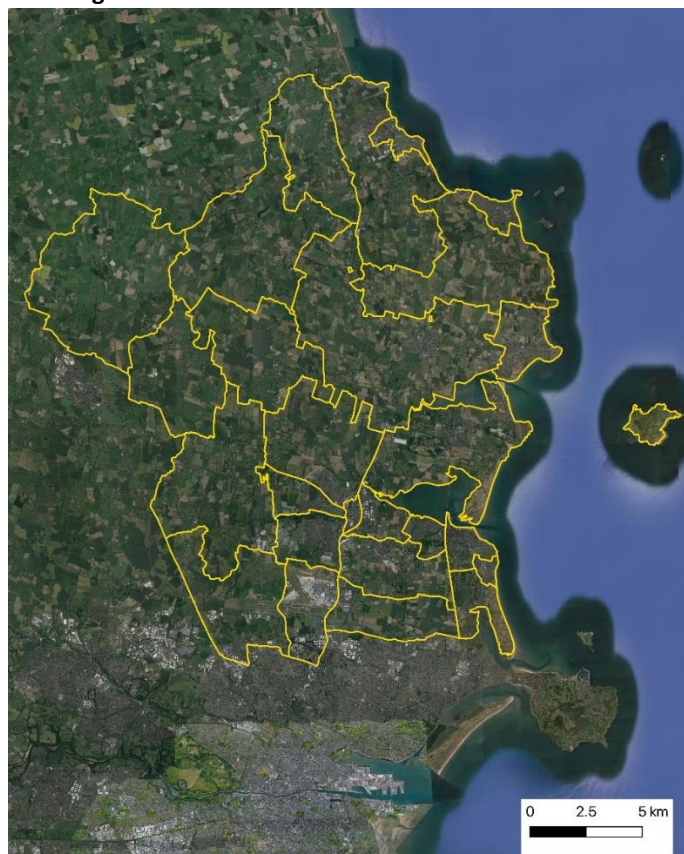


The Themes and Indicators included in this Profile reflect a selection of those used in the interactive Constituency Dashboards. A description of terms used by the CSO in the Census is set out in footnotes where relevant.

## Introduction to Profile

Dublin Fingal is a 5-seat constituency located in the northern part of County Dublin. It includes the following locations: Balbriggan, Donabate, Kinsaley, Lusk, Malahide, Partmarnock, Rush, Skerries, and Swords. The constituency is comprised of 26 Electoral Divisions (EDs).

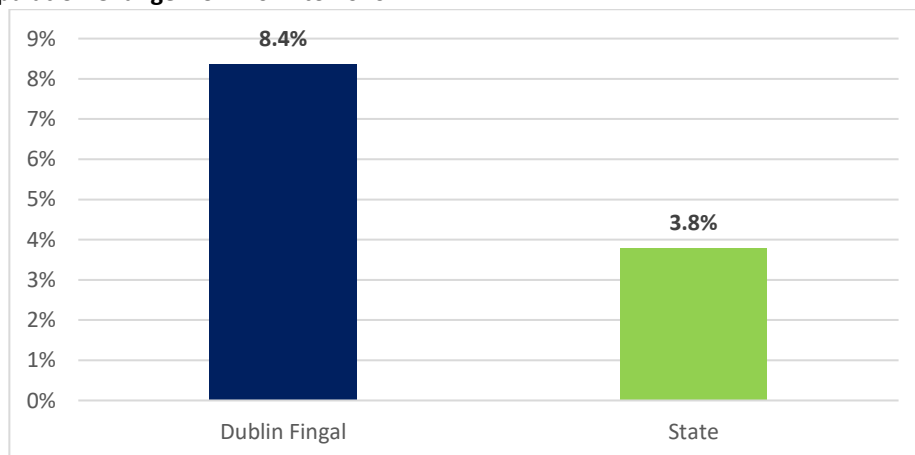
<sup>1</sup> The maps in this publication were produced in cooperation with the School of Geography, University College Dublin.

**Figure 1: Location of Dublin Fingal**

## Demographics

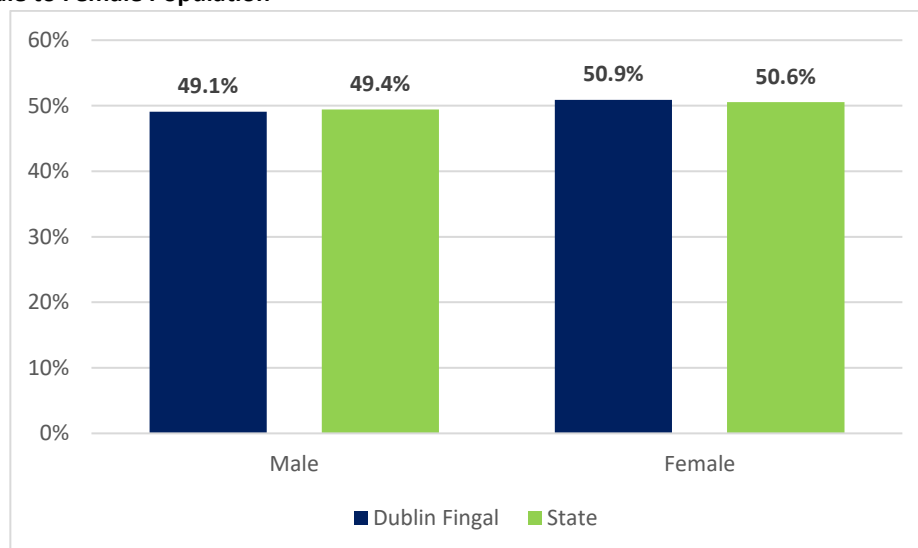
### Population

The population of the constituency at the time of the 2016 Census was **162,927**. This represents an 8.4% increase from 2011. As shown in Figure 2, this rate of increase is higher than the corresponding national population increase of 3.8% over the same period.

**Figure 2: Population Change from 2011 to 2016**

In 2016, 50.9% (82,919) of the constituency's population was female and 49.1% (80,008) was male. The national corresponding proportions in 2016 were 50.6% female and 49.4% male.

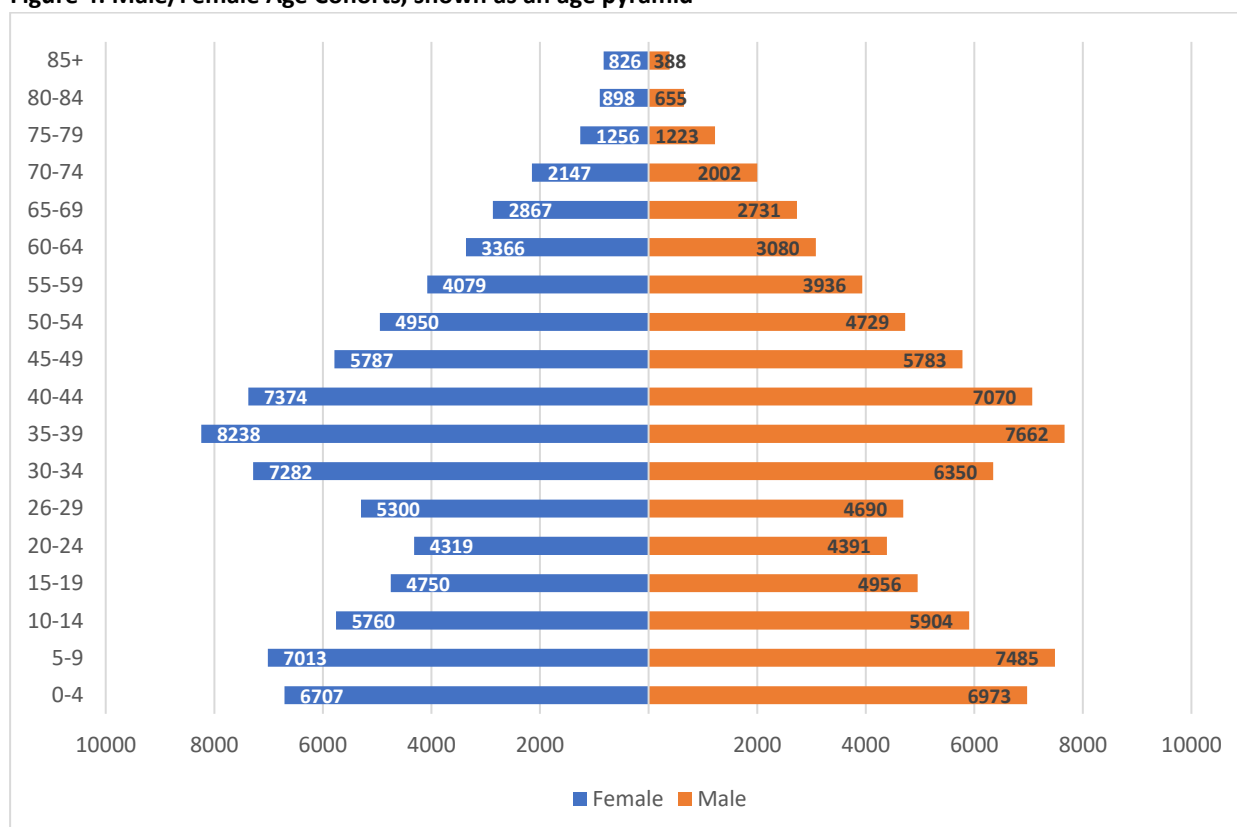
**Figure 3: Male to Female Population**

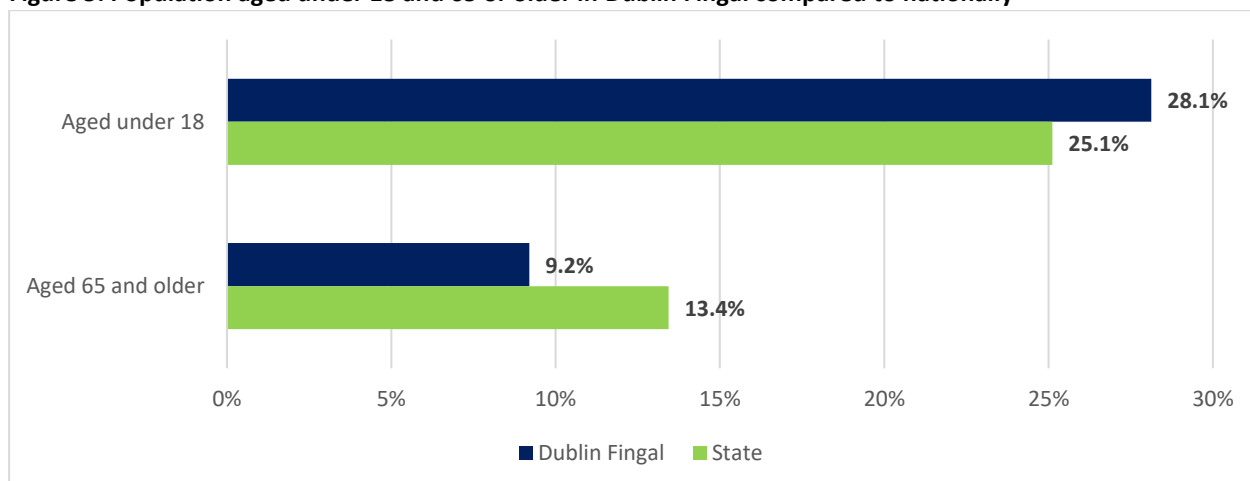


### Age cohorts

Figure 4 below shows the distribution of the female and male population of Dublin Fingal, according to five-year age bands. In 2016, 28.1% of Dublin Fingal's population were aged under 18 and 9.2% were aged 65 and over in 2016. As shown in Figure 5 overleaf, the corresponding national measures were 25.1% aged under 18 and 13.4% aged 65 or over.

**Figure 4: Male/Female Age Cohorts, shown as an age pyramid**



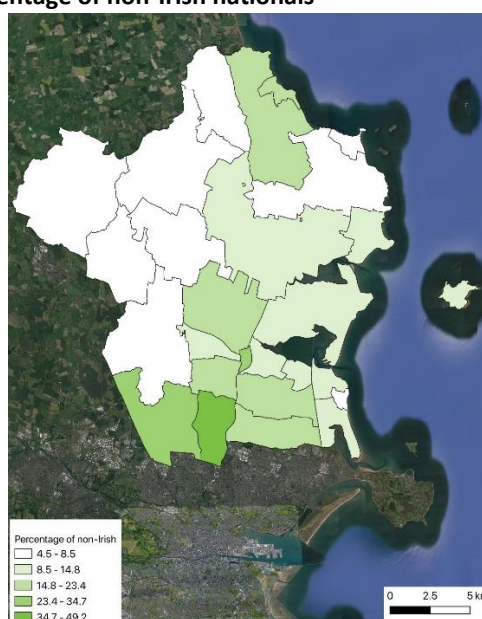
**Figure 5: Population aged under 18 and 65 or older in Dublin Fingal compared to nationally**

### Nationality

Table 1 below demonstrates that 83.1% of the usually resident population in Dublin Fingal stated their nationality as Irish, which is lower than the national percentage (87.0%). Additionally, 15% of residents had nationalities other than Irish (1.9% are 'not stated'). Non-Irish nationals usually resident in the constituency included those who stated their nationality as British (1.7%), Polish (4%), Lithuanian (0.9%), from another EU country (5.2%) or from the rest of the world (3.1%).

**Table 1: Nationality in Dublin Fingal compared to the State**

Nationality	Dublin Fingal	State
<b>Irish</b>	83.1%	87.0%
<b>British</b>	1.7%	2.2%
<b>Polish</b>	4.0%	2.6%
<b>Lithuanian</b>	0.9%	0.8%
<b>Other EU</b>	5.2%	3.1%
<b>Rest of the World</b>	3.1%	2.7%
<b>Not Stated</b>	1.9%	1.5%

**Figure 6: Map showing the percentage of non-Irish nationals**



## Ethnicity

Table 2 below shows that 75.3% of people usually residing in Dublin Fingal identified their ethnicity as White Irish, which compares to 82.2% nationally. The constituency has a higher proportion of usual residents identifying as “other white ethnicity” (13.5% compared to 9.5%) and Black or Black Irish (3.1% compared to 1.4%), but comparable proportions for the other listed ethnicities.

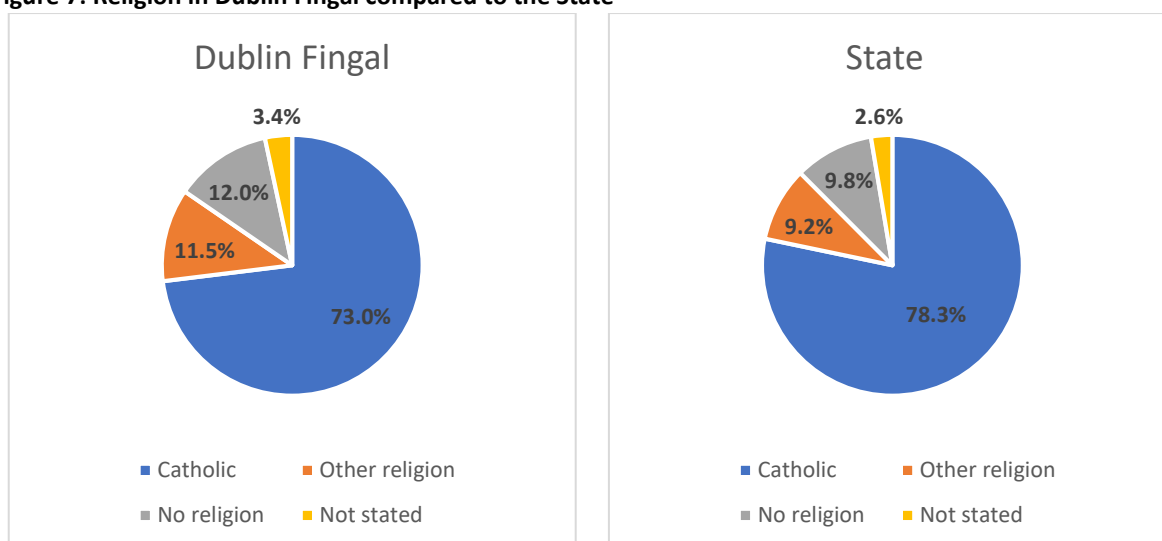
**Table 2: Ethnicity in Dublin Fingal compared to the State**

Ethnicity	Dublin Fingal	State
White Irish	75.3%	82.2%
White Irish Traveller	0.5%	0.7%
Other White Ethnicity	13.5%	9.5%
Black or Black Irish	3.1%	1.4%
Asian or Asian Irish	2.7%	2.1%
Other Ethnicity	1.8%	1.5%
Not Stated	3.3%	2.6%

## Religion

As shown in Figure 7, the share of Catholics in Dublin Fingal (73%) is less than the comparative national rate (78.3%). Compared to the State, a higher proportion of the usually resident population in Dublin Fingal reported having ‘No religion’ (12.0% compared to 9.8%) or ‘Other religion’ (11.5% compared to 9.2%).

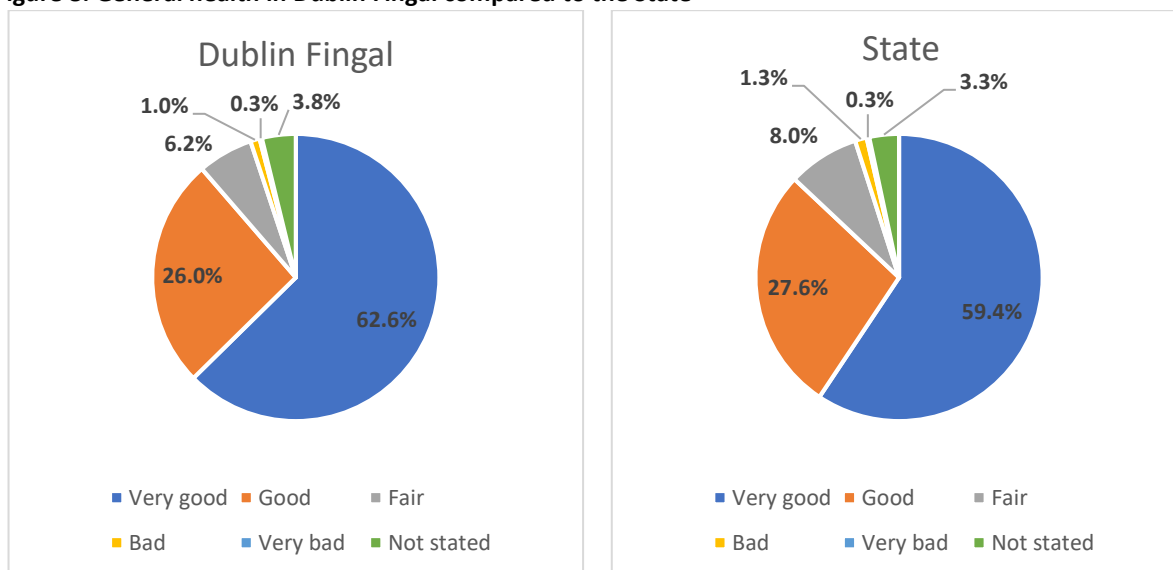
**Figure 7: Religion in Dublin Fingal compared to the State**



## General Health

From Figure 8 below, 62.6% of people in Dublin Fingal described their health as ‘very good’ in 2016, which is higher than the State as a whole (59.4%).



**Figure 8: General health in Dublin Fingal compared to the State**

### Social class<sup>2</sup>

Table 3 shows that more residents in Dublin Fingal are employed as managerial/technical workers (33.4% compared to 28.1%) and non-manual workers (19% compared to 17.6%) than seen in the State as whole.

**Table 3: Social class in Dublin Fingal compared to the State**

Social Class	Dublin Fingal	State
Professional workers	8.3%	8.1%
Managerial and technical	33.4%	28.1%
Non-manual	19%	17.6%
Skilled-manual	13%	14.1%
Semi-skilled	8.5%	10.5%
Unskilled	2.7%	3.6%
All other (gainfully employed and unknown)	15.1%	18.0%

<sup>2</sup> For a definition of social class as used by the CSO in the Census, see [here](#).



## Economic Status and Work

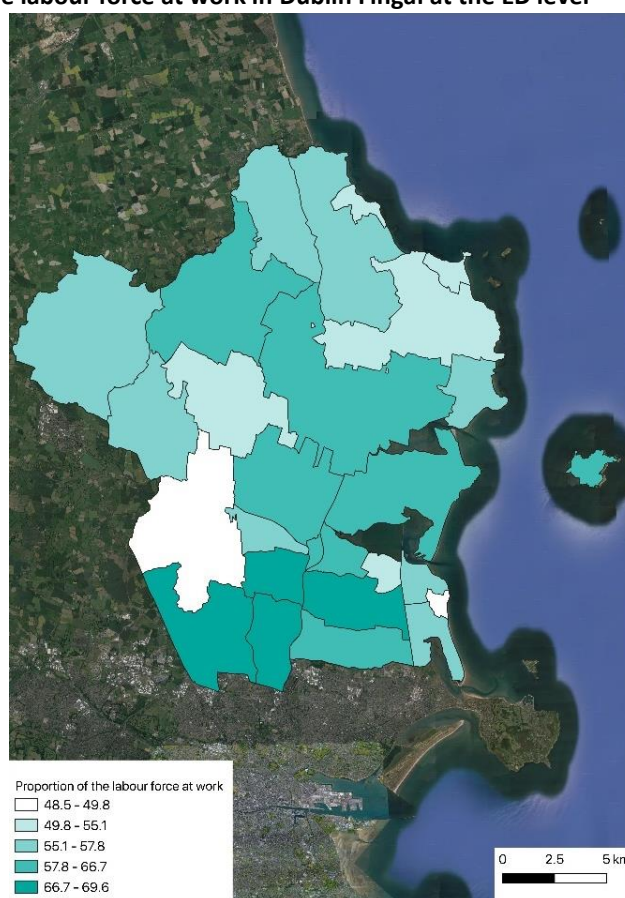
### Principal economic status<sup>3</sup>

As Table 4 demonstrates below, the percentage of the people whose principal economic status was 'at work' in Dublin Fingal in 2016 was higher than the national average (60.7% compared to 53.5%). Dublin Fingal also has a lower proportion of retirees (11% compared to 14.5%) and students (10.6% compared to 11.4%).

**Table 4: Principal economic status of Dublin Fingal compared to the State**

Principal Economic Status	Dublin Fingal	State
<b>At work</b>	60.7%	53.5%
<b>Looking for first job</b>	0.8%	0.8%
<b>Unemployed having lost or given up previous job</b>	5.5%	7.1%
<b>Student</b>	10.6%	11.4%
<b>Looking after home/family</b>	8.0%	8.1%
<b>Retired</b>	11.0%	14.5%
<b>Unable to work due to sickness or disability</b>	3.2%	4.2%
<b>Other</b>	0.2%	0.4%

**Figure 9: Proportion of the labour force at work in Dublin Fingal at the ED level**



<sup>3</sup> For explanation of terms and definitions used in Census data, see the CSO website [here](https://www.cso.ie/).

## Industry

Table 5 shows the industries in Dublin Fingal and nationally that residents identify as working in. Dublin Fingal has significantly less residents working in agriculture, forestry, or fishing than nationally (1.4% compared to 4.4%), and less residents working in manufacturing and industries than nationally (6.8% compared to 11.4%). The constituency has higher proportions working in commerce and trade than nationally (27.4% compared to 23.9%), as well as in transport and communications (15.1% compared to 8.6%).

**Table 5: Breakdown of workers by industry in Dublin Fingal compared to the State**

Industry	Dublin Fingal	State
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1.4%	4.4%
Building and construction	4.1%	5.1%
Manufacturing and industries	6.8%	11.4%
Commerce and trade	27.4%	23.9%
Transport and communications	15.1%	8.6%
Public administration	5.7%	5.3%
Professional services	22.2%	23.5%
Other	17.4%	17.8%

## Occupation types

As shown in Table 6 below, Dublin Fingal has higher proportions of usual residents identifying as working as managers/directors/senior officials (9.1%), associate professional/technical occupations (13.1%) and administrative/secretarial occupations (12.3%) than nationally. The constituency has lower proportions of residents working in skilled trade occupations (9.3% compared to 13.9%) and process/plant and machine operatives (6.3% compared to 7.2%).

**Table 6: Occupation types in Dublin Fingal compared to the State**

Occupation Types	Dublin Fingal	State
Managers, directors and senior officials	9.1%	7.4%
Professional occupations	16.8%	17.3%
Associate professional and technical occupations	13.1%	10.9%
Administrative and secretarial occupations	12.3%	10.0%
Skilled trades occupations	9.3%	13.9%
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	7.6%	7.3%
Sales and customer service occupations	7.2%	6.8%
Process, plant and machine operatives	6.3%	7.2%
Elementary occupations	8.6%	8.8%
Not stated	9.6%	10.3%

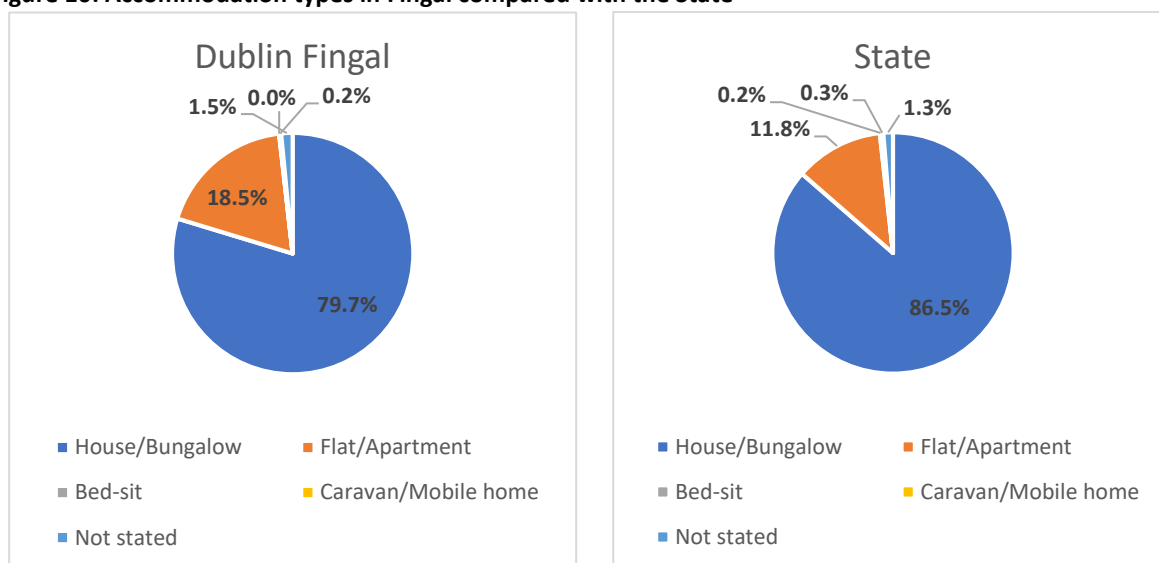


## Households and Housing

### Accommodation type

There were 53,758 permanent households in Dublin Fingal in 2016. Figure 10 below shows that the constituency has a comparatively higher proportion of flats/apartments (18.5% compared to 11.8%). Slightly less people in Dublin Fingal live in houses/bungalows than seen nationally (79.7% compared to 86.5%).

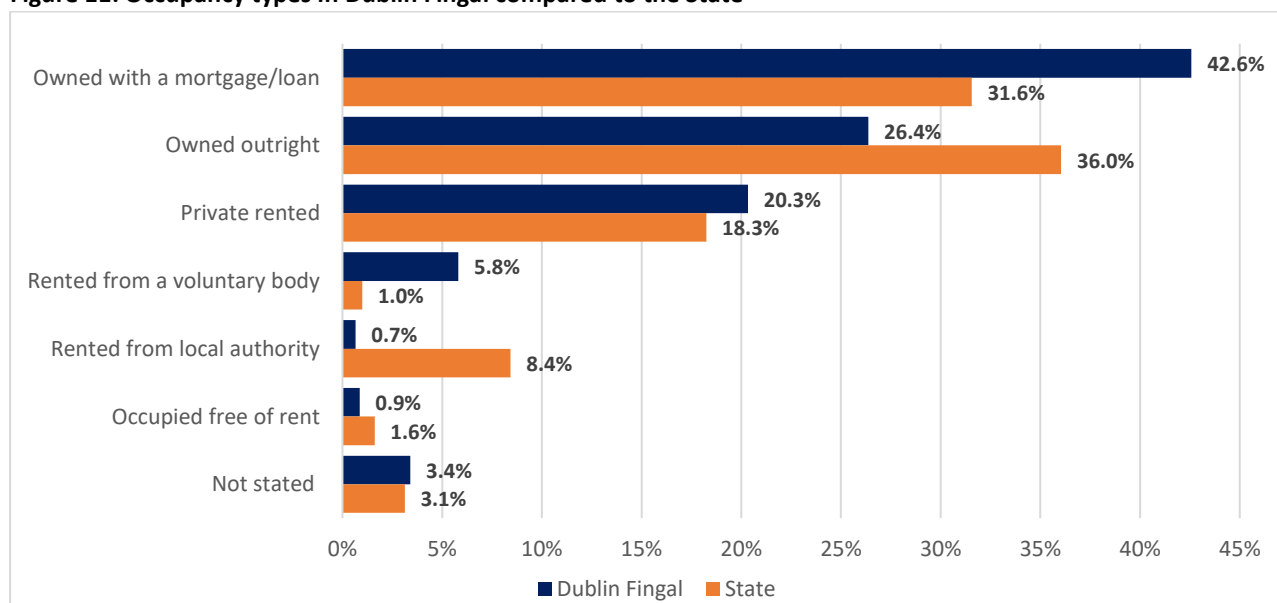
**Figure 10: Accommodation types in Fingal compared with the State**

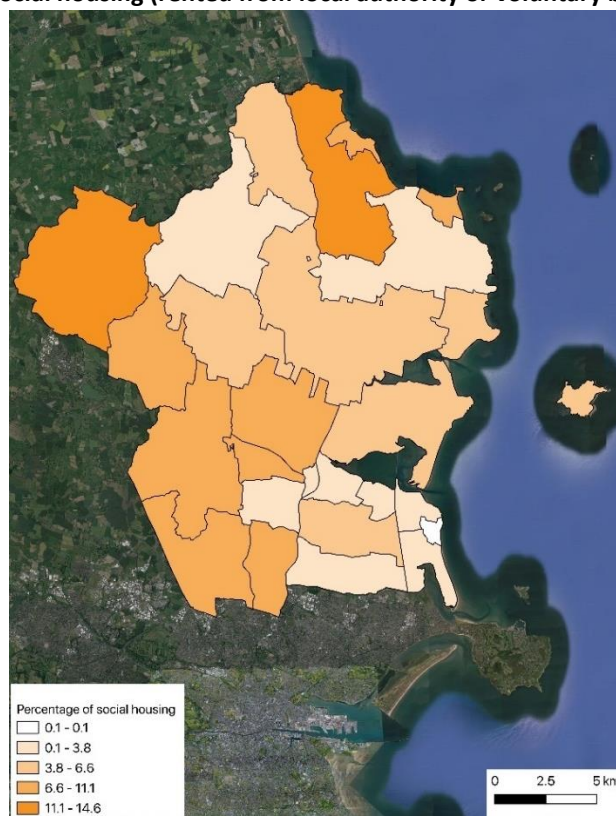


### Occupancy type

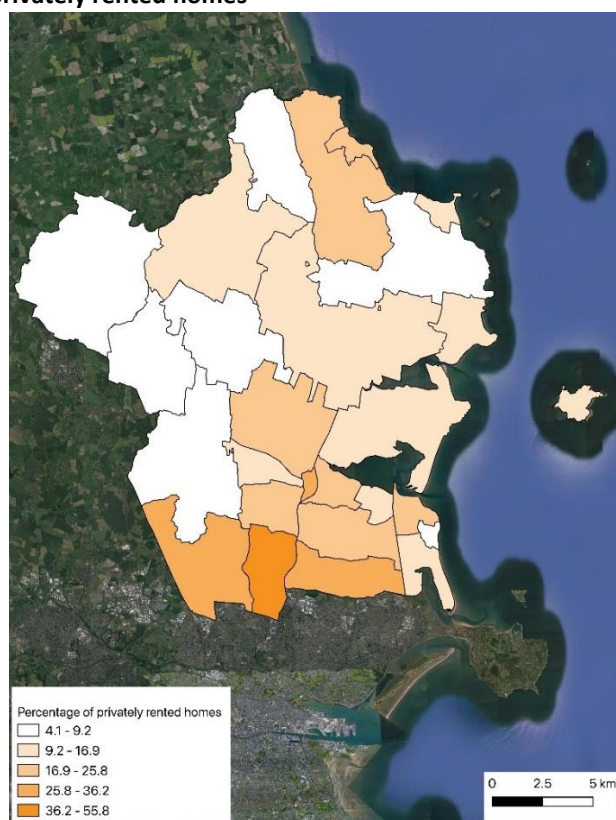
Dublin Fingal has a higher proportion of homeowners who own their property with a mortgage / loan (42.6%) compared nationally (31.6%). The constituency has a higher proportion of homes rented from a voluntary body (5.8% compared to 1%) and significantly lower proportion rented from a local authority (0.7% compared to 8.4%).

**Figure 11: Occupancy types in Dublin Fingal compared to the State**



**Figure 12: Percentage of social housing (rented from local authority or voluntary body)**

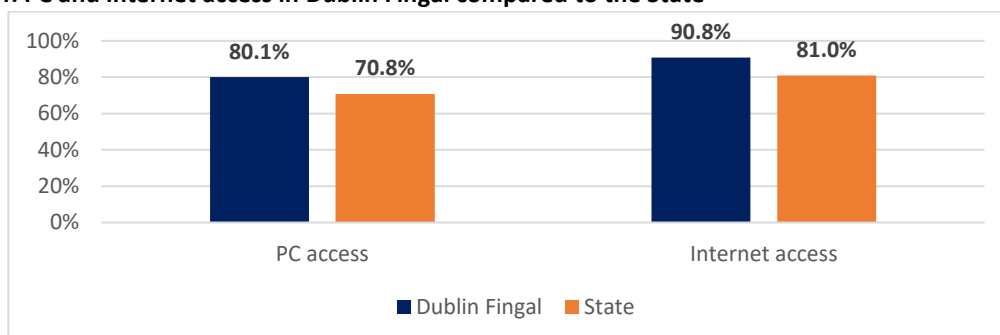
Figures 12 above and 13 below show respectively the proportions of social and private rented housing across the electoral divisions of Dublin Fingal at the time of Census 2016.

**Figure 13: Percentage of privately rented homes**

### PC and broadband<sup>4</sup>

Figure 14 below shows that Dublin Fingal has higher rates than nationally of PC access (80.1% compared to 70.8%) and Internet access (90.8% compared to 81.0%).<sup>5</sup>

**Figure 14: PC and internet access in Dublin Fingal compared to the State**



### Central heating

Figure 21 shows Dublin Fingal has a substantially lower proportion of oil use compared to the State as a whole (22.4% compared to 40.4%). Dublin Fingal has much higher proportions of natural gas use than nationally (64.9% compared to 33.5%).

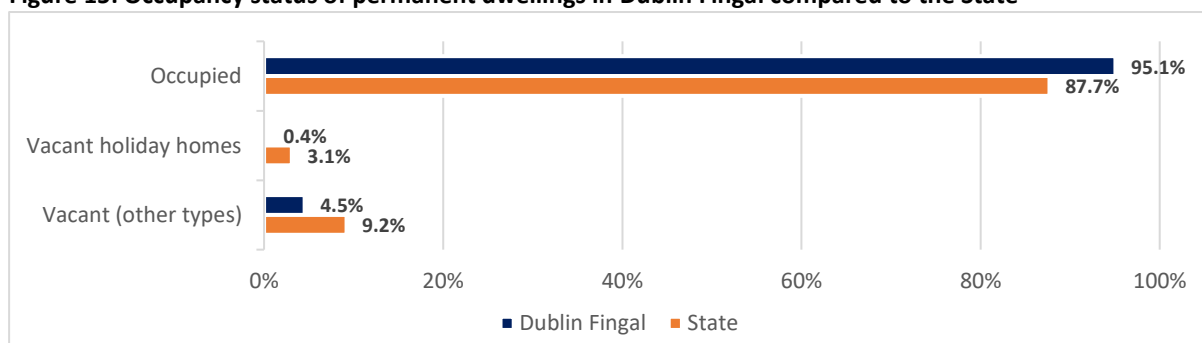
**Figure 21: Central heating in Dublin Fingal compared to the State**

Central heating	Dublin Fingal	State
Oil	22.4%	40.4%
Natural gas	64.9%	33.5%
Electricity	6.6%	8.6%
Coal	1.1%	5.1%
Peat	0.1%	5.3%
LPG	0.3%	0.6%
Wood	0.6%	2%
Other	0.5%	0.7%
No central heating	0.6%	1.4%
Not stated	2.9%	2.4%

### Vacant dwellings

Figure 15 below shows the vacancy rate in Dublin Fingal compared nationally. The constituency has a lower rate of vacant dwellings (4.5% compared to 9.2%) but a higher rate of occupied homes (95.1% compared to 87.7%) than the State as a whole.

**Figure 15: Occupancy status of permanent dwellings in Dublin Fingal compared to the State**



<sup>4</sup> In keeping with the Constituency Dashboards, the totals in this section exclude the "Not stated" category.

<sup>5</sup> Internet access includes "Broadband" and "Other".



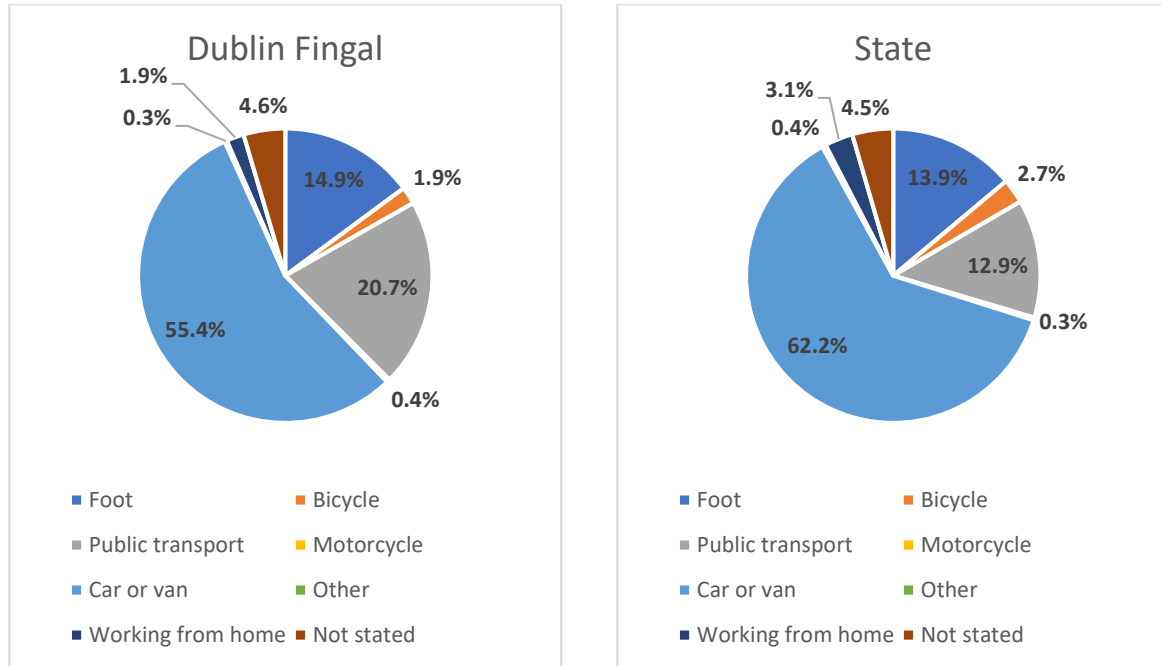


## Transport

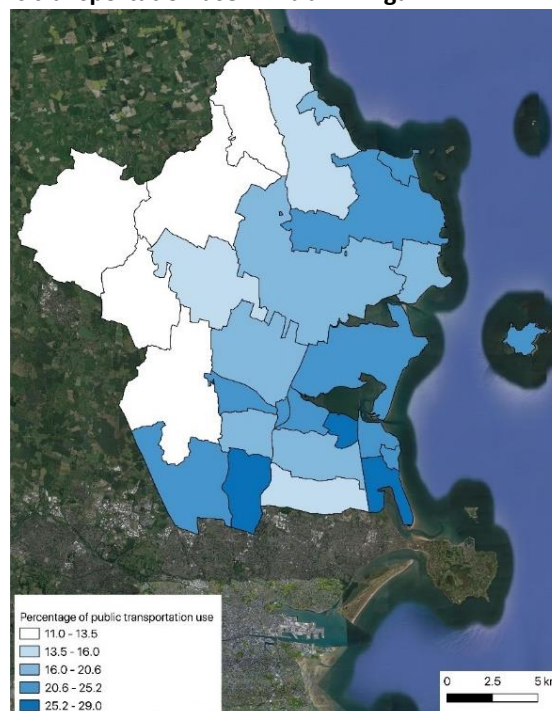
### Mode to work, school, etc.

Figure 16 shows the main mode of transport to work in Dublin Fingal compared nationally. The constituency avails of public transportation at higher rates than the national average (20.7% compared to 12.9%). Figure 17 illustrates by ED the percentage of public transportation use.

**Figure 16: Mode of transportation in Dublin Fingal compared to the State**



**Figure 17: Percentage of public transportation use in Dublin Fingal**

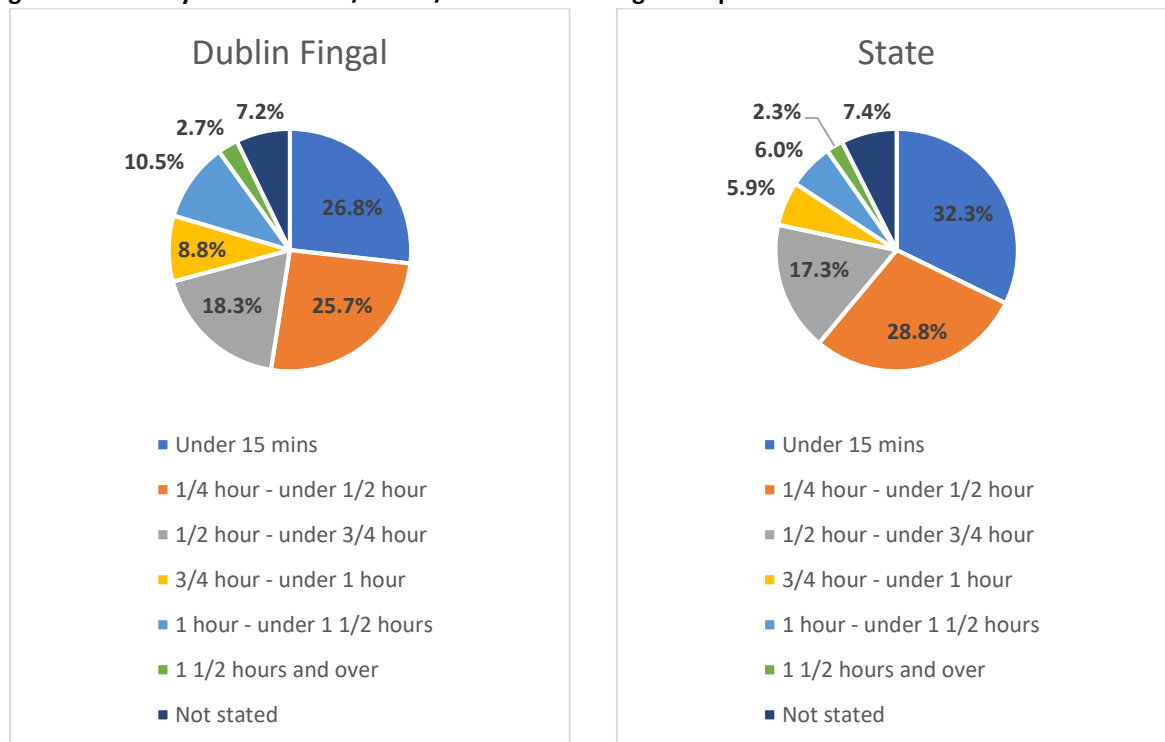




### Journey time to work, school, etc.

Figure 18 shows the journey times of usual at work residents in Dublin Fingal compared nationally. Notably, the constituency has a lower proportion journeys under 15 minutes (26.8%) than nationally (32.3%) and a higher proportion of journeys between 60 and 90 minutes (10.5% compared to 6%).

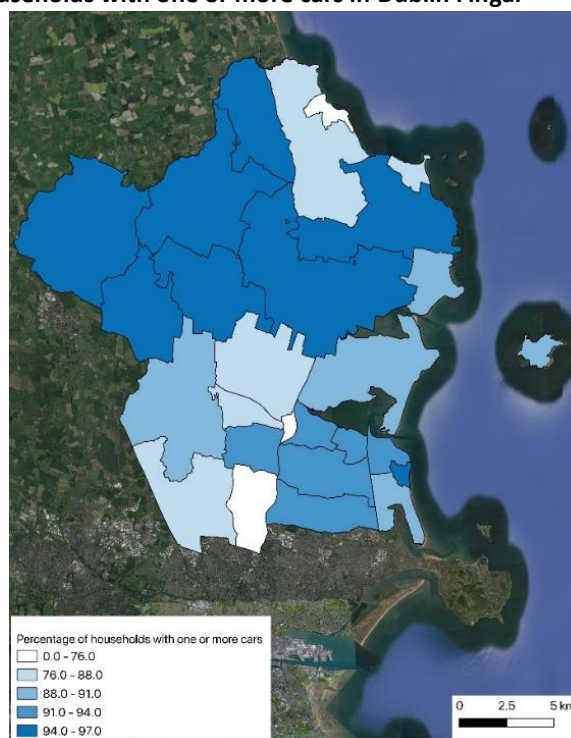
**Figure 18: Journey times to work/school/etc. in Dublin Fingal compared to the State**



### Car access

Figure 19 below shows the percentage of households in Dublin Fingal that own at least one car.

**Figure 19: Percentage of households with one or more cars in Dublin Fingal**





## Education

### Highest education level completed/achieved

Figure 20 shows the highest level of education completed in Dublin Fingal and its comparison with the corresponding national measure. In comparison with the State, the constituency has a higher proportion of residents who have completed third level education (32.4% compared to 28.5%) and a lower proportion of residents whose highest level of education is primary level (7.5% compared to 12.5%).

**Figure 20: Highest completed education in Dublin Fingal compared to the State**

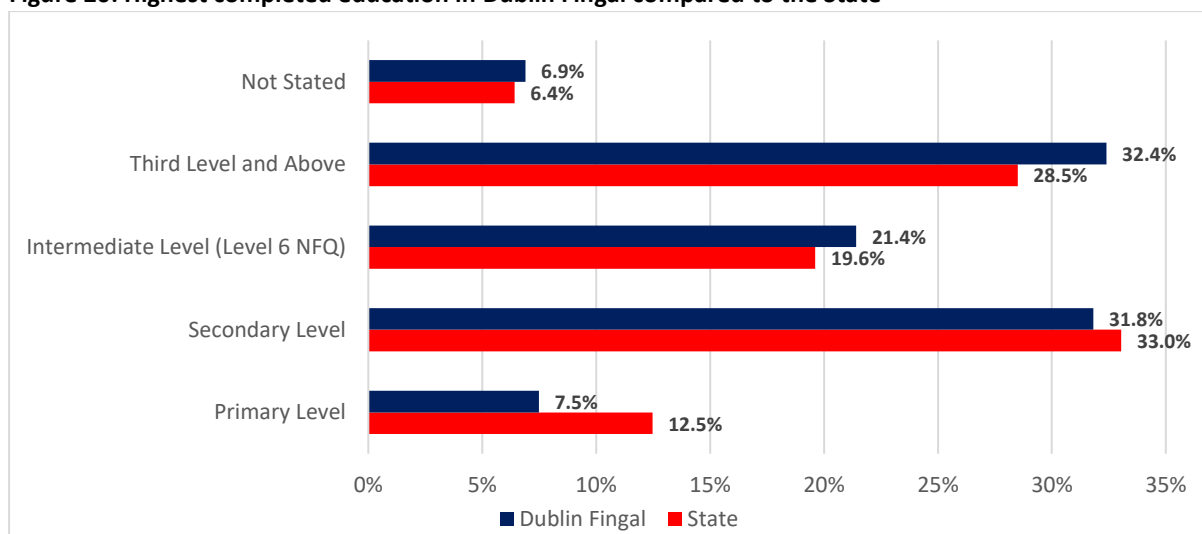
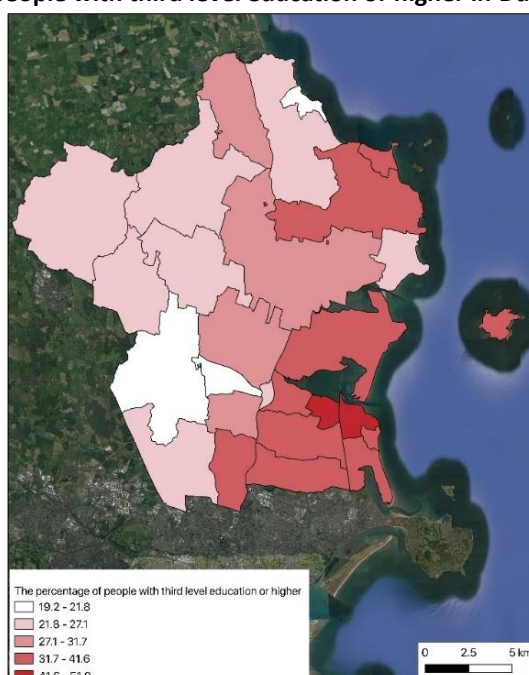
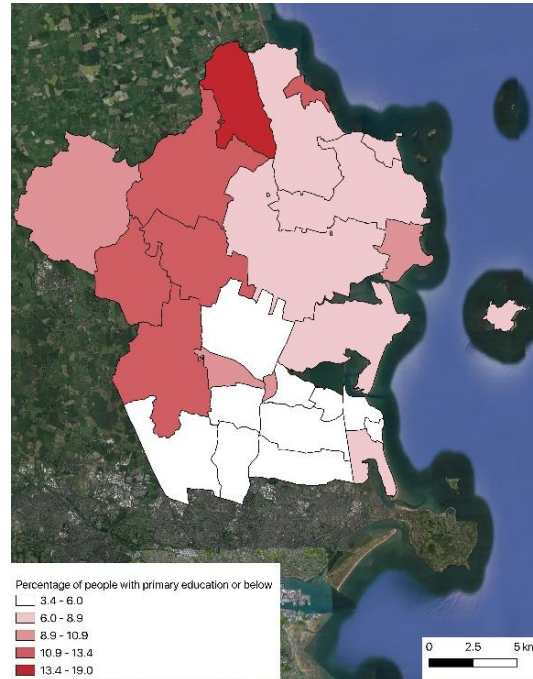


Figure 21 below shows the rates of usual residents with third level education or higher, while the following Figure 22 (overleaf) shows the proportions of Dublin Fingal residents at the ED level with primary education or below.

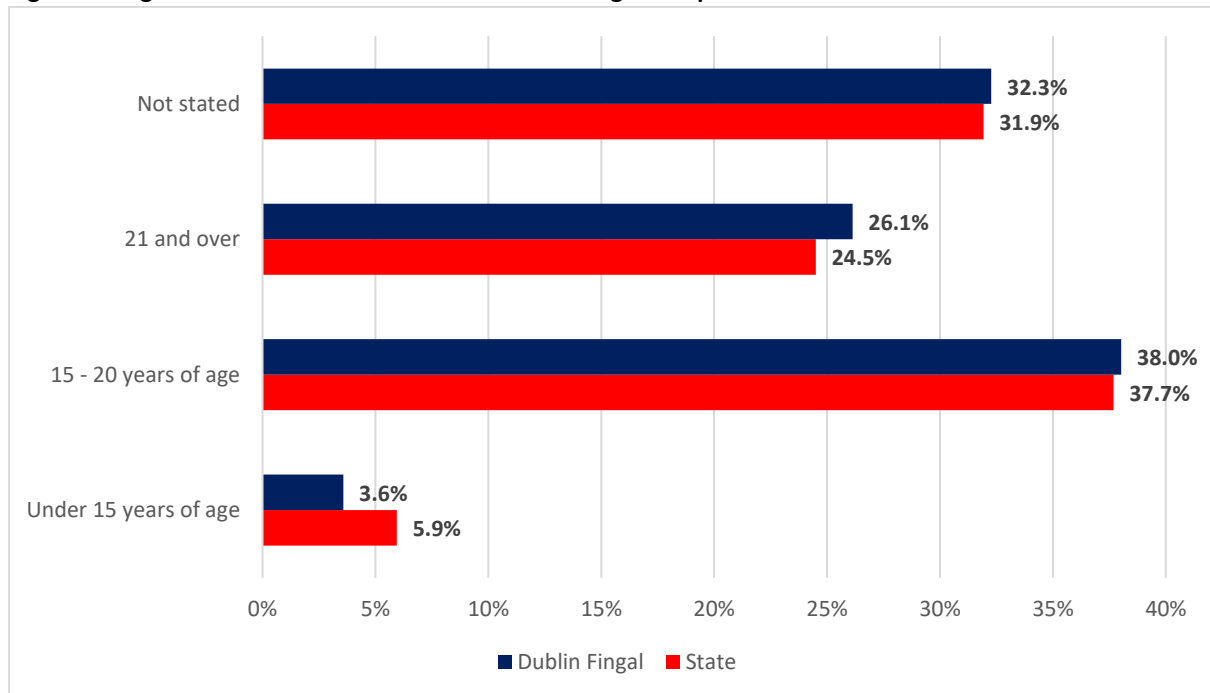
**Figure 21: The percentage of people with third level education or higher in Dublin Fingal**



**Figure 22: Percentage of people with primary education or below in Dublin Fingal**

### Age at which education ceased

Figure 23 below shows the highest age at which education ceased in Dublin Fingal compared to the national rate. The constituency has a higher proportion of usual residents who completed their education aged 21 and over (26.1%) than the corresponding national rate (24.5%). The constituency also has a lower proportion of usual residents who completed their education before age 15 (3.6%) than the national rate (5.9%).

**Figure 23: Age at which education ceased in Dublin Fingal compared to the State**

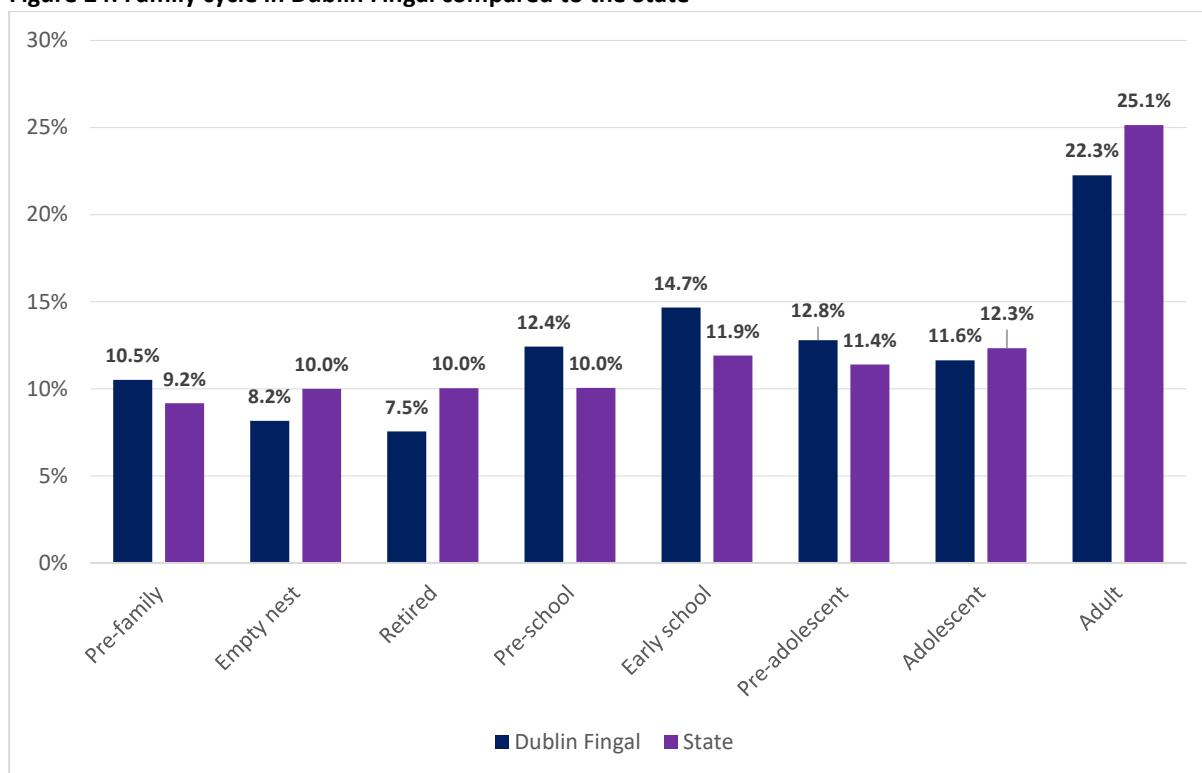


## Families

### Family cycle<sup>6</sup>

In Dublin Fingal, there are 42,913 family units. Figure 24 shows the breakdown of the number of families in the constituency according to their stage of the family cycle and its comparison to the State. The constituency has a lower proportion of families described as retired (7.5% compared to 10%) and a higher proportion of pre-school (12.4% compared to 10%) and early school families (14.7% compared to 11.9%) than seen nationally.

**Figure 24: Family cycle in Dublin Fingal compared to the State**

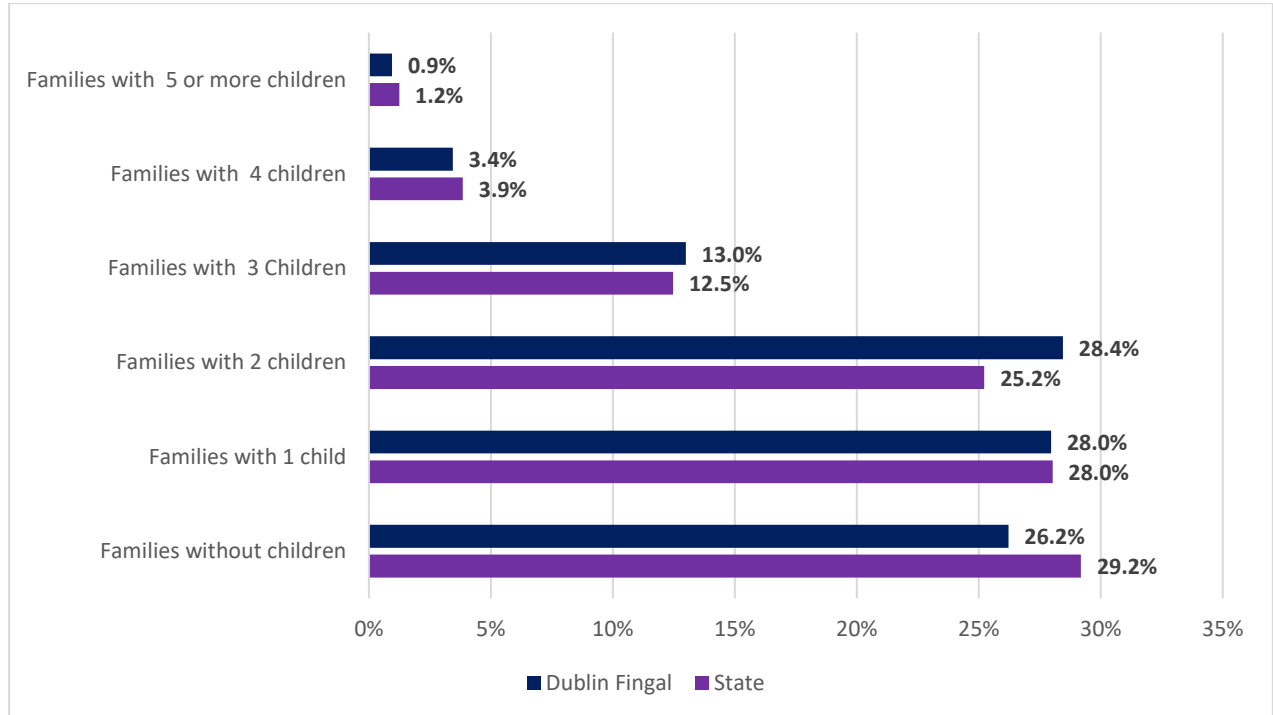


### Families with or without children

Figure 25 (overleaf) shows the proportions of families and the number of children within it in Dublin Fingal compared nationally. The constituency follows the national pattern but has higher proportions of families with 2 children (28.4% compared to 25.2%) and lower proportions of families without children (26.2% compared to 29.2%).

<sup>6</sup> For the CSO's definition of family cycle as used in the Census, see [here](#).

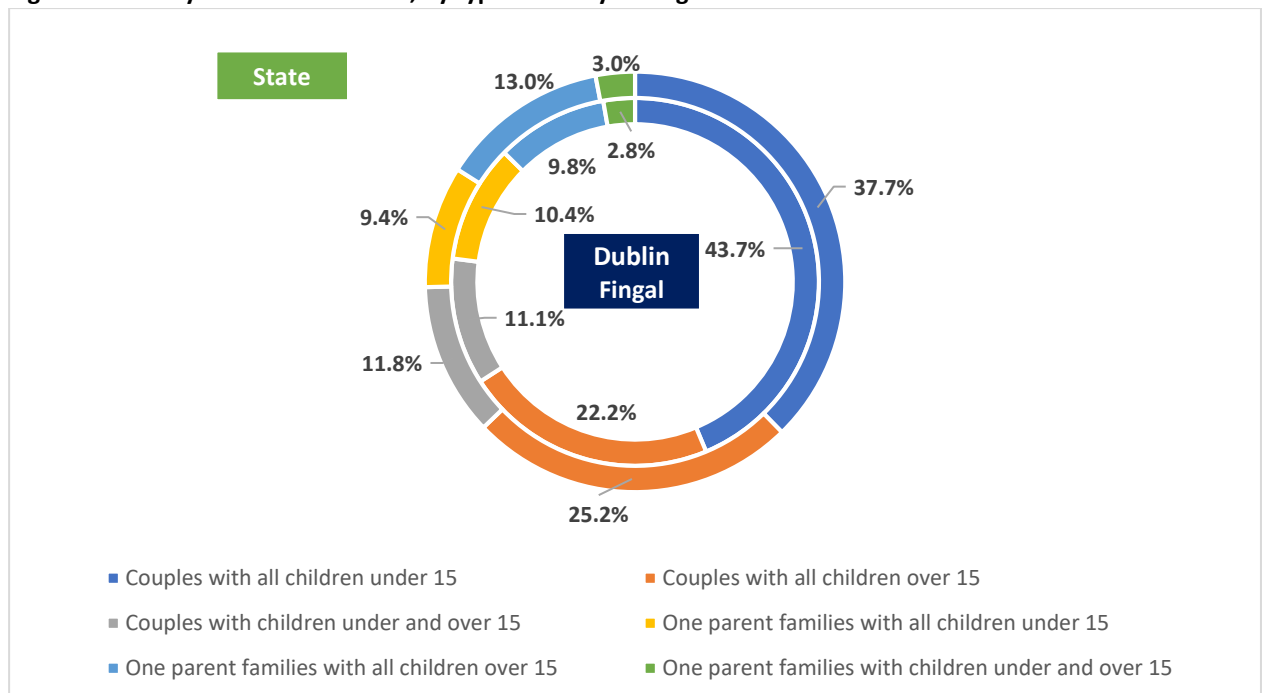
**Figure 25: Number of families with or without children in Dublin Fingal compared nationally**



### Family type

There are 31,663 families with children in Dublin Fingal. 24,392 (77%) of these families were couples with children and 7,271 (23%) were one parent families. Figure 26 below shows the proportion of family types with children (under and over 15) in 2016 for Dublin Fingal and compared nationally. In Dublin Fingal, there are higher proportions of couples with children under age 15 than nationally (43.7% compared to 37.7%), a lower proportion of one parent families with children over 15 (9.8% compared to 13%) but a higher proportion of one parent families with all children under 15 (10.4% compared to 9.4%).

**Figure 26: Family units with children, by type of family and age of child**







## Contact:

Houses of the Oireachtas  
Leinster House  
Kildare Street  
Dublin 2  
D02 XR20

[www.oireachtas.ie](http://www.oireachtas.ie)  
Tel: +353 (0)1 6183000 or 076 1001700  
Twitter: @OireachtasNews

Library & Research Service  
Tel: +353 (0)1 6184701  
Email: [library.and.research@oireachtas.ie](mailto:library.and.research@oireachtas.ie)

Connect with us

