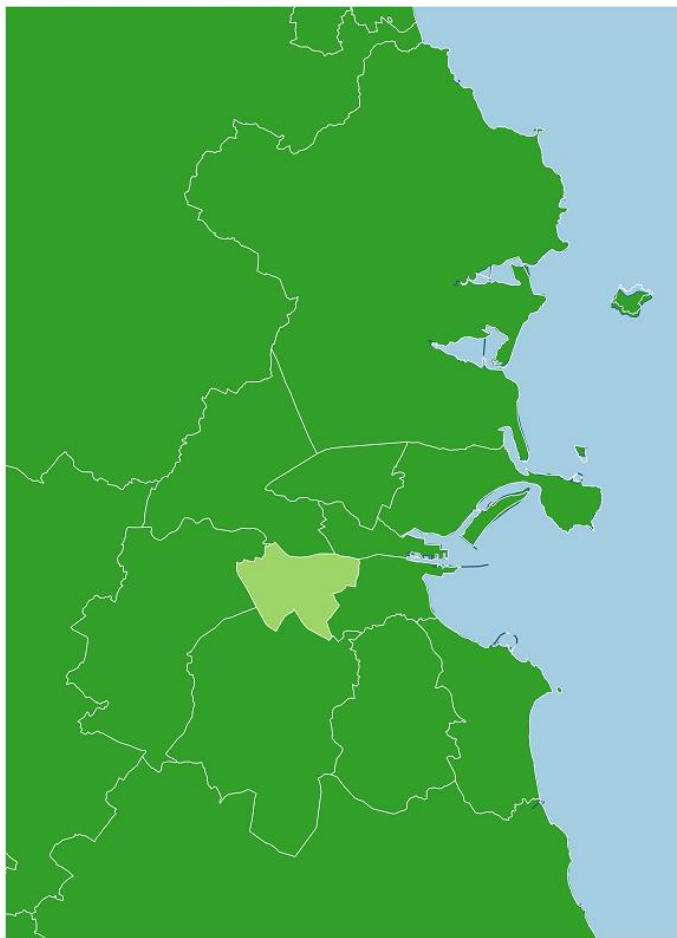


Dáil Éireann Constituency Profile

Dublin South-Central



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

Introduction to the Constituency Profile series.....	1
Introduction to Profile	1
Demographics	2
Population	2
Age cohorts	3
Nationality	4
Ethnicity.....	5
Religion	5
General Health	5
Social class	6
Economic Status and Work	7
Principal economic status.....	7
Industry	8
Occupation types.....	8
Households and Housing	9
Accommodation type	9
Occupancy type	9
PC and broadband	10
Central heating.....	11
Vacant dwellings.....	11
Transport	12
Mode to work, school, etc.....	12
Journey time to work, school, etc.	13
Car access	13
Education.....	14
Highest education level completed/achieved.....	14
Age at which education ceased	15
Families	16
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. 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.

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.¹ 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). 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 South-Central is a 4-seat constituency located on the south-eastern side of Dublin City. It includes, among others, the following locations: Ballyfermot, Bluebell, Chapelizod, Crumlin, Drimnagh, Dolphin's Barn, Inchicore, Kimmage (parts) and Walkinstown. Dublin South-Central is comprised of 43 Electoral Divisions (EDs).

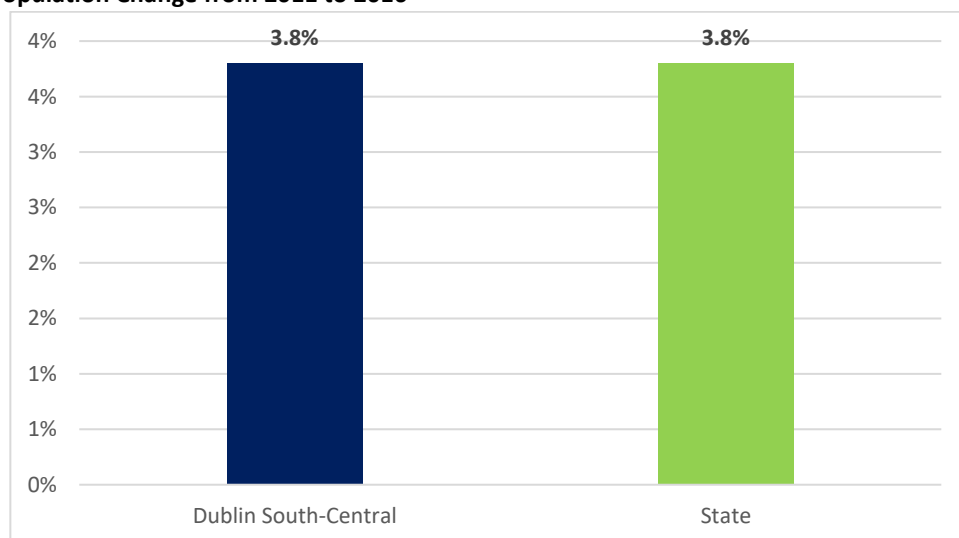
¹ The maps in this publication were produced in cooperation with the School of Geography, University College Dublin.

Figure 1: Location of Dublin South-Central

Demographics

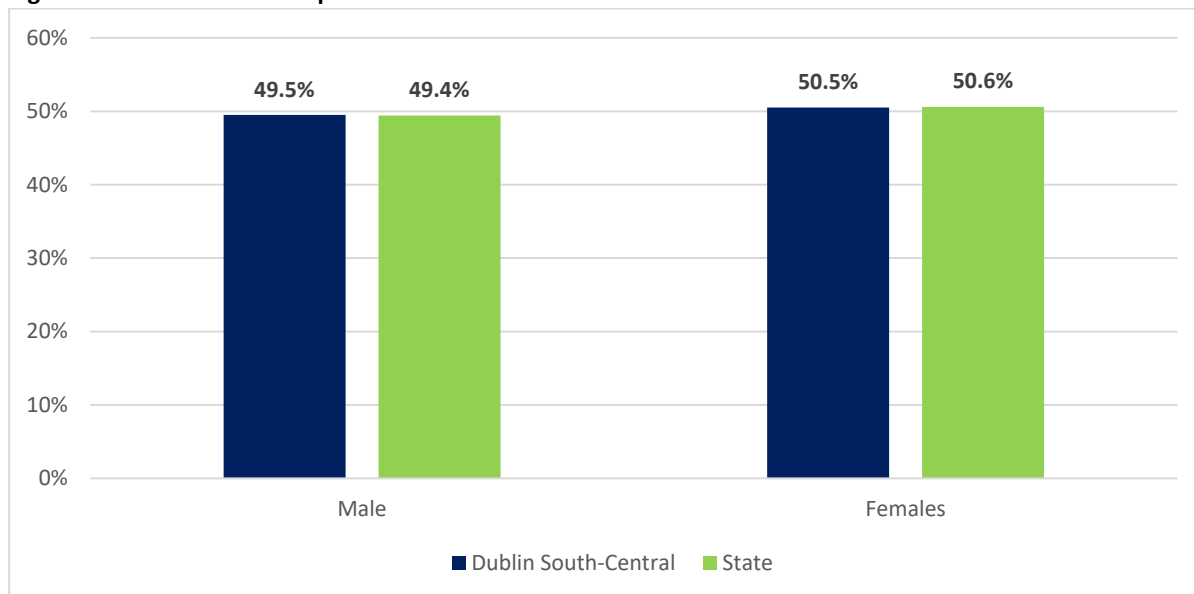
Population

The population of the constituency at the time of the 2016 Census was **135,621**. This represents a 3.8% increase from 2011. As shown in Figure 2 (below), this rate of increase is the same as the corresponding State population increase of 3.8% over the same period.

Figure 2: Population Change from 2011 to 2016

In 2016, 50.5% (68,503) of the constituency's population was female and 49.5% (67,881) was male. The corresponding proportions in the State for 2016 was 50.6% female and 49.4% male (see Figure 3).

Figure 3: Male to Female Population



Age cohorts

Figure 4 below shows the distribution of the female and male population of the constituency according to five-year age bands. In Dublin South-Central, 19.2% of population was aged under 18 and 12.4% were aged 65 or over in 2016. As shown in Figure 5 overleaf, the corresponding State measures were 25% aged under 18 and 13.4% aged 65 or older.

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

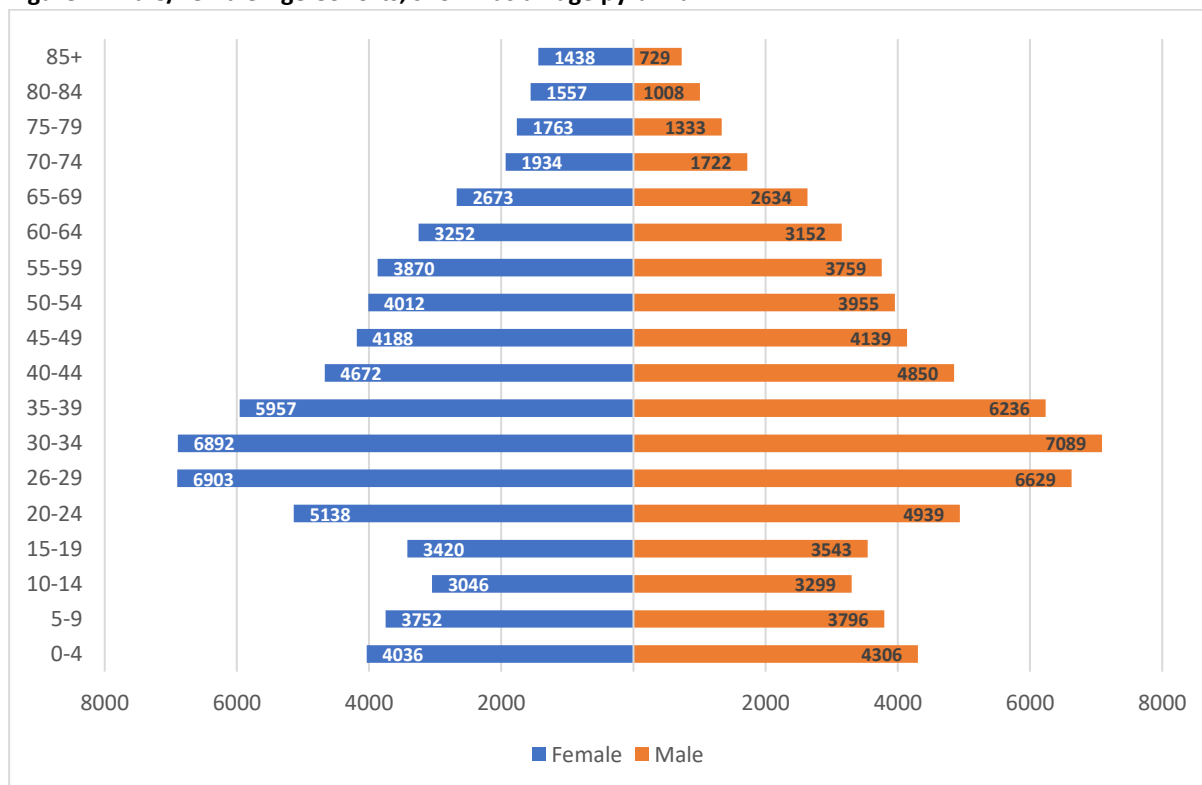
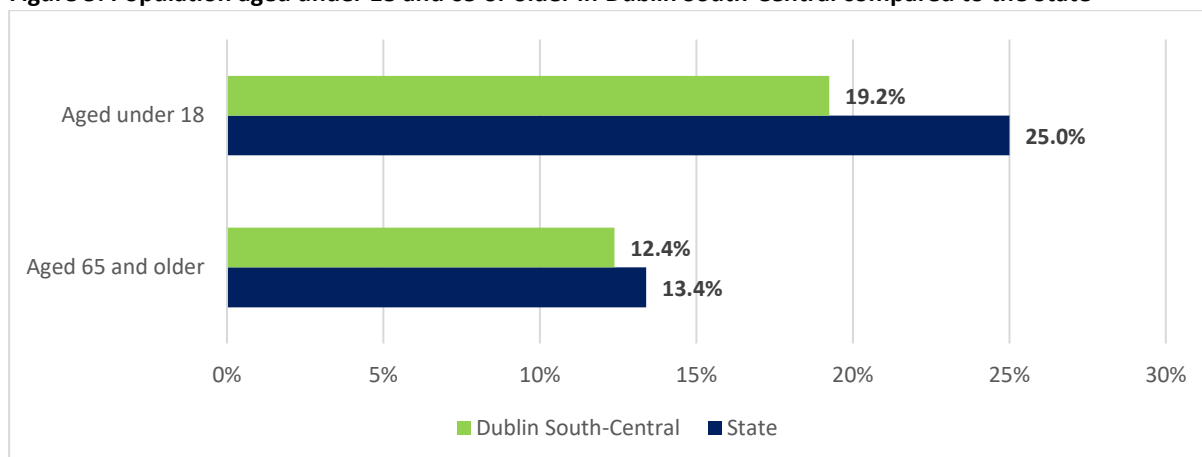


Figure 5: Population aged under 18 and 65 or older in Dublin South-Central compared to the State

Nationality

The ratio of Irish to non-Irish nationals residing in Dublin South-Central is lower than seen in the State as a whole in 2016. Of the usually resident population of Dublin South-Central, 81.9% stated their nationality as Irish in the 2016 Census. Nationalities other than Irish comprised 15.2% of the population of the constituency, with 2.8% 'not stated'. Non-Irish nationals usually resident in the constituency included those who stated their nationality as British (1.1%), Polish (2.8%), Lithuanian (0.6%), from another EU country (5.1%) or from the rest of the world (5.6%). Table 1 below shows the comparison in the profile of nationality in the constituency of Dublin South-Central with that seen in the State as a whole in 2016.

Table 1: Nationality in Dublin South-Central compared to the State

Nationality	Dublin South-Central	State
Irish	81.9%	87.0%
British	1.1%	2.2%
Polish	2.8%	2.6%
Lithuanian	0.6%	0.8%
Other EU	5.1%	3.1%
Rest of the World	5.6%	2.7%
Not Stated	2.8%	1.5%

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

Ethnicity

Table 2 shows that 75% of people usually residing in Dublin South-Central identified their ethnicity as White Irish, which is a lower proportion than the State as a whole (82.2%). Other White Ethnicity accounted for 11.4% of people compared to the State share of 9.5%. The population who stated their ethnicity as Asian or Asian Irish was higher than the State as a whole (3.8% compared to 2.1%). The population who stated their ethnicity as Black or Black Irish was also higher than the State as a whole (1.8% compared to 1.4%).

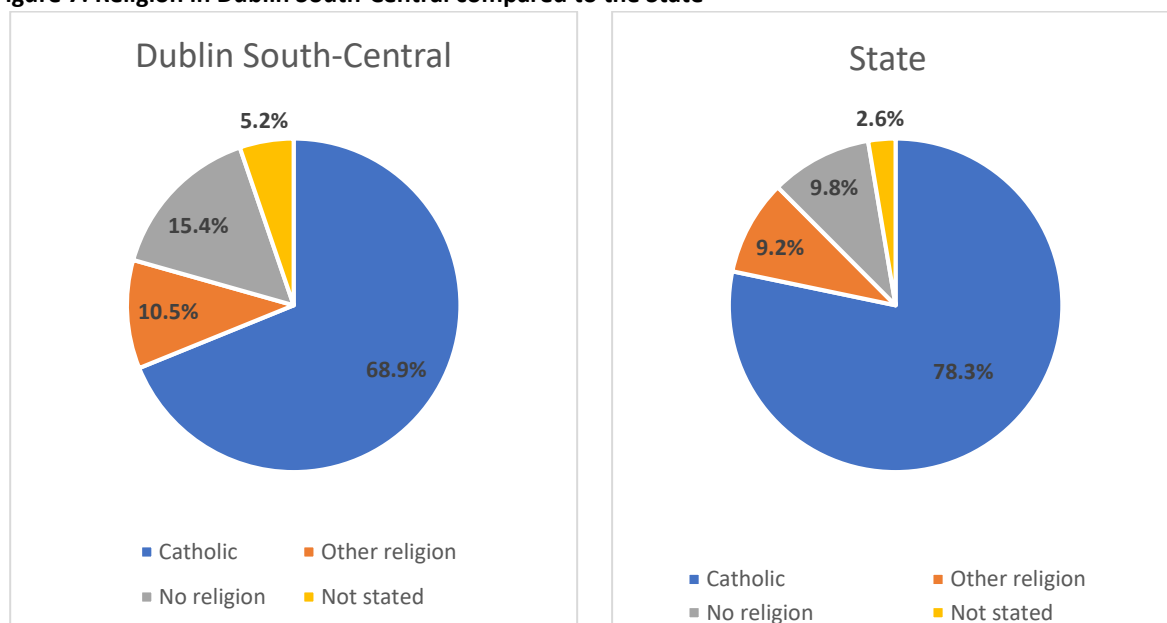
Table 2: Ethnicity in Dublin South-Central compared to the State

Ethnicity	Dublin South-Central	State
White Irish	75.0%	82.2%
White Irish Traveller	0.4%	0.7%
Other White Ethnicity	11.4%	9.5%
Black or Black Irish	1.8%	1.4%
Asian or Asian Irish	3.8%	2.1%
Other Ethnicity	2.4%	1.5%
Not Stated	5.2%	2.7%

Religion

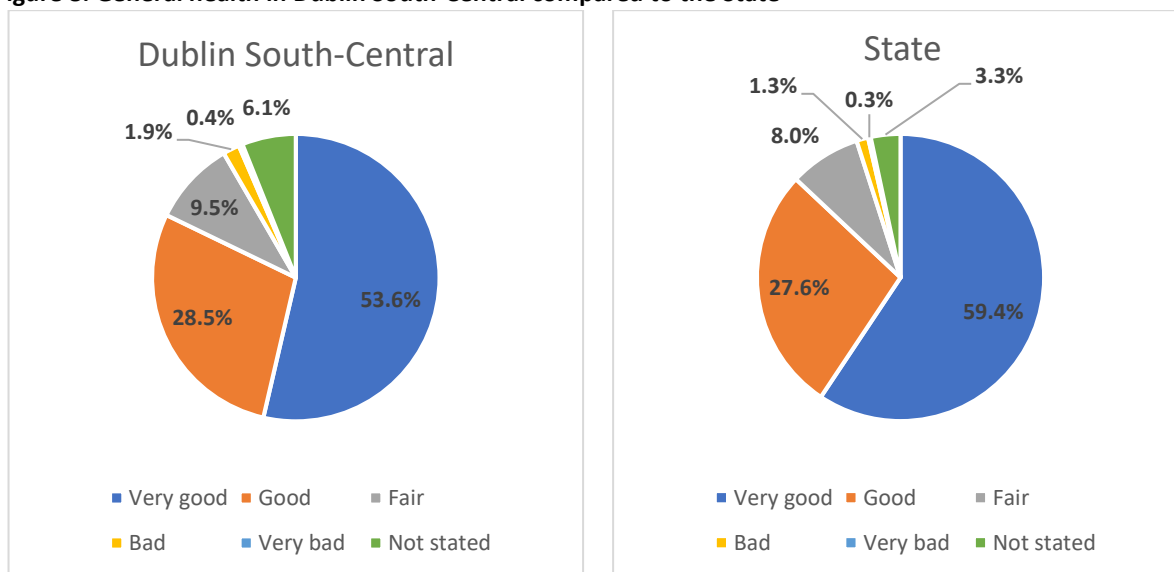
The share of Catholics in Dublin South-Central (68.9%) is less than the State share (78.3%). A higher share of the usually resident population has no religion than seen in the State (15.4% compared to 9.8%).

Figure 7: Religion in Dublin South-Central compared to the State



General Health

In Dublin South-Central, 53.6% of the population described their health as 'very good' in 2016, which is below the State share of 59.4%. The proportion of the population in Dublin South-Central describing their health as 'good' (28.5%) was slightly higher than that seen for the State (27.6%). Finally, a higher proportion of people in Dublin South-Central describe their health as 'fair' (9.5%) when compared to State (8%).

Figure 8: General health in Dublin South-Central compared to the State

Social class²

Table 3 overleaf shows the social class makeup of Dublin South-Central compared to the State in 2016. Dublin South-Central has a lower proportion of professional workers (6.5% compared to 8.1%) and managerial and technical workers (23.2% compared to 28.1%) respectively than seen in the State as a whole. The constituency has a slightly lower proportion of people working in non-manual (16.9%) occupations in comparison to the State (17.6%).

Table 3: Social class in Dublin South-Central compared with the State

Social Class	Dublin South-Central	State
Professional workers	6.5%	8.1%
Managerial and technical	23.2%	28.1%
Non-manual	16.9%	17.6%
Skilled-manual	14.0%	14.1%
Semi-skilled	11.0%	10.5%
Unskilled	4.6%	3.6%
All other (gainfully employed and unknown)	23.8%	18.0%

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



Economic Status and Work

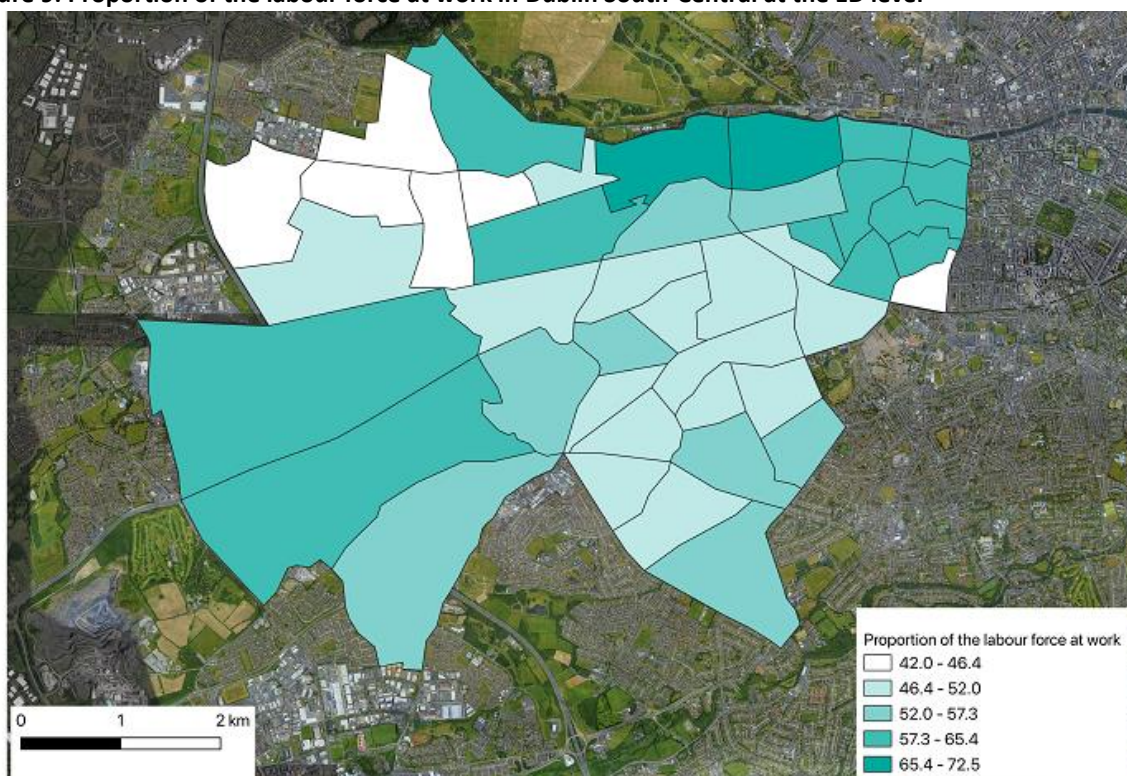
Principal economic status³

Table 4 shows the employment status of Dublin South-Central residents compared to the State as a whole. The constituency has a slightly higher proportion of usual residents at work than seen for the State overall (54.6% compared to 53.5%). Dublin South-Central has a lower proportion of retired persons (13%) compared to the State share (14.5%). Figure 9 maps the percentage of residents at work across the constituency of Dublin South-Central at the ED level.

Table 4: Principal economic status of Dublin South-Central compared to the State

Principal Economic Status	Dublin South-Central	State
At work	54.6%	53.5%
Looking for first job	1.1%	0.8%
Unemployed having lost or given up previous job	8.7%	7.1%
Student	10.3%	11.4%
Looking after home/family	6.6%	8.1%
Retired	13.0%	14.5%
Unable to work due to sickness or disability	5.1%	4.2%
Other	0.7%	0.4%

Figure 9: Proportion of the labour force at work in Dublin South-Central at the ED level



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

Industry

Table 5 shows those working in Dublin South-Central and in the State overall by industry. Dublin South-Central also has more residents working in commerce and trade than the State (25.6% compared to 23.9%). Professional services account for 24.2% of workers' industry sector in the constituency compared with 23.5% in the State. In the constituency, 11.4% work in transport and communications, the equivalent proportion for the State is 8.6%.

Table 5: Breakdown of workers by industry in Dublin South-Central compared to the State

Industry	Dublin South-Central	State
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	0.2%	4.4%
Building and construction	3.7%	5.1%
Manufacturing and industries	6.9%	11.4%
Commerce and trade	25.6%	23.9%
Transport and communications	11.4%	8.6%
Public administration	5.2%	5.3%
Professional services	24.2%	23.5%
Other	23.0%	17.8%

Occupation types

Table 6 shows the occupation types that Dublin South-Central residents work in. Dublin South-Central has a lower rate of workers in professional occupations (16.5% compared to 17.3%) than the State. Dublin South-Central's proportion of those in associate professional and technical occupations is marginally greater than the State as a whole (11.5% compared to 10.9%). The constituency shows a higher proportion of its residents working in administrative and secretarial occupations (11.2%) and elementary occupations (11.7%) than the State overall (10% and 8.8% respectively).

Table 6: Occupation types in Dublin South-Central compared to the State

Occupation Types	Dublin South-Central	State
Managers, directors and senior officials	6.0%	7.4%
Professional occupations	16.5%	17.3%
Associate professional and technical occupations	11.5%	10.9%
Administrative and secretarial occupations	11.2%	10.0%
Skilled trades occupations	8.6%	13.9%
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	7.2%	7.3%
Sales and customer service occupations	7.3%	6.8%
Process, plant and machine operatives	5.6%	7.2%
Elementary occupations	11.7%	8.8%
Not stated	14.5%	10.3%

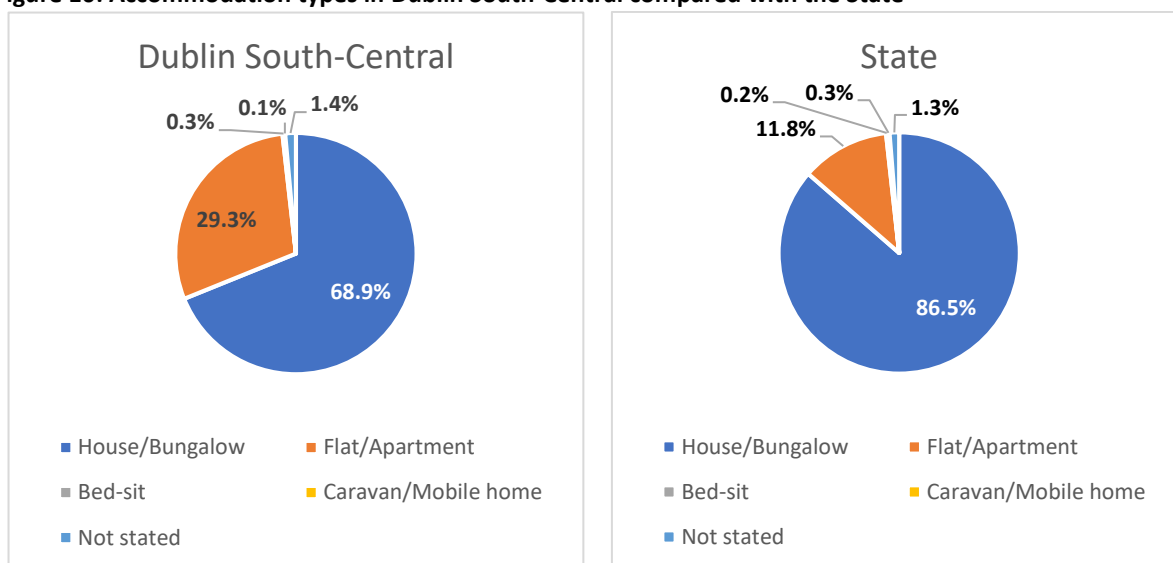


Households and Housing

Accommodation type

There were 52,211 private households in Dublin South-Central in 2016. Figure 10 below shows that less people in Dublin South-Central live in houses or bungalows than seen across the State as a whole (68.9% compared to 86.5%) and more live in flats/apartments compared to the State as a whole (29.3% compared to 11.8%).

Figure 10: Accommodation types in Dublin South-Central compared with the State



Occupancy type

Households in Dublin South-Central are less likely to own their houses outright (28.6% compared to 36%) and less likely to own with a mortgage or loan (25.5% compared to 31.6%) than the State as a whole. In the constituency, 24.3% of households rent from private landlords which is higher than the State share of 18.3%. More people in the constituency rent from a local authority compared to the State share (13.7% compared to 8.4%).

Figure 11: Occupancy types in Dublin South-Central compared to the State

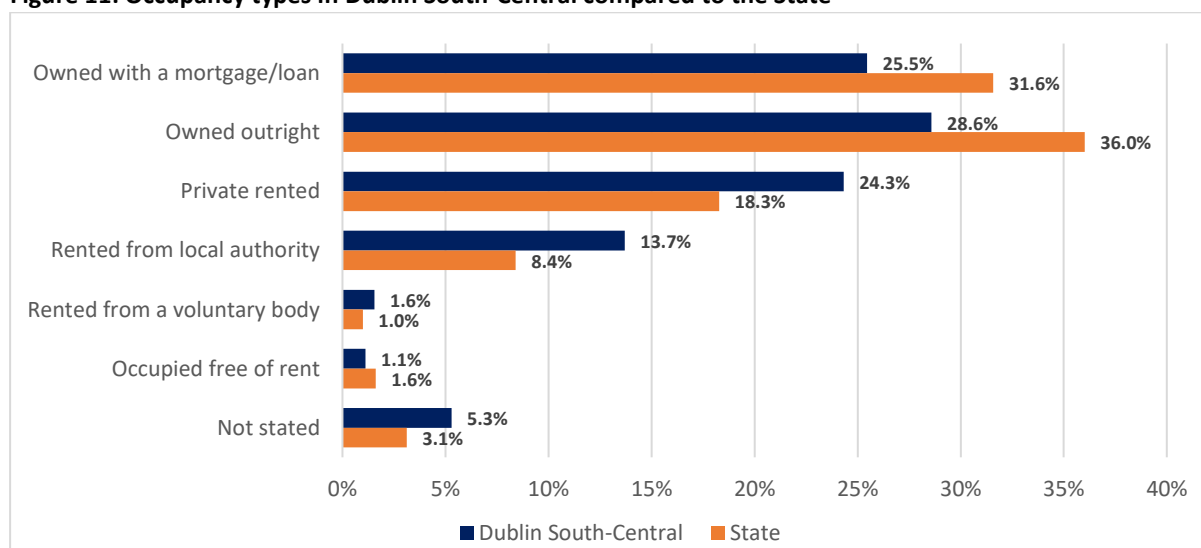
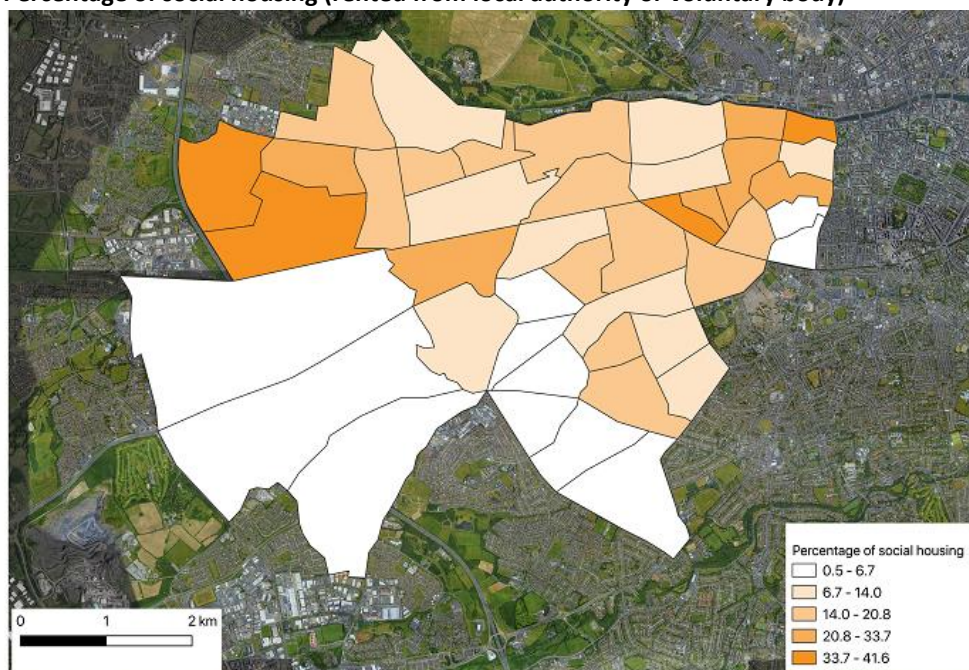
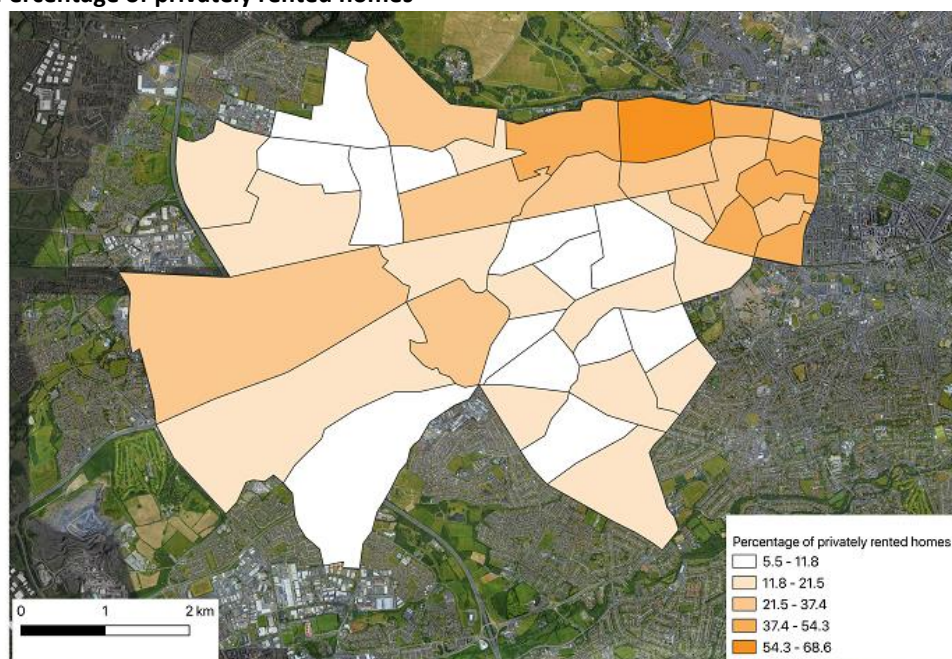


Figure 12: Percentage of social housing (rented from local authority or voluntary body)

Figures 12 (above) and 13 (below) show respectively the proportions of social and private rented housing across the EDs of Dublin South-Central at the time of Census 2016.

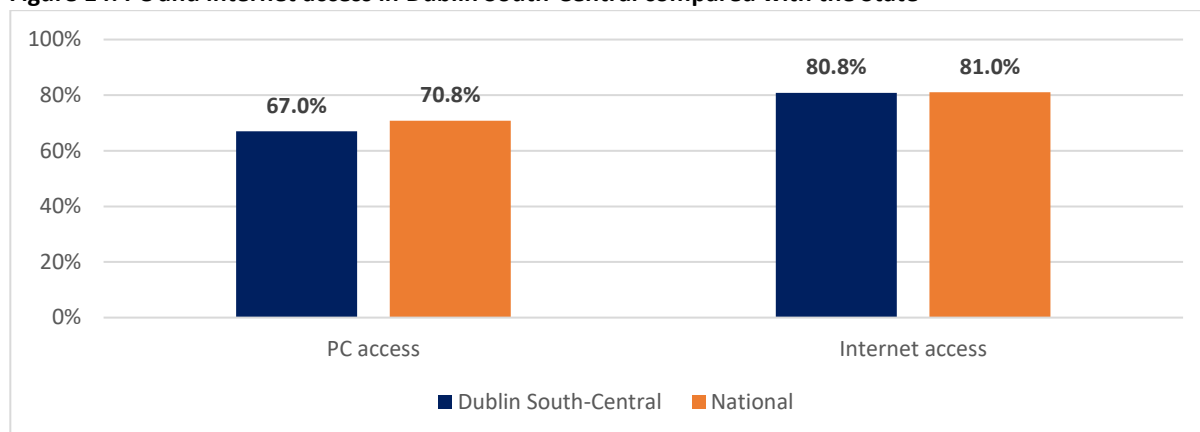
Figure 13: Percentage of privately rented homes

PC and broadband⁴

Dublin South-Central has a lower rate of PC access than the State as a whole (67% compared to 70.8%). Dublin South-Central households however have a similar rate of access to the internet as households in the State overall (80.8% compared to 81%).⁵ (See Figure 14 overleaf)

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

⁵ Internet access includes "Broadband" and "Other".

Figure 14: PC and internet access in Dublin South-Central compared with the State

Central heating

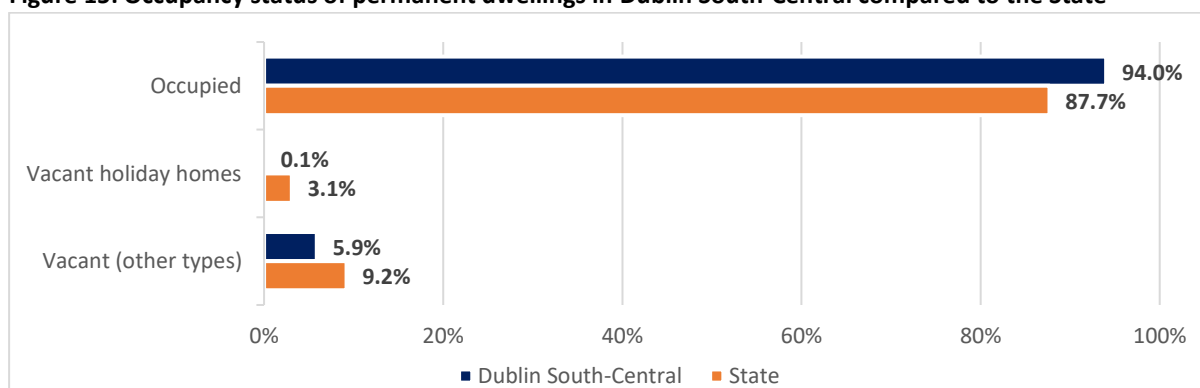
Table 7 below shows that households in Dublin South-Central are more likely to use natural gas as their central heating source than households in the State overall (66.9% compared to 33.5%). Households in Dublin South-Central are in contrast considerably less likely to use oil for central heating than the State as a whole (5.6% compared to 40.4%). Nearly one in five households in the constituency use electricity as the main source of heating (19.8%), which is higher than the corresponding State share (8.6%).

Table 7: Central heating in Dublin South-Central compared with the State

Central heating	Dublin South-Central	State
Oil	5.6%	40.4%
Natural gas	66.9%	33.5%
Electricity	19.8%	8.6%
Coal	0.9%	5.1%
Peat	0.1%	5.3%
LPG	0.1%	0.6%
Wood	0.2%	2%
Other	0.3%	0.7%
No central heating	1.8%	1.4%
Not stated	4.3%	2.4%

Vacant dwellings

Figure 15 below shows the vacancy rate of permanent dwellings in Dublin South-Central compared to the State as a whole. The constituency has a lower rate of overall vacant dwellings (5.9% compared to 9.2%) but a higher rate of occupied homes (94% compared to 87.7%).

Figure 15: Occupancy status of permanent dwellings in Dublin South-Central compared to the State



Transport

Mode to work, school, etc.

Figure 16 below shows that people in Dublin South-Central are less likely to travel to work or education by car or van (as a driver or passenger) than in the State as a whole (38.3% compared to 62.2%). Figure 16 also shows that Dublin South-Central residents are more likely to use public transport as their mode of transport than the comparative State share (22.1% compared to 12.9%). In the constituency, 22.2% travel by foot and 8.7% use bicycle as their mode of transport which is higher than the State shares of 13.9% and 2.7% respectively.

Figure 16: Mode of transportation in Dublin South-Central compared to the State

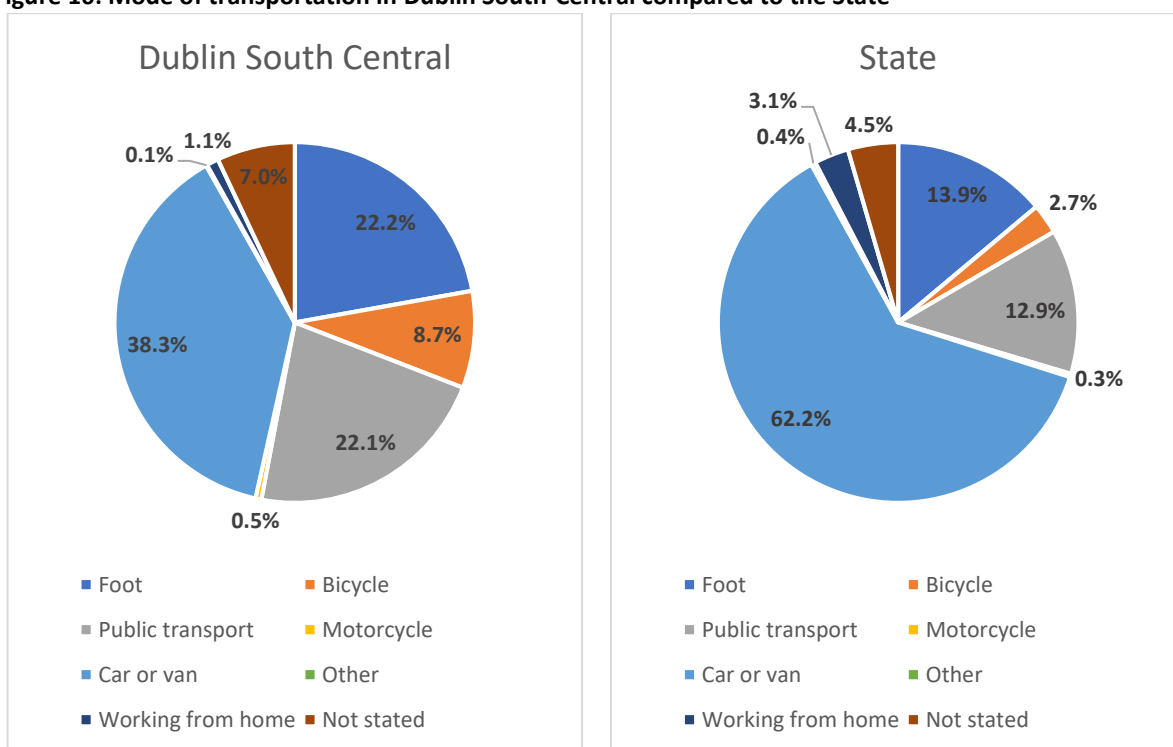


Figure 17: Percentage of public transportation use in Dublin South-Central

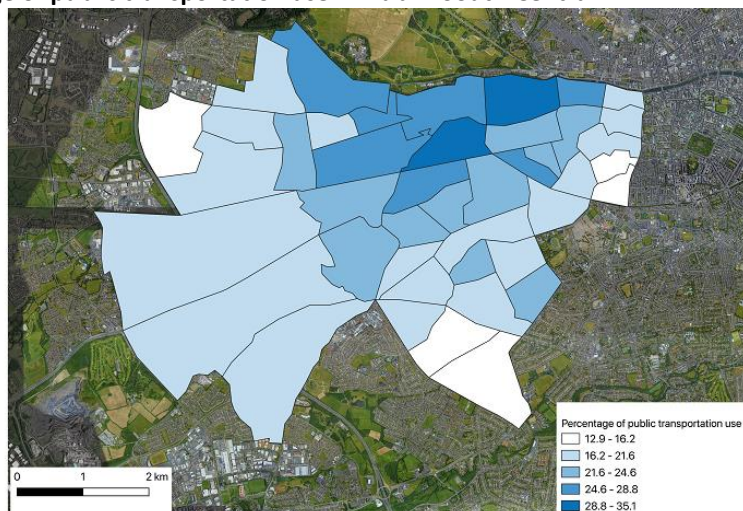
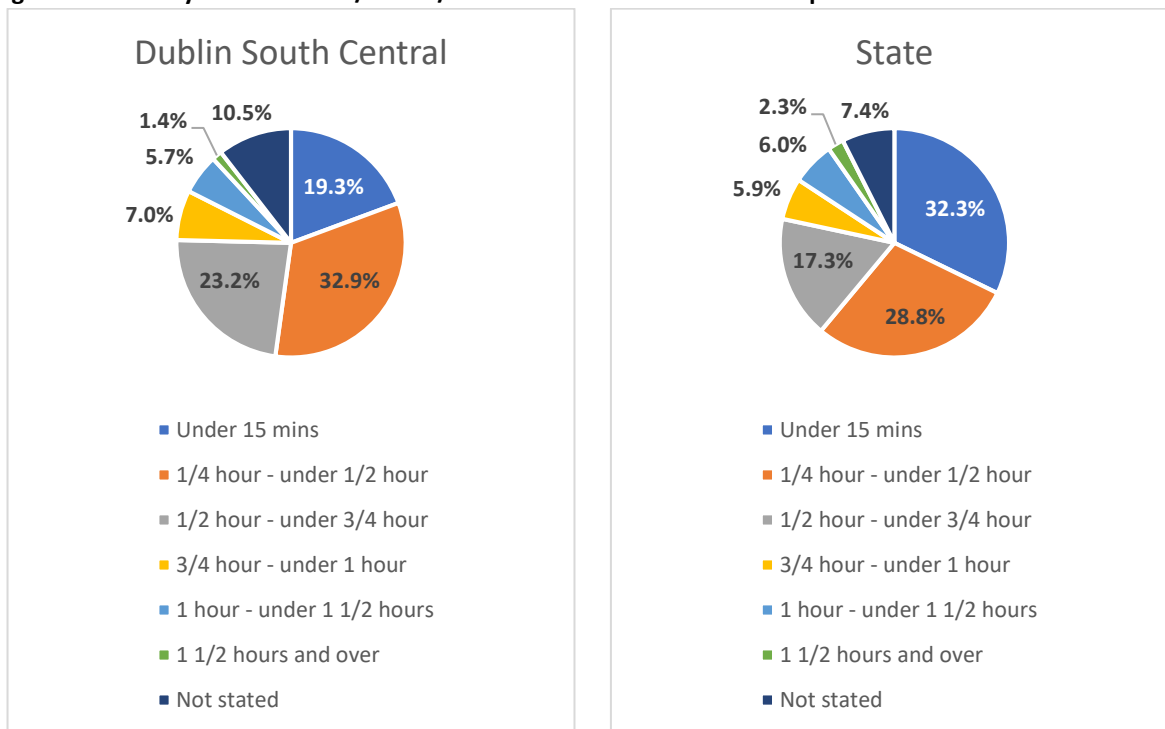


Figure 17 (previous page) maps the proportion of people in Dublin South-Central at the electoral Division (ED) level who use public transport as their main means of travel to work, school or college.

Journey time to work, school, etc.

Figure 18 shows the journey times of residents in Dublin South-Central to work or education in comparison to the State overall. The constituency has a lower proportion of less than 15-minute journeys (19.3%) compared to the State share (32.3%). Dublin South-Central has a higher proportion of 15 to 30-minute journeys (32.9%) and 30 to 45-minute journeys (23.2%) than the State as a whole (28.8% and 17.3% respectively).

Figure 18: Journey times to work/school/etc. in Dublin South-Central compared to the State



Car access

Figure 19 maps the proportion of households having one or more cars in Dublin South-Central at the ED level.

Figure 19: Percentage of households with one or more cars in Dublin South-Central



For more detail and interactive tables see the L&RS Constituency Dashboards at dashboards.oireachtas.ie:



Education

Highest education level completed/achieved

Figure 20 shows the highest level of education completed in Dublin South-Central and its comparison with the corresponding State share. In comparison with the State, the constituency displays a higher proportion of residents with the highest level of education at primary level (16.7% compared to 12.5%). A smaller proportion of residents in Dublin South-Central completed their education at intermediate level (16.1% compared to 19.6%) and secondary level (29.5% compared to 33.0%) than the State as a whole.

Figure 20: Highest completed education in Dublin South-Central compared to the State

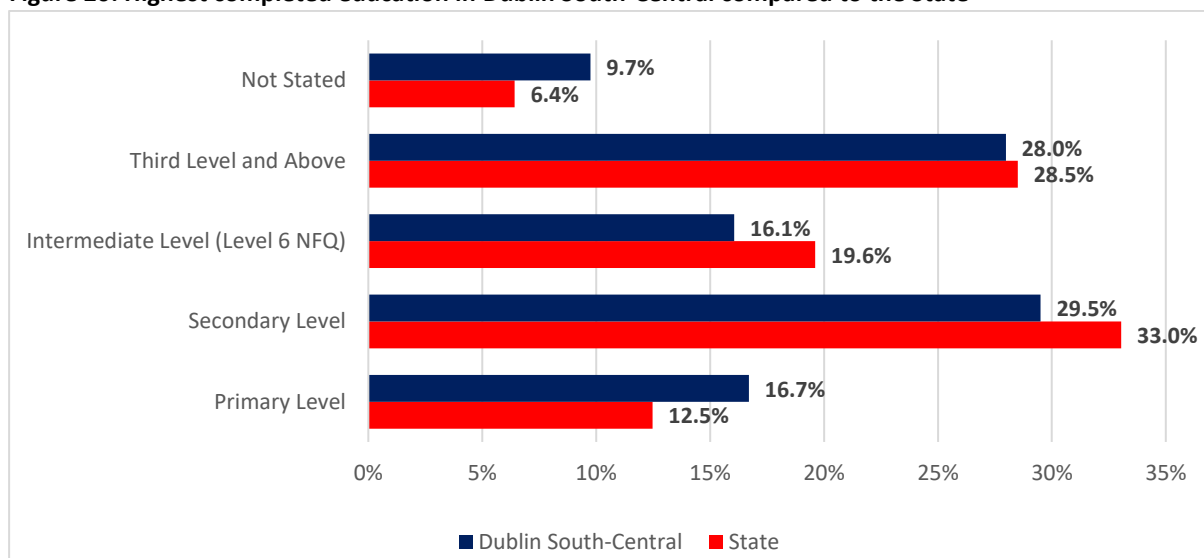


Figure 21 below shows the rates of usual residents with third level education or higher, while the following Figure 22 (overleaf) maps Dublin South-Central residents at the electoral division level with primary education or below.

Figure 21: The percentage of people with third level education or higher in Dublin South-Central

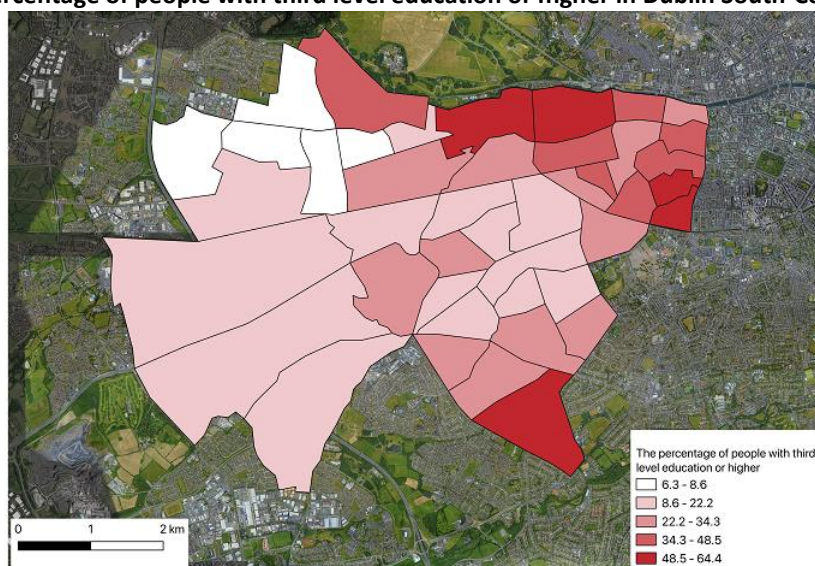
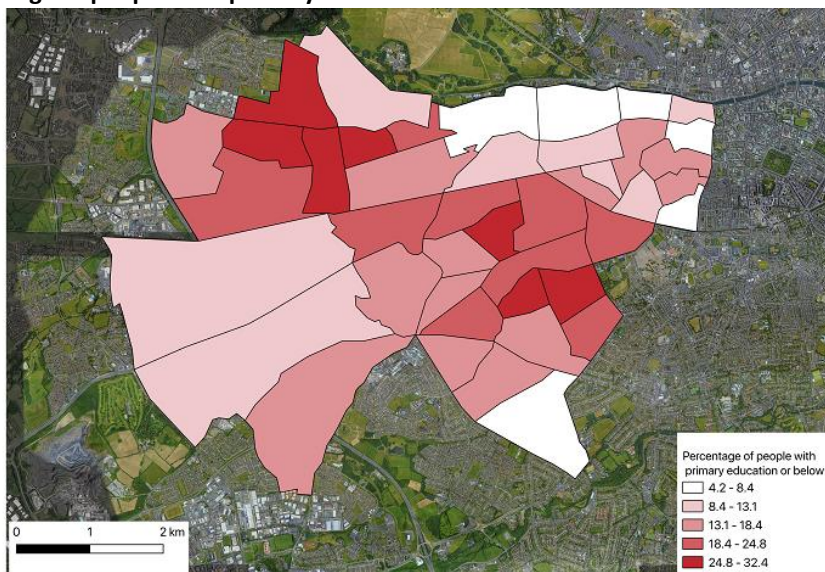
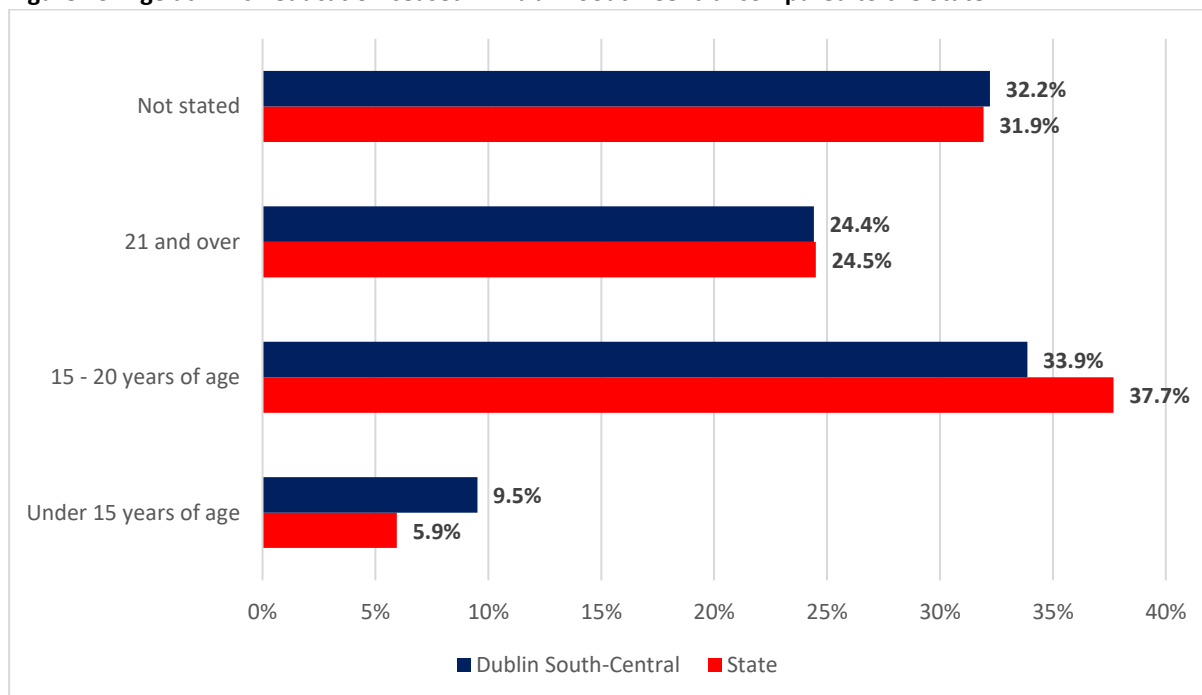


Figure 22: Percentage of people with primary education or below in Dublin South-Central

Age at which education ceased

Figure 23 below shows the highest age at which education ceased in Dublin South-Central compared to the State as a whole. In Dublin South-Central more people completed their education aged under 15 than the State as a whole (9.5% compared to 5.9%). The constituency shows a lower proportion ceasing their education under aged 15 to 20 (33.9% compared to 37.7%).

Figure 23: Age at which education ceased in Dublin South-Central compared to the State

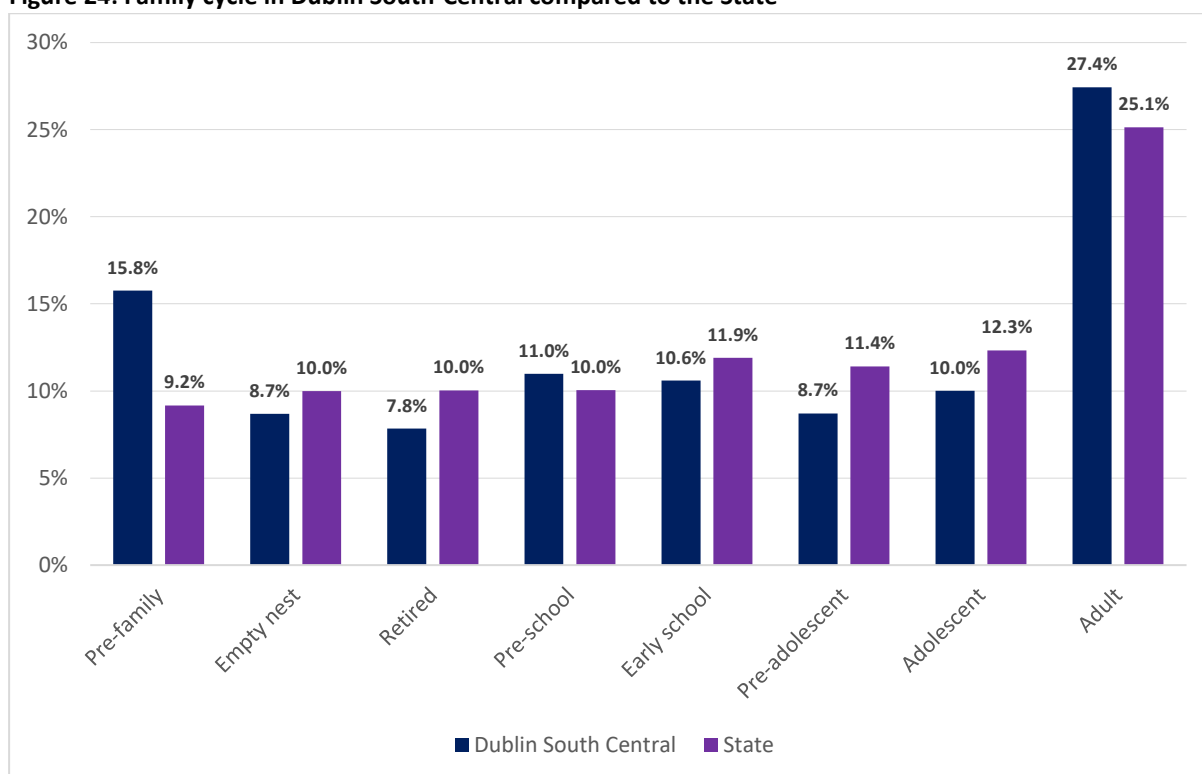


Families

Family cycle⁶

In Dublin South-Central, there are 32,464 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. In the constituency, the proportion of family units that are described as pre-family (15.8%) is greater than in the State as a whole (9.2%). The proportion of families in the constituency described as pre-adolescent (8.7%) and adolescent (10%) is less than the corresponding State-wide equivalent measures (see Figure 24).

Figure 24: Family cycle in Dublin South-Central compared to the State

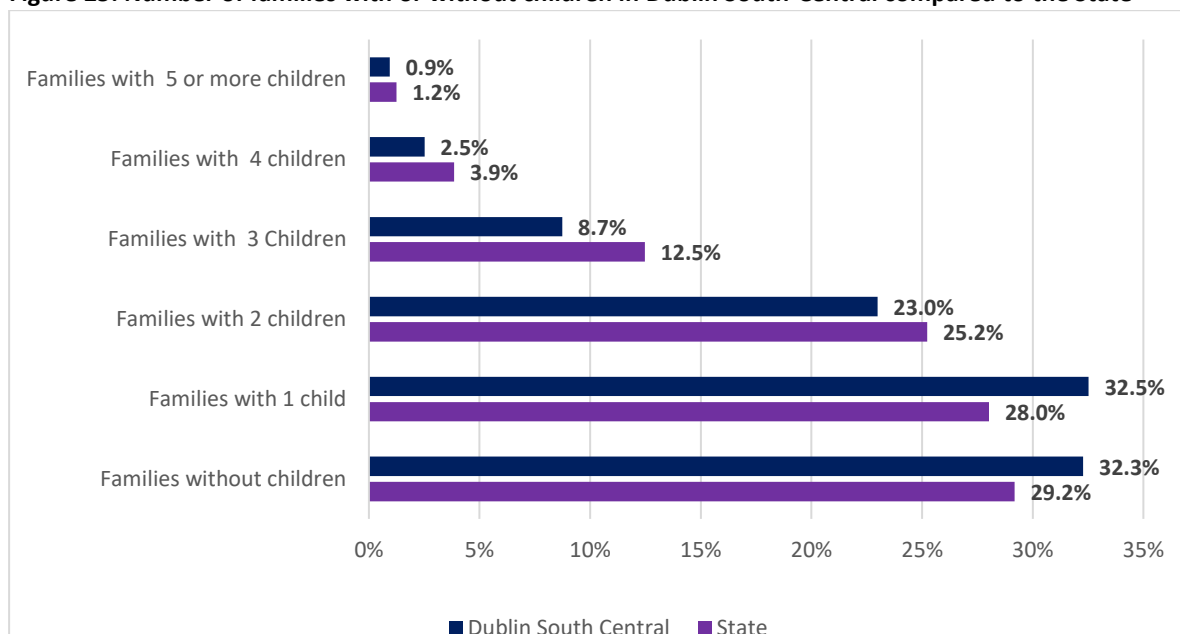


Families with or without children

Figure 25 (overleaf) compares the proportions of families according to the number of children in Dublin South-Central and the State. Dublin South-Central has a lower proportion of families with 2 children (23% compared to 25.2%) but a higher proportion with 1 child (32.5% compared to 28%) than the State as a whole.

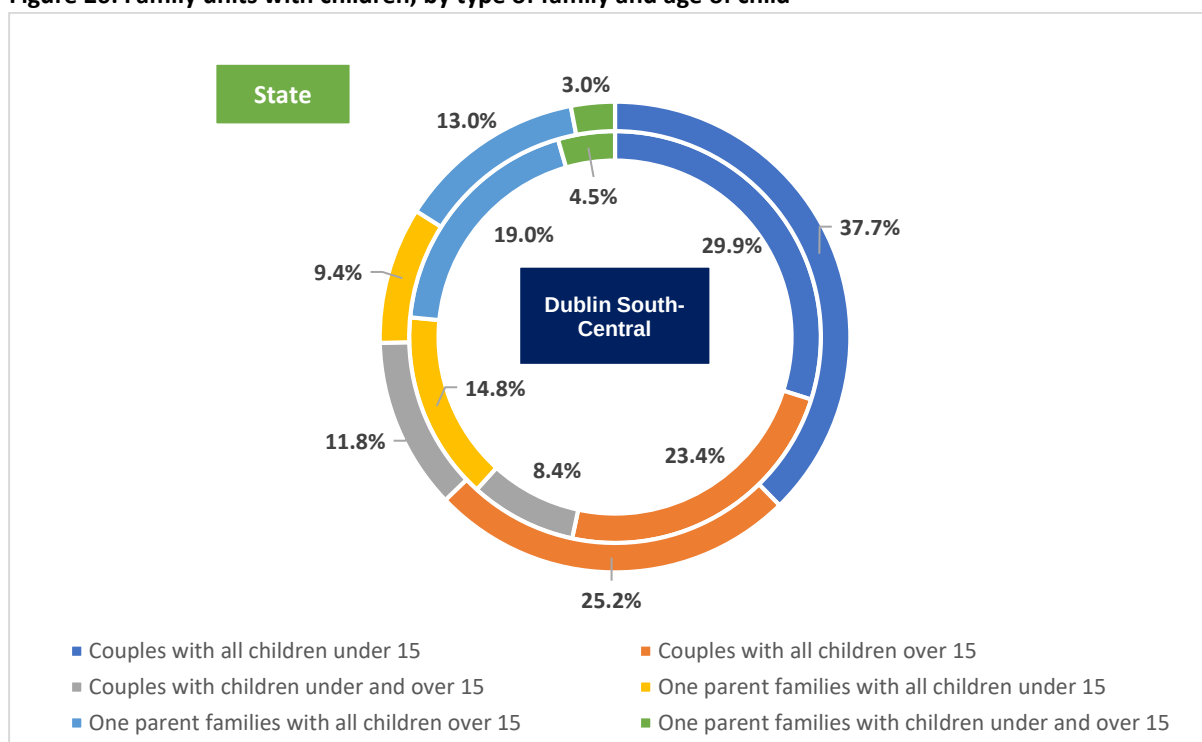
⁶ For the CSO's definition of family cycle as used in the Census, see [here](#).



Figure 25: Number of families with or without children in Dublin South-Central compared to the State

Family type

There are 21,984 families with children in Dublin South-Central. 13,569 (61.7%) of these families were couples with children and 8,415 (38.3%) were one parent families. Figure 26 below shows the proportion of family types with children (under and over 15) in 2016 for Dublin South-Central and compared to the State as a whole. In Dublin South-Central, there are less couples with all children under 15 (29.9% compared to 37.7%), all children over 15 (23.4% compared to 25.2%) and with children both under and over 15 (8.4% compared to 11.8%). The constituency shows a higher proportion than the State of one parent families with all children under 15 (14.8% compared to 9.4%), with all children over 15 (19.0% compared to 13.0%) and with all children both under and over 15 (4.5% compared to 3.0%).

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

For more detail and interactive tables see the L&RS Constituency Dashboards at dashboards.oireachtas.ie:



Contact:

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

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

Connect with us

