

Dublin 8 Consortium GrowD8

Social Enterprise Development Strategy 2020-2022



Comhairle Cathrach
Bhaile Átha Cliath
Dublin City Council

GROW D8 DUBLIN 8 SOCIAL ENTERPRISE STRATEGY



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Foreword

On behalf of the Dublin 8 Consortium, I am delighted to present this strategic plan for the support and development of the social enterprise sector in Dublin 8.

Dublin 8 area is located in south west Dublin city. It includes the Liberties and stretches as far as the Grand Canal to the south, and Inchicore and Kilmainham to the west. It has a population of 43,556 (according to census 2016) and like many city areas, includes areas of significant affluence as well as disadvantage. Dublin 8 attracts over three million visitors per year, making it a major tourism destination. The area has experienced significant development in the past few years, with plans for even more large-scale development.

It is in this context that the Dublin 8 Consortium first came together in 2019. Its membership includes organisations with a strong history and track record in supporting social enterprise development in Dublin 8 and beyond. The members of the Consortium have long experience of collaborating in supporting and advancing the sector, for example,

The Dublin 8 Consortium membership: Dublin City Council South Central Area Office, Local Enterprise Office, Inner City Enterprise, Dublin South City Partnership, F2 Social Enterprise Board, Dublin Inner City Community Co-op & the new children's hospital.

through the development of Dublin City Social Enterprise Awards.

The work started on the strategic plan in 2019, and was facilitated by Tanya Lalor, Method Consultants.

We believe that this strategy provides a strong basis for the further development of the social enterprise sector in Dublin 8. It is also timely, as the work of the Consortium has coincided with the launch of the National Social Enterprise Policy for Ireland (2019-2022) by the Department of Rural and Community Development. The strategy aligns its actions with the three key objectives of the strategy.

There are many opportunities for the development of the social enterprise sector in Dublin 8. We look forward to working with social enterprises, the Department of Rural and Community Development and a wide range of stakeholders in realising these opportunities.

Bruce Phillips,
Dublin City Council South Central Area Office
Chair, Dublin 8 Consortium

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Introduction and Context

The National Social Enterprise Policy for Ireland 2019-2022 defines social enterprise as follows:

A Social Enterprise is an enterprise whose objective is to achieve a social, societal or environmental impact, rather than maximising profit for its owners or shareholders.

It pursues its objectives by trading on an ongoing basis through the provision of goods and/or services, and by reinvesting surpluses into achieving social objectives.

It is governed in a fully accountable and transparent manner and is independent of the public sector. If dissolved, it should transfer its assets to another organisation with a similar mission.

This social enterprise strategy for Dublin 8 has been developed by a consortium of stakeholders, led by Dublin City Council, with the objective of maximising the opportunities for social enterprise activity in the Dublin 8 area. The Dublin 8 Consortium draws together existing support organisations and social enterprises in order to add value to the sector in Dublin 8 through collaboration, strategic action and advocacy. Its membership includes Dublin City Council, Dublin City Local Enterprise Office, Inner City Enterprise, Dublin South City Partnership, the F2 Social Enterprise Board, Dublin Inner City Community Co-op and the new children's hospital.





Policy Context

Recent policy measures have indicated an increased acknowledgement of the role of social enterprises in Ireland and across the EU.

EUROPEAN

The European Commission's **The Social Business Initiative** (2011) recognised the contribution of social enterprise to inclusion, sustainability and social innovation, while also acknowledging barriers faced by the sector. Measures outlined to support the sector, included micro-finance initiatives and investment and supports to access public procurement opportunities for social enterprises. In 2014, the new **Public Procurement Directive** (2014/24/EU) enhanced social procurement provisions (including reserved contracts, smaller contract 'lots', and clarity around including social considerations in award criteria).

NATIONAL

In Ireland, the Department of Rural and Community Development published its **National Social Enterprise Policy for Ireland** in 2019, with 26 measures under the three objectives of 1) Building awareness of social enterprise, 2) Growing and strengthening social enterprise, and 3) Achieving better policy alignment. The strategy has - to date - launched a training and mentoring programme for social enterprises, and a small capital grant fund.

The Probation Service and Irish Prison Service (IPS) launched **Working to Change - social enterprise and employment strategy 2021 - 2023** in November 2020. The strategy aims to increase employment opportunities for people with criminal convictions. It includes funding for its KickStart fund to support the social enterprise development. Under this strategy, the Department of Justice will introduce Socially Responsible Public Procurement clauses in contracts¹.

The recent **Climate Action Plan** and the

¹ There is a dedicated website associated with the strategy <https://www.workingtochange.ie/>



Renewable Electricity Support Scheme

includes specific community provisions of relevance to social enterprises.

At a local level, **Dublin City Council's City Development Plan (2016-2021)** acknowledges that 'social entrepreneurs and social enterprise have a major role to play in improving the economy and quality of life in the city', and its policy is 'to promote and facilitate Dublin City as a hub for social enterprise in order to help address some of the critical needs within the city'.²

Dublin City's **Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP) (2016-2021)**

includes a specific goal to 'develop the eco-system of start-ups, social enterprise, micro-business and small business in the city economy.' Dublin City Council is also leading Dublin's involvement in the European Commission's: ESER-2020 Project. The objective of the project is to build networks of Social Economy and Social Enterprise stakeholders, encourage collaboration and to raise awareness about the Social Economy at regional and local level. 2020 actions include showcases and events, and the initiative also pilots a framework to improve the design, development and scaling up of socially and environmentally responsible economic activities.



² Dublin City Council: Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022: Written Statement Chapter 6, City, Economy and Enterprise, P. 98

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Profile of Dublin 8

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Dublin 8 is located in the south west city of Dublin, with a population of 43,556 (enumerated in census 2016), an increase of 3,013 on 2011. The area is made up of 15 electoral divisions³ - most of which are in the inner-city, with some suburban areas (Inchicore, Kilmainham).

In general, the area has a younger age profile to that of the state, with a higher proportion between the ages of 20-39 yrs. Dublin 8 also has a high proportion of 'new communities': 33% of its population were not born in Ireland (compared to the national average of 17%), and 32% of its population have a nationality other than Irish, compared to the national average of 13%.

The area includes area of affluence and disadvantage: the most disadvantaged areas in Dublin 8 include Oliver Bond Street, Usher's Street, Teresa's Gardens area, Bridgefoot Street, Basin Street, James's Avenue and Dolphin House areas. These areas experience significant education disadvantage - with a higher proportion of the population leaving school with no qualifications (primary level or less) and a far lower proportion of the population attaining a third level qualification. Other indicators of disadvantage include a higher rate of lone parent households, local authority housing tenure and unemployment in these areas compared with the national population (based on census 2016 data).

³EDs are units of geography used to collate census and population profile data by the central statistics office (CSO).

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DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMY

The Liberties and much of Dublin 8 has historically been associated with brewing, distilling, tanning and weaving trades. It is the location of notable places including Heuston Station, The War Memorial Gardens, Royal Hospital Kilmainham (Irish Museum of Modern Art), Kilmainham Gaol, Richmond Barracks, the Liberties, National Stadium, Griffith College, St James's Gate Brewery, and James' Hospital (and the site of the new children's hospital).

It is a significant tourism location, attracting over 3 million visitors per annum (being the location of five of Dublin's top 20 visitor attractions) and is the location of The Digital Hub - Ireland largest cluster of tech, media, med-tech, gaming and fin-tech companies.

Significant development has taken place in the area in recent years, with almost 3,400 student accommodation units opened or proposed since 2018, and over 2,750 hotel rooms opened or planned in the same period.

Significant development is proposed for the area, including a 12.6 acre site at Guinness's St James's Gate brewery, the former Player Wills factory sites (10.67 acres on the South Circular Road) and CIE-owned lands (3.6 acre) adjoining Heuston Station.

Social enterprise activity in Dublin 8 includes community facilities, walking tours, education and arts initiatives, reuse-and recycling initiatives, food production and retail, social finance provision, incubation space for enterprises, and manufacturing.



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SIR BENJAMIN LEE GUINNESS
BARONET LL.D.
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
FOR THE CITY OF DUBLIN

Strategic plan

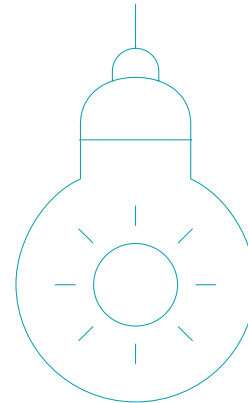
The Dublin 8 Consortium's Vision

The consortium's vision for social enterprise in Dublin 8

- Social enterprise in Dublin 8 will tackle disadvantage and contribute to a more equal and inclusive society.
- Dublin 8 will be a test-bed and hub for social enterprises - with flagship social enterprises that act as a model contributing to national and international good practice and policy.
- Dublin 8 will have a thriving, vibrant, and sustainable social enterprise sector.







Underpinning principles and values

- **Innovative** - this strategy is committed to new and innovative solutions to address needs and will not be risk averse.
- **Participative and inclusive** - this strategy will engage with community, voluntary, public and private sectors in order to meet its objectives.
- **Targeted** - this strategy will focus on actions that target disadvantaged communities, and it seeks to improve the quality of life of those most in need in Dublin 8.
- **Equality-focused** - this strategy aims to improve outcomes for groups and individuals experiencing disadvantage and inequality.
- **Collaborative** - this strategy will be achieved through existing and new collaborations and partnerships, and not by duplicating existing supports.
- **Sustainable** - the strategy commits to ensuring that all economic, social and environmental activities supported will contribute to the principles of sustainability.
- **Measurable** - this strategy is committed to achieving outcomes that will contribute in a practical and tangible way to the development of the social enterprise sector.
- **Accountable** - the strategy commits to reporting on its outputs and outcomes, in an open and transparent way.





Strategic objectives

Our strategic objectives are aligned to the three national social enterprise policy objectives which are 1) building awareness of social enterprise, 2) growing and strengthening social enterprises, and 3) achieving better policy alignment.

National social enterprise policy - objective 1

BUILDING AWARENESS OF SOCIAL ENTERPRISE

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1 - We will identify the status of the social enterprise sector in the Dublin 8 area, its needs and its social and economic impact

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2 - We will actively promote, advocate and initiate social enterprise activity

National social enterprise policy - objective 2

GROWING AND STRENGTHENING SOCIAL ENTERPRISE

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3 - We will build capacity of the sector by facilitating collaboration and networking, and by working to maximise supports for social enterprises

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4 - We will explore the need for social enterprise space provision in the Dublin 8 area

National social enterprise policy - objective 3

ACHIEVING BETTER POLICY ALIGNMENT

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5 - We will support policy development and policy alignment at local, national and European level

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6 - We will support social enterprise development in key strategic growth and development areas

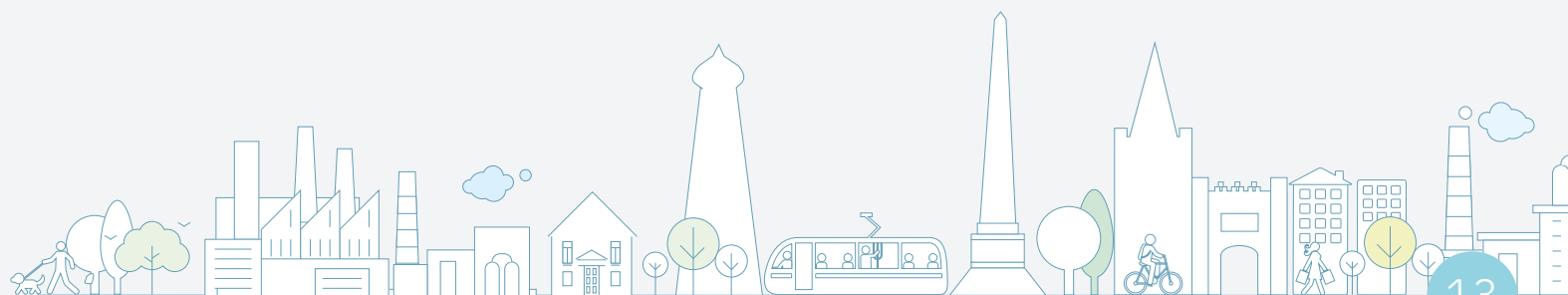
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 7 - We will access resources to deliver the strategy

Key Performance Indicators

These headline Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are both qualitative and quantitative, and methods for capturing the impacts and performance of the strategy will be developed by the Consortium.

Headline KPIs:

- Increased awareness of social enterprise among enterprise, community and policy-makers
- Number of new collaborations/ collaborative projects developed
- Number of new social enterprise activities targeting key communities (disadvantaged groups, new communities, etc) and addressing key issues (e.g. racism, social exclusion)
- Increased turnover of social enterprises in Dublin 8
- Number of new jobs created by social enterprises in Dublin 8





Implementation plan

This implementation plan outlines the main actions that will be undertaken to achieve the strategic objectives, and it specifies when these will be undertaken. The strategic objectives are aligned to the three national social enterprise policy objectives.

The Dublin 8 Consortium has responsibility for this implementation plan. It will establish sub-committees and working groups, and individual members will lead out on actions identified below, throughout the course of the strategic plan.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1 - We will identify the status of the social enterprise sector in the Dublin 8 area, its needs and its social and economic impact

Actions	2020	2021	2022
Map social enterprise activity in the Dublin 8 area (survey and analysis of existing and start-up social enterprises).	•		
Estimate the social and economic impact of the sector.	•		
Identify the needs of social enterprises.	•		

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2 - We will actively promote, advocate and initiate social enterprise activity

Actions	2020	2021	2022
Develop a hub of information and resources promoting social enterprise activity.	•	•	
Make available a public source of information on social enterprise (e.g. a directory). ⁴	•	•	
Explore models of support for social enterprise activity and development.	•	•	
Promote and host a number of awareness raising events in the Dublin 8 area throughout the course of the strategy.	•	•	•
Support trading initiatives that support social enterprise development.	•	•	•

⁴This could be modelled on initiatives such as the 'buy social' resource. The geographic coverage of a directory to be decided – could be citywide or broader.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3 - We will build capacity of the sector by facilitating collaboration and networking, and by working to maximise supports for social enterprises

Actions	2020	2021	2022
Explore the need for technical and other supports.	•		
Explore the potential to deliver technical and other supports.	•	•	
Develop new relationships to add value to the sector, and consider models of collaboration (e.g. shared services and other models).		•	
Explore potential for collaborative business and networking actions and support peer-networking and collaboration amongst social enterprises in Dublin 8 and other areas.		•	•

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4 - We will explore the need for social enterprise space provision in the Dublin 8 area

Actions	2020	2021	2022
Identify the need for enterprise space for social enterprises.	•	•	
Support and promote measures for acquiring a premises that would provide space to both social and mainstream micro-enterprises. ⁵		•	•
Identify spare capacity in existing (enterprise) space or unused space which could be allocated to social enterprises.		•	•
Advocate for the allocation of land currently in the ownership of the state sector (as well as development resources) for the purpose of meeting the enterprise space needs of social enterprises.		•	•

⁵This may be supported by funding from the Urban Regeneration and Development Fund (URDF).

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5 - We will support policy development and policy alignment at local, national and European level

Actions	2020	2021	2022
Support the implementation of local, national and European policies to develop the sector; identify policy issues relevant to the sector, and advocate for policy change required to support the sector.		•	•
Engage with the relevant government departments.		•	•

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6 - We will support social enterprise development in key strategic growth and development areas

Actions	2020	2021	2022
The strategy recognises the potential of climate action related activities, digitalisation, promotion of green space and environmental services, underutilised amenities (including canal waterways and tourism initiatives) and local food supply initiatives. We will develop strategic approaches to maximise these opportunities.		•	
Support potential social enterprise concepts, explore models of good practice, and support the feasibility of flagship social enterprises and their establishment in Dublin 8.	•	•	•
Collaborate with existing social enterprises (both within the Dublin 8 area and beyond) to advance this strategic objective.	•	•	•

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 7 - We will access resources to deliver the strategy

Actions	2020	2021	2022
Seek supports and resources to implement this strategy, by developing partnerships, ⁶ seeking state investment, and by exploring EU-funding opportunities and other proposals.	•	•	•
Promote this strategic plan through branding and publicity.	•		

⁶For example, with corporate sector interests, Rethink Ireland, Enterprise Ireland and others.



Appendices





Appendix 1

Socio-economic profile of Dublin 8

The Dublin 8 area is located in the south west city of Dublin, stretching from the inner city as far as the suburban area of Kylemore. Its boundaries to the north comprise the river Liffey and Phoenix Park areas; to the east, Fishamble street, Bride St, and Heytesbury street; to the south the Grand canal, and to the west, the area stretches to the edge of Inchicore, where it meets the Kylemore Road.

Population

The population of Dublin 8 was enumerated in the census of 2016 as 43,556, an increase of 3,013 on 2011. The area is made up of 15 electoral divisions.⁷ These EDs (and the notable areas within them) are listed on apposite page:

⁷EDs are units of geography used to collate census and population profile data by the central statistics office (CSO).

Table A.1 Notable areas within the electoral divisions (EDs) of Dublin 8

Electoral division	Location and some features
Inchicore A	Includes area surrounding Tyrconnell Road in Inchicore as far south as the canal, and as far west as Kylemore Road. Includes the CIE works.
Kilmainham B	The area surrounding Con Colbert Road, including War Memorial Gardens, (west) part of Inchicore, including Grattan Crescent, and parts of Kilmainham (Kilmainham Jail).
Kilmainham C	Inchicore (Emmet Road) and Kilmainham areas, including Richmond Barracks, Goldenbridge area.
Merchants Quay A	South Quays, Merchant's Quay and Usher's Quay and south of this area to Thomas Street. Includes Bridgefoot Street, Winetavern Street and Thomas Street. Includes Ushers Street and Oliver Bond area, St Audens, and Merchants Quay Ireland.
Merchants Quay B	Between Thomas Street and The Coombe, with Patrick Street to the east and Pimlico to the west, including Francis Street, Meath Street, The Liberties.
Merchants Quay C	Further south, including Cork Street, Marrowbone Lane, Newmarket and Ardee Street.
Merchants Quay D	Area further south of Merchants Quay A, including Black Pitts.
Merchants Quay E	Area surrounding the SCR, between Donore Avenue and Clanbrassil Street, extending as far south as the canal. Includes the National Stadium and Griffith College and residential areas surrounding.
Merchants Quay F	Area to the west of Merchant's Quay E, including South Circular Road area, bounded by the canal to the south. Includes Teresa's Gardens, Coombe hospital. Bounded to the west by Dolphin's barn and to the north by Cork St.
Ushers A	Part of Islandbridge area (East of SCR) towards the Phoenix Park, Royal Hospital Kilmainham (Irish Museum of Modern Art) and Heuston Station.
Ushers B	Between James' Street and the Quays, as far east as Bridgefoot Street. Includes St James's Gate area. Usher's Island and Victoria Quay.
Ushers C	Includes west part of Thomas Street and James's Street, and area to the south of these streets towards Pimlico (Rainsfort St, School Street, Crane Lane etc). Includes much of the Guinness property, Storehouse, and enterprise centre.
Ushers D	Adjoins Ushers C (and is further west) Rialto area, Reubens Street, James' Walk, Fatima including F2 Centre.
Ushers E	Canals area, part of Rialto and Dolphin's Barn. Includes Dolphin House. Grand canal to the South.
Ushers F	The area surrounding James' Hospital, and part of the South Circular Road (boundary to the south west is Suir Road) and includes Mount Brown area.

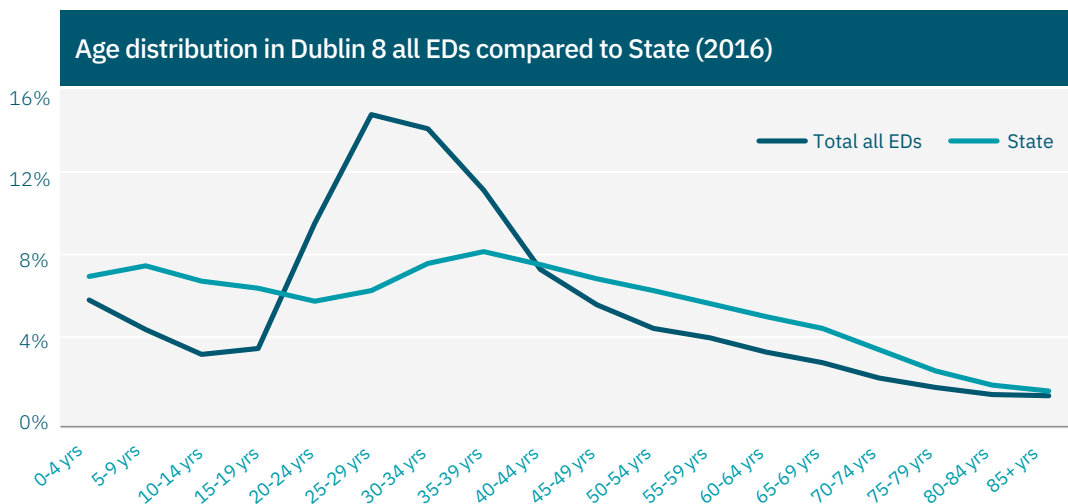
Age profile

The age profile of the Dublin 8 area is significantly at variance with the State (based on census 2016 data), as indicated in the table and figure below.

Compared to the state, and based on census 2016 figures, the area has a lower proportion of its population in all age categories up to 19 years, and again in all age categories above 40 years of age. The area has a high population between 20 and 39 years compared to the state and for some age groups (25-34 years), it is more than double the state figure.

In certain EDs, this is particularly marked: for example, in Ushers A, over one third of the population is aged between 30-39 years. In Merchants Quay E, almost one quarter of its population in 2016 was aged between 20 and 24 years.

Age categories	Dublin 8	State
0-4 yrs	5.8%	7.0%
5-9 yrs	4.4%	7.5%
10-14 yrs	3.2%	6.7%
15-19 yrs	3.5%	6.4%
20-24 yrs	9.5%	5.7%
25-29 yrs	14.8%	6.2%
30-34 yrs	14.1%	7.6%
35-39 yrs	11.1%	8.2%
40-44 yrs	7.3%	7.5%
45-49 yrs	5.6%	6.8%
50-54 yrs	4.5%	6.3%
55-59 yrs	4.0%	5.7%
60-64 yrs	3.3%	5.0%
65-69 yrs	2.8%	4.4%
70-74 yrs	2.1%	3.4%
75-79 yrs	1.6%	2.4%
80-84 yrs	1.3%	1.7%
85+ yrs	1.2%	1.4%



Deprivation in Dublin 8

The Pobal HP Deprivation index assigns a score of deprivation (based on relative deprivation) to all EDs in the country. A score of less than 0 indicates some degree of relative deprivation, and a score of greater than 0 is a degree of relative affluence.⁸

The fifteen ‘electoral divisions’ (EDs) give an indication of the variation in demographic and social characteristics of the Dublin 8 area. The deprivation scores and classification of the EDs is outlined on Table 3 on the next page.

⁸For example, a score between 0 and -10 is classed as ‘marginally below average’; between -10 and -20 is ‘disadvantaged’; between -20 and -30 is very disadvantaged and between -30 and -40 is extremely disadvantaged. Likewise, a score between 0 and 10 is ‘marginally above average’; between 10 and 20 is affluent, between 20 and 30 is very affluent, and between 30 and 40 is extremely affluent.

TABLE A.3			
The EDs ranked according to deprivation index			
Electoral Division	Score 2011	Score 2016	Classification 2016
Inchicore A	-0.5	2.6	Marginally above average ⁹
Kilmainham B	13.6	11.5	Affluent
Kilmainham C	2.2	2.8	Marginally above average
Merchants Quay A	2.7	1.1	Marginally above average
Merchants Quay B	8.9	9.8	Marginally above average
Merchants Quay C	4.1	3.2	Marginally above average
Merchants Quay D	6.9	10.3	Affluent
Merchants Quay E	7.4	6.7	Marginally above average
Merchants Quay F	-2.8	5.4	Marginally above average
Ushers A	15.6	18.7	Affluent ¹⁰
Ushers B	5.2	4.9	Marginally above average
Ushers C	-2.7	-1.5	Marginally below average ¹¹
Ushers D	3.9	4.1	Marginally above average
Ushers E	-6.9	-5.0	Marginally below average
Ushers F	1.7	4.1	Marginally above average
Inchicore A	-0.5	2.6	Marginally above average

This table indicates that the majority of the EDs and the Dublin 8 area is - overall - relatively affluent, as only two of the EDs has a ‘marginally below average’ classification in the deprivation index. In addition, it shows areas have - in the main - become more affluent compared with 2011.

However, the broad ED figures do not give us an indication of the pockets of deprivation in the area, and in order to explore areas of deprivation, we need to consider the ‘small areas’ within the EDs.

⁹A score of greater than 0 but less than 10 is classed as marginally above average.

¹⁰A score of greater than 10 but less than 20 is classed as affluent.

¹¹A score of less than 0 but greater than -10 is classed as marginally below average.

Small areas

Within these 15 EDs there are a total of 190 ‘small areas’ which is the smallest unit of population for which census statistics are collated by the Central Statistics Office (CSO).

When we look at these 190 small areas, we see that one quarter (48 small areas or 25%) experience some form of disadvantage. This is outlined in table 4.

TABLE A.4

The small areas ranked according to deprivation index

Small areas	No.	% of Small areas	% of total area pop
SAs that are classed as extremely affluent ¹²	1	0.5%	2%
SAs that are classed as very affluent ¹³	10	5.3%	5.5%
SAs that are classed as affluent ¹⁴	58	30.5%	29.9%
SAs that are classed as marginally above average	73	38.4%	37.8%
SAs that are classed as marginally below average	23	12.1%	14.2%
SAs that are classed as disadvantaged	11	5.8%	4.9%
SAs that are classed as very disadvantaged	14	7.4%	5.7%
SAs that are classed as extremely disadvantaged	0	0%	0%

¹²A score of greater than 30 is classed as extremely affluent

¹³A score of greater than 20 but less than 30 is classed as very affluent.

¹⁴A score of greater than 10 but less than 20 is classed as affluent

Where are the small areas of disadvantage and affluence located?

The figure below depicts the main EDs (within the pink boundary lines). The small areas within each ED are colour coded according to their degree of deprivation (as indicated in the legend).

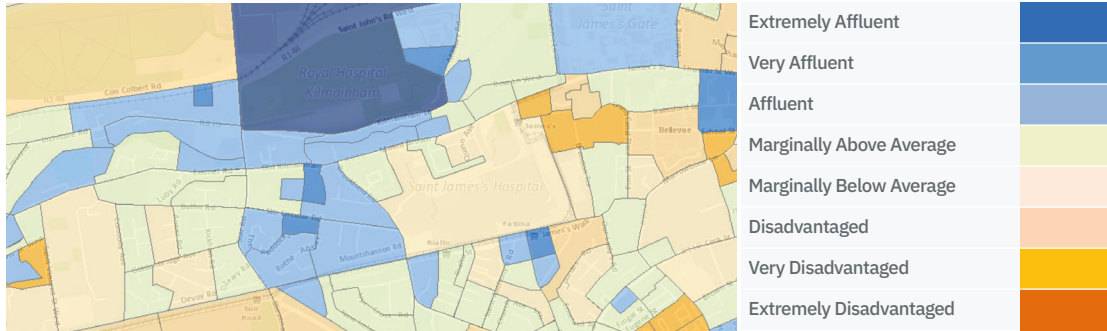


Table A.5 on the next page (27) distributes the various small areas according to their deprivation classification and their ED of location. This indicates that the ‘small areas’ experiencing the greatest disadvantage are located in the EDs of Merchant’s Quay A¹⁵ and F¹⁶ and Ushers B¹⁷ and C¹⁸ and E.¹⁹

In terms of affluence, Kilmainham B, Merchant’s Quay B, Ushers A, C and F tend to be more affluent. However, Ushers C also experiences high levels of disadvantage.

¹⁵Oliver Bond Street and Usher’s Street areas are most disadvantaged areas in this ED

¹⁶The most disadvantaged areas are located around the Teresa Gardens areas

¹⁷The area around Bridgefoot Street recording the highest levels of disadvantage in the ED

¹⁸Basin Street and James’s Avenue areas

¹⁹Dolphin House is the most disadvantaged area in Ushers E.

TABLE A.5

Distribution of 'Small areas' ranked in by the deprivation index and their location across the EDs

ED	Very disadv.	Disadv.	Marginally below av.	Marginally above av.	Affluent	Very Affluent	Extremely
Inchicore A			17%	10%	2%		
Kilmainham B		9%	0%	5%	3%	30%	
Kilmainham C	7%	0%	17%	12%	9%	0%	
Merchants Qy A	21%	0%	0%	1%	9%	10%	
Merchants Qy B	0%	0%	9%	14%	14%	10%	
Merchants Qy C	7%	9%	22%	7%	9%	0%	
Merchants Qy D	0%	0%	4%	4%	9%	0%	
Merchants Qy E	0%	9%	4%	3%	12%	0%	
Merchants Qy F	21%	0%	0%	8%	2%	0%	
Ushers A	0%	0%	0%	5%	10%	10%	100%
Ushers B	0%	18%	0%	3%	7%	0%	
Ushers C	14%	36%	13%	7%	2%	20%	
Ushers D	0%	0%	9%	11%	3%	0%	
Ushers E	21%	18%	0%	5%	2%	0%	
Ushers F	7%	0%	4%	4%	9%	20%	
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Education attainment

Over half of the EDs have a higher than average proportion of their population educated to primary level or less. However, the areas also have an equal or higher than average proportion of their population educated to third level (when compared to the State), with the exception of one ED (Ushers E).

When we look at the small areas that are most disadvantaged (the 14 small areas with the ‘very disadvantaged’ deprivation score) we see that the level of education attainment is far lower than that of the state as a whole.

ED	Primary level or less	Third level or more ²⁰
Inchicore A	17.08	39.52
Kilmainham B	9.40	64.16
Kilmainham C	14.47	46.56
Merchants Quay A	14.30	47.79
Merchants Quay B	9.95	61.60
Merchants Quay C	17.65	47.36
Merchants Quay D	14.89	56.77
Merchants Quay E	6.64	59.94
Merchants Quay F	11.75	49.05
Ushers A	5.83	71.58
Ushers B	9.63	56.60
Ushers C	18.06	35.91
Ushers D	12.75	48.96
Ushers E	19.33	32.59
Ushers F	11.08	60.19
State average	12.5%	35.9%

²⁰Advanced certificate/ completed apprenticeship level & higher, and excluding those who did not respond to the question

TABLE A.7

Education attainment in the small areas classed as very disadvantaged

Small area code	ED	Deprivation score 2016	Primary level or less	Third level ²¹
268152007	Ushers E	-29.13	37.00	0.81
268103005	Merchants Quay F	-29.03	0.00	0.00
268150006	Ushers C	-27.55	21.00	2.26
268103003	Merchants Quay F	-26.71	30.00	5.80
268152005	Ushers E	-26.37	29.00	2.60
268103006	Merchants Quay F	-26.01	0.00	0.00
268153012	Ushers F	-25.03	39.00	4.17
268085011	Kilmainham C	-24.92	30.00	7.28
268098002	Merchants Quay A	-24.62	33.00	5.00
268150016	Ushers C	-24.59	25.00	2.99
268098007	Merchants Quay A	-24.12	44.00	5.50
	State average		12.5%	35.9%

Household structure

The household structure is considered in terms of one person households and lone parents. One person households can be an indication of isolation and social exclusion particularly for disadvantaged and older communities (but is not always the case).

The percentage of households headed by a lone parent is a strong indicator of disadvantage, as one parent family (OPF) households are particularly associated with poverty: people in OPF households continue to have the lowest disposable income out of all households in the state (EU-Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, 2014).

In the Dublin 8 area (all EDs) 11.2% of all households are households with children which are headed by a lone parent (both genders, but predominantly female)²². This is broadly similar to the State corresponding figure, which is 11.7%.

²¹Advanced certificate/ completed apprenticeship level & higher, and excluding those who did not respond to the question

²²This also includes a small number of lone parent households which also have another adult living in the household

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However, when we remove those households that do not have children, in Dublin 8, 41% of households with children are headed by a lone parent, and the corresponding State figure is 23%.

Moreover, one person households in Dublin 8 are also higher than the State figure - 30.9% of all households are one person households, compared with 23.5% in the State overall.

The ED breakdown is provided below.

TABLE A.8			
Household structure (households with a lone parent and households with one person)			
source: Census 2016			
ED	Lone parent households as a % of all households with children	Lone parent households as a % of all households	One person households as a % of all households
Inchicore A	31.0%	10.1%	32.4%
Kilmainham B	33.6%	7.9%	31.3%
Kilmainham C	43.5%	15.4%	26.7%
Merchants Quay A	65.5%	17.7%	32.9%
Merchants Quay B	46.4%	8.2%	29.3%
Merchants Quay C	49.9%	12.0%	31.7%
Merchants Quay D	25.6%	7.3%	31.3%
Merchants Quay E	21.2%	4.0%	32.8%
Merchants Quay F	40.3%	9.3%	36.1%
Ushers A	23.2%	3.6%	25.3%
Ushers B	47.9%	11.1%	34.3%
Ushers C	50.6%	18.7%	28.1%
Ushers D	49.0%	15.0%	32.6%
Ushers E	52.4%	19.1%	36.9%
Ushers F	30.2%	7.7%	35.8%
All Eds in D 8	41.9%	11.2%	30.9%
State Figure	23.9%	11.7%	23.9%

Household tenure

The area as a whole has a far lower level of home ownership (owned or with mortgage) compared to the state, and over twice the rate of households in rented accommodation, across all categories of tenure. There is variation across EDs, and particularly high percentages are highlighted in pink.²³

TABLE A.9

Housing tenure of households in EDs (2016) as a percentage of all households²⁴

ED	Owned with mortgage or loan	Owned outright	Rented from private landlord	Rented from Local Authority	Rented from voluntary/co-operative housing body	Occupied free of rent
Inchicore A	25.3%	31.6%	26.2%	8.0%	0.1%	1.5%
Kilmainham B	22.9%	16.0%	39.9%	13.2%	1.7%	1.4%
Kilmainham C	20.1%	18.9%	30.5%	15.7%	5.2%	0.9%
Merchants Quay A	6.6%	3.9%	37.4%	39.6%	2.0%	0.5%
Merchants Quay B	11.6%	11.3%	52.7%	9.4%	1.3%	1.1%
Merchants Quay C	10.0%	8.5%	42.5%	23.4%	6.9%	0.6%
Merchants Quay D	31.3%	32.1%	27.6%	4.1%	0.3%	2.4%
Merchants Quay E	16.5%	16.6%	54.3%	4.8%	1.7%	1.1%
Merchants Quay F	16.2%	12.5%	47.1%	12.5%	4.4%	1.5%
Ushers A	9.4%	4.7%	68.6%	7.6%	2.9%	0.4%
Ushers B	9.2%	4.9%	50.0%	24.8%	0.5%	0.6%
Ushers C	16.6%	10.8%	30.7%	28.1%	5.6%	0.5%
Ushers D	19.0%	16.1%	33.1%	18.4%	4.9%	0.8%
Ushers E	15.2%	19.0%	21.4%	38.8%	0.6%	1.6%
Ushers F	21.7%	22.2%	34.5%	11.6%	0.5%	1.6%
All Eds In D 8	16.5%	14.8%	40.5%	16.6%	3.0%	1.0%
State Figure	31.6%	36.0%	18.2%	8.4%	1.0%	1.6%

²³Note, as this data is self-reported, it is not entirely reliable. For example, the number of households indicating that they lived in voluntary or co-operative housing in the census was approximately half of the total number of housing units provided by the sector

²⁴Some households did not complete this question, so some figures do not add up to 100%

Unemployment

The unemployment figures from census 2016 need to be considered with caution, not least the data is not current - it is already four years old.

When comparing the ED data with that of the state (in 2016), the EDs with the highest concentrations of disadvantage also have a far higher unemployment rate when compared to the state. The areas with the highest rates of unemployment are highlighted below in pink. While the majority of the areas have a higher than average unemployment rate in 2016 for both genders, this is particularly the case for women, in some areas - the rate of unemployment for women is over twice that of the state.

ED	Unemployment rate: Male 2011	Unemployment rate: Male 2016	Unemployment rate: Female 2011	Unemployment rate: Female 2016
Inchicore A	26.1	12.3	10.3	15.1
Kilmainham B	15.7	11.7	6.0	10.6
Kilmainham C	23.4	17.6	14.2	16.8
Merchants Quay A	30.7	21.9	17.5	24.4
Merchants Quay B	20.5	15.2	9.0	15.0
Merchants Quay C	22.5	17.9	11.2	17.1
Merchants Quay D	16.6	8.5	6.8	8.4
Merchants Quay E	25.6	20.6	13.6	19.2
Merchants Quay F	36.4	15.5	17.1	25.3
Ushers A	17.9	10.2	8.3	12.9
Ushers B	25.9	19.1	14.1	17.6
Ushers C	31.6	19.8	18.1	20.3
Ushers D	25.3	17.9	14.6	21.1
Ushers E	36.9	26.1	16.9	21.8
State	22.7	14.1	15.3	12.2

Social class

TABLE A.11					
(Part 1) Socio-economic group of households in EDs (2016) as a percentage of all households (census 2016)					
ED	Employers & mgrs	Higher prof.	Lower prof.	Non-manual	Manual skilled
Inchicore A	11.1%	6.5%	13.1%	21.8%	10.5%
Kilmainham B	14.7%	14.3%	20.5%	17.2%	5.4%
Kilmainham C	11.5%	6.3%	13.0%	19.6%	6.8%
Merchants Quay A	9.4%	5.6%	10.9%	23.0%	4.2%
Merchants Quay B	12.5%	10.5%	14.0%	20.3%	4.0%
Merchants Quay C	11.5%	8.0%	11.4%	20.8%	4.4%
Merchants Quay D	18.6%	12.3%	16.9%	18.0%	6.3%
Merchants Quay E	15.7%	10.0%	15.1%	16.7%	3.0%
Merchants Quay F	13.7%	7.7%	14.1%	20.8%	5.4%
Ushers A	15.7%	17.7%	22.6%	14.4%	4.1%
Ushers B	11.9%	7.3%	14.4%	22.1%	3.5%
Ushers C	9.7%	5.1%	9.9%	22.1%	5.9%
Ushers D	11.2%	7.2%	14.7%	21.4%	5.0%
Ushers E	9.9%	4.8%	13.1%	25.9%	5.7%
Ushers F	14.3%	13.6%	17.2%	15.6%	4.4%
ALL EDs in D 8	12.7%	9.3%	14.7%	19.7%	5.3%
State figure	14.2%	6.6%	11.8%	18.2%	8.8%

Social class (continued)

TABLE A.11					
(Part 2) Socio-economic group of households in EDs (2016) as a percentage of all households (census 2016)					
ED	Semi-skilled	Unskilled	Own account workers	Farmers	Agricult. workers
Inchicore A	8.6%	4.9%	3.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Kilmainham B	5.6%	2.2%	2.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Kilmainham C	6.9%	4.6%	3.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Merchants Quay A	6.4%	8.8%	1.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Merchants Quay B	5.7%	4.0%	1.9%	0.1%	0.2%
Merchants Quay C	7.1%	5.6%	2.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Merchants Quay D	4.7%	3.9%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Merchants Quay E	4.1%	1.4%	2.5%	0.0%	0.1%
Merchants Quay F	5.4%	4.2%	2.5%	0.1%	0.0%
Ushers A	4.2%	2.4%	1.7%	0.3%	0.1%
Ushers B	5.2%	5.7%	1.4%	0.0%	0.2%
Ushers C	8.2%	6.3%	2.7%	0.1%	0.1%
Ushers D	7.6%	5.4%	2.7%	0.1%	0.0%
Ushers E	8.9%	8.1%	2.4%	0.1%	0.0%
Ushers F	4.8%	3.3%	3.1%	0.1%	0.1%
All Eds In D 8	6.3%	4.6%	2.5%	0.1%	0.1%
State Figure	8.3%	3.7%	4.8%	4.8%	0.6%

The area generally has a higher number of households that are involved in non-manual and professional categories compared with the state figure. However, as before, these figures vary significantly within the Dublin 8 area.

Health

Census 2016 included self-reported questions on perceived health status. Responses are presented in the table below. The figures are broadly comparable with those for the State as a whole, with a slightly lower proportion of the population reporting their health as very good (compared with the state). The differences for the EDs are presented, with significant differences highlighted in pink.

Note: the ED which has the poorest self-reported health status (Usher's F) is the ED in which St. James' Hospital is located.

TABLE A.12

Self-reported health status in EDs (2016) as a percentage of all people (census 2016) male and female combined²⁵

ED	Very good	Good	Fair	Bad	Very bad
Inchicore A	53.3%	29.0%	9.3%	2.4%	0.3%
Kilmainham B	58.7%	24.3%	7.2%	1.0%	0.3%
Kilmainham C	53.5%	27.6%	9.6%	1.8%	0.4%
Merchants Quay A	47.2%	22.7%	6.8%	1.4%	0.6%
Merchants Quay B	52.3%	28.3%	6.0%	1.3%	0.2%
Merchants Quay C	54.2%	28.9%	9.0%	2.0%	0.3%
Merchants Quay D	60.7%	28.2%	7.1%	1.3%	0.1%
Merchants Quay E	60.6%	28.6%	6.6%	1.0%	0.2%
Merchants Quay F	54.4%	27.7%	7.6%	2.1%	0.2%
Ushers A	58.6%	27.3%	6.3%	1.5%	0.3%
Ushers B	49.5%	30.7%	7.8%	1.5%	0.2%
Ushers C	54.1%	26.5%	8.5%	1.8%	0.4%
Ushers D	54.9%	28.1%	8.2%	1.1%	0.2%
Ushers E	55.6%	28.8%	11.4%	2.3%	0.4%
Ushers F ²⁶	45.7%	25.1%	10.5%	4.6%	1.3%
All Eds In D 8	54.1%	27.3%	8.1%	1.8%	0.4%
State Figure	59.4%	27.6%	8.0%	1.3%	0.3%

²⁵Excluding those who did not reply to the question

²⁶It is important to note that Ushers F is the ED in which St James' Hospital is located and so it would be expected that the self-reported health status of census respondents might be poor.



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