



# Dublin 12 and Canal Communities Local Drugs Task Forces: Evidence Baseline Report



An exploration of the relationship between alcohol related harm and availability of alcohol in the Canal Communities and Dublin 12 areas

# Dublin 12 and Canal Communities Local Drugs Task Forces: Evidence Baseline Report

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## I Sources of Information

The development of this evidence-based report has been based on open access to a wide variety of statistical datasets from a number of key agencies across Ireland and also from the cooperation of a number of colleagues linked to the Dublin 12 and Canal Communities Local Drugs Task Forces. The following data sources and datasets were used in developing this report:

Census 2016, Central Statistics Office  
Census 1991, Central Statistics Office  
GeoDirectory 2018, An Post Licenced by Gamma  
Revenue Commissioners  
National Drug Treatment Reporting System (NDTRS)  
Hospital In-Patient Enquiry System (HIPE)  
Health Research Board (HRB)



## II Context of this research

The aim of the research is to provide an evidence base for the Canal Communities and Dublin 12 Local Drugs Task Forces. This evidence will be used to promote an understanding of the damaging effect of alcohol consumption within the Canal Communities and Dublin 12 areas.

## III Summary

- According to Census 2016, there were 56,011 people residing in the D12 LDTF (Dublin 12 Local Drugs Task Force) area and 16,188 in the Canal Communities LDTF (Local Drugs Taskforce) area in April 2016.
  - According to Census 2016, there were 4,872 people aged 18 to 24 years residing in the D12 LDTF area and 1,493 in the Canal Communities LDTF area in April 2016. These figures represented 8.7% of the population in D12 and 9.2% in the Canal Communities.
  - According to Census 2016, there were 16,370 people aged 25 to 44 years residing in the D12 LDTF area and 6,630 in the Canal Communities LDTF area in April 2016. These figures represented 29.2% of the population in D12 and 41% in the Canal Communities.
  - According to Census 2016, there were 13,687 people aged 45 to 64 years residing in the D12 LDTF area and 3,297 in the Canal Communities LDTF area in April 2016. These figures represented 24.8% of the population in D12 and 20.4% in the Canal Communities.
  - According to Census 2016, there were 9,943 people aged 65 plus residing in the D12 LDTF area and 1,717 in the Canal Communities LDTF area in April 2016. These figures represented 17.8% of the population in D12 and 10.6% in the Canal Communities.
  - According to Census 2016, there were 3,427 Lone Parent Families with children less than 15 years of age residing in the D12 LDTF area and 1,068 in the Canal Communities LDTF area in April 2016. These figures represented 35.0% of families with children less than 15 years in D12 and 44.8% in the Canal Communities.
  - According to the 2018 GeoDirectory, there are 125 commercial outlets that are permitted to sell alcohol in the Dublin 12 and Canal Communities area. Commercial outlets include Pubs, Restaurants, Convenience Stores, Off-Licences, Petrol Stations and Supermarkets. Eighty-six outlets were in the Dublin 12 area and 39 are in the Canal Communities.
  - As of 2018, there were a total of 49 commercial outlets in the Dublin 12 and Canal Communities areas that would have been permitted to sell alcohol in the early 1990's. Seventeen of these were located in the Canal Communities and 32 were located in the Dublin 12 area. These equated to a rate of 0.7 per 1,000 population aged 18 and over in the Dublin 12 area and 1.8 in the Canal Communities.
  - As of 2018, there were a total of 125 commercial outlets in the Dublin 12 and Canal Communities areas that are permitted to sell alcohol. Thirty-nine of these were located in the Canal Communities and 86 were located in the Dublin 12 area. These equated to a rate of 1.9 per 1,000 population aged 18 and over in the Dublin 12 area and 3.0 in the Canal Communities.
- As of 1991, there were 25,280 people aged 18 and over in Dublin 12, residing within 300m of an outlet licensed to sell alcohol. This figure represented 44.5% of the total population aged 18 and over in Dublin 12. The rate in the Canal Communities area was higher at 81.4% (or 9,683).
- As of 2016, there were 30,859 people aged 18 and over in Dublin 12, residing within 300m of an outlet licensed to sell alcohol. This figure represented 68.5% of the total population aged 18 and over in Dublin 12. The rate in the Canal Communities area was higher at 93.3% (or 12,262).
- According to the Revenue Commissioners, 28,259,326 litres of pure alcohol was consumed in 1991. This figure represented a rate of 10.9 litre of pure alcohol per capita. In 2017, the total litres of pure alcohol consumed had risen to 41,899,197 and the per capita rate was 11.1.
  - Beer consumption per capita has fallen significantly from 7.5 in 1991 to 5.0 in 2017 and wine consumption per capita has increased substantially from 0.8 to 3.1 in the same time period.

- In 2016, 69 males in the D12 LDTF area sought treatment for Alcohol Substance Misuse and 10 in the Canal Communities LDTF area. The rate per 10,000 population in the D12 LDTF area (12.3) was nearly double the rate in the Canal Communities LDTF area (6.2).
- In 2016, 46 people in the D12 LDTF area sought treatment for Alcohol Substance Misuse and none in the Canal Communities LDTF area. The rate per 10,000 population in the D12 LDTF area was 15.9.
- In 2016, 126 people in the D12 LDTF area sought treatment for Alcohol Substance Misuse and 18 in the Canal Communities LDTF area. The rate per 10,000 population in the D12 LDTF area (22.5) was double the rate in the Canal Communities LDTF area (11.1).
- In 2016, 34 (6.1) people in the D12 LDTF area sought treatment for Alcohol Substance Misuse stating that they were consuming alcohol daily and data was compressed in the Canal Communities LDTF area.
- According to HIPE in 2017 there were 743 discharges with a principal diagnosis of injury or poisoning from Dublin 12 and 589 from Dublin 8. These figures equated to rates of 147.6 in Dublin 12 and 114.4 per 10,000 population. in Dublin 8 respectively.
- According to the HRB, between 2013 and 2015 there were 7 deaths in the Dublin 12 and Canal Communities LDTF Areas related directly to the toxic effect of the presence of alcohol in the body. This figure equated to a rate of 1 per 10,000 population.

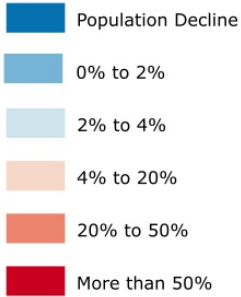
## IV Summary Table

|   |              | Dublin 12 LDTF Area |               | Canals LDTF Area |                 | Combined |               | Dublin Region |       | State      |       |     |     |
|---|--------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|----------|---------------|---------------|-------|------------|-------|-----|-----|
| <b>Population</b>   | <b>2016</b>  | 56,011              |               | 16,188           |                 | 72,199   |               | 1,347,359     |       | 4,761,865  |       |     |     |
| <b>Population Change</b>  | 1991 to 2016 | -4,070              | -6.8%         | 3,109            | 23.8%           | -961     | -1.3%         | 322,055       | 35.1% | 1,236,146  | 31.4% |     |     |
| <b>Population aged 18 to 24</b>   | 2016         | 4,872               | 8.7%          | 1,493            | 9.2%            | 6,365    | 8.8%          | 125,498       | 9.3%  | 392,502    | 8.2%  |     |     |
| <b>Population aged 25 to 44</b>   | 2016         | 16,370              | 29.2%         | 6,630            | 41.0%           | 23,000   | 31.9%         | 455,749       | 33.8% | 1,406,291  | 29.5% |     |     |
| <b>Population aged 45 to 64</b>   | 2016         | 13,867              | 24.8%         | 3,297            | 20.4%           | 17,164   | 23.8%         | 295,942       | 22.0% | 1,135,003  | 23.8% |     |     |
| <b>Population aged 65 plus</b>  | 2016         | 9,943               | 17.8%         | 1,717            | 10.6%           | 11,660   | 16.1%         | 164,984       | 12.2% | 637,567    | 13.4% |     |     |
| <b>Licensed Outlets by Type</b>   |              |                     |               |                  |                 |          |               |               |       |            |       |     |     |
|   | 2018         | Number              | Rate per '000 | Number           | Rate per '000   | Number   | Rate per '000 |               |       |            |       |     |     |
| Restaurant  |              | 5                   | 0.1           | 2                | 0.2             | 7        | 0.2           |               |       |            |       |     |     |
| Convenience Store   |              | 39                  | 0.9           | 14               | 1.1             | 53       | 1.2           |               |       |            |       |     |     |
| Off-Licences  |              | 4                   | 0.1           | 2                | 0.2             | 6        | 0.1           |               |       |            |       |     |     |
| Petrol Stations   |              | 8                   | 0.2           | 3                | 0.2             | 11       | 0.3           |               |       |            |       |     |     |
| Pubs  |              | 23                  | 0.5           | 13               | 1.0             | 36       | 0.8           |               |       |            |       |     |     |
| Supermarkets  |              | 7                   | 0.2           | 5                | 0.4             | 12       | 0.3           |               |       |            |       |     |     |
| Total   |              | 86                  | 1.9           | 39               | 3.0             | 125      | 2.9           |               |       |            |       |     |     |
| <b>Licensed Outlets per 1,000 population</b>  | 1991         | 32                  | 0.7           | 17               | 1.8             | 49       | 1.1           |               |       |            |       |     |     |
| <b>Population aged 18 and over living within 300m of a licensed outlet</b>  | 2016         | 30,859              | 68.5%         | 12,262           | 93.3%           | 43,121   | 74.1%         |               |       |            |       |     |     |
| <b>Alcohol consumption - Litres total &amp; litres per capita</b>   |              |                     |               |                  |                 |          |               |               |       |            |       |     |     |
|   | 1991         |                     |               |                  |                 |          |               |               |       | 28,259,325 | 10.9  |     |     |
|   | 2001         |                     |               |                  |                 |          |               |               |       | 43,604,400 | 14.4  |     |     |
|   | 2013         |                     |               |                  |                 |          |               |               |       | 38,471,775 | 10.6  |     |     |
|   | 2017         |                     |               |                  |                 |          |               |               |       | 41,899,197 | 11.1  |     |     |
| <b>Seeking Treatment for Alcohol Misuse (rate per 10,000 population)</b>  | 2016         | 126                 | 22.5          | 18               | 11.1            |          |               | 1,793         | 13.3  | 7,643      | 16.1  |     |     |
| <b>Seeking Treatment for Alcohol Misuse - Using Daily (rate per 10,000 population)</b>  | 2016         | 34                  | 6.1           | Data Compressed  | Data Compressed |          |               | 490           | 3.6   | 1,813      | 3.8   |     |     |
| <b>Number of discharges with a principal diagnosis of injury, poisoning and certain other causes (rate per 10,000 population)</b> | 2017         | 743                 | 147.6         | 589              | 114.4           |          |               | 15,665        | 116.3 | 62,930     | 131   |     |     |
| <b>Rate of alcohol related deaths (rate per 10,000 population)</b>  | 2013-2015    |                     |               |                  |                 |          |               | 7             | 1.0   | 117        | 0.9   | 367 | 0.8 |

# Section 1: Population Profile

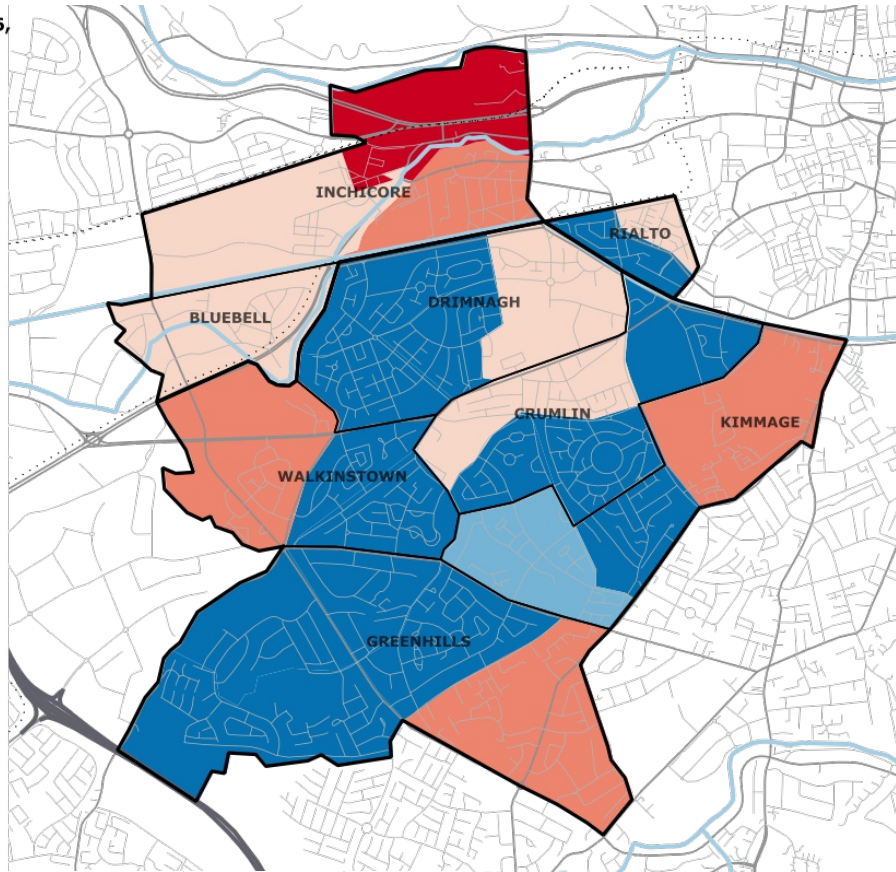
## Indicator 1.1 Population Change 1991 to 2016

**Population Change 1991 to 2016, Electoral Divisions**

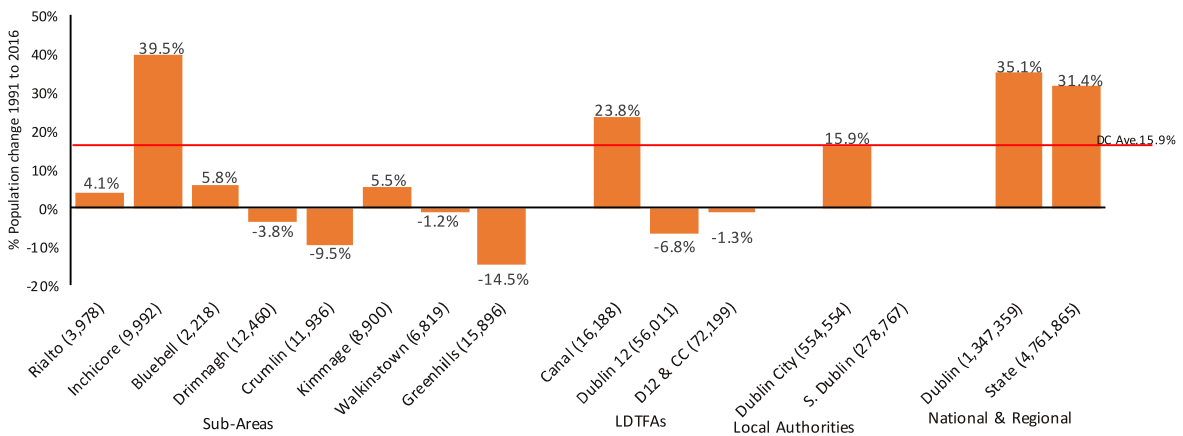


Dublin 12 LDTF & Canal Communities LDTF Boundaries

Sub-Areas



Map 1.1: Population Change 1991 to 2016, Electoral Divisions (Source: Census 2016)



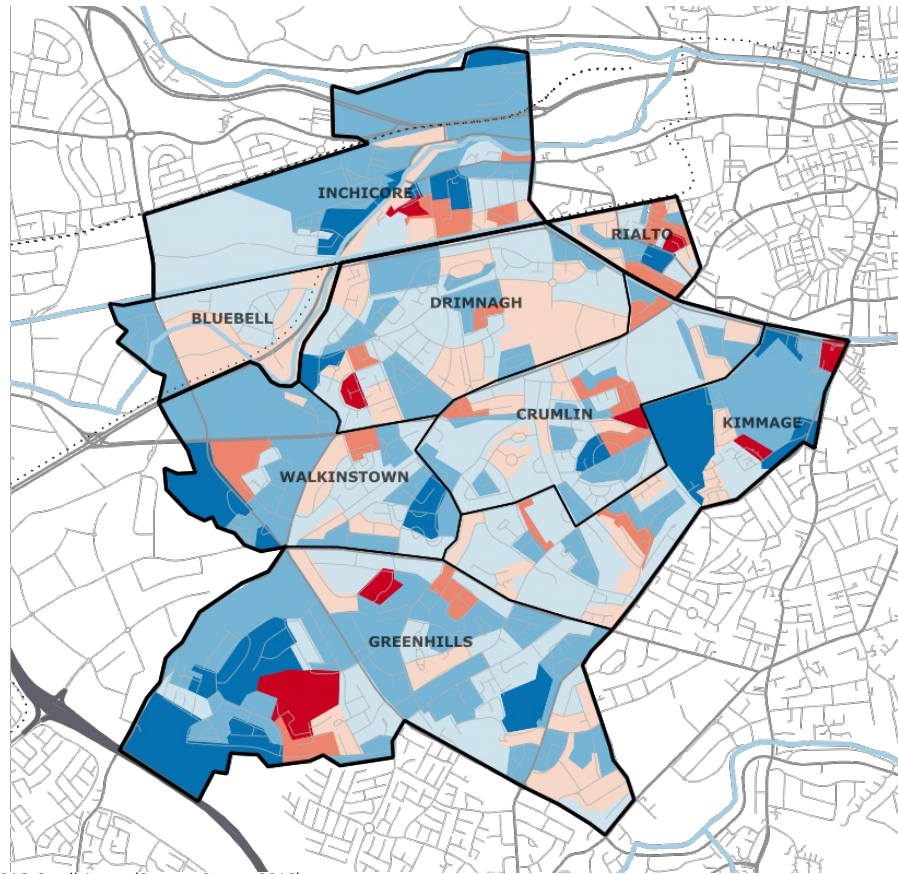
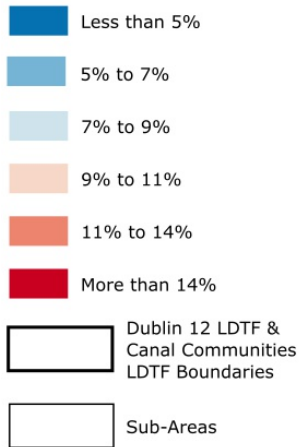
Graph 1.1: Population Change 1991 to 2016 (Source: Census 2016)

- According to Census 2016, there were 56,011 people residing in the D12 LDTF (Dublin 12 Local Drugs Task Force) area and 16,188 in the Canal Communities LDTF (Local Drugs Taskforce) area in April 2016. Between 1991 and 2016, the population in D12 declined by 6.8% or 4,070 whilst the population in the Canal Communities increased by 23.8% or 3,109.
- The rate of population decline in D12 was in stark contrast to that that of the State Average (35.1%) and the Dublin City average of 15.9%. In the same period, growth in the Canal Communities exceeded the Dublin City average however was below the State average.
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the population growth across the Sub-Areas of the LDTFs. The Inchicore Sub-Area experienced the highest growth by far with a rate of 39.5%. No other Sub-Area experienced population growth as high. Bluebell (5.8%), Kimmage (5.5%) and Rialto (4.1%) all experienced similar growth. Population decline was witnessed in Walkinstown (-1.2%), Drimnagh (-3.8%) and Crumlin (-9.5%). Greenhills experienced the most significant population decline at -14.5%.
- The map above details the distribution of the population change at ED level throughout the D12 and Canal Communities LDTF Areas. There is a clear spatial distribution with EDs of the highest population growth in Kilmainham and Rialto and the most significant population decline between Crumlin, Greenhills and Drimnagh. The EDs with the highest proportions of population change were Kilmainham B (94.1%), Kilmainham C (41.3%) and Kimmage C (20.8%).

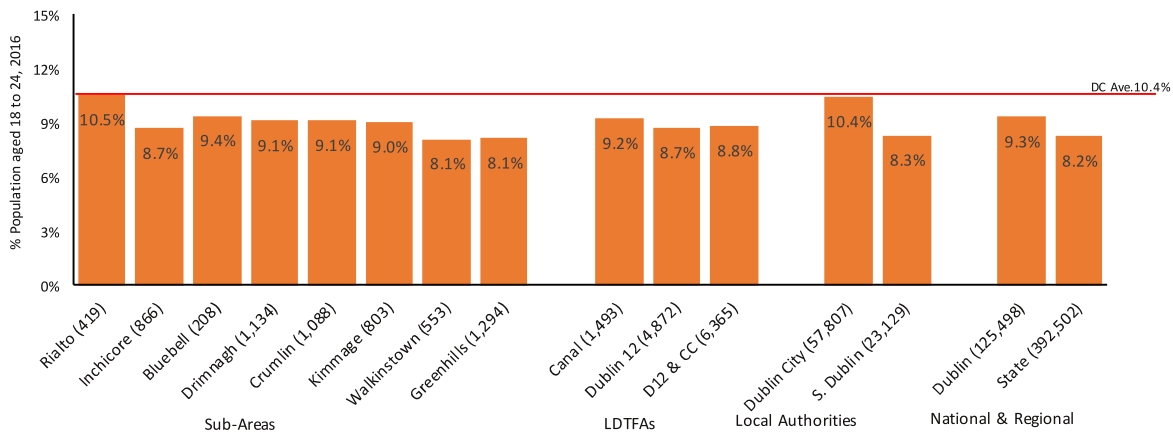


## Indicator 1.2 Population aged 18 to 24 years, 2016

### Population aged 18 to 24 2016, Small Areas



Map 1.2: Population aged 18 to 24 years 2016, Small Areas (Source: Census 2016)

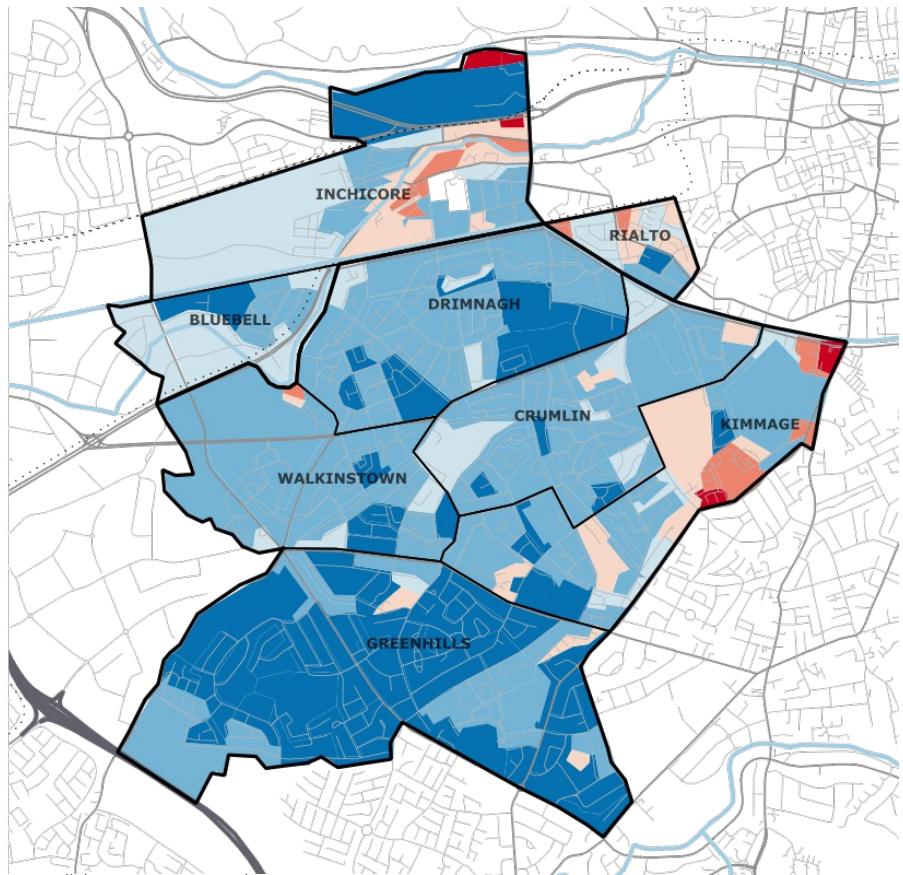
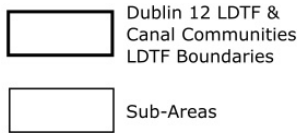
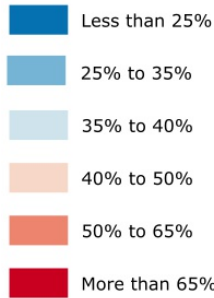


Graph 1.2: Population aged 18 to 24 years, 2016 (Source: Census 2016)

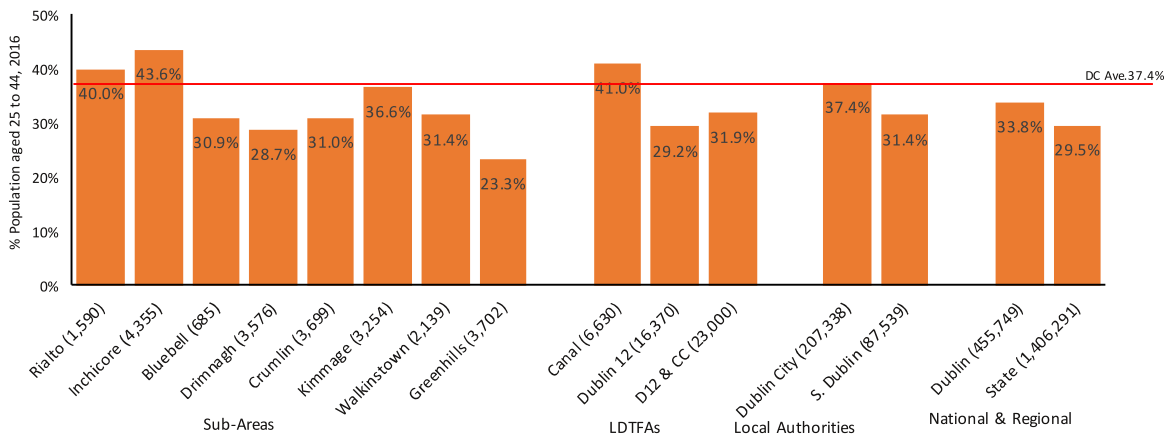
- According to Census 2016, there were 4,872 people aged 18 to 24 years residing in the D12 LDTF area and 1,493 in the Canal Communities LDTF area in April 2016. These figures represented 8.7% of the population in D12 and 9.2% in the Canal Communities. These figures were above the State average of 8.2% in 2016, however lower than the Dublin City average of 10.4%.
- Variations are not significant when examining the distribution of the population aged 18 to 24 across the Sub-Areas of the LDTF areas. The Rialto Sub-Area was the only Sub-Area to exceed the Dublin City average, with a rate of 10.5%. This was followed by Bluebell (9.4%), Drimnagh (9.1%), Crumlin (9.1%), Kimmage (9.0%) and Inchicore (8.7%) all exceeding the State average. The areas with the lowest proportions were Walkinstown (8.1%) and Greenhills (8.1%).
- The map above details the distribution of the population aged 18 to 24 at SA level throughout the D12 and Canal Communities LDTF Areas. The SAs with the highest proportions of population aged 18 to 24 years are distributed throughout the area. There is a higher concentration towards the City Centre in the Dublin 8/ Rialto area and along the canals towards Harolds Cross. The SAs with the highest proportions of over 20% were in Mount Argus in Dublin 12 and Goldenbridge.

Indicator 1.3 Population aged 25 to 44 years, 2016

Population aged 25 to 44 2016, Small Areas



Map 1.3: Population aged 25 to 44 years 2016, Small (Source: Census 2016)

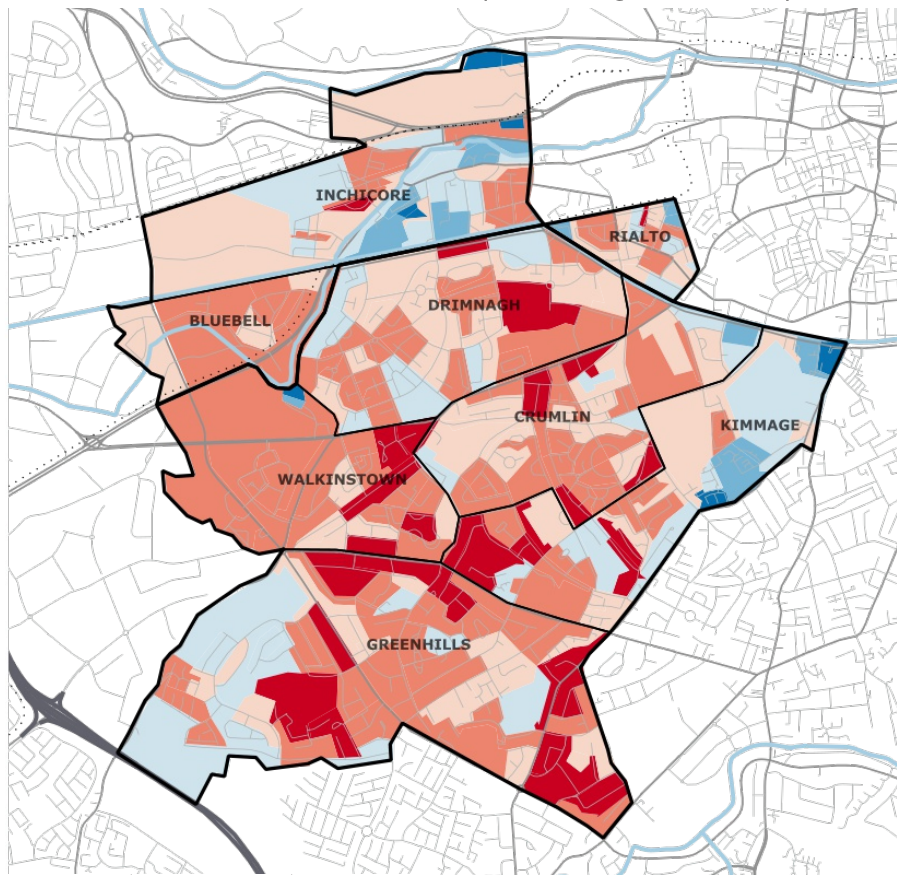
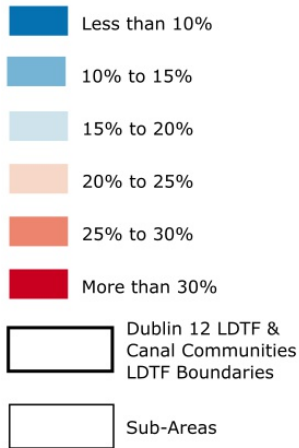


Graph 1.3: Population aged 25 to 44 years 2016 (Source: Census 2016)

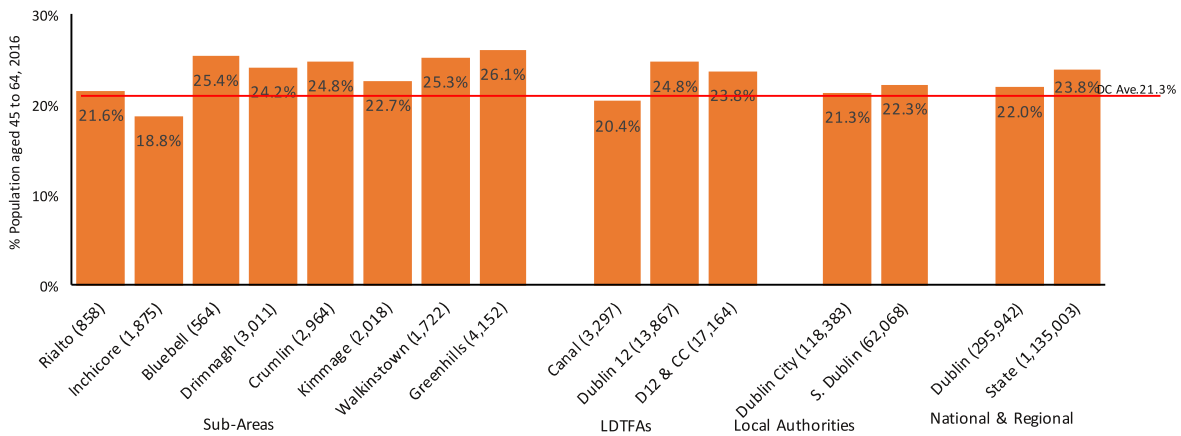
- According to Census 2016, there were 16,370 people aged 25 to 44 years residing in the D12 LDTF area and 6,630 in the Canal Communities LDTF area in April 2016. These figures represented 29.2% of the population in D12 and 41% in the Canal Communities. The D12 figure was comparable with the State average of 29.5%, whilst the Canal Communities was higher than the State and the Dublin City average (37.4%).
- Variations are evident when examining the distribution of the population aged 25 to 44 across the Sub-Areas of the LDTF areas. Both the InchiCore (43.6%) and the Rialto (40.0%) Sub-Areas had extremely high proportions and these were followed by Kimmage at 36.6%. The rates in Walkinstown (31.4%), Crumlin (31.0%), Bluebell (30.9%) and Drimnagh (28.7%) were all comparable with the State average however significantly below the Dublin City average. Whilst the area with the lowest proportion was Greenhills (23.3%).
- The map above details the distribution of the population aged 25 to 44 at SA level throughout the D12 and Canal Communities LDTF Areas. There is a clear spatial distribution with SAs with the highest proportions concentrated towards the city centre. Areas with the lowest proportions were most evident in Perrystown, the Crumlin Road and Con Colbert Road. The SAs with the highest proportions of over 70% were all located in Islandbridge.

## Indicator 1.4 Population aged 45 to 64 years, 2016

### Population aged 45 to 64 2016, Small Areas



Map 1.4: Population aged 45 to 64 years 2016, Small Areas (Source: Census 2016)



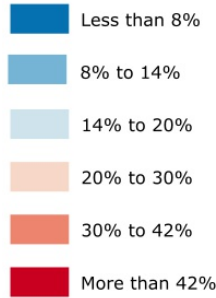
Graph 1.4: Population aged 45 to 64 years, 2016 (Source: Census 2016)

- According to Census 2016, there were 13,687 people aged 45 to 64 years residing in the D12 LDTF area and 3,297 in the Canal Communities LDTF area in April 2016. These figures represented 24.8% of the population in D12 and 20.4% in the Canal Communities. The D12 figure exceeded both the State average of 23.8% and the Dublin City average of 22.3%, whilst the Canal Communities average was lower than both.
- Variations are not that significant when examining the distribution of the population aged 45 to 64 across the Sub-Areas of the LDTF areas. The Greenhills (26.1%), Bluebell (25.4%) and Walkinstown (25.3%) Sub-Areas had the highest proportions. These were followed by Crumlin (24.8%), Drimnagh (24.2%), Kimmage (22.7%) and Rialto (21.6%) which all were slightly above the Dublin City average. The area with the lowest proportion was Inchicore (18.8%).
- The map above details the distribution of the population aged 45 to 64 at SA level throughout the D12 and Canal Communities LDTF Areas. There is a clear spatial distribution with SAs with the highest proportions distributed throughout Drimnagh, Crumlin and Perrystown. Areas with the lowest proportions are most evident in Kilmainham and Harold's Cross. The SAs with the highest proportions of over 33% are in Temple Manor, Kimmage Road West, Old County Road and Poddle Close.



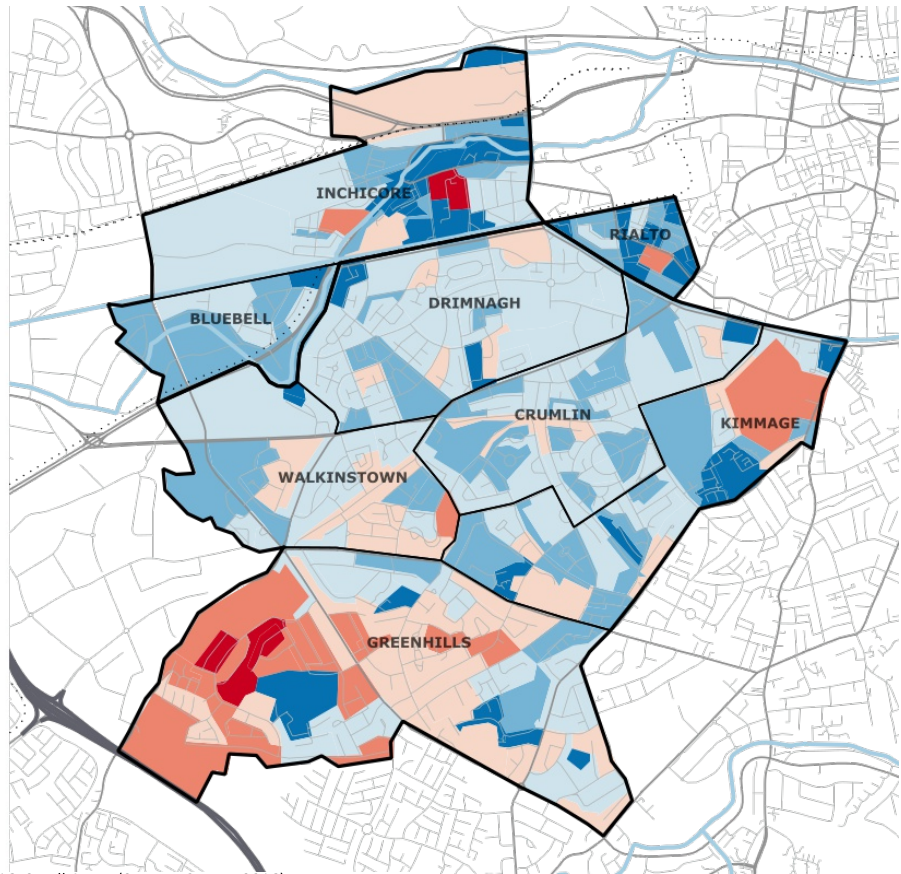
## Indicator 1.5 Population aged 65 plus years, 2016

### Population aged 65 Plus 2016, Small Areas

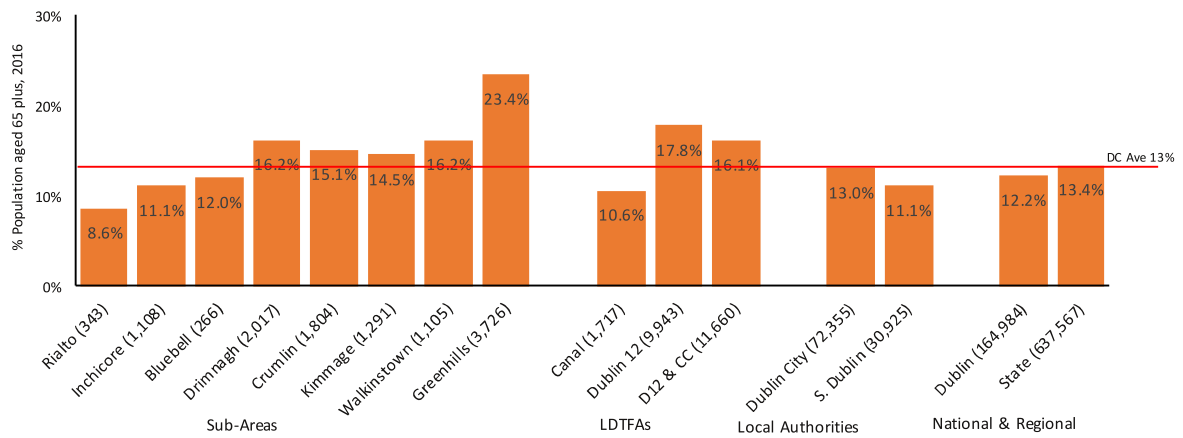


Dublin 12 LDTF & Canal Communities LDTF Boundaries

Sub-Areas



Map 1.5: Population aged 65 plus years 2016, Small Areas (Source: Census 2016)

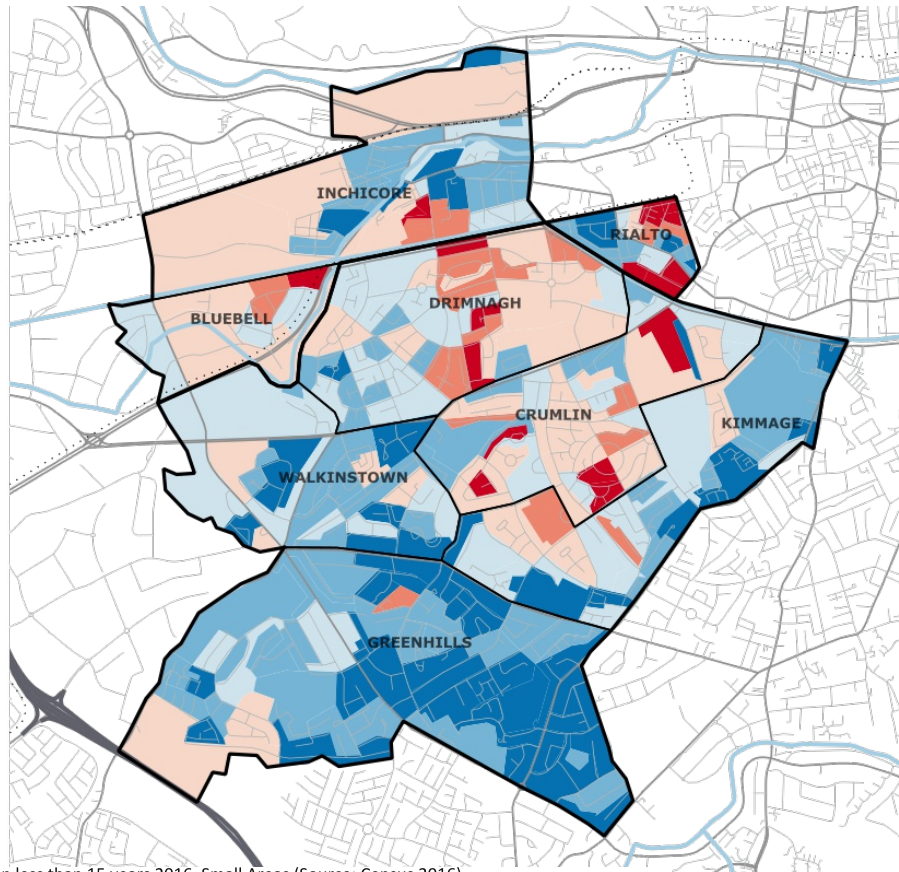
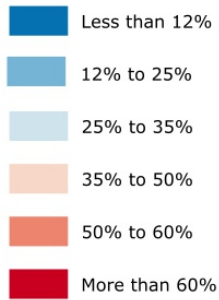


Graph 1.5: Population aged 65 plus, 2016 (Source: Census 2016)

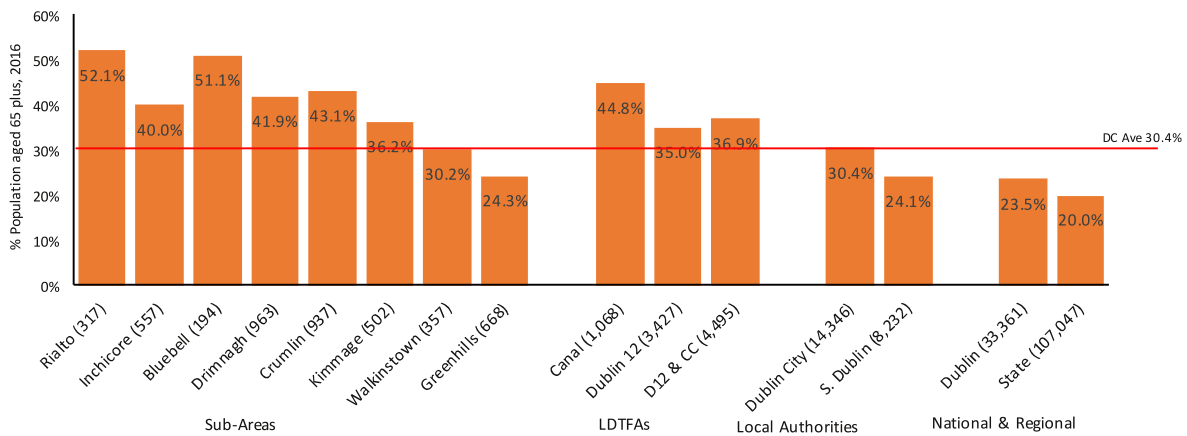
- According to Census 2016, there were 9,943 people aged 65 plus residing in the D12 LDTF area and 1,717 in the Canal Communities LDTF area in April 2016. These figures represented 17.8% of the population in D12 and 10.6% in the Canal Communities. The D12 figure exceeded both the State average of 13.4% and the Dublin City average of 13%, whilst the Canal Communities average was lower than both.
- Variations are significant when examining the distribution of the population aged 65 plus across the Sub-Areas of the LDTF areas. The Greenhills Sub-Area had by far the highest proportion at 23.4%. This was followed by Drimnagh (16.2%), Walkinstown (16.2%), Crumlin (15.1%) and Kimmage (14.5%), all with proportions higher than the State and Dublin City averages. The lowest proportions of the 65 plus population were in Bluebell (12.0%), Inchicore (11.1%) and Rialto (8.6%).
- The map above details the distribution of the population aged 65 plus at SA level throughout the D12 and Canal Communities LDTF Areas. There is a clear spatial distribution with SAs with the highest proportions of the 65 plus population, with the exception of Harold's Cross and Emmet Road in Inchicore, largely in Greenhills and Perrystown. Areas with the lowest proportions are evident in Crumlin, Drimnagh, Dolphins Barn and along the Canals, closer to the city centre.

Indicator 1.6 Lone Parent Families with children under 15, 2016

Lone Parents with children aged <15 years 2016, Small Areas



Map 1.6: Lone Parent Families with Children less than 15 years 2016, Small Areas (Source: Census 2016)



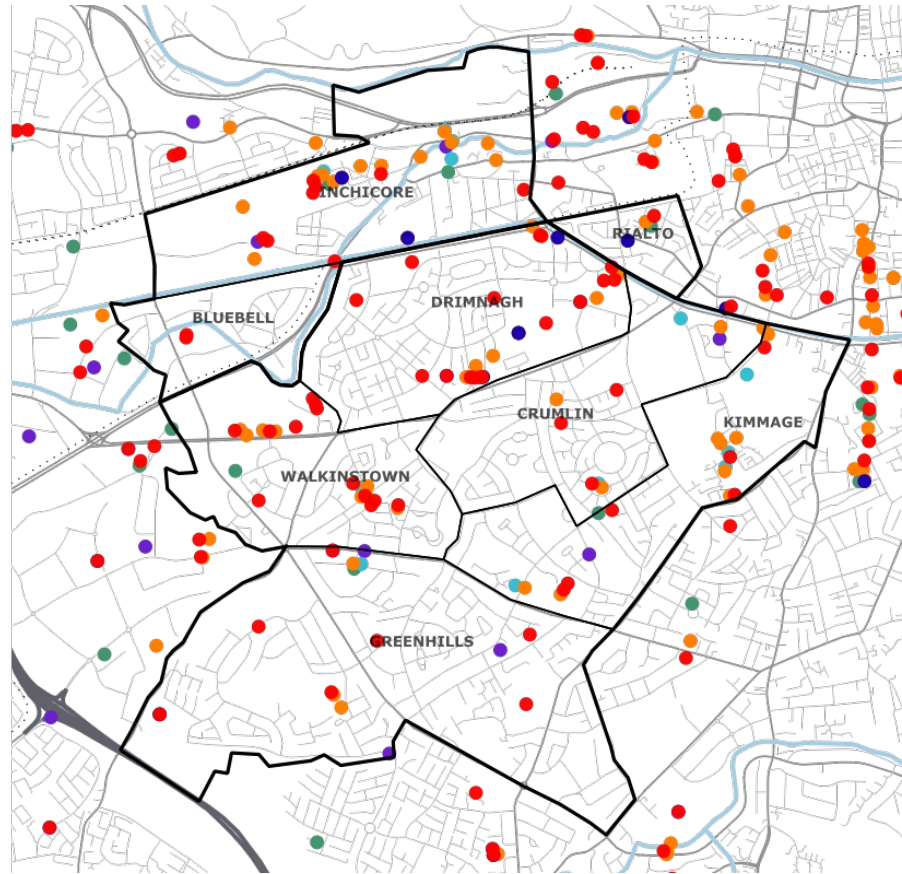
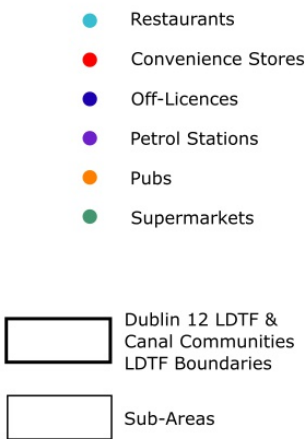
Graph 1.6: Lone Parent Families with Children less than 15 years, 2016 (Source: Census 2016)

- According to Census 2016, there were 3,427 Lone Parent Families with children less than 15 years of age residing in the D12 LDTF area and 1,068 in the Canal Communities LDTF area in April 2016. These figures represented 35.0% of families with children less than 15 years in D12 and 44.8% in the Canal Communities. The D12 and Canal Communities figures exceeded both the State average of 20.0% and the Dublin City average of 30.4%.
- Variations are significant when examining the distribution of Lone Parent Families with children less than 15 years of age across the Sub-Areas of the LDTF areas. The sub-areas of Rialto (317 or 52.1% and Bluebell (194 or 51.1%) had by far the highest proportions where over half of families with children under the age of fifteen years were Lone Parent Families. These were followed by Crumlin (937 or 43.1%), Drimnagh (963 or 41.9%) and Inchicore (557 or 40%). Comparatively Kimmage (502 or 36.2%) and Walkinstown (357 or 30.2%) had lower rates. Greenhills (668 or 23.3%) was the only sub-area with a comparable rate to the Dublin City average.
- The map above details the distribution of Lone Parent Families with children less than 15 years of age at SA level throughout the D12 and Canal Communities LDTF Areas. There is a clear spatial distribution with SAs with the highest proportions in Dolphins Barn, Rialto Court Tyrone Court (Inchicore), Raffles Road in Drimnagh and Lismore Road in Crumlin. SAs with the lowest proportions are located in Kimmage, Greenhills and Walkinstown.

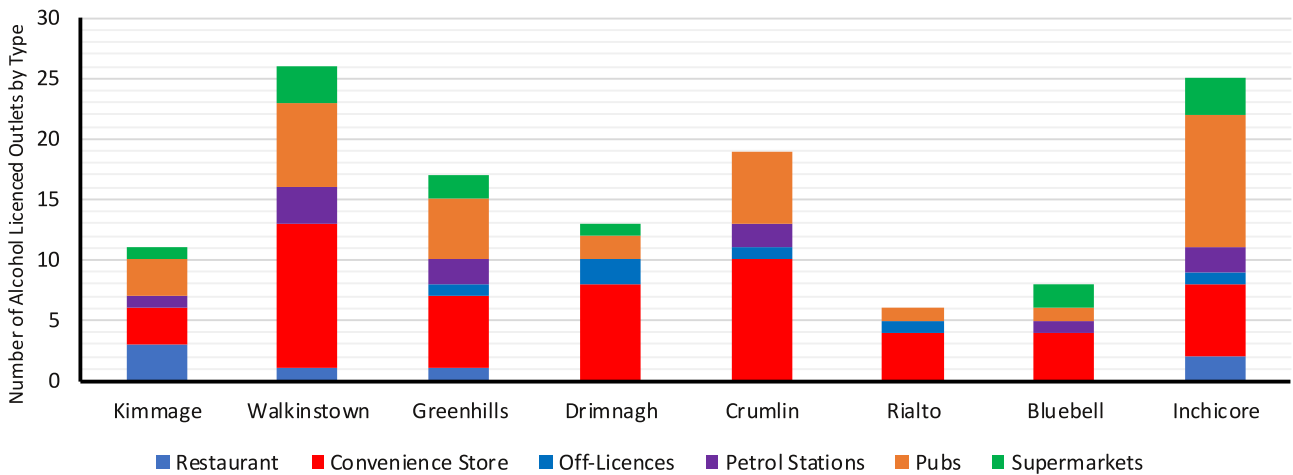
## Section 2: Licensed Outlets

Indicator 2.1 Licensed Outlets by Type, 2018

Licensed Units by Type, November 2018



Map 2.1: Licensed Outlets by Type, 2018 (Source: Geodirectory 2018)



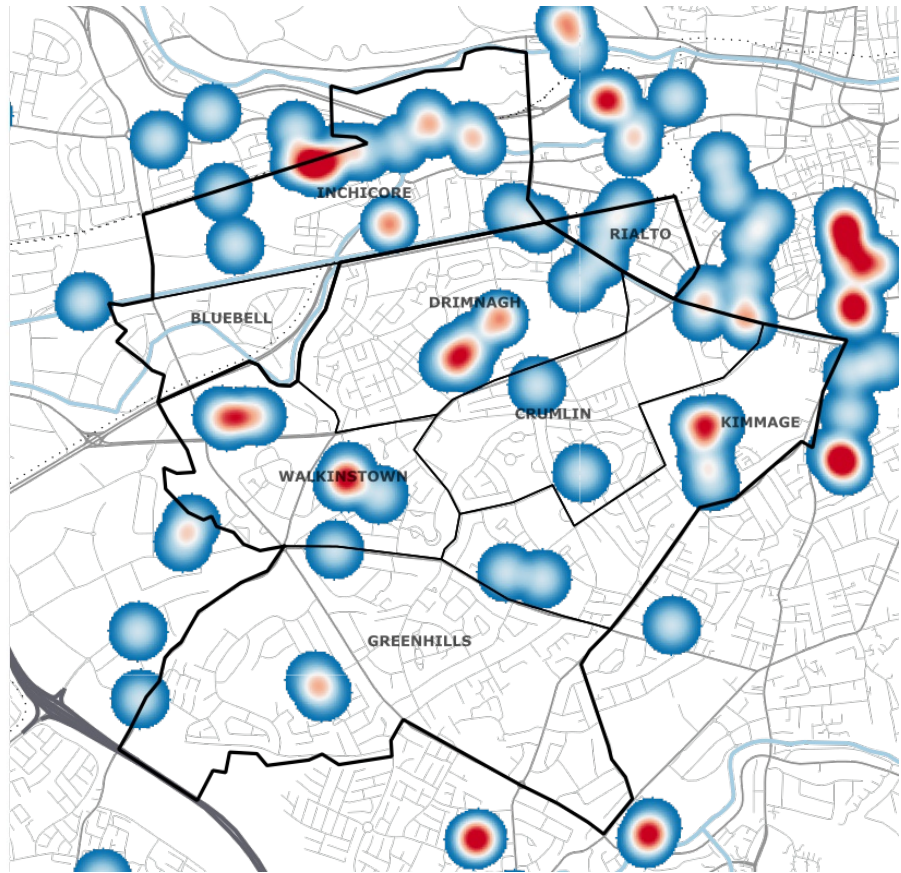
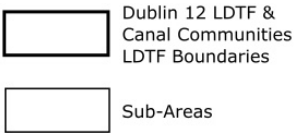
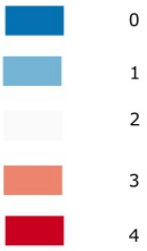
Graph 2.1: Number of Alcohol Licensed Outlets by Type, 2018 (Source: GeoDirectory 2018)

- According to the 2018 GeoDirectory, there are 125 commercial outlets that are permitted to sell alcohol in the Dublin 12 and Canal Communities area. Commercial outlets include Pubs, Restaurants, Convenience Stores, Off-Licences, Petrol Stations and Supermarkets. Eighty-six outlets were in the Dublin 12 area and 39 are in the Canal Communities.
- The number types of outlets selling alcohol varies between the sub-areas. The highest number of alcohol outlets in Walkinstown (12), Drimnagh (8) and Crumlin (10) are convenience stores and the highest number of pubs were in Inchicore (11).
- The map above details the distribution of outlets with permission to sell alcohol throughout the Dublin 12 and Canal Communities areas. Outlets are distributed throughout these areas with the most significant concentrations in commercially built up areas such as Sundrive Road in Kimmage, Crumlin Village, Old County Glen, Dolphins Barn, Inchicore village and Walkinstown.



Indicator 2.2 Heat Map of Licensed Outlets, 1991

Heat Map of Licensed Units, November 1991

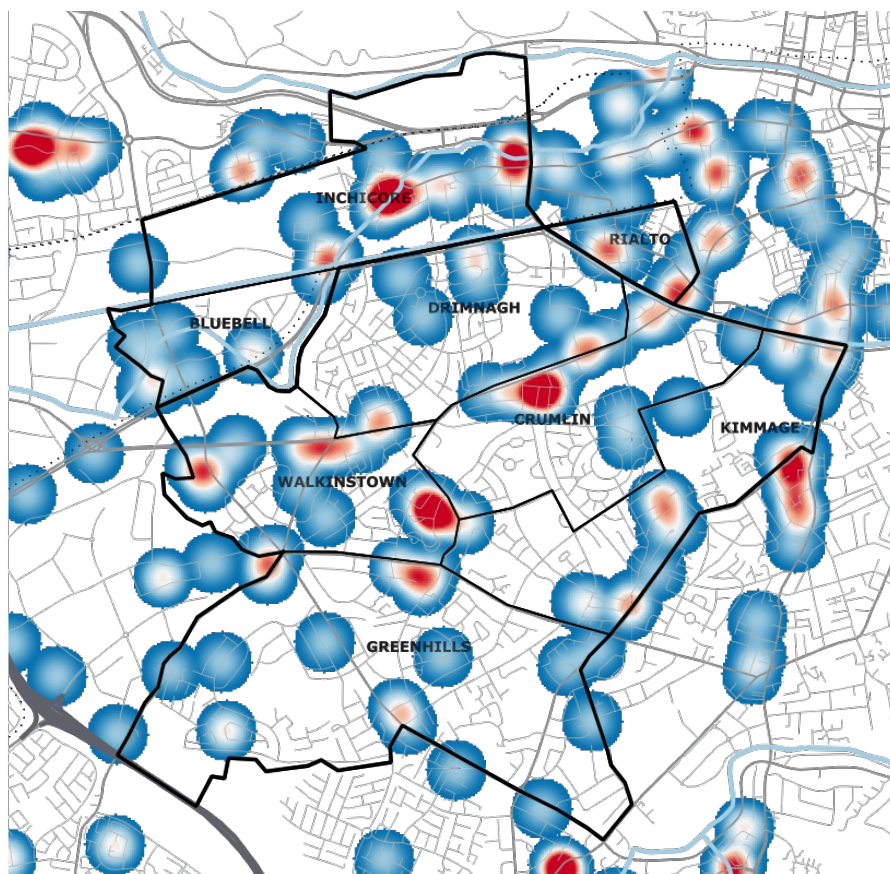
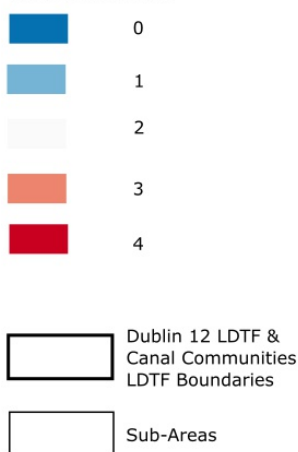


Map 2.2: Heat Map of Licensed Outlets, 1991 (Source: Geodirectory 2018 via Gamma)

- In 1991, it was only permissible to sell alcohol in Pubs & Bars, Restaurants, Off-Licences. Using the point data generated from the GeoDirectory a Heat Map was produced to analyse areas of high and low concentrations of outlets permitted to sell alcohol in the Dublin 12 and Canal Communities areas as it would have been in 1991.
- A clear pattern is evident from the distribution of the areas of high concentrations. High concentrations are evident towards the city centre and in village centres where there is a concentration of outlets. These village centres are evident and distributed throughout the areas. Predominantly residential zones are clearly identified due to the lack of commercial units licensed to sell alcohol.

## Indicator 2.3 Heat Map of Licensed Outlets, 2018

Heat Map of Licensed Units, November 2018

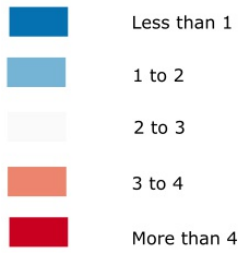


Map 2.3: Heat Map of Licensed Outlets, 2018 (Source: Geodirectory 2018)

- In 2018, more than 25 years after the easing the laws governing the sale of alcohol, alcohol is permitted to be sold in many commercial outlets. These included Pubs & Bars, Restaurants, Off-Licences as well as Convenience Stores, Supermarkets and Petrol Stations. Using the point data generated from the GeoDirectory a Heat Map was generated to analyse areas of high and low concentrations of outlets permitted to sell alcohol in the Dublin 12 and Canal Communities areas.
- There are significant variations between the heat map showing outlets licenced to sell alcohol in 1991 and 2018. In 2018, the distribution is far denser, with areas containing high concentrations being closer to one another. High concentrations are still evident in the village centres distributed throughout the areas, whilst there are new concentrations distributed throughout residential zones due to the increased availability of commercial unites licenced to sell alcohol.

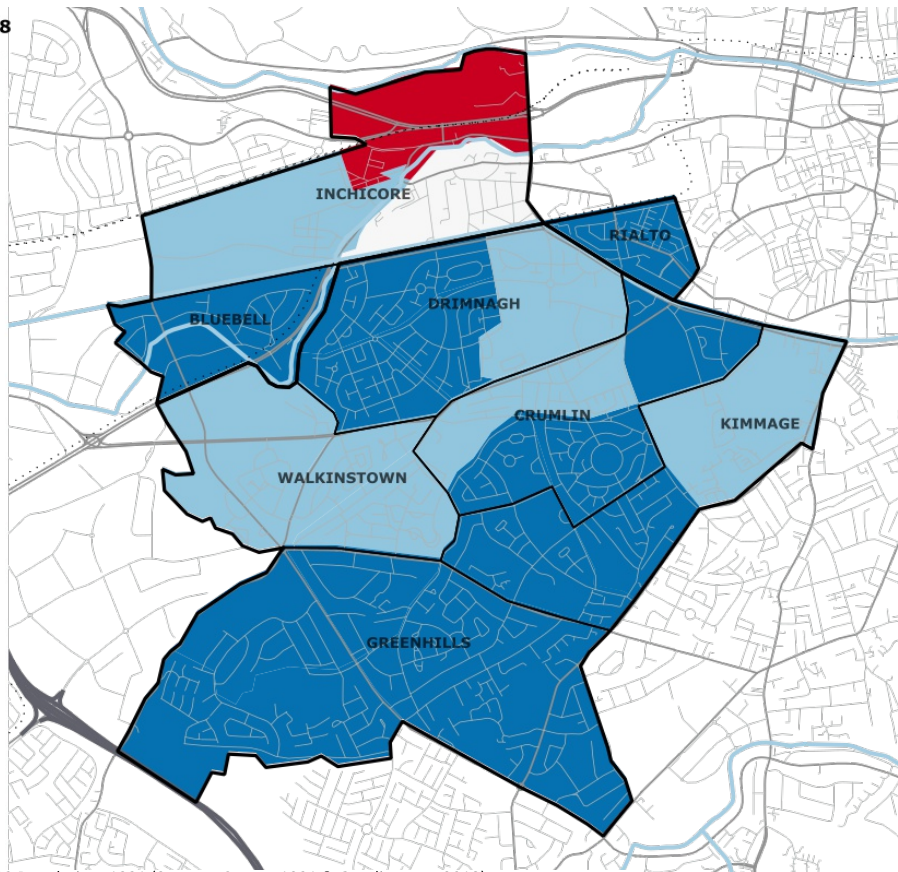
### Indicator 2.4 Licenced Outlets, 1991

Rate per '000 population aged 18 and over of licenced units, 1991

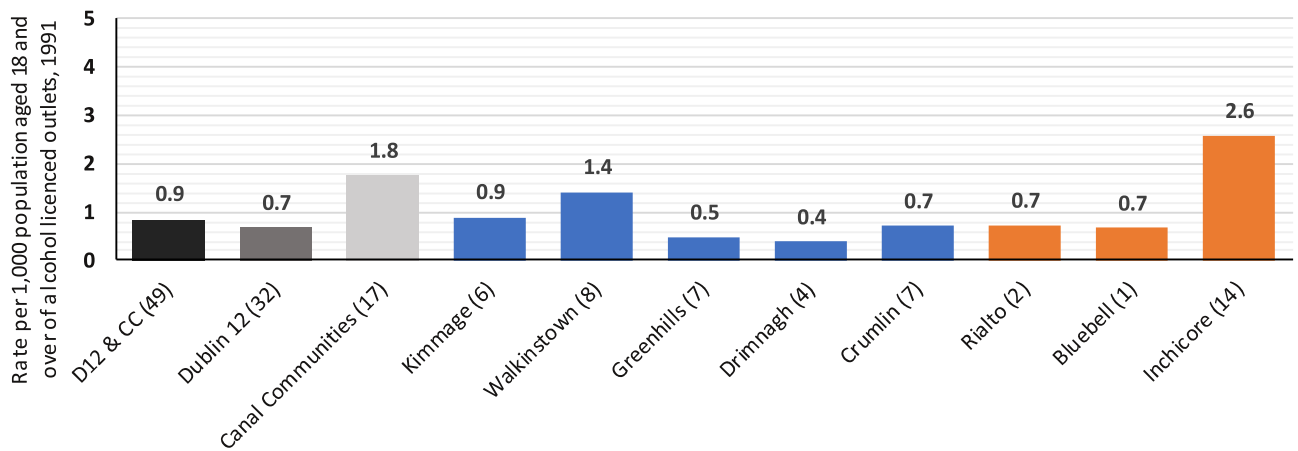


Dublin 12 LDTF & Canal Communities LDTF Boundaries

Sub-Areas



Map 2.4: Rate of Licenced Outlets Per 1,000 Population, 1991 (Source: Census 1991 & Geodirectory 2018)

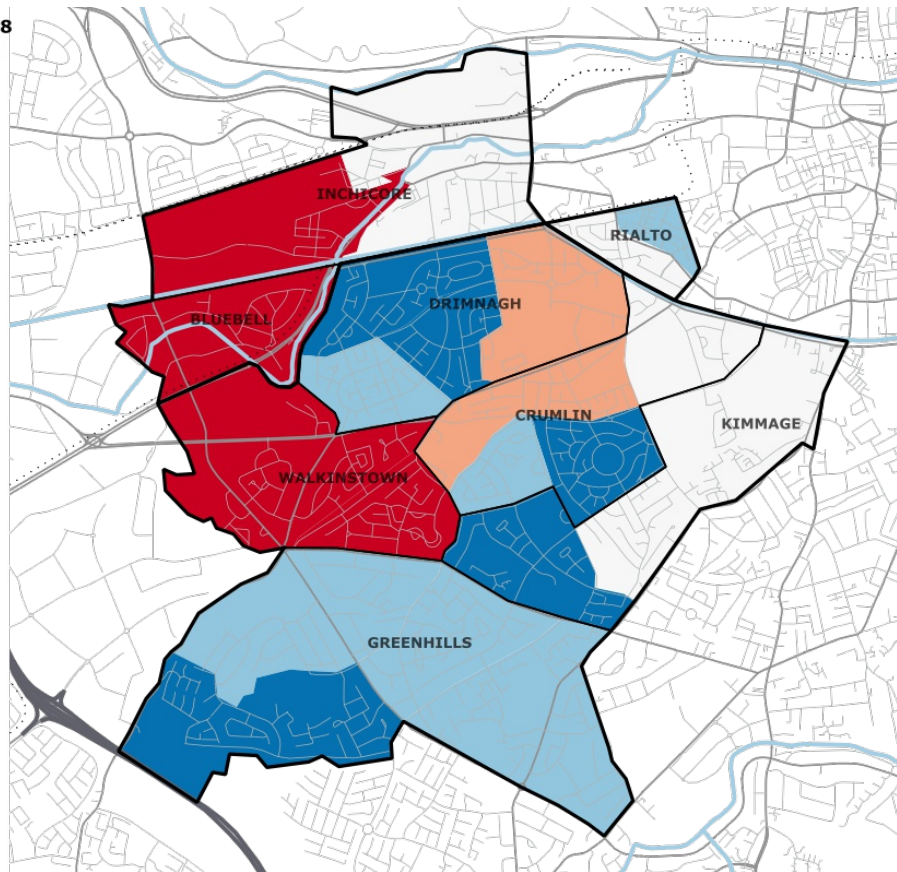
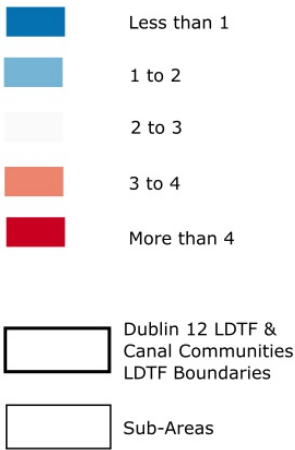


Graph 2.2: Rate of Licenced Outlets Per 1,000 Population, 1991 (Source: Census 1991 & GeoDirectory 2018)

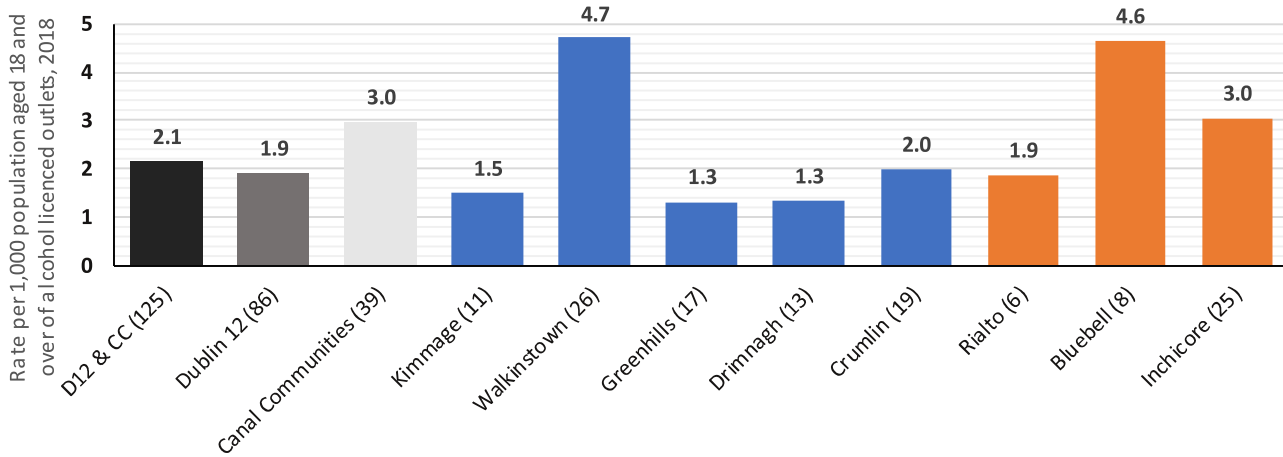
- In 1991, before the easing the laws governing the sale of alcohol, alcohol was only permitted to be sold in limited commercial outlets. These included Pubs & Bars, Restaurants and Off-Licences. As of 2018, there were a total of 49 commercial outlets in the Dublin 12 and Canal Communities areas that would have been permitted to sell alcohol in the early 1990's. Seventeen of these were located in the Canal Communities and 32 were located in the Dublin 12 area. These equated to a rate of 0.7 per 1,000 population aged 18 and over in the Dublin 12 area and 1.8 in the Canal Communities.
- The rates of licenced outlets in 1991, varies between the sub-areas. Areas with the highest rates of licenced outlets per 1,000 population aged 18 and over by far were located in Inchicore (2.6) and Walkinstown (1.4). Lower rates were seen in Kimmage (0.9), Crumlin (0.7), Rialto (0.7) and Bluebell (0.7). Whilst the lowest rates were in Greenhills (0.7) and Drimnagh (0.4).
- The map above illustrates the rate of licenced outlets per 1,000 population aged 18 and over by Electoral Division in 1991. The map shows the low levels of the rate of outlets licenced to sell alcohol throughout the Dublin 12 area with most Electoral Divisions having a rate of Less than 1 licenced outlets per 1,000 population aged over 18. The Electoral Division with the highest rate was Inchicore with a rate of 5.1 licenced outlets per 1,000 population aged over 18.



Rate per '000 population aged 18 and over of licenced units, 2018



Map 2.5: Rate of Licenced Outlets Per 1,000 Population, 2018 (Source: Census 2018 & Geodirectory 2018)

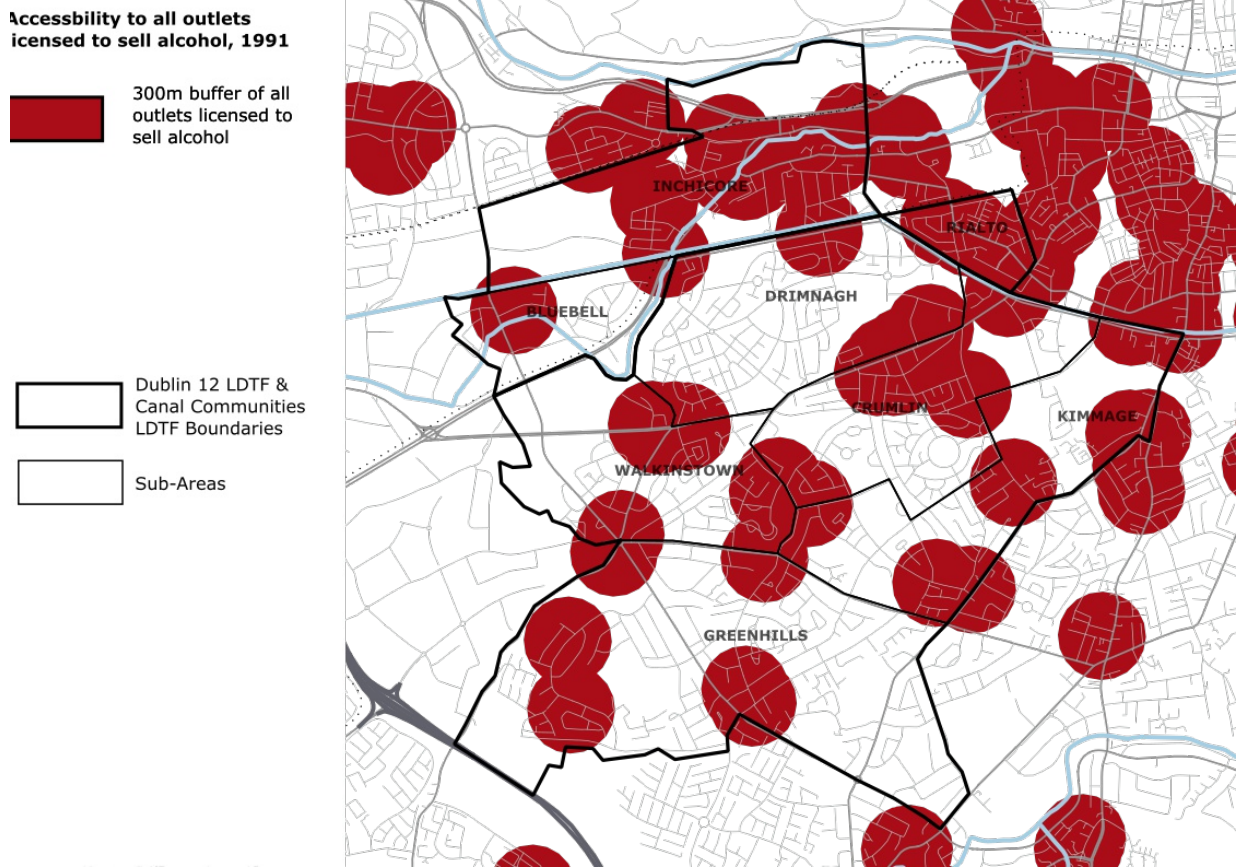


Graph 2.3: Rate of Licenced Outlets Per 1,000 Population, 2018 (Source: Census 2016 & GeoDirectory 2018)

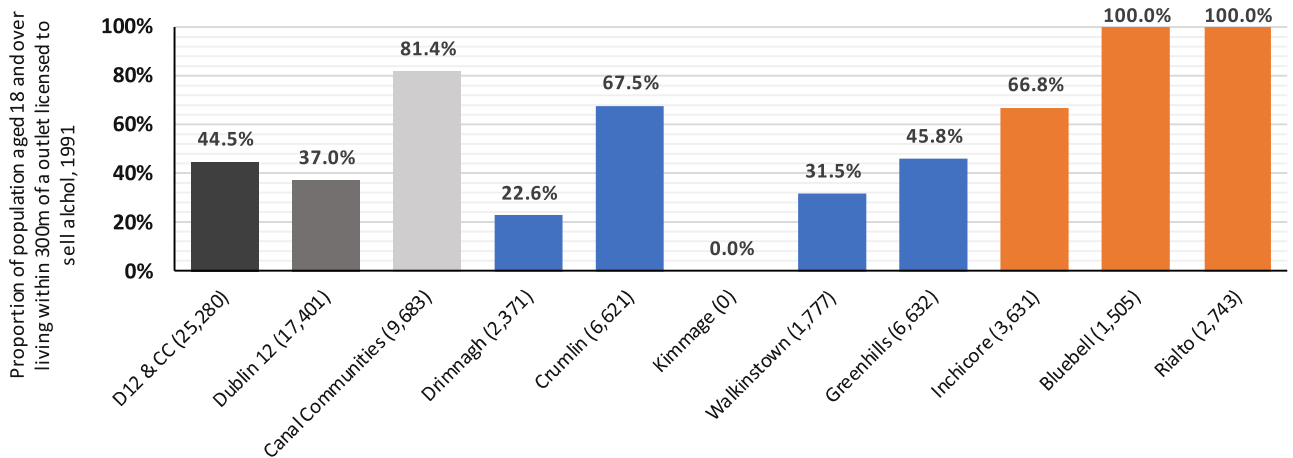
- In 2018, more than 25 years after the easing the laws governing the sale of alcohol, alcohol is permitted to be sold in many commercial outlets. These included Pubs & Bars, Restaurants, Off-Licences as well as Convenience Stores, Supermarkets and Petrol Stations. As of 2018, there were a total of 125 commercial outlets in the Dublin 12 and Canal Communities areas that are permitted to sell alcohol. Thirty-nine of these were located in the Canal Communities and 86 were located in the Dublin 12 area. These equated to a rate of 1.9 per 1,000 population aged 18 and over in the Dublin 12 area and 3.0 in the Canal Communities.
- The rates of licenced outlets in 2018, varies between the sub-areas. Areas with the highest rates by far were located in Walkinstown (4.7), Bluebell (4.6) and Inchiore (3.0). Lower rates were seen in Crumlin (2.0), Rialto (1.9) and Kimmage (1.5). Whilst the lowest rates were in Greenhills (1.3) and Drimnagh (1.3).
- The map above illustrates the rate of licenced outlets per 1,000 population aged 18 and over by Electoral Division in 2018. The map shows the lowest levels of rates in the east side of Crumlin, Kimmage Cross Roads, Perrystown and Drimnagh. The highest rates of over 4 were all located between Inchiore, Bluebell and Walkinstown.



Indicator 2.6 Accessibility to Outlets Licensed to Sell Alcohol, 1991



Map 2.6: Accessibility to Outlets Licensed to Sell Alcohol, 1991 (Source: Census 1991 & Geodirectory 2018)



Graph 2.4: Proportion of those aged 18 and over residing within 300m of outlets licensed to sell, 1991 (Source: Census 1991 & GeoDirectory 2018)

- The rate of accessibility was calculated using Electoral Division (ED) data available to Census 1991, of which there are 25 EDs within the study area.
- As of 1991, there were 25,280 people aged 18 and over in Dublin 12, residing within 300m of an outlet licensed to sell alcohol. This figure represented 44.5% of the total population aged 18 and over in Dublin 12. The rate in the Canal Communities area was higher at 81.4% (or 9,683).
- Variations are evident at a Sub-Area level with 100% of the population aged 18 and over in Bluebell and Rialto were residing within 300m of an outlet licensed to sell alcohol. These rates were far higher than the other sub-areas of Crumlin (67.5%), Inchicore (66.8%) and Greenhills (45.8%). The lowest rates were witnessed in Walkinstown (31.5%) and Drimnagh (22.6%), whilst 0% of the population aged 18 years and over in Kimmage lived within 300m of an outlet licensed to sell alcohol.
- The map above illustrates a 300m buffer surrounding the outlets that are licenced to sell alcohol in 1991. There is a clear spatial pattern evident that the closer to Dublin City Centre and larger urban areas such as Inchicore, Walkinstown and the Crumlin Road the denser the buffered area is. Areas that are predominantly residential such as Drimnagh, Crumlin and Kimmage are less accessible to outlets licensed to sell alcohol.

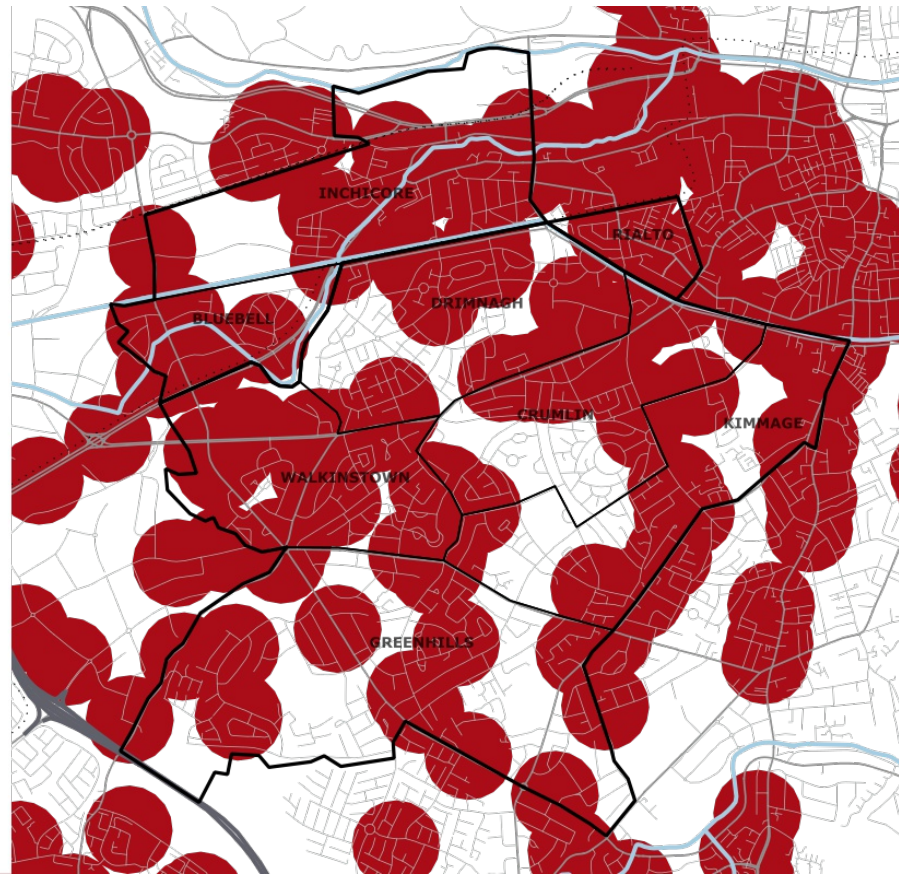
Indicator 2.7 Accessibility to Outlets Licensed to Sell Alcohol, 2016

**Accessibility to all outlets licensed to sell alcohol, 2018**

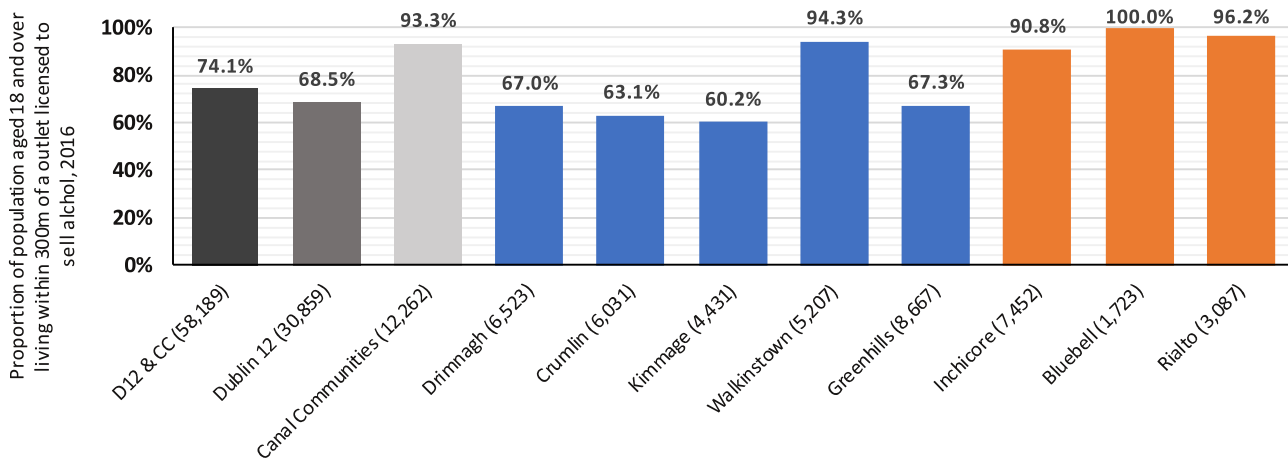
 300m buffer of all outlets licensed to sell alcohol

 Dublin 12 LDTF & Canal Communities LDTF Boundaries

 Sub-Areas



Map 2.7: Accessibility to Outlets Licensed to Sell Alcohol, 2016 (Source: Census 2016 & Geodirectory 2018)

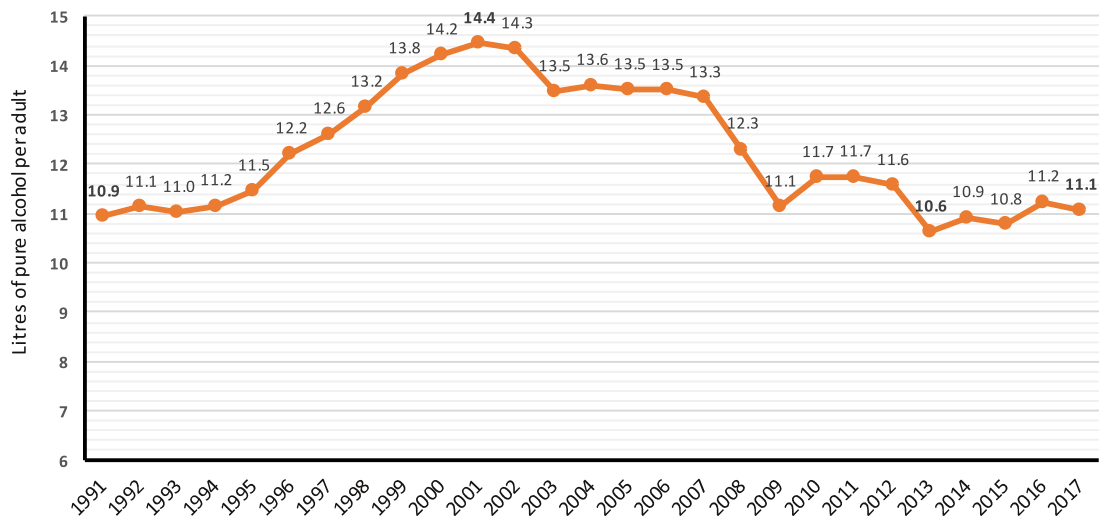


Graph 2.5: Proportion of those aged 18 and over residing within 300m of outlets licensed to sell, 2016 (Source: Census 2016 & GeoDirectory 2018)

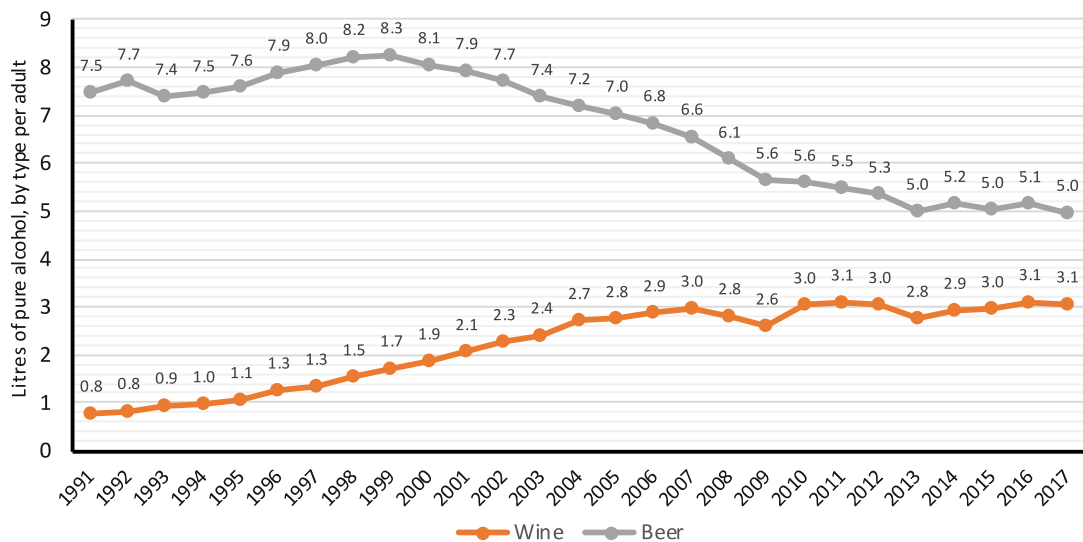
- The rate of accessibility was calculated using Small Area (SA) data available to Census 2016, of which there are 294 SAs within the study area.
- As of 2016, there were 30,859 people aged 18 and over in Dublin 12, residing within 300m of an outlet licensed to sell alcohol. This figure represented 68.5% of the total population aged 18 and over in Dublin 12. The rate in the Canal Communities area was higher at 93.3% (or 12,262).
- Variations are evident at a Sub-Area level with. One hundred per cent of the population aged 18 and over in Bluebell are residing within 300m of an outlet licensed to sell alcohol. High proportions were also seen in Rialto (96.2%), Walkinstown (94.3%) and Inchicore (90.8%). Areas with the lowest proportion were: Greenhills (67.3%), Drimnagh (67%), Crumlin (63.1%) and Kimmage (60.2%).
- The map above illustrates a 300m buffer surrounding the outlets that are licenced to sell alcohol in 2018. The density of the accessibility of commercial units licenced to sell alcohol, has significantly increased between 1991 and 2018 as can be seen from the map above. The accessibility has increased significantly in predominantly residential areas. This significant increase in density can be largely attribute to the availability of alcohol in supermarkets, convenience stores and petrol stations.

## Section 3: Alcohol Consumption, Those Seeking Treatment, Hospital Discharges and Deaths

## Indicator 3.1 Alcohol Consumption, 2017



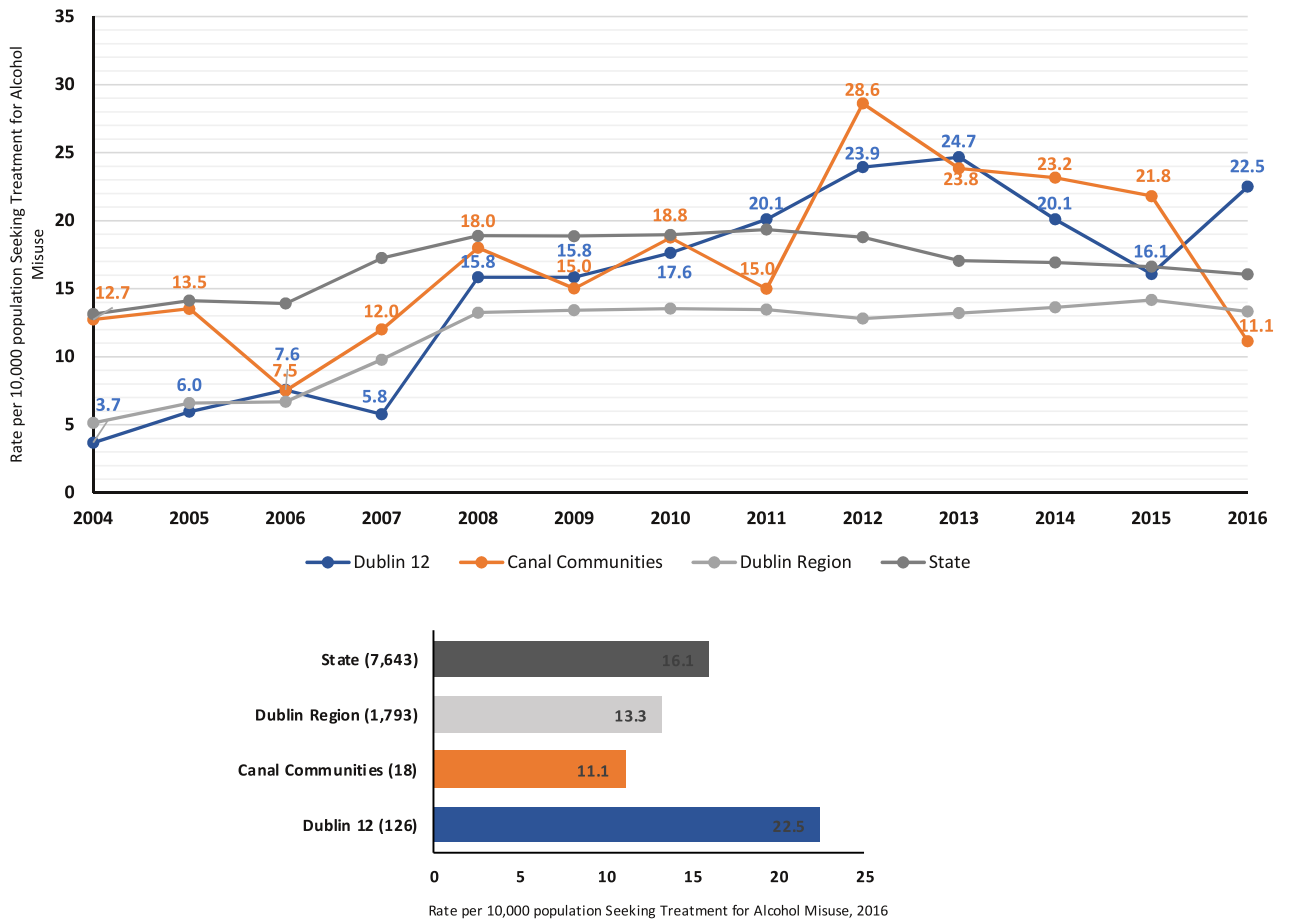
Graph 3.1: Litres of pure alcohol consumed per capita, 1991 to 2017 (Source: CSO & Revenue Commissioners)



Graph 3.2: Litres of pure alcohol consumed per capita by type, 1991 to 2017 (Source: CSO & Revenue Commissioners)

- Alcohol consumption per capita is calculated using the Excise Receipts released at a national level, on an annual basis from the Revenue Commissioners and annual population estimates are provided by the CSO. The above graphic illustrates the level of alcohol consumption as litres per capita between 1991 and 2017. In line with international estimates the adult population of those aged 15 and over is used.
- According to the Revenue Commissioners, 28,259,326 litres of pure alcohol was consumed in 1991. This figure represented a rate of 10.9 litre of pure alcohol per capita. In 2017, the total litres of pure alcohol consumed had risen to 41,899,197 and the per capita rate was 11.1.
- Within the 27-year period between 1991 and 2017, the highest rate of per capita alcohol consumption was seen in 2001 at 14.4. In 2001, over 43 million litres of pure alcohol were consumed by the Irish population. Since this peak, the rate of alcohol consumption has been largely in decline with the lowest rate recorded in 2013 at 10.6.
- It is possible to breakdown the litres of pure alcohol consumed by type of alcohol. A further analysis of the consumption of alcohol by type identifies significant changes within the same time period. Between 1991 and 2017 the levels of Spirit and Cider consumption per capita has remained largely unchanged when compared with Beer and Wine consumption.
- Beer consumption per capita has fallen significantly from 7.5 in 1991 to 5.0 in 2017, whilst wine consumption per capita has increased substantially from 0.8 to 3.1 in the same time period.

Indicator 3.4 Seeking Treatment for Alcohol Substance Misuse, 2016

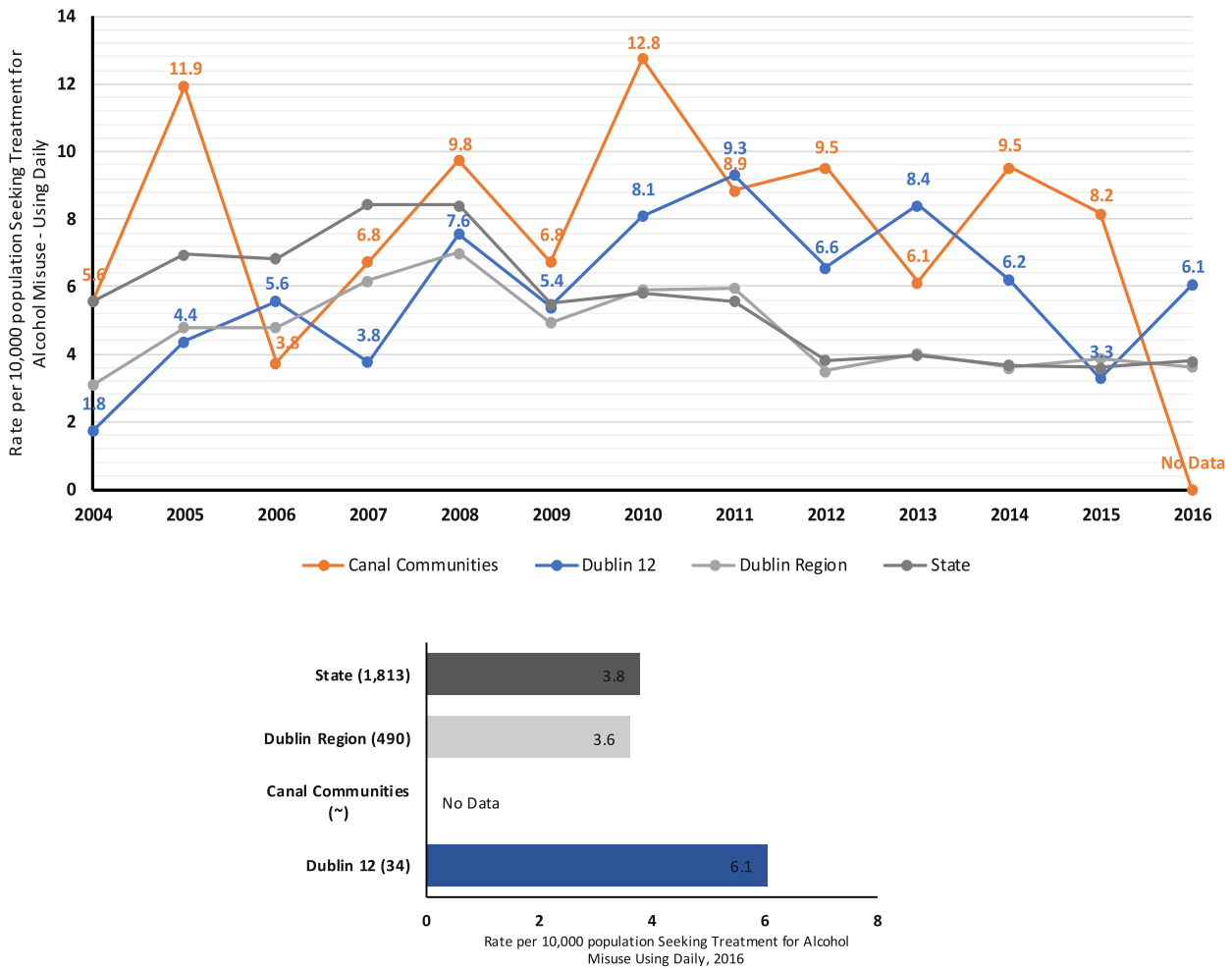


Graph 3.4: Rate per 10,000 population of those seeking treatment for Alcohol Substance Misuse, 2016 (Source: NDTRS)

- The number of those seeking treatment for substance misuse is recorded by the National Drug Treatment Reporting System (NDTRS). Data is published by Local Drugs Task Force Areas. Treatment is defined as any activity sought by an individual who are seeking help for their substance misuse problem. Treatment is provided in residential and non-residential settings and includes the following; medication, intervention, counselling, group therapy, psychotherapy and life-skills training.
- The above graphic illustrates the number of people recorded as seeking treatment for Alcohol Substance Misuse between 2004 and 2016. In 2016, 126 people in the D12 LDTF area sought treatment for Alcohol Substance Misuse and 18 in the Canal Communities LDTF area. The rate per 10,000 population in the D12 LDTF area (22.5) was double the rate in the Canal Communities LDTF area (11.1). When compared with the National (16.1) and Dublin Regional (13.3) averages in 2016, the D12 LDTF area was far greater than both while the Canal Communities LDTF area was below.
- In recent years (2004 to 2016) the rate of those seeking treatment for Alcohol Substance Misuse in the Canal Communities Area has fluctuated, however there are general trends. The lowest rate was recorded in 2006 at 7.5 (10) and the highest in 2012 at 28.6 (42). Since 2004 the rate has consistently been above the Dublin regional average, with the exception of 2016. Whilst in the Dublin 12 between 2004 and 2013 the rates were consistently rising until there was a sharp decline in 2014 and 2015. Recent figures indicate the rate is increasing again.



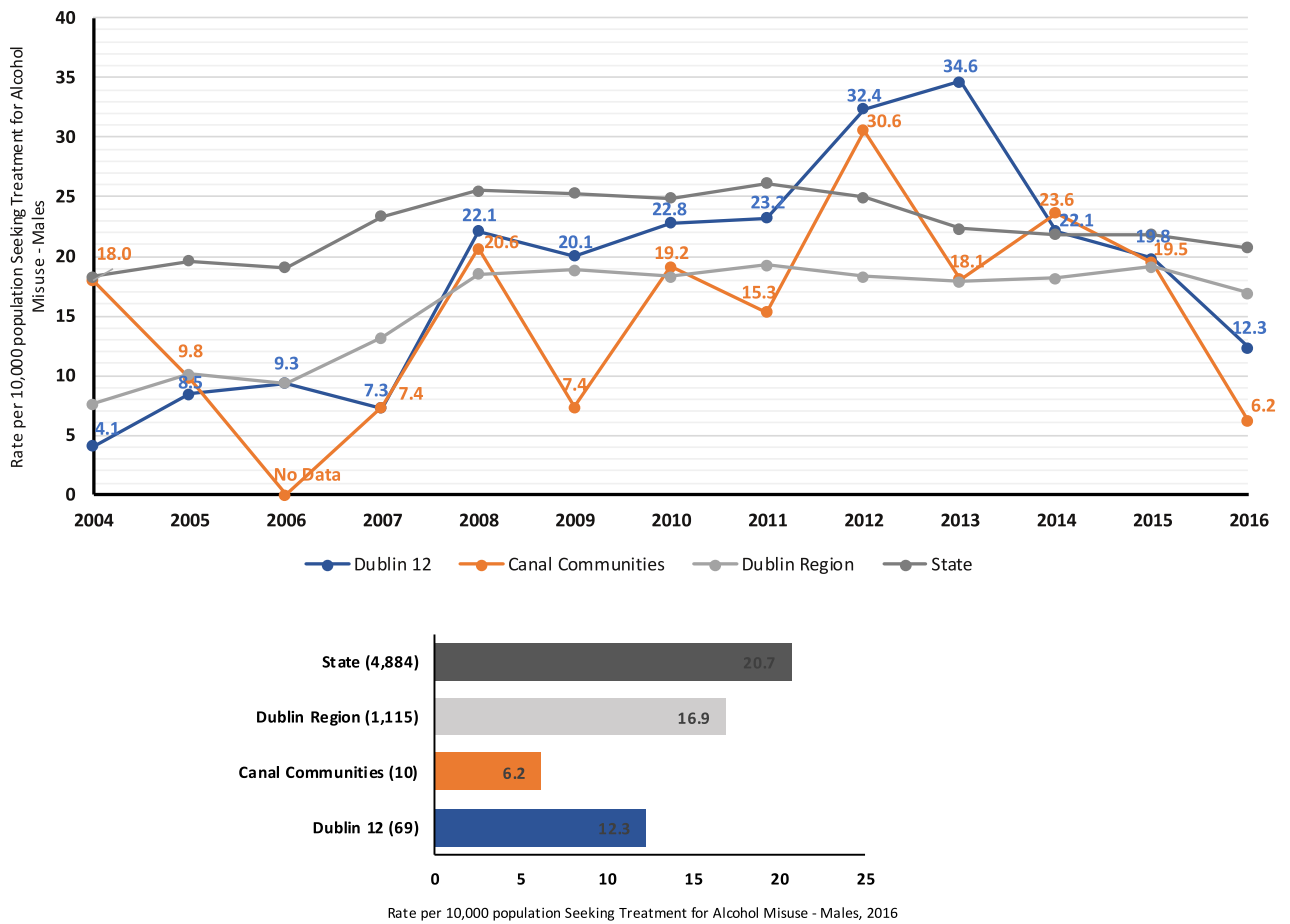
### Indicator 3.5 Seeking Treatment for Alcohol Substance Misuse (Daily), 2016



Graph 3.5: Rate per 10,000 population of those seeking treatment for Alcohol Substance Misuse- Using Daily, 2016 (Source: NDTRS)

- The number of those seeking treatment for substance misuse is recorded by the National Drug Treatment Reporting System (NDTRS). Data is published by Local Drugs Task Force Areas. Treatment is defined as any activity sought by an individual who are seeking help for their substance misuse problem. Treatment is provided in residential and non-residential settings and includes the following; medication, intervention, counselling, group therapy, psychotherapy and life-skills training.
- The above graphic illustrates the number of people recorded as seeking treatment for Alcohol Substance Misuse between 2004 and 2016 that specified that they had Alcohol Daily before seeking treatment. In 2016, 34 people in the D12 LDTF area sought treatment for Alcohol Substance Misuse and data was compressed in the Canal Communities LDTF area. The rate per 10,000 population in the D12 LDTF area (6.1) was higher when compared with the National (3.8) and Dublin Regional (3.6) averages in 2016.
- In recent years (2004 to 2016) the rate of those seeking treatment for Alcohol Substance Misuse in the Dublin 12 LDTF Area – Using Daily has fluctuated, however there are general trends. In the Dublin 12 LDTF Area the lowest rate was recorded in 2004 at 1.8 (10) and the highest in 2011 at 9.3 (51). Recently a decline is evident in the rate between 2014 and 2015 however an increase was seen in 2016. Whilst the rates in the Canal Communities have varied greatly since 2004 with a substantial decline seen in recent years.

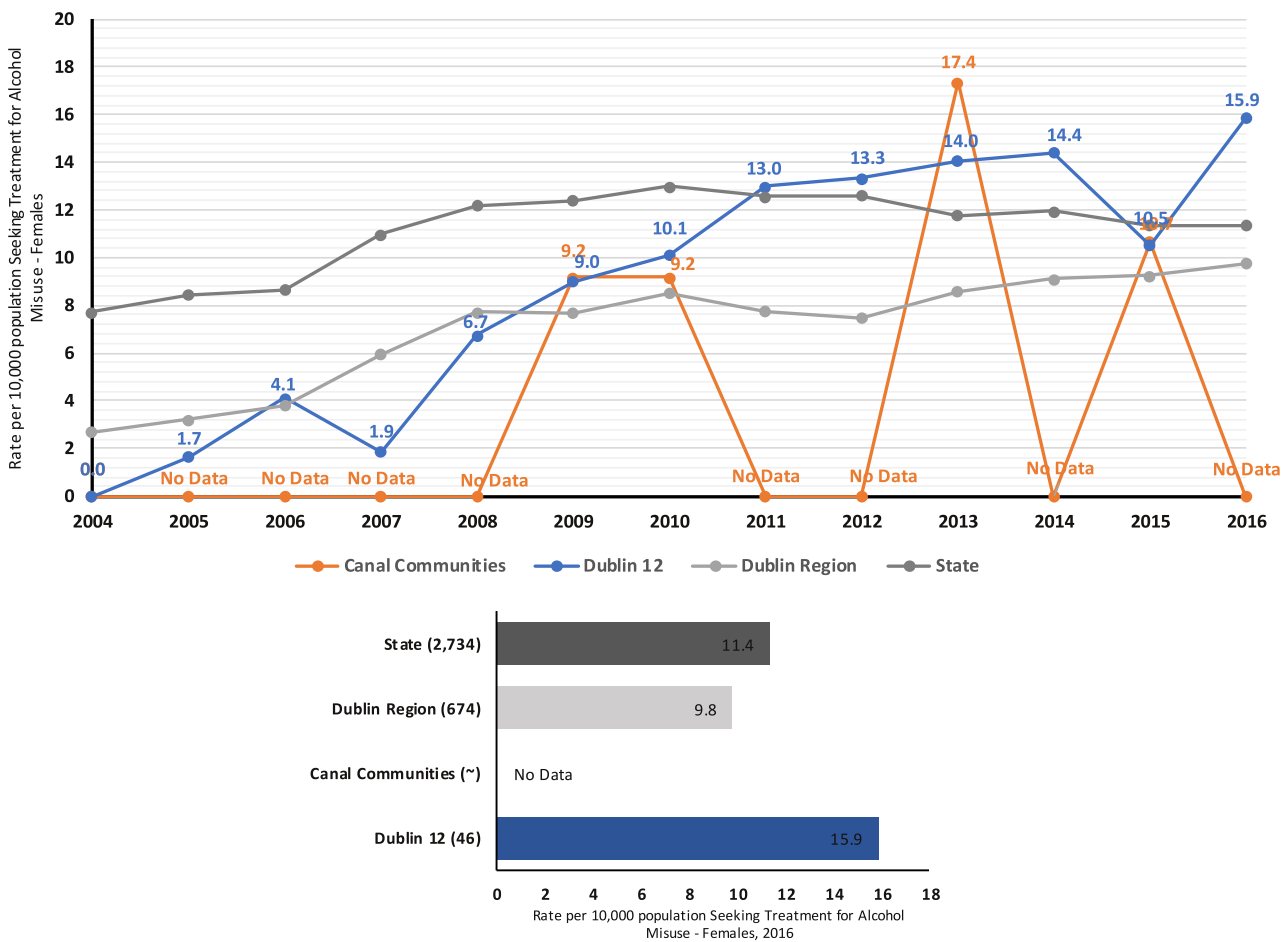
Indicator 3.2 Seeking Treatment for Alcohol Substance Misuse - Males, 2016



Graph 3.2: Rate per 10,000 population of those seeking treatment for Alcohol Substance Misuse - Males, 2016 (Source: NDTRS)

- The number of those seeking treatment for substance misuse is recorded by the National Drug Treatment Reporting System (NDTRS). Data is published by Local Drugs Task Force Areas. Treatment is defined as any activity sought by an individual who are seeking help for their substance misuse problem. Treatment is provided in residential and non-residential settings and includes the following; medication, intervention, counselling, group therapy, psychotherapy and life-skills training.
- The above graphic illustrates the number of males recorded as seeking treatment for Alcohol Substance Misuse between 2004 and 2016. In 2016, 69 males in the D12 LDTF area sought treatment for Alcohol Substance Misuse and 10 in the Canal Communities LDTF area. The rate per 10,000 population in the D12 LDTF area (12.3) was nearly double the rate in the Canal Communities LDTF area (6.2). When compared with the National (20.7) and Dublin Regional (16.9) averages in 2016, both the Canal Communities and D12 LDTF Areas were far below the average rates.
- In recent years (2004 to 2016) the rate of those seeking treatment for Alcohol Substance Misuse in the Canal Communities Area has fluctuated. The lowest rate was recorded in 2006 with No Data and the highest in 2012 at 30.6 (22). Since 2004 the rate has not been in line with the Dublin Regional average. Whilst in the Dublin 12 between 2004 and 2013 the rates were consistently rising until there was a sharp decline in 2014 and 2015.

Indicator 3.3 Seeking Treatment for Alcohol Substance Misuse - Females, 2016

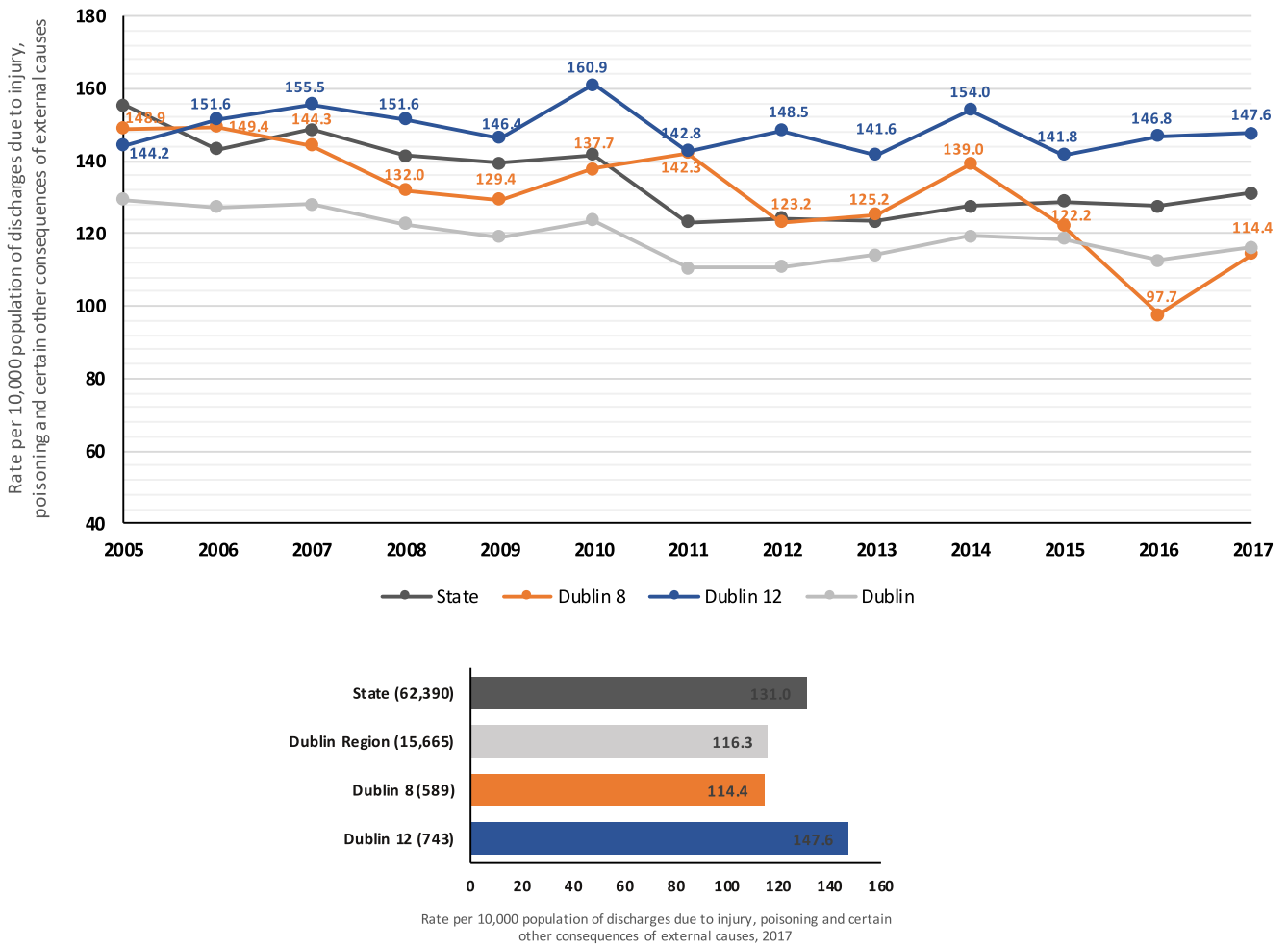


Graph 3.3: Rate per 10,000 population of those seeking treatment for Alcohol Substance Misuse - Females, 2016 (Source: NDTRS)

- The number of those seeking treatment for substance misuse is recorded by the National Drug Treatment Reporting System (NDTRS). Data is published by Local Drugs Task Force Areas. Treatment is defined as any activity sought by an individual who are seeking help for their substance misuse problem. Treatment is provided in residential and non-residential settings and includes the following; medication, intervention, counselling, group therapy, psychotherapy and life-skills training.
- The above graphic illustrates the number of people recorded as seeking treatment for Alcohol Substance Misuse between 2004 and 2016. In 2016, 46 people in the D12 LDTF area sought treatment for Alcohol Substance Misuse and none in the Canal Communities LDTF area. The rate per 10,000 population in the D12 LDTF area was 15.9. When compared with the National (11.4) and Dublin Regional (9.8) averages in 2016, the D12 LDTF area rate was far greater than both.
- In recent years (2004 to 2016) the rate of those seeking treatment for Alcohol Substance Misuse in the Canal Communities Area has fluctuated greatly. Out of the 13 years of recorded data, a total of 8 years the data was too low (less than 5 cases) to be published. The highest rate was in 2012 at 17.4 (13) where it exceeded both the regional and national averages. Whilst in the Dublin 12 between 2004 and 2013 the rates were consistently rising until there was a sharp decline in 2014 and 2015. Recent figures indicate the rate is increasing again.



Indicator 3.6 Discharges with a principal diagnosis of injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes, 2017

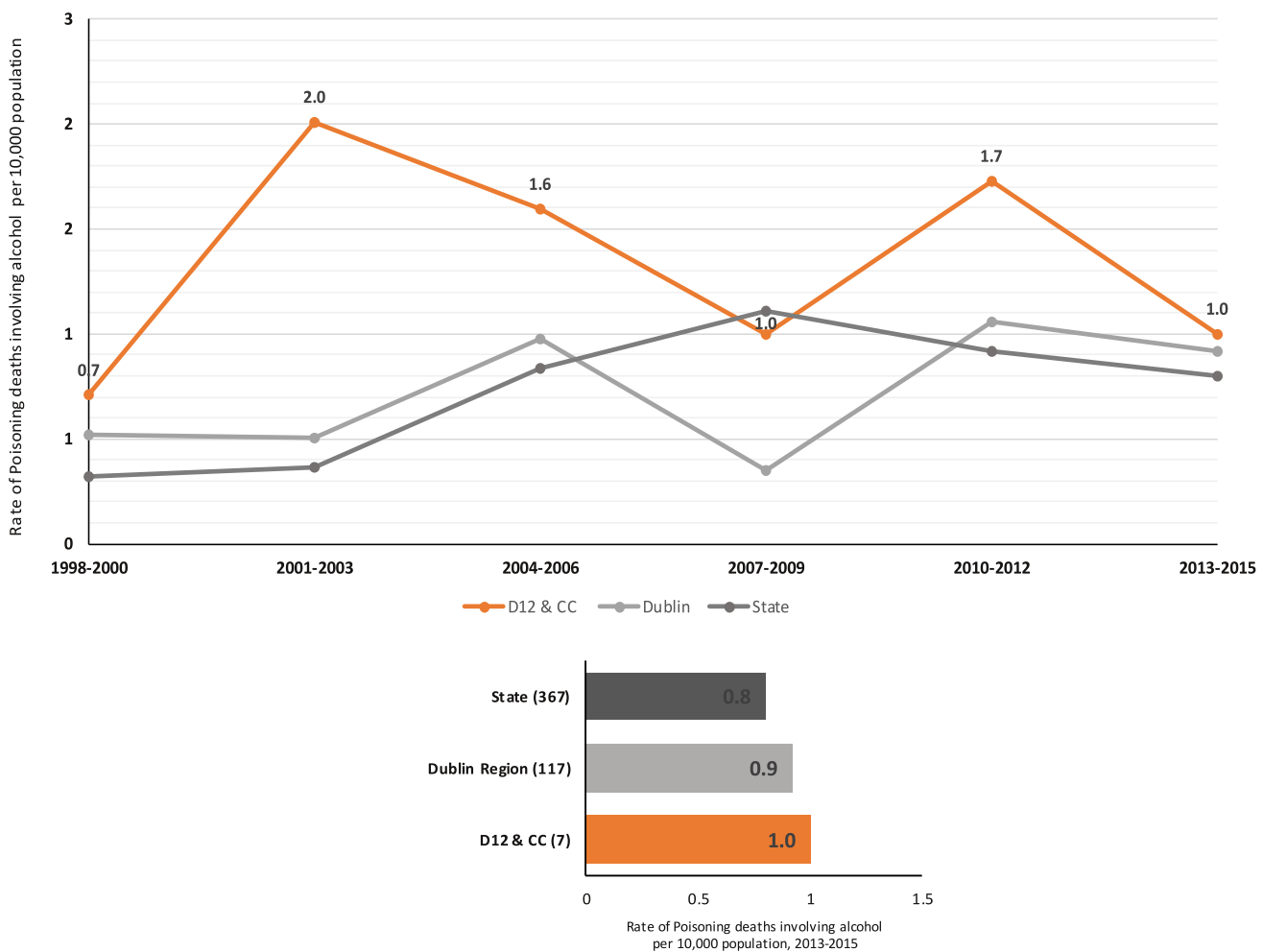


Graph 3.6: Rate per 10,000 population of Hospital Discharges with a principal diagnosis of injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes, 2017 (Source: HIPE)

- The Hospital In-Patient Enquiry System (HIPE) records hospital discharges and are published by the county of residence of the patient. For the purpose of this document, HIPE provided the research team with data on persons discharged from Dublin 12\* and Dublin 8\*.
- The above graphic illustrates the rate per 10,000 population discharged with a principal diagnosis of injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes. Injury and poisoning discharges according to HIPE include: Intracranial injury, Other injuries to the head (including skull fracture), Fracture of femur and Poisonings by drugs, medicaments and biological substances and toxic effects of substances chiefly nonmedicinal as to source.
- According to HIPE in 2017 there were 743 discharges with a principal diagnosis of injury or poisoning from Dublin 12 and 589 from Dublin 8. These figures equated to rates of 147.6 in Dublin 12 and 114.4 per 10,000 population in Dublin 8 respectively.
- In 2017, the Dublin 12 rate was far greater than both the State (131) and Dublin regional (116.3) averages, whilst the Dublin 8 rate was below. Consistently since 2006 the rate in Dublin 12 has been greater than that of the State and the Dublin region. In the same time period the Dublin 8 rate has fluctuated from a peak of 149.4 in 2006 to 114.4 in 2017.

\*These areas are not precisely in line with the Dublin 12 and Canal Communities Local Drugs Task Force Areas.

### Indicator 3.7 Poisoning deaths involving alcohol, 2013-2015



Graph 3.7: Rate per 10,000 population of Alcohol Related Deaths, 2013-15 (Source: HRB)

- The Health Research Board (HRB) publishes data on the National Drug Related Deaths Index (NDRDI) on an annual basis. For the purpose of this document, the HRB provided the research team with data on deaths in the Dublin 12 and Canal Communities Local Drugs Task Force Areas. The above graphic illustrates the rate per 10,000 population of Poisoning Deaths related directly due to the toxic effect of the presence in the body of alcohol. In order to protect the identity of deceased and their family's values of less than 5 are not published.
- According to the HRB, between 2013 and 2015 there were 7 deaths in the Dublin 12 and Canal Communities LDTF Areas related directly to the toxic effect of the presence of alcohol in the body. This figure equated to a rate of 1 per 10,000 population. This rate in was in line with the Dublin regional rate of 0.9 and slightly higher than the State rate of 0.8.
- Between 1998 and 2015 the rates in the Canal Communities have been relatively stable rate in Dublin 12 and the Canal Communities. With the exception of 2007 – 2009, the rate has consistently been higher than that of the State and Regional level.



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