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Dublin City Profile
(Dublin County Borough)

Prepared for

DUBLIN CITY DEVELOPMENT BOARD

By

Jim Walsh, Joe Brady and Chris Mannion
NIRSA



NUI MAYNOOTH
Ollscoil na hÉireann Má Nuad



NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

National University of Ireland, Maynooth,
Maynooth, Co. Kildare
Ireland

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***THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR REGIONAL
AND SPATIAL ANALYSIS
(NIRSA)***

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Foreword

This Report is divided into two parts the main or first part is the written text divided into eight chapters. Part two is an accompanying Book of Maps, which have been bound separately for easy reference.

Part One

[Chapter 1](#) introduces the aims of the report and outlines the role Dublin City has on both a regional and national level.

[Chapter 2](#) has a brief description of the physical landscape together with some pertinent facts required by the Shared Vision Project. The distribution and location of the physical heritage of Dublin City with regard to Archaeological Sites & National Monuments, National Heritage Areas and Special Areas of Conversation are also detailed in this chapter.

[Chapter 3](#) is a Classification of socio-economic areas in Dublin City and County or Greater Dublin Area using primarily data from the 1996 Census of Population. In addition 'a **typology**' of Dublin City and County or Greater Dublin Area is given using the census of population statistics.

[Chapter 4](#) has 3 main categories and is devoted to describing the tourism, retail and Innovation centres.

[Chapter 5](#) is a summary of the infrastructure of Dublin City with sections on transport, environmental infrastructure, housing, IT, and energy.

[Chapter 6](#) is devoted to Public Service Provision and is divided into health, education & training and safety & security.

[Chapter 7](#) includes sections on culture and recreation.

[Chapter 8](#) is devoted to local development including partnership areas and IAP etc.

[Summary](#) of emerging issues.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Dublin City Profile

The main objective of this report is to provide a comprehensive assessment of the current situation in order to assist the City Development Board in the preparation of its strategy for economic, social and cultural development over the next ten years. The city of Dublin now extends over a very extensive area, far exceeding the boundary of Dublin Corporation. It represents a complex and dynamic functional entity with roles as both the national capital and the principal international gateway for the country. Since the early 1990's the old county Dublin see [Map 2.2](#) has been divided into four units for purposes of public administration, within each of which a City/County Development Board was established in 1999. As each Board is required to prepare a strategy for economic, social and cultural development, the approach adopted here is to provide an analysis that takes account of the wider context while also providing detailed small area analysis for the wards/DEDs of the CDB area. See [Map 3.1](#) for DED names and [Map3.1A](#) for CSO 1996 ID Numbers, also [Table 3.1](#) is linked to [Map3.1A](#) giving the full listing of DED names in Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) in 1996.

This profile provides a summary of the current situation in respect of many indicators as suggested in the DOELG Guidelines document, *A Shared Vision for County/City Development Boards*. Comparative data for neighbouring counties and the region are provided where appropriate and detailed mapping has been undertaken to illustrate patterns within the city wherever data has been available.

The report has a contextual overview of the regional, national and international roles of the city with particular attention to the underlying dynamics and impacts of the restructuring that has occurred since the late 1980s. A socio-economic profile is provided of the Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) area that relies heavily on small area census data to illustrate and analyse patterns related to demography, the labour force, social exclusion and educational attainment levels. This section concludes with a summary synthesis of a very large database of socio-economic indicators to identify five generalised types of social areas across the entire city area including parts of neighbouring counties. It is followed by an overview of recent initiatives on local development and urban renewal (Detailed in Chapter 8). Finally a number of emerging issues are identified.

The date presented in this report will complement the information collated as part of the audit of services (stage 2 in the Guidelines document).

1.2 Dublin Regional & National Context

The area administered by Dublin Corporation contains the commercial, social, cultural, educational and administrative core of the Dublin city-region i.e. Dublin City et al functional area. Any future strategy for the city must take account of its regional, national and international roles. Recently completed research for the National Spatial Strategy confirms that the functional area of the city region extends into the neighbouring counties and beyond to include most of county Louth and parts of the Midlands and Southeast, especially the urban centres that are linked by National Primary routes and/or

rail services. For much of this area the city functions not only as the commercial, retail and cultural and educational capital but also as the major source of employment in both manufacturing and services. The strong attraction forces exerted by the city centre draw in very large numbers of customers for services so that an extensive array of high-level functional outlets can be sustained. However, the pull of the city also exerts negative impacts on smaller centres throughout the region, while also contributing to increasing levels of congestion, environmental pollution, pressure on physical infrastructure, and over recent years very substantial increases in house prices as supply has not been able to keep pace with demand.

While the Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) area administered by Dublin Corporation contains approximately 13.3% (CSO1996) of the total population of the state, the dominance of the city in the economy and in many other facets of Irish life is even greater. Over 80% of State sponsored bodies are located in Dublin, which also is the location for about 70% of the headquarters of the major public and private companies and co-operatives. Furthermore all of the financial institutions have their headquarters in the city.

Related to the concentration of control functions, many of which are interdependent, the city has emerged as the major location in Ireland, and also as a major centre in the European context, for inward investment. The combination of factors that have made Dublin such an attractive milieu for investments, especially since the early 1990s have, has proved central to the exceptional growth performance of the Irish economy and the country's improved international competitiveness rankings¹.

In the industrial sector the Dublin region has developed a very strong modern base linked to the attraction of blue chip companies especially in the electronics and computers sector. There has also been very significant expansion in the internationally traded services sector, which includes software production, financial services and customer services linked to ICT. Of critical importance here has been the provision of optical fibre international connections and development of dedicated spaces in the city landscape such as the Financial Services Centres in the former docklands, the National Digital Park at City West and more recently the proposed Digital District in the vicinity of the Guinness Brewery. There were 318 foreign owned manufacturing and services companies in Dublin in 2000, of which 100 were classified as high tech firms and another 31 as R&D performing units. There was a further 59 foreign-owned firms throughout the neighbouring counties.

Table 1.1 contains a summary profile of the industrial base of Dublin (the data reported here relate to all of County Dublin as it has not been possible to obtain data for each CDB area in respect of all the indices) and the surrounding counties. Dublin accounts for 32% of total employment in manufacturing and internationally traded services. According to Forfás almost 60% of the employment is in the advanced sectors, which results in exceptionally high levels of output per worker, 33% above the average for all industrial workers in the State. The dynamic growth of the manufacturing and internationally traded services sector is reflected in the fact that over half of the total increase in employment in these sectors between 1995 and 1999 took place in Dublin.

¹ For a detailed assessment of the international importance of Dublin see "The Role of Dublin in Europe", report prepared by Goodbody Economic Consultants and the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, UCD for the Spatial Planning Unit, Department of the Environment and Local Government, 2000.

Total employment in internationally traded and financial services in Dublin increased from 5,356 in 1989 to 15,404 in 1995 and 33,697 in 1998, which was 73% of the total State employment in these sectors.

Table 1.1 Industrial indicators for Dublin and Mid East counties

	Dublin	Kildare	Meath	Wicklow	Ireland
No. of Industrial plants 1999	1716	141	138	135	5474
Total employment in mfg. and Intl. traded services 1999	102558	14393	5931	8091	324422
Net employment gain 1995-99 All firms	32637	3274	531	1609	62524
Net employment gain 1995-99 Foreign-owned	22781	2307	- 118	964	39453
Net employment gain 1995-99 Irish-owned	9856	967	649	645	23071
% employed in advanced sectors	59.2	58.7	15.8	43.5	44.9
Share of employment in five Largest firms	7	49	21	29	N/A
GVA per person employed 1998 (Ireland = 100)	133.4	109.0	42.9	140.5	100.0
Wages and salaries as % of net output	25.9	16.7	42.6	13.4	16.9
Ratio of industrial to admin/ Technical workers	3.9	2.6	6.3	4.5	4.5

Source: Forfás database and CSO Census of Industrial Production, 1998

The attraction of such a large volume of industrial and service activities has generated an enormous demand for serviced sites including office space. The total area of office space let and sold between 1990 and 1998 was five times the amount for the period 1980-89. (Goodbody Report 2000) A feature of recent years has been a move by office developers from city centre locations to suburban estates such as at Sandyford, and City West. The location of these new employment centres has generated new movement patterns that have contributed in some cases to a worsening of the traffic situation especially at peak times.

Another aspect of Dublin's international role is the volume of goods and passenger movements into and around the city. For example the volume of goods passing through Dublin port increased from eight million tonnes in 1993 to over twenty million tonnes in 2000.² The impact of such an enormous increase on the city's infrastructure is most evident along the city quays that provide the access routes for trucks coming from, and going to, all parts of the country.

The number of passengers entering through Dublin airport has increased from about five million in 1993 to almost fourteen million in 2000. Again this reflects the enhanced attractiveness of Dublin as an international city but it brings with it additional pressures on the quality of life in the city. Related to the growth in visitor numbers there was a doubling of the number of hotel bedrooms over the period 1990-99, mostly in city centre locations. A significant component of the visitor numbers is linked to business/conference meetings, the number of which more than doubled to 93,000 visitors in 1999. The importance of Dublin as a venue for such meetings in Ireland is evident from the fact that 85% of all conference visitor destinations were in the Greater Dublin Area, mainly Dublin City (Dublin County Borough).

The dominant position of Dublin in the national economy is confirmed by data on wealth creation and incomes in **Table 1.2**. The per capita GVA (Gross Value Added) index for 1998 was 134.8 (Ireland = 100) reflecting the very high levels of wealth creation in both manufacturing and internationally traded services.

Table 1.2 Income indices for County Dublin & Eastern Counties

	GVA per capita 1998	Disposable Income Per capita 1997	Percent of population covered by medical cards, September 2000
Dublin*	135	114.4	25.6
Meath	68	93.3	27.8
Kildare	111	103.0	26.4
Wicklow	80	93.7	32.3
Mid East	88	97.2	N/A
Ireland	100	100.0	30.6

Source: Forfás

*Data not available for each of the Dublin Counties

While some of the value added generated in Dublin leaks out of the country and county by way of repatriation of profits and payments to workers who commute from other counties, the average per capita disposable incomes for the population in Dublin were 14% above the national average in 1997. However, these data need to be treated with some caution due to substantial differences in living costs, especially the cost of housing, between Dublin and the more rural parts of the country.

An index of low incomes is the percentage of the population covered by medical cards, which at 25.6% for September 2000 was the lowest of all the counties. This figure of course is calculated for the entire county and therefore conceals the fact that in some areas there are much larger proportions of the population with very low incomes, as has been established by research undertaken by, for example, the ESRI and will be confirmed by proxy variables that are mapped in the next section.

² Goodbody Report, The Role of Dublin 2000

A further index of the level of the increasing level of affluence in Dublin over recent years is the growth in the number of new vehicles (all vehicles) first licensed. In 1995 the total number of first licenses granted in County Dublin (all 4 counties) was 37,663 by 1999 it had increased to 74,385 and in 2000 it exceeded 120,000. The very remarkable increase has of course also contributed to a much higher level of traffic congestion throughout the city, resulting in both increased environmental pollution and deterioration in the quality of life of many resident in the city.

The growth of the Greater Dublin Area over recent years has resulted in a further increase in the share of the total population and of the labour force that is resident in the region. Recently prepared forecasts for the Department of the Environment and Local Government (Spatial Planning Unit) suggest that the population of 'old' county Dublin had increased to 1,109,800 in 2000 and that it could increase to approximately 1.3 million in 2010 and possibly 1.444 million in 2020, by which time there could also be about 510,000 in the Mid East region compared to an estimated 387,300 in 2000. These estimates are supported by the CSO for the period to 2031. Whether or not these projections will prove to be correct will depend on many factors, including the policies that may be adopted for the National Spatial Strategy that will be prepared by the end of this year. Whatever level of growth occurs it is clear that Dublin will continue to be the dominant national centre and international gateway for the country. It will remain the most important strategic location for maintaining and enhancing the competitiveness and growth potential of the Irish economy. The recent and future growth patterns will impact in different ways throughout the cityscape and in particular on different groupings within the city population.

Dublin's role in the arts and in the sports arena reflects its position as a capital city with a long tradition of cultural institutions. More recent developments include the Temple Bar cultural quarter and the redevelopment of Smithfield to include some cultural facilities most notably connected with music. Street theatre and community arts are also more recent additions to the cultural life of the city making the arts more accessible.

The overview provided above establishes the broader context for examining the socio-economic profile of each of the Local Authority areas that make up the city region. The profile of the Dublin Corporation area is undertaken in the later sections.

2. Physical Characteristics

2.1 Physical Landscape

Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) is situated on the East Coast of Ireland, where the River Liffey enters Dublin Bay and the Irish Sea. [Map 2.1](#) shows the county boundary in addition to the Eastern Regional County Boundaries. [Map 2.2](#) shows the 4 local authority areas in the county of Dublin.

Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) occupies a total land area of **117.8 Sq.Km** (45.49 Sq.miles). Its perimeter of **88.39km** (54.92 miles) borders Dublin- Fingal, South Dublin County and Dún Laoghaire Rathdown. From the most western point to the most easterly tip of Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) is a distance of 18.75 km whilst the most northern point to the most southerly point is a distance of 13.15Km.

Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) has approximately 40 km (25 miles) of coastline extending from Merrion in the South to Raheny in the North of the county and incorporating the National Heritage Area of Bull Island.

Although the Wicklow Mountains cast a shadow over the Southern part of County Dublin, Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) is located on a wide plain with no major topological features.

The Liffey is the main river flowing through Dublin City (Dublin County Borough). The Liffey rises in the Wicklow Mountains and enters Dublin Bay after a journey of approximately 130 km [Map 2.3](#) shows all the rivers and streams in Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) Dublin Bay is a natural harbour and allows goods and ferry services to dock in Dublin Port.

2.2 Physical Heritage

The name Dublin is derived from ‘Áth Claith’, which means a “ford of hurdles” or the “Hurdle Ford”. This is derived from a small settlement, which was located, where the River Poddle met the River Liffey at a black pool (“dubh-linn”) emerged. Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) has a wealth of historical sites and monuments located across its whole county not just the main city centre.

The [Map 2.4](#) shows the distribution and density of archaeological sites & national monuments (S&M) which are designated by The Heritage Service (Dúchas). A total of 836 S& M are listed for 2001.

In addition, the City has National Heritage Areas or N.H.A.’s see [Map 2.5](#). The largest site being the Bull Ireland situated in Dublin Bay and a sanctuary for wildlife and protected species of fauna and flora. The Royal and Grand Canals are also NHA as is the Liffey Valley although not within the Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) boundary.

The Special Areas of Conservation or SAC’s in Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) lie off the coast in Dublin Bay and are very similar in their designation to some of the NHA’s. [Map 2.6](#) shows the extent of the SAC’s.

The Phoenix Park, covers 1,750 acres, a large part of this is within Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) boundary and is designated as a National Park by Dúchas.

3. Socio – Economic Profile

The following topics are covered in this section: demography, the labour force, social exclusion and education. The final part presents a synthesis based on an analysis of 53 socio-economic variables.

3.1 Demography

3.1.1 Introduction

The analysis presented here is based largely on the small area statistics produced by the Central Statistics Office for the 1996 Census of Population. While there has undoubtedly been significant changes since 1996 there will not be another census until April 2002. After the publication of the results from that census, expected in 2003, it will be necessary to redo the analysis presented here. While the data relate to the mid 1990's we are confident that the broad distribution patterns of the socio-economic profile of the city have not changed fundamentally. Furthermore, by carrying out an analysis of the inter-relationships between variables the synthesis maps presented at the end of this section reveal city-wide patterns of socio-economic structure that are likely to change at only a very gradual pace.

The data are mapped within the framework of the 162 Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) wards, which are shown on [Map 3.1A](#) which also includes the principal national roads and the M50 plus the canals as reference points. An index of the wards with their 1996 population totals is contained in **Table 3.1** (N.B. The number of wards in Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) has increased to 182 reflect changes in population.)

The population of Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) was 481,854 in 1996, of which 228,401 (47%) were male. This was a small increase 3,465 or 0.78% on the 1991 overall figure (see **Tables 3.1 & 3.2**) and is a welcome return to growth following more than twenty years of decline though it is still far short of the 1966 population of 567,802.

3.1.2 Population Density

Population density was not uniform within the city nor was there a steady decline from highs in the city centre to lower densities in the suburbs. The highest densities (>8,900 per sq. km) were in the city centre and south inner suburbs, with the highest values in the Coombe and Dolphin's Barn and around Arbour Hill, Summerhill, and the North Strand on the Northside. These densities were also found in quite suburban areas such as around Grangemore (Donaghmede), West Finglas and Ballyfermot see [Map 3.2](#). **(N.B. The number of DED's which pertain to a particular category or class in all these CSO maps is given in the legend in brackets.)**

In 1996 over 95% of the population belonged to private households, for which the average size was 2.67 persons, the smallest among all the Dublin counties. However, throughout the city there is a wide variation in average household sizes with smaller households concentrated mainly in the inner city (within the canals) and in the south-

eastern wards. By contrast the larger households are mainly in the wards on the edge of the Corporation area including Priorswood, Ballymun and Cherry Orchard see [Map 3.3](#). These particular areas have significant concentrations of social housing as shown on [Map 3.4](#). While there are also above average concentrations of social housing in some inner city wards they are not associated with large households.

3.1.3 Population Growth

The overall growth of population has been noted above but there still remained considerable variation across the Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) [Map 3.5](#) & **Table 3.1**. Most of the inner city experienced population growth, sometimes even substantial growth, especially in areas close to the city's commercial centre and along the quays. This was undoubtedly related to the programmes of urban renewal, which reversed population decline in these areas and brought into them a new population of relatively well-off professionals. The N81 is a convenient way of dividing the south city into two zones. West of this roadway, population decline was still the norm, though with some exceptions, particularly in Harold's Cross. East of this line, the picture for the most part was one of growth, fuelled largely by in-fill housing development in favoured residential areas. Here the exceptions were Ringsend, Irishtown and parts of Sandymount. However it would not be surprising if the 2002 census revealed that many of these areas are now experiencing growth.

North of the river, there was a large cluster of growing areas, including Drumcondra, Glasnevin and Clontarf as well as Ashtown further west. As on the southside, this growth was largely driven by in-fill housing developments in favoured residential areas. The growth areas to the north of the city, around some parts of Donaghmede (Grange) are due to new housing development in the main and are of a different character. Otherwise the picture was still one of gentle population decline as residential areas move into maturity. Within the overall pattern of growth and decline there can be considerable population redistribution.

Table 3.1 Population Change 1986 –1996 by DED Dublin City (County Borough)

DED ID	DED Name	Area Sq.Km	Pop.1986	Pop.1991	Pop.1996	% Pop. Change 1991-96
2001	Arran Quay A	0.19	1097	1092	1336	22.34
2002	Arran Quay B	0.72	2945	1946	1963	0.87
2003	Arran Quay C	0.38	1258	921	1914	107.82
2004	Arran Quay D	0.34	3516	3196	3264	2.13
2005	Arran Quay E	0.26	3128	2965	2957	-0.27
2006	Ashtown A	2.03	4273	4728	6393	35.22
2007	Ashtown B	0.58	3017	2690	2487	-7.55
2008	Ayrfield	0.94	5710	5579	5335	-4.37
2009	Ballybough A	0.37	3908	3581	3570	-0.31
2010	Ballybough B	0.33	2256	2466	2571	4.26
2011	Ballygall A	0.49	2965	2885	3064	6.20
2012	Ballygall B	0.55	2526	2191	1943	-11.32
2013	Ballygall C	1.01	5036	4656	4098	-11.98
2014	Ballygall D	0.43	2792	2671	2563	-4.04
2015	Ballymun A	0.98	2167	1950	1766	-9.44
2016	Ballymun B	0.67	5022	4605	4431	-3.78
2017	Ballymun C	0.79	7406	6954	6575	-5.45
2018	Ballymun D	0.48	4003	3536	3794	7.30
2019	Ballymun E	0.34	2420	2152	1863	-13.43
2020	Ballymun F	0.44	3492	3175	2937	-7.50
2021	Beaumont A	0.51	4080	3519	3059	-13.07
2022	Beaumont B	0.86	4366	4741	4591	-3.16
2023	Beaumont C	0.60	4359	3915	3487	-10.93
2024	Beaumont D	0.43	2417	2550	2733	7.18
2025	Beaumont E	0.34	3088	2865	2585	-9.77
2026	Beaumont F	0.54	3290	3010	3975	32.06
2027	Botanic A	1.28	2835	2913	2800	-3.88
2028	Botanic B	0.49	3044	2997	2925	-2.40
2029	Botanic C	0.29	2147	2086	2144	2.78
2030	Cabra East A	1.42	4204	4601	5033	9.39
2031	Cabra East B	0.43	4468	4056	3839	-5.35
2032	Cabra East C	0.45	3496	3319	3442	3.71
2033	Cabra West A	0.52	2049	1872	1751	-6.46
2034	Cabra West B	0.42	3126	2912	2760	-5.22
2035	Cabra West C	0.58	3567	3322	3184	-4.15
2036	Cabra West D	0.60	2626	2706	2731	0.92
2037	Clontarf East A	2.11	4110	3653	3399	-6.95
2038	Clontarf East B	3.18	6310	6207	6345	2.22
2039	Clontarf East C	0.83	2868	2986	2998	0.40
2040	Clontarf East D	0.65	2857	2762	2737	-0.91
2041	Clontarf East E	0.43	1655	1579	1603	1.52
2042	Clontarf West A	0.71	3442	3290	3347	1.73
2043	Clontarf West B	0.41	3160	2934	2705	-7.81
2044	Clontarf West C	1.05	2566	2879	3102	7.75
2045	Clontarf West D	0.85	2147	1940	2022	4.23
2046	Clontarf West E	0.32	2750	2590	2475	-4.44
2047	Drumcondra South A	1.04	3563	3627	3758	3.61
2048	Drumcondra South B	0.35	1293	1274	1282	0.63
2049	Drumcondra South C	0.74	3865	3675	3498	-4.82
2050	Edenmore	0.59	4171	3447	3159	-8.36
2051	Finglas North A	0.78	4430	4189	3943	-5.87
2052	Finglas North B	0.67	3826	3395	3242	-4.51
2053	Finglas North C	1.11	3848	3422	3174	-7.25
2054	Finglas South A	0.62	3671	3080	2792	-9.35

DED ID	DED Name	Area Sq.km	Pop.1986	Pop.1991	Pop.1996	% Pop. Change 1991-96
2055	Finglas South B	0.97	3990	3613	3210	-11.15
2056	Finglas South C	0.37	4370	3824	3306	-13.55
2057	Finglas South D	0.45	3307	2995	2605	-13.02
2058	Grace Park	1.25	4906	6040	6214	2.88
2059	Grange A	1.65	4129	4181	5322	27.29
2060	Grange B	1.23	2319	2356	2329	-1.15
2061	Grange C	0.47	5413	4863	4301	-11.56
2062	Grange D	0.65	4822	5315	4918	-7.47
2063	Grange E	0.54	3997	3655	3327	-8.97
2064	Harmonstown A	0.64	4195	3749	3388	-9.63
2065	Harmonstown B	0.53	3684	3123	2776	-11.11
2066	Inns Quay A	0.32	3366	3109	3235	4.05
2067	Inns Quay B	0.28	2599	2528	2680	6.01
2068	Inns Quay C	0.28	1982	1698	1748	2.94
2069	Kilmore A	0.84	1957	2047	2726	33.17
2070	Kilmore B	0.46	4470	3772	3260	-13.57
2071	Kilmore C	0.53	2532	2107	1779	-15.57
2072	Kilmore D	0.51	3345	2971	2611	-12.12
2073	Mountjoy A	0.30	3222	2983	3108	4.19
2074	Mountjoy B	0.22	1641	1657	1994	20.34
2075	North City	0.56	1206	819	2391	191.94
2076	North Dock A	0.14	1370	1222	1188	-2.78
2077	North Dock B	3.09	4021	3503	3655	4.34
2078	North Dock C	0.62	2672	2324	2411	3.74
2079	Phoenix Park	7.13	831	844	1002	18.72
2080	Priorswood A	1.80	1629	1631	1615	-0.98
2081	Priorswood B	0.45	3620	3554	3353	-5.66
2082	Priorswood C	0.90	4125	3646	3790	3.95
2083	Priorswood D	0.80	3997	3437	3026	-11.96
2084	Priorswood E	0.40	3379	3325	3126	-5.98
2085	Raheny - Foxfield	0.60	3635	3347	3000	-10.37
2086	Raheny - Greendale	0.46	3154	2801	2497	-10.85
2087	Raheny - St. Assam	2.25	4470	4131	3770	-8.74
2088	Rotunda A	0.24	2011	1837	2522	37.29
2089	Rotunda B	0.21	1017	896	1122	25.22
2090	Whitehall A	1.33	3420	3199	3143	-1.75
2091	Whitehall B	0.74	5191	4595	4153	-9.62
2092	Whitehall C	0.77	2666	2521	2378	-5.67
2093	Whitehall D	0.71	2523	2458	2793	13.63
2094	Chapelizod	1.17	1741	1749	1855	6.06
2095	Cherry Orchard A	1.12	221	1283	1398	8.96
2096	Cherry Orchard B	0.58	3832	3308	3049	-7.83
2097	Cherry Orchard C	1.51	4363	4274	3941	-7.79
2098	Crumlin A	0.53	4392	4042	3952	-2.23
2099	Crumlin B	0.78	3939	3594	3330	-7.35
2100	Crumlin C	0.49	2614	2519	2345	-6.91
2101	Crumlin D	0.57	4234	3928	4119	4.86
2102	Crumlin E	0.37	3461	3147	2925	-7.05
2103	Crumlin F	0.41	3461	3165	3086	-2.50
2104	Decies	0.34	4029	3630	3264	-10.08
2105	Drumfinn	0.85	5224	4417	3987	-9.74
2106	Inchicore A	1.00	2401	2248	2145	-4.58
2107	Inchicore B	0.83	2287	2097	1983	-5.44
2108	Kilmainham A	0.25	2741	2519	2445	-2.94
2109	Kilmainham B	0.81	1138	1244	1172	-5.79

DED ID	DED Name	Area Sq.km	Pop.1986	Pop.1991	Pop.1996	% Pop. Change 1991-96
2110	Kilmainham C	0.59	3936	3669	3446	-6.08
2111	Kimmage A	0.29	2624	2374	2183	-8.05
2112	Kimmage B	0.43	4743	4375	4037	-7.73
2113	Kimmage C	0.93	2420	2519	3025	20.09
2114	Kimmage D	0.41	2723	2544	2375	-6.64
2115	Kimmage E	0.68	3580	3374	3443	2.05
2116	Kylemore	0.57	3774	3212	3065	-4.58
2117	Mansion House A	0.65	2986	3011	3139	4.25
2118	Mansion House B	0.65	817	602	770	27.91
2119	Merchants Quay A	0.17	1327	1124	1513	34.61
2120	Merchants Quay B	0.25	1756	1621	2356	45.34
2121	Merchants Quay C	0.33	2202	2012	2079	3.33
2122	Merchants Quay D	0.22	2306	2142	2060	-3.83
2123	Merchants Quay E	0.22	1034	1221	1463	19.82
2124	Merchants Quay F	0.30	2517	2414	2296	-4.89
2125	Pembroke East A	2.11	4458	4427	4349	-1.76
2126	Pembroke East B	0.67	3383	3560	3524	-1.01
2127	Pembroke East C	0.89	3377	3861	3825	-0.93
2128	Pembroke East D	1.85	4209	4332	4383	1.18
2129	Pembroke East E	1.20	2242	2446	2974	21.59
2130	Pembroke West A	0.63	3233	3070	3292	7.23
2131	Pembroke West B	0.72	2328	2397	2615	9.09
2132	Pembroke West C	0.67	3603	3583	4287	19.65
2133	Rathfarnham	1.25	3857	4291	4520	5.34
2134	Rathmines East A	0.70	4126	4342	4609	6.15
2135	Rathmines East B	1.25	3766	4273	4510	5.55
2136	Rathmines East C	0.74	3658	3605	3571	-0.94
2137	Rathmines East D	0.36	2782	2850	2848	-0.07
2138	Rathmines West A	0.64	3670	3805	4099	7.73
2139	Rathmines West B	0.33	2509	2790	3338	19.64
2140	Rathmines West C	0.41	2503	2719	2686	-1.21
2141	Rathmines West D	0.38	2933	3041	3051	0.33
2142	Rathmines West E	0.45	3229	3197	3380	5.72
2143	Rathmines West F	0.44	2830	2938	2977	1.33
2144	Royal Exchange A	0.44	1141	1140	2267	98.86
2145	Royal Exchange B	0.22	1336	1183	1613	36.35
2146	St. Kevin's	0.62	3067	3047	3497	14.77
2147	South Dock	1.06	2968	2589	3307	27.73
2148	Terenure A	0.53	3708	3585	3520	-1.81
2149	Terenure B	0.52	3853	3620	3514	-2.93
2150	Terenure C	0.72	1940	1859	1833	-1.40
2151	Terenure D	0.47	953	925	872	-5.73
2152	Ushers A	0.73	1017	654	845	29.20
2153	Ushers B	0.26	569	565	926	63.89
2154	Ushers C	0.38	2804	2610	2571	-1.49
2155	Ushers D	0.14	1885	1875	1802	-3.89
2156	Ushers E	0.21	2000	1946	1894	-2.67
2157	Ushers F	0.51	2748	2648	2554	-3.55
2158	Walkinstown A	1.11	2467	2201	1999	-9.18
2159	Walkinstown B	0.37	2504	2158	2009	-6.90
2160	Walkinstown C	0.47	2947	2540	2341	-7.83
2161	Woodquay A	0.17	2148	1949	2651	36.02
2162	Woodquay B	0.30	3361	3462	3539	2.22
	TOTALS	117.43	502,749	478,389	481,854	0.72

Population by Local Electoral Areas

[Map 3.6](#) shows the 13 local electoral areas within Dublin City (Dublin County Borough). It is possible to combine 1996 census of population figures for some of these local electoral areas as shown in **Table 3.2**. However, those local electoral areas marked with an asterisk have estimated figures due to the local electoral areas crossing DED boundaries.

Table 3.2 Population of Local Electoral Areas, Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) 1991- 1996

Local Electoral Areas	Area Square Km	1986	1991	1996	% Pop. of Dublin City 1996
Ballymun Whitehall	6.04	32,295	29,512	28,103	5.83
Clontarf*	13.88	47,677	47,712	49,201	10.21
Ballyfermot	7.12	28,326	26,640	25,149	5.22
Cabra-Glasnevin*	17.17	43,548	42,721	43,989	9.13
Artane*	9.08	43,779	40,496	38,614	8.01
North Inner City	9.50	44,508	40,017	44,911	9.32
Donaghmede*	11.77	51,754	48,374	45,521	9.45
Finglas	7.77	44,253	40,096	36,877	7.65
Crumlin-Kimmage	10.63	58,850	54,566	52,891	10.98
Pembroke*	7.59	24,524	25,987	72,674	5.76
Rathmines	5.65	32,097	33,578	35,079	7.28
South East Inner City*	6.52	24,499	22,945	26,778	5.56
South West Inner City*	5.10	27,239	25,745	26,977	5.60
Total		502,749	478,389	481,854	100%

Source: CSO 1986, 1991, 1996

Population by Area Committee

[Map 3.7](#) shows the Area Committee boundaries for Dublin City (Dublin County Borough), the population of each area is that given in **Table 3.3**. As can be seen in the table only two committee areas have seen their populations grow in the 1986 to 1996 period. The 'Central' Committee Area has increased a small amount and the 'South East' Committee Area has increased by some 9,000 over the ten years.

Table 3.3 Population of Committee Areas Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) 1996

Committee Area	Area Sq. km	1986	1991	1996	% of Population 1996
North Central	34.73	143,210	136,582	133,336	27.67
North West	13.82	76,548	69,608	64,980	13.49
Central	26.68	88,056	82,738	88,900	18.45
South Central	22.85	114,415	106,951	105,017	21.79
South East	19.76	80,520	82,510	89,621	18.60
TOTALS	117.84	502,749	478,389	481,854	100%

Source: CSO, 1996

3.1.4 Age Specific Migration

The maps of age specific migration [Maps 3.8 & 3.9](#) highlight the net movement of young adults into the inner city and inner suburbs especially in the southeast. By contrast there was a significant decline in 1986 cohort aged 10-19 as many left home over the decade to 1996. This was especially the case in the areas where there are large concentrations of social housing. The net change in the number of persons aged 20-29 years in 1986 displays a widespread pattern of significant decline throughout most of the Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) area. This can be explained by movements mainly related to the housing market. By 1996 many of those aged 20-29 in 1986 had moved to other parts of the city or elsewhere for work and housing. The exceptions to the general decline shown on [Map 3.9](#) are of two types: districts on the edge where additional new housing has been provided, and some inner city wards where the provision of apartments and townhouses has generated a net in-migration of adults, many of whom are earning relatively high salaries.

3.1.5 Age Profile

Important though the population growth experienced in many inner city and inner suburban locations has been it did not transform their demographic structure and many such areas had relatively low percentages of young people. Places with concentrations (>17%) of young people (<15 years) were quite widespread but, for the most part, were found on the edge of Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) see [Map 3.10](#) (0-14yrs). There were particularly high concentrations in Coolock, Kilmore, Priorswood (Darndale), Ballymun, Finglas, Cherry Orchard, Crumlin, Ballyfermot (parts) and Dolphin's Barn. Of note also was the eastern part of the north inner city and Ringsend. The highest percentages of those in the key economically active 25-44-age band are found in suburban areas especially in the south of Dublin City (Dublin County Borough). This includes a large population of flat dwellers in the Rathmines area and along parts of the Northeast edge around Raheny and Priorswood [Map 3.12](#) (25-44yrs)

There is clear a contrast between the distributions of those aged 25-44 years and those aged 45-64 years [Maps 3.12](#)(25-44-yrs) & [3.13](#)(45-64yrs). The younger age cohort is much more strongly represented in the wards located in the southeast of the Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) and also along the quays, probably related to new apartment construction linked to the urban renewal programmes. The concentration of more settled and mature residential estates in northern parts of Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) beyond the canal is shown on [Map 3.13](#) (45-64yrs). The distribution of older people (>65 years) shows that in most of Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) — with the exception of the northern edge, the east inner city and Rathmines and Rathgar (the classic flatland) — at least 13% of the population was over 65 years of age [Map 3.14](#)(65+yrs). This rose to over 18% in some of the older residential areas such as Clontarf and Killester, parts of Drumcondra and Glasnevin as well as Drimnagh and parts of Crumlin. The elderly population represents a relatively low proportion throughout most of the northern edge of Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) and also in the more central parts where there are typically larger shares of flat dwellers, many of whom are also transient.

3.1.6 Dependency Ratios

The age characteristics of the population may be summarised by calculating dependency ratios. The youth dependency ratio — the number of people aged 0-14 years per 1,000 persons aged 15-64 years — shows the degree to which the people of labour-force age have to care for children. [Map 3.15](#) shows that this was greatest on the periphery of Dublin City (Dublin County Borough), especially on the northern edge in a zone that reached from Donaghmede to Santry (including Darndale, Ayrfield and Clonsaugh) and on to Ballymun and NW Finglas. High Ratios were found also in Cherry Orchard and the east of the north inner city. All these areas were noted above as having large concentrations of young people. Not surprisingly many of these areas also displayed a high demographic vitality ratio. However the flatland of Rathmines/Rathgar as well as some of the renewed areas in the inner city also displayed this vitality. The elderly dependency ratio [Map 3.16](#) highlights the fact that the areas mentioned above with high concentrations of elderly people will have also a high elderly dependency ratio. This has implications for the sustainability of local communities and for the provision of services for that age group.

The vitality ratio [Map 3.17](#) compares the number of persons in the main family formation age group with that in the older (60 years and over) age group. The pattern revealed by the ratio draws a sharp contrast between on the one hand, most of the inner southeast wards and also those on the northern edge of Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) and, on the other hand most of the remainder of Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) wards where demographic vitality levels are comparatively low.

Comparative data for the age profile and derived ratios for the Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) and the other Dublin counties are presented in **Table 3.4**.

Table 3.4 Age profile and Dependency ratios, 1996

	Dublin City (Co.Bor.)	D/L-R	Fingal	South Dublin	Dublin	Ireland
% aged < 15	18.3	20.9	27.3	27.1	22.0	23.7
% aged 15-24	19.1	17.4	17.8	19.3	18.6	17.5
% aged 25-44	30.3	29.3	31.3	30.6	30.3	28.0
% aged 45-64	19.2	21.2	18.1	17.8	19.1	19.4
% aged 65 +	13.1	11.3	5.6	5.2	9.9	11.4
Youth Dependency	26.6	30.7	40.6	40.1	32.3	36.5
Elderly Dependency	19.0	16.7	8.3	7.7	14.6	17.6
Vitality ratio	2.7	2.8	5.7	6.0	3.4	2.6

Source: Census 96 Vol. 2 Table 3A

The actual numbers of population change are in **Table 3.5**, which has Age Profile from 1986 to 1996 by age group. (Source: Census of Population 1986,1991,1996)

Table 3.5 Population Figures for Dublin City (County Borough) 1986 –1996

Year	0 –14yrs	15-24yrs	25-44yrs	45-64yrs	65+yrs	Total
1996	88,031	92,229	145,966	92,694	62,934	481,854
1991	94,883	98,574	131,108	92,489	61,335	478,389
1986	109,884	113,006	124,644	96,807	58,408	502,749

3.2 The Labour Force

3.2.1 Change in Numbers at work

In 1996, the census recorded a total of 184,097 people (80.7%) “at work” out of a total labour force of 228,003. This represented an increase of **2.4** percentage points on the 1991 figure when the total labour force stood at 214,113.

The percentage change in the total at work between 1991 and 1996 shows a number of different processes at work. The largest increases were at the northern edge of the city and in Cherry Orchard on the west [Map 3.18](#) which is related to the growth of the adult population in these areas following the provision of additional housing. There were also significant increases throughout most of the inner city wards reflecting increased participation levels and the effects of renewal policies in the inner city. The number at work decline in some of the older settled areas such as around Raheny in the Northside and Terenure and Walkinstown in the southside.

3.2.2 Labour Force Participation Rates

A very significant contributory factor to the growth of the total labour force over recent years has been the increase in participation rates, especially those for females. This is linked with general improvements in educational levels, which have contributed to changing patterns of marriage and fertility, and also to the increased availability of employment opportunities for women. **Table 3.6** shows that the male participation rate in the Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) area was significantly less than in either Fingal or South Dublin while there were hardly any differences in the female rates.

Table 3.6 Labour Force Participation rates (All Dublin Counties)

	Dublin City (Co. Bor.)	D/L-R	Fingal	South Dublin	Dublin
Male participation rate	70.1	69.6	75.3	76.4	72.0
Female participation rate	47.3	44.5	47.3	46.9	46.7

The distribution of the total and female participation rates is shown on [Maps 3.19 & 3.20](#). A strong sectoral pattern is evident especially from the Northwest to the southeast of Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) and also in the Northwest in Priorswood and Grange. The female participation rates across most of the north wards in the north city are generally lower than in the south though here there is also a major contrast between the segment bounded by the N4 and the N81 which includes Cherry Orchard, Crumlin and Kimmage and on the other hand the wards to the east of Terenure and Rathmines which contain a younger population with higher education levels and greater participation in the workforce.

3.2.3 Persons at Work by Sector

The census of population provides information on the broad industrial sectors in which people are employed but it should be noted that the information is recorded on the basis of where people reside rather than where they work. The following maps therefore do not indicate where various categories of employment are located or where gains in employment have occurred.

The distribution of persons at work by gender and sector in 1996 and the changes over the period 1991-96 are summarised in **Table 3.7** with comparable data for the entire county of Dublin (All Dublin Counties) in **Table 3.8**. The most notable aspects of **Table 3.7** are the dominance of the commerce and retail sectors which include insurance and finance; that the second largest and most rapidly increasing sector is professional services where approximately two-thirds of those at work are females; the extent to which manufacturing is male dominated and that employment in the sector declined; that the numbers involved in transport, communications, etc declined marginally but that there has also been a shift towards greater involvement of females, and lastly that the numbers employed in public administration and defence also declined.

Table 3.7 Persons at work by sector Dublin City (County Borough) 1991-1996

	Males 1996	Females 1996	Total 1996	Males Change 1991-96	Females Change 1991-96	Total Change 1991-96
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	623	86	709	-52	-32	-84
Mining, quarrying, turf production	96	32	128	-14	-8	-22
Manufacturing	18405	10237	28642	-1243	-263	-1506
Electricity, gas and water supplies	1243	447	1690	-221	5	-216
Building and construction	8090	789	8879	-1219	63	-1156
Commerce, insurance, finance	23250	21127	44377	2661	2540	5201
Transport, communication, etc	11866	4299	16165	-771	674	-97
Public administration and defence	8580	5753	14333	-333	-336	-669
Professional services	13620	25954	39574	1753	4012	5765
Others	13850	15750	29600	4722	4462	9184
Total	99623	84474	184097	5283	11117	16400

Sources: Census 1996 – Principal Economic Status and Industries Tables: 13a, 13b, 13c.

Table 3.8 Persons at work by sector, County Dublin

	Males	Females	Total	Males Change	Females Change	Total Change
SECTOR	1996	1996	1996	1991-96	1991-96	1991-96
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2431	361	2792	-1221	-169	-1390
Mining, quarrying, turf production	320	68	388	-65	-26	-91
Manufacturing	43288	20453	63741	298	1203	1501
Electricity, gas and water supplies	2967	897	3864	-374	74	-300
Building and construction	19631	1789	21420	-503	353	-150
Commerce, insurance, finance	59817	48544	108361	7761	8709	16470
Transport, communication, etc	25841	8863	34704	1047	6788	7835
Public administration and defence	18770	11093	29863	-884	-12805	-13689
Professional services	31232	55646	86878	4048	10444	14492
Others	26487	30655	57142	8129	9390	17519
Total	230784	178369	409153	18236	32571	50807

Source: *Census 1996 – Principal Economic Status and Industries Tables: 13a, 13b, 13c*

There were just over 700 persons employed in primary activities in 1996, mostly in nurseries, which are dispersed throughout the city [Map 3.21](#). The distribution of those employed in manufacturing industry has distinctive locational characteristics. South of the Liffey there was a marked contrast between west and east. In the west, up to one-third of those at work (Cherry Orchard) were employed in this sector which can be contrasted with less than ten percent in places such as Rathmines, Ballsbridge and Sandymount where the figure was less than 6.5% [Map 3.22](#). North of the Liffey, the contrast was between the inner and outer districts. Manufacturing was of greatest importance in the areas on the northern edge of the city, especially in Finglas, Ballymun, Priorswood and Grange but the figure was in excess of 16% along almost all of the northern edge.

The distribution of workers employed in the commerce, insurance, finance and business services follows a more complex pattern with major differences between the more central wards, excepting those along the quays adjacent to the commercial core of the city, and the outer wards especially in the southeast (Pembroke and Rathmines) and Northeast (Grange and Raheny) where this sector is a much more important source of employment [Map 3.23](#). The distribution of those involved in Professional Services [Map 3.24](#) is almost a mirror image of the pattern for manufacturing. The highest proportions (>29%) were concentrated in the south city in Rathmines, Rathgar, Sandymount, Donnybrook and Ballsbridge. On the northside, only Clontarf fell into the highest category but Drumcondra, Glasnevin, Phibsboro, Whitehall all figured strongly. The small numbers of outliers in other parts of the city are mainly explicable in terms of the location of Barracks and Hospitals.

3.2.4 Unemployment

In 1996 the unemployment rate for Dublin City's (County Borough) labour force was approximately 20%. The distribution of the unemployment rate was extremely uneven [Map 3.25](#) ranging from less than 10% in almost one-third of the wards to over 35% in 19 wards which are mainly located adjacent to the city centre and also in districts such as Darndale, Ballymun, Finglas, Cherry Orchard/Clondalkin, Ballyfermot, Dolphin's Barn and Crumlin. Many of these areas contain large concentrations of housing built by the Local Authority that tend to be occupied by people with lower levels of formal education and consequently are at greater risk of being unemployed

3.3 Social Exclusion

Introduction

With the decline in unemployment due to recent job creation, and the change from endemic emigration to net immigration, the nature of social exclusion, both nationally and in Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) has changed considerably. While the numbers affected have contracted, the severity of the problems faced by those groups still experiencing exclusion has arguably intensified. The introduction and successful implementation of measures to combat exclusion therefore remains a significant challenge for the years ahead.

3.3.1 Long term Unemployment

Given the limited availability of appropriate data it is difficult to identify accurately the extent of social exclusion. The approach adopted here is to consider a number of proxy indicators. One such measure that may help to identify districts where some persons are at a high risk of being socially excluded is the distribution of long term unemployed persons. While the numbers involved are likely to have declined since 1996 the wards that had the highest levels of long-term unemployment are likely to be the areas where the risk of social exclusion remains highest. [Map 3.26](#) shows that these areas are principally concentrated in the north inner city and in outer districts such as Cherry Orchard, Finglas and Ballymun. (See [Tables 3.9 and 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, & 6.7 on Social welfare](#))

3.3.2 Lone Parent Families

The unemployed are not the only group at risk of social exclusion: research also shows that lone parent families (especially those with young children) and elderly persons living alone also have a significantly higher risk of income poverty than that of the population at large. The distribution of lone parent families with young children as a percentage of all families [Map 3.27](#) shows a pattern that is broadly similar to that for long-term unemployment. The most striking aspect of this map is very high concentration in parts of the inner city where in a number of wards lone parent families with young children account for over half of all families with young children. Beyond the inner city the highest concentrations are in parts of Priorswood and Kilmore in the Northeast and also parts of Ballymun. This geographical pattern confirms research based on household level

data that many local authority housing estates tend to have above average concentrations of households experiencing multiple deprivation.

3.3.3 Elderly Persons Living Alone

The distribution of elderly persons living alone [Map 3.28](#) in broad terms reflects the overall demographic structure of Dublin City, (County Borough) with highest values in the south western sector of the south city and an area that includes Drumcondra and Clontarf on the northside. The elderly living alone which contains many more females than males can be a very vulnerable grouping experiencing difficulties in relation to access to services (due to restricted mobility) and increasingly concerns about their personal security.

3.3.4 Social Welfare Data

Additional data on potential for social exclusion is provided in **Table 3.9** which is summaries at county level of the number of recipients of a selection of social welfare benefits in 1999 and the change in numbers between 1996 and 1999.

Table 3.9 No. of recipients of Social Welfare benefits 1999 and percentage change 1996-99

	Dublin	Kildare	Meath	Wicklow	Ireland
One parent family Allowance 1999	26983	2468	1540	2289	70387
% change 1996-99	30.9	49.0	43.0	40.5	39.2
Disability benefits	28602	3760	2733	2849	107057
% change 1996-99	21.9	38.7	36.2	33.6	33.0
Invalidity pensions	15920	1414	1050	1199	46946
% change 1996-99	6.0	12.3	18.9	8.3	9.1
No. on live register	45483	4347	2753	4784	176539
% change 1996-99	- 45.6	- 44.7	- 30.4	- 36.8	-34.6

Source: Dept. Social, Family & Community Affairs

Almost two-fifths of the total number of recipients in the State of the one parent family allowance resided in County Dublin, mainly in the inner city as shown on [Map 3.27](#). The **Table 3.9** shows that relative to other counties the rates of increase in the number of County Dublin resident recipients of the first three benefits was less than in the neighbouring counties and that the decline in the number on the live register was significantly greater than the level for the State.

3.3.5 Travellers

Travellers are a group that are especially vulnerable to social exclusion. The provision of halting sites and stands for traveller families is an issue that has proven very difficult to address in a satisfactory manner. The level of provision of halting sites and stands by each local authority is summarised in the following **Table 3.10**. [Map 3.29](#) shows the distribution of the travellers' halting sites and group housing schemes in Dublin City (Dublin County Borough)

Table 3.10 Travellers' Halting Sites & Stands by Family Unit

	Dublin City (Co. Bor.)	D/L-R	Fingal	South. Dublin
Permanent Sites	8	4	8	7
Permanent Stands	248	16	93	58
Temporary Sites		2		3
Temporary Stands		4		82
L.A & Group Housing	157	28	20	97
Proposed Group Housing	90		31	
Proposed Houses	14		38	
Proposed Bay Halting	24		97	
Emergency Sites				2
Emergency Stands				7
Unauthorised Sites	5			21
Unauthorised Stands				69

Source: Local Authorities

3.3.6 Immigrants

An additional group of people at risk of social exclusion are the recent ethnic immigrants, many of whom are refugees or asylum seekers. According to data provided by the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform the number of asylum applications have increased from a little over 400 in 1995 to 4,626 in 1998 and 10,938 in 2000. By far the largest number of applications has been from Nigerian and Romanian nationals (31.1% and 21.8% of the total respectively in 2000). The vast majority are attracted to Dublin. The provision of housing for asylum applicants is a major challenge. The Directorate of Asylum Support Services is currently operating eight Reception Centres in the Dublin area, which provide accommodation for 617 persons. Seven of the Reception Centres are located in the inner city. In addition accommodation is provided at 47 other venues throughout Dublin. Over 1300 persons (Dec. 2000) are accommodated in the area administered by Dublin Corporation – mainly in parts of Dublin 1, Charlemont St, the North Circular Road, Cabra, Drumcondra, Kilmainham, Islandbridge, Terenure and Rathgar.

3.3.7 Childcare Places

Table 3.11 is a summary of a national childcare census carried out by ADM into the number of childcare facilities available in the various local authority areas. As this was a voluntary survey, the data provided may not be complete.

Table 3.11 National Childcare Census Report (ADM) - 1999

	Dublin City (Co. Bor.)	D/L-R	Fingal	South Dublin
<i>No. of Facilities</i>				
Full Day Care	100	37	36	34
Sessional Facilities	174	64	103	65
<i>No. 0-12 yr. attending</i>	7,864	3,256	3,292	2,503
<i>Population</i>				
1996	481,854	189,999	167,683	218,728
Aged 0-12 (1996)	69,158	30,849	35,522	45,134
Av. Children per F.U.	0.92	0.91	1.1	1.06

Source: ADM

3.4 EDUCATION

Introduction

The central role of education in social and economic transformation is widely acknowledged and has been identified by many as a significant contributory factor to the unprecedented level of economic expansion and social change that has occurred in Ireland since the early 1990s. Education has emerged as, perhaps, the most important influence on employment prospects and its importance has been amplified by the restructuring of employment towards more highly skilled occupations. Reflecting the changing norms in education and employment, for those whose education extended to lower secondary level or less could be considered to be at a significant disadvantage in terms of access to higher status and more remunerative occupations. Measured in this way it is not surprising that the geographical patterns of educational attainment mirror some of maps presented previously on the labour force.

3.4.1 Level of Education

For those whose education had ceased by 1996, the percentage that had attained lower secondary level or less was over two-thirds throughout much of the south-western area of Dublin City (Dublin County Borough), and also in Cabra, Finglas, Ballymun and Priorswood on the northern edge along with the wards in the eastern part of the inner city, especially on the Northside [Map 3.30](#).

By contrast the distribution of those with the highest levels of formal education was very much concentrated in the southeast districts [Map 3.31](#) indicating a very high level of social segregation when measured according to educational attainment levels which is such a central variable in the overall process of economic and social change. Comparative data on educational levels for the adjoining counties are provided in **Table 3.12**, which highlights the disproportionate concentration of persons with only primary level education in the Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) area.

Table 3.12 Percentage distribution of population aged over 15 years by highest level of education completed, 1996

	Dublin City (Co. Bor.)	D/L-R	Fingal	South Dublin	Dublin
Primary	30%	14%	18%	23%	24%
Lower Secondary	18%	14%	20%	23%	18%
Upper Secondary	25%	31%	35%	32%	29%
Third level - non degree	9%	14%	12%	10%	10%
Third level – degree or higher	12%	24%	13%	9%	14%
Not Stated	6%	3%	3%	2%	4%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: CSO 1996

3.4.2 Social Class

Educational attainment levels have a strong influence on occupational choices, which in turn impact on the social class to which persons are assigned. It is to be expected therefore that the geographical distribution of the population by social classes broadly correspond to the distributions by education. [Map 3.32](#) shows that the distribution of persons in social classes 5 & 6 representing semi-skilled and unskilled workers respectively is mostly concentrated in the areas where there are large numbers employed in manufacturing or otherwise unemployed. These social groups were located particularly in the south-western part of the city, especially in Crumlin, Walkinstown, Cherry Orchard, while there were a number of distinct clusters north of the Liffey. These included Finglas, Ballymun and much of the north-eastern part of Dublin City (Dublin County Borough).

By contrast, [Map 3.33](#) shows those social classes 1 & 2 representing the professional and managerial groups are predominantly in the areas where educational attainment levels are high and where above average numbers are employed in the service sectors. There was a large concentration of areas in the south inner suburbs where over 42% of the population were in these social classes. The areas included are Rathmines, Ballsbridge, Donnybrook and Sandymount. There was also a transition zone with above average values that included most of the eastern part of Dublin City (Dublin County Borough), east of Harold's Cross and Terenure. North of the Liffey, it was only the coastal area of Clontarf and Sutton where values rose above 42% but above average concentrations were found in an area extending from Glasnevin/Ballygall eastwards, including Glasnevin, Drumcondra, Marino and the remainder of Clontarf.

Comparative county level data are presented in **Table 3.13**, which highlights the extent to which the social profile of Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) area population differs from those for the populations of Dún Laoghaire Rathdown, Fingal and South Dublin.

Table 3.13 Percentage distribution of population by social classes, Dublin Region 1996

	Dublin City (Co. Bor.)	D/L-R	Fingal	South. Dublin	Dublin
1. Professional workers	5	13	7	5	7
2. Managerial and technical	18	34	29	22	24
3. Non-manual workers	19	20	21	21	20
4. Skilled manual Workers	19	12	18	23	18
5. Semi-skilled manual Workers	13	7	11	13	12
6. Unskilled Workers	8	4	6	6	6
7. Others	17	10	8	10	13
8. Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: CSO 1996

3.5 A Classification of Social Areas in the Greater Dublin Area³

Introduction

The patterns described above point to a number of important demographic and socio-economic contrasts within Dublin City (Dublin County Borough). While each of the maps is unique, it is clear that several of the variables on which they are based bear close similarity to each other and are, therefore, likely to be statistically intercorrelated, and appear to measure different aspects of the same phenomenon. By examining these similarities further, it is possible to group variables together on the basis of their interrelationships into a small number of composite variables or 'factors', thereby summarising the complex social geography of the GDA⁴. Each factor is derived from, and interpreted according to, the variables to which it is most closely related.

In applying factor analysis to census data for Dublin City (Dublin County Borough), a database of 53 variables was analysed for approximately 300 areal units for what can be termed the 'Greater Dublin Area', (actually Dublin City (Dublin County Borough), Dún Laoghaire Rathdown, South Dublin and the urban area of Fingal) thereby covering the built up area of 'the city of Dublin. The dataset contains measures of the social, demographic, economic, familial and commuting characteristics of each the residents of each area. In addition, a measure of population change from 1991-96 and data on housing characteristics from 1991 are also included, as data on these characteristics were not collected in the 1996 census. The complete list of variables is provided in [Appendix 3.1](#)

The analysis revealed that these variables could be reduced to just three factors, the list of variables that are strongly associated with each factor is contained in [Appendix 3.2](#). Using this information, a score was produced for each census area that indicates the strength of the association between the area and the particular factor. The higher or lower the score, the more the area resembles the ends of a continuum as will be described below. It must be remembered that the descriptions that follow are profiles of the entire populations of districts, and it must not be assumed that a given individual in a district will exhibit these aggregate characteristics.

Some care must be taken in interpreting the maps that follow. Many of the areal units (wards and DEDs) on the outskirts of the GDA are much larger in spatial extent than the norm for the GDA. In many cases, however, their population size is smaller than the norm and, consequently, they have a visual dominance that exceeds their importance. This is particularly so in the south-west of the GDA between Tallaght and the county boundary.

³ This analysis was undertaken by Dr Joe Brady Dept. of Geography, UCD

⁴ Note in order to avoid confusion for this 'social and typology classification' 'Greater Dublin Area' refers to all the urban areas of County Dublin i.e. Dublin City (County Borough), Dún Laoghaire Rathdown, South Dublin and the urban area of Fingal

3.5.1 Factor 1: Social Status

This is the most important composite variable or factor and summarises the social status structure of the city. The spatial pattern of this factor is shown in [Map 3.34](#) it describes a continuum between what might be called “higher socio-economic status” areas and “lower socio-economic status areas”. Areas characterised as “high status” are those with relatively (in an overall city sense) large numbers of people in the two highest social classes, as defined by the census. These are essentially people who are in higher or lower professional or managerial employment or are proprietors. Educational attainment is high; there are strong associations with people who have leaving certificates or degrees and who have remained in education beyond the age of 21 years. Unemployment in these areas is relatively low including unemployment in the under 25 age group.

Taking categories one and two together on [Map 3.34](#) it can be seen that such areas are concentrated in the south-eastern sector on the south side of the GDA with a more scattered distribution north of the Liffey which includes places such as Castleknock, Malahide, Portmarnock, Howth and the coastal strip to Clontarf.

The lower status areas are associated with social groups 5 and 6; semi-skilled manual or unskilled manual employment. These areas are associated with populations who have relatively lower levels of formal education, fewer at leaving cert. or degree level and much more with lower secondary level education. A significant number have ceased formal education before the age of 15 years. The same areas are associated with relatively high levels of unemployment, including unemployment among the under 25 year olds. Relative to the numbers at work, there are relatively high numbers of adult dependents. There is a moderate association between these areas and the incidence of one-parent households and larger families. There is a moderate association with local authority housing. The areas so identified are mainly on the outskirts of the built-up GDA, in Tallaght (particularly the west), Ballyfermot, Clondalkin, parts of Finglas and the northern edge of the GDA.

There is a difference in terms of the mode of transport used by the two extremes of this continuum. The “higher” social areas have higher levels of car ownership and usage for travel to work while those at the opposite end tend to make greater use of buses. The relationships with mode of transport are quite strong and are persistent, having been first identified in a similar analysis for 1986 and suggest that there is more to increasing usage of buses among commuters than just making buses available.

3.5.2 Factor 2 Family Areas

This composite factor summarises a distinction that can be made between what might be called “family areas” and those where household composition is more complex. The strong “family areas” are places with high proportions of married persons and couples with children in the population. In consequence, household sizes are correspondingly larger. Significant numbers of adults are engaged in home duties; mainly women working in the home though many married women are also participants in the labour force.

The geographic distribution of scores on this factor displays a broadly concentric pattern [Map 3.35](#). High scoring family areas are found in the southern GDA in places such as central and east Tallaght (Kilnamanagh, Oldbawn) and parts of Firhouse, Templeogue

and Terenure. Moving northwards, parts of Castleknock and Blanchardstown also score highly. There is also a large cluster of high scoring areas on the northern edge of the GDA and include both areas in the contiguous built-up GDA (parts of Finglas, Ballymun, Kilmore, Beaumont, Priorswood, Edenmore) as well as more suburban locations such as Portmarnock and, to a lesser degree Malahide and Swords.

At the other end of the continuum are areas where household types are more varied. There is a relatively high proportion of people living in flats and bedsits and one-person households and separated/divorced people are an important element in the structure of the area. These areas also have a younger population, the under 40s are a significant category, as well as couples who are in the pre-family stage of the life cycle. The rented accommodation sector is more important here than elsewhere in the GDA. Most of the inner GDA and north and south inner suburbs are found at this end of the continuum. The core areas are the classic flatland of the GDA (Rathmines, Rathgar, part of Clonskeagh) as well as parts of the inner GDA such as around Patrick Street, Sean McDermott Street, Summerhill and Ballybough. Some of these areas have experienced population growth in recent years and but such growth is not a uniform characteristic of these areas.

3.5.3 Factor 3 – Youth and Maturity

County Dublin has a complex family structure distribution, largely because of the planning decisions of the 1970s and 1980s that concentrated growth on the outskirts of the GDA, ignoring in large measure the already-developed GDA. This factor identifies the rapidly growing areas of the GDA and contrasts them with areas that are mature and moving into the final stages of the life cycle.

The “growing areas” have relatively large proportions of children and young adults in their populations. These are areas where the youngest child will often be under the age of four years and families with children at school are a significant proportion of all families. A high proportion of the housing has been built post 1981. At the other end are those areas where the population is over the age of 40 years of age and where children have either left the family home or are aged over 15 years. Relatively greater numbers of households have moved into the “empty-nest” stage. These are not dynamic, growing areas and may well be areas in which resources are now under-utilised. The pattern displayed in [Map 3.36](#) is complex. It shows the “growing areas” concentrated around the edge of the GDA and in the central area where the policies of urban regeneration and in-fill housing have resulted in additions of young people to a relatively settled community. These are the areas with the more complex household structure referred to in factor 2. Because of this complexity, these latter types of areas are not particularly associated with population growth. Many of the districts on the outskirts have grown strongly. These include Swords, Blanchardstown, Tallaght, Sandyford as well as some more suburban locations such as The Ward and Rathcoole

The areas now reaching maturity are found in areas that were developed in the 1950s and 60s, or earlier in some cases, where new growth has yet to have a significant impact on the social structure. There are undoubtedly resources such as schools, churches and shops in these areas that are under-utilised but, equally, these areas may now require services appropriate to more mature adults. Crumlin falls into this category, as does Whitehall.

3.6 A Typology of Social Areas of the ‘Greater Dublin Area’

Taking account of the scores on all three composite variables or factors, it is possible to group DEDs and wards together by means of a clustering procedure and produce a mosaic of different social areas in the GDA. The clustering process involves assigning each area to a particular cluster such that the differences are maximised between the clusters. It was decided that five clusters would best summarise the social geography of the GDA, and the location of these is shown on [Map 3.37](#) which also shows the administrative boundaries so that it is easier to identify the types of social areas that are dominant in each administrative area.

The characteristics of each cluster can be discerned by comparing the mean value on each of the original variables for districts that form the cluster, with the mean value for the urban area as a whole (see [Appendix 3.3](#)). The basic characteristics of the five clusters shown on [Map 37](#) are summarised in the remainder of this section.

Cluster 1 - Youthful, middle class+ areas

This is the largest cluster in terms of area and population (289,442 in 1996). It contains 28% of the total population, and had a growth rate of 12.7% (32,695) between 1991 and 1996. The districts in this cluster are concentrated on the edge of the built-up area of the GDA and form an almost complete ring. It is mostly concentrated in the southern part of Fingal, the eastern part of South Dublin and the southern edge of Dún Laoghaire Rathdown. Only a few wards in the Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) area form part of the cluster. It includes Malahide, Swords, and parts of Blanchardstown, Castleknock, parts of Clondalkin, Tallaght, Firhouse as well as Killiney. There are no such areas in the inner GDA and very few in the inner suburbs. These were the new areas of the GDA in 1996, with an average of 47% of housing built post 1981 compared to 21% for the GDA as a whole. This cluster has a relatively younger population with more than 50% of households consisting of families with children. Conversely only 7% of households are classified as “empty nest” and there is also a lower adult dependency. The cluster population tends to have had access to higher levels of formal education than the GDA average which has contributed to a low unemployment rate of 10%. Housing tends to be privately owned rather than rented from the local authority.

Cluster 2 - Lower social status / educational attainment areas

The DEDs and wards that comprise this cluster are found in a number of distinct groupings of wards and DEDs, mostly in the Northside of the Corporation (County Borough) area, and the western edge of South Dublin. There is a large group of areas around Crumlin, Walkinstown and Drimnagh, Finglas, Darndale and Kilbarrack, as well in some of the less built-up areas in the south county - Newcastle, Saggart, and Ballinascorney

The population of this cluster (224,002 in 1996; 15,951 less than in 1991) represents 22% of the GDA population. The areas that form the cluster are characterised not so much by a dominant family type, rather by characteristics of social class, educational attainment and economic status.

There are higher than average percentages of skilled and semi-skilled workers and both unemployment and adult dependency ratios are higher than the GDA norm. With an unemployment rate of 21% the cluster contains almost 30% of the total number of unemployed persons in GDA. Educational attainment is lower with almost 40% having primary only education compared to 25% for GDA as a whole, and 21% with lower secondary level education compared to 18% for GDA.

Cluster 3 – Mature Areas / Mixed Household Types

The third of the clusters is almost totally concentrated in the Southside of the Corporation (County Borough) area with some extensions into the north inner GDA. It comprises almost all of the inner GDA and most of the eastern inner suburbs as far south as Donnybrook and Ballsbridge. The total population of the cluster in 1996 was 164,107 that included an increase of 15,419 (10.4%) over 1991.

These are older mature areas with more mixed household structures. Flats and bedsits are much more common here than in any other part of the GDA. The share of one-person households is more than double the GDA average. The private rental sector is far more important in this zone than elsewhere in GDA. Families are smaller than elsewhere but such families that are in these areas are more likely to have children of school-going age. The distribution of social classes in this cluster is broadly representative of GDA as a whole but the greater concentration of areas in this cluster south of the Liffey gives it, on average, a lower representation from the skilled and semi-skilled social groups. The unemployment rate for the cluster of districts was 16.7%.

Cluster 4 – Better off / Settled areas

The fourth cluster, which had a population in 1996 of 233,337 (1.8% less than in 1991) is discontinuous on both sides of the Liffey covering extensive parts of Dún Laoghaire Rathdown. On the north side it encompasses parts of Portmarnock, Howth, Clontarf, Glasnevin, Drumcondra and Clonsilla while south of the river it is concentrated in a band that includes Terenure, Dundrum, Churchtown, Stillorgan. Rathcoole is an outlier to the Southwest. These are better-off, more settled areas than the remainder of GDA. Almost half the population are in the professional or managerial social groups compared to just over 30% for GDA as a whole. Unemployment is low, just under half the average. Over 20% ceased education at 21 years or over, seven percentage points above the average for the Dublin Metropolitan Area. Car usage is much higher, over 50% use the car in the morning. The population is somewhat older than in the GDA as a whole, 23% aged 40-65 years; more people are married and there are more families with older children.

Cluster 5 – Marginal and Excluded Populations in Social Housing Areas

This group of areas exists on the outskirts of the DMA in West Tallaght, Clondalkin, Blanchardstown, Ballymun, Priorswood and a small number of inner DMA areas. The combined population of the districts that make up the cluster was 109,858 that was a small increase of 2200 (2.0%) over the 1991 total. The cluster is characterised by much higher percentages of unskilled and semi-skilled employees, over thirteen percentage points higher than for the DMA as a whole. There are correspondingly lower percentages of professionals and managers, only 1.28% in social group 1. Housing is dominated by local authority rentals. The DMA average in 1991 was 15.8% but in this cluster two out

of every three housing units is rented from the Local Authority. Much of the housing is of recent origin, having been built in the 1980s. Educational attainment levels are much lower than the norm for the GDA; less than 6% with third level compared to almost 24% for the DMA as a whole. Adult dependency is approximately 70% higher than the GDA average and unemployment rates are double the average for the GDA. These are young areas with high percentages of children and young adults, 58% of the population is under twenty years of age. Families with children at school comprise over 60% of all families with children. This combination of large numbers of children and young adults, lower educational attainment, high unemployment and many unskilled and semi-skilled workers suggest that these are the main socially excluded and marginal areas in the GDA.

4. Economic Sectors

Introduction

This section deals with the economic sectors pertaining to Dublin City and the numbers employed by the various sectors. The agricultural sector and the numbers employed form a small part of those employed in Dublin City (Residing in Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) for a distribution of those engaged in the Primary Industries see [Table 3.7](#) and [Map 3.21](#). The fishing industry is linked to the County Dublin ports of Howth, Dún Laoghaire and Skerries although there are figures available from BIM as to the numbers engaged in fishing they are not available at Dublin City (Dublin City Borough) level - only the four counties combined for Dublin.

4.1 Retailing

Retailing is an important economic sector within Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) although it is difficult to obtain precise figures of the number of persons employed in the retail sector. The CSO can only provide data at regional level. [Map 4.1](#) shows the distribution of this data on a national basis for 1995-2000. Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) is included within the Dublin Region and these figures are shown in **Table 4.1**. As the figures clearly show there has been a significant increase in the number of persons employed in the retail sector in the last five years. The increase for the Dublin region alone is 21,900 or nearly 58% of an increase.

Table 4.1 Numbers employed by region in Retailing 1995 –2000 ('000's)

Region	1995	2000
Border	13.3	17.4
Dublin	37.8	59.7
Mid East	12.6	18.6
Midland	7.8	9.3
South east	15.7	21.0
South west	21.3	27.9
West	13.3	17.8

Source CSO Cork

4.2 Tourism

Introduction

It is estimated that in 1998 the tourism industry for the country as a whole was worth around £3bn. This can be broken down into £1.801bn spent by overseas tourists in Ireland, £461million paid to Irish carriers and £751million spent by domestic tourists. In 1998 tourists numbers grew to 5.5 million, continuing a trend of growth over the previous 7 years. It is estimated that in 1998 tourism provided employment for 126, 700 jobs (or job equivalents) or 8.2% of jobs. Source: Bord Fáilte

4.2.1 Dublin Region

Dublin City's (Dublin County Borough) tourism has statistics collated as a region together with the 3 other Dublin counties. **Table 4.2** has the number of callers to the County Dublin tourist offices in 2000. As is to be expected the busiest months are August and July with the quietest months being January and December. The busiest office is the Suffolk St office with over a million callers from Jan 2000 to Dec 2000.

Table 4.3 has the most popular tourist attractions in Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) for the years 1992 to 1998. The most popular attraction for those years was the National Gallery of Ireland although the number of visitors appears to decline from a peak in 1996.

[Map 4.2](#) shows the national tourist regions and **Table 4.4** contains the statistics for 1998 for the Dublin region.

Table 4.2 Walk-in Customers to Tourist Offices – Dublin 2000

	Suffolk St	Airport	Tallaght	Dún Laoghaire	Baggot St.	Total
JAN	42056	20358	1895	4057	558	68924
FEB	46105	22467	1977	6198	474	77221
MAR	67908	24016	1634	8104	479	102141
APR	74974	23140	1476	9387	276	109253
MAY	75606	24382	1721	10686	494	112889
JUN	85085	24575	1504	11620	431	123215
JUL	128678	26060	2595	14038	502	171873
AUG	240475	27415	2149	15758	640	286437
SEP	88720	26724	1413	10459	314	127630
OCT	78894	26915	1294	8785	297	116185
NOV	46164	24894	1045	5264	209	77576
DEC	40027	22415	1062	3267	115	66886
TOTAL	1014692	293361	19765	107623	4789	1440230

Source: Dublin Tourism

Table 4.3 Top Tourist Attractions by Visitor Numbers 1992 1998, Co Dublin

	Region	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
The National Gallery of Ireland	Dublin	980,000	962,147	1,023,097	1,061,687	1,113,563	957,426	896,475
Dublin Zoo	Dublin	448,988	671,966	472,462	387,640	423,000	506,000	526,567
Book of Kells	Dublin	286,178	321,134	353,867	402,201	433,492	455,079	498,574
Guinness Hopstore	Dublin	105,000	122,000	146,500	182,000	288,000	431,000	473,600
Hugh Lane Gallery	Dublin	253,096	288,943	320,371	309,935	346,883	338,909	395,352
Irish Museum of Modern Art	Dublin	160,000	185,000	230,000	335,000	330,000	300,000	290,000
St Patrick's Cathedral	Dublin	250,000	238,000	193,400	200,000	240,000	236,607	242,166
Christ Church Cathedral	Dublin				180,000	208,000	200,000	220,000
Dublin Castle	Dublin	106,700	110,300	122,479	132,896	112,564	150,00	178,000
Old Jameson Distillery	Dublin	25,001	28,146	30,540	40,276	46,383	47,979	135,572
National Botanic Gardens	Dublin		N/A		110,000	130,000		130,000
Kilmainham Gaol	Dublin	53,903	51,900	61,235	48,101	82,956	107,129	108,055
Dublinia	Dublin		71,336	86,640	87,000	97,000	91,356	101,595
Phoenix Park Visitor Centre	Dublin	9,483	22,900	17,895	15,431	13,806	11,346	13,600
St Michan's Church	Dublin		12,000	13,700		15,000	10,030	12,550
Ardgillan Castle Balbriggan	Dublin	98,00	10,900	10,000			8,546	12,000

Table 4.4 County Dublin Tourist Visits 1994 – 1998

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<i>Figures in 000s</i>					
Britain	807	956	1,111	1,313	1,507
Mainland Europe	541	636	645	652	736
North America	317	399	475	480	530
Other Areas	103	143	129	141	160
<i>Total Overseas Tourists</i>	1,768	2,134	2,360	2,586	2,933
Domestic Tourism	1,129	1,068	970	989	1,039
Northern Ireland	141	141	127	127	123
<i>Total Tourists</i>	3,038	3,343	3,457	3,702	4,095

Table 4.5 County Dublin Tourist Revenue 1994 - 1998

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
(IR£m)					
Britain	99.5	118.3	140.8	179.9	211.2
Mainland Europe	145.3	169.9	162.6	166.1	171.7
North America	62.6	82.9	94.2	94.3	93.1
Other Areas	23.4	47.4	43.1	34.2	49.2
<i>Total Overseas Revenue</i>	330.8	418.5	440.7	474.5	525.2
Domestic Tourism	101.9	85.5	66.3	77.0	76.1
Northern Ireland	21.4	21.6	21.9	14.6	26.5
<i>Total Tourism Revenue</i>	454.1	525.6	528.9	566.1	627.8

Table 4.6 County Dublin Overseas Tourists - 1998

<i>Figures in 000s</i>	Visitors		Holidaymakers	
	No.	Nights	No.	Nights
Britain	1,507	5,690	399	1,490
Mainland Europe	736	5,000	277	970
North America	530	1,990	339	990
Other Areas	160	1,240	88	270
<i>Total Overseas Tourists</i>	2,933	13,920	1,103	3,720

Table 4.7 County Dublin Main Purpose of Visit 1998

	Total %	Britain %	M'land Europe %	North America %	Other Areas %
Holiday	38	27	38	64	55
Friends/Relatives	18	22	12	12	16
Business/Conference	31	39	32	15	18
Study/Personal/Other	13	12	18	9	11
	100	100	100	100	100

Table 4.8 County Dublin Month of Arrival 1998

	Total %	Britain %	M'land Europe %	North America %	Other Areas %
January-March	17	19	16	15	17
April	9	10	7	9	10
May	9	8	8	10	8
June	12	10	16	14	12
July	13	10	18	14	14
August	12	12	12	13	12
September	9	8	9	12	10
October-December	19	24	15	13	14
	<i>100</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>97</i>

Table 4.9 County Dublin Route of Entry 1998

	Total %	Britain %	M'land Europe %	North America %	Other Areas %
Air from Britain	45	67	9	31	60
Air from Mainland Europe	22	0	78	5	14
Transatlantic Air	9	0	0	48	1
Sea from Britain	21	32	7	13	18
Sea from Mainland Europe	2	0	5	1	2
Via N. Ireland	1	1	0	2	5
	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Table 4.10 County Dublin Length of Stay 1998

	Total %	Britain %	M'land Europe %	North America %	Other Areas %
1-5 nights	55	73	40	31	34
6-8 nights	21	16	21	31	27
9-14 nights	15	8	20	29	21
15+ nights	9	4	18	10	18
	<i>100</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>100</i>

Table 4.11 County Dublin Accommodation Used 1998

	Total %	Britain %	M'land Europe %	North America %	Other Areas %
Hotel	43	44	36	52	32
Guesthouses/B&Bs	20	20	19	20	26
Rented	3	2	5	3	4
Caravan/camping	1	1	3	*	-
Hostel	7	2	12	10	15
Friends/Relatives	24	31	17	17	22
Other	4	2	11	1	4
	<i>102</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>103</i>

Table 4.12 County Dublin Accommodation Bed nights 1998

	Total %	Britain %	M'land Europe %	North America %	Other Areas %
Hotel	20	26	12	32	14
Guesthouses/B&Bs	10	15	6	11	7
Rented	20	11	29	16	27
Caravan & Camping	*	*	1	*	-
Hostel	4	2	6	6	5
Friends/Relatives	29	44	14	32	27
Other	14	2	30	1	18
	<i>97</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>98</i>

Table 4.13 County Dublin Other Regions Visited 1998

	Total %	Britain %	M'land Europe %	North America %	Other Areas %
Midlands/East	9	7	8	12	12
South East	14	7	14	29	30
South West	19	7	23	44	34
Shannon	15	5	15	40	28
West	18	7	26	35	30
North West	7	3	8	15	11
Northern Ireland	4	2	3	7	8

Table 4.14 County Dublin Experience of Ireland 1998

	Total %	Britain %	M'land Europe %	North America %	Other Areas %
On First Visit	42	22	59	64	65
Repeat	45	58	37	29	25

Table 4.15 County Dublin Party Composition 1998

	Total %	Britain %	M'land Europe %	North America %	Other Areas %
Travelling Alone	53	58	56	36	47
Mixed Couple	21	20	17	27	27
Family with Children	8	7	6	13	9
Other Adult Party	18	15	21	22	15
	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>98</i>

Table 4.16 County Dublin Social Class 1998

	Total %	Britain %	M'land Europe %	North America %	Other Areas %
Managerial/Professional (AB)	43	41	40	50	55
White Collar (C1)	40	34	51	38	38
Skilled Worker (C2)	12	18	6	7	5
Unskilled Worker (DE)	5	7	3	3	0
	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>98</i>

	Total %	Britain %	M'land Europe %	North America %	Other Areas %
Under 18 years	6	5	9	7	5
19-24 years	13	10	21	11	10
25-34 years	29	31	32	19	30
35-44 years	19	22	18	15	19
45+ years	33	32	20	47	36
	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>100</i>

Table 4.18 County Dublin Activities Engaged In

	Total %	Britain %	M'land Europe %	North America %	Other Areas %
Angling	0	0	0	0	0
Equestrian Pursuits	1	0	1	1	0
Golfing	2	1	2	5	4
Cycling	2	0	4	0	3
Hiking/Hillwalking	4	4	7	7	5
Historical/Cultural	32	14	43	60	46
Gardens	10	5	16	16	16

Table 4.19 Domestic Tourism to County Dublin 1994-1998

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Domestic Tourism To Dublin	1129	1068	970	989	1,039
Proportion of all domestic trips	15	15	16	14	15
Domestic Revenue	101.9	85.5	66.3	76.9	76.1

Table 4.20 Domestic Tourism to County Dublin Purpose of Trip 1994-1998

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Holiday	21	22	20	27	26
Visiting Friends/Relatives	50	54	54	55	53
Business	19	14	20	12	14
Other	9	10	6	6	7
	99	100	100	100	100

Table 4.21 Domestic Tourism to Dublin Timing of Trip, Age, Social Class & Region of Residence 1994-1998					
Timing of Domestic Trips	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
January-April	33	18	34	33	38
May- August	32	43	29	28	35
September-December	35	39	37	39	27
Age					
16-24 years	20	29	35	16	33
25-34 years	23	21	25	32	21
35-54 years	31	34	25	24	23
55+ years	26	16	15	28	23
Social Class					
ABC1	54	54	46	37	94
C2	28	28	30	29	20
DE	18	18	24	34	16
Region of Residence					
Dublin	9	9	19	4	6
Rest of Leinster	32	32	17	31	31
Munster	33	33	38	32	33
Connaught/Ulster	26	26	26	33	30

Source: Bord Fáilte

4.3 Industry – Innovation Centres/Enterprise Centres

The Dublin Business Innovation Centre (Dublin BIC) was set up in 1987 and with the support of EU, private and public sectors has assisted the creation of a development and enterprise culture in the Dublin region. Its main purpose is to ‘ increase the level of entrepreneurial activity and improve the survival rates and growth prospects. (Source: Dublin BIC). At present 70% of businesses started through the centre continue to be in business after 5 years.

A joint Initiative with UCD is the University Campus Programme which aims to provide a mix of practical training and consultancy support in assisting participants in developing their business ideas. It is a link between the University and the business community in Ireland and overseas.

Enterprise Ireland offers grants through the Research Technology and Innovation (RTI) Competitive Grants Scheme. There are a number of other schemes/courses available through Enterprise Ireland including:

Innovation Management Initiative	Intellectual Property Assistance
Innovation Partnerships	Research Networks
The Craft Programme	EUREKA
SME net	Technology Services
Innovation Relay Centre	

The Liffey Trust was founded in 1984 to help create jobs by assisting entrepreneurs, community and other enterprise groups.

The Project Development Centre has been running the Enterprise Development Programme (EDP) since 1991. A total of 200 entrepreneurs have completed to date. It aims to help businesses in developing through product enhancement and skills enhancement. Programmes start twice a year in January and July

The Guinness-Enterprise Centre located close to the Guinness Hop Store assists fledging businesses in providing ‘incubator’ space to small-scale software and light hi tech businesses. It also facilitates a comprehensive range of Enterprise development related support services.

5. Infrastructure

5.1 Transport

5.1.1 Roads

Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) is the centre point for a National Road network spanning radially from the City Centre the [Map 5.1](#) shows the National Primary, and Secondary roads & Motorways in the Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) area.

The National Roads Authority (NRA) refers to 4 strategic corridors for national roads that are listed below. Dublin City is a starting point for 3 of the 4 strategic corridors. [Map 5.2](#) shows these national routes for Ireland.

Strategic Corridors

- North/South: -Belfast-**Dublin**-Rosslare-Waterford-Cork
- Southwest: -**Dublin**-Limerick/Shannon and Cork
- East/West: -**Dublin**-Galway and Sligo
- Western: - Sligo-Galway-Limerick-Waterford-Rosslare

The National Primary routes from Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) go to Belfast (N1), to the NorthWest (N2) Donegal etc., the National Primary road to Sligo (N3) as far as Cavan whilst the (N4) is the main road out of Dublin to the West. Travel to the South & South West e.g. Limerick and Cork on the (N7).

The M50 motorway links the M1 Belfast /Airport road to the southern part of County Dublin. The (M50) does not fall within the boundary of Dublin City (Dublin County Borough).

The recent opening (July 2001) of a section of the Southern Cross motorway linking Tallaght to Ballinteer and the (N11)-heading Southeast to Wexford and Rosslare, is a welcome addition to the Motorway infrastructure around the City.

National Roads Statistics- Ireland

The National Primary routes which link the major cities and ports account for only 3% of the total road network but carry 27% of the total traffic by road. Approximately 66% of traffic on these primary roads is work related and a sixth is made up of Heavy Goods Vehicles.

The National Secondary roads represent 3% of the total network and carry 24% of road traffic, linking important towns and serving medium to large areas of population (*NRA*).

The National Development Plan

The National Development Plan (2000-2006) has a detailed listing of the planned improvements to the primary road network. A number of these primary roads form part of the **Trans-European Road Network - TERN**. A timetable of the plans and improvements can be found at the NRA (National Roads Authority) Web Site www.nra.ie,

Planned Improvements to the M50

A major consultation process was launched on 14 July 2001 in connection with the upgrading of the M50, the four Dublin County Councils and the NRA are overseeing the process. Its main proposals are:

- Widening of the M50 between the M1 Interchange close to Dublin Airport and the proposed Sandyford Interchange, from two lanes to three within the existing land. Taking land from the existing centre median.
- New interchanges to replace existing roundabouts at the M1, N2, N4, and N7.
- Enlargement of the toll plaza to cater for increased traffic flows.
- Electronic messaging

The Dublin Transport Initiative

The Dublin Transport Initiative's final report was published in 1995. Its strategy provided a basis for the establishment of the Dublin Transportation Office (DTO) in 1995. Its aim was to help plan the future development of the transportation network in Greater Dublin.

[Map 5.3](#) shows the large regions around the capital city within which people are prepared to commute to Dublin. This commuting whether by road or rail is one of the main issues that the DTO has to examine and to address. The Dublin Transportation Office has produced a major study with regard to the transport problems within the Dublin Region. *A Platform for Change* was published in September 2000. It is possible to download a copy of the report from the DTO web site at www.dto.ie. It provides an outline of the transportation strategy for Greater Dublin Region from 2000 to 2016.

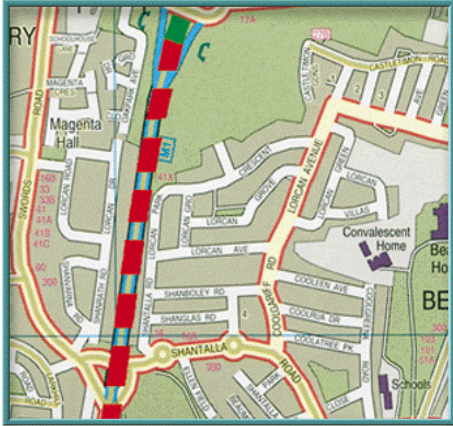
Dublin Port Tunnel

The construction of the Dublin Port Tunnel is due to commence in early 2001,(see diagram overleaf) this is an important part of the Dublin Transportation Initiative. It is expected that the tunnel will take up to 7,000 HGV and 13,000 cars upon completion in 2004. This would reduce significantly the number of cars and HGV accessing Dublin Port via the City Centre at the present time. More information may be obtained on the Dublin Corporation web site www.dublincorp.ie.

Dublin Eastern by-pass Motorway

The NRA has come to the conclusion that the Eastern by-pass Motorway is a feasible project it is to be included in the national road development plan. A budget has been allocated for planning and design. The Government will have to award a final budget at a later date.

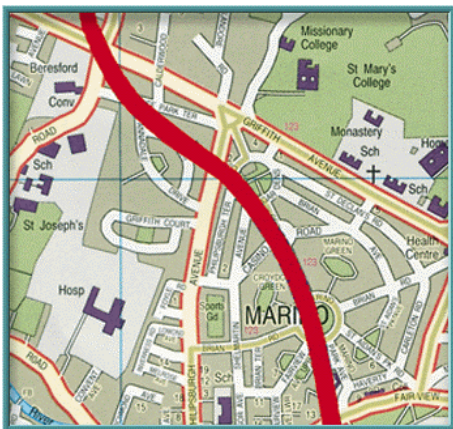
Dublin Port Tunnel Route from Santry to Dublin Port



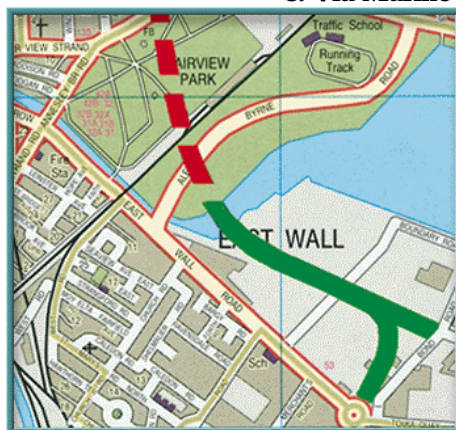
1 From Santry



2 Via Grace Park Road



3. Via Marino



4. To Dublin Port



Source: Dublin Corporation website

Local Authority Roads

Each individual local authority has responsibility to maintain the road network (with the help of grants from Central Government) within its county boundary. Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) has over 1200km of roads to maintain. **Table 5.1** shows the classification of each type of road and the total number of km to be maintained.

Table 5.1 Main infrastructure road classification totals, Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) – 2001

Road Classification	Length (Km)
National Primary	42.83
National Secondary	5.85
Regional	181.23
Bus Routes not Primary/ Regional	109.57
Traffic Routes not code 1 2 3	114.04
Important Residential Roads	61.81
Minor Residential Service Road Cul de Sac	565.20
Laneways or Pedestrian Paths (named)	41.91
Unnamed Lanes	88.00
Total	1210.41

Source: Dublin Corporation

Traffic Volume

Table 5.2 lists the Traffic Counts obtained from Dublin Corporation Traffic Division in 2001. These counts are conducted every November and give all the vehicles crossing the Inner Cordon (canal ring) into the city centre. The counts are taken between 7.00am and 10.00 am.

Table 5.2 Traffic Counts Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) 1997-2000

Type of Vehicle	1997	1998	1999	2000*
Cars	85632	82844	86233	79757
Bicycles	5616	4574	5379	4469
Buses	1459	1350	1454	1521

Source Dublin Corporation

*Counts for 2000 are compromised by teachers' industrial action. Effect of this impossible to gauge.

Traffic Accidents Dublin City

Table 5.3 lists the number of road casualties from 1997-1999. Significantly the number of fatalities on the roads within the City has dropped by a half from 1997 to 1999 and the number of injuries has decreased by 22%. This figures are significant step in the right direction but one death on the road is still one too many.

Table 5.3 Casualties by Road User in Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) 1997 -1999

Type	1997 Fatal	1997 Injury	1998 Fatal	1998 Injury	1999 Fatal	1999 Injury
Pedestrian	30	615	18	505	12	464
Pedal Cyclist	6	284	5	250	2	204
Motor Cyclist	6	422	6	368	6	288
Car driver	9	1024	10	965	7	894
PSV Driver	1	33	0	33	0	25
Heavy Goods	1	73	0	65	0	38
Other / Unknown	0	18	0	21	0	6
Total	53	2469	39	2207	27	1919

Source: Dublin Corporation (N.R.A.)

Table 5.4 shows the large increase in the number of new cars in County Dublin (All counties) from 1996 to 2000.

Table 5.4 Number of New Cars Registered County Dublin (All Counties) 1996 – 2000

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
County Dublin	44,375	50,892	56,209	64,352	84,381

Source: 1996-1999 VRT Admin. & Annual Report 2000 Excise Statistics Section

The above figures do not include HGV or Second Hand Registrations issued from private imports. The 2000 figure appears to be a peak in 2000 as the figures for 2001 Jan to April from the CSO show a fall in the registration of new cars for the whole of Ireland from 106,791 for Jan to April 2000 to 79,960 for the same period in 2001. This has dropped to a level similar to 1998 when 74,649 (Jan to April) new cars were registered for the first time in Ireland.

5.1.2 Rail Services

There are two mainline train stations in Dublin City, i.e. Connolly and Heuston. Both stations have undergone significant changes and revamped over the last number of years. This is part of the £2billion being spent on the rail network by the Government (Co-funded by the EU) as a major investment of the rail network across the country. [Map 5.4](#) shows the National Rail Network and [Map 5.5](#) shows the location of the two mainline rail stations in Dublin City (Dublin County Borough). On this map are the 12 Dart Stations within the Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) boundaries. The busiest station measured by passenger numbers is Tara St., followed by Pearse St. and then Connolly Station. This map also shows all the dart stations from Howth & Malahide to Bray & Greystones. **Table 5.5** summarises the Intercity train departures from Heuston Station. **Table 5.6** summarises suburban train departures from Heuston station.

HEUSTON STATION INTERCITY SERVICES

Table 5.5 Summary of Intercity Train Departures from Dublin Heuston

ROUTE	NUMBER OF TRAINS	AV. JOURNEY TIME
Dublin - Cork	10 Departures Mon & Fri. 9 Tues – Thurs. 10 Departures Saturday 8 Sunday	2.55 - 3.15hrs
Dublin – Ballina	3 departures Monday to Thursday & Sat. 4 Departures Friday & 2 Departures Sunday	3.55 – 4.15hrs
Dublin – Galway	5 Departures Monday to Friday 6 Departures Saturday & 4 Sunday	2.45 - 3.00hrs
Dublin – Limerick	12 Departures Monday 11 Tuesday & Thurs. 10 Departures Sunday	2.15 - 2.55hrs
Dublin – Tralee	5 Departures Monday to Thursday 6 Departures Friday & Saturday 4 Sunday	4.00 – 4.40hrs
Dublin – Waterford	4 Departures Monday to Thurs & Sat & Sun 5 Departures Friday	2.30 – 2.40hrs
Dublin - Westport	3 Departures Monday to Saturday 2 Departures Sunday	4.00 – 4.15hrs

HEUSTON SUBURBAN RAIL SERVICE

Table 5.6 Summary of Suburban Train Arrivals & Departures from Dublin Heuston

ROUTE	NUMBER OF TRAINS	AV. JOURNEY TIME
Kildare – Dublin	32 Departures Monday to Thurs. 31 Departures Friday 29 Saturday 12 Departures Sunday	30 – 50mins
Dublin – Kildare	28 Departures Monday to Thurs. 29 Departures Friday - 28 Saturday 14 Departures Sunday	30 – 50mins

CONNOLLY STATION INTERCITY SERVICES

Table 5.7 Summary of Intercity Rail Departures from Dublin Connolly

ROUTE	NUMBER OF TRAINS	AV. JOURNEY TIME
Dublin – Belfast	8 Departures Mon to Sat. 5 Departures Sunday	2.05hrs
Dublin – Sligo	3 Departures Mon to Thurs. & Sat & Sun. 4 Departures Friday	3.10hrs
Dublin – Rosslare* *(Europort)	4 Departures Mon to Friday 3 Departures Sat & Sun.	3.10 – 3.30hrs

CONNOLLY STATION SUBURBAN RAIL SERVICES

Table 5.8 Summary of Suburban Train Arrivals & Departures Dublin Connolly

ROUTE	NUMBER OF TRAINS	AV. JOURNEY TIME
Arklow – Dublin	4 Departures Mon to Sat. 3 Departures Sun	1.30 – 1.50hrs
Dublin – Arklow	4 Departures Mon to Fri. 3 Departures Sat & Sun.	1.30 – 1.50hrs
Dundalk – Dublin	10 Mon to Sat 4 Departures Sunday	0.55min – 1.20hrs
Dublin – Dundalk	12 Departures Mon to Fri. 9 Departures Sat & 5 Sunday	0.55min – 1.20hrs
Maynooth – Dublin	22 Departures Mon to Fri. 19 Departures Sat & 9 Sunday	25min – 35 min
Dublin – Maynooth	21 Departures Mon to Thurs. 22 Friday 20 Departures Sat. 9 Sunday	25min – 35 min

DART (Dublin Area Rapid Transit)

A full services operates for 363 days a year with the first train leaving Howth at 6.05am, Malahide at 6.28am, Bray 5.50am and Greystones 6.15am. The last train leaving Tara St Station, Northbound to Howth is at 11.30pm whilst to Malahide at 11.00pm The last trains Southbound depart Tara St. at 23.20pm for Bray and 23.08pm for Greystones.

[Map 5.5](#) shows the location of the recently opened stations of *Clontarf Road* and *Grand Canal Dock*.

The service recently extended to *Malahide* and to *Greystones*. Efforts have been made to alleviate the overcrowding on trains at peak times by purchasing more carriages. Ten new carriages were added to the service in 2000 and a further 16 are to be deployed in Spring 2001.

If the strategy of trying to encourage commuters out of their cars and onto the trains is to be a success then increasing capacity on the DART should continue.

The Park & Ride facilities at DART stations needs to be looked at and where possible land should be purchased to facilitate people who wish to drive to a DART station and then commute by DART.

Feeder Buses

A DART feeder bus service operates from the following DART stations Sutton, Harmonstown, Connolly Station, Tara St., Sydney Parade, Blackrock and Dun Laoghaire.

Dublin Bus operates a feeder service from Connolly station to Heuston Station stopping at Tara St and the City Centre before returning to Connolly Station.

Aerdart

A new AERDART service, which has just been introduced, allows passengers to board a bus at Howth Junction and travel to Dublin Airport. This service will connect airline passengers with Dublin Airport with all the stops along the DART line from Malahide/Howth to Bray/Greystones.

5.1.3 Dublin Bus

Dublin Bus operates a fleet of 1,020 buses and a total of 190 routes including the Nitelink service. Some services commence at 06.45am and most continue to until 11.30pm when the Nitelink service commences.

Nitelink

- Monday to Wed - departures at 00.30am and 02.30am only.
- Thurs to Saturday - every 20minutes from 00.30am to 04.30am.

There is no scheduled Nitelink service on Sundays at present. At Christmas holidays there is a provision to allow for a Sunday Nitelink service.

Airlink

Dublin Bus operates a service linking City Centre (O'Connell St) and Bus Aras (Central Bus Station) to the Airport. This service runs every 10 minutes at peak times with the first departure from O'Connell St at 05.15am and from Bus Aras 07.30am whilst the first departure from the Airport is at 05.45am. Another Dublin Bus service links Dublin Airport and the mainline rail stations.

5.1.4 Dublin Airport

Although Dublin Airport is situated within Dublin – Fingal, it serves the entire region and indeed the whole country. It is located on the North side of Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) about 10km from the City centre see [Map 5.5](#). As the map shows, there are Motorway connections which link Dublin Airport with all the major routes into the city centre and out of Dublin to the rest of the country.

The traffic i.e. passenger numbers into the Airport has increased substantially over recent number of years. **Table 5.9** shows the increases in the number of passengers using the Airport from 5.0m in 1995 to 14m in 2000.

Table 5.9 Dublin Airport Passenger numbers 1995 - 2000

YEAR	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS	%INCREASE
1995	5.0 m	-
1998	11.6 m	132.0%
1999	12.8 m	10.3%
2000	14.0 m	9.4%

Source: Aer Rianta

Passenger growth continues at 7% annually and means that Aer Rianta will have to continue investing in the infrastructure to ensure that the airport meets the needs of all its passengers. Growth is gained through increased competition and route growth. In 2001, Aer Rianta predicted an increase of approximately one million extra passengers. This figure has had to be revised as a result of the impact of foot and mouth disease in the first half of 2001 and more recently the impact of the Sept. 11th atrocities in New York & Washington.

Since 1986 an integrated development plan has been in place to provide for **a capacity of 20 million passengers** passing through the airport in a single year.

A total of 30 airlines provide services to 67 scheduled destinations, see **Table 5.10** for a full listing of airlines. (Aer Rianta)

Table 5.10 List of Airlines operating scheduled routes from Dublin Airport 2001

AIRLINE	WEB ADDRESS
1.Adria Airways	www.adria.si
2.Aer Arann	www.aerarann.ie
3.Aer Lingus	www.aerlingus.ie
4.Aeroflot	www.aeroflot.com
5.Air France	www.airfrance.com
6.Air Malta	www.airmalta.com
7.Alitalia	www.alitalia.it
8.British Regional (BA)	www.ba.com
9.British Midland	www.britishmidland.com
10.CityFlyer Express (BA)	www.ba.com
11.CityJet	
12.Comed Aviation	
13.Continental Airlines	www.continental.com
14.Crossair	www.continental.com
15.Czech Airlines	www.csa.ca/intro.htm
16.Delta Airlines	www.delata.com
17.Finnair	www.finnair.fi
18.Iberia Airlines	www.iberia.com
19.British European	www.british-european.com
20.KLM Alps	www.klm.com
21.Luxair	www.luxair.lu
22.Lufthansa	www.lufthansa.com
23.Manx Airlines	www.manx-airlines.com
24.Malev	www.baxter.net/malev
25.Ryanair	www.ryanair.com
26.SAS	www.scandinavian.net
27.Swissair	www.swissair.com
28.TAP Air Portugal	www.tap-airportugal.pt
39.Tarom	www.tarom.digiro.net
30.Tyrolean Airways	www.tyrolean.at

Table 5.11 lists the destinations in the U.K., Europe and the United States where scheduled services operate from Dublin Airport.

Table 5.11 List of Scheduled Destinations from Dublin Airport 2001

<u>United Kingdom</u>		<u>Europe</u>	
London	Heathrow	Paris	Charles de Gaulle
	Luton		Beauvois
	Stansted	Brussels	Brussels National
	Gatwick		Charleroi
	London City	Milan	Linate
Manchester			Malpensa
Leeds/Bradford		Oslo	
Liverpool		Stockholm	
East Midlands		Helsinki	
Birmingham		Copenhagen	
Cardiff		Billund	
Bristol		Amsterdam	
Newcastle		Dusseldorf	
Sheffield		Frankfurt	
Teeside		Luxembourg	
Bournemouth		Zurich	
Southampton		Munich	
Exeter		Vienna	
Edinburgh		Budapest	
Glasgow Int'l		Bucharest	
Prestwick		Ljubljana	
Isle of Man		Rome	
Jersey & Guernsey		Barcelona	
		Madrid	
		Malaga	
 <u>U.S.A.</u>		 <u>Ireland</u>	
New York	J.F.K.	Cork	
	Newark	Shannon	
Atlanta		Galway	
Boston		Sligo	
Chicago		Kerry County	
Los Angeles		Donegal County	
Washington D.C.			

Tour Operators Based at the Airport

There are a number of Tour Operators who are based at Dublin Airport. A list of the tour operators and their telephone numbers is detailed below.

Table 5.12 List of Tour Operators operating through Dublin Airport.

OPERATOR	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Budget Travel	01 6611403
CIE Tours International	01 7031888
Corona Holidays	01 8725022
Falcon Holidays	01 6056500
JWT Holidays	01 6789555
Panorama Holidays	01 6707666
Sunworld	01 8727711
Top Flight	01 6799177
USIT NOW	01 6778117

Aircoach

There are two Aircoach routes that depart from Dublin Airport every 15 minutes and operate from 05.00am to 23.30pm. Firstly, Dublin Airport to Donnybrook Road via the Centre and secondly Dublin Airport to the IFSC (Irish Financial Services Centre)/ Docklands Service.

Useful Links

www.aer-rianta.ie

www.dublin-airport.ie

5.1.5. Dublin Port

Ferryport

Dublin Port is the choice of five ferry companies who together offer at present a total of 15 sailings daily to Holyhead, Liverpool and Douglas (Isle of Man). There is also a choice of high speed or cruise ferry.

- 1.4 million passengers passed through the port in 1999 up 6% on the previous year It is estimated that 1.45 m will pass through the terminal in 2000
- The number of tourist cars 274,000 was up by 16% on 1998

Freight

Roll On & Roll Off accounts for 53% of all the modes of transporting freight. Lo/Lo continues to grow and in 2000 accounted for 22% of overall throughput.

- Impressive increases have seen freight tonnage increase from 15.2 m tonnes in 1996 to a record 21 m tonnes in 2000.
- There were 7650 ship arrivals in 2000 compared to 6441 in 1996
- Unitised trade now accounts for 75% of all trade.

Notable Points for the Year 2001

- A new larger P&O Sea Ferry “European Ambassador” will arrive early in the year.
- The world’s largest Superferry “Ulysses” will start operating for Irish Ferries in Feb.
- A new Stena “Forwarder” is due in late Spring
- Work on the Dublin Port Tunnel will start in early 2001 and is due for completion in 2004.
- Work will commence on a landscaping program to clean up the northern perimeter of the port.

Source: Dublin Port Company Yearbook 2001

Table 5.13 Statistics for Dublin Port 1999-2000

	1999	2000(Est.)
Tonnage	20 m tonnes	21 m tonnes
Imports	13.2 m tonnes	13.5 m tonnes
Exports	6.8 m tonnes	7.5 m tonnes
Ro/Ro	451,000 units	480,000 units
Lo/Lo	442,000 teus	452,000 teus
Liquid Bulk	3.4 m tonnes	3.7 m tonnes
Dry Bulk	1.6 m tonnes	1.6 m tonnes
Break Bulk	0.2 m tonnes	0.2 m tonnes
Trade Cars	125,000	150,000
Passenger Nos.	1.35 m	1.45 m
Tourist Cars	274,000	300,000
Ship Nos.	7187 trading vessels Including 37 cruise liners	7650 trading vessels Including 30 cruise

Source: Dublin Port Company Yearbook 2001

Table 5.14 List of the Ferry Companies operating from Dublin Port 2001

FERRY COMPANY	SAILINGS	TERMINAL	DESTINATION
----------------------	-----------------	-----------------	--------------------

Irish Ferries

Tel 01 661 0511

Cruise Ferry (Pass & Freight)	2	1	Holyhead
Fast Ferry (Pass)	3	1	Holyhead

Norse Merchant Ferries

Tel 01 819 2999

Cruise Ferry (Pass & Freight)	2	1	Liverpool
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P&O Irish Sea

Tel 1800 409 049

Cruise Ferry (Pass & Freight)	4	3	Liverpool
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Stena Line

Tel 01 204 7777

Cruise Ferry (Pass & Freight)	2	2	Holyhead
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SuperSeaCat III

Tel 1800 551 743

Fast Ferry (Pass)	1	1	Liverpool
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Isle of Man Steam

Packet Company

Tel 1800 551 743

Fast Ferry (Pass)	Seasonal	1	Douglas
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Terminal 1 & 2 Ferryport, Alexandria Road Dublin 1

Terminal 3 North Wall Extension, Dublin 1

Source Dublin Port Company

5.1.6. Bus Éireann

Introduction

Bus Éireann operate a fleet of over 1,300 coaches and buses of which 700 are allocated to school services. The average age of the coaches is now 6.7 years with the recent acquisition of 183 coaches, 10 large capacity city buses and 25 minibuses. In the year 2000 they had 84.3m passenger journeys a slight decline on the previous year 85.2m. (Source CIE Annual Report 2000)

Range of Services

Bus Éireann offer a wide range of services including:

- Expressway inter-urban coach services
- Eurolines a coach to Britain & Europe
- Commuter Bus Services to & from Dublin & other urban areas

Also

- City bus services in Cork, Galway, Limerick and Waterford
- School Bus Services (for Dept. of Education)
- Ancillary services including coach & bus hire, vehicle testing contract maintenance and parcel delivery

There are over 50 routes in the Expressway service linking the major towns and cities throughout the country. Northern Ireland is also served in conjunction with Ulsterbus. Eurolines coach services are linked to the Expressway service consequently over 100 towns are linked to 1,500 destinations across Britain & Europe (Bus Éireann)

Bus Aras is located close to Connolly Train Station see [Map 5.5](#) for the location of Connolly Station

5.2 Environmental Infrastructure

5.2.1. Water Supply

Dublin Corporation's Water Division produces and distributes water to the Greater Dublin Area which includes Dublin City (Dublin County Borough), Fingal, South Dublin, Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown and parts of Wicklow and Kildare. [Map 5.6](#) shows Greater Dublin Area Water Treatment plants and Reservoirs. **Table 5.15** lists the average daily consumption in the Greater Dublin Area counties from 1994- 2001.

Table 5.15 Average daily Consumption of Water for Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) and surrounding Counties (1 megalitres equals 1 million litres*)

COUNTY	1994	2001
Dublin City (DCB)	205.0 mega litres	212.5 mega litres
Fingal*	53.0 mega litres	67.0 mega litres
South Dublin	55.5 mega litres	65.5 mega litres
Dún Laoghaire &R'down	66.0 mega litres	55.0 mega litres
Wicklow**	22.5 mega litres	18.5 mega litres
Kildare	35.5 mega litres	50.8 mega litres

Source: Dublin Corporation Water Division

*Fingal includes 2.25 mega litres for Clonee & Dunboyne in 2001

**Wicklow figure includes Bray Urban District Council in 1994

As the table states the total daily consumption for the whole area is approximately 445 mega litres per day. There are 3 main treatment plants, see [Map 5.6](#) Ballymore Eustace, Roundwood and Bohernabreena.

Most of the Supply for Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) is from the Ballymore Eustace Water treatment Works. The water for Ballymore Eustace is supplied from the Poulaphouca Reservoir or as they are sometimes referred to the Blessington Lakes.

Conservation

The Dublin Regional Water Conservation Project is a project funded by the EU £32m with the aim of tackling specific problems in relation to metering and replacing old pipes from which water is liable to leak. This project runs alongside the Dublin Corporation Water Divisions own Water Conservation/repair operation. It is estimated that in 1994 that somewhere between 39-42% of water produced was lost due to leakage (Greater Dublin Water Supply Strategy-DOELG 1996). Present estimates put leakage at 30% or lower with the goal of 20% attainable in the near future. (Dublin Corporation WD)
There are approximately 2200km of water pipeline in the Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) area.

It is estimated that consumption will increase at 1.5% annually although this figure is only an estimate and many factors can reduce or increase this figure. The current maximum production capacity is 490 mega litres per day for a limited period of time. (Source: Dublin Corporation)

5.2.2. Waste Water and Sewage Treatment

Waste water from most of Dublin City (Dublin County Borough), as well as parts of Fingal, South Dublin and Dún Laoghaire Rathdown is pumped to Ringsend Treatment Works. The wastewater is treated before being discharged into Dublin Bay. Sludge (the solid part of the Wastewater is heat treated to 450 degrees Centigrade killing all the pathogens. The product of this process is a pasteurised organic fertiliser, suitable as a soil conditioner. It is marketed under the name of *Biofert*. As a result of this treatment and marketing of this product there has been no dumping of sludge in Dublin Bay since 1999. It is expected that when the Dublin Bay Project is completed all wastewater from Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) and all of the Greater Dublin Area will be treated at Ringsend Treatment Works

The Dublin Bay Project

The Dublin Bay Project is the single largest waste water project currently being implemented in Europe. [Map 5.7](#) shows the location of the Ringsend Treatment Works that is being upgraded to cope with the expected rise in demand. A £200m investment co-funded by the EU cohesion fund and the DOELG was devised to treat all the wastewater from not only Dublin City but also most of the waste water from Fingal, Dún Laoghaire - Rathdown and South Dublin. Upon completion of the Project, all the water discharged into Dublin Bay will meet EU and Irish statutory waste water requirements. As a benefit of this project the beach at Dollymount Strand is expected to gain the Blue Flag award for water quality.

The construction of Sutton Pumping station and an undersea pipeline linking the Sutton station with the upgraded treatment plant at Ringsend are two parts of the Project.

ABA is a consortium made up of Ascon, Black & Veatch and Anglian Water will operate the plant from its completion in 2002 on a twenty-year contract. (Source Dublin Bay Project –Dublin Corporation)

Recreation

The completion of this project should provide the stimulus to increasing the recreational/tourist amenities in Dublin Bay. Water sports such as water skiing, diving, and sailing should be more attractive to Dubliners and tourists alike.

5.2.3. Pollution

Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) has an Air Quality Monitoring Unit maintained by Dublin Corporation. Annual figures for pollutants are available on the Dublin Corporation website at www.dublincorp.ie. In 2000 Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide and lead levels were within EU guidelines. The College Street site detected an annual mean value of 49µg/m³ for Particulates which is above the EU recommendation of 40µg/m³. This level must be achieved by 2005. (Source AQMU)

5.2.4. Landfill Sites & Solid Waste

There are two municipal landfill sites within the county of Dublin at Ballyogan in Dún Laoghaire & Rathdown, at Balleally in Fingal and a Waste Baling station at Ballymount in South Dublin. These facilities take all the domestic refuse from County Dublin. All of the waste from Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) goes to the Baling Station at Ballymount and from there to the landfill site at Arthurstown (near Kill) Co. Kildare. Dublin City produced 361,520 tonnes of waste in 1998 see **Table 5.16**.

[Map 5.8](#) shows the location of the main municipal Landfill Sites in County Dublin and the remaining capacity i.e. the expected life of the site in terms of years. This map is from the *EPA Millennium Yearbook 2000*. Uses 1998 as its base year so if a site has a capacity to accept waste as indicated in the legend for 5 to 10 years then it is 5 to 10 years from 1998.

Table 5.16 Waste Volume 1998 (tonnes) (All Dublin Counties)

Local Authority	Household	Commercial	Street Cleansing	Total
Dublin County Borough	166,333	160,187	35,000	361,520
Dun Laoghaire/R'down	53,867	56,288	2,729	112,884
Dublin-Fingal	55,993	22,550	1,896	80,439
South Dublin County	70,400	52,369	1,150	123,919
Kildare C.C.	42,471	26,606	100	69,177
Wicklow C.C.	45,066	19,316	600	64,982
Meath	34,650	23,044	480	58174

Source: EPA 1998 National Waste Database

Household, Trade & Hazardous Waste

Dublin Corporation Waste Management Division is responsible for the collection of over **650 tonnes** of solid waste every day. Their 62 refuse trucks calling to 180,000 homes and 1,5000 businesses every week. In a year Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) produces around **200,000 tonnes** of waste. Most of this waste is now sent to the Baling Station at Ballymount and from there to the Arthurstown landfill Site in County Kildare.

There is the recent introduction of a wheel bin service that commenced in November 2000; it is expected that every household in Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) should have a wheel bin by May 2001.

In addition Dublin Corporation in conjunction with Dún Laoghaire & Rathdown, Fingal and South Dublin has put out for tender a Green bin collection which every month will collect certain recyclable from households. This is aimed at reducing the amount of waste going to the Arthurstown site.

ITEMS to be collected and recycled at present

Recycled and Collected at Present

Newspapers
Magazines
Light Card
Aluminium Cans
Steel Cans

NOT collected at Present

Glass*
Milk & Juice Cartons
Garden & Organic Waste
Construction Waste

*See Bring centres

Bring Centres

There are a number of Bring Centres placed around the city where glass can be brought and recycled. See [Map 5.9](#) for the Location of Bring Centres in Dublin City (Dublin County Borough). ([Appendix 5.1](#) lists the centres.).

Dublin Waste Management Strategy/ Dublin Waste to Energy Project

Part of the Dublin waste Management Strategy is to recycle 60% of its waste within four years. The aim is that only 16% will have to go to a landfill instead of the 90% figure at present. It is intended that the remaining 24% will be thermally treated for energy recovery. (Source Dublin Corporation)

5.3 Housing

5.3.1 House Completions

Table 5.17 shows the total number of House Completions for the Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) and the other 3 Dublin Counties.

Table 5.17 Total House Completions 1996-2000 for the four Dublin County Councils

COUNTY	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Dublin City (DCB)	4,125	3,427	3,777	2,804	2,362
Private only	3,514	3,187	3,420	2,527	2,178
D/Laoghaire&R'n	1,053	712	549	886	860
Private only	939	554	432	848	843
Fingal	2,024	2,027	2,618	4,296	4,044
Private only	1,912	2,600	2,576	4,213	3,976
South Dublin	2,244	2,479	2,013	2,049	2,139
Private only	2,122	2,403	1,847	1,902	1,906

Source: CSO Housing Bulletin 2000

The entire house completions can be broken down into type of dwelling. **Table 5.18** breaks down the house completions for 2000 into bungalow, detached house, semi-detached, terraced and flat/apartment. The Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) figure of 2,362 consists of 4 bungalows, 32 detached houses etc. This figure matches the 2,362 in the total column in **Table 5.17** for Dublin City (Dublin County Borough). As can be seen from this table the largest proportion of house type is the flat/apartment type. This does mean that housing density will increase in Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) if this trend continues⁵.

Table 5.18 New Houses completed by type for the four Dublin County Councils 2000

COUNTY	B'low	Detach	Semi-D	Terra'd	Flat/Apt	Ttl
Dublin City (DCB)	2	32	197	6	2,123	2,362
D/Laoghaire&R'n	8	224	81	41	506	860
Fingal	142	391	1,911	683	917	4,044
South Dublin	18	198	1,532	200	191	2,139

Source: CSO Hosing Bulletin 2000

⁵ A completed house is deemed completed once connected by the ESB for the basis of these statistics.

5.3.2 House Prices

Table 5.19 gives the house price increases for New & Second Hand Houses for County Dublin and the Whole of Ireland from 1996 – 2000.

**Table 5.19 Average House prices for New & Second Hand Houses 1996-2000
Dublin (Four County Council areas)**

COUNTY	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	£	£	£	£	£
County Dublin (NEW)	76,439	96,111	126,561	152,414	174,622
Ireland (NEW)	68,677	80,506	98,683	116,970	133,249
County Dublin (Second Hand)	82,246	103,374	138,942	165,869	194,559
Ireland (Second Hand)	67,438	80,892	105,950	128,622	150,070

Source: CSO Housing Bulletin 2000

In the four years from 1996 to 2000 the average price paid for a new home in Dublin rose by £98,000 a 98% increase. The average price paid for a second hand home in County Dublin rose by £75,000 representing a 50% increase over the four-year period. These prices are obtained through the Housing Bulletin 2000 published by the CSO.

In 1996 the average price paid for 45.9% of houses in the Dublin area did not exceed £60,000 by 2000 that percentage has been reduced to just 0.8%. At the other end of the spectrum in 1996 only 1.9% of houses purchased attained a price of over £200,000 yet four years later in 2000 that percentage has risen to 23.7%. (Source: CSO Housing Bulletin 2000)

5.3.3 Housing Stock

Table 5.20 lists the total number of houses in Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) and the 3 other Dublin County Councils. It shows the large number of Public or rented housing for which Dublin Corporation maintains through its Housing Division.

Table 5.20 Total Number of Houses in Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) and other Dublin County Councils 2001

COUNTY	Private	Public
Dublin City (DCB)	N/A	25,500
D/Laoghaire&R'n	65,529	4,042
Fingal	59,558	3,200
South Dublin	N/A	10,000

In 1996 Dublin Corporation approved the sale of 516 local authority houses the following years 331(1997), 190(1998) and in 1999 143 local authority houses were sold to tenants.

5.3.4 Local Authority Housing

Table 5.21 Local Authority New Build & Acquisitions for Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) and the other Dublin County Councils

Table 5.21 Local Authority Housing – New Build & Acquisitions for Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) and other Dublin County Councils 1996-2000

COUNTY	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Dublin City (DCB)					
Completions	372	175	270	202	143
Acquisitions	330	124	121	280	361
D/Laoghaire&R'n					
Completions	109	132	109	38	11
Acquisitions	40	43	8	15	19
Fingal					
Completions	86	107	42	51	26
Acquisitions	3	8	16	15	11
South Dublin					
Completions	82	33	166	147	86
Acquisitions	30	22	15	52	61

Source: CSO Housing Bulletin 2000

Table 5.22 Average Industrial Wage (IR£) from 1996 to 2001*

Average Industrial Wage (all Industries)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	14,748	15,215	15,872	16,762	17,864	18,458

*First quarter only

Source CSO Quarterly Survey

The Average Industrial Wage has not risen with the same rate of increases as the sharp rise in property from 1996 to 2001 see **Table 5.22**. There has been a 25% increase in the five years, much smaller than the rise in house prices. This figure does not reflect the increase in disposable income due to the changes in the PAYE tax system.

Average Number of Households

[Map 3.3](#) shows the Average Number of Persons per Private Household as it was in 1996. (CSO census) for Dublin City (Dublin County Borough). Refer to Chapter 3 section 3.1.2. [Map 3.4](#) which is from the Dublin Corporation Housing Dept and taken from the *Dublin City Development Plan - Housing Strategy* which shows those areas where social housing accounts for more than 50% of the total housing in a particular DED.

5.4. Information Technology

5.4.1 Broadband Technology⁶

Broadband is a term to describe a high capacity network (one that carries large amounts of data) that links together networks of lower capacity, usually local area networks.

IBEC recently produced a report entitled “Broadband Services in Ireland: Policies for Customer Choice”(Oct.1999). The main thrust of the report was to emphasise the need for customer choice in access to broadband services in Ireland. Urgent priority must be given to the access network infrastructure and the ability of access to deliver broadband services to residential, business and government sectors.

In addition to e-business, e-government has huge potential in Ireland that has yet to be realised.

Another report by Andersen Consulting on ‘e-Government Leadership’ (June 2000) www.ac.com also put into focus the need to introduce broadband technology. It ranked Ireland as a ‘Slow Starter’ in groups categorised as ‘Early Leaders’, ‘Cautious Implementers’, ‘Visionary Followers’ and ‘Slow Starters’. The categorisation was a testing of the availability of 150 Government services via the Internet in 20 countries. If Dublin & Ireland are to remain at the leading edge of the e-commerce revolution then Government as well as Business needs to take proactive steps. One such step is to facilitate the desirability and availability of access to broadband networks.

Local Loop Unbundling (LLU)

This means allowing provision to the competing operators of individual subscriber lines. The local phone is at present an under-utilised asset that is only really used for a limited period each day and primarily for voice data transmission that is a phone call. If the local network could be opened with the ADSL (Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line) technology as is in the US and some European countries. It would support a high speed ‘always on’ Internet connection basis. The challenge is to get the local networks opened up to the availability of broadband networks to facilitate future growth.

Broadband Availability

[Map 5.10](#) is The National Frame Network for Eircom and [Map 5.11](#) is the National Fibre Network for Esat Business.

⁶ A Glossary of terms is available at www.forfas.ie/t4eb/glossary_tele.htm

5.5 Energy

ESB

Transmission Network

The ESB transmission network consists of lines of 110kv to 400 kV. There are in total over 5,800km of transmission lines in Ireland, [Map 5.12](#). In Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) electricity is generated at Poolbeg, Ringsend and North Wall there is also a power plant in Leixlip Co. Kildare.

Concern has been expressed recently in the media about the ability of the ESB to meet future demand for all its customers. The Irish Times 24 August 2001, quotes a new paper from EirGrid “Studies for 2001 indicate that there is little or no additional capacity on the grid for significant extra generation demand without additional reinforcement.”

Table 5.23.shows the increasing demand for electricity since 1995 to 2000.

Table 5.23 Power Generation in Gigawatt Hours for Ireland 1995 – 2000

Year	Output
1995	17,598
1996	18,935
1997	19,551
1998	20,485
1999	21,278
2000	22,920

(Source: CSO)

Generation Capacity

A report produced in 1998 “Generation Capacity Requirements to 2005” requirements published by the Dept. of Public Enterprise estimates that power generation will have to increase by between 150 and 240 Megawatt hours per annum depending upon the growth in the economy whether it is low, medium or high growth. So by 2005 total generation is somewhere between 25,858 Gigawatt hours and 29,693 Gigawatt hours. It is possible to compare the figures estimated in the report for generation in the year 2000 with the actual figure from **Table 5.24**. The highest estimate for 2000 was 22,457 Gigawatt Hours for generation and what was actually generated was 22,920 Gigawatt hours. The actual generated figure exceeded the highest estimate by only 463 Gigawatt Hours. This is an indication of the strong growth in the economy from 1997 to 2000.

Bord Gáis Éireann

Commercial and residential customers in Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) have the choice of utilising all modes of energy. Bord Gáis Éireann can supply all areas in Dublin City and other parts of the country.

The 2025 Steering Group report refers to an earlier gas report which stated that from 1994 that Ireland had sufficient supplies to last from 1994 until 2015 but the recent economic boom and rise in demand has meant that this date has been revised to 2003/4. In order to meet future demand there will have to be additional supplies.

The report refers to 3 scenarios an economy in recession, in growth and a middle course. Whatever the future holds, the country must secure between 20.8 (MCM) to 30.8 (MCM) of gas between 2004-2006 to secure supplies to 2025. These figures are in addition to the 17 (MCM) supplied through the Interconnector. (Source: The Gas 2025 Project Close out Report and Review 1999 Dept. Public Enterprise)

[Map 5. 13](#) show the national pipelines and Interconnector for Ireland.

6. Public Service Provision

6.1 Health

Introduction

The Eastern Regional Health Authority is a statutory body set up on 1 March 2000 with the responsibility of providing health and personal social services to all residents in Dublin, Kildare and Wicklow. The ERHA's responsibilities include the strategic planning of services, commissioning of services and funding services through service agreements with the three Area Health Boards, the voluntary hospitals and other voluntary agencies in the region. The ERHA is also charged with monitoring and evaluating the services provided by these agencies. The Authority is not directly involved in the delivery of services. Service delivery is the responsibility of the three Area Health Boards, the Voluntary Hospitals and the Voluntary Intellectual Disability Agencies in the region. (Source: ERHA)

The Eastern Regional Health Authority has three areas i.e. **East Coast, Northern and South Western** between them administer the provision of health services for Dublin City (Dublin County Borough). [Map 6.1](#) shows the boundaries of the individual Health Boards in Ireland as well as the three 'Areas' within the Eastern Regional Health Authority.

6.1.1 Health Centres

[Map 6.2](#) has focused on the boundaries of the Eastern Health Board areas in relation to Dublin City (Dublin County Borough). Also located on this map are the 27 Health Centres located within Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) these red crosses are numbered 1 to 27 and **Table 6.1** gives the name of each Health Centre. The map indicates that the majority of health centres are situated in the North and Eastern part of the City.

Table 6.1 Health Centres in Dublin City (Dublin County Borough)

Number	Location	Number	Location
1	Ballygall Rd., Finglas	15	Nth. Strand Rd. D.1
2	Benburb St. D.7	16	Summerhill, D.1
3	Botanic Ave. D.9	17	Coolock, D.5
4	Quarry Rd., D.7	18	Darndale D.5
5	Lisburn Rd. D.7	19	Edenmore D.5
6	Wellmount, Finglas	20	Foxfield Cres. D.5
7	Ballymun, D.11	21	Raheny D.5
8	Nth. Clarence St. D.1	22	Baggot St. D.2
9	Vernon Ave. D.5	23	Donnybrook D.4
10	Killester Ave. D.5	24	Sth. Earl St. D.8
11	Millmount Ave. D.9	25	Bride St D.8
12	East Wall D.3	26	Rathmines D.6
13	Larkhill, D.9	27	Irishtown D.4
14	Griffith Ave. D.3		

Source: Dublin Corporation

6.1.2 Hospitals

Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) has 27 public and private hospitals within its boundaries. **Table 6.2** provides a complete listing from the VHI of the Private & Public Hospitals in County Dublin i.e. City & County. Those highlighted in **bold print** are within Dublin City (Dublin County Borough).

Table 6.2 Hospitals in County Dublin

Name	Address	Pri/Pub.	Tel No.
Beaumont	Beaumont Rd. D.9	Public	01 8093000
Blackrock Clinic	Rock Rd, Blackrock	Private	01 2832222
Bon Secours	Glasnevin D.9	Private	01 8375111
Cappagh Orthopaedic	Finglas D.11	Public	01 8341211
Coombe's Women	Dolphin's Barn D.8	Public	01 4085200
Hampstead Private	Whitehall D.9	Private	01 8374444
Highfield Private	Whitehall D.9	Private	01 8374444
Hume St.	Hume St. D.2	Public	01 6766935
Incorporated Orthopaedic	Clontarf D.3	Public	01 8332521
James Connolly Memorial	Blanchardstown D.15	Public	01 8213844
Kylemore Clinic	Ballybrack Co Dublin	Private*	01 2852403
Mater Misericordiae	Eccles St D.7	Public	01 8032000
Mater Private	Eccles St D.7	Private	01 8858888
Mount Carmel	Braemor Park D.24	Private	01 4922211
M S Care Centre	Rathgar D.6	Private	01 4906234
National Maternity	Holles St D.2	Public	01 6373100
Northbrook Clinic	Northbrook Rd. D.6	Private	01 4967111
Our Lady's Hospice	Harold's Cross D.6	Public	01 4068700
Our Lady's Hospital For Sick Children	Crumlin D.12	Public	01 4096100
Peamount	Newcastle Co. Dublin	Public	01 6280685
Rheumatology Rehab.	Harold's Cross D.6	Public	01 4972130
Rotunda	Parnell Square D.1	Public	01 8730700
Royal Victoria Eye Ear Hospital	Adelaide Rd. D.2	Public	01 6785500
Rutland Centre	Templeogue D.16	Private	01 4946358
St. Colmcille's	Loughlinstown Co. Dublin	Public	01 2825800
St. Edmundsbury	Lucan Co.Dublin	Private	01 6280221
St. James's	St.James's St. D.8	Public	01 4103000
St John of God	Stillorgan Co Dublin	Private	01 2881781
St. Joseph's	Raheny D.5	Private	01 8478433
St. Luke's	Rathgar D.6	Public	01 4065000
St. Michael's	Dún Laoghaire Co. Dublin	Public	01 2806901
St. Patrick's	James's St. D.8	Private	01 6775423
St. Vincent's	Elm Park D.4	Public	01 2694533
St. Vincent's Private	Herbert Ave.D.4	Private	01 2695622
St.Vincent's	Fairview D.3	Public	01 8842400
The Adelaide & Meath Hospital incorporating The National Children's Hospital	Tallaght D.20	Public	01 4142000
The Children's Hospital	Temple St.D.1	Public	01 8748763
Stanhope Street	Lower Grangegorman D.7	Public	01 6773965

Source: VHI

6.1.3 Hospital Beds

A Bed Review Report 2001 to the Board of the Eastern Regional Health Authority stated some facts about the pressures exerted upon the Eastern Region.

Bed Supply

- There was a reduction of 31% in acute hospital beds in the Eastern Region since 1980 from 7,066 to 4,884 in 2000 (4,076 ex. Obstetrics & Psychiatry)
- The Eastern Region accounts for 41% of all acute beds nationally and 41% of activity nationally.
- 20% of all admissions and day cases in the Eastern Region are for patients who live outside the region. This has been a steady figure.
- When bed supply per 1,000 population in the Eastern Region is adjusted to account for patients from the other health boards who are treated in the Eastern Region, the ratio of beds is lower than both the national ratio, the UK/NHS ratio and the OECD average.
- Overall activity in the Eastern Region increased by 11% between 1994 and 1998. Inpatient discharges reduced by 15% since 1980 and by 5.4% since 1994. Day cases are documented as having increased by 54% since 1992 and by 45% since 1994 with the greatest increase in the older age groups.

Table 6.3 provides data for publicly funded acute hospitals in the Eastern Regional Health Authority from 1994-1996.

Table 6.3 Summary of Publicly Funded Acute Hospitals: Number of beds Available, Patients Discharged, and Average Length of Stay and Day Cases Eastern Regional Health Authority -1994 to 1996

	1994	1995	1996
Number of Hospitals	25	25	25
Average No. of In-Patient Beds Available #	4,920	4,951	4,970
In- Patients Discharged/Deaths	188,834	189,107	193,448
Average Length of Stay	7.6*	7.7*	7.5*
Average Number of Day Beds Available #	299	314	321
Day Cases	121,359	125,578	127,469

Source: Dept. of Health Vital Statistics

Note. District hospitals are not included in this table

These figures refer to the average number of beds available for use during the year taking beds that have been temporarily closed or opened into account

* The average length of stay calculations exclude Incorporated Orthopaedic, NRH, Peamount, Baldoyle because of the nature of their specialities which involve substantially longer stays than in acute hospitals generally

6.1.4 Social Welfare Local Offices-Statistics 1996-2001

Table 6.4 lists the Local Social Welfare Offices within County Dublin, the actual numbers of unemployed persons Male/Female breakdown and those under 25/over 25 are divided into columns. Those offices **in bold print** are within the Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) boundary. **Table 6.5** is the percentage of those unemployed that have been unemployed for 1 year or more in 1996.

Table 6.4 Numbers on the Live Register County Dublin by Age April 1996

Local Social Welfare Office	Total Males	Males Under 25	Males 25 & Over	Total Females	Females Under 25	Females 25 & Over
Gardiner Street	4,381	1,099	3,282	2,362	772	1,590
Werburg Street	4,524	1,209	3,315	2,426	767	1,659
Victoria Street	2,112	755	1,357	1,660	745	915
North Cumberland St.	6,878	2,081	4,797	3,925	1,147	2,778
Navan Road	6,536	1,669	4,867	3,666	1,211	2,455
Thomas Street	4,013	963	3,050	1,850	775	1,075
Tara Street	2,328	559	1,769	1,379	480	899
Tallaght	4,781	1,326	3,455	2,492	848	1,644
Ballymun	2,008	544	1,464	628	243	385
Clondalkin	3,123	875	2,248	1,677	635	1,042
Rathfarnham	2,420	535	1,885	1,958	390	1,568
Kilbarrack	3,236	760	2,476	2,148	537	1,611
Ballyfermot	2,684	605	2,079	1,136	364	772
Finglas	3,240	822	2,418	1,630	505	1,125
Dun Laoghaire	4,296	891	2,833	2,833	614	2,219
Balbriggan	1,348	269	1,079	711	211	500

Source: CSO Cork

Table 6.5 Numbers on the Live Register Co Dublin by Duration April 1996

Local Social Welfare Office	% Males	% Females	% Total Persons
	<i>1 Year plus</i>	<i>1 Year plus</i>	<i>1 Year plus</i>
Gardiner Street	51.43%	37.04%	46.39%
Werburg Street	57.25%	41.96%	51.91%
Victoria Street	42.66%	27.77%	36.11%
North Cumberland St.	66.12%	43.06%	57.74%
Navan Road	57.77%	48.53%	54.45%
Thomas Street	67.75%	46.43%	61.03%
Tara Street	61.60%	33.36%	51.09%
Tallaght	61.72%	38.40%	53.73%
Ballymun	67.78%	53.82%	64.45%
Clondalkin	52.90%	35.36%	46.77%
Rathfarnham	49.17%	34.73%	42.71%
Kilbarrack	49.97%	31.52%	42.61%
Ballyfermot	63.34%	40.93%	56.68%
Finglas	58.89%	36.75%	51.48%
Dun Laoghaire	53.32%	47.65%	51.07%
Balbriggan	59.57%	42.90%	53.81%

Source: CSO Cork

Table 6.6 Numbers on Live Register County Dublin by Age April 2001

Local Social Welfare Office	Total Males	Males Under 25	Males 25 & Over	Total Females	Females Under 25	Females 25 & Over
Gardiner Street	1,668	320	1,348	1,051	161	890
Werburg Street	1,555	210	1,345	796	114	682
Victoria Street	518	282	236	376	54	322
North Cumberland St.	2,502	366	2,136	1,614	208	1,406
Navan Road	2,866	466	2,400	1,738	294	1,444
Thomas Street	1,271	181	1,090	531	112	419
Tara Street	634	72	562	404	39	365
Tallaght	1,683	361	1,322	953	200	753
Ballymun	816	174	642	385	129	256
Clondalkin	913	223	690	672	155	517
Rathfarnham	770	77	693	786	45	741
Kilbarrack	1,254	189	1,065	995	96	899
Ballyfermot	548	102	446	291	61	230
Finglas	837	171	666	501	83	418
Dun Laoghaire	1,354	113	1,241	1,246	77	1,169
Balbriggan	473	61	412	490	53	437

Source: CSO Cork

Table 6.7 Numbers on Live Register County Dublin April 2001 by Duration

Local Social Welfare Office	% Males	% Females	% Total Persons
Apr-01	<i>1 Year plus</i>	<i>1 Year plus</i>	<i>1 Year plus</i>
Gardiner Street	41.25%	28.45%	36.30%
Werburg Street	48.62%	35.05%	44.02%
Victoria Street	31.27%	20.74%	26.85%
North Cumberland St.	42.49%	23.48%	35.03%
Navan Road	44.84%	27.96%	38.47%
Thomas Street	39.10%	24.86%	34.91%
Tara Street	43.06%	32.43%	38.92%
Tallaght	33.04%	15.95%	26.86%
Ballymun	51.23%	27.79%	43.71%
Clondalkin	46.99%	27.38%	38.68%
Rathfarnham	39.09%	25.32%	32.13%
Kilbarrack	32.46%	24.22%	28.81%
Ballyfermot	33.39%	24.05%	30.15%
Finglas	44.44%	26.35%	37.67%
Dun Laoghaire	41.36%	27.45%	34.69%
Balbriggan	38.48%	23.88%	31.05%

Source: CSO Cork

6.1.5 Infant Mortality & Principal Cause of Death

The statistics in relation to infant mortality are divided into two categories 'Infants aged less than 4 weeks' and also 'Infants aged 4 wk. to one year'. The CSO publishes a 'Vital Statistics' (Summary 2000) on behalf of the Dept. of Health & Children. **Table 6.8** has the most recent statistics for 2000. This table summarises the infant deaths into the county residence of the mother. (N.B. Infant and Mortality rates in some areas, are based on small numbers and are subject to considerable fluctuation and caution should be exercised in their interpretation.)

The principal causes of death for all deaths in Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) are set out in **Table 6.9**. There were a total of 5,013 registered deaths in 2000 in Dublin City. Infants under one year accounted for 46 and those over 65 for 3,914. Also in this table as a comparison is the national % breakdown of the principal causes of death. These national figures mirror the % breakdown for Dublin City.

Table 6.8 Neo-Natal Mortality (aged 28 days or less) and Infant Mortality (Aged 28 days to one year) for all Dublin Local Authorities 2000.

	Infant Mortality*	Neo-Natal Mortality**
Dublin City	6.8	4.3
Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown	8.2	6.2
Fingal	7.5	5.1
South Dublin	6.7	4.7
Ireland	5.9	4.0

Source: CSO Vital Statistics 2000

*Infant Mortality: Deaths of Infants under one year per 1,000 births, classified by county of residence of mother

** Neo-Natal Mortality: Deaths of infants under 28 days per 1,000 births classified by county of residence of mother.

Table 6.9 % Principal Causes of death for Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) 2000

CAUSES	%Dublin City	Ireland
Diseases of Circulatory System (Cardiovascular Disease)	40%	41%
Diseases of Respiratory System	14%	16%
Malignant Neoplasm (Cancers)	26%	24%
Injuries & Poisonings	4%	4%
Other	16%	15%

Source: CSO Vital Statistics 2000

6.2 Education & Training

6.2.1 Primary Education

There were 191 primary schools open in 1999/2000 academic year in Dublin City (Dublin County Borough).

[Appendix 6.1](#) lists the School Roll Number, the Name & address of each of the primary school & the number of pupils attending in 1999-2000.

Table 6.10 details the number of Schools, teachers and pupils for ordinary classes only for Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) for 1998/99. The average class size for Dublin City primary schools in 1998/99 academic year was **25.57**. The figure for the country as a whole is **25.62**.

Table 6.10 Number of Primary (Ordinary Classes only) Schools, Number of Teachers & Number of Pupils 1998-1999

	Schools	Pupils	Teaching Teachers	Non Teaching Principals#	Other* Teachers	Total Teachers
Dublin City	191	44,214	1,729	142	288	2,159
Ireland	3,181	436,735	17,042	687	1,735	19,464

*Full Time Teachers

#Non-teaching principals includes principals who may give some classes but do not have a designated class.

Source: DES Statistical Report 1998/99

In addition to ordinary classes there are pupils with special needs, **Table 6.11**. Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) has 32 special schools for pupils with special needs. There are 75 ordinary schools out of the 191 above, which provide special classes for 1,413 pupils in 130 classes with special needs.

Table 6.11 Number of Primary Schools (special only), Pupils and Classes 1998/99

	Schools	Pupils	Classes
Dublin City	32	2,185	268
Ireland	122	7,386	874

Source: DES Statistical Report 1998/99

6.2.2 Post Primary Education

There are 67 Secondary Schools, 22 Vocational Schools, 3 Community Schools and 4 comprehensive schools in Dublin City for the 1998/99 academic year. This gives a total of 96 Post Primary Schools out of a total of 759 for the state. **Table 6.12** gives the number of pupils attending the different schools in the year 1998/99.

Table 6.12 Post Primary School Pupils in Dublin City by type of School (Dublin County Borough) 1998/99

	Secondary	Vocational	Community	Comprehensive	Total
Dublin City	31,698	12,104	1,370	1,551	46,723
Ireland	211,369	97,998	44,152	8,532	362,051

Source: DES Statistical Report 1998/99

Number of teachers and pupils Post Primary 2001/2*

The number of teachers and pupils per school at the Post Primary level in Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) is contained in the [Appendix 6.2](#). For the coming academic year 2001/2002 a total of 2,751.3 teachers were allocated to Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) Post Primary schools. The table does include part time teachers on the basis of contract hours. The number of schools on this list has dropped from 96 to 91 with closures to 5 schools in Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) since 1998/99.

Special Schools Post Primary

There are a number of special schools at post-primary level in Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) which are listed in [Appendix 6.3](#). These provide an education for children with a wide range of physical, emotional and mental disabilities and well as children with learning difficulties.

6.2.3 Third Level Education

Higher Education Authority (HEA)

Provisional figures from the HEA for the academic year 1999/2000 show that there were **42,664** students enrolled in third level HEA funded institutions* in Dublin City colleges (Although UCD is strictly speaking in the Dún Laoghaire - Rathdown local authority area, it is included here because of the proximity to Dublin City). See **Table 6.13** for the full breakdown of the figures between part/full time students and undergraduate/postgraduate students.

The number of students in third level education has risen considerably over the last ten years. For the country as a whole in 1991/92 there were 51,029, - 1995/96 - 64,644 and 1996/97 - 67,957. The provisional figure for 1999/00 is 80,039. These figures are for institutions funded by the Higher Education Authority.

Table 6.13 Third Level Students in Dublin City* (Dublin County Borough) 1999/2000 HEA funded

Students	1999/2000	1996/1997
Undergraduate FT	29,521	26,347
Postgraduate FT	5,826	5,312
Undergraduate PT	2,990	2,937
Postgraduate PT	4,327	2,581
TOTAL	42,664	37,177

Source: HEA

*UCD, TCD, DCU, St. Patrick's College Drumcondra, National College of Art & Design & Royal College of Surgeons in Dublin City.

Third Level Institutions DES Funded

Table 6.14 gives full time, undergraduate and postgraduate students in addition to entrants into all the DES funded third level institutions in 1998/99. All the County Dublin institutions are **in bold** print. County Dublin accounted for over 40% of the students enrolling on third level DES courses in 1998/99.

Table 6.14 Full Time Students and Entrants to Third Level Institutions aided by DES 1998/99 County Dublin Institutions (in bold print)

Institutions	F.T. 1998-99	P.T. 1998-99	Ent. 1998-99
University College Cork, NUI Cork	10644	898	2545
University College Dublin, NUI Dublin	14748	3029	3481
National University of Ireland, Galway	8035	1232	1965
Trinity College, Dublin	10540	2311	2409
National University of Ireland, Maynooth	3908	784	1106
Dublin City University	6312	1366	1851
University of Limerick	8826	1301	2284
National College of Art & Design, Dublin	724	6	138
Dublin Institute of Technology	9763	5591	4192
Athlone Institute of Technology	2824	549	1024
Institute of Technology, Carlow	2284	463	1009
Cork Institute of Technology	4978	2888	1760
Dundalk Institute of Technology	2458	345	1220
Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology	3922	528	1414
Letterkenny Institute of Technology	1714	299	883
Limerick Institute of Technology	2939	884	1138
Institute of Technology, Sligo	2644	204	1018
Institute of Technology, Tallaght	1793	1073	826
Institute of Technology, Tralee	2229	407	962
Waterford Institute of Technology	5018	507	1734
Dun Laoghaire Institute of Art, Design and Tech.	565	46	220
Hotel Training & Catering College, Killybegs	345	52	212
Colaiste Mhuire, Marino, Dublin	205	0	57
Church of Ireland College of Education, Rathmines	91	0	34
Froebel College of Education, Blackrock, Dublin	158	0	47
St. Angela's College, Lough Gill, Co. Sligo	100	0	27
St. Catherine's College, Sion Hill, Co Dublin	101	0	28
National College of Ireland, Dublin	641	3001	267
Total for Ireland	108509	27764	33851
Total for Dublin	45641	16423	13550
Dublin's % of Total Student Population 1998-99	42.06	59.15	40.03

Source: DES

Domicility of Third Level Students

Table 6.15 gives the domicility of third level students for DES funded institutions for the whole of Ireland. (See [Appendix 6.4](#) for a full listing of DES funded third level institutions.) This gives an interesting breakdown of students by county of origin and county of study. Although Dublin City is not separated from the other 3 counties in Dublin it does provide a summary of students and their place/county of study. This table is for all students in full time undergraduate and postgraduate study.

Table 6.15 Domicility of Third Level Students (DES aided only) 1998-1999							County of Study										
County of origin	Westmeath	Carlow	Cork	Donegal	Dublin	Louth	Galway	Kerry	Kildare	Limerick	Sligo	Waterford	Total				
Galway	465	24	164	68	940	17	4,020	36	142	852	202	97	7,027				
Leitrim	36	5	14	65	204	13	130	4	50	81	174	12	788				
Mayo	187	24	69	108	1,011	15	1,426	17	116	425	320	55	3,773				
Roscommon	235	13	26	43	437	8	485	11	69	170	314	33	1,844				
Sligo	25	8	25	112	470	2	422	2	57	91	609	14	1,837				
Carlow	17	320	45	3	559	7	34	11	71	69	12	94	1,242				
Dublin	135	244	273	78	20,679	526	396	20	1,105	287	97	254	24,094				
Kildare	85	285	58	33	2,128	33	159	15	471	141	45	180	3,633				
Kilkenny	10	177	210	2	788	5	91	4	81	225	13	409	2,015				
Laois	79	175	57	6	563	6	118	15	62	142	13	115	1,351				
Longford	144	11	21	20	404	11	158	0	84	59	124	18	1,054				
Louth	29	14	32	32	939	915	104	2	120	64	15	32	2,298				
Meath	138	45	64	32	1,987	334	174	20	211	122	38	108	3,273				
Offaly	302	81	53	5	610	11	235	18	94	147	32	69	1,657				
Westmeath	448	19	30	9	847	32	287	8	107	180	92	60	2,119				
Wexford	20	253	162	6	1,321	6	85	12	109	226	15	761	2,976				
Wicklow	19	139	39	16	2,008	29	48	5	86	56	17	165	2,627				
Clare	56	13	311	12	425	6	625	138	62	1,330	43	128	3,149				
Cork	26	38	9,663	13	1,142	15	347	376	92	1,360	49	370	13,491				
Kerry	22	15	1,177	6	748	11	322	1,102	71	970	27	109	4,580				
Limerick	23	26	832	6	672	6	361	196	72	3,037	29	158	5,418				
Tipperary	97	151	794	11	1,027	14	364	83	118	1,128	33	567	4,387				
Waterford	9	96	568	7	613	2	86	25	50	236	7	1,050	2,749				
Antrim	0	0	14	0	238	0	9	1	3	3	2	1	271				
Armagh	0	0	3	0	80	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	90				
Cavan	121	12	13	68	650	103	149	4	82	50	107	38	1,397				
Derry	0	0	3	1	126	0	13	0	2	2	0	0	147				
Donegal	26	3	32	1,196	738	19	414	4	162	141	167	20	2,922				
Down	0	0	2	0	243	3	20	0	8	5	0	0	281				
Fermanagh	2	0	0	1	75	1	4	0	3	1	0	0	87				
Monaghan	43	5	12	82	517	276	82	3	78	37	44	17	1,196				
Tyrone	0	0	3	2	114	0	15	0	8	4	0	0	146				
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
TOTALS	2,799	2,196	14,769	2,043	43,303	2,426	11,186	2,132	3,849	11,641	2,641	4,934	103,919				
of which N. Ire.	2	0	25	4	876	4	64	1	27	15	3	1	1,022				

6.2.4 Private Colleges

Table 6.16 provides a listing of the private colleges in Dublin, which are, recognised by the DES and the numbers enrolled in 1998/99. Those in bold print are in County Dublin.

Table 6.16 Third Level Non Aided Institutions 1998-99 (Dublin Colleges In Bold)

Religious Institutions:	
Holy Ghost Missionary College, Kimmage, Dublin 12.	94
All Hallows College, Drumcondra, Dublin 9.	174
Dominican House of Studies, St. Mary's Priory, Tallaght, Co.Dublin	11
Institute of Theology and Philosophy, Milltown Park, Dublin 6.	302
St. Patrick's College, Carlow.	190
Holy Cross College, Clonliffe, Dublin 3	3
St. John's College, Waterford.	12
St. Patrick's College, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.	22
Pontifical College, Maynooth, Co. Kildare	363
Total	1171
Teacher Training	
Montessori College A.M.I., Dundrum Road, Milltown, Dublin 14.	70
Mater Dei Institute, Clonliffe Road, Dublin 3.	252
St. Niocholas Montessori College, 16 Adelaide St., Dún Laoghaire,	119
Total	441
Other	
College of Hotel Catering & Management, Shannon, Co. Clare.	209
King's Inn, Henrietta Street, Dublin 1.	322
L.S.B., 6/9 Balfe St., Dublin 2.	495
Institute of Education Business College, Portobello Hse.	891
Dublin Business School, 13/14 Aungier Street, Dublin 2	704
Griffith College, South Circular Road, Dublin 8.	640
American College, 2 Merrion Square, Dublin 2.	283
Burren College of Art, Newtowncastle, Ballyvaughan, Co. Clare.	33
High School International College, The Crescent, and Limerick.	276
Mid West Business Institute, Old Town Hall, Rutland Street Limerick	24
Skerry's College, 9 St. Patrick's Hill, Cork.	161
Mayoralty College, Mayoralty House, Galway	61
Dublin Institute of Design, 25 Suffolk St, Dublin 2.	45
3D Entertainments Academy.	6
Total	4150
Royal College of Surgeons (Dublin)	1028
Overall Total	6790

6.2.5 Adult Education

The City of Dublin VEC is the local education authority for Dublin City (Dublin County Borough). It offers a wide range of courses and opportunities for young and old.

The CDVEC has introduced courses to meet demands of the Business and Industry as well as the Service Industry.

There are over 26,000 part-time adult students attending courses in Colleges, Schools and Out centres. The problem of Adult illiteracy is being tackled with Adult Literacy Schemes throughout the city. Catering for the economically deprived sections, unemployed, single parent, disabled, aged and housebound. **Table 6.17** is a list of Colleges of Further Education, Community Colleges and VEC schools maintained by the CDVEC. A full listing of the number and types of course offered by the VEC for Dublin is available on the Internet see the web addresses below. [Appendix 6.5](#) is for those colleges with no dedicated website at present. The CDVEC also has links to the colleges to the courses from its website.

Table 6.17 CDVEC Schools and Colleges 2001/02

Name of School/College	Web Site Address
Ballsbridge College of Further Education	www.ballsbridgecollege.com
Ballyfermot College of Further Education	www.bcfе.іе
Coláiste Dhúlaigh	www.coláistedhulaigh.іе
Coláiste Éanna, Cabra	See AppendixA6.5
Coláiste Eoin, Finglas	See AppendixA6.5
Coláiste Íde, College of Further Ed. Finglas	www.coláisteide.іе
Crumlin College of Further Education	www.iol.іе/~crumlin
Inchicore College of Further Education	www.iol.іе/~inchvec
Kylemore College, Ballyfermot	See AppendixA6.5
Larkin Community College	www.larkincommunitycollege.іе
Liberties College	See AppendixA6.5
Margaret Aylward Com. College, Whitehall	See AppendixA6.5
Marino College	See AppendixA6.5
Pearse College of Further Education	www.iol.іе/ednet/pearse
Plunket College, Whitehall	www.plunketcollege.іе
Rathmines Senior College	See AppendixA6.5
Ringsend Technical Institute	www.indigo.іе/~ringtec
St. Kevin's College, Clogher Road, Crumlin	See AppendixA6.5
St. Peter's Senior College, Killester	www.iol.іе/~spsc
Whitehall College of Further Education	www.iol.іе/~whitehall/

6.3 Safety & Security

6.3.1 Garda Divisions & Stations

The Garda Dublin Metropolitan Region as shown on [Map 6.3](#) is an area of approximately 1,027 square km. It has borders with two other Garda regions the Eastern and the South Eastern. [Map 6.4](#) shows these Regions are subdivided into divisions.

The DMR takes in all of Dublin City, South Dublin and Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown. In addition most of County Fingal a small part of Kildare, Meath and Wicklow are part of the DMR. There are 47 stations within the DMR and Dublin City has 22 of them within its county boundary. [Map 6.5](#) shows the location of the Garda stations within Dublin City. **Table 6.18** lists the names of each station and division in the DMR.

Table 6.18 Garda Divisions and Stations within the DMR (those within Dublin City in Bold print)

Division	Station
North	Santry
North	Whitehall
North	Ballymun
North	Dublin Airport
North	Coolock
North	Malahide
North	Swords
North	Raheny
North	Howth
North	Clontarf
North Central	Store St
North Central	O'Connell St
North Central	Fitzgibbon St
North Central	Mountjoy
North Central	Bridewell
East	Dun Laoghaire
East	Dalkey
East	Kil O'Grange
East	Cabinteely
East	Bray
East	Shankill
East	Enniskerry
East	Greystones
East	Blackrock
East	Dundrum
East	Stepaside
South Central	Pearse St.
South Central	Harcourt Tce
South Central	Kevin St
South Central	Kilmainham
South Central	Donnybrook
South Central	Irishtown
South	Crumlin
South	Sundrive Rd.
South	Tallaght
South	Rathfarnham
South	Terenure
South	Rathmines
West	Blanchardstown
West	Cabra
West	Finglas
West	Ballyfermot
West	Clondalkin

6.3.2 Crime Figures – Indictable Offences

Data on Indictable offences have been compiled from the annual reports of An Garda Síochána. **Table 6.19** shows the number of Recorded crimes, Detected crimes, the detection rate, the number of offences per 1,000 of population and the % change compared with 1998. The **Table 6.20** is exactly the same without a comparison with the previous year. **Table 6.17** listing the stations and to which divisions they belong gives an indication as to the location of the division in the DMR.

The Dublin Metropolitan Region has the highest number of Indictable Offences per 1,000 of population out of all the Garda regions. The **Table 6.21** gives the number of indictable offences per Garda region for 1999. (Refer back to [Map 6.4](#) for Garda regions).

Table 6.19 Indictable Offences DMR 1999

	1999			1999	% change on Recorded
	Recorded	Detected	Detect. Rate	Per 1,000 of Population	Offences on previous year
Dub. Met. Reg.	41,821	16,572	40%	38.63	-8%
Eastern	5,586	1,936	35%	25.94	-8%
North Central	8,776	4,074	46%	139.18	-5%
Northern	4,894	2,246	46%	19.50	-13%
South Central	11,005	4,192	38%	112.61	-9%
Southern	6,096	2,112	35%	26.60	-10%
Western	5,464	2,012	37%	24.16	-5%

Source: An Garda Síochána Annual Report 1999

Table 6.20 Indictable Offences DMR 1998

	1998			1998	% change on Recorded
	Recorded	Detected	Det. Rate	Per 1,000 of Population	Offences on previous year
Dub. Met. Reg.	45,592	18,527	41%	42.12	N/A
Eastern	6,046	2,338	39%	28.07	N/A
North Central	9,267	4,598	50%	146.97	N/A
Northern	5,639	2,751	49%	22.47	N/A
South Central	12,114	4,012	33%	123.96	N/A
Southern	6,782	2,909	43%	29.59	N/A
Western	5,744	1,919	33%	25.40	N/A

Source: An Garda Síochána Annual Report 1999

Table 6.21 Indictable Offences per 1,000 of Population all Garda Regions 1999

Region	Number of Offences (Per 1,000 of Population)
Eastern	18
DMR	39
Northern	11
South Eastern	17
Southern	17
Western	11

Source: An Garda Síochána Annual Report 1999

6.3.3 Traffic Offences

Table 6.22 provides data on the number of car thefts or unauthorised takings by Garda Region in 1999. The Dublin Metropolitan region is by far the highest in this particular type of crime. This table gives a figure by the number of vehicles stolen per 1,000 vehicles licensed to each local authority.

Table 6.22 Unauthorised taking of Motor Vehicles 1999 by Region per 1,000 vehicles licensed*

Region	Unauthorised Taking (Per 1,000 vehicles licensed)
Eastern	6
DMR	26
Northern	2
South Eastern	2
Southern	4
Western	4

*Figures are not adjusted for differences between local authority & Garda regions

Source: An Garda Síochána Annual Report 1999

In 1999 there was an 11% increase in the number of car thefts for the DMR compared with 1998. **Table 6.23** gives the figures for all the regions for 1998 and 1999.

Table 6.23 Unauthorised taking of Motor Vehicles 1999 by Region

Region	1998	1999	Change
Eastern	1,469	1,536	5%
DMR	9,529	10,572	11%
Northern	201	200	0%
South Eastern	465	511	10%
Southern	1,355	1,234	-9%
Western	774	798	3%
Total	13,793	14,851	8%

Source: An Garda Síochána Annual Report 1999

The recovery rate for vehicles taken in 1999 was 85%, which is down from 89% in 1998.

6.3.4 Fire Service

The Dublin Fire Brigade provides a fire fighting, prevention and emergency ambulance cover for the Greater Dublin Area, which consists of the boroughs of:

Dublin Corporation
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown Council
Fingal County Council
South Dublin County Council

There are 850 full time and 65 retained fire-fighting staff. They operate 15 fire stations 11 full time and 4 retained stations .i.e. Balbriggan, Malahide, Skerries and Swords.

The Fire Brigade Control Training Centre in Marino not only trains Dublin fire fighters but also markets courses to other fire services and local authorities.

[Map 6.6](#) shows the location of the Fire Stations within Dublin City (Dublin County Borough). **Table 6.24** shows the name of each station and the district to which it belongs.

Table 6.24 Dublin City and County Fire Stations and Districts

Station	District
Donnybrook	A
Rathfarnham	A
Dun Laoghaire	A
Dolphin's Barn	B
Tallaght	B
Phibsborough	C
Blanchardstown	C
North Strand	D
Kilbarrack	D
Malahide	D
Tara St &HQ	E
Finglas	F
Skerries	F
Swords	F
Balbriggan	F

Source Dublin Corporation

6.3.5 Local Authority Staff – Dublin Corporation

Dublin Corporation has approximately **Table 6.25** shows the number of persons employed in each County Dublin local authority.

Table 6.25 Number of Local Authority staff all Dublin Counties 2001

County	No.
Dublin City (Dublin County Borough)	6,200
Dun Laoghaire Rathdown	1,150
Fingal	1,300
South Dublin	1,508

Source: Local Authorities

7. Culture & Recreational Facilities

7.1 Culture

Dublin City was voted the 'Europe's city of Culture' in 1991. It does contain a many delightful and historic buildings, parks and Special Areas of Conservation. This section deals with specific cultural venues/theatres etc. some of which have become internationally renowned.

7.1.1-Theatres/Concert Venues/Arts Centres/Museums & Archives/ Visitor Centres/Art Galleries/Exhibition Centres

Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) has many theatre/arts venues a list is given in **Tables 7.1** of the theatres in Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) and **Table 7.2** has a listing of the Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) museums, archives and visitor centres.

Table 7.1 Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) Theatres/Concert Venues

Theatre

Abbey Theatre & Peacock, Lr. Abbey S
Andrews Lane Theatre, Andrews St
Dublin Youth Theatre, Upper Gardiner St
Focus Theatre, Pembroke Place
Gaiety Theatre, Sth. King St.
Gate Theatre, Cavendish Row
National Concert Hall, Earlsfort Terrace D.2
The New Theatre, East Essex St
Olympia Theatre, Dame St
Project Arts Centre, East Essex St
St Anthony's Little Theatre, Merchants Quay
SFX Theatre, Sherrard St
Temple Theatre,
Vicar St Thomas St

Source: www.guidetodublin.com, www.heritageireland.ie Dublin City Public Libraries, Golden Pages

Table 7.2 Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) Museums & Archives/Visitor Centres

Museum/Visitor Centre

Bank of Ireland- House of Lords, College Green D.2

Casino, Marino, D.3

Chester Beatty Library Dublin Castle D.2

Custom House Visitors Centre, Dublin 1

Dublin Civic Museum, Sth William St. D.2

Dublin's Viking Adventure, Essex St West. D.2

Dublin Writers Museum, Parnell Sq. D.1

Dublinia Christ Church St. Michael's Hill D.8

Findlater's Museum, Harcourt St. D.2

Freemason's Hall, Molesworth St. D.2

GAA Museum, Croke Park

Garda Museum & Archives Dublin Castle D.2

Heraldic Museum, Kildare St. D.2

Irish Jewish Museum, Sth Circular Rd. D.8

Irish Museum of Modern Art, Kilmainham D.8

James Joyce Cultural Centre

Kilmainham Jail Museum

National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin D.9

National Library of Ireland, Kildare St D.2

National Museum of Ireland – Kildare St D.2

National Museum of Ireland - Collins Barracks

National Print Museum, Beggar's Bush Barracks, D.4

National Wax Museum, Granby Row, D.1

Natural History Museum, Merrion St., D2

Old Jameson Distillery Bow St. D.7

Phoenix Park Visitor Centre, Phoenix Park D.8

Shaw Birthplace Museum

St. Mary's Abbey, off Capel St. D.1

Waterways Visitor Centre, Grand Canal St. D2

Source: www.guidetodublin.com www.heritageireland.ie Dublin City Public Libraries, & The Golden Pages

Table 7.3 Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) – Art Galleries & Centres/Exhibition Centres

Gallery/Centres

Africa Calls Sculpture Gallery, Temple Bar D.2
Architecture- RIAI Architecture Centre, Merrion Sq. D.8
Arthouse, Temple Bar D.2
Ashford Gallery, Royal Hibernian Academy, Ely Place, D.2
Bank of Ireland Arts Centre Foster Place D.2
Bridge Gallery Upper Ormond Quay D.7
City Arts Centre Moss St. D.2
Craft Centre of Ireland, St. Stephen's Green Shopping Centre D.2
Cross Gallery, Francis St, D.8
Daintree, Pleasants Place D.8
Douglas Hyde Gallery Trinity College
Dublin City Hall Exhibition, Dame St. D.2
Gallery of Photography Temple Bar (Including the National Photographic Archive)
Green Gallery 1st Floor St. Stephen's Shopping Centre
Green on Red Gallery Lombard St east D.2
Hallward Gallery, Merrion sq. D.2
Hugh Lane Municipal Gallery of Modern Art, Parnell Sq. D.1
Jorgensen Fine Art Molesworth St. D.2
Kerlin Gallery, Sth. Anne St. D.2
Kevin Kavanagh Gallery, 66 Gt. Strand St D.1
Lemonstreet Gallery, Lemon St. D.2
Magil Fine Art, Bachelors Walk D.2
National Gallery of Ireland Merrion Sq. D.2
Oriel Gallery Clare St. D.2
Origin Gallery Harcourt St D.2
Original Print Gallery, Temple Bar D.2
Paul Kane Gallery, Sth. William St. D.2
Peoples Art Hall Sth. William St. Dublin 2
Peppercanister Gallery Herbert St. D.2
Pleasants Place Gallery, off Grantham St. D.8
RHA Gallagher Gallery, Ely Place, D.2
Royal Hibernian Academy
Rubicon Gallery St. Stephen's Green D.2
Solomon Gallery, Sth. William St D.2
Temple Bar Gallery, D.2
The Art Store, Sth William St. D.2

ALSO Irish Artists Website www.artifact.ie

Source: www.guidetodublin.com www.heritageireland.ie Dublin City Public Libraries, Golden Pages

7.1.2 Libraries

Table 7.4 is a list of Libraries, which are not administered by Dublin Corporation but are run by various bodies. Whilst **Table 7.5** has the list of Public Libraries and [Map 7.1](#) shows the location of the Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) Public Libraries.

Table 7.4 Libraries (Other than Dublin Corporation Public Libraries)*

Archbishop Marsh's Library St. Patrick's Close D.2

Dublin Diocesan Library, Clonliffe Rd. D.3

Chester Beatty Library, Trinity College D.2

Royal Irish Academy Library, Dawson St. D.2

Royal Dublin Society, Ballsbridge, D.4

Royal Society of Antiquities of Ireland, Merrion Sq., D.2

Trinity College Library, D.2

Dublin City University Library, Glasnevin D.9

King's Inn Library Henrietta St. D.1

The Allen Library,

Austin Clarke Library- Dublin Castle, D.2

James Joyce Centre, Nth. Gr. George's St. D.1

Central Catholic Library, Merrion Sq. D.2

Irish Architectural Archive, Merrion Sq. D.2

RTE Programme Library, Donnybrook D.4

RTE Reference & Illustrations Library, Donnybrook D.4

RTE Sound Library, Donnybrook D.4

Source: Dublin City Public Libraries

*Some of these libraries may be listed in **Tables 7.1 –7.3**

Table 7.5 Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) Public Libraries

Branch Library

1. Ballyfermot Library
2. Ballymun Library
3. Central Library
4. Charleville Mall Library
5. Coolock Library
6. Dolphin's Barn Library
7. Donaghmede Library
8. Drumcondra Library
9. Finglas Library
10. Inchicore Library
11. Kevin St Library
12. Marion Library
13. Pearse St Library
14. Pembroke Library
15. Phibsboro Library
16. Raheny Library
17. Rathmines Library
18. Ringsend Library
19. Terenure Library
20. Walkinstown Library

Source: Dublin City Libraries

Complementing the branch libraries are a range of services, including a mobile library service, a primary schools service, a prison library service, a Business Information service (through the central library ILAC centre), a Community & Youth Information Centre, a music library, learning resources centres, the City archives and Dublin & Local Irish Studies Collections (Pearse St* Closed at present). In addition all Dublin Corporation branch libraries offer free Internet access this has proved to be very successful with a 82% uptake of session time (Source Dub. Corp. Environment & Culture) Details may be obtained through the www.dublincorp.ie website.

7.2 Arts & Festivals

7.2.1 Dublin Corporation Arts Officers

Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) through Dublin Corporation has 3 Arts Officers they are principally an Arts Officer, a Deputy Arts Officer and a Youth & Community Arts Officer.

7.2.2 Arts Groups

There are approximately 200 art groups in contact with The Arts Office in Dublin Corporation covering the full spectrum of the 'Arts'

7.2.3 Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) Festivals

Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) has any varied festivals including some internationally renowned events. A full listing the festivals is listed in **Table 7.6**

Table 7.6 Listing of Festivals within Dublin City (Dublin County Borough)

Festival

Eircom Dublin Theatre Festival (incorporating the Children's Theatre Festival

Dublin Fringe Festival

Dublin Writers Festival

St. Patrick's Festival

Blooms Day Festival (James Joyce Centre)

Anna Livia International Opera Festival

Opera Ireland – Spring & Winter Series

Bach Festival

Dublin Film Festival

Dublin Jazz Festival

Dublin International Piano Competition

Dublin International Organs & Choral Festival

Dublin Lesbian & Gay Film Festival

International Dance Festival (2002)

Junior Dublin Film Festival

Scealta Shamhna- Story telling Festival

Franco-Irish Book Festival

Children's Literature Summer School

Powers Dublin Drama Festival

SICCDA Liberties Festival

Samhain (Halloween- Festival)

South Docks Festival

Inchicore Festival

B.A.L.L. (Ballyfermot Arts Living Life) Festival

Feis Atha Claith

Oireachtas na Gaelige

Source: Dublin Corporation

7.2.4 Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) & the Irish Language

[Map 7.2](#) shows the distribution of persons who can speak Irish (Aged >3yrs) throughout Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) in 1996. As can be seen from the map the greatest concentrations are in Clontarf and around Beaumont. The least amount of spoken Irish is in the Cherry Orchard and Phoenix Park areas of Dublin City (Dublin County Borough).

This map only shows those persons aged 3 years or more who said yes to the question as to whether they could speak Irish or not. There is no qualification as to the frequency of use or to their proficiency in the language.

Foras na Gaeilge is the new body responsible for the promotion of the Irish language throughout the whole of the island of Ireland. The previous bodies of Bord na Gaeilge, An Gum and An Coiste Tearmaiochta have been joined into the new body.

Courses

There are a number of courses that are provided in Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) to help persons learn the language.

- Conradh na Gaeilge, 6Harcourt St. D.2
- Orgas/ Og-Ogras, 6 Harcourt St. D.2
- Gael Linn 26-237 Merrion Square D.2
- Glor na nGael, 46 Kildare St D.2
- Courses are offered through the VEC

In addition the Dublin Corporation, the GAA and the ICA have Irish Language officers.

Irish Festivals

An tOireachtas runs Ireland's largest cultural festival which runs over two weekends in May and November. This is run under the auspices of Conradh na Gaeilge.

Activities in Irish

Cafés & Restaurants

Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) has a number of Café and restaurants, which provide the opportunity to use Irish in a natural environment.

- Dail Bia, (Irish Language Restaurant), 46 Kildare St. D.2
- Ionad Buail Isteach, (Bookshop w/café), 43 Essex St Temple Bar D.2
- Tri-D, (Café), 3 Dawson St. D.2

Magazines Cultural Centres

Saol, 7 Merrion Square, D.2 and Comhar, 5 Merrion Row D.2 are two monthly magazines with articles on arts, literature, and current affairs.

Sult an Irish Language and music club (upstairs), The Castle Inn Christchurch D.2

7.3 Recreational Facilities

7.3.1 Swimming Pools

Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) maintains 8 swimming Pools (1 pool is closed for renovation) within its boundary. **Table 7.7** lists the swimming pools and their location. The opening times for public access can vary greatly and can be quite limited e.g. Crumlin Pool only opens to the public during the Winter on Saturday mornings from 10.00am –12.30pm. [Map 7.3](#) shows the location of the pools within Dublin City (Dublin County Borough)

Table 7.7 Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) Swimming Pools

Pool	Address
Ballymun Swimming Pool	Ballymun Town Centre
Coolock Swimming Pool	Northside Shopping Centre
Crumlin Pool	Windmill Rd
Finglas Pool*	Mellowes Rd
Rathmines Pool	Lower Rathmines Road
Sean McDermott St Pool	Dublin 1
Sean Dunne Pool	Le Fanu Park, Ballyfermot
Markievicz Pool	Pearse St

*Closed for renovation

Source: Dublin Corporation

7.3.2 Recreational Grounds/Parks and Open Spaces

Dublin Corporation provides a total of **280 pitches** for all the major field sports. The Parks Dept. maintains approximately 750 individual (2,000 hectares) of open spaces spending a budget of £10million utilising a staff of 330 Dublin Corporation Parks Dept. aims to provide recreational access to open spaces for all the local communities.

A listing of 116 parks and open spaces are identified in the 'Dublin City Parks' brochure of which 70 are classed as a 'park'

The Phoenix Park whilst within the Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) boundary is a national park and is maintained by Dúchas. St Anne's Park in Raheny is a large park of about 270acres and is one of the largest parks in Dublin.

Blue Flag Beaches

At present there are no Blue Flag Beaches within the Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) boundary but it is hoped that when the Dublin Bay Project is completed that Dollymount beach will gain the Blue Flag award.

8. Local Development

8.1 Partnership Areas

Introduction

The various bodies and agencies listed below are a variety of companies with broadly similar aims to promote job creation and develop the local areas with Dublin City (Dublin County Borough). Included in this section are details pertaining to Dublin City with regard to the following Partnership Companies, Integrated Area Plans, Dublin City Enterprise Board details, IDA Enterprise Ireland and the URBAN project. There are no LEADER groups in Dublin City (Dublin County Borough).

8.1.1 Partnership Areas Dublin City (Dublin County Borough)

The partnership areas were set up with an agenda to promote local jobs and enterprise in specific areas throughout the whole of Ireland. There are seven partnership areas in Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) see [Map 8.1](#). The largest partnership is the Northside it covers 25.34 square km. **Table 8.1** gives the areas of each Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) partnership area. The Northside partnership area includes part of County Fingal. The KWCD partnership includes part of South Dublin County.

Table 8.1 Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) Partnership Areas

Partnership Area	Area (Sq.Km)
Ballymun	2.87
Ballyfermot	4.96
Canal Communities	3.21
Dublin Inner City	19.37
Finglas/Cabra	11.17
KWCD*	11.55
Northside	25.34

*Kimmage/Walkinstown/Crumlin/Drimnagh

8.1.2 Partnership Areas Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) Business Start – Ups

Details of the number of Business start-ups for Partnership companies throughout Ireland are listed in **Table 8.2** the seven Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) partnership companies. The seven companies have helped to establish a total of 3,359 businesses between 1997 and 1999.

Table 8.2 Seven Partnership Areas in Dublin County Borough & Business start-ups 1997- 1999 (IN BOLD)

		Start Ups	Enterprise Start Ups	Start Ups
		1997	1998	1999
1	Ballymun	70	49	47
2	Dublin Inner City	290	472	177
3	Finglas/Cabra	257	213	221
4	Northside	503	281	117
	PAUL	116	65	68
	Tallaght	309	221	221
5	Ballyfermot	88	68	78
	Blanchardstown	170	119	58
	Clondalkin	71	106	120
	Bray	60	191	60
6	KWCD*	15	197	151
	Oak	56	38	20
	Southside	200	173	128
7	Canal Communities	0	22	43
	Longford	85	75	54
	Roscommon	120	116	62
	West Limerick	40	59	35
	Westmeath	0	132	69
	TOTALS	2450	2597	1729

*Kimmage, Walkinstown, Crumlin & Drimnagh

Source: ADM

8.1.3 Partnership Areas Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) Job Placements

In **Table 8.3** the numbers of persons who have gained a job placement through the partnership companies are listed by individual company. The Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) partnership areas between 1997 and 1999 achieved a total of 4,903 job placements.

Table 8.3 Seven Partnership Areas in Dublin County Borough & Job Placements 1997- 1999 (IN BOLD)

		Placements	Placements	Placements
		1997	1998	1999
1	Ballymun	402	439	427
2	Dublin Inner City	448	339	375
3	Finglas/Cabra	233	319	329
4	Northside	438	363	346
	PAUL	628	220	157
	Tallaght	646	393	339
5	Ballyfermot	88	62	126
	Blanchardstown	97	139	150
	Clondalkin	0	307	297
	Bray	12	12	37
6	KWCD*	0	57	63
	Oak	0	38	38
	Southside	6	39	50
7	Canal Communities	0	8	41
	Longford	4	75	73
	Roscommon	0	34	3
	West Limerick	0	25	4
	Westmeath	0	30	256
	TOTALS	3002	2899	3111

*Kimmage, Walkinstown, Crumlin & Drimnagh

Source: ADM

8.1.4 Partnership Areas Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) Preventive Education, Complementary Education and Groups Funded.

Table 8.4 has figures for some of the key areas aimed in these socially excluded areas. The number of persons who have undertaken preventive education arranged by the partnership companies between 1998 and 1999 (1997 figures not available) for Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) was 9,482. The total number of persons completing complementary education between 1998 and 1999 (1997 figures not available) was 2,338. The total number of groups funded in the years 1997 and 1999 (1998 figures are not available) was 564.

Table 8.4 Dublin County Borough Partnership Areas (in Bold) & the Number of Participants in Preventative, Complementary Education & Number of Groups Funded 1998 – 1999

	Partnership Area	Preventive Education		Complementary Education		Groups Funded	
		1998	1999	1998	1999	1997	1999
1	Ballymun	552	1576	58	422	50	18
2	Dublin Inner City	300	1000	217	222	34	36
3	Finglas/Cabra	105	1094	300	149	174	59
4	Northside	400	586	56	310	28	8
	PAUL	1277	1370	73	100	31	30
	Tallaght	500	1000	144	79	51	22
5	Ballyfermot	513	1483	125	239	30	50
	Blanchardstown	289	275	175	97	29	25
	Clondalkin	1376	1072	211	194	11	99
	Bray	987	514	39	707	177	17
6	KWCD*	72	228	152	32	0	24
	Oak	492	492	101	87	39	30
	Southside	500	201	381	25	80	67
7	Canal Communities	1273	300	55	1	16	37
	Longford	199	218	126	349	19	42
	Roscommon	140	74	106	401	38	21
	West Limerick	333	606	88	185	50	49
	Westmeath	599	1123	122	290	20	18
	TOTALS	9907	15211	2529	3889	877	652

*Kimmage, Walkinstown, Crumlin & Drimnagh
Source: ADM

8.2 Integrated Area Plans

Economic Development Unit

Dublin Corporation's Economic Development Unit has a role to plan the continued economic development of Dublin City (Dublin County Borough). Working in conjunction with relevant public and private bodies the Corporation is undertaking a variety of initiatives to encourage business start-ups, inward investment and tourism. Among the initiatives are the Integrated Area Plans. There are 6 Integrated Area Plans within Dublin City (Dublin County Borough), which are specifically targeted by Dublin Corporation, which have been identified as requiring 'designation for parts of urban areas in most need of physical and socio-economic rejuvenation' (DOE⁷). These areas are sub DED level and as such it is difficult to obtain the Vital Statistics pertaining to the exact area. The only way to obtain detailed population statistics for these areas is to undertake surveys.

[Map 8.2](#) shows the location of the IAP (except Ballymun Regeneration) in Dublin City (Dublin County Borough). The six area plans are as follows

- North East Inner City (NEIC)
- O'Connell Street
- Kilmainham/Inchicore
- Liberties/Coombe
- HARP (Historic Area Rejuvenation Project)
- Ballymun Regeneration*

*Not on map 8.2

⁷ Guidelines for Integrated Area Plans (DoE 1997)

8.3 Dublin City Enterprise Board

Dublin City Enterprise Board states as its aim to 'create, nurture and develop an enterprise awareness and job creation culture within local communities of Dublin City' (Dublin County Borough).

The following details the facts and figures relating to the 1994 –2000 period.

Source: Dublin City Enterprise Board

8.4 IDA Companies

[Map 8.3](#) shows the IDA regions clearly Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) falls within the East Region. **Table 8.5** shows the number of companies located in County Dublin (N.B. Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) **(in bold print)** aided by the IDA to 2000.

Table 8.5 Number of IDA aided Companies for Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) and other Dublin counties by 2000

IDA Companies	Dub. County Borough	D.L.R.	Fingal	South Dublin
To date	153	44	58	69

*As at 20/2/01

8.5 Enterprise Ireland Companies

[Map 8.4](#) shows the Enterprise Ireland Regions. Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) falls within the Dublin Mid-East region. **Table 8.6** lists the number of Enterprise Ireland Companies located within County Dublin. The companies are classified according to the number of employees. A Micro company employs between 1-10, Small 11-50, Medium (1) 51-100, Medium (2) 101-250, Large (1) 251-500 and Large (2) 501+.

Table 8.6 Number of Enterprise Ireland Companies in County Dublin 1999

Companies	Micro	Small	Medium (1)	Medium (2)	Large (1)	Large (2)
	715	617	89	59	13	5

Source Enterprise Ireland

8.6 Other Initiatives

There are other specific initiatives in local development through the URBAN project aimed at developing local communities and regenerating the urban environment.

The North Dublin Urban Initiative 1997-2000 stated as its aim “to develop and implement a range of integrated programmes which will accelerate economic and social growth in the Ballymun, Darndale-Belcamp and Finglas areas, and improve the quality of life for people living there.

The Regeneration –Next Generation (the Regeneration of Fatima Mansion flat complex) aimed to rejuvenate one of Dublin’s most deprived areas. Through a program of demolition, building of an indoor sports facility, a childcare facility and tackling social issues.

A new URBAN project is to be launched in the near future in the Ballyfermot and Cherry Orchard area.

Digital Media Development Limited is a company established by the Government to capitalise on the emerging digital media revolution. The Digital Hub will be clustered in the Liberties, Coombe and Thomas St areas and working with the existing IAP.

Also at work within Dublin City is the Dublin Docklands Development Authority with its aim of developing the Dublin docklands into a ‘world class city quarter’ (Source Dublin Docklands Development Authority www.ddda.ie)

Summary and emerging issues

The analysis presented above point to a number of issues that need to be considered in the context of formulating the CDB strategies. The include

- The future national and international roles of the city in the context of the objectives of the National Spatial Strategy,
- The need for an integrated approach to spatial planning and development within the city that takes account of the mosaic of social areas that have emerged over several years,
- The need for co-ordination of the strategies produced by the four Dublin City and County Development Boards,
- The need for maintaining targeted multidimensional interventions aimed at groups experiencing multiple forms of disadvantage, in the areas where such groups are highly concentrated,
- The segregation of residences at low densities from workplaces at other locations along with the growth in car usage, together with the inadequate provision of public transport have all resulted in enormous traffic problems which require responses involving not only traffic management but also new patterns of residential development and a reconsideration of the appropriateness of adhering to rigid segregation of landuses,
- There is a need for a greater emphasis on a sustainable model of development that will explicitly address issues related to the sustainability of local communities, the natural environment and the economy of the city –region,
- The spatial patterns of demography point to the need to recognise that different parts of the city may be associated at a given time with particular stages in the population life-cycle, and also that some parts of the city are moving through a district-type life-cycle while other parts that tend to be inhabited by more transient populations do not experience such a life-cycle effect.
- The recent influx of ethnic immigrants has presented many new problems related to housing, access to employment, overcoming racial intolerance, etc which need to be addressed in a co-ordinated multi-agency approach so that Dublin can become a city capable of accommodating a multi-cultural society.

The Goodbody Report, 2000, on the role of Dublin in Europe also included an analysis of the strategies for maintaining competitiveness and managing economic and physical growth in the cities of Copenhagen, Edinburgh, Frankfurt, Glasgow, Helsinki, Stockholm and Toulouse. Among the principal findings from this analysis that are relevant to the future development of Dublin are the following:

- The need for strategies to improve education, skills and activity rates of the workforce
- The need to expand research activity and support links between research institutes and industry,
- Expansion of gateway functions, especially at airports, is essential,
- Infrastructure for ICT activities and E-commerce is critical to the emergence of new sectors,
- Public sector initiatives can be used to promote growth
- A growing recognition of the importance of environmental quality and quality of life factors as components in the long-term vision for the cities.

All of the comparative cities attach a high priority to sustainable development and in most cases there was a very strong link between the economic development or competitiveness strategy and the physical development strategy for the city.

APPENDIX 3.1

Variables employed in the analysis

Variable	Abbreviation
Percentage population change 1991-96	pchange
children <1 year as a percentage of the total population	pbaby
children under 4 years as a percentage of the total population	punder4
children 5 to 19 years as a percentage of the total population	punder19
people 19-40 years as a percentage of the total population	p_40
people 40-65 years as a percentage of the total population	pmiddle
retired people as a percentage of the total population	Pretire
married people as a percentage of the total population	pmarry
separated people as a percentage of the total population	psep
people in flats or bedsits as a percentage of the total number of households	pflat
one person households as a percentage of the total number of households	hh1
one couple households as a percentage of the total number of households	hh2
couple with children as a percentage of the total number of households	hh2_ch
one parent households as a percentage of the total number of households	hh_1per
Couples with 2 or less children as a percentage of couples with children	fam_2
Couples with 5 or more children as a percentage of couples with children	fam_G5
Families with youngest child four years or younger as a percentage of families	yun_L4
Families with youngest child 15 years or older as a percentage of families	yun_G15
Families with children at school as a percentage of all families with children	school
Persons per household	pph
Prefamily households as a percentage of all households	prefam
Empty nest households as a percentage of all households	empty
Percentage of Labour force "at work"	atwork
Percentage of the labour force "unemployed"	unemp
Percentage of those aged 15+ year engaged in "home duties"	home
Persons under 25 unemployed as a percent of under 25 labour force	unem_25
Adults not at work as a ratio of those "at work"	dep_ad
Ever married females "at work" as a percentage of all females "at work"	f_mar_wk
Percentage population - Higher professional or managerial, employing others	social_1
Percentage population -Lower professional or managerial, without employees	social_2
Percentage population -Other non-manual	social_3
Percentage population -Skilled manual	social_4
Percentage population -Semi-skilled manual	social_5
Percentage population -Unskilled manual	social_6
Mode of transport "foot"	foot
Mode of transport "bike"	bike
Mode of transport "bus"	bus
Mode of transport "train or DART"	train
Mode of transport "car"	car
Age dependency <15 and over 65 as a ratio of the labour force	dep_age
Percentage of population whose education ceased at 15 or under	educ_L15
Percentage of population whose education ceased at 21 or over	educ_G21
Percentage of population - no formal education, or primary level only.	primary
Percentage of population whose Highest level of education - lower secondary level	ed_inter
Percentage of population whose Highest level of education - leaving cert	ed_leav
Percentage of population whose Highest level of education - third level sub degree	ed_3l
Percentage of population whose highest level of education - degree level at least	ed_deg
Percentage of housing rented from LA 1991	pla
Percentage of housing stock as rented accommodation 1991	prented
Percentage of housing owner occupied with loan 1991	ploan
Percentage of housing owner occupied 1991	powner
Percentage of housing built between 1971 - 1981 (1991)	built71
Percentage of housing built post 1981 (1991).	built81

APPENDIX 3.2

Variables with the strongest (positive and negative) association with each factor*

Factor 1 - Social Status

Percentage of population - no formal education, or primary level only.	-0.948
Percentage of population whose education ceased at 15 or under	-0.933
Percentage of the labour force "unemployed"	-0.912
Percentage population -Unskilled manual	-0.898
Percentage population -Semi-skilled manual	-0.871
Persons under 25 unemployed as a percent of under 25 labour force	-0.819
One parent households as a percentage of the total number of households	-0.773
Percentage of housing rented from LA 1991	-0.728
Mode of transport "foot"	-0.722
Adults not at work as a ratio of those "at work"	-0.713
Percentage of population whose Highest level of education - lower secondary level	-0.663
Mode of transport "bus"	-0.629
Separated people as a percentage of the total population	-0.569
Couples with 5 or more children as a percentage of couples with children	-0.566
One couple households as a percentage of the total number of households	0.467
Percentage of housing owner occupied with loan 1991	0.564
Percentage of population whose education ceased at 21 or over	0.784
Percentage of population whose highest level of education - degree level at least	0.788
Percentage population - Higher professional or managerial, employing others	0.789
Percentage of population whose Highest level of education - leaving cert	0.821
Mode of transport "car"	0.850
Percentage of population whose Highest level of education - third level sub degree	0.924
Percentage population -Lower professional or managerial, without employees	0.941

Factor 2 - Family Areas

People in flats or bedsits as a percentage of the total number of households	-0.889
One person households as a percentage of the total number of households	-0.871
Percentage of housing stock as rented accommodation 1991	-0.817
Pre-family households as a percentage of all households	-0.814
People 19-40 years as a percentage of the total population	-0.755
Percentage of those aged 15+ year engaged in "home duties"	0.616
Percentage of housing owner occupied with loan 1991	0.641
Ever married females "at work" as a percentage of all females "at work"	0.751
Persons per household	0.801
Married people as a percentage of the total population	0.828

Factor 3 - Growth and Decline

Empty nest households as a percentage of all households	-0.816
Families with youngest child 15 years or older as a percentage of families	-0.797
People 40-65 years as a percentage of the total population	-0.647
Couples with 2 or less children as a percentage of couples with children	-0.564
Children under 4 years as a percentage of the total population	0.711
Children 5 to 19 years as a percentage of the total population	0.784
Families with youngest child four years or younger as a percentage of families	0.808
Families with children at school as a percentage of all families with children	0.854

* *The closer the score is to either +1 or -1 the stronger the relationship of the variable to the factor*

APPENDIX 3.3

MEAN CHARACTERISTICS OF EACH CLUSTER AND CITY AVERAGE

CLUSTER 1	Cluster	City
Children under 4 years as a percentage of the total population	8.35	6.40
Children 5 to 19 years as a percentage of the total population	37.98	29.04
People 19-40 years as a percentage of the total population	39.95	39.69
People 40-65 years as a percentage of the total population	17.77	19.68
Married people as a percentage of the total population	39.99	34.69
Separated people as a percentage of the total population	2.50	3.31
People in flats or bedsits as a percentage of the total number of households	1.35	15.95
Persons per household	3.49	2.98
One person households as a percentage of the total number of households	12.25	23.23
one couple households as a percentage of the total number of households	13.56	13.73
couple with children as a percentage of the total number of households	53.86	36.14
one parent households as a percentage of the total number of households	8.41	10.70
Couples with 2 or less children as a percentage of couples with children	60.47	63.95
Couples with 5 or more children as a percentage of couples with children	5.08	5.28
Families with youngest child four years or younger as a % of all families	25.60	20.07
Families with youngest child 15 years or older as a percentage of families	24.29	30.78
Families with children at school as a percentage of all families with children	53.27	44.52
Pre-family households as a percentage of all households	10.65	10.57
Empty nest households as a percentage of all households	7.37	13.87
Percentage of Labour force "at work"	90.06	83.51
Percentage of the labour force "unemployed"	9.94	16.49
Percentage of those aged 15+ year engaged in "home duties"	16.11	17.41
Persons under 25 unemployed as a percent of under 25 labour force	16.68	21.60
Adults not at work as a ratio of those "at work"	76.13	108.72
Ever married females "at work" as a percentage of all females "at work"	59.85	45.57
Percentage population - Higher professional or managerial, employing others	6.92	7.34
Percentage population -Lower professional or managerial, without employees	28.10	23.30
Percentage population -Semi-skilled manual	10.22	11.37
Percentage population -Unskilled manual	4.54	6.53
Mode of transport "bus"	17.32	18.38
Mode of transport "train or DART"	3.44	3.42
Mode of transport "car"	46.45	36.92
Percentage of population whose education ceased at 15 or under	12.26	18.58
Percentage of population whose education ceased at 21 or over	12.34	13.38
Percentage of pop. with no formal education or at most primary level.	16.80	24.59
Percentage of pop. whose Highest level of education - lower secondary level	19.92	17.66
Percentage of pop. whose Highest level of education - leaving cert	28.36	22.53
Percentage of pop. whose Highest level of education - third level sub degree	12.16	10.04
Percentage of pop. whose highest level of education - degree level at least	13.95	14.72
Percentage of housing rented from LA 1991	5.32	15.83
Percentage of housing stock as rented accommodation 1991	4.15	10.54
Percentage of housing owner occupied with loan 1991	70.03	41.64
Percentage of housing owner occupied 1991	15.56	25.39
Percentage of housing built between 1971 - 1981 (1991)	47.35	20.71
Percentage of housing built post 1981 (1991).	27.75	15.42

CLUSTER 2	Cluster	City
Children 5 to 19 years as a percentage of the total population	26.54	29.04
People 19-40 years as a percentage of the total population	36.38	39.69
People 40-65 years as a percentage of the total population	22.22	19.68
Married people as a percentage of the total population	36.45	34.69
Separated people as a percentage of the total population	3.36	3.31
People in flats or bedsits as a percentage of the total number of households	7.43	15.95
Persons per household	2.99	2.98
One person households as a percentage of the total number of households	22.15	23.23
One couple households as a percentage of the total number of households	14.25	13.73
Couple with children as a percentage of the total number of households	35.00	36.14
One parent households as a percentage of the total number of households	12.68	10.70
Couples with 2 or less children as a percentage of couples with children	65.39	63.95
Couples with 5 or more children as a percentage of couples with children	5.55	5.28
Families with youngest child four years or younger as a percentage of families	16.06	20.07
Families with youngest child 15 years or older as a percentage of families	38.92	30.78
Families with children at school as a percentage of all families with children	37.64	44.52
Pre-family households as a percentage of all households	5.91	10.57
Empty nest households as a percentage of all households	16.90	13.87
Percentage of Labour force "at work"	78.49	83.51
Percentage of the labour force "unemployed"	21.51	16.49
Percentage of those aged 15+ year engaged in "home duties"	20.34	17.41
Persons under 25 unemployed as a percent of under 25 labour force	25.28	21.60
Adults not at work as a ratio of those "at work"	125.47	108.72
Ever married females "at work" as a percentage of all females "at work"	42.41	45.57
Age dependency <15 and over 65 as a ratio of the labour force	50.71	48.28
Percentage population - Higher professional or managerial, proprietors employing others	2.15	7.34
Percentage population -Lower professional or managerial, proprietors without employees	13.50	23.30
Percentage population -Semi-skilled manual	16.85	11.37
Percentage population -Unskilled manual	10.04	6.53
Mode of transport "bus"	22.82	18.38
Mode of transport "train or DART"	2.15	3.42
Mode of transport "car"	29.97	36.92
Percentage of population whose education ceased at 15 or under	31.90	18.58
Percentage of population whose education ceased at 21 or over	4.93	13.38
Percentage of population whose highest level of education - lower secondary	20.74	17.66
Percentage of population whose highest level of education - leaving cert	18.27	22.53
Percentage of population whose highest level of education - third level sub degree	5.70	10.04
Percentage of population whose highest level of education - degree level	4.71	14.72
Percentage of housing rented from LA 1991	17.04	15.83
Percentage of housing stock as rented accommodation 1991	3.69	10.54
Percentage of housing owner occupied with loan 1991	36.07	41.64
Percentage of housing owner occupied 1991	27.61	25.39
Percentage of housing built post 1981 (1991).	5.04	15.42
Percentage of population - no formal education, or primary level only	39.95	24.59

CLUSTER 3	Cluster	City
Children under 4 years as a percentage of the total population	5.07	6.40
Children 5 to 19 years as a percentage of the total population	20.18	29.04
People 19-40 years as a percentage of the total population	50.08	39.69
People 40-65 years as a percentage of the total population	16.22	19.68
Married people as a percentage of the total population	22.84	34.69
Separated people as a percentage of the total population	4.40	3.31
People in flats or bedsits as a percentage of the total number of households	54.09	15.95
Persons per household	2.16	2.98
One person households as a percentage of the total number of households	42.15	23.23
One couple households as a percentage of the total number of households	12.79	13.73
Couple with children as a percentage of the total number of households	13.99	36.14
One parent households as a percentage of the total number of households	8.02	10.70
Couples with 2 or less children as a percentage of couples with children	69.29	63.95
Couples with 5 or more children as a percentage of couples with children	4.49	5.28
Families with youngest child four years or younger as a percentage of families	19.54	20.07
Families with youngest child 15 years or older as a percentage of families	24.99	30.78
Families with children at school as a percentage of all families with children	42.15	44.52
Pre-family households as a percentage of all households	22.91	10.57
Empty nest households as a percentage of all households	14.08	13.87
Percentage of Labour force "at work"	81.74	83.51
Percentage of the labour force "unemployed"	18.26	16.49
Percentage of those aged 15+ year engaged in "home duties"	11.35	17.41
Persons under 25 unemployed as a percent of under 25 labour force	22.39	21.60
Adults not at work as a ratio of those "at work"	103.17	108.72
Ever married females "at work" as a percentage of all females "at work"	28.81	45.57
Age dependency <15 and over 65 as a ratio of the labour force	38.21	48.28
Percentage population - Higher professional or managerial, employing others	9.99	7.34
Percentage population -Lower professional or managerial, without employees	22.78	23.30
Percentage population -Semi-skilled manual	8.90	11.37
Percentage population -Unskilled manual	5.79	6.53
Mode of transport "bus"	16.33	18.38
Mode of transport "train or DART"	2.81	3.42
Mode of transport "car"	27.53	36.92
Percentage of population whose education ceased at 15 or under	14.21	18.58
Percentage of population whose education ceased at 21 or over	20.98	13.38
Percentage of population whose highest level of education - lower secondary	12.00	17.66
Percentage of population whose highest level of education - leaving cert	19.18	22.53
Percentage of population whose highest level of education - third level sub degree	12.36	10.04
Percentage of population whose highest level of education - degree level	23.21	14.72
Percentage of housing rented from LA 1991	20.27	15.83
Percentage of housing stock as rented accommodation 1991	33.02	10.54
Percentage of housing owner occupied with loan 1991	21.19	41.64
Percentage of housing owner occupied 1991	24.40	25.39
Percentage of housing built post 1981 (1991).	12.23	15.42
Percentage of population - no formal education, or primary level only	20.06	24.59

CLUSTER 4	Cluster	City
Children under 4 years as a percentage of the total population	5.42	6.40
Children 5 to 19 years as a percentage of the total population	26.19	29.04
People 19-40 years as a percentage of the total population	35.93	39.69
People 40-65 years as a percentage of the total population	23.25	19.68
Married people as a percentage of the total population	40.26	34.69
Separated people as a percentage of the total population	2.54	3.31
People in flats or bedsits as a percentage of the total number of households	7.47	15.95
Persons per household	2.97	2.98
One person households as a percentage of the total number of households	21.55	23.23
One couple households as a percentage of the total number of households	16.09	13.73
Couple with children as a percentage of the total number of households	38.19	36.14
One parent households as a percentage of the total number of households	8.43	10.70
Couples with 2 or less children as a percentage of couples with children	65.72	63.95
Couples with 5 or more children as a percentage of couples with children	3.45	5.28
Families with youngest child four years or younger as a percentage of families	16.47	20.07
Families with youngest child 15 years or older as a percentage of families	35.09	30.78
Families with children at school as a percentage of all families with children	41.75	44.52
Pre-family households as a percentage of all households	7.76	10.57
Empty nest households as a percentage of all households	18.05	13.87
Percentage of Labour force "at work"	91.70	83.51
Percentage of the labour force "unemployed"	8.30	16.49
Percentage of those aged 15+ year engaged in "home duties"	18.28	17.41
Persons under 25 unemployed as a percent of under 25 labour force	14.04	21.60
Adults not at work as a ratio of those "at work"	99.13	108.72
Ever married females "at work" as a percentage of all females "at work"	50.18	45.57
Age dependency <15 and over 65 as a ratio of the labour force	48.85	48.28
Percentage population - Higher professional or managerial, proprietors employing others	12.77	7.34
Percentage population -Lower professional or managerial, proprietors without employees	34.80	23.30
Percentage population -Semi-skilled manual	6.59	11.37
Percentage population -Unskilled manual	2.76	6.53
Mode of transport "bus"	14.02	18.38
Mode of transport "train or DART"	6.00	3.42
Mode of transport "car"	50.20	36.92
Percentage of population whose education ceased at 15 or under	9.71	18.58
Percentage of population whose education ceased at 21 or over	20.17	13.38
Percentage of population whose highest level of education – lower secondary level	13.52	17.66
Percentage of population whose highest level of education - leaving cert	27.67	22.53
Percentage of population whose highest level of education - third level sub degree	13.06	10.04
Percentage of population whose highest level of education - degree level	22.70	14.72
Percentage of housing rented from LA 1991	3.18	15.83
Percentage of housing stock as rented accommodation 1991	7.83	10.54
Percentage of housing owner occupied with loan 1991	49.19	41.64
Percentage of housing owner occupied 1991	36.90	25.39
Percentage of housing built post 1981 (1991).	12.20	15.42
Percentage of population - no formal education, or primary level only.	14.07	24.59

CLUSTER 5	Cluster	City
Children under 4 years as a percentage of the total population	10.69	6.40
Children 5 to 19 years as a percentage of the total population	46.96	29.04
People 19-40 years as a percentage of the total population	36.73	39.69
People 40-65 years as a percentage of the total population	12.75	19.68
Married people as a percentage of the total population	27.23	34.69
Separated people as a percentage of the total population	4.90	3.31
People in flats or bedsits as a percentage of the total number of households	12.75	15.95
Persons per household	3.80	2.98
one person households as a percentage of the total number of households	11.92	23.23
one couple households as a percentage of the total number of households	7.13	13.73
couple with children as a percentage of the total number of households	45.48	36.14
one parent households as a percentage of the total number of households	23.48	10.70
Couples with 2 or less children as a percentage of couples with children	48.66	63.95
Couples with 5 or more children as a percentage of couples with children	12.69	5.28
Families with youngest child four years or younger as a percentage of families	33.12	20.07
Families with youngest child 15 years or older as a percentage of families	19.56	44.52
Families with children at school as a percentage of all families with children	61.14	44.52
Pre-family households as a percentage of all households	4.68	10.57
Empty nest households as a percentage of all households	5.21	13.87
Percentage of Labour force "at work"	62.25	83.51
Percentage of the labour force "unemployed"	37.75	16.49
Percentage of those aged 15+ year engaged in "home duties"	22.82	17.41
Persons under 25 unemployed as a percent of under 25 labour force	43.69	21.60
Adults not at work as a ratio of those "at work"	175.33	108.72
Ever married females "at work" as a percentage of all females "at work"	48.25	45.57
Age dependency <15 and over 65 as a ratio of the labour force	65.95	48.28
Percentage population - Higher professional or managerial, proprietors employing others	1.28	7.34
Percentage population -Lower professional or managerial, proprietors without employees	8.09	23.30
Percentage population -Semi-skilled manual	17.62	11.37
Percentage population -Unskilled manual	13.76	6.53
Mode of transport "bus"	25.49	18.38
Mode of transport "train or DART"	.67	3.42
Mode of transport "car"	17.06	36.92
Percentage of population whose education ceased at 15 or under	29.20	18.58
Percentage of population whose education ceased at 21 or over	3.01	13.38
Percentage of population whose highest level of education - lower secondary	29.41	17.66
Percentage of population whose highest level of education - leaving cert	14.21	22.53
Percentage of population whose highest level of education - third level sub degree	3.80	10.04
Percentage of population whose highest level of education - degree level	2.84	14.72
Percentage of housing rented from LA 1991	66.87	15.83
Percentage of housing stock as rented accommodation 1991	1.95	10.54
Percentage of housing owner occupied with loan 1991	18.34	41.64
Percentage of housing owner occupied 1991	6.41	25.39
Percentage of housing built post 1981 (1991).	38.61	15.42
Percentage of population - no formal education, or primary level only.	37.81	24.59

Appendix 5.1 Location of Bring Centres Dublin City (Dublin County Borough)

Location	Address	Bottles	Clothes	Paper	Batteries	Cans
Artane	Family Recreation Centre	Y				
Artane	Tesco	Y	Y			Y
Ballyfermot	Football Club	Y				Y
Ballsbridge	Beggar's Bush Apts.	Y				
Ballsbridge	RDS Anglesea Rd.	Y				
Ballyfermot Kylemore	Dub. Corp Cleansing Depot	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Blackhorse Ave.	Turnstile Pub	Y				
40 Buckingham St.	Sunflower Recycling	Y				
Chatham St	Pasta Fresca	Y				
Clontarf	Spar (Nolan's) Seaview Ave.	Y	Y			Y
Clontarf	Spar (O'Hara's) Stiles Rd.	Y				Y
Clontarf	Nolan's Vernon Ave		Y			Y
Clontarf	Clontarf Park					Y
Collins Ave.	Dub. Corp Cleansing Depot	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Coolock	Dub. Corp Cleansing Depot	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Coolock	Northside Shopping Centre	Y				
Drumcondra	Croke Park	Y				Y
Crumlin	Crumlin Shopping Centre	Y	Y			Y
Crumlin	Superquinn Sundrive Rd.	Y	Y			Y
Davitt Rd.	Dub. Corp Cleansing Depot	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Donaghmede	Donaghmede Shopping Centre	Y				
Donnybrook	Royal Hospital	Y				Y
Drumcondra	Tesco	Y	Y			
Edenmore	Edenmore S.C. Londis	Y				
Fairview	Fairview Traffic School	Y	Y			
Finglas	Janelle S.C. Tesco	Y	Y			Y
Finglas	Superquinn	Y				Y
Glasnevin	The Willows	Y				
Glasnevin	Tolka House	Y	Y			
Grangegorman	Dub. Corp Cleansing Depot	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hatch St	National Concert Hall	Y				Y
St. James' Hospital	St. James' Hospital - Rialto Ent.	Y	Y			
St. James' Hospital	St. James' Hospital -James' St Ent	Y	Y			Y
Killester	Supervalu	Y	Y			Y
Landsdowne Rd.	Rugby Club	Y	Y			Y
Merrion Rd	Merrion Rd					Y
Milltown	Dublin Corp. Car Park	Y				
North Strand	Dub. Corp Cleansing Depot	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
North Circular Rd,	St. Brendan's Hospital	Y				
Phibsborough	Bohemians F.C.	Y				
Phibsborough	Tesco	Y				
Prussia St.	Tesco	Y	Y			Y
Raheny	Raheny Library	Y	Y			
Raheny	Spar Hilltop	Y	Y			Y
Raheny	Supervalu	Y				Y
Raheny	Ard Scoil La					Y
Rathgar	Herzog Park		Y			
Rathgar Rd	Coman's Pub	Y				

Location	Address	Bottles	Clothes	Paper	Batteries	Cans
Rathmines	Tesco	Y				
Rathmines	Tesco	Y				
Rathmines	Dub. Corp Cleansing Depot	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Rathmines	Swimming Pool	Y				Y
Sandymount	Cross Rd	Y	Y			Y
Sandymount	Scoil Mhuire					Y
Sandymount	CPI Clinic Sandymount Ave.		Y			
Santry	DCU	Y	Y			
Santry	Tesco Omni Shopping Centre	Y	Y			Y
Santry	Statoil	Y	Y			Y
Santry	Supervalu Lorcan Ave.	Y				Y
Sweeney's Terrace	Dub. Corp Cleansing Depot	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Temple Bar	Parliament St./Fleet St.	Y				
Terenure	Dub. Corp. Car Park	Y				Y
Terenure	Rugby Club	Y	Y			Y
Trinity College	Dublin					Y
Walkinstown	Superquinn	Y	Y			Y
Whitehall	Church Car Park	Y	Y			Y

Source: Dublin Corporation

Appendix 6.1 Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) Primary Schools 1999-2000

Roll No.	Name	ADDRESS	Pupils
00743w	St James Convent N S	Basin Lane	286
00752a	Central Senior Mixed N S	Marlboro St	129
01795a	Central Inf. School	Marlboro St	80
03917v	Naomh Padraig Boys	Cambridge Road	121
04992r	Scoil An Croi Naofa	Scoil An Croi Naofa	456
05933g	George's Hill Convent	George's Hill	116
06468k	St Laurence O Toole Senior Girls	Seville Place	86
06469m	St Laurence O Toole Infant Girls	Seville Place	63
06978k	Inchicore Boys N S	Sarsfield Rd	99
06979m	Inchicore Girls N S	Sarsfield Rd.	94
07546j	Goldenbridge Convent	Goldenbridge	233
09750s	St Josephs Boys N S	Terenure	534
09932b	Stanhope St Convent	Stanhope Street	438
10653e	Chapelizod N S	Chapelizod	34
11525a	St Patrick's N School	Drumcondra	540
11578v	City Quay Boys N S	City Quay	151
11776c	St Laurence O Toole Junior Boys	Seville Place	83
11894i	Scoil Mhuire	Dumhach Tragh	273
12448n	Gardiner Street Convent	Gardiner Street	200
12755w	Kildare Place N S	96 Upper Rathmines Rd	238
13611d	Presentation Convent Ns	Warrenmount	350
13612f	Presentation Convent	Terenure	754
13815t	Howth Rd Mixed N S	Howth Rd	102
14463t	St Columba's N S Mixed	North Strand	36
14556d	Scoil Naomh Enda Buach	Scoil Naomh Enda Buach	144
14717b	Rathgar N S	Rathgar	109
14917j	Zion Parish Primary School	Bushy Park Road	110
14980q	Glasnevin N S	Botanic Avenue	58
15056l	S N San Vinseann Cailin	North William St	301
15253n	S N Naomh Padraigh	Cambridge Road	137
15618e	Sandford N S	Ranelagh	160
15622s	Chapelizod No I N S	Chapelizod	243
15625b	St Catherine's West N S	Donore Avenue	93
15816i	St Vincent's Inf. Boys	North William Street	74
15895h	Drumcondra N S	Church Avenue	48
15995l	Canon O Hanlon Memorial N S	Sandymount	320
16177f	Lindsay Road N S	Lindsay Road	71
16567s	St Brigid's Convent N S	Haddington Road	237
16577v	St Brigid's Convent	Glasnevin	530
16583q	St Mary's Sch For Blind	Merrion	24
16624e	St Mary's Orthopaedic	Cappagh	4
16651h	St Clares Convent N S	Harolds Cross Road	261
16659a	St Columba's Con G & I	Iona Road	455
16695e	Scoil Na Mbrathar	North Brunswick Street	219
16753p	St Vincent De Pauls Girls School	Griffith Avenue	314
16754r	St Vincent's Convent Inf. N S	67 Griffith Avenue	397
16759e	S N Mhuire Na Mbrathar	Marino	413
16786h	St Brigid's Convent N S	The Coombe	253

Roll No.	Name	Address	Pupils
16792c	St Brigid's Convent N S	Killester	491
16799q	St Michael's C B S	Inchicore	80
16860q	Corpus Christi N S	Home Farm Road	422
16864b	St Joseph's Special Sch	Cabra	146
16964f	Scoil Mhuire Ogh 1	Loreto College	243
16966j	Scoil Naisiunta Stratford	1 Zion Road	113
16988t	Christ The King B N S	Cabra	113
16989v	Christ The King G N S	Cabra	97
17083b	S N Muire Gan Smal B	Inchicore	280
17104g	St Francis Junior National School	Priorswood	217
17110b	Naomh Lorcan O Tuathail	Plas Seibhil	56
17148d	S N Eoin Baisde G Senior	Seafield Road	384
17210f	Clochar Lughaidh Cailin	Williams Park	444
17211h	Clochar Lughaidh Naoidh	Williams Park	300
17214n	San Uinsionn C B S	Glasnevin	333
17279s	Scoil Muire	Haddington Road	137
17318c	Scoil An Leinbh Iosa B	Larkhill	281
17319e	An Leinbh Iosa Cailini	Larkhill	274
17320m	An Leinbh Iosa Naoidhin	Larkhill	216
17355i	Muire Na Dea Coirle G	Mourne Road	189
17356k	Muire Na Dea Coirle Inf.	Mourne Road	231
17367p	Scoil Mhuire GNS	Navan Road	445
17459u	Christ The King I G	Cabra	57
17464n	Fionnbarra Naofa	Cabra West	135
17465p	Dominican Convent Girls	Cabra	311
17466r	St Catherine's Infant School	Cabra	163
17603b	Scoil Iosagain	Aughavannagh Road	109
17683c	Muire Og 2 Loreto Con	Crumlin Road	345
17730i	S N Na Lanai Glasa	Seafield Avenue	61
17732m	Scoil Chiarain	Ascal Ui Choileain	98
17881g	Scoil Ui Chonail	Nth Richmond Street	241
17890h	Temple St Hospital N S	Temple Street	31
17891j	Scoil Mhuire	Mount Sackville Convent	268
17893n	Sancta Maria C B S	Synge St	210
17912o	S N Eoin Bosco Buach	Navan Road	468
17936f	S N Eoin Baisde B Sin	Seafield Rd	314
17944e	St Mary's N S For Deaf	Cabra	159
17971h	St Michael's Spec School	Glenmaroon	196
17976r	Scoil Assaim B	Raheny	231
17977t	Scoil Aine C	Raheny	344
17978v	Naiscoil Ide	All Saints' Drive	364
18104l	S N De La Salle	Glaskanon Road	136
18137d	S N Naomh Fearful	Finglas West	181
18170b	SN Muire Na Freastogala	Search Na Carthanachr	292
18171d	Our Lady Assumption B N S	Search Na Carthanacha	221
18205r	S N An Pharoiste	Finglas	73
18282m	S N Paroiste Maitiu Nfa	Cranfield Place	95
18317f	Central Remedial Clinic	Vernon Avenue	101
18341c	SN Louise De Marillac C	Drumfin Rd	245

Roll No.	Name	Address	Pupils
18342e	SN Louise De Marillac	Ballyfermot	255
18360g	Scoil Bhreandain	Coolock	180
18361i	S N Caitriona C	Coolock	355
18362k	S N Caitriona Naionain	Coolock	331
18370j	Ioclainn Na Pailirise	Inchinne	65
18386b	Maruetsu National School	Clogher Road	270
18417j	St Josephs For Blind Ns	St Josephs School For	38
18455r	Our Lady Of Assumption	Search Na Carthanacha	248
18477e	Scoil Na Mbrathar	Francis Street	82
18519r	Scoil Seamus C B S	James Street	141
18569j	St Declan's Special Sch	35 Northumberland Road	41
18585h	SN Barrion Na Naingeal1	Ballyfermot	151
18632n	S N Eoin Bosco Nai Buac	Navan Rd	255
18646b	Springdale N S	Springdale Ns	167
18671a	St Michael's Hse Spec Sch	17 Grosvenor Road	99
18682f	St Canice's B N S	Finglas	443
18683h	St Canine's G N S	Finglas	479
18726w	S N Seosamh Na Mbrathar	Fairview	152
18763f	St Michael's Hse Spec Sch	Ballymun Rd	56
18788v	Our Lady's Hospital Sp. S	Crumlin	34
18817c	S N Brighde	Cullenswood House	291
18843d	Bainrion Na N-Aingal 2	Ballyfermot Upper	150
18904u	St Peters Special Sch	Lucena Clinic	60
18910p	Bantiarna Na Mbuanna B	Baile Munna	187
18911r	Bantiarna Na Mbuanna G	Baile Munna	199
18968a	St Malachy's B N S	Edenmore	198
18969c	St Eithne's Senior G N S	Edenmore	124
19006q	Eoin Baisde B Sois	Seafield Rd	320
19007s	Eoin Baisde C Naoidh	Seafield Road	241
19015r	St Josephs G N S	Barry Avenue	263
19037e	St Monica's N S	Edenmore	77
19039i	St Vincent's Home Ns	Navan Rd	105
19151c	St John Of God Sp. Sch	Islandbridge	82
19197d	St Kevin's B N S	Barry Avenue	246
19208f	Holy Spirit B N S	Silloge Rd	426
19209h	SN An Spioraid Naiomh C	Sillogue Rd	421
19217g	St Frances Clinic Sp. Sch	Temple Street Hospital	6
19242f	Our Lady Of Victories Infant N S	Ballymun Road	229
19262l	St Benedict's N S	Grange Park	100
19281p	Mater Hospital Special School	North Circular Road	8
19297h	Cromcastle Green B N S	Kilmore Rd West	253
19298j	Scoil Nais Ide Cailini	Kilmore Road West	195
19302u	SN Na Maighdine Muire B	Ballymun	261
19303w	Na Maighdine Mhuire	Virgin Mary	261
19308j	St Brigid's Boys N S	Howth Road	433
19309l	Scoil Neasain	Baile Harmain	251
19316i	St Paul's Hosp Spec Sch	Beaumont	48
19325j	St Ciaran's Spec Sch	St Canice's Rd	129
19361n	An Taonad Reamhscoile	Sraid Ruthland	84

Roll No.	Name	Address	Pupils
19373u	St Michael's Hse Sp. Sch	Raheny Road	57
19382v	Scoil Eoin	Armagh Rd	211
19385e	St Laurence's Special Sch	Cappagh Ave	47
19395h	Scoil Mobhi	Bothar Mobhi	266
19406j	Holy Trinity Sen N S	Grange Road	272
19409p	Casa Caterina S S	Cabra	28
19430g	Scoil An Tseachtar Laoch	Bothar Baile Munna	224
19431i	St Josephs JR	Balcurris	259
19440j	St Marys Ns	Grange Pk	88
19454u	Dundale Ns Junior	Our Lady Immac Jun Ns	340
19471u	St Pauls Junior National School	Ayrfield	283
19473b	Scoil Bhríde	Donaghmede	283
19480v	St Patrick's	St Patrick's Close	29
19489q	SN Naomh Finnin	Glenties Park	239
19496n	Scoil Fhiachra Soisir	Beaumont	693
19500b	Phoenix Park Spec Sch	Phoenix Park	17
19524p	Our Lady Immac Sen N S	Our Lady Immac Sen Ns	361
19538d	St Kevin's Junior N S	Newbrook Ave	121
19546c	St Oliver Plunkett N S	St Oliver Plunkett Ns	162
19583i	St Josephs Senior N S	St Josephs Senior Ns	256
19589u	Gaelscoil Inse Chor	700-701 An Cuarbhothar Theas	233
19594n	Youth Encounter Project	41 Main St	21
19602j	St Columba's Special School	Great Strand St	48
19611k	Scoil Naomh Colmcille	Newbrook Rd	163
19618b	St Pauls Sen Ns	Ayrfield	303
19619d	St Malachy's Ns	Rivermount	150
19628e	St Fiachras Sen N S	Beaumont	541
19661c	St Gabriel's Ns	Dominican Convent	302
19662e	St Michael's Ns	Dominican Convent	303
19663g	St Raphael's Ns	Dominican Convent	302
19668q	St Francis Senior N S	Priorswood	240
19669s	Lady Of Good Counsel Ns	Mourne Rd	191
19705t	Catherine Mc Auley N Sch	59 Lower Baggot Street	88
19727g	St Mary's Central N S	Belmont Ave	266
19764m	Our Lady Of Wayside N S	Bluebell	142
19766q	Scoil Iosagain/Mhuire	Mount La Salle	251
19767s	Scoil Mhuire/Seosamh	Mount La Salle	250
19774p	St Josephs Mixed N S	East Wall	234
19777v	Gael Scoil Míde	Bothar An Ghleantain	232
19793t	St Thomas Special Sch	Clonshaugh	43
19819l	St L O Tooles 2 Spec	Seville Place	22
19831b	Scoil Chaoimhin	Sraid Mhaoilbhríde	140
19837n	Drimnagh Castle CBS N S	Drimnagh Castle	514
19845m	North Dublin Project	Church Avenue	260
19889j	Scoil Colm	Armagh Road	197
19895e	Scoil Mhuir S Iosaf	St Marys Place	107
19896g	Scoil Caitriona Na mBraithre	Baggot St	66
19907i	Gaelscoil Mologa	Bothar Chlareville	264
19913d	St Josephs Ns	Macroom Road	442

Roll No.	Name	Address	Pupils
19919p	St David's N S	Kilmore Road	537
19920a	St John Of God N S	Kilmore Road	279
19924i	Harold's Cross N S	Harold's Cross	180
19926m	Cholaiste Mhuire	Scoil Naisiunta	194
19928q	Ranelagh Multi Denominational Ns	Ranelagh Road	243
19929s	St Brigid's Senior Girls	Finglas West	265
19933j	Scoil Trees NAAFI	Pert Road	127
19935n	Scoil Eoin	Greendale Road	271
19946s	Rutland Street N S	Lower Rutland Street	120
19954r	North Bay National School Project	Greendale Avenue	263
19981u	St Marys N S	Windsor Ave	291
20005v	Scoil Pals Mhuire	St Mary's Place	90
20012s	Griffith Barracks N S	The Guardhouse	83
20014w	St Agnes N S	Armagh Road	450
20015b	Gaelscoil Braille Moon	187 Bothar Choultraí	115
20021t	St Vincent's Trust	9 Henrietta Street	11
20029m	St Brigid's Infant N S	Wellmount Avenue	236
20035h	St Gabriel's N S	Cowper Street	166
20047o	Gaelscoil Bharra	Naomh Fionnbarra C.L.G.	111
20048q	Gaelscoil Lios na Nog	Teach Fhiodh Cuilinn	90
20052h	Gaelscoil Cholmcille	St Kevin's Boys Club	89
20059v	Mother Of Divine Grace	Holy Faith Ns	273
20064o	Our Lady Of Consolation Ns	Collins Ave East	195
20091r	St Peter's Ns	Phibsboro	302
20103v	John Scottus Ns	Northumberland Road	108
20104a	St Audoen's Ns	Cook Street	134
		Total Number Of Pupils (Primary)	46676

Source: Dept of Education

Appendix 6.2 Post Primary Schools Pupils and Allocated Teachers, Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) 2000/2001

School Name & Address	Pupils	Teachers
Mount Sackville Secondary School, Chapelizod, Dublin 20, ,	629	38
St Pauls College, Sybil Hill, Raheny, Dublin 5,	742	45.5
Árdscoil La Salle, Raheny Road, Raheny, Dublin 5,	504	32
Manor House School, Watermill Road, Raheny, Dublin 5.,	824	50
St Josephs C.B.S., Merville Ave, Fairview, Dublin 3.,	307	19.5
St Vincent's C.B.S., Glasnevin, Dublin 11, ,	372	23.75
C.B.S. James Street, James's Street, Dublin 8, ,	285	22
Árdscoil Ris, Griffith Avenue, Dublin 9.	507	31.75
St Pauls C.B.S., Christian Brothers, Nth Brunswick Street, Dublin 7,	278	21.5
O'Connell School, Richmond Street North, Dublin 1, ,	374	25.75
Coláiste Mhuire, Cearnóg Pharnell, Baile Atha Cliath 1, ,	241	16.65
Christian Brothers, Synge St, Dublin 8, ,	337	22
St. David's C.B.S., Malahide Road, Artane, Dublin 5,	629	43
Meanscoil Iognaid Ris, Drimnagh Castle C.B.S, Long Mile Road, Walkinstown, D.5	681	42
St. Aidan's C.B.S., Collins Avenue Ext, Whitehall, Dublin 9,	592	36
C.B.S. Westland Row, Westland Row, Dublin 2, ,	112	10.36
St Declan's College, Nephin Road, Cabra, Dublin 7,	625	40.75
Meanscoil Naomh Colm, Captains Road, Crumlin, Dublin 12,	251	20
Marian College, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4, ,	362	23
St Johns College De La Salle, Le Fanu Rd, Ballyfermot, Dublin 10,	601	39
Beneavin De La Salle College, Beneavin Road, Finglas, Dublin 11,	342	22
Belvedere College, Gt. Denmark Street, Dublin 1, ,	901	53
Gonzaga College, Sandford Road, Ranelagh, Dublin 6,	488	28.5
Catholic University School, 89 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin 2, ,	407	23.5
St Michael's College, Ailesbury Road, Dublin 4, ,	519	32
Terenure College, Templeogue Road, Dublin 6W, ,	838	49
Patrician College, Deanstown Ave, Finglas West, Dublin 11,	227	16.75
St Kevin's College, Ballygall Rd East, Finglas, Dublin 11,	258	17.75
St Conleth's College, 28 Clyde Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4,	216	13
Sandford Park School, Sandford Road, Ranelagh, Dublin 6,	210	12.9
St Patrick's Cathedral G.S., St Patrick's Close, Dublin 8, ,	152	9.86
The High School, Danum, Zion Road, Rathgar, Dublin 6	788	47
Dominican College, Griffith Ave, Drumcondra, Dublin 9,	673	41
Scoil Chaitriona, Bóthar Mobhí, Glasnaíon, Ath Cliath 9,	336	21.5
Muckross Park College, Donnybrook, Dublin 4, ,	665	41
Saint Dominic's Secondary School, Ballyfermot, Dublin 10, ,	565	38.75
St Dominic's College, Cabra, Dublin 7, ,	866	53.5
Caritas College, Drumfinn Road, Ballyfermot, Dublin 10,	514	35
St Michael's Secondary School, Wellmount Road, Finglas, Dublin 11,	586	39.25
Holy Faith Secondary School, 1 Belgrove Road, Clontarf, Dublin 3,	547	34.25
St Mary's Secondary School, Holy Faith Convent, Glasnevin, Dublin 11,	605	37.25
St Mary's Secondary School, Haddington Rd, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4,	149	12.61
St Marys Secondary School, St Brigid's Road, Killester, Dublin 5,	540	34.5
Presentation College, Warrenmount, Dublin 8, ,	343	23.5
Loreto College Crumlin, Crumlin Road, Dublin 12, ,	569	38
Loreto College, 53 St Stephens Green, Dublin 2, ,	545	33

School Name & Address	Pupils	Teachers
Presentation Secondary School, Terenure, Dublin 6W, ,	502	31.75
Maryfield College, Glandore Road, Drumcondra, Dublin 9,	622	38.5
Rosary College, Armagh Road, Crumlin, Dublin 12,	290	21
St Josephs Secondary School, Stanhope St, Dublin 7, ,	282	19
Assumption Secondary School, Walkinstown, Dublin 12, ,	550	36
Mount Carmel Secondary School, Kings Inn Street, Dublin 1, ,	278	19.75
Our Lady Of Mercy College, Beaumont, Dublin 9, ,	398	25
Mercy College, St Brendan's Drive, Coolock, Dublin 5,	571	38.25
Mercy Secondary School, Goldenbridge, Inchicore, Dublin 8,	244	16.9
St John Of God Secondary School, Kilmore Road, Artane, Dublin 5,	235	15.15
St Louis High School, Charleville Road, Rathmines, Dublin 6,	731	45.75
The Teresian School, 12 Stillorgan Road, Dublin 4, ,	181	11
Pembroke School, 1 Pembroke Rd, Dublin 4, ,	59	3
Alexandra College, Milltown, Dublin 6, ,	618	38
Meanscoil Chroimghlinne, 314/318 Crumlin Road, Crumlin, Dublin 12,	132	9.36
Our Lady Of Mercy Secondary School, Mourne Road, Drimnagh, Dublin 12,	344	23.5
Stratford College, 1 Zion Road, Rathgar, Dublin 6,	160	10.86
Grange Community College, Grange Road, Donaghmede, Dublin 13,	238	16.29
Coláiste Éanna, Vocational School, Kilkieran Road, Cabra, Dublin 7	176	13.3
St. Kevin's College, Clogher Road, Crumlin, Dublin 12,	282	20.19
Crumlin College Of Further Education, Crumlin Rd, Crumlin, Dublin 12,	624	43
Coláiste Eoin, Cappagh Road, Finglas, Dublin 11,	399	25.81
Colaiste Ide, Cardiffsbridge Road, Finglas West, Dublin11,	624	43.44
Technical Institute, Cambridge Road, Ringsend, Dublin 4,	242	16.67
Inchicore College of Further Education, Emmet Road, Inchicore, Dublin 8,	668	45.75
Killester College & College of Further Education, Collins Ave. East, Killester, D.5	209	15.71
Kylemore College, Kylemore Road, Ballyfermot, Dublin 10,	484	31.11
Marino College, 14-20 Marino Mart, Fairview, Dublin 3,	475	31.51
Rathmines Senior College, Town Hall, Rathmines, Dublin 6,	511	34.91
Ballsbridge College Of Business Studies, Shelbourne Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4,	408	27.5
Pearse College, Clogher Road, Crumlin, Dublin 12,	472	29.81
Plunkett College, Swords Road, Whitehall, Dublin 9,	280	19.2
Whitehall House Senior College, Swords Road, Dublin 9.	498	33.13
Margaret Aylward Community College, The Thatch Road, Whitehall, Dublin 9,	219	14.54
Coláiste Dhúlaigh, Barryscourt Road, Coolock, Dublin 17,	1578	102.54
Liberties Colleges, Bull Alley Street, Patrick Street, Dublin 8,	698	48.17
Ballyfermot College of Further Education, Ballyfermot Road, Dublin 10, ,	1526	101.25
Larkin Community College, 1 Champions Avenue, Dublin 1, ,	296	21.13
Mount Temple Comprehensive School, Malahide Road, Dublin 3, ,	744	46.44
Boys Comprehensive School, Ballymun Road, Dublin 9, ,	288	22.5
Girls Comprehensive School, Ballymun, Dublin 9, ,	233	20.69
Ballymun Senior Comprehensive, Ballymun Road, Ballymun, Dublin 9,	257	18.33
The Donahies Community School, Streamville Road, Dublin 13, ,	509	38.77
Greendale Community School, Greendale Road, Kilbarrack, Dublin 5,	322	26.88
Rosmini Community School, Grace Park Road, Drumcondra, Dublin 9,	404	29.08
TOTALS	41963	2751.3

Source: Dept of Education

Appendix 6.3 Special Post Primary Secondary Schools Dublin City (Dublin County Borough) 2000

Roll No.	School	Tel
17971	St. Michael's, Glenmaroon, Chapelizod, Dublin 20	(01) 8201859
19325	St. Ciaran's, St. Canice's Road, Glasnevin, Dublin 9	(01) 8370622
19382	St. John's, Armagh Road, Crumlin, Dublin 12.	(01) 4554380
18671	St. Michael's House, 17 Grosvenor Road, Dublin 6.	(01) 4978995
18763	St. Michael's House, Ballymun, Dublin 11.	(01) 375171
19373	St. Michael's House, Dublin Road, Raheny, Dublin 5.	(01) 316369
19151	St. John of God, Islandbridge, Dublin 8.	(01) 6774021
19039	St. Vincent's, Navan Road, Dublin 7.	(01) 8387748
19032	Stewart's Hospital, Palmerstown, Dublin 20.	(01) 6267526
20053	Cheeverstown House, Templeogue, Dublin 6.	(01) 4904681
18569	St. Declan's, Northumberland Road, Dublin 4.	(01) 6682739
18904	St. Peter's, Orwell Road, Rathgar, Dublin 6.	(01) 4923596
19281	Mater Hospital, Dublin 7.	(01) 8301122
19316	St. Paul's Hospital, Beaumont, Dublin 9.	(01) 8369630
19217	St. Francis Clinic, Temple Street, Dublin 1.	(01) 8748763
19500	Phoenix Park, Blackhorse Ave., Dublin 7.	(01) 8386699
19409	Casa Caterina, Dominican Convent, Cabra, Dublin 7.	(01) 3885326
16624	St. Mary's Orthopaedic Hospital, Cappagh, Finglas Dublin 11	(01) 8341211
17890	Temple Street Hospital, Dublin 1.	(01) 8748763
18788	Our Lady's Hospital for Sick Children, Crumlin, Dublin 12	(01) 4558111
19207	Harcourt Street Hospital, Dublin 2.	(01) 4752355
18317	Central Remedial Clinic, Vernon Avenue, Clontarf, Dublin 3	(01) 8332206
18370	Sandymount Clinic, Sandymount Avenue, Dublin 4.	(01) 2695355
16864	St. Joseph's School for Hearing Impaired Boys, Cabra Dublin 7	(01) 8380058
	Marian School	(01) 8386581
	Rosary School	(01) 8385553
16583	St. Mary's School for Visually-Impaired Girls, Merrion, Dublin 4	(01) 2696914
18417	St. Joseph's School for Visually Handicapped, Drumcondra Dublin 9	(01) 8373635
19705	Catherine Mc Auley, Baggot Street, Dublin 2.	
19602	St. Columba's Day Care Centre, Great Strand Street Dublin 1	(01) 8726709
19793	St. Thomas, Clonshaugh, Coolock, Dublin 5.	(01) 8482777

Source: DES

Appendix 6.4 * Third Level Institutions funded by the DES County Dublin In BOLD

Institutions
University College Cork, NUI Cork
University College Dublin, NUI Dublin
National University of Ireland, Galway
Trinity College, Dublin
National University of Ireland, Maynooth
Dublin City University
University of Limerick
National College of Art & Design, Dublin
Dublin Institute of Technology
Athlone Institute of Technology
Institute of Technology, Carlow
Cork Institute of Technology
Dundalk Institute of Technology
Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology
Letterkenny Institute of Technology
Limerick Institute of Technology
Institute of Technology, Sligo
Institute of Technology, Tallaght
Institute of Technology, Tralee
Waterford Institute of Technology
Dun Laoghaire Institute of Art, Design and Tech.
Hotel Training & Catering College, Killybegs
Colaiste Mhuire, Marino, Dublin
Church of Ireland College of Education, Rathmines
Froebel College of Education, Blackrock, Dublin
St. Angela's College, Lough Gill, Co. Sligo
St. Catherine's College, Sion Hill, Co Dublin
National College of Ireland, Dublin

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