

**National Institute for Regional and Spatial Analysis**

***NIRSA***

**Working Paper Series**

**No. 16**

***November 2001***

**Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Profile**

**Prepared for**

**DÚN LAOGHAIRE RATHDOWN COUNTY  
DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

**By**

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***NIRSA***



**NUI MAYNOOTH**  
Ollscoil na hÉireann Má Nuad



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Maynooth, Co. Kildare  
Ireland**

# **Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Profile**

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**By**

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AND SPATIAL ANALYSIS  
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## Foreword

**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 Dún Laoghaire with regard to Archaeological Sites & National Monuments, National Heritage Areas and Special Areas of Conservation are also detailed in this chapter.

**Chapter 3** is a Classification of socio-economic areas in Dún Laoghaire and County Dublin or Greater Dublin Area using primarily data from the 1996 Census of Population. In addition 'a **typology**' of Dún Laoghaire Rathdown and the 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 industry.

**Chapter 5** is a summary of the infrastructure of Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County 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.

**Summary** of emerging issues.

**Appendices**

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Profile

The main objective of this report is to provide a comprehensive assessment of the current situation in order to assist Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Development Board in the preparation of its strategy for economic, social and cultural development over the next ten years. The city and environs of Dublin now extend over a very extensive area, exceeding the boundaries of the Dublin administrative units. 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 mid 1990s the old county Dublin 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/DED's of the CDB area.

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 commences with a contextual overview of the regional, national and international roles of the city-region with particular attention to the underlying dynamics and impacts of the restructuring that has occurred since the late 1980s. This will be followed by chapters on physical characteristics, a socio-economic profile of the Dún Laoghaire Rathdown 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. Also included is a summary synthesis of a very large database of socio-economic indicators to identify five generalised types of social areas across the entire city and suburbs of Dublin including all of Dún Laoghaire Rathdown. Chapters devoted to economic sectors, infrastructure, public service provision, culture and local development make-up the remaining sections of the report.

## 1.2 Dublin Regional & National Context

Dún Laoghaire Rathdown, for long a distinctive urban 'region' in its own right is now absorbed into the built up area of Dublin City and its suburbs. Located to the southeast of the city's commercial, social, cultural, educational and administrative core, the socio-economic profile of Dún Laoghaire Rathdown can only be understood by reference to trends in development across the entire city which extend across the administrative boundaries. 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. For much of this larger 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. A countervailing trend has seen the emergence of large retail outlets and estates for manufacturing, wholesale and distribution in the outer suburbs. The pull of the city centre 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 city-region contains approximately 40% 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 and surrounding county area 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 rankings<sup>1</sup>.

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 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. 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.

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

**Table 1.1 Industrial indicators for Dublin and Mid East counties**

	<b>Dublin</b>	<b>Kildare</b>	<b>Meath</b>	<b>Wicklow</b>	<b>Ireland</b>
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.<sup>2</sup> 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**

	<b>GVA per capita 1998</b>	<b>Disposable Income Per capita 1997</b>	<b>Percent of population covered by medical cards, September 2000</b>
<b>Dublin*</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>114.4</b>	<b>25.6</b>
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.

<sup>2</sup> Goodbody Report, The Role of Dublin 2000

A further index 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 socio-economic profile of the Dún Laoghaire Rathdown area is undertaken in Chapter 3.



## 2.Physical Characteristics

### 2.1 Physical Landscape

Dún Laoghaire Rathdown is situated close to the East Coast of Ireland. [Map 2.1](#) shows the county boundary in addition to the Eastern Region County Boundaries. [Map 2.2](#) shows the 4 local authority areas in the county of Dublin.

Dún Laoghaire Rathdown occupies a total land area of 125.8 Sq.Km (48.57 Sq. miles). Its perimeter of 59.66 km (37.07 miles) and has borders with Dublin City (Dublin County Borough), South Dublin, and Wicklow. From the most western point to the most easterly tip of Dún Laoghaire Rathdown is a distance of approximately 14.8 km whilst the most northern point to the most southerly point is a distance of approximately 14.6Km (as the crow flies).

The physical landscape ranges from an extensive coastline (17km) through extensive suburbs to agricultural lands and uplands of outstanding natural beauty. Approximately 53% of land is given over to urban developed/developing areas whilst 47% may be described as rural. (DLR CC)

### 2.2 Physical Heritage

The [Map 2.3](#) shows the distribution and density of archaeological sites & national monuments (S&M) in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown, which are designated by The Heritage Service (Dúchas). A total of 365 archaeological sites & national monuments (S&M) are listed for 2001.

In addition, Dún Laoghaire Rathdown has National Heritage Areas or N.H.A. see [Map 2.4](#). The large sites being around the Glencullen area and the coastal area in the north of the county in Dublin Bay. The Special Areas of Conservation or SAC [Map 2.5](#) in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown have some overlap with the NHA areas.

### 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 measured for the city and suburbs of Dublin.

#### 3.1 Demography

##### Introduction

The data are mapped within the framework of the 69 districts shown on [Map 3.1](#) that also includes the principal national roads and the M11 as reference points. [Map 3.2](#) gives the DED index numbers for each individual DED. **(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.)** An index of the wards with their 1996 population totals is contained in [Table 3.1](#).

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 have 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 update the analysis presented here.

The Dún Laoghaire Rathdown administrative area lies to the south-east of Dublin County Borough. It shares many of the socio-economic characteristics of the city suburbs while also having some distinctive features related to the presence of older residential areas at Dún Laoghaire, along with former villages at Dundrum, Stillorgan, Blackrock, Foxrock, Cabinteely, Killiney, Dalkey and Shankill. Caution is required when examining the maps that are to an extent visually dominated by four very large DED's – Glencullen, Shankill-Rathmichael, Cabinteely-Loughlinstown and Tibbradden. ([Map 3.1](#))

These four districts occupy include almost 69% of the area of the county but they account for less than 7% of the total population. Very large parts of the Glencullen and Tibbradden districts include the Dublin Mountains, which are extensively forested, are Ticknock, Kilmashogue and Tibbradden while the western part of the Shankill-Rathmichael district also consists of forested uplands (the Carrickgollagan Forest).

**Table 3.1 ID codes area and summary population totals for each DED in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown**

<b>DED ID</b>	<b>DED NAME</b>	<b>Area Sq. km.</b>	<b>Pop. 1986</b>	<b>Pop. 1991</b>	<b>Pop. 1996</b>	<b>Pop. Change 1991-96</b>
5001	Ballinteer-Broadford	0.55	3230	3302	3354	1.57
5002	Ballinteer – Ludford	0.44	3123	2995	2679	-10.55
5003	Ballinteer – Marlay	1.32	2785	2750	2763	0.47
5004	Ballinteer – Meadowbroads	0.37	2188	2025	1845	-8.89
5005	Ballinteer – Meadowmount	0.38	2607	2408	2127	-11.67
5006	Ballinteer – Woodpark	0.93	3696	4263	4230	-0.77
5007	Ballybrack	0.67	4158	3946	3731	-5.45
5008	Blackrock – Booterstown	0.77	1858	1889	2283	20.86
5009	Blackrock – Carysfort	1.32	3758	4689	4986	6.33
5010	Blackrock – Central	1.07	2438	2294	3386	47.60
5011	Blackrock – Glenomena	0.43	1578	1465	1795	22.53
5012	Blackrock – Monkstown	0.82	2708	3229	3283	1.67
5013	Blackrock – Newpark	0.45	2496	2468	2374	-3.81
5014	Blackrock – Seapoint	0.38	1535	1492	1518	1.74
5015	Blackrock – Stradbrogue	0.47	2552	2416	2296	-4.97
5016	Blackrock – Templehill	0.79	2730	2678	2666	-0.45
5017	Blackrock – Williamstown	1.13	2006	2227	2444	9.74
5018	Cabinteely – Granitelfield	0.57	2989	2840	2666	-6.13
5019	Cabinteely – Kilbogget	1.08	3894	3651	3465	-5.09
5020	Cabinteely – Loughlinstown	6.34	773	820	880	7.32
5021	Cabinteely – Pottery	1.67	4768	4941	4977	0.73
5022	Churchtown – Castle	0.87	1250	1149	1278	11.23
5023	Churchtown – Landscape	0.41	1428	1326	1273	-4.00
5024	Churchtown – Nutgrove	0.76	4716	4123	3692	-10.45
5025	Churchtown – Orwell	0.92	2201	2069	2004	-3.14
5026	Churchtown – Woodlawn	0.41	1378	1336	1273	-4.72
5027	Clonskeagh – Belfield	1.89	411	1670	1988	19.04
5028	Clonskeagh – Farranboley	0.35	1997	1750	1638	-6.40
5029	Clonskeagh – Milltown	0.50	1221	1158	1808	56.13
5030	Clonskeagh – Roebuck	0.74	1675	1844	1789	-2.98
5031	Clonskeagh - Windy Harbour	0.71	2376	2378	2353	-1.05
5032	Dalkey – Avondale	0.50	1761	1702	1534	-9.87
5033	Dalkey – Bullock	0.57	1834	1788	1809	1.17
5034	Dalkey – Coliemore	0.54	1585	1507	1463	-2.92
5035	Dalkey Hill	1.16	1359	1560	1586	1.67
5036	Dalkey Upper	0.58	2374	2297	2262	-1.52
5037	Dundrum – Balally	2.62	5481	5391	5564	3.21
5038	Dundrum – Kilmacud	0.77	1923	2063	2364	14.59
5039	Dundrum – Sandyford	2.45	4571	4802	5203	8.35
5040	Dundrum – Sweetmount	0.55	2589	2307	2136	-7.41
5041	Dundrum – Taney	0.56	2901	2808	2751	-2.03
5042	Dún Laoghaire - East Central	0.47	1835	1878	2000	6.50
5043	Dún Laoghaire – Glasthule	0.72	2634	2786	2812	0.93
5044	Dún Laoghaire – Glenageary	0.59	2167	2064	2020	-2.13
5045	Dún Laoghaire - Monkstown Farm	0.35	2501	2220	2135	-3.83
5046	Dún Laoghaire - Mount Town	0.33	2097	2063	1881	-8.82

DED ID	DED NAME	Area Sq. km.	Pop. 1986	Pop. 1991	Pop. 1996	Pop. Change 1991-96
5047	Dún Laoghaire - Sallynoggin East	0.76	3415	3381	3239	-4.20
5048	Dún Laoghaire - Sallynoggin South	0.41	1756	1609	1473	-8.45
5049	Dún Laoghaire - Sallynoggin West	0.62	2260	2267	2176	-4.01
5050	Dún Laoghaire – Sandycove	0.98	3655	3687	3624	-1.71
5051	Dún Laoghaire – Salthill	0.58	1371	1279	1428	11.65
5052	Dún Laoghaire - West Central	0.48	2238	2060	1988	-3.50
5053	Foxrock – Beechpark	0.68	2296	2131	1944	-8.78
5054	Foxrock – Carrickmines	2.57	4579	5349	5747	7.44
5055	Foxrock - Deans Grange	1.00	2760	2784	2658	-4.53
5056	Foxrock – Torquay	0.97	822	1361	1307	-3.97
5057	Glencullen	33.05	3427	5258	8063	53.35
5058	Killiney North	2.17	3921	4071	3943	-3.14
5059	Killiney South	1.58	6194	6823	6962	2.04
5060	Shankill – Rathmichael	13.97	2481	2851	3545	24.34
5061	Shankill – Rathsallagh	1.01	3446	3466	3366	-2.89
5062	Shankill – Shanganagh	2.78	3967	4911	5399	9.94
5063	Stillorgan – Deerpark	1.01	3349	3141	3024	-3.72
5064	Stillorgan – Kilmacud	0.89	4775	4360	3894	-10.69
5065	Stillorgan – Leopardstown	0.55	2476	2443	2379	-2.62
5066	Stillorgan – Merville	1.07	2540	2445	2803	14.64
5067	Stillorgan - Mount Merrion	0.90	2576	2523	2418	-4.16
5068	Stillorgan – Priory	0.53	1824	1721	1577	-8.37
5069	Tibradden	13.30	412	662	678	2.42

Source: CSO96

### 3.1.1 Population Density & Household Size

The total population of the administrative area was almost 190,000 in 1996, an increase of 4,589 (2.5%) over the previous five years. The density distribution of the population, [Map 3.3](#) shows an uneven pattern with the highest levels in parts of Dundrum-Ballinteer, Blackrock-Dún Laoghaire (Newpark, Stradbroom and Monkstown Farm) and Ballybrack while the lowest levels are in the outlying DED's (though there are localised pockets of high densities in these districts) and also in districts where there are significant amounts of either amenity space (Dalkey Hill) or institutional land (Clonskeagh-Belfield).

Almost all of the population (97.3%) reside in private households, for which the average size is 3.0 persons compared with 3.1 for all households in the State [Map 3.4](#). The distribution of average household sizes displays a very distinctive pattern with average increasing as one moves away from the districts on the northern edge of the county (which includes the coastal strip from Dalkey to Blackrock). The highest densities in district such as Ballybrack and Killiney South, and also in the districts extending from Ballinteer to Tibradden.

### **3.1.2 Population Change 1991 – 1996**

The increase of 2.5% in the size of the total population between 1991 and 1996 was also very uneven with over half of districts (39) experiencing some decline. The most marked decline was in the area north of Ballinteer where the total population declined by 7%. There was also a notable decline throughout most of Clonskeagh, Foxrock, Killiney, Cabinteely and Dalkey. By contrast, the main increases were in some of the coastal areas where there has been much infill development, and also in the districts to the west of the N11 [Map 3.5](#)

### **3.1.3 Electoral Areas**

[Map 3.6](#) shows the Electoral Areas in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown

### **3.1.4 Age Specific Migration**

The pattern of population change is the outcome of the interaction of natural increase and net-migration. [Map 3.7](#) and [Map 3.8](#) demonstrate the impact of population movement on the size of the most mobile age cohorts. Over the period 1986-96 there was a net decline in the size of the cohort aged 10-19 years in 1986 in most of the mature residential areas such as around Dundrum and Stillorgan and also in Dalkey and the Deansgrange-Sallynoggin-Glenageary. Increases were evident in and around Belfield (partly related to the provision of campus based student apartments), Blackrock which may also be related to the demand for student accommodation, and further in the area around Shankill which is most likely due to the movement of families into new residential developments.

The pattern of net movement for persons aged 20-29 years in 1986 is somewhat similar with net in-migration to the Shankill and Glencullen districts as well as into Sandyford, Balally, Carrickmines and the coastal areas from Dalkey to Shankill [Map 3.8](#). By contrast the size of the cohort declined markedly in the districts around Clonskeagh and Stillorgan and in parts of Dún Laoghaire, probably related to the movements from home associated with joining the workforce or getting married. The size of the cohort in these areas declined because the numbers of younger children and teenagers in 1986 was much less than the numbers of 20-29 year olds reflecting the particular stage in the life cycle that had been reached by the mid 1980s.

### **3.1.5 Age Profiles**

The variation between districts in age-profiles is shown on [Maps 3.9, 3.10, 3.11, 3.12 and 3.13](#). Just under 21% of the population was aged under 15 in 1996. Above average proportions occurred in the suburbs including the newer inland districts as well as a coastal strip from Killiney to Shanganagh. This pattern is broadly similar to that for the 25-44 years old cohort, indicating the demographic impact in these districts arising from new residential developments. The 15-24 years cohort is very strongly represented in the districts around Belfield and also in parts of Dundrum which were built in the 1970s and where there are also many students in privately rented accommodation. Above average levels of concentration in this cohort are also evident in parts of Killiney, Cabinteely and Foxrock.

The population aged 45-64 years is most strongly represented in the mature residential areas in some parts of Dalkey, Killiney and Cabinteely as well as the older parts of Churchtown-Ballinbeer. The over 65s are for the most part heavily represented in the populations of the coastal parts of Dún Laoghaire and Dalkey as well as in parts of Churchtown and Stillorgan.

### 3.1.6 Dependency Ratios

Comparative data for the age profile and derived ratios for Dún Laoghaire Rathdown and the other Dublin counties are presented in **Table 3.2**. The most striking aspect is the comparative youthfulness of the population with 46.4% aged under 25 years compared with 40.6% for all of Dublin.

The age-specific contrasts described above are more represented by the dependency ratios shown on [Map 3.14](#) and [Map3.15](#) while [Map3.16](#) identifies even more precisely the areas of greatest demographic vitality over the medium term.

**Table 3.2 Age profile and Dependency ratios, 1996**

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

**Source: Census 96 Vol. 2 Table 3A**

## 3.2 The Labour Force

### 3.2.1 Change in Numbers at Work

In 1996, the census recorded a total labour force of 84,411 persons, which represented an increase of 6,727 (8.7.1%), on the 1991 figure. Just over 90% of the labour force was described as being at work. The geographical pattern of change in the number at work closely mirrors the pattern of population change [Map 3.17](#) with the largest increases in parts of Blackrock, Sandyford and in the more recently developed areas in the South to which many working adults had moved for housing.

While most of the increase in the labour force is associated with the recent demographic experience of the districts in the county the actual size of the labour force is also strongly influenced by participation rates. **Table 3.3** shows that the male and female participation rates in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown are each less than in the other Dublin counties which may be due to the distorting effect of the Belfield student population on the CSO principal economic status classification of adults aged over 15 years. Another factor may be the age profile as the percentage aged over 65 is more than double the levels in either South Dublin or Fingal.

**Table 3.3 Labour Force Participation rates 1996**

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

The geographical pattern of the overall participation rate [Map 3.18](#) is closely related to the age profile. While the female participation rate is lower everywhere [Map3.19](#) the overall pattern is broadly similar to that on [Map3.18](#)

### 3.2.2 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 nor do they show 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 3.4** with comparable data for the entire county of Dublin in **Table 3.5**. The most notable aspects of **Table 3.4** are the dominance of the commerce and retail sectors which include insurance and finance (32% of the total) followed by the professional services sector (27%) with manufacturing accounting for under 12%. Almost of the growth in employment was in the dominant service sectors with females accounting for 70.5% of the total increase.

**Table 3.4 Number of persons at work by sector, Dún Laoghaire Rathdown**

	Males 1996	Females 1996	Total 1996	Males Change 1991-96	Females Change 1991-96	Total Change 1991-96
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	310	57	367	-214	-19	-233
Mining, quarrying, turf production	105	18	123	-16	-3	-19
Manufacturing	11339	4818	16157	659	339	998
Electricity, gas and water supplies	650	159	809	-72	11	-61
Building and construction	5337	443	5780	540	133	673
Commerce, insurance, finance	12407	10151	22558	1757	2525	4282
Transport, communication, etc	5387	1276	6663	830	383	1213
Public administration and defence	4038	2143	6181	-89	436	347
Professional services	4768	9338	14106	536	2384	2920
Others	4596	5638	10234	1476	2202	3678
Total	48937	34041	82978	5407	8391	13798

Sources: Census 1996 – Principal Economic Status and Industries Tables: 13a, 13b, 13c.  
Census 1991 – Industries Tables 8a, 8b, 8c.

By 1996 there were only 332 persons working in the primary sector, less than two-fifths of the number in 1991. Not surprisingly, Tibbradden was the only district where this sector accounted for a notable share (8 percent) of the workforce [Map 3.20](#). Lesser, but nevertheless distinctive shares were evident in the districts around Cabinteely, Loughlinstown and Rathmichael.

The distribution of workers employed in the manufacturing sector is also very distinctive, [Map 3.21](#) (with the largest proportions in the southeast and also in selected areas around Dundrum (Balally, Meadowmount, Nutgrove, and Farranboley) as well as parts of Dún Laoghaire such as Sallynoggin, Pottery Road, plus Granitefield and Kilbogget in Cabinteely.

By contrast, the distributions of workers in the service sectors are very different. Given the dominant position of the commerce, insurance, finance and business services sector it is not surprising that workers in the sector are well distributed throughout the districts. Below average concentrations occur only where the either manufacturing or agriculture are particularly strong [Map 3.22](#) or where professional workers represent a very significant component of the workforce; mostly the area from Stillorgan to Clonskeagh (including Belfield) and along the coast to Blackrock [Map 3.23](#).



### 3.2.3 Unemployment Rate

In 1996 the unemployment rate for the Dún Laoghaire administrative area was approximately 9.5%. Four concentrations are evident on [Map 3.24](#); selected areas around Dundrum, most of the older districts in Dún Laoghaire that have large shares of social housing, Ballybrack-Killiney and Tibbradden in the southwest.

**Table 3.5 Number of Persons at work by sector, County Dublin**

	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Males Change</b>	<b>Females Change</b>	<b>Total Change</b>
	<b>1996</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1991-96</b>	<b>1991-96</b>	<b>1991-96</b>
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>230784</b>	<b>178369</b>	<b>409153</b>	<b>18236</b>	<b>32571</b>	<b>50807</b>

Sources: Census 1996 – Principal Economic Status and Industries Tables: 13a, 13b, 13c.  
Census 1991 – Industries Tables 8a, 8b, 8c.

## **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, 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 3.25](#) is almost identical to [Map 3.24](#) and thus confirms that the areas of very high unemployment are also the same areas where unemployment became a persistent problem requiring targeted local responses. (See section 6.1.4 for live register data.)

### **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 3.26](#) shows a pattern that is somewhat similar to that for long-term unemployment with particularly high ratios (more than 28%) in five districts: two in Dundrum, two in central Dún Laoghaire and Coliemore in Dalkey. This geographical pattern supports the findings of research based on household level data, which shows 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 3.27](#) in broad terms reflects the overall demographic structure of the county, with particularly high ratios in the coastal districts from Blackrock to Dalkey and also in some of the older suburbs in Clonskeagh and Stillorgan. The elderly living alone, which usually contains many more females than males, can be a very vulnerable group experiencing difficulties in relation to access to services (due to restricted mobility) and also increasingly about their personal security. Additional data on the potential social exclusion is provided in **Table 3.6** which summaries at county level the number of recipients of a selection of social welfare benefits in 1999 and the change in numbers between 1996 and 1999.

**Table 3.6 No. of recipients of Social Welfare benefits 1999 and percentage change 1996-99**

	<b>Dublin</b>	<b>Kildare</b>	<b>Meath</b>	<b>Wicklow</b>	<b>Ireland</b>
One parent family Allowance 1999	<b>26983</b>	2468	1540	2289	70387
% change 1996-99	<b>30.9</b>	49.0	43.0	40.5	39.2
Disability benefits	<b>28602</b>	3760	2733	2849	107057
% change 1996-99	<b>21.9</b>	38.7	36.2	33.6	33.0
Invalidity pensions	<b>15920</b>	1414	477	1199	46946
% change 1996-99	<b>6.0</b>	12.3	- 2.1	8.3	9.1
No. on live register	<b>45483</b>	4347	2753	4784	176539
% change 1996-99	<b>- 45.6</b>	- 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, mostly in areas with high proportions of social housing. The table shows that relative to other counties the rates of increase in the number of 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.

### **3.3.4 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 has increased from a little over 400 in 1995 to 4,626 in 1998 and 10,938 in 2000. By far the largest numbers of applications have 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 providing 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. Accommodation was provided in South Dublin at the end of 2000 for just over 200 asylum seekers, mostly in Knocklyon and parts of Rathfarnham.

### **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 3.7**. [Map3.28](#) shows the location of Halting Sites & Group Housing Schemes in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown.

**Table 3.7 Travellers' Halting Sites & Stands by Family Unit**

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

Source: Local Authorities

### 3.3.6 Childcare Places

**Table 3.8** 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 be incomplete. The Rates Office in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown CC has 43 premises designated as a Creche in 2001.

**Table 3.8 National Childcare Census Report (ADM) - 1999**

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

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, 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 Levels of Education

For those whose education had ceased by 1996, the percentage that had attained lower secondary or less was over two-fifths in the districts that have already been identified as having very high unemployment rates and also high percentages of lone parents as well as the more rural areas in the south of the county [Map 3.29](#)

By contrast the distribution of those with the highest levels of formal education was very much concentrated in the areas where there are large numbers working in the professional services sector; Clonskeagh, Stillorgan, Foxrock, Blackrock, parts of Dún Laoghaire, Dalkey and Killiney [Map 3.30](#).

Comparative data on educational levels for the adjoining counties are provided in **Table 3.9** which highlight the extent to which educational attainment levels in the county are very high, almost one-quarter have a third level degree qualification compared with 14% for all of Dublin.

**Table 3.9 Percentage distribution of population aged over 15 years by highest level of education completed, 1996**

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

Source CSO 1996

### 3.4.2 Social Classes

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 3.31](#) and [Map 3.32](#) show that this indeed is the situation in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown. 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. By contrast, [Map 3.32](#) shows that social classes 1 & 2 representing the professional and managerial groups are predominantly in the districts where educational attainment levels are high and where above average numbers are employed in the service sectors.

Comparative county level data are presented in **Table 3.10**, which highlights the extent to which the social profile of Dún Laoghaire/Rathdown is rather distinctive.

**Table 3.10 Percentage distribution of population by social classes, Dublin Region 1996**

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

Source: CSO 1996

### 3.5 A Classification of Social Areas in the Greater Dublin Area <sup>3</sup>

#### Introduction

The patterns described above point to a number of important demographic and socio-economic contrasts within Dún Laoghaire Rathdown. 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 inter-relationships into a small number of composite variables or 'factors', thereby summarising the complex social geography of the GDA<sup>4</sup>. 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 Dún Laoghaire Rathdown, a database of 53 variables was analysed for approximately 300 areal units for Dublin, covering the built up for what can be termed the Greater Dublin Area. 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 DED's) 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 southwest of the GDA between Tallaght and the county boundary.

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<sup>3</sup> This analysis was undertaken by Dr. Joe Brady, Department of Geography, UCD

<sup>4</sup> 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 [Map3.33](#). 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 [Map3.33](#) 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 3.34](#). 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 city. 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 have families with children at school who 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 3.35](#) 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 in the Greater Dublin Area**

Taking account of the scores on all three composite variables or factors, it is possible to group DED's 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 3.36](#) 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 3.36](#) 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 Dublin City (DCB) area form part of the cluster. It includes Malahide, Swords, 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 be 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 DED's and wards that comprise this cluster are found in a number of distinct groupings of wards and DED's, mostly in the northside of the Corporation 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 (224002 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 the GDA. Educational attainment is lower with

almost 40% having primary only education compared to 25% for the GDA as a whole, and 21% with lower secondary level education compared to 18% for the GDA.

### **Cluster 3 – Mature Areas / Mixed Household Types**

The third of the clusters is almost totally concentrated in the southside of the Dublin City (DCB) 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, which included an increase of 15,419 (10.4%), over 1991.

These are older mature areas with more mixed households 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 the GDA. Families are smaller than elsewhere but such families as there are in this area are more likely to have children of school-going age. The distribution of social classes in this cluster is broadly representative of the 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 the GDA. Almost half the population are in the professional or managerial social groups compared to just over 30% for the GDA as a whole. Unemployment is low, just under half the GDA average. Over 20% ceased education at 21 years or over, seven percentage points above the average for the GDA. 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 GDA in West Tallaght, Clondalkin, Blanchardstown, Ballymun, Priorswood and a small number of inner GDA areas. The combined population of the districts that make up the cluster was 109,858, which 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 GDA 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 GDA 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 GDA 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

### 4.1 Retailing

It is difficult to obtain precise figures of the number of persons employed in the retail sector. The CSO can provide data at regional level [Map 4.1](#) shows the distribution of this data on a national basis for 1995-2000. Dún Laoghaire Rathdown 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)**

<b>Region</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>
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 Dún Laoghaire Rathdown Tourist Attractions

Dún Laoghaire Rathdown has some particular tourist attractions/features that warrant a mention.

- Dalkey Castle & Heritage Centre
- Monkstown Castle 13<sup>th</sup> century ruin
- Cabinteely House
- Marlay Park & House
- Maritime Museum, Dún Laoghaire
- James Joyce Tower, Museum

Source: [www.dlrtourism.com](http://www.dlrtourism.com)

## 4.2.2 Dublin Region

Tourism statistics for Dún Laoghaire Rathdown statistics are 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 County Dublin 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 **Tables 4.4 to 4.21** contains the statistics for 1998 for the Dublin region.

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

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

Source: Dublin Tourism

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

	<b>Region</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>
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	9,800	10,900	10,000			8,546	12,000

Source Bord Fáilte:

**Tables 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

**Tables 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

**Tables 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 %
<b>Holiday</b>	38	27	38	64	55
<b>Friends/Relatives</b>	18	22	12	12	16
<b>Business/Conference</b>	31	39	32	15	18
<b>Study/Personal/Other</b>	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 %
<b>January-March</b>	17	19	16	15	17
<b>April</b>	9	10	7	9	10
<b>May</b>	9	8	8	10	8
<b>June</b>	12	10	16	14	12
<b>July</b>	13	10	18	14	14
<b>August</b>	12	12	12	13	12
<b>September</b>	9	8	9	12	10
<b>October-December</b>	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 %
<b>Air from Britain</b>	45	67	9	31	60
<b>Air from Mainland Europe</b>	22	0	78	5	14
<b>Transatlantic Air</b>	9	0	0	48	1
<b>Sea from Britain</b>	21	32	7	13	18
<b>Sea from Mainland Europe</b>	2	0	5	1	2
<b>Via N. Ireland</b>	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 %
<b>1-5 nights</b>	55	73	40	31	34
<b>6-8 nights</b>	21	16	21	31	27
<b>9-14 nights</b>	15	8	20	29	21
<b>15+ nights</b>	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 %
<b>Hotel</b>	43	44	36	52	32
<b>Guesthouses/B&amp;Bs</b>	20	20	19	20	26
<b>Rented</b>	3	2	5	3	4
<b>Caravan/camping</b>	1	1	3	*	-
<b>Hostel</b>	7	2	12	10	15
<b>Friends/Relatives</b>	24	31	17	17	22
<b>Other</b>	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 %
<b>Angling</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Equestrian Pursuits</b>	1	0	1	1	0
<b>Golfing</b>	2	1	2	5	4
<b>Cycling</b>	2	0	4	0	3
<b>Hiking/Hillwalking</b>	4	4	7	7	5
<b>Historical/Cultural</b>	32	14	43	60	46
<b>Gardens</b>	10	5	16	16	16

**Table 4.19 Domestic Tourism to County Dublin 1994-1998**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Domestic Tourism To Dublin</b>	1129	1068	970	989	1,039
<b>Proportion of all domestic trips</b>	15	15	16	14	15
<b>Domestic Revenue</b>	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
<b>Holiday</b>	21	22	20	27	26
<b>Visiting Friends/Relatives</b>	50	54	54	55	53
<b>Business</b>	19	14	20	12	14
<b>Other</b>	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**

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

Source: Bord Fáilte

## 4.3 Industry

### 4.3.1 Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Enterprise Board (Awaiting Data)

“To meet the needs of our customers, the citizens of Dún Laoghaire Rathdown, by supporting the growth and development of micro-enterprises and a culture which will encourage and reward local entrepreneurs and lead to the creation of sustainable employment.” Mission Statement - Venturepoint (DLRCEB)

From 1993 to Nov. 2001

- Number of Projects approved
- Number of Start ups
- Amount Approved
- New Jobs Created
- Number of Training Participants
- Female
- Male
- Under 25 years
- Over 25 years

Source: DLRCEB

### 4.3.2 IDA Companies

[Map 4.3](#) shows the IDA regions, Dún Laoghaire Rathdown falls within the East Region. **Table 4.22** shows the number of companies located in County Dublin. (**Dún Laoghaire Rathdown in bold print**) aided by the IDA to 2000.

**Table 4.22 Number of IDA aided Companies for Dún Laoghaire Rathdown and other Dublin counties by 2000**

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

\*As at 20/2/01

### 4.3.3 Enterprise Ireland Companies

[Map 4.4](#) shows the Enterprise Ireland Regions, Dún Laoghaire Rathdown falls within the Dublin Mid-East region. **Table 4.23** 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 4.23 Number of Enterprise Ireland Companies in County Dublin 1999**

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

Source Enterprise Ireland

## 5. Infrastructure

### 5.1 Transport

#### 5.1.1 Roads

[Map 5.1](#) shows the National Primary and Secondary roads & Motorways within Dún Laoghaire Rathdown. The National Roads Authority (NRA) refers to 4 strategic corridors for national roads that are listed below. Dublin 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 within Dún Laoghaire Rathdown go to the Southeast, the N11 and M11 bisect the county. The N31 links the N11 to Dún Laoghaire.

The recent opening (July 2001) of a section of the Southern Cross motorway linking Tallaght to Ballinkeer and the (N11)-heading Southeast to Wexford and Rosslare, is a welcome addition to the Motorway infrastructure around the City. The remaining section of the Southern Cross from the Ballinkeer Interchange to Shankill is expected to be completed in the Summer of 2003.

#### 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](http://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](http://www.dto.ie). It provides an outline of the transportation strategy for Greater Dublin Region from 2000 to 2016.

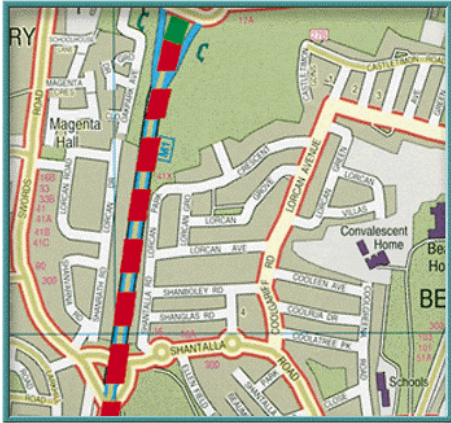
## **Dublin Port Tunnel**

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](http://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



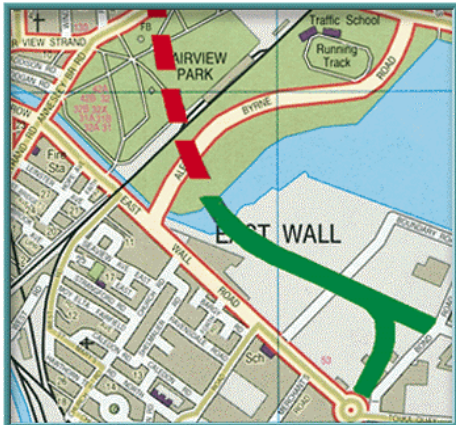
**1 From Santry**



**2 Via Grace Park Road**



**3 Via Marino**



**4 To Dublin Port**

**Legend**

- Surface Roads
- Cut & Cover Tunnel
- Bored Tunnel

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. Dún Laoghaire Rathdown has approximately 642km of roads to maintain. **Table 5.1** shows the lengths of types of road pertaining to Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County.

**Table 5.1 Length of Roads Dún Laoghaire Rathdown – 2001**

Road Classification	Length (Km)
Motorway	7
National Roads	16
Regional Roads	103
Local Roads	518

Source: DLRCC

## Traffic Volume

**Table 5.2** lists the Traffic Counts obtained from Dún Laoghaire Rathdown CC in 2000.

**Table 5.2 Traffic Counts Dún Laoghaire Rathdown 2000 (Awaiting data)**

	N	N	N
Counts			

## Traffic Accidents Dún Laoghaire Rathdown

**Table 5.3** lists casualties that occurred in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown between 1998 and 1999.

**Table 5.3 Casualties by Road User in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown 1998-1999**

Type	1998 Fatal	1998 Injury	1999 Fatal	1999 Injury
Pedestrians	5	59	2	44
Pedal Cyclist User	1	29	0	20
Motor Cyclist User	1	67	1	67
Car User	4	244	3	157
PSV User	0	2	0	1
Goods User	0	20	0	11
Other / Unknown	0	4	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>302</b>

Source: NRA

## New Car Registrations

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

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

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

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

## 5.1.2 Rail Services

Dún Laoghaire Rathdown is connected to the two mainline stations in Dublin City, i.e. Connolly Station and then via road to Heuston Station and so is connected by rail to the national rail network. Both mainline 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 rail and DART stations in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown. **Table 5.5** summarises the Intercity train departures from Heuston Station. **Table 5.6** summarises suburban train departures from Heuston station. **Tables 5.7 & 5.8** summarise departures from Connolly 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.

The service was 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 train.

## **Feeder Buses**

A DART feeder bus service operates from the following DART stations Sutton, Harmonstown, Connolly Station, Tara St., Sydney Parade, Blackrock and Dún 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. There are 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 County Fingal it serves the entire region and indeed the whole country. [Map 5.1](#) shows, there are Motorway connections which link Dublin Airport with all the major routes into Dublin 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**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>NUMBER OF PASSENGERS</b>	<b>%INCREASE</b>
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 the foot and mouth disease in the first part of the year and more recently the impact of the Sept. 11<sup>th</sup> atrocities in New York and 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 will 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**

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

Source: Aer Rianta

**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**

<b><u>United Kingdom</u></b>		<b><u>Europe</u></b>	
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	
 <b><u>U.S.A.</u></b>		 <b><u>Ireland</u></b>	
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**

<b>OPERATOR</b>	<b>TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>
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](http://www.aer-rianta.ie)

[www.dublin-airport.ie](http://www.dublin-airport.ie)

## **5.1.5. Dublin Port**

### **Ferryport**

Fingal is closely located to Dublin Port and 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 21.0 -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**

	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000(Est.)</b>
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**

<b>FERRY COMPANY</b>	<b>SAILINGS</b>	<b>TERMINAL</b>	<b>DESTINATION</b>
<b>Irish Ferries</b>			
<b>Tel 01 661 0511</b>			
Cruise Ferry (Pass & Freight)	2	1	Holyhead
Fast Ferry (Pass)	3	1	Holyhead
<b>Norse Merchant Ferries</b>			
<b>Tel 01 819 2999</b>			
Cruise Ferry (Pass & Freight)	2	1	Liverpool
<b>P&amp;O Irish Sea</b>			
<b>Tel 1800 409 049</b>			
Cruise Ferry (Pass & Freight)	4	3	Liverpool
<b>Stena Line</b>			
<b>Tel 01 204 7777</b>			
Cruise Ferry (Pass & Freight)	2	2	Holyhead
<b>SuperSeaCat III</b>			
<b>Tel 1800 551 743</b>			
Fast Ferry (Pass)	1	1	Liverpool
<b>Isle of Man Steam</b>			
<b>Packet Company</b>			
<b>Tel 1800 551 743</b>			
Fast Ferry (Pass)	Seasonal	1	Douglas

Terminal 1 & 2 Ferryport, Alexandria Road Dublin 1

Terminal 3 North Wall Extension, Dublin 1

Source Dublin Port Company

### **5.1.6 Dún Laoghaire Port**

Stena Line operates a ferry service from 3 times daily Dún Laoghaire the Stena HSS a fast ferry that can carry 1,500 passengers and 375 cars with a journey time of 1 hour 40 minutes.

## **5.1.7. 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)

## 5.2 Environmental Infrastructure

### 5.2.1. Water Supply

Dún Laoghaire Rathdown CC's Environmental Services & Parks Dept. is responsible for water supply to Dún Laoghaire Rathdown and all drinking water is supplied via Dublin Corporation. [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 in 1994 and 2001. DLRCC estimate that less than 1% of Permanent Private Housing Units have a private well supply.

**Table 5.15 Average daily Consumption of Water for Dún Laoghaire Rathdown 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
<b>Dún Laoghaire R'down</b>	<b>66.0 mega litres</b>	<b>55.0 mega litres?</b>
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 [Map5.6](#) Ballymore Eustace, Roundwood and Bohernabreena.

**Table 5.16** has the breakdown of demands made upon the water supply in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown in 1994 from the various categories of user and the amount that was estimated lost.

**Table 5.17** has the expected or preferred growth in industrial demand from 1996 to 2016 for the Greater Dublin Water supplied counties.

### 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). Dún Laoghaire Rathdown Environmental Services & Parks Dept. estimates present leakage at around 25% of supply.

Present estimates put leakage at 30% or lower for the whole region with the goal of 20% attainable in the near future. (Dublin Corporation WD) By reducing water losses it is hoped that the increasing demands placed on the water supply will be met in the future. 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)

**Table 5.16 Greater Dublin Water Supply – South Dublin Strategic Study Distribution Input 1994**

<b>Greater Dublin Water Supply - Strategic Study</b>			
Distribution Input 1994			
			<b>DL-R</b>
Distribution Input		MI/d	66.0
Domestic demands			
	Population	000's	192.3
	Households	000's	58.3
	Occupancy rate		3.30
	Pcc (exc. customer losses)	l/hd/day	135.0
	Total demand	MI/d	26.0
Industrial Commercial Demands			
	Metered accounts	MI/d	5.9
	Fixed charge accounts	MI/d	0.3
	Other commercial properties	MI/d	1.1
	Total	MI/d	7.3
Losses			
	Losses by difference	MI/d	32.7
	Assumed suppressed losses	MI/d	
	Total losses	MI/d	32.7
	Total	% Total	50%
	Customer losses	l/prop/day	60.0
	Customer losses	MI/d	3.5
	Customer losses	% Total	5%
	Distribution losses	MI/d	29.2
	Distribution losses	% Total	44%

Source: Greater Dublin Water Supply - Strategic Study

**Table 5.17 Greater Dublin Water Supply Strategic Growth Preferred Demand Industrial Growth**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2005	2010	2016
Dublin Corporation	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
South Dublin County Council	2.5	5.0	7.5	10.0	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9
<b>Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Fingal County Council	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	6.8	6.8	8.6	8.6
County Wicklow	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
County Kildare	2.0	4.0	6.0	8.0	10.0	10.5	12.5	15.0	16.0
Total	9.0	16.5	24.5	32.0	39.3	40.6	42.6	46.9	47.9

Source: Greater Dublin Water Supply - Strategic Study

### 5.2.2. Waste Water and Sewage Treatment

Approximately 1 % of Permanent Private Housing Units use septic tanks for drainage of Waste water and Sewage treatment. Dún Laoghaire and Dublin City is connected by the following drainage systems:

- Dodder Valley Sewer
- Stillorgan Main Drainage
- Foxrock/Shanganagh
- Dún Laoghaire Main Drainage Scheme

There is a Waste Water Treatment plants in Shanganagh for the Shanganagh/Bray Environs and one in Corke Abbey. All the sewage that drains from the county in to Dublin City is treated at Ringsend Treatment Works pumped via the Dún Laoghaire West Pier Pumping Station.

#### The Dublin Bay Project

The Dublin Bay Project is the single largest wastewater 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 wastewater 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)

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 the Greater Dublin Area will be treated at Ringsend Treatment Works. (See Dublin Bay Project)

#### 5.2.4. Landfill Sites & Solid Waste

Dún Laoghaire CC's Environmental Services & Parks Department is responsible for waste management disposal and collection. Dún Laoghaire Rathdown CC adopted The Waste Management Plan for the Dublin Region in 1999. The Council commenced operation of a Wheeled Bin Refuse Collection Service for 12,000 premises in Oct 2000. There are 81,200 premises from which refuse is collected on a weekly basis. Oxigen Environmental Limited collects dry recyclable waste from 12,500 homes on a monthly basis.

[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 5.18** details the amount of Waste per county for 1998. For 2001 it is estimated that 80,000 tonnes (including 4,000 tonnes of litter) will be produced from the Dún Laoghaire Rathdown area alone. This waste is taken to the landfill site at Ballyogan.

**Table 5.18 Waste Volume 1998 (tonnes) (All Dublin Counties)**

Local Authority	Household	Commercial	Street Cleansing	Total
Dublin-Fingal	55,993	22,550	1,896	80,439
Dublin County Borough	166,333	160,187	35,000	361,520
<b>Dún Laoghaire Rathdown</b>	<b>53,867</b>	<b>56,288</b>	<b>2,729</b>	<b>112,884</b>
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

## 5.3 Housing

### 5.3.1 House Completions

**Table 5.19** shows the total number of House Completions for Dún Laoghaire Rathdown and the other 3 Dublin Counties.

**Table 5.19 Total House Completions 1996-2000 for the four Dublin Counties**

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

Source: CSO Housing Bulletin 2000

The entire house completions can be broken down into type of dwelling. **Table 5.20** (below) breaks down the house completions for 2000 into bungalow, detached house, semi-detached, terraced and flat/apartment. The Dún Laoghaire Rathdown figure of 860 consists of 8 bungalows, 224 detached houses etc. This figure matches the 860 in the total column in **Table 5.19** for Dún Laoghaire Rathdown

**Table 5.20 New Houses completed by type for the four Dublin Counties 2000**

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

Source: CSO Housing Bulletin 2000



### 5.3.2 House Prices

**Table 5.21** gives the house price increases for New & Second Hand Houses for County Dublin and the Whole of Ireland from 1996 – 2000.

**Table 5.21 Average House prices for New & Second Hand Houses 1996-2000  
Dublin (Four County Council areas)**

COUNTY	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>County Dublin (New)</b>	<b>76,439</b>	<b>96,111</b>	<b>126,561</b>	<b>152,414</b>	<b>174,622</b>
Ireland (New)	68,677	80,506	98,683	116,970	133,249
<b>County Dublin (Second Hand)</b>	<b>82,246</b>	<b>103,374</b>	<b>138,942</b>	<b>165,869</b>	<b>194,559</b>
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 County 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 5.22** lists the total number of houses in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown and the 3 other Dublin County Councils.

**Table 5.22 Total Number of Houses in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown and other Dublin County Councils 2001**

<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>Public</b>
<b>D/Laoghaire R'n</b>	<b>65,529</b>	<b>4,042</b>
South Dublin	61,745	10,000
Fingal	59,558	3,200
Dublin City (DCB)	N/A	25,500

### 5.3.4 Local Authority Housing

**Table 5.23** Local Authority New Build & Acquisitions for Dún Laoghaire Rathdown and the other Dublin County Councils

**Table 5.23 Local Authority Housing – New Build & Acquisitions for Dún Laoghaire Rathdown and other Dublin County Councils 1996-2000**

<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>D/Laoghaire R'n</b>					
<b>Completions</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Acquisitions</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>
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
Dublin City (DCB)					
Completions	372	175	270	202	143
Acquisitions	330	124	121	280	361

Source: CSO Housing Bulletin 2000

**Table 5.24 Average Industrial Wage (IR£) from 1996 to 2001\***

<b>Average Industrial Wage (all Industries)</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>
	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 5.24**. 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 3.4** shows the Average Number of Persons per Private Household as it was in 1996. (CSO census) for Dún Laoghaire Rathdown. Refer to Chapter 3 section 3.1.2.

### **Property Types in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown**

<b>Property Types</b>	<b>Number</b>
Office	1627
Shop	1730
Workshop	382
Room	279
Warehouse	212
Surgery	185
Factory	140
Restaurant	133
Licenced Premises	102
Salon	86
Bank	50
Creche	43
Hotel	14
Total	4983

## 5.4. Information Technology

### 5.4.1 Broadband Technology<sup>5</sup>

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](http://www.ac.com) also put into focus the need to introduce broadband technology. It ranked Ireland as a ‘Slow Starter’ in categories named ‘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 to 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 5.9](#) is The National Frame Network for Eircom and [Map 5.10](#) is the National Fibre Network for Esat Business.

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<sup>5</sup> A Glossary of terms is available at [www.Forfas .ie/t4eb/glossary\\_tele.htm](http://www.Forfas.ie/t4eb/glossary_tele.htm)

## 5.5 Energy

### 5.5.1 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 5.11](#).

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 5.24** shows the increasing demand for electricity since 1995 to 2000.

**Table 5.25 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 5.25**. 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.

### 5.5.2 Bord Gáis Éireann

Commercial and residential customers in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown 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 5.12](#) 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** and Dún Laoghaire Rathdown lies within the East Coast Area. [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 & Services in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown

[Map 6.2](#) has focused on the boundaries of the Eastern Health Board areas in relation to Dún Laoghaire Rathdown. Also located on this map are the 10 Health Centres located within Dún Laoghaire Rathdown and **Table 6.1** gives the name and address of each Health Centre.

**Table 6.1 Health Centres in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown**

<b>Health Centre</b>	<b>Address</b>
Ballinteer	Ballinteer Ave
Blackrock	George's Ave
Cabinteely- Meadowvale	Clonheen Rd
Dalkey	Castle St
Dún Laoghaire	Patrick St
Dundrum	Upper Churchtown Rd
Loughlinstown	Loughlinstown
Sallynoggin	Upper Glenageary rd
Shankill	Shankill Lower Rd
Stillorgan	Stillorgan Road

## 6.1.2 Hospitals

**Table 6.2** provides complete listing from the VHI of the Private & Public Hospitals in County Dublin i.e. City & County. Those highlighted in **bold print** are within Dún Laoghaire Rathdown.

**Table 6.2 Hospitals in County Dublin**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Pri/Pub.</b>	<b>Tel No.</b>
Beaumont	Beaumont Rd. D.9	Public	01 8093000
<b>Blackrock Clinic</b>	<b>Rock Rd, Blackrock</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>01 2832222</b>
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
<b>Kylemore Clinic</b>	<b>Ballybrack Co Dublin</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>01 2852403</b>
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
<b>St Colmcille's</b>	<b>Loughlinstown Co. Dublin</b>	<b>Public</b>	<b>01 2825800</b>
St Edmundsbury	Lucan Co. Dublin	Private	01 6280221
St James's	St. James's St. D.8	Public	01 4103000
<b>St John of God</b>	<b>Stillorgan Co Dublin</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>01 2881781</b>
St Joseph's	Raheny D.5	Private	01 8478433
St Joseph's	Clonsilla	Private	01 8217177
St Luke's	Rathgar D.6	Public	01 4065000
St Mary's Hospital	Baldoyle	Public	01 8323056
<b>St. Michael's</b>	<b>Dún Laoghaire Co. Dublin</b>	<b>Public</b>	<b>01 2806901</b>
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 Stanhope Street	Temple St. D.1	Public	01 8748763
	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**

	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>
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 Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County 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
Werbung 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
<b>Dún Laoghaire</b>	<b>4,296</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>2,833</b>	<b>2,833</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>2,219</b>
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%
Werbung 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%
<b>Dún Laoghaire</b>	<b>53.32%</b>	<b>47.65%</b>	<b>51.07%</b>
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
Werbung 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
<b>Dún Laoghaire</b>	<b>1,354</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>1,246</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1,169</b>
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%
<b>Dún Laoghaire</b>	<b>41.36%</b>	<b>27.45%</b>	<b>34.69%</b>
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 weeks 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 Dún Laoghaire Rathdown are set out in **Table 6.9**. There were a total of 1,508 registered deaths in 2000 in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown. Infants under 1 year accounted for 21 and those over 65yrs for 1,178. Also in this table as a comparison is the national % breakdown of the principal causes of death.

**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**
<b>Dún Laoghaire/Rathdown</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Fingal	7.5	5.1
South Dublin	6.7	4.7
Dublin City	6.8	4.3
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 Dún Laoghaire Rathdown 2000**

CAUSES	%Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	Ireland
Diseases of Circulatory System (Cardiovascular Disease)	40%	41%
Diseases of Respiratory System	14%	16%
Malignant Neoplasm (Cancers)	27%	24%
Injuries & Poisonings	3%	4%
Other	16%	15%

Source: CSO Vital Statistics 2000

### 6.1.6 Birth Rate

In 2000, the National Birth Rate was 14.3 per 1,000 of the population in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown the rate was 12.9 the lowest of the Dublin counties.

## 6.2 Education & Training

### 6.2.1 Primary Education

There were 95 primary schools open in 1999/2000 academic year in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown.

**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 Dún Laoghaire Rathdown for 1998/99. The average class size for Dún Laoghaire Rathdown primary schools in 1998/99 academic year was **28.93** The figure for the country as a whole was **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
DLR	60	17,070	590	43	74	707
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**. Dún Laoghaire Rathdown has 6 special schools for pupils with special needs. There are 10 ordinary schools out of the 60 above, which provided special classes for 195 pupils in classes with special needs in 1998/99.

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

	Schools	Pupils	Classes
DLR	6	323	38
Ireland	122	7,386	874

Source: DES Statistical Report 1998/99

## 6.2.2 Post Primary Education

There were 27 Secondary Schools, 6 Vocational Schools, 4 Community Schools and 1 comprehensive school in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown for the 1998/99 academic year. This gives a total of **38** Post Primary Schools out of a total of 759 for the state. **Table 6.12** gives the number of pupils attending the different second level schools in the year 1998/99. (For 2001 only 37 secondary schools are listed see Appendix 6.2).

**Table 6.12 Post Primary School Pupils in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown by type of School 1998/99**

	<b>Secondary</b>	<b>Vocational</b>	<b>Community</b>	<b>Comprehensive</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>DLR</b>	<b>12,142</b>	<b>2,380</b>	<b>2,057</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>17,366</b>
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 Dún Laoghaire Rathdown is contained in the **Appendix 6.2**. For the academic year 2001/2002 a total of 1,067 teachers were allocated to Dún Laoghaire Rathdown Post Primary schools. The table does include part time teachers on the basis of contract hours.

### **Special Schools Post Primary**

There are a number of special schools at post-primary level in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown, 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 colleges 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 County Dublin 1999/2000 HEA funded Students**

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

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	FT 1998-99	PT 1998-99	ENT. 1998-99
University College Cork, NUI Cork	10644	898	2545
<b>University College Dublin, NUI Dublin</b>	<b>14748</b>	<b>3029</b>	<b>3481</b>
National University of Ireland, Galway	8035	1232	1965
<b>Trinity College, Dublin</b>	<b>10540</b>	<b>2311</b>	<b>2409</b>
National University of Ireland, Maynooth	3908	784	1106
<b>Dublin City University</b>	<b>6312</b>	<b>1366</b>	<b>1851</b>
University of Limerick	8826	1301	2284
<b>National College of Art &amp; Design, Dublin</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>138</b>
<b>Dublin Institute of Technology</b>	<b>9763</b>	<b>5591</b>	<b>4192</b>
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
<b>Institute of Technology, Tallaght</b>	<b>1793</b>	<b>1073</b>	<b>826</b>
Institute of Technology, Tralee	2229	407	962
Waterford Institute of Technology	5018	507	1734
<b>Dún Laoghaire Institute of Art, Design and Tech.</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>220</b>
Hotel Training & Catering College, Killybegs	345	52	212
<b>Colaiste Mhuire, Marino, Dublin</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Church of Ireland College of Education, Rathmines</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Froebel College of Education, Blackrock, Dublin</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47</b>
St. Angela's College, Lough Gill, Co. Sligo	100	0	27
<b>St. Catherine's College, Sion Hill, Co Dublin</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>National College of Ireland, Dublin</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>3001</b>	<b>267</b>
<b>Total for Ireland</b>	<b>108509</b>	<b>27764</b>	<b>33851</b>
<b>Total for Dublin</b>	<b>45641</b>	<b>16423</b>	<b>13550</b>
<b>Dublin's % of Total Student Population 1998-99</b>	<b>42.06</b>	<b>59.15</b>	<b>40.03</b>

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 Dún Laoghaire Rathdown 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.



<b>Table 6.15 Domicility of Third Level Students (DES aided only) 1998-1999</b>							<b>County of Study</b>										
<b>County of origin</b>	<b>Westmeath</b>	<b>Carlow</b>	<b>Cork</b>	<b>Donegal</b>	<b>Dublin</b>	<b>Louth</b>	<b>Galway</b>	<b>Kerry</b>	<b>Kildare</b>	<b>Limerick</b>	<b>Sligo</b>	<b>Waterford</b>	<b>Total</b>				
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				
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,799</b>	<b>2,196</b>	<b>14,769</b>	<b>2,043</b>	<b>43,303</b>	<b>2,426</b>	<b>11,186</b>	<b>2,132</b>	<b>3,849</b>	<b>11,641</b>	<b>2,641</b>	<b>4,934</b>	<b>103,919</b>				
<b>of which N. Ire.</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,022</b>				

## 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:

<b>Holy Ghost Missionary College, Kimmage, Dublin 12.</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>All Hallows College, Drumcondra, Dublin 9.</b>	<b>174</b>
<b>Dominican House of Studies, St. Mary's Priory, Tallaght, Co. Dublin</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Institute of Theology and Philosophy, Milltown Park, Dublin 6.</b>	<b>302</b>
St. Patrick's College, Carlow.	190
<b>Holy Cross College, Clonliffe, Dublin 3</b>	<b>3</b>
St. John's College, Waterford.	12
St. Patrick's College, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.	22
Pontifical College, Maynooth, Co. Kildare	363

Total	1171
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Teacher Training

<b>Montessori College A.M.I., Dundrum Road, Milltown, Dublin 14.</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>Mater Dei Institute, Clonliffe Road, Dublin 3.</b>	<b>252</b>
<b>St. Nicholas Montessori College, 16 Adelaide St., Dún Laoghaire,</b>	<b>119</b>

Total	441
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Other

College of Hotel Catering & Management, Shannon, Co. Clare.	209
<b>King's Inn, Henrietta Street, Dublin 1.</b>	<b>322</b>
<b>L.S.B., 6/9 Balfe St., Dublin 2.</b>	<b>495</b>
<b>Institute of Education Business College, Portobello House.</b>	<b>891</b>
<b>Dublin Business School, 13/14 Aungier Street, Dublin 2</b>	<b>704</b>
<b>Griffith College, South Circular Road, Dublin 8.</b>	<b>640</b>
<b>American College, 2 Merrion Square, Dublin 2.</b>	<b>283</b>
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
<b>Dublin Institute of Design, 25 Suffolk St, Dublin 2.</b>	<b>45</b>
3D Entertainment's Academy.	6

Total	4150
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<b>Royal College of Surgeons (Dublin)</b>	<b>1028</b>
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Overall Total	6790
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## 6.2.5 Adult Education

Dún Laoghaire VEC is responsible for 3 colleges of further education in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown. **Table 6.17** lists the name of these colleges and their website address.

**Table 6.17 Dún Laoghaire VEC Colleges of Further Education**

<b>Name of College</b>	<b>Website</b>
Senior College Dún Laoghaire	<a href="http://www.scd.ie">www.scd.ie</a>
Sallynoggin College of Further Education	<a href="http://www.scs.dife.ie">www.scs.dife.ie</a>
Dún Laoghaire College of Further Education	<a href="http://www.dlcfе.ie">www.dlcfе.ie</a>

Source Dún Laoghaire VEC

## 6.3 Safety & Security

### 6.3.1 Garda Stations Dún Laoghaire Rathdown

Dún Laoghaire Rathdown falls within the Dublin Metropolitan Region. [Map 6.3](#) shows the Dublin Metropolitan Region. [Map 6.4](#) shows these Regions are subdivided into divisions. [Map 6.5](#) shows the location of the Garda stations within Dún Laoghaire Rathdown.

### 6.3.2 Crime Figures – Indictable Offences DMR

Data on Indictable offences have been compiled from the annual reports of An Garda Síochána. **Table 6.18** 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 6.19** is exactly the same without a comparison with the previous year.

The Dublin Metropolitan Region has the highest number of Indictable Offences per 1,000 of population out of all the Garda regions. The **Table 6.20** gives the number of indictable offences per Garda region for 1999. (Refer back to [Map 6.4](#) for Garda regions).

**Table 6.18 Indictable Offences DMR 1999**

	1999			1999	% change on Recorded
	Recorded	Detected	Detect. Rate	Per 1,000 of Population	Offences on previous year
<b>Dub. Met. Reg.</b>	<b>41,821</b>	<b>16,572</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>38.63</b>	<b>-8%</b>
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 6.19 Indictable Offences DMR 1998**

	1998			1998	% change on Recorded
	Recorded	Detected	Det. Rate	Per 1,000 of Population	Offences on previous yr.
<b>Dub. Met. Reg.</b>	<b>45,592</b>	<b>18,527</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>42.12</b>	<b>N/A</b>
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 6.20 Indictable Offences per 1,000 of Population all Garda Regions 1999**

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

Source: An Garda Síochána Annual Report 1999

### 6.3.3 Traffic Offences- DMR

**Table 6.21** 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 6.21 Unauthorised takings of Motor Vehicles 1999 by Region per 1,000 vehicles licensed\***

<b>Region</b>	<b>Unauthorised Takings (Per 1,000 vehicles licensed)</b>
Eastern	6
<b>DMR</b>	<b>26</b>
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 6.22** gives the figures for all the regions for 1998 and 1999.

**Table 6.22 Unauthorised taking of Motor Vehicles 1998 - 1999 by Region**

<b>Region</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>Change</b>
Eastern	1,469	1,536	5%
<b>DMR</b>	<b>9,529</b>	<b>10,572</b>	<b>11%</b>
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 Court Service

There is a District Court Office situated on Corrig Ave Dún Laoghaire, this office is one of the venues of the Dublin Metropolitan District Court. The areas covered include Booterstown down to Killiney and from Dún Laoghaire to Sandyford. The District Court Office in Bray covers Shankill.

### 6.3.5 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 that serve Dún Laoghaire Rathdown.

**Table 6.23** shows the name of each station and the district to which it belongs.

**Table 6.23 Fire Stations Serving Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County (in bold) and County Dublin Fire Stations and Districts**

<b>Station</b>	<b>District</b>
Donnybrook	A
<b>Rathfarnham</b>	<b>A</b>
<b>Dún Laoghaire</b>	<b>A</b>
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

### **6.3.6 Local Authority Staff – Dún Laoghaire Rathdown**

The Council's workforce consists of approximately 550 Office and Library based Staff and a further 600 outdoor staff working from the various Depots located throughout the County.

There are no Urban District Council's and no Town Commissioners in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown.

## **7. Culture & Recreational Facilities**

### **7.1 Culture**

#### **7.1.1 Arts and Dún Laoghaire Rathdown**

There is 1 Arts Officer and 1 Assistant Arts Officer in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown CC whose remit is to promote the Arts within the Dún Laoghaire Rathdown area. The council has embarked on an initiative to provide a comprehensive online listing of individual artists, groups, venues and funding opportunities within Dún Laoghaire Rathdown. It is hoped the website will be operational in Dec 2001.

#### **Arts Venues/Exhibitions/Museums**

There are 30 (not including the libraries) Arts venues/Centres for the performing Arts in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown. The principal venues are listed below.

- The Concourse, County Hall, Dún Laoghaire (Exhibitions)
- The Pavilion Theatre, The Pavilion Centre, Dún Laoghaire
- Dún Laoghaire Arts Centre, Dún Laoghaire
- Dalkey Heritage Centre, Dalkey
- Dance Theatre of Ireland, Dance Centre, Bloomfields, Dún Laoghaire
- National Maritime Museum, Dún Laoghaire
- Joyce Tower, Sandycove Harbour
- The Lambert Puppet Theatre & Museum, Monkstown

There is also The Blue Moon Theatre Company based in Dún Laoghaire.

#### **Festivals**

The Féile Filíochta/International Poetry Competition is Europe's biggest poetry competition of its kind, is just one of the annual events/festivals taking place within Dún Laoghaire Rathdown each year. Others include:

- The South County Dublin Horticultural Society's Spring Show
- the Lambert Puppet Theatre Festival
- Festival of World Cultures, (inaugural Festival held in March 2001.)
- The Poetry Now Festival



### 7.1.2 Libraries

There are nine full time branch libraries, one part time branch library. There is also a Home Library Service and a Schools' Library Service for National Schools in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown See [Map 7.1](#) for the location of the branch libraries. The [www.dlrcoco.ie/library](http://www.dlrcoco.ie/library) website provides details of opening hours and travel arrangements.

**Table 7.1 Dún Laoghaire Rathdown Public Libraries**

**Branch Library**

Blackrock	Dundrum
Cabinteely	Glencullen (Part-time)
Dalkey	Sallynoggin
Deansgrange	Shankill
Dún Laoghaire	Stillorgan

### 7.2. Dún Laoghaire Rathdown & the Irish Language

[Map 7.2](#) shows the distribution of persons who can speak Irish (Aged >3yrs) throughout Dún Laoghaire Rathdown in 1996 As can be seen from the map the greatest concentrations are in Ballinteer, Foxrock, Clonskeagh and Stillorgan. The least amount of spoken Irish is parts of Dún Laoghaire, Killiney South and Dalkey Coliemore. 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.

For those interested in learning the Irish language courses are available from throughout the contacts listed below; In addition the local branch libraries, GAA clubs, ICA and VEC may offer courses in learning Irish.

**Courses**

- 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

## **7.3 Recreational Facilities**

### **7.3.1 Sports Facilities**

The Environmental Services & Parks Dept .in DLR maintains 75 playing pitches which are used on a weekly basis many sportsmen and sportswomen. Sports catered for include Gaelic Football, soccer, rugby, American football, hurling and hockey. There are tennis courts at 11 locations throughout the county. A cricket pitch at Marlay Park, bowling Greens at Moran's Park Dún Laoghaire and a new all weather green is being built in Shankill Park.

The council has a 9-hole golf course at Stepside and a 9 –hole par 3 course at Marlay Park. A new all weather running track has been built in Kilbogget Park.

### **7.3.2 Recreational Grounds/Parks and Open Spaces**

Dún Laoghaire Rathdown has 5 large regional parks Killiney Hill Park, Marlay Park, Rathfarnham, Cabinteely House/Demesne, Kilbogget Park Ballybrack and Shanganagh Park. There are in total 2000 acres land of which 50% is parkland and 50 % open space maintained by the council.

#### **Swimming Pools**

DLRCC provides annual financial support towards the running costs of swimming pools at Dundrum, Glenalbyn and Monkstown.

#### **Blue Flag Beaches**

There is one blue flag beach at Seapoint for 2001 see [Map 7.3](#) see website [www.blueflag.org](http://www.blueflag.org)

## 8. Local Development

### 8.1 Partnership Areas

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 Dún Laoghaire Rathdown. Included in this section are details on the Dún Laoghaire Rathdown Partnership Companies and Rural Dublin LEADER companies.

#### 8.1.1 Partnership Area - Dún Laoghaire Rathdown

The partnership areas were set up with an agenda to promote local jobs and enterprise in specific areas throughout the whole of Ireland. There is one partnership area in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown. Details of the number of Business start-ups for Partnership companies throughout Ireland are listed in **Table 8.1** shows the urban Partnership Companies for the whole of Ireland. The Southside Partnership area has assisted 501 business start-ups between 1997 and 1999.

**Table 8.1 Partnership Areas & Business start-ups 1997- 1999**

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

\*Kimmage, Walkinstown, Crumlin & Drimnagh

Source: ADM

### 8.1.2 Partnership Areas Dún Laoghaire Rathdown - Job Placements

In **Table 8.2** the numbers of persons who have gained a job placement through the Southside Partnership Company in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown total 95 between 1997 and 1999.

**Table 8.2 Partnership Areas & Job Placements 1997- 1999**

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

\*Kimmage, Walkinstown, Crumlin & Drimnagh

Source: ADM

### 8.1.3 Partnership Areas - Preventive Education, Complementary Education and Groups Funded.

**Table 8.3** 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 Southside Partnership Company between 1998 and 1999 (1997 figures not available) was 701. The total number of persons completing complementary education between 1998 and 1999 (1997 figures not available) was 406. The total number of groups funded in the years 1997 and 1999 (1998 figures are not available) was 147.

**Table 8.3 Partnership Areas & 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
Ballymun	552	1576	58	422	50	18
Dublin Inner City	300	1000	217	222	34	36
Finglas/Cabra	105	1094	300	149	174	59
Northside	400	586	56	310	28	8
PAUL	1277	1370	73	100	31	30
Tallaght	500	1000	144	79	51	22
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
KWCD*	72	228	152	32	0	24
Oak	492	492	101	87	39	30
<b>Southside</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>67</b>
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
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>9907</b>	<b>15211</b>	<b>2529</b>	<b>3889</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>652</b>

\*Kimmage, Walkinstown, Crumlin & Drimnagh  
Source: ADM

## **8.2 LEADERII- Rural Dublin LEADER Company**

Rural Dublin LEADER II operates in the **rural** area of **County Dublin**. (In Dún Laoghaire Rathdown it covers 69sq km or 54% of the county area.) In total 500 applications have been considered and assistance was provided to over 178 projects. In doing so there were 161 full time jobs created 27-part time and 30 seasonal jobs. In addition RDL supported nearly 1,500 training initiatives. Many parts of Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County have received some form of training or assistance. Below are some of the projects:

- DLR Tourism Company
- Dundrum Tourism
- Community IT Centre, Kilternan

Source Rural Dublin LEADER Company

## **8.3 Dún Laoghaire Integrated Area Plan**

The town of Dún Laoghaire has some key sites that have been designated for Renewal under the Urban Renewal Scheme.

- The Old Fire Station at George's Place
- The Carlisle Pier
- The Dún Laoghaire Bath site
- Sites within the Local Centre at Monkstown Farm
- Sites adjoining Mountwood/Fitzgerald Park

## **8.4 Community Groups**

Community Group Data from ADM shows that C.E.S.L. group has aided 75 Enterprises, placed 32 persons in jobs, had 223 persons participate in Preventative education and 225 in complementary education between 1997 and 1999.

### **Craft Centres**

The Craft centre, provided by the Council, continues to operate with 17 units fully occupied.

## **EMERGING ISSUES**

A number of issues emerge from the analysis presented in the preceding sections, which need to be considered by the County Development Board in the formulation of its strategy. They are presented here in summary form so that they may be considered by the CDB.

- The future role of the city as a national and international centre and the role of Dún Laoghaire – Rathdown in that context,
- An economic strategy is required that will maximise the contribution of Dún Laoghaire Rathdown to the economy of metropolitan Dublin and also provide a broad range of employment opportunities for local residents so as to reduce the numbers travelling out of the county for work.
- The impacts that may arise from a policy of higher density development need to be assessed,
- The implications of an ageing population in parts of the administrative area need to be assessed,
- Measures to combat and prevent social exclusion will need to be enhanced in targeted areas,
- The impacts of new road developments linking this administrative area to other parts of county Dublin need to be considered,
- The impacts of suburbanisation on old villages
- A co-ordinated approach to landuse planning and the provision of public services including infrastructures throughout the Greater Dublin Area will require co-ordination of the strategies being prepared by all of the City and County Development Boards in the GDA.

**APPENDIX 3.1****Variables employed in the analysis**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>
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**

<b>CLUSTER 1</b>	<b>Cluster</b>	<b>City</b>
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

<b>CLUSTER 2</b>	<b>Cluster</b>	<b>City</b>
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

<b>CLUSTER 3</b>	<b>Cluster</b>	<b>City</b>
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

<b>CLUSTER 4</b>	<b>Cluster</b>	<b>City</b>
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

<b>CLUSTER 5</b>	<b>Cluster</b>	<b>City</b>
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 6.1 Dún Laoghaire Rathdown Primary Schools 1999-2000

Roll No.	Name	Address	Pupils
02872u	Sandyford Mxd N S	Sandyford	85
05600c	Clochar San Dominic	Dún Laoghaire	197
06200o	Boosterstown Boys	Boosterstown	190
10494k	All Saints N S	Carysfort Ave	51
11873a	Rathmichael N S	Rathmichael	245
14586m	Carysfort Ns	Convent Road	462
14647g	Dalkey N S (2)	Dalkey	96
15132b	Harold Boys N S	Dalkey	92
15284b	Taney N S	Sydenham Villas	508
15480b	Harold Convent N S	Glasthule	322
16020s	St Joseph's Boys N S	Lower Eden Road	138
16352u	St Brigid's Boys N S	Foxrock	455
16353w	St Brigid's Girls N S	Foxrock	570
16629o	Kilternan Church Of Ireland Ns	Kilternan	134
16794g	St Brigid's N S	Merville Rd	125
16893i	S N Naomh Lorcan	Stillorgan	414
17470i	St Raphaela's N S	Upper Kilmacud Road	244
17507f	S N Pdraig Naofa	Gleann Cuillin	51
17954h	Scoil Caoimhin Naofa	Mount Merrion	355
17970f	Cl Scoil M Na Trocaire	Baile An Bhothair	272
17979a	S N Cnoc Ainbhil	Lr Kilmacud Rd,	368
18451j	Scoil Lorcan Buachaili	Cearnog Eaton	433
18499o	St Augustine's School	Obelisk Park	162
18647d	S N San Treasa	The Rise	493
18806u	Kilternan N S 1	Kilternan	266
18815v	Our Lady Of Lourdes School	Rochestown Ave	15
18863j	Dominican Convent Sp Sch.	Sion Hill	52
18886v	Kill O The Grange N S	Kill O The Grange	254
19066l	Loreto National School	Dalkey	362
19258u	Scoil Pdraig Naofa B	Hollypark	716
19259w	St Patrick's GNS	Foxrock Ave	647
19314e	Na Maighdine Mhuire Boy	Ballinteer	200
19319o	Balally Girls Ns	Balally	340
19320w	Johnstown Boys Ns	Johnstown	514
19321b	Our Lady Good Counsel GNS	Johnstown	485
19335m	Scoil Na Aingeal	Newtownpark Ave	420
19355s	Ballyowen Meadows	C/o Mary Immac Sch For Hearing	24
19374w	Garran Mhuire	Goatstown	330
19396j	Na Maighdine Muire Girl	Ballinteer	238
19400u	Sn Glen Na Gcaorach	Wyvern	255
19437u	Scoil Naithi Dundroma	Baile An Tsaoir	242
19438w	Scoil Colmcille Senior	Wyattville	198
19497p	Scoil Mhuire	Shankill	342
19499t	St Oliver Punkett Sp Sc	Alma Place	55
19537b	St Attracta's Junior N S	Meadowbrook	402
19579r	Archbishop Mc Quaid Ns	Loughlinstown	174

<b>Roll No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Pupils</b>
19612m	Dalkey School Project	Glenageary Lodge	259
19641t	St Colmcille Jun Ns	Wyattville	236
19716b	St Attracta's Senior N S	Meadowbrook	445
19723v	Queen Of Angels N S	Wedgewood	331
19816f	Archbishop Mc Quaid Senior N S	Loughlinstown	214
19840c	Holy Family School	Dunedin Park	181
19888h	St Anne's Mxd N S	Stonebridge Road	520
19901t	Boosterstown N S	Cross Ave	107
19904c	Holy Cross N S	Upper Kilmacud Road	224
19922e	Our Lady's N S	St Columbanus Road	77
19938t	St Joseph's	Tivoli Road	152
19939v	Scoil Naisiunta An Dea Aoire	Whitehall Road	355
19945q	South City School Project	Loreto Avenue	247
19949b	Islamic National School	19 Roebuck Road	243
19960m	St Johns N S	Ballybrack	132
19979k	St Kevin's N S	Sallynoggin	199
20020r	Gaelscoil Thaobh Na Coille	Cill Tiarnain	113
20028k	Setanta Special School	Beechpark	15
20056p	Gaelscoil Phadraig	Ascaill Shileann	42
20060g	Monkstown Educate Together Ns	Monkstown Community Centre	161
	Total		17246

Dept. of Education



**Appendix 6.2 Post Primary Schools Pupils and Allocated Teachers Dún Laoghaire Rathdown 2000/2001**

<b>School Name &amp; Address</b>	<b>Pupil Totals</b>	<b>Allocation 2001</b>
Blackrock College, 24 Rock Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin,	954	56.5
Willow Park School, Blackrock College, Blackrock, Co Dublin,	188	11
Coláiste Eoin, Baile an Bhóthair, Bóthair Stigh Lorgan, Co Atha Cliath,	371	22
Coláiste Íosagáin, Bóthar Stigh Lorgan, Baile an Bhóthair, Co Átha Cliath,	394	25
Oatlands College, Mount Merrion, Blackrock, Co Dublin,	386	24
Dominican College, Sion Hill, Blackrock, Co Dublin,	350	21.5
Rockford Manor Secondary School, Stradbroom Rd, Blackrock, Co Dublin,	409	25
Rathdown School, Glenageary, Dún Laoghaire, Co Dublin,	339	20
Clonkeen College, Clonkeen Road, Blackrock, Co Dublin,	451	27
Loreto Abbey secondary School, Dalkey, Co Dublin, ,	547	33
Sacred Heart Secondary School, Mount Anville, Dundrum, D 14,	611	37
Notre Dame Des Missions, Upper Churchtown Road, Dublin 14, ,	313	18
Christian Brothers College, Monkstown Park, Dún Laoghaire, Co Dublin,	489	28.5
Presentation Brothers, Glasthule, Dún Laoghaire, Co Dublin,	191	12.36
Loreto Secondary School, Foxrock, Dublin 18, ,	599	36
Holy Child Secondary School, Military Road, Killiney, Co. Dublin,	302	17
St Joseph Of Cluny, Bellevue Park, Ballinclea Rd, Killiney, Co Dublin	407	23.5
St Benildus College, Upper Kilmacud Rd, Stillorgan, Blackrock, Co Dublin	694	42.5
St Laurence College, Loughlinstown, Co Dublin, ,	535	34.75
De La Salle College, Upper Churchtown Road, Churchtown, D .14,	364	23.5
St Raphaela's Secondary School, Upper Kilmacud Road, Stillorgan, Co Dublin,	426	25.5
St Killian's German School, Roebuck Road, Clonskeagh, Dublin 14,	216	13
St Andrews College, Booterstown Ave, Blackrock, Co Dublin,	896	53.5
Our Lady's Grove, Goatstown Road, Dublin 14, ,	431	26
Rosemont School, Temple Road, Blackrock, Co Dublin,	67	4
Wesley College, Ballinteer, Dublin 16, ,	846	51.5
Senior College Dún Laoghaire, Eblana Avenue, Dún Laoghaire, Co Dublin,	916	61.75
Dún Laoghaire College of Further Education, 17 Cumberland St, Dún Laoghaire, Co Dublin,	492	32.84
Dundrum College, Sydenham Road, Dundrum, Dublin 14,	327	21.69
College Of Commerce Dundrum, Main Street, Dundrum, Dublin 14,	222	15.78
Senior College Sallynoggin, Pearse Street, Sallynoggin, Co Dublin,	412	27.75
Stillorgan College of Further Education, Stillorgan, Co Dublin, ,	202	14.53
Newpark Comprehensive School, Newtownpark Avenue, Blackrock, Co Dublin,	801	50.95
Ballinteer Community School, Ballinteer, Dublin 16, ,	477	34.52
Cabinteely Community School, Cabinteely, Dublin 18, ,	601	40.83
Holy Child Community School, Pearse St, Sallynoggin, Co Dublin,	382	26.99
St. Tiernan's Community School,, Parkvale, Balally, Dublin 16,	421	28.66
<b>Totals</b>	<b>17029</b>	<b>1067.9</b>

### Appendix 6.3 Special Post Primary Secondary Schools Dún Laoghaire Rathdown 2000

#### Roll No. School

18499	St. Augustine's, Obelisk Park, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock Co Dublin
18863	Benincasa, Sion Hill, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
19355	Ballyowen Meadows, Beechpark, Stillorgan, Co Dublin
20028	Setanta Special School, Beechpark, Stillorgan, Co Dublin
18815	Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital, Dún Laoghaire, Co Dublin
19499	St. Oliver Plunkett, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.

### Appendix 6.4 Third Level Institutions funded by the DES County Dublin (In BOLD)

<b>Institutions</b>
University College Cork, NUI Cork
<b>University College Dublin, NUI Dublin</b>
National University of Ireland, Galway
<b>Trinity College, Dublin</b>
National University of Ireland, Maynooth
<b>Dublin City University</b>
University of Limerick
<b>National College of Art &amp; Design, Dublin</b>
<b>Dublin Institute of Technology</b>
Athlone Institute of Technology
<b>Institute of Technology, Blanchardstown</b>
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
<b>Institute of Technology, Tallaght</b>
Institute of Technology, Tralee
Waterford Institute of Technology
<b>Dún Laoghaire Institute of Art, Design and Tech.</b>
Hotel Training & Catering College, Killybegs
<b>Colaiste Mhuire, Marino, Dublin</b>
<b>Church of Ireland College of Education, Rathmines</b>
<b>Froebel College of Education, Blackrock, Dublin</b>
St. Angela's College, Lough Gill, Co. Sligo
<b>St. Catherine's College, Sion Hill, Co Dublin</b>
<b>National College of Ireland, Dublin</b>

Source: HEA

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