

Full text



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Within Dublin, turnout increase in the 2007 contest tended to be more marked in middle-class areas; the opposite trend was observed in 2011, when areas such as Ballyfermot, Finglas, Ballymun and Darndale saw higher-than-average increases in turnout. This may have played a role in the improved electoral performances of left-wing candidates in the Dublin region in 2011.

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The geography of voter turnout in Dublin city is shaped by a range of demographic and socioeconomic factors, particularly housing tenure, social class, age and levels of residential stability and mobility.

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Lower turnout was associated with the "flatland areas" of Rathmines and some working-class areas, including Cherry Orchard, Ballymun and Darndale. The largest concentration of low turnout was found in the inner city (with percentage turnout levels in the teens in a number of inner-city electoral divisions).

The smaller of today's maps, showing the change in turnout between the 2007 and 2011 general elections, shows that traditionally working-class areas exhibited the biggest improvement. The general trend was one of a marked improvement in turnout nationally, especially in the Dublin region, on those of the low turnout 2002 contest.

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This column is based on an analysis of voter turnout figures made available from the Dublin city returning officer's website, dublincity http://returningofficer.com">returningofficer.com.

You can find more detailed studies of Dublin turnout levels and other electoral themes at http://adriankavanaghelections.org">adriankavanaghelections.org.

View all the maps in this series at http://airomaps.nuim.ie/pictureofireland">airomaps.nuim.ie/pictureofireland

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