

# EASTERN & MIDLAND REGIONAL ASSEMBLY

## EASTERN Strategic Planning Area (SPA)

### Socio-Economic Evidence Baseline Report, November 2017





## Director's Statement



As Director of the Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly (EMRA), I am delighted to present this Socio-Economic Evidence Baseline Report for the Eastern Strategic Planning Area (SPA). This report, along with the accompanying and more detailed EMRA report, has a wealth of information on the broad range of factors that must be considered and addressed in the development of our new Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies (RSES) for the region.

Planning for better places and sustainable economic growth requires an understanding of the demographic trends in the region and the needs of citizens and communities. Having a young well-educated and diverse population will bring energy and innovation to a growing workforce. The EMRA region contains some of the fastest growing communities in the country, which increases demand for housing, infrastructure and local services. From family friendly living in Dublin and its hinterland, to catering for relatively older populations in Dun Laoghaire and Longford, we will plan to meet the future needs of our citizens based on the best available evidence.

I believe this report will be of significant support in our planning for a growing population with all the needs that must be met to ensure their quality of life into the future. To accompany the Regional Profile Report, the project team at AIRO have also developed a research mapping viewer that contains hundreds of information layers at the Electoral Division (ED) and Small Areas (SA) level to allow for detailed analysis of our population, urban and rural places, our economy, skills and employment opportunities and our supporting natural environment.

All of this information will act as the starting point for the development of an effective regional strategy, in helping to identify regional strengths and issues and to formulate policies and objectives that will be progressed through the life time of the RSES.

I would also like to acknowledge AIRO, the All-Island Research Observatory at Maynooth University for their expertise and professionalism in undertaking this research and in particular Justin Gleeson, Eoghan McCarthy and David Jordan for their dedication and patience in bringing this report to its conclusion.

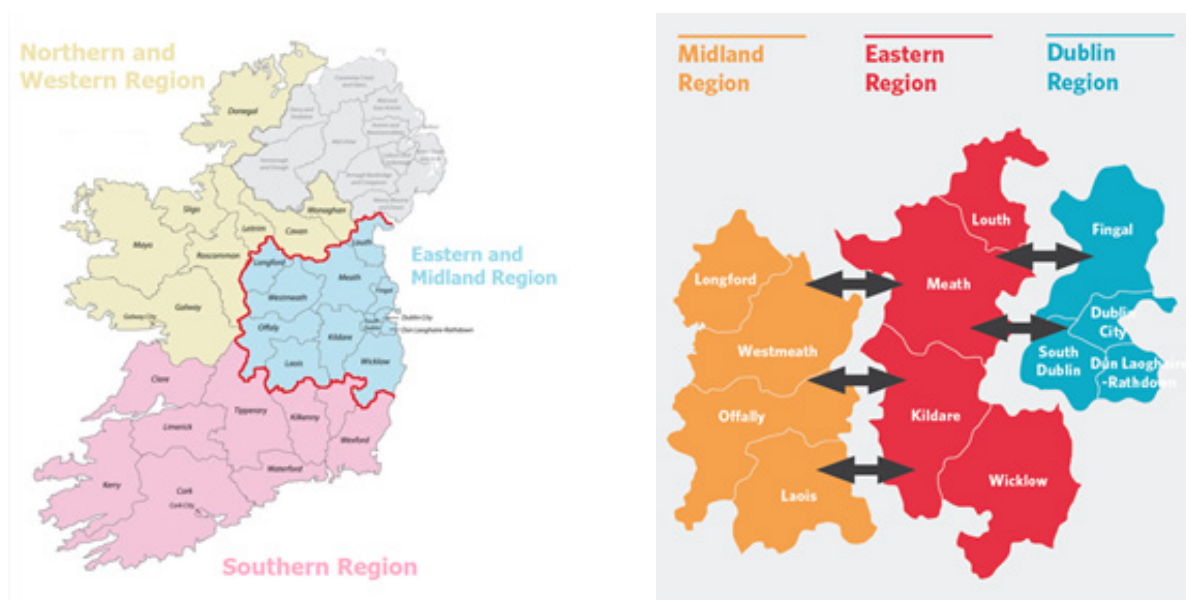
Jim Conway,

Director  
Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly.

The Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly (EMRA), which was established in January 2015, is part of the regional tier of governance in Ireland. It is primarily focused on the preparation and implementation of Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies (RSEs), integration of Local Economic and Community Plans (LECPs), management of EU Operational Programmes, EU project participation, implementation of national economic policy, and working with the National Oversight and Audit Commission.

The region covers nine counties containing twelve local authorities namely – Longford, Westmeath, Offaly, Laois, Louth, Meath, Kildare, Wicklow, Fingal, South Dublin and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Councils along with Dublin City Council. The region includes 3 sub-regions or Strategic Planning Areas (SPAs), namely the Midland, Eastern and Dublin, see Figure 1. The 38 strong membership of the Assembly is predominantly nominated by these local authorities to represent the region as policy makers to create a better region and a brighter future for its citizens.

Figure1: The Regional Assemblies and the Eastern and Midland Region



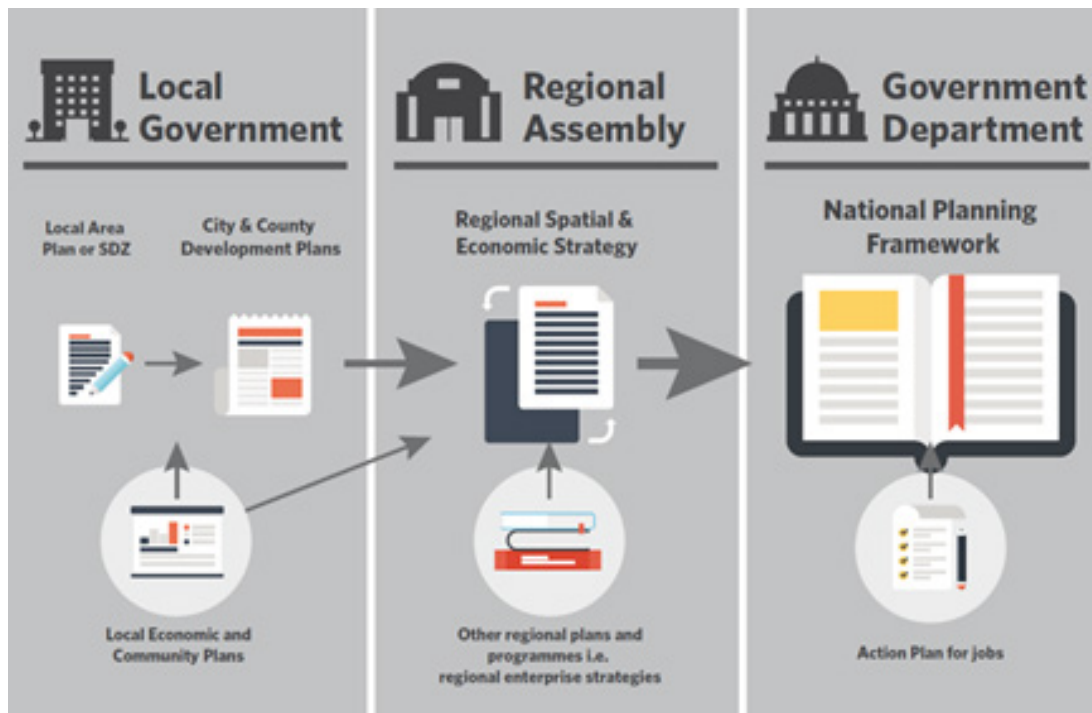
What is a Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy

A RSES is a strategic plan which identifies regional assets, opportunities and pressures and provides appropriate policy responses. At this strategic level it puts in place policies and recommendations that will better manage regional planning and economic development throughout the region.

This strategic planning process represents a core function of the regional assemblies in Ireland. The RSES should seek to ensure that the needs of the regions' citizens such as access to employment opportunities and services, ease of travel and overall well-being are met.

The principal statutory purpose of the RSES is to support the implementation of the emerging National Planning Framework (NPF) - Ireland 2040 Our Plan, and the economic policies and objectives of the Government by providing a long-term strategic planning and economic framework for the development of the regions (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy



### Stages in the Process

The statutory RSES process starts with the publication of a Pre-Draft paper to highlight the key issues relevant to the region and to invite submissions on relevant planning and economic development matters. An evidence based socio economic profile has been prepared to inform the consultation process and assist members of the public and all interested parties and stakeholders in considering a submission to the process to inform our Assembly in the making of the strategy inform our regional strategy. This demonstrates the Assembly's approach to an evidence based policy making approach. The Assembly considers that this approach can apply to the cycle of plan making and is as important for monitoring and evaluation of policy implementation as it is for policy formulation.

The Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly intends on publishing a Draft RSES Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy, and associated environmental reports, in the second quarter of 2018 and submissions and observations will again be invited. Following consideration of observations and any amendments arising, the Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly will adopt and publish a Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Eastern and Midland Region, including a Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan for Dublin by the end of 2018.

### Development of an Evidence Baseline

As part of preparations for the development of the RSES the Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly have engaged the All-Ireland Research Observatory (AIRO) at Maynooth University to collate and analyse sources of information to provide a detailed overview of the socio-economic characteristics of the region.



This output of this task will act as the starting point for the entire RSES process and provide a very detailed baseline from where EMRA can identify areas of concern and strengths within and across the region and formulate goals and objectives that will be progressed throughout the life time of the RSES.

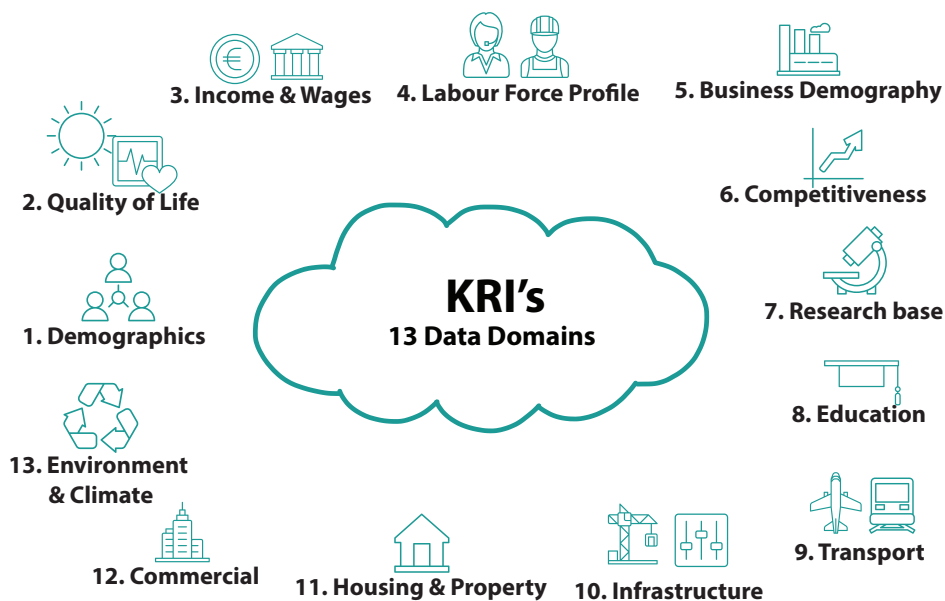
Both EMRA and AIRO have undertaken a number of consultative events and stakeholder workshops to gather input and feedback on the indicators that are to be included in the evidence baseline.



## About the Report

The aim of this report is to provide the Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly (EMRA) with a detailed profile of the region based on an extensive set of socio-economic and environmental Key Regional Indicators (KRI's) and set out within four main chapters:

1. Our Diverse and Young Population
2. People and Place
3. Economy and Employment
4. Environment and Infrastructure



Following a collaborative approach between AIRO and EMRA, each chapter sets out a series of key indicators in the form of graphical illustrations and maps with accompanying key commentary. Where possible, and depending on data availability, all graphics have been designed using a 'geographical hierarchy' methodology.

This methodology provides a single view of each indicator using both raw numbers (showing the true scale of numbers across the region) and percentages (useful for comparative analysis), at a range of comparative geographies: State, Regional Assemblies (EMRA, NWRA and SRA), Strategic Planning Areas (Dublin, Eastern and Midland), Local Authorities in EMRA and the settlements over 1,500 population or designated in the relevant Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022 (RPGs) for the Greater Dublin Area (GDA), Border or Midlands – See Appendix 1. The graphics also provide data for both Urban and Rural EMRA and also the Metropolitan, Hinterland and Outer EMRA region. For the purposes of this report, Rural areas are defined as all settlements with a population of greater than 10,000 in Census 2016 - as per the definition used in the draft National Planning Framework (See Appendix 1). Metropolitan EMRA is based on all areas that fall within the Metropolitan Area as aligned to the NTA Strategy for the GDA 2016-2035 (as well as the Regional Planning Guidelines for the GDA 2010-2022), the Hinterland Area is based on Electoral Divisions (EDs) where greater than 15% of the workforce are employed within Metropolitan - again this is as per the definition used in the draft National Planning Framework.

Whilst the report focuses on the key economic, community and environmental indicators and provides a certain amount of context relating to each indicator, it is highly recommended that it is not used in isolation to the other national data initiatives that have been developed by AIRO, the Department for Housing, Planning and Local Government (DPHLG) and Pobal. AIRO now hosts a detailed census GIS mapping viewer on its website<sup>1</sup> that contains hundreds of statistical variables at the Electoral Division (ED) and Small Area (SA) level. As part of development of this report, the project team at AIRO have also developed a specific research mapping viewer for the EMRA area:

- [www.emra.ie/maps](http://www.emra.ie/maps) or [airomaps.nuim.ie/id/emra/](http://airomaps.nuim.ie/id/emra/)

Other useful mapping tools from DPHLG and Pobal are as follows:

- <http://www.myplan.ie/webapp/>
- <https://maps.pobal.ie/>

### Acknowledgements

#### Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly

Pauline Riordan, Senior Executive Planner, EMRA

Juan Martinez-Covarrubias, Economist, EMRA

Clare Bannon, Senior Executive Planner, EMRA

Malachy Bradley, Assistant Director/Senior Planner, EMRA

#### All-Island Research Observatory (AIRO)

Justin Gleeson, Director, All-Island Research Observatory, Maynooth University

Eoghan McCarthy, Senior Analyst, All-Island Research Observatory, Maynooth University

David Jordan, Data Analyst, All-Island Research Observatory, Maynooth University

<sup>1</sup> <http://airomaps.nuim.ie/id/Census2016/>

The development of this evidence based report has been based on open access to a wide variety of statistical datasets from a number of key agencies across Ireland and also from the cooperation of a number of stakeholders linked to the Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly.

The following data sources and datasets were used in developing this report:

#### Central Statistics Office (CSO)

The Central Statistics Office (CSO) provided the vast amount of data within this report and will continue to be the main source for future revisions and any monitoring process that is put in place for the EMRA RSES. The main datasets that were sourced from the CSO were as follows:

- Census 2016
- Place of Work Census of Anonymised Records (POWCAR)
- Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS)
- Live Register
- Crime Data
- Business Demography

[www.cso.ie/census](http://www.cso.ie/census)

<http://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/labourmarket/>

<http://www.cso.ie/en/databases/>

#### Department of Business, Enterprise & Innovation (DBEI)

DBEI provided extremely useful information on the number of jobs within both Foreign and Irish owned companies at a county level in Ireland. This data is available on request from the Department.

#### Fáilte Ireland

Faillte Ireland publish of very detailed dataset on visitor numbers and revenue (€) generated in all counties in Ireland. See Regional Tourism Performance

<http://www.failteireland.ie/Research-Insights.aspx>

#### Department of Social Protection

DSP provide very detailed statistics on levels of Rent Supplement expenditure at the local authority level in Ireland. Section G from the web-link below provides information on Rent Supplement, Mortgage Supplement and Local Authority Mortgage Supplement.

<http://www.welfare.ie/en/Pages/Annual-SWS-Statistical-Information-Report-2015.aspx>

#### Higher Education Authority (HEA)

The HEA provide a wide variety of datasets on 3rd level education in Ireland.

<http://www.heai.ie/en/statistics/overview>



### Irish Times Feeder Schools

The Irish Times publish an annual dataset on flows from secondary schools in Ireland to 3rd level institutions in Ireland. The research team at AIRO have worked with 3 years of this data to build a detailed picture of access to 3rd level education from all schools in Ireland. This data is published via the Irish Times website. An additional source of flow data can be accessed through [www.schooldays.ie](http://www.schooldays.ie)

### Department for Education and Skills (DES)

DES provide a wide variety of datasets on primary and post-primary education in Ireland with information on school numbers, class sizes, pupil-teacher ratios and DEIS schools, participation rates and absenteeism.

<http://www.education.ie/en/Publications/Statistics/>

### POBAL / Trutz Haase

The Pobal HP Deprivation Index data is available from the Trutz Haase website. This is the primary dataset on social deprivation in Ireland and is a key indicator for all local authorities.

<http://trutzhaase.eu/>

Pobal also provided the research team at AIRO with a complete inventory of all childcare facilities in the region. This data is publically available to view at the following link.

<http://maps.pobal.ie/>

### Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland

Environmental datasets on Energy Balance and BER in Kildare were sourced from Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI).

<http://www.seai.ie/Energy-Data-Portal//>

### Irish Wind Energy Association

The Irish Wind Energy Association provide a county-by-county summary of all wind farms that are located in Ireland

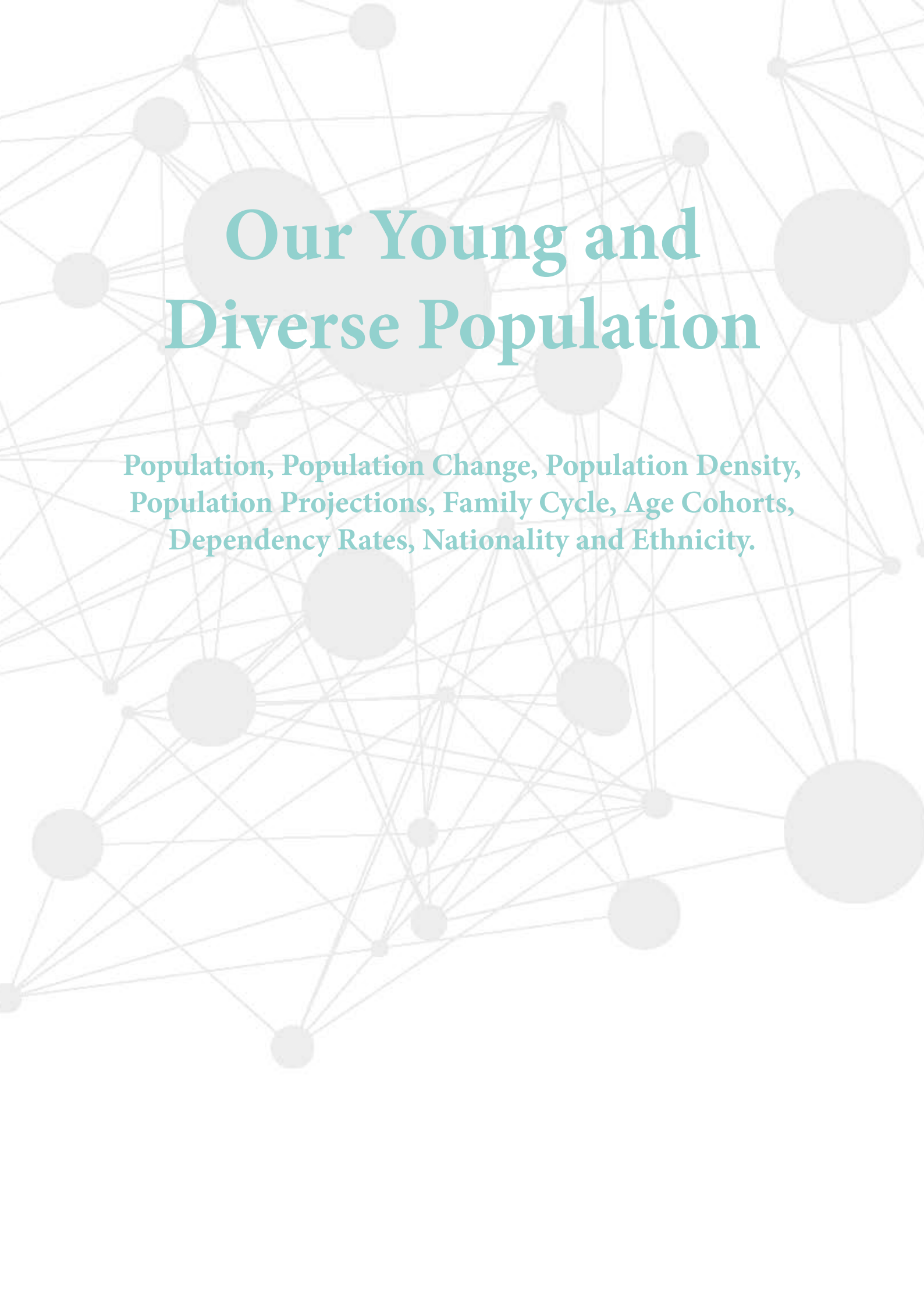
<http://www.iwea.com/bycounty>

All mapping has been produced using a combination of open source and ESRI GIS software and using AIRO Local Authorities OSi licence number:

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Note - Unauthorised Reproduction of the Map Infringes State Copyright



A background network diagram consisting of numerous grey circular nodes of varying sizes connected by thin grey lines, creating a complex web of connections.

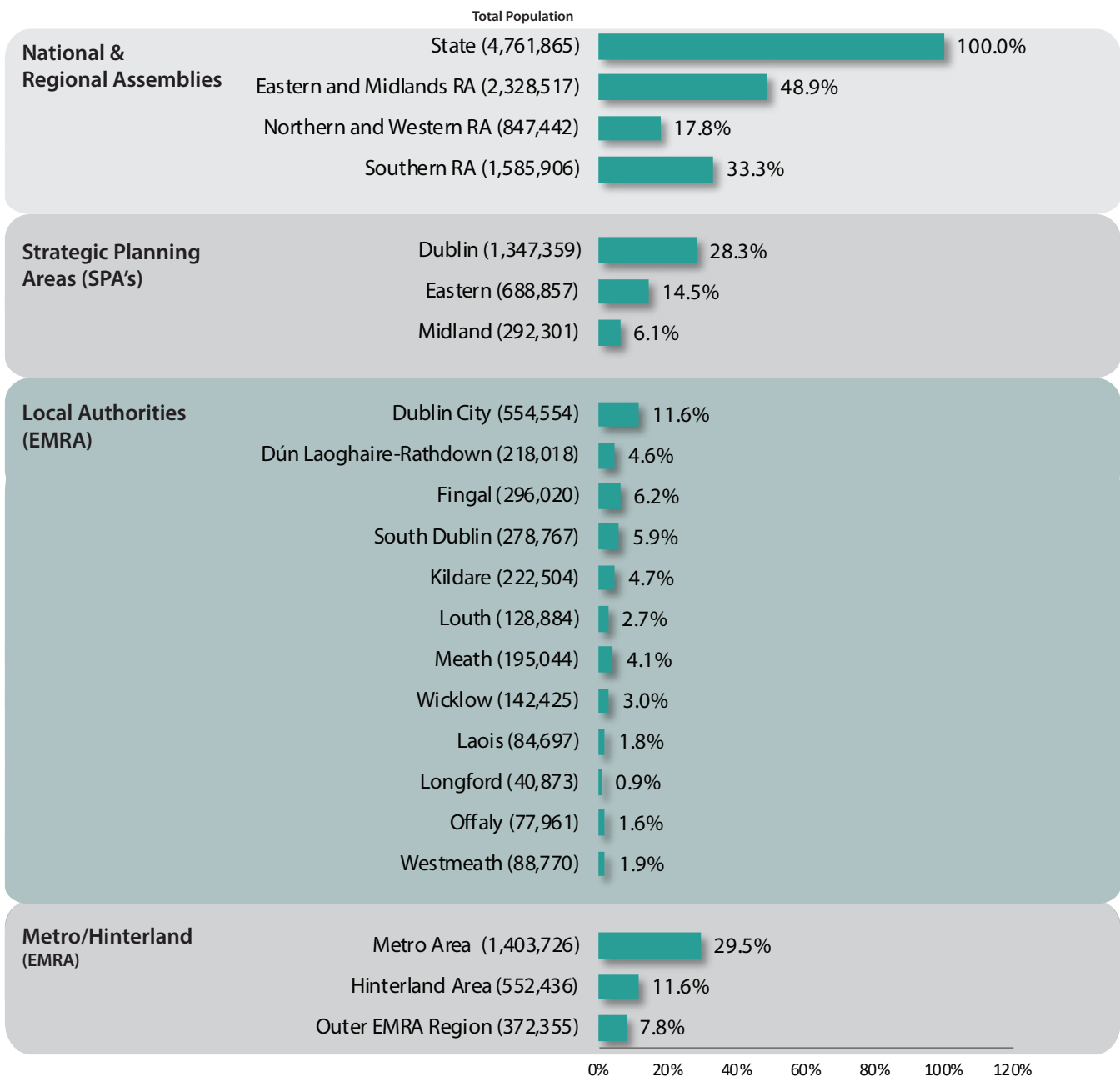
# **Our Young and Diverse Population**

**Population, Population Change, Population Density, Population Projections, Family Cycle, Age Cohorts, Dependency Rates, Nationality and Ethnicity.**



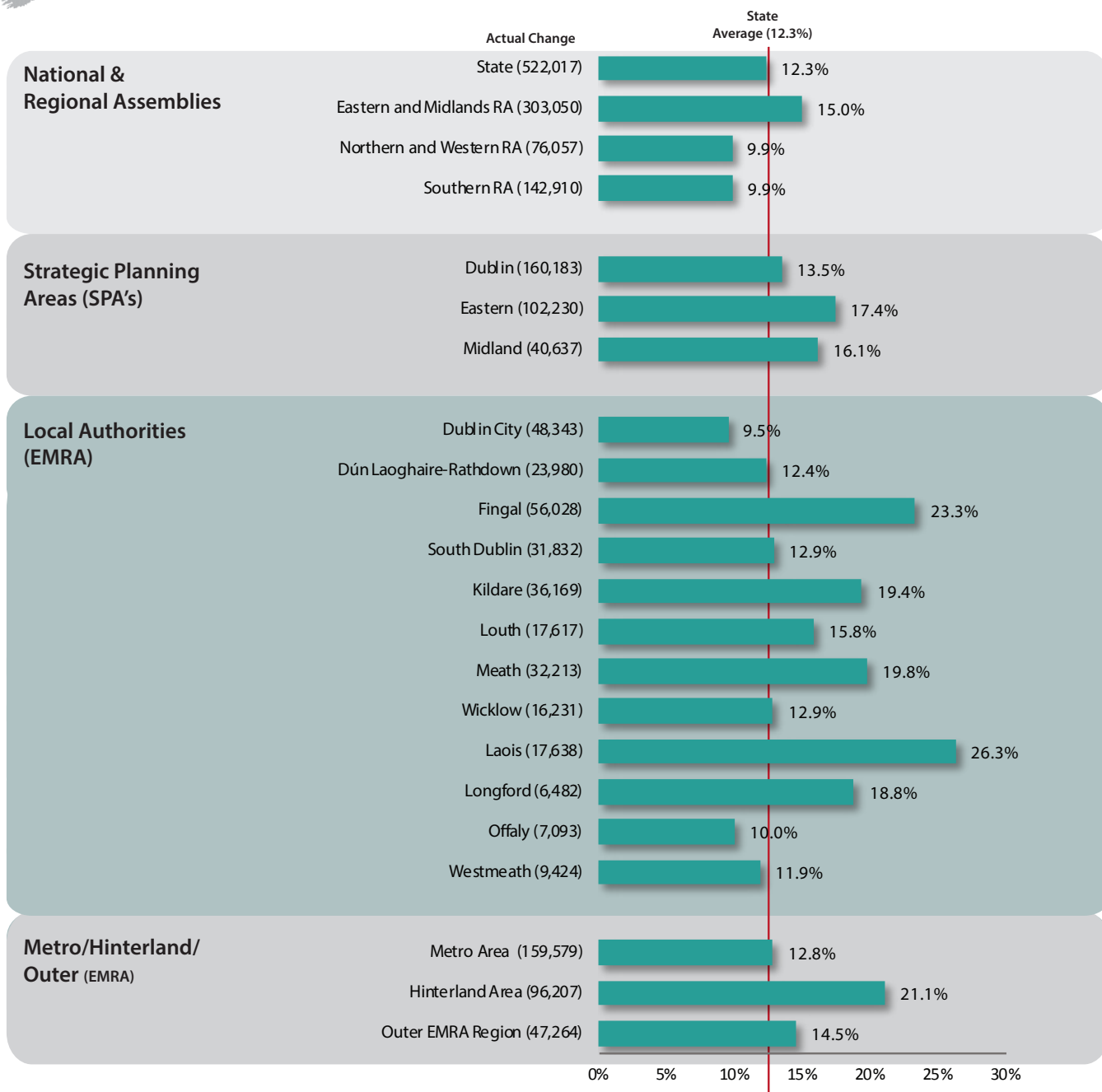


**Total Population, Census 2016**





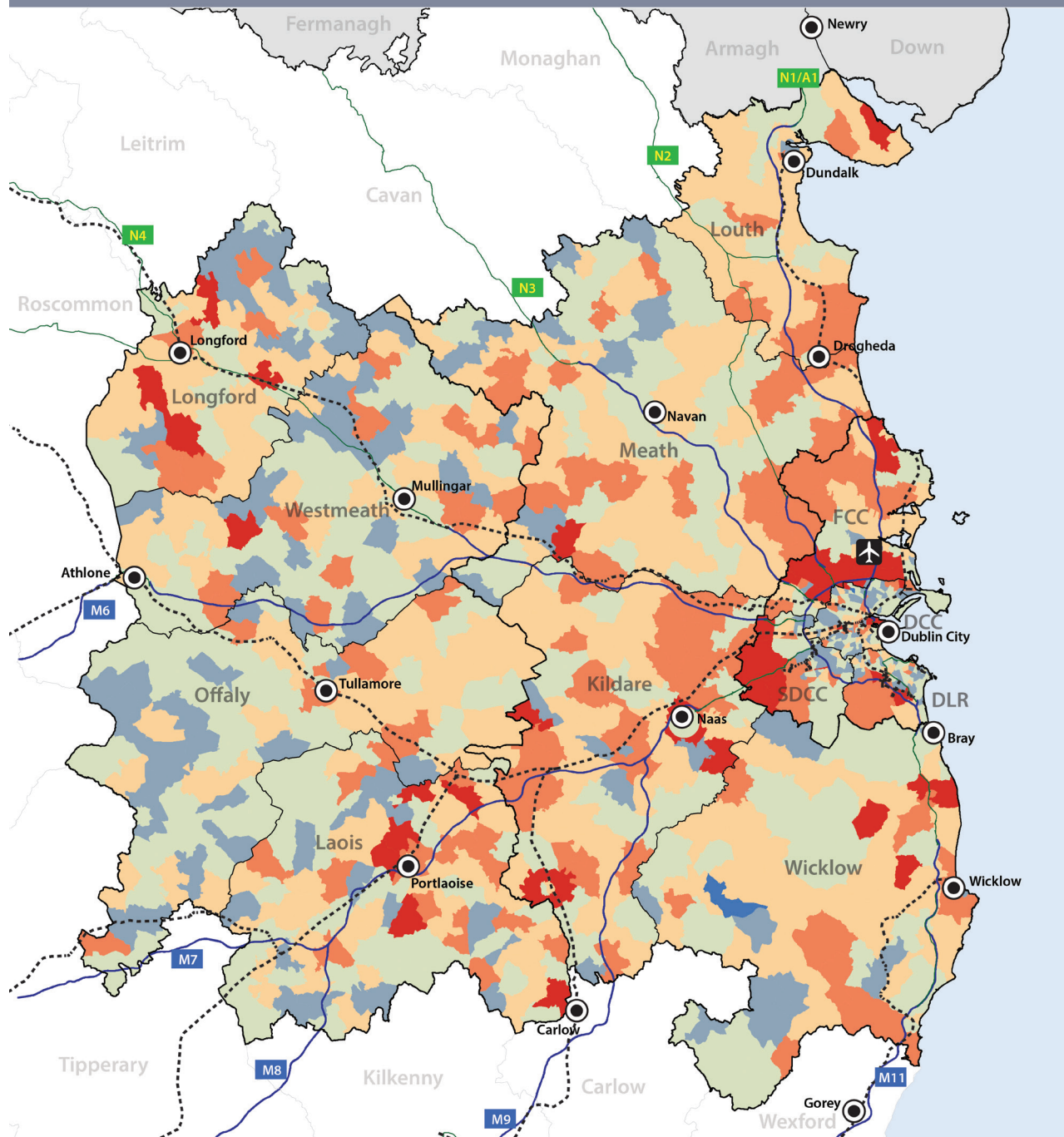
**EMRA Population Change, 2006 to 2016**



EMRA - Population change, 2006 to 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

# EMRA: Population Change (%), 2006 to 2016

By Electoral Division (ED)



### Map Legend Population Change, 2006 to 2016

- <25% Decrease
- 25% to <0%
- 0% to <10%
- 10% to <25%
- 25% to <50%
- >50%

- Strategic Planning Area (SPA)
- Local Authority
- Motorway
- Other Key Roads
- Light & Heavy Rail Network
- Key Settlements

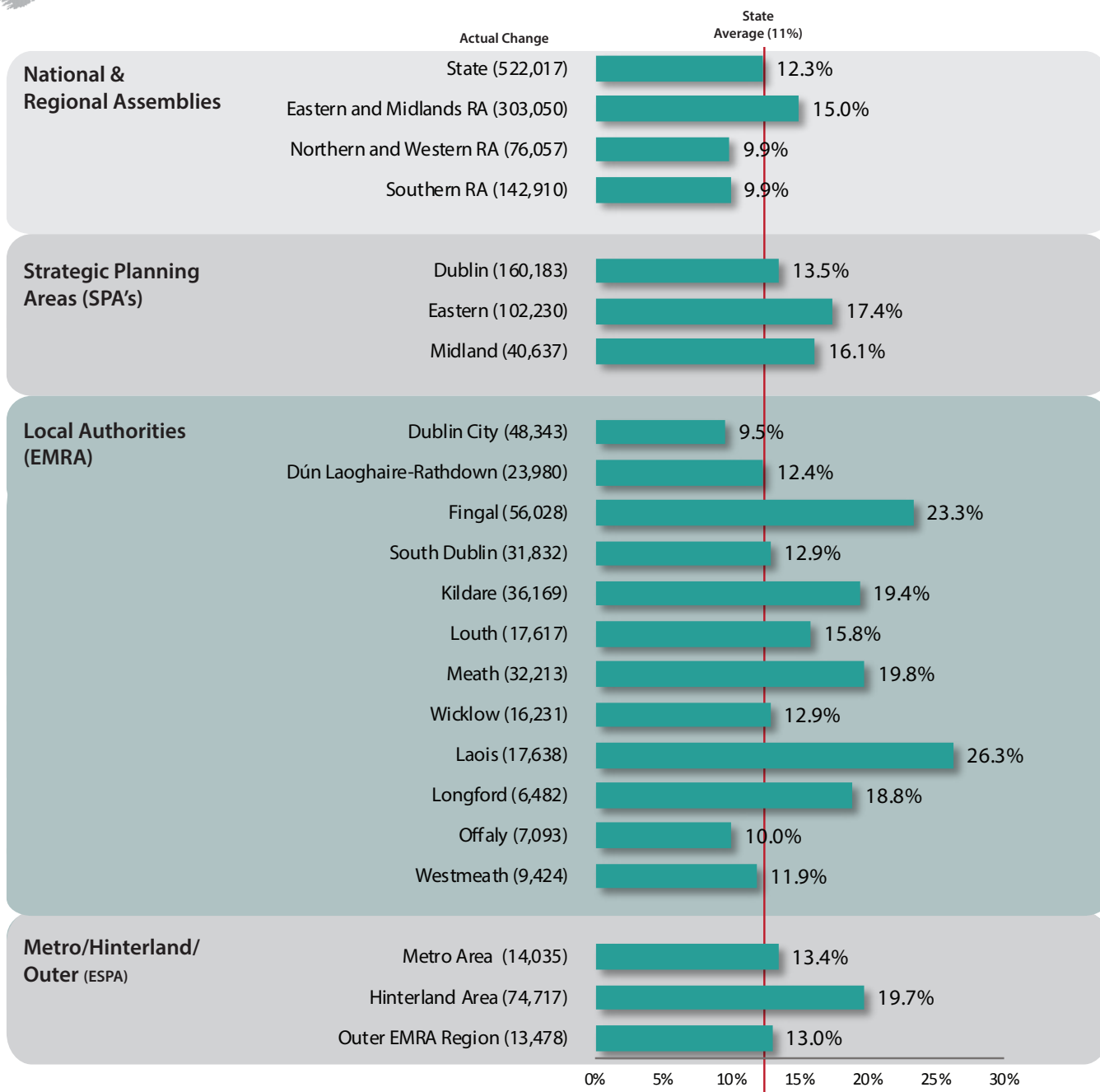


Tionól Reigiúnach Oirthir agus Lár-Tíre  
Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly

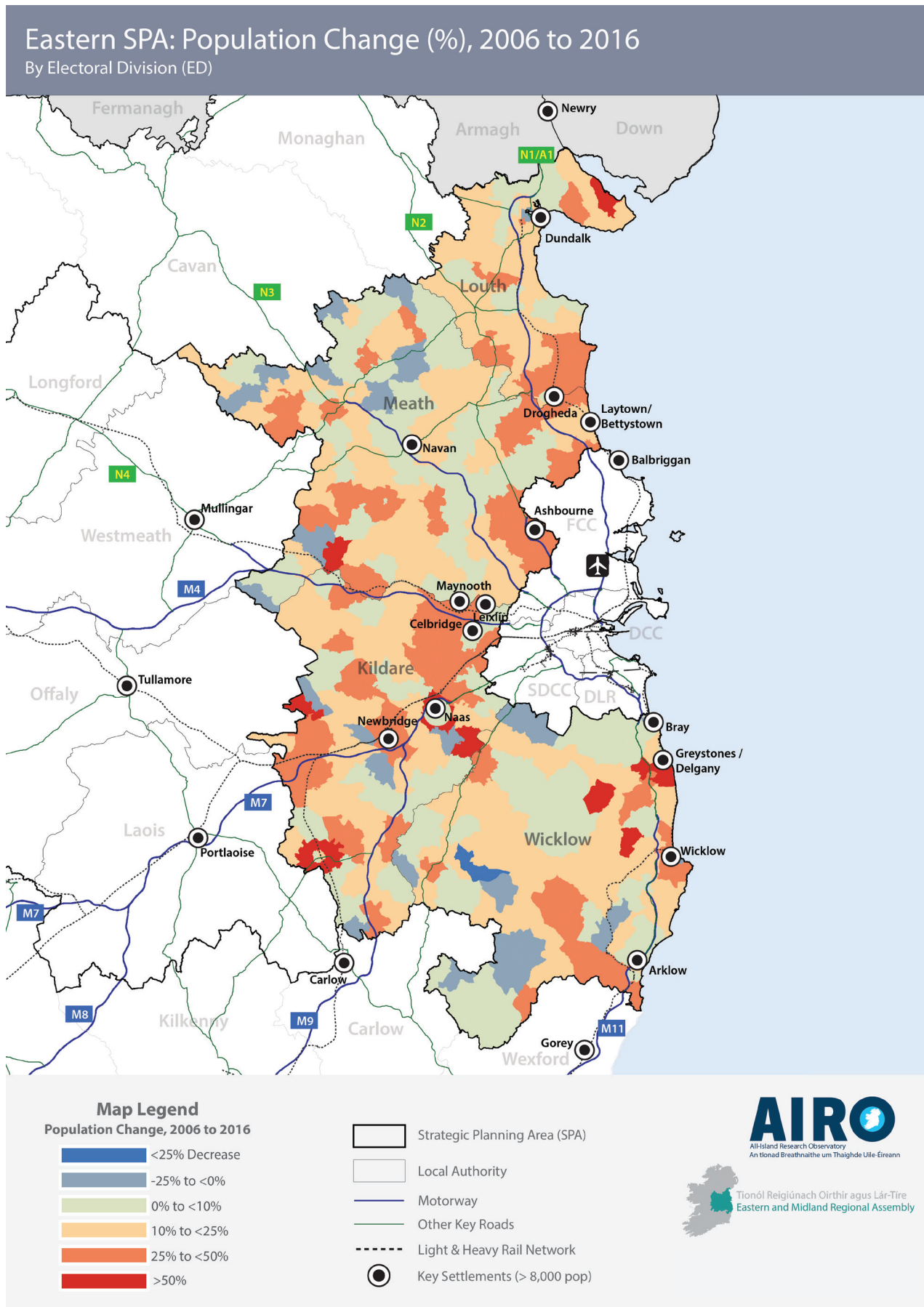




### ESPA Population Change , 2006 to 2016

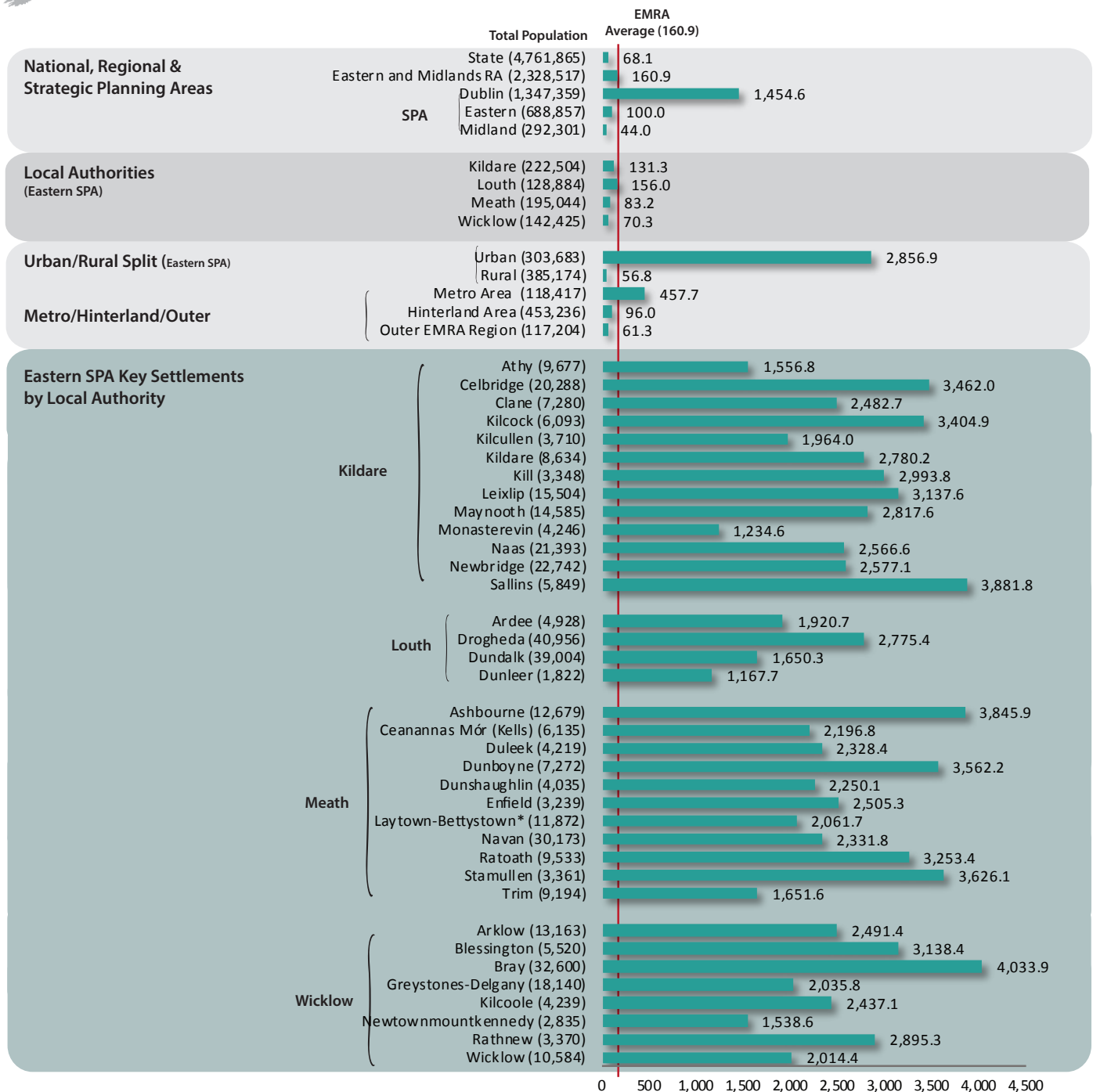


EMRA - Population change, 2006 to 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

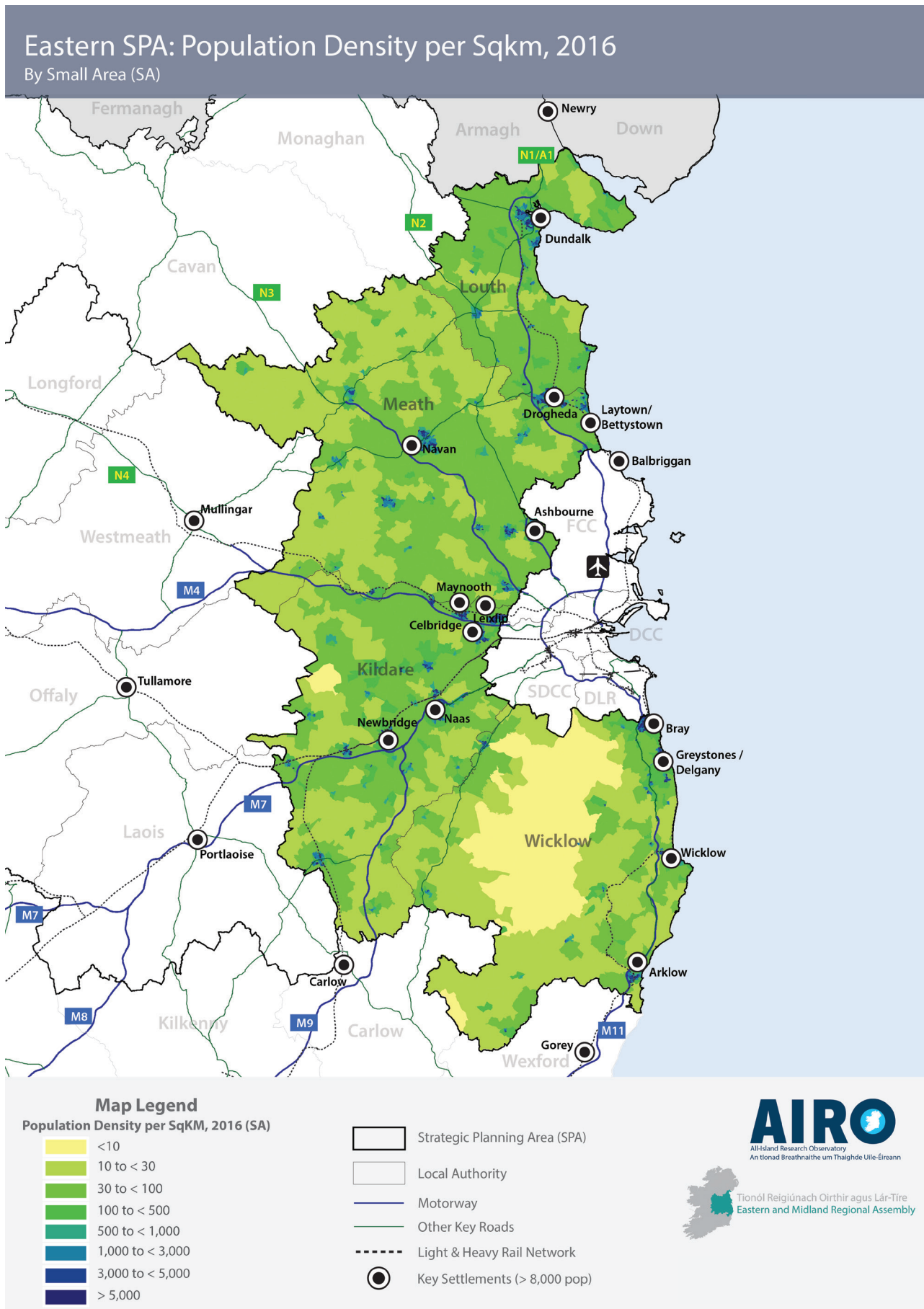




### Population Density Per Km2, Census 2016

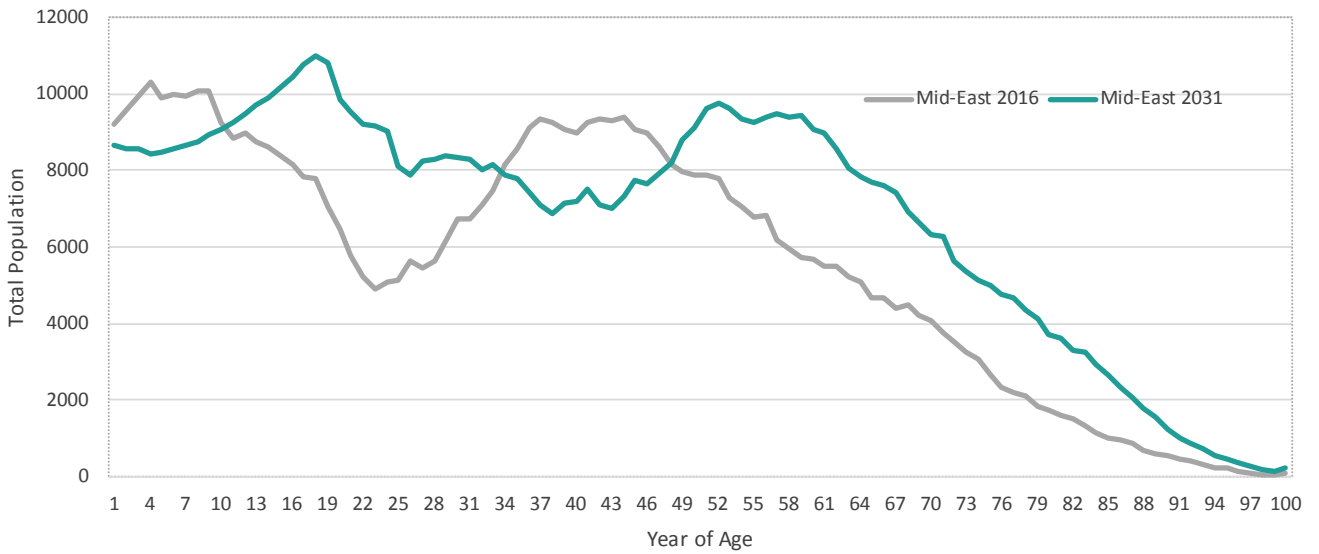
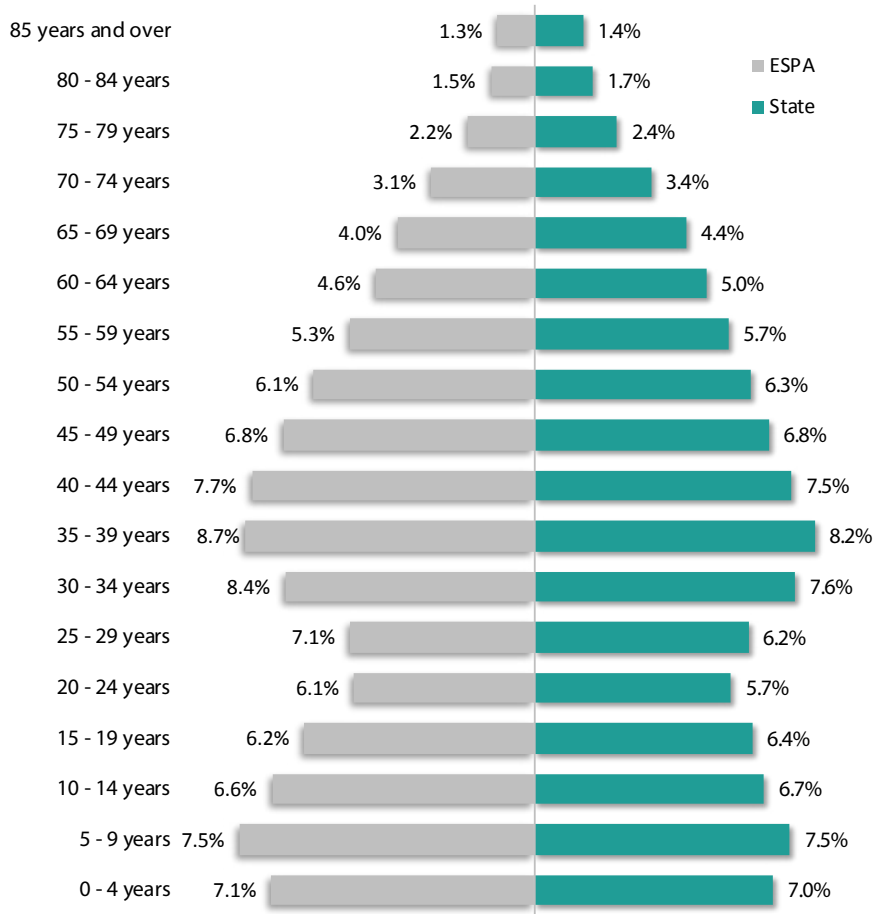


\*Includes Mornington-Donacarney



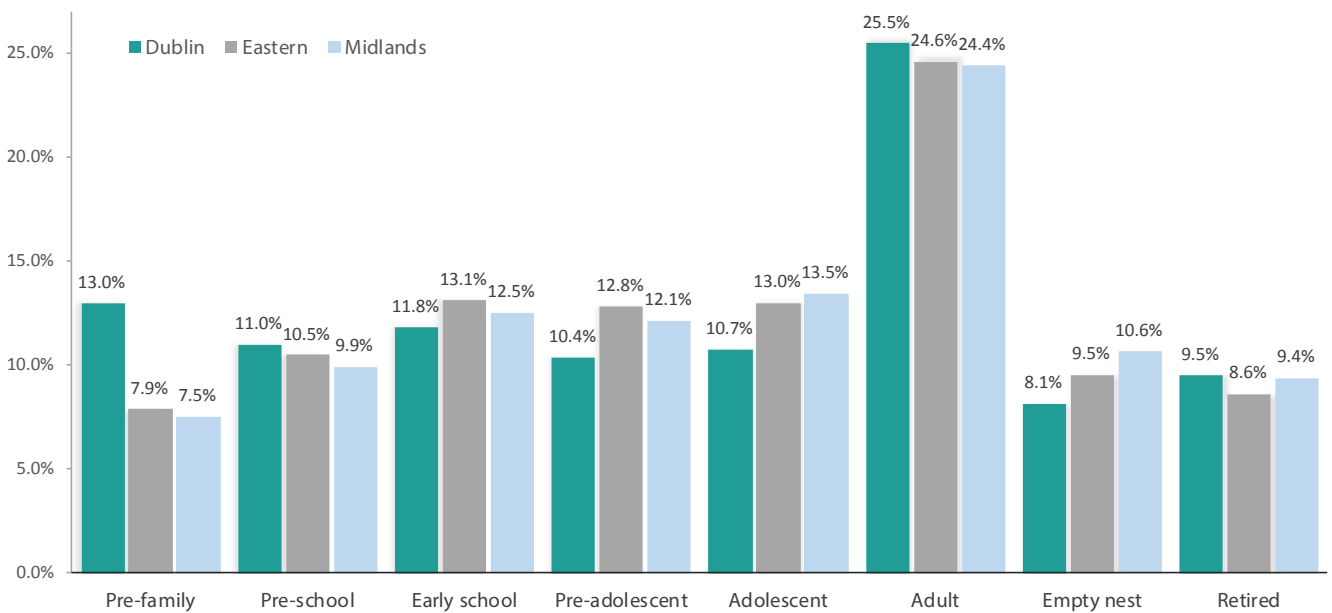
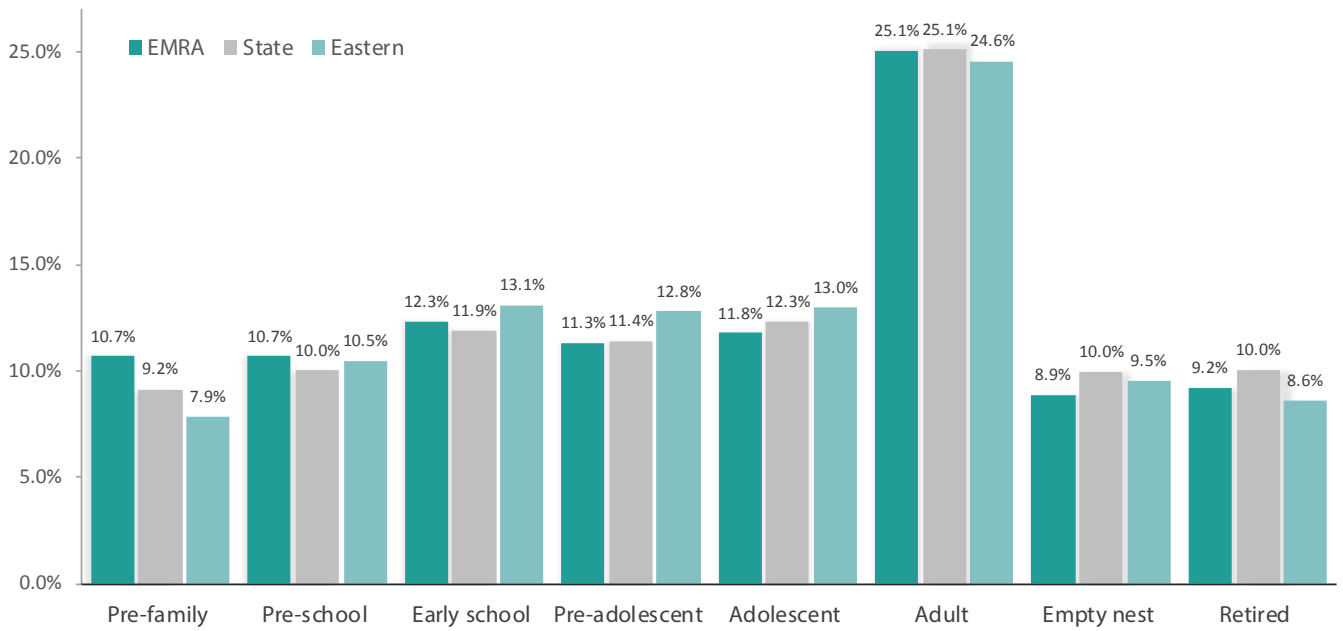
Population Density per Sq KM 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Population Pyramid and Projected Change, 2016 - 2031



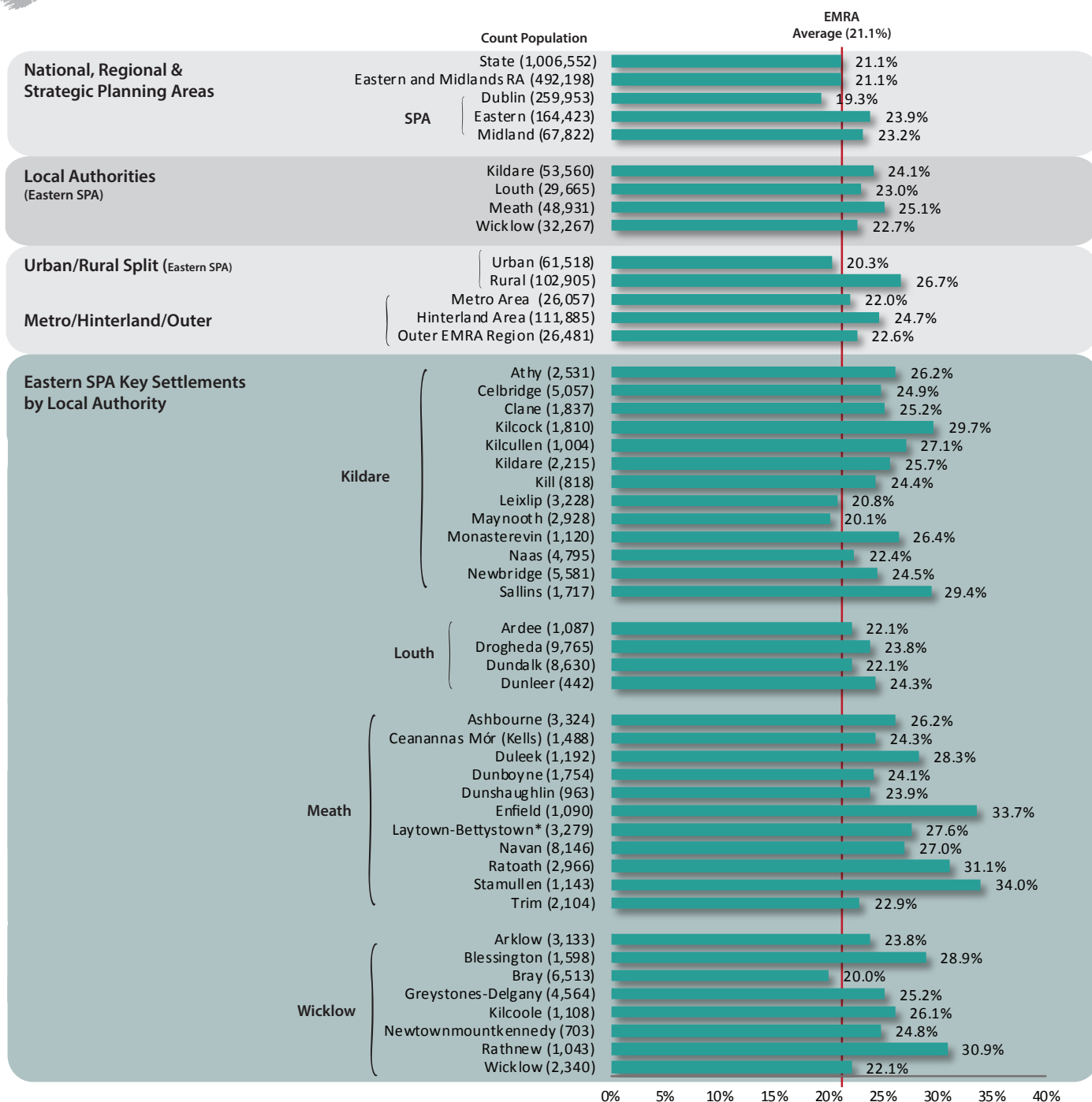


Family Cycle, 2016

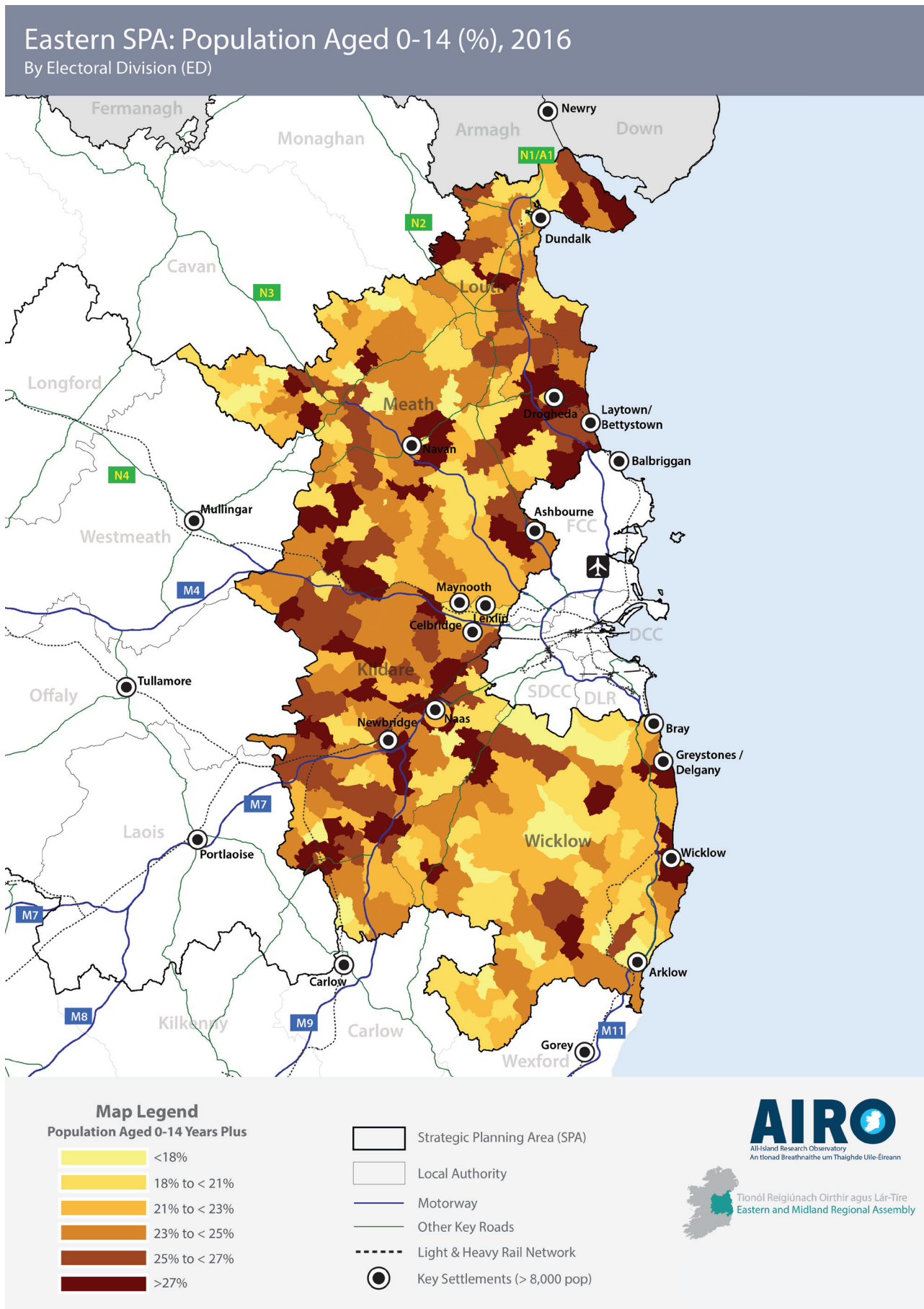




Population Aged 0 to 14, Census 2016



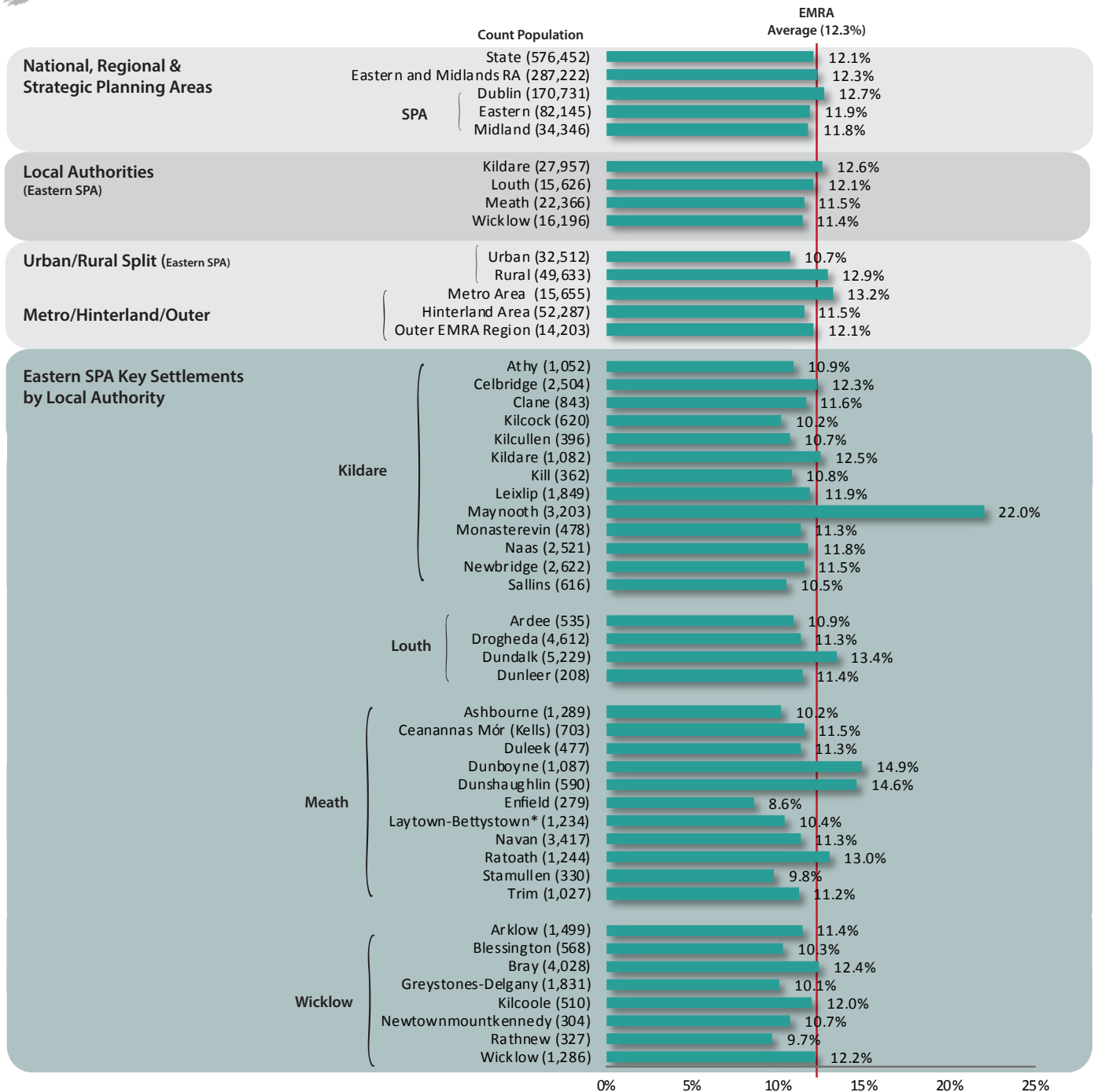
\*Includes Mornington-Donacarney



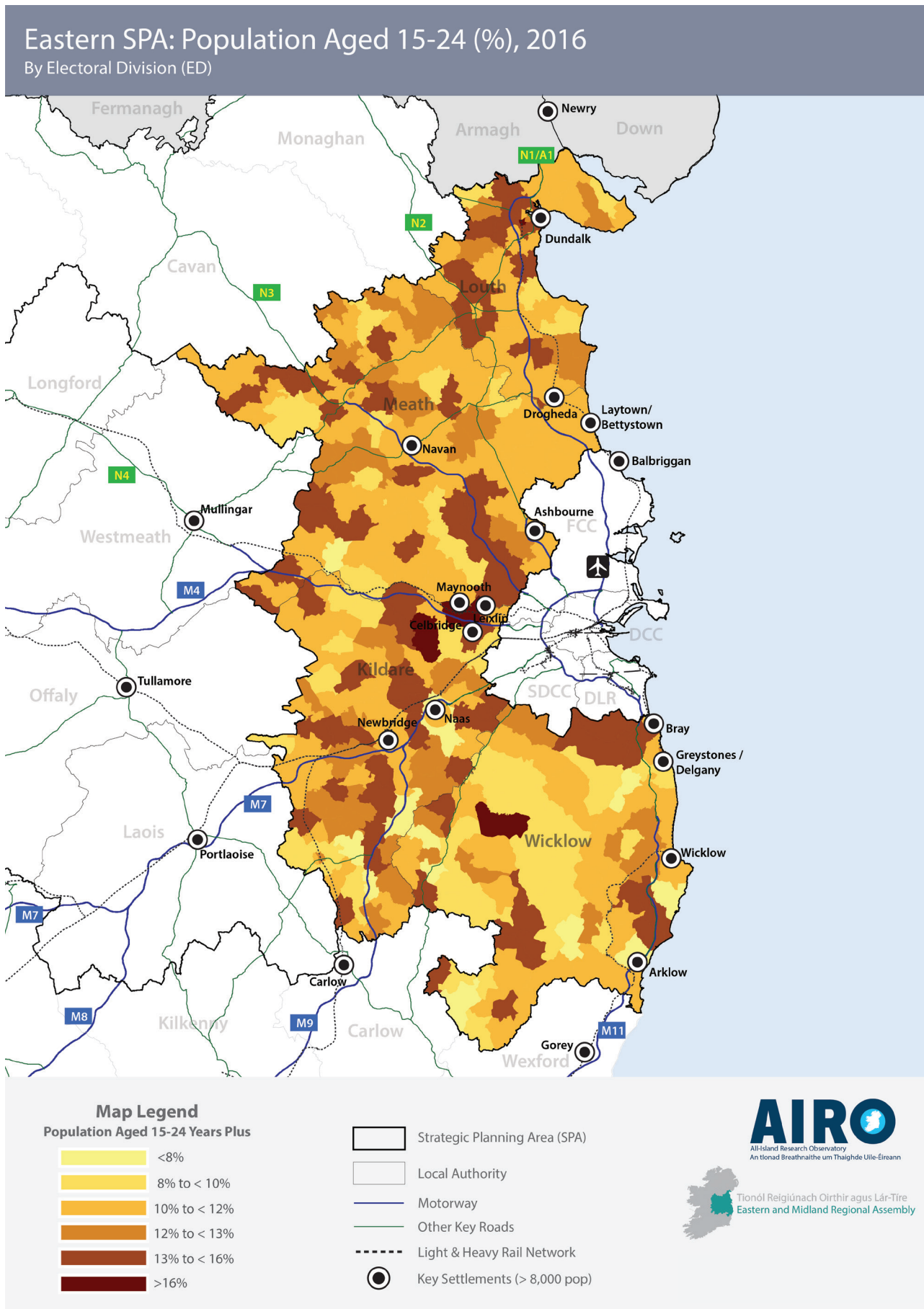
Population Aged 0-14, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)



Population Aged 15 to 24, Census 2016



\*Includes Mornington-Donacarney

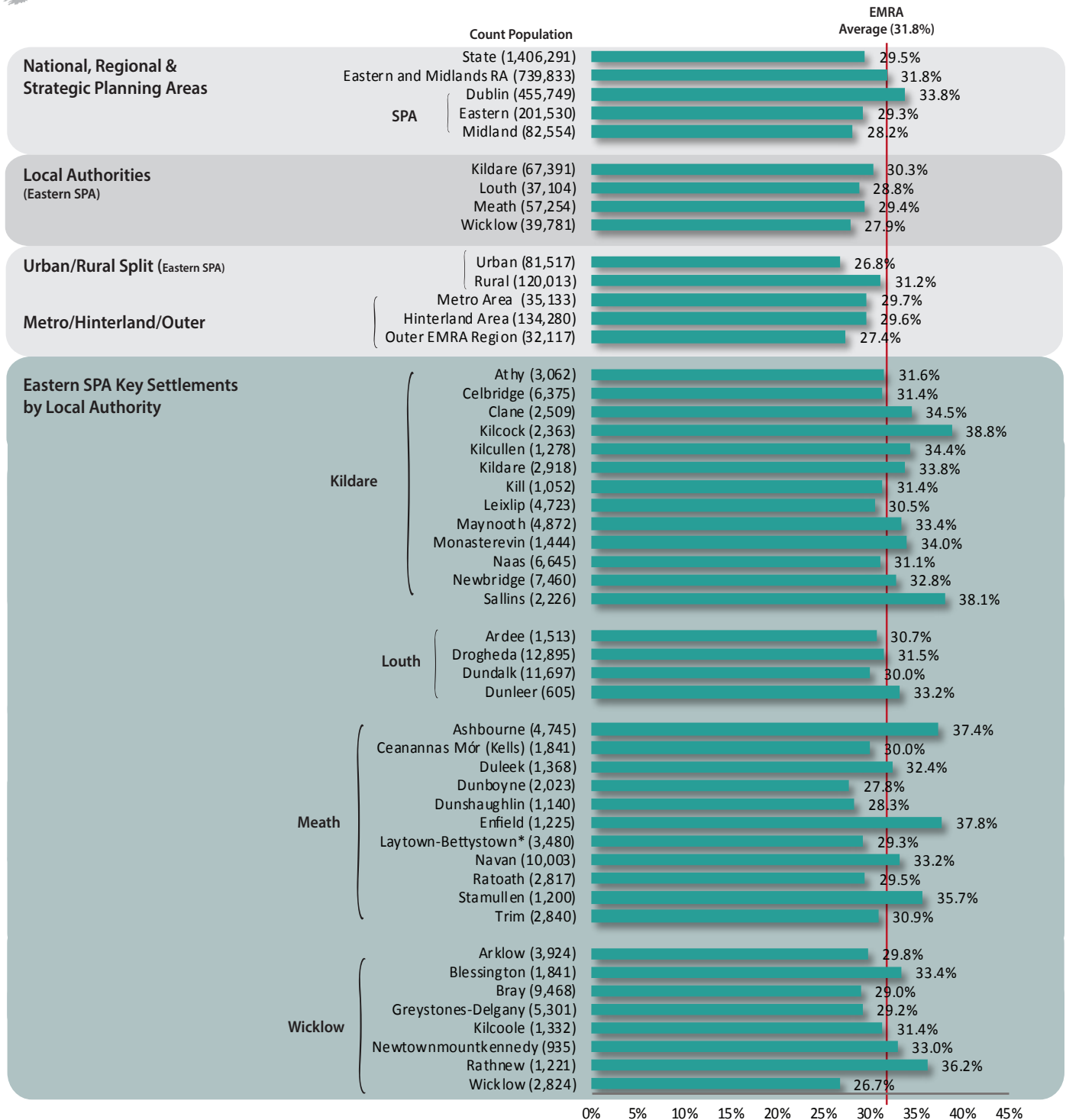


Population Aged 15-24, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

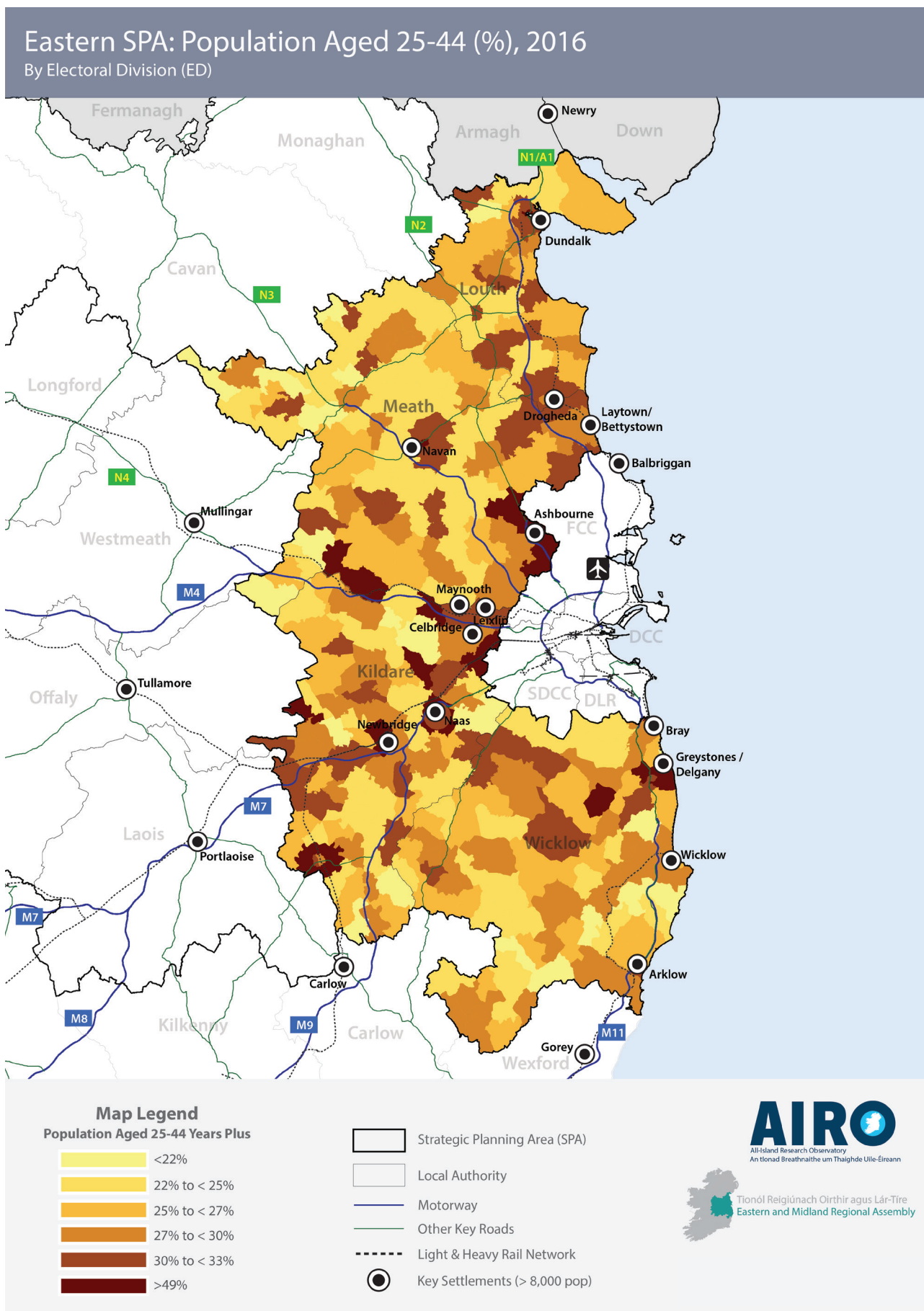




Population Aged 25 to 44, Census 2016



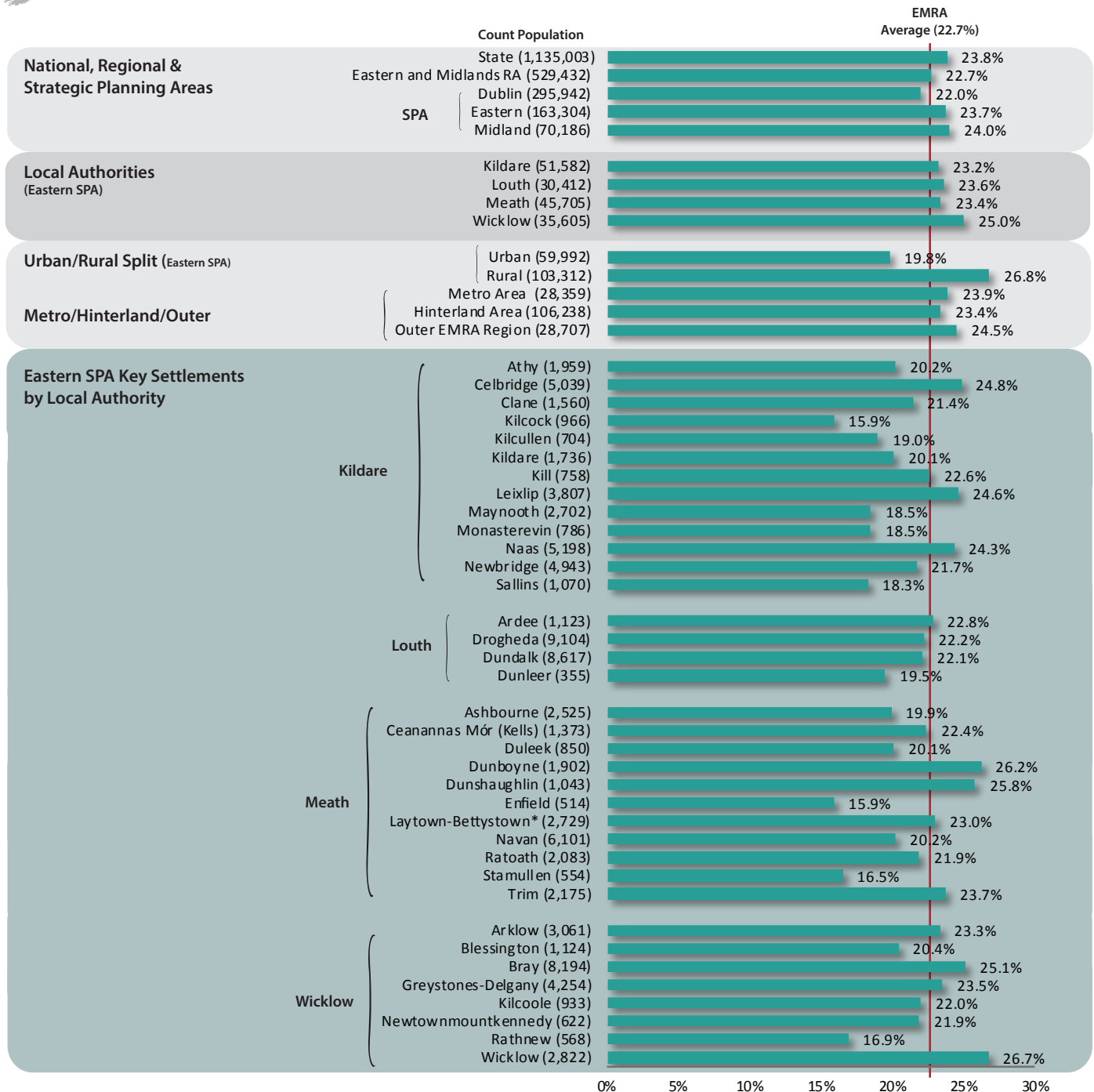
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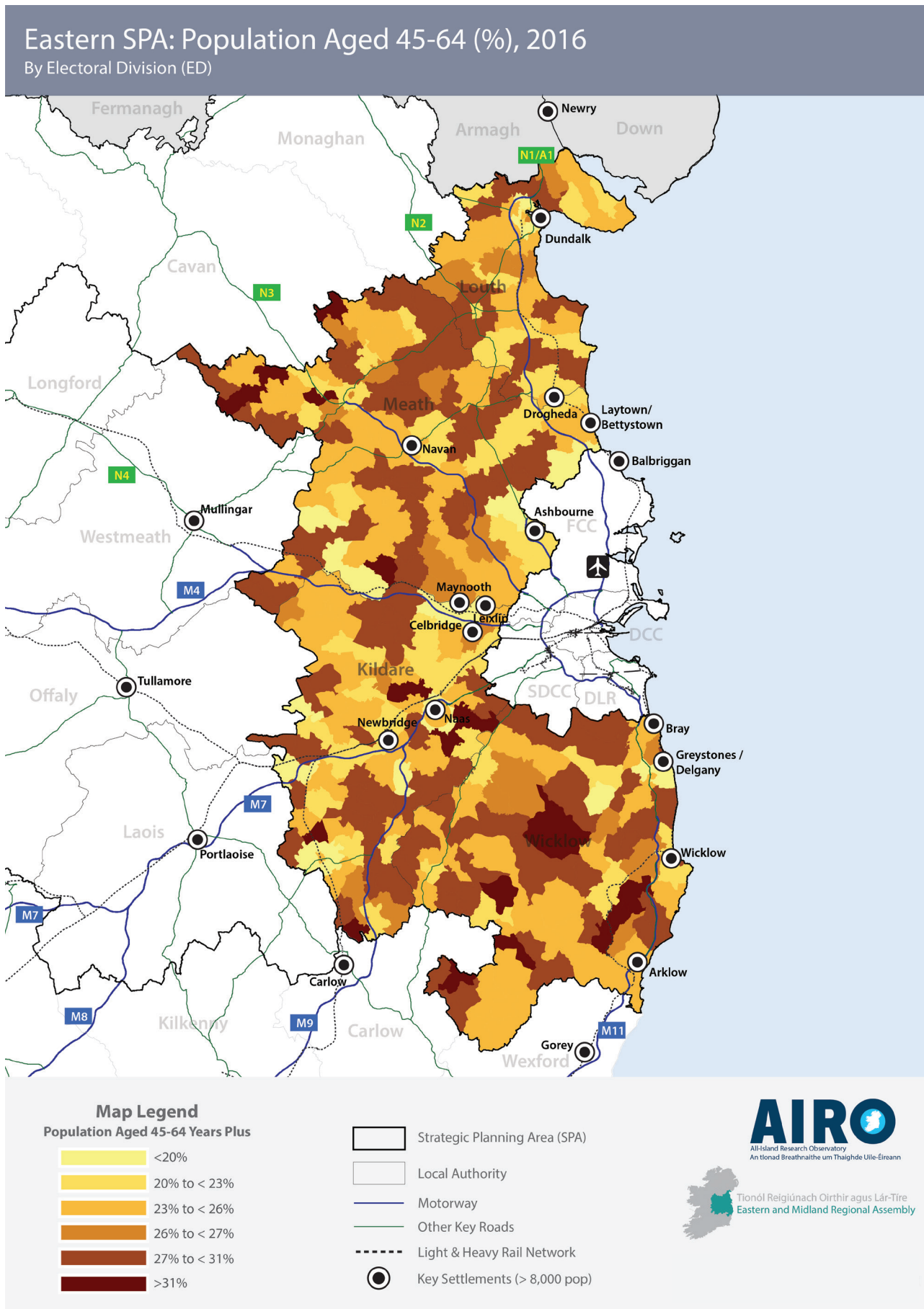
Population Aged 25-44, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)



Population Aged 45 to 64, Census 2016



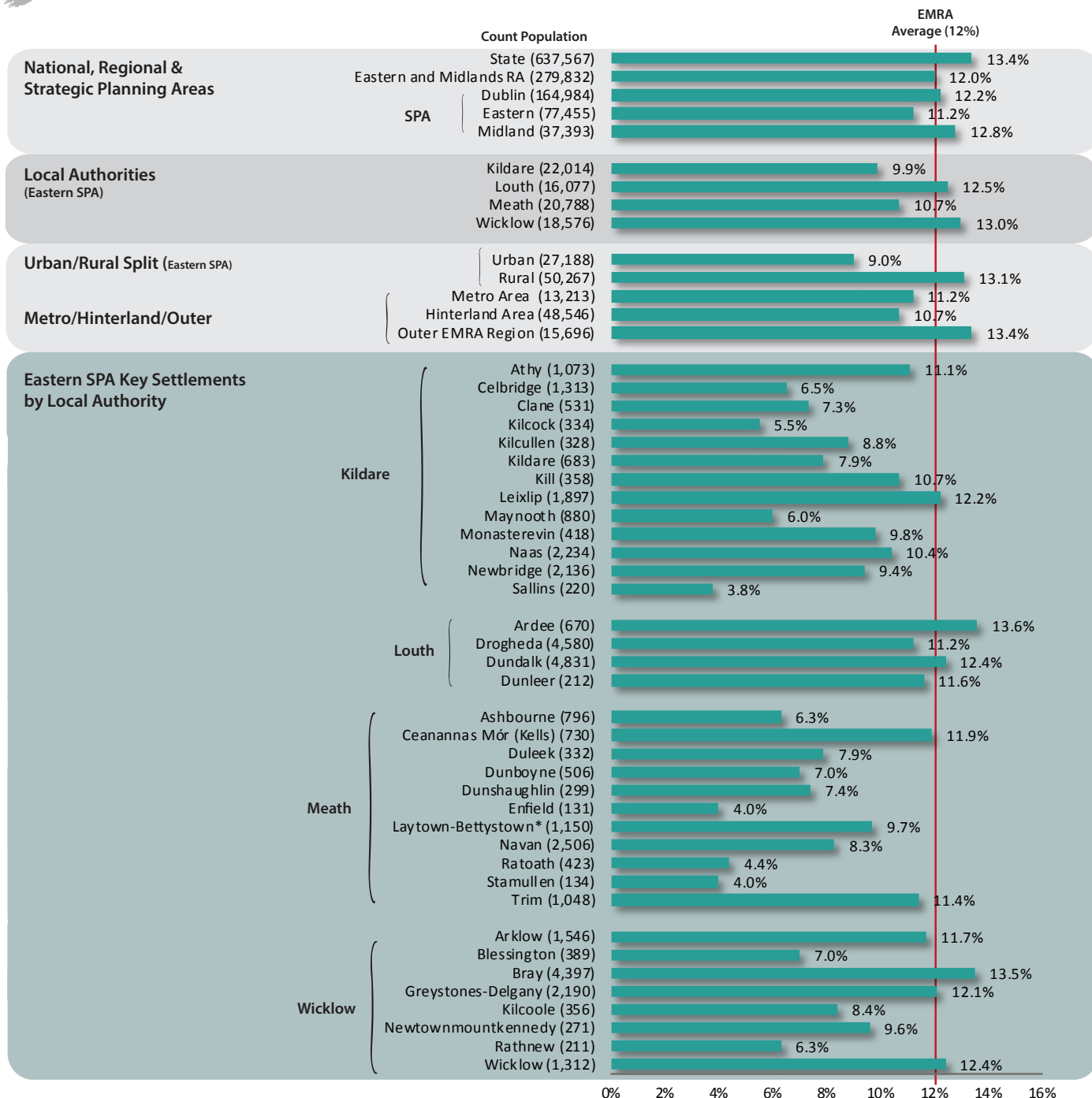
\*Includes Mornington-Donacarneay



Population Aged 45-64, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

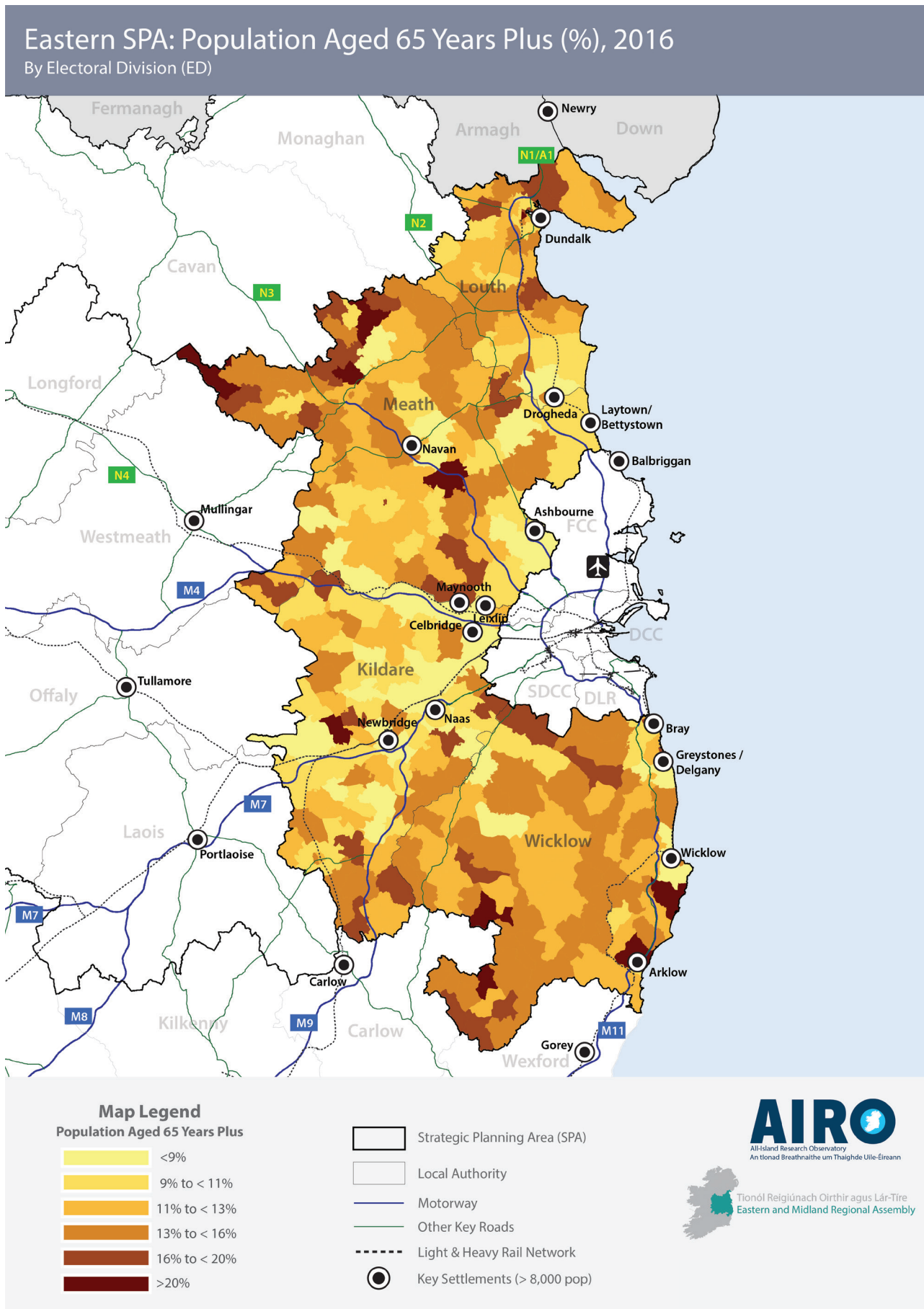


Population Aged 65 and Over, Census 2016



\*Includes Mornington-Donacarmey

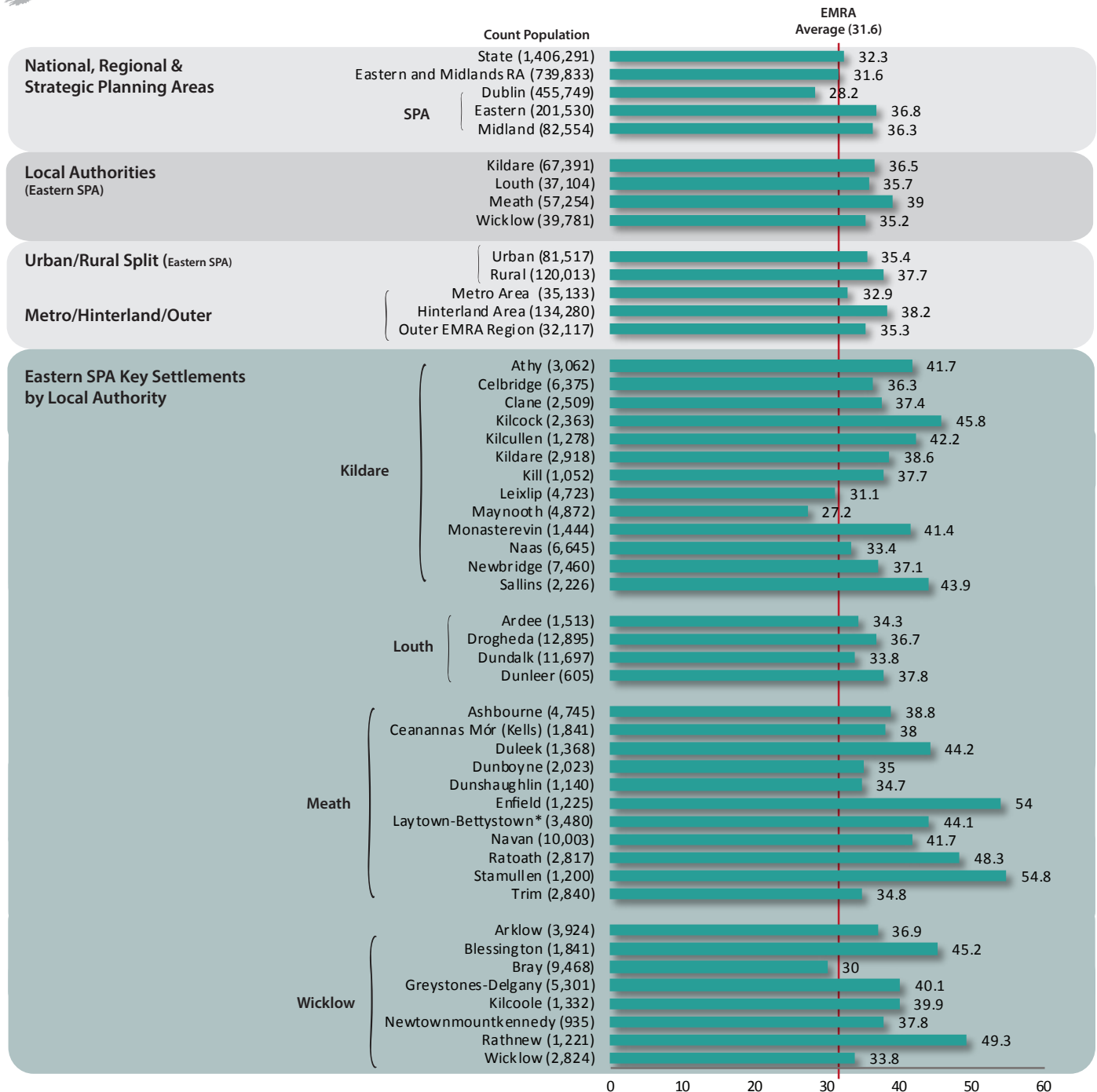




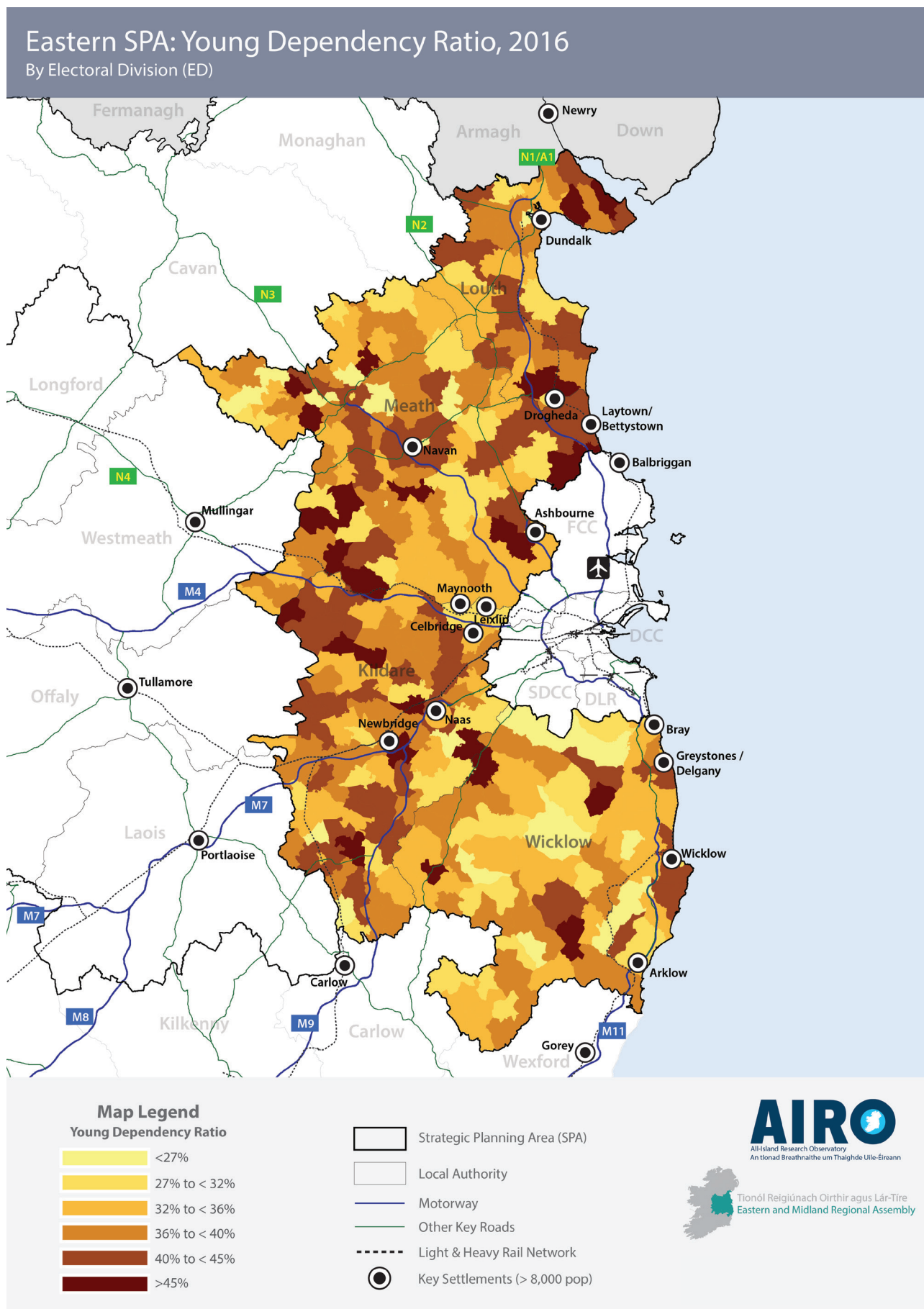
Population Aged 65 plus, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)



Young Age Dependency Rate, Census 2016



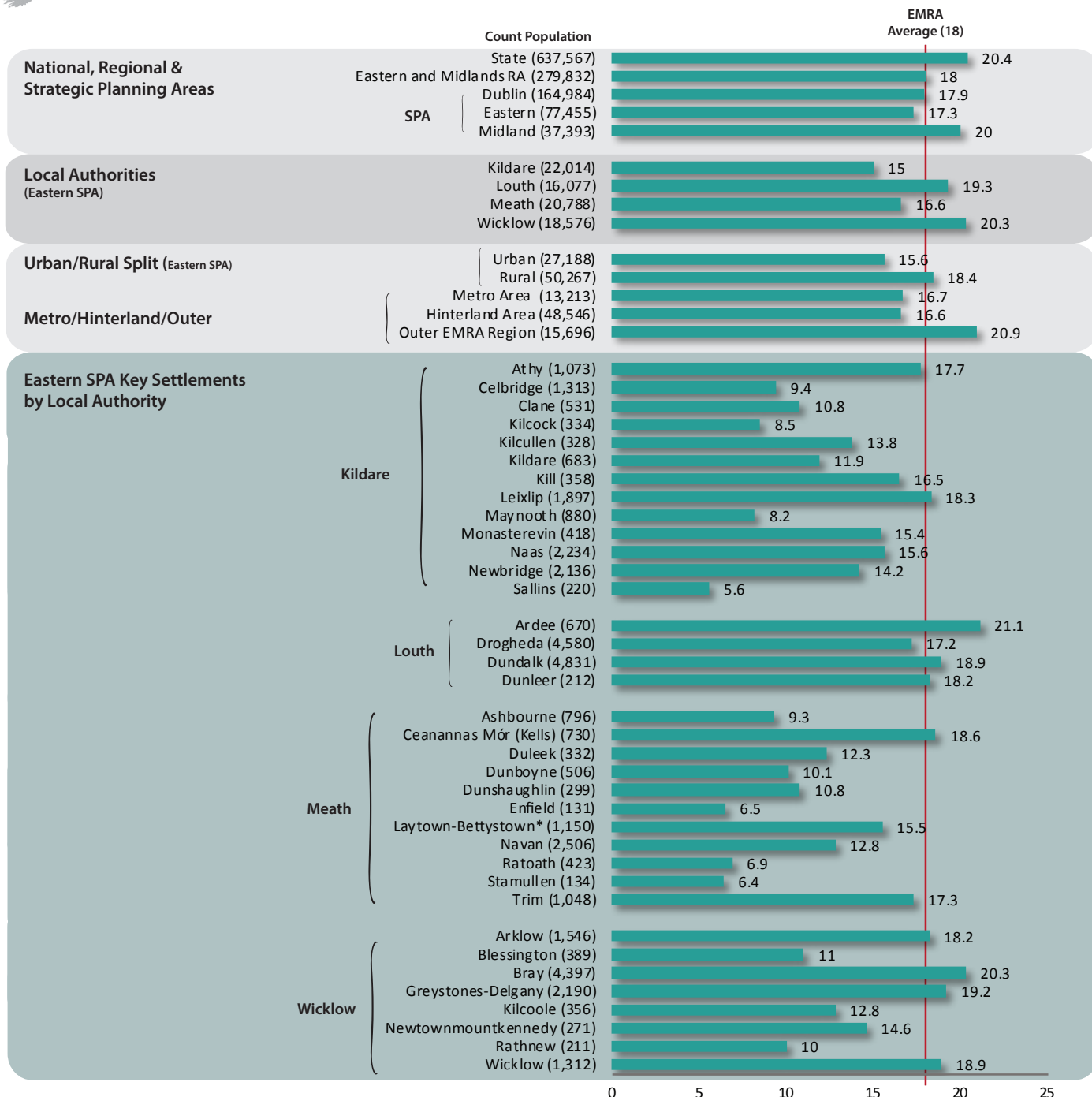
\*Includes Mornington-Donacarmey



Young Dependency Rate, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

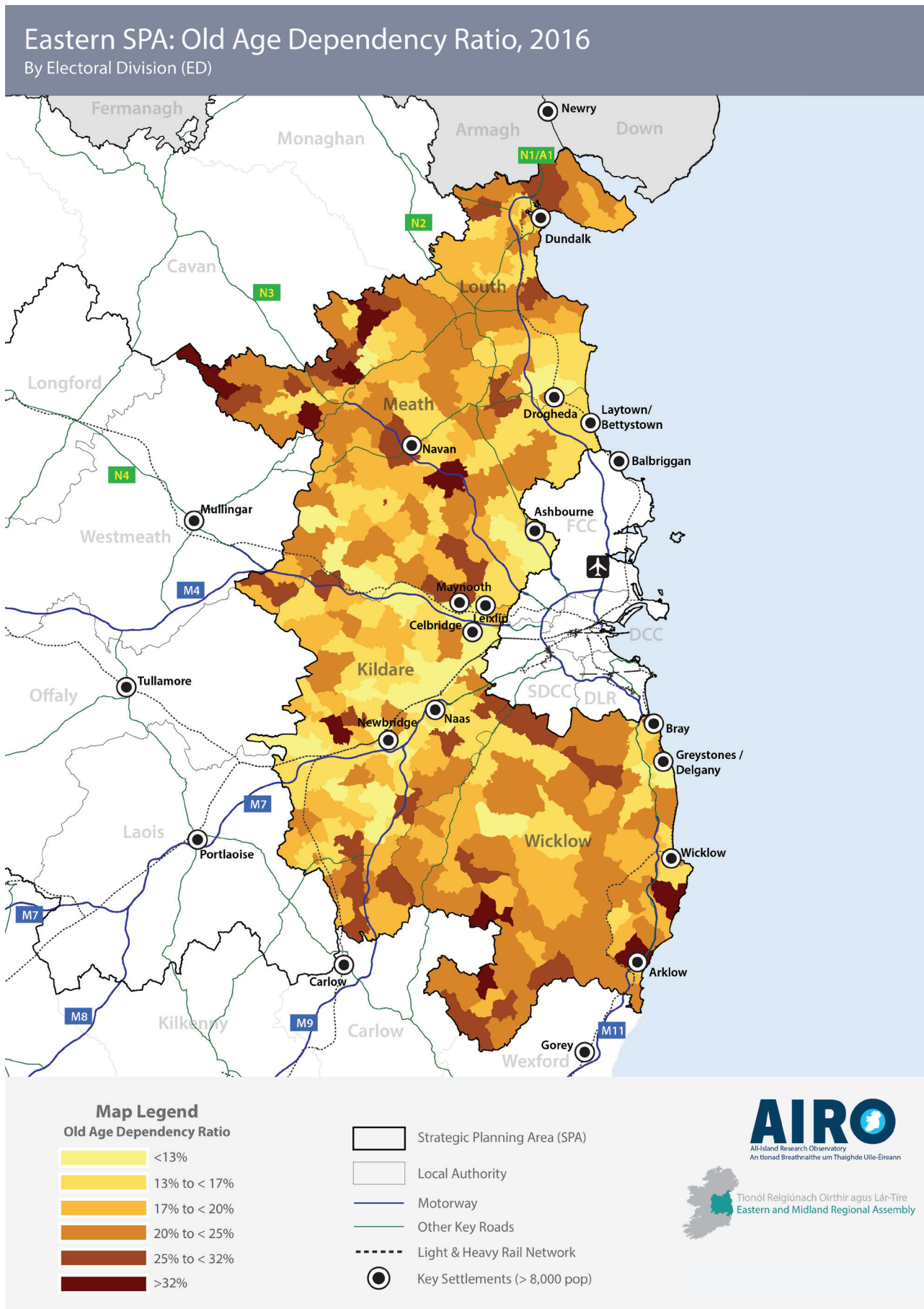


### Old Age Dependency Rate, Census 2016



\*Includes Mornington-Donacamey



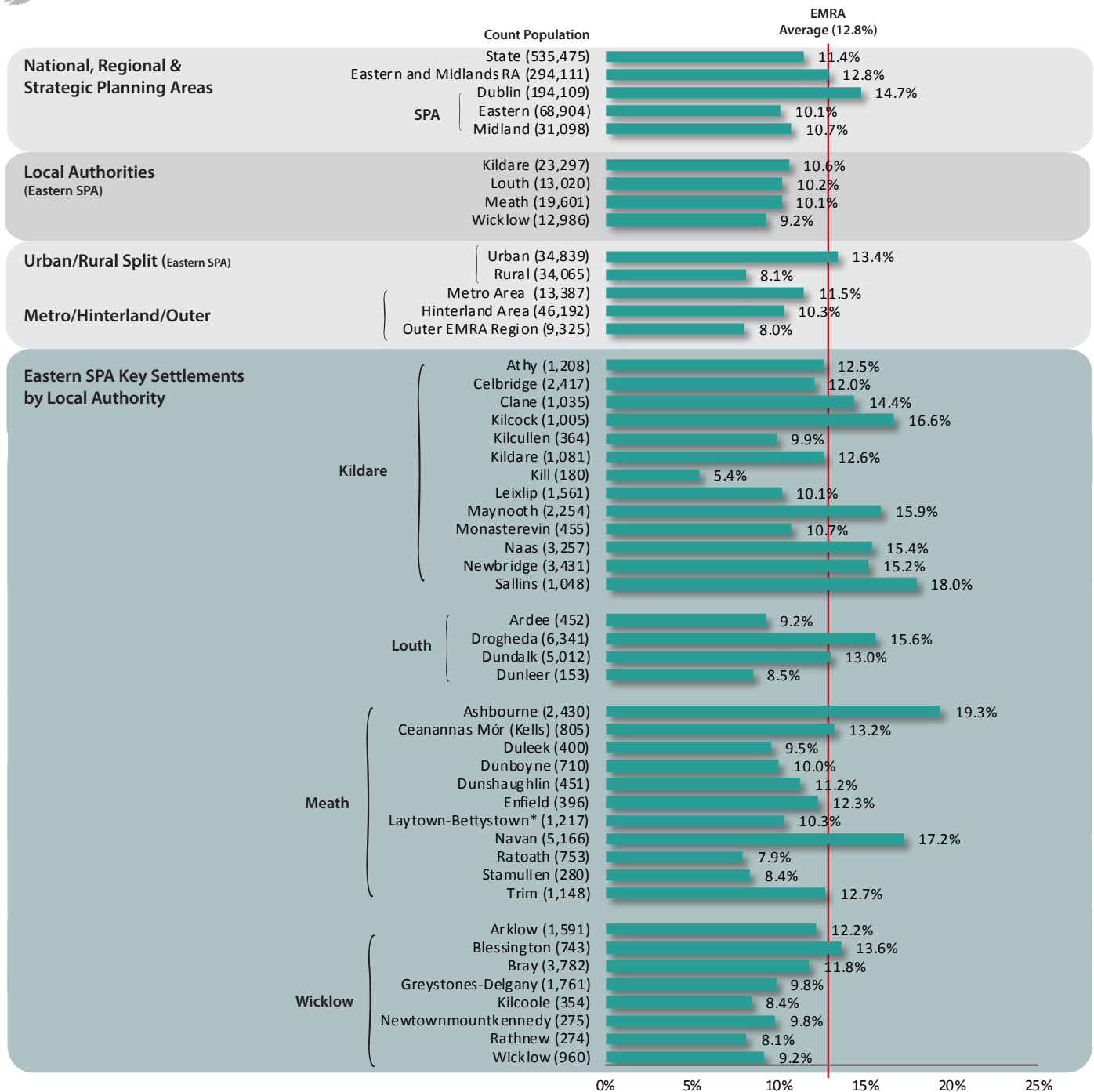


Old Age Dependency Rate, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

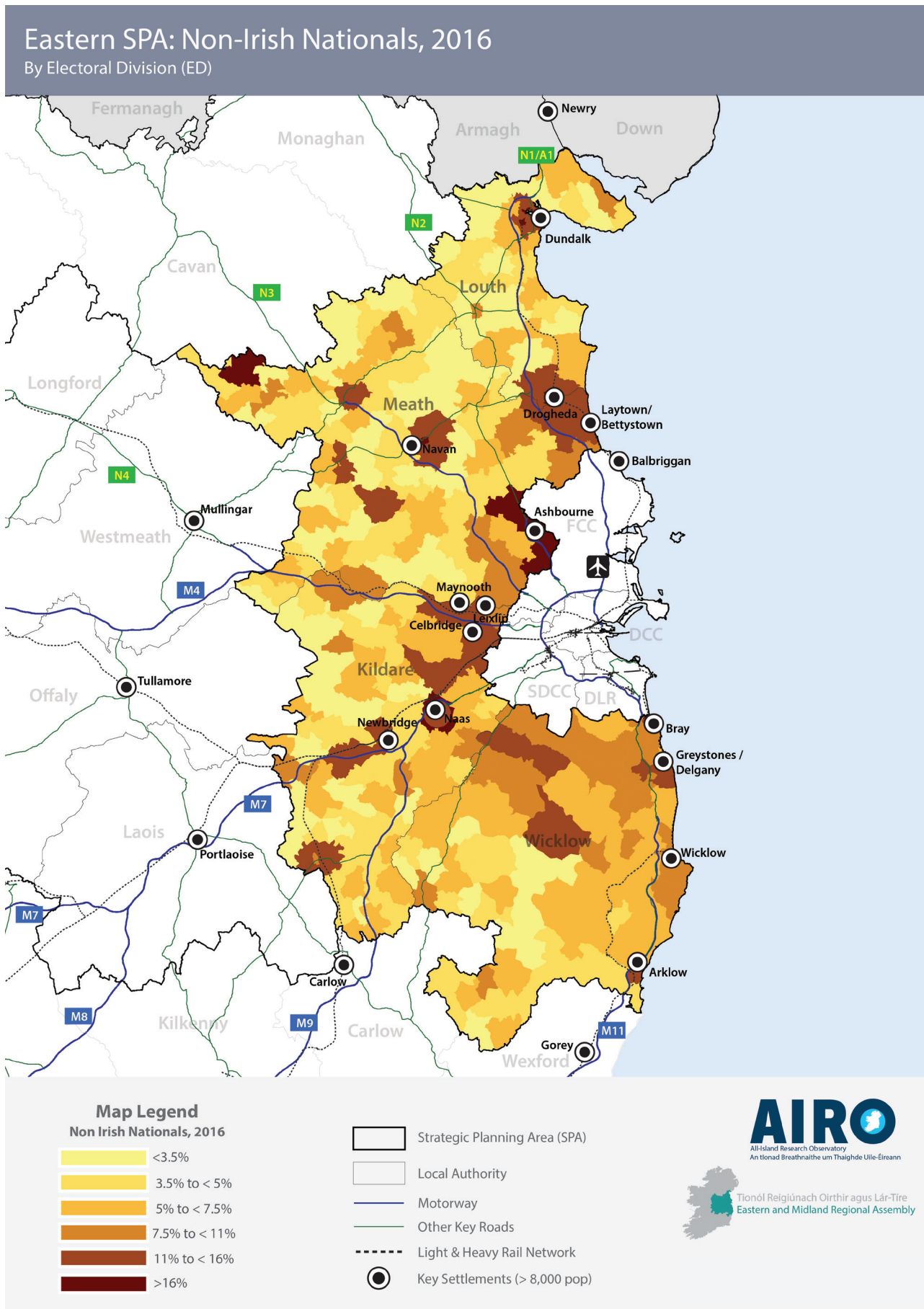




Nationality: Non-Irish, Census 2016



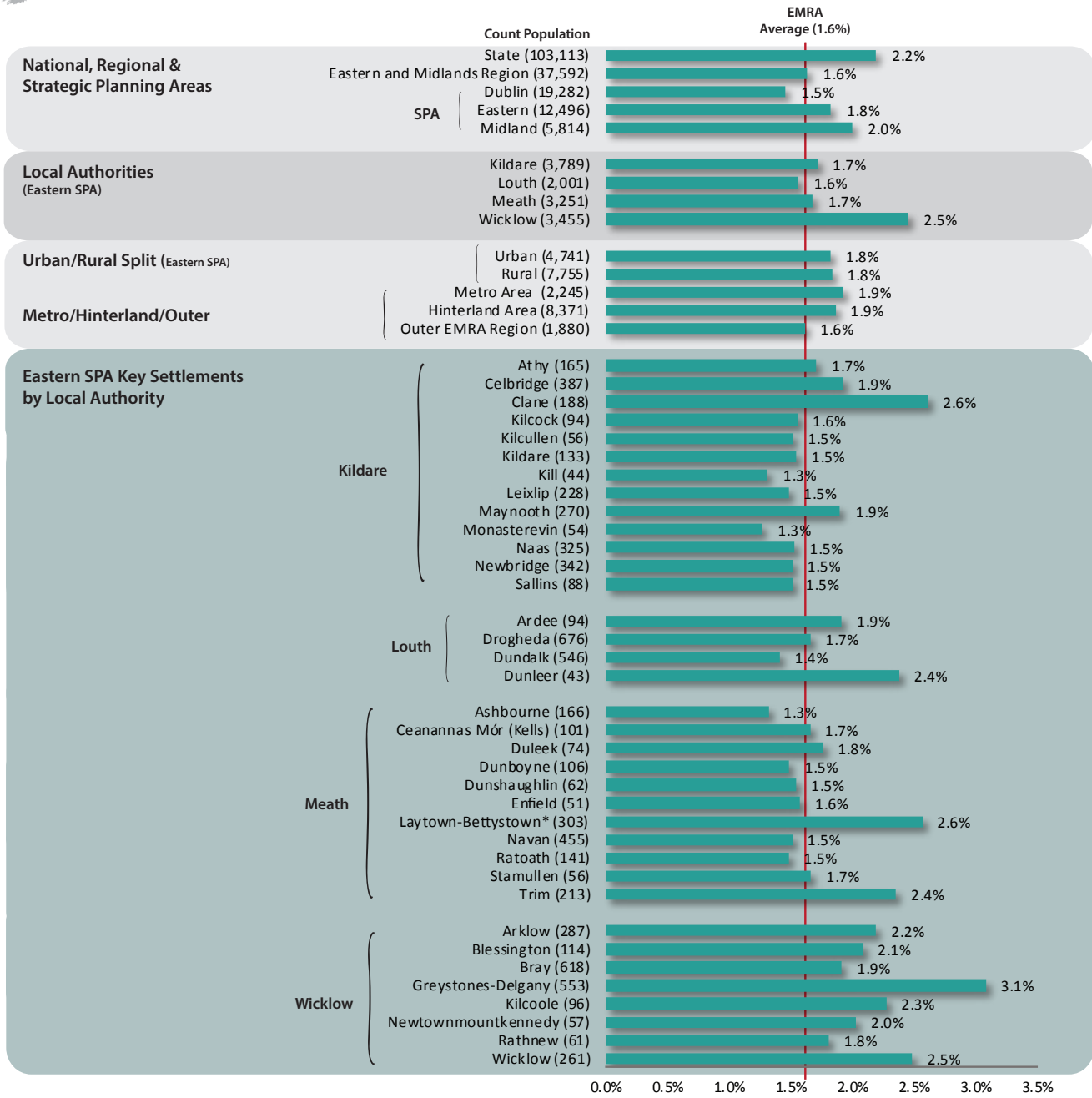
\*Includes Mornington-Donacarney



Non-Irish Nationals, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)



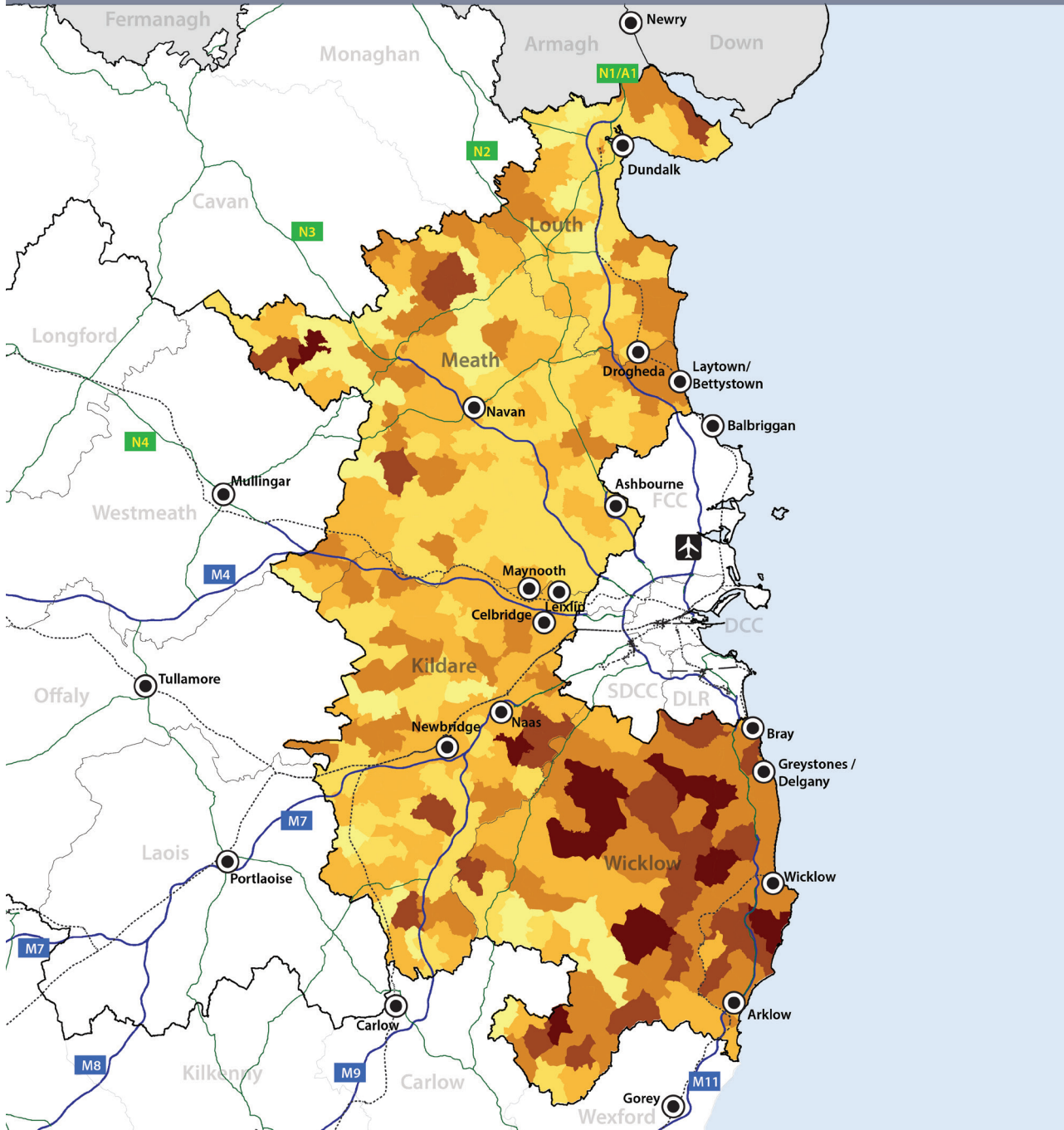
Nationality: UK, Census 2016



\*Includes Mornington-Donacarney

# Eastern SPA: Nationality - United Kingdom (UK), 2016

By Electoral Division (ED)



**Map Legend**  
Nationality - UK, 2016

<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:10px; background-color: #ffffcc;"></span>	<1%
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:10px; background-color: #fff2cc;"></span>	1% to < 1.5%
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:10px; background-color: #ffcc99;"></span>	1.5% to < 2%
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:10px; background-color: #ff9966;"></span>	2% to < 3%
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:10px; background-color: #ff6633;"></span>	3% to < 4%
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:10px; background-color: #cc3300;"></span>	>4%

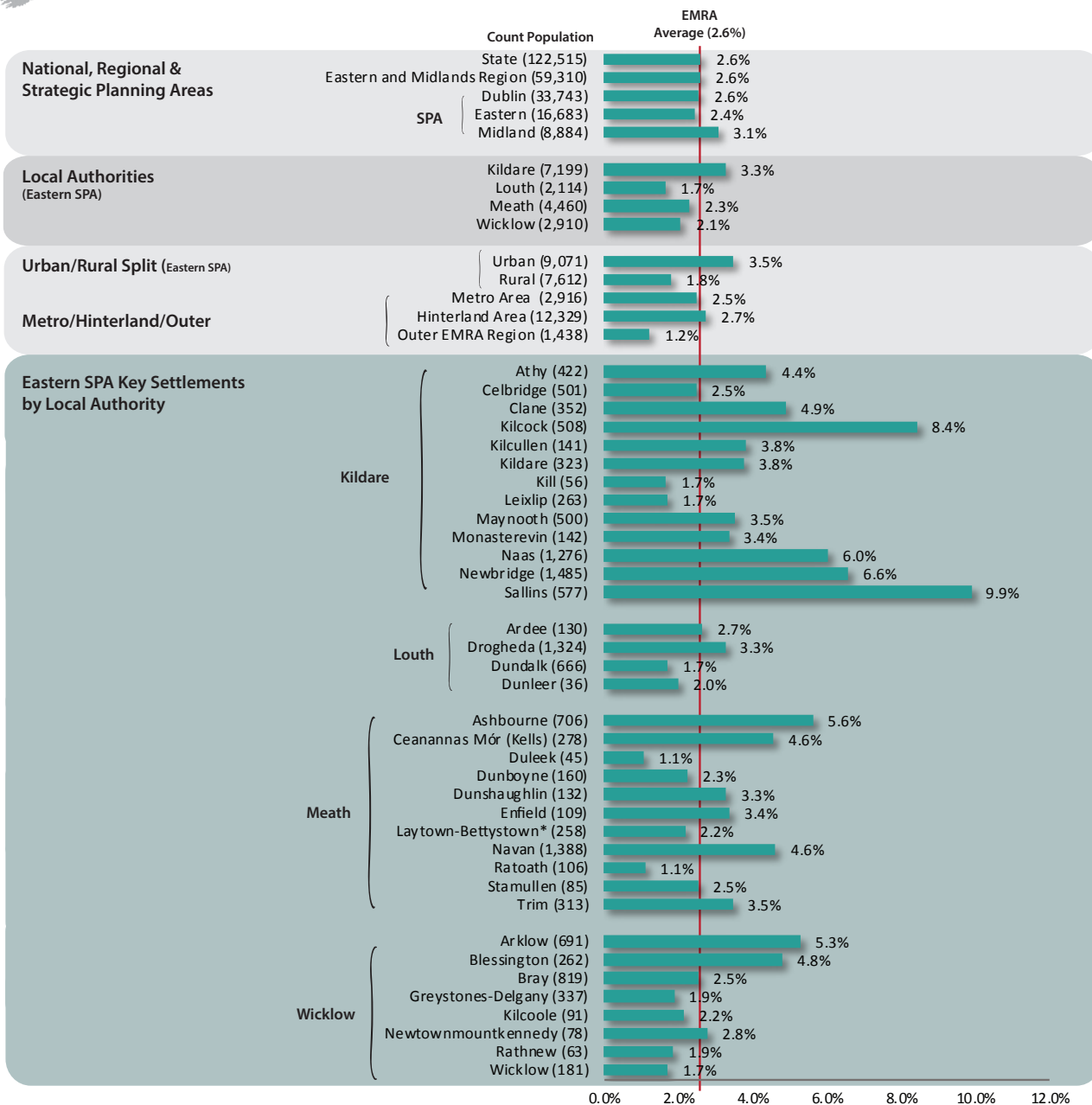
- Strategic Planning Area (SPA)
- Local Authority
- Motorway
- Other Key Roads
- Light & Heavy Rail Network
- Key Settlements (> 8,000 pop)



Non-Irish Nationals - UK, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

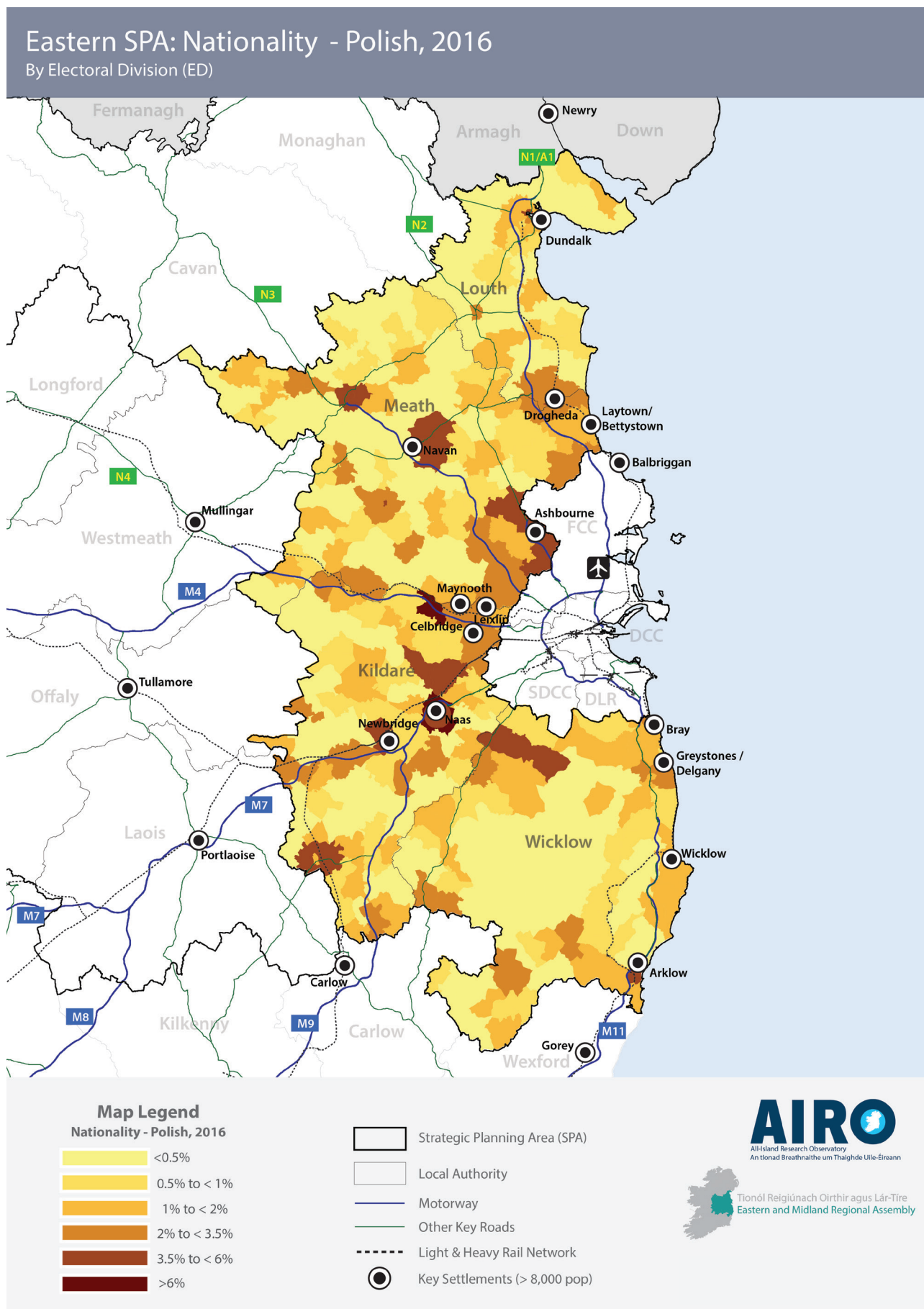


Nationality: Poland, Census 2016



\*Includes Mornington-Donacarney

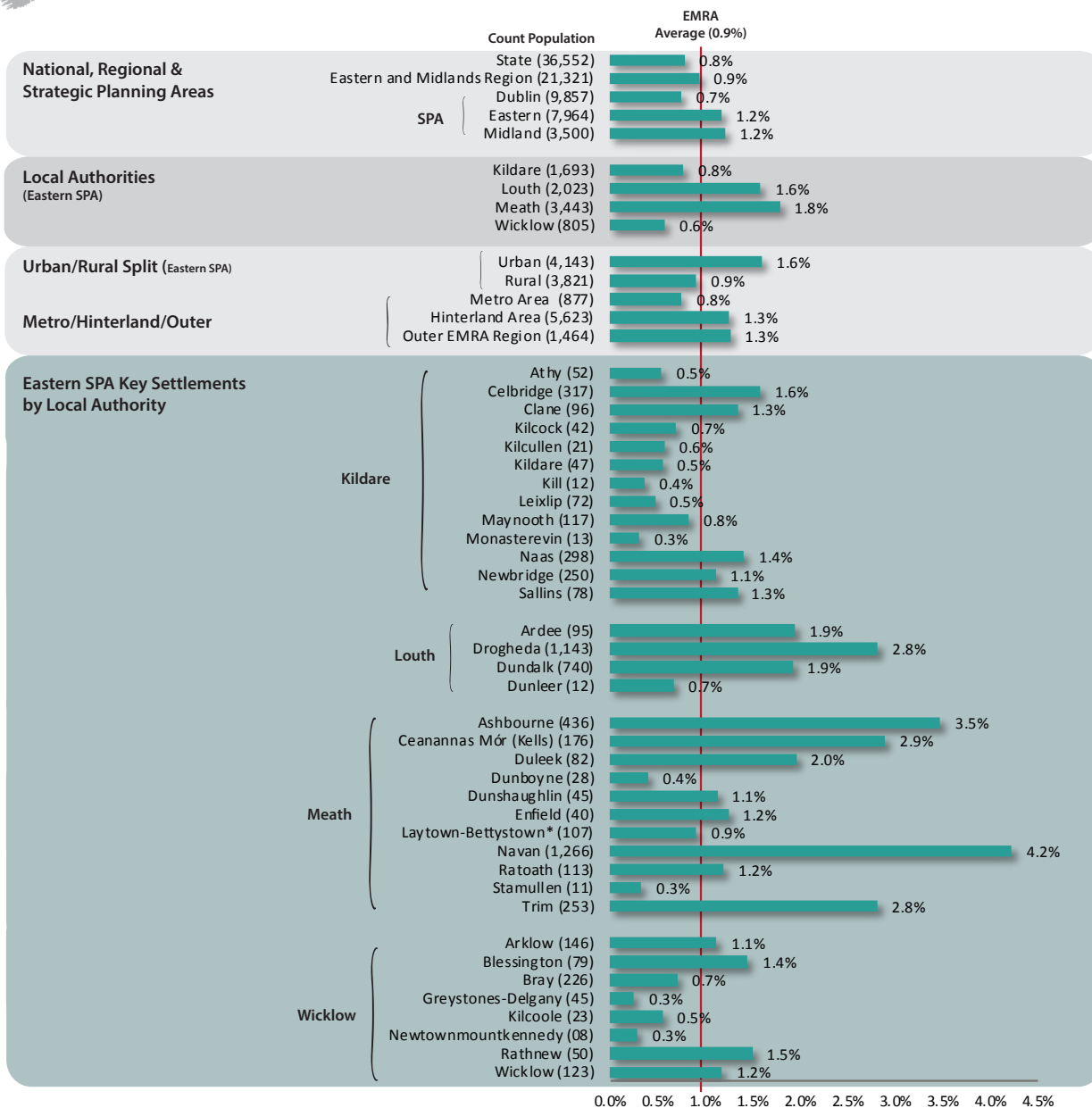




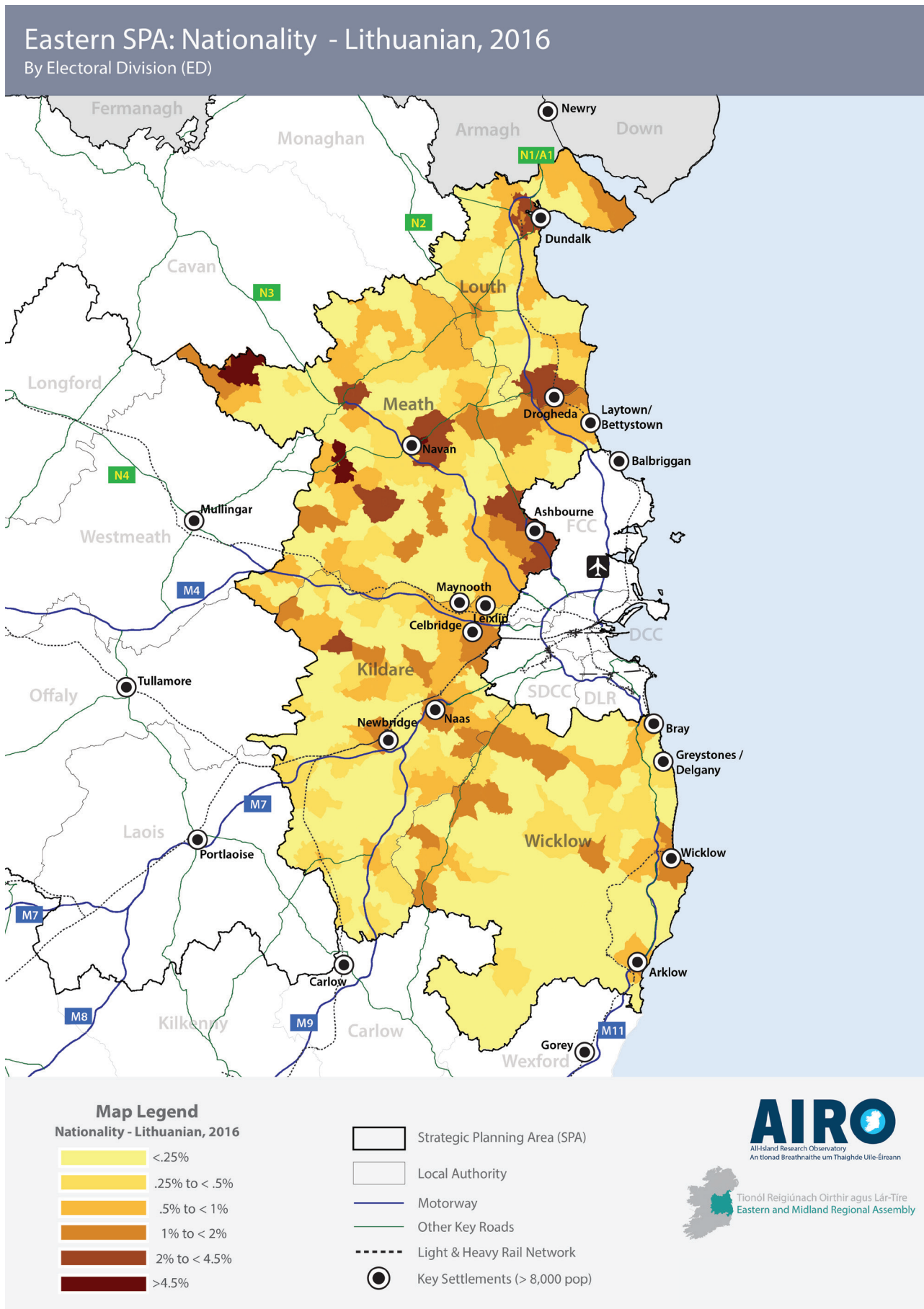
Non-Irish Nationals - Polish, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)



Nationality: Lithuania, Census 2016



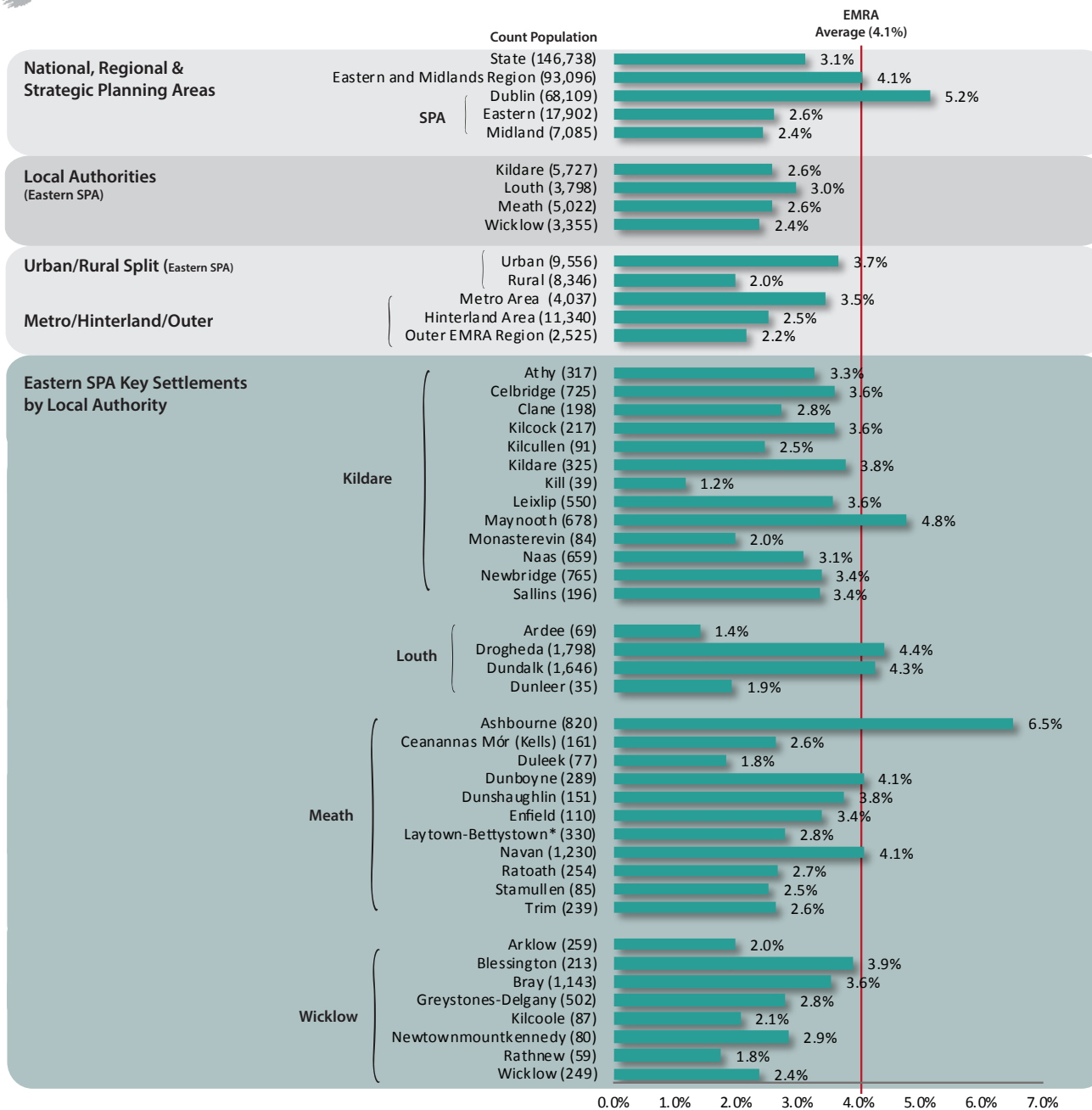
\*Includes Mornington-Donacarney



Non-Irish Nationals - Lithuanian, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)



Nationality: Other EU 28, Census 2016

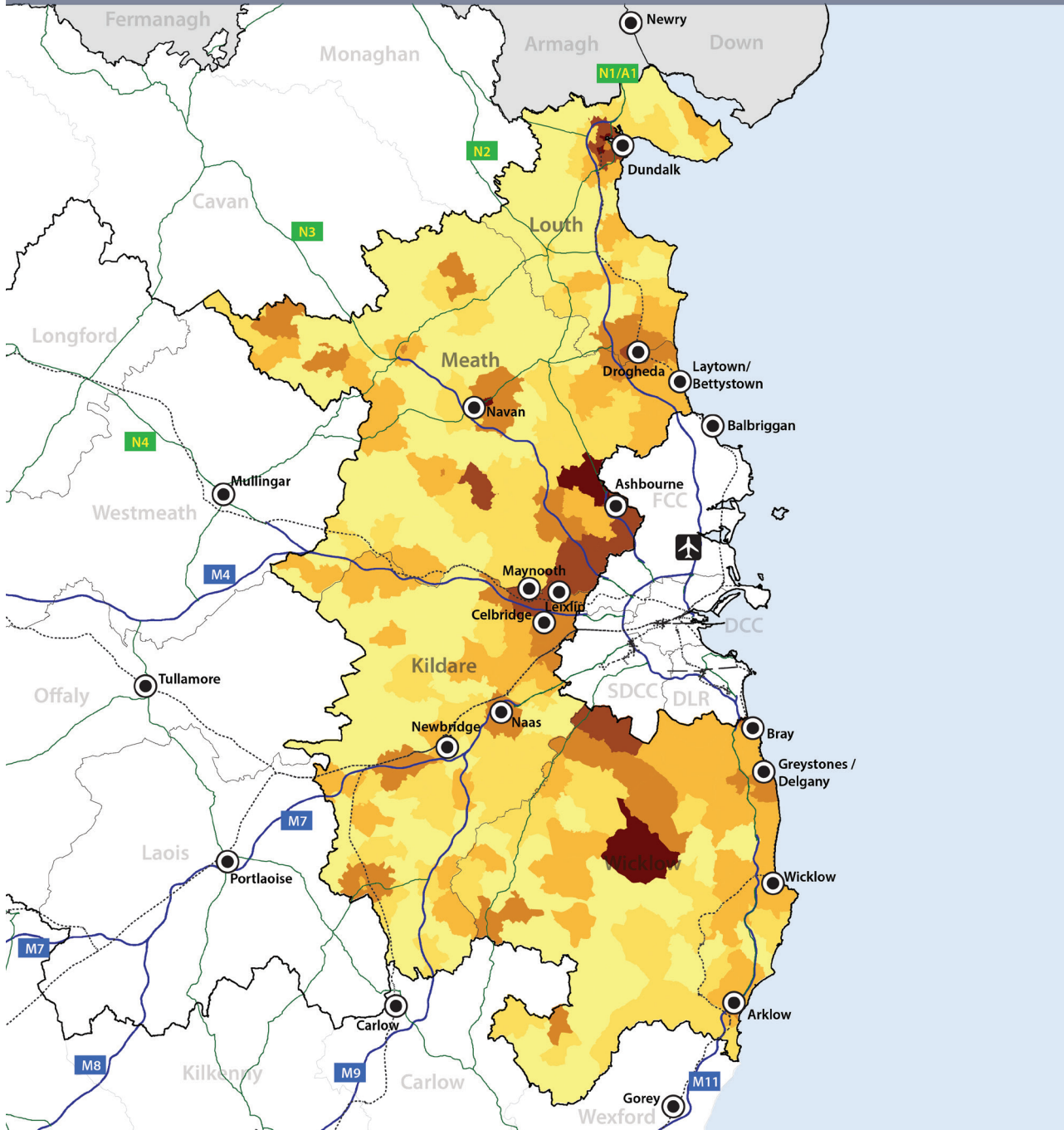


\*Includes Mornington-Donacarney



# Eastern SPA: Nationality - Other EU28, 2016

By Electoral Division (ED)



**Map Legend**  
Nationality - Other EU28, 2016

<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:10px; background-color:#ffffcc;"></span>	<1%
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:10px; background-color:#ffcc00;"></span>	1% to < 1.5%
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:10px; background-color:#ff9900;"></span>	1.5% to < 3%
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:10px; background-color:#ff6600;"></span>	3% to < 4%
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:10px; background-color:#cc3300;"></span>	4% to < 6%
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:10px; background-color:#990000;"></span>	>6%

- Strategic Planning Area (SPA)
- Local Authority
- Motorway
- Other Key Roads
- Light & Heavy Rail Network
- Key Settlements (> 8,000 pop)

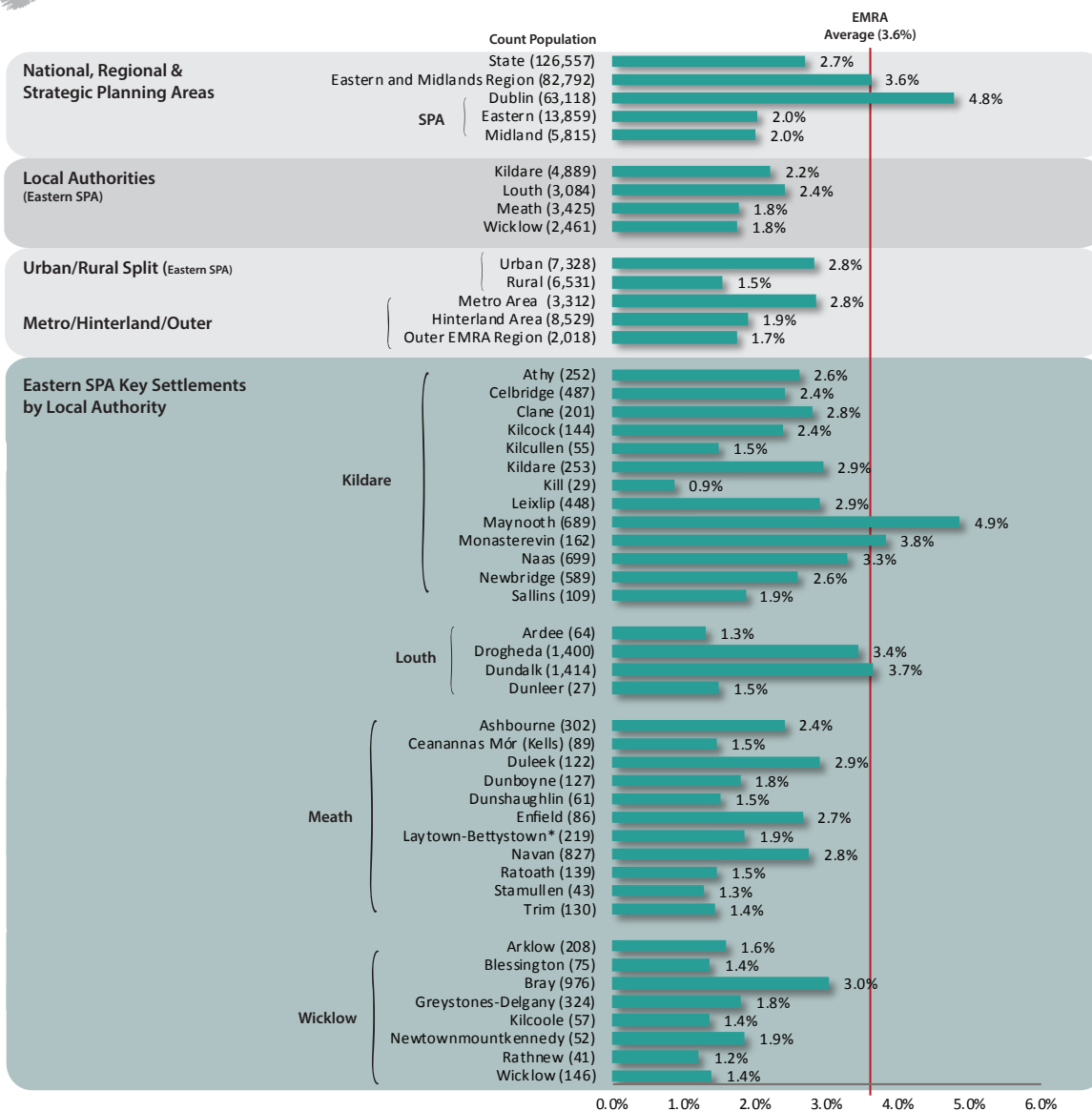


Non-Irish Nationals - Other EU 27, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)





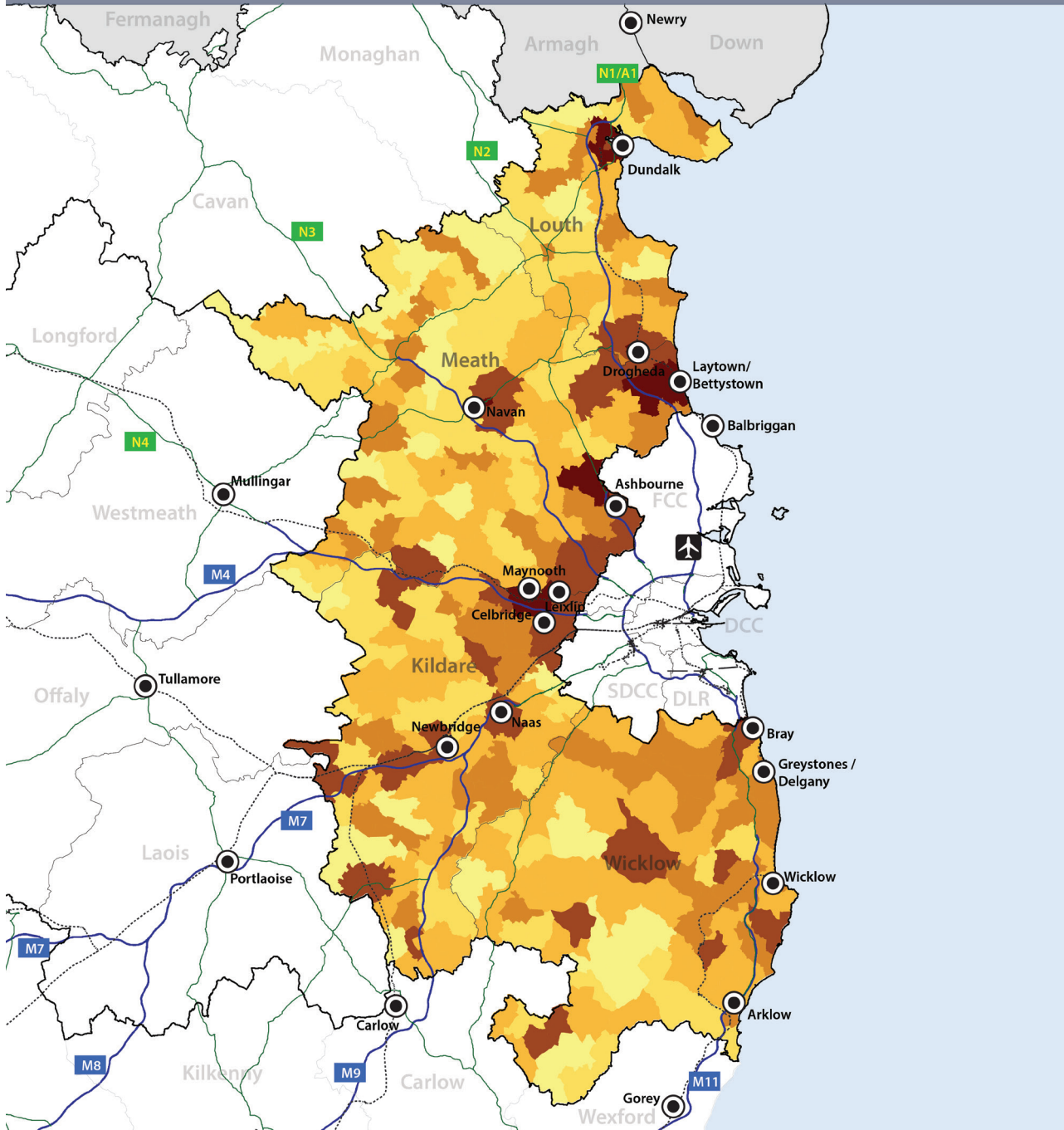
Nationality: Rest of World, Census 2016



\*Includes Morningson-Donacorney

# Eastern SPA: Nationality - Rest of World, 2016

By Electoral Division (ED)



**Map Legend**  
Nationality - Rest of World, 2016

<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:10px; background-color: #ffffcc;"></span>	<.3%
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:10px; background-color: #ffcc99;"></span>	.3% to <.7%
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:10px; background-color: #ff9966;"></span>	.7% to <1.25%
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:10px; background-color: #ff6633;"></span>	1.25% to <2%
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:10px; background-color: #cc3300;"></span>	2% to <3.5%
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:10px; background-color: #990000;"></span>	>3.5%

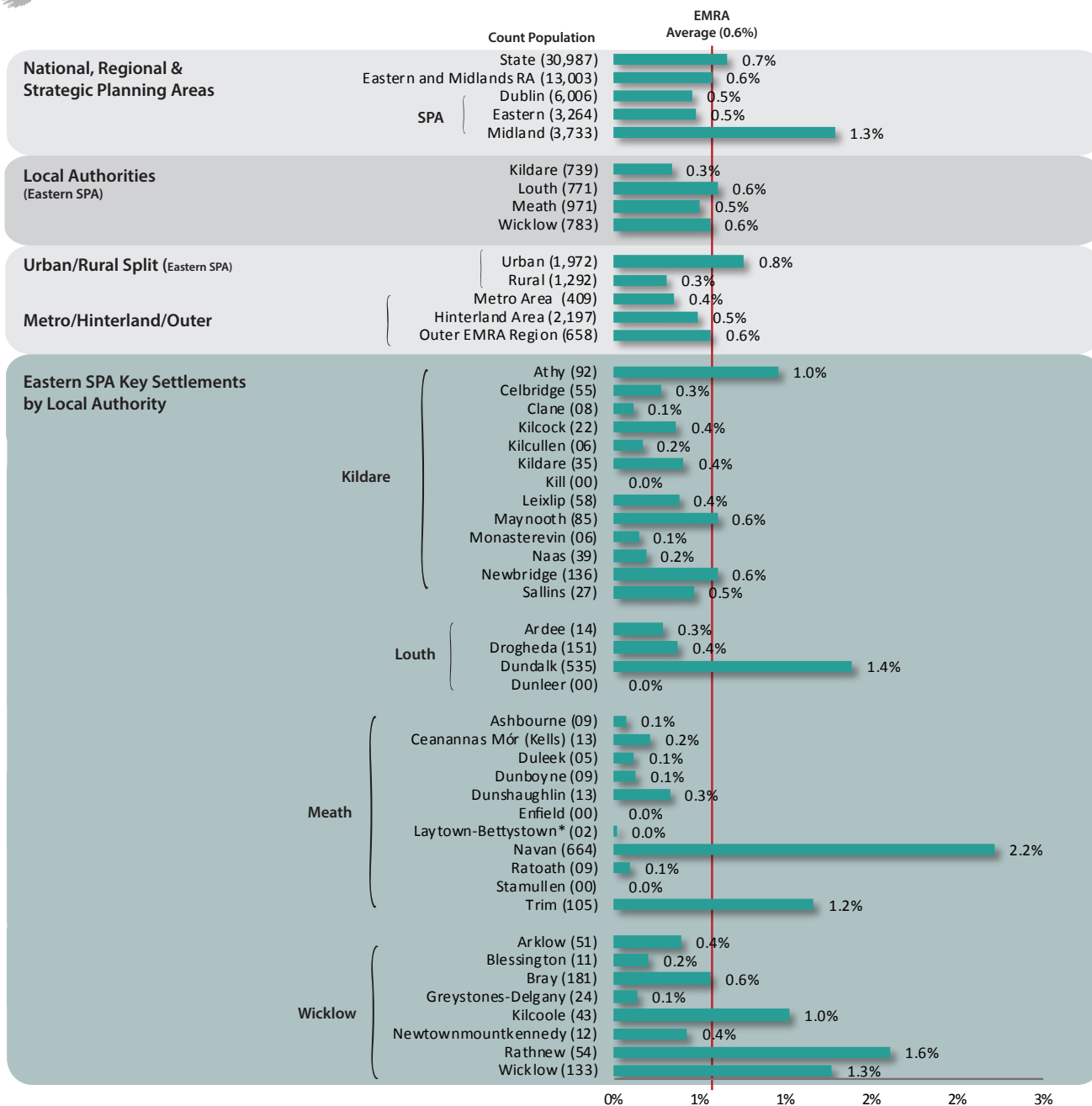
- Strategic Planning Area (SPA)
- Local Authority
- Motorway
- Other Key Roads
- Light & Heavy Rail Network
- Key Settlements (> 8,000 pop)



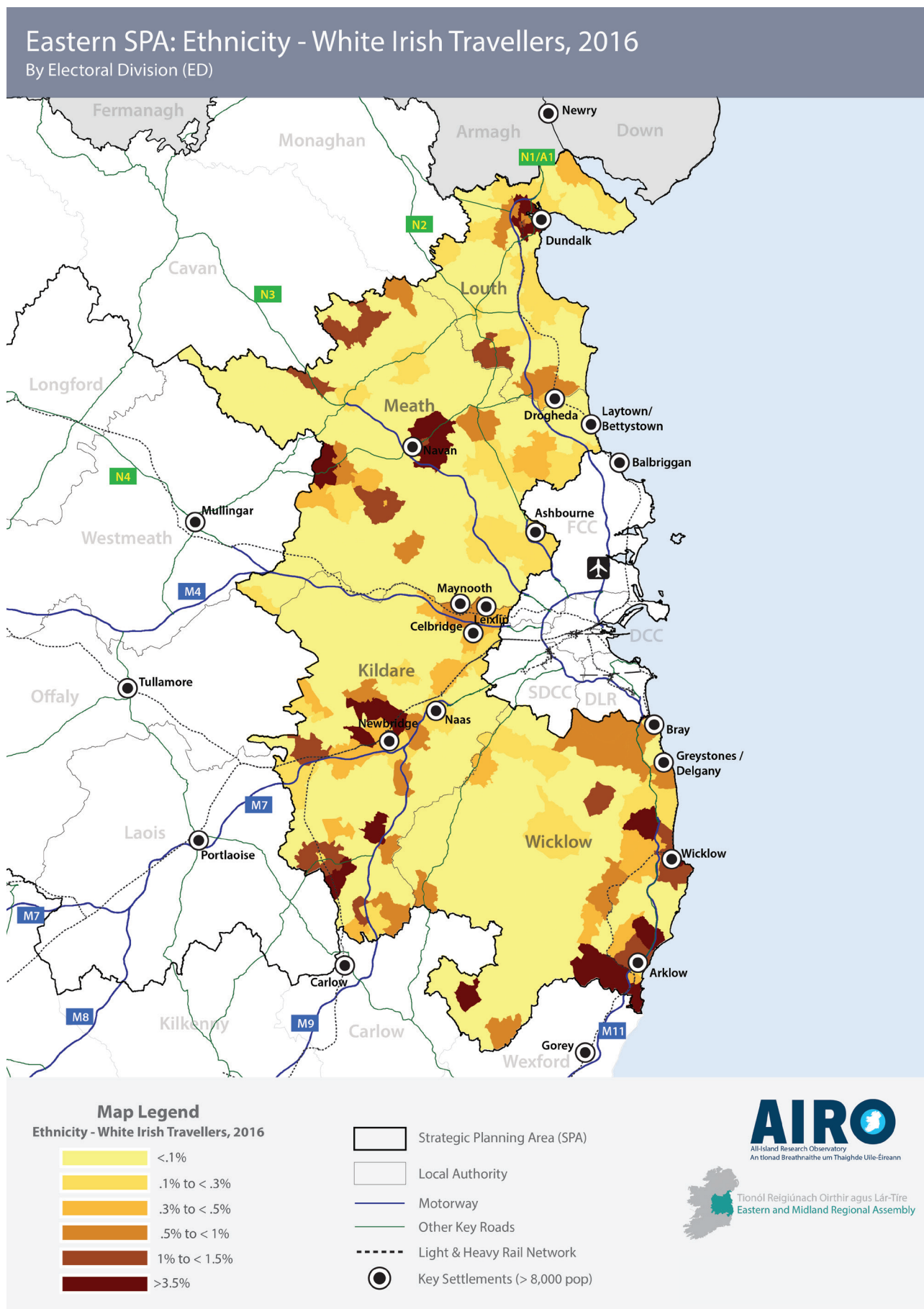
Non-Irish Nationals - Rest of World, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)



**Ethnic Group: White Irish Travellers, Census 2016**



\*Includes Mornington-Donacarney



Ethnicity - White Irish Travellers, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

A background network diagram consisting of numerous grey circular nodes of varying sizes connected by thin grey lines, creating a complex web of connections. The nodes are distributed across the entire page, with some larger nodes acting as hubs.

# People and Place

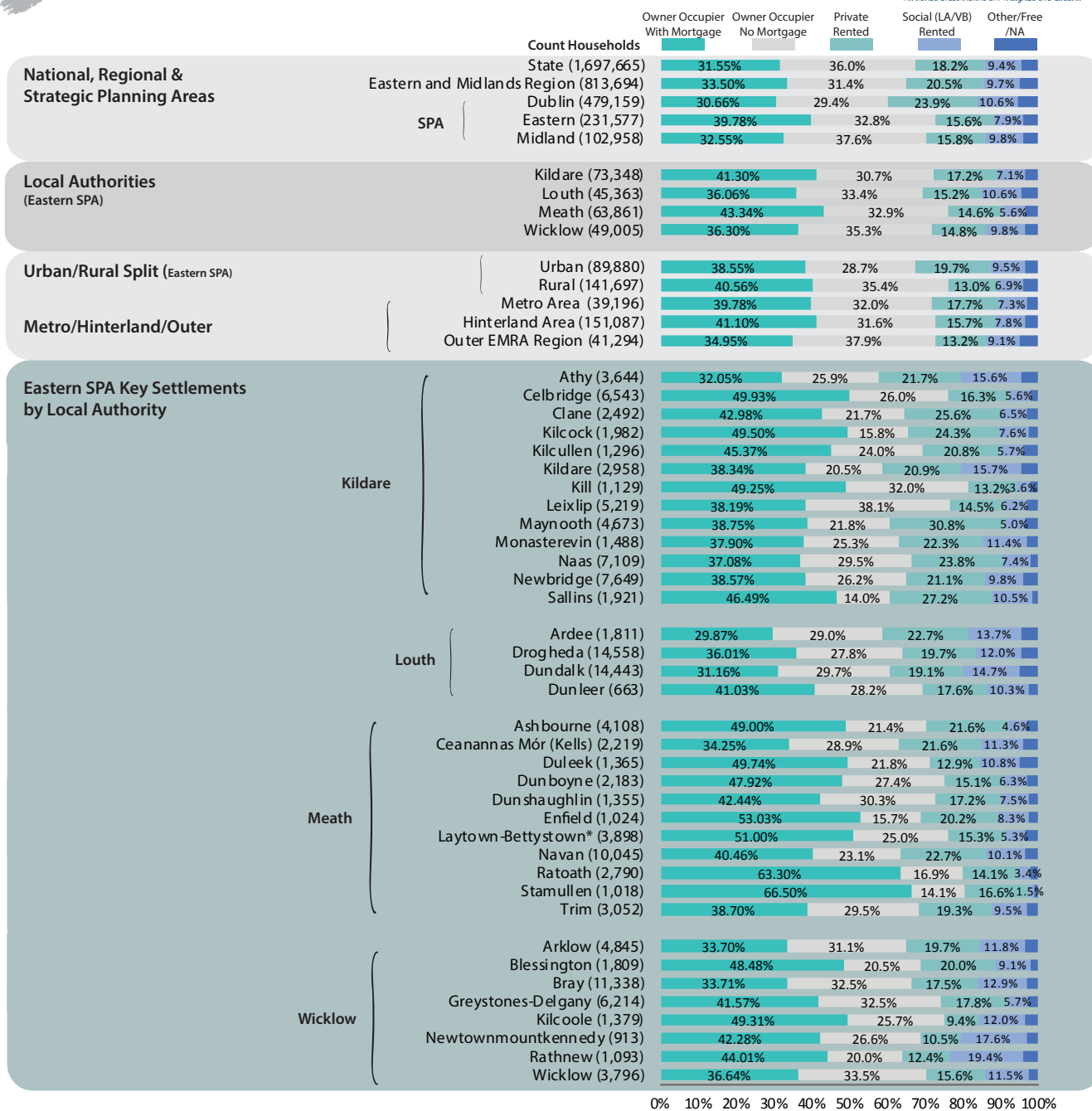
**Household Tenure, Household Type, Vacancy, Affluence and Disadvantage, Lone Parent Families, Health and Disability, Social Class and Education Attainment.**





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Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly

### Housing Tenure, Census 2016

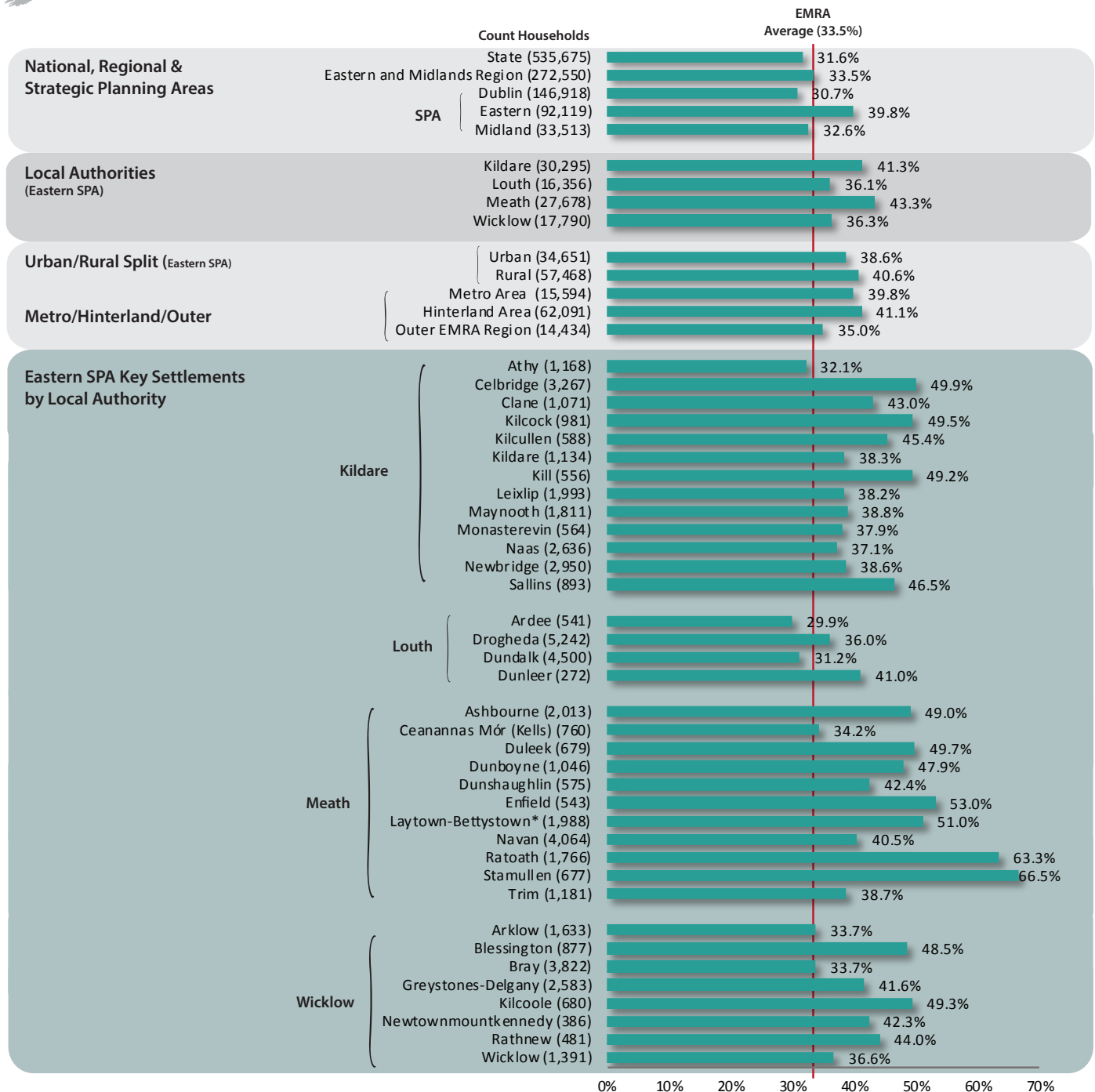


0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%

\*Includes Mornington-Donacarney



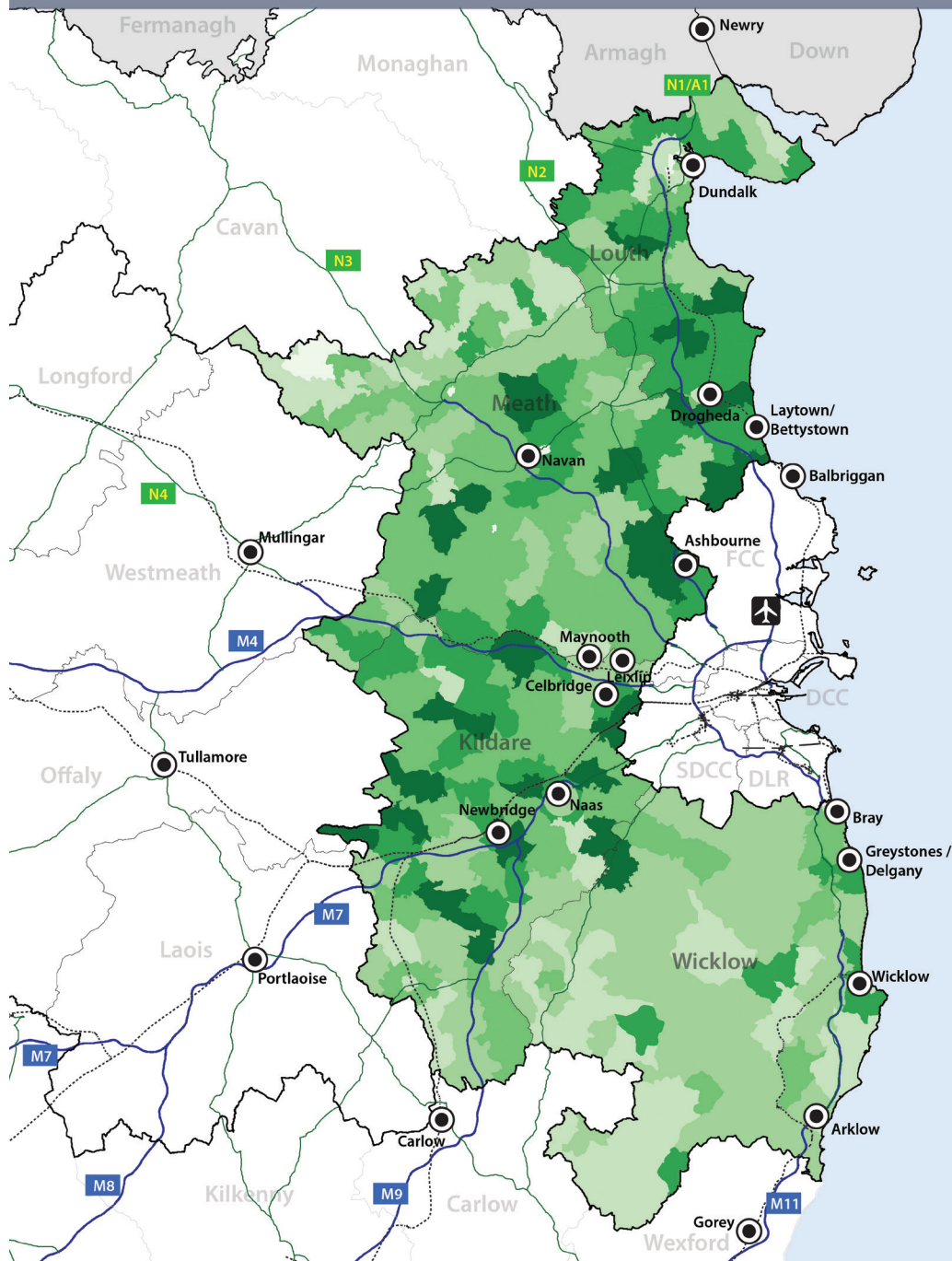
**Owner-Occupier With Mortgage, Census 2016**



\*Includes Mornington-Donacamey

### Eastern SPA: Housing Tenure - Owner Occupied with Mortgage (%), 2016

By Electoral Division (ED)



**Map Legend**  
Tenure - Owner Occupied (Mortgage)

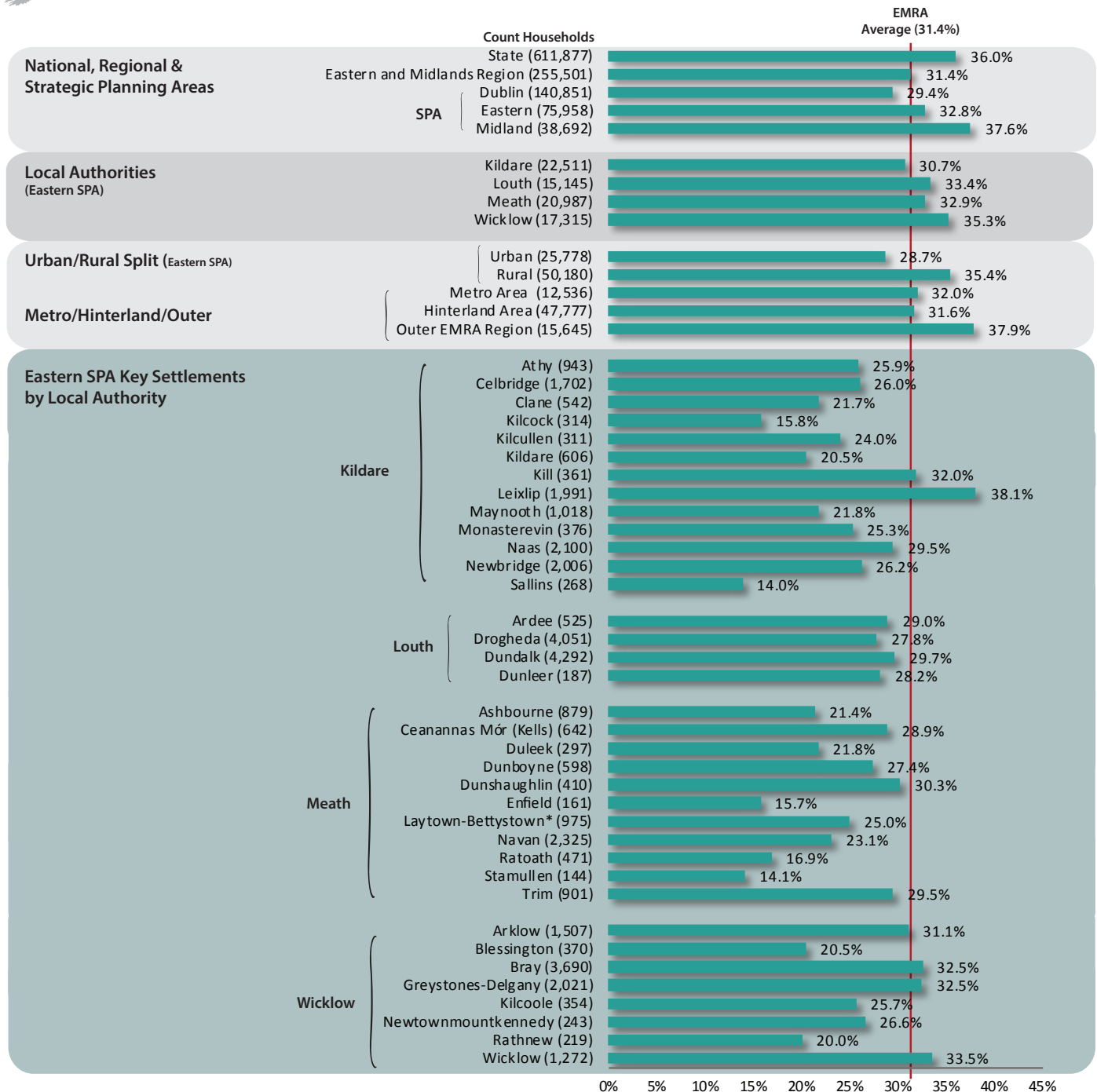
- <24%
- 24% to < 33%
- 33% to < 39%
- 39% to < 44%
- 44% to < 50%
- >50%

- Strategic Planning Area (SPA)
- Local Authority
- Motorway
- Other Key Roads
- Light & Heavy Rail Network
- Key Settlements (> 8,000 pop)

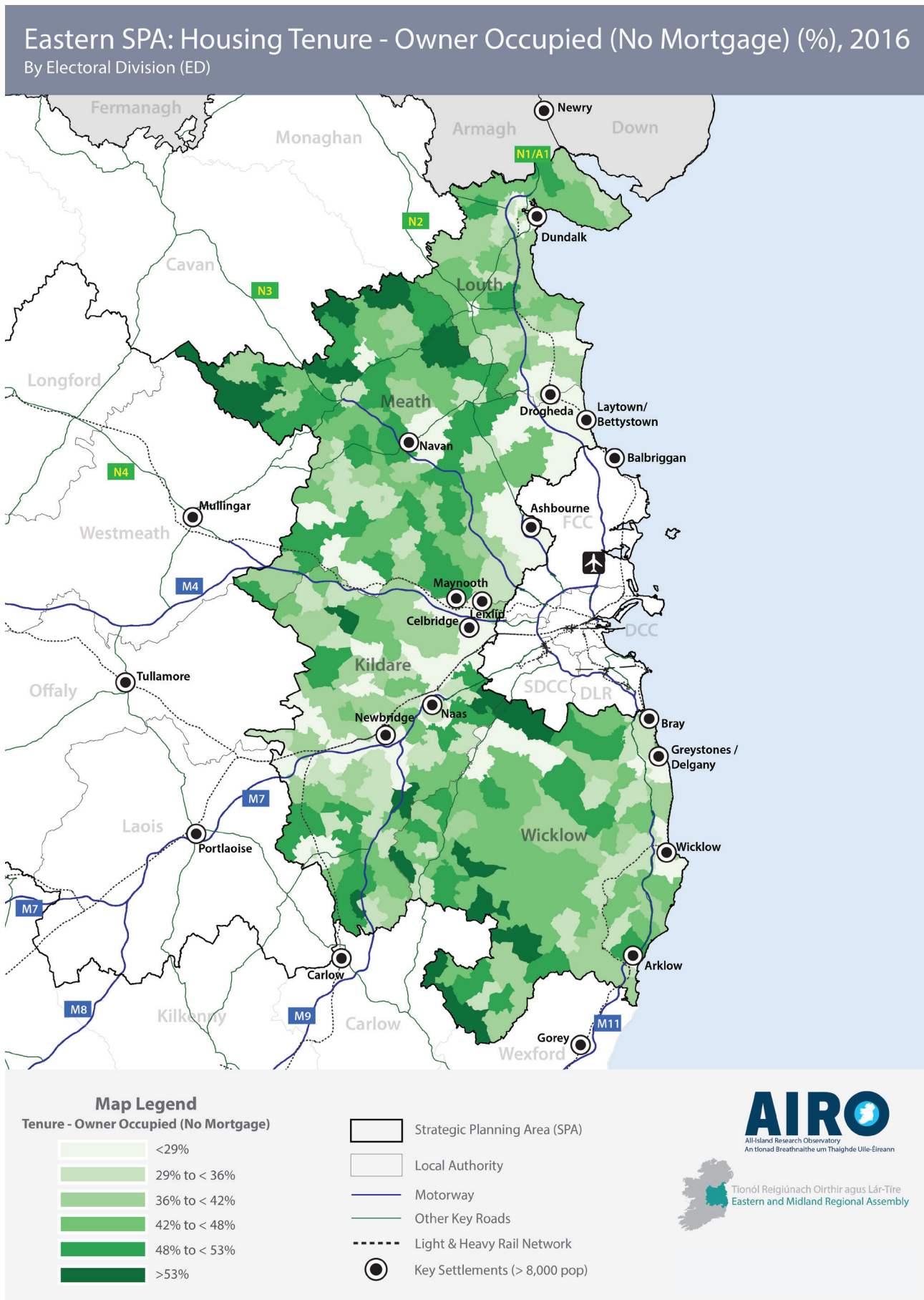




Owner-Occupier No Mortgage, Census 2016



\*Includes Mornington-Donacarmey

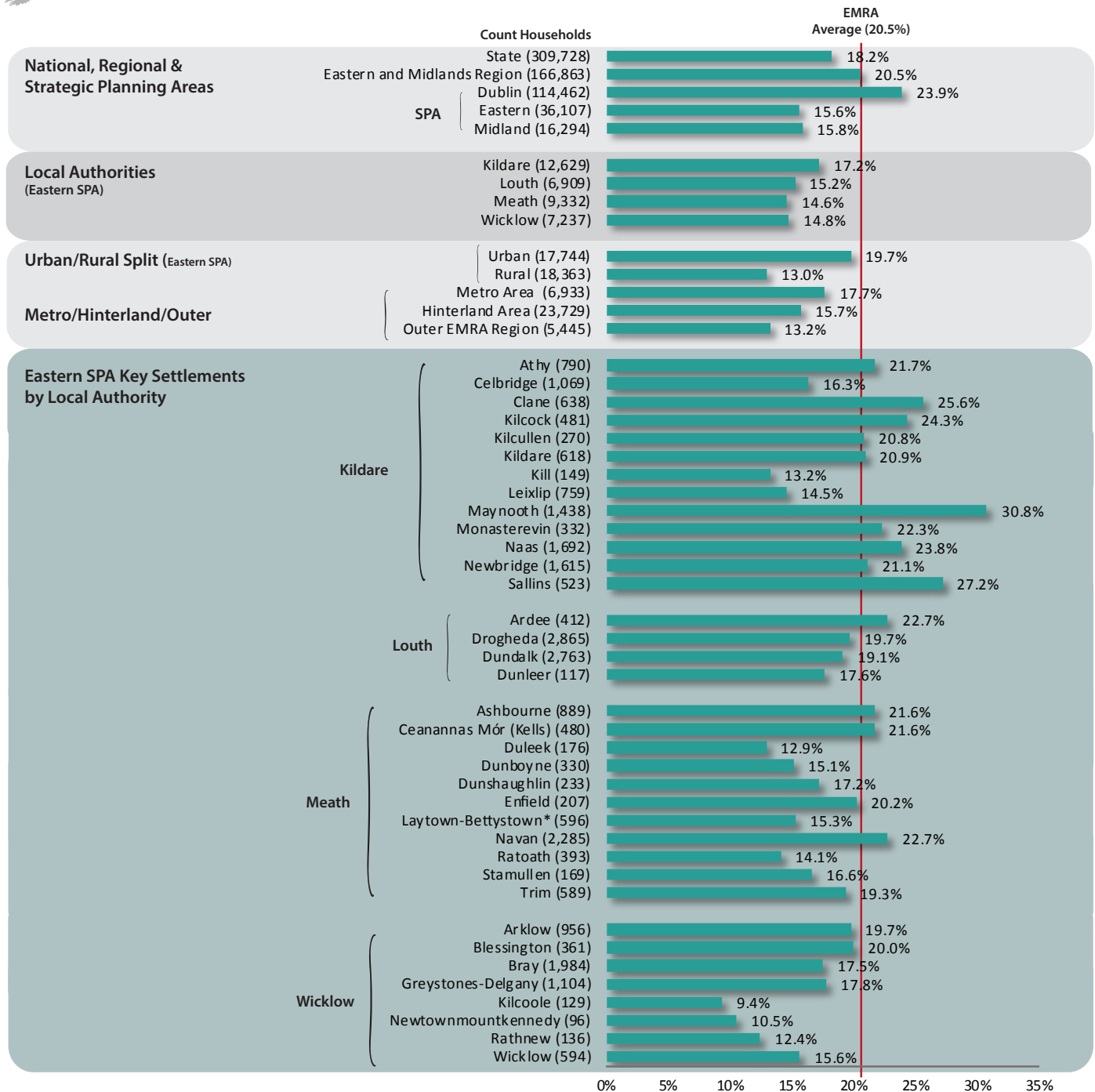


Housing Tenure - Owner Occupied (No Mortgage), 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

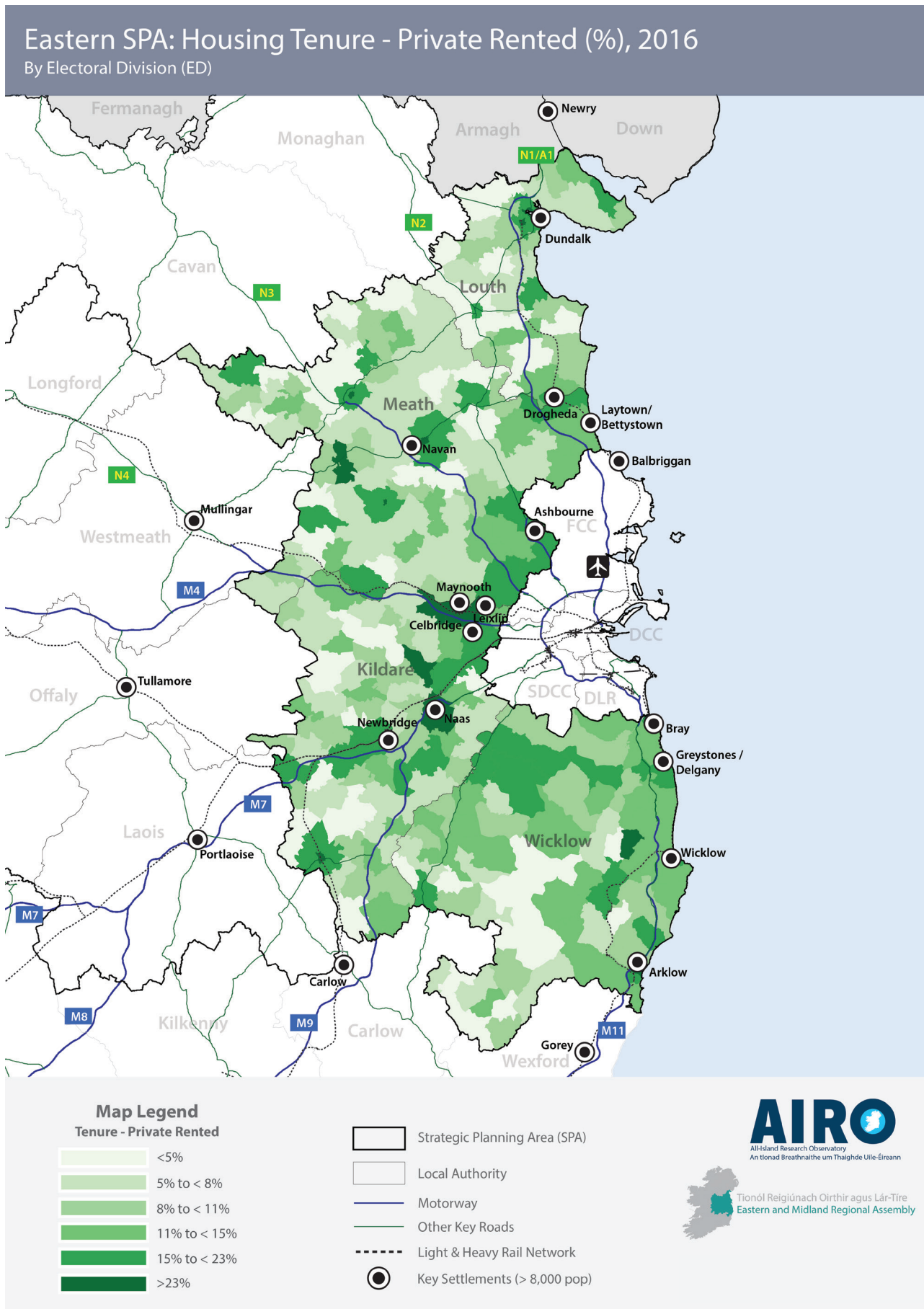




Private Rented Households, Census 2016



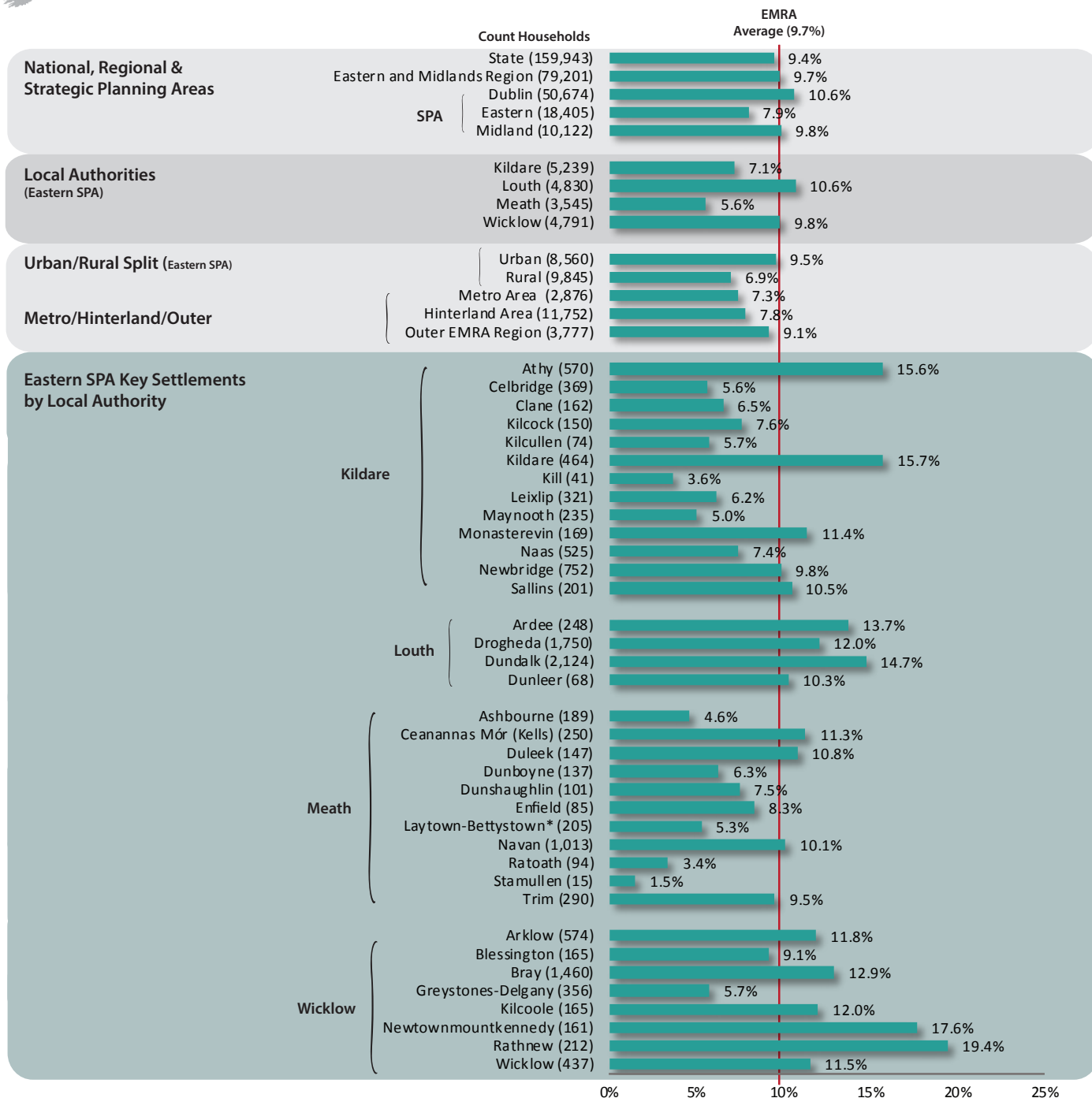
\*Includes Mornington-Donacarmey



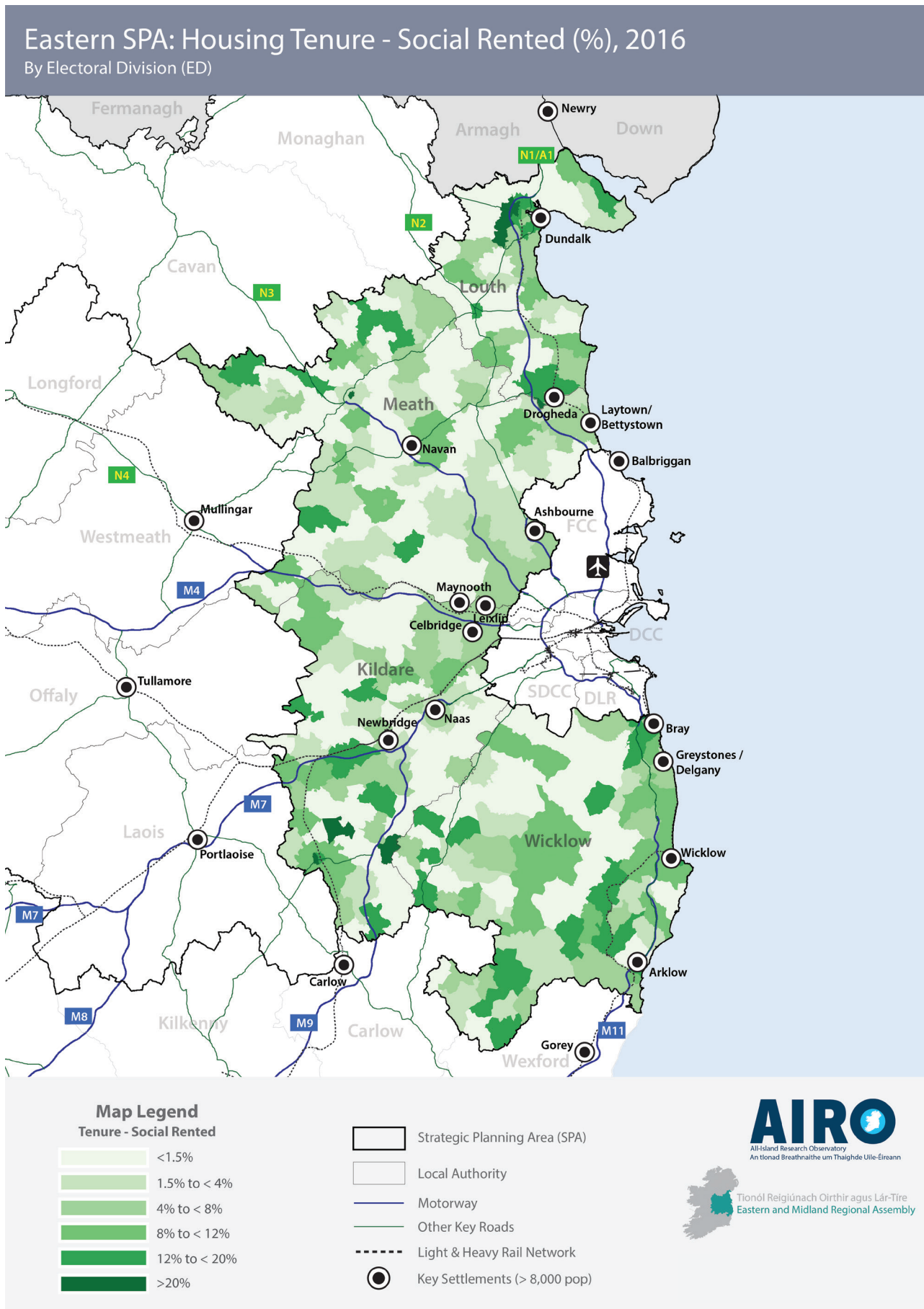
Housing Tenure - Private Rented, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)



Social Rented Households, Census 2016



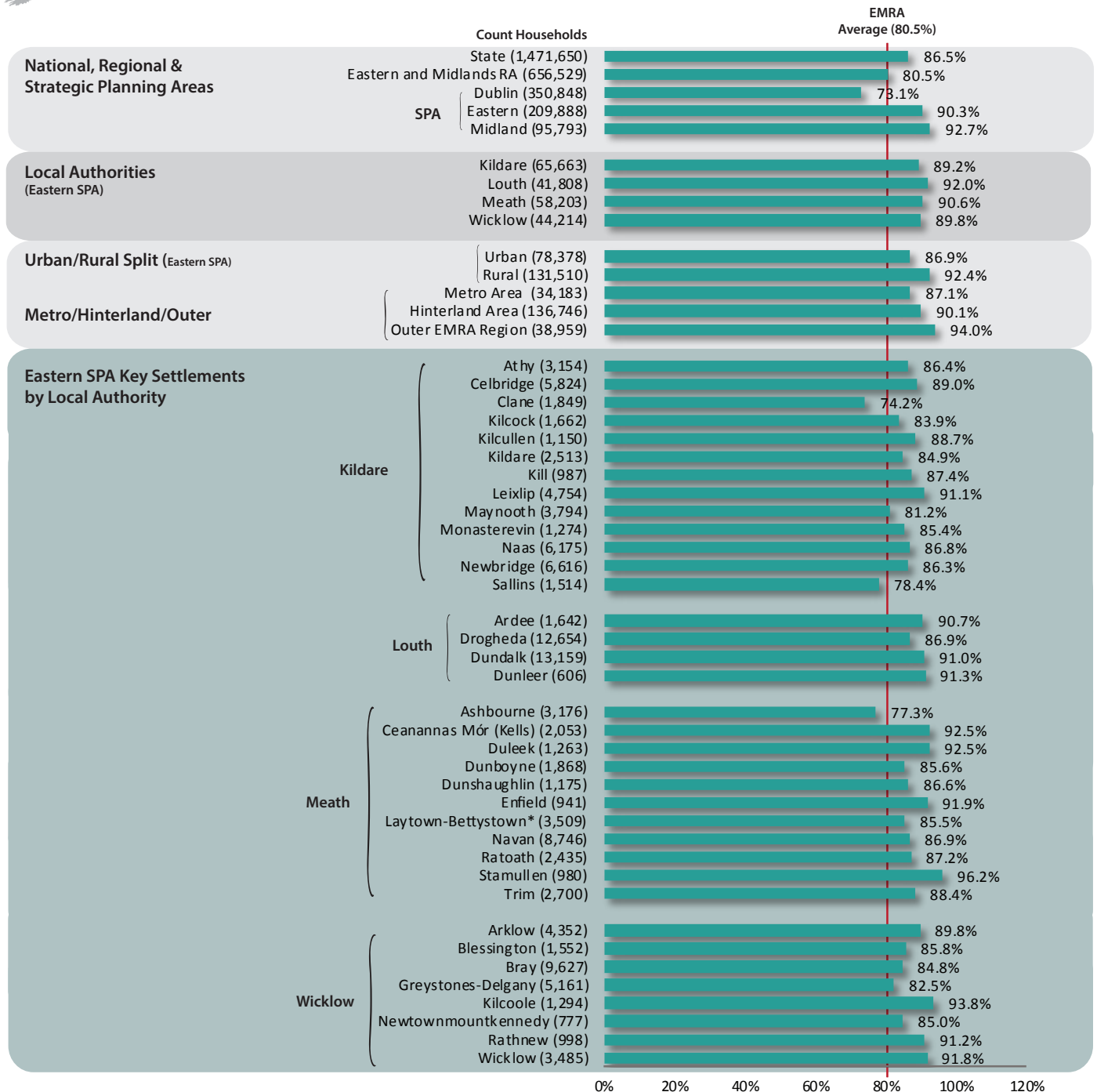
\*Includes Mornington-Donacarmey



Housing Tenure - Social Rented, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

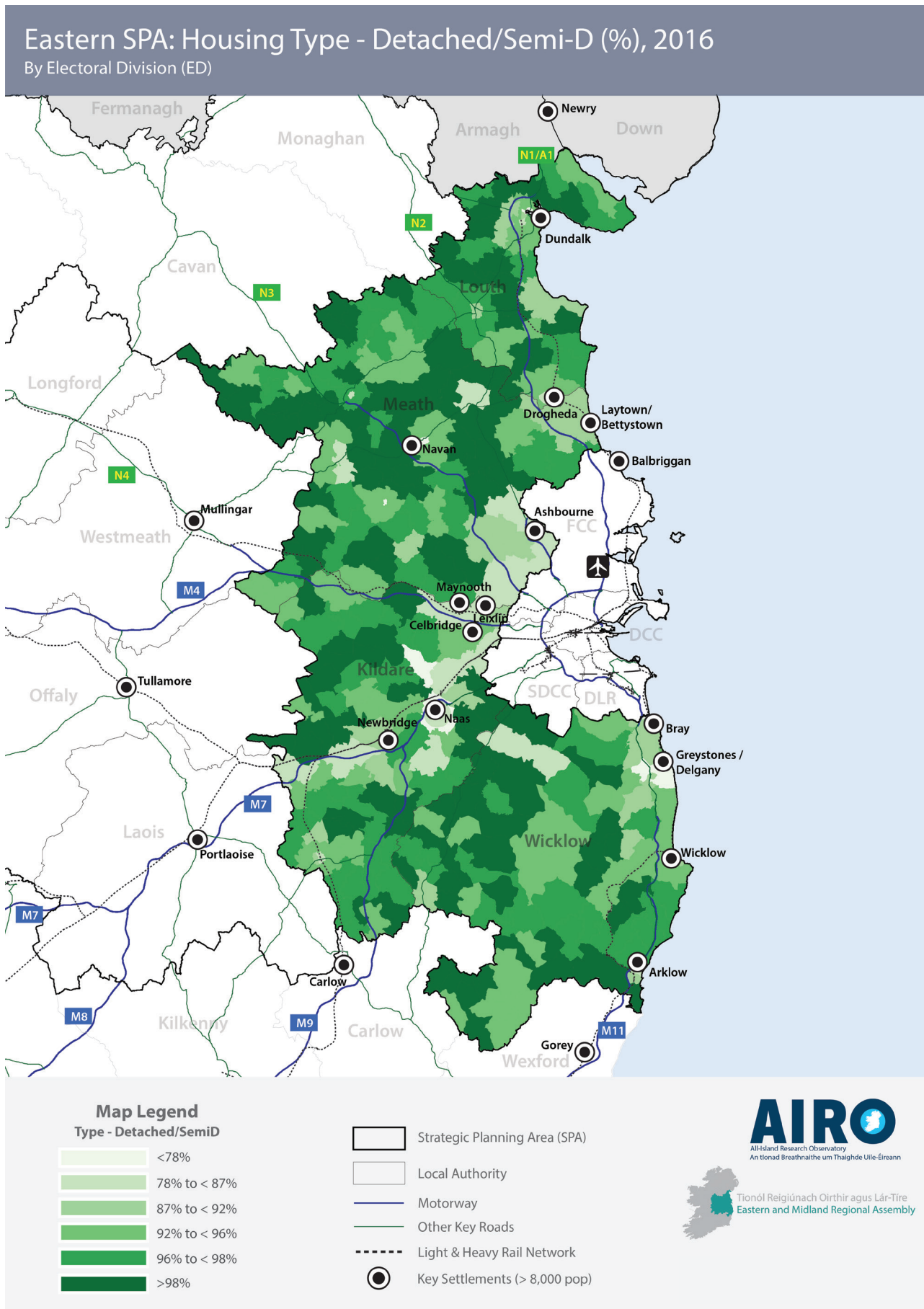


Conventional Housing (Detached/Semi-D etc), 2016



\*Includes Mornington-Donacarmey

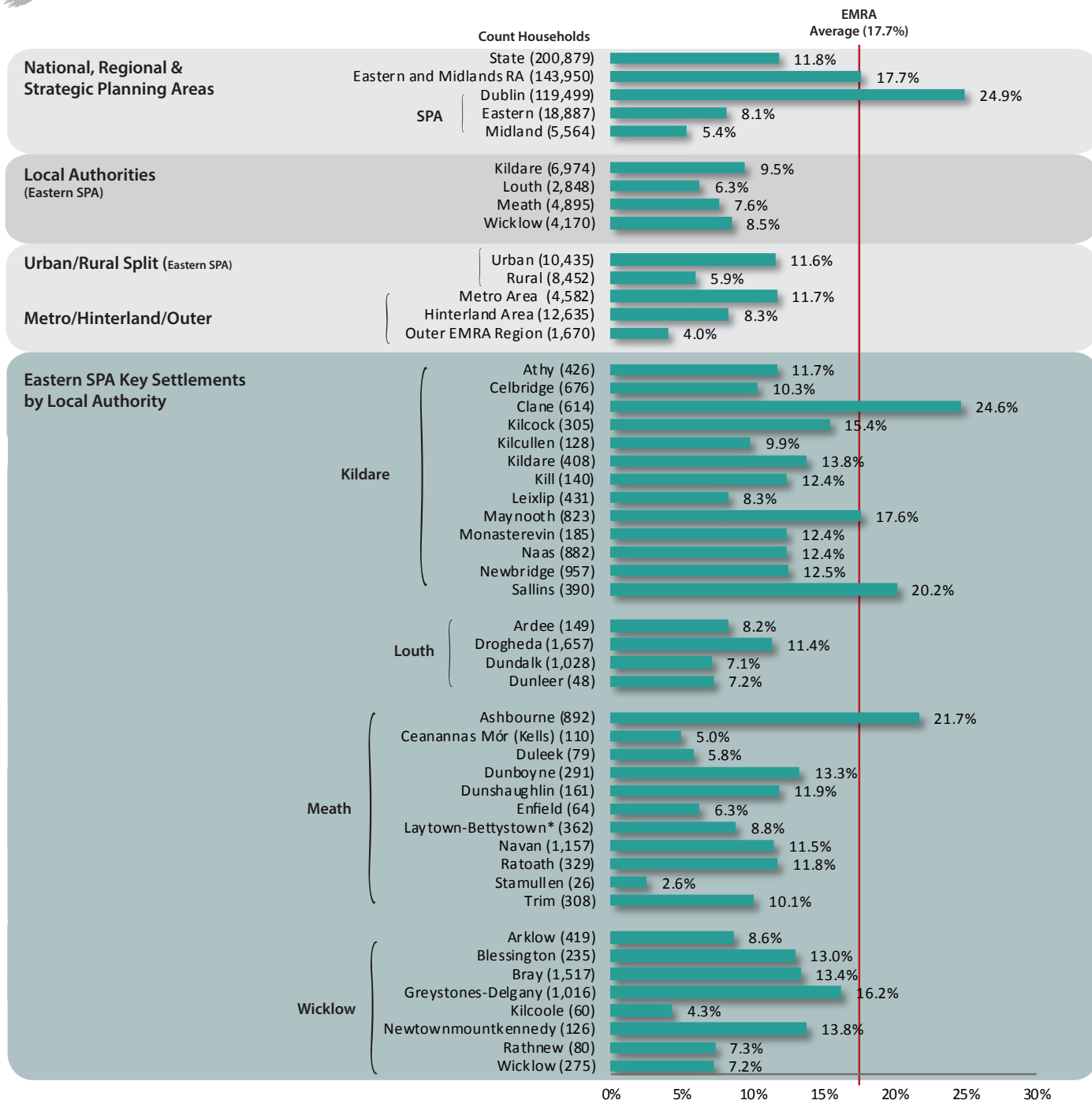




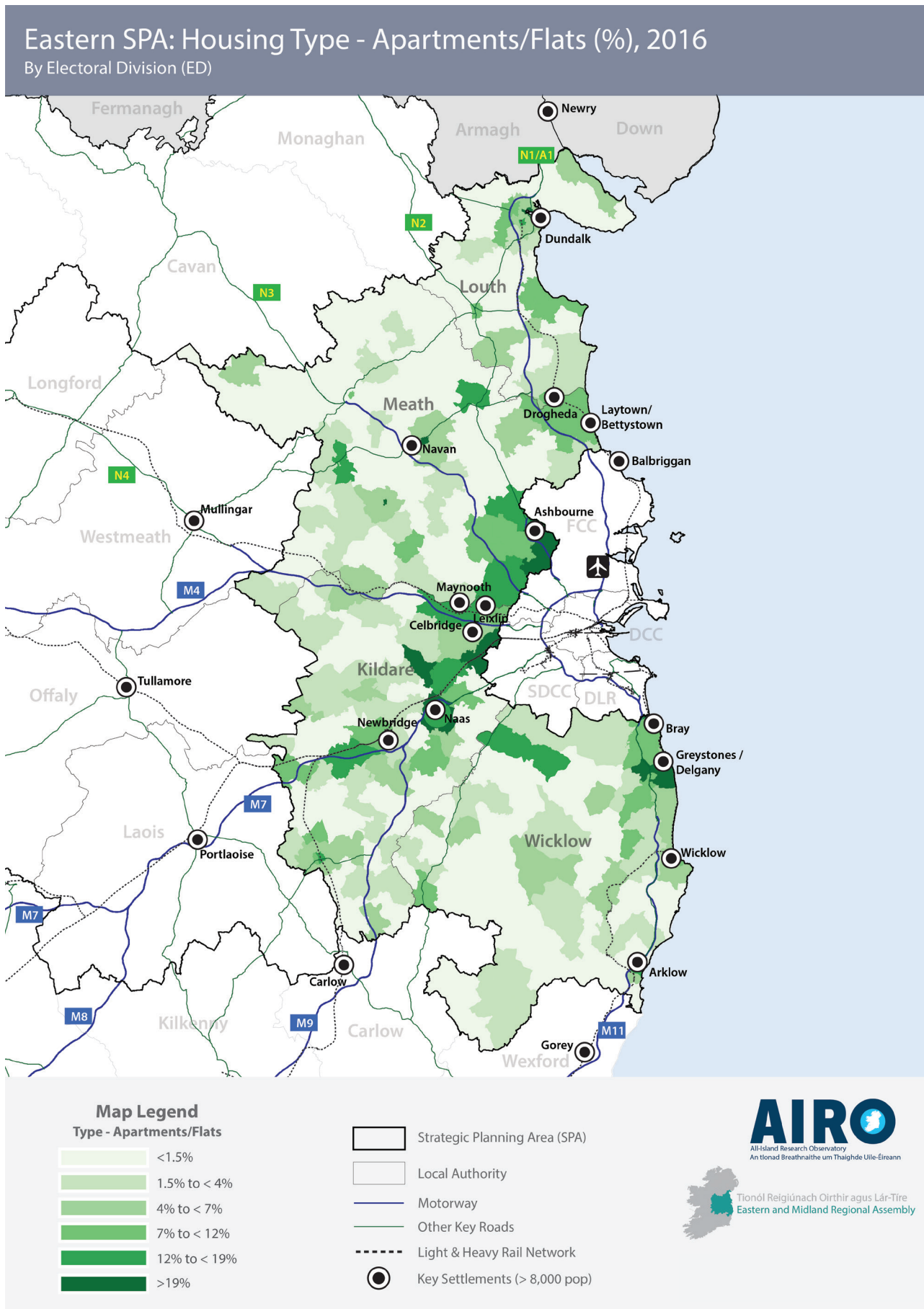
Housing Type - Conventional Housing, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)



House Type: Flat/Apartment, Census 2016



\*Includes Mornington-Donacarney

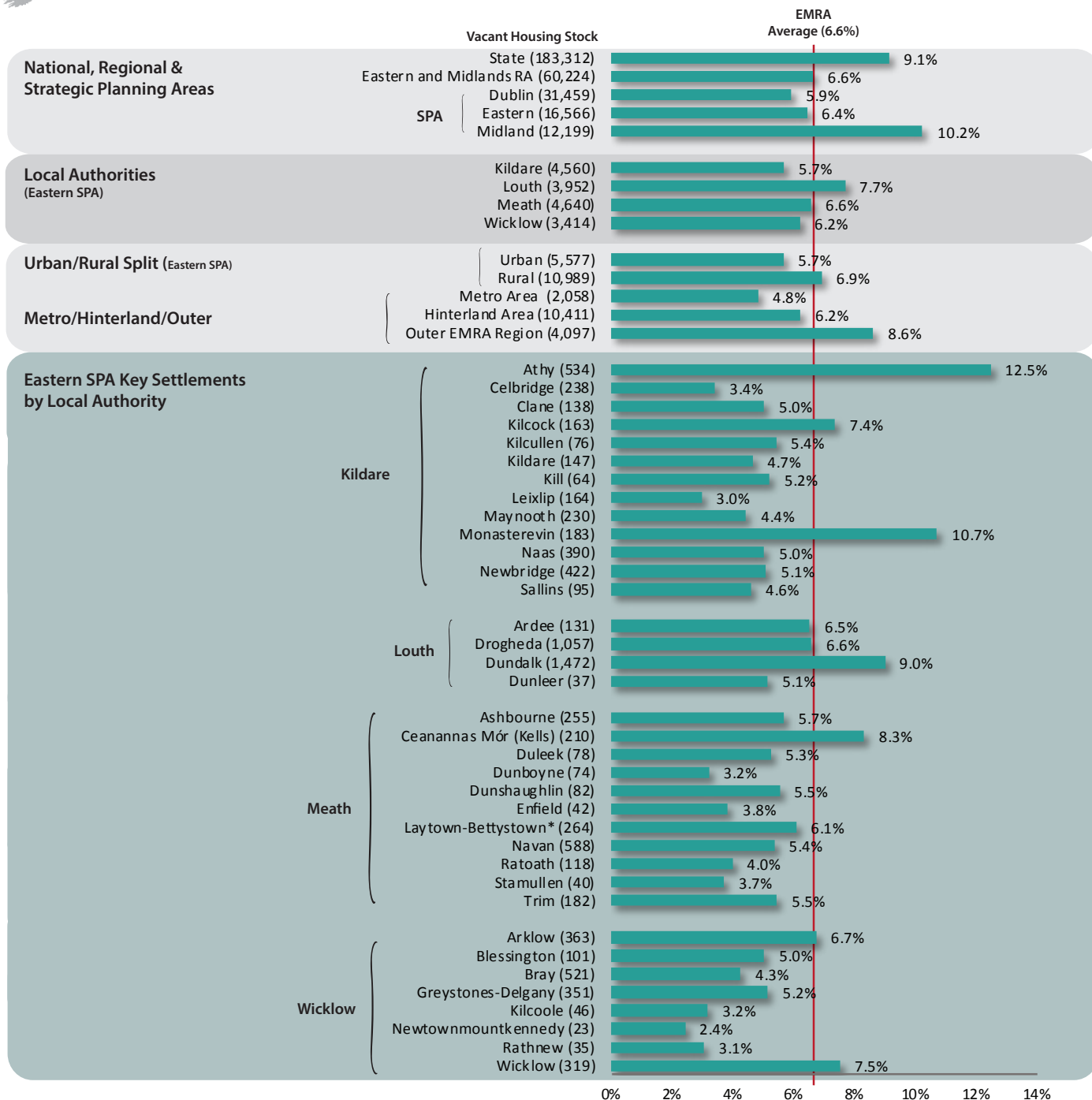


Housing Type - Apartments or Flats, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Housing Vacancy (Less Holiday Homes), 2016



Vacant Housing, Census 2016

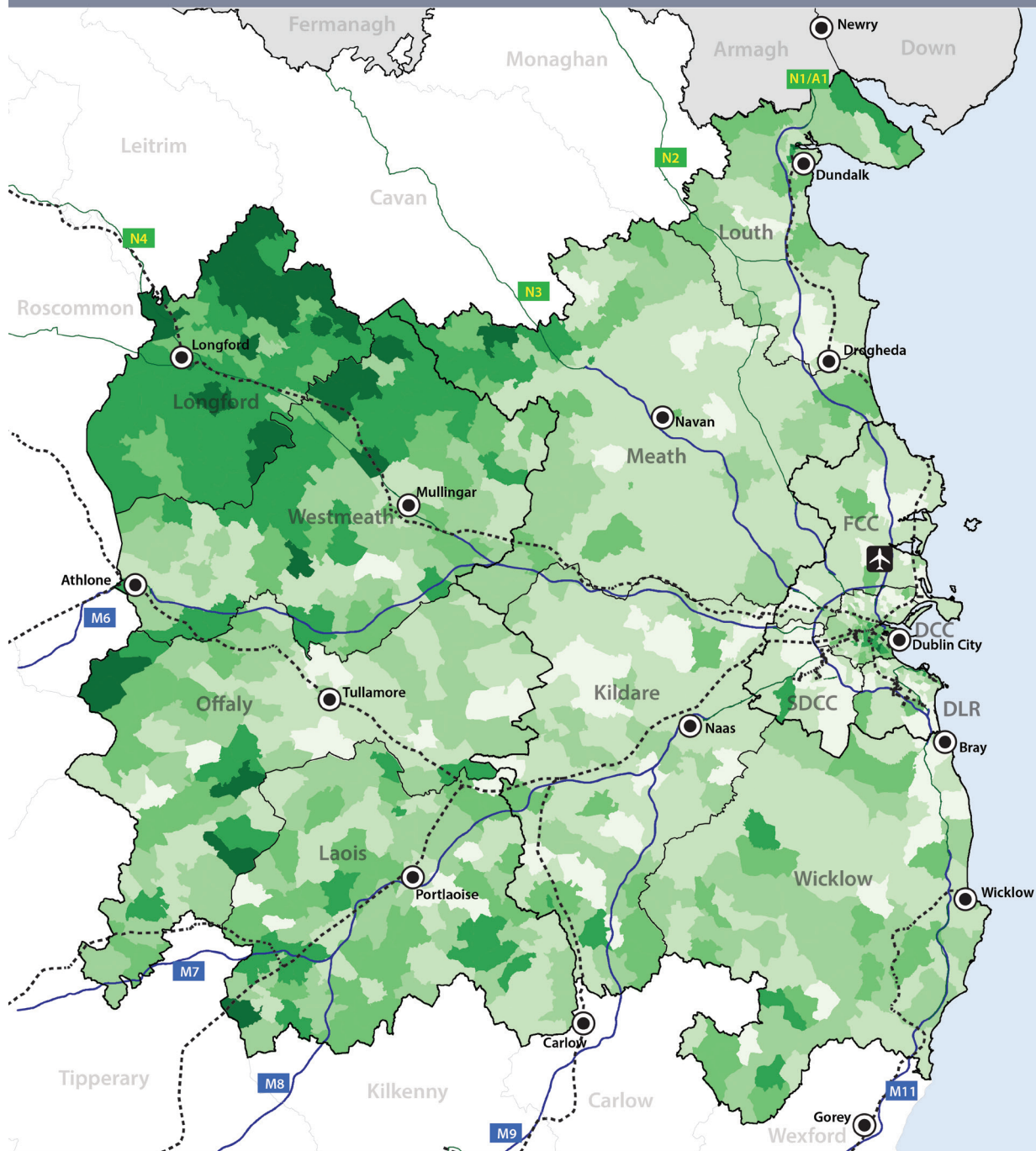


\*Includes Mornington-Donacarmey



# EMRA: Housing Vacancy - Less Holiday Homes (%), 2016

By Electoral Division (ED)



### Map Legend

Vacancy - Less Holiday Homes

	<4%
	4% to < 7%
	7% to < 9.5%
	9.5% to < 12.5%
	12.5% to < 17%
	>17%

- Strategic Planning Area (SPA)
- Local Authority
- Motorway
- Other Key Roads
- Light & Heavy Rail Network
- Key Settlements



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Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly



# Eastern SPA: Pobal HP Deprivation Index - Relative Score, 2016

By Small Area (SA)



### Map Legend

Pobal HP Deprivation index, Relative Score<sup>16</sup>

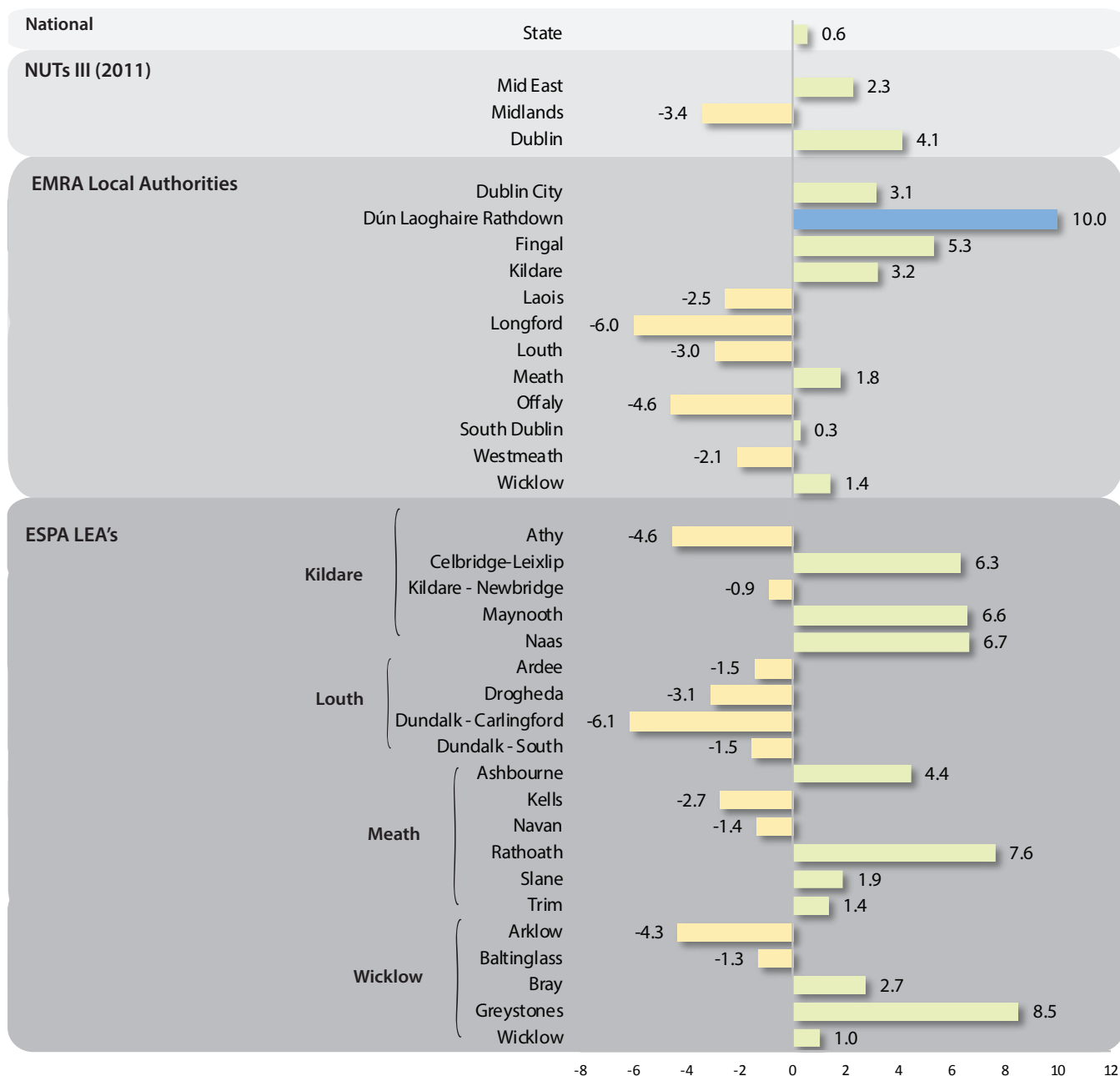
- Extremely Disadvantaged
- Very Disadvantaged
- Disadvantaged
- Marginally below Average
- Marginally above Average
- Affluent
- Very Affluent
- Extremely Affluent

- Strategic Planning Area (SPA)
- Local Authority
- Motorway
- Other Key Roads
- Light & Heavy Rail Network
- Key Settlements (> 8,000 pop)





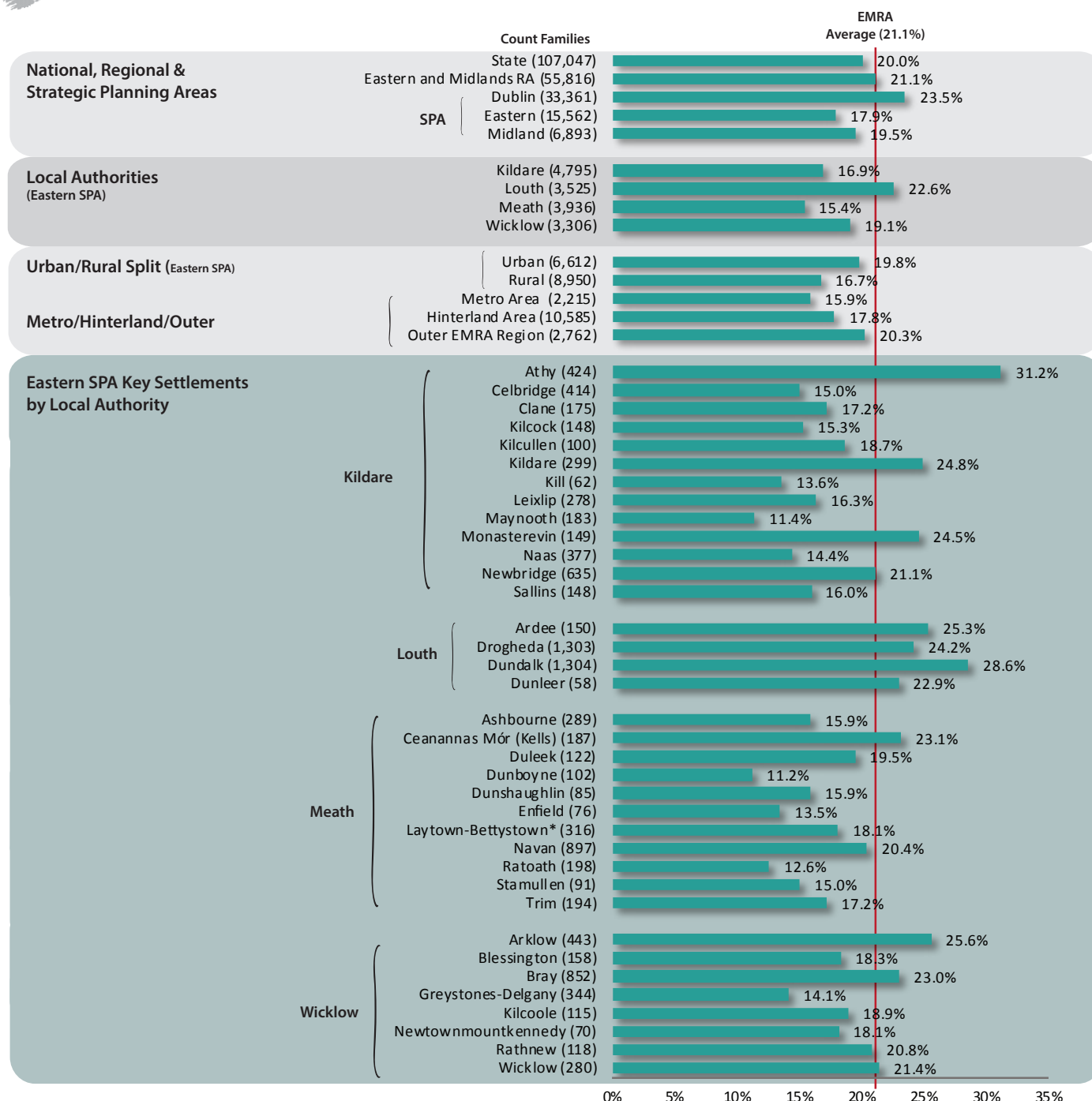
**Pobal HP Deprivation Index, 2016 - ESPA**



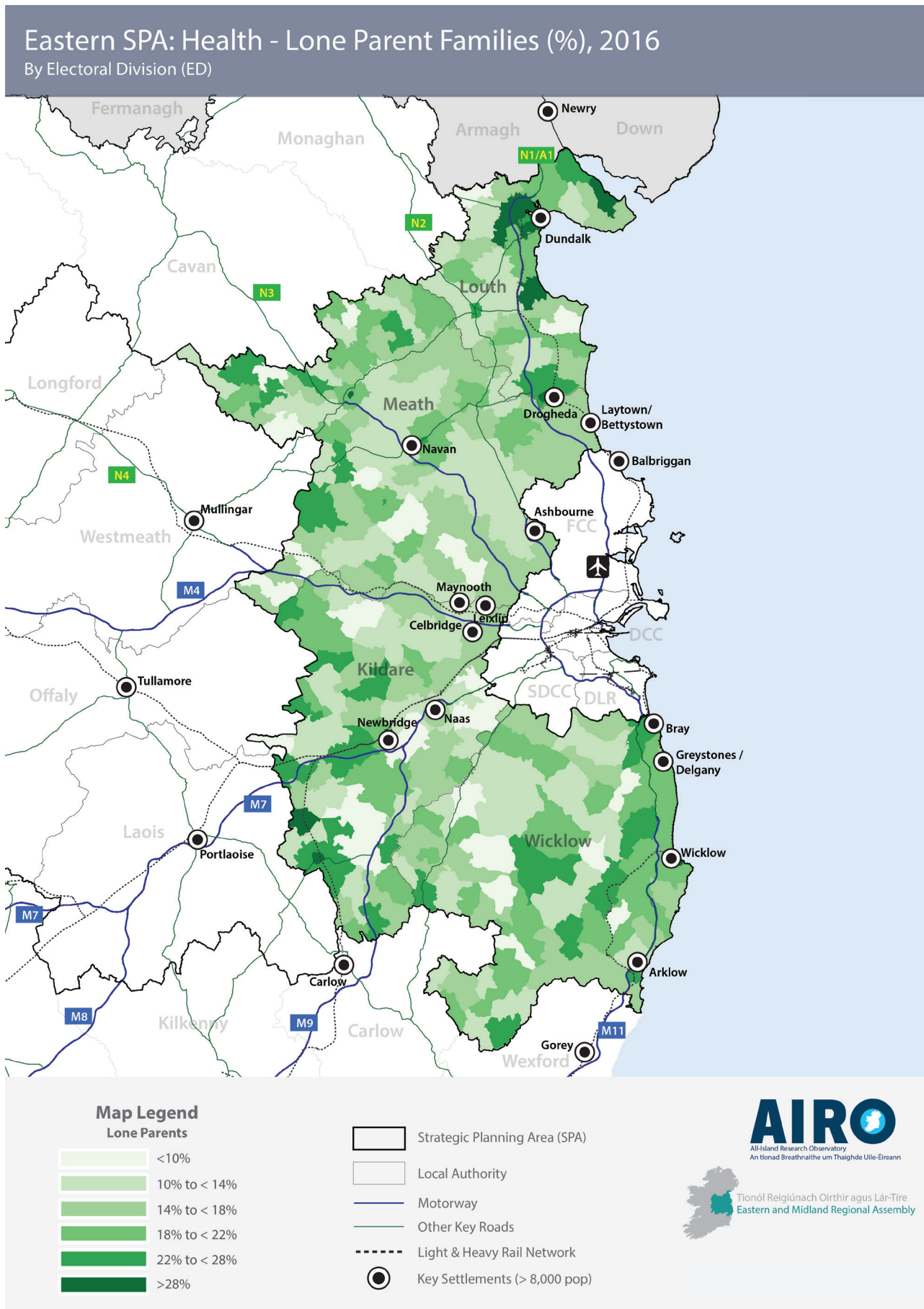
Pobal HP Deprivation Index (Relative Score), 2016 (Source: Pobal& AIRO)



### Lone Parent Families (Children under 15), 2016



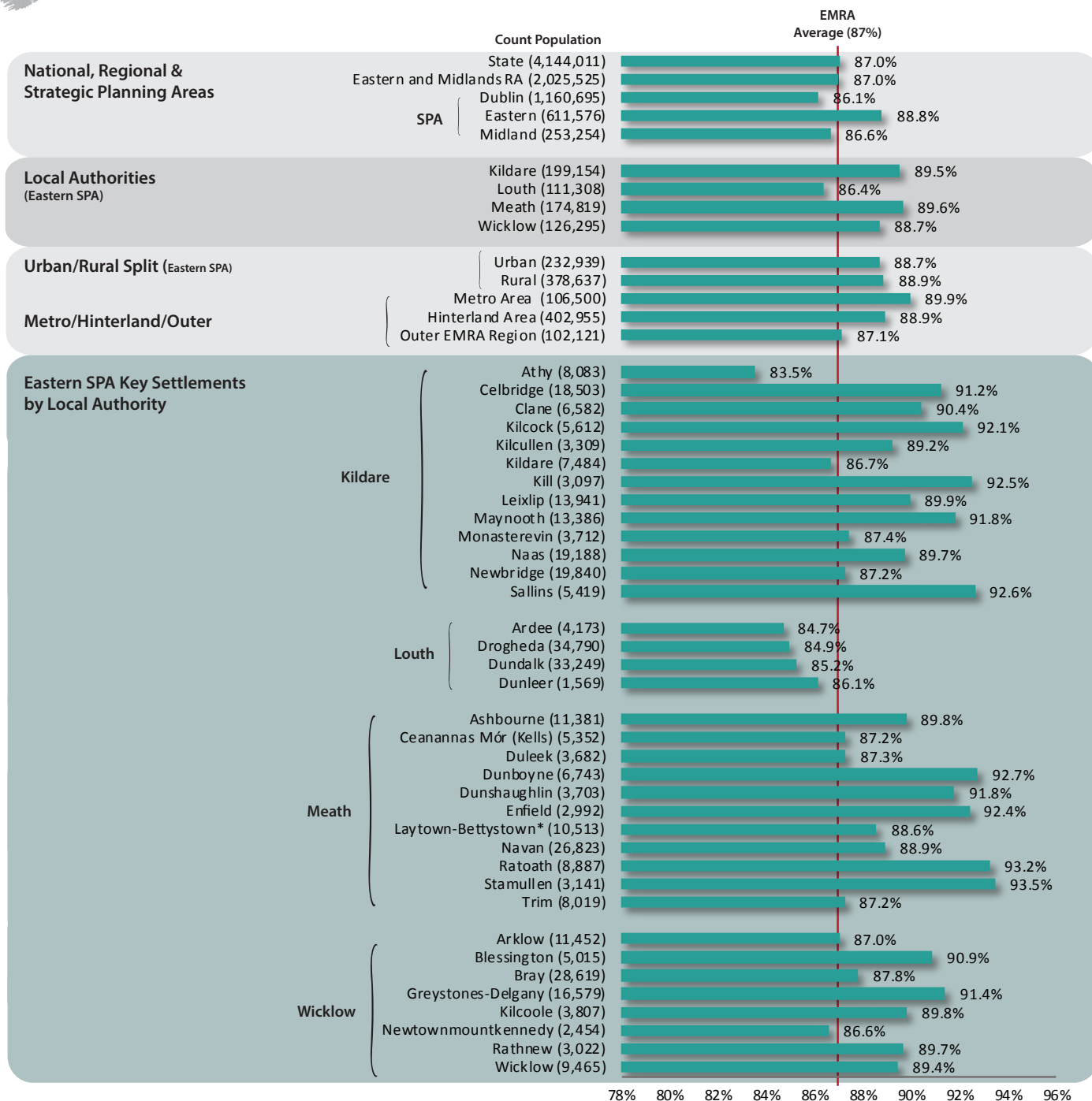
\*Includes Mornington-Donacarney



Households - One Parent Families, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

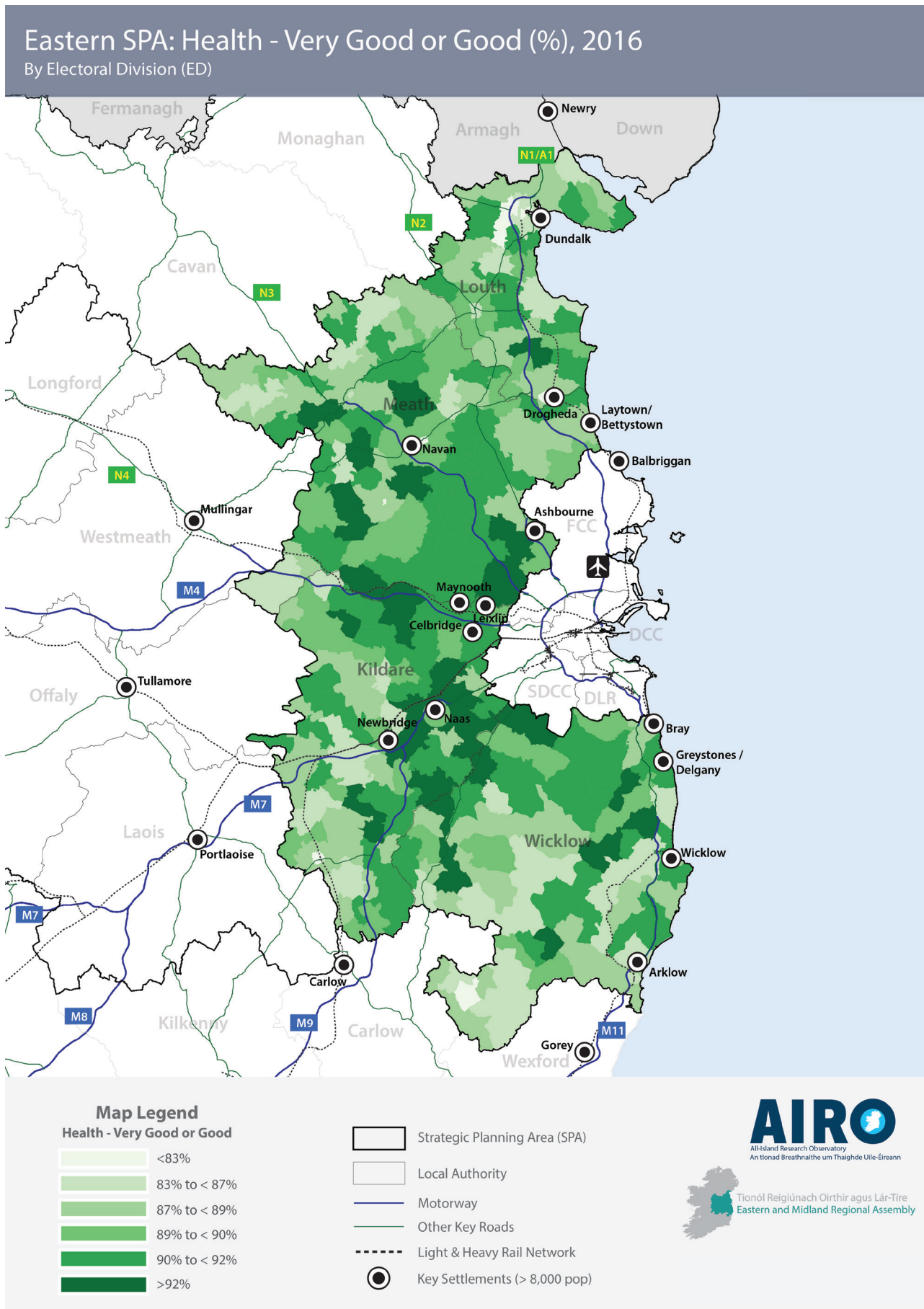


General Health: Good/Very Good , Census 2016



\*Includes Mornington-Donacarmey

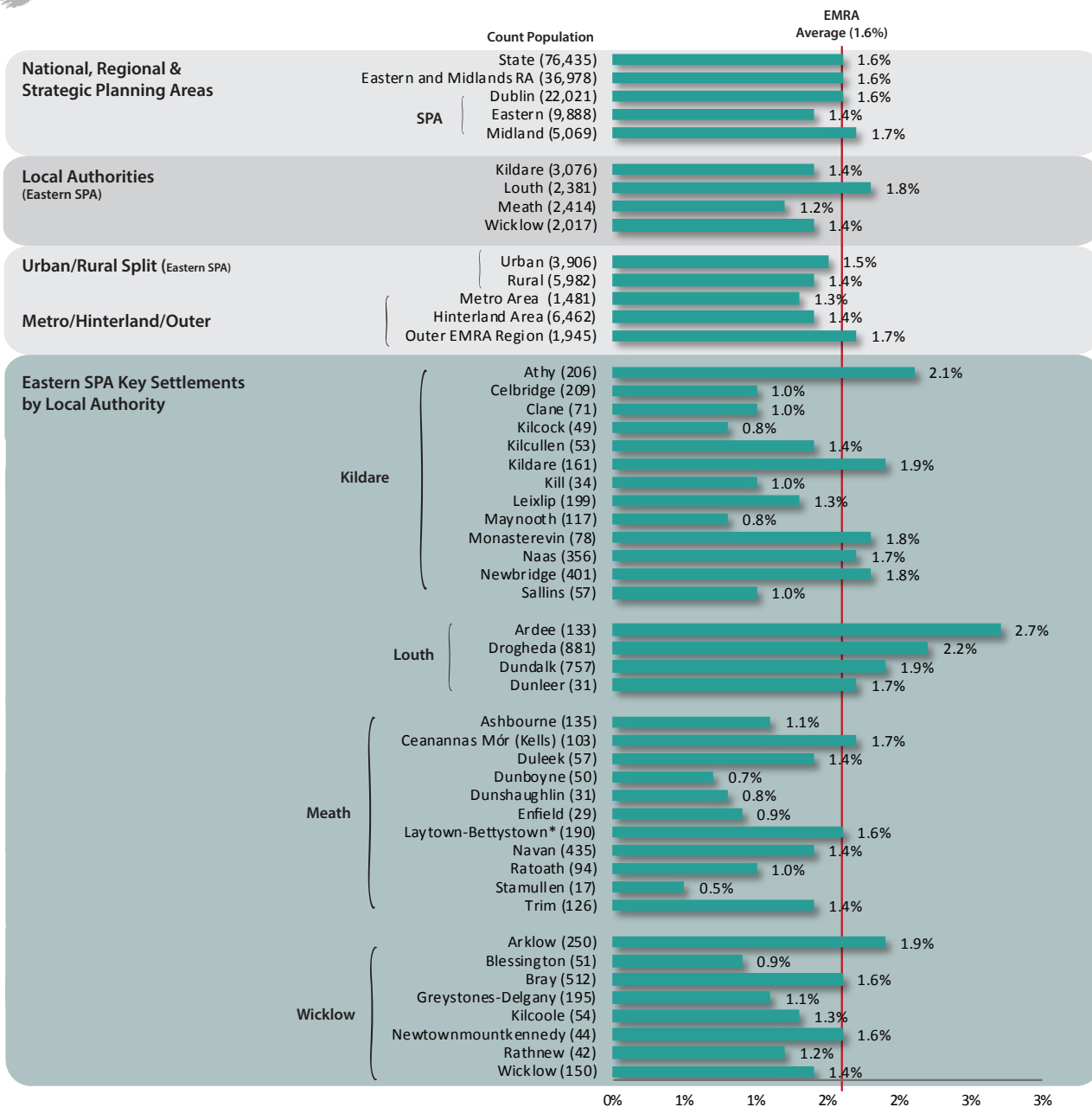




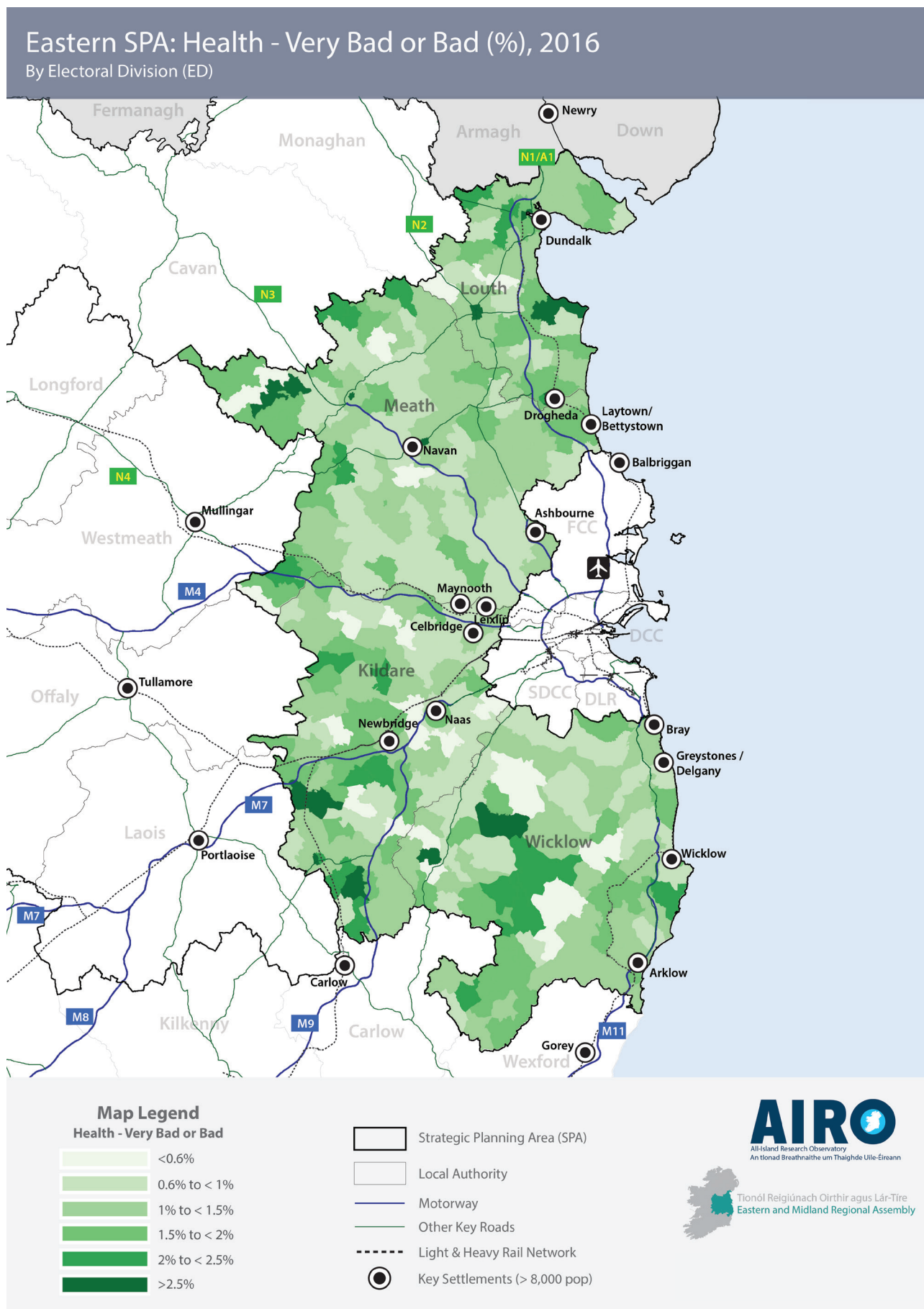
Health Status - Good or Very Good, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)



General Health: Bad/Very Bad, Census 2016



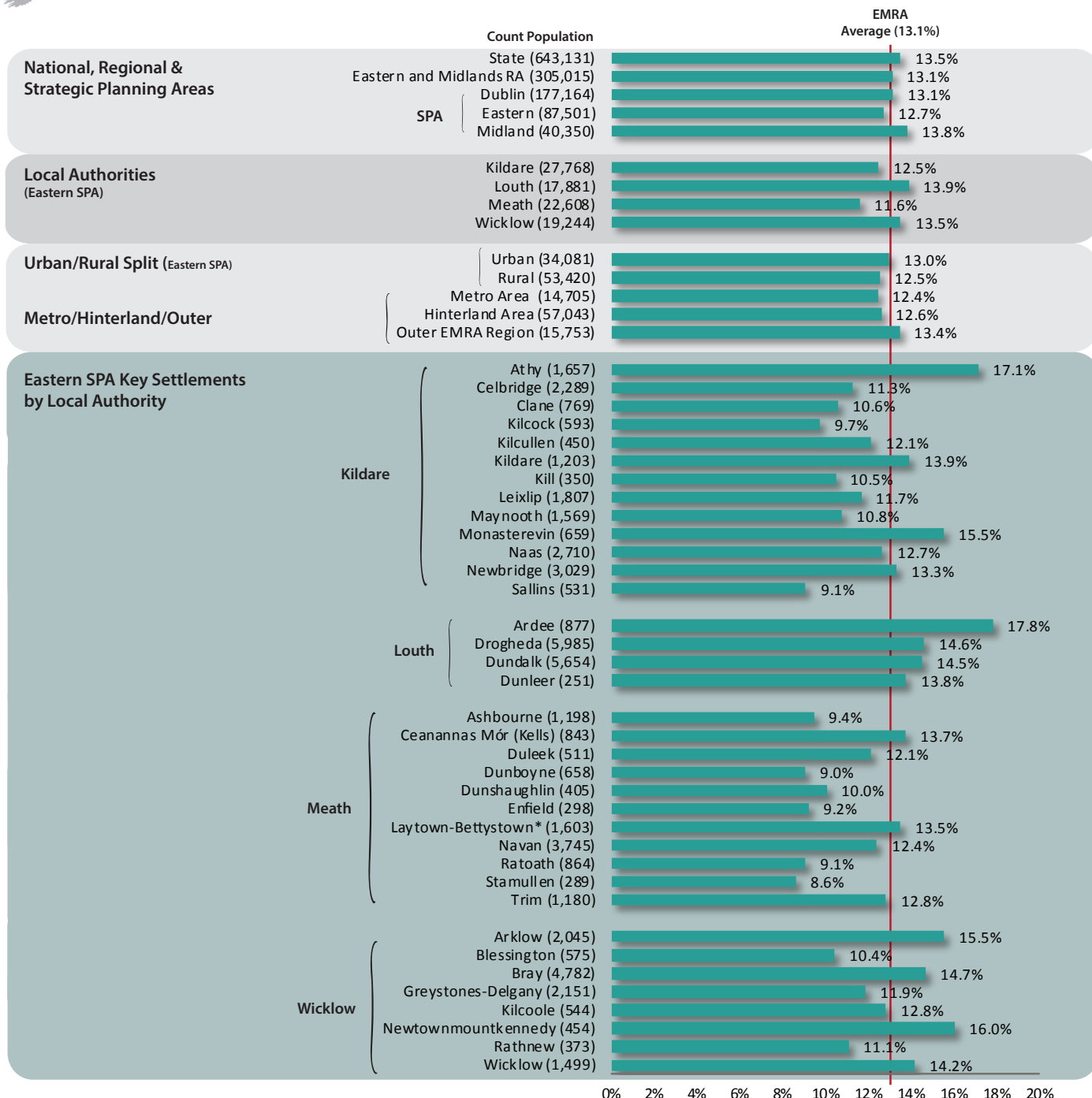
\*Includes Mornington-Donacarney



Health Status - Good or Very Good, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

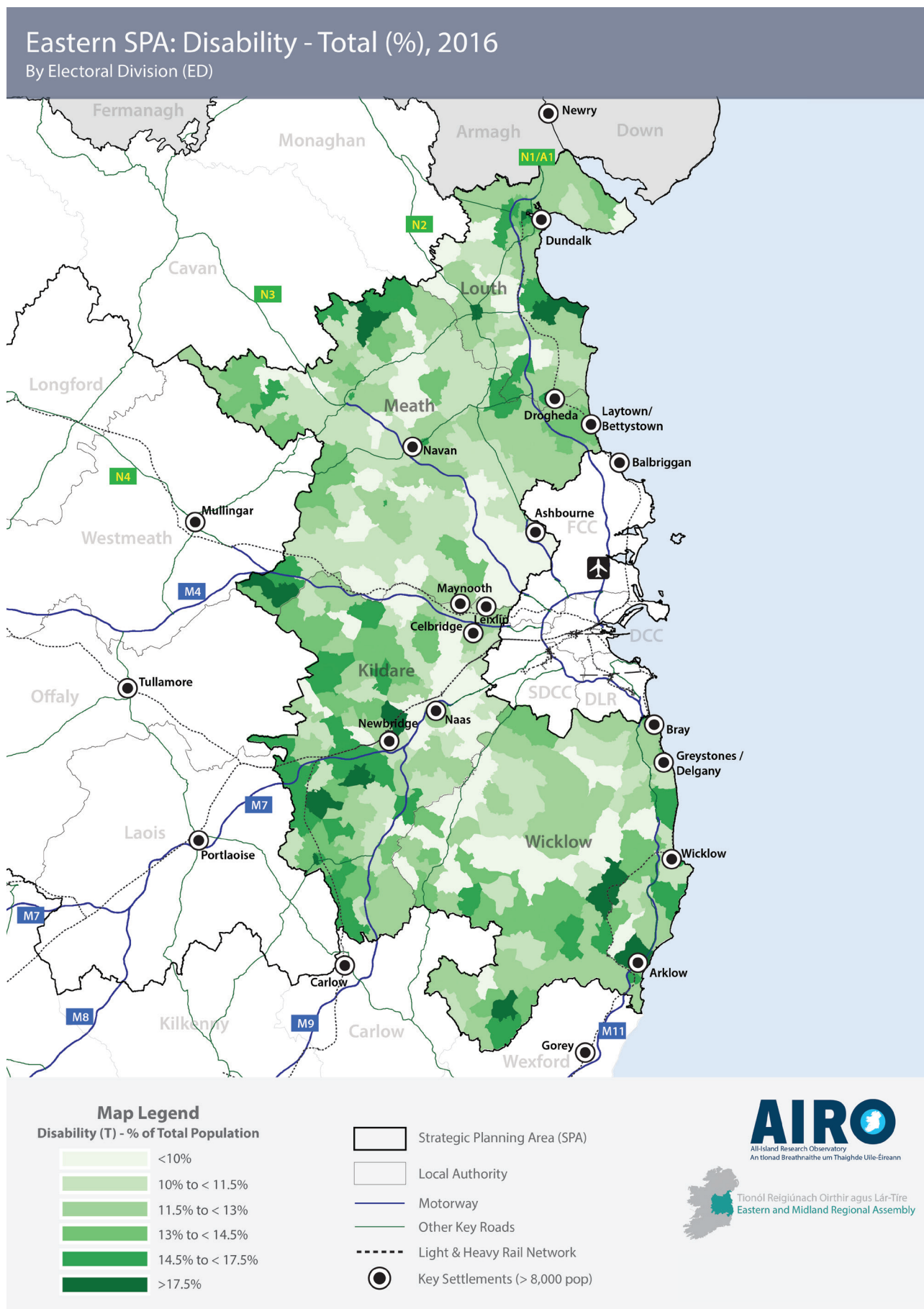


Population with a Disability, Census 2016



\*Includes Mornington-Donacarmey



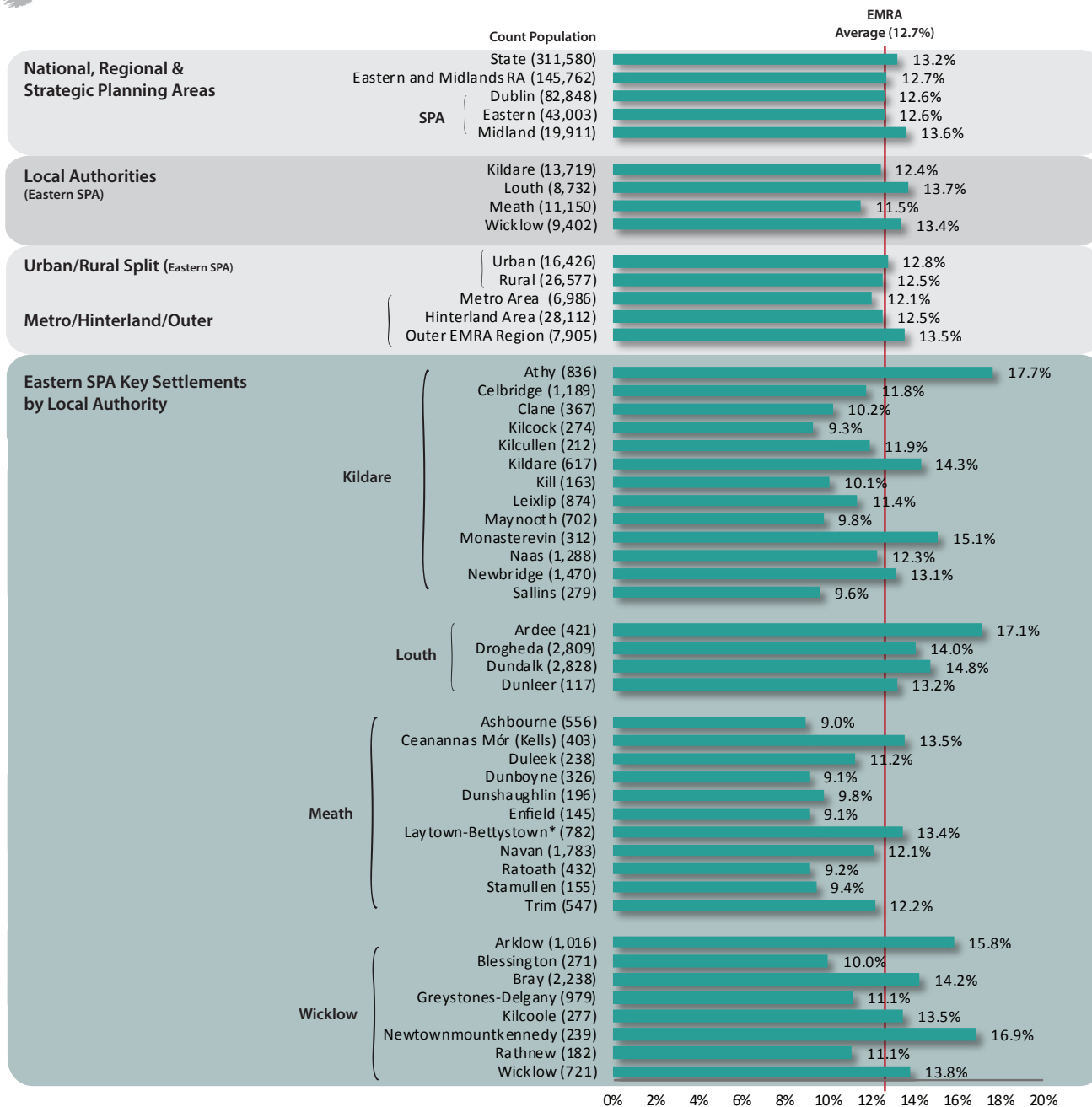


Disability - Total Population, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

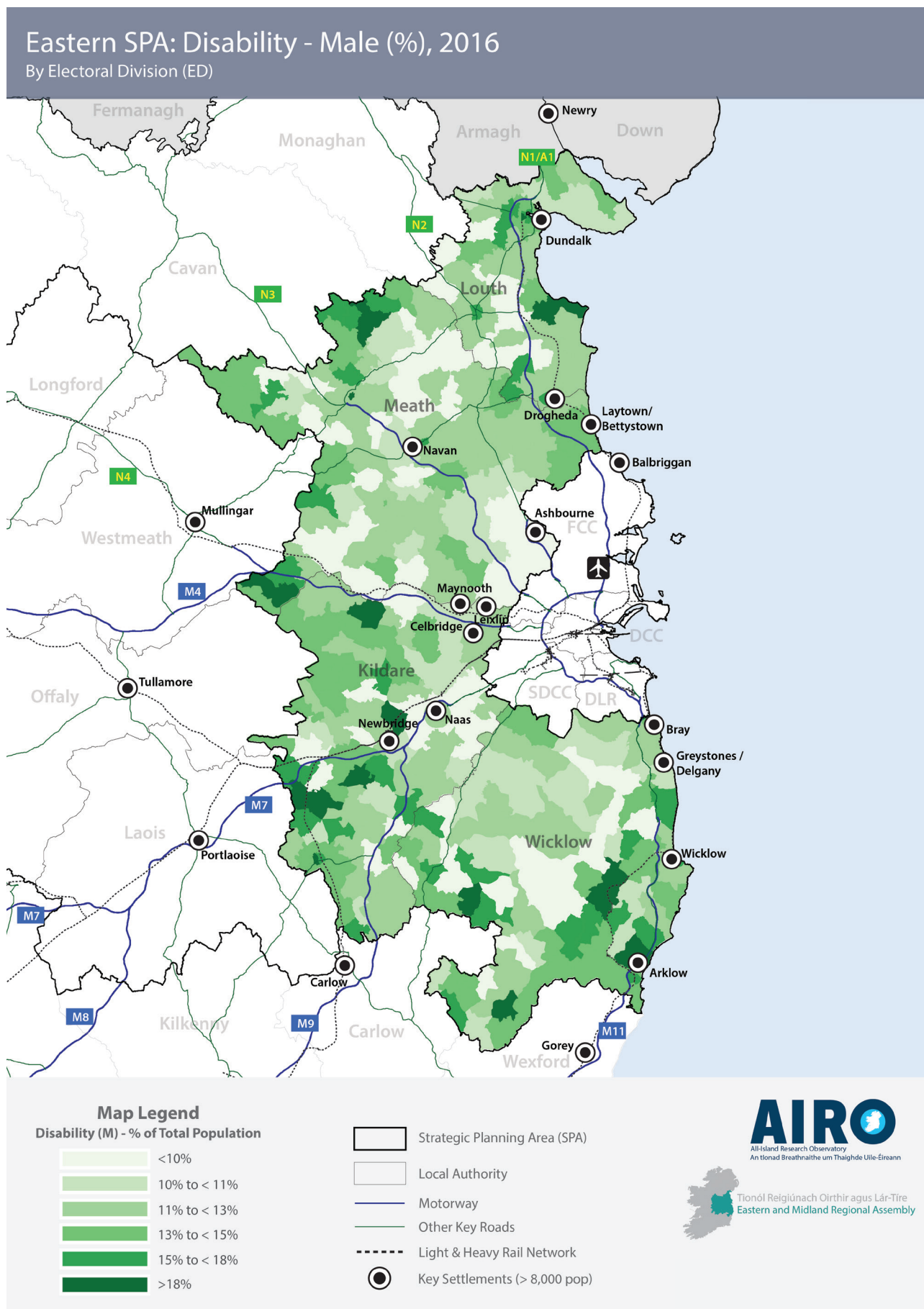




Males with a Disability, Census 2016



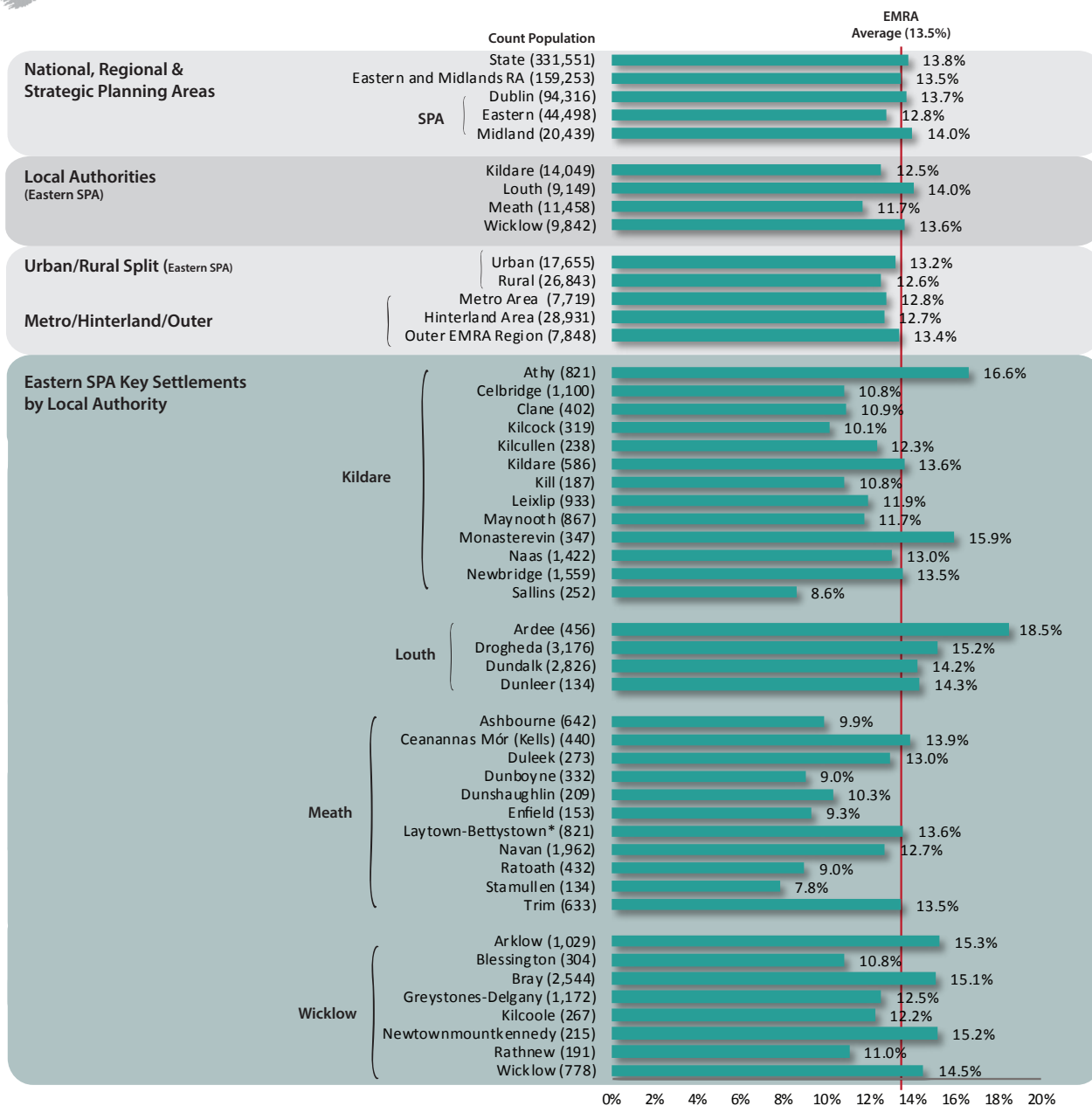
\*Includes Mornington-Donacarney



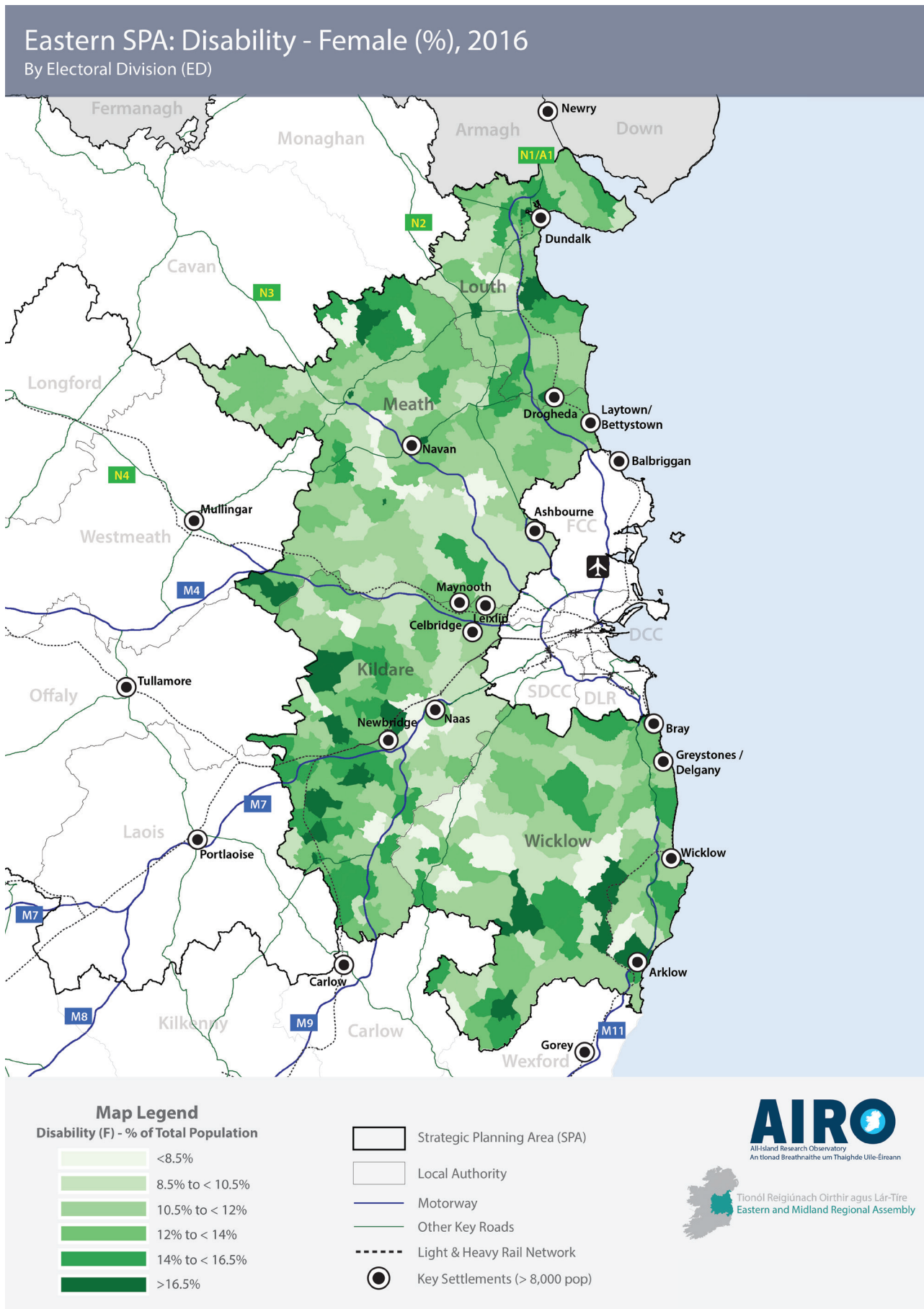
Disability - Male Population, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)



Females with a Disability, Census 2016

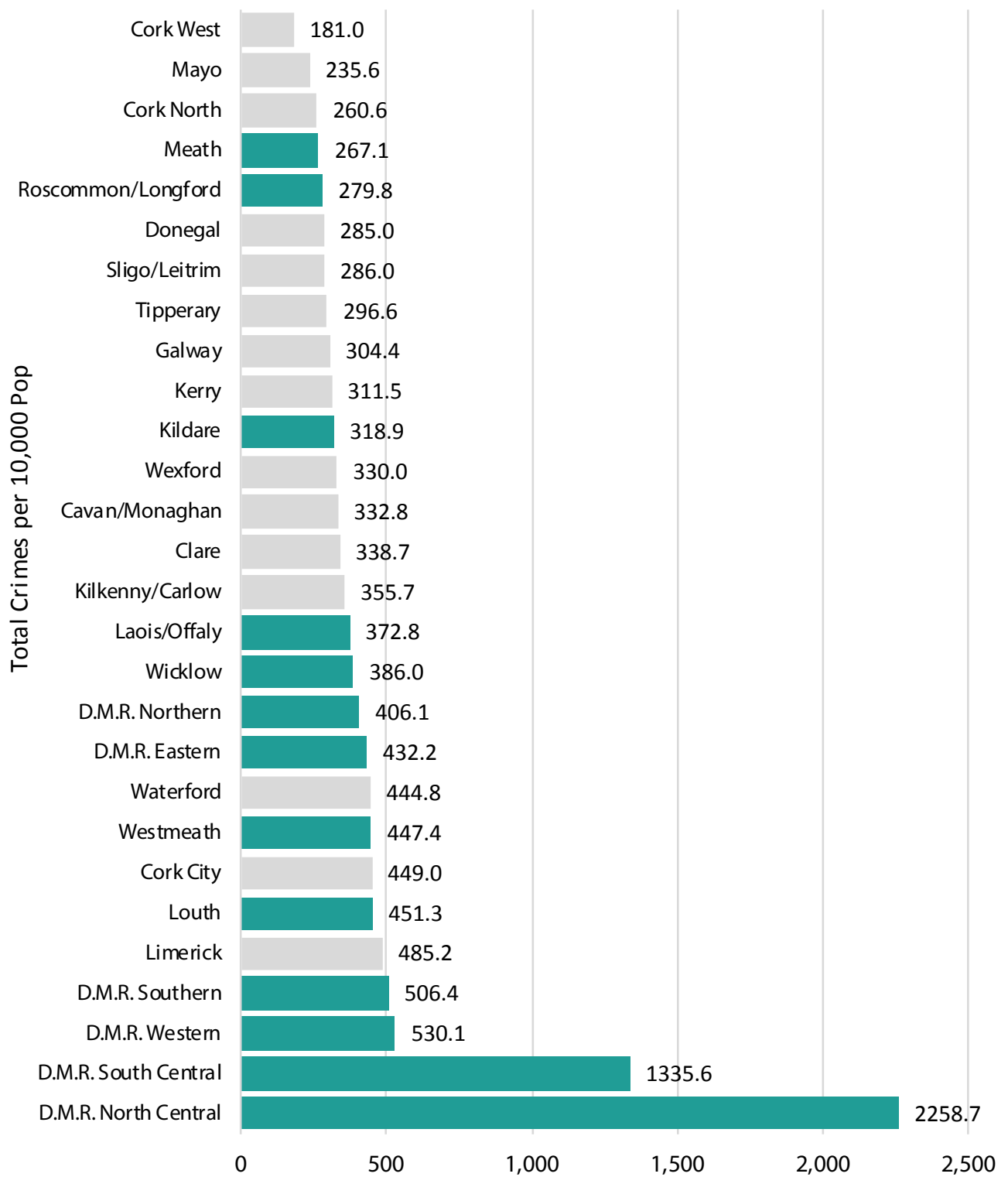


\*Includes Mornington-Donacarney



Disability - Female Population, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Total Recorded Crimes per Population , 2016

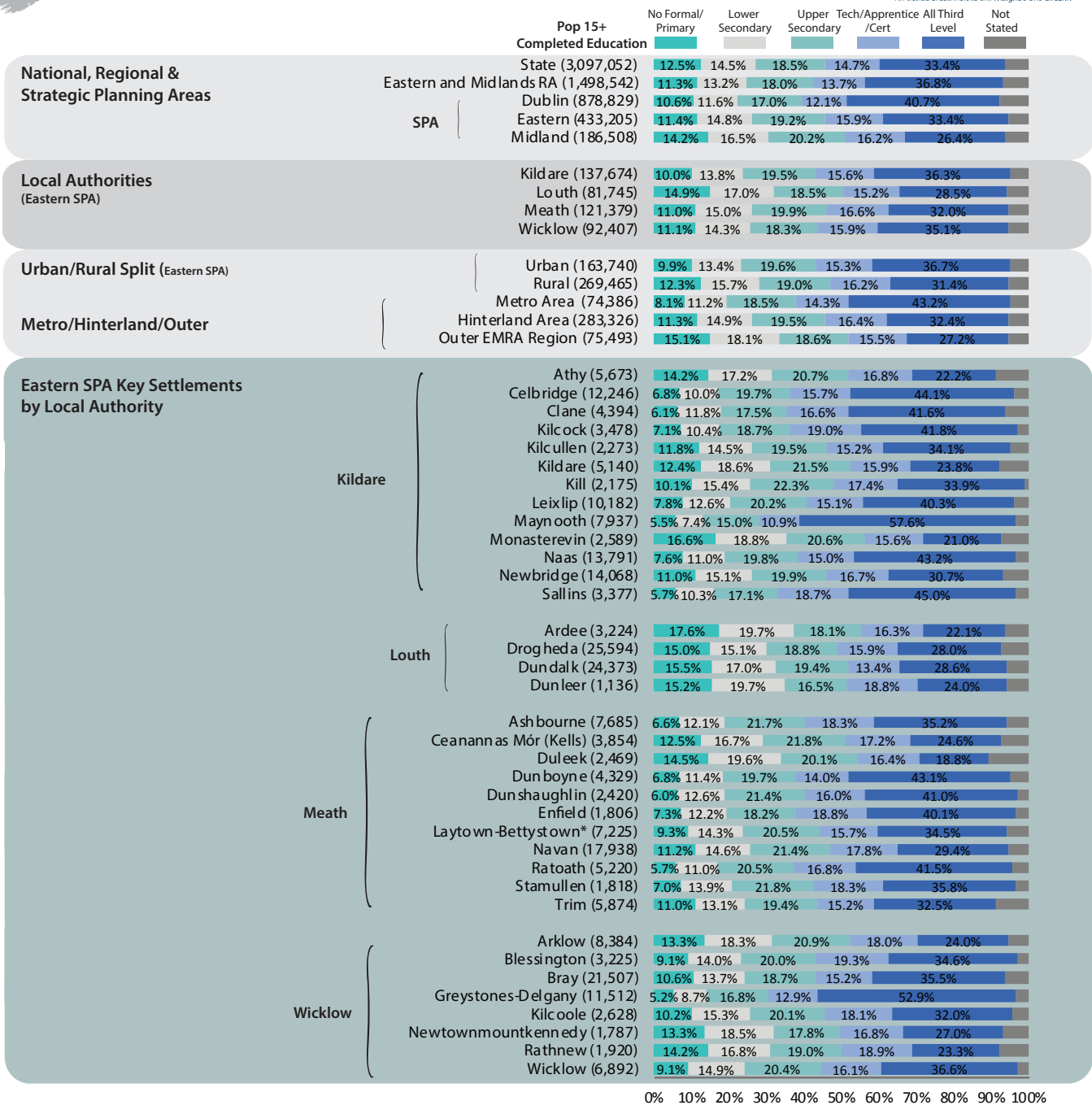


Total Recorded Crimes per Population, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)





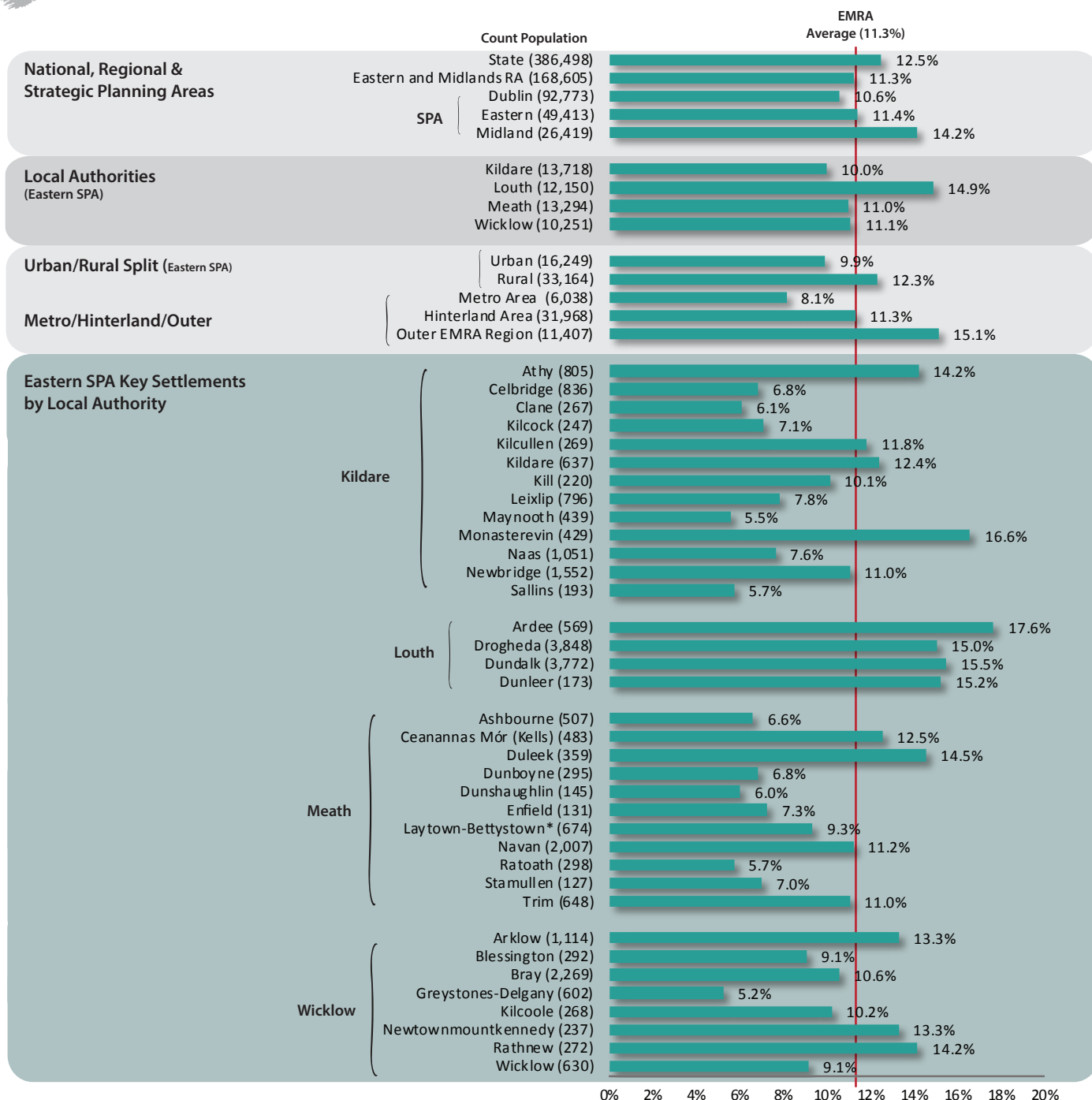
Education Attainment, Census 2016



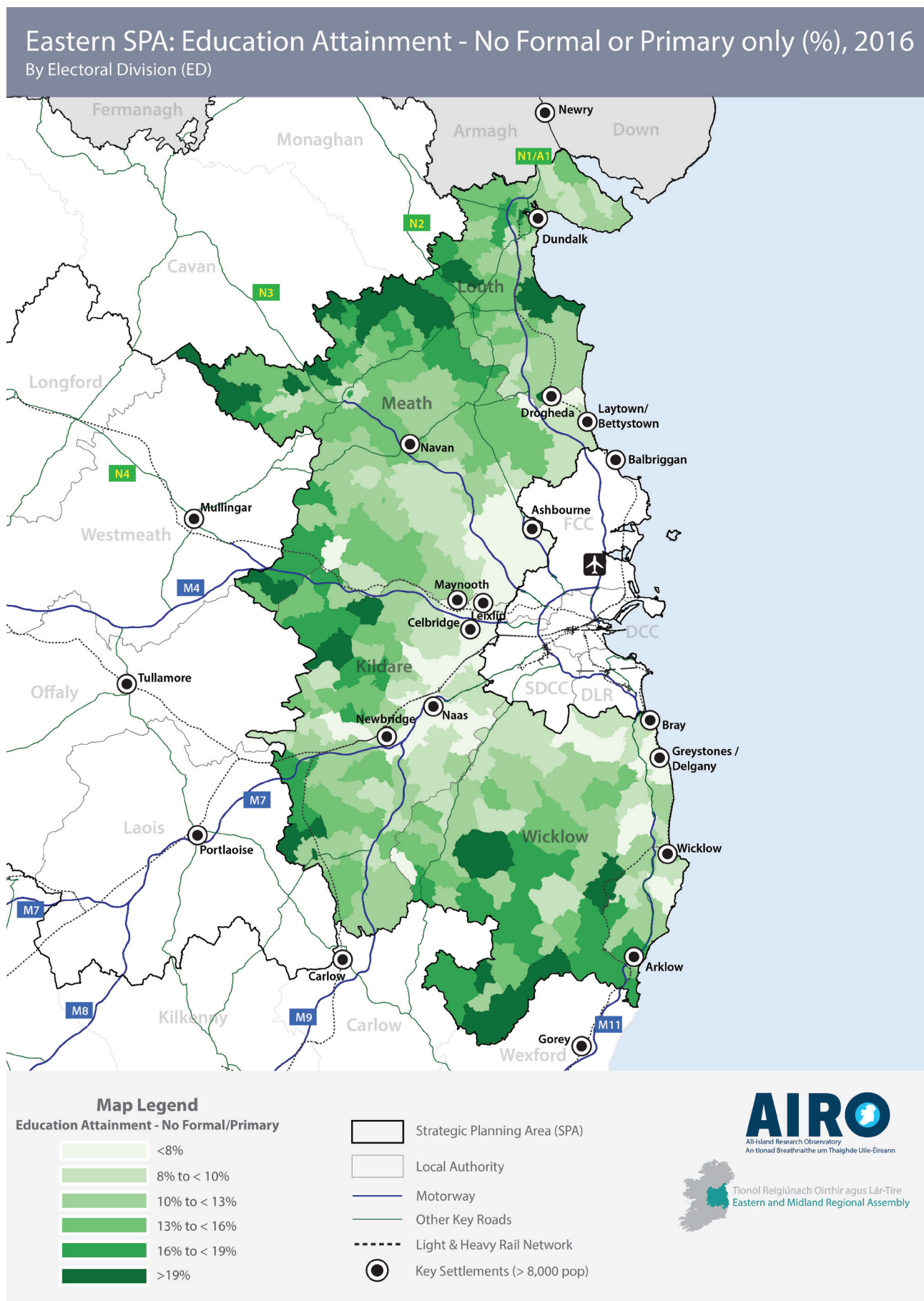
\*Includes Mornington-Donacorney



Education Attained : No Formal/Primary, 2016



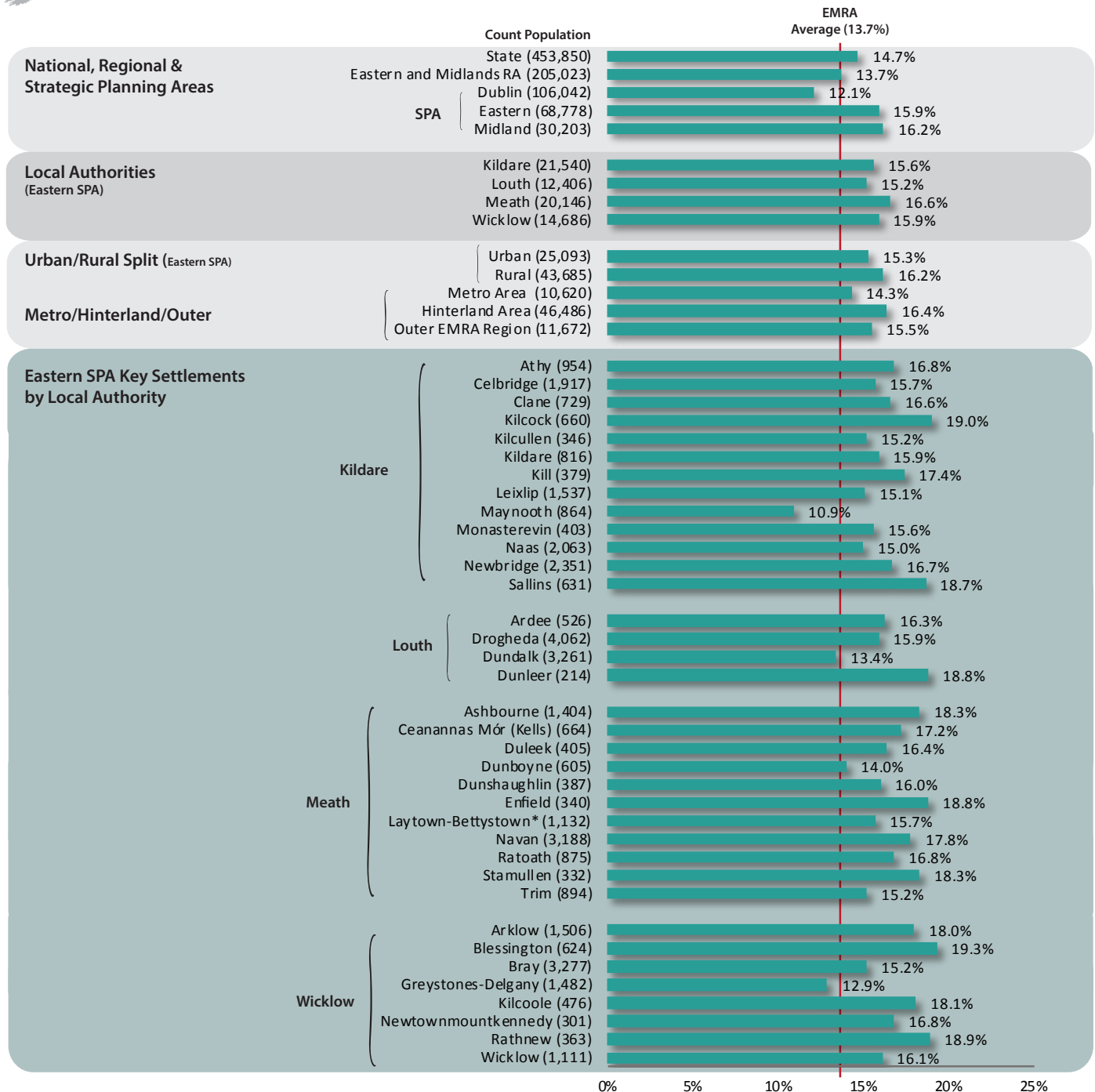
\*Includes Mornington-Donacarney



Education Attainment - No Formal or Primary, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)



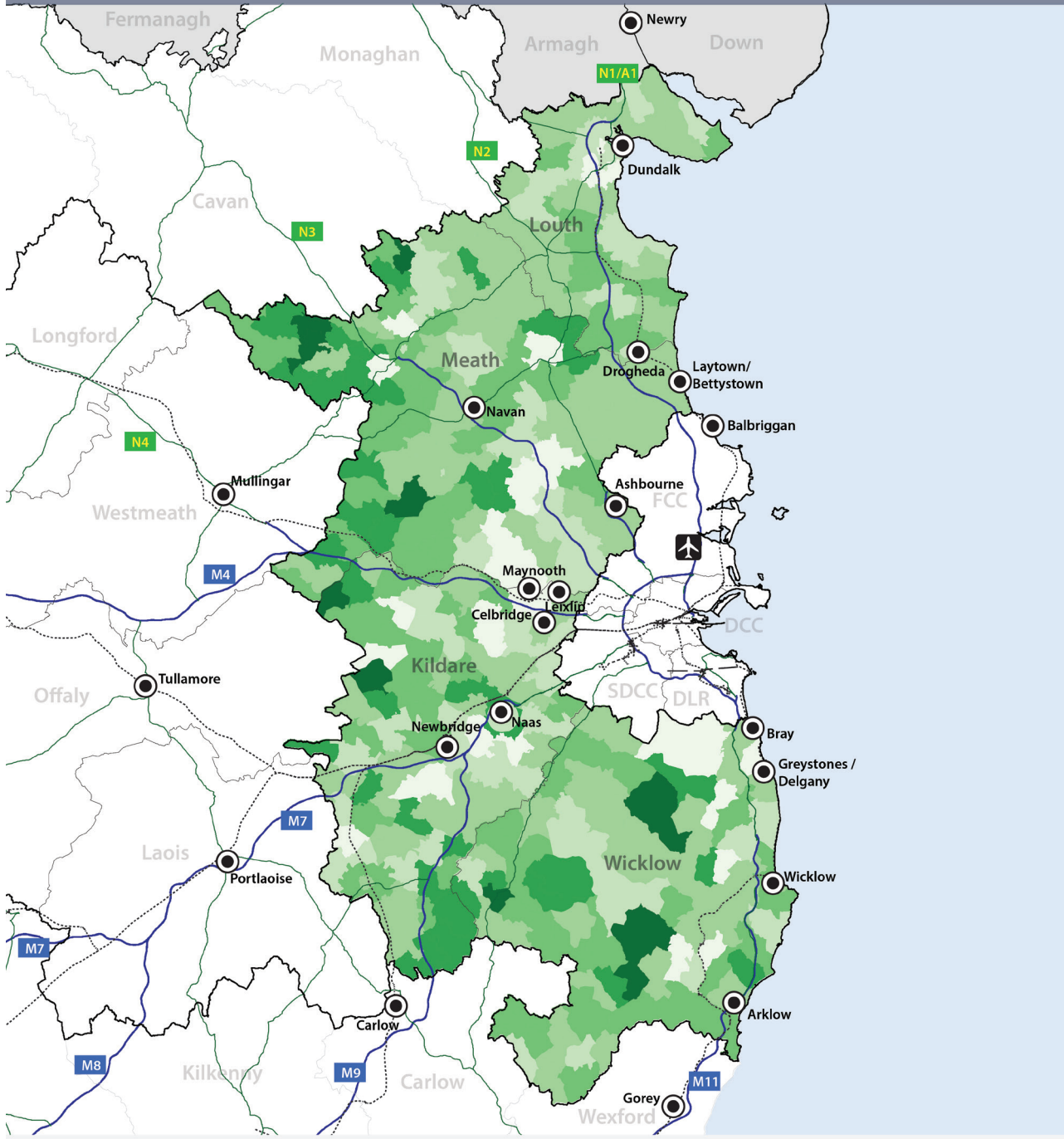
Education Attained: Tech/Apprentice/Cert, 2016



\*Includes Mornington-Donacarmey

### Eastern SPA: Edu Attainment - Apprenticeship or Technical (%), 2016

By Electoral Division (ED)




**Map Legend**


**Education Attainment - Apprenticeship/Tech**

- <13%
- 13% to < 15%
- 15% to < 17%
- 17% to < 19%
- 19% to < 22%
- >22%

- Strategic Planning Area (SPA)
- Local Authority
- Motorway
- Other Key Roads
- Light & Heavy Rail Network
- Key Settlements (> 8,000 pop)



**AIRO**  
All-Ireland Research Observatory  
An tIonad Breathnaithe um Thaighde Uile-Éireann



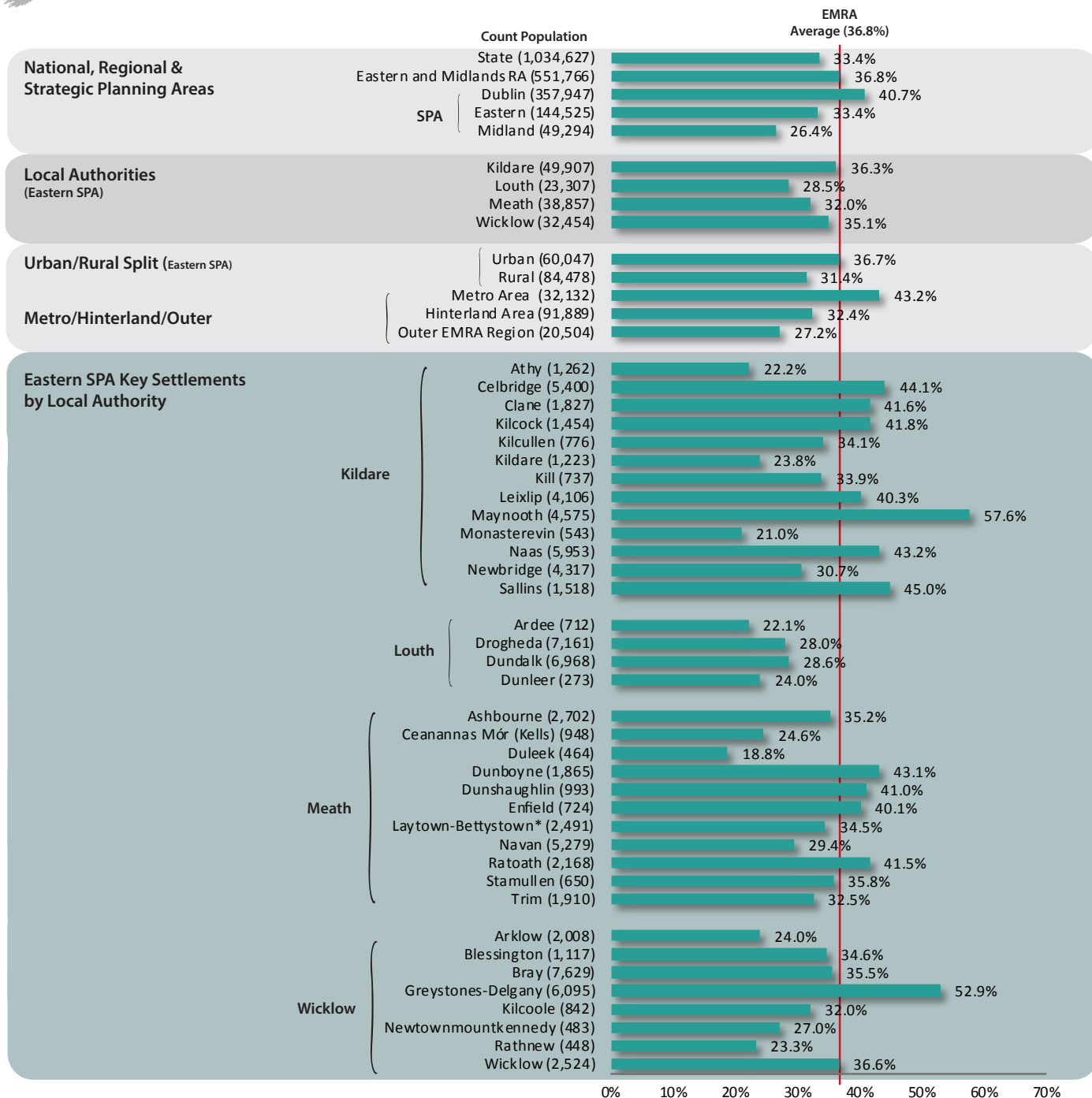
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Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly

Education Attainment - Apprenticeship or Technical, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)





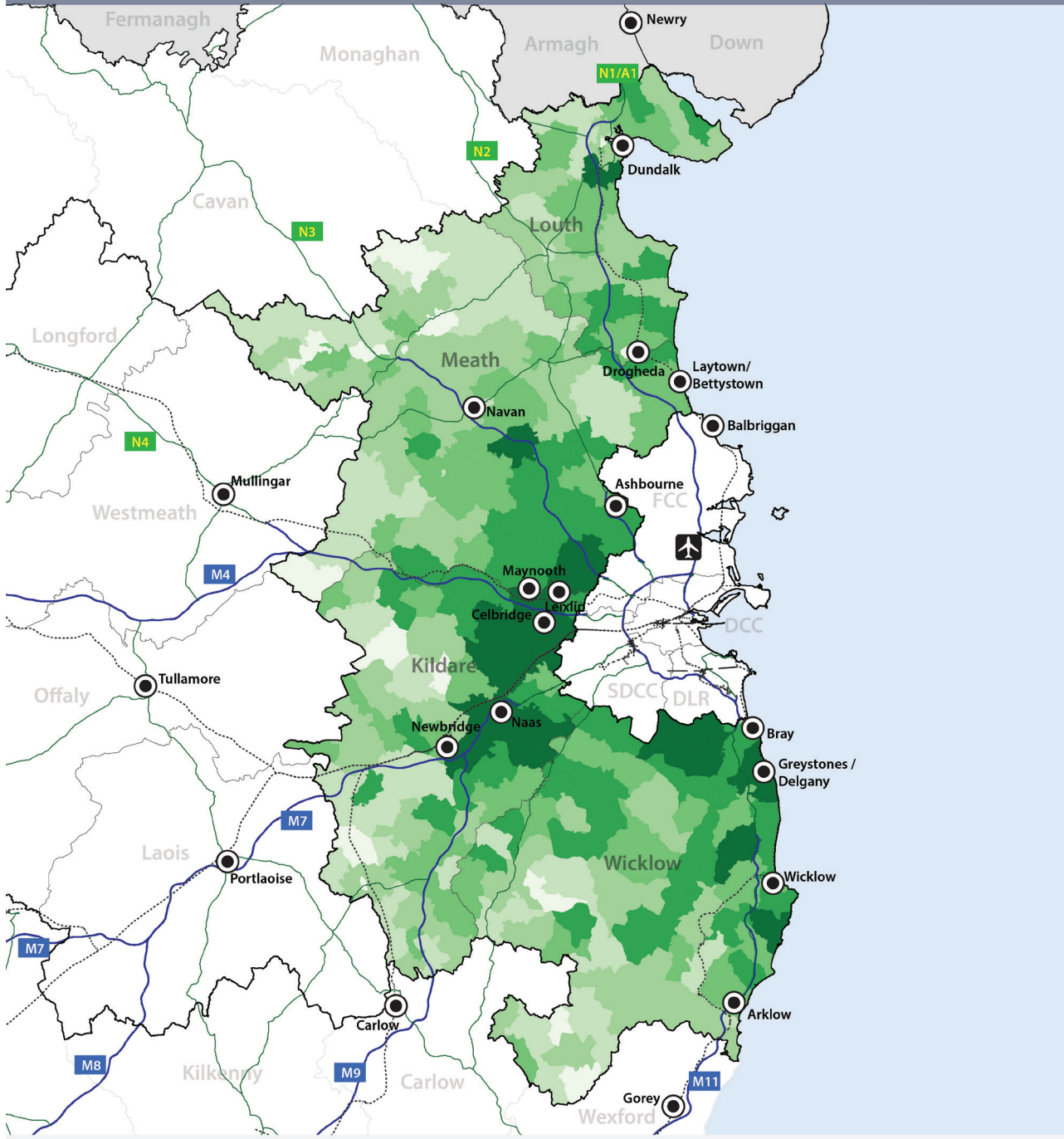
Education Attained : All Third Level, 2016



\*Includes Mornington-Donacamey

# Eastern SPA: Education Attainment - Third Level Plus (%), 2016

By Electoral Division (ED)



**Map Legend**  
Education Attainment - 3rd Level Plus

	<20%
	20% to < 25%
	25% to < 30%
	30% to < 35%
	35% to < 41%
	>41%

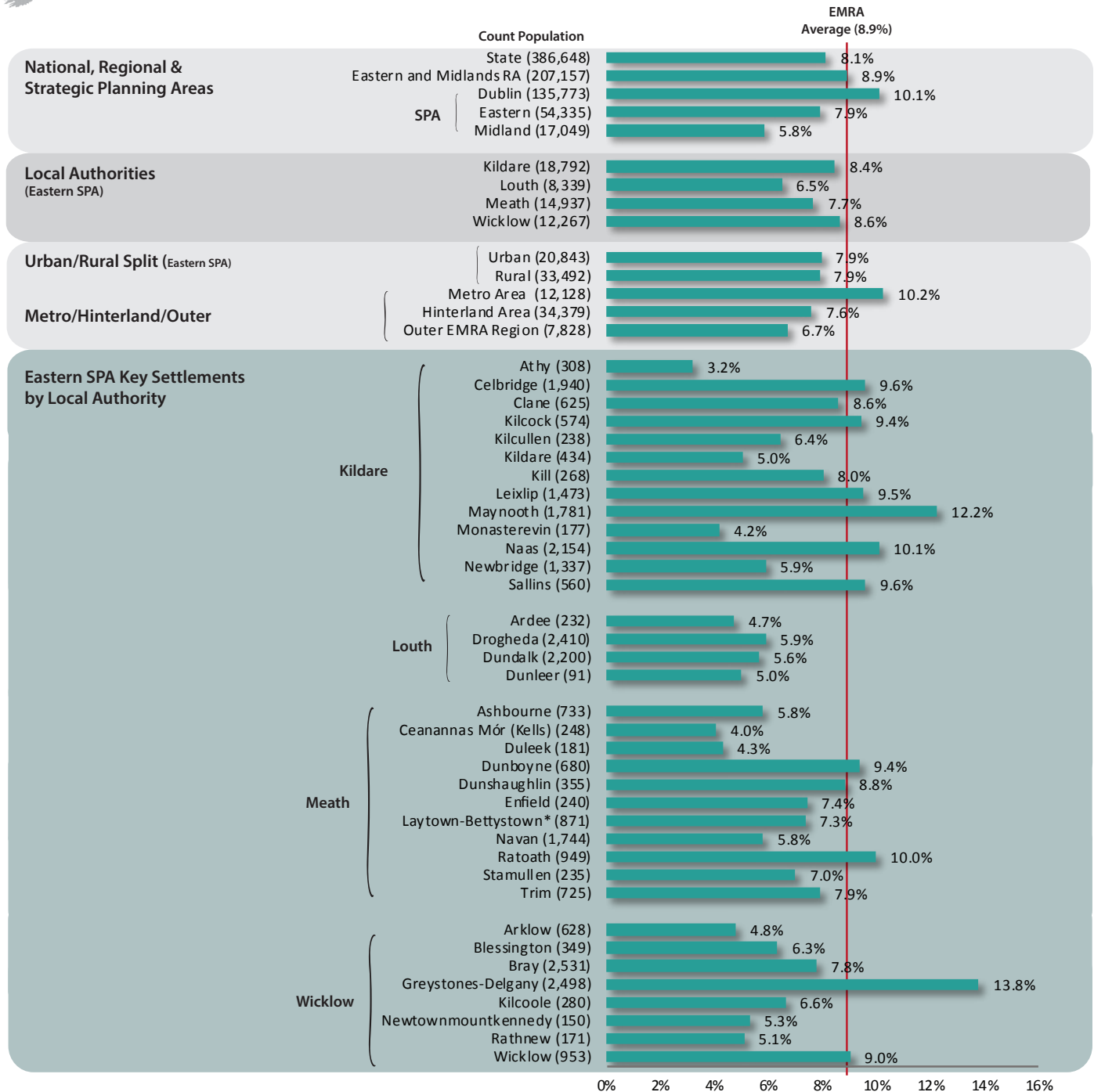
- Strategic Planning Area (SPA)
- Local Authority
- Motorway
- Other Key Roads
- Light & Heavy Rail Network
- Key Settlements (> 8,000 pop)



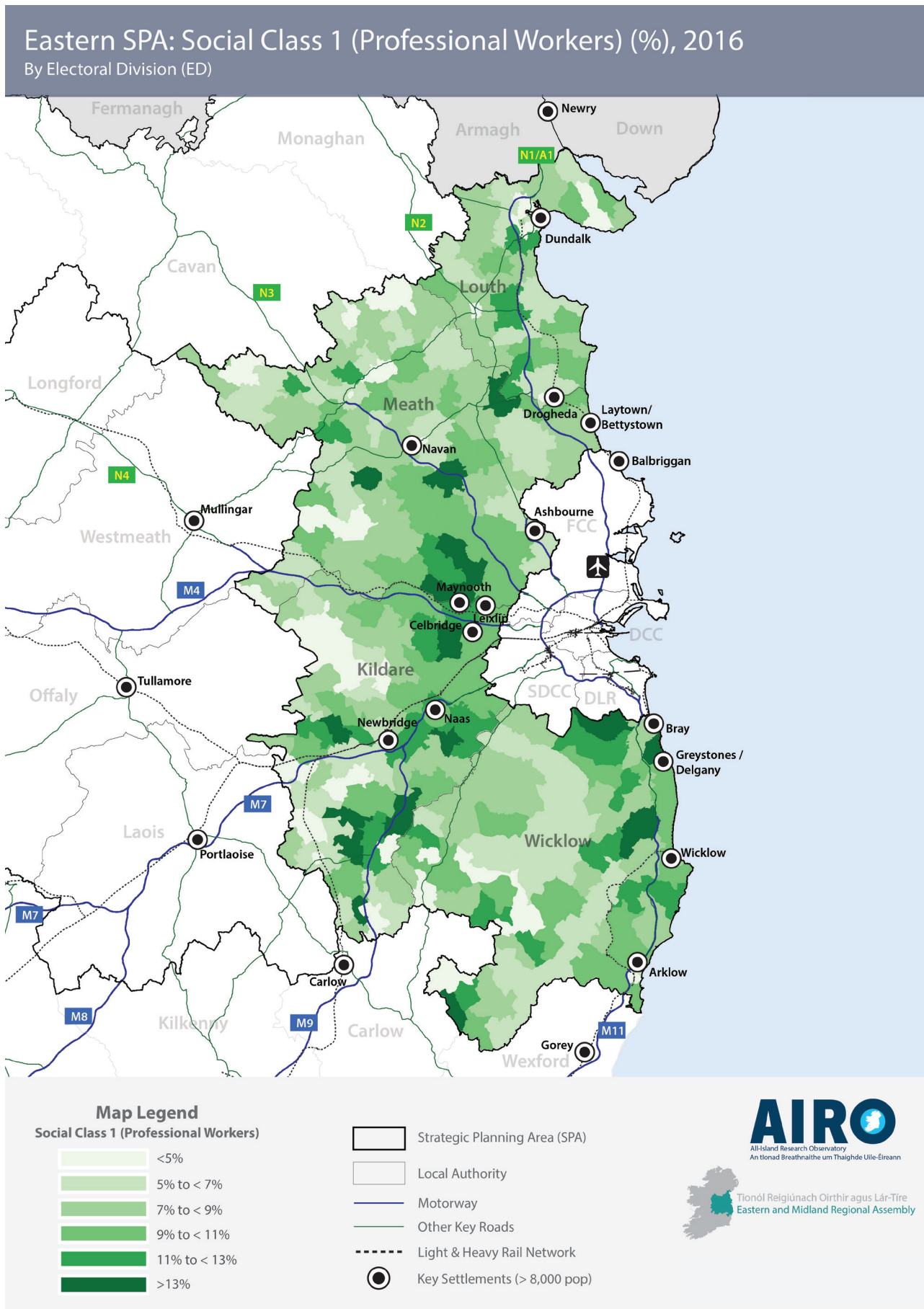
Education Attainment - Third Level Plus, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)



Social Class 1 - Professionals Workers, 2016



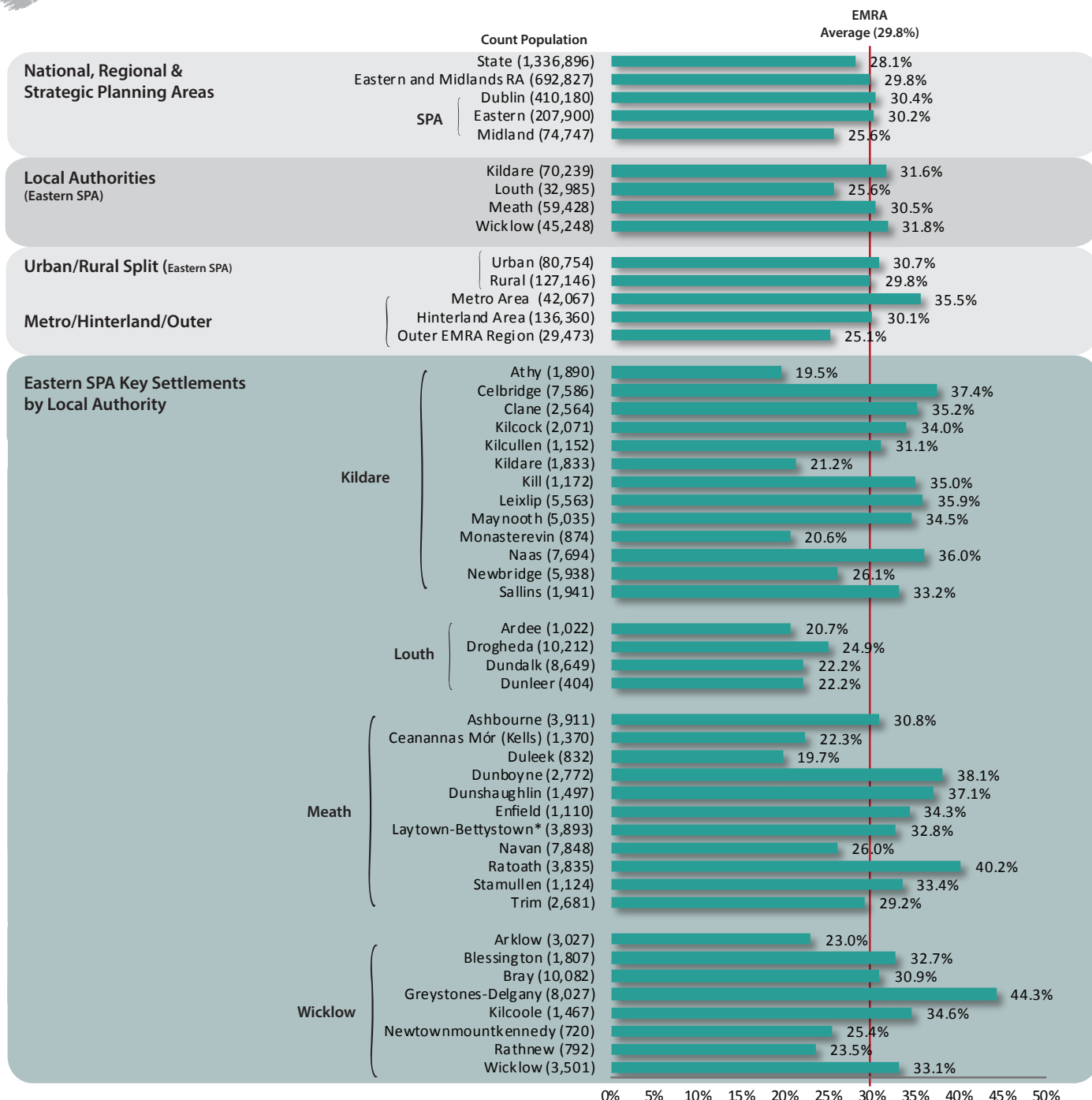
\*Includes Mornington-Donacarmey



Social Class 1, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

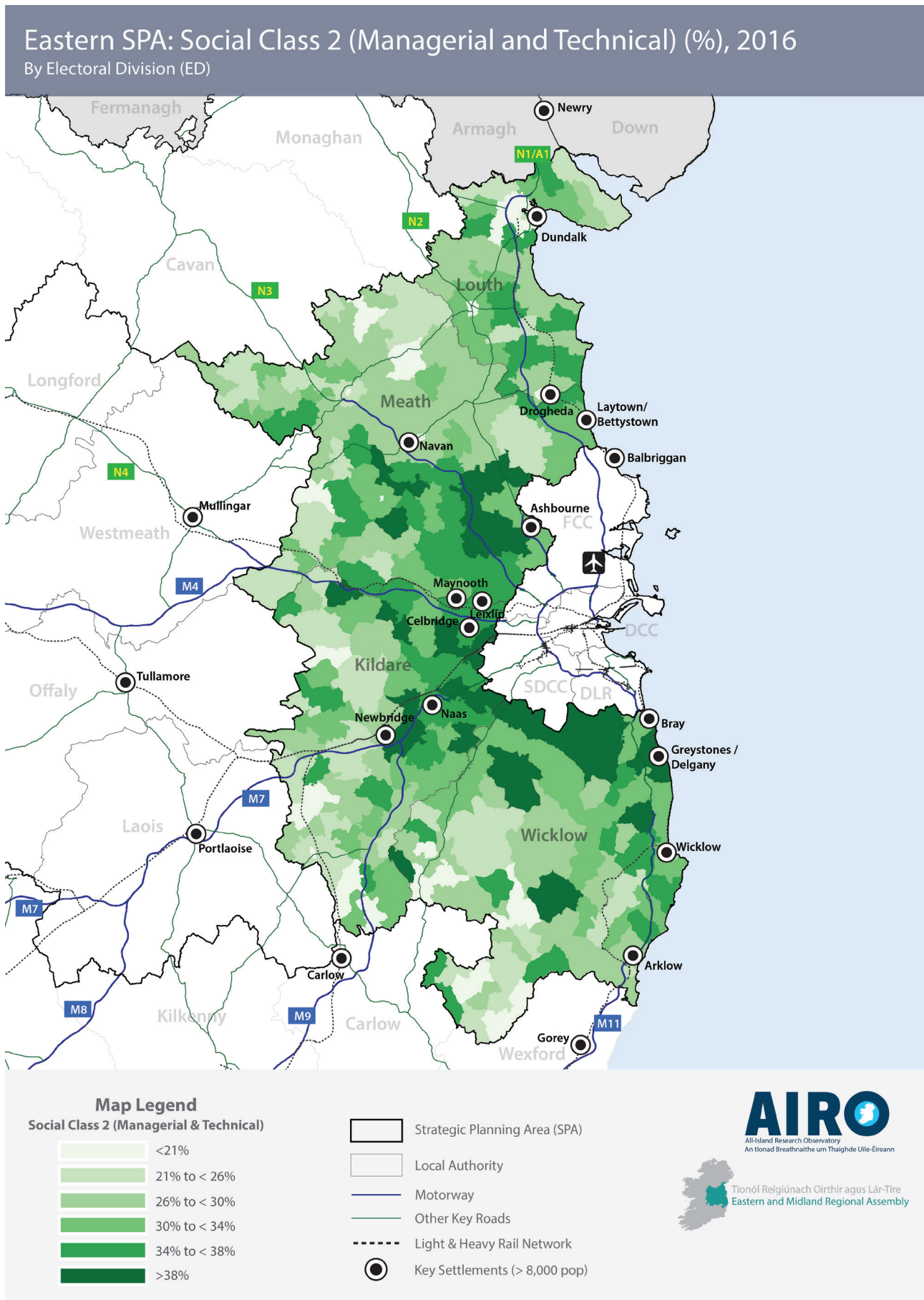


Social Class 2 - Managerial/Technical, 2016



\*Includes Mornington-Donacorney

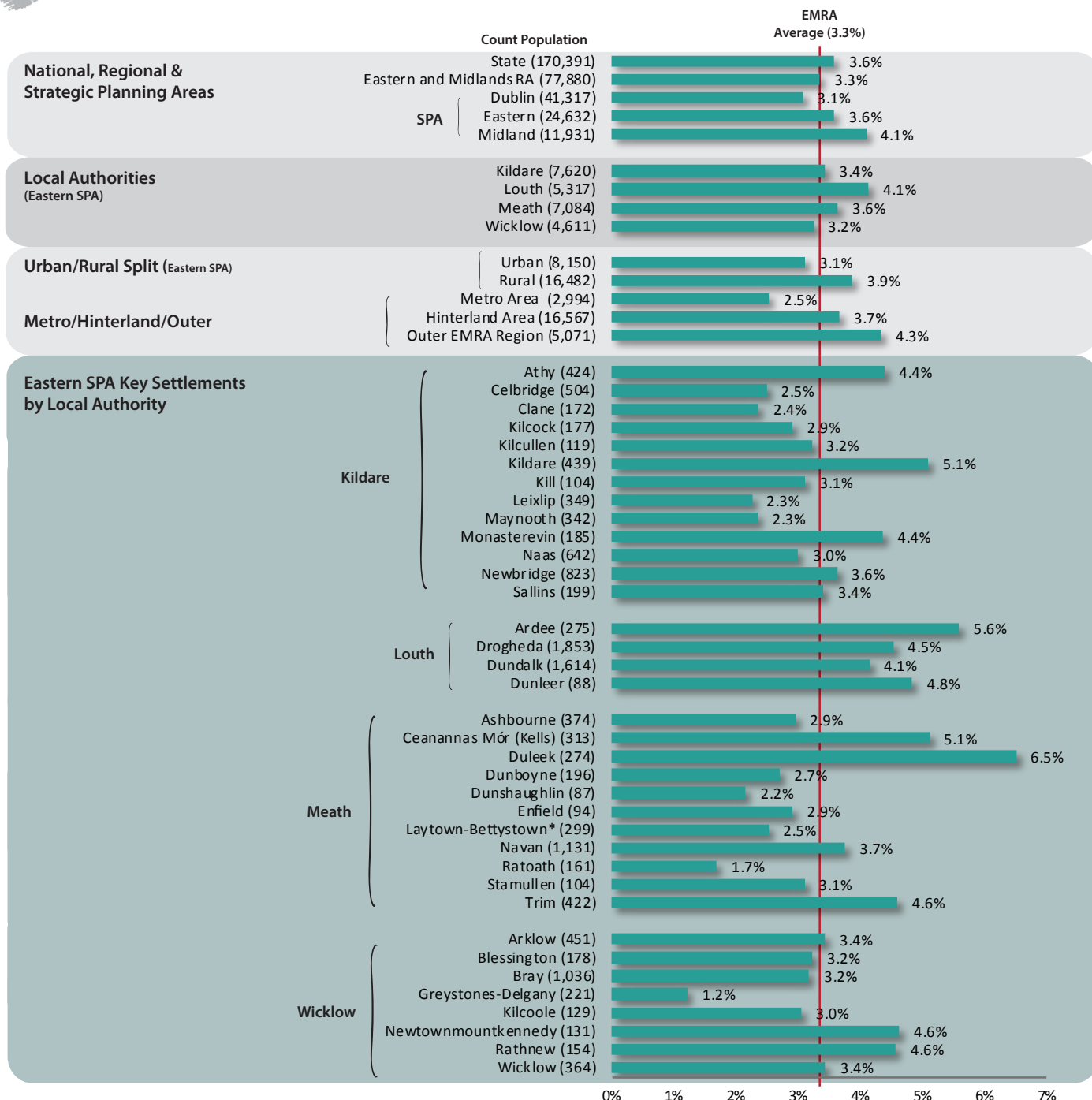




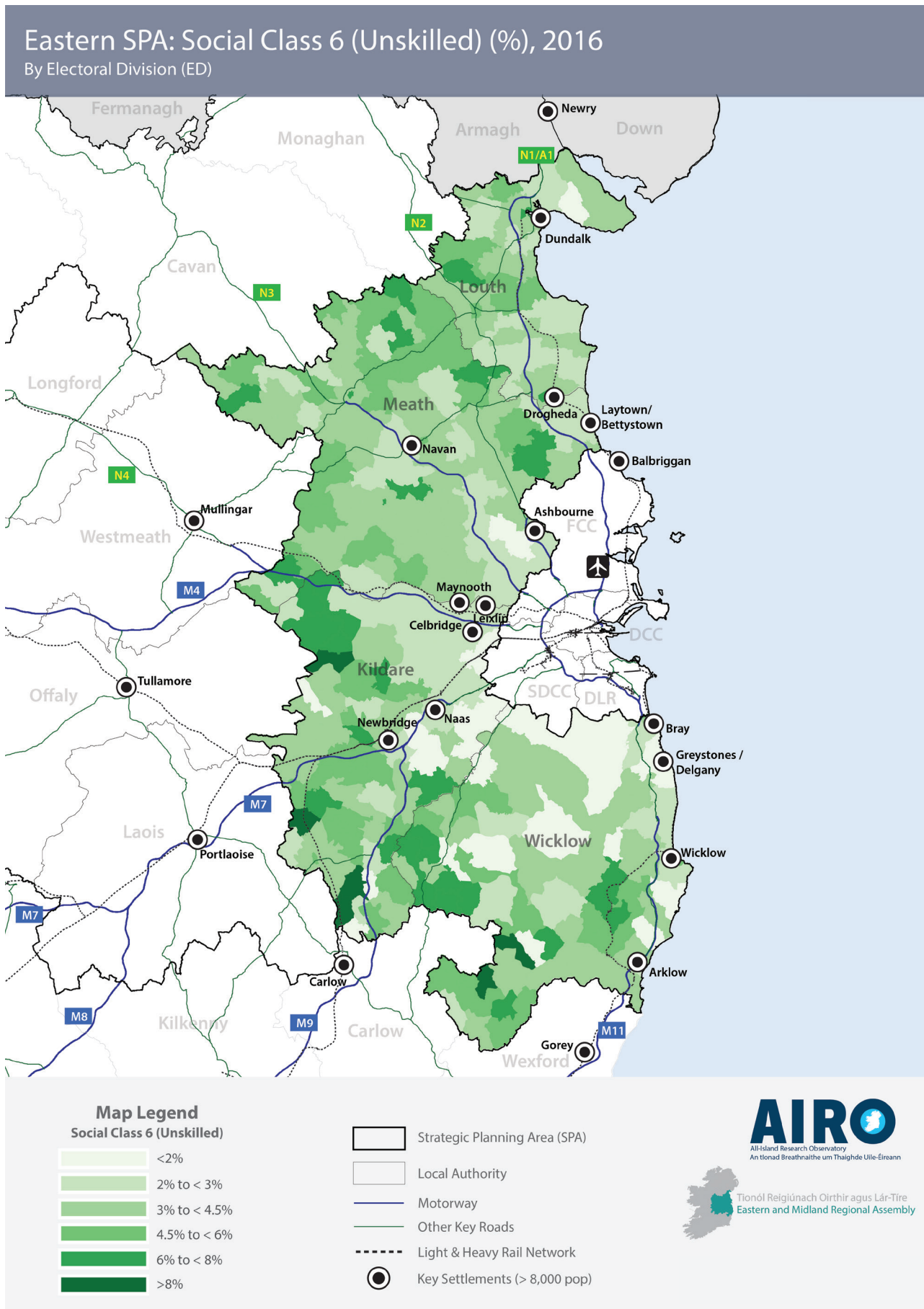
Social Class 2, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)



Social Class 6 - Unskilled, 2016



\*Includes Mornington-Donacarmey



Social Class 6, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

A background network diagram consisting of numerous grey circular nodes of varying sizes connected by thin grey lines, creating a complex web of connections. The nodes are distributed across the entire page, with some larger nodes acting as hubs.

# **Economy and Employment**

**Labour Force Participation Rates, Employment, Industry of  
Employment, Location of Jobs, Unemployment and  
Live Register**

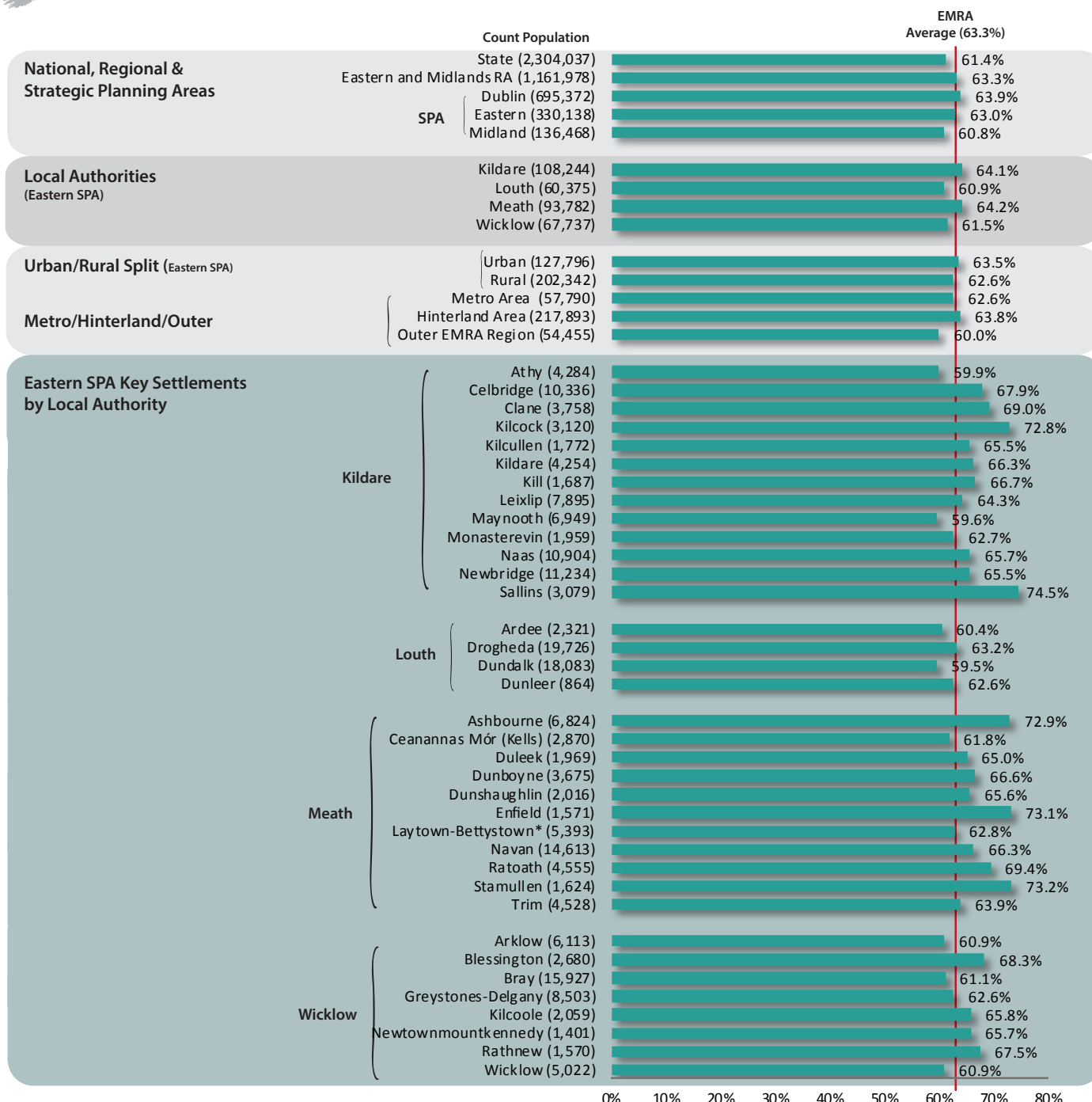




Labour Force Participation Rate (PES), 2016



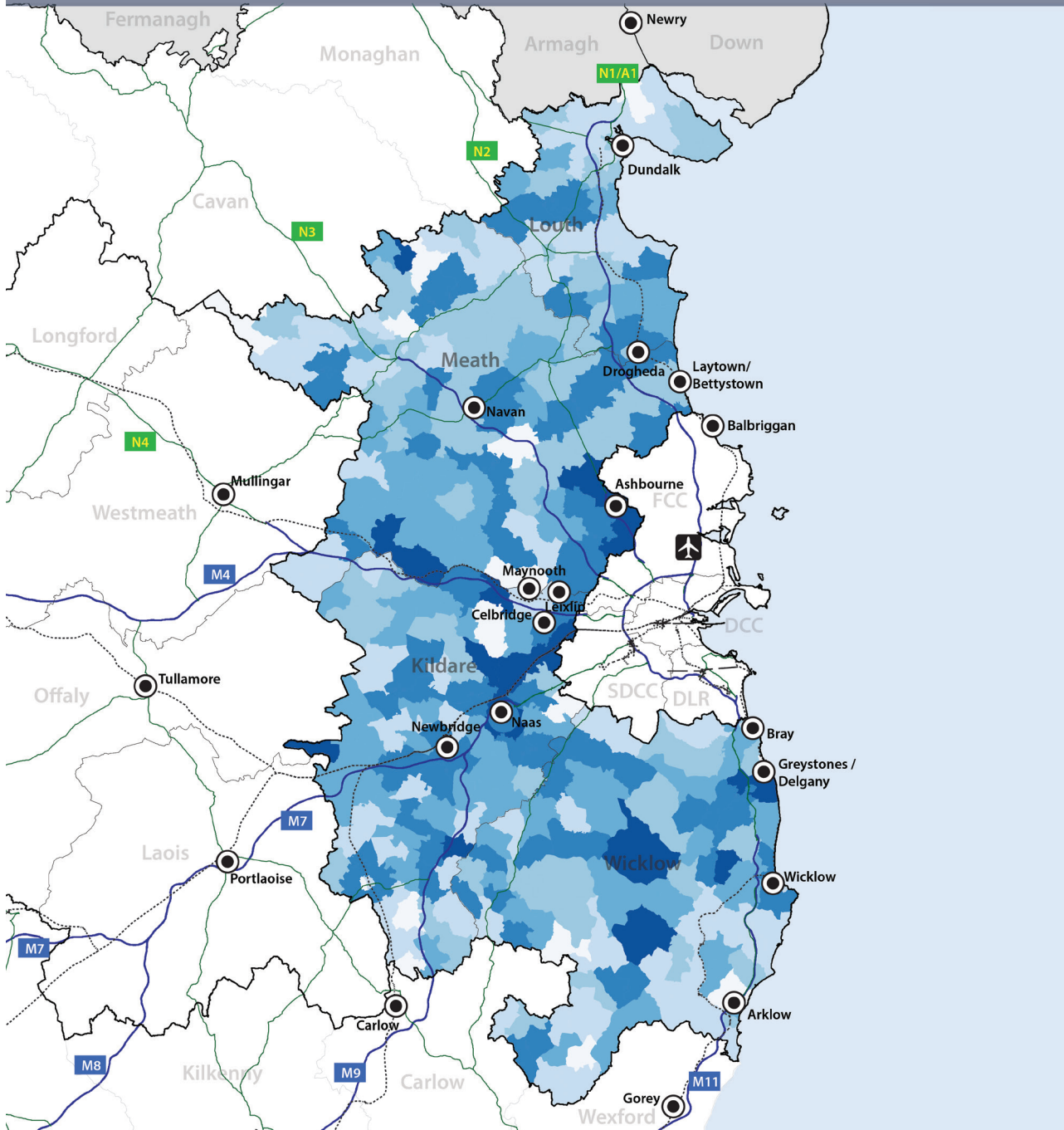
Labour Force Participation Rate, Census 2016



\*Includes Mornington-Donacarneay

# Eastern SPA: Labour Force Participation Rate, 2016

By Electoral Division (ED)



**Map Legend**

**Labour Force Participation rate**

[Lightest Blue]	<56%
[Light Blue]	56% to < 60%
[Medium Light Blue]	60% to < 62%
[Medium Blue]	62% to < 64%
[Dark Blue]	64% to < 68%
[Darkest Blue]	>68%

- Strategic Planning Area (SPA)
- Local Authority
- Motorway
- Other Key Roads
- Light & Heavy Rail Network
- Key Settlements (> 8,000 pop)

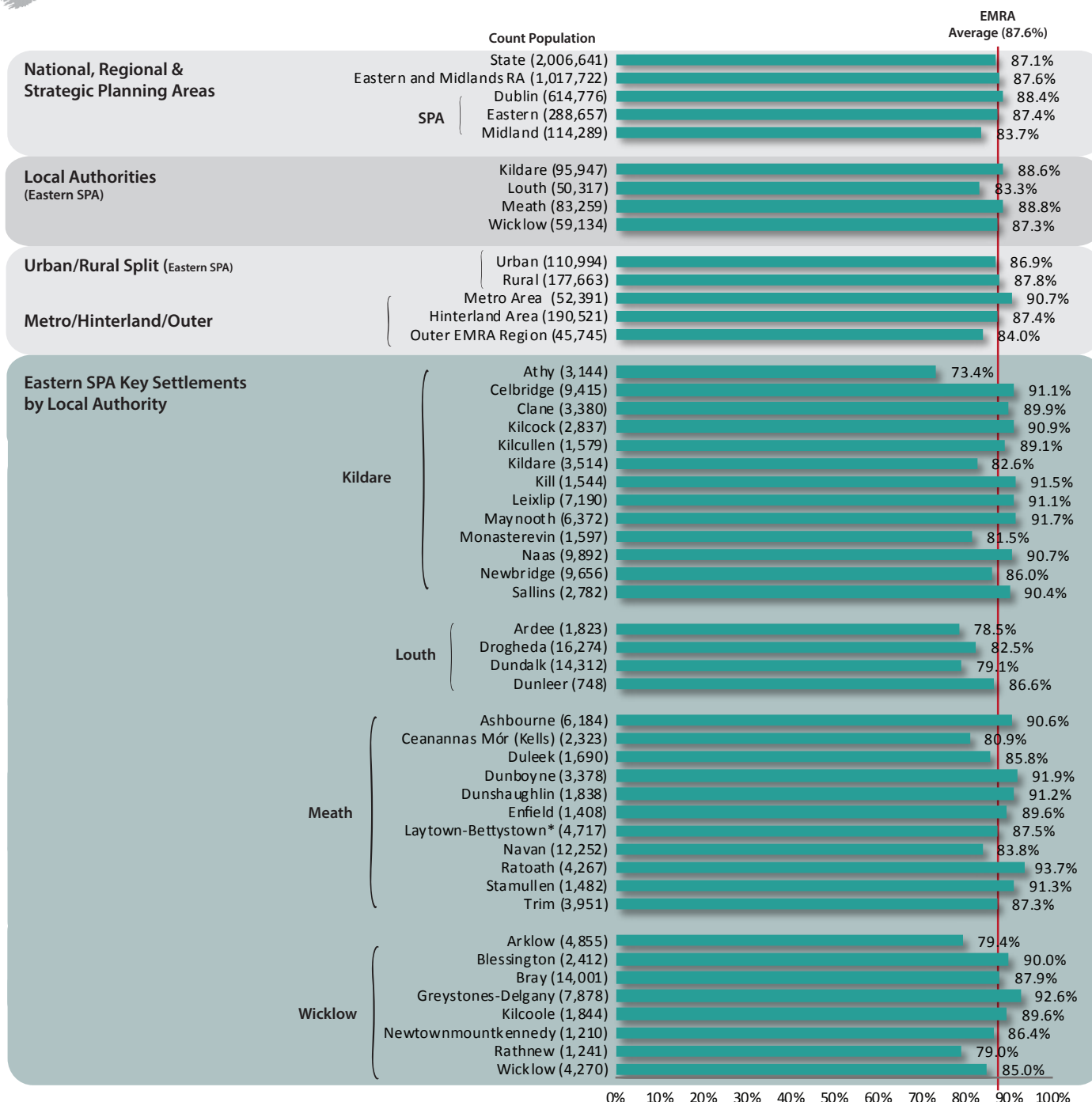


Labour Force Participation Rate (PES), 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

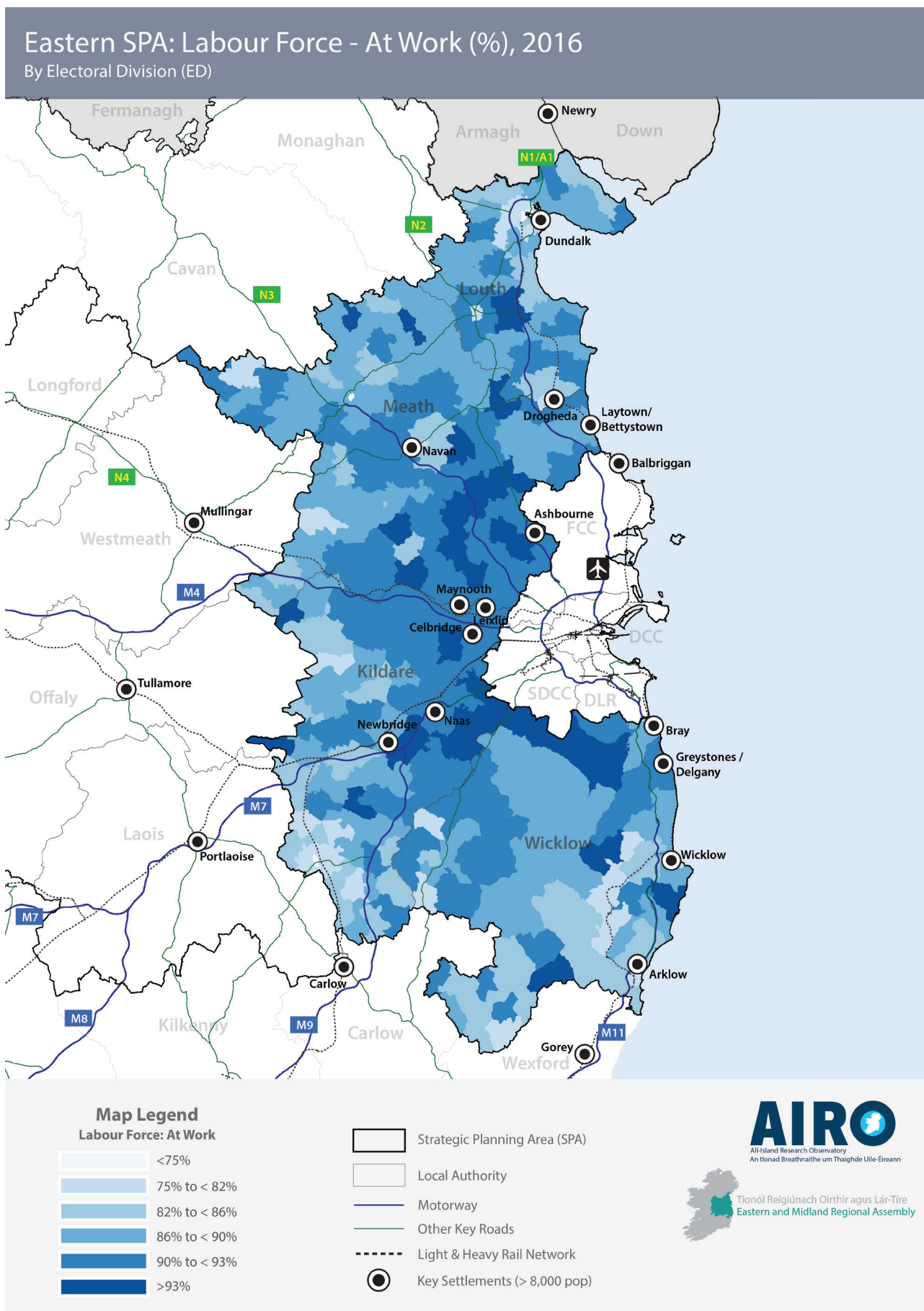
Labour Force At Work Rate (PES), 2016



Labour Force At Work, Census 2016

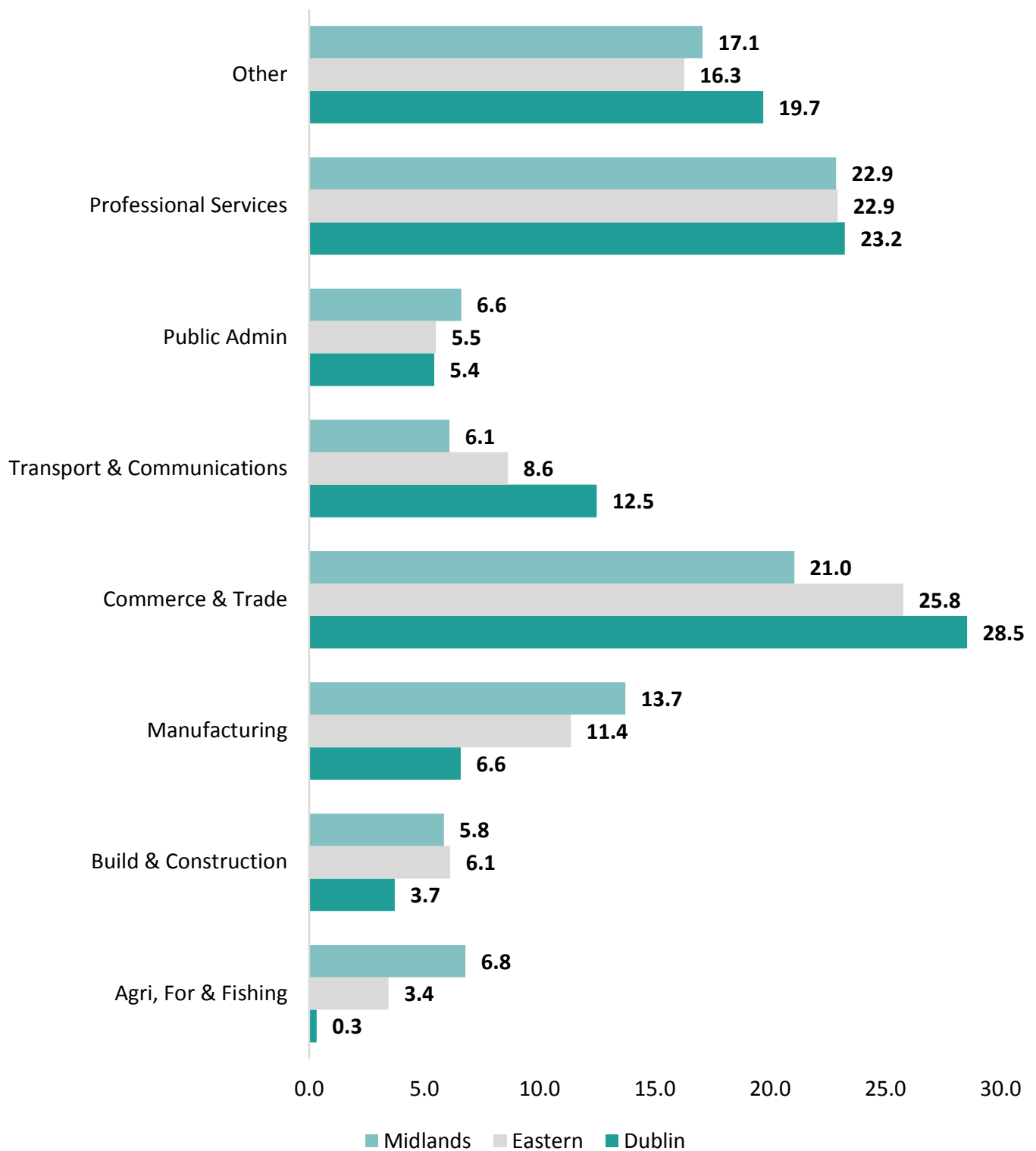


\*Includes Mornington-Donacamey



Labour Force At Work Rate (PES), 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

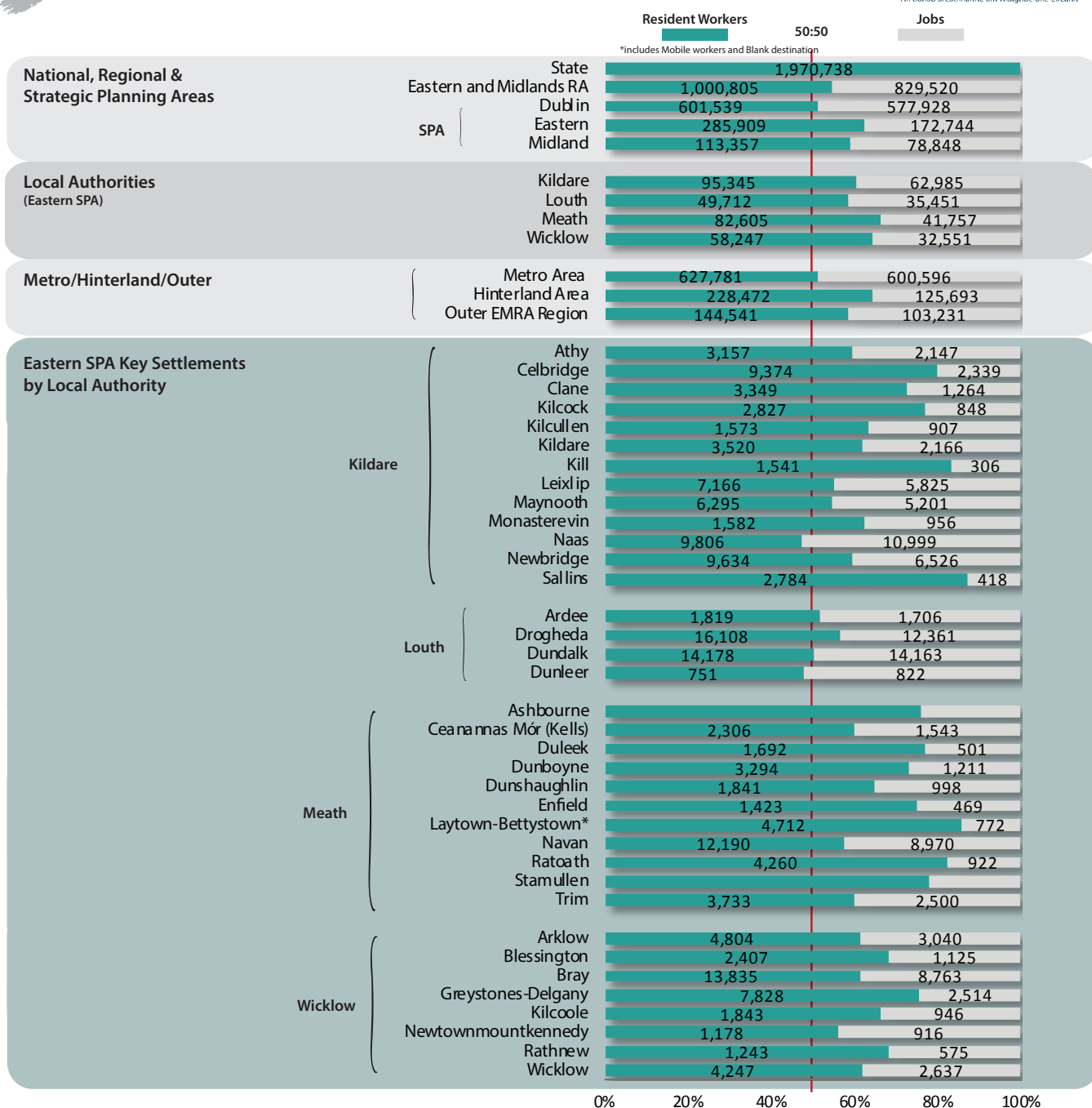
Industry of Employment - EMRA SPAs, 2016







Resident Workers and Local Jobs, 2016



\*Includes Mornington-Donacarney

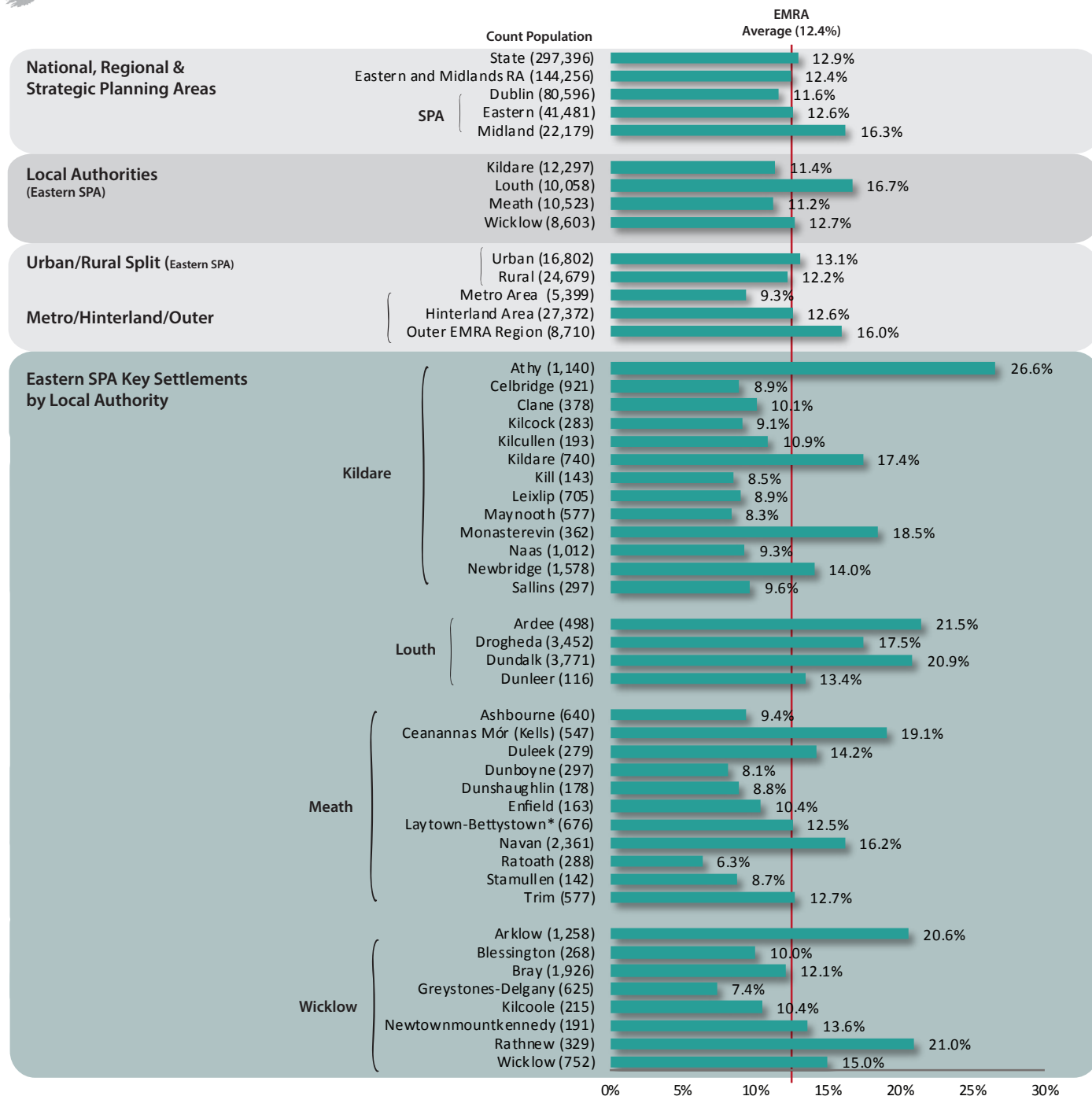
Note: Metro/Hinterland/Outer are for the entire EMRA Region

Location of Jobs within Eastern SPA, 2016 (Source: CSO POWCAR & AIRO)

Labour Force Unemployment Rate (PES), 2016



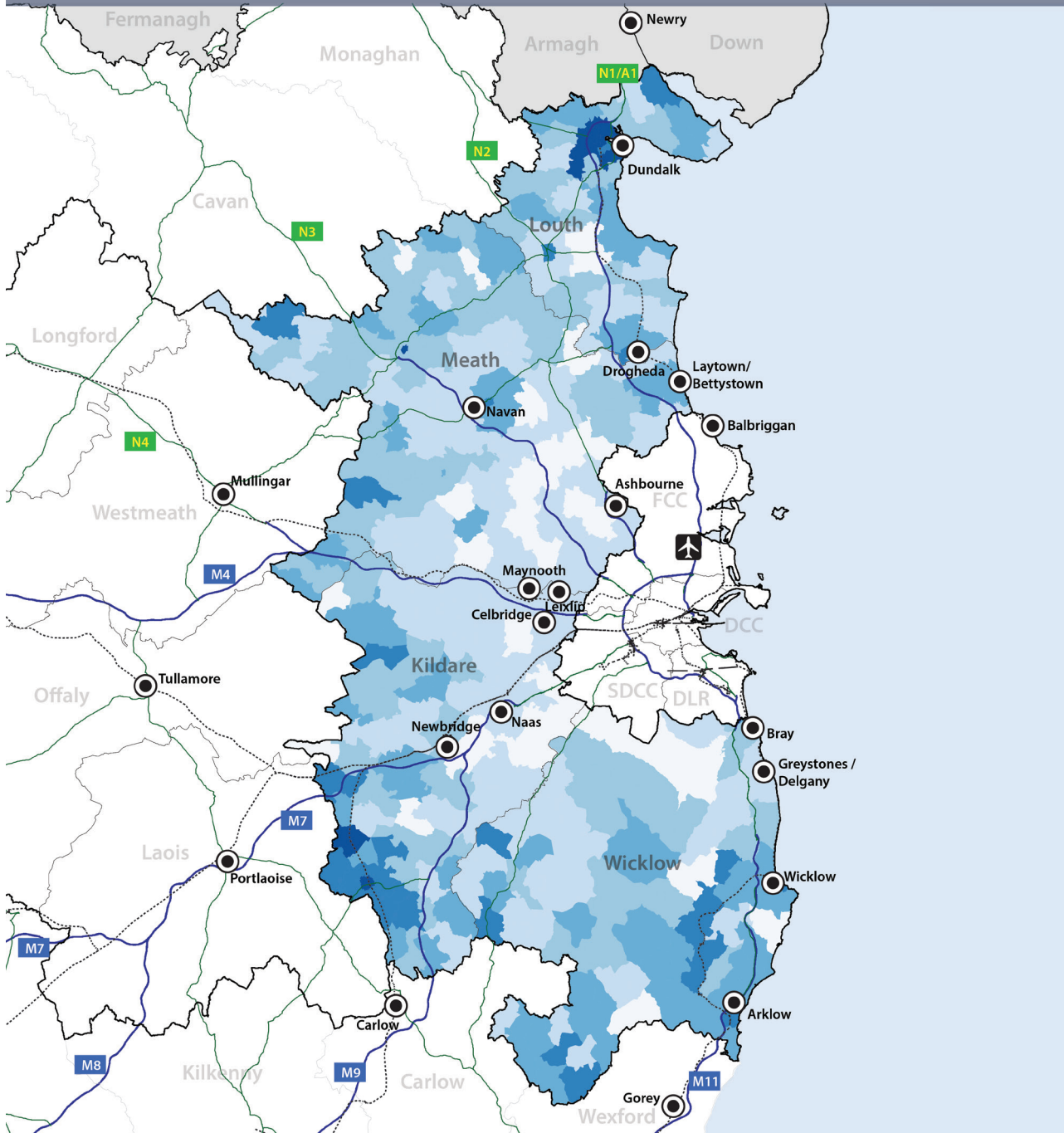
Labour Force Unemployed, Census 2016



\*Includes Mornington-Donacarmey

# Eastern SPA: Labour Force - Unemployed (%), 2016

By Electoral Division (ED)



**Map Legend**

**Labour Force: Unemployed**

	<7%
	7% to < 10%
	10% to < 13%
	13% to < 17%
	17% to < 23%
	>23%

- Strategic Planning Area (SPA)
- Local Authority
- Motorway
- Other Key Roads
- Light & Heavy Rail Network
- Key Settlements (> 8,000 pop)



Labour Force Unemployment Rate (PES), 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

A background network diagram consisting of numerous grey circular nodes of varying sizes connected by thin grey lines, creating a complex web of connections. The nodes are distributed across the entire page, with some larger nodes acting as hubs.

# Environment and Infrastructure

**Travel to Work, Commuting Flows, Mode of Transport,  
Broadband Access**

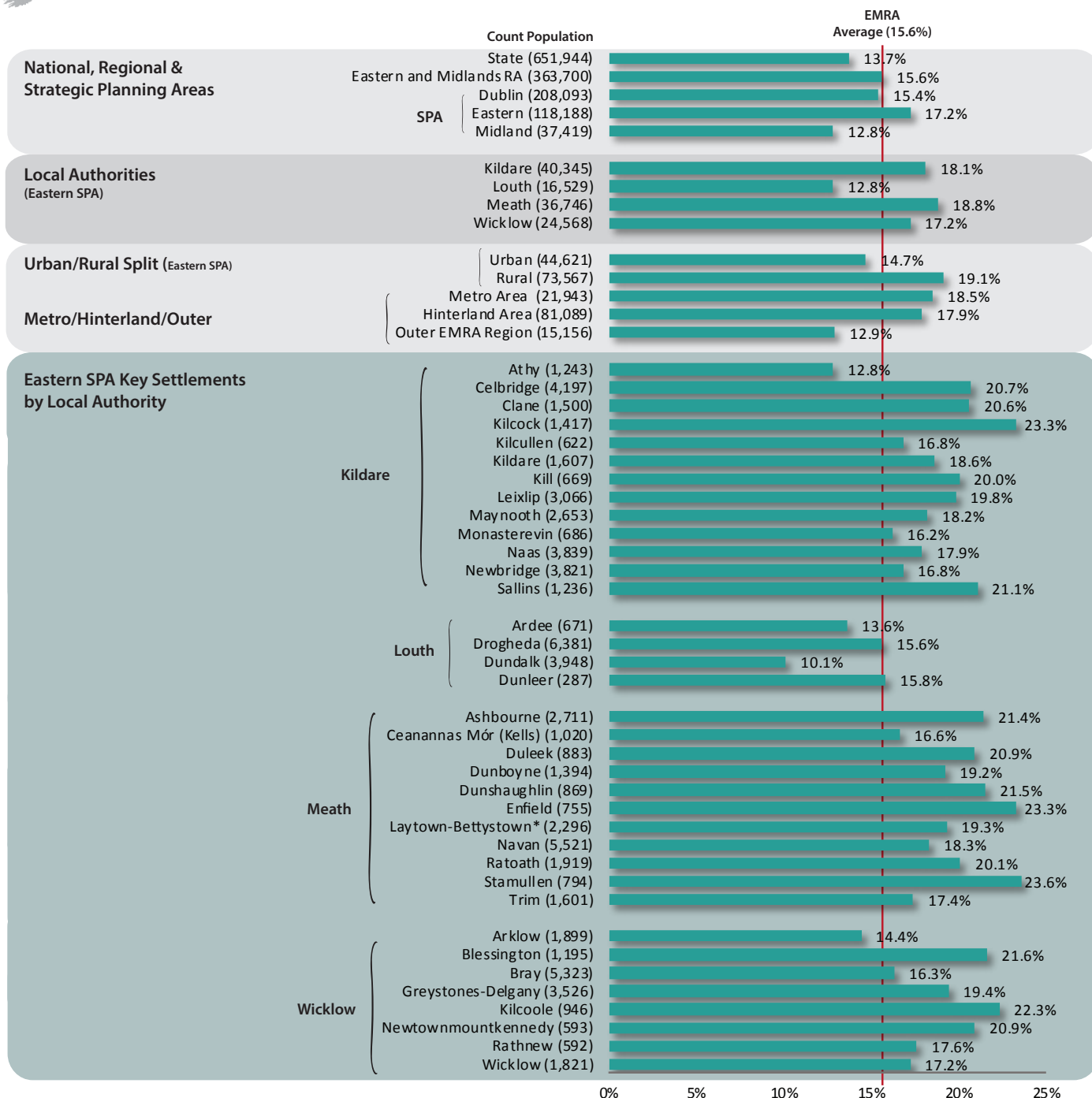




Commuting to Work/School before 7am, 2016



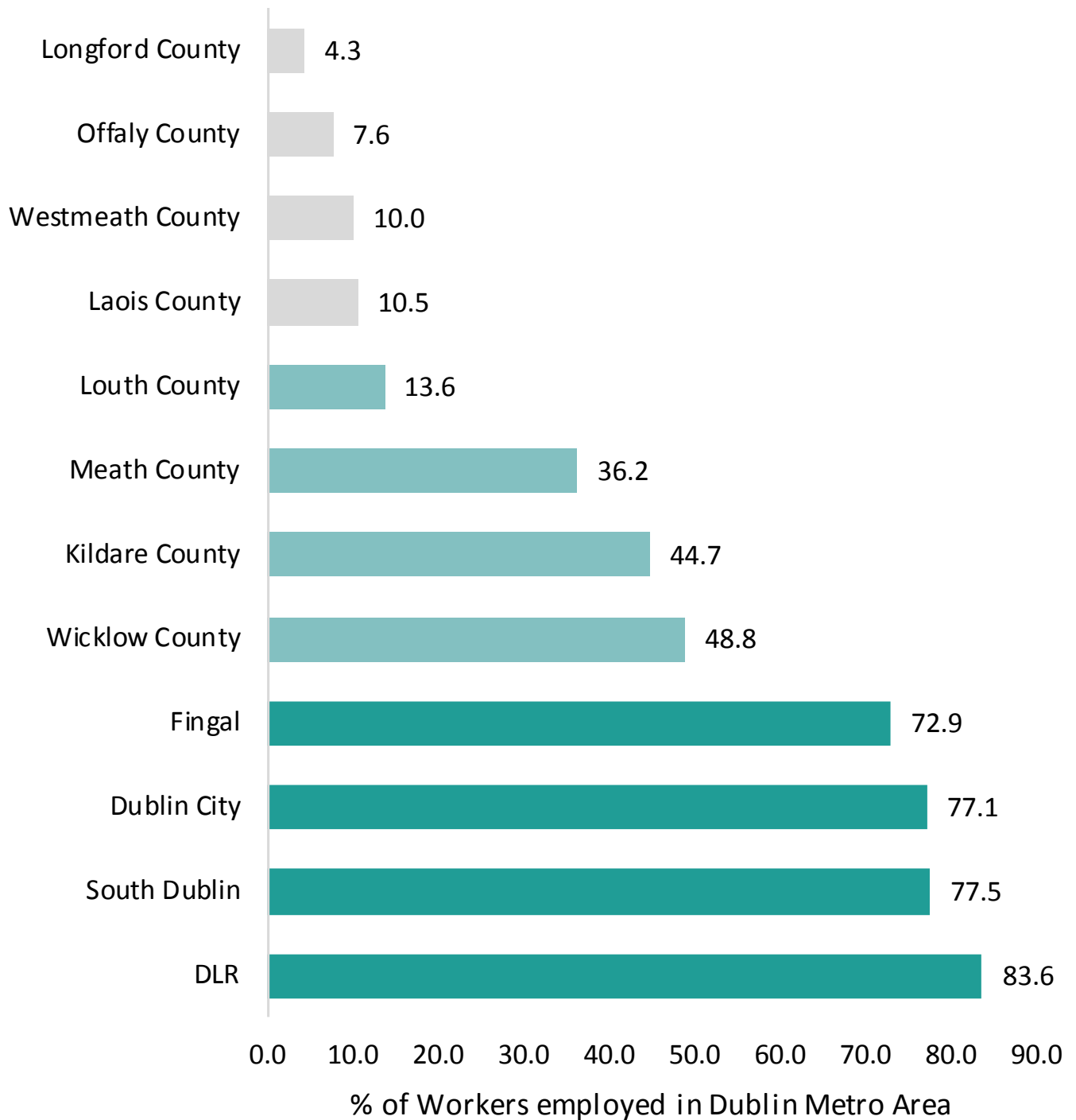
Depart for Work/Education before 7am, 2016



\*Includes Mornington-Donacorney



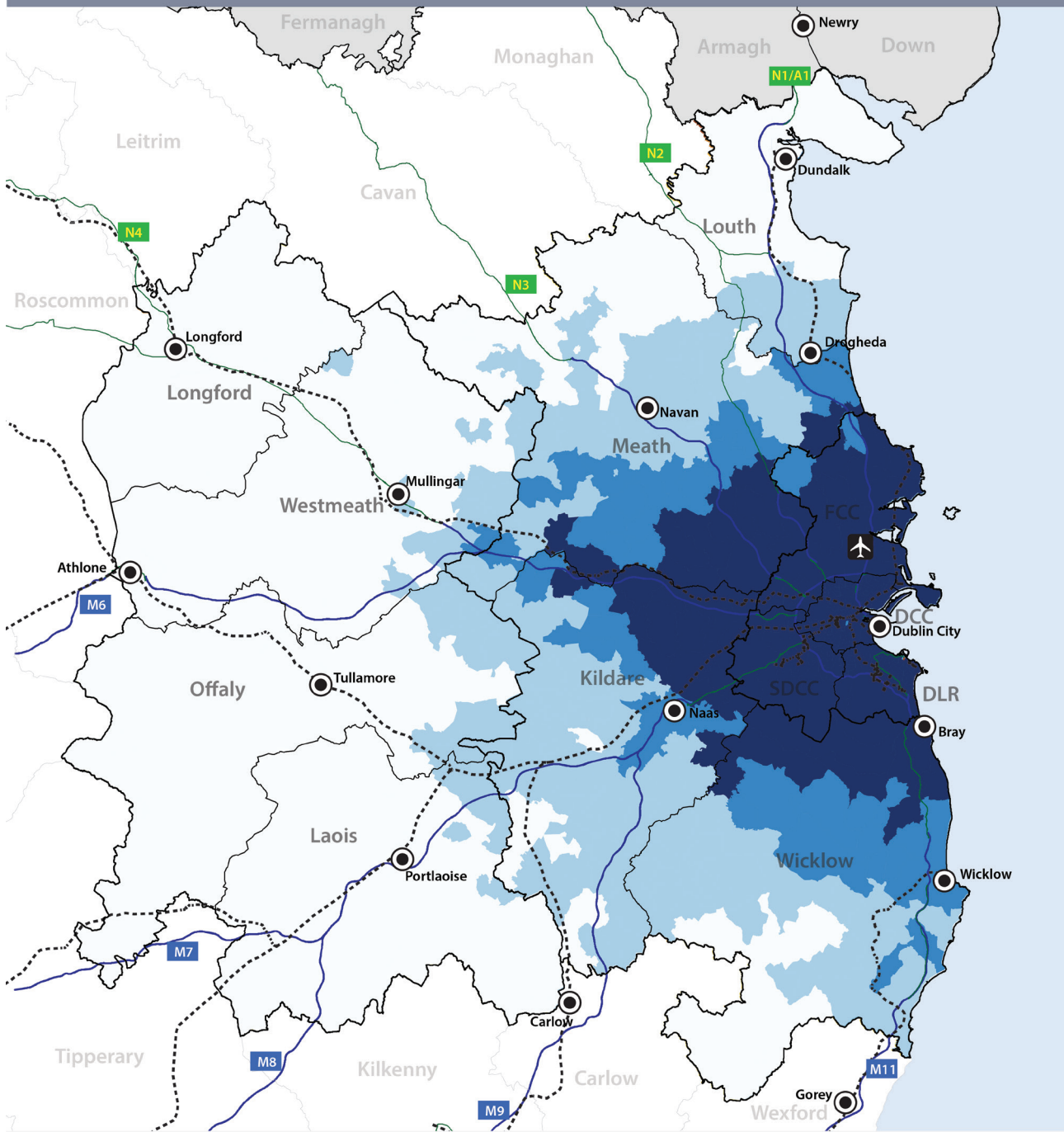
Percentage of Workers employed in the Dublin Metropolitan Area, 2016



Percentage of Workers employed in the Dublin Metropolitan Area, 2016 (Source: CSO POWCAR & AIRO)

# EMRA: Commuter Flows to Dublin Metropolitan Area, 2016

By Electoral Division (ED)



**Map Legend**  
Commuter Flows to GDA Metro

Lightest Blue	Less than 15%
Light Blue	15% to < 30%
Medium Blue	30% to < 45%
Dark Blue	> 45%

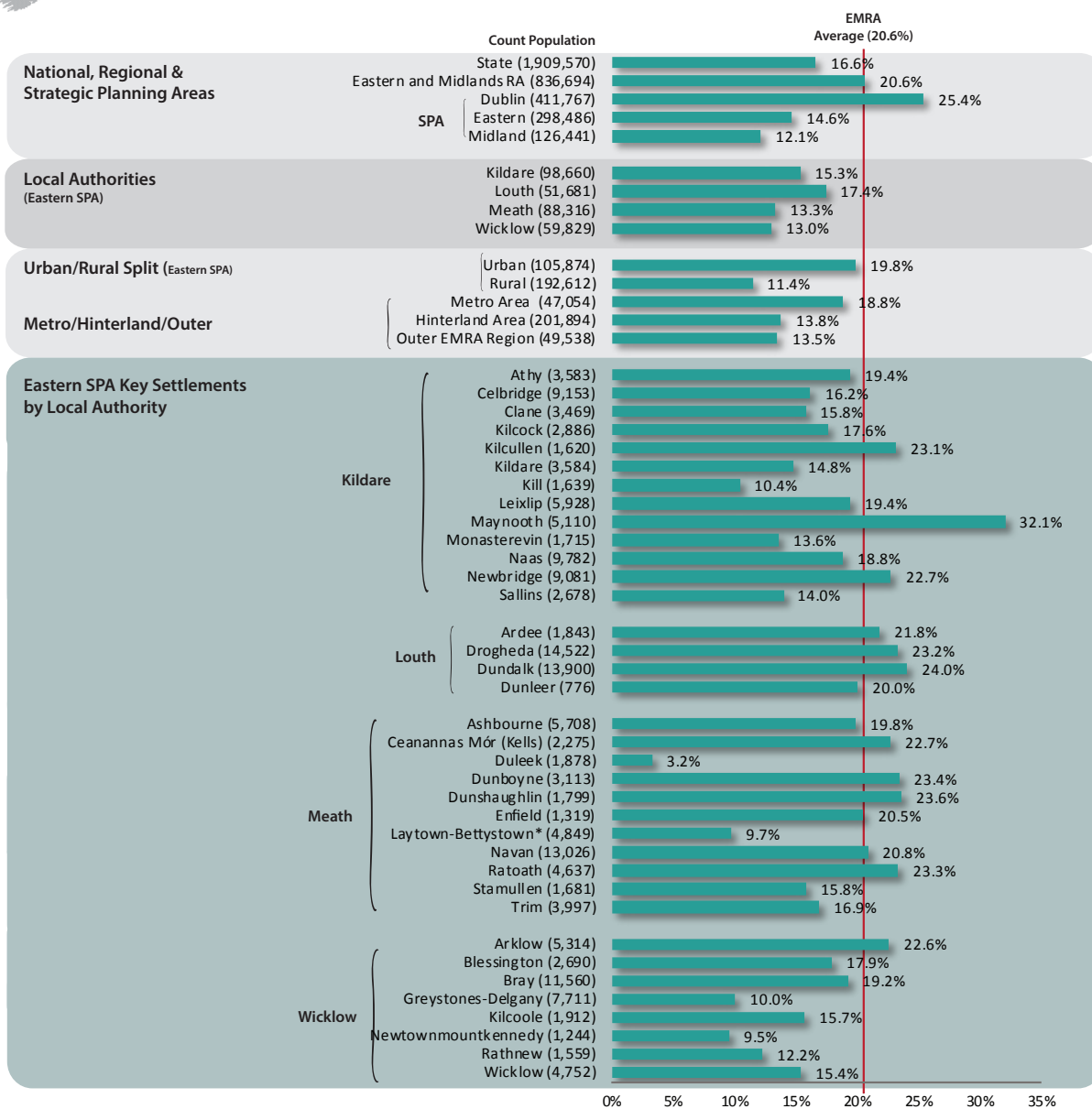
- Strategic Planning Area (SPA)
- Local Authority
- Motorway
- Other Key Roads
- Light & Heavy Rail Network
- Key Settlements



Commuter Flows to the Dublin Metropolitan Area, 2016 (Source: CSO POWCAR & AIRO)



Travel to Work/Education: Green Modes, 2016

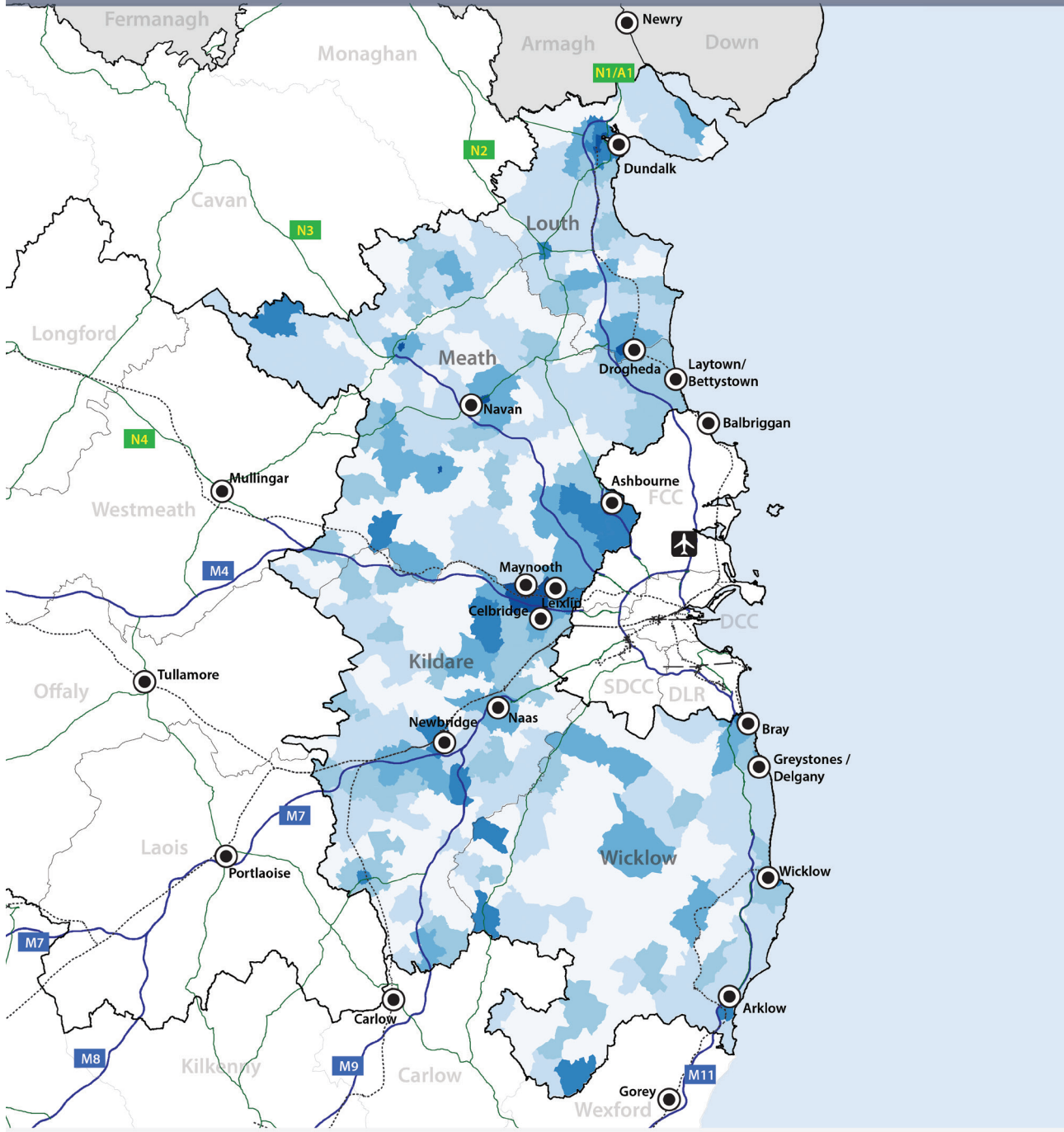


\*Includes Mornington-Donacarney



# Eastern SPA: Mode of Transport to Work/Edu - Green (%), 2016

By Electoral Division (ED)



**Map Legend**

Mode of Transport to Work/Edu: Green

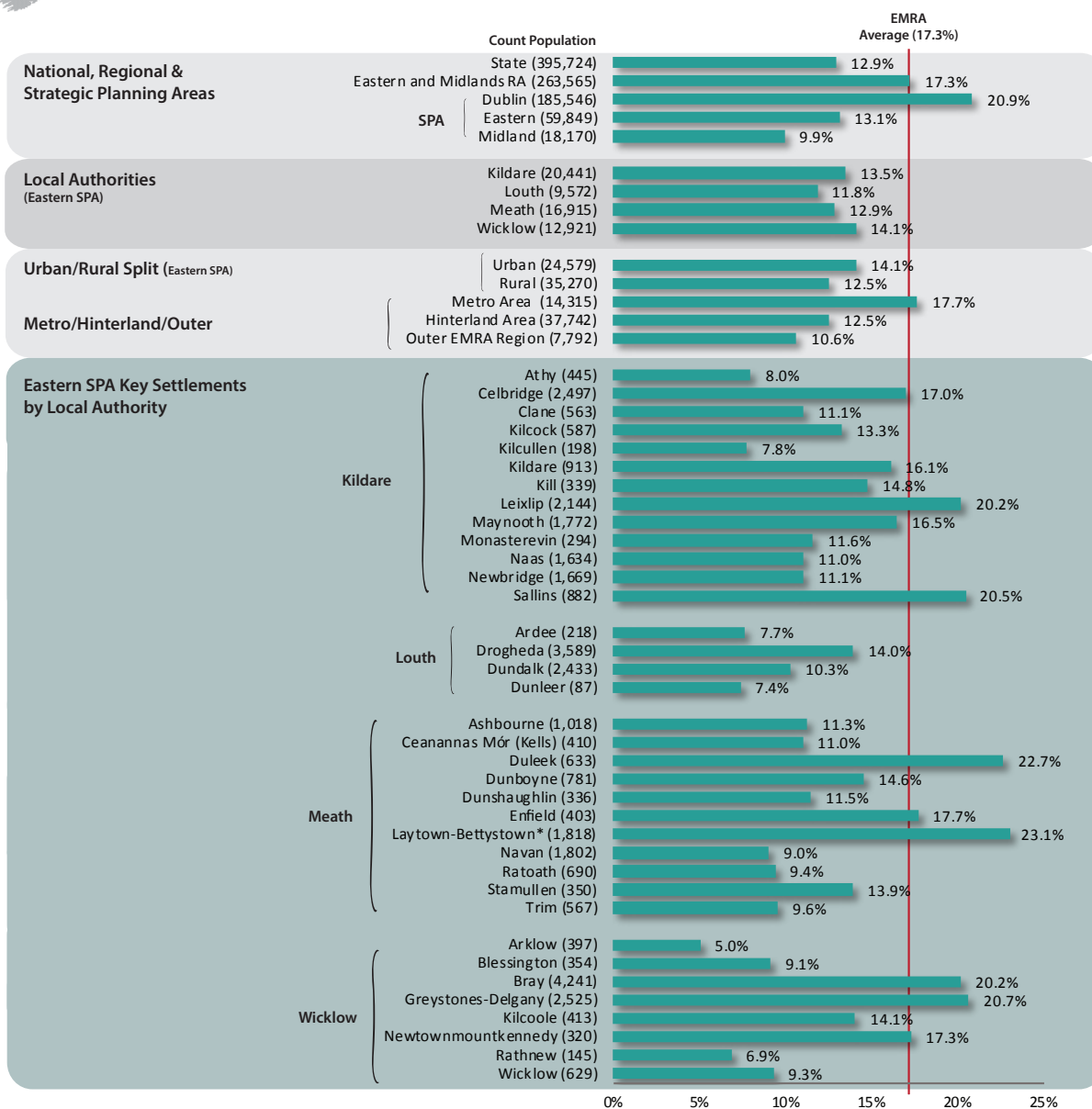
	<4%
	4% to < 8%
	8% to < 13%
	13% to < 19%
	19% to < 27%
	>27%

- Strategic Planning Area (SPA)
- Local Authority
- Motorway
- Other Key Roads
- Light & Heavy Rail Network
- Key Settlements (> 8,000 pop)





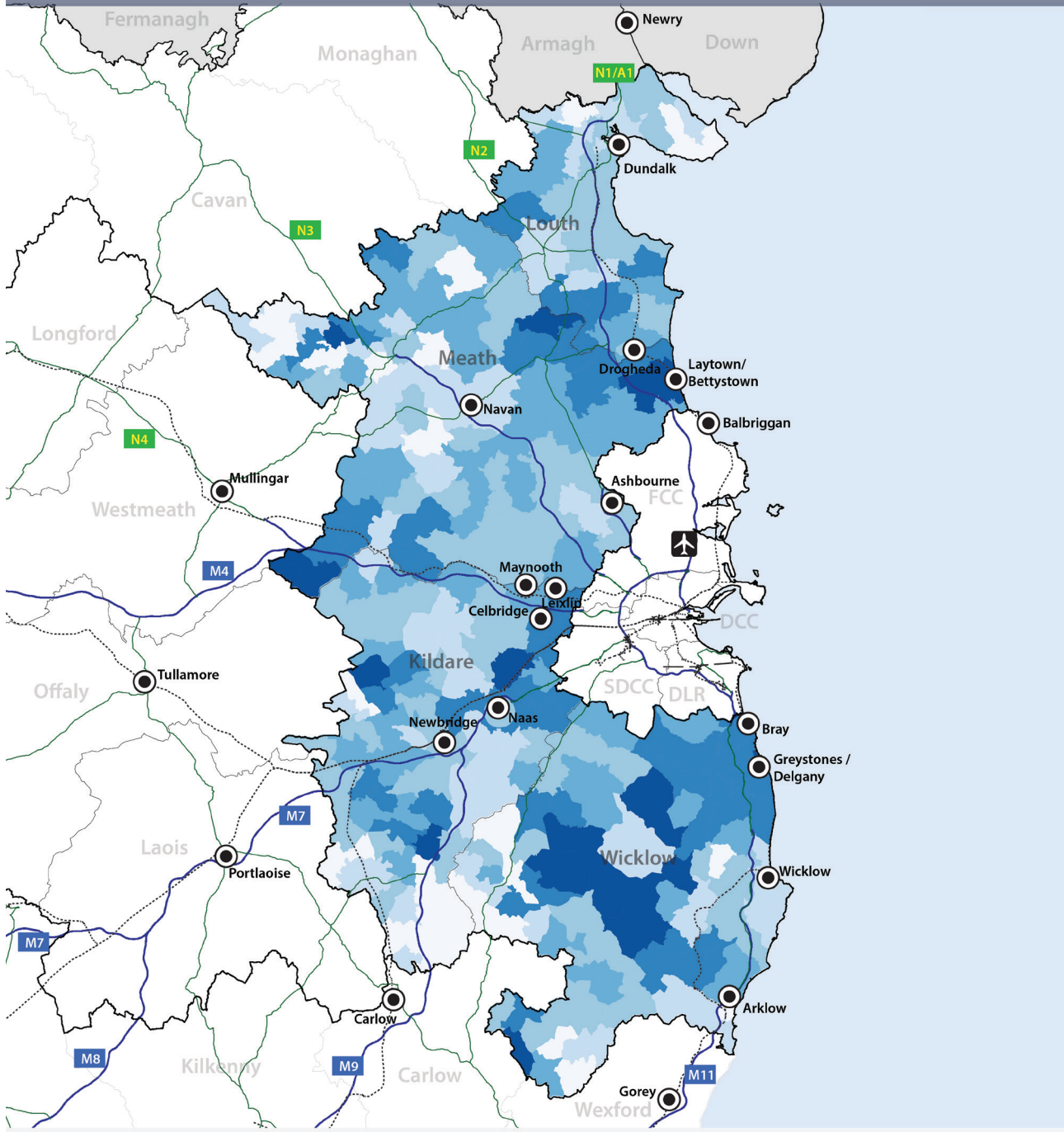
Travel to Work/Education: Public Transport, 2016



\*Includes Mornington-Donacarney

# Eastern SPA: Mode of Transport to Work/Edu - Public (%), 2016

By Electoral Division (ED)



**Map Legend**

Mode of Transport to Work/Edu: Public

	<7%
	7% to < 10%
	10% to < 13%
	13% to < 16%
	16% to < 21%
	>21%

- Strategic Planning Area (SPA)
- Local Authority
- Motorway
- Other Key Roads
- Light & Heavy Rail Network
- Key Settlements (> 8,000 pop)

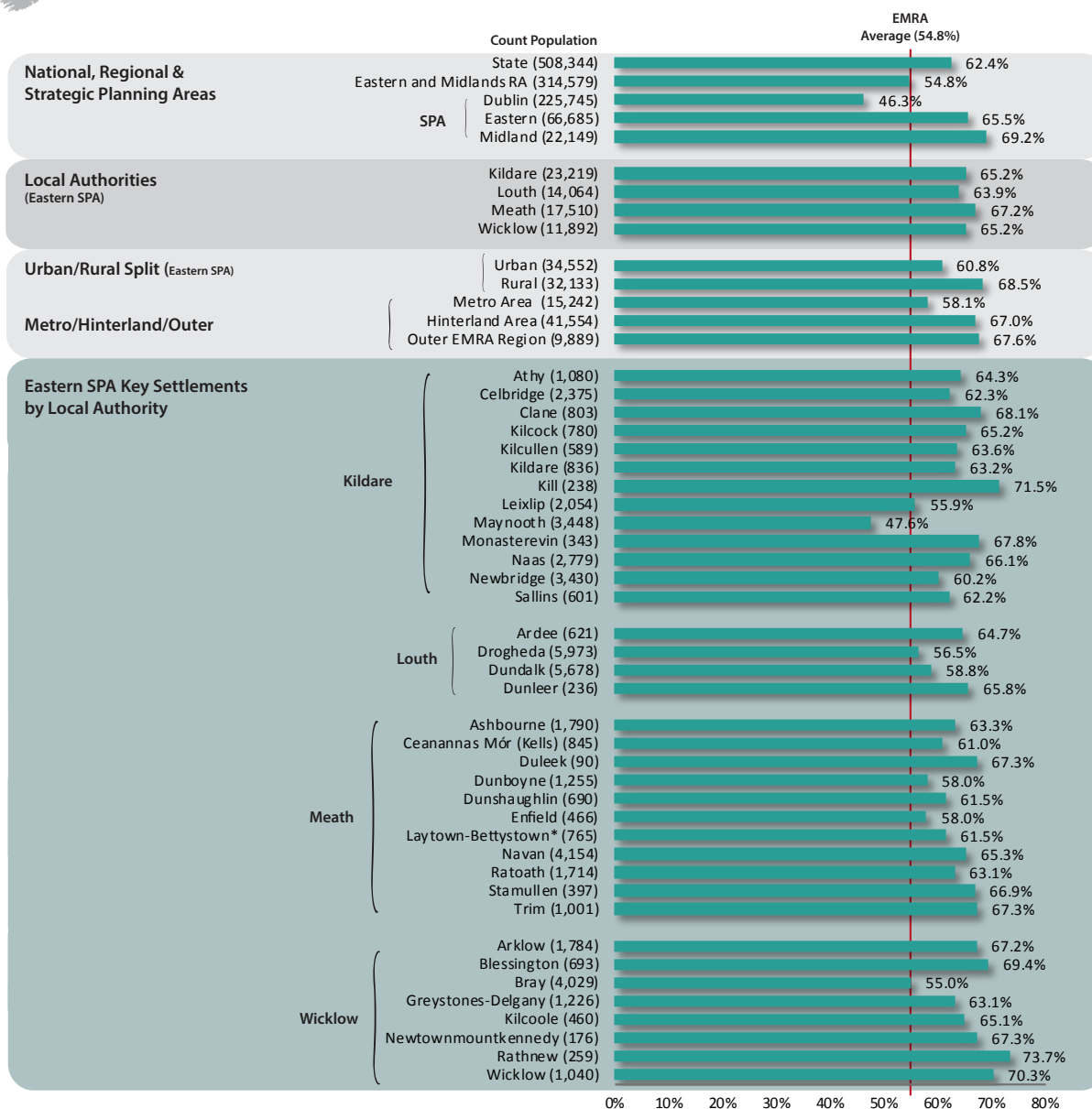


Mode of Transport to Work/Education - Public Modes, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Mode of Transport to Work/Education: Private Modes, 2016



Travel to Work/Education: Private Modes, 2016

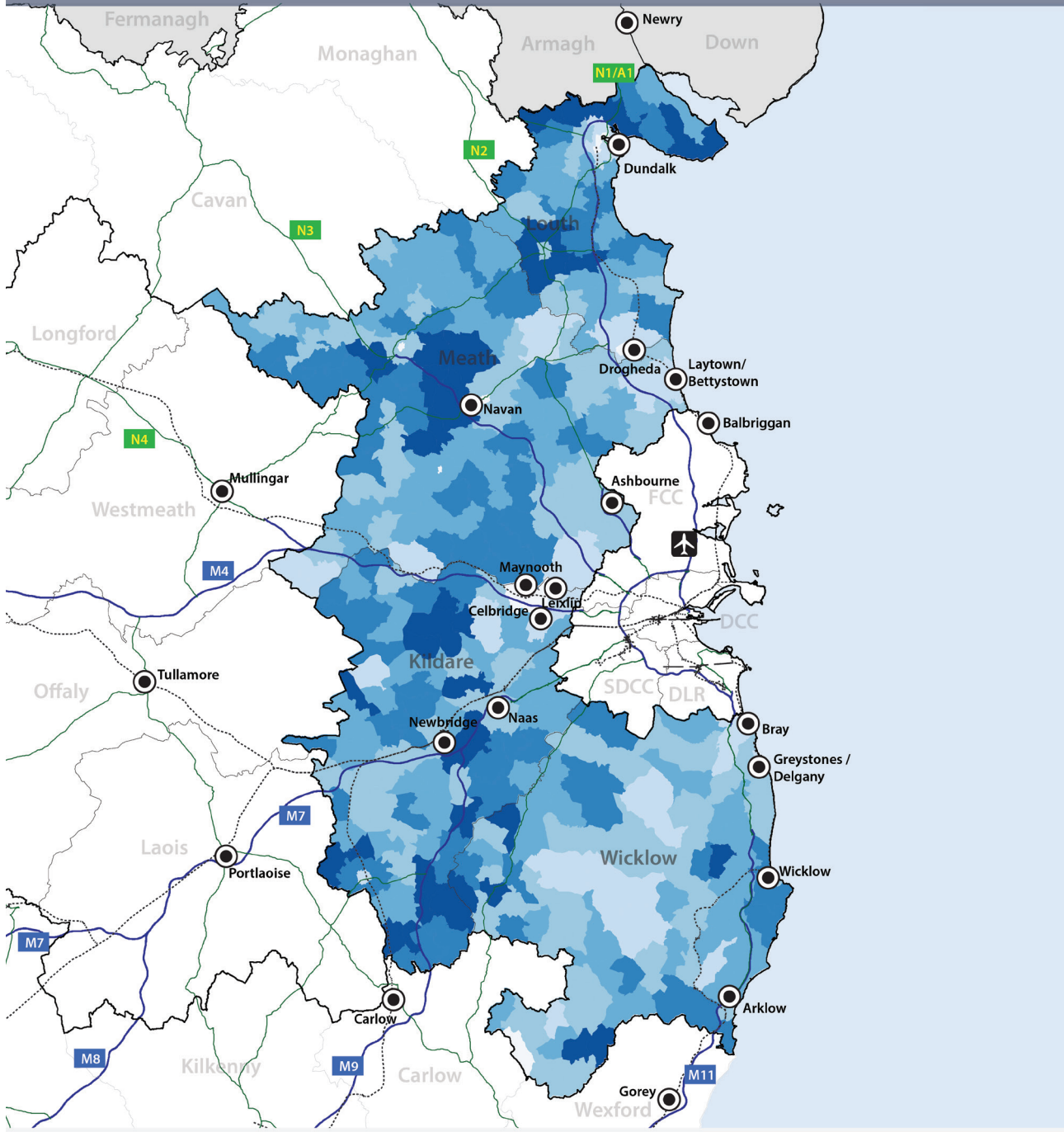


\*Includes Mornington-Donacarney



# Eastern SPA: Mode of Transport to Work/Edu - Private (%), 2016

By Electoral Division (ED)



**Map Legend**  
Mode of Transport to Work/Edu: Private

- <54%
- 54% to < 63%
- 63% to < 69%
- 69% to < 74%
- 74% to < 78%
- >78%

- Strategic Planning Area (SPA)
- Local Authority
- Motorway
- Other Key Roads
- Light & Heavy Rail Network
- Key Settlements (> 8,000 pop)

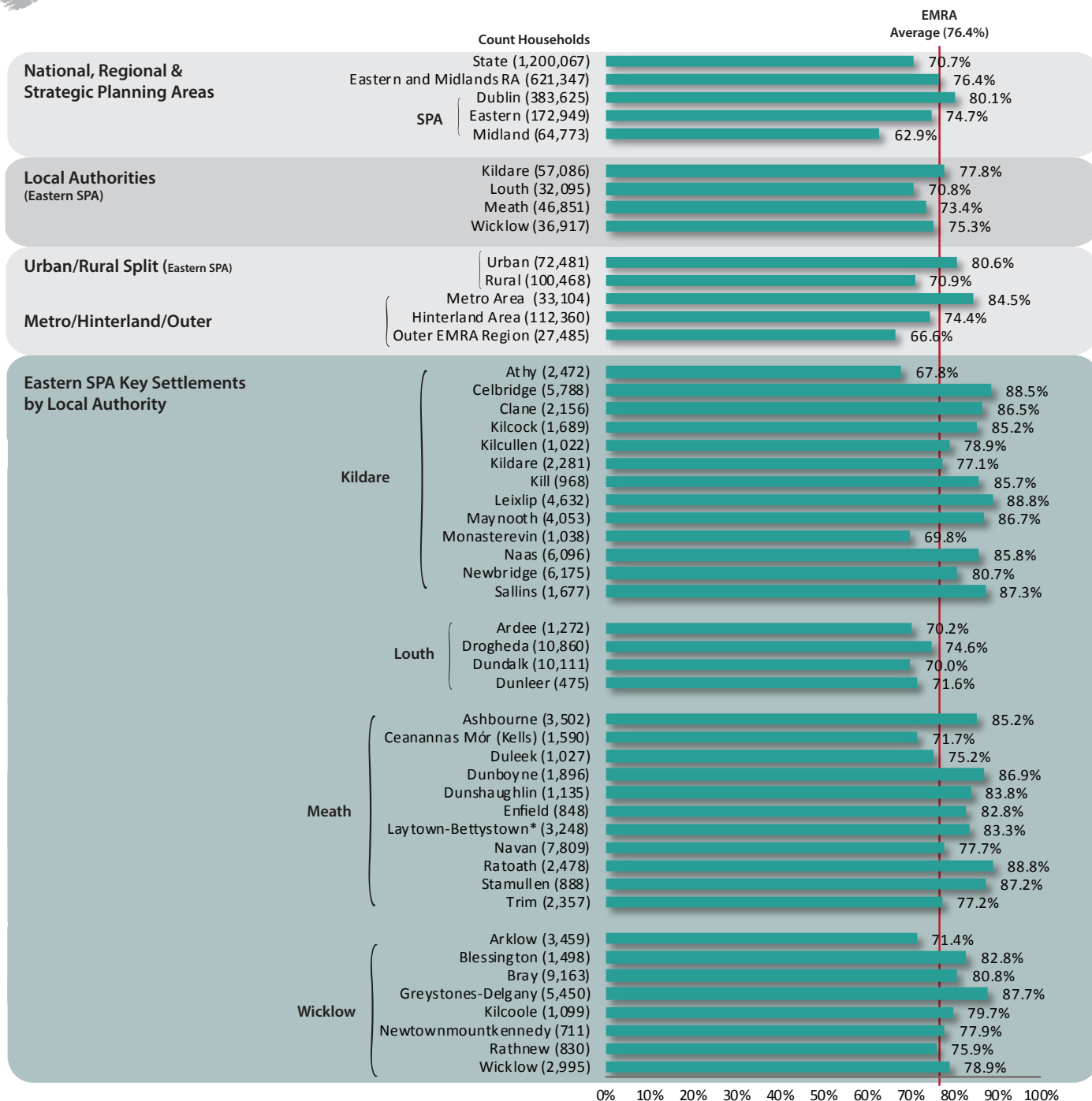


Mode of Transport to Work/Education - Private Modes, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)





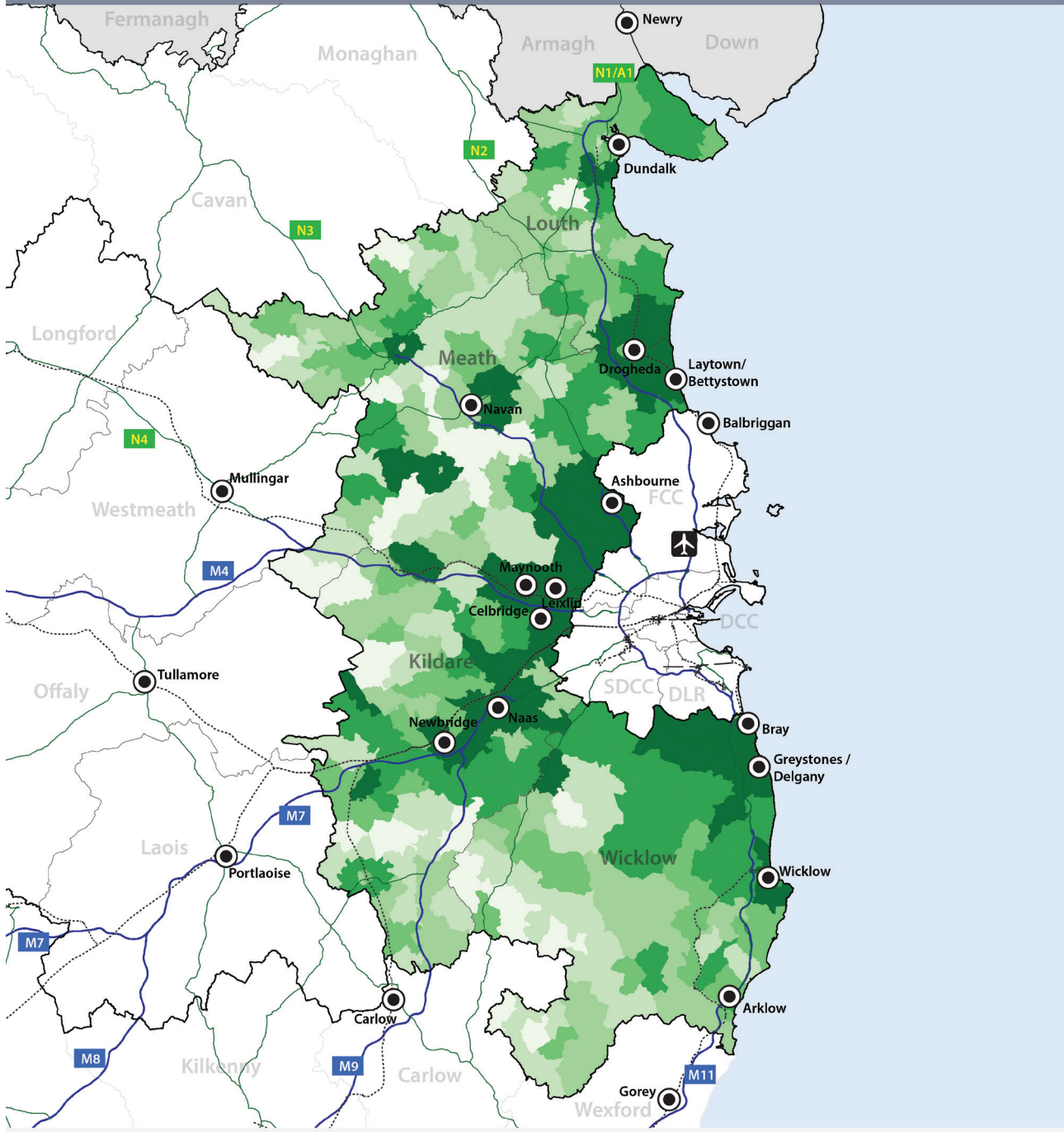
### Households with Broadband, Census 2016



\*Includes Mornington-Donacarmey

# Eastern SPA: Internet Connection - Broadband (%), 2016

By Electoral Division (ED)



**Map Legend**

**Internet Connection - Broadband**

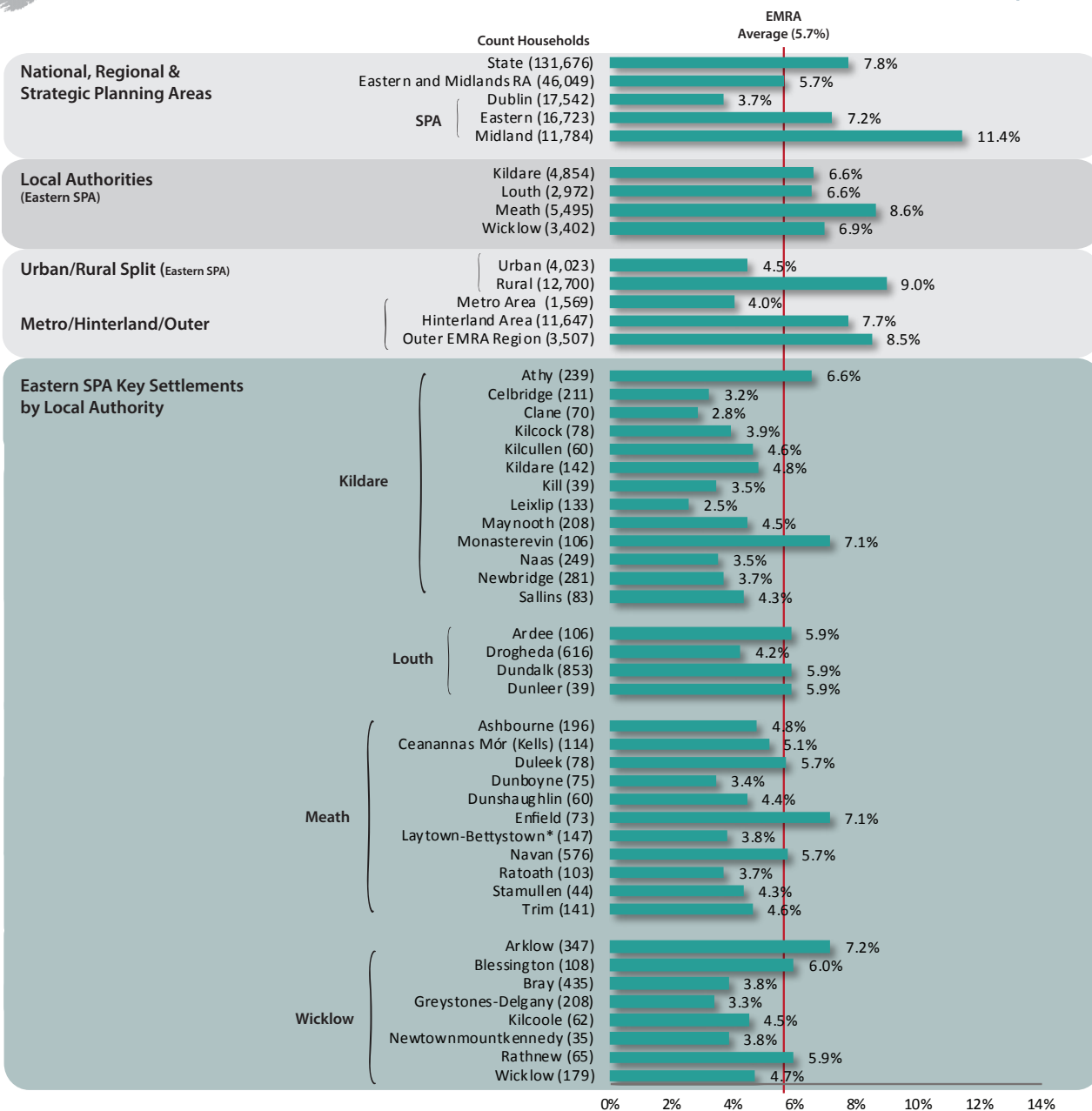
	<46%
	46% to < 58%
	58% to < 65%
	65% to < 72%
	72% to < 79%
	>79%

- Strategic Planning Area (SPA)
- Local Authority
- Motorway
- Other Key Roads
- Light & Heavy Rail Network
- Key Settlements (> 8,000 pop)





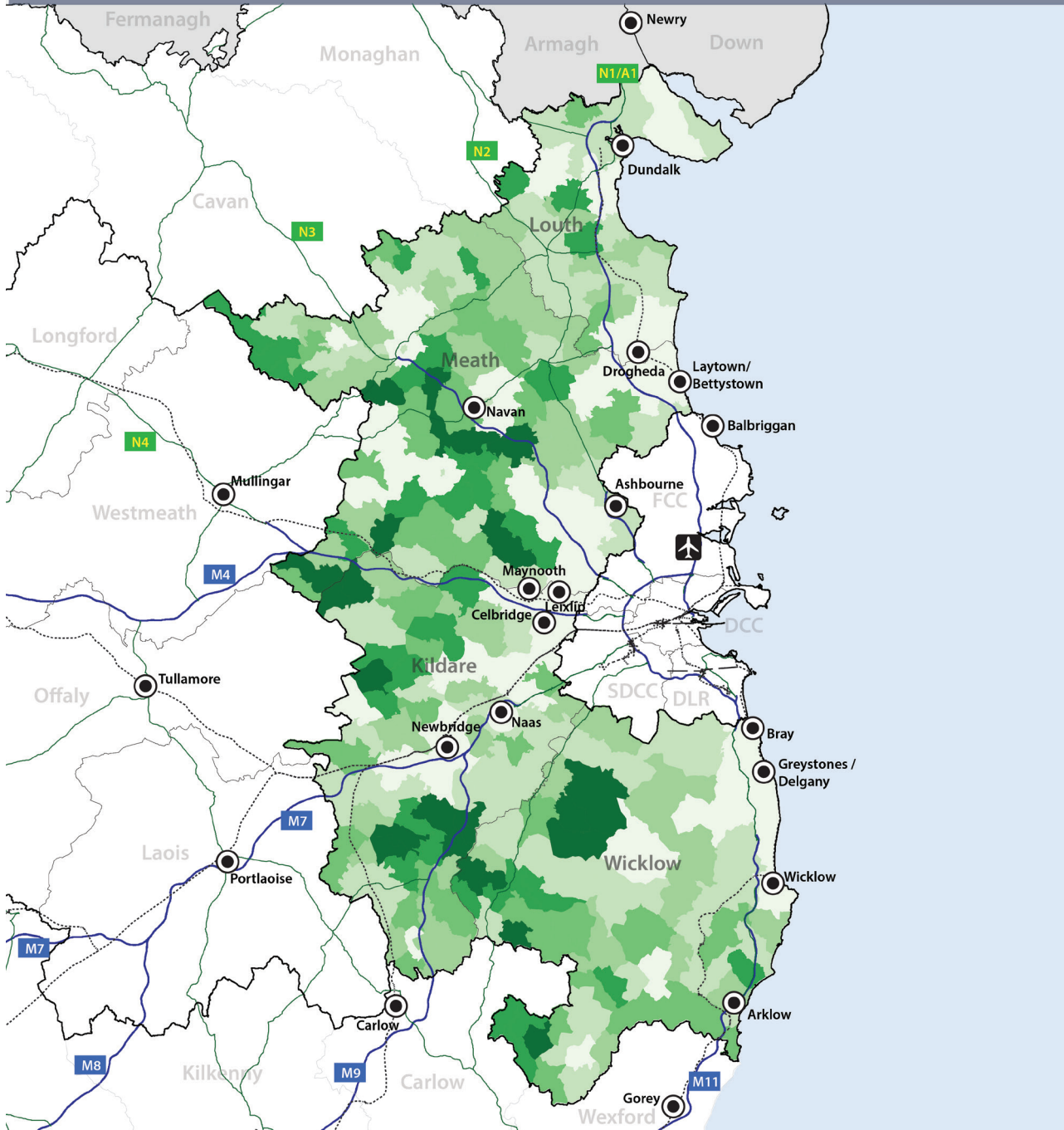
Households with Non-Broadband Internet, 2016



\*Includes Mornington-Donacarney

# Eastern: Internet Connection - Not Broadband (%), 2016

By Electoral Division (ED)



### Map Legend

Internet Connection - Not Broadband

- <6%
- 6% to <10%
- 10% to <14%
- 14% to <19%
- 19% to <26%
- >26%

- Strategic Planning Area (SPA)
- Local Authority
- Motorway
- Other Key Roads
- Light & Heavy Rail Network
- Key Settlements (> 8,000 pop)



A background network diagram consisting of numerous grey circular nodes of varying sizes connected by thin grey lines. The nodes are distributed across the page, with some larger nodes acting as hubs. The overall appearance is that of a complex, interconnected web.

# Appendix



### Criteria for settlements included in the SPA Profiles

Includes all CSO defined towns above 1,500 population, and all settlements which were designated in the relevant Regional Planning Guidelines (RPGs) 2010-2022 for the Greater Dublin Area (GDA), Midland and Border Region

From the RPGs for the GDA, this includes the non CSO defined 'Dublin Metropolitan Towns':

- Blanchardstown,
- Lucan,
- Clondalkin,
- Tallaght,
- Dundrum,
- Dunlaoghaire
- Cherrywood

From the Midlands RPGs, this includes designated local/service towns under 1,500 population:

- Daingean
- Kilcormac
- Rochfortbridge
- Lanesborough-Ballyleague
- Killucan-Rathwire
- Stradbally
- Kilbeggan
- Rathdowney
- Ferbane
- Castlepollard
- Durrow
- Granard
- Clonmellon
- Tyrrellspass
- Graigcullen (environs of Carlow)

### Definition of settlement boundaries

- Use CSO defined boundaries
- For non CSO defined settlements within 'Dublin city and suburbs' (Blanchardstown, Lucan, Clondalkin, Tallaght, Dundrum, Dun Laoghaire) use NTA defined 'zones'
- For cross boundary settlements; where the functional area of a settlement is substantially within one county then assign full settlement to that county<sup>1</sup>.

### Definition of urban/rural classification

There are numerous definitions of 'Urban' and 'Rural' used within the planning sphere in Ireland. The CSO defines urban areas as any settlement with a population > 1,500 population. The NPF refers to this definition in detail but also suggests that all settlements (unless within the immediate or 'metro' catchment of a

<sup>1</sup> In the case of Graigcullen the functional area of the CSO defined settlement of 'Carlow legal town and its environs' is substantially outside of the Eastern Midland Region, therefore the settlement is defined by the small areas (SAs) on the Laois side within the CSO defined boundary

city) with a population of less than 10,000 can be defined as 'rural' in character. It is expected that the published version of the NPF will provide more clarity on this 'rural' definition. For the purposes of this report 'rural' is classed as all areas outside settlements with a population >10,000. As such, a certain amount of caution should be given to 'urban' and 'rural' figures as they may be subject to revision at a later date.

### Definition of Dublin Metropolitan Area:

The Dublin Metropolitan Area (DMA) is aligned with the Draft National Planning Framework Appendix 3 (32) which states that in Dublin the Metropolitan Area is as set out in the NTA Transport Strategy for the GDA 2016-2035.

The DMA is also aligned with the metropolitan area as set out in Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area 2010-22 (see map), which includes all of Dublin City Council, substantial parts of South Dublin and Dun Laoghaire Rathdown and certain DEDs in Fingal, Kildare, Meath and Wicklow.

The DEDs from Fingal included in the Metropolitan Area are the Airport, Baldoyle, Balgriffin, Blanchardstown (Abbotstown, Blakestown, Coolmine, Corduff, Delwood, Mulhuddart, Roselawn, Tyrrelstown), Castleknock (Knockmaroon, Park), Donabate, Dubber, Howth, Kilsallaghan, Kinsaley, Lucan North, Malahide (East and West), Portmarnock (North and South), Sutton, Swords (Forrest, Glasmore, Lissenhall, Seatown, Village), The Ward, Turnapin.

The DEDs from Kildare included in the Metropolitan Area are Celbridge, Donaghcumper, Kilcock, Leixlip, Maynooth, Straffan.

The DEDs from Meath included in the Metropolitan Area are Dunboyne and Rodanstown.

The DEDs from Wicklow included in the Metropolitan Area are Bray No.1, Bray No. 2, Bray No. 3, Rathmichael, Delgany, Greystones and the following townlands in Kilmacanogue DED:

- Corrigoona Commons West.
- Corrigoona Commons East.
- Glencormick North.
- Glencormick South.
- Kilcorney.
- Wingfield.
- Hollybrook.
- Kilmacanogue North.
- Kilmacanogue South.
- Barchuillia Commons.

The DEDs from South Dublin excluded from the Metropolitan Area include parts of Rathcoole, Saggart, Ballinacorney and Bohernabreen comprising the townlands of Aghfarrell, Allagour, Ballinascorney (Lower and Upper), Ballymaice, Ballymorefinn, Belgard Deer Park, Brittas (Big and Little), Calliaghstown Upper, Castlekelly, Corrageen, Cunard, Friarstown Lower, Glassamucky, Glassamucky Brakes, Glassamucky Mountain, Glassavullaun, Glenaraneen, Glendoo, Gortlum, Killakee, Lugg, Mountpelier, Mountseskin, Piperstown, Raheen, Sladmore, Slievethoul and parts of the townlands of Crockaunadreenagh\*, Crooksling\*, Cruagh\*, Ballymana, Calliaghstown Lower, Coolmine, Corbally, Jamestown (ED Whitechurch), Killinardan, Kiltalown, Lugmore\*, Kiltipper, Newtown Upper, Orlagh, Redgap, Saggart, Slade, Tibradden and Woodtown.

\* These townlands are more than 50% in the hinterland area.

The DEDs from Dun Laoghaire Rathdown excluded from the Metropolitan Area include parts of the DEDs of Tibbradden and Glencullen comprising the townlands of Stackstown, Ticknock, Kilmashogue\*, Tibbradden\*, Ballybrack, Glendoo, Boranaraltry, Glencullen Mountain and Brockery.

\* The 230m OD line denotes the northern extent of the hinterland boundary.

#### **Definition of Dublin City Region or 'Hinterland':**

The Dublin 'Hinterland' area is aligned with the Draft National Planning Framework, which defines city regions or urban hinterlands as those EDs where at least 15% of the workforce (Full POWCAR) are employed in the Dublin Metropolitan Area (NTA boundary). At Home workers are classed as having a work destination as within the ED that they reside (see map).

#### **Note on Settlements Definition and time series comparison:**

Due to changes in the settlement classification methodology between 2011 and 2016 it is not accurate to compare trends such as population trend between certain settlements. In 2011, the CSO used a combination of methodologies when it came to defining settlements.

For larger settlements, it used a historical definition "Legal Town and Environs". 24 settlements in the EMRA region were defined in this way (80 settlements nationally). For all other settlements, the CSO used a UN standard of definition known as the "100 metre rule" which is outlined below.

*A Census town was defined as there being a minimum of 50 occupied dwellings, with a maximum distance between any dwelling and the building closest to it, of 100 metres, and where there was evidence of an urban centre (shop, school etc). Other information based on OSi mapping and orthogonal photography was also taken into account when extending boundaries. Boundary extensions were generally made to include the land parcel on which a dwelling was built or using other physical features such as roads, paths etc.*

For the 2016 Census release, the "Legal Town and Environs" definition was abolished under the 2014 Local Government Reform Act. This led to the CSO redefining the 80 settlements nationally (or 24 in EMRA) using the 100 metre rule. As a result, the 80 redefined settlements do not compare between 2011 and 2016. Many of these settlements show population decline, which in most cases is inaccurate.

Because of this change in definition methodology, we have decided not to include any time series comparison between settlements.

