



Grangegorman Development

Socio-Economic,
Demographic and
Employment Profile and
Job Opportunities in
Dublin's North Inner city.

➤ **Joining Up the Dots II**

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Dublin's North Inner city.



**Grangegorman
Development Agency**
Gníomhaireacht Forbartha
Ghráinseach Ghormáin



Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte
Health Service Executive




GRANGEGORMAN
Labour & Learning Forum



 **Joining Up the Dots II**

December 2013

Socio-Economic, Demographic and Employment Profile

AIRO	All Island Research Observatory	NFQ	National Framework of Qualifications
CSO	Central Statistics Office	NHSE	National Strategy for Higher Education to 2030
DEIS	Delivering Equality of Opportunity in Schools	NQAI	National Qualifications Authority of Ireland
DIT	Dublin Institute of Technology	NWIC	North West Inner City
DSP	Department of Social Protection	NWICN	North West Inner City Network
EA	Enumeration Area	OPEN	One Parent Exchange Network
ED	Electoral Division	P/T	Part Time (Jobs)
EI	Enterprise Ireland	PLC	Post Leaving Certificate
ESF	European Social Fund	QNHS	Quarterly National Household Survey
EU	European Union	QQAI	Qualifications and Quality Assurance Ireland
FÁS	Foras Áiseanna Saothair	R&D	Research and Development
FETAC	Further Education and Training Awards Council	RAPID	Revitalising Areas by Planning Investment & Development
FTE	Full Time Equivalents (Jobs)	SAPS	Small Area Population Statistics
GDA	Grangegorman Development Agency	SEG	Socio-Economic Group
HEI	Higher Education Institution	SLMRU	Skills and Labour Market Research Unit (FÁS)
HETAC	Higher Education and Training Awards Council	SME	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise
HSE	Health Service Executive	SOLAS	Seirbhísí Oideachais Leanúnaigh agus Scileanna
IDA	Industrial Development Authority	SSP	School Support Programme
ILO	International Labour Organisation	SUR	Standardised Unemployment Rate
JA	Jobseekers Allowance	VEC	Vocational Education Committee
JB	Jobseekers Benefit	VTOS	Vocational Training Opportunities Scheme
JIG	Joint Implementation Group		
NEES	National Employment and Entitlements Service		

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Disclaimer

This report contains information from a variety of sources, including CSO Census data, Pobal (Maps), All Island Research Observatory (AIRO), and MyPlan.ie. We cannot warrant that the information will be error free, although every effort has been made to ensure that it is so.

Additional Information

There is a set of Appendices to accompany this report, these can be accessed through the GDA website: www.ggda.ie and also on the Forum's website: www.gllf.ie

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ONE | Executive Summary

1. Executive Summary

This report updates key sections of the study of 'Employment Opportunities Arising from the Grangegorman Development in Dublin's North Inner City Joining up the Dots' (2009)¹.

It provides an update of the socio-economic, demographic and employment data that underpins the proposed development of the Grangegorman area.

Together with a number of other reports, including the 'Grangegorman Campus Development Policy Framework' (2013)² and the HSE report on the 'Grangegorman Neighbourhood and Primary Care Area – Health Needs Assessment' (2010)³, they provide us with a clear understanding of the demographics, educational and employment profile of the area.

These reports will inform the Grangegorman Labour and Learning Forum (GLLF) in pursuing their objectives for developing educational and employment opportunities for the surrounding and wider communities.

1.2 About the Area

The former St. Brendan's Hospital grounds, located in Grangegorman in Dublin's North West Inner City, will be redeveloped as a new campus for the Dublin Institute of Technology (DIT) and to provide community health facilities on behalf of the Health Service Executive (HSE).

The 29-hectare (73 acre) site represents a major opportunity for the regeneration of the North West Inner City and for significant employment creation. The Grangegorman Project is a major urban development project that will transform the site into a major new urban quarter. At its core is the creation of a dynamic higher education campus for the Dublin Institute of Technology and major health related facilities for the Health Service Executive.

The site at Grangegorman is located in close proximity to the City Centre. The site flanks both sides of Grangegorman Lower and Upper. The North Circular Road bounds the site to the north, Prussia Street and Stoneybatter to the west, with Brunswick Street to the south.

The Grangegorman Development Agency (GDA) is the statutory agency established in 2006 by the Irish Government to redevelop the former St. Brendan's Hospital grounds. The GDA aims to create a vibrant new city quarter with a diverse mix of uses, in a way that is sensitive to the context of the Grangegorman site, its surrounding neighbourhoods and the existing community.

The multi-dimensional development proposals for the Grangegorman site envisage the following integrated developments:

- The creation of primary health and social care facilities for teams with responsibility for a population of 75,000+ people in neighbouring communities.
- Replacement of existing mental health facilities – completed.
- New urban campus for DIT, bringing together 25,000 students, 2,000 staff and 39 existing locations into one campus;

1. EXODEA (2009) *Joining up the Dots – Study of the Employment Opportunities Arising from the Grangegorman Development in Dublin's North Inner City*

2. EXODEA DIT/GDA (2013) *Grangegorman Campus Development – Policy Framework*

3. HSE (2010) *Grangegorman Neighbourhood and Primary Care Area – Health Needs Assessment*

- New arts, cultural, sports recreational and high quality public spaces.
- Additional services that will be needed arising from this development.
- A high-quality area with strong physical linkages to the HARP Area/Smithfield, Phibsborough, Manor Street and the City Centre.
- Educate Together Primary School.

In its new location the Grangegorman Campus will be ideally placed to foster relations and to engage with stakeholders in building capacity for regional co-operation. This approach will have a positive, sustainable socio-economic impact on the local and wider community and will contribute to the Government's national policy for business innovation and social and cultural development.

1. 3 Background to the Study

The Study of the 'Employment Opportunities Arising from the Grangegorman Development in Dublin's North Inner City Joining up the Dots' was commissioned to research the employment potential and the training and educational opportunities, relating to the new development. The study included a profile of the population and employment in the area as well as the then current education and training provision.

The research also considered the potential employment from the development, and the identification of any existing gaps in services or provisions. This led to a number of specific recommendations to optimise training and educational opportunities and maximise the employment opportunities presented by the Grangegorman Development.

One of the recommendations arising out of the Joining Up the Dots report was that an implementation plan be put in place, to ensure that as many of the recommendations contained within the report are implemented. In this context, the Grangegorman Labour and Learning Forum continue to build on the work of the adult and continuing education providers in the GDA area.

The Implementation Plan (now in place) outlines in detail how working in partnership with the local community, educational providers, and other partners to the project, the GLLF will work to create employment and educational opportunities for the community.

In 2012, the Grangegorman Development Agency working with the Employment and Training Co-ordinator and the Local Labour and Learning Forum, developed and implemented the Grangegorman Employment Charter⁴.

The aim of the Charter is to ensure that the local community benefits from employment opportunities that may arise from the Grangegorman project.

The Charter sets out what is required of Contractors and Sub-Contractors in respect of employing local labour on site. The Charter also sets how this will be monitored and reported on. All Contractors and Sub-Contractors who are awarded contracts will be briefed to ensure that they have a clear understanding of what is required of them in terms of reporting, including forward planning, and that they identify potential jobs that they will be recruiting locally for.

The Charter underpins the wish of the GDA to ensure that the project makes a real contribution to the structural and social regeneration of the local community contributing to a sustainable future for local people and businesses.

4. Grangegorman Employment Charter can be accessed at- www.ggda.ie

Figure 1 – Grangegorman Master Plan View



Key Findings of Report

Population

- The total population of the GDA area was 24,534 in 2006 and by 2011 this had grown to 25,549. This represented a 4.14% growth in population in the GDA area.
- This represented a lower growth pattern to the rest of Dublin Inner City, which recorded growth rates of 9.58%.

Ethnicity

- There were a total of 544,357 non-Irish nationals living in Ireland in April 2011, representing 199 different nations.
- Mirroring the national profile, Polish nationals emerged as the single largest non-Irish national grouping in the GDA area followed by UK nationals and Lithuanian nationals.
- In 2011 there continued to be a very significant population of non-Irish nationals living in the North West Inner City. A number of GDA Electrical Districts (EDs) recorded levels above 40%, with Arran Quay C approaching 50%, while Arran Quay B and Inns Quay B recorded levels of nearly 47%.

Age Structure

- The main characteristic of the city population is the large increase in population in the 20-40 age groups associated with the migration of people in their twenties and thirties to the city.
- The GDA area has a slightly lower than the national average population of people over 65 years of age at 8.8% in 2011. The national average in 2011 was 11.67% of people over 65 years of age.
- There were 6,777 people aged between 0 and 25 in the GDA area or 26.53% of the total population. This compared with 7,620 in 2006.

Families

- The lone parenting ratio figures for the EDs in the GDA area in 2011 were significantly higher than both Dublin (30.4%) and the national average (25.81%). The lone parent ratio for the GDA areas was 42%.
- Arran Quay C had a lone parent ratio of 43.36%, with Arran Quay D having a ratio of 50%, and Inns Quay C having a 62.21%.
- One parent households reported the highest levels of deprivation with 55% of individuals from these households experiencing one or more items of deprivation compared with 25% at state level.

Unemployment

- The comparative unemployment rate across the intercensal period 2006 – 2011 shows very clearly the impact of the economic crisis on employment, which in some of the GDA areas is higher than the national average.
- The national unemployment rate in 2011 was 13.7%. The male unemployment rate for the GDA area was 27.6% while the female unemployment rate was 17.11%. The overall rate of unemployment in the GDA area in 2011 was 22.37%.
- However, there are significant differences within the GDA ED areas. In 2011 Arran Quay D shows 38.73% unemployment rates for males, with Cabra East at 31.78% and Inns Quay at 31.24%. Since 2006 there has been an increase in male unemployment across all EDs areas of 11.87%.
- From the period 2006-2011 female unemployment also rose with Inns Quay B showing 18.67% unemployment and Inns Quay B at 18.56%. Since 2006 there has been an increase in female unemployment of 4.78%.

Educational Attainment

- A total of 26.89% of all people living in the GDA area had only primary education, or lower secondary level education. This rose to 32.21% for Cabra East, and 36.28% for Inns Quay C.
- All of the schools but one, in the GDA are designated as 'disadvantaged' under the DEIS.
- Attendance figures for primary schools in the area in 2011-12 show that across the 6 schools 268 children had missed over 20 days. There is variation across the schools with the highest percentage of school days missed at 39.6% and the lowest number of school days at 18%.

Employment Profile

- The total working age population, excluding people with a disability, stood at 16,888 persons for the GDA area in 2011.
- The male working age population stood at 10,923 but the total at work was 6,185.
- The Female Working age population stood at 9,788.
- The top seven socio-economic groups (as defined by the CSO page of the report) are:

Non manual	-5,204	}	12,173
Lower professional	-2,805		
Employers and managers	-2,387		
Higher professional	-1,777		
Semi-skilled	-1,962	}	5,039
Unskilled	-1,618		
Manual skilled	-1,459		

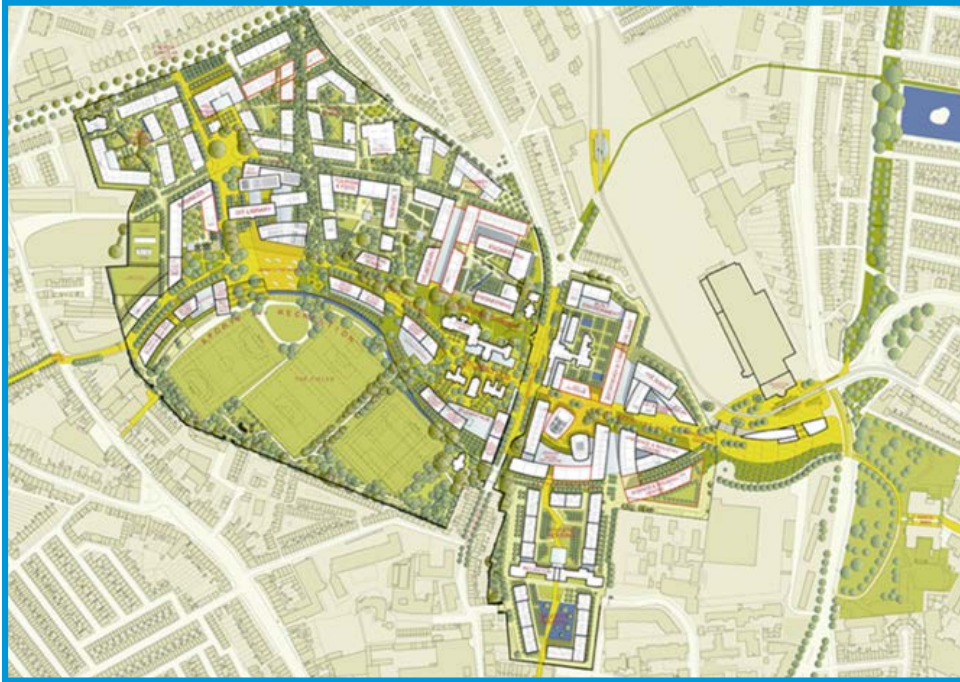
Wider Context

- The Grangegorman site is within easy commuting distances of very significant levels of population.
- The population of the State stood at 4,581,269 in 2011, representing the highest number for 150 years. Of this total population, some 19% live within 10km of the site.
- The population of the Grangegorman area stood at 25,549 in 2011. When considered in the context of the 10km commuting zone (population approximately 0.9 million), this represents some 2.8% of the wider area population.

Employment Potential

- Construction work – there is the potential in practical terms to generate an average of 450 full-time or full-time equivalent jobs will be created during the construction phase, initial phase beginning 2013.
- The Grangegorman Development will result in a significant number of downstream and ancillary developments, new businesses and related employment. The increased footfall in the area is likely to result in a range of new service businesses, accommodation and recreational businesses being established in the area.
- It is evident from the data that, there are a number of people, with a wide range of skills living in the in the area.

Figure 2 – Grangegorman Site Masterplan



The 29-hectare site represents a major opportunity for regeneration of this inner city area and for significant employment creation. Ensuring that local people from the North West Inner City (NWIC) avail of the education, training and employment opportunities presented by the proposed development at Grangegorman is central to the planning of the facilities. It is important to profile the population of the area to understand the specific needs of people living in the NWIC.

Figure 3 – The Site (Source: GDA)



1.3 Data Sourcing

Central Statistics Office Census

All data in this report is sourced from the CSO Census 2011. It is noted that the data from Census 2011 is a snapshot in time and does not reflect changing statistics after this date. However, comparisons between 2006 and 2011 can reflect patterns and movements over time.

The data from the census is presented by Electoral Division (ED) – which ranges in population from under 100 to over 32,000. This range in size meant that comparative relative scoring could be problematic – scoring an area with 32,000 people as 'affluent' or 'disadvantaged' would not reflect the many possible levels of either within it.

Pobal Maps and Deprivation Indexes

The Web Map Service provided by Pobal Maps (maps.pobal.ie) is one of the ways that Pobal helps disseminate information to its stakeholders. The base maps used in Pobal are provided by Ordnance Survey Ireland in a range of scales, allowing users to zoom in from very small scale maps of the country to fine resolution, e.g. at 1:3500 scale. Selectable layers on the web map service include county boundaries, electoral divisions (EDs), townlands and small areas (SAs).

All Ireland Research Observatory (AIRO)

The AIRO Mapping Modules are designed to provide support and assistance in understanding the dynamics of local areas, counties, regions and cross-border areas in Ireland. Modules are separated into 3 main sections: Census Mapping, AIRO Sectoral Themes and AIRO Research Projects. The Census Mapping section provides users with detailed mapping tools focused on census information from the Republic of Ireland.

Data is generally mapped at the most detailed spatial scale; Electoral Divisions (EDs) and Small Areas (SAs) for the Republic of Ireland. Mapping tools are available using InstantAtlas templates for the local level and regional level. National level tools are available through the latest ESRI FlexViewer platform.

Deprivation Index

The 2011 Pobal HP Deprivation Index for Small Areas⁵ (August 2012), compiled by Trutz Haase and Jonathan Pratschke⁶ provides a nationally standardised deprivation index score for the EDs that comprise the Grangegorman Development area.

⁵The new 'Small Areas' (SA's) marks a major advance as they are standardised in size, with a minimum of 50 households and a mean of just under 100, thus effectively providing street level information on the population.

⁶ Haase, T. & Pratschke, J. (2008) *New Measures of Deprivation for the Republic of Ireland*. Dublin Pobal.

Table 1 – Relative Index Descriptions (Source: Pobal HP Deprivation Index)

Relative Index Score Label	Label
Over 30	Extremely affluent
20 to 30	Very affluent
10 to 20	Affluent
0 to 10	Marginally above average
0 to -10	Marginally below average
-10 to -20	Disadvantaged
-20 to -30	Very disadvantaged
Below -30	Extremely Disadvantaged

The Pobal HP Deprivation Index incorporates three dimensions of affluence and disadvantage:

- Demographic Profile;
- Social Class Composition; and
- Labour Market Situation.

The current Pobal HP Deprivation Index notes that Dublin City has declined by 3.8 points during the intercensal period 2006-2011.



2 | Profile

2. Profile

The section provides an overview of the socio-economic and demographic profile for the GDA area.

2.1 Regional Setting

Figure 4 – The Regional Setting



The North West Inner City (NWIC) is located in the Dublin Region, which is situated to the east of Ireland and occupies an area of 92,200 hectares. The Dublin Region comprises the administrative areas of Dublin City, South-Dublin County, Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County and Fingal County. The population of the Region is 1.27million (2011 Census), which represents an increase of 7% since 2006. With the exception of Dublin City, each of the county administrative areas has a mix of rural and urban EDs.

2.2 Area Overview

The NWIC is comprised of the communities living in the Smithfield Markets and Stoneybatter areas of Dublin's Inner City.

It is bounded to the west by Infirmary Road, to the north by the North Circular Road and to the east by Phibsboro, Constitution Hill and Capel Street. The southern boundary runs along the quays from Ormond Quay Upper on the south eastern side to Wolfe Tone Quay on the south western side. The ED of Cabra East C is also included in the Grangegorman Development Agency operational area.

2.3 Electoral Divisions

Electoral Divisions (EDs) are legally defined administrative areas in the State for which Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS) are published from the Census.

EDs are derived from the Poor Law Union in Ireland which was a bill established in 1838 to assist the destitute of the country. They were created and centred on market towns. Poor Law Unions were subsequently subdivided into District Electoral Divisions for the taking of censuses. They are also important Irish land divisions for studying valuation records. There are 3,440 legally defined EDs in the State.

The limitations with EDs is that they have wildly varying populations – in 2006, it was 76 to 32,051, therefore the distribution is highly positively skewed.

The Grangegorman Development Agency operational area comprises eight Electoral Divisions (EDs).

Figure 5 – Electoral Divisions (Source: CSO 2012)



CSO Ref:	
032	Cabra East C
2001	Arran Quay A
2002	Arran Quay B
2003	Arran Quay C
2004	Arran Quay D
2005	Arran Quay E
2067	Inns Quay B
2068	Inns Quay C

*Appendix A

Within the eight EDs in the GDA area a special focus has been placed on census enumerator areas⁷ with relatively high levels of disadvantage.

Appendix A: Outlines the list of streets within each Electoral Divisions in the GDA area.

7. Census Enumeration Area (EA) REPRESENTS THE AREA/WORKLOAD ASSIGNED TO EACH ENUMERATOR

Table 2 – Areas with Relatively High Deprivation within the GDA Area

02/307 Cabra East	Blackhorse Avenue (pt), North Circular Road (pt), Marlborough Road, Marlborough Court, and Marlborough Mews.
02/312 Arran Quay D	Ashford Place, Ashford St (pt), North Circular Road (pt), O'Devaney Gardens (pt), Oxmantown Road 9pt), Rosse Street, Thor Place (pt), Ashford Cottages.
02/314 Arran Quay D	Infirmary Road (pt), Montpellier Drive, Montpellier Gardens (pt), Montpellier Hill (pt), Montpellier Park, O'Devaney Gardens (pt).
02/329 Inns Quay B	Dominic Street Upper, Dorset Street Upper (pt), Long Lane, Mountjoy Street (pt), Paradise Place (pt), St Mary's Place, St. Mary's Terrace, Dominic Court.
02/330 Inns Quay B	Auburn Street (pt), Dominic Street Upper, Fontenoy Street, Mountjoy Street (pt), Mountjoy Street Middle, Palmerstown Place, Primrose Street (pt), Shamrock Street, St Laurence Place, St. Michael's Place, St Patrick's Place, Wellington Place North, Wellington Street Upper, Western Way (pt), Myrtle Street (pt).
02/332 Arran Quay B	North circular road (pt), Grangegorman (pt), Grangegorman Upper (pt), Orchard Terrace, Prussia Street (pt), Rathdown Road, Rosemount Road, St Joseph's Court, St. Joseph's Place, St Brendan's Hospital, Rosemount Terrace.
02/595 Arran Quay C	Arbour Hill (pt), Benburb St (pt), Blackhall Place (pt), Blackhall St (pt), Hendrick Place, Hendrick St, King Street North (pt), Oxmantown Lane, Parkgate Street (pt), Paul Street (pt), Queen St (pt), Rosemount Terrace, Sarsfield Quay (pt), Stoneybatter (pt), Temple St West (pt), Woodlane, Blackhall Green, Collins Barracks, Blackhall Court, Law Society Lodge.

2.4 Population Dynamics

Census 2006

The total population of the GDA area was 24,534 in 2006. The growth in population in the intercensal period was 2,153 persons or 11.03%. Only two EDs recorded a decline in overall population between 1996 and 2006, with Cabra East C recording a 2.6% decline in this period and Arran Quay E recording a 2.3% decline in the same period. Generally however, the area experienced extremely high levels of population increase. Arran Quay C almost doubled in population (+94%) between 1996 and 2006, while Arran Quay B (+88.1%) and Inns Quay C (52.9%) both recorded population increases in excess of 50%.

Census 2011

The total population of the GDA area was 25,549 in 2011. The growth in population in the intercensal period 2006–2011 was 1,015 persons or 4.14%. This is a lower growth pattern to the rest of Dublin Inner City, which recorded growth rates of 9.58% between 2006 and 2011. Nationally, the population increased from 4,239,848 in 2006 to 4, 588,252 in 2011, representing 8.22% growth.

Table 3 – Dublin Inner City Population 2011 (Source: Pobal)

	Total Population-2002	Total Population-2006	Total Population-2011	% Population Change (2002-2006)	% Population Change (2006-2011)
Arran Quay A	1,390	1,502	1,555	8.06	3.53
Arran Quay B	3,089	3,692	3,861	19.52	4.58
Arran Quay C	2,375	3,714	4,170	56.38	12.37
Arran Quay D	3,674	3,600	3,218	-2.04	-10.61
Arran Quay E	2,902	2,889	3,037	-0.45	5.12
Ballybough A	3,368	3,624	3,482	7.6	-3.73
Ballybough B	3,009	3,215	3,349	6.85	4.4
Drumcondra South B	1,377	1,369	1,526	-0.58	11.39
Inns Quay A	3,373	3,715	3,951	10.14	6.35
Inns Quay B	2,953	3,113	3,368	5.42	7.4
Inns Quay C	2,359	2,672	2,709	13.27	1.38
Mountjoy A	3,242	3,760	5,326	15.98	41.65
Mountjoy B	2,725	3,446	2,732	26.46	-20.72
North City	3,942	3,867	5,345	-1.9	38.44
North Dock A	1,287	1,200	1,303	-6.76	8.58
North Dock B	3,628	3,690	6,895	1.71	86.86
North Dock C	3,568	4,179	4,345	17.12	3.97
Rotunda A	4,199	4,672	4,698	11.26	0.43
Rotunda B	1,752	2,137	2,439	21.97	15.37
Mansion House A	4,269	4,462	4,347	4.52	-4.73
Mansion House B	990	869	1069	-12.22	40.29
Merchants Quay A	1,824	2,062	2,275	13.05	10.33
Merchants Quay B	3,449	3,901	3,822	13.11	-2.18
Merchants Quay C	2,639	2,850	3,480	8	22.36
Merchants Quay D	2,084	2,059	2,024	-1.2	-1.7
Merchants Quay E	1,660	2,369	2,353	42.71	-0.68
Merchants Quay F	2,264	2,459	2,405	8.61	-2.2
Pembroke East A	4,304	4,754	4,929	10.46	3.68
Pembroke West A	3,241	4,262	4,673	31.5	9.64
Royal Exchange A	3,569	3,602	4,481	0.92	24.4
Royal Exchange B	1,936	2,020	1,914	4.34	-5.25

Continued overleaf

	Total Population-2002	Total Population-2006	Total Population-2011	% Population Change (2002-2006)	% Population Change (2006-2011)
St. Kevin's	4,601	5,206	4,910	13.15	-5.69
South Dock	3,764	5,123	7,129	36.11	38.99
Ushers A	1,679	1,928	3,089	14.83	60.22
Ushers B	1,072	1,255	1,292	17.07	2.95
Ushers C	2,708	3,089	3,730	14.07	20.75
Ushers F	3,064	3,237	3,281	5.65	4.45
Wood Quay A	2,866	2,743	2,669	-4.29	-2.7
Wood Quay B	3,538	3,507	3,482	-0.88	-0.71
Total: Dublin Inner City	109,733	121,813	134,663	11.01%	10.55%

Overall, the population in Grangegorman grew by 4.14%, lower than the national Average of 8.22%. This is potentially due to the aging population of the EDs, along with the fact that a large percentage of the population are the 'young affluent' who are not having children. Families tend to move out of inner city areas when children arrive, either to suburbs or to a more rural area.

2.5 Population Density

Dublin Inner City is the most densely populated area of the country.

Census 2006

In 2006, six of the eight EDs in the GDA area had more than 8,000 persons per square kilometre and the other two EDs had 7,370 persons per square kilometre (Cabra East C) and 4,890 persons per square kilometre (Arran Quay B).

Census 2011

In 2011 the national average for population density was 67 persons per square kilometre. Four of the eight EDs in the GDA area had more than 10,000 persons per square kilometre and the other four EDs had 5,080 persons per square kilometre (Arran Quay B), 9,194 persons per square kilometre (Arran Quay D), 7,893 persons per square kilometre (Cabra East C), and 9,675 persons per square kilometre (Inns Quay C).

Figure 6 – Population Change 2006-2011

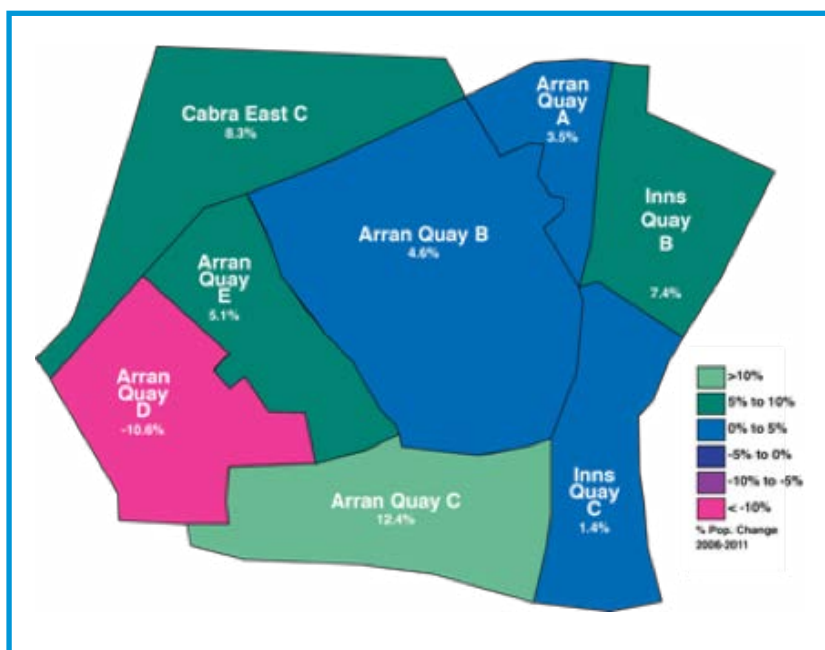


Table 4 – GDA Population Density 2011 (Source: CSO)

	Population (Number)	Males (Number)	Females (Number)	Actual change since previous census (Number)	Percentage change since previous census (%)	Area (sq km) (Number)	Population Density 2011 (Persons/ sq km)
001 Arran Quay A, Dublin City							
2006	1,502	712	790	112	8.10	0.15	10,013
2011	1,555	789	766	53	3.50	0.15	10,367
002 Arran Quay B, Dublin City							
2006	3,692	1,962	1,730	603	19.50	0.76	4,858
2011	3,861	2,053	1,808	169	4.60	0.76	5,080
003 Arran Quay C, Dublin City							
2006	3,714	2,030	1,684	1,339	56.40	0.36	10,317
2011	4,170	2,153	2,017	456	12.30	0.36	11,583
004 Arran Quay D, Dublin City							
2006	3,600	1,840	1,760	-75	-2.00	0.35	10,286
2011	3,218	1,666	1,552	-382	-10.60	0.35	9,194
005 Arran Quay E, Dublin City							
2006	2,889	1,388	1,501	-13	-0.40	0.26	11,112
2011	3,037	1,533	1,504	148	5.10	0.26	11,681
032 Cabra East C, Dublin City							
2006	3,352	1,753	1,599	-286	-7.90	0.46	7,287
2011	3,631	1,891	1,740	279	8.30	0.46	7,893
067 Inns Quay B, Dublin City							
2006	3,113	1,598	1,515	160	5.40	0.28	11,118
2011	3,368	1,771	1,597	255	8.20	0.28	12,029
068 Inns Quay C, Dublin City							
2006	2,672	1,380	1,292	313	13.30	0.28	9,543
2011	2,709	1,389	1,320	37	1.40	0.28	9,675
Total Area							
2006	24,534	12,663	11,871	2,153	11.00	2.90	8,460
2011	25,549	13,245	12,304	1,015	4.14	2.90	8,810

The lower density in Arran Quay B is likely to be explained by the presence of the St. Brendan's Hospital site, which comprises of approximately 29 hectares of land.

Overall, there was a clear disparity in the population densities of cities and towns in the Greater Dublin Area compared to the rest of the State. In Dublin city and suburbs (specifically Dublin City, Fingal, South Dublin, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown) where the population was 1,110,627 in 2011 and an area of 317.5km, the average population density per square kilometre was 317.

2.6 Ethnicity

Census 2006

In 2006 there was a very significant non-Irish national population living in the GDA area. The national average following the Census in 2006 was 11.2%, with Dublin City recording a non-Irish national population of 17.2%. A number of the GDA EDs record levels above 40%: Arran Quay B (44.1%), Arran Quay C (46.2%) and Inns Quay B (40.4%).

Census 2011

There continues to be a very significant non-Irish national population living in the NWIC in 2011. All EDs in the area recorded populations of non-Irish nationals well above the national average and the average for Dublin City. In some ED areas the GDA continue to record levels above 45%, with Arran Quay C approaching 50% of the population being non-Irish in 2011:

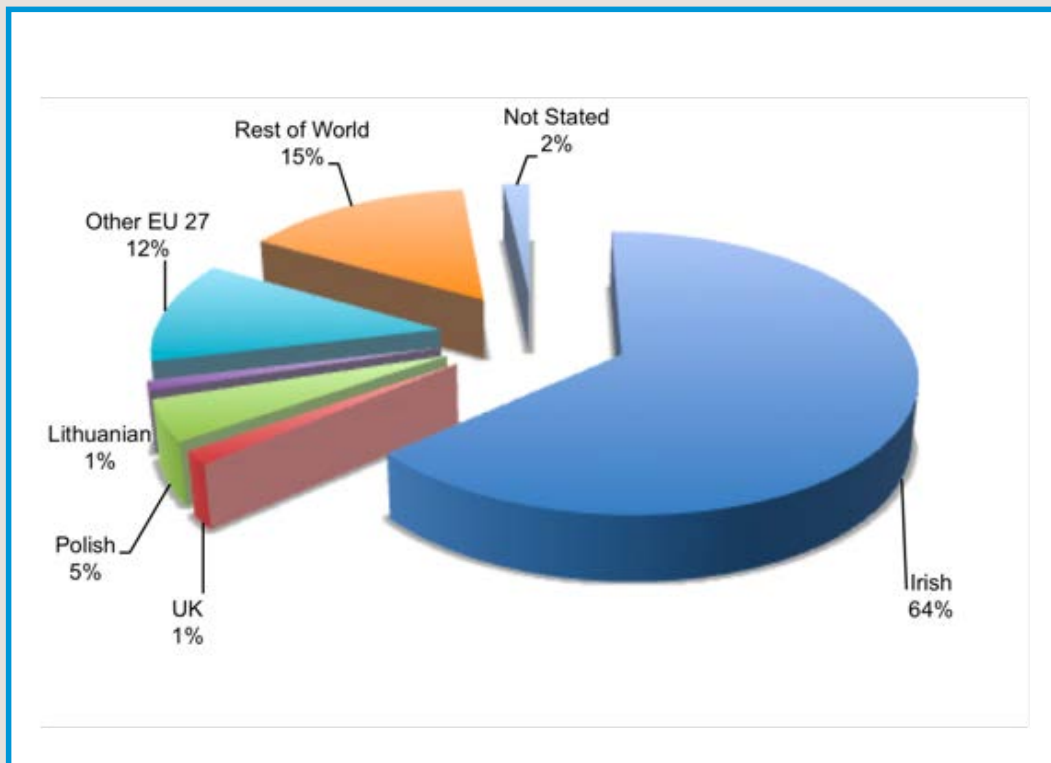
- Arran Quay A: 40.94%
- Arran Quay B: 46.92%
- Arran Quay C: 49.63%
- Inns Quay B: 46.54%

Table 5 – GDA Ethnicity 2011 (Source: CSO)

	Arran Quay A	Arran Quay B	Arran Quay C	Arran Quay D	Arran Quay E	Cabra East C	Inns Quay B	Inns Quay C
Irish	59.06%	53.80%	50.37%	79.96%	81.22%	72.23%	53.46%	62.21%
UK	1.12%	1.68%	1.84%	2.53%	1.73%	1.48%	1.53%	0.83%
Polish	4.22%	6.90%	8.04%	3.02%	2.36%	4.21%	4.69%	3.31%
Lithuanian	1.78%	1.39%	1.27%	0.53%	0.40%	1.48%	1.25%	1.01%
Other EU 27	12.06%	16.37%	18.35%	6.98%	6.78%	9.52%	13.73%	9.65%
Rest of World	20.24%	18.90%	18.92%	5.75%	6.02%	9.43%	21.83%	20.59%
Not Stated	1.52%	0.96%	1.21%	1.23%	1.50%	1.65%	3.50%	2.40%

All EDs in the area recorded populations of non-Irish nationals well above the national average and the average for Dublin City. Polish nationality emerged as the single largest non-Irish national grouping living in the GDA area (1,185 persons) followed by UK nationals (403 persons) and Lithuanians (273 persons). This mirrors the national profile in terms of non-Irish national grouping.

Figure 7 - GDA Ethnic Profile 2011 (Source: CSO)

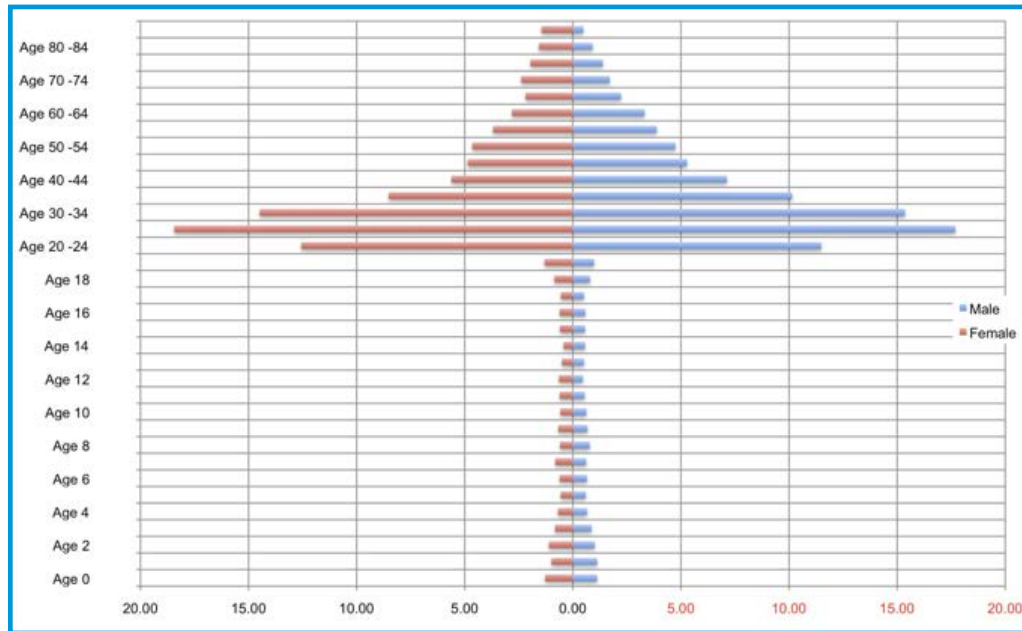


2.7 Age Structure

The factors that affect population change over time are births, deaths, immigration and emigration.

The Census 2011 results show that, nationally, the population of people over 65 has increased 14.4% while the population of pre-school children aged 0-4 increased by 17.9% in the past five years. Meanwhile, the number of young adults aged 19-24 has decreased by 12%, the only age group to show a fall in numbers.

Figure 8 – GDA Age Pyramid 2011 (Source: CSO)



2.8 Older People

The HSE reported that a number of health-related factors result in that the population is now enjoying a longer life span. It is noted, however, that the increasing length of life also raises the potential for increased dependency in the later years of life. The ability of older people to remain in their own homes and lead a life commensurate with their capacity and potential as they become more dependent is a function of the complex interrelationship of many factors, including:

- The extent of any disability and functional impairment;
- The support of family carers; and
- The availability of community-based services, and the accessibility of these services to people who need them.

The GDA area had a slightly lower than average population of people over 65 years of age in 2011. The national average is 11.66% compared with 8.08% for the GDA area. The proportion of the population over 65 years of age in the GDA area has fallen from 9.5% in 2006.

Table 6 – Population >65 by ED 2011 (Source: CSO)

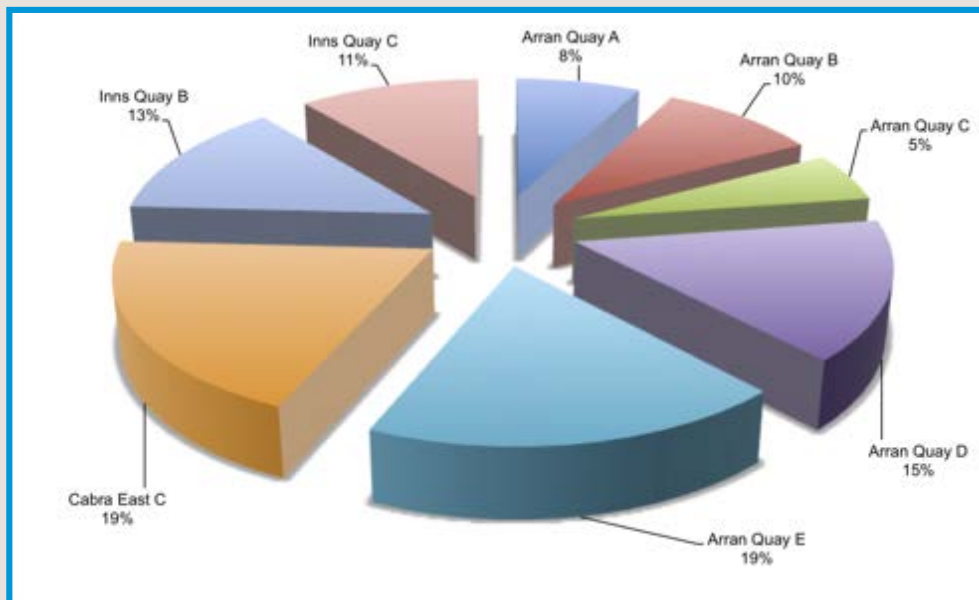
	Arran Quay A	Arran Quay B	Arran Quay C	Arran Quay D	Arran Quay E	Cabra East C	Inns Quay B	Inns Quay C	GDA Totals	Dublin	National
Over 65's	10.10%	5.15%	2.69%	9.82%	12.58%	11.02%	8.08%	8.38%	8.08%	10.94%	11.66%

In 2011 five EDs have a younger population than both the Dublin and National averages. The three ED areas that are equal to or above the Dublin and National averages are Arran Quay A (10.10%), Arran Quay E (12.58%),Cabra East (11.02%).

Table 7 – >65's ED Profile 2011 (Source: CSO)

	Arran Quay A	Arran Quay B	Arran Quay C	Arran Quay D	Arran Quay E	Cabra East C	Inns Quay B	Inns Quay C	GDA Totals	Dublin	National
Age 65 -69 Total	37	74	41	94	103	85	76	54	564	43,647	176,638
Age 70 -74 Total	29	44	26	86	90	107	85	53	520	34,951	131,190
Age 75 -79 Total	36	31	24	63	70	98	49	54	425	27,296	102,036
Age 80 -84 Total	35	28	16	37	59	66	33	40	314	18,690	70,113
Age 85+ Total	20	22	5	36	60	44	29	26	242	14,692	58,416
Over 65's	157	199	112	316	382	400	272	227	2,065	139,276	535,393

Figure 9– Distribution of >65's by ED 2011 (Source: CSO)



2.9 Age Dependency

Age dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents that is people younger than 15 or older than 64 years of age, to the working-age population, that is those aged 15-64.

The national age dependency ratio for people of all ages in the State in 2011 was 49.3, compared with 45.8 in 2006. The corresponding ratio for Dublin City in 2011 was 38.4 and 38.3, respectively.

Table 8 – Dependent Population by ED 2011 (Source: CSO)

	Arran Quay A	Arran Quay B	Arran Quay C	Arran Quay D	Arran Quay E	Cabra East C	Inns Quay B	Inns Quay C	GDA Totals
<15	193	444	371	391	325	417	301	331	2,773
>65	157	199	112	316	382	400	272	227	2,065
Working Population	1,205	3,218	3,687	2,511	2,330	2,814	2,795	2,151	20,711
Total Population	1,555	3,861	4,170	3,218	3,037	3,631	3,368	2,709	25,549

Table 9 – Dependent population Dublin and National Figures.

	Dublin	National
<15	245,252	979,590
>65	139,276	535,393,
Working population	888,541	3,073,269,
Total population	1,273,069.	4,588,252

Figure 10– Dependency Profile by ED 2011 (Source: CSO)

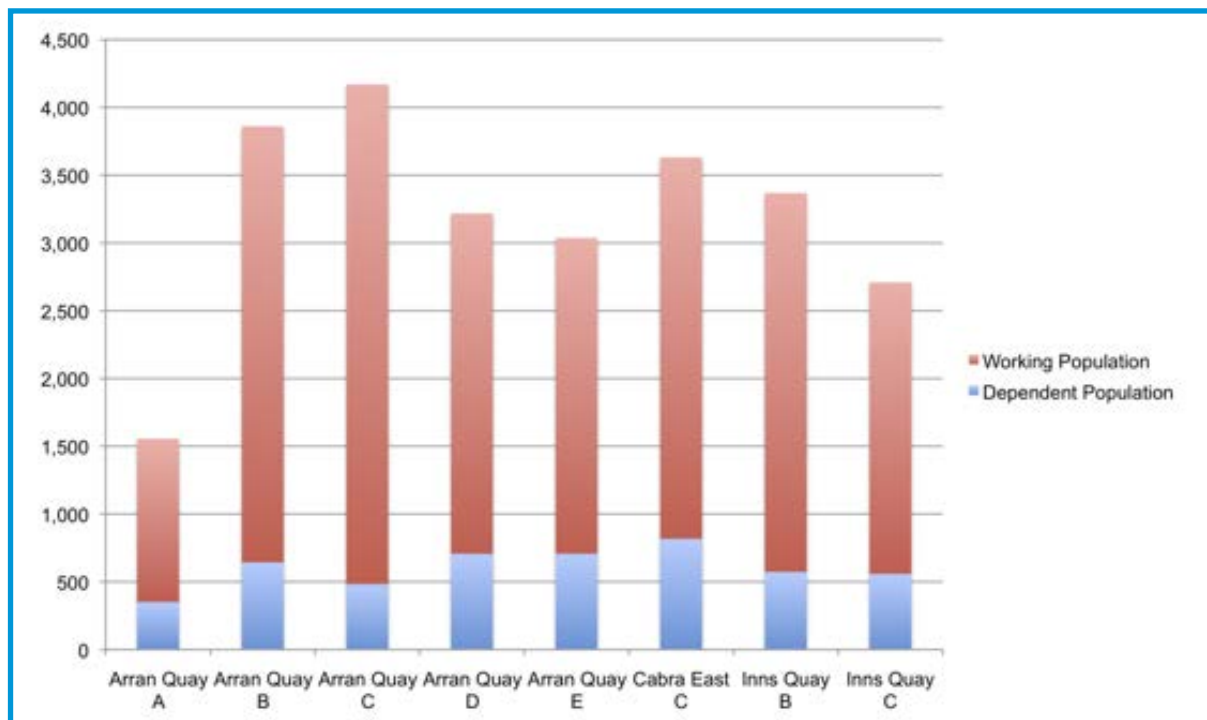
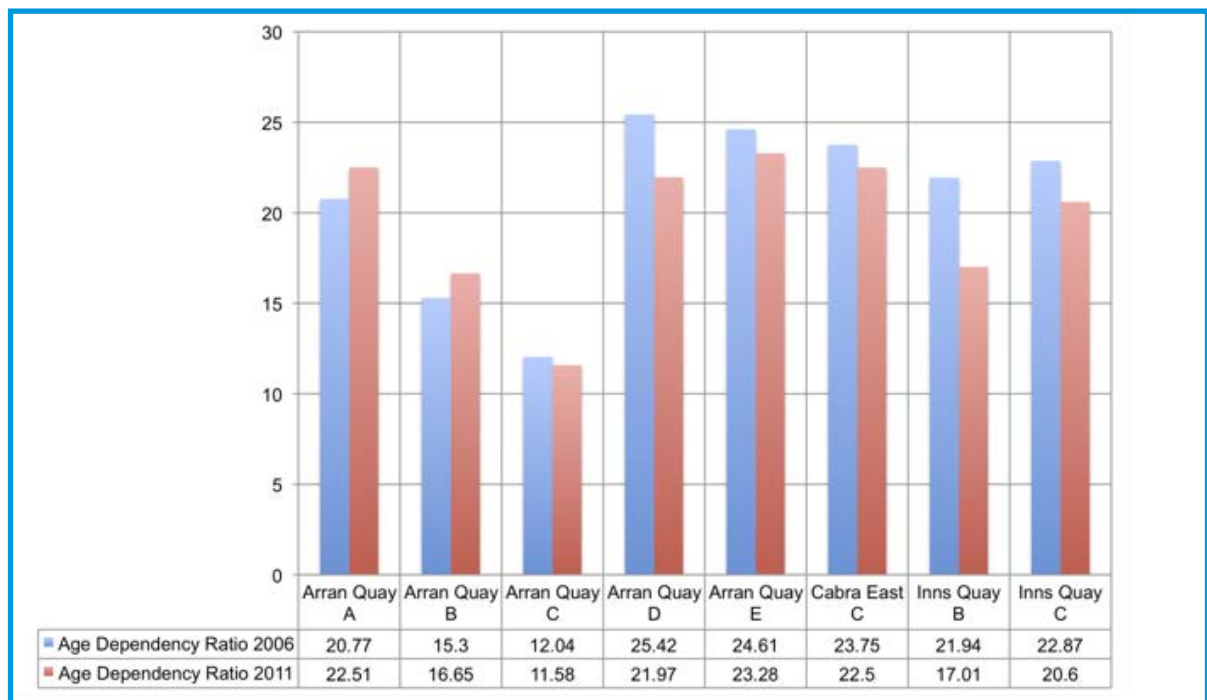


Figure 11 – Comparative Age Dependency (Source: Pobal)

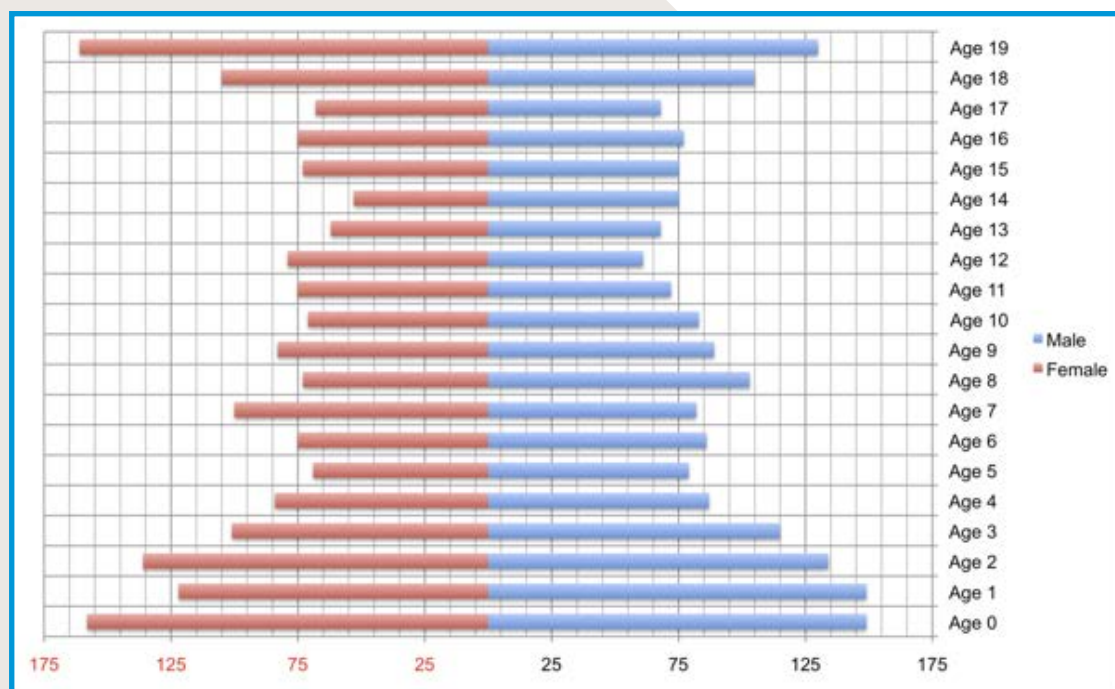


The national age dependency ratio for people of all ages in the State in 2011 was 49.3, compared with 45.8 in 2006.

The ratios in the GDA area are all significantly lower than the national average, which is reflective of a greater proportion of the working age population in urban areas, resulting in lower dependency.

2.10 Young People

Figure 12 – GDA Age Pyramid 0-19 2012 (Source: CSO)



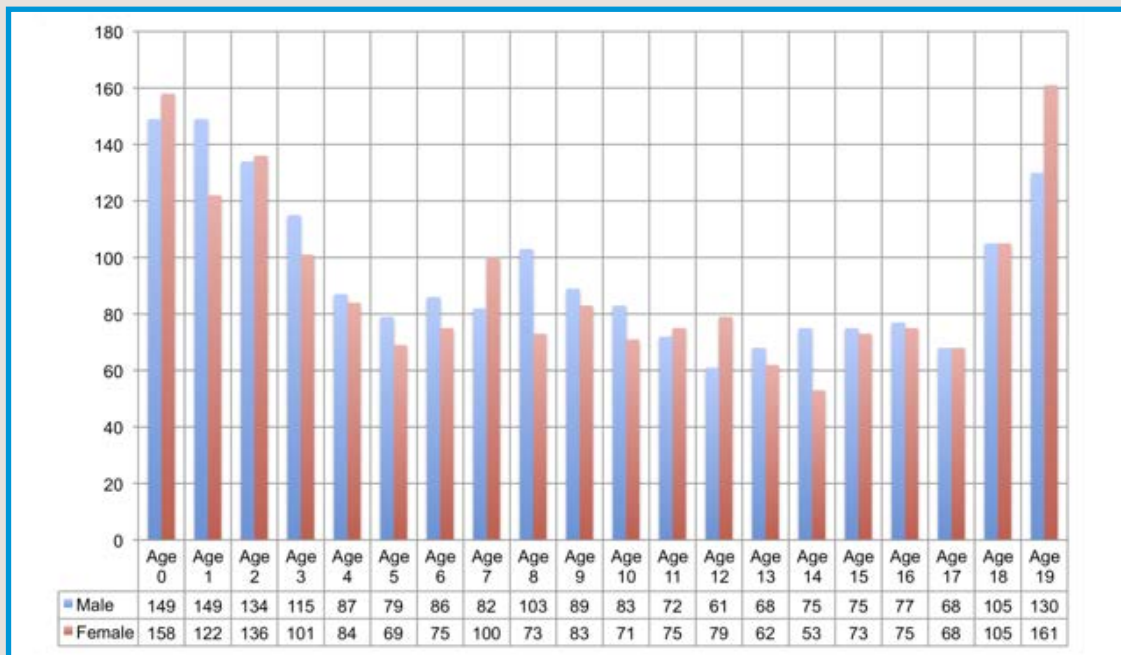
A 'young person' means a person who has not attained the age of twenty-five.

The size of the youth population, in proportional terms, is diminishing.

The main characteristic of the city populations is the large increase in population in the 20 – 40 age groups associated with the migration of people in their twenties and thirties to cities.

There were 6,777 people aged between 0 and 25 in the GDA area according to census 2011, compared with 7,620 in 2006. This equates to 26.53% of the total population. This cohort of young people is the most likely to benefit from the education, training and employment opportunities presented by the proposed development in Grangegorman.

Figure 13 – Young People by Gender 2011 (Source: CSO)



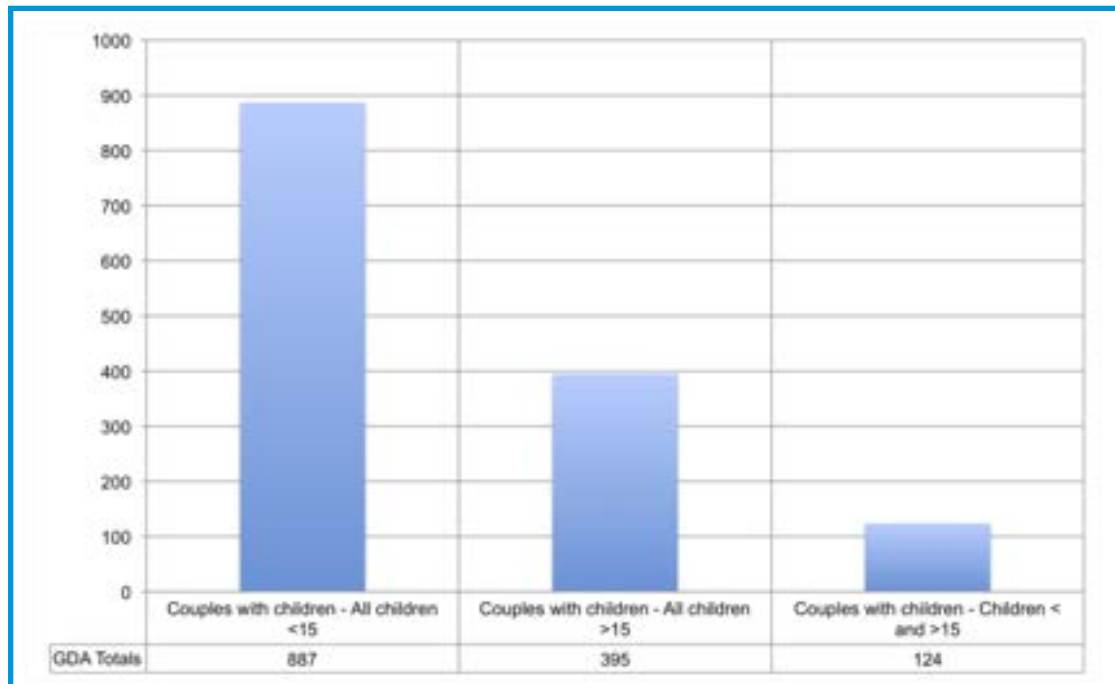
2.11 Families with Children

Table 10 – Families with Children by ED 2011 (Source: CSO)

	Arran Quay A	Arran Quay B	Arran Quay C	Arran Quay D	Arran Quay E	Cabra East C	Inns Quay B	Inns Quay C	Dublin	National
Couples with children - All children under 15 (No of families)	69	163	121	98	105	147	116	68	148,590	632,609
Couples with children - All children over 15 (No of families)	25	30	23	60	61	105	44	47	87,356	345,600
Couples with children - Children under and over 15 (No of families)	12	15	7	15	8	39	14	14	66,069	295,770
Couples with children - Total (No of families)	106	208	151	173	174	291	174	129	302,015	1,273,979

In 2011, 63% of families comprised of couples with children all of whom being under 15 years of age.

Figure14 – Family by Age of Children 2011 (Source: CSO)



2.12 Target Groups

There are three specific groupings in society that are known to be at a consistently higher risk of relative poverty and deprivation than other groups. It follows that targeted interventions may be required to ensure that people experiencing disadvantage can avail of the opportunities presented by the new development.

2.13 Lone Parents

Census 2006

The proportion of people parenting alone doubled over the past 15 years (1991-2006), growing from 10.7% in 1991 to 21.3% nationally in 2006. Dublin Inner City generally had a lone parenting rate of 35.8% in 2006, while the figures for the EDs in the GDA area were significantly higher again: 53.8% of all families in the Arran Quay C ED were headed by a person parenting alone with almost 63.9% in Arran Quay D and 64.5% in Inns Quay C. Single parent families tend to be concentrated in those EDs, which also have high concentrations of local authority housing within them.

Census 2011

The 2011 lone parenting ratio figures for the EDs in the GDA area identified that Arran Quay C had a Lone Parent Ratio of 43.36%, with Arran Quay D having a ratio of 50%, and Inns Quay C having 62.21%.

Inns Quay C saw a 16% decline in the lone parenting ratio figures for the intercensal period 2006-2011, whilst Arran Quay B showed over 14% increase over the same period.

Single Parent Families – all children under 15 years of age, expressed as a percentage of all families with children under 15 years of age. The National figure is 21.6% while Dublin City has a rate of 34.4%.

Table 11 – Lone Parent Ratio 2006 – 2011 (Source: CSO)

	2006 Lone Parent Ratio %	2011 Lone Parent Ratio %	Change in Lone Parent Ratio % 2006-2011
Arran Quay A	35.37	34.68	-0.69
Arran Quay B	21.00	35.74	14.74
Arran Quay C	53.80	43.36	-10.44
Arran Quay D	63.87	50.00	-13.87
Arran Quay E	48.90	47.20	-1.70
Cabra East C	23.70	37.74	14.04
Inns Quay B	41.80	41.88	0.08
Inns Quay C	78.30	62.21	-16.09
Dublin	-	30.40	-
National	21.30	25.81	4.51

Table 12 – Lone Parent Families by ED 2011 (Source: CSO)

Family Structure	Arran Quay A	Arran Quay B	Arran Quay C	Arran Quay D	Arran Quay E	Cabra East C	Inns Quay B	Inns Quay C	GDA Totals	Dublin	National
Total Number of Families	297	755	784	622	674	757	614	582	5,085	218,905	834,266
Lone mothers with children - Total (No of families)	59	125	140	191	163	165	114	220	1,177	58,721	186,284
Lone fathers with children - Total (No of families)	10	26	16	24	22	22	18	16	154	7,852	29,031
Lone Parents with Children	69	151	156	215	185	187	132	236	1,331	66,573	215,315
Lone Parents as a Percentage of Total Families	23.23	20.00	19.90	34.57	27.45	24.70	21.50	40.55	26.18	30.41	25.81

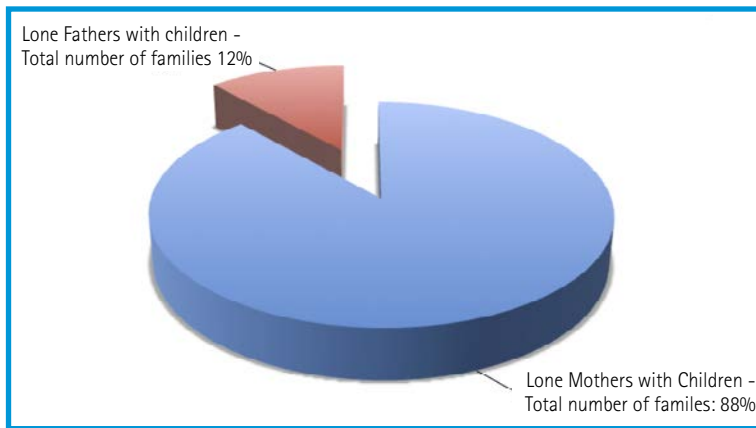
Table 13– Lone Mothers by Age of Children ED 2011 (Source: CSO)

	Arran Quay A	Arran Quay B	Arran Quay C	Arran Quay D	Arran Quay E	Cabra East C	Inns Quay B	Inns Quay C	Dublin	National
Lone mothers with children - All children <15	32	77	73	80	80	68	52	99	27,092	83,476
Lone mothers with children - All children >15	21	37	46	86	65	75	56	91	24,404	81,206
Lone mothers with children - Children <> 15	6	11	21	25	18	22	6	30	7,225	21,602
Lone mothers with children - Total number of families	59	125	140	191	163	165	114	220	58,721	186,284

Table 14 – Lone Fathers by Age of Children ED 2011 (Source: CSO)

	Arran Quay A	Arran Quay B	Arran Quay C	Arran Quay D	Arran Quay E	Cabra East C	Inns Quay B	Inns Quay C	Dublin	National
Lone fathers with children - All children <15	5	9	3	6	3	9	5	6	1,704	6,136
Lone fathers with children - All children >15	5	15	12	16	19	13	11	10	5,644	20,753
Lone fathers with children - Children <> 15	0	2	1	2	0	0	2	0	504	2,142
Lone fathers with children - Total number of families	10	26	16	24	22	22	18	16	7,852	29,031

Figure 15 – Lone Parent Families 2011 (Source: CSO)



The number of lone parent families nationally stood at 215,315 in 2011 of which 186,284 were mothers and 29,031 were fathers. This represents an increase of 4.5% from the 2006 census. The majority, 124,765, had just one child. When examined by age and marital status strong differences appear between the sexes.

Lone fathers were, on average, considerably older than their female counterparts with 65% aged 50 or over, compared with just 35% of women.

The majority of lone mothers were aged between 35 and 49. Single women made up 44.1% of lone mothers, whereas among lone fathers widowhood dominated accounting for 40% of the total. Most lone parents were living in one-family households.

One-parent families continue to experience a disproportionate level of poverty.

Lone parent households reported the highest levels of deprivation with 55% of individuals from these households experiencing one or more items of deprivation compared with 25% at State level (EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions, 2008). Lone parents require support in the form of childcare; income-earning opportunities; education opportunities and social/support facilities.

2.14 Unemployed People

The CSO Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) records the national unemployment rate for April – June 2012 as being 14.7%, with 48.4% being the unemployment rate for those aged 15-19. By gender, the same period recorded an unemployment rate of 51.3% for males between 15 and 19 years of age.

The unemployment rate is highest in Limerick city at 28.6% while Dún Laoghaire Rathdown has the lowest rate at 11.2%, however, many small unemployment black spots in Limerick, Cork, Dublin and Waterford cities and in County Donegal have rates of 39% unemployment.

The overall fall in employment of 123,000 is calculated on a fall of 153,000 in male employment and a rise of 30,000 in female employment. The increase in male unemployment can be partly explained by the huge decline in construction employment, down 123,000 since 2006.

There was also an employment decline of 50,000 in manufacturing, while the numbers working in agriculture increased for the first time since 1926, rising by nearly 5,000 people. This sector only accounts for 5% of total employment, however, while the service sector accounts for 78%.

Live Register

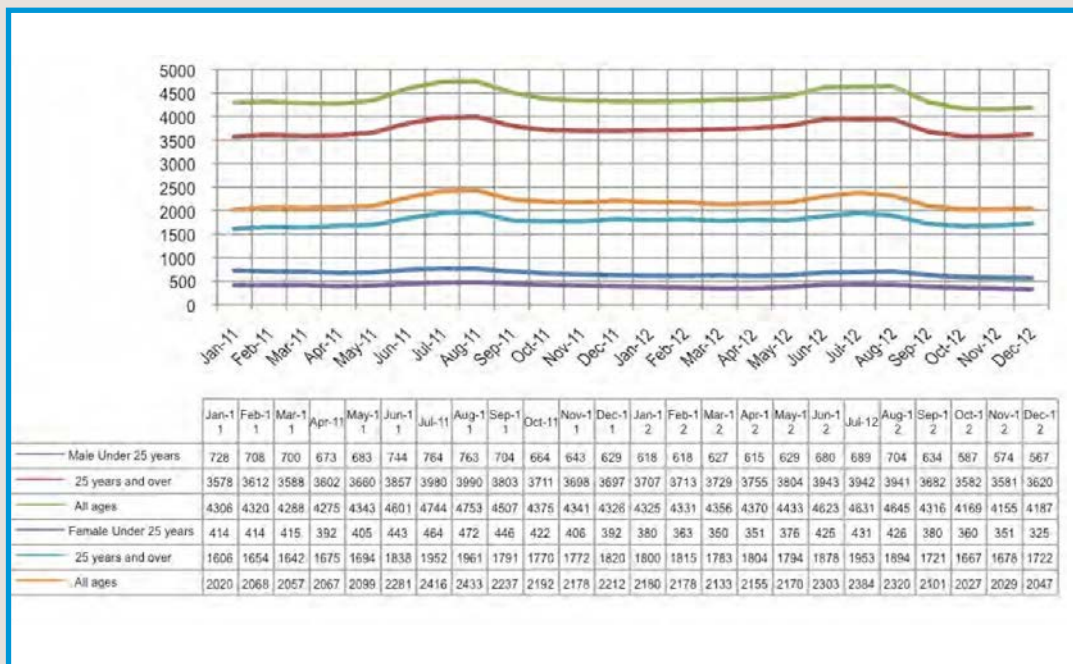
The Live Register is not designed to measure unemployment, but does provide a short-term indicator of labour market activity.

The Live Register Figures⁷ are obtained from returns made directly to the Central Statistics Office (CSO) by each of the local offices of the Department of Social Protection. The Live Register is a monthly release⁷, which comprises a count of all persons under 65 years of age who are: -

- Claiming Jobseekers Benefit (JB) - excluding systematic short-time workers.
- Claiming Jobseekers Allowance (JA) - excluding smallholders/farm assists and self-employed persons.
- Part-time workers (those who work up to 3 days a week), seasonal and casual workers entitled to Jobseekers Allowance or Benefit.
- Signing on for 'PRSI credits' but receiving no payment.

⁷ The Live Register figures are published on the first Friday of every month at 11am, by the CSO.

Figure 16– Live Register Trend (Source: CSO)



The Live Register is compiled from administrative returns made to the CSO by the DSP for each social welfare office. For the Grangegorman area, the nearest office is located at Navan Road.

Data are presented by gender, claim type and age group (under and over 25 years of age). Data are seasonally adjusted, and an estimated Standardised Unemployment Rate (SUR) is also calculated for each month.

A secondary release provides a geographical breakdown of persons on the Live Register along with nationality figures.

The Live Register is used as a short-term indicator of labour market activity. In particular, while the number of persons on the Live Register is not the same as the number of people formally unemployed, the Live Register is taken as indicative of movements in the number of persons unemployed. The official unemployment figures, as provided by the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS), are not available until 10 weeks after the end of the reference quarter.

Unemployment – Census 2006

Overall, there was 69.1% participation in the labour market in the GDA area in 2006. This was slightly above the national average of 65.6% and consistent with Dublin Inner City overall which has 67.9% labour force participation. The level of female participation in the labour force has also increased significantly in the same period.

7.6% of all persons living in the GDA area were unemployed in 2006, which is 3.1% higher than the national average. 2.2% of the population reported that they were first time job seekers; this figure is more than double the national average of 0.9%. The unemployment figures in the GDA area although higher than the national average, are likely to mask the true extent of the generational unemployment which still prevails, especially in some of the local authority housing complexes.

Unemployment – Census 2011

Table 15 – Principal Status by ED 2011 (Source: CSO)

	Arran Quay A	Arran Quay B	Arran Quay C	Arran Quay D	Arran Quay E	Cabra East C	Inns Quay B	Inns Quay C	Dublin	National
At Work (Total)	673	1,880	2,331	1,401	1,429	1,549	1,608	1,119	540,729	1,807,360
Looking For First Job (Total)	14	55	57	29	40	63	61	50	10,678	34,166
Unemployed having Lost or Given Up Previous Job (Total)	156	429	391	529	358	515	430	335	100,771	390,677
Student (Total)	269	534	685	238	258	363	472	395	124,927	408,838
Looking After Home/Family (Total)	74	115	114	147	150	171	133	143	84,803	339,918
Retired (Total)	144	174	108	305	341	374	240	194	123,178	457,394
Unable To Work due to Sickness or Disability (Total)	30	225	110	147	129	174	115	141	38,647	156,993
Other (Total)	2	5	3	31	7	5	8	1	4,048	13,316
Total (Total)	1,362	3,417	3,799	2,827	2,712	3,214	3,067	2,378	1,027,817	3,608,662

The table above indicates that on Census night 2011, the following numbers of men and women were unemployed in each of the EDs of the Grangegorman area.

Figure 17–Area Profile Principal Status 2011 (Source: CSO)

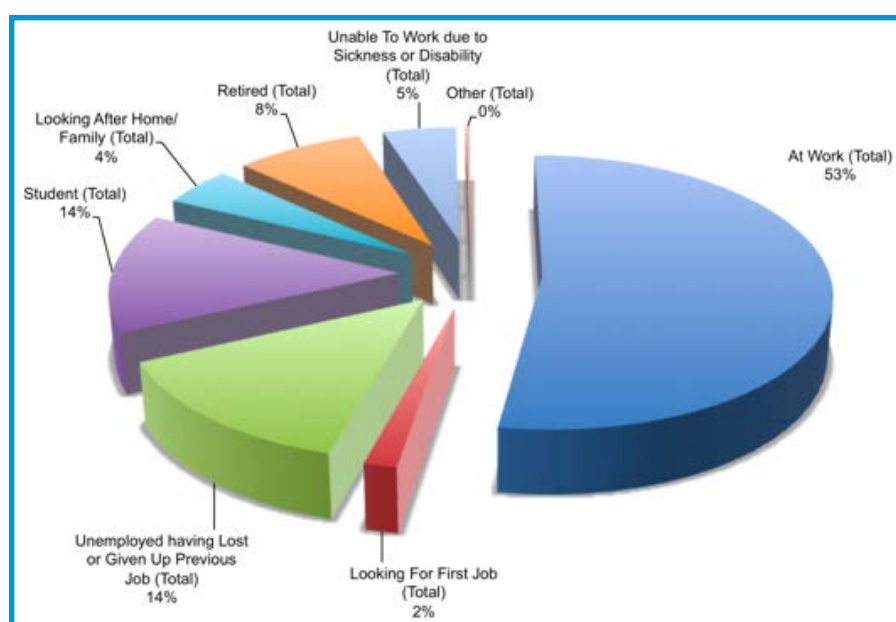
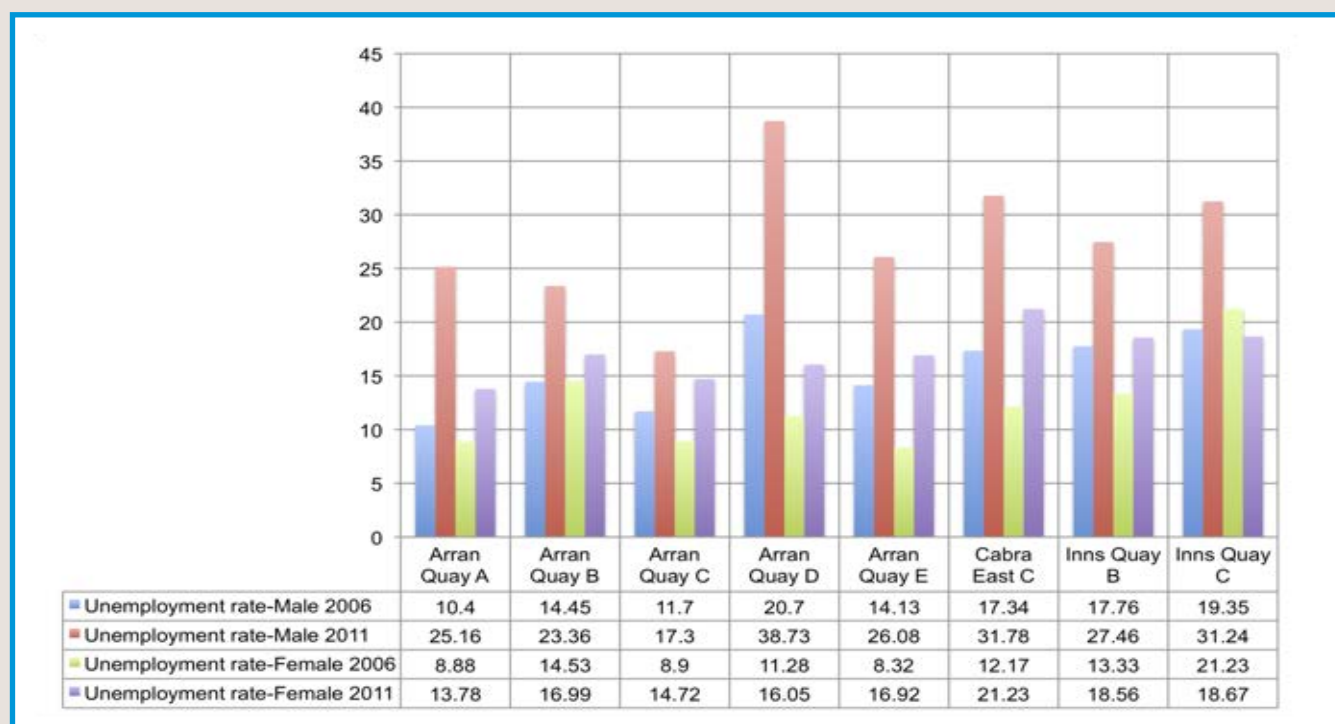


Table 16 – Numbers Unemployed 2011 by ED (Source: CSO)

	Arran Quay A	Arran Quay B	Arran Quay C	Arran Quay D	Arran Quay E	Cabra East C	Inns Quay B	Inns Quay C	GDA Totals	Dublin	National
Looking For First Job (Total)	14	55	57	29	40	63	61	50	369	10,678	34,166
Unemployed having Lost or Given Up Previous Job (Total)	156	429	391	529	358	515	430	335	3,143	100,771	390,677
Total (Total)	170	484	448	558	398	578	491	385	3,512	111,449	424,843

Figure 18 – Unemployment Rate (Source: Pobal)



The comparative unemployment rate across the intercensal period 2006–2011 shows clearly the impact of the economic crisis on the employment prospects in each of the EDs that comprise the Grangegorman area. In 2011 the male unemployment rate in Arran Quay D, 31.78% in Cabra East C and 31.24% in Inns Quay C. The Female unemployment rate stood at 21.23% in Cabra East C, 18.67% in Inns Quay C, and Inns Quay B at 18.56%.

Figure 19 – % Male Unemployment Rate 2011

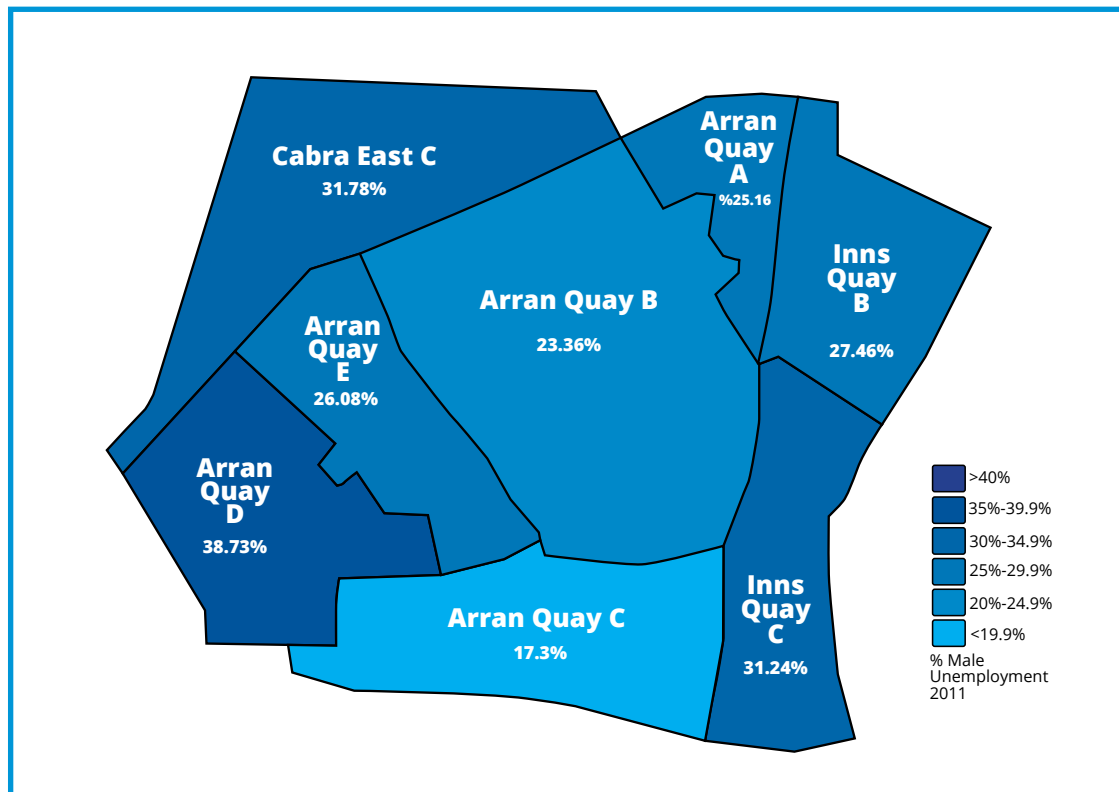
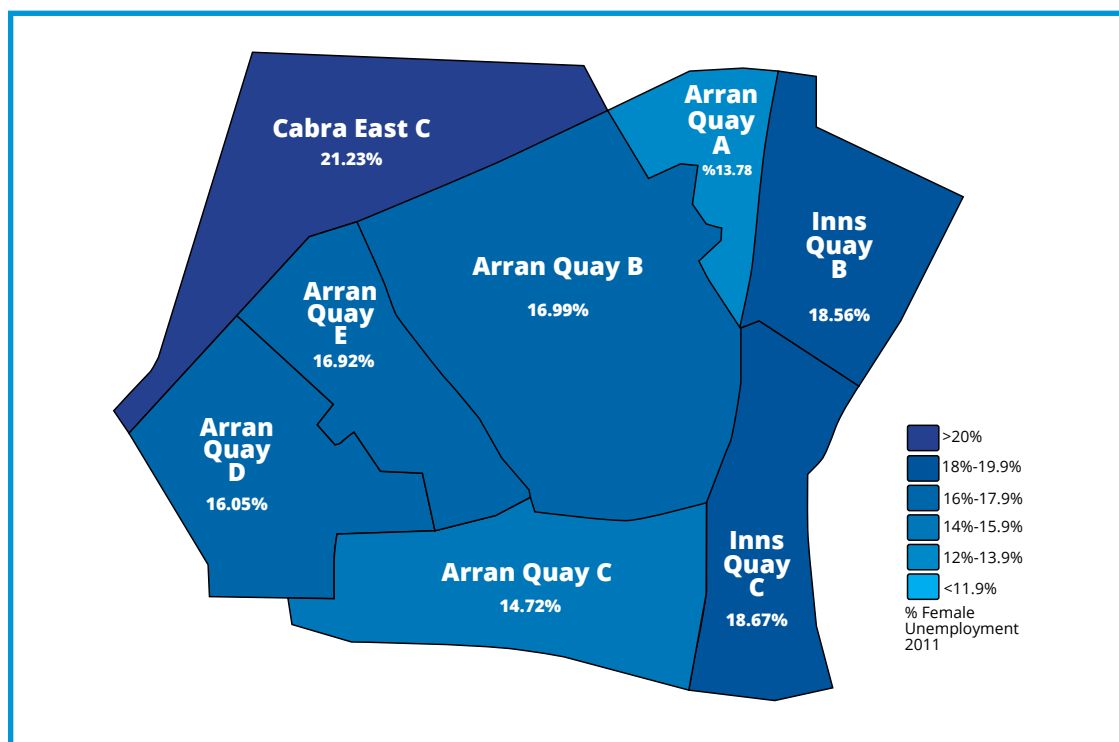


Figure 20 – % Female Unemployment Rate 2011



2.15 Persons with a Disability

Census 2006

In 2006 the percentage of the total population with a disability was recorded as 11.1%. This figure was slightly above the national average of 10%. There were, however, some very significant variations in the number of people presenting with a disability by ED within the area. In Arran Quay B 34.9% of all persons aged between 25 and 44 reported at least one disability compared with 19.9% nationally. Likewise 36.7% of all persons aged between 45 and 64 living in Arran Quay B and 43% in Arran Quay C reported at least one disability compared with 29.2% nationally.

Census 2011

The percentage of the total population in the GDA area in 2011 with a disability was recorded as 14.96%. There were some very significant variations in the number of people presenting with a disability by ED within the area.

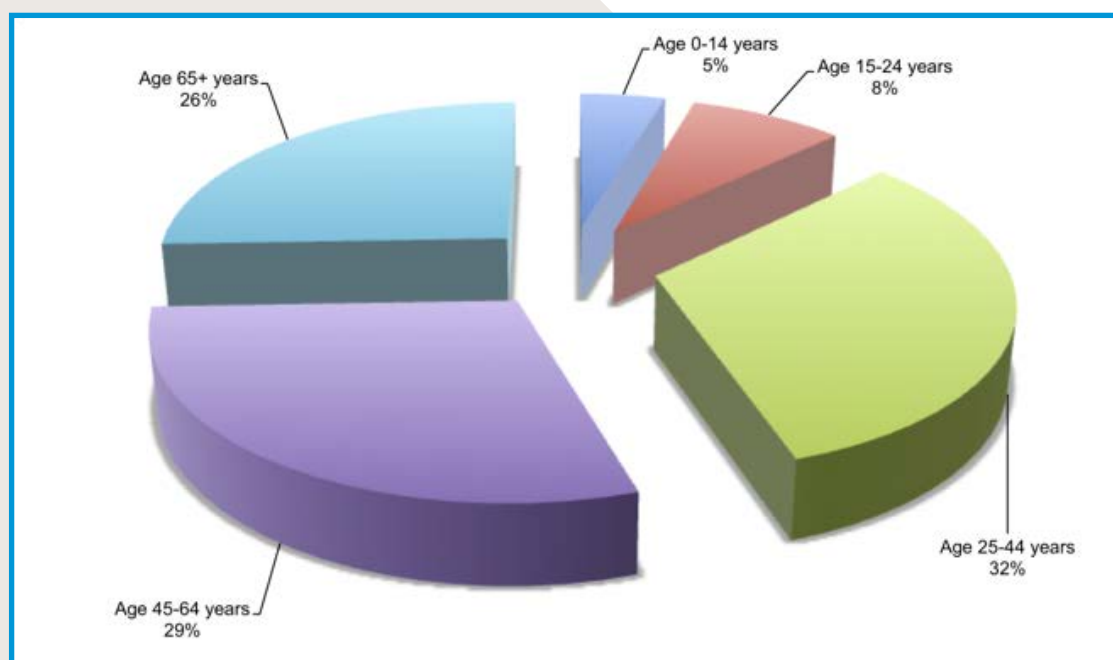
In Arran Quay C, 41.46% of all persons aged between 25 and 44 reported at least one disability. Likewise 34.28% of all persons aged between 45 and 64 living in Arran Quay B and 31.17% in Cabra East C reported at least one disability.

The high proportion of people in the area with a disability is a likely consequence of St. Brendan's Hospital, with residential patients with mental health issues being re-housed in the local vicinity. Disability levels were particularly high across all EDs in the 25-44 age group, with 32.15% of all persons in the GDA reporting at least one disability. Conversely the number of children and young people with a reported disability (4.58%) was lower than the national average.

Table 17 – People with Disabilities 2011 (Source: CSO)

	Arran Quay A	Arran Quay B	Arran Quay C	Arran Quay D	Arran Quay E	Cabra East C	Inns Quay B	Inns Quay C	Dublin	National
Age 0-14 years	11	26	19	30	26	32	15	16	13,433	53,058
Age 15-24 years	21	39	59	40	42	35	41	40	13,111	44,513
Age 25-44 years	41	209	182	213	145	176	137	126	36,309	120,426
Age 45-64 years	48	194	113	177	150	197	116	130	47,214	173,269
Age 65+ years	78	98	66	155	165	192	115	108	54,272	204,069
Age 0-65+ years	199	566	439	615	528	632	424	420	164,339	595,335

Figure 21– People with Disabilities 2011 (Source: CSO)



In 2011 there were a total of 3,823 people who were registered with a disability. The table above illustrates the proportion of these by age band.

Table 18 – % Population Disabled 2011 (Source: CSO)

	Arran Quay A	Arran Quay B	Arran Quay C	Arran Quay D	Arran Quay E	Cabra East C	Inns Quay B	Inns Quay C	GDA Totals	Dublin	National
Age 0-14 years	5.53%	4.59%	4.33%	4.88%	4.92%	5.06%	3.54%	3.81%	4.58%	1.06%	4.17%
Age 15-24 years	10.55%	6.89%	13.44%	6.50%	7.95%	5.54%	9.67%	9.52%	8.29%	1.03%	3.50%
Age 25-44 years	20.60%	36.93%	41.46%	34.63%	27.46%	27.85%	32.31%	30.00%	32.15%	2.85%	9.46%
Age 45-64 years	24.12%	34.28%	25.74%	28.78%	28.41%	31.17%	27.36%	30.95%	29.43%	3.71%	13.61%
Age 65+ years	39.20%	17.31%	15.03%	25.20%	31.25%	30.38%	27.12%	25.71%	25.56%	14.26%	16.03%

The high level of people with disabilities in some EDs would indicate a need for associated health facilities. A qualified workforce to provide care, either in the home or in a health facility, provides an opportunity in the GD area. Social facilities for the disabled will also be required.

Census results show that the level of education completed by disabled people was substantially lower, which represents an opportunity for education and training provision.

2.16 Educational Attainment

Within the census, educational attainment records the highest level of education attained by the respondent. Persons aged 15 years and over whose full time education has ceased are classified by the highest level of education completed (full time or part time) and by the present status, such as at work, looking for first regular job, unemployed and not in the labour force. The levels of education given are as follows: -

- No formal education
- Primary education
- Lower Secondary – Junior Cert, Group Cert or 'O' Level

Second Level

- Upper secondary (Leaving Cert, 'A' Level)
- Technical or Vocational Qualification
- Both upper secondary and technical or vocational

Third Level

- Non-degree qualification
- Primary Degree (Third level Bachelor)
- Professional Qualification (of degree status or higher)
- Both a degree and a professional qualification
- Postgraduate certificate or diploma
- Postgraduate degree
- Doctorate (PhD)

Table 19 – Educational Attainment ED (Source: Pobal)

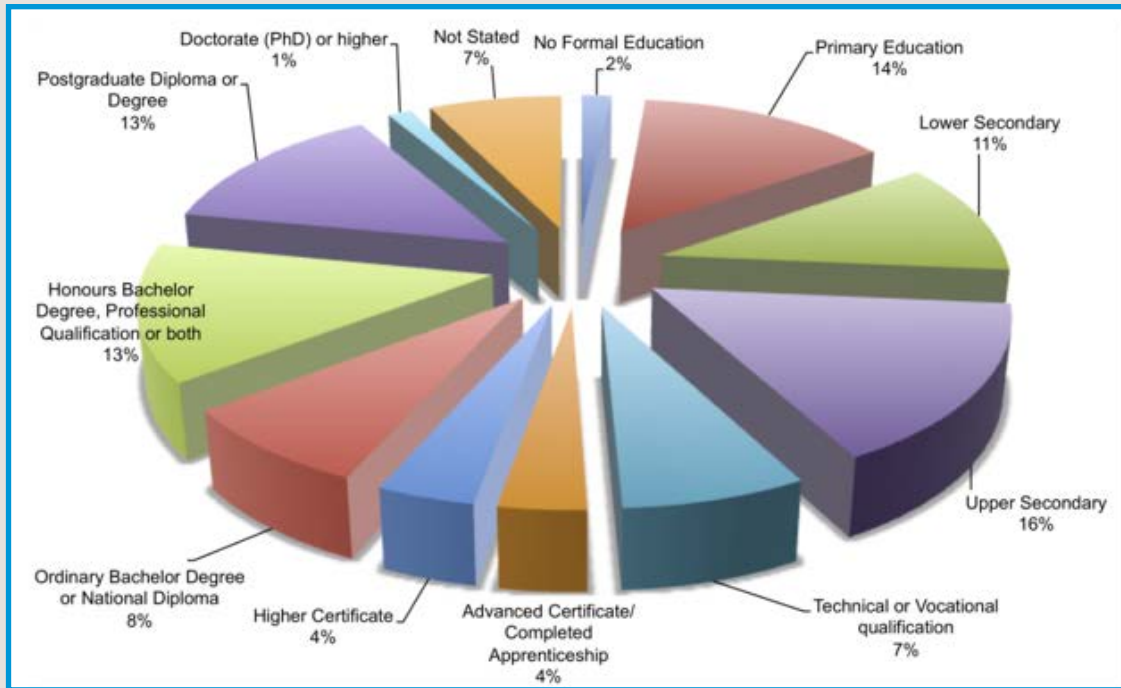
	Proportion with Primary Education Only 2006	Proportion with Primary Education Only 2011	Proportion with third level education 2006	Proportion with third level education 2011
Arran Quay A	19.52%	16.41%	44.11%	43.83%
Arran Quay B	12.39%	11.66%	47.5%	46.05%
Arran Quay C	12.14%	7.98%	53.7%	57.86%
Arran Quay D	26.35%	20.59%	31.98%	40.07%
Arran Quay E	23.72%	19.49%	43.93%	44.06%
Cabra East C	22.45%	19.88%	34.22%	35.38%
Inns Quay B	22.53%	15.12%	40.66%	42.82%
Inns Quay C	28.56%	25.05%	30.74%	28.8%
Dublin	-	12.30%	-	11.12%
National	-	13.80%	-	33.72%

In 1991 in Ireland, 36.7% of the population had primary education only. In 2006 this figure had dropped to 18.9%. In Dublin City the rate fell from 39.7% to 22% in 2006 a reduction of -17.7%. In Dublin Inner City the reduction is more substantial still from 49.8% in 1991 to 29.5% in 2006. In 2011 the Grangegorman area recorded 13.73% with only primary education.

Table 20– % Educational Attainment 2011 (Source: CSO)

	Arran Quay A	Arran Quay B	Arran Quay C	Arran Quay D	Arran Quay E	Cabra East C	Inns Quay B	Inns Quay C	Dublin	National
No Formal Education	1.04%	1.61%	1.21%	2.21%	1.14%	1.58%	2.08%	1.78%	1.1%	1.41%
Primary Education	14.39%	9.70%	6.30%	16.88%	17.38%	17.19%	10.86%	20.07%	12.3%	13.8%
Lower Secondary	10.87%	10.17%	6.86%	12.93%	11.78%	13.44%	9.29%	14.43%	13.83%	16.63%
Upper Secondary	15.42%	18.50%	15.02%	14.29%	14.05%	16.80%	15.95%	15.08%	18.97%	20.03%
Technical or Vocational qualification	8.39%	7.93%	6.56%	6.15%	5.95%	8.61%	7.17%	7.66%	7.69%	8.61%
Advanced Certificate/ Completed Apprenticeship	2.69%	4.40%	3.68%	3.10%	2.85%	3.40%	3.61%	3.09%	4.63%	5.72%
Higher Certificate	4.35%	4.99%	5.16%	3.18%	3.15%	3.09%	3.65%	2.85%	4.27%	4.5%
Ordinary Bachelor Degree or National Diploma	7.97%	9.39%	11.72%	6.79%	6.39%	7.18%	7.86%	5.64%	7.97%	7.39%
Honours Bachelor Degree, Professional Qualification or both	14.80%	14.69%	19.07%	11.96%	14.71%	10.93%	12.16%	7.60%	11.89%	9.03%
Postgraduate Diploma or Degree	13.46%	14.38%	16.80%	13.78%	16.11%	10.62%	11.97%	8.49%	10.95%	7.48%
Doctorate (PhD) or higher	0.62%	1.22%	1.67%	1.44%	1.49%	1.58%	1.02%	0.53%	1.19%	0.73%
Not Stated	6.00%	3.02%	5.95%	7.29%	4.99%	5.56%	14.38%	12.77%	5.21%	4.66%

Figure 22 – Educational Attainment Profile 2011



In 2011 nearly 27% of all people in the GDA area had only lower secondary level education or lower. This figure rose to 32.21% for Cabra East C, and 36.28% for Inns Quay C.

Table 21 – Low Educational Achievement 2011 (Source: CSO)

	Arran Quay A	Arran Quay B	Arran Quay C	Arran Quay D	Arran Quay E	Cabra East C	Inns Quay B	Inns Quay C	Dublin	National
No Formal Education	1.04%	1.61%	1.21%	2.21%	1.14%	1.58%	2.08%	1.78%	2.73%	1.41%
Primary Education	14.39%	9.70%	6.30%	16.88%	17.38%	17.19%	10.86%	20.07%	12.30%	13.80%
Lower Secondary	10.87%	10.17%	6.86%	12.93%	11.78%	13.44%	9.29%	14.43%	13.83%	16.63%
Total	26.29%	21.48%	14.37%	32.02%	30.30%	32.21%	22.24%	36.28%	27.24%	31.84%

2.17 Educational Attainment – Gender

Nationally, in recent years female educational attainment has exceeded that of their male counterparts. The figures for the educational attainment of males and females in the GDA area do not reflect the national trend to the same extent. 14.7% of all males in the area had no formal or primary level education compared with 16% of females. 11% of both males and females completed lower secondary education only. Females were much less likely than males to undertake vocational or technical qualifications. This was reflected in the figures with 7.9% of males undertaking these qualifications compared with 6.5% of females. The only area where female educational attainment exceeds male attainment in the GDA area was in third level qualifications, with 38% of females attaining a third level qualification compared with 34% of males.

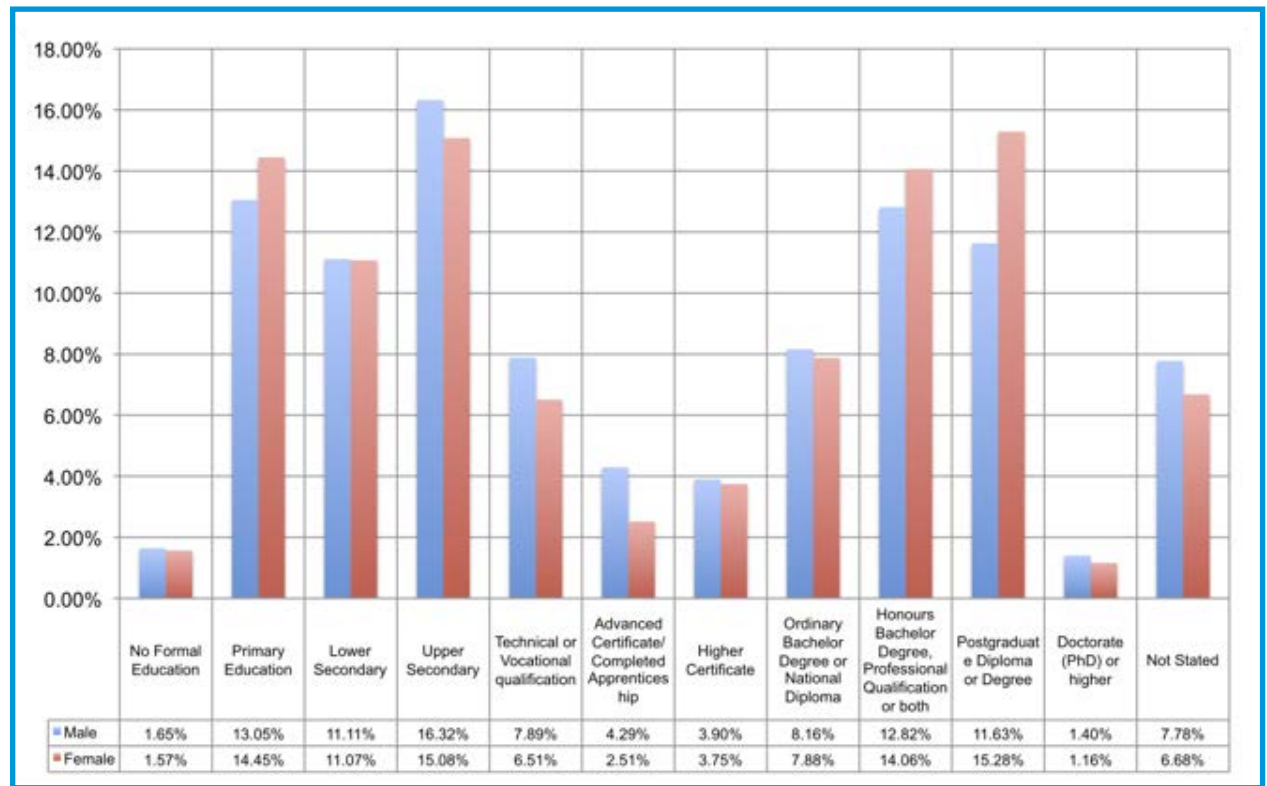
Table 22 – Male Education Attainment by ED 2011 (Source: CSO)

	Arran Quay A	Arran Quay B	Arran Quay C	Arran Quay D	Arran Quay E	Cabra East C	Inns Quay B	Inns Quay C
No Formal Education	0.82%	1.56%	1.44%	2.52%	1.25%	1.51%	2.21%	1.31%
Primary Education	12.88%	10.21%	5.75%	16.65%	17.10%	16.28%	10.27%	17.78%
Lower Secondary	10.43%	10.88%	6.75%	13.48%	12.38%	12.66%	10.09%	12.89%
Upper Secondary	16.97%	18.26%	16.31%	15.19%	14.78%	16.88%	16.11%	15.99%
Technical or Vocational qualification	9.61%	8.42%	6.82%	6.74%	6.68%	9.65%	7.79%	8.47%
Advanced Certificate/ Completed Apprenticeship	4.09%	5.59%	4.31%	3.98%	4.27%	3.77%	4.16%	3.82%
Higher Certificate	5.73%	4.69%	4.81%	3.74%	3.83%	2.71%	3.63%	2.63%
Ordinary Bachelor Degree or National Diploma	9.00%	9.17%	12.28%	6.42%	6.68%	7.91%	7.61%	4.89%
Honours Bachelor Degree, Professional Qualification or both	12.27%	14.23%	18.75%	10.80%	13.71%	10.47%	11.15%	8.71%
Postgraduate Diploma or Degree	12.47%	12.07%	14.94%	11.05%	12.82%	9.27%	11.59%	8.00%
Doctorate (PhD) or higher	0.61%	1.79%	2.08%	1.30%	1.34%	1.66%	0.88%	0.60%
Not Stated	5.11%	3.13%	5.75%	8.12%	5.16%	7.23%	14.51%	14.92%

Table 23 – Female Education Attainment ED 2011 (Source: CSO)

	Arran Quay A	Arran Quay B	Arran Quay C	Arran Quay D	Arran Quay E	Cabra East C	Inns Quay B	Inns Quay C
No Formal Education	1.26%	1.66%	0.96%	1.86%	1.03%	1.66%	1.94%	2.25%
Primary Education	15.93%	9.14%	6.91%	17.13%	17.66%	18.15%	11.52%	22.34%
Lower Secondary	11.32%	9.39%	6.99%	12.33%	11.20%	14.26%	8.42%	15.96%
Upper Secondary	13.84%	18.77%	13.57%	13.31%	13.35%	16.72%	15.78%	14.18%
Technical or Vocational qualification	7.13%	7.39%	6.27%	5.50%	5.25%	7.53%	6.49%	6.86%
Advanced Certificate/ Completed Apprenticeship	1.26%	3.07%	2.97%	2.13%	1.46%	3.01%	3.00%	2.36%
Higher Certificate	2.94%	5.32%	5.54%	2.57%	2.50%	3.49%	3.68%	3.07%
Ordinary Bachelor Degree or National Diploma	6.92%	9.63%	11.08%	7.19%	6.12%	6.42%	8.13%	6.38%
Honours Bachelor Degree, Professional Qualification or both	17.40%	15.20%	19.44%	13.22%	15.68%	11.41%	13.26%	6.50%
Postgraduate Diploma or Degree	14.47%	16.94%	18.88%	16.77%	19.29%	12.04%	12.39%	8.98%
Doctorate (PhD) or higher	0.63%	0.58%	1.20%	1.60%	1.64%	1.51%	1.16%	0.47%
Not Stated	6.92%	2.91%	6.18%	6.39%	4.82%	3.80%	14.23%	10.64%

Figure 23 – % Male and Female Education Attainment 2011



2.18 Educational Attainment – Age

Table 24 - Male aged >15 years (Source CSO)

Age Education Ceased	Aran Quay A	Arran Quay B	Arran Quay C	Arran Quay D	Arran Quay E	Cabra East C	Inns Quay B	Inns Quay C
Under 15	10.4%	7.2%	3.7%	12.3%	11.3%	10.8%	6.5%	11.7%
Age 15	5.1%	4.7%	2.6%	5.3%	6.8%	5.3%	3.0%	4.3%
Age 16	5.1%	5.3%	3.3%	8.5%	6.7%	8.0%	4.9%	6.0%
Age 17	5.1%	3.9%	4.0%	5.5%	4.7%	7.3%	3.6%	6.0%
Age 18	11.2%	11.1%	9.8%	8.6%	8.3%	0.0%	6.6%	8.6%
Age 19	4.1%	4.5%	4.5%	3.9%	2.6%	4.7%	3.0%	3.7%
Age 20	3.3%	5.1%	4.5%	1.8%	3.2%	2.38%	3.3%	2.7%
21 and over	34.8%	39.5%	45.5%	28.0%	33.2%	29.2%	29.1%	24.9%
Not Stated	20.9%	18.7%	22.2%	26.1%	23.2%	23.6%	39.9%	32.8%

Table 25 - Female Aged > 15 Years

Age Education Ceased	Aran Quay A	Arran Quay B	Arran Quay C	Arran Quay D	Arran Quay E	Cabra East C	Inns Quay B	Inns Quay C
Under 15	12.4%	6.2	4.7%	10.8%	11.2%	13.0%	6.7%	15.6%
Age 15	3.8%	2.7%	3.1%	5.5%	4.4%	3.8%	3.5%	5.4%
Age 16	6.1%	5.3%	3.3%	6.8%	5.3%	7.4%	3.6%	6.5%
Age 17	4.6%	5.1%	3.3%	5.9%	6.5%	6.9%	4.4%	6.6%
Age 18	9.6%	10.0%	7.6%	7.9%	7.1%	9.8%	7.3%	7.6%
Age 19	4.0%	5.6%	5.1%	3.5%	2.2%	4.4%	3.3%	3.3%
Age 20	4.4%	4.5%	4.7%	2.2%	2.2%	4.1%	3.3%	1.5%
21 and over	34.4%	41.5%	46.9%	35.8%	36.6%	27.8%	29.4%	21.6%
Not Stated	20.8%	19.0%	21.4%	21.5%	24.4%	22.7%	38.6%	31.8%

Table 26 -Table Number of students that have missed over 20 days in schools 2011 – 2012
(Source School Completion Project)

	Total students	Missed over 20 days	%
School 1	329	75	22.8
School 2	158	45	28.5
School 3	206	37	18
School 4	197	44	22.3
School 5	89	27	30.3
School 6	101	40	39.6
	1080	268	24.8%

The GDA area has six primary schools, three secondary schools and one high support school. All of the schools but one in the GDA are designated as 'disadvantaged' under the Integrated School Support Programme (SSP) and under the Delivering Equality of Opportunities in Schools (DEIS) programme. Below are figures from the Dublin 7 School Completion Programme detailing attendance figures for primary schools in the area in 2011-12. In school 39.6% of students missed over 20 days, this was followed by 30.3% and 28.5% in two other schools. The lowest rate of absenteeism was still high at 18%.

2.19 Deprivation

Haase (2008) in a review of relative affluence and deprivation found that *"Dublin City is the most disadvantaged local authority area within the region, making it the tenth most disadvantaged county in Ireland as a whole. The relative position of Dublin City has marginally deteriorated over the past fifteen years from a score of -2.2 in 1991 to -2.5 in 2006, but in terms of ranking, it has improved its position from the 30th to the 25th position in relative affluence"*.

The report went on to indicate *"Dublin Inner City occupies a special position in that it is no longer amongst the most deprived areas if measured at ED level, but contains significant clusters of high deprivation which are masked by the extreme population influx of largely affluent people in the wake of the inner city's gentrification."*

2.20 Pobal HP Deprivation Index

The 2011 Pobal HP Deprivation Index for the Small Areas (August 2012), compiled by Trutz Haase and Jonathan Pratschke provides a nationally standardised deprivation index score for the Small Areas that comprise the Grangegorman Development area. A Small Area is a national boundary dataset, which subdivides the existing ED boundaries into substantially smaller units. These were first used for the 2011 Census Analysis and allow for more detailed analysis. Each Small Area contains an average of 90 households to maintain privacy and data protection.

Previously, the smallest geographical area for such an index was Electoral Divisions (EDs) –which could range in population from under 100 to over 32,000.

This range in size meant that comparative relative scoring could be problematic – scoring an area with 32,000 people as 'affluent' or 'disadvantaged' would not reflect the many possible levels of either within it. Moving away from EDs, and towards the new 'Small Areas' (SAs) marks a major advance, particularly where a census based deprivation index is used as a proxy for individual level social position. In this new census geography, SAs are standardised in size, with a minimum of 50 households and a mean of just under 100, thus effectively providing street level information on the population.

Based on earlier deprivation indices for Ireland, as well as analyses from other countries, three main dimensions of affluence/disadvantage are measured in the Pobal HP Deprivation Index, together with a number of other variables: –

- Demographic Profile;
- Social Class Composition; and
- Labour Market Situation.

The current index reveals the dramatic decline in relative affluence and deprivation, represented in the fall of the mean index score from 0 in 2006 to -7.0 in 2011.

Table 27 – Comparative Deprivation Score 2006-2011

Electoral Divisions	Pobal HP Index 2006	Pobal HP Description 2011	Pobal HP Index 2011	Pobal HP Description 2011
Arran Quay A	0.50	Marginally Above Average	4.32	Marginally Above Average
Arran Quay B	4.25	Marginally Above Average	6.78	Marginally Above Average
Arran Quay C	2.03	Marginally Above Average	12.71	Affluent
Arran Quay D	-13.58	Marginally Below Average	-0.41	Marginally Below Average
Arran Quay E	6.09	Marginally Above Average	3.12	Marginally Above Average
Cabra East C	-6.24	Marginally Below Average	0.76	Marginally Above Average
Inns Quay B	-8.00	Marginally Below Average	4.08	Marginally Above Average
Inns Quay C	-20.03	Very disadvantaged	-1.91	Marginally Below Average
Dublin	1.74	Marginally Above Average	-3.26	Marginally Below Average
National	-0.23	Marginally Below Average	-6.78	Marginally Below Average

Based on the data from the 2011 Census of Population, the index shows the level of overall affluence and deprivation at the level of 18,488 Small Areas in 2006 and 2011, using identical measurement scales.

The index reveals the dramatic decline in relative affluence and deprivation, represented in the fall of the mean index score from 0 in 2006 to -7.0 in 2011. Whilst the overall leftward shift of the Absolute HP Index Scores is in line with the depth of the current economic crisis, one of the most interesting insights revealed with the help of the HP Deprivation Index is how the economic downturn has affected different parts of the country.

Table 28 – Deprivation Score, Population Change, Age Dependency, Lone Parent Ratio within the GD area

ED Name	ED ID	Total Population 2006	Total Population 2011	Deprivation Score 2006	Deprivation Score 2011	Population Change 2006	Population Change 2011	Age Dependency Ratio 2006	Age Dependency Ratio 2011	Lone Parents Ratio 2006	Lone Parents Ratio 2011
Arran Quay A	2001	1502	1555	0.50	4.32	8.06	3.53	20.77	22.51	35.37	34.68
Arran Quay B	2002	3692	3861	-4.25	6.78	19.52	4.58	15.30	16.65	38.11	35.74
Arran Quay C	2003	3714	4170	2.03	12.71	56.38	12.37	12.04	11.58	53.80	43.36
Arran Quay D	2004	3600	3218	-13.58	-0.41	-2.04	-10.61	25.42	21.97	63.87	50.00
Arran Quay E	2005	2889	3037	-6.09	3.12	-0.45	5.12	24.61	23.28	48.90	47.20
Cabra East C	2032	3352	3631	-6.24	0.76	-7.86	8.32	23.75	22.50	34.23	34.74
Inns Quay B	2067	3113	3368	-8.00	4.08	5.42	7.40	21.94	17.01	41.88	33.33
Inns Quay C	2068	2672	2709	-20.03	-1.91	13.27	1.38	22.87	20.60	64.55	62.21
TOTAL		24534	25549	-7.06	4.12						

Table 29 - Disadvantaged Small Areas within the GDA

Light blue highlight indicates disadvantaged, dark blue indicates very disadvantaged.

Small Area ID	With ED	Total Population 2011	Deprivation Score 2006	Deprivation Score 2011	Age Dependency Ratio 2011	Lone Parents Ratio 2011	Proportion with Primary Education Only 2011	Proportion with third level education 2011	Unemployment rate-Male 2011	Unemployment rate-Female 2011
268002009	Arran Quay B	75	-10.10	-12.90	26.70	0.00	25.40	19.00	57.10	27.80
268002011	Arran Quay B	266	-20.20	-21.10	25.20	73.30	31.90	4.30	63.00	52.30
268003010	Arran Quay C	300	-19.40	-18.30	31.30	78.60	31.90	9.70	60.00	43.50
268004004	Arran Quay D	289	-20.10	-22.90	26.00	52.60	43.80	1.10	50.00	45.20
268004007	Arran Quay D	298	-14.00	-10.40	21.50	28.60	31.40	24.30	75.50	21.60
268004013	Arran Quay D	210	-26.20	-27.80	36.20	81.80	39.80	0.90	64.40	34.90
268005017	Arran Quay E	237	-25.90	-19.80	27.40	85.70	46.70	3.60	51.50	35.80
268032001	Cabra East C	365	-10.80	-10.70	23.30	60.00	40.30	16.00	42.90	30.00
268032006	Cabra East C	279	-11.80	-11.10	38.70	55.90	39.40	16.30	28.80	26.10
268081014	Inns Quay B	152	-29.60	-23.30	43.40	77.80	39.00	1.30	30.80	43.90
268082007	Inns Quay C	182	-17.40	-15.10	24.70	81.00	36.20	6.90	41.80	18.80
268082010	Inns Quay C	308	-26.40	22.10	30.80	73.30	46.10	3.50	56.10	34.30
TOTAL		2,961	-19.3	-18.0						

2.21 Special Areas of Designation

The NWIC RAPID operates within the GDA area. The RAPID Programme is a Government initiative, which targets 45 of the most disadvantaged areas in the country. The Programme aims to ensure that priority attention is given to the designated areas by focusing State resources available under the National Development Plan. The Programme also requires the Government Departments and State Agencies to bring about better co-ordination and closer integration in the delivery of services.

RAPID is a complimentary initiative by the Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government, and is administered through Pobal.

The NWIC RAPID programme covers the EDs of Arran Quay A (part of), Arran Quay B and C and Inns Quay B and C.

Within the selected GD aerial, small areas of disadvantage have been identified. As outlined in the area profile above, they show high levels of disadvantage and there are a number of key indicators of this disadvantage. In each of the EAs, there are a number of indicators of high levels of disadvantage: high levels of lone parents, high levels of primary school level of education only; very low levels of participation in third level and a high unemployment rate.

The overarching geographical area is the Grangegorman Development Area, however, within the Grangegorman Development Area are 34 Enumerator Areas, which are identified as disadvantaged, particularly the 12 EAs identified with high levels of disadvantage. The changing face of Dublin inner city and its implications for identifying disadvantage have been well-documented by research by Trutz Haase (DICP and Haase 2008). Haase's work showed that, arising from processes of economic and physical regeneration and associated changing demographics, assessing levels of disadvantage in the inner city at ED level was no longer valid and showed the existence of EAs with high levels of disadvantage and EAs with high levels of advantage in the same ED, thus at ED level often masking high levels of disadvantage. Indeed Haase showed that EAs could be further broken down into street-level disadvantage. The use of detailed geo-coding processes for identifying areas of disadvantage is a relatively recent development in Ireland but its value is evident in understanding disadvantage in the inner city and specifically the Grangegorman area.

Based on the data from the 2011 Census of Population, the index shows the level of overall affluence and deprivation at the level of 18,488 Small Areas in 2006 and 2011, using identical measurement scales.

The index reveals the dramatic decline in relative affluence and deprivation, represented in the fall of the mean index score from 0 in 2006 to -7.0 in 2011. Whilst the overall leftward shift of the Absolute HP Index Scores is in line with the depth of the current economic crisis, one of the most interesting insights revealed with the help of the HP Deprivation Index is how the economic downturn has affected different parts of the country.

The analysis of ED-level HP Deprivation Index Scores for the 1991 to 2006 period highlighted the overriding importance of Ireland's urban centres for the spatial distribution of affluence and deprivation. "The most affluent areas of the country are distributed in concentric rings around the main population centres, mainly demarcating the urban commuter belts. The measures show how rapidly these rings of affluence expanded during the 1990s, as large-scale private housing development took place in the outer urban periphery, generating high concentrations of relatively affluent young couples." (Haase and Pratschke, 2008). Comparing the relative changes in the HP Index Scores between 2006 and 2011, it can be seen that the dominance of Ireland's urban environs has continued unabated, albeit in a differentiated manner. The previous growth belts, particularly those located at the outer periphery of the Greater Dublin Region have seen their fortunes most strongly reversed, whilst the five city areas have withstood the economic downturn comparatively well. Ireland as a whole has seen a decline in the Absolute HP Index Score by 6.6 points. By comparison, Dublin City has declined by 3.8 points.

Profile Summary

The indicators used to make assertions in relation to poverty are recognised as national and international indicators which can place families with children at high risk of poverty and disadvantage. These indicators include, early school leavers, educational attainment, levels of unemployment, one parent families and a significant immigrant population. These indicators are evident across the GDA and are profiled in our study.

The area profile report for Dublin 2011 (Trutz Haase) argues that "Dublin Inner City occupies a special position in that it is no longer amongst the most deprived areas if measured at ED level, but contains significant clusters of high deprivation, which are masked by the extreme population influx of largely affluent people in the wake of the inner city's gentrification during the years of the Celtic Tiger".

The Pobal HP Deprivation Index demonstrates that there exists a high degree of variation within Dublin City, characterising the city as harbouring extremes with regard to both affluence and deprivation. Using the Pobal HP Deprivation Index, the report allows us to show that within and across all of the GDA area there are pockets of disadvantage.

Of the 8 EDs within the GDA, one area has been deemed as affluent, 5 as marginally above average and two marginally below average. However, when you look at the small area statistics within the GDA ED areas, there are 5 small areas that have been identified as very disadvantaged, and 7 identified as disadvantaged.

The CSO data from the 2006 and 2011 census profiling the ED areas within the GDA area allowed us to identify some of the demographic changes during the intercensal period 2006 -2011.

The main findings from section 2 are outlined here.

² *Revitalising Areas by Planning Investment and Development*

Profile – Key Findings:

- The total population of the GDA area was 24,534 in 2006 in 2011 this had grown to 25,549. This represented a 4.14% growth in population in the GDA area.
- Population density – while this represented a lower growth pattern to the rest of Dublin Inner City, which recorded growth rates of 9.58% Arran Quay C and saw a growth rate of 12.37%. Dublin Inner City is the most densely populated area of the country.
- In 2006 there was a very significant non-Irish population living in the GDA area. In 2011 there were a number of GDA EDs record levels above 40%, with Arran Quay C approaching 50%, while Arran Quay B and Inns Quay B recorded levels of nearly 47%. All EDs in the area recorded populations of non-Irish nationals well above the national average and the average for Dublin City.
- The GDA area has a lower than the national average population (11.67%) of people over 65 years of age (8.08%).
- There were 6,777 people aged between 0 and 25 in the GDA area or 26.53% of the total population. This compared with 7,620 in 2006.
- The lone parenting ratio figures for the EDs in the GDA area are significantly higher than both the national average – 25.81%, and Dublin – 30.4%. Arran Quay C had a lone parent ratio of 43.36%, with Arran Quay D having a ratio of 50%, and Inns Quay C having a 62.21%.
- One parent households reported the highest levels of deprivation with 55% of individuals from these households experiencing one or more items of deprivation compared with 25% at state level.
- The comparative unemployment rate across the intercensal period 2006 – 2011 shows very clearly the impact of the economic crisis on employment, which in some of the GDA areas is higher than the national average.
- In 2011 Arran Quay D shows 38.73% unemployment rates for males, with Cabra East at 31.78% and Inns Quay at 31.24%. Since 2006 there has been an increase in male unemployment across all EDs areas of 11.87%.
- From the period 2006-2011 female unemployment also rose with Inns Quay B showing 18.67% unemployment and Inns Quay B at 18.56%. Since 2006 there has been an increase in female unemployment of 4.78%.
- Disability levels were particularly high across all EDs in the 25-44 age group, with 32.15% of all persons in the GDA reporting at least one disability.
- A total of 26.43% of all people living in the GDA area had only primary education, or only lower secondary level education or lower. This rose to 32.21% for Cabra East, and 36.28% for Inns Quay C.
- All of the schools but one, in the GDA area are designated as 'disadvantaged' under the SSP. Attendance figures for primary schools in the area in 2011-12 shows that across the 6 schools 268 children had missed over 20 days. There is variation across the schools with the highest percentage number at 39.6% and the lowest at 18%.





3 | Employment Profile

3 Employment Profile

This section provides an overview of the employment profile of those at work in the Grangegorman area, with information derived from the CSO Census of Population 2011.

3.1 Labour Force

The total working age population, excluding people with disabilities, stood at 16,888 persons for the Grangegorman Development area in 2011.

Table 30 – Male Working Age Population: 2011

	Arran Quay A	Arran Quay B	Arran Quay C	Arran Quay D	Arran Quay E	Cabra East C	Inns Quay B	Inns Quay C	GDA Totals
Age 15-19	31	46	60	50	54	80	62	72	455
Age 20 -24	92	240	307	115	121	191	250	206	1,522
Age 25 -29	110	437	554	190	196	252	311	293	2,343
Age 30 -34	134	340	423	242	247	236	242	171	2,035
Age 35 -39	79	209	232	174	165	182	190	112	1,343
Age 40 -44	58	126	111	175	118	157	133	66	944
Age 45 -49	41	114	79	115	64	123	96	68	700
Age 50 -54	35	91	68	82	71	127	89	65	628
Age 55 -59	25	65	41	91	80	97	72	43	514
Age 60 -64	15	52	34	83	62	83	60	50	439
Total	620	1,720	1,909	1,317	1,178	1,528	1,505	1,146	10,923
Total at Work	354	991	1,248	658	717	818	827	570	6,183
Total at work	Dublin figures 277, 363 National figures 954,541								

This table includes people with disabilities.

Table 31– Female Working Age Population: 2011

	Arran Quay A	Arran Quay B	Arran Quay C	Arran Quay D	Arran Quay E	Cabra East C	Inns Quay B	Inns Quay C	GDA Totals
Age 15-19	44	64	59	66	46	73	59	71	482
Age 20 -24	105	244	381	128	125	175	236	151	1,545
Age 25 -29	104	390	583	218	245	237	265	226	2,268
Age 30 -34	107	307	339	220	231	172	256	150	1,782
Age 35 -39	69	164	171	144	130	142	124	104	1,048
Age 40 -44	42	100	81	100	90	122	81	75	691
Age 45 -49	34	67	46	93	83	121	87	67	598
Age 50 -54	35	58	61	90	76	114	75	64	573
Age 55 -59	27	56	28	81	71	75	68	48	454
Age 60 -64	18	48	29	54	55	55	39	49	347
Total	585	1,498	1,778	1,194	1,152	1,286	1,290	1,005	9,788
Total at Work	676	1,602	1,828	1,355	1,363	1,540	1,446	1,153	10,963
Dublin figures 263, 366 National figures 852, 819									

This table includes people with disabilities.

Figure 24 – Distribution of Working Age Population 2011

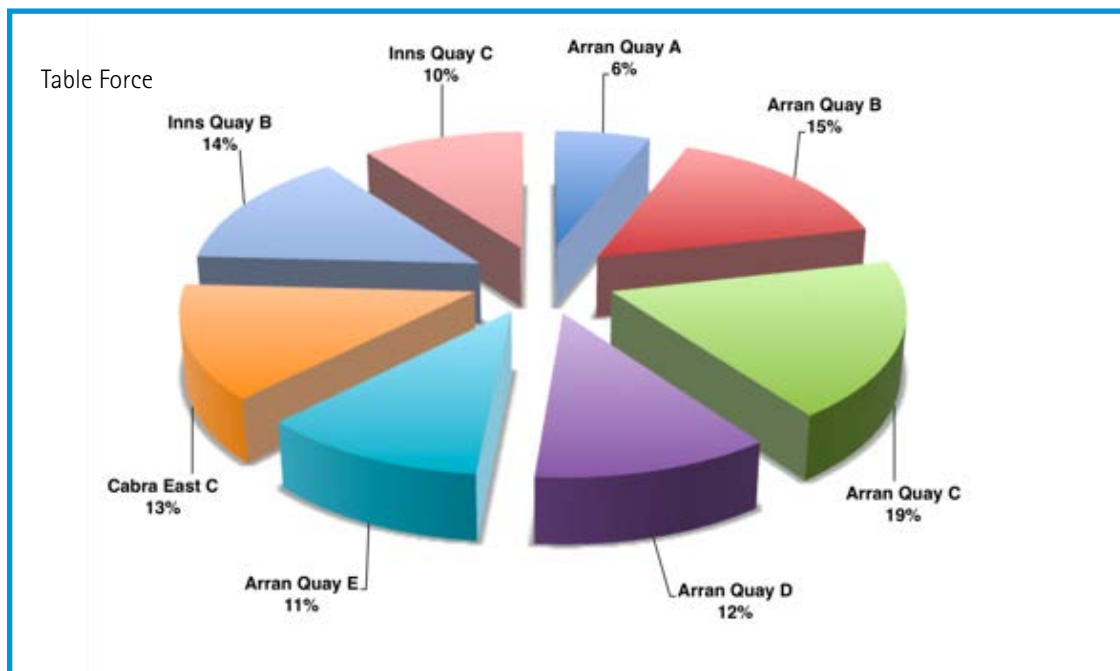


Table 32 –Labour Force by ED: 2011

	Arran Quay A	Arran Quay B	Arran Quay C	Arran Quay D	Arran Quay E	Cabra East C	Inns Quay B	Inns Quay C	Total	Dublin	National
Total Labour Force	1,095	2,776	3,333	2,081	1,993	2,406	2,501	1,855	18,040	888,541	3,073,269

3.2 Social Class

The Census of Population records social class. Social class is based on a scale from 1 to 7 with 1 being the highest social class. The definitions are:

- Social Class 1: *Professional Workers*
- Social Class 2: *Managerial and Technical*
- Social Class 3: *Non-Manual*
- Social Class 4: *Skilled Manual*
- Social Class 5: *Semi-Skilled*
- Social Class 6 – *Unskilled*
- Social Class 7 – *All others gainfully occupied*

Table 33– Distribution of Social Classes: 2011 (% of total ED Population)

	Arran Quay A	Arran Quay B	Arran Quay C	Arran Quay D	Arran Quay E	Cabra East C	Inns Quay B	Inns Quay C	GDA Totals	Dublin	National
Professional Workers	6.56%	8.68%	8.59%	8.23%	8.46%	7.16%	5.73%	3.36%	482	9.09	7.34
Managerial and Technical	23.28%	19.58%	22.69%	22.34%	26.08%	22.12%	19.89%	13.66%	1,545	29.62	27.28
Non-Manual	12.54%	14.76%	15.44%	14.73%	15.18%	14.76%	11.82%	15.21%	2,268	17.47	17.46
Skilled Manual	11.64%	10.54%	7.96%	12.09%	10.64%	13.52%	9.71%	12.44%	1,782	13.01	15.42
Semi-Skilled	12.22%	12.87%	10.17%	10.07%	11.39%	12.04%	10.75%	12.26%	1,048	8.8	10.62
Unskilled	4.24%	5.85%	4.08%	6.77%	5.24%	6.64%	6.56%	8.71%	691	3.25	3.71
All Others Gainfully occupied and Unknown	29.52%	27.71%	31.08%	25.76%	23.02%	23.77%	35.54%	34.37%	598	18.25	18.17

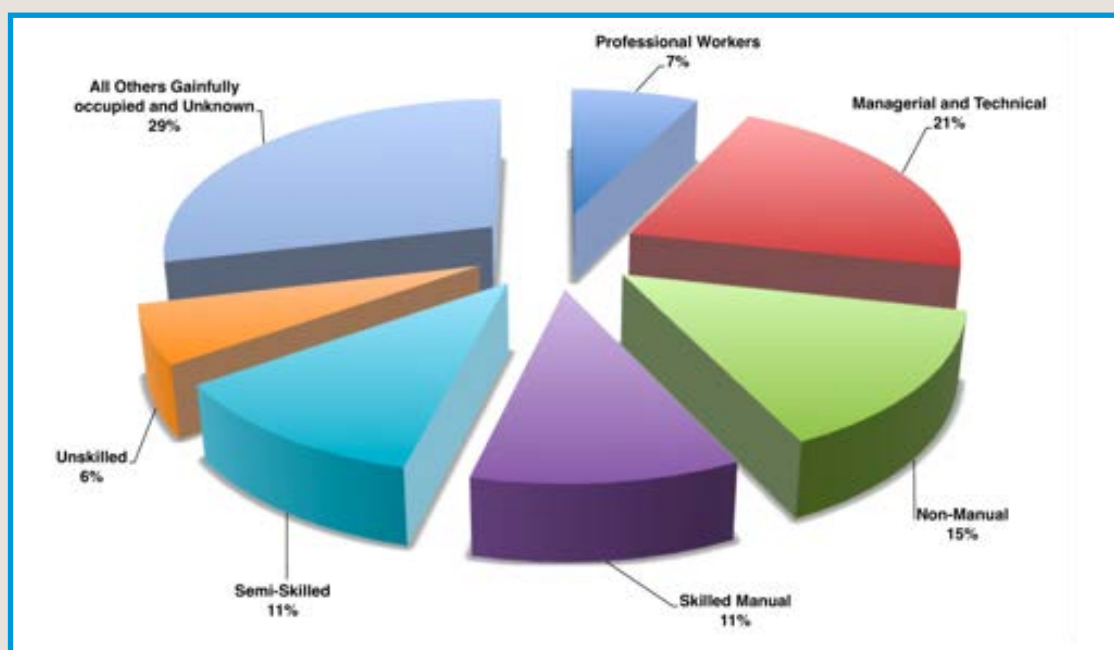
Table 34 – Males by Social Class: 2011

	Arran Quay A	Arran Quay B	Arran Quay C	Arran Quay D	Arran Quay E	Cabra East C	Inns Quay B	Inns Quay C	GDA Totals	Dublin	National
Professional workers	56	182	201	134	134	140	113	50	1,010	62,791	185,324
Managerial and Technical	164	372	495	333	379	382	301	184	2,610	180,492	587,931
Non-Manual	85	243	312	190	190	208	169	148	1,545	82,526	306,771
Skilled Manual	123	268	206	271	219	316	230	212	1,845	105,491	457,137
Semi-Skilled	111	290	229	176	193	256	202	180	1,637	60,288	259,543
Unskilled	29	114	90	108	85	116	104	98	744	29,214	95,437
All Others Gainfully occupied and Unknown	221	584	620	454	333	473	652	517	3,854	108,100	380,556
Total	789	2,053	2,153	1,666	1,533	1,891	1,771	1,389	13,245	619,902	2,272,699

Table 35– Females by Social Class: 2011

	Arran Quay A	Arran Quay B	Arran Quay C	Arran Quay D	Arran Quay E	Cabra East C	Inns Quay B	Inns Quay C	GDA Totals	Dublin	National
Professional Workers	46	153	157	131	123	120	80	41	851	52,994	151,296
Managerial and Technical	198	384	451	386	413	421	369	186	2,808	196,652	196,652
Non-Manual	110	327	332	284	271	328	229	264	2,145	139,823	139,823
Skilled Manual	58	139	126	118	104	175	97	125	942	60,142	60,142
Semi-Skilled	79	207	195	148	153	181	160	152	1,275	51,756	51,756
Unskilled	37	112	80	110	74	125	117	138	793	21,148	21,148
All Others Gainfully occupied and Unknown	238	486	676	375	366	390	545	414	3,490	130,652	453,269
Total	766	1,808	2,017	1,552	1,504	1,740	1,597	1,320	12,304	653,167	2,315,553

Figure 25 – Social Class Profile by ED: 2011



3.3 Socio-Economic Grouping

The CSO defines the socio-economic group of persons aged 15 years or over who are at work as being determined by their occupation and employment status. Unemployed or retired persons aged 15 years or over are classified according to their former occupation and employment status.

Persons on home duties or at school/college, who are members of a family unit, are classified to the socioeconomic group of the person in the family on whom they were deemed to be dependent. Thus, if the head of a family was at work, unemployed or retired, dependent persons were assigned to his/her socio-economic group.

If the head was neither at work, unemployed nor retired (e.g. never worked, permanently disabled, etc.) or if his/her occupation was not known, they are assigned to the socio-economic group of the principal earner in the family - if there is no such earner, they were assigned to the unknown socio-economic group. Other persons engaged in home duties or at school/college who were not members of a family unit, such as persons living alone or relatives of a head of household who were not members of the family unit (e.g. widowed grandparents, etc.) were assigned to the unknown group.

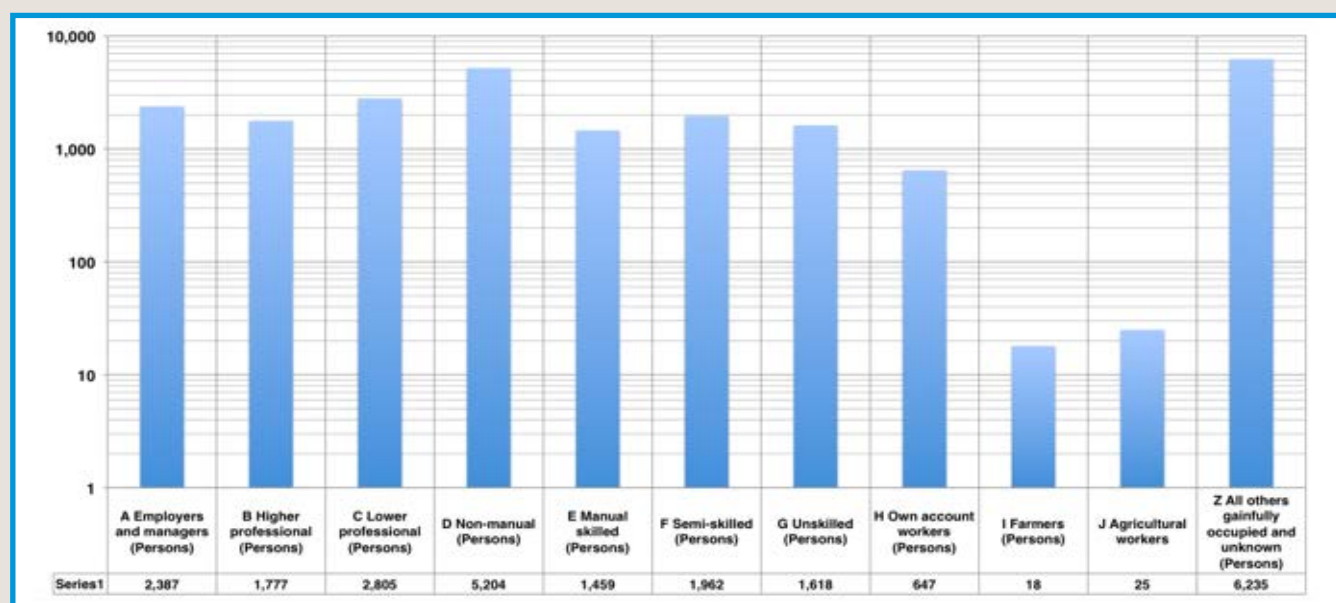
The socio-economic groups used in the census are as follows: -

- A Employers and managers
- B Higher professional
- C Lower professional
- D Non-manual
- E Manual skilled
- F Semi-skilled
- G Unskilled
- H Own account workers
- I Farmers
- J Agricultural workers
- Z All others gainfully occupied and unknown

Table 36 – Socio-Economic Grouping by ED: 2011

	Arran Quay A	Arran Quay B	Arran Quay C	Arran Quay D	Arran Quay E	Cabra East C	Inns Quay B	Inns Quay C	GDA Totals	Dublin	National
A Employers and managers (Persons)	148	382	461	238	366	370	239	183	2,387	81,088	237,024
B Higher professional (Persons)	103	336	324	221	248	276	187	82	1,777	40,526	102,811
C Lower professional (Persons)	214	381	480	311	435	395	404	185	2,805	59,138	182,368
D Non-manual (Persons)	280	895	966	548	598	748	565	604	5,204	94,767	291,033
E Manual skilled (Persons)	106	167	123	222	188	310	188	155	1,459	36,126	157,362
F Semi-skilled (Persons)	131	298	207	247	276	318	230	255	1,962	33,322	139,278
G Unskilled (Persons)	77	224	163	253	162	255	218	266	1,618	16,070	62,156
H Own account workers (Persons)	43	103	52	69	84	144	103	49	647	20,935	86,837
I Farmers (Persons)	0	0	3	7	3	1	1	3	18	1009	85,731
J Agricultural workers	0	3	0	12	4	2	2	2	25	581	10,061
Z All others gainfully occupied and unknown (Persons)	443	815	1,061	619	671	760	1,019	847	6,235	83,430	299,547

Figure 26 – Distribution of Socio-Economic Groupings: 2011



3.4 Current Employment Profile

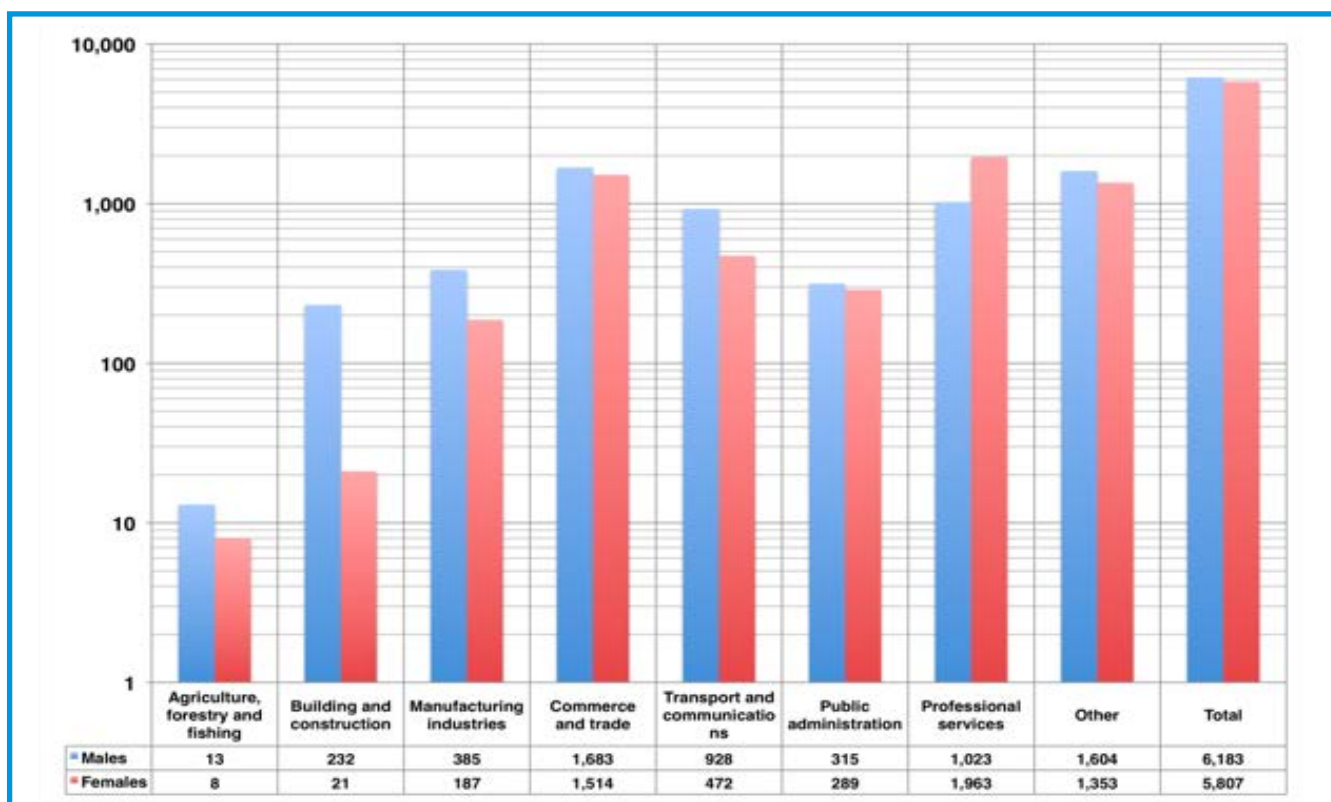
Table 37 – Male Employment Profile by ED: 2011

	Arran Quay A	Arran Quay B	Arran Quay C	Arran Quay D	Arran Quay E	Cabra East C	Inns Quay B	Inns Quay C	GDA Totals	Dublin	National
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	1	1	3	2	3	1	2	13	1,535	80,431
Building and construction	11	47	28	23	22	46	39	16	232	16,589	80,174
Manufacturing industries	23	62	78	58	46	53	42	23	385	26,911	147,913
Commerce and trade	101	306	400	168	221	193	163	131	1,683	84,433	228,535
Transport and communications	47	134	203	111	108	131	124	70	928	46,787	108,269
Public administration	16	31	49	52	61	55	24	27	315	18,698	59,942
Professional services	61	160	178	103	132	144	166	79	1,023	38,870	113,988
Other	95	250	311	140	125	193	268	222	1,604	43,540	135,289
Total	354	991	1,248	658	717	818	827	570	6,183	277,363	954,541

Table 38 – Female Employment Profile by ED: 2011

	Arran Quay A	Arran Quay B	Arran Quay C	Arran Quay D	Arran Quay E	Cabra East C	Inns Quay B	Inns Quay C	GDA Totals	Dublin	National
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	2	8	468	11,095
Building and construction	0	5	4	4	3	2	3	0	21	1,955	7,197
Manufacturing industries	8	34	29	29	21	32	19	15	187	12,611	61,890
Commerce and trade	66	264	341	200	192	184	145	122	1,514	80,132	227,754
Transport and communications	24	65	124	65	68	45	44	37	472	18,015	38,261
Public administration	17	27	33	56	51	53	32	20	289	16,645	53,918
Professional services	122	277	282	262	261	268	301	190	1,963	91,450	311,361
Other	82	216	269	125	115	147	236	163	1,353	42,090	141,343
Total	319	889	1,083	743	712	731	781	549	5,807	263,366	852,819

Figure 27 – Distribution of Employment Profile: 2011



Employment Profile – Key Findings:

- The total working age population, excluding people with a disability, stood at 16,888 persons for the GDA area in 2011.
- The male working age population stood at 10,923 the total at work was 6,185
- The Female Working age population stood at 9,788
- The top four socio-economic groups are:
 - » Non manual 5,204
 - » Lower professional 2,805
 - » Employers and managers 2,387
 - » Semi-skilled 1,962
- Current male employment profile top four (excluding the category other):
 - » Commerce and trade 1,683
 - » Professional services 1,023
 - » Transport and communication 928
 - » Manufacturing industries 385
- Current female employment profile top four (excluding the category other):
 - » Professional services 1,963
 - » Commerce and trade 1,514
 - » Transport and communication 472
 - » Public administration 289







4 | Wider Context

4. Wider Context

This section estimates the demographic profile for the Grangegorman site in the context of its potential commuter catchment area.

4.1 Commuter Zones

In examining employment potential, the IDA routinely considers commuter zones with respect to travel distance radii of 20km, 40km and 60km of an employment centre. These radii correspond to approximate travel times (by car) of 20, 40 and 60 minutes (one-way).

Figure 28 – Commuter Zones (Source: AIRO)



60km Commuter Zone



30km Commuter Zone



10km Commuter Zone

The following tables have been compiled using the AIRO GeoProfile Module to provide the 2006 Census data. The module does not currently contain the 2011 Census data. The 2011 figures are estimates based on Census 2011 population change data.

4.2 Commuter Zone Estimations

Table 39 – Population Estimate by Commuter Zone

	2006			2011		
Commuter Zone	10km	30km	60km	10km	30km	60km
Total Population	841,309	1,372,577	1,692,566	917,027	1,496,109	1,844,897
Male Population	412,724	675,528	837,154	449,869	736,326	912,498
Male Population %	49.06	49.22	49.46	49	49	49
Female Population	428,585	697,049	855,411	467,158	759,783	932,398
Female Population %	50.94	50.78	50.54	51	51	51
Age Band 0 - 14	142,919	258,781	333,079	155,782	282,071	363,056
Age Band 0 - 14 %	16.99	18.85	19.68	17	18	19
Age Band 15 - 24	141,183	221,066	263,918	153,889	240,962	287,671
Age Band 15 - 24 %	16.78	16.11	15.59	17	16	16
Age Band 25 - 44	291,276	472,584	582,484	317,491	515,117	634,908
Age Band 25 - 44 %	34.62	34.43	34.41	35	34	34
Age Band 45 - 64	172,620	284,587	350,124	188,156	310,200	381,635
Age Band 45 - 64 %	20.52	20.73	20.69	21	21	21
65 Plus	93,311	135,559	162,961	101,709	147,759	177,627
65 Plus %	11.09	9.88	9.63	11	10	9
Age Band 15 - 64	605,079	978,237	1,196,526	659,536	1,066,278	1,304,213
Total Dependency Ratio %	39.04	40.31	41.46	39	40	41
Young Dependency Ratio %	23.62	26.45	27.84	24	26	28
Old Dependency Ratio %	15.42	13.86	13.62	15	14	14

Table 40 – Education Estimate by Commuter Zone

	2006			2011		
Commuter Zone	10km	30km	60km	10km	30km	60km
Total Completed Education	567,441	919,060	1,131,346	618,511	1,001,775	1,233,167
No Formal Primary	99,610	139,580	176,095	108,575	152,142	191,944
No Formal Primary %	17.55	15.19	15.57	18	15	16
Lower Secondary	93,170	151,309	198,000	101,555	164,927	215,820
Lower Secondary %	16.42	16.46	17.5	16	16	18
Higher Secondary	142,118	248,374	311,209	154,909	270,728	339,218
Higher Secondary %	25.05	27.02	27.51	25	27	28
Third Level Degree	143,908	244,086	289,605	156,860	266,054	315,669
Third Level Degree %	25.36	26.56	25.6	25	27	26
Third Level Postgraduate	50,835	80,332	91,321	55,410	87,562	99,540
Third Level Postgraduate %	8.96	8.74	8.07	9	9	8
Third Level Doctorate	4,811	7,413	8,058	5,244	8,080	8,783
Third Level Doctorate %	0.85	0.81	0.71	1	1	1
Not Stated	32,990	47,967	57,057	35,959	52,284	62,192
Not Stated %	5.81	5.22	5.04	6	5	5
Age Band 15 - 64	605,079	978,237	1,196,526	659,536	1,066,278	1,304,213
Total Dependency Ratio %	39.04	40.31	41.46	39	40	41
Young Dependency Ratio %	23.62	26.45	27.84	24	26	28
Old Dependency Ratio %	15.42	13.86	13.62	15	14	14

Table 41 – Household Estimate by Commuter Zone

	2006			2011		
Commuter Zone	10km	30km	60km	10km	30km	60km
Total Number of Households	300,737	480,938	588,260	327,803	524,222	641,203
Households 1 Person	75,735	107,449	126,867	82,551	117,119	138,285
Households 1 Person %	25.18	22.34	21.57	25	22	22
Households 1 Couple	52,043	86,901	108,178	56,727	94,722	117,914
Households 1 Couple %	17.31	18.07	18.39	17	18	18
Households 1 Couple With Children	81,888	153,132	197,093	89,258	166,914	214,831
Households 1 Couple With Children %	27.23	31.84	33.5	27	32	34
Households 1 Lone Parent (Either Father or Mother)	32,833	51,686	62,340	35,788	56,338	67,951
Households 1 Lone Parent (Either Father or Mother) %	10.92	10.75	10.6	11	11	11
Households Total With Car	300,198	479,814	586,237	327,216	522,997	638,998
Households 0 Car	93,714	118,531	133,263	102,148	129,199	145,257
Households 0 Car %	31.16	24.65	22.65	31	25	23
Households 1 Car	119,170	188,087	226,618	129,895	205,015	247,014
Households 1 Car %	39.63	39.11	38.52	40	39	39
Households 2 Cars	71,026	140,460	182,672	77,418	153,101	199,112
Households 2 Cars %	23.62	29.21	31.05	24	29	31
Households 3 Cars	16,288	32,735	43,683	17,754	35,681	47,614
Households 3 Cars %	5.42	6.81	7.43	5	7	7
Old Dependency Ratio %	15.42	13.86	13.62	15	14	14

Table 42 – Housing Estimate by Commuter Zone

	2006			2011		
Commuter Zone	10km	30km	60km	10km	30km	60km
Total Private Households	300,737	480,938	588,260	300,737	480,938	588,260
Conventional Housing	219,671	376,377	475,253	219,671	376,377	475,253
Conventional Housing %	73.04	78.26	80.79	73	78	81
Apartments Flats & Bedsits etc.	72,071	91,368	96,798	72,071	91,368	96,798
Apartments Flats & Bedsits etc. %	23.96	19	16.45	24	19	16
Mobile/Temporary Housing	539	1,125	2,024	539	1,125	2,024
Mobile/Temporary Housing %	0.18	0.23	0.34	0	0	0
Housing Not Stated	8,456	12,069	14,186	8,456	12,069	14,186
Housing Not Stated %	2.81	2.51	2.41	3	3	2
Total Permanent Private Households	300,198	479,814	586,237	300,198	479,814	586,237
Owner Occupied Total	187,958	325,253	409,174	187,958	325,253	409,174
Owner Occupied Total %	62.61	67.79	69.8	63	68	70
Owner Occupied With Mortgage	106,573	198,803	251,067	106,573	198,803	251,067
Owner Occupied With Mortgage %	35.5	41.43	42.83	36	41	43
Owner Occupied No Mortgage	81,384	126,450	158,107	81,384	126,450	158,107
Owner Occupied No Mortgage %	27.11	26.35	26.97	27	26	27
Rented Privately	47,513	63,184	69,974	47,513	63,184	69,974
Rented Privately %	15.83	13.17	11.94	16	13	12
	2006			2011		
Commuter Zone	10km	30km	60km	10km	30km	60km
Rented Local Authority	29,096	41,094	47,389	29,096	41,094	47,389
Rented Local Authority %	9.69	8.56	8.08	10	9	8
Other (Rest Of Category)	35,632	50,283	59,699	35,632	50,283	59,699
Other (Rest Of Category) %	11.87	10.48	10.18	12	10	10
Year Built Pre 1919	29,077	38,143	47,021	29,077	38,143	47,021
Year Built Pre 1919 %	9.69	7.95	8.02	10	8	8
Year Built 1920 - 1960	76,407	92,346	106,066	76,407	92,346	106,066
Year Built 1920 - 1960 %	25.45	19.25	18.09	25	19	18
Year Built 1961 - 1980	75,033	123,823	145,574	75,033	123,823	145,574
Year Built 1961 - 1980 %	24.99	25.81	24.83	25	26	25
Year Built 1981 - 1990	28,072	52,885	63,132	28,072	52,885	63,132
Year Built 1981 - 1990 %	9.35	11.02	10.77	9	11	11
Year Built 1991 - 2000	38,881	76,036	96,824	38,881	76,036	96,824
Year Built 1991 - 2000 %	12.95	15.85	16.52	13	16	17
Year Built After 2000	30,325	65,970	93,095	30,325	65,970	93,095
Year Built After 2000 %	10.10	13.75	15.88	10	14	16
Year Built Not Stated	22,403	30,611	34,525	22,403	30,611	34,525
Year Built Not Stated %	7.46	6.38	5.89	7	6	6

Table 43 – Industry Estimate by Commuter Zone

	2006			2011		
Commuter Zone	10km	30km	60km	10km	30km	60km
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,184	4,786	11,851	1,291	5,217	12,918
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing %	0.29	0.72	1.46	0	1	1
Building and Construction	28,333	51,714	71,915	30,883	56,368	78,387
Building and Construction %	7.03	7.79	8.83	7	8	9
Manufacturing	36,357	65,489	87,620	39,629	71,383	95,506
Manufacturing %	9.02	9.86	10.76	9	10	11
Commerce	140,926	229,991	268,747	153,609	250,690	292,934
Commerce %	34.97	34.63	33.01	35	35	33
Transport and Communications	27,566	46,755	55,126	30,047	50,963	60,087
Transport and Communications %	6.84	7.04	6.77	7	7	7
Public Administration	24,660	39,632	47,842	26,879	43,199	52,148
Public Administration %	6.12	5.97	5.88	6	6	6
Professional Services	65,779	106,323	128,226	71,699	115,892	139,766
Professional Services %	16.32	16.01	15.75	16	16	16
Industry - Other	78,149	119,477	142,757	85,182	130,230	155,605
Industry - Other %	19.39	17.99	17.54	19	18	18
Households 3 Cars	16,288	32,735	43,683	17,754	35,681	47,614
Households 3 Cars %	5.42	6.81	7.43	5	7	7
Old Dependency Ratio %	15.42	13.86	13.62	15	14	14

Table 44– Social Class Estimate by Commuter Zone

	2006			2011		
Commuter Zone	10km	30km	60km	10km	30km	60km
Social Class Total	833,157	1,372,577	1,692,566	908,141	1,496,109	1,844,897
Social Class 1 - Professional Workers	69,674	114,893	132,943	75,945	125,233	144,908
Social Class 1 - Professional Workers %	8.36	8.37	7.85	8	8	8
Social Class 2 - Managerial and Technical	213,176	387,118	470,649	232,362	421,959	513,007
Social Class 2 - Managerial and Technical %	25.59	28.2	27.81	26	28	28
Social Class 3 - Non-Manual	145,141	242,712	297,342	158,204	264,556	324,103
Social Class 3 - Non-Manual %	17.42	17.68	17.57	17	18	18
Social Class 4 - Skilled Manual	116,533	195,176	257,133	127,021	212,742	280,275
Social Class 4 - Skilled Manual %	13.99	14.22	15.19	14	14	15
Social Class 5 - Semi-Skilled	81,164	126,892	163,710	88,469	138,312	178,444
Social Class 5 - Semi-Skilled %	9.74	9.24	9.67	10	9	10
Social Class 6 - Unskilled	31,157	46,226	62,238	33,961	50,386	67,839
Social Class 6 - Unskilled %	3.74	3.37	3.68	4	3	4
Social Class 7 - All Others Gainfully Occupied & Unknown	176,312	259,559	308,551	192,180	282,919	336,321
Social Class 7 - All Others Gainfully Occupied & Unknown %	21.16	18.91	18.23	21	19	18
Industry - Other %	19.39	17.99	17.54	19	18	18
Households 3 Cars	16,288	32,735	43,683	17,754	35,681	47,614
Households 3 Cars %	5.42	6.81	7.43	5	7	7
Old Dependency Ratio %	15.42	13.86	13.62	15	14	14

Table 45 – Social Class Estimate by Commuter Zone

	2006			2011		
Commuter Zone	10km	30km	60km	10km	30km	60km
Socio Economic Group (SEG) Total	794,191	1,321,920	1,636,264	865,668	1,440,893	1,783,528
SEG A - Employers & Managers	131,191	249,687	304,338	142,998	272,159	331,728
SEG A - Employers & Managers %	16.52	18.89	18.60	17	19	19
SEG B - Higher Professionals	66,003	108,832	123,393	71,943	118,627	134,498
SEG B - Higher Professionals %	8.31	8.23	7.54	8	8	8
SEG C - Lower Professionals	84,208	144,379	172,219	91,787	157,373	187,719
SEG C - Lower Professionals %	10.60	10.92	10.53	11	11	11
SEG D - Non-Manual	154,801	250,559	300,032	168,733	273,109	327,035
SEG D - Non-Manual %	19.49	18.95	18.34	19	19	18
SEG E - Manual Skilled	77,484	126,790	168,253	84,458	138,201	183,396
SEG E - Manual Skilled %	9.76	9.59	10.28	10	10	10
SEG F - Semi-Skilled	63,470	100,531	130,989	69,182	109,579	142,778
SEG F - Semi-Skilled %	7.99	7.60	8.01	8	8	8
SEG G - Unskilled	32,551	46,924	60,872	35,481	51,147	66,350
SEG G - Unskilled %	4.10	3.55	3.72	4	4	4
SEG HIJZ - Other	184,483	294,217	376,168	201,086	320,697	410,023
SEG HIJZ - Other %	23.23	22.26	22.99	23	22	23
Households 3 Cars %	5.42	6.81	7.43	5	7	7
Old Dependency Ratio %	15.42	13.86	13.62	15	14	14

Wider Context – Key Findings:

From the preceding tables it can clearly be seen that the Grangegorman site is within easy commuting distances of very significant levels of population.

- The population of State stood at 4,581,269 in 2011, representing the highest number for 150 years. Of this total population, some 19% live within 10km of the site.
- The population of the Grangegorman area stood at 25,549 in 2011. When considered in the context of the 10km commuting zone (population approximately 0.9 million), this represents some 2.8% of the wider area population.
- This significant population catchment represents a very considerable strategic opportunity in respect of the multi-dimensional elements within the Grangegorman site, including:
- New urban campus for DIT, bringing together 25,000 students, 2,000 staff and 39 existing locations into one campus;
- The creation of primary health and social care facilities for teams with responsibility for a population of 75,000+ people in neighbouring communities;
- Replacement of existing mental health facilities;
- New arts, cultural, sports recreational and high quality public spaces;
- Additional services that will be needed arising from this development;
- A high quality area with strong physical linkages to the HARP Area/Smithfield Phibsborough, Manor Street and the City Centre;
- Primary School; and
- Access to, and use of, facilities by local residents.







5 | Employment Potential

5. Employment Potential

This section provides an update of the anticipated level and nature of employment to be provided by the Grangegorman Development.

5.1 Construction Phase

The construction of the Grangegorman facilities offers significant opportunities for employment creation. The GDA, DIT and the HSE have all undertaken substantial analyses with respect to the economic implications of the development and these studies clearly indicate that '*Using projections based upon information provided by the CSO detailing the activity of private building and construction firms, it is expected that one employee would be required for every €255,000 of construction turnover. There is the potential in practical terms to generate an average of 450 FTE¹ per annum for a sustained period of 10 years (approx.) commencing in 2009.*

Construction: 450 per year for 10 years (New Jobs)

5.2 Potential Employment: DIT

DIT currently employs 159 staff that reside in the Dublin 7 postal area, which incorporates the Grangegorman Development Area. These staff are spread across all areas of the Institute and are categorised as follows:

Table 46- DIT Staff Living in Dublin 7

October 2008	Full Time	Part-Time	Total
Staff	93	66	159

5.3 Academic, Administration and Ancillary Positions

The development of the new DIT campus in Grangegorman will not result in significant additional jobs within DIT. The HR Department recruit approximately 100 academic, administration and ancillary support positions per year. These positions are generally replacement positions for retirement or resignation. Positions are recruited using recruitment and procurement guidelines laid down in the Institute of Technology Acts. It is anticipated that the same level of recruitment will apply when the campus relocates to Grangegorman.

Mainstream DIT Positions: 100 per year (Replacement Jobs)

5.4 Student Accommodation

The new DIT campus will incorporate a range of student accommodation centres. DIT does not currently provide student accommodation so all of the proposed positions will be new jobs. Twelve full time jobs are expected to be created as well as 25 staff on a part-time basis over the twelve-week summer period when there is summer letting.

¹ Full Time Equivalents

Table 47- Potential Employment – Student Accommodation

Position	Number of Jobs
Accommodation Manager	1
Receptionist/ Administration	6 ²
Sales	1
Marketing	1
Security	4
Housekeeping	24 ³
Maintenance	1
Total	38
FTE	19.5

Student Accommodation: 19.5 jobs (New Jobs)

5.5 Sports Facilities and Services

The Sports Facilities and Services section in DIT currently employs 12 people full time in the sports development team and leisure attendants' team. The section also employs about 40 sports coaches and trainers on an hourly basis. The table below shows the current staff team by job type.

Table 48- Sports Facilities – Employment October 2008

Position	Number of Jobs
Sports Development Team	6.5
Leisure Attendants	5.5
Sports Coaches	40 ⁴
Total	52
FTE	17

The development of new sports facilities at the Grangegorman campus will result in a significant number of new positions including additional leisure attendants, centre managers and full time coaching staff. The table below quantifies the proposed number of new positions, which will become available when the new centre, gym, swimming pool and playing pitches open.

Table 49 – Sports Facilities – Estimated Employment

Position	Number of Jobs
Sports Development Team	7
Leisure Attendants	12
Sports Coaches	10 ⁵
Total	29
FTE	29

Sports Facilities and Services: 29 jobs

² Three full time and three seasonal jobs to be created.

³ The full time housekeeping staff complement will be two, with an additional twenty two staff required during the summer period.

⁴ Average number of hours worked by coaches is 5

⁵ Full time equivalents

5.6 Science and Technology Park

The new Science and Technology Park is an integral part of the overall Grangegorman development linked to the DIT research and development strategy. DIT propose to build a range of business and research space for industry to allow for academia/industry synergies, in addition to their own dedicated research centres (10,640m² in four sectors), the following physical elements will be constructed into a new world class '*Science and Technology Park*'

- Incubator Centre Hot House (5,000m²).
- Science and Technology Park (35,000m²).
- Commercial Laboratories (10,000m²).

The Science and Technology Park is planned for phase two of the development and will begin to come on stream from 2016 onwards.

Based on figures from similar science and technology parks and the recently completed Digital Hub, it is estimated that 50 jobs will be created per m² of business and technology space. Based on the space allocated for the Science Park buildings in the Master Plan, the estimated number of new jobs created will be in the region of 1,000.

Science and Technology Park: 1,000 jobs (New Jobs)

5.7 Childcare

DIT proposes to build a new state of the art childcare facility on site. The facility will serve staff and students of the Institute and will provide service for 60 children. To generate an estimate of potential employment the following assumptions have been made about childcare numbers.

The staffing ratios are based on the Department of Health and Children Child Care (Pre-school Service) Regulations 1996.

Table 50 - Childcare/Staffing Ratios

Age of Children	Number of Places	Staff Required
0-1	15	5
1-3	42	7
3-6	8	1
	Total	13
FTE	29	

It is estimated that at least 1.5 management/supervisory positions would also be required for a facility of this scale.

Childcare Facility: 14.5 jobs (New Jobs)

5.8 Potential Employment: HSE

The HSE currently employs 325⁶ people in St. Brendan's Hospital, Grangegorman. The breakdown of these jobs is laid out in the table below.

Table 51 - Current HSE Positions St. Brendan's Hospital

Ref.	Job Type	Number
1.	Management	3
2.	Admin/Clerical	18
3.	Medical/Dental	6
4.	Psychiatrists	5
5.	Allied Health Care, Occupational Therapy, Social Workers etc.	14
6.	Pharmaceutical Staff ⁷	5
7.	Paramedics Nursing and Health Care Assistants	257
8.	Kitchen Porters	3
9.	Drivers	5
10.	Chaplains	2
11.	Housekeeping staff	4
12.	Gardeners	3
	Total	325

All of the facilities, which the HSE intends to develop in phase one of the development, are replacement facilities. It is unlikely that any new positions will become available during this phase. The HSE predict that there is a 10% turnover in staff per year across all services. Based on this estimate, approximately 32 positions will become available per year across the range of jobs listed above.

The HSE were unable to predict potential job creation during further phases of the development, pending the completion of the Health Needs Assessment, which is currently being carried out for the area.

HSE Positions (Phase One): 32 jobs per year (Replacement Jobs)

5.9 Supported Employment

The presence of St. Brendan's Hospital in Grangegorman has resulted in higher than normal numbers of people with mental health issues and intellectual disabilities living in the GDA area. EVE Holdings Limited currently employs in the region of 30 people with intellectual disabilities in a company called Goirtin on the site of the hospital. A proposal from EVE limited for further supported employment initiatives includes the development of a bureau operation providing photocopying, binding and print finishing services to the college and students.

Supported Employment: 30 jobs (New Jobs)

⁶ Figures are based on HSE census figures (2008). Staff may be deployed in other sites besides St. Brendan's

⁷ Not on site- based in St. Mary's

5.10 Other Employment Opportunities

There are a number of other employment opportunities which will be presented by the Grangeegorman development, including:

- Retail employment; and
- Other Enterprises.

5.11 Retail Employment

The new development will result in 4,000 m² of new retail space on campus. This presents an opportunity for the GDA and DIT to encourage local businesses to become involved in setting up businesses and becoming suppliers. At least one new full time equivalent job will be created per 50 per m² of retail space. This estimate is based on recommended ratios of 1:50 to 1:80 by Adler (1999)⁸. Based on these ratios at least 80 new positions will be created within retail services on campus.

Retail Units: 80 jobs (New Jobs)

⁸ Adler (1999) *Metric Handbook, Planning and Design Data*

Employment Potential – Key Findings:

- The re-development of St. Brendan's Hospital, Grangegorman will have a significant impact on employment in the GDA area. 450 construction jobs per year will be created during the construction phase of the project, which will commence in 2013 and will continue until 2020. Both DIT and HSE predict that turnover of staff is likely to be in the region of 10% per annum, resulting in additional jobs within both organisations. 1,184 permanent new positions will be created across a range of facilities and services including the Science and Technology Park, childcare facility, sports facilities and services, retail and supported employment.

Table 52 – Summary of Potential Employment

Positions	Number	New Positions	Replacement Positions
Construction Jobs	4,500	4,500	0
DIT – Mainstream	100 per year		100
DIT – Student Accommodation	19.5	19.5	
DIT – Sports Facilities and Services	29	17	
Science and Technology Park	1,000	1,000	0
Childcare Facility	14.5	14.5	
HSE (Phase One)	32 per year		32
Retail	80	80	0
Supported Employment	30	30	
School	23	23	0
Total		5,684	132 per year
Total excl. Construction		1,184	

- The Multiplier Effect refers to the direct, indirect and induced impacts arising out of the direct impact of expenditure incurred on goods and services elsewhere in the economy. The draft Grangegorman strategic plan estimates the following multiplier for education and construction⁹: –
- 0.892 for education
- 0.693 for construction
- The multipliers only take into consideration the effects of marginal increases in final demand recognising the interdependence of the various sectors of the economy.
- The Grangegorman development will result in a significant number of downstream and ancillary developments, new businesses and related employment. The increased footfall in the area is likely to result in a range of new service businesses, accommodation and recreational businesses being established in the area.

⁹ The value added multiplier gives an indication of the effect on the domestic economy of an extra Euro of final demand for home produced products.

ARRAN QUAY A

Allen Terrace
Avondale Avenue
Avondale Road
Bective Square
Broadstone Avenue
Broadstone Place
Castle Terrace
Circular Rd, Nth (294-376A Even)
George's Wharf
Great Western Avenue
Great Western Square
Great Western Villas
Grove Mews
Grove Mews Apartments
King's Hall, Phibsborough Road
King's Inns Court
Leslie's Buildings, Off Monck Place
Monck Place
Norton's Avenue
Phibsboro' (The Boro)
Phibsborough Avenue
Phibsborough Road (1-65,162-243)
Royal Canal Bank West (1-78)
Royal Canal Court
Royal Canal Terrace
Royal Canal View
Spireview
St. Peter's Close

ARRAN QUAY B

Blackhall Square
Broadstone
Brunswick Court
Brunswick St Apartments
Brunswick St. Nth.(1 - 103 Consec.)
Catherine Lane
Church Street (95-124 Consec.)
Circular Rd, Nth (206 -292 Even)
Constitution Hill (14-104 Consec.)
Fingal Place
George's Terrace
Grange Court
Grangegorman Lower
Grangegorman Upper (30 - 94B Even)
Grangegorman Villas (1 - 20)
Haven House Hostel, Morning Star Ave
King Street, North (44-108 Consec.)
Kirwan Street
Kirwan Street Cottages
Manor Street (1-45A Consec)
Marne Villas
Morning Star Hostel, Brunswick St.nr
Orchard Terrace
Orchard View Villas
Prussia Street (1-50 Consec)
Rathdown Road (1 - 71 Consec.)
Rathdown Square
Regina Coeli Hostel, Brunswick St.nr

Richmond Square
Rosemount Road
Shea's Court
Shea's Lane
Smithfield Gate
St. Brendans Hospital
St. Elizabeth Court
St. Joseph's Place
St. Mary's Convent, Stanhope Street
Stanhope Green
Stanhope Street
Stanhope Terrace
Stoneybatter (1-22D Consec)
The Hardwicke
The Red Mill
The Richmond
Whitworth Hall

ARRAN QUAY C

Arbour Hill (54-63 Consec)
Arran Quay
Arran Quay Terrace
Benburb Street
Blackhall Court
Blackhall Green
Blackhall Parade
Blackhall Place
Blackhall Street
Blackhall View
Bow Street
Capuchin Friary 136/142 Church St
Chancery Hall 14/17 Ellis Quay
Church Street 125-179,Lindons Bldg
Clifden Court
Clipper Court
Clipper View
Coke Lane
Collins Square
Ellis Quay
Ellis's Court
Friary Court
Friary Grove
Gravel Walk
Hammond Lane
Haymarket
Hendrick Place
Hendrick Street
King Street Complex
King Street, North (109-159 Consec)
Kingscourt
Lincoln Lane Smithfield
Marmion Court
Nicholas Avenue
Oak House
Rosemount Terrace
Sarsfield House
Sarsfield Quay
Smithfield Loft
Smithfield Market

Smithfield Terrace
Smithfield Village
St. Francis Terrace
St. Paul Street
Temple Street, West (1-8 Consec)
The Chandler, Arran Quay
The Schooner, Arran Quay
The Spinnaker, Arran Quay
Wood Lane

ARRAN QUAY D

Aberdeen Street
Arbour Hill 44-51
Arbour Terrace
Arklow Street
Ashford Cottages
Ashford Place
Ashford Street
Black Street
Brodur Row
Cavalry Row
Circular Rd, Nth (2-108 Even)
Cowper Street (1-7 Consec)
Darley Court
De Burgh Road
Findlater Street
Finn Street
Infirmary Road (East Side)
Kinahan Street
Montpelier Court
Montpelier Hill
Montpelier Drive
Montpelier Gardens
Montpelier Hill
Montpelier Mews
Montpelier Park
Montpelier Square
O'devaney Gardens
Oxmantown Road (2-110 Even)
Park Avenue West
Parkgate Street (4-43 Consec)
Phoenix Court
Provost Row
Ross Street
Slade Row
St. Bricin's Park
Sullivan Street
Swords Street
Temple Court
Temple House
Temple Street, West (9-12 Consec)
Temple Villas
Thor Place
Tomar Court

ARRAN QUAY E

Arbour Hill 1-43
Arbour Place
Ard Righ Place

Ard Righ Road
 Auburn Walk
 Aughrim Court
 Aughrim Street
 Aughrim Villas
 Ben Edair Road
 Carnew Street
 Circular Rd, Nth (110-204 Even)
 Cowper Street (8-11 Consec)
 Drumalee Avenue
 Drumalee Court
 Drumalee Drive
 Drumalee Grove
 Drumalee Park
 Drumalee Road
 Eblana Villas
 Halliday Road
 Halliday Square
 Ivar Street
 King's Court (Aughrim St.)
 Malachi Road
 Manor Mews
 Manor Place
 Manor Street (46-96 Consec)
 Mount Temple Road
 Murtagh Road
 Niall Street
 Norseman Court
 Norseman Place
 Olaf Road
 Ostman Place
 Oxmantown Road (1-197, 112-196)
 Prussia Street (51-94A Consec)
 Sigurd Road
 Sitric Place
 Sitric Road
 St. Joseph's Road
 St. Mary's Terrace
 Stanley Court
 Stoneybatter (23-37 Consec)
 Viking Place
 Viking Road

CABRA EAST C

Adare House
 Adelphi House
 Annamoe Drive
 Annamoe Park
 Annamoe Road
 Annamoe Terrace
 Ard Na Greine
 Ardmore Avenue
 Blackhorse Grove
 Bradogue Court
 Cabra Drive
 Cabra Grove
 Cabra Road (24-160 Even)
 Cabra Road Old (1-77, 2-76)
 Charleville Road

Cherrymount Park
 Circular Rd, Nth (1-309 Odd)
 Doon Avenue
 Ellesmere Avenue
 Everton Avenue
 Glenard Avenue
 Marlborough Court
 Marlborough Mews Marlborough Road
 Phoenix Manor
 Spiritan House.
 St. David's Terrace
 St. Peter's Avenue

INNS QUAY B

Adair Terrace
 Auburn Street
 Berkeley Place
 Berkeley Road (1-37 Consec)
 Berkeley Street
 Blessington Court
 Blessington Lane
 Blessington Place
 Blessington Street
 Circular Rd, Nth (378-396 Even)
 Damer Court
 Devlins Terrace
 Dominick Court
 Dominick House
 Dominick Street, Upper (1-40 Consec)
 Dorset Street, Upper (72-206 Con)
 Eccles Street (39-81 Consec)
 Fontenoy Street
 Geraldine Street
 Goldsmith Street
 James Mc Sweeney House
 May's Cottages

INNS QUAY B

Mountjoy Street
 Mountjoy Street, Middle
 Myrtle Street
 Nelson Street
 O'connell Avenue
 O'connell Villas
 Palmerston Hall
 Palmerston Place
 Primrose Avenue
 Primrose Street
 Sackville Court
 Sarsfield Street
 Shamrock Street
 St. Joseph's Parade
 St. Joseph's Place
 St. Joseph's Terrace
 St. Laurence Place, West
 St. Mary's Avenue
 St. Mary's Place
 St. Mary's Terrace
 St. Michael's Place

St. Patrick's Place
 St. Vincent Street, North
 Wellington Court
 Wellington Street
 Western Way

INNS QUAY C

Anne Street, North
 Arran Street, East (35-67 Consec)
 Avondale Apartments
 Ball's Lane
 Beresford Street
 Bolton Court
 Bolton Street (30-64 Consec)
 Chancery Hall
 Chancery House
 Chancery Place
 Chancery Street
 Charles Street, West
 Church Avenue
 Church Street (1-94 Consec)
 Church Terrace
 Coleraine Street
 Constitution Hill
 Dominick Street, Upper (41-78 Consec)
 Father Mathew Square
 George's Hill
 Halston Street
 Henrietta House
 Henrietta Place
 Henrietta Street
 Kevin Barry House
 King Street, North (1-30, 163-194)
 King'S Inns Cottages
 Kingsmill Court
 Linenhall Parade
 Linenhall Street
 Linenhall Terrace
 Lisburn Court
 North King Street
 Lisburn Street
 Lurgan Street
 Market Square
 Mary's Lane
 New Street
 Ormond Market
 Ormond Quay, Upper (18-36 Consec)
 Ormond Square
 St. Michan's House
 Stirrup Lane
 Temple Buildings
 Temple Cottages
 Temple Court
 The Court, Henrietta Place
 The Old Distillery
 Kevin Barry House
 King Street, North (1-30, 163-194)



Grangegorman Development

Socio-Economic,
Demographic and
Employment Profile and Job
opportunities in Dublins
North Inner city.



**Grangegorman
Development Agency**
Gníomhaireacht Forbartha
Ghráinseach Ghormáin



Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte
Health Service Executive



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