

Source: CSO Census, 2011

How is South Dublin performing?
Total Population, 2011

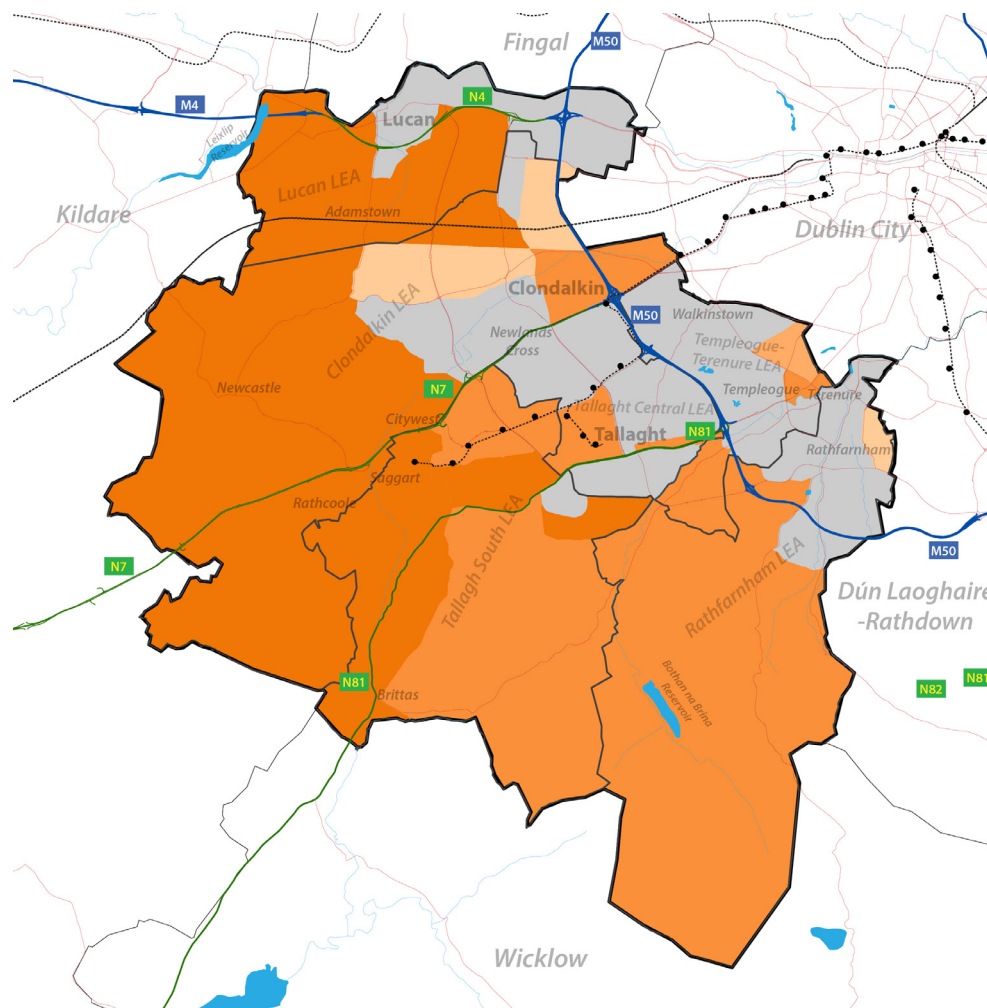
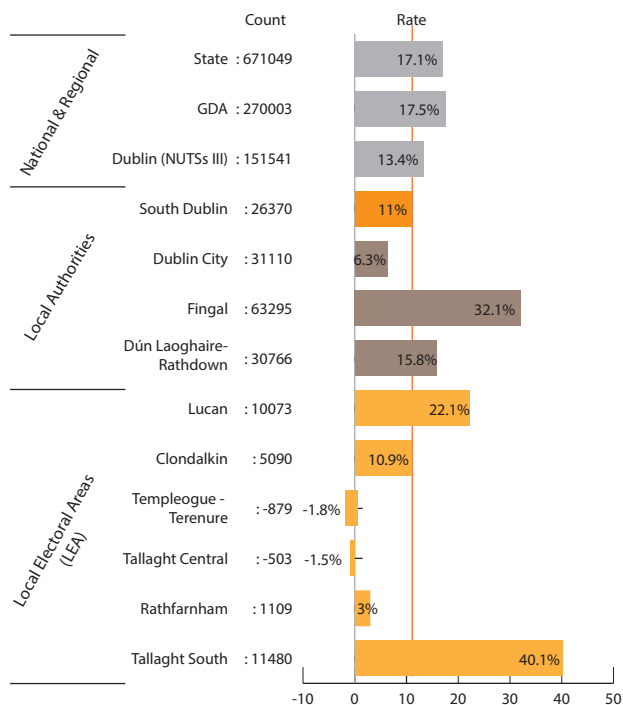


How is South Dublin performing?
% Population Change '02 to '11



South Dublin is the 4th most populated local authority in the State with a total population of 265,205 recorded at the 2011 Census. The South Dublin population now represents 5.8% of the State total and 20.9% of the Dublin region. At the LEA level the population is distributed as follows: Lucan (54,101), Clondalkin (53,278), Templeogue-Terenure (43,120), Tallaght South (40,084), Rathfarnham (37,808) and Tallaght Central (36,814).

Since 2002, the population in South Dublin has increased significantly with an additional 26,370 people now residing in the county. This rate of growth is, however, not evenly distributed across the county with a clear contrast in place with large parts of South Dublin experiencing a swelling of the population and then other areas experiencing population decline. This is outlined in more detail on the following page.



Contextual Layers

- South Dublin
- Motorway
- Primary Road
- Other Main Roads
- Railway and Luas
- Rivers
- Lakes

Source: CSO Census, 2011

How is South Dublin performing? Population Change

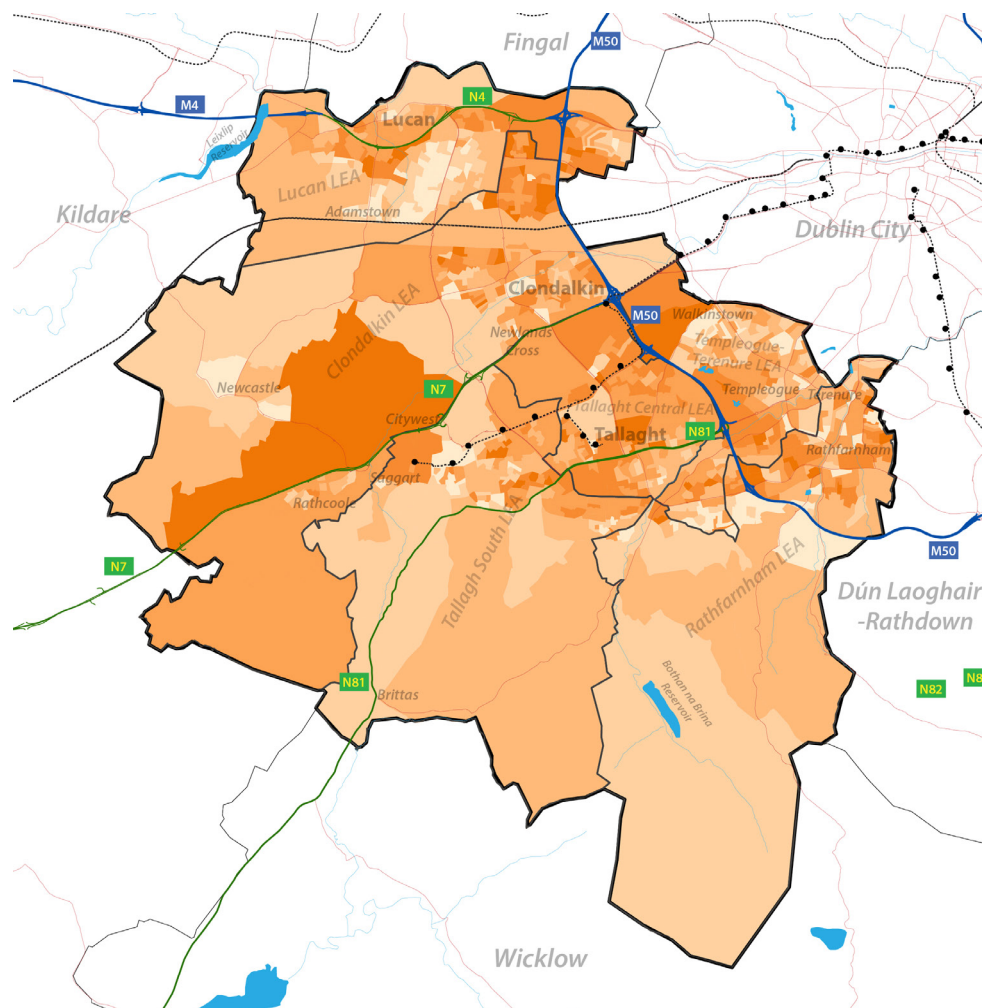
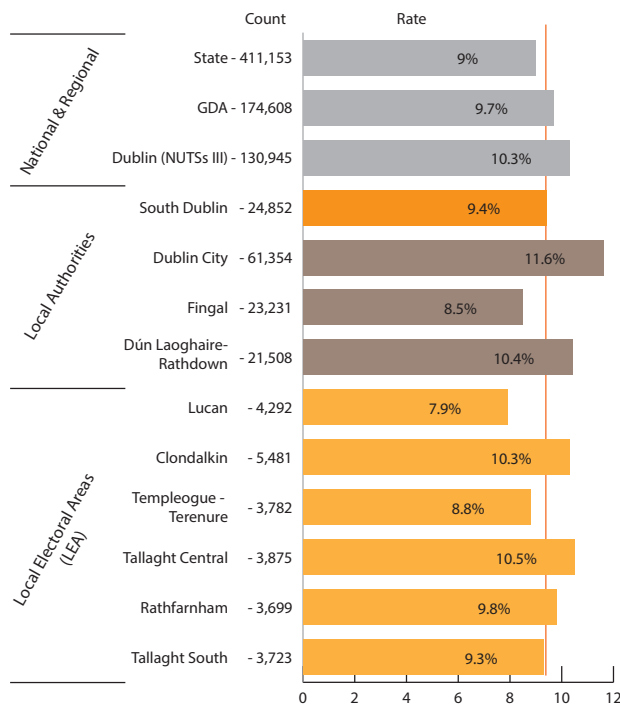
25/31 Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

↓ National
Lower than average

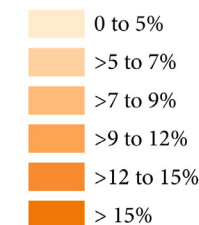
↓ Dublin Region
Lower than average



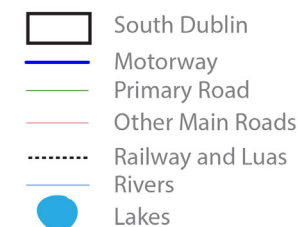
Since 2002, the population in South Dublin has increased significantly with an additional 26,370 people now residing in the county. This increase represents a growth rate of +11%. Although high, this is actually the 6th lowest rate of increase in the State. The demographic change across the county is extremely varied with Tallaght South LEA increasing by 40.1% (+11,480), Lucan LEA increasing by 22.1% (+10,073) and Clondalkin LEA increasing by 10.9% (+5,090). In contrast to this, there has been a marginal increase in Rathfarnham (3% or +1,109) and population decline in both Templeogue-Terenure (-1.8% or -879) and Tallaght Central (-1.5% or -503). The above map provides a more detailed analysis and it is clear that large swathes of eastern South Dublin have decreased in population with all of the growth in the west and more peripheral parts of the county.



Population aged 18-24 Years, 2011
(as a % of Total Population)
Small Areas (SAs)



Contextual Layers



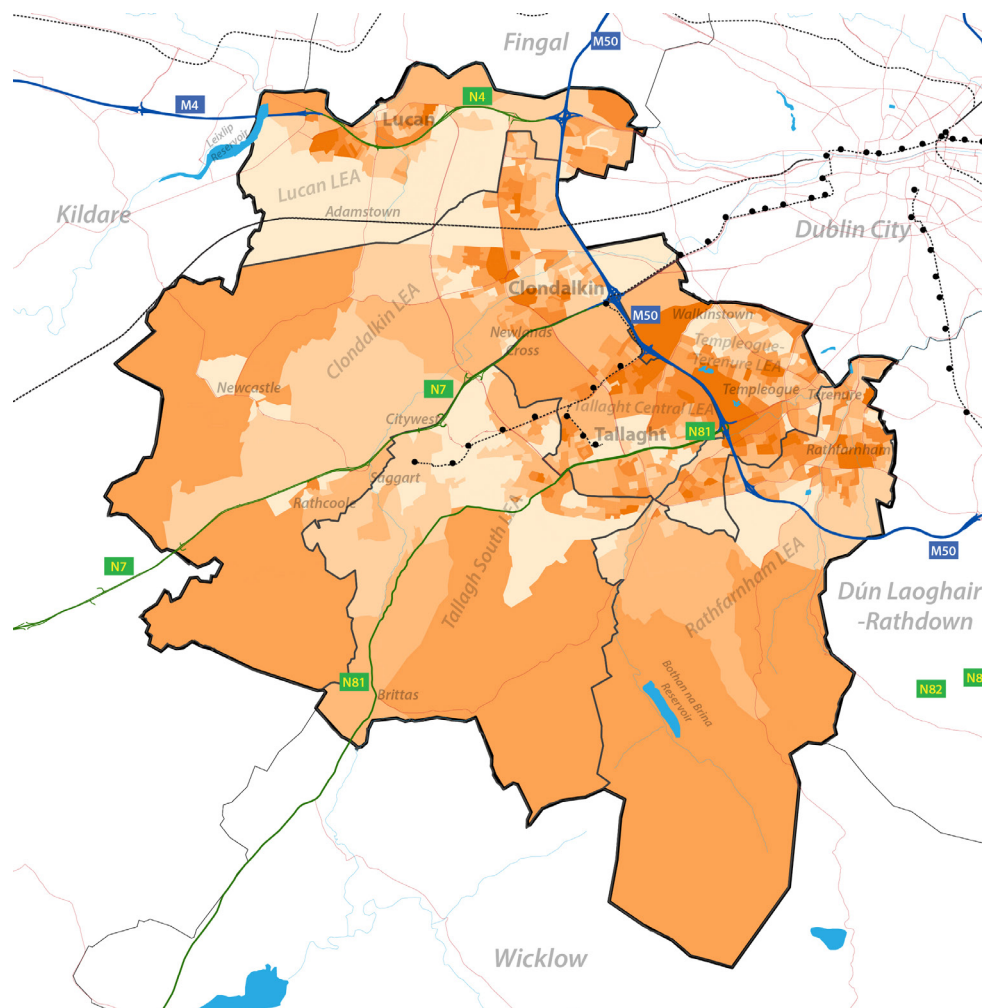
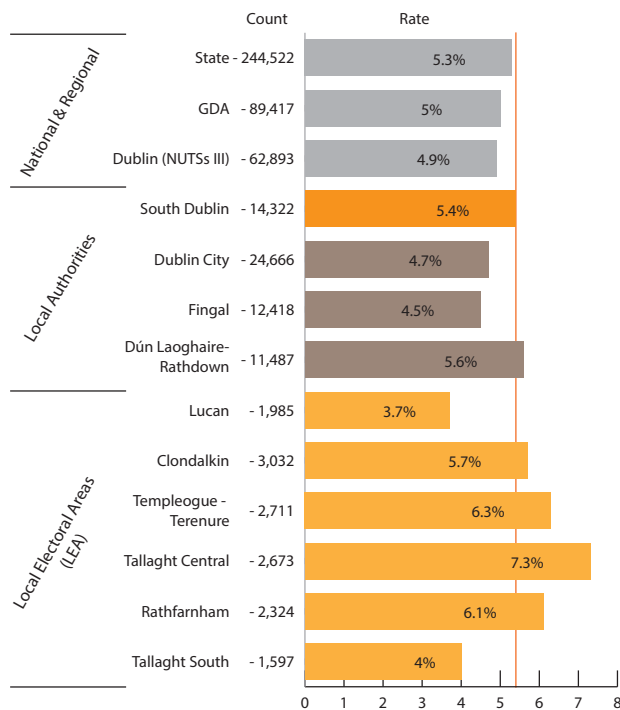
Source: CSO Census, 2011

How is South Dublin performing? Pop 18-24

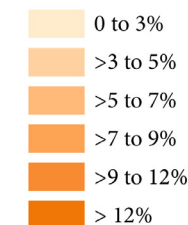


As of 2011 the total population aged '18-24' residing in South Dublin was 24,852. This accounts for 9.4% of the population in the county and is the 7th highest rate in the State. This rate is higher than the State average (9%) but lower than the Dublin Region (10.3%). As expected, rates are higher in the more urban parts of the county and rates are highest in the Tallaght Central (10.5%) and Clondalkin (10.3%) LEAs. At 7.9%, the Lucan LEA has the lowest rate across the county.

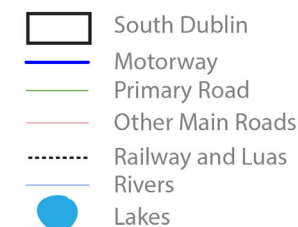
The total population in this cohort has declined by 22.6% since 2002 and is a result of a combination of factors such as historical demographic patterns and levels of migration - both In and Out to the county in the last decade. Further detail is provided in the population pyramid charts.



Population aged 55-59 Years, 2011
(as a % of Total Population)
Small Areas (SAs)



Contextual Layers



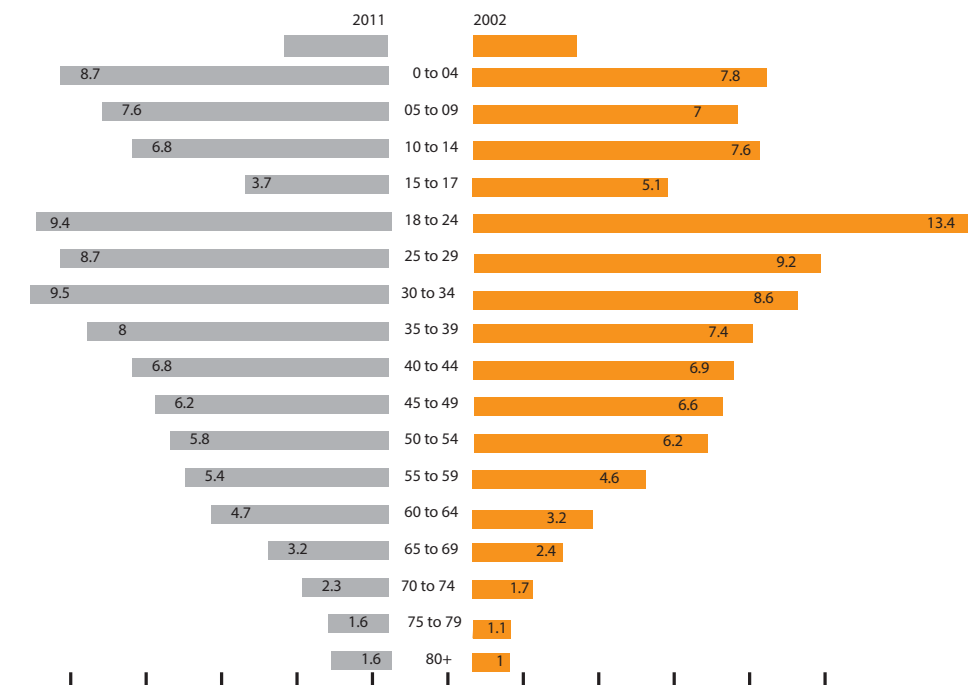
Source: CSO Census, 2011

How is South Dublin performing? Pop 55-59

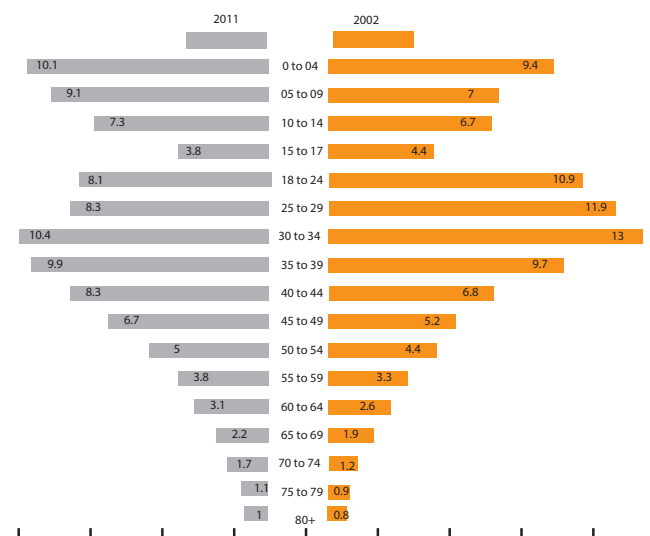


As of 2011 the total population aged '55-59' residing in South Dublin was 14,322. This accounts for 5.4% of the population in the county and is the 18th highest rate in the State. This rate is marginally higher than the State average (5.3%) and higher than the Dublin region average (4.9%). South Dublin has a much higher rate than both Dublin City (4.7%) and Fingal (4.5%) but is lower than Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown (5.6%). Demographic projections point to a steep increase in elderly populations across the State in the coming decades. The 65+ rate in Dublin is expected to increase from 11% in 2011 to 16.4% in 2031. As South Dublin has a higher rate of elderly population than the region average, it is safe to assume that the 2031 rate will certainly be well in excess of 16.4%. As such, South Dublin will require a significant increase in elderly related services in years to come. There is a distinct spatial pattern to the distribution of this cohort across the county with highest rates in eastern parts - Tallaght Central (7.3%), Templeogue-Terenure (6.3%) and Rathfarnham (6.1%). Tallaght South (4%) and particularly Lucan (3.7%) have almost half these rates.

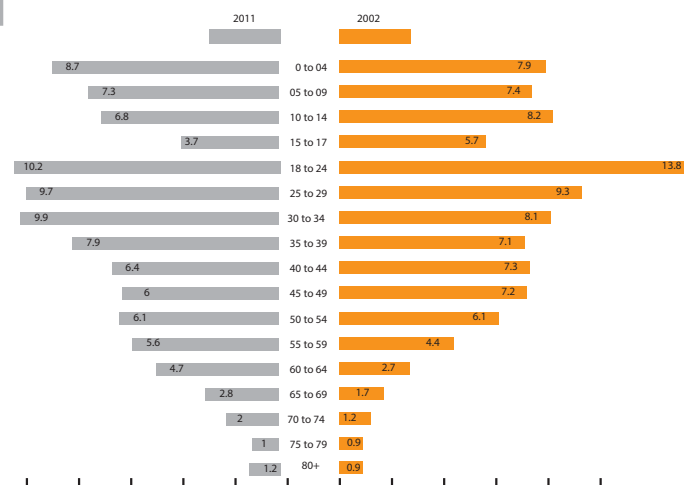
South Dublin



Lucan



Clondalkin

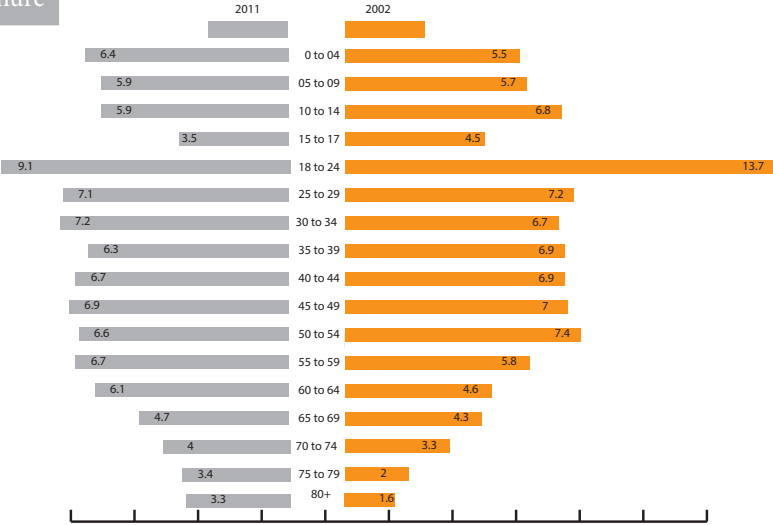


How is South Dublin performing? Population Pyramids

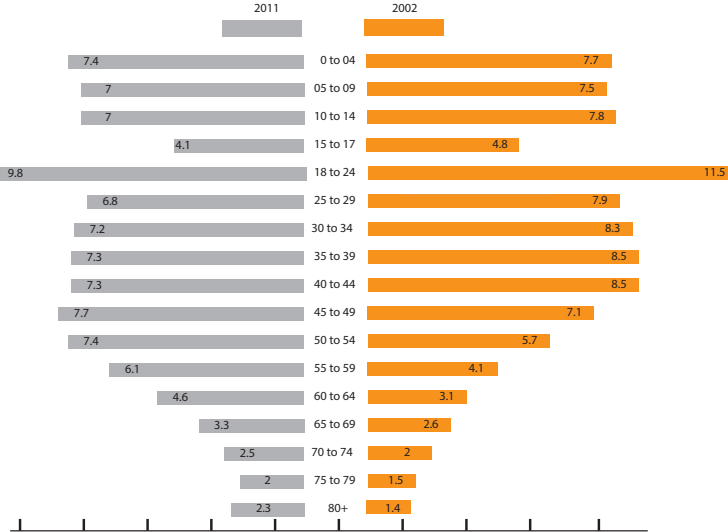


The population profile of South Dublin is very similar to other city areas in Ireland and generally has a higher proportion of its population in the early working age cohorts (18-34). Naturally, this is due to the gravitational pull of city areas on workers and students. South Dublin, as well as all other local authorities in Ireland, has however witnessed a major decline in the proportional share of its population aged 18-24 in the last decade. This is a result of 3 interlinked factors; 1) the very high birth rates in the late 70's and early 80's (early 20's in 2002 and 30's in 2011) was followed by very low birth rates in the following 15 years; 2) high levels of working age in-migration (25-45) in the 2002 to 2011 ; and 3) high levels of out-migration of young working age (18-24) during the recession years. Apart from that, the population pyramid for South Dublin is also characterised by increasing cohorts in the young age bands (0-4 and 5-9) as well as a gradually increasing proportion of the population in elderly cohorts (65+). The LEA pyramids on the following pages provide more details on the age structure in place across South Dublin.

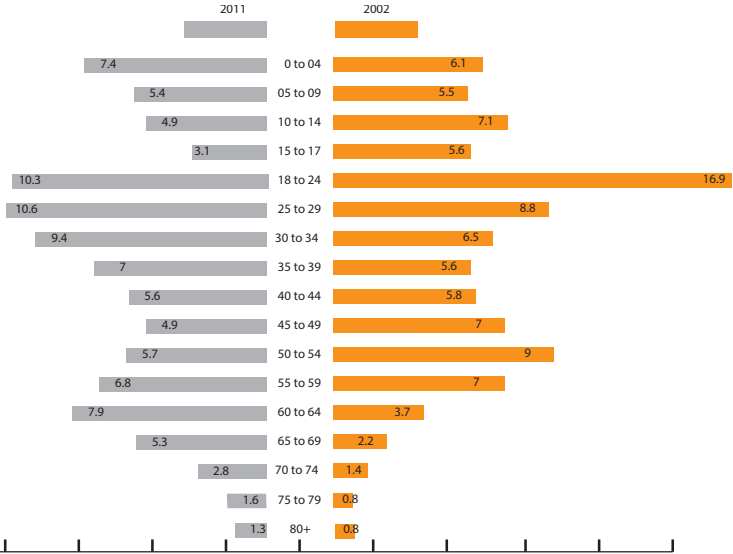
Templeogue-Terenure



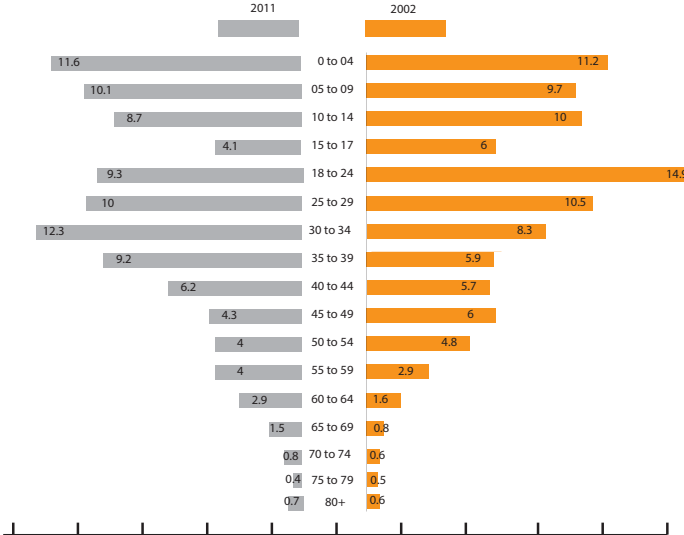
Rathfanham

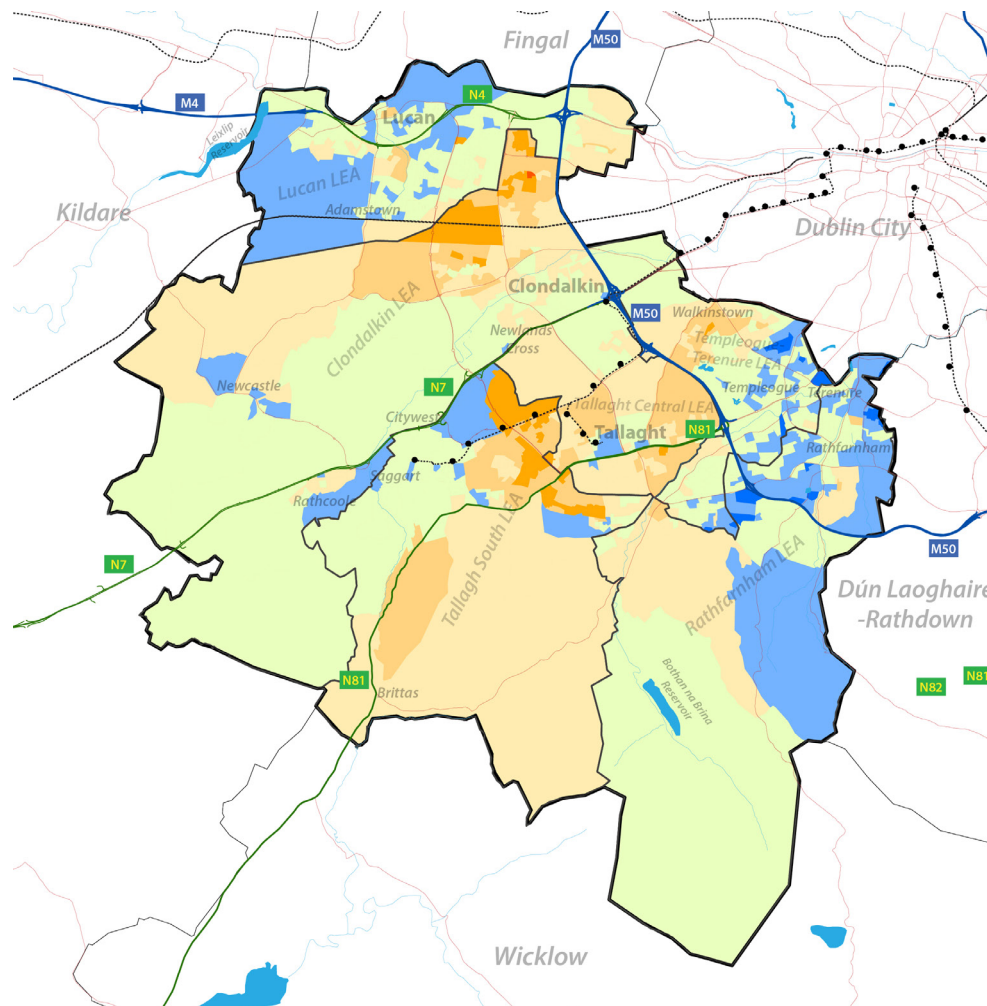
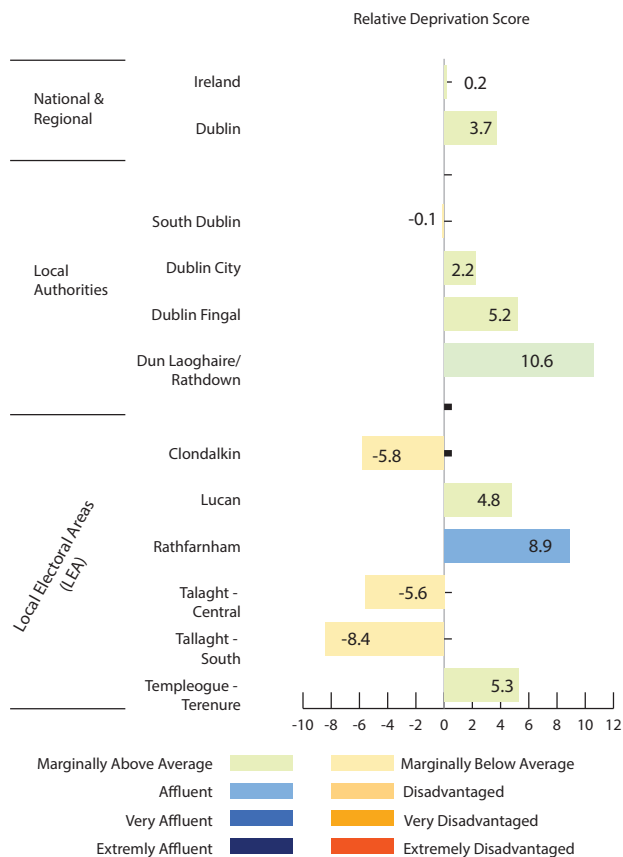


Tallaght Central



Tallaght South





Relative Deprivation Scores 2011
Pobal HP Deprivation Index, 2011
per Small Areas (SAs)



Source: Pobal HP Deprivation Index, 2015

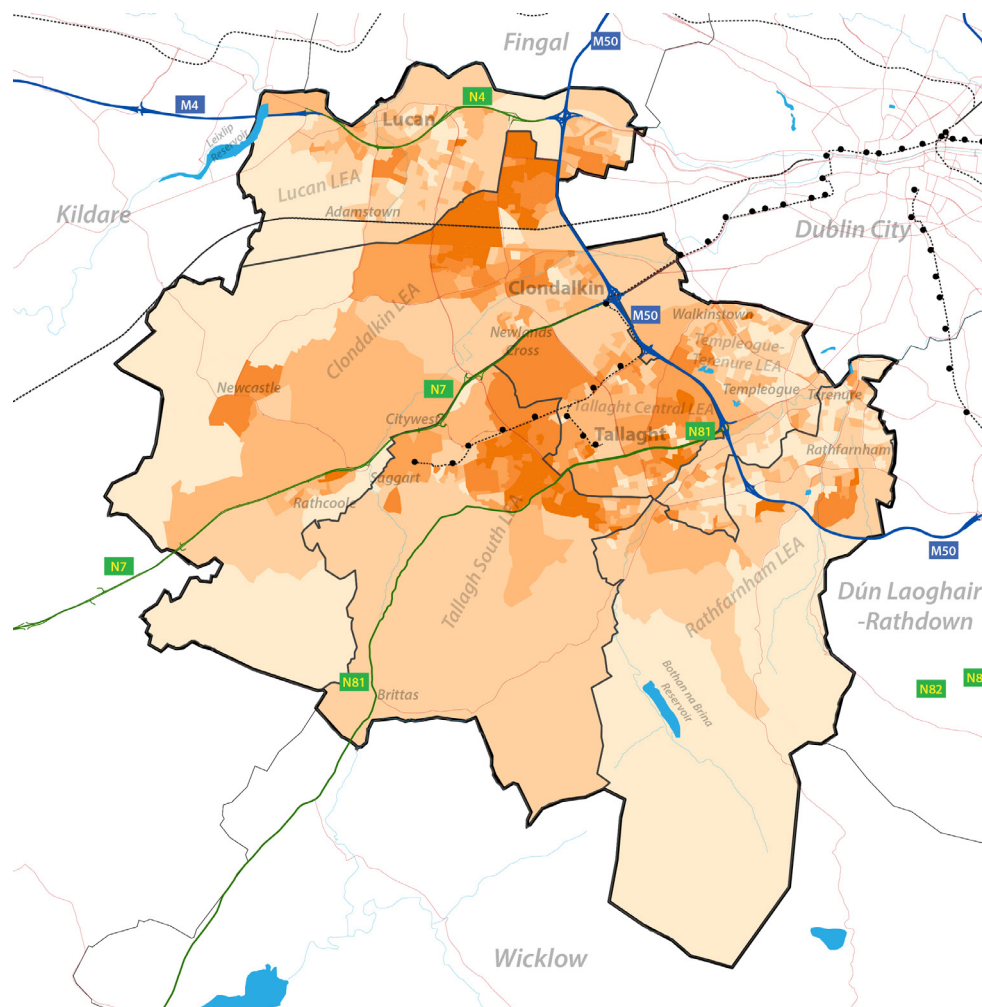
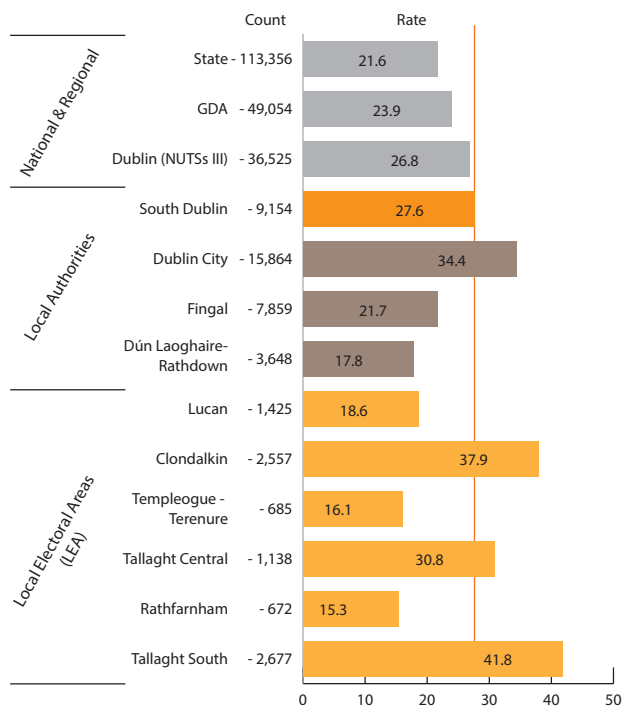
How is South Dublin performing? Relative Deprivation Score, 2011



Based on the Relative Index Scores for 2011, South Dublin as a whole is the 10th most affluent local authority in the country with a score of -0.1 (marginally below average). As a result of the economic downturn, Absolute Index Scores have decreased right across the country between 2006 and 2011 with South Dublin shifting by -6.7 points, the 8th lowest decrease of all local authorities. In general, cities and large urban areas have weathered the storm best with commuter areas such as Meath and Kildare experiencing the most significant decline.

Rates of deprivation vary greatly across South Dublin with the LEAs of Rathfarnham, Lucan and Templeogue-Terenure classed as 'Marginally above Average' and then Tallaght South, Clondalkin and Tallaght Central all classed as 'Marginally below Average'. The most disadvantaged areas within the county ('Extremely Disadvantaged' (1 SA) and 'Very Disadvantaged' - 35 SAs) are in parts of Clondalkin, Ronanstown, Tallaght, Jobstown and Oldbawn.





Source: CSO Census, 2011

How is South Dublin performing?
% Lone Parent Families

4/31 Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

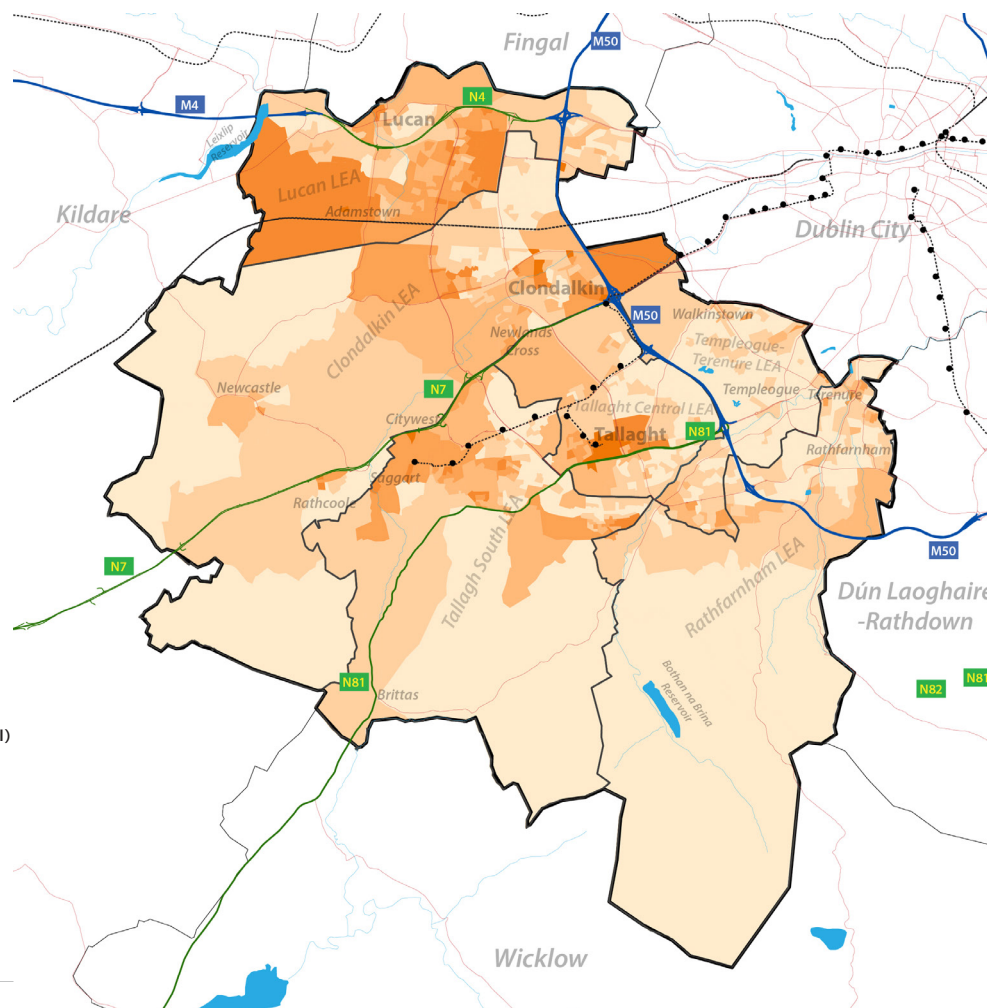
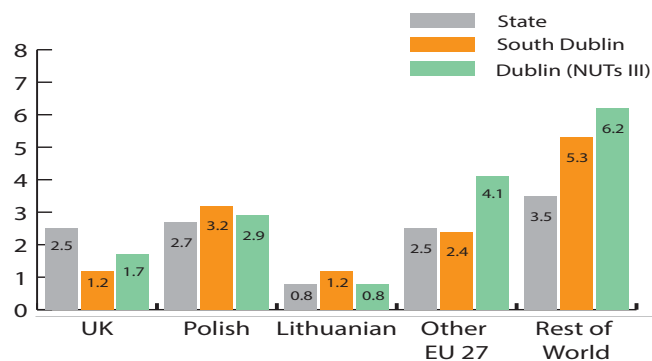
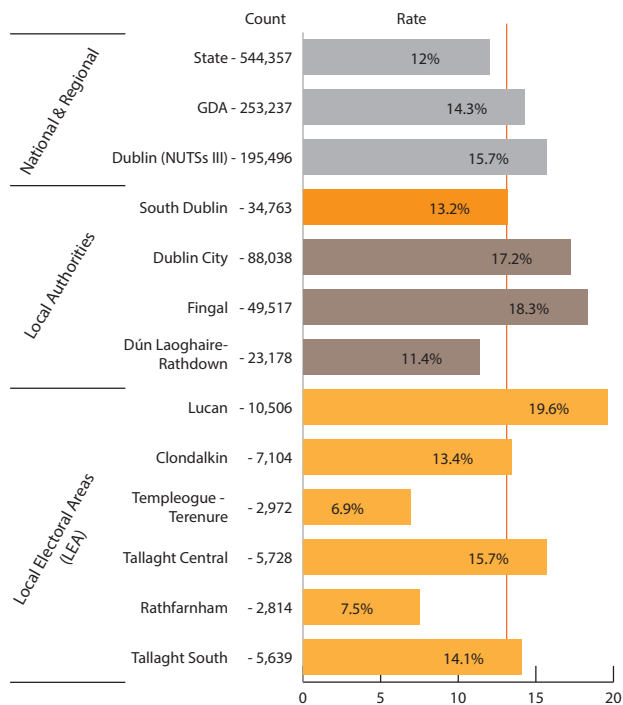
↑ National
Higher than average

↑ Dublin Region
Higher than average

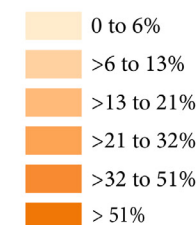


As of 2011 there were 9,154 Lone Parent families in South Dublin with children aged under 15 years of age. This equates to 27.6% of the total number of families with young children in the county and is the 4th highest rate in the State with only Dublin City (34.4%), City City (33.8%) and Galway City (27.6%) having higher rates.

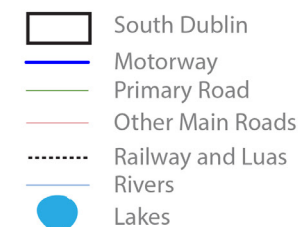
Within South Dublin there is a clear polarisation effect with highest concentrations of Lone Parent Families in areas such as Tallaght, Jobstown, Ronanstown and Collinstown. At the LEA level, Clondalkin (37.9%), Tallaght Central (30.8%) and Tallaght South (41.8%) have more than double the rates within other LEAs.



Non-Irish Nationals, 2011
(as a % of Total Population)
Small Areas (SAs)



Contextual Layers



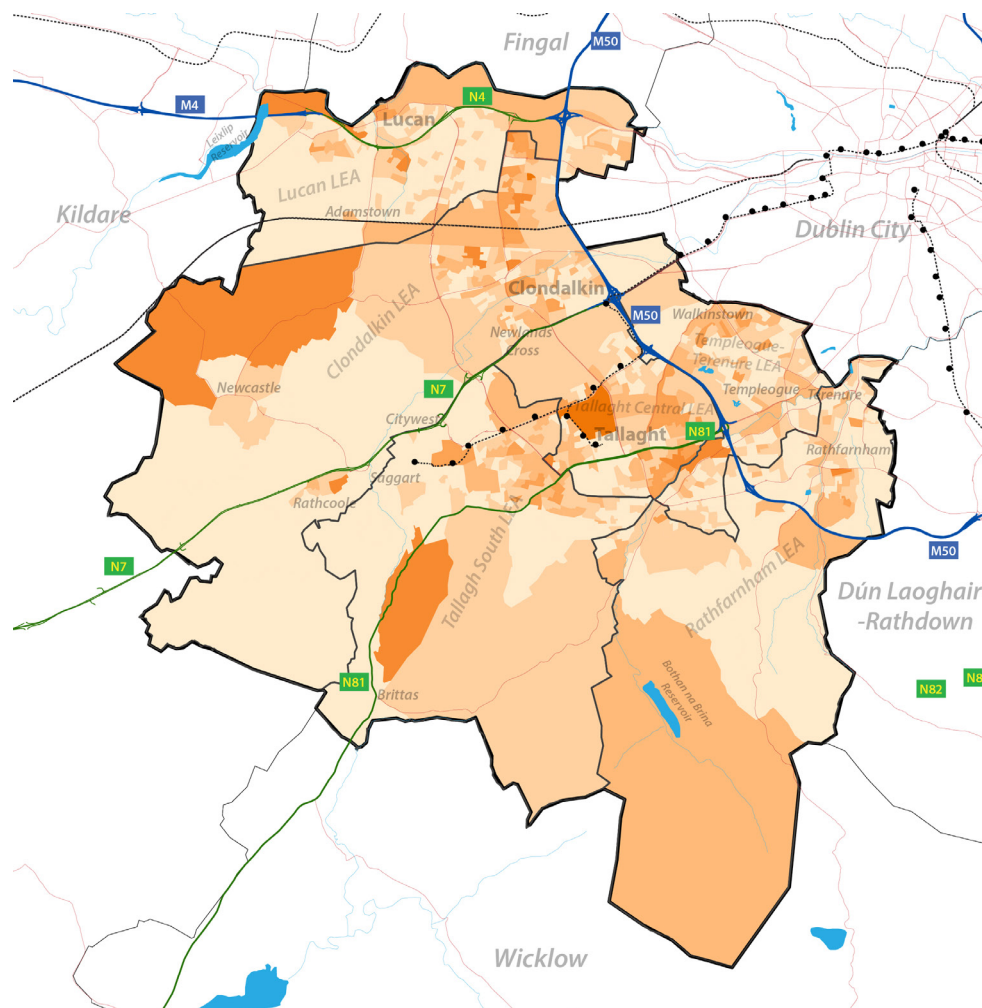
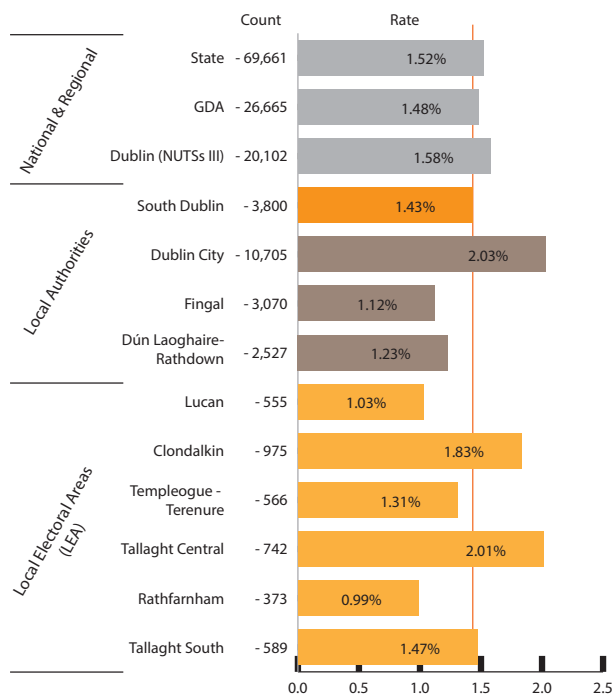
Source: CSO Census, 2011

How is South Dublin performing?
% Non Irish Nationals

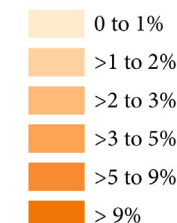


South Dublin has the 5th highest Non-Irish National rate in the State with 13.2% of its population originating from outside Ireland. This rate is higher than the State average but 2.5 percentage points lower than the Dublin regional average – much of this is a result of the exceptionally high rates in Dublin City (17.2%) and Fingal (18.3%).

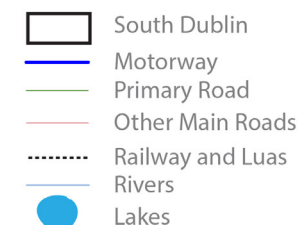
Within South Dublin there is a very clear spatial pattern to the distribution with very high rates (>50%) evident in parts of Tallaght, Lucan, Adamstown and Clondalkin. The largest Non-Irish National groups residing in South Dublin are Polish (3.2%) and Rest of World (5.3%) – African, Asian and other non-EU countries. At the LEA level, highest rates are in the Lucan (19.6%), Tallaght Central (15.7%) and Tallaght South (14.1%).



Health - Bad or Very Bad, 2011
(as a % of Total Population)
Small Areas (SAs)



Contextual Layers



Source: CSO Census, 2011

How is South Dublin performing? % Bad/Very Bad Health

20 31 Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

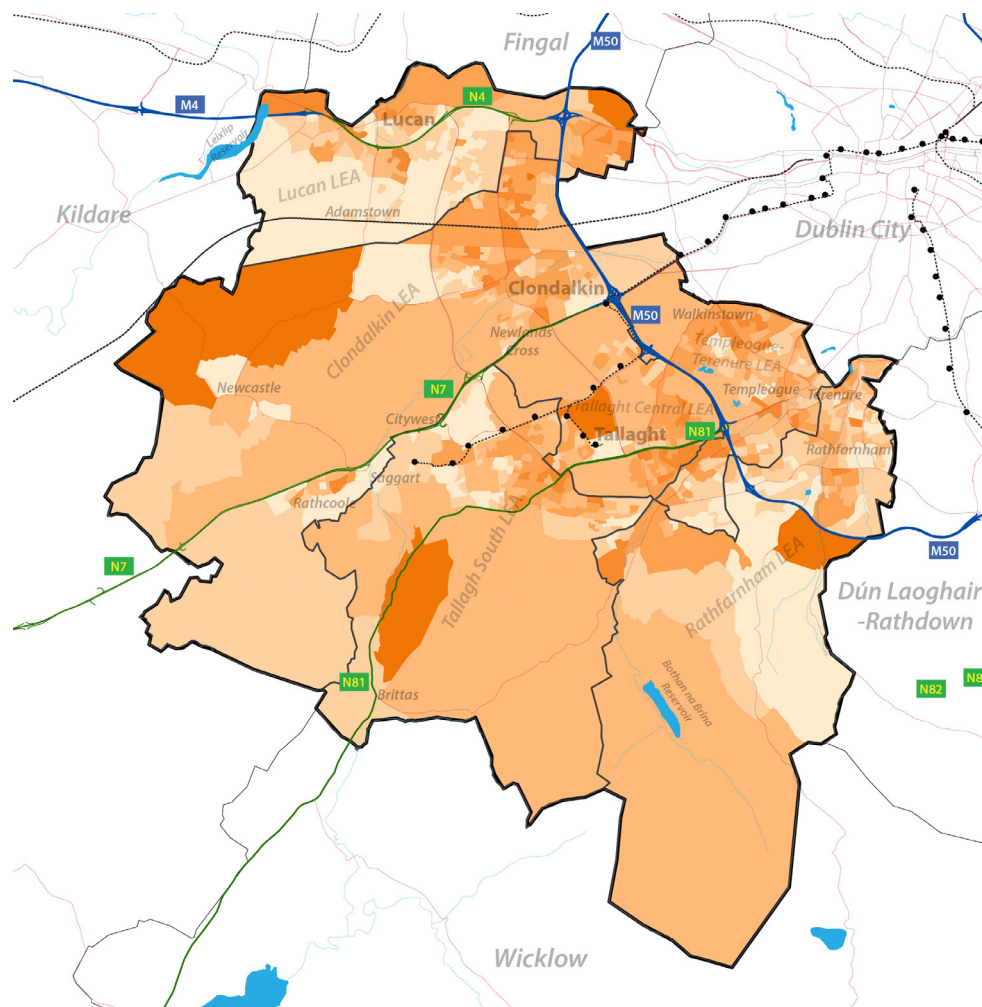
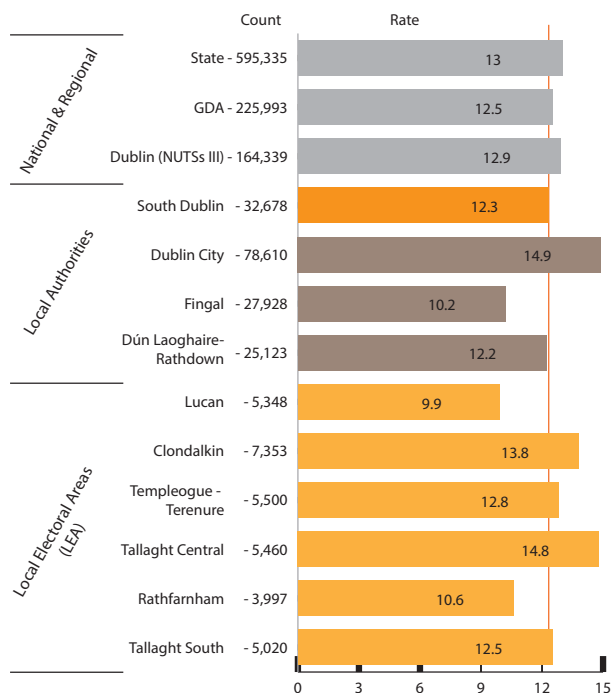
↓ National
Lower than average

↓ Dublin Region
Lower than average

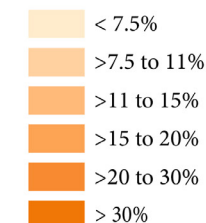


At just 1.43%, South Dublin has a very low proportion of its population classed as having 'Bad or Very Bad' general health. This rate is lower than both the State and Dublin average. In general, there is some variation across the South Dublin LEAs with both Clondalkin (1.83%) and Tallaght Central (2.01%) having marginally higher rates.

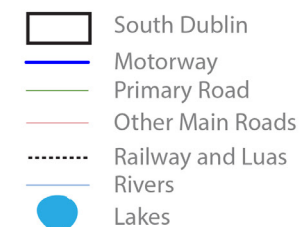
The map above highlights the distribution of bad health across the South Dublin SAs. A number of hotspots are visible in areas such as Tallaght, Oldbawn and Clondalkin (>5%) and other more peripheral areas of the county. High rates in areas such as Brittas and Newcastle are primarily as a result of people recorded in the Census as residing within existing health facilities such as nursing homes and hospitals (Peamount).



Population with a Disability, 2011
(as a % of Total Population)
Small Areas (SAs)



Contextual Layers



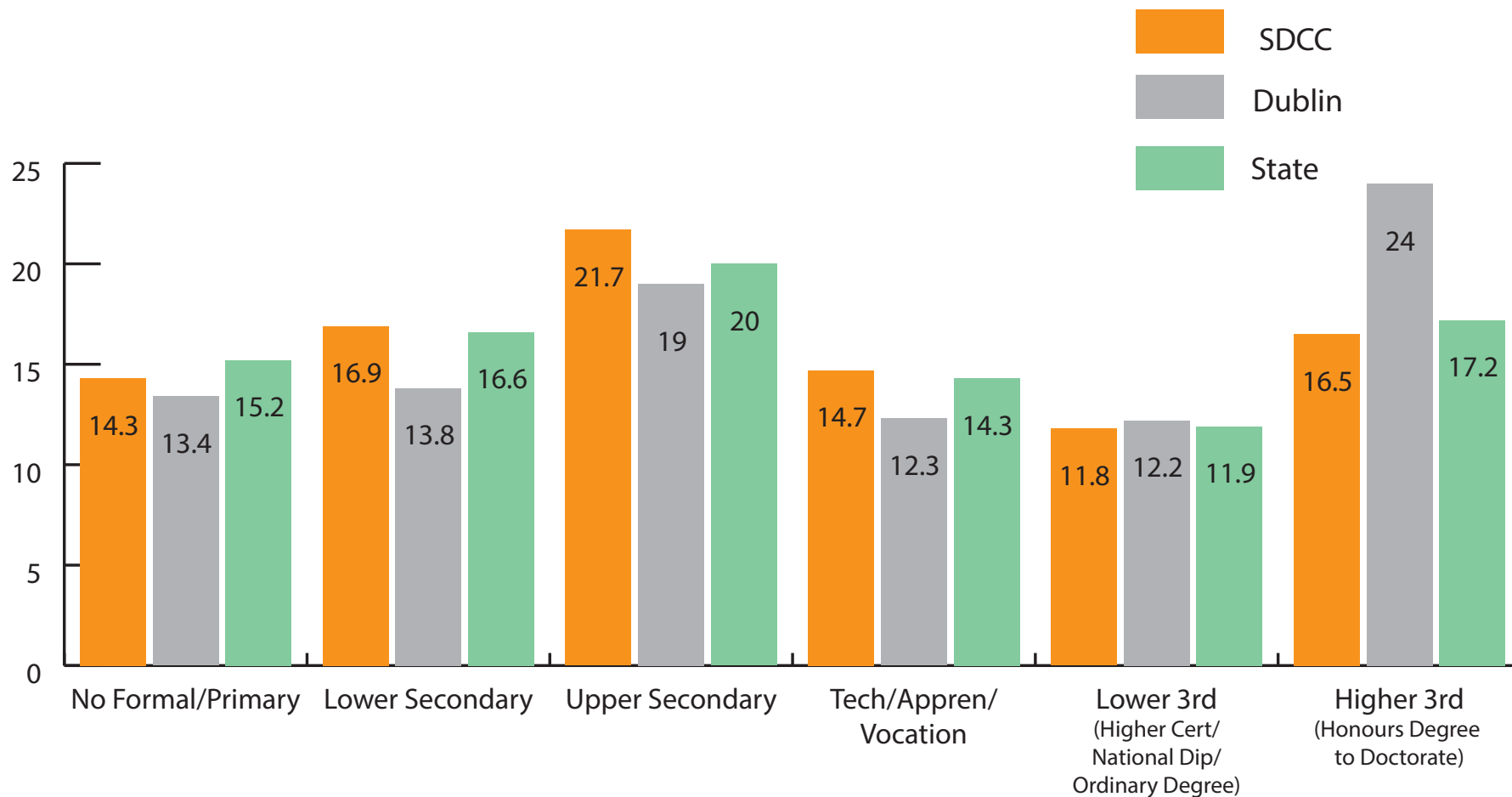
Source: CSO Census, 2011

How is South Dublin performing?
% Disability



This map and graphic provides an illustration of the number of residents with disabilities across the South Dublin geographies. As with the indicator on 'Bad/ Very Bad' general health, the LEAs of Clondalkin (13.8%) and Tallaght Central (14.8%) have the highest rates. As a whole, South Dublin (12.3%) has a lower rate of its population with a disability than the State average (13%).

Again, there is a strong correlation with areas with high rates and the location of health facilities – particularly nursing homes (Peamount, Stocking Lane and Brittas etc). High levels of disability are also strongly correlated with an ageing population and as such rates tend to be higher in areas where there is a high percentage of population aged >65 years.

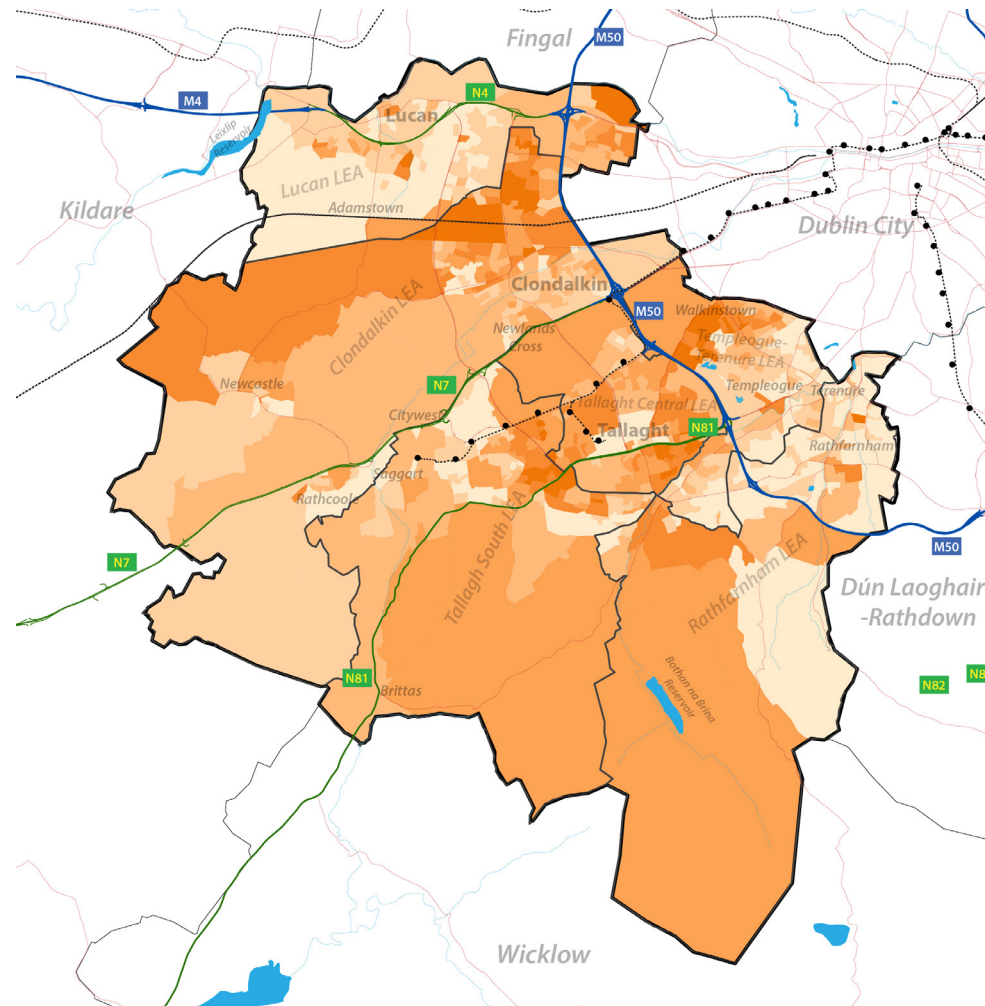
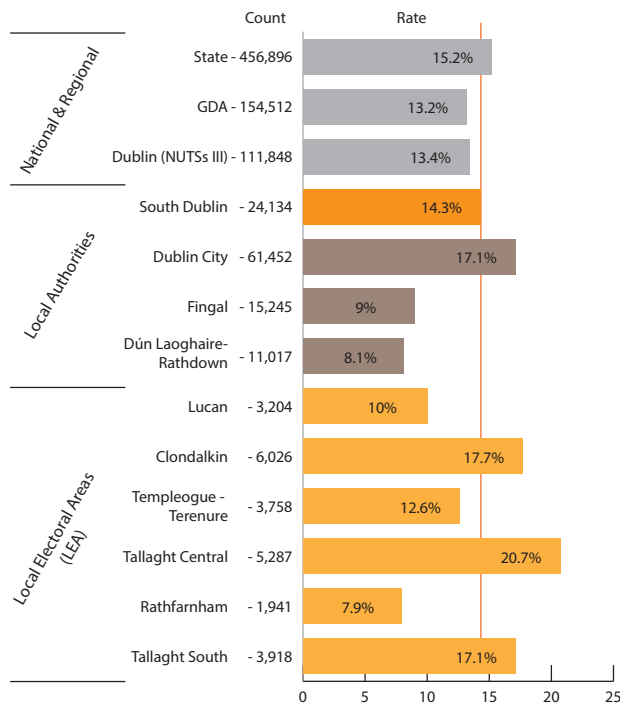


Source: CSO Census, 2011



On a comparative basis with other local authorities, South Dublin has quite a well educated population (who have completed their education). Overall, South Dublin has the 8th lowest rate of low education achievement (no formal/primary only – 14.3%), the 11th lowest rate of Apprenticeship/Vocational achievement (14.7%), the 13th highest rate of lower 3rd Level achievement (Ordinary Degree, Certificate - 11.8%) and the 9th highest rate of higher 3rd level achievement (Higher Degree and Postgraduate - 16.5%) in Ireland.

There are, however, some very different spatial characteristics to levels of education attainments across the county with areas such as Tallaght, Clondalkin and parts of Lucan with much lower levels of attainment in comparison with other parts of the county.



No Formal/Primary Education, 2011
(as a % of those completed education)
Small Areas (SAs)

Source: CSO Census, 2011

How is South Dublin performing?
% No Formal Primary

23/31 Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

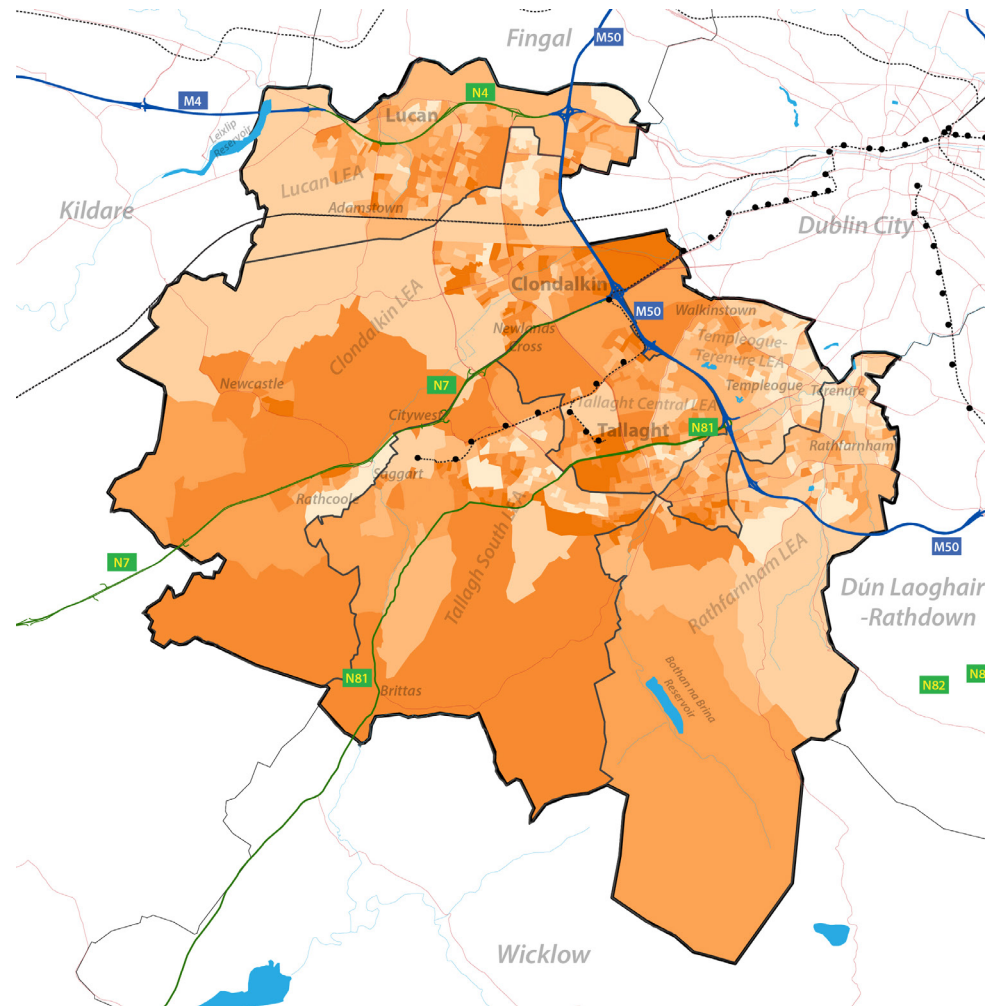
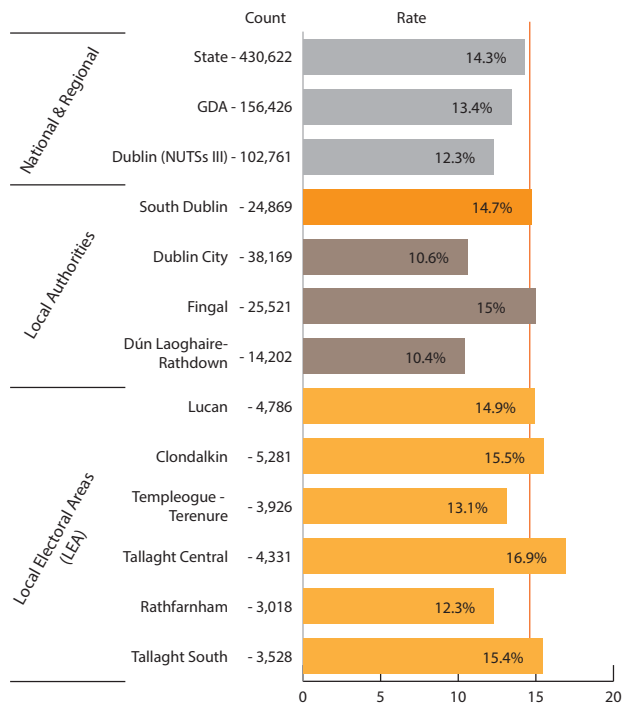
↓ National
Lower than average

↑ Dublin Region
Higher than average

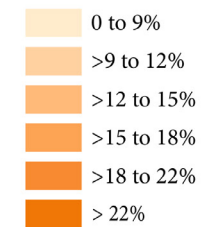
This map above details the distribution of the percentage of the total population aged 15+ (completed education) with a highest level of education classed as 'No Formal/Primary' across South Dublin SAs.



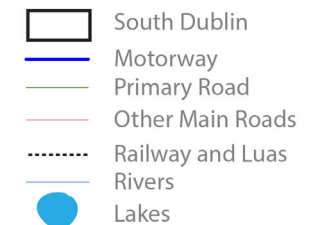
A very clear spatial pattern is evident and areas with the lowest levels of education generally in the more rural and peripheral parts of South Dublin (related to ageing population) and also in more disadvantaged parts of the county such as parts of Tallaght, Jobstown, Ronanstown, Neilstown and Walkinstown. At the LEA level, Clondalkin (17.7%), Tallaght Central (20.7%) and Tallaght South (17.1%) are well above the State (15.2%) and Dublin region (13.4%) averages.



Apprenticeship/Vocational, 2011
(as a % of those completed education)
Small Areas (SAs)



Contextual Layers



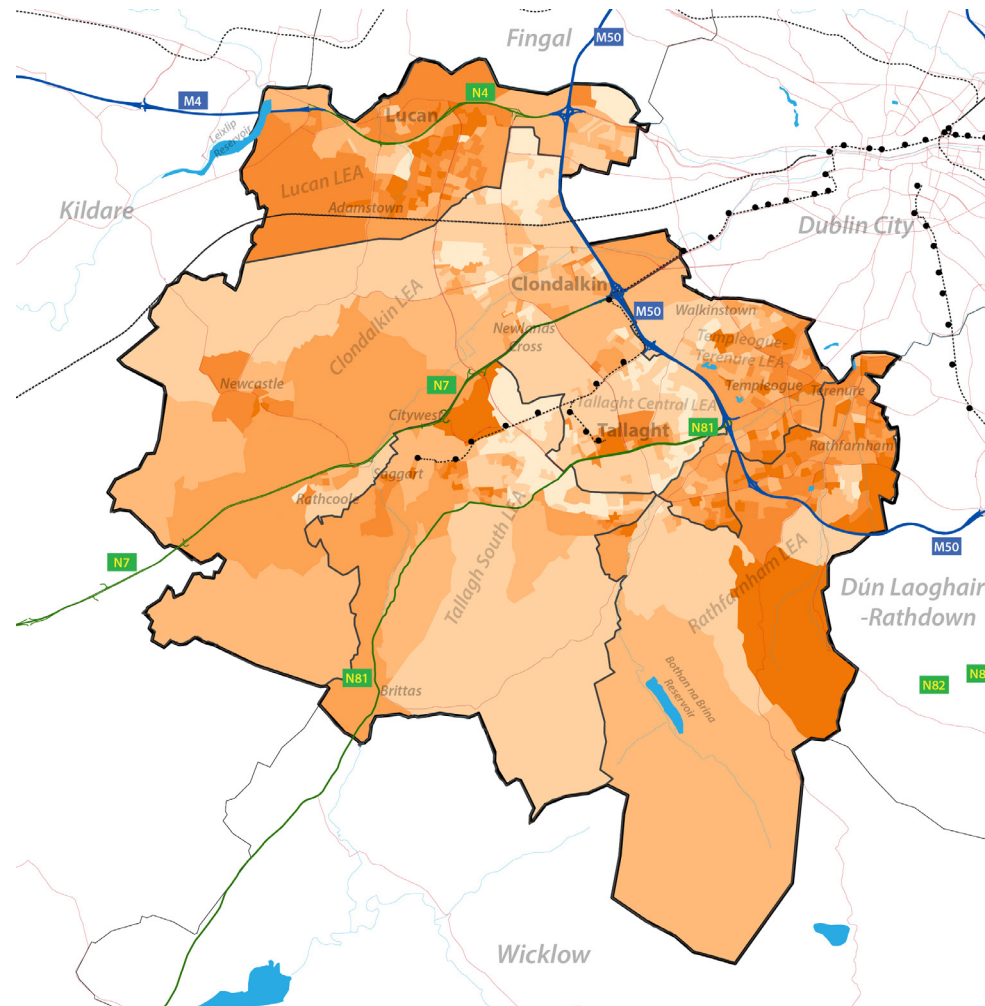
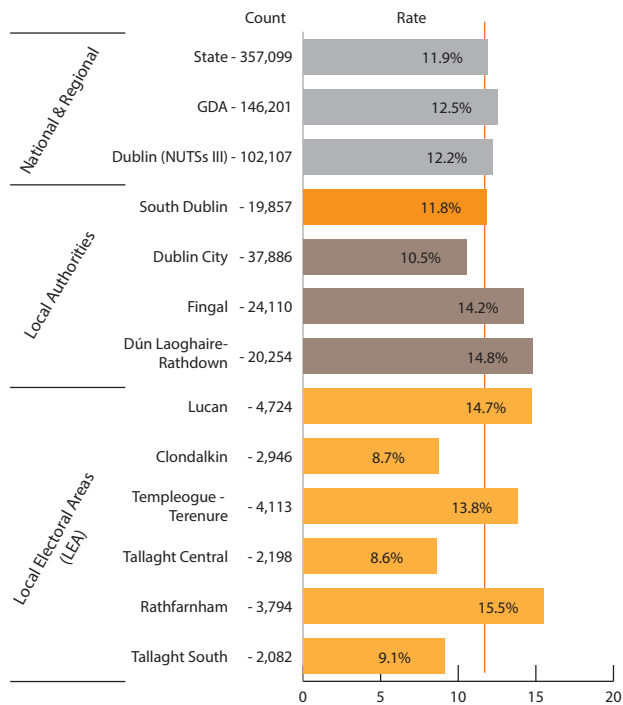
Source: CSO Census, 2011

How is South Dublin performing?
% App/Voc

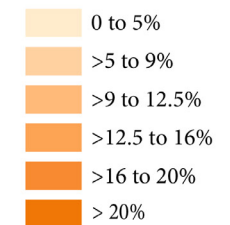


This map details the distribution of the percentage of the total population aged 15+ (completed education) with a highest level of education classed as 'Apprenticeship or Vocational'* across South Dublin SAs.

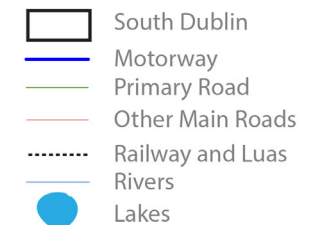
Again, a clear spatial pattern is evident and areas with the highest rates are generally in more peripheral parts of the county and also in areas such as Tallaght, parts of Clondalkin and many areas within the Lucan LEA such as Adamstown and Esker. At the LEA level, rates are generally around 15-16% with the exception of Templeogue-Terenure and Rathfarnham where rates are 12-13%. *relates to NFQ 4, 5 or 6



Certificate or Lower Degree, 2011
(as a % of those completed education)
Small Areas (SAs)



Contextual Layers



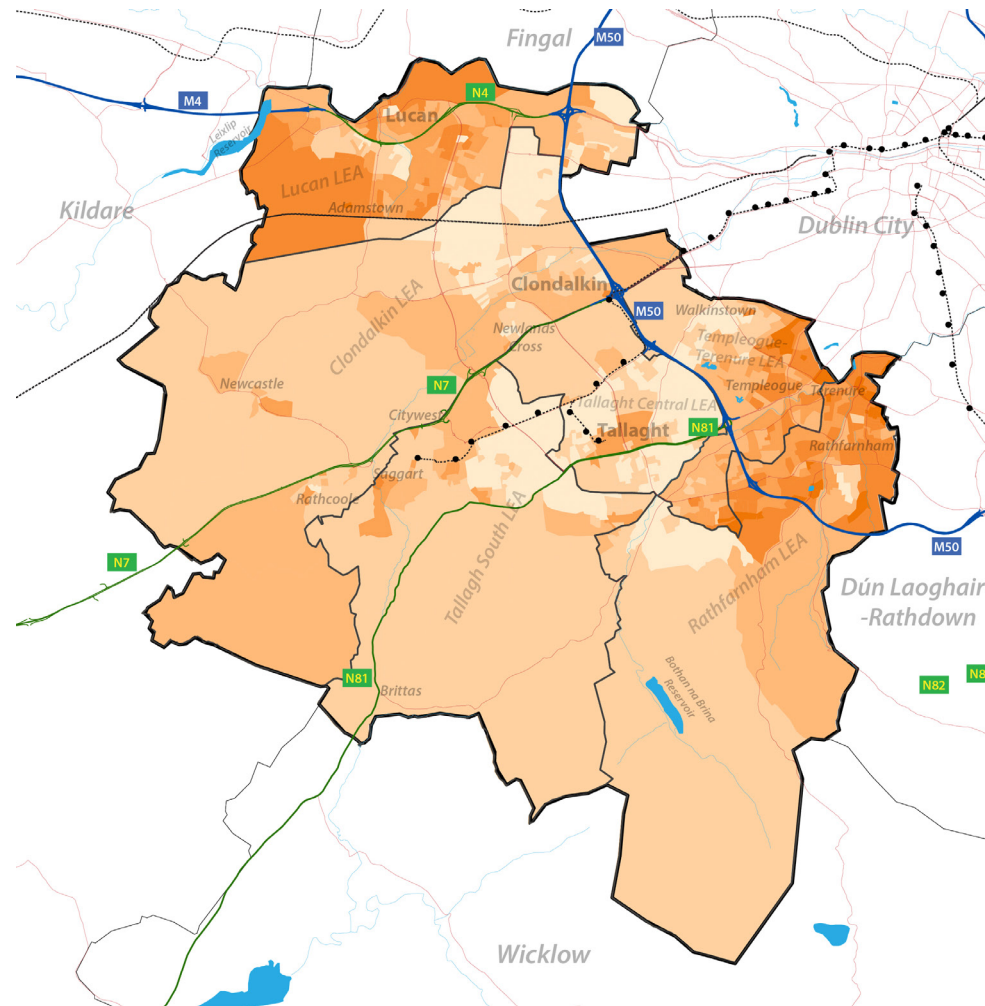
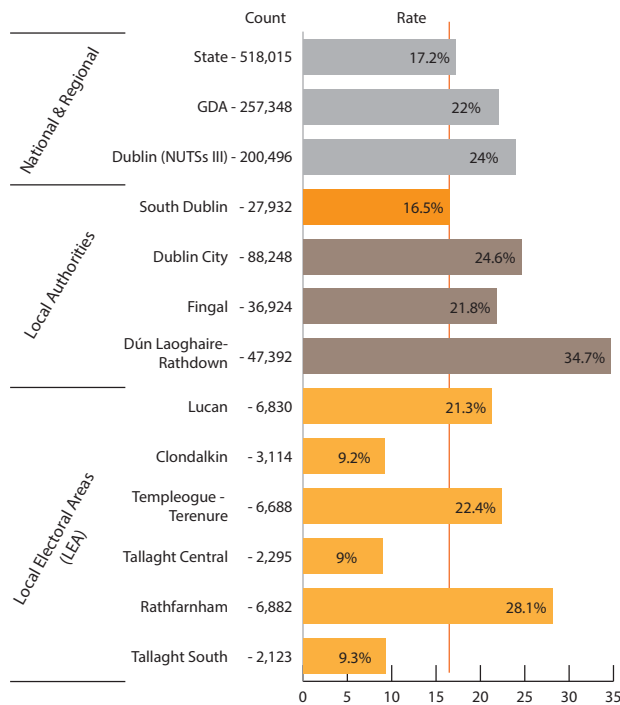
Source: CSO Census, 2011

How is South Dublin performing?
% Lower Third

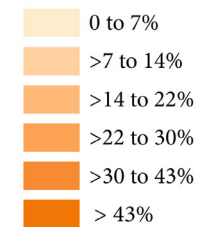


This map details the distribution of the percentage of the total population aged 15+ (completed education) with a highest level of education classed as 'Lower Third'* across South Dublin SAs. As with the previous maps, there is a very clear spatial pattern to the distribution. This time, highest rates are primarily in the south-east (Rathfarnham, Templeogue and Terenure) and in the north of the county (Lucan, Adamstown). There are also some central locations in Tallaght where rates are approximately 20%. In contrast to the previous maps, low rates of attainment are in Clondalkin (8.7%), Tallaght Central (8.6%) and Tallaght South (9.1%) – all well below both the State (11.9%) and Dublin (12.2%) regional average.

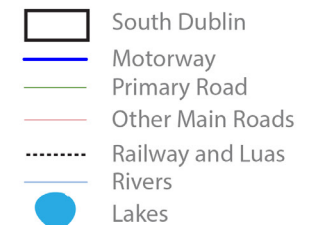
*NFQ level 6 or 7: Higher Certificate or Ordinary Bachelor Degree or National Diploma



3rd Level Plus, 2011
(as a % of those completed education)
Small Areas (SAs)



Contextual Layers



Source: CSO Census, 2011

How is South Dublin performing?
% 3rd Level Plus

9/31 Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

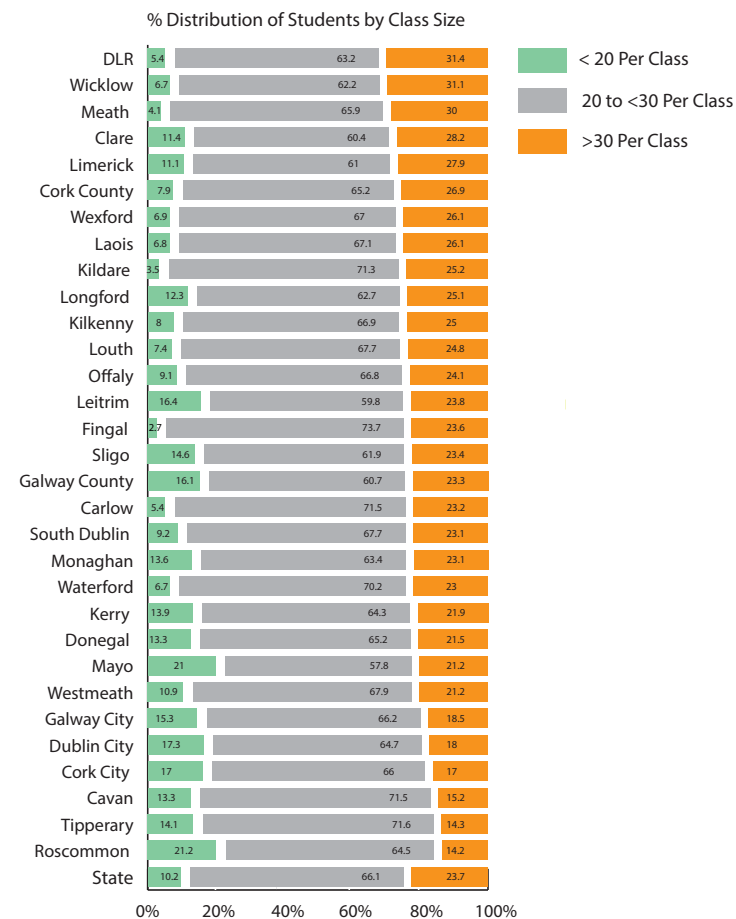
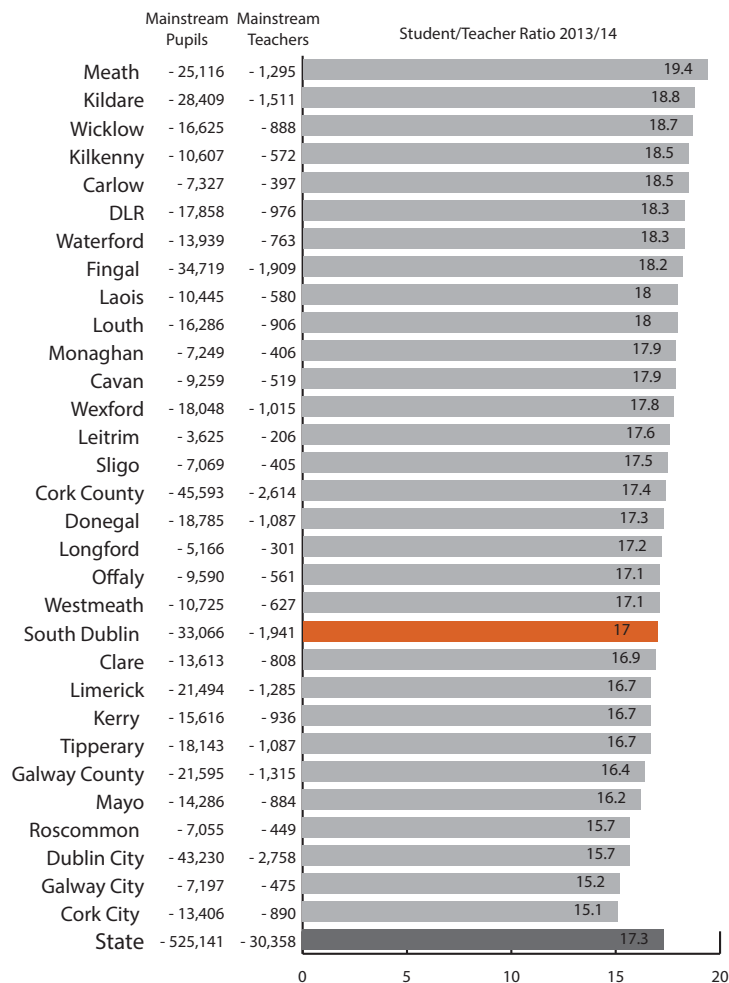
↓ National
Lower than average

↓ Dublin Region
Lower than average



This map details the distribution of the percentage of the total population aged 15+ (completed education) with a highest level of education classed as '3rd Level Plus'* across South Dublin SAs. The spatial divide in education levels across South Dublin is even more apparent in this map with high rates almost exclusively in the south-east (Rathfarnham, Templeogue and Terenure) and in the north of the county (Lucan, Adamstown). Outside of these areas, rates are exceptionally low and the LEAs of Clondalkin (9.2%), Tallaght Central (9%) and Tallaght South (9.3%) only rates more than three times lower than Rathfarnham. Interestingly, the rate in South Dublin as a whole (16.5%) is lower than both the State (17.2%) and all other Dublin local authorities.

*Honours Degree, Postgraduate or Ph.D



How is South Dublin performing?
Student/Teacher Ratio 2014/14

21/31 Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

↓ National
Lower than average

How is South Dublin performing?
% Students in Class 30+ pupils

19/31 Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

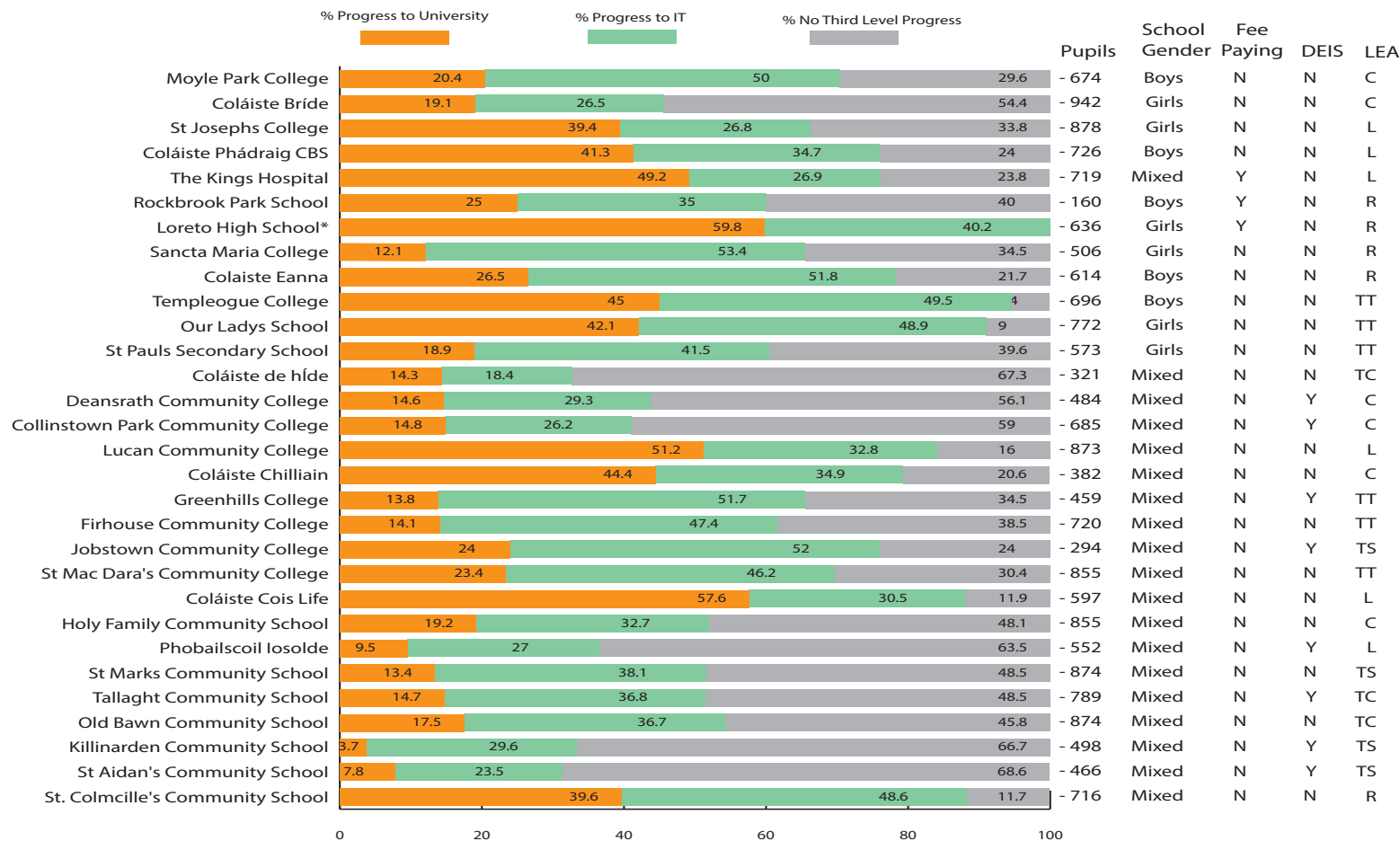
↓ National
Lower than average

Source: Department of Education and Skills (DES), 2015



An analysis of the Department of Education and Skills database on the number of mainstream pupils and teachers reveals that South Dublin has the 10th lowest pupil-teacher ratio in the State with 17 pupils per teacher. This is based on the total number of mainstream pupils (33,066) and teachers (1,941) recorded in 2013/14.

Using this dataset it is possible to categorise the primary school students in South Dublin into three different class sizes. South Dublin performs reasonably well in comparison to average class sizes in the State with the following categorisation: 9.2% in '< 20 per Class', 67.7% in '20 to 30 per Class' and 23.1% in '>30 per Class'.



South Dublin Top 5 Third Level Destinations (Leaving Cert Admissions)



356 Admissions



322 Admissions



253 Admissions



238 Admissions



183 Admissions

TT: Terenure /Tallaght - 6 Schools, 1 DEIS
L : Lucan** - 6 (8) Schools, 2 DEIS
TC: Tallaght Central - 3 Schools, 1 DEIS
R : Rathfarnham - 5 , 0 DEIS
TS: Tallaght South - 4, 3 DEIS
C : Clondalkin - 6 Schools , 2 DEIS

Total Schools 32, 9 DEIS

* Loreto High School data contains more leaving cert 3rd level allocations those who sat the leaving cert. This is due to repeat students and skews the progression rates positively.

**Lucan LEA: Adamstown & St Kevins Community Colleges excluded as no leaving cert data exist/available in 2014

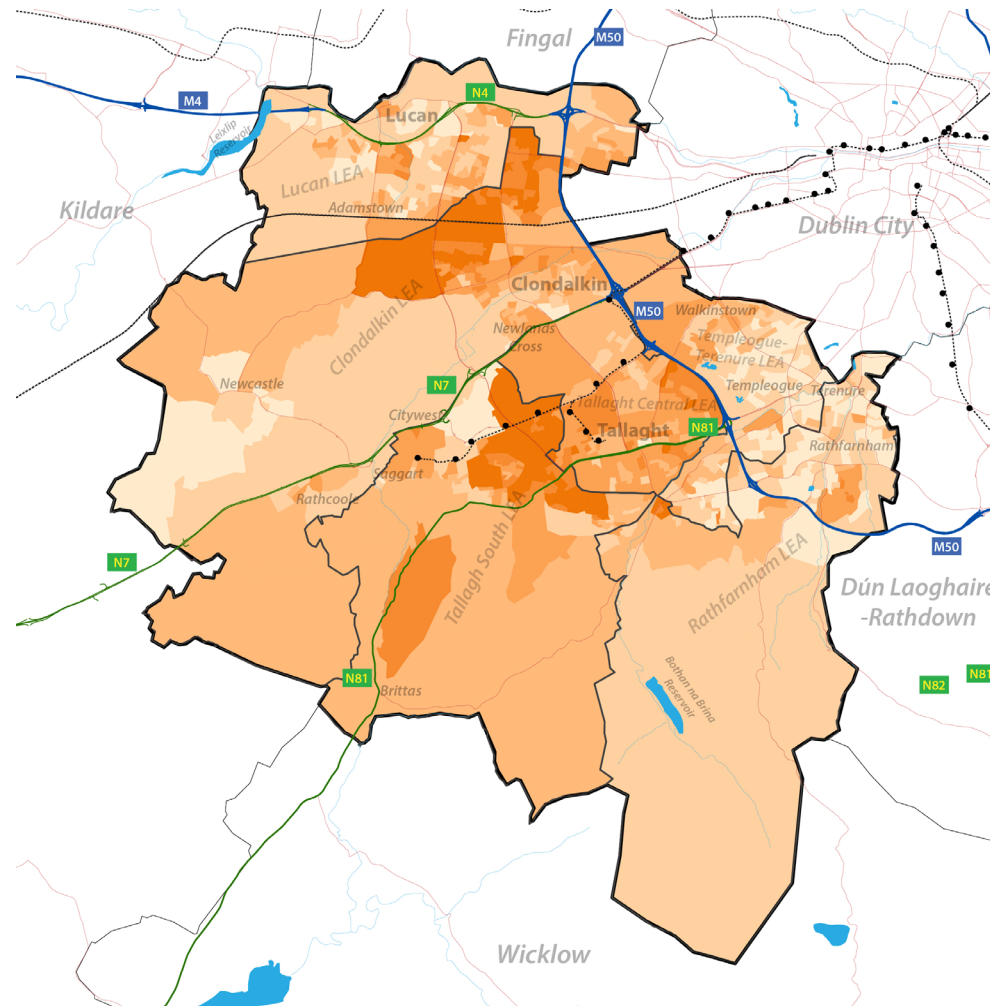
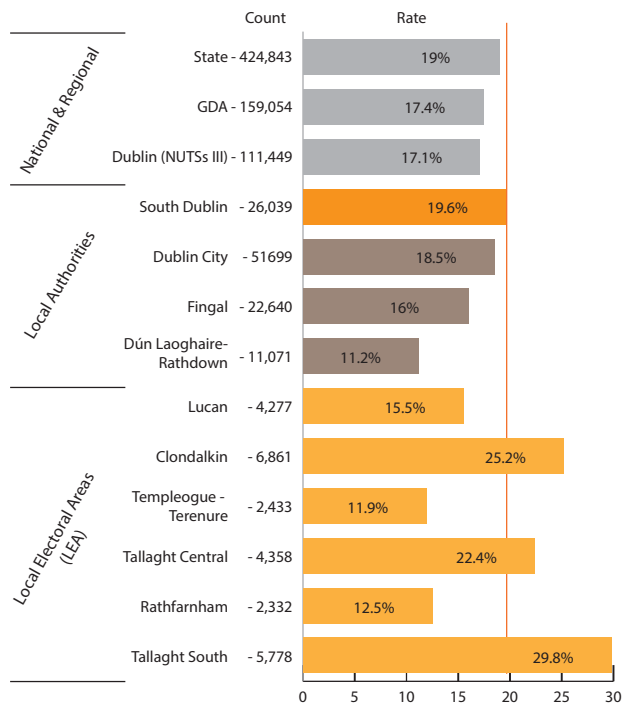
Source: Schooldays.ie 2015



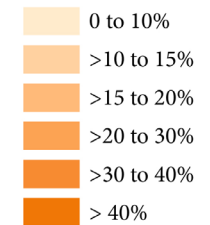
An analysis of results from SchoolDays.ie provides details on progression rates (those who sit the Leaving Cert and progress to 3rd level) from all South Dublin secondary schools to 3rd level institutions. According to the 2013/14 results, South Dublin recorded a progression rate of 67.2% and was the 4th lowest in the country. In comparison, Dublin City had a rate of 67%, Fingal had a rate of 69.6% and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown had a rate of 80.6%.

There is also quite a difference in progression rates apparent between DEIS and Non-DEIS schools with DEIS schools recording rates between 31.4% and 76% whereas Non-DEIS schools recorded rates between 32.7% and 100%*.

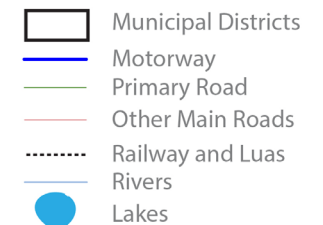
The main 3rd level destinations for South Dublin Schools are IoT Tallaght, DIT, UCD, Maynooth University and TCD.



Unemployment Rate, 2011
(Total unemployed as a % of Labour Force)
Small Areas (SAs)



Contextual Layers



Ordnance Survey Ireland Licence No. 2015/23/CCMA/South Dublin County Council
© Ordnance Survey Ireland/Government of Ireland
Produced by: All-Island Research Observatory (AIRO)

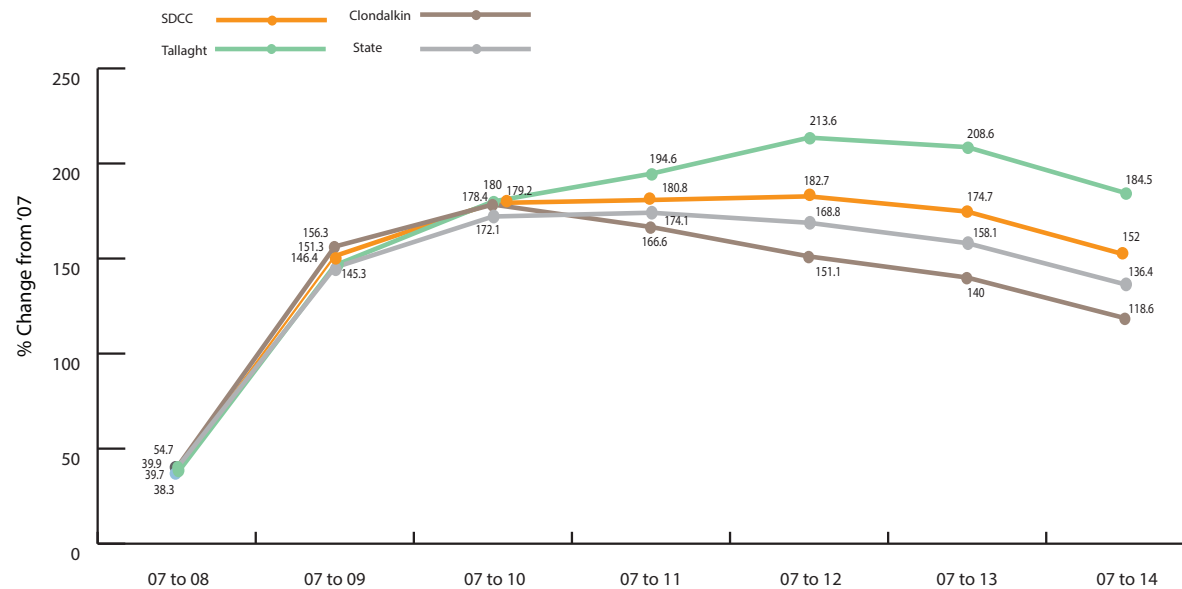
Source: CSO Census, 2011

How is South Dublin performing?
% Unemployment

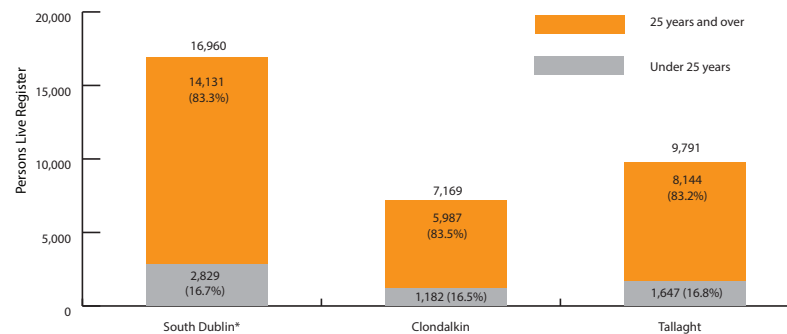


As of 2011, the total population classed as unemployed (both unemployed and looking for first job) in South Dublin was 26,039. This figure represents an unemployment rate of 19.6% of the total labour force of 132,573 (population aged 15+ At Work and Unemployed). South Dublin has the 3rd highest number classed as unemployed and the 16th highest unemployment rate. The rate in South Dublin is higher than all other Dublin local authorities.

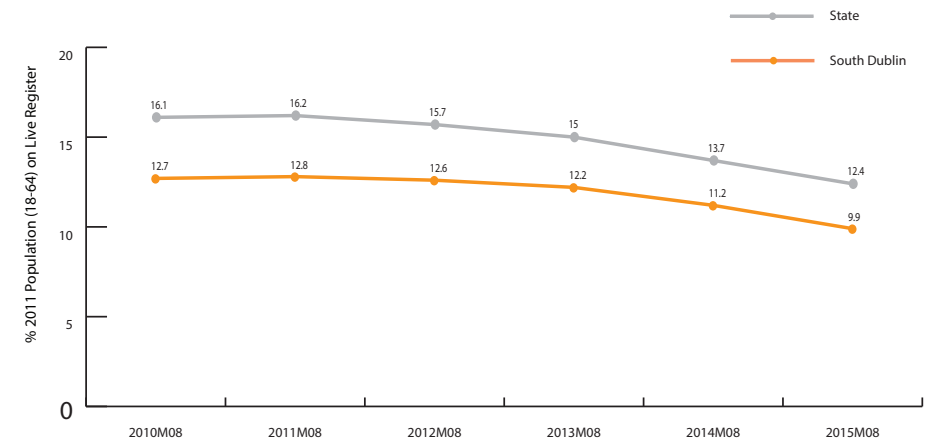
There is a stark contrast with unemployment rates across the county with much higher rates in Tallaght South (29.8%), Tallaght Central (22.4%) and Clondalkin (25.2%). In contrast to this, rates are much lower in other LEAs with Templeogue-Terenure having the lowest rate at 11.9%.



Persons on Live Register by Age - August 2015, South Dublin & Social Welfare Offices (SWO)



*South Dublin figures represent those accessing social welfare offices located within the Local Authority. South Dublin residents may also access social welfare offices located outside the Local Authority.



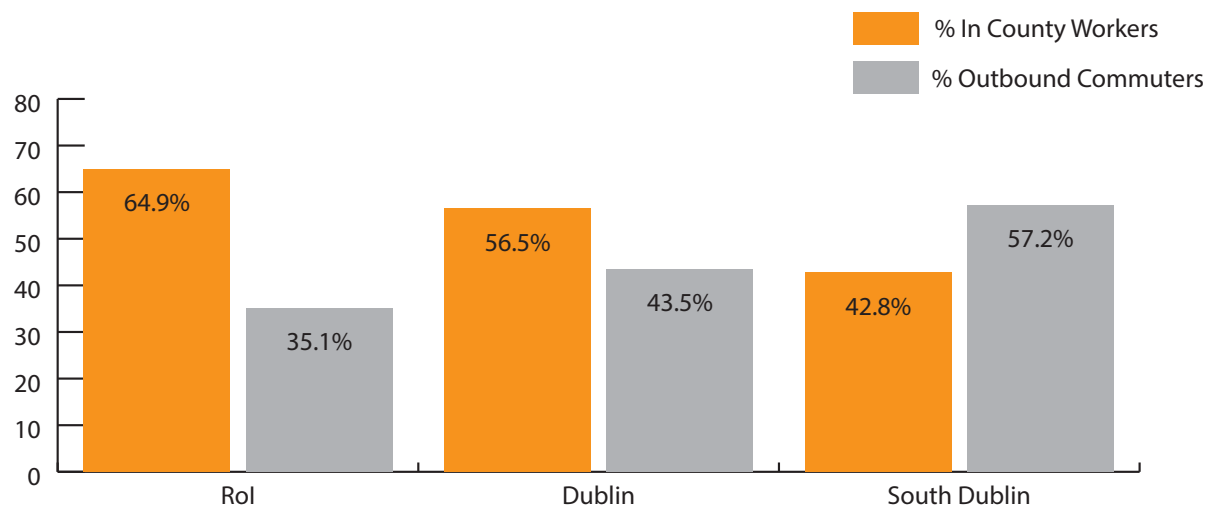
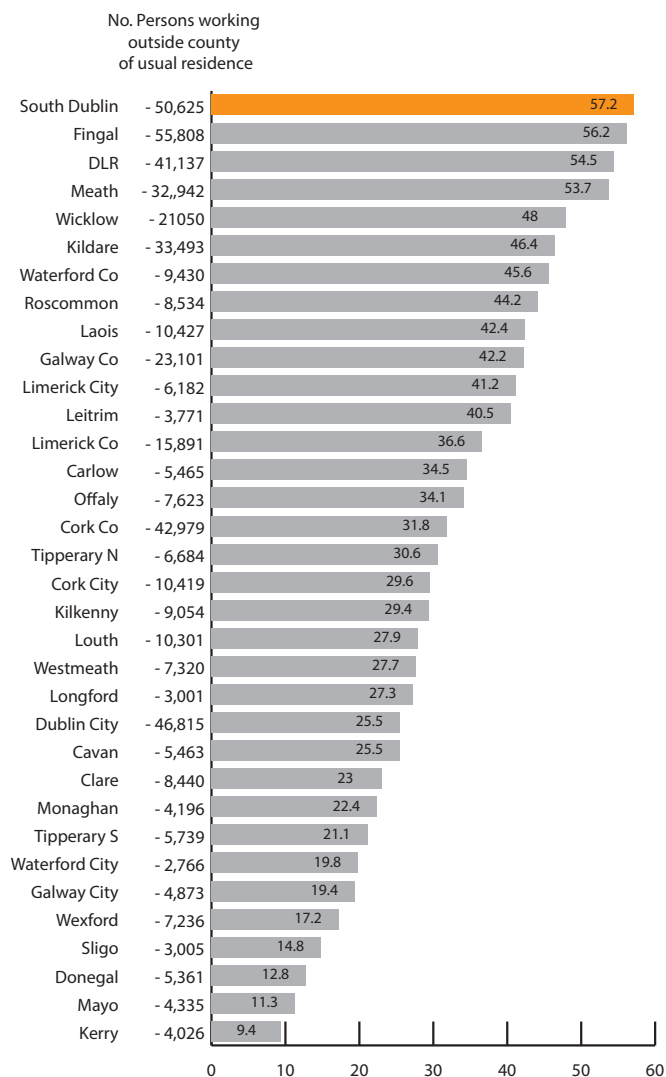
Source: Department for Social Protection (DSP) and AIRO, 2015

How is South Dublin performing? % Live Register



Since 2011 there has been a noticeable decrease in levels of unemployment across the country. In the absence of new census figures, the most reliable means of measuring this change within South Dublin is through the Live Register* (this is not a true measure of unemployment as it includes part-time workers). Using a per population rate (18-64), it is estimated that the rate in South Dublin has decreased from 12.7% in M8 2010 to 9.9% in M8 2015. This rate is lower than the State average of 12.4%. As of August 2015, the total Live Register recipients residing in South Dublin can be grouped into the following age categories: Under 25 (2,829 or 16.7%) and 25 Years and Over (14,131 or 83.3%).

*Live Register total in South Dublin is based on Clondalkin and Tallaght SWO only and excludes those registering at the Nutgrove and Ballyfermot SWO.



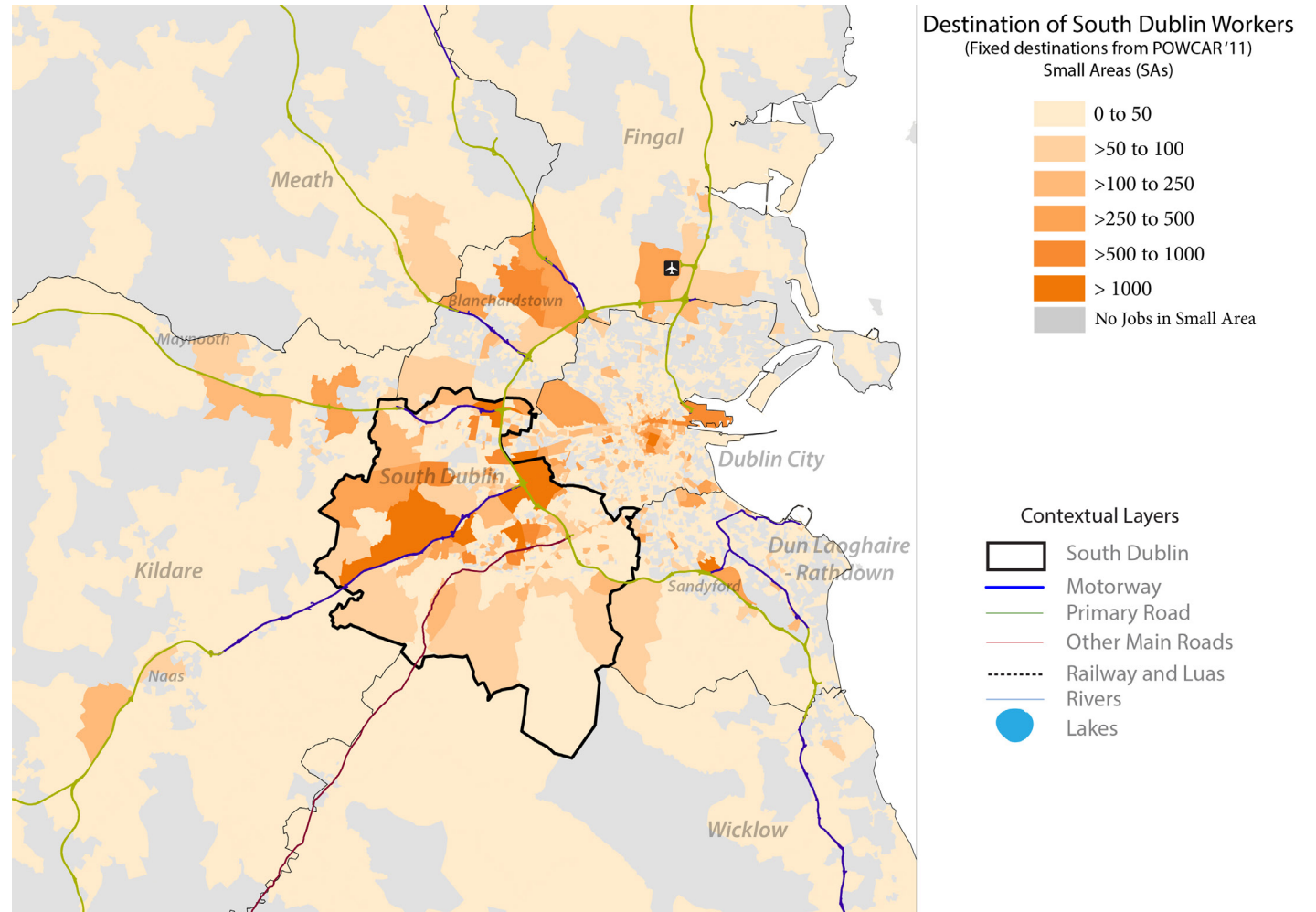
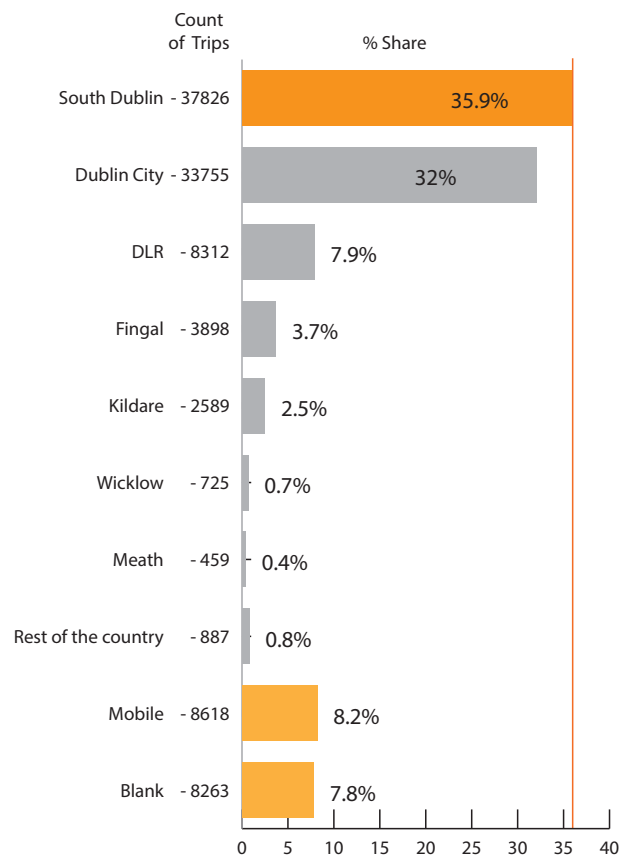
Source: CSO Census - POWCAR, 2011

How is South Dublin performing?
% Workers Commuting Out of County



South Dublin has the highest rate of 'Out of County' commuting in the country with 57.2% (50,625) of all workers (with a fixed or known work destination) commuting out of the county for employment opportunities – the vast majority of these are however commuting into Dublin City, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown or Fingal. As expected, highest rates in other local authorities are all from Dublin and the Mid-East commuter belt.

The map on the following page details the employment destinations of all South Dublin resident workers who commute out of the county.

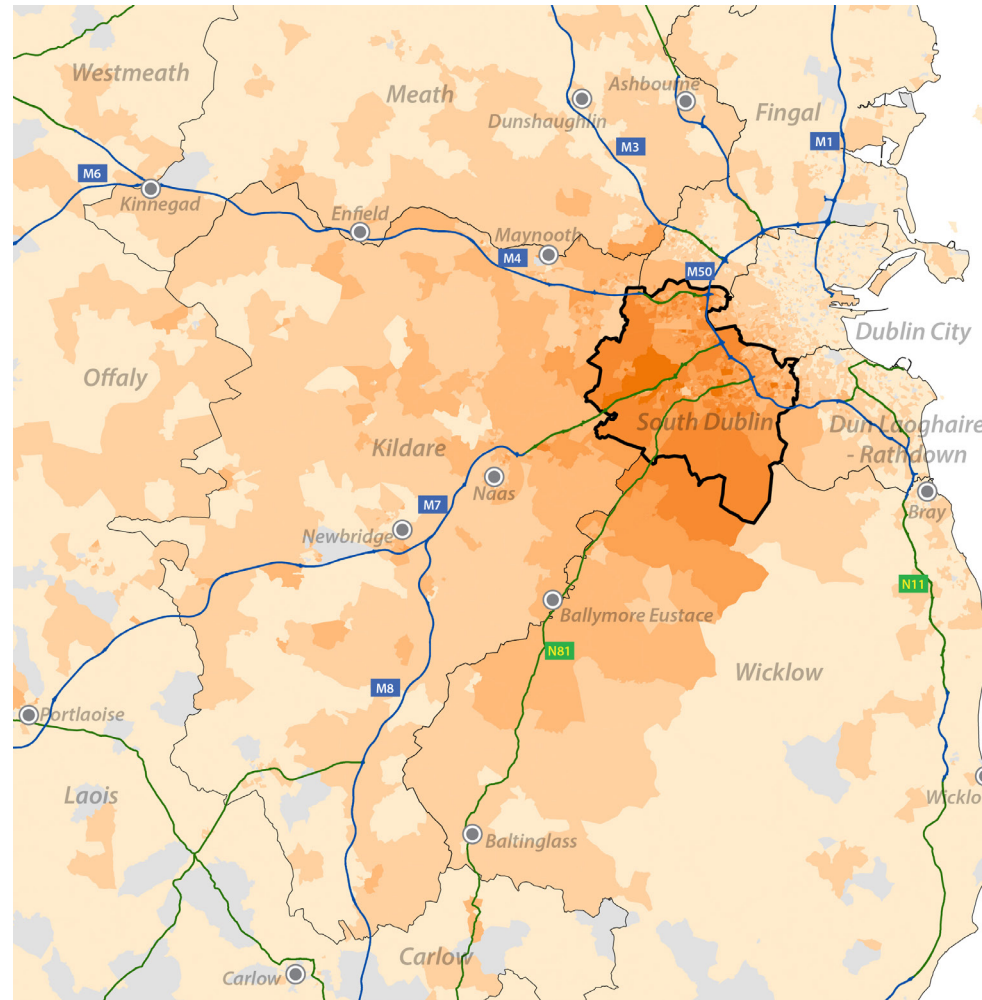
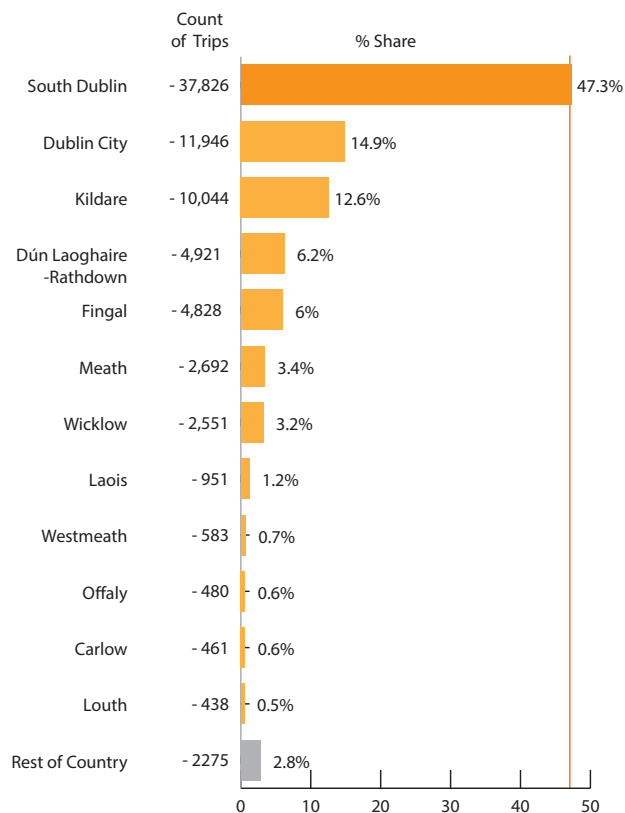


Source: CSO Census - POWCAR, 2011

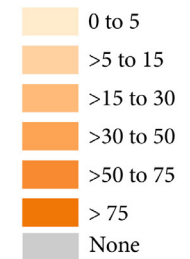


The above map and graphic details the destination of all South Dublin resident workers (105,332) as of April 2011. Of these, 35.9% (37,826) were employed with South Dublin, 16% (16,881) had no fixed work destination (mobile workers or blank address) and the remaining 48.1% (50,625) were employed elsewhere in Ireland. At the local authority level, Dublin City, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown and Fingal were the main destinations.

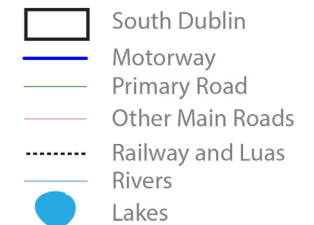
The map provides further detail and highlights the key destinations with Dublin city centre, Sandyford Industrial Estate, Dublin Airport and Blanchardstown/Mullhuddart amongst the key employment destinations for South Dublin workers.



Origin of those working in S. Dublin
(Residence count per SA from POWCAR '11)
Small Areas (SAs)



Contextual Layers

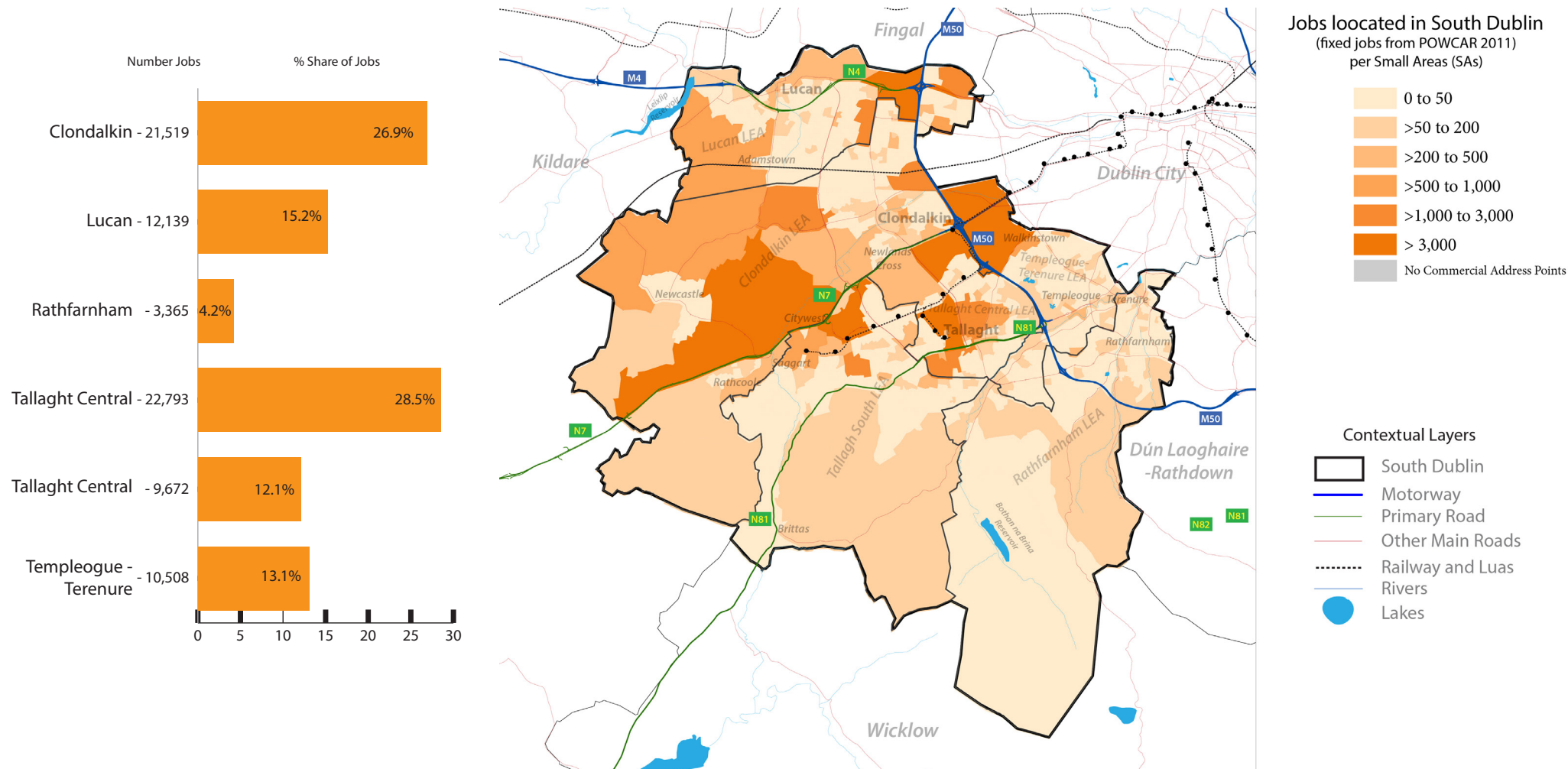


Source: CSO Census - POWCAR, 2011



The above map and graphic details the origin of all those employed within South Dublin (79,996) as of April 2011. South Dublin is a key commuting destination for workers from the Dublin and Mid-East regions. Residents workers from South Dublin account for 47.3% (37,826) of all the jobs located in the county with Dublin City (14.9%), Kildare (12.6%), Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (6.2%) and Fingal (6%) the other main origins of those working in the county.

Again, the map provides more detail on the exact origin of workers who are employed within the county. The extent of the South Dublin commuting pull from the Mid-East is clear with high numbers travelling from large parts of Kildare, east Wicklow and south Meath.

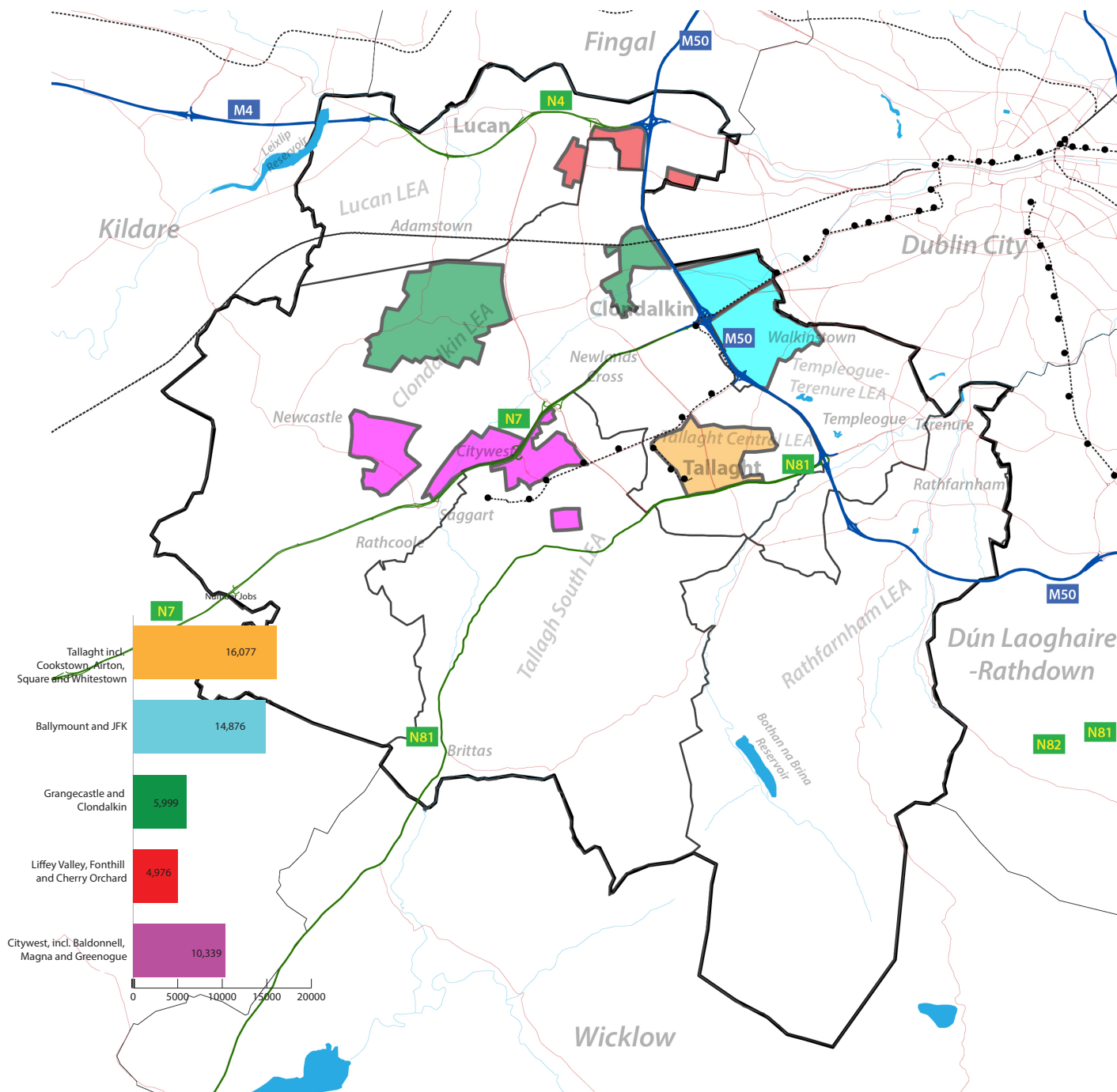


Source: CSO Census - POWCAR, 2011

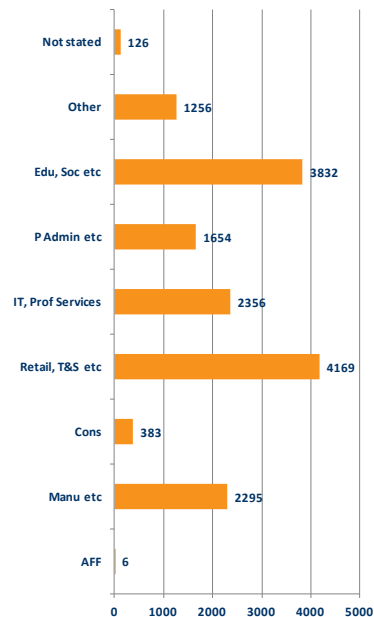


According to results from Census 2011 (POWCAR - Place of Work Census of Anonymised Records) there were 79,996 jobs located in South Dublin (including those who work from home). At the LEA level, both Clondalkin (21,519 or 26.9% of all jobs) and Tallaght Central (22,793 or 28.5% of all jobs) are the main employment centres within the county with much smaller proportions of all jobs located in the other LEAs.

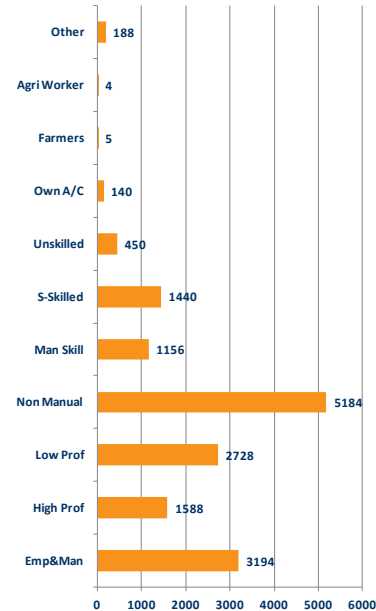
The maps above highlights the main employment locations - areas such as Tallaght (Square and other central locations), M50/N7 industrial estates, Grange Castle, Citywest, Liffey Valley and Fonthill industrial estates are the key locations.



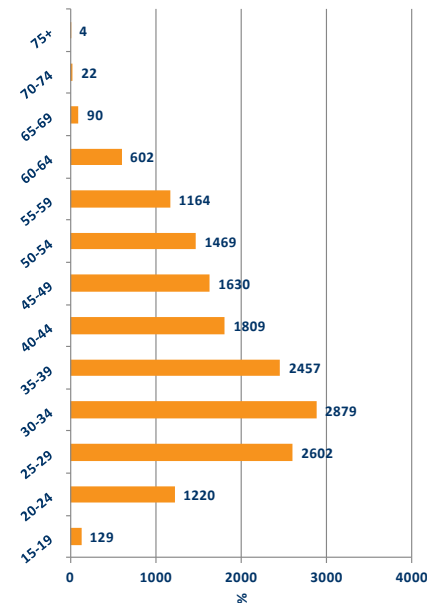
Industry of Employment



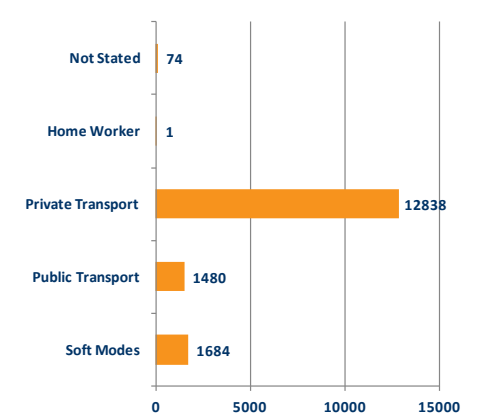
Occupation



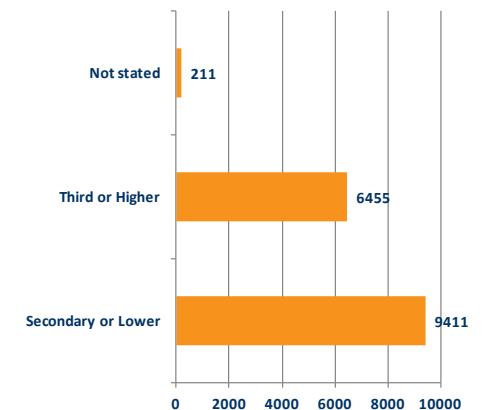
Age of Workers



Mode of Transport



Education



Source: CSO Census - POWCAR, 2011

Tallaght incl. Cookstown, Airton, Tallaght Square and Whitestown

How is South Dublin performing?
Number of jobs in Employment Zone

16,077 Total jobs in Tallaght **20.1%** % of all jobs in South Dublin

How is South Dublin performing?
Origin of workforce?

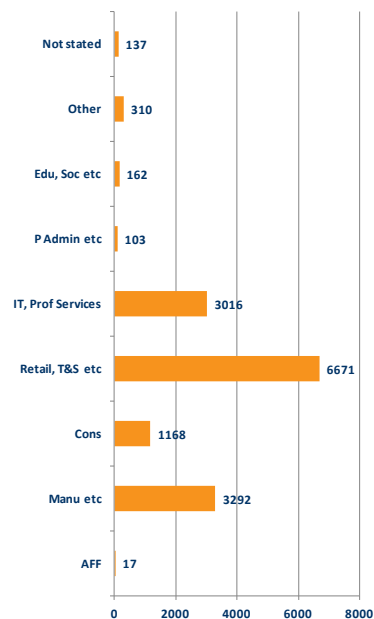
50.5% South Dublin **26.8%** Rest of Dublin **17.1%** Mid-East **5.6%** Rest of Ireland
% of workers residence % of workers residence % of workers residence % of workers residence



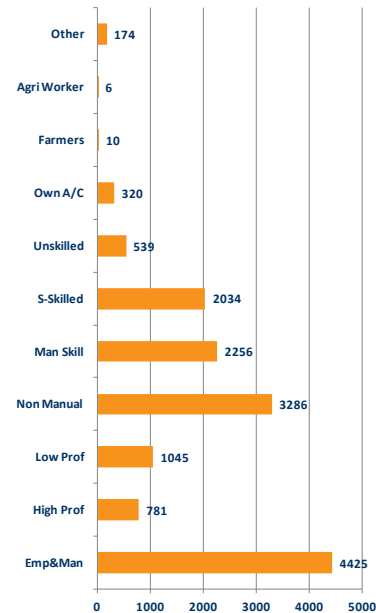
According to the 2011 Census, there were 16,077 jobs located in the Tallaght Employment Zone (incl. Cookstown, Airton, Tallaght Square and Whitestown). This figure equates to 20.1% of all jobs located within South Dublin. Of those jobs, 50.5% (8,121) were undertaken from residents in South Dublin, 26.8% (4,309) from elsewhere in Dublin, 17.1% (2,753) from the Mid-East and 5.6% (894) from elsewhere in Ireland.

The above graphics provide a profile of the actual jobs located in the Tallaght Employment Zone: Industry of Employment, Occupation, Age of Workers, Education and Mode of Transport. Jobs in this are primarily in the Retail and Education/Social sectors with a high proportion of occupations being non-manual.

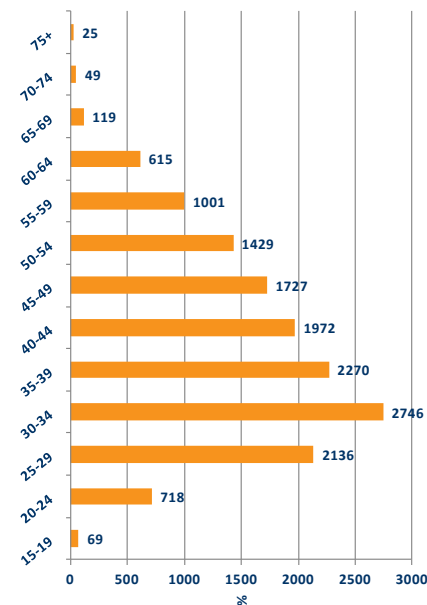
Industry of Employment



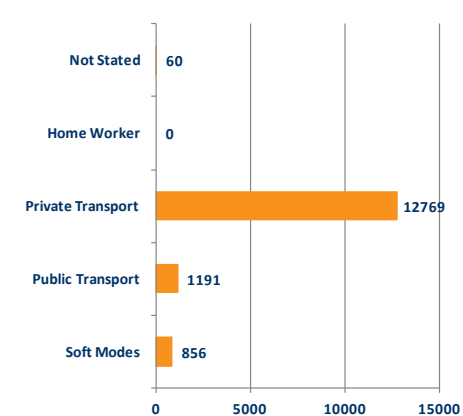
Occupation



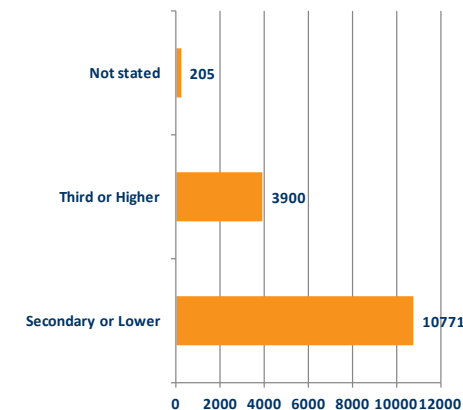
Age of Workers



Mode of Transport



Education



Source: CSO Census - POWCAR, 2011

Ballymount and JFK

How is South Dublin performing?
Number of jobs in Employment Zone

14,876 Total jobs in Ballymount/JFK **18.6%** % of all jobs in South Dublin

How is South Dublin performing?
Origin of workforce?

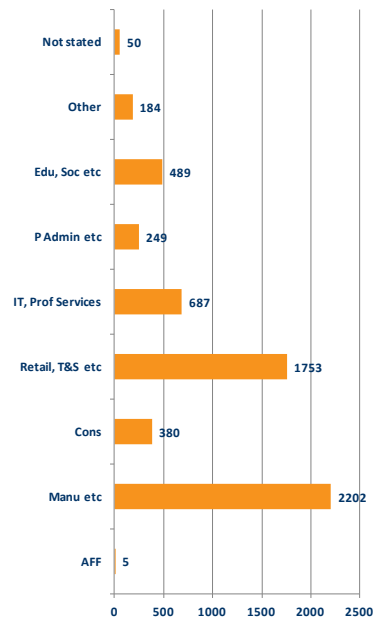
36% South Dublin **37.6%** Rest of Dublin **18.5%** Mid-East **7.9%** Rest of Ireland
% of workers residence % of workers residence % of workers residence % of workers residence



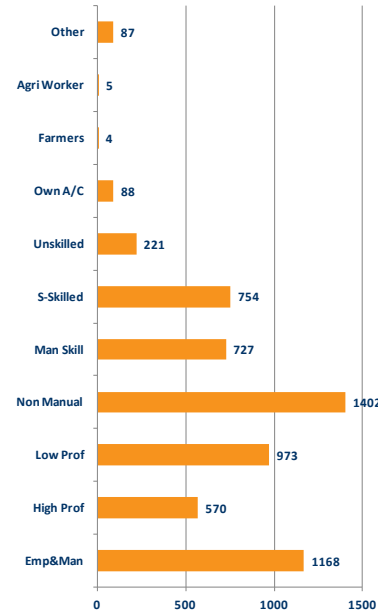
According to the 2011 Census, there were 14,876 jobs located in the Ballymount and JFK Employment Zone. This figure equates to 18.6% of all jobs located within South Dublin. Of those jobs, 36% (5,351) were undertaken from residents in South Dublin, 37.6% (5,592) from elsewhere in Dublin, 18.5% (2,752) from the Mid-East and 7.9% (1,181) from elsewhere in Ireland.

The above graphics provide a profile of the actual jobs located in the Ballymount and JFK Employment Zone: Industry of Employment, Occupation, Age of Workers, Education and Mode of Transport. Jobs in this area are primarily in the Retail, Manufacturing and Professional Services industries. Interestingly, occupational status in this area has a high rate of Employers and Managers and highlights that this employment zone contains high levels of SMEs with relatively low numbers of employees.

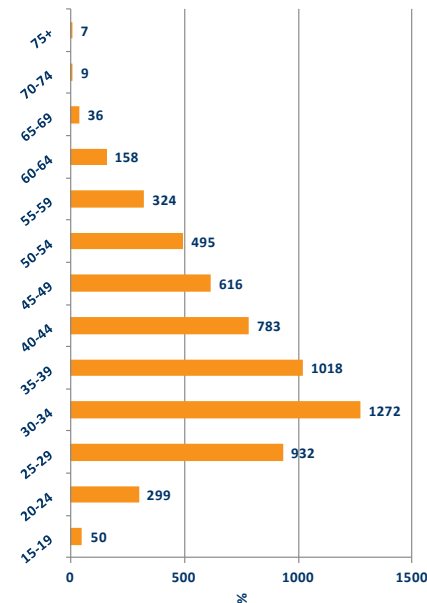
Industry of Employment



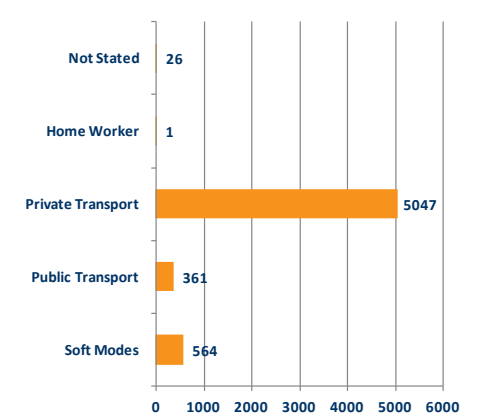
Occupation



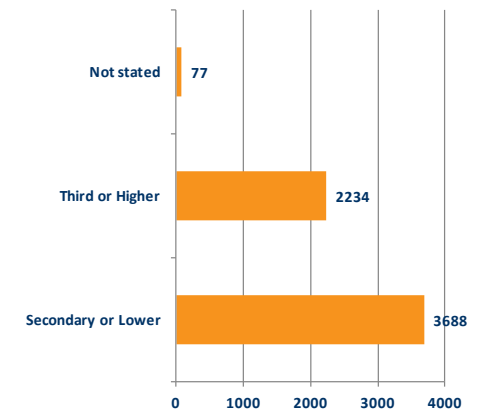
Age of Workers



Mode of Transport



Education



Source: CSO Census - POWCAR, 2011

*Grangecastle including Clondalkin

How is South Dublin performing?
Number of jobs in Employment Zone

5,999 Total jobs in Grangecastle*
7.5% % of all jobs in South Dublin

How is South Dublin performing?
Origin of workforce?

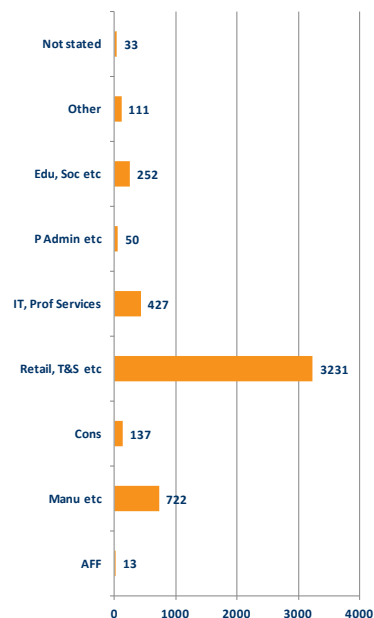
44.9% South Dublin
2,691 % of workers residence
24.4% Rest of Dublin
1,464 % of workers residence
22.2% Mid-East
1,330 % of workers residence
8.6% Rest of Ireland
514 % of workers residence



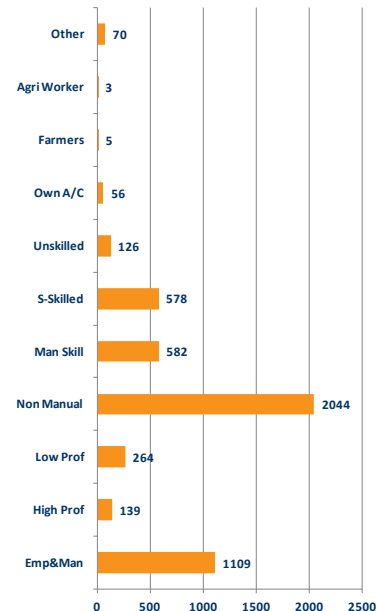
According to the 2011 Census, there were 5,999 jobs located in the Grangecastle and Clondalkin Employment Zone. This figure equates to 7.5% of all jobs located within South Dublin. Of those jobs, 44.9% (2,691) were undertaken from residents in South Dublin, 24.4% (1,464) from elsewhere in Dublin, 22.2% (1,330) from the Mid-East and 8.6% (514) from elsewhere in Ireland.

The above graphics provide a profile of the actual jobs located in the Grangecastle and Clondalkin Employment Zone: Industry of Employment, Occupation, Age of Workers, Education and Mode of Transport. Jobs in this area are primarily in the Manufacturing and Retail sectors with a high proportion of occupations being non-manual and from the higher professional groupings.

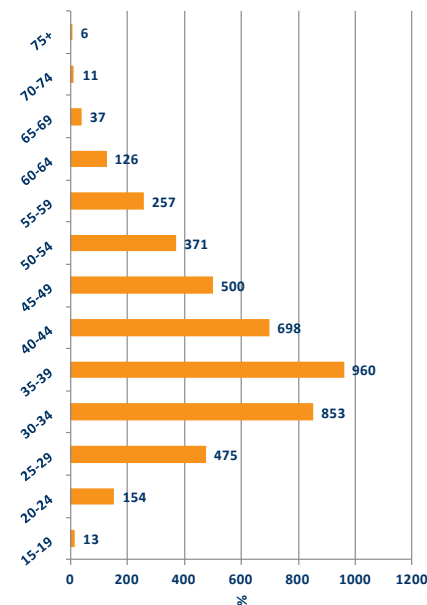
Industry of Employment



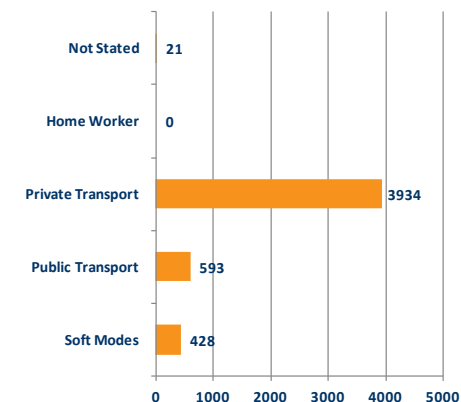
Occupation



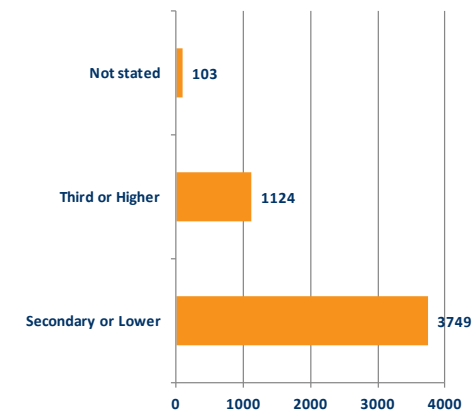
Age of Workers



Mode of Transport



Education



Source: CSO Census - POWCAR, 2011

*Liffey Valley, Fonthill and Cherry Orchard

How is South Dublin performing?
Number of jobs in Employment Zone

4,976 Total jobs in Liffey Valley*
6.2% % of all jobs in South Dublin

How is South Dublin performing?
Origin of workforce?

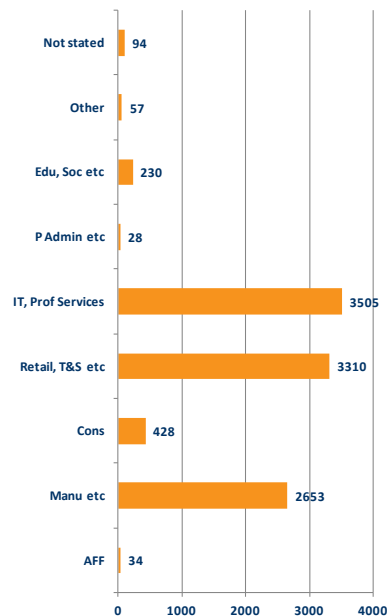
45.6% South Dublin
2,271 % of workers residence
29.8% Rest of Dublin
1,484 % of workers residence
18.9% Mid-East
938 % of workers residence
5.7% Rest of Ireland
283 % of workers residence



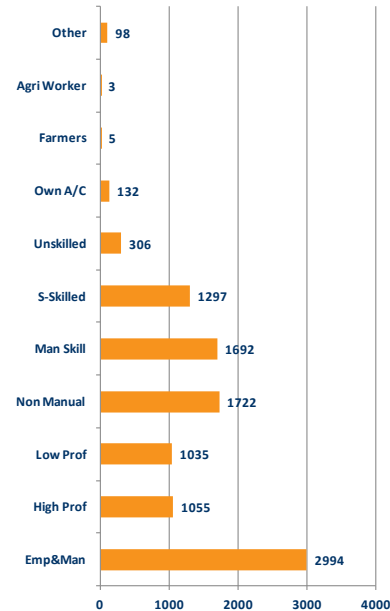
According to the 2011 Census, there were 4,976 jobs located in the Liffey Valley Employment Zone (incl. Fonthill and Cherry Orchard). This figure equates to 6.2% of all jobs located within South Dublin. Of those jobs, 45.6% (2,271) were undertaken from residents in South Dublin, 29.8% (1,484) from elsewhere in Dublin, 18.9% (938) from the Mid-East and 5.7% (283) from elsewhere in Ireland.

The above graphics provide a profile of the actual jobs located in the Liffey Valley Employment Zone: Industry of Employment, Occupation, Age of Workers, Education and Mode of Transport. Jobs in this are almost exclusively in the Retail sector with a high proportion of occupations being non-manual.

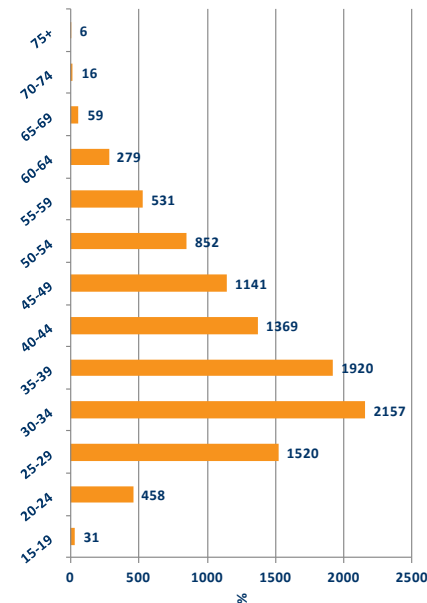
Industry of Employment



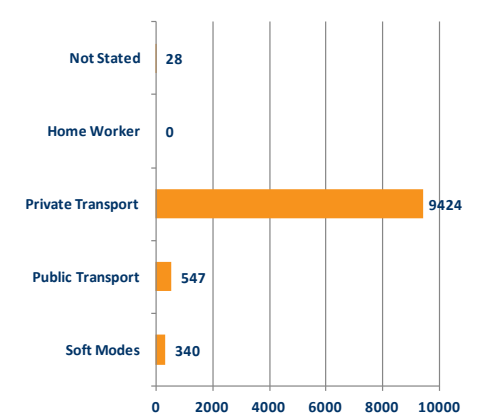
Occupation



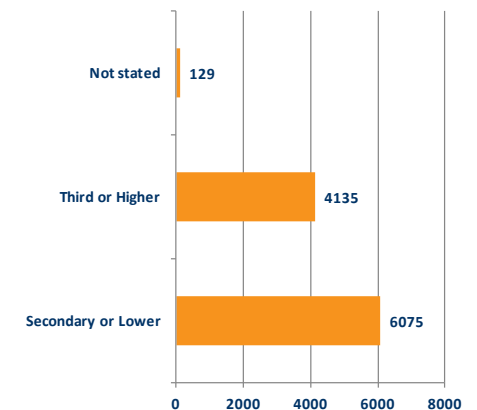
Age of Workers



Mode of Transport



Education



Source: CSO Census - POWCAR, 2011

*Citywest including Baldonnell, Magna and Greenogue

How is South Dublin performing?
Number of jobs in Employment Zone

10,339 Total jobs in Citywest

12.9% % of all jobs in South Dublin

How is South Dublin performing?
Origin of workforce?

33.4% South Dublin
3,450 % of workers residence

30% Rest of Dublin
3,103 % of workers residence

26.1% Mid-East
2,696 % of workers residence

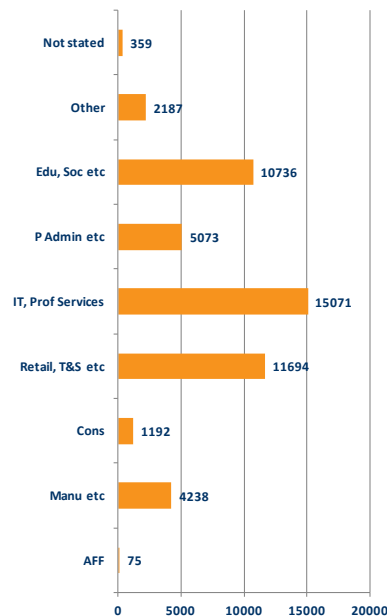
10.5% Rest of Ireland
1,090 % of workers residence



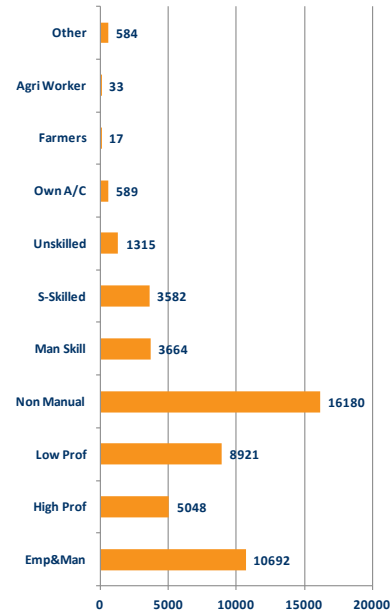
According to the 2011 Census, there were 10,339 jobs located in the Citywest Employment Zone (incl. Baldonnell, Magna and Greenogue). This figure equates to 12.9% of all jobs located within South Dublin. Of those jobs, 33.4% (3,450) were undertaken from residents in South Dublin, 30% (3,103) from elsewhere in Dublin, 26.1% (2,696) from the Mid-East and 10.5% (1,090) from elsewhere in Ireland.

The above graphics provide a profile of the actual jobs located in the Citywest Employment Zone: Industry of Employment, Occupation, Age of Workers, Education and Mode of Transport. Jobs in this area are primarily in the Professional Services, Retail and Manufacturing industries with a high level of professional occupations such as Employers and Managers and Lower and Higher Professionals.

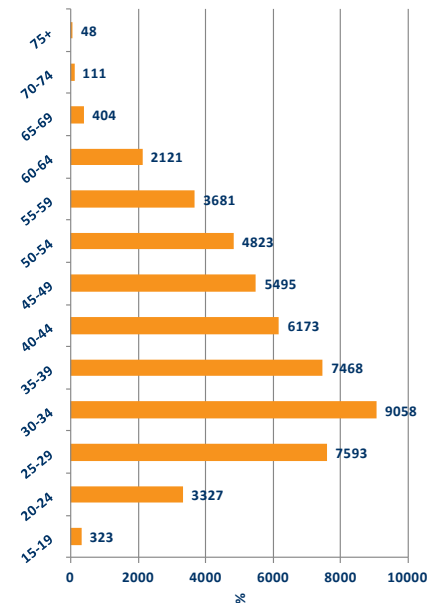
Industry of Employment



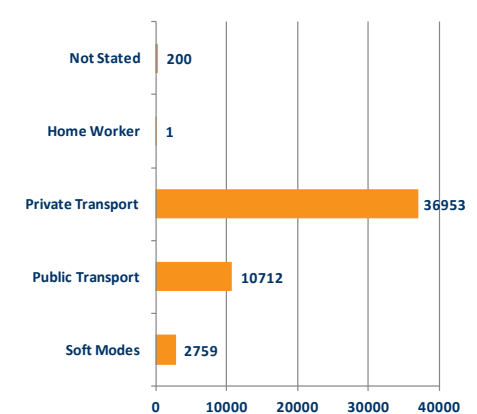
Occupation



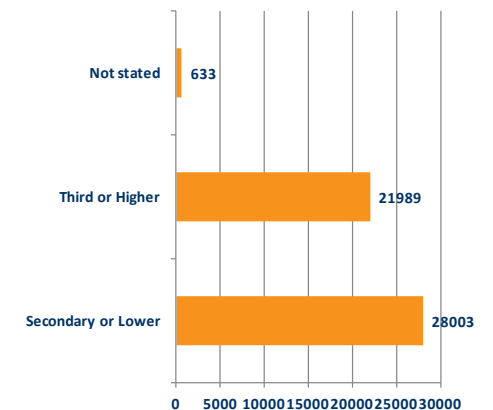
Age of Workers



Mode of Transport



Education



Source: CSO Census - POWCAR, 2011

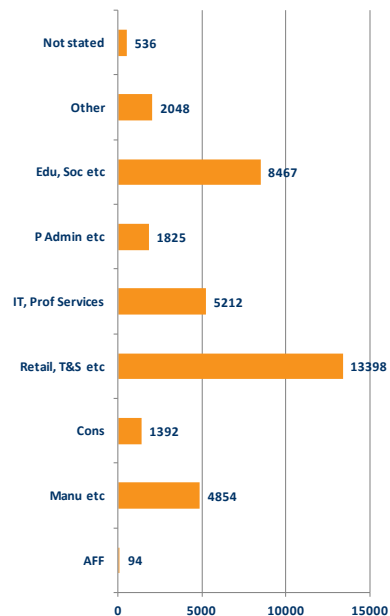
External Commuters from South Dublin



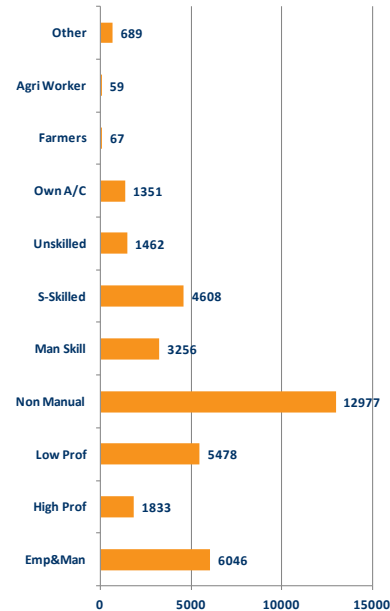
The series of graphics above provide a profile of the workforce who commute out of South Dublin (50,625 - excludes mobile and blank destinations) on a daily basis to employment destinations primarily in other Dublin local authorities and the Mid-East. In general, the profile points to a highly educated workforce (43.4% with Third level qualifications) with a high number employed in both non-manual and higher level occupations - Employers & Managers, Higher Professionals and Lower Professionals.

Also, and as expected, a high proportion of those commuting out of the county are employed in high end industries such as 'IT & Prof Services' (accountants, lawyers, banking etc), Retail and in Education and Social employment. By far the highest mode of transport for those commuting out of the county is via Private Transport - cars and car sharing (26,953).

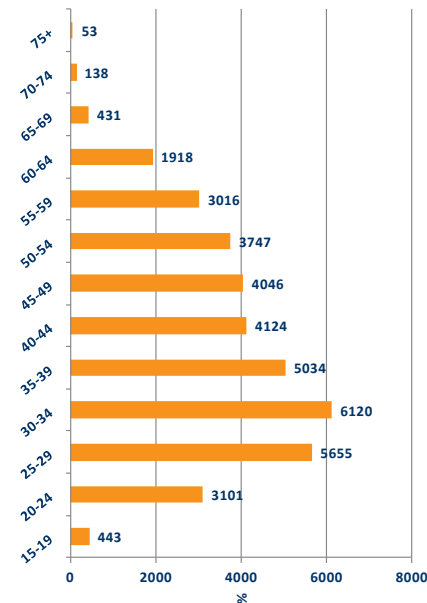
Industry of Employment



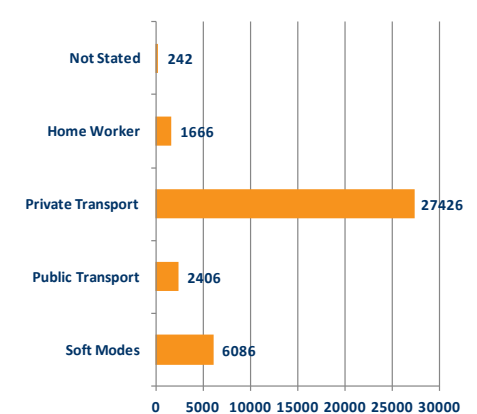
Occupation



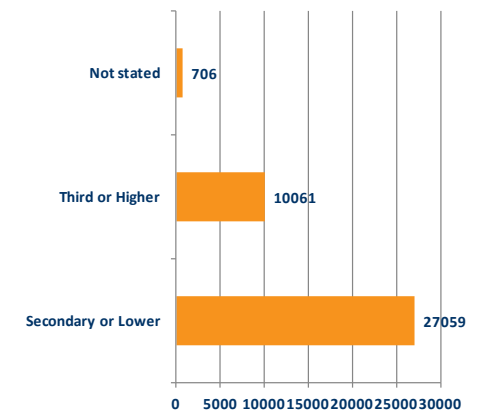
Age of Workers



Mode of Transport



Education



Source: CSO Census - POWCAR, 2011

Jobs located in South Dublin undertaken by South Dublin residents

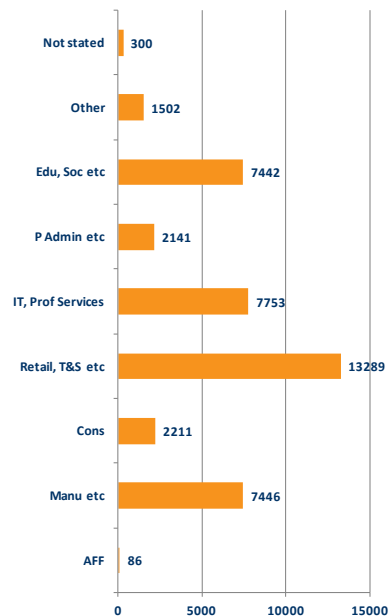
How is South Dublin performing?
Local jobs by local residents



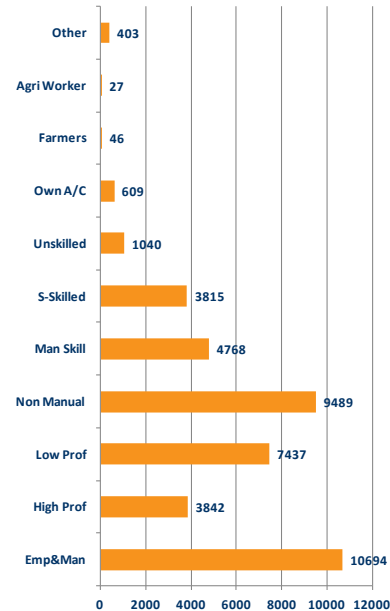
According to the 2011 Census, there were 79,996 jobs located within South Dublin. This figure equates to 15 % of all jobs located within the Dublin region. Of those jobs, 47.3% (37,826) were undertaken from residents in South Dublin with the remaining 52.7% (42,170) commuting to the job location from outside the county.

The above graphics provide a profile of the actual local jobs undertaken by residents in South Dublin: Industry of Employment, Occupation, Age of Workers, Education and Mode of Transport. These jobs are primarily in the Education/Social and Retail, Transport and Storage etc sectors. Interestingly, a very high proportion of the local jobs undertaken by South Dublin residents are Non-Manual and undertaken by a workforce with a low level of education (secondary or lower).

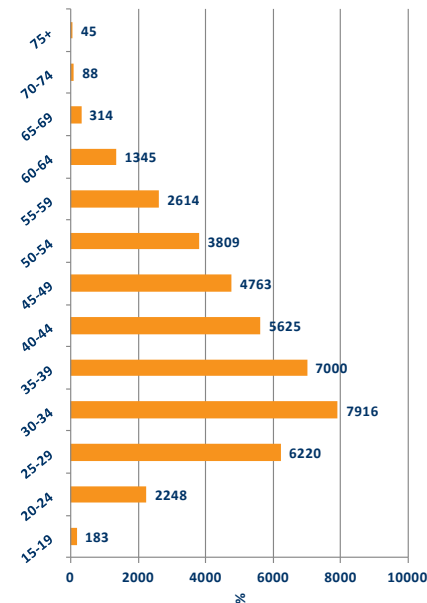
Industry of Employment



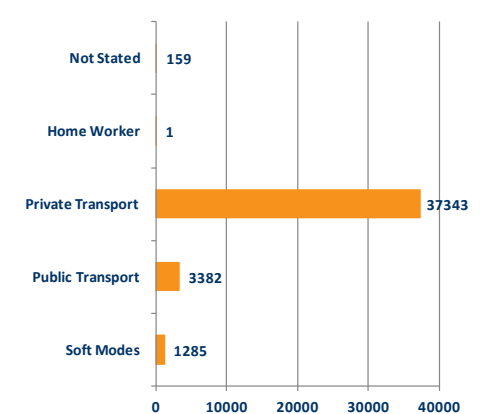
Occupation



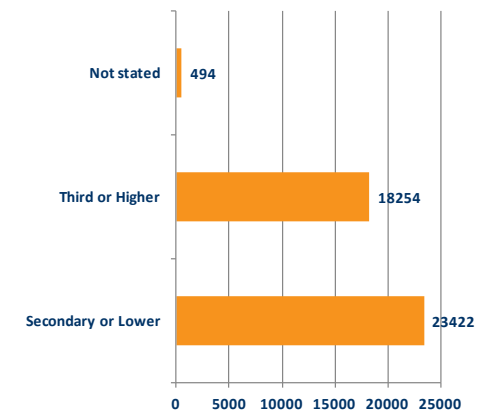
Age of Workers



Mode of Transport



Education



Source: CSO Census - POWCAR, 2011

Jobs located in South Dublin undertaken by inbound commuters

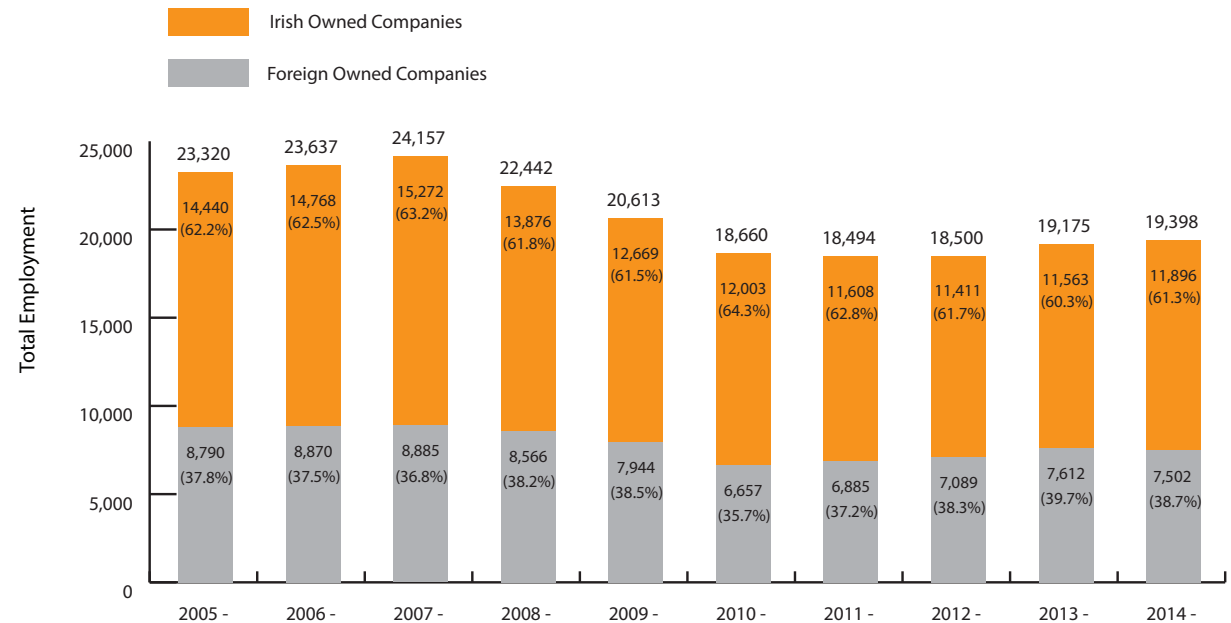
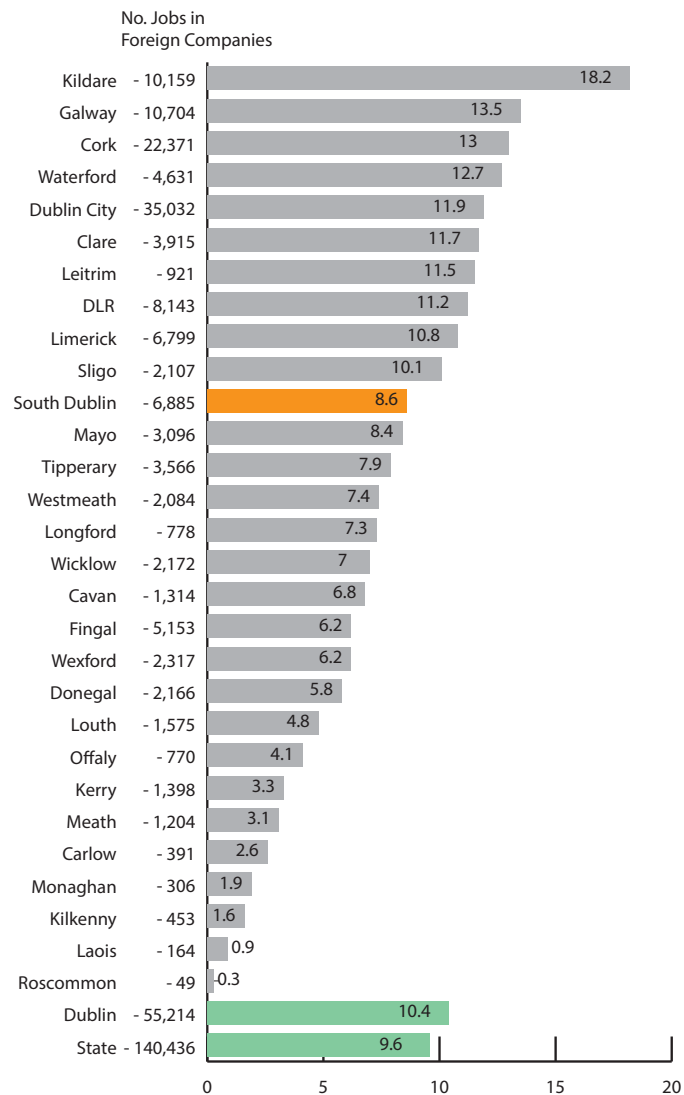
How is South Dublin performing?
Local jobs by inbound commuters

79,996 Jobs in South Dublin **52.7%** (42,170) % undertaken by inbound commuters



According to the 2011 Census, there were 79,996 jobs located within South Dublin. This figure equates to 15% of all jobs located within the Dublin region. Of those jobs, 52.7% (42,170) were undertaken by in-bound commuters with the remaining 47.3% (37,826) undertaken by local South Dublin residents.

The above graphics provide a profile of the actual local jobs undertaken inbound commuters from outside the county: Industry of Employment, Occupation, Age of Workers, Education and Mode of Transport. These jobs are primarily in the Transport and Storage sectors but with high numbers also in Education/Social, Manufacturing and Professional Services. Interestingly, the occupational and educational status of inbound commuters is at a high level with large numbers of Employers & Managers and Higher Professionals all with high levels of education.



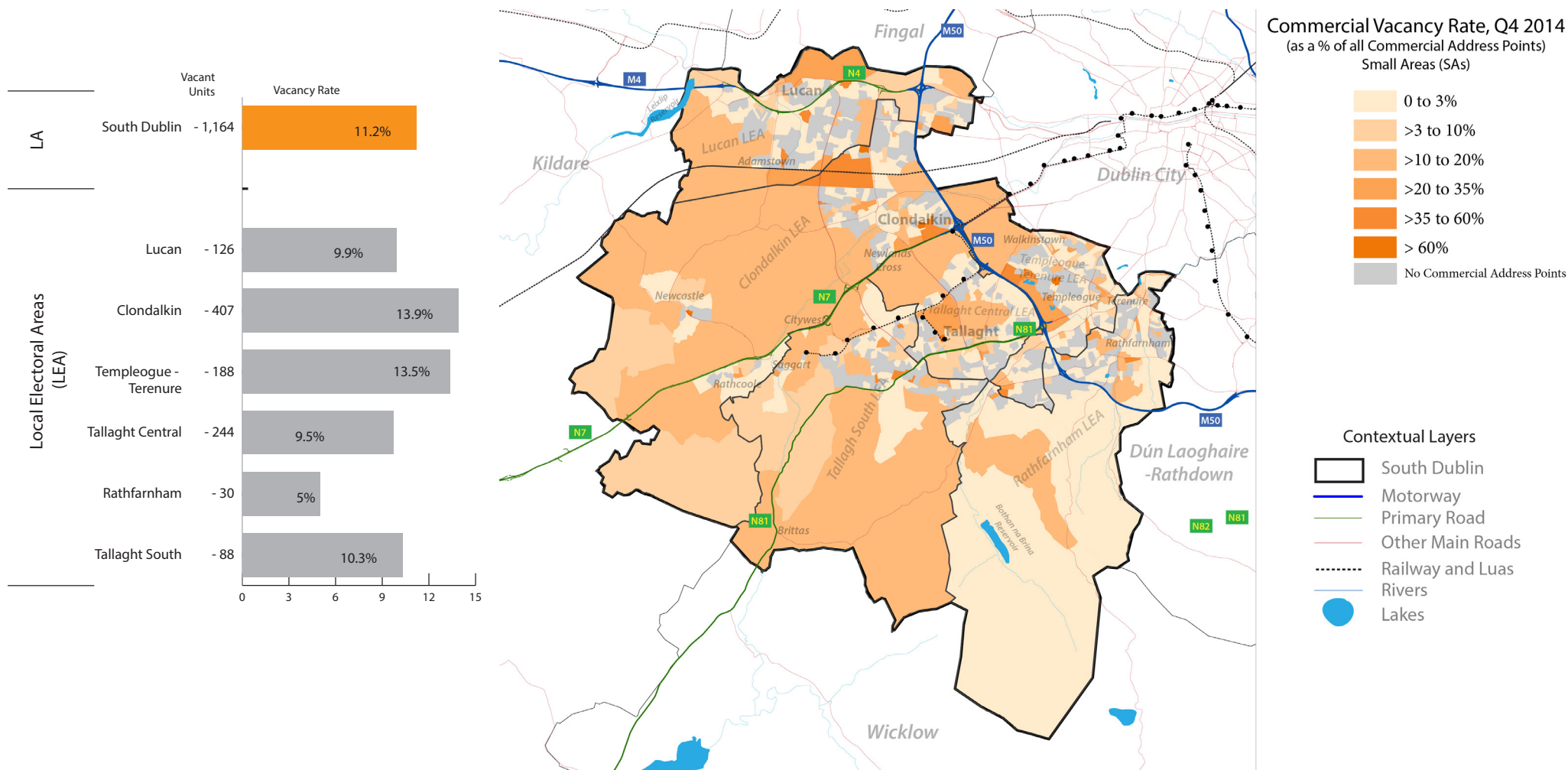
* AIRO calculation based on DJEI DATA FOR Dublin region

Source: Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation (DJEI), 2015

As of 2014 there were an estimated total of 19,398 assisted employment jobs in South Dublin*. Following the decline in both Foreign and Irish employment between 2006 and 2009, there has been a gradual increase with employment in assisted firms increasing by 4.8% between 2012 and 2014.



As a percentage of total jobs located in South Dublin in 2011 (79,996), assisted jobs (18,494) accounted for 23.1% of all jobs (based on assisted jobs 2011 and total fixed jobs in POWCAR 2011). Of those assisted jobs, 6,885 were with foreign owned companies and equates to a foreign owned employment rate of 8.6%. This rate is the 11th highest in the country and is higher than Fingal (6.2%) but lower than both Dublin City (11.9%) and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (11.2%). This highlights a healthy level of employment dependence on FDI and also points to a buoyant indigenous jobs baseline within South Dublin.



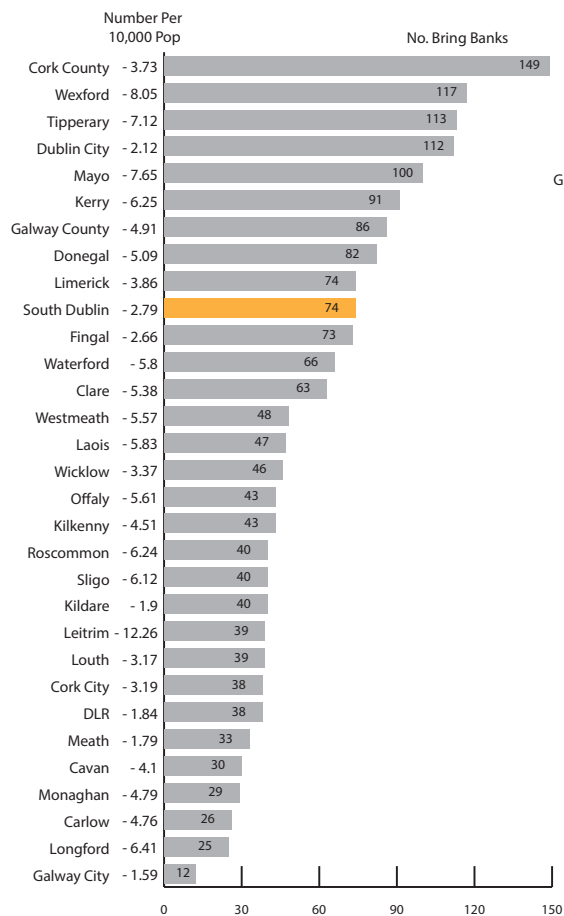
Source: Geodirectory & AIRO, 2015



An analysis of GeoDirectory, Ireland's national address database, allows for the development of a useful indicator on commercial vacancy rates across the county. In total, there is a commercial vacancy rate of 11.2% within South Dublin and accounts for 1,164 of the total 10,241 commercial address points in the county. Of the 906 Small Areas (SAs) in South Dublin, there are no commercial address points recorded in 442 (49%) SAs (grey areas on map). In fact, an additional 319 SAs contain 1-9 commercial address points. As such, the vast majority of commercial activity in South Dublin takes place in only 16% of SAs - areas such as Tallaght, various industrial estates in close proximity to the M50 and Liffey Valley etc.

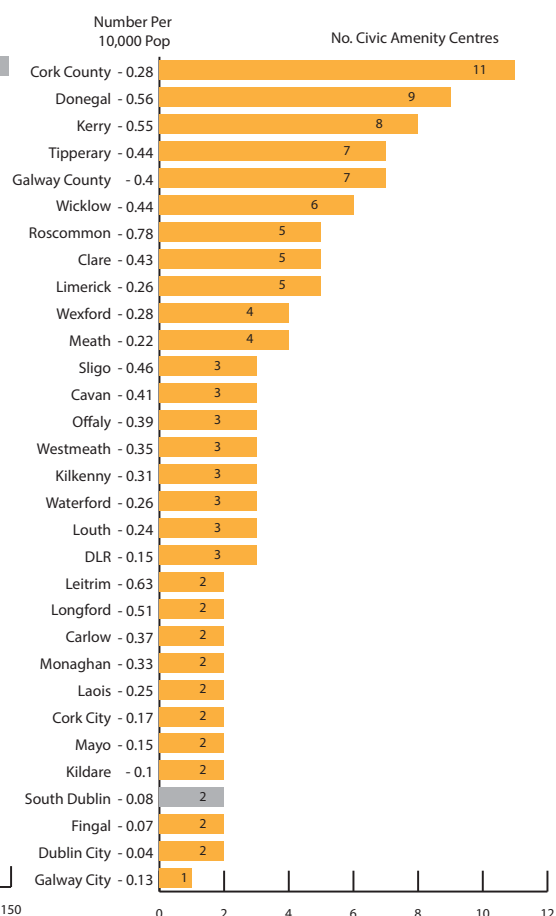
Within these predominantly commercial areas, vacancy rates are highest in the John F Kennedy, Ballymount and Robinhood Industrial Estates to the east of the M50. Other areas of high vacancy are the Cherry Orchard Industrial Estate, Lucan (Barnhill Cross Roads) and Tallaght Village.

Bring Banks



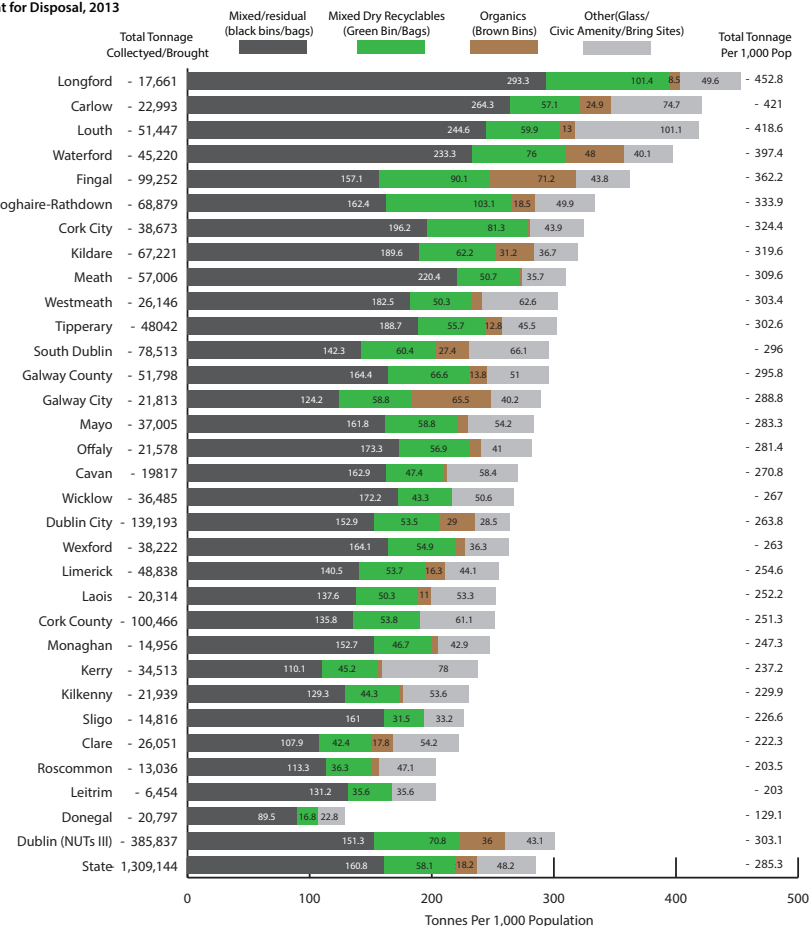
Bring Bank: Typically unmanned, accessible 24 hours with a small range of facilities (typically 3 colours glass and cans).

Civic Amenity Centres



Civic Amenity Centres: Manned, gated, open specific times. Custom built with a broad range of recycling facilities.

Managed Household Waste Collected or Brought for Disposal, 2013



Source: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), 2015

How is South Dublin performing?
Bring Banks per 10'000 pop

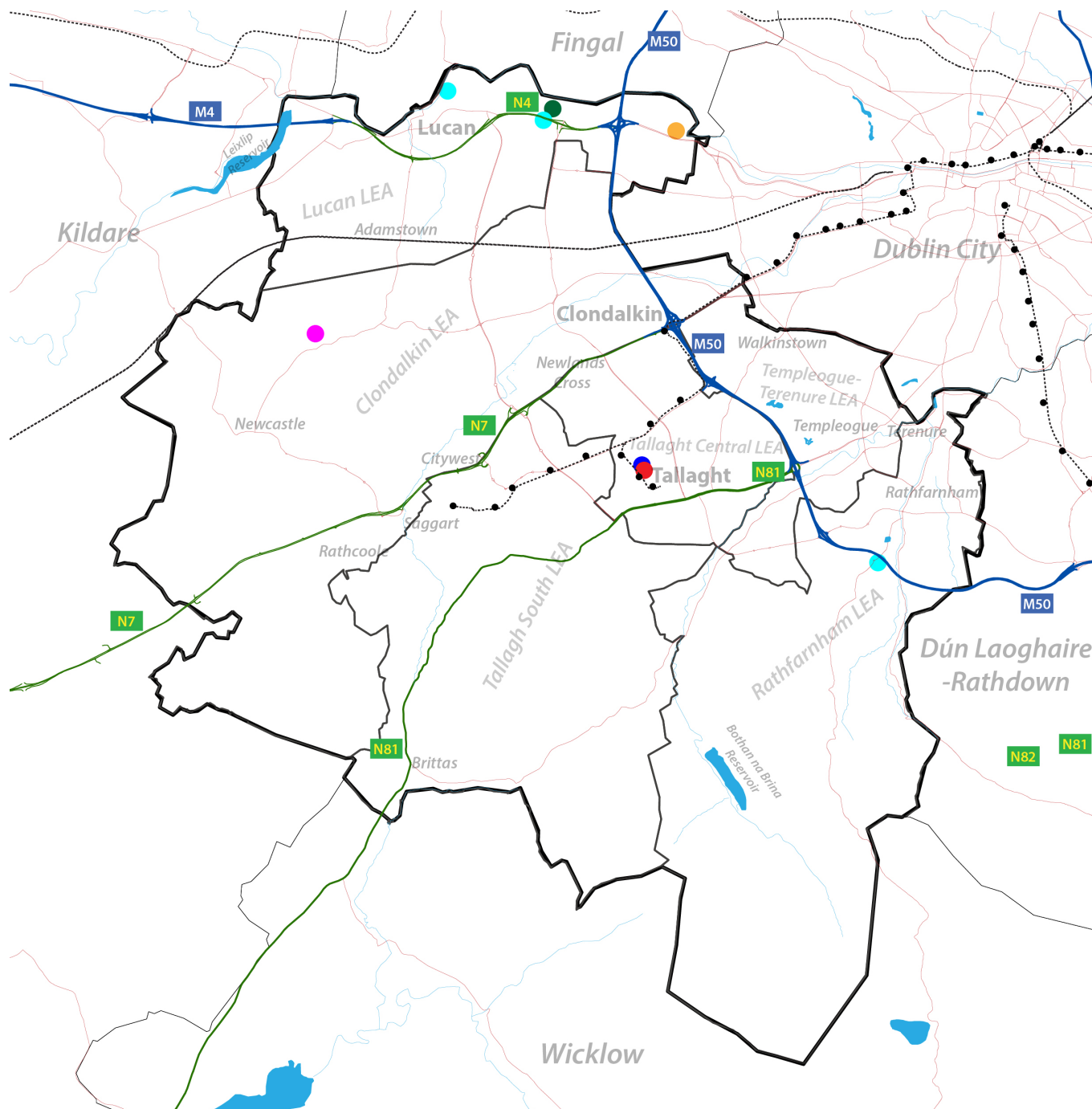
25/31 Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

↓ National
Lower than average

How is South Dublin performing?
Civic Amenity Centres per 10'000 pop

29/31 Local Authority
1 is the highest, 31 is the lowest

↓ National
Lower than average

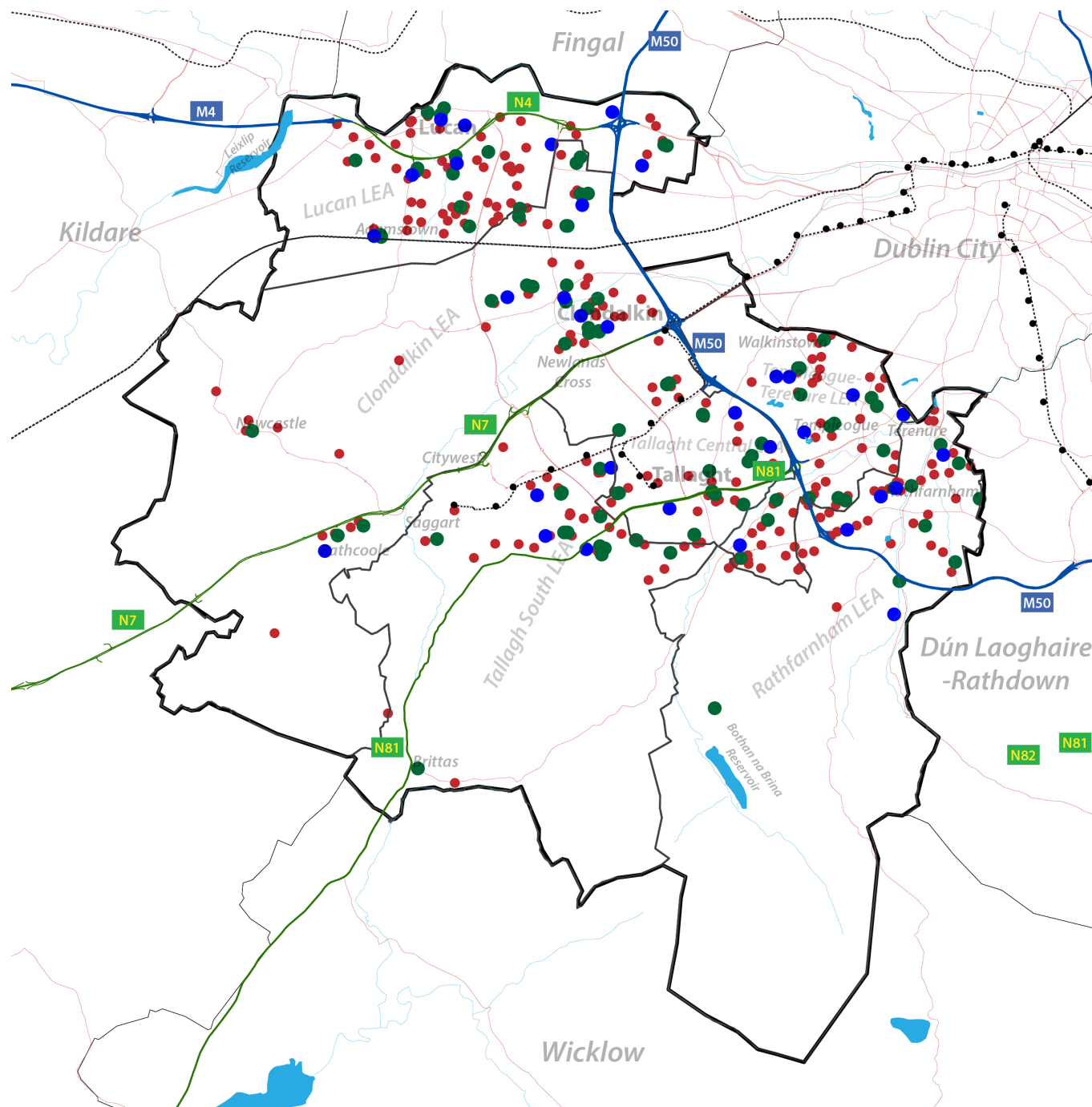


Hospitals

- General/Acute - Tallaght
 - Private General - Hermitage
 - Paediatric - Tallaght
 - Mixed Use - Peamount
 - Mental Health*
 - Intellectual Disability - Stewarts
- * Bloomfield, St Edmundsbury and St Lomans

Contextual Layers

- ▭ South Dublin
- Motorway
- Primary Road
- Other Main Roads
- Railway and Luas
- Rivers
- Lakes



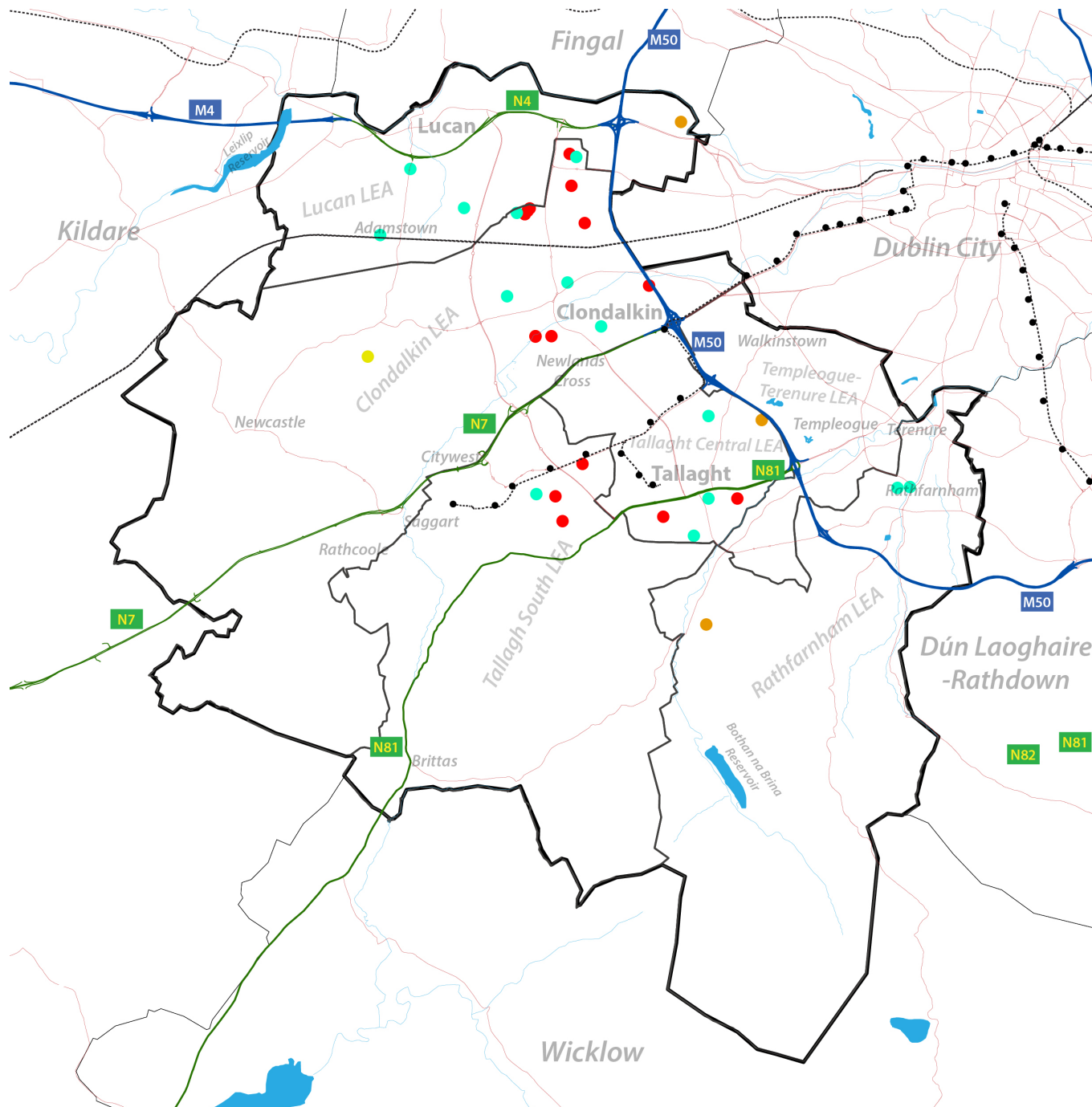
Education Facilities

Pre-school, Primary and Post-Primary

- Pre-schools
- Primary schools
- Post-Primary schools

Contextual Layers

- South Dublin
- Motorway
- Primary Road
- Other Main Roads
- Railway and Luas
- Rivers
- Lakes

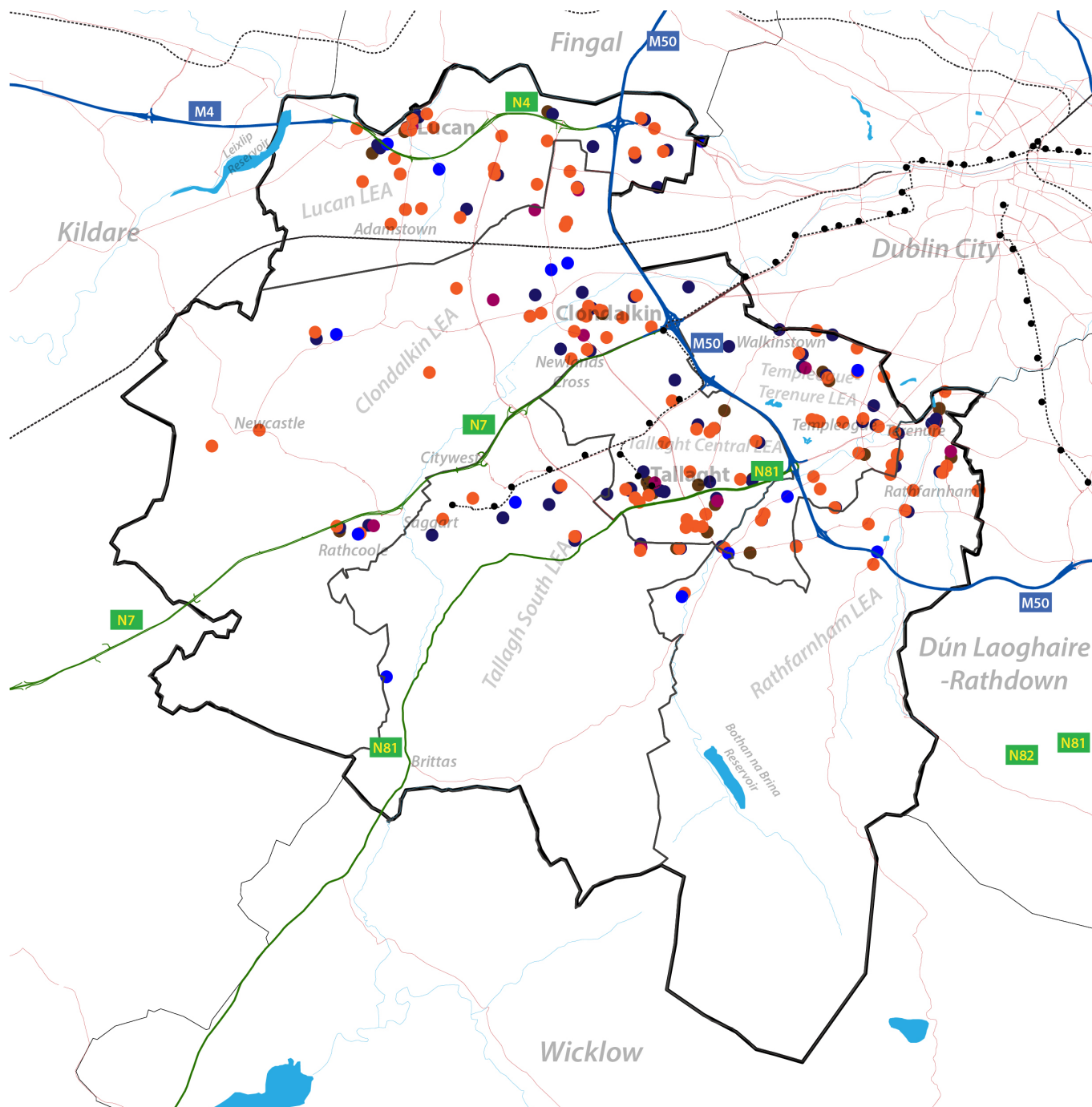


Community Gardens

- Local Authority Allotments (4)
- Private Allotments (1)
- Community Gardens (16)
- School (14)

Contextual Layers

- South Dublin
- Motorway
- Primary Road
- Other Main Roads
- - - Railway and Luas
- Rivers
- Lakes



Health Facilities

- Family Practice
- Health Centres
- Dental Practice
- Pharmacy
- Nursing Home

Contextual Layers

- South Dublin
- Motorway
- Primary Road
- Other Main Roads
- Railway and Luas
- Rivers
- Lakes