EASTERN & MIDLAND REGIONAL ASSEMBLY

Socio-Economic Evidence Baseline Report, November 2017

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

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

Director's Statement

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

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

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

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

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

Jim Conway,

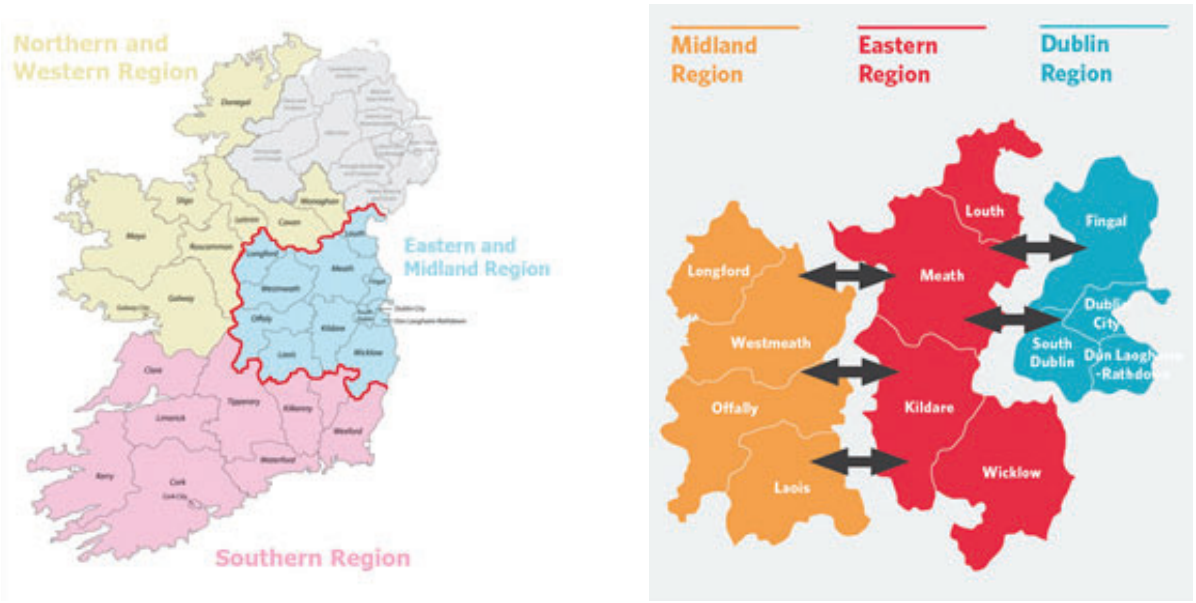
Director
Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly.

Introduction

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

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

Figure1: The Regional Assemblies and the Eastern and Midland Region



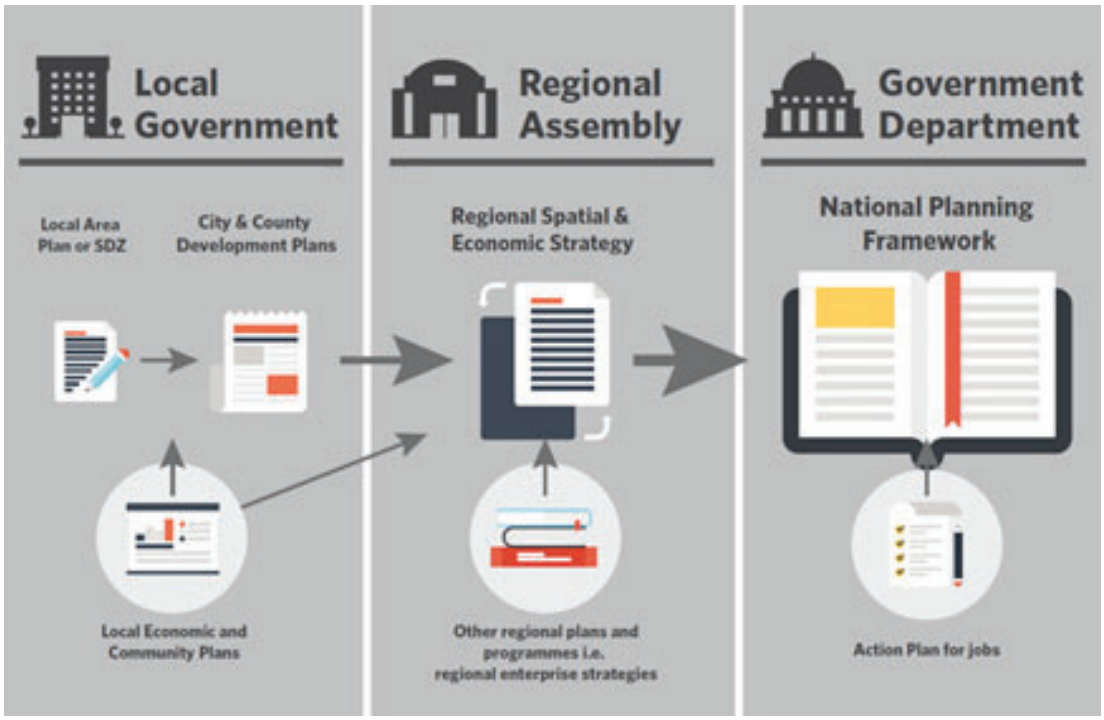
What is a Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy

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

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

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

Figure 2: Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy



Stages in the Process

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

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

Development of an Evidence Baseline

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

Introduction

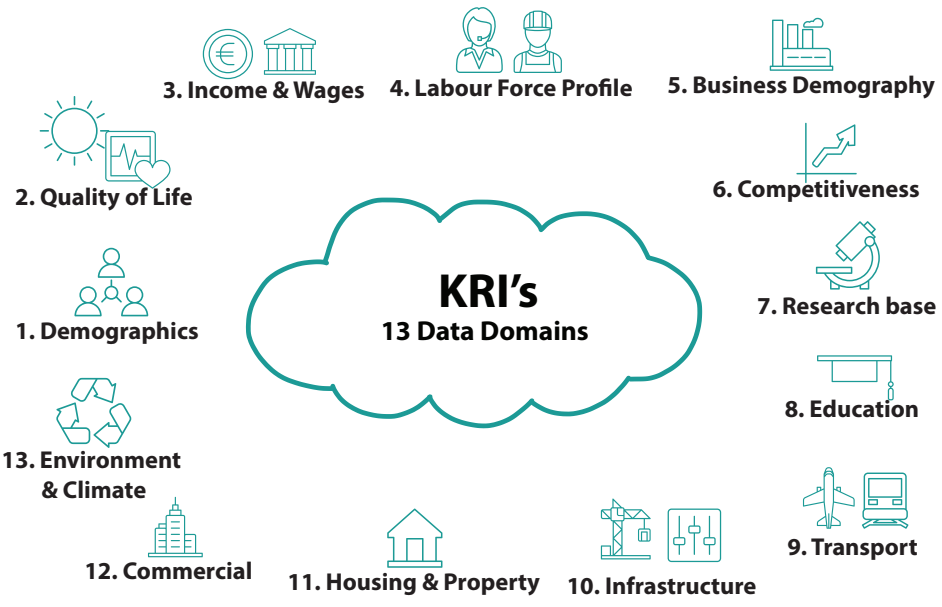
This output of this task will act as the starting point for the entire RSES process and provide a very detailed baseline from where EMRA can identify areas of concern and strengths within and across the region and formulate goals and objectives that will be progressed throughout the life time of the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

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

About the Report

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

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



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

This methodology provides a single view of each indicator using both raw numbers (showing the true scale of numbers across the region) and percentages (useful for comparative analysis), at a range of comparative geographies: State, Regional Assemblies (EMRA, NWRA and SRA), Strategic Planning Areas (Dublin, Eastern and Midland), Local Authorities in EMRA and then the 20 key Settlements in EMRA (settlements over 10k population or higher order designation in current RPGs - See Appendix 1). The graphics also provide data for both Urban and Rural EMRA and also the Metropolitan, Hinterland and Outer EMRA region. For the purposes of this report, Rural areas are defined as all areas outside of the Metropolitan areas and settlements with a population of greater than 10,000 in Census 2016 - as per the definition used in the draft National Planning Framework. Metropolitan EMRA is based on all areas that fall within the Metropolitan Area as aligned to the NTA Strategy for the GDA 2016-2035 (as well as the Regional Planning Guidelines for the GDA 2010-2022), the Hinterland Area is based on Electoral Divisions (EDs) where greater than 15% of the workforce are employed within Metropolitan - again this is as per the definition used in the draft National Planning Framework.

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

- www.emra.ie/maps or airomaps.nuim.ie/id/emra/

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

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

Acknowledgements

Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly
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All-Island Research Observatory (AIRO)
Justin Gleeson, Director, All-Island Research Observatory, Maynooth University
Eoghan McCarthy, Senior Analyst, All-Island Research Observatory, Maynooth University
David Jordan, Data Analyst, All-Island Research Observatory, Maynooth University

1 http://airomaps.nuim.ie/id/Census2016/

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

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

Central Statistics Office (CSO)

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

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

www.cso.ie/census
http://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/labourmarket/
http://www.cso.ie/en/databases/

Department of Business, Enterprise & Innovation (DBEI)

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

Fáilte Ireland

Failte Ireland publish of very detailed dataset on visitor numbers and revenue (€) generated in all counties in Ireland. See Regional Tourism Performance
http://www.failteireland.ie/Research-Insights.aspx

Department of Social Protection

DSP provide very detailed statistics on levels of Rent Supplement expenditure at the local authority level in Ireland. Section G from the web-link below provides information on Rent Supplement, Mortgage Supplement and Local Authority Mortgage Supplement.
http://www.welfare.ie/en/Pages/Annual-SWS-Statistical-Information-Report-2015.aspx

Higher Education Authority (HEA)

The HEA provide a wide variety of datasets on 3rd level education in Ireland.
http://www.hea.ie/en/statistics/overview

Irish Times Feeder Schools

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

Department for Education and Skills (DES)

DES provide a wide variety of datasets on primary and post-primary education in Ireland with information on school numbers, class sizes, pupil-teacher ratios and DEIS schools, participation rates and absenteeism.
http://www.education.ie/en/Publications/Statistics/

POBAL / Trutz Haase

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

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

Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland

Environmental datasets on Energy Balance and BER in Kildare were sourced from Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI).
http://www.seai.ie/Energy-Data-Portal//

Irish Wind Energy Association

The Irish Wind Energy Association provide a county-by-county summary of all wind farms that are located in Ireland
http://www.iwea.com/bycounty

All mapping has been produced using a combination of open source and ESRI GIS software and using AIRO Local Authorities OSi licence number:
© Ordnance Survey Ireland & Government of Ireland, No. EN 005817

Note - Unauthorised Reproduction of the Map Infringes State Copyright

Our Young and Diverse Population

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

EMRA - Total Population, 2016

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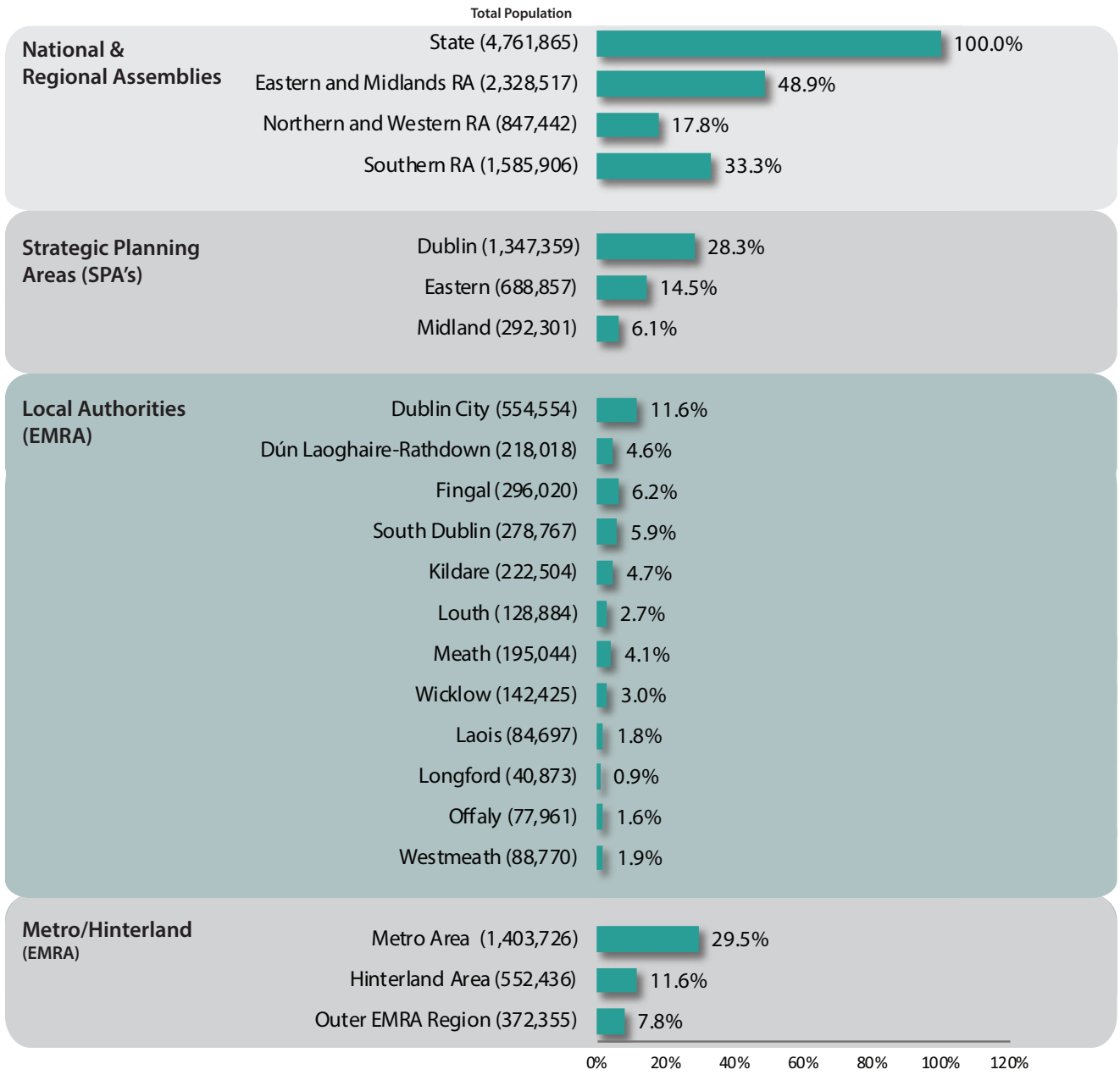
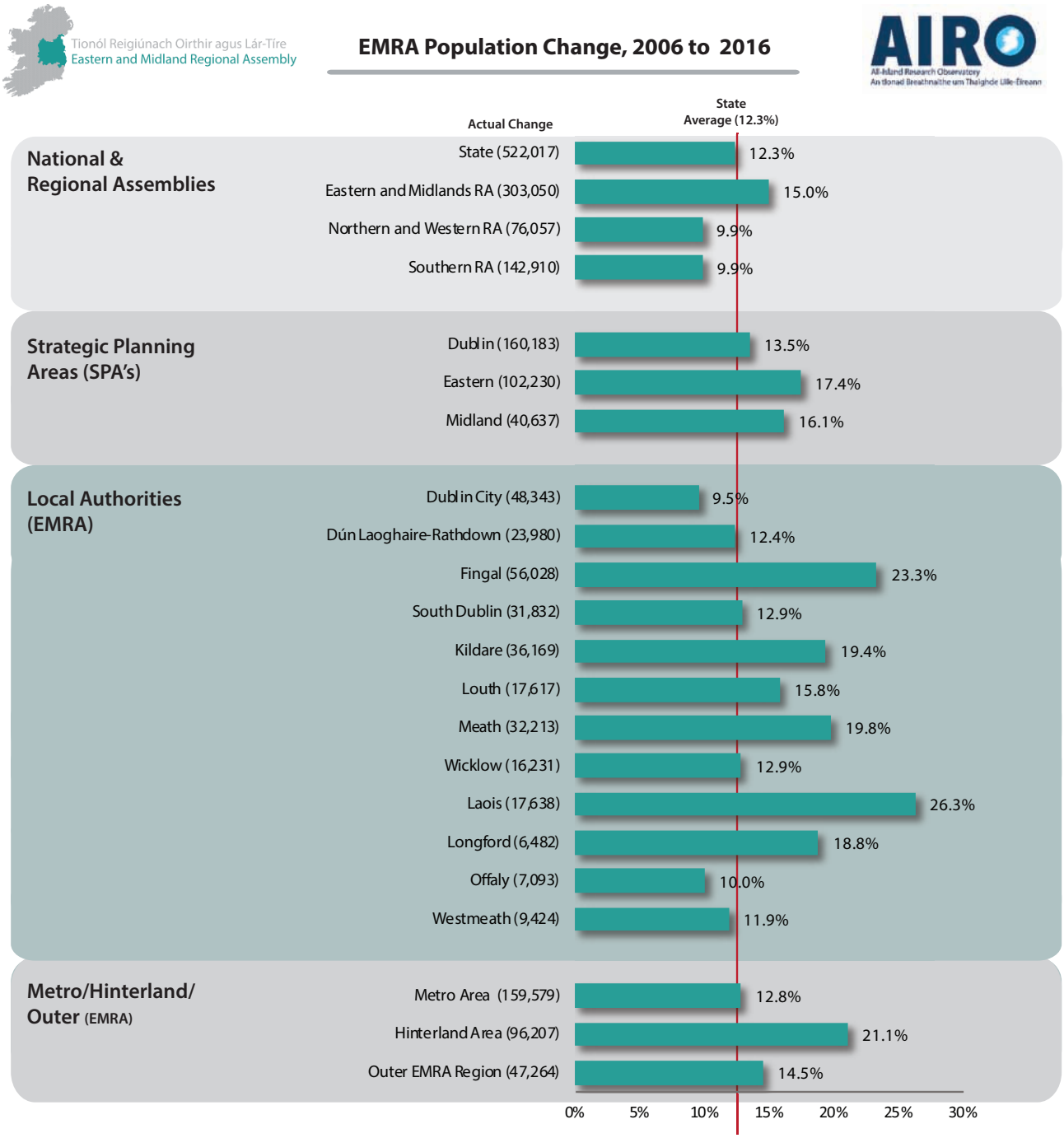
Total Population, Census 2016



- As of April 2016 the total population residing within EMRA was 2.32 million. This represents 48.9% of the total population within the State (4.76 million). As such, EMRA is by far the most populated Regional Assembly with a total population of 1.58 million in the Southern Regional Assembly and 847k in the Northern and Western Regional Assembly.
- The Dublin SPA has a population of 1.34 million and accounts for 28.3% of the population of the State. The Eastern SPA is approximately half this size with a population of 688k (14.5% of State) with the Midland SPA then accounting for 292k (6.1% of State). The Dublin Metropolitan Area has a population of 1.4 million (29.5% of the State) - higher than the Dublin SPA (see Defining Functional Areas map for Metro area in Appendix).
- At the local authority level, the highest populations are in Dublin City, Fingal, South Dublin, Kildare, DLR and Meath. Longford (40,837 or 0.9% of State) has by far the lowest population - just under half that of the second lowest local authority which is Offaly with a population of 77,961 (1.6% of State).

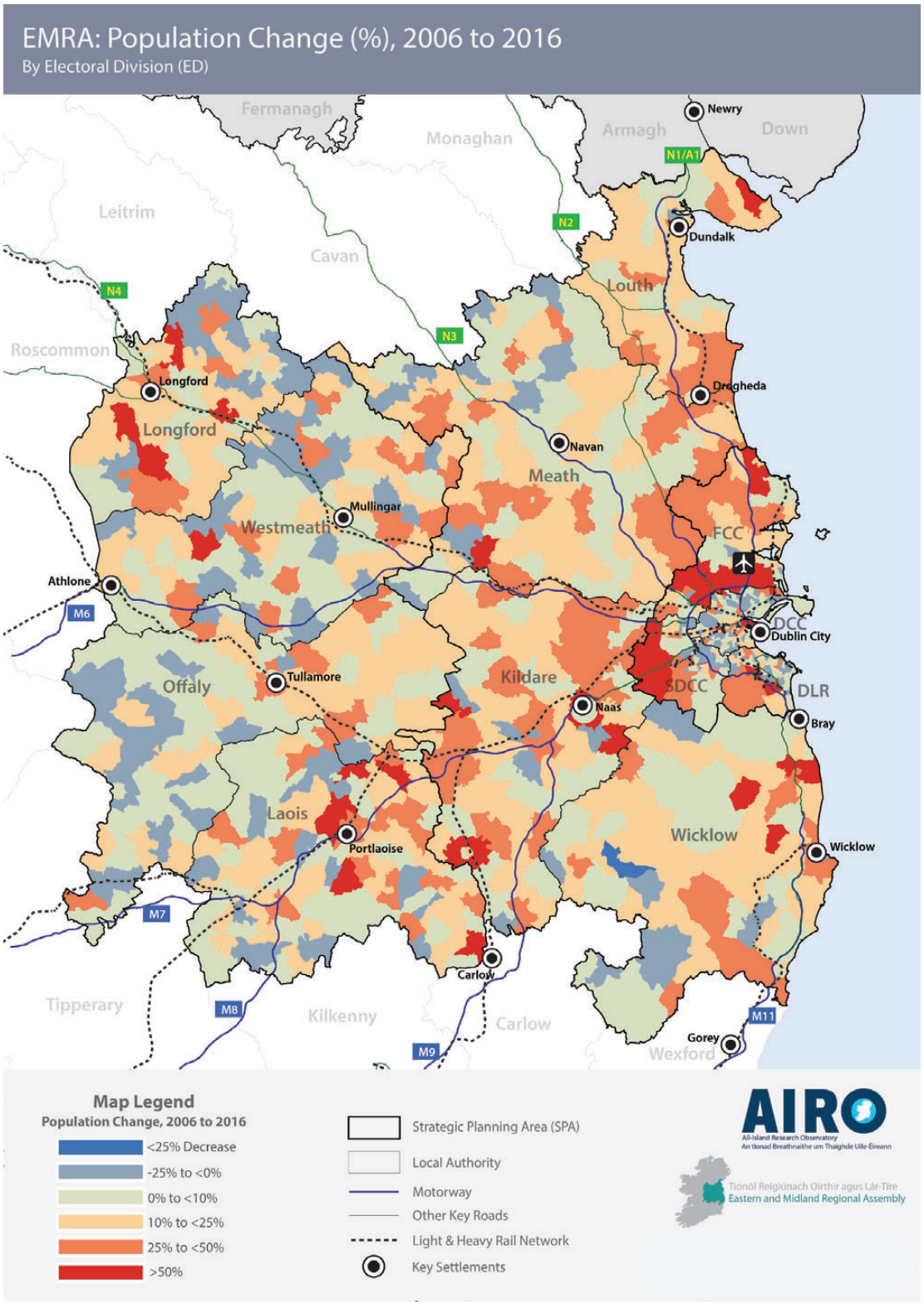
EMRA - Total Population, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

EMRA - Population Change, 2006-2016



- Between 2006 and 2016 the population in Ireland increased by 12.3% or just over half a million people (522k). This growth was based on both high levels of natural increase (births-deaths) and inward migration to Ireland from 2002 onwards. During this period, the population in EMRA increased by 15% or 303,050. This level of growth was much higher than that recorded in both other Regional Assemblies (+9.9%).
- At the SPA level, the highest growth rate was in the Eastern SPA which increased its population by 17.4% or 102,230 in ten years. The Midland SPA also experienced a very high growth rate of 16.1% or 40,637. In contrast, Dublin increased its population base by 13.5% or 160,183.
- An analysis of growth rates at the local authority level details the very different level of development and population pressure that areas have come under over the last decade. Highest rates were recorded in Laois (26.3%), Fingal (23.3%), Meath (19.8%) and Kildare (19.4%). In contrast to this, rates are much lower in Offaly (10%) and Dublin City (9.5%). Regardless, a regional growth rate of 15% will result in high levels of service and infrastructure demand for such a growing population base - social, economic, transport etc.

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



- This map details the population change at the Electoral Division (ED) level across EMRA between 2006 and 2016. Highest rates (red = >25%) are primarily on the periphery of the Dublin local authorities and in the Eastern counties of Meath, Kildare, eastern Wicklow and southern Louth. High rates are also visible in the periphery and immediate commuters areas to the main urban settlements across the region.
- It is also important to note that 190 EDs (20%) within EMRA declined in population over this period. The majority of these are in rural and peripheral parts of all counties but mainly in Midlands counties of Offaly, Westmeath and Longford. Population decline is also detailed in large swathes of DLR and South Dublin inside the M50.

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

Population Density per sq KM, 2016

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Population Density per Km2, Census 2016

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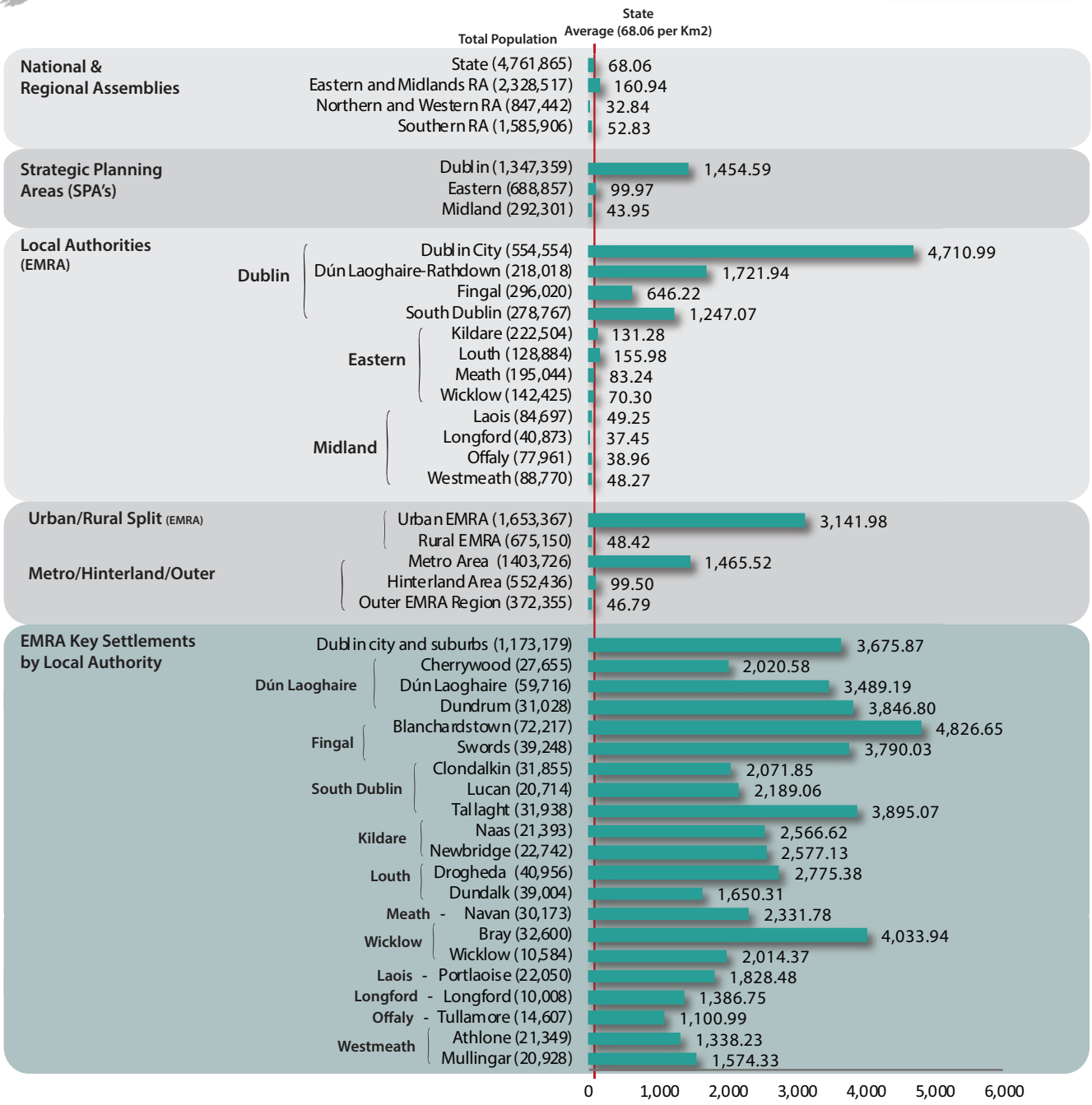
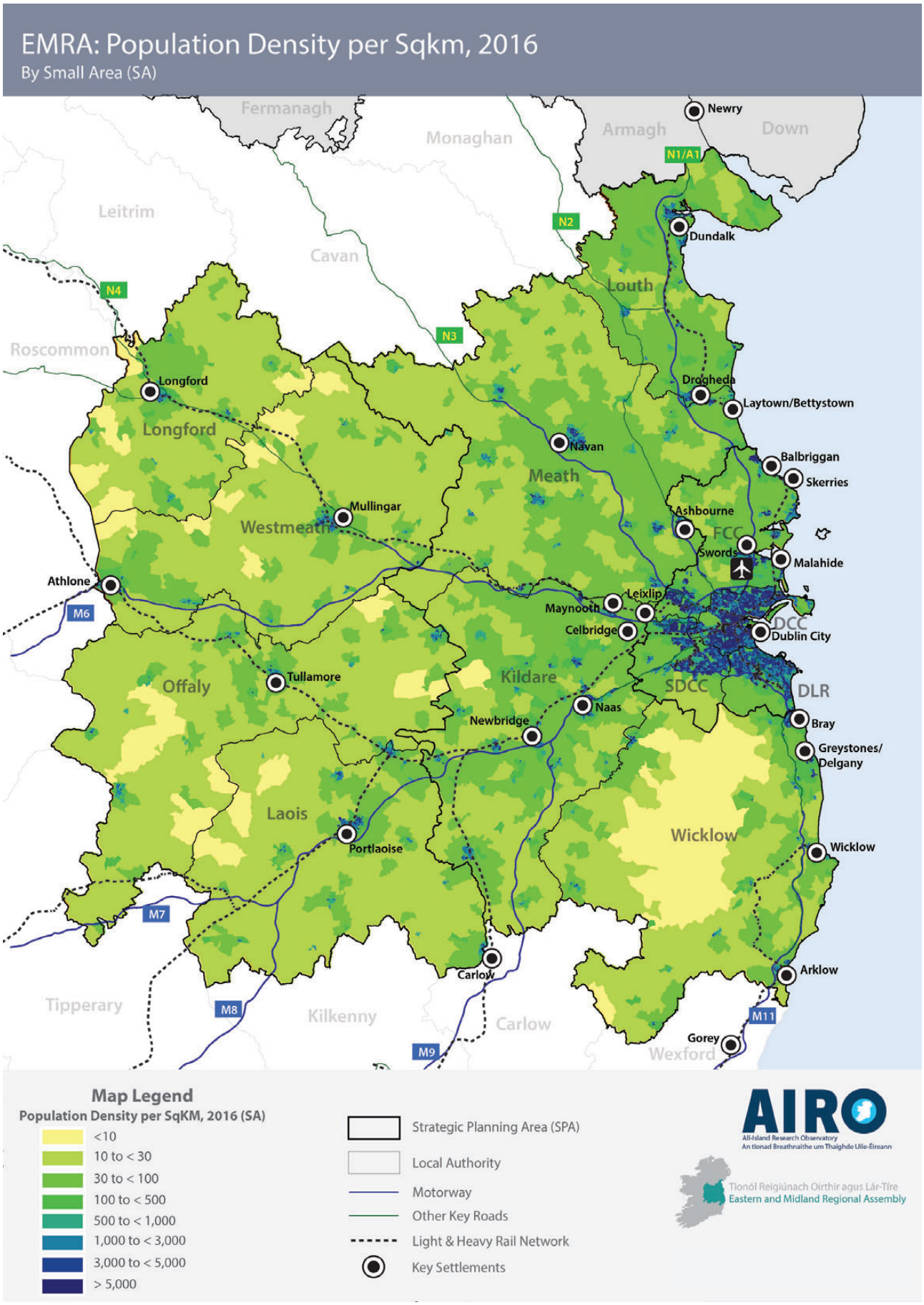


- Population density measures the number of persons occupying a geographical area in proportion to the size of that area. The population density of the State is 68.06 persons per km2 and is less than half that of the average density of EMRA at 160.94 persons per km2.
- The more densely populated areas are predominantly located within the Dublin and Eastern SPAs with Dublin City, DLR, South Dublin and Fingal with the highest density rates. As expected, density levels in more peripheral local authorities are much lower with Westmeath having the lowest at 38.96 persons per km2.
- Urban areas have the highest density levels. Within EMRA, settlements with the highest levels are in Blanchardstown (4,826), Bray (4,033), Tallaght (3,895), Dundrum (3,846), Swords (3,790) and Dún Laoghaire (3,489).

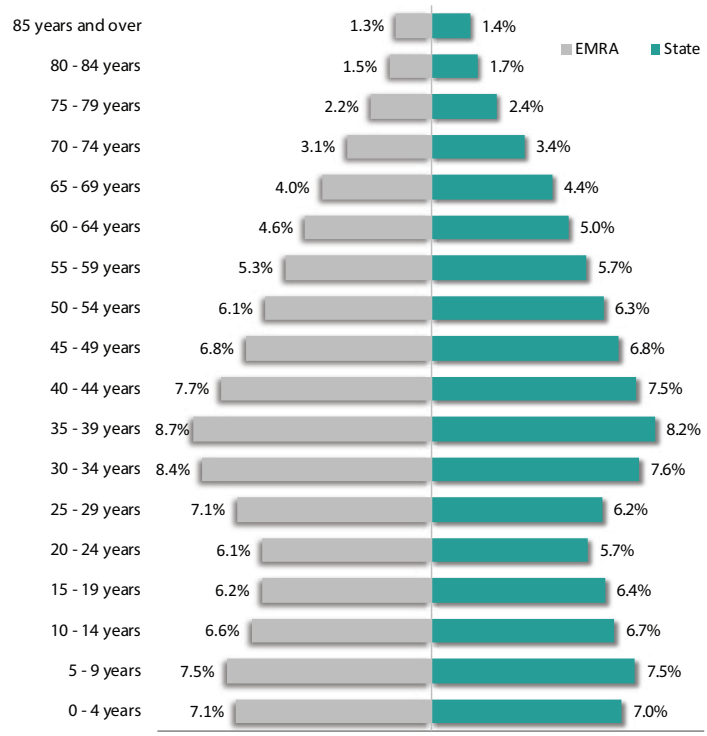
Population Density per Sq KM, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

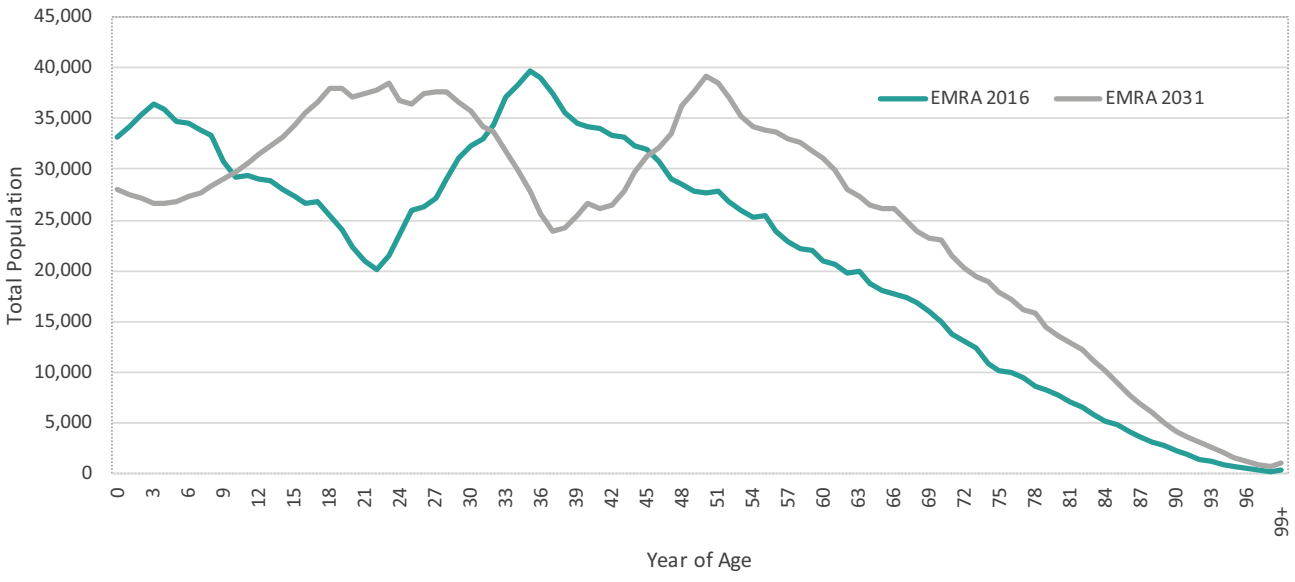
Population Density per sq KM, 2016



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

Population Pyramid and Projected Change, 2016 - 2031

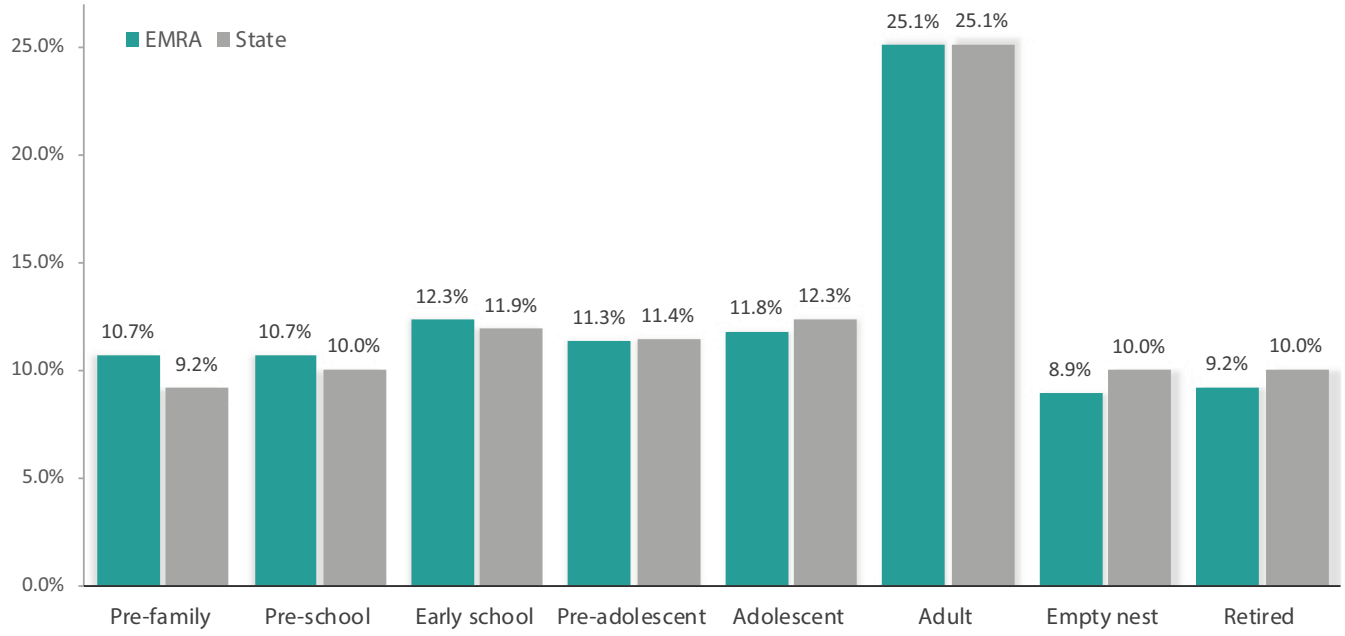


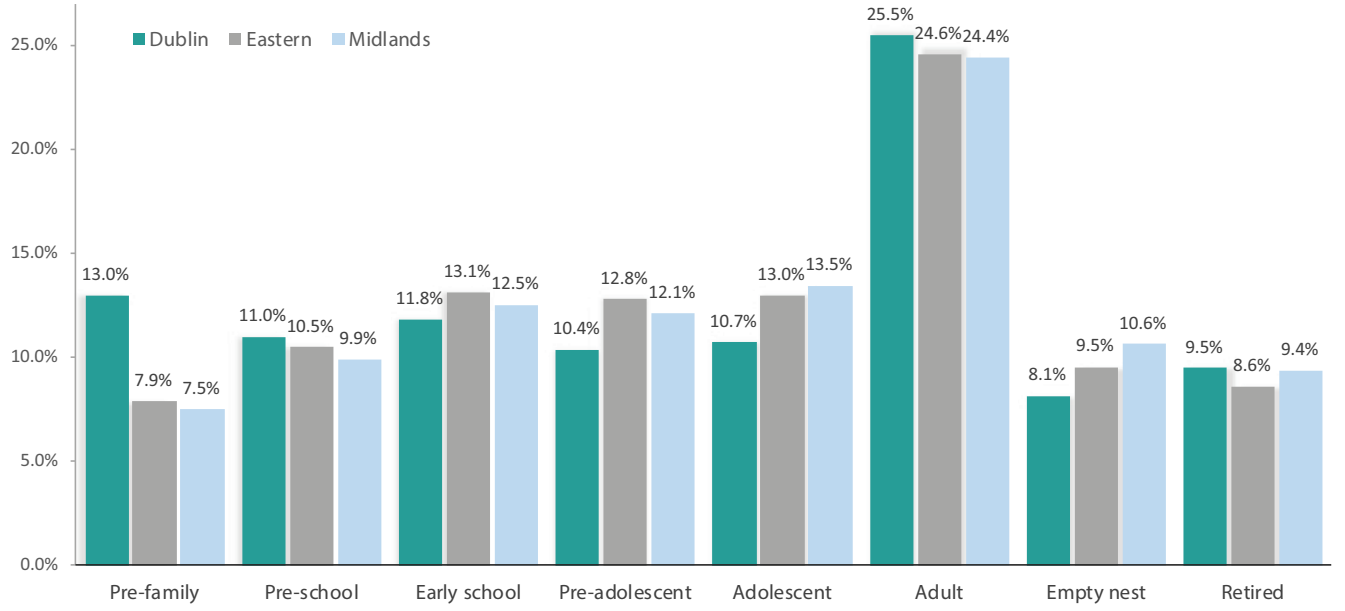


- The age structure or demographic profile of a population is influenced directly by patterns of natural increase (especially the role of fertility) and migration. The age profiles of specific areas, graphically illustrated through population pyramids, represent the cumulative effect of past and recent patterns of population growth and decline, emigration and migration.
- Although there are some subtle differences between age cohorts in EMRA and the State - higher rates in the young working ages (20 to 39) - the overall age structure for EMRA is, in general, very similar to that of the State. The following sections on specific age-cohorts provides more detail on the many differences within and across the region.
- The bottom graphic is based on the latest CSO Regional Population Projections 2016-2031 (Traditional M2F2 Scenario from December 2013 publication) and details the projected population growth at single year of age for the coming 15 years. Largest increases in population are expected in the 15-24 year cohort (+54%), 45-64 year cohort (+33%) and 65 plus (+64%). The numbers in both the 0-14 year and 25-44 year cohorts are projected to decrease by -11% and -7.9% respectively - this is clearly illustrated in the above line chart.

Population Pyramid and Projected Change, 2016 - 2031 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Family Cycle, 2016





- Family Cycle is a useful measure of the vibrancy of family units within areas. A family unit or *nucleus* is defined as a husband and wife or cohabiting couple with or without one or more children and one parent families with children. There are eight Family Cycle classifications provided through the results from the CSO Census.
- The top graphic details the differences between the EMRA and State Family Cycle groupings. By and large, the main differences are within the early Family Cycle groups with Pre-family, Pre-school and Early-school all having higher rates in EMRA. Mid-Family Cycle groups are quite similar with the State then having higher rates in the Empty Next and Retired groups. Much of this is apparent in the individual age cohort analysis within the report.
- The bottom graphic provides a breakdown at the SPA level across EMRA. Most notable here is the high rate of Pre-families within the Dublin SPA relative to other areas. Much of this can be attributed to young working couples pre-family living within Dublin City and Environs.

Family Cycle EMRA and SPA, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Population Aged 0-14 Years, 2016

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Population Aged 0 to 14, Census 2016

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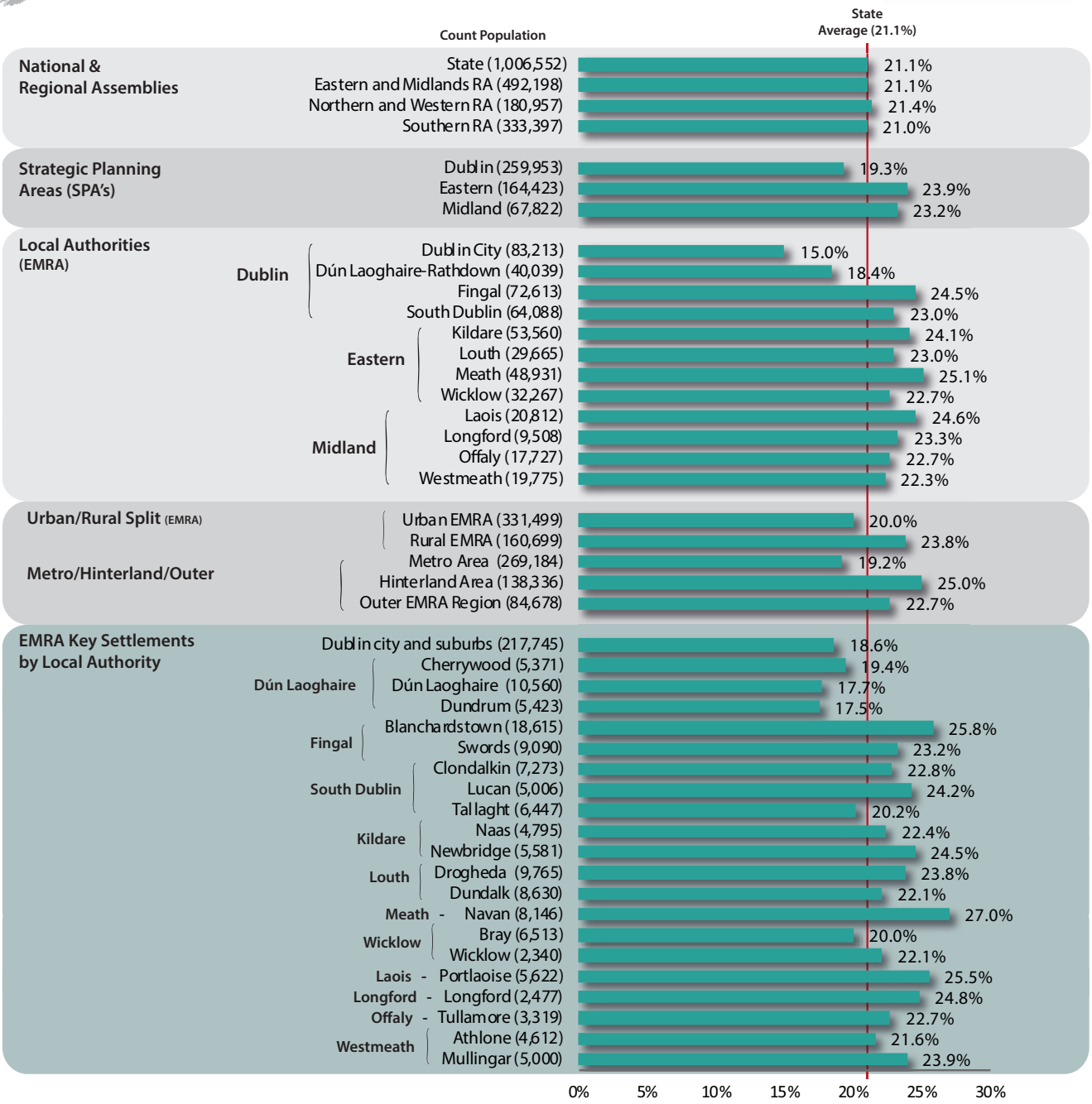
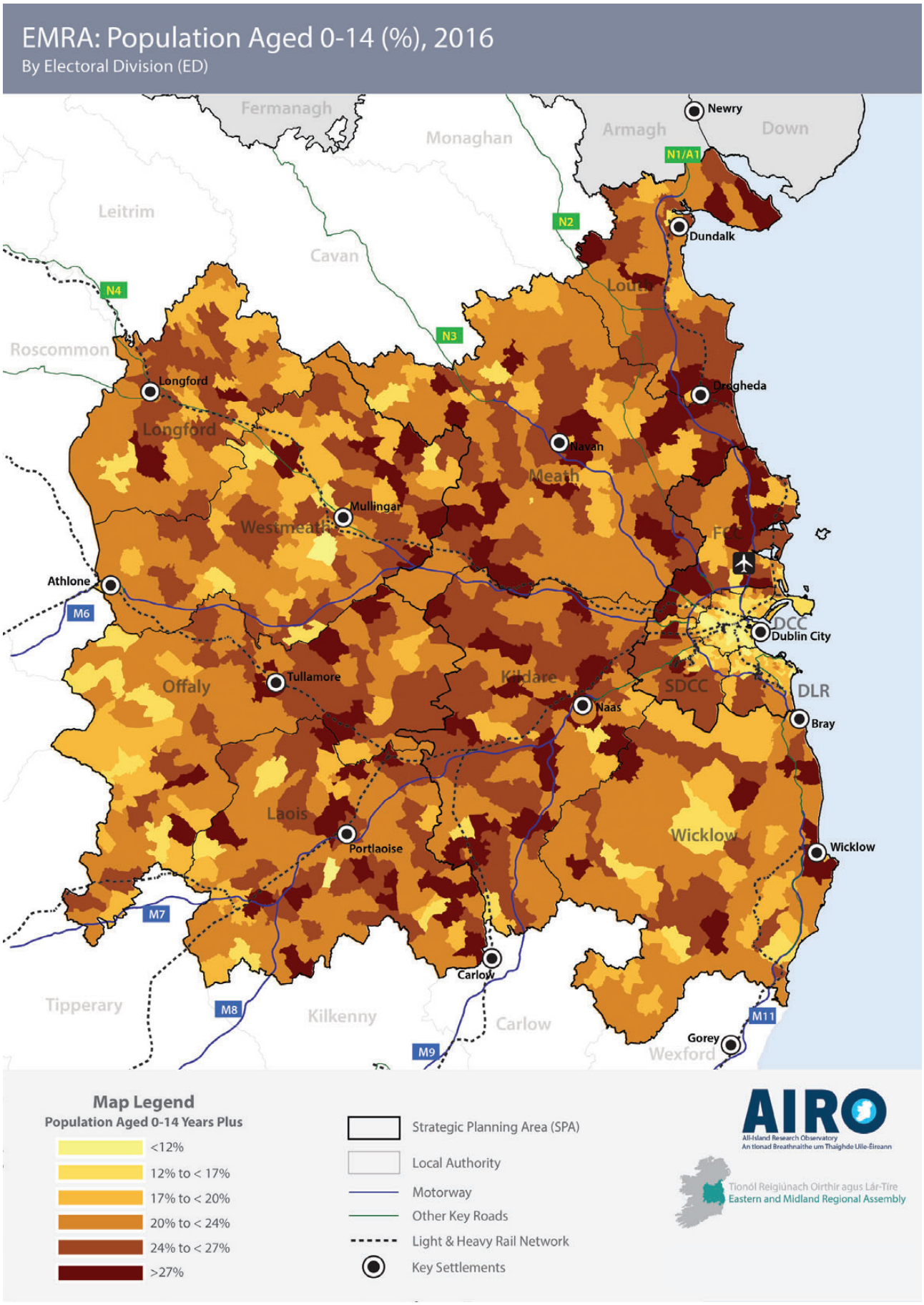


- According to Census 2016, the total population aged 0-14 residing in EMRA is 492,198 and accounts for 21.1% of the total population within the region and is the same as State average (21.1%). This total is approximately 49% of the total population 0-14 residing in the State (1,006,552).
- The proportion of young people (0-14) residing in EMRA (21.1%) is very similar to both the SRA (21%) and NWRA (21.4%) averages. At the SPA level there are some differences with the Eastern SPA having the highest proportion at 23.9% - higher than the Midland SPA (23.2%) and much higher than the Dublin SPA (19.3%).
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in Meath (25.1%), Fingal (24.5%), Laois (24.6%) and Kildare (24.1%). Lowest rates are in Dublin City (15%) and DLR (18.4%). In total, three key settlements across EMRA have more than a quarter of its resident population aged 0-14: Navan (27%), Blanchardstown (25.8%) and Portlaoise (25.5%).

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

Population Aged 0-14 Years, 2016



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

Population Aged 15-24 Years, 2016

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Population Aged 15 to 24, Census 2016

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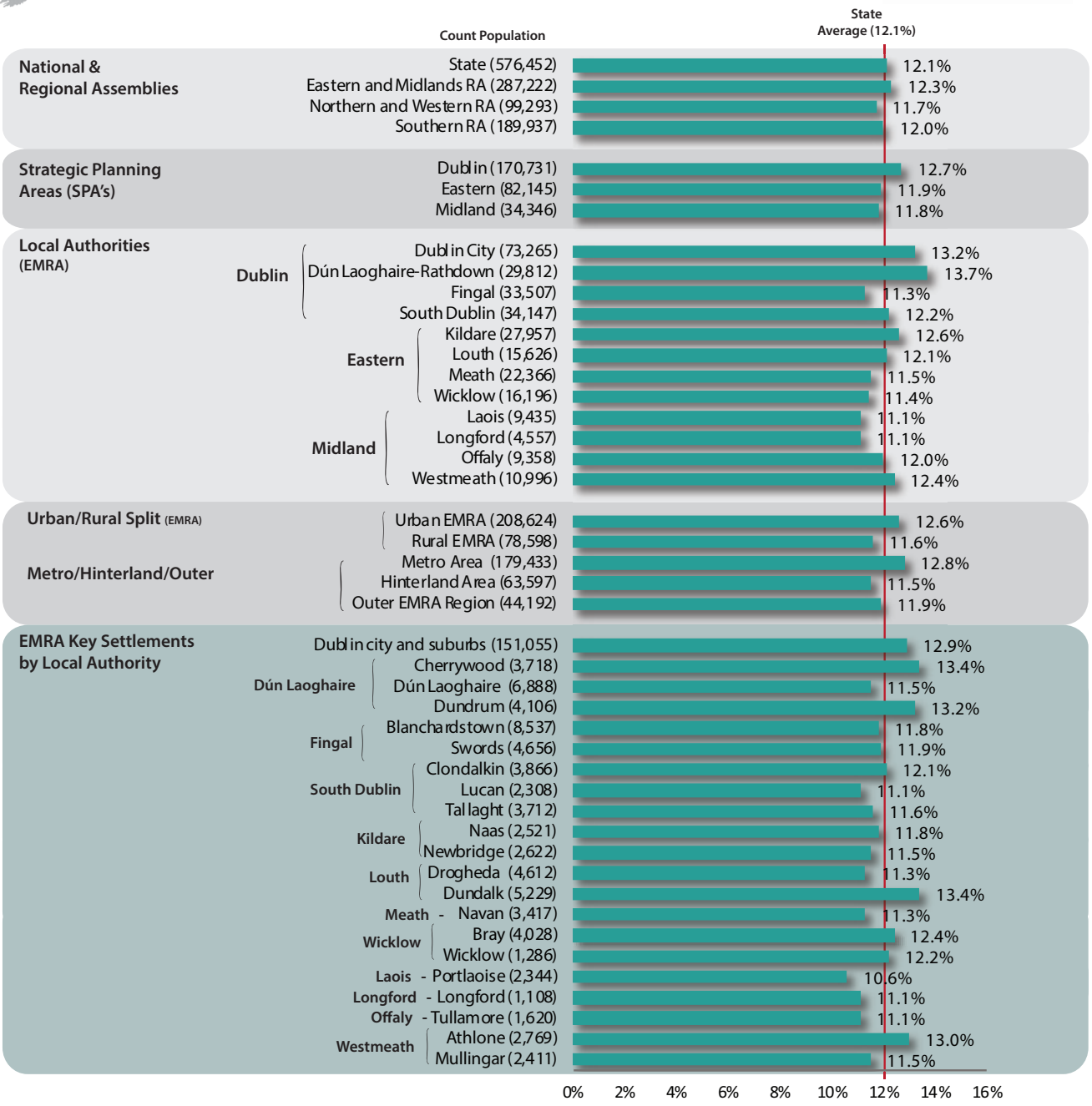
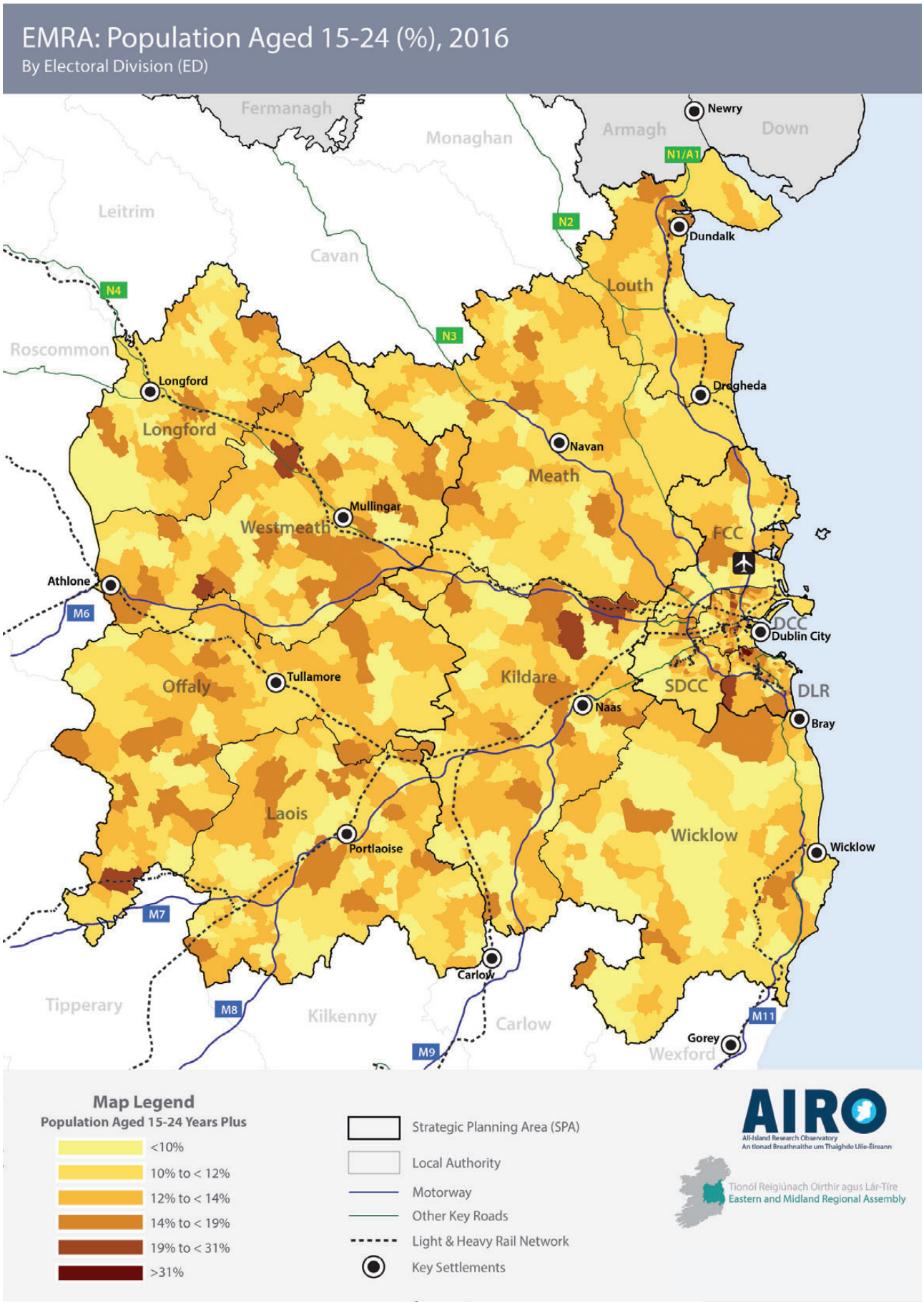


- According to Census 2016, the total population aged 15-24 residing in EMRA is 287,222 and accounts for 12.3% of the total population within the region and is slightly greater than the State proportion of 12.1%. This total is approximately 50% of the total population 15-24 residing in the State (576,452).
- The proportion of young people (15-24) residing in EMRA (12.3%) is marginally higher than both the SRA (12.0%) and NWRA (11.7%) averages. At the SPA level, the Dublin SPA had the highest proportion at 12.7% - higher than the Eastern SPA (11.9%) and the Midland SPA (11.8%).
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in DLR (13.7%), Kildare (12.6%), Weatmeath (12.4%) and South Dublin (12.2%). Lowest rates are in Laois / Longford (11%), Fingal (11.3%) and Wicklow (11.4%). In total, four key settlements across EMRA have 13% or more of its resident population aged 15-24: Cherrywood and Dundalk (13.4%), Dundrum (13.2%) and Athlone (13.0%).

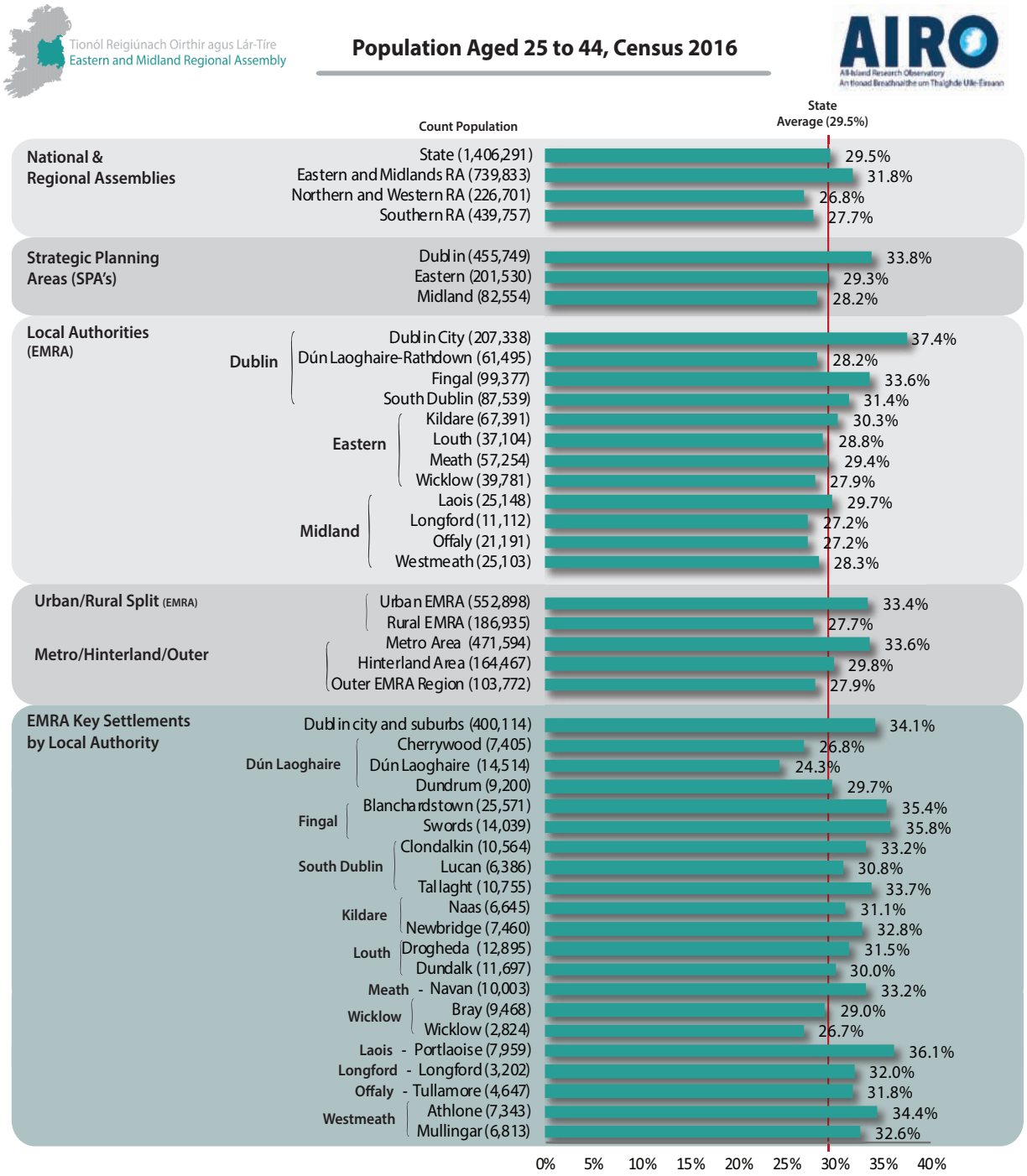
Population Aged 15-24, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Population Aged 15-24 Years, 2016



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

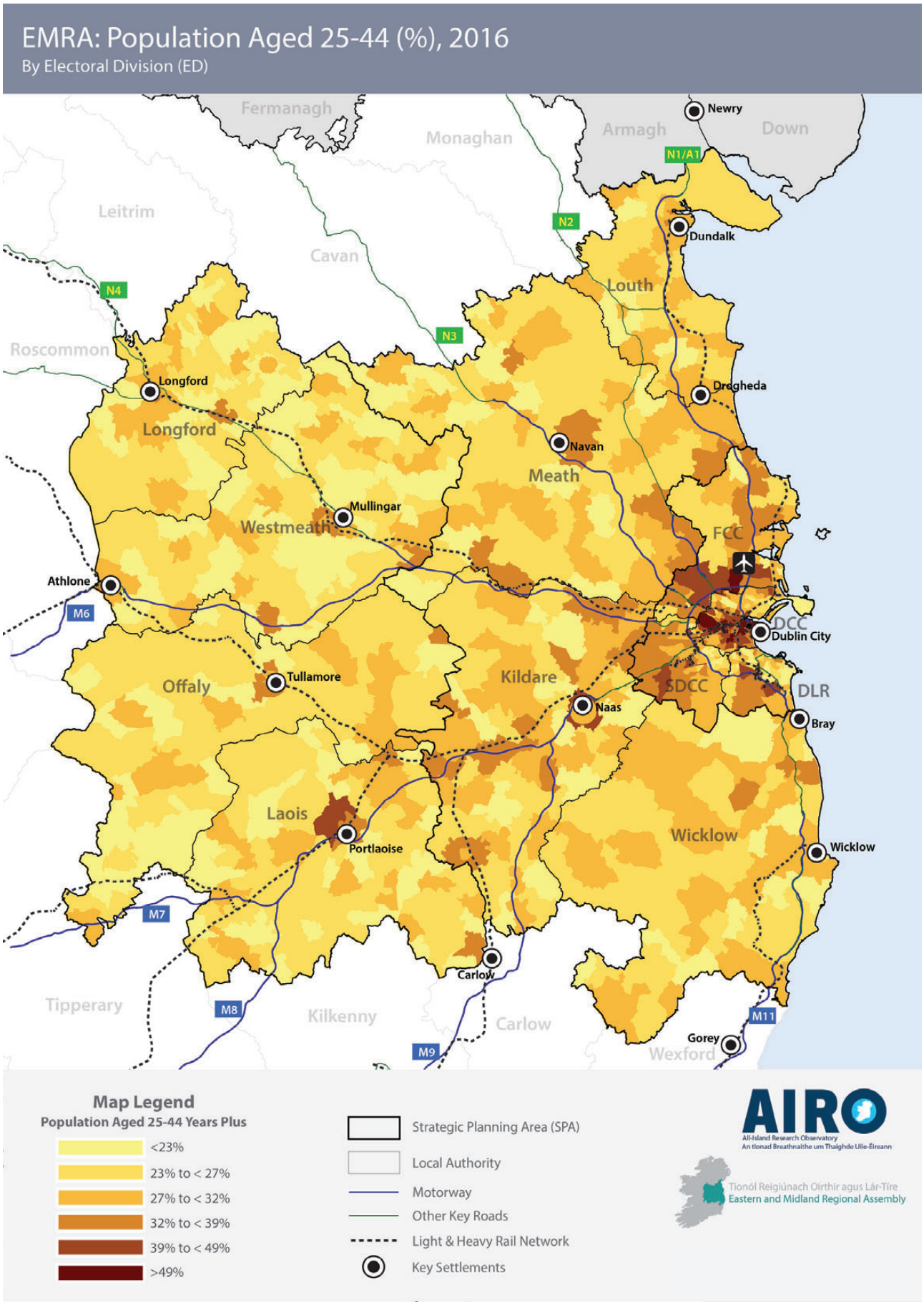
Population Aged 25-44 Years, 2016



- According to Census 2016, the total population aged 25-44 residing in EMRA is 739,833 and accounts for 31.8% of the total population within the region and is greater than the State proportion of 29.5%. This total is approximately 52.5% of the total population 25-44 residing in the State (1,406,291).
- The proportion of the population (25-44) residing in EMRA (31.8%) is considerably higher than both the SRA (27.7%) and NWRA (26.8%) averages. At the SPA level, the Dublin SPA had a proportion at 33.4% - much higher than the Eastern SPA (29.3%) and Midland SPA (28.2%) and points to the high number of young working age populatioin within the area.
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in Dublin City (37.4%), Fingal (33.6%), South Dublin (31.4%) and Kildare (30.3%). Lowest rates are in Offaly (27.2%) and Longford (27.2%). In total, three key settlements across EMRA have more than a 35% of its resident populated aged 25-44: Blanchardstown (35.4%), Clondalkin (35.8%) and Portlaoise (36.1%).

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

Population Aged 25-44 Years, 2016

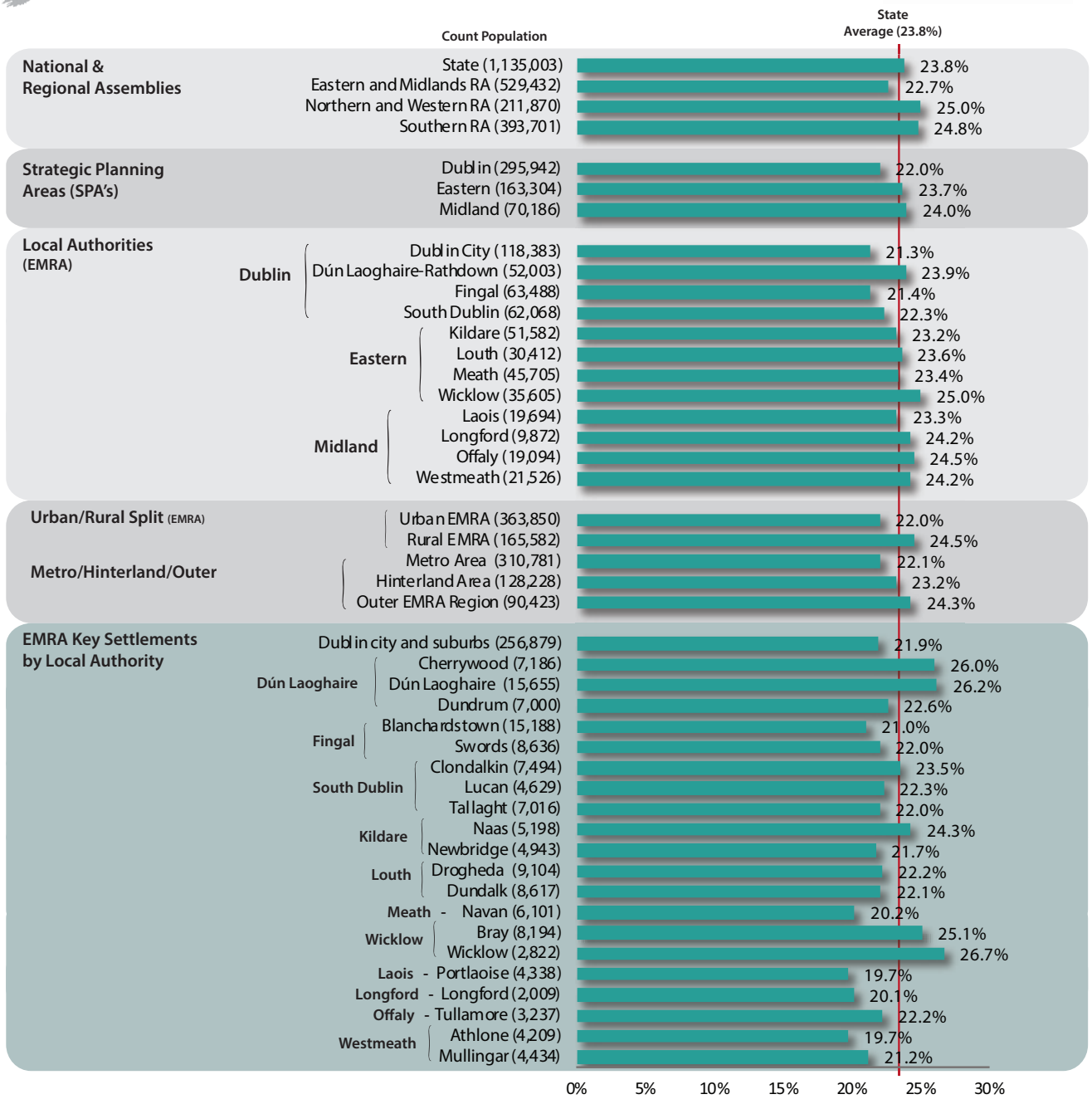


Population Aged 25-44, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Population Aged 45-64 Years, 2016

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

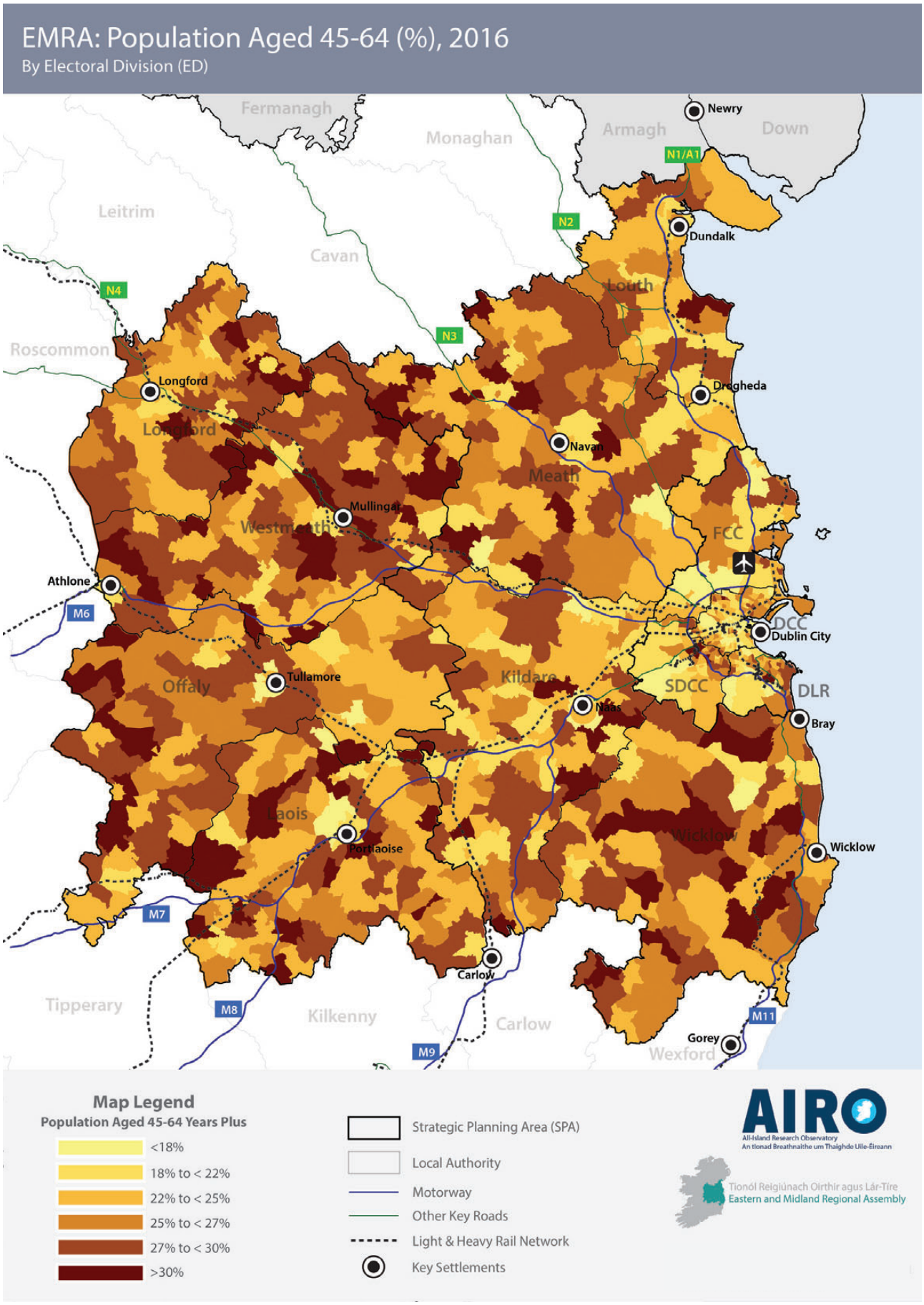
Population Aged 45 to 64, Census 2016



- According to Census 2016, the total population aged 45-64 residing in EMRA is 529,432 and accounts for 22.7% of the total population within the region and is lower the State proportion of 33.8%. This total is approximately 52% of the total population 45-64 residing in the State (1,135,003).
- The proportion of the population (45-64) residing in EMRA (22.7%) is below both the NWRA (25.0%) and SRA (24.8%) averages. At the SPA level there are some differences with the Midland SPA with a proportion at 24.0% - marginally higher than the Midland SPA (23.7%) and higher than the Dublin SPA (22.0%).
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in Wicklow (25.0%), Offaly (24.5%) and Longford / Westmeath (24.2%). Lowest rates are in Fingal (21.4%) and Dublin City (21.3%). In total, four key settlements across EMRA have more than a quarter of its resident population aged 45-64: Wicklow Town (26.7%), Dún Laoghaire (26.2%), Cherrywood (26.0%) and Bray (25.1%).

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

Population Aged 45-64 Years, 2016



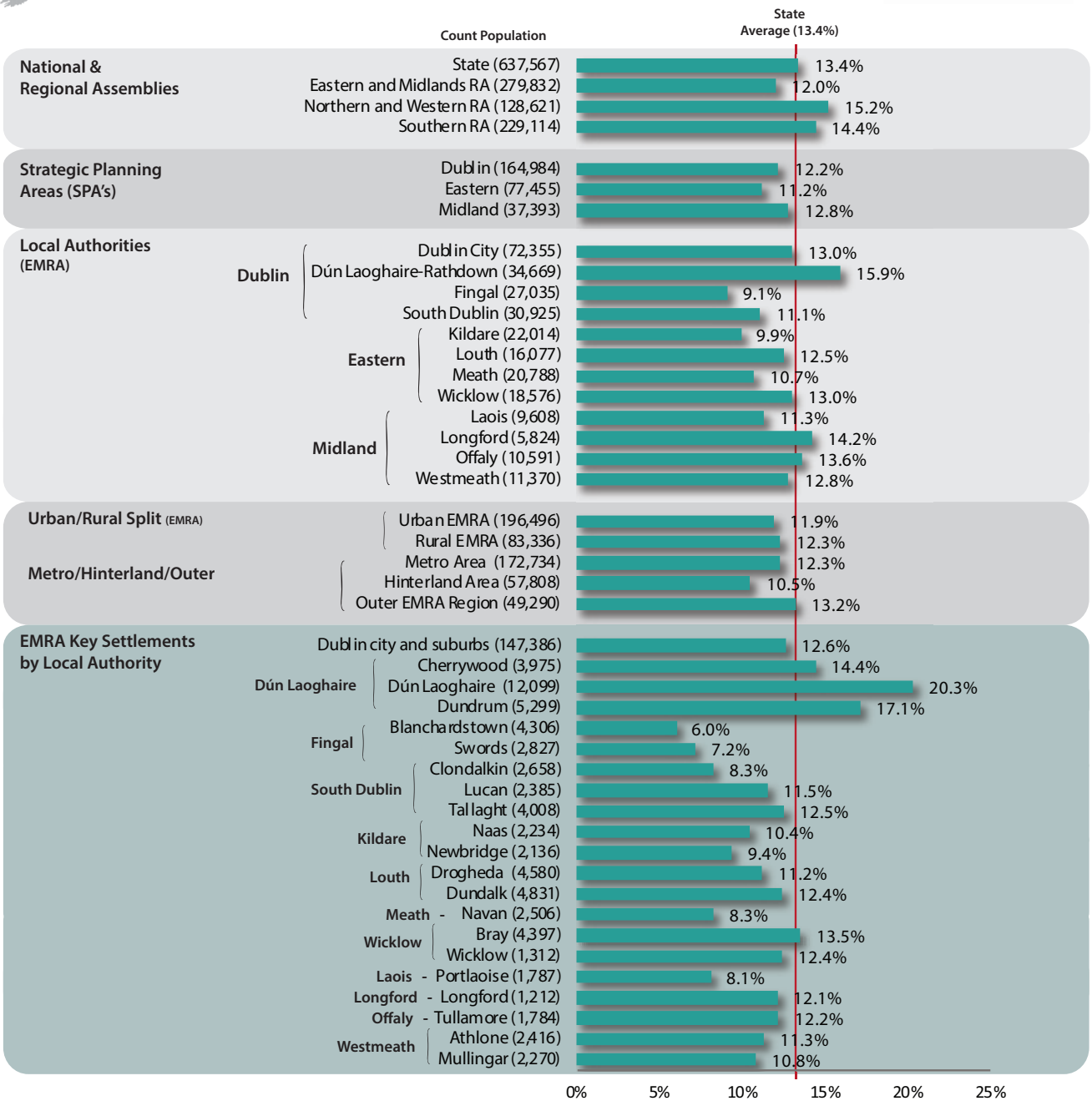
Population Aged 45-64, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Population Aged 65 Plus, 2016

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

Population Aged 65 and Over, Census 2016

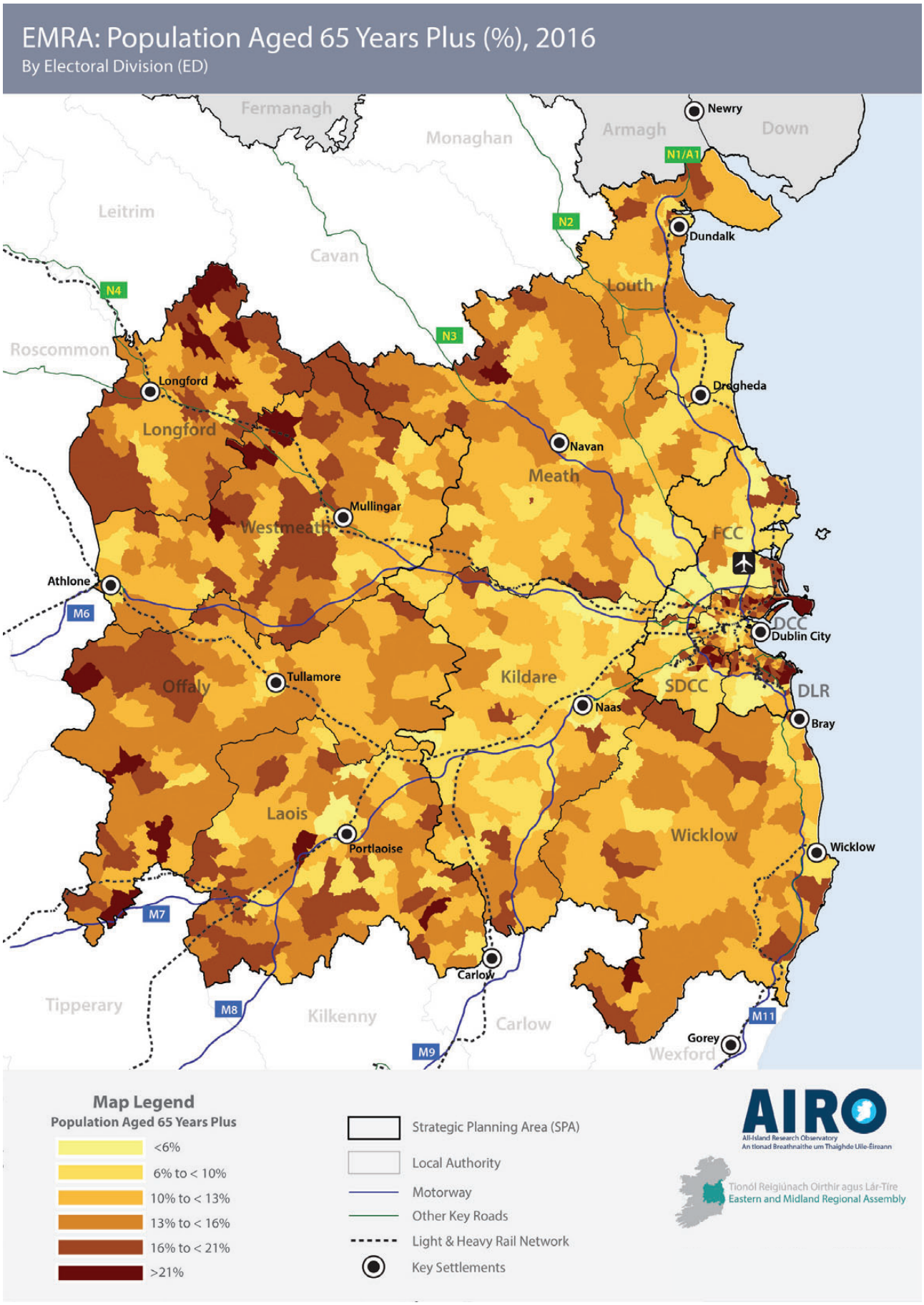
AIRO
All-Island Research Observatory
An tIonad Breathnaithe um Thaighde Uile-Éireann



- According to Census 2016, the total population aged 65 and over residing in EMRA is 279,832 and accounts for 12.0% of the total population within the region and is lower the State proportion of 13.4%. This total is approximately 44% of the total population 65 and over residing in the State (637,567).
- The proportion of the population (65 and over) residing in EMRA (12.0%) is below both the SRA (14.4%) and NWRA (15.2%) averages. At the SPA level there are some differences with the Midland SPA having the highest proportion at 12.8% - higher than the Dublin SPA (12.2%) and the Eastern SPA (11.2%).
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in DLR (15.9%), Longford (14.2%), Offaly (13.6%) and Dublin City (13.0%). Lowest rates are in Kildare (9.9%) and Fingal (9.1%). In total, three key settlements across EMRA have more than a 14% of its resident population aged 65 and over: Cherrywood (14.4%), Dundrum (17.1%) and Dún Laoghaire (20.3%).

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

Population Aged 65 Plus, 2016



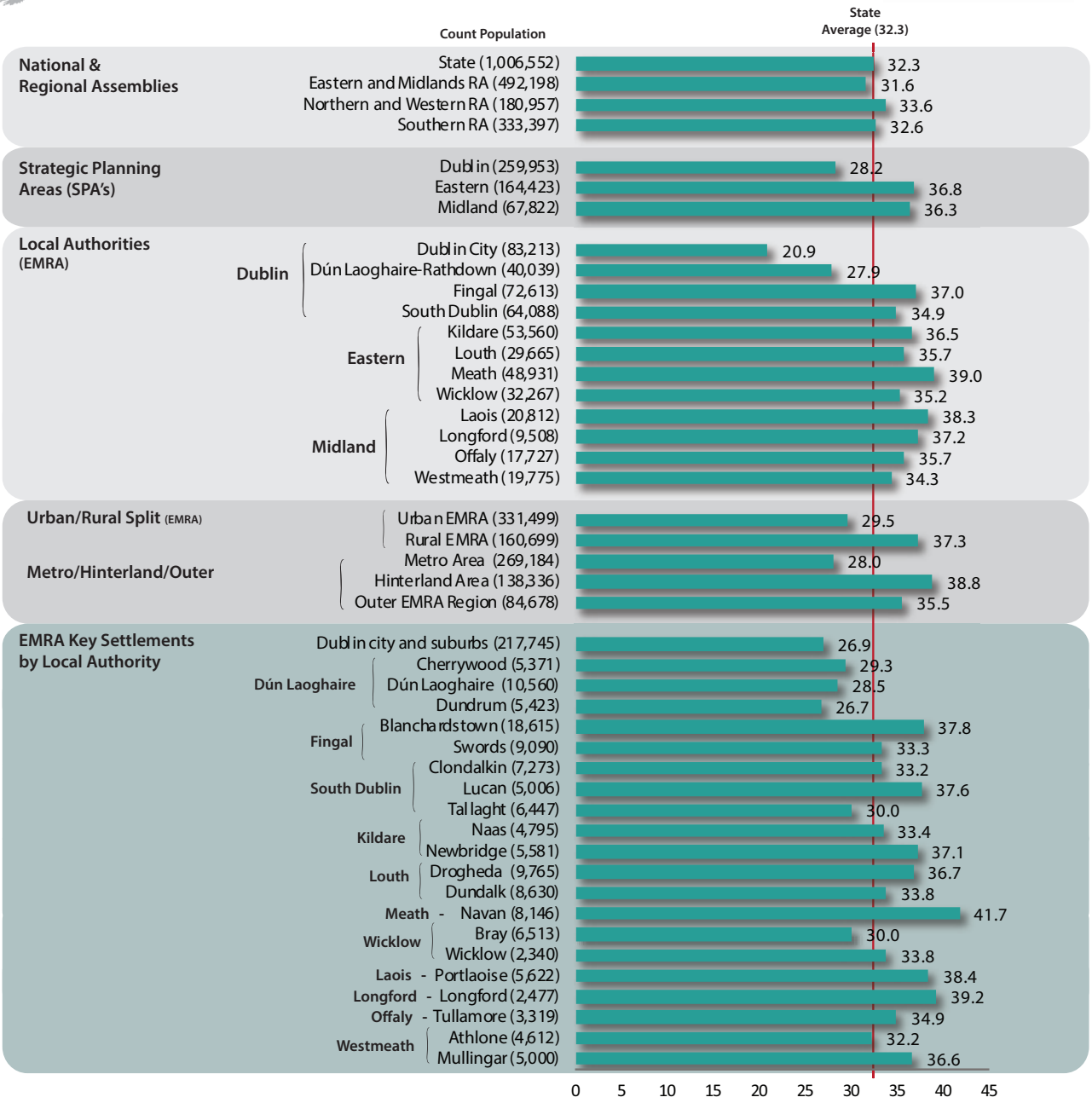
Population Aged 65 plus, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Young Dependency Rate, 2016

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

Young Age Dependency Rate, Census 2016

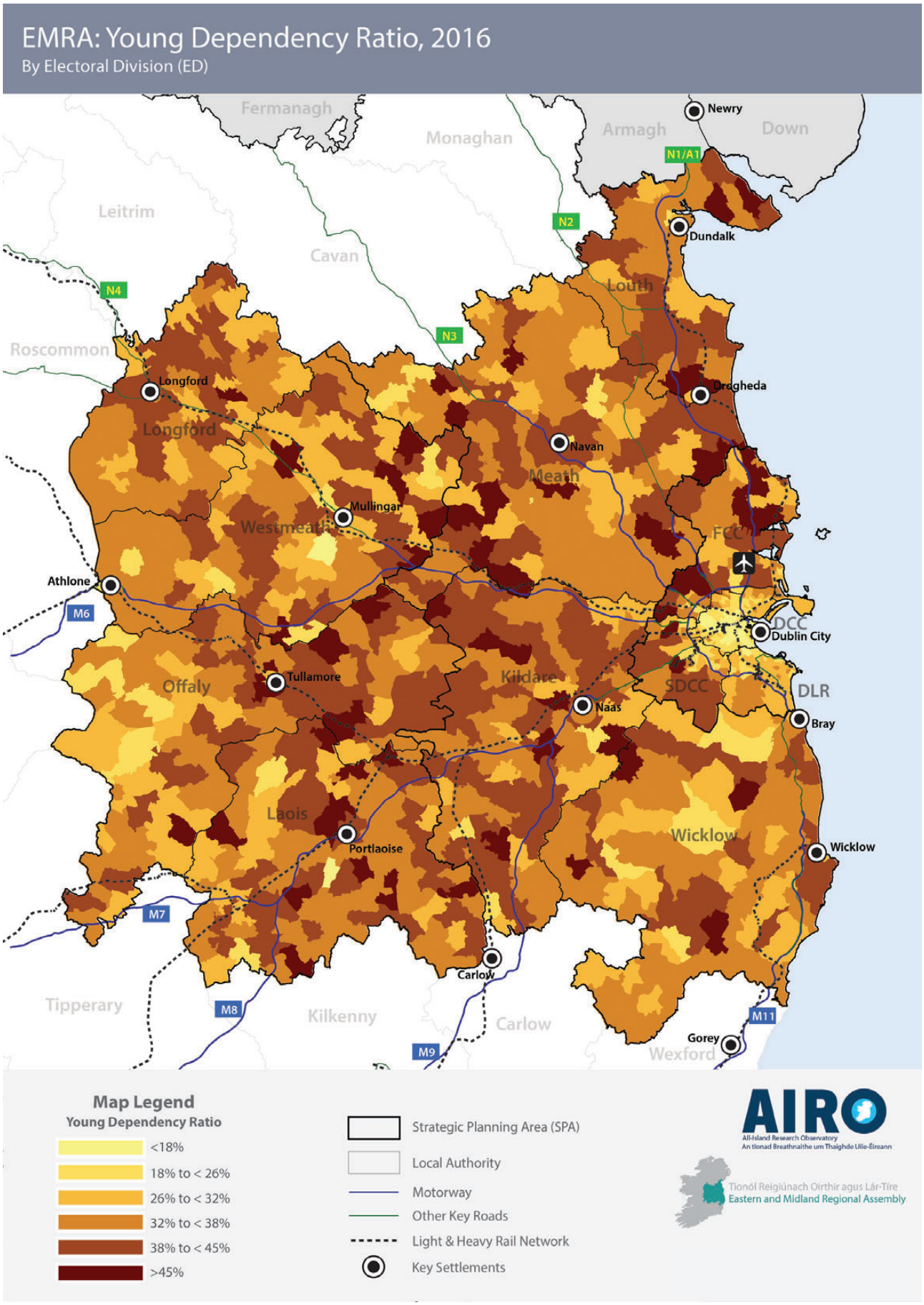
AIRO
All-Ireland Research Observatory
An tIonad Breathnaithe um Thaighde Uile-Éireann



- The Young Dependency Rate is calculated by taking the population aged 0 to 14 and calculating it as a proportion of the population aged 15 to 64. According to Census 2016, the Young Dependency Rate in EMRA was 31.6% (492,198). This total is below the State Young Dependency Rate of 32.3% and represents approximately 49% of the total Young Dependants in the State (1,006,552).
- The Young Dependency Rate in EMRA (32.3%) is very similar to both the NWRA (33.6%) and SRA (32.6%) ratios. At the SPA level there are clear differences with the Dublin SPA having a much lower rate of 28.2% than the Midland SPA (36.3%) and the Eastern SPA (36.8%).
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in Meath (39.0%), Laois (38.2%), Longford (37.2%) and Fingal (37.0%). Lowest rates, by a considerable margin, are in DLR (27.9%) and Dublin City (20.9%). In total, three key settlements across EMRA have a Young Dependency Rate of more than 38%: Portlaoise (38.4%), Longford (39.2%) and Navan (41.7%).

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

Young Dependency Rate, 2016

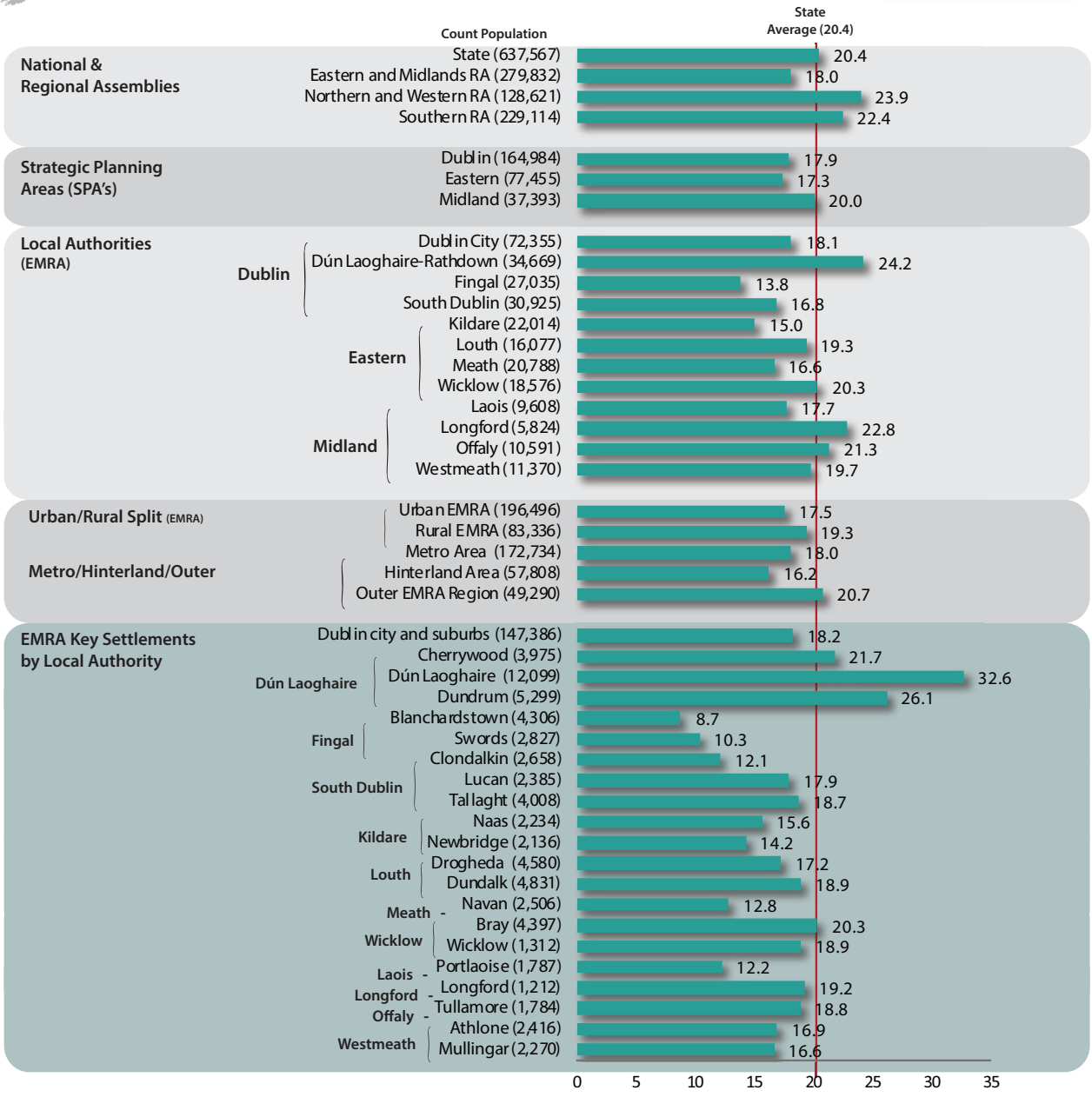


Young Dependency Rate, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Old Dependency Rate, 2016

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

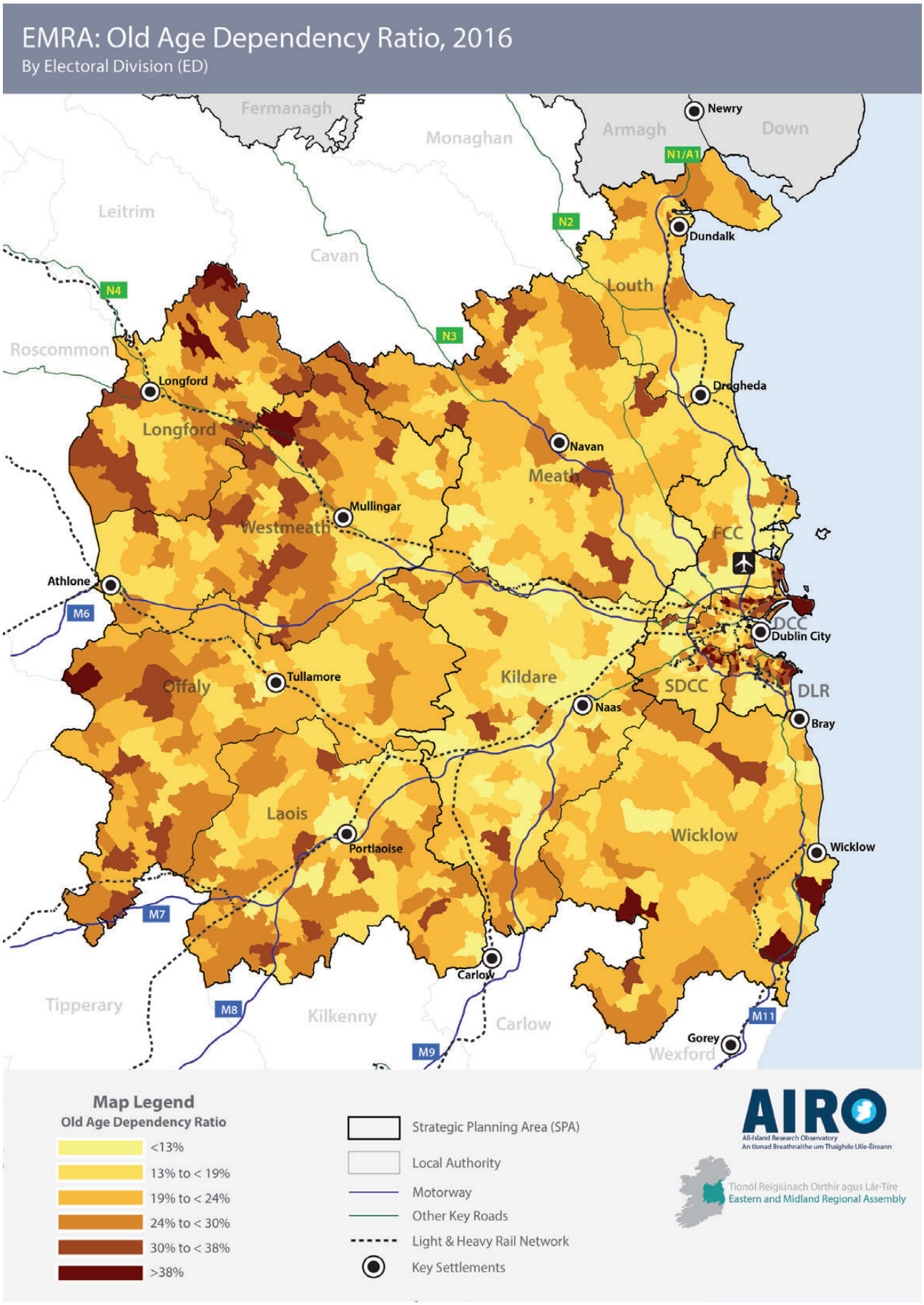
Old Age Dependency Rate, Census 2016



- The Old Age Dependency Rate is calculated by taking the population aged 65 plus and calculating it as a proportion of the population aged 15-64. According to Census 2016, the Old Age Dependency Rate in EMRA is 279,832 and accounts for 18.0% of the total population within the region. This total is below the Old Age Dependency Rate of 20.4% for the State and represents approximately 44% of total Old Aged Dependants in the State (637,567).
- The Old Age Dependency Rate in EMRA (18.0%) is well below both the SRA (22.4%) and NWRA (23.9%) ratios. At the SPA level there are clear differences with the Midland SPA having a higher ratio of 20.0% than - the Dublin SPA (17.9%) and the Eastern SPA (17.3%).
- At the Local Authority level, the highest rate by far is in DLR (24.2%) followed by Longford (22.8%), Offaly (21.3%) and Wicklow (20.3%). Lowest rates, were Kildare (15.0%) and Fingal (13.8%). In total, three key settlements across EMRA have an Old Age Dependency Rate of more than 21%: Cherrywood (21.7%), Dundrum (26.1%) and Dún Laoghaire (32.6%).

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

Old Dependency Rate, 2016



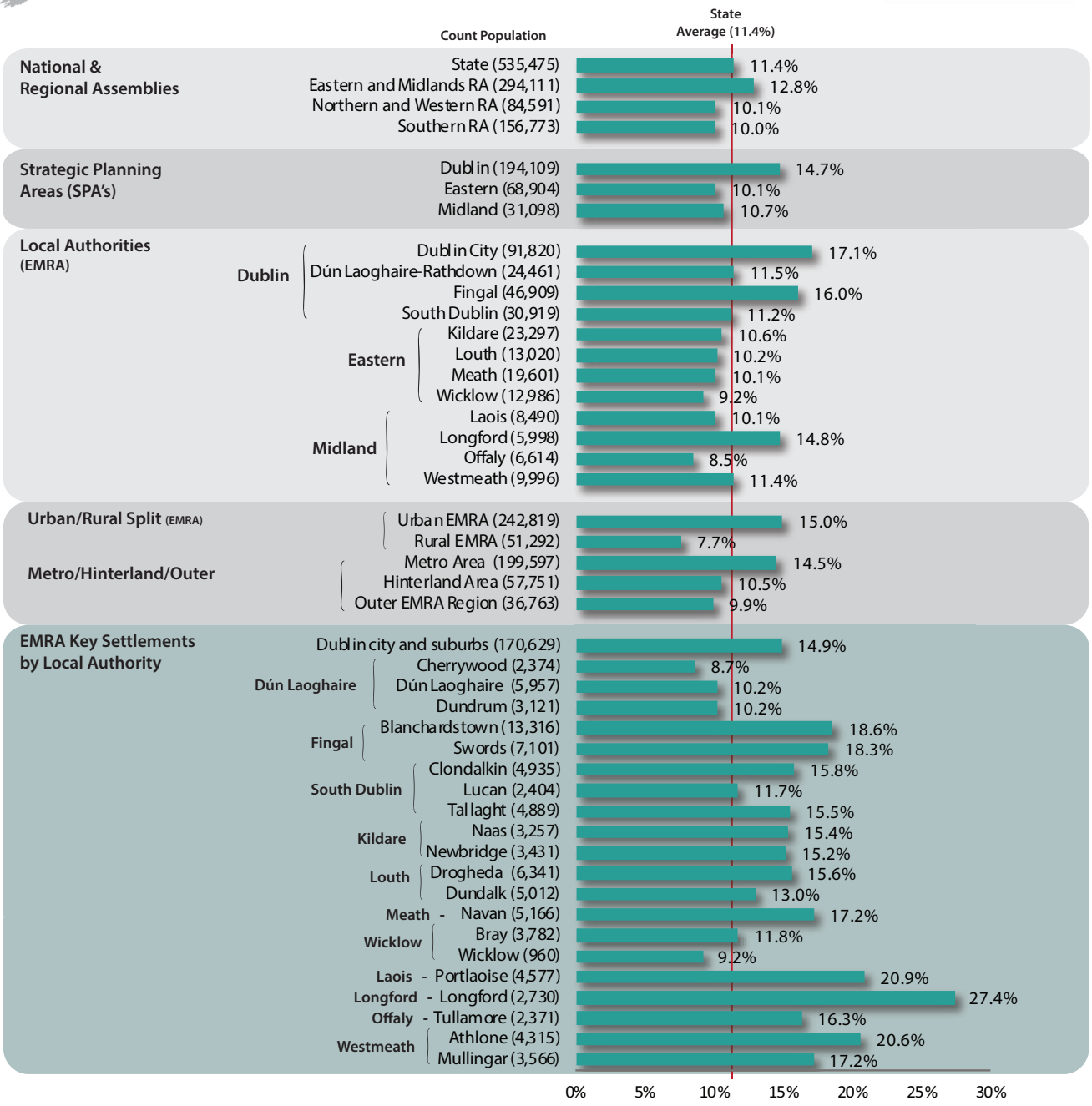
Old Age Dependency Rate, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Nationality: Non-Irish Nationals, 2016

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

Nationality: Non-Irish, Census 2016

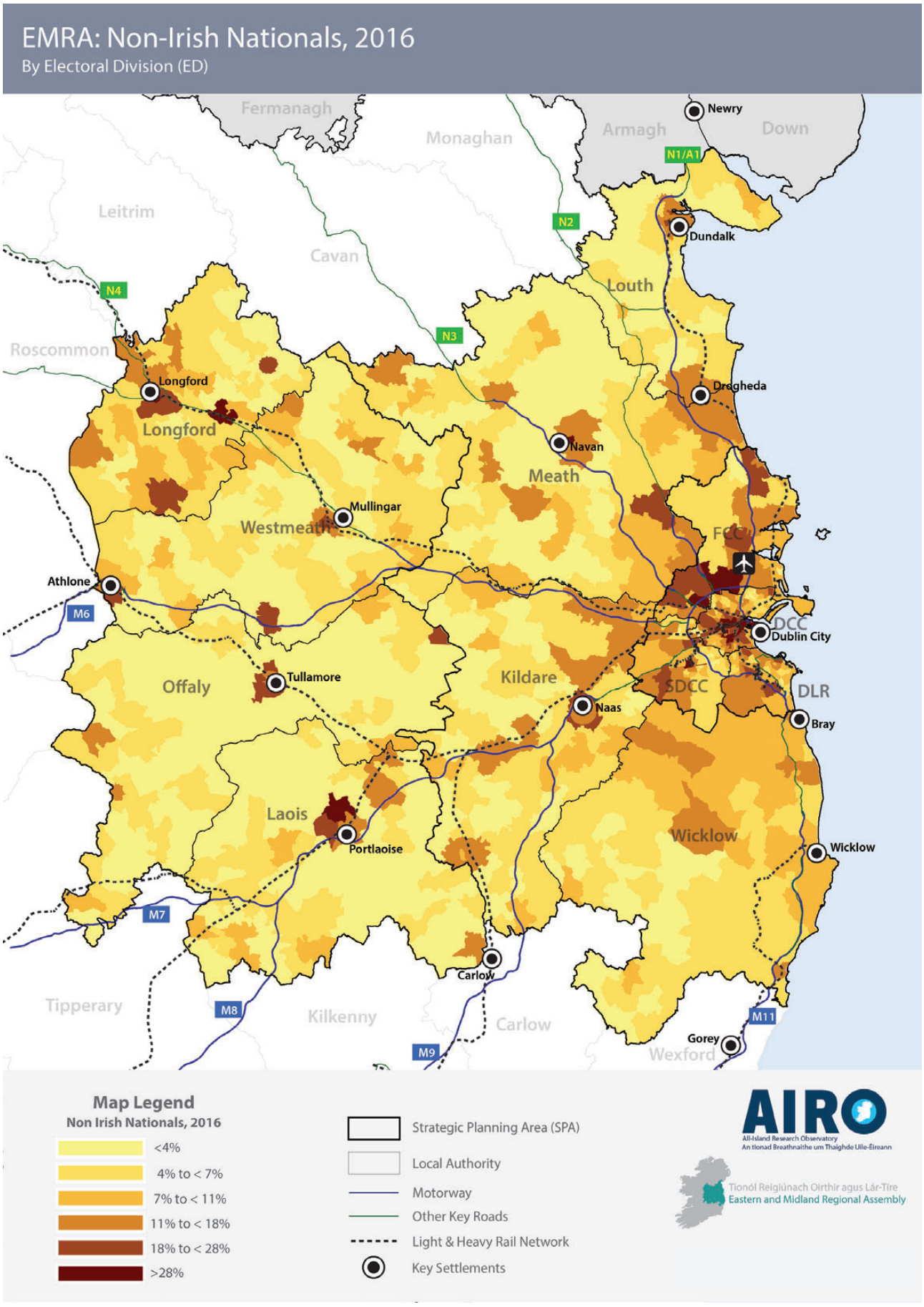
AIRO
All-Island Research Observatory
An tIonad Breathnaithe um Thaighde Uile-Eireann



- According to Census 2016, the total population of Non-Irish Nationals in EMRA was 294,111 or 12.8% of the total population within the region and is higher the State proportion of 11.4%. This total is approximately 49% of the total number of Non-Irish Nationals residing in the State (535,475).
- The percentage of the Non-Irish population residing in EMRA (12.8%) is greater than the SRA (10.0%) and NWRA (10.1%) averages. At the SPA level there are some differences with the Dublin SPA having the highest proportion at 14.7% - higher than the Midland SPA (10.7%) and much higher than the Eastern SPA (10.1%) average.
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in Dublin City (17.1%), Fingal (16%) and Longford (14.8%). Lowest rates are in Offaly (8.5%) and Wicklow (9.2%). In total, three key settlements across EMRA have more than 19% of its resident populated classed as Non-Irish Nationals: Longford (27.4%), Portlaoise (20.9%) and Athlone (20.6%).

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

Nationality: Non-Irish Nationals, 2016

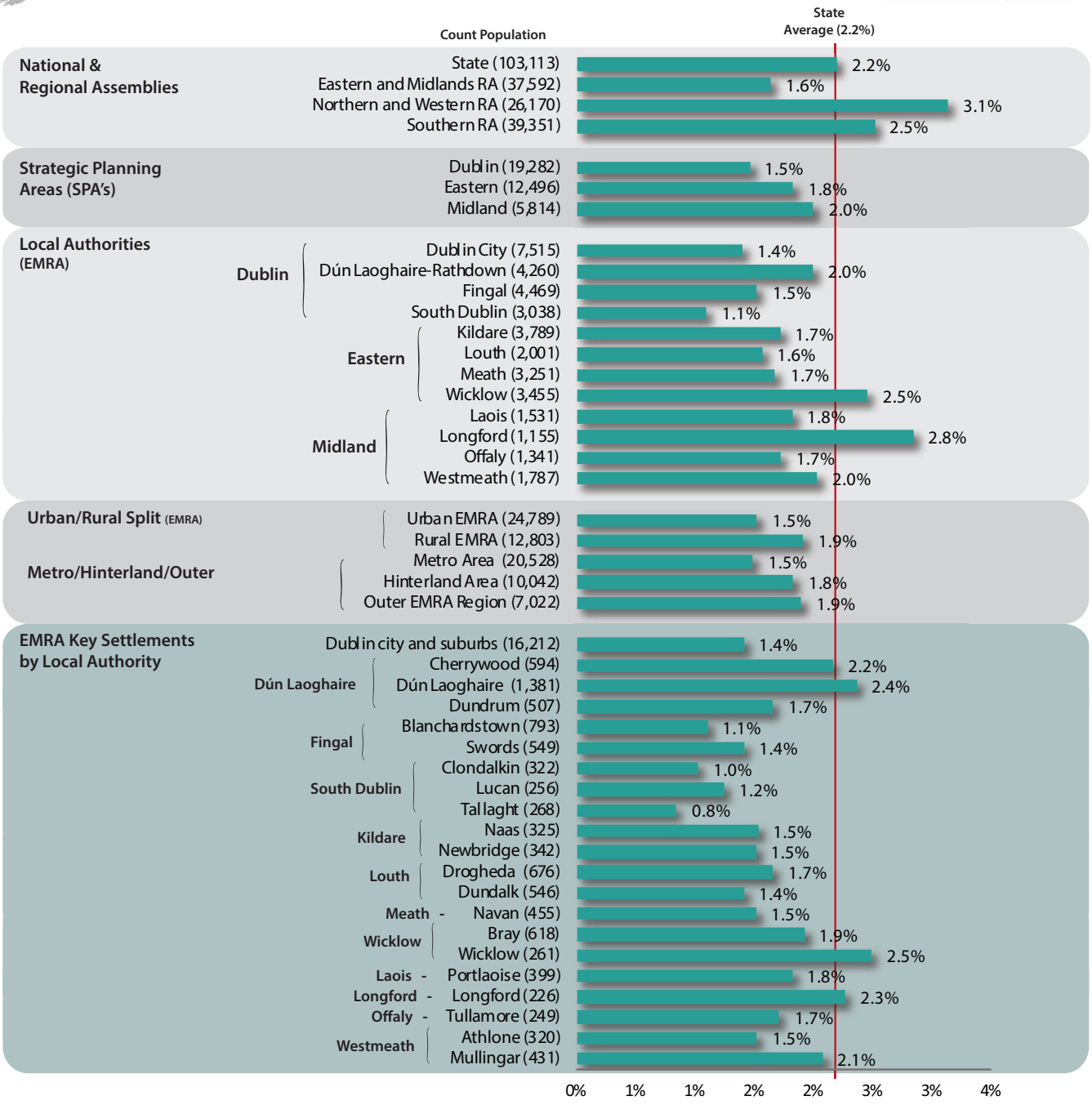


Non-Irish Nationals, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Nationality: Non-Irish Nationals - UK, 2016

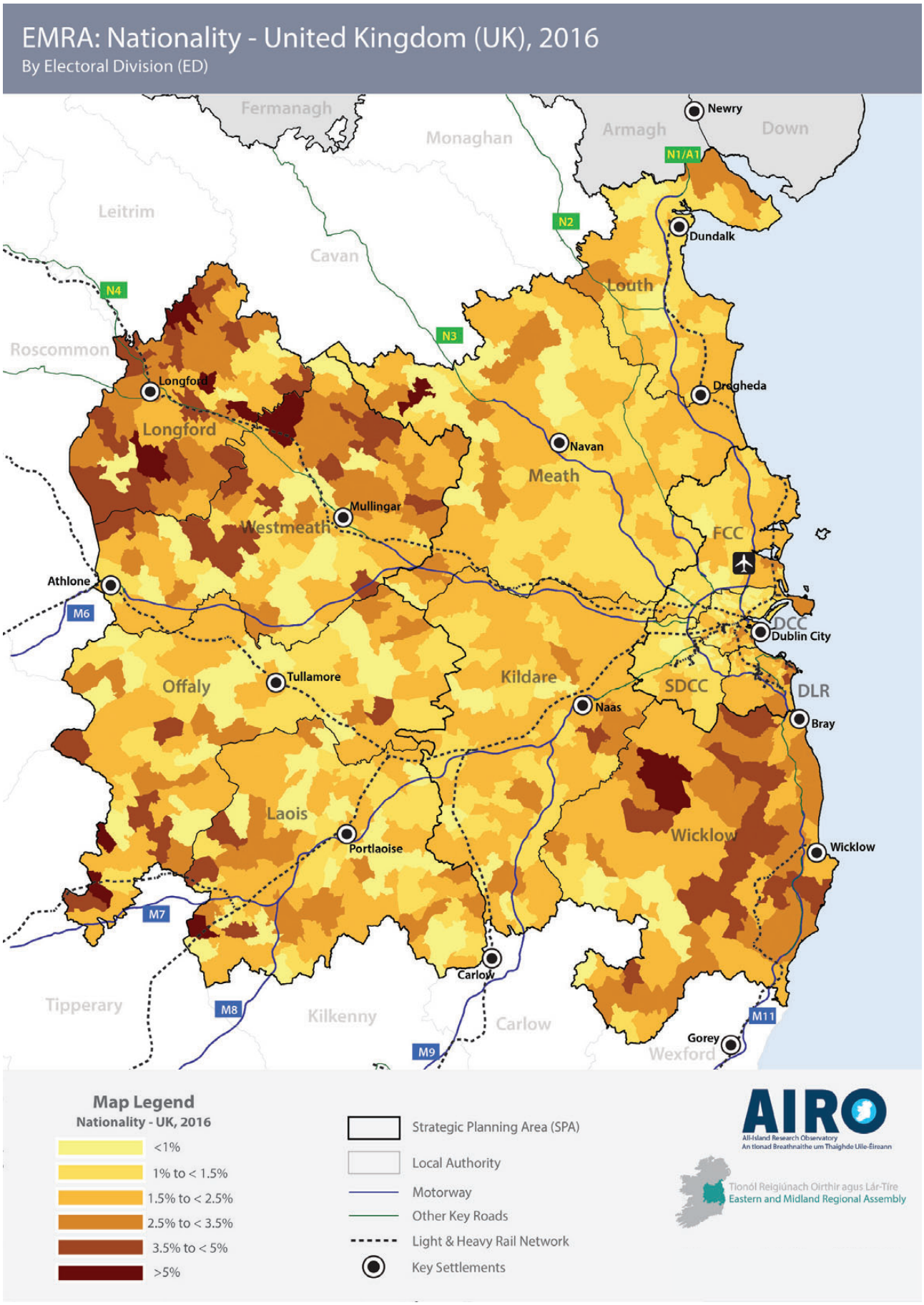
Tionól Reigiúnach Oirthir agus Lár-Tíre
Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly

Nationality: UK, Census 2016



- According to Census 2016, the total UK population in EMRA was 37,592 or 1.6% of the total population within the region and is lower the State proportion of 2.2%. This total is approximately 36.5% of the UK population residing in the State (103,113).
- The proportion of UK population residing in EMRA (1.6%) is much lower than the SRA (2.5%) and NWRA (3.1%) averages. At the SPA level there is variation with the Midland SPA having the highest proportion at 2.0% - higher than the Eastern SPA (1.8%) and Dublin SPA (1.5%) average.
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in Longford (2.8%) and Wicklow (2.5%). Lowest rates are in Dublin City (1.4%) and South Dublin (1.1%). In total, three key settlements across EMRA have more than a 2.2% of their population from the UK: Longford (2.3%), Dún Laoghaire (2.4%) and Wicklow Town (2.5%).

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



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

Nationality: Non-Irish Nationals - Polish, 2016

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

Nationality: Polish, Census 2016

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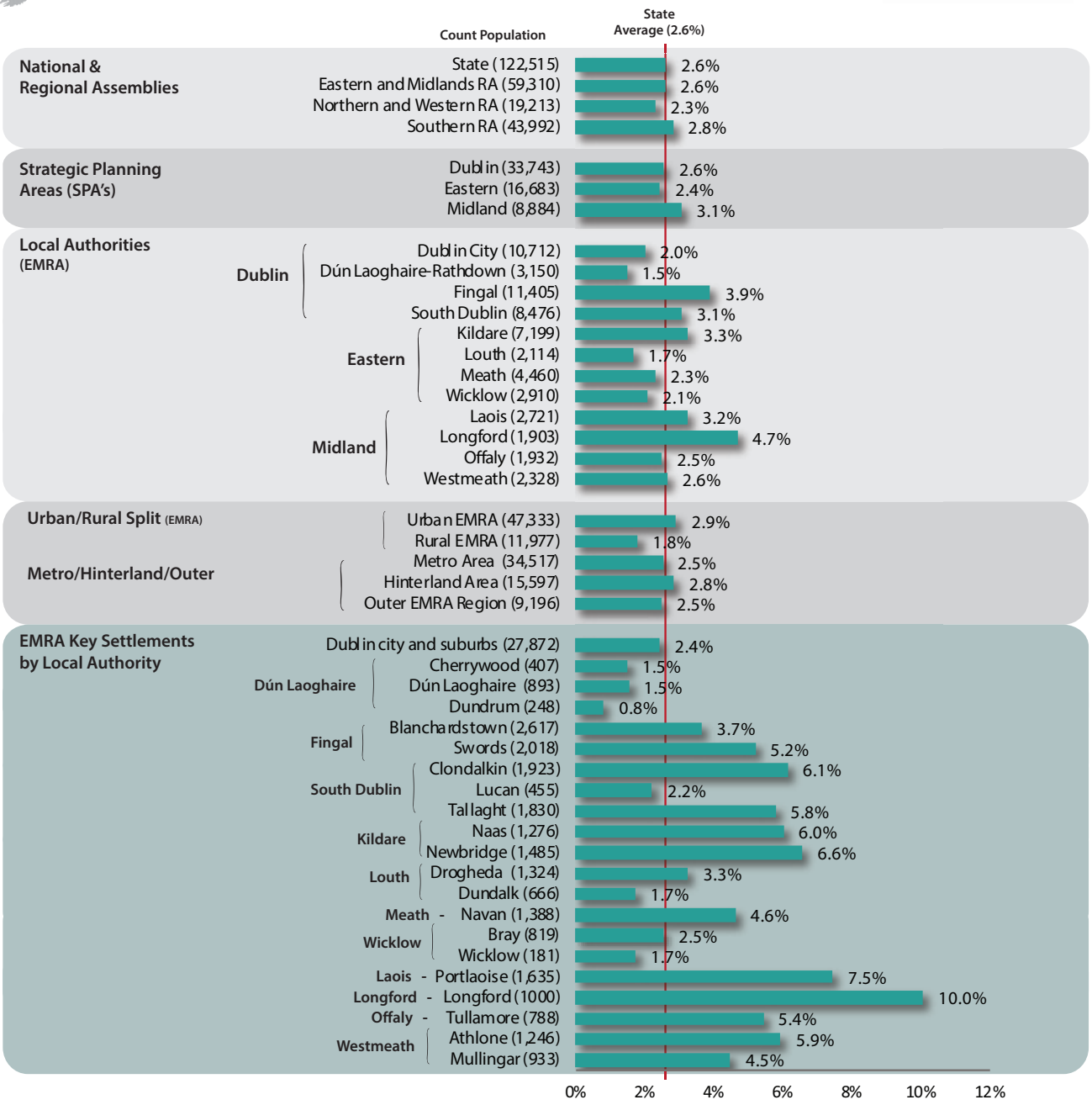
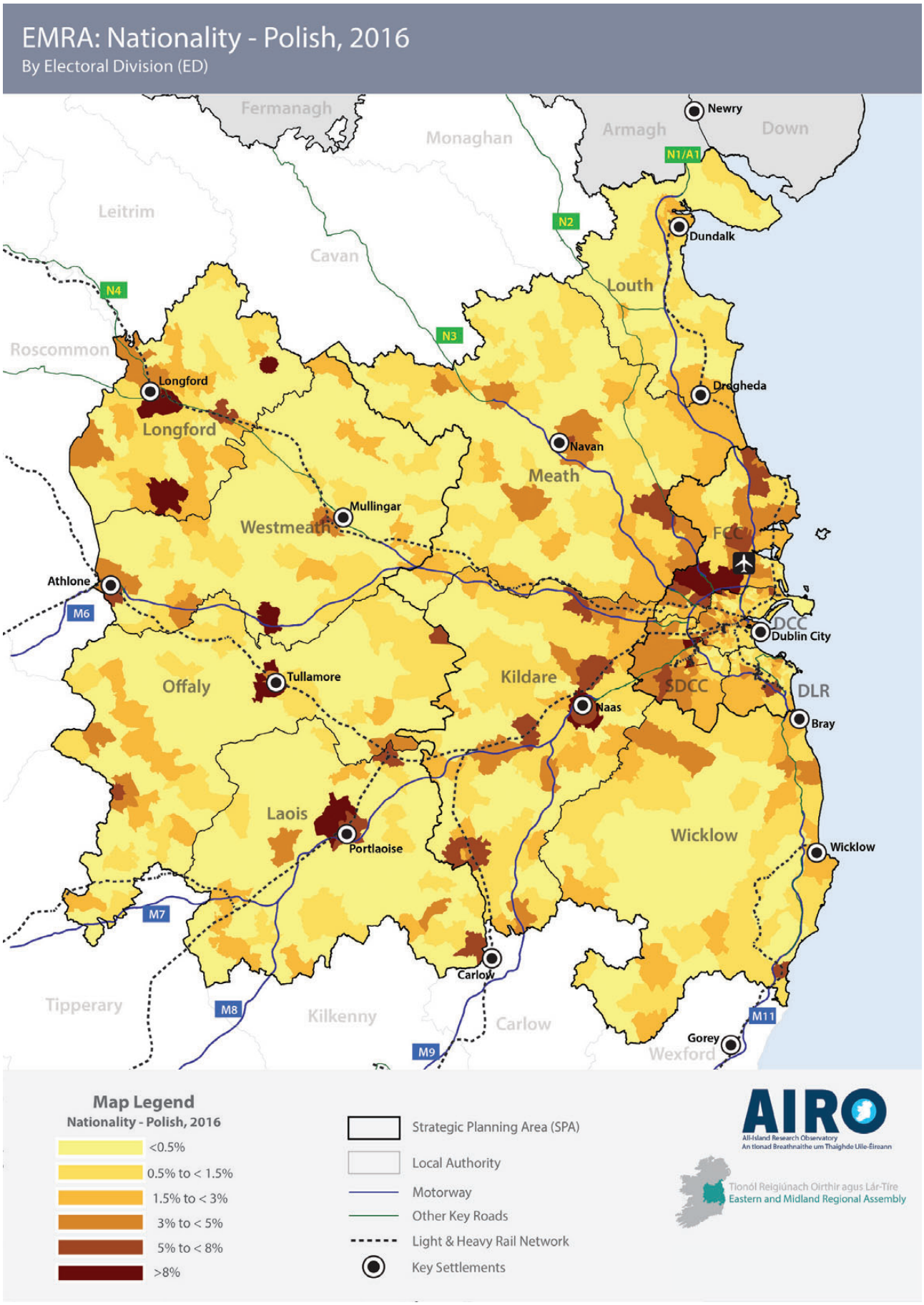


- According to Census 2016, the total Polish populaton residing in EMRA was 59,310 or 2.6% of the total population within the region, the same as the State proportion (2.6%). This total is approximately 48.5% of all Polish residing in the State (103,113). The Polish population is now the largest Non-Irish national community in Ireland.
- The proportion of Polish residing in EMRA (2.6%) is lower than the SRA (2.8%) but higher than the NWRA (2.3%) average. At the SPA level there is variation with the Midland SPA having the highest proportion at 3.1% - higher than the Dublin SPA (2.6%) and Eastern SPA (2.4%).
- At the Local Authority level, highest proportions of Polish are in Longford (4.7%), Fingal (3.9%), Kildare (3.3%) and South Dublin (3.1%). Lowest rates are in DLR (1.5%) and Louth (1.7%). There is considerable variation amongst key EMRA settlements: large proportions of Polish are found in Longford (10%), Portlaoise (7.5%), Newbridge (6.6%) and Clondalkin (6.1%). On the other-hand, just 0.8% of the total population of Dundrum are from Poland.

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

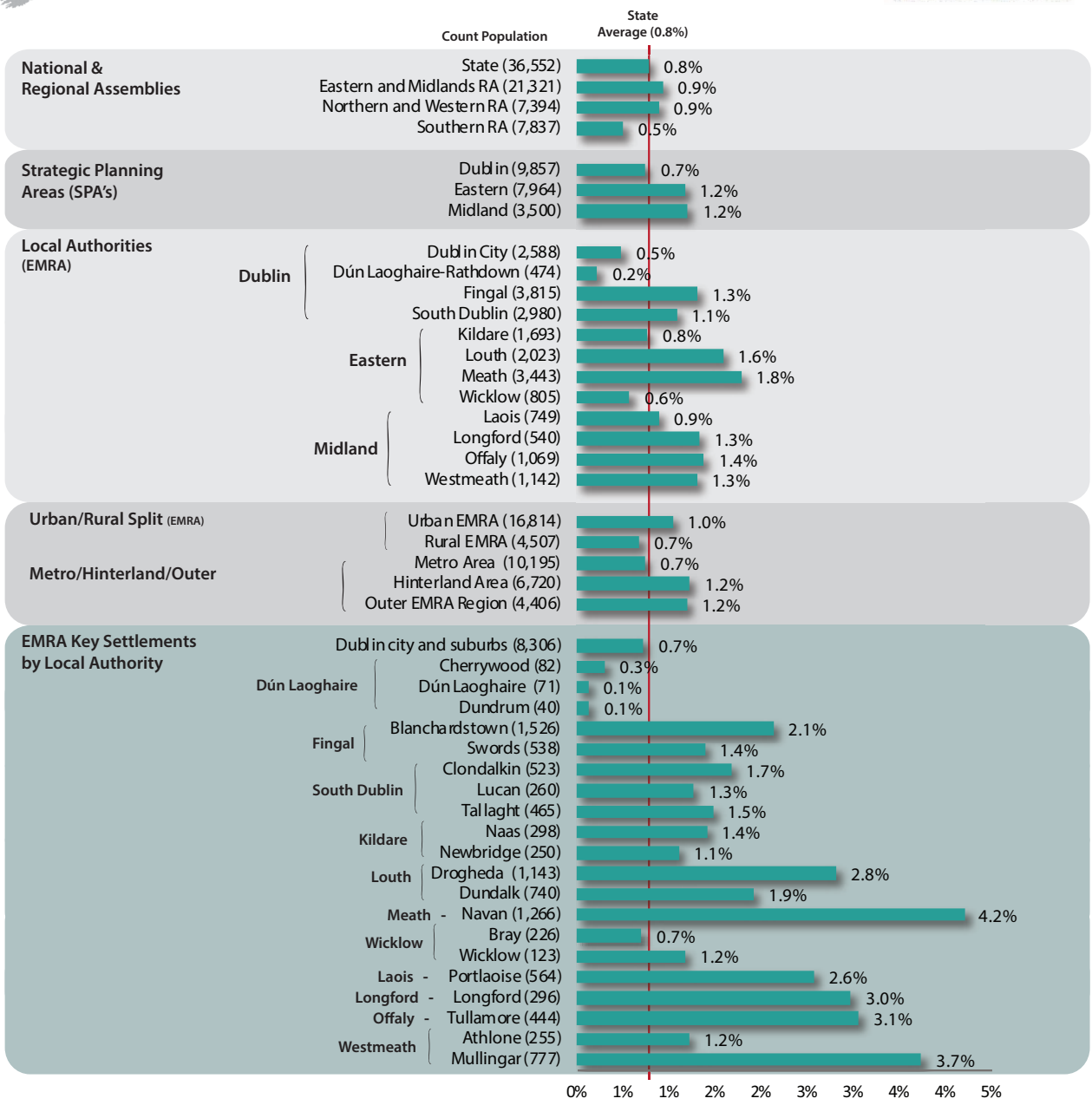


Non-Irish Nationals - Polish, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Nationality: Non-Irish Nationals - Lithuanian, 2016

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

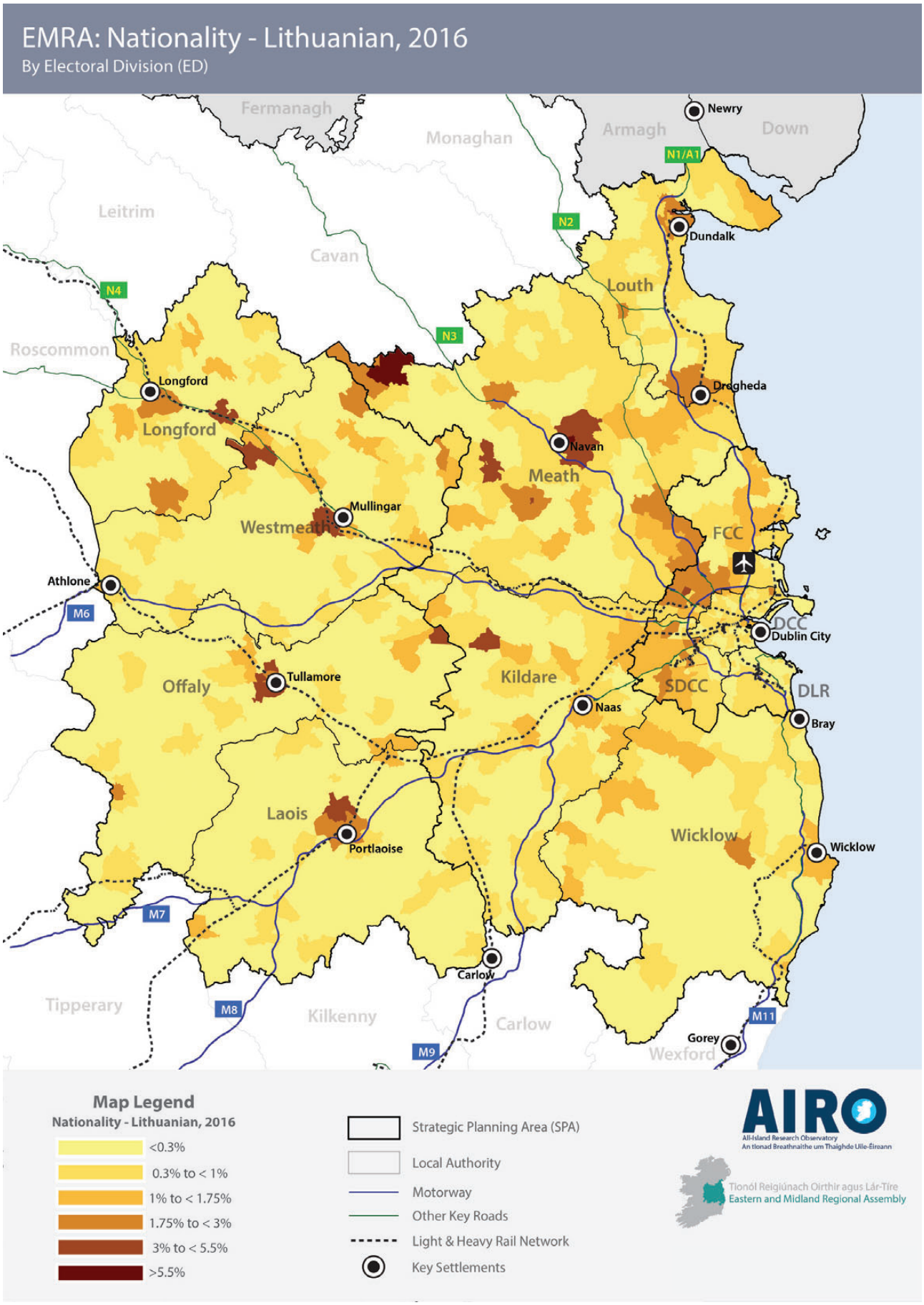
Nationality: Lithuania, Census 2016



- According to Census 2016, the total population of Lithuanians in EMRA was 21,321 or 0.9% of the total population within the region, above the State proportion (0.8%). This total is approximately 58% of all Lithuanians residing in the State (36,552).
- The proportion of Lithuanians residing in EMRA (0.9%) is the same as the NWRA (0.9%) average and higher than the SRA (0.5%) average. At the SPA level there is some variation with the Midland and Eastern SPAs having the higher proportion at 1.2% than the Dublin SPA (2.6%).
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in Meath (1.8%), Louth (1.6%), Fingal (1.3%) and Offaly (1.4%). Lowest rates are in DLR (0.2%) and Dublin City (0.5%). There is considerable variation amongst key EMRA settlements: large proportions of Lithuanians are found in Navan (4.2%), Mullingar (3.7%), Tullamore (3.1%) and Longford (3.0%). On the other-hand, just 0.1% of the total population of Dún Laoghaire and Dundrum are from Lithuania.

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

Nationality: Non-Irish Nationals - Lithuanian, 2016

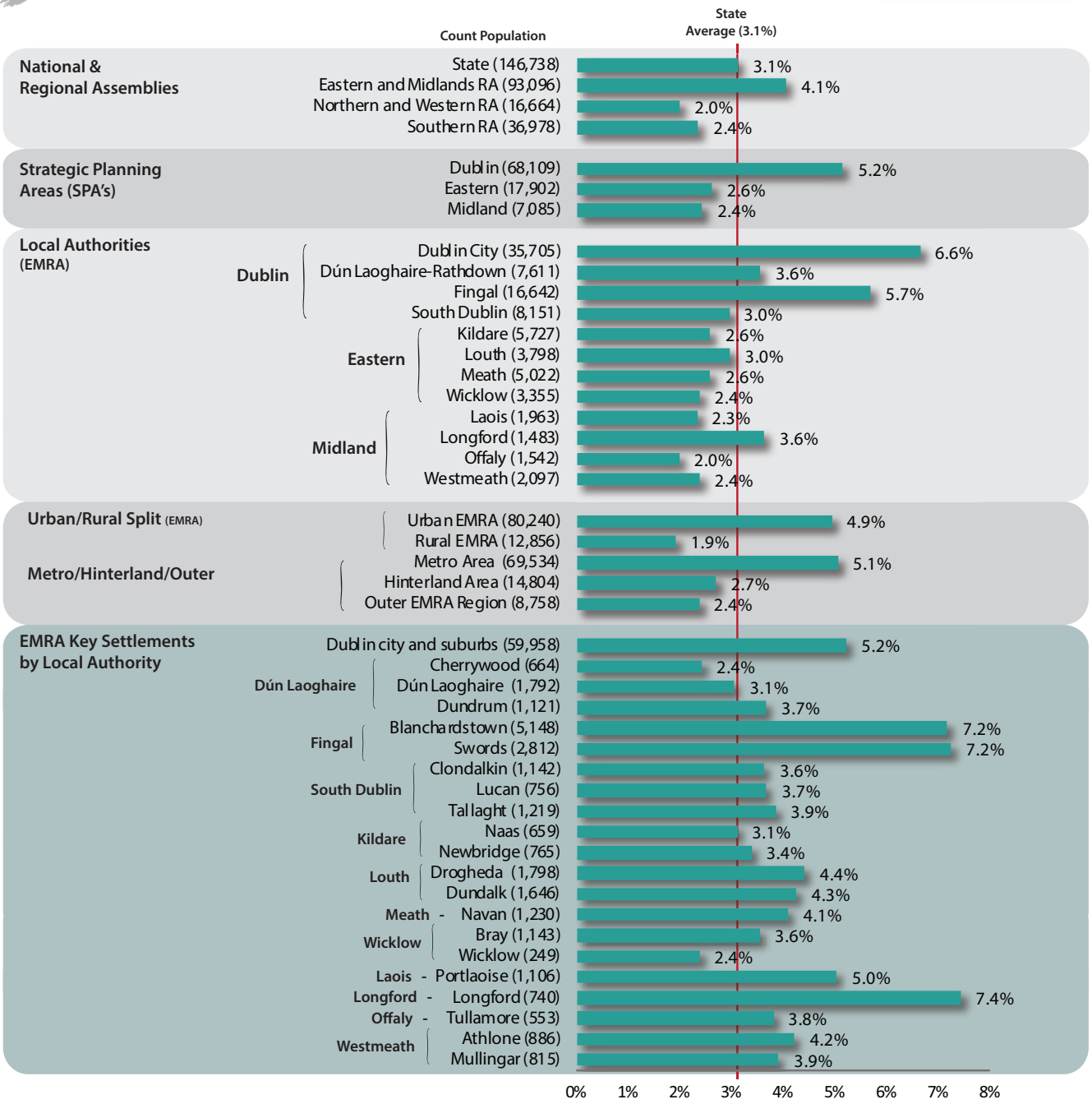


Non-Irish Nationals - Lithuanian, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Nationality: Non-Irish Nationals - Other EU 28, 2016

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

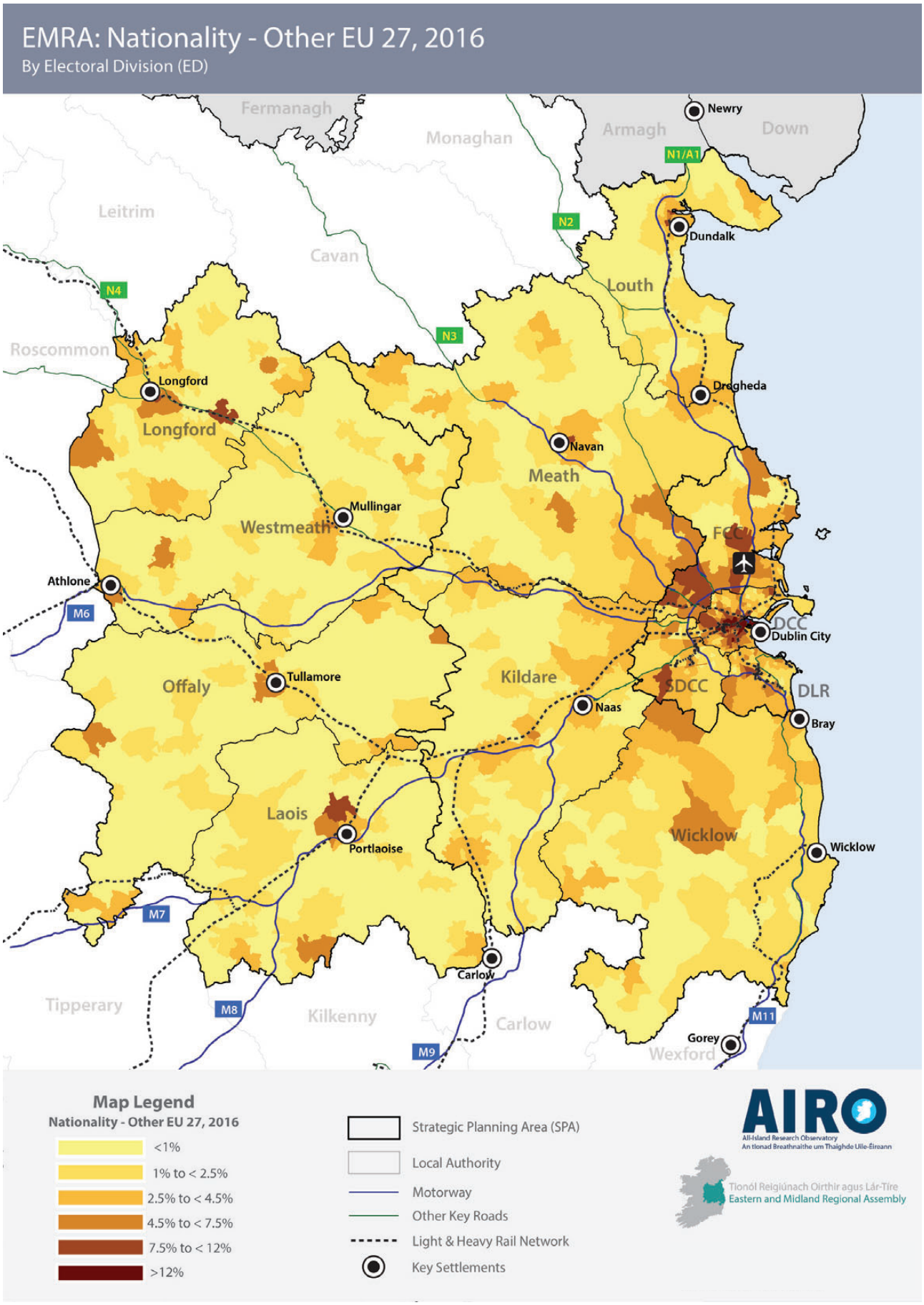
Nationality: Other EU 28, Census 2016



- According to Census 2016, the total population of Other EU28 population residing in EMRA was 93,096 or 4.1% of the total population within the region, above the State proportion (3.1%). This total is approximately 63.5% of Other EU28 citizens residing in the State (146,738).
- The proportion of Other EU28 citizens residing in EMRA (4.1%) is much higher than the SRA (2.4%) and the NWRA (2.0%) averages. At the SPA level there is again considerable variation with the Dublin SPA (5.2%) having a considerably greater proportion of non-EU citizens than the Eastern SPA (1.2%) and Midland SPA (2.4%).
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in Dublin City (6.6%), Fingal (5.7%) and DLR / Longford (3.6%). Lowest rates are in Offaly (2.0%) and Laois (2.3%). In total, three key settlements across EMRA have more than 7% of their residents from non-EU countries: Longford (7.4%), Blanchardstown (7.2%) and Swords (7.2%).

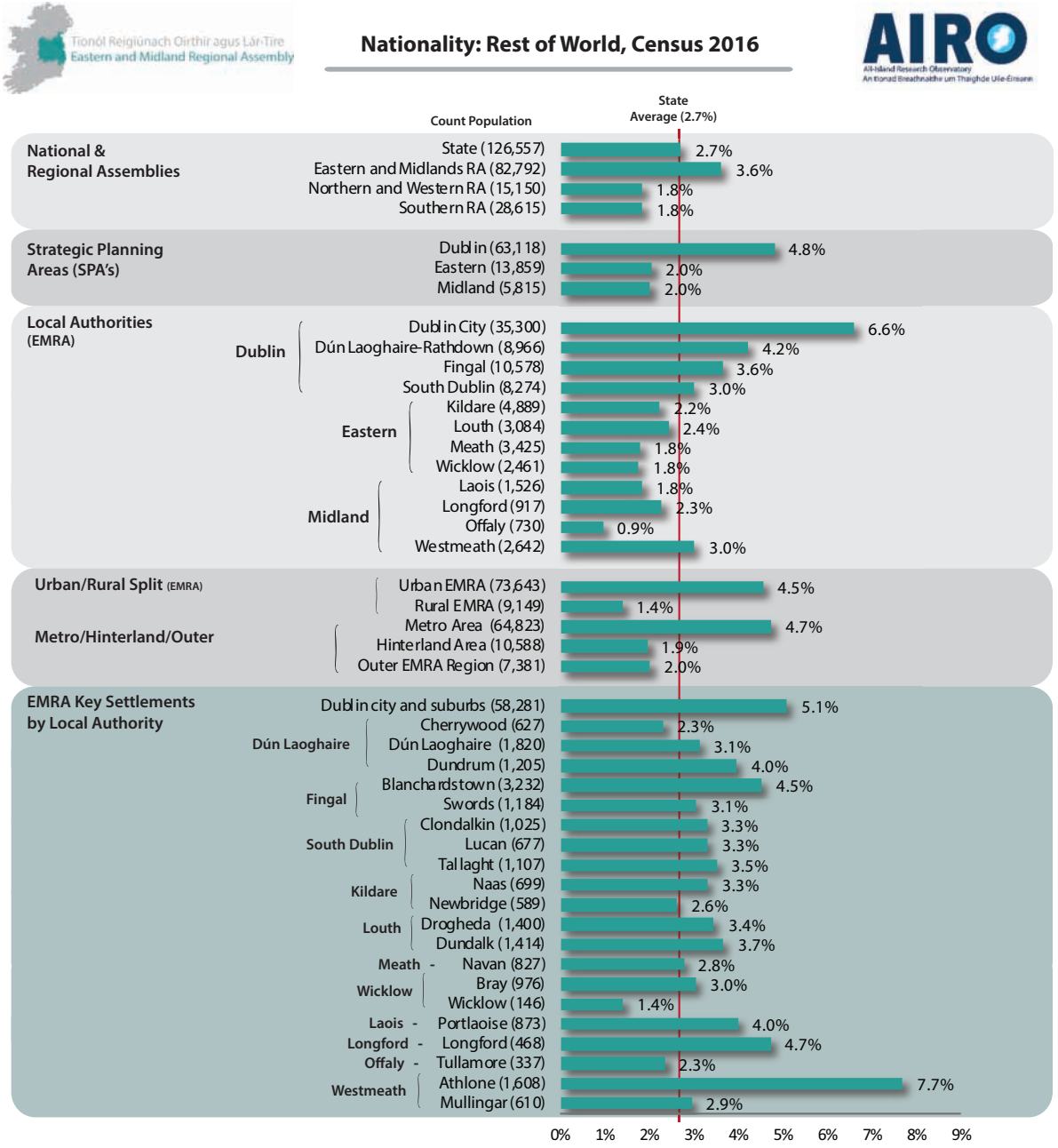
Non-Irish Nationals - Other EU 27, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Nationality: Non-Irish Nationals - Other EU 28, 2016



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

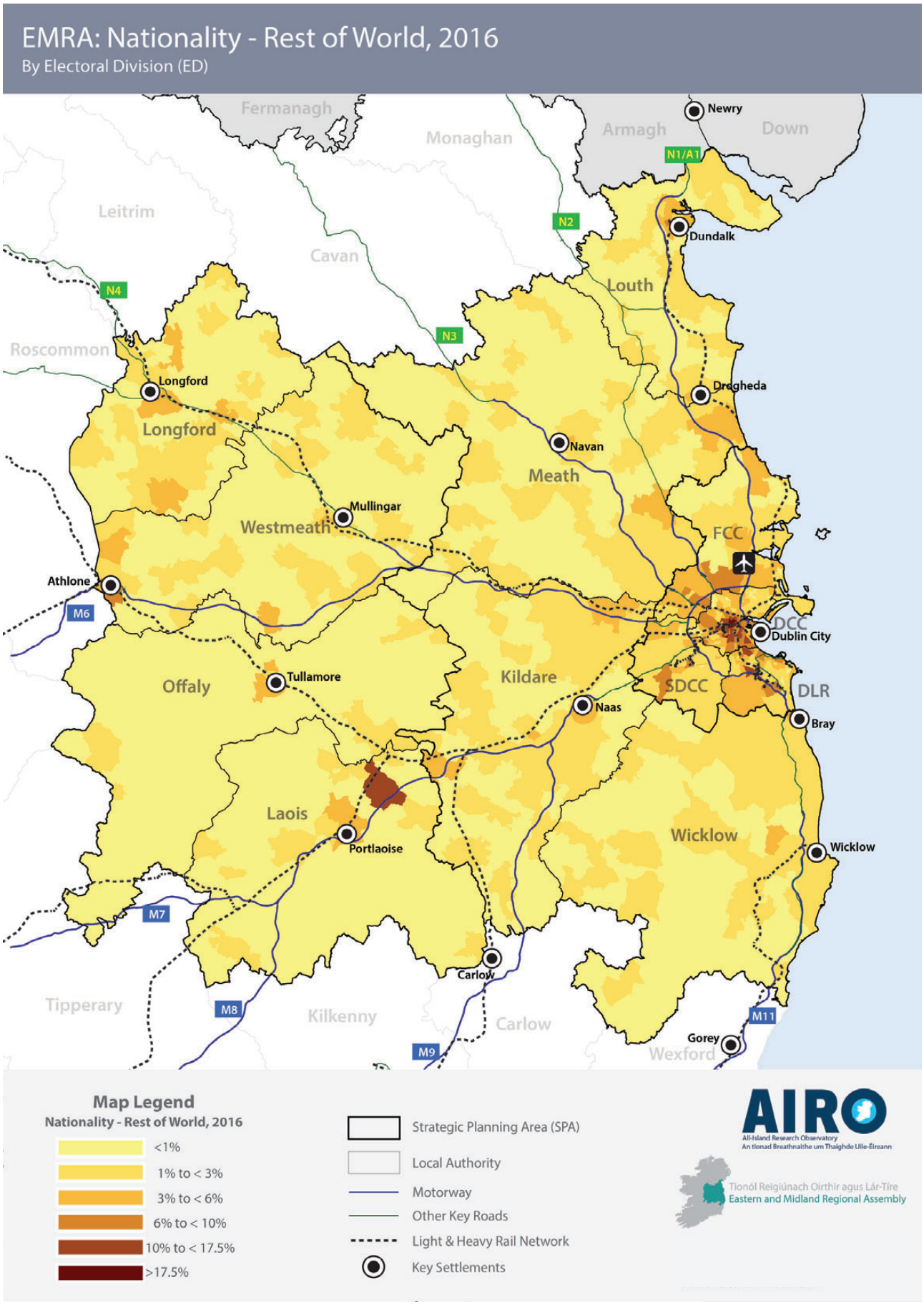
Nationality: Non-Irish Nationals - Rest of World, 2016



- According to Census 2016, the total population of Rest of the World citizens in EMRA was 82,792 or 3.6% of the total population within the region, above the State proportion (2.7%). This total is approximately 65.5% of non-EU citizens residing in the State (126,557).
- The proportion of Rest of the World citizens residing in EMRA (3.6%) is much higher than the SRA (1.8%) and the NWRA (1.8%) averages. At the SPA level there is again considerable variation with the Dublin SPA (4.8%) having a considerably greater proportion of Rest of the World citizens than the Eastern SPA (2.0%) and Midland SPA (2.0%).
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in Dublin City (6.6%), DLR (4.2%) and Fingal (3.6%). Lowest rates are in Meath / Wicklow / Laois (1.8%) and Offaly (0.9%). In total, three key settlements across EMRA have more than 4.5% of its residents recorded as Rest of the World citizens: Athlone (7.7%), Dublin City and Suburbs (5.1%) and Longford (4.7%).
- The accompanying map highlights the distribution of this variable at the Electoral Division (ED) level within EMRA. For access to more local level information on this variable (Small Area) please visit the AIRO & EMRA mapping viewer at the following web-link: www.emra.ie/maps

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

Nationality: Non-Irish Nationals - Rest of World, 2016



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

Place of Birth: Born outside State, 2016

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

Place of Birth: Non-Irish, Census 2016

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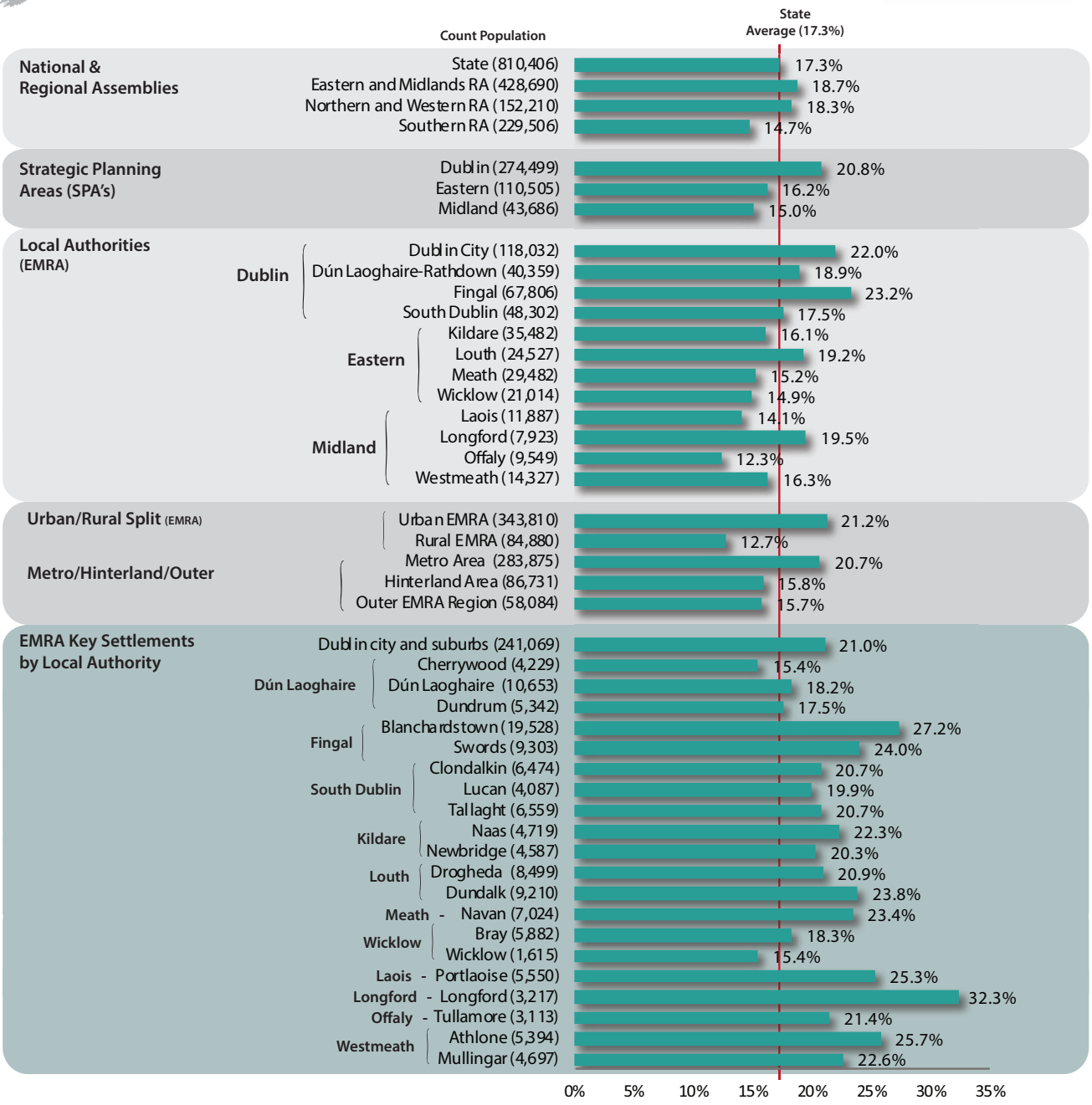
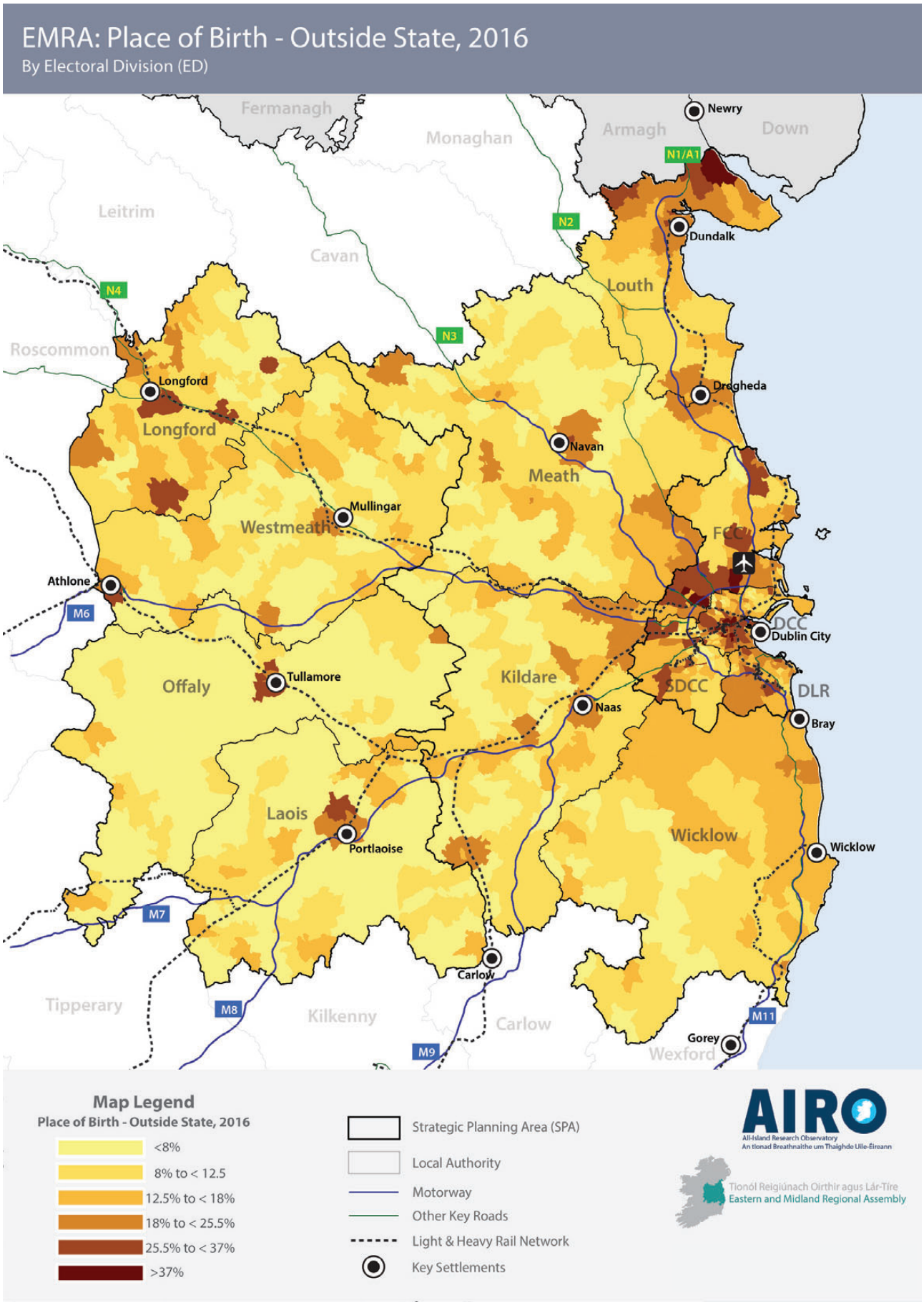


- According to Census 2016, a total of 428,690 of the total population in EMRA were born outside the State and accounts for 18.7% of the total population within the region, above the State average of 17.3%. This total is approximately 53% of the total population born outside the State (810,406).
- The proportion of those born outside the State residing in EMRA (18.7%) is above then NWRA (18.3%) average and SRA (14.7%) average. At the SPA level there are some differences with the Dublin SPA having the highest proportion at 20.8% - followed by Eastern SPA (16.2%) and the Midland SPA (15.0%).
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in Fingal (23.2%), Dublin City (22.0%), Longford (19.5%) and Louth (19.2%). Lowest rates are in Offaly (12.3%) and Laois (14.1%). In total, four key settlements across EMRA have more than a quarter of their residents born outside the State: Longford (32.3%), Blanchardstown (27.2%), Athlone (25.7%) and Portlaoise (25.3%).

Place of Birth: Born outside State, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Place of Birth: Born outside State, 2016



Place of Birth: Born outside State, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

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

Ethnic Group: White Irish Travellers, Census 2016

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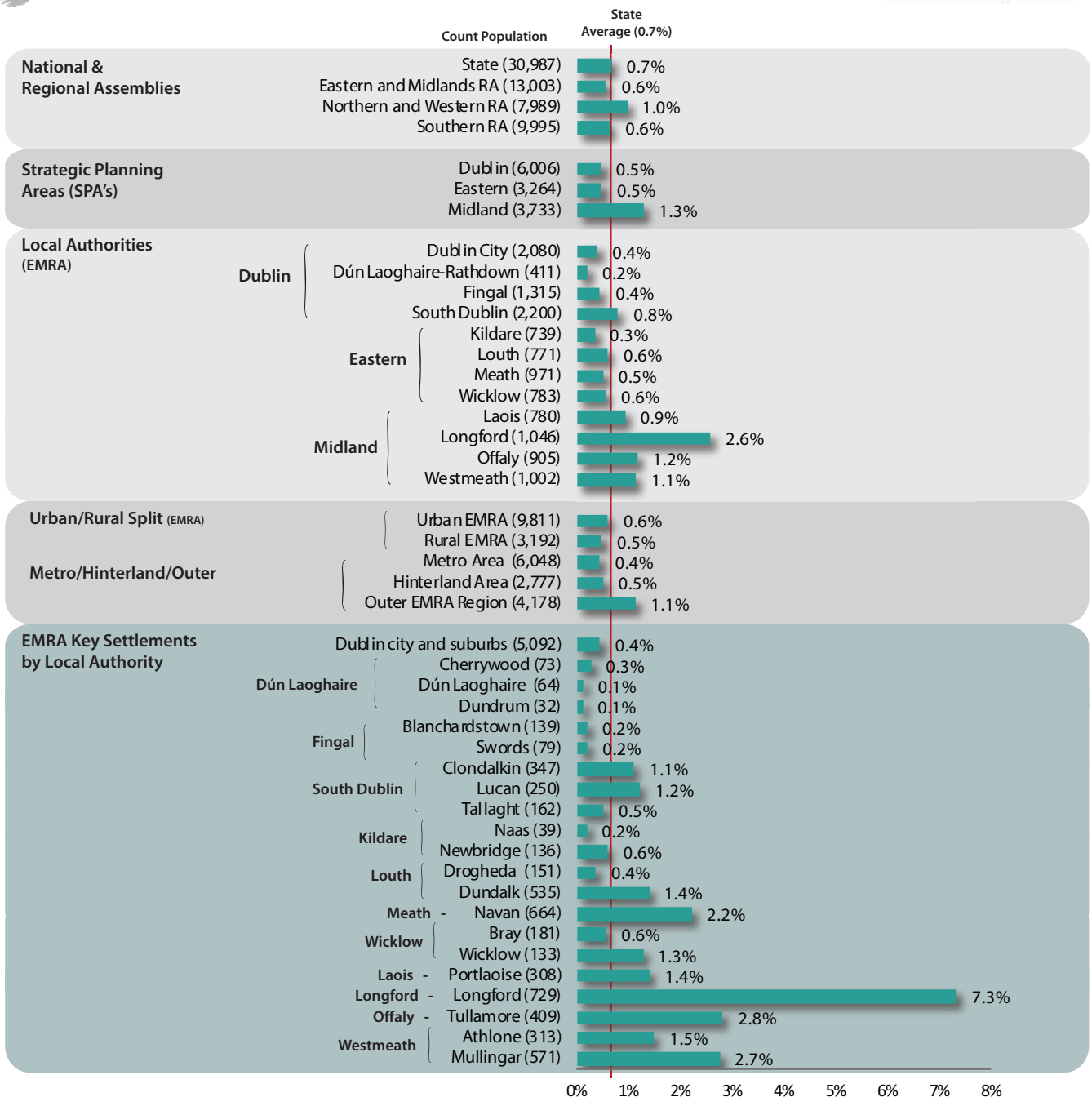
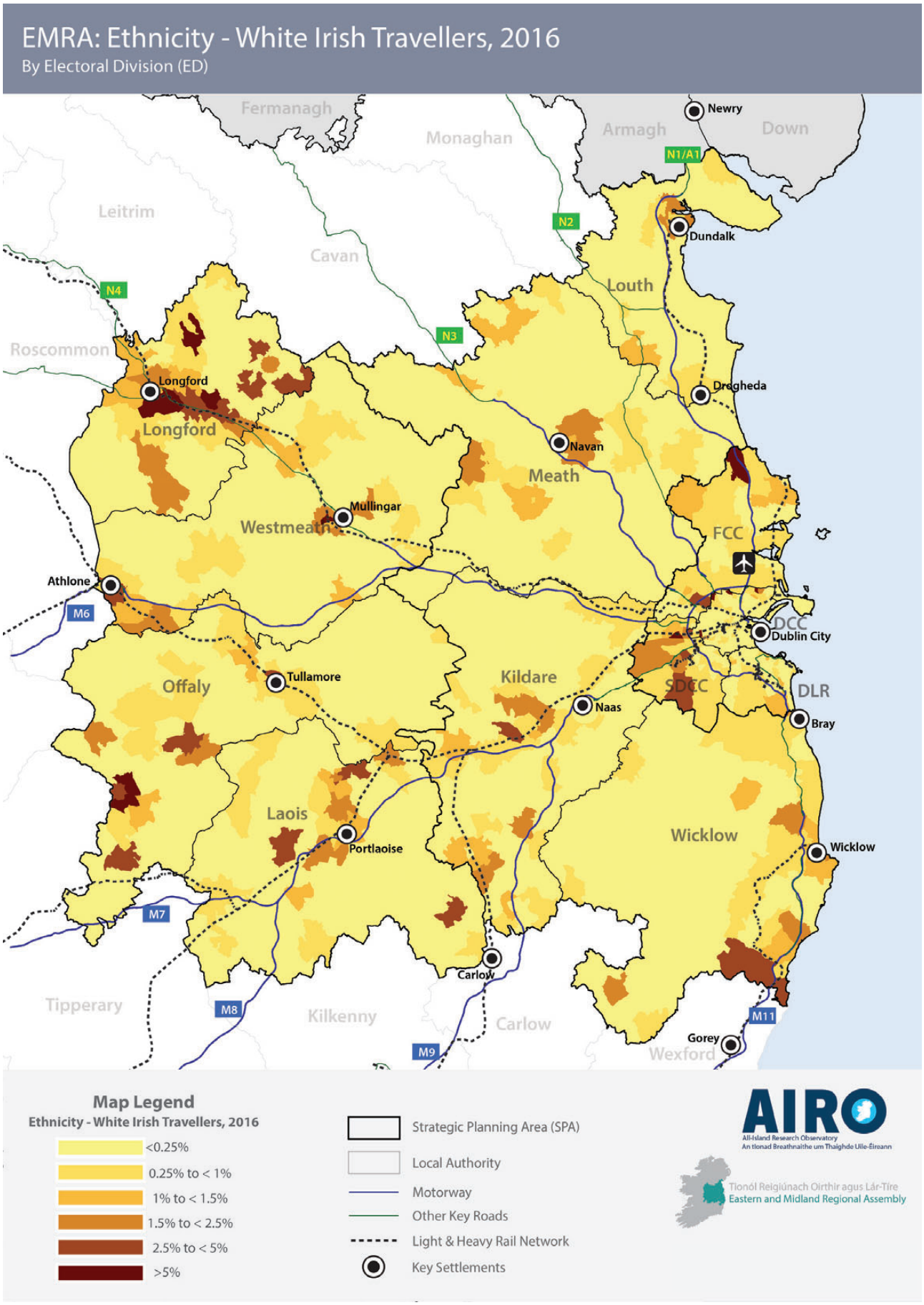
All-Island Research Observatory
An tIonad Breathnaithe um Thaighde Uile-Éireann



- According to Census 2016, the total population of White Irish Travellers residing in EMRA was 13,003 or 0.6% of the total population within the region, slightly below the State proportion (0.7%). This total is approximately 42% of all Travellers residing in the State (30,987).
- The proportion of Travellers residing in EMRA (0.6%) is below the NWRA (1.1%) average and the same as the SRA (0.6%) average. At the SPA level there are some clear differences with the Midland SPA having the highest proportion at 1.3% - well above the Midland SPA (0.5%) and the Dublin SPA (0.5%).
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in Longford (2.6%), Offaly (1.2%) and Westmeath (1.1%). Lowest rates are in DLR (0.2%) and Dublin City / Fingal (0.4%). In total, three key settlements across EMRA have 2.7% or more from the Traveller ethic group: Longford (7.3%), Tullamore (2.8%) and Mullingar (2.7%).

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

Ethnicity: White Irish Travellers, 2016



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

People and Place

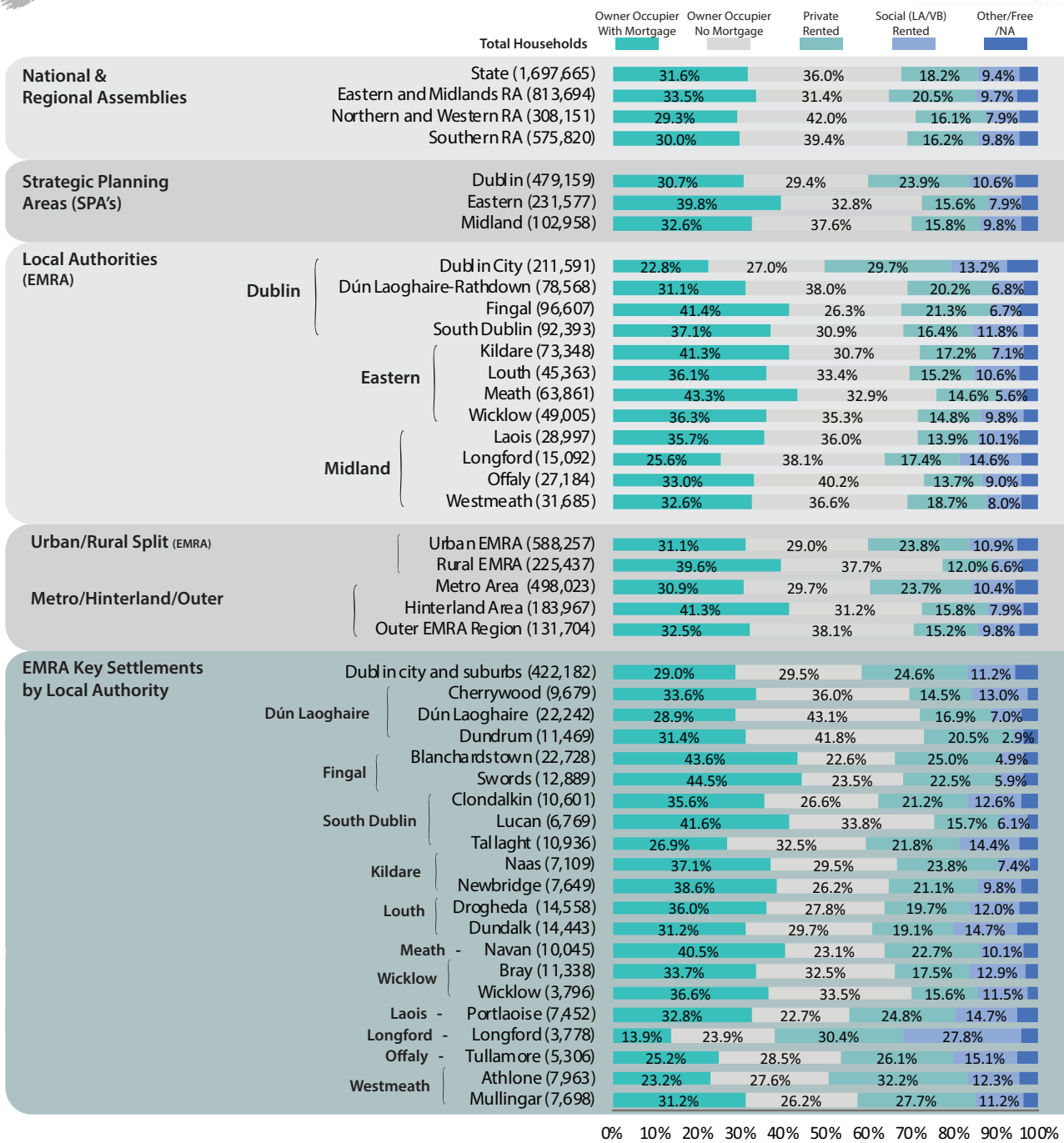
Household Tenure, Housing Completions and Supports, Household Type, Vacancy, Affluence and Disadvantage, Lone Parent Families, Health and Disability, Social Class, Education Attainment and Education Retention, Absenteeism and Progression Rates.

Housing Tenure Summary, 2016

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

Housing Tenure, Census 2016

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



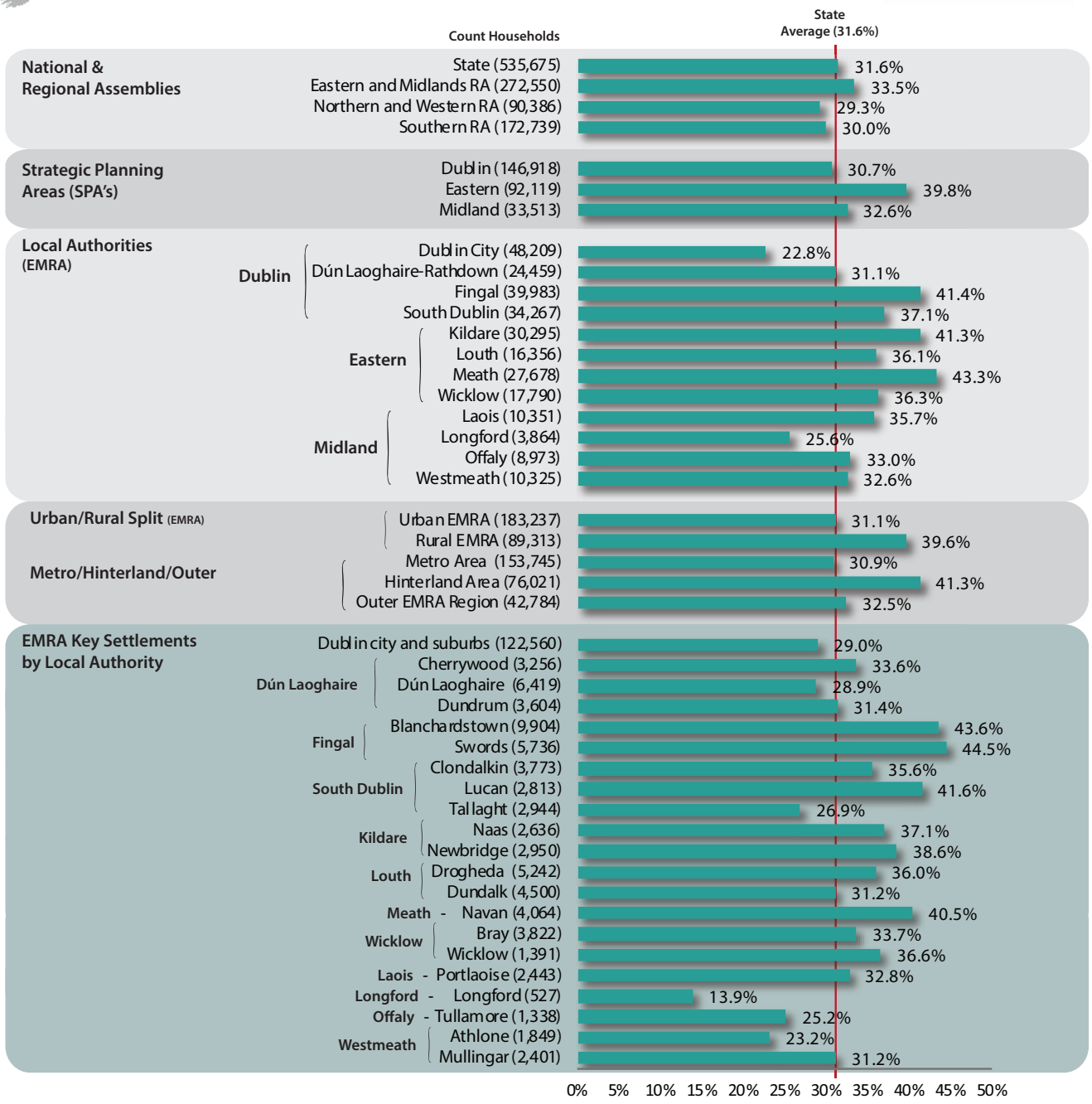
- The graphic above details the housing tenure in place across EMRA. Housing tenure is separated into five categories: Owner Occupied with a mortgage, Owner Occupied without a mortgage, Private Rented, Social Rented (including renting from both LA and Vol Body) and then Other/Free/Not Stated.
- Since 2011, there has been a significant drop in mortgaged households primarily due to lack of supply and access to finance. In contrast, there has also been an increase in homes owned outright and households living in the Private Rented sector. Nevertheless, home ownership rates remain high in EMRA: 33.5% have mortgages, 31.4% own their homes outright, 20.5% rent privately and 9.7% are in social housing. The following indicators provide more detail on each one of these housing tenure variables.

Housing Tenure - Owner Occupied - With Mortgage, 2016

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

Owner Occupier - With Mortgage, Census 2016

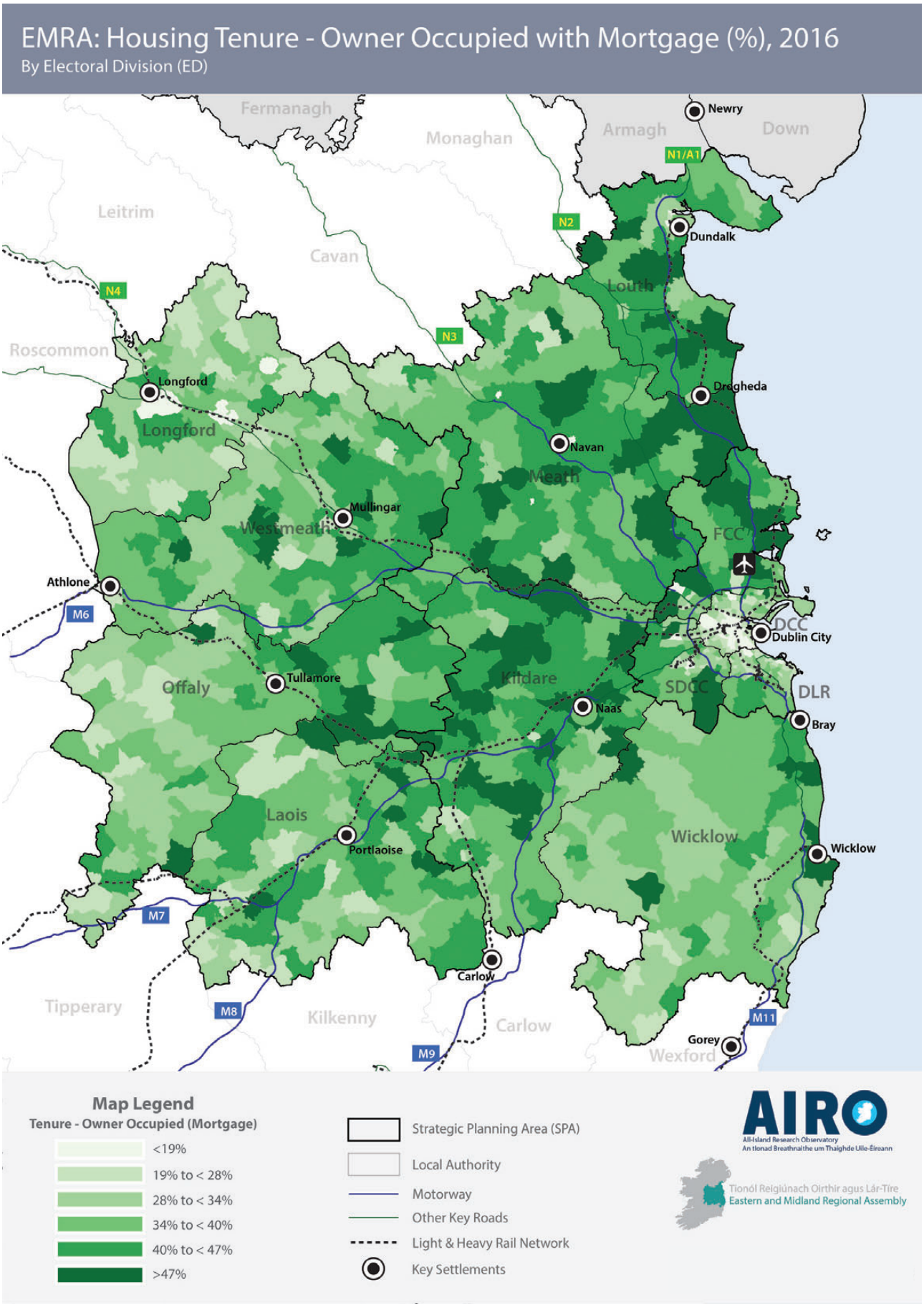
AIRO
All-Island Research Observatory
An tIonad Breathnaithe um Thaighde Uile-Éireann



- According to Census 2016, the total households with a tenure of Owner Occupied with a Mortgage in EMRA was 272,550 and accounts for 33.5% of the total households within the region, above the State proportion (31.6%). This total is approximately 51% of the total households with a mortgage within in the State (553,567).
- The proportion of home ownership with a mortgage in EMRA (33.5%) is above to both the SRA (30.0%) and NWRA (29.3%) averages. At the SPA level there are clear differences with the Eastern SPA with the highest proportion at 39.8% - considerably higher than the Midland SPA (32.6%) and the Dublin SPA (30.7%).
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in Meath (43.3%), Fingal (41.4%) and Kildare (41.3%). Lowest rates are in Dublin City (22.8%) and Longford (25.6%). In total, four key settlements across EMRA have more than 40% of households with a tenure of owner occupied with a mortgage: Clondalkin (44.5%), Blanchardstown (43.6%) Tallaght (43.6%) and Navan (40.5%). Longford on the other-hand has a proportion of just 13.9%.

Housing Tenure - Owner Occupied (Mortgage), 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Housing Tenure - Owner Occupied - No Mortgage, 2016



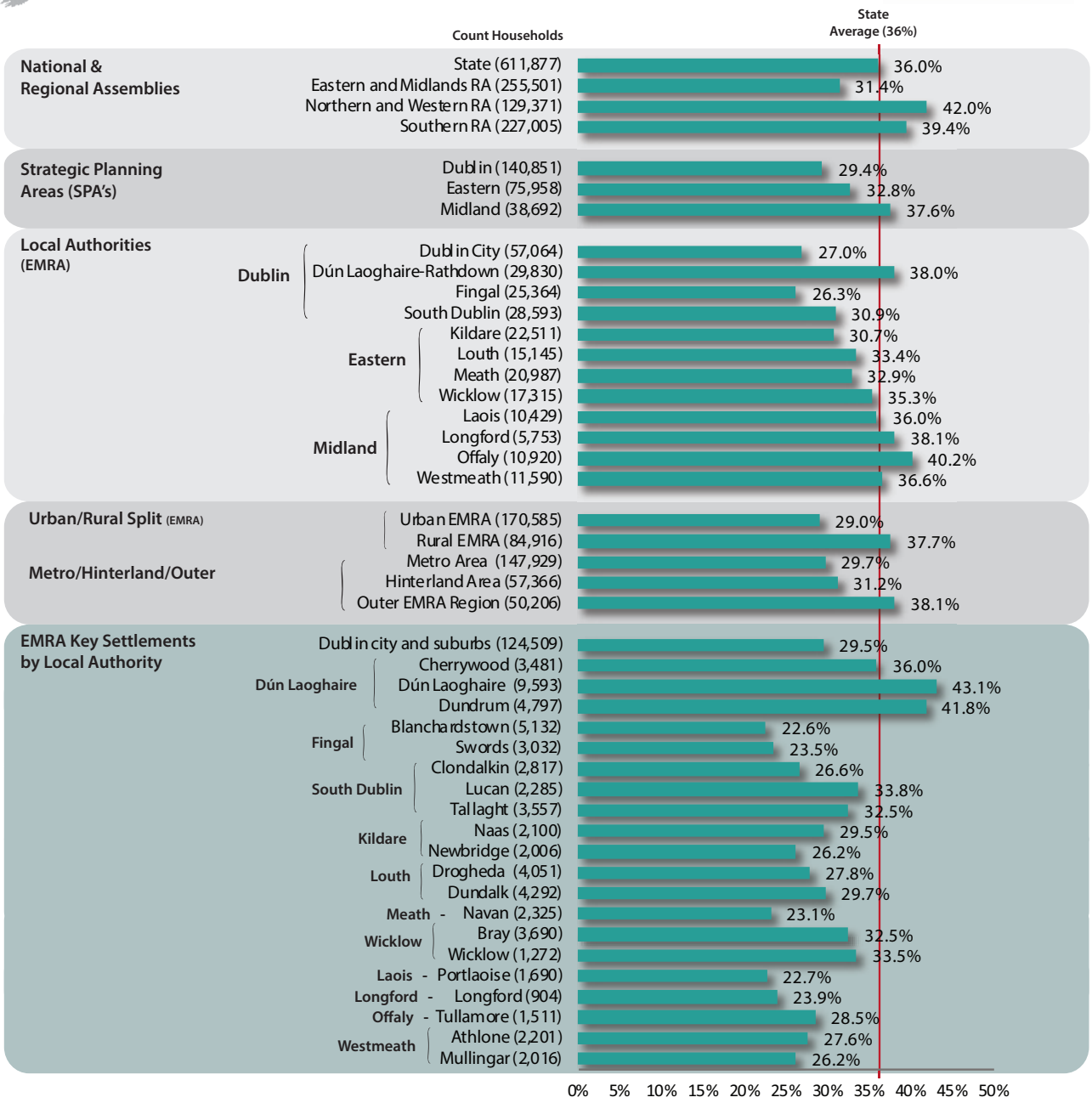
Housing Tenure - Owner Occupied (Mortgage), 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Housing Tenure - Owner Occupied - No Mortgage, 2016

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

Owner Occupier - No Mortgage, Census 2016

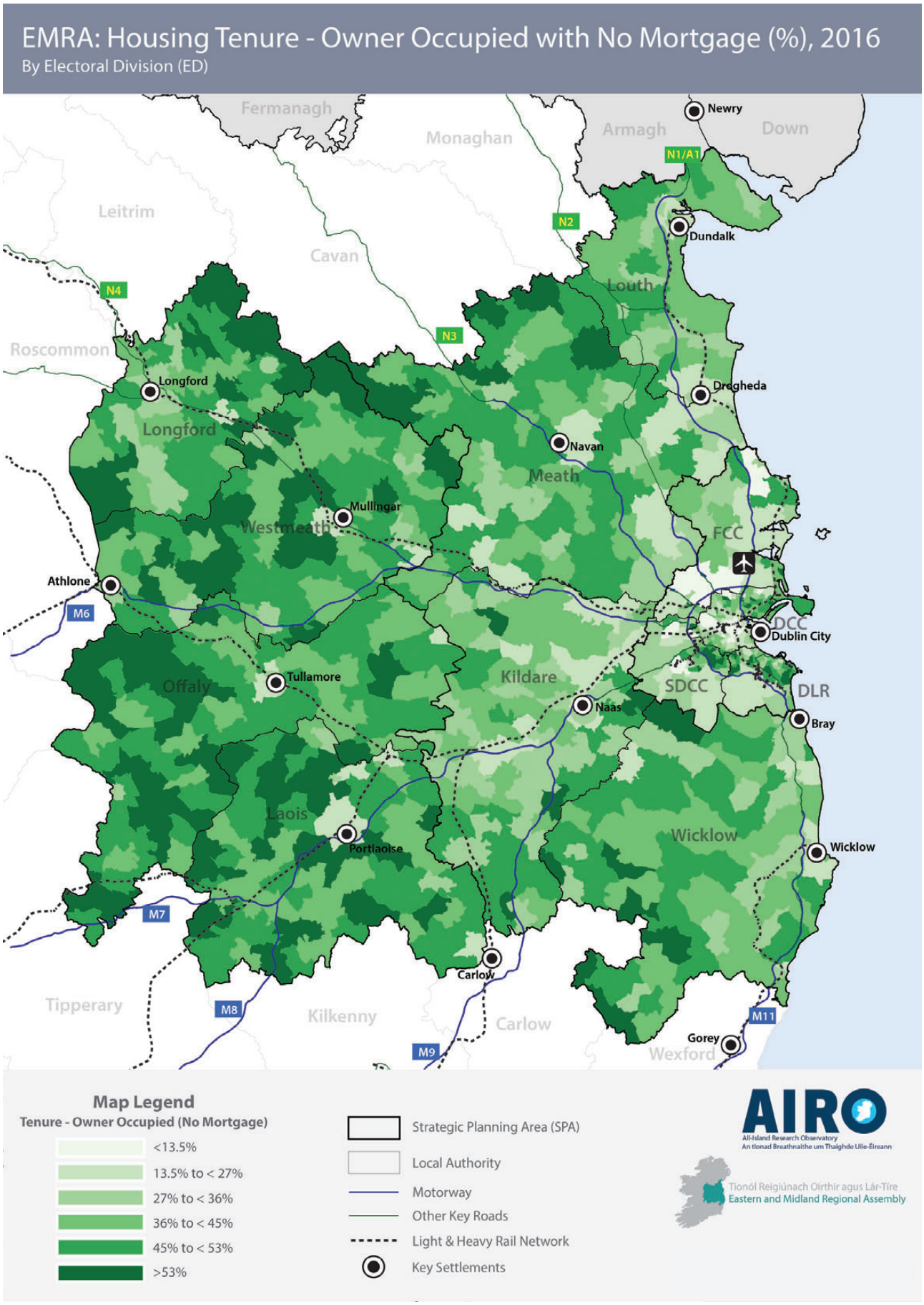
AIRO
All-Island Research Observatory
An tIonad Breathnaithe um Thaighde Uile-Éireann



- According to Census 2016, the total households with a tenure of Owner Occupied with No Mortgage in EMRA was 255,501 and accounts for 31.4% of the total households within the region, below the State proportion (36.0%). This total is approximately 42% of the total households owned without a mortgage within in the State (611,877).
- The proportion of home ownership without a mortgage in EMRA (31.4%) is below both the NWRA (42.0%) and SRA (39.4%) averages. At the SPA level there are clear differences with the Midland SPA with the highest proportion at 37.6% - higher than the Eastern SPA (32.8%) and the Dublin SPA (29.4%).
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in Offaly (40.2%), Longford (38.1%), DLR (38.0%) and Westmeath (36.6%). Lowest rates are in Fingal (26.3%) and Dublin City (27.0%). In total, three key settlements across EMRA have 36% of more of households with a tenure of owner occupied without a mortgage: Dún Laoghaire (43.1%), Dundrum (41.8%) and Cherrywood (36.0%).

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

Housing Tenure - Owner Occupied - No Mortgage, 2016

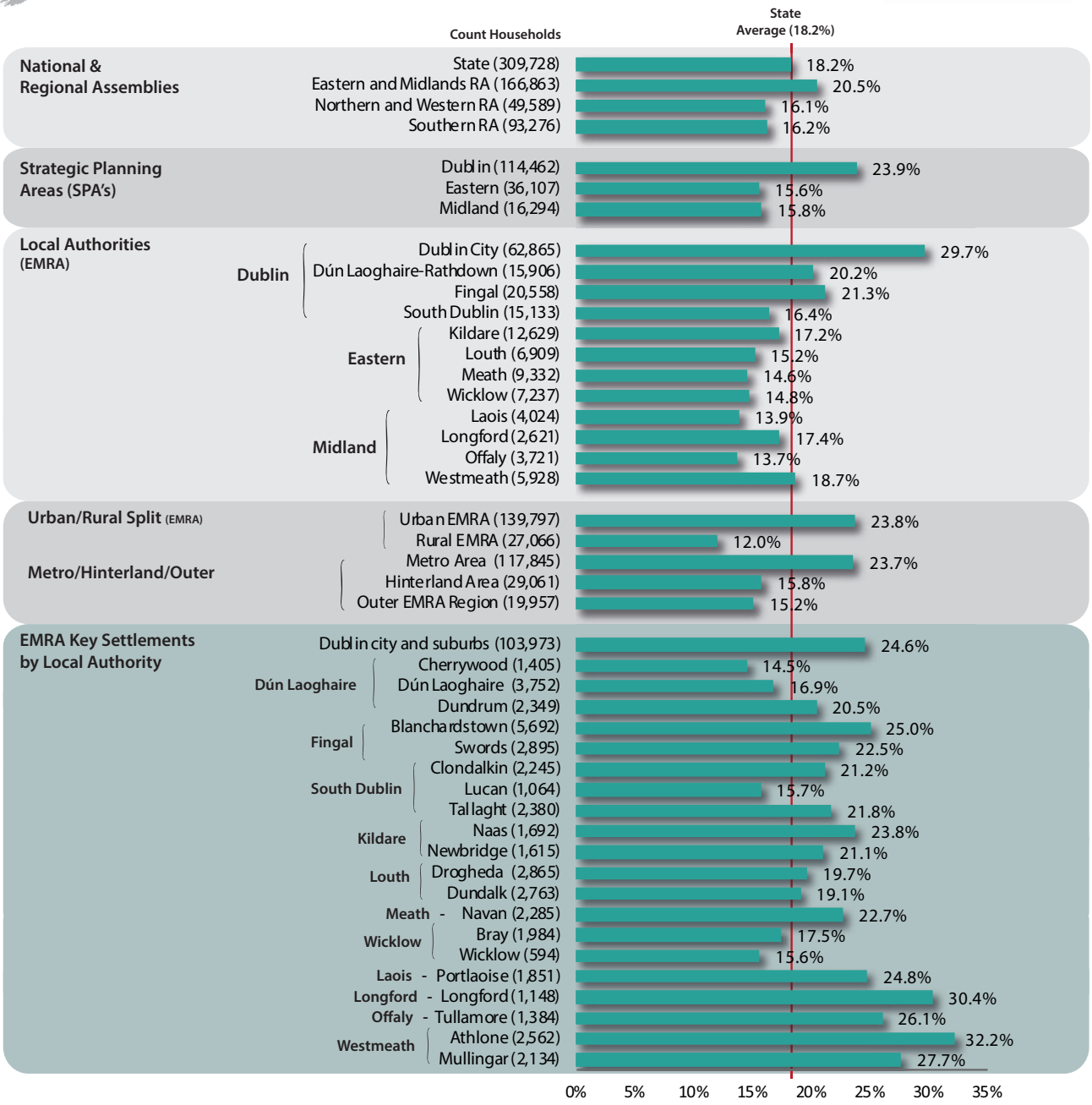


Housing Tenure - Owner Occupied (No Mortgage), 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Housing Tenure - Private Rented, 2016

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

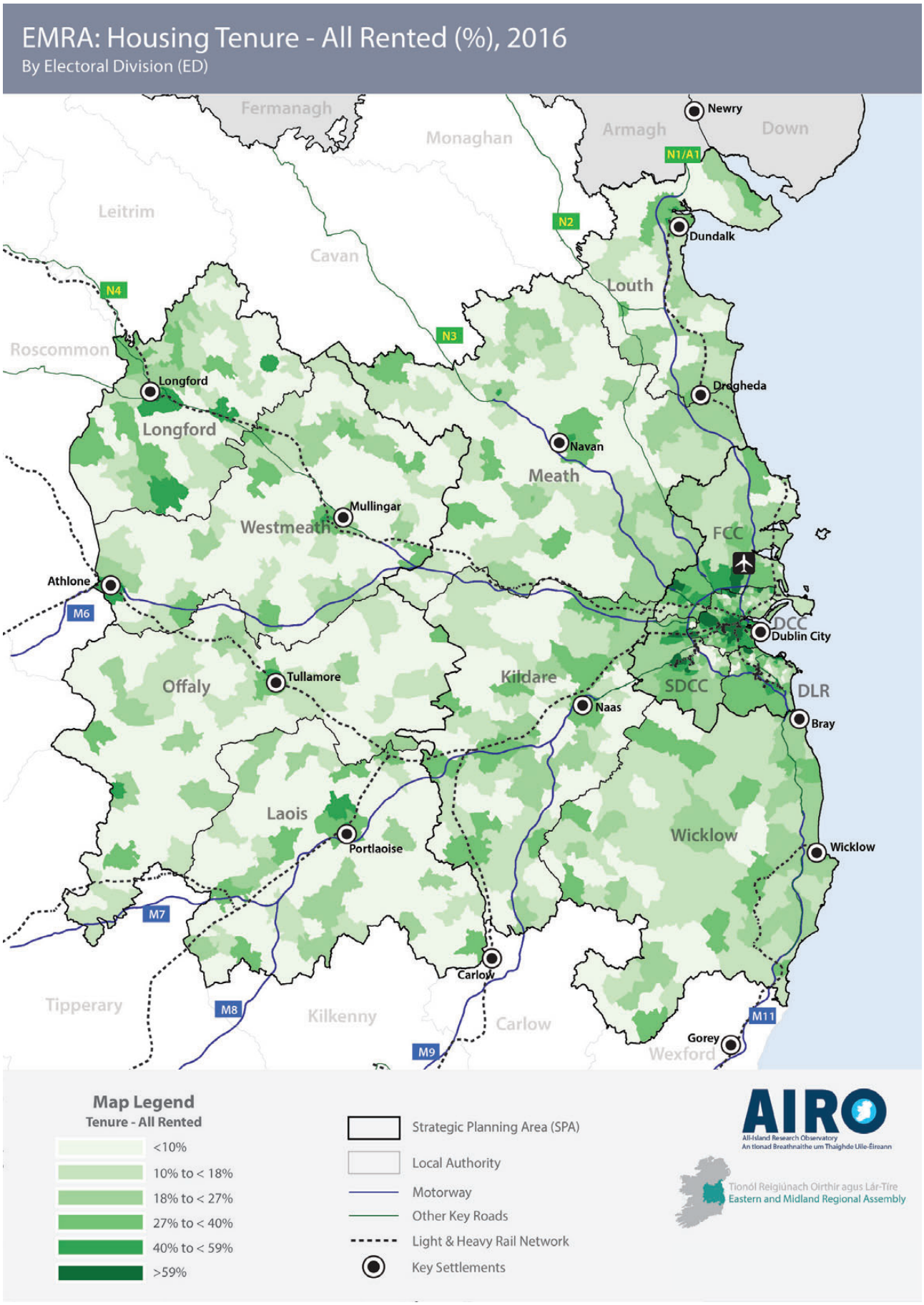
Private Rented Households , Census 2016



- According to Census 2016, the total households with a tenure of Private Rental in EMRA is 166,863 and accounts for 20.5% of the total households within the region, above the State proportion (18.2%). This total is approximately 54% of the total households with a tenure of private rental in the State (309,728).
- The proportion of households with a tenure of private rental in EMRA (20.5%) is above both the SRA (16.2%) and NWRA (16.1%) averages. At the SPA level there are clear differences with the Dublin SPA with the highest proportion at 23.9% - much higher than the Midland SPA (15.8%) and the Eastern SPA (15.6%).
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in Dublin City (29.7%), Fingal (21.3%) and DLR (20.2%). Lowest rates are in Offaly (13.7%) and Laois (13.9%). In total, three key settlements across EMRA have more than a quarter of households with a tenure of private rental: Athlone (32.3%), Longford (30.4%), Mullingar (27.7%) and Tullamore (26.1%).

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

Housing Tenure - Private Rented, 2016

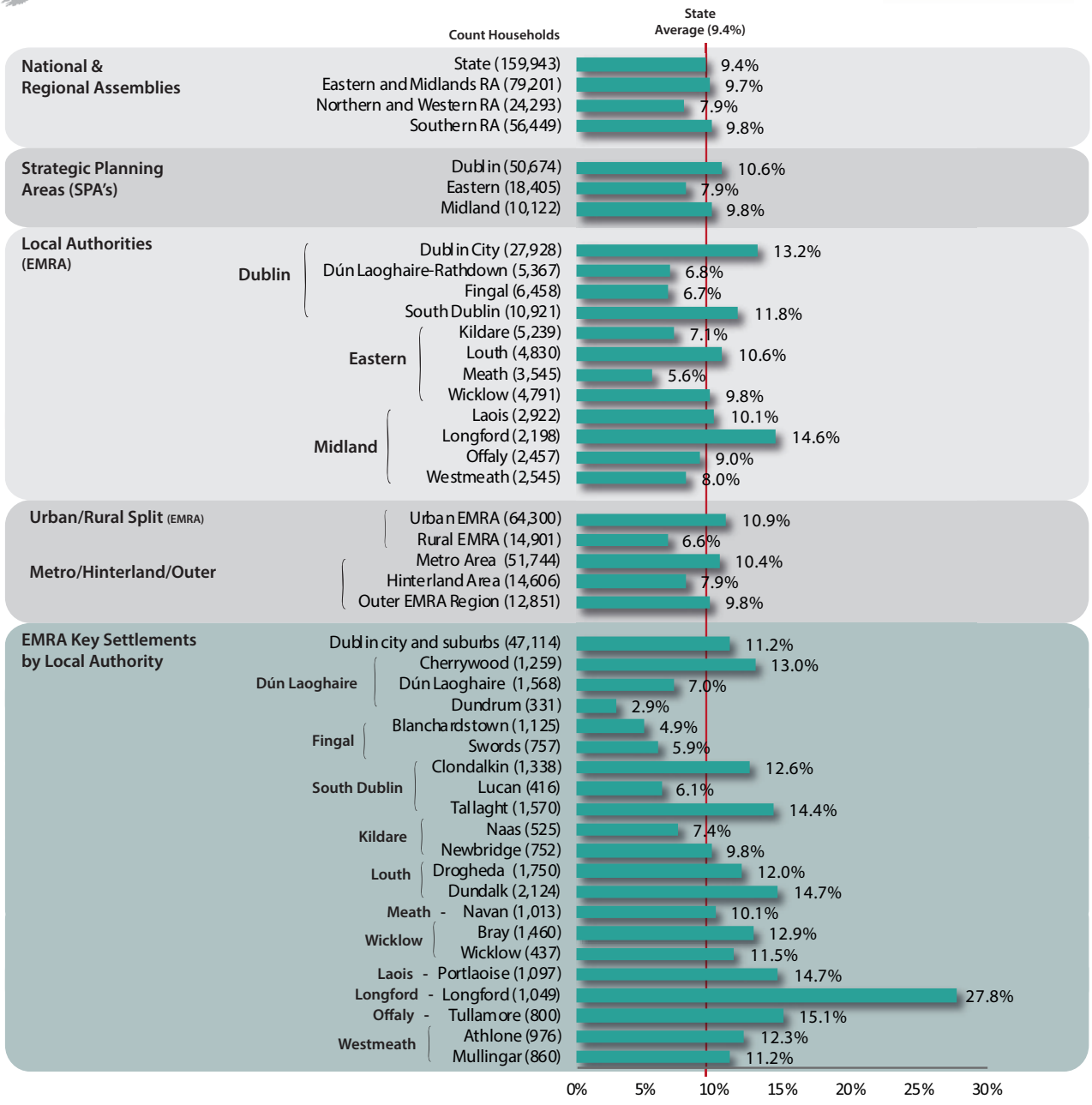


Housing Tenure - Private Rented, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Housing Tenure - Social Rented, 2016

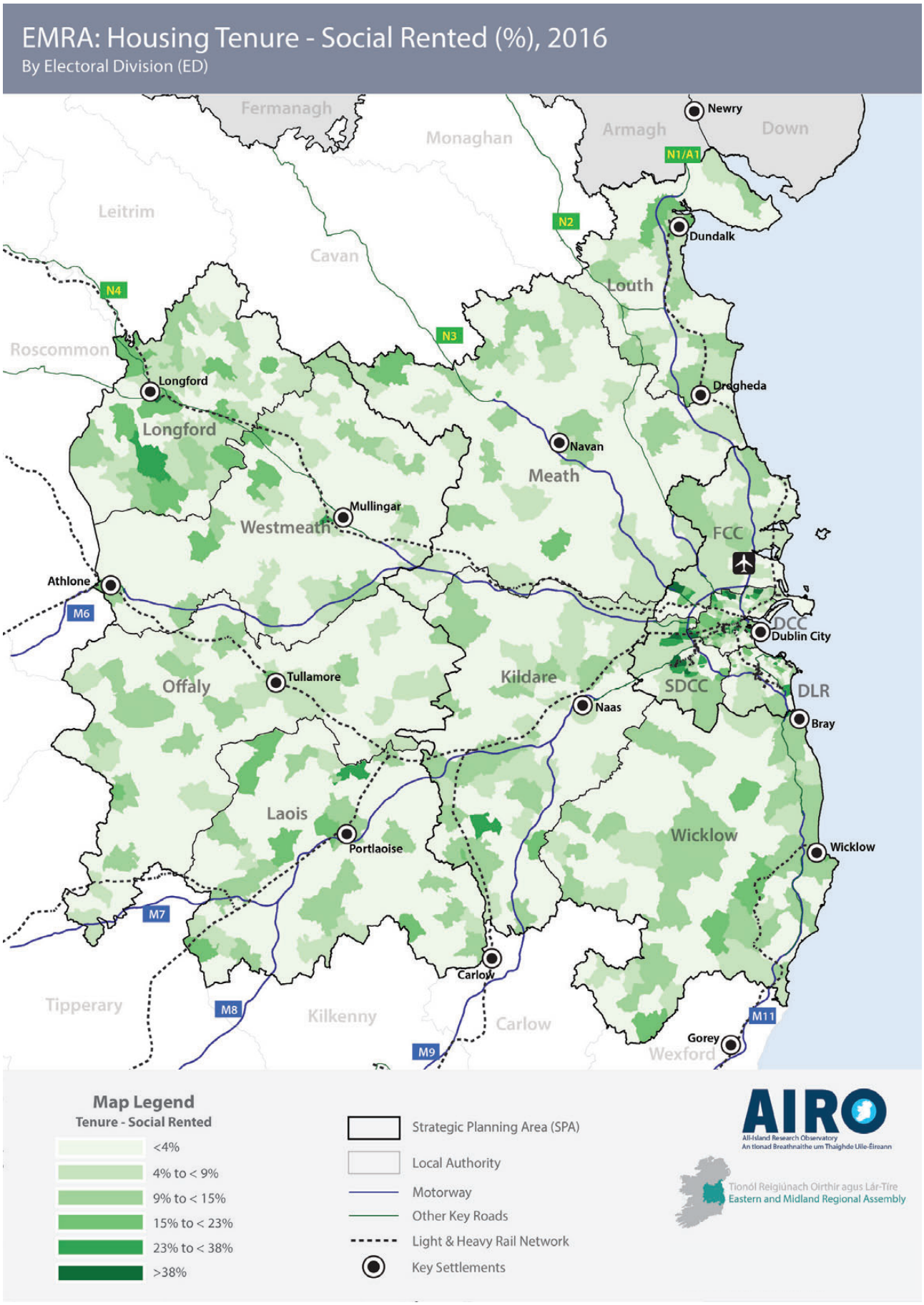
Tionól Reigiúnach Oirthir agus Lár-Tíre
Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly

Social Rented Households, Census 2016



- According to Census 2016, the total Social Rented (LA and Vol Sector) households in EMRA is 79,201 and accounts for 9.7% of the total households within the region, marginally above the State proportion (9.4%). This total is approximately 49.5% of the total social rented households in the State (159,943).
- The proportion of social rented households in EMRA (9.7%) is slightly below the SRA (9.8%) average but above the NWRA (7.9%) average. At the SPA level there are differences with the Dublin SPA with the highest proportion at 10.6% - higher than the Midland SPA (9.8%) and the Eastern SPA (7.9%).
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in Longford (14.6%), Dublin City (13.2%), South Dublin (11.8%) and Louth (10.6%). Lowest rates are in Meath (5.6%), Fingal (6.7%) and DLR (6.8%). Large variations between key settlements across EMRA are evident, with Longford (27.8%) having a much higher proportion of social rented households than all other settlements, far exceeding settlements with the second the third highest rates; Tullamore (15.1%) and Dundalk / Portlaoise (14.7%).

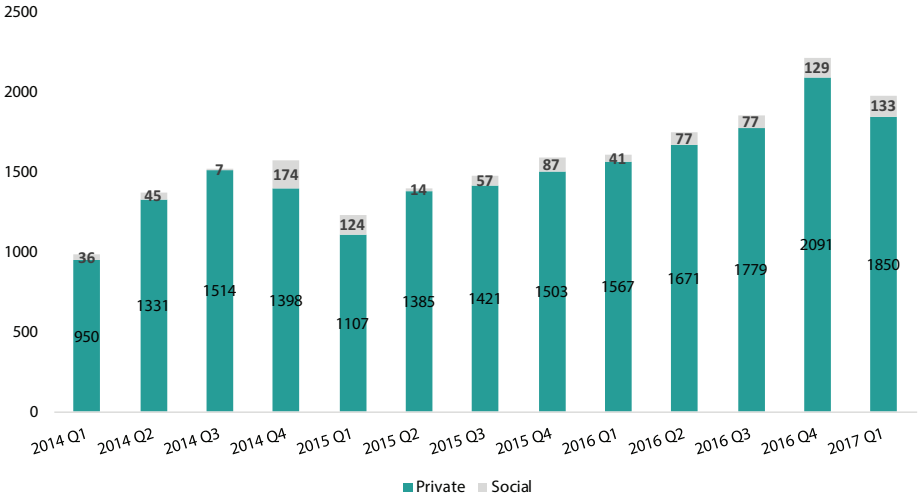
Housing Tenure - Social Rented, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)



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

Housing Completions by Sector, 2014-2106

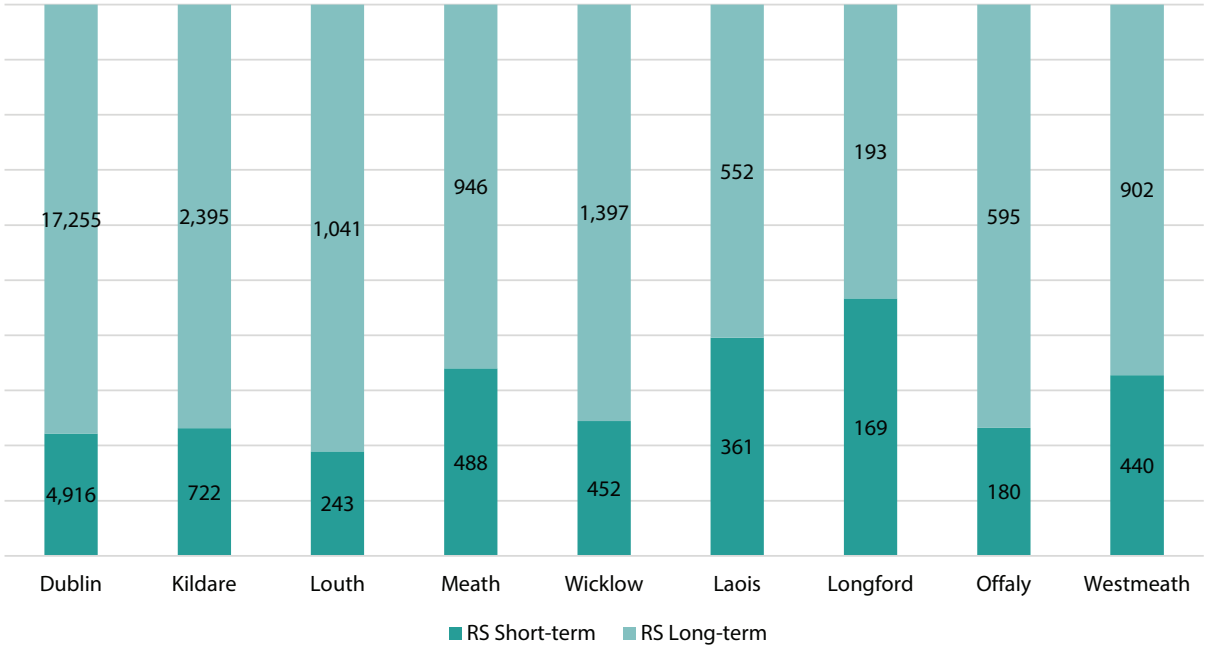
Housing Completions by Sector, 2004-2016 (Source: DHPLG & ESB)



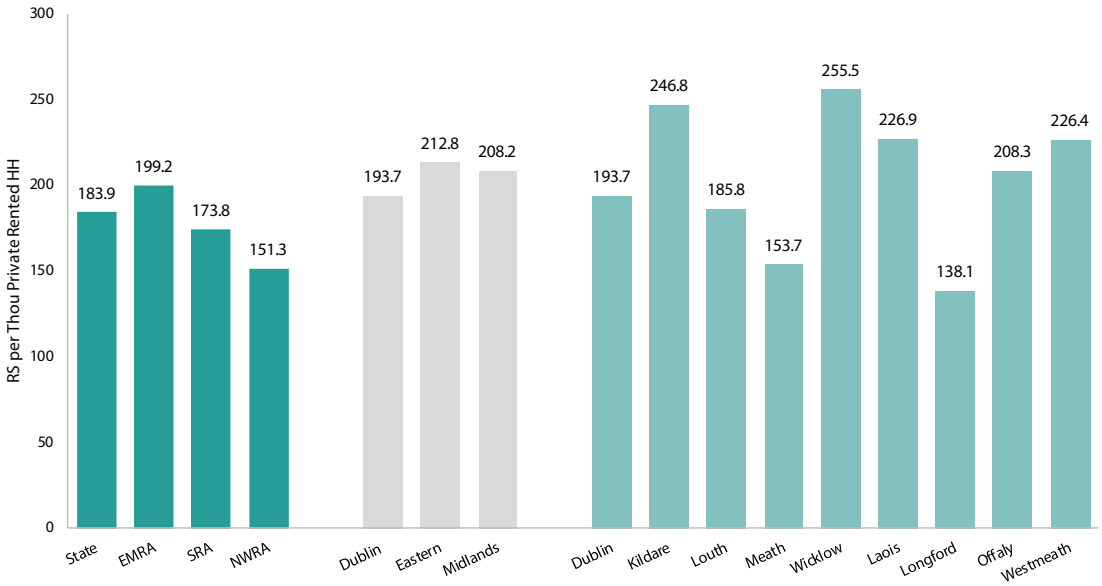
Housing Completions by Sector in EMRA, 2014-2016 (Source: DHPLG & ESB)

- According to the latest figures from the DHPLG (ESB Connections), there have been a total of 18,585 new electricity connections to the ESB Network in EMRA between 2014 and 2016. This indicator has been used as a proxy for house completions for many years, as it represents the best available indicator that a residential unit is becoming available for occupation. It measures the number of homes connected to the electricity grid and thus becoming available for use. It does not reflect work in progress. This dataset includes one-off homes, multi-unit scheme developments and apartments as well as some re-connections to the grid.
- The EMRA figure accounts for 48% of the total new connections across the State (38,614). This figure is in sharp contrast to development levels in 2006 when there were over 90k new ESB connections in that year alone. The 18,585 new connections can be broken down into 17,717 (95.3%) Private and 868 (4.7%) Social units. All local authorities, with the exception of DCC (15.7%), have Social connection rates below 5% for this period.
- The bottom graphic details the quarterly growth rates in new connections from 2014 (Q1) to 2017 (Q1). While there is a noticeable increase in connection levels the overall number are still extremely low in comparison with historical growth rates.

Housing Supports - Rent Supplement Recipients



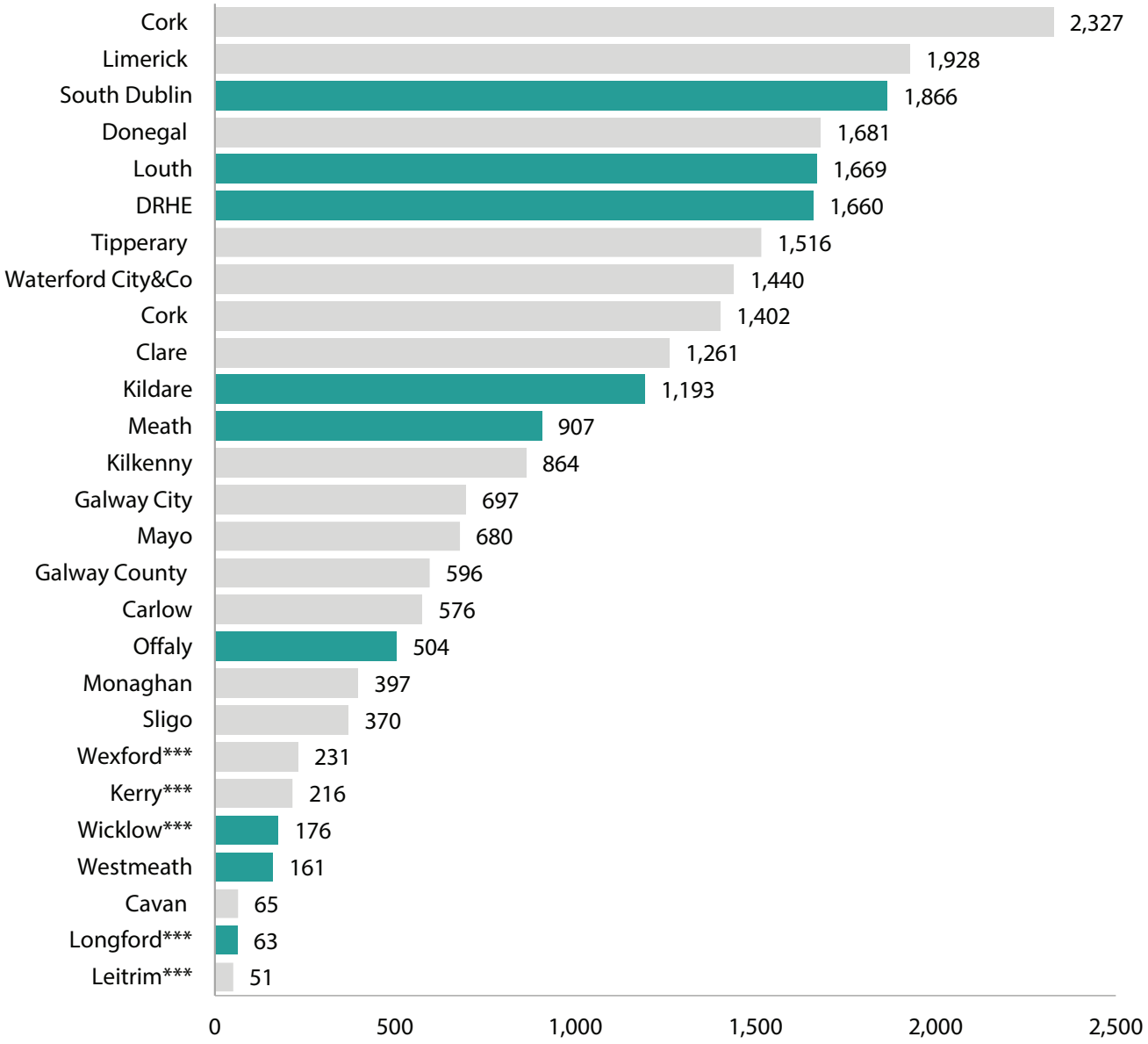
Housing Supports - Rent Supplement Recipients - Short and Long-Term, 2015 (Source: Dept for Social Protection & AIRO)



Housing Supports - Rent Supplement Rate per '000 Private Rented Households, 2015 (Source: Dept for Social Protection & AIRO)

- According to the Statistical Information on Social Welfare Services 2016 Report there were 33,247 recipients of Rent Supplement in EMRA in 2015. This accounts for 58% of State recipients in 2015 (56,959) which costs the Exchequer €311m in total for the State. Of these, 7,971 are short term (less than 18 months) and 25,276 long term (greater than 18 months). Increasing levels of people on long term Rent Supplement is an area of concern as this target group are technically eligible for Social Housing (or indeed RAS or HAP). The top graphic provides further detail on the number, both short and long-term, in the EMRA local authorities.
- Further insight into this can be gained by calculating the number of rent supplement recipients per 1,000 private rented households in EMRA, SPAs and local authorities. This calculation reveals that at a rate of 255 per 1,000 rented households, Wicklow has the highest rate of dependence on rent supplement in EMRA. This figure is significantly higher than the EMRA average of 199. Other local authorities with high rates are Kildare (246), Westmeath (226), Laois (226) and Offaly (208). It should be noted that Rent Supplement numbers and calculated rates have decreased in recent years with the growing transition of long-term recipients to the Housing Allocation Payment (HAP).

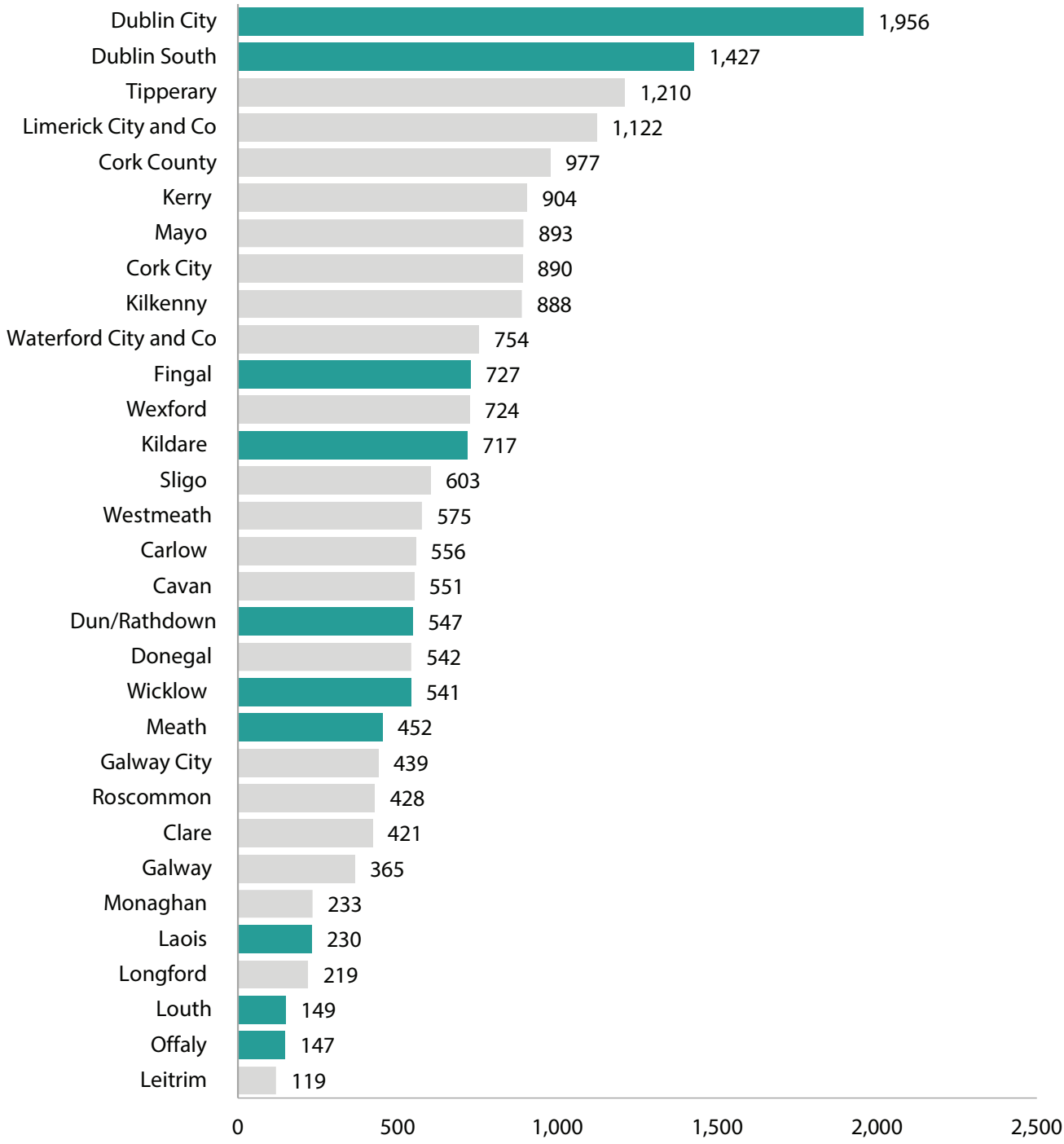
Housing Supports - Housing Allocation Payment, Q2 2017 (Active Tenancies)



Housing Supports - Housing Allocation Payment, Q2 2017 (Source: DHPLG & ESB)
*** Commenced HAP on 1st December 2016.

- HAP is a form of social housing support provided by all local authorities. HAP means that local authorities can provide housing assistance for households who qualify for social housing support, including many long-term Rent Supplement recipients. Under HAP, local authorities will make payments, subject to rent limits, on behalf of the HAP recipient directly to the landlord in respect of rent. The HAP recipient will then pay a rent contribution to the local authority. The rent contribution is a differential rent – that is, a rent set by the local authority based on income and the ability to pay.
- According to the latest DHPLG statistics on HAP Tenancies (Q2 2017), there are now a total of 8,199 HAP tenancies within the EMRA area. This figure accounts for 33% of the State total of 24,497 as of Q2 2017 (including Homeless HAP figures from DRHE). The above graphic details the number of tenancies within local authorities. While some local authorities have high numbers of tenancies already transferred (South Dublin, Louth etc) a number of local authorities still have very low numbers as HAP only commenced on 1st December 2016 (Wicklow, Longford etc).

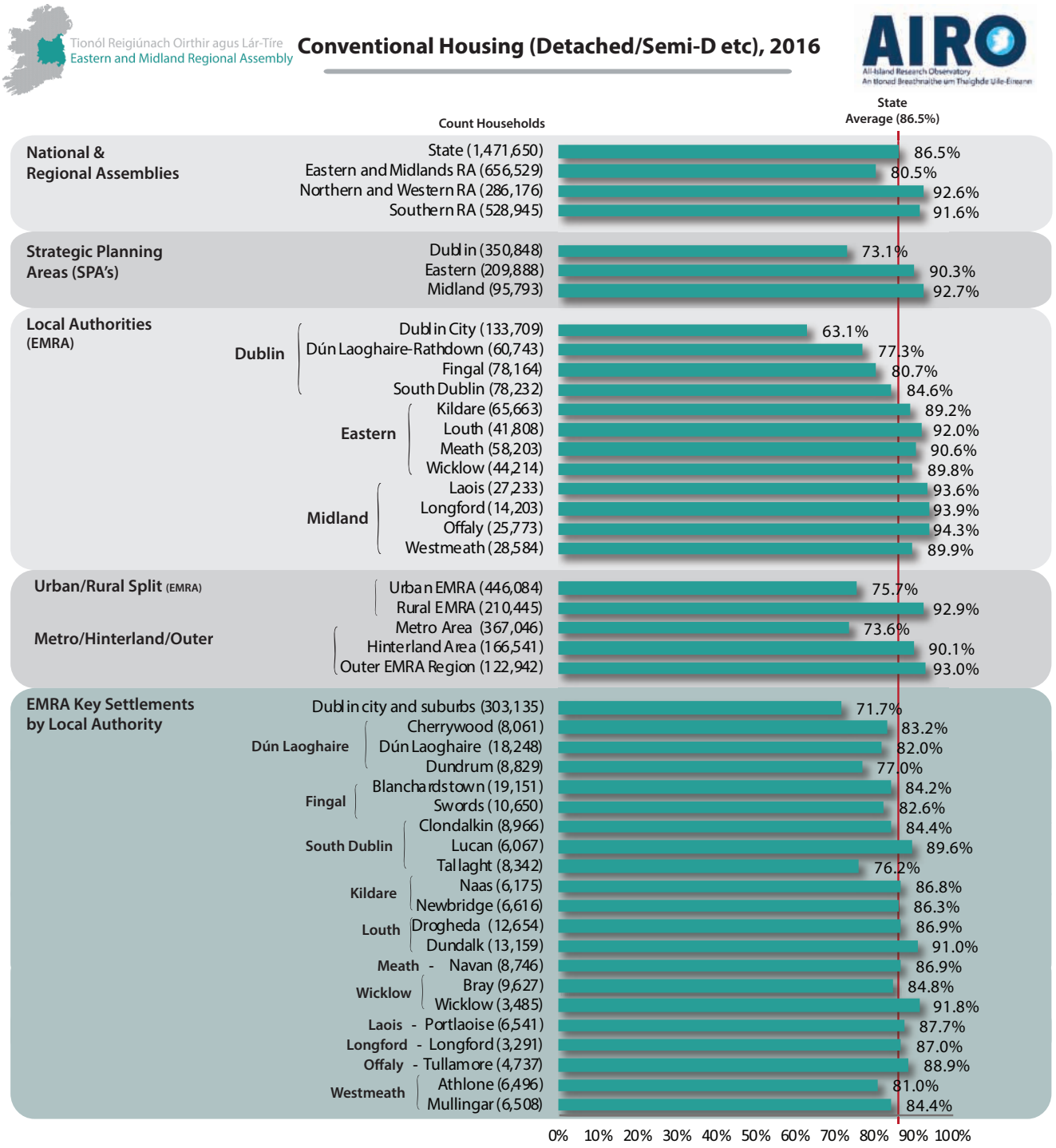
Housing Supports - Rental Accommodation Scheme, 2016



- The Rental Accommodation Scheme (RAS) is a social housing support for persons who are in receipt of long-term rent supplement. The RAS scheme is run by local authorities. Under RAS, local authorities draw up contracts with landlords to provide housing for an agreed term for people with a long-term housing need. The local authority pays the rent directly to the landlord on behalf of the tenant.
- According to the latest DHPLG statistics on RAS there were 7,687 RAS tenancies in EMRA in 2016. This accounts for 37.8% of all RAS tenancies in the State (20,300) with an estimated annual cost to the Exchequer of €130 million in 2016.
- The above graphic provides details on RAS tenancies within local authorities - highest numbers are in Dublin City, South Dublin, Fingal and Kildare. Of the 7,687 RAS tenancies in EMRA in 2016, a total of 532 (6.9%) are new transfers from households which have moved from Rent Supplement to RAS in that period.

Housing Supports - Rental Accommodation Scheme, 2016 (Source: DHPLG & ESB)

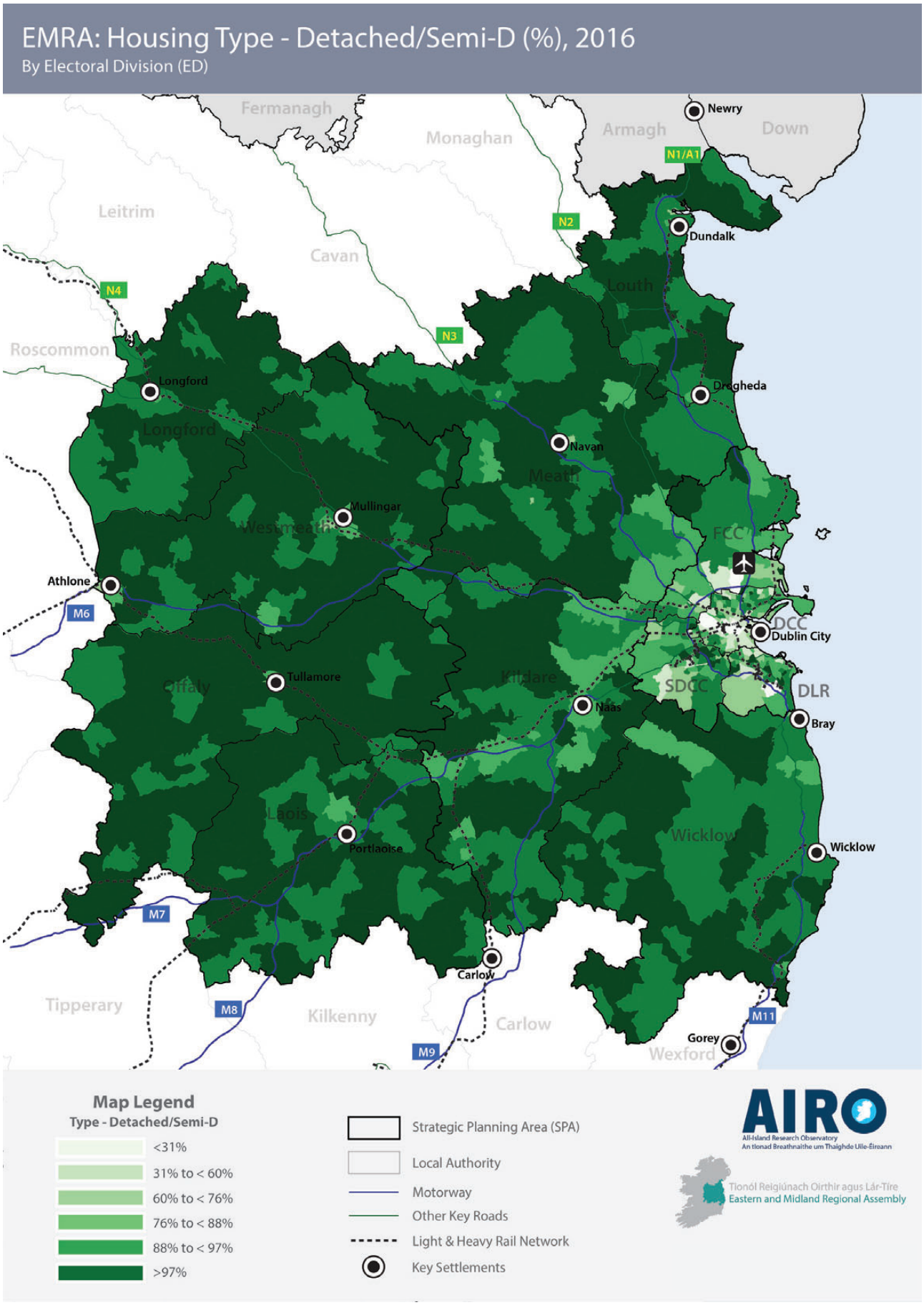
Housing Type - Conventional Housing (Detached/Semi-D etc), 2016



- According to Census 2016, the total conventional housing stock (detached and semi-detached) in EMRA is 656,529 and accounts for 80.5% of the households within the region, below the State proportion (86.5%). This total is approximately 44.5% of the total households within the State (1,471,650).
- The proportion of conventional households in EMRA (80.5%) is below both the NWRA (92.6%) and SRA (91.6%) averages. At the SPA level there are clear differences with the Dublin SPA having the lowest proportion at 73.1% - below the Midland SPA (92.7%) and Eastern SPA (90.3%).
- At the Local Authority level, conventional households is most common in Offaly (94.3%), Longford (93.6%), Laois (93.6%) and Louth (92.0%). Conventional housing is less common in Dublin City (63.1%) and DLR (77.3%). In total, three key settlements across EMRA have a conventional housing stock approaching 90% or more: Lucan (89.%), Dundalk (91.0%) and Wicklow (91.8%).

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

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

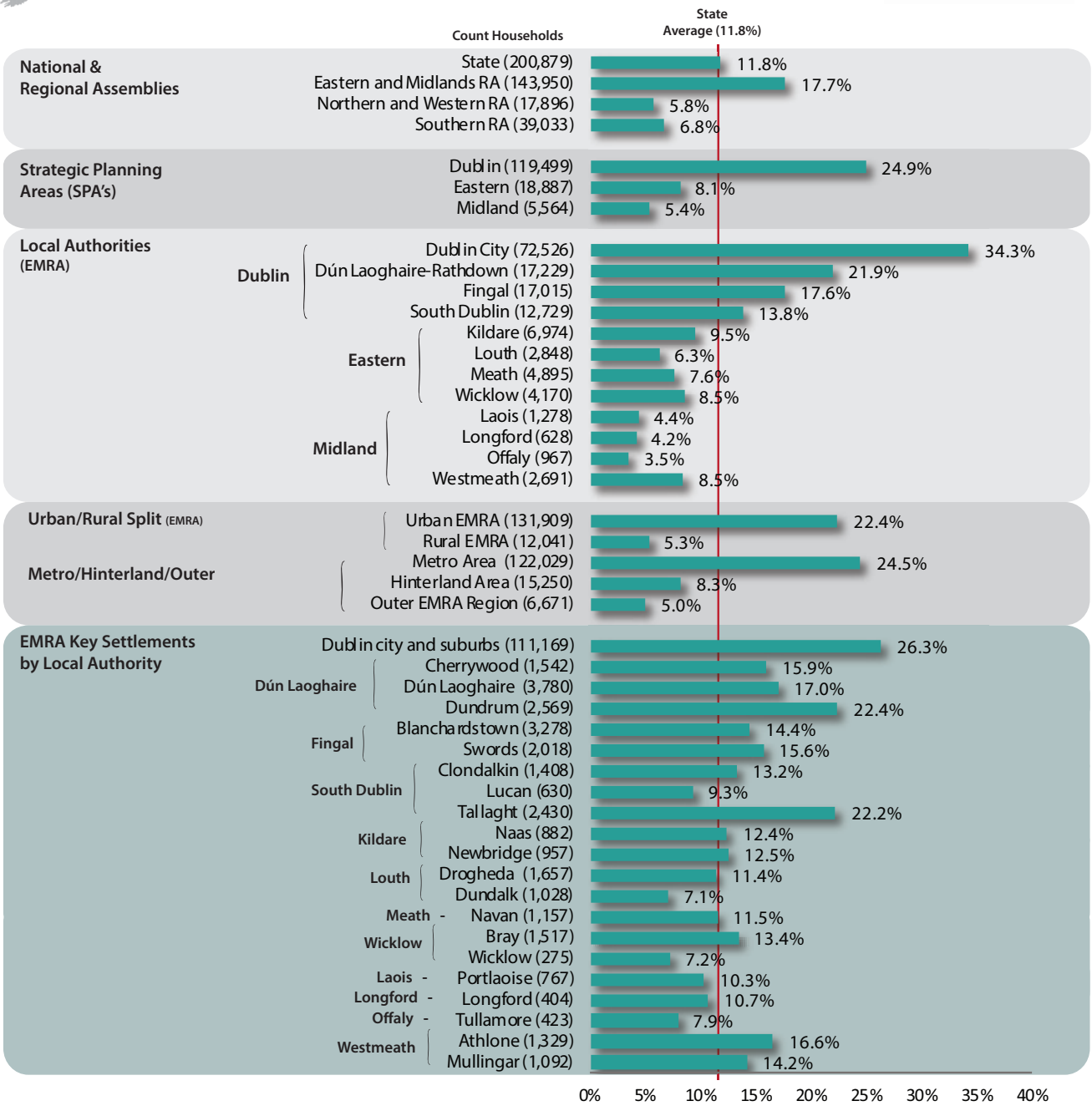


Housing Type - Conventional Housing, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Housing Type - Flats or Apartments, 2016

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

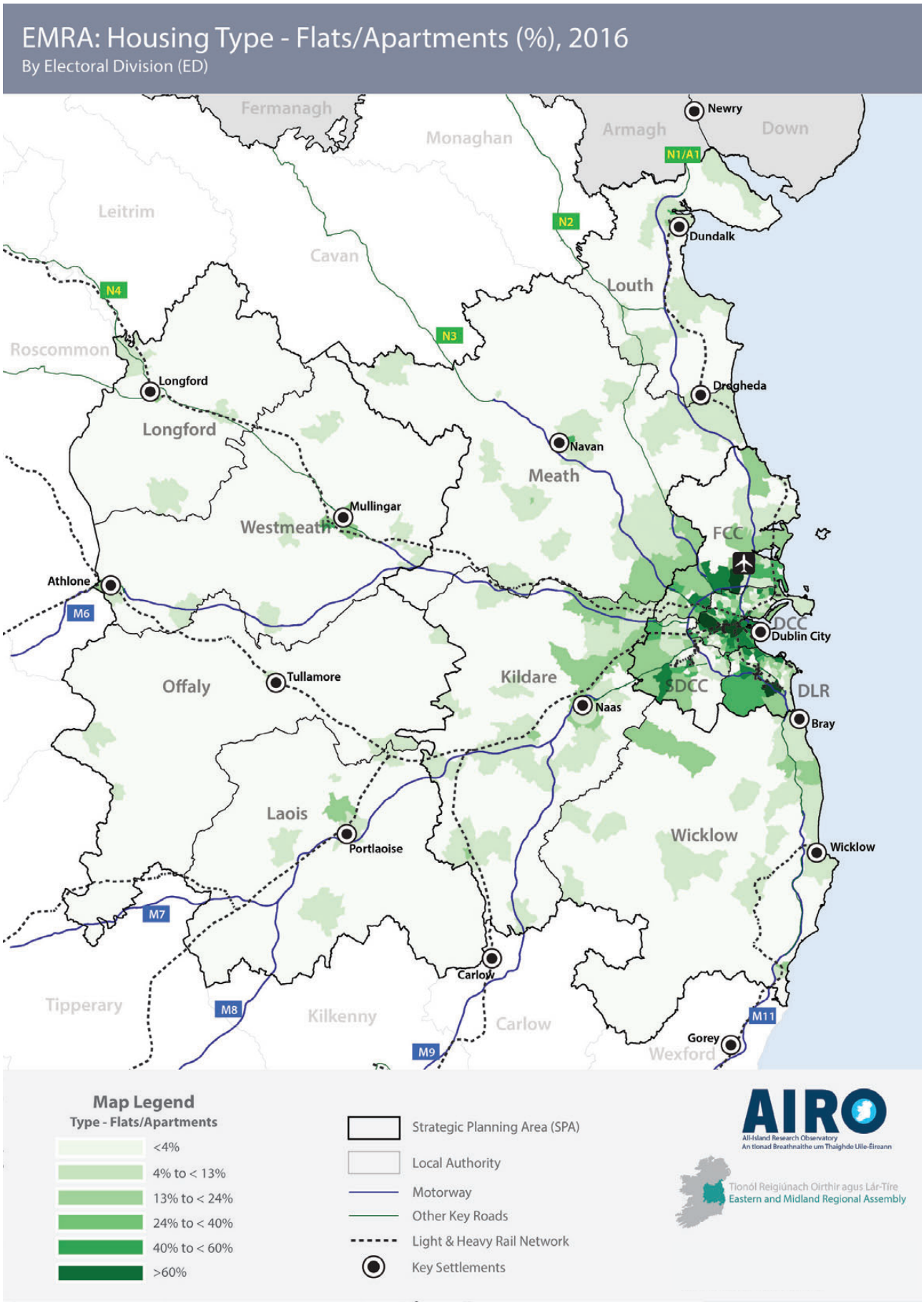
House Type: Flat/Apartment, Census 2016



- According to Census 2016, the number of total flats/apartments in EMRA is 143,950 and accounts for 17.7% of the total households within the region, above the State 11.8%. This total is approximately 71.6% of the total flats/apartments the State (200,879).
- The proportion total flats/apartments in EMRA (17.7%) is well above the SRA (6.8%) average and NWRA (5.8%) average. At the SPA level there large variations with the Dublin SPA having the highest proportion at 24.9% - much higher than the Eastern SPA (8.1%) and the Midland SPA (5.4%).
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in Dublin City (34.3%), DLR (21.9%), Fingal (17.6%) and South Dublin (13.8%). Lowest rates are in Offaly (3.5%), Longford (4.2%) and Laois (4.4%). In total, three key settlements across EMRA have more than a fifth of households as flats/apartments: Dublin City and Suburbs (26.3%), Dundrum (22.4%) and Swords (22.2%).

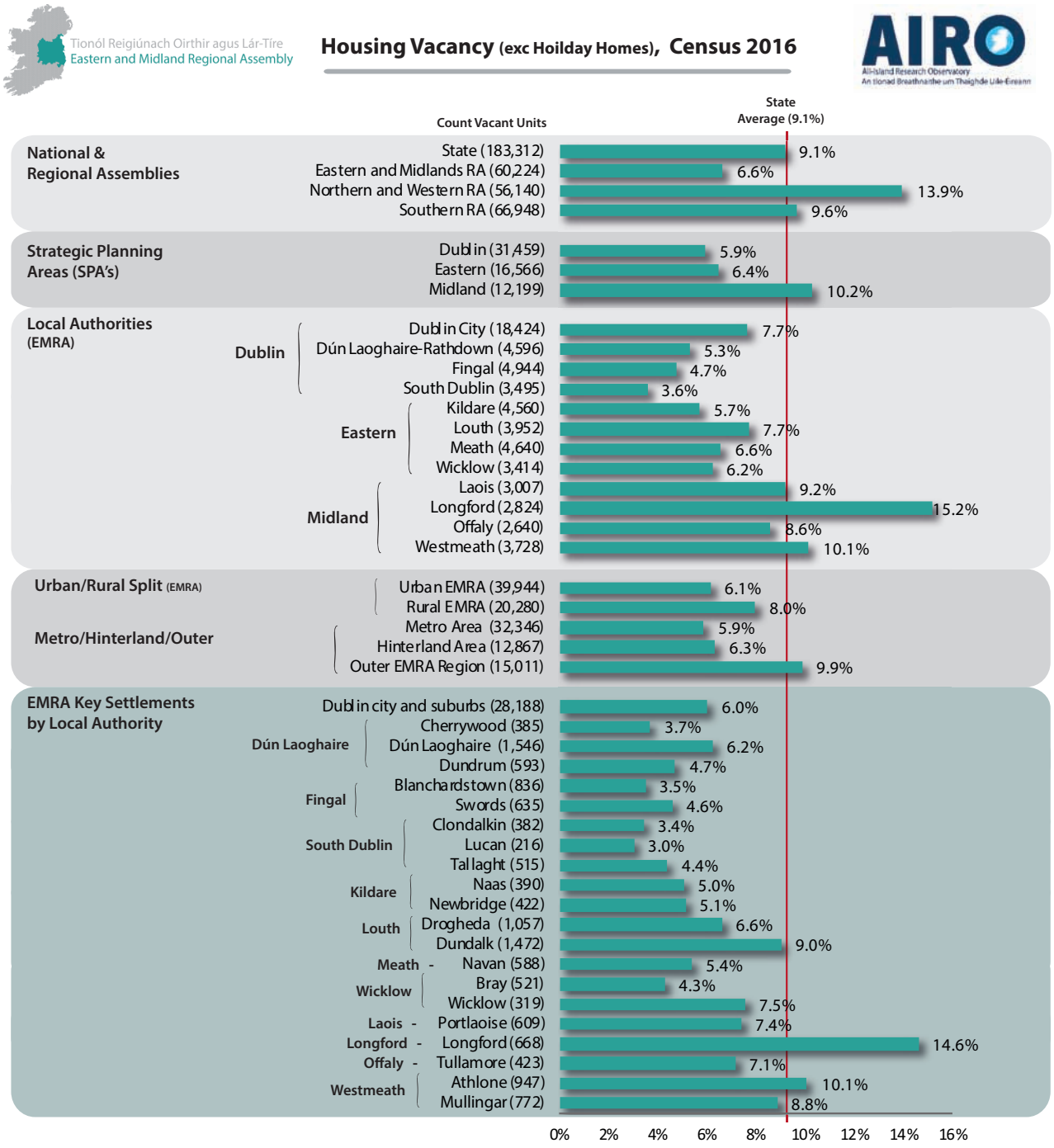
Housing Type - Apartments or Flats, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Housing Type - Flats or Apartments, 2016



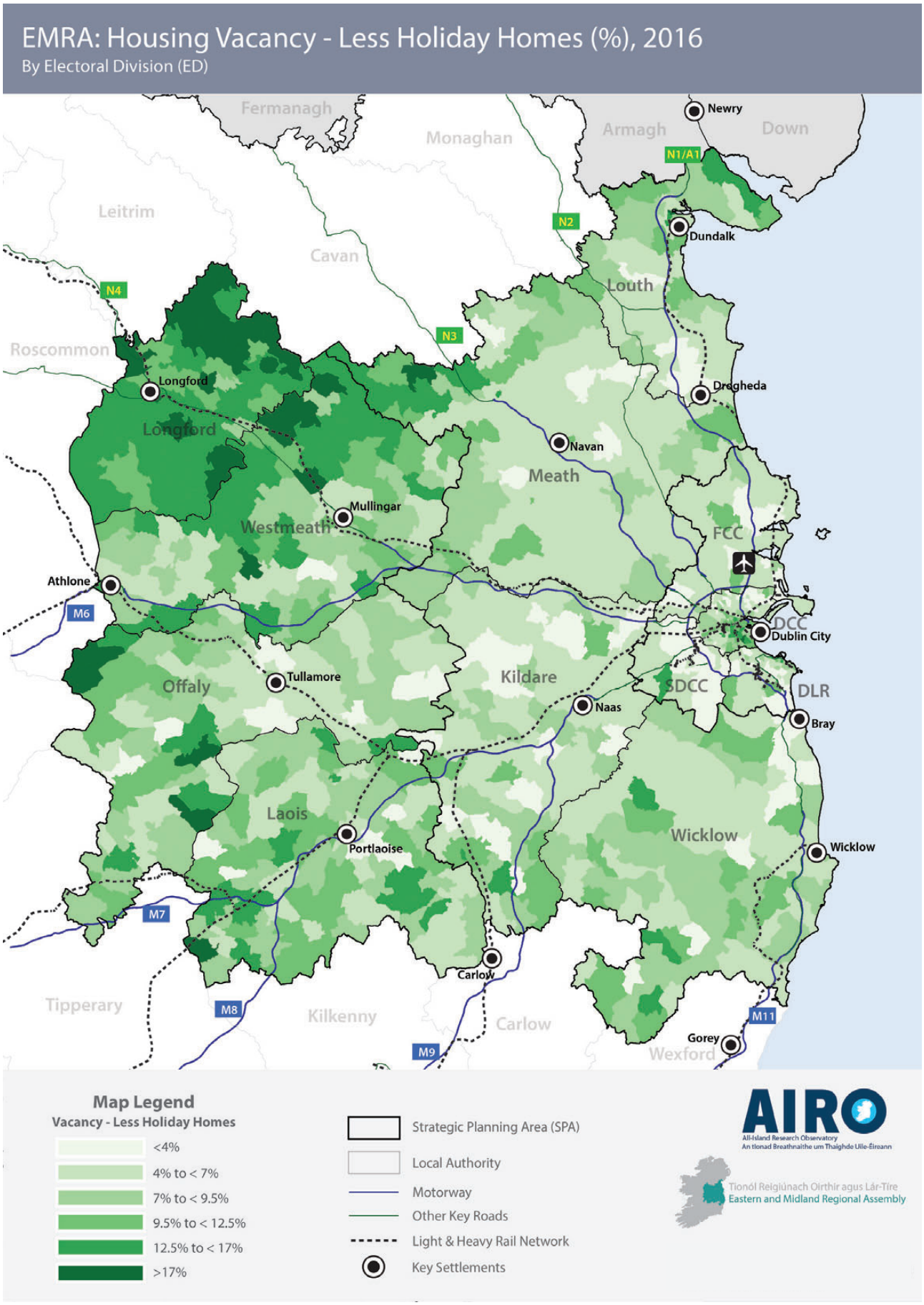
Housing Type - Apartments or Flats, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Housing Vacancy (Less Holiday Homes), 2016

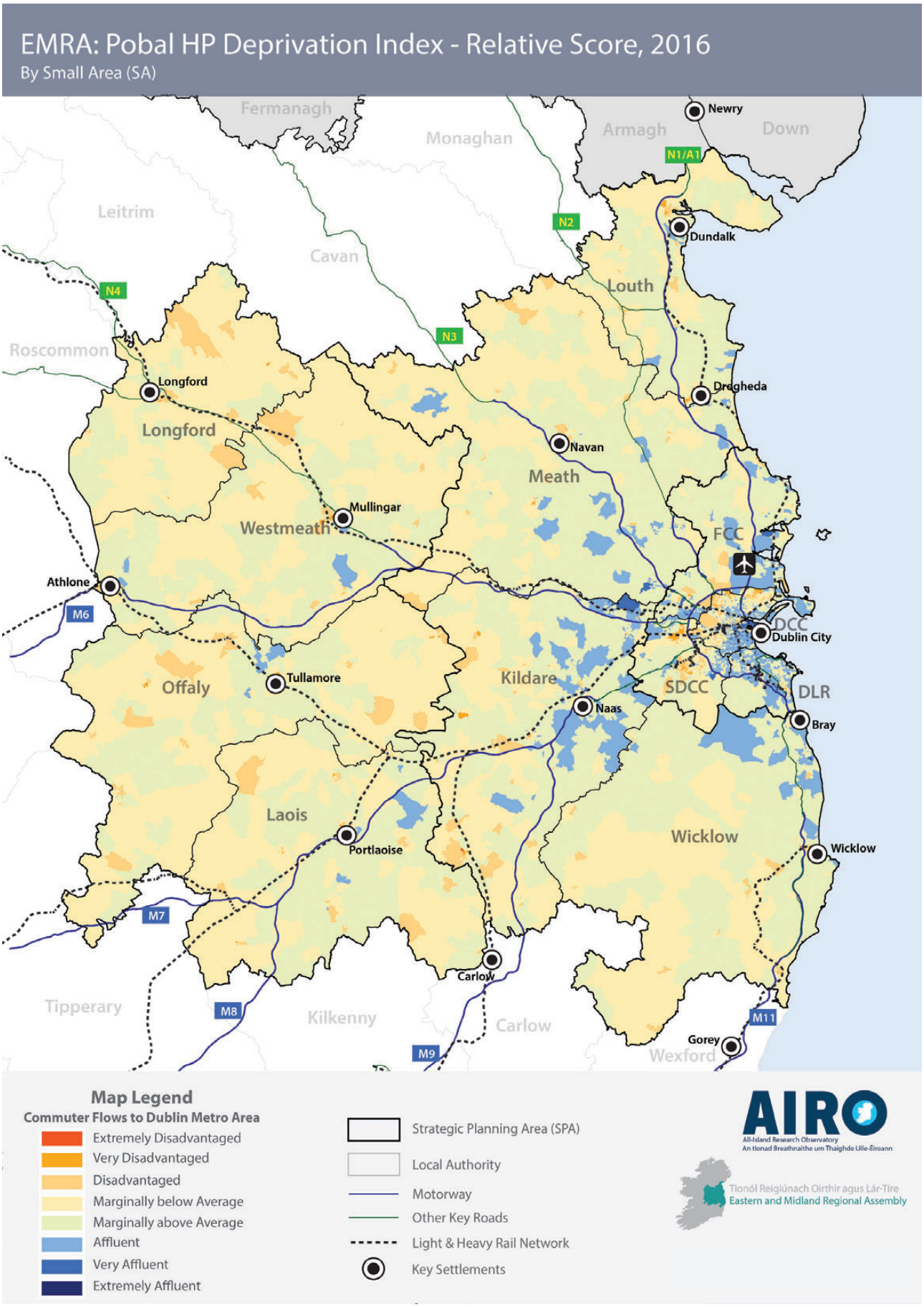


- According to Census 2016, the total housing vacancy in (excluding holiday homes) EMRA is 60,224 and accounts for 6.6% of the housing stock within the region, below the State proportion (9.%). This total is approximately 33% of the total vacant housing in the State (183,312). It should be noted that the vacancy figure in the census also includes a large proportion of housing units that are in transition (for sale, for rent, under renovation etc) and as such this figure should be treated with caution. This is particularly the case for large urban areas such as the Dublin metropolitan area where the housing market is most active.
- The proportion housing vacancy in EMRA (6.6%) is well below both the NWRA (13.9%) average and the SRA (9.6%) average. At the SPA level there are clear differences with the Midland SPA with the highest proportion at 10.2% - higher than the Eastern SPA (6.4%) and the Dublin SPA (5.9%).
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in Longford (15.2%), Westmeath (10.1%) and Laois (9.2%). Lowest rates are in South Dublin (3.6%) and Fingal (4.7%). In total, two key settlements across EMRA have more a tenth of housing stock vacant: Longford (14.6%) and Athlone (10.1%).

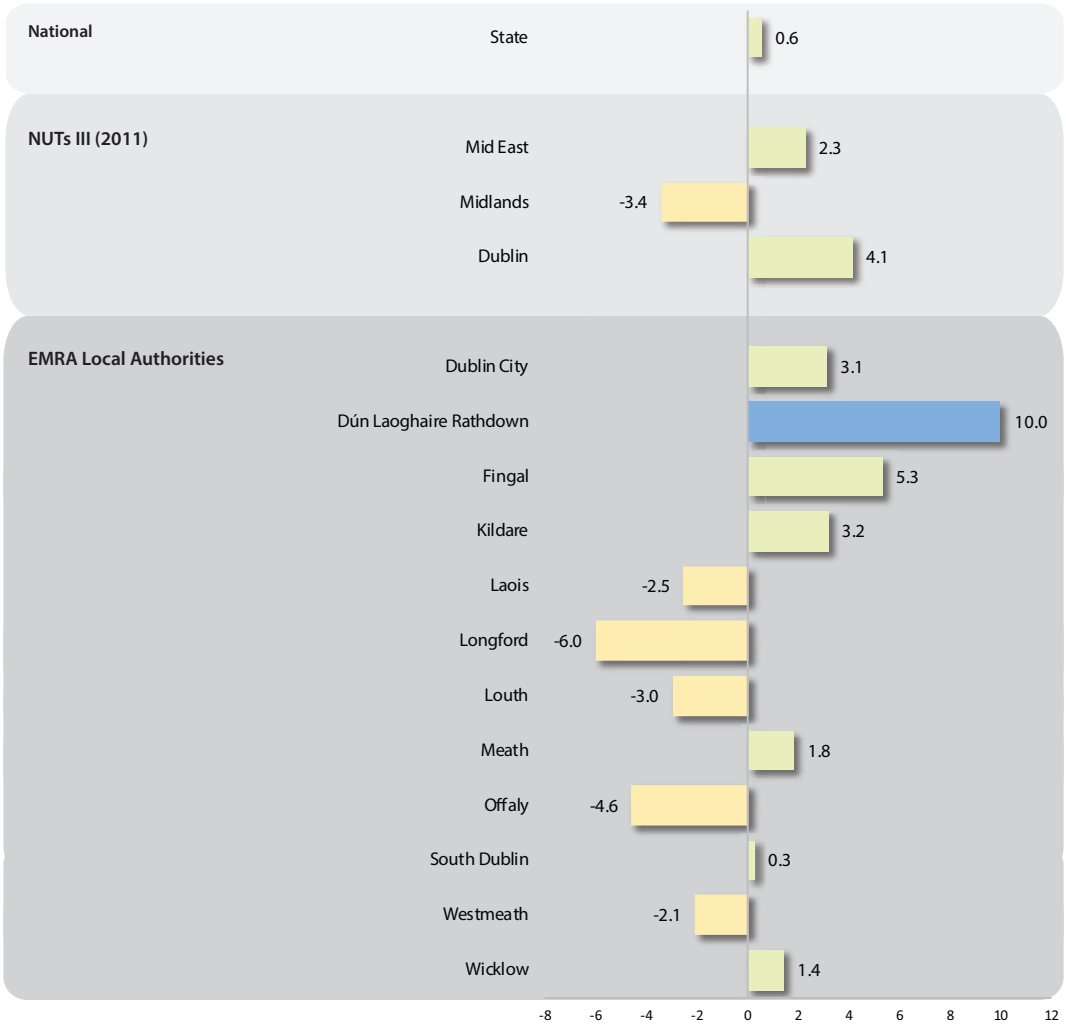
Housing Vacancy (Less Holiday Homes) , 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)



Housing Vacancy (Less Holiday Homes) , 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)



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



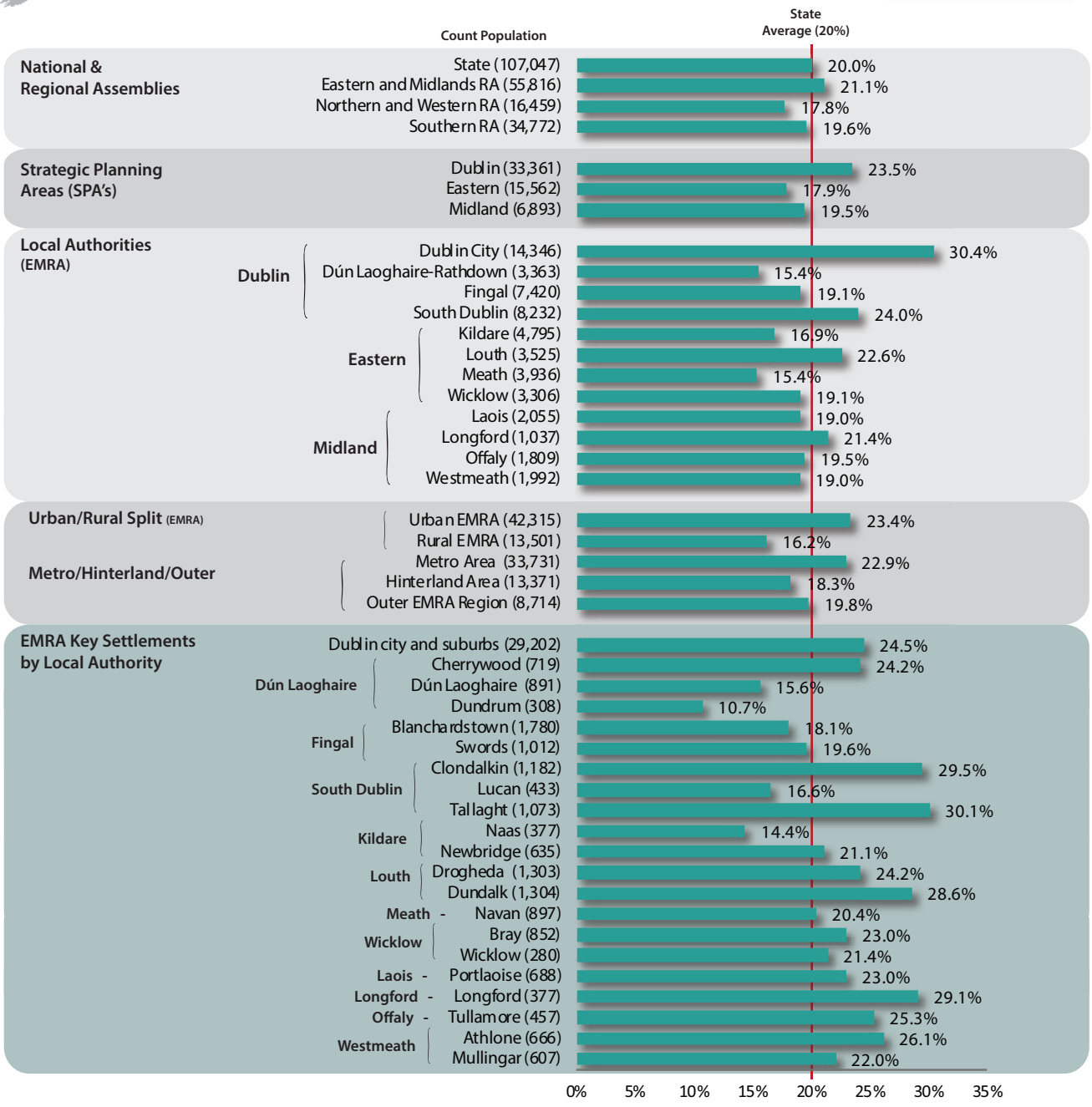
- The main measurement of affluence and disadvantage in Ireland is based on the Pobal HP Deprivation Index. This index is based on three dimensions of affluence/disadvantage: Demographic Profile, Social Class Composition and Labour Market Situation. The index provides two different statistical outputs: the Absolute Index Scores and the Relative Index Scores. When making comparisons over time, the appropriate scores to use are the Absolute Index Score. When making a statement about a particular SA, ED or LA at a particular point in time (e.g. in 2016) the appropriate score to use is the (2016) Relative Index Score.
- The index reveals the dramatic increase in deprivation between 2006 and 2011 following the economic collapse in 2008 and the partial recovery between 2011 and 2016 - estimated to be 41% of the decline witnessed between 2006 and 2011. Comparing the relative changes in the HP Index Scores between 2006, 2011 and 2016, it is clear that the dominance of Ireland's urban environs has continued unabated. Overall, the waning tide has lowered all boats, but the cities have declined less than the rest of the country. In contrast, the counties most affected by the decline are the distant commuter counties outside the Dublin Region. Kildare, Meath, Wexford, Roscommon, Cavan, Laois and Offaly are the counties that have experienced the most significant decline.
- The above graphic and previous map details the relative index score for 2016. The most affluent local authority in EMRA and the State is DLR. Longford is the most disadvantaged with an overall score of -6.0 and is the third most disadvantaged local authority in the State. In total, 14% of the Small Areas in EMRA are classed as either Disadvantaged, Very Disadvantaged or Extremely Disadvantaged. This equates to a total population of 315k or 15% of the population in region living in disadvantaged areas.

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

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

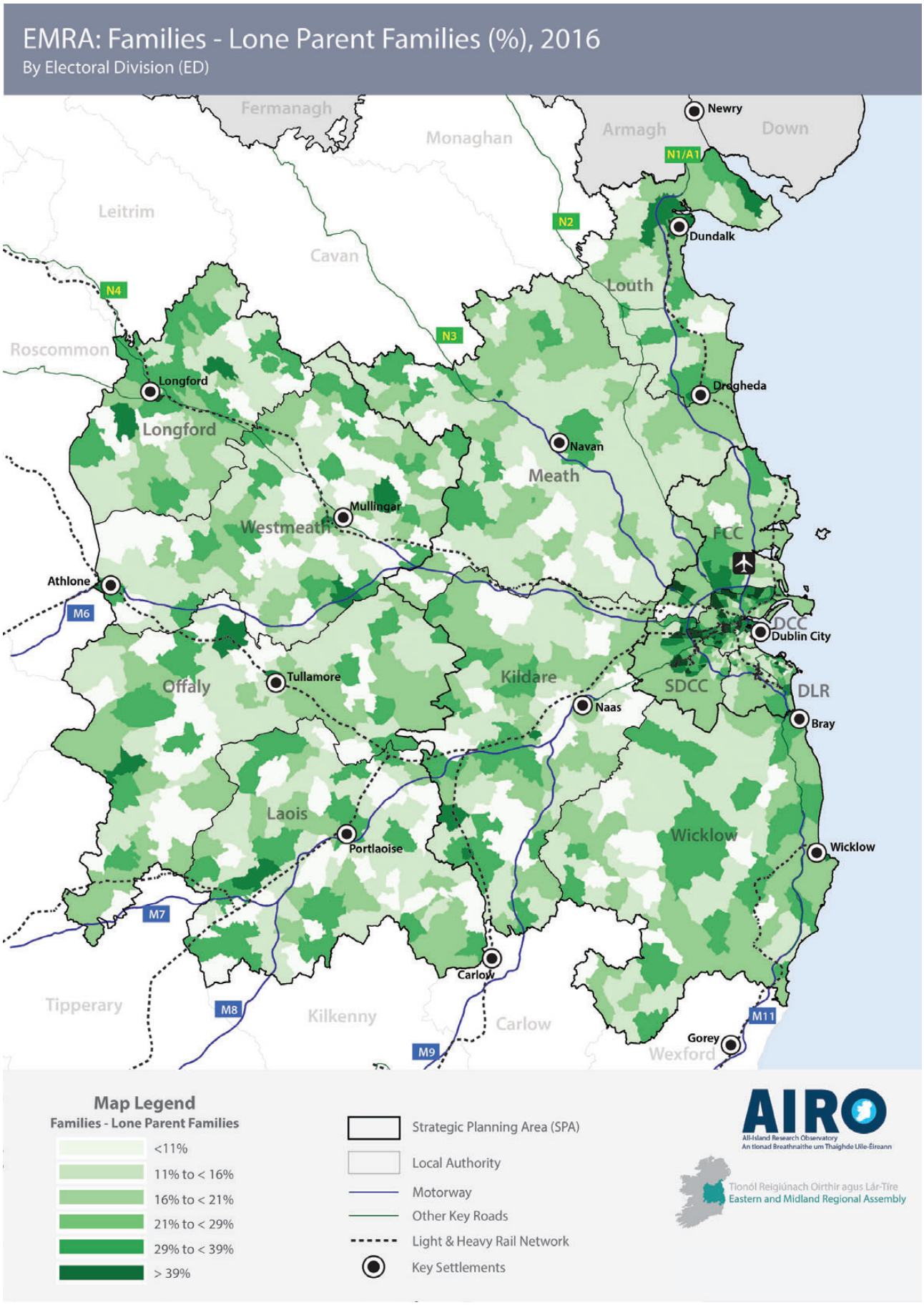
Lone Parent Families (Children under 15), 2016

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



- According to Census 2016, the total lone parent families (with children under 15) in EMRA is 55,816 and accounts for 21.1% of the total families within the region, slightly above the State average (20.0%). This total is approximately 52.5% of the total lone parent families in the State (107,047).
- The proportion of lone parent families in EMRA (21.1%) is above both the SRA (19.6%) average and NWRA (17.8%) average. At the SPA level there are some differences with the Dublin SPA with the highest proportion at 23.5% - higher than the Midland SPA (19.5%) and the Dublin SPA (17.9%).
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in Dublin City (30.4%), South Dublin (24.0%), Louth (22.6%) and Longford (21.4%). Lowest rates are in DLR / Meath (15.4%) and Kildare (16.9%). In total, four key settlements across EMRA have about third families as lone parent families: Tallaght (30.1%), Clondalkin (29.5%), Dundalk (28.6%) and Longford (29.1%).

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

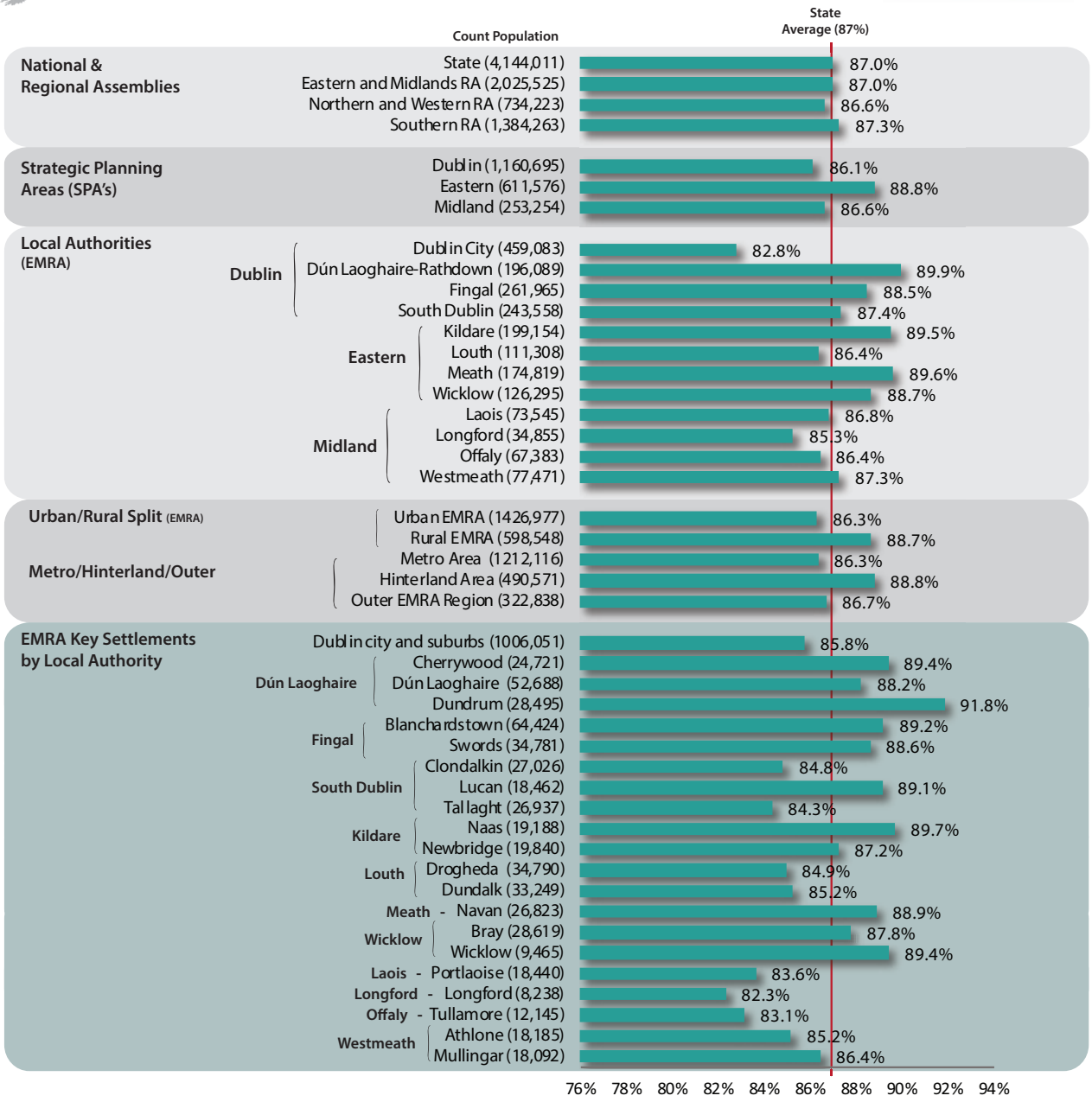


Households - One Parent Families, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Health Status - Good or Very Good, 2016

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

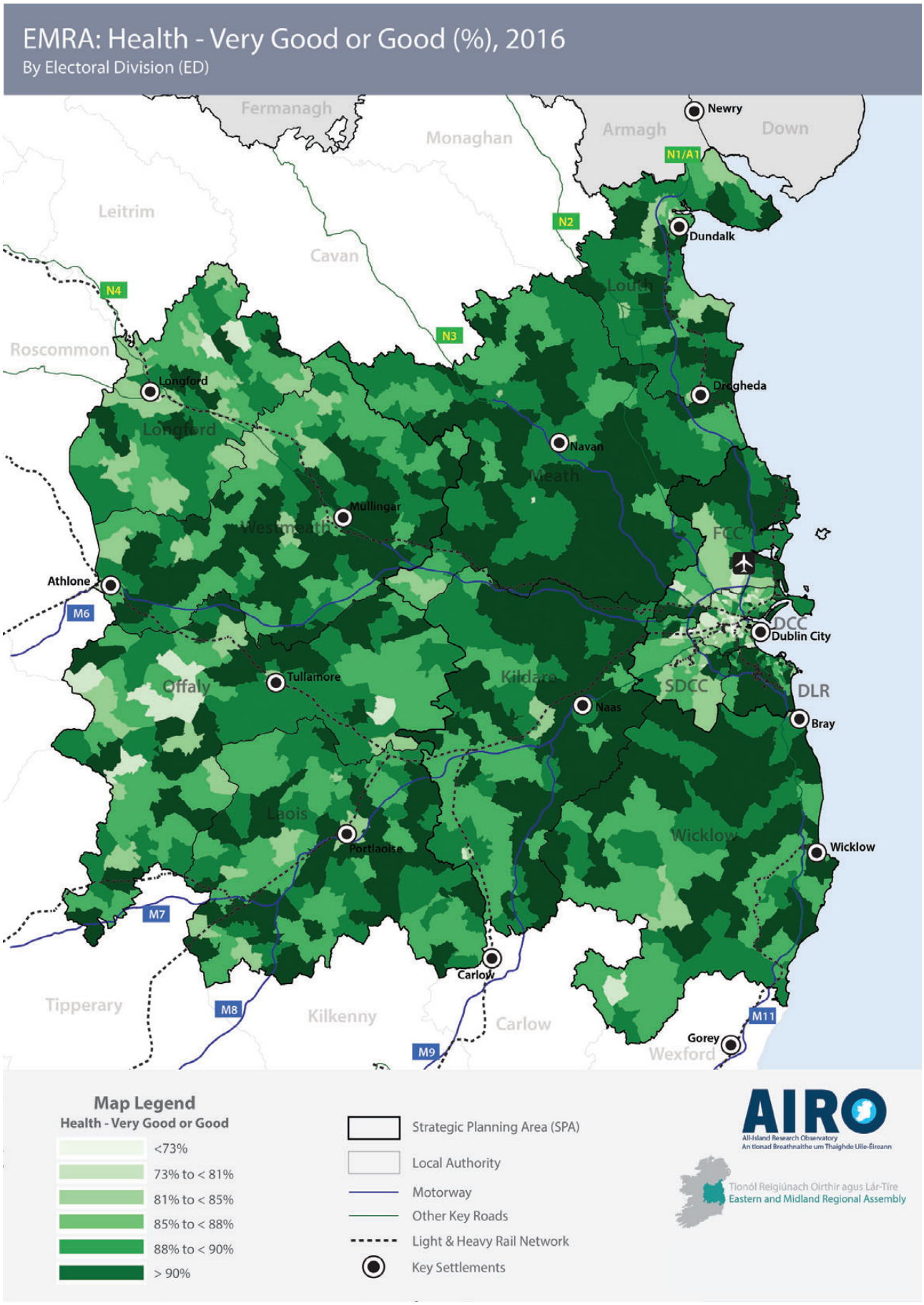
General Health: Good/Very Good, Census 2016



- According to Census 2016, the total population experiencing Good or Very Good Health in EMRA is 2,025,525 and accounts for 87.0% of the total population within the region, same as the State average (87.0%). This total is approximately 49% of the total population experiencing Good or Very Good Health in the State (4,144,011).
- The proportion of the population experiencing Good or Very Good Health residing in EMRA (87.0%) is slightly below the SRA (87.3%) average but slightly above NWRA (86.6%) average. At the SPA level there are some differences with the Eastern SPA with the highest proportion at 88.8% - above the Midland SPA (86.6%) and the Dublin SPA (86.1%).
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in DLR (89.9%), Meath (89.6%) and Kildare (89.5%). The lowest rate by a clear margin is in Dublin City (82.8%). In total, three key settlements across EMRA have populations experiencing rates of Good or Very Good Health less than 84%: Longford (82.3%), Tullamore (83.1%) and Portlaoise (83.6%).

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

Health Status - Good or Very Good, 2016

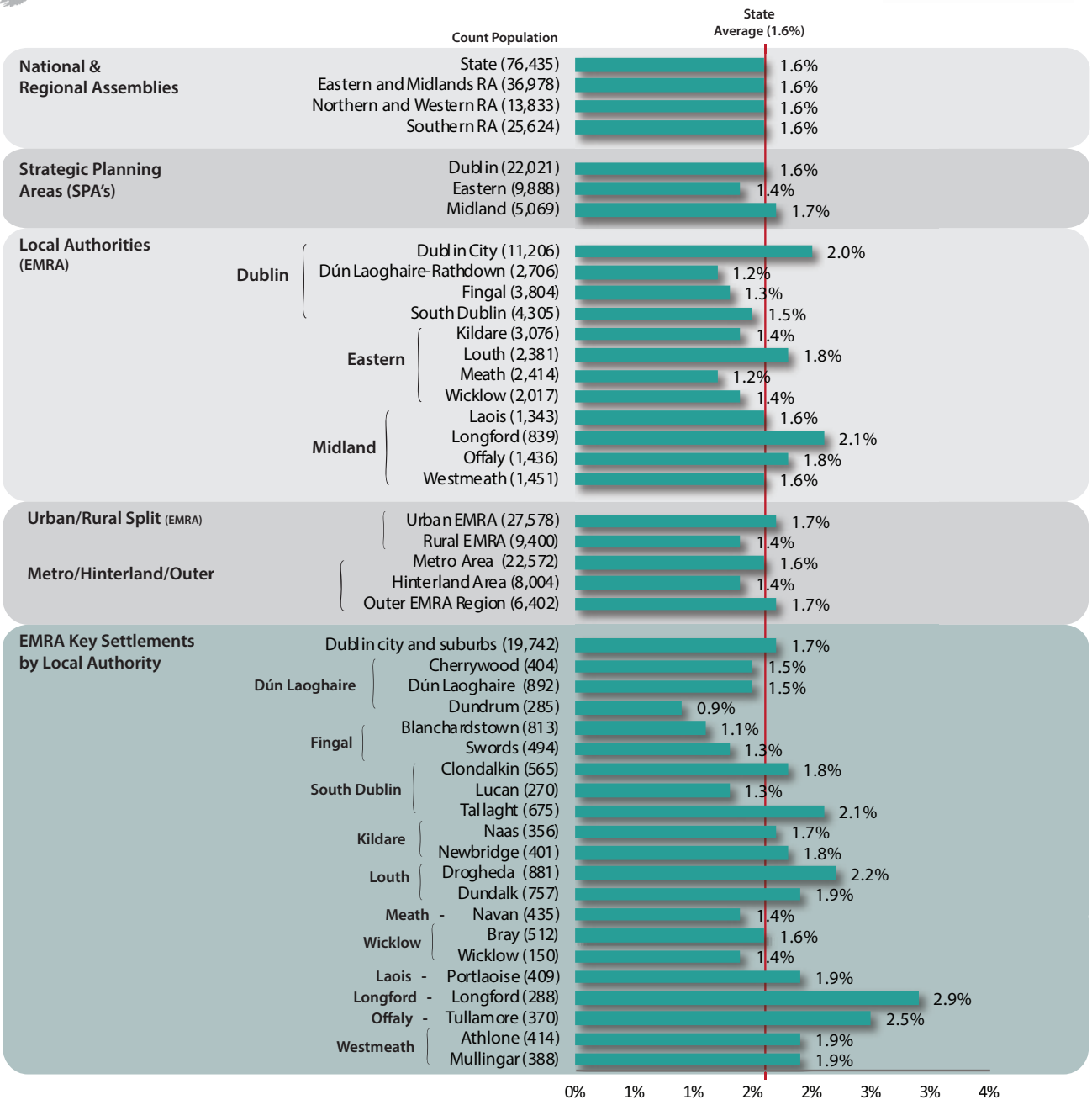


Health Status - Good or Very Good, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Health Status - Bad or Very Bad, 2016

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

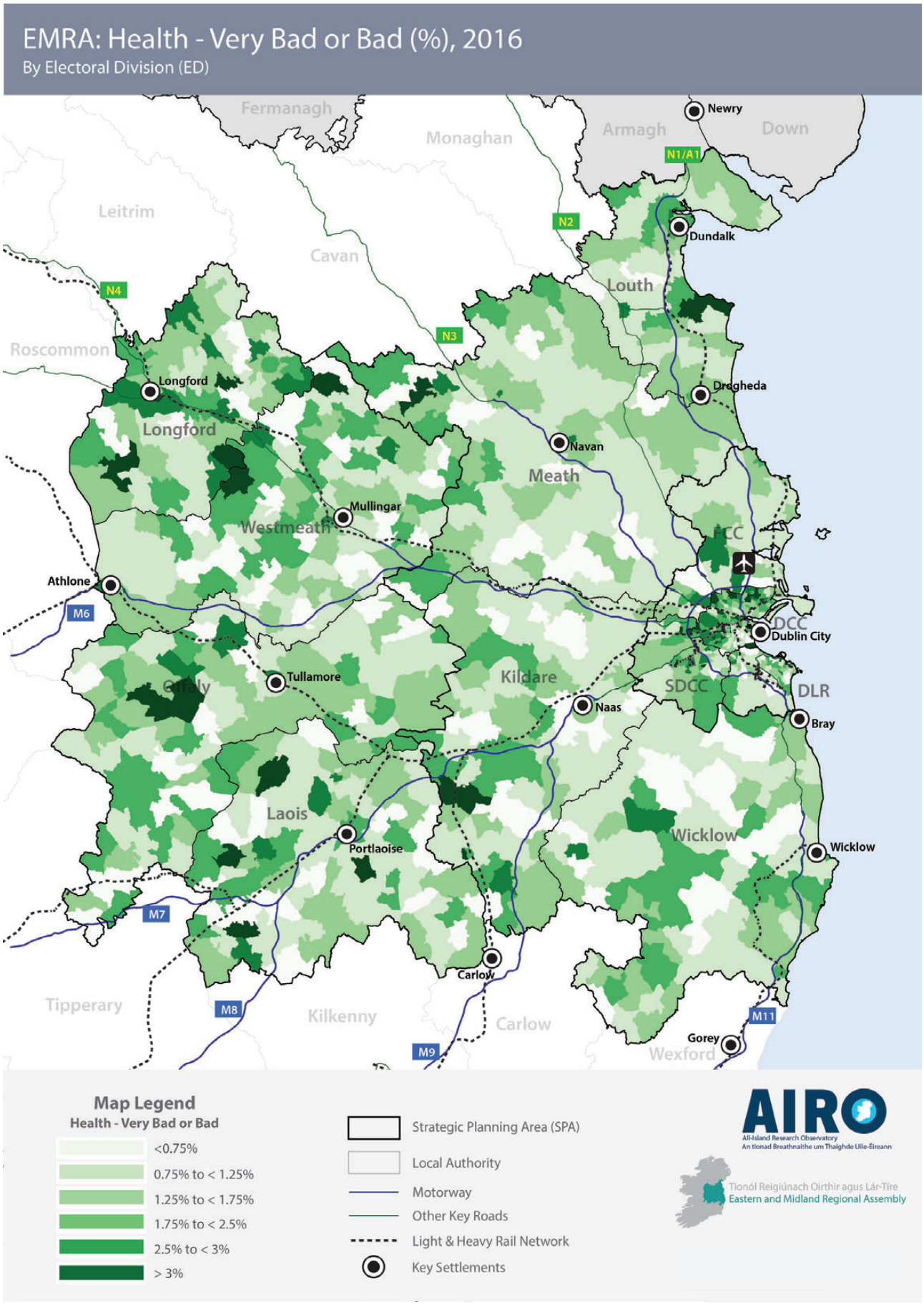
General Health: Bad/Very Bad , Census 2016



- According to Census 2016, the total population experiencing Bad or Very Bad Health in EMRA is 36,978 and accounts for 1.6% of the total population within the region, same as the State average (1.6%). This total is approximately 48.5% of the total population experiencing Bad or Very Bad Health in the State (76,435).
- The proportion of the population experiencing Bad or Very Bad Health residing in EMRA (1.6%) is the same as the NWRA (1.6%) and SRA (1.6%) averages. At the SPA level there are some differences with the Midland SPA with the highest proportion at 1.7% - above the Dublin SPA (1.6%) and the Eastern SPA (1.4%).
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in Longford (2.1%), Dublin City (2.0%), and Louth / Offaly (1.8%). Lowest rates are in DLR / Meath (1.1%) and Fingal (1.3%). In total, four key settlements across EMRA have more than a 2% of their resident population experiencing Bad or Very Bad Health: Longford (2.9%), Tullamore (2.5%), Drogheda (2.2%) and Tallaght (2.1%).

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

Health Status - Bad or Very Bad, 2016



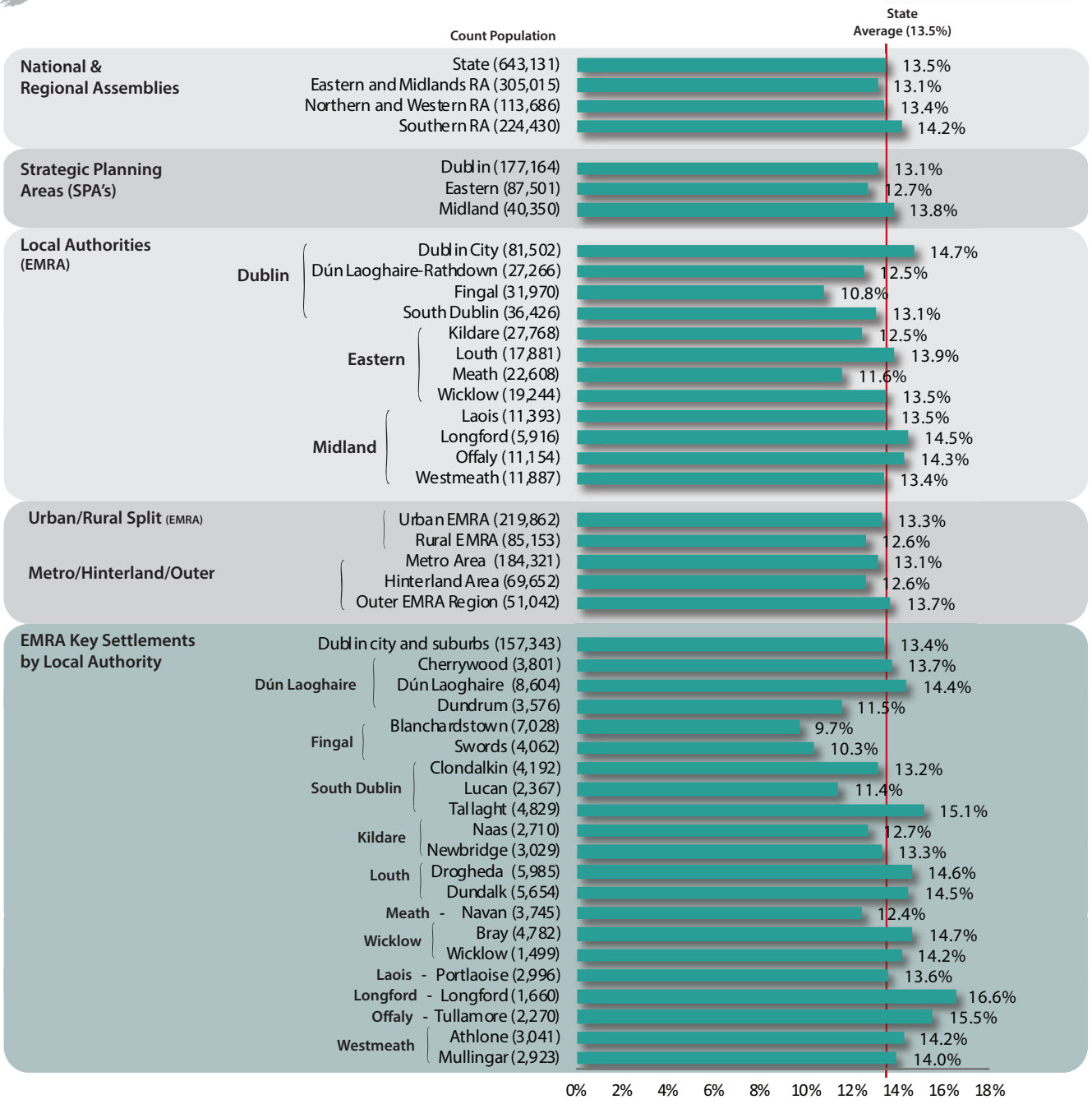
Health Status - Good or Very Good, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Disability - % of Total Population, 2016

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

Population with a Disability, Census 2016

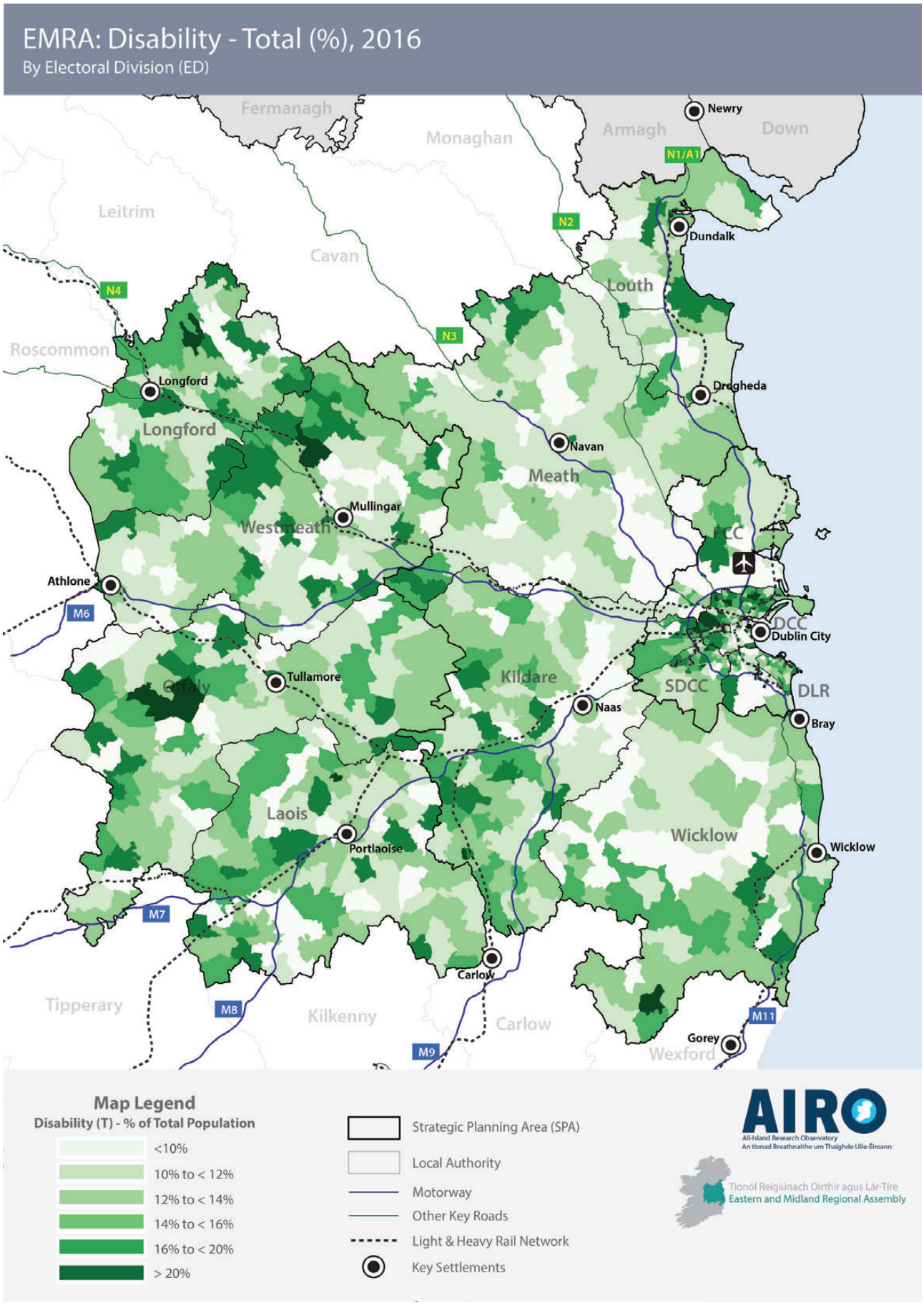
AIRO
All-Island Research Observatory
An tIonad Breathnaithe um Thaighde Uile-Éireann



- According to Census 2016, the total population with a disability residing in EMRA is 305,015 and accounts for 13.1% of the total population within the region - below the State average (13.5%). This total is approximately 47.5% of the total population with a disability residing in the State (643,131).
- The proportion of the population with a disability residing in EMRA (13.1%) is below both the SRA (14.2%) average and NWRA (13.4%) average. At the SPA level there are some differences with the Midland SPA with the highest proportion at 13.8% - higher than the Eastern SPA (12.7%) and the Dublin SPA (13.8%).
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in Dublin City (14.7%), Longford (14.5%) and Offaly (14.3%). Lowest rates are in Fingal (10.8%), Meath (11.6%) and DLR (12.5%). In total, three key settlements across EMRA have more than 15% of residents living with a disability: Longford (16.6%), Tullamore (15.5%) and Tallaght (15.1%).

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

Disability - % of Total Population, 2016

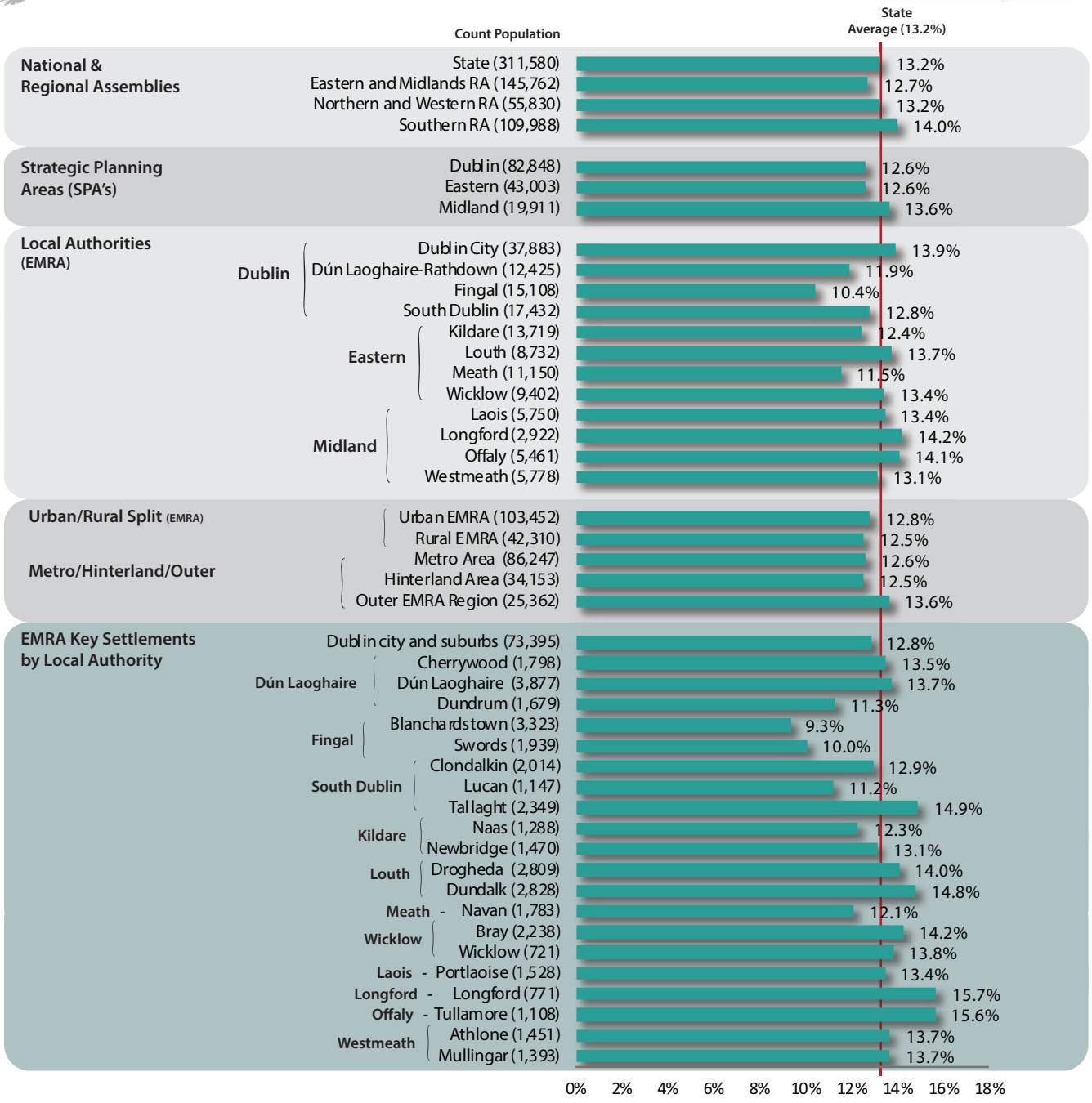


Disability - Total Population, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Disability - % of Male Population, 2016

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

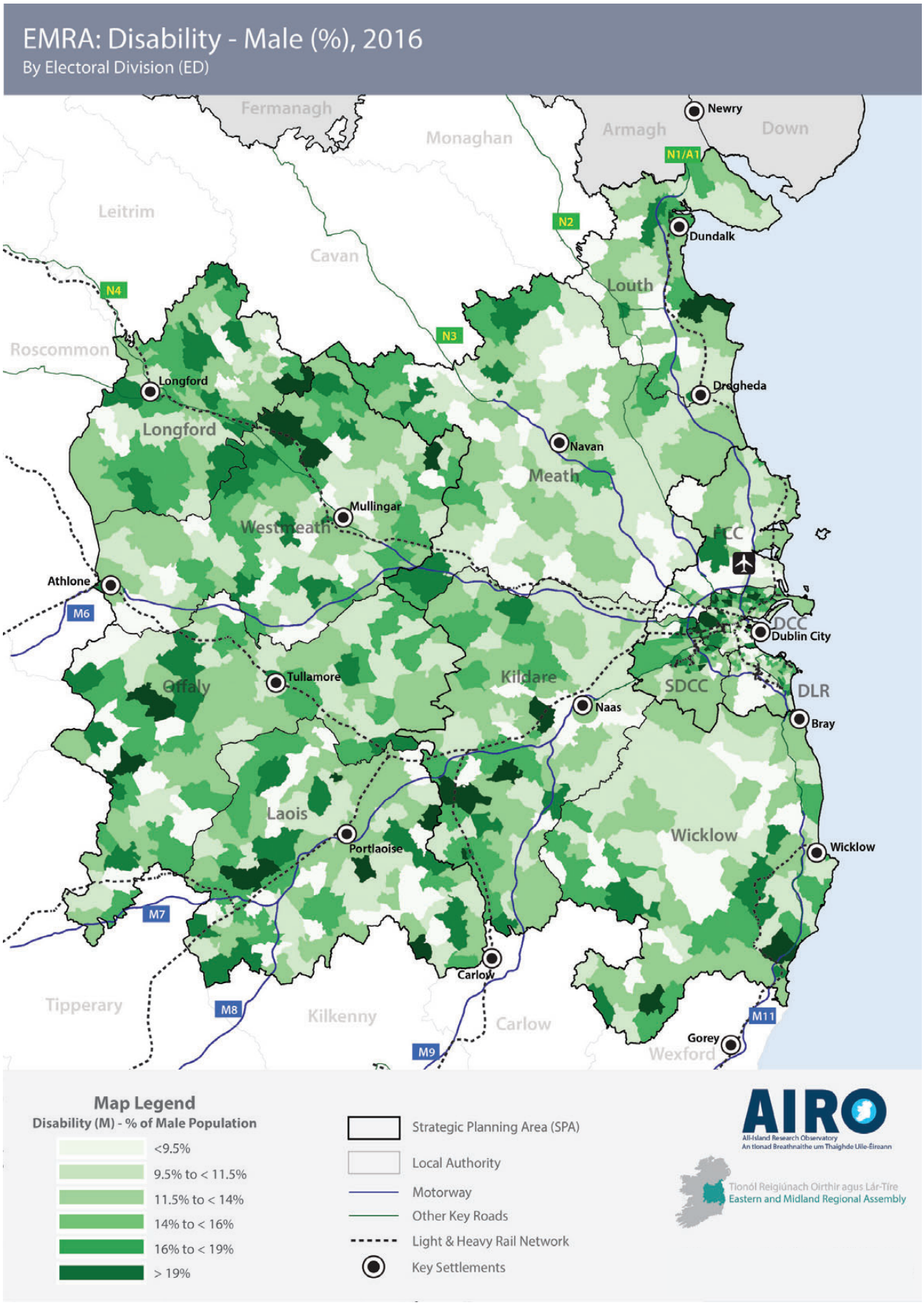
Males with a Disability, Census 2016



- According to Census 2016, the total male population with a disability residing in EMRA is 145,762 and accounts for 12.7% of the total male population within the region, below the State average (13.2%). This total is approximately 47% of the total male population with a disability residing in the State (311,580).
- The proportion of the male population with a disability residing in EMRA (12.7%) is below both the SRA (14%) average and NWRA (13.2%) average. At the SPA level there are some differences with the Midland SPA with the highest proportion at 13.6% - higher than the Dublin SPA (12.6%) and the Eastern SPA (12.6%).
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in Dublin City (13.9%), Longford (14.2%) and Offaly (14.1%). Lowest rates are in Fingal (10.4%), DLR (11.9%) and Meath (11.6%). In total, two key settlements across EMRA have more than 15% of male residents living with a disability: Longford (15.7%) and Tullamore (15.6%).

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

Disability - % of Male Population, 2016

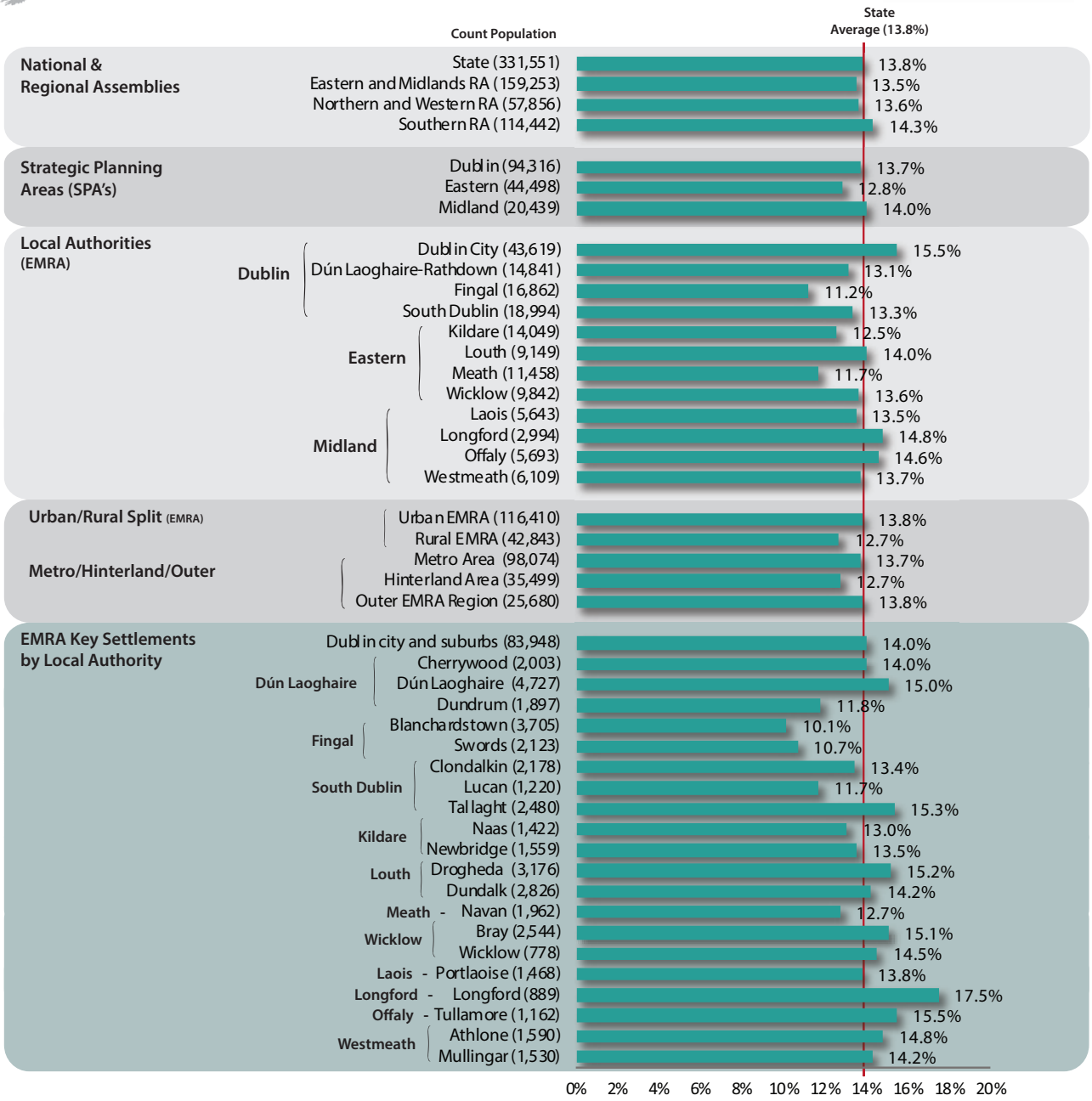


Disability - Male Population, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Disability - % of Female Population, 2016

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

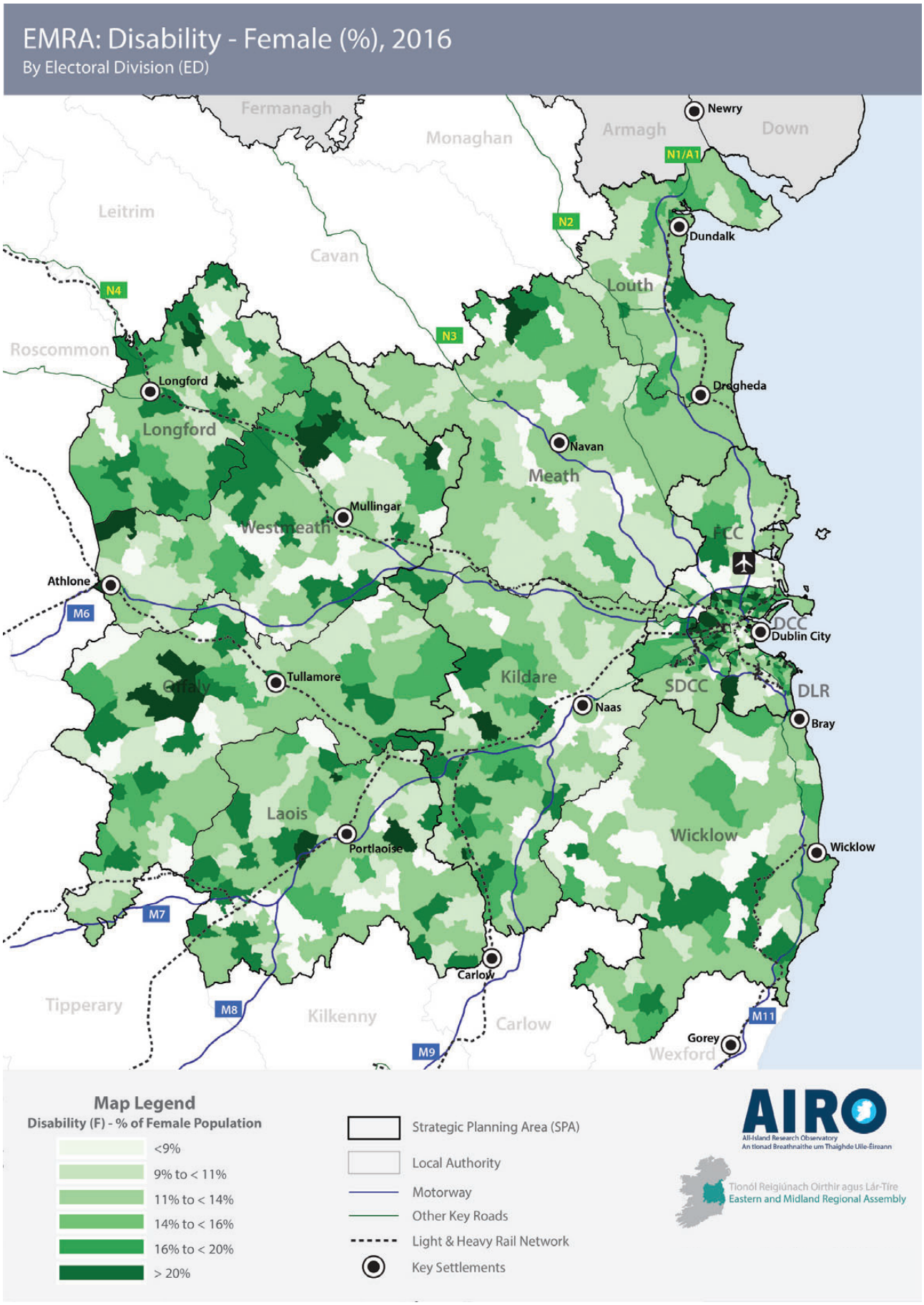
Females with a Disability, Census 2016



- According to Census 2016, the total Female population with a disability residing in EMRA is 159,253 and accounts for 13.5% of the total population within the region, below the State average (13.8%). This total is approximately 48% of the total Female population with a disability residing in the State (331,551).
- The proportion of the Female population with a disability residing in EMRA (13.5%) is below both the SRA (14.3%) average and marginally below the NWRA (13.6%) average. At the SPA level there are some differences with the Midland SPA and the Dublin SPA with the highest proportions at 14% and 13.7% - higher than the Eastern SPA (12.8%).
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in Dublin City (15.5%), Longford (14.8%) and Offaly (14.6%). Lowest rates are in Fingal (11.2%), Meath (11.7%) and DLR (13.1%). In total, six key settlements across EMRA have 15% or more of Female residents living with a with a disability: Longford (17.5%), Tullamore (15.5%), Swords (15.3%), Drogheda (15.2%), Bray (15.1%) and Dún Laoghaire (15%).

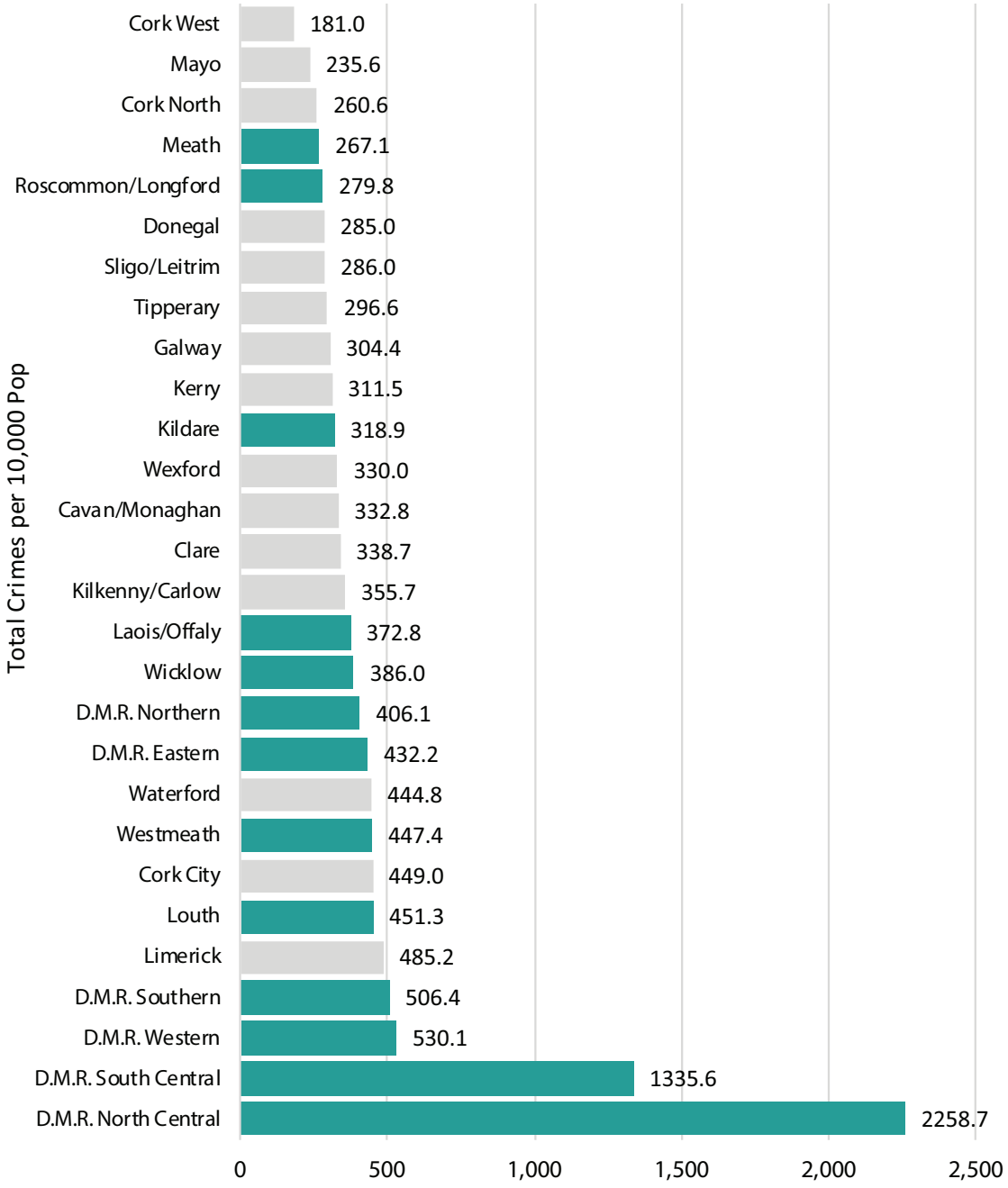
Disability - Female Population 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Disability - % of Female Population, 2016



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

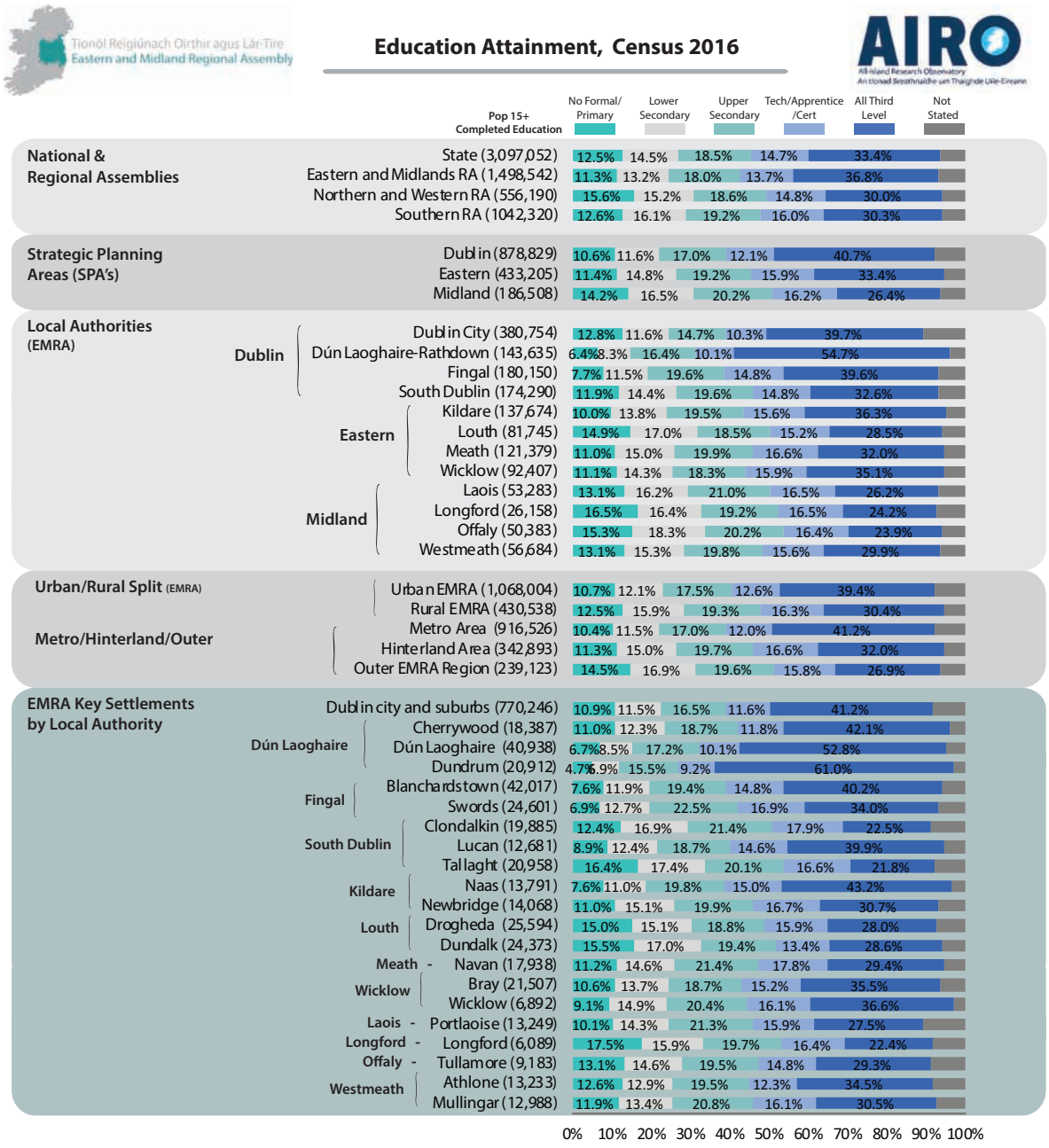
Total Recorded Crimes per Population , 2016



- Incidents reported or which become known to members of An Garda Síochána are recorded when, on the balance of probability, a Garda determines that a criminal offence defined by law has taken place, and there is no credible evidence to the contrary. The information in this report refers only to crime incidents known to An Garda Síochána and recorded as such in the Garda PULSE (Police Using Leading Systems Effectively) system.
- The above graphic represents the total number of recorded offences by Garda Division in Ireland for 2016. In 2016 there were approximately 198k recorded offences in the State. This number is then normalised to represent a total recorded offences rate per 10,000 population. Highest rates are recorded within the D.M.R North Central and the D.M.R South Central. Lowest rates in EMRA were recorded in Meath and Roscommon/Longford.
- It should be noted that both (08) Theft and Related Offences and (13) Public Order and Social Code Offences account for a high proportion of total crimes (approx 60%) and as such recorded offences are higher in urban areas such as Dublin City where there is a large transient population for employment, retail and socialising. As a consequence, crime rates tend to be higher in these areas.

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

Education Attainment Levels, 2016



- The progressive improvement in education attainment can be seen in the census results from 2016 with increasing levels of education evident in our young population. For instance, those aged 60 and over, 34.4% were educated to primary level only compared with only 3.6% for those aged 15-39. The graphic above details the education attainment levels of those who have completed their education across the EMRA area. Education attainment is separated into five categories: No Formal or Primary Only, Lower Secondary, Higher Secondary, Technical/Voluntary/Apprenticeship and All Third Level.
- With a Third Level attainment rate of 36.8%, EMRA has a higher proportion of its population classed as highly educated in comparison to both NWRA (30.3%) and SRA (30.3%). The other education attainment categories in EMRA are as follows: No Formal or Primary Only (11.3%), Lower Secondary (13.2%), Higher Secondary (18%) and Technical /Voluntary/Apprenticeship (13.7%).
- The following sections provide further details on each of these indicators with accompanying graphics and maps. In general, the Dublin SPA is the most educated area within EMRA although significant pockets or low education attainment are still apparent.

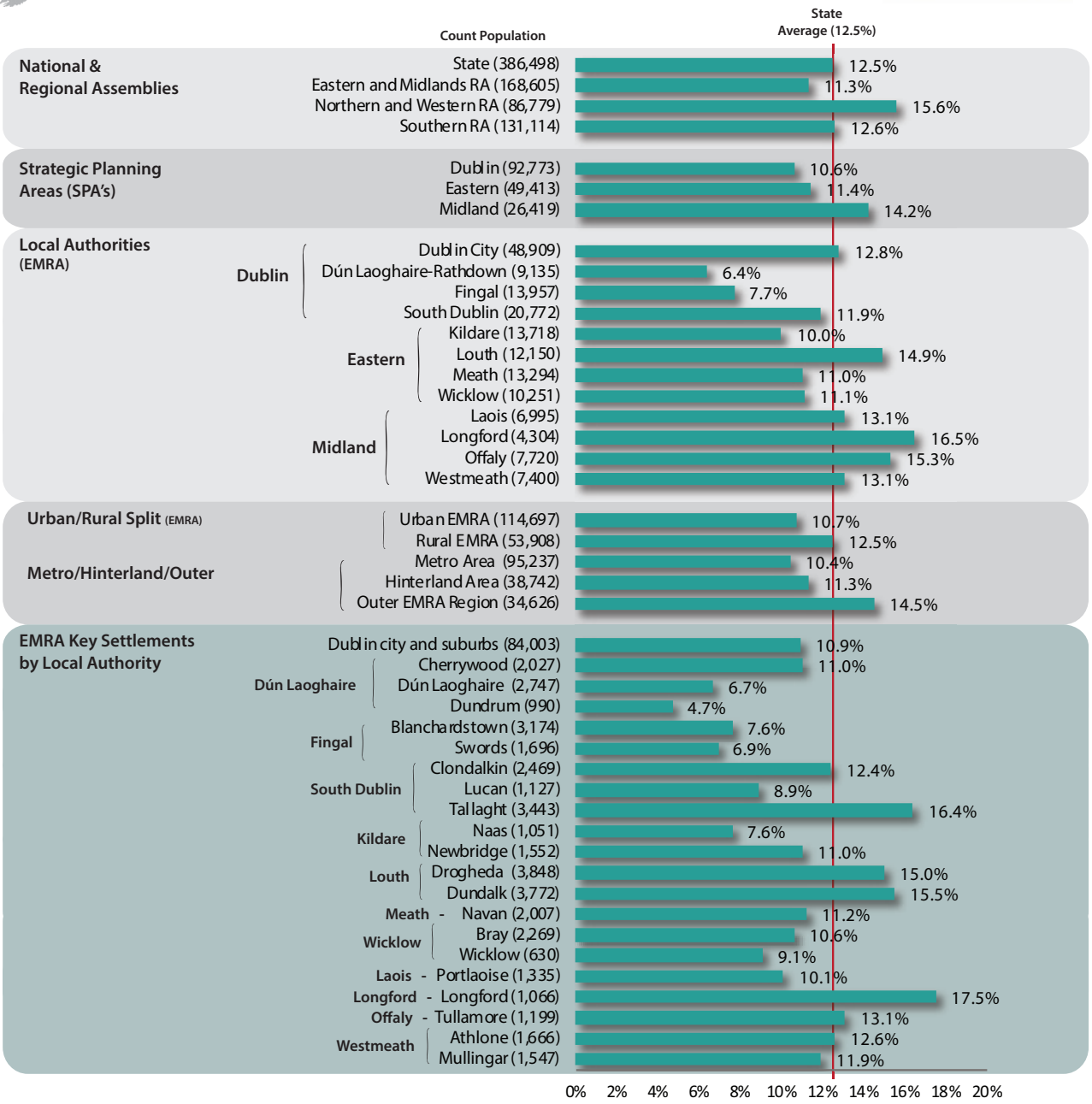
Education Attainment Levels, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Education Attainment - No Formal or Primary only, 2016

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

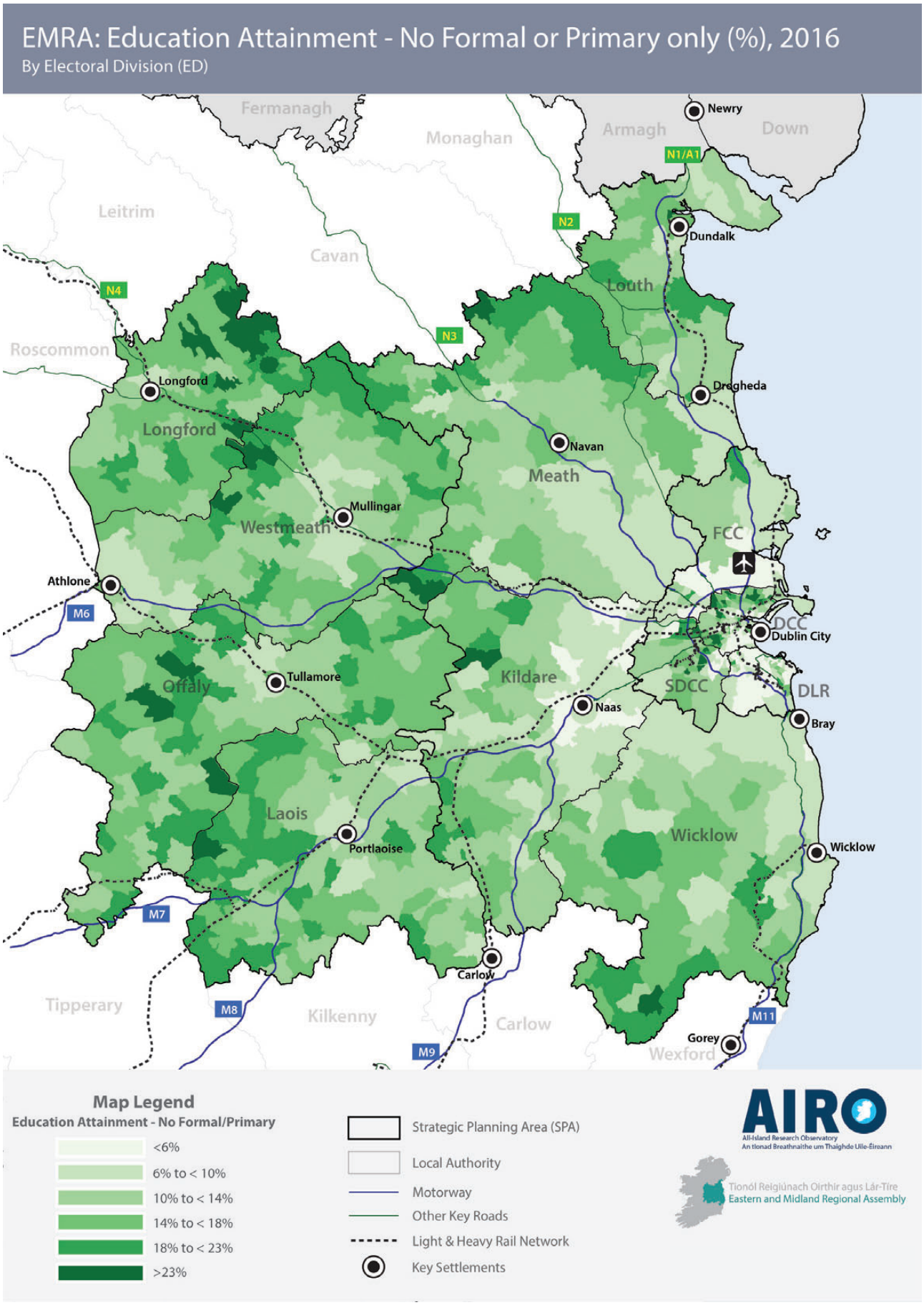
Education Attained : No Formal/Primary, 2016

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



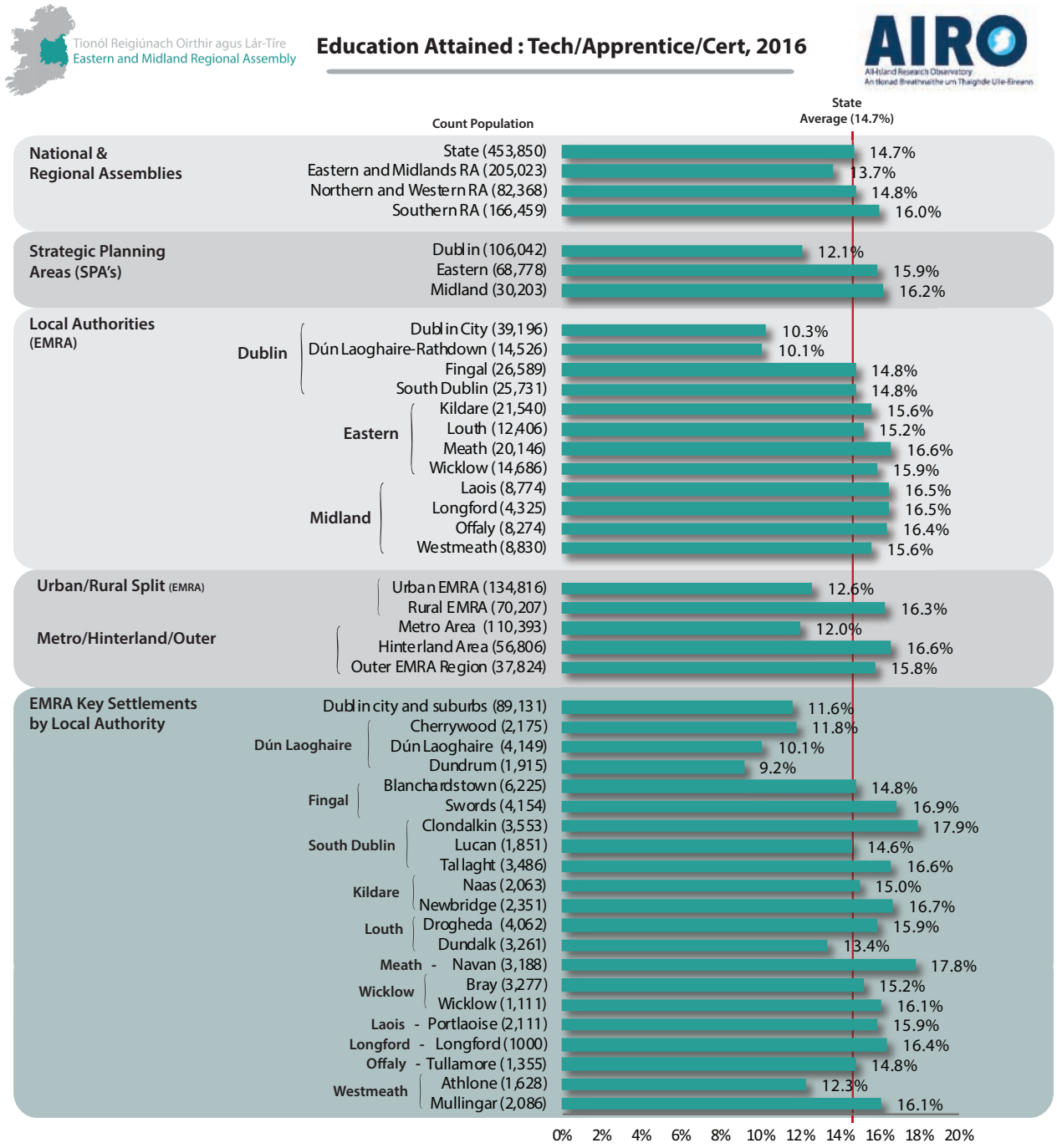
- According to Census 2016, the total population with No Formal/Primary Education residing in EMRA is 168,605 and accounts for 11.3% of the total population within the region, below the State average (12.5%). This total is approximately 43.5% of the total population with No Formal/Primary Education residing in the State (386,498).
- The proportion of the population with No Formal/Primary Education residing in EMRA (11.3%) is well below both the NWRA (15.6%) average and SRA (12.6%) average. At the SPA level there are some differences with the Midland SPA with the highest proportion at 14.2% - higher than the Eastern SPA (11.4%) and the Dublin SPA (10.6%).
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in Longford (16.5%), Offaly (15.3%), Louth (14.9%) and Laois / Westmeath (13.1%). Lowest rates are in DLR (6.4%) and Fingal (7.7%). In total, four key settlements across EMRA have 15% or more of its resident population with No Formal/Primary Education: Longford (17.5%), Tallaght (16.4%),Dundalk (15.5%) and Drogheda (15.0%).

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



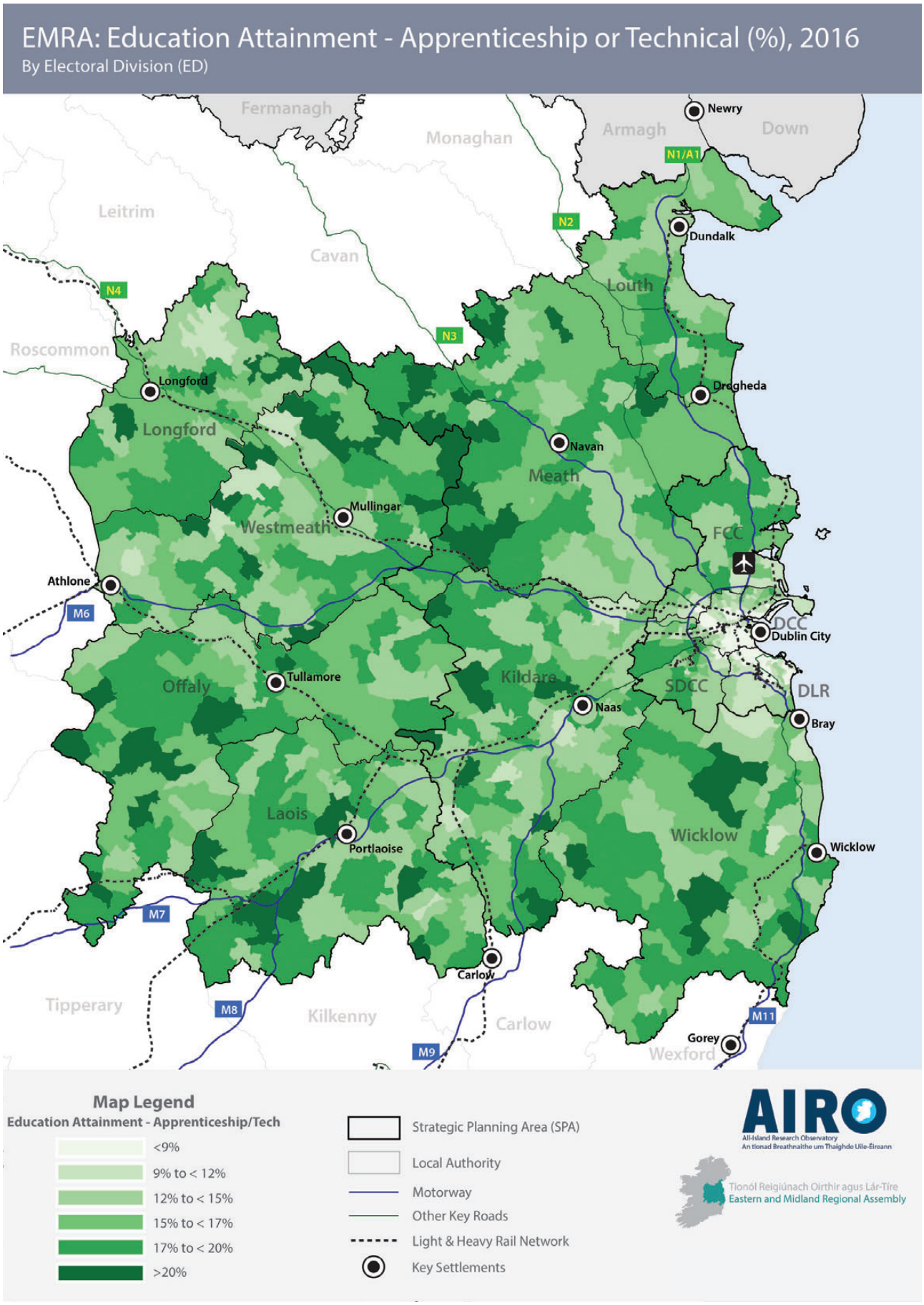
Education Attainment - No Formal or Primary, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Education Attainment - Apprenticeship or Technical, 2016



- According to Census 2016, the total population with Technical/Apprenticeship/Voluntary Education residing in EMRA is 205,023 and accounts for 13.7% of the total population within the region, below the State average (14.7%). This total is approximately 45% of the total population with Technical/Apprenticeship/Voluntary Education residing in the State (453,850).
- The proportion of the population with Technical/Apprenticeship/Voluntary Education residing in EMRA (13.7%) is well below both the NWRA (14.8%) average and SRA (16%) average. At the SPA level there are some differences with the Dublin SPA with the lowest proportion at 12.1% - lower than the Eastern SPA (15.9%) and the Midland SPA (16.2%).
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in Meath (16.6%), Longford (16.5%) and Laois (16.5%) and lowest rates are in DLR (10.1%) and Dublin City (10.3%). In total, two key settlements across EMRA have 16% or more of its resident population with Technical/Apprenticeship/Voluntary Education: Clondalkin (17.9%) and Navan (17.8%).

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

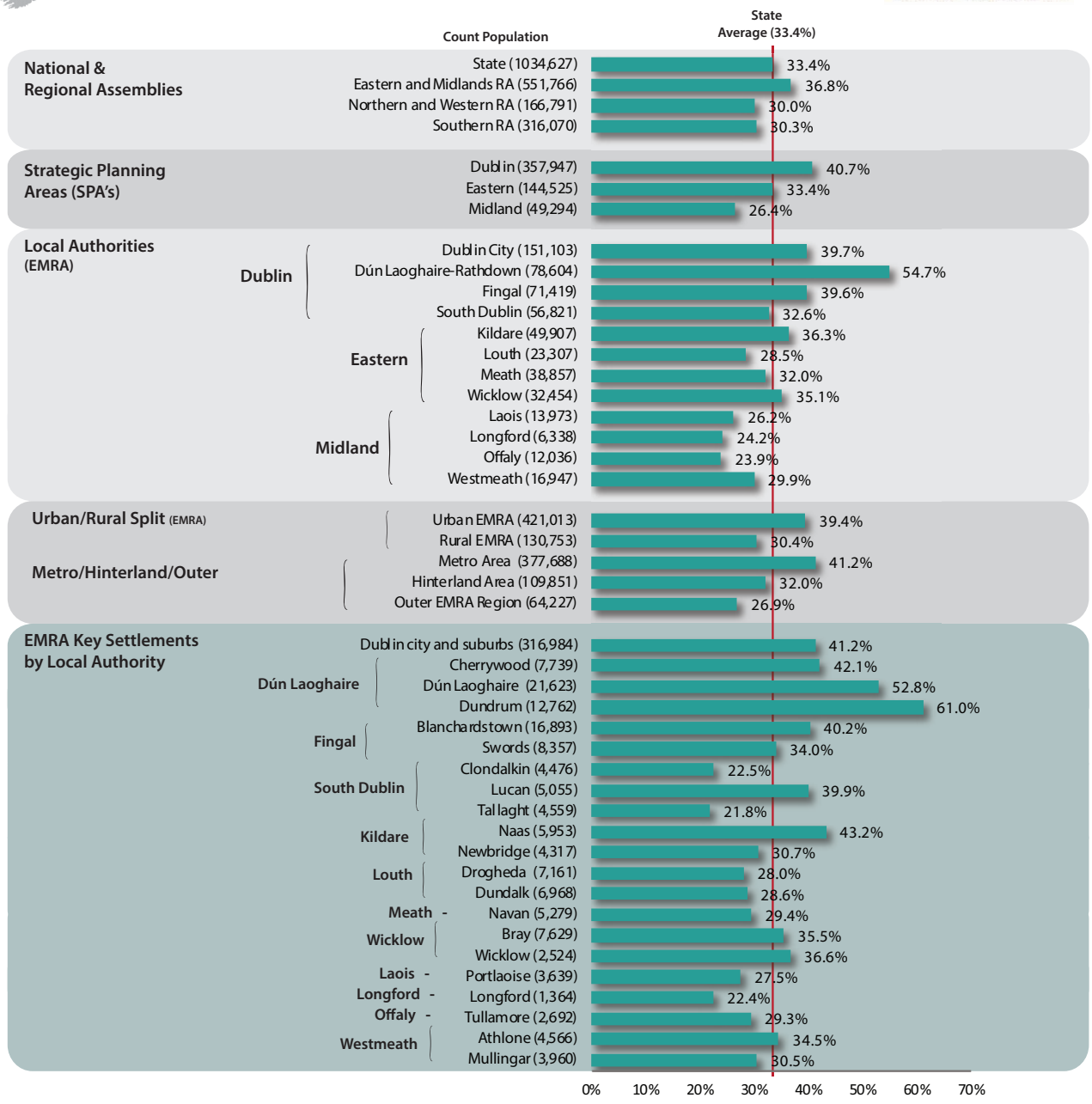


Education Attainment - Apprenticeship or Technical, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Education Attainment - Third Level Plus, 2016

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

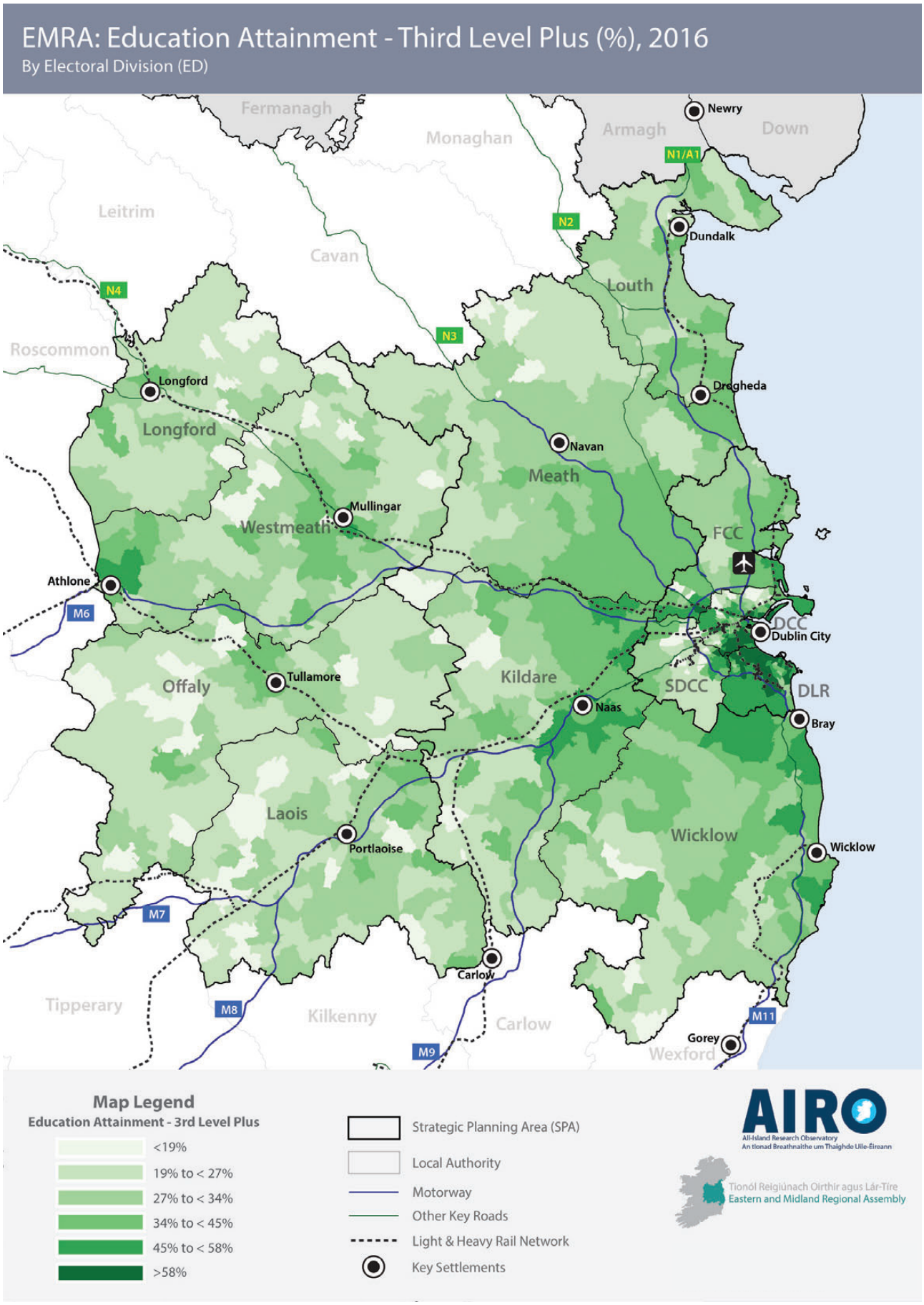
Education Attained : All Third Level, 2016



- According to Census 2016, the total population with All 3rd Level Education residing in EMRA is 551,766 and accounts for 36.8% of the total population within the region, above the State average (33.4%). This total is approximately 53.5% of the total population with All 3rd Level Education residing in the State (1,034,627).
- The proportion of the population with All 3rd Level Education residing in EMRA (36.8%) is above both the NWRA (30.0%) average and SRA (30.3%) average. At the SPA level there are clear differences with the Midland SPA with the lowest proportion at 26.4% - lower than the Eastern SPA (33.4%) and much lower than the Dublin SPA (40.7%).
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in DLR (54.7%), Dublin City (39.7%), Fingal (39.6%) and Kildare (36.3%). Lowest rates are in Offaly (23.9%), Longford (24.2%) and Laois (26.2%). In total, three key settlements across EMRA have 22.5% or less of its resident population with an All 3rd Level Education: Swords (21.8%), Longford (22.4%) and Lucan (22.5%).

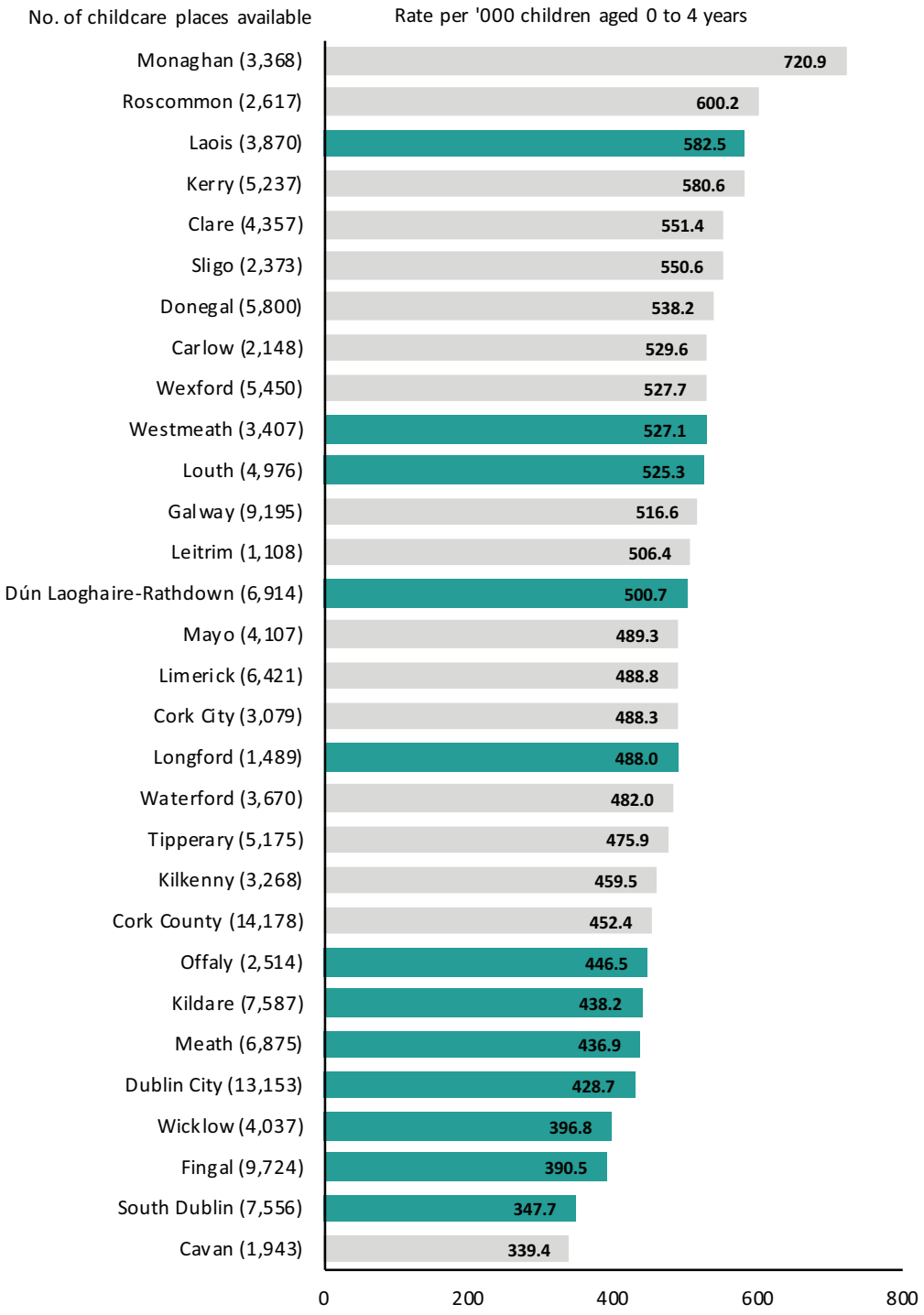
Education Attainment - Third Level Plus, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Education Attainment - Third Level Plus, 2016



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

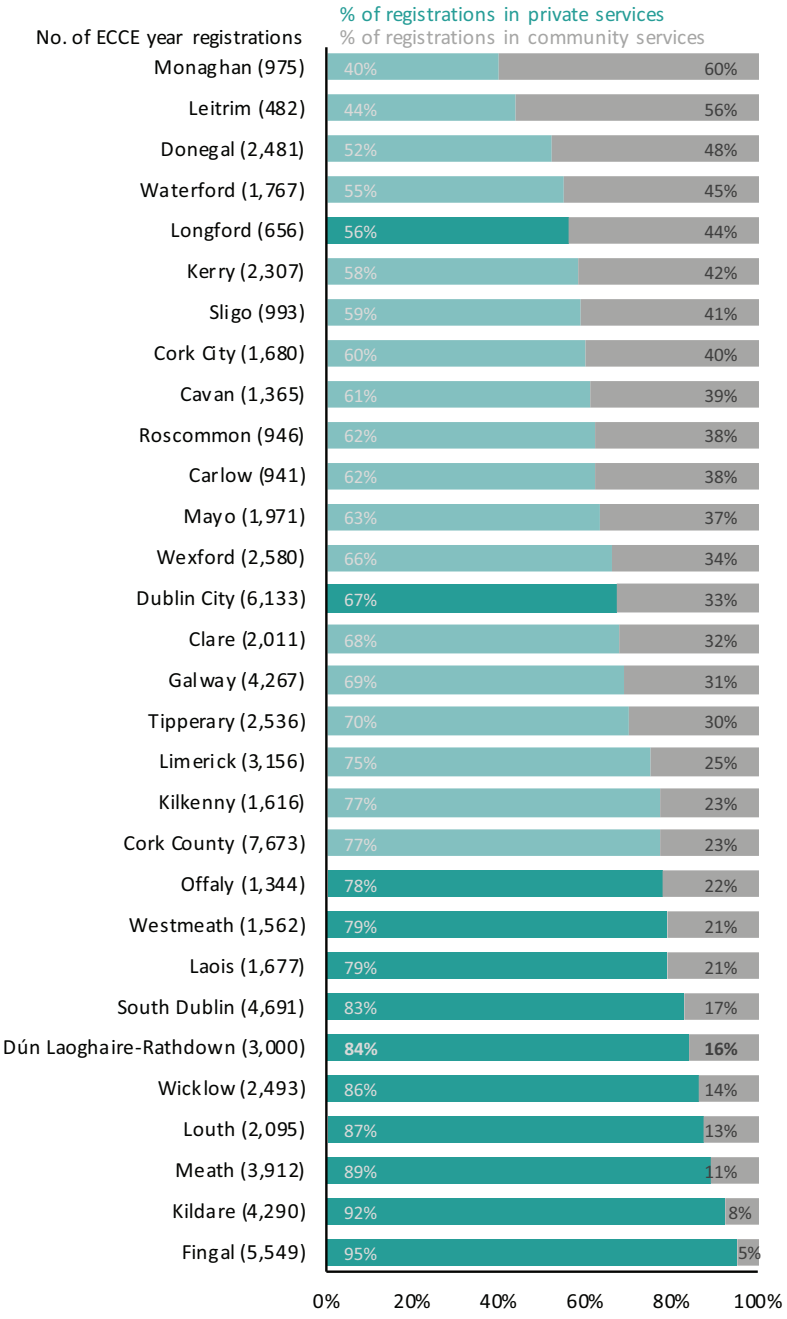
Childcare Places per population, 2016



- Data on the number of total spaces in registered childcare centres (both vacant or filled spaces) is produced by Pobal and is made available by local authority. Prior to 2015, the data was collected on an annual basis but is now collected by academic year. The information provided by Pobal is based on two separate sources; the Programmes Implementation Platform (PIP) and the Service Profile Survey.
- The above graphic details the number of childcare spaces per 1,000 children aged 0 to 4 years for local authorities. Relative to all other local authorities, those within EMRA tend to have a lower number of spaces per population and is indicative of the very young population base within each local authority. Lowest rates are within South Dublin, Fingal and Wicklow. Laois has the highest number of space available per population aged 0-4.

Childcare Places per Population 0-4 Years (Source: Pobal & AIRO)

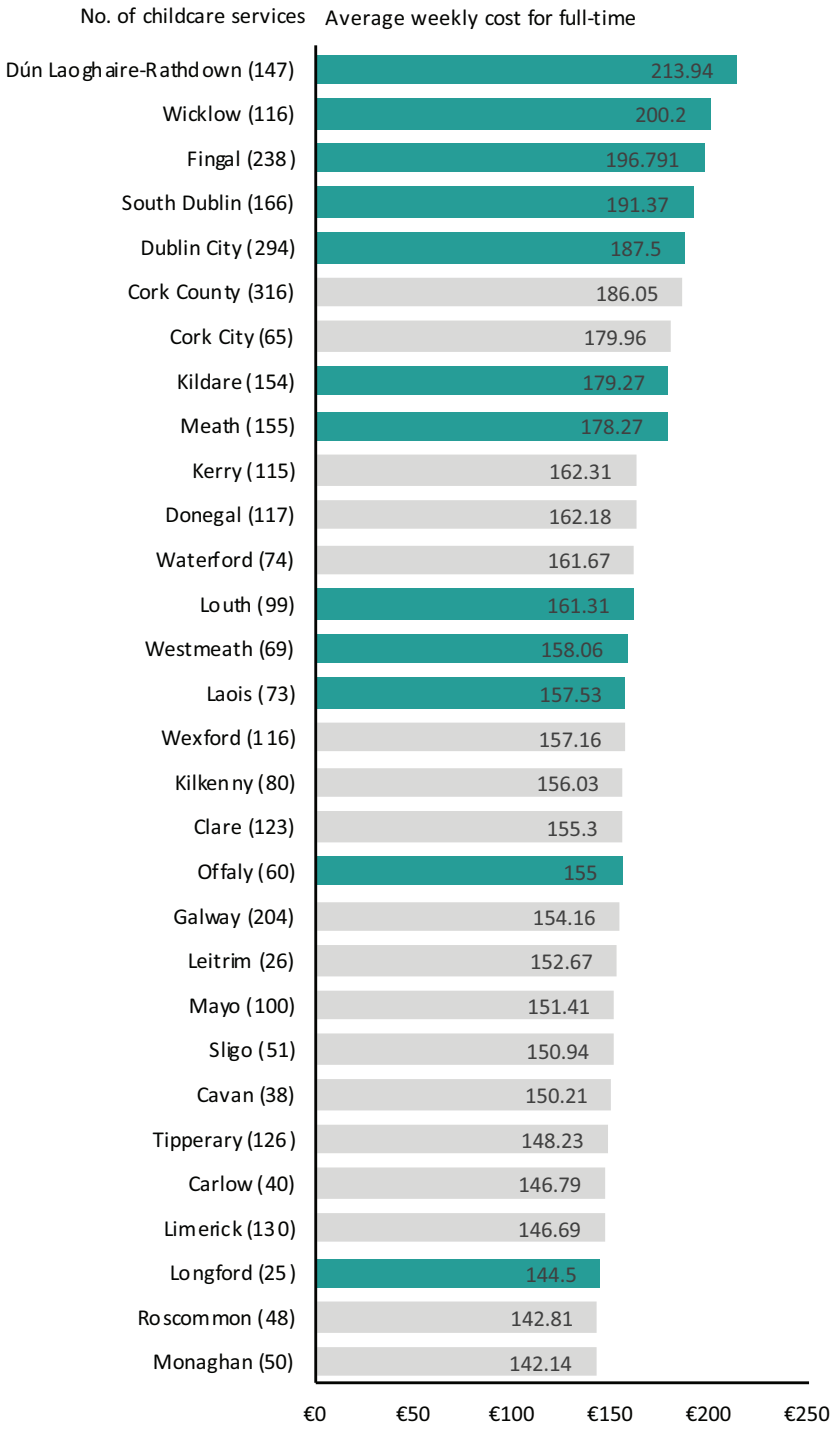
Childcare Places by Service Type, 2016



- Data on the number of registrations for the Free Pre-School Year in Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) is produced by Pobal and is made available by local authority. The data collected is based on children who are registered for the ECCE Free Year in a community or private service. Prior to 2015, the data was collected on an annual basis but is now collected by academic year (2015/16). The information provided by Pobal is based on two separate sources; the Programmes Implementation Platform (PIP) and the Service Profile Survey.
- The above graphic details the difference between EMRA local authorities and other areas in terms of the number of chilcare places in community and private services. In general, and with the exception of Dublin City and Longford, the EMRA local authorities have by far the highest rates in private services. Highest rates are in Fingal (95%), Kildare (92%), Meath (89%) and Louth (87%).

Childcare Places by Service Type, 2016 (Source: Pobal & AIRO)

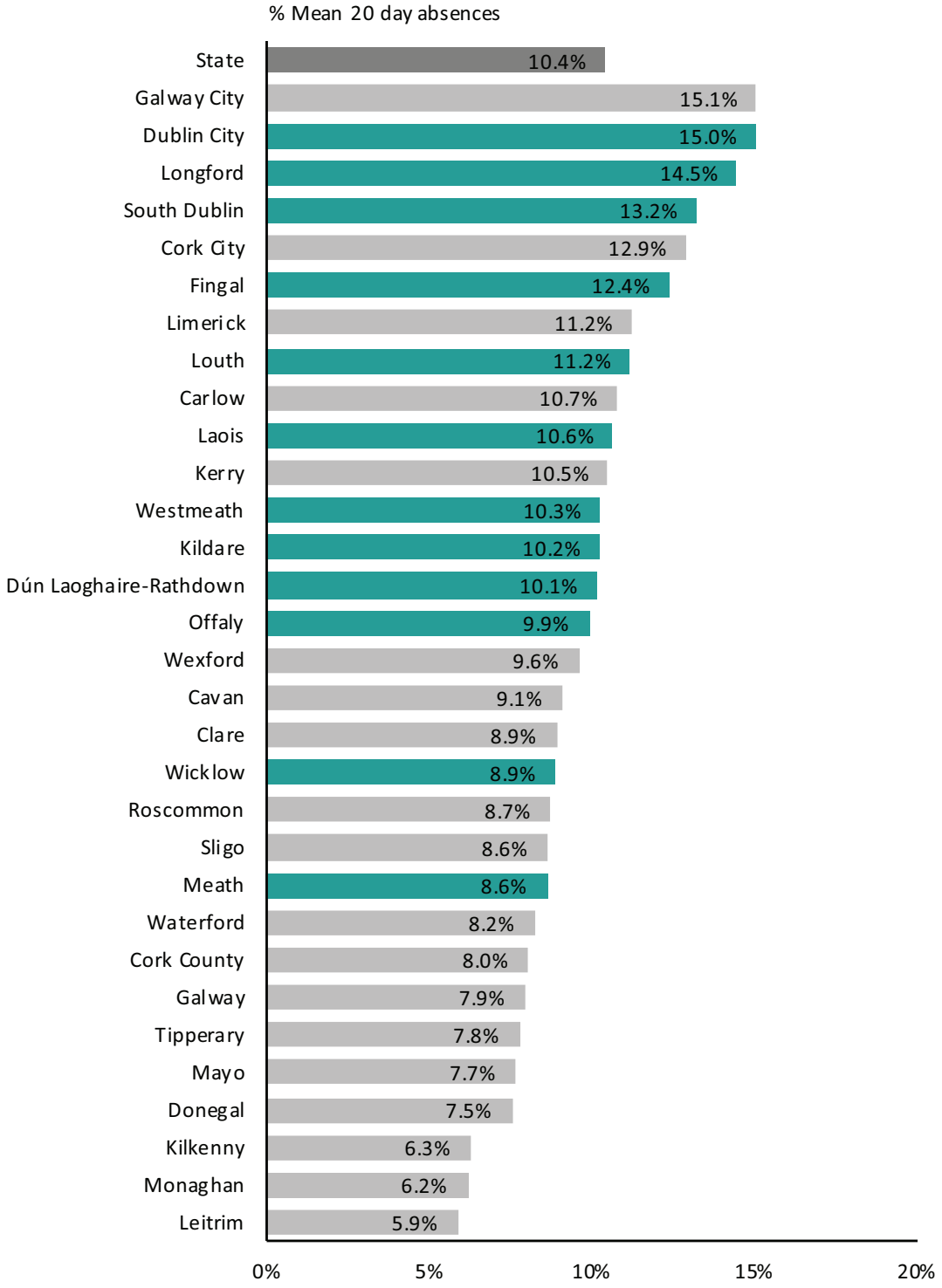
Childcare Costs, 2016



- Data on average weekly cost of full-time childcare in registered childcare centres is produced by Pobal and is made available by Local Authority. Prior to 2015, the data was collected on an annual basis; the data is now collected by academic year (2015/16). The information provided by Pobal is based on two separate sources; the Programmes Implementation Platform (PIP) and the Service Profile Survey.
- According to Pobal, the top five most expensive local authorities for childcare in the State are within EMRA: DLR (€213.94), Wicklow (€200.20), Fingal (€196.97), South Dublin (€191.37) and South Dublin (€187.5). Rates are generally lower in Eastern and Midland local authorities with the lowest rate in EMRA in Longford (€144.5). As a monthly cost, prices in EMRA local aurthorities range from €855 in DLR to €578 in Longford.

Childcare Costs, 2016 (Source: Pobal & AIRO)

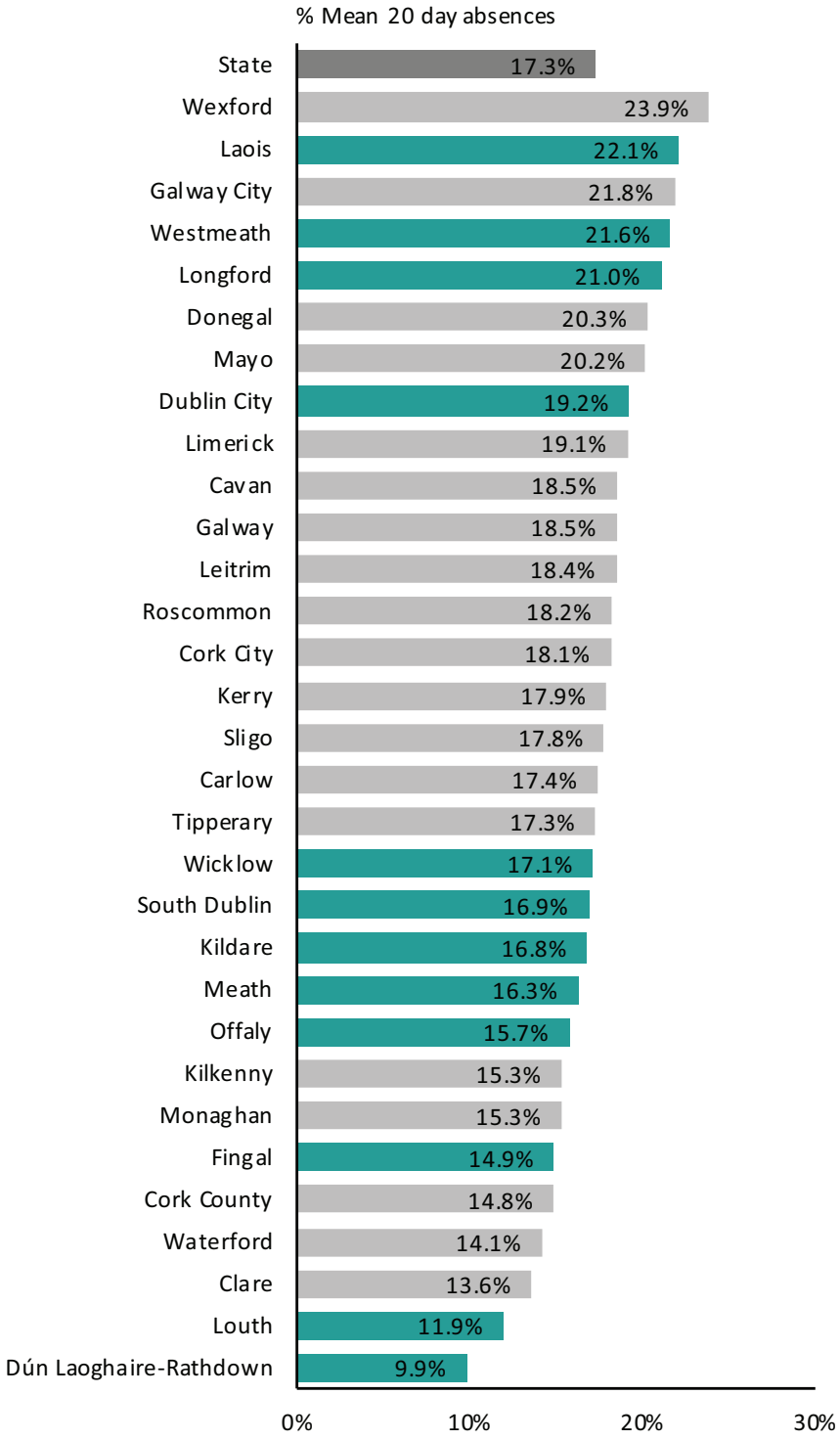
Primary School Absenteeism, 2014/15



- Primary schools are obliged to submit a report to the Education Welfare Services within Túsla on the levels of attendance at the end of each academic year. This data is collated and published by the Educational Research Board for each academic year and is made available by county. The proportional figure represents the mean percentage rate of students that were absent for 20 or more days in the academic year.
- In general, absenteeism rates within EMRA local authorities tend to he higher than average. Highest rates are in Dublin City (15%) and Longford (14.5%) - the second and third highest in the State. Lowest rates are in Meath (8.6%) which has the tenth lowest rate in the State.

Primary School Absenteeism, 2014/15 (Source: Education Welfare Service in Tusla & AIRO)

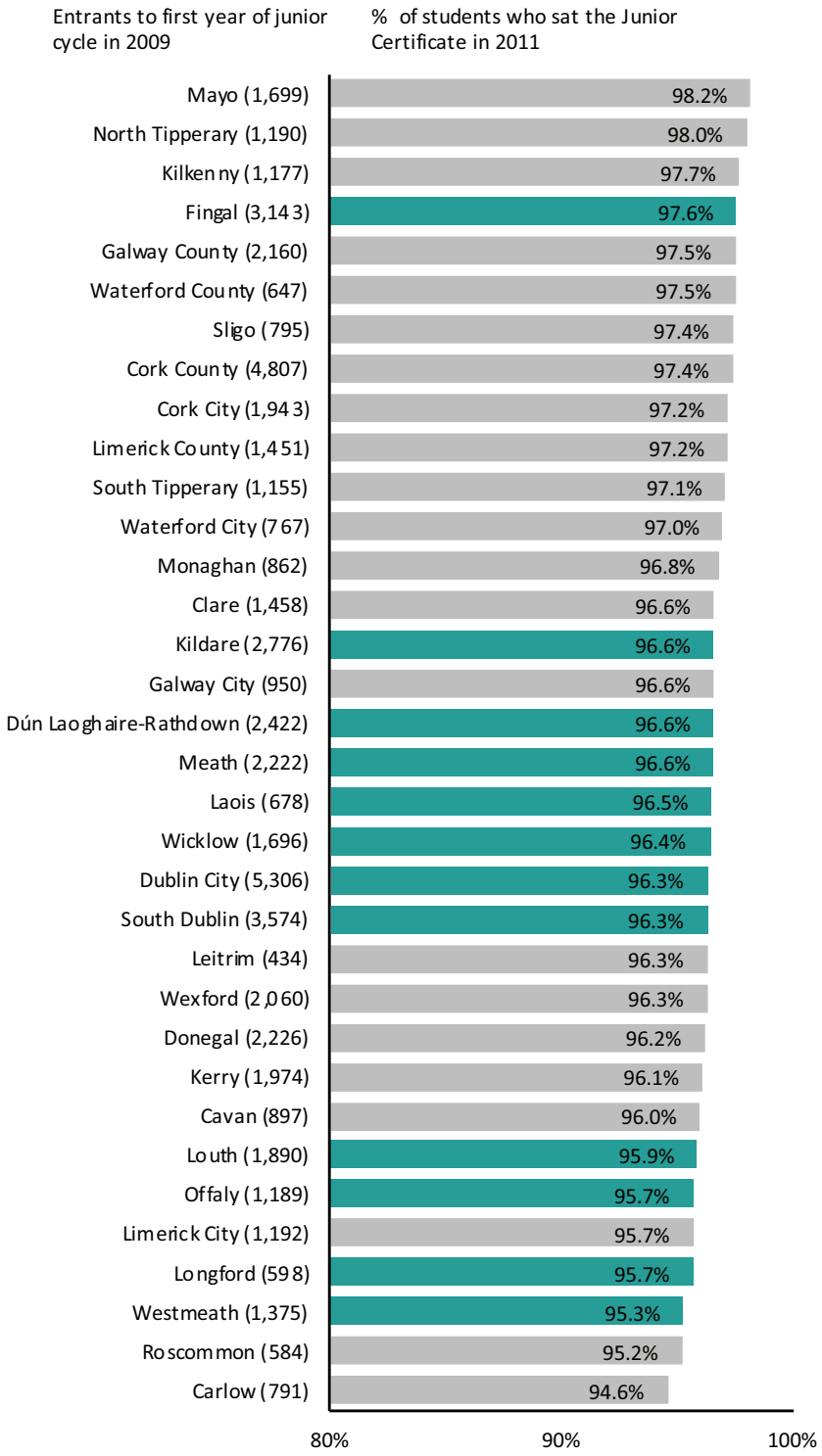
Post Primary School Absenteeism, 2014/15



- Post-primary schools are obliged to submit a report to the Education Welfare Services within Túsla on the levels of attendance at the end of each academic year. This data is collated and published by the Educational Research Board for each academic year and is made available by county. The proportional figure represents the mean percentage rate of students that were absent for 20 or more days in the academic year.
- The overall performance of EMRA local authorities is better in post-primary schools than primary schools with Eastern and Dublin SPA areas performing well. Dún Laoghaire Rathdown has the lowest rate in the State at 9.9% with Louth recording the second lowest at 11.9%. The three EMRA local authorities with the highest absenteeism rate are all in the Midland SPA: Laois (22.1%), Westmeath (21.6%) and Longford (21%).

Post-Primary School Absenteeism, 2014/15 (Source: Education Welfare Service in Tusla & AIRO)

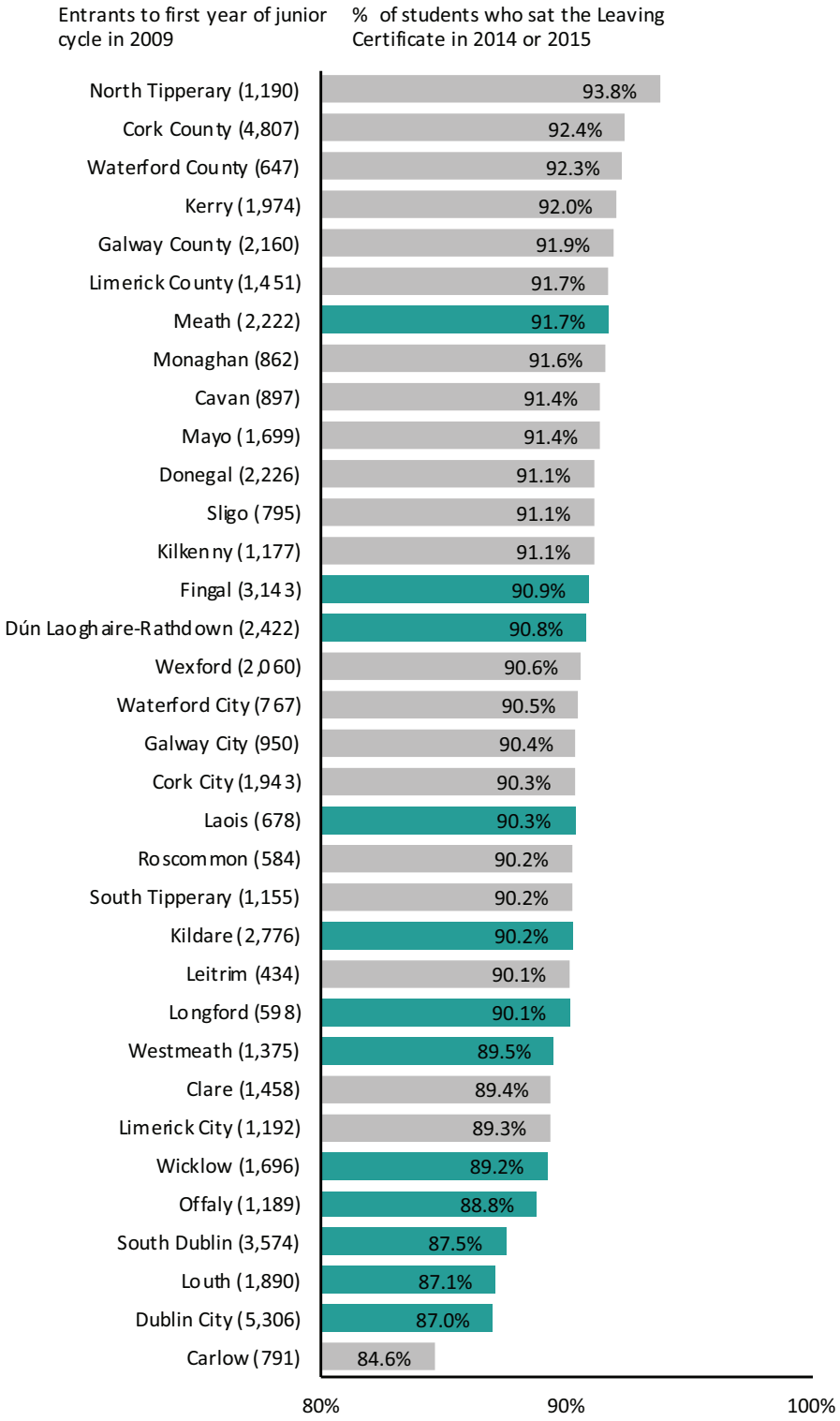
Retention Rates Junior Cert, 2009 Intake



- Data on Junior Certificate retention rates is published by the Department of Education and is based on an analysis of records held within the Post-Primary Pupils Database. The data is based on the cohort of entrants to the first year of the junior cycle in 2009 and sitting their Junior Certificate in 2011.
- In general, there is little variation between local authorities across the State with rates all in excess of 94%. The lowest retention rates in EMRA are in Westmeath (95.3%), Longford (95.7%) and Louth (95.9%). A large number of local authorities then record a 96% retention rate with the highest rate in EMRA recorded in Fingal at 97.6% - the fourth highest rate in the State.

Junior Certificate Retention Rate, 2009 Intake (Source: DES & AIRO)

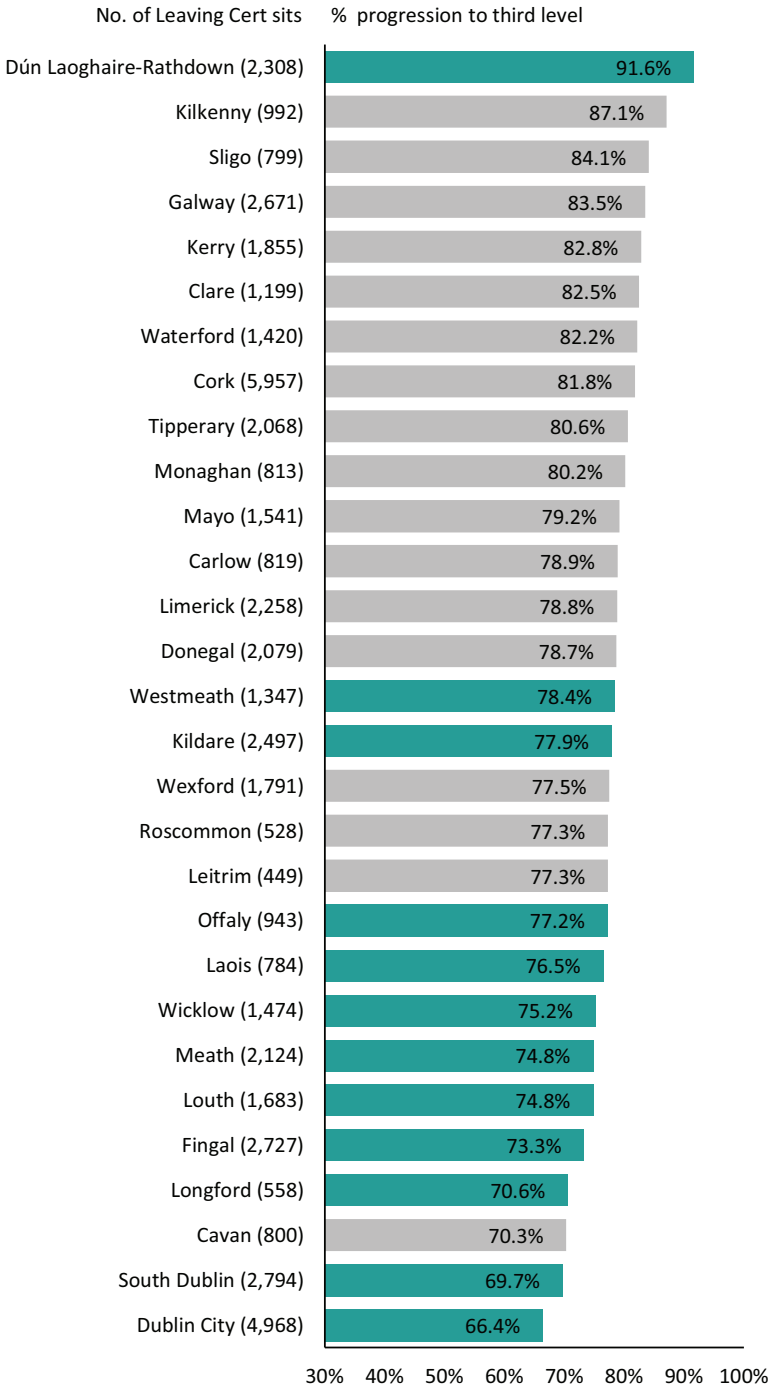
Retention Rates Leaving Cert, 2009 Intake



- Data on Leaving Certificate retention rates is published by the Department of Education and is based on an analysis of records held within the Post-Primary Pupils Database. The data is based on the cohort of entrants to the first year of the junior cycle in 2009 and sitting their Leaving Certificate in 2014 or 2015.
- The retention rates for Leaving Certificate within EMRA has a lower success rate relative to other local authorities in Ireland. Lowest rates are recorded in Dublin City (87%), Louth (87.1%) and South Dublin (87.5%). Highest rates are then recorded in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown (90.8%), Fingal (90.9%) and Meath (91.7%).

Leaving Certificate Retention Rate, 2009 Intake (Source: DES & AIRO)

Third Level Progression Rates, 2016



- The Irish Times publishes data on the numbers of pupils that sit the Leaving Certificate in post-primary schools in Ireland. This includes details on subsequent progression rates to Third Level institutions. This data is published at an individual post-primary school level and has been aggregated to local authority level by the research team at AIRO.
- In general, Third Level progression rates to Third Level from schools tend to be lower in EMRA local authorities than elsewhere in the State. It should be noted that this data does not capture students progressing to Further Education institutions after Leaving Certificate. Lowest rates are in Dublin City (66.4%) and South Dublin (69.7%). As expected, the highest rate in the State is in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown - more than 20 percentage points higher than the lowest local authorities.

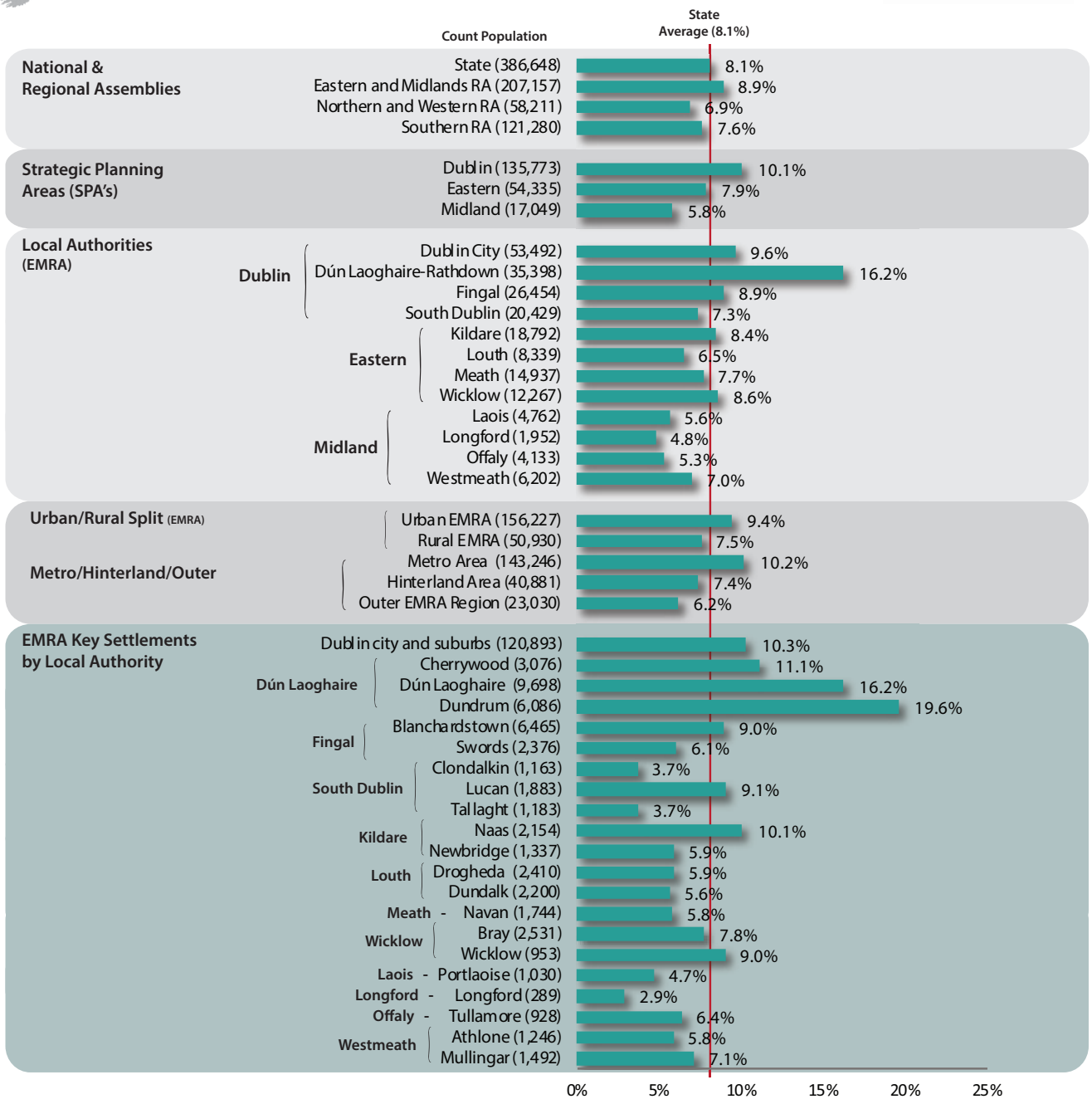
Progression Rates to 3rd Level, 2016 (Source: SchoolDays.ie & AIRO)

Social Class 1 - Professional Workers, 2016

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

Social Class 1 - Professionals Workers, 2016

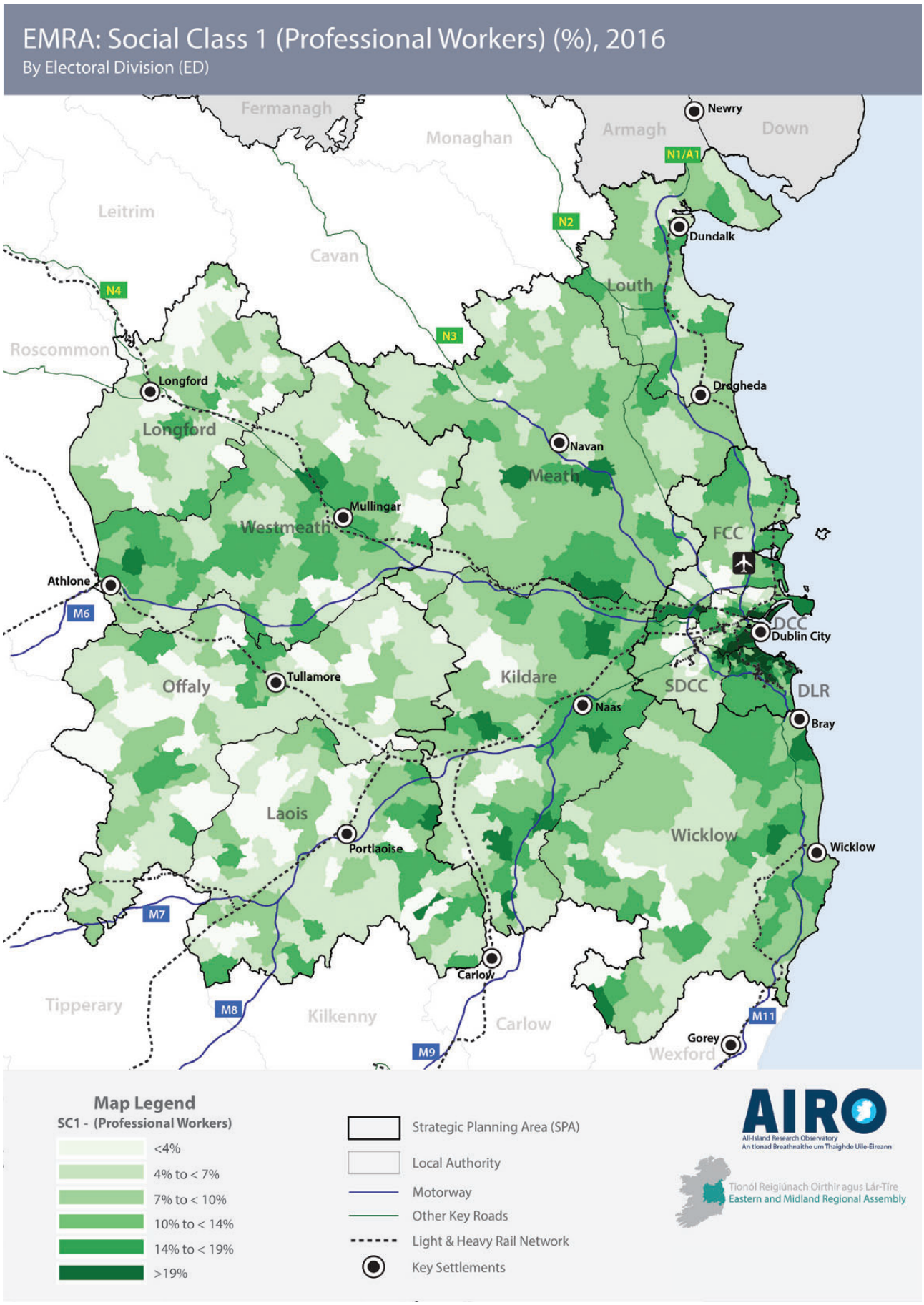
AIRO
All-Island Research Observatory
An tIonad Breathnaithe um Theighde Uile-Eireann



- According to Census 2016, the total population classed as Social Class 1 in EMRA is 207,157 and accounts for 8.9% of the total population within the region - above the State average (8.1%). This total is approximately 53.5% of the total population classed as Social Class 1 in the State (386,648).
- The proportion of population classed as Social Class 1 in EMRA (8.9%) is above both the SWA (7.6%) average and NWRA (6.9%) average. At the SPA level there are clear differences with the Dublin SPA with the highest proportion at 10.1% - higher than the Eastern SPA (7.9%) and much higher than the Midland SPA (5.8%).
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in DLR (16.2%), Dublin City (9.6%), Fingal (8.9%) and Wicklow (8.6%). Lowest rates are in Longford (4.8%), Offaly (5.3%) and Laois (5.6%). In total, three key settlements across EMRA have less 4.0% of their population classed as Social Class 1: Longford (2.9%) and Clondalkin / Tallaght (3.7%).

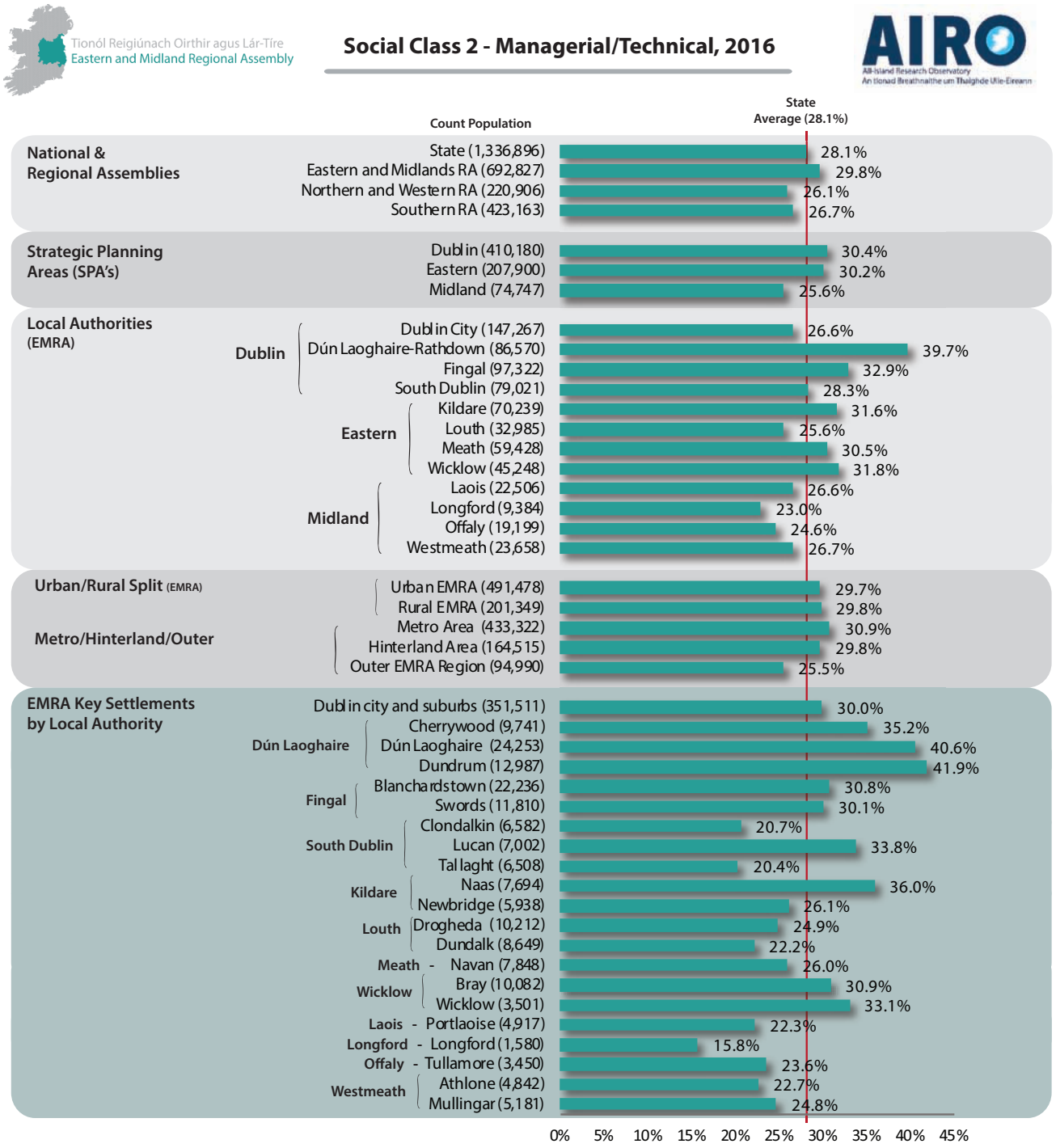
Social Class 1, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Social Class 1 - Professional Workers, 2016



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

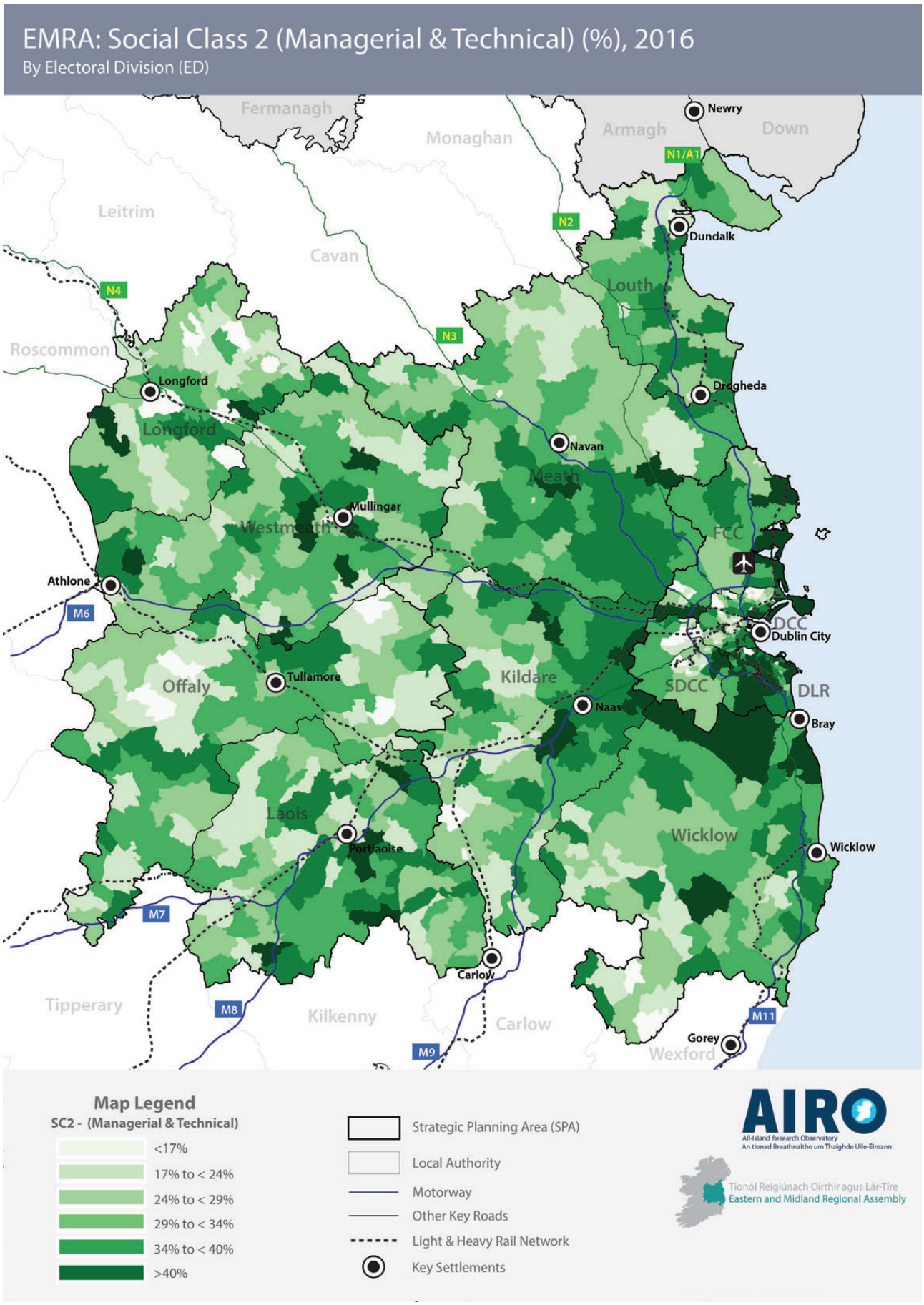
Social Class 2 - Managerial & Technical, 2016



- According to Census 2016, the total population classed as Social Class 2 in EMRA is 692,827 and accounts for 29.8% of the total population within the region - above the State average (28.1%). This total is approximately 52% of the total population classed as Social Class 2 in the State (1,336,896).
- The proportion of the population classed as Social Class 2 in EMRA (29.8%) is above both the SRA (26.7%) average and NWRA (26.1%) average. At the SPA level there are differences with the Dublin SPA with the highest proportion at 30.4% - marginally higher than the Eastern SPA (30.2%) and higher than the Midland SPA (25.6%).
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in DLR (39.7%), Fingal (32.9%), Wicklow (31.8%) and Kildare (31.6%). Lowest rates are in Longford (23.0%), Offaly (24.6%) and Laois (26.6%). In total, three key settlements across EMRA have less than a fifth of the population is classed as Social Class 2: Longford (15.8%), Clondalkin (20.4%) and Tallaght (20.7%).

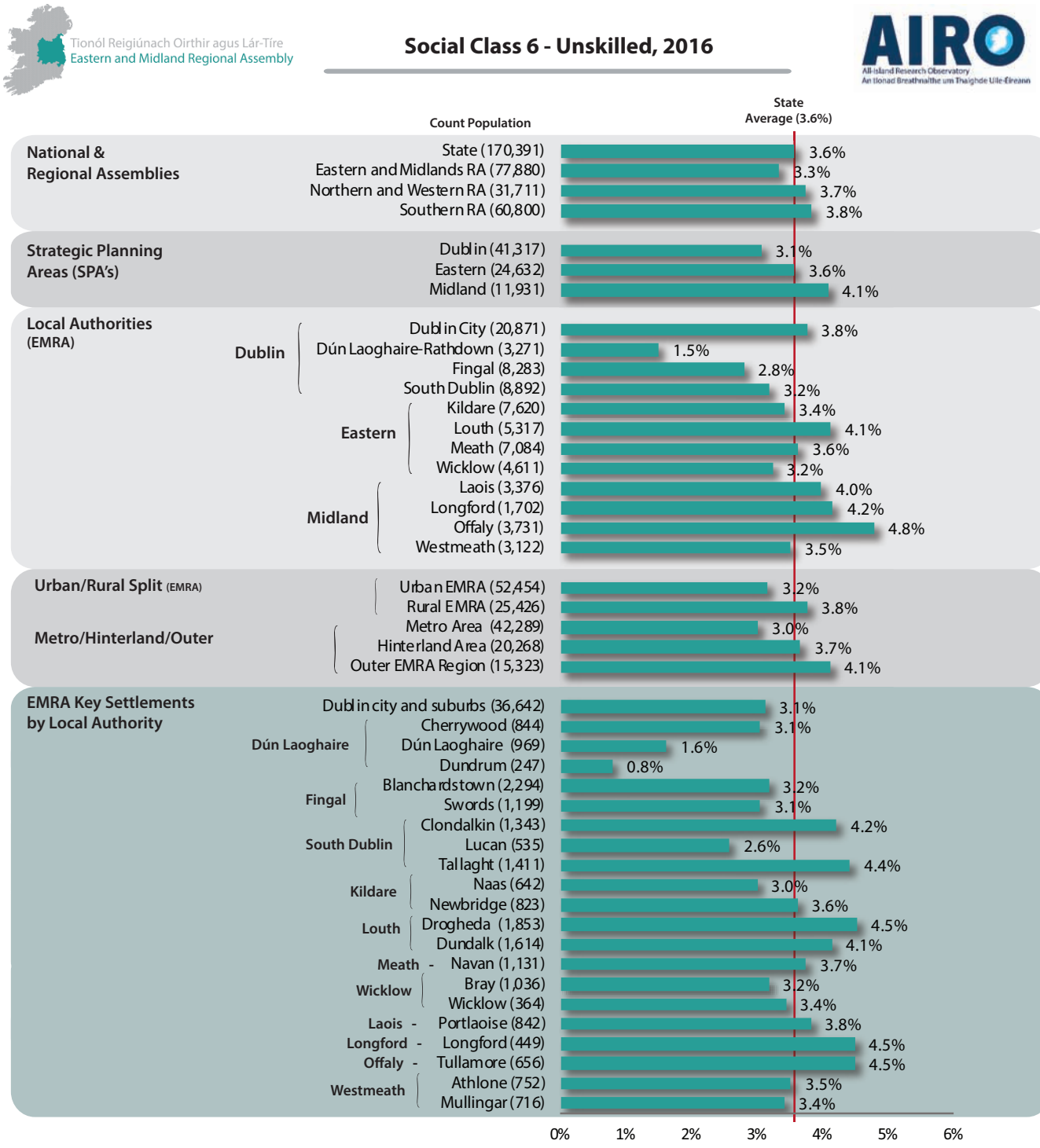
Social Class 2, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Social Class 2 - Managerial & Technical, 2016



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

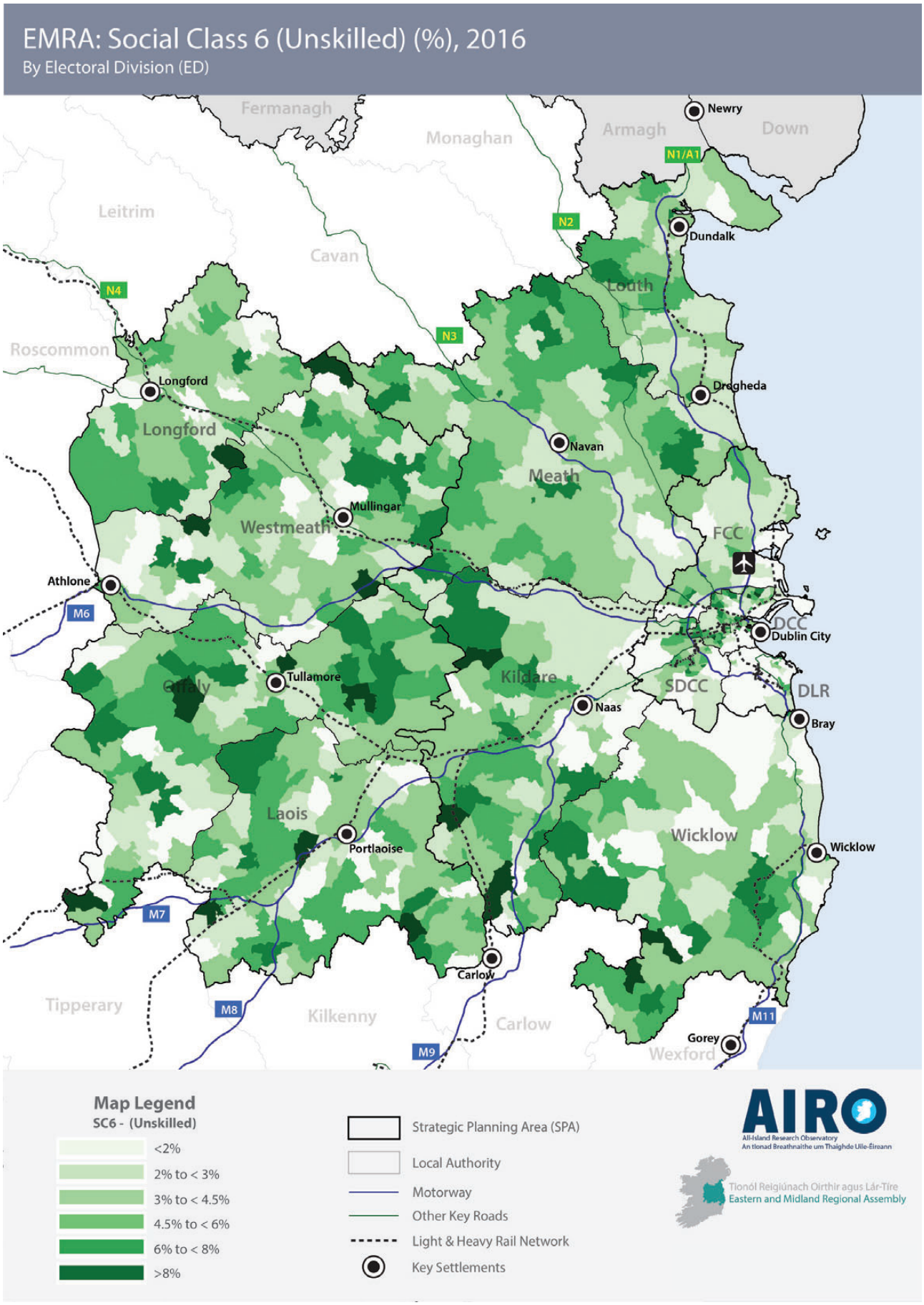
Social Class 6 - Unskilled, 2016



- According to Census 2016, the total population classed as Social Class 6 in EMRA is 77,880 and accounts for 3.3% of the total workforce within the region, below the State average (3.6%). This total is approximately 46% of the total population classed as Social Class 6 in the State (170,391).
- The proportion of the population classed as Social Class 6 in EMRA (3.3%) is below both the SRA (3.8%) average and NWRA (3.7%) average. At the SPA level there are differences with the Midland SPA with the highest proportion at 4.1% - higher than the Eastern SPA (3.6%) and the Dublin SPA (3.1%).
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in Offaly (4.8%), Longford (4.2%), Louth (4.1%) and Laois (4.0%). Lowest rates are in DLR (1.5%) and Fingal (2.8%). In total, three key settlements across EMRA have 4.5% or more of their population classed as Social Class 6: Drogheda / Longford / Tullamore (4.5%).

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

Social Class 6 - Unskilled, 2016

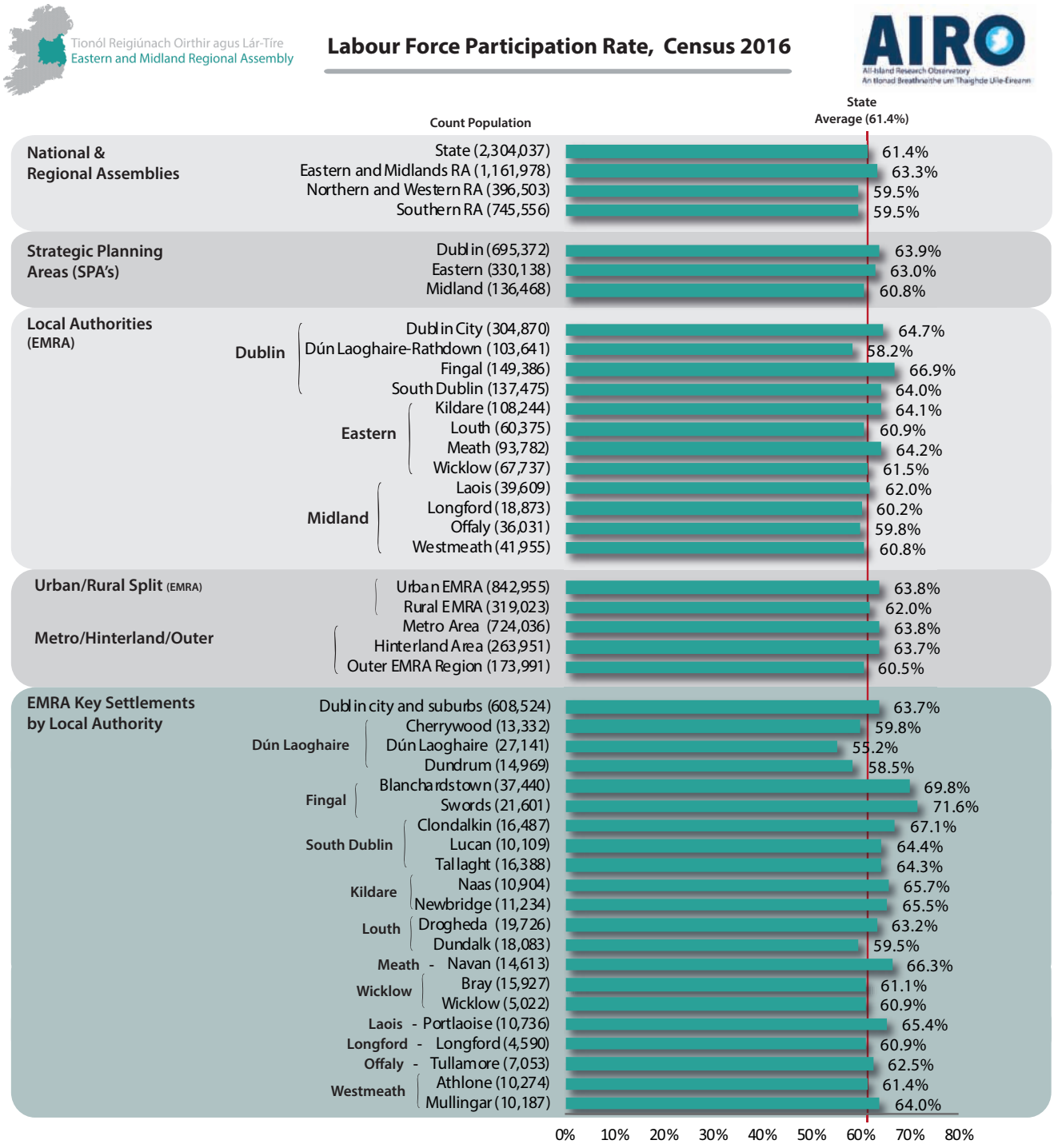


Social Class 6, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Economy and Employment

Labour Force Participation Rates, Employment, Industry of Employment, Location of Jobs, State Assisted Employment, Business Demography, Unemployment, Live Register, Disposable Income and Gross Value Added.

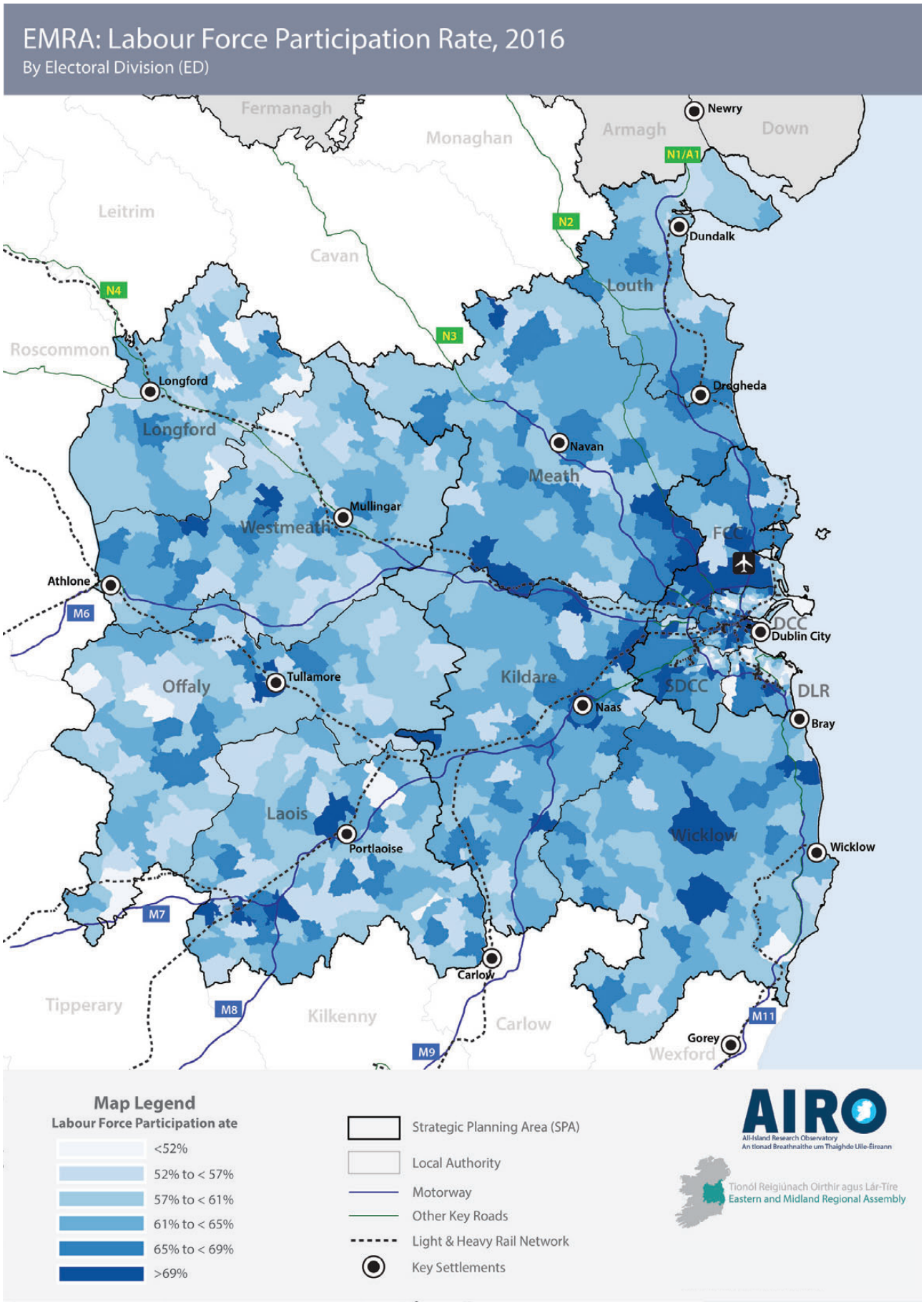
Labour Force Participation Rate (PES), 2016



- According to Census 2016, the total Labour Force in EMRA is 1,161,978 and equates to a Labour Force Participation Rate of 63.3% of the total Labour Force within the region - above the State average (61.4%). The Labour Force in EMRA is approximately 50.5% of the total Labour Force in the State (2,304,037).
- The Labour Force Participation Rate in EMRA (63.3%) is above both the SRA (59.5%) and NWRA (59.5%) averages. At the SPA level there are differences with the Dublin SPA with the highest proportion at 63.9% - higher than the Eastern SPA (63.0%) and the Midland SPA (60.8%).
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in Fingal (66.9%), Dublin City (64.7%), Kildare (64.1%) and South Dublin (64.0%). Lowest rates are in DLR (58.2%) and Offaly (59.8%). In total, three key settlements across EMRA have a Labour Force Participation Rate less than 60%: Dún Laoghaire (55.2%), Dundrum (58.5%) and Cherrywood (59.8%).

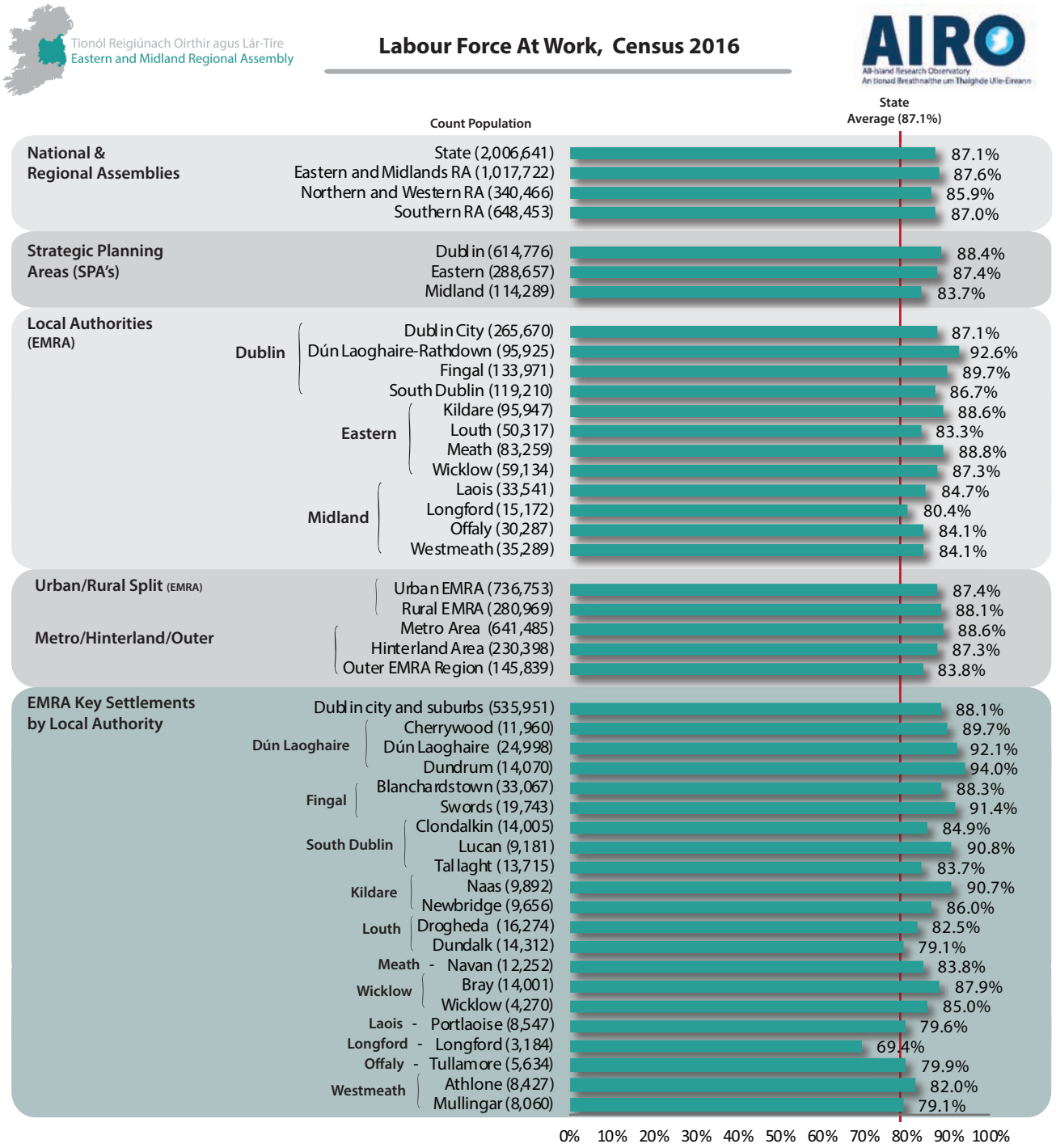
Labour Force Participation Rate (PES), 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Labour Force Participation Rate (PES), 2016



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

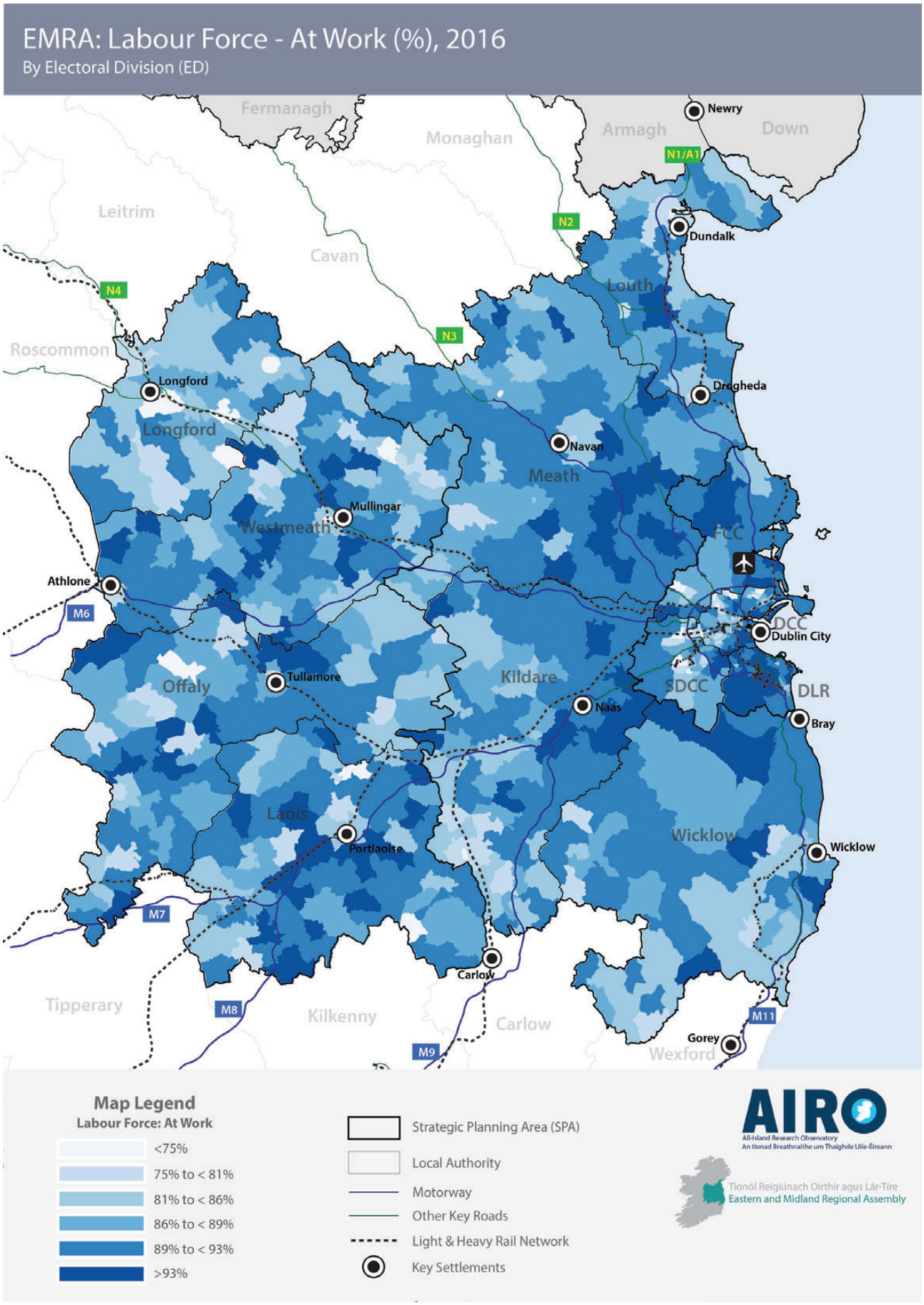
Labour Force At Work Rate (PES), 2016



- According to Census 2016, the total Labour Force At Work in EMRA is 1,017,722 and accounts for 87.6% of the total Labour Force within the region, marginally above the State average (87.1%). This total is approximately 51% of the total Labour Force At Work in the State (2,304,037).
- The Labour Force At Work in EMRA (87.6%) is marginally above both the SRA (87.0%) average and above NWRA (85.9%) average. At the SPA level there are differences with the Dublin SPA with the highest proportion at 88.4% - higher than the Eastern SPA (87.4%) and the Midland SPA (83.7%).
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in DLR (92.6%), Meath (88.8%), Kildare (88.6%) and Wicklow (87.3%). Lowest rates are in Longford (80.4%) and Louth (83.3%). In total, four key settlements across EMRA have a Labour Force At Work rate less than 80%: Longford (69.4%), Dundalk / Mullingar (79.1%) and Portlaoise (79.6%).

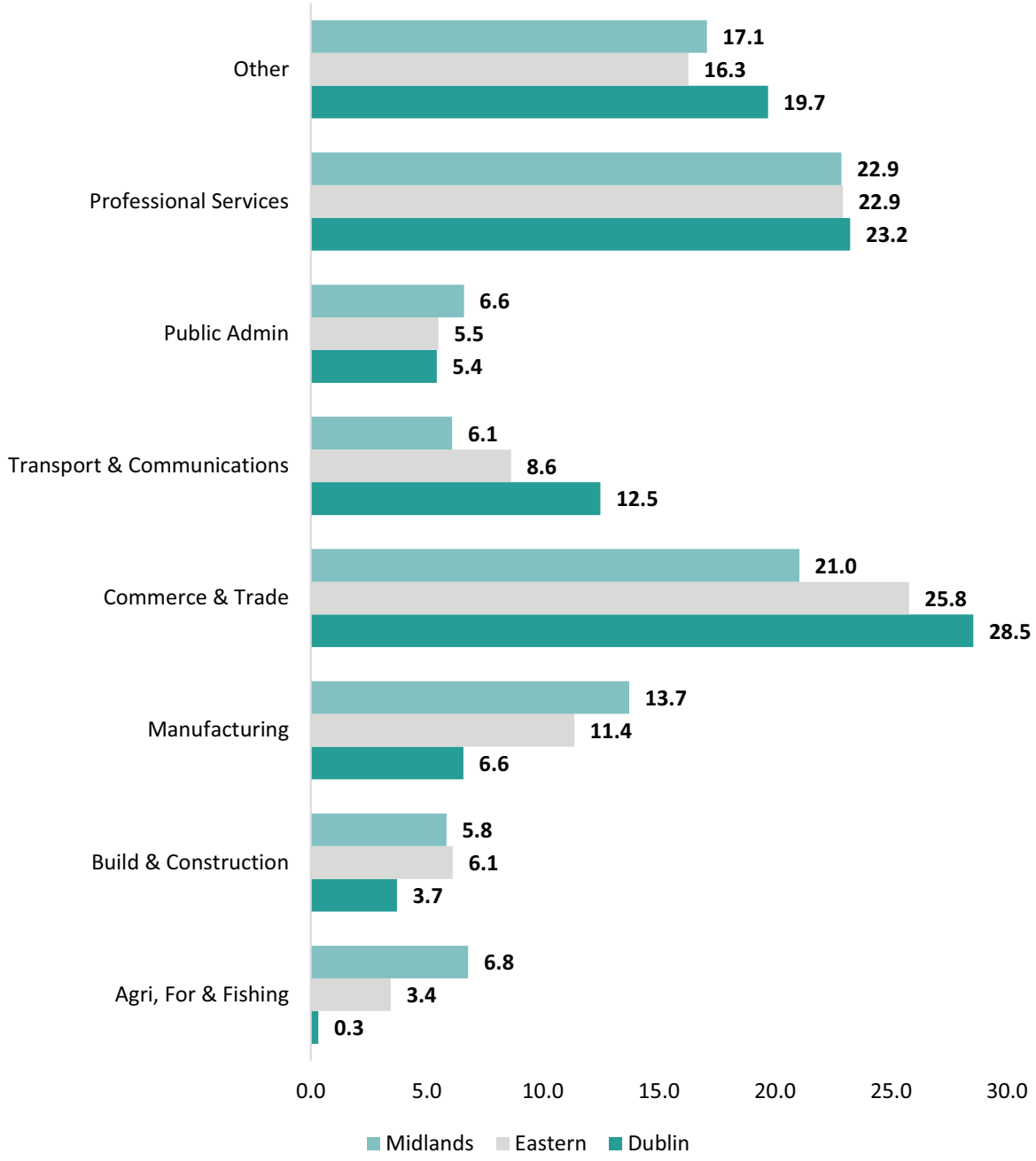
Labour Force At Work Rate (PES), 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Labour Force At Work Rate (PES), 2016



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

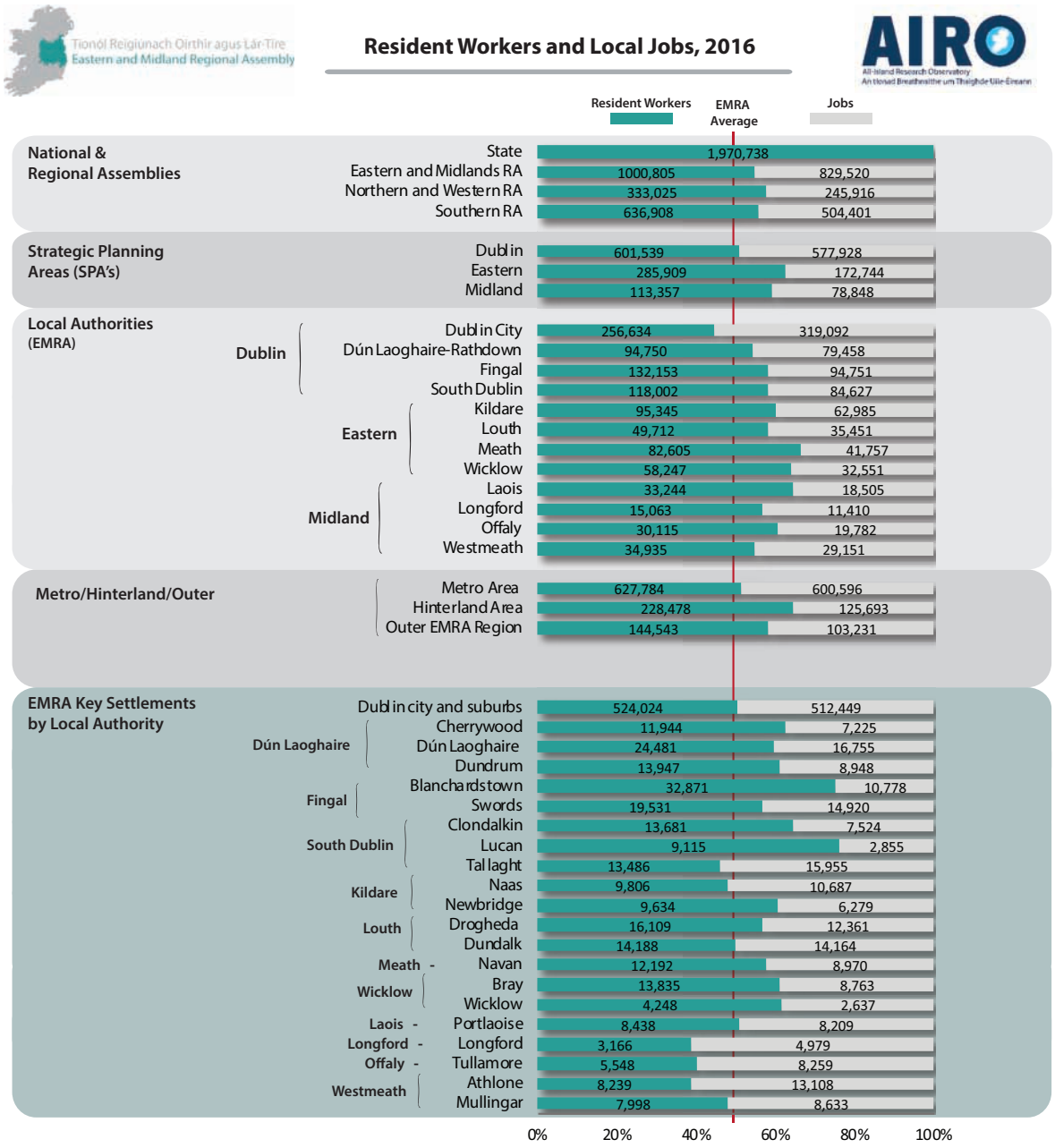
Industry of Employment - EMRA SPAs, 2016



- The above graphic details the industry of employment that resident workers are employed in across the EMRA SPAs. Both 'Commerce and Trade' and 'Professional Services' are the most dominant industries across all areas but there are some significant differences in the importance of certain sectors within SPAs. It is important to note that this data relates to the industry of resident workers who may commute to others areas for employment and as such this is not a measure of jobs by industry in an area.
- The clear trends emerging in the graphic primarily relate to the importance of the 'Commerce and Trade' industry to the Dublin SPA relative to other areas. This sector accounts for 28.5% of all employment by Dublin resident workers and is considerably higher than both the Eastern (25.8%) and Midland SPA (21%). In contrast to this, the 'Manufacturing' industry is a larger employer for both the Eastern and Midland SPA than Dublin.
- The 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing' industry in the Midlands SPA employs 6.8% of all resident workers. This rate is much higher than both the Eastern (3.4%) and Dublin (0.3%) and as such highlights the importance of the agriculture economy to the this part of the EMRA area.

Industry of Employment, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

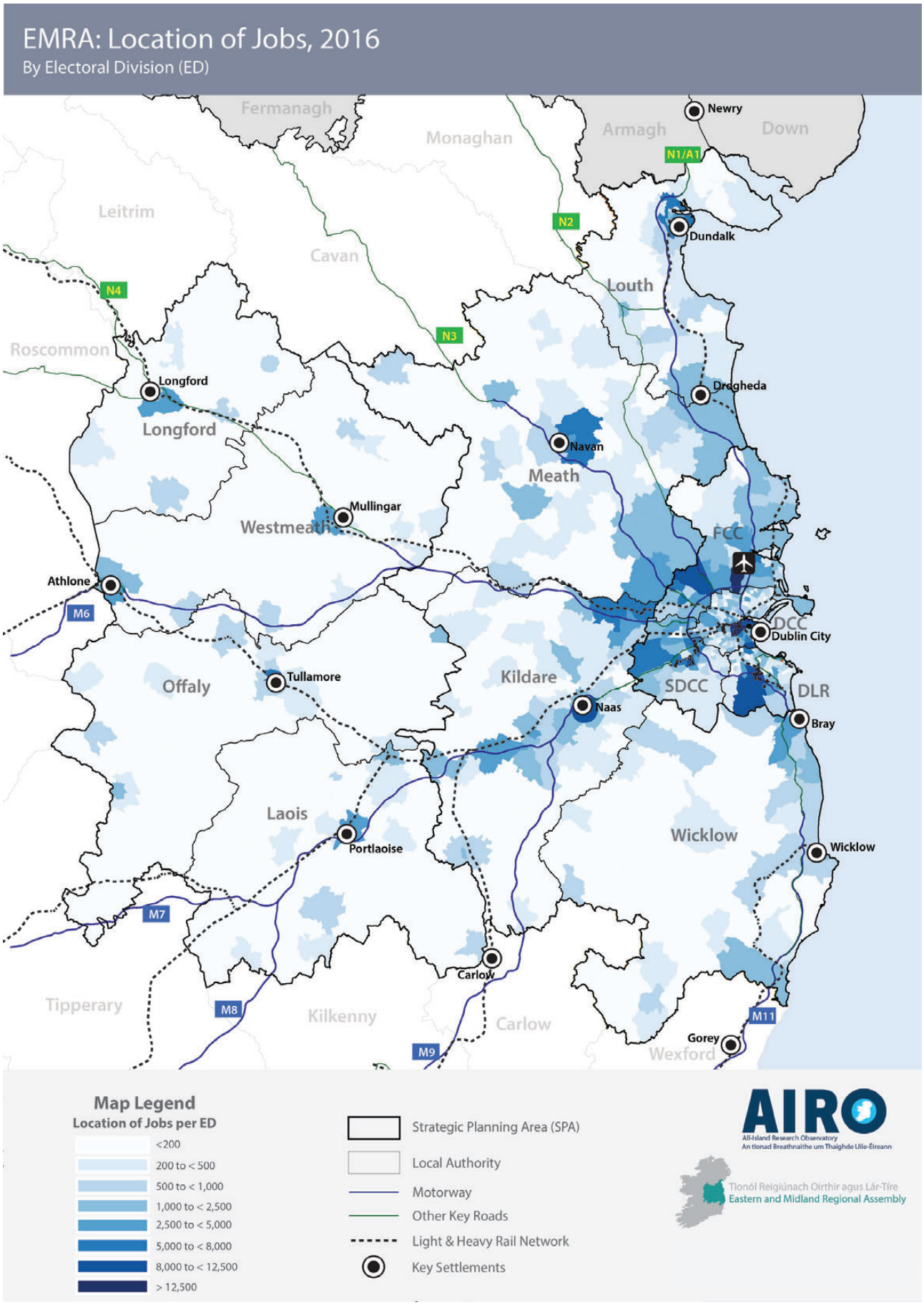
Location of Jobs within EMRA, 2016



- By undertaking an analysis of the POWCAR 2016 database it is possible to develop a profile of both the number of resident workers and then importantly the actual number of local jobs (known location and excludes mobile workers and blank destinations) in all areas across the EMRA geographical hierarchy. The above graphic therefore details the importance of each area as an economic driver and key job location. The accompanying map details the number of jobs at the ED level across the EMRA area.
- According to POWCAR 2016 there were 1,000,805 resident workers in EMRA and a total of 829,520 jobs with destinations recorded as being in the region. The resident workers figure also includes a total of 19.2% or 192k workers who have a work destinations classed as either 'Blank' or 'Mobile. At the SPA level Dublin accounts for 60% (577,928) of all known jobs in the region with 29% (172,744) in the Eastern SPA and 11% (78,848) in the Midland SPA. An analysis of the ratio between workers and jobs at the settlement level reveals the economic importance of a number of Midlands settlements such as Tullamore, Athlone, Longford and Mullingar for surrounding areas.
- The job location map details the number of jobs at ED level and highlights the main concentrations in the Dublin Metropolitan area - the M7/N7 corridor, the coastal corridors on the M11 and M1 and the key settlements across the region. Much of the area outside the immediate commuter belt and peripheral parts of local authorities have less than 200 jobs per ED.

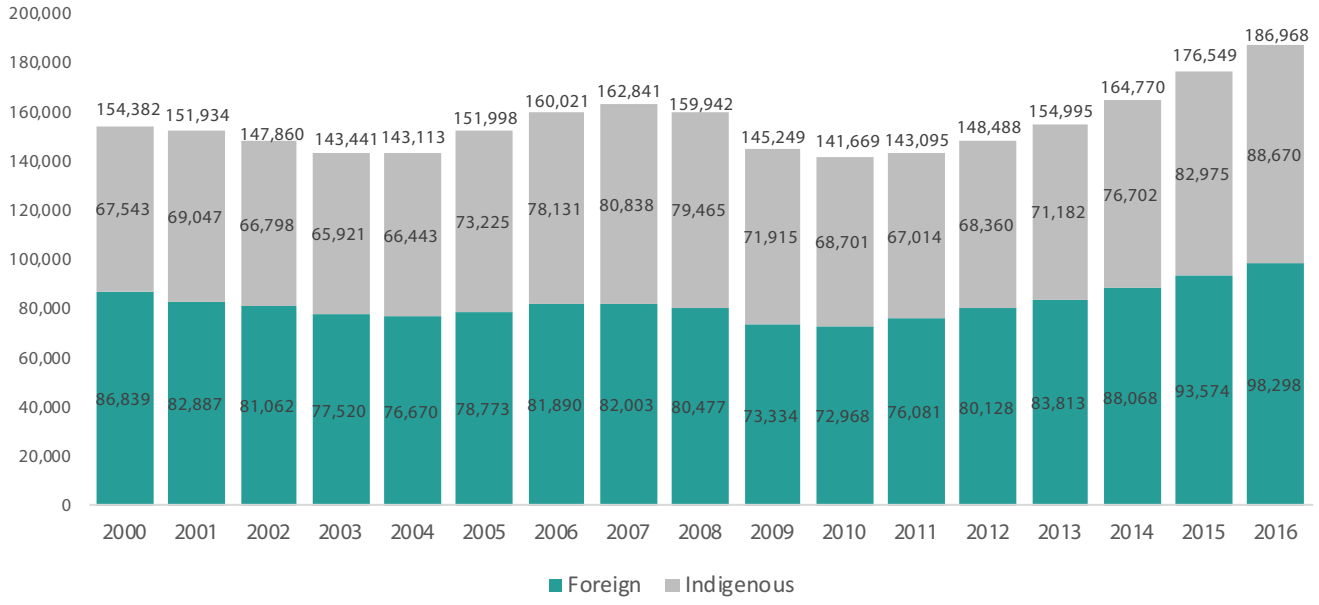
Location of Jobs within EMRA, 2016 (Source: CSO POWCAR & AIRO)

Location of Jobs within EMRA - Electoral Divisions, 2016

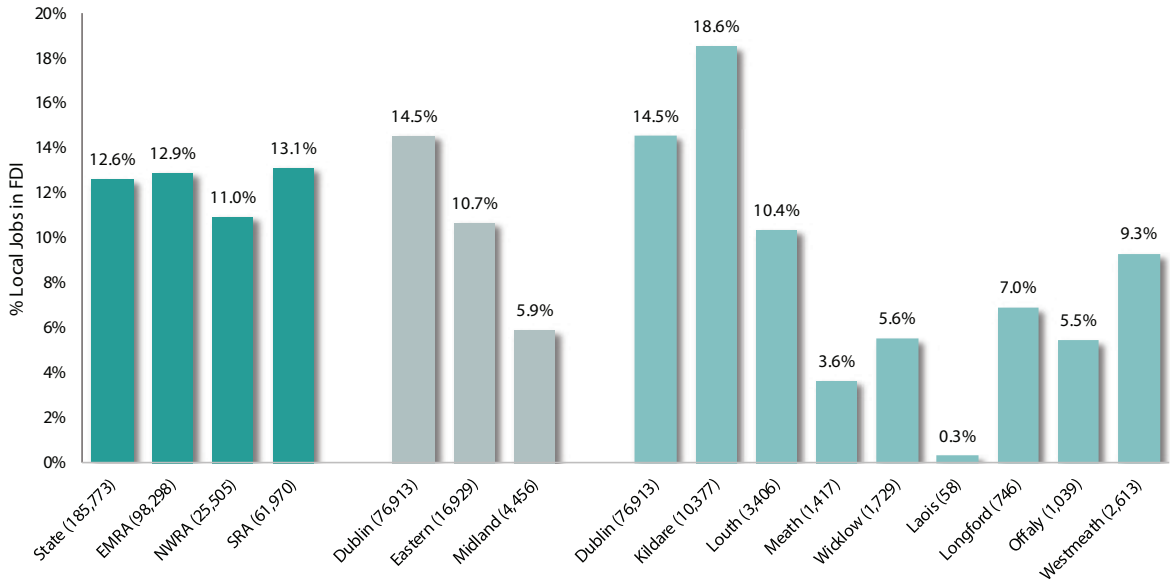


Location of Jobs within EMRA, 2016 (Source: CSO POWCAR & AIRO)

State Assisted Employment (Permanent & Full Time), 2016



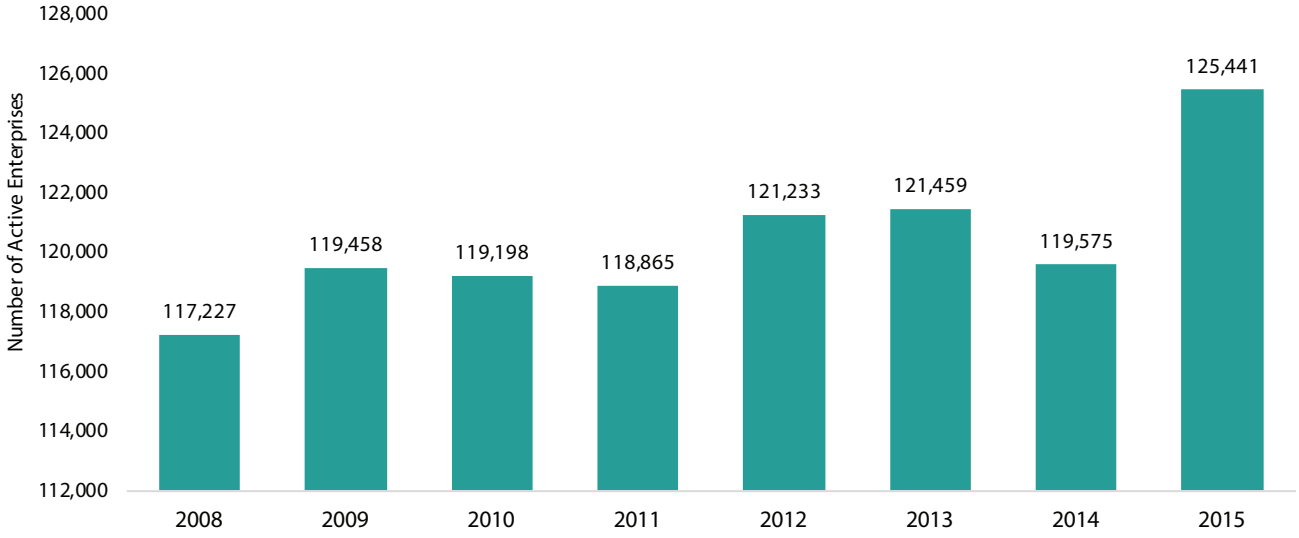
State Assisted Employment in EMRA, 2000 to 2016 (Source: DBEI & AIRO)



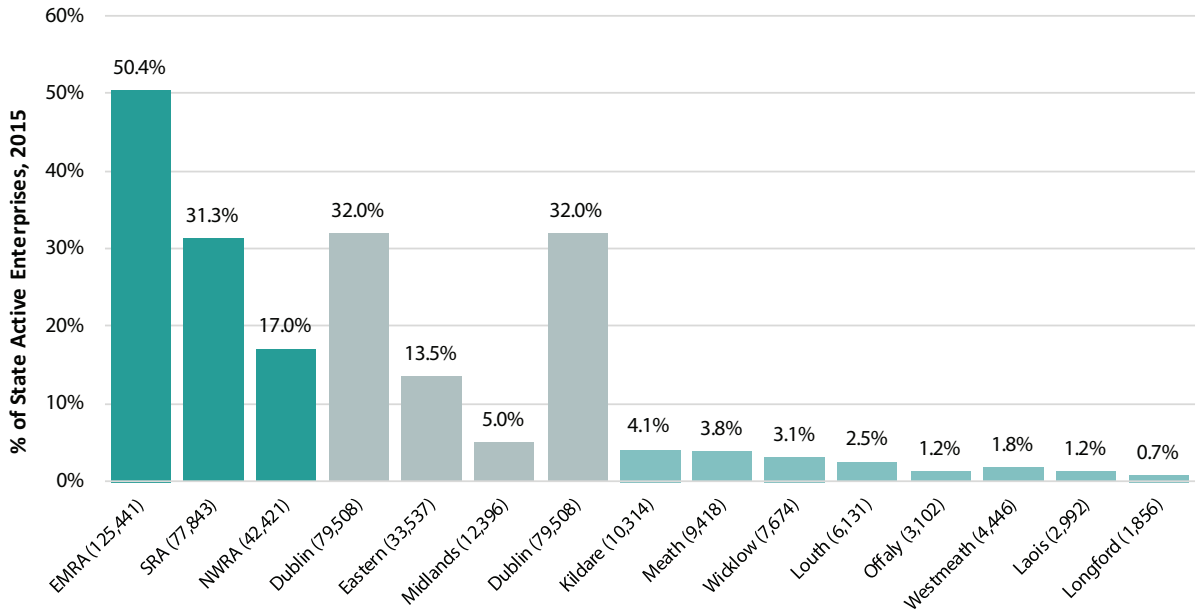
% FDI Employment in EMRA, 2016 (Source: DBEI & AIRO)

- The Annual Employment Survey provides an analysis of employment levels in Industrial (including Primary Production) and Services companies under the remit of IDA Ireland, Enterprise Ireland and Údarás na Gaeltachta. As of 2016 there were a total of 186,968 assisted employment jobs in EMRA. As a percentage of total employment, assisted jobs account for 22.5% of all jobs in EMRA (based on POWCAR Jobs 2016). State assisted jobs in EMRA are based on 52.6% FDI and 47.4% Indigenous employment. Across the EMRA SPAs the percentage of State Assisted Jobs that are FDI based are as follows: Dublin (57.6%), Eastern (43.3%) and Midland (30.9%).
- The bottom graphic provides an estimation on the number of known jobs in an area that are FDI based. This graphic is based on a combination of State Assisted data from DBEI and POWCAR 2016 results. Most striking here is the major difference between FDI Jobs rates across the EMRA SPAs with Dublin recording a rate of 14.5% whereas the Midland SPA only has a rate of 5.9%. At the local authority level, best performers are Kildare (18.6%), Dublin (14.5%) and Louth (10.4%). In sharp contrast to this are the very low FDI Jobs rates evident in both Meath (3.6%) and Laois (0.3%).

Business Demography - Active Enterprises, 2015



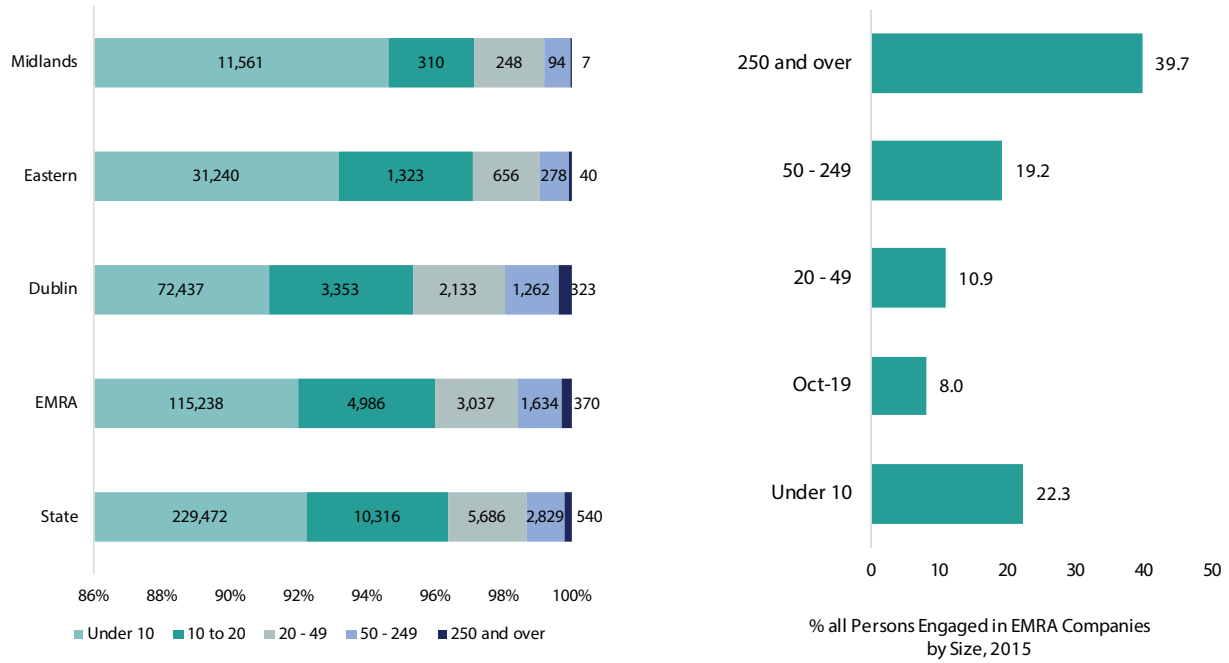
Active Enterprise in EMRA, 2008 to 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)



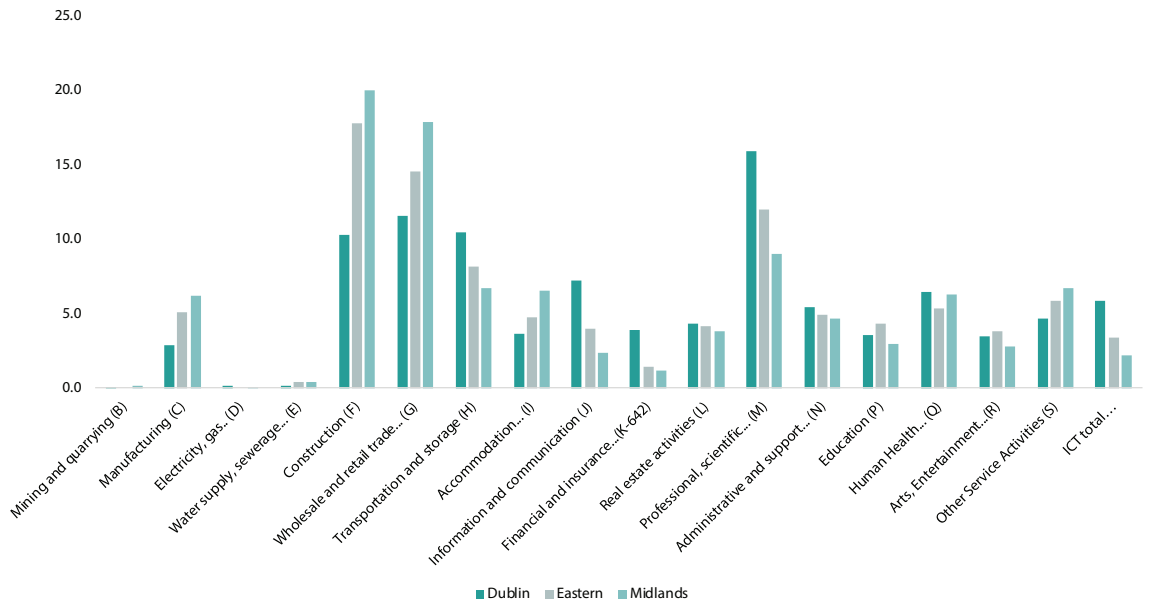
Active Enterprise in EMRA - SPA and Local Authorities, 2015 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

- Business Demography data is made available annually by the CSO and is based on enterprises with employees that are registered with the Revenue Commissioners and that have filed a corporate tax return during the reference year. It is important to note however that Business Demography data generally underestimates the number of enterprises within a county. The reason for this is related to the geography of tax registrations.
- In 2015 there were 125,441 active enterprises in EMRA. Overall, there has been a gradual increase in active enterprise with the total now 7% higher than the total in 2008 (117,227). Relative to the State total of 248,843, the EMRA area accounts for 50.4% of all active enterprises. As expected, Dublin is the most dominant location for active enterprises at both the SPA and local authority level with a total of 79,537 in 2015.

Business Demography - Active Enterprises by Size 2015



Active Enterprise in EMRA by Size, 2015 & Persons Engaged by Size of Company, 2015 (Source: CSO & AIRO)



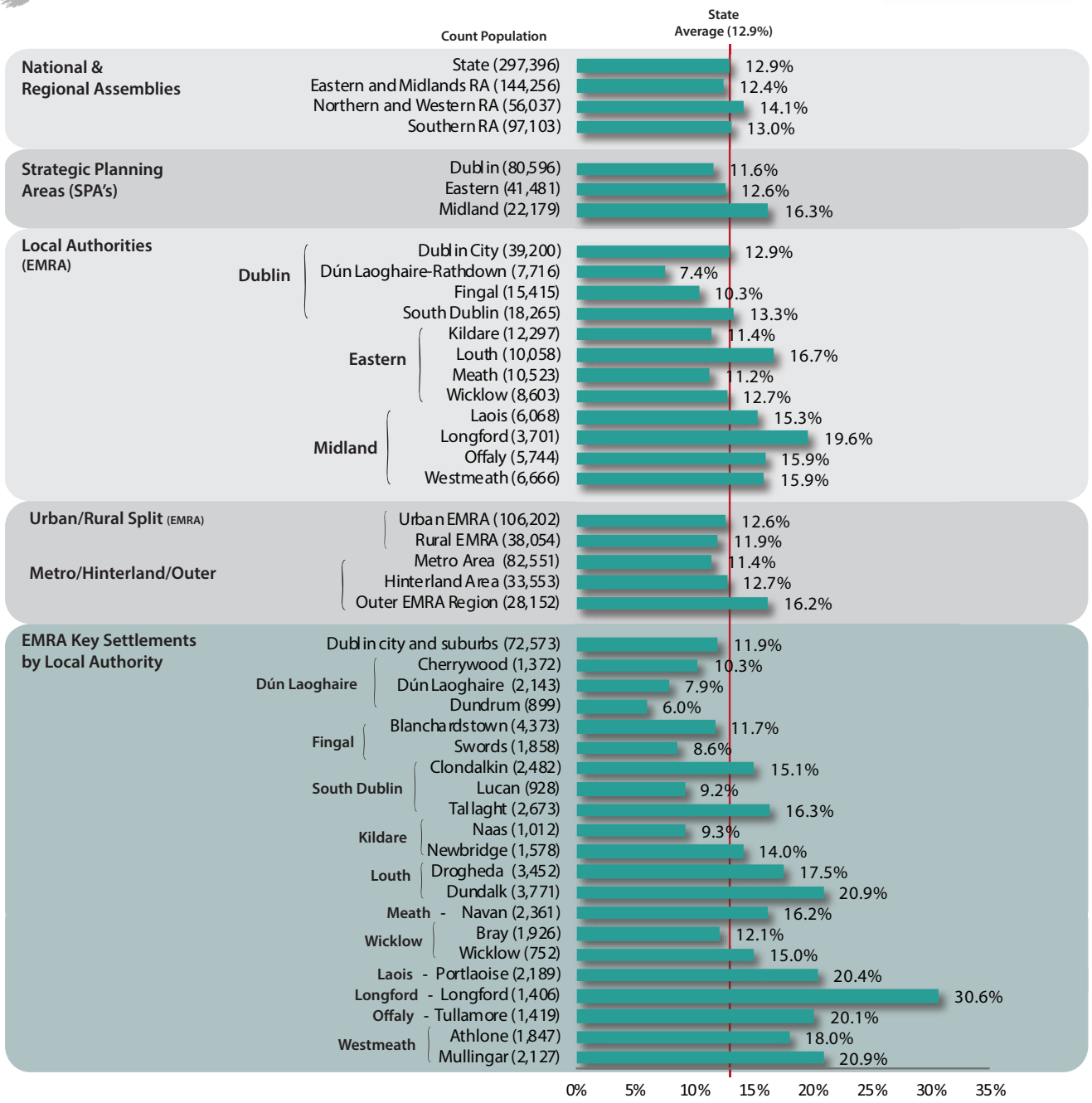
Active Enterprise in EMRA by Sector, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

- The distribution of the size of an areas enterprise base is an important indicator and provides details on the dependence on either large enterprises (50 to 250 or 250+ employees) or smaller enterprises (<10, 10 to 19, 20 to 49 employees). Business Demography data from the CSO is broken into five size categories: less than 10 employees; 10 to 19; 20 to 49; 50 to 250; and Over 250. The top left graphic details the distribution of active enterprises by size across the EMRA SPAs - most notable here is the higher proportion of smaller enterprises in both the Eastern and Midland SPA relative to Dublin. The top right graphic details the number of persons engaged by company size within EMRA.
- Business Demography data is classified using the NACE Rev 2 European method of industrial classification. The bottom graphic details the industrial classification of all active enterprises across the EMRA area and SPAs. The three most dominant sectors are 'Construction', 'Wholesale and Retail Trade' and 'Professional and Scientific'. Again, there are clear differences between the dominant sectors in Dublin and then the Eastern and Midland SPAs. In general, 'Construction' and 'Wholesale and Retail Trade' are more dominant in Eastern and Midland SPA whereas 'Professional and Scientific' enterprises are more dominant in the Dublin SPA.

Labour Force Unemployment Rate (PES), 2016

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

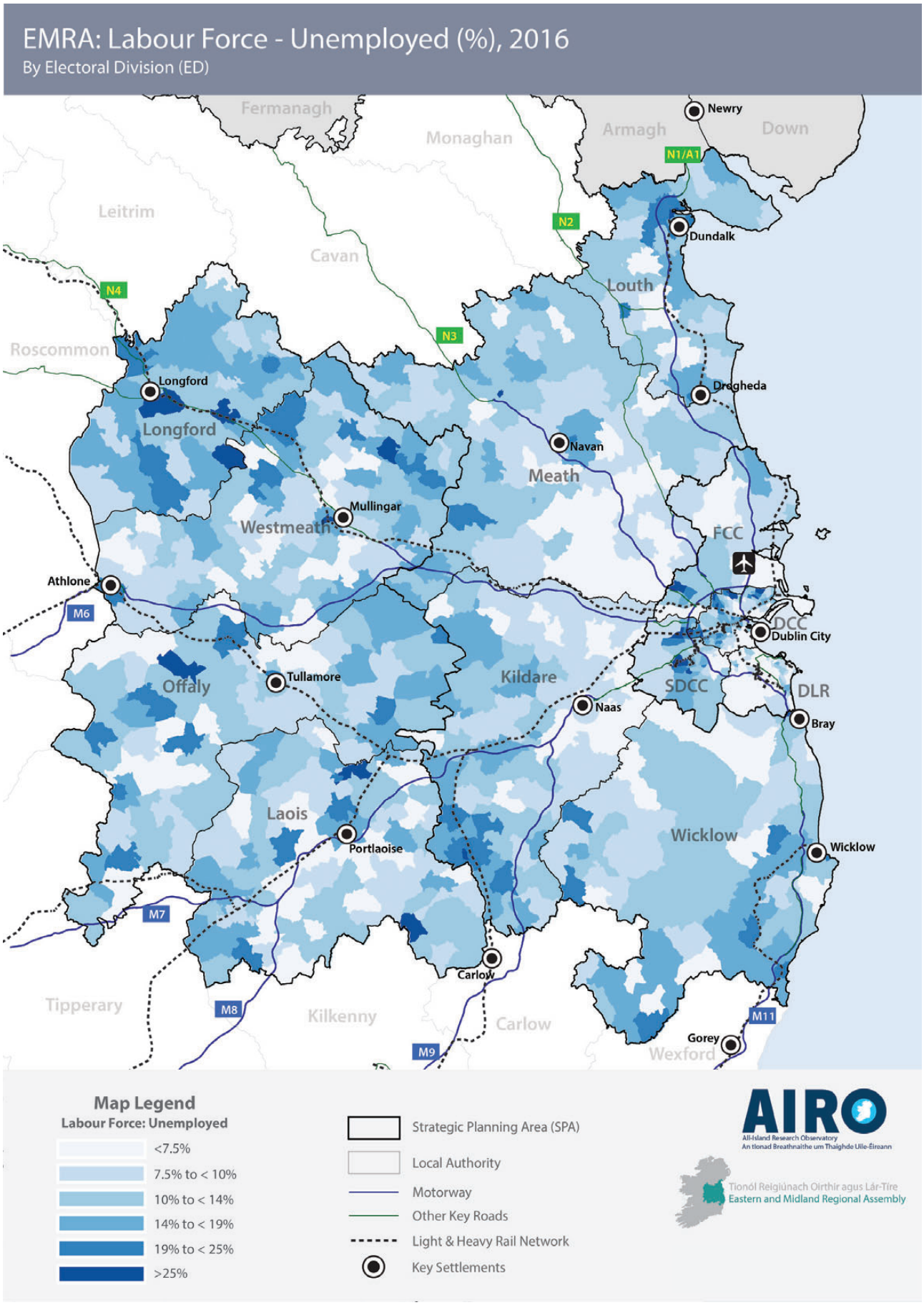
Labour Force Unemployment, Census 2016



- According to Census 2016, the total Labour Force Unemployment Rate in EMRA is 144,256 and accounts for 12.4% of the total Labour Force within the region, marginally below the State average (12.9%). This total is approximately 48.5% of the total Unemployed Labour Force in the State (297,396).
- The Labour Force Unemployment Rate in EMRA (12.4%) is below both the NWRA (14.1%) average and the SRA (13.0%) average. At the SPA level there are clear differences with the Midland SPA with the highest rate at 16.3% - higher than the Eastern SPA (12.6%) and the Dublin SPA (11.6%).
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in Longford (19.6%), Louth (16.7%) and Offaly/Westmeath (15.9%). Lowest rates are in DLR (7.4%) and Fingal (10.3%). In total, five key settlements across EMRA have more than a fifth of their labour force recorded as unemployed: Longford (30.6%), Dundalk (20.9%), Portlaoise (20.4%), Mullingar (20.9%) and Tullamore (20.1%).

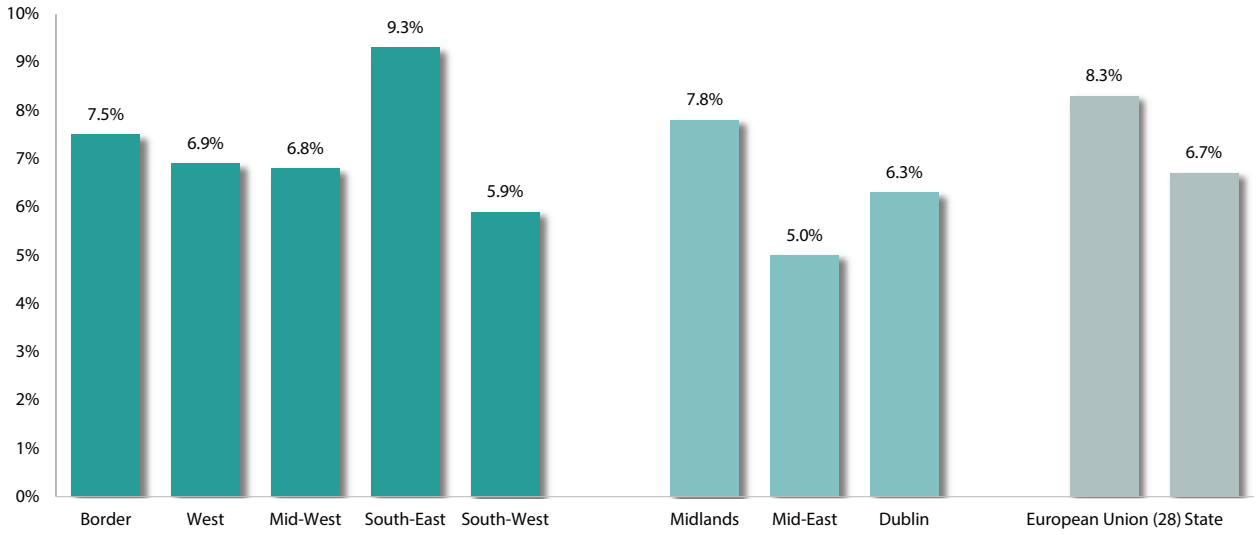
Labour Force Unemployment Rate (PES), 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Labour Force Unemployment Rate (PES), 2016

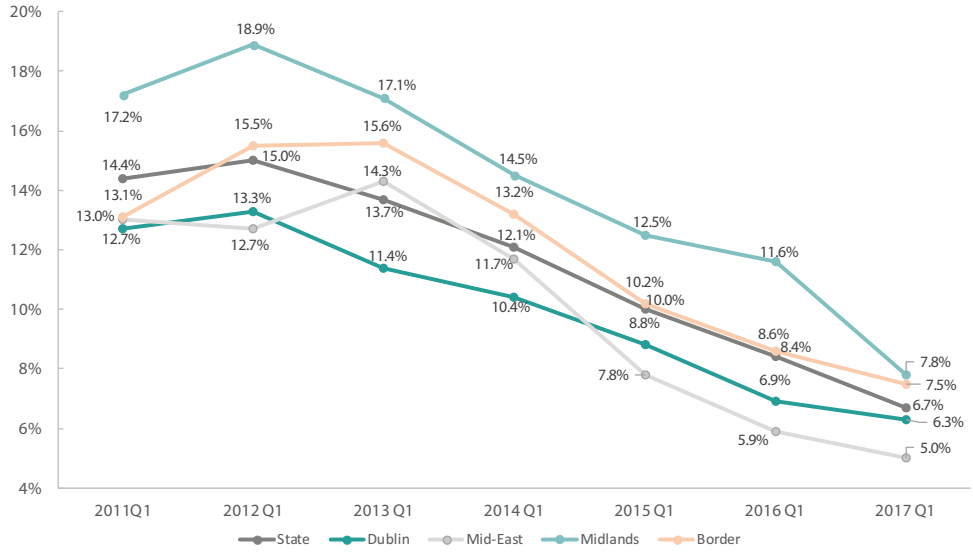


Labour Force Unemployment Rate (PES), 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

ILO Unemployment Rate, 2011-2017



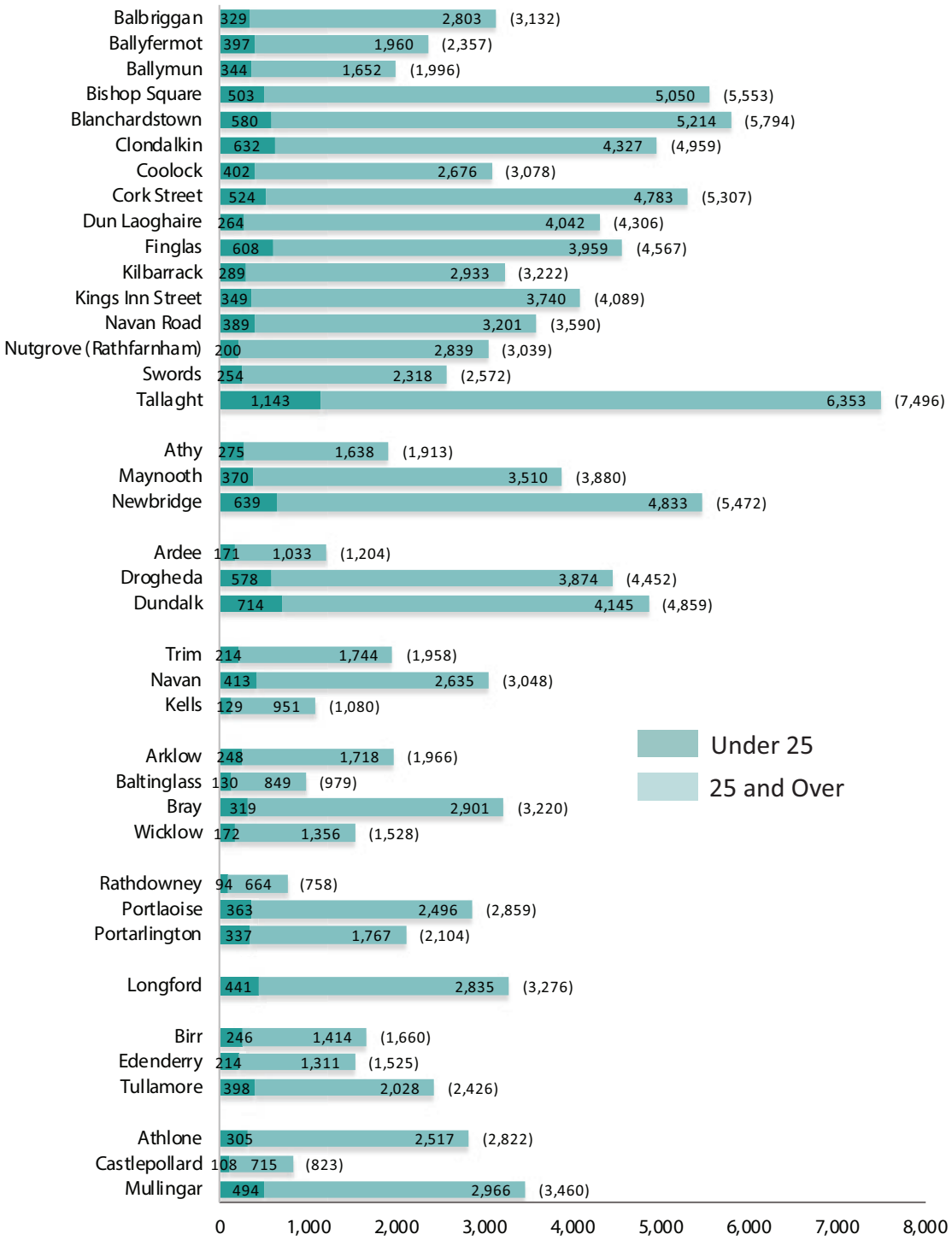
ILO Unemployment Rate, Q1 2017 (Source: CSO & AIRO)



ILO Unemployment Rate, 2011 to 2017 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

- Regional level unemployment data in Ireland is available using the International Labour Office (ILO) definition and is based on data collected in the Labour Force Survey, which is called the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS). According to Q1 2017 QNHS statistics, the latest unemployment rate for Ireland is 6.7% and is much lower than the comparative EU28 average of 8.3%. On a regional basis (existing NUTS III rather than SPA), highest rates within the EMRA area are in the Midlands (7.8%) and Dublin (6.3%) regions with the Mid-East recording the lowest at 5%.
- The bottom graphic details the changing rates of ILO Unemployment between Q1 2011 and Q1 2017. Rates have decreased dramatically since the heights of the economic recession in 2011 within an overall State decrease of 7.7 percentage points from a Q1 2011 rate of 14.4%. Between Q1 2011 and Q1 2017 the Dublin region has decreased from 12.7% to 6.4%, the Mid-East from 13% to 8% and the Midlands from 17.2% to 9.4%. The Border region, of which Louth is a part of, has decreased from 13.1% to 5.6%.

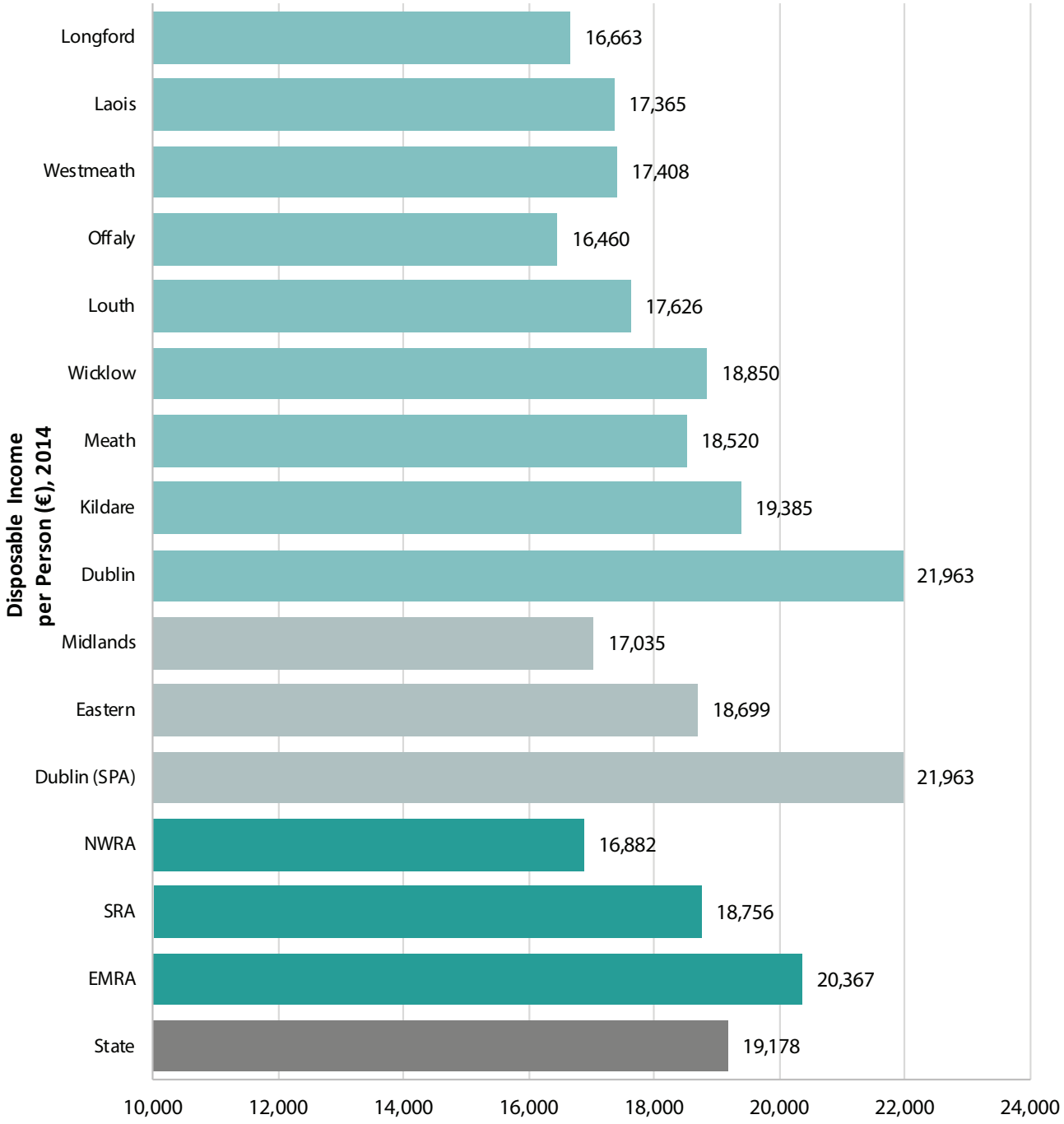
Live Register by Social Welfare Office, 2017 (M8)



An alternative method of analysing the spatial patterns of unemployment is to use the unadjusted Live Register at Social Welfare Office level. The Live Register is compiled from returns made by each local welfare office to the Department of Social Protection and passed on to the Central Statistics Office. The Live Register is not specifically designed to measure unemployment as it includes part-time (those who work up to three days a week), seasonal and casual workers entitled to Jobseekers Allowance or Jobseekers Benefit. It does, however, allow an analysis of employment trends at both a county level and also at social welfare office (SWO) level. Data is available for both Under 25 (Youth Unemployment) and 25 and Over.

Live Register by Social Welfare Office (Source: CSO & AIRO)

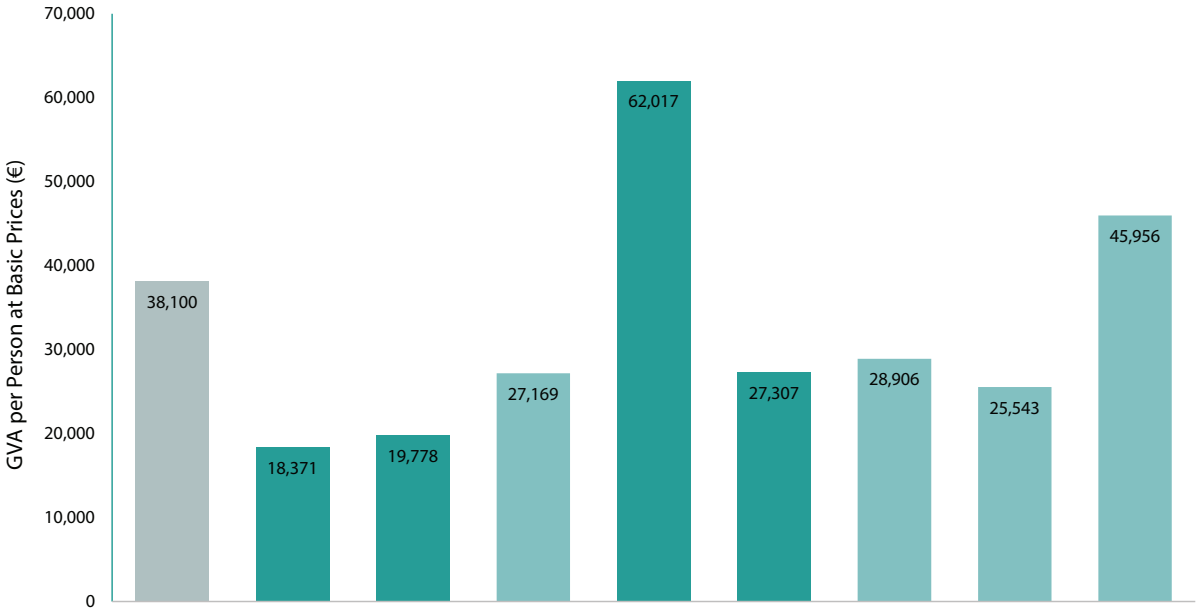
Disposable Income per Person (€), 2014



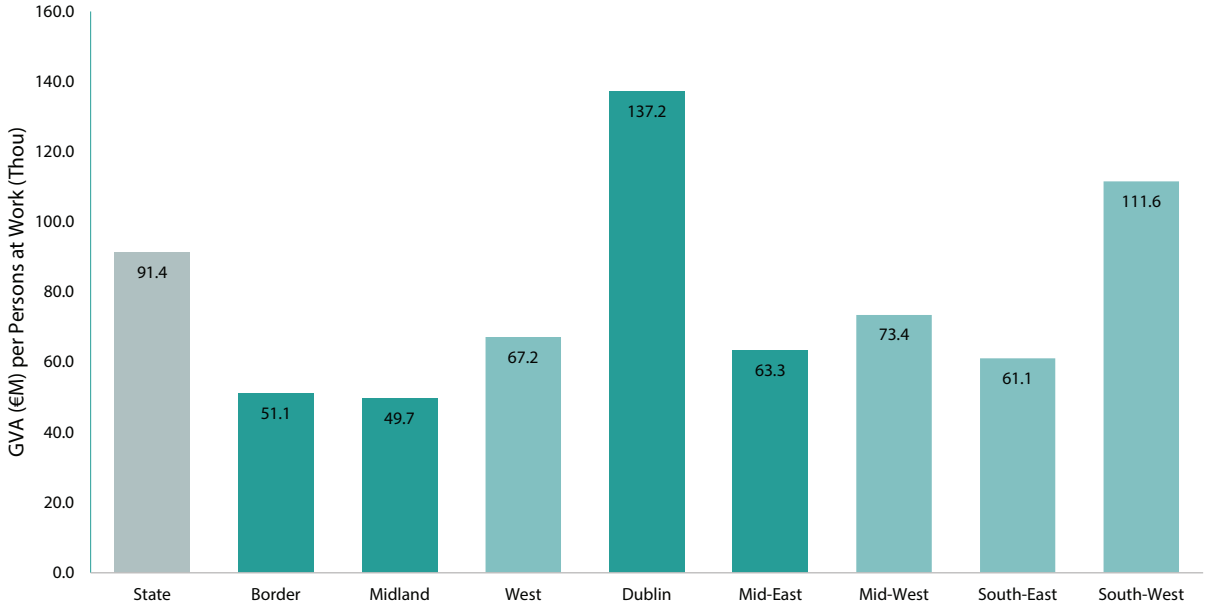
Disposable Income per Person (€), 2014 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

- Disposable Income per Person (€) is published by the CSO in their annual 'County Incomes and Regional GDP' publication. Disposable Income is calculated is defined as follows: total income *minus* current taxes on income *minus* social insurance contributions. The latest data available from the CSO is from 2014.
- Of the three SPAs in EMRA, the Dublin SPA had the highest average disposable income per person in 2014. At €21,963 it was 14.5% higher than the State figure of €19,178 and approximately 5.5% higher than the figure of €20,834 (revised) for 2013. Both the Eastern and Midland SPA had much lowers levels with the Midland recording the second lowest level of all SPAs and was marginally higher than the Border SPA at €16,755.
- While the county figures involve uncertainty they do provide a useful indication of the degree of variability at county level. On a national scale, the counties of Dublin, Limerick, Kildare and Cork are the only counties where per capita disposable income exceeded the state average in 2014. Within EMRA highest levels of disposable income are in Dublin, Kildare and Wicklow with the lowest in Longford and Offaly.

Gross Value Added (GVA) per Person, 2014



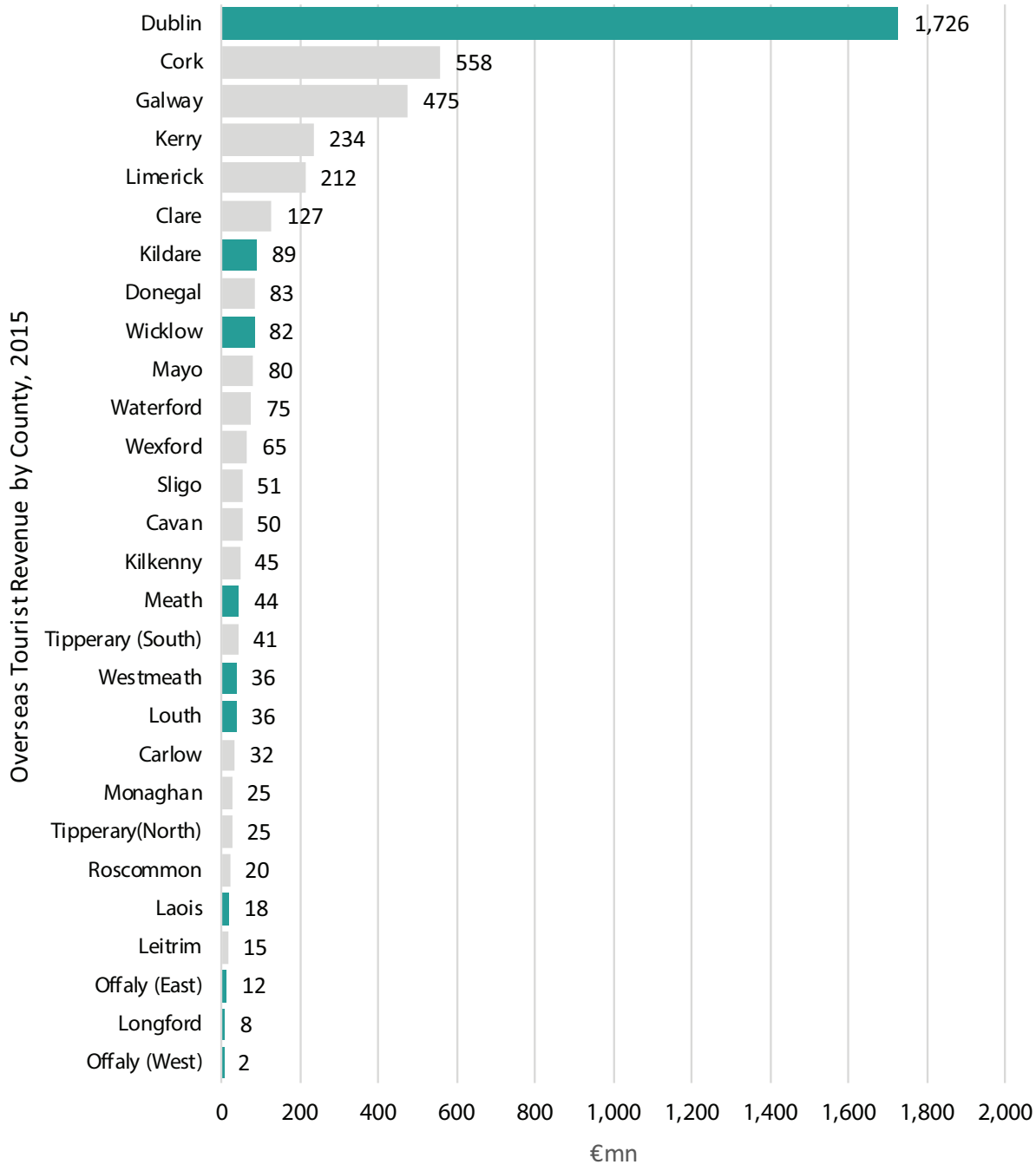
GVA per Person at Basic prices (€), 2014 (Source: CSO & AIRO)



GVA (€m) per Person at Work (Thou), 2014 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

- Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices is a measure of the value of the final goods and services produced in a region (less the materials and services used which come from outside the region) priced at the value which the producers received minus any taxes payable and plus any subsidies receivable as a consequence of their production or sale.
- The top graphic details GVA per Person at Basic Prices (€) across the eight NUTS III regions in Ireland. As expected Dublin has the highest GVA per person at €62k however it should be noted that inter-regional flows and high levels of commuting into Dublin from the Mid-East greatly exaggerate this figure. As such, it is more appropriate to refer to a combined Dublin/Mid-East GVA per person figure of €51,799. Lowest levels of GVA per person are recorded in both the Border (€18,371) and Midland (€19,778) regions.
- The bottom graphic details labour market productivity which is defined as GVA at basic prices per person employed. GVA per person at work is, as expected, highest in Dublin at €137.2m per person at work while in the Midland region it is €49.7m. The South West also shows a very high level of labour productivity. At €111.6m per person at work the South West is only slightly below that of Dublin and the Mid East combined (€116m).

Regional Tourism Profile, 2015



Regional Tourism Performance in 2015 (Failte Ireland, 2016)

- According to the Failte Ireland Regional Tourism Performance Report for 2015, a total of 12,779 ('000s) overseas tourists visited Ireland in 2015. Of these, 5,859 (47.7%) were estimated to be visiting either Dublin or the East & Midlands tourism region (Kildare, Longford, Meath, Offaly, Laois, Louth, Wicklow or Westmeath). The total revenue generated from overseas tourists in 2015 was estimated to be €1,762m and approximately 48% was estimated to be generated within the two EMRA regions. Dublin is by far the most important overseas tourism destination in the country and accounts for more than double the number of its nearest rival - the South-West.
- The top graphic details the breakdown of estimated overseas tourism revenue generated per county in 2015. As highlighted, Dublin accounts for more than 40% of the national revenue generated. Kildare, Wicklow and Meath are the next most important tourist destinations within EMRA with much lower levels of income generated in Laois, Longford and Offaly.

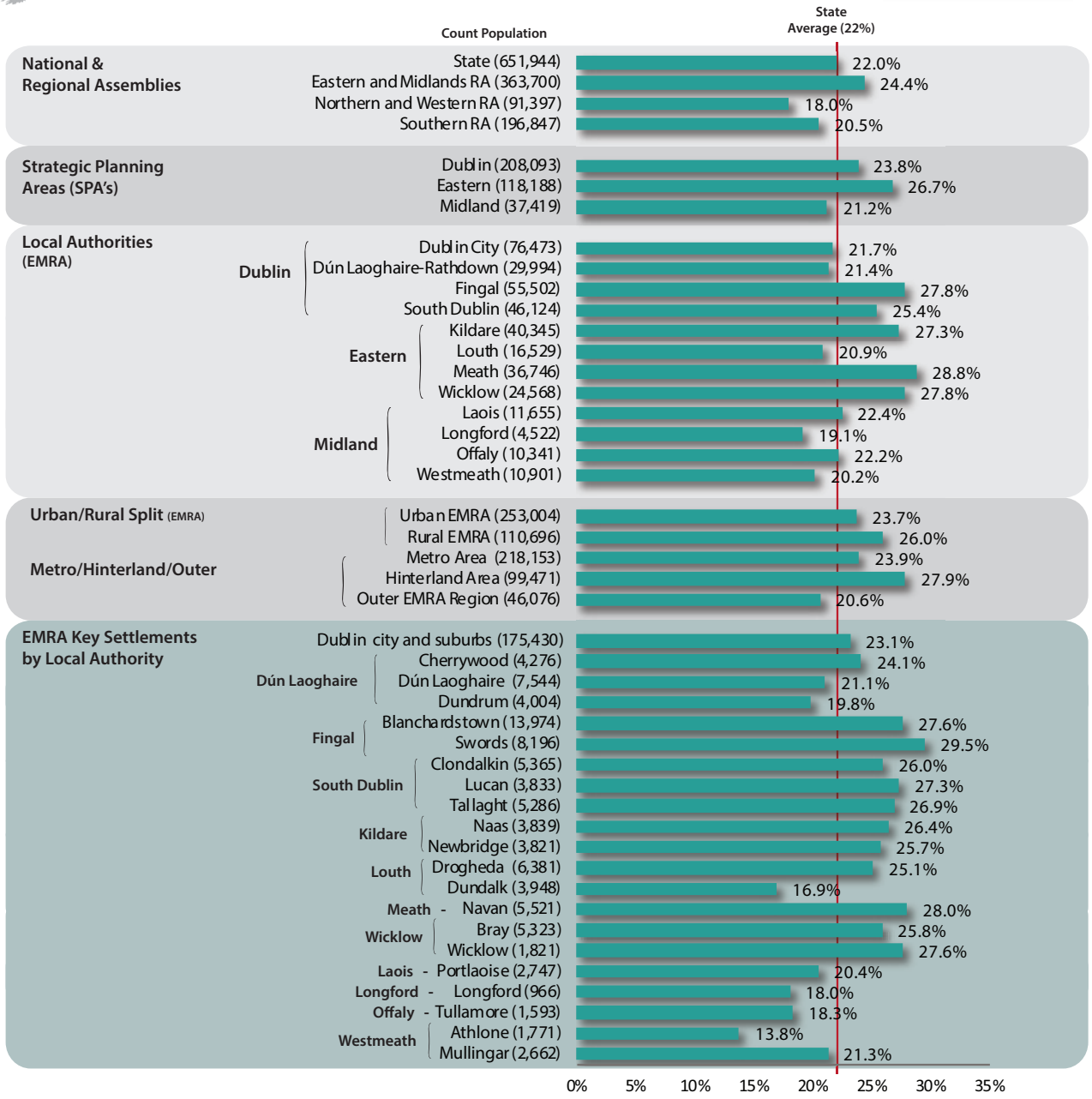
Environment and Infrastructure

Travel to Work, Commuting Flows, Mode of Transport, Broadband Access, Port and Road Freight, Drinking Water Quality, Urban Waste Water Treatment, Windfarms and Water Framework Directive Status.

Commuting to Work/School before 7am, 2016

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

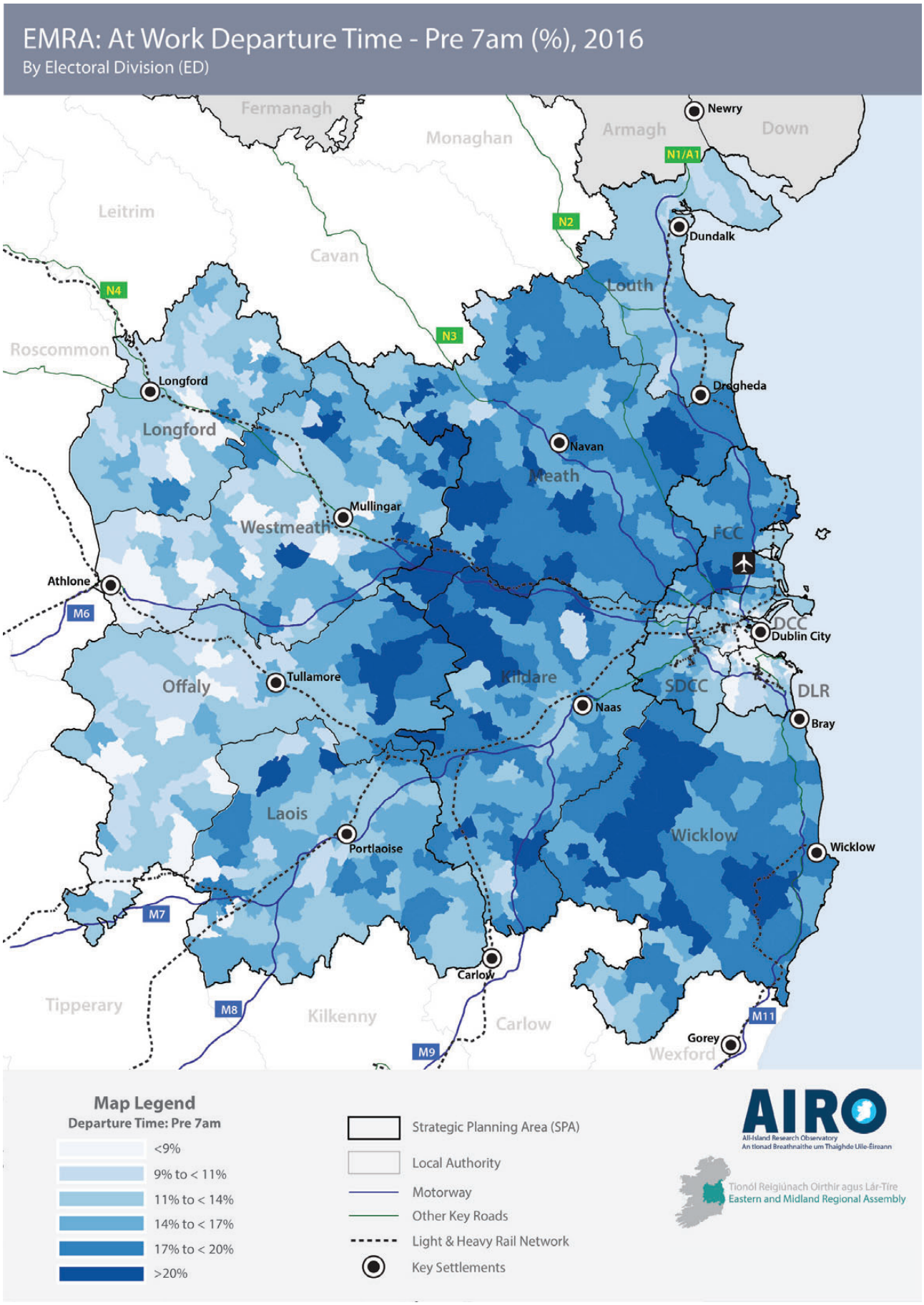
Depart for Work/Education before 7am, 2016



- According to Census 2016, the total population (5+: school age and workers) who Depart for Work/Education before 7am in EMRA is 363,700 and accounts for 24.4% of the total population within the region - above the State average (22.0%). This total is approximately 56% of the total population who Depart for Work/Education before 7am in the State (651,944).
- The proportion of the population who Depart for Work/Education before 7am in EMRA (24.4%) is above both the SRA (20.5%) average and NWRA (18.0%) average. At the SPA level there are some differences with the Eastern SPA with the highest proportion at 26.7% - higher than the Dublin SPA (23.8%) and the Midland SPA (21.2%)
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in Meath (28.8%), Fingal/Wicklow (27.8%) and Kildare (27.3%). Lowest rates are in Longford (19.1%), Weatmeath (20.2%) and Louth (20.9%). In total, two key settlements across EMRA see 28% or more of its resident population Depart for Work/Education before 7am: Navan (28%) and Swords (29.5%).

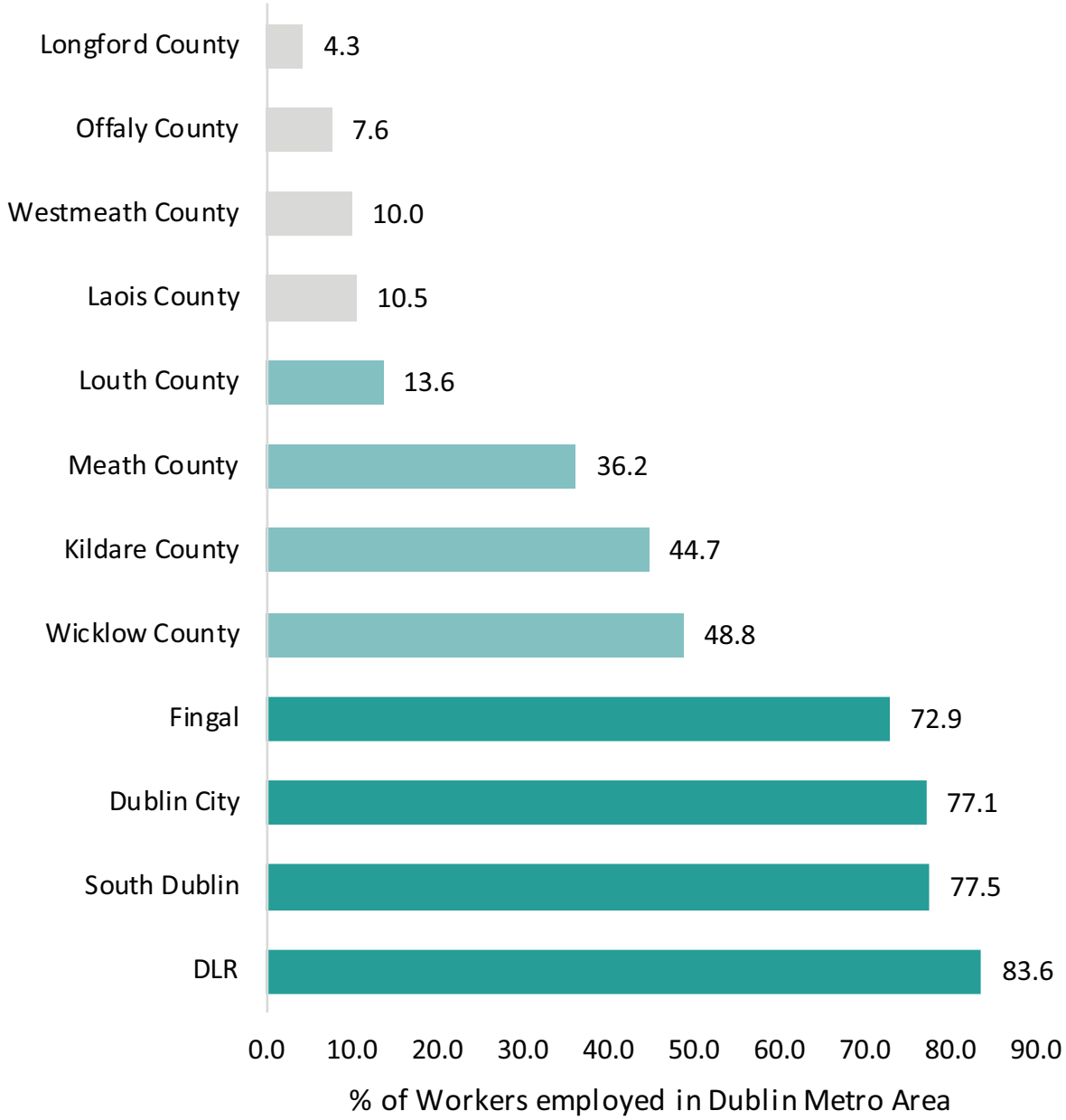
Commuting Pre 7am (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Commuting to Work/School before 7am, 2016



Commuting Pre 7am (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Percentage of Workers employed in the Dublin Metropolitan Area, 2016

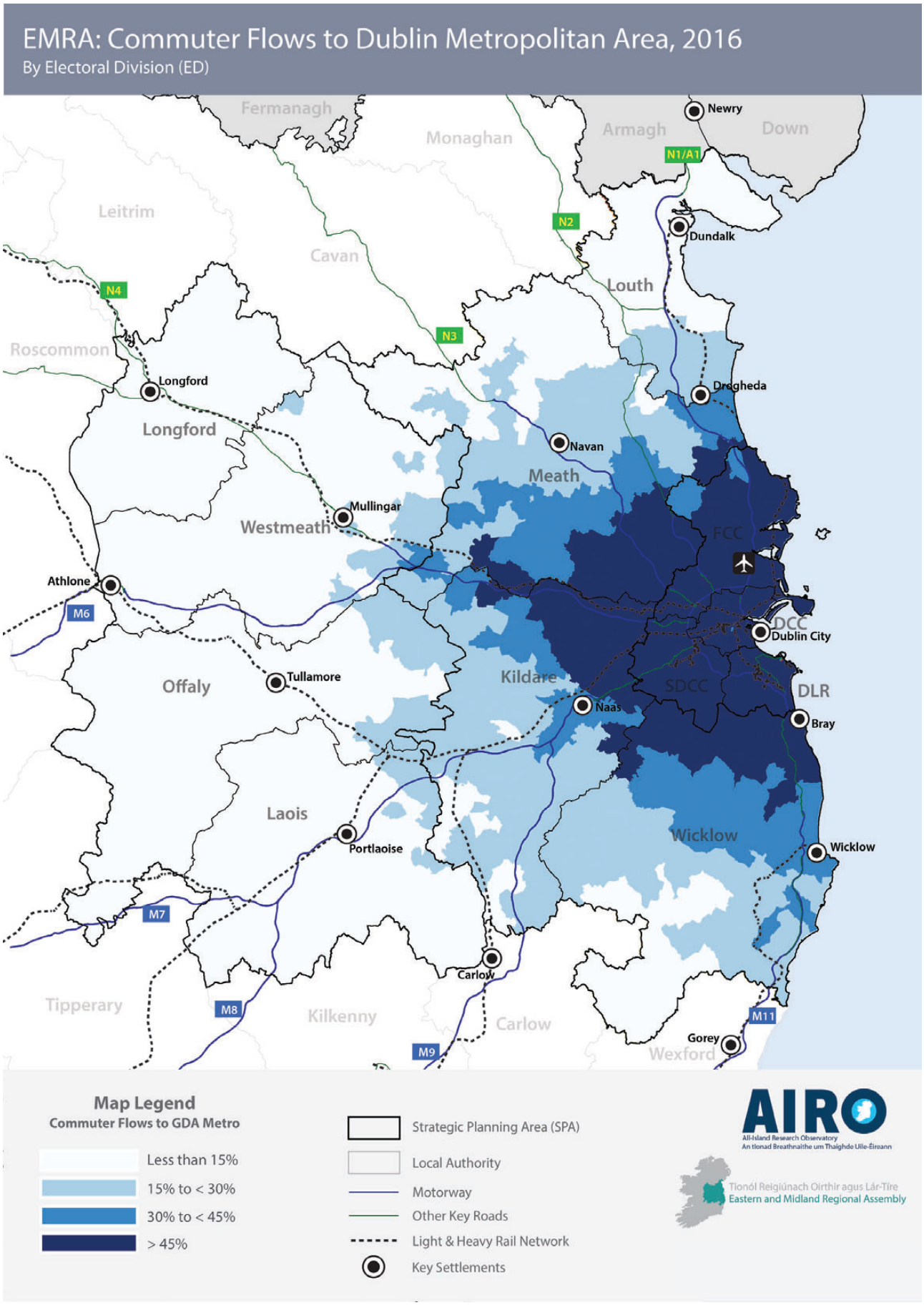


- An analysis of the results from POWCAR 2016 enables the visualisation of commuting flows from areas with EMRA to the Dublin Metropolitan Area as defined in the Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022. The map details the percentage of workers within an ED* that commute to a work destination within the metropolitan area.
- The accompanying map (Commuter Flows to Dublin Metro Area) details that all of the Dublin SPA and the vast majority of the Eastern SPA, with the exception of north Louth, north-west Meath and south Wicklow, have a very high level of employment based commuting (>15%) to the metropolitan area. The graphic above details the percentage of resident workers that are employed and commute into the metropolitan area. As expected, highest rates are in Dublin local authorities and rates are greater than 36% in Meath, Kildare and Wicklow.
- An analysis of the employment destinations of all EMRA resident workers reveals that 58% work within the metropolitan area, 20% work in the rest of EMRA, 19.2% are mobile workers or have blank destinations and only 1.8% commute to destination outside of the EMRA area.

*For the purposes of this analysis and to align with recent NPF POWCAR analysis, the dataset used here is based on all resident workers and therefore includes those classed as mobile workers and workers whose work destination is unknown or 'blank'.

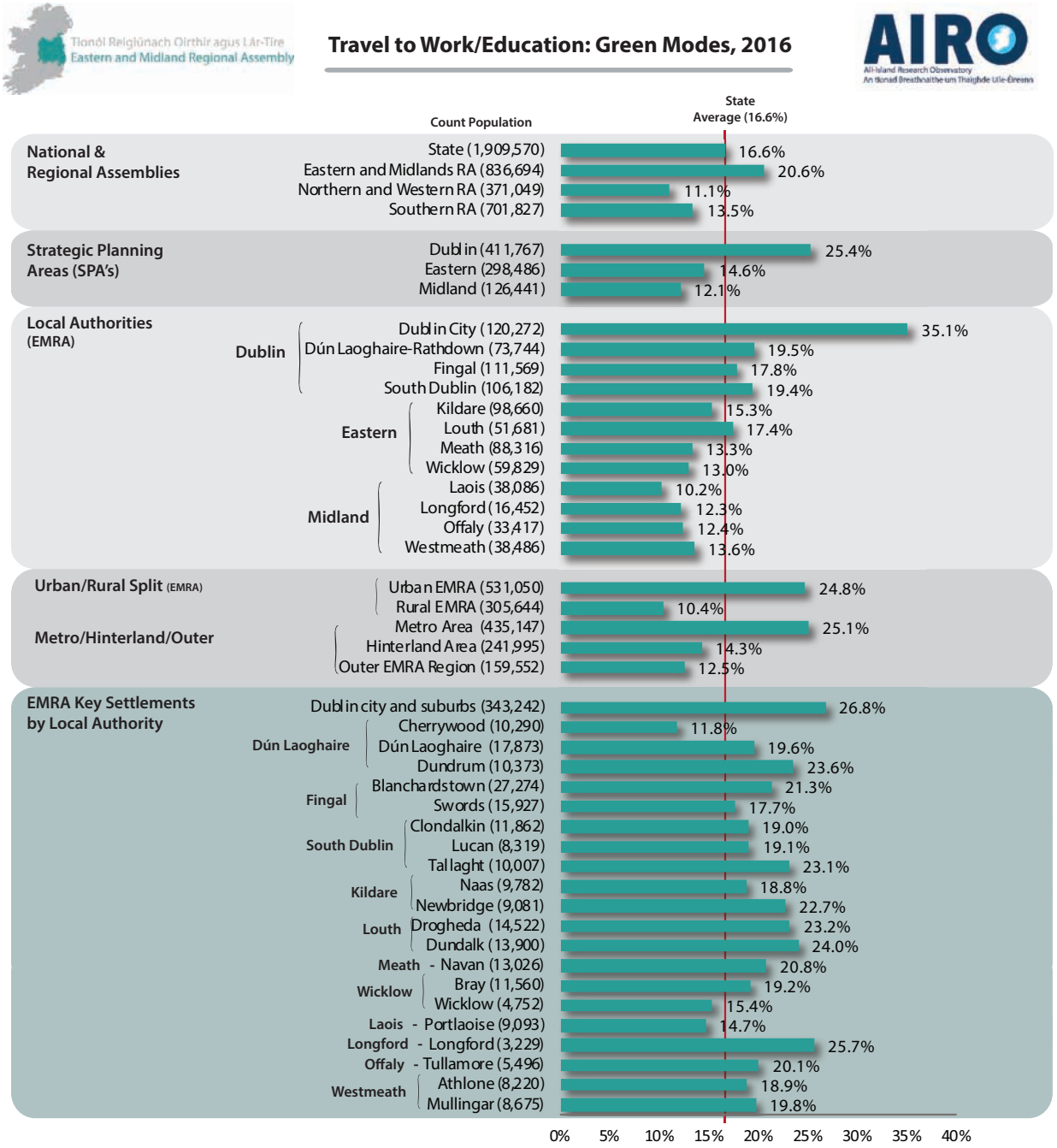
Percentage of Workers employed in the Dublin Metropolitan Area, 2016 (Source: CSO POWCAR & AIRO)

Commuter Flows to Dublin Metropolitan Area, 2016



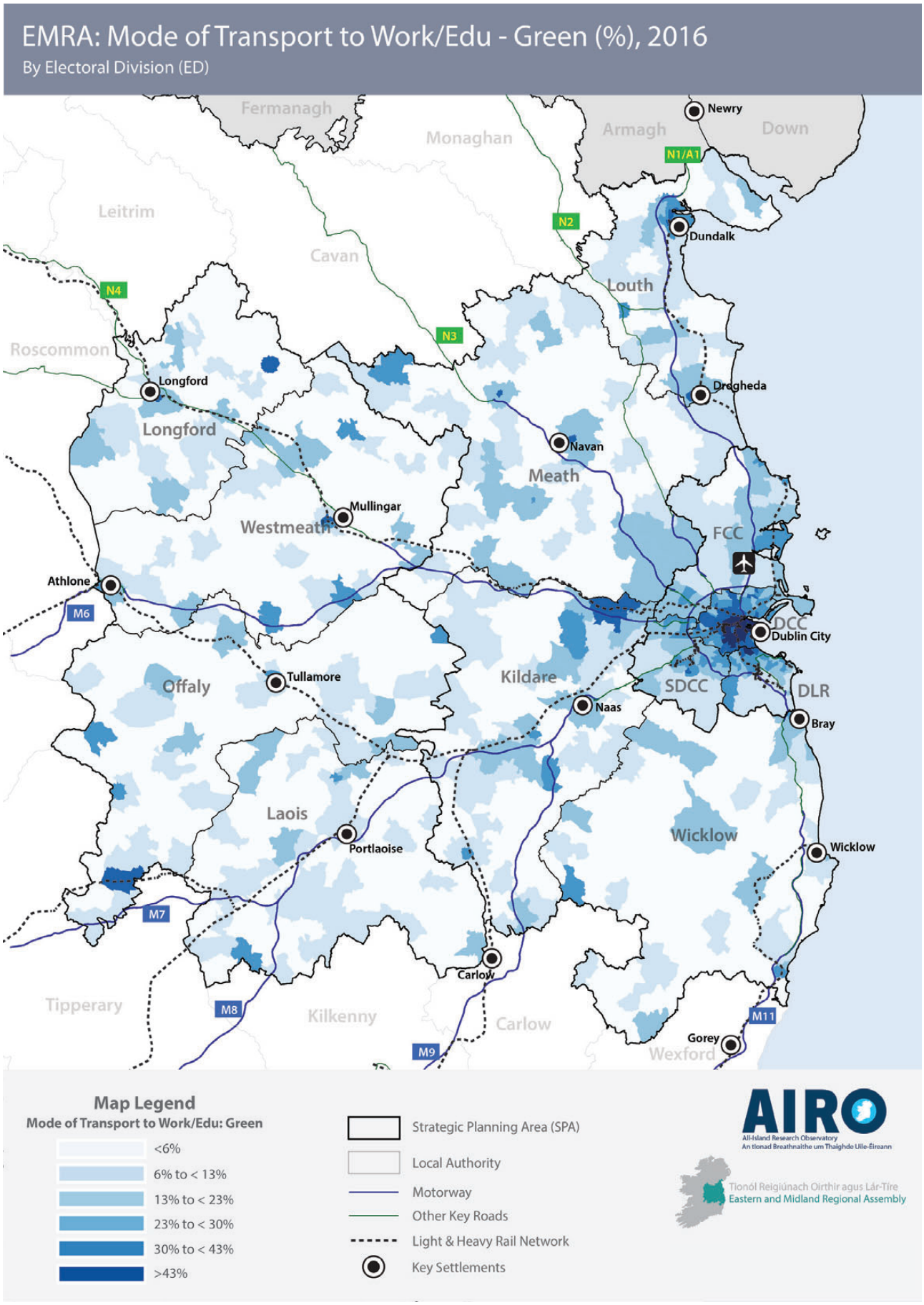
Commuter Flows to the Dublin Metropolitan Area, 2016 (Source: CSO POWCAR & AIRO)

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



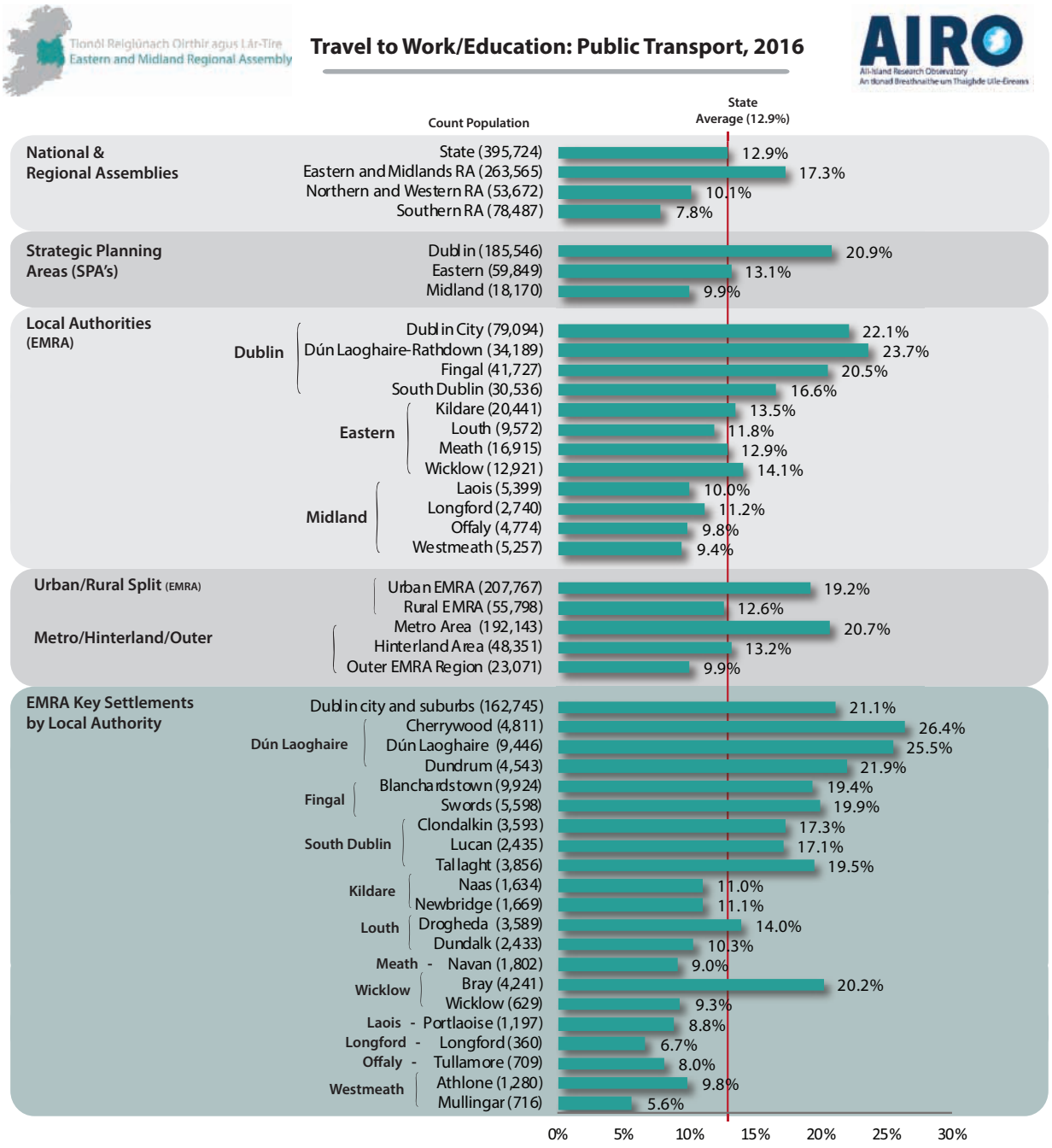
- According to Census 2016, the total population who Travel to Work/Education using Green Modes of Transport in EMRA is 836,694 and accounts for 20.6% of the total population within the region - above the State average (16.6%). This total is approximately 44% of the total population who utilise Green Modes of Transport to travel to Work/Education in the State (1,909,570).
- The proportion of the population who travel to Work/Education using Green Modes of Transport in EMRA (20.6%) is well above both the SRA (13.5%) average and NWRA (11.1%) average. At the SPA level there are clear differences with the Dublin SPA with the highest proportion at 25.4% - much higher than the Eastern SPA (14.6%) and the Midland SPA (12.1%)
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates by far are in Dublin City (35.1%), followed by DLR (19.5%) and South Dublin (19.4%). Lowest rates are in Laois (10.2%), Longford (12.3%) and Offaly (12.4%). In total, three key settlements across EMRA see less than 17% of its resident population travel to Work/Education using Green Modes of Transport: Cherrywood (11.8%), Portlaoise (14.7%) and Wicklow (15.4%).

Mode of Transport to Work/Edu, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)



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

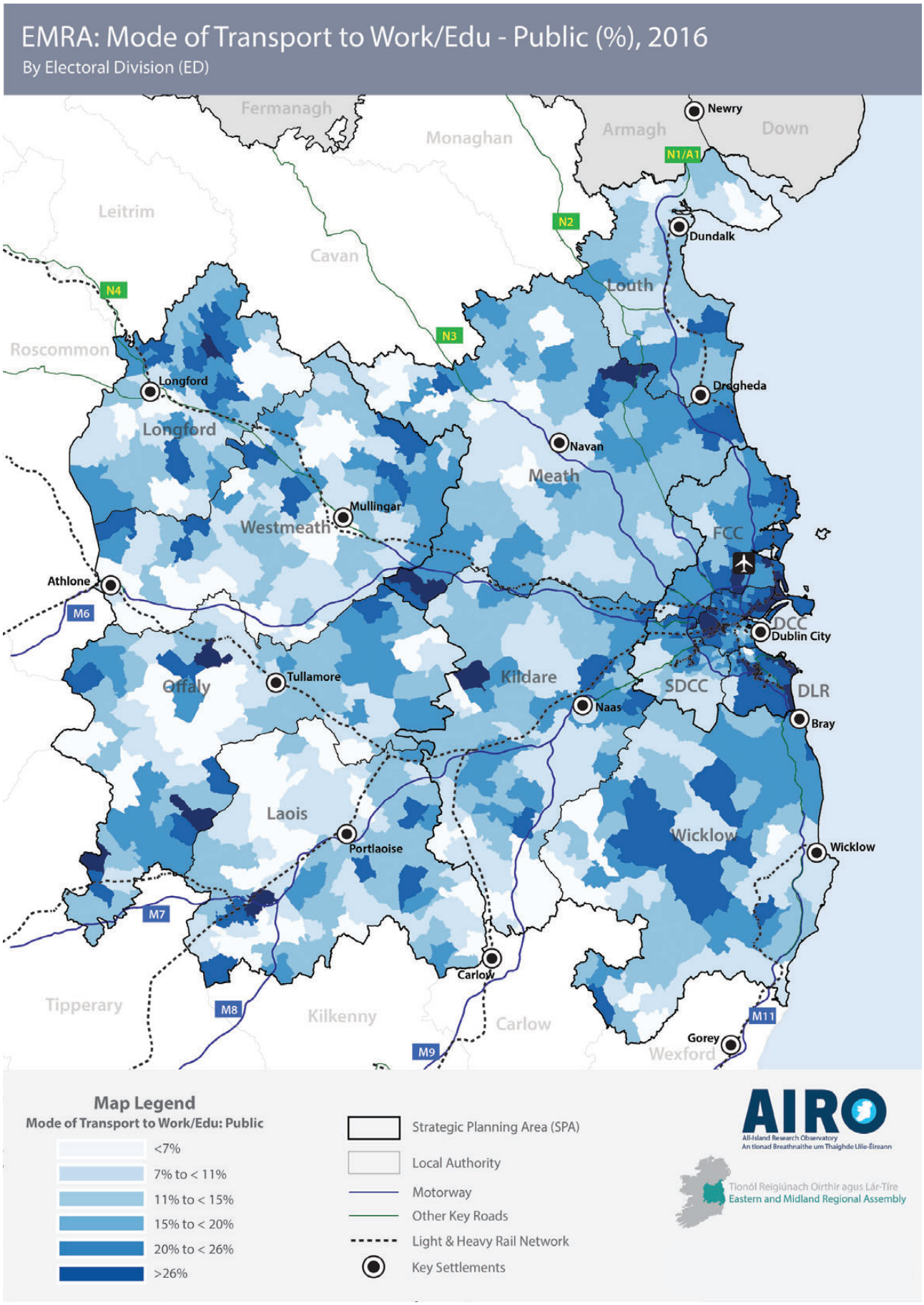
Mode of Transport to Work/Education: Public Modes, 2016



- According to Census 2016, the total population who Travel to Work/Education using Public Transport in EMRA is 263,565 and accounts for 17.3% of the total population within the region, above the State average (12.9%). This total is approximately 67% of the total population who utilise Public Transport to travel to Work/Education in the State (395,724).
- The proportion of the population who travel to Work/Education using Public Transport in EMRA (17.3%) is well above both the NWRA (10.1%) average and the SRA (7.8%) average. At the SPA level there are clear differences with the Dublin SPA with the highest proportion at 20.9% - much higher than the Eastern SPA (13.1%) and the Midland SPA (9.9%)
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates are in DLR (23.7%), followed by Dublin City (22.1%) and South Dublin (20.5%). Lowest rates are in Weatmeath (9.4%), Offaly (9.8%) and Laois (10.0%). In total, three key settlements across EMRA see 8% or less than of its resident population travel to Work/Education using Public Transport: Mullingar (5.6%), Longford (6.7%) and Tullamore (8.0%).

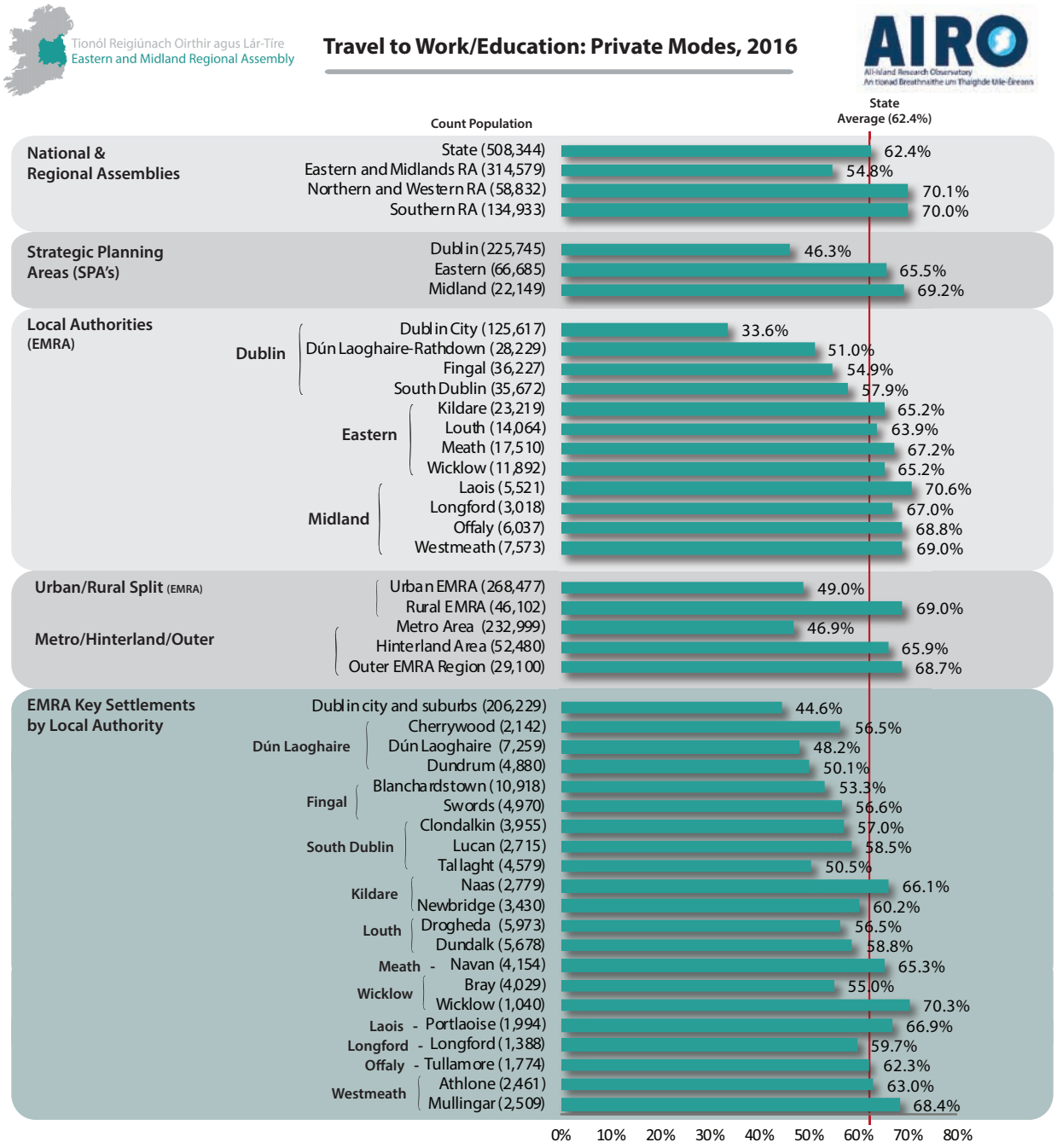
Mode of Transport to Work/Education - Public Modes, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

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



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

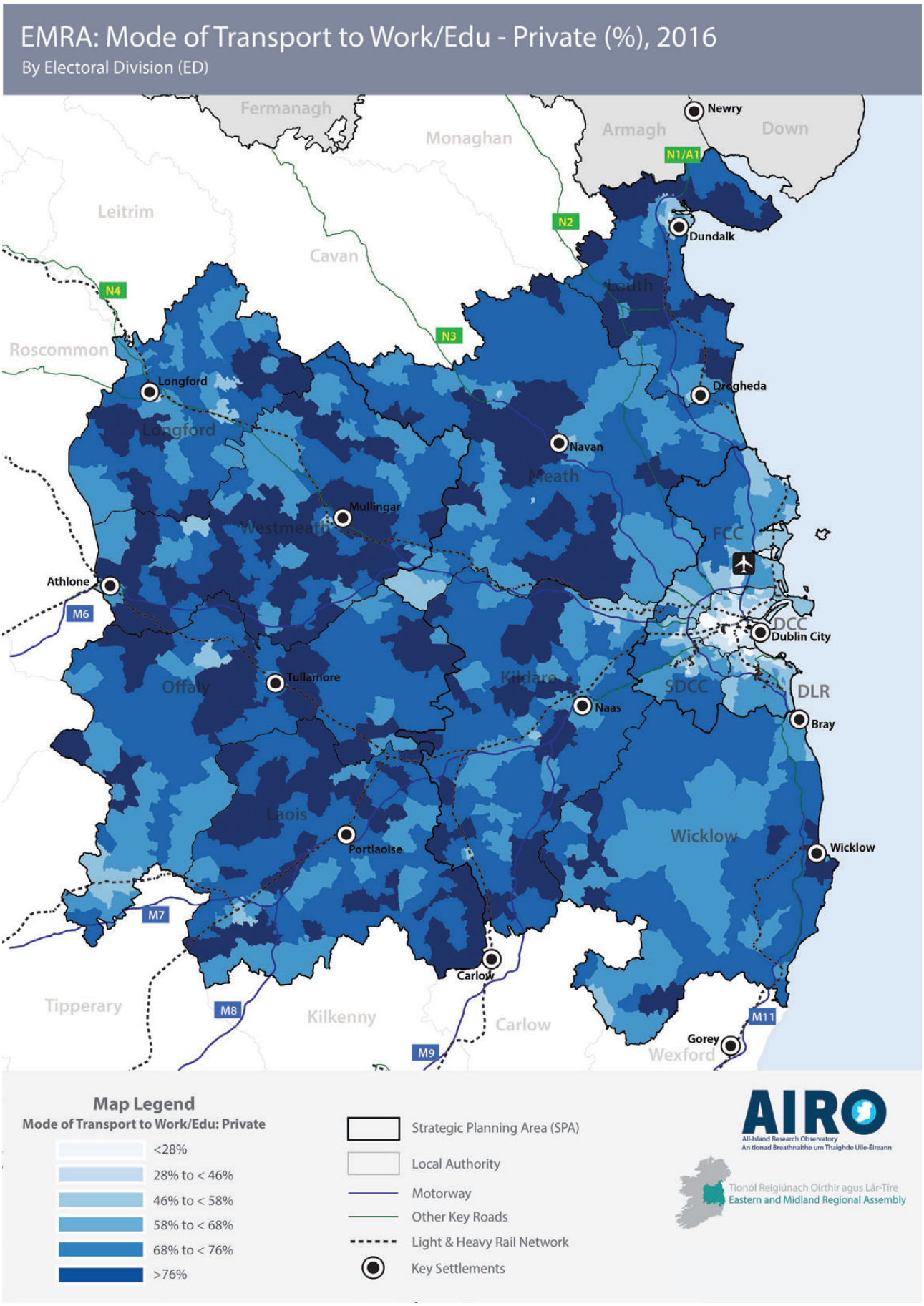
Mode of Transport to Work/Education: Private Modes, 2016



- According to Census 2016, the total population who Travel to Work/Education using Private Modes of Transport in EMRA is 314,579 and accounts for 54.8% of the total population within the region, below the State average (62.4%). This total is approximately 62% of the total population who utilise Public Transport to travel to Work/ Education in the State (508,344).
- The proportion of the population who travel to Work/Education using Private Modes of Transport in EMRA (54.8%) is well below both the NWRA (70.1%) average and the SRA (70.0%) average. At the SPA level there are clear differences with the Dublin SPA with the lowest proportion at 46.3% - much lower than the Eastern SPA (65.5%) and the Midland SPA (69.2%)
- At the Local Authority level, lowest rates are in Dublin City (33.6%), followed by DLR (51.0%) and Fingal (54.9%). Highest rates are in Laois (70.6%), Westmeath (69.0%) and Offaly (68.8%). In total, four key settlements across EMRA see more than two thirds of its resident population travel to Work/Education using Private Transport: Wicklow (70.3%), Mullingar (68.4%), Portlaoise (66.9%) and Naas (66.1%).

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

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

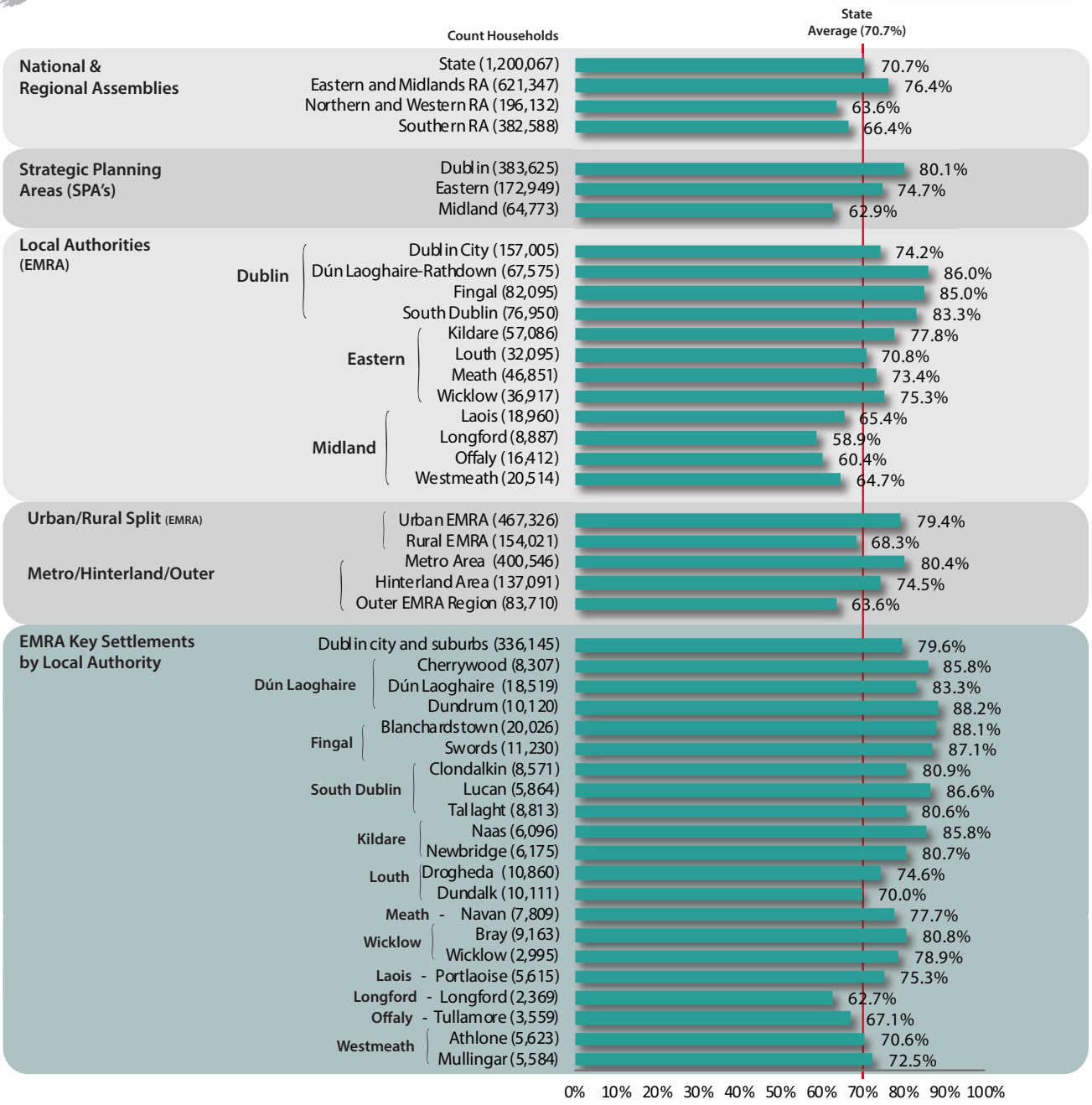


Mode of Transport to Work/Education - Private Modes, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

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

Households with Broadband, Census 2016

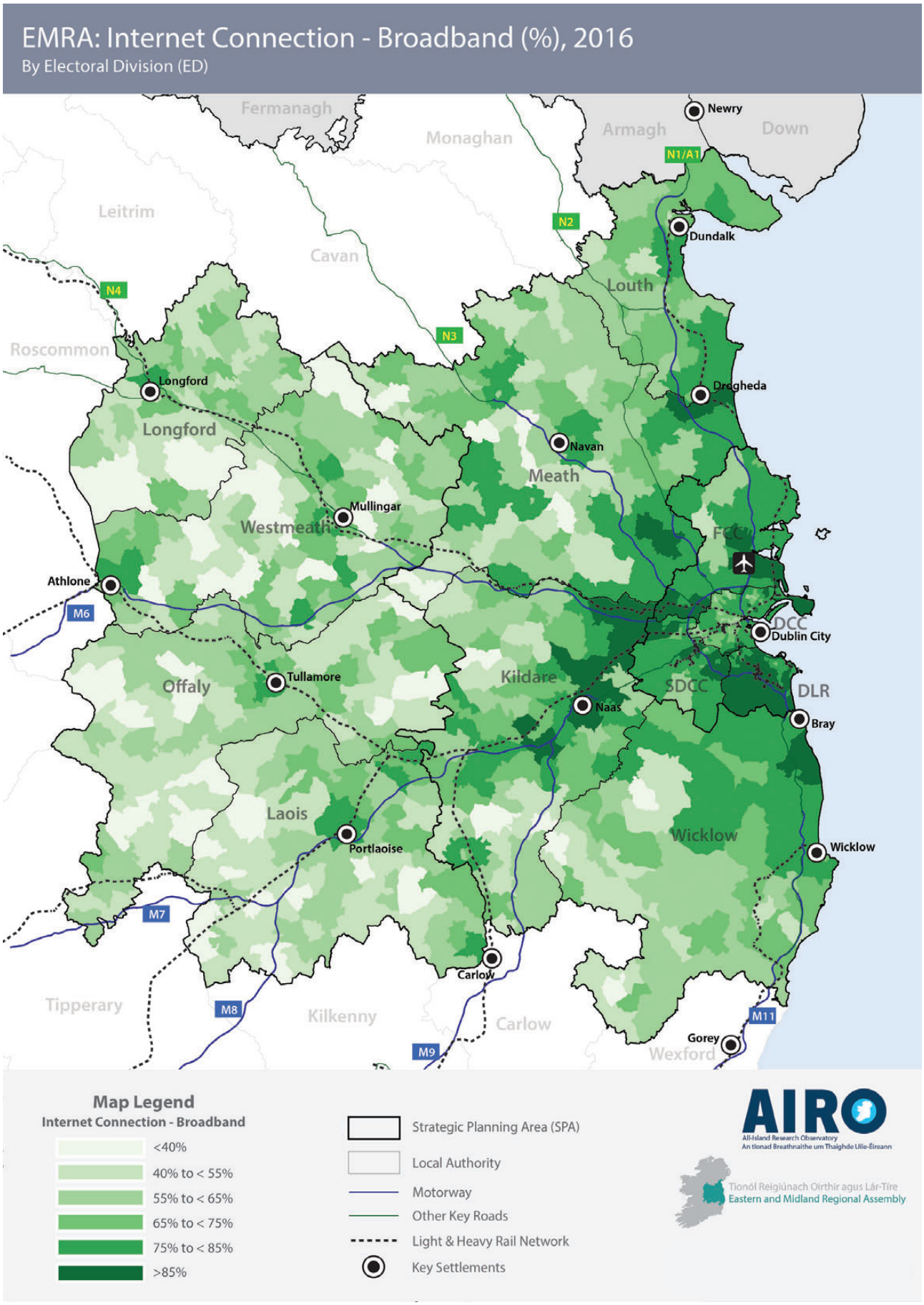
AIRO
All-Island Research Observatory
An tIonad Breathnaithe um Thaighde Uile-Éireann



- According to Census 2016, the total households with broadband internet access in EMRA is 621,347 and accounts for 76.4% of the total households within the region, above the State average (70.7%). This total is approximately 52% of the total households with broadband internet access in the State (1,200,067).
- The proportion of households with broadband internet access in EMRA (76.4%) is above both the NWRA (63.6%) average and SRA (66.4%) average. At the SPA level there are clear differences with the Midland SPA with the lowest proportion at 62.9% - much lower than the Midland SPA (74.7%) and the Dublin SPA (80.1%).
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates of broadband internet access are in DLR (86.0%), Fingal (85.0%) and South Dublin (83.3%). Lowest rates are in Longford (58.9%), Offaly (60.4%), Westmeath (64.7%) and Laois (65.4%). In total, three key settlements across EMRA have 70% or fewer households with broadband internet access: Longford (62.7%), Tullamore (67.1%) and Dundalk (70.0%).

Communications - Broadband, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Communications - Broadband Take-up, 2016

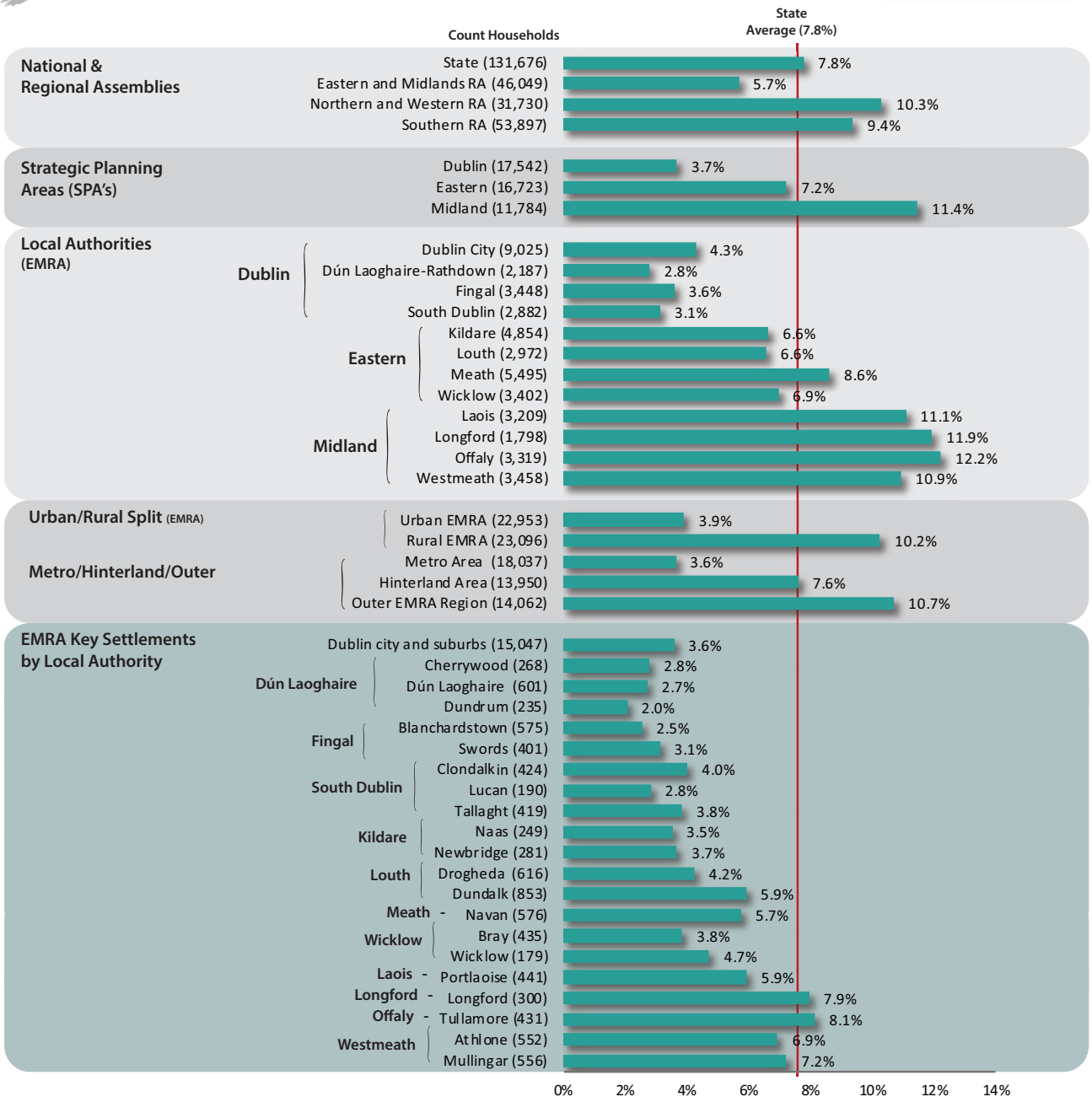


Communications - Broadband, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Communications - Other Internet (not Broadband), 2016

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

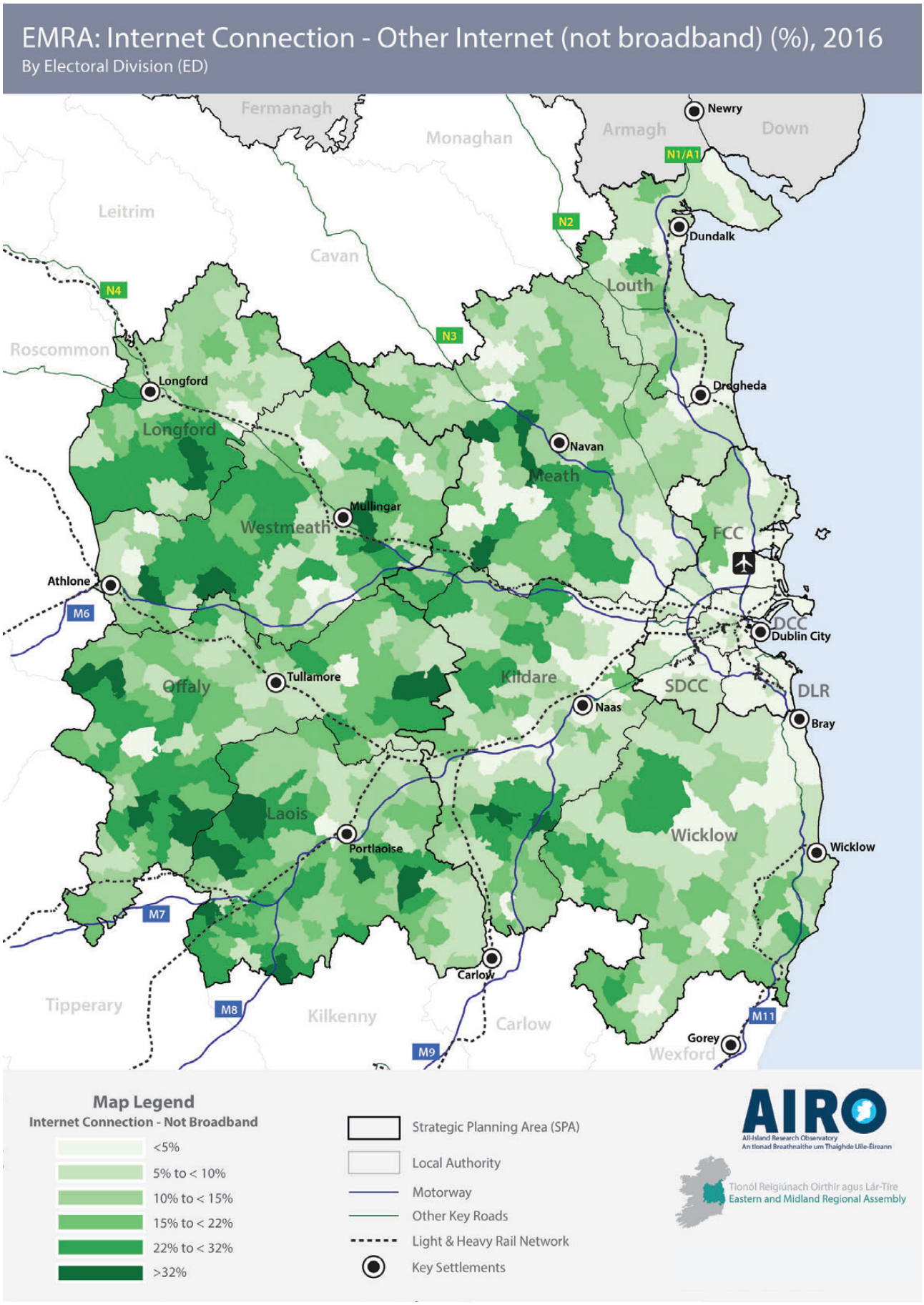
Households with Non-Broadband Internet, 2016



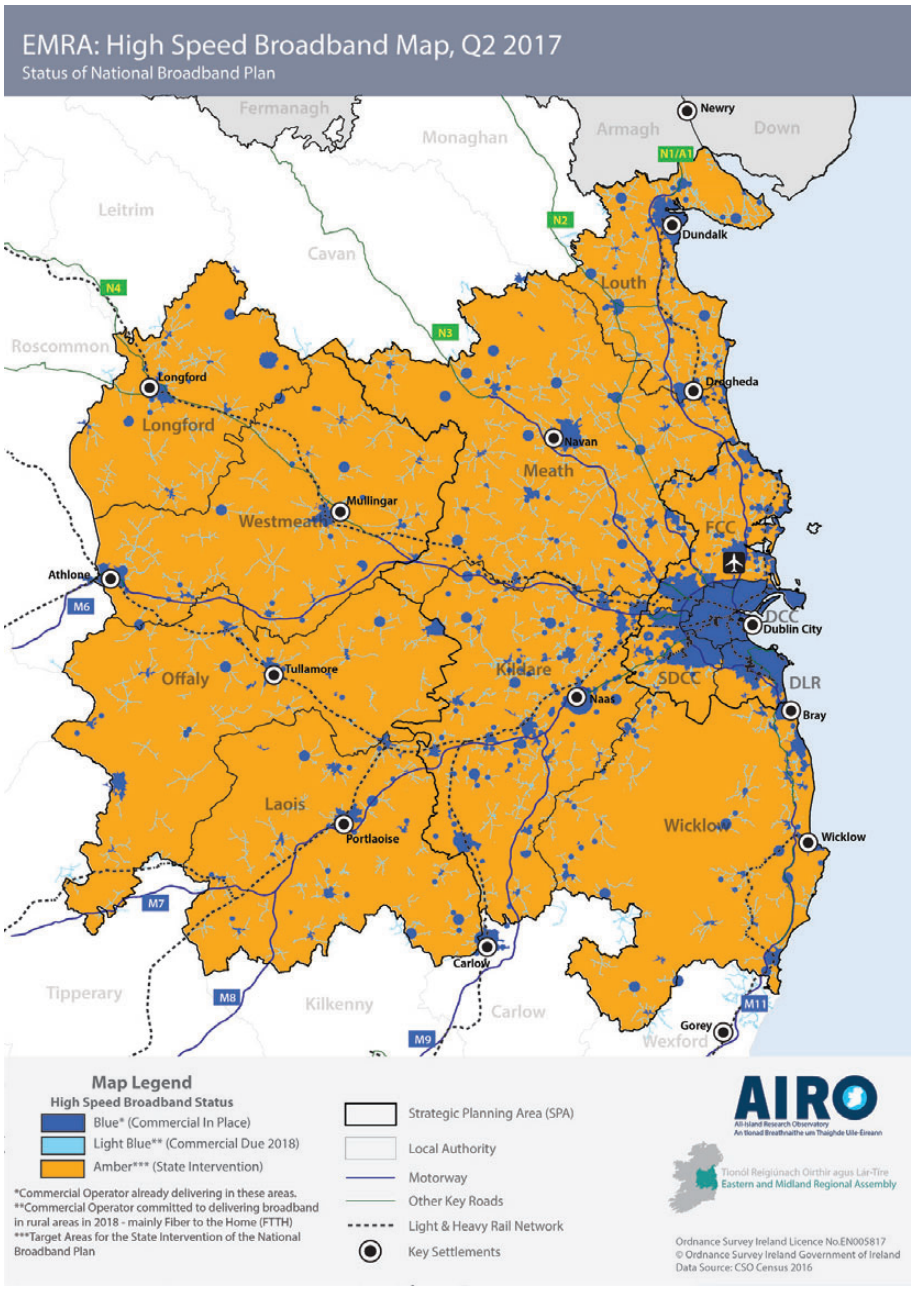
- According to Census 2016, the total households with non-broadband internet access in EMRA is 46,049 and accounts for 5.7% of the total households within the region. This total is approximately 35% of the total households with non-broadband internet access in the State (131,676).
- The proportion of households with non-broadband internet access in EMRA (5.7%) is below both the NWRA (10.3%) average and SRA (9.4%) average. At the SPA level there are clear differences with the Dublin SPA with the lowest proportion at 3.7% - much lower than the Midland SPA (11.4%) and the Eastern SPA (7.2%).
- At the Local Authority level, highest rates of non-broadband internet access are in Offaly (12.2%), Longford (11.9%), Laois (11.1%) and Westmeath (10.9%). Lowest rates are in DLR (2.8%), South Dublin (3.1%) and Fingal (3.6%). In total, four key settlements across EMRA have more than 6% of households with non-broadband internet access: Tullamore (8.1%), Longford (7.9%), Mullingar (7.2%) and Athlone (6.9%).

Communications - Other Internet, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Communications - Other Internet (not Broadband), 2016

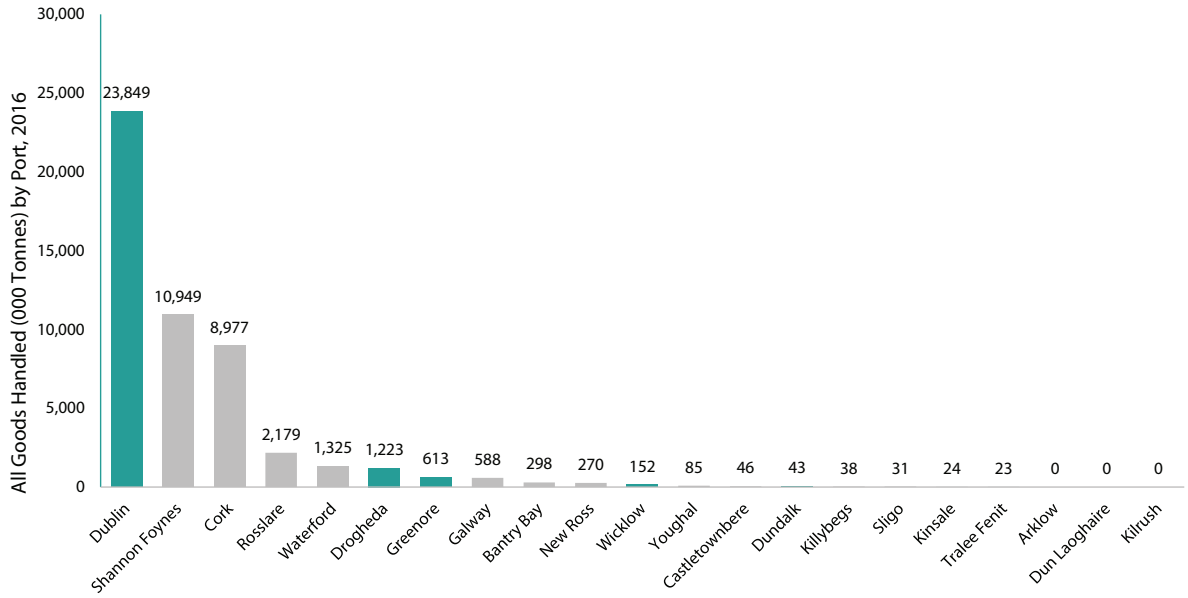


Communications - Other Internet, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)



- The National Broadband Plan (NBP) is a Government wide initiative to deliver high speed broadband services to all businesses and households in Ireland. The NBP defines high speed broadband as a minimum speed of 30Mbps download and 6Mbps upload. This is being achieved through a combination of: 1) Commercial investment by the telecommunications sector and 2) A State Intervention in those areas where commercial providers acting alone will not provide this essential service.
- As part of the NBP, the Dept. of Communications, Climate Action & Environment have undertaken a detailed analysis and mapping process of high speed broadband availability across the country. The above map is based on an update from April 2017 and details the current and expected broadband availability across EMRA.
- The High Speed Broadband Map identifies locations and premises as being AMBER, BLUE or LIGHT BLUE. AMBER areas - which are the target areas for the State Intervention of the National Broadband Plan. BLUE areas - where commercial operators are delivering or have indicated plans to deliver high speed broadband services. Operators are continuing to enhance their services in these areas to improve access to high speed broadband. LIGHT BLUE areas - new areas where commercial operators have committed to deliver high speed broadband in rural areas. The commercial rollout to these areas is primarily Fibre to the Home (FTTH). By 2018, all homes and businesses in these Light Blue areas can expect significant improvement to their broadband services.

National Broadband Plan, Q2 2017 (Source: CSO & AIRO)



All Goods Handled by Ports ('000 Tonnes), 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

Region of Destination

Origin (below)	Border	Midland	West	Dublin	M-East	M-West	S-East	S-West	N. Ire	External	Total
Border	7,611	687	440	1,322	1,254	117	278	185	1,258	207	**13,360**
Midland	746	3,936	450	1,058	576	403	425	277	161	94	**8,127**
West	639	420	9,354	630	250	443	211	196	81	54	**12,278**
Dublin	2,694	1,832	1,401	18,954	7,204	1,331	1,773	1,797	903	299	**38,189**
Mid-East	1,307	748	244	4,803	6,681	297	855	288	185	58	**15,467**
Mid-West	187	454	638	751	372	9,281	1,011	2,247	71	55	**15,067**
South-East	222	626	259	1,179	826	716	8,453	1,126	221	97	**13,724**
South-West	61	229	267	812	215	1,837	1,458	16,452	82	39	**21,451**
N. Ireland	703	58	51	434	98	37	148	33	414	33	**2,010**
External	108	19	20	442	79	25	50	26	44	1,185	**1,998**
Total	**14,277**	**9,010**	**13,124**	**30,386**	**17,556**	**14,486**	**14,662**	**22,626**	**3,421**	**2,121**	**141,669**

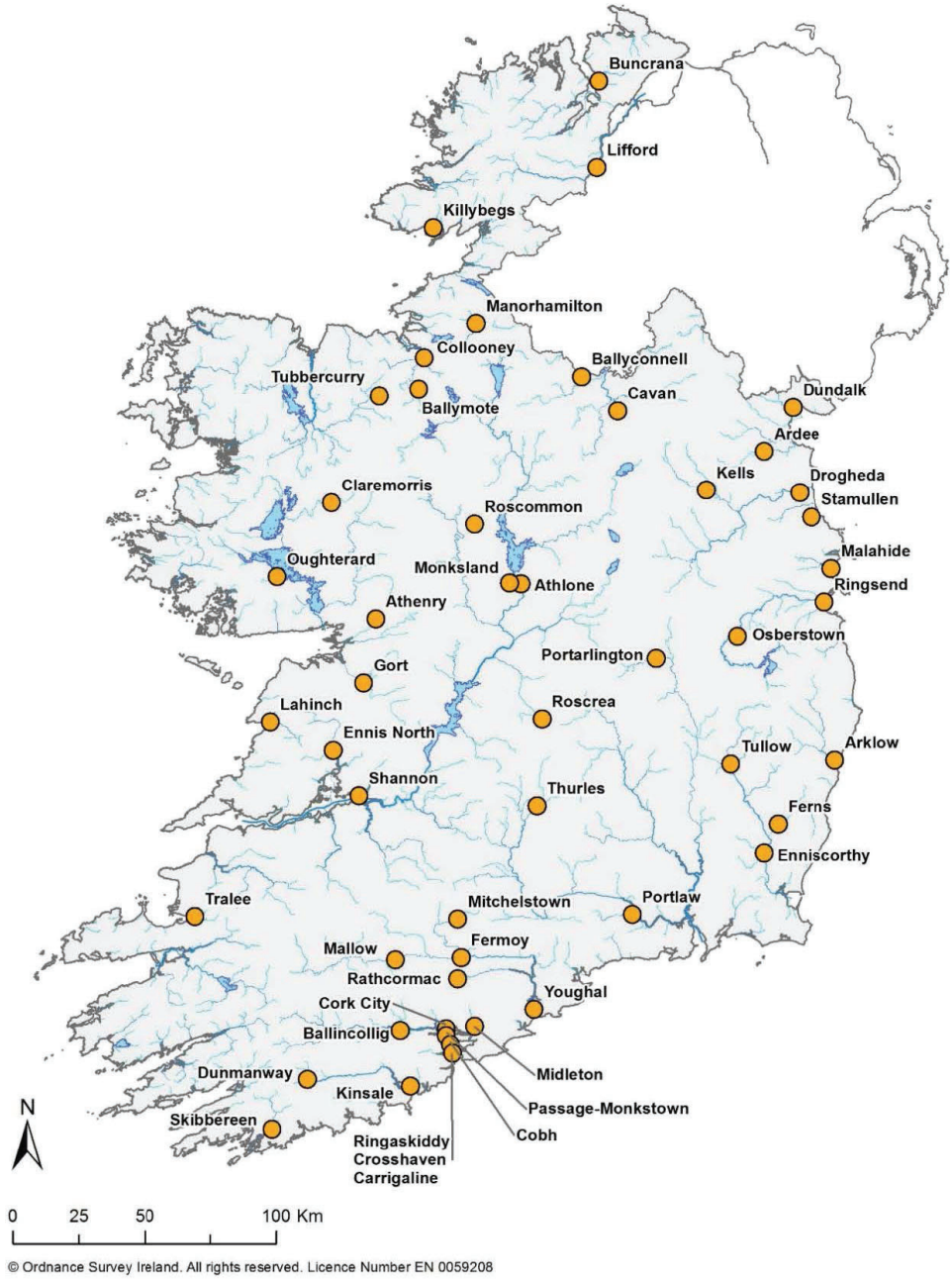
Road Goods Transported (Tonnes) by Origin and Destination, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

- Irish ports handled 50.7 million tonnes of goods in 2016, an increase of 46,000 tonnes when compared with 2015. Goods forwarded amounted to 17.0 million tonnes in 2016, a fall of 0.4% compared to the previous year, while goods received increased by 0.3% to 33.7 million tonnes. The top graphic details this distribution by the Ports in Ireland. Dublin Port accounted for 47% of all goods (tonnes) and was more than the combined total for both Shannon/Foynes and Cork. Other EMRA ports were much lower in terms of tonnes handled: Drogheda (1,223), Greenore (613), Wicklow (152) and Dundalk (43).
- In 2016, a total of 141.7 million tonnes of goods was transported by road. This was the highest level recorded since 2009 when 148.3 million tonnes were carried, but was still well below the peak figure of 299.3 million tonnes carried in 2007. The vast majority of the 141.7 million tonnes of goods transported by Irish goods vehicles in 2016 was carried out within the Republic of Ireland. National transport accounted for 94.4% (133.8 million tonnes) of the total, with international transport representing the remainder.. The bottom graphic details the origin and destination of tonnes carried between Irish regions (existing NUTS III). In total, EMRA accounted for 43% of the origin of all tonnes transported by road and 40% of all tonnes transported were destined for EMRA bound locations.
- In terms of Air Freight, Dublin Airport is by far the most important airport for both internal and external freight. In 2016, Dublin Airport handled 134,300 tonnes of freight. This was approximately 91.5% of all national air freight.

- The 'Drinking Water Report for Public Water Supplies 2016 from the EPA provides an overview of the quality of drinking water in public water supplies during 2016. It is based on the assessment of monitoring results reported to the EPA by Irish Water, and on the EPA's enforcement activities.
- On a national scale the quality of drinking water in public space remains high with microbiological compliance levels of 99.9% and then chemical cimpliance levels of 99.5%. Since 2015, there are now 4k fewer people on boil water notices than in 2015.
- Results are relatively good for the EMRA area however the Remedial Action List published by the EPA recommends 20 actions (90 in the State) to be undertaken between in 2017 and 2020: Wicklow (8), Longford (4), Meath (4), Dublin City (1), DLR (1), Laois (1) and Louth (1).
- There were a total of 52 Boil Notices and Water Restrictions in place in Public Water Supplies during 2016. Within the EMRA area there were a total of 10 during this period: Laois (2), Meath (1) and Wicklow (7).

Drinking Water Report - EPA, 2016 (EPA)

UWW not meeting EU standards in 2016



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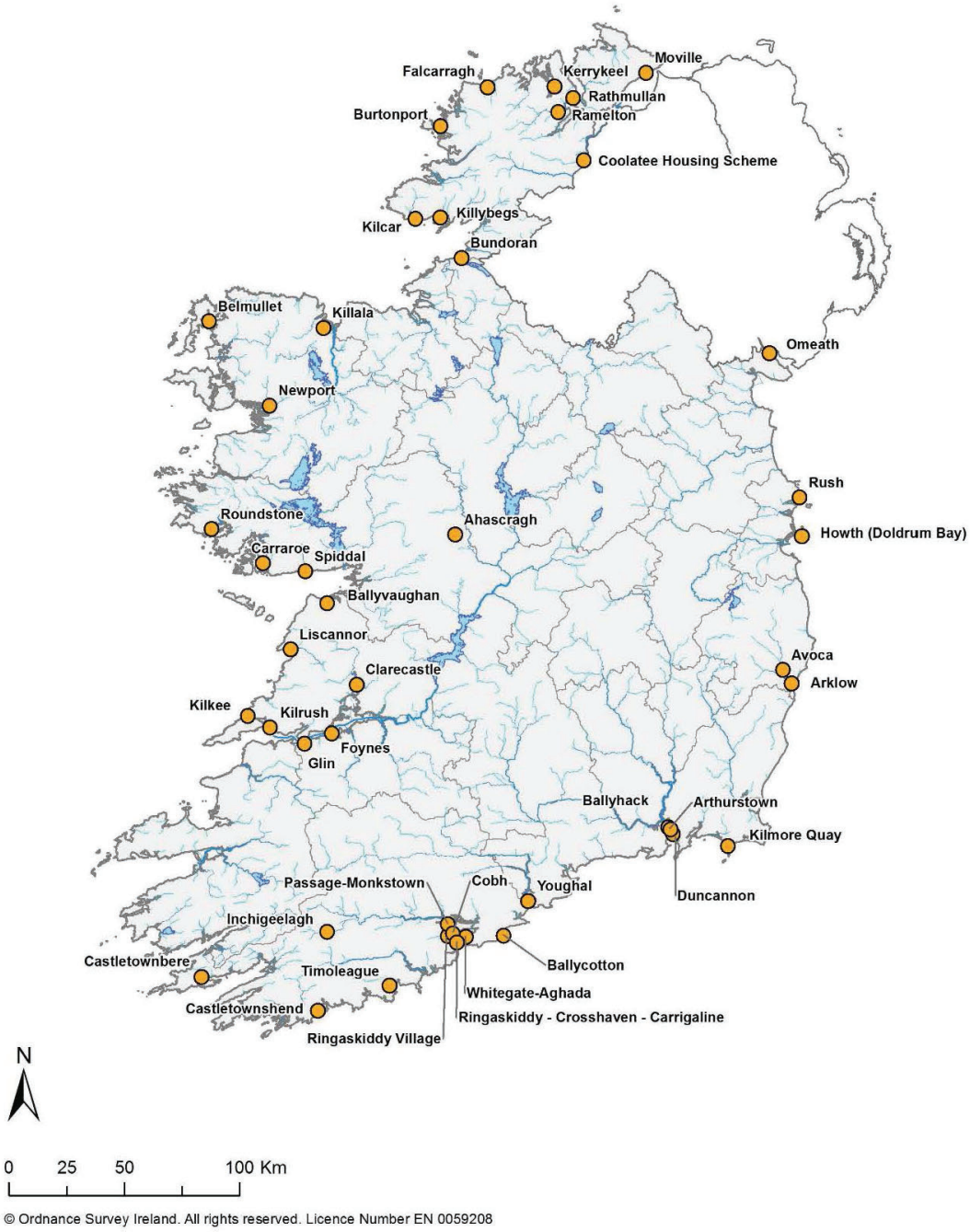
- The 'Urban Waste Water Treatment in 2016' report from the EPA provides a summary of urban waste water treatment in 2016 and identifies the most important environmental issues that must be addressed. It is based on the EPA's assessment of monitoring information provided by Irish Water, and the enforcement activities carried out by the EPA.
- In summary, waste water treatment at 50 or Ireland's 185 large urban areas did not meet EU standards. Of these, 12 urban areas have been identified in EMRA: Dundalk, Ardd, Kells, Athlone (2), Portarlington, Arklow, Osberstown, Drogheda, Stamullen, Malahide and Ringsend. This is detailed on the above map.
- A total of 148 urban areas were identified where improvements are required to resolve envirtonmental priorities. Within EMRA, 29 have been identified: Kildare (1), Laois (4), Louth (8), Meath (2), Offaly (2), Westmeath (4), Wicklow (4) and Dublin (4).

Urban Waste Water Collection and Treatment Standards, 2016

Areas Discharging Raw Sewage, 2016



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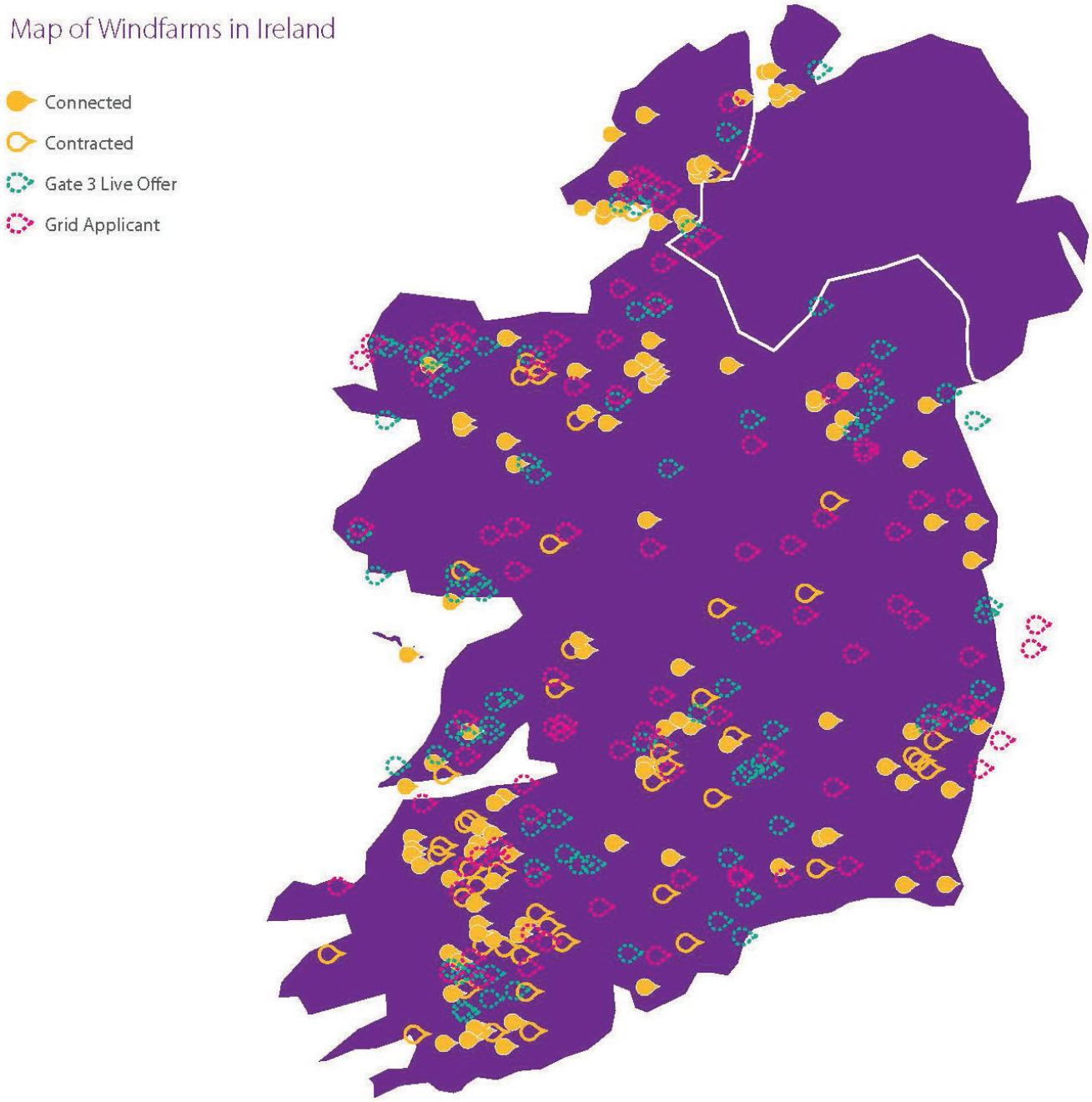
- The 'Urban Waste Water Treatment in 2016' report from the EPA provides a summary of urban waste water treatment in 2016 and identifies the most important environmental issues that must be addressed. It is based on the EPA's assessment of monitoring information provided by Irish Water, and the enforcement activities carried out by the EPA.
- There are 44 areas around Ireland where waste water is collected and released back into the environment without treatment. Untreated waste water, commonly referred to as raw sewage, can be contaminated with harmful bacteria and viruses. It can pose a threat to public health, aquatic ecosystems and the amenity value of our waters. Within EMRA, the following locations are discharging raw sewage: Omeath, Rush, Howth (Doldrum Bay), Avoca and Arklow.
- Despite the progress at some areas, there are still long delays in building many of the treatment plants needed to eliminate discharges of untreated waste water. These delays mean that 31 areas are likely to continue discharging raw sewage into 2021. Many of the projects to provide treatment are running three years behind schedule.

Urban Waste Water Collection and Treatment Standards, 2016

Wind Energy Infrastructure, 2016



- Energy derived from our indigenous renewable sources improves the security of our supply and provides a hedge against volatile imported energy prices. Wind energy is currently the largest contributing resource of renewable energy in Ireland. Given favorable developments in policy and infrastructure, Ireland can achieve deployment of between 11GW - 16GW of onshore wind and 30GW of offshore wind by 2050.
- The latest SEAI data (2016) details that there are now 203 Wind Farms in Ireland - 183 Connected and 20 Energised. The above map detail the location of all wind farms across Ireland. Within EMRA there are now 18 wind farms of various sizes from single turbines in DkIT to very large at Mount Lucas or Arklow Bank. The following detail the number of wind farms per local authority: Wicklow (6), Offaly (3), Meath (3), Louth (2), Kildare (1), Laois (1) and Dublin (2).

Wind Energy Infrastructure, 2016 (SEAI)

Water Framework Directive - Status, 2017

Water Framework Directive (WFD) Catchments within EMRA (Source: EPA & AIRO)

- In response to the increasing threat of pollution and the increasing demand from the public for cleaner rivers, lakes and beaches, the EU developed the Water Framework Directive (WFD). This Directive is unique in that, for the first time, it establishes a framework for the protection of all waters including rivers, lakes, estuaries, coastal waters and groundwater, and their dependent wildlife/habitats under one piece of environmental legislation.
- There are a total of 46 Catchments in Ireland and of these 17 are either completely or partially within the EMRA area: '06 Newry, Fane, Glyde and Dee', '07 Boyne', '08 Nanny-Delvin', '09 Liffey and Dublin Bay', '10 Ovoca and Vartry', 12 Slaney and Wexford Harbour', '14 Barrow', '15 Nore', '16 Suir', '25A Lower Shannon', '25B Lower Shannon', '25C Lower Shannon','26C Upper Shannon', '26E Upper Shannon', '26F Upper Shannon', '26G Upper Shannon' and '36 Erne'.
- The following graphics provide details on surface water quality for all 17 catchments with details on River, Lake, Transitional and Coastal Waters. Quality is graded on five categories: High, Good, Moderate, Poor and Bad. For further information on this data and access to sub-catchments please visit https://www.catchments.ie/data/

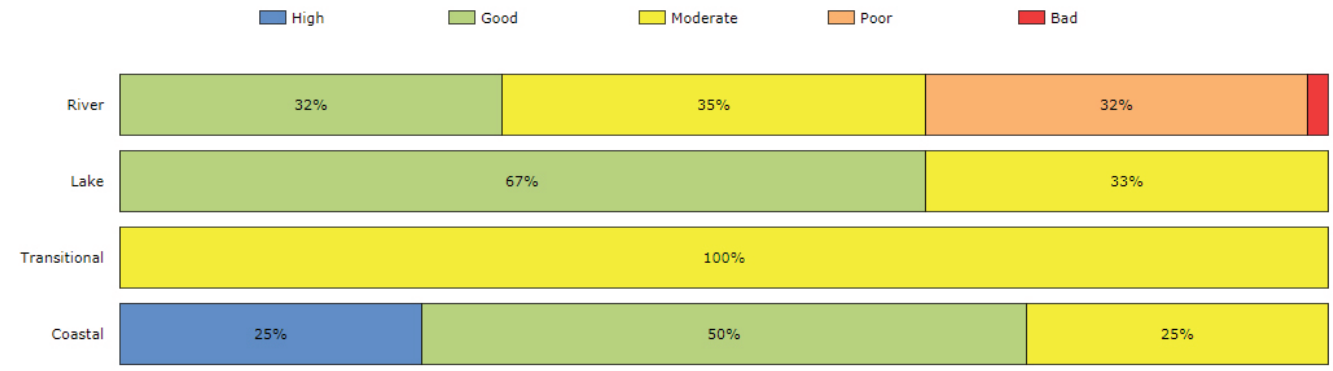
Water Framework Directive - Status, 2017

Water Framework Directive (WFD) Catchment Status - '06 Newry, Fane, Glyde and Dee', 2017 (Source: EPA)

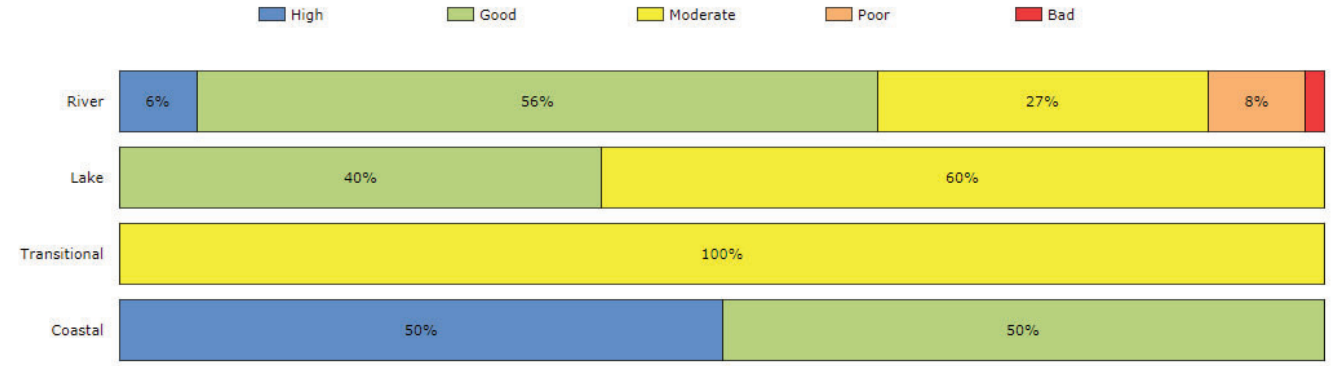
Water Framework Directive (WFD) Catchment Status - '07 Boyne', 2017 (Source: EPA)

Water Framework Directive (WFD) Catchment Status - '08 Nanny-Delvin', 2017 (Source: EPA)

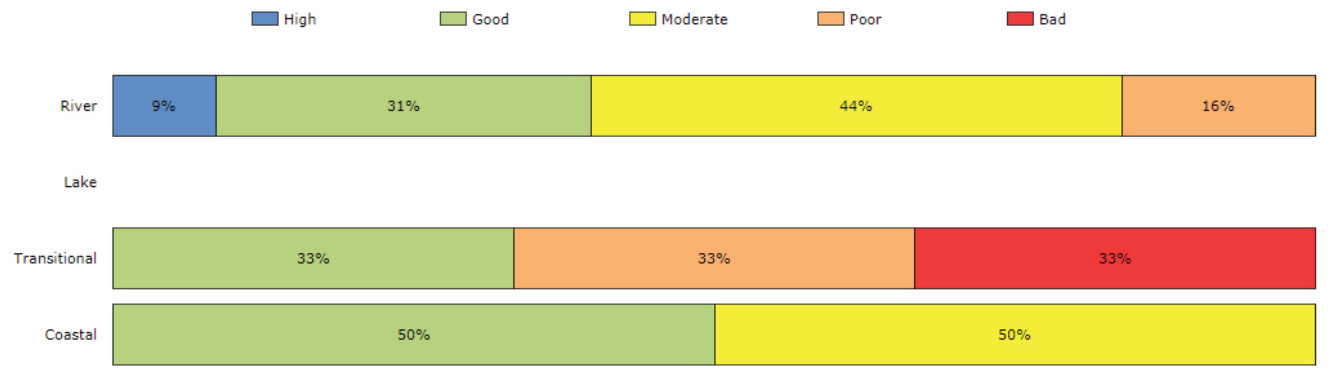
Water Framework Directive - Status, 2017



Water Framework Directive (WFD) Catchment Status - '09 Liffey and Dublin Bay', 2017 (Source: EPA)



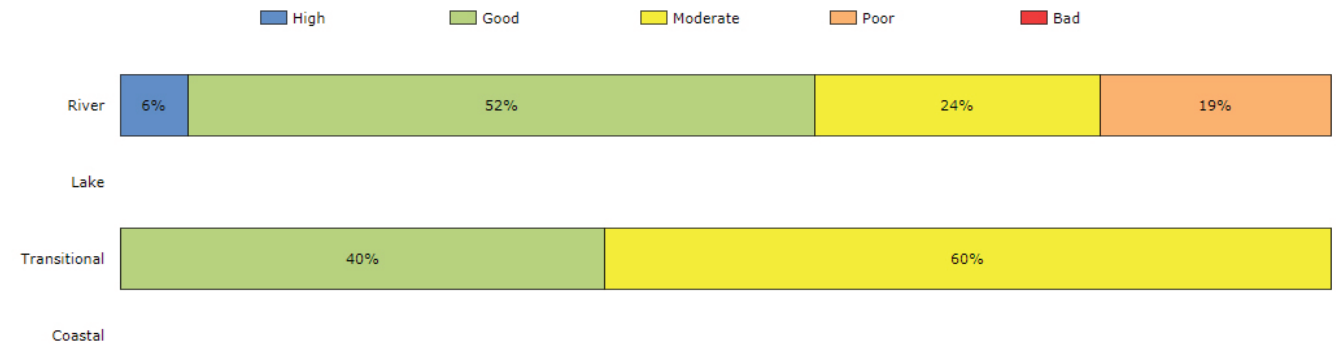
Water Framework Directive (WFD) Catchment Status - '10 Ovoca-Vartry', 2017 (Source: EPA)



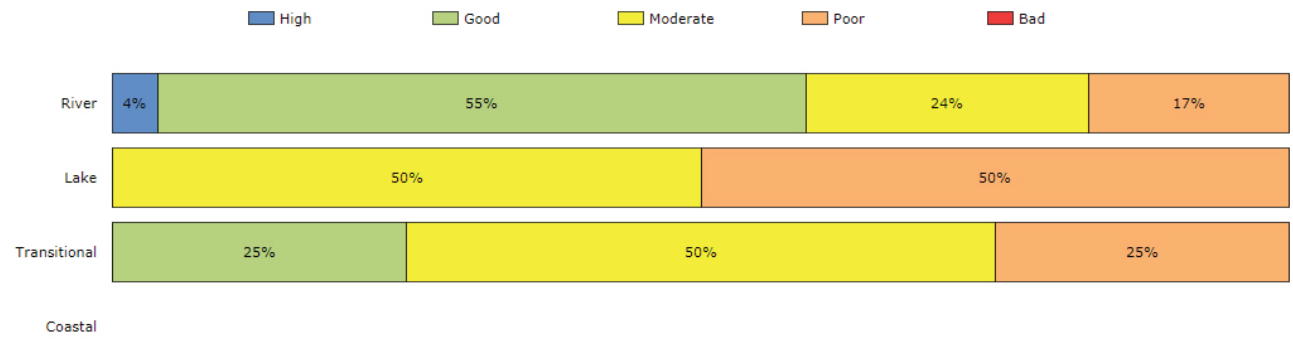
Water Framework Directive (WFD) Catchment Status - '12 Slaney and Wexford Harbour', 2017 (Source: EPA)

Water Framework Directive - Status, 2017

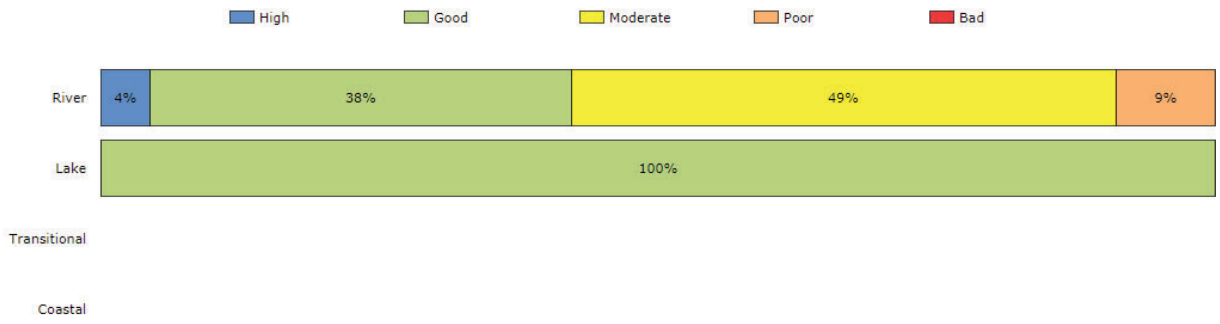
Water Framework Directive (WFD) Catchment Status - '14 Barrow', 2017 (Source: EPA)



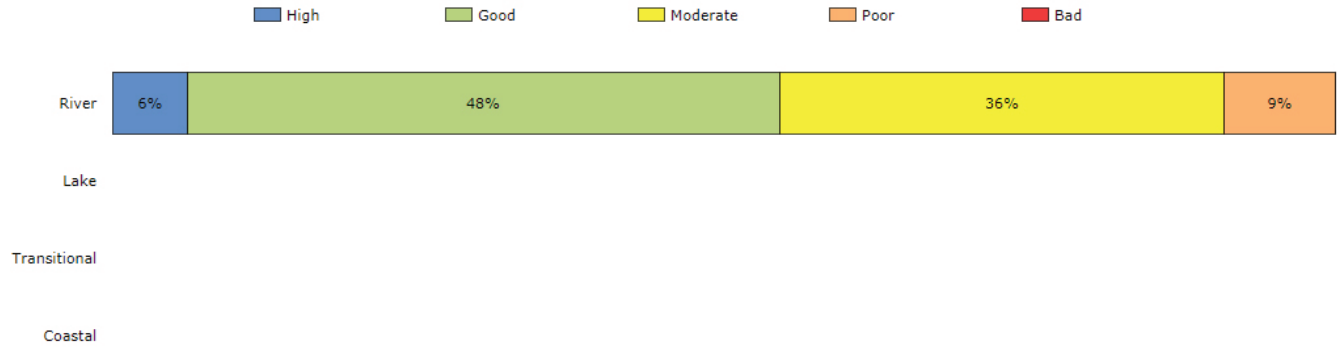
Water Framework Directive (WFD) Catchment Status - '15 Nore', 2017 (Source: EPA)



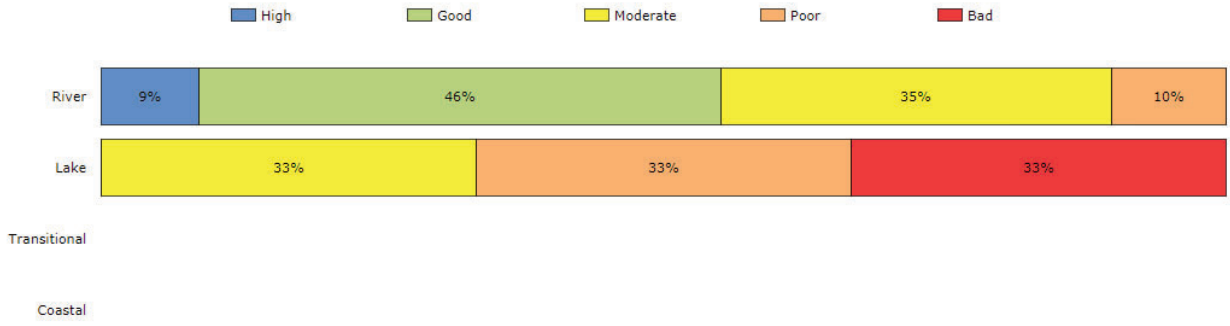
Water Framework Directive (WFD) Catchment Status - '16 Suir', 2017 (Source: EPA)



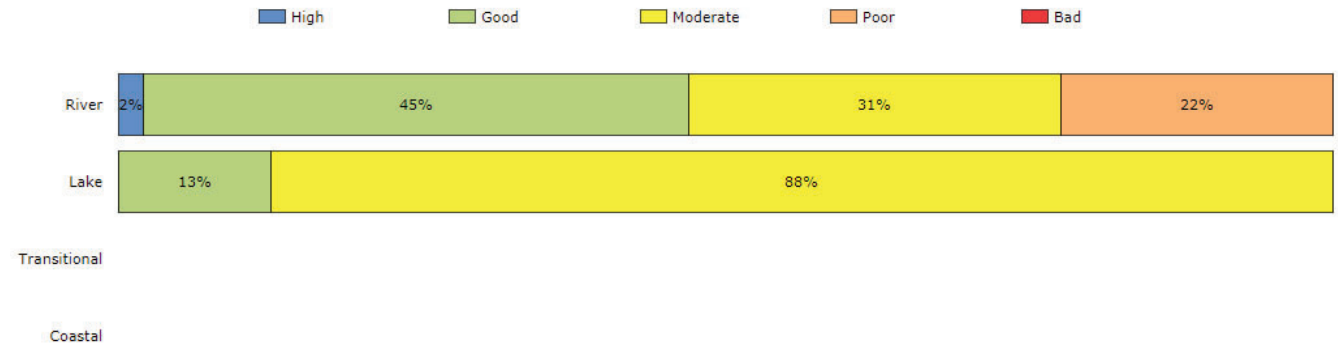
Water Framework Directive (WFD) Catchment Status - '25A Lower Shannon', 2017 (Source: EPA)



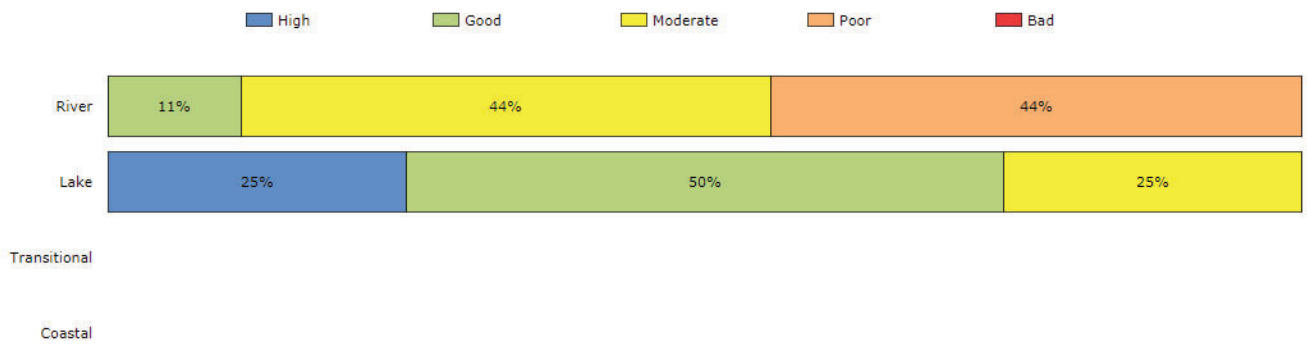
Water Framework Directive (WFD) Catchment Status - '25B Lower Shannon', 2017 (Source: EPA)



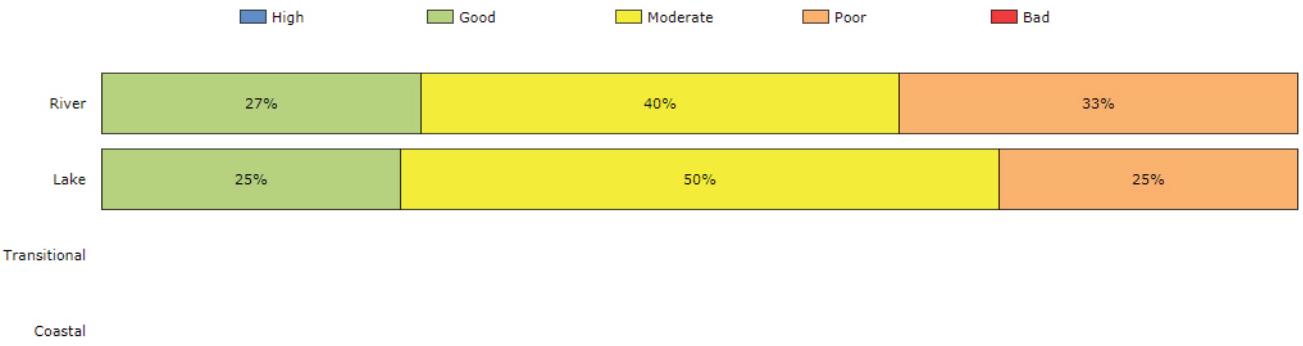
Water Framework Directive (WFD) Catchment Status - '25C Lower Shannon', 2017 (Source: EPA)



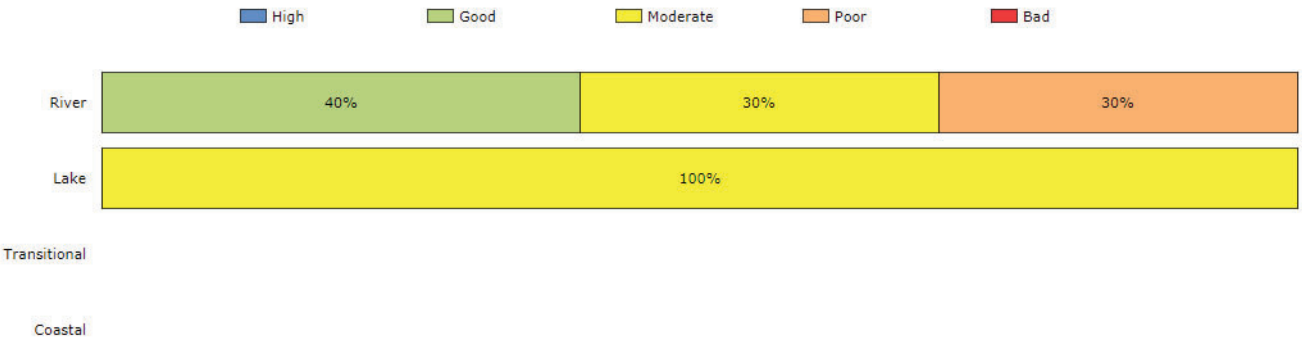
Water Framework Directive (WFD) Catchment Status - '26C Upper Shannon', 2017 (Source: EPA)



Water Framework Directive (WFD) Catchment Status - '26E Upper Shannon', 2017 (Source: EPA)



Water Framework Directive (WFD) Catchment Status - '26F Upper Shannon', 2017 (Source: EPA)



Water Framework Directive (WFD) Catchment Status - '26G Upper Shannon', 2017 (Source: EPA)

Water Framework Directive (WFD) Catchment Status - '36 Erne', 2017 (Source: EPA)

Appendix

All settlements which were designated as higher tier growth settlements in Regional Planning Guidelines (RPGs) 2010-2022 for the Greater Dublin Area (GDA), Midland and Border Region

From the RPGs for the GDA, this includes Metropolitan Consolidation Towns and Large Growth Towns I:

- Dublin City and immediate suburbs
- Swords
- Blanchardstown,
- Lucan,
- Clondalkin,
- Tallaght,
- Dundrum,
- Dún Laoghaire,
- Bray,
- Navan,
- Naas,
- Wicklow,
- Drogheda

From the Midlands RPGs, this includes the Linked Gateway and Principle towns of;

- Athlone
- Mullingar
- Tullamore
- Portlaoise
- Longford

From the Border RPGs, this includes the Gateway and Urban Strengthening Opportunity town;

- Dundalk
- Drogheda

Note: All CSO defined towns above 1,500 population and all RPG designated settlements are profiled in the sub regional profile reports prepared for each Strategic Planning Area.

Definition of settlement boundaries

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

Definition of urban/rural classification

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

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

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

Definition of Dublin Metropolitan Area:

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

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

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

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

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

The DEDs from Wicklow included in the Metropolitan Area are Bray No.1, Bray No. 2, Bray No. 3, Rathmichael, Delgany, Greystones and the following townlands in Kilmacanogue DED:
- Corrigoona Commons West.
- Corrigoona Commons East.
- Glencormick North.
- Glencormick South.
- Kilcroney.
- Wingfi eld.
- Hollybrook.
- Kilmacanogue North.
- Kilmacanogue South.
- Barchuillia Commons.

The DEDs from South Dublin excluded from the Metropolitan Area include parts of Rathcoole, Saggart, Ballinacorny and Bohernabreen comprising the townlands of Aghfarrell, Allagour, Ballinascorney (Lower and Upper), Ballymaice, Ballymorefi nn, Belgard Deer Park, Brittas (Big and Little), Calliaghstown Upper,Castlekelly, Corrageen, Cunard, Friarstown Lower, Glassamucky, Glassamucky Brakes, Glassamucky Mountain, Glassavullaun, Glenaraneen,Glendoo, Gortlum, Killakee, Lugg, Mountpelier, Mountseskin, Piperstown, Raheen, Slademore, Slievethoul and parts of the townlands of Crockaunadreenagh*, Crooksling*, Cruagh*, Ballymana, Calliaghstown Lower, Coolmine, Corbally, Jamestown (ED Whitechurch), Killinardan, Kiltalown, Lugmore*, Kiltipper, Newtown Upper, Orlagh, Redgap, Saggart, Slade, Tibradden and Woodtown.
* These townlands are more than 50% in the hinterland area.

The DEDs from Dun Laoghaire Rathdown excluded from the Metropolitan Area include parts of the DEDs of Tibradden and Glencullen comprising the townlands of Stackstown, Ticknock, Kilmashogue*, Tibradden*, Ballybrack, Glendoo, Boranaraltry, Glencullen Mountain and Brockery.
* The 230m OD line denotes the northern extent of the hinterland boundary.

Definition of Dublin City Region or 'Hinterland':

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

Note on Settlements Definition and time series comparison:

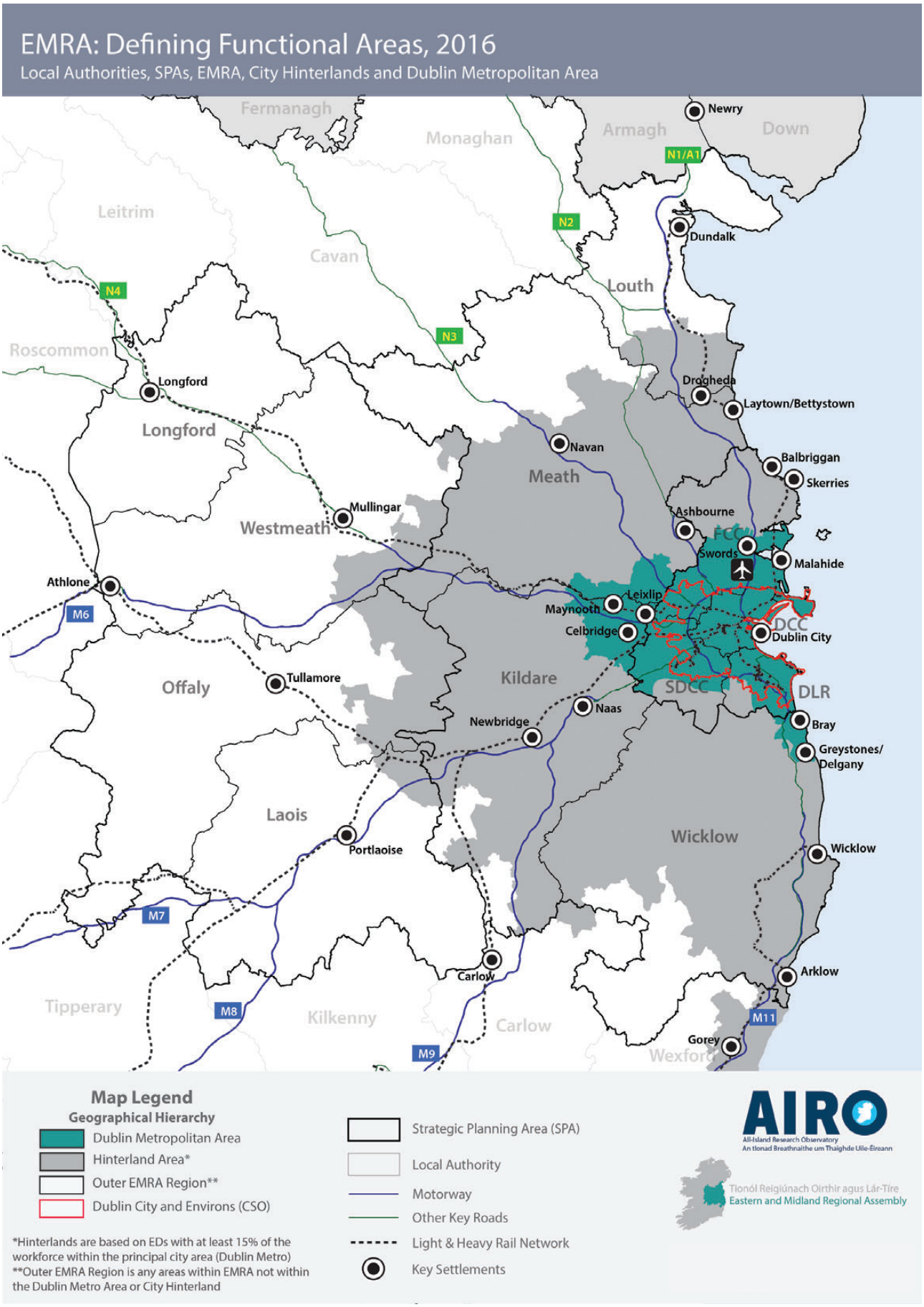
Due to changes in the settlement classification methodology between 2011 and 2016 it is not accurate to compare trends such as population trend between certain settlements. In 2011, the CSO used a combination of methodologies when it came to defining settlements.

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

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

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

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


EMRA: Defining Functional Areas, 2016
Local Authorities, SPAs, EMRA, City Hinterlands and Dublin Metropolitan Area
Fermanagh
Monaghan
Armagh
Down
Newry
N1/A1
Leitrim
N2
Cavan
Dundalk
Louth
N4
N3
Roscommon
Longford
Drogheda
Laytown/Bettystown
Longford
Navan
Meath
Balbriggan
Skerries
Mullingar
Ashbourne
Westmeath
FCC
Swords
Malahide
Athlone
Leixlip
Maynooth
M6
Celbridge
DCC
Dublin City
Tullamore
Kildare
Offaly
SDCC
DLR
Naas
Newbridge
Bray
Greystones/
Delgany
Laois
Wicklow
Portlaoise
Wicklow
M7
Arklow
Carlow
Tipperary
M8
Kilkenny
Carlow
M11
Gorey
M9
Wexford
Map Legend
Geographical Hierarchy
Dublin Metropolitan Area
Hinterland Area*
Outer EMRA Region**
Dublin City and Environs (CSO)
*Hinterlands are based on EDs with at least 15% of the workforce within the principal city area (Dublin Metro)
**Outer EMRA Region is any areas within EMRA not within the Dublin Metro Area or City Hinterland
Strategic Planning Area (SPA)
Local Authority
Motorway
Other Key Roads
Light & Heavy Rail Network
Key Settlements
AIRO
All-Island Research Observatory
An tIonad Breathnaithe um Thaighde Uile-Éireann
Tionól Reigiúnach Oirthir agus Lár-Tíre
Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly