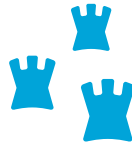




LCDC

Coiste um Fhorbairt Pobail Áitiúil
Chathair Bhaile Átha Cliath
Dublin City Local Community Development
Committee



Comhairle Cathrach
Bhaile Átha Cliath
Dublin City Council



DUBLIN CITY

LOCAL ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY PLAN

2016-2021

LOCAL ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY PLAN

2016-2021

CONTENTS

Foreword | Councillor Daithí Doolan
and Councillor Paul McAuliffe

1 Introduction and Background to the Dublin City Local Economic and Community Plan, 2016 – 2021	P 1
2 Development of the Dublin City Local Economic and Community Plan 2016 - 2021	P 7
3 Dublin in Brief	P 11
4 12 High Level Goals and Evidence Base	P 17
Appendix 1 Dublin City Local Community Development Committee Membership	P 59
Appendix 2 Economic Development and Enterprise SPC Membership	P 59
Appendix 3 LECP Advisory Steering Group	P 60
Appendix 4 Economic Working Group	P 60
Appendix 5 Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme	P 60
Appendix 6 Written submissions received, June 2015	P 60
Appendix 7 Attendance at local stakeholder workshop, 25 June 2015	P 62
Appendix 8 Attendance at national stakeholder workshop, 29 June 2015	P 63
Appendix 9 Completed questionnaires received from State agencies	P 64

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Population and population change Dublin City Council Administrative Areas, 1991 – 2011

Figure 2 Age structure, Dublin City, 2011

Figure 3 Type of household, Dublin City (%)

Figure 4 Voter Turnout, Local Elections 2014, Dublin City

Figure 5 Non-Irish population, Dublin City, 2011

Figure 6 Affluence and Deprivation, Dublin City, 2011

Figure 7 Socio-economic group, Dublin Local Authorities (%), 2011

Figure 8 Residential Land Availability Survey 2014

Figure 9 Percentage of people living in owner occupied dwellings, Dublin City, 2011

Figure 10 Percentage of people living in private rented dwellings, Dublin City, 2011

Figure 11 Percentage of people living in dwellings rented from the local authority or voluntary housing body, Dublin City, 2011

Figure 12 Dublin Office Market 2015

Figure 13 Access to broadband, Dublin City, 2011

Figure 14 Proportion of people with a disability, Dublin City, 2011

Figure 15 Creative industries, Dublin City, 2015

Figure 16 Dublin and National unemployment rate (%), 2006 - 2015

Figure 17 Employment by economic sector, selected years - Dublin 000's

Figure 18 Breakdown of male / female employment in economic growth sectors, Dublin, Q1 2015

Figure 19 Highest level of education achieved, Dublin City, 2011

Figure 20 Proportion of Dublin City population with a technical or vocational qualification up to PhD, 2011

Figure 21 Ecosystem for Entrepreneurship

Figure 22 Mode of transport for Dublin City workforce, 2011

Figure 23 Daily commuting patterns into Dublin City, 2011

Figure 24 Local and Regional Drug Task Force Areas, Dublin City

Figure 25 Percentage of people who had used an illegal drug, 2009/10

Figure 26 Dublin Performance Indicators

FOREWORD

This Local Economic and Community Plan has identified the key strategic goals that will inform the future local economic and community development of Dublin City. This plan should act as a key reference document for all publically funded-bodies and other agencies operating in the city. Over time and with agreement, it will help co-ordinate the activities of all involved, thus ensuring better results for those living, working, and investing in the city.

In identifying these goals the various people and organisations involved have been conscious of the need to both support the emerging economic recovery and to ensure that the benefits of the recovery are equitably distributed. This process has presented an opportunity to prioritise and integrate the actions of Dublin City Council and others involved in the areas of economic and community development.

We are cognisant that this plan is prepared within the existing resource limitations prevalent in our current fiscal situation. While many of the issues and priorities listed in the plan, such as infrastructural improvement, are regional or national in nature, we are advocating the delivery of these projects in order to meet the challenges that are faced by Dublin as the capital city.

Dublin City Council will actively engage with all agencies and players in pursuing the necessary investment to improve the lives of all those who work, live, invest in or visit Dublin City.

This is an action-based plan which will be the focus of the work for the Economic Development and Enterprise Strategic Policy Committee and the Local Community Development Committee in the coming years. These committees are charged with implementing and monitoring the plan.

The next 12 months will be spent collaborating with individuals and organisations in identifying further actions that will contribute to the achievement of our high-level goals.

The Local Economic and Community Plan will therefore become the cornerstone for socio-economic development in the City for the next six years.

Councillor Daithí Doolan
Chair
**Dublin City Local Community
Development Committee**

Councillor Paul McAuliffe
Chair
**Dublin City Economic
Development and Enterprise
Strategic Policy Committee**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

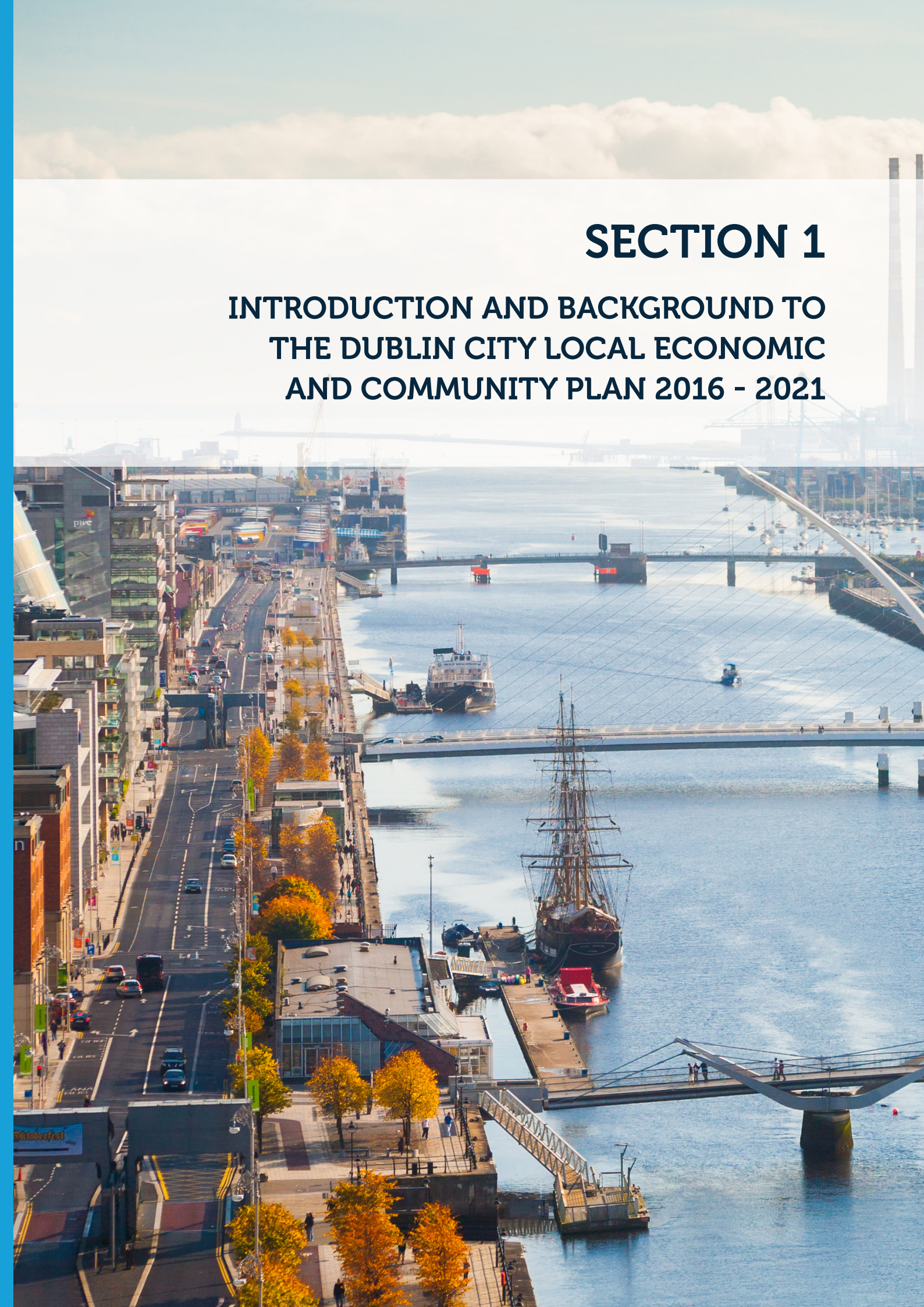
The Dublin City Local Community Development Committee and the Economic Development and Enterprise Strategic Policy Committee would like to thank Éadaoin Ní Chléirigh and Odran Reid who facilitated the consultation workshops, and Dr John FitzGerald and Dr Deiric Ó Broin who made presentations to give context at the workshops.

The two Committees would also like to thank Dr Brendan Williams, Lecturer in Urban Economics and Director of the Urban Environment Research Project at the UCD School of Architecture, Planning and Environmental Policy, the members of the Dublin City Council Economic Working Group and the team at Future Analytics Consulting for their assistance in the drafting of this Local Economic and Community Plan.

Finally, we would like to extend our gratitude to the individuals, community organisations and business representatives who took the time to lend their expertise and experiences to this Plan through attendance at consultations and written submissions.

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO THE DUBLIN CITY LOCAL ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY PLAN 2016 - 2021



INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO THE DUBLIN CITY LOCAL ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY PLAN 2016 - 2021

Vision for the Dublin City Local Economic and Community Plan 2016 – 2021

To grow and sustain a city based on principles of equality, social justice and environmental sustainability where the needs of thriving, active and engaged local communities are served by a strong local economy.

The Dublin City Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP) 2016 – 2021 sets out 12 high-level goals for the six-year lifetime of the Plan¹. These priorities and goals were set through consultation with members of the public, local community organisations and businesses and with elected representatives of Dublin City Council (DCC), and the context and rationale for each goal have been established through examination of relevant national and local statistical evidence (see Section 4).

The specific objectives and actions for the achievement of the goals will be outlined and monitored on an annual basis. The 2016 Action Plan contains actions to be carried out in 2016 by relevant Dublin City Council departments singly or in conjunction with named organisations, members of the Local Community Development

Committee (LCDC) and Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme (SICAP) Implementers.

The actions set out are dependent on budget provisions and resource allocations for 2016.

During this, the first year of the LECP, Dublin City Council, the LCDC and the Economic Development and Enterprise Strategic Policy Committee (SPC) will monitor the progress made in the 2016 Action Plan, including the identification of any gaps or duplications in activity that may exist. Work will be carried out in 2016 to develop actions for 2017 that will capture the activity of other public and publically-funded bodies. To this end, some key overarching actions for Dublin City Council, the LCDC and the SPC for 2016 are as follows:

- Continue to develop and update the publicly available socio-economic profile of the City, with further analysis carried out to inform actions for 2017.
- Identify, within the monitoring function of the LCDC and SPC, any gaps, overlaps or areas for potential collaboration between relevant service providers to ensure the optimum use of resources.

¹ The 12 high-level goals for the Dublin City LECP are not numbered according to priority.

- In-depth engagement with local communities and community and voluntary organisations to establish more local priorities and actions relevant to the six-year goals. Participation will include representatives of groups protected under equality legislation and people living in, or at risk of, poverty.
- Engage with public and publicly-funded bodies not represented on the LCDC/Economic Development and Enterprise SPC to agree strategic priorities and actions to be included in the Action Plan for 2017 and subsequent years.
- Further examination of suggestions for actions received as part of the consultation process on the high-level goals.
- Devise a plan of work for the LCDC to draw on the experience, expertise and resources of the combined membership of the LCDC.
- Develop and maintain a working relationship between the LCDC and the Economic Development and Enterprise SPC through the LECP Advisory Steering Group.
- Work with the relevant agencies to develop the Dublin Region Action Plan for Jobs.
- The Core Strategy and objectives of the Dublin City Development Plan, including any environmental-related policies and objectives
- Any other City Development Plan provisions responsible for the protection and management of the environment including environmental sensitivities.

Dublin City Local Economic and Community Plan 2016 - 2021

Local Government Reform in Ireland

A key purpose of local government, as stated in Putting People First, Action Programme for Local Government (2012) is to 'promote the well-being and quality of life of citizens and communities'. Following a national programme of local government reform initiated in 2012 with the publication of Putting People First and enacted in the Local Government Reform Act, 2014, the community, local and economic development functions of local authorities have been expanded and given renewed focus.

One of the measures of local government reform requires each local authority across the State to develop a Local Economic and Community Plan which will identify and implement actions to strengthen and develop the economic and community dimensions of the local authority area over a six-year period. The bodies jointly tasked with developing, implementing and monitoring the LECP are the Dublin City Local Community Development Committee and the Economic Development and Enterprise Strategic Policy Committee.

Implementation of the LECP shall be consistent with the following:

- The Regional Planning Guidelines or Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (whichever is in place)

The Dublin City Local Community Development Committee

The Dublin City LCDC, established in 2014, is a statutory body with membership drawn from Dublin City Council, other State agencies, the community and voluntary sector and the private sector (see Appendix 1 for a list of the members of the LCDC). The LCDC meets on a regular basis and is responsible for:

- The preparation, implementation, monitoring and review of the community element of the LECF
- Co-ordinating, planning and overseeing local and community development funding, namely the Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme
- Bringing a more joined-up approach to the implementation of local and community development programmes and interventions
- Ensuring a focus on learning and feedback, enhancing the links between service delivery and policy development
- Pursuing opportunities for additional funding for the area

The Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme

SICAP is the successor programme to the Local and Community Development Programme. It commenced nationally on 01 April 2015 and the current programme will run until December 2017. It aims to reduce poverty and to promote social inclusion and equality with a focus on disadvantaged areas and a number of target groups at risk of social exclusion. The programme has three broad goals: community development; education and training; employment and self-employment.

In Dublin City, delivery of the programme in five areas of the City was put to a competitive tendering process and is now being delivered by the five successful tendering organisations (see Appendix 3 for the five SICAP areas ('Lots') and Programme Implementers).



Dublin City Public Participation Network

An additional new structure relevant to the landscape of local government reform and alignment with local development is the Public Participation Network (PPN). The Dublin City PPN will be the main vehicle through which community representatives can participate in local decision-making structures such as the Strategic Policy Committees of the City Council, the Local Community Development Committee, Joint Policing Committees and other bodies.

There are now more than 500 organisations registered with the Dublin City PPN under three strands: Community and Voluntary; Social Inclusion and Environment. A Secretariat for the PPN was elected at the first plenary meeting of the Network in May 2015.

Economic Development and Enterprise Strategic Policy Committee

The Economic Development and Enterprise Strategic Policy Committee is one of seven SPC's established in Dublin City Council, and is tasked with proposing and debating alternative relevant policies, and advising the Council accordingly. The Economic Development and Enterprise SPC has 15 members: 10 elected members of Dublin City Council, and five additional external sectoral representatives (see Appendix 2 for a list of members of the SPC). The implementation and monitoring of the economic components of the LECP is to be undertaken by this SPC.

Role of the LECP Advisory Steering Group

An Advisory Steering Group was formed in September 2014 to oversee the drafting of a single, integrated Local Economic and Community Plan. The Advisory Steering Group is made up of members of the LCDC and the SPC, together with Dublin City Council staff responsible for providing administrative support to the two committees. The specific remit of the Advisory Steering Group includes:

- The development of the socio-economic profile and high-level goals
- Arrangement and management of the consultation process for the community and economic elements of the LECP
- Management of communications with other stakeholders in the LECP process (Regional Assembly, Regional Economic Forum)
- Ensuring clarity as to who will lead / co-ordinate each action of the LECP
- Ensuring consistency with the Dublin City Development Plan and the Regional Planning Guidelines / Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy
- Advising and assisting on implementation and monitoring arrangements for the LECP

Role of the Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly

The establishment of the Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly in January 2015 included provision for the role of the Assembly in the consideration of the Local Economic and Community Plans of local authorities within their functional area. The role of the Assembly relates to the consistency of the LECP:

- With the core strategy and objectives of the Dublin City Development Plan
- With any regional spatial and economic strategy
- Between the community and economic elements of the Plan



SECTION 2

DEVELOPMENT OF THE DUBLIN CITY LOCAL ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY PLAN 2016 – 2021



DEVELOPMENT OF THE DUBLIN CITY LOCAL ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY PLAN 2016-2021

Strategic Environmental Assessment / Appropriate Assessment

Requirements for Strategic Environmental Assessment are established by the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive² and transposing Regulations³. A Draft Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening Report has been prepared which has been informed by a submission made by the Environmental Protection Agency. The conclusion of the Strategic Environmental Assessment screening process is that Strategic Environmental Assessment is not required.

Requirements for Appropriate Assessment are established by the Habitats Directive⁴ and transposing Regulations⁵. The conclusion of the Appropriate Assessment screening process for this LECP is that further ('Stage 2') Appropriate Assessment is not required.

Staged Approach to the LECP

The Dublin City LECP was developed in several stages, in accordance with the final Guidelines on Local Economic and Community Plans issued by the Minister for the Environment, Community and Local Government in January 2015.

Stage 1 Evidence-based decision making - Preparation of a socio-economic profile and draft high-level goals

In the initial stage of the development of the LECP a socio-economic profile of the administrative area of Dublin City Council was commissioned. Each of some 70 social and economic indicators examined in the profile of the City were chosen to inform the high-level goals of the six-year Local Economic and Community Plan and the subsequent objectives and actions to be carried out by the local authority and relevant partners. The data will also provide a benchmark for evaluating the impact of these actions over time.

The socio-economic profile of the City will be used to inform policy at all levels in Dublin City Council. The report of the socio-economic profile and the associated background data have been made publicly available and, as such, will be a valuable

² Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of Ministers, of 27th June 2001, on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment

³ Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 435 of 2004) as amended by European Communities (Environmental Assessment of Certain Plans and Programmes) (Amendment) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 200 of 2011).

⁴ Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21st May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora

⁵ European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 477 of 2011)

resource for citizens, communities and decision-makers across the city as well as regionally and nationally. In addition to the socio-economic profile, a desk-based review of relevant national and European policy was carried out, the purpose of which was to ensure consistency between the LECP and local and national plans, strategies and policies.

In the first quarter of 2015, the Dublin City LCDC, the Economic Development and Enterprise SPC and Dublin City Council elected representatives participated in four workshops to establish draft high-level goals for public consultation. The goals were identified on the basis of the work of Councillors and committee members on the ground in communities across Dublin City. The identification of goals was further evidenced by examination of the socio-economic profile of Dublin City, including statistics relating to key social, demographic and economic indicators.

Arising from these workshops and through the work of the LECP Advisory Steering Group, 12 high-level goals were prepared for public and stakeholder consultation.

Stage 2 Public and Stakeholder Consultation

The 12 draft high-level goals for the City for the six-year lifetime of the LECP were put to formal public and stakeholder consultation during the month of June 2015. Documentation was provided in Irish and English and submissions in either language were invited from all members of the public and interested organisations. The public consultation was advertised in the Irish Times, the Herald, online Irish language newspaper, Tuairisc, and in the

Dublin City Gazette. Several media outlets including The Journal, Dublin City FM and Near FM gave additional coverage to the public consultation process. The Dublin City Council web unit promoted the public consultation on the Dublin City Council website and via social media channels. Each of the five Dublin City Council Area Committees was briefed on the consultation process and members were invited to make submissions and to encourage constituents to do likewise.

The 500 member organisations of the Dublin City Public Participation Network and more than 100 community and voluntary organisations, representative bodies and public sector organisations were directly invited to make written submissions. Members of the LCDC and SPC also directly canvassed submissions from within their networks.

Written submissions could be made via email, by post or online on Dublin City Council's public consultation site, Citizen Space. A total of 87 written submissions to the LECP were received by the deadline, broken down as follows:

- 40 not-for-profit organisations
- 23 private individuals
- 12 State / semi-State bodies
- 5 elected representatives (4 Dublin City Councillors and 1 TD)
- 7 business / business representative organisations

In addition to written submissions, two stakeholder consultation sessions were held in June. More than 50 local community, voluntary and business organisations attended a consultation session on 25 June 2015. The session asked participants to give specific input on each of the 12 draft high-level goals as well as to make observations on the 12 high-level goals as a whole.

On 29 June 2015 some 22 State agencies attended a workshop; 13 State bodies responded to a pre-consultation questionnaire, outlining relevant elements of their strategies, which were used as a tool to design the session. The session asked participants to comment on the 12 high-level goals and to discuss how the State agency they represented could contribute to, or play a part in, the Dublin City LECP, notwithstanding their national remit.

Following a review by the LECP Advisory Steering Group of the contributions made at the consultation sessions and of written submissions received, a set of 12 revised high-level goals were drafted for approval by the LCDC and SPC.

The 12 high-level goals were presented at a joint meeting of the LCDC and SPC on 14 July 2015. Following discussion and some amendments, the 12 high-level goals were formally adopted by each committee.

Stage 3 *Development of objectives and actions*

Objectives and actions for the 2016 Action Plan were gathered from relevant DCC departments, LCDC members and SICAP Programme Implementers.

The two documents that form the Dublin City LECP (6-year strategy document and 2016 Action Plan) were sent to all Dublin City Council elected members, the LCDC and the Economic Development and Enterprise SPC on 14 October 2015 and an information session on the material was held on 15 October in Council Chambers, City Hall. Members were invited to submit written comments and suggestions on the 6-year strategy document and specific elements of the Action Plan.

Six written submissions were received by the Advisory Steering Group and these were presented to a joint meeting of the LCDC and SPC on 22 October. Following discussion, the draft LECP was agreed, with amendments, by the LCDC and SPC at the meeting on 22 October.

Stage 4 *Finalise Plan*

The draft Dublin City LECP was submitted to the November meeting of the Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly and it was agreed at that meeting that the draft plan was consistent with the core strategy and the objectives of the Dublin City Development Plan 2011 - 2017, with the Greater Dublin Area Regional Planning Guidelines 2010 - 2022 and that the draft plan demonstrated consistency between the community and economic objectives.

On 07 December, Dublin City Council considered and adopted the Plan.



SECTION 3

DUBLIN IN BRIEF

DUBLIN IN BRIEF

A Snapshot of Dublin City

Dublin City Council is the largest local authority in Ireland, covering an area that stretches from Donaghmede in the north-east to Terenure in the south of the City and bordered by the Phoenix Park to the west and Dublin Bay to the east.

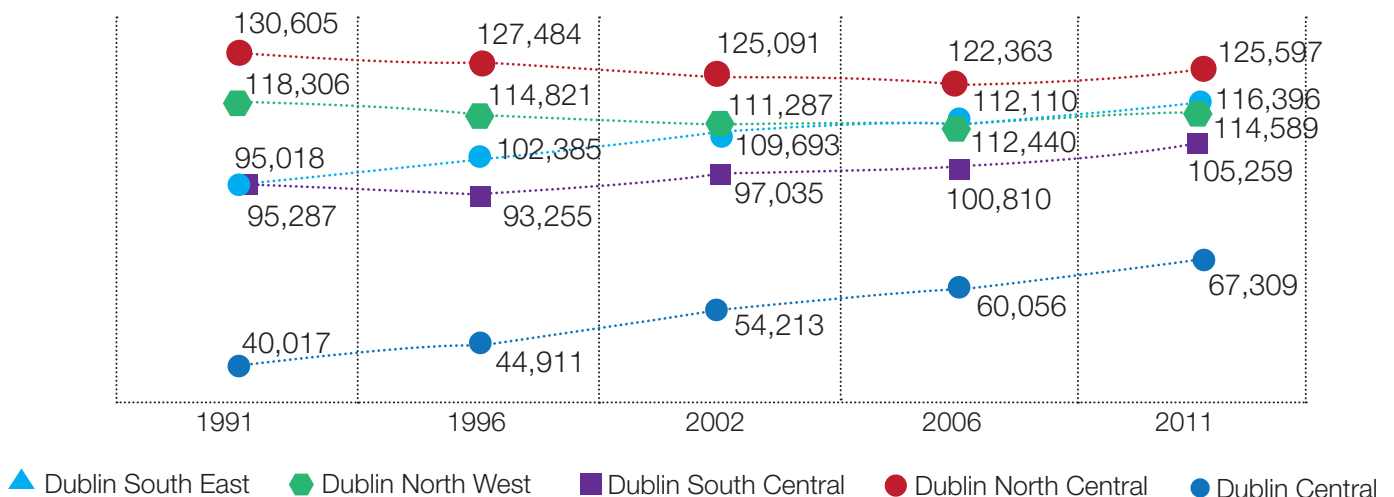
The political, cultural and economic capital of Ireland, Dublin City is home to some 527,612 people (Census 2011) and host to many workers, students and visitors on a daily basis. Preliminary figures estimate that population growth in the Dublin region accelerated significantly in the 2014 to 2015 period, with an increase in population of 30,000 forecast. These figures will be revised following the publication of the 2016 Census of Population.

Population and population change

In the 20-year period from 1991 to 2011 the population of Dublin City increased by 10 per cent compared to a larger increase in the State population over the same period of 30 per cent and a population growth of some 79 per cent in Fingal County. Kildare, Meath and Wicklow had increases of 72, 75 and 41 per cent respectively.

Additionally, the increase has not been uniform across the City (see Figure 1). In fact, during that 20-year period the area of the City that lies between the Canals saw a population increase of 62 per cent while the population of the rest of the City declined slightly (-1%) with many electoral divisions seeing a loss of population. This reflects the high level of apartment building in the inner city from the late 1980s onwards. Given strong national and regional increases in population in this period, this loss of population is notable. Almost half of the 162 Electoral Districts in Dublin City Council saw population decline.

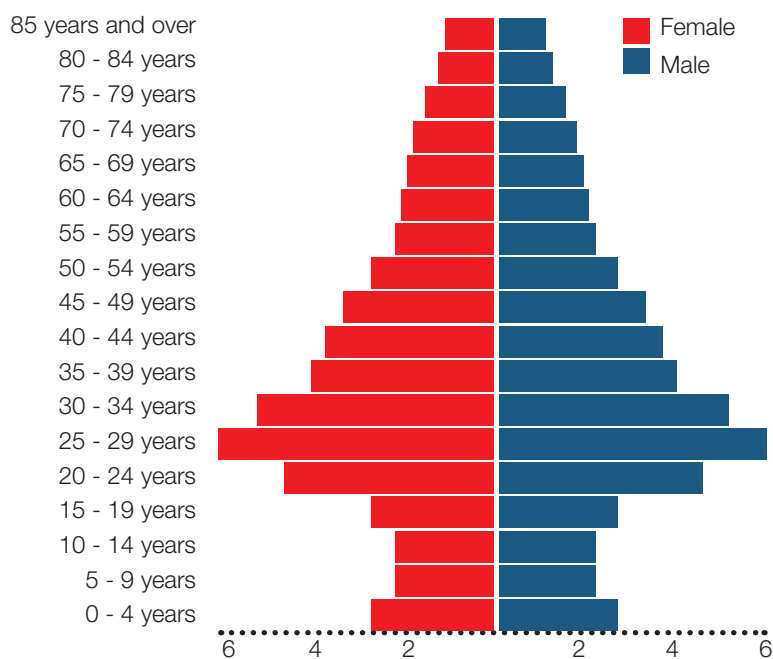
Figure 1: Population and population change Dublin City Council Administrative Areas, 1991 – 2011



Age structure of Dublin City

In 2011, a relatively large proportion (32%) of the population of Dublin City was in the 20 – 34 year age group, making Dublin a young city, often referred to as a key strength in attracting investment and labour into the city. However, the proportion of children (0 - 14 years) living in Dublin City was relatively low at 15 per cent, compared with 24.2 per cent in neighbouring Fingal and a State average of 21.3 per cent. The population pyramid of Dublin City in Figure 2 shows the population bulge of people in their 20s and 30s with a drop off at family formation stage. This raises the question of whether the city is equipped for family friendly living and what can be done to improve the urban offering for families with children. The benefits of attracting families with children to live in city centre areas are manifold and include economic growth and an important source of tax revenue, in addition to increased urban diversity, civic engagement, meaningful personal relationships, neighbourhood stability and vigilance and reduced urban sprawl (Alves, 2013).

Figure 2: Age structure, Dublin City (%), 2011



Source: CSO, Census 2011

Emigration balanced by in-migration

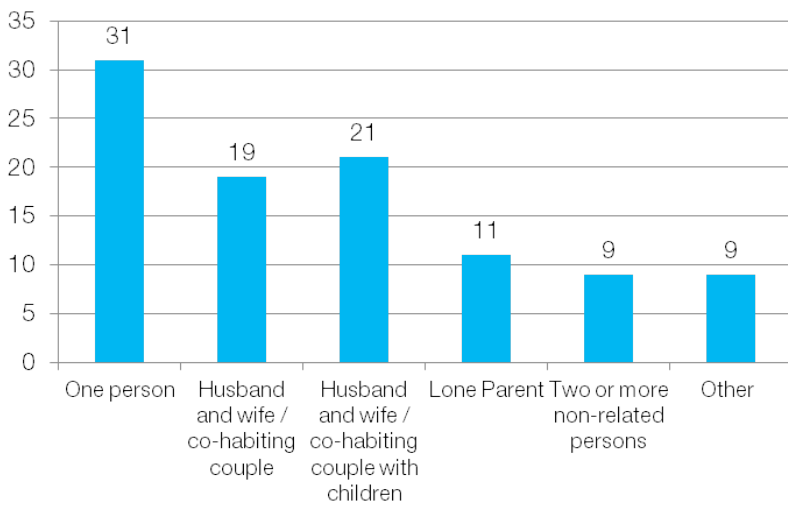
Given the severity of the recent economic downturn, many commentators had calculated that mass emigration had returned over the census period. However, the 2011 Census figures show in fact that there was net positive in-migration of 122,292 in the period 2006-2011. This does not infer that there was no migration out of the country but that more people moved into Ireland than left it over the five-year Census period. The years 2010 – 2012 demonstrate the emergence of net emigration for the first time since the mid-1990's.

Households and families in Dublin City

In 2011 there were 500,000 people living in 208,008 private households in Dublin City. The remainder of the population and visitors to the city present on the night of the Census were spread across 708 communal establishments.

The Census 2011 figures also show that some 31 per cent of households in Dublin City were one-person households as compared with 17 per cent in Fingal and South Dublin and 23 per cent in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (see Figure 3). The proportion of single-person households in Dublin City is relatively low when compared with EU cities of similar population size. For example Antwerp, Manchester and Nice have proportions of single-person households of 45, 43 and 40 per cent respectively. Other large EU cities have notably higher proportions such as 55 per cent in both Amsterdam and Berlin (Eurostat, 2012).

Figure 3: Type of household, Dublin City (%), 2011



Source: CSO, Census 2011

In 2011 some 11 per cent of households (or 22 per cent of families) in Dublin City were headed by a lone parent, the vast majority of whom (88%) were women. The link between lone parenthood and poverty has been well documented in poverty research. In 2013, the EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU SILC) found that lone parent households experienced higher at risk of poverty rates (31.7%), deprivation rates (63.2%) and consistent poverty rates (23%) than any other type of household.

Again according to Census 2011, the average household size in Dublin City was 2.40 compared with 2.73 for the Greater Dublin Area. Average household size in the State has fallen from 3.14 in 1996 to 2.73 in 2011.

These demographic trends can be viewed as the starting point for consideration of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges facing the city and its people in the coming period. According to Williams et al (2012), critical issues arising include:

Age structure

It has been suggested that Ireland’s relatively young population may result in some competitive advantage over the medium term. This is based on the fact that Ireland will have a proportionately greater working-age population than other EU countries with consequently less pressure on pensions and services for older people.

Although the population of Ireland is on average younger than other EU countries, medium- and longer-term planning for an ageing population is important. As the population ages over the next few decades, this will have implications in the following areas:

- The amount and type of health services
- The cost of funding health services
- Pension funding
- Technologies for assisted living and universal design
- Housing markets and wealth distribution
- Family support structures and community care

These issues are already being examined by, among others, Age Friendly Ireland and by the Centre for Ageing Research and Development in Ireland, and Dublin City Council has committed to developing an age-friendly city. While an ageing population structure presents challenges, it also presents social and economic opportunities.

Sprawl and dispersion

The evidence from a number of sources shows that Dublin has a sprawl-type urban and regional settlement pattern, that is, one which is based on low-density housing and high car-dependency. The 2011 Census confirms that a pattern of population dispersal has continued even during the recession. This presents challenges with regard to:

- Provision of infrastructure
- Provision of social services
- Complex commuting patterns and accessibility
- Energy costs

Local Government remit in Ireland

Local Government in Ireland has a limited level of independence from central government as financial autonomy remains restricted and decision-making on key priorities is still often relatively centralised. A key legacy issue of the recent financial crisis is the lack of investment in social and community infrastructure. Ownership of budget decisions at local level offers the potential to uncover new and innovative solutions to local funding. As a sector, local government will need to be practical in balancing the efficient collection of charges against the reality of the current economic situation.

Working collaboratively through the LECP process

There are many examples of inter-agency work happening across the City - the willingness of organisations across the community and voluntary, business and public sectors to engage with the LECP process has further demonstrated this openness to working together. During 2016, enhanced cooperation between the bodies responsible for the implementation of the LECP, and other agencies with a remit for local economic and community development, will provide for shared strategies and implementation with a mechanism for monitoring and evaluation.

However, the on-going issue of conflicting boundaries or geographical areas of remit of various public bodies and programmes of work for example Dublin City Council; Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme; An Garda Síochána; the Health Service Executive; Children and Young People's Services Committees; Local Drug and Alcohol Task Forces; the Education Training Board / City of Dublin Youth Services Board and the Department of Social Protection can make inter-agency work or collaboration challenging and data-gathering and comparative analysis difficult.

Public procurement opportunities

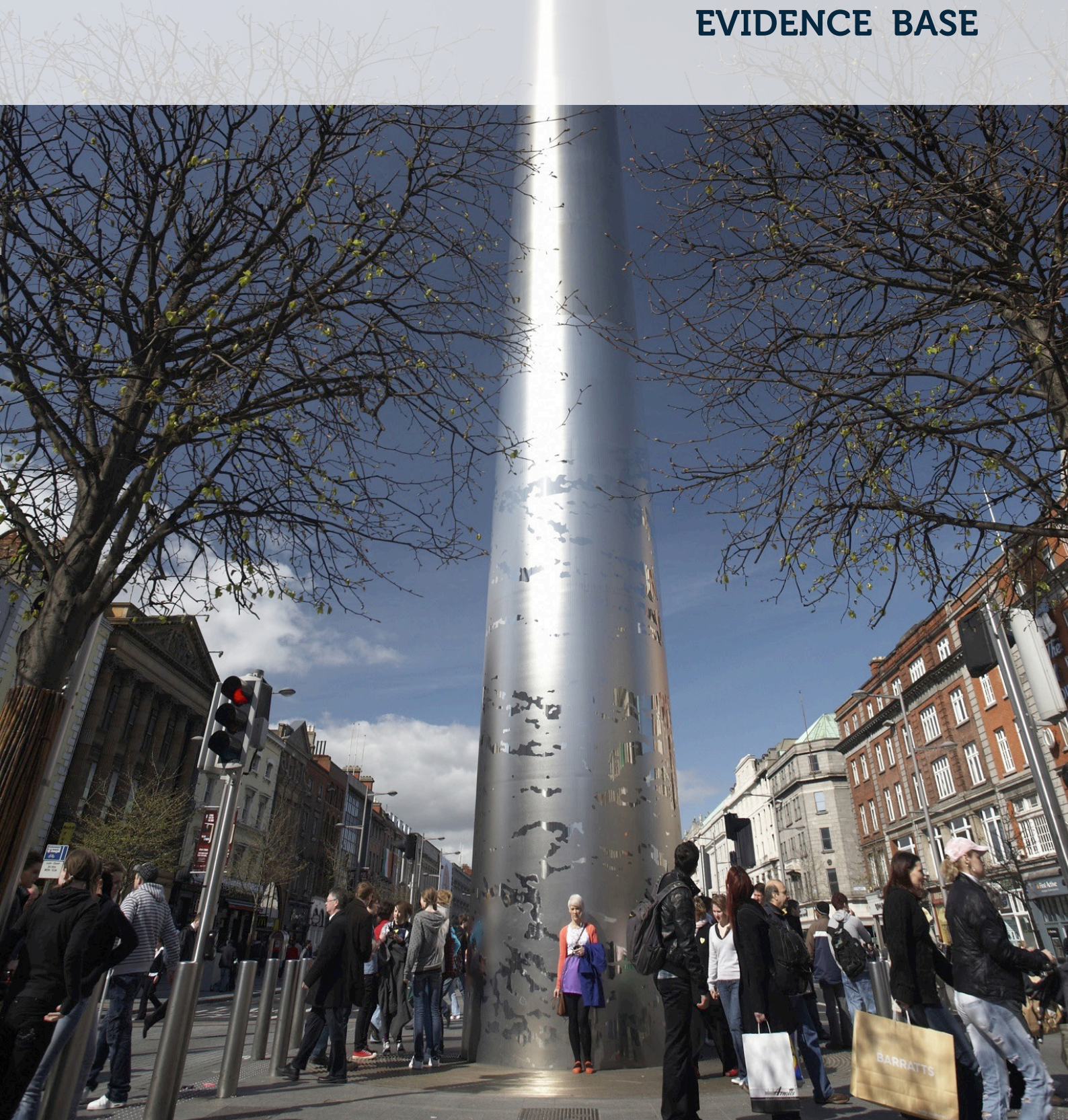
One of the current key developments in the city, the Dublin Institute of Technology Grangegorman Campus represents good practice examples in the area of using public procurement as a resource for social or community benefit. The voluntary Grangegorman Labour and Learning Forum has worked with the Grangegorman Development Agency to develop a Grangegorman Employment Charter to ensure that the local community benefits from employment opportunities arising from the project during construction phase

and in the operation of the new campus. Likewise, Grangegorman Development Agency has given due consideration to the impact on the local communities of the increased number of students expected to live in the area in their report 'Studentificaton'.



SECTION 4

12 HIGH-LEVEL GOALS AND EVIDENCE BASE



12 HIGH-LEVEL GOALS AND EVIDENCE BASE



1

Ensure that all residents and visitors, regardless of social or cultural background, feel a sense of ownership and engagement with the City, feel safe in their communities and are welcome to fully participate in the community, social, cultural, business and political life of the City.



2

Work in partnership with communities to promote social inclusion, tackle poverty and disadvantage, and promote participation, empowerment and positive social change.



3

Support the adequate provision of a range of mixed-tenure, affordable, adaptable housing and work spaces that are fit for purpose in economically, socially and culturally mixed and sustainable neighbourhoods.



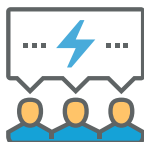
4

Put in place the infrastructure that positions Dublin as a safe, environmentally sustainable, vibrant, diverse and attractive place to live, work, visit and invest in by planning and providing for balanced and sustainable social and economic development, catering for a growing population.



5

Provide and protect a range of public, safe and affordable amenities, activities and facilities that are relevant and accessible to people of all ages and abilities and that contribute to the health and well-being of all.



6

Maximise opportunities and support for the creative industries and cultural and artistic sectors to develop. Promote the Irish language and access to cultural experiences for all through the provision of diverse cultural artistic programming.

**7**

Identify and support the growth sectors such as tourism, technology, food chain, education, retail and green business that will create, sustain and grow quality employment and self-employment opportunities for all.

**8**

Promote access to a range of education, training and developmental opportunities starting in early childhood, leading to a culture of lifelong learning and an appropriately qualified and skilled workforce.

**9**

Develop the eco-system of start-ups, social enterprise, micro-business and small business in the city economy.

**10**

Support the continued development of a quality, affordable and accessible movement system within the City prioritising walking, cycling and quality public transport which serves both the needs of local neighbourhoods and the economy of the City and the health and well-being of all.

**11**

Tackle the causes and consequences of the drugs crisis and significantly reduce substance misuse across the City through quality, evidence-informed actions.

**12**

Enhance the recognition of Dublin as a globally connected city region and as the national economic generator.

GOAL 1



Ensure that all residents and visitors, regardless of social or cultural background, feel a sense of ownership and engagement with the City, feel safe in their communities and are welcome to fully participate in the community, social, cultural, business and political life of the City.

Dublin City has a long tradition of community participation, volunteerism and social and political activism. With many active residents associations, volunteers, a Dublin City Comhairle na nÓg, faith-based groups, interest groups, 500+ community and voluntary organisations and a number of national representative organisations based in the city, there is huge opportunity to leverage further community engagement in local and citywide activity.

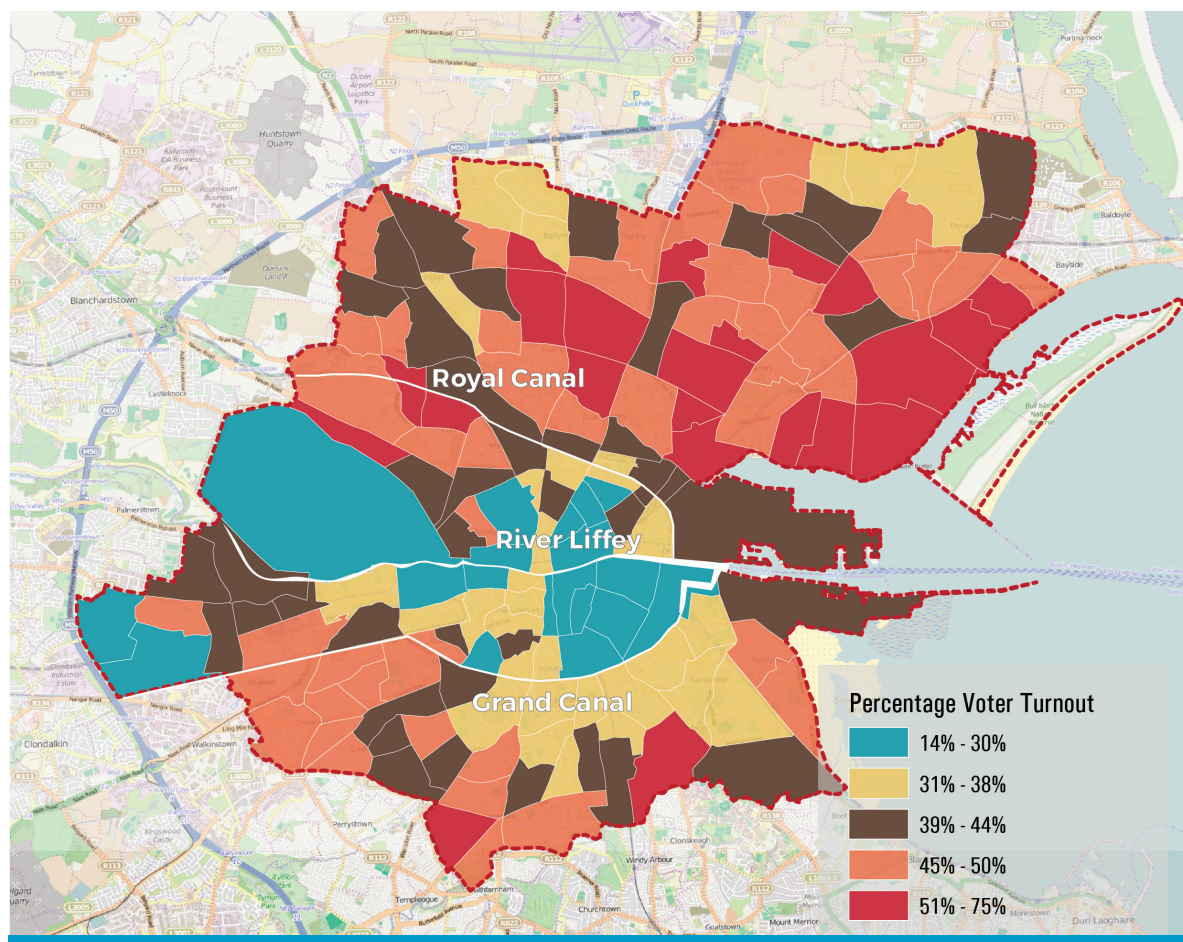
Volunteering

The issue of volunteering was first explored in the 2006 Census which found that at that time there were 60,648 people engaged in voluntary activity in Dublin City. Voluntary activity was spread across several spheres: social / charity (36%), religion (31%), sport (23%) and politics / culture (10%). Gender difference across activity was notable with more men volunteering in sport and politics / culture and more women taking part in social / charity work and religious groups.

More recently, in 2013, the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) revisited volunteering and found that 28 per cent of people in the Dublin region (four Dublin local authority areas) had volunteered their time in the four weeks prior to the survey. This compares to the highest rate of volunteerism found nationally in the Mid-West region at 37 per cent.

Voter turnout in Dublin City

Voter turnout is considered internationally as a useful means of measuring civic and political engagement. In the 2014 local elections, Dublin City had one of the lowest turnout rates nationally, with an average of 43 per cent, while the State average was 52 per cent. Figure 4 shows the difference in turnout levels across the city, with less than 30 per cent of those registered to vote casting a ballot in parts of the inner city and suburbs to the west. In contrast, turnout in other parts of the city was much higher. It is worth noting that the voter turnout in Dublin City for the more recent Marriage Equality Referendum in 2015 was much higher at 62 per cent. Again taking the example of suburbs to the west of the city, turnout increased from 30 per cent in the 2014 local elections to between 40 and 50 per cent in the referendum just one year later.

Figure 4: Voter Turnout, Local Elections 2014, Dublin City

Source: Dublin City Local Returning Officer, 2014

Safety in the City

While safety and security issues are always of paramount concern for the city, Dublin City can be considered a relatively safe city in international terms. In the Garda Dublin Metropolitan Region, the highest numbers of recorded offences in the year up to Q1 2015 were in the categories; 'Theft and related offences', 'Burglary and related offences' and 'Damage to property and the environment'. The fourth highest number of recorded offences was in the category 'Public order and other social code offences' which showed a decrease on the figure for the preceding year (CSO, 2015). However, in recent years there has been increasing concern among the public over levels of anti-social behaviour in some parts of the city.

In 2013, 75 per cent of 1,200 respondents to an official Dublin City Council online survey reported that they felt safe in Dublin city centre during the day. At the same time, just 35 per cent of respondents stated that they felt safe in the city centre at night (Your Dublin, Your Voice 2013). Some 36 per cent of respondents to an earlier Your Dublin, Your Voice survey in 2010 were of the opinion that anti-social behaviour was the 'worst thing about Dublin'.

Harassment, bullying and intimidation (including that which is homophobic, gender-based or racially motivated) in the public realm create fear and the perception that Dublin is not safe. Public space belongs to all residents of, and visitors to, the City who have an equal right to move freely about the City and to engage in all the City has to offer without fear or anxiety for their well-being or belongings.

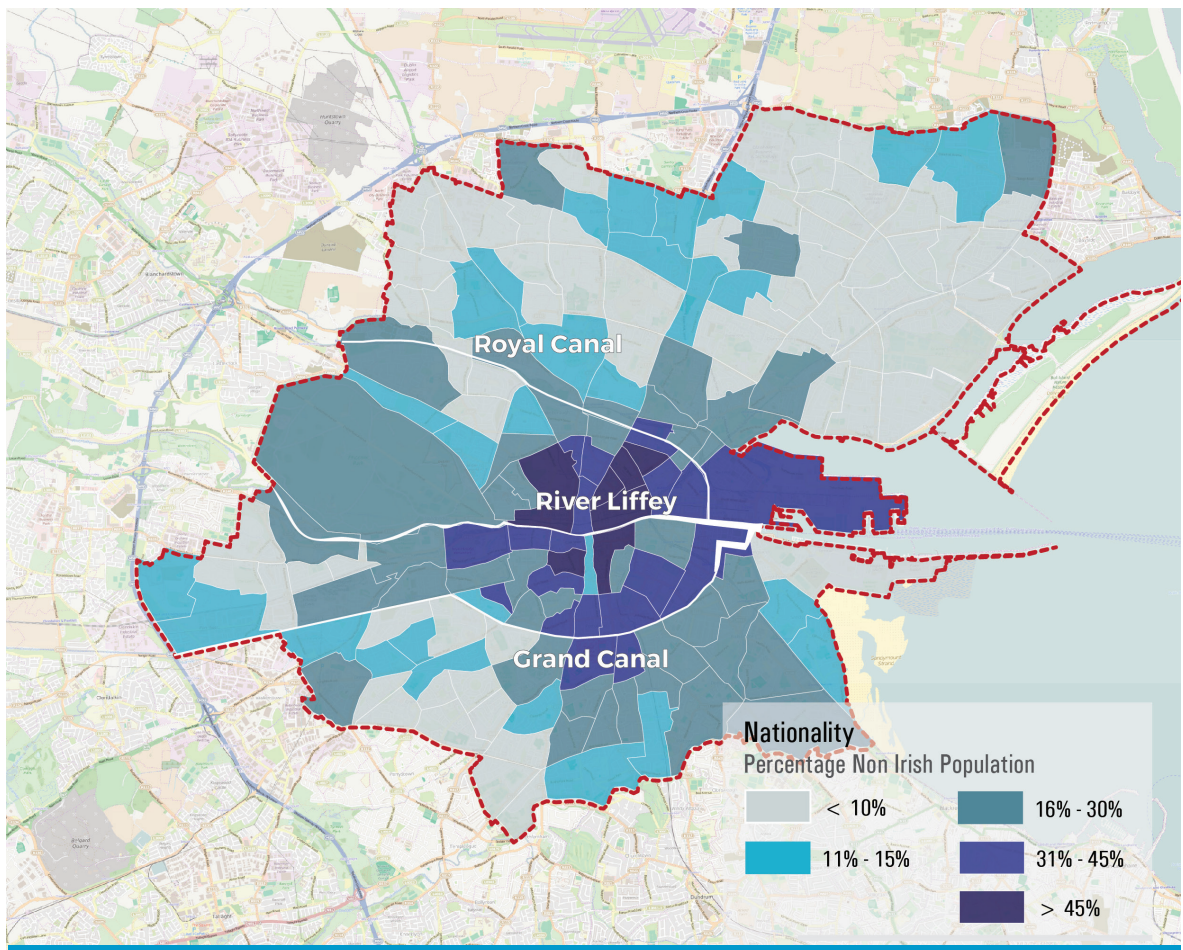
Integration and diversity

In 2011, some 18 per cent (98,699 persons) of Dublin City residents were of non-Irish nationality, with the majority from countries within the EU-27. In some parts of the city the migrant population is as high as 65 per cent while in other areas the population is much less diverse (CSO, 2011).

Cultural diversity in cities can represent a valuable social and economic resource. In the six-month period July to December 2014, the European Network Against

Racism's iReport.ie system for reporting racist incidents was alerted to 125 racist incidents nationally, 59 of which occurred in Dublin. It is therefore incumbent on Dublin City Council and other stakeholders to ensure that diversity and integration is managed in such a way that any potential discrimination or exclusion is minimised.

Figure 5: Non-Irish population, Dublin City, 2011



Source: CSO, Census 2011

GOAL 2



Work in partnership with communities to promote social inclusion, tackle poverty and disadvantage, and promote participation, empowerment and positive social change.

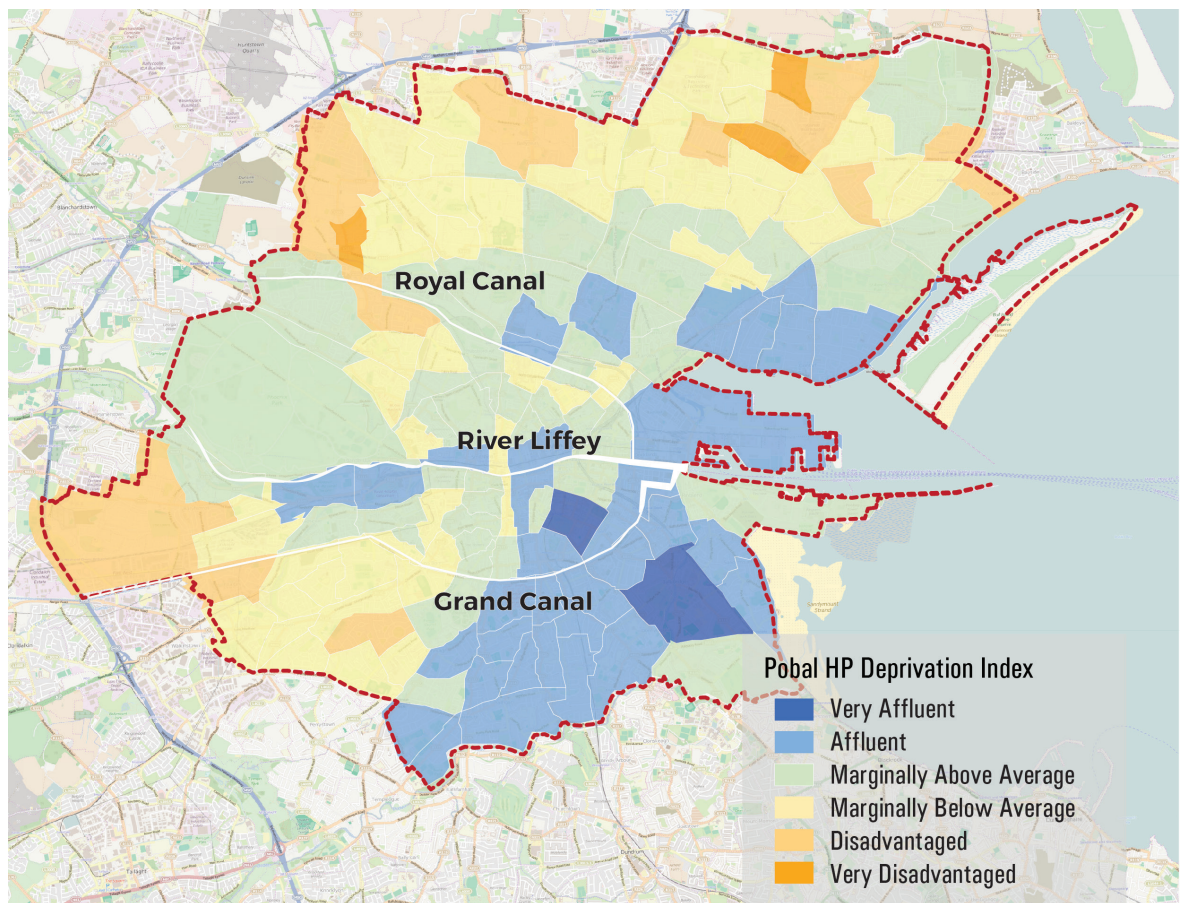
Community Development

There are many strands to public policy that play a role in the alleviation of poverty and the promotion of social inclusion such as taxation policy, social welfare, housing, health and education. The principles and practice of community development are a key component in the fight against poverty and the drive for greater social inclusion and equality. Community development affords the right to communities (both geographical and communities of interest) to act for positive social change and to address issues in their own communities and in wider society.

Affluence and deprivation in Dublin City

According to the Pobal Haase Pratschke (HP) Deprivation Index, more than half of the population of Dublin City are marginally above average, affluent or very affluent at electoral district (ED) level. Figure 6 shows clearly that the distribution of affluence across the city is uneven, with 75 per cent of residents in the Dublin City Council South East area ranked as affluent or very affluent while the same is true for just 5 per cent of residents in both the South Central and North Central areas.

Figure 6: Affluence and Deprivation, Dublin City, 2011



Source: Pobal HP Deprivation Index (Haase and Pratschke, 2012)

Conversely 48 per cent and 62 per cent of residents in the North Central and North West areas respectively are categorised as marginally below average, disadvantaged or very disadvantaged.

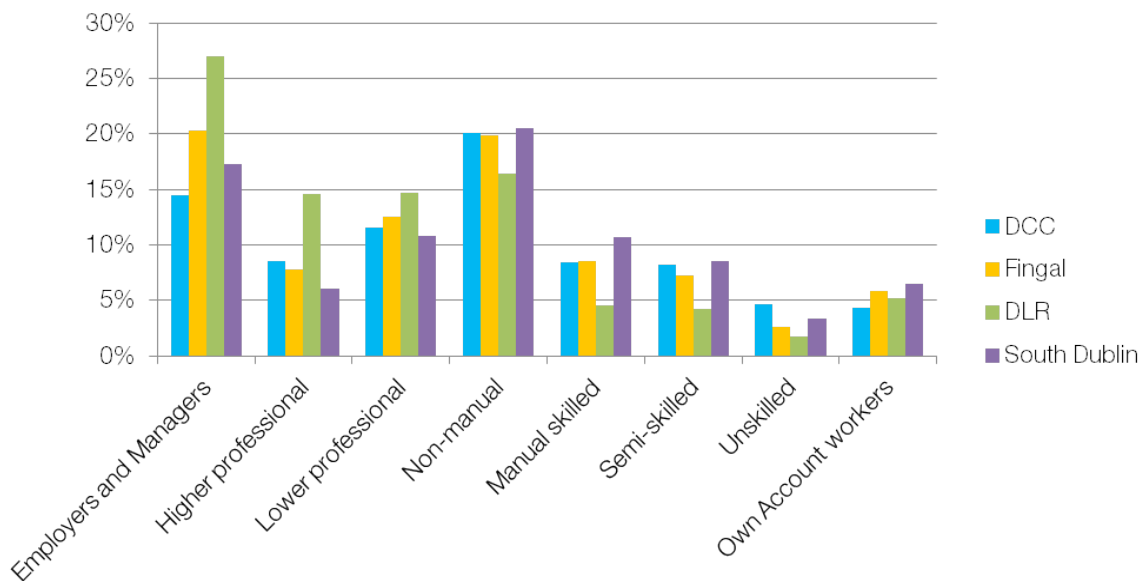
A more in-depth examination of the deprivation index at neighbourhood level shows pockets of disadvantage within some of the most affluent areas of Dublin City.

The latest release of the EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU SILC 2013) which measures poverty and deprivation rates across the EU-27, showed the proportions of the population of the Dublin region that were at risk of poverty (9.1%), experiencing deprivation (28.1%) and living in consistent poverty (4.9%)⁶. Key influencing factors on these rates were: being unemployed, being unable to work due to a disability or illness, living in social housing, parenting alone or being a child (under 17 years).

People in Dublin were less likely to be at risk of poverty or living in consistent poverty than any other region in Ireland.

Socio-economic grouping classifies the population into categories based on the level and skill of the occupation or former occupation of those at work, retired or unemployed. All others are classified according to the grouping of the person in the household on whom they are deemed to be dependent. Figure 7 shows that in 2011, some 20 per cent of people in Dublin City fell within the non-manual worker category similar to other Dublin Local Authority areas. However, less than 15 per cent were Employer / Managers while this was true for higher proportions in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown (27%), Fingal (20%) and South Dublin (17%).

Figure 7: Socio-economic group, Dublin Local Authorities (%), 2011



Source: CSO, Census 2011

⁶ At risk of poverty rate is the share of the population living below 60% of the national median income; the deprivation rate is the share of households that are unable to afford at least two of eleven basic goods or services; the consistent poverty rate is the share of the population who are at risk of poverty and experiencing enforced deprivation

Life-cycle and target group approach to social inclusion

Outside of area-based measures, the National Action Plan for Social Inclusion 2007 – 2016 set specific targets and actions for tackling poverty and social exclusion across a range of policy areas and across the life-cycle: children, people of working age, people with disabilities, older people and communities. The new Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme targets people living in disadvantaged areas and specific groups: lone parents, new communities, people with disabilities, the unemployed (including youth), Roma and Travellers.

The Traveller and Roma communities are particularly vulnerable to poverty and social exclusion and face barriers in accessing education, training, employment and services. At Census 2011 there were 2,000 Travellers living in Dublin City; the Census did not include 'Roma' as an ethnic identifier although it is estimated that there are 5,000 Roma people living in Ireland (Nasc, 2015).



GOAL 3



Support the adequate provision of a range of mixed-tenure, affordable, adaptable housing and work spaces that are fit for purpose in economically, socially and culturally mixed and sustainable neighbourhoods.

Housing supply and demand

In 2011 the total housing stock of Dublin City was 241,678, with a vacancy rate of 10 per cent. In 2014, there were 914 house completions in Dublin City. The Regional Planning Guidelines 2010 - 2022 estimate that an increase in the population of Dublin City to 606,110 in 2022 means that housing completions need to reach 4,217 per year in order to meet future demand.

In July 2015 there were 21,592 applications on the Dublin City Council social housing waiting list comprising 25,617 adults and 16,489 children. In 2014, almost 5,000 adult individuals accessed homeless accommodation in the Dublin Region and almost 800 of these service users were

moved into housing. At the rough sleeper count in winter 2015, there were 91 people confirmed sleeping rough in the Dublin region on that night. This was a 46 per cent decrease since 2014 when 168 people were confirmed as rough sleeping.

The role of the local authority in direct provision of housing has been reducing in the past decades. In line with national policy, local authorities have an essential role in the facilitation of housing development through the preparation and review of development plans. The zoning and servicing of lands for residential housing development plays a major role in the functioning of the property market. Current estimates for the amounts of land zoned for development in the Dublin area are provided in Figure 8.

Figure 8: Residential Land Availability Survey 2014

Local Authority	Stage 1		Stage 2	
	Area (Ha.) Available	Potential Number of Dwellings	Area (Ha.) Available	Potential Number of Dwellings
Dublin City	298	29,694	298	29,694
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	557	26,456	399	19,710
Fingal	1,159	36,025	1,159	36,025
South Dublin	798	31,276	798	31,276
Total	2,812	123,451	2,654	116,705

Source: Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government, February 2015

Stage 1: Local Authorities identified the total level of undeveloped lands that were residentially zoned as of the 31 March 2014, regardless of the sequence of the development of those lands or phasing under local authority development plan core strategies.

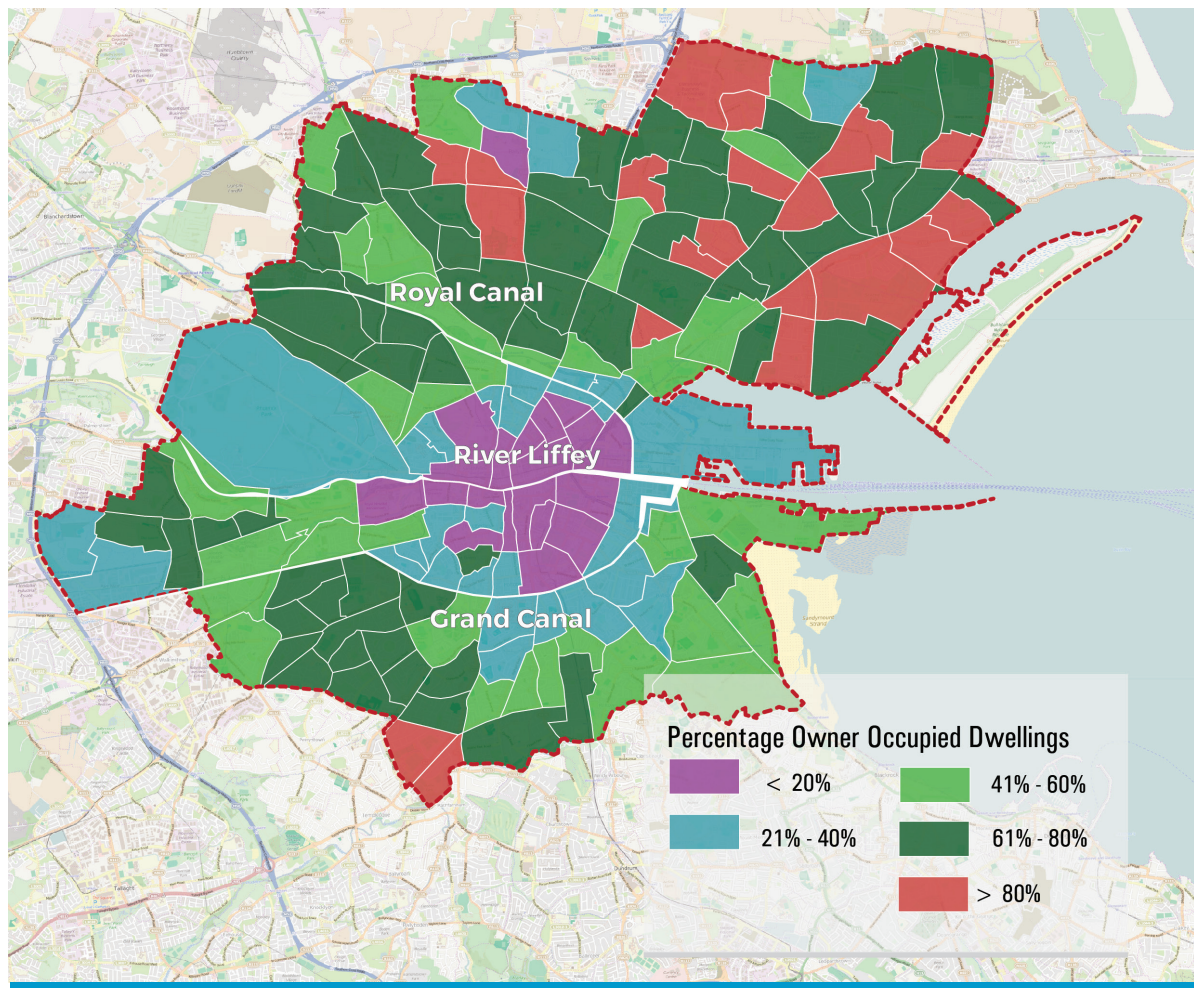
Stage 2: Local Authorities identified from the parcels of land identified in Stage 1 those lands which were potentially available for development in relation to the order or priority or phasing indicated under the relevant Development or Local Area Plan period.

Occupancy types across Dublin City

In 2011, 52 per cent of households in Dublin City were owner occupied while 32 per cent were rented from a private landlord and a further 13 per cent were rented from Dublin City Council or an Approved Housing Body.

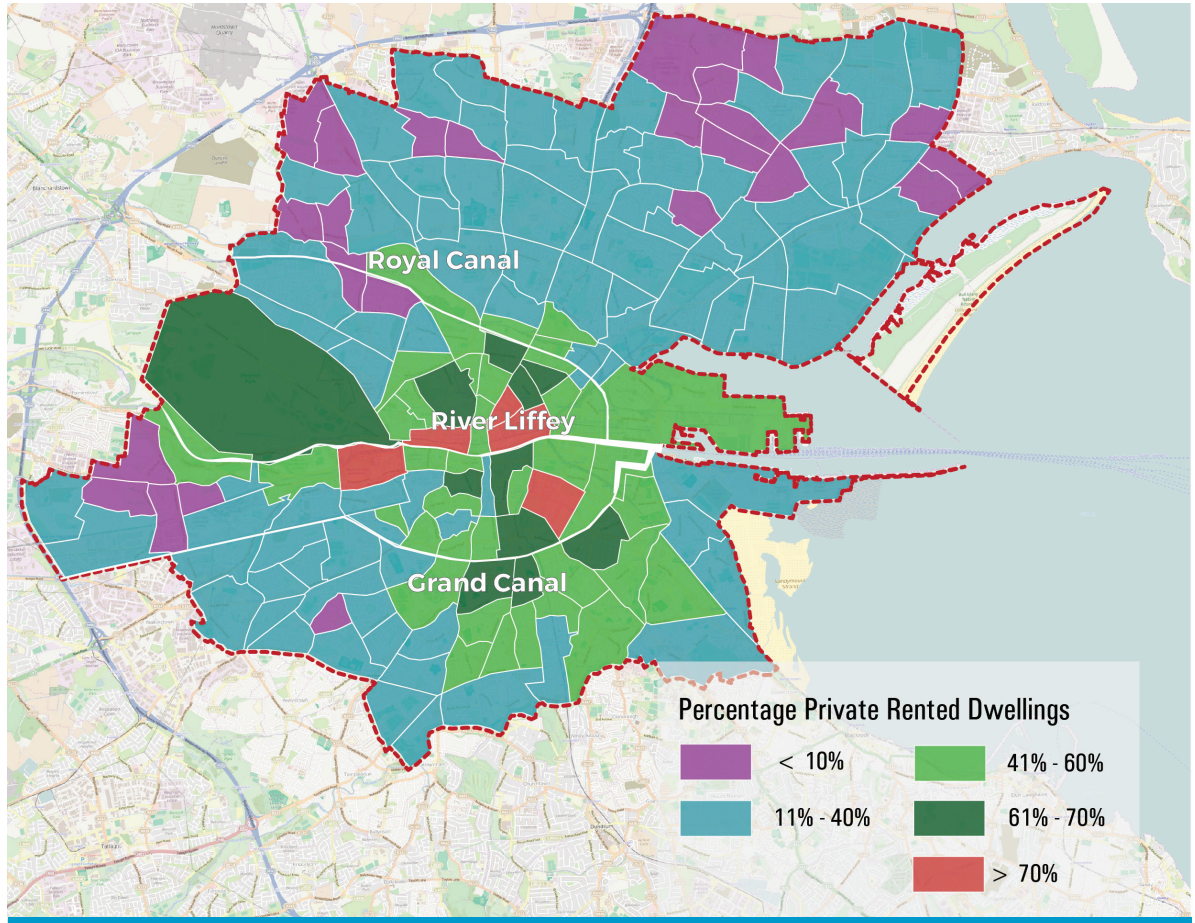
Figures 9, 10 and 11 show the spread and concentration of different types of tenancy across the city.

Figure 9: Percentage of people living in owner occupied dwellings, Dublin City, 2011



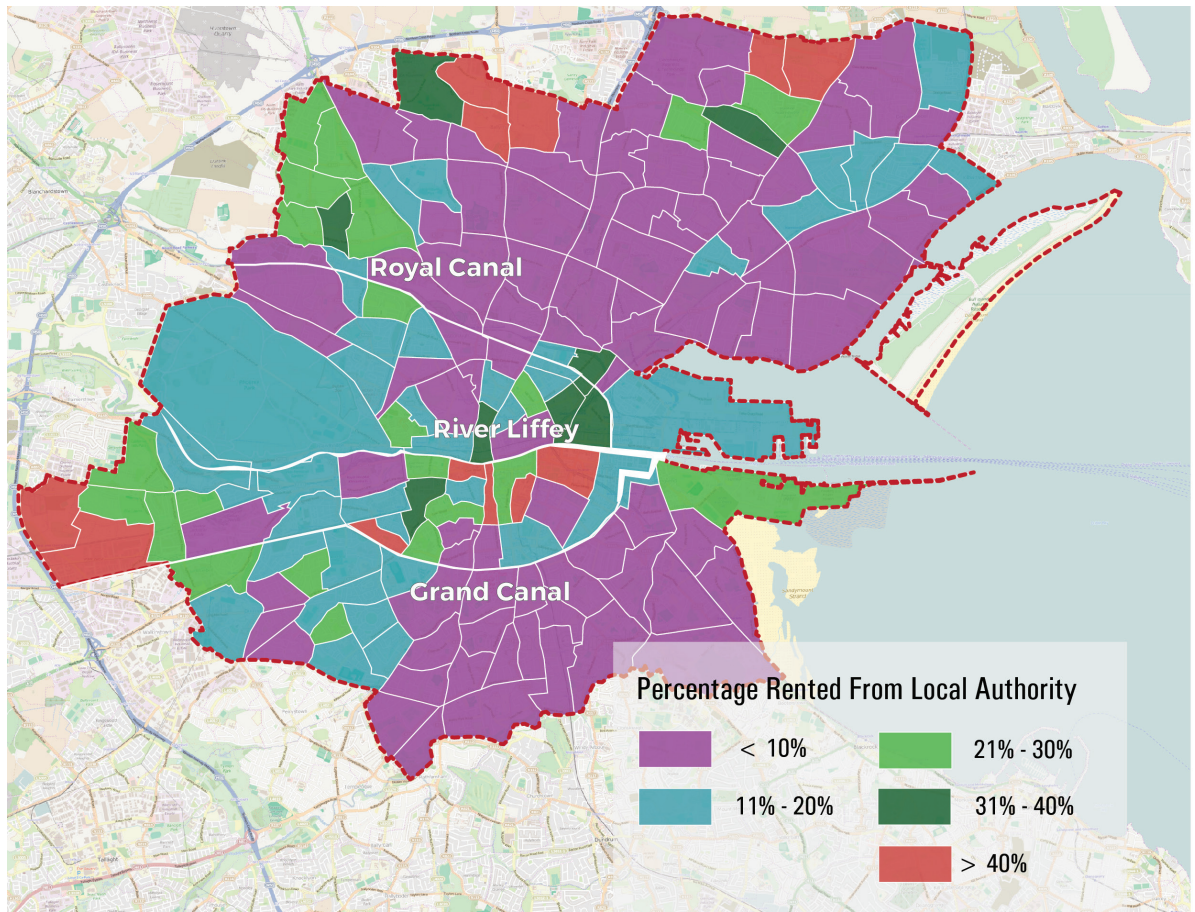
Source: CSO, Census 2011

Figure 10: Percentage of people living in private rented dwellings, Dublin City, 2011



Source: CSO, Census 2011

Figure 11: Percentage of people living in dwellings rented from the local authority or voluntary housing body, Dublin City, 2011



Source: CSO, Census 2011

These figures indicate high concentrations of private rented accommodation in the inner city and south-east of the city, and similar high concentrations of social housing in twelve electoral districts across a few areas of the city. In 2005, the Irish Housing Unit described the potential negative economic, social and community effects of housing estates where social housing is the predominant occupancy type, including low availability of commercial and other services, less opportunity for local employment (due to the low number of local businesses), less outward social networking and higher stigmatisation of, and discrimination against, residents (Norris, 2005).

Working in partnership with communities on regeneration projects to achieve social inclusion for sustainable neighbourhoods and for contributing to health and well-being is a priority issue for this Plan. Projects scheduled for commencement in 2016 include:

- Charlemont Regeneration Project
- Dolphin House Regeneration Project
- St Teresa's Gardens Regeneration Project

Affordability in the private rented and residential sales markets

The annual growth in rental costs in the private sector in Dublin from Q3 2014 to Q3 2015 was 8.7 per cent, with house rents increasing by 9.3 per cent and apartment rents by 8.3 per cent. Rents in Dublin are

now (Q3 2015) just 2.3 per cent lower than their highest point in 2007, with the average monthly rent for a three bedroom semi-detached house in Dublin costing €1,222 and €1,017 for a one-bedroom apartment (PRTB, 2015).

The high cost of private rental property in Dublin has a disproportionate effect on low income earners. Low earnings, together with a high demand for accommodation, put people in receipt of rent supplement at increased risk of homelessness. The maximum rent allowable for a single person on the rent supplement scheme in Dublin is €520. As of December 2014, there were 24,630 people in receipt of rent supplement in Dublin⁷. A recent plan to reform the private rental sector, A New Deal for Tenants (2015), which contains measures to provide rent certainty for tenants, was enacted in late 2015.

According to the Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government, a clear upward trend in house prices has evolved since the final quarter of 2012. Problems of housing affordability are especially notable in Dublin. In the fourth quarter of 2015 average asking prices in Dublin North City, Dublin City Centre and Dublin South City were €277,135, €245,702 and €339,550 respectively. At that time, asking prices in Dublin South and North City were the second and third highest nationally (daft.ie, January 2016).

⁷ Rent supplement data for 2015 will be available in Q3 2016

Commercial property market sectors

Independent research reports on the Irish economy and property markets note significant volatility in the Irish and Dublin property markets in 2015 (OECD, 2015). Following the collapse of the property markets in 2009 and a 50 per cent reduction in asset prices, the economic recovery is having a significant impact with reduced vacancy levels and new demand emerging. A failure of the supply process to meet new emerging demand is producing strong upward pressure on rents for commercial space and a shortage of affordable housing in the Dublin market. It is clear that the traditional speculative commercial development process, with fixed, long-term leases to occupiers, is under severe pressure to respond to changing market demands. New demand for affordable space with tenant flexibility is a feature of the emerging enterprise sectors.

development in Dublin characterized by periodic booms and slumps over the five decades since the 1960s. Following the period from 2007 to 2014, when little or no office development occurred across the city and region, a recovery in demand for central office space is now emerging and commercial office development has recommenced in central Dublin. Figure 12 shows the increase in take-up in the Dublin office market during 2015 and the marked increase in office space under construction.

Office sector

In common with the experience of many Eurozone regional economies, prime office space demand was greater than supply for the first time in 2014 / 2015 since the financial crisis, leading to a major reduction of vacant space in Dublin's Central Business District. The shortage of supply in prime central areas is likely to continue in the short term as there is only limited development currently in progress.

A combination of surges in speculative peripheral development followed by major market corrections have produced a strongly cyclical pattern of office

Figure 12: Dublin Office Market

Office Market	Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015
Market Stock	3,338,050 Sq M	3,338,050 Sq M	3,338,050 Sq M	3,338,050 Sq M
Take Up 2015	64,750 Sq M	26,800 Sq M	86,750 Sq M	224,650 Sq M
Availability	450,800 Sq M	496,600 Sq M	447,650 Sq M	435,100 Sq M
Vacancy Rate	13.5%	14.9%	13.4%	13.0%
Under Construction	63,350 Sq M	133,350 Sq M	168,000 Sq M	209,950 Sq M

Source: DTZ Sherry FitzGerald Irish Office Market

Looking forward from 2015 to 2020 the recovery of demand in central areas, with a weak supply response, presents availability issues and is resulting in price rises in the office sector. The emerging supply shortage of offices in Central Business District areas has seen prime rents in central areas, such as Dublin 2 and Dublin 4, growing by 15 per cent in the first half of 2014 and 46 per cent on an annualized basis (Dublin City Council, 2015).

Dublin industrial space

Information on the Dublin market for industrial space is mainly limited to the traditional industrial sector. Research indicates that in the industrial space market, total supply in the Dublin area in Q3 2015 was 1,045,850 square meters, 11 per cent lower than the same period in 2014.

As with the reduction in supply of industrial space, the vacancy rate in Q3 2015 declined to 25.8 per cent from a rate of 29 per cent in the corresponding period in 2014. Despite the decline it should be noted that the rate compares to a long term expected market equilibrium vacancy rate of seven per cent.

This level has been exceeded since the 2007 financial and economic crisis and during Q1 2015 no industrial space was under construction.

Industry sources indicate that profitability levels are not at a level which will result in the commencement of new speculative development (DTZ Sherry Fitzgerald, 2015).

The traditional development model in Dublin whereby industrial space was provided in purpose built or speculative industrial space in specialised industrial estates would seem unlikely to match new demand levels emerging. Many of the existing industrial estates with high vacancy rates contain buildings which are functionally obsolescent and are unlikely to revert to their traditional use and new uses are required in such areas.

Emerging trends are that newer enterprises are seeking smaller functional units in central areas which provide the variety of services required by emerging / start up businesses.

GOAL 4



Put in place the infrastructure that positions Dublin as a safe, environmentally sustainable, vibrant, diverse and attractive place to live, work, visit and invest in by planning and providing for balanced and sustainable social and economic development, catering for a growing population.

Planned capital infrastructure in the City

This plan sets out to assist in maintaining the economic recovery and ensuring that the benefits accruing from it are spread out in a balanced manner. One of the benefits that will be evident over the lifetime of this plan will be the capacity to increase capital spending on major infrastructural projects that will improve Dublin's rail, road, sea and air network. These will be vital to allow for continued and sustainable economic growth in Dublin City. In September 2015, the Government announced a €27 billion capital plan (Department of Public Expenditure and Reform, 2015), the timeline of which will run concurrent with that of this LECP (2016 – 2021), and the spending under this plan will significantly improve the infrastructure of the city through the construction of a Metro rail link from the city centre to Swords, via Dublin Airport, the extension of the DART line to Balbriggan and the re-opening of the Phoenix Park Tunnel.

In addition to this, a new National Children's Hospital is to be built on the campus of St James's Hospital. While there will be a lasting legacy in the form of hard infrastructure as a result of these projects, their construction will also generate significant levels of employment, as will their long-term operation, much of which should benefit areas where high levels of unemployment are prevalent. In order to maximize the potential positive outcomes associated with these and other large-scale projects, it is vital that the stakeholders of the city collaborate in an efficient and timely manner.

International links

Dublin Airport and Dublin Port are critical in allowing for the continued growth of the city's economy. Over the first six months of 2015, passenger numbers using the airport increased by 15 per cent. It now supports or facilitates 97,400 jobs and contributes €6.9 billion to the Irish economy, which represents 4 per cent of total Irish Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The Dublin Airport Authority (DAA) has estimated that the continued growth of the airport could double its economic impact to 194,000 jobs and a €14.4bn contribution to GDP by 2043 (Dublin Economic Monitor, Summer 2015).

Some of the infrastructural projects mentioned earlier will help to encourage and foster this growth. Furthermore, it will be necessary to ensure that further construction of physical infrastructure, including roads and public transport, are delivered in a timely manner to ensure that a sustainable base exists for the delivery of such opportunities. Similarly, the tonnage through Dublin Port is continuing to grow, with a four per cent increase for Q2 in 2015, relative to the same period in 2014. The Dublin Port Company intends to redevelop the Alexander Basin during the lifetime of this Plan (Dublin Economic Monitor, Summer 2015).

Critical aspects of infrastructure such as energy and transport, water and wastewater, broadband and IT communications, waste treatment and environmental management generally will need to be addressed over

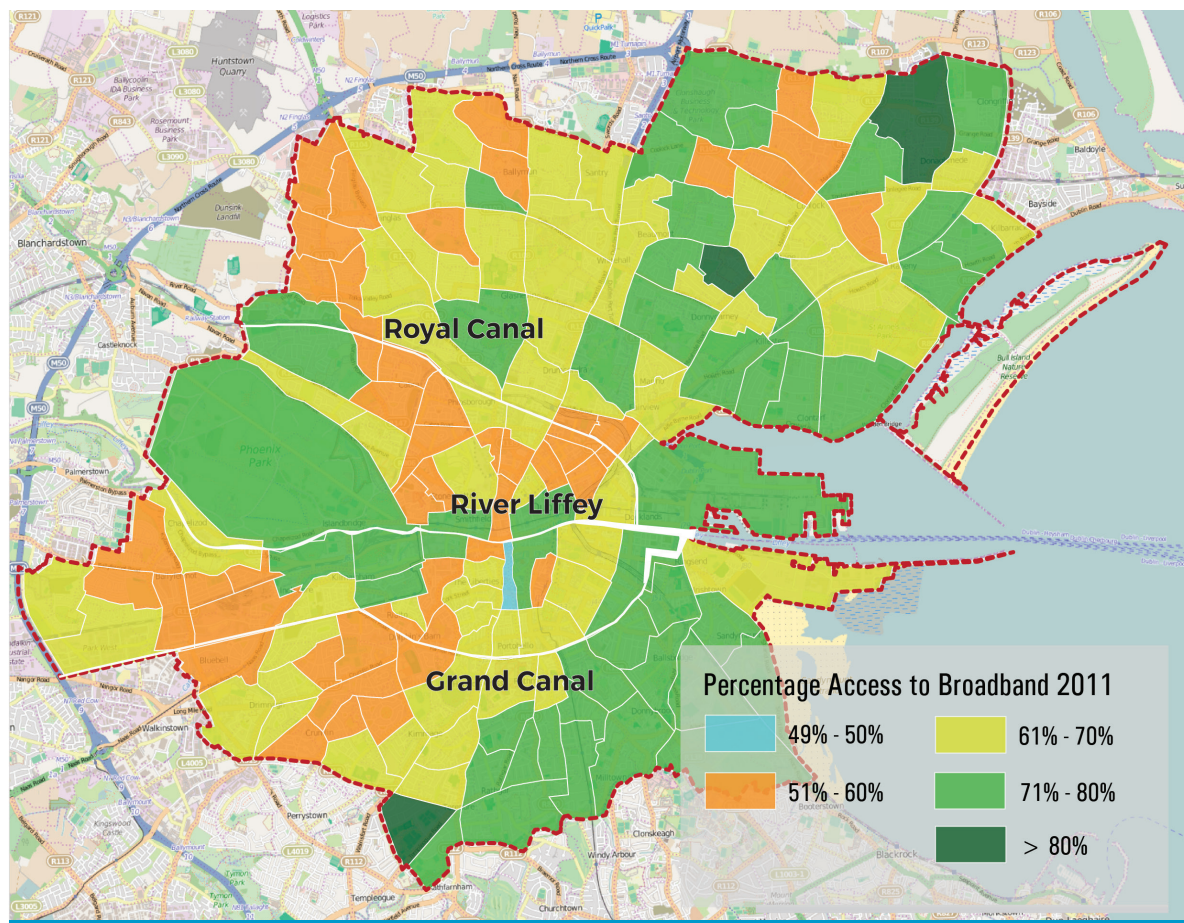
the lifetime of this plan. Many of these are dealt with at regional and national levels in Ireland, and Dublin City Council will liaise with and support the responsible agencies in the implementation of the major projects and investments required. The need for continued and meaningful dialogue between Dublin City Council and these agencies will be focussed upon in the early stages of the Plan, with the intention of progressing to a more targeted programme of actions in the coming years.

ICT and data connectivity

As the city continues to evolve and adapt to change, it is crucial that there is a sufficient availability of high quality ICT and data connectivity. This is a critical factor in the enticement of investment into Dublin City. Figure 13 shows that in 2011, while there were variations in the broadband connectivity throughout the area, a number

of electoral districts in the west and north of the city had broadband connectivity of less than 60 per cent. However, in areas further east, on the north and the south sides, residents had a higher rate of access to broadband. It is likely that in the years subsequent to this data being collected, access to broadband will have increased and the impact of other developments, for example 4G, will also have improved mobile connectivity. For instance, a ComReg survey in June 2015 found that 89 per cent of Dublin residents had access to fixed-line broadband. The survey did not break down access by area of Dublin but it did show differences in access between higher socio-economic groups (86%) and lower socio-economic groups (70%). Nonetheless, Ireland has been found to have a high cost of broadband relative to other EU countries (European Commission, 2014), and the impact of this as a barrier to connectivity should be addressed.

Figure 13: Access to broadband, Dublin City, 2011



Source: CSO, Census 2011

GOAL 5



Provide and protect a range of public, safe and affordable amenities, activities and facilities that are relevant and accessible to people of all ages and abilities and that contribute to the health and well-being of all.

Public space and facilities

Public space is an important part of Dublin's identity. It shapes its character and gives residents a unique opportunity to identify with the city and to gather and spend time with family, friends and neighbours. A high-performing Dublin economy must translate into delivering a higher quality of life for all. Issues such as quality of place and quality of life are being increasingly prioritised by city governments and national agencies. Ensuring that Dublin is a 'Liveable City' (safe, clean and green) and working with the health sector under the new framework for improved health and well-being, 'Healthy Ireland' are key priorities for the City.

Social and recreational infrastructure, both indoor and outdoor, is hugely important to ensuring Dublin remains a vibrant, diverse and attractive place to live and work. In this regard, it is useful to provide an overview of public facilities and amenities available in Dublin. Dublin City Council manages in excess of 1,500 hectares of parks and open spaces, North Bull Island, beaches, playgrounds, golf, tennis, football pitches and other facilities. Further open spaces in the city, such as St Stephen's Green and the Phoenix Park are maintained by the Office of Public Works. In 2014, the Events Unit at Dublin City Council worked on 649 events, many of which were free to the public. Dublin City Public Libraries provide a range of free and accessible services from 26 public branches across the city and via outreach programmes. In 2014, more than 2.5 million items were loaned and some

30,000 people attended library events while 2,287 school classes visited libraries for cultural programmes and events. There are up to 40 community gardens and allotments across the city, run by various community and public organisations.

Amenities and facilities should meet the needs of all people. There is a need to provide quality facilities and amenities for children and young people to spend time together in a safe urban environment. For people on a low income or living in smaller dwellings or dwellings with limited gardens or recreation areas, public space and public facilities and amenities are hugely important resources. In 2011, 26 per cent of all people in Dublin City were living in a flat or apartment.

Health and disability

The availability of public amenities plays an important role in the health and well-being of any city community. The results of the Census in 2011 include information on self-reported health. The vast majority of people in Dublin City (89%) reported that their health was good or very good, nine per cent stated that their health was fair and just two per cent reported bad or very bad health.

With 15 per cent of the Dublin City population reporting a disability in 2011, accessibility of the public realm and all the facilities, amenities and activities the city has to offer is a crucial issue. Figure 14 shows the geographical spread of people

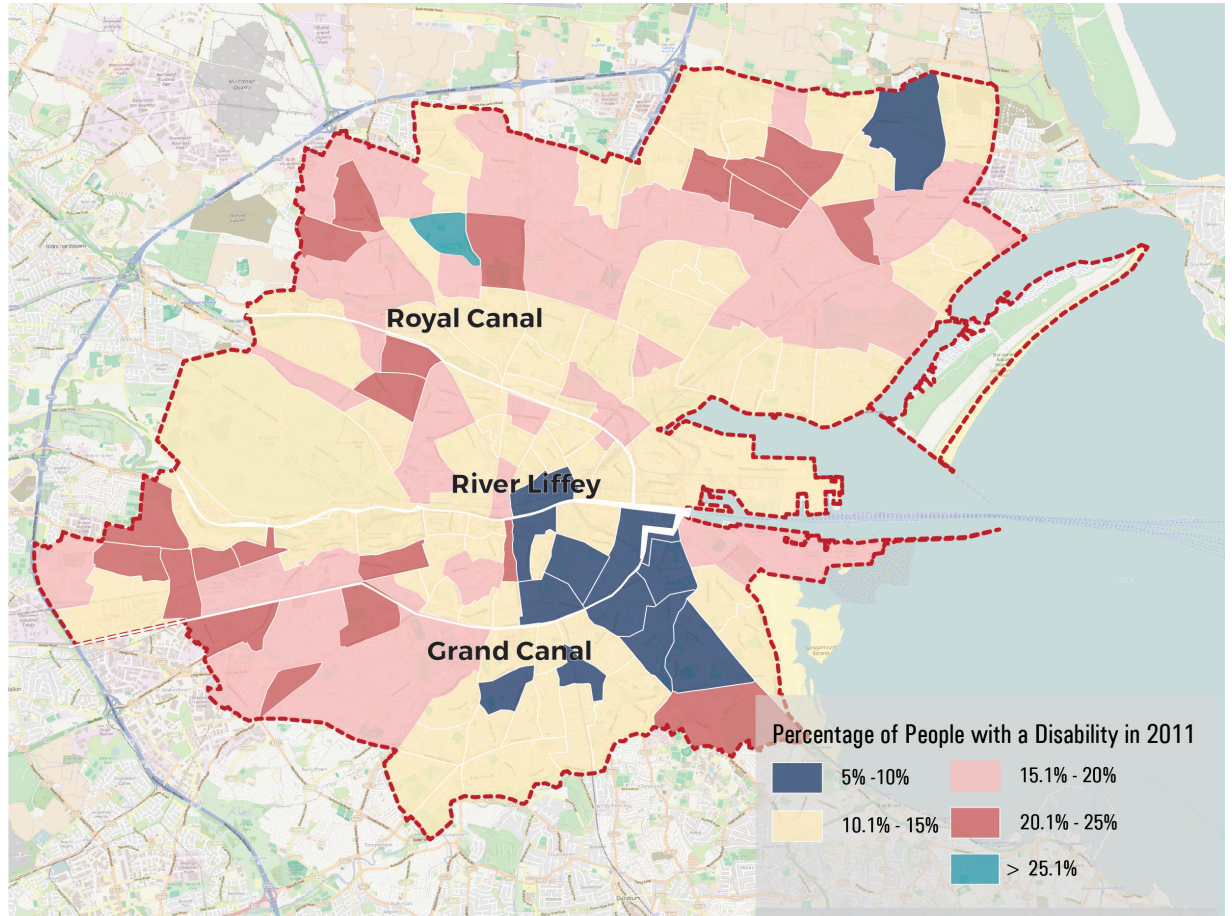
with a disability in Dublin City in 2011. It is useful to examine the proportion of people with a disability in different age categories, 7 per cent of 0 – 14 year olds had a disability while the same was true for 13 per cent of 25 – 64 year olds and 43 per cent of those aged 65 years and over. This explains the variation in the map, with areas with older populations likely to have higher proportions of people with a disability than parts of the city where there is a predominately younger population.

Vacant sites

Regarding the issue of vacant and derelict sites, in their Memorandum to the Department of Finance, the Taskforce

on Derelict Sites in Dublin recommended the introduction of vacant site levies in 2013. This was proposed as Dublin City still has considerable amounts of vacant land especially in the centre city/inner city. Many of these major vacant sites remained undeveloped after 15 years of economic boom, when Ireland experienced growth rates in GDP averaging 6.8 per cent (1993 – 2007). In some cases lands had the benefit of tax incentives but still remained undeveloped. The Taskforce recommended that there was a need to ‘counteract any “market disincentive” that obstructs the development of these vacant inner city sites, which are key and limited economic resources. It is clear that the current system, whereby there is no

Figure 14: Proportion of people with a disability, Dublin City



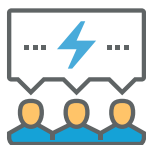
Source: CSO, Census 2011

disincentive to a landowner leaving a site vacant for many years is not in the best interest of the city, the city economy, and the national economy. Currently, the costs of such vacant sites are borne by others and by the city in general, particularly commercial Rate and Local Property Tax payers' (Memorandum to Department of Finance, Proposed Vacant Land Levy for the Inner City of Dublin, Lord Mayor of Dublin, Oisín Quinn July 2013).

Following the recommendation of the Taskforce, the Urban Regeneration and Housing Act 2015 with provision for a 'vacant sites levy' now represents a major opportunity for the City. It should incentivise the development for productive economic or community use of approximately 280 vacant sites totalling 60 hectares in the inner city.



GOAL 6



Maximise opportunities and support for the creative industries and cultural and artistic sectors to develop. Promote the Irish language and access to cultural experiences for all through the provision of diverse cultural artistic programming.

Cities act as crucibles of innovation and creativity, and are critical to the speedy transfer of knowledge. This has long been recognised in economic and international literature by key policy makers and commentators including Marshall, Jacobs, Florida and Hall⁷. Innovation concentrates and succeeds best in cities for a number of reasons, three of which are proximity, density and variety (NESTA, 2007). Proximity reduces transaction costs, density intensifies learning, and variety increases possibilities. This ‘basic urban offer’ makes markets work better, helps firms become more productive and is an ideal environment for knowledge-based employment. Changes to processes help drive efficiency and productivity improvements in firms as well as helping to reduce costs and increase profit margins (DCC, 2011).

Creative industries in Dublin City

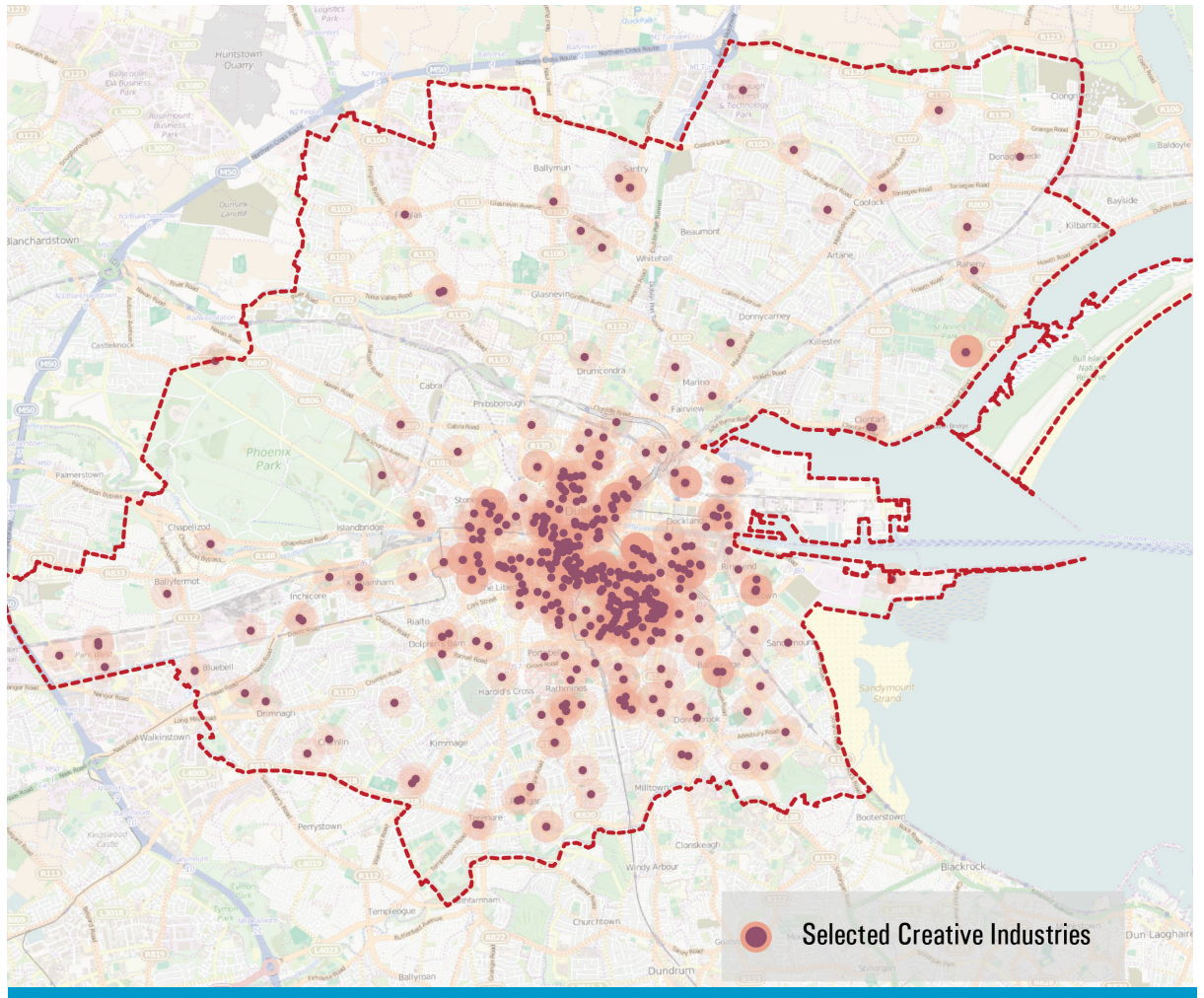
Figure 15 shows evidence of the clustering of the creative sectors in the inner and south-east parts of the City, with isolated activity in other areas. The map shows selected creative industries in Dublin City; other definitions would be wider-ranging and include further activity in the technology sector.

In 2010 the Dublin City Council ‘Think Dublin! Research Series’ commissioned a study on the value of the creative industry to the city (Curran and Egeraat, 2010). The resulting report highlighted a number of challenges and ideas for future action to support the development of the creative industries in Dublin. These actions included the importance of global networking and connections for the creative business sector, further development of the communications and broadband infrastructure, supporting the delivery of skills and competencies to fuel the sector and highlighted the need to agree on a definition for creative businesses within the emerging innovation economy of Dublin.

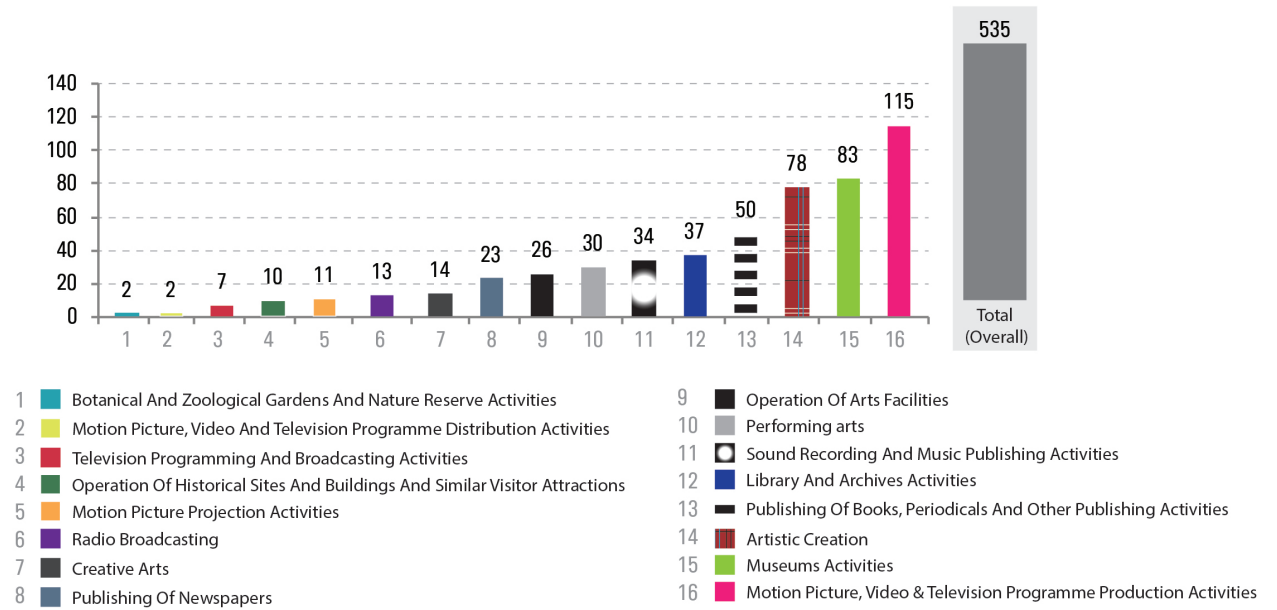
Since then, progress has been made on addressing the challenges identified in the 2010 study and driving forward ideas for a more innovative and well developed creative industries sector in the city. The Digital Hub/Liberties areas is an important area for the creative, cultural and artistic sector and is designated as one of nine key developing areas (KDA) in the current development plan. This has helped to channel investment in these sectors to the area.

⁷ Cities in Civilization: Culture, Technology, and Urban Order gives an account of the urban sources of cultural creativity and technological innovation throughout history, from Athens to Florence, to London, to New York, to Paris, to Los Angeles, to Silicon Valley, and beyond.

Figure 15: Creative industries, Dublin City, 2015



Number of Organisations in Selected Creative Industries, 2015



Source: Geodirectory Q1 2015

Arts and Culture

The Dublin City Cultural Strategy sets out a shared vision to strengthen the cultural life of the city. Important cultural quarters within the city include the Dublin Docklands which is home to the 3 Arena, Bord Gáis Energy Theatre and the Convention Centre. Temple Bar and areas of Georgian Dublin such as Merrion Square are also important cultural hubs within the city. The new Parnell Square Cultural Quarter will add to the landscape of cultural hubs.

Some 50 per cent of Arts Council investment each year is made within the Dublin City administrative area. This figure was €25m in 2014, and is likely to remain at that level for the foreseeable future. The funding was invested in arts venues, festivals and organisations in the city and also supported the work of artists and arts companies across a range of art forms, disciplines and practices.

In its recently published ten-year strategy 'Making Great Art Work 2016 - 2025', partnership with local government remains a key priority for the Arts Council. The development of a new national framework for collaboration between the City and County Managers' Association (CCMA) and the Arts Council will refocus the relationship between the Arts Council and local authorities.

Access to arts and culture can play a key role in the sense of identity and quality of life of individuals and communities. The opportunity to participate in arts and cultural activities, both as consumer and producer, has been likened to the importance of equal participation in the democratic process (NESF, 2007).

In June 2014, a Your Dublin, Your Voice online survey received some 1,130 responses to questions related to the arts and culture offering in Dublin City. Almost 80 per cent of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the statement "Dublin City has a good variety of arts and cultural events and programmes"; a lower proportion (55%) agreed with the statement "Dublin City has plenty of arts and culture choices for children". When asked what might encourage them to attend more arts and cultural events, 70 per cent of respondents selected "Better information about what is on". A further 37 per cent selected "Less expensive events". A majority (90%) of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the statement "It is important for a local authority to spend money supporting arts and culture and artists and art / culture groups".

A unique aspect of Irish identity is the national language. According to the Census 2011 results, 32 per cent of Dublin City residents speak Irish. Of Dublin City-based Irish speakers, 50 per cent reported that they speak Irish on a weekly basis, with 36 per cent speaking Irish on a daily basis within the education system. Just 8 per cent speak Irish daily outside of the education system. There are currently 14 Gaelscoileanna at Primary level in Dublin City (with another to come on stream in 2016) and three at Post Primary level as well as approximately 60 Naíonraí (Irish language early childhood playgroup) in the Dublin region. An t-Árd-Mhéara Bhaile Átha Cliath Críona Ní Dhálaigh (the Lord Mayor of Dublin) for 2015 / 2016 has prioritized the development of an Irish language hub in the city centre.

GOAL 7



Identify and support the growth sectors such as tourism, technology, food chain, education, retail and green business that will create, sustain and grow quality employment and self-employment opportunities for all.

The Dublin City Region has long been the main driver of the Irish economy. It is home to fewer than 30 per cent of the population and more than 42 per cent of economic activity. When the Greater Dublin Area is considered, including the surrounding Mid-East region, the share of national economic output rises to 50 per cent (Dublin Regional Authority Reports, 2012). Following a period of recession, the City Region is now showing evidence of recovery.

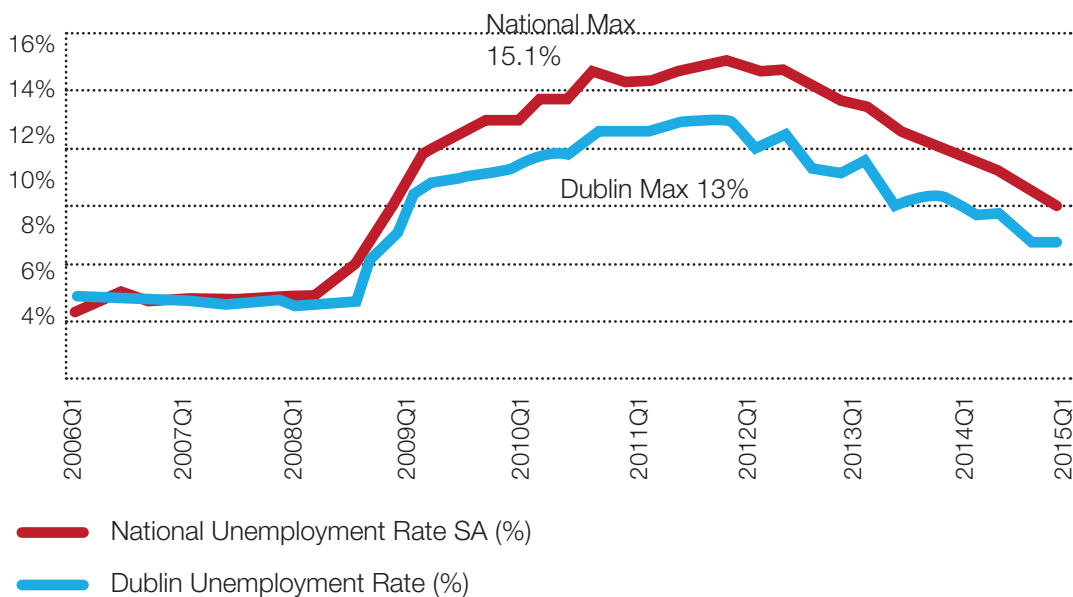
Employment and unemployment

In the fourth quarter of 2015, the unemployment rate for Dublin stood at 7.6 per cent, its lowest rate in six years, having peaked in 2012 at 13 per cent (see Figure

16). However, the youth unemployment rate has remained persistently high at 15 per cent. According to Census 2011, unemployment was not evenly distributed across the City, with 22 EDs recording unemployment as between two and five per cent and 35 Dublin City EDs reporting an unemployment rate of between 15 and 24 per cent.

Across the State, actual redundancies dropped from 1,697 in the third quarter of 2014 to 966 in the same period in 2015.

Figure 16: Dublin and National unemployment Rate (%), 2006-2015



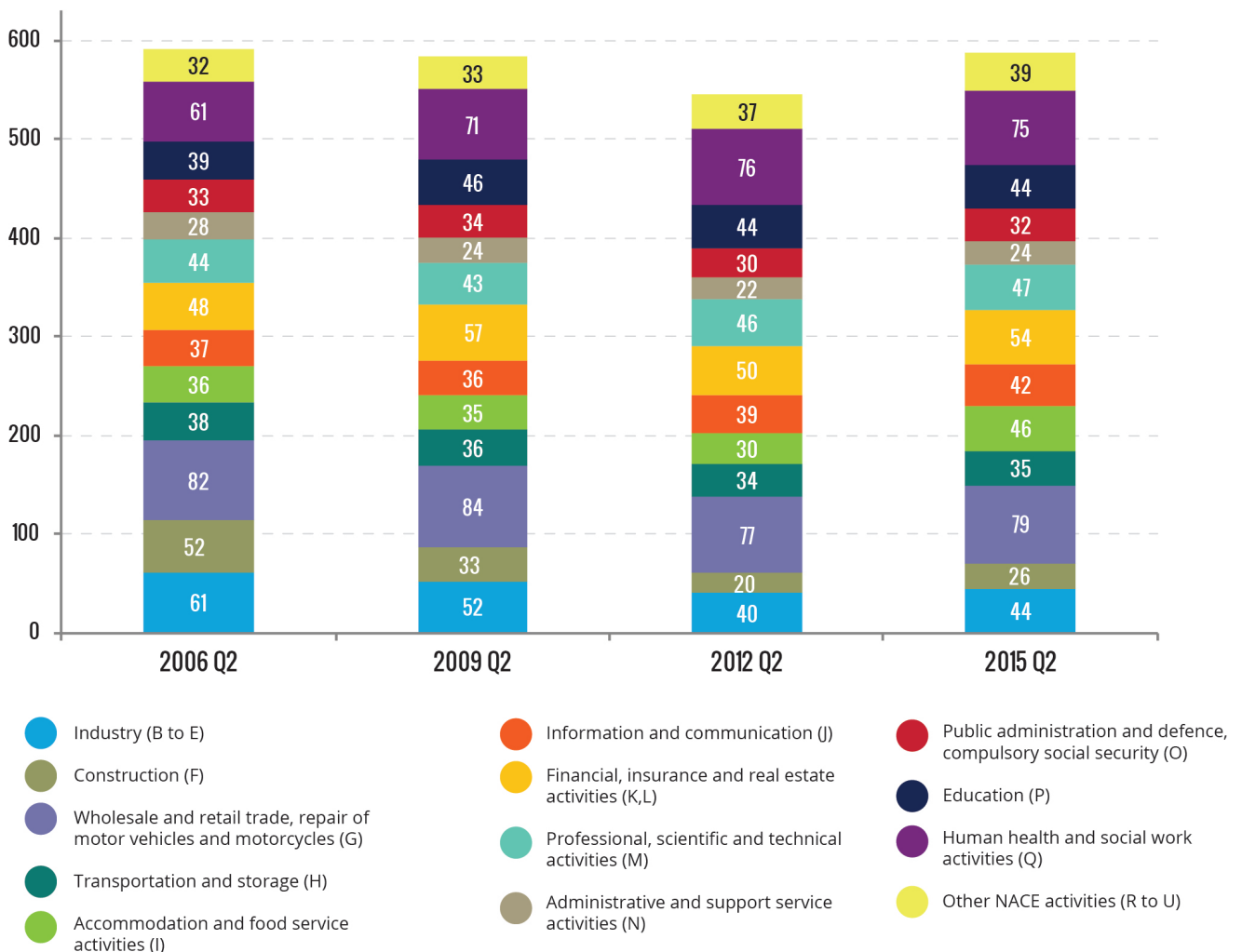
Source: CSO, QNHS

Figure 17 shows the breakdown of employment by economic sector of residents of the Dublin region from 2006 to 2015. The services sectors dominate the Dublin labour market with ‘wholesale and retail trade’ the largest sector, despite significant loss of employment in that sector recorded from 2006 to 2012. The second largest sector is ‘health and social work activities’ and its growth since 2006 can be attributed in part to demographic trends and higher demand for domestic work and elder- and child-care in private homes, day-care centres and residential settings. However, jobs in the care sector,

60,000 of which are carried out by women, are generally low-paid and precarious.

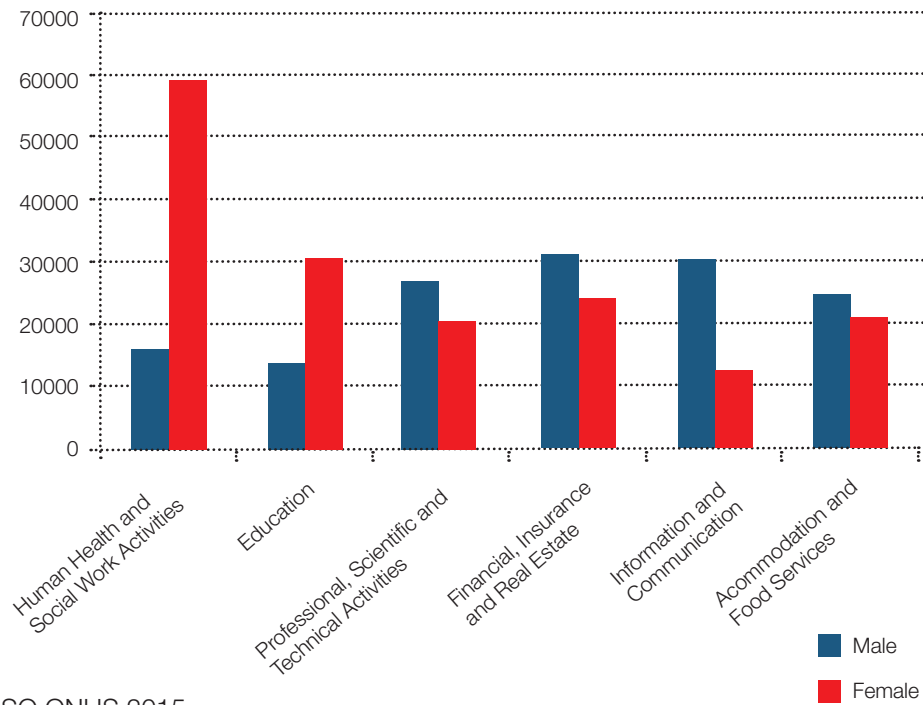
As with the health care sector, employment in the Dublin region in professional services; financial services; ICT and accommodation and food services has regained any ground lost in the recession, although Industry and construction are both still well below peak levels.

Figure 17: Employment by economic sector – Dublin 000’s



Source: CSO, QNHS (Dublin Region)

Figure 18: Breakdown of male / female employment in economic growth sectors, Dublin, Q1 2015



Source: CSO QNHS 2015

Figure 18 shows the female-dominated growth sectors were health and social work, while other growth sectors had more men employed than women.

Decent work has become a major international objective and is included in UN human rights declarations to which Ireland is a signatory. The Decent Work Agenda is put into practice through the implementation of the International Labour Organisation’s four strategic objectives, with gender equality as a cross-cutting objective: promoting jobs, guaranteeing rights at work, extending social protection, and promoting social dialogue.

During consultation for this Plan, tourism was highlighted as a priority issue. Concerns were raised that while Dublin contributes more than 30 per cent of tourism income to the national economy, just seven per cent of national spending on tourism promotion is for Dublin. A key aim for the City is to integrate policy structures to guide tourism development in Dublin, with a dedicated city tourism strategy to enhance the potential of local employment and benefits to communities from tourism. Tourism and other key sectors including retail, craft enterprises and the food/café sector require enhanced cooperation on shared aims for these sectors to deliver on their collective potential.

GOAL 8



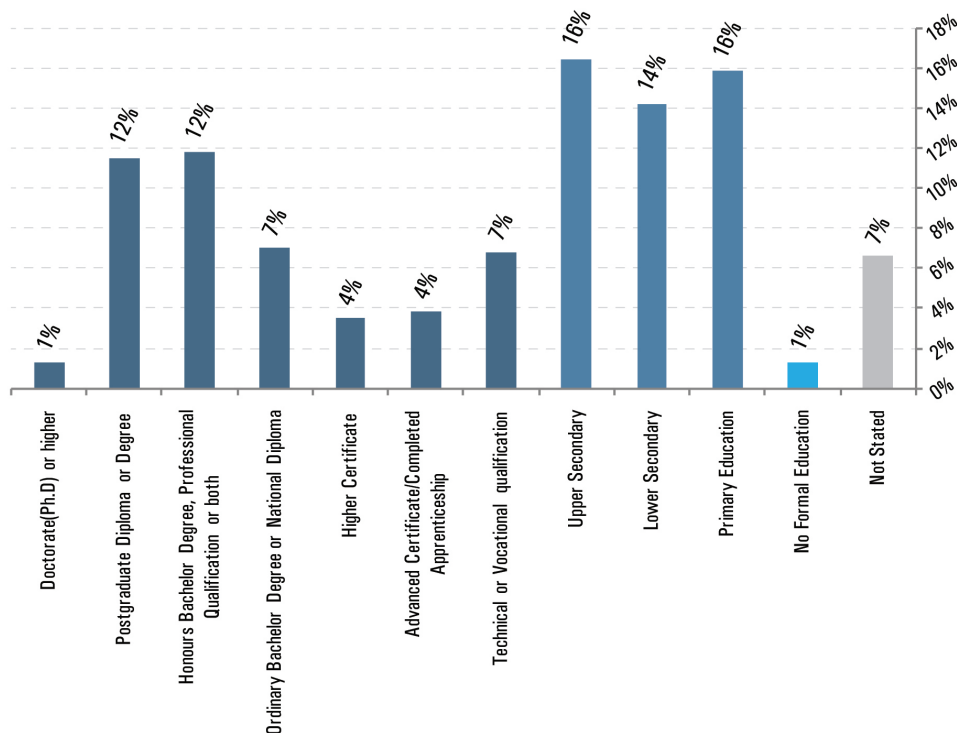
Promote access to a range of education, training and developmental opportunities starting in early childhood, leading to a culture of lifelong learning and an appropriately qualified and skilled workforce.

Access to quality and affordable education from early childhood to adulthood is a crucial element of an equal society. The development of high quality, affordable early years care and education is a key component in young children’s social and educational development. It is also an important factor in women’s participation in the labour market. The focus of the Dublin City Childcare Committee is to encourage the development of childcare locally through a variety of services to parents and practitioners in the sector. In addition the Dublin City LCDC will link with the Dublin City Children and Young People’s Services Committee to ensure local implementation of ‘Better Outcomes Brighter Futures’, the national policy framework for children and young people.

Educational attainment in Dublin City

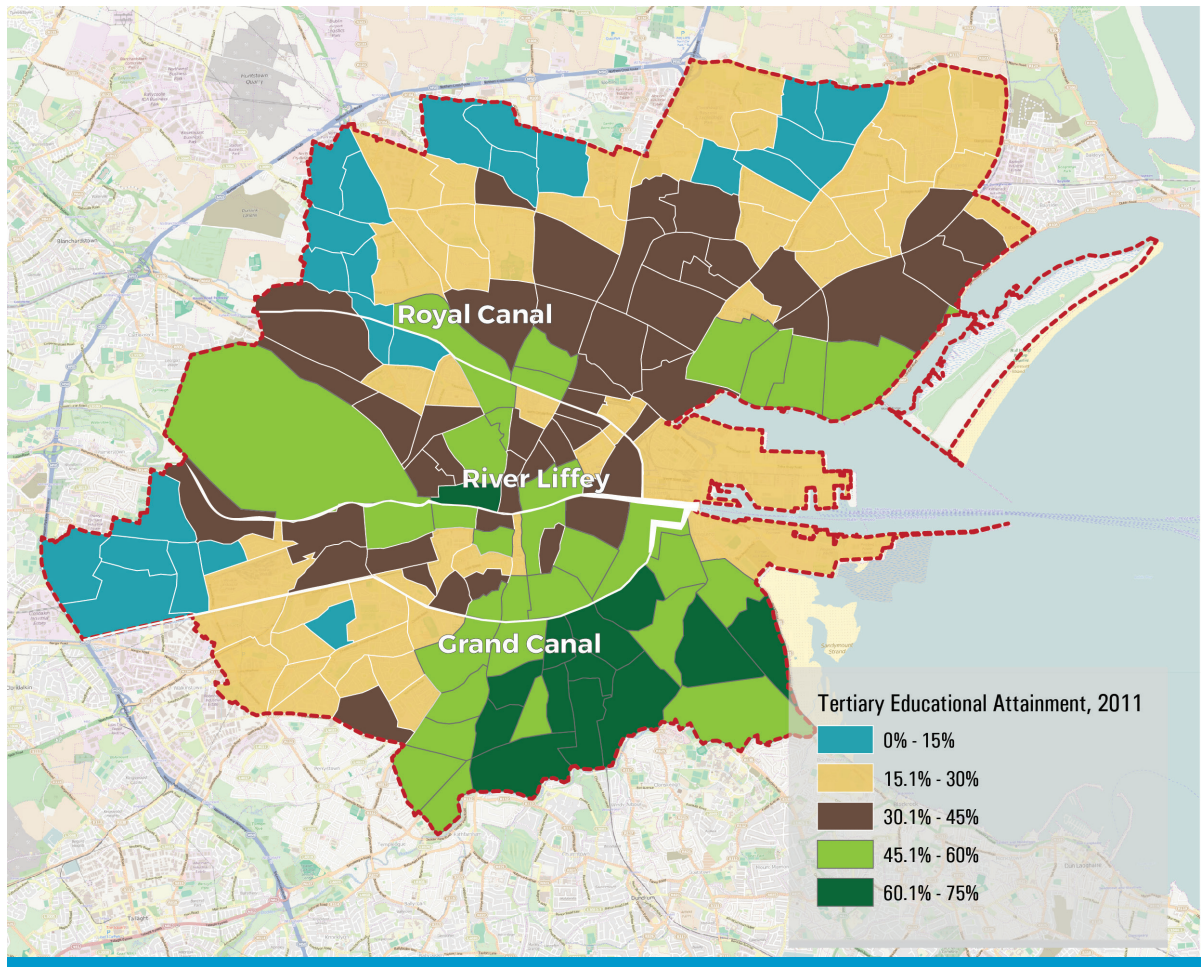
Figures from Eurostat show that in 2014, with 52 per cent of 30 – 34 year olds having successfully completed third-level education, Ireland is well above the EU-28 average of 38 per cent. Despite this, as shown in Figure 19, there remains a significant number of people in Dublin City whose highest level of educational attainment includes no formal education (4,635), primary school (56,817) or Junior Cycle only (50,840).

Figure 19: Highest level of education achieved, Dublin City, 2011



Source: CSO, Census 2011

Figure 20: Proportion of Dublin City population with a technical or vocational qualification up to PhD, 2011



Source: CSO, Census 2011

Access to education

A recent report by the Higher Education Authority showed that the rates of progression to third level among 17 – 19 year olds were dramatically different across Dublin City with 99 per cent of young people in Dublin 6 going to third level while the same was true for just 15 per cent and 16 per cent of the same age cohort in Dublin 17 and 10 respectively (HEA, 2015).

As demonstrated in Figure 20, some EDs located within the north and west of Dublin City have the lowest levels of third level educational attainment. When compared with Figure 6, Pobal HP Deprivation Map, there is a clear correlation between the areas of low educational attainment and areas of disadvantage within the City.

Dublin City has a large and diverse range of education providers with two Universities within the city boundaries. In addition, there are more than 25 institutes of higher and further education and community colleges and two large training centres offering a range of second- and third-level courses and adult education programmes. The City of Dublin Youth Services Board funds over 40 youth projects/services and up to 200 voluntary youth clubs and groups located across the city, working with over 30,000 young people aged 10 to 24 years on an annual basis.

The universities and colleges play an important role in the communities (and vice-versa) in which they are located. In addition, this provides an important platform for collaborative projects between the universities and Dublin City Council.

The participation of education providers from across the city in the consultation process for this Plan augurs very well for the further strengthening of relationships and development of projects, research and other collaborations.



GOAL 9



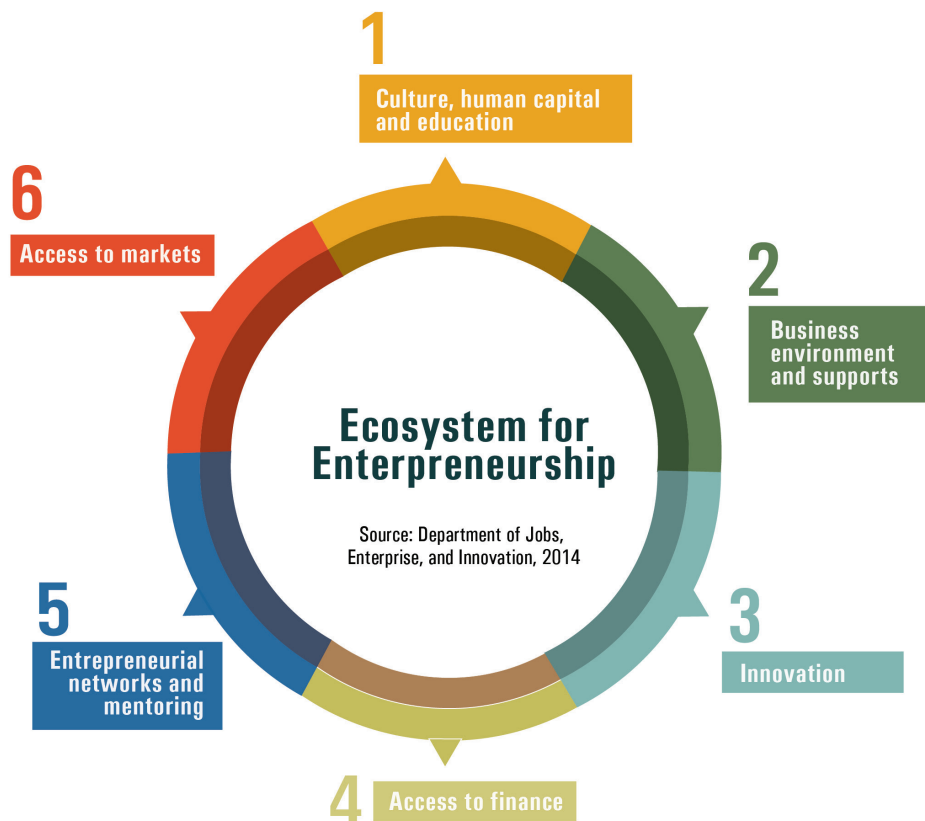
Develop the eco-system of start-ups, social enterprise, micro-business and small business in the city economy.

Composition of businesses in Dublin City

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) and start-ups are crucial to the continued recovery of the economy within Dublin City. In 2013, the Irish Central Bank estimated that 67 per cent of new jobs in Ireland were created by companies that were within their first five years of formation (Lawless, 2015). Considering this, the importance of growing the number of successful enterprises and start-ups in Dublin City is crucial to economic development and reducing the unemployment rate of the city. While data emanating from VAT registrations are to be interpreted with caution, the distribution of new firms within Dublin appears to show a

high concentration (54%) located within the administrative area of Dublin City Council. The importance of micro businesses (firms with less than 10 employees) to the City's economy and employment is striking. These businesses comprise by far the biggest share of all SME business types for the following sectors: distribution (87%), active industry (84%), construction (97%), services (92%), financial and insurance (89%) and total business economy (91%). Following this, small businesses (10 - 49 employees) have the biggest share of total SMEs in Dublin (CSO, 2014).

Figure 21: Ecosystem for Entrepreneurship



Eco-System for business

In 2014, the Government published a policy strategy that set out to nurture and encourage entrepreneurship across the country, the National Policy Statement on Entrepreneurship in Ireland 2014. In this strategy, the outcomes aspired to increase the number of entrepreneurs, to foster and develop entrepreneurial skills and thinking, and to ensure the right conditions were in place for the survival and growth of entrepreneurial startups.

In order to establish this entrepreneurial environment, six inputs into the ecosystem were identified (see Figure 21).

- **Cultural, human capital and education** relate to the importance of encouraging an attitude of entrepreneurship, and fostering this in the education system.
- Creating a suitable **business environment and supports** system will allow for the easy start-up of businesses in the city, and will also develop new thinking in the enterprise area.
- In order to maximise **innovation**, Dublin has invested heavily in science and technology. This creates high-value jobs and develops and attracts business, ensuring the city is recognised internationally as a centre of innovation.
- Stable and appropriate **access to finance**, suitable for businesses that are at different stages of development, is vital in facilitating the start-up, and growth, of SME's. Credit constraints have been

highlighted as deterring investment over the past number of years but facilities such as grant funding through the Local Enterprise Office network and Microfinance Ireland are assisting in reducing such barriers.

- **Entrepreneurial networks and mentoring** are crucial sources of experience and advice, helping entrepreneurs and start-ups to overcome or avoid potential pitfalls and reach their full potential.
- With a small domestic market, export trade is very important in ensuring start-up companies have quality **access to markets**, including both channels of supply and distribution. It is important that establishing companies are supported in competing in global markets.

The above inputs must combine to collectively form a coherent structure to support start-ups and SME's throughout the lifecycle.

Social enterprise

In 2013 Forfás reported that the social enterprise sector in Ireland employed between 25,000 and 33,000 people in more than 1,400 social enterprises, with a total income of approximately €1.4 billion. At the time, Forfás estimated that if Ireland were to meet the goal set by the EU under the 'Europe 2020' Strategy there could be at least 65,000 people employed in social enterprises in Ireland (Forfás, 2013).

GOAL 10



Support the continued development of a quality, affordable and accessible movement system within the City prioritising walking, cycling and quality public transport which serves both the needs of local neighbourhoods and the economy of the City and the health and well-being of all.

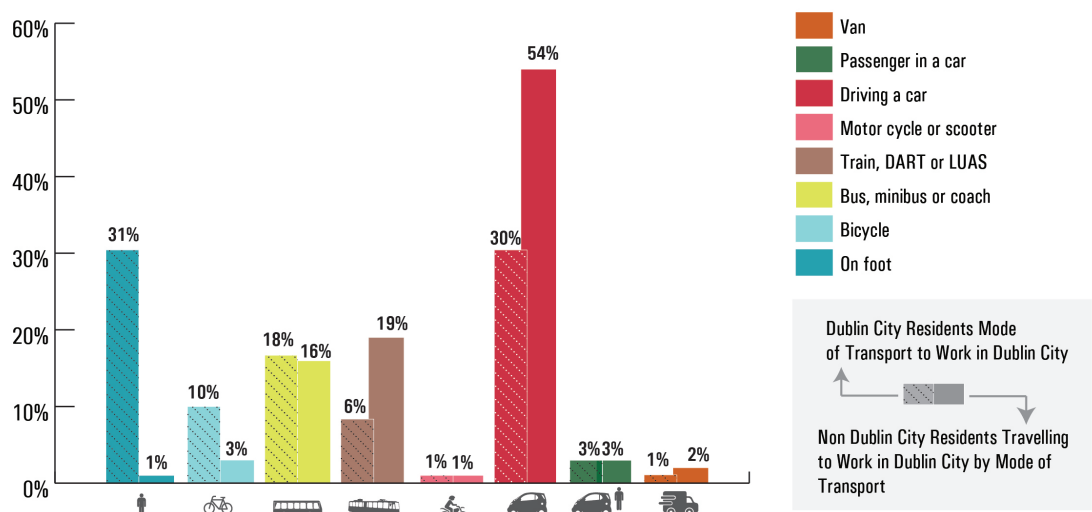
Population dispersal

One of the most remarkable aspects of population growth over the past two decades has been the dispersal of population across the Greater Dublin Area and into the other counties of Leinster. Figure 23 depicts what Williams et al (2011) term the Dublin Functional Urban Region, and shows that a significant proportion of the population of surrounding counties such as Meath, Louth, Kildare and Wicklow are making round trips in excess of 100km daily to commute to work in Dublin City. This is evidence of the importance of the spillover effects arising from the continued growth of the Dublin City economy. In 2011, a total of 156,000 people residing outside the Dublin City administrative area were travelling to work in the city on a daily basis, and considering the subsequent economic recovery, this figure is likely to have increased in the intervening period.

Commuting patterns

As shown in Figure 22, of the 156,000 identified as commuting from outside Dublin City to work in the city in 2011, 54 per cent travelled as the driver of a car. This is a high number of extra vehicles entering the city each day, especially considering just three per cent are travelling into the city as a passenger in a car. Given the volume of commuters into the Dublin Functional Urban Region, there appears to be reluctance to car-share. The tendency towards car travel is also evident when examining the movement of people residing within Dublin City. Some 30 per cent of people living and working in the city drive to work on a daily basis, significantly more than use the bus, train and LUAS combined. Also striking is the fact that only 10 per cent of this population cycle to work, although this figure is likely to have increased in the subsequent years.

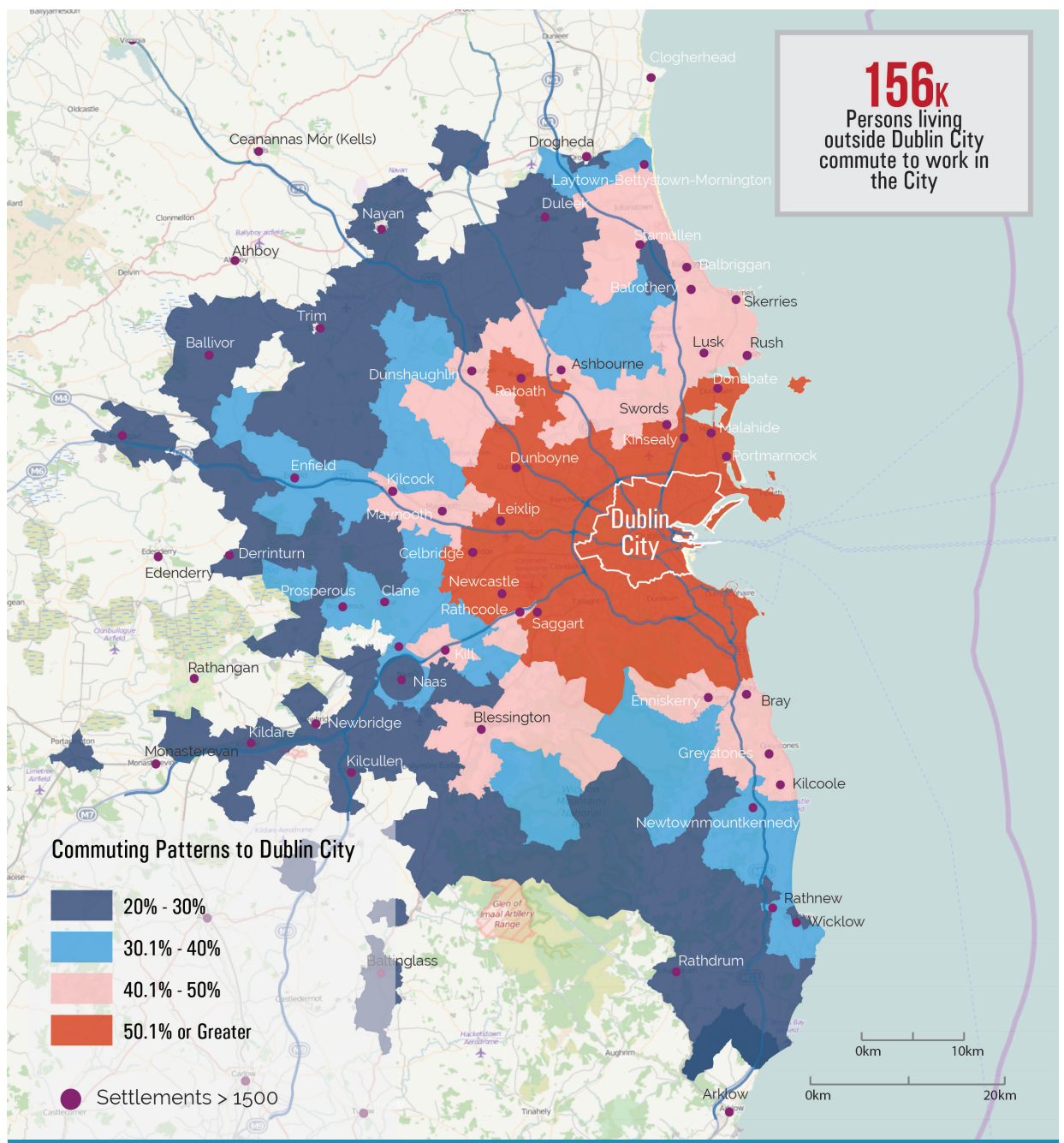
Figure 22: Mode of transport for Dublin City workforce, 2011



The Dublin City Centre Transport Study (DCC 2015) provides a comprehensive overview of transport mobility in Dublin City. According to the study, in 2014 there were 192,000 journeys into the City Centre each weekday in the peak morning period alone (7am to 10am). By 2023, it is anticipated that Dublin City Centre will have to cater for an additional 42,000 journeys in the morning peak, an increase of over 20 per cent.

With more than 57,000 annual subscribers and 12,003,733 trips taken since its launch in 2009, Coca Cola Zero dublinbikes have contributed significantly to increasing the use of sustainable transport in the City.

Figure 23: Daily commuting patterns into Dublin City



Source: CSO (POWSCAR), 2011

GOAL 11



Tackle the causes and consequences of the drugs crisis and significantly reduce substance misuse across the City through quality, evidence-informed actions.

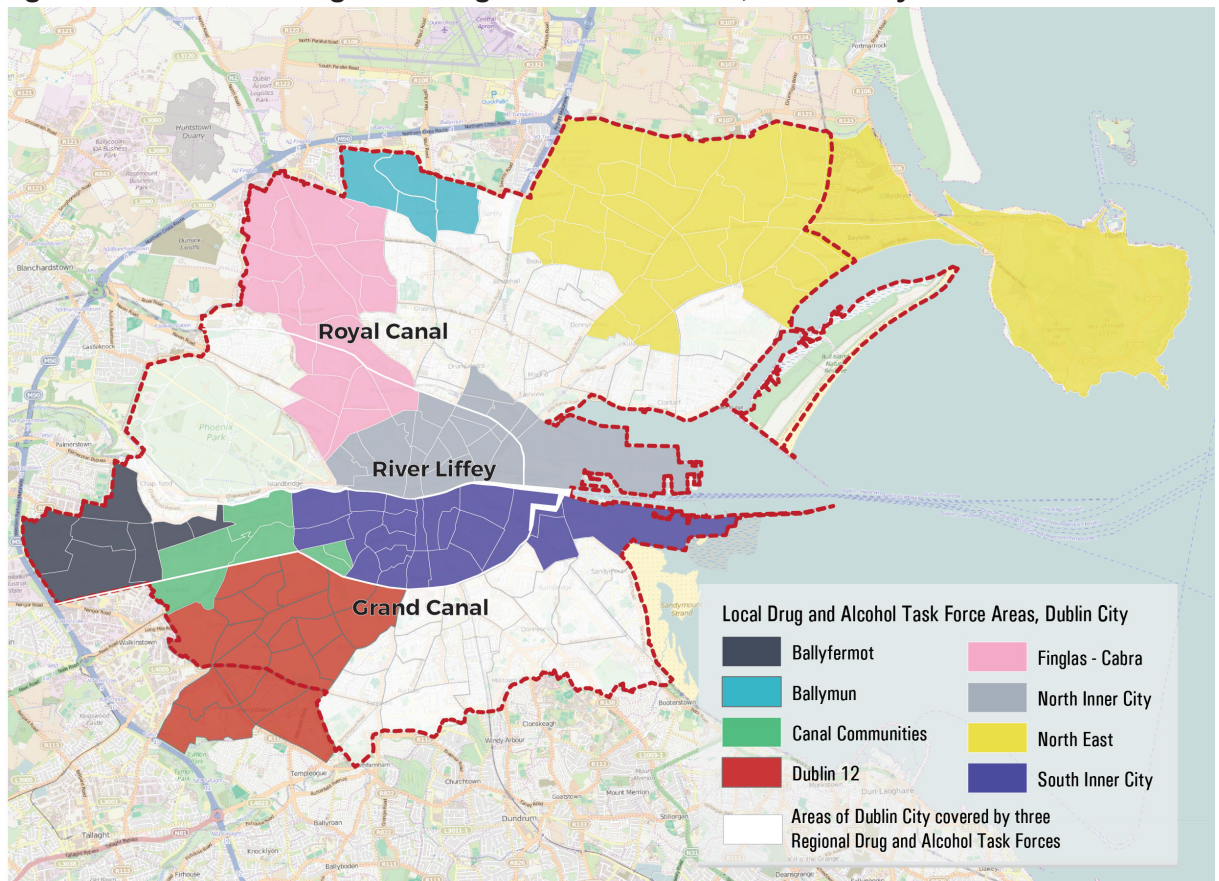
Dublin City: the Local and Regional Drug and Alcohol Task Force structure

Local Drug Task Forces were established in 1997 in response to the drug crisis that was devastating the most disadvantaged and marginalised communities in Dublin at that time. The purpose of the Task Forces was to develop a more effective response to the drug crisis through the use of an area-based partnership approach between the statutory, voluntary and community sectors including public representatives. Task Forces develop and implement a local drugs strategy for their areas by co-ordinating all relevant programmes and

working to address gaps in services. There are eight Local Drug and Alcohol Task Forces (LDATF) in Dublin City: Ballyfermot, Ballymun, Canal Communities, Dublin 12, Dublin North East, Finglas Cabra, North Inner City and South Inner City.

A key recommendation of the National Drug Strategy 2001-2008 was the establishment of Regional Drug Task Forces throughout the State. This was in recognition of the spread of drug use outside of Dublin to smaller cities, towns and rural areas. Regional Drug Task Forces operate from a wider geographical base and ensure that each area within Ireland falls under the remit of a Drug Task Force structure. Regional Drug

Figure 24: Local and Regional Drug Task Force Areas, Dublin City



Source: Drug Policy Unit, Department of Health, 2015

Task Forces mirror the structure and work of Local Drug Task Forces and coordinate the development of drug programmes and services outside of Local Drug Task Force areas. Three Regional Drug Task Forces - East Coast, South Western and North County Dublin - provide co-ordination in the areas of Dublin City not covered by a Local Drug and Alcohol Task Force.

In 2009 following the consultation process for the current National Drugs Strategy, the Government agreed to include alcohol in a National Substance Misuse Strategy. A steering group was established to develop this strategy which would incorporate the National Drugs Strategy 2009 – 2016 and in December 2012, following the report of the steering group, Drug Task Forces were directed to include alcohol within their remit and each was renamed the Local Drug and Alcohol Task Force. While Government is ultimately responsible for tackling many of the public health measures required to reduce overall population consumption such as price, availability and marketing of alcohol, Task Forces can develop community alcohol strategies, provide local treatment responses and support community mobilisation efforts to tackle alcohol-related harm.

Prevalence of problem drug and alcohol use

In the Health Research Board National Alcohol Diary Survey, 2013 it was estimated that 1.35 million people in Ireland were classified as harmful drinkers while some 177,000 were alcohol-dependent. One in eight men and almost one in 10 women drank their maximum recommended weekly guideline in one sitting in the week prior to the survey. Among young people, this rose to 28 per cent for men and 22 per cent for women. Alcohol dependency is directly related to the amount of alcohol

an individual consumes. In 2013, the National Drug Treatment Reporting System highlighted that there were 1,276 individuals from within the Dublin City LDATF areas in treatment for problem alcohol use.

The 2010/11 drug prevalence survey commissioned every four years by the National Advisory Committee on Drugs reported on the prevalence of drug use in the three Regional Task Force Areas that cover Dublin City (East Coast, North and South West). Figure 25 shows the percentage of young and older adults who had used an illegal drug in the year prior to the survey.

Figure 25: Percentage of people who had used an illegal drug, 2009/10

Regional Drug Task Force Area	Percentage Young Adults (15 – 34 years)	Percentage Older Adults (35 – 64 years)
East Coast	13.1%	6.7%
North County	16.8%	4.8%
South Western	19.3%	3.0%

Source: National Advisory Committee on Drugs and Alcohol, 2014

In 2013, the National Drug Treatment Reporting System noted that there were 1,726 individuals from within the Dublin City LDATF areas in treatment for problem drug use. In addition to this, the National Advisory Committee on Drugs and Alcohol conducted a study in 2011 on the prevalence of drug use among the Irish prison population and found that a disproportionate number of prisoners have histories of drug use. Lifetime prevalence ranges for individual illicit drug use among prisoners spanned from 36 per cent to 87 per cent.

The study also found that a large number of lifetime opiate users, in particular those who use heroin (43%), were initiated to the drug while in prison.

The recent study conducted by the Irish Penal Reform Trust 'Travellers in the Irish Prison System' found that Travellers are strongly over-represented in the Irish Prison System. The All Ireland Traveller Healthcare Study 2010 (AITHS) found that more than half of a sample of 26 Travellers in prison in Ireland had addiction problems. A majority of respondents (66.3%) to the study considered illicit drugs to be a problem in their community.

In 2015 a HSE review of needle exchange provision in Ireland found that 13,763 individuals received needle exchange services in 2013. Of these, 80 per cent were men and 20 per cent were women. In 2014 Merchants Quay Ireland's needle exchange service in Dublin recorded over 24,000 needle exchange interventions. In total over 3,179 individuals accessed this needle exchange programme during 2014.

Poly drug use, that is the use of both licit and illicit drugs, is now common among people seeking drug treatment. Poly drug use is associated with a number of negative consequences including mental and physical ill-health, violence, aggression and a range of social problems. Poly drug use is more complex to treat, requiring services that can treat both alcohol and other drug dependence while providing a broad range of interventions, and is associated with poorer treatment outcomes. Poly drug use is more likely to result in accidents and death (including death from overdose) than when a single substance is consumed.

In 2012 there were 57 fatal overdoses of drug users within Dublin City (mostly in the south and north inner city and north-east) and this figure increases if drug-related causes of death are included.

A recent profile of overdose cases attended by ambulance services in Dublin showed that 86 per cent of overdoses attended were in Dublin City, with six per cent in South Dublin, five per cent in Fingal and just one per cent in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown.

Contributing factors to problem drug and alcohol use

There are many contributing factors to drug use including poverty and low educational attainment. Existing prevalence in a geographic area or among an individual's family members can also play a strong contributing role. Individual and familial factors also have an effect on an individual's likelihood of becoming a problem drug user.

In 2013, the National Drug Treatment Reporting System found that there were 1,726 individuals from within the Dublin City LDATF areas in treatment for problem drug use. Of those in treatment, 68 per cent were male; 56 per cent were aged between 18 and 34 years. Education levels among those in treatment were lower than the general population: 26 per cent had completed primary education; 51 per cent had completed second level and just two per cent had completed third level. At the time of going into treatment, 76 per cent were unemployed. The majority of those entering treatment (80%) were in stable accommodation.

The above risk factors are relevant for those who develop an additional dependence on alcohol. However it is important to remember the contributory economic and legislative factors that lead to problem alcohol use which include the absence of minimum pricing legislation and the wide variety of outlets that are permitted to sell alcohol.

Impact on individuals, families and communities

The impact of drug use on individuals and their families and communities and wider society are manifold and damaging.

The substance misuse of a relative is a chronic long-term stress that leads to difficulties in family functioning which inevitably causes strain on affected family members. This strain manifests itself through the physical and mental ill health of family members. Family members of relatives with substance misuse issues are significant consumers of healthcare provision as result of this pressure.

Family members also have to cope with addiction-related issues such as intimidation as a result of drug-related debt, bereavement and at times caring for the children of relatives who are drug- and alcohol-dependent.

Children can be directly affected by parental substance misuse, for example, they can come to harm due to poor supervision when a parent is using. They can also be indirectly affected, for example, when family finances are re-directed and used for drugs

or alcohol. The most common stressors for children living with a parental drink problem include fighting and quarrelling between parents, family violence, lack of joint family activities, poor family communication, tense family atmosphere, spoiling of family occasions and difficulty with friendships and peer groups. Additional issues can come to the fore when parents are using illicit drugs such as their involvement with the criminal justice system, incarceration and dealing or using within the family home.

The consequences for communities with a high prevalence of alcohol and drug misuse include the visibility of drug use and dealing in community spaces, anti-social behaviour, a rise in criminality, gender-based violence including sexual violence, community members feeling unsafe and intimidated, a rise in long-term unemployment and homelessness, the disintegration of social networks and community pride and ultimately a lack of resource investment within an area. Consequently there are additional pressures placed on health and social services, community resources, Garda time and the prison services within an area.

Services and responses

There are a wide range of service providers working to support drug users within Dublin City. Despite consecutive years of cuts in funding to addiction services, a range of statutory and community services continue to operate within Dublin city, such as harm reduction facilities, treatment clinics, day programmes, aftercare groups and referral to residential services.

Some of the services provided include drop-in facilities, counselling, key working, care planning, needle exchange, opioid substitution treatment, safe injecting advice, sexual health advice and screening, blood-borne virus screening, access to medical professionals such as nurses, GPs, dentists, community detox, referral and advocacy services, family support and a range of educational and training opportunities.

The HSE is currently concluding a Naloxone Demonstration Pilot Project. This project has enabled heroin and other opioid users based in the Dublin North and South Inner City to access a prescription for naloxone. This is a lifesaving medication that temporarily counteracts the effects of an opioid overdose. It is hoped that following the pilot project, naloxone will be made widely available amongst those at risk of an opioid overdose, their family members and service providers.

The Drug-Related Intimidation Reporting Programme is operational nationally. This programme is run in partnership by the National Family Support Network and the Drugs and Organised Crime Bureau.

Family members or service users experiencing intimidation as a result of drug-related debt can access support from a nominated Inspector responsible for drug-related intimidation cases in their area.

Current debates within the sector and in Government include the decriminalisation of illicit drug use and the establishment of a safe injecting facility in Dublin.



GOAL 12



Enhance the recognition of Dublin as a globally connected city region and as the national economic generator.

City competitiveness

World cities have become hubs of ICT, finance and transport, driven by urbanisation pressures and competing in a borderless global domain (UNHABITAT, 2007). The Irish National Competitiveness Council (NCC) cited the importance of cities as drivers of national economic competitiveness and explored the importance of cities achieving their full potential and the need to enhance, in particular, the competitive advantages of Dublin (NCC, 2009). Major urban centres are the drivers of national prosperity, as Dublin is Ireland's only city of international scale, it is vital to ensure that Dublin remains an attractive location to live and do business in. The report does not concern the redistribution of resources between the major urban centres and the rest of the country. Rather, it emphasizes that prioritising investment that develops the competitiveness of Dublin and other main cities is essential to maximising the economic potential of Ireland.

The NCC report furthermore indicates the importance of being a well-connected city both in national and international contexts. National spatial and enterprise policy often aims to deflect development from Dublin to other regions. There is a continued need to reinforce the contribution of Dublin to the national economy which uniquely houses sufficient levels of infrastructure and skills to fulfil a global city role and it is the location in which multinational enterprises wish to base themselves.

Dublin as the national economic generator

Dublin contributes 41.9 per cent of Irish GDP through economic activity generated in the area (Dublin Economic Monitor, Spring 2015), evidence of the City's importance to the national economy. As of 2011, 156,000 people were commuting into the city from outside the administrative area in order to work, (see Figure 23), further showing that the economic impact of the city reaches far beyond the city boundary. From a research and development perspective, two of the country's seven universities are located in Dublin City, in addition to the state's largest Institute of Technology. The importance of these institutions is especially evident in the high-tech and high-skill areas where access to innovation clusters, universities and a large mixed-skill workforce is considered vital for operations. To continue this contribution to national economic development, investment in Dublin should be prioritised, as an innovative and smart city is a magnet for inward investment and talent attraction.

Figure 26: Dublin Performance Indicators

Source	Benchmark criteria	Year	Ranking	Change
Brookings Institute Global Metro Monitor	GDP per capita	2014	19	↑
JLL Global City Momentum Index	Real estate	2015	14	↑
Mercer 2015 Quality of Living Survey	Environmental/ socio-economic	2015	34	→
IBM Global Local Trends	Number of FDI projects	2013	9	↑
FDI Intelligence European Cities And Regions of the Future 2015/2016	Socio-economic	2014	3	↑
Euromonitor International Top City Destinations	International visitors	2014	49	↓
QS World University Rankings	University quality	2014/2015	71	↓
QS Best Student Cities	University quality, affordability, employment	2015	32	↑
Z/Yen Group Global Financial Centres Index	Business environment	2015	52	↑
Citylab Global City Economic Power	Index of indices	2015	15	↑
Conde Nast Traveler Top Shopping Cities in the World	Best shopping	2015	5	N/A
PWC Emerging Trends in Real Estate Europe 2015	Real estate investment development	2015	2	→
Savills Tech Cities	Business environment	2015	7	N/A
Savills European Cities Hotel Report	Transactions and revenue growth	2015	1	N/A

Source: Dublin Economic Monitor

Benchmarking Dublin's economic performance

The Dublin Economic Monitor provides a regular report on trends within the Dublin economy through the tracking of a series of economic indicators, and also allows for benchmarking of the performance of Dublin on an international level.

Figure 26 collates a number of global indices that provide a barometer of Dublin City's performance, relative to other European and world cities. The final column in the table provides much encouragement, showing that Dublin's positioning as a global city is improving in many indicators. However, there is also strong evidence of areas where the City can improve and these areas will become targets for actions during the lifetime of this plan.

During the economic downturn Dublin improved in terms of cost competitiveness. Investment and talent was attracted as until 2013 housing and commercial property became more affordable and congestion reduced. However with limited new supply of homes in Dublin since 2008 and signs of an economic recovery, house prices and residential and office rents are rising in high-demand locations in 2015. The avoidance of a repeated property price bubble is required to sustain the economic recovery.

In order to continue to present Dublin as a globally connected city, the city will continue to attract, and bid for, international events and festivals. Furthermore, the UNESCO City of Literature designation has provided the platform for Dublin to deliver a wide and varied programme of literary-related events. Large sporting events such as the Euro 2020 Championships are due to take place in the city during the lifetime of this plan. Dublin's role as a prospective host city for the Rugby World Cup in 2023 will also be supported during the bidding process which will take place in the coming years.



APPENDICES

1-9

Appendix 1 Membership of the Dublin City Local Community Development Committee as of November 2015

Name	Organisation
Cllr Daithí Doolan (Chair)	Dublin City Council
Cllr Claire Byrne	Dublin City Council
Cllr Ray McAdam	Dublin City Council
Cllr Paul McAuliffe	Dublin City Council
Cllr Rebecca Moynihan	Dublin City Council
Cllr Éilis Ryan	Dublin City Council
Cllr Tina MacVeigh	Dublin City Council
Brendan Kenny	Dublin City Council
Greg Swift	Dublin City Council
Martina Queally	HSE
David Treacy	City of Dublin Education and Training Board
Darragh O'Connor	SIPTU
David Brennan	Dublin City Business Association
Ciaran Reid	Ballyfermot Chapelizod Partnership
Marian Vickers	Northside Partnership
Mel Mac Giobúin	North Inner City Drug and Alcohol Task Force
Maria Tyrrell	The Larkin Unemployed Centre
Siân Muldowney	Dublin City Community Forum
Godfrey Chimbanga	Dublin City Community Forum
Marion Kelly	Dublin City Community Forum
Claire Wheeler	Environmental Pillar

Appendix 2 Membership of the Dublin City Economic Development and Enterprise Strategic Policy Committee as of November 2015

Name	Organisation
Cllr Paul McAuliffe (Chair)	Dublin City Council
Cllr Alison Gilliland	Dublin City Council
Cllr Brendan Carr	Dublin City Council
Cllr Deirdre Heney	Dublin City Council
Cllr Gaye Fagan	Dublin City Council
Cllr Kate O'Connell	Dublin City Council
Cllr Noel Rock	Dublin City Council
Cllr Noeleen Reilly	Dublin City Council
Cllr Tina MacVeigh	Dublin City Council
John Lombard	Association of Consulting Engineers in Ireland
Denise Brophy	Dublinia Ltd
Evanne Kilmurray	Inner City Enterprise (ICE)
Geraldine Lavin	Small Firms Association
Martin Harte	The Temple Bar Company

Appendix 3 LECP Advisory Steering Group

Name	Organisation
Brendan Kenny (Chair)	Dublin City Council
Marian Vickers (Vice Chair)	Northside Partnership
Cllr Paul McAuliffe	Dublin City Council
Cllr Daithí Doolan	Dublin City Council
Bernie Doherty	Dublin City Council
Mary MacSweeney	Dublin City Council
Greg Swift	Dublin City Council
Siân Muldowney	ICON
Denise Brophy	Dublinia Ltd

Appendix 4 Economic Working Group

Name	Organisation
Jim Keogan	Dublin City Council
Mary MacSweeney	Dublin City Council
Greg Swift	Dublin City Council
Kieran Rose	Dublin City Council
Jamie Cudden	Dublin City Council

Appendix 5 Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme

Lot Name	SICAP Programme Implementer
Lot 2.1 Ballyfermot / Chapelizod	Ballyfermot Chapelizod Partnership
Lot 2.2 Ballymun / Whitehall / Tolka	Dublin North West Area Partnership
Lot 2.3 Northside	Northside Partnership
Lot 2.4 Canal / Rathmines / Pembroke	Dublin South City Partnership
Lot 2.5 Inner City	Dublin Inner City Community Co-operative Society

Appendix 6 Written submissions received, June 2015

Organisation / Name
1 1st Dublin Fairview Scouts
2 An Chomhairle um Oideachas Gaeltachta agus Gaelscolaíochta
3 Ballyfermot Partnership
4 Blue Drum Agency
5 Bluefire
6 Carmichael Centre
7 City and County Managers Association
8 City of Dublin Youth Services Board
9 Citywide
10 Clann Credo
11 Connect Ireland

Appendix 6 Continued

14	Crann
15	Dublin Airport Authority
16	Cllr Andrew Montague
17	Cllr Jim O'Callaghan
18	Cllr Nial Ring and Cllr Christy Burke
19	Minister of State Aodhán Ó Ríordáin
20	DCC / Architects
21	DCC / Collaboration Dashboard
22	DCC / Libraries
23	DCC North Central Area
24	Docklands Business Forum
25	Docklands Cultural Forum
26	Dublin Bus
27	Dublin Business School
28	Dublin City Volunteer Centre
29	Dublin Community Growers
30	Dublin Food Co-op
31	Dublin GAA
32	Fire Station Artists Studio
33	Foras na Gaeilge
34	Grangegorman Educational Garden
35	Grangegorman Residents' Alliance
36	Harold's Cross Village Community Council
37	Healthy Food for All
38	Inner City Enterprise (ICE)
39	Irish Council for International Students
40	Irish Council for Social Housing
41	Irish Photo Archive
42	Irish Water
43	Kevin's Hurling and Camogie Club
44	Larkin Unemployed Centre
45	Lir Training and Education Programme
46	Local Traveller Organisations
47	Localise Youth and Community Services
48	NEAR Media
49	North Inner City Drug and Alcohol Task Force
50	Northside Partnership
51	Open Economy Log
52	Pavee Point
53	Peter McVerry Trust
54	Rathmines Pharmacy
55	Retail Excellence Ireland
56	Retail Grocery Dairy and Allied Trades Association (RGDATA)
57	St Michael's Estate FRC

Appendix 6 Continued

58	St Michael's Estate Regeneration Board
59	St Patrick's Cathedral
60	Terenure Enterprise Centre
61	The Complex
62	Waterways Ireland
63	Yellow Flag
64	Youth Service
	23 private individuals

Appendix 7 Attendance at local stakeholder workshop, 25 June 2015

Organisation	
1	Amal Group
2	Anna Liffey Drugs Project
3	Ballyfermot Chapelizod Patnership
4	Barnados
5	BeLonGTo
6	Charlemont Street Regeneration Project
7	Children and Young People's Services Committee
8	Clann Credo - the Social Investment Fund
9	Community Workers Co-op
10	Diageo
11	Digital Hub Development Agency
12	Discover Poland
13	Docklands Business Forum
14	Dublin Business Innovation Centre
15	Dublin Business School
16	Dublin City Business Association
17	Dublin City Comhairle na nÓg
18	Dublin Commissioner for Start-ups
19	Dublin GAA
20	Dublinia Ltd
21	Grangegorman Development Agency
22	Headstrong
23	IBAT College Dublin
24	IBEC
25	Immigrant Council of Ireland
26	INOUE - Irish National Organisation of the Unemployed
27	Institute of Professional Auctioneers and Valuers
28	Irish Council for International Students
29	Irish Traveller Movement
30	Lantern Centre

Appendix 7 Continued

31	Larkin Unemployed Centre
32	Liberties Business Forum
33	Mental Health Ireland
34	Merchants Quay Ireland
35	NABCO (National Association of Building Co-operatives)
36	National College of Ireland
37	New Communities Partnership
38	North Inner City Local Drugs and Alcohol Task Force
39	Northside Partnership
40	Pavee Point
41	Peter McVerry Trust
42	Retail Excellence Ireland
43	St Andrew's Resource Centre
44	Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland
45	Tolka Area Partnership
46	The Wheel
47	Three Faiths Forum

Appendix 8 Attendance at national stakeholder workshop, 29 June 2015

Organisation	
1	Arts Council
2	Connect Ireland
3	CSO Expert Panel
4	Dublin City University
5	Dept of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources, Environmental Section
6	Dublin Institute of Technology
7	Dublin Airport Authority
8	Dublin Port Company
9	Foras na Gaeilge
10	Housing Agency
11	HSE, Health and Wellbeing
12	Irish Council for Social Housing
13	Irish Sports Council
14	National Disability Authority
15	National Drug Treatment Centre
16	National Roads Authority
17	National Economic and Social Council
18	Private Residential Tenancies Board
19	Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland
20	Trinity College Dublin
21	University College Dublin
22	Industrial Development Authority

Appendix 9 Completed questionnaires received from State agencies

Organisation	
1	Arts Council
2	Connect Ireland
3	National Economic and Social Council
4	National Transport Authority
5	National Roads Authority
6	Private Residential Tenancies Board
7	COSC
8	Dublin Airport Authority
9	Dublin Institute of Technology
10	National Disability Authority
11	National Drug Treatment Centre
12	Dublin Port
13	Irish Sports Council

