EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE DUBLIN DOCKLANDS AREA

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ESRI

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE
FOR

The Dublin Docklands Development Authority

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As always, the authors are solely responsible for any errors, omissions or obscurities in the final text.

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1. Background and Objectives

This report is a follow-up to one completed in 1996 by The Economic and Social Research Institute on behalf of the Dublin Docklands Development Authority. The principal objectives of the project were to provide a detailed analysis of the employment and socio-demographic structures of the area. The following were identified as being of particular interest:

- the number of persons currently working in the area;
- their occupational structure;
- the number of *residents* from the Docklands Area who are working in the area;
- vacancy levels;
- short-term employment forecasts;
- employers' views and perceptions of the Docklands Area as a business location as well as their knowledge of the Authority itself and their views on the work it does;
- a detailed profiling of the resident population in terms of their standard socio-demographic characteristics such as age; sex; principal economic status; social class; level of educational attainment etc.

Of particular relevance throughout the report is a focus on *change* in employment and demographic structures which has taken place since the first report in 1996.

The study contains two separate and discrete components. The first component is based on a personally administered survey of all employers in the area. This involved an interviewer visiting the employer to complete the survey form. The second component is an analysis of material for the Census of Population for the area in question.

2. The Employer Survey

- A current total of 1,439 firms was identified in the study area in the course of the survey. This represents a growth of 168 businesses (13.2 per cent) over the period 1996-1999.
- A total of just under 32,100 persons are currently engaged in the Docklands Area. This represents a growth of 11,300 persons (54.4 per cent) over the period in question.
- Just under 2,500 residents of Docklands were identified as currently working in the area. This represents a growth between 1996 and 1999 of 900 residents who are working in the area (56.5 per cent). This means that the growth in the number of residents who are working in the area is running somewhat ahead of the growth in all persons working in the area.

- There is an over-concentration among those Docklands' residents who also work in the area in the routine Non-Manual and Manual grades. There is a particularly strong over-concentration among Docklands' residents who work in the area in Unskilled Manual grades. This reflects the general socio-demographic background and profile of the area in question.
- Employers are bullish in regard to their short-term one year employment projections for the area. Firms expect employment in the current year to grow by approximately 11 per cent. If this is realised it will result in a further increase this year of 3,400 persons working in the area.
- A total of 28 per cent of firms in the Docklands Area have a current vacancy or vacancies. This translates to a total of 2,250 current vacancies in the region.
- A total of 86 per cent of firms in the area say that they have heard of the Development Authority. Of those who have heard of it, 64 per cent think that the Authority does a good job, 28 per cent think it does neither a good nor a bad job and 8 per cent think it does a bad job.
- There are substantially lower knowledge levels among employers regarding the Schools' Job Placement Programme and the Higher Level Education Programme. A total of 11 per cent of employers have heard of the former while 15 per cent have heard of the latter.

3. Analysis of Census Material

The second component of the project is an analysis of detailed census data for the area. The Census of Population is undertaken every five years. The most recently available census data relate to 1996. The report provides an analysis of relevant information from both the 1991 and 1996 Censuses. This analysis provides the reader with:

(i) an insight into the changes which have taken place in the profile of residents in the area over the period 1991–1996;

(ii) the first concrete benchmark which can be used to assess change since the establishment of the Docklands Authority in 1996.

- The 1996 population for the Docklands Area stood at 17,425 persons. This represented an increase of 712 persons over the 1991 levels (4.3 per cent). The rate of growth of population in the Docklands Area between the two censuses was higher than that for Dublin City & County as a whole (3.2 per cent).
- There is evidence to suggest that the age structure of the Docklands Area is changing over time. In general, the growth in population in Docklands seems to be concentrated in the 15-24 year and 25-44 year cohorts. This trend is in stark contrast to the situation in Dublin City & County as a whole. In the Greater Dublin area there would appear to be an increase in older cohorts. These cohorts are in decline in the Docklands Area.
- Based on the 1996 Census data our estimate of the current population resident in Docklands is 18,500 persons.

- Labour-force participation rates in 1996 in Docklands stood at 57 per cent. A total of 26 per cent of those in the labour force were unemployed. This compares with an unemployment rate in Dublin City & County of 15 per cent.
- In terms of Social Class composition, the Docklands Area was characterised from the census data as being relatively disadvantaged with a higher than average percentage of its population being classified as coming from lower social groups than is the case for Dublin City & County as a whole.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Dublin Docklands Development Authority has its origins in the Finance Act of 1996. The principal function of the Authority is to provide a planned and co-ordinated approach to the redevelopment and rejuvenation of the Docklands Area, within the context of a broader redevelopment of the city as a whole.

As an input to its planning, the Docklands Authority commissioned The Economic and Social Research Institute to carry out a study of the socio-economic and demographic structure of the area in the Autumn of 1996. The present report is a follow-up study to that original report. In the current study we assess the degree of change which has taken place in the Docklands Development Area since the first study. The terms of reference for the present study were to provide a detailed analysis of the employment and socio-demographic structures of the area with the following topics being of particular interest:

- the number of persons currently working in the area;
- their occupational structure;
- the number of *residents* from Docklands who are working in the area;
- vacancy levels;
- short-term employment forecasts;
- employers' views and perceptions of the Docklands Area and the Development Authority;
- a detailed profiling of the resident population in terms of their standard socio-demographic characteristics such as age; sex; principal economic status; social class; level of educational attainment etc.

Of particular relevance throughout the study is a focus on *changes* which have taken place since the first report in 1996 in both employment levels and characteristics as well as in the general profile of residents over the relevant period.

1.2 The Boundary of the Study Area

The study area is taken to stretch eastwards along the Liffey from its most westerly point at Beresford Place. To the North, the area is bounded by Amiens Street, the North Strand as far as East Wall Road and thereafter by a line running eastwards to incorporate all of the North Dock B electoral ward. To the southside of the Liffey, the area stretches from Tara Street, bounded by Pearse Street, Westland Row, Fenian Street, Hogan Place, Lower Grand Canal Street; Upper Grand Canal Street, Bath Avenue, Beach Road and a

line running eastwards thereafter to incorporate all of the Pembroke East A electoral ward. Map 1.1 shows the area in question. From this one can see that it incorporates the Alexandra Basin area, Port and Docks area, etc. When conducting both the land-use and the questionnaire surveys we included only the inner side of the streets on the boundary of the study area.

1.3 Methodology

In undertaking research which contains such a strong comparative component (in terms of change with the situation in 1996) one must ensure that the general methodology adopted is consistent with that used in the earlier year. Consequently, it was decided to adopt the same general approach to the present study as that used in 1996. This means that two discrete or distinct methodological approaches were adopted. First, we undertook an intensive land-use survey followed up by a detailed field study of all businesses and other employing entities in the area. Secondly, we undertook a detailed analysis of the 1996 Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS) to provide the socio-demographic profile of the study area and changes therein over the period 1991-'96.

1.3.1 THE LAND-USE AND BUSINESS SURVEYS

The land-use survey

Before the business survey could be undertaken we had to develop a population list or inventory of all employers in the study area. Under the term "employers" we included all businesses and commercial activities as well as all other employing entities such as schools, churches, hospitals, Garda Stations etc. within the study area.

To carry out the land-use survey interviewers from the ESRI were assigned a given quota or set of streets. In the first instance, the interviewers recorded details on land-use for all premises in the relevant streets. Provision was made on the land-use survey record sheet to include details on *all* activities taking place at all levels within the building. Having identified the commercial and other employing entities, the interviewer then proceeded to carry out a personally administered interview with the employers in question.

The business survey

The business survey contained two pages of questions related to business activity; employment levels and characteristics; employment projections; vacancy levels; and perceptions of the study area. The questionnaire contained seven main sections as follows:

1. Background information on business activity; size etc.
2. A detailed breakdown of employment structure in terms of occupational grade; number of males, females etc.
3. Comparable details on numbers of persons engaged who are also resident in the area.
4. Current vacancy rates and number of vacancies in the area.
5. Perceptions of changes in employment in the area in the short term (next 12 months) and longer term (next 5 years).

6. Recruitment practices with regard to residential location in the employment of potential job applicants.
7. Knowledge and perceptions of the work done by the Docklands Development Authority.

A copy of the questionnaire used in the survey is attached in Appendix A.

In the course of the land-use survey a total of 1,439 businesses and other employing entities were identified by interviewers. Although sustained efforts were made to interview all of these employers, there was, in common with all surveys of this sort, some element of non-response. Table 1.1 provides details on the response outcomes for the employment survey.

Table 1.1: Response Outcomes in Employment Survey

Outcome	No. of Firms	Per Cent
Successfully completed	1,268	88.1
Of which		
Completed with interviewer	*1,196*	*83.1*
Self-completed	*72*	*5.0*
Left for Self-completion *but*		
Not returned	99	6.9
Never available	53	3.7
Refused	19	1.3
Total	1,439	100.0

From the table one can see that the completion rate was 88 per cent. This is a particularly high response rate by the general standards of surveys of firms. The table clearly shows, however, that a total of 171 firms which should have completed the questionnaire failed to do so. To compensate for this (relatively small) level of non-response we statistically adjusted or grossed the completed survey data to represent the totality of the population of 1,439 employers in the study region. This re-adjustment was implemented using a standard ratio weighting technique based on a 12-fold classification of NACE code for business activity and a 5-fold classification of size of employer (based on numbers employed). This information was available from the land-use survey – even in respect of firms which refused to participate in the business survey. In situations where the questionnaire was not successfully completed the interviewer recorded business activity as well as numbers employed. If actual numbers employed were not available an estimate was taken. The size categories used in the re-weighting scheme were: 1 person; 2-5 persons; 6-10 persons; 11-29 persons and 30 or more persons. The resulting 60 cells in the reweighting matrix (12 sectors by 5 size categories) were collapsed to 52 for reweighting purposes due to low numbers of respondents in 8 cells. After the statistical re-adjustment or re-weighting the sample represents the totality of the population as a whole.

Fieldwork on the survey took place from mid-November 1999 to mid-January 2000.

The NACE Business Sector Classification

In the course of the survey we recorded the business sector from the respondent on the basis of a ten-fold self-defined business classification. In addition, we recorded details of the business activity undertaken. From the latter we were able to assign an objective business classification from the so-called NACE system for each business in the survey. The NACE system provides a very detailed, objective classification of business activities. For the purposes of reporting in this project these were subsequently aggregated to eleven categories as follows:

- Manufacturing;
- Electricity/Gas/Water;
- Construction;
- Retail/Wholesale;
- Hotels & Restaurants;
- Transport & Communications – including telecommunications;
- Financial Services – including all types of financial intermediation and related activities including banking, insurance etc.
- Business Services – including non-financial business services such as consultancy; software development; real estate; renting of machinery or equipment etc.;
- Public Administration/Defence – including Social Welfare offices; Garda Stations etc.;
- Education & Health – Educational establishments including private institutions, training schools etc.;
- Personal Services – including hairdressers, dry cleaners etc.

The importance of using the NACE classification is that it provides an objective system for classifying employers and is not affected by the subjective determination of the respondents to a survey. Consequently, in all tables presented from the business survey we have used the NACE classification for both 1996 and 1999.[1]

1.3.2 SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE AREA

The 1996 Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS) is used in Chapters 4, 5 and 6 of the report to provide a socio-demographic profile of the study area. Comparative figures relating to 1991 have also been used. Dublin City (County Borough) and County is made up of a total of 322 Electoral Wards. These represent the most spatially disaggregated geographical units for which census data are available. The area under study falls within a total of 7 of these electoral wards, viz. North Dock A; North Dock B; North Dock C; Mansion House A; South Dock; Pembroke West A; and Pembroke West B. In the case of four of these wards the external

[1]In the original 1996 survey the self defined business classification was used for reporting purposes. In general, there is very little difference as between the self-defined system and that based on the NACE classification. The comparative 1996 data presented in this report have been re-calculated based on the NACE system.

boundary of the study area is co-terminus with the Ward boundary. In the case of Pembroke West A, South Dock and Mansion House A, the Ward is transected by the boundary of the Docklands Area. This meant that only part of the three wards in question was included in the study are. A weight was applied to SAPS data for these three Wards to account for their partial inclusion. The weights used were: Pembroke West A (0.5); South Dock (0.5) and Mansion House (0.8). This meant that 50 per cent of persons in both the Pembroke West A and South Dock Wards, as well as 80 per cent of persons in the Mansion House Ward were included within the boundary of the study area. These weights were derived by visual inspection of the relevant 1:20,000 Ward maps of Dublin with subsequent validation by reference to the adult population on the electoral register. This validation involved counting the number of persons listed on the register as residing in those streets from the three wards in questions which fell within the study area. The percentage of electors from each of the wards in question who resided in streets within the study area can then be taken as an indication of the proportion of the Ward population which was resident within the study area. The weights derived in this way from the electoral register validated those based on visual inspection of the Ward-level maps.

The information from the SAPS is presented in Chapters 4, 5 and 6 at four levels of geographical aggregation, viz. the southside of the Dublin Docklands Area; the northside of the Docklands Area; the Total Docklands Area; and all of Dublin City & County. This last level is included so as to provide a comparative framework within which to assess general trends within the Docklands Development Area.

The 1996 *Census of Population* SAPS data is the only source of comprehensive data available at a geographically disaggregated level which would allow one to produce a socio-demographic profile of the study area as contained in Chapters 4-6 of the report. It is also the most recently available census. The next census of population will be carried out in April 2001 with results becoming available in mid-2002.

The importance of presenting the 1996 SAPS data in this report is twofold. First, and most importantly, they provide an objective benchmark for the Docklands Development Authority against which to measure its performance in the future. The Authority was established in 1996. Consequently, it is particularly relevant for the Authority to measure change from that year in any assessment of its impact on the development of the area.

Second, the comparison of the 1996 situation with that in 1991 and changes over the interviewing period allows one to gauge the underlying change taking place in the area in the years immediately preceding the establishment of the Authority.

The only comprehensive source of information on general trends in population size in the area since 1996 is the Register of Electors. Although this provides details on the level of change in the Register population over the period in question it does not provide any information on the profile or characteristics of that population. None the less it does provide some insights into the trends in population change – at least among the registered population aged 18 years and over. The relevant figures on number of registered electors are outlined in Table 1.2 for each of the seven Wards in the study area. From this one can see, for example, that the registered population grew by 3.1 per cent in 1997, a further 2.6 per cent in 1998 and 2.7 per cent in 1999. This means that there has been a growth of 8.6 per cent (representing 1,265 electors) in the study area over the period 1996 to 1999.

Table 1.2: Number of Electors on the Electoral Register in the Wards Included in the Docklands Area – 1990, 1993, 1996-1999

	1990	1993	1996	1997	1998	1999
North Dock A	1,018	989	953	953	991	1,009
North Dock B	2,658	2,632	2,644	2,681	2,743	2,794
North Dock C	1,415	1,353	1,301	1,553	1,639	1,662
Mansion House A	1,962	1,894	1,819	1,842	1,942	2,084
South Dock	1,946	2,015	1,989	2,034	2,149	2,216
Pembroke West A	2,590	2,635	2,592	2,653	2,662	2,715
Pembroke East A	3,222	3,495	3,362	3,400	3,378	3,445
Total	14,811	15,013	14,660	15,116	15,504	15,925
Annual Per Cent Change	-	+104	-2.3	+3.1	+2.6	+2.7

1.4 Structure of Report

The remainder of the report contains six chapters. In Chapter 2 we present details on the employment structure of the area as recorded in the business survey. This includes details on the number of employers and persons engaged as well as employment projections and vacancy levels. Chapter 3 considers awareness levels among employers of the area and of the Development Authority itself as well as an assessment of the quality of the work which it does. Chapter 4 outlines the socio-demographic structure of the area and considers issues such as age and sex distributions; types of households etc. Chapter 5 focuses on the labour market characteristics of the resident population in the area. Chapter 6 discusses the social class and educational structures of the area. Chapter 7 provides a brief summary of our main findings. Chapters 2 and 3 are based on the survey undertaken in 1999/2000 with comparative figures from the 1996 survey as appropriate. Chapters 4-6 are based on the 1996 Census data. Comparisons are made throughout with the situation as recorded in the 1991 Census.

2. EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURE IN THE DOCKLANDS AREA

2.1 Introduction

In this chapter we consider a wide range of issues related to the current size and structure of the workforce in the Docklands Development Area. The chapter is divided into six subsequent sections. In Section 2.2 we begin by considering current levels and trends in the number of persons engaged in the Docklands Area. This is compared with the situation in 1996. In Section 2.3 we discuss the employment of residents in the area, focusing in particular on the growth in the number of residents engaged over the period 1996-2000. Section 2.4 proceeds to consider employment projections for the study area in both the short term (one year) and also the longer term (five years). We also consider in this section whether or not firms have an explicit policy of recruiting from either within or without the Docklands Area. Section 2.5 addresses the issue of current vacancies in the area and the occupational grades in which these occur. Section 2.6 considers whether or not employers express any preferences as to the employment of persons who are resident within the Docklands area. Finally, Section 2.7 provides a brief summary of the main findings. Throughout the chapter we maintain a strong focus on change in the employment structure of the area since the first study in this series was carried out in 1996.

As discussed in detail in Section 1.3 above, the figures in each table are broken down in term of sectors. This sectoral classification is based on the international standard classification of industrial sectors referred to as NACE. The NACE classification is based on the respondent's detailed description of his/her economic activity along with a full description of the main types of goods or services which the firm produces, delivers or trades in. As discussed in Section 1.3 above, the main advantage of using the NACE classification is that an objective assignment of businesses to sectors can be achieved – based on the description of their business activity. This removes any subjective element which could appear in a classification system which is based on self-definition by the business or other respondent in question. The need for the sectoral classification system used to be as objective in nature as possible is increased when one has such a strong focus on sectoral change over time, as we do throughout this report. If one used a sectoral classification which had a substantial subjective component one would not be able to assert that changes in sectoral totals could be attributed to real sectoral change because differences could be ascribed to changes in the way in which respondents decided to classify their business activity at the time of interview. Consequently, by using the internationally accepted NACE classification throughout the business survey for comparison of results in both 1996 and 1999/2000 one can ensure that firms have been assigned to sectors on a wholly harmonised basis.

2.2 Current Levels and Trends in Employment in the Docklands Area

We begin by considering the total number of firms and other employing entities in the Docklands Area as set out in Table 2.1. This shows that in the course of the 1999/2000 survey a total of 1,439 firms was identified in the Docklands Area. In terms of sectoral distribution in 1999/2000 the Business Services, Retail/Wholesale, Financial Services, and Manufacturing sectors were the most important with each accounting for between 14-19 per cent of the total number of firms.

Table 2.1: Number of Firms in the Docklands Area Classified by Sector, 1999 and 1996

	1999		1996		Change 1999/1996	
	No. of Firms	Per Cent	No. of Firms	Per Cent	No. of Firms	Per Cent
Manufacturing	204	14.2	249	19.7	-45	-18.1
Electricity/Gas/Water	9	0.6	11	0.9	-2	-18.2
Construction	42	2.9	28	2.2	14	50.0
Retail/Wholesale	238	16.6	263	20.7	-25	-9.5
Hotels & Restaurants	76	5.3	60	4.6	16	26.7
Transport & Comms.	162	11.3	147	11.6	15	10.2
Financial Services	231	16.1	140	11.0	91	65.0
Business Services	277	19.3	184	14.5	93	50.5
Public Admin/Defence	22	1.5	20	1.6	2	10.0
Education & Health	63	4.4	46	3.6	17	40.0
Personal Services	115	8.0	123	9.7	-8	-6.5
Total	1,439	100.0	1,271	100.0	168	13.2

One can further see from the table that the figure of 1,439 firms in 1999/2000 represented a 13.2 per cent increase in the number of businesses in the area (an increase of 168 firms). There were substantial increases in the Financial Services and Business Services sectors – each growing by over 90 firms and each representing substantial percentage increases of 65 per cent and 50 per cent respectively from the situation in 1996. The Manufacturing, Personal Services and Electricity/Gas/Water sectors showed some decline – the latter two sectors by only a very small absolute number of firms.

As a consequence of these absolute and percentage changes in the number of businesses in each sector one can see from the table that the *relative* importance of the various sectors among businesses in the Docklands Development Area as a whole has changed somewhat over the period in question. The relative importance of Manufacturing and Retail/Wholesale has fallen slightly (by approximately 4.5 percentage points) over the period in question while the relative importance of Financial and Business services has increased – each by approximately 5 percentage points. A comparison of the number of Dockland firms in each sector in 1996 and 1999/2000 is provided in Figure 2.1 below.

Figure 2.1: Number of Firms in the Docklands Area Classified by Sector, 1966 & 1999

Compared

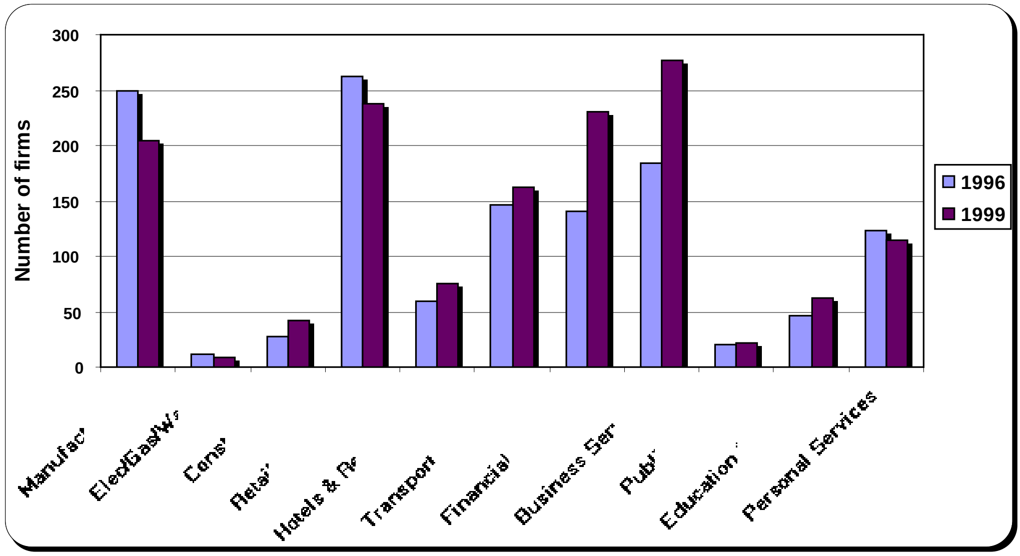


Table 2.2 provides details on a breakdown of firms or other employing entities in the Docklands Development Area according to type of firm. One can see that, in aggregate terms, a total of 30 per cent of firms are classified as Private Businesses; 52 per cent as Private Limited Companies; 7 per cent as Public companies; 5 per cent as State/Semi-State Bodies and the remaining 5 per cent as "Other".

Table 2.2: Employers in Dublin Docklands Area Classified by Type of Firm, 1999

	Private Business	Private Ltd Company	Public Company	State/Semi State Body	Other	Total	(n)
Manufacturing	36.8	59.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	(204)
Electricity/Gas/ Water	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	(9)
Construction	26.2	73.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(42)
Retail/Wholesale	37.8	58.0	3.4	0.0	0.8	100.0	(238)
Hotels & Restaurants	53.9	42.1	2.6	0.0	1.3	100.0	(76)
Transport & Communications	19.1	56.1	8.9	14.0	1.9	100.0	(162)
Financial Services	13.2	54.2	25.6	0.4	6.6	100.0	(231)
Business Services	37.4	55.4	4.0	1.1	2.2	100.0	(277)
Public Admin/ Defence	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	(22)
Education & Health	21.0	9.7	0.0	30.7	38.7	100.0	(63)
Personal Services	32.5	37.7	1.8	6.2	21.9	100.0	(115)
Total 1999/2000	30.3	51.7	7.2	5.2	5.5	100.0	(1,439)
Total 1996	33.8	52.0	4.7	6.0	3.5	100.0	(1,271)

The bottom row of Table 2.2 shows the distribution of employers by type of business in 1996. It is clear from this that the general structure of enterprise has remained relatively unchanged over the period 1996-1999. However, the percentage of firms classified as a Public Company has increased from 4.7 per cent in 1996 to 7.2 per cent in 1999/2000. This change is largely attributable to the growth in the Financial Services sector – a large proportion of which are Public Companies. One can see from the detail of the table that the Financial Services sector stands out as having a substantially higher percentage of employers classified as a public company than any of the other sectors in the table.

In Table 2.3 and Figure 2.2 we turn from a consideration of the number of *firms* to the number of persons engaged in the study area in 1999/2000 and also (for comparative purposes) in 1996. From the left-hand segment of the table one can see that the total number of persons currently engaged in the Docklands (end 1999/early 2000) is just under 32,100. A total of 23 per cent of these were engaged in the Business Services sector; 20 per cent in Financial Services; 17 per cent in Transport & Communications.

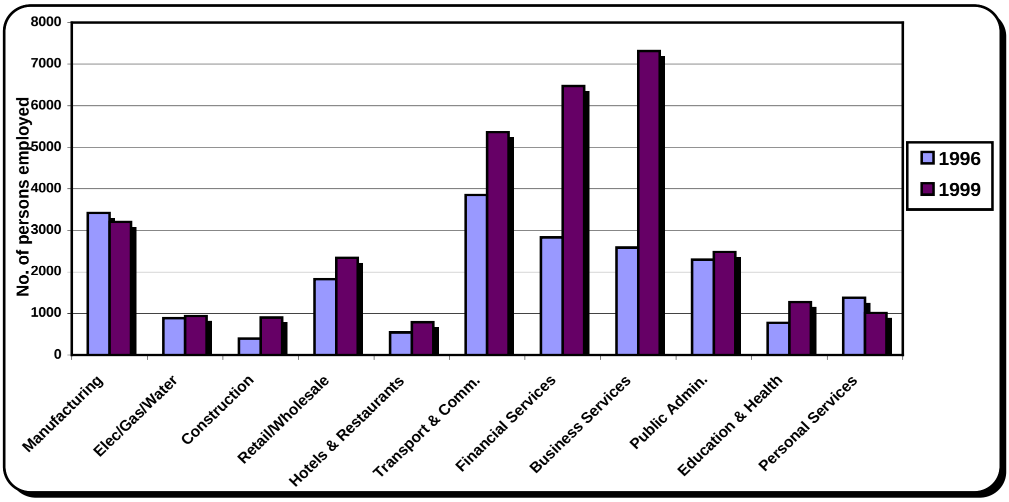
A comparison with the situation in 1996 shows that there has been a growth of 11,300 persons engaged in the study area over the period in question. This represents a percentage change of 54.4 per cent.

Table 2.3: Total Number of Persons Employed in the Docklands Area Classified by Industrial Sector, 1999 and 1996

	1999		1996		Change 1999/'96	
	No. of Persons	**Per Cent**	**No. of Persons**	**Per Cent**	**No. of Persons**	**Per Cent**
Manufacturing	3,206	10.0	3,418	16.4	-212	-6.2
Electricity/Gas/Water	942	2.9	889	4.3	53	6.0
Construction	903	2.8	398	1.9	505	126.9
Retail/Wholesale	2,339	7.3	1,827	8.8	512	28.0
Hotels & Restaurants	792	2.5	541	2.6	251	46.4
Transport & Communications	5,362	16.7	3,848	18.5	1,514	39.3
Financial Services	6,473	20.2	2,834	13.6	3,639	128.5
Business Services	7,312	22.8	2,585	12.4	4,727	182.9
Public Admin/Defence	2,482	7.7	2,293	11.0	189	8.2
Education & Health	1,273	4.0	775	3.7	498	64.3
Personal Services	1,005	3.1	1,379	6.6	-374	-27.1
Total	32,089	100.0	20,787	100.0	11,302	54.4

Highest growth levels (in terms of absolute growth) was experienced in the Business Services sector which experienced an increase of 4,727 persons engaged. The next largest growth sector (in absolute terms) was Financial Services (an increase of 3,639 persons) followed by Transport and Communications (1,514 persons). In terms of percentage growth rate one can see that the highest growth rate was in the Business Services sector (183 per cent). This was followed by the Financial Services and Construction sectors (each growing by the order of 127-128 per cent) over the period 1996-1999/2000. Some sectors experienced a fall in the numbers of persons engaged. For example, Personal Services experienced a fall of some 374 persons and Manufacturing a fall of some 212 persons.

Figure 2.2: Total Number of Persons Employed in the Docklands Classified by Industrial Sector, 1996 & 1999 Compared



To further assess the order of magnitude of change in number of persons engaged in each sector, Table 2.4 presents information on the mean and median numbers engaged in each sector in 1999/2000 as well as in 1996. Both figures give a measure of central tendency or a measure of the size of the typical or average business. The mean number of persons engaged is simply the average number engaged in employing entities in each sector. An alternative to the mean figure is the so-called median. This is simply the mid-point of the distribution when the businesses in question are graded from smallest to largest in terms of the number of persons engaged. It is the value above and below which 50 per cent of businesses lie. The median is not unduly influenced by extreme values in the same way as is the mean value. On this basis the median is often the preferred measure of typical or normal value from the set of observations under consideration.

Table 2.4 outlines both mean and median figures. From the table one can see that the mean number of persons engaged in businesses and other employing entities in 1999 stood at just over 22. The employers with the largest average size were in Electricity/Gas/Water and Public Administration/Defence. Smallest average sizes were in Retail/Wholesales and Personal Services – on average employing only 9-10 persons.

Table 2.4: Mean and Median Numbers Engaged in Employing Entities Classified by Sector, 1999 and 1996

	1999		1996	
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean**	**Median**
Manufacturing	15.7	7.0	13.8	6.6
Electricity/Gas/Water	104.6	56.0	76.7	47.0
Construction	21.5	12.0	14.3	6.4

Retail/Wholesale	9.8	5.0	7.0	4.0
Hotels & Restaurants	10.4	5.0	9.0	4.6
Transport & Communications	33.1	12.0	26.4	10.0
Financial Services	28.0	8.0	20.3	6.7
Business Services	26.4	6.0	14.1	5.0
Public Admin/Defence	111.9	52.0	116.3	70.2
Education & Health	20.2	7.0	17.0	12.6
Personal Services	8.7	4.0	11.3	4.0
Total	22.1	7.0	16.4	6.0

A comparison with the mean figure in 1996 shows that the average number of persons engaged rose by just under 6 persons from 16.4 persons in 1996 to 22.1 persons by 1999/2000. Of significance is the fact that, in general, with the exception of Personal Services and Public Administration/Defence the average numbers engaged grew in all sectors over the period in question. The sectors which experienced the largest average increase in number of persons engaged include Business Services; Financial Services; Transport & Communications; Construction and Electricity/Water/Gas.

If one turns to consider the median figures set out in the table one can also see that there is an increase in the median number of persons engaged by 6.0 in 1996 to 7.0 in 1999/2000. Again the increase is, in general, across all sectors – the exception being Public Administration/Defence and Education and Health.

These figures suggest that there has been an unambiguous increase in the typical or average size of employers in the Docklands Area over the period in question. It would appear that this growth has, in general, been experienced across all sectors. Overall, the rising tide of the economic expansion in the late 1990s would appear to have positively impacted on all sectors. Because this growth has taken place across the board we find that employment growth has been experienced in both previously existing and newly created businesses. Hence the growth in employment substantially outstrips the growth in the number of employers over the period in question.

2.3 Number of Docklands' Residents Engaged in the Area

Of particular relevance to the Docklands Development Authority is the number of residents who are working in the area. Table 2.5 presents information for both 1999/2000 and also 1996 on the number of persons who are resident in the Docklands Area and who also work in the area.

One can see from the table that a total of just under 2,500 residents were engaged in the area in 1999/2000. This represents a growth of 900 persons over the situation in 1996. This gives an aggregate growth rate of 56.5 per cent – two percentage points ahead of overall growth in employment as a whole in the area. From the figures in Table 2.5 one can see that sectors with the highest growth in the number of residents engaged included Education & Health (almost 375 per cent – approximately 290 persons) and Construction (265 per cent – approximately 110 persons). The growth rate in the former is largely attributable to the expansion of a number of community education/resource centres – one of which in particular pursues a pro-active policy of employing substantial numbers of local residents.

Table 2.5: Number of Residents Engaged in Docklands Area Classified by Sector 1999 and 1996

	Docklands' Residents			
	1999	**1996**	**Percent Change 1999/96**	**Number Change 1999/96**
Manufacturing	421	447	-5.8	-26
Electricity/Gas/Water	58	33	75.8	25
Construction	150	41	265.8	109
Retail/Wholesale	315	180	75.0	135
Hotels & Restaurants	172	106	62.2	66
Transport & Communications	306	156	96.1	150
Financial Services	144	77	87.0	67
Business Services	254	192	32.3	62
Public Admin/Defence	134	106	26.4	28
Education & Health	370	78	374.4	292
Personal Services	167	176	-5.1	-9
Total	2,491	1,592	56.5	899

Table 2.6 below outlines the percentage of persons engaged in the area in each sector who are also residents of the area. From this one can see that the current figure of 2,500 residents who are engaged in the area represents 7.8 per cent of all persons engaged. This figure is highest in the Education & Health sector (29.1 per cent) followed by the Retail/Wholesale sector (21.7 per cent). Other sectors which have a high percentage of their employment totals made up by residents include Personal Services (16.6 per cent); Construction (16.6 per cent); Retail/Wholesale (13.5 per cent and Manufacturing (13.1 per cent). It is clear from the table that the sectors with the lowest level of local employment are Financial Services (2.2 per cent) and Business Services (3.5 per cent).

Comparable figures are also provided in the right hand segment of the table in respect of the situation identified in the 1996 survey. From these figures we see that a total of 7.7 per cent of all persons engaged in the area in that year were residents. The highest levels in 1996 were in the Hotel & Restaurant sector (19.6 per cent) followed by Personal Services (12.8 per cent) and Manufacturing (13.1 per cent). It is clear from the comparison of the 1996 and 1999 figures that local residents became relatively more important for the Construction sector, Retail/Wholesale, Education & Health and Personal Services over the period 1996 to 1999/2000. There were falls in the percentage of the workforce which was resident in the area in the Business Services and Financial Services Sectors over this period.

Figure 2.3: Total Number of Residents Employed in the Docklands Area Classified by Industrial Sector, 1996 and 1999 Compared

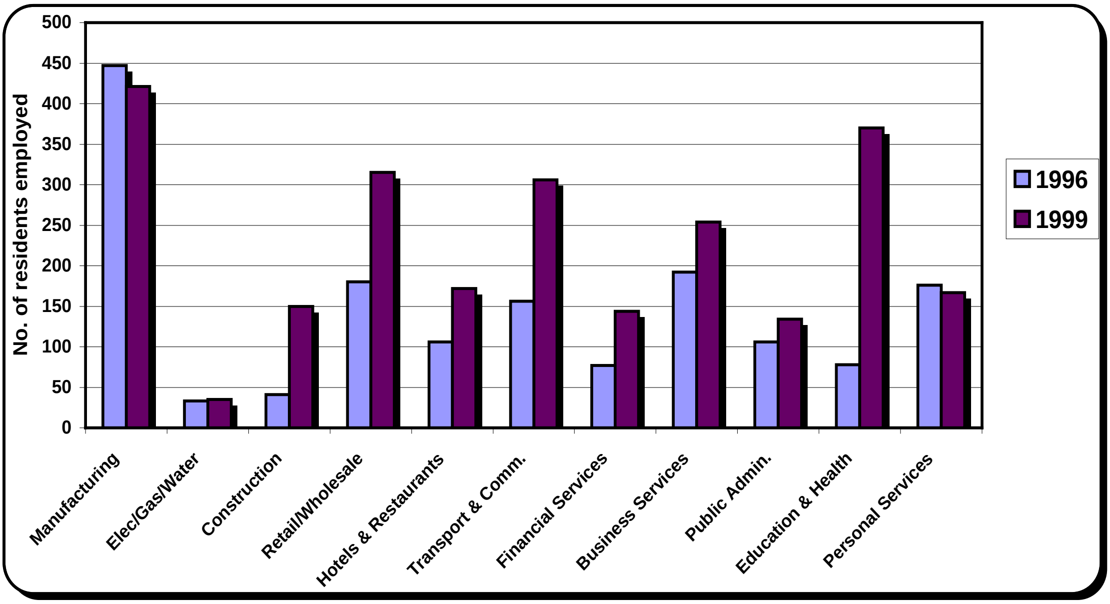


Table 2.6: Total Number of Residents Engaged in Docklands Area Classified by Sector 1999 and 1996

Sector	1999 Total Persons Engaged	1999 Residents Engaged	1999 Per Cent	1996 Total Persons Engaged	1996 Residents Engaged	1996 Per Cent
Manufacturing	3,206	421	13.1	3,418	447	13.1
Electricity/Gas/Water	942	58	6.2	889	33	3.7
Construction	903	150	16.6	398	41	10.3
Retail/Wholesale	2,339	315	13.5	1,827	180	9.9
Hotels & Restaurants	792	172	21.7	541	106	19.6
Transport & Communications	5,362	306	5.7	3,848	156	4.0
Financial Services	6,473	144	2.2	2,834	77	2.7
Business Services	7,312	254	3.5	2,585	192	7.4
Public Admin/Defence	2,482	134	5.4	2,293	106	4.6
Education & Health	1,273	370	29.1	775	78	10.1
Personal Services	1,005	167	16.6	1,379	176	12.8
Total	32,089	2,491	7.8	20,787	1,592	7.7

Table 2.7: Percentage of (a) Docklands' Residents Engaged in the Study Area and (b) All Persons Engaged in the Study Area Classified by Sector and Employment Status

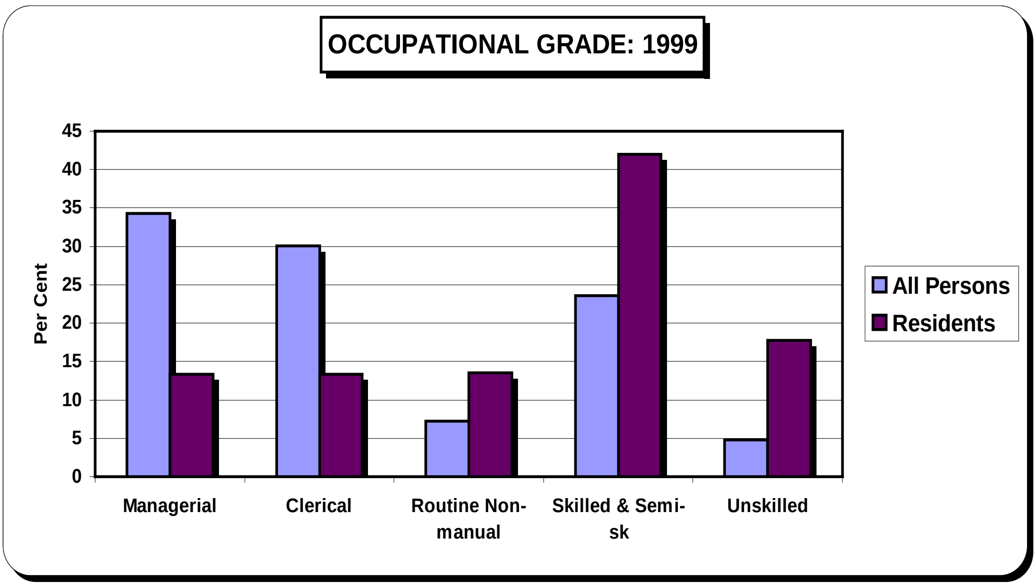
	Docklands' Residents Engaged			All Persons Engaged		
	(i) Employer/ Owner	(ii) Employee	Total	(i) Employer/ Owner	(ii) Employee	Total
Manufacturing	11.1	88.9	100.0	14.7	85.3	100.0
Electricity/Gas/Water	0.0	100.0	100.0	5.4	94.6	100.0
Construction	7.8	92.2	100.0	9.1	90.9	100.0
Retail/Wholesale	10.7	89.3	100.0	18.3	81.7	100.0
Hotels & Restaurants	15.4	84.6	100.0	14.9	85.1	100.0
Transport & Communications	3.4	96.6	100.0	5.3	94.7	100.0
Financial Services	0.0	100.0	100.0	4.2	95.8	100.0
Business Services	11.3	88.7	100.0	9.2	90.8	100.0
Public Admin/Defence	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Education & Health	0.4	99.6	100.0	5.7	94.3	100.0
Personal Services	9.5	90.5	100.0	17.9	82.1	100.0
Total	7.0	93.0	100.0	8.2	91.8	100.0

Table 2.7 provides a breakdown of both Docklands' residents as well as all persons engaged according to sector and employment status. Consider first the figures relating to all persons engaged. From the bottom row of the table one can see that 8.2 per cent of all persons engaged in the Docklands Area as a whole are classified as employers/owners. The rates are highest in Retail/Wholesale (18.3 per cent); Personal Services (17.9 per cent); Hotels & Restaurants (14.9 per cent) and Manufacturing (14.7 per cent). If we compare this breakdown for all persons engaged with the situation relating to the Docklands' residents who are also engaged in the area, one can see from the bottom row of the table that only 7.0 per cent of residents engaged in the area are classified as Employers/Owners – this is 1.2 percentage points below the aggregate figure for all persons as a whole. Only in Hotels & Restaurants and Business Services does the percentage of residents who are classified as employers/owners exceed the percentage among all persons engaged as a whole. Clearly, therefore, the figures in Table 2.7 suggest that residents who are engaged in the area have a lower chance of being classified as an employer/owner than do the generality of all workers as a whole.

The issue of grade and a comparison of grade between all persons engaged and Docklands' residents is maintained in Table 2.8 and illustrated in Figure 2.4 below. The left-hand segment of this table and the left-hand bars of Figure 2.4 relate to all persons engaged. From this one can see that a total of 34 per cent of *all* persons engaged are in the Managerial/Professional grade; 30 per cent are classified as Clerical; 7 per cent as Routine Non-Manual; 24 per cent as Skilled & Semi-skilled Manual and 5 per cent as Unskilled Manual. If one compares these figures with those relating to Docklands' residents one can see that a much lower percentage of residents are classified in the Managerial/ Professional and Clerical categories with a higher percentage in the manual occupations. The over-representation in the Unskilled Manual category is particularly pronounced. There is an over-concentration in the order of 271 per cent in the Unskilled Manual category among Docklands' residents as compared to all persons as a whole engaged in the area. In other words, the proportion of residents who work in the area and who are classified as Unskilled Manual is 3.71 times what one would expect if residents who also work in the area were distributed across the occupational grades in line with the distribution of all persons engaged in the area.

Figure 2.4: All Persons Engaged and Docklands' Residents Engaged Classified According to Occupational Grade for 1999

The breakdown of males and females amongst both residents engaged and also all persons engaged according to grade is also presented in Table 2.8. From this gender breakdown one can see that the over-concentration of residents in the manual occupations is carried through to both genders. Indeed, in terms of over-representation in the Unskilled Manual category,



one can see that there are 5.36 times the proportion of female residents in this category than is the case amongst all persons engaged as a whole (19.3 per cent of female residents compared to 3.6 per cent of all females engaged in the area). Similarly, male residents are substantially over represented (by a factor of just over 3 times) in the Unskilled Manual category as compared to all person engaged in the Docklands Area.

Table 2.8: (a) All Persons Engaged and (b) Docklands' Residents Engaged Classified According to Occupational Grade and Gender

Occupational Grade	All Persons Engaged Male	Female Per Cent	All Persons	Docklands' Residents Engaged Male	Female Per Cent	All Persons
Managerial/Professional	37.0	29.6	34.3	14.0	12.6	13.3

Clerical	19.7	48.1	30.1	6.8	21.7	13.3
Routine Non Manual	5.7	9.9	7.2	8.7	19.7	13.5
Skilled & Semi Skilled Manual	32.1	8.8	23.6	54.0	26.7	42.0
Unskilled Manual	5.5	3.6	4.8	16.6	19.3	17.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(n)	(20,341)	(11,746)	(32,089)	(1,404)	(1,088)	(2,491)

Table 2.9 below focuses on the growth rates among Docklands' residents as compared with those amongst all persons engaged in the study region. The table provides the relevant breakdowns according to gender and employer/owner status.

One can begin to interpret the trends in the table by first considering the segment on employers/owners. From the relevant figures one can see that this group increased by 54.4 per cent amongst all persons engaged over the period 1996 – 1999/2000. The comparable growth rate among Docklands' residents who are engaged in the area was 57.1 per cent – 2.7 percentage points ahead of the totality of all persons engaged.

Although the absolute numbers of Docklands' residents who are engaged in the area is relatively small it is interesting to compare the growth rates for both males and females within the employer/owner category with the corresponding figures for all person engaged. These show, for example, that males who were residents of the Docklands Area and who were also classified as employers/owners increased by 33.3 per cent over the period 1996-1999/2000. This is a full 13.4 percentage points lower than the corresponding figure of 46.7 per cent growth across all persons engaged as a whole.

A comparison of the growth rate among female residents who are classified as employers/owners with those of all females engaged in the study area shows that female employers/owners in the Docklands Area as a whole grew by a substantial 87.6 per cent (almost twice the rate shown by their male counterparts). The comparable growth figure for female residents of Docklands was 119.3 per cent.[2] This means that the growth rate among female residents of Docklands who were classified as employers/owners was 3.6 times that of their male counterparts and was also substantially higher than growth rates among female employer/owners for all females engaged when considered in aggregate.

Table 2.9: Breakdown of (a) Docklands' Residents Engaged and (b) All Persons Engaged According to (i) Gender and (ii) Employment Status, 1999 and 1996

	Employer/Owner			Employee			All Persons
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Docklands' Residents							
1999	108	68	176	1,296	1,020	2,316	2,492
1996	81	31	112	876	605	1,481	1,593
Abs. change 1996-1999	27	37	64	420	415	835	899
% change 1996/1999	*33.3*	*119.3*	*57.1*	*47.9*	*68.6*	*56.4*	*56.4*
All Engaged							
1999	2,040	606	2,646	18,302	11,141	29,443	32,089
1996	1,391	323	1,714	12,004	7,060	19,073	20,787

[2] The reader's attention is drawn to the fact that the absolute figures underlying this percentage change are relatively small.

Abs. change 1996-1999	649	283	932	6,298	4,081	10,370	11,302
% change 1996/1999	*46.7*	*87.6*	*54.4*	*52.5*	*57.8*	*54.4*	*54.4*

If one changes the focus from Employer/Owner to Employees (the right-hand segment of the table) one can see that the same general trends apply. Although male residents who are classified as employees are growing by 47.9 per cent this is some 4.6 percentage points behind the aggregate figure for all male employees. The situation for females, however, is different. The growth rate among female employees from Docklands was 68.6 per cent over the study period compared with 57.8 per cent for all female employees who are engaged in the area. This means that the growth rate among female employees who are resident in the Docklands Area is running at 10.8 percentage points above the figure of all female employees in Docklands.

In summary, Table 2.9 indicates that the growth rates among females engaged in Docklands has outstripped those among males over the same period. This has been particularly so in regard to the employer/owner category. Furthermore, the growth rates among females engaged at both employer/owner and also employee levels is substantially higher for Docklands' residents than for all persons engaged as a whole in the Docklands Area. Overall, therefore, the growth in females engaged in Docklands has progressed more rapidly than for their male counterparts over the period 1996-1999/2000. This is particularly the case in respect of female residents of Docklands as compared with all females who are engaged in the study area.

2.4 Employment Projections

In this section we turn to a consideration of both short- and medium-term employment projections. These figures are based on respondents' views on the size of their workforce in both one-year's time and also in five years.

2.4.1 SHORT-TERM LABOUR FORCE PROJECTIONS

Table 2.10 presents a sectoral breakdown on respondents' estimates of their projected employment levels in one-year's time. The bottom line of the table shows that employers are forecasting a growth rate of 10.6 per cent in the numbers employed in the area throughout the course of 2000. This would result in a further growth of the order of 3,400 persons in employment in the area to the end of 2000 giving a projected figure for total persons engaged of approximately 35,500 by the end of 2000 to the beginning of 2001.

Table 2.10: Respondents' Estimates of Projected Employment in One Year's Time Broken down by Sector

	Current Level 1999/2000	Projected Level for 2001	Percentage Change	Absolute Change
Manufacturing	3,206	3,487	8.8	281
Electricity/Gas/Water	942	928	-1.5	-14
Construction	903	816	-9.6	-87

Retail/Wholesale	2,339	2,469	5.5	130
Hotels & Restaurants	792	848	7.1	56
Transport & Communications	5,362	5,913	10.3	551
Financial Services	6,473	7,339	13.4	866
Business Services	7,312	8,314	13.7	1,002
Public Admin/Defence	2,482	2,996	20.7	514
Education & Health	1,273	1,348	5.9	75
Personal Services	1,005	1,041	3.6	36
Total	32,089	35,499	10.6	3,410

One can see from the sectoral figures presented in the table that this further employment growth is projected for all sectors with the exception of Electricity/Gas/Water and Construction. Both of these sectors project small falls in employment over the period in question. The highest growth *levels* are projected for Business Services which anticipates a growth of 1,000 persons by the end of 2000. Other sectors to forecast high absolute levels of employment growth include Financial Services (870 persons); Transport & Communications (550 persons); and Public Administration/Defence (515 persons).

2.4.2 MEDIUM-TERM LABOUR FORCE PROJECTIONS

In the course of the survey respondents were asked to record whether or not they expected their employment to increase; remain constant or decrease over the next five years. The results are outlined in Table 2.11 below. The table shows that a total of 62 per cent of employers feel that their employment will increase over the next five years while a further 32 per cent feel that it will remain constant over that period. The remaining 6 per cent feel that it will fall.

The highest levels of optimism regarding medium-term employment projections are found in the Financial Services sector where 77 per cent of firms expect an increase with 20 per cent saying that their medium-term employment will remain constant. Other sectors to display high levels of confidence in regard to trends in the size of their workforce include Business Services; Hotels & Restaurants and Manufacturing.

Table 2.11: Firms Classified According to (a) Whether Or Not They Expect Employment to Increase; Remain Constant; or Decrease Over the Next Five Years and (b) Sector

	Employment Over the Next Five Years Will:				
	Increase	**Remain Constant**	**Decrease**	**Total**	**(Number)**
Manufacturing	65.2	25.9	9.0	100.0	(204)
Electricity/Gas/Water	20.0	20.0	60.0	100.0	(9)
Construction	40.0	52.5	7.5	100.0	(42)
Retail/Wholesale	48.7	43.3	8.0	100.0	(238)
Hotels & Restaurants	68.1	27.8	4.2	100.0	(76)
Transport & Communications	59.0	34.0	6.9	100.0	(162)
Financial Services	77.4	19.5	3.1	100.0	(231)
Business Services	68.3	29.1	2.6	100.0	(277)
Public Admin/Defence	23.5	64.7	11.8	100.0	(22)
Education & Health	57.4	34.4	8.2	100.0	(63)
Personal Services	51.4	46.8	1.8	100.0	(115)
Total	61.6	32.5	5.9	100.0	(1,439)

2.5 Current Vacancy Levels in Docklands

The employers survey also recorded details on whether or not employers had any current vacancy or vacancies. The responses are shown in Table 2.12 below. From this one can see that a total of 28 per cent of employers say that they have a current vacancy (or vacancies). The level is highest in the Transport & Communications sector (34 per cent of firms). This is followed by Hotels & Restaurants (32 per cent); Financial Services (31 per cent) and Manufacturing (30 per cent).

Table 2.12: Firms Classified According to (a) Whether Or Not They Currently Have a Vacancy or Vacancies and (b) Sector

	Currently Have Vacancy?			
	Yes	**No**	**Total**	**(n)**
Manufacturing	30.2	69.8	100.0	(204)
Electricity/Gas/Water	22.2	77.8	100.0	(9)
Construction	14.3	85.7	100.0	(42)
Retail/Wholesale	26.7	73.3	100.0	(238)
Hotels & Restaurants	32.0	68.0	100.0	(76)
Transport & Communications	33.8	66.2	100.0	(162)
Financial Services	31.4	68.6	100.0	(231)
Business Services	28.0	72.0	100.0	(277)
Public Admin/Defence	28.6	71.4	100.0	(22)
Education & Health	22.2	77.8	100.0	(63)
Personal Services	21.7	78.3	100.0	(115)
Total	28.3	71.7	100.0	(1,439)

Table 2.13 provides details on the actual number of current vacancies in the Docklands Area. The table shows that there is a current total of 2,250 vacancies. A total of 32 per cent of these (of the order of 715) are in Managerial/Professional grades. A further 28 per cent (approximately 635) are in Clerical grades; 11 per cent are in routine-non-manual grades (approximately 235 vacancies); 20 per cent are in Skilled/Semi-Skilled Manual grades (455 vacancies); while the remaining 9 per cent (approximately 210 vacancies) are in Unskilled Manual Positions.

Of particular relevance in interpreting the figures in Table 2.13 is the fact that over 30 per cent of the vacancies are in the manual grades. We saw from Table 2.8 above that these are the grades in which we find a disproportionate over-concentration of Docklands' residents. Consequently, the figures on vacancies would suggest that there are currently possibilities for further employment in the grades where Docklands' residents have historically found employment.

Table 2.13: Estimated Number of Current Vacancies in the Docklands Development Area

	Number	**Per Cent**
Managerial/Professional	716	31.8
Clerical	637	28.3
Routine Non-Manual	236	10.5
Skilled/Semi-skilled Manual	455	20.2
Unskilled Manual	207	9.2
Total	2,251	100.0

2.6 Employment Policies Regarding Residential Status within Docklands

The final table in the chapter considers whether or not firms adopted an explicit policy regarding the employment of Docklands' residents. Respondents were asked to say whether or not they had a policy of explicitly seeking applications from within the Docklands Area; explicitly seeking applicants from outside the Docklands Area or whether they were not concerned with where the applicant lived. Table 2.14 presents the results.

From the table one can see that just over 10 per cent of respondents said that they had a policy of explicitly employing from within the Docklands Area; just under 1 per cent said they explicitly employed from outside the area; while the overwhelming majority (almost 88 per cent) said that they considered location to be irrelevant when recruiting. In general, one can see that local recruitment was highest among the Personal Services; Retail/Wholesale; Hotel & Restaurant and Manufacturing sectors.

2.7 Summary

In this chapter we presented the results of the business survey on employment structures in the study area. Fieldwork took place from mid-November 1999 to mid-January 2000. In the course of the survey a total of 1,268 of the 1,439 employers in the area were interviewed. This represents a response rate of 88 per cent which is extremely high by the standards of surveys of firms. The data presented throughout the chapter were statistically adjusted so as to be fully representative of the total population of all firms in the study area.

Table 2.14: Firms Classified According to Whether Or Not They (a) Explicitly Seek Job Applicants From Within the Docklands; (b) Explicitly Seek Applicants from Outside the Docklands Area; (c) Are Not Concerned With Where the Applicants Live; (d) Recruitment Is Not Relevant To Them

	Firms' Policy Regarding Employment Within the Docklands or Otherwise				
	From Docklands	From Outside Docklands	Docklands Location Irrelevant	Not Relevant (Don't Recruit)	Total
Manufacturing	14.3	0.0	85.2	0.5	100.0
Electricity/Gas/Water	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Construction	9.8	7.3	80.5	2.4	100.0
Retail/Wholesale	16.7	0.9	80.2	2.2	100.0
Hotels & Restaurants	16.9	1.4	81.7	0.0	100.0
Transport & Communications	1.3	1.3	96.8	0.6	100.0
Financial Services	1.3	0.4	98.2	0.0	100.0
Business Services	5.9	0.4	92.7	1.1	100.0
Public Admin/Defence	11.1	0.0	77.8	11.1	100.0
Education & Health	10.5	1.8	87.7	0.0	100.0
Personal Services	29.5	0.9	67.0	2.7	100.0
Total	10.4	0.9	87.6	1.2	100.0

We began the chapter by considering the total number of firms in the area. We saw that this increased by 168 from 1,271 in 1996 to a figure of 1,439 at the start of 2000. This represents a growth rate of 13.2 per cent over the period in question. The greatest absolute growth in terms of the number of businesses was in the Financial and Business Services sectors.

In terms of total number of persons currently employed in the Docklands Area we found that just under 32,100 persons worked in the study region. This represents a very substantial increase of 11,300 persons or 54.4 per cent growth since 1996. This growth in the number of persons employed seems to have impacted on all sectors with average employment rising from 16.4 to 22.1 persons over the period in question.

A total of 2,500 Docklands' residents were identified as being engaged in the study area. This represents an increase of 900 persons since the first survey in 1996 or a percentage growth of 56.5 per cent. This means that the growth in Docklands' residents was 2.1 percentage points ahead of overall growth in employment in the study area as a whole. Residents represented 7.8 per cent of all persons employed in 1999/2000. This compares with a figure of 7.7 per cent in 1996.

We found that there was an over-concentration of Docklands' residents who were engaged in the area in the manual occupations – especially the Unskilled Manual category. Indeed, the percentage of Docklands' residents in this sector was 3.7 times that for all persons employed as a whole in the study region.

There was evidence from the business survey to suggest that the number of females engaged in the area was growing more rapidly than the growth in males. This would suggest a trend towards addressing gender imbalances in employment structures in the Docklands Development Area.

A high degree of optimism regarding future employment growth was exhibited by respondents in the survey. Firms projected that employment over the current year (2000) would increase by a further 11 per cent (approximately 3,400 persons) to stand at 35,500 persons engaged by the end of 2000. Similarly high levels of optimism were expressed in respect of medium-term employment growth out to five years. A total of 62 per cent of firms recorded that they expected their employment to increase over the coming five years while a further 33 per cent said it would remain constant.

In terms of vacancy rates and levels we found that just over 28 per cent for firms said that they had a current vacancy or vacancies. Highest rates were in Transport & Communications; Hotels & Restaurants and Financial Services. These vacancy rates among firms translate to a total of 2,250 current vacancies in the study area. A total of almost 30 per cent of these were in the manual categories. In view of the fact that these were the grades in which we found an over-concentration of Docklands' residents who worked in the area it would seem reasonable to assume that there exist substantial opportunities for increased employment among Docklands' residents.

Finally, we considered firms' employment practices with regard to their having an explicit policy in respect of employment of persons from either within or without the Docklands Area. A total of 10 per cent recorded that they had an explicit policy of recruiting from within the Docklands Area; a further 1 per cent claimed to have an explicit policy of recruitment from outside the area, while the overwhelming majority (approximately 88 per cent of employers in the area) said that residential location of job applicants was not relevant in making appointments.

3. KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTIONS OF THE DUBLIN DOCKLANDS DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

3.1 Introduction

In this chapter we consider several aspects of knowledge levels and perceptions of the Dublin Docklands Development Authority and the work it does as well as some views on the Docklands Area itself as a business location. The chapter is divided into three subsequent sections. Section 3.2 concentrates on the extent to which firms in the study area have heard of the Development Authority along with an assessment of the work which it does. This section then progresses to consider knowledge levels regarding two of the main educational programmes undertaken by the Authority. Section 3.3 considers the perceptions of the Docklands Area as a business location among those firms which are currently located there. Finally, in Section 3.4 we present a brief summary of our main findings.

3.2 Knowledge Levels of the Docklands Authority

Table 3.1 presents details on whether or not firms in the study area have ever heard of the Dublin Docklands Development Authority. From the bottom line in the table one can see that there appears to be consistently high levels of awareness across firms in all sectors. In the small Electricity/Gas/Water and Public Administration/Defence sectors knowledge levels are as high as 100 per cent. In the much larger Financial Services sector a total of 95 per cent of firms say that they have heard of the Authority. The sectors with the lowest awareness levels are Education & Health (88 per cent); Manufacturing and Personal Services (each just under 83 per cent).

The 86 per cent of firms which recorded that they heard of the Authority were further asked whether or not they thought it does a good job; a bad job or neither a good nor bad job. The results are outlined in Table 3.2.

Table 3.1: Firms Classified According to Whether Or Not They Have Heard of the Dublin Docklands Development Authority

	Heard of Dublin Docklands Development Authority?			
	Yes	No	Total	(n)
Manufacturing	82.7	17.3	100.0	(204)
Electricity/Gas/Water	100.0	0.0	100.0	(9)
Construction	83.3	16.7	100.0	(42)
Retail/Wholesale	84.6	15.4	100.0	(238)
Hotels & Restaurants	80.3	19.7	100.0	(76)
Transport & Communications	86.7	13.3	100.0	(162)
Financial Services	95.2	4.8	100.0	(231)
Business Services	82.2	17.8	100.0	(277)
Public Admin/Defence	95.2	4.8	100.0	(22)
Education & Health	88.5	11.5	100.0	(63)
Personal Services	82.6	17.4	100.0	(115)
Total	85.7	14.3	100.0	(1,439)

From the table one can see that just under two-thirds (64 per cent) of those who have heard of the Authority feel that it does a good job. A further 28 per cent of relevant firms hold a relatively neutral position – feeling that it does neither a good job nor a bad job. The remaining 8 per cent of firms feels that it is doing a bad job.

Table 3.2: Firms Which Have Heard of the Dublin Docklands Development Authority Classified According to Whether or Not They Think that the Authority does a Good Job

	Docklands Authority Does a Good Job?			
	Good Job	Neither Good Nor Bad Job	Bad Job	Total
Manufacturing	57.4	32.2	10.4	100.0
Electricity/Gas/Water	60.0	0.0	40.0	100.0
Construction	60.0	36.7	3.3	100.0
Retail/Wholesale	62.4	27.3	10.3	100.0
Hotels & Restaurants	76.9	15.4	7.7	100.0
Transport & Communications	63.9	20.2	16.0	100.0
Financial Services	65.7	28.0	6.3	100.0
Business Services	64.0	30.7	5.3	100.0
Public Admin/Defence	58.8	29.4	11.8	100.0
Education & Health	61.0	36.6	2.4	100.0
Personal Services	67.9	28.4	3.7	100.0
Total	64.0	27.8	8.2	100.0

Highest approval ratings in terms of the quality of service provided by the Authority is given by the Hotel & Restaurant sector (77 per cent). This is followed by the Personal Services Sector (68 per cent), Financial Services sector (66 per cent); Business Services sector (64 per cent); and Retail/Wholesale sector (62 per cent). With the exception of the very small Electricity/Gas/Water sector (which had a negative rating given by 40 per cent of the 9 businesses in question) the most negatively held views of the work undertaken by the Authority were in the Transport & Communications sector (16 per cent).

The Authority undertakes two major educationally oriented programmes. The first is the Schools' Job Placement Programme and the second is the Third Level Higher Education Programme. Respondents were asked whether or not they had ever heard of these two programmes. The results are presented in Tables 3.3 and 3.4 below.

From Table 3.3 one can see that a substantially lower percentage of firms had heard of the specific Schools' Job Placement Programme than had heard of the Development Authority itself. A total of 19 per cent of firms said that they had heard of the programme. Knowledge levels were highest in the Financial Services sector (36 per cent) followed by Education & Health (33 per cent); Hotels & Restaurants (27 per cent) and Construction (21 per cent). Electricity/Gas/Water, Retail/Wholesale and Public Administration/Defence have the lowest levels of awareness of the programmes in question.

Table 3.3: Firms Classified According to Whether or Not They Have Heard of the Schools' Job Placement Programme

	Heard of Schools' Job Placement Programme?:			
	Yes	No	Total	(n)
Manufacturing	9.5	90.5	100.0	(204)
Electricity/Gas/Water	0.0	100.0	100.0	(9)
Construction	21.4	78.6	100.0	(42)
Retail/Wholesale	14.2	85.8	100.0	(238)
Hotels & Restaurants	26.7	73.3	100.0	(76)
Transport & Communications	15.2	84.8	100.0	(162)
Financial Services	36.1	63.9	100.0	(231)
Business Services	15.7	84.3	100.0	(277)
Public Admin/Defence	14.3	85.7	100.0	(22)
Education & Health	32.8	67.2	100.0	(63)
Personal Services	18.4	81.6	100.0	(115)
Total	19.4	80.6	100.0	(1439)

In interpreting the figures in Table 3.3 the reader should note that the Schools' Jobs Placement Programme was initiated only in August 1999, approximately three months before the employment survey began. In addition, it was focused in the first instance at the Financial Services sector. This latter seems to be reflected in the figures in the extent to which this is the sector with the highest knowledge levels of the programme in question.

Table 3.4 outlines knowledge levels regarding the Third Level Higher Education Programme. From this one can see that a total of 15.5 per cent of employers in the area had heard of the programme. Highest levels are among the Education & Health sector (35 per cent) and Financial Services (32 per cent). Lowest levels are found in Electricity/Gas/Water, Manufacturing, Transport & Communications and Business Services.

It is important to note when interpreting the figures contained in Table 3.4 that the Third Level Education Programme is oriented towards the school-leaver with a view to increasing retention levels in school rather than specifically towards the employer. In this context, therefore, it is perhaps not so surprising that one finds such relatively low awareness levels of this programme among employers in the area.

Table 3.4: Firms Classified According to Whether or Not They Have Heard of the Third Level Higher Education Programme

	Heard of Higher Level Education Programme?:			
	Yes	No	Total	(n)
Manufacturing	7.0	93.0	100.0	(204)
Electricity/Gas/Water	0.0	100.0	100.0	(9)
Construction	19.0	81.0	100.0	(42)

Retail/Wholesale	12.1	87.9	100.0	(238)
Hotels & Restaurants	16.4	83.6	100.0	(76)
Transport & Communications	8.2	91.8	100.0	(162)
Financial Services	31.9	68.1	100.0	(231)
Business Services	9.1	90.9	100.0	(277)
Public Admin/Defence	28.6	71.4	100.0	(22)
Education & Health	35.5	64.5	100.0	(63)
Personal Services	15.8	84.2	100.0	(115)
Total	15.5	84.5	100.0	(1,439)

3.3 Perceptions of the Docklands as a Business Location

In the course of the survey respondents were asked to record what advice they would give to a firm which was thinking of setting up in the Docklands. Would they say it was a good location in which to set up; neither a good nor a bad location or a bad location. The results are shown in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5: Firms' Attitudes Towards the Docklands Area as a Location for a Firm Which Was Thinking of Setting Up in Business

	Docklands Area as a Location?			
	Good Location	Neither Good Nor Bad	Bad Location	Total
Manufacturing	67.5	19.5	13.0	100.0
Electricity/Gas/Water	22.5	33.3	44.4	100.0
Construction	71.4	4.8	23.8	100.0
Retail/Wholesale	62.7	21.9	15.4	100.0
Hotels & Restaurants	80.8	16.4	2.7	100.0
Transport & Communications	69.8	19.5	10.7	100.0
Financial Services	69.9	21.0	9.2	100.0
Business Services	70.7	22.2	7.0	100.0
Public Admin/Defence	63.2	10.5	26.3	100.0
Education & Health	71.7	26.7	1.7	100.0
Personal Services	72.2	19.4	8.3	100.0
Total	69.0	20.3	10.7	100.0
Percentage from 1996 Business Survey	*66.3*	*21.6*	*12.1*	*100.0*

From Table 3.5 one can see that a total of 69 per cent of employers currently located in the Docklands Area would advise prospective firms that they think it would be a good location to set up in business. A further 20 per cent would say that it was neither a good nor a bad location while 11 per cent would advise that it is a bad location to set up in business.

The highest approval levels for the area as a business location are found in the Hotel & Restaurant sector (81 per cent). This is followed by the Personal Services; Education & Health; Business Services and Construction sectors. Approximately 70 per cent of firms in each of these sectors feel that is a good location for businesses. The sectors with the highest level of disapproval of the Docklands Area as a business location included Electricity/Gas/Water; Public Administration/Defence and Construction.

The bottom row in Table 3.5 presents aggregate details on the perception of the Docklands Area as a business location as recorded in the employers' survey of 1996. From these we can see that there is relatively little change in employers' views on the area over the period 1996 to 2000.

In the earlier survey just over 66 per cent of respondents felt that the study area was a good location; 22 per cent felt it was neither good nor bad as a location and 12 per cent felt it was a bad location.

Firms were asked to state why they held the views they did on the Docklands as a business location. The results are outlined in Table 3.6 below. The left hand segment of the table presents details in respect of those who thought the Docklands was a good business location. From this one can see that the most frequently cited reason for advising that the Docklands is a good business location is its "Central Location". This was mentioned by 38 per cent of relevant respondents. Other frequently cited reasons included the fact that it was a rapidly developing area (15 per cent) and that it provided good access to the city, the docks and the airport (mentioned by 14 per cent of relevant firms). Small percentages of firms spontaneously mentioned "Good Passing Trade" and "The Funding/Financial Incentives" available to business in the area. These issues, however, were mentioned only by very small percentages of relevant firms. One can also see from the table that just over one-quarter of respondents gave a reason which was very much oriented towards the specifics of their own business, sector etc. and which, accordingly, did not lend itself to generic classification.

Table 3.6: Reasons Given by Those Who Would Advise that the Docklands Area was (i) A Good Location for Business Location and (ii) Those who Felt it Was a Bad Location

Good Location		Bad Location	
Reason	**Per Cent of Firms**	**Reason**	**Per Cent of Firms**
Central Location	37.7	Heavy Traffic	26.4
Developing Area	14.9	Crime	20.3
Good access to city/docks/airport	13.6	Lack of Parking	8.1
Good Passing Trade	2.0	Lack of Business Infrastructure	5.4
Funding/Financial incentives	1.2	Lack of Development	4.1
Firms-specific reason	26.3	Bad Bus Service	2.7
Blank/No reply	4.3	Firm-specific reason	32.4
		Blank no reply	0.6
Total	100.0	Total	100.0

The figures in Table 3.6 which relate to positive perceptions of the area underline the importance ascribed by firms to issues associated with central location and access as well as the importance of establishing a critical mass of development which in some sense becomes cumulatively causative and assumes its own momentum leading to further growth. A total of 15 per cent of firms cited the developing nature of the area as the primary reason for advising that it was a good business location. This suggests that once initial development inertia is overcome success can build on success and subsequent development will build on that which has already taken place in the area.

The figures in the right-hand segment of Table 3.6 provide details on the reasons give by 11 per cent of firms which would advise that the Docklands is a bad location for setting up business. One must first caution the reader on over-interpretation of the figures in this section of the table. We remind the reader that only 10.7 per cent of the 1,439 firms consider that the Docklands Area would be a bad business location. This represents just over 150 firms in the study area. Consequently, the percentage change figures in the right-hand segment of Table 3.6 relate only to this relatively small base.

One can see from the table that among the small percentage of firms which consider that the Docklands would be a bad business location for a prospective firm, the most frequently recurring reasons given are "Heavy Traffic" (26 per cent) and "Crime" (20 per cent). Other general issues mentioned include "Lack of Parking" (8 per cent); "Lack of Business Infrastructure" (5 per cent); and "Lack of Development" (4 per cent). Once again, the reader is reminded that the percentage figures in this table relate to the 10.7 per cent who would advise that the Docklands would not be a good location for a new firm to set up in business. Consequently, for example, the 20 per cent of the 10.7 per cent which mentioned "Crime" represents only 2.1 per cent of all firms or approximately 31 out of the total of 1,439 employers in the area.

3.4 Summary

In this chapter we considered aspects of respondents' awareness and perceptions of the Docklands Development Authority and Docklands Area as a business location. We saw that knowledge levels of the Authority were high with as many as 86 per cent of firms saying that they have heard of it. In general, levels of awareness are high across all sectors. Just under two-thirds who have heard of the Authority think that it does a good job; 28 per cent think it does neither a good nor a bad job; and 8 per cent think it does a bad job.

We saw that there were substantially lower awareness levels among employers regarding the Schools' Job Placement Programme and the Third Level Education Programme. A total of 11 per cent of employers have heard of the former while 15 per cent have heard of the latter. One should note, however, that the Job Placement Programme was initiated only approximately three months before the business survey was undertaken and was, in the first instance, focused on the Financial Services sector. This initial concentration on the sector in question was reflected by higher awareness levels among firms in financial services than in other sectors. We also noted that although the Third Level Education Programme has been in existence for a few years it has been aimed at school leavers (with a view to increasing retention rates) rather than at employers *per se*.

Finally, we considered whether or not firms viewed the Docklands as a "Good Location"; "Neither A Good nor Bad Location" or "Bad Location" for setting up a business. We saw that a total of 69 per cent of businesses thought that it was a good location; 20 per cent felt that it was neither good not bad and 11 per cent felt that it was a bad location. The main reasons given by those who considered it to be a good location were centred on access and the critical mass of development which had already taken place in the area. The main reasons cited by the relatively small percentage of firms which would advise that the Docklands is a bad business location principally related to "heavy traffic" and "crime".

4. Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Dockland Residents

4.1 Introduction

In this chapter we consider the size and structure of the population in the Dublin Docklands Development Area. The chapter is divided into three subsequent sections. Section 4.2 concentrates on the population of persons who live in the area in question. In this section we focus on the breakdown of persons in terms of their age structure and gender. This is followed by a discussion in Section 4.3 of the number of persons living alone, classified according to age and gender. In Section 4.4 we consider the number and types of households according to their composition and size. Finally, in Section 4.5 we present a summary of our main findings. Throughout the chapter we maintain a focus on the situation as it was in 1996 – the most recent year for which reliable statistics on the socio-demography of the area are available. We do, however, also consider changes in the relevant population characteristics over the period 1991 to 1996.

4.2 Changes in the Population According to Age Cohort

Table 4.1 presents details on the population of the Docklands Area in 1996 as well as changes therein over the proceeding five-year period. The table presents details in turn on the Southside and Northside of the study area (Sections A and B respectively) as well as for the totality of the region in question (Section C). In addition, comparative statistics for the Dublin City & County Area as a whole are also presented (Section D). These can be used to provide an overall framework within which one can contextualise trends in the Docklands region.

4.2.1 OVERALL CHANGE IN POPULATION IN THE DOCKLANDS AREA

Consider first Section C of Table 4.1. This relates to the Docklands Area in its entirety. From this one can see that a total of 17,425 persons of all ages lived in the region in 1996. This represents an absolute growth of 712 persons compared with the situation in 1991 – giving a growth rate of 4.3 per cent over the relevant period. One can see from this section of Table 4.1 that the number of person aged 0-14 years fell over the period from 3,642 in 1991 to 3,356 in 1996. This represents a fall of 286 persons or 7.9 per cent in this age category. A decrease was also experienced in the 45-64 year and 65+ categories. The former cohort fell by 170 persons (or 5.5 per cent) the latter by 68 persons (3.0 per cent). The strongest growth in any age cohort was in the 25-44 year age category which grew by 22.9 per cent (representing 1,037 persons). The 15-24 year age cohort also increased over the period 1991-1996 – though by a considerably smaller percentage – 6.3 per cent (199 persons).

4.2.2 COMPARATIVE GROWTH IN NORTHSIDE/SOUTHSIDE DOCKLANDS AREA

Sections A and B of Table 4.1 provide comparable breakdowns for the

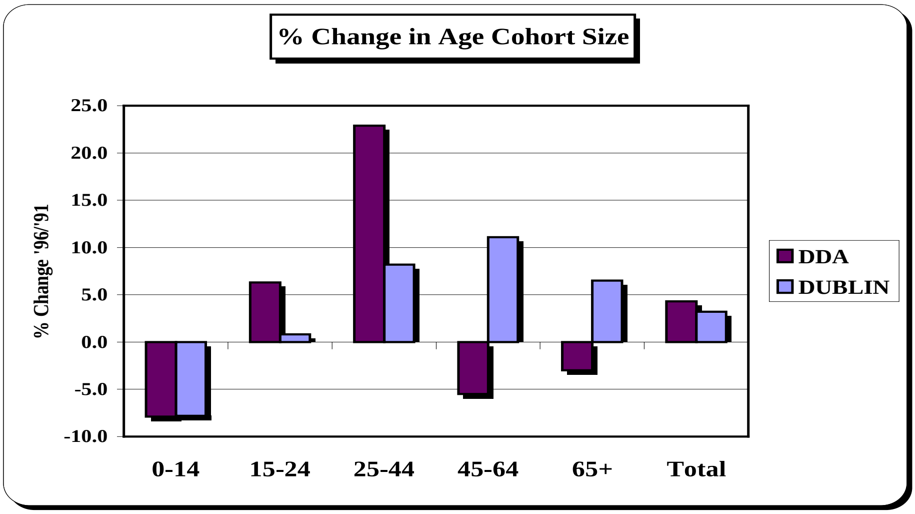
Table 4.1: Changes in the Total Population of the Docklands Area 1991 and 1996 Classified According to Age Cohort

	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total
A. DDA Southside						
1991	1,891	2,029	2,580	1,826	1,338	9,664
1996	1,736	2,111	3,301	1,734	1,289	10,171
Abs. change 1996-1991	-155	82	721	-92	-49	507
% change 1996/1991	-8.2	4.0	27.9	-5.0	-3.7	5.2
B. DDA Northside						
1991	1,751	1,126	1,947	1,280	945	7,049
1996	1,620	1,243	2,263	1,202	926	7,254
Abs. change 1996-1991	-131	117	316	-78	-19	205
% change 1996/1991	-7.5	10.4	16.2	-6.1	-2.0	2.9
C. Total DDA						
1991	3,642	3,155	4,527	3,106	2,283	16,713
1996	3,356	3,354	5,564	2,936	2,215	17,425
Abs. change 1996-1991	-286	199	1,037	-170	-68	712
% change 1996/1991	-7.9	6.3	22.9	-5.5	-3.0	4.3
D. Dublin City & County						
1991	252,255	195,619	296,719	181,968	98,743	1,025,304
1996	232,694	197,231	320,969	202,182	105,188	1,058,264
Abs. change 1996-1991	-19,561	1,612	24,250	20,214	6,445	32,960
% change 1996/1991	-7.8	0.8	8.2	11.1	6.5	3.2

Southside and Northside of the study area respectively. One can see that, in aggregate terms, the population of the Southside DDDA grew by 507 persons (5.2 per cent) as compared with 205 persons (2.9 per cent) in the Northside. This means that 72 per cent of the growth in individuals in the study area over the period 1991-1996 was concentrated in the Southside.

Overall, the general trends in figures for each cohort is broadly similar in both parts of the Docklands region. In other words, in both sub-areas the 0-14 year cohort experienced the greatest percentage fall followed by the 65+ and 45-64 year categories. Greatest growth is in the 25-44 year cohort in both regions with a lower level of growth being displayed by the 15-24 year group. Whilst these trends move in the same directions in both regions there are clearly some differences in terms of scale and magnitude – especially among the cohorts which experience growth. One can see that the Southside of the study region experienced a growth of some 28 per cent in the 25-44 year cohort. This compares with a figure of 16 per cent in the Northside. In contrast, growth among the 15-24 year cohort is substantially stronger in the Northside than Southside (10.4 per cent and 4.0 per cent respectively).

Figure 4.1: Percentage Change in the Age Cohort Size between 1991 and 1996, Docklands and Dublin City & County Compared



4.2.3 RELATIVE GROWTH IN DOCKLANDS COMPARED TO DUBLIN CITY & COUNTY

Section D of Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1 above allows one to assess the degree to which changes in the structure of the population in the Docklands Area compares with change in Dublin City & County as a whole. From this one can see that the greater City & County region experienced a fall of 7.8 per cent in the youngest age cohort over the study period. This is quite consistent with the experience in Docklands. The fall in the Docklands' population among persons aged 45-64 years and 65 or more years is not in line with the trends in the Greater Dublin region. In aggregate, the number of persons aged 45-64 years grew by 11 per cent while the number aged 65 or more grew by 6.5 per cent. As we saw above, this contrasts with falls of 5.5 per cent and 3.0 per cent respectively in the Docklands Area for the same age cohorts.

The growth rates displayed by the Docklands region for the 15-24 year and 25-44 year cohorts is also atypical of the City & County as a whole. Overall, in Dublin the number of 15-24 year olds grew by 0.8 per cent as compared with 6.3 per cent for the Docklands Area. Similarly, a growth of 8.2 per cent among 25-44 year olds in Dublin compares with a 22.9 per cent growth in this age category in the Docklands region. On balance, therefore, the growth in Dublin City & County in the number of persons aged 45 years or more has been reversed in the Docklands Area while the growth in the 15-24 year and 25-44 year cohorts is very substantially greater in the Docklands Area than in Dublin as a whole.

4.2.4 ESTIMATES OF CURRENT POPULATION LEVELS

The population figures presented in Table 4.1 relate to the Docklands Area in 1991 and 1996. These have been derived from the most recently available Census of Population which was carried out in 1996. The next Census of Population will be undertaken in 2001. It would clearly be highly desirable to provide estimates of the current population (for the year 2000). The only reliable, comprehensive and uniform source of information available which could be used as the basis for such an estimate is trends in the Register of Electors over the period 1996-2000. By considering such trends one can make a well informed estimate of the total

Table 4.2: Changes in Population Classified According to Gender and Age Cohort for 1991 and 1996

	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total
(i) MALES						
A. DDA Southside						
1991	977	976	1,262	849	486	4,550
1996	885	989	1,598	831	473	4,776
Abs. change ‘96-‘91	-92	13	336	-18	-13	226
% change ‘96/’91	-9.4	1.3	26.6	-2.1	-2.7	5.0
B. DDA Northside						
1991	934	579	995	607	331	3,446
1996	844	610	1,156	610	341	3,561
Abs. change ‘96-‘91	-90	31	161	3	10	115
% change ‘96/’91	-9.6	5.4	16.2	0.5	3.0	3.3
C. Total DDA						
1991	1,911	1,555	2,257	1,456	817	7,996
1996	1,729	1,599	2,754	1,441	814	8,337
Abs. change ‘96-‘91	-182	44	497	-15	-3	341
% change ‘96/’91	-9.5	2.8	22.0	-1.0	-0.4	4.3
D. Dublin City & County						
1991	129,688	96,261	142,594	86,597	37,292	492,432
1996	119,994	97,222	153,890	97,136	40,724	508,966
Abs. change ‘96-‘91	-9,694	961	11,296	10,539	3,432	16,534
% change ‘96/’91	-7.5	1.0	7.9	12.2	9.2	3.4
(ii) FEMALES						
	0-14	**15-24**	**25-44**	**45-64**	**65+**	**Total**
E. DDA Southside						
1991	914	1,053	1,318	977	852	5,114
1996	851	1,122	1,703	903	816	5,395
Abs. change ‘96-‘91	-63	69	385	-74	-36	281
% change ‘96/’91	-6.9	6.6	29.2	-7.6	-4.2	5.5
F. DDA Northside						
1991	817	547	952	673	614	3,603
1996	776	633	1,107	592	585	3,693
Abs. change ‘96-‘91	-4.1	86	155	-81	-29	90
% change ‘96/’91	-5.0	15.7	16.3	-12.0	-4.7	2.5
G. Total DDA						
1991	1,731	1,600	2,270	1,650	1,466	8,717
1996	1,627	1,755	2,810	1,495	1,401	9,088
Abs. change ‘96-‘91	-104	155	540	-155	-65	371
% change ‘96/’91	-6.0	9.7	23.8	-9.4	-4.4	4.3
H. Dublin City & County						
1991	122,569	99,358	154,125	95,372	61,448	532,872
1996	112,700	100,009	167,079	105,046	64,464	549,298
Abs. change ‘96-‘91	-9,869	651	12,954	9,674	3,016	16,426
% change ‘96/’91	-8.1	0.7	8.4	10.1	4.9	3.1

In summary, therefore, trends in the rate of change of the male and female population in the study over the period 1991 to 1996 are approximately equal. This, however, masks some reasonably substantial differences between the genders. We saw that the rate of decline among females in the two older age categories (45-64 years and 65 years or more) is higher than among their male counterparts. In contrast, however, there appears to have been a substantially high growth *rate* among females aged 15-24 years than among comparably aged males over the relevant period.[3]

4.3 The Population Living Alone

Table 4.3 presents details on the proportion of persons living alone in the Docklands Area in both 1996 and 1991 classified by age cohort. Consideration of persons living alone in the study area is important for a number of reasons. First, elderly persons living alone constitute a distinct group in terms of service planning, needs and provision. Second, a consideration of this group provides a link to the subsequent section of this chapter which examines household type and the characteristics of household heads.

Table 4.3 provides the relevant information. Section C in the table shows trends in the aggregate Docklands Area as a whole. From this one can see, for example, that the number of persons living alone grew by 248 or 12.1 per cent over the period 1991-1996. The bulk of this growth was concentrated in the 25-44 year age cohort. One can see from the table that this age category experienced a growth of 95.2 per cent (338 persons) over the period in question. Only the 25-44 year; 45-54 year and 70+ year cohorts experienced growth in terms of persons living alone. Growth in the number of persons living alone in the latter two of these age groups was very modest – only a combined total of 33 in both categories. The other age cohorts experienced a fall in the number of persons living alone over the 1991-1996 period. One can see from the figures relating to Dublin City & County, which are presented in the last segment of the table (Section C), that the Docklands Area seems to have experienced different trends in terms of persons living alone than did the City & County area as a whole. With the exception of a small fall in the number of persons aged 0-19 years who live alone, all age cohorts in the aggregate Dublin City & County area experienced an increase over the 1991-1996 period. In general, this was a double digit increase in percentage terms for all cohorts which was in marked contrast to the fall for the Docklands Area. The reader's attention is drawn to the relative differences in the experience of the 25-44 year cohort in Dublin City & Country as compared with the Docklands Area. Docklands experienced a growth of 95.2 per cent in the numbers living alone in this cohort over the period 1991-1996. This compares with a figure of 31 per cent for Dublin as a whole.

[3] In more detailed analysis of the data (not reported here) we found that most of this growth in the number of females aged 15-24 years was, in fact, concentrated in the 20-24 year age cohort. The number of females in that age category grew by some 20.1 per cent (183 persons) over the period 1991-'96. The number of males in this age group fell slightly over the period in question. Indeed, all growth in the number of males aged 15-24 years was concentrated among the younger age categories of 15-19 years.

In general, these trends indicating strong growth in the number of persons living alone in the 25-44 year age groups in Docklands are apparent for both males and females. For example, among males this category grew by 101.5 per cent. Among females it grew by 86.8 per cent. Comparable figures for both genders in the greater Dublin Areas were of the order of 31 per cent. In addition, the trend in the Docklands among both males and females for a decline in the number living alone in virtually all cohorts is also apparent from Section A and B of the table. This is in stark contrast to the general trend in Dublin City & County where the percentage of persons living alone in all age categories above 19 years is rising.

Table 4.3: Distribution of Persons Living Alone in the Docklands Area Classified by Age Cohort, 1991 and 1996

	0-19yrs	20-24yrs	25-44yrs	45-54yrs	55-64yrs	65-70yrs	70+ yrs	Total
(i) MALES LIVING ALONE								
SECTION A:	**0-19yrs**	**20-24yrs**	**25-44yrs**	**45-54yrs**	**55-64yrs**	**65-70yrs**	**70+ yrs**	**Total**
Docklands Area								
1991	18	168	203	106	137	95	144	871
1996	15	112	409	129	132	82	185	1,064
Abs. change '96-'91	-3	-56	206	23	-5	-13	41	193
% change '96/'91	-16.7	-33.3	101.5	21.7	-3.6	-13.7	28.5	22.2
Dublin City & County								
1991	335	2,274	10,605	3,720	3,568	1,885	4,050	26,437
1996	346	2,528	13,941	5,144	4,277	2,150	4,824	33,210
Abs. change '96-'91	11	254	3,336	1,424	709	265	774	6,773
% change '96/'91	3.3	11.2	31.5	38.3	19.9	14.1	19.1	25.6
(ii) FEMALES LIVING ALONE								
SECTION B:	**0-19yrs**	**20-24yrs**	**25-44yrs**	**45-54yrs**	**55-64yrs**	**65-70yrs**	**70+ yrs**	**Total**
Docklands Area								
1991	15	141	152	91	162	148	463	1,172
1996	15	130	284	80	150	125	443	1,227
Abs. change '96-'91	0	-11	132	-11	-12	-23	-20	55
% change '96/'91	0	-7.8	86.8	-12.1	-7.4	-15.5	-4.3	4.7
Dublin City & County								
1991	390	2,049	8,770	3,629	5,703	4,625	14,281	39,447
1996	344	2,312	11,433	4,905	5,963	4,760	15,986	45,703
Abs. change '96-'91	-46	263	2,663	1,276	260	135	1,705	6,256
% change '96/'91	-11.8	12.8	30.4	35.2	4.6	2.9	11.9	15.9
(iii) TOTAL PERSONS								
SECTION C:	**0-19yrs**	**20-24yrs**	**25-44yrs**	**45-54yrs**	**55-64yrs**	**65-70yrs**	**70+ yrs**	**Total**
Docklands Area								
1991	33	309	355	197	299	243	607	2,043
1996	30	242	693	209	282	207	628	2,291
Abs. change '96-'91	-3	-67	338	12	-17	-36	21	248
% change '96/'91	-9.1	-21.7	95.2	6.1	-5.7	-14.8	3.5	12.1
Dublin City & County								
1991	725	4,323	19,375	7,349	9,271	6,510	18,331	65,884
1996	690	4,840	25,374	10,049	10,240	6,910	20,810	78,913
Abs. change '96-'91	-35	517	5,999	2,700	969	400	2,479	13,029
% change '96/'91	-4.8	12.0	31.0	36.7	10.5	6.1	13.5	19.8

4.4 Characteristics of Households

In this section we turn from a consideration of the characteristics of *persons* to look at the characteristics of the *households* in which they live. Two main aspects of household structure are considered. First, we discuss the type or nature of households and changes therein over the period 1991 to 1996. Second, we look at the structure of households classified according to their composition.

4.4.1 HOUSEHOLD TYPE

Before considering the detail of trends in the numbers and characteristics of households one must first consider what is meant by the term "household". In general, households are defined in terms of being "private" or "non-private" on the one hand and "permanent" or "temporary" on the other. A private household is taken as a group of persons living together who jointly occupy the whole or part of a dwelling house, flat or accommodation and who share some form of communal budgeting arrangements. The members of a household may or may not be related. A person who lives alone or a person who occupies only part of the living accommodation but who does not usually share a common budget with other occupants is regarded as constituting a separate private household.

A "non-private" household would include guesthouses; hostels; army barracks; religious institutions; boarding schools; prisons; ships; other institutions. Employees of institutions who, with their family (if relevant), occupy a flat or other accommodation on the premises of the institution are classified as being a private household.

A "permanent" household is one in which members live in a permanent housing unit such as a conventional house; bed-sitting room; hostel; guesthouse or other institution. In contrast, a "non-permanent" household includes caravans; mobile homes and other forms of non-permanent accommodation.

Table 4.4 presents details on type of household in the Docklands Area and also, for comparison, the Greater Dublin Area. The table classifies private households as (i) conventional houses; (ii) apartments or bedsits; (iii) caravan/mobile home. From Section C of the table one can see that there was a total of 6,735 households in the Docklands Area in 1996. This compares with 6,042 in 1991 – representing an absolute growth of 693 households in the study area over the period 1991-1996 or 11.5 per cent.

One can further see from Section C in the table that in 1996 a total of 62.7 per cent of households in the Docklands area were in the form of conventional houses; 36.9 per cent were in the form of flats/apartments/bedsits; 0.1 per cent in the form of mobile homes or caravans and the remaining 0.3 per cent in non-private households.

From a comparison of Sections A and B of the table one can see that flats/bedsits/apartments assume a much greater importance in the Southside of the Docklands Area as compared with the Northside. A total of 51.6 per cent of households in the Southside region were classified as flats/apartments/bedsits in 1996 as compared with only 15.3 per cent in the Northside. The reader's attention is drawn to the fact that a very small number of flat or apartment complexes – either Local Authority or private complexes – can account for a relatively large proportion of the apartments/flats in question. For example, Markievicz House in Townsend Street contains a sizeable number of private households. This provides a good example of the way in which general trends in aggregate figures may be heavily influenced by a relatively small number of specific residential complexes when working at the localised scale of the electoral ward.

In general, there are some substantial differences between the structure of the households in the Docklands as compared with Dublin City &

Table 4.4: Type of Household in Dublin Docklands Area and Dublin City & County, 1991 and 1996

	Households			Non-Private	Total Households
	Conv/House	Flat/Apartment/ Bedsit	Caravan/ Mobile Home		
A. DDA Southside					
1991	1,842	1,729	11	12	3,594
1996	1,913	2,065	7	14	3,999
Abs. change 1996-1991	71	336	-4	2	405
% change 1996/1991	3.9	19.4	-36.4	16.7	11.3
% of all households 1991	*51.3*	*48.1*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*100.0*
% of all households 1996	*47.8*	*51.6*	*0.2*	*0.4*	*100.0*
B. DDA Northside					
1991	1,983	456	1	8	2,448
1996	2,312	418	0	6	2,736
Abs. change 1996-1991	329	-38	-1	-2	288
% change 1996/1991	16.6	-8.3	-100.0	-25.0	11.8
% of all households 1991	*81.0*	*18.6*	*0.0*	*0.3*	*100.0*
% of all households 1996	*84.5*	*15.3*	*0.0*	*0.2*	*100.0*
C. Total DDA					
1991	3,825	2,185	12	20	6,042
1996	4,225	2,483	7	20	6,735
Abs. Change 1996-1991	400	298	-5	0	693
% change1996/1991	10,5	13.6	-41.7	0.0	11.5
% of all households 1991	*63.3*	*36.2*	*0.2*	*0.3*	*100.0*
% of all households 1996	*62.7*	*36.9*	*0.1*	*0.3*	*100.0*
D. Dublin City & Cty					
1991	264,270	45,806	933	949	311,958
1996	289,301	52,955	949	1,059	344,264
Abs. Change 1996-1991	25,031	7,149	16	110	32,306
% change 1996/1991	9.5	15.6	1.7	11.6	10.4
% of all households 1991	*84.7*	*14.7*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*100.0*
% of all households 1996	*84.0*	*15.4*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*100.0*

County as a whole. For example, conventional houses account for only 63 per cent of all households in Docklands compared with 84 per cent in the Greater Dublin Area. In contrast, flats/apartments/bedsits account for 37 per cent of households in the Docklands Area compared with 15 per cent in Greater Dublin. On balance, one can see from Table 4.4 that the structure of households in the Northside of the Docklands Area is much more similar to the situation in Dublin City & County as a whole than is

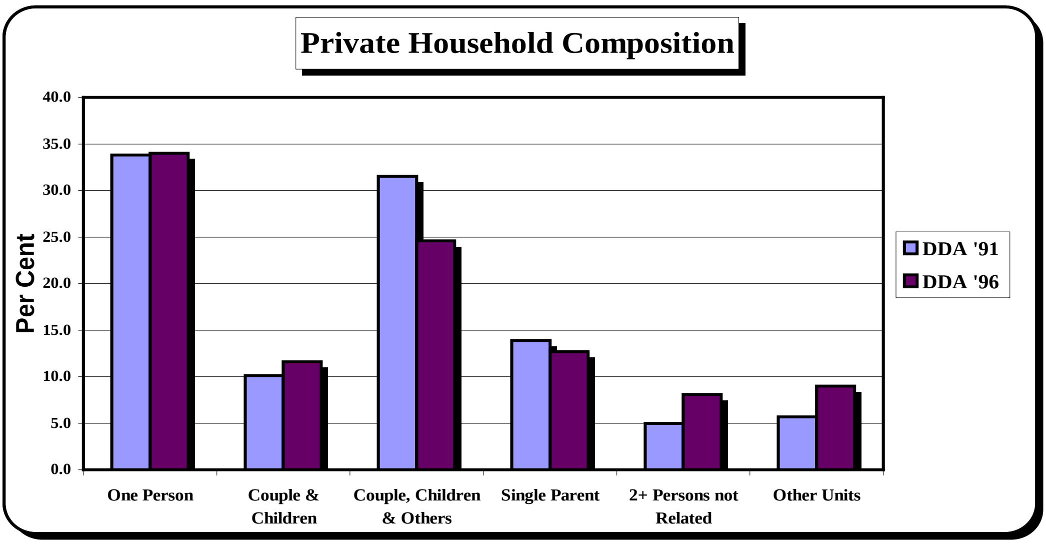
Table 4.5: Private Household Composition in the Dublin Docklands Area and in Dublin City & County, 1991 and 1996

	One Person	Couple with Children	Couple, Children & Others	Single Parent	2+ Persons Not Related	Other Units	Total
A. DDA Southside							
1991	1,332	329	1,055	432	228	206	3,582
1996	1,434	431	928	432	410	350	3,985
Abs. change 1996-1991	102	102	-127	0	182	144	403
% change 1996/1991	7.7	31.0	-12.0	0.0	79.8	69.9	11.3
% of all households 1991	*37.2*	*9.2*	*29.5*	*12.1*	*6.4*	*5.8*	*100.0*
% of all households 1996	*36.0*	*10.8*	*23.3*	*10.8*	*10.3*	*8.8*	*100.0*
B. DDA Northside							
1991	703	277	843	408	72	137	2,440
1996	852	346	726	423	135	248	2,730
Abs. change 1996-1991	149	69	-117	15	63	111	290
% change 1996/1991	21.2	24.9	-13.9	3.7	87.5	81.0	11.9
% of all households 1991	*28.8*	*11.4*	*34.5*	*16.7*	*3.0*	*5.6*	*100.0*
% of all households 1996	*31.2*	*12.7*	*26.6*	*15.5*	*4.9*	*9.1*	*100.0*
C. Total DDA							
1991	2,035	606	1,898	840	300	343	6,022
1996	2,286	777	1,654	855	545	598	6,715
Abs. Change 1996-1991	251	171	-244	15	245	255	693
% change 1996/1991	12.3	28.2	-12.9	1.8	81.7	74.3	11.5
% of all households 1991	*33.8*	*10.1*	*31.5*	*13.9*	*5.0*	*5.7*	*100.0*
% of all households 1996	*34.0*	*11.6*	*24.6*	*12.7*	*8.1*	*8.9*	*100.0*
D. Dublin City & County							
1991	65,884	37,453	144,782	35,893	15,535	11,462	311,009
1996	78,913	47,927	139,968	35,545	18,667	22,185	343,205
Abs. Change 1996-1991	13,029	10,474	-4,814	-348	3,132	10,723	32,196
% change 1996/1991	19.8	28.0	-3.3	-1.0	20.2	93.6	10.4
% of all households 1991	*21.2*	*12.0*	*46.6*	*11.5*	*5.0*	*3.7*	*100.0*
% of all households 1996	*23.0*	*14.0*	*40.8*	*10.4*	*5.4*	*6.5*	*100.0*

the Docklands Area as a whole the number of private households in all categories has increased over the period 1991-1996, with the exception of the "Couple, Children & Others" category. In both absolute as well as percentage terms the most substantial growth is evident in the "2+ persons not related" and "other units" categories. The former grew by 245 units (representing a growth rate of 82 per cent over the 1991 levels) while the latter grew by 255 units (representing a growth rate of 74 per cent). The "Couple with Children" category grew by just over 28 per cent or 171 units and the "One Person" household by 12.3 per cent or 251 units. As noted above, the exception to this growth pattern is the "Couple, Children & Others" category which experienced a fall of 13 per cent or 244 units between 1991 and 1996.

To assess the relative magnitude of these changes over the period 1991-1996 in the broader context of Dublin City & County one can compare the rates of change outlined in Section C with those in Section D. From this one can see that although the "One Person" category grew by 12.3 per cent in the Docklands Area the comparable figure for the City & County as a whole is almost 19.8 per cent. This means that the growth rate in this category for the study area is in fact a full 7.5 percentage points lower than for the City & County as a whole. It is clear from the table that the biggest disparity in terms of trends between household types in the Docklands Area as compared to the greater Dublin Area is in the growth of households classified as "2+ Persons, Not Related". This category grew by 20 per cent in Dublin as a whole while in the Docklands Area it grew by 82 per cent. In other words, the growth in this category in the Docklands has been just over four times the level for Dublin as a whole.

Figure 4.2: Private Household Composition in the Dublin Docklands, 1991 and 1996 Compared



Notwithstanding the differential changes in *rates* of growth/decline in individual household types between the Docklands Area and Dublin City & County one can see that one- person households are of substantially greater significance in the Docklands Area than in Dublin City & County as a whole. This household type accounts for approximately 34 per cent of all households in Docklands in both 1991 and 1996. The comparable figure for Dublin City & County is 21-23 per cent.

In contrast, the role of households made up of a "Couple, Children and Others" is significantly lower in the Docklands than in Dublin as a whole. One can see that this household type accounted for 31 per cent of all households in the Docklands Area in 1991 and 25 per cent of all households in 1996. Comparable figures for Dublin in aggregate were 47 per cent and 41 per cent respectively.

Sections A and B of Table 4.5 show the trends in household type for the Southside and Northside of the study area respectively. From the figures in these sections one can see that although the general trends in household types are *broadly* similar there appears to have been much softer growth in single person households in the Southside of the Docklands Area than in the Northside. This household type grew by just under 8 per cent in the Southside region compared to 21 per cent in the Northside. Clearly, the latter area is much more in line with the growth rates of the City & County as a whole than is the former.

A comparison of the trends in Sections A and B of the table also suggests that the growth in households which are made up of couples with children is stronger (31 per cent) in the Southside of the study area than in the Northside (25 per cent) with growth in this household type in the Southside region actually being 3 percentage points ahead of the rate for Dublin City & County as a whole.

4.5 Summary

In this chapter we saw that in 1996 the population of the Docklands Area stood at 17,425. This represents an overall growth of 4.3 per cent over the period 1991-1996. The strongest growth in the area as a whole was in the 25-44 year cohorts which grew by some 22.9 per cent (representing 1,037 persons). The 0-14 year; 45-64 year and 65+ year cohorts each experienced a fall in population over the period in question.

In terms of internal regional variations within the area, the population of the Southside Docklands Area grew by 5.2 per cent between 1991 and 1996. This compares with a growth rate of 2.9 per cent for the Northside of the region. Overall, the Southside of Docklands experienced 72 per cent of the net growth in population for the region as a whole over the period in question. The Southside area experienced particularly strong growth in the 25-44 year cohort which expanded by 27.9 per cent between 1991 and 1996. In contrast, greatest growth in the Northside region was in the 15-24 year cohort which grew by 10.4 per cent – compared with 4 per cent in the Southside.

The population of the Docklands Area grew slightly faster than that of Dublin City & County as a whole (4.3 per cent compared with 3.2 per cent respectively). The Docklands Area experienced a fall of just under 8 per cent in its population aged 0-14 years. This was quite consistent with the fall in this cohort in the Greater Dublin Area. It was particularly noteworthy, however, that whilst greater Dublin experienced growth levels of 11.1 and 6.5 per cent respectively in the 45-64 year and 65 year cohorts, the Docklands region returned falls in both these age categories. Relatively speaking, growth in the 15-24 year and 25-44 year cohorts in the Docklands Area substantially outstripped that experienced by these cohorts in Dublin as a whole. A growth rate of 6.3 per cent in the 15-24 year cohort in Docklands compares with a rate of 0.8 per cent for the Greater Dublin Area. Growth of 22.9 per cent in the 25-44 year cohort in Docklands compares with 8.2 per cent growth for Dublin as a whole.

In broad terms the number of males and females in the Docklands Area both grew by 4.3 per cent. Although this may give a superficial impression of similarity in terms of growth patterns among the genders we saw that the overall figure masked quite substantial differences in growth at the level of individual cohorts.

We found that there was a much bigger decline in the numbers of females than males in the 45-64 year and 65+ year cohorts. For example, females age 45-64 years fell by 9.4 per cent in the period 1991-1996. The comparable figure for males was 1.0 per cent. Females aged 65 years or more fell by 4.4 per cent which compared with a decline in males of 0.4 per cent.

Growth levels among females aged 15-24 years were substantially higher than among their male counterparts (9.7 per cent and 2.8 per cent respectively). Most of this growth in the number of females aged 15-24 years was, in fact, concentrated in the 20-24 year cohort. The number of females in that age category grew by some 20.1 per cent (183 persons) over the period 1991-1996. The number of males in this age group fell slightly over the period in question. Indeed, all growth in the number of males aged 15-24 years was concentrated among the younger age categories of 15-19 years.

In general, growth rates in the 25-44 year age cohort were very similar for both genders (approximately 22-24 per cent).

In terms of the population living alone in the Docklands Area we saw that growth was experienced only in the 25-44 year and 45-54 year cohorts (95.2 per cent and 6.1 per cent respectively). The number of persons living alone in other cohorts remained largely static or fell. These trends are quite different to those identified in respect of the Greater Dublin Area where all cohorts except the 0-19 year group experienced an increase in the number of persons living alone.

When we switched our focus from *persons* to *households* we saw that there was a growth of 11.5 per cent (693 households) in the Docklands region over the study period. This left the area with 6,735 households in 1996.

When classified in terms of conventional house; flats/apartments/bedsits; caravan/mobile homes; and non-private households we saw that there was relatively little change in the overall *structure* or *composition* of households by household type over the period 1991-1996. Having said this, however, there were clearly substantial differences in the structure of households by type as between the Docklands Area and the Greater Dublin region. We saw that conventional houses accounted for a substantially lower percentage of households in Docklands than in Dublin City & County while Flats/Apartments/Bedsits assumed a relatively higher importance in the Docklands Area.

Greatest growth in the Docklands was experienced in households classified as "2+ persons not related". This category grew by 20 per cent in the Greater Dublin Area compared with 82 per cent growth in Docklands.

Finally, we noted that households classified as "Couple/ Children/Others" assumed a relatively lower importance in terms of the overall structure of houses in the Docklands Area than in Dublin as a whole. In addition, this type of household experienced a more rapid decline in numbers in the Docklands Area than it did in the Greater Dublin City & County region. The two areas experienced falls of -12.9 per cent and 3.3 per cent respectively.

5. Labour Market Characteristics of Dockland Residents

5.1 Introduction

In this chapter we consider a number of aspects of the labour market characteristics of the residents of the Docklands Area from the (1996) *Census of Population*. First, we discuss the Principal Economic Status of those who live in the area. Second, we consider labour force participation and unemployment rates. Third, we look at levels of long-term unemployment from the most recent (1996) *Census of Population*. Fourth, we discuss sectoral employment characteristics of residents of the Docklands Area. Finally, we present a brief summary of our findings.

5.2 Principal Economic Status of Docklands

The principle economic status of an individual refers to his/her primary activity, especially with regard to their involvement or otherwise with the labour market. The *Census of Population* classifies persons according to one of eight Principal Economic Status (PES) categories as follows:

At Work;	Home Duties;
First Job Seeker;	Retired;
Unemployed;	Unable to work;
Student;	Other.

To be considered as unemployed one must be available for and actively seeking employment. There are two main unemployment categories, viz. "Unemployed" and "First Job Seeker". The former refers to a person who previously held a job but who has since lost it or given it up. In contrast, a "First Job Seeker" refers to someone who has not held a job since joining the labour market. This category would typically be made up of school leavers who have not yet established a first foothold in the labour force. The "Home Duties" category refers to someone whose principal activity is home or domestic duties. Such people are not in the labour force in the sense that they are neither available for nor actively seeking work. If someone who was not working met both these criteria (i.e., availability for and seeking work) they would, of course, be classified as unemployed.

The "Retired" category refers to someone who was previously in the labour force but who has subsequently retired from it. Retirement as an economic status is not dependent on age. Someone who spent his/her life classified as being in "Home Duties" would not be assigned to the "Retired" category on passing 65 years of age. "Unable to Work" refers to someone who, due to physical or mental incapacity, is unable to participate in the labour force.

Persons at Work

Table 5.1 provides a breakdown by principal economic status in 1991 and 1996 of those aged 15 years and over who were resident in the Docklands Area. From Section G of the table one can see that in 1996 a total of 42.2 per cent of persons aged 15 years and over were described as being "At Work." One can clearly see that higher percentages in the Southside of the region (44.5 per cent – Section E) are classified as being "At Work" in 1996 than in the Northside (38.8 per cent – Section F). One can further see, however, that the percentage of persons in the Docklands as a whole who are classified as being "At Work" is a full 7.4 percentage points lower than for Dublin City & County as a whole (49.6 per cent from Section H compared with 42.4 per cent from Section G respectively). This implies that in 1996 the percentage of persons aged 15 years or more who live in the Docklands Area and who are classified as being "At Work" was 15 per cent lower than was the case for Dublin City & County as a whole.

The comparable figures for 1991 are also shown in the table. These indicate that the percentage of Docklands' residents who were "At Work" in 1996 was some 5.2 percentage points higher than was the case in 1991 (42.2 per cent compared with 37 per cent respectively – Section G of Table 5.1). This represents a growth of some 22.9 per cent in the numbers in this category over the period in question (representing a growth of some 1,106 persons – Section C of the table). The growth in the numbers classified as being "At Work" was greater in the Southside than the Northside (26.5 per cent compared with 17.1 per cent respectively). The 22.9 per cent growth in the Docklands figure compares with 14.2 per cent for Dublin City & Country when taken in aggregate.

The Unemployed

From section G of Table 5.1 one can see that in 1996 a total of 1.1 per cent of persons aged 15 years and over were classified as being a "First Job Seeker" while a further 13.8 per cent were classified as being unemployed, having lost or given up a previous job. This means that a total of 14.9 per cent of persons were unemployed in 1996. This compares with 16.1 per cent in 1991. One can see from Sections E and F of Table 5.1 that the percentage of persons classified as unemployed was greater in the Northside of the study area (18.4 per cent) than in the Southside (12.5 per cent). One can further see from the table, however, that the percentage unemployed in the Docklands Area was substantially higher than that in Dublin City & County as a whole in both 1991 and 1996. These figures and trends are summarised below in Table 5.1a.

Table 5.1: Population of the Dublin Docklands Area Classified According to Principal Economic Status

	At Work	First Regular Job	Unemp-loyed	Student	Home Duties	Retired	Unable to Work	Other	Total
	Numbers of Persons and Percentage Change in Each PES, 1991 – 1996								
A. DDA Southside									
1991	2,969	160	948	913	1,463	1,006	309	5	7,773

1996	3,755	69	989	1,090	1,256	946	326	4	8,435
% change '96/'91	26.5	-56.9	4.3	19.4	-14.1	-6.0	5.5	-20.0	8.5
B. DDA Northside									
1991	1,868	109	880	294	1,315	594	237	1	5,298
1996	2,188	90	949	471	1,085	664	187	0	5,634
% change '96/'91	17.1	-17.4	7.8	60.2	-17.5	11.8	-21.1	-100.0	6.3
C. Total DDA									
1991	4,837	269	1,828	1,207	2,778	1,600	546	6	13,071
1996	5,943	159	1,938	1,561	2,341	1,610	513	4	14,069
% change '96/'91	22.9	-40.9	6.0	29.3	-15.7	0.6	-6.0	-33.3	7.6
D. Dublin City & County									
1991	358,346	11,557	66,124	87,187	158,435	68,440	21,069	1,889	773,047
1996	409,153	8,412	66,514	101,664	141,643	75,685	21,022	1,477	825,570
% change '96/'91	14.2	-27.2	0.6	16.6	-10.6	10.6	-0.2	-21.8	6.8
	Percentage of Persons in Each PES in 1991 and 1996								
E. DDA Southside									
1991	38.2	2.1	12.2	11.7	18.8	12.9	4.0	0.1	100.0
1996	44.5	0.8	11.7	12.9	14.9	11.2	3.9	0.0	100.0
F. DDA Northside									
1991	35.3	2.1	16.6	5.5	24.8	11.2	4.5	0.0	100.0
1996	38.8	1.6	16.8	8.4	19.3	11.8	3.3	0.0	100.0
G. Total DDA									
1991	37.0	2.1	14.0	9.2	21.3	12.2	4.2	0.0	100.0
1996	42.2	1.1	13.8	11.1	16.6	11.4	3.6	0.0	100.0
H. Dub City & County									
1991	46.4	1.5	8.6	11.3	20.5	8.9	2.7	0.2	100.0
1996	49.6	1.0	8.1	12.3	17.2	9.2	2.5	0.2	100.0

Table 5.1a: Summary of Percentages Classified as Being Unemployed in Dublin and in Docklands Area

	All Unemployed		First Job Seekers Only		Unemployed Only	
	1991	**1996**	**1991**	**1996**	**1991**	**1996**
Docklands Area	16.1	14.9	2.1	1.1	14.0	13.8
Dublin City & County	10.1	9.1	1.5	1.0	8.6	8.1
Ratio Docklands/Dublin	1.59:1	1.64:1	1.4:1	1.1:1	1.63:1	1.70:1

The figures in Table 5.1a show that the percentage unemployed fell in the Docklands Area by 1.2 percentage points over the period in question compared with a fall of 1.0 percentage points for Dublin City & County. If one takes the ratio of the percentage unemployed in the Docklands Area to Dublin City & County one can get a relative measure of the extent of the problem in the two regions. The relevant figures are shown in the last line of Table 5.1a. From this one can see that in 1991 the percentage unemployed in the Docklands Area was 59 per cent greater, (1.59 times) than that of Dublin in general. By 1996 the Docklands percentage had risen to 64 per cent greater than that for Dublin. It is clear from Table 5.1a that the relative ratio for "First Job Seekers" in the Docklands Area as compared with Dublin City & County fell over the period 1991 to 1996 from 1.4 to 1.1. This means that, relatively speaking, unemployment among "First Job Seekers" became relatively less problematic in the Docklands as compared with the rest of Dublin. The opposite trend, however, is clearly evident for the unemployed who previously held a job. In 1991 the percentage of persons classified as "Unemployed" was 63 per cent greater than Dublin as a whole. By 1996 it was 70 per cent greater.

These trends are also clearly illustrated in Sections C and D of Table 5.1. From this, for example, one can see that the fall of 27.2 per cent in First Job Seekers in Dublin as a whole was lower than the 40.9 per cent fall for this category in the Docklands Area. In contrast, however, the 0.6 per cent increase in the percentage unemployed in Dublin compares with a 6 per cent increase in the Docklands Area.

It is clearly of interest to make an estimate of the current unemployment rate and current numbers unemployed. On the basis of our projection of 18,500 persons in total living in the Docklands Area in 2000 we estimate that the current labour force (in the year 2000) has grown from just over 8,000 in 1996 to the order of 8,950. This is based on an estimated participation rate of 60 per cent in 2000 in the Docklands Area. We further estimate that unemployment rates have fallen to the order of 10 per cent. If this is the actual situation this would leave us with approximately 900-1,000 persons unemployed in Docklands in 2000. This would represent a substantial fall in the numbers unemployed from the 1996 levels of 2,097 (including first job seekers).[4]

Students

From Section G of Table 5.1 one can see that in 1996 Students accounted for 11.1 per cent of all adults. This compares with 9.2 per cent for the previous census. Section C of the table shows that this represents a 29.3 per cent increase over the period in question. This compares with 16.6 per cent in the population classified in this category for Dublin City & County as a whole (Section D of Table 5.1). These relative trends mean that the percentage in the Docklands who were classified as "Student" in 1991 was 81.4 per cent of those of the level in Dublin as a whole. By 1996 the Docklands percentage had increased to stand at 90.2 per cent of the Greater Dublin level.

In general, growth in the number of students between 1991 and 1996 was substantially higher in the Northside than Southside of the region.

Home Duties

The relative importance of "Home Duties" as a principal economic status in the Docklands Area fell from 21.3 per cent in 1991 to 16.6 per cent in 1996. Comparable figures for Greater Dublin were 20.5 per cent and 17.2 per cent respectively. The figures for this category in Sections C and D of the table clearly indicate that the decline in the number of persons in this status type between 1991 and 1996 was much faster in the Docklands (a fall of 15.7 per cent) as compared to Dublin City & County (a fall of 10.6 per cent).

[4] The reader is cautioned that these figures are only estimates and should be interpreted with caution.

Retired

The trend in the percentage of adults in the Docklands Area who are classified as "Retired" seems to run in the opposite direction to that of the greater Dublin area. In Dublin as a whole the retired category grew by 10.6 per cent (Section D of Table 5.1) between 1991 and 1996. In the former year it represented 8.9 per cent of all adults rising to 9.2 per cent in 1996 (Section H of Table 5.1). In contrast, the retired population of the Docklands Area grew by only 0.6 per cent over the period in question (Section C of Table 5.1). One can clearly see from the table that the very limited growth in this category was driven by a fall of 6 per cent in their number in the Southside of the Docklands Area (Section A of Table 5.1) and a growth of 11.8 per cent in the Northside. Section B of the table shows that the growth rate in the Northside of the study region was slightly higher than that of the Greater Dublin region as a whole (11.8 per cent compared with 10.6 per cent respectively).

5.3 Labour Force Participation and Unemployment Rates

Labour force participation rates provide a measure of the percentage of the adult population aged 15 years and over who are classified as constituting the labour force. Employment/unemployment rates are then simply the percentage of those who participate in the labour force and who are classified as being employed/unemployed respectively. Participation rates focus on only three of the eight categories discussed in Table 5.1 above, viz. "At Work", "First Job Seeker" and "Unemployed". Persons classified as "Students", "Home Duties", "Retired", "Unable to Work Due to Illness/Disability" and "Other" are excluded from the numerator in the calculation of labour force participation rates.

The reader's attention is drawn to the fact that unemployment rates differ from the figures presented in Table 5.1 on the percentage of adults classified as being unemployed in the extent to which the unemployment rate concentrates only on those in the labour market as outlined above. As such, it can be taken as a direct measure of the success/failure of the functioning of the labour market in question.

Table 5.2 contains details on participation and unemployment rates in the Docklands Area and also for Greater Dublin in respect of males and females for both years in question. One can see from this that for the Docklands as a whole participation rates in 1996 stood at 57.2 per cent. In general, there is little differentiation in participation rates as between the Northside and Southside of the study region (57.3 per cent in the Northside compared with 57.1 per cent in the Southside). One can see that participation has increased by some 4 percentage points over the period 1991-1996.

Relative to the totality of Dublin City & County as a whole one can see that in 1996 participation in the Docklands region was some 1.4 percentage points lower than the Greater Dublin area. It is clear that the gap between participation in Dublin and the study area has narrowed somewhat over the period, 1991-1996. In the earlier year the gap stood at 3.4 percentage points and shows the substantially higher participation levels among males than females for all areas and sub-areas under consideration.

Table 5.2: Participation and Unemployment Rates for Dublin Docklands Area and also Dublin City & County Classified by Gender, 1991 and 1996

	Males		Females		All Persons	
	Particip-ation Rate	Unemploy-ment Rate	Particip-ation Rate	Unemploy-ment Rate	Particip-ation Rate	Unemploy-ment Rate
A. DDA Southside	(Per Cent)		(Per Cent)		(Per Cent)	
1991	67.7	29.6	39.4	23.7	52.5	27.2
1996	69.3	25.1	46.6	18.1	57.1	22.0
B. DDA Northside						
1991	73.8	38.3	36.0	27.7	53.9	34.6
1996	71.9	35.1	43.4	27.7	57.3	32.2
C. Total DDA						
1991	70.2	33.4	38.0	25.2	53.0	30.2
1996	70.4	29.3	45.3	21.7	57.2	26.1
D. Dublin City & County						
1991	73.0	19.7	41.8	14.9	56.4	17.8
1996	72.0	17.6	46.7	12.5	58.6	15.5

For example, in 1996, 70.4 per cent of males aged 15 years or over were classified as being in the labour force. This compares with only 45.3 per cent of relevant females. Both male and female rates are somewhat lower (but not substantially) in the Docklands Area than their comparable rates for the City & County as a whole.

In general, the male and female rates have converged over time in all sub-regions presented in the table. The figures in Table 5.3 show the absolute percentage point differences between males and females for each sub-region in both years as well as the ratio of male/female rates.

From the figures in Section C of Table 5.3 one can see that the percentage point difference between male and female participation in 1996 in the total Docklands Area was 25.1 percentage points. This compares with a 32.2 point difference in 1991. In ratio terms male participation was 1.85 times greater than that of their female counterparts in 1991. By 1996 male rates had fallen to 1.55 times female levels. One can see that, in general, male/female differentials in the Docklands Area have converged to the levels for the greater Dublin region by 1996.

Table 5.3: Absolute Percentage Point Difference and Ratios of Male: Female Participation Rates, 1991 and 1996

	Absolute Point Difference	Male to Female Ratio		Absolute Point Difference	Male to Female Ratio
A. DDA Southside			**C. Total DDA**		
1991	28.3	1.72	1991	32.2	1.85
1996	22.7	1.49	1996	25.1	1.55
B. DDA Northside			**D. Dublin City & County**		
1991	37.8	2.05	1991	31.2	1.75
1996	28.5	1.66	1996	25.3	1.54

It is noteworthy that in the Southside of the Docklands the differential between male and female participation in 1996 is lower than in Dublin City & County as a whole. In other words, by 1996 male/female rates have converged to a position of relatively greater equality in the Southside Docklands Area than in the Greater Dublin Area as a whole.

Table 5.2 also outlines unemployment rates. The unemployment rate is given by the number unemployed plus the number seeking their first job divided by the number in the labour force. Measured in this way using census data one can see that the unemployment rate in the Docklands region in 1996 was 26.1 per cent. This was a full 10.6 percentage points (or 68 per cent) higher than the rate for Dublin City & County as a whole. Unemployment in the Northside of the study area in 1996 was considerably higher that in the Southside – 32.2 per cent compared with 22.0 per cent respectively. This implies that in 1996 unemployment as measured by the Census of Population in the Northside Docklands Area was 2.08 times the level in Dublin City & County as a whole. In contrast, unemployment in the Southside of the study region in that year was 1.42 times the level for the Greater Dublin Area.

Male and female unemployment levels are also presented in Table 5.2. One can see that in all sub-regions the male rate is higher than the female rate. It is noteworthy that in 1996 the female rate in the Docklands is 74 per cent higher than that for the Greater Dublin region. There are some substantial differences however, between the Northside and Southside sub-region. In the Northside the female unemployment rate is some 122 per cent higher (2.2 times) that of the female level for Dublin City & County as a whole. In the Southside the female rate is only 45 per cent (1.45 times) higher than the female rate in Dublin City & County. The differentials relative to Dublin City & County are also evident (though to a lesser degree) in the male unemployment rates. Overall, therefore, unemployment in the Northside study region is relatively higher than in its Southside counterpart as well as in the Greater Dublin Area as a whole.

5.4 Duration of Unemployment

The final aspect of unemployment which will be considered is the duration of unemployment. It is possible from the 1996 *Census of Population* to identify the length or duration of unemployment.[5] The results are presented in Table 5.4.

In preparing Table 5.4 from the Census information one finds that a very high percentage of the unemployed do not, in fact, return information on the duration of their unemployment. For example, 23.3 per cent of the unemployed in the Southside of the Docklands Area did not state their duration of unemployment; 32.6 per cent of the unemployed in the Northside area and 25.8 per cent of all the unemployed in the Greater Dublin Area similarly did not state their duration of unemployment.

These differences in the size of the "Not Stated" category make it extremely difficult to make comparisons between the two sub-areas within the region as well as between the region and Dublin City & County as a whole. To attempt to overcome these variations in the percentages not stating their durations, Table 5.4 presents re-based figures on durations excluding the "Not Stated" category. In doing this we are clearly making the assumption that those who do not state their duration of unemployment are distributed across the total of other categories on a *pro*

[5] This is not available from the 1991 *Census of Population*.

rata basis in line with the distribution of those who do state their durations.[6]

Table 5.4: Duration of Unemployment for Persons 15 Years and Over from 1996 *Census of Population*

	Up to 3 mths	3 to 5 mths	6 to 11 mths	1 to 2 yrs	2 to 3 yrs	3 yrs+	Total
				Males			
A. DDA Southside							
(n)	30	30	33	49	40	323	505
Per cent	5.9	5.9	6.5	9.7	7.9	64.0	100.0
B. DDA Northside							
(n)	27	12	33	43	26	306	447
Per cent	6.0	2.7	7.4	9.6	5.8	68.5	100.0
C. Total DDA							
(n)	57	42	66	92	66	629	952
Per cent	6.0	4.4	6.9	9.7	6.9	66.1	100
D. Dublin City & Cty.							
(n)	2,904	2,389	3,354	3,985	2,571	18,015	33,218
Per cent	8.7	7.2	10.1	12.0	7.7	54.2	100.0
				Females			
A. DDA Southside							
(n)	24	27	32	41	13	120	257
Per cent	9.3	10.2	12.5	16.0	5.1	46.7	100.0
B. DDA Northside							
(n)	21	8	11	23	15	115	193
Per cent	10.9	4.1	5.7	11.9	7.8	59.6	100.0
C. Total DDA							
(n)	45	35	43	64	28	235	450
Per cent	10.0	7.8	9.6	14.2	6.2	52.2	100.0
D. Dublin City & Cty.							
(n)	2,069	1,624	2,211	2,322	1,295	6,621	16,142
Per cent	12.8	10.1	13.7	14.4	8.0	41.0	100.0
				Total Persons			
A. DDA Southside							
(n)	54	57	65	90	53	443	762
Per cent	7.1	7.5	8.5	11.8	7.0	58.1	100.0
B. DDA Northside							
(n)	48	20	44	66	41	421	640
Per cent	7.5	3.1	6.9	10.3	6.4	65.8	100.0
C. Total DDA							
(n)	102	77	109	156	94	864	1,402

[6] There is some evidence from survey work to suggest that in cases where there is a high percentage of "Not Stated" or non-response to questions relating to status or, as in this case, duration of unemployment, a higher than average proportion actually come from the lowest social class or longest unemployment duration category. The reason for this is an unwillingness or embarrassment for the respondent to record him/herself as being in a lower social class or longer unemployment duration category. In the extent to which this trend is, in fact, manifest in the data, the approach used in Table 5.4 to eliminate the "Not Stated" group will in fact result in an underestimate of the percentages in the longer duration categories.

Per cent	7.3	5.5	7.8	11.1	6.7	61.6	100.0
D. Dublin City & Cty.							
(n)	4,973	4,013	5,565	6,307	3,866	24,636	49,360
Per cent	10.1	8.1	11.3	12.8	7.8	49.9	100.0

From the figures in Table 5.4 one can see, for example, that 20.6 per cent of the unemployed in the Docklands Area were unemployed for less than one year in 1996; 11.1 per cent for 1-2 years; 6.7 per cent for 2-3 years and 61.6 per cent for 3 or more years. It is clear from the table that short-term unemployment was more prevalent in the Greater Dublin region than in the Docklands. A total of 29.5 per cent of those in the Greater Dublin region were unemployed for less than one year. This is 9 percentage points higher than in the Docklands Area. In contrast, however, a total of 49.9 per cent of the unemployed in Greater Dublin were unemployed for 3 years or more. As noted above, a comparable figure for the Docklands was 61.6 per cent. This represents an 11.7 percentage point difference. It also means that the long-term unemployed in the Docklands were over-represented to the extent of 23.4 per cent relative to the levels pertaining in Dublin City & County. In general, therefore, this implies that the Docklands region was disadvantaged not only in experiencing higher rates of unemployment in 1996 than in Dublin City & County as a whole but also in the extent to which it experienced a disproportionately higher level of longer rather than shorter durations of unemployment.

One can further see from Table 5.4 that there are some internal differences within the Docklands in terms of unemployment durations. In general, higher percentages of the unemployed experienced shorter durations in the Southside than Northside. For example, the percentage experiencing durations of less than 1 year was 23.1 per cent in the Southside compared with 17.5 per cent in the Northside. As a corollary to this a total of 58.1 per cent of the unemployed in the Southside had been unemployed for 3 or more years in 1996. The comparable Northside figure was 65.8 per cent.

5.5 Sectoral Employment Characteristics

Table 5.5 presents details on the relative importance of individual sectors to the industrial structure of the Docklands Area in 1991 and 1996 along with comparable details for Dublin City & County over the same period. The figures in the table show the percentages of the resident workforce in each category in each of the two Censuses. Table 5.6 present details on the *absolute* importance of various sectors to the area along with details of change over the period 1991-1996.

From Table 5.5, one can see, for example, that a total of 15.8 per cent of residents in the Docklands Area were employed in Manufacturing; 23.9 per cent in Commerce; 18.2 per cent in Professional Services and so on in 1996. Table 5.6 shows the corresponding numbers in each sector in the two years in question along with changes therein over the relevant period.

Agriculture and Mining

As would be expected one can see from Table 5.5 that only very small percentages of persons resident in the Docklands Area were employed in this sector – 0.3 per cent in 1996 compared with 0.4 per cent in 1991. These sectoral rates are even lower than those for the Greater Dublin Area as a whole. Table 5.6 shows that in absolute terms there was no change in the very small numbers involved in this sector over the period in 1991-1996.

Manufacturing

The relative importance of the Manufacturing sector to Docklands' residents fell somewhat over the period 1991-1996. In the latter year a total of 15.8 per cent of Docklands' residents were employed in this sector. This represents a fall of 4.6 percentage points over the period 1991 to 1996. The change in the sectoral structure of employment among residents over this period is such that Manufacturing in the Docklands has gone from a position of being over-represented relative to Greater Dublin by 17.2 per cent among residents in 1991 to a situation in 1996 of being over-represented to the extent of only 1.3 per cent. Table 5.6 shows that the number of residents employed in this sector fell by 4.8 per cent over the period 1991 to 1996. The trend in sectoral employment in the Greater Dublin Area went in the opposite direction over this period, recording a 2.4 per cent growth. It is further clear from the table that although the relative importance of Manufacturing has fallen in both Northside and Southside of the Docklands Area, it is relatively more important among residents of the Northside than among those from the Southside in both 1991 and 1996.

Building & Construction

This sector accounted for 5.2 per cent of the employment held by Docklands' residents in 1996, a fall of some 1.2 points as compared with the 1991 levels. One can see from Table 5.5 that by 1996 its relative importance to the employment structure of Docklands' residents was the same as for Dublin City & County as a whole. The sector is clearly of greater relevance and importance among residents of the Northside than Southside in both years. The figures in Table 5.6 on trends in absolute levels indicate that there has been virtual stability in the number of residents in this sector over the period 1991-996. A total of 310 residents were involved in this sector in 1996 compared with 308 in 1991.

Electricity and Gas

One can see from Table 5.5 that, in relative terms, the importance of the Electricity & Gas sector to the employment of residents of the Docklands Area has fallen from 2.8 per cent in 1991 to 2.0 per cent in 1996. By 1996 it is, however, still relatively more important as an employer of residents in the Docklands Area than in Greater

Dublin as a whole. This, however, is attributable to the location of a very small number of relatively large employers in this sector within the study area. Whilst the fall in relative importance in the sector is only of the order of 1 percentage point, in absolute terms it has fallen by 14.1 per cent (see Table 5.6).

Commerce

In relative terms this sector has increased in importance in the Docklands Area by 4.2 percentage points over the period 1991-1996 to account for 24.0 per cent of employment by 1996. It is noteworthy that the relative importance of this sector has increased faster in the Docklands Area than in Dublin City & County as a whole. By 1996 there were only 2.5 percentage points in the difference between the sector among Docklands residents as compared with those in Dublin City & County.

Table 5.5: Relative Importance of Industrial Sections to Overall Employment Structure of Docklands' Residents in 1991 and 1996

	Agric/ Mining	Manuf	Bld. & Const	Elect. & Gas	Comm-erce	Transport & Comm.	Public Admin.	Prof. Services	Other	Total
A. DDA Southside										
1991	0.5	19.2	4.9	3.5	20.7	9.9	5.8	17.5	17.9	100.0
1996	0.4	14.4	4.2	2.5	25.7	7.7	5.3	20.2	19.6	100.0
% Point Diff. '96/'91	*-0.1*	*-4.9*	*-0.7*	*-1.0*	*4.9*	*-2.2*	*-0.5*	*2.6*	*2.1*	-
B. DDA Northside										
1991	0.2	22.4	8.7	1.6	18.1	17.3	6.9	11.1	13.7	100.0
1996	0.2	18.3	6.9	1.0	21.0	12.6	5.5	14.8	19.6	100.0
% Point Diff. '96/'91	*0.0*	*-4.1*	*-1.8*	*-0.6*	*2.9*	*-4.7*	*-1.3*	*3.7*	*5.9*	-
C. Total DDA										
1991	0.4	20.4	6.4	2.8	19.7	12.8	6.2	15.0	16.3	100.0
1996	0.3	15.8	5.2	2.0	24.0	9.5	5.4	18.2	19.6	100.0
% Point Diff. '96/'91	*-0.1*	*-4.6*	*-1.2*	*-0.8*	*4.3*	*-3.3*	*-0.8*	*3.2*	*3.5*	-
D. Dub City & Cty										
1991	1.3	17.4	6.0	1.2	25.6	8.8	8.4	20.2	11.1	100.0
1996	0.8	15.6	5.2	0.9	26.5	8.5	7.3	21.2	14.0	100.0
% Point Diff. '96/'91	*-0.5*	*-1.8*	*-0.8*	*-0.3*	*0.9*	*-0.3*	*-1.1*	*1.0*	*2.9*	-

Table 5.6: Absolute Importance and Change in the Number of Residents of the Docklands Employed in Various Industrial Sectors 1991 and 1996

	Agric/ Mining	Manuf	Bld. & Const	Elect. & Gas	Comm-erce	Transport & Comm	Public Admin.	Prof. Services	Other	Total
A. DDA Southside										
1991	16	569	145	105	616	295	172	520	531	2,969
1996	14	540	159	94	964	289	199	760	736	3,755
Abs. Diff. '96/'91	-2	-29	14	-11	348	-6	27	240	205	786
% change '96/'91	*-12.5*	*-5.1*	*9.7*	*-10.5*	*56.5*	*-2.0*	*15.7*	*46.2*	*38.6*	*26.5*
B. DDA Northside										
1991	3	419	163	30	338	324	128	207	256	1,868
1996	5	401	151	22	460	275	121	324	429	2,188
Abs. Diff. '96/'91	2	-18	-12	-8	122	-49	-7	117	173	320
% change '96/'91	*66.7*	*-4.3*	*-7.4*	*-26.7*	*36.1*	*-15.1*	*-5.5*	*56.5*	*67.6*	*17.1*
C. Total DDA										
1991	19	988	308	135	954	619	300	727	787	4,837
1996	19	941	310	116	1,424	564	320	1,084	1,165	5,943

Abs. Diff. '96/'91	0	-47	2	-19	470	-55	20	357	378	1,106
% change '96/'91	*0.0*	*-4.8*	*0.6*	*-14.1*	*49.3*	*-8.9*	*6.7*	*49.1*	*48.0*	*22.9*
D. Dub City & Cty										
1991	4,669	62,240	21,570	4,164	91,891	31,582	30,229	72,615	39,623	358,583
1996	3,180	63,741	21,420	3,864	108,361	34,704	29,863	86,878	57,142	409,153
Abs. Diff '96/'91	1,489	1,501	-150	-300	16,470	3,122	366	14,263	17,519	50,570
% change '96/'91	*-31.9*	*2.4*	*-0.7*	*7.2*	*17.9*	*9.9*	*-1.2*	*19.6*	*44.2*	*14.1*

In absolute terms the number of Docklands' residents involved in Commerce grew by 49.3 per cent rising from 954 in 1991 to 1,424 in 1996. The comparable growth rate for Greater Dublin was 17.9 per cent. Although Table 5.6 shows that growth in this sector for residents was substantial in both the Northside and Southside regions it was substantially stronger in the Southside than in the Northside. The former area experienced a growth rate of 56.5 per cent in this sector (348 persons) while the latter experienced a growth of some 36.1 per cent (122 persons) over the period 1991 to 1996.

Transport and Communications

In relative terms this sector fell in importance as an employer of Docklands' residents to a greater extent than it did for residents of Dublin City & County as a whole. In 1991 it accounted for the employment of 12.8 per cent of residents in the Docklands Area while in 1996 it accounted for 9.5 per cent. Comparable figures for Greater Dublin are 8.8 and 8.5 per cent respectively.

Table 5.6 shows that the trends as between Dublin and the Docklands in *absolute* levels of employment in this sector were quite different. In the Docklands Area the number of residents employed in the sector fell by 8.9 per cent. In contrast, in the Greater Dublin Area it grew by 9.9 per cent.

Public Administration

In relative terms the importance of this sector as an employer of the population resident in the Docklands region fell marginally between 1991 and 1996. In 1996 a total of 5.4 per cent of residents were employed in this category. This compares with a figure of 6.2 per cent in 1991.

The relative importance of employment in Public Administration is somewhat lower for residents of the Docklands Area as compared with Greater Dublin as a whole. In 1996, for example, the sector accounted for 5.4 per cent of employment among Dockland residents compared with 7.3 per cent for Dublin City & County as a whole. This means that the relative importance of this sector among Docklands' residents is 35 per cent lower than in the Greater Dublin Area.

Table 5.6 shows that in *absolute* terms there was very little change in the numbers of Dockland residents employed in this sector over the period 1991-1996. In the latter year the figure stood at 320 persons compared with 300 in the earlier year.

Professional Services

Table 5.5 shows that Professional Services accounted for the employment of 18.2 per cent of Dockland residents in 1996, compared with 15.0 per cent in 1991. Comparable figures for Dublin City & County were 21.2 per cent and 20.2 per cent respectively. These figures suggest that there was some convergence in terms of the relative importance of the sector to the respective employment structures of both the Docklands and Greater Dublin Areas. In 1991 Docklands' residents were underrepresented in this sector relative to Greater Dublin to the extent of 35.5 per cent. By 1996 this level of underrepresentation had fallen to 16.5 per cent.

This process of convergence in terms of relative importance between the Docklands Area and Greater Dublin areas is clearly apparent in Table 5.6. From this we can see that there was a growth of some 357 residents who were employed in this sector between 1991 and 1996. This represented a growth rate of 49.1 per cent. The comparable growth figure for Dublin City & County was 19.6 per cent. One can further see from Table 5.6 that the growth in residents employed in this sector was higher in the Northside than Southside of the study area (56.5 per cent and 46.2 per cent respectively).

Other

The residual "Other" sector accounted for some 19.6 per cent of the employment among Dockland residents in 1996. This compares with a figure of 14 per cent in Dublin as a whole. This implies that this miscellaneous sector accounted for 47 per cent more Docklands' residents that was the case in Greater Dublin in 1996.

The growth in the "Other" employment sector in the Docklands Area between 1991 and 1996 was 50.2 per cent (378 persons). This is somewhat higher than in Dublin as a whole which experienced a 44.2 per cent growth in persons employed in this sector over the period in question.

5.6 Summary

Principal Economic Status

In this chapter we considered a breakdown of the Dockland population according to Principal Economic Status (PES). We saw that in 1996 a total of 42.2 per cent of Dockland residents were classified as being "At Work". The comparable figure for the Greater Dublin Area was 49.6 per cent. The percentage classified as being "At Work" in the Docklands Area grew by just over 5 percentage points between 1991 and 1996, rising from 37.0 per cent in 1991 to stand at 42.2 per cent in 1996. These changes are driven by a 22.9 per cent growth in the number of persons at work in the area between 1991 and 1996. This compares with a growth of 14.2 per cent in this category for the Greater Dublin region as a whole.

The percentage of the population classified as being unemployed in the Docklands Area in 1996 was 14.9 per cent. The level was higher in the Northside (18.4 per cent) of the study region as compared to the Southside (12.5 per cent). Overall, the percentage classified as being unemployed in Docklands was higher than in Dublin as a whole. The 14.9 per cent Dockland figure compares with a figure of 9.1 per cent for the Greater Dublin Area. Of significance in regard to the relative percentages unemployed between the Dockland Area and Dublin City & County is the fact that in 1991 the percentage unemployed in Docklands was 59 per cent higher than in Dublin as a whole. By 1996 the percentage unemployed in Docklands was 64 per cent higher than Greater Dublin.

The percentage of students in the Docklands region in 1996 had shown an increase of 29.3 per cent over the 1991 level. This compares with a 16.6 per cent increase in the number of students in Dublin as a whole.

The percentage of persons classified as being on "Home Duties" fell from 21.3 per cent in 1991 to 16.6 per cent in 1996. Comparable figures for Greater Dublin were 20.5 per cent in 1991 and 17.2 per cent in 1996.

In 1996 retired persons accounted for 11.4 per cent of Dockland residents. This category grew by only 0.6 per cent between 1991 and 1996 compared with its 10.6 per cent growth in Dublin City & County as a whole. This trend is, of course, quite consistent with the trends identified among older age cohorts in the Docklands Area relative to Greater Dublin, as discussed in Chapter 4. The 0.6 per cent growth in the retired population of Docklands between 1991 and 1996 was driven by an 11.8 per cent growth in this category on the Northside of the study region and a 6.0 per cent fall on the Southside.

Participation Rates

In terms of labour force participation rates we found that a total of 57.2 per cent of persons aged 15 years and over were in the labour force in 1996. There was very little difference in terms of participation between the North and South sides of the study area. Participation in the Docklands increased between 1991 and 1996 by approximately 4 percentage points.

Participation rates in the Docklands Area were 1.4 points lower than in Dublin as a whole in 1996. This represented a reduction in the differential from the situation in 1991 when the gap stood at 3.4 percentage points.

In general, participation in the Docklands Area was higher among males than females (70.4 per cent and 45.3 per cent respectively in 1996). The gender differentiated rates were largely in line with comparable figures for Dublin as a whole in 1996. Overall, the ratio of male: female rates for the Docklands Area has converged between 1991 and 1996 to the approximate levels of the Greater Dublin region as a whole.

Unemployment Rates and Durations

Unemployment as measured by the Census data for 1996 stood at 26.1 per cent in the Docklands Area. This was 10.6 percentage points higher than in Dublin as a whole. Unemployment rates in the Northside of the Docklands region were substantially higher than the Southside (32.2 per cent compared to 22.0 per cent respectively). This Northside/Southside differential means that Northside rates are 2.08 times those of Dublin as a whole while the Southside rates are 1.42 times those of Greater Dublin. In general, male unemployment rates are higher than those of females in both parts of the study region.

In terms of duration of unemployment we saw that longer-term unemployment durations were more prevalent in the Docklands Area than in Greater Dublin as a whole. For example, a total of 49.9 per cent of the unemployed in Dublin City & County experienced unemployment for three years or more. The comparable figure for the Docklands was 61.6

per cent.[7] There is also evidence to suggest that shorter durations were slightly more prevalent in the Southside of the Docklands Area than in the Northside. A total of 58.2 per cent of the unemployed who were resident in the Southside of the study area had a duration of three years or more unemployed in 1996 compared with 65.8 per cent of the unemployed in the Northside of the study region.

Occupational Sector

In terms of occupational sector we saw that the most important sector to the structure of employment in the Docklands Area was Commerce. This accounted for 24.0 per cent of employment among residents of the Docklands Area in 1996. This represented a 4.3 percentage point growth in the importance of this sector over the period 1991-1996. In general, the relative importance of Commerce grew faster in the Docklands Area than in Dublin City & County as a whole between 1991 and 1996 (49.3 per cent growth compared with 17.9 per cent respectively).

The Professional Services sector accounted for employment among 18.2 per cent of Dockland residents in 1996. Although this was still somewhat lower than the Greater Dublin figure for 1996 the growth in this sector was substantially higher in the Docklands over the period 1991-1996 than in Dublin as a whole (49.1 per cent compared with 19.6 per cent).

Finally, Manufacturing accounted for employment among 15.8 per cent of Dockland residents in 1996. This represented a 4.6 percentage point fall from the 1991 level and meant that by 1996 the Dockland region had converged towards the Dublin levels for this category.

[7] This is based on an adjustment in unemployment duration figures to eliminate the "Not Stated" category.

6. SOCIAL CLASS AND EDUCATION

6.1 Introduction

In this chapter we consider the structure or composition of the residents of the Docklands Area in terms of social class and also level of educational attainment. The chapter is divided into three subsequent sections. Section 6.2 discusses the class breakdown of residents according to a standard seven-fold classification of social status. Section 6.3 goes on to consider two aspects of educational structure. In that section we firstly examine the highest level of attainment of those residents of the Docklands Area who are in the labour force and, secondly, we consider the age at which education ceased for the population aged 15 years and over in the study region in 1996 and 1991. Finally, in Section 6.4 we provide a summary of our main findings.

6.2 Social Class Composition

Table 6.1 provides a breakdown of residents in the Docklands Area and also in Dublin City & County according to social class in both 1991 and 1996.[8] For classification purposes social class is broken down into seven categories as follows:

Professional Workers;
Managerial and Technical Workers;
Other Non-Manual Workers;
Skilled-Manual Workers;
Semi-Skilled Manual Workers;
Unskilled Manual Workers;
All others gainfully occupied but occupation unknown.

6.2.1 CLASS STRUCTURES IN THE DOCKLANDS AREA AND DUBLIN CITY & COUNTY

From Table 6.1 one can see, for example, that in the Docklands Area as a whole in 1996 a total of 3.2 per cent of residents were classified as Professional Workers, a further 11.7 per cent as Managerial & Technical and so on. One can see from the table that in 1996 the first three class categories (Professional, Managerial

[8] The occupational classification used in the published 1996 *Census of Population* differed from that used in 1991. The figures presented in this chapter are based on a re-estimation by the CSO of the 1991 data using the 1996 classification.

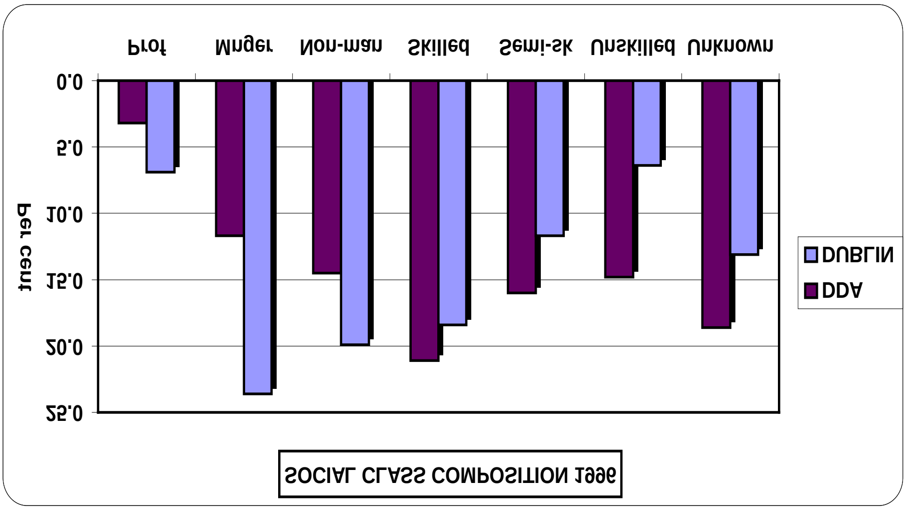
Table 6.1: Social Class Composition of Persons Resident in the Docklands and in Dublin City & County, 1991 and 1996

	Social Class							
	1 Professional Workers	2 Managerial & Technical	3 Other Non-Manual	4 Skilled Manual	5 Semi-Skilled Manual	6 Unskilled Manual	7 Unknown	Total
A. DDA Southside								
Row % 1991	2.8	9.3	14.1	22.6	15.2	17.5	18.5	100.0
Row % 1996	4.2	13.2	14.3	20.0	15.7	13.4	19.3	100.0
B. DDA Northside								
Row % 1991	0.9	6.6	14.9	26.8	16.6	18.8	15.5	100.0
Row % 1996	1.9	9.7	14.9	22.6	16.5	16.7	17.8	100.0
C. DDA Total								
Row % 1991	2.0	8.2	14.4	24.4	15.8	18.0	17.2	100.0
Row % 1996	3.2	11.7	14.5	21.1	16.0	14.8	18.7	100.0
D. Dublin City & County								
Row % 1991	6.0	21.6	20.4	20.8	11.7	7.5	11.9	100.0
Row % 1996	6.9	23.6	19.9	18.4	11.7	6.4	13.1	100.0

and Non-Manual) accounted for 29.4 per cent of residents of the Docklands Area; the Skilled and Semi-Skilled Manual categories accounted for a further 37.1 per cent and the Unskilled Manual category accounted for 14.8 per cent. If one compares this breakdown with the corresponding figures for Dublin City & County one can see that there are some quite stark contrasts in terms of class composition. In the Greater Dublin Area the Professional, Managerial and Non-Manual groups accounted for 50.4 per cent of persons (compared with 29.4 per cent in the Docklands Area). A total of 30.1 per cent of all persons in Dublin City & County fell into the Skilled and Semi-Skilled Manual groups (compared with 37.1 per cent in the Docklands Area). Finally, only 6.4 per cent of persons in Dublin City & County were classified as Unskilled Manual (compared with the 14.8 per cent in the Docklands Area).

These figures would indicate, therefore, that there are substantial differences in the class composition of the Docklands Area as compared with the Greater Dublin Area as a whole. There are much higher concentrations of persons from lower social class categories in Docklands than in the Dublin City & County Area. On average, someone from the general population of Dublin City & County is over 1.7 times more likely to fall into the Professional, Managerial or Other Non-Manual categories as is someone from the Docklands Area (50.4 per cent compared with 29.4 per cent). In contrast, a resident of the Docklands Area is over 2.3 times more likely to be classified as Unskilled Manual as is someone from the Greater Dublin Area as a whole. Figure 6.1 provides a summary chart on these differences in class composition in 1996.

Figure 6.1: Social Class Composition in 1996. Percentage Distribution of the Docklands and Dublin Compared



6.2.2. VARIATIONS IN CLASS STRUCTURE WITHIN THE DOCKLANDS AREA

Sections A and B of Table 6.1 provide a breakdown of the class composition of the Southside and Northside respectively for the Docklands Development Area. From this it is clear that the Southside of the study area in 1996 was characterised as having a slightly higher concentration of residents in the Professional and Non-Manual categories than did the Northside. For example, one can see that a total of 17.4 per cent of persons resident in the Southside of the study area in 1996 were classified as being Professional or Managerial. The comparable figure for the Northside of the study region is 11.6 per cent. The percentage of residents in the Other Non-Manual category is roughly equal in both parts of the Docklands Area (14.3 per cent in the Southside and 14.9 per cent in the Northside). As a corollary to these trends it is clear that there is a slightly higher percentage of persons in the Manual categories in the Northside than Southside (55.8 per cent and 49.1 per cent respectively).

6.2.3 CHANGES IN CLASS STRUCTURES, 1991-1996

We saw above that in 1996 Professional, Managerial and Other Non-Manual categories accounted for 29.4 per cent of residents in the Docklands Area compared with 50.4 per cent in Dublin City & County. We noted that this meant that someone who was resident in the Greater Dublin Area was some 1.7 times more likely to be from these higher class categories than someone who was resident in the Docklands Area. In addition to assessing these relative positions at a single point in time the figures in Table 6.1 allow one to consider changes in class structures over the period 1991-1996.

From these one can see that in 1991 a total of 24.6 per cent of Docklands' residents were in the Professional, Managerial and Other Non-Manual groups. The comparable figure for Dublin City & County as a whole was 48 per cent. When interpreted in conjunction with the situation in 1996 it is clear that these figures indicate that there has been an increase in the percentages accounted for by these 3 class categories in both the Docklands Area and also in the Greater Dublin Area over the early 1990s. In relative terms, however, a resident from the Greater Dublin Area in 1991 was 1.9 times more likely to be classified into these three class groups than someone resident in the Docklands Area in the same year. The fall in this ratio to 1.7 times by 1996 indicates a process of convergence in terms of class structures between the Docklands Area and Dublin City & County as a whole over the period in question.

Table 6.1 also allows one to begin to compare changes in class structures within the Northside and Southside of the study area over time. In general, the story told by the 1991 and 1996 figures for both parts of the study area would suggest that the overall class structures of both sub-regions of the Docklands Area are largely similar in both years. There is some limited evidence to suggest that the relative rate of change over the period in the percentage accounted for by the Professional category in the Northside sub-region has been more rapid than in the Southside sub-region.

The change in class compositions in the two sub-regions of the Docklands Area can also be assessed from the figures in Table 6.2. These show the actual number of persons in each class category in both years as well as the percentage change in each group over the period 1991-1996.

From the table one can see, for example, that the number of Docklands' residents accounted for by the Professional category has grown by 232 between 1991 and 1996. This represents a 69.5 per cent growth in this group over the period in question. Similarly, the Managerial & Technical category grew by 49.8 per cent (679 persons) in the Docklands Area over the relevant five years. It is clear from the table that these two class categories have experienced substantially greater percentage change than the other groups.

If one compares Sections C and D of Table 6.2 one can see that the rate of growth in the number of persons from the Docklands Area who are classified in the two top class categories is very substantially higher than that experienced by these two groups in Dublin City & County as a whole. The 69.5 per cent growth in the Professional group in the Docklands Area compares with 18.7 per cent for Dublin City & County while the 49.8 per cent growth in the Managerial & Technical category for Docklands compares with a 12.8 per cent growth for the Greater Dublin Area as a whole. It is very apparent from Table 6.2, therefore, that the *rate of change* of persons in these two class categories has been very substantially faster for Docklands than for the Dublin City & County Area as a whole.[9]

Table 6.2: Social Class Breakdown of all Persons

	Social Class							
	1 Professional Workers	2 Managerial & Technical	3 Other Non-	4 Skilled Manual	5 Semi-Skilled	6 Unskilled Manual	7 Unknown	Total

[9] In interpreting these figures the reader must, of course, note that the 1991 base on which the percentage change is based is quite small for some categories in the Docklands Area.

			Manual		Manual			
A. DDA Southside								
1991	274	898	1,358	2,184	1,472	1,689	1,790	9,665
1996	431	1,338	1,453	2,031	1,593	1,361	1,961	10,168
Diff. 1996-1991	157	440	95	-153	121	-328	171	503
% change '96-'91/'91	*57.3*	*49.0*	*7.0*	*-7.0*	*8.2*	*-19.4*	*9.6*	*5.2*
B. DDA Northside								
1991	60	466	1,047	1,889	1,170	1,327	1,089	7,048
1996	135	705	1,081	1,639	1,195	1,212	1,290	7,257
Diff. 1996-1991	75	239	34	-250	25	-115	201	209
% change '96-'91/'91	*125.0*	*51.3*	*3.2*	*-13.2*	*2.1*	*-8.7*	*18.5*	*3.0*
C. DDA Total								
1991	334	1,364	2,405	4,073	2,642	3,016	2,879	16,713
1996	566	2,043	2,534	3,670	2,788	2,573	3,251	17,425
Diff. 1996-1991	232	679	129	-403	146	-443	372	712
% change '96-'91/'91	*69.5*	*49.8*	*5.4*	*-9.9*	*5.5*	*-14.7*	*12.9*	*4.3*
D. Dublin City & County								
1991	61,659	221,222	209,586	212,993	120,253	77,186	122,405	1,025,304
1996	73,210	249,597	210,955	194,458	123,624	67,960	138,460	1,058,264
Diff. 1996-1991	11,551	28,375	1,369	-18,535	3,371	-9,226	16,055	32,960
% change '96-'91/'91	*18.7*	*12.8*	*0.7*	*-8.7*	*2.8*	*-12.0*	*13.1*	*3.2*

Table 6.2 also allows one to draw some further conclusions regarding the rate of change in the class structure of the North– and Southsides of the Docklands Area over the period in question. From Sections A and B of the table it is clear that the *rate* of growth between 1991 and 1996 of residents in the Professional category has been much higher in the Northside than Southside of the study area (125.0 per cent and 57.3 per cent respectively). The percentage change in the Managerial & Technical category is marginally, though not substantially, higher in the Northside than Southside of the Docklands Area over the 1991-1996 period (51.3 per cent and 49.0 per cent respectively).

6.3 Educational Structure

Table 6.3 provides details from the *Census of Population* on the highest level of education attained by persons aged 15 years and over who were in the labour force. A total of nine educational categories are used in the Census as follows:

Primary Level or less;
Lower Cycle of Second Level;
Technical/Vocational Qualification;
Leaving Certificate;
Sub-degree Qualification;
Primary Degree;
Professional Qualification;
Higher Degree;

Level not stated.

6.3.1 EDUCATIONAL STRUCTURES IN THE DOCKLANDS AREA AND DUBLIN CITY & COUNTY

From Section C of Table 6.3 one can see that in 1996 a total of 23.6 per cent of relevant residents of the Docklands Area had left school at primary level or less; a further 22.5 per cent had left at the lower cycle of second level and so on.

Comparison of the figures in Section C of the table with those in Section D allows one to assess the relative educational status of the resident population in the Docklands Area as compared with that of Dublin City & County as a whole. From the figures one can see that a total of 52.3 per cent of relevant residents in the Docklands Area left school before the Leaving Certificate in 1996. The comparable figure for Dublin City & County as a whole was 39.0 per cent. Those who had left school with a Leaving Certificate account for 19.2 per cent of relevant residents in the Docklands Area compared with 26.7 per cent of all persons in the Greater Dublin Area. Finally, a total of 24 per cent of Docklands' residents who were aged 15 years or more and in the labour force had left school with a sub-degree qualification (certificate/diploma) or higher. The comparable figure for the Greater Dublin Area was over 7 percentage points higher at 31.3 per cent.

Overall, therefore, the initial review of figures in Table 6.3 indicates that the Docklands Area can be characterised as being educationally disadvantaged relative to the rest of Dublin City & County. Substantially higher percentages of persons in the Docklands Area have left school with lower levels of educational qualifications than for the Greater Dublin Area as a whole.

Table 6.3 : Details on the Highest Level of Education Attained by Members of the Labour Force Aged 15 years and Over, 1991 & 1996

	Primary or Less	Lower 2nd	Tech/ Voc.	Leav. Cert	Sub Degree	Prim. Degree	Prof. Qual.	Higher Levels	Not stated	Total
	Total No. of Members of the Labour Force Aged 15+									
A. DDA Southside										
Total 1991	1,297	902	335	659	188	174	74	183	270	4,082
Total 1996	1,069	916	299	929	462	359	133	430	216	4,813
1991 row %	*31.8*	*22.1*	*8.2*	*16.1*	*4.6*	*4.3*	*1.8*	*4.5*	*6.6*	*100.0*
1996 row %	*22.2*	*19.0*	*6.2*	*19.3*	*9.6*	*7.5*	*2.8*	*8.9*	*4.5*	*100.0*
% Change'96-'91	-17.6	1.6	-10.7	41.0	145.7	106.3	79.7	134.9	-20.0	-
B. DDA Northside										
Total 1991	1,130	711	230	429	78	42	28	45	159	2,852
Total 1996	829	897	196	613	259	107	56	114	156	3,227
1991 row %	*39.6*	*24.9*	*8.1*	*15.0*	*2.7*	*1.5*	*1.0*	*1.6*	*5.6*	*100.0*
1996 row %	*25.7*	*27.8*	*6.1*	*19.0*	*8.0*	*3.3*	*1.7*	*3.5*	*4.8*	*100.0*
% Change'96-'91	-26.6	26.2	-14.8	42.9	232.1	154.8	100.0	153.3	-1.9	-
C. Total DDA										
Total 1991	2,427	1,613	565	1,088	266	216	102	228	429	6,934
Total 1996	1,898	1,813	495	1,542	721	466	189	544	372	8,040

1991 row %	*34.9*	*23.2*	*8.1*	*15.7*	*3.8*	*3.1*	*1.5*	*3.3*	*6.2*	*100.0*
1996 row %	*23.6*	*22.5*	*6.2*	*19.2*	*9.0*	*5.8*	*2.4*	*6.8*	*4.6*	*100.0*
% Change'96-'91	-21.8	12.4	-12.4	41.7	171.0	115.7	85.3	138.6	-13.3	-
D. Dublin City & County										
Total 1991	83,079	88,097	29,309	117,493	36,563	23,592	14,963	29,937	12,994	436,027
Total 1996	70,657	90,411	27,765	129,255	62,840	29,707	18,249	40,676	14,519	484,079
1991 row %	*19.1*	*20.2*	*6.7*	*26.9*	*8.4*	*5.4*	*3.4*	*6.9*	*3.0*	*100.0*
1996 row %	*14.6*	*18.7*	*5.7*	*26.7*	*13.0*	*6.1*	*3.8*	*8.4*	*3.0*	*100.0*
% Change'96-'91	-15.0	2.6	-5.3	10.0	71.9	25.9	22.0	35.9	11.7	-

An alternative way of assessing relative educational advantage/disadvantage of an area is to consider the age at which education ceased among its resident population. These figures are outlined in Table 6.4 below. From this one can see that in 1996 a total of 42.1 per cent of the Docklands resident population had left school aged 15 years or less. This compares with a figure of only 26.1 per cent for Dublin City & County.

This means that the probability or chances of a resident from the Docklands Area leaving school at 15 years of less is 1.61 times greater than that for someone in Dublin City & County as a whole. Overall, a total of 62.4 per cent of Dockland residents have left school at 17 years or less. This compares with only 47.2 per cent of persons in the Greater Dublin Area as a whole.[10]

Table 6.4: Distribution of Docklands' Residents According to Age at which Full-time Education Ceased

	At School	15 yrs or Less	16 Years	17 Years	18 Years	19 Years	20 + Years	Not Stated	Total
					All Persons				
A. DDA Southside									
1991	11.7	48.8	12.4	7.2	6.6	2.1	5.9	5.3	100.0
1996	12.8	37.0	12.4	7.9	7.3	1.8	15.3	5.6	100.0
% Diff. '96-'91	*1.1*	*-11.8*	*0.0*	*0.7*	*0.6*	*-0.3*	*9.4*	*0.3*	-
B. DDA Northside									
1991	5.5	62.6	13.4	7.2	5.3	1.1	2.4	2.5	100.0
1996	7.9	47.5	12.4	9.4	7.4	4.6	5.7	5.0	100.0
% Diff. '96-'91	*2.4*	*-15.1*	*-1.0*	*2.2*	*2.1*	*3.5*	*3.4*	*2.6*	-
C. Total DDA									
1991	9.2	54.4	12.8	7.2	6.1	1.7	4.5	4.2	100.0
1996	10.7	42.1	11.5	8.8	7.1	5.1	7.9	6.8	100.0
% Diff. '96-'91	*1.5*	*-12.2*	*-1.2*	*1.6*	*1.0*	*3.4*	*3.4*	*2.7*	-
D. Dublin City & County									
1991	11.3	32.5	13.7	12.7	13.3	3.2	10.6	2.7	100.0
1996	12.1	26.1	10.3	10.8	12.2	8.9	11.5	8.2	100.0
% Diff. '96-'91	*0.8*	*-6.4*	*-3.4*	*-1.9*	*-1.1*	*5.7*	*0.9*	*5.5*	-

[10] These figures are simply the sum of those who left at 15, 16 or 17 years or less and do not adjust for those who are still at school.

6.3.2 VARIATIONS IN EDUCATIONAL STRUCTURE WITHIN THE DOCKLANDS AREA

Table 6.3 also allows one to consider variations within the Docklands Area in terms of educational structure. From the table one can see that in 1996 a total of 53.5 per cent of Northside residents aged 15 years or over who were in the labour force had left school on completion of (a) Primary Level or less or (b) the Lower Cycle of Second Level. The comparable figure for the Southside of the Docklands Area is 41.2 per cent. The percentages of Northside and Southside residents leaving school with Technical/Vocational; Leaving Certificate and Sub-degree Level qualifications are roughly similar. One can see from the table, however, that there is a greater divergence between the two parts of the study region in terms of the percentages of persons leaving education having completed a Degree or Higher Qualification. A total of 19.2 per cent of relevant residents in the Southside of the study region held a degree or higher qualification in 1996. The comparable figure for the Northside of the region was 8.5 per cent.

These disparities in terms of educational structures are further underlined by the figures in Table 6.4 which shows the distribution of residents in the two sub-regions of the Docklands Area according to age at which full-time education ceased. From this one can see, for example, that in 1996 a total of 47.5 per cent of residents in the Northside of the study area were classified as having left school at 15 years or less. This compares with a figure of 37.0 per cent for the Southside of the region. At the other extreme of the distribution a total of 15.3 per cent of persons who are resident in the Southside of the Docklands Area in 1996 had left full-time education aged 20 years or more compared with only 5.7 per cent of their Northside counterparts.

Overall, therefore, the figures presented in Tables 6.3 and 6.4 on internal variations in educational structures within the Docklands Area would clearly suggest that the Northside of the study region was relatively disadvantaged as compared with the Southside.

6.3.3 CHANGE IN EDUCATIONAL STRUCTURES, 1991-1996

A comparison of the figures in Section C of Table 6.3 provides some insights into the changes which took place in the educational composition of the Docklands Area over the period 1991-1996. Of note is the substantial fall in the percentage of relevant persons aged 15 years and over who are classified as having left school at Primary Level or less. In 1991 this category accounted for 34.9 per cent of relevant residents. By 1996 the figure had fallen to 23.6 per cent. This represents a fall of 21.8 per cent in the numbers of relevant residents who had left school at Primary Level or less over the period 1991-1996. It is also clear from the figures that there has been a fairly substantial increase in the percentage completing the education system with a Leaving Certificate or higher qualification. For example, the percentage who leave the full-time education system with a sub-degree qualification (Certificate or Diploma) increases from 3.8 per cent in 1991 to 9.0 per cent in 1996. This is driven by a 171.0 per cent increase in the number of persons in the relevant category. In aggregate one can see that in 1991 a total of 7.9 per cent of relevant residents had left the education system having completed a Degree or Higher Qualification. In 1996 this group accounted for 15.0 per cent of residents.

A comparison of the figures in section C of Table 6.3 with those in Section D shows that relative improvements in educational structures over the period 1991-1996 seem to have taken place at a slightly more accelerated pace in the Docklands Area than in Dublin City & County as a whole. One can see, for example, that there was a fall of 15.0 per cent in the number of persons in the Greater Dublin Area who had left school with a Primary Certificate or less over the period in question. The comparable figure for the Docklands Area was a fall of 21.8 per cent. Similarly, one can see that there has been a more rapid growth in the numbers leaving full-time education with a Leaving Certificate or above in the Docklands Area than in the Greater Dublin Area between 1991 and 1996.

The final aspect of change in educational structures to be considered is the relative rates of change between North- and Southsides of the study region between 1991-1996. The data in Sections A and B of Table 6.3 show that the percentage change in numbers accounted for by each of the educational categories would suggest that the rate of improvements in the educational structure of residents in the Northside of the Docklands Area has been marginally running ahead of those in the Southside of the study region. For example, the fall in the percentage of persons with Primary Level or less in the Northside of the Docklands Area was 26.6 per cent. The comparable figure for the Southside was 17.6 per cent. At the other end of the educational distribution one can see that among Northside residents there has been a 232.0 per cent growth in the number of persons who have left with sub-degree qualifications and a growth of 154.8 per cent in those leaving with a Primary Degree. The comparable figures for the Southside of the study region are 145.7 per cent and 106.3 per cent respectively.

6.4 Summary

In this chapter we considered the class and educational structures of the Docklands Area. We saw in Section 6.2 that the Docklands Area was substantially different to Dublin City & County in terms of its social class composition. In broad terms, an average resident of Dublin City & County was 1.7 times more likely to fall into the Professional, Managerial or Other Non-Manual category in 1996 as was a resident of the Docklands Area. In contrast, a resident of the Docklands Area was over 2.3 times more likely to be classified as Unskilled Manual than was someone from the Greater Dublin Area as a whole. We saw, however, that these differentials in class composition had diminished somewhat over the period 1991-1996. By the later date the class structure of the Docklands Area, although still being quite different from that of Dublin City & County, had marginally converged to the structure in Greater Dublin as a whole. In particular, the rate of growth of the number of persons accounted for by the Professional and Managerial & Technical categories grew very substantially faster in the Docklands Area between 1991 and 1996 than in the Greater Dublin Area as a whole. The relatively small population base in the relevant categories in the Docklands Area was not sufficiently large as to lead to a substantial change in the overall class *structure* of the study region, and consequently resulted only in a slight convergence with the Greater Dublin region in terms of class composition. In terms of internal variations within the Docklands Area we saw that the Southside of the study region had a slightly higher percentage of persons in the Professional and Managerial & Technical groups than did the Northside.

In Section 6.3 we considered the educational structure of the Docklands Area and changes therein over the period 1991-1996. We saw that, in general, the Docklands Area can be characterised as being educationally disadvantaged relative to the rest of Dublin City & County. Substantially higher proportions of persons in the Docklands Area had left school with lower levels of educational qualifications than was the case for the Greater Dublin Area as a whole. For example, in 1996 a total of 52.3 per cent of relevant residents left school before the Leaving Certificate. The comparable figure for Dublin City & County was 39.0 per cent.

We also saw that there were some variations within the Docklands Area in terms of educational structure. We found that, in general terms, the Northside of the study region was relatively more disadvantaged than was the Southside.

In terms of change in educational structures over the period 1991-1996 we saw that there had been improvements in both the Docklands Area and also in the Greater Dublin Area as a whole. We saw, however, that the pace of these improvements was more rapid in Docklands than in the Dublin City & County region. In general, the rate of improvement in educational structures within the Docklands Area would seem to indicate that the rate of improvement within the Northside of the study region was slightly greater than that within the Southside over the period 1991-1996.

7. SUMMARY

7.1 Introduction

Throughout this report we have discussed the employment and socio-economic structure of the Dublin Docklands Development Area. We noted in the Introduction in Chapter 1 that the project largely consisted of two distinct components. The first was to report on the size, nature and structure of employment in the region in question. This was based on a detailed survey of all businesses and other employing entities in the region. The second was to provide a socio-demographic profiling of the Docklands Area using the Small Area Population Statistics. A principal focus throughout the study was a consideration of change over time, where this was permitted by the available data.

7.2 The Business Survey

Number of Employers and Employees

In Chapter 2 we saw that a total of 1,439 employers were identified in the study area – of which 1,268 were interviewed in the course of fieldwork. The current figure of 1,439 employers represents an increase of 168 over the 1996 level of 1,271 – giving a growth rate of 13.2 per cent in the number of employers over the period 1996-2000.

We found that a total of just under 32,100 persons worked in the study region. This represented a very substantial increase of 11,300 persons or 54.4 per cent growth since 1996. This growth seems to have impacted on all sectors of economic activity in the study area.

A total of 2,500 Docklands' residents were identified as being engaged in the study area. This represents an increase of 900 persons since the first survey in 1996 or a percentage growth of 56.5 per cent. This means that the growth in Docklands' residents who were engaged or working in the area was 2.1 percentage points ahead of overall growth in employment in the region as a whole. Residents represented 7.8 per cent of all persons employed in the 1999/2000 survey. This compares with a figure of 7.7 per cent in 1996.

We found that there was an over-concentration of Docklands' residents who were engaged in the area in the manual occupations – especially the Unskilled Manual category. Indeed, the percentage of Docklands' residents in this type of work was as much as 3.7 times that for all persons employed as a whole in the study region.

There was evidence from the business survey to suggest that the number of females who were resident and also working in the area was growing more rapidly than that of their male counterparts. This would suggest a trend towards addressing gender imbalances in employment structures in the Docklands Area.

Employment Projections

A high degree of optimism regarding future employment growth was exhibited by respondents in the survey. Firms projected that employment over the current year (2000) would increase by a further 11 per cent (approximately 3,400 persons) to stand at 35,500 persons engaged by the end of 2000. Similarly, high levels of optimism were expressed in respect of medium-term employment growth out to five years. A total of 62 per cent of firms recorded that they expected their employment to increase over the coming five years while a further 33 per cent said it would remain constant and would not grow over that period.

Vacancy Levels

In terms of vacancy rates and levels we found that just over 28 per cent of firms said that they had a current vacancy or vacancies. Highest rates were recorded in Transport & Communications; Hotels & Restaurants and Financial Services. These vacancy rates among firms translate to a total of 2,250 current vacancies in the study area. A total of almost 30 per cent of these vacancies were in the manual categories. In view of the fact that these were the grades in which we found an over-concentration of Docklands' residents it would seem reasonable to assume that there exists opportunities in the region for increased employment among Docklands' residents.

7.3 Perceptions and Awareness of the Development Authority

Awareness and Perceptions of the Docklands Authority

In Chapter 3 we saw that knowledge levels of the Authority were high with as many as 86 per cent of firms in the area saying that they have heard of it. Just under two-thirds of those who say that they have heard of the Authority think that it does "A Good Job". A further 28 per cent think that it does "Neither a Good Nor a Bad Job" and the remaining 8 per cent think that it does "A Bad Job".

Knowledge and Awareness of Principal Programmes run by the Authority

We found that there were substantially lower awareness levels among employers regarding the Schools' Job Placement Programme and the Higher Level Education Programme. A total of 11 per cent of employers have heard of the former while 15 per cent have heard of the latter. One should note, however, that the Job Placement Programme was initiated only two months before the business survey was undertaken and was, in the first instance, focused on the Financial Services sector. This initial concentration on the sector in question was reflected by higher awareness levels among relevant firms than among those in other sectors. We also noted that although the Higher Level Education Programme had been in existence for a few years it was aimed at school leavers (with a view to increasing retention rates) rather than at employers *per se*. Consequently, there is little reason for employers to have heard of the programme in question.

Perception of Docklands as a Business Location

In Chapter 3 we also considered whether or not firms viewed the Docklands as a "Good Location"; "Neither Good Nor Bad Location" or "Bad Location" for setting up a business. We found that a total of 69 per cent thought that it was a "Good Location"; 20 per cent felt that it was "Neither Good Nor Bad" and 11 per cent felt that it was a "Bad Location". The main reasons given by those who considered it to be a good location were centred on (i) access and (ii) the critical mass of development which had already taken place in the area and the extent to which this would generate its own momentum for further development. This latter suggests businesses in the area perceive that success breeds success and that subsequent development can be built on what has gone before. The main reasons cited by the relatively small percentage of firms which would advise that the Docklands is a bad business location principally relate to heavy traffic and crime. The absolute or percentage breakdown of the *total* population of firms in the area who cited these issues was, however, *very* small indeed.[11]

7.4 Socio-Demographic Characteristics

Age Structures

In Chapter 4 we saw that in 1996 the population of the Docklands Area stood at 17,425. This represents an overall growth of 4.3 per cent over the period 1991-1996. The strongest growth in the area as a whole was in the 25-44 year cohort which grew by some 22.9 per cent (representing 1,037 persons). The 0-14 year; 45-64 year and 65+ year cohorts each experienced a fall in population over the period in question.

Based on trends in the *Register of Electors* we estimated that the resident population of the Docklands Area was in the order of 18,500 persons in 2000.

The population of the Docklands Area grew slightly faster than that of Dublin City & County as a whole (4.3 per cent compared with 3.2 per cent respectively). The Docklands experienced a fall of just under 8 per cent in its population aged 0-14 years. This was quite consistent with the fall in this cohort in the Greater Dublin Area. It was particularly noteworthy, however, that whilst Greater Dublin experienced growth levels of 11.1 and 6.5 per cent respectively in the 45-64 year and 65+ year cohorts, the Docklands region returned falls in both of these age categories. Relatively speaking, growth in the 15-24 year and 25-44 year cohorts in the Docklands Area substantially outstripped that experienced by these cohorts in Dublin as a whole. A growth rate of 6.3 per cent in the 15-24 year cohort in the Docklands Area compares with a rate of 0.8 per cent for the Greater Dublin Area. Growth of 22.9 per cent in the 25-44 year cohort in Docklands compares with 8.2 per cent growth for Dublin as a whole.

In broad terms, the number of males and females in the Docklands Area both grew by 4.3 per cent. Although this may give a superficial

[11] The percentage of firms citing these negative views related to heavy traffic and crime relate to the relatively small 11 per cent base of businesses which would advise that the Docklands Area would be a bad location for a business to set up.

impression of similarity in terms of growth patterns among the genders we saw that the overall figure masked quite substantial differences in growth at the level of individual cohorts.

We found that there was a much bigger decline in the numbers of females than males in the 45-64 year and 65+ year cohorts. For example, females age 45-64 years fell by 9.4 per cent in the period 1991-1996. The comparable figure for males was 1.0 per cent. Females aged 65 years or more fell by 4.4 per cent which compared with a decline in males of 0.4 per cent.

Growth levels among females aged 15-24 years were substantially higher than among their male counterparts (9.7 per cent and 2.8 per cent respectively). Most of this growth in the number of females aged 15-24 years was, in fact, concentrated in the 20-24 year cohort. The number of females in that age category grew by some 20.1 per cent (183 persons) over the period 1991-1996. The number of males in this age group fell slightly over the period in question. Indeed, all growth in the number of males aged 15-24 years was concentrated among the younger age categories of 15-19 years.

In general, growth rates in the 25-44 year age cohort were very similar for both genders (approximately 22-24 per cent).

In terms of the population living alone in the Docklands Area we saw that growth was experienced only in the 25-44 year and 45-54 year cohorts (95.2 per cent and 6.1 per cent respectively). The numbers of persons living alone in other cohorts remained largely static or fell. These trends are quite different to those identified in respect of the Greater Dublin Area where all cohorts except the 0-19 year group experienced an increase in the number of persons living alone.

Household Types

When we switched our focus from *persons* to *households* we saw that there was a growth of 11.5 per cent (693 households) in the Docklands region over the study period. This left the area with 6,735 households in 1996.

When classified in terms of conventional house; flats/apartments/bedsits; caravan/mobile homes; and non-private households we saw that there was relatively little change in the overall *structure* or *composition* of households by household type over the period 1991-1996. Having said this, however, there were clearly substantial differences in the structure of households by type as between the Docklands and the Greater Dublin region. We saw that conventional houses accounted for a substantially lower percentage of households in Docklands than in Dublin City & County while Flats/Apartments/Bedsits assumed a relatively higher importance in the Docklands. The reader was reminded that in interpreting these trends one had to take account of the highly localised geographical extent of the Docklands Area as compared with the Greater Dublin City & County region.

Greatest growth in the Docklands was experienced in households classified as “2+ persons not related”. This category grew by 20 per cent in the Greater Dublin Area compared with 82 per cent growth in Docklands.

Finally, we noted that households classified as “Couple, Children, Others” assumed a relatively lower importance in terms of the overall structure of houses in the Docklands Area than in Dublin as a whole.

7.5 Labour Market Characteristic of Docklands' Residents

Principal Economic Status

In Chapter 5 we focused on the breakdown of the Docklands population according to Principal Economic Status. We saw that in 1996 a total of 42.2 per cent of Docklands' residents were classified as being "At Work". The comparable figure for the Greater Dublin Area was 49.6 per cent. The percentage classified as being "At Work" in the Docklands grew by just over 5 points between 1991 and 1996, rising from 37.0 per cent in 1991 to stand at 42.2 per cent in 1996. These changes are driven by a 22.9 per cent growth in the number of persons at work in the area between 1991 and 1996. This compares with a growth of 14.2 per cent in this category for the Greater Dublin region as a whole.

The percentage of the population classified as being unemployed in 1996 was 14.9 per cent. The level was higher in the Northside (18.4 per cent) of the study region than in the Southside (12.5 per cent). Overall, the percentage classified as being unemployed in the Docklands was higher than in Dublin as a whole. The 14.9 per cent Docklands figure compares with a figure of 9.1 per cent for the Greater Dublin Area. Of significance in regard to the relative percentages unemployed between Docklands and Dublin City & County is the fact that in 1991 the percentage unemployed in Docklands was 59 per cent higher than in Dublin as a whole. By 1996 the percentage unemployed in Docklands was 64 per cent higher than Greater Dublin.

The percentage of students in the Docklands region in 1996 had shown an increase of 29.3 per cent over the 1991 level. This compares with a 16.6 per cent increase in the number of students in Dublin City & County as a whole.

The percentage of persons classified as being on "Home Duties" fell from 21.3 per cent in 1991 to 16.6 per cent in 1996. Comparable figures for Greater Dublin were 20.5 per cent in 1991 and 17.2 per cent in 1996.

In 1996 retired persons accounted for 11.4 per cent of Docklands' residents. This category grew by only 0.6 per cent between 1991 and 1996 compared with a 10.6 per cent growth for Dublin as a whole. This trend is, of course, quite consistent with the trends identified among older cohorts as discussed in Chapter 4. The 0.6 per cent growth in the retired population of Docklands between 1991 and 1996 was driven by a 11.8 per cent growth in this category on the Northside of the study region and a 6.0 per cent fall on the Southside.

Participation Rates

In terms of labour force participation rates in the Docklands Area we found that a total of 57.2 per cent of persons aged 15 years and over were in the labour force in 1996. There was very little difference in terms of participation between the North- and North-South sides of the study area. Participation in the Docklands increased between 1991 and 1996 by approximately 4 percentage points.

Participation rates in the Docklands Area were 1.4 points lower than in Dublin City & County as a whole in 1996. This represented a reduction in the gap from the situation in 1991 when the differential stood at 3.4 percentage points.

In general, participation in the Docklands was higher among males than females (70.4 per cent and 45.3 per cent respectively in 1996). The gender differentiated rates were largely in line with comparable figures for Dublin City & County in 1996. Overall, the ratio of male: female rates for the Docklands Area have converged between 1991 and 1996 to the approximate levels of the Greater Dublin region as a whole.

Unemployment Rates and Durations

Unemployment rates, as measured by the Census data for 1996, stood at 26.1 per cent in the Docklands. This was 10.6 percentage points higher than in Dublin as a whole. Unemployment rates in the Northside of the Docklands region were substantially higher than the Southside (32.2 per cent compared to 22.0 per cent respectively). This Northside/Southside differential means that Northside rates are 2.08 times those of Dublin as a whole while the Southside rates are 1.42 times those of Greater Dublin. In general, male unemployment rates are higher than those of females in both parts of the study region.

In terms of duration of unemployment we saw that longer-term unemployment durations were more prevalent in the Docklands Area than in Greater Dublin as a whole. For example, a total of 49.9 per cent of the unemployed in Dublin City & County experienced unemployment for three years or more. The comparable figure for the Docklands was 61.6 per cent.[12] There is also evidence to suggest that shorter durations were slightly more prevalent in the Southside of the Docklands Area than in the Northside. A total of 58.2 per cent of the unemployed in the Southside had a duration of three years or more in 1996 compared with 65.8 per cent of the unemployed in the Northside of the study region.

It is clearly of interest to estimate current unemployment rates and the current numbers employed. In Chapter 5 we estimated that participation rates in the Docklands Area had risen to 60 per cent by 2000 and unemployment rates had fallen to the order of 10 per cent This would give us approximately 900-1,000 persons unemployed in the study area in the year 2000.

7.6 Social Class and Educational Attainment

Social Class

In Chapter 6 we considered the social class and educational structures of the Docklands Area and how these compared with those of Dublin City & County. In terms of class composition we saw that the Docklands Area was substantially different to the Greater Dublin region. Much higher percentages of the population in Docklands were in the manual categories than in Dublin as a whole. For example a resident of the Docklands Area was over 2.3 times more likely to be classified as Unskilled Manual as compared with someone from the Greater Dublin Area. We did find evidence, however, to suggest that the differentials between Docklands and

[12] This is based on an adjustment in unemployment duration figures to eliminate the "Not Stated" category.

the rest of Dublin City & County had reduced somewhat between 1991 and 1996. We found, in particular, that the rate of growth of persons in the Docklands Area who were in the Professional and Managerial & Technical categories was substantially ahead of that of Dublin City & County as a whole.

In terms of educational structure we saw that the Docklands Area can be characterised as being disadvantaged relative to the rest of Dublin City & County. Substantially higher proportions of persons in the Docklands Area had left school with lower levels of qualifications than was the case for the Greater Dublin Area. For example, in 1996 a total of 52.3 per cent of relevant residents left school before the Leaving Certificate. The comparable figure for Dublin City & County was 39.0 per cent.

In addition to the educational differentials between the Docklands Area and Dublin City & County we also saw that, in general terms, the Northside of the Docklands Area was relatively more disadvantaged than was the Southside of the study region.

Finally, in terms of changes in educational structures over the period 1991-1996 we found that the improvements appear to have taken place more rapidly in the Docklands Area than in Dublin City & County as a whole. Furthermore, the rate of improvement in educational structures within the Docklands Area itself would seem to suggest that the rate of improvement within the Northside of the region was slightly greater than that within the Southside over the period 1991-1996.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Electoral Ward	The most spatially disaggregated geographical unit for which census data are available. There is a total of 322 electoral wards in Dublin City & County.
Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS)	Information available on computer disc from the Census of Population at a geographically disaggregated level.
Sample Survey	Register compiled annually by Local Authorities of persons aged 18 years of age and over who are entitled to vote at local and general elections.

HOUSEHOLDS:

Private Household	Group of persons living together, usually (but not necessarily) related, but jointly occupying the whole or part of a private dwelling house, flat or temporary accommodation (caravan or mobile home) and sharing a common budget. A person living alone or a person who does not share a common budget with other residents is regarded as constituting a separate private household.
Non-private Household	Guesthouse, hotel, barracks religious institution, boarding school, ship or other institution. Employees of institutions who, with their families, occupy flats on the premises are classified as being in private households.
Permanent Household	One in which members live in a permanent housing unit such as a conventional house, bed-sitter, hotel, guesthouse or institution.
Non-permanent Household	Persons living in caravans, mobile homes or other non-permanent accommodation

ECONOMIC STATUS:

Economic Status is classified as:-

- At work
- First job seekers
- Unemployed
- Student
- Home duties
- Retired
- Unable to work
- Other

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND UNEMPLOYEMNT RATES:

Labour Force	The number of persons at work plus the number seeking their first job plus the number unemployed.
Participation Rate	This is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who are in the Labour Force.
Unemployment Rate	The number of persons who are unemployed plus the number seeking their first job divided by the number in the Labour Force.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS:

Educational levels attained by members of the labour force are:-

- Primary
- Lower Second level (Junior Certificate)
- Technical or Vocational
- Leaving Certificate
- Sub-Degree – Third Level Certificate or Diploma
- Primary Degree – B.A., B.Sc., B Econ.Sc. etc.
- Professional Qualification (Accountant, Solicitor, Barrister)
- Higher levels (M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D., etc.)