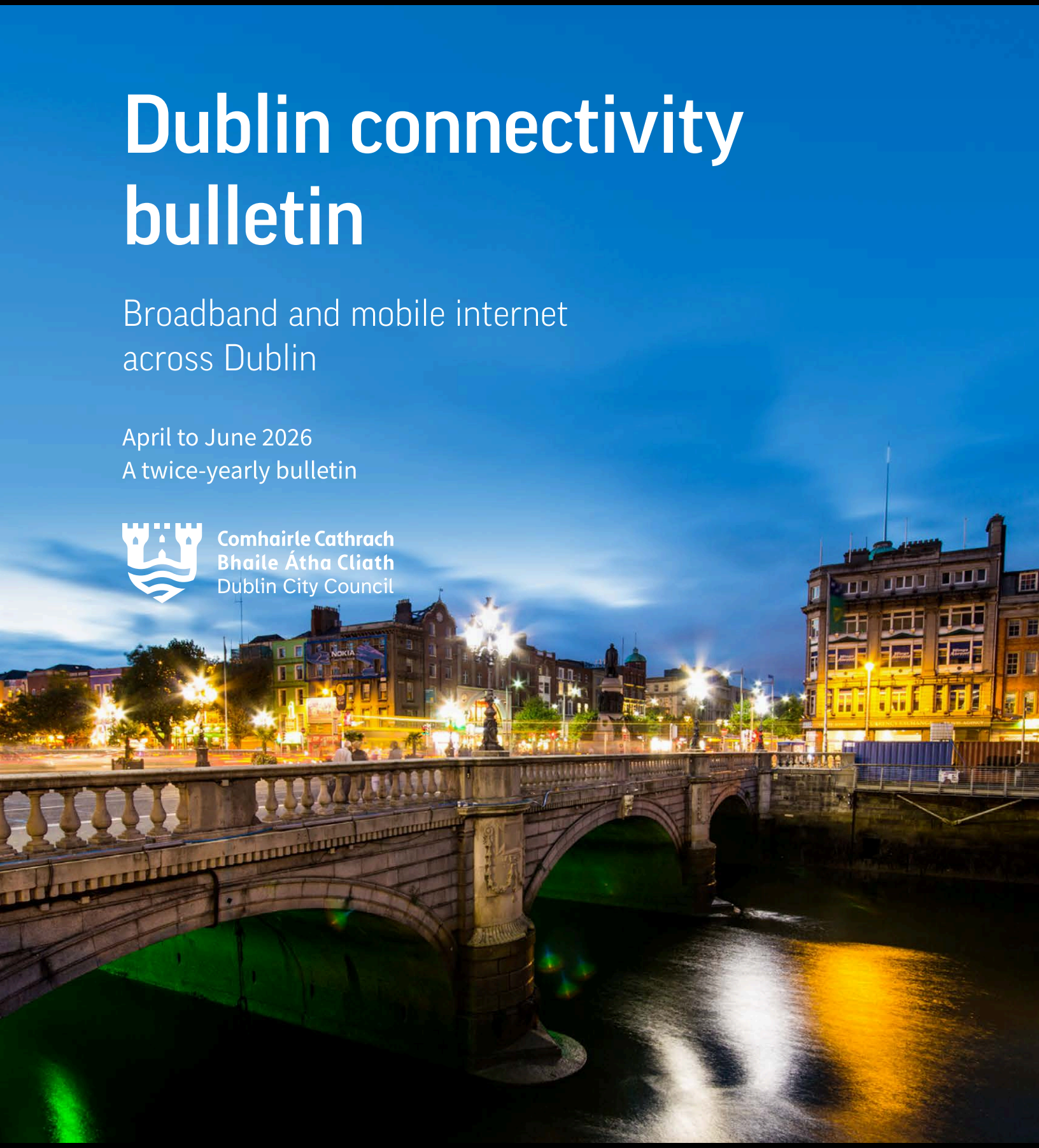
OOKLA

Dublin connectivity bulletin

Broadband and mobile internet across Dublin

April to June 2026
A twice-yearly bulletin

Comhairle Cathrach Bhaile Átha Cliath
Dublin City Council



About this bulletin

A clear view of broadband and mobile internet performance for people who live, work, study and spend time in Dublin.

A partnership for better information

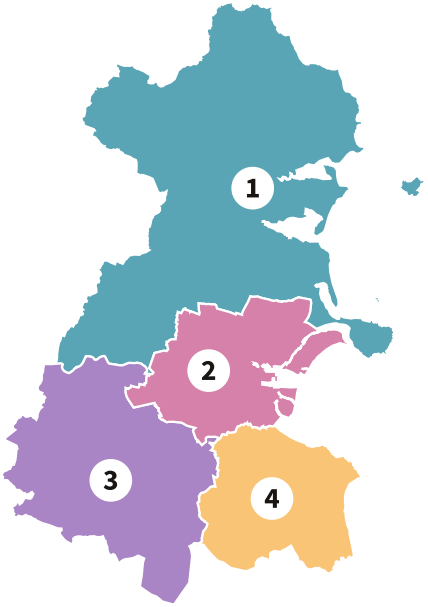
Dublin City Council's Telecoms Unit and Ookla have worked together since 2023. This bulletin brings together results from Speedtest to make information about internet performance easier to find and understand.

The results combine operators. They describe the connections people tested, with separate views for broadband and mobile internet.

The council's purpose

The council wants to track progress, identify places that need closer attention and inform decisions about connectivity. The Telecoms Unit works with industry and public bodies to help improve the conditions for network deployment.

Repeated editions will support that work and give the public a clearer view of change over time. Network operators provide the services measured here.



The areas in this edition

1. Fingal
2. Dublin City
3. South Dublin
4. Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown

Boundaries © Tailte Éireann, 2026. CC BY 4.0. Outlines simplified for display only.

A quick guide to the measures

Download is receiving information, such as opening a webpage or watching a video. **Upload** is sending information, such as sharing photos. Higher speeds allow more information to move each second.

Mbps means megabits per second. **Response time** is how long a small message takes to travel to a test server and back. It is measured in milliseconds, or ms. A shorter response time means less delay.

Broadband across Dublin

Broadband connects homes and workplaces to the internet. These results include tests over Wi-Fi and wired connections, so the Wi-Fi set-up can affect the speed recorded.

Typical download speed

292.3 Mbps

Typical upload speed

51.0 Mbps

All four Dublin council areas combined. April to June 2026.

The typical download speed was 23.9% higher than in the same quarter a year earlier. Speeds are medians, explained on page 9.

Across the four council areas

Download

Council area	Mbps
South Dublin	326.7
Dublin City	295.2
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	286.0
Fingal	264.6

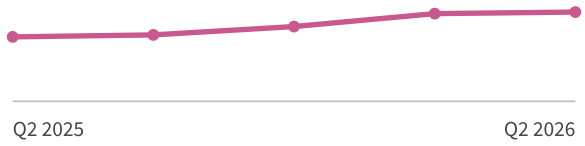
Upload

Council area	Mbps
Fingal	57.3
South Dublin	53.2
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	50.2
Dublin City	49.7

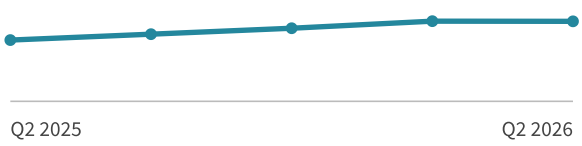
Speedtest Intelligence. Median speeds. April to June 2026. Each measure is ordered from highest to lowest and uses its own bar scale.

Download speed over time

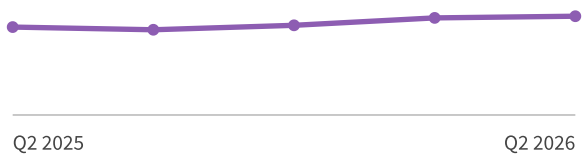
Dublin City



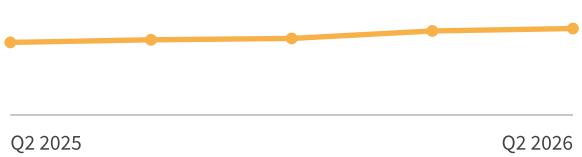
Fingal



South Dublin



Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown



Speedtest Intelligence. Quarterly median download speed in Mbps. Each panel uses the same scale, starting at zero.

Mobile internet across Dublin

These results cover internet connections using a mobile network. They combine the mobile technologies in use, including 4G and 5G.

Typical download speed

130.9 Mbps

Typical upload speed

14.6 Mbps

All four Dublin council areas combined. April to June 2026.

The typical download speed was 25.9% higher than in the same quarter a year earlier. Speeds are medians, explained on page 9.

Across the four council areas

Download

Council area	Mbps
Dublin City	166.7
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	125.8
South Dublin	120.7
Fingal	96.7

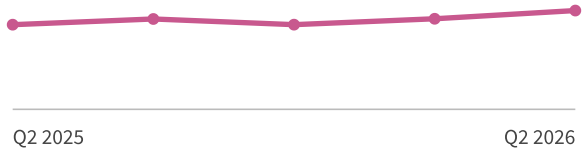
Upload

Council area	Mbps
Dublin City	18.9
South Dublin	12.8
Fingal	12.7
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	11.8

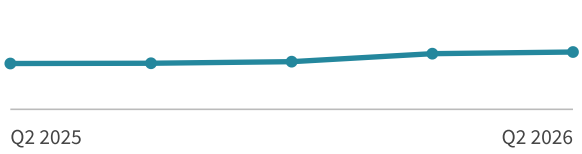
Speedtest Intelligence. Median speeds. April to June 2026. Each measure is ordered from highest to lowest and uses its own bar scale.

Download speed over time

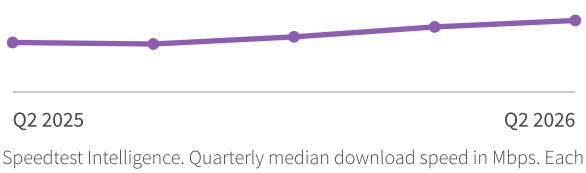
Dublin City



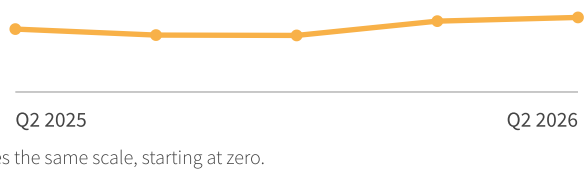
Fingal



South Dublin



Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown



Speedtest Intelligence. Quarterly median download speed in Mbps. Each panel uses the same scale, starting at zero.

Tests meeting all three thresholds

A connection needs enough speed to receive and send information, and a prompt response. This mobile measure checks all three together.

82.3% of mobile tests met all three thresholds across the four Dublin council areas

5 Mbps	1.5 Mbps	50 ms
Download speed at least this fast	Upload speed at least this fast	Idle response time no longer than this

Across the four council areas

Council area	Tests meeting all three thresholds
Dublin City	**86.2%**
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	**80.6%**
South Dublin	**80.5%**
Fingal	**79.6%**

Speedtest Intelligence. April to June 2026. Each device has equal weight. The bar scale runs from 0% to 100%.

A view of the lower end of performance

Typical speeds describe the middle of the results. This percentage shows how often recorded Speedtests meet all three practical thresholds. It helps make weaker performance visible.

Regulators are developing measures that better reflect everyday internet use. Examples include Arcep in France, which reports the share of connections above speed thresholds, and Ofcom in the UK, which combines download, upload and response time thresholds.

We use Ofcom's threshold values with Speedtest measurements and idle response time. The testing methods differ, so the percentages should not be compared directly with Ofcom's results.

This is a check of recorded test performance. It does not show mobile coverage or guarantee that a particular app will work. A connection that could not start a test is not represented.

Dublin and other European cities

Download speeds provide a simple comparison with a consistent set of European cities. All results cover April to June 2026.

Broadband

City	Download speed Mbps
Copenhagen	283.4
Barcelona	275.1
Stockholm	248.0
Lisbon	225.8
Dublin	**215.0**
Manchester	211.1
Belfast	205.0
Amsterdam	198.8
London	158.2
Helsinki	147.7
Brussels	128.4
Tallinn	101.8

Mobile

City	Download speed Mbps
Stockholm	374.4
Tallinn	260.3
Copenhagen	246.9
Lisbon	241.1
Helsinki	195.2
Brussels	177.5
Amsterdam	176.3
Dublin	**145.5**
Barcelona	121.4
Manchester	113.5
London	102.7
Belfast	100.0

Speedtest Intelligence. Median download speeds. All operators combined. Standard city areas.

Reading this comparison

These cities provide context for Dublin's performance. They differ in size, population density and the mix of devices, packages and connections being tested. Their results will also reflect these differences.

Each city uses its standard Speedtest Intelligence city area and the same measurement method. The Dublin result here uses a different area and set of eligible tests from the council figures. The two Dublin views are not directly comparable.

Mapping mobile blackspots and weak signal in Dublin

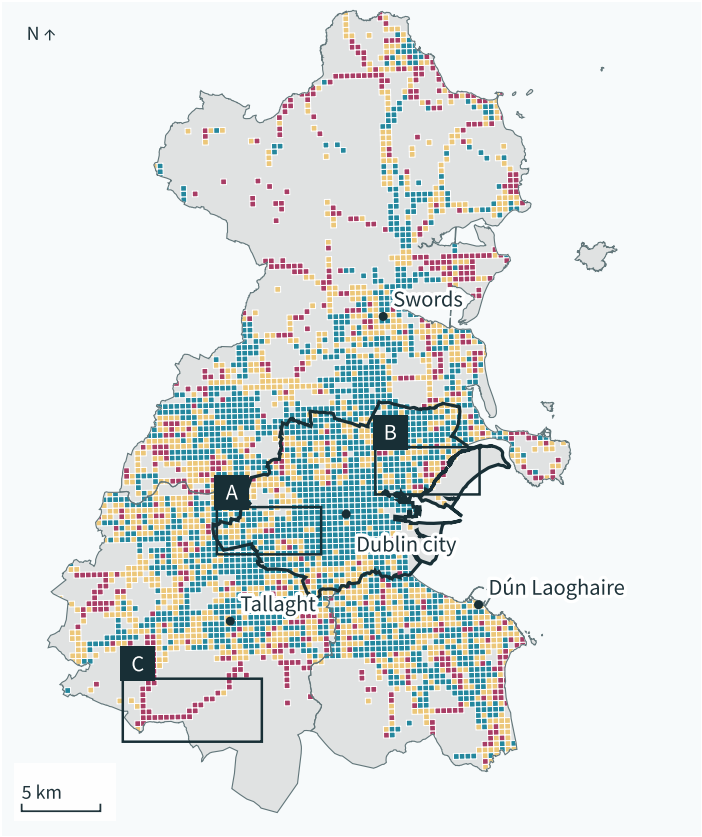
Background readings show how often phones recorded weak 4G signal. The closer views focus on Dublin City Council, with a county example.

Good
Less than 10%

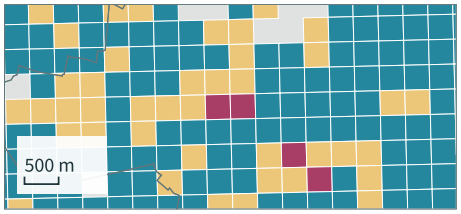
Intermediate
10% to below 25%

Poor
25% or more

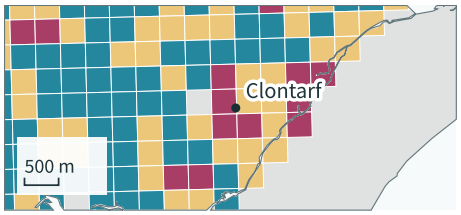
Not enough evidence



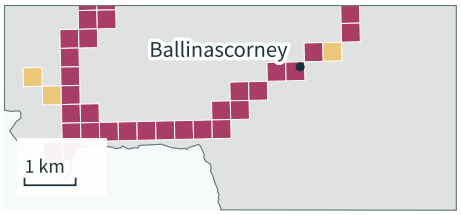
A Ballyfermot and Inchicore
Dublin City Council



B Clontarf
Dublin City Council



C South-west of Tallaght
South Dublin County Council



Weak signal readings, with each phone given equal weight

Ookla background signal scans. April to June 2026. Cells are about 365 metres across. Boundaries © Tailte Éireann, 2026. CC BY 4.0.

Reading the map

Good, intermediate and poor describe how often weak signal was recorded. The percentages in the key are shares of weak readings. Grey means there is not enough evidence. The dark outline marks Dublin City Council.

This reveals weak readings that a typical signal value can hide. All three networks are combined. Only cells with repeated readings across all three are shown.

A starting point for investigation

Readings may be indoors, outdoors or while travelling. A weaker cell does not mean every network is weak there.

The council can use these patterns to guide local checks and discussions with industry.

Weak signal means LTE RSRP below −110 dBm in Android background readings. Each phone's share of weak readings is calculated within a cell and quarter, then these shares are averaged. The cut-off and colour bands are descriptive choices, not service standards. This includes the 4G connection used alongside some 5G connections and does not assess all 5G coverage. Enlarged views illustrate selected locations, not a ranking of neighbourhoods.

Common questions

What the figures can tell you, and how to use them.

Will I get these speeds at my address?

Your experience can differ from the area result. It depends on your package, device, signal, Wi-Fi, location and how busy the network is. An area figure cannot describe every street or building.

Does this show where there is no coverage?

A Speedtest needs a working connection. The signal map adds background readings, but it does not prove that a place has no service. Grey areas have insufficient evidence. Local checks are needed to establish a coverage gap.

Does a faster speed always mean a better experience?

Different activities need different amounts of data. Faster speeds can help with large downloads and several people sharing a connection. Response time and interruptions also affect the experience.

Does broadband include Wi-Fi?

Yes. Broadband results include eligible tests over Wi-Fi as well as wired connections. The device, router and Wi-Fi conditions can affect the result alongside the broadband connection.

Why are operators combined?

The bulletin gives an overall view of connectivity across Dublin and how it changes. It is designed to support public understanding and city planning. It does not compare individual providers or packages.

Why can the figures change between editions?

Networks, packages and devices change, and people test in different places and at different times. Ookla can also update its data processing. Later editions will explain material changes to the method.

Why use the three mobile thresholds?

They add a view of recorded tests below a practical level of performance. Ofcom uses these threshold values in the UK. France's Arcep also reports the share of connections above practical speed thresholds. Methods differ between these publications.

What can the council do with the results?

The council can track patterns, investigate gaps and use the evidence in discussions about connectivity and infrastructure. The results help guide that work. They do not by themselves identify the cause of a problem or prove the effect of a council action.

About the data

A consistent method makes the figures useful over time.

Data sources

Performance figures use people's Speedtests, with Ookla's standard inclusion checks and eligible operators combined. The map uses background readings from Android phones, described on page 7.

Mobile results cover cellular connections across technologies. Broadband results cover eligible fixed connections, including Wi-Fi. The results reflect tested connections and are not a survey of all residents or premises.

Calculating typical speeds

Repeated tests from the same device are first averaged within each quarter and area. The median is then taken across those device averages. Half are at or below the median and half are at or above it.

Dublin totals are calculated from the combined underlying measurements, with each device counted once in that combined area. The four area medians are not averaged together.

Dates and changes over time

This edition covers April to June 2026, with five quarters in the trend charts. Speedtests use the date received. Signal readings use the date recorded.

The boundaries are held constant for these comparisons. Changes may reflect network improvements and changes in the devices, connections and places being tested.

Assigning tests to council areas

Council results are assigned to Tailte Éireann's 2026 council boundaries using eligible device-based locations. Locations inferred from an internet address are excluded from this local view.

The European charts use the standard city areas and qualified geographic data in Speedtest Intelligence.

Calculating the mobile percentage

All three readings must come from the same test. A pass needs download of at least 5 Mbps, upload of at least 1.5 Mbps and idle response time of no more than 50 ms.

Each device's share of passing tests is calculated first. These shares are then averaged, giving devices equal weight. This reduces the influence of people who test repeatedly.

All eligible mobile tests in this edition have the three readings. Idle response time is measured to the selected Speedtest server before the Speedtest. Ofcom uses a different testing system and endpoints.

Keeping the series consistent

The bulletin is intended to appear twice a year. Definitions will stay consistent and material revisions will be explained.

Privacy and data protection

Ookla collects and processes Speedtest data in compliance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). This bulletin uses anonymised, aggregated results from crowdsourced Speedtests and background signal readings. No individual measurement records or personal identifiers are published.

Further reading

Dublin City Council and Ookla partnership · The Telecoms Unit's role · Dublin's digital strategy

Ofcom's mobile measurement method · Arcep's mobile quality reporting · Tailte Éireann council boundaries

Performance data extracted 14 September 2026. Signal data extracted 17 September 2026. Values are rounded after calculation.