The 2011 Pobal HP Deprivation Index for Small Areas (SA)

Introduction and Reference Tables

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Key Features of the Pobal HP Deprivation Index

The Pobal Haase-Pratschke Deprivation Index (HP Index hereafter) comprises successive deprivation indices based on the Census of Population, 1991-2011. The indices were developed by Trutz Haase and Jonathan Pratschke and funded by Pobal. This report presents the latest version of the HP Index based on the analysis of data for Small Areas (SAs) from the Census of Population 2006 and 2011.

The following paragraphs highlight some of the key features of the HP Index which set it apart from other deprivation indices and make it suitable for policy formulation and research applications.

- **true multidimensionality based on theoretical considerations**

  Unlike other deprivation indices, which are generally based on Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA), the HP Index uses Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA), which is a special case of the wider class of Structural Equation Models (SEM). In a CFA model, the researcher develops a structural model on theoretical grounds, specifying the required latent variables and constructing a set of indicator variables for each of these. Empirical data is then used to test whether the observations support the postulated model. This approach permits greater control over the concepts/dimensions included in the model by contrast with data-driven techniques like EFA.

  In Ireland, the importance of this approach lies in its capacity to achieve a balanced measure of deprivation across the urban-rural spectrum. All other published deprivation indices are subject to urban bias, to the extent that they fail to account for the nature of rural deprivation.

- **no double-counting**

  Like other forms of factor analysis, CFA can be used to reduce multiple observations to a smaller number of underlying dimensions, avoiding the double-counting that typically results when a set of indicator variables is combined by summing the scores.

- **indicator selection**

  There have been many debates about the number of indicators that should be used when building deprivation indices. Some authors use relatively few variables (4-5 indicators) whilst others prefer to use a large number (50-60 indicators). CFA provides an efficient way of deciding on the optimal number of indicators to be included. A model is first hypothesised and at least three indicator variables are specified for each latent variable, to ensure identification. If additional indicator variables are available, these can be included as long as the model has acceptable “fit”. In other words, additional indicators yield more precise deprivation measures only if their inclusion is consistent with the hypothesised factor model.

- **a range of statistical tests and alternative fit indices can be used to test model adequacy**

  For a deprivation index based on EFA, it makes no sense to ask whether the model “fits” the data, as all indicators load on all factors. For the same reason, the factors can be unstable and counter-intuitive. In a CFA model, by contrast, statistical tests and alternative fit indices provide a systematic way to assess whether a given theoretical model (i.e. our ideas about the key

dimensions of deprivation and their relationship with a set of indicator variables) is consistent with the empirical evidence.

- **stable measurement scales across multiple waves**

Most importantly, in EFA the structure matrix varies with each new dataset, and cannot be fixed across multiple waves of census data. This means that EFA-based factor scores cannot be compared across successive waves. Because it relies on CFA, the HP Index provides deprivation scores with a stable factor structure and measurement scale which can be compared over time and across different jurisdictions.

- **true distances from mean are maintained**

Because of the aforementioned instability of the factor structure, deprivation indices based on EFA typically rely on a ranking to compare results from one census wave to another. However, rankings contain much less information than scores, and typically over-emphasise small differences close to the mean. The HP Index, by contrast, maintains true comparability of actual deprivation scores from one census to another. It is the first deprivation index to achieve this goal at international level, and this is one of the most important advances pioneered by Haase and Pratschke in the construction of composite deprivation indices.

- **distinction between absolute and relative deprivation scores**

As the measurement scale of the HP Index is invariant over successive census waves, it is possible to derive both absolute and relative deprivation scores. Absolute scores are fixed to a particular reference point (e.g. the 2006 census) and thus reveal the patterns of change over time. Relative deprivation scores are de-trended and focus on the relative distribution of affluence and deprivation at a single point in time.

- **true inter-temporal comparisons**

The HP Index is the only deprivation index at the international level which permits true comparison of deprivation scores over time.

- **normal distribution of scores from affluence to deprivation**

Unlike other deprivation indices (including, in particular, those which attempt to estimate the number of people in poverty in a given area), the HP Index is normally distributed with scores ranging from extreme affluence to extreme deprivation. This is of considerable importance when using the index to explore the social gradient of health outcomes, for example, or the health needs of a population.

Close examination of the HP Index by the Central Statistics Office during early 2012 led the CSO to adopt this measure as the main stratification tool for the sample design of all future CSO household surveys (QNHS, EU-SILC, the forthcoming wealth survey and future general household survey). In a recent study, conducted by Haase and Pratschke for the CSO, the aforementioned statistical properties of the index were shown to be a major asset when conducting aggregate-level analyses.

❑ The new census geography of Small Areas

The Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS) of the 2011 Census of Population has been released at the level of 18,488 Small Areas (SAs). In this new census geography, SAs are standardised in size, with a minimum of 50 households and a mean of just under 100, thus effectively providing street-level information on the Irish population. The move away from Electoral Divisions (EDs) – which could range in population from under 100 to over 32,000 – marks a major advance, particularly where a census-based deprivation index is used as a proxy for individual-level social position. The HP Index is the only deprivation index in Ireland to have implemented the new small area census geography using both the 2006 and 2011 census data in a consistent manner.

1 Introduction

This report provides a brief summary of the 2011 Pobal Haase-Pratschke Deprivation Index for Small Areas (HP Deprivation Index hereafter), drawing on recent data from the 2011 Census of Population. Building on the innovative and powerful approach to the construction of deprivation indices developed in our previous research (Haase and Pratschke, 2004, 2005, 2008, 2010, 2011), the 2011 Pobal HP Deprivation Index provides an up-to-date analysis of the changes in deprivation that have occurred in each local area over the past five years[1].

The HP Deprivation Index presented in this report is based on Small Areas (SA), the new census geography developed jointly by the Ordnance Survey of Ireland (OSI) and the Central Statistics Office (CSO) for the publication of the Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS) from the 2011 Census of Population.

Until recently, the smallest spatial units for which consistent SAPS data were available were the Electoral Divisions (EDs). However, EDs do not provide a homogeneous coverage of the spatial distribution of the Irish population, as they range from as low as 76 individuals in some rural areas to over 32,000 in Blanchardstown-Blakestown. This unevenness in population generates considerable difficulties when mapping social and economic data. The new SAs for Ireland follow analogous revisions to the census geography in the UK and Northern Ireland and are much more homogeneous, with a minimum of 50 households and a mean of just under 100 households.

Please note that the new HP Deprivation Index replaces all previously published data, as all data are computed in a consistent manner for the 2006 and 2011 census waves. Also note that index scores that are constructed from the SA level analysis cannot be compared with those derived from an ED level analysis.

2 How is the 2011 Pobal HP Deprivation Index constructed?

Most deprivation indices are based on a factor analytical approach which reduces a larger number of indicator variables to a smaller number of underlying dimensions or factors. This approach is taken a step further in the Pobal HP Deprivation Index developed by Haase and Pratschke: rather than allowing the definition of the underlying dimensions of deprivation to be determined by data-driven techniques, the authors develop a *prior conceptualisation* of these dimensions. Based on earlier deprivation indices for Ireland, as well as analyses from other countries, three dimensions of affluence/disadvantage are identified: **Demographic Profile, Social Class Composition** and **Labour Market Situation**.

Demographic Profile is first and foremost a measure of rural affluence/deprivation. Whilst long-term adverse labour market conditions tend to manifest themselves in urban areas in the form of unemployment blackspots, in rural areas, by contrast, the result is typically agricultural underemployment and/or emigration. Emigration from deprived rural areas is also, and increasingly, the result of a mismatch between education and skill levels, on the one hand, and available job opportunities, on the other. Emigration is socially selective, being concentrated amongst core working-age cohorts and those with further education, leaving the communities concerned with a disproportionate concentration of economically-dependent individuals as well as those with lower levels of education. Sustained emigration leads to an erosion of the local labour force, a decreased attractiveness for commercial and industrial investment and, ultimately, a decline in the availability of services.

Demographic Profile is measured by five indicators:

- the percentage increase in population over the previous five years
- the percentage of population aged under 15 or over 64 years of age
- the percentage of population with a primary school education only
- the percentage of population with a third level education
- the percentage of households with children aged under 15 years and headed by a single parent
- the mean number of persons per room

[1] The present analysis supersedes and replaces all previous analysis by Haase and Pratschke, as all estimates are derived from a new matrix of SA-level observations from the 2006 and 2011 censuses.

Social Class Composition is of equal relevance to both urban and rural areas. Social class background has a considerable impact in many areas of life, including educational achievements, health, housing, crime and economic status. Furthermore, social class is relatively stable over time and constitutes a key factor in the inter-generational transmission of economic, cultural and social assets. Areas with a weak social class profile tend to have higher unemployment rates, are more vulnerable to the effects of economic restructuring and recession and are more likely to experience low pay, poor working conditions as well as poor housing and social environments.

Social Class Composition is measured by five indicators:

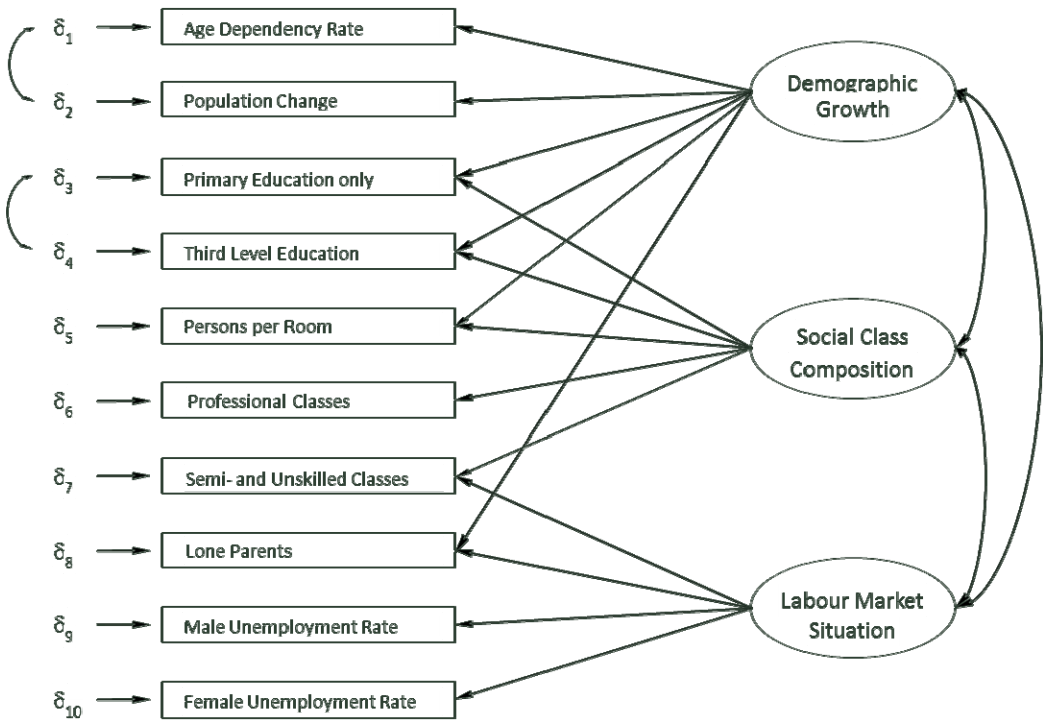
- the percentage of population with a primary school education only
- the percentage of population with a third level education
- the percentage of households headed by professionals or managerial and technical employees, including farmers with 100 acres or more
- the percentage of households headed by semi-skilled or unskilled manual workers, including farmers with less than 30 acres
- the mean number of persons per room

Labour Market Situation is predominantly, but not exclusively, an urban measure. Unemployment and long-term unemployment remain the principal causes of disadvantage at national level and are responsible for the most concentrated forms of multiple disadvantage found in urban areas. In addition to the economic hardship that results from the lack of paid employment, young people living in areas with particularly high unemployment rates frequently lack positive role models. A further expression of social and economic hardship in urban unemployment blackspots is the large proportion of young families headed by a single parent.

Labour Market Situation is measured by four indicators:

- the percentage of households headed by semi-skilled or unskilled manual workers, including farmers with less than 30 acres
- the percentage of households with children aged under 15 years and headed by a single parent
- the male unemployment rate
- the female unemployment rate

Figure 1: Basic Model of the Pobal HP Deprivation Index



Each dimension is calculated in the same way for each census wave and then combined to form an Absolute Index Score and Relative Index Score. The **Absolute Index Scores** have a mean of zero and a standard deviation of ten in 2006, with varying means and standard deviations in 2011 that reflect the underlying trends.

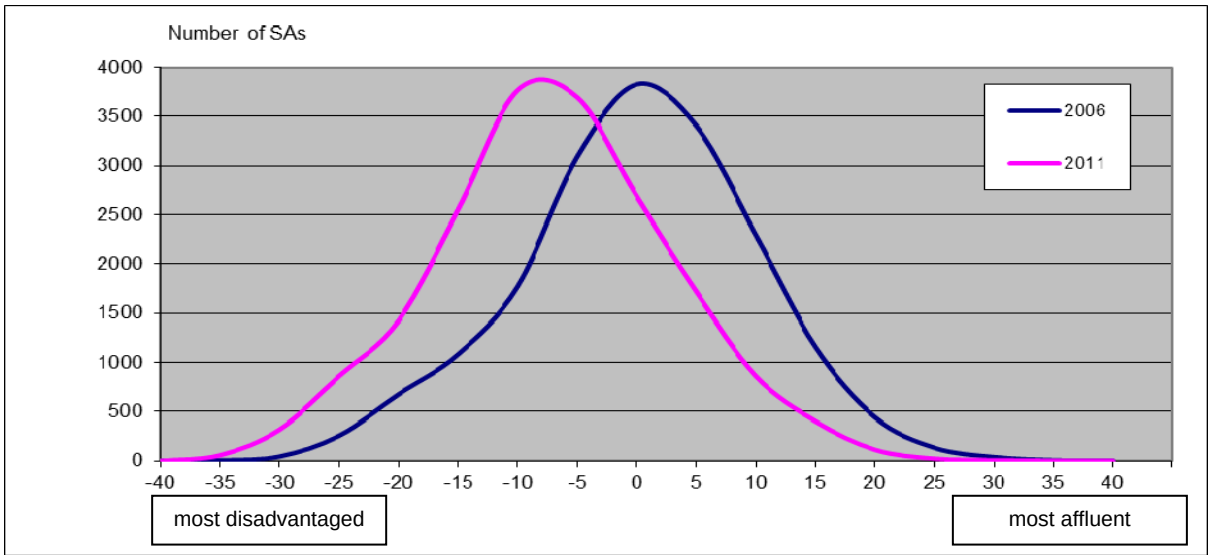
The **Relative Index Scores** are fully standardised, with a mean of 0 and standard deviation of 10 for each wave, in order to remove temporal trends and highlight differences in relative deprivation between areas at a single point in time.

3 Interpretation of the 2011 Pobal HP Deprivation Index

What is the difference between the Absolute and Relative Index Scores?

The **Absolute Index Scores** measure the actual affluence/deprivation of each area on a *single fixed scale* which, for 2006, has a mean of zero and standard deviation of ten. As the economy has entered into a prolonged and severe recession over the past five years, the Absolute Index Scores for most SAs have decreased significantly. Because affluence/deprivation is measured on a fixed scale, it is possible to use the Absolute Index Scores to quantify these changes across successive waves of data. However, if we are interested in targeting resources towards disadvantaged areas, the relative position of each area at a specific point in time is of greater importance. This is represented by the **Relative Index Scores**, which have been rescaled so as to have a mean of zero and standard deviation of ten *at each census wave*. Thus, for the development of the latest round of social inclusion plans, the appropriate deprivation measure to use is the **2011 Relative Index Score**. It shows the position of any given SA *relative to all other SAs in 2011*.

Figure 2: Distribution of Absolute Index Scores, 2006 and 2011



Why are the Pobal HP Deprivation Index Scores not expressed in decile rankings?

Decile rankings divide all spatial units into equally-sized categories. This is used primarily for mapping purposes, although it is also sometimes used in the comparison of scores derived from indices that do not utilise identical measurement scales across successive waves of data. However, it is important to be aware that this use of decile rankings is problematic, as relatively large changes at the extremes of the affluence-to-deprivation spectrum may not be reflected in a change in decile ranking, whilst relatively minor changes at the middle of the distribution can easily result in a change of one or two deciles. In contrast, the 2011 Pobal HP Deprivation Index uses the same measurement structure and scale for successive census waves. As a result, the use of rankings is not required, and the Absolute Index Scores can be compared over time. This approach pays greater attention to the actual level of deprivation experienced, reflected in the distance from the mean, and is superior to decile rankings.

How should the HP Index Scores be interpreted?

Figure 2 shows the distribution of **Absolute Index Scores** for the 2006 and 2011 census waves and reveals a number of important attributes of the Index. Firstly, the scores range between roughly -40 (most disadvantaged) and +40 (most affluent). The measurement scale is identical for both census waves, thus allowing the direct comparison of each area's score from one wave to the other. The scale is constructed in such a way that the mean score for 2006 is equal to zero and the standard deviation is equal to ten.

Between 2006 and 2011, the curve of deprivation scores has shifted towards the negative end of the spectrum by 7 points, and reflects the dramatic downturn experienced by the Irish economy over this period. The distributions follow a bell-shaped curve, with most areas clustered around the mean and fewer areas exhibiting extreme levels of affluence or deprivation. It is important to understand that the Absolute Index Score for a given area may change over time even where its position relative to other areas remains unchanged.

The **Relative Index Scores** are rescaled to have a mean of zero and a standard deviation of ten at each census wave. The labels used for each range of standard deviations are as follows:

Table 1: Distribution and Labels of Relative Index Scores, 2011

Relative Index Score	Standard Deviation	Label	Colour Scheme in Maps	Number of SAs in 2011	Percentage of SAs in 2011
over 30	**> 3**	**extremely affluent**	dark blue	30	0.2
20 to 30	**2 to 3**	**very affluent**	medium blue	472	2.6
10 to 20	**1 to 2**	**affluent**	medium green	2,411	13.0
0 to 10	**0 to 1**	**marginally above average**	light green	6,234	33.7
0 to -10	**0 to -1**	**marginally below average**	light yellow	6,483	35.1
-10 to -20	**-1 to -2**	**disadvantaged**	medium yellow	2408	13.0
-20 to -30	**-2 to -3**	**very disadvantaged**	orange	448	2.4
below -30	**< -3**	**extremely disadvantaged**	red	2	0.0
Total				18,488	100.0

When should the Absolute and Relative HP Index Scores be used?

When making comparisons over time, the appropriate scores to use are the **Absolute Index Scores**. When making a statement about a particular SA or an area at a particular point in time (e.g. in 2011) the appropriate score to use is the (2011) **Relative Index Score** and this can be described using the labels as shown in Table 1.

How are deprivation scores calculated for larger areas?

Both Absolute and Relative Index Scores can easily be derived for any aggregate area, such as Partnership areas, counties or local authority areas, regions or Ireland as a whole. This is done by calculating the population-weighted average for the aggregate area. Thus, the affluence or deprivation of any SA will contribute to the area score proportionate to the number of people residing within it.

4 Reading the Tables, Graphs and Maps

The 2011 Pobal HP Deprivation Index for Small Areas (SA) covers the following datasets:

A. Four composite index scores (one Absolute Index Score and one Relative Index Score for each of the 2006 and 2011 census waves) and the Changes in absolute and relative scores between 2006 and 2011;
B. Ten individual indicator variables which are used to construct the index;
C. Additional variables which show how each indicator has changed over the preceding 5-year period.

The tables presented in this summary report show the area aggregates for the 34 Local Authority Areas (NUTS4), the 8 Regional Authorities (NUTS3), the two NUTS2 Regions (Southern & Eastern Region and Border, Midlands and Western Region) and Ireland as a whole (NUTS1). These provide important reference values when interpreting the relative affluence or deprivation of any specific area.

The full SA-level data for all of the underlying indicator variables and the Absolute and Relative Index Scores can be accessed on the interactive mapping site http://maps.pobal.ie/#/Map. All supporting material concerning the Pobal HP Deprivation Index may be downloaded from www.trutzhaase.eu .

5 Substantive Findings

The Absolute HP Index Scores show the level of overall affluence and deprivation in 2006 and 2011, using identical measurement scales. The mean index score fell dramatically during this period, from 0 in 2006 to -7.0 in 2011. It is not possible to compare this shift with equivalent data from earlier periods, as the HP Index Scores are computed at the level of Small Areas (SA) and these have only become available from 2006 onwards. However, previous analysis based on the ED-level Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS) showed strong improvements throughout the 1991 to 2006 period. It is thus safe to conclude that the changes depicted in the 2006-2011 HP Index are likely to have undone much of the positive experience over the preceding fifteen years.

Whilst the overall leftward shift of the Absolute HP Index Scores is in line with the depth of the current economic crisis, one of the most interesting questions that can be assessed with the help of the HP Deprivation Index is how the economic downturn has affected different parts of the country. To this end, it is helpful to recall some of the key findings from previous analysis.

The analysis of ED-level HP Deprivation Index Scores for the 1991 to 2006 period highlighted the overriding importance of Ireland's urban centres for the spatial distribution of affluence and deprivation. *"The most affluent areas of the country are distributed in concentric rings around the main population centres, mainly demarcating the urban commuter belts. The measures show how rapidly these rings of affluence expanded during the 1990s, as large-scale private housing development took place in the outer urban periphery, generating high concentrations of relatively affluent young couples."* (Haase and Pratschke, 2008).

Comparing the relative changes in the HP Index Scores between 2006 and 2011, we can conclude that the dominance of Ireland's urban environs has continued unabated, albeit in a differentiated manner. In stark contrast to the 1991 to 2006 period, the previous growth belts, particularly those located at the outer periphery of the Greater Dublin Region have seen their fortunes most strongly reversed, whilst the five city areas have withstood the economic downturn comparatively well. Ireland as a whole has seen a decline in the Absolute HP Index Score by 6.6 points[2]. By comparison, Dublin City has declined by 3.8 points, Cork City by 4.1 points, Limerick City by 6.2, Galway City by 4.9 and Waterford City by 5.8 points. Overall, the waning tide has lowered all boats, but the cities have declined less than the rest of the country.

In contrast, the counties most affected by the decline are the distant commuter counties outside the Dublin Region. Kildare, Meath, Wexford, Roscommon, Cavan, Laois and Offaly are the counties that have experienced the most significant decline, as expressed in the largest declines in their Relative HP Index Scores (Table 2).

[2] Note: The unweighted change in the mean of the 18,488 Absolute HP Index Scores is 7.0. However, when referring to aggregate areas, the correct measure to use is the population-weighted aggregate index score, and the change in the mean for Ireland as a whole is 6.6 points (see Table 2).

Table 2: Absolute and Relative HP Index Scores *

Local Authority Area	Absolute HP Index Score 2006	Absolute HP Index Score 2011	Change in Absolute HP Index Score 2006-2011	Relative HP Index Score 2006	Relative Index Score 2011	Change in Relative HP Index Score 2006-2011
Dublin City	-1.11	-4.86	-3.75	-1.11	2.22	3.32
South County Dublin	-.37	-7.08	-6.70	-.37	-.09	.28
Dublin Fingal	4.83	-1.80	-6.64	4.83	5.17	.34
Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown	8.04	3.77	-4.27	8.04	10.63	2.60
Kildare	3.42	-4.63	-8.06	3.42	2.34	-1.09
Meath	2.74	-6.05	-8.79	2.74	.93	-1.81
Wicklow	1.28	-5.89	-7.17	1.28	1.03	-.25
Carlow	-2.81	-10.41	-7.61	-2.81	-3.41	-.61
Kilkenny	-.48	-7.99	-7.50	-.48	-1.01	-.52
Wexford	-3.95	-12.10	-8.14	-3.95	-5.14	-1.18
Tipperary SR	-3.63	-10.53	-6.90	-3.63	-3.42	.21
Waterford City	-5.69	-11.50	-5.80	-5.69	-4.51	1.18
County Waterford	-1.12	-8.07	-6.95	-1.12	-1.08	.04
Cork City	-4.08	-8.98	-4.90	-4.08	-1.90	2.18
County Cork	2.83	-4.21	-7.04	2.83	2.90	.07
Kerry	-2.14	-8.85	-6.71	-2.14	-1.78	.36
Clare	-.01	-7.22	-7.21	-.01	-.22	-.21
Limerick City	-7.42	-13.66	-6.24	-7.42	-6.66	.76
County Limerick	1.63	-6.11	-7.74	1.63	.94	-.69
Tipperary NR	-1.66	-9.06	-7.40	-1.66	-2.01	-.35
Galway City	3.02	-1.90	-4.92	3.02	5.09	2.07
County Galway	-.21	-6.99	-6.78	-.21	.04	.25
Mayo	-3.97	-10.24	-6.27	-3.97	-3.14	.84
Roscommon	-1.06	-9.21	-8.15	-1.06	-2.15	-1.09
Louth	-3.70	-10.48	-6.77	-3.70	-3.53	.17
Leitrim	-1.95	-9.58	-7.62	-1.95	-2.57	-.61
Sligo	-.58	-7.24	-6.66	-.58	-.17	.41
Cavan	-2.78	-10.96	-8.18	-2.78	-3.87	-1.09
Donegal	-7.07	-13.20	-6.13	-7.07	-6.25	.82
Monaghan	-3.06	-11.10	-8.04	-3.06	-3.97	-.91
Laois	-1.23	-9.30	-8.07	-1.23	-2.28	-1.05
Longford	-4.93	-12.12	-7.19	-4.93	-5.12	-.19
Offaly	-3.17	-11.65	-8.48	-3.17	-4.61	-1.45
Westmeath	-1.27	-8.82	-7.55	-1.27	-1.84	-.56
Region						
Dublin	1.74	-3.26	-5.00	1.74	3.74	2.00
Mid East	2.62	-5.45	-8.07	2.62	1.51	-1.11
South East	-2.90	-10.25	-7.35	-2.90	-3.25	-.34
South West	.38	-6.08	-6.46	.38	1.02	.63
Mid West	-.97	-8.14	-7.16	-.97	-1.11	-.13
West	-.89	-7.40	-6.51	-.89	-.35	.54
Border	-4.04	-11.00	-6.96	-4.04	-3.99	.05
Midlands	-2.29	-10.18	-7.88	-2.29	-3.17	-.88
NUTS II Region						
SE	.60	-5.76	-6.36	.60	1.26	.66
BMW	-2.50	-9.52	-7.02	-2.50	-2.50	.00
Ireland	-.23	-6.78	-6.55	-.23	.24	.47

* *Note: All scores shown in this table are population-weighted aggregates of the SA-level HP index scores.*

Table 3: Total Population

Local Authority Area	Population 1981	Population 1986	Population 1991	Population 1996	Population 2002	Population 2006	Population 2011
Dublin City	544,833	502,749	478,389	481,854	495,781	506,233	527,612
South County Dublin	165,264	199,546	208,739	218,728	238,835	246,925	265,205
Dublin Fingal	114,951	138,479	152,766	167,683	196,413	239,855	273,991
Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown	178,116	180,675	185,410	189,999	191,792	193,643	206,261
Kildare	104,122	116,247	122,656	134,992	163,944	186,335	210,312
Meath	95,419	103,881	105,370	109,732	134,005	162,823	184,135
Wicklow	87,449	94,542	97,265	102,683	114,676	126,194	136,640
Carlow	39,820	40,988	40,942	41,616	46,014	50,349	54,612
Kilkenny	70,806	73,186	73,635	75,336	80,339	87,558	95,419
Wexford	99,081	102,552	102,069	104,371	116,596	131,749	145,320
Tipperary SR	76,277	77,097	74,918	75,514	79,121	83,221	88,432
Waterford City	38,473	39,529	40,328	42,540	44,594	45,748	46,732
County Waterford	50,118	51,622	51,296	52,140	56,952	62,213	67,063
Cork City	136,344	133,271	127,253	127,187	123,062	119,418	119,230
County Cork	266,290	279,464	283,116	293,323	324,767	361,877	399,802
Kerry	122,770	124,159	121,894	126,130	132,527	139,835	145,502
Clare	87,567	91,344	90,918	94,006	103,277	110,950	117,196
Limerick City	65,593	62,785	59,331	59,141	60,955	59,788	57,106
County Limerick	96,068	101,784	102,625	105,901	114,349	124,265	134,703
Tipperary NR	58,984	59,522	57,854	58,021	61,010	66,023	70,322
Galway City	43,210	47,104	50,853	57,241	65,832	72,414	75,529
County Galway	128,808	131,448	129,511	131,613	143,245	159,256	175,124
Mayo	114,766	115,184	110,713	111,524	117,446	123,839	130,638
Roscommon	54,543	54,592	51,897	51,975	53,774	58,768	64,065
Louth	88,514	91,810	90,724	92,166	101,821	111,267	122,897
Leitrim	27,609	27,035	25,301	25,057	25,799	28,950	31,798
Sligo	55,474	56,046	54,756	55,821	58,200	60,894	65,393
Cavan	53,855	53,965	52,796	52,944	56,546	64,003	73,183
Donegal	125,112	129,664	128,117	129,994	137,575	147,264	161,137
Monaghan	51,192	52,379	51,293	51,313	52,593	55,997	60,483
Laois	51,171	53,284	52,314	52,945	58,774	67,059	80,559
Longford	31,140	31,496	30,296	30,166	31,068	34,391	39,000
Offaly	58,312	59,835	58,494	59,117	63,663	70,868	76,687
Westmeath	61,523	63,379	61,880	63,314	71,858	79,346	86,164
Region							
Dublin	1,003,164	1,021,449	1,025,304	1,058,264	1,122,821	1,186,656	1,273,069
Mid East	286,990	314,670	325,291	347,407	412,625	475,352	531,087
South East	374,575	384,974	383,188	391,517	423,616	460,838	497,578
South West	525,404	536,894	532,263	546,640	580,356	621,130	664,534
Mid West	308,212	315,435	310,728	317,069	339,591	361,026	379,327
West	341,327	348,328	342,974	352,353	380,297	414,277	445,356
Border	401,756	410,899	402,987	407,295	432,534	468,375	514,891
Midlands	202,146	207,994	202,984	205,542	225,363	251,664	282,410
NUTS II Region							
SE	2,498,345	2,573,422	2,576,774	2,660,897	2,879,009	3,105,002	3,345,595
BMW	945,229	967,221	948,945	965,190	1,038,194	1,134,316	1,242,657
Ireland	3,443,574	3,540,643	3,525,719	3,626,087	3,917,203	4,239,318	4,588,252

Table 4: 5 Year Population Change

Local Authority Area	Population Change 1981-1986 %	Population Change 1986-1991 %	Population Change 1991-1996 %	Population Change 1996-2002 %	Population Change 2002-2006 %	Population Change 2006-2011 %
Dublin City	-7.7	-4.8	.7	2.9	2.1	4.2
South County Dublin	20.7	4.6	4.8	9.2	3.4	7.4
Dublin Fingal	20.5	10.3	9.8	17.1	22.1	14.2
Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown	1.4	2.6	2.5	.9	1.0	6.5
Kildare	11.6	5.5	10.1	21.4	13.7	12.9
Meath	8.9	1.4	4.1	22.1	21.5	13.1
Wicklow	8.1	2.9	5.6	11.7	10.0	8.3
Carlow	2.9	-.1	1.6	10.6	9.4	8.5
Kilkenny	3.4	.6	2.3	6.6	9.0	9.0
Wexford	3.5	-.5	2.3	11.7	13.0	10.3
Tipperary SR	1.1	-2.8	.8	4.8	5.2	6.3
Waterford City	2.7	2.0	5.5	4.8	2.6	2.2
County Waterford	3.0	-.6	1.6	9.2	9.2	7.8
Cork City	-2.3	-4.5	-.1	-3.2	-3.0	-.2
County Cork	4.9	1.3	3.6	10.7	11.4	10.5
Kerry	1.1	-1.8	3.5	5.1	5.5	4.1
Clare	4.3	-.5	3.4	9.9	7.4	5.6
Limerick City	-4.3	-5.5	-.3	3.1	-1.9	-4.5
County Limerick	5.9	.8	3.2	8.0	8.7	8.4
Tipperary NR	.9	-2.8	.3	5.2	8.2	6.5
Galway City	9.0	8.0	12.6	15.0	10.0	4.3
County Galway	2.0	-1.5	1.6	8.8	11.2	10.0
Mayo	.4	-3.9	.7	5.3	5.4	5.5
Roscommon	.1	-4.9	.2	3.5	9.3	9.0
Louth	3.7	-1.2	1.6	10.5	9.3	10.5
Leitrim	-2.1	-6.4	-1.0	3.0	12.2	9.8
Sligo	1.0	-2.3	1.9	4.3	4.6	7.4
Cavan	.2	-2.2	.3	6.8	13.2	14.3
Donegal	3.6	-1.2	1.5	5.8	7.0	9.4
Monaghan	2.3	-2.1	.0	2.5	6.5	8.0
Laois	4.1	-1.8	1.2	11.0	14.1	20.1
Longford	1.1	-3.8	-.4	3.0	10.7	13.4
Offaly	2.6	-2.2	1.1	7.7	11.3	8.2
Westmeath	3.0	-2.4	2.3	13.5	10.4	8.6
Region						
Dublin	1.8	.4	3.2	6.1	5.7	7.3
Mid East	9.6	3.4	6.8	18.8	15.2	11.7
South East	2.8	-.5	2.2	8.2	8.8	8.0
South West	2.2	-.9	2.7	6.2	7.0	7.0
Mid West	2.3	-1.5	2.0	7.1	6.3	5.1
West	2.1	-1.5	2.7	7.9	8.9	7.5
Border	2.3	-1.9	1.1	6.2	8.3	9.9
Midlands	2.9	-2.4	1.3	9.6	11.7	12.2
NUTS II Region						
SE	3.0	.1	3.3	8.2	7.8	7.7
BMW	2.3	-1.9	1.7	7.6	9.3	9.6
Ireland	2.8	-.4	2.8	8.0	8.2	8.2

Table 5: Age Dependency Rate *

Local Authority Area	Age Dependency Rate 1991 %	Age Dependency Rate 1996 %	Age Dependency Rate 2002 %	Age Dependency Rate 2006 %	Age Dependency Rate 2011 %	% Change in Age Dependency Rate 2006-2011
Dublin City	32.7	31.3	29.0	27.7	27.8	.3
South County Dublin	36.8	32.3	28.7	28.9	31.8	9.9
Dublin Fingal	36.9	32.9	28.6	28.1	31.5	12.1
Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown	33.2	32.2	31.6	31.6	32.7	3.6
Kildare	37.3	33.7	30.4	29.9	32.4	8.3
Meath	39.6	35.8	32.3	31.4	34.1	8.5
Wicklow	38.2	35.1	32.5	31.4	33.8	7.5
Carlow	39.0	35.7	32.2	31.5	33.6	6.7
Kilkenny	39.9	37.0	34.2	32.9	34.5	4.6
Wexford	39.7	36.4	34.4	33.8	35.4	4.6
Tipperary SR	40.3	37.4	34.6	33.9	34.7	2.4
Waterford City	35.2	32.7	31.5	31.3	32.8	4.8
County Waterford	40.6	37.1	34.6	34.2	35.8	4.8
Cork City	34.1	32.0	30.0	29.3	29.7	1.4
County Cork	39.5	36.1	33.3	32.3	34.1	5.8
Kerry	40.8	37.7	33.9	33.3	34.6	3.8
Clare	40.0	37.4	34.0	33.3	34.6	4.2
Limerick City	35.2	32.9	30.8	29.8	31.1	4.4
County Limerick	39.2	35.1	31.6	30.9	33.1	7.2
Tipperary NR	40.4	37.3	35.2	34.1	35.4	3.9
Galway City	32.5	29.6	24.5	23.9	25.9	8.4
County Galway	42.0	38.7	35.6	34.1	35.2	3.4
Mayo	44.0	40.3	36.2	34.9	35.9	2.6
Roscommon	43.3	40.2	36.7	35.2	35.9	1.9
Louth	38.5	35.1	33.0	32.5	34.3	5.5
Leitrim	44.4	40.8	37.1	34.9	36.4	4.4
Sligo	40.7	37.2	34.0	33.1	33.9	2.5
Cavan	42.7	40.1	36.6	34.8	35.7	2.5
Donegal	42.3	38.8	36.0	35.2	36.3	3.0
Monaghan	41.6	38.3	34.7	33.2	34.6	4.2
Laois	41.1	37.8	34.5	33.2	34.8	4.8
Longford	42.4	38.7	36.2	34.3	35.7	4.2
Offaly	40.5	37.3	34.9	33.5	35.0	4.7
Westmeath	39.2	36.6	33.9	32.9	33.9	3.0
Region						
Dublin	34.2	31.9	29.3	28.7	30.2	5.4
Mid East	38.3	34.7	31.6	30.8	33.4	8.2
South East	39.4	36.3	33.9	33.2	34.7	4.5
South West	38.5	35.5	32.7	31.9	33.4	4.7
Mid West	38.9	35.8	32.8	32.0	33.7	5.3
West	41.4	37.9	34.0	32.7	33.9	3.7
Border	41.3	38.0	35.0	34.0	35.2	3.7
Midlands	40.6	37.4	34.6	33.3	34.7	4.1
NUTS II Region						
SE	37.0	34.1	31.4	30.7	32.4	5.5
BMW	41.2	37.8	34.6	33.4	34.6	3.8
Ireland	38.1	35.1	32.3	31.4	33.0	5.1

** Percentage of population aged under 15 or over 64 years*

Table 6: Lone Parent Rate *

Local Authority Area	Lone Parent Rate 1991 %	Lone Parent Rate 1996 %	Lone Parent Rate 2002 %	Lone Parent Rate 2006 %	Lone Parent Rate 2011 %	% Change in Lone Parent Rate 2006-2011
Dublin City	19.4	25.4	29.1	35.8	34.4	-4.0
South County Dublin	13.6	16.9	19.7	27.6	27.6	.2
Dublin Fingal	9.6	12.7	14.9	21.5	21.7	.6
Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown	12.5	14.6	13.9	18.2	17.8	-1.9
Kildare	8.6	12.2	14.0	18.3	18.3	.1
Meath	8.2	10.3	11.0	14.4	15.7	9.1
Wicklow	11.4	14.3	16.7	21.2	21.2	.3
Carlow	8.8	12.1	18.3	21.3	21.1	-1.2
Kilkenny	8.3	10.4	13.0	16.9	17.8	5.5
Wexford	9.2	13.0	17.2	21.8	23.2	6.5
Tipperary SR	9.2	12.3	16.9	22.2	23.1	4.1
Waterford City	13.2	19.2	25.6	32.6	32.3	-1.1
County Waterford	9.1	10.6	14.5	17.9	18.8	5.2
Cork City	14.3	20.3	26.9	33.4	33.8	1.0
County Cork	7.9	10.1	12.9	16.0	16.6	3.3
Kerry	8.4	10.7	14.2	19.0	19.7	3.5
Clare	8.6	12.0	14.7	16.9	17.5	3.7
Limerick City	15.8	21.9	31.8	38.6	37.5	-2.8
County Limerick	6.5	8.2	10.1	15.1	16.4	8.0
Tipperary NR	7.7	10.3	13.6	17.6	18.4	4.5
Galway City	14.0	19.3	25.2	30.7	27.6	-9.9
County Galway	6.9	8.3	10.5	13.3	14.3	7.6
Mayo	8.4	9.8	12.6	15.8	17.9	13.3
Roscommon	6.9	8.8	10.6	14.0	16.5	18.1
Louth	11.2	14.8	20.0	23.6	24.3	2.8
Leitrim	7.2	9.0	11.4	15.5	16.2	4.4
Sligo	9.5	11.5	15.2	18.5	20.0	8.1
Cavan	6.1	8.3	10.6	15.4	16.8	9.1
Donegal	9.5	11.9	15.8	21.7	23.0	6.0
Monaghan	7.4	9.1	12.9	16.5	17.7	7.2
Laois	7.6	9.2	13.0	16.8	19.2	14.4
Longford	8.4	11.5	16.9	21.6	22.3	3.4
Offaly	7.4	10.3	13.3	18.6	19.4	4.1
Westmeath	8.8	12.3	16.0	20.0	19.9	-.5
Region						
Dublin	14.8	18.8	21.1	27.5	26.8	-2.5
Mid East	9.3	12.2	13.8	17.7	18.1	2.4
South East	9.4	12.6	17.0	21.4	22.1	3.6
South West	9.4	12.4	15.6	19.3	19.5	1.0
Mid West	9.1	12.2	15.8	19.7	20.0	1.2
West	8.4	10.5	13.2	16.6	17.6	5.8
Border	9.1	11.5	15.5	20.0	21.1	5.4
Midlands	8.0	10.8	14.6	18.9	19.9	4.9
NUTS II Region						
SE	11.4	14.8	17.5	22.3	22.3	.0
BMW	8.6	11.0	14.5	18.6	19.6	5.5
Ireland	10.7	13.8	16.7	21.3	21.6	1.3

* *Percentage of single parent households with at least one dependent child (aged under 15) as a proportion of all households with at least one dependent child (aged under 15).*

Table 7: Proportion of Population with Primary Education only *

Local Authority Area	Low Education 1991 %	Low Education 1996 %	Low Education 2002 %	Low Education 2006 %	Low Education 2011 %	% Change in Low Education 2006-2011
Dublin City	39.7	31.5	23.6	22.0	18.3	-16.7
South County Dublin	33.7	23.8	18.0	16.5	14.9	-9.5
Dublin Fingal	27.0	18.3	13.6	10.8	9.5	-12.6
Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown	19.2	14.6	11.7	10.0	8.3	-16.6
Kildare	33.0	24.4	17.1	14.3	12.3	-14.1
Meath	36.1	27.9	19.1	15.6	13.5	-13.7
Wicklow	35.0	26.8	19.7	16.3	14.1	-13.4
Carlow	38.1	32.0	24.1	20.1	17.4	-13.5
Kilkenny	35.7	28.7	22.0	18.4	15.1	-17.9
Wexford	40.2	33.7	26.7	22.7	19.1	-15.6
Tipperary SR	37.0	29.3	23.7	20.2	17.2	-15.0
Waterford City	36.2	28.1	22.6	19.9	17.1	-14.2
County Waterford	36.3	28.4	22.2	18.3	15.7	-14.4
Cork City	35.4	28.7	22.8	20.7	17.7	-14.7
County Cork	34.4	27.0	19.3	15.7	12.7	-19.1
Kerry	39.2	33.2	24.8	21.1	17.4	-17.4
Clare	34.8	29.6	21.4	17.6	14.8	-15.8
Limerick City	35.7	30.1	25.0	22.0	19.9	-9.6
County Limerick	33.5	27.2	20.9	17.3	15.0	-13.4
Tipperary NR	36.4	30.6	23.3	19.0	16.0	-16.1
Galway City	23.5	18.5	13.5	11.5	9.9	-14.3
County Galway	42.5	37.3	27.4	22.1	17.9	-18.7
Mayo	44.5	39.4	29.6	25.0	21.3	-14.7
Roscommon	40.5	35.0	27.7	22.0	18.0	-18.2
Louth	41.6	33.3	25.4	21.7	18.7	-13.8
Leitrim	44.5	39.1	28.7	22.8	18.5	-18.7
Sligo	36.1	31.2	23.9	20.1	16.6	-17.7
Cavan	46.7	41.5	31.3	25.6	20.6	-19.5
Donegal	51.6	43.5	33.7	29.8	26.1	-12.5
Monaghan	46.0	36.5	29.2	25.1	21.4	-14.9
Laois	39.2	33.1	25.4	20.1	16.3	-18.9
Longford	44.8	38.3	29.5	24.2	20.4	-15.7
Offaly	41.5	34.6	26.1	22.0	18.8	-14.6
Westmeath	37.6	31.1	23.4	19.5	16.6	-15.0
Region						
Dublin	33.1	25.0	18.7	16.7	14.1	-15.3
Mid East	34.6	26.2	18.5	15.3	13.2	-13.8
South East	37.5	30.4	24.0	20.3	17.2	-15.3
South West	35.7	28.8	21.3	17.9	14.7	-18.1
Mid West	34.8	29.1	22.3	18.5	15.9	-14.3
West	39.9	34.7	25.9	21.3	17.7	-16.7
Border	45.4	38.1	29.3	25.1	21.3	-14.9
Midlands	40.2	33.7	25.5	21.0	17.6	-16.0
NUTS II Region						
SE	34.7	27.2	20.4	17.5	14.8	-15.6
BMW	42.3	35.9	27.2	22.8	19.2	-15.7
Ireland	36.7	29.5	22.2	18.9	16.0	-15.6

** Percentage of adult population with a Primary School education only (1991 estimated)*

Table 8: Proportion of Population with Third Level Education *

Local Authority Area	Third Level Education 1991 %	Third Level Education 1996 %	Third Level Education 2002 %	Third Level Education 2006 %	Third Level Education 2011 %	% Change in Third Level Education 2006-2011
Dublin City	13.7	22.5	32.1	35.8	37.6	5.1
South County Dublin	12.6	19.9	27.3	30.8	29.5	-4.3
Dublin Fingal	16.9	25.4	33.1	39.8	37.9	-5.0
Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown	28.4	38.9	45.0	50.6	51.2	1.2
Kildare	13.4	21.1	28.4	33.2	32.8	-1.3
Meath	11.9	18.3	25.3	30.3	28.9	-4.4
Wicklow	13.9	21.4	27.5	32.9	31.8	-3.4
Carlow	9.3	15.1	20.3	24.3	24.3	-.2
Kilkenny	11.1	16.2	21.5	26.4	26.8	1.6
Wexford	9.1	13.4	17.5	21.5	21.6	.8
Tipperary SR	10.4	14.8	18.4	21.8	22.0	1.3
Waterford City	10.8	16.5	21.7	25.8	25.7	-.5
County Waterford	11.2	16.5	22.1	27.0	27.2	.9
Cork City	13.8	20.2	25.9	29.2	29.9	2.3
County Cork	13.1	20.0	26.7	31.8	31.4	-1.1
Kerry	9.9	16.8	22.3	26.1	26.4	1.1
Clare	12.7	18.1	24.4	29.2	29.1	-.3
Limerick City	12.1	17.3	22.2	23.9	23.1	-3.4
County Limerick	13.9	19.2	25.1	30.1	29.3	-2.4
Tipperary NR	10.8	14.5	19.5	24.3	24.2	-.4
Galway City	25.2	33.9	40.8	44.7	45.0	.8
County Galway	11.1	16.3	22.5	28.3	30.0	5.7
Mayo	9.6	14.7	19.1	23.1	24.0	3.9
Roscommon	9.2	14.4	18.3	23.4	24.7	5.5
Louth	9.7	15.4	21.4	25.9	25.6	-1.2
Leitrim	8.4	13.8	19.3	25.6	26.3	3.0
Sligo	13.0	19.7	24.5	29.0	30.0	3.2
Cavan	8.3	13.6	18.4	23.3	22.2	-5.1
Donegal	7.6	13.5	18.3	22.6	23.5	3.8
Monaghan	8.3	13.3	17.6	21.6	21.5	-.3
Laois	9.2	13.5	18.3	23.6	24.3	3.0
Longford	8.9	13.5	17.8	22.3	22.2	-.5
Offaly	8.6	12.3	17.7	21.9	21.6	-1.2
Westmeath	12.1	16.7	22.1	27.0	27.0	.1
Region						
Dublin	16.7	25.4	33.5	38.0	38.3	.7
Mid East	13.1	20.3	27.2	32.1	31.2	-2.9
South East	10.2	15.1	19.8	23.9	24.1	.8
South West	12.6	19.3	25.5	30.0	30.0	.1
Mid West	12.6	17.6	23.3	27.7	27.4	-1.2
West	12.5	18.2	23.7	28.6	29.7	3.8
Border	9.0	14.8	19.9	24.4	24.6	.7
Midlands	9.9	14.1	19.3	24.0	24.1	.4
NUTS II Region						
SE	14.0	21.1	27.7	32.2	32.1	-.1
BMW	10.5	15.9	21.1	25.9	26.3	1.8
Ireland	13.0	19.7	26.0	30.5	30.6	.3

** Percentage of adult population with a Third Level education (1991 values estimated using multiple regression techniques)*

Table 9: Higher and Lower Professional Classes *

Local Authority Area	Professional Classes 1991 %	Professional Classes 1996 %	Professional Classes 2002 %	Professional Classes 2006 %	Professional Classes 2011 %	% Change in Professional Classes 2006-2011
Dublin City	21.7	23.8	29.3	30.4	33.9	11.7
South County Dublin	25.6	26.7	32.7	32.0	34.0	6.3
Dublin Fingal	34.9	35.5	40.2	38.2	40.4	5.8
Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown	43.9	47.4	51.2	51.6	54.8	6.3
Kildare	26.7	29.2	35.0	35.5	37.9	6.5
Meath	26.3	28.9	34.2	35.3	37.2	5.3
Wicklow	29.4	30.1	35.3	36.7	39.1	6.7
Carlow	22.9	24.0	26.7	28.3	29.4	3.6
Kilkenny	27.1	29.0	31.7	34.2	34.9	2.0
Wexford	23.4	24.5	27.5	29.5	30.0	1.5
Tipperary SR	23.4	24.8	27.2	28.7	28.9	.4
Waterford City	20.6	21.9	25.6	24.4	26.8	10.0
County Waterford	26.7	29.0	31.9	34.3	35.5	3.3
Cork City	22.2	22.6	25.7	25.1	27.5	9.7
County Cork	27.8	30.2	34.5	36.3	37.1	1.9
Kerry	22.1	24.1	28.0	30.4	30.8	1.5
Clare	24.9	27.9	32.5	33.6	34.6	3.1
Limerick City	19.8	21.0	24.1	22.4	23.5	4.8
County Limerick	27.0	29.3	32.6	34.4	35.3	2.5
Tipperary NR	25.9	28.0	30.4	32.0	32.6	1.9
Galway City	32.0	33.1	33.1	31.6	34.7	10.0
County Galway	20.8	25.0	29.9	33.9	35.9	5.7
Mayo	19.4	21.7	26.7	29.6	30.2	1.9
Roscommon	21.0	24.4	28.6	32.5	32.1	-1.3
Louth	21.8	23.2	27.4	29.1	31.1	7.0
Leitrim	17.8	22.0	26.5	30.2	31.7	4.9
Sligo	24.1	27.3	30.4	33.3	32.7	-1.8
Cavan	19.2	22.4	25.5	28.3	28.2	-.2
Donegal	18.6	20.6	24.6	27.5	28.8	4.8
Monaghan	19.0	22.3	25.9	28.8	27.9	-3.1
Laois	22.9	25.1	27.9	29.7	31.2	5.1
Longford	20.2	23.4	25.6	27.2	27.7	1.8
Offaly	20.9	22.7	25.8	27.9	28.7	2.8
Westmeath	24.7	26.4	29.8	31.1	32.8	5.4
Region						
Dublin	28.5	30.5	35.7	35.8	38.7	8.3
Mid East	27.4	29.4	34.8	35.8	37.9	6.1
South East	24.2	25.7	28.5	30.3	31.1	2.7
South West	25.1	27.0	31.2	32.8	34.0	3.5
Mid West	24.8	27.1	30.7	31.7	32.8	3.4
West	22.0	25.2	29.3	32.0	33.5	4.5
Border	20.2	22.6	26.4	29.0	29.8	2.7
Midlands	22.5	24.5	27.6	29.3	30.5	4.2
NUTS II Region						
SE	26.6	28.5	33.0	33.9	35.9	5.8
BMW	21.3	24.0	27.7	30.2	31.3	3.6
Ireland	25.2	27.3	31.6	32.9	34.6	5.2

* *Percentage of persons in households headed by 'Professionals' or 'Managerial and Technical' employees, including farmers with 100 acres or more*

Table 10: Semi- and Unskilled Social Classes *

Local Authority Area	Semi/unskilled Classes 1991 %	Semi/unskilled Classes 1996 %	Semi/unskilled Classes 2002 %	Semi/unskilled Classes 2006 %	Semi/unskilled Classes 2011 %	% Change in Semi/unskilled Classes 2006-2011
Dublin City	29.3	25.6	20.3	20.2	18.2	-9.8
South County Dublin	22.4	21.2	16.2	16.3	15.6	-4.6
Dublin Fingal	18.9	17.9	13.6	13.6	13.6	.2
Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown	14.2	12.0	9.3	8.4	7.9	-6.4
Kildare	30.2	22.4	18.1	17.3	15.5	-10.3
Meath	26.4	23.9	18.5	16.6	15.9	-4.3
Wicklow	27.1	23.9	18.8	16.9	15.7	-7.0
Carlow	33.1	29.1	24.0	22.0	20.4	-7.2
Kilkenny	26.7	23.0	20.0	18.3	17.6	-4.0
Wexford	32.7	28.8	24.1	21.7	21.1	-2.6
Tipperary SR	33.3	28.7	24.8	23.3	23.4	.4
Waterford City	30.8	28.4	25.5	24.8	23.2	-6.6
County Waterford	29.4	26.7	23.3	20.0	19.0	-4.9
Cork City	31.9	27.7	24.7	23.8	22.1	-7.5
County Cork	25.9	22.5	19.3	17.3	17.0	-2.1
Kerry	30.5	26.2	23.0	19.3	18.3	-5.2
Clare	25.6	24.1	19.5	17.1	16.5	-3.9
Limerick City	34.4	29.7	26.8	27.3	23.9	-12.5
County Limerick	27.9	24.5	20.7	19.1	17.7	-7.5
Tipperary NR	27.8	24.9	21.1	19.1	18.6	-2.7
Galway City	23.5	19.0	17.8	20.1	18.2	-9.6
County Galway	28.8	25.1	21.1	18.0	16.7	-7.0
Mayo	34.5	29.0	24.6	20.9	20.3	-3.0
Roscommon	27.1	23.6	20.0	17.9	17.2	-4.2
Louth	32.2	28.6	24.1	21.7	19.6	-9.5
Leitrim	32.9	25.9	22.4	18.9	17.6	-6.7
Sligo	28.1	23.8	20.7	18.7	17.6	-5.6
Cavan	31.6	25.4	22.7	20.4	20.3	-.7
Donegal	40.4	35.3	27.2	23.5	21.5	-8.5
Monaghan	31.2	23.9	22.9	21.5	22.1	2.7
Laois	27.8	26.2	24.1	20.1	19.2	-4.4
Longford	32.6	25.4	22.4	20.9	20.0	-3.9
Offaly	32.8	29.6	23.9	21.9	20.8	-4.9
Westmeath	32.9	24.0	20.9	18.4	18.0	-2.3
Region						
Dublin	23.5	20.8	16.2	15.9	14.8	-7.0
Mid East	28.0	23.3	18.4	16.9	15.7	-7.4
South East	31.0	27.4	23.5	21.4	20.6	-3.5
South West	28.3	24.5	21.2	18.9	18.1	-4.3
Mid West	28.4	25.4	21.4	19.7	18.3	-7.3
West	29.6	25.2	21.5	19.2	18.1	-5.8
Border	34.1	28.9	24.2	21.5	20.2	-5.9
Midlands	31.5	26.4	22.8	20.2	19.4	-3.9
NUTS II Region						
SE	26.8	23.4	19.2	18.0	16.9	-6.1
BMW	31.9	27.0	22.9	20.4	19.3	-5.4
Ireland	28.2	24.4	20.2	18.6	17.5	-5.9

* *The percentage of persons in households headed by 'Semi-skilled Manual' and 'Unskilled Manual' workers, including farmers with less than 30 acres*

Table 11: Male Unemployment Rate

Local Authority Area	Male Unemployment 1991 %	Male Unemployment 1996 %	Male Unemployment 2002 %	Male Unemployment 2006 %	Male Unemployment 2011 %	% Change in Male Unemployment 2006-2011
Dublin City	24.7	22.4	11.8	12.1	22.3	83.8
South County Dublin	18.3	16.7	8.3	9.1	22.9	150.8
Dublin Fingal	14.1	12.6	7.0	7.4	17.6	137.2
Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown	12.5	10.7	6.1	5.8	12.9	123.6
Kildare	15.5	12.0	5.8	5.8	20.2	246.5
Meath	15.9	12.6	6.2	6.1	20.8	242.5
Wicklow	18.6	15.8	8.4	8.5	22.8	166.9
Carlow	20.1	18.4	9.3	9.1	26.5	191.9
Kilkenny	16.3	14.5	8.2	8.0	23.2	190.7
Wexford	20.9	18.4	10.8	9.5	28.5	199.5
Tipperary SR	19.3	16.8	9.9	8.8	24.5	179.5
Waterford City	23.7	21.4	13.3	13.6	29.6	117.0
County Waterford	16.7	15.0	9.1	8.7	22.9	162.8
Cork City	24.2	23.5	14.2	12.6	26.4	110.1
County Cork	13.2	11.7	6.5	5.8	17.3	198.3
Kerry	18.3	17.3	9.9	9.0	23.1	156.9
Clare	13.8	12.5	7.9	7.5	21.8	191.0
Limerick City	27.4	23.8	15.4	15.7	32.7	108.6
County Limerick	15.0	11.8	6.8	6.6	20.4	209.2
Tipperary NR	16.8	13.7	7.7	7.3	21.6	194.9
Galway City	17.1	16.7	11.1	11.4	22.0	92.1
County Galway	16.7	15.3	9.4	8.1	21.6	167.1
Mayo	17.3	18.7	12.2	9.5	23.4	146.3
Roscommon	10.2	10.3	7.3	6.1	23.3	282.4
Louth	23.8	20.3	13.7	11.3	27.7	145.8
Leitrim	14.1	12.7	9.6	8.3	24.9	202.2
Sligo	16.8	15.3	9.9	8.8	22.3	153.7
Cavan	13.1	12.1	8.1	7.9	24.1	205.6
Donegal	29.3	26.4	17.5	14.4	31.4	117.6
Monaghan	14.7	13.7	10.1	7.8	24.3	210.3
Laois	17.0	14.5	10.8	6.7	24.8	269.2
Longford	16.1	15.6	10.0	10.2	27.6	170.2
Offaly	18.3	16.6	8.2	8.1	26.1	223.5
Westmeath	15.3	14.0	8.5	7.8	24.4	212.5
Region						
Dublin	19.7	17.6	9.3	9.6	20.0	108.7
Mid East	16.5	13.3	6.6	6.6	21.1	218.9
South East	19.3	17.2	10.0	9.3	25.9	177.5
South West	16.9	15.6	8.8	7.7	20.1	160.6
Mid West	17.2	14.5	8.7	8.4	22.8	171.1
West	15.9	15.8	10.3	8.8	22.4	154.9
Border	21.2	19.1	12.9	10.8	27.0	150.9
Midlands	16.7	15.1	9.3	7.9	25.4	221.1
NUTS II Region						
SE	18.4	16.2	8.8	8.6	21.4	149.2
BMW	18.4	17.0	11.1	9.4	25.0	165.8
Ireland	18.4	16.4	9.4	8.8	22.3	154.1

Table 12: Female Unemployment Rate

Local Authority Area	Female Unemployment 1991 %	Female Unemployment 1996 %	Female Unemployment 2002 %	Female Unemployment 2006 %	Female Unemployment 2011 %	% Change in Female Unemployment 2006-2011
Dublin City	17.4	15.2	8.7	9.0	14.3	59.1
South County Dublin	14.4	12.1	7.6	8.8	15.9	81.1
Dublin Fingal	12.1	9.5	6.6	7.9	14.0	76.7
Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown	10.3	8.2	5.2	4.9	9.3	89.6
Kildare	12.0	9.8	6.7	6.9	15.0	117.5
Meath	14.1	10.6	7.1	7.2	14.4	100.4
Wicklow	15.8	12.2	7.7	7.5	15.0	101.0
Carlow	14.6	15.6	10.0	9.6	19.0	97.6
Kilkenny	12.2	10.9	6.8	6.8	14.7	114.5
Wexford	15.2	13.6	9.8	9.1	18.1	99.4
Tipperary SR	15.3	11.6	8.8	8.2	15.7	91.7
Waterford City	16.1	14.8	10.5	11.2	19.8	77.4
County Waterford	14.1	12.0	8.0	7.3	14.3	95.3
Cork City	15.9	16.7	10.1	10.3	17.0	65.4
County Cork	11.1	9.4	6.2	6.1	11.7	93.1
Kerry	12.8	12.2	7.5	8.2	14.8	81.9
Clare	12.4	9.7	7.2	7.8	15.1	93.1
Limerick City	19.5	15.1	10.9	12.6	23.7	87.9
County Limerick	11.9	8.8	5.9	6.8	13.8	103.7
Tipperary NR	11.3	9.5	7.3	7.7	15.5	99.6
Galway City	12.8	11.9	8.8	9.6	15.2	58.0
County Galway	11.9	10.8	7.6	7.2	13.7	91.0
Mayo	12.7	11.7	8.2	8.5	14.4	68.4
Roscommon	10.1	8.1	6.6	6.5	14.2	116.3
Louth	19.1	14.7	12.6	10.9	19.0	74.1
Leitrim	12.6	12.5	7.2	7.8	14.3	83.6
Sligo	11.1	10.2	7.1	5.9	13.1	124.2
Cavan	11.3	10.1	7.7	8.6	17.3	100.2
Donegal	17.2	14.4	12.6	10.8	19.4	79.4
Monaghan	13.1	11.3	9.6	7.6	15.9	107.9
Laois	14.0	12.7	8.2	8.5	16.9	99.6
Longford	11.9	12.4	10.2	13.2	21.0	58.9
Offaly	14.3	12.5	9.6	9.1	19.3	110.9
Westmeath	12.3	11.6	8.6	8.8	17.0	92.2
Region						
Dublin	14.9	12.5	7.6	8.1	13.8	69.9
Mid East	13.8	10.8	7.1	7.1	14.8	107.2
South East	14.6	12.9	8.9	8.5	16.8	96.6
South West	12.8	11.9	7.4	7.3	13.3	81.6
Mid West	13.7	10.5	7.5	8.2	15.9	93.7
West	12.1	11.0	7.9	8.0	14.2	78.2
Border	15.3	12.9	10.5	9.3	17.4	87.8
Midlands	13.2	12.2	9.0	9.4	18.1	92.8
NUTS II Region						
SE	14.2	12.0	7.6	7.9	14.5	83.7
BMW	13.7	12.0	9.2	8.8	16.4	85.8
Ireland	14.1	12.0	8.0	8.1	15.0	84.5

Table 13: Local Authority Housing *

Local Authority Area	LA Rented 1991 %	LA Rented 1996 %	LA Rented 2002 %	LA Rented 2006 %	LA Rented 2011 %	% Change in LA Rented 2006-2011
Dublin City	17.2	14.2	11.4	12.5	11.8	-5.8
South County Dublin	16.1	12.1	9.0	9.6	10.4	7.8
Dublin Fingal	8.8	6.7	5.3	5.4	5.4	.3
Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown	7.0	6.3	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.1
Kildare	6.5	5.4	4.7	5.1	5.5	7.6
Meath	5.9	5.0	4.3	4.4	4.8	7.0
Wicklow	10.0	9.0	8.3	8.5	9.0	5.4
Carlow	8.5	7.8	7.2	7.4	8.9	20.7
Kilkenny	7.7	7.0	6.5	6.0	7.1	18.5
Wexford	10.3	8.7	7.5	7.5	8.4	11.4
Tipperary SR	11.2	9.5	8.1	8.2	9.3	13.9
Waterford City	18.9	16.6	14.7	13.9	16.3	17.5
County Waterford	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.9	7.5	26.1
Cork City	18.1	16.2	14.5	15.8	15.7	-.4
County Cork	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.9	5.3	9.4
Kerry	8.3	7.5	6.7	6.8	7.8	15.0
Clare	5.9	5.1	4.6	4.9	5.7	15.4
Limerick City	19.3	15.8	12.8	13.1	12.5	-4.5
County Limerick	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.8	14.2
Tipperary NR	8.1	6.8	5.7	6.6	7.4	13.1
Galway City	8.9	8.0	7.3	8.5	9.4	10.2
County Galway	4.5	4.0	3.6	3.6	4.2	16.3
Mayo	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.8	5.2
Roscommon	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.5	5.8	27.6
Louth	10.7	8.5	6.8	7.6	8.9	15.9
Leitrim	5.9	6.6	7.2	7.5	7.7	3.1
Sligo	6.7	6.6	6.6	7.4	8.2	9.6
Cavan	5.1	5.2	5.3	6.2	6.7	8.4
Donegal	6.5	6.3	6.1	7.4	8.4	13.8
Monaghan	5.6	5.3	5.0	5.4	7.2	32.0
Laois	6.6	6.0	5.4	6.4	8.1	26.4
Longford	9.2	9.6	10.0	11.3	13.8	21.9
Offaly	7.7	6.3	5.2	5.7	7.2	26.7
Westmeath	5.3	5.0	4.7	5.3	6.8	29.3
Region						
Dublin	14.1	11.3	9.0	9.5	9.3	-1.8
Mid East	7.4	6.4	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.1
South East	10.2	8.9	8.0	7.8	9.1	16.0
South West	9.0	8.0	7.1	7.5	7.9	5.3
Mid West	8.5	7.2	6.1	6.4	6.8	6.0
West	5.3	4.9	4.6	4.9	5.5	12.5
Border	7.1	6.6	6.2	7.1	8.1	13.9
Midlands	6.9	6.3	5.8	6.5	8.3	26.7
NUTS II Region						
SE	11.0	9.2	7.7	7.9	8.2	3.7
BMW	6.4	5.9	5.5	6.2	7.2	16.7
Ireland	9.8	8.3	7.1	7.5	7.9	6.5

** Note: This indicator is not included in the construction of the Pobal HP Deprivation Index*

Table 14: Privately Rented Housing *

Local Authority Area	Privately Rented 1991 %	Privately Rented 1996 %	Privately Rented 2002 %	Privately Rented 2006 %	Privately Rented 201 %	% Change in Privately Rented 2006-2011
Dublin City	17.8	20.1	22.1	25.3	34.1	34.8
South County Dublin	3.2	5.2	6.8	10.8	18.3	68.8
Dublin Fingal	4.2	6.7	8.4	13.0	22.6	73.7
Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown	9.4	10.5	11.5	13.9	21.0	51.4
Kildare	6.0	8.1	9.4	12.0	18.4	54.0
Meath	4.2	5.3	6.0	8.2	14.3	74.0
Wicklow	6.1	7.4	8.4	10.4	15.5	48.9
Carlow	6.1	9.0	11.1	13.8	17.6	27.5
Kilkenny	5.0	6.7	8.1	10.3	14.8	43.9
Wexford	5.6	7.2	8.3	11.2	15.4	36.8
Tipperary SR	4.8	6.6	8.1	10.5	15.2	44.8
Waterford City	9.5	11.9	13.9	19.6	22.9	17.2
County Waterford	4.8	6.1	7.1	8.1	11.5	42.2
Cork City	13.6	16.4	19.1	21.3	28.8	35.4
County Cork	5.8	7.8	9.4	11.4	16.9	47.9
Kerry	6.0	7.9	9.5	11.3	15.2	34.7
Clare	5.6	7.7	9.3	10.8	15.1	39.9
Limerick City	11.2	14.5	17.3	20.2	26.1	28.9
County Limerick	5.2	7.3	9.1	11.8	15.9	34.8
Tipperary NR	4.5	6.4	7.9	9.9	14.2	43.3
Galway City	20.2	25.4	29.1	34.9	39.8	13.8
County Galway	4.2	6.0	7.6	9.9	14.0	41.6
Mayo	4.8	7.2	9.3	11.3	15.5	36.8
Roscommon	3.5	5.3	6.9	8.9	13.6	51.9
Louth	5.8	7.7	9.2	10.8	16.4	52.2
Leitrim	3.6	5.5	7.3	10.3	15.2	46.7
Sligo	7.2	9.1	10.7	12.4	18.0	45.0
Cavan	4.7	6.1	7.4	10.3	15.9	54.4
Donegal	7.3	8.3	9.0	9.9	13.8	38.7
Monaghan	5.2	6.5	7.7	10.1	14.2	39.7
Laois	4.2	6.0	7.5	8.9	14.6	64.2
Longford	4.5	6.0	7.4	11.8	17.6	49.0
Offaly	4.5	5.8	7.0	9.3	14.7	58.0
Westmeath	7.4	9.5	11.1	12.9	18.7	45.1
Region						
Dublin	11.9	13.6	15.1	18.3	26.6	45.7
Mid East	5.5	6.9	8.0	10.3	16.2	58.3
South East	5.7	7.5	9.0	11.7	15.7	34.9
South West	7.8	9.8	11.5	13.4	18.8	40.8
Mid West	6.4	8.7	10.5	12.6	17.0	34.4
West	6.6	9.4	11.6	14.6	18.9	29.1
Border	6.1	7.6	8.8	10.6	15.4	45.6
Midlands	5.3	7.1	8.5	10.7	16.3	52.8
NUTS II Region						
SE	8.8	10.5	12.0	14.5	20.8	43.6
BMW	6.1	8.1	9.8	12.1	16.8	39.6
Ireland	8.1	9.9	11.4	13.8	19.7	42.5

** Note: This indicator is not included in the construction of the Pobal HP Deprivation Index*

Table 15: Own Home *

Local Authority Area	Own Home 1991 %	Own Home 1996 %	Own Home 2002 %	Own Home 2006 %	Own Home 2011 %	% Change in Own Home 2006-2011
Dublin City	63.6	64.4	65.1	61.0	52.9	-13.2
South County Dublin	80.0	82.0	83.5	78.9	70.7	-10.4
Dublin Fingal	85.7	85.5	85.3	80.8	71.2	-11.8
Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown	81.9	81.6	81.4	79.0	71.7	-9.3
Kildare	84.7	84.3	84.1	81.2	74.7	-8.0
Meath	86.9	87.2	87.4	85.6	79.4	-7.3
Wicklow	81.4	81.4	81.4	79.3	74.0	-6.7
Carlow	82.6	81.0	79.7	77.1	71.9	-6.8
Kilkenny	84.9	84.1	83.5	81.8	76.3	-6.7
Wexford	81.0	81.6	82.1	79.4	74.4	-6.4
Tipperary SR	81.0	81.1	81.2	79.1	73.3	-7.3
Waterford City	70.4	70.4	70.4	65.5	59.9	-8.6
County Waterford	85.5	85.0	84.6	84.0	79.1	-5.8
Cork City	67.0	66.2	65.4	61.9	54.3	-12.3
County Cork	86.6	85.3	84.2	81.9	75.9	-7.3
Kerry	83.1	82.3	81.7	79.9	74.9	-6.3
Clare	86.1	85.0	84.1	82.4	77.4	-6.1
Limerick City	68.2	68.5	68.9	65.6	60.2	-8.2
County Limerick	87.6	86.0	84.8	82.2	77.5	-5.7
Tipperary NR	84.8	84.5	84.3	81.7	76.5	-6.4
Galway City	69.3	65.2	62.3	55.4	49.6	-10.4
County Galway	88.9	87.7	86.8	84.7	79.7	-5.9
Mayo	87.7	85.6	83.8	82.4	77.6	-5.9
Roscommon	90.4	88.7	87.2	84.7	78.7	-7.1
Louth	81.7	82.0	82.3	80.2	73.3	-8.6
Leitrim	87.7	85.1	82.8	80.1	74.8	-6.6
Sligo	83.7	82.1	80.6	78.5	71.8	-8.5
Cavan	87.2	86.0	85.0	81.6	75.5	-7.5
Donegal	82.9	82.6	82.4	80.7	75.5	-6.4
Monaghan	86.3	85.7	85.2	82.8	76.4	-7.6
Laois	86.5	85.8	85.3	83.2	75.6	-9.1
Longford	83.8	82.2	80.8	75.2	67.0	-11.0
Offaly	85.4	85.6	85.7	83.3	76.4	-8.3
Westmeath	84.7	83.4	82.4	80.4	72.9	-9.3
Region						
Dublin	72.7	73.9	74.8	71.2	63.1	-11.4
Mid East	84.4	84.4	84.4	82.2	76.1	-7.4
South East	81.4	81.1	81.0	78.7	73.5	-6.7
South West	80.9	80.1	79.5	77.4	71.5	-7.7
Mid West	82.8	82.1	81.5	79.2	74.5	-6.0
West	85.8	83.6	81.8	78.8	73.7	-6.5
Border	84.1	83.4	82.8	80.6	74.6	-7.5
Midlands	85.2	84.5	83.8	81.2	73.7	-9.2
NUTS II Region						
SE	78.2	78.5	78.7	76.1	69.6	-8.6
BMW	85.0	83.7	82.7	80.1	74.1	-7.5
Ireland	80.0	79.9	79.8	77.2	70.8	-8.3

** Proportion of Households owning their House with or without mortgage*

** Note: This indicator is not included in the construction of the Pobal HP Deprivation Index*

Table 16: Average Number of Persons per Room

Local Authority Area	Persons per Room 1991 %	Persons per Room 1996 %	Persons per Room 2002 %	Persons per Room 2006 %	Persons per Room 2011 %	% Change in Persons per Room 2006-2011
Dublin City	.62	.58	.56	.55	.57	3.6
South County Dublin	.66	.61	.56	.55	.55	.7
Dublin Fingal	.63	.57	.54	.53	.55	3.9
Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown	.54	.50	.47	.46	.47	2.2
Kildare	.66	.58	.54	.51	.52	.5
Meath	.65	.57	.52	.50	.50	.2
Wicklow	.62	.57	.53	.50	.50	-.3
Carlow	.67	.59	.54	.51	.50	-2.4
Kilkenny	.64	.57	.52	.49	.48	-1.8
Wexford	.64	.57	.52	.49	.48	-3.0
Tipperary SR	.65	.58	.52	.49	.48	-2.8
Waterford City	.63	.55	.50	.48	.48	1.3
County Waterford	.62	.56	.51	.48	.47	-2.3
Cork City	.61	.57	.52	.50	.50	-.5
County Cork	.63	.56	.51	.48	.48	-1.1
Kerry	.67	.58	.52	.49	.49	-1.4
Clare	.65	.57	.51	.48	.47	-2.1
Limerick City	.63	.58	.53	.51	.51	-.3
County Limerick	.65	.57	.52	.49	.48	-1.2
Tipperary NR	.65	.58	.52	.49	.47	-3.3
Galway City	.61	.56	.52	.51	.53	5.2
County Galway	.66	.58	.52	.49	.47	-2.8
Mayo	.66	.58	.51	.48	.47	-2.5
Roscommon	.63	.55	.50	.47	.45	-3.0
Louth	.65	.58	.53	.50	.49	-.9
Leitrim	.62	.55	.50	.47	.45	-4.3
Sligo	.62	.55	.50	.47	.47	-1.3
Cavan	.65	.58	.52	.49	.48	-3.1
Donegal	.72	.62	.55	.51	.49	-4.3
Monaghan	.66	.59	.53	.50	.48	-4.9
Laois	.67	.60	.54	.51	.50	-.3
Longford	.65	.58	.52	.49	.47	-4.1
Offaly	.69	.62	.56	.53	.51	-2.4
Westmeath	.65	.58	.53	.50	.49	-1.3
Region						
Dublin	.61	.57	.54	.53	.54	2.8
Mid East	.64	.58	.53	.51	.51	.2
South East	.64	.57	.52	.49	.48	-2.2
South West	.63	.57	.51	.49	.48	-1.1
Mid West	.65	.57	.52	.49	.48	-1.8
West	.65	.57	.51	.49	.48	-1.5
Border	.66	.59	.53	.50	.48	-3.0
Midlands	.67	.59	.54	.51	.50	-1.7
NUTS II Region						
SE	.63	.57	.53	.51	.51	.3
BMW	.66	.58	.53	.50	.48	-2.2
Ireland	.64	.57	.53	.50	.50	-.4

6 Publications

The following list provides an overview of available material relating to the Pobal HP Deprivation Index.
All publications can be downloaded at www.trutzhaase.eu.

Deprivation Index

Overview

- Key Features of the Pobal HP Deprivation Index (HTML)
- The Pobal HP Deprivation Index: Research and Policy Applications (PPT)

The 2011 Pobal HP Deprivation Index for Small Areas (SA)

- The 2011 Pobal HP Deprivation Index for Small Areas (SA): An Introduction (PDF)
- The 2011 Pobal HP Deprivation Index for Small Areas (SA): An Inter-temporal Analysis 2006 - 2011 (PPT)
- The 2011 Pobal HP Deprivation Index for Small Areas (SA): Conceptual Underpinnings (PPT)
- The 2011 Pobal HP Deprivation Index for Small Areas (SA): Statistical Features (PPT)
- The 2011 Pobal HP Deprivation Index for Small Areas (SA): Datasets NUTS 1-4 (Excel)
- The 2011 Pobal HP Deprivation Index for Small Areas (SA): Datasets ED (Excel)
- The 2011 Pobal HP Deprivation Index for Small Areas (SA): Datasets SA (SPSS – available on request)
- The CSO 2011 Small Area Boundary File (ESRI shape file)

The 1991-2011 Pobal HP Deprivation Index (ED) - *forthcoming in October 2012* [3]

- The 1991-2011 Pobal HP Deprivation Index (ED): An Introduction (Word)
- The 1991-2011 Pobal HP Deprivation Index (ED): An Inter-temporal Analysis (PPT)
- The 1991-2011 Pobal HP Deprivation Index (ED): Conceptual Underpinnings (PPT)
- The 1991-2011 Pobal HP Deprivation Index (ED): Statistical Features (PPT)
- The 1991-2011 Pobal HP Deprivation Index (ED): Datasets 1991-2011 NUTS 1-4 (Excel)
- The 1991-2011 Pobal HP Deprivation Index (ED): Datasets 1991-2011 ED (Excel)

The All-Island HP Deprivation Index

- Key Features of the All-Island Deprivation Index (PPT)

Citation of the Index

The Index should be referred to as the **Pobal HP Deprivation Index (Haase and Pratschke, 2012).**

[3] Until publication of the new analysis spanning the 1991-2011 period, the website will carry the equivalent publications of the 1991-2006 analysis