



**NOTIFICATION TO ATTEND MEETING OF THE FINANCE SPC
TO BE HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY HALL, DAME STREET, DUBLIN 2.,
ON THURSDAY, 19 JANUARY 2017 AT 3.00 PM**

AGENDA

THURSDAY, 19 JANUARY 2017

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Finance Strategic Policy Committee
Minutes of Meeting Held On 17th November 2016

1. Minutes of the meeting held on 15th September 2016

Minutes agreed

2. Matters arising

a) Pyrite Works

Cllr. P. McCartan queried the recent introduction of classifications on the severity of pyrite by the Pyrite Resolutions Board and the National Standards Authority of Ireland. He noted that it is estimated that approx. 1,000 of the 10,000 claims fall into the serious category. He enquired as to the impact this new categorisation will have on Dublin City Council's accountability on this issue. K. Quinn confirmed that she has been in communication with B. Kenny, ACE, on this matter and as progress is not being made with advancing claims with the relevant insurance companies, Dublin City Council needs to revert to the Department regarding funding for these works.
Agreed: A further report will be requested for the next meeting.

b) Housing Acquisitions update from B. Kenny, ACE, Housing and Community Services Department

Agreed: Correspondence noted

c) Outstanding Domestic Waste Debtors update from V. Norton, Executive Manager, Environment and Transportation Department

Contents of report from V. Norton was noted. Queries were raised on the following issues:

- As the vast majority of this debt has been written off (€6.68m) it would seem unfair to pursue a minority of families for their debt (€1.2m).
- What is the position with families who have moved on from Greyhound who initially took over the collection service and pursuing them for any outstanding debt.
- Queries were raised regarding the debt collection agency engaged to pursue this debt. The level of success achieved and a cost benefit analysis of this engagement.
- Reference was made to the fact that the central Finance Department are not engaged in the collection of this debt and the fact that it is left to the operational department whose core function is not debt recovery.
- Cllr. McGinley noted that due to media coverage, a debt collection agency has contacted him seeking an opportunity to recover not only €1.2m debt but also the debt deemed to be uncollectable.
- It was highlighted that a service was provided by Dublin City Council therefore the debt is due regardless of the time period lapsed.

V. Norton noted that a significant number of invoices were issued to "The Occupier" at the residence and legal opinion has advised that it would be impossible to recover those debts in any legal proceedings. In addition, it was noted that outstanding amounts below €1,000 would not be economic to follow through on. He pointed out

that the statute of limitations prevents the Council pursuing debts outstanding for six years or longer.

V. Norton noted that Greyhound engaged a debt collection agency called Pay Away to pursue the outstanding debts and Dublin City Council are currently trying to establish how much of this debt is realistically collectable. However, it was highlighted that Dublin City Council are ensuring that outstanding charges are recorded. This provides that when someone is seeking to obtaining the necessary conveyance clearance when selling their property, Dublin City is insisting that these outstanding amounts are paid.

Dublin City Council will actively pursue the collection of this debt and will consider avenues including debt collection agencies, selling the debt on and all the legal and economical issues that arise.

Reference was made to the use of the current Hi-Affinity IT System which was used to hold water and waste collection data. Since the transfer of water services to Irish Water, it is considered too expensive to maintain this system and consideration is being given to the transfer of the data to a database for monitoring.

Agreed: A further report was requested providing both the historical and current activities referenced during the above discussions.

d) Rates Exemptions on Government properties – letter to Seamus McCarthy, C&AG dated 5/10/16

S. McCarthy responded directly to Cllr. McGinley noting that the issues raised are a policy matter which are not a matter for the C&AG and recommending that the issue should be raised with the relevant government department.

e) Cost of compiling NOAC performance indicators

M. Pyne, ACE, HR Department provided correspondence relating to the costs associated with the compilation of this dated for the performance indicators.

Agreed: Report noted.

3. Dublin Business Innovation Centre

Michael Culligan, DBIC made a presentation to Committee members covering the work of the DBIC noting the following areas:

- Empowering entrepreneurs to start-up and scale
- DBIC delivering the most comprehensive range of supports
- Access by Start Ups to Finance via DBIC
- Incubation facilities in the Guinness Enterprise Centre
- Enabling collaboration and innovation
- Future Scope May 2017

In a follow-up video and presentation M. Culligan spoke on the Guinness Enterprise Centre (GEC) and noted the following:

- Facilities available to Start-Ups within the largest enterprise centre in Ireland
- 90+ companies turning over €40m+
- GEC is the ultimate start-up ecosystem supporting companies to scale, fostering a culture of community and supporting business development.
- Expansion plan for the Centre to double its size

At the conclusion of the presentations, the work of the DBIC and GEC were commended by the committee members. Queries followed around issues such as:

- International competition for entrepreneurial start-ups,
- Funding opportunities – seed capital etc
- What policies can be developed to assist these businesses – assistance sought in the policy area to support the development of a Super Hub
- Numbers of direct jobs created is 3,000
- Cost to rent out space in GEC in comparison to other centres – costs are getting extremely high in the Docklands area for space however area such as the GEC and Digital Hub are affordable at entry level start-ups and above.
- Impact of the Brexit vote and interests being expressed
- Intellectual property rights protection for innovative ideas
- Location of enterprise centres in the inner city and consideration of suburban locations
- The contribution of the DBIC to the ecosystem of the community in the inner city and assistance from the committee is always available.

4. Local Enterprise Office – Grants Allocations

Greg Swift from the Local Enterprise Office (LEO) provided the members with an overview presentation of their work covering the following areas:

- The LEO is the First Stop Shop for business supports with funding support, export assistance, online trading vouchers, training, mentoring and networking opportunities.
- 3 types of grants available – feasibility, priming and expansion.
- Statistics on the number of grants approved, number of jobs created, total value of grants approved and the value of refundable/loan aid approved to businesses.
- Statistics were provided on the number of grants allocated for Export Assistance and Trading Online Vouchers.
- Details were given on the Micro Finance Ireland loans processed.
- Details on the Ireland's Best Young Entrepreneur competition and Inner City Enterprise Social Enterprise Grant Scheme.
- The level of enterprise soft supports available such as mentoring, advice clinics, training and networking opportunities.
- The role of the Dublin Start Up Commissioners Office and other representational and supporting services provided.
- Case Studies of successful business originally supported by the LEO.
- Local Economic & Community Plan.

Following the presentation, members raised queries/made observations on the following:

- Enquiries about whether preference shares are taken in companies.
- Limited availability of skill development opportunities.
- Movement from City Development Board into the LEO structure – pros and cons.
- Details on the system for loan repayments
- Provision of space for businesses and referrals to the GEC and other centres.
- A breakdown of business sectors supported noting there is a 40% allocation to the technology sector.
- Dublin holds its own against other areas in the country. However issues arise when they wish to increase in scale.

The Committee commended the ongoing work of the Local Enterprise Office and thanked Greg Swift for his contribution.

5. Community Group Lettings/Licences

A copy of a report from P. Clegg, Planning and Property Development Department was circulated to members. This report in essence demonstrates the value in financial terms to the city of these community lettings. Cllr. McGinley drew attention to the current open market value of €10m for these properties although it may be higher.

Reference was drawn to the fact that some of those letting the buildings are making a significant income for the payment of a relatively low rent. However, these lettings are a minority grouping.

It was pointed out that the services that the vast majority of these community groups are providing is invaluable to the local communities and this must be acknowledged in addition to highlighting the monetary value of these lettings by Dublin City Council.

Agreed: It was agreed that a report should possibly be presented to the Area Committees in the first instance highlighting the provision of these community facilities through lettings/leases and then return this item to the Finance Strategic Policy Committee.

6. Finance Strategic Policy Committee – Meetings Schedule 2017

Noted and agreed

7. Rates Exemptions (Schedule 4)

Report was presented to the Committee and the contents were noted. It was pointed out that the City Council are not in a position to change the current exemptions.

Cllr. Lacey highlighted that there is currently no tracking system at reserved council level for legislative changes going through the Oireachtas.

Agreed: K. Quinn will refer this to the Protocol Committee.

A. Sweeney noted the lack of consultation with the local authority sector with regard to this legislation as they are not involved in the valuation process. He further pointed out that this legislation not only extended the exemption categories but also extinguished the previous list kept by the Valuation Office. He expressed regret that legislative consideration that was going to financially affect the local authority sector did not provide an opportunity for them to contribute to the debate.

Cllr. McCartan queried whether commercial rates are paid by internet based companies and bookmakers. K. Quinn clarified that online trade is not something that is assessed by the Valuation when they come to value a premises. A warehousing facility for this business would be assessable.

K. Quinn detailed a meeting that she and the Chair had with the Government's Chief Digital Advisor regarding these issues including the benefits to the export trade and the adverse corresponding impact on the local community and the impact on retailers who are paying rates on their physical presence.

Agreed: The issue of online trade will be listed as an agenda item for the next meeting.

8. Audit Committee minutes – 12th May 2016

Minutes noted.

9. A.O.B.

Work Programme Update

It was agreed that an update to progress on the work programme would be presented to the next meeting.

Signed: Councillor Ruairi McGinley
Chairperson

Date: 17th November 2016

Attendance:

Members

Councillor Ruairi McGinley (Chairperson)
Councillor Paddy Bourke
Councillor Tom Brabazon
Councillor Dermot Lacey
Councillor Paddy McCartan
Councillor Micheál MacDonncha
Councillor Noeleen Reilly
Councillor Nial Ring
Aebhric McGibney, Dublin Chamber of Commerce
Morgan O'Regan, Docklands Business Forum
Aidan Sweeney, IBEC

Officials

Kathy Quinn, Head of Finance
Vincent Norton, Executive Manager, Environment & Transportation Department
Greg Swift, Local Enterprise Office
Fiona Murphy, Senior Staff Officer, Finance Secretariat
Fiona Collins, Assistant Staff Officer, Finance Secretariat

Guest Speaker

Michael Culligan, Dublin Business Innovation Centre
Julian Seymour, Dublin Business Innovation Centre

Apologies

Lord Mayor Brendan Carr
Councillor Ray McAdam
Councillor Larry O'Toole
Councillor Hazel De Nortúin
Dr. Caroline McMullan, DCU
Joanna Piechota, Irish Polish Society
Eric Fleming, ICTU

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Vincent Norton,
Executive Manager,
Environment & Transportation Department,
Block 2 Floor 6,
Civic Offices

2nd December, 2016

Re: Outstanding Domestic Waste Debtors

Dear Vincent,

At the meeting of the Finance Strategic Policy Committee held on 17th November 2016 you presented an update to the Committee on the outstanding domestic waste debt owed to Dublin City Council.

It was agreed by the Committee Members that you would provide a detailed report on both the historical and current activities referenced during the discussions on this matter to the next meeting . The report should include among other things the following:

- Progress made with the debt collection agency engaged by Greyhound;
- Cost benefit analysis of this engagement;
- Sale of the debt and all legal and economical issues that arise with this;
- Progress with the re-engagement with Greyhound on this matter;
- Staffing of the Dublin City Council unit responsible for this collection;
- Progress on the transfer of data from Hi-Affinity to a customised database.

The next meeting is scheduled for Thursday 19th January 2017 and it would be appreciated if you could arrange to forward this report to me for inclusion on the agenda for this meeting by Monday 9th January 2017.

Yours sincerely,

Kathy Quinn
Head of Finance
With responsibility for Information & Communications Technology

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Deirdre Ní Raghallaigh
A/Executive Manager,
Chief Executive Office,
Block 4, Floor 4.

29th November 2016

Re: Tracking system for legislative change

Dear Deirdre,

At its meeting held on 17th November 2016, the Finance Strategic Policy Committee considered the impact of legislation change regarding rates exemptions.

It was noted by members that currently there is no tracking system available for notifying city councillors of legislative change that is under review in the Houses of the Oireachtas.

It was agreed that this matter would be referred to the Protocol Committee for consideration and progressing.

Yours sincerely,

Kathy Quinn
Head of Finance
With responsibility for Information & Communications Technology

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Jim Keogan,
Assistant Chief Executive,
Planning & Property Development Dept,
Block 4, Floor 3,
Civic Offices

2nd December 2016

Re: Community Group Lettings/Licences

Dear Jim,

At the meeting of the Finance Strategic Policy Committee held on 17th November 2016, the report from Paul Clegg, Executive Manager on the above matter (copy attached) was presented to the members.

In the discussions that followed on this item, it was agreed that a report should be presented to each Area Committee setting out in details the facilities that are leased/licensed to community groups and organisations etc. within each area, recognising the contribution Dublin City Council makes to community infrastructure locally.

The Finance Strategic Policy Committee asked that you then arrange to present a report to them at the meeting scheduled for Thursday 16th March 2016 at 3pm.

It would be appreciated if you could advise when such reports will be listed on the Area Committee agendas.

Yours sincerely,

Kathy Quinn
Head of Finance
With responsibility for Information & Communications Technology

c.c. Paul Clegg, Executive Manager
c.c. Brendan Kenny, Asst. Chief Executive, Housing and Community Services

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Brendan Kenny
Assistant Chief Executive
Housing & Community Services
Block 1 Floor 3
Civic Offices

29th November, 2016

Re: Pyrite Work Costs

Dear Brendan,

At its meeting held on 17th November 2016, the Finance Strategic Policy Committee considered the ongoing issue of the cost implication to Dublin City Council of pyrite works.

It was agreed that a report would be sought to address the following issues below to be brought to a future meeting of the SPC:

- Confirm the impact, if any, to Dublin City Council of the recent introduction of classifications on the severity of pyrite by the National Standards Authority of Ireland and the Pyrite Resolutions Board.
- An update on the advancing of claims with the relevant insurance companies.
- An update on progress that Dublin City Council has made with the Department of Housing, Planning, Community & Local Government regarding funding for these works.

The next SPC meeting is scheduled for Thursday 19th January 2016 @ 3.00pm. Please advise if a report addressing the above issues would be available by Thursday 5th January 2016.

Yours sincerely,

Kathy Quinn
Head of Finance
With responsibility for Information & Communications Technology

MEMO

Housing & Community Services,
Block 1, Floor 3,
Civic Offices.

Ms. Kathy Quinn,
Head of Finance,
Block 1, Floor 6,
Civic Offices.

5th January 2017

Re: Pyrite Works Costs

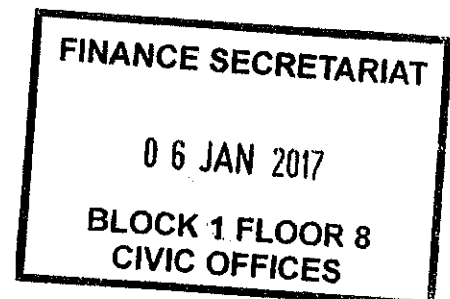
I refer to your Memo of the 29th November 2016 in relation to the above.

A report is being compiled taking into consideration the issues you raised and as soon as it is available I will forward it to you. Unfortunately, it will not be available for the next Finance SPC Meeting.



Brendan Kenny
Deputy Chief Executive

*Fiona
please send a copy
to Councillor
R. Mc Ginley*



Report to the Finance Strategic Policy Committee

Area Discretionary Funding

1. Introduction

Dublin City Council is Ireland's largest local authority. The Council comprises an area of 114.99km² (44.40sq miles), with a population of 527,612 persons (2011 census) resident. Many people travel to Dublin from other local authority areas to work, study or visit. There are 5 areas within Dublin City Council, each of which is managed through an Area Committee and Area Management. Appendix A is a map of Dublin City Council's Area Structure.

2. Background

Dublin City Council determines its budget for the forthcoming financial year in the preceding November, in line with the budgetary format and cycle as prescribed by the Minister for Housing, Planning, Community & Local Government. The City Council budget for the financial year 2017 was adopted at the Statutory Budget meeting held on 14th November. At that meeting, it was agreed to refer an issue raised by Councillor Tina MacVeigh regarding the basis of allocation of Area Discretionary Funding to the Finance Strategic Policy Committee for consideration. The intention would be that the outcome of the Finance SPC's consideration would be reported back to the full City Council for decision. The determination by the City council will form the basis of allocation of area discretionary funding in the 2018 Budget.

3. Basis of Allocation of Area Discretionary Funding

Area funding is provided to each area committee based on available resources. Since the 2015 Budget, area funding is allocated equally across the five areas. Prior to that, area funding was allocated pro rata to the number of elected members in each area.

At the Statutory Budget meeting held on 14th November, Councillor Tina MacVeigh raised the issue of *"the application of the Pobal deprivation index to the Area Discretionary funding so that it is allocated to each area on that basis. In this way, areas with greater socio economic need would obviously receive a larger amount"*.

It was agreed that this matter would be considered by the Finance SPC at its meeting scheduled for 21st January 2017.

4. Pobal Deprivation Index

The Pobal deprivation index refers to the Pobal Haase-Pratschke Deprivation index based on the Population Census 1991 – 2011, funded by Pobal and developed by Trutz Haase and Jonathan Pratschke.

Pobal is an agency which works on behalf of the Government supporting programmes that seek to improve outcomes for persons who experience disadvantage and social exclusion. Pobal promotes the use of the Pobal HP Deprivation Index as an understood measure of tracking changes in communities across variables and over time.

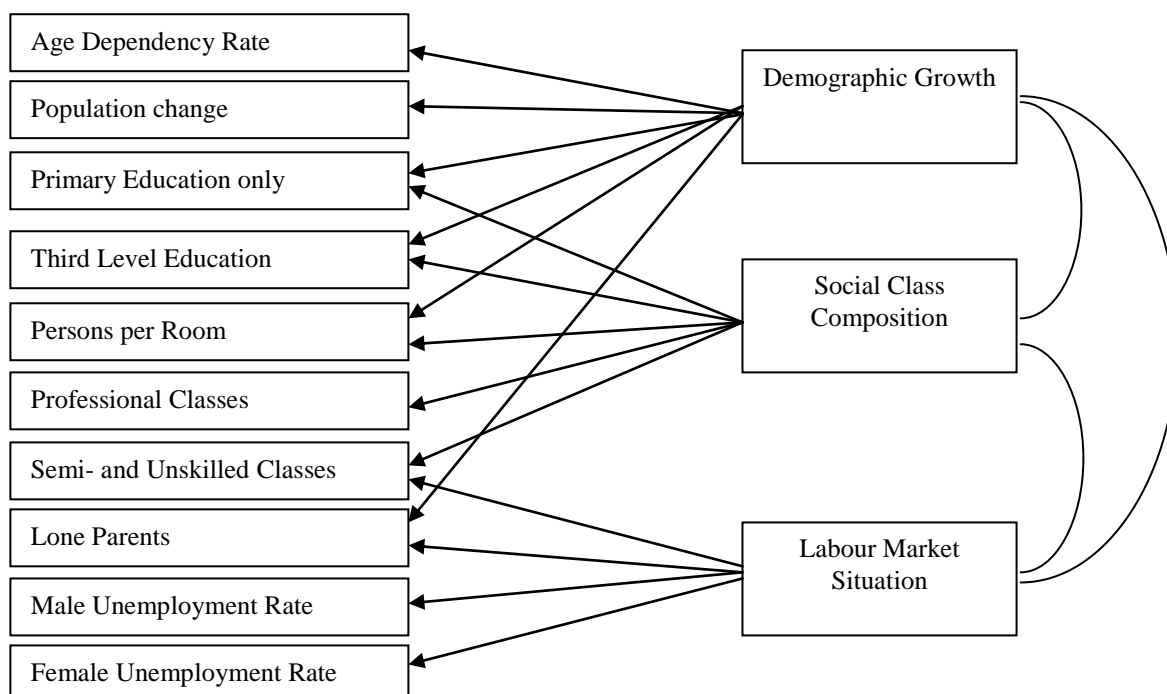
An overview of the Pobal HP Deprivation Index is attached at Appendix B, containing:

- Introduction and Reference Tables
- Overview
- Map of Dublin City Council area

5. Variables impacting on Pobal HP Deprivation Index

The variables tracked as part of the Pobal HP Deprivation framework are set out in Figure 1.

Basic Model of the Pobal HP Deprivation Index



Each variable is calculated in the same way in respect of each distinct census. Subsequently an absolute index score and a relative index score is derived. The Index is a method of measuring the relative affluence or disadvantage of a particular geographical area using data compiled from the census. Comparison between census data of 2006 and 2011 is facilitated. The index can now be produced at small area level, having a minimum of 50 households and a mean of under 100 households. The index spans a seven point scale from extremely disadvantaged to very affluent.

6. Trends in Area Discretionary Funding

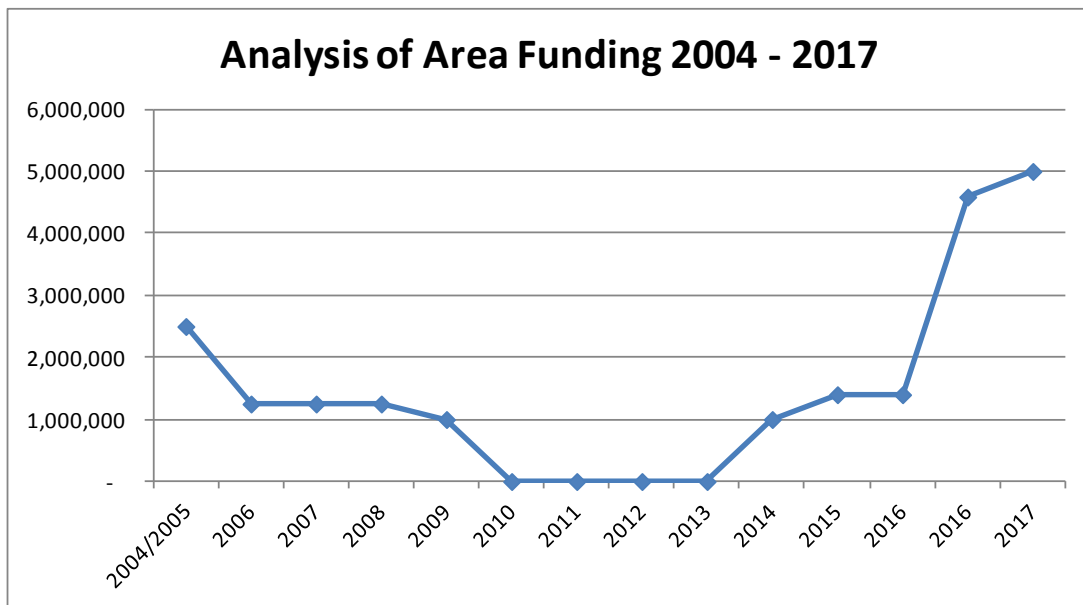
The value of funds allocated to the area structure is a decision made by the elected members as part of the budgetary process. It is influenced by the level of demand for local initiatives in each area, value of resources available, and other factors.

Funding allocated to Area Committees over the period 2004 – 2017 is set out in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Area Funding

Analysis of Area Office Funding for the Years 2004 to 2017											
Year	2004/2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 - 2013	2014	2015	2016	2016**	2017
Actual or Budget	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual		Actual	Actual	Adopted Budget	Revised Budget	Adopted Budget
Central Area	500,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	200,000	-	200,000	280,000	280,000	917,642	1,000,000
North Central	500,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	200,000	-	200,000	280,000	280,000	917,642	1,000,000
North West	500,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	200,000	-	200,000	280,000	280,000	917,642	1,000,000
South Central	500,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	200,000	-	200,000	280,000	280,000	917,642	1,000,000
South East	500,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	200,000	-	200,000	280,000	280,000	917,642	1,000,000
Total	2,500,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	4,588,210	5,000,000

** Includes once off grant of €3.4m re Global Revaluations received after the adoption of the budget.

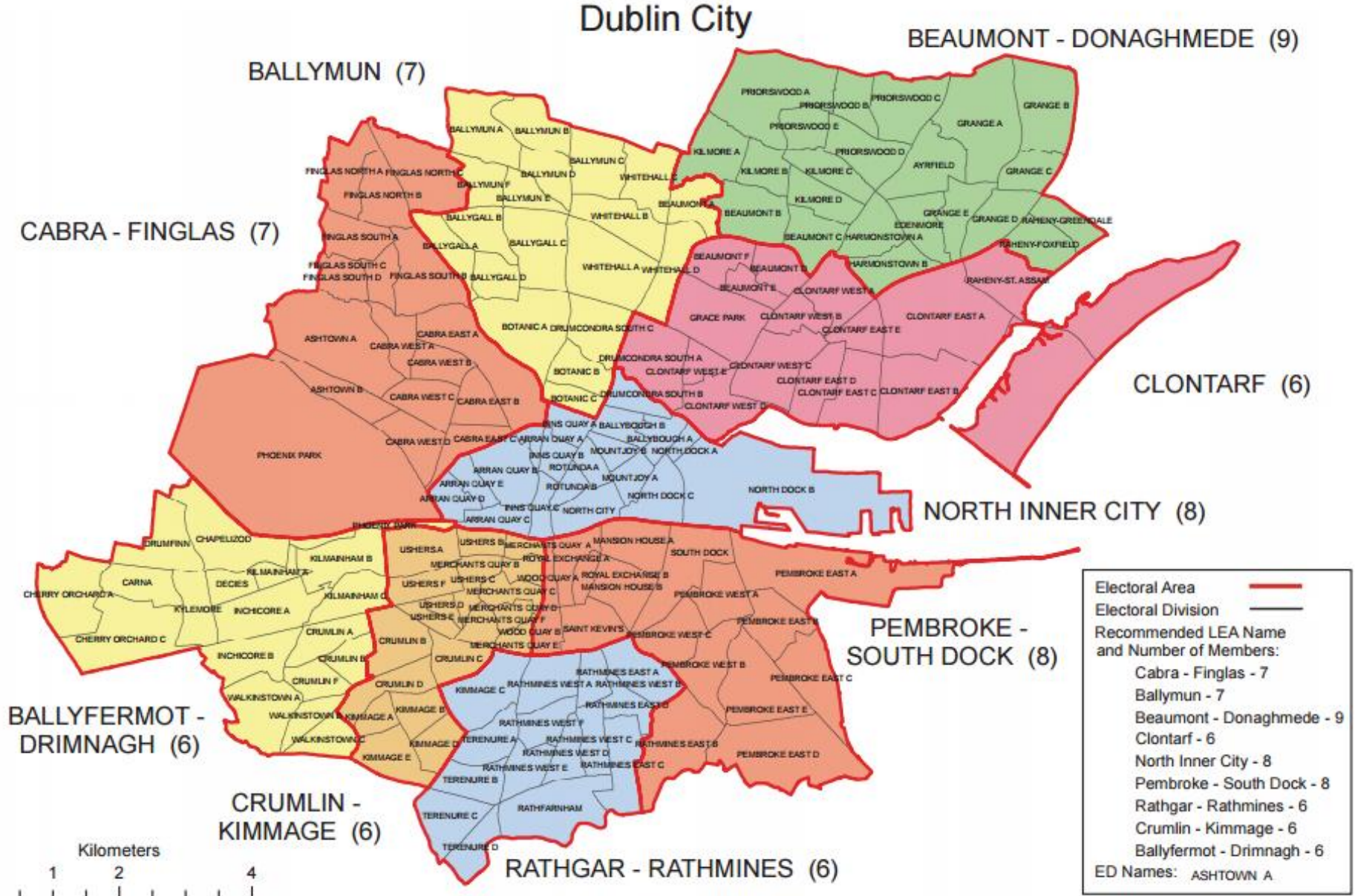


It is proposed that the Finance SPC give consideration to Councillor MacVeigh’s proposal and report, in time, to the City Council with recommendations.

Kathy Quinn
Head of Finance
With Responsibility for Information & Communications Technology

Appendix A: Map of Dublin City Council Administrative Area

Dublin City





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

Introduction and Reference Tables

**Trutz Haase
Jonathan Pratschke**

August 2012



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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 years¹.

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:

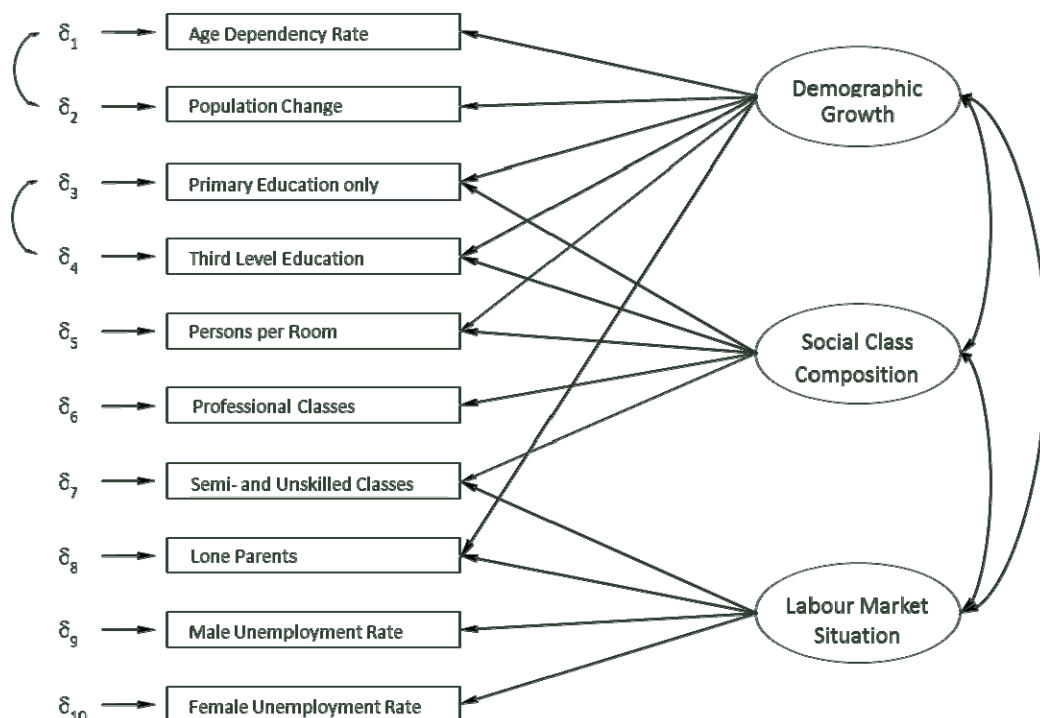
- the percentage of population with a primary school education only
- the percentage of population with a third level education
- the percentage of households headed by professionals or managerial and technical employees, including farmers with 100 acres or more
- the percentage of households headed 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.

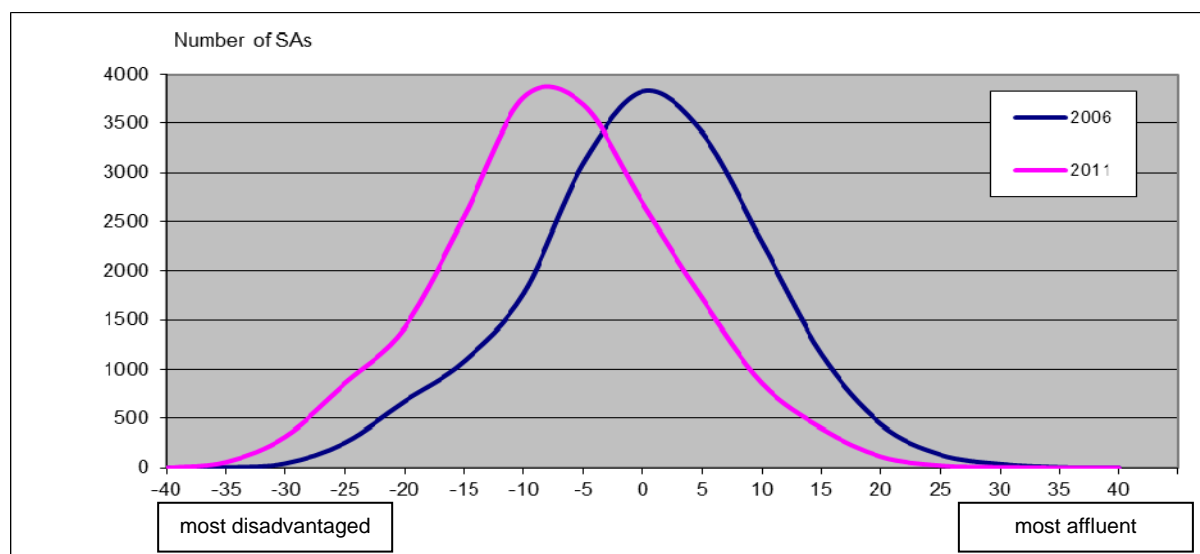
The **Relative Index Scores** are fully standardised, with a mean of 0 and standard deviation of 10 for each wave, in order to remove temporal trends and highlight differences in relative deprivation between areas at a single point in time.

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 points². 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

The 2011 Pobal HP Deprivation Index for Small Areas – Overview

The 2011 Pobal HP Deprivation Index is the latest in a series of deprivation indices developed by Trutz Haase and Jonathan Pratschke and funded by Pobal. Based on the just recently released data from the 2011 Census of Population, the index shows the level of overall affluence and deprivation at the level of 18,488 Small Areas in 2006 and 2011, using identical measurement scales. The index reveals the dramatic decline in relative affluence and deprivation, represented in the fall of the mean index score from 0 in 2006 to -7.0 in 2011.

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 insights revealed 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[1]. 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 reduction in their Relative HP Index Scores.

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**Report to the Finance Strategic Policy Committee
Impact of Rates Revaluation on Dublin City Council's Rates Income**

1.0 Background

The Valuation Office carried out a review of commercial property valuations in Dublin City and determined restated valuations in the context of trading conditions in April 2011, effective from 1st January 2014. The revaluation outcome was that 58% of ratepayers have reduced liabilities, 41% have increased rates liabilities with 3% having no change. The revaluation process is intended to be neutral in yield to the local authority i.e. Dublin City Council should not benefit from an increased yield from commercial rates as a revaluation outcome. The revaluation of commercial properties in Dublin City followed similar revaluations.

2.1 Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide information to the members of the Finance Strategic Policy Committee relating to the financial impact on Dublin City Council of the revaluation of commercial properties in Dublin City.

2.2 Scope

This report gives focus to the financial impact of rates revaluation in Dublin City. The financial impact in other local authorities is not considered in this report.

3.0 Importance of Commercial Rates to Service Provision

The funding of local government services occurs through a range of sources – specific government grants, commercial rates, income from services, the general purpose allocation (Local Government Fund allocation). Appendix 1 and 2 sets out the trends in recent years as to the value of inputs from these sources to the funding of services. All sources of funding are important however commercial rates are especially important. The buoyancy of trade in Dublin City is crucial to the City's economic prospects. Trade must function with a cost base that reflects relevant inputs and no more. Dublin City Council services support trade and so it is appropriate that commercial entities makes a contribution for their trading environment. This contribution must be appropriate and not at a level which dampens trade and removes potential for growth. The Dublin economy continues to strengthen and while recovery is not widespread or uniform, the trading improvement is welcome. As the economy expands, expectations of local authority service delivery also grow, from communities and businesses alike.

Appendix 3 details commercial ratepayers in Dublin City by band in 2016. Almost 77% of commercial ratepayers have a rates charge in 2016 of €10K or under, while almost 40% of commercial rate payers have a rates charge in 2016 of under €3,000. By contrast, almost 50% of the total rates debit is paid by 2% of commercial rate payers or 432 accounts.

4.0 Revaluation of commercial properties in Dublin City by the Valuation Office

The Valuation Office carried out a review of commercial property valuations in Dublin City and determined restated valuations in the context of trading conditions in April 2011 effective from 1st January 2014. The revaluation outcome was that 56% of ratepayers have reduced liabilities, 41% have increased rates liabilities, with 3% having no change. The revaluation process is intended to be neutral in yield to the local authority i.e. Dublin City Council should not benefit from an increased yield from commercial rates as a revaluation outcome.

The existing revaluation legislative framework provides for an appeal process after the Valuation Office has determined the restated valuations for commercial properties. This construction (i.e. appeal after final determination) results in a permanent loss of funds for local authorities from reductions in rates liability granted on appeal. This occurs as any reductions in rate liability determined by the valuation tribunal are not followed by a revised local authority determination. Local authorities have lost between 3% and 5% of total rates yield through this process.

5.0 Financial impact of revaluation on the commercial rate base

The process in relation to the appeals to the Valuation Tribunal is in the final phases. Of 900 appeals, by year end 2016, 800 appeals have been heard with the balance in 2017. In 2016, the loss of rates income through global revaluations was compensated by a once off grant. This loss of €3.2m impacts in 2017. It is expected that a further overall net reduction of €2.5m in commercial rates income will be incurred in respect of these matters. Table 1 details the cumulative loss of Rates income to Dublin City Council through the revaluation process 2014 – 2017 of €43.2m.

Table 1 – Cumulative loss of Rates Income through revaluation 2014 – 2017 (€m)

Year	VO	VT ¹	VT ²	VT ³	Globals	Total
2014	4.4	2	3	0.6		10
2015	4.4	2	3	0.6		10
2016	4.4	2	3	0.6		10
2017	4.4	2	3	0.6	3.2	13.2
Total	17.6	8	12	2.4	3.2	43.2

VO: Valuation Office

VT¹: Valuation Tribunal - 1st batch of appeals

VT²: Valuation Tribunal - 2nd batch of appeals

VT³: Valuation Tribunal - 3rd batch of appeals

6.0 Conclusions and Summary

- The Valuation Office carried out a review of commercial property valuations in Dublin City and determined restated valuations in the context of trading conditions in April 2011, effective from 1st January 2014.
- The revaluation process is intended to be neutral in yield to the local authority.
- Dublin City Council has incurred a cumulative loss of Rate income over the period 2014 to 2017 to €43.2m.

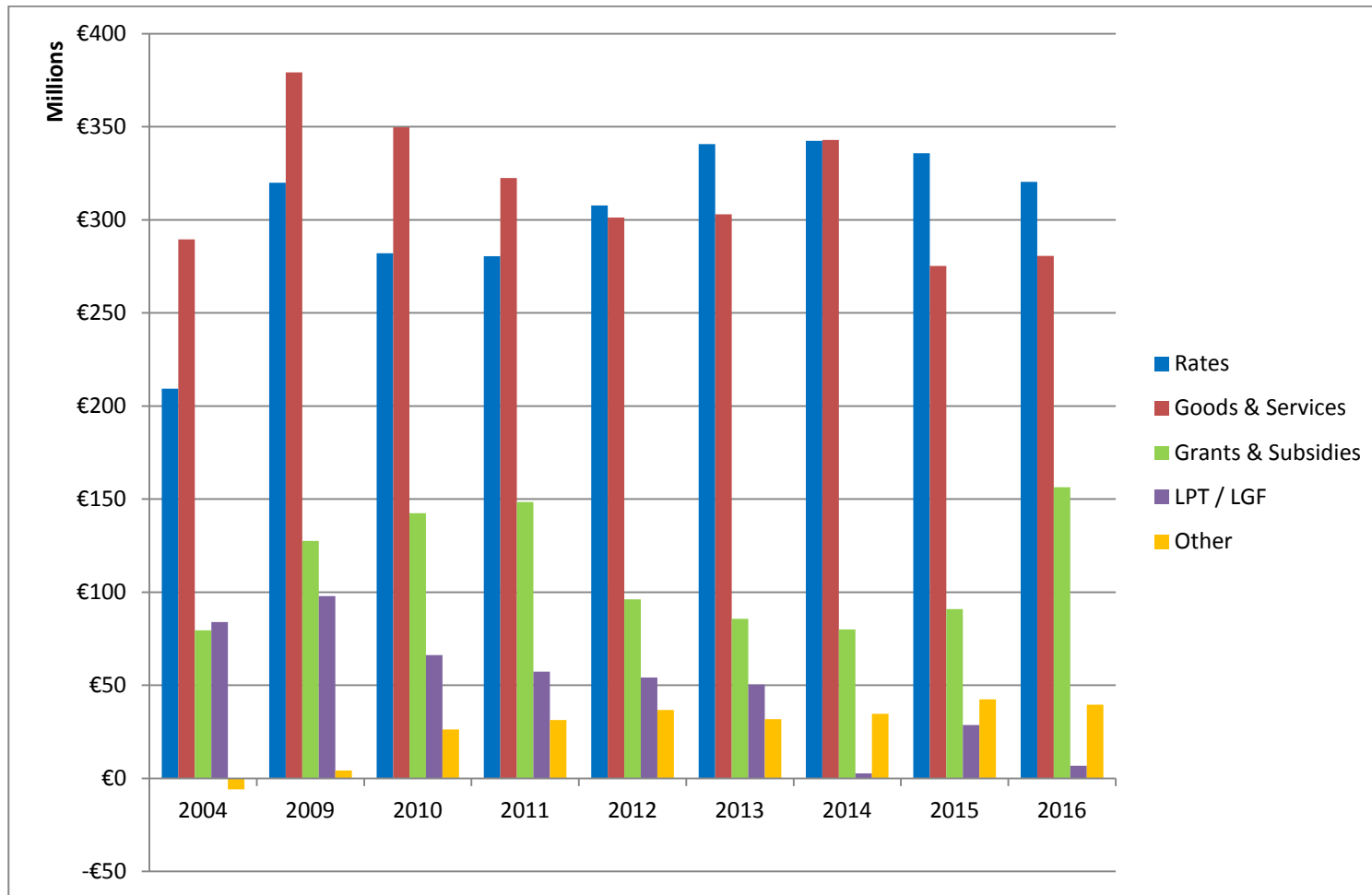
Kathy Quinn

Head of Finance

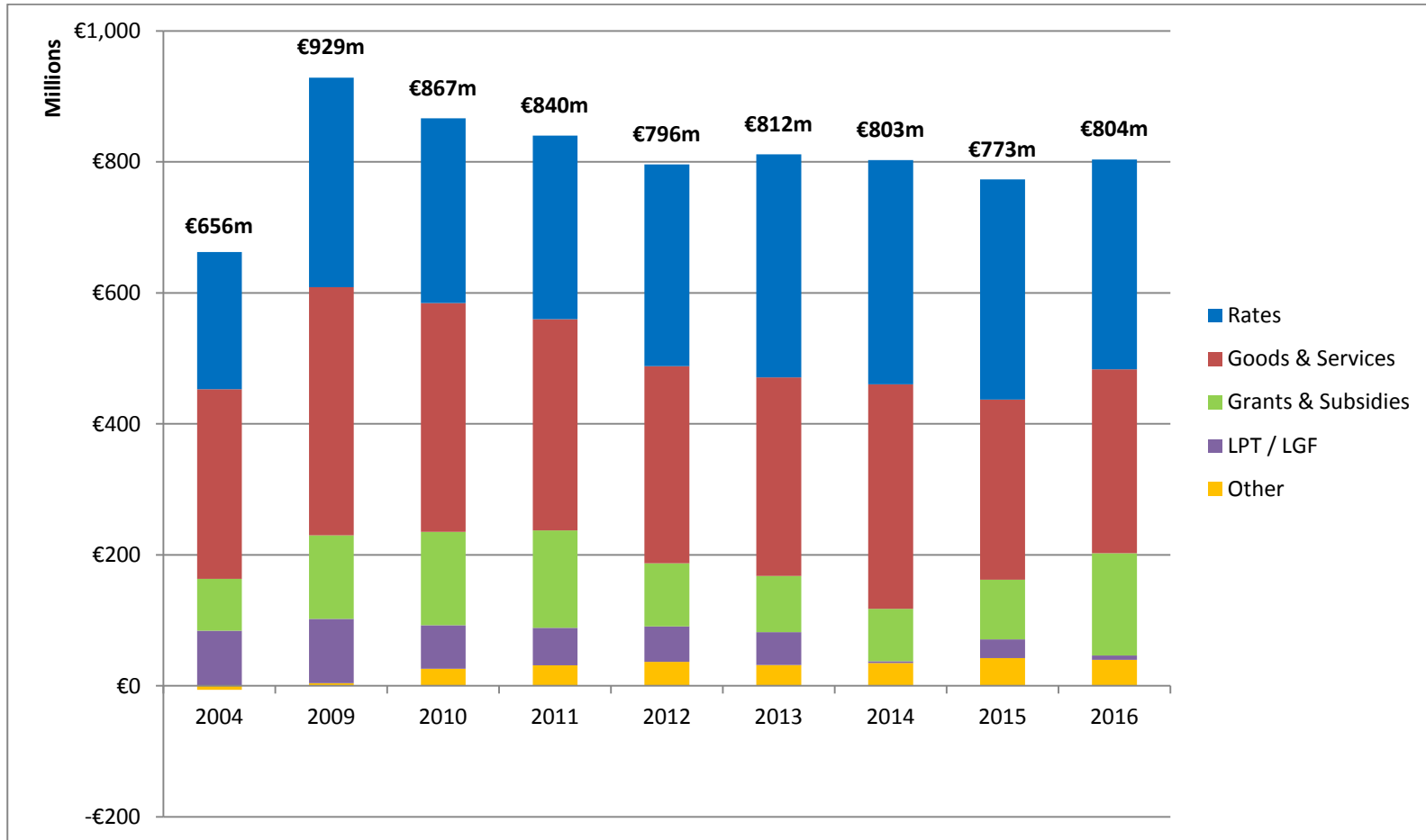
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APPENDIX 1 – ANALYSIS OF FUNDING SOURCES

Budgeted Income Sources by Year



Appendix 2 - Budgeted Total Income by Year



Appendix 3 - Rate Bands

CHARGE 2016	No Of Accounts	Cumulative total	% per band	Cumulative Total	Total debit per band	% of Debit	Cumulative Total
€1 - €999	2142	2142	10.38%	10.38%	€1,316,457.98	0.41%	0.41%
€1,000 - €3,000	6056	8198	29.35%	39.73%	€11,749,353.02	3.62%	4.03%
€3,000 - €5,000	3702	11900	17.94%	57.67%	€14,413,833.28	4.44%	8.47%
€5,000 - €10,000	3915	15815	18.97%	76.65%	€27,512,645.29	8.48%	16.95%
€10,000 - €25,000	2790	18605	13.52%	90.17%	€42,873,998.39	13.21%	30.16%
€25,000 - €50,000	1056	19661	5.12%	95.29%	€36,888,244.35	11.37%	41.53%
€50,000 - €75,000	363	20024	1.76%	97.05%	€21,648,388.61	6.67%	48.20%
€75,000 - €100,000	177	20201	0.86%	97.91%	€15,166,822.40	4.67%	52.87%
€100,000 - €500,000	377	20578	1.83%	99.73%	€73,320,176.61	22.59%	75.47%
€500,000 -	55	20633	0.27%	100.00%	€79,611,863.81	24.53%	100.00%
TOTAL	20633		100.00%		€324,501,783.74	100.00%	



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Report to the Finance Strategic Policy Committee

UK Tax Disc Abolition

Background

At its meeting held on September 15th 2016, the Finance SPC requested that a report be brought to a future meeting providing detail of the arrangements relating to vehicle tax discs operating in the UK and Northern Ireland.

UK Arrangements

Appendix A attached provides a detailed report relating to UK arrangements. The report includes details on:

- The introduction of abolition of tax discs
- Paying Motor Tax in the UK and Northern Ireland post abolition of Tax Discs
- Selling and transferring ownership of a vehicle
- Issues post implementation
- Funding
- Rates of Road Tax in the UK

Review of Motor Tax

The Department of Housing, Planning, Community & Local Government are considering policy issues around the operation of Motor Tax. Separately, the Comptroller and Auditor General is due to publish a report on the efficacy of the current framework. Dublin City Council would support a move to abolish tax discs as the management of stocks of vehicle licences adds considerably to the resource requirement for Motor Tax services.

Compliance Measures

The planned nationwide rollout of ANPR (Automatic Number Plate Readers) in An Garda Síochána was completed in 2010. ANPR uses optical character recognition technology to automatically read vehicle registration plates and is used in patrol cars by many police forces worldwide. The technology can read number plates at a rate of six per second on vehicles travelling up to 180km/h. An Garda Síochána uses Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) systems in its Garda Traffic Corps vehicles.

ANPR systems also include a speed detection capability. This allows for the measuring of the speed of a vehicle travelling in front of a patrol vehicle. The video camera records on-the-scene evidence of speeding, and offences such as dangerous driving, crossing continuous white lines and breaking red lights. One of the main benefits of the system is that the plate recognition can run in the background while Gardaí are measuring speed or attending to other issues as demands dictate.

All vehicles fitted with ANPR camera systems can identify vehicles as being stolen, untaxed, suspect, cited as connected with terrorist suspects, crime groups, drug trafficking, people trafficking and/or persistent offending. The systems therefore make a significant contribution to the fight against serious and organised crime activity. There are approximately 100 operational units that are now fitted with 3G technology. ANPR vehicles are now deployed in every Garda division, with the number of vehicles allocated in each division based on various criteria including the type of roads, the amount of motorways and geographic profile.

Management of tax disc stock

It is worthwhile to consider the workload associated with the management of the Motor Tax service. Below (Table 1) are the figures for 2016 on the number of tax discs issued yearly, bi-annual & quarterly by Smithfield Office.

Table 1: Tax Discs Issued

Month	Total	Yearly	Bi-Annual	Quarterly
January	17,885	9636	1861	6388
February	18,655	9942	1957	6756
March	19,063	9176	3895	5992
April	13,963	6825	1499	5639
May	13,316	6458	1351	5507
June	17,537	8752	2393	6392
July	19,053	10038	2011	7004
August	16,626	8481	1830	6315
September	15,693	7482	1791	6420
October	13,821	6671	1664	5486
November				
December				
Yearly Total	165, 612	51%	12%	37%
2015 Totals	222,488	48%	13%	39%
2014 Yearly	280,429	43%	13%	44%

Table 2 outlines additional Motor Tax transactions that do not involve the issuing of a physical tax disc.

- Miscellaneous Receipts – Motor Tax arrears on vehicles, €6 fee for statutory information from Garda Enquiries.
- Trade Plates - This is mainly seasonal work around December when Motor Dealers purchase plates for their trade vehicles.

Table 2: Motor Tax Transactions not involving a physical tax disc

Month	Miscellaneous Receipts	Trade Plates	Trailers
January	4535	102	49
February	6050	26	35
March	5361	10	82
April	6241	14	26
May	5497	11	62
June	5133	4	31
July	4590	6	110
August	5809	1	108
September	4887	1	59
October	4729	1	96
November			
December			

Figures set out in Tables 3, 4 and 5 quantify the additional back office support and work being carried out by staff in Smithfield.

Table 3: Replacement Tax Discs

Replacement Discs	2014	2015	To the end of September 2016
Free in Lieu Discs	2030	2391	1995
Number of chargeable discs	3653	3808	3069

Table 4: Motor Tax Refunds

2014	2015	To the end of September 2016
1210	1235	801

Table 5: Motor Tax Enquiries

Type of Request	2015	To the end of September 2016
Number of Form CT53's	11,419	9,853
Number of Form S103's	5,406	3,150
Solicitors €6 Requests	2,712	2,079
Staff Court Appearances'	40	20

Motor Tax Online

Dublin City & County has the highest number of customers availing of the Motor Tax Online service at 81% for 2015. This figure is incrementally increasing by 1% in 2016 for Dublin City & County. Table 6 shows the % increase in the online service from 2008 – 2015. Table 7 shows the numbers of transactions and receipts processed online.

Table 6: Increase in Motor Tax on-line

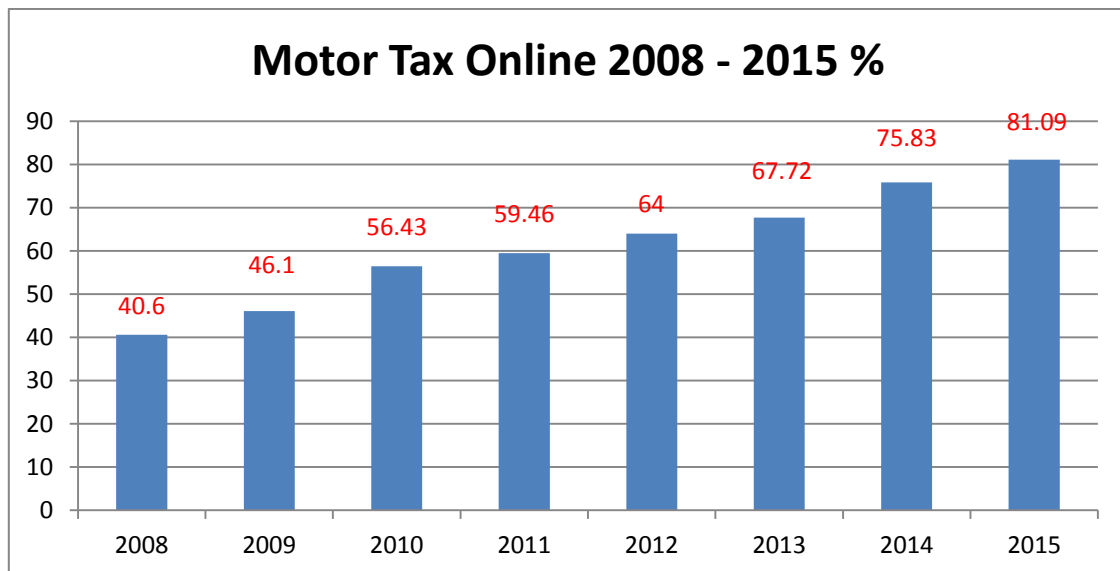


Table 7: Transactions Processed On-line

Year	No of Customer Transactions	Receipts (Millions)
2008	571,753	€137.6
2009	614,579	€146.2
2010	656,680	€146.3
2011	721,010	€152.5
2012	782,148	€172.1
2013	852,760	€191.2
2014	1,022,266	€215.5
2015	1,100,144	€224.4

Stock Administration

There is a body of work associated with stock administration, including:

- Periodic ordering of stocks from DHPCLG, Motor Tax Unit throughout the year.
- Serial numbers of discs to be checked when delivered and acknowledged on NVDF.
- Boxes of tax discs, staff floats (cash), trade plates, receipt books, trailer cards & log books are stored in Strong Room.
- Supervisor (Grade 4/5) on duty in Strong Room everyday for 2 hours (AM/PM) to ensure stock is monitored issued & recorded on NVDF.
- Supervisor issues bundles of 100 discs to individual cashiers each day.
- Interim and Annual stock takes (Motor Tax and Internal Audit staff) to reconcile the discs in the Motor Tax Office with serial numbers recorded on NVDF.

Summary

Dublin City Council Motor Tax Service would support proposals to abolish the requirement for the issuing of a vehicle licence (tax disc) as operates in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Kathy Quinn

Head of Finance

With Responsibility for Information & Communications Technology

Appendix A

Abolition of the paper Tax Disc in UK & Northern Ireland

Introduction of Abolition of tax discs

From 1 October 2014, the paper tax disc has no longer been issued and required to be displayed on a vehicle windscreen in the UK and Northern Ireland. Vehicle tax still needs to be paid but with DVLA having a digital record of who has and has not paid, a paper tax disc is no longer necessary as proof that vehicle tax is paid.

Most on-road enforcement action is now based on using Automatic Number Plate Readers. These cameras use the number plate rather than a visual inspection of the tax disc. The UK police also have access to DVLA records via the police national computer. When a vehicle is purchased, the tax or SORN (statutory off-road notification) does not come with it.

Paying Motor Tax in the UK and Northern Ireland post abolition of Tax Discs

A vehicle must be taxed before driving it. That includes driving home from a dealer's forecourt or a private seller's home. Motor insurance is required before using a vehicle on a public road. A vehicle may be taxed online, at a Post Office or by phone. In Northern Ireland, certain post office branches only deal with vehicle tax.

DVLA offers motorists the ability to spread their vehicle tax payments should they wish to do so. Motorists can pay vehicle tax by direct debit annually, bi-annually, or monthly. There are no additional handling fees for annual payments, but to limit the impact on the public finances there will be a small surcharge of 5% of vehicle tax for bi-annual and monthly payments. This is half of the 10% surcharge previously applied to 6-monthly tax discs and which was in existence for a number of decades. HGVs and fleet cars cannot be taxed by direct debit.

Selling and transferring ownership of a vehicle

The vehicle tax is not passed on when a vehicle ownership is transferred. This includes giving it to a member of family. The logbook (V5C) is sent to the new owner and a vehicle tax refund by cheque for any remaining months is sent out to the old owner.

Issues post implementation

Confusion over the new rules has also been linked to a dramatic rise in prosecutions for untaxed vehicles. Enforcement cases amounted to 117,490 in the six months after tax discs were abolished, compared with 82,999 or 86,939 in the previous two six-month periods when the tax disc was still in operation. Out-of-court settlements also doubled from 53,799 to 97,348 in the six-month period post implementation, while the number of cars clamped for unpaid road tax increased from around 5,500 per month to 8,800. DVLA has said the increase was caused by the system shake-up rather than any enhanced enforcement or motorists attempting to evade tax.

Funding

The DVLA show the amount of vehicle tax collected in the UK fell by more than £200m in the six months after the tax disc was abolished. Between October 2014 and March 2015, £2.7bn was collected, £223m lower than in the same period a year earlier. In contrast, the £3.2bn collected between April and September 2014 was flat year-on-year.

It had been reported that the change cost the DVLA around £1m, mostly in IT costs and additional compliance and enforcement activity to cope with higher initial levels of non-payment. A material change in the amount of revenue collected overall is not expected.

Rates of Road Tax in the UK

The UK vehicle tax rates depend on the officially quoted CO2 emissions for the car. There are 13 bands for petrol and diesel cars, with owners of the cleanest vehicles paying nothing and those with the highest emissions incurring a charge of up to £505 per year. Owners of new cars face higher charges (up to £1,100) in the first year after the car is registered. The UK system is due to change. From April 2017, a flat rate of £140 will be introduced for most cars, while owners of new cars could face even higher rates of up to £2,000 in the first year. Those who pay more than £40,000 for a new car will also have to pay a £310 supplement on top of the standard rate for five years.

The UK government states that the system is being revised to encourage drivers to buy the most environmentally sustainable cars. Money raised will be put into a Roads Fund, with a commitment that all funds raised will be put exclusively towards highways maintenance by the end of 2020. The new rules essentially target new car owners, with a commitment that nobody will pay more road tax for a car they already own. Cars emitting 0 grams of carbon dioxide per kilometre (gCO₂/km) will continue to pay no road tax.

Fines and Penalties

Car owners face an £80 fine for failing to tax their vehicle, unless it is declared off road. This can be reduced by half if it is paid within 28 days, but it could increase to a maximum of £1,000 if it goes unpaid and ends up in court. Offenders have court costs if they are successfully prosecuted. Those caught driving a car without road tax by police face an on-the-spot fine, known as a fixed penalty notice (FPN), of up to £1,000.

Hefty fees are also required to release an untaxed vehicle that is clamped or impounded. If a car is clamped, a valid tax must be paid for within 24 hours or a release fee of £100 will be charged, as well as a "surety deposit" of between £160 and £700 depending on the vehicle. The deposit is then refunded if the tax is purchased within two weeks. The fees are even higher to release an impounded car and prosecution costs and fines may still apply.

Compliance

Automatic number plate recognition (ANPR) cameras, which track all cars, will catch those who have not paid up and trigger fines of up to £1,000. It has been acknowledged that ANPR cameras misread four per cent of licence plates – up to 1.2 million per day. Since the system went live there have not yet been reports of significant numbers of penalties being issued in error.



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Report to the Finance Strategic Policy Committee
Scoping Document
Review of Dublin City Council's Rates Vacancy Refund

Dublin City Council seeks to review its strategy relating to commercial rates vacancy refund. The Local Government Reform Act provides for elected members to determine, by resolution, the vacancy refund rate to apply to electoral districts within the local authority's jurisdiction. In Dublin City a vacancy refund rate of 50% has applied to date under the Dublin 1930 Act (i.e. where a rateable premises has been vacant, 50% of rates due has been paid, with 50% not paid). In other local authorities, a full 100% vacancy rate refund has applied. In other words where a rateable premises was vacant, no rates were due.

The value of vacancy refunds varies, based on the quantum of commercial property deemed vacant, closely correlated to the economic cycle.

Over the period 2012-2015, the value of vacancy rates refunds in Dublin City amounted to an annual value of between €13.2m and €17.4m. This arises from the total value of rates associated with vacant premises being between €26.4m and €34.8m, with €13.2m - €17.4m being the value paid as rates and also the value not due or refunded. (See Table 1: Vacancy refunds in Dublin City in 2012 - 2015.)

AREA	2012		2013		2014		2015	
	No. of Accounts	Vacancy Credits	No. of Accounts	Vacancy Credits	No. of Accounts	Vacancy Credits	No. of Accounts	Vacancy Credits
Central Area	519	€3,998,258	553	€4,678,432	520	€3,292,518	479	€2,730,963
North Central Area	186	€1,089,824	199	€1,015,851	220	€1,051,523	207	€872,939
North West Area	227	€1,495,091	265	€1,457,689	229	€1,314,017	263	€1,085,722
South Central Area	378	€2,283,313	364	€1,912,214	339	€1,648,624	334	€1,527,788
South East Area	986	€6,554,872	1028	€8,305,296	1019	€7,317,206	954	€6,949,833
MISC	7	€20,799	0	€0	0	€0		
	2303	€15,442,157	2409	€17,369,482	2327	€14,623,888	2237	€13,167,244

The legislation provides that the elected members may determine the application of vacancy refunds for one or more electoral areas, and may determine the proportion of refund that will apply to the specified areas for the whole of the financial year in question.

Since the enactment of the Local Government Act 2014, Dublin City Council has adopted a strategy in respect of the financial years 2015 and 2016 to retain the vacancy rate refund at 50%. As part of the consideration of the 2017 Budget, the elected members determined that

the vacancy refund rate should reduce to 45% i.e. 55% of the rates liability to be payable, 45% refunded in respect of the financial year 2017.

The purpose of this review is to gather information to inform consideration by the Finance Strategic Policy Committee in the first instance of the vacancy refund framework, in particular:

- Locations of vacant properties
- Commercial sectors having vacant properties
- Evidence supporting the practice of “strategic” commercial vacant properties
- Market conditions for commercial property lettings, domestic and external
- Viability of the collection of increased rates liability arising from a reduction of rates vacancy refund
- Efficacy of targeted vacancy refund rates across different electoral areas.

The review will be based on both an analysis of empirical evidence and interviews with relevant stakeholders. Data sources will include information held by Dublin City Council, economic reports (local, regional and national), and trends in commercial property.

The key review deliverable will be a report that will be presented initially to the Finance SPC. It may be required that the report be subsequently presented to the Economic SPC.

Kathy Quinn

Head of Finance

With Responsibility for Information & Communications Technology

Report to the Finance Strategic Policy Committee

Work Programme 2016-2017

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Item No.	Categories	SPC Member	Agenda Item	Update January 2017
1	Reporting for Service Users	Cllr. R. McGinley Gina Quin Gina Quin	Statement of Income and Expenditure - Public on how money is spent A report to show directly what services are provided to business (specifically business) in return for their rates. What proportion of the rates bill goes to business services? This is with a view to appraising companies where their taxes are spent and how they benefit their business. What services are provided to citizens in return for their property tax (specifically citizens). What proportion of the property tax goes to providing services? In the same way how can Dublin City Council appraise citizens where their taxes go?	
2	Value for Money	Cllr. Nial Ring Aidan Sweeney Gina Quin	Value for Money report on main expenditure items which could extend beyond the usual criteria. For example, refurbishment of voids is done in-house and by contractors but the "real" cost is never calculated which should include loss of rent, reallocation of resources etc. Performance Indicators by area across services provided A comparison of the unit cost and volume of services provided by DCC versus other local authorities in Ireland and possibly elsewhere would be very useful. This is with a view to considering how efficient Dublin City Council services are across various services, litter, fire brigade, cultural, lighting, security, housing etc.	Report to September 2016 meeting on Rates debts
3	Local Government/Central Government Funding	Cllr. Nial Ring Gina Quin	A report on DCC's continuous "subsidising" of the rest of the country in line with that discussed. The main areas referred to so far have been the LPT equalisation, government buildings rates exemption, Failte Ireland spend v Dublin's contribution towards the overall tourism intake, ambulance service as discussed, rates collection percentage as revealed at meeting –v- rest of country etc. This could be a major piece of work and could be extended to include all areas where DCC effectively take a national –v- local hit on service provision (direct and indirect costs should be included). Consideration of the use to which business (or non-grant) funding is put in Dublin –v- another rural local authority. This would show the line items that central government funds at a rural level but leaves urban areas to cover themselves. We believe that business rates may be used more widely in rural areas. Team Dublin – Government focus lately on rural recovery. Dublin is the economic hub of the country.	

4		Gina Quin	Should the Finance Committee consider the long run funding of DCC? What assumptions are these based on and why is there is no Central Government funding for areas that are provided for elsewhere in the country? Issue Report on Funding of Dublin	Report issued to member in September 2016
5	Income	Cllr. Nial Ring	Dublin City Council foregoes up to €9m in income by giving premises to community groups etc at abated or low rents. A report on this should be included in a works programme.	Report went to November 2016 meeting.
6	HFA borrowings	Cllr. Noeleen Reilly	The workings of the Housing Finance Agency in terms of Loans to Dublin City Council. Presentation to be made to the Committee	Presentation to September 2016 meeting.
7	Debtors	Cllr. Nial Ring	Quarterly report to the SPC on the outstanding bin charge debtors. An example such as the report on Rates would be a good start followed by regular updates.	Report to November 2016 meeting.
8	Provision of Regional Services	Cllr. Noeleen Reilly	The Cost of providing services to other Local Authorities i.e., housing, homelessness, Fire Service, Motor Tax etc.	Report to September 2016 meeting. Second report on January 2017 agenda.
9	Homeless Agency	Cllr. Mannix Flynn	Report on their accounts.	Homeless Agency is accounted for as part of Dublin City Council.
10	Local Enterprise Office Grants	Cllr. Mannix Flynn	Report on grants provided.	Presentation given to November 2016 meeting.