

Socio-economic profile of Small Areas approximating Loughboy

This short draft document provides a mini profile of the Demographic, Social Class Composition and Labour Market Situation of a number of selected Small Areas (23) to approximate Loughboy, as discussed and agreed with Workhouse Union and Kilkenny LEADER Partnership. These are represented in the map¹ below within the red boundary and numbered 1 to 23 with their corresponding Small Area codes shown in Table 1. Small Areas were designed as the lowest level of geography for the compilation of statistics in line with data protection and generally comprise either complete or part of townlands or neighbourhoods.

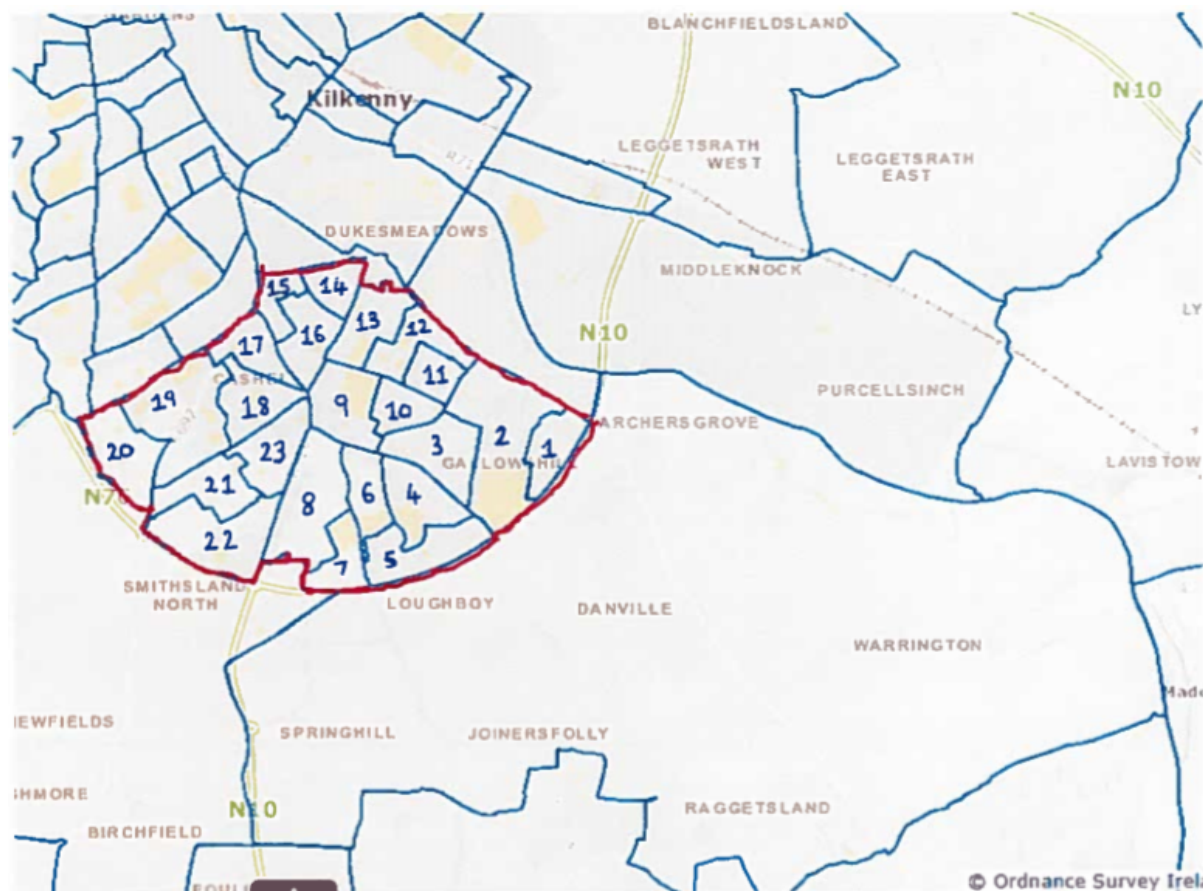


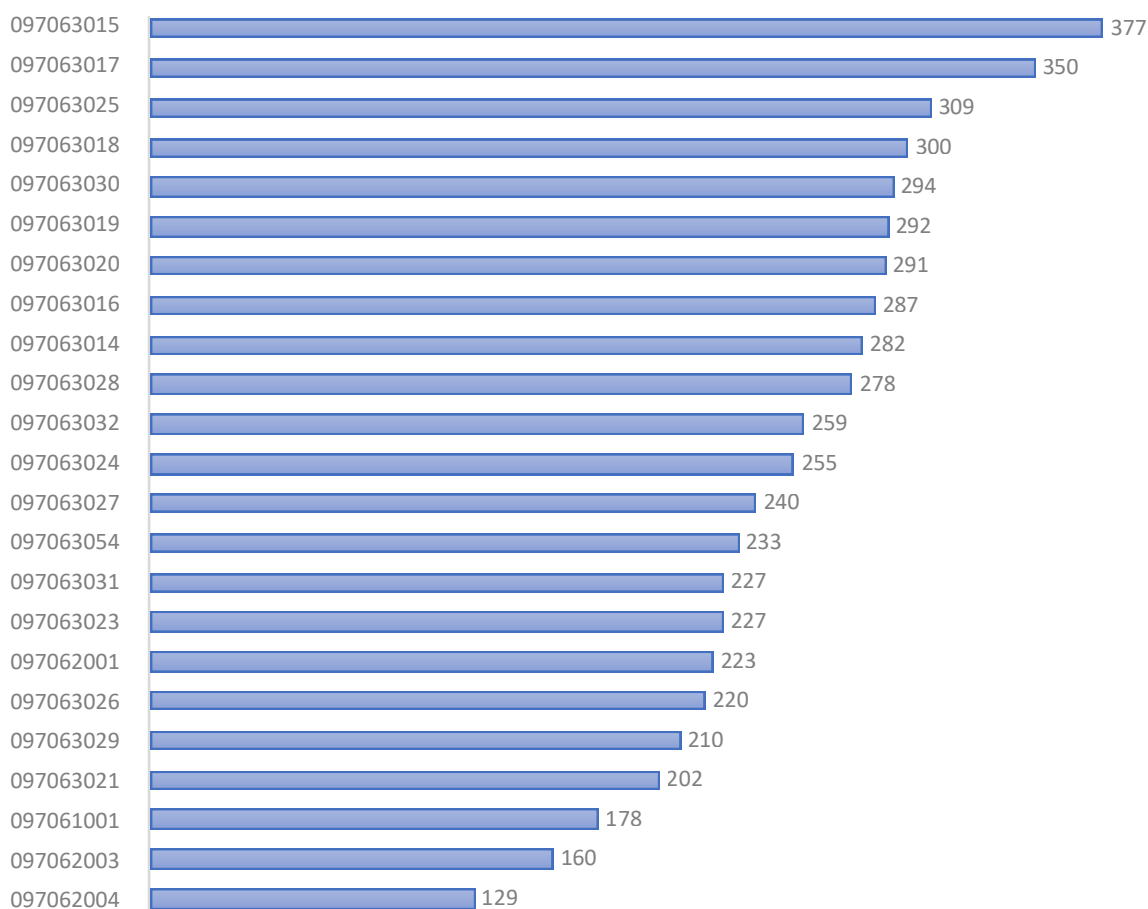
Table 1 - Small Area (SA) Codes

1 = 097063023	7 = 097063021	13 = 097063014	19 = 097063017
2 = 097063024	8 = 097063054	14 = 097062003	20 = 097063015
3 = 097063029	9 = 097063028	15 = 097062004	21 = 097063019
4 = 097063027	10 = 097063030	16 = 097062001	22 = 097063020
5 = 097063025	11 = 097063031	17 = 097061001	23 = 097063018
6 = 097063026	12 = 097063032	18 = 097063016	

¹ Map from CSO SAPMAP: <http://census.cso.ie/sapmap/>

The 376 SA population sizes in Kilkenny at the 2016 Census ranged from lowest 79 to highest 573. Chart 1 shows the population size of each of the 23 Small Areas of interest in this analysis. The population size of these range from 129 (SA 15) to 377 (SA 20). The largest population change was a 19.3% increase in population between the intercensal period for Small Area 097063015 and the biggest decrease was seen in Small Area 097063030 at -8.7%. Looking at all areas collectively, the population size increased from 5,672 in 2011 to 5,823 in 2016, a 2.6% increase.

Small Area Population Size at the 2016 Census
 Note: population change between intercensal period (2011 and 2016) shown in brackets



Using the Relative HP (Haase and Pratschke) scores² we can gain an understanding of the of overall affluence and deprivation of each of the SAs. Figure 1 shows the Relative Index scores of each of the selected SAs at a point in time, by using the latest census data (2016). The relative scores can be categorised and labelled as follows:

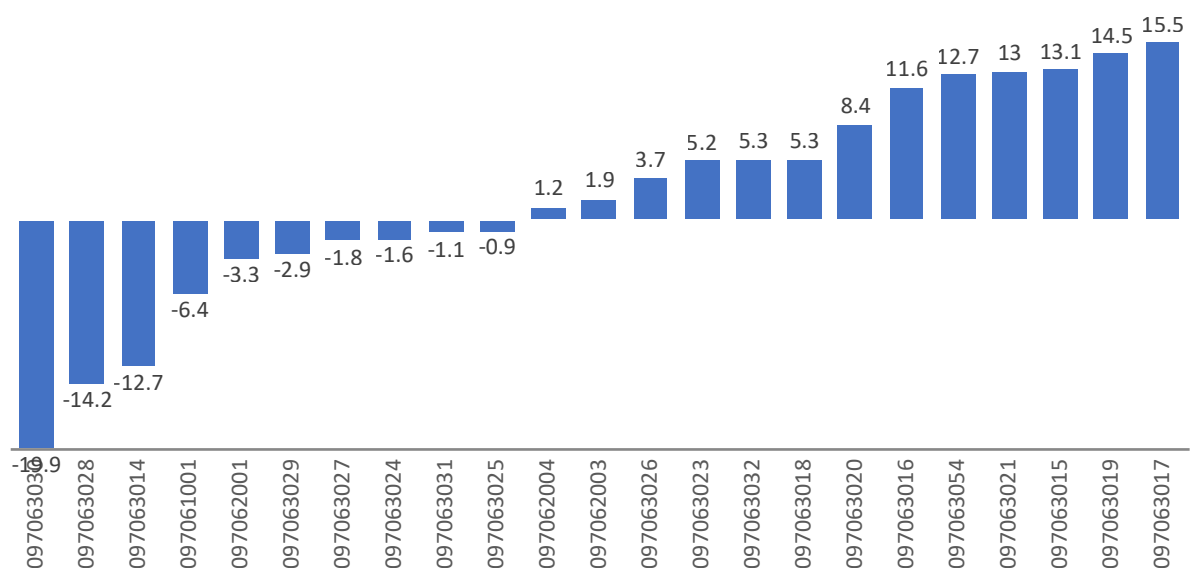
Categorisation/Labelling of Relative Index Scores

² Haase, T. & Pratschke, J. (2018) *The Pobal HP Deprivation Index for Small Areas in the Republic of Ireland*. Dublin: Pobal.

- below -30 (extremely disadvantaged);
- -20 to -30 (very disadvantaged);
- -10 to -20 (disadvantaged);
- 0 to -10 (marginally below average);
- 0 to 10 (marginally above average);
- 10 to 20 (affluent);
- 20 to 30 (very affluent);
- above 30 (extremely affluent).

Figure 1 shows that the SA deprivation scores range from lowest -19.9 (“disadvantaged”) through to highest 15.5 (“affluent”), with only three SAs classified as “disadvantaged”, six as “affluent”, and the remaining fourteen SAs split equally between “marginally below” and “marginally above” average. Looking at the Small Areas collectively to ‘approximate’ Loughboy, a deprivation score can be calculated by multiplying each Small Area score by the Small Area population, then summing all of these and dividing by the sum of each Small Area populations. The resulting deprivation score is 2.4 categorised as ‘marginally above average’.

Figure 1: Relative HP Deprivation Index Score (Census 2016)



To aid in interpreting the HP Deprivation Scores, eight of the eleven indicators (listed in bullet point format below) used in the construction of the score will be presented in the Table 2 to allow comparison of Loughboy (‘approximation’) and County Kilkenny. Note that the percentage change in population over the previous five years (positive association) was shown earlier and ‘the mean number of persons per room’ (negative association) indicator is not included since the data for this was not acquired. An additional two indicators related to housing tenure that are not included in the score, but are nevertheless highly informative, are also be presented, namely Local Authority and

Privately rented accommodation. Dependency ratios will be shown and are used to give a useful indication of the age structure of a population with young (0-14) and old (65+) shown as a percentage of the population of working age (15-64), along with combined measure (young and old). Ethnicity will also be shown.

- *The percentage of population aged under 15 or over 64 years of age (negative association)*
- *The percentage of population with a primary school education only (negative association)*
- *The percentage of population with a third level education (positive association)*
- *The percentage of households with children aged under 15 years and headed by a single parent (negative association)*
- *The percentage of households headed by professionals or managerial and technical employees, including farmers with 100 acres or more (positive association)*
- *The percentage of households headed by semi-skilled or unskilled manual workers, including farmers with less than 30 acres (negative association)*
- *The male unemployment rate (negative association)*
- *The female unemployment rate (negative association)*

Table 2 consists of each individual indicator (e.g. % of Male Unemployment) for Loughboy ('approximation'), along with both the indicator numerator (e.g. 'Number of persons looking for first regular job or unemployed having lost or given up previous job') and denominator (e.g. Numerator + 'Number of persons at work'). For comparison also, the indicator measures are provided for County Kilkenny and the percentage point difference between Loughboy ('approximation') and County Kilkenny are provided also.

Table 2 - Profile Indicator Summaries

Indicator	Numerator	Denominator	Loughboy ¹ (%)	County Kilkenny (%)	Percentage Point Difference
Age Dependency	1,812	4,011	45.2	56.5	-11.3
Young Dependency	1,091	4,011	27.2	34.3	-7.1
Old Dependency	721	4,011	18.0	22.2	-4.2
Population aged under 15 or over 64	1,813	5,823	31.1	36.1	-5.0
White Irish	4,892	5,767	84.8	87.8	-3.0
White Irish Traveller	6	5,767	0.1	0.6	-0.5
Other Ethnic Background	805	5,767	14.0	10.1	3.9
Female unemployment	132	1,487	8.9	11.4	-2.5
Male unemployment	218	1,581	13.8	13.9	-0.1
Third level education	1,513	3,909	38.7	31.7	7.0
Lower education	394	3,909	10.1	13.0	-2.9
Professional classes	2,263	5,823	38.9	37.2	1.7
Semi/Unskilled classes	769	5,097	15.1	17.0	-1.9
Lone parents	148	619	23.9	17.9	6.0
Local authority rented accommodation	231	2,221	10.4	8.6	1.8
Privately rented accommodation	476	2,221	21.4	14.0	7.4

1. Approximation of Loughboy made up of 23 Small Areas as detailed in Table 1

Population figures

Population age groups of interest for Callan Work House Union are shown in Table 3 and 4 below, reflecting numbers and percentages respectively.

Table 3: Population numbers in selected age groups for Loughboy ('approximation')

Sex	0 to 5	6 to 12	13 to 19	20 to 24	65 plus
Male	263	227	247	142	314
Female	231	242	213	138	314
Total	494	469	460	280	721

Table 4: Population numbers in selected age groups as percentage of total Loughboy ('approximation') population

Sex	0 to 5	6 to 12	13 to 19	20 to 24	65 plus
Male	4.6	3.9	4.3	2.5	5.4

Female	4.0	4.2	3.7	2.4	5.4
Total	8.6	8.1	8.0	4.9	12.5

Usually resident population by Non-Irish nationality

The number of usually resident population in Loughboy ('approximation') was 5,767 at the 2016 Census. Table 5 shows the breakdown of all both Irish and Non-Irish nationality and Figure 2 presents Non-Irish breakdown.

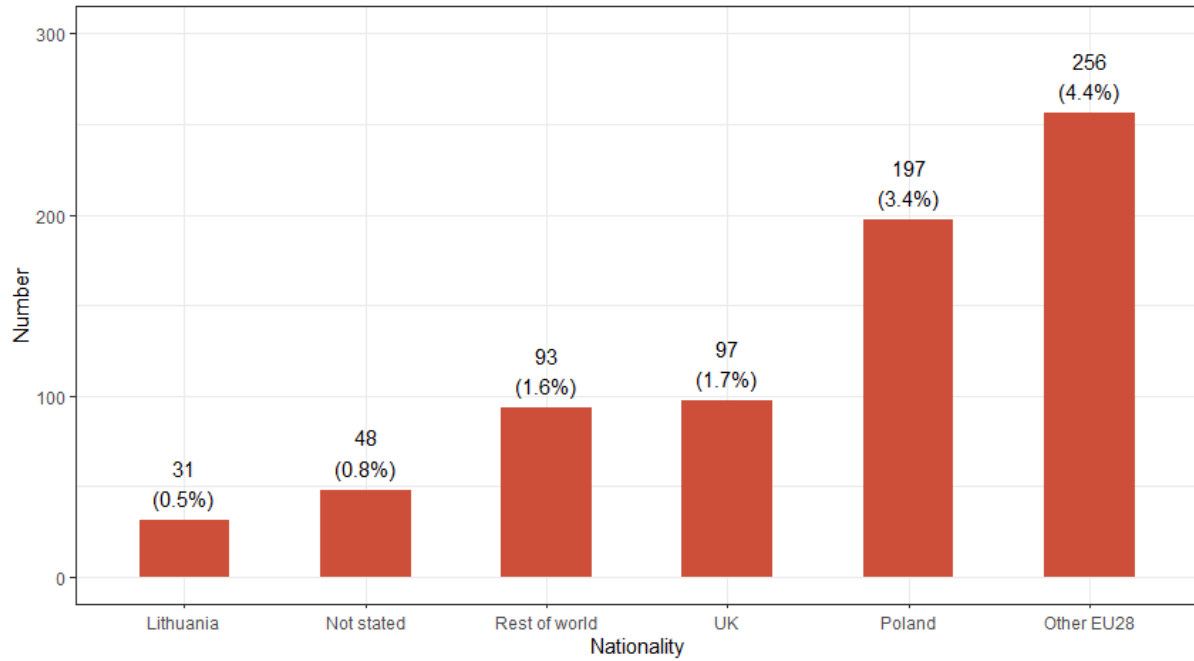
Table 5: Usually resident population by nationality

Nationality	Number	Percentage
Ireland	5,045	87.5
Other EU28	256	4.4
Poland	197	3.4
UK	97	1.7
Rest of world	93	1.6
Not stated	48	0.8
Lithuania	31	0.5
Total	5,767	100.0

Figure 2.

Number of usually resident population with Non-Irish Nationality in Loughboy ('approximation')

23 Small Areas selected to approximate Loughboy. Percentage of total population in brackets ()



Data Source: CSO, Census 2016 Small Area Population Statistics