



IS3 – Absolute and Relative Deprivation

1 Introduction

Absolute and Relative Deprivation: The following information is drawn from the 2011 Pobal HP Deprivation Index for Small Areas (www.pobal.ie). The Pobal HP Deprivation Index for Small Areas has been developed by Haase and Pratschke (2012). Further information on the construction of the Pobal HP Deprivation Index for Small Areas can be found at;

www.trutzhaase.eu/deprivation-index/the-2011-pobal-hp-index-for-small-areas/

2 National Perspective

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, it is concluded 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. 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

3 Regional Setting

Tipperary South falls within the South and East Region (S&E) of Ireland, and is administered by the South-East Regional Authority.

The South-East Regional Authority area comprises the following units of primary local government: Waterford City Council, Waterford County Council, Wexford County Council, Kilkenny County Council, **South Tipperary County Council** and Carlow County Council.

The South-East Regional Authority area equates to the five counties of Carlow, Kilkenny, **South Tipperary**, Waterford and Wexford.

The region covers an area of some 9,406 km², or about 13.5% of the area of the State.

The current population of the region is 497,578, about 10.8% of the national population. In 2006 the population of the region was 460,838, representing about 10.7% of the national population

The region has a uniquely balanced urban structure in the Irish context in that each of the main urban centres in its five counties has a population exceeding 17,000. In addition, it has a range of second and third-tier towns evenly distributed across the region, as well as a strong rural settlement pattern.

The regional economy of the south-east is based primarily on agriculture, manufacturing and services, tourism, fishing and aquaculture. A high proportion of manufacturing industry in the South-East Region is foreign owned.

The region has good quality transport and other economic infrastructure, three Third Level Education Institutes, a young and highly educated labour force, and with a network of region-wide Industry and Technology Parks, making the south-east is an attractive region for investment.

The South-East is a region of unrivalled natural beauty, rich in historic and archaeological treasures and abounding in excellent natural amenities, recreation and leisure facilities.

3 HP Index Scores

Table 1 – County: Absolute HP Index Score 2006-2011

Local Authority Area	Absolute HP Index Score 2006	Absolute HP Index Score 2011	Change in Absolute HP Index Score 2006-2011
Tipperary SR	-3.63	-10.53	-6.90
South East	-2.90	-10.25	-7.35
NUTS II Region SE	0.60	-5.76	-6.36
State	-0.23	-6.78	-6.55

Table 2 – County: Relative HP Index Score 2006-2011

Local Authority Area	Relative HP Index Score 2006	Relative Index Score 2011	Change in Relative HP Index Score 2006-2011
Tipperary SR	-3.63	-3.42	0.21
South East	-2.90	-3.25	-0.34
NUTS II Region SE	0.60	1.26	0.66
State	-0.23	0.24	0.47

Table 3 – ED: Absolute HP Index Score 2006-2011

ID06	Name	2006 Absolute HP Index Score	2011 Absolute HP Index Score	Change in Absolute HP Index Score
23082	Carrickbeg Urban	-11.5	-16.5	-5.1
23083	Carrick-On-Suir Urban	-13.3	-20.9	-7.6
23084	Cashel Urban	-8.1	-15.1	-7.0
23085	Clonmel East Urban	-3.7	-8.0	-4.3
23086	Clonmel West Urban	-12.9	-19.1	-6.2
23087	Tipperary East Urban	-15.7	-21.8	-6.0
23088	Tipperary West Urban	-8.1	-16.0	-7.9
23089	Carrick-On-Suir Rural	.4	-8.5	-8.9
23090	Garrangibbon	-5.6	-12.7	-7.1
23091	Kilmurry	.2	-4.2	-4.4
23092	Newtown	-3.5	-11.2	-7.7
23093	Ardmayle	-2.8	-11.2	-8.4
23094	Ardsallagh	4.2	-8.0	-12.2
23095	Ballysheehan	-2.6	-4.4	-1.8
23096	Cashel Rural	1.2	-6.0	-7.3
23097	Clogher	-6.6	-5.6	1.0
23098	Cloneen	1.8	-5.5	-7.3
23099	Clonoulty East	-3.6	-15.2	-11.6
23100	Clonoulty West	-4.4	-11.3	-6.9
23101	Colman	6.6	-6.1	-12.7
23102	Cooleagh	3.8	-5.8	-9.6
23103	Drangan	-2.5	-12.4	-9.9
23104	Fethard	-7.1	-14.3	-7.2
23105	Gaile	-2.0	-9.2	-7.1
23106	Graigie	-.4	-3.9	-3.5
23107	Graystown	-3.0	-13.5	-10.5
23108	Killeenasteena	5.2	-.9	-6.0
23109	Killenaule	-7.3	-16.3	-9.0
23110	Kilpatrick	-.5	-10.1	-9.5
23111	Knockgraffon	.0	-8.6	-8.6
23112	Magorban	4.5	-1.6	-6.1
23113	Nodstown	2.8	-4.2	-7.0
23114	Oughterleague	-5.8	-13.2	-7.4
23115	Peppardstown	-.5	-9.0	-8.5

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ID06	Name	2006 Absolute HP Index Score	2011 Absolute HP Index Score	Change in Absolute HP Index Score
23116	Tullamain	.0	-9.4	-9.4
23117	Ardfinnan	-2.1	-10.0	-7.9
23118	Ballybacon	1.8	-9.3	-11.1
23119	Ballyporeen	-4.8	-11.7	-6.9
23120	Burncourt	-2.3	-8.5	-6.1
23121	Caher	-.1	-7.9	-7.8
23122	Clogheen	-4.0	-13.0	-9.1
23123	Coolagarranroe	-.9	-9.0	-8.1
23124	Derrygrath	6.6	-4.4	-11.0
23125	Kilcommon	-7.2	-15.3	-8.1
23126	Kilcoran	1.2	-6.3	-7.5
23127	Mortlestown	2.0	-6.6	-8.7
23128	Newcastle	-.1	-9.8	-9.7
23129	Tubbrid	1.6	-3.7	-5.4
23130	Tullaghamelan	2.1	-7.1	-9.1
23131	Tullaghorton	-.6	-11.9	-11.3
23132	Ballyclerahan	5.9	-3.1	-9.0
23133	Clonmel Rural	.5	-2.1	-2.6
23134	Inishlounaght	3.9	-1.7	-5.6
23135	Kilcash	2.6	-3.5	-6.1
23138	Kiltinan	-4.9	-7.6	-2.6
23139	Lisronagh	2.5	-7.1	-9.5
23140	Anner	2.5	-10.2	-12.6
23141	Ballingarry	-7.1	-15.3	-8.3
23142	Ballyphilip	-7.5	-16.6	-9.1
23143	Buolick	-8.5	-14.5	-6.0
23144	Crohane	3.1	-9.6	-12.7
23145	Farranrory	-14.5	-20.5	-6.1
23146	Fennor	-4.0	-12.3	-8.3
23147	Kilcooly	-4.1	-10.9	-6.8
23148	Kilvemnon	-1.1	-6.5	-5.4
23149	Modeshil	-8.3	-14.6	-6.4
23150	Mullinahone	-10.1	-16.9	-6.8
23151	New Birmingham	-7.9	-18.6	-10.7
23152	Poyntstown	-11.3	-15.8	-4.6
23153	Ballycarron	-2.3	-8.6	-6.3
23154	Ballygriffin	6.0	-5.9	-11.9
23155	Ballykisteen	-1.8	-7.6	-5.8
23156	Bansha	-5.0	-11.3	-6.3
23157	Bruis	1.6	-6.1	-7.6
23158	Cappagh	-1.9	-10.4	-8.5
23159	Clonbeg	-.1	-7.4	-7.4
23160	Cullen	-4.3	-11.9	-7.5
23161	Curraheen	-4.7	-11.9	-7.2
23162	Donohill	-2.9	-11.6	-8.7
23163	Drumwood	1.0	-8.7	-9.7
23164	Emly	-2.4	-12.2	-9.8
23165	Glengar	.7	-9.7	-10.5
23166	Golden	-1.3	-10.2	-8.9
23167	Kilfeakle	1.5	-11.1	-12.7
23168	Killadriffe	-1.3	-8.3	-7.1
23169	Kilmucklin	.7	-6.7	-7.4
23170	Lattin	-1.3	-8.9	-7.6
23171	Rathlynin	.7	-4.9	-5.7
23172	Rodus	-3.0	-10.7	-7.8
23173	Shronell	-2.8	-11.7	-8.9
23174	Solloghodbeg	1.5	-9.1	-10.6
23175	Templeneiry	-3.5	-10.7	-7.2
23176	Thomastown	5.9	-5.2	-11.1
23177	Tipperary Rural	2.9	-5.8	-8.7
23701	Kilsheelan/Killaloan	.8	-7.8	-8.6

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Table 4 - ED: Relative HP Index Score 2006-2011

ID06	Name	2006 Relative HP Index Score	2011 Relative HP Index Score	Change in Relative HP Index Score
23082	Carrickbeg Urban	-11.5	-9.6	1.8
23083	Carrick-On-Suir Urban	-13.3	-13.9	-.6
23084	Cashel Urban	-8.1	-8.0	.1
23085	Clonmel East Urban	-3.7	-.8	2.9
23086	Clonmel West Urban	-12.9	-12.0	.9
23087	Tipperary East Urban	-15.7	-14.8	.9
23088	Tipperary West Urban	-8.1	-9.0	-.8
23089	Carrick-On-Suir Rural	.4	-1.4	-1.8
23090	Garrangibbon	-5.6	-5.6	.0
23091	Kilmurry	.2	3.1	2.9
23092	Newtown	-3.5	-4.1	-.5
23093	Ardmayle	-2.8	-4.0	-1.2
23094	Ardsallagh	4.2	-.9	-5.1
23095	Ballysheehan	-2.6	2.9	5.5
23096	Cashel Rural	1.2	1.0	-.2
23097	Clogher	-6.6	2.0	8.6
23098	Cloneen	1.8	1.6	-.2
23099	Clonoulty East	-3.6	-8.1	-4.6
23100	Clonoulty West	-4.4	-4.1	.3
23101	Colman	6.6	.9	-5.7
23102	Cooleagh	3.8	1.5	-2.3
23103	Drangan	-2.5	-5.5	-3.0
23104	Fethard	-7.1	-7.3	-.2
23105	Gaile	-2.0	-2.0	.0
23106	Graigue	-.4	3.7	4.1
23107	Graystown	-3.0	-6.4	-3.4
23108	Killeenasteena	5.2	6.3	1.1
23109	Killenaule	-7.3	-9.2	-1.9
23110	Kilpatrick	-.5	-3.0	-2.5
23111	Knockgraffon	.0	-1.6	-1.6
23112	Magorban	4.5	5.6	1.2
23113	Nodstown	2.8	3.0	.2
23114	Oughterleague	-5.8	-6.0	-.2
23115	Peppardstown	-.5	-1.7	-1.2
23116	Tullamain	.0	-1.9	-1.9
23117	Ardfinnan	-2.1	-2.9	-.7
23118	Ballybacon	1.8	-2.3	-4.1
23119	Ballyporeen	-4.8	-4.5	.3
23120	Burncourt	-2.3	-1.2	1.1
23121	Caher	-.1	-.8	-.7
23122	Clogheen	-4.0	-5.9	-1.9
23123	Coolagarranroe	-.9	-2.1	-1.1
23124	Derrygrath	6.6	2.7	-3.9
23125	Kilcommon	-7.2	-8.2	-1.0
23126	Kilcoran	1.2	1.1	-.1
23127	Mortlestown	2.0	.7	-1.3
23128	Newcastle	-.1	-2.6	-2.5
23129	Tubbrid	1.6	3.4	1.8
23130	Tullaghmelan	2.1	-.2	-2.2
23131	Tullaghorton	-.6	-4.7	-4.2
23132	Ballyclerahan	5.9	4.0	-1.9
23133	Clonmel Rural	.5	5.1	4.6
23134	Inishlounaght	3.9	5.5	1.5
23135	Kilcash	2.6	3.6	1.0
23138	Kiltinan	-4.9	-.2	4.7
23139	Lisronagh	2.5	.0	-2.5
23140	Anner	2.5	-3.0	-5.5
23141	Ballingarry	-7.1	-8.4	-1.4
23142	Ballyphilip	-7.5	-9.5	-2.0
23143	Buolick	-8.5	-7.5	1.0
23144	Crohane	3.1	-2.5	-5.6
23145	Farranrory	-14.5	-13.6	.9
23146	Fennor	-4.0	-5.5	-1.4

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ID06	Name	2006 Relative HP Index Score	2011 Relative HP Index Score	Change in Relative HP Index Score
23147	Kilcooly	-4.1	-3.9	.2
23148	Kilvemnon	-1.1	.7	1.8
23149	Modeshil	-8.3	-7.7	.5
23150	Mullinahone	-10.1	-9.8	.2
23151	New Birmingham	-7.9	-11.6	-3.7
23152	Poyntstown	-11.3	-8.7	2.6
23153	Ballycarron	-2.3	-1.7	.6
23154	Ballygriffin	6.0	1.4	-4.6
23155	Ballykisteen	-1.8	-.4	1.5
23156	Bansha	-5.0	-4.2	.8
23157	Bruis	1.6	1.1	-.5
23158	Cappagh	-1.9	-3.4	-1.5
23159	Clonbeg	-.1	-.6	-.6
23160	Cullen	-4.3	-4.9	-.5
23161	Curraheen	-4.7	-4.7	.0
23162	Donohill	-2.9	-4.6	-1.7
23163	Drumwood	1.0	-1.7	-2.7
23164	Emly	-2.4	-5.1	-2.7
23165	Glengar	.7	-2.7	-3.4
23166	Golden	-1.3	-2.9	-1.6
23167	Kilfeakle	1.5	-4.2	-5.7
23168	Killadriffe	-1.3	-1.2	.1
23169	Kilmucklin	.7	.2	-.5
23170	Lattin	-1.3	-1.9	-.7
23171	Rathlynin	.7	2.2	1.4
23172	Rodus	-3.0	-3.7	-.7
23173	Shronell	-2.8	-4.5	-1.8
23174	Solloghobeg	1.5	-2.2	-3.7
23175	Templeneiry	-3.5	-3.7	-.2
23176	Thomastown	5.9	1.9	-3.9
23177	Tipperary Rural	2.9	1.3	-1.6
23701	Kilsheelan/Killaloan	.8	-.9	-1.7

Appendix - Interpretation of the 2011 Pobal HP Deprivation Index

Absolute and Relative Deprivation: The following information is quoted from the 2011 Pobal HP Deprivation Index for Small Areas (www.pobal.ie). The Pobal HP Deprivation Index for Small Areas has been developed by Haase and Pratschke (2012). Further information on the construction of the Pobal HP Deprivation Index for Small Areas can be found at: -

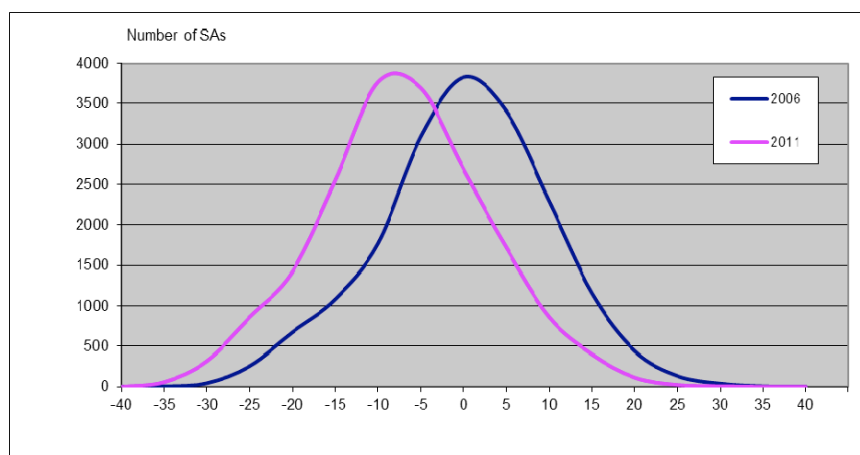
www.trutzhaase.eu/deprivation-index/the-2011-pobal-hp-index-for-small-areas/

A1 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 small areas 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, 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 1 - Distribution of Absolute Index Scores, 2006 and 2011



A2 Decile Rankings and the Pobal HP Deprivation Index Scores

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.

A3 Interpreting the Index Scores

Figure 1 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 5: 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	2,408	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

A4 Use of Absolute and Relative HP Index Scores

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.

A5 Calculating Deprivation Scores for Larger Areas

Both Absolute and Relative Index Scores can easily be derived for any aggregate area, such as 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.