



# IS8 – Carrick-on-Suir Profile

## 1 Introduction

This Information Sheet profiles the main socio-economic and demographic indicators relating to Carrick-on-Suir.

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Population</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Private Households</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Age Dependency</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Lone Parents</b> .....	<b>5</b>
5.1	Carrick-on-Suir Urban .....	5
<b>6</b>	<b>Primary Education</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Third-Level Education</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Social Class</b> .....	<b>8</b>
8.1	Professional Classes .....	8
8.2	Semi- and Unskilled Manual Workers.....	9
<b>9</b>	<b>Live Register</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Deprivation</b> .....	<b>12</b>
10.1	Deprivation Index Construction.....	12
<b>11</b>	<b>Overview</b> .....	<b>15</b>

For the purposes of this Information Sheet Carrick-on-Suir is defined by the Electoral Divisions (EDs) of Carrick-On-Suir Rural, Carrick-On-Suir Urban, Carrickbeg Urban, Newtown and Kilmurry.

Figure 1 – Carrick-on-Suir EDs in a County Context - Map



**Note:**

*Electoral Divisions (EDs) are used to record population figures. EDs are the smallest legally defined administrative areas in the State for which Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS) are published from the Census.*

*The census figures are compiled by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) ([www.cso.ie](http://www.cso.ie)).*

*The main household census caters for up to six persons present in the household on Census Night. There were 30 questions in the 2011 census form to be answered in respect of each individual who was present in the household. In addition, there were 11 household questions that the householder was required to answer relating to the household's accommodation. The household form also sought limited information about persons who were temporarily away from the household on census night.*

## 2 Population

Over the four-year inter-censal period between 2002 and 2006 the population of the State increased by 322,645 persons or 2 per cent per annum, which equates to an annual average total of 80,661, which is the highest on record. In South Tipperary, the population only increased by 4,100, or 1.3 per cent per annum.

In 1981, the ED's of Carrick-on-Suir Rural and Urban, Carrickbeg Urban, Newtown and Kilmurry had a combined total population of 6,688. This represented 8.7% of the population of the county. By 2006 the same ED's had a combined population of 7,054, representing 8.4% of the population of the county.

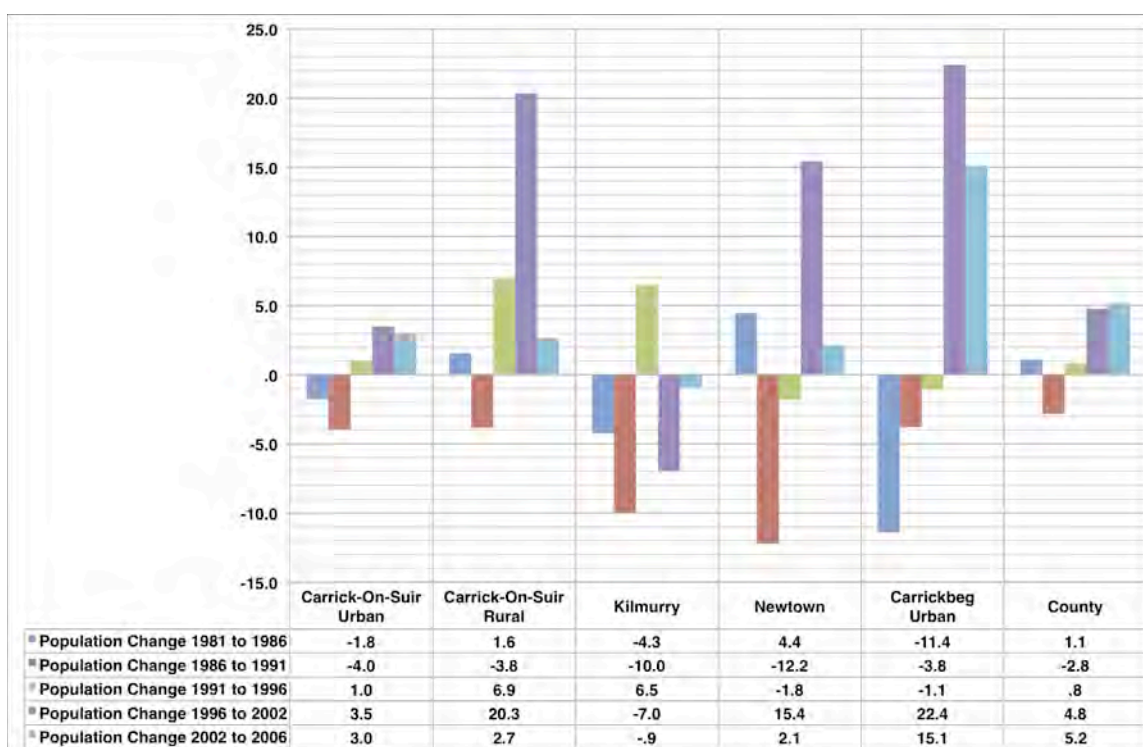
South Tipperary County Development Board – County Data Unit Information Sheet

Figure 2 – Total Population 1991-2006 (CSO)

ED Ref	ED Name	1981 - Total population	1986 - Total population	1991 - Total population	1996 - Total population	2002 - Total population	2006 - Total population
23083	Carrick-On-Suir Urban	4,375	4,298	4,128	4,168	4,313	4,441
23089	Carrick-On-Suir Rural	386	392	377	403	485	498
23091	Kilmurry	376	360	324	345	321	318
23092	Newtown	360	376	330	324	374	382
23082	Carrigbeg Urban	1,191	1,055	1,015	1,004	1,229	1,415
	Total	6,688	6,481	6,174	6,244	6,722	7,054
	County	76,277	77,097	74,918	75,514	79,121	83,221

During the intercensal period 2002-2006 the population of South Tipperary increased by 5.2%, whilst that of Carrick-on-Suir Urban increased by 3.0% and Carrick-on-Suir Rural increased by 2.7%.

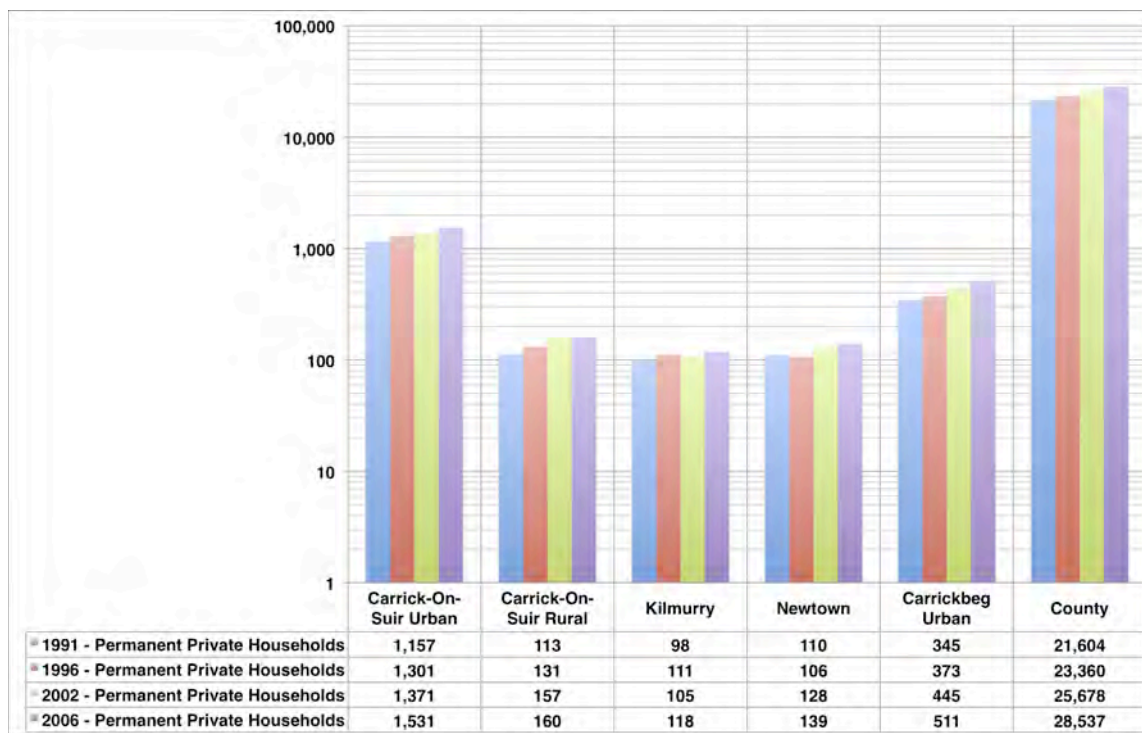
Figure 3 – Population Change 1981-2006 (CSO)



Both Carrick-on-Suir Rural and Carrickbeg EDs returned relatively large percentage increases in population between 1996 and 2002.

### 3 Private Households

Figure 4 – Permanent Private Households (CSO)



### 4 Age Dependency

Age Dependency describes a key characteristic of the population of any given ED, and measures the proportion of population under 15 years of age or over 64, expressed as part of the total population. The importance of this factor being that it provides a reference measure for the economically productive proportion of the population relative to the old or young, who are unproductive.

There has been a continuous decline in the age dependency rate throughout Ireland over the past years, from 38.1% in 1991 to 31.4% in 2006. A similar decline applies to Tipperary South (40.3% to 33.9%). But the 2006 age dependency rate for Tipperary South remains slightly above the national average, consistent with it being a comparatively rural county.

Figure 5 – Age Dependency Ratio 1996-2006 (Pobal-Haase)

ED Ref	ED Name	1991 - Age dependency ratio	1996 - Age dependency ratio	2002 - Age dependency ratio	2006 - Age dependency ratio
23083	Carrick-On-Suir Urban	38.0	36.3	34.5	32.4
23089	Carrick-On-Suir Rural	37.9	35.5	35.1	35.3
23091	Kilmurry	40.4	38.3	35.2	32.7
23092	Newtown	43.3	37.7	34.8	32.5
23082	Carrickbeg Urban	39.1	37.0	35.7	37.8
	County	40.3	37.4	34.6	33.9

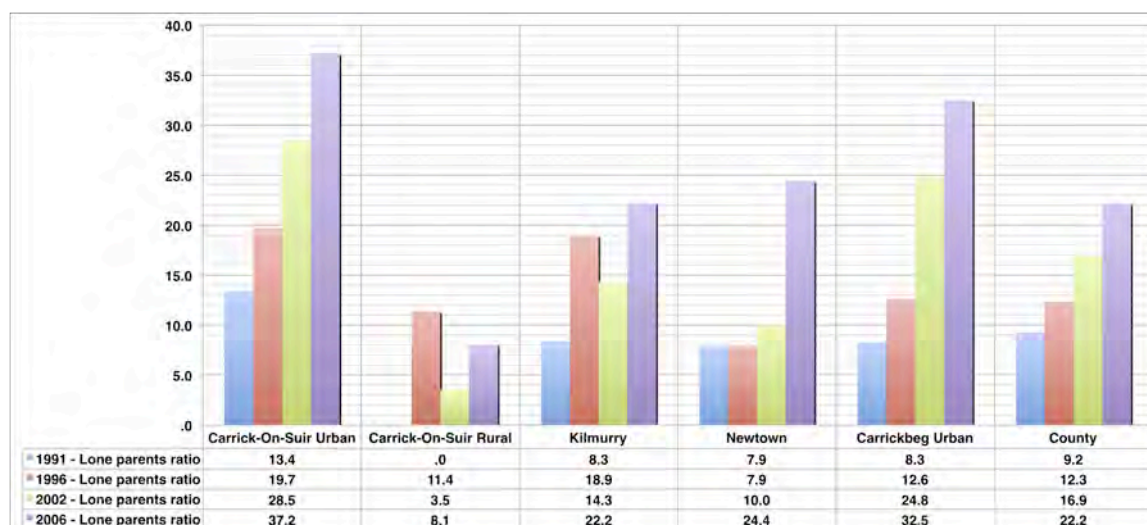
Within Tipperary South, there exists the typical urban-rural differential, with age dependency being lowest in Clonmel Urban (31.9%), and higher in all of its rural areas.

In 2006 Carrick-on-Suir Rural indicated an Age Dependency ratio that was some 1.4 above that of the county, whilst Carrick-on-Suir Urban was 1.5 points below that of the county.

## 5 Lone Parents

The proportion of lone parents, expressed as a proportion of all households with dependent children, in Ireland has exactly doubled over the period 1991-2006, growing from 10.7% in 1991 to 21.3% nationally in 2006.

Figure 6 – Lone Parents Ratio (CSO)



There are marked differences between urban and rural areas, with Tipperary South having a rate of 22.2% in 2006. This is slightly above the national average.

Reflecting the urban-rural dichotomy within the county, Tipperary East Urban (48.8%), Clonmel West Urban (38.7%), Cashel Urban (37.7%), Carrick-on-Suir Urban (37.5%), and Fethard (35.5%) have all rates that are very high by national comparison. In contrast, there are 28 EDs in Tipperary South, all of which are rural, where the rate is under 10 per cent.

### 5.1 Carrick-on-Suir Urban

The table above indicates a concentration of lone parents in Carrick-on-Suir Urban, compared to that found in the county.

The rate of increase of the proportion of lone parents in Carrick-on-Suir Urban exceeds that of the Tipperary South over the period 1991-2006 by 83%.

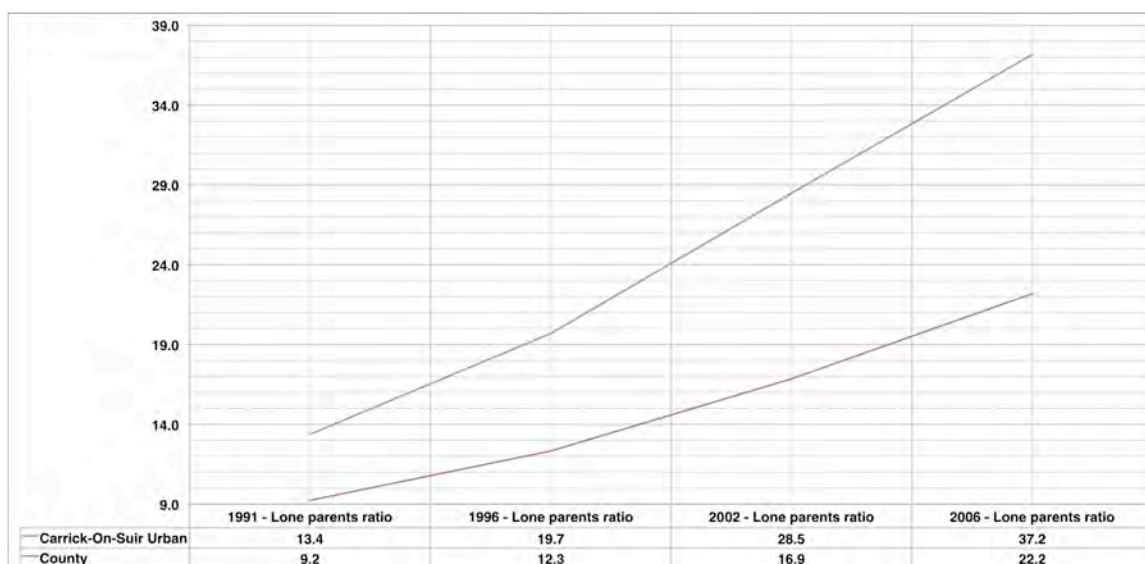
Following extensive research into the linkages between lone parents families and disadvantage, the Combat Poverty Agency<sup>1</sup> concluded that: -

*'Lone parents are more likely than any other social group to be living in poverty. Data from the EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), conducted by the Central Statistics Office, shows that in 2009, 16.6% of lone parents were living in consistent poverty, compared to 5.5% of the population as a whole.'*

<sup>1</sup> Combat Poverty Agency Social Inclusion Division Strategic Plan 2009-2011  
<http://www.cpa.ie/povertyinireland/oneparentfamilies.htm>

Among the reasons why lone parents are more likely to be poor are: -  
 Lower levels of educational attainment: 47% of lone parents under 35 have Junior Certificate Level education only;  
 The 'poverty trap', which makes it financially difficult to move from welfare to work;  
**Low-paid employment:** lone parents who work are more likely to be in low-paid jobs, partly as a result of lack of qualifications and partly because of the difficulty in accessing affordable childcare.  
**Housing:** approximately 38% of people on local authority housing lists are lone parents. In 2005, according to the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government's Assessment of Housing Need, 16,795 lone parents were on the housing list. Difficulty in accessing secure and well-paid employment means that many lone parents are unable to afford to buy a home and many may not qualify for affordable housing schemes, leaving them reliant on local authority housing.'

Figure 7 – Lone Parents – Carrick-on-Suir Urban (CSO)

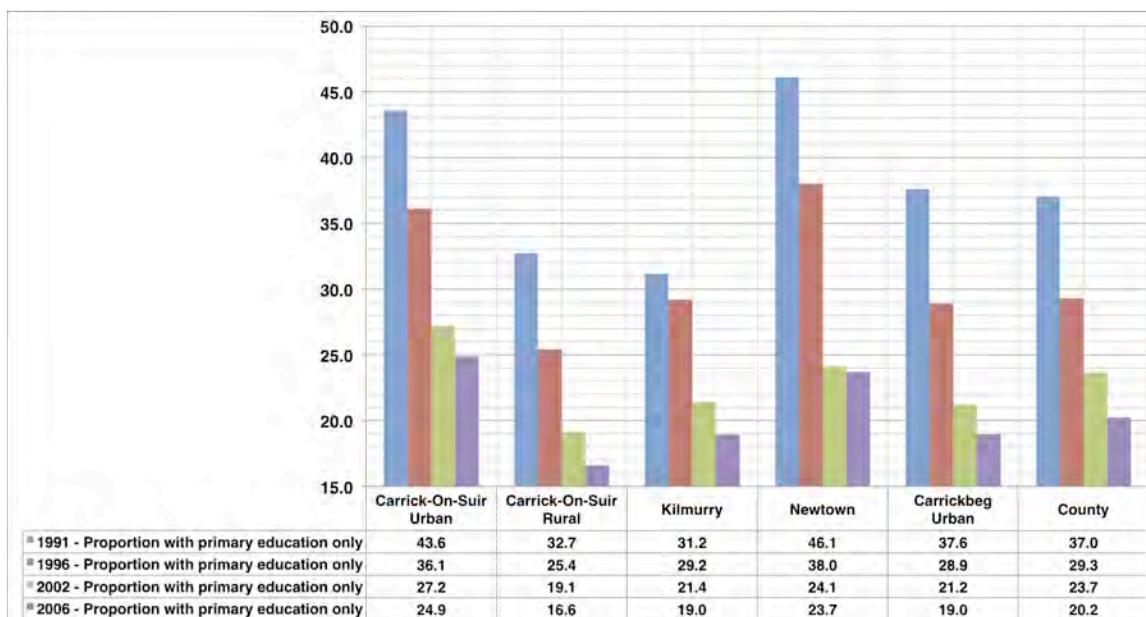


## 6 Primary Education

The Pobal-Haase Profile of Tipperary South reports that 'there has been a continuous improvement in the level of education amongst adults over the past 15 years throughout Ireland. In 1991, 36.7% of the adult population had primary education only. This dropped to half that level (18.9%) in 2006, thus indicating a strong cohort effect. The rate for Tipperary South has fallen from 37.0% in 1991 to 20.2% in 2006. This is a reduction of 16.8 percentage points (compared to -17.8 percentage point nationally), and represents a similar level and rate of change as those applying for Ireland as a whole.'

The table below shows that the rate for Carrick-on-Suir Urban has fallen from 43.6% in 1991 to 24.9% in 2006. This is a reduction of 18.7 percentage points (compared to -17.8 percentage point nationally), and also represents a greater rate of change compared to the county at 16.8 percentage points.

Figure 8 – Primary Education Attainment Only (Pobal-Haase)

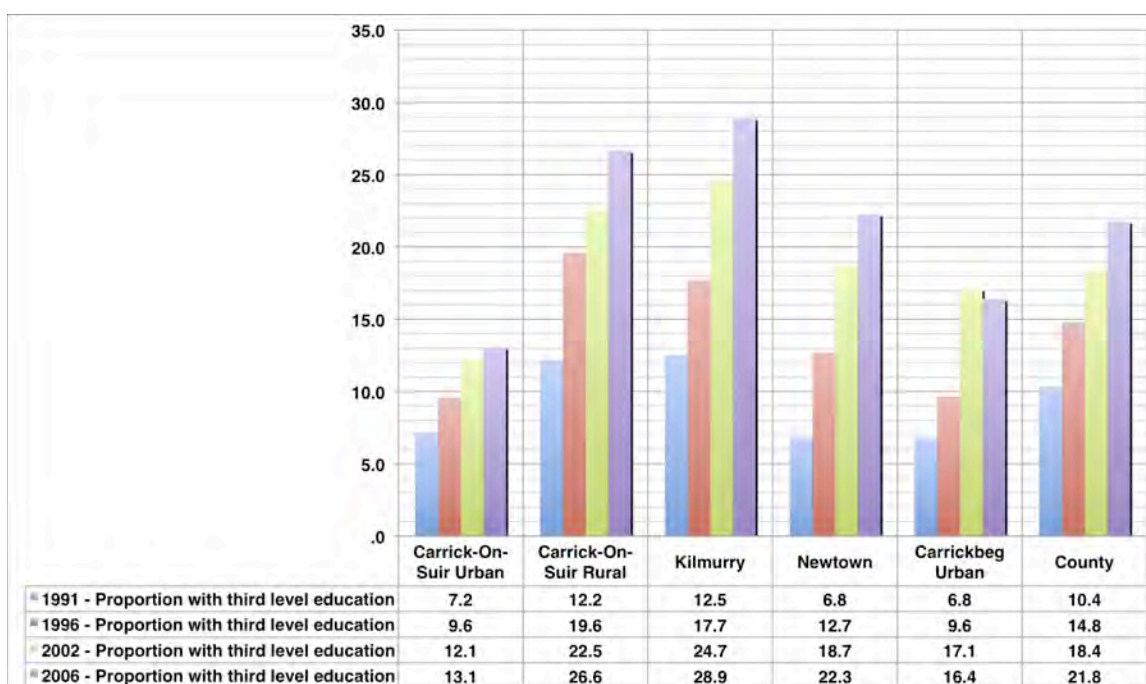


## 7 Third-Level Education

In 1991, 13.0% of the national adult population had completed third level education. This grew to 30.5% in 2006. The proportion of Tipperary South’s population with third level education has grown from 10.4% to 21.8%. This is well below that which has occurred nationally (11.4% compared to 17.4%).

At ED level, and again mirroring the situation with regard to the higher incidences of low levels of education, there is a relatively low proportion of the population with third level education in Carrick-on-Suir Urban (13.1%). Within the county only Farranrory (8.3%) falls below the 10 per cent level.

Figure 9 – Third-Level Education Attainment (Pobal-Haase)



## 8 Social Class

The CSO Census of Population 2006 classified social class into seven streams based on occupation, thus: -

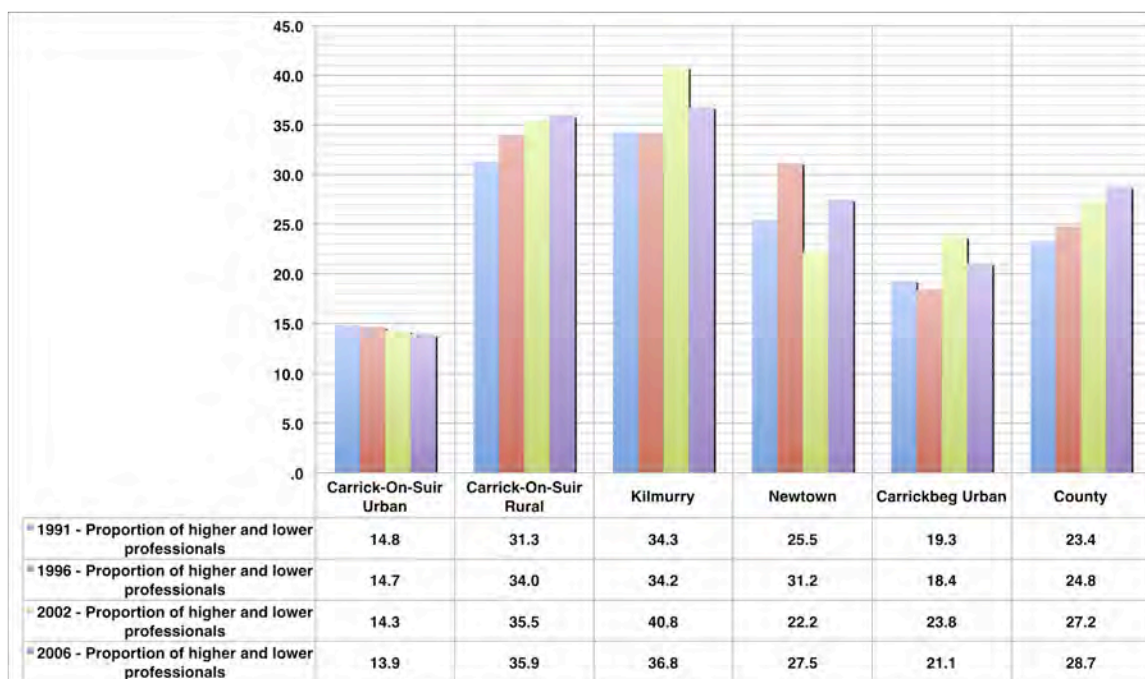
- ❑ Class 1 – Professional Workers;
- ❑ Class 2 – Managerial and Technical;
- ❑ Class 3 – Non-Manual Workers;
- ❑ Class 4 – Skilled Manual Workers;
- ❑ Class 5 – Semi-Skilled Workers;
- ❑ Class 6 – Unskilled Workers; *and*
- ❑ Class 7 – All Others.

The changes in social class composition experienced throughout Ireland over the past years largely parallels those in educational achievement, with a gradual increase in the number of professionals and an even greater decline in the proportion of semi- and unskilled manual workers.

At the national level, the proportion of professionals in all classes rose from 25.2% in 1991 to 32.9% in 2006, whilst the proportion of the semi- and unskilled classes declined from 28.2% to 18.6% over the same period. In Tipperary South, the proportion in the professional classes (28.7%) and the proportion in the lower skilled professions (23.3%) indicate a class profile below the national average.

### 8.1 Professional Classes

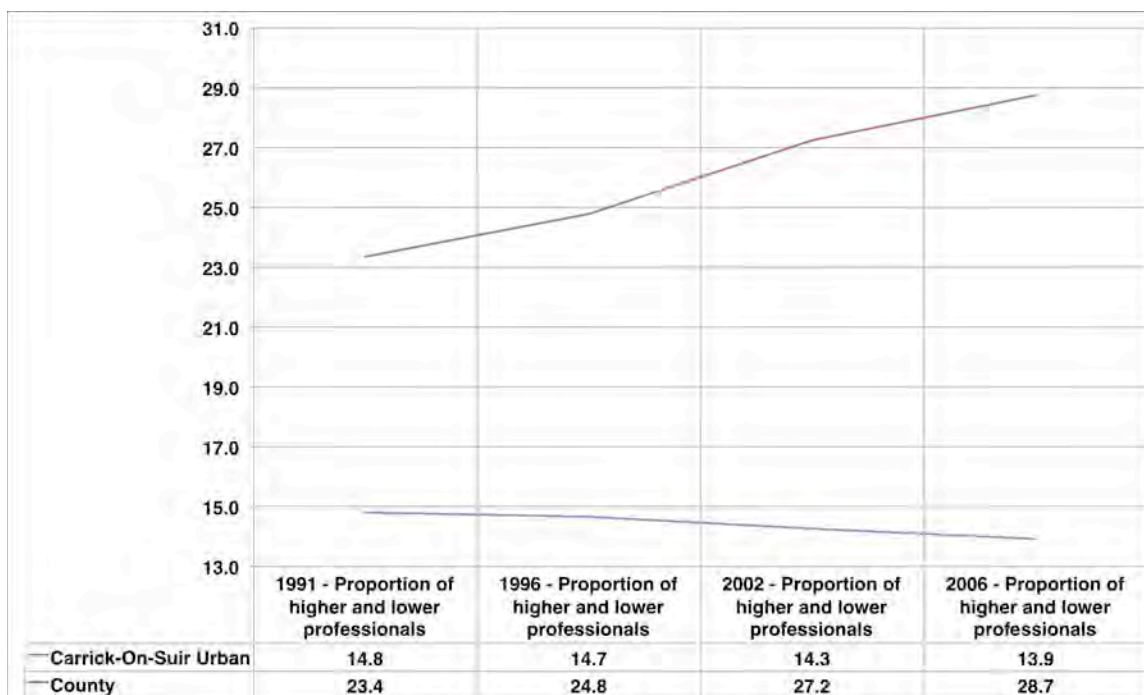
Figure 10 – Higher and Lower Professional Classes (Pobal-Haase)



Differences in the social class composition within the county reflect those of educational attainment, with Clonmel No 1 Rural having the highest composition (35.6% professionals, 19.2% semi- and unskilled manual classes), and Carrick-on-Suir Urban having the lowest. The proportion of higher and lower professionals in Carrick-on-Suir Urban has continued to decline over the period 1991-2006.



Figure 11 – Carrick-on-Suir Urban Professional Classes (Pobal-Haase)

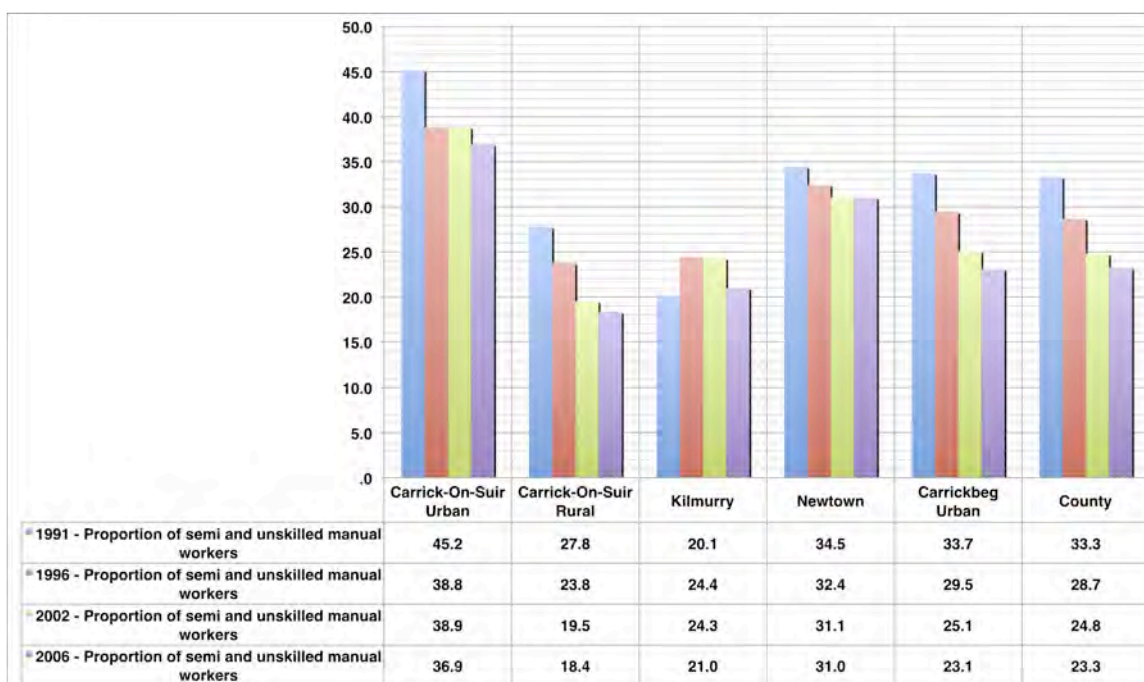


## 8.2 Semi- and Unskilled Manual Workers

The participation rate in higher education in Ireland has consistently increased over the last number of decades. However, it is not evenly spread across the socio-economic groups.

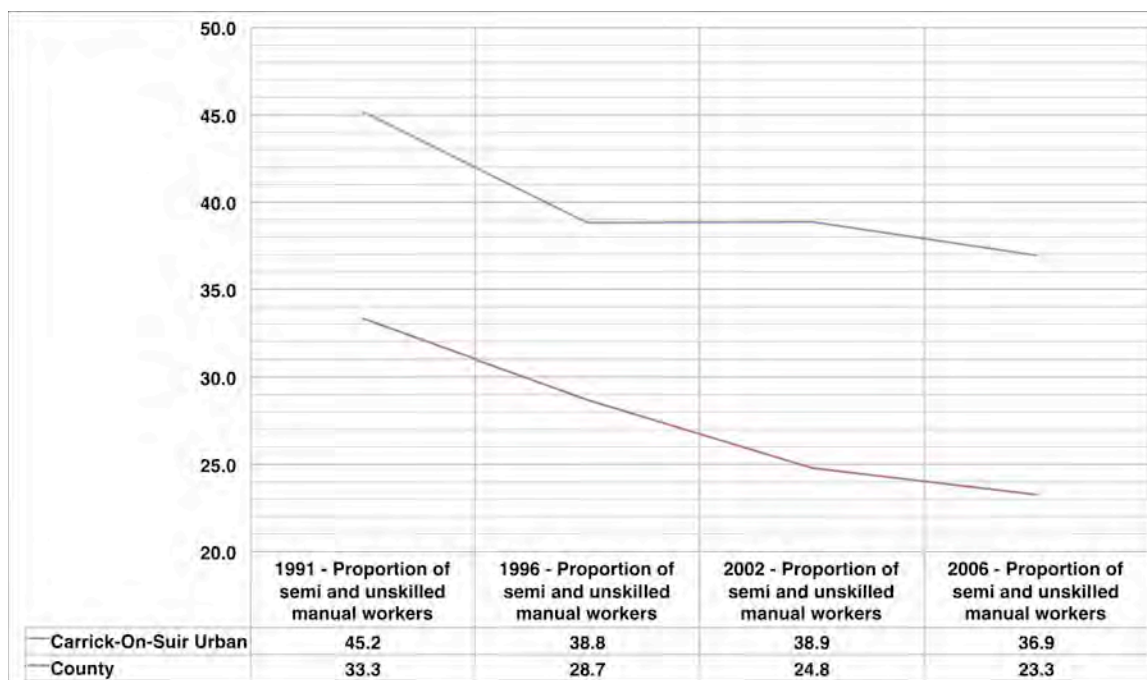
Children of higher professionals, employers, managers, lower professionals, skilled manual workers and farmers are more likely to go on to college than the children of non-manual, semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers, and agricultural workers.

Figure 12 – Semi and Unskilled Manual Workers (Pobal-Haase)



From the above it can be seen that, although declining, the proportion of semi- and unskilled manual workers in Carrick-on-Suir remained consistently high during the period 1991-2006 relative to Tipperary South.

**Figure 13 – Carrick-on-Suir Semi-and Unskilled Workers (Pobal-Haase)**



## 9 Live Register

The Live Register is not designed to measure unemployment. The Quarterly National Household Survey measures unemployment.

The Live Register Figures are obtained from returns made directly to the Central Statistics Office (CSO) by each of the local offices of the Department of Social Protection. In South Tipperary these offices are located in Cahir, Carrick-On-Suir, Cashel, Clonmel, and Tipperary.

The Live Register is a monthly release<sup>2</sup>, which comprises a count of all persons under 65 years of age who are: -

- Claiming Jobseekers Benefit (JB) - excluding systematic short-time workers
- Claiming Jobseekers Allowance (JA) - excluding smallholders/farm assists and self-employed persons
- Part-time workers (those who work up to 3 days a week), seasonal and casual workers entitled to Jobseekers Allowance or Benefit.
- Signing on for 'PRSI credits' but receiving no payment.

The Live Register is compiled from administrative returns made to the CSO by the Department of Social Protection (DSP) for each social welfare office.

Data are presented by gender, claim type and age group (under and over 25 years of age). Data are seasonally adjusted, and an estimated Standardised Unemployment Rate (SUR) is also calculated for each month.

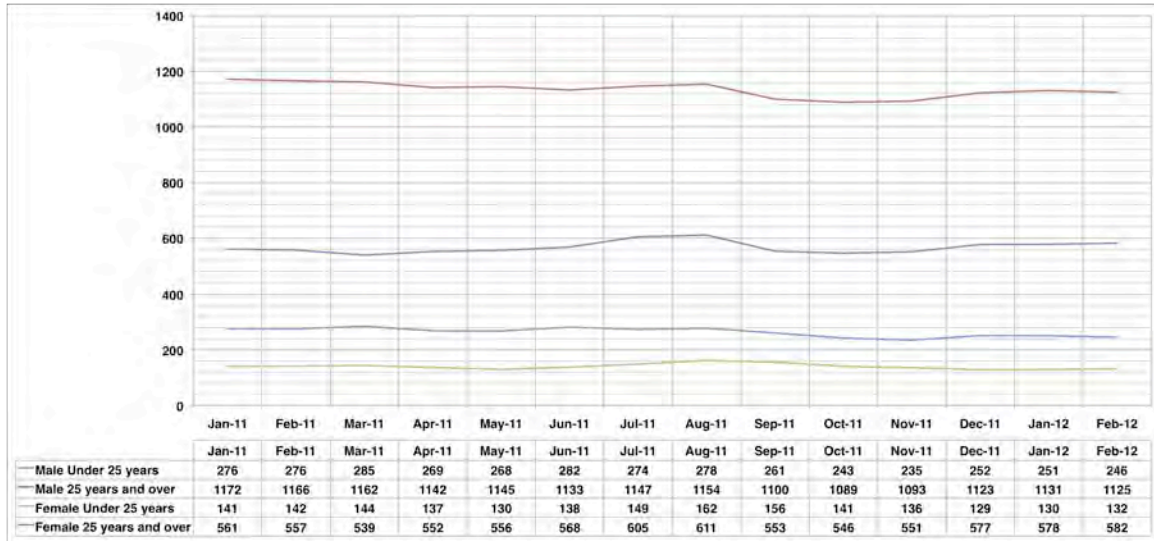
A secondary release provides a geographical breakdown of persons on the Live Register along with nationality figures.

<sup>2</sup> The Live Register figures are published on the first Friday of every month at 11am, by the CSO.

South Tipperary County Development Board – County Data Unit Information Sheet

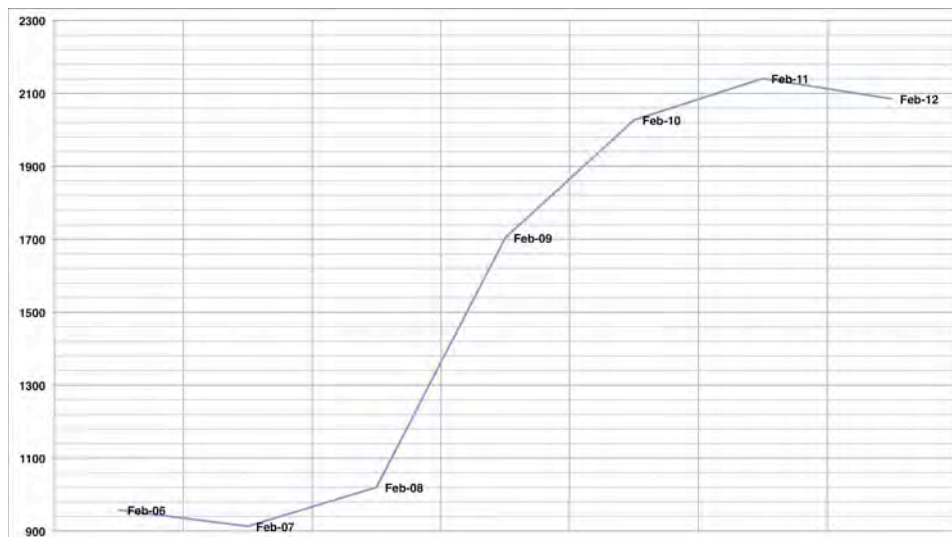
The Live Register is used as a short-term indicator of labour market activity. In particular, while the number of persons on the Live Register is not the same as the number of people formally unemployed, the Live Register is taken as indicative of movements in the number of persons unemployed. The official unemployment figures, as provided by the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS), are not available until 10 weeks after the end of the reference quarter.

Figure 14 – Carrick-on-Suir Live Register Figures (CSO)



In line with the collapse of the Irish economy during the period 2008 to the present day, the profile of all categories of individuals on the Live Register presenting at the Carrick-on-Suir Social Welfare Office increased by 228% (February 2007 – 913 persons to February 2012 – 2,085 persons).

Figure 15 – Live Register Profile Feb 2006 - Feb 2012 (CSO)



## 10 Deprivation

The following section draws on the 'New Measures of Deprivation in the Republic of Ireland - An Inter-temporal and Spatial Analysis of data from the Census of Population, 1991, 1996, 2002 and 2006' - Trutz Haase and Jonathan Pratschke, February 2008.

### 10.1 Deprivation Index Construction

The Pobal Haase Deprivation Index is based on three dimensions of affluence/disadvantage: -

- 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:

1. The percentage increase in population over the previous five years;
2. The percentage of population aged under 15 or over 64 years of age;
3. The percentage of population with a primary school education only;
4. The percentage of population with a third level education; *and*
5. The percentage of households with children aged under 15 years and headed by a single parent

**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.

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:

1. The percentage of population with a primary school education only;
2. The percentage of population with a third level education;
3. The percentage of households headed by professionals or managerial and technical employees, including farmers with 100 acres or more;
4. The percentage of households headed by semi-skilled or unskilled manual workers, including farmers with less than 30 acres;
5. 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

## South Tipperary County Development Board – County Data Unit Information Sheet

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:

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

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 1991, with varying means and standard deviations in subsequent periods that reflect the underlying trends.

The Relative Index Score is identical to the absolute score in 1991, with the difference that the 1996, 2002 and 2006 scores are '*detrended*'. In other words, the overall average for each census wave is subtracted from the scores (which consequently have a mean of zero) in order to remove national trends from the index scores and to highlight differences in their relative values. In addition, the standard deviation is set to ten for each wave so that the Relative Index Scores provide a standardised measurement of relative affluence or deprivation in a given area at a specific point in time.

The Absolute Index Scores measure the actual affluence/deprivation of each area on a *single fixed scale* which, for 1991, has a mean of zero and standard deviation of ten. As the economy greatly improved over the fifteen years to 2006, the Absolute Index Scores for most EDs have increased significantly. Because affluence/deprivation is measured on a fixed scale, it is possible to use the Absolute Index Scores to evaluate this progress 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*.

For planning purposes the appropriate deprivation measure to use is the 2006 Relative Index Score. It shows the position of any given ED relative to all other EDs in 2006.

The Relative Index Scores are rescaled to have a mean of zero and a standard deviation of ten at each census wave. This makes it more meaningful when putting descriptive labels on the values, as utilised in the Pobal-Haase maps for the Relative Index Scores. The labels used for each range of standard deviations are as follows: -

**Figure 16 - Distribution and Labels of Relative Index Scores, 2006**

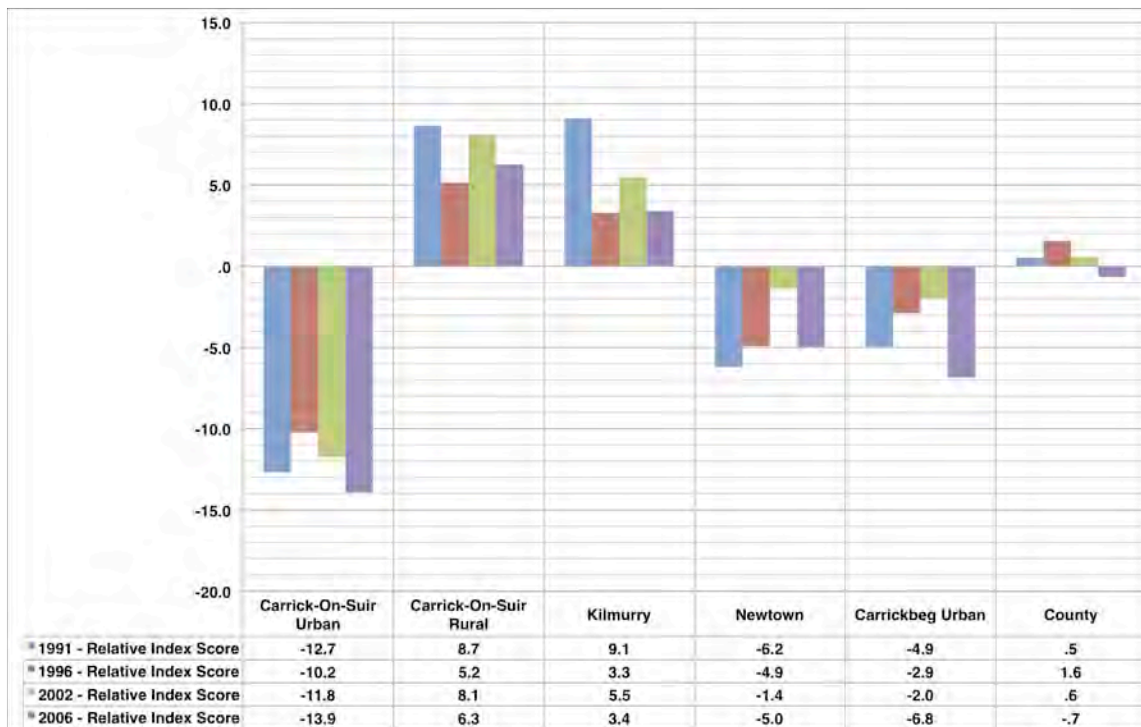
Relative Index Score	Standard Deviation	Label	Colour Scheme in Maps	Number of EDs in 2006	Percentage of EDs in 2006
Over 30	> 3	Extremely affluent	Dark blue	0	0.0
20 to 30	2 to 3	Very affluent	Medium blue	68	2.0
10 to 20	1 to 2	Affluent	Medium green	372	10.9
0 to 10	0 to 1	Marginally above average	Light green	1393	40.9
0 to -10	0 to -1	Marginally below average	Light yellow	1141	33.5
-10 to -20	-1 to -2	Disadvantaged	Medium yellow	296	8.7
-20 to -30	-2 to -3	Very disadvantaged	Orange	106	3.1
Below -30	< -3	Extremely disadvantaged	Red	33	1.0

South Tipperary County Development Board – County Data Unit Information Sheet

Figure 17 – Relative Deprivation Scores (Pobal-Haase)

ED Ref	ED Name	1991 - Relative Index Score	1996 - Relative Index Score	2002 - Relative Index Score	2006 - Relative Index Score	15 Year Change in Relative Index Score	Relative Index Score 2002-2006	1991 Ranked Relative Index Score	1996 Ranked Relative Index Score	2002 Ranked Relative Index Score	2006 Ranked Relative Index Score
23083	Carrick-On-Suir Urban	-12.7	-10.2	-11.8	-13.9	-1.2	-2.2	95	93	94	92
23089	Carrick-On-Suir Rural	8.7	5.2	8.1	6.3	-2.4	-1.9	14	27	17	26
23091	Kilmurry	9.1	3.3	5.5	3.4	-5.7	-2.1	10	39	32	39
23092	Newtown	-6.2	-4.9	-1.4	-5.0	1.2	-3.6	86	89	68	81
23082	Carrickbeg Urban	-4.9	-2.9	-2.0	-6.8	-1.9	-4.9	83	81	71	86
	County	.5	1.6	.6	-7	-1.2	-1.2	1	1	1	1

Figure 18 – Relative Index Scores 1991-2006 (Pobal-Haase)



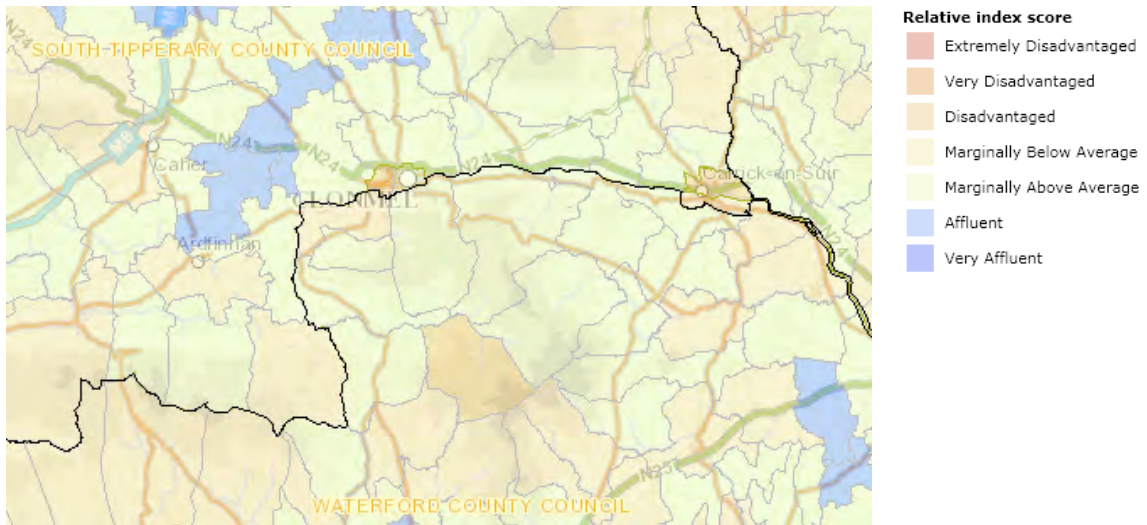
## 11 Overview

The following section has been extracted from the Pobal Maps Website. The material on this website is the copyright of Pobal. All Material is provided on an "AS IS" basis only. Pobal cannot warrant that the Website or any Material provided will meet any of your needs or requirements or that it will be complete, error free, accurate or that it will be delivered without interruption, fault or error. Accordingly and to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, we hereby disclaim all warranties and conditions, whether express, implied or statutory, regarding the Website and the Material, including, but not limited to, any warranty of satisfactory quality or fitness for a particular purpose and non-infringement of third party rights.

**Figure 19 – Carrick-on-Suir Overview (Pobal Maps)**

ED Name	ED ID	Population 2006	Deprivation Score 2006	Population Change 2006	Age Dependency Ratio 2006	Lone Parents Ratio 2006	Proportion with Primary Education Only	Proportion with third level education 2006	Unemployment rate-Male 2006	Unemployment rate-Female 2006	Proportion LA rented accommodation	Accessibility Index 2006
Carrickbeg Rural	25004	459	4.67	2.00	32.90	8.33	17.76	24.67	6.92	4.40	0.65	8
Carrickbeg Urban	23082	1,415	-6.85	15.13	37.81	32.50	18.98	16.42	18.75	10.11	14.09	8
Carrick-On-Suir Rural	23089	498	6.26	2.68	35.34	8.06	16.61	26.65	3.55	9.89	0.63	8
Carrick-On-Suir Urban	23083	4,441	-13.93	2.97	32.40	37.18	24.88	13.07	20.47	11.59	16.70	8
Fenoagh	25006	218	-1.00	7.39	37.61	7.69	18.62	20.00	12.70	6.67	1.41	8
Fiddown	7017	769	1.58	12.43	33.68	12.09	16.70	22.72	10.13	5.07	0.78	7
Glen	25007	404	4.95	-3.12	35.64	13.04	17.18	25.57	3.17	2.94	1.53	7
Kilmurry	23091	318	3.41	-0.93	32.70	22.22	18.96	28.91	4.26	9.26	5.98	7
Mothel	25009	445	1.27	12.66	33.48	10.00	17.22	20.88	7.94	9.46	2.88	7
Newtown	23092	382	-4.95	2.14	32.46	24.44	23.72	22.26	5.13	14.52	10.14	7
Pilltown	7019	1,574	2.01	16.25	31.96	16.76	18.22	24.02	10.64	4.95	6.32	7
Portlaw	25010	1,393	-5.18	28.86	34.82	15.82	22.93	18.43	9.49	8.90	3.71	6
Whitechurch	7023	442	7.32	10.78	34.84	8.89	15.31	26.38	3.65	3.90	0.70	8

Figure 20 – Relative Deprivation (Poal Maps)





South Tipperary County Development Board – County Data Unit Information Sheet

Figure 21 – Carrick-on-Suir Small Area Statistics (Pobal Maps)

Small Area ID	With ED	Deprivation Score 2006	Population Change 2006	Age Dependency Ratio 2006	Lone Parents Ratio 2006	Proportion with Primary Education Only	Proportion with third level education 2006	Unemployment rate-Male 2006	Unemployment rate-Female 2006	Proportion LA rented accommodation
7023002	Whitechurch	5.80	16.70	35.00	12.00	10.30	29.70	1.50	7.30	0.00
23082001	Carrickbeg Urban	-10.09	0.70	33.80	33.30	22.60	7.10	13.80	11.10	7.40
23082002	Carrickbeg Urban	-14.76	27.60	39.60	55.80	25.30	6.50	32.80	14.80	48.60
23082003	Carrickbeg Urban	-8.04	7.70	36.90	36.40	18.40	20.30	21.80	11.80	4.60
23082004	Carrickbeg Urban	-5.99	10.20	34.50	21.60	19.80	18.80	20.80	7.20	3.70
23082005	Carrickbeg Urban	0.46	26.50	43.40	12.50	9.70	26.90	6.60	6.90	2.30
23083001	Carrick-On-Suir Urban	-16.10	-9.60	40.10	46.20	47.70	9.00	33.30	0.00	40.60
23083002	Carrick-On-Suir Urban	-11.01	-3.10	38.90	72.20	21.80	20.40	14.90	14.00	17.50
23083003	Carrick-On-Suir Urban	-13.65	-5.00	33.60	21.10	29.10	12.00	25.00	10.30	12.10
23083004	Carrick-On-Suir Urban	-14.69	1.80	37.20	58.30	21.20	22.20	36.60	31.00	21.90
23083006	Carrick-On-Suir Urban	-17.48	-10.00	30.00	26.30	33.90	3.50	23.10	14.30	6.60
23083007	Carrick-On-Suir Urban	-14.78	-7.30	36.20	35.00	28.30	7.10	19.20	12.80	1.30
23083008	Carrick-On-Suir Urban	-18.20	-7.60	34.20	35.60	37.60	5.20	31.00	5.80	37.40
23083009	Carrick-On-Suir Urban	-4.71	-6.20	28.00	30.00	17.60	14.90	12.40	8.20	0.00
23083010	Carrick-On-Suir Urban	-19.08	-9.60	27.10	38.10	35.20	6.10	31.80	26.70	27.80
23083011	Carrick-On-Suir Urban	-10.80	2.50	34.30	41.40	18.50	10.80	19.30	21.20	18.80
23083012	Carrick-On-Suir Urban	-0.24	-7.80	23.30	23.80	14.10	17.90	4.30	9.80	2.60
23083013	Carrick-On-Suir Urban	-15.03	-8.60	30.40	43.80	27.10	6.40	29.80	12.70	36.60
23083014	Carrick-On-Suir Urban	-7.29	-6.30	34.40	51.30	13.00	10.40	17.60	6.50	23.60
23083015	Carrick-On-Suir Urban	-0.60	55.90	42.70	21.10	17.10	28.20	8.60	1.50	3.40
23083017	Carrick-On-Suir Urban	-0.90	48.30	30.50	29.20	10.20	15.70	9.40	7.10	2.90
23083018	Carrick-On-Suir Urban	-20.33	-9.70	24.80	50.00	37.00	4.90	35.60	17.00	25.90
23083600	Carrick-On-Suir Urban	-3.97	13.20	27.90	27.50	15.90	20.90	13.20	11.70	5.50
23089001	Carrick-On-Suir Rural	2.06	3.10	32.80	6.50	15.40	29.70	3.80	12.80	1.20
23089002	Carrick-On-Suir Rural	0.04	2.20	38.20	9.70	18.10	22.90	3.20	6.80	0.00
25004001	Carrickbeg Rural	2.74	4.50	35.80	7.10	17.50	24.70	4.00	2.40	0.00
25004002	Carrickbeg Rural	-1.81	-0.80	29.70	10.00	18.00	24.70	10.90	6.00	1.30
25006001	Fenoagh	-3.42	7.40	37.60	7.70	18.60	20.00	12.70	6.70	1.40