



**CARANUA**

**Socio-economic Mapping of Place of Living of  
Survivors of Institutional Residential Care in Ireland**

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## 1 Introduction

Caranua is an independent State agency responsible for managing a fund established to provide assistance to people who, as children, experienced abuse in institutions and who received awards of compensation through the Irish courts, settlements or the Residential Institutions Redress Board. Approximately 15,000 people are estimated to be eligible to apply to Caranua, the majority of them because they received awards from the Redress Board. Caranua was established in March 2013 and claims for compensation have continued to be completed. This study is based on the records of 13,982 individuals, the number of records available at the time of commissioning the study.

The nature and shortcomings of institutional care in Ireland have received considerable attention in recent years, and it is widely acknowledged that this was associated with significant hardship for children and young people as well as having severe and lasting effects on survivors. Going beyond anecdotal evidence, the aim of this study is to assess the degree of disadvantage that survivors continue to experience, regardless of whether this is attributable to the effects of institutional residential care.

The Redress Board supplied Caranua with a list of people who received awards from it, and their addresses at the time of making their applications. However, this information was provided on a strictly confidential basis and cannot be used to carry out a survey of their current living conditions. It is, however, possible to use these addresses in a sensitive way to identify residential areas, which can be linked to information from the Census of Population. In this way, it is possible to identify the socio-economic characteristics of the local populations and compare these to the population as a whole. Given that the Irish and UK 2011 Census data have now been published at the level of small areas – a finer census geography than was previously available – this approach can yield reliable insights regarding the status of survivors and their families.

This will enable us to provide additional information regarding survivors' current socio-economic status, although there is obviously no way of ascertaining whether (or to what extent) this was influenced by the experience of institutional residential care. Anecdotal accounts suggest that many young people who were committed to these institutions came from comparatively disadvantaged backgrounds in the first instance, and were thus already exposed to a greater risk of hardship in later life. However, the fact that a disproportionate share of survivors are living in comparatively poor neighbourhoods serves as a reminder of the restricted opportunities they continue to experience, as well as reinforcing the case for providing support services that are, in some way, targeted at the survivors of institutional residential care.

## 2 Data Sources and Methodological Considerations

Socio-economic analysis using area-level proxies has increased in importance since the introduction of new census geographies in the UK and Ireland over the past decade. The new Small Areas (SAs) at which the Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS) of the 2011 Census of Population are published contain an average of less than one hundred households. This compares to between 50 and 32,000 individuals per Electoral Division (ED), the previous census geography. As a result, SAs are comparatively homogenous in size and social composition and provide a more reliable proxy for the socio-economic status of local residents.

The method of analysis applied in the current analysis comprises three sequential steps: (i) georeferencing of the current address of people registered with Caranua, (ii) linking the resulting coordinates with Small Areas, and (iii) use of area-based statistics, notably deprivation indices, to describe the socio-economic settings in which these individuals live. The resulting deprivation scores can then be compared with the distribution of scores for the population as a whole, providing insights into the degree of relative disadvantage presently experienced by survivors of institutional care.

This analytical approach, whilst straightforward, is complicated by the geographical distribution of survivors. Of the almost 14,000 people included in the list, only two-thirds live in Ireland, and many of the remaining third live in the UK and Northern Ireland. As each step of the analysis has to be carried out separately for each jurisdiction, the study is restricted to residential locations in the Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland and England, and survivors living in other countries must be excluded from the analysis (797 individuals out of a total of 13,982, or 5.7%).

#### **Republic of Ireland:**

The main problem regarding Irish residential addresses is that Ireland does not have a postcode system. As a consequence, Irish residential addresses are generally of poor quality, from the perspective of geocoding. Initial geocoding of the Irish residential addresses was carried out with the support of the HSE Health Intelligence Unit (HSE/HIU). A large amount of manual matching was also undertaken, resulting in the identification of SAs for 8,088 out of 8,437 addresses (95.9%).

For the classification of relative affluence and deprivation, the All-Island HP Deprivation Index was used (Haase, Pratschke and Gleeson, 2014). The index is constructed along the same lines as the Pobal HP Deprivation Index for Small Areas (Haase and Pratschke, 2010, 2012), and is based on the same set of hypotheses regarding the underlying dimensions of deprivation. The index relies on ten variables, each of which expresses a distinct aspect of relative affluence and deprivation, and Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) is used to estimate the index scores. The dimensions are referred to as Demographic Profile, Social Class Composition and Labour Market Situation. To compare the resulting deprivation scores with scores from the UK index, we ranked the All-Island HP Deprivation Scores into deciles. Each address which could successfully be linked with a given SA could also be given a decile deprivation score.

#### **Northern Ireland**

Only 134 (1.0%) of survivors are living in Northern Ireland. Geocoding was undertaken manually using the 2011 Central Postcode Directory provided by the Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency (NISRA). Almost all of the Northern Ireland addresses (131, or 97.8%) were successfully linked to a Small Area (SA).

With regard to the measurement of deprivation, two different indices are available: the NI Multiple Deprivation Index (NIMDM), the official deprivation index and the All-Island HP Deprivation Index (Haase and Pratschke, 2014). Because the latter provides scores which are directly comparable with those for the Republic of Ireland, the All-Island HP Deprivation Index was preferred.

#### **England and Wales**

The geocoding of addresses for England and Wales is relatively straightforward due to the existence of postcodes and commercial postcode reference files. Nevertheless, the results were slightly less impressive than in the previous two cases due to the incomplete nature of many addresses. Of the 4,614 UK addresses (England and Wales), we were able to geocode 4,004 (86.8%) and link 3,872 (83.9%) of these to the 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), which relates to England only and does not include Wales.

The smallest geographical level for which the 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is provided is the Lower Super Output Area (LSOA). As the IMD has a different rationale and conceptual basis to the All-Island HP Deprivation Index, we used decile ranks, as described above.

All of the above steps were carried out without making reference to individual names, which had been removed from the data files received from CARANUA in order to ensure anonymity. The complete corrected and amended address file will be returned to CARANUA, providing the organisation with a considerably improved address file.

Given the very high success rate for the geocoding (95.9% for Ireland and 83.9% for England), we have considerable confidence in the validity of the analysis presented in the rest of this report

**Table 1: Numbers of Addresses successfully geocoded**

Country	Addresses received	Geocoded and Deprivation rated	%
Republic of Ireland	8,437	8,088	95.1
Northern Ireland	134	131	97.8
<b>Republic and Northern Ireland</b>	<b>8,571</b>	<b>8,219</b>	<b>95.9</b>
England and Wales *	4,614	3,872	83.9
<b>England and Ireland</b>	<b>13,185</b>	<b>12,091</b>	<b>91.7</b>
Rest of World	797		
<b>Total CARANUA Listing</b>	<b>13,982</b>		

\* The deprivation rating relates to England only

## 3 Destinations of Survivors

### 3.1 Destinations of Survivors by Country

We will start by describing the overall distribution of survivors between countries. As might have been expected, the majority (60.3%) are still living in Ireland. Somewhat surprisingly, Northern Ireland is not a major destination and accounts for just 134 survivors (1.0%). By far the most important destinations outside Ireland are England and Wales, which are home to 4,614 (33.0%) survivors. Other countries are home to just under eight hundred survivors, which represents 5.7 per cent of the total. As mentioned earlier, this group of survivors must be excluded from the analysis, although a full breakdown by country is provided in table A1 of the Appendix.

**Table 2: Destination of Survivors by Country**

Country	Resident	%
Republic of Ireland	8,437	60.3
Northern Ireland	134	1.0
England and Wales	4,614	33.0
Rest of World	797	5.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,982</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.2 Residential Location by Relative Deprivation

We next turn our attention to the key question tackled in this report: is it true that a disproportionate share of the survivors of institutional residential care in Ireland are living in impoverished circumstances?

As outlined in the previous section, we answer this question by analysing the distribution of survivors across decile ranks of deprivation score, from 1 (most disadvantaged decile) to 10 (most affluent decile). If the aforementioned hypothesis is correct, we would expect to find larger shares of survivors in the lower deciles and smaller shares in the higher deciles.

**Table 3: Proportions of Survivors living in the most disadvantaged Quintile**

Country	Bottom Quintile	%	Total
Republic of Ireland	4,076	50.4	8,088
Northern Ireland	17	13.0	131
England	1,434	37.0	3,872
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,527</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>12,091</b>

Table 3 shows that almost half (45.7%) of all survivors reside in Small Areas which are in the bottom two deciles, which is more than twice the expected share. The table shows that there are great differences between the three jurisdictions in this respect. Survivors who remained in Ireland are more strongly concentrated in highly disadvantaged areas. Half (50.4%) of survivors live in the 20 per cent most disadvantaged areas of the Republic of Ireland. In England, this proportion drops to just over one third (37.0%), whilst those who moved to Northern Ireland appear to have fared best, with only 13.0 per cent living in the 20 per cent most disadvantaged areas (although this may be misleading, due to the small number of people concerned).

Tables 4 and 5 provide a more detailed breakdown of the distribution of survivors between deprivation deciles. Table 5 reveals that in both Ireland and England, the most disadvantaged decile contains the largest number of survivors, followed by the second most disadvantaged decile, and so on, tracing a fairly smooth unimodal curve. The most alarming observation, however, relates to the Republic of Ireland, where more than one third of survivors are currently living in a Small Area in the bottom decile, i.e. Ireland's most disadvantaged areas. In other words, people who experienced institutional residential care and remained in the Republic of Ireland are ten times more likely to be living in a neighbourhood that forms part of the most disadvantaged decile of areas than in the most affluent decile. The curve for England is similar, albeit with a lower concentration of survivors in the most disadvantaged deciles. In Northern Ireland, by contrast, the distribution is relatively homogeneous across the deprivation spectrum, reflecting the overall distribution of the population.

**Table 4: Distribution of Survivors by Deprivation Decile (Numbers)**

Deprivation Decile	Republic of Ireland	Northern Ireland	England and Wales	Total
1 most disadvantaged decile	3,009	7	752	3,768
2	1,067	10	682	1,759
3	743	14	577	1,334
4	628	13	465	1,106
5	590	11	337	938
6	538	14	277	829
7	505	19	239	763
8	417	12	211	640
9	305	20	190	515
10 most affluent decile	286	11	142	439
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,088</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>3,872</b>	<b>12,091</b>

**Table 5: Distribution of Survivors by Deprivation Decile (%)**

Deprivation Decile	Republic of Ireland	Northern Ireland	England and Wales	Total
1 most disadvantaged decile	37.2	5.3	19.4	31.2
2	13.2	7.6	17.6	14.5
3	9.2	10.7	14.9	11.0
4	7.8	9.9	12.0	9.1
5	7.3	8.4	8.7	7.8
6	6.7	10.7	7.2	6.9
7	6.2	14.5	6.2	6.3
8	5.2	9.2	5.4	5.3
9	3.8	15.3	4.9	4.3
10 most affluent decile	3.5	8.4	3.7	3.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.3 Areas of Concentration

In the final section of this report, we look in greater detail at the areas where the highest concentrations of survivors are living. To do so, we will employ two different methods. With regard to Ireland, we will undertake a formal analysis using the CSO definition of urban and rural areas. With regard to England, we will conduct a visual inspection of the geographical distribution, as well as analysing regional variations.

#### Republic of Ireland:

Even a cursory look at the map (Appendix Figure A1) and the tables included in the Appendix (A2 to A4) reveals that there are survivors in virtually all areas of Ireland, with higher concentrations in the major urban centres, notably the five cities of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Galway and Waterford, and some of the larger towns.

To get a better understanding of the underlying settlement patterns, we analysed the distribution using a classification developed by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) which positions each small area on the urban/rural spectrum. A map of this classification is provided in the Appendix (Figure A2).

Tables 6 to 8 confirm the importance of cities and larger towns as a destination for survivors. Table 7 shows the geographical distribution within each deprivation decile. The total column indicates that three out of five survivors (60.6%) currently reside in the five main cities and their immediate environs, and another 16.8 per cent live in towns with populations in excess of ten thousand. Less than one quarter (22.7%) are living in Ireland's smaller towns or in the open countryside.

Table 8 shows the distribution across the deprivation ranking within each of the geographical entities. It shows that, for county boroughs, their environs and towns in excess of 10,000 population nearly sixty per cent of survivors are living in areas ranked as the two most disadvantaged categories. In smaller towns and particularly the more rural locations, this share drops to about half that level.

This settlement pattern can be explained by the role of these cities and towns in providing essential services, jobs and access to accommodation, particularly where this involves rented or temporary housing. This comes at a price, however, and survivors who moved to urban areas have often ended up in the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods, presumably due to financial constraints.



**Table 6: Distribution by Urban Rural Location and Deprivation (Numbers)**

County	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
County Boroughs	1,670	432	256	150	201	169	176	170	143	205	<b>3,572</b>
Suburbs of Co Bors	480	158	133	110	66	60	88	91	84	59	<b>1,329</b>
Towns 10,000 +	586	179	125	96	94	91	86	66	26	9	<b>1,358</b>
Towns 5 - 10,000	48	26	14	23	29	35	42	27	17	3	<b>264</b>
Towns 1 - 5,000	70	28	20	22	19	18	5	6	2	1	<b>191</b>
Mixed Urban/Rural	90	70	44	59	29	32	35	19	11	5	<b>394</b>
Rural	65	174	151	168	152	133	73	38	22	4	<b>980</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,009</b>	<b>1067</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>8,088</b>

**Table 7: Distribution by Urban Rural Location and Deprivation (Column Percentages)**

County	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
County Boroughs	55.5	40.5	34.5	23.9	34.1	31.4	34.9	40.8	46.9	71.7	<b>44.2</b>
Suburbs of Co Bors	16.0	14.8	17.9	17.5	11.2	11.2	17.4	21.8	27.5	20.6	<b>16.4</b>
Towns 10,000 +	19.5	16.8	16.8	15.3	15.9	16.9	17.0	15.8	8.5	3.1	<b>16.8</b>
Towns 5 - 10,000	1.6	2.4	1.9	3.7	4.9	6.5	8.3	6.5	5.6	1.0	<b>3.3</b>
Towns 1 - 5,000	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.5	3.2	3.3	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.3	<b>2.4</b>
Mixed Urban/Rural	3.0	6.6	5.9	9.4	4.9	5.9	6.9	4.6	3.6	1.7	<b>4.9</b>
Rural	2.2	16.3	20.3	26.8	25.8	24.7	14.5	9.1	7.2	1.4	<b>12.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 8: Distribution by Urban Rural Location and Deprivation (Row Percentages)**

County	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
County Boroughs	46.8	12.1	7.2	4.2	5.6	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.0	5.7	<b>100</b>
Suburbs of Co Bors	36.1	11.9	10.0	8.3	5.0	4.5	6.6	6.8	6.3	4.4	<b>100</b>
Towns 10,000 +	43.2	13.2	9.2	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.3	4.9	1.9	0.7	<b>100</b>
Towns 5 - 10,000	18.2	9.8	5.3	8.7	11.0	13.3	15.9	10.2	6.4	1.1	<b>100</b>
Towns 1 - 5,000	36.6	14.7	10.5	11.5	9.9	9.4	2.6	3.1	1.0	0.5	<b>100</b>
Mixed Urban/Rural	22.8	17.8	11.2	15.0	7.4	8.1	8.9	4.8	2.8	1.3	<b>100</b>
Rural	6.6	17.8	15.4	17.1	15.5	13.6	7.4	3.9	2.2	0.4	<b>100</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>100</b>

#### England:

A visual inspection of the English data reveals a geographical concentration of survivors in London, followed by Birmingham in the West Midlands Region and Manchester in the North West. These three conurbations account for just under two thirds (65.8%) of survivors' destinations in England.

As in the case in Ireland, the move to urban areas is once again associated with a pronounced risk of residing in a disadvantaged area. There is, however, an interesting differentiation: whilst in Birmingham and Manchester, the largest share of survivors lives in the most disadvantaged decile (35.8% and 38.9% respectively), this clustering is much less pronounced in London (14.4%), where there is a marked concentration of survivors (25.3%) in the second most disadvantaged decile. One can presume that this derivation is due to the fact that the most disadvantaged decile of areas in London will be predominantly marked by race. Overall, more than three quarters of survivors who are currently living in the most disadvantaged two deciles of residential locations in England are concentrated in these three cities.

**Table 9: Distribution by English Regions and Deprivation (Numbers)**

Region	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
North East	4	2	2	1	2	3	0	1	1	1	17
North West	206	75	54	54	32	27	33	20	21	8	530
Yorkshire /Humber	58	26	17	15	20	11	14	10	5	6	182
East Midlands	25	30	33	16	27	24	14	17	19	11	216
West Midlands	194	97	57	49	46	24	35	17	11	12	542
East of London	20	27	40	42	39	41	28	35	22	24	318
London	214	373	317	212	106	89	64	49	35	15	1,474
South East	18	36	34	59	38	46	38	42	64	53	428
South West	13	16	23	17	27	12	13	20	12	12	165
<b>Total</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>3,872</b>

**Table 10: Distribution by English Regions and Deprivation (Column Percentages)**

Region	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
North East	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.1		0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4
North West	27.4	11.0	9.4	11.6	9.5	9.7	13.8	9.5	11.1	5.6	13.7
Yorkshire /Humber	7.7	3.8	2.9	3.2	5.9	4.0	5.9	4.7	2.6	4.2	4.7
East Midlands	3.3	4.4	5.7	3.4	8.0	8.7	5.9	8.1	10.0	7.7	5.6
West Midlands	25.8	14.2	9.9	10.5	13.6	8.7	14.6	8.1	5.8	8.5	14.0
East of London	2.7	4.0	6.9	9.0	11.6	14.8	11.7	16.6	11.6	16.9	8.2
London	28.5	54.7	54.9	45.6	31.5	32.1	26.8	23.2	18.4	10.6	38.1
South East	2.4	5.3	5.9	12.7	11.3	16.6	15.9	19.9	33.7	37.3	11.1
South West	1.7	2.3	4.0	3.7	8.0	4.3	5.4	9.5	6.3	8.5	4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 11: Distribution by English Regions and Deprivation (Row Percentages)**

Region	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
North East	23.5	11.8	11.8	5.9	11.8	17.6		5.9	5.9	5.9	100
North West	38.9	14.2	10.2	10.2	6.0	5.1	6.2	3.8	4.0	1.5	100
Yorkshire /Humber	31.9	14.3	9.3	8.2	11.0	6.0	7.7	5.5	2.7	3.3	100
East Midlands	11.6	13.9	15.3	7.4	12.5	11.1	6.5	7.9	8.8	5.1	100
West Midlands	35.8	17.9	10.5	9.0	8.5	4.4	6.5	3.1	2.0	2.2	100
East of London	6.3	8.5	12.6	13.2	12.3	12.9	8.8	11.0	6.9	7.5	100
London	14.5	25.3	21.5	14.4	7.2	6.0	4.3	3.3	2.4	1.0	100
South East	4.2	8.4	7.9	13.8	8.9	10.7	8.9	9.8	15.0	12.4	100
South West	7.9	9.7	13.9	10.3	16.4	7.3	7.9	12.1	7.3	7.3	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>100</b>

### Summary:

In summary, this study shows that the current living conditions of survivors are highly disadvantaged when compared with the population as a whole. More than half of all survivors are living in the most disadvantaged 20 per cent of areas, suggesting that their experience of institutional residential care in Ireland may have compounded, and certainly did not alleviate, any baseline risks of poverty, deprivation and social exclusion they may have inherited as a result of their social origins.

## 4 Appendix

**Table A1: Destination of Survivors by Country**

Country	Resident	%
Republic of Ireland	8,437	60.3
United Kingdom	4,614	33.0
Australia	286	2.0
USA	277	2.0
Northern Ireland	134	1.0
Canada	100	.7
Spain	30	.2
New Zealand	21	.2
Germany	18	.1
The Netherlands	14	.1
France	10	.1
Denmark	6	.0
Sweden	6	.0
South Africa	4	.0
Channel Islands	3	.0
Italy	3	.0
Belgium	2	.0
Portugal	2	.0
Austria	1	.0
China	1	.0
Cyprus	1	.0
Finland	1	.0
Malta	1	.0
Morocco	1	.0
Nigeria	1	.0
Norway	1	.0
Republic of Panama	1	.0
Sri Lanka	1	.0
Thailand	1	.0
The Philippines	1	.0
United Arab Emirates (UAE)	1	.0
West Indies	1	.0
Zimbabwe	1	.0
Total	13,982	100.0

Source: Caranua Database 2013

**Table A2: Distribution by County and Deprivation (Numbers)**

<b>County</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>Total</b>
Carlow	8	7	15	8	6	2	5	3	0	0	<b>54</b>
Dublin City	1,073	276	188	112	155	129	101	119	104	179	<b>2,436</b>
South Co Dublin	310	70	66	57	30	23	34	15	13	13	<b>631</b>
Dublin Fingal	106	38	34	20	29	23	40	33	26	11	<b>360</b>
Dun L/Rathdown	63	49	33	34	13	20	18	47	44	32	<b>353</b>
Kildare	40	14	14	14	12	15	14	16	13	3	<b>155</b>
Kilkenny	28	27	7	19	10	9	12	7	2	1	<b>122</b>
Laois	27	7	6	15	12	2	6	4	1	1	<b>81</b>
Longford	16	6	7	5	7	5	1	0	0	0	<b>47</b>
Louth	67	14	21	22	7	16	9	5	5	0	<b>166</b>
Meath	17	13	21	24	19	29	25	17	5	0	<b>170</b>
Offaly	30	13	12	15	7	8	4	1	1	1	<b>92</b>
Westmeath	36	11	17	16	11	11	6	9	1	1	<b>119</b>
Wexford	66	41	24	21	20	8	2	3	1	0	<b>186</b>
Wicklow	50	22	17	14	15	8	18	8	7	1	<b>160</b>
Clare	29	23	8	13	10	13	6	1	0	0	<b>103</b>
Cork City	268	76	23	17	20	15	52	15	19	12	<b>517</b>
County Cork	84	68	34	29	42	54	47	33	23	6	<b>420</b>
Kerry	95	39	31	27	20	26	15	7	4	0	<b>264</b>
Limerick City	183	24	13	2	3	3	1	1	0	0	<b>230</b>
County Limerick	26	24	8	16	16	12	11	3	2	1	<b>119</b>
Tipperary NR	26	14	10	7	5	7	0	5	0	0	<b>74</b>
Tipperary SR	85	22	20	19	11	12	10	2	0	0	<b>181</b>
Waterford City	122	33	16	8	4	7	3	8	2	0	<b>203</b>
County Waterford	30	12	17	9	14	12	4	8	2	1	<b>109</b>
Galway City	32	26	18	11	19	15	19	27	18	14	<b>199</b>
County Galway	18	20	16	19	32	18	24	12	5	6	<b>170</b>
Leitrim	0	7	6	0	2	2	2	0	1	0	<b>20</b>
Mayo	17	16	10	20	15	7	2	4	1	1	<b>93</b>
Roscommon	10	21	7	8	4	5	4	1	1	0	<b>61</b>
Sligo	18	6	7	6	8	5	7	1	3	1	<b>62</b>
Cavan	8	3	6	7	4	5	0	2	0	0	<b>35</b>
Donegal	13	21	8	7	5	3	2	0	1	1	<b>61</b>
Monaghan	8	4	3	7	3	9	1	0	0	0	<b>35</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,009</b>	<b>1067</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>8,088</b>

Source: Caranua Database 2013

**Table A3: Distribution by County and Deprivation (Column Percentages)**

<b>County</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>Total</b>
Carlow	.3	.7	2.0	1.3	1.0	.4	1.0	.7			.7
Dublin City	35.7	25.9	25.3	17.8	26.3	24.0	20.0	28.5	34.1	62.6	<b>30.1</b>
South Co Dublin	10.3	6.6	8.9	9.1	5.1	4.3	6.7	3.6	4.3	4.5	<b>7.8</b>
Dublin Fingal	3.5	3.6	4.6	3.2	4.9	4.3	7.9	7.9	8.5	3.8	<b>4.5</b>
Dun L/Rathdown	2.1	4.6	4.4	5.4	2.2	3.7	3.6	11.3	14.4	11.2	<b>4.4</b>
Kildare	1.3	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.8	2.8	3.8	4.3	1.0	<b>1.9</b>
Kilkenny	.9	2.5	.9	3.0	1.7	1.7	2.4	1.7	.7	.3	<b>1.5</b>
Laois	.9	.7	.8	2.4	2.0	.4	1.2	1.0	.3	.3	<b>1.0</b>
Longford	.5	.6	.9	.8	1.2	.9	.2				<b>.6</b>
Louth	2.2	1.3	2.8	3.5	1.2	3.0	1.8	1.2	1.6		<b>2.1</b>
Meath	.6	1.2	2.8	3.8	3.2	5.4	5.0	4.1	1.6		<b>2.1</b>
Offaly	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.4	1.2	1.5	.8	.2	.3	.3	<b>1.1</b>
Westmeath	1.2	1.0	2.3	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.2	2.2	.3	.3	<b>1.5</b>
Wexford	2.2	3.8	3.2	3.3	3.4	1.5	.4	.7	.3		<b>2.3</b>
Wicklow	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.5	1.5	3.6	1.9	2.3	.3	<b>2.0</b>
Clare	1.0	2.2	1.1	2.1	1.7	2.4	1.2	.2			<b>1.3</b>
Cork City	8.9	7.1	3.1	2.7	3.4	2.8	10.3	3.6	6.2	4.2	<b>6.4</b>
County Cork	2.8	6.4	4.6	4.6	7.1	10.0	9.3	7.9	7.5	2.1	<b>5.2</b>
Kerry	3.2	3.7	4.2	4.3	3.4	4.8	3.0	1.7	1.3		<b>3.3</b>
Limerick City	6.1	2.2	1.7	.3	.5	.6	.2	.2			<b>2.8</b>
County Limerick	.9	2.2	1.1	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.2	.7	.7	.3	<b>1.5</b>
Tipperary NR	.9	1.3	1.3	1.1	.8	1.3		1.2			<b>.9</b>
Tipperary SR	2.8	2.1	2.7	3.0	1.9	2.2	2.0	.5			<b>2.2</b>
Waterford City	4.1	3.1	2.2	1.3	.7	1.3	.6	1.9	.7		<b>2.5</b>
County Waterford	1.0	1.1	2.3	1.4	2.4	2.2	.8	1.9	.7	.3	<b>1.3</b>
Galway City	1.1	2.4	2.4	1.8	3.2	2.8	3.8	6.5	5.9	4.9	<b>2.5</b>
County Galway	.6	1.9	2.2	3.0	5.4	3.3	4.8	2.9	1.6	2.1	<b>2.1</b>
Leitrim		.7	.8		.3	.4	.4		.3		<b>.2</b>
Mayo	.6	1.5	1.3	3.2	2.5	1.3	.4	1.0	.3	.3	<b>1.1</b>
Roscommon	.3	2.0	.9	1.3	.7	.9	.8	.2	.3		<b>.8</b>
Sligo	.6	.6	.9	1.0	1.4	.9	1.4	.2	1.0	.3	<b>.8</b>
Cavan	.3	.3	.8	1.1	.7	.9		.5			<b>.4</b>
Donegal	.4	2.0	1.1	1.1	.8	.6	.4		.3	.3	<b>.8</b>
Monaghan	.3	.4	.4	1.1	.5	1.7	.2				<b>.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Caranua Database 2013

**Table A4: Distribution by County and Deprivation (Row Percentages)**

<b>County</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>Total</b>
Carlow	14.8	13.0	27.8	14.8	11.1	3.7	9.3	5.6			<b>100</b>
Dublin City	44.0	11.3	7.7	4.6	6.4	5.3	4.1	4.9	4.3	7.3	<b>100</b>
South Co Dublin	49.1	11.1	10.5	9.0	4.8	3.6	5.4	2.4	2.1	2.1	<b>100</b>
Dublin Fingal	29.4	10.6	9.4	5.6	8.1	6.4	11.1	9.2	7.2	3.1	<b>100</b>
Dun L/Rathdown	17.8	13.9	9.3	9.6	3.7	5.7	5.1	13.3	12.5	9.1	<b>100</b>
Kildare	25.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	7.7	9.7	9.0	10.3	8.4	1.9	<b>100</b>
Kilkenny	23.0	22.1	5.7	15.6	8.2	7.4	9.8	5.7	1.6	.8	<b>100</b>
Laois	33.3	8.6	7.4	18.5	14.8	2.5	7.4	4.9	1.2	1.2	<b>100</b>
Longford	34.0	12.8	14.9	10.6	14.9	10.6	2.1				<b>100</b>
Louth	40.4	8.4	12.7	13.3	4.2	9.6	5.4	3.0	3.0		<b>100</b>
Meath	10.0	7.6	12.4	14.1	11.2	17.1	14.7	10.0	2.9		<b>100</b>
Offaly	32.6	14.1	13.0	16.3	7.6	8.7	4.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	<b>100</b>
Westmeath	30.3	9.2	14.3	13.4	9.2	9.2	5.0	7.6	.8	.8	<b>100</b>
Wexford	35.5	22.0	12.9	11.3	10.8	4.3	1.1	1.6	.5		<b>100</b>
Wicklow	31.3	13.8	10.6	8.8	9.4	5.0	11.3	5.0	4.4	.6	<b>100</b>
Clare	28.2	22.3	7.8	12.6	9.7	12.6	5.8	1.0			<b>100</b>
Cork City	51.8	14.7	4.4	3.3	3.9	2.9	10.1	2.9	3.7	2.3	<b>100</b>
County Cork	20.0	16.2	8.1	6.9	10.0	12.9	11.2	7.9	5.5	1.4	<b>100</b>
Kerry	36.0	14.8	11.7	10.2	7.6	9.8	5.7	2.7	1.5		<b>100</b>
Limerick City	79.6	10.4	5.7	.9	1.3	1.3	.4	.4			<b>100</b>
County Limerick	21.8	20.2	6.7	13.4	13.4	10.1	9.2	2.5	1.7	.8	<b>100</b>
Tipperary NR	35.1	18.9	13.5	9.5	6.8	9.5		6.8			<b>100</b>
Tipperary SR	47.0	12.2	11.0	10.5	6.1	6.6	5.5	1.1			<b>100</b>
Waterford City	60.1	16.3	7.9	3.9	2.0	3.4	1.5	3.9	1.0		<b>100</b>
County Waterford	27.5	11.0	15.6	8.3	12.8	11.0	3.7	7.3	1.8	.9	<b>100</b>
Galway City	16.1	13.1	9.0	5.5	9.5	7.5	9.5	13.6	9.0	7.0	<b>100</b>
County Galway	10.6	11.8	9.4	11.2	18.8	10.6	14.1	7.1	2.9	3.5	<b>100</b>
Leitrim		35.0	30.0		10.0	10.0	10.0		5.0		<b>100</b>
Mayo	18.3	17.2	10.8	21.5	16.1	7.5	2.2	4.3	1.1	1.1	<b>100</b>
Roscommon	16.4	34.4	11.5	13.1	6.6	8.2	6.6	1.6	1.6		<b>100</b>
Sligo	29.0	9.7	11.3	9.7	12.9	8.1	11.3	1.6	4.8	1.6	<b>100</b>
Cavan	22.9	8.6	17.1	20.0	11.4	14.3		5.7			<b>100</b>
Donegal	21.3	34.4	13.1	11.5	8.2	4.9	3.3		1.6	1.6	<b>100</b>
Monaghan	22.9	11.4	8.6	20.0	8.6	25.7	2.9				<b>100</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Caranua Database 2013

Figure A1: Survivors' Residential Locations in Republic of Ireland

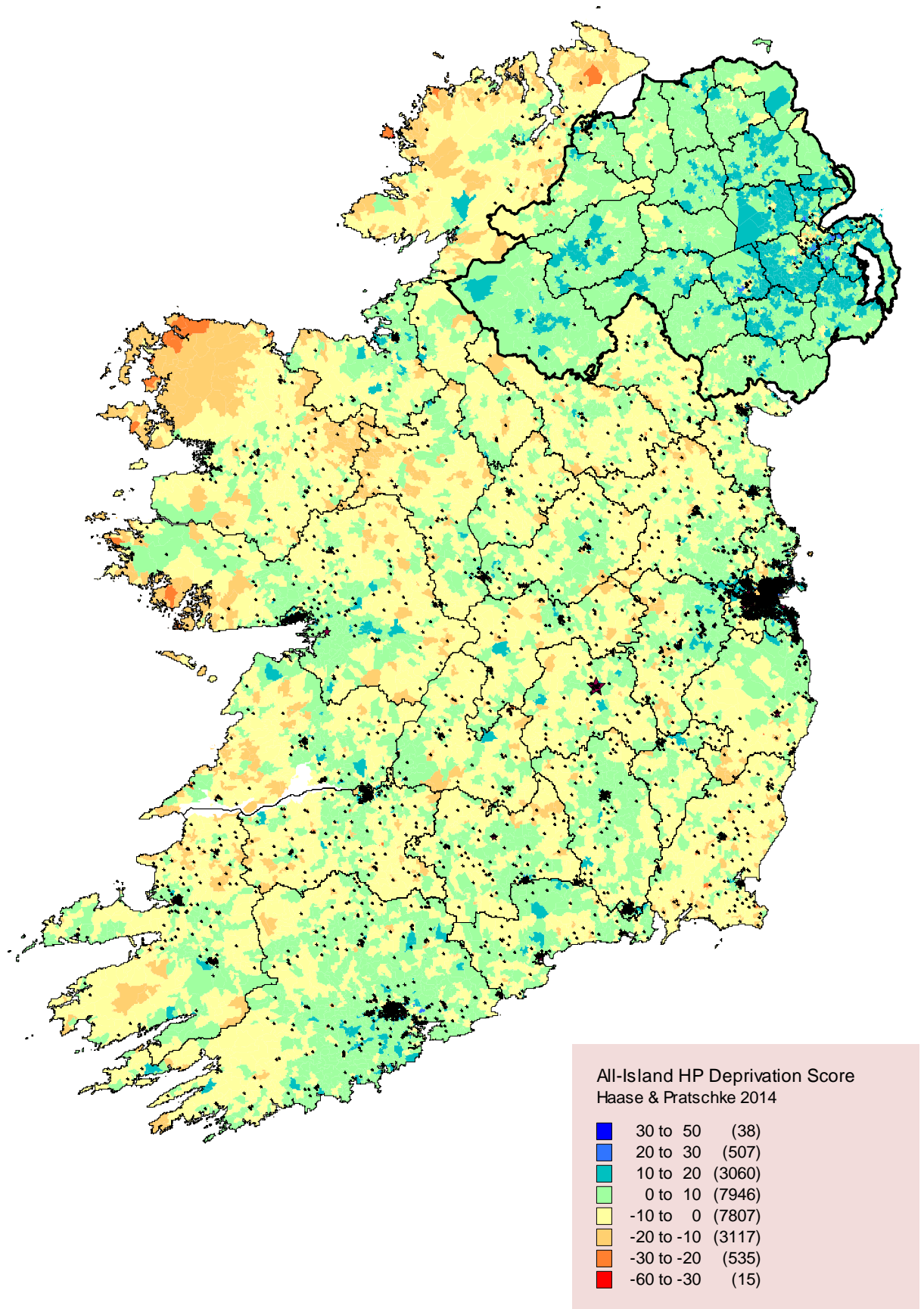




Figure A2: CSO Classification of Urban-Rural Areas

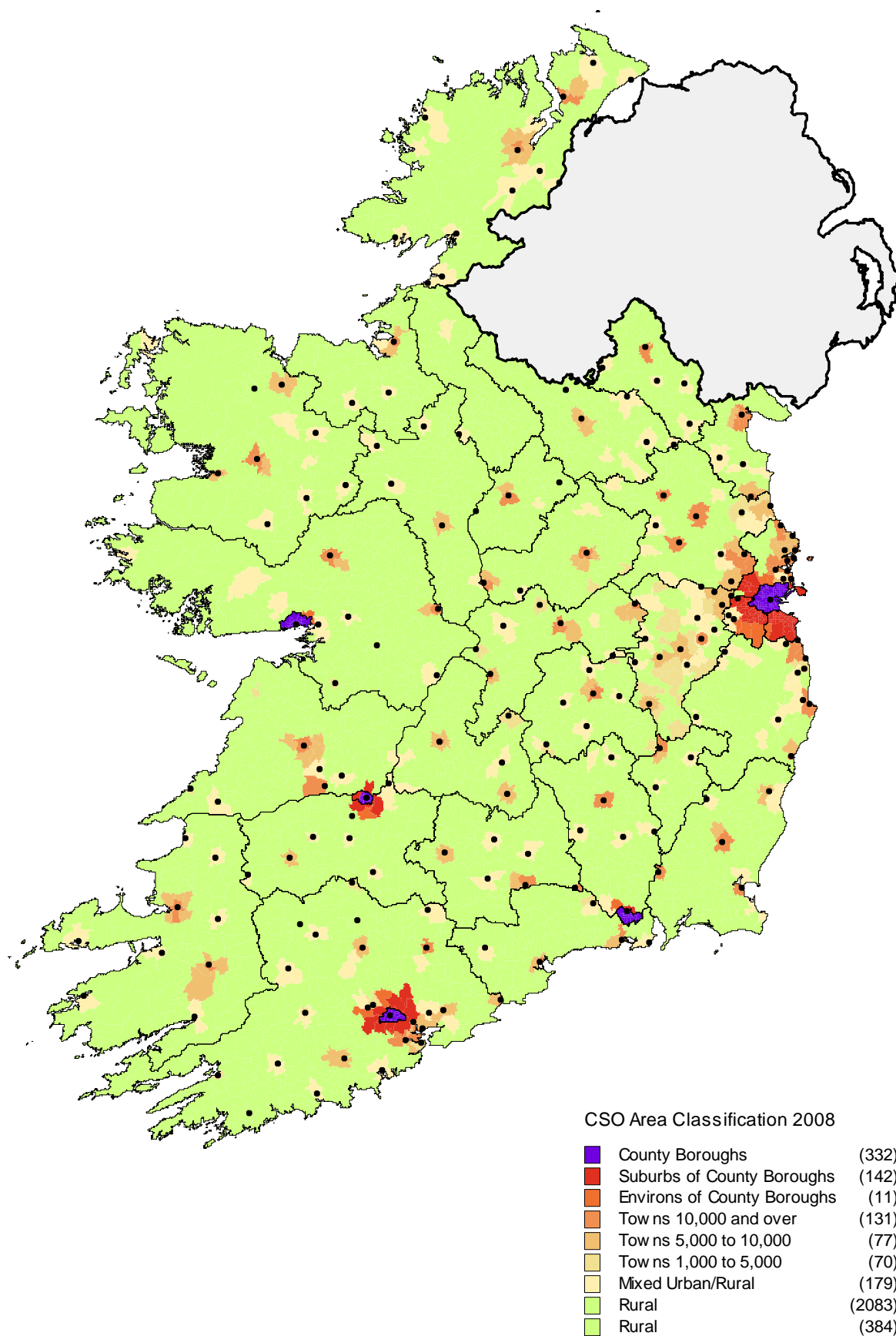




Figure A3: Survivors' Residential Locations in England and Wales (by LSOAs)

