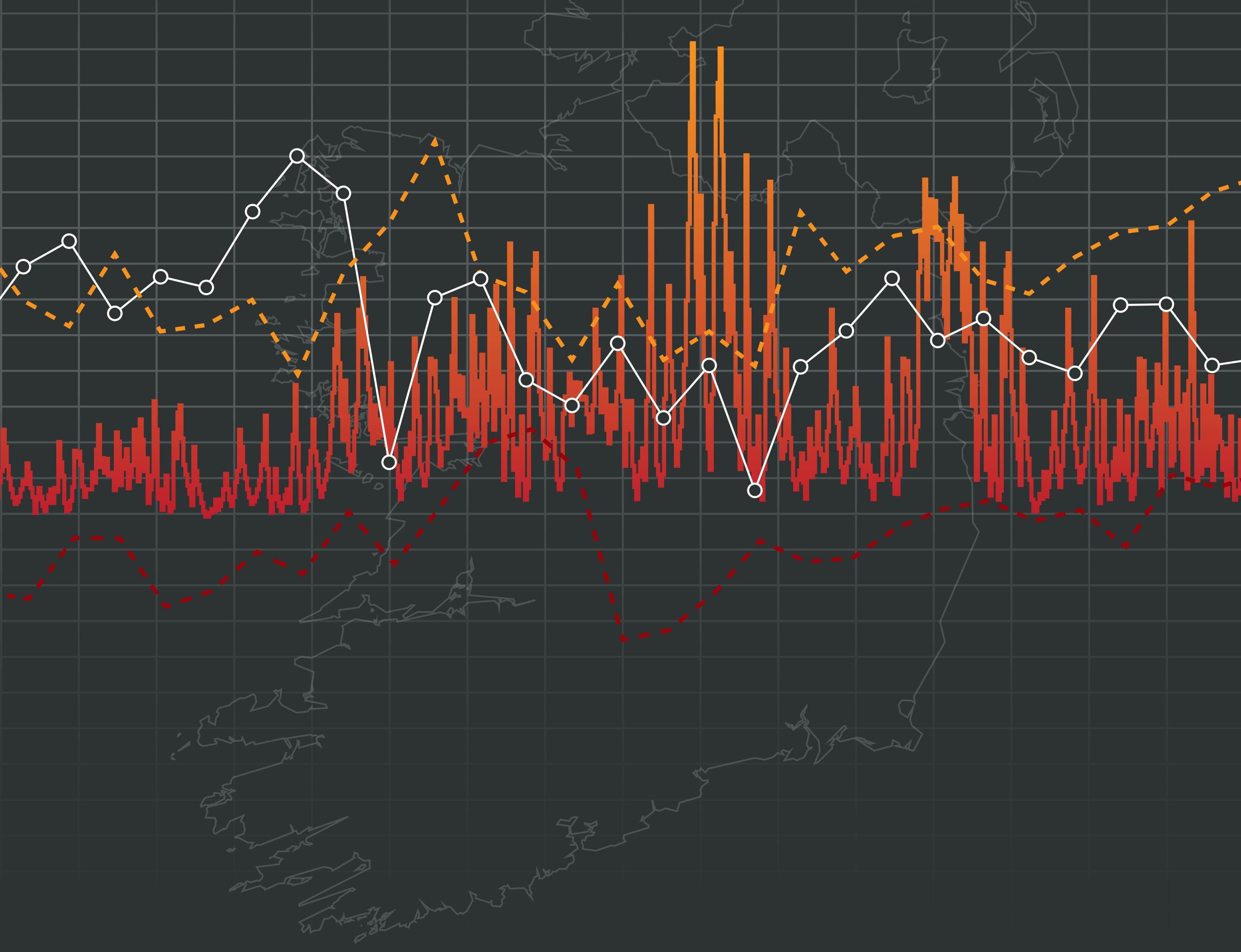
Tionól Reigiúnach Oirthir agus Lár-Tíre
Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly

Tionól Réigiúnach an Deiscirt
Southern Regional Assembly

Northern & Western
Regional Assembly

COVID-19 REGIONAL ECONOMIC ANALYSIS



FOREWORD

The outbreak of the coronavirus (COVID-19) will have a profound impact on every aspect of Irish society. As a result of the necessary public health measures needed to curtail the spread of COVID-19, Ireland has moved from being one of the fastest growing economies in Europe with near full employment, to a point where the unemployment rate is now forecasted to peak at 22 per cent by the second quarter of 2020.

This economic impact will have far reaching implications throughout Ireland and the ability of policymakers to use an evidence based approach in identifying the exposure, resilience and appropriate responses of our regions, counties and towns is critically important. Unfortunately, evidence at the appropriate level has been extremely limited. In the absence of such up-to-date regional data, and considering the sheer scale of this crisis, the need to identify and understand the economic exposure and resilience of areas across Ireland has never been stronger.

The three Regional Assemblies of Ireland play a leadership role in regional development working with key stakeholders at EU, national, regional and local level to accelerate this agenda. This involves providing advice and support to other appropriate public bodies of the regional implications of their policies and plans, with specific focus on planning and economic development. Under our remit, the three Regional Assemblies of Ireland are fully committed to assisting in tackling such challenges and in supporting economic recovery across all of Ireland's regions. On this basis, the three Regional Assemblies of Ireland have prepared a "COVID-19 Regional Economic Analysis" to identify which regions, sub-regions, counties, cities and towns are more likely to be exposed to economic disruption caused by the necessary measures needed to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

The purpose of this report is to inform policymakers at a local, regional and national level of the extent of economic exposure and resilience across Ireland. This is consistent with the key principal of building economic resilience which is detailed in each assembly's Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy. This will be achieved by identifying the potential regional economic impact of COVID-19, ensuring that national, regional and local bodies are best equipped in designing appropriate policy responses to this unprecedented crisis. Ultimately, solutions – based on an evidence-based approach – are needed now more than ever and it is imperative that there is greater awareness of the potential economic exposure of our regions, counties and towns.

John Daly
Economist
The Three Regional Assemblies Ireland

Tionól Reigiúnach Oirthir agus Lár-Tíre
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INTRODUCTION

Having been considered one of the fastest growing economies in the European Union in recent years, the Irish economic landscape has profoundly changed due to the outbreak of Covid-19.

As per the latest estimates from the Department of Finance[1], the Irish economy is now projected to decline by 10.5 per cent this year, unemployment is expected to rise to 22 per cent by the second quarter of 2020, while the public finances are expected to record a deficit of around €23 billion.

While it is clear that the Covid-19 outbreak will have a significant impact on Ireland's economy, the degree to which this impact will be felt across Ireland's regions, counties, cities and towns remains to be seen.

On this basis, the three Regional Assemblies of Ireland have prepared a "COVID-19 Regional Economic Analysis" to identify which geographical areas in Ireland are more likely to be exposed to economic disruption caused by the necessary measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Using the GeoDirectory commercial database, and specifically the NACE codes allocated to commercial units[2] as of September 2019, the three Regional Assemblies of Ireland have identified each geographical area's reliance on the sectors that are likely to be severely affected by the public health measures needed to curtail the spread of COVID-19.

The purpose of this evidence based analysis is to inform policy makers at a local, regional and national level in order to assist the process of economic recovery, allowing them to identify the degree of economic resilience of Ireland's regions, sub-regions, counties, cities and towns; a key principal envisioned in each assembly's Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy[3]. In doing so, policy solutions aimed at assisting the eventual recovery in regional and local economies can be based on an evidence based approach.

On foot of this, "COVID-19 Exposure Ratios" have been developed for each of Ireland's regions, sub-regions, counties, cities and for 199 CSO defined settlements[4]; the purpose of which is to identify which geographical areas are likely to be experiencing significant economic disruption as a result of this crisis. **Specifically, a geographical area's "COVID-19 Exposure Ratio" represents the total number of its commercial units that were operating in the sectors likely to be worst affected by the COVID-19 outbreak, as a proportion of its total commercial stock as of September 2019.** The higher this ratio is for an area, the more likely this area is exposed to significant economic disruption as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak, as many firms in these sectors are likely to be severely impacted from this crisis.

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1 https://www.gov.ie/en/news/d2ec5b-minister-donohoe-publishes-stability-programme-update-2020/

2 Comprises of all commercial units excluding residential units. Also excluded are units classified as Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing and Extraterritorial Organisations and Bodies (e.g. Embassies)

3 https://emra.ie/dubh/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/EMRA-RSES-document.pdf
https://www.southernassembly.ie/uploads/general-files/Southern%20Regional%20Assembly%20RSES%202020%20High%20Res.pdf
https://www.nwra.ie/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/adpoted-rses.pdf

4 CSO defined settlements with a population of 1,500 or more as per Census 2016

Commercial units that were listed in the GeoDirectory database with the following NACE code classifications[5] were considered to represent the sectors likely to be worst affected by the COVID-19 outbreak:

- NACE Code B "Mining and Quarrying"
- NACE Code F "Construction"
- NACE Code G "Wholesale and Retail Services" excluding commercial units classified as "essential services" as per the government guidelines6
- NACE Code I "Accommodation and Food Services"
- NACE Code R "Arts, Entertainment and Recreation Services"
- NACE Code Q.88.91 "Child Day-Care Activities"
- NACE Codes S.96.02 "Hairdressing and other beauty treatment", S.96.04 "Activities of physical wellbeing institutes" and S.96.09 "Other personal service activities".

Out of all the activities affected by the COVID-19 outbreak in Ireland, the above sectors are likely to have experienced the greatest disruption as a result of the public health measures used to curtail the spread of COVID-19; primarily for two reasons:

1. **Commercial units operating within these selected sectors rely completely on human interaction and therefore have been forced to either close or downsize their operations dramatically due to social distancing measures.**
2. **The nature of their operations largely prevent them from operating remotely, exposing them to a significant decline in revenue.**

A GEOGRAPHICAL AREA'S "COVID-19 EXPOSURE RATIO" REPRESENTS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ITS COMMERCIAL UNITS THAT WERE OPERATING IN THE SECTORS LIKELY TO BE WORST AFFECTED BY THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK, AS A PROPORTION OF ITS TOTAL COMMERCIAL STOCK AS OF SEPTEMBER 2019.

This indicates that many of the commercial units operating within these selected sectors – and subsequently its employees – are likely to be severely impacted from this crisis, potentially causing significant distress to the regional and local economy. It should be noted that the potential duration of this economic impact is unclear and is largely dependent on the continuation of the current restrictions and the broader international context, but nevertheless as restrictions are lifted many of these sectors should gradually improve. In summary, it is imperative that policymakers are aware of the potential economic exposure of regions, counties and settlements across Ireland and the publication of the "COVID-19 Regional Economic Analysis" aims to assist in this regard.

[5] https://statbank.cso.ie/px/u/NACECoder/NACEItems/searchnace.asp

[6] Specific details of NACE Codes excluded from the "Wholesale and Retail Services" sector have been outlined in Appendix B

Regional Exposure to COVID-19 (NUTS 2)

A total of 160,438 occupied commercial units in Ireland were allocated a NACE code classification[7], as of September 2019. Of this total, 46 per cent or 73,735 commercial units were operating in the worst affected sectors, with virtually all of these commercial units likely to be severely impacted due to the COVID-19 outbreak.

As evident from Tables 1 and 2, the three Regional Assemblies of Ireland have analysed the GeoDirectory commercial dataset at a regional and sub-regional level, giving a broad indication as to which geographical areas are more likely to be exposed to significant economic disruption caused by the COVID-19 outbreak. Out of the three regions, the Northern and Western region had the highest "COVID-19 Exposure Ratio", with 48.6 per cent of its commercial units operating in the worst affected sectors; all of whom are likely to be severely impacted from this crisis.

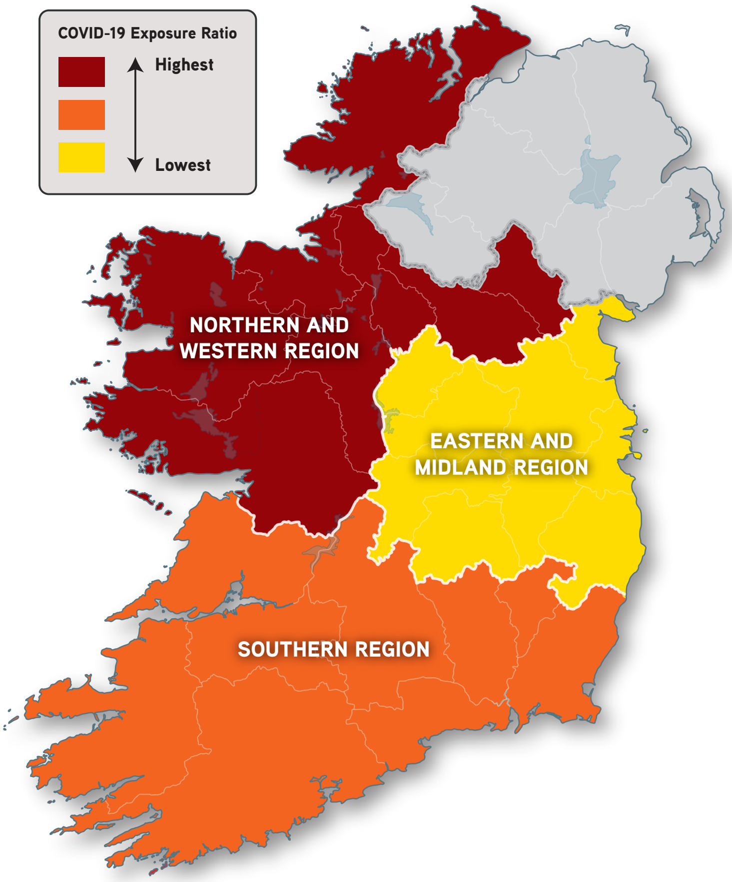
This was followed closely by the Southern region - with 47.2 per cent of its commercial units operating in the most affected sectors - while the Eastern and Midland region had the lowest "COVID-19 Exposure Ratio" at 43.6 per cent. In absolute terms, the Eastern and Midland region had the highest number of commercial units operating in the sectors likely to be worst affected at 29,637 units, followed closely by the Sothern region at 27,583 units and then the Northern and Western region at 16,515 units.

Table 1: Regional exposure to significant economic disruption caused by the COVID-19 outbreak

NUTS 2 Regions	COVID-19 Exposure Ratio	Units operating in sectors likely worst affected
Northern and Western Region	48.6%	16,515
Southern Region	47.2%	27,583
Eastern and Midland Region	43.6%	29,637
State	46.0%	73,735

Source: Three Regional Assemblies of Ireland calculations using GeoDirectory commercial database.

Figure 1: Regional exposure



[7] A NACE code is the European statistical classification of economic activities, allowing commercial units to be categorised as per the sector it is operating within. NACE A "Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing" and NACE U "Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies" are excluded from this total

Sub-regional Exposure to COVID-19 (NUTS 3)

Greater variation can be seen when the data is examined on a sub-regional level. As can be seen from Table 2, the Border sub region recorded the highest "COVID-19 Exposure Ratio", with 49.5 per cent of its commercial units operating in sectors most affected by the outbreak of COVID-19.

This was followed by the Midlands and the Mid-East, with "COVID-19 Exposure Ratios" of 48.9 and 48.1 per cent respectively. Out of the remaining sub-regions, Dublin was the only region to record a "COVID-19 Exposure Ratio" below the State average, with 39.4 per cent of its commercial units operating in the sectors likely to be worst affected.

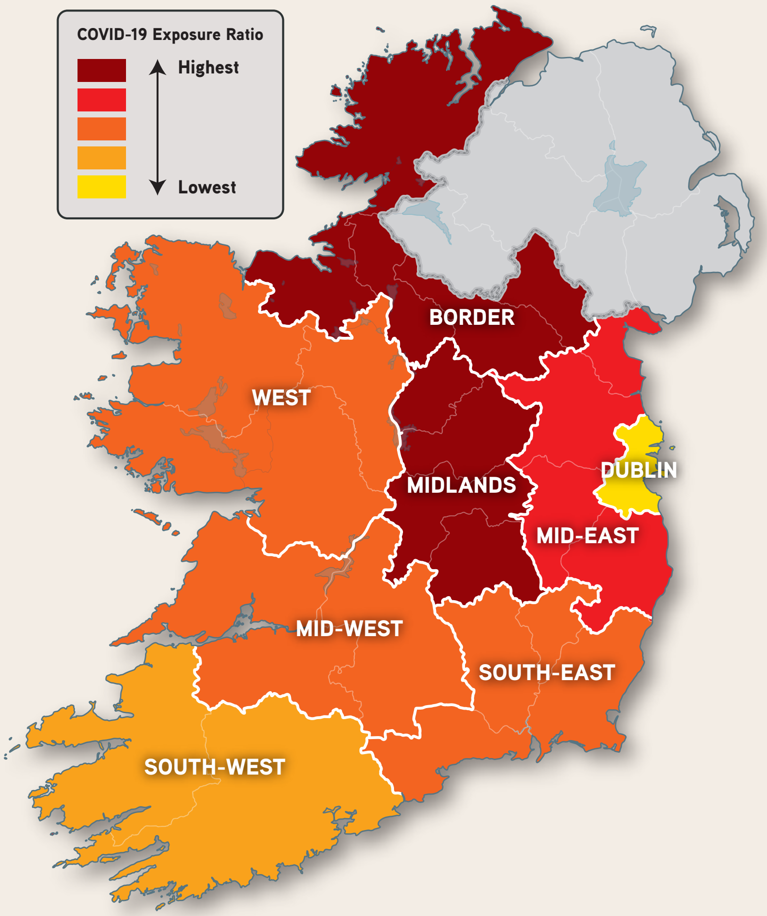
Notwithstanding this below average ratio, Dublin – in absolute terms – had the highest number of commercial units operating in the sectors likely to be worst affected, at 14,360 units, followed by the South-West (11,407 units) and the Mid-East (10,206 units).

Table 2: Sub-regional exposure to significant economic disruption caused by the COVID-19 outbreak

NUTS 3 Regions	COVID-19 Exposure Ratio	Units operating in sectors likely worst affected
Border	49.5%	8,128
Midlands	48.9%	5,071
Mid-East	48.1%	10,206
West	47.8%	8,387
South-East	47.7%	7,558
Mid-West	47.3%	8,618
South-West	46.7%	11,407
Dublin	39.4%	14,360
State	46.0%	73,735

Source: Three Regional Assemblies of Ireland calculations using GeoDirectory commercial database.

Figure 2: Sub-regional exposure



County Exposure to COVID-19

The three Regional Assemblies of Ireland have analysed which counties are more likely to be exposed to significant economic disruption caused by the COVID-19 outbreak. Coastal and rural counties are more likely to be exposed due to their reliance on commercial units that generally require human interaction and cannot be operated remotely.

The county with the highest "COVID-19 Exposure Ratio" was Kerry, with 53.8 per cent of its commercial units operating in the sectors likely to be worst affected, followed by Westmeath at 51 per cent, Donegal at 50.6 per cent, Cavan at 50.5 per cent and Clare at 50.4 per cent.

Exposure is generally lower in more urban based counties as such counties rely more on economic activities that are capable of operating remotely; namely activities such as finance, ICT and professional and technical services.

Table 3: County exposure to significant economic disruption caused by the COVID-19 outbreak[8]

County	COVID-19 Exposure Ratio	Units operating in sectors likely worst affected
Kerry	53.8%	3,263
Westmeath	51.0%	1,912
Donegal	50.6%	3,222
Cavan	50.5%	1,573
Clare	50.4%	2,506
Wexford	50.4%	2,836
Meath	50.3%	2,909
Longford	50.0%	760
Mayo	49.7%	2,881
Leitrim	49.5%	740
Roscommon	48.8%	1,253
Louth	48.4%	2,338
Offaly	47.8%	1,182
Monaghan	47.7%	1,319
Sligo	47.7%	1,274
Kilkenny	47.6%	1,808
Kildare	47.5%	2,736
Laois	46.3%	1,217
Galway	46.3%	4,253
Limerick	46.2%	3,185
Tipperary	46.1%	2,927
Wicklow	46.0%	2,223
Waterford	45.8%	1,910
Carlow	44.7%	1,004
Cork	44.4%	8,144
Dublin	39.4%	14,360
Grand Total	**46.0%**	**73,735**

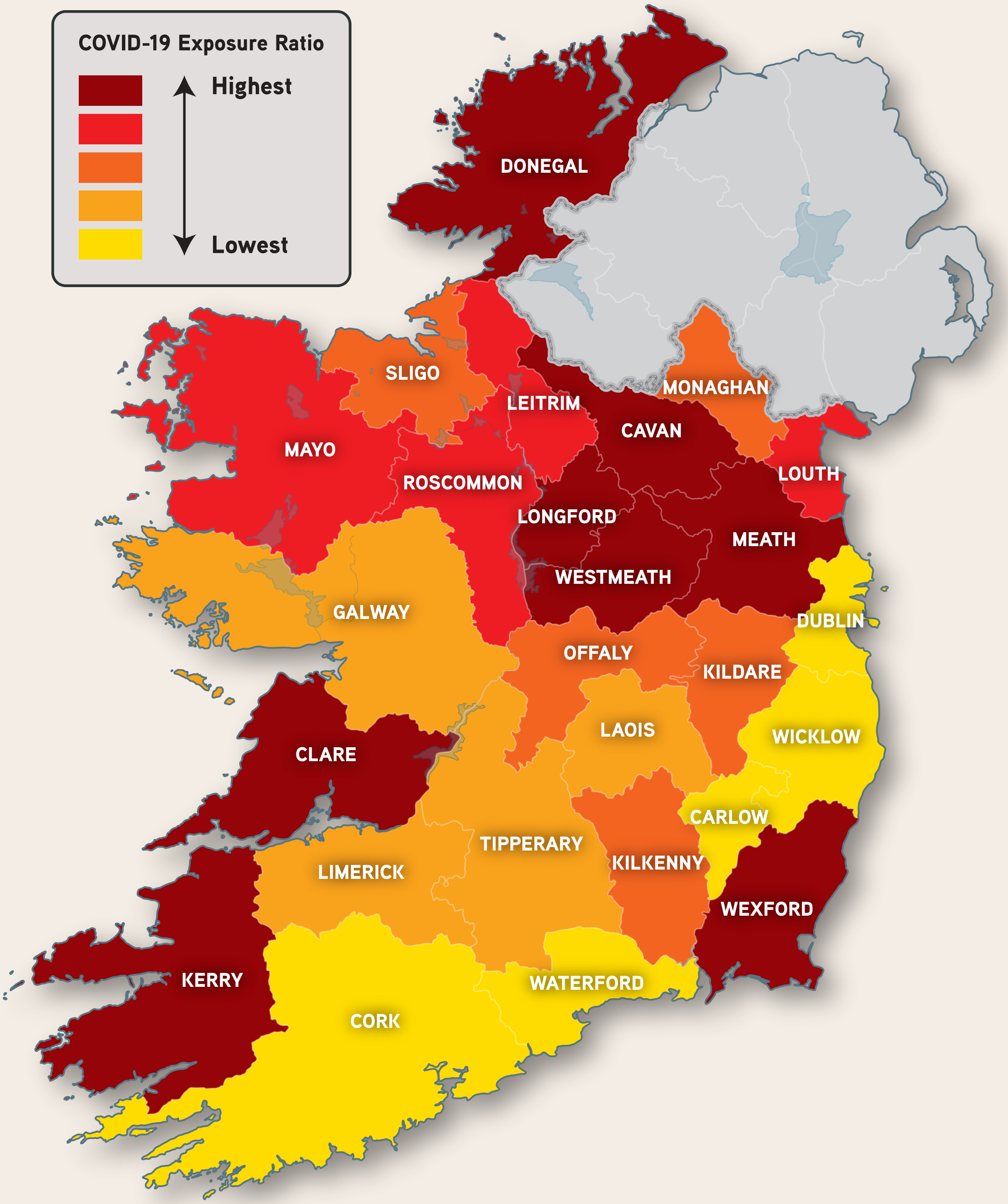
Source: Three Regional Assemblies of Ireland calculations using GeoDirectory commercial database.

8 In the case of Cork, Galway, Limerick and Waterford, the figures presented in this table would include commercial units located in their respective city / wider county area. Furthermore, figures with respect to Dublin include the four Local Authorities of Dublin.

The county with the lowest "COVID-19 Exposure Ratio" was Dublin, with 39.4 per cent of its commercial units operating in the sectors likely to be worst affected, followed by Cork at 44.4 per cent, Carlow at 44.7 per cent, Waterford at 45.8 per cent and Wicklow at 46 per cent.

In absolute terms, Dublin has the highest number of commercial units operating in the most exposed sectors at 14,360 units, followed by Cork at 8,144 units, Galway at 4,253 units, Kerry at 3,263 units and Donegal at 3,222 units.

Figure 3: County exposure



City Exposure to COVID-19

The three Regional Assemblies of Ireland analysed which cities and towns are more likely to be exposed to economic disruption caused by the COVID-19 outbreak. This analysis involved selecting CSO defined settlements that had a population of 1,500 people or more as per Census 2016[9], with an individual "COVID-19 Exposure Ratio" calculated for a total of 199 settlements in Ireland.

Although such results are fully presented in Appendix A of this analysis, this section will solely focus on the five main cities in Ireland. As can be seen in Table 4, the degree of exposure varies for each of the main five cities in Ireland. In this regard, Galway City and Suburbs was likely to be the most exposed to economic disruption caused by the COVID-19 outbreak, with 46.1 per cent of its commercial units operating in the sectors likely to be worst affected, in line with the corresponding ratio for the State as a whole.

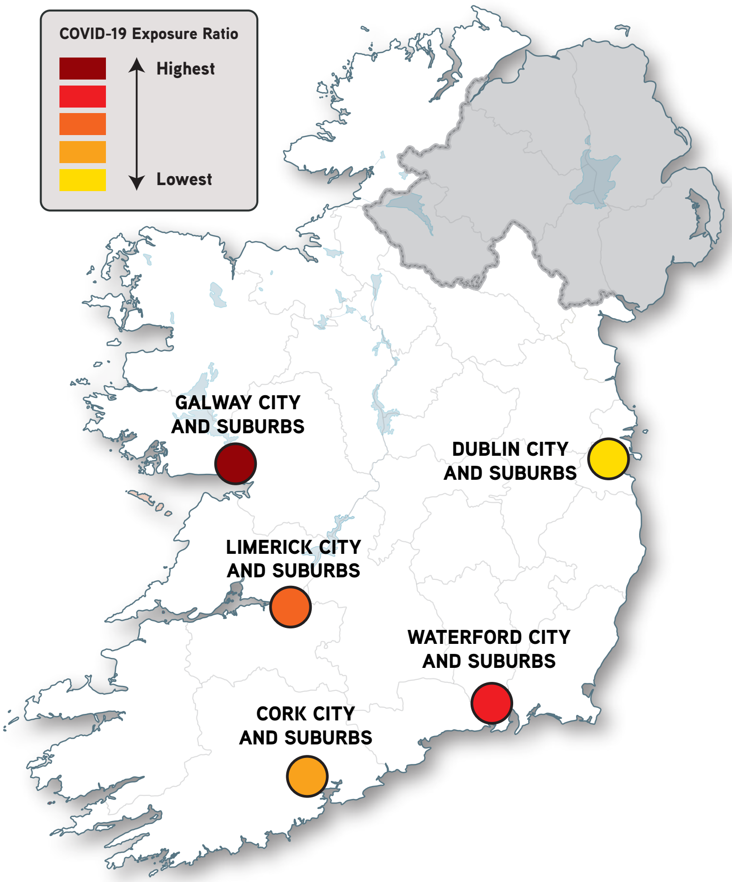
This was followed by the Waterford City and Suburbs and Limerick City and Suburbs, with these cities recording "COVID-19 Exposure Ratios" of 45.0% and 44.9 per cent respectively. In absolute terms, Dublin City and Suburbs had the highest number of commercial units operating in the sectors likely to be worst affected, at 12,242 units[10], with the next highest level of exposed stock recorded in Cork City and Suburbs[11] at 2,801.

Table 4: City exposure to significant economic disruption caused by the COVID-19 outbreak

County	CSO Settlement (Cities)	COVID-19 Exposure Ratio	Units operating in sectors likely worst affected
Galway	Galway city and suburbs	46.1%	1,532
Waterford	Waterford city and suburbs	45.0%	879
Limerick	Limerick city and suburbs	44.9%	1,535
Cork	Cork city and suburbs	40.1%	2,801
Dublin	Dublin city and suburbs	38.4%	12,242
State	N/A	46.0%	73,735

Source: Three Regional Assemblies of Ireland calculations using GeoDirectory commercial database

Figure 4: City exposure



9 https://statbank.cso.ie/px/pxeirestat/Statire/SelectVarVal/Define.asp?maintable=E2016&PLanguage=0

10 Dublin City and Suburbs would exclude a number of settlements based in Dublin

11 CSO definition of the Cork City and Suburbs boundary

Town Exposure to COVID-19

The three Regional Assemblies of Ireland also examined which towns are more likely to be exposed to significant economic disruption caused by the COVID-19 outbreak. As can be noted from Table 5, popular coastal towns and rural based towns were particularly exposed.

As per this analysis, Bundoran in Donegal, was likely to be the most exposed town in Ireland with 75.1 per cent of its commercial units operating in the sectors likely to be worst affected. This was followed by Strandhill in Sligo at 70.7 per cent, Courtown Harbour-Riverchapel-Ardamine in Wexford at 66.2 per cent, Dingle in Kerry at 62.6 per cent and Kenmare at 61.9 per cent. Of these towns, Killarney – in absolute terms – had the highest number of commercial units operating in the sectors likely to be worst affected at 509 units, followed by Westport (276 units) and Dingle (199 units).

Table 5: Top 15 towns exposed to significant economic disruption caused by the COVID-19 outbreak

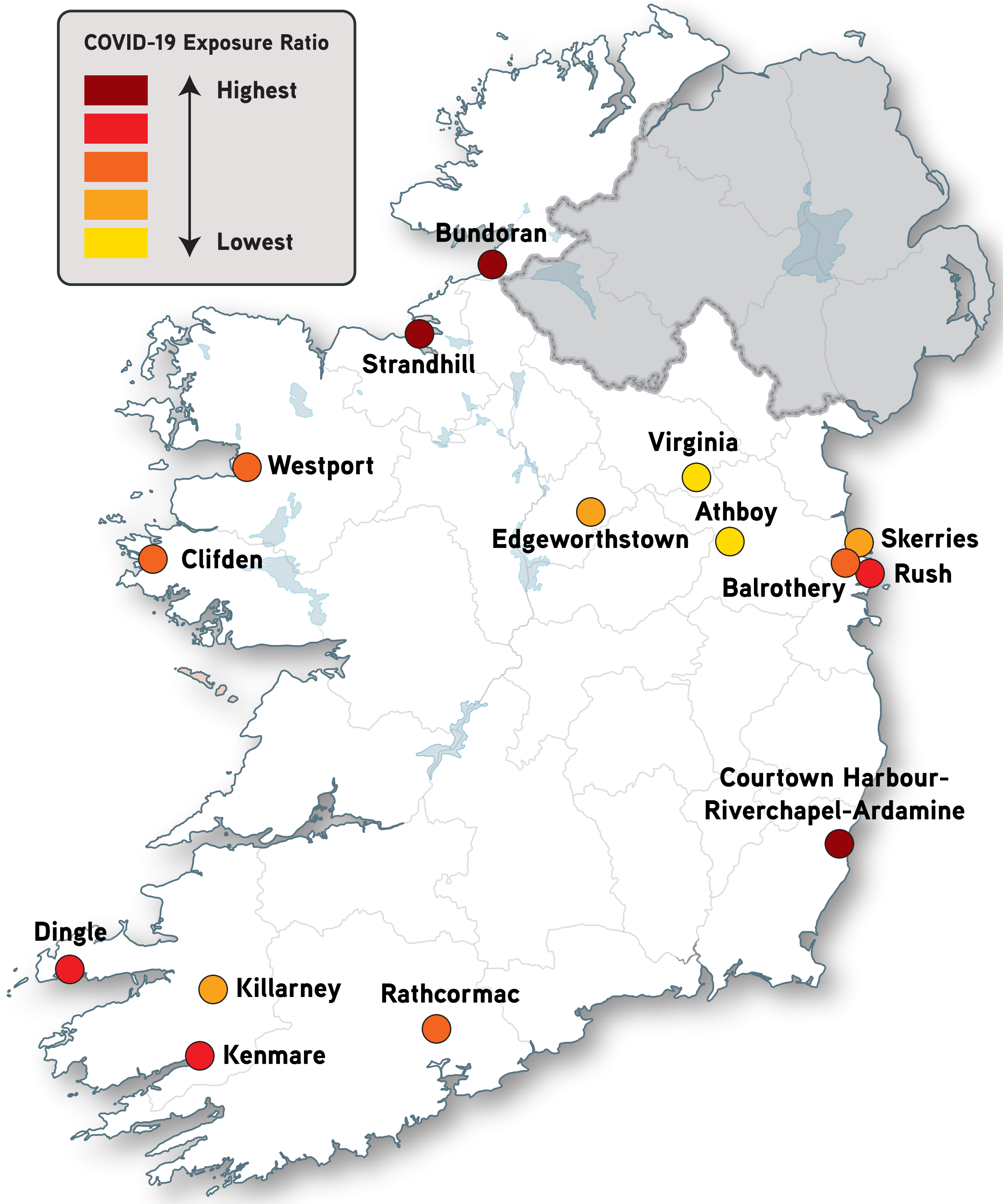
County	CSO Settlement	COVID-19 Exposure Ratio	Units operating in sectors likely worst affected
Donegal	Bundoran	75.1%	151
Sligo	Strandhill	70.7%	29
Wexford	Courtown Harbour-Riverchapel-Ardamine	66.2%	49
Kerry	Dingle	62.6%	199
Kerry	Kenmare	61.9%	143
Dublin	Rush	59.6%	81
Cork	Rathcormac	59.0%	23
Dublin	Balrothery	58.8%	10
Mayo	Westport	58.1%	276
Galway	Clifden	58.1%	122
Kerry	Killarney	57.8%	509
Dublin	Skerries	56.9%	124
Longford	Edgeworthstown	56.7%	34
Cavan	Virginia	55.8%	58
Meath	Athboy	55.3%	52
State	N/A	46.0%	73,735

Source: Three Regional Assemblies of Ireland calculations using GeoDirectory commercial database

See page 10: Figure 5: Towns exposure ›

Town Exposure to COVID-19 (continued)

Figure 5: Top 15 Towns exposure



Appendix A

SETTLEMENT EXPOSURE TO SIGNIFICANT ECONOMIC DISRUPTION CAUSED BY THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK.

County	CSO Settlement	COVID-19 Exposure Ratio
Donegal	Bundoran	75.1%
Sligo	Strandhill	70.7%
Wexford	Courtown Harbour-Riverchapel-Ardamine	66.2%
Kerry	Dingle	62.6%
Kerry	Kenmare	61.9%
Dublin	Rush	59.6%
Cork	Rathcormac	59.0%
Dublin	Balrothery	58.8%
Mayo	Westport	58.1%
Galway	Clifden	58.1%
Kerry	Killarney	57.8%
Dublin	Skerries	56.9%
Longford	Edgeworthstown	56.7%
Cavan	Virginia	55.8%
Meath	Athboy	55.3%
Wexford	Gorey	55.2%
Leitrim / Roscommon	Carrick-On-Shannon	55.2%
Wexford	Rosslare	54.9%
Cavan	Kingscourt	54.8%
Tipperary	Ballina	54.7%
Waterford	Dunmore East	54.5%
Donegal	Buncrana	54.4%
Cork	Kinsale	54.3%
Meath	Longwood	54.2%
Westmeath	Moate	54.1%
Dublin	Portmarnock	53.9%
Meath	Stamullen	53.8%
Tipperary	Cashel	53.6%
Louth	Dunleer	53.5%
Mayo	Claremorris	53.4%
Kildare	Kill	53.2%
Kildare	Droichead Nua (Newbridge)	52.9%

County	CSO Settlement	COVID-19 Exposure Ratio
Meath	Ratoath	52.9%
Monaghan	Castleblayney	52.9%
Laois	Mountmellick	52.7%
Roscommon	Ballaghaderreen	52.7%
Donegal	Ballybofey-Stranorlar	52.7%
Kildare	Kildare	52.7%
Galway	Oranmore	52.5%
Donegal	Donegal	52.4%
Waterford	Portlaw	52.4%
Kildare	Rathangan	52.2%
Meath	Laytown-Bettystown-Mornington-Donacarney	52.2%
Meath	Kells	52.2%
Offaly	Edenderry	52.2%
Waterford	Tramore	52.1%
Westmeath / Roscommon	Athlone	52.0%
Wexford	New Ross	52.0%
Meath	Trim	51.8%
Meath	An Uaimh (Navan)	51.6%
Cavan	Ballyjamesduff	51.6%
Kildare	Derrinturn	51.5%
Cavan	Bailieborough	51.3%
Cork	Cobh	51.2%
Kilkenny	Kilkenny	51.0%
Clare	Newmarket-On-Fergus	51.0%
Limerick	Annacotty	51.0%
Longford	Ballymahon	51.0%
Cork	Blarney	50.9%
Kilkenny	Thomastown	50.8%
Donegal	Carndonagh	50.8%
Wicklow	Enniskerry	50.8%
Limerick	Abbeyfeale	50.5%
Mayo	Castlebar	50.4%

County	CSO Settlement	COVID-19 Exposure Ratio
Donegal	Ballyshannon	50.3%
Cork	Youghal	50.2%
Dublin	Saggart	50.0%
Kildare	Clane	50.0%
Kildare	Kilcock	50.0%
Meath	Ballivor	50.0%
Meath	Ashbourne	49.8%
Monaghan	Carrickmacross	49.7%
Westmeath	Mullingar	49.5%
Wexford	Wexford	49.4%
Kildare	Athy	49.4%
Donegal	Letterkenny	49.3%
Cavan	Cavan	49.1%
Wexford	Enniscorthy	49.1%
Dublin	Swords	49.1%
Kildare	Prosperous	49.1%
Carlow	Carlow	49.0%
Kildare	Monasterevan	49.0%
Mayo	Ballina	48.9%
Galway	Maigh Cuilinn	48.9%
Cork	Bantry	48.9%
Dublin	Rathcoole	48.8%
Louth	Drogheda	48.7%
Tipperary	Clonmel	48.7%
Cork	Millstreet	48.7%
Dublin	Lusk	48.5%
Kildare	Sallins	48.4%
Cork	Mitchelstown	48.4%
Meath	Duleek	48.4%
Wicklow	Rathdrum	48.3%
Tipperary	Newport	48.3%
Wexford	Castlebridge-Blackwater	48.3%
Mayo	Ballinrobe	48.3%
Laois	Portarlington	48.2%
Dublin	Newcastle	48.1%
Roscommon	Boyle	48.1%
Cork	Clonakilty	48.0%
Kildare	Kilcullen	47.8%
Laois	Mountrath	47.7%
Clare	Ennis	47.7%
Offaly	Birr	47.7%
Longford	Longford Town	47.7%
Roscommon	Roscommon	47.6%
Cork	Kanturk	47.5%
Dublin	Malahide	47.4%
Waterford	Dungarvan	47.4%
Laois	Portlaoise	47.4%
Cork	Skibbereen	47.4%
Louth	Ardee	47.3%
Kerry	Castleisland	47.3%
Cork	Cloyne	47.2%
Dublin	Balbriggan	47.2%
Offaly	Tullamore	47.1%
Cavan	Cootehill	47.0%
Monaghan	Monaghan	47.0%
Cork	Mallow	46.9%
Kerry	Tralee	46.8%
Meath	Dunshaughlin	46.7%
Tipperary	Fethard	46.6%
Cork	Fermoy	46.6%
Tipperary	Templemore	46.5%
Laois	Abbeyleix	46.5%
Cork	Midleton	46.4%
Mayo	Ballyhaunis	46.4%
Louth	Termonfeckin	46.3%
Kildare	Celbridge	46.3%
Kilkenny	Castlecomer-Donaguile	46.2%
Galway	Gort	46.2%
Galway	Loughrea	46.2%
Monaghan	Clones	46.2%
Galway	Galway city and suburbs	46.1%
Cork / Limerick	Charleville	46.1%
Ireland	National Average	46.0%
Wicklow	Arklow	45.9%
Offaly	Clara	45.9%

County	CSO Settlement	COVID-19 Exposure Ratio
Wicklow	Greystones-Delgany	45.9%
Tipperary	Nenagh	45.8%
Meath	Enfield	45.7%
Louth	Dundalk	45.7%
Cork	Tower	45.7%
Wicklow	Rathnew	45.6%
Limerick	Newcastle West	45.3%
Cork	Passage West	45.2%
Westmeath	Kinnegad	45.2%
Tipperary	Thurles	45.2%
Tipperary	Cahir	45.0%
Waterford	Waterford city and suburbs	45.0%
Wicklow	Newtownmount-kennedy	45.0%
Limerick	Limerick city and suburbs	44.9%
Sligo	Sligo	44.8%
Dublin	Donabate	44.6%
Tipperary	Roscrea	44.2%
Limerick	Castleconnell	44.2%
Wicklow	Baltinglass	44.2%
Carlow	Tullow	44.1%
Donegal	Lifford	44.1%
Galway	Tuam	44.0%
Carlow / Wexford	Bunclody-Carrickduff	43.8%
Clare	Kilrush	43.8%
Cork	Crosshaven-Churchbay	43.6%
Galway	Ballinasloe	43.6%
Kerry	Listowel	43.5%
Wicklow	Bray	43.4%
Tipperary	Carrick-on-Suir	43.0%
Kildare / Wicklow	Blessington	42.9%
Cork	Carrigtwohill	42.9%
Galway	Athenry	42.9%
Sligo	Collooney	42.9%
Clare	Sixmilebridge	42.6%
Tipperary	Tipperary	42.4%

County	CSO Settlement	COVID-19 Exposure Ratio
Cork	Bearna	42.2%
Kerry	Killorglin	42.0%
Kildare	Naas	41.9%
Offaly	Banagher	41.8%
Kildare	Maynooth	41.7%
Cork	Macroom	41.6%
Louth	Clogherhead	41.3%
Wicklow	Wicklow	41.3%
Cork	Dunmanway	41.1%
Sligo	Tubbercurry	41.0%
Kildare	Leixlip	40.7%
Cork	Carrigaline	40.7%
Limerick	Kilmallock	40.7%
Cork	Castlemartyr	40.6%
Cork	Cork city and suburbs	40.1%
Louth	Tullyallen	40.0%
Sligo	Ballymote	40.0%
Cork	Bandon	39.8%
Roscommon	Castlerea	38.6%
Dublin	Dublin city and suburbs	38.4%
Meath	Dunboyne	37.9%
Wicklow	Kilcoole	37.7%
Carlow	Muinebeag	36.0%
Kilkenny	Callan	34.5%
Donegal	Convoy	34.0%
Clare	Shannon	32.6%
Dublin	Kinsealy-Drinan	28.8%

Source: Three Regional Assemblies of Ireland calculations using GeoDirectory commercial database

Appendix B

NACE codes excluded from “Wholesale and Retail Services” as such firms continue to operate	
RETAIL	
G.47.11	RETAIL SALE IN NON-SPECIALIZED STORES WITH FOOD, BEVERAGES OR TOBACCO PREDOMINATING
G.47.20	RETAIL SALE OF FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO IN SPECIALISED STORES
G.47.21	RETAIL SALE OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IN SPECIALISED STORES
G.47.22	RETAIL SALE OF MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS IN SPECIALISED STORES
G.47.23	RETAIL SALE OF FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS IN SPECIALISED STORES
G 47.25	RETAIL SALE OF BEVERAGES IN SPECIALISED STORES
G.47.29	OTHER RETAIL SALE OF FOOD IN SPECIALISED STORES
G.47.30	RETAIL SALE OF AUTOMOTIVE FUEL IN SPECIALISED STORES
G.47.62	RETAIL SALE OF NEWSPAPERS AND STATIONERY IN SPECIALISED STORES
G.47.73	DISPENSING CHEMIST IN SPECIALISED STORES
WHOLESALE	
G.46.11	AGENTS INVOLVED IN THE SALE OF AGRICULTURAL RAW MATERIALS, LIVE ANIMALS, TEXTILE RAW MATERIALS AND SEMI-FINISHED GOODS
G.46.12	AGENTS INVOLVED IN THE SALE OF FUELS, ORES, METALS AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS
G.46.14	AGENTS INVOLVED IN THE SALE OF MACHINERY, INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT, SHIPS AND AIRCRAFT
G.46.15	AGENTS INVOLVED IN THE SALE OF FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, HARDWARE AND IRONMONGERY
G.46.16	AGENTS INVOLVED IN THE SALE OF TEXTILES, CLOTHING, FUR, FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER GOODS
G.46.17	AGENTS INVOLVED IN THE SALE OF FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO
G.46.21	WHOLESALE OF GRAIN, UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO, SEEDS AND ANIMAL FEEDS
G.46.23	WHOLESALE OF LIVE ANIMALS
G.46.31	WHOLESALE OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
G.46.32	WHOLESALE OF MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS
G.46.33	WHOLESALE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, EGGS AND EDIBLE OILS AND FATS
G.46.34	WHOLESALE OF BEVERAGES
G.46.35	WHOLESALE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS
G.46.36	WHOLESALE OF SUGAR AND CHOCOLATE AND SUGAR CONFECTIONERY
G.46.37	WHOLESALE OF COFFEE, TEA, COCOA AND SPICES
G.46.38	WHOLESALE OF OTHER FOOD, INCLUDING FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS
G.46.39	NON-SPECIALISED WHOLESALE OF FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO
G.46.42	WHOLESALE OF CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR
G.46.43	WHOLESALE OF ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES
G.46.46	WHOLESALE OF PHARMACEUTICAL GOODS
G.46.47	WHOLESALE OF FURNITURE, CARPETS AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT
G.46.49	WHOLESALE OF OTHER HOUSEHOLD GOODS
G.46.51	WHOLESALE OF COMPUTERS, COMPUTER PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT AND SOFTWARE
G.46.52	WHOLESALE OF ELECTRONIC AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT AND PARTS
G.46.61	WHOLESALE OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
G.46.69	WHOLESALE OF OTHER MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT
G.46.73	WHOLESALE OF WOOD, CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND SANITARY EQUIPMENT
G.46.75	WHOLESALE OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

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Tionól Réigiúnach an Deiscirt
Southern Regional Assembly

Northern & Western
Regional Assembly