

Electoral Area Profile: Comeragh



Prepared by Economic Development Section, Waterford City Council, July 2013

While every effort has been taken to ensure the accuracy of this publication, no liability is accepted for any error or omissions.

This report has been compiled using 2011 Census data, which can be viewed online at www.cso.ie

Local Electoral Area Profile: Comeragh

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Waterford Electoral Areas

Following the publication of the Local Electoral Area Boundary Committee Report 2013, Waterford City and County was divided into 5 distinct Local Electoral Areas.

Waterford¹ is now divided into five distinct electoral areas illustrated on the map in Figure 1:

- Waterford City East
- Waterford City South
- Tramore – Waterford City West
- Dungarvan Lismore
- Comeragh

Separate profiles for each of the new Local Electoral Areas have been produced along with an overall profile for Waterford.

Comeragh Electoral Area

The Electoral Area of Comeragh comprises of the Electoral Divisions (EDs) of Annestown, Ballydurn, Ballylaneen, Ballymacarbry, Ballynamult, Carrickbeg Rural, Carrigcastle, Clonea, Comeragh, Coumaraglin, Dunhill, Fenoagh, Fewes, Fox's Castle, Gardenmorris, Georgestown, Glen, Graignagower, Gurteen, Kilbarrymeaden, Kilmacomma, Kilmachthomas, Kilmeadan, Kilmeadan, Kilronan, Knockaunbrandaun, Knockmahon, Modelligo, Modelligo, Mothel, Mountkennedy, Newcastle, Newtown, Portlaw, Rathgormuck, Reisk, Ross, Seskinan, St. Mary's, Stradbally and Tinnasaggart.

¹ Any reference in this document to Waterford refers to the combined entity of Waterford City and Waterford County.

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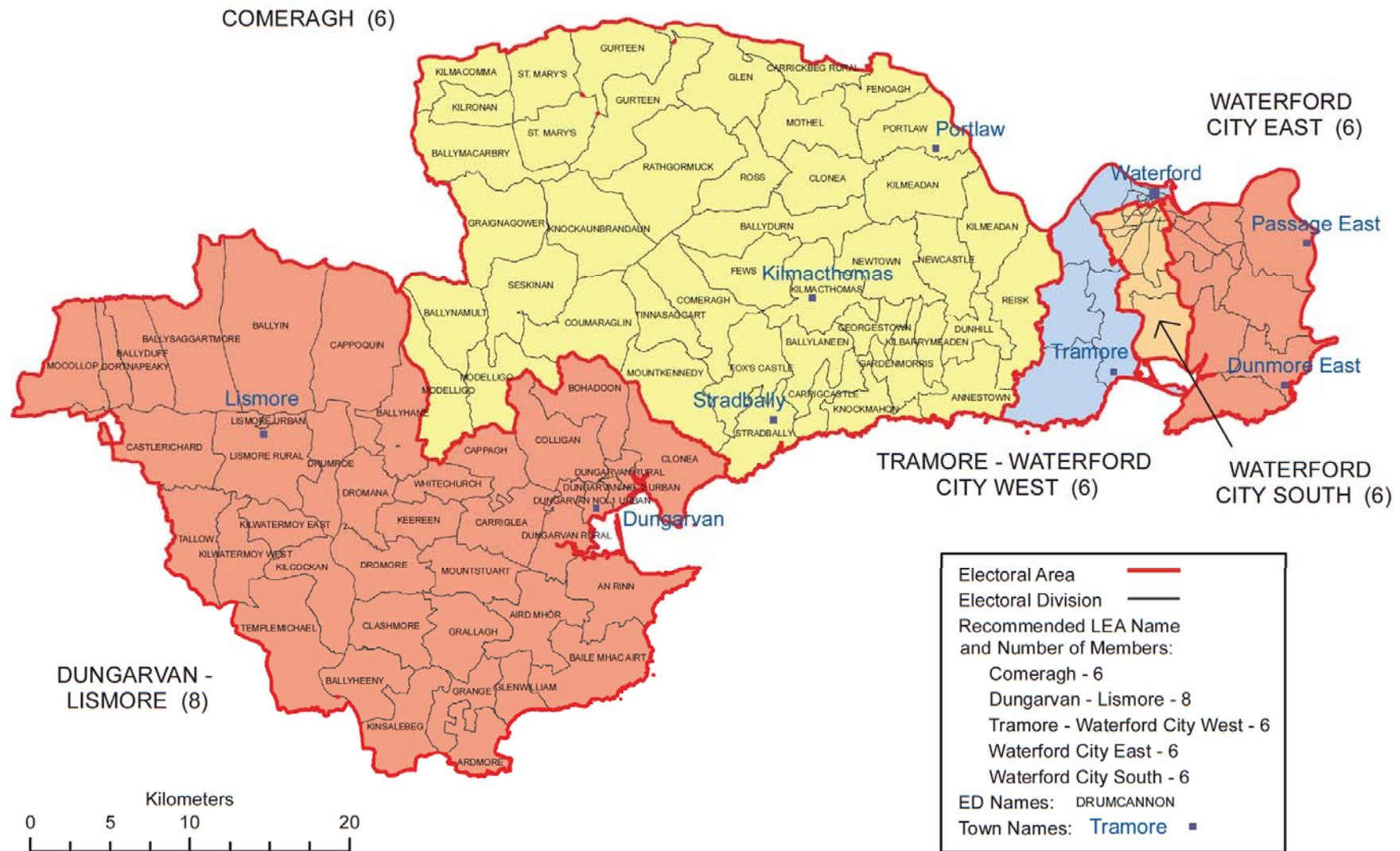


Figure 1. Overview of Waterford Electoral Areas

Key Demographics from Comeragh Electoral Area

- The population of the Electoral Area as of the 2011 Census was 19,377
- There is a high young dependency ratio – 36.3% with 4,511 people under the age of 14
- The old dependency ratio is at 19.7%, with 2,447 aged 65+ residents
- There were 1,580 pre-schoolers, 2,355 primary school children and 1,563 secondary school age living in the electoral area.
- There were 803 lone parents – 655 lone mothers and 148 lone fathers
- Marital breakdown was at 7.9% compared to 9.7% nationally
- There are 6,752 households in the area, with high levels of home ownership (85%)
- Private rented accommodation accounts for just 5.9% of households
- Non-Irish nationals made up 5.4% of the area's population
- Of those that speak foreign languages at home, the majority (82.9%) speak English very well or well
- The labour force participation rate is 60.9%, with 9,059 in the labour force
- The unemployment rate based on the Principal Economic Status (PES) basis is 18.4%
- 14.4% have a third level qualification or higher, compared to an average of 18.6% for Waterford
- There are 1,522 individuals aged 15+ still at school
- Almost two thirds (63.9%) considered their health as very good
- 2,325 reported having a disability which represents 12% of the area's population
- There was a total of 836 carers in 2011

Local Electoral Area Profile: Comeragh

Demographics

The population of the Electoral Area as of the 2011 Census was 19,377 which represents 17% of Waterford's population. Portlaw has the largest percentage of the area's population, with 8.2% of the area's population resident in this ED.

	1. Population of Comeragh 2011
Annestown	816
Ballydurn	180
Ballylaneen	262
Ballymacarbry	470
Ballynamult	175
Carrickbeg Rural	445
Carrigcastle	282
Clonea	433
Comeragh	477
Coumaraglin	239
Dunhill	266
Fenoagh	234
Fews	336
Fox's Castle	432
Gardenmorris	416
Georgestown	186
Glen	449
Graignagower	514
Gurteen	376
Kilbarrymeaden	395
Kilmacomma	491
Kilmacthomas	1,397
Kilmeadan	729
Kilmeadan	787

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	1. Population of Comeragh 2011
Kilronan	218
Knockaunbrandaun	211
Knockmahon	391
Modelligo	301
Modelligo	327
Mothel	474
Mountkenedy	449
Newcastle	496
Newtown	468
Portlaw	1,598
Rathgormuck	197
Reisk	1,123
Ross	286
Seskinan	455
St. Mary's	726
Stradbally	772
Tinnasaggart	98
Total	19,377

Source: CSO 2011

The population pyramids on the following page show the population by age category and gender for the Comeragh EA compared to Waterford as a whole. Overall, the area has a high young dependency ratio of 36.3% (4,511 people under the age of 14) which is higher than the ratio for Waterford as a whole. The contraction at the top of the pyramid reflects the decrease in the population with increasing age.

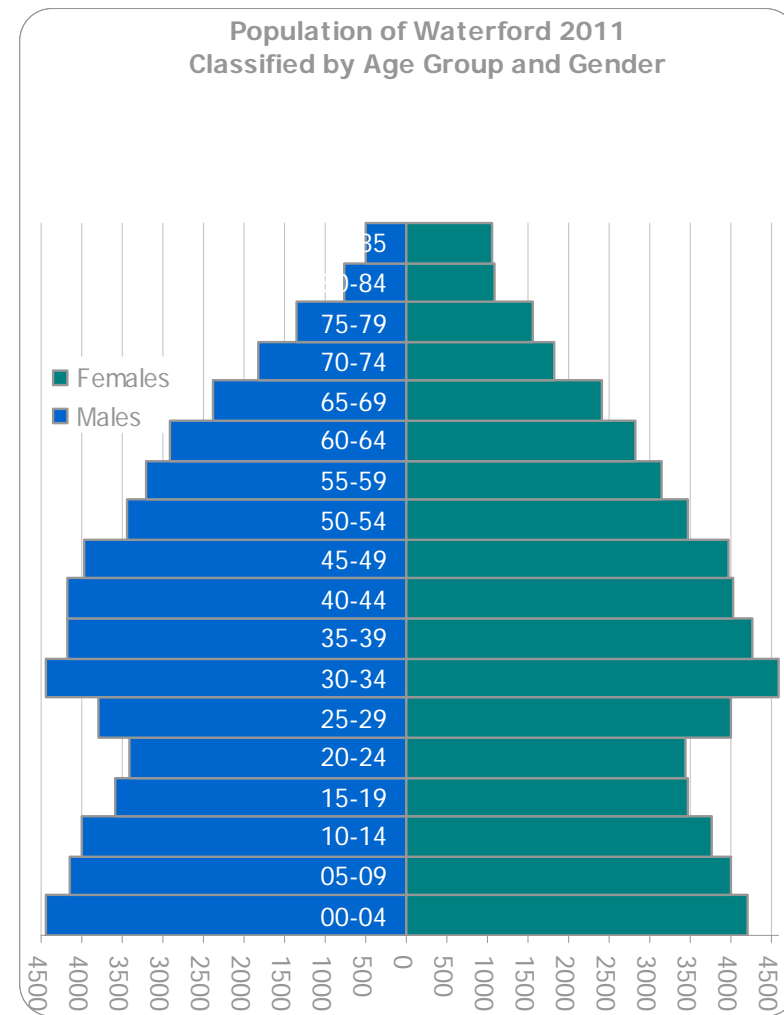
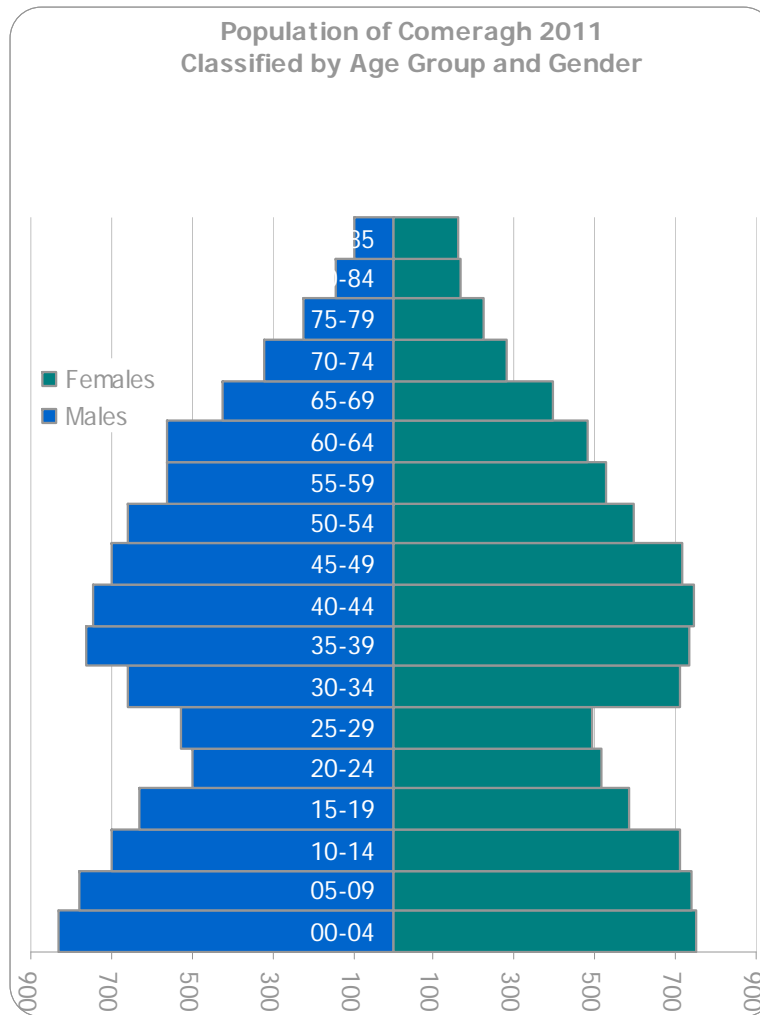
The old dependency ratio at 19.7% is marginally below the overall figure for Waterford of 19.9% which is reflected in the slightly narrower tip of the population pyramid.

While the old dependency ratio² at 19.7% is slightly lower than the overall figure for Waterford of 19.9%, there is still a large cohort of older people living in this area, with 2,447 aged 65+ residents.

The individual EDs which comprise the area exhibit different characteristics. For example, Carrickbeg Rural (28.2%) and Knockmahon (27.5%) exhibit a high old dependency ratio, while Georgestown (12.4%) and Kilbarrymeaden (12.9%) both exhibit low rates.

² Dependency is expressed as a percentage of the total population aged between 15 to 64 years. Dependency ratios give a crude indication of the population and are not entirely precise as variations occur over time in the number of young persons staying on longer in full time education and in the number of persons over 65 continuing to work. The relative proportions of persons aged 15-64 who are inside and outside the labour force may vary over time.

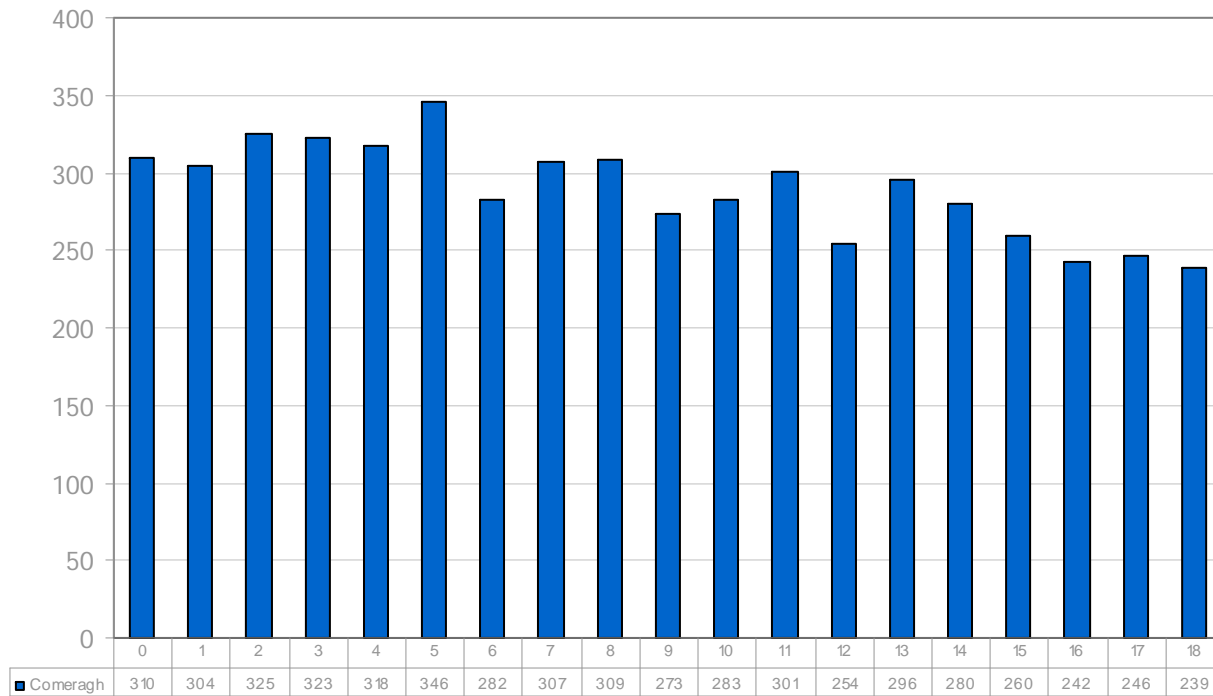
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Note: Please note that different scales are used on the horizontal (Y) axis for representation purposes.

Local Electoral Area Profile: Comeragh

**Persons aged 18 and under by single year of age
Comeragh 2011**



The chart opposite shows a high young dependency ratio at 36.3% and a high number of young people living in the area with 4,511 people aged 14 years or under.

The total of pre-school children aged 0-4 was 1,580.

The primary school population (aged 5-12) stood at 2,355 in 2011.

The secondary school age group (13-18) had a total population of 1,563.

Families

Tables 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 on the following pages provide an insight into the composition of families³ for the Comeragh Area. There are 5,222 families³ within the area with a total of 7,673 children. 1,892 families were made up of 2 persons, 36.2% of all families in the area.

	2. Families, family members and children in families by size of family 2011					
	2 Persons	3 Persons	4 Persons	5 Persons	6 or more Persons	Total
No of Families	1,892	1,176	1,173	674	307	5,222
No of persons in families	3,784	3,528	4,692	3,370	1,940	17,314
No of children in families	473	1,387	2,431	2,046	1,336	7,673

Table 3, on the previous page, highlights that there are 1,419 families without children. Of the families with children, one child is the most common (1,438) representing 27.5% of all families. Families with two children closely followed with 24.9%.

	3. Family Units with children by size and age of children 2011			
	All children under 15	All children 15 or over	Children both under and over 15	Total
Families without children	0	0	0	1,419
Families with 1 child	607	831	0	1,438
Families with 2 children	650	456	193	1,299
Families with 3 children	364	145	226	735
Families with 4 children	100	31	114	245
Families with 5 or more children	20	9	57	86

³ A family is defined as a couple with one or more children, a couple without children or a lone parent with one or more children.

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	4. Family units with children by type of family and age of children 2011		
	Couples with children	Lone mothers with children	Lone fathers with children
No of families			
All children under 15	1,451	261	29
All children over 15	1,046	321	105
Children under and over 15	503	73	14
Total no of family units	3,000	655	148
No of children			
All children under 15	3,061	394	45
All children over 15	1,754	450	144
Children under and over 15	1,561	223	41

	5. Families by Family Cycle 2011	
	No of families	No of family members
Pre family	397	794
Empty Nest	599	1,198
Retired	423	846
Pre School	571	1,849
Early School	592	2,398
Pre-Adolescent	578	2,445
Adolescent	634	2,646
Adult	1,428	5,138
Total	5,222	17,314

The number of lone parent families stood at 803 of which 655 were lone mothers and 148 were lone fathers. The majority of families (27.3%) comprise of adults. Pre School and Early School children were present in a total of 1,163 of 5,222 families (22.3%) while Pre-Adolescent and Adolescent children were present in 1,212 families (23.2%).

	6. Families by Household Type 2011	
	Households	Persons
One Person	1,445	1,445
Husband and Wife	1,080	2,160
Cohabiting Couple	231	462
Husband, wife and children	2,574	10,713
Cohabiting couple and children	250	966
Father and Children	134	343
Mother and Children	531	1,436
Couple and others	73	226
Couple, children and others	130	690
Father, children and others	8	27
Mother, children and others	56	200
Two or more Family Units	77	411
Non-family households and relations	141	314
Two or more non related persons	53	140

Marital Breakdown

Nationally the level of marital breakdown is at 9.7%. Limerick City has the highest rate of marital breakdown in the country at 13.5%. The Comeragh area has a rate of 7.9% which is lower than the national rate as well as the overall rate for Waterford (10.4%).

	7. Population by Sex and Marital Status ⁴ 2011		
	Males	Females	Total
Single	5,366	4,630	9,996
Married	3,906	3,914	7,820
Separated	208	225	433
Divorced	157	155	312
Widowed	196	620	816
Total	9,833	9,544	19,377

⁴ Marital breakdown is the number of those separated and divorced as a proportion of those ever married.

Housing Stock

Tables numbered 8, 9, 10 and 11 analyse housing stock on the basis of household size, type of accommodation, the year the house was built and the type of occupancy.

	8. Private Household ⁵ by Size 2011	
	Households	Persons
1 person	1,445	1,445
2 person	1,837	3,674
3 person	1,197	3,591
4 person	1,208	4,832
5 person	720	3,600
6 person	272	1,632
7 person	80	560
8 or more persons	24	199
Total	6,783	19,533

A 2 person household is the most common in the area, accounting for 27.1% of all households, followed by 1 person household with 21.3%.

⁵ A private household is defined as either one person living alone or a group of people living at the same address with common housekeeping arrangements. A household can contain one or more families.

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	9. Private Households by Type of Accommodation 2011	
	Households	Persons
House/Bungalow	6,622	19,201
Flat/Apartment	64	108
Bed-Sit	0	0
Caravan/Mobile Home	31	54
Not Stated	66	170
Total	6,783	19,533

	10. Permanent Private Households by Year Built 2011	
	Households	Persons
Pre 1919	1,166	2,780
1919 - 1945	479	1,152
1946 - 1960	371	890
1961 -1970	336	786
1971 - 1980	888	2,428
1981 - 1990	703	2,272
1991 - 2000	782	2,840
2001 - 2005	1,106	3,708
2006 or later	811	2,347
Not Stated	110	276

97.6% of households in the area were classified as a House/Bungalow with the balance being primarily flats or apartments. Kilmacthomas had the largest concentration of flats/apartments with 53.1% of all flats/apartments in this ED.

The area has a relatively modern housing stock with 2,699 households (39.8%) built in the previous 20 years (1991 or later). Portlaw (154) had the highest number of households built before 1946. Kilmacthomas (198) had the highest level of housing stock built between 1946 and 1990.

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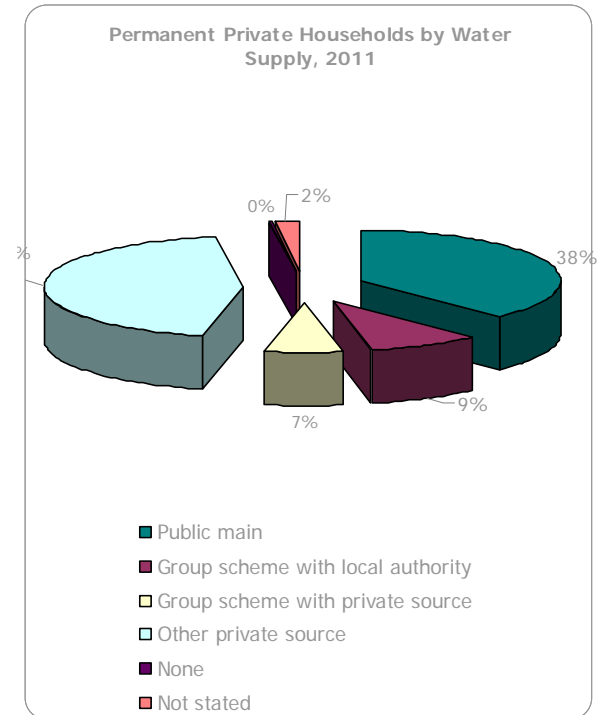
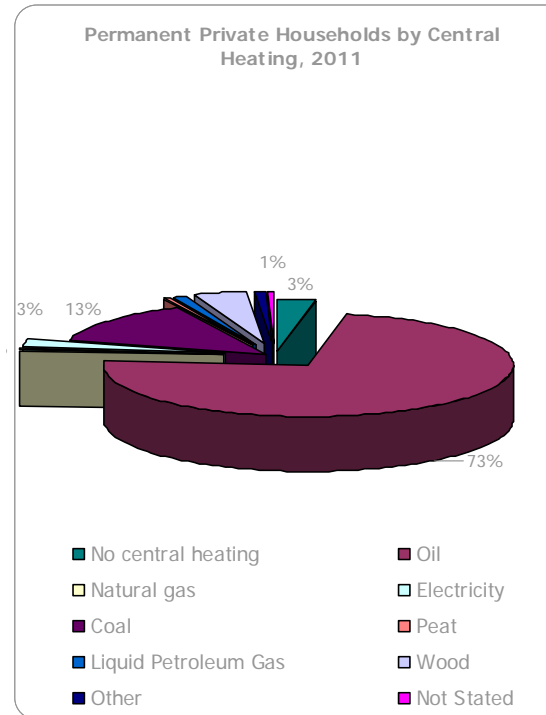
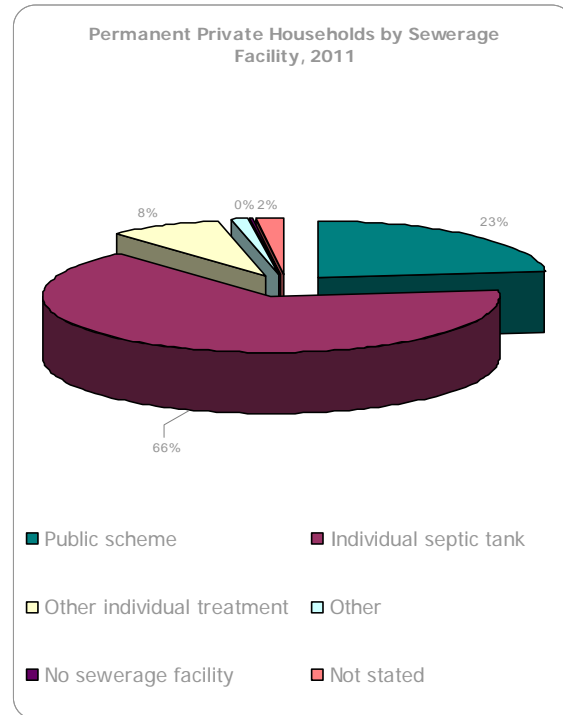
	11. Permanent Private Households by Type of Occupancy	
	Households	Persons
Owner occupied with mortgage	2,773	9,630
Owner occupied no mortgage	2,969	7447
Rented from private landlord	400	921
Rented from local authority	337	952
Rented from voluntary body	35	71
Rented free of rent	159	273
Not Stated	79	185
Total Households	6,752	19,479

There is a high level of home ownership in the area, with a total of 5,742 homes (85%). Private rented accommodation accounted for 5.9% of households while 5% of accommodation was rented from Local Authority. Kilmacthomas and Portlaw had the highest concentration of private rented accommodation, accounting for a combined 30.8%.

PC Ownership & Internet Access

Of those that replied 4,746 (70.3%) do own a PC which is lower than the national level of ownership at 74.3%. Broadband usage is now at 54.9%, while slower connections account for 12.3%. 31.3% of respondents had no internet connection.

Sewerage, Heating & Water Supply



44.3% of households got their water supply from 'Other private source', with a further 37.9% coming from public mains. 65.3% of households disposed of their waste using an individual septic tank. Of the remaining homes, 23.4% used a public sewerage scheme. A question on central heating was asked for the first time in 2011 and almost three quarters (73.2%) responded that they use oil. A further 13.4% used coal.

Nationality, Ethnicity, Language & Religion

12. Usually Resident Population by Place of Birth 2011							
Location	Ireland	UK	Poland	Other EU 27	Rest of World	Not Stated	Total
Annestown	742	63	0	5	6	0	816
Ballydurn	166	12	0	0	2	0	180
Ballylaneen	247	10	0	2	3	0	262
Ballymacarbry	432	27	0	4	5	0	468
Ballynamult	153	13	1	3	2	0	172
Carrickbeg Rural	413	19	1	3	8	0	444
Carrigcastle	248	28	0	0	4	0	280
Clonea	410	19	0	1	3	0	433
Comeragh	436	31	0	0	8	0	475
Coumaraglin	210	26	0	1	1	0	238
Dunhill	240	17	2	4	1	0	264
Fenoagh	209	17	0	4	4	0	234
Fews	303	17	0	7	7	0	334
Fox's Castle	390	32	1	1	4	0	428
Gardenmorris	379	31	0	2	4	0	416
Georgestown	165	11	0	3	0	0	179
Glen	402	21	0	9	13	0	445
Graignagower	461	27	4	7	11	0	510
Gurteen	324	29	2	3	9	0	367
Kilbarrymeaden	361	30	0	2	2	0	395
Kilmacomma	447	22	0	11	9	0	489
Kilmacthomas	1,263	81	12	14	22	0	1,392
Kilmeadan	671	46	0	5	4	0	726
Kilmeadan	727	50	0	4	6	0	787
Kilronan	201	7	6	2	2	0	218
Knockaunbrandaun	193	9	0	1	7	0	210
Knockmahon	356	24	1	4	5	0	390
Modelligo	274	21	0	1	4	0	300

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12. Usually Resident Population by Place of Birth 2011							
Location	Ireland	UK	Poland	Other EU 27	Rest of World	Not Stated	Total
Modelligo	283	35	1	0	3	0	322
Mothel	430	20	2	6	11	0	469
Mountkennedy	404	32	0	3	8	0	447
Newcastle	450	30	0	9	7	0	496
Newtown	430	33	2	0	1	0	466
Portlaw	1,446	86	24	19	17	0	1,592
Rathgormuck	178	12	0	2	5	0	197
Reisk	1,033	52	2	8	20	0	1,115
Ross	266	15	2	0	3	0	286
Seskinan	388	48	6	2	8	0	452
St. Mary's	660	47	0	6	12	0	725
Stradbally	651	97	0	3	16	0	767
Tinnasaggart	86	15	0	0	0	0	98
Total	17,528	1,259	69	161	267	0	19,284

90.9% of residents listed their birthplace as Ireland. The remaining 9.1% was made up from UK (6.5%), Poland (0.4%), Other EU 27 (0.8%) and Rest of World (1.4%).

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13. Usually Resident Population by Nationality 2011							
Location	Ireland	UK	Poland	Other EU 27	Rest of World	Not Stated	Total
Annestown	764	38	0	3	5	6	816
Ballydurn	170	8	0	0	2	0	180
Ballylaneen	254	5	0	1	2	0	262
Ballymacarbry	451	11	0	4	1	1	468
Ballynamult	159	9	1	2	0	1	172
Carrickbeg Rural	433	7	1	2	1	0	444
Carrigcastle	262	16	0	0	0	2	280
Clonea	415	11	0	1	1	5	433
Comeragh	451	22	0	0	2	0	475
Coumaraglin	220	17	0	1	0	0	238
Dunhill	252	6	2	3	0	1	264
Fenoagh	216	13	0	4	0	1	234
Fews	313	10	0	5	5	1	334
Fox's Castle	404	18	1	0	1	4	428
Gardenmorris	398	13	0	1	1	3	416
Georgestown	169	5	0	3	0	2	179
Glen	412	11	0	10	8	4	445
Graignagower	478	15	4	7	6	0	510
Gurteen	341	15	2	1	5	3	367
Kilbarrymeaden	366	18	0	4	0	7	395
Kilmacomma	466	9	0	11	3	0	489
Kilmacthomas	1,303	42	13	15	12	7	1,392
Kilmeadan	690	22	0	5	3	6	726
Kilmeadan	752	27	0	4	2	2	787
Kilronan	204	4	6	2	1	1	218
Knockaunbrandaun	202	2	0	2	4	0	210
Knockmahon	372	12	0	5	1	0	390
Modelligo	286	11	0	1	1	1	300
Modelligo	301	16	1	0	2	2	322
Mothel	440	10	2	5	10	2	469
Mountkennedy	428	11	0	2	5	1	447
Newcastle	460	21	0	9	4	2	496

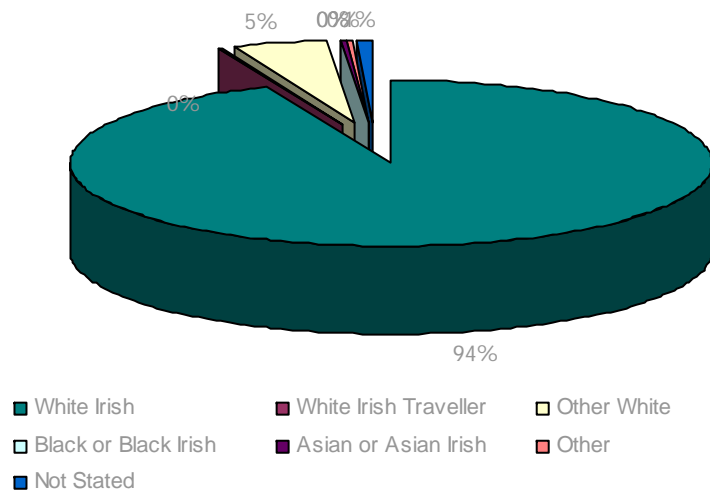
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13. Usually Resident Population by Nationality 2011							
Location	Ireland	UK	Poland	Other EU 27	Rest of World	Not Stated	Total
Newtown	448	14	3	0	0	1	466
Portlaoigh	1,466	49	27	16	13	21	1,592
Rathgormuck	184	9	0	2	1	1	197
Reisk	1,066	22	2	8	12	5	1,115
Ross	274	8	2	0	1	1	286
Seskinan	400	37	7	2	4	2	452
St. Mary's	696	19	0	4	2	4	725
Stradbally	681	57	0	6	11	12	767
Tinnasaggart	91	6	0	0	0	1	98
Total	18,138	676	74	151	132	113	19,284

Non-Irish nationals living in the area accounted for 5.4% of the total population. This was made up of UK (3.5%), Poland (0.4%), Other EU 27 (0.8%) and Rest of World (0.7%).

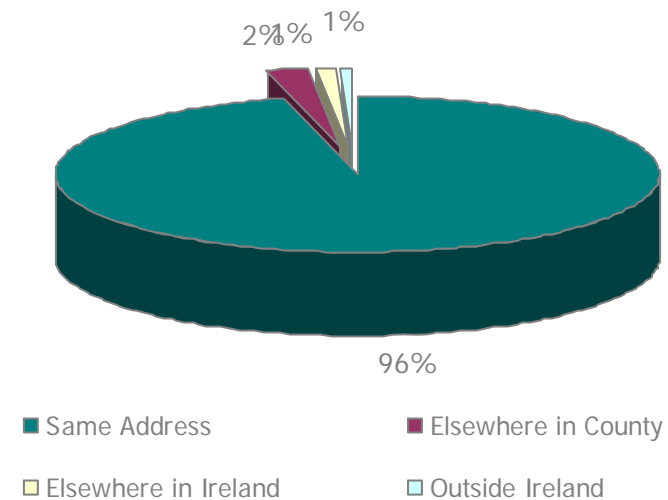
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Usually Resident Population by Ethnic or Cultural Background 2011



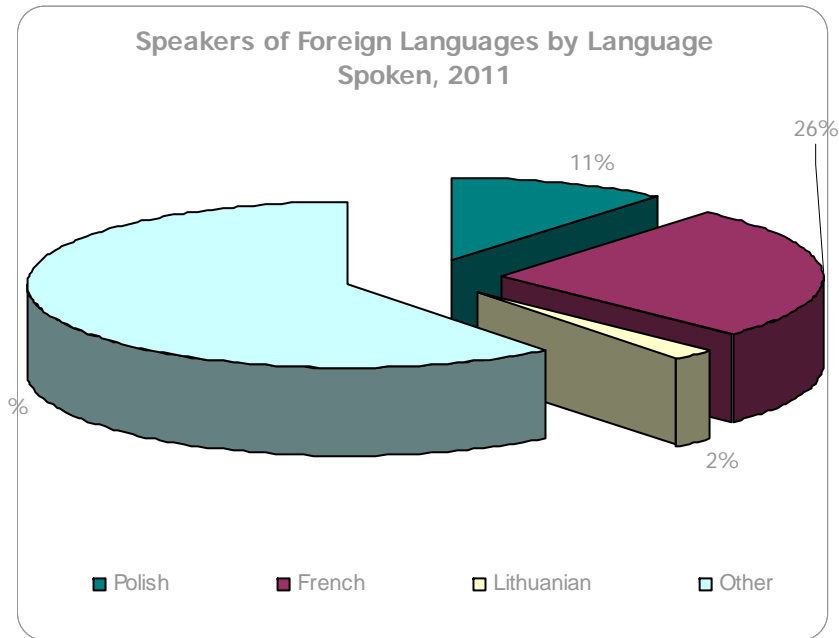
The White Irish population accounted for 93.7% of the population in the area. 0.8% did not state their ethnicity. The remaining 5.5% was made up of White Irish Traveller (0.1%), Other White (4.8%), Black or Black Irish (0.1%), Asian or Asian Irish (0.3%) and Other (0.3%).

Usually Resident Population aged 1+ by Usual Residence One Year Before

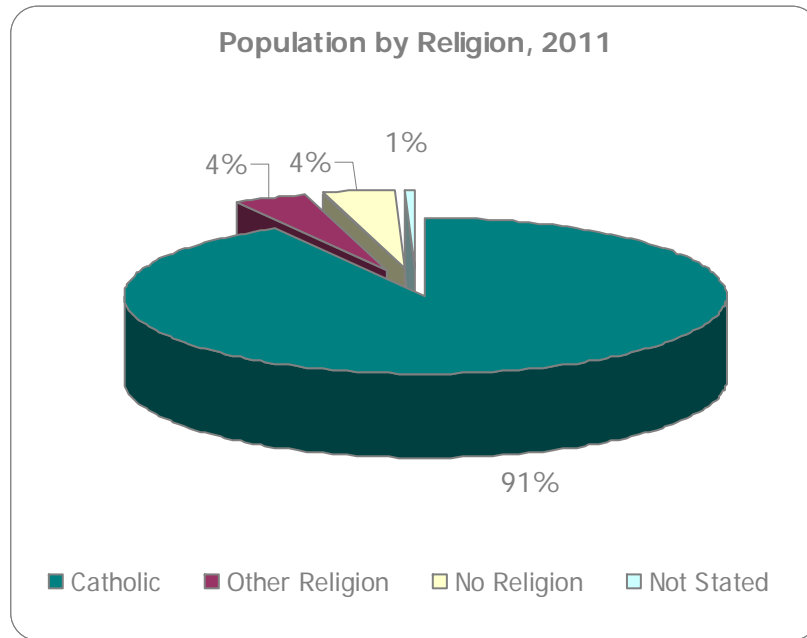


96% of the population aged 1+ were still living at the same address as they were one year earlier. 2.2% had moved from elsewhere in Waterford in the last 12 months. 1.1% moved from elsewhere in Ireland while a further 0.7% moved from outside Ireland.

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A question on foreign languages was asked for the first time in Census 2011 and covered both foreign languages spoken at home and how well those who spoke other languages could speak English. The results show that 689 residents spoke a foreign language and that French was the most common language spoken followed by Polish and Lithuanian. Of those



who spoke a foreign language at home, the majority (82.9%) indicated that they spoke English very well or well.

A question on religion shows that Catholic is still the religion of the majority (91.7%).

Employment and Labour Force

Explanatory Note for Measuring Unemployment

There are a number of different methods for measuring unemployment. The Census figures contained in this report use the Principal Economic Status (PES) Method. Respondents are asked 'What is your usual situation with regard to employment?'. Individuals classify themselves as either: At Work, Unemployed, Student, Home Duties, Retired, Unable to Work or Other.

Census figures do not provide the official unemployment rate. This is provided by the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) produced by the CSO. The QNHS uses the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Method. To be classified as 'unemployed' a person must be simultaneously be (i) without work, (ii) actively seeking work, (iii) available to take up a job. A person is classified as 'employed' if they have worked more than one hour for pay or profit or in a family business. The QNHS is not available at City or ED level only at regional level i.e. South East.

The Live Register is not designed to measure unemployment. It includes part time workers (those who work up to three days a week), seasonal and casual workers entitled to Jobseeker's Benefit or Allowance. The Live Register includes people who would not be recorded as unemployed according to the ILO definition i.e. part time, casual, no longer actively seeking work. A further shortcoming of the Live Register is that where you sign on is not dependant on place of residence e.g. Waterford City Live Register includes those in a 15-mile radius around Waterford City and its environs, including towns such as Kilmacthomas, Kilmeaden and Mullinavat.

As Census figures are only available at ED level, these have been included for comparison purposes across the EDs and over Census periods.

The table on the following page highlights the different figures that each method of measuring unemployment provides for the period of the Census i.e. April 2011 and reinforces the point that direct comparison across the different methodologies of measuring unemployment is not possible.

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Method	Period	Geographic Area	Frequency of Updating	Percentage Unemployed	Number Unemployed
Census 2011	April 2011	Small Area	Every four years		
		Electoral Division			
		Waterford City		25%	
		Nationally		19%	
Live Register	April 2011	Waterford	Monthly	N/A	14,135
QNHS (South East)	Q2 2011	South East	Quarterly	18.2%	
	Q2 2011	Nationally	Quarterly	12.0%	

	14. Persons aged 15 and over by economic status 2011		
	Males	Females	Total
At work	4,092	3,299	7,391
Looking for first job	74	61	135
Unemployed	1,070	463	1,533
Total in Labour Force	5,236	3,823	9,059
Labour Force Participation Rate ⁶	69.6%	52.0%	60.9%
Unemployment Rate ⁷	21.9%	13.7%	18.4%
Student	741	781	1,522
Look after home/family	65	1,568	1,633
Retired	1,110	891	2,001
Unable to work due to sickness or disability	349	259	608
Other	19	24	43
Total not in Labour Force	2,284	3,523	5,807
Total	7,520	7,346	14,866

⁶Labour force participation measures the percentage of all people aged 15 or over who are available to work, that is either 'at work' or 'unemployed'. The national labour force participation rate was 61.9%.

⁷ The unemployment rate on the principal economic status basis measures the percentage of people in the labour force who were either looking for their first job or unemployed. Nationally the unemployment rate was 19.0%.

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The labour force was recorded at 9,059 for 2011. Among the labour force those at work accounted for 7,391, while the numbers of people looking for their first job stood at 135. The number of people who were unemployed was 1,533. When combined with people looking for their first job the total number of people out of work stood at 1,668 in April 2011. The unemployment rate based on the Principal Economic Status (PES) was calculated at 18.4%. The unemployment rate for males was higher at 21.9% than females at 13.7%. Males also had a higher Labour Force Participation Rate at 69.6% than females at 52%.

The number of people outside of the labour force, namely students, those looking after the home or family, retired persons and those unable to work due to disability made up a total of 5,807 in 2011.

Tables 15 and 16 on the following page provide a breakdown of the labour force by occupation and by industry. An analysis of occupations shows that the largest grouping (24.7%) are involved in skilled trade occupations. A further 13.2% are involved in 'professional occupations' which includes occupations in science, research, engineering, technology, health professional, teaching and education, business, media and public service professionals.

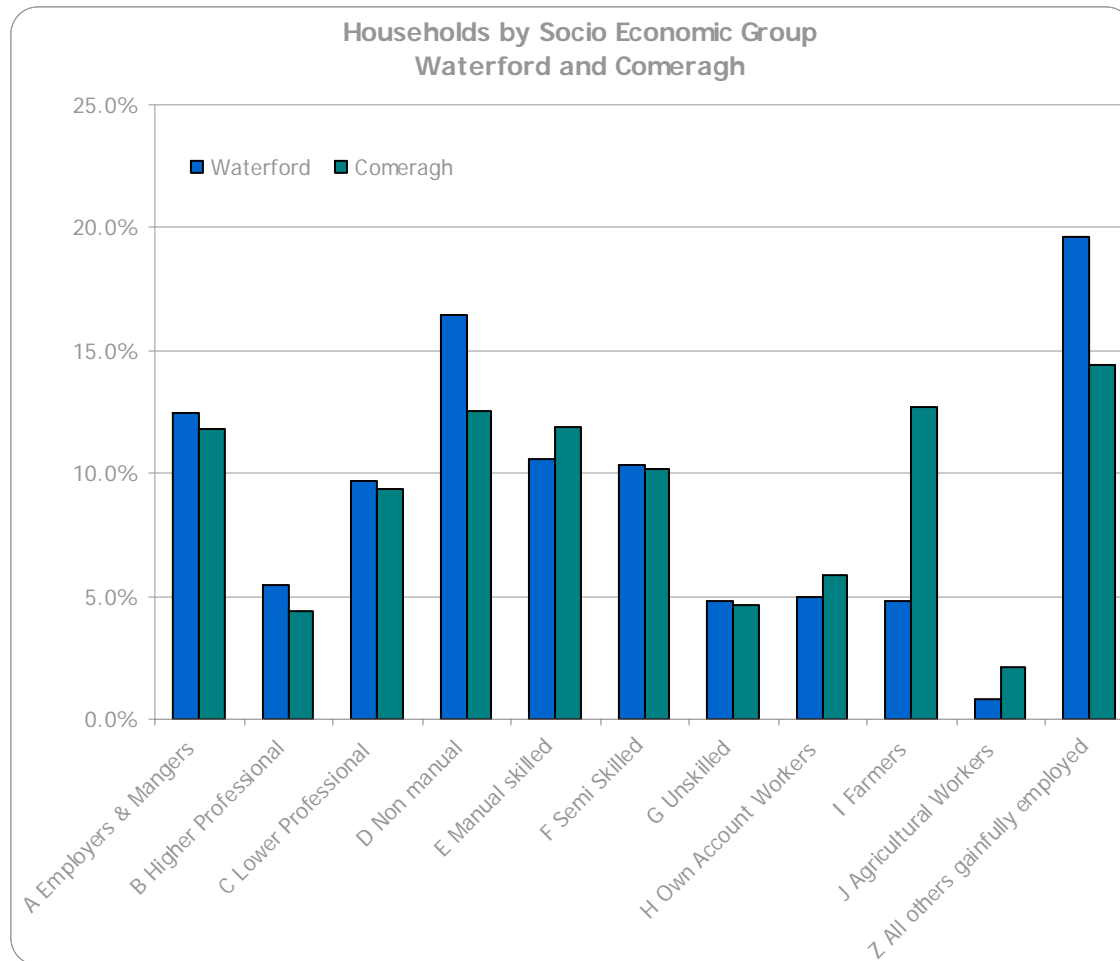
In terms of industry (Table 16) 22.3% work in professional services, with 19.4% in manufacturing industries. An analysis by gender shows that it is primarily females who are working in the professional services sector, with males dominating in agriculture, forestry and fishing; building and construction; manufacturing industries.

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	15. Persons at work or unemployed by occupation and sex 2011		
	Males	Females	Total
Managers, Directors and Senior Officials	395	219	614
Professional Occupations	425	754	1,179
Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	422	333	755
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	94	720	814
Skilled Trades Occupations	2,019	183	2,202
Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations	70	475	545
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	134	371	505
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	792	229	1,021
Elementary Occupations	511	262	773
Not Stated	300	216	516
Total	5,162	3,762	8,924

	16. Persons at work by industry 2011		
	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	924	117	1,041
Building and construction	402	39	441
Manufacturing Industries	941	497	1,438
Commerce and trade	612	717	1,329
Transport and communications	244	100	344
Public administration	171	168	339
Professional services	423	1,225	1,648
Other	375	436	811
Total	4,092	3,299	7,391

Socio Economic Status⁸

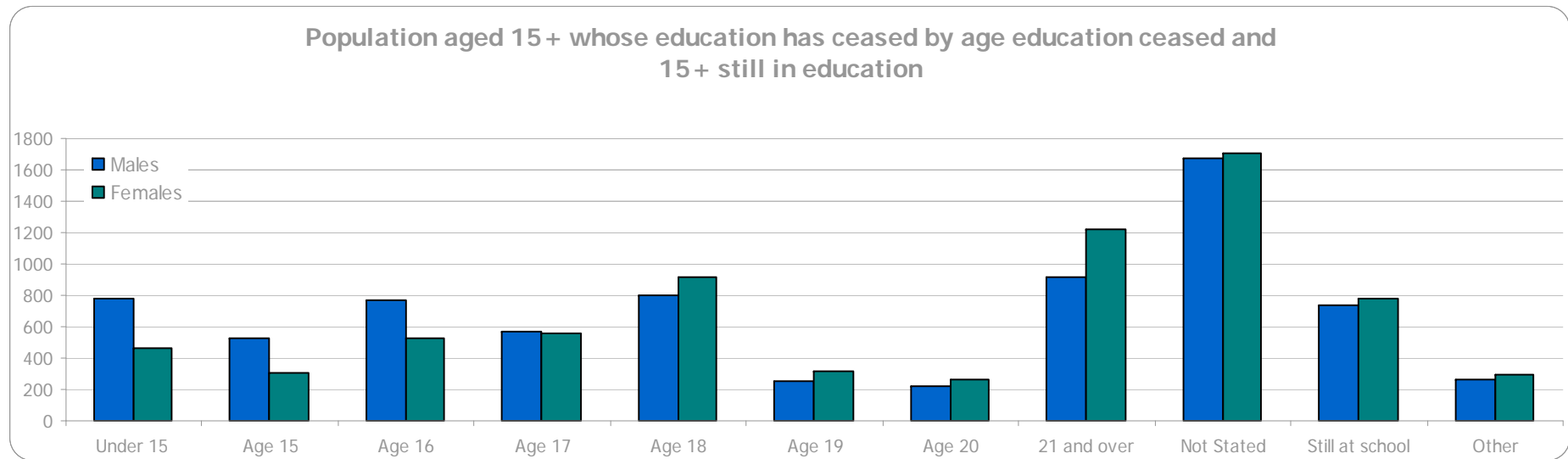


The chart opposite shows the composition of households by socio economic group for the Comeragh electoral area compared to Waterford. The chart shows that more households are in lower socio economic groups compared to the overall percentages for Waterford. The largest grouping is Farmers with 12.7% of households falling into this category.

⁸ Socio economic grouping classifies the entire population into one of ten categories based on the level of skill and educational attainment of their occupation (those at work, unemployed or retired) while all other people are classified to the socio economic group of the person in the family on whom they are deemed dependant.

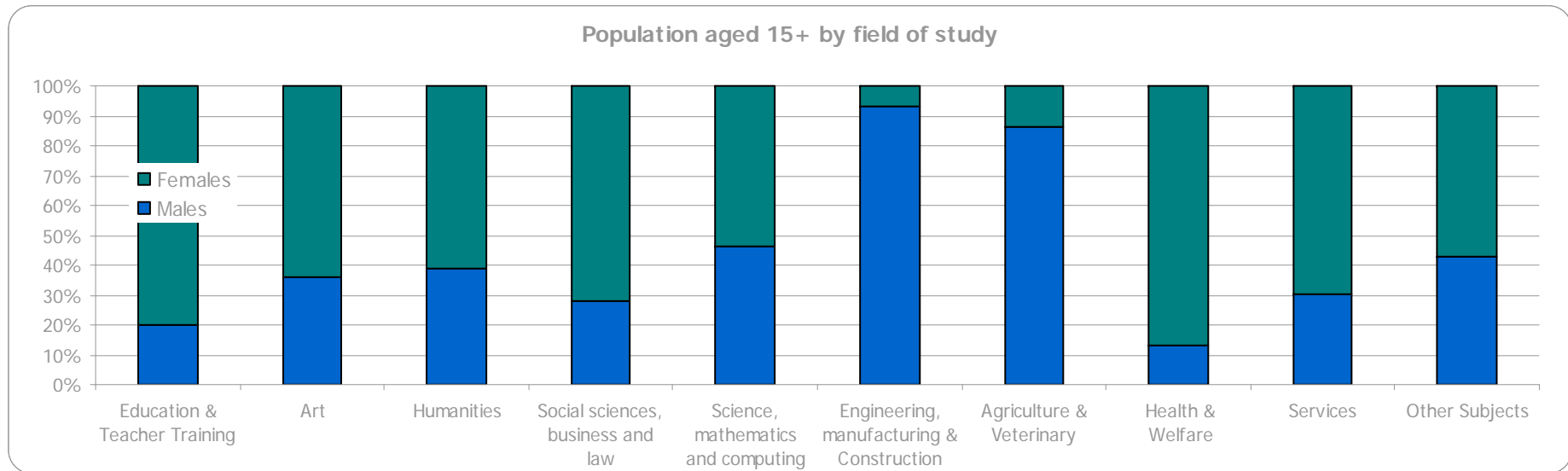
Education

The charts on the following pages analyse the educational attainment of the Comeragh area.



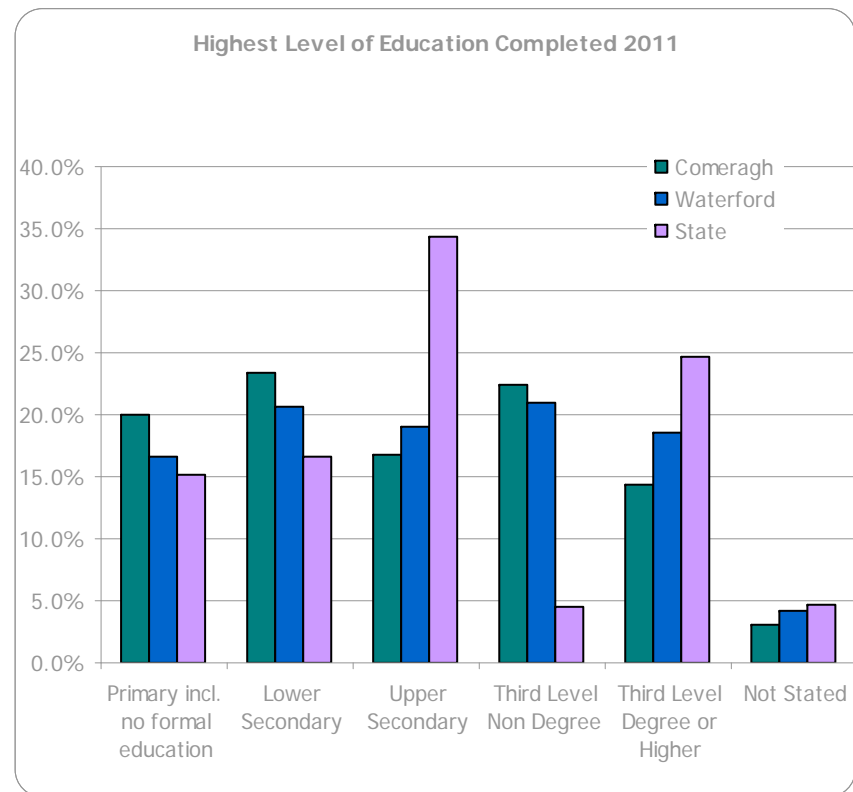
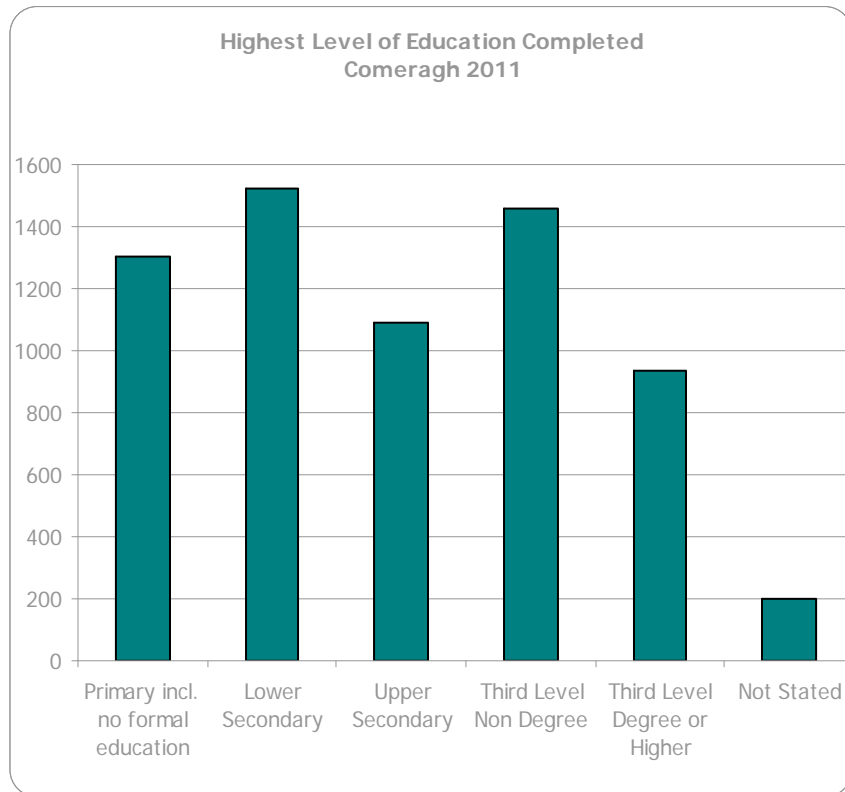
Of those whose full time education has ceased, 25.2% left school aged 16 or younger. 1,522 individuals aged 15+ were still at school in April 2011 with slightly more females (781) compared to males (741) still at school.

Local Electoral Area Profile: Comeragh

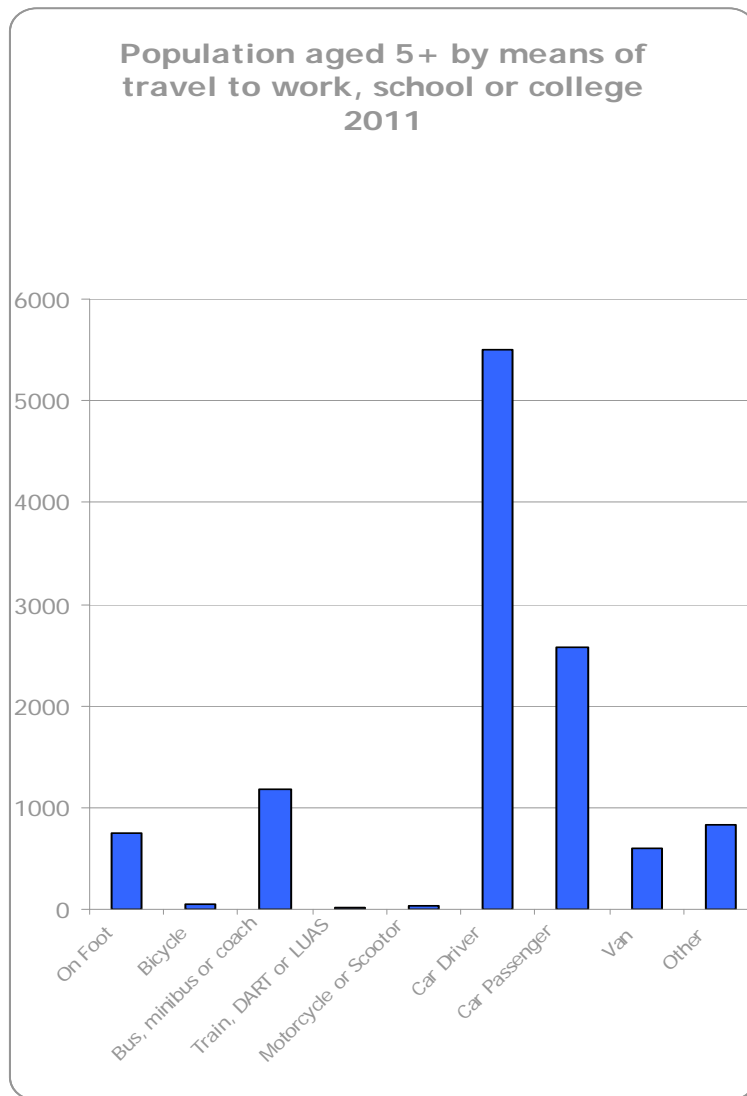


A new question on the main field of study of the highest qualification completed to date was asked for the first time in Census 2011. The most popular category was social sciences, business and law with 1,334 people, representing 10.4% of all respondents, closely followed by engineering, manufacturing and construction with 1,311 (10.3%). Health and welfare (846) and agriculture and veterinary (838) each accounted for 6.6% of respondents. Females dominated in education and teacher training (79.7%) and health and welfare (86.8%) while males accounted for 93.3% of engineering graduates and 86.4% of agriculture and veterinary graduates.

Local Electoral Area Profile: Comeragh



The charts above show that the residents of Comeragh have a lower level of educational attainment than Waterford and than the State. 14.4% had a third level degree or higher compared to 18.6% for Waterford and 24.6% for the State. 20% of residents have no formal education or only primary education, while a further 23.4% have only achieved a lower secondary level of education.



Travel Patterns

There were three questions relating to travel to work, school or college namely means of travel, time of departure and journey time in minutes. The majority commute as either a car driver (47.7%) or a car passenger (22.4%). 10.3% of commuters used a bus, minibus or coach as their method of travel.

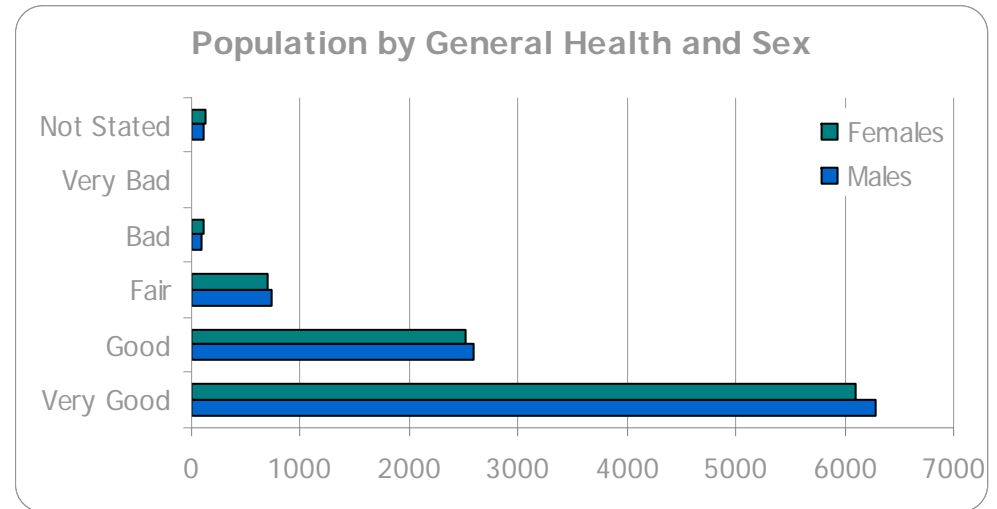
Most residents work or attend an educational facility in close proximity to their home with almost half (43.6%) leaving home between 8.00am and 9.00am to travel to work, school or college. 31.8% travel under 15 minutes to reach their destination with a further 36.5% reaching their destination in under half an hour. 4.3% of residents travel over an hour to work, school or college.

Ownership of two cars 43.5% is most common, closely followed by having one car (39.6%). Just 8.8% of all households do not own any car.

Health & Well Being

A new question on general health was introduced for the first time in Census 2011 and asked respondents to select one of five categories ranging from very good to very bad. The majority of both males and females (63.9%) perceived their health as very good. Only 1.2% perceived their health as bad or very bad. This was slightly below the 1.5% figure for Waterford.

There was a total of 2,325 people reporting having a disability in April 2011, accounting for 12% of the population in the neighbourhood. The rates of disability increased with age, with 34.5% of persons over 65 reporting having a disability.



17. Persons with a disability by Age Group 2011			
	No with a Disability	Population	% of Pop
Age 0-14	211	4,511	4.7%
Age 15-24	150	2,234	6.7%
Age 25-44	394	5,383	7.3%
Age 45-64	727	4,802	15.1%
Age 65+	843	2,447	34.5%
Total	2,325	19,377	12.0%

	18. Carers by sex and number of unpaid hours per week 2011		
	Males	Females	Total
1-14 hours (up to 2 hours a day)	151	203	354
15-28 hours	58	72	130
29-42 hours	19	50	69
43+ hours	61	128	189
Not Stated	37	57	94
Total	326	510	836

The table above shows the number of men and women who were carers and the number of hours per week spent caring. There was a total of 836 people caring in 2011, with female carers outnumbering male carers by over one third.

Deprivation Indices

Explanatory Note for Understanding Deprivation Indices

The Pobal HP Index⁹ (HP Index) shows the level of overall affluence and deprivation at small areas, EDs, City/County, Regional and National level based on the Census of Population 1991-2011. Comparing the relative changes in the HP Index Scores between 2006 and 2011 shows that Ireland as a whole has seen a decline in the Absolute HP Index Score by 6.6 points. By comparison Waterford City has declined by 5.8 points and Waterford County by 7 points.

The Absolute Index Scores measure the actual affluence/deprivation of each area on a single fixed scale. As the economy has entered into a prolonged and severe recession over the past five years, the Absolute Index Scores for most areas have increased significantly. Because affluence/deprivation is measured on a fixed scale, it is possible to use the Absolute Index Scores to quantify these changes across the census periods. The Absolute Index Scores range between roughly -40 (most disadvantaged) and +40 (most affluent)

19. Distribution and Labels of Relative Index Score	
Relative Index Score	Label
Over 30	Extremely Affluent
20 to 30	Very Affluent
10 to 20	Affluent
0 to 10	Marginally Above Average
0 to -10	Marginally Below Average
-10 to -20	Disadvantaged
-20 to -30	Very Disadvantaged
Below -30	Extremely Disadvantaged

The Relative Index Score is useful in helping target resources towards disadvantaged areas as it gives the relative position of each area at a specific point in time. It is also useful if making a statement about a particular area at a particular time (e.g. 2011) where the appropriate score to use is the 2011 Relative Index Score which can be described using the labels in Table 19 opposite.

⁹ The new HP Index replaces all previously published data.

Local Electoral Area Profile: Comeragh

	20. Absolute and Relative HP Index Scores 2006 & 2011					
	2006 Absolute HP Index Score	Change in Absolute HP Index Score	2011 Absolute HP Index Score	2006 Relative HP Index Score	2011 Relative HP Index Score	Change in Relative HP Index Score
Annestown	3.6	-4.2	-7.7	3.6	3.0	-0.6
Ballydurn	-1.6	-4.1	-2.5	-1.6	2.7	4.4
Ballylaneen	3.5	-9.5	-13.0	3.5	-2.7	-6.3
Ballymacarbry	0.0	-6.7	-6.8	0.0	0.3	0.2
Ballynamult	-1.7	-7.3	-5.5	-1.7	-0.2	1.5
Carrickbeg Rural	-0.6	-6.4	-5.8	-0.6	1.0	1.6
Carrigcastle	-3.0	-12.2	-9.2	-3.0	-5.1	-2.1
Clonea	-7.5	-10.7	-3.3	-7.5	-3.6	3.9
Comeragh	-6.5	-15.4	-8.9	-6.5	-8.4	-1.9
Coumaraglin	-4.9	-5.3	-0.4	-4.9	2.0	6.9
Dunhill	9.6	-1.9	-11.4	9.6	5.1	-4.5
Fenoagh	-6.3	-9.5	-3.2	-6.3	-2.4	3.9
Fews	-0.6	-6.7	-6.1	-0.6	0.3	0.8
Fox's Castle	1.2	-6.7	-7.9	1.2	0.4	-0.8
Gardenmorris	-0.3	-10.7	-10.4	-0.3	-3.7	-3.4
Georgestown	0.5	-5.1	-5.7	0.5	1.9	1.3
Glen	4.3	-8.0	-12.3	4.3	-0.9	-5.2
Graignagower	0.0	-8.1	-8.0	0.0	-1.0	-0.9
Gurteen	4.2	-6.0	-10.2	4.2	1.0	-3.2
Kilbarrymeaden	1.5	-10.4	-11.9	1.5	-3.3	-4.9
Kilmacomma	-1.4	-7.2	-5.8	-1.4	-0.3	1.1
Kilmacthomas	-8.9	-16.5	-7.6	-8.9	-9.5	-0.6
Kilmeadan	-0.8	-10.5	-9.7	-0.8	-3.7	-2.9
Kilmeadan	-4.7	-11.5	-6.7	-4.7	-4.5	0.2

Local Electoral Area Profile: Comeragh

	20. Absolute and Relative HP Index Scores 2006 & 2011					
	2006 Absolute HP Index Score	Change in Absolute HP Index Score	2011 Absolute HP Index Score	2006 Relative HP Index Score	2011 Relative HP Index Score	Change in Relative HP Index Score
Kilronan	2.7	-1.8	-4.5	2.7	5.2	2.5
Knockaunbrandaun	-1.6	-4.5	-2.9	-1.6	2.9	4.5
Knockmahon	-3.7	-11.8	-8.1	-3.7	-4.8	-1.1
Modelligo	1.5	-4.3	-5.8	1.5	2.7	1.2
Modelligo	-4.1	-8.0	-3.9	-4.1	-0.8	3.3
Mothel	-3.2	-9.2	-6.0	-3.2	-2.1	1.1
Mountkenedy	5.4	-3.3	-8.7	5.4	4.1	-1.2
Newcastle	8.2	-6.0	-14.1	8.2	1.0	-7.2
Newtown	-1.7	-10.5	-8.9	-1.7	-3.4	-1.7
Portlaw	-5.7	-14.6	-9.0	-5.7	-7.5	-1.9
Rathgormuck	1.7	-6.6	-8.4	1.7	0.5	-1.2
Reisk	3.7	-4.0	-7.8	3.7	3.0	-0.7
Ross	0.5	-5.4	-5.9	0.5	1.5	1.0
Seskinan	-6.5	-11.4	-4.9	-6.5	-4.2	2.4
St. Mary's	2.6	-5.7	-8.3	2.6	1.3	-1.3
Stradbally	-1.5	-8.0	-6.6	-1.5	-1.2	0.3
Tinnasaggart	-6.7	-11.2	-4.5	-6.7	-4.6	2.1
Waterford City	-5.7	-11.5	-5.8	-5.7	-4.5	1.2
County Waterford	-1.1	-8.1	-7	-1.1	-1.1	0
Ireland	-0.2	-6.8	-6.5	-0.2	0.2	0.5

Source: www.pobal.ie

Local Electoral Area Profile: Comeragh

Table 20 shows the Absolute and Relative HP Index Scores for the EDs in Comeragh compared to Waterford City, County Waterford and Ireland. In Waterford, Mocollop and Gortnapeaky had the lowest Absolute HP Index in 2011 at -15.5 and -15.2 respectively. Bilberry at 1.3 had the highest Absolute HP Index Score.

When considering changes since 2006, Larchville (-29.1) and Lisduggan (-28.5) have disimproved the most within Waterford. Kilmacthomas (-16.5) has disimproved the most of any ED within the Comeragh area.

The relative Index Score shows that two EDs in Waterford are classified as 'Very Disadvantaged' – Larchville and Lisduggan. Kilbarry (Part Rural) and Ballymacclode were the only EDs in Waterford to be classified as 'Affluent'. Kilonan and Dunhill were amongst the EDs classified as 'Marginally Above Average'.