

Electoral Area Profile: Waterford City East



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

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Local Electoral Area Profile: Waterford City East

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

The three local electoral areas within the hinterland area of Waterford City are combined to form a new 'Metropolitan District' i.e. Waterford City East, Waterford City South and Tramore – Waterford City West (See Figure 2).

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

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

Local Electoral Area Profile: Waterford City East

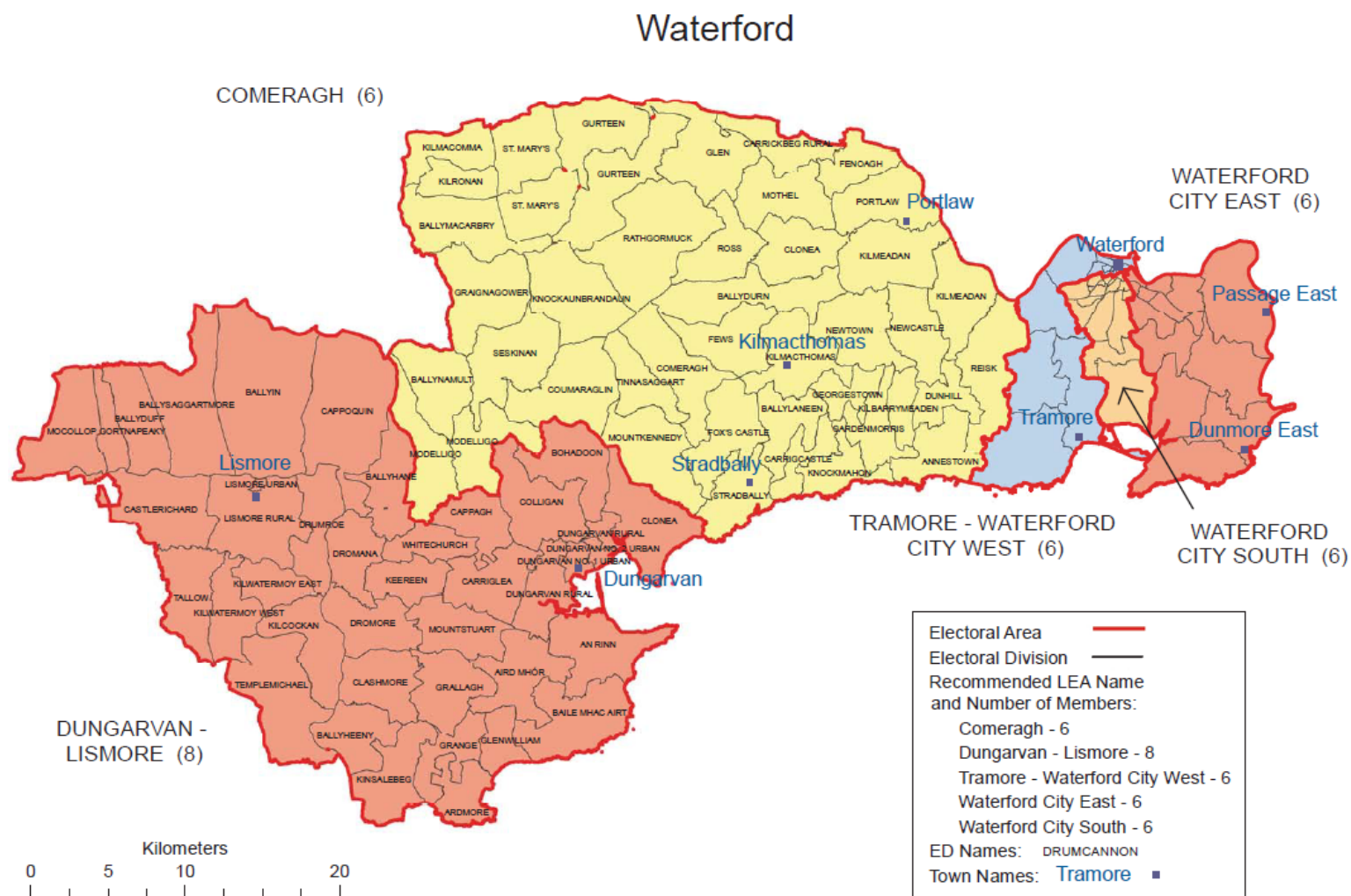


Figure 1. Overview of Waterford Electoral Areas

Waterford City East Electoral Area

The Electoral Area of Waterford City East comprises of the Electoral Divisions (EDs) of Ballymacloche, Ballynakill, Ballynakill (Part Rural), Faithlegg (Part Rural), Farranshoneen, Grange South, Grange Upper, Killea, Kilmacleague, Newtown, Park, Rathmoylan and Woodstown. Waterford City East forms part of the Waterford Metropolitan District along with the electoral areas Waterford City South and Tramore – Waterford City West.

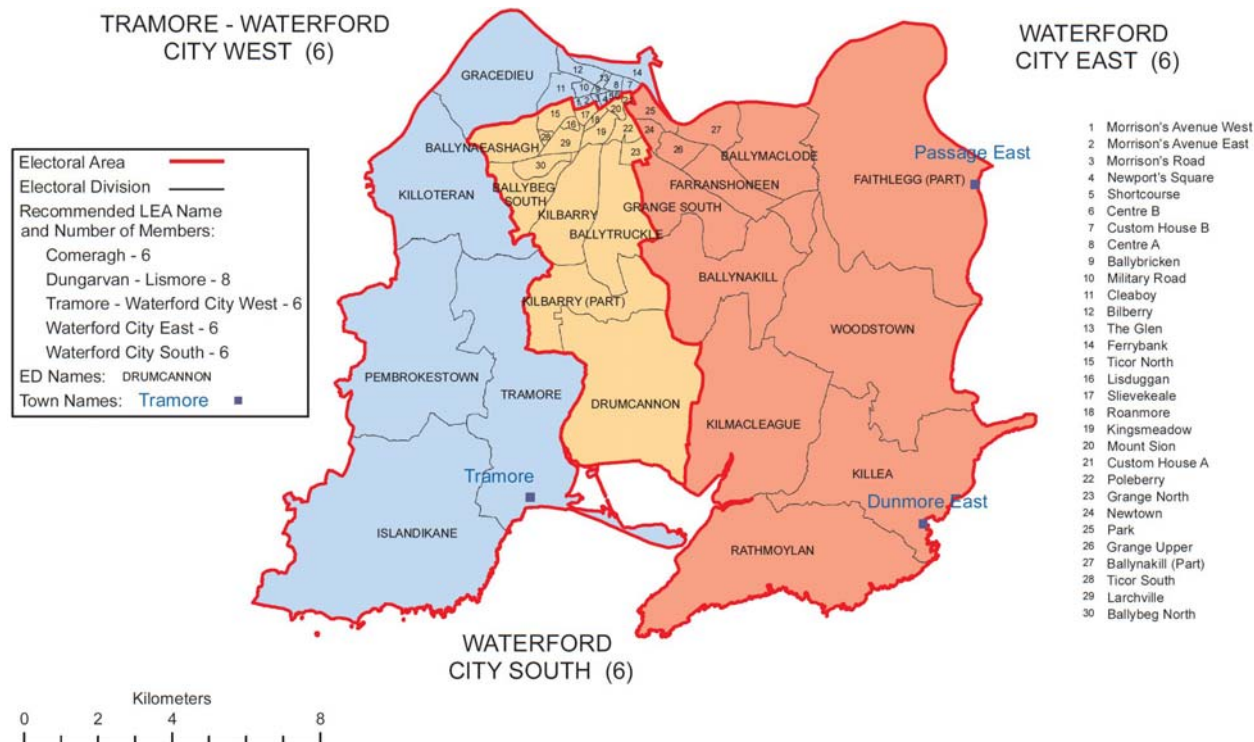


Figure 2. Overview of Waterford Metropolitan District

Key Demographics from Waterford City East Electoral Area

- The population of the Electoral Area as of the 2011 Census was 22,340
- There is a high young dependency ratio - 33% with 4,865 people under the age of 14
- The old dependency ratio is at 18.5%, with 2,727 aged 65+ residents.
- There were 1,705 pre-schoolers, 2,551 primary school children and 1,805 secondary school age living in the neighbourhood.
- There were 930 lone parents – 792 lone mothers and 138 lone fathers
- Marital Breakdown was at 9% compared to 9.7% nationally
- There are 7,989 households in the area, with high levels of home ownership (70.1%)
- Private Rented Accommodation accounts for 19.5% of households
- Non-Irish nationals made up 12.1% of the area's population
- Of those that speak foreign languages at home, the majority (79.5%) speak English very well or well
- There is a labour force participation rate of 62%, with 10,832 in the labour force
- The unemployment rate based on the Principal Economic Status (PES) basis is 16.5%
- High level of educational attainment – 30.7% have a third level qualification or higher, compared to an average of 18.6% for Waterford
- There are 1,997 individuals aged 15+ still at school
- Almost two thirds (63.2%) considered their health as very good
- 2,765 reported having a disability which represents 12.4% of the area's population
- There was a total of 916 carers in 2011
- The ED of Ballymacloode was classified as 'Affluent' using the HP Relative Index Score

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Demographics

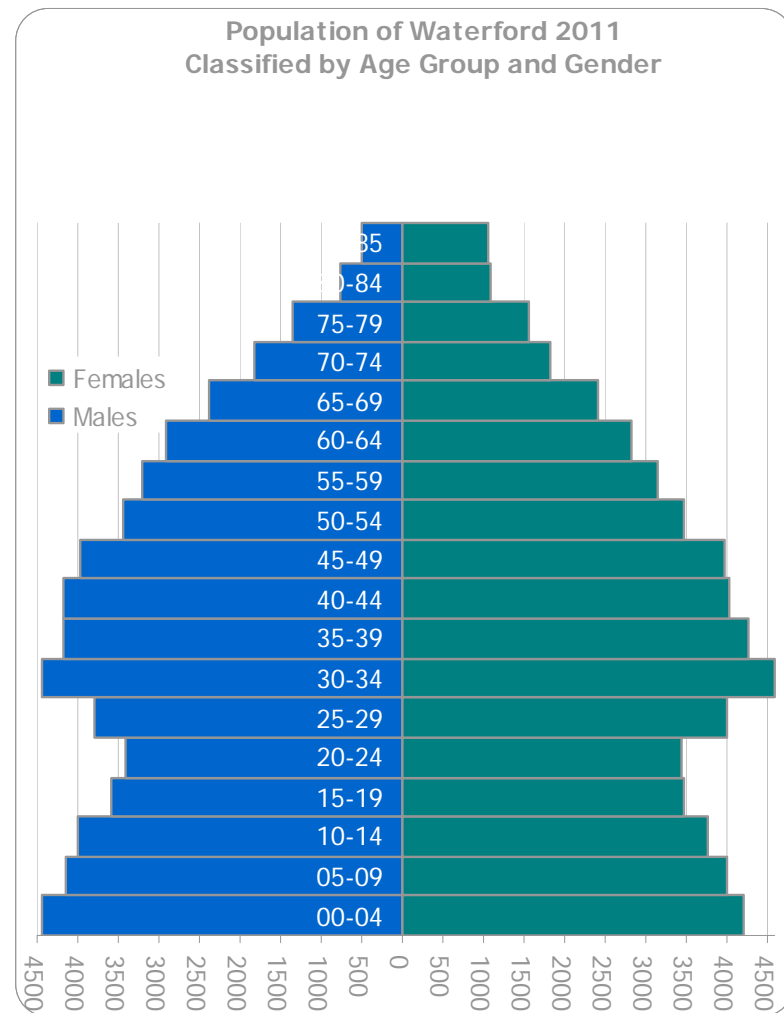
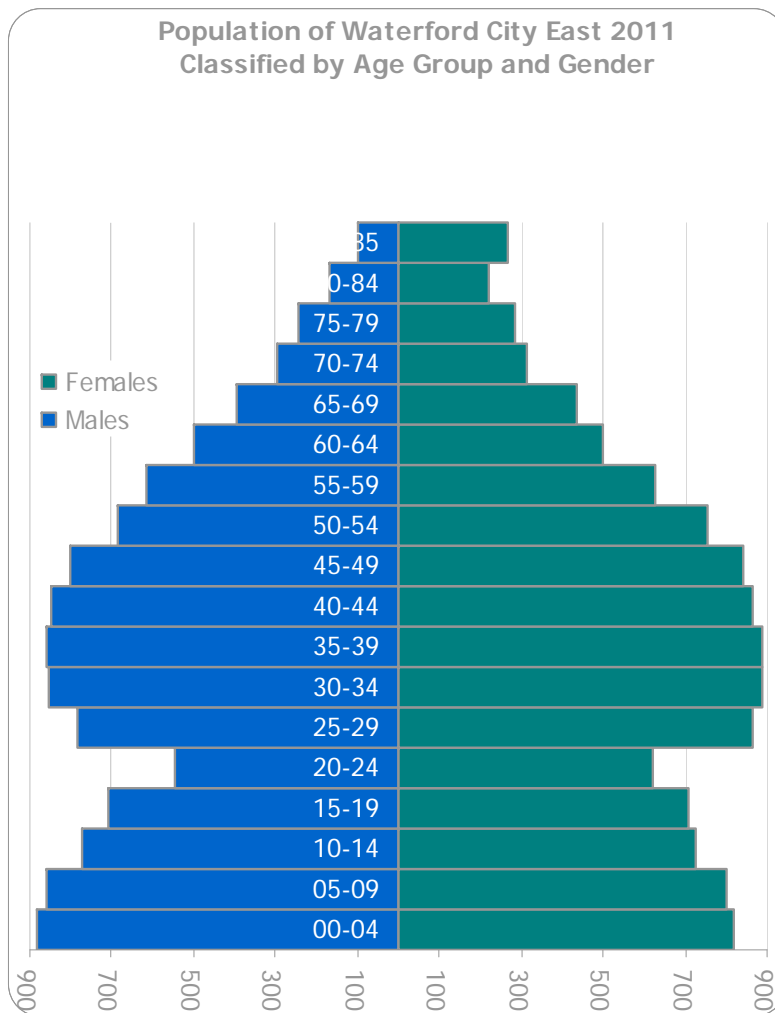
The population of the Electoral Area as of the 2011 Census was 22,340 which represents 19.6% of Waterford's population. Farranshoneen has the largest percentage of the area's population, with almost 25% of the area's population resident in this ED.

	1. Population of Waterford City East 2011
Ballymacloide	1,321
Ballynakill	2,150
Ballynakill (Part Rural)	383
Faithlegg (Part Rural)	2,104
Farranshoneen	5,465
Grange South	2,656
Grange Upper	2,327
Killea	1,347
Kilmacleague	405
Newtown	1,106
Park	1,382
Rathmoylan	1,093
Woodstown	601
Total	22,340

Source: CSO 2011

The population pyramids on the following page show the population by age category and gender for Waterford City East compared to Waterford as a whole. Overall, the area has a high young dependency ratio of 33% (4,865 people under the age of 14) which is in line with the ratio for Waterford as a whole of 33.0%.

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

Local Electoral Area Profile: Waterford City East

The contraction at the top of the pyramid reflects the decrease in the population with increasing age. The old dependency ratio² at 18.5% is slightly below the overall figure for Waterford of 19.9% which is reflected in the narrower tip of the population pyramid.

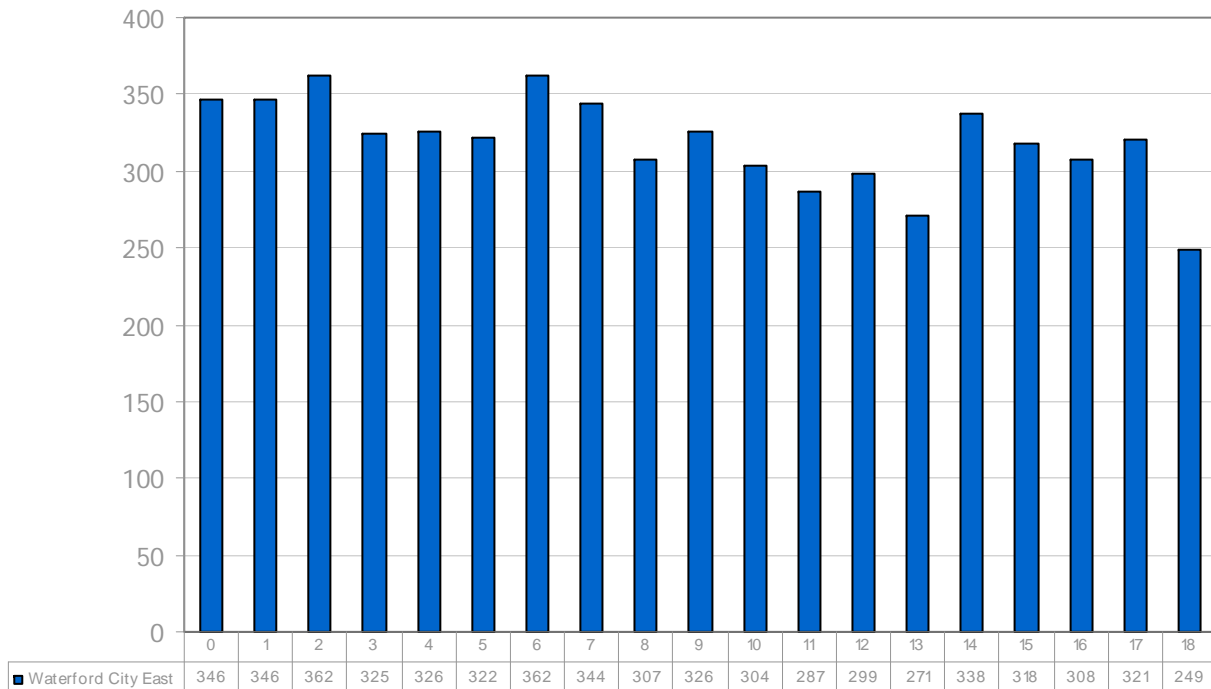
While the old dependency ratio at 18.5% is lower than the overall figure for Waterford of 19.9%, there is still a large cohort of older people living in this area, with 2,727 aged 65+ residents.

The individual EDs which comprise the area exhibit different characteristics. For example, Ballynakill (Part Rural) exhibits a high old dependency ratio of 53.1%, while Farronshoneen (10.8%) and Grange Upper (12.5%) 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 of the labour force may also vary over time.

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**Persons aged 18 and under by single year of age
Waterford City East 2011**



The chart opposite shows a high young dependency ratio at 33% and a high number of young people living in the area with 4,865 people aged 14 years or under.

The total of pre-school children aged 0-4 was 1,705.

The primary school population (aged 5-12) stood at 2,551 in 2011.

The secondary school age group (13-18) had a total population of 1,805.

Families

Tables 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 on the following pages provide an insight into the composition of families for the Waterford City East Electoral 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	2,357	1,279	1,364	608	214	5,822
No of persons in families	4,714	3,837	5,456	3,040	1,343	18,390
No of children in families	580	1,521	2,812	1,837	926	7,676

There are 5,822 families³ within the area with a total of 7,676 children. 2,357 families were made up of 2 persons, 40.5% of all families in the area. Table 3 highlights that there are 1,777 families without children. Of the families with children, one child is the most common (1,617) representing 27.8% of all families. Families with two children closely followed with 26.1%.

	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	1,777
Families with 1 child	792	825	0	1,617
Families with 2 children	838	449	235	1,522
Families with 3 children	340	96	243	679
Families with 4 children	69	20	91	180
Families with 5 or more children	10	3	34	47

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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The number of lone parent families stood at 930 of which 792 were lone mothers and 138 were lone fathers. There were 5,531 Pre-adolescent family members in total, accounting for 30.1% of all family members and 4,307 adults (23.4%). Pre School and Early School children were present in 1,410 of 5,822 families (24.2%).

	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	1,640	376	33
All children over 15	963	334	96
Children under and over 15	512	82	9
Total no of family units	3,115	792	138
No of children			
All children under 15	3,233	531	50
All children over 15	1,525	458	124
Children under and over 15	1,491	233	31

	5. Families by Family Cycle 2011	
	No of families	No of family members
Pre family	591	1,182
Empty Nest	677	1,354
Retired	509	1,018
Pre School	634	2,021
Early School	776	2,951
Pre-Adolescent	639	5,531
Adolescent	759	3,026
Adult	1,237	4,307
Total	5,822	18,390

	6. Families by Household Type 2011	
	Households	Persons
One Person	1,762	1,762
Husband and Wife	1,293	2,586
Cohabiting Couple	352	704
Husband, wife and children	2,717	11,004
Cohabiting couple and children	251	927
Father and Children	118	296
Mother and Children	669	1,724
Couple and others	99	335
Couple, children and others	118	588
Father, children and others	11	38
Mother, children and others	61	226
Two or more Family Units	66	331
Non-family households and relations	150	342
Two or more non related persons	328	840

Marital Breakdown

Nationally the level of marital breakdown is at 9.7%. Limerick City has the highest rate of marital breakdown⁴ in the country at 13.5%. The Waterford City East area has a rate of 9% which is lower than the national rate as well as the overall rate for Waterford (10.4%).

	7. Population by Sex and Marital Status⁴ 2011		
	Males	Females	Total
Single	5,841	5,611	11,452
Married	4,415	4,461	8,876
Separated	239	300	539
Divorced	180	259	439
Widowed	241	793	1,034
Total	10,916	11,424	22,340

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	1,762	1,762
2 person	2,439	4,878
3 person	1,394	4,182
4 person	1,464	5,856
5 person	671	3,355
6 person	212	1,272
7 person	39	273
8 or more persons	14	125
Total	7,995	21,703

A 2 person household is the most common in the area, accounting for 30.5% of all households.

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	7,301	20,452
Flat/Apartment	582	988
Bed-Sit	6	12
Caravan/Mobile Home	6	14
Not Stated	100	237
Total	7,995	21,703

91.3% of households in the area were classified as a House/Bungalow with the balance being primarily flats or apartments. 64.9% of flats/apartments were concentrated in the Park ED.

	10. Permanent Private Households by Year Built 2011	
	Households	Persons
Pre 1919	547	1,293
1919 - 1945	202	441
1946 - 1960	483	1,103
1961 -1970	420	1,007
1971 - 1980	883	2,232
1981 - 1990	1,168	3,208
1991 - 2000	2,185	6,486
2001 - 2005	1,028	3,074
2006 or later	656	1,845
Not Stated	417	1,000

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The area has a relatively modern housing stock with 3,869 households (48.4%) built in the previous 20 years (1991 or later). Farranshoneen accounted for 21.7% of older housing stock, more than double the figure for each of the other EDs. The majority of these households were built between 1971 and 1991 (643 of 802). Park (141), Newtown (147) and Faithlegg (156) accounted for the largest numbers of households built prior to 1946.

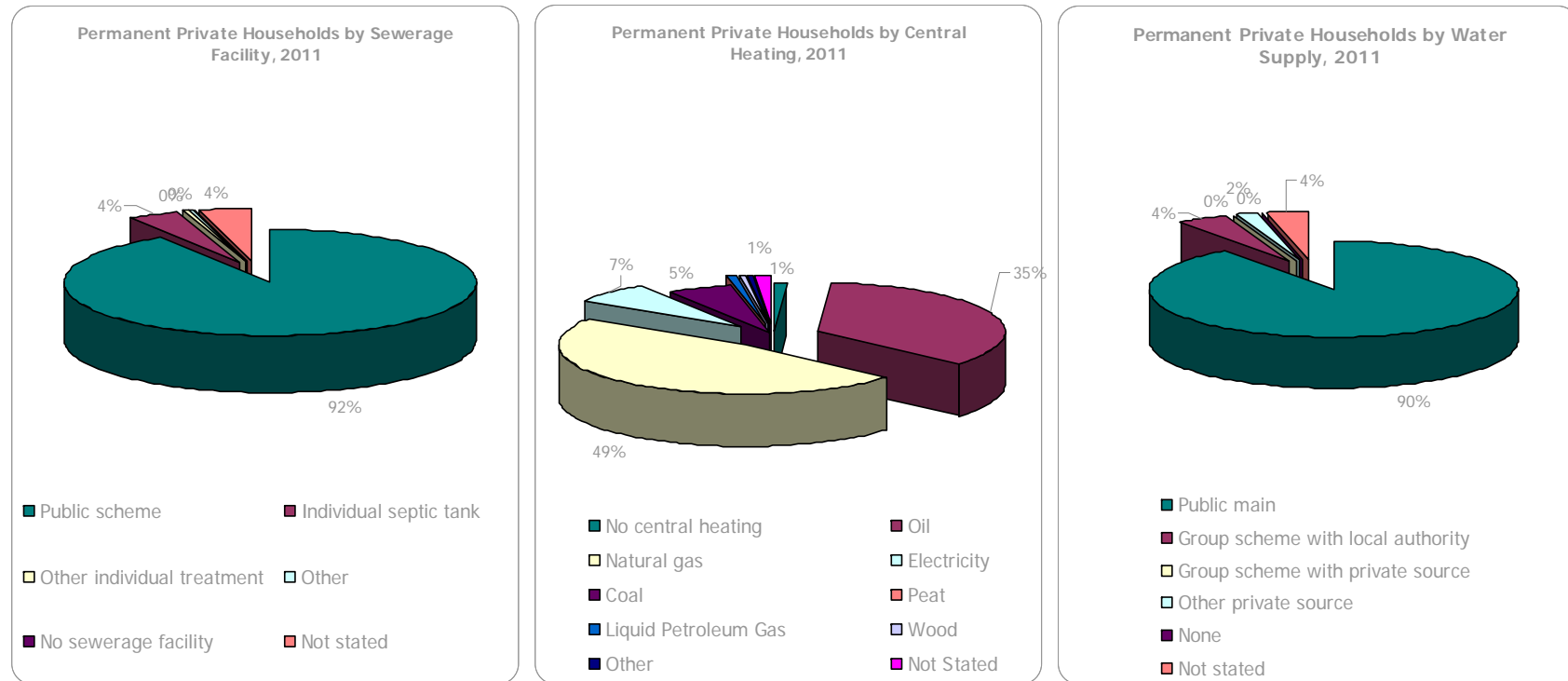
	11. Permanent Private Households by Type of Occupancy	
	Households	Persons
Owner occupied with mortgage	3,004	9,748
Owner occupied no mortgage	2,598	5,985
Rented from private landlord	1,558	3,892
Rented from local authority	590	1,572
Rented from voluntary body	42	91
Rented free of rent	74	127
Not Stated	123	274
Total Households	7,989	21,689

There is a high level of home ownership in the area, with a total of 5,602 homes (70.1%). Private rented accommodation accounted for 19.5% of households while 7.4% of accommodation was rented from Local Authority.

PC Ownership & Internet Access

Of those that replied 6,404 (80.2%) do own a PC which is slightly higher than the national level of ownership at 74.3%. Broadband usage is now at 74.2%, while slower connections account for just 5.3%. 18.4% of respondents had no internet connection.

Sewerage, Heating & Water Supply



The majority of households (90%) got their water supply from public mains and 92% of households disposed of their waste through a public sewerage scheme. Of the remaining homes, 4% used an individual septic tank. A question on central heating was asked for the first time in 2011 and almost half (49%) responded that they use natural gas. A further 35% used oil.

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
Ballymacloode	1,129	84	0	20	50	0	1,283
Ballynakill	1,764	142	22	65	146	0	2,139
Ballynakill (Part Rural)	356	13	0	2	11	0	382
Faithlegg (Part Rural)	1,838	173	4	15	44	0	2,074
Farranshoneen	4,461	381	86	211	297	0	5,436
Grange South	2,250	131	46	55	159	0	2,641
Grange Upper	1,709	76	75	111	345	0	2,316
Killea	1,153	86	20	30	33	0	1,322
Kilmacleague	381	19	0	2	3	0	405
Newtown	969	46	6	15	29	0	1,065
Park	875	64	121	111	161	0	1,332
Rathmoylan	908	114	19	9	39	0	1,089
Woodstown	531	45	0	7	14	0	597
Waterford City East	18,324	1,374	399	653	1,331	0	22,081

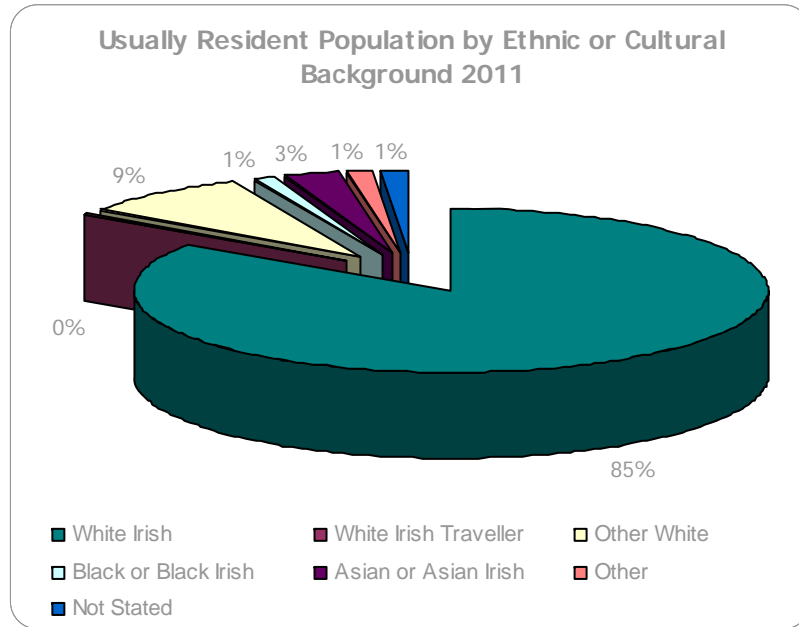
83% of residents listed their birthplace as Ireland. The remaining 17% was made up from UK (6.2%), Poland (1.8%), Other EU 27 (3%) and Rest of World (6%).

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	13. Usually Resident Population by Nationality 2011						
	Ireland	UK	Poland	Other EU 27	Rest of World	Not Stated	Total
Ballymacloide	1,213	22	0	12	26	10	1,283
Ballynakill	1,838	56	23	61	123	38	2,139
Ballynakill (Part Rural)	366	5	0	2	8	1	382
Faithlegg (Part Rural)	1,948	75	4	13	21	13	2,074
Farranshoneen	4,774	134	90	213	202	23	5,436
Grange South	2,316	63	51	64	117	30	2,641
Grange Upper	1,731	30	79	116	324	36	2,316
Killea	1,200	45	22	28	17	10	1,322
Kilmacleague	387	11	0	2	1	4	405
Newtown	1,001	12	7	13	10	22	1,065
Park	894	34	131	109	142	22	1,332
Rathmoylan	951	73	20	8	21	16	1,089
Woodstown	562	20	0	5	4	6	597
Waterford City East	19,181	580	427	646	1,016	231	22,081

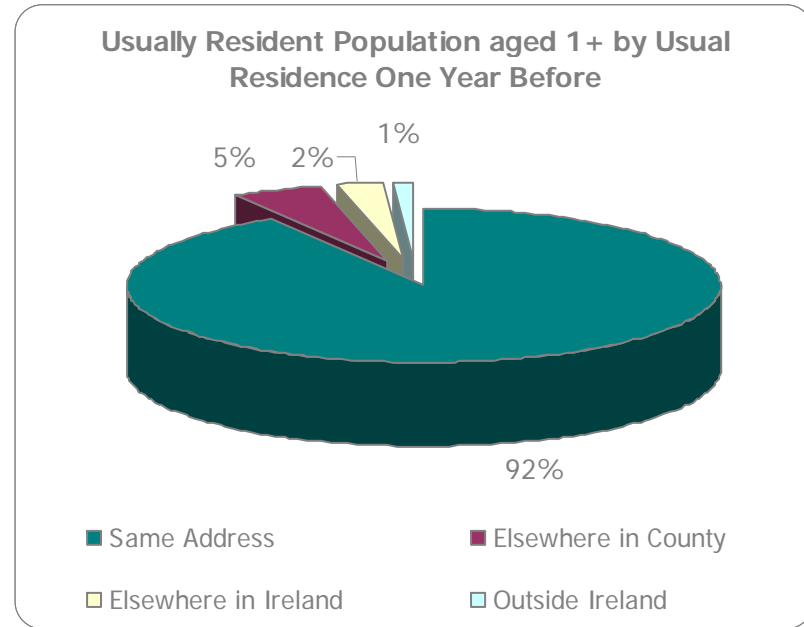
Non-Irish nationals living in the area accounted for 12.1% of the total population. This was made up of UK (2.6%), Poland (1.9%), Other EU 27 (2.9%) and Rest of World (4.6%).

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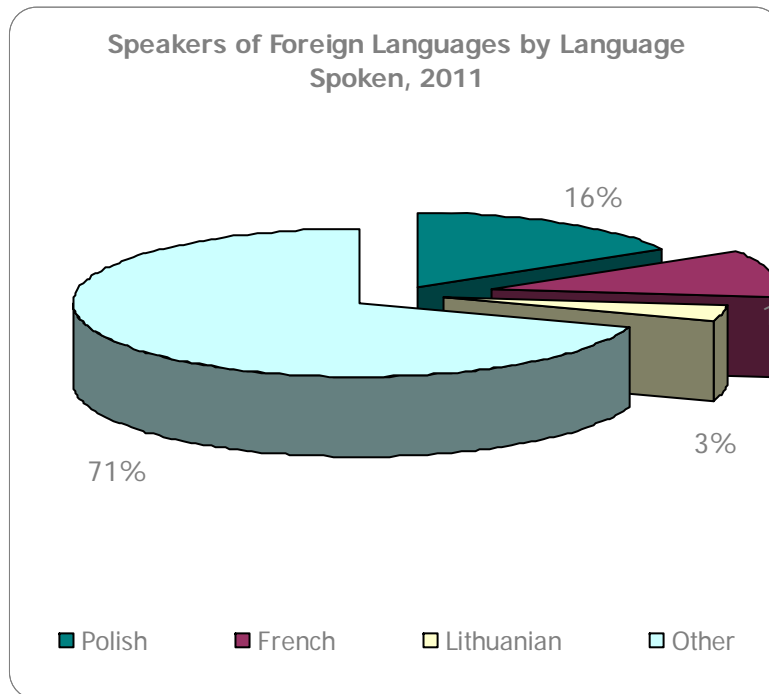
The White Irish population accounted for 85% of the population in the area. 1.4% did not state their ethnicity.

The remaining 15% was made up of White Irish Traveller (0.2%), Other White (8.5%), Black or Black Irish (1%), Asian or Asian Irish (3.0%) and Other (1.3%).

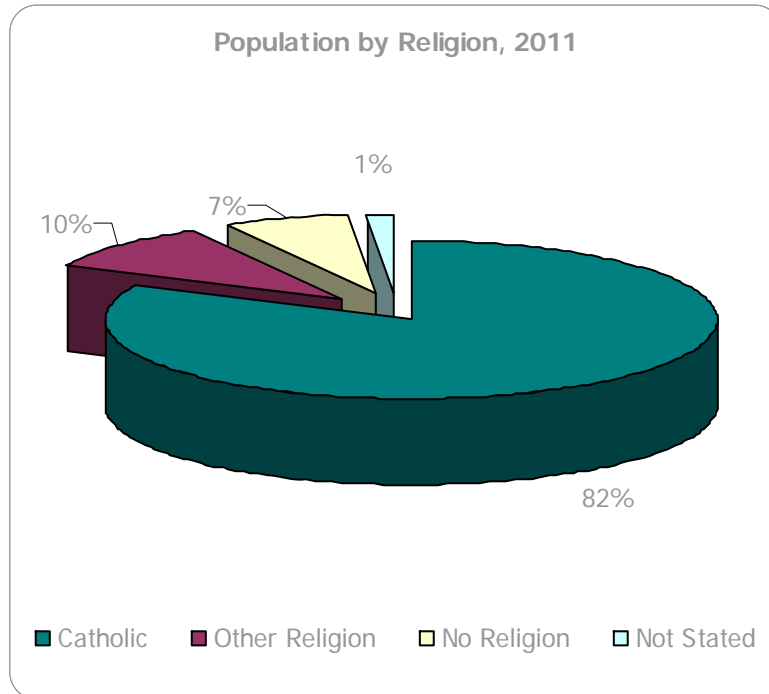


92.6% of the population aged 1+ were still living at the same address as they were one year earlier. 4.4% had moved from elsewhere in Waterford in the last 12 months. 1.9% moved from elsewhere in Ireland while a further 1% moved from outside Ireland.

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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 2,624 residents spoke a foreign language and that Polish was the most common language spoken followed by French and Lithuanian. Of



those who spoke a foreign language at home, the majority (79.5%) indicated that they spoke English very well or well.

A question on religion shows that Catholic is still the religion of the majority (82%).

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 Updating	of	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	4,657	4,387	9,044
Looking for first job	85	50	135
Unemployed	1,061	592	1,653
Total in Labour Force	5,803	5,029	10,832
Labour Force Participation Rate ⁶	69.1%	55.4%	62.0%
Unemployment Rate ⁷	19.8%	12.8%	16.5%
Student	979	1,018	1,997
Look after home/family	65	1,490	1,555
Retired	1,259	1,197	2,456
Unable to work due to sickness or disability	267	323	590
Other	25	20	45
Total not in Labour Force	2,595	4,048	6,643
Total	8,398	9,077	17,475

⁶ Labour 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 10,832 for 2011. Among the labour force those at work accounted for 9,044, while the numbers of people looking for their first job stood at 135. The number of people who were unemployed was 1,653. When combined with people looking for their first job the total number of people out of work stood at 1,788 in April 2011. The unemployment rate based on the Principal Economic Status (PES) was calculated at 16.5%. The unemployment rate for males was higher at 19.8% than females at 12.8%. Males also had a higher Labour Force Participation Rate at 69.1% than females at 55.4%.

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 6,643 in 2011.

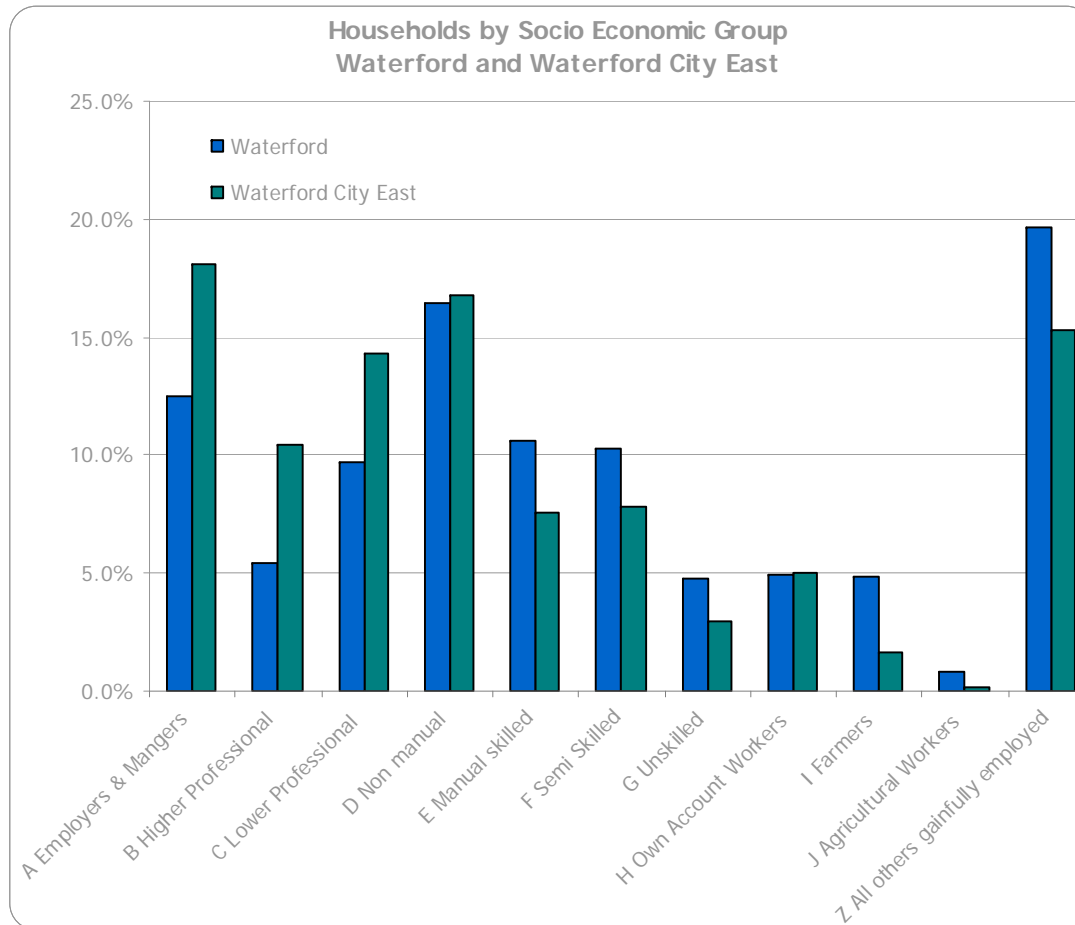
Tables 15 and 16 on the following page provide a breakdown of the labour force by occupation and by industry. An analysis of occupations shows that the largest grouping (22.7%) are involved in 'professional occupations' which includes occupations in science, research, engineering, technology, health professional, teaching and education, business, media and public service professionals. A further 9.8% are Managers, Directors and Senior Officials. In terms of industry (Table 16) almost one third works in professional services and almost a quarter works in commerce and trade. An analysis by gender shows that it is primarily females who are working in the professional services sector, while there are similar numbers of males and females working in commerce and trade.

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	15. Persons at work or unemployed by occupation and sex 2011		
	Males	Females	Total
Managers, Directors and Senior Officials	682	363	1,045
Professional Occupations	1,067	1,357	2,424
Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	786	485	1,271
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	177	823	1,000
Skilled Trades Occupations	1,094	145	1,239
Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations	99	464	563
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	296	545	841
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	585	122	707
Elementary Occupations	492	340	832
Not Stated	440	335	775
Total	5,718	4,979	10,697

	16. Persons at work by industry 2011		
	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	165	18	183
Building and construction	295	26	321
Manufacturing industries	876	309	1,105
Commerce and trade	1,095	1,044	2,139
Transport and communications	484	173	657
Public administration	266	201	467
Professional services	827	1,916	2,743
Other	649	700	1,349
Total	4,657	4,387	9,044

Socio Economic Status⁸

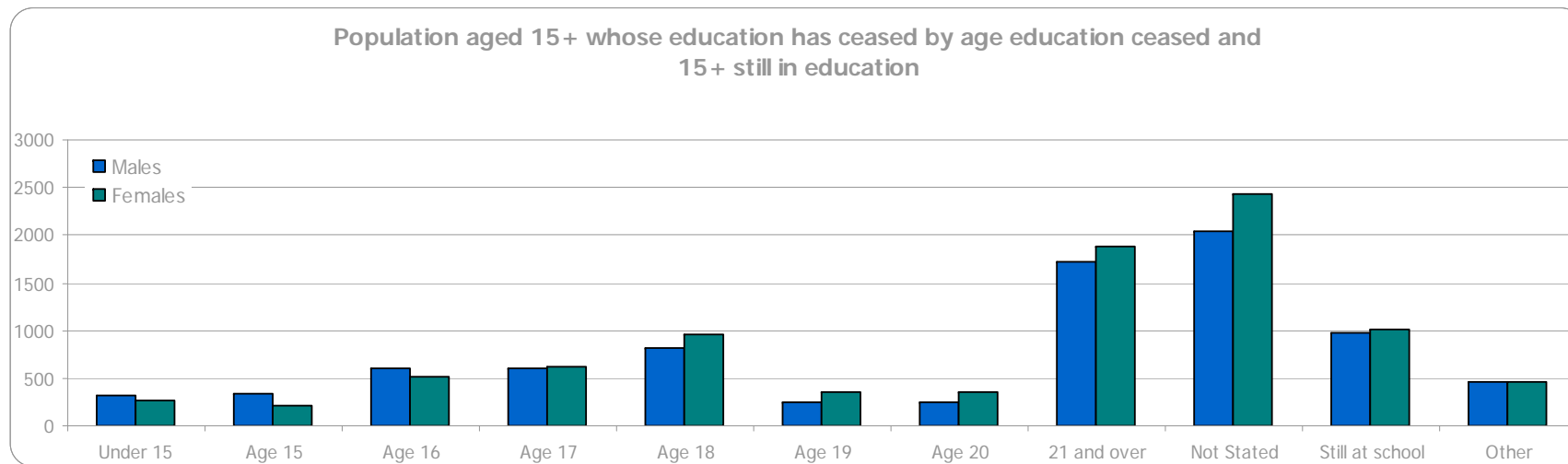


The chart opposite shows the composition of households by socio economic group for the Waterford City East area compared to Waterford. The chart shows that the majority of households are in higher socio economic groups compared to the overall percentages for Waterford. The largest grouping is Employers & Managers with almost one fifth 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.

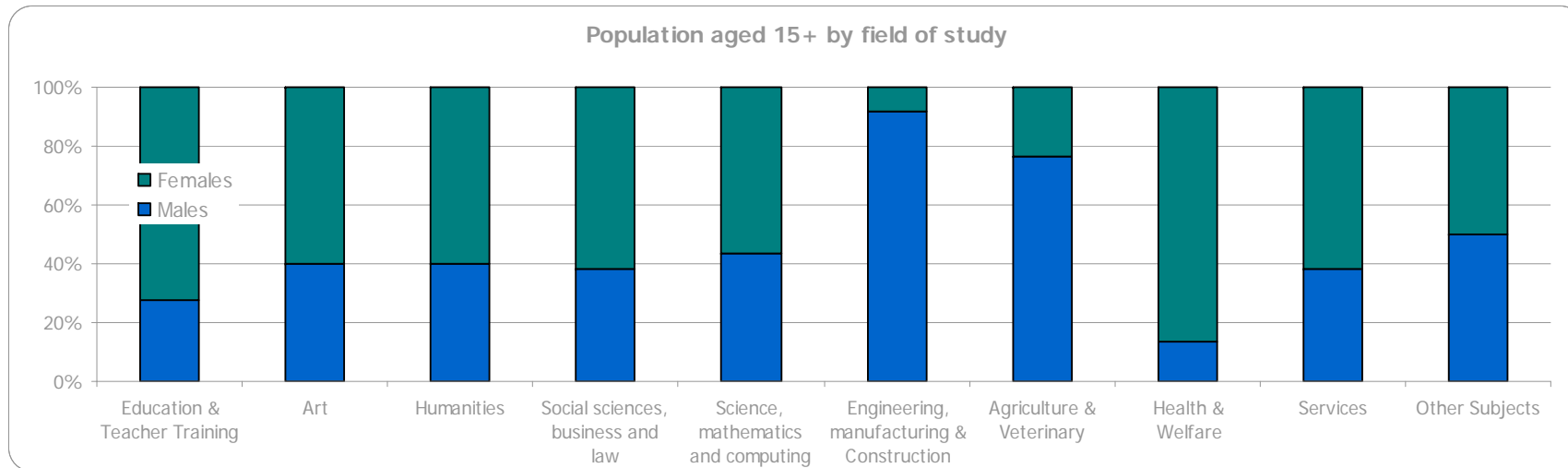
Education

The charts on the following pages analyse the educational attainment of the Waterford City East area.



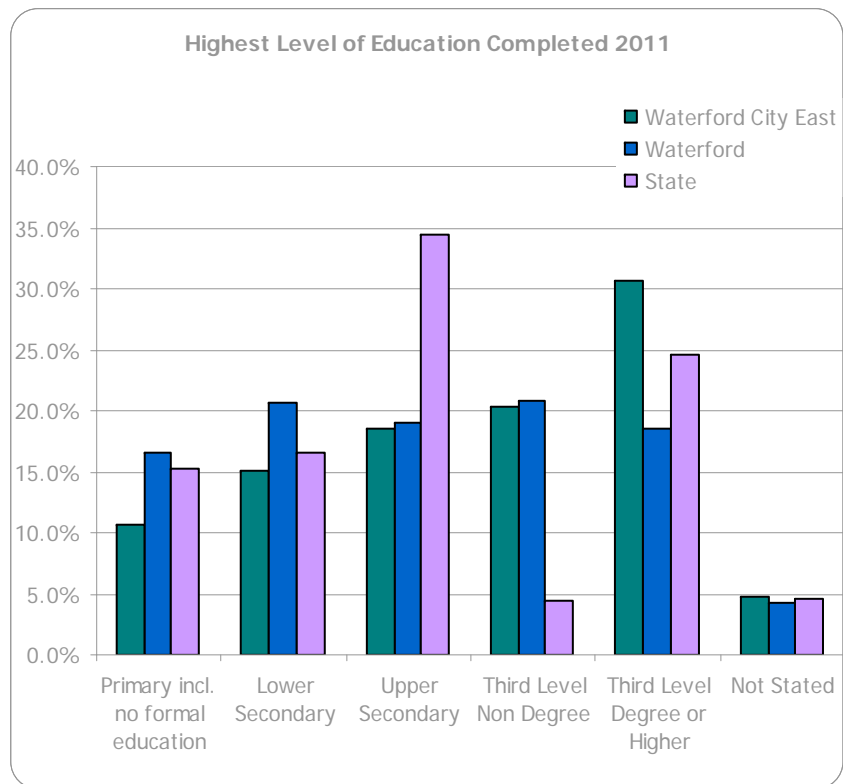
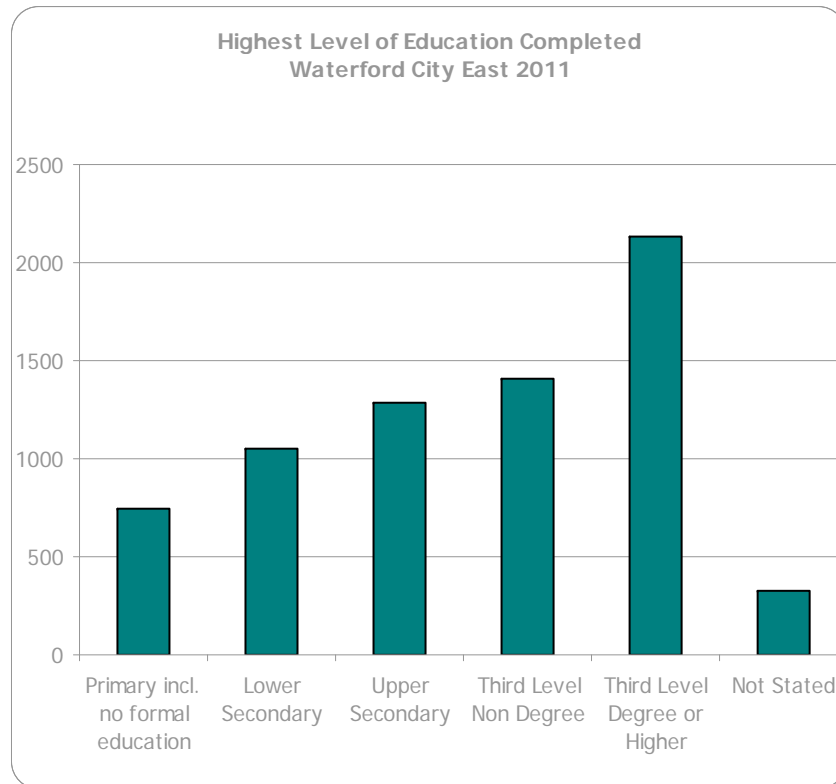
Of those whose full time education has ceased, 14.6% left school aged 16 or younger. 1,997 individuals aged 15+ were still at school in April 2011 with slightly more females (1,018) compared to males (979) still at school.

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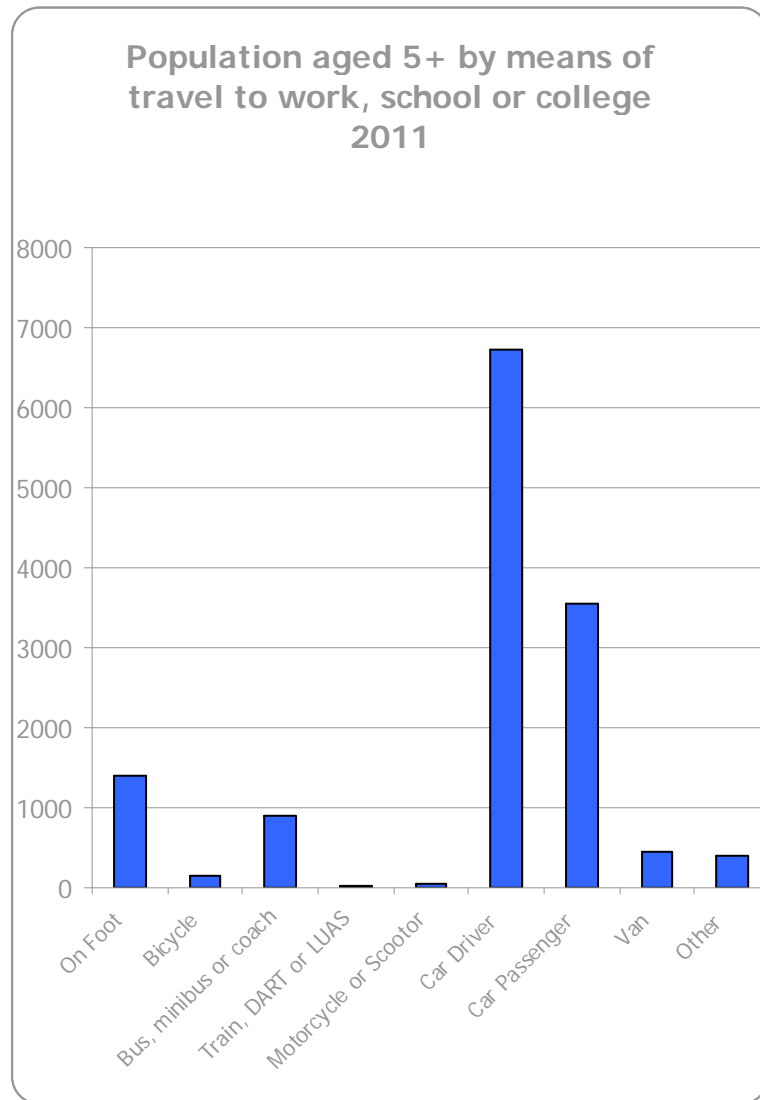


A new question on the main field of study of the highest qualification completed to date was asked for the first time in Census 2011. The most popular category was social sciences, business and law with 2,367 people, representing 16.3% of all respondents, followed by health and welfare with 1,449 (10%) and engineering, manufacturing and construction with 1,373 (9.4%) of respondents. Females dominated in social sciences (58%) and health and welfare (79.1%) while males outnumbered females by 10 to 1 in engineering.

Local Electoral Area Profile: Waterford City East



The charts above show that the residents of Waterford City East have a higher level of educational attainment than Waterford or the State with 30.7% having a third level degree or higher compared to 18.6% for Waterford and 24.6% for the State.



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 (49.3%) or a car passenger (26%).

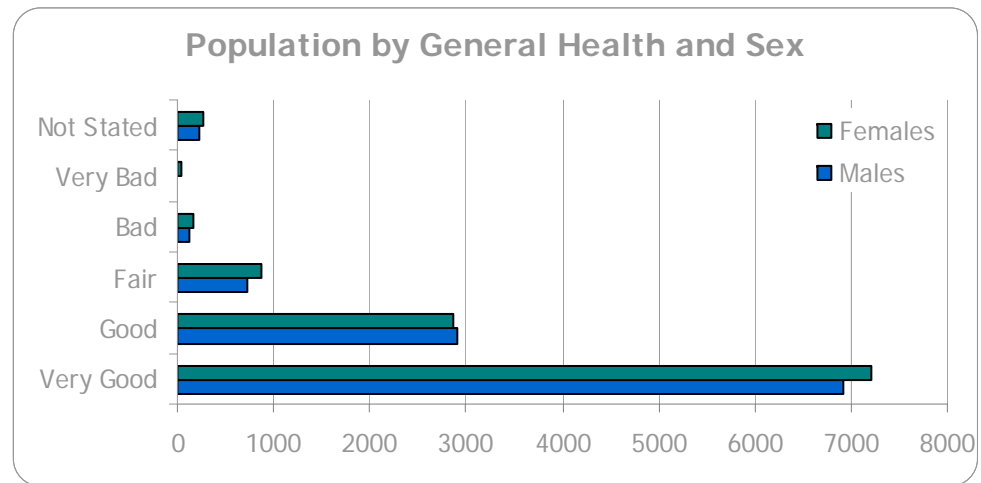
Most residents work or attend an educational facility in close proximity to their home with over half (52.1%) leaving home between 8.00am and 9.00am to travel to work, school or college. 36% travel under 15 minutes to reach their destination with a further 42% reaching their destination in under half an hour.

Almost half of all households own one car (41.3%) and a further 39.2% have two cars. 11.4% 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 (63.2%) perceived their health as very good. Only 1.6% perceived their health as bad or very bad. This was slightly above the 1.5% figure for Waterford.

There was a total of 2,765 people with a disability in April 2011 accounting for 12.4% of the population in the neighbourhood. The rates of disability increased with age, with 39.3% of persons over 65 reporting they had a disability.



	17. Persons with a disability by Age Group 2011		
	No with a Disability	Population	% of Pop
Age 0-14	220	4865	4.5%
Age 15-24	186	2585	7.2%
Age 25-44	526	6842	7.7%
Age 45-64	760	5321	14.3%
Age 65+	1073	2727	39.3%
Total	2765	22340	12.4%

Local Electoral Area Profile: Waterford City East

	18. Carers by sex and number of unpaid hours per week 2011		
	Males	Females	Total
1-14 hours (up to 2 hours a day)	186	257	443
15-28 hours	45	90	135
29-42 hours	26	35	61
43+ hours	53	101	154
Not Stated	60	63	123
Total	370	546	916

The table above shows the number of men and women who were carers and the number of hours per week spent caring. There were a total of 916 people in caring in 2011, with female carers outnumbering male carers by almost 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: Waterford City East

	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
Ballymacloode	11.8	4.1	-7.7	11.8	11.0	-.8
Ballynakill	2.4	-2.1	-4.5	2.4	4.8	2.4
Ballynakill (Part Rural)	1.0	-4.5	-5.5	1.0	2.8	1.8
Faithlegg (Part Rural)	1.8	-3.9	-5.7	1.8	3.1	1.3
Farranshoneen	7.4	1.8	-5.7	7.4	8.5	1.1
Grange South	-4.4	-11.0	-6.6	-4.4	-4.1	.3
Grange Upper	5.5	-1.8	-7.3	5.5	5.1	-.4
Killea	1.5	-6.4	-7.9	1.5	.4	-1.1
Kilmacleague	3.8	-5.8	-9.6	3.8	1.3	-2.6
Newtown	-2.2	-6.9	-4.7	-2.2	.0	2.2
Park	-1.2	-4.5	-3.3	-1.2	2.4	3.6
Rathmoylan	.3	-5.9	-6.2	.3	.9	.6
Woodstown	4.8	-.6	-5.4	4.8	6.4	1.6
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: Waterford City East

Table 20 shows the Absolute and Relative HP Index Scores for the EDs in Waterford City East 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.

The relative Index Score shows that two EDs in Waterford are classified as 'Very Disadvantaged' – Larchville and Lisduggan. Ballybeg North is classified as 'Disadvantaged' along with 17 other EDs. Grange South is 'Marginally Below Average' and Woodstown is 'Marginally Above Average'. Kilbarry (Part Rural) and Ballymacloide were the only EDs in Waterford to be classified as 'Affluent'.