

Electoral Area Profile: Waterford City South



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

Waterford Electoral Areas	1
Waterford City South Electoral Area	3
Key Demographics of Waterford City South Electoral Area	4
Demographics	5
Families	9
Marital Breakdown	11
Housing Stock	12
PC Ownership & Internet Access	14
Sewerage, Heating & Water Supply	15
Nationality, Ethnicity, Language & Religion	16
Employment & Labour Force	20
Socio Economic Status	24
Education	25
Travel Patterns	28
Health & Well Being	29
Deprivation Indices	31

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.

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

Local Electoral Area Profile: Waterford City South

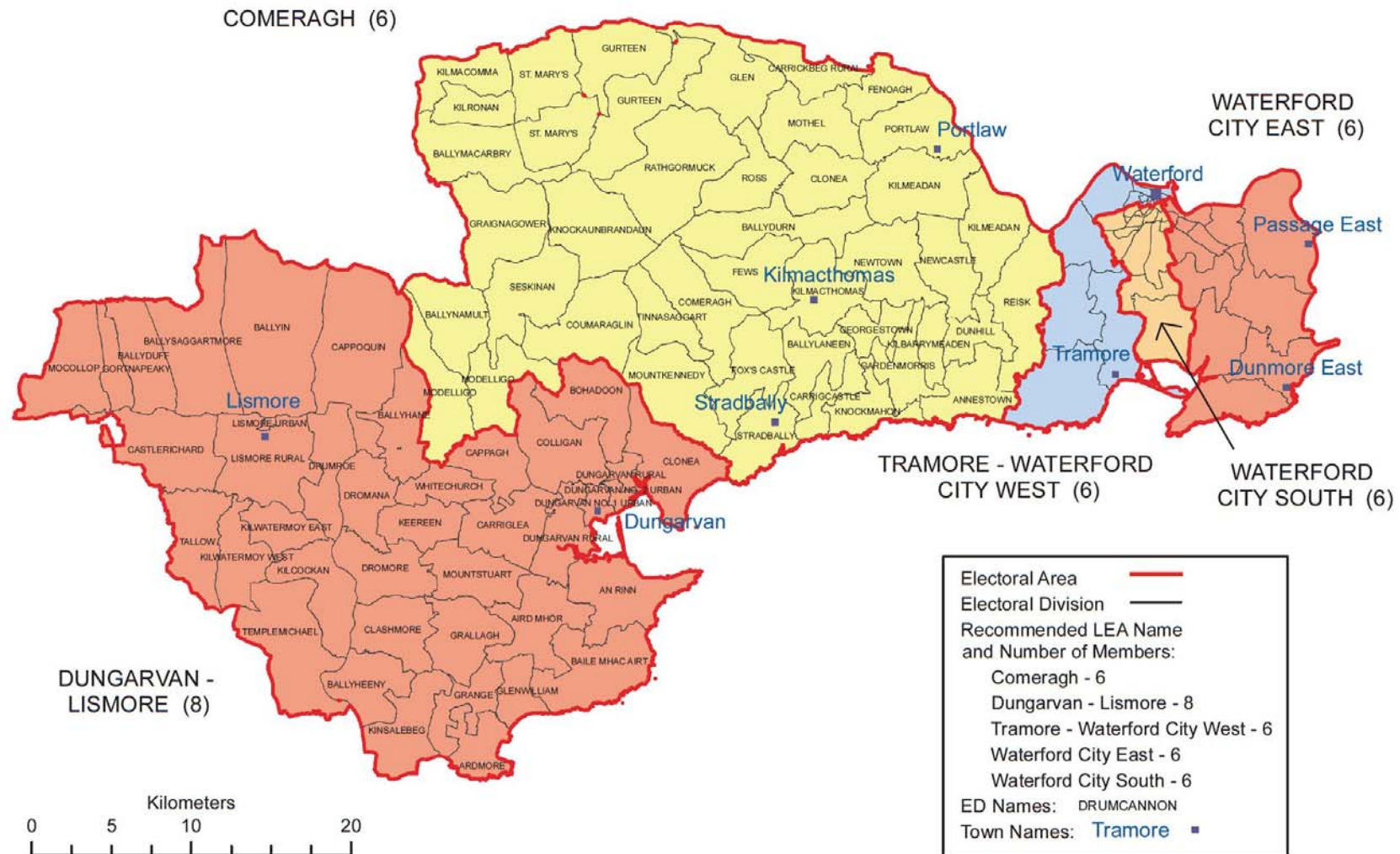


Figure 1. Overview of Waterford Electoral Areas

Waterford City South Electoral Area

The Electoral Area of Waterford City South comprises of the Electoral Divisions (EDs) of Ballybeg North, Ballybeg South, Ballynaneashagh¹, Ballytruckle, Custom House A, Drumcannon, Grange North, Kilbarry, Kilbarry (Part Rural), Kingsmeadow, Larchville, Lisduggan, Mount Sion, Poleberry, Roanmore, Slievekeale, Tidor North and Tidor South. Waterford City South forms part of the Waterford Metropolitan District along with the electoral areas Waterford City East and Tramore - Waterford City West.

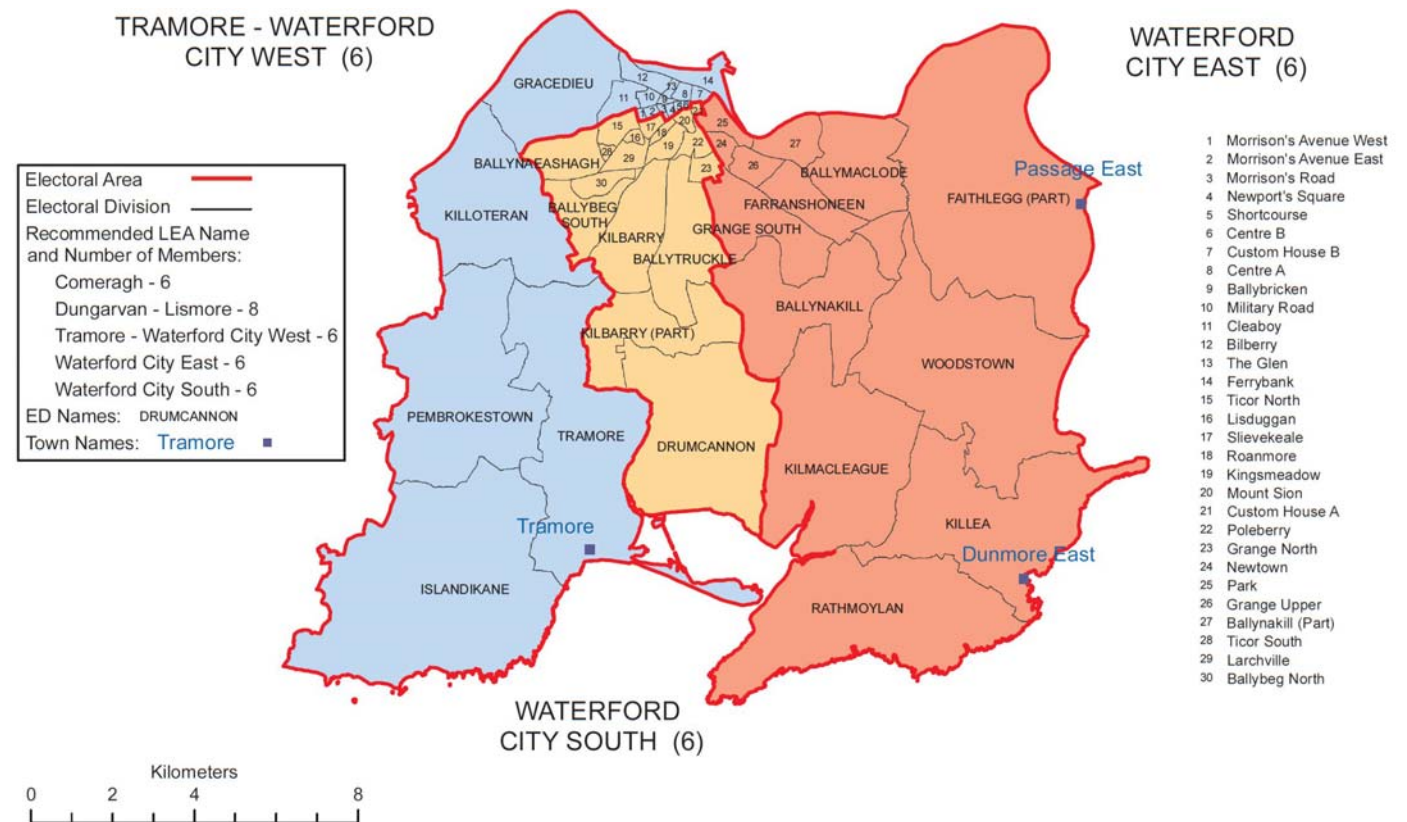


Figure 2. Overview of Waterford Metropolitan District

Key Demographics from Waterford City South Electoral Area

- The population of the Electoral Area as of the 2011 Census was 20,681
- There is a young dependency ratio of 30.8% with 4,237 people under the age of 14
- The old dependency ratio is at 19.6%, with 2,695 residents aged 65 or over
- There were 1,462 pre-schoolers, 2,229 primary school children and 1,582 secondary school age living in the neighbourhood
- There were 1,529 lone parents – 1,369 lone mothers and 160 lone fathers
- Marital Breakdown was at 13.4% compared to 9.7% nationally
- There are 7,987 households in the area with high levels of home ownership (57.4%)
- Private Rented Accommodation accounts for 14.6% of households
- One fifth of households are rented from the local authority
- Non-Irish nationals made up 11% of the area's population
- Of those that speak foreign languages at home, the majority (79.8%) speak English very well or well
- There is a labour force participation rate of 56.9%, with 9,349 in the labour force
- The unemployment rate based on the Principal Economic Status (PES) basis is 30.5%
- There are five unemployment black spots in the area: Larchville, Lisduggan, Ballybeg North, Roanmore and Mount Sion
- 10.8% have a third level qualification or higher, compared to an average of 18.6% for Waterford
- There is a low level of educational attainment: one fifth of residents have no formal education or only primary level education
- There are 2,220 individuals aged 15+ still at school
- The majority (55.3%) considered their health as very good
- 3,356 reported having a disability which represents 16.2% of the area's population
- There was a total of 886 carers in 2011
- Bilberry had the highest Absolute HP Index Score in Waterford
- Using the Absolute HP Index Score, Larchville and Lisduggan have disimproved more than any other EDs within Waterford since 2006

Local Electoral Area Profile: Waterford City South

Demographics

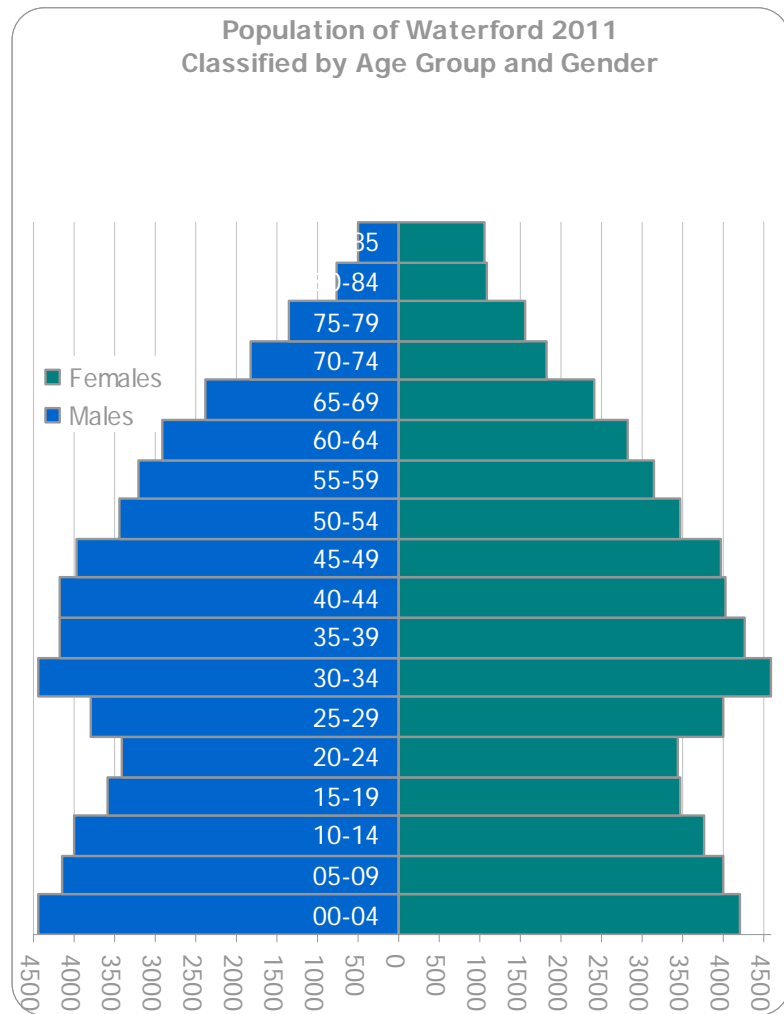
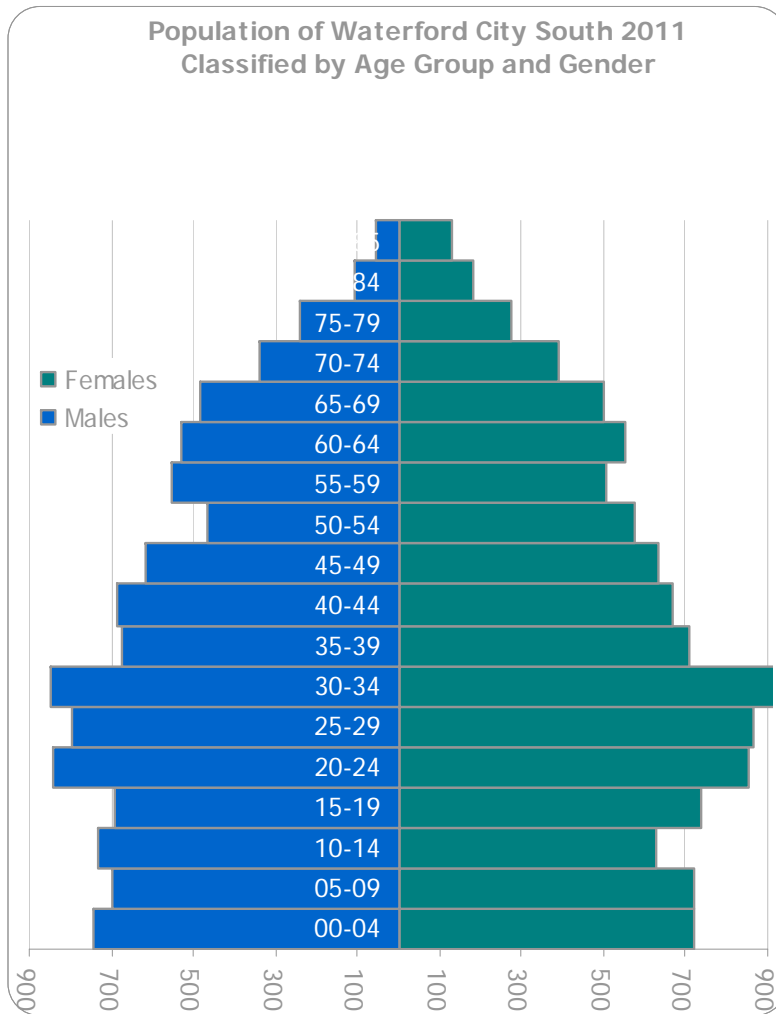
The population of the Electoral Area as of the 2011 Census was 20,681 which represents 18.2% of Waterford's population. Ballytruckle has the largest percentage of the area's population, with 28.6% of the area's population resident in this ED.

	1. Population of Waterford City South 2011
Ballybeg North	2,789
Ballybeg South/Ballynaneashagh ²	297
Ballytruckle	5,917
Custom House A	287
Drumcannon	366
Grange North	934
Kilbarry	982
Kilbarry (Part Rural)	264
Kingsmeadow	1,106
Larchville	942
Lisduggan	1,052
Mount Sion	747
Poleberry	1,055
Roanmore	814
Slievekeale	592
Ticor North	2,164
Ticor South	373
Total	20,681

Source: CSO 2011

² Census data for Ballynaneashagh has been combined with Ballybeg South for the purposes of anonymising the data.

Local Electoral Area Profile: Waterford City South



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

Local Electoral Area Profile: Waterford City South

The population pyramids on the previous page show the population by age category and gender for Waterford City South compared to Waterford as a whole. Overall, the area has a young dependency ratio³ of 30.8% (4,237 people under the age of 14) which is lower than the ratio for Waterford as a whole of 33.0%.

The contraction at the top of the pyramid reflects the decrease in the population with increasing age. The old dependency ratio at 19.6% is slightly below the overall figure for Waterford of 19.9% which is reflected in the narrower tip of the population pyramid.

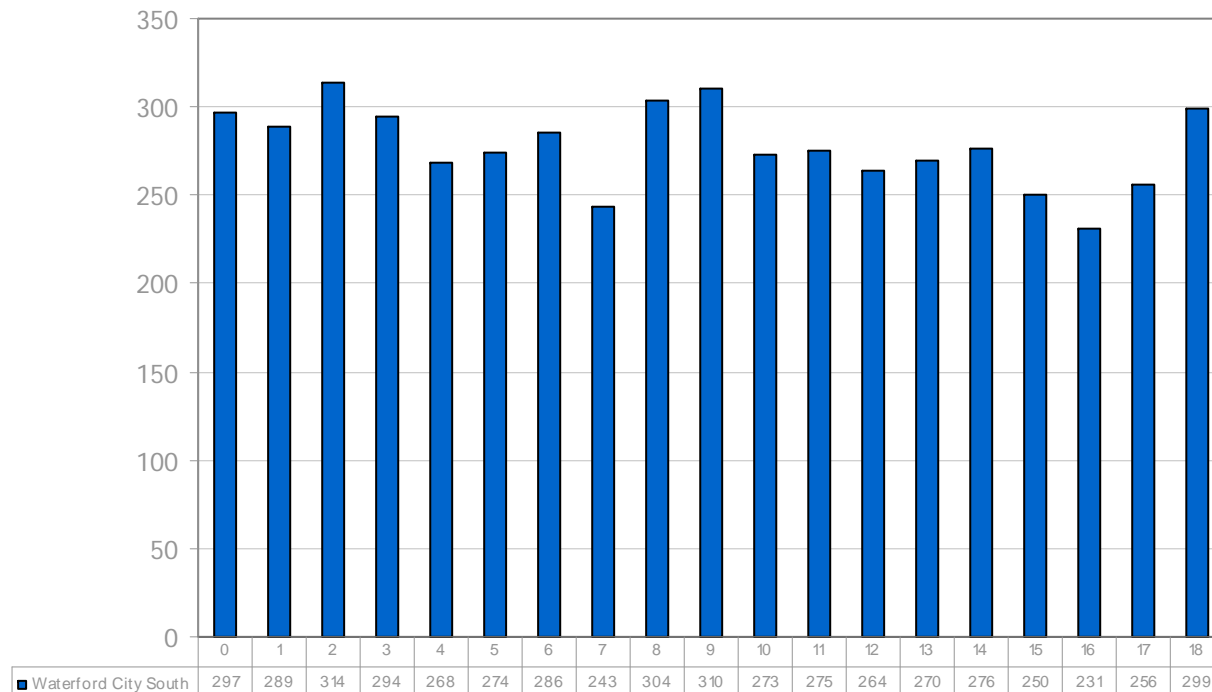
While the old dependency ratio at 19.6% is lower than the overall figure for Waterford of 19.9%, there is still a large cohort of older people living in this area, with 2,695 aged 65+ residents.

The individual EDs which comprise the area exhibit different characteristics. For example, Lisduggan (48.8%) and Grange North (48.4%) exhibit a high old dependency ratio, while Kilbarry (3.4%) and Ballytruckle (5.1%) both exhibit low rates.

³ 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.

Local Electoral Area Profile: Waterford City South

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



The chart opposite shows a young dependency ratio of 30.8% and a high number of young people living in the area with 4,237 people aged 14 years or under.

The total of pre-school children aged 0-4 was 1,462.

The primary school population (aged 5-12) stood at 2,229 in 2011.

The secondary school age group (13-18) had a total population of 1,582.

Families

Tables 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 on the following pages provide an insight into the composition of families for the Waterford City South 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	2,385	1,389	1,049	410	215	5,448
No of persons in families	4,770	4,167	4,196	2,050	1,353	16,536
No of children in families	826	1,839	2,263	1,292	949	7,169

There are 5,448 families⁴ within the area with a total of 7,169 children. 2,385 families were made up of 2 persons, 43.8% of all families in the area. Table 3 highlights that there are 1,559 families without children. Of the families with children, one child is the most common (1,765) representing 32.4% of all families. Families with two children followed with 24.5%.

	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	1,559
Families with 1 child	808	957	0	1,765
Families with 2 children	689	403	242	1,334
Families with 3 children	236	102	175	513
Families with 4 children	89	19	106	214
Families with 5 or more children	14	5	44	63

⁴ 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.

Local Electoral Area Profile: Waterford City South

	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	1,097	705	34
All children over 15	891	479	116
Children under and over 15	372	185	10
Total no of family units	2,360	1,369	160
No of children			
All children under 15	2,089	1,185	49
All children over 15	1,368	651	153
Children under and over 15	1,102	544	28

The number of lone parent families stood at 1,529 of which 1,369 were lone mothers and 160 were lone fathers. The majority of families (25.5%) comprise of adults. Pre School and Early School children were present in a total of 1,183 of 5,448 families (21.7%) while Pre-Adolescent and Adolescent children were present in 1,315 families (24.1%).

	5. Families by Family Cycle 2011	
	No of families	No of family members
Pre family	435	870
Empty Nest	599	1,198
Retired	525	1,050
Pre School	562	1,618
Early School	621	2,177
Pre-Adolescent	653	2,461
Adolescent	662	2,524
Adult	1,391	4,638
Total	5,448	16,536

6. Families by Household Type 2011		
	Households	Persons
One Person	2,048	2,048
Husband and Wife	1,119	2,238
Cohabiting Couple	292	584
Husband, wife and children	1,867	7,418
Cohabiting couple and children	335	1,272
Father and Children	130	318
Mother and Children	1,163	3,223
Couple and others	100	333
Couple, children and others	108	544
Father, children and others	16	59
Mother, children and others	104	387
Two or more Family Units	106	565
Non-family households and relations	196	458
Two or more non related persons	403	1,054

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 South area has a rate of 13.4% which is higher than the national rate as well as the overall rate for Waterford (10.4%).

7. Population by Sex and Marital Status ⁵ 2011			
	Males	Females	Total
Single	6,072	5,883	11,955
Married	3,313	3,316	6,629
Separated	285	431	716
Divorced	182	270	452
Widowed	247	682	929
Total	10,099	10,582	20,681

⁵ 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 household⁶ size, type of accommodation, the year the house was built and the type of occupancy.

	8. Private Household by Size 2011	
	Households	Persons
1 person	2,048	2,048
2 person	2,480	4,960
3 person	1,517	4,551
4 person	1,156	4,624
5 person	507	2,535
6 person	211	1,266
7 person	46	322
8 or more persons	22	195
Total	7,987	20,501

A 2 person household is the most common in the area, accounting for 31.1% of all households, followed by 1 person household with 25.6%.

⁶ 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.

Local Electoral Area Profile: Waterford City South

	9. Private Households by Type of Accommodation 2011	
	Households	Persons
House/Bungalow	7,162	18,870
Flat/Apartment	543	914
Bed-Sit	41	106
Caravan/Mobile Home	11	40
Not Stated	230	571
Total	7,987	20,501

89.7% of households in the area were classified as a House/Bungalow with the balance being primarily flats or apartments. Kingsmeadow (22.7%), Mount Sion (22.3%) and Poleberry (24.9%) accounted for a large percentage of the flats/apartments in the Waterford City South area.

	10. Permanent Private Households by Year Built 2011	
	Households	Persons
Pre 1919	422	757
1919 - 1945	371	794
1946 - 1960	642	1,435
1961 - 1970	1,039	2,484
1971 - 1980	1,370	3,572
1981 - 1990	1,093	3,083
1991 - 2000	819	2,339
2001 - 2005	1,018	2,858
2006 or later	582	1,544
Not Stated	620	1,595

Local Electoral Area Profile: Waterford City South

The area has a relatively modern housing stock with 2,419 households (30.3%) built in the previous 20 years (1991 or later). Slievekeale (198) and Poleberry (190) had the highest number of households built before 1946. Ballytruckle (727) and Ballybeg North (722) contributed heavily to older housing stock built between 1961 and 1990.

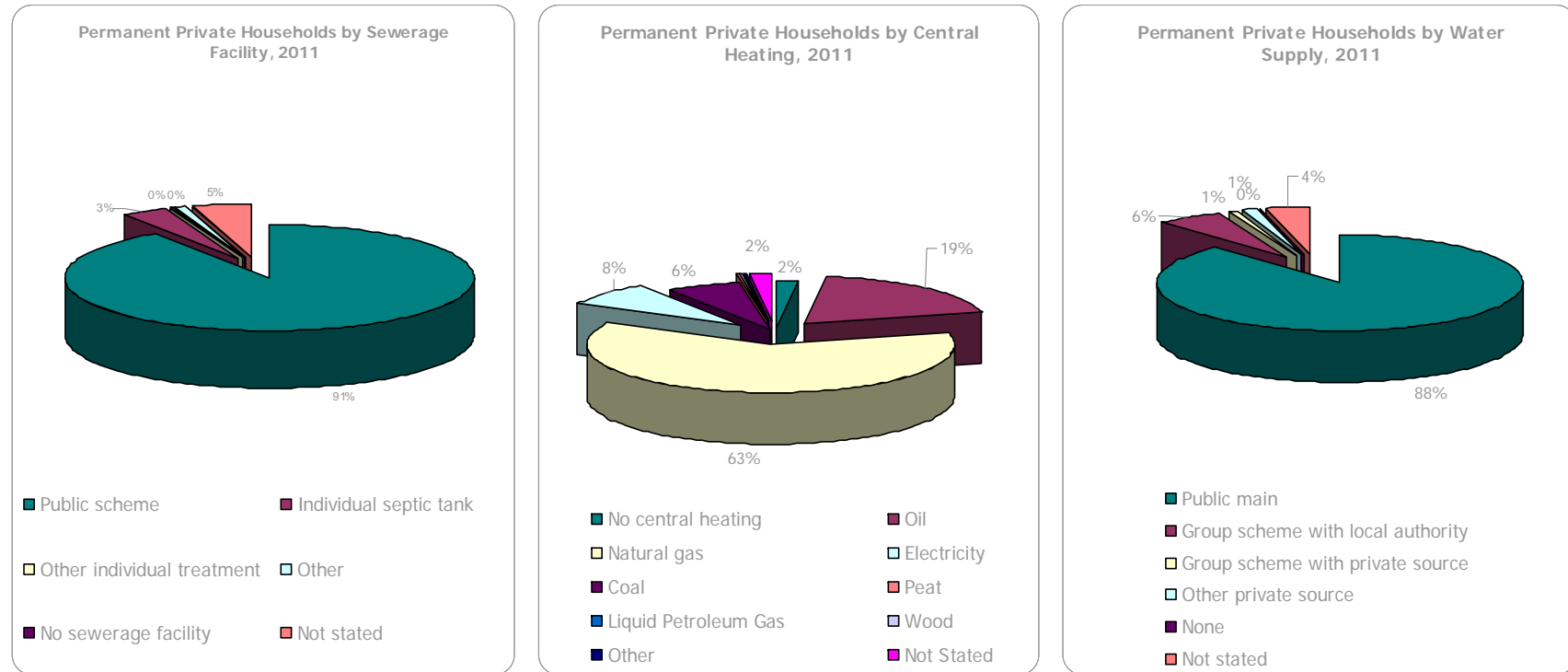
	11. Permanent Private Households by Type of Occupancy	
	Households	Persons
Owner occupied with mortgage	2,325	6,973
Owner occupied no mortgage	2,254	4,879
Rented from private landlord	1,153	2,743
Rented from local authority	1,689	4,659
Rented from voluntary body	319	706
Rented free of rent	74	141
Not Stated	162	360
Total Households	7,976	20,461

There is a high level of home ownership in the area, with a total of 4,579 homes (57.4%) owner occupied. Private rented accommodation accounted for 14.5% of households while 21.2% of accommodation was rented from Local Authority. Ballybeg North (51.8%) and Larchville (46.3%) had a high concentration of households rented from the local authority. Ballytruckle, which had twice as many households as any other ED in the area, also had a high level of local authority rented households.

PC Ownership & Internet Access

Of those that replied 5,267 (66%) do own a PC which is lower than the national level of ownership at 74.3%. Broadband usage is now at 62.4%, while slower connections account for just 5%. 29.1% of respondents had no internet connection.

Sewerage, Heating & Water Supply



The majority of households (88.1%) got their water supply from public mains and 90.6% of households disposed of their waste through a public sewerage scheme. Of the remaining homes, 3.5% used an individual septic tank. A question on central heating was asked for the first time in 2011 and more than half (61.6%) responded that they use natural gas. A further 18.9% used oil for central heating.

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
Ballybeg North	2,343	135	85	51	174	0	2,788
Ballybeg South/Ballynaneashagh	221	13	6	0	6	0	246
Ballytruckle	5,031	259	139	127	349	0	5,905
Custom House A	215	16	9	28	19	0	287
Drumcannon	334	20	0	5	7	0	366
Grange North	858	32	10	16	15	0	931
Kilbarry	774	35	43	57	71	0	980
Kilbarry (Part Rural)	205	32	7	4	14	0	262
Kingsmeadow	948	42	18	16	49	0	1,073
Larchville	873	24	5	11	26	0	939
Lisduggan	956	42	8	16	30	0	1,052
Mount Sion	566	27	46	48	50	0	737
Poleberry	819	63	42	63	57	0	1,044
Roanmore	727	30	9	14	34	0	814
Slievekeale	558	18	1	9	5	0	591
Ticor North	1,929	90	47	35	53	0	2,154
Ticor South	352	11	0	0	9	0	372
Total	17,709	889	475	500	968	0	20,541

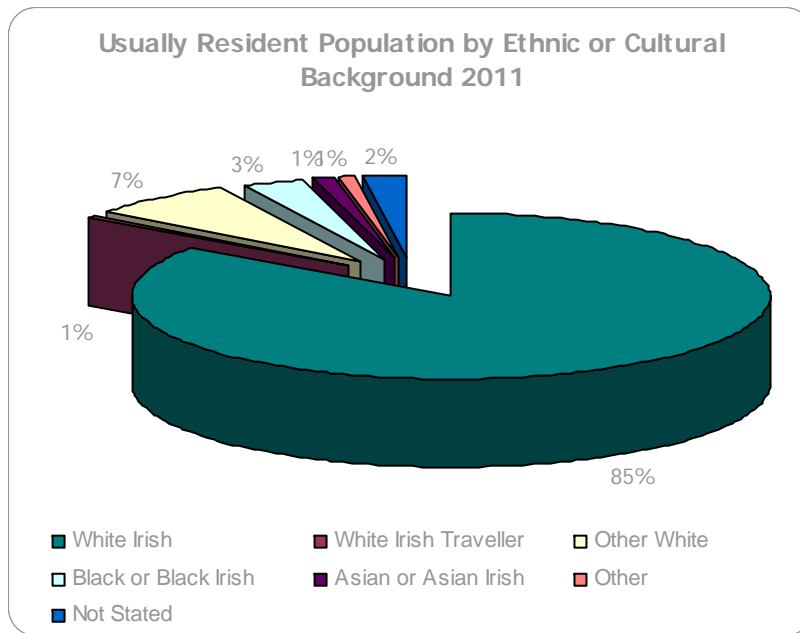
86.2% of residents listed their birthplace as Ireland. The remaining 13.8% was made up from UK (4.3%), Poland (2.3%), Other EU 27 (2.4%) and Rest of World (4.7%).

Local Electoral Area Profile: Waterford City South

	13. Usually Resident Population by Nationality 2011						
	Ireland	UK	Poland	Other EU 27	Rest of World	Not Stated	Total
Ballybeg North	2,379	53	96	49	159	52	2,788
Ballybeg South/Ballynaneashagh	228	4	7	0	0	7	246
Ballytruckle	5,111	105	145	125	316	103	5,905
Custom House A	218	7	10	28	17	7	287
Drumcannon	349	9	0	7	1	0	366
Grange North	865	14	10	14	13	15	931
Kilbarry	759	21	47	63	63	27	980
Kilbarry (Part Rural)	234	12	8	4	2	2	262
Kingsmeadow	962	12	18	13	46	22	1,073
Larchville	849	9	6	10	27	38	939
Lisduggan	972	15	11	21	18	15	1,052
Mount Sion	550	15	50	51	45	26	737
Poleberry	840	26	49	59	51	19	1,044
Roanmore	730	13	11	15	28	17	814
Slievekeale	560	3	1	10	3	14	591
Ticor North	1,962	30	52	38	46	26	2,154
Ticor South	357	3	0	0	7	5	372
Total	17,925	351	521	507	842	395	20,541

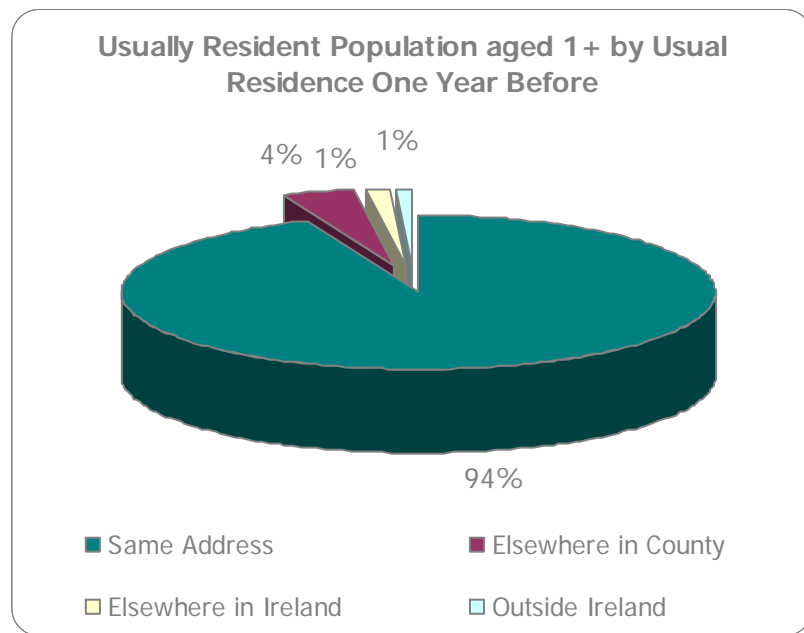
Non-Irish nationals living in the area accounted for 10.8% of the total population. This was made up of UK (1.7%), Poland (2.5%), Other EU 27 (2.5%) and Rest of World (4.1%).

Local Electoral Area Profile: Waterford City South



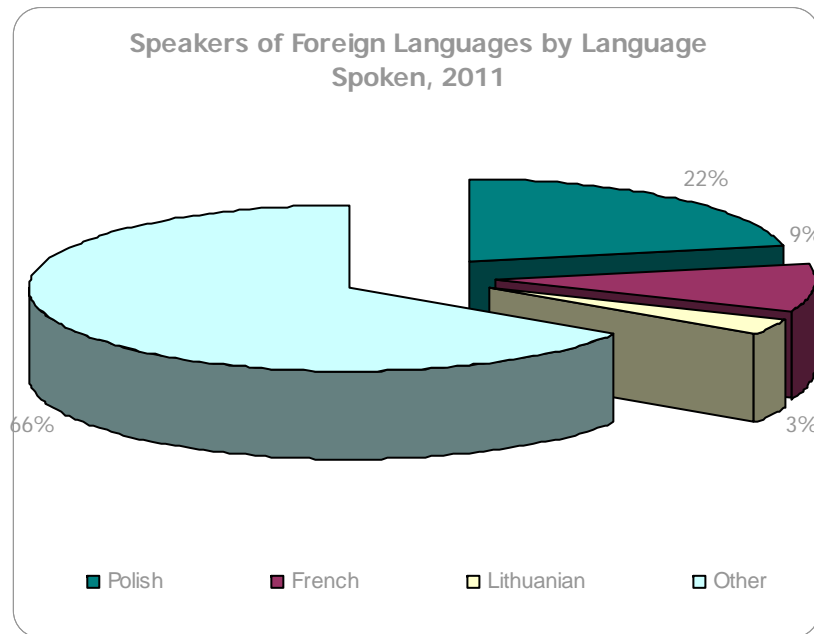
The White Irish population accounted for 84.6% of the population in the area. 2.1% did not state their ethnicity.

The remaining 13.3% was made up of White Irish Traveller (0.7%), Other White (7.4%), Black or Black Irish (3%), Asian or Asian Irish (1.4%) and Other (0.8%).

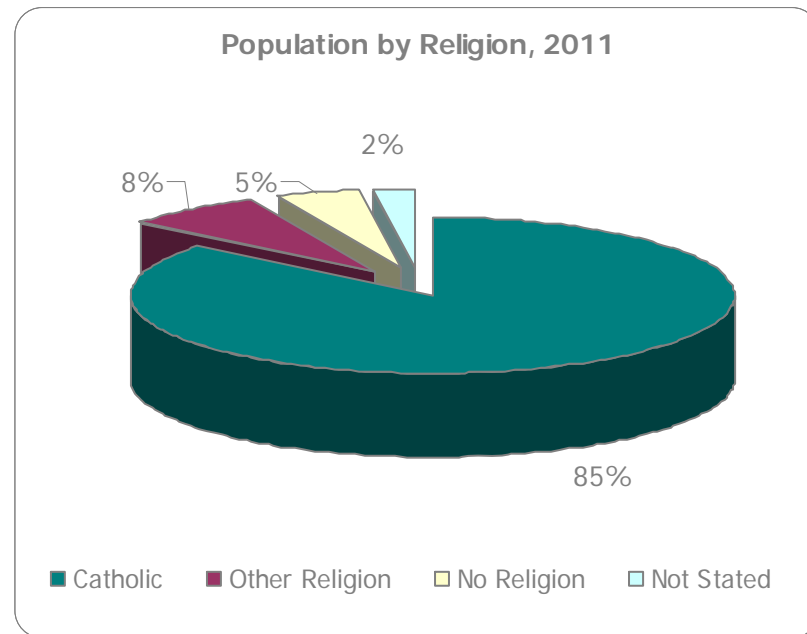


93.8% of the population aged 1+ were still living at the same address as they were one year earlier. 4.1% had moved from elsewhere in Waterford in the last 12 months. 1.4% moved from elsewhere in Ireland while a further 0.7% moved from outside Ireland.

Local Electoral Area Profile: Waterford City South



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 2,224 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 (79.8%) indicated that they spoke English very well or well.

A question on religion shows that Catholic is still the religion of the majority (85.7%).

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.

Local Electoral Area Profile: Waterford City South

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	3,188	3,311	6,499
Looking for first job	143	95	238
Unemployed	1,679	933	2,612
Total in Labour Force	5,010	4,339	9,349
Labour Force Participation Rate ⁷	63.2%	51%	56.9%
Unemployment Rate ⁸	36.4%	23.7%	30.5%
Student	1,064	1,156	2,220
Look after home/family	67	1,377	1,444
Retired	1,260	1,117	2,377
Unable to work due to sickness or disability	502	499	1,001
Other	24	29	53
Total not in Labour Force	2,917	4,178	7,095
Total	7,927	8,517	16,444

⁷ 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%.

⁸ 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%.

Local Electoral Area Profile: Waterford City South

The labour force was recorded at 9,349 for 2011. Among the labour force those at work accounted for 6,499, while the numbers of people looking for their first job stood at 238. The number of people who were unemployed was 2,612. When combined with people looking for their first job the total number of people out of work stood at 2,850 in April 2011. The unemployment rate based on the Principal Economic Status (PES) was calculated at 30.5%. The unemployment rate for males was higher at 36.4% than females at 23.7%. Five EDs in Waterford City South were identified as unemployment black spots⁹: Larchville (44.1%), Lisduggan (43.3%), Ballybeg North (41.9%), Roanmore (41.3%) and Mount Sion (36.9%). Males also had a higher Labour Force Participation Rate at 63.2% than females at 51%.

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 7,095 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 (14.1%) are involved in elementary occupations. A further 13.9% are involved in skilled trade occupations.

In terms of industry (Table 16) 23.5% work in commerce and trade, with 22.7% in professional services. An analysis by gender shows that females outnumber males in both commerce and trade and professional services. Males dominate in the manufacturing and building and construction industries.

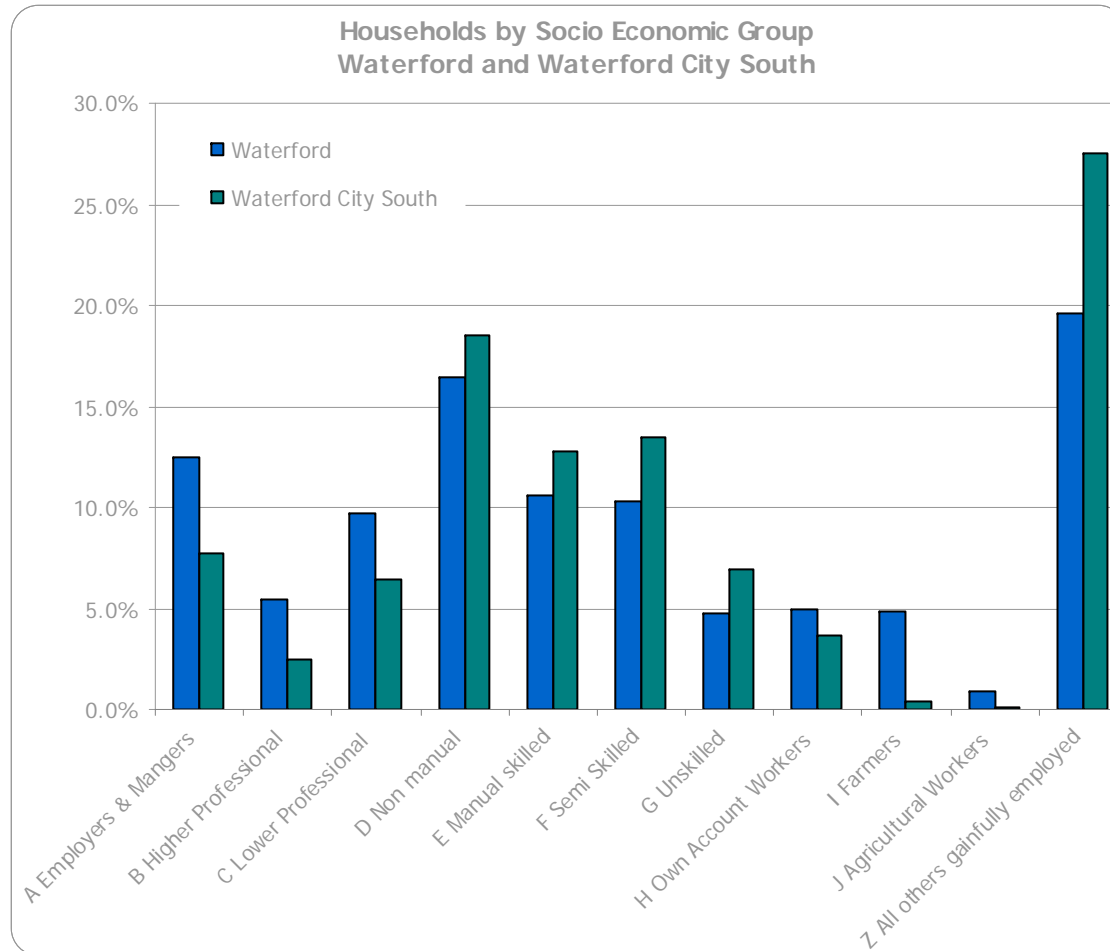
⁹ An unemployment black spot is defined as an ED whose labour force exceeded 200 persons and the unemployment rate on a Principal Economic Status basis exceeded 35%.

Local Electoral Area Profile: Waterford City South

	15. Persons at work or unemployed by occupation and sex 2011		
	Males	Females	Total
Managers, Directors and Senior Officials	270	171	441
Professional Occupations	299	354	653
Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	341	266	607
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	131	569	700
Skilled Trades Occupations	1,111	153	1,264
Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations	104	509	613
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	299	751	1,050
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	843	256	1,099
Elementary Occupations	686	598	1,284
Not Stated	783	617	1,400
Total	4,867	4,244	9,111

	16. Persons at work by industry 2011		
	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	38	6	44
Building and construction	205	27	232
Manufacturing industries	861	370	1,231
Commerce and trade	659	871	1,530
Transport and communications	353	153	506
Public administration	117	103	220
Professional services	399	1,075	1,474
Other	556	706	1,262
Total	3,188	3,311	6,499

Socio Economic Status¹⁰

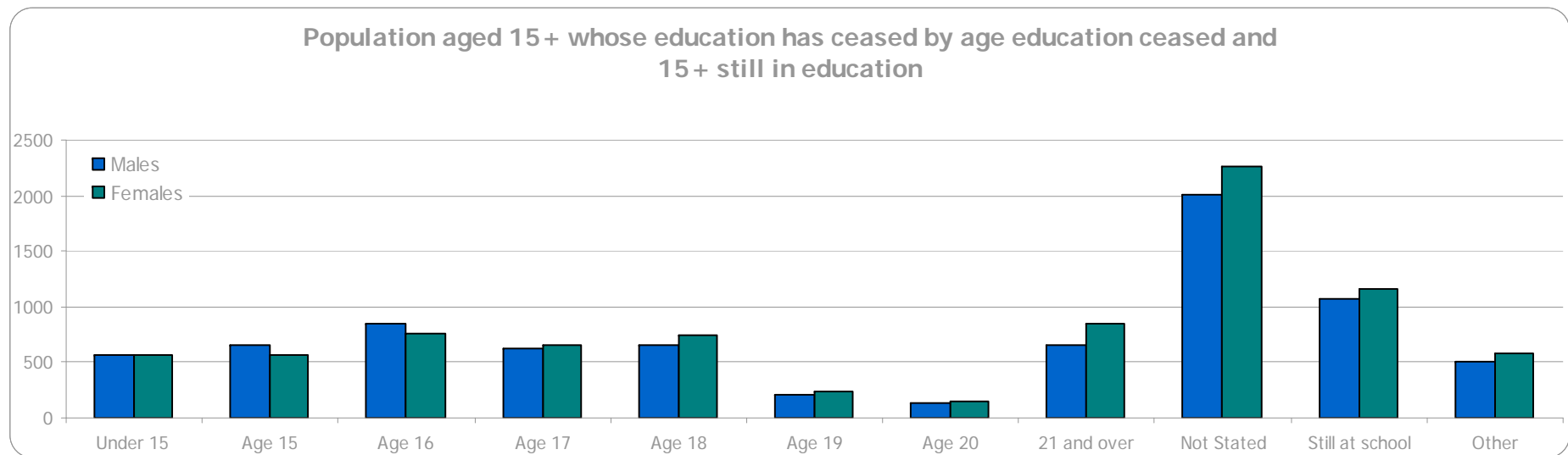


The chart opposite shows the composition of households by socio economic group for the Waterford City South area compared to Waterford. The chart shows that the majority of households are in lower socio economic groups compared to the overall percentages for Waterford. The largest grouping is Non-Manual with almost one fifth of households falling into this category.

¹⁰ 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.

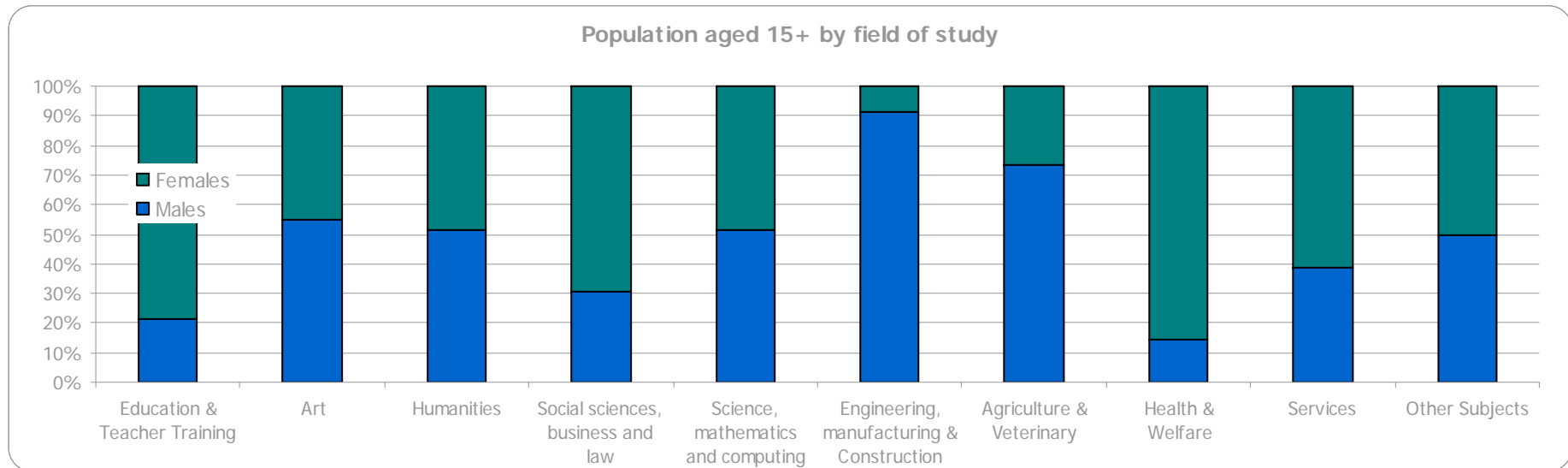
Education

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



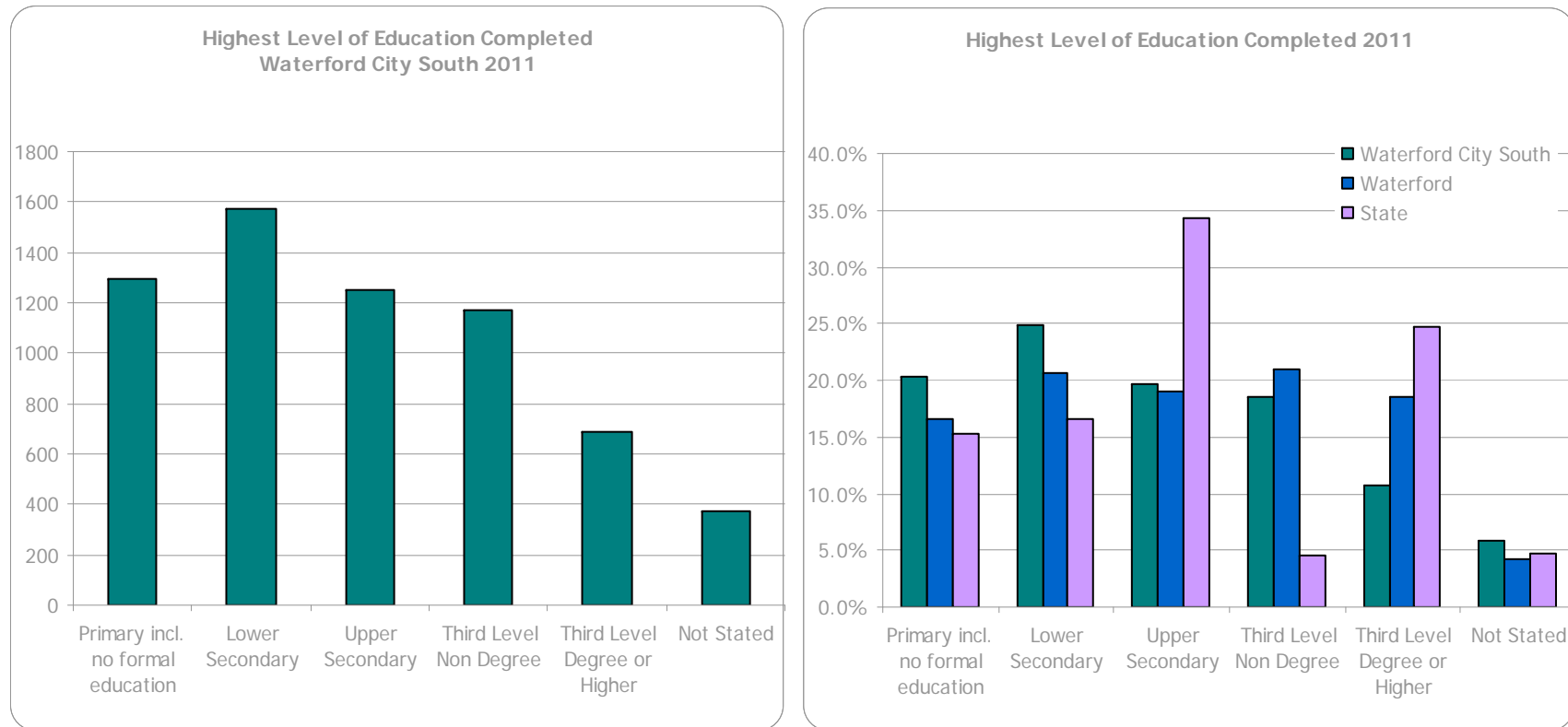
Of those whose full time education has ceased, 27.9% left school aged 16 or younger. 2,220 individuals aged 15+ were still at school in April 2011 with slightly more females (1,156) compared to males (1,064) still at school.

Local Electoral Area Profile: Waterford City South

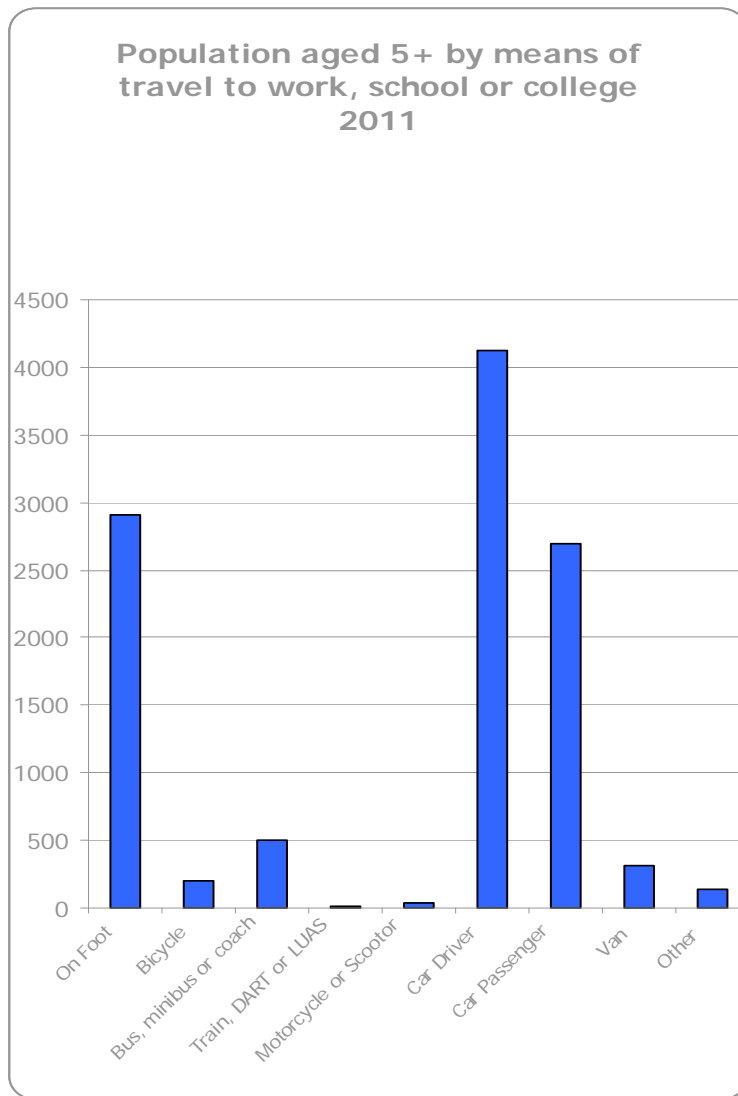


A new question on the main field of study of the highest qualification completed to date was asked for the first time in Census 2011. The most popular category was social sciences, business and law with 1,054 people, representing 8% of all respondents, followed by engineering, manufacturing and construction with 997 (7.6%) and health and welfare with 650 (4.9%) of respondents. Females dominated in education and teacher training (78.7%) and health and welfare (85.7%) while males outnumbered females by 10 to 1 in engineering.

Local Electoral Area Profile: Waterford City South



The charts above show that the residents of Waterford City South have a lower level of educational attainment than Waterford and the State. 10.8% had a third level degree or higher compared to 18.6% for Waterford and 24.6% for the State. One fifth of residents have no formal education or only primary education and a further quarter have only achieved a lower secondary level of education. The low level of educational attainment is a reflection of the high percentage (27.9%) that left school aged 16 years or younger.



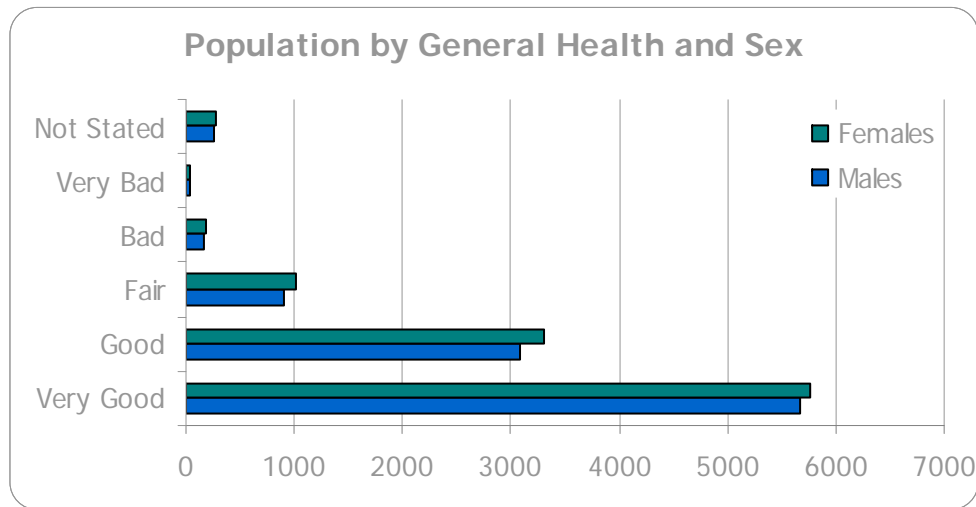
Travel Patterns

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 (36.1%) or a car passenger (23.6%). Over a quarter (25.5%) of commuters travel on foot.

Most residents work or attend an educational facility in close proximity to their home with over half (54.1%) leaving home between 8.00am and 9.00am to travel to work, school or college. 49.8% travel under 15 minutes to reach their destination with a further 33% reaching their destination in under half an hour.

Almost half of all households own one car (48.1%) and a further 19.7% have two cars. 28.3% 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 (55.3%) perceived their health as very good. Only 2% perceived their health as bad or very bad. This was slightly above the 1.5% figure for Waterford.

There was a total of 3,356 people reporting having a disability in April 2011, accounting for 16.2% of the population in the neighbourhood. The rates of disability increased with age, with 40.7% 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	244	4,237	5.8%
Age 15-24	280	3,123	9.0%
Age 25-44	669	6,193	10.8%
Age 45-64	1,067	4,433	24.1%
Age 65+	1,096	2,695	40.7%
Total	3,356	20,681	16.2%

Local Electoral Area Profile: Waterford City South

	18. Carers by sex and number of unpaid hours per week 2011		
	Males	Females	Total
1-14 hours (up to 2 hours a day)	135	198	333
15-28 hours	59	97	156
29-42 hours	28	44	72
43+ hours	69	133	202
Not Stated	53	70	123
Total	344	542	886

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 886 people caring in 2011, with female carers outnumbering male carers by more than one third.

Deprivation Indices

Explanatory Note for Understanding Deprivation Indices

The Pobal HP Index¹¹ (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.

¹¹ The new HP Index replaces all previously published data.

Local Electoral Area Profile: Waterford City South

	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
Ballybeg North	-20.4	-23.3	-2.9	-20.4	-16.4	4.1
Ballybeg South/Ballynaneashagh	-5.7	-9.8	-4.1	-5.7	-3.0	2.7
Ballytruckle	-7.1	-12.6	-5.6	-7.1	-5.6	1.5
Custom House A	-18.3	-18.8	-0.5	-18.3	-11.8	6.5
Drumcannon	-0.9	-5.6	-4.8	-0.9	1.1	2.0
Grange North	-17.2	-21.7	-4.5	-17.2	-14.6	2.6
Kilbarry	6.6	-3.9	-10.5	6.6	3.3	-3.3
Kilbarry (Part Rural)	14.2	4.7	-9.5	14.2	11.3	-2.9
Kingsmeadow	-15.7	-22.4	-6.7	-15.7	-15.3	0.4
Larchville	-20.5	-29.1	-8.7	-20.5	-22.1	-1.6
Lisduggan	-21.7	-28.5	-6.8	-21.7	-21.5	0.1
Mount Sion	-16.8	-17.7	-0.9	-16.8	-10.6	6.2
Poleberry	-4.1	-13.6	-9.4	-4.1	-6.6	-2.5
Roanmore	-17.3	-23.5	-6.3	-17.3	-16.6	0.7
Slievekeale	-12.5	-21.0	-8.5	-12.5	-14.0	-1.5
Ticor North	-5.4	-14.6	-9.2	-5.4	-7.4	-2.0
Ticor South	-4.1	-18.9	-14.8	-4.1	-11.8	-7.7
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 South

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

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'. Drummannon and Kilbarry were classified as 'Marginally Above Average'.