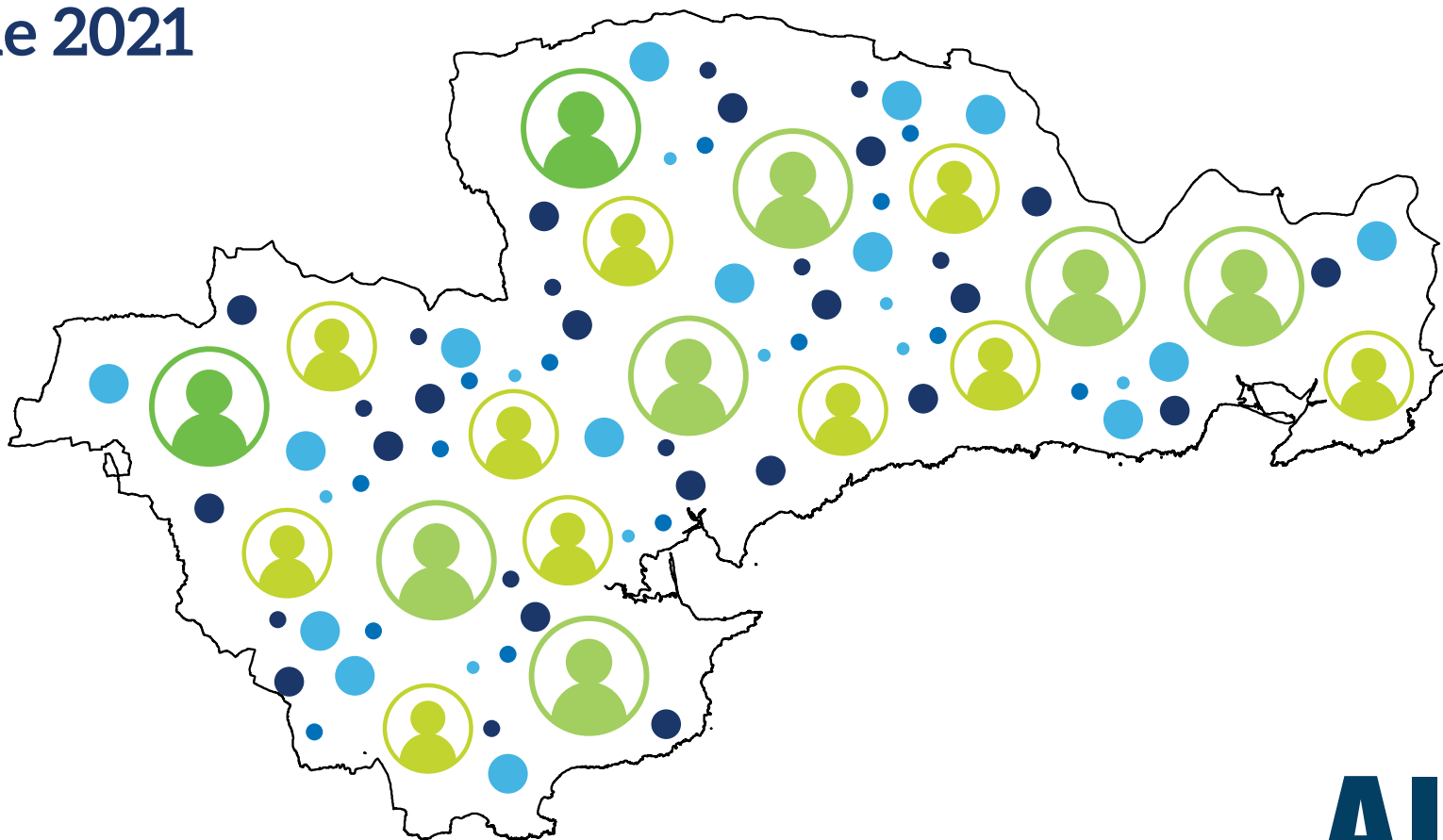


# Appendix 18

# Waterford City and County Socio Demographic Profile 2020 AIRO

# A socio-demographic indicator profile of Waterford City and County, June 2021







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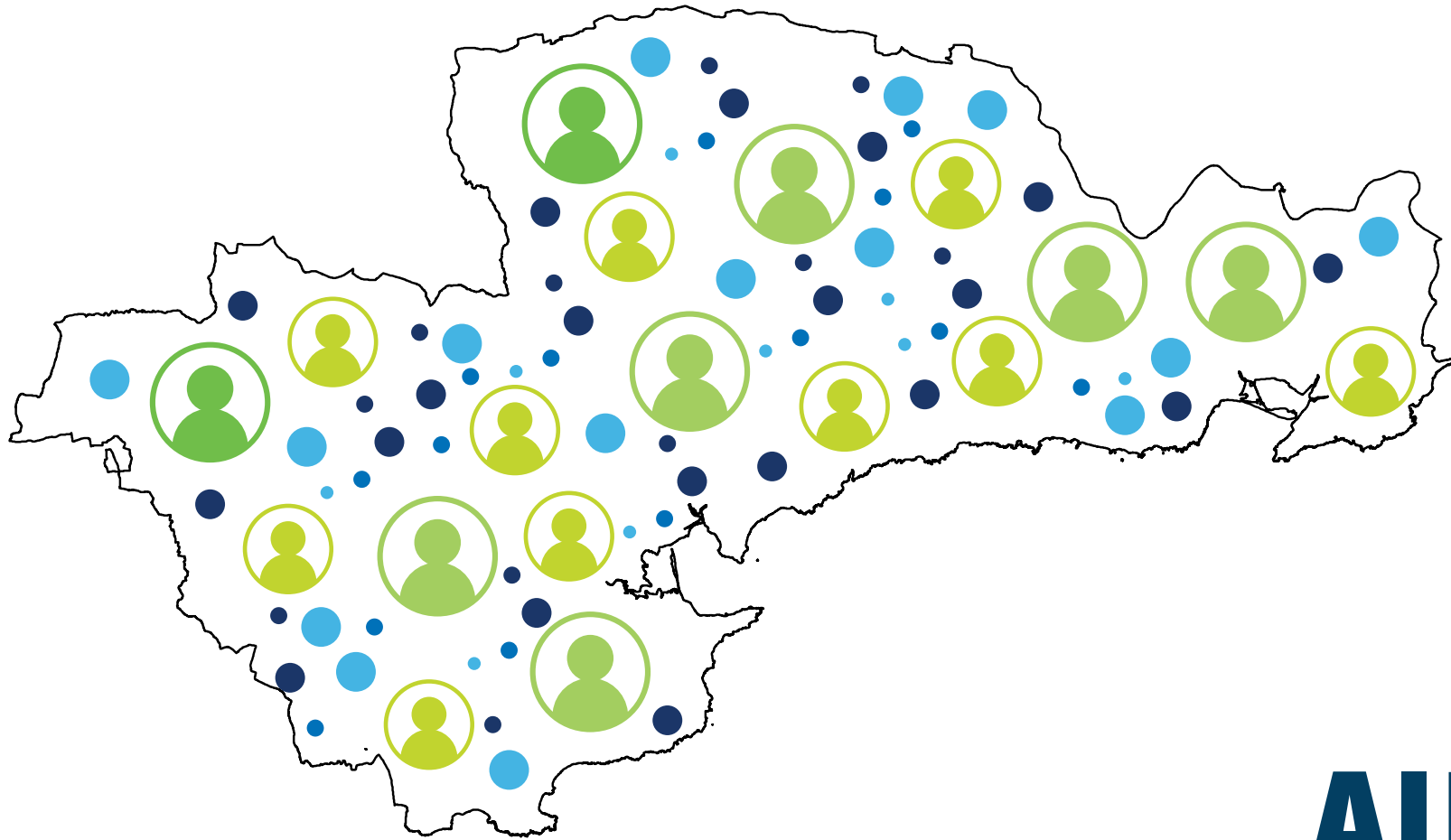
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# Introduction & Methodology



In line with international best practice, local authorities, other public bodies and civil society organisations in Ireland are increasingly moving away from ‘trend planning’ towards ‘vision planning’. Whereas trend planning was generally reactive, and involved making decisions on the basis of past trends, modelling and future projections, vision planning is a more proactive process, and it implies setting out a vision for a particular territory / region. Vision planning involves agreeing objectives and strategies to enable places to realise their potential. It involves, in the first instance, taking stock of assets – recognised, latent and potential, setting baselines, identifying gaps that need to be addressed, motivating participation, agreeing targets and leveraging resources. This demographic and socio-economic profile of the county represents an important contribution to the processes associated with vision planning in County Waterford.

This profile takes stock of many of Waterford’s resources. Its primary focus is on the people of Waterford, and the document provides extensive and comprehensive data in respect of the composition of Waterford’s population. This allows the local authority and other bodies to identify the issues that affect the people of Waterford and to agree, with them and with other relevant stakeholders, the strategies and actions that are required to address issues and to enable all parts of the county to realise their respective potentials. Enabling all places to realise their potential is essential in promoting summative growth, whereby all areas contribute to the overall sustainable development of the county, thus reducing internal disparities and promoting greater cohesion across the county. To these ends, this profile provides a refined analysis of local-level dynamics and the degree of convergence and divergence within the county, in respect of almost one hundred indicators.

The profile enhances the evidence base available to Waterford County Council and to others in enabling strategic decision-making. Evidence-based decision-making ensures greater efficiencies in the use of scarce resources and enhances the effectiveness of service delivery to citizens and communities. The evidence base, as presented in this profile, also allows for the establishment of baselines and performance indicators, so that actors can set targets and review and monitor progress over time.

This particular profile distinguishes itself from many others by virtue of its very refined geographical analysis. Such micro-level spatial analysis has unearthed data and information that, in some cases, surprised us, and in other cases, confirmed what we had expected. While it may have been tedious, at times, the investment in such a refined level of analysis has given stakeholders in Waterford an enhanced understanding of the county’s geography and a strengthened hand in working with government and others to leverage resources around attaining agreed objectives and delivering on a strategic vision for the county.

### **About the Report**

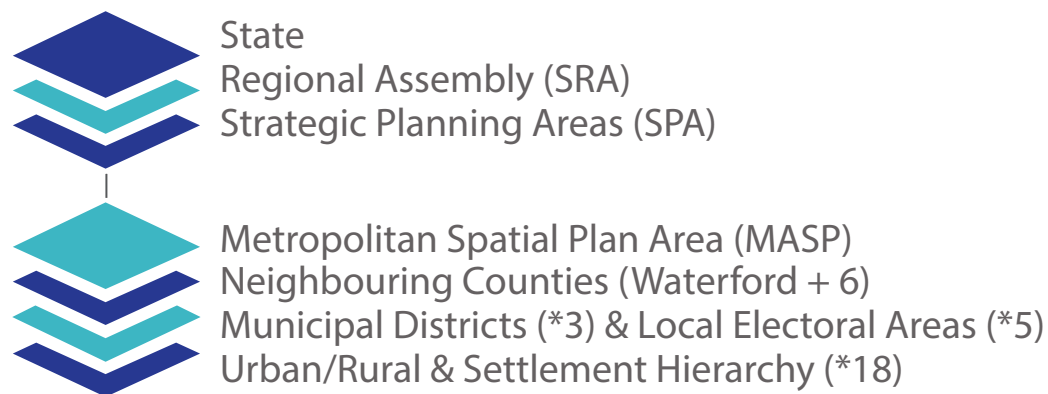
The objectives of this study are to provide Waterford City and County Council (Planning department) with a wide range of socio-economic and spatial datasets, in the form of maps, graphics and summary report. This evidence baseline will support a number of spatial planning initiatives such as the review of the upcoming Development Plan for Waterford City and County. The evidence baseline will also support the preparation and review of local area plans, the monitoring of the Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP) for the City and County, and assist in reviewing the position of Waterford City and County within the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) for the Southern Regional Assembly. The report is set out across six main chapters; (1) Demography, (2) Housing, (3) Commuting and Jobs, (4) Education, (5) Economy and Income and (6) Settlement Profile.



Following a collaborative approach between the project team and Waterford County Council, each chapter sets out a series of key indicators in the form of graphical illustrations and maps with accompanying key commentary. Where possible, and depending on data availability, all graphics have been designed using a 'geographical hierarchy' methodology (see graphic below).

This methodology provides a single view of each indicator using both raw numbers (showing the true scale of numbers across the county) and percentages (useful for comparative analysis), at a range of comparative geographies: State, Regional Assembly (Southern Assembly), Strategic Planning Area (South-East A and B - see note below), Comparative Counties (neighbouring and South-East SPA), Municipal Districts (2019), Local Electoral Areas (LEAs) and a series of settlements across Waterford (Metropolitan Area, Key Town, Urban Towns and Rural Settlements). The graphics also provide data for both Urban and Rural Waterford. For the purposes of this report, Urban areas are defined as all settlements with a population of greater than 1,500 in Census 2016 (Lismore was also included as an Urban settlement due to likely population increases post Census 2016).

Each individual indicator within the report is designed to be used and read in isolation and includes a standard summary of the main trends and the key points relating to the accompanying graphics and maps.



Whilst the report focuses on the key demographic, economic, community and environmental indicators and provides a certain amount of context relating to each indicator, it is highly recommended that it is not used in isolation to the other national data initiatives that have been developed such as the Department for Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH), Pobal Maps, AIRO Census Mapping Viewers and the GeoHive Environmental Sensitivity Mapping (ESM) tool.

Useful mapping tools are as follows:

- <https://www.myplan.ie/webapp/> - <https://maps.pobal.ie/>
- <https://airomaps.nuim.ie/id/Census2016/> - <https://www.enviromap.ie/>

## Acknowledgements

### **Waterford City and County Council**

Mr Liam McGree, Senior Planner, Waterford City and County Council

Mr Hugh O'Brien, Planning Department, Waterford City and County Council

Mr Jon Hawkins, GIS Projects, Waterford City and County Council

## Key Data Sources

The development of this evidence based report has been based on open access to a wide variety of statistical datasets from a number of key agencies across Ireland and also from the cooperation of a number of stakeholders linked to Waterford City and County Council.

The following is a list of key data sources and datasets that were used in developing this report:

### **Central Statistics Office (CSO)**

The Central Statistics Office (CSO) provided the vast amount of data within this report and will continue to be the main source for future revisions and any monitoring process that is put in place for Waterford City and County. The main datasets that were sourced from the CSO were as follows:

- Census 2016
- Place of Work Census of Anonymised Records (POWCAR)
- Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS)
- Live Register
- Business Demography

### **Department of Business, Enterprise & Innovation (DBEI)**

DBEI provided extremely useful information on the number of jobs within both Foreign and Irish owned companies at a county level in Ireland. This data is available on request from the Department.

### **Department of Social Protection**

DSP provide very detailed statistics on levels of Rent Supplement expenditure at the local authority level in Ireland.

### **Higher Education Authority (HEA)**

The HEA provide a wide variety of datasets on 3rd level education in Ireland.

<http://www.heai.ie/en/statistics/overview>

### **Irish Times Feeder Schools**

The Irish Times publish an annual dataset on flows from secondary schools in Ireland to 3rd level institutions in Ireland. The research team at AIRO have worked with 3 years of this data to build a detailed picture of access to 3rd level education from all schools in Ireland. This data is published via the Irish Times website.

### **Department for Education and Skills (DES)**

DES provide a wide variety of datasets on primary and post-primary education in Ireland with information on school numbers, class sizes, pupil-teacher ratios and DEIS schools, participation rates and absenteeism.

<http://www.education.ie/en/Publications/Statistics/>

### **POBAL HP Deprivation Index**

The Pobal HP Deprivation Index data is available from the Trutz Haase website. This is the primary dataset on social deprivation in Ireland and is a key indicator for all local authorities.

<http://trutzhaase.eu/>

Pobal also provided the research team at AIRO with a complete inventory of all childcare facilities in the region. This data is publicly available to view at the following link.

<http://maps.pobal.ie/>

### **GeoDirectory**

GeoDirectory is Ireland's national address database, Working in collaboration with Waterford County Council GIS department, GeoDirectory has been used to map addresses data and housing vacancy rates across Waterford. <https://www.geodirectory.ie/products-services>

### **Developing statistical data for Waterford City and Environs**

The Waterford City and Suburbs figures throughout the report are based on the area of the settlement boundary that is located within Waterford County only. The portion of the settlement that extends into Kilkenny has been excluded from the analysis. The revised boundary was derived from aggregated Small Area geographies that align with the Waterford County portion of the settlement boundary.

### **Note: Special arrangements for Tipperary**

The unified county is fully incorporated in the Southern Assembly region, however as the NPF defines the Mid-West as including the northern part of Tipperary and South-East as including the southern part of Tipperary, for statistical purposes in the Socio-Economic Baseline Report we present South Tipperary data in the South-East SPA and North Tipperary data in the Mid-West SPA. Arising from the strong linkage between the northern part of the county and Limerick and between the southern part and Waterford, the Tipperary Assembly Members are Members of both the Mid-West and South-East Strategic Planning Areas (SPAs).

For clarity the following values apply (See Appendix for map):

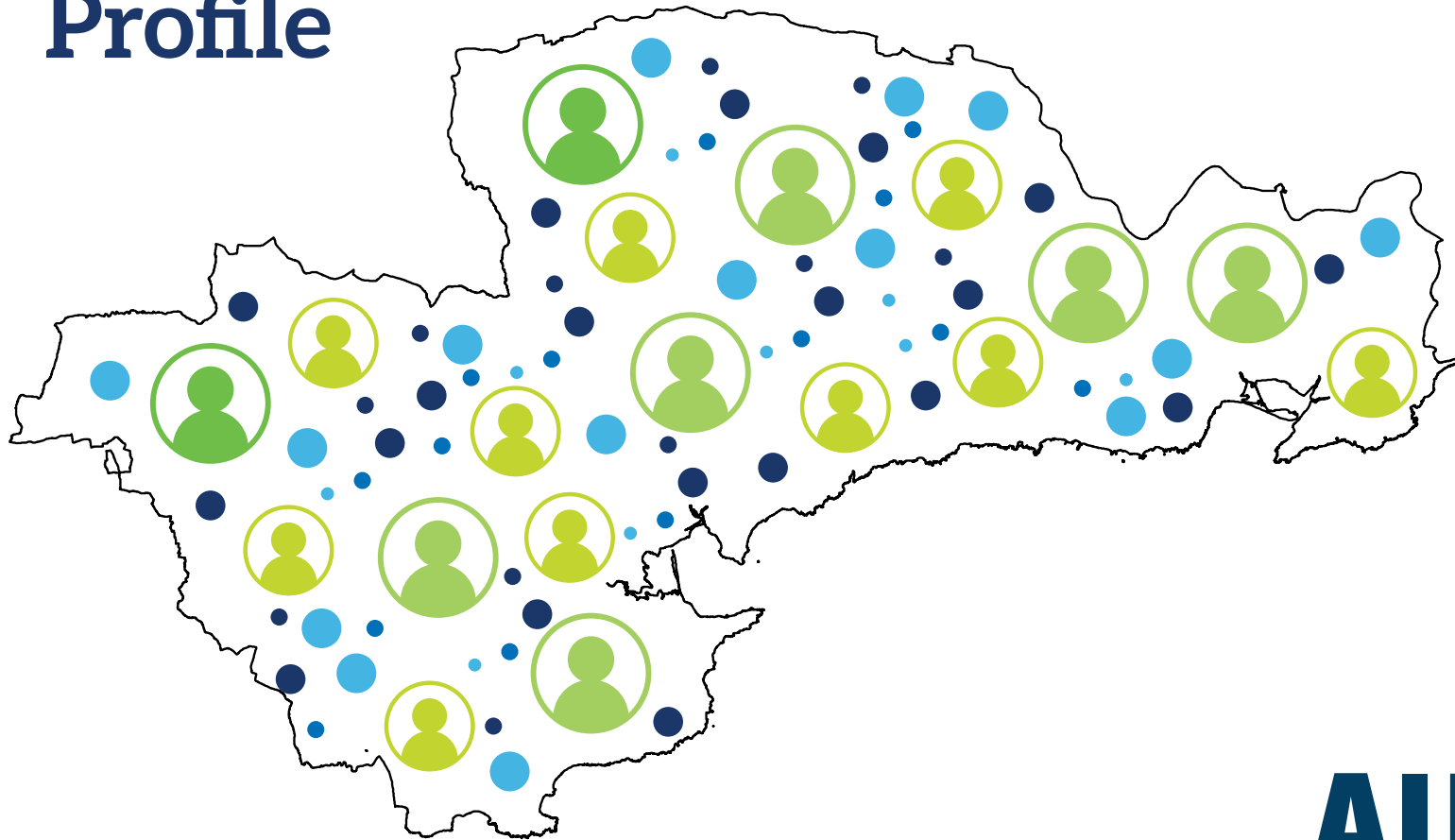
South-East (A) refers to Carlow, Waterford, Wexford, Kilkenny and all of Tipperary

South-East (B) refers to Carlow, Waterford, Wexford, Kilkenny and Tipperary South

All mapping has been produced using open source GIS software (QGIS) and contains Irish Public Sector Data ([data.gov.ie](http://data.gov.ie)) licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CCBY 4.0) licence.

Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

# Section 1: Demographic Profile



# Waterford Socio-Economic Profile, 2021 | Demographic Profile

## Total Population, 2016

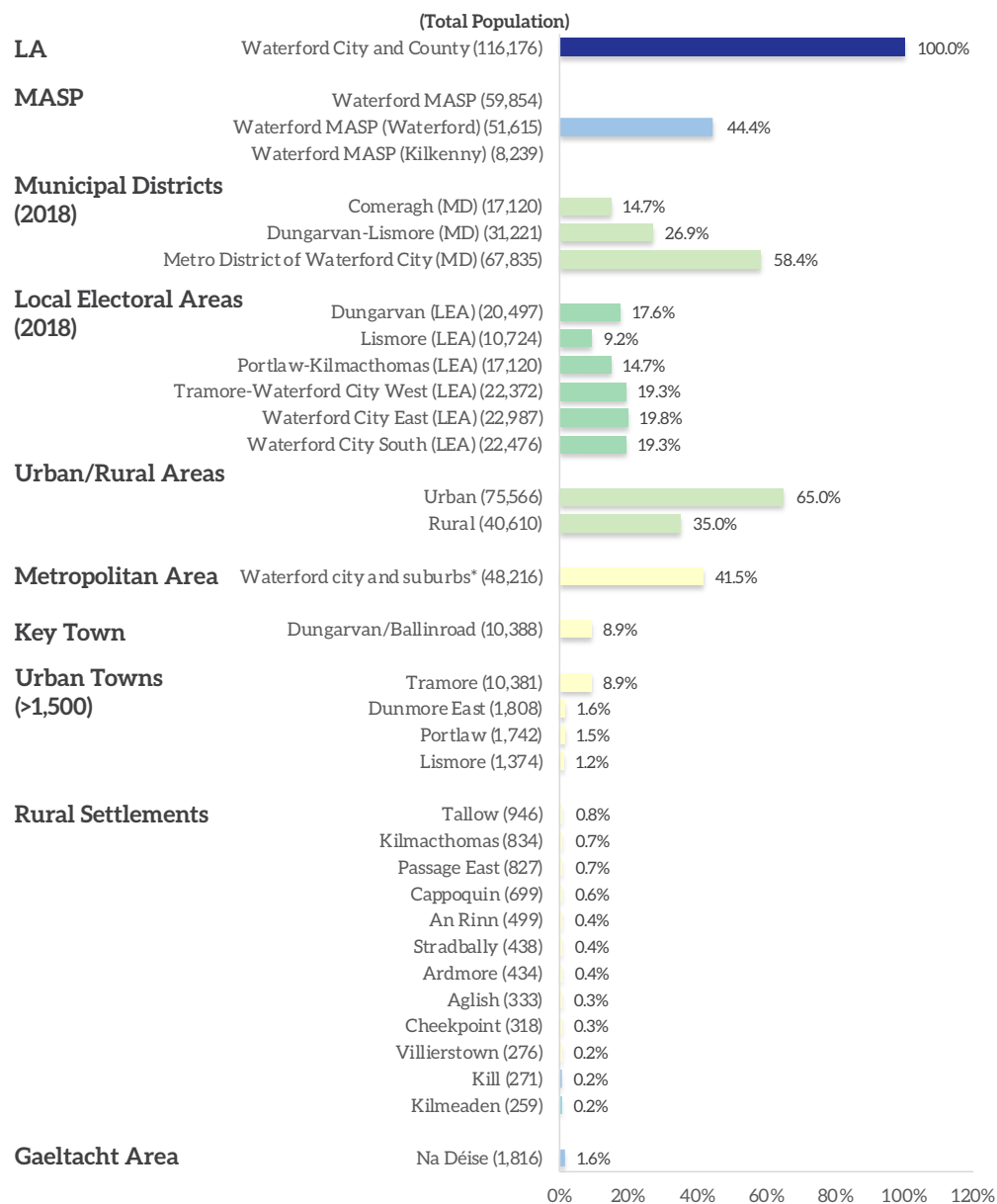


Figure 1.1: Total Population, 2016 (Source: CSO)

**19th Highest # in State**

**19th Highest % in State**

**1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities**

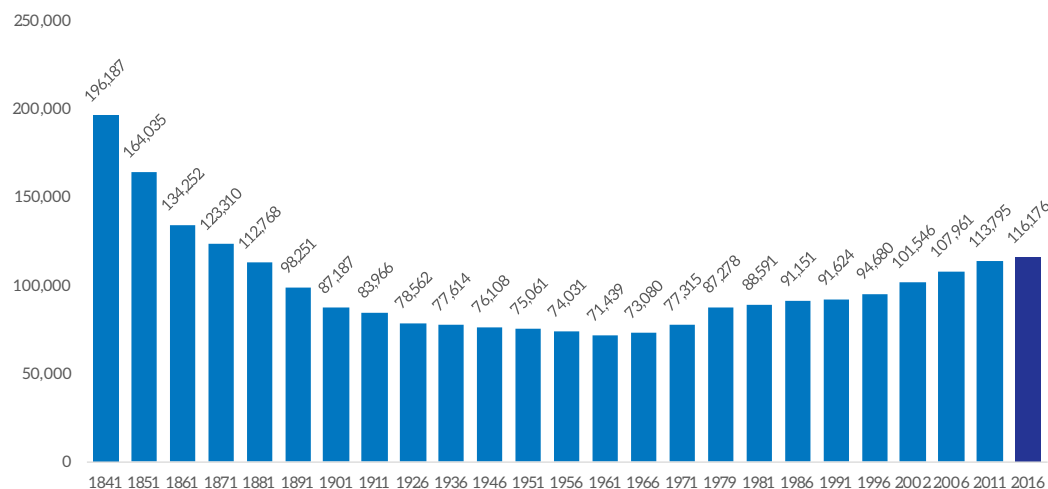
**+2.1% or +2,381**

**Change since 2011 (Waterford County)**



- Waterford's population of 116,176 represents 2.4% of the State's population. Waterford is the 19th most populated local authority in Ireland and is the 3rd most populous county in the South-East with both Tipperary (N+S 159,553) and Wexford (149,722) with higher populations. The South-East Region itself (including North Tipperary) accounts for almost one-eighth (12.2%) of the population of the State.
- Within Waterford, the Waterford City MD is by far the largest in terms of population. With a total population of 67,835 it accounts for 58.4% of the population in the county. The Comeragh MD is the smallest and accounts for just 14.7% of the county population. The Waterford MASP area has a total population of 59,854. Of this number, 51,615 (86.2%) are located in Waterford and account for 44.4% of the total population in the county. The remaining 8,239 (13.8%) of the MASP total reside in Kilkenny.
- Urban Waterford (all settlements > 1,500 and includes Lismore) has a total population of 75,566 and accounts for 65% of the population within the county. The Rural area therefore accounts for 35% with a total population of 40,610.
- The settlement hierarchy across Waterford is defined in the accompanying graphic with total population for 2016 and the percentage rate of the county total annotated. Please note, only settlements where the CSO provide an official population figure are included in this graphic and all others throughout the report.

## Historical Population Change, 1841-2016



Waterford’s total population now stands at 116,176. The county’s population has grown consistently and steadily since 1996 – an increase of 22.7% (n=21,496) over twenty years. In the preceding two decades the rate of growth was much lower, and stood at 8.5% between 1979 and 1996. The population had grown at a faster pace during the 1970s i.e., by 12.9% between 1971 and 1979. However, the situation up to then was largely characterised by decline and stagnation. The year 1961 marks the lowest point in Waterford’s population; the level at that point in time (n=71,439) is the equivalent of 61.5% of the current population level.

Figure 1.2: Total Population 1841 to 2016 (Source: CSO)

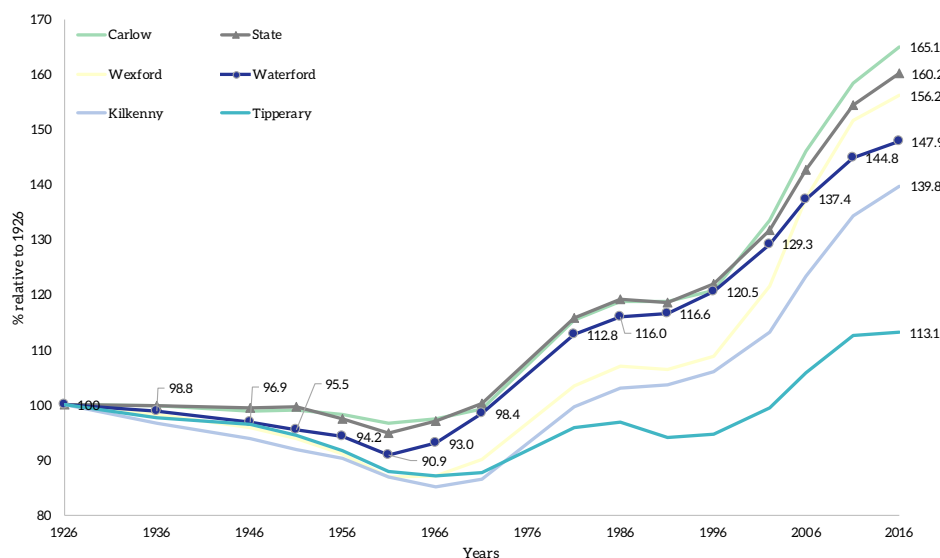
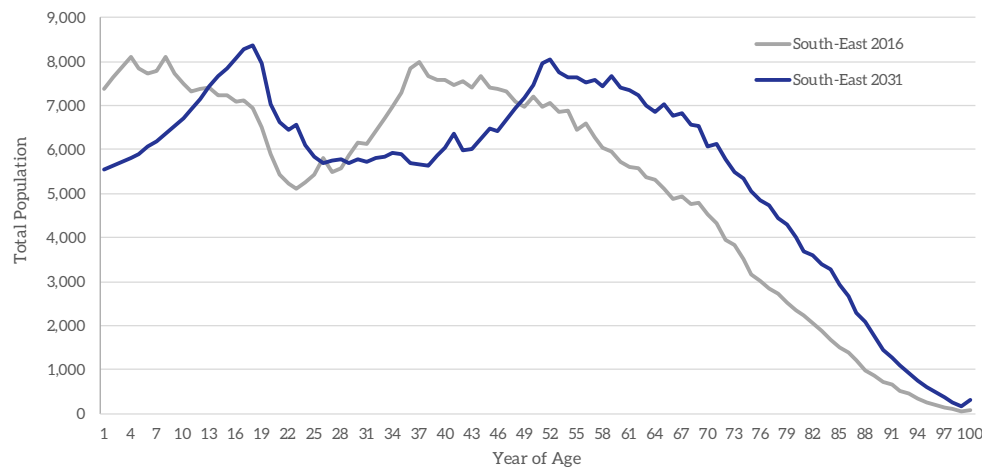


Figure 1.3: Relative Population Change 1926 to 2016 (Index: 1926 = 100) (Source: CSO)

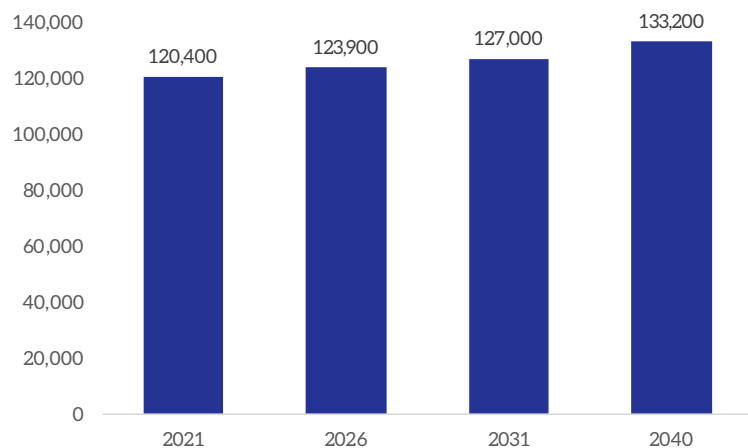
As the following graph shows, population change in Waterford has consistently been below that of the State. The county experienced net population decline up to the late-1970s, but growth has been consistent over the past fifty years, particularly since 2002. As the graph also shows, Waterford outperforms the other counties in the South-East Region in respect of longitudinal population growth. Only Carlow has consistently outperformed Waterford across the region. Wexford’s growth rate increased at a faster pace than Waterford’s over the past thirty years, but Wexford was coming from a lower base, as its population had declined considerably up to 1966. Much of the recent growth in Carlow and Wexford can be attributed to new housing developments in the northern parts of both counties - linked to Dublin metropolitan commuter employment opportunities.





■ The population of the South-East Region is projected to increase over the coming fifteen years. However, the increase will be accompanied by an ageing of the population, and specifically an expansion in the number of persons aged over 50. It is anticipated that, by 2031, the proportion of persons aged 29 to 50 will have declined by about 13%. However, an expected spike in the teenage population, associated with current birth rates, may bode well for the proportion of young adults in the population post 2031, provided that they are retained in the region, and do not migrate elsewhere.

Figure 1.4: Projected Population Change for the South-East by age, 2016-31 (CSO)



■ A recent research paper titled 'Regional Demographics and Structural Housing Demand at a County Level, Dec 2020', funded by the Irish Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage and the ESRI, provides detailed county level population projections to 2040. This report provides estimates of structural housing demand at a local authority level out to 2040, based on regional demographic projections and projections for rates of household formation. These estimates are based on a new regional demographic model that explicitly incorporates the economic mechanisms that determine internal migration, and projections for headship rates. The report also considers a scenario, broadly consistent with the 50:50 City scenario developed in the National Planning Framework, where population growth is more evenly distributed between the East and Midland region and the rest of the country and where counties with larger cities attract higher inflows, and this is achieved by changing relative regional economic conditions.

■ According to this report, the population of Waterford is estimated to be 120,400 in 2021 and will increase by 10.6% to 133,200 in 2040 (+17,500). This is the 8th lowest rate of increase of all counties in Ireland. Population increases (2021-40) for other South-East counties are as follows: Carlow (19.4%, +11,700), Kilkenny (17.2%, +17,700), Wexford (13.8%, +21,600) and Tipperary (9.8%, +16,200).

Figure 1.5: Projected Population Change in Waterford County, 2021 to 2041 (ESRI and DHLGH)



## Population Change, 1996 to 2016

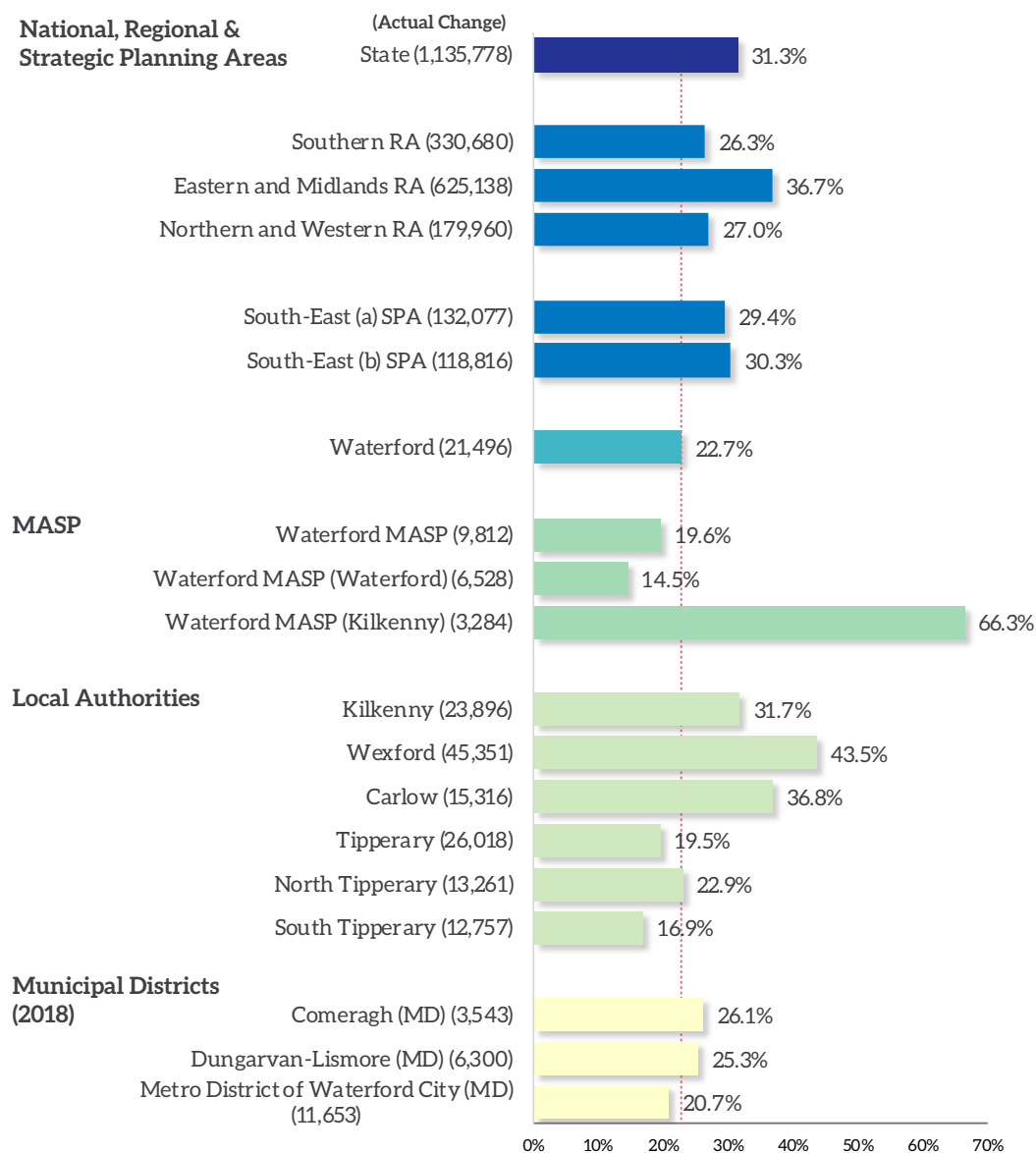


Figure 1.6: Population Change, 1996 to 2016 (Source: CSO)

9th Lowest # in State
8th Lowest % in State

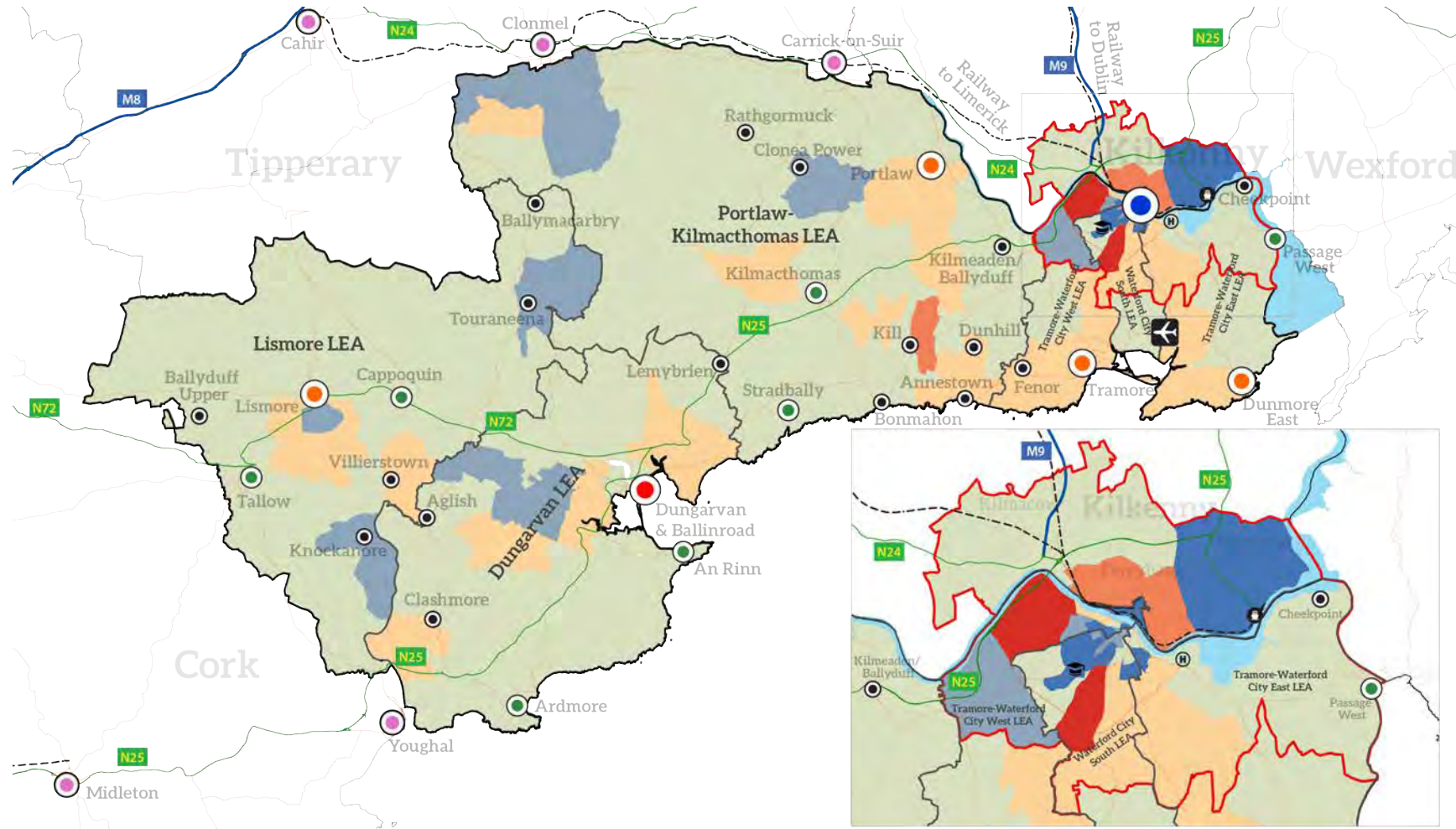
1 being the highest and 26 the lowest # or % of all counties

+22.7% or +21,496

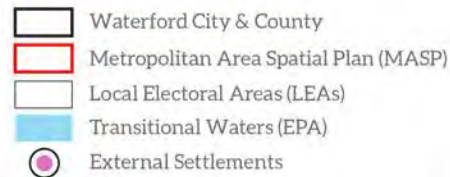
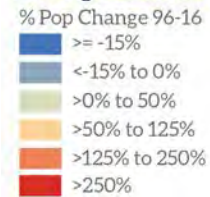
Change since 1996



- According to Census 2016, the total population residing in Waterford City and County was 116,176 and accounted for 2.4% of the State population (4.76m). Over the 20 year period from 1996, the population in Waterford has increased by +22.7% (+21,496). Relative to the State average (+31.3%), this rate of increase is lower than that witnessed in many other counties (8th lowest rate). Highest rates of increase were recorded in Dublin commuter counties such as Meath (+77.7%), Kildare (+64.8%) and Laois (+60%).
- The rate of population increase in Waterford is also lower than the Southern RA average (+26.3) with neighbouring counties of Wexford (+43.5%), Carlow (+36.8%) and Kilkenny (+31.7%) all recording higher levels of growth.
- The map on the opposite page details the population change across Waterford at the ED level. Highest levels of growth are visible in areas south of Waterford City where the population has more than doubled. The rate of change within the Waterford MASP area is quite varied with large increases in population in the Kilkenny area of the MASP (Kilculliheen (+3,600) and then large decreases in the urban core of Waterford City (-25% or -5k).
- In total, a quarter of EDs in Waterford have declined in population over the 20 year period. The map details a small number of rural EDs with declining populations. However, the vast majority (23/33) declining EDs are located in Waterford City centre.



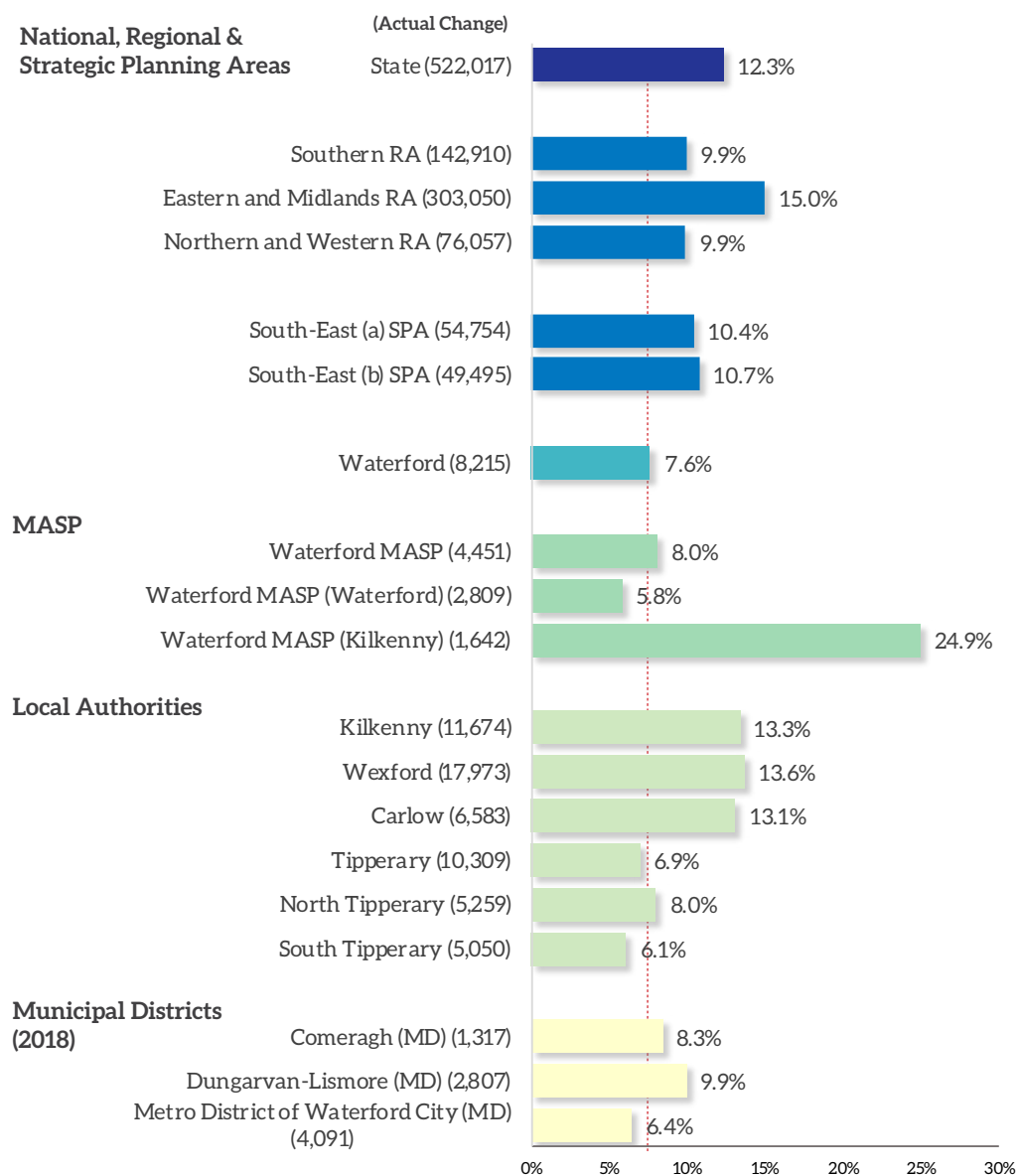
### % Population Change 1996-2016 (Electoral Divisions)



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 Development date: October 2020  
 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 1.1: Population Change, 1996 to 2016 (Source: CSO)

## Population Change, 2006 to 2016



11th  
Lowest #  
in State

6th  
Lowest %  
in State

1 being the highest and  
31 the lowest # or % of all  
local authorities

+7.6% or  
+8,215

Change since 2006



■ According to Census 2016, the total population residing in Waterford City and County was 116,176 and accounted for 2.4% of the State population (4.76m). Over the 10 year period from 2006 the population in Waterford has increased by +7.6% (+8,215). Relative to the State average (+12.3%), this rate of increase is lower than that witnessed in many other counties (6th lowest rate). Highest rates of increase were recorded in Dublin commuter counties such as Laois (+26.3%), Meath (+19.8%) and Kildare (+19.4%).

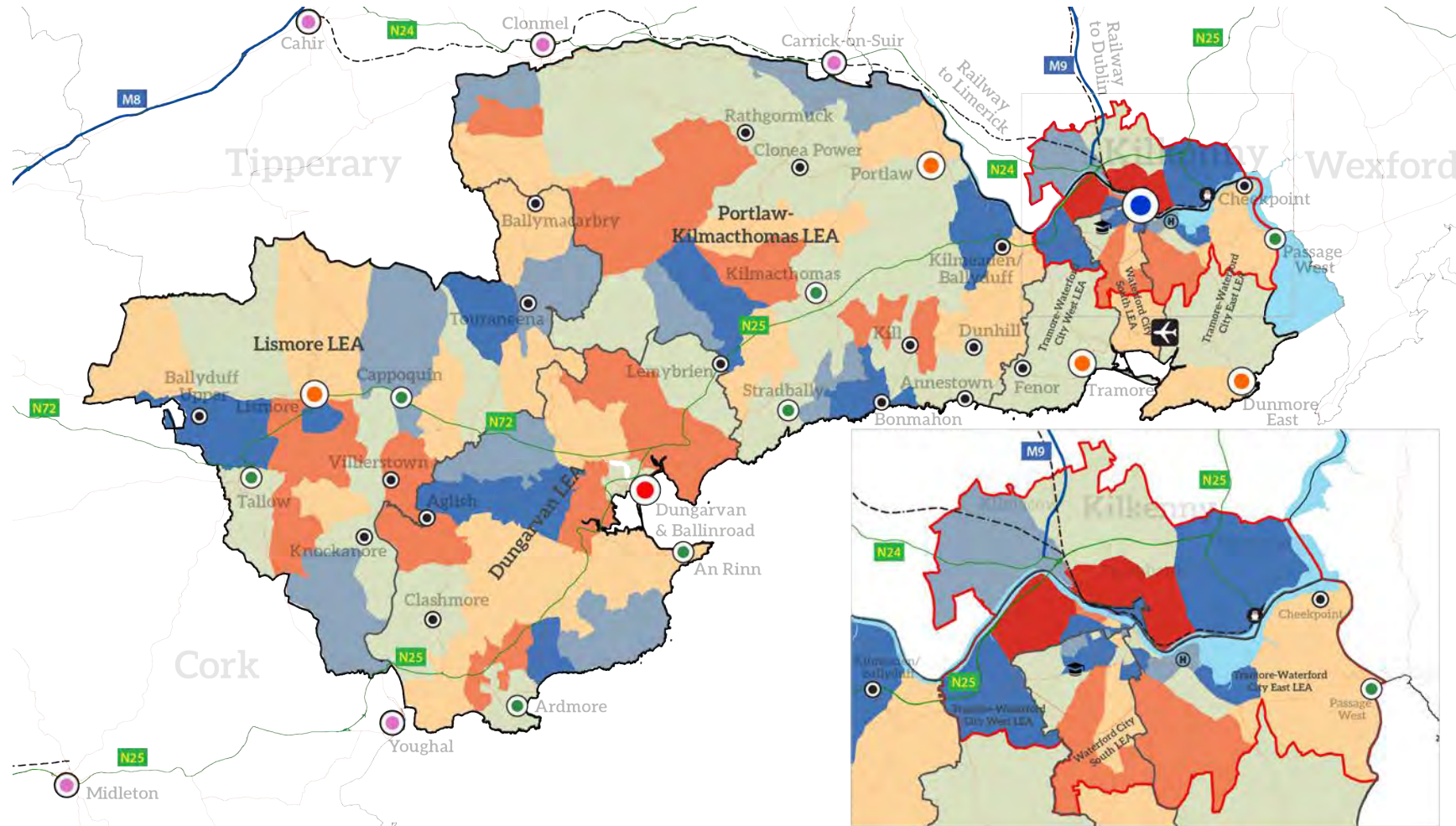
■ The rate of population increase in Waterford is also lower than the Southern RA average (+9.9%) with neighbouring counties of Wexford (+13.6%), Kilkenny (+13.3%) and Carlow (+13.1%) all recording higher levels of growth.

■ The map on the opposite page details the population change across Waterford at the ED level. Over the ten year period a total of 20 EDs increased in population by more than a quarter - highest rates of growth were in Gracedieu (+177% or +1,062) and Kilculliheen (+50% or 1,753) in Waterford City. The Waterford MASP area increased by +8% (+4,451) over this period but again this growth has been primarily driven within the Kilkenny part of the MASP.

■ Over a third (34.8%) of Waterford EDs (132) witnessed a decline in population over the ten year period with highest declines in Centre B (-17.7%), Lismore Urban (-15.7%) and Grange North (-15.6%). More than 20 EDs in Waterford City centre declined in population with largest declines in Cleaboy, Kingsmeadow and Grange North.

Figure 1.7: Population Change, 2006 to 2016 (Source: CSO)





### % Population Change 2006-2016 (Electoral Divisions)

% Pop Change 06-16

- >= -5%
- <-5% to 0%
- >0% to 10%
- >10% to 25%
- >25% to 50%
- >50%

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements

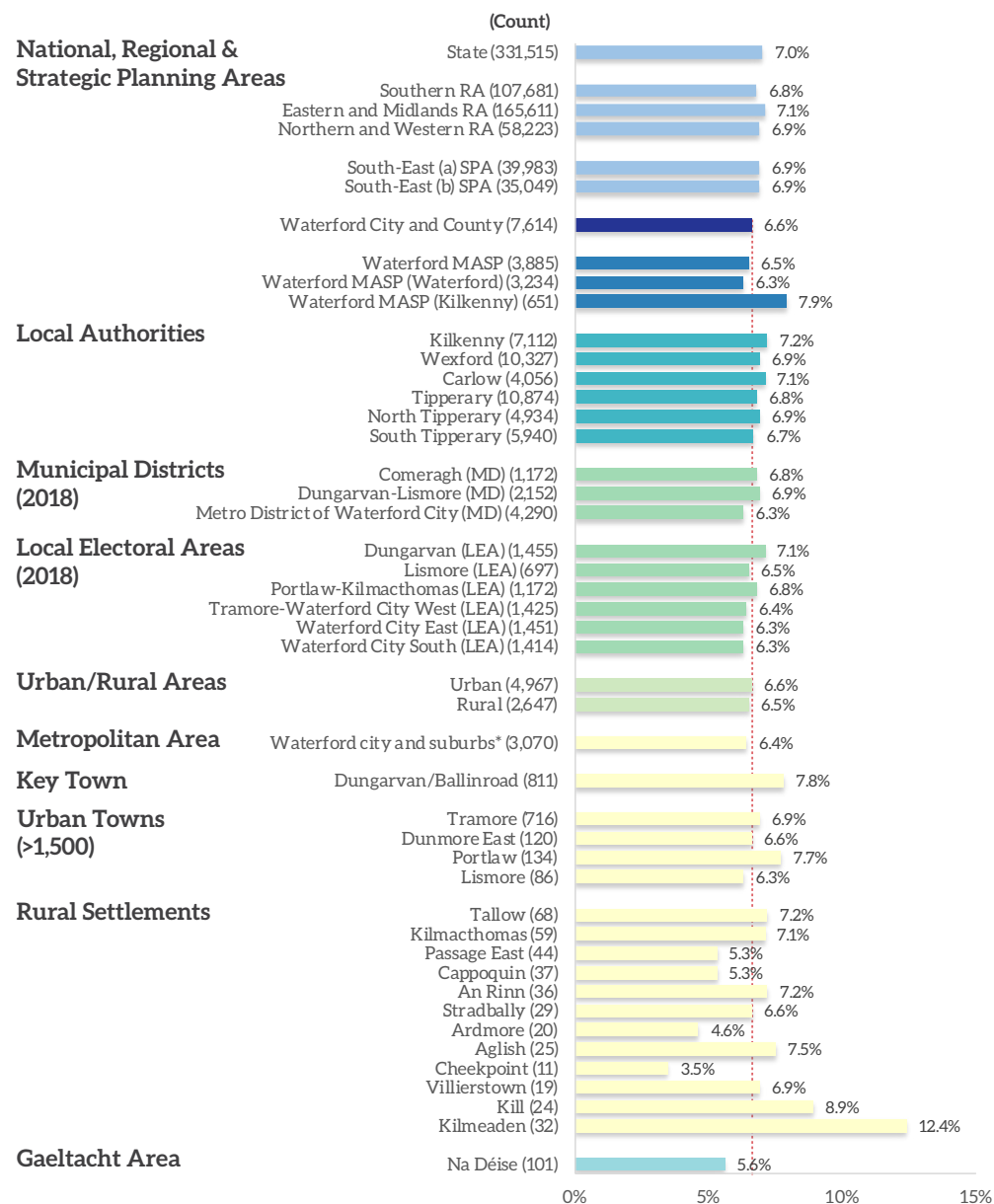


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 Development date: October 2020  
 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 1.2: Population Change, 2006 to 2016 (Source: CSO)

# Waterford Socio-Economic Profile, 2021 | Demographic Profile

## Population Aged 0 to 4, 2016



19th Highest # in State

25th Highest % in State

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities

-11.9% or -1,030

Change since 2011



■ According to Census 2016, the total population aged 0-4 residing in Waterford is 7,614 and accounts for 6.6% of the total population within the county and is just lower than the State average (7%). This total is approximately 2.3% of the total population 0-4 residing in the State (331,515) and 7.1% residing in the SRA (107,681).

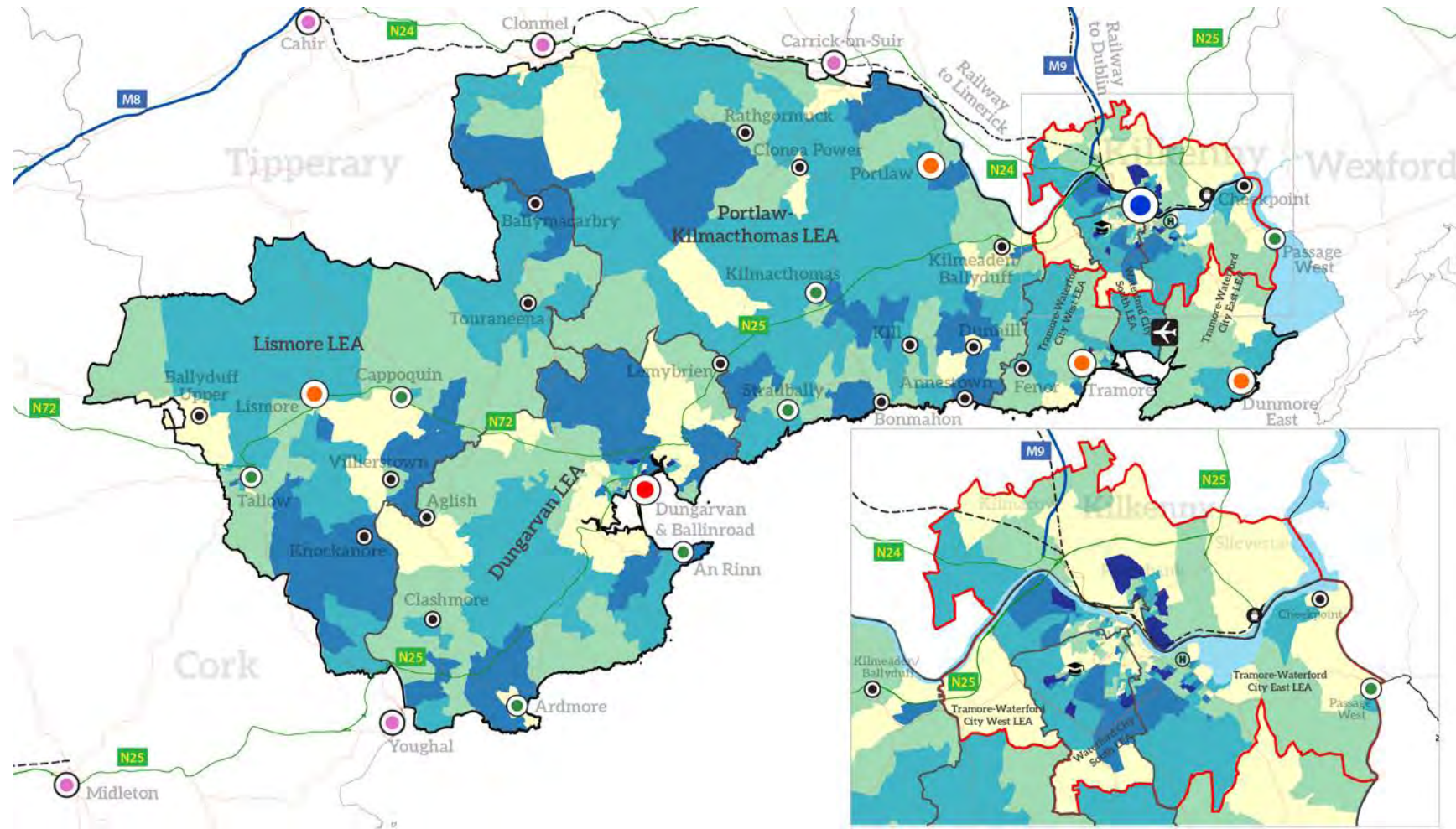
■ The proportion of people (0-4) residing in Waterford (6.6%) is very similar to the Waterford MASP average (6.5%) although the rate is higher in the Kilkenny part of the MASP (7.9%). Across the MDs, the Waterford Metro MD has the lowest rate at 6.3%. The Urban area in Waterford recorded a rate of 6.6% (4,967) and is marginally higher than Rural area with a rate of 6.5% (2,647).

■ Of all the settlements detailed in the hierarchy graphic (18), only four settlements have a rate higher than 7.5%: Portlaoigh (7.7%), Dungarvan/Ballinroad (7.8%), Kill (8.9%) and Kilmeaden (12.4%). The map on the opposite page details the distribution at the SA level across Waterford.

■ Within the MASP area it is evident that the highest rates of population aged 0-4 are located in the Ferrybank area of Kilkenny and locations on the outskirts of Waterford City.

Figure 1.8: Population Aged 0 to 4, 2016 (Source: CSO)





### % Age - 0 to 4 (Census 2016, Small Areas)

% Age 0-4, 2016

- <= 4%
- >4% to 6%
- >6% to 8.5%
- >8.5% to 12%
- Greater than 12%

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements

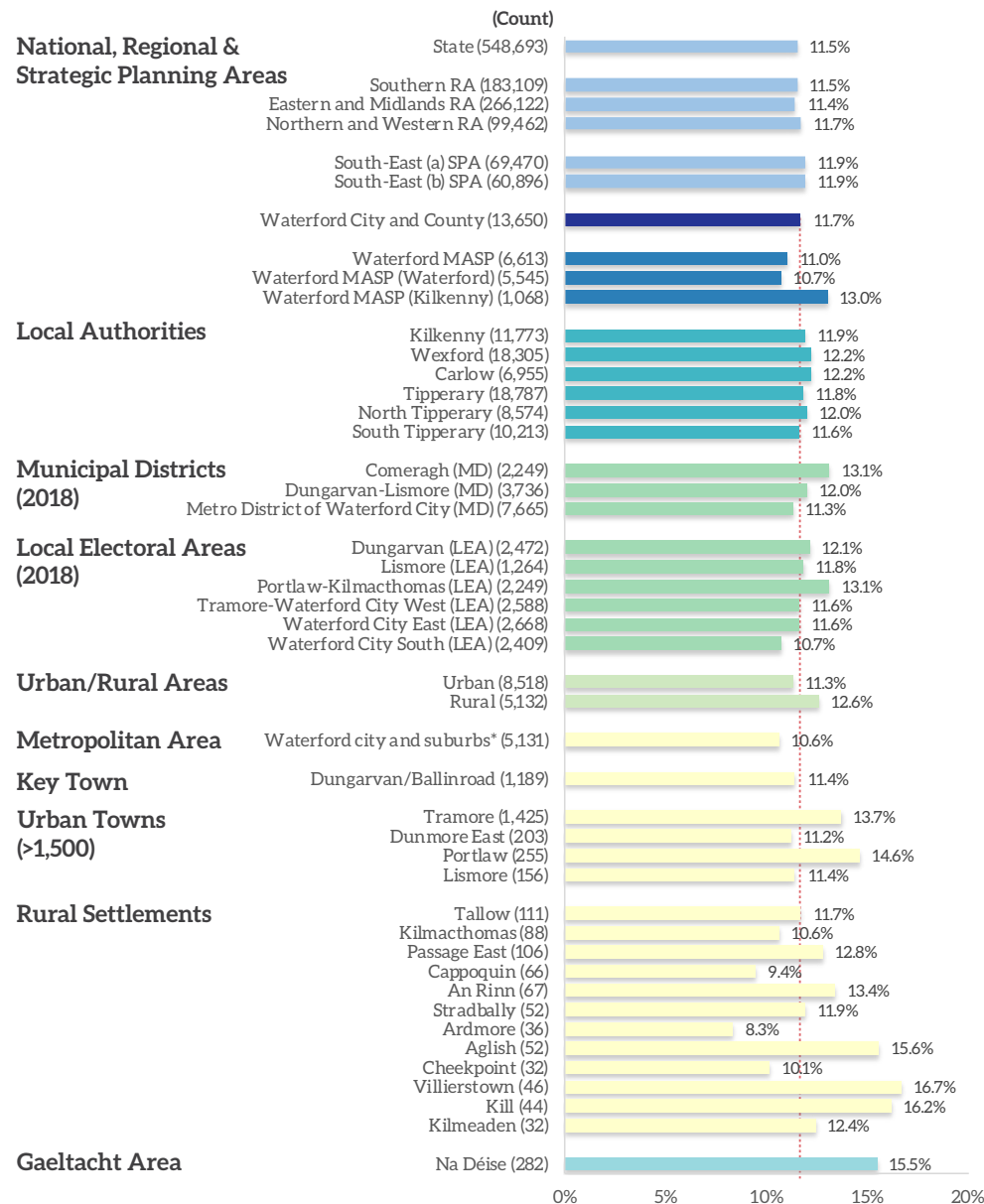


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 Development date: October 2020  
 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 1.3: Population Aged 0 to 4, 2016 (Source: CSO)

# Waterford Socio-Economic Profile, 2021 | Demographic Profile

## Population Aged 5 to 12, 2016



**19th**  
 Highest #  
 in State

**22th**  
 Highest %  
 in State

1 being the highest and  
 31 the lowest # or % of all  
 local authorities

+6.4% or  
 +822

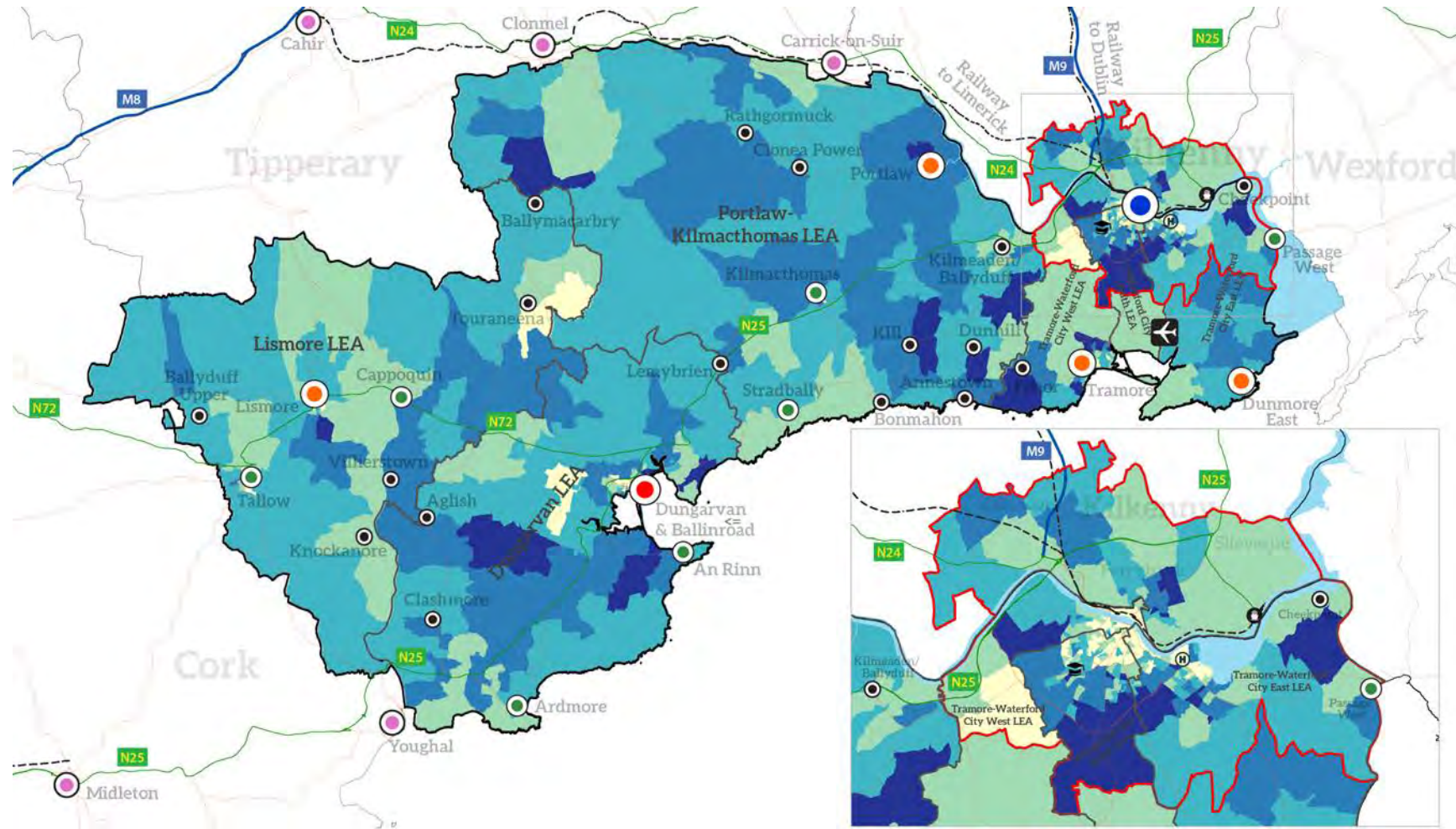
Change since 2011



- According to Census 2016, the total population aged 5-12 residing in Waterford is 13,650 and accounts for 11.7% of the total population within the county and is just higher than the State average (11.5%). This total is approximately 2.5% of the total population 5-12 residing in the State (548,693) and 7.5% residing in the SRA (183,109).
- The proportion of people (5-12) residing in Waterford (11.7%) is higher than the Waterford MASP average (11%). Across the MDs, the Waterford Metro MD has the lowest rate at 11.3%. Urban areas in Waterford recorded a rate of 11.3% (8,518) and is lower than Rural areas with a rate of 12.6% (5,132).
- Of all the settlements detailed in the hierarchy graphic (18), three settlements have a rate in excess of 15% aged 5-12: Aglish (15.6%), Kill (16.2%) and Villierstown (16.7%). The map on the opposite page details the distribution at the SA level across Waterford.
- Within the MASP area it is evident that the highest rates of population aged 5-12 are primarily located in areas to the south of Waterford City.

Figure 1.9: Population Aged 5 to 12, 2016 (Source: CSO)





### % Age - 5 to 12 (Census 2016, Small Areas)

% Age 5-12, 2016

- <= 6%
- >6% to 10%
- >10% to 13.5%
- >13.5% to 18%
- Greater than 18%

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements



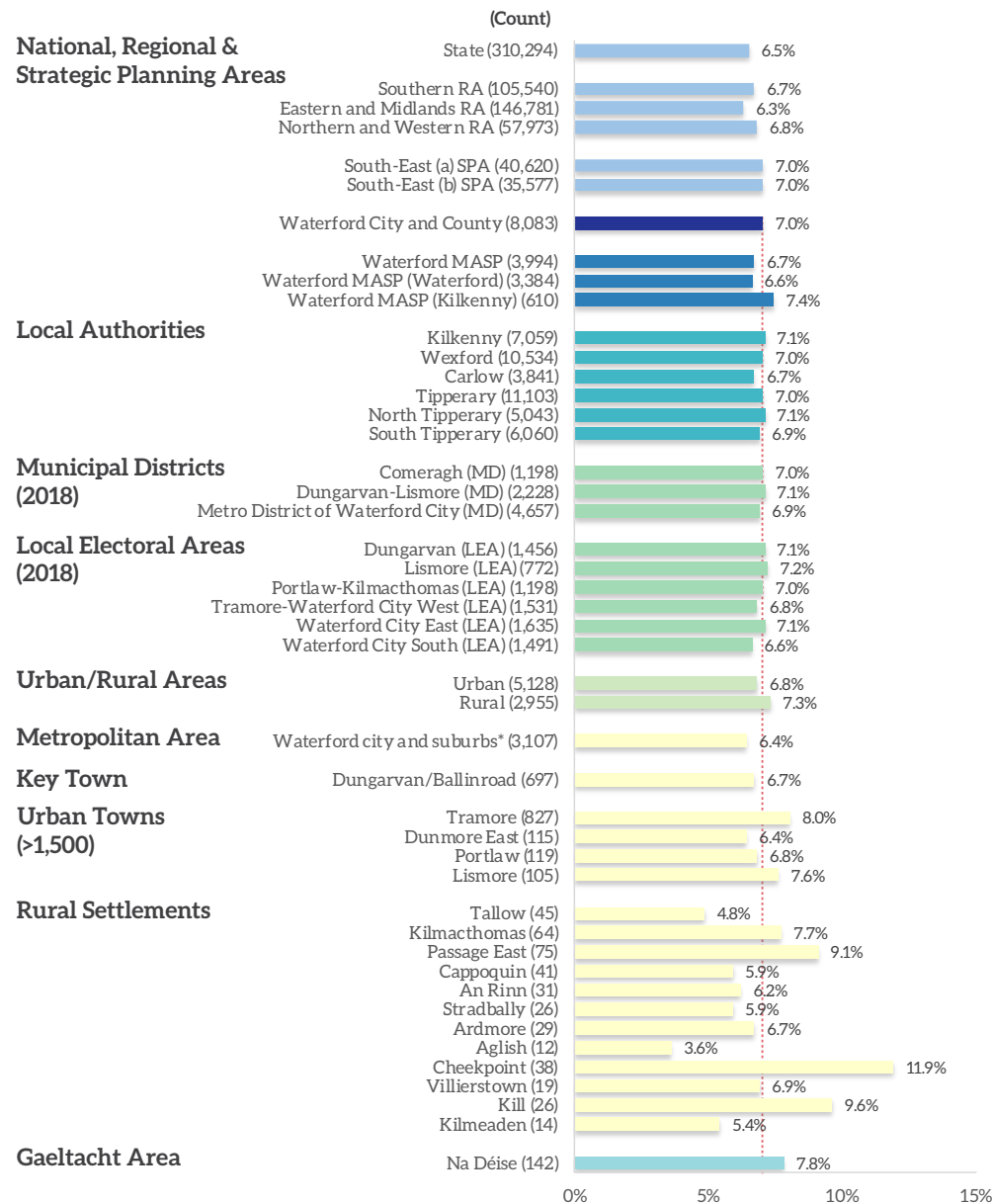
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 Development date: October 2020  
 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 1.4: Population Aged 5 to 12, 2016 (Source: CSO)



# Waterford Socio-Economic Profile, 2021 | Demographic Profile

## Population Aged 13 to 17, 2016



19th Highest # in State

16th Highest % in State

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities

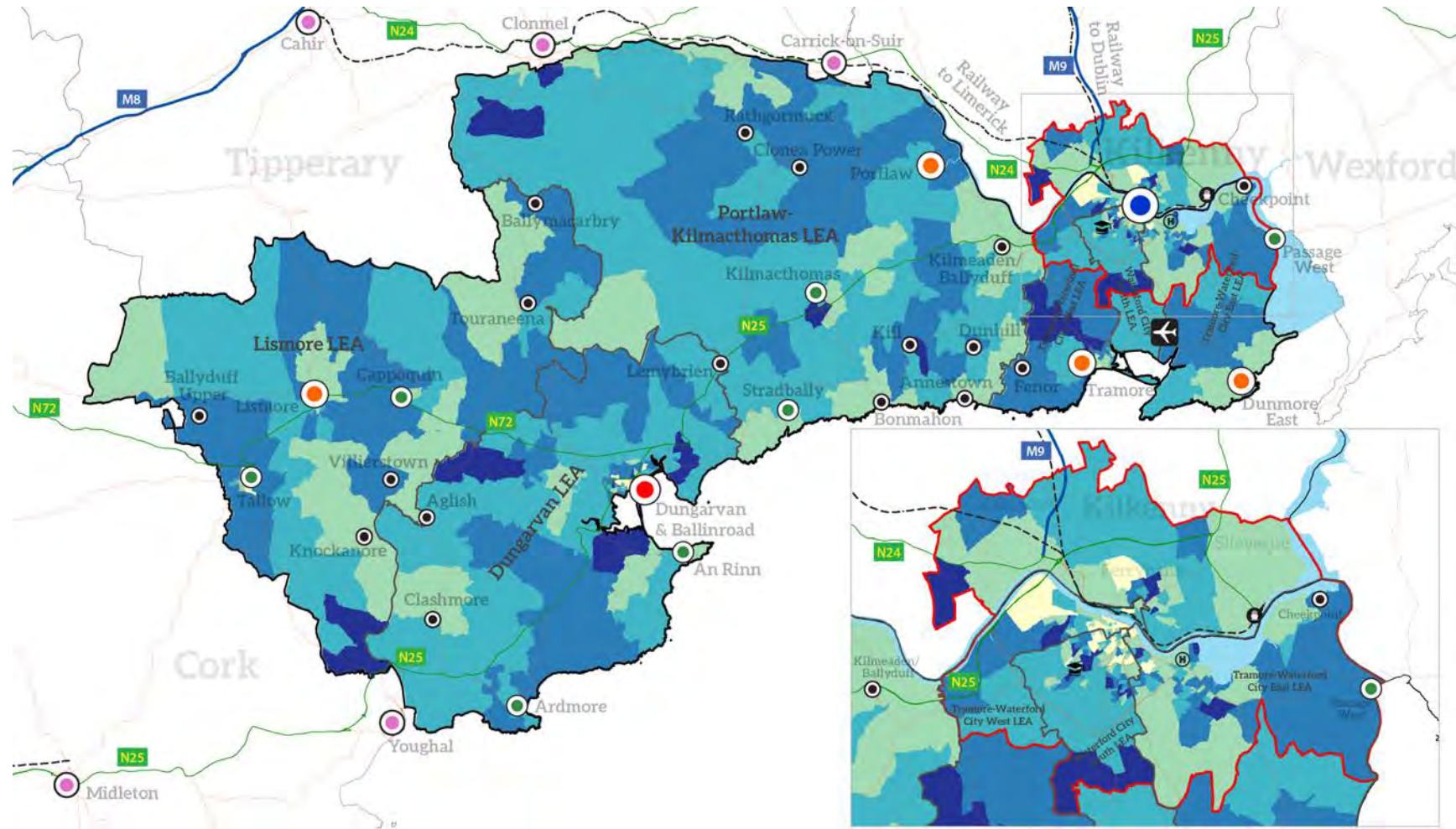
+8.7% or +647

Change since 2011



- According to Census 2016, the total population aged 13-17 residing in Waterford is 8,083 and accounts for 7% of the total population within the county and is just higher than the State average (6.5%). This total is approximately 2.6% of the total population 13-17 residing in the State (310,294) and 7.7% residing in the SRA (105,540).
- The proportion of people (13-17) residing in Waterford (7%) is very similar to the Waterford MASP average (6.7%) although the rate is higher in the Kilkenny part (7.4%). Across the MDs, the Waterford Metro MD has the lowest rate at 6.9%. Urban areas in Waterford recorded a rate of 6.8% (5,128) and is considerably lower than Rural areas with a rate of 7.3% (2,955).
- Of all the settlements detailed in the hierarchy graphic (18), three settlements have a rate in excess of 9% aged 13-17: Passage East (9.1%), Kill (9.6%) and Villierstown (11.9%). The map on the opposite page details the distribution at the SA level across Waterford.
- Within the MASP area it is evident that the highest rates of population aged 13-17 are primarily located in areas on the periphery of Waterford City and high rates also evident in the Ferrybank area in Kilkenny.

Figure 1.10: Population Aged 13 to 17, 2016 (Source: CSO)



### % Age - 13 to 17 (Census 2016, Small Areas)

% Age 13-17, 2016

- ≤ 3%
- >3% to 5.5%
- >5.5% to 8%
- >8% to 11%
- Greater than 11%

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements

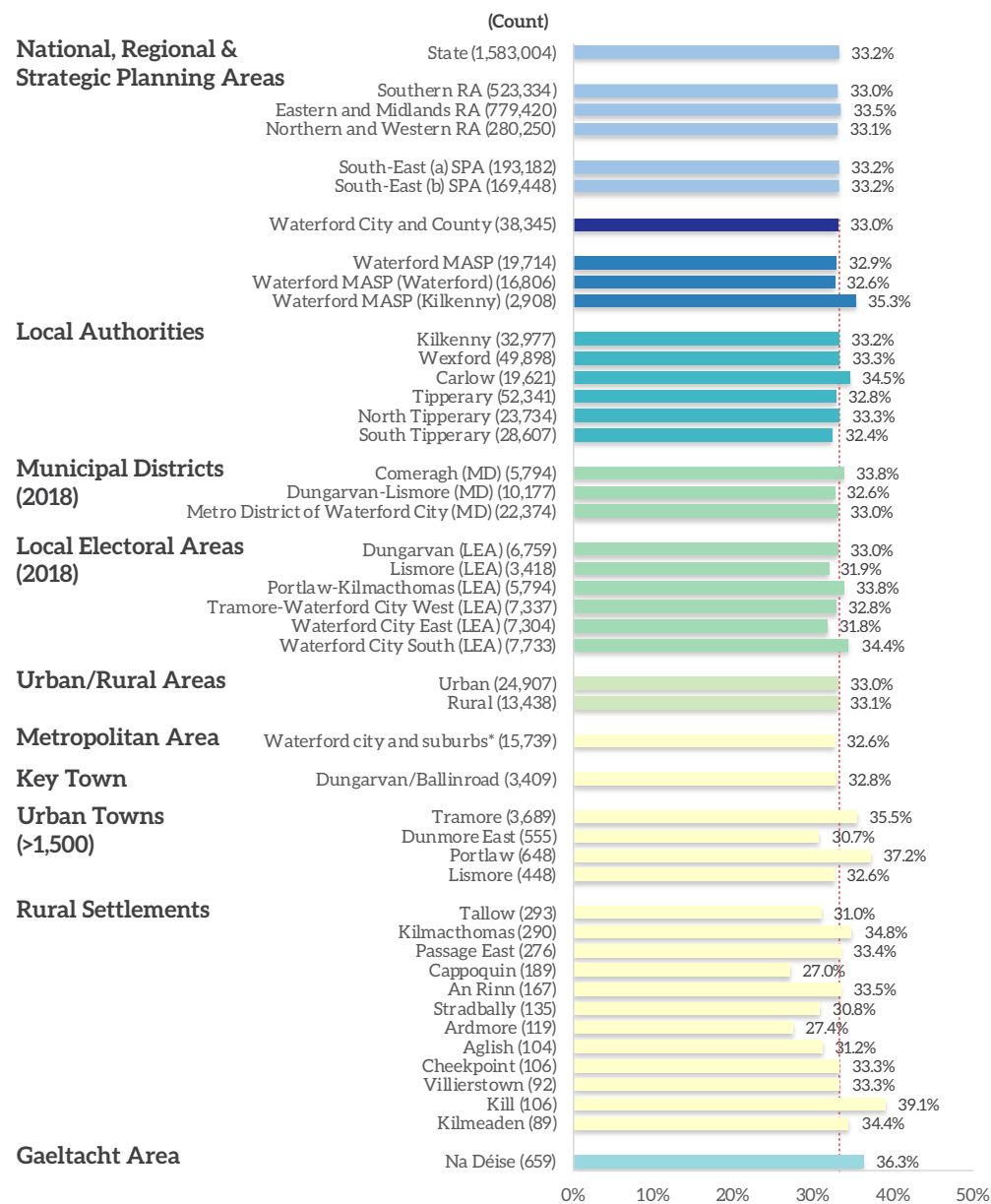


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 Development date: October 2020  
 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 1.5: Population Aged 13 to 17, 2016 (Source: CSO)

# Waterford Socio-Economic Profile, 2021 | Demographic Profile

## Population Aged 0 to 24, 2016



19th Highest # in State

22th Highest % in State

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities

-0.5% or -181

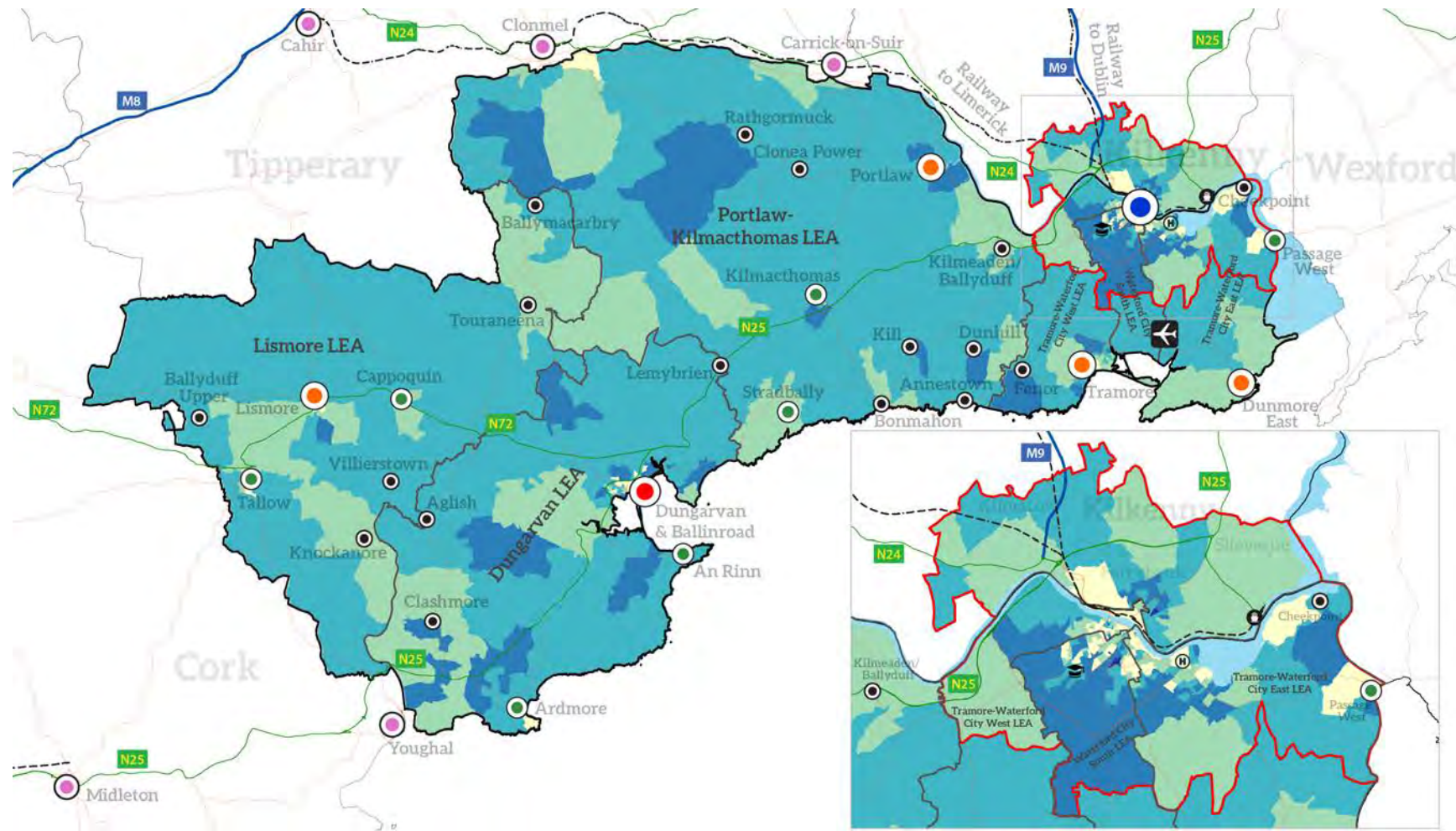
Change since 2011



- According to Census 2016, the total population aged 0-24 residing in Waterford is 38,345 and accounts for 33% of the total population within the county and is just lower than the State average (33.2%). This total is approximately 2.4% of the total population 13-17 residing in the State (1,583,004) and 7.3% residing in the SRA (523,334).
- The proportion of people (0-24) residing in Waterford (33%) is very similar to the Waterford MASP average (32.9%). Across the MDs, the Dungarvan-Lismore MD has the lowest rate at 32.6%. Urban areas in Waterford recorded a rate of 33% (24,907) and are the same as Rural areas with a rate of 33.1% (13,438).
- Of all the settlements detailed in the hierarchy graphic (18), three settlements have rates in excess of 35% aged 0-24: Tramore (35.5%), Portlaw (37.2%) and Kill (39.1%). The map on the opposite page details the distribution at the SA level across Waterford.
- Within the MASP area it is evident that the highest rates of population aged 0-24 are primarily located in the south and south-west areas of Waterford City.

Figure 1.11: Population Aged 0 to 24, 2016 (Source: CSO)





### % Age - 0 to 24 (Census 2016, Small Areas)

% Age 0-24, 2016

- <= 22.5%
- >22.5% to 30.5%
- >30.5% to 38.5%
- >38.5% to 55%
- Greater than 55%

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements

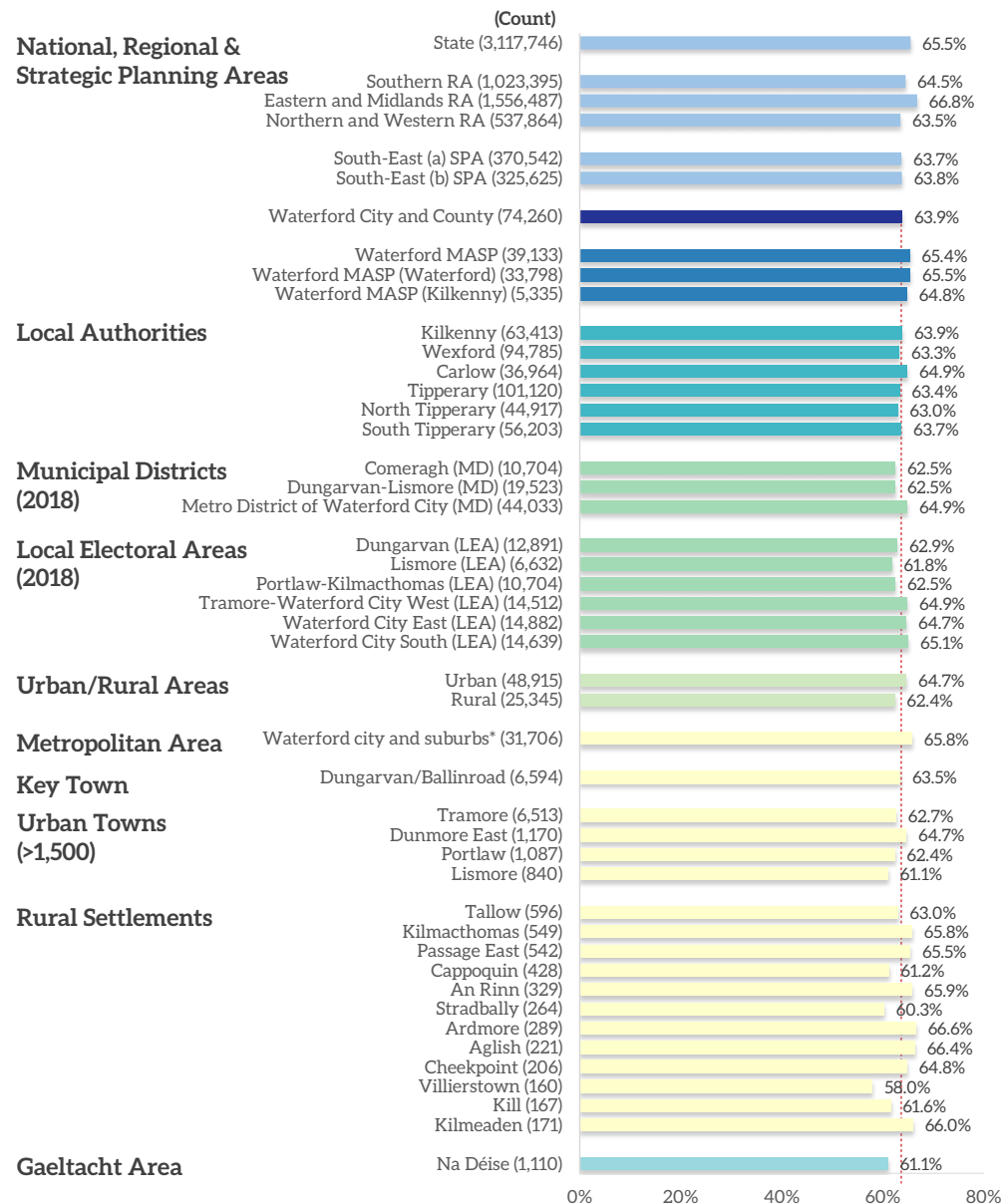


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 Development date: October 2020  
 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 1.6: Population Aged 10 to 24, 2016 (Source: CSO)

# Waterford Socio-Economic Profile, 2021 | Demographic Profile

## Population Aged 15 to 64, 2016



19th Highest # in State

15th Highest % in State

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities

- 0.2% or - 176

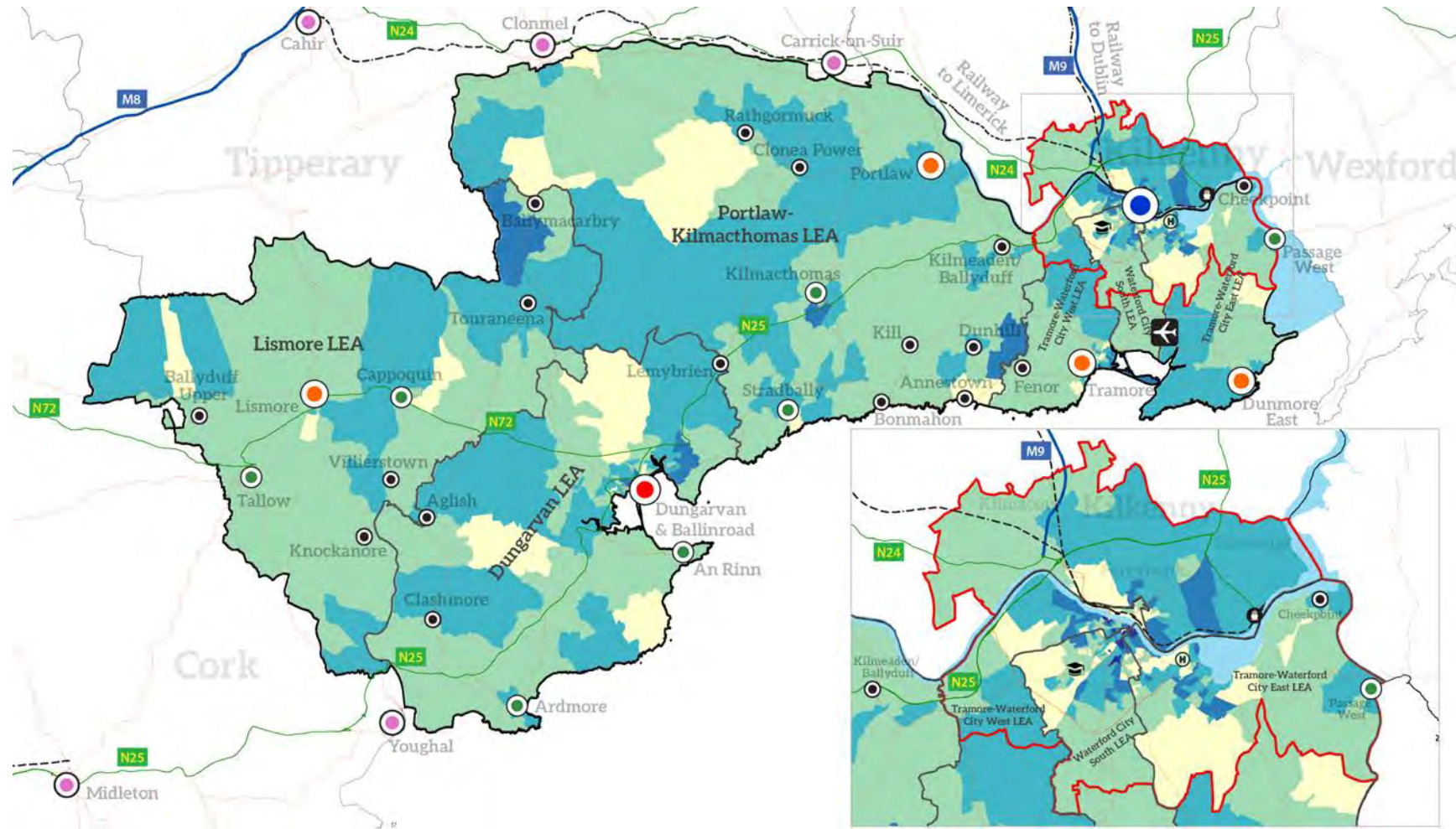
Change since 2011



- According to Census 2016, the total population aged 15-64 residing in Waterford is 74,260 and accounts for 63.9% of the total population within the county and is lower than the State average (65.5%). This total is approximately 2.4% of the total population 15-64 residing in the State (3,117,746) and 7.3% residing in the SRA (1,023,395).
- The proportion of people (15-64) residing in Waterford (63.9%) is lower than the Waterford MASP average (65.4%). Across the MDs, the Waterford Metro MD has the highest rate at 64.9%. Urban areas in Waterford recorded a rate of 64.7% (48,915) while Rural areas recorded a rate of 62.4% (25,345).
- Of all the settlements detailed in the hierarchy graphic (18), five settlements have more than 1,000 resident persons aged 15-64: Waterford City and Suburbs (31,706 or 65.8%), Dungarvan/Ballinroad (6,594 or 63.5%), Tramore (6,513 or 62.7%), Dunmore East (1,170 or 64.7%), and Portlaw (1,087 or 62.4%). The highest rate across the hierarchy is Aglish at 66.6%. The map on the opposite page details the distribution at the SA level across Waterford.
- Within the MASP area it is evident that the highest rates of population aged 15-64 are primarily located in the central areas of Waterford City and in areas to the south-west such as Ballinakill and Ballygunner.

Figure 1.12: Population Aged 15 to 64, 2016 (Source: CSO)





### % Age - 15 to 64 (Census 2016, Small Areas)

% Age 15-64, 2016

- <= 57%
- >57% to 63.5%
- >63.5% to 69.5%
- >69.5% to 77.5%
- Greater than 77.5%

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

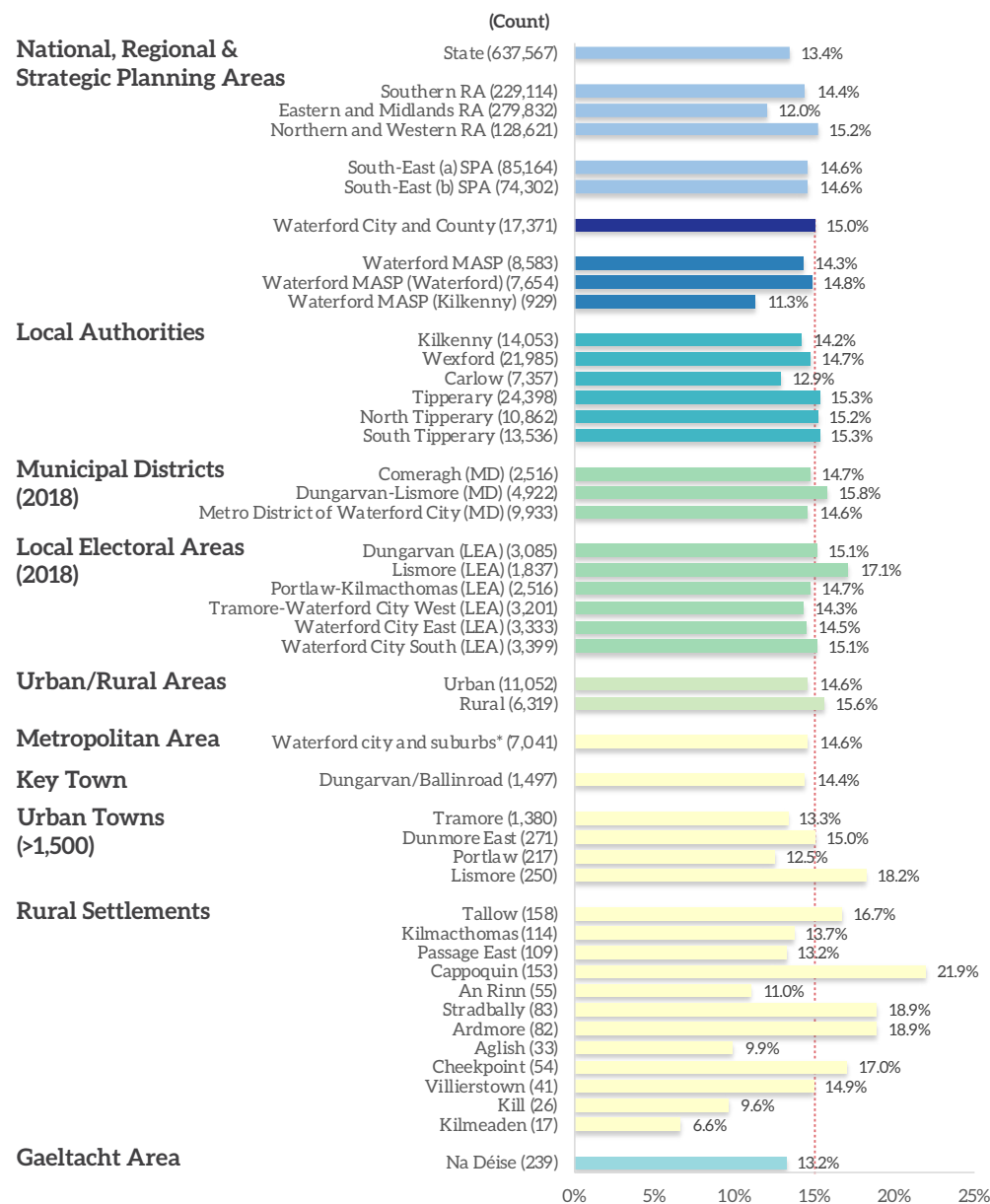
- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements



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 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 1.7: Population Aged 15 to 64, 2016 (Source: CSO)

## Population Aged 65 and Over, 2016



18th Highest # in State

9th Highest % in State

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities

+17.5% or +2,592

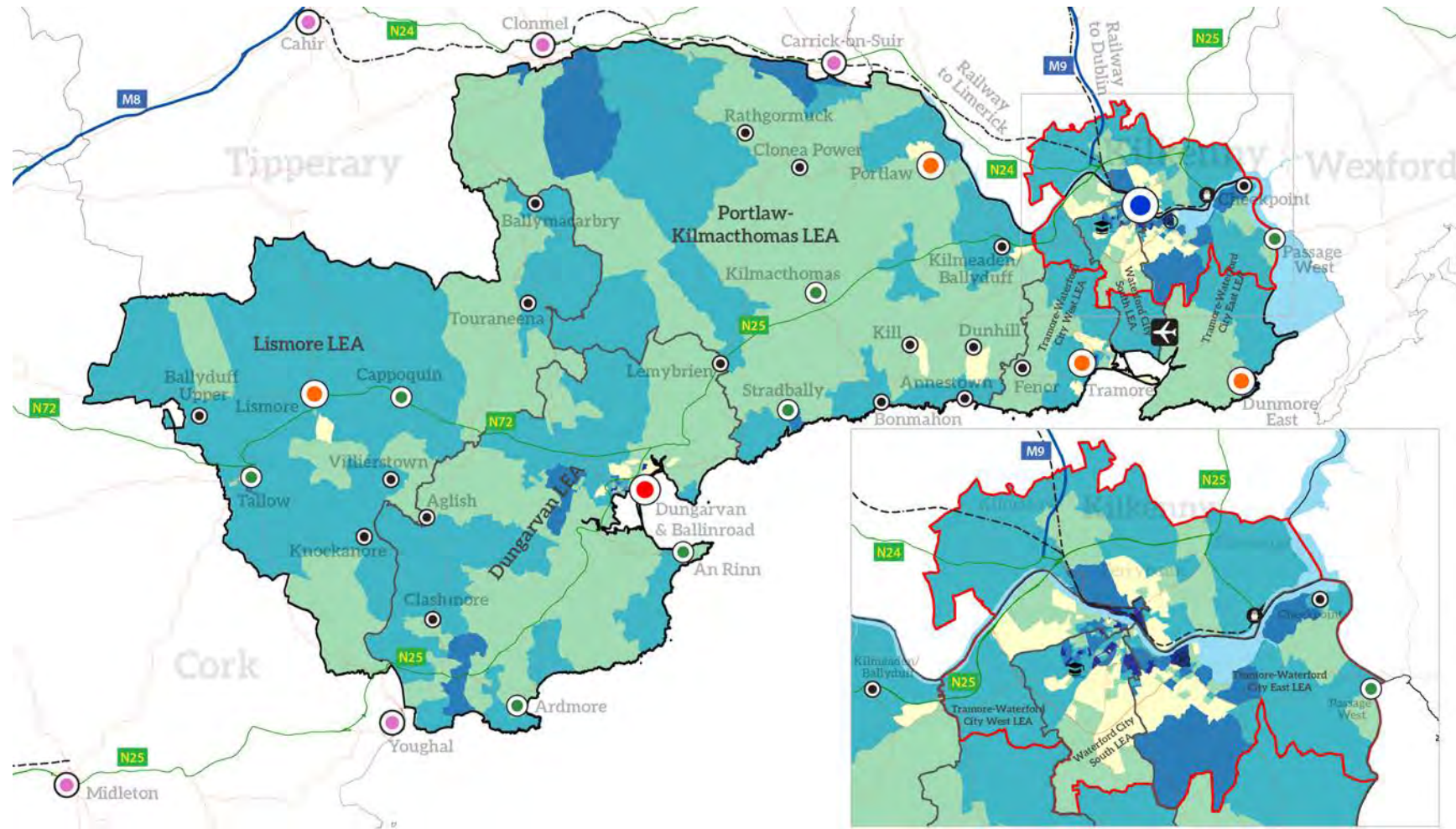
Change since 2011



- According to Census 2016, the total population aged 65+ residing in Waterford is 17,371 and accounts for 15% of the total population within the county and is higher than the State average (13.4%). This total is approximately 2.7% of the total population 65+ residing in the State (637,567) and 7.6% residing in the SRA (229,114).
- According to Census 2016, the proportion of the population aged 65+ residing in Waterford is 15% and is higher than Waterford MASP (14.3%) - note that the Kilkenny part of the MASP is much lower at 11.3%. Across the MDs, the Dungarvan-Lismore MD has the highest rate at 15.8%. Urban areas in Waterford recorded a rate of 14.6% (11,052) while Rural areas recorded a much higher rate of 15.6% (6,319).
- There is quite a variation in rates across the settlement hierarchy. Of all the settlements detailed in the hierarchy graphic (18), four settlements have rates in excess of 18% aged 65+: Lismore (18.2%), Stradbally (18.9%), Ardmore (18.9%) and Cappoquin (21.9%). In contrast, Aglish (9.9%), Kill (9.6%) and Kilmeaden (6.6%) have much lower rates. The map on the opposite page details the distribution at the SA level across Waterford.
- Within the MASP area it is evident that the highest rates of population aged 65+ are primarily located in the central areas of Waterford City and areas just to the north on the Kilkenny part of the urban centre.

Figure 1.13: Population Aged 64 and over, 2016 (Source: CSO)





### % Age - 65 Plus (Census 2016, Small Areas)

% Age 65+, 2016

- <= 7.5%
- >7.5% to 15.5%
- >15.5% to 23%
- >23% to 33.5%
- Greater than 33.5%

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements



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 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 1.8: Population Aged 65 and over, 2016 (Source: CSO)



## Dependency Rate, 2016

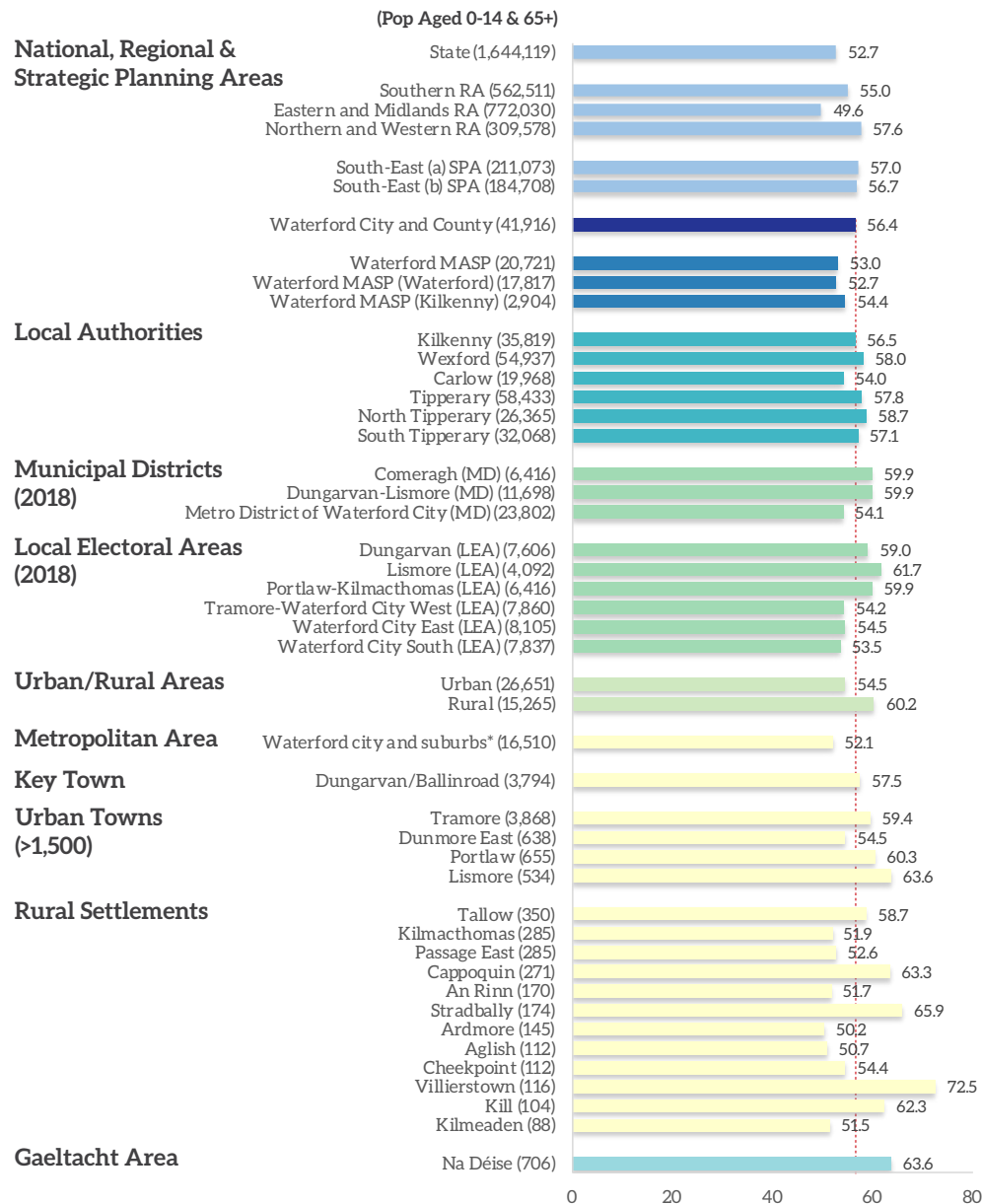


Figure 1.14: Dependency Ratio, 2016 (Source: CSO)

19th Highest # in State

17th Highest % in State

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities

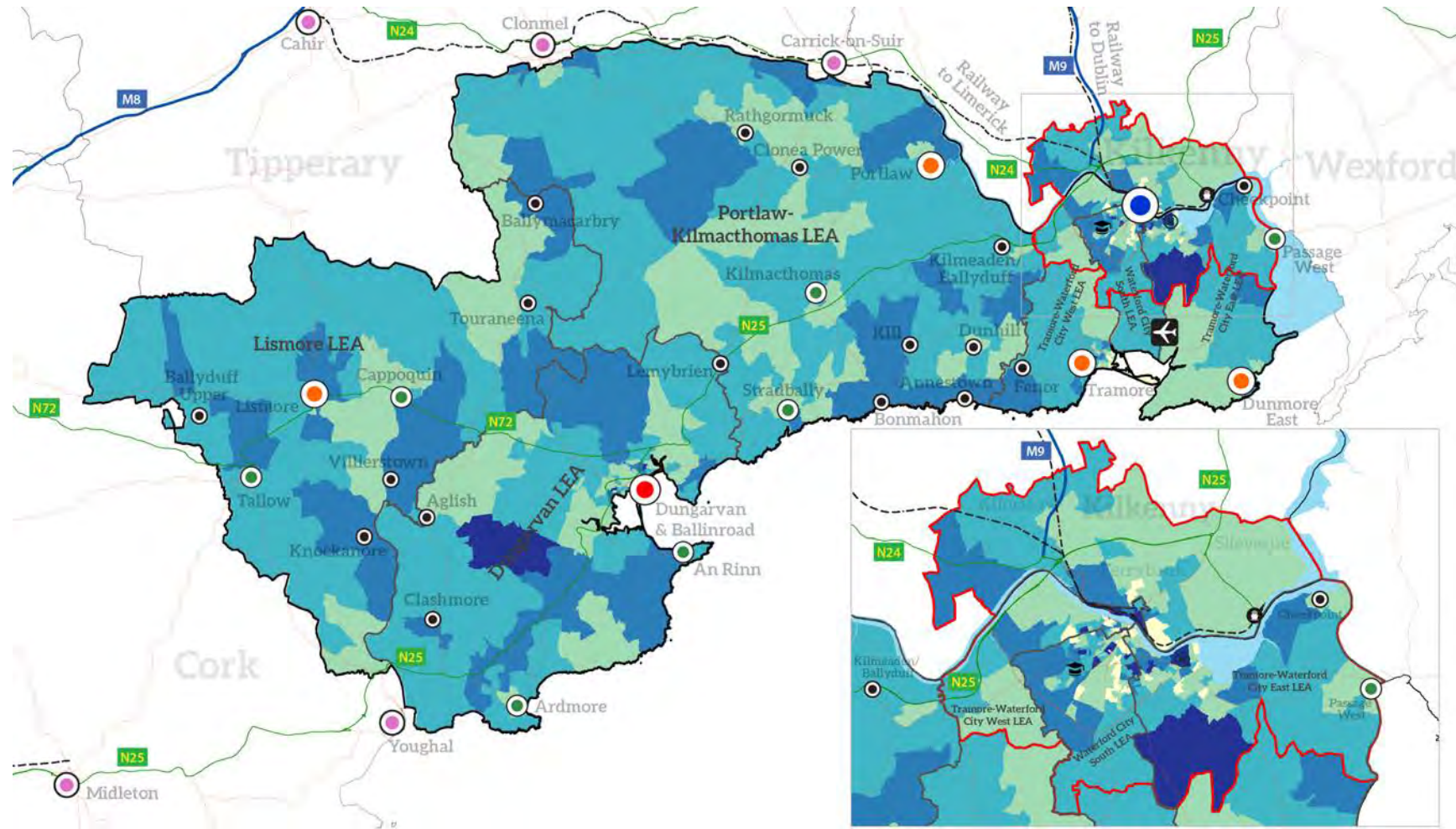
+4.1% or +1,657

Change since 2011



- Waterford's age dependency ratio, which is the proportion of the population aged 0 to 14 and over 65 as a percentage of the total population and is significantly above the national dependency rate of 52.7%. The total dependent population in Waterford represents approximately 2.5% of the total dependants in the State (1,644,119) and 7.5% residing in the SRA (562,511).
- The Waterford county dependency rate (56.4%) is higher than the Waterford MASP rate of 53%. Across the MDs, both Comeragh MD and Dungarvan-Lismore (MD) have a dependency rate of 59.9%, well above the Waterford Metro MD dependency rate of 54.1% - an area with a much higher working population (15-64). Urban areas in Waterford recorded a rate of 54.5% (26,651) while Rural areas recorded much higher rate of 60.2% (15,265).
- Of all the settlements detailed in the hierarchy graphic (18), six settlements have a dependent population greater than 500: Waterford City and Suburbs (16,510 or 52.1%), Dungarvan/Ballinroad (3,794 or 57.5%), Tramore (3,868 or 59.4%), Dunmore East (638 or 54.5%), Portlaoigh (655 or 60.3%) and Lismore (534 or 60.3%). The highest rate across the hierarchy is Villierstown at 72.5%. The map on the opposite page details the distribution at the SA level across Waterford.
- Within the MASP area it is evident that the highest dependency rates are primarily located in the central areas of Waterford City and areas close to Waterford Hospital.

## Dependency Ratio, 2016



### Dependency Ratio (Census 2016, Small Areas)

DEP, 2016

- ≤ 37.5
- >37.5 to 54
- >54 to 67.5
- >67.5 to 88
- Greater than 88

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

Settlement Hierarchy

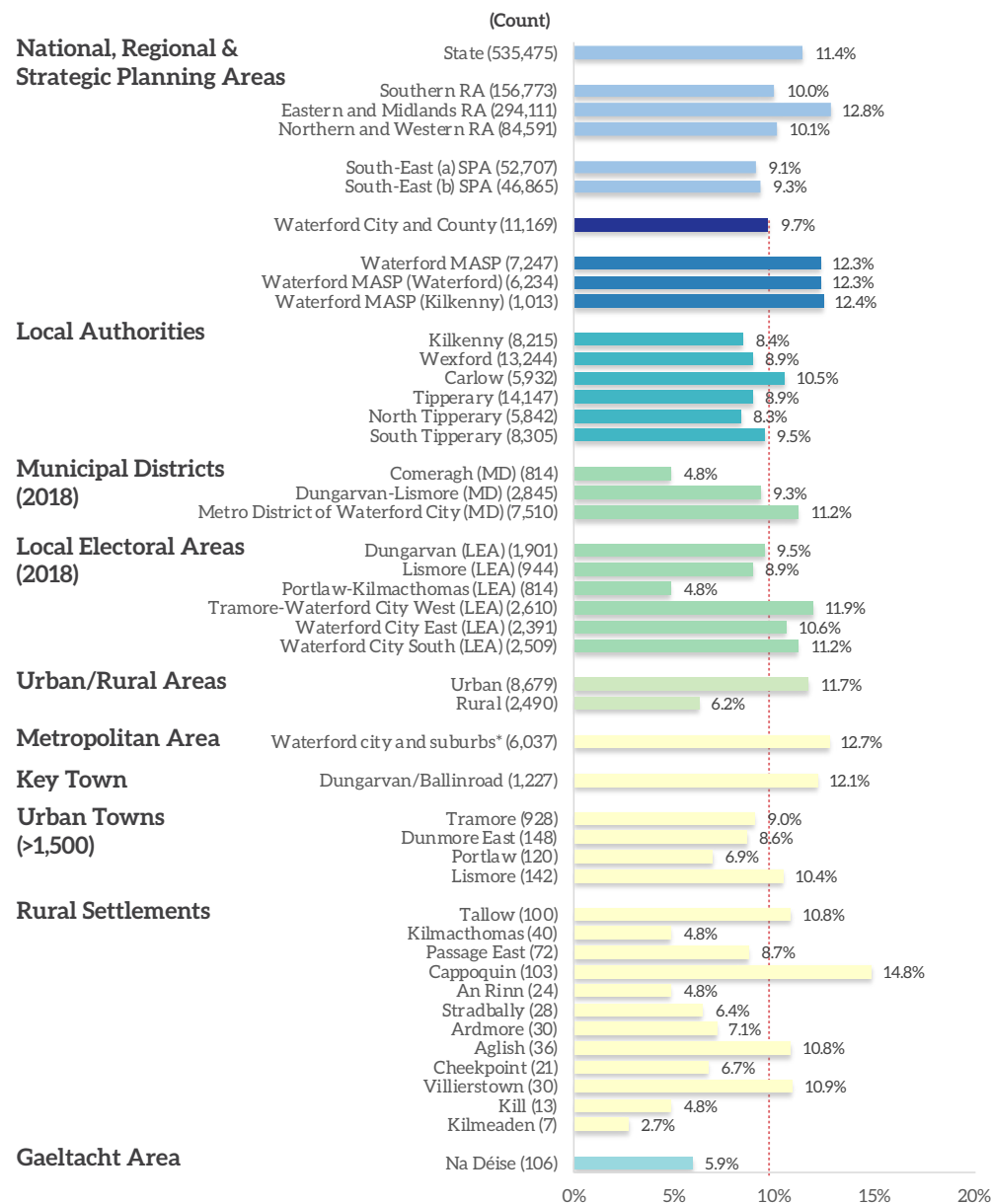
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
- Key Town
- Urban Towns (>1,500)
- Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
- Rural - Smaller Settlements



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Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 1.9: Dependency Ratio, 2016 (Source: CSO)

## Nationality: Non-Irish Nationals, 2016



19th Highest # in State

21st Highest % in State

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities

-3.3% or -383

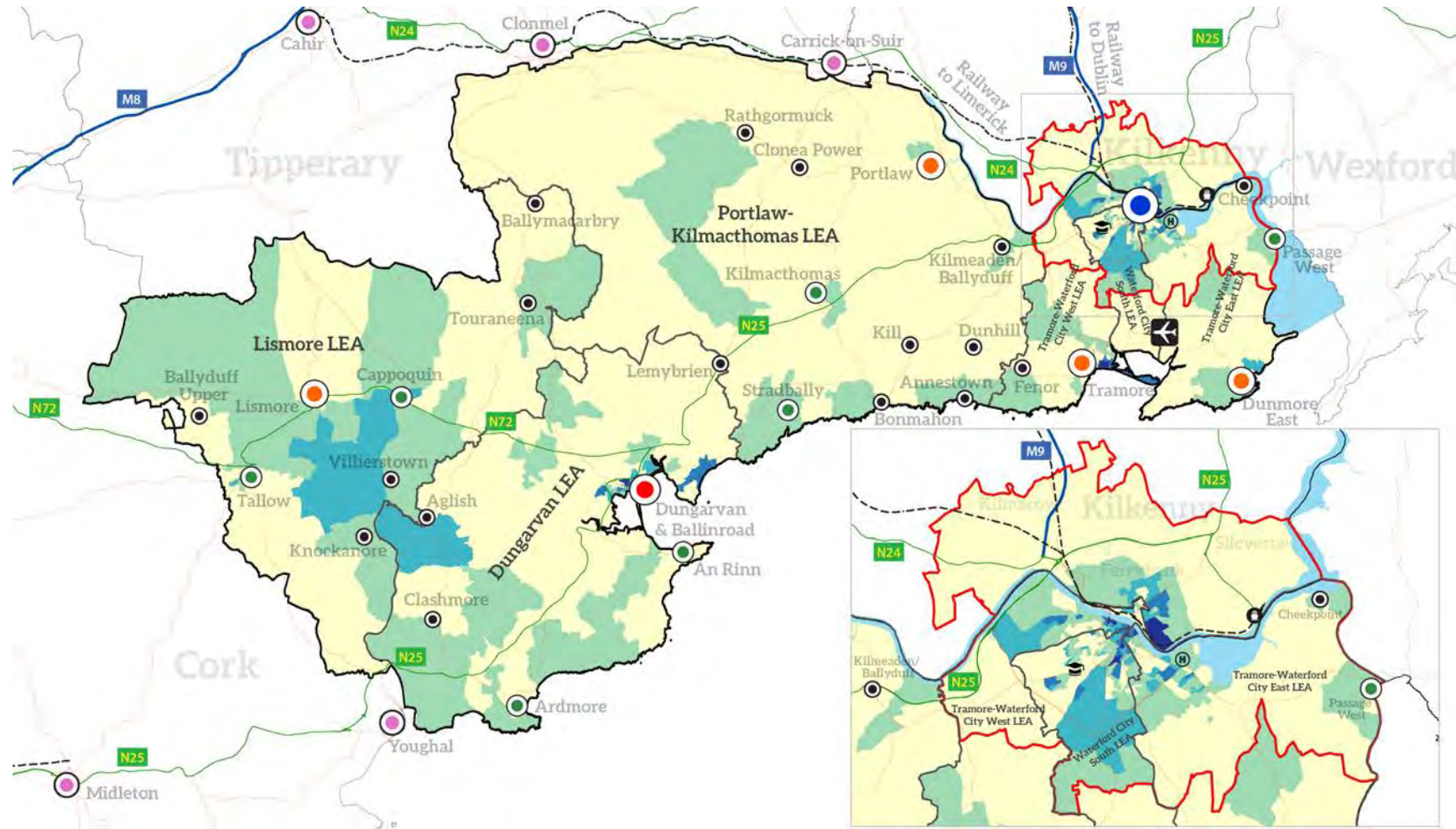
Change since 2011



- According to Census 2016, the total Non-Irish National population in Waterford is 11,169 and accounts for 9.7% of the total population within the State. This is well below the State average of 11.4%. This total is approximately 2.1% of the total Non-Irish Nationals residing within the State (535,475) and 7.1% residing in the SRA (156,773).
- The proportion of Non-Irish Nationals in Waterford is 9.7% and considerably lower than the Waterford MASP rate of 12.3% - a far more urban and multi-cultural geographical area. Across the MDs, there is a high level of variance with Waterford Metro MD (11.2%) and Dungarvan-Lismore 9.3%) with much higher rates than the Comeragh MD (4.8%). The Urban area rate in Waterford was recorded at 11.7% (8,679) and is far higher than in Rural areas with a rate of 6.2% (2,490).
- Across the settlement hierarchy there is a very wide variation but in general rural settlements have lower rates than larger urban areas. Of all the settlements detailed in the hierarchy graphic (18), seven settlements have >10% Non-Irish National population: Waterford city and suburbs (12.7%), Dungarvan/Ballinroad (12.1%), Lismore (10.4%), Tallow (10.8%), Cappoquin (14.8%), Agligh (10.8%) and Villierstown (10.9%). The map on the opposite page details the distribution at the SA level across Waterford.
- Within the MASP area it is evident that the highest rates are primarily located in the central areas of Waterford City and areas such as Kilculiheen to the north of the city.

Figure 1.15: Nationality - Non-Irish nationals, 2016 (Source: CSO)





### % Population - Non-Irish Nationals (Census 2016, Small Areas)

% Non-Irish Nationals, 2016

- <= 6.5%
- >6.5% to 13%
- >13% to 22.5%
- >22.5% to 37.5%
- Greater than 37.5%

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

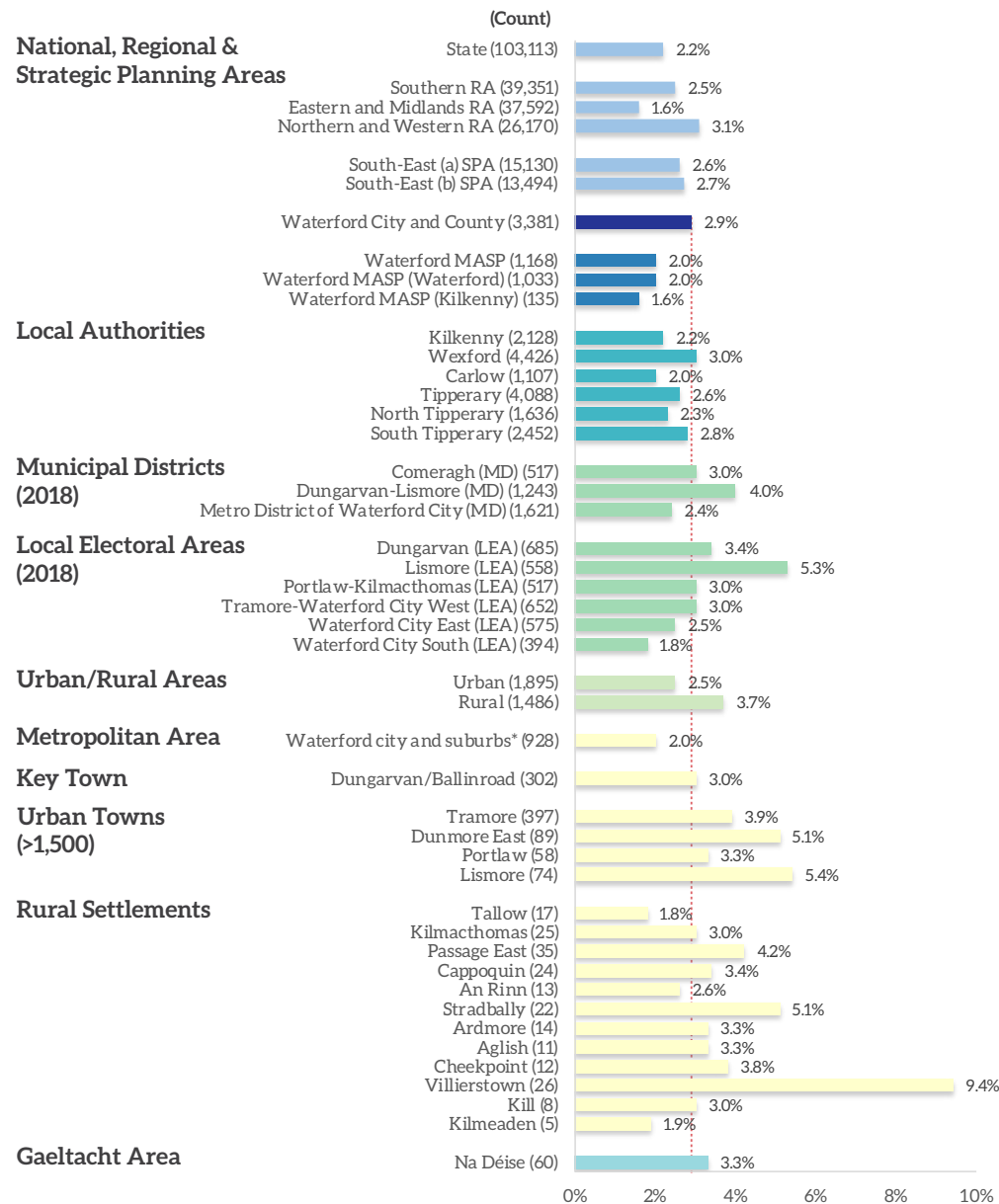
- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements



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 Development date: October 2020  
 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 1.10: Nationality - Non-Irish nationals, 2016 (Source: CSO)

## Nationality: UK Nationals, 2016



14th Highest # in State

8th Highest % in State

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities

-3.3% or -383

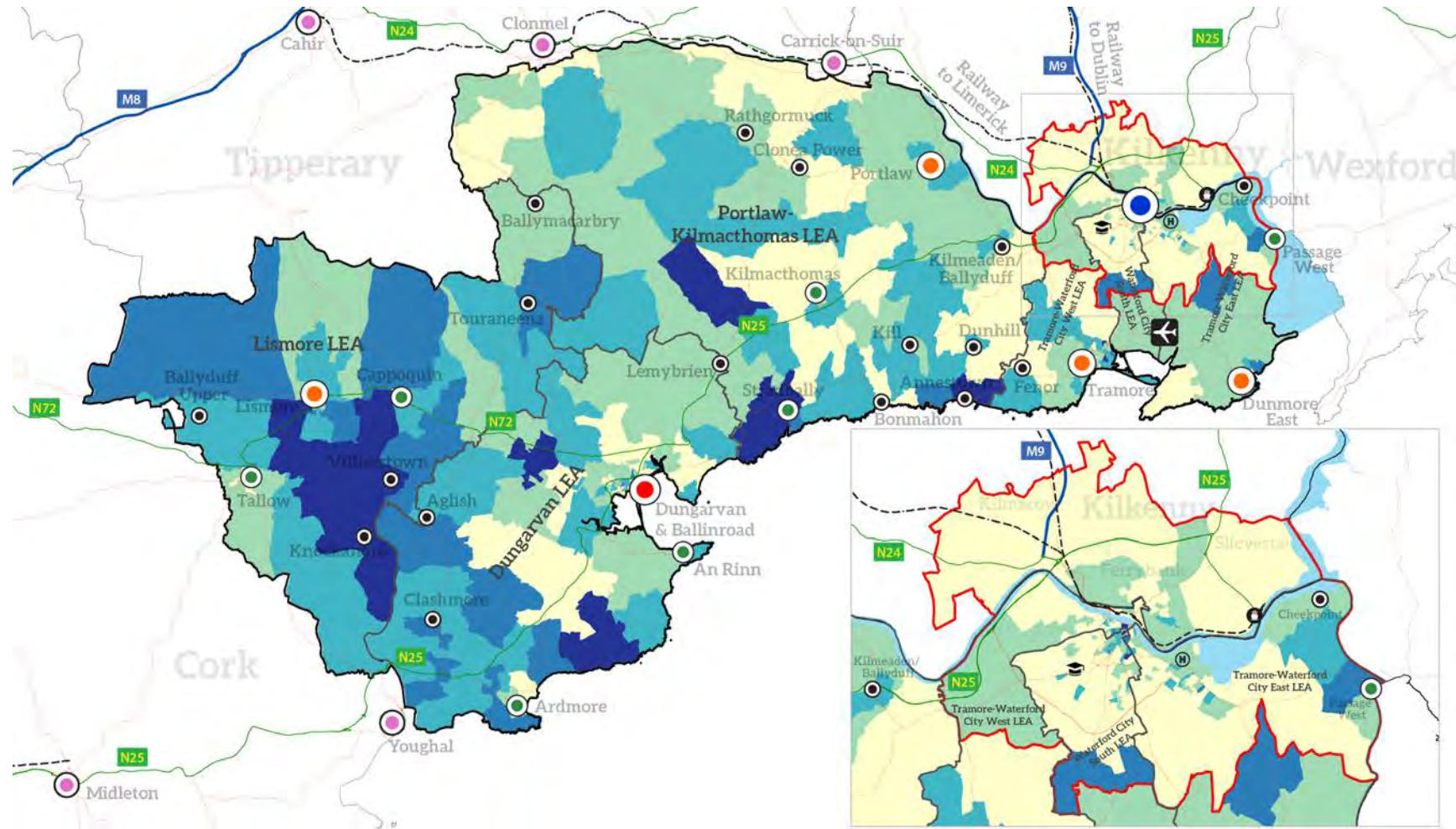
Change since 2011



- According to Census 2016, the total number of UK Nationals in Waterford is 3,381 and accounts for 2.9% of the total population within the county - above the State average (2.2%). This total is approximately 3.3% of the total UK Nationals residing within the State (103,113) and 8.6% residing in the SRA (39,351).
- The proportion of UK Nationals in Waterford is 2.9% and is higher than the Waterford MASP rate (2%). Across the MDs, Dungarvan-Lismore (4%) has a higher rate than Comeragh MD (3%) and Waterford Metro MD (2.4%). Urban areas in Waterford recorded a rate of 2.5% (1,895) and is lower than Rural areas with a rate of 3.7% (1,486).
- Of all the settlements detailed in the hierarchy graphic (18), four settlements have more than 5% of UK Nationals: Dunmore East (5.1%), Lismore (5.4%), Stradbally (5.1%) and Villierstown (9.4%). The highest rate across the hierarchy is Villierstown at 9.4% but should be noted that this is a very small settlement with a total UK population of 26. The map on the opposite page details the distribution at the SA level across Waterford.
- The map details that the highest rates of UK Nationals are located in the west of the county and along coastal areas. Highest rates are within SAs in the Lismore and Dungarvan LEAs.

Figure 1.16: Nationality - UK nationals, 2016 (Source: CSO)





### % Population - UK Nationals (Census 2016, Small Areas)

% UK Nationals, 2016

- ≤ 2%
- >2% to 3.5%
- >3.5% to 5.5%
- >5.5% to 7.5%
- Greater than 7.5%

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements



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 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 1.11: Nationality - UK nationals, 2016 (Source: CSO)

## Nationality: Polish Nationals, 2016

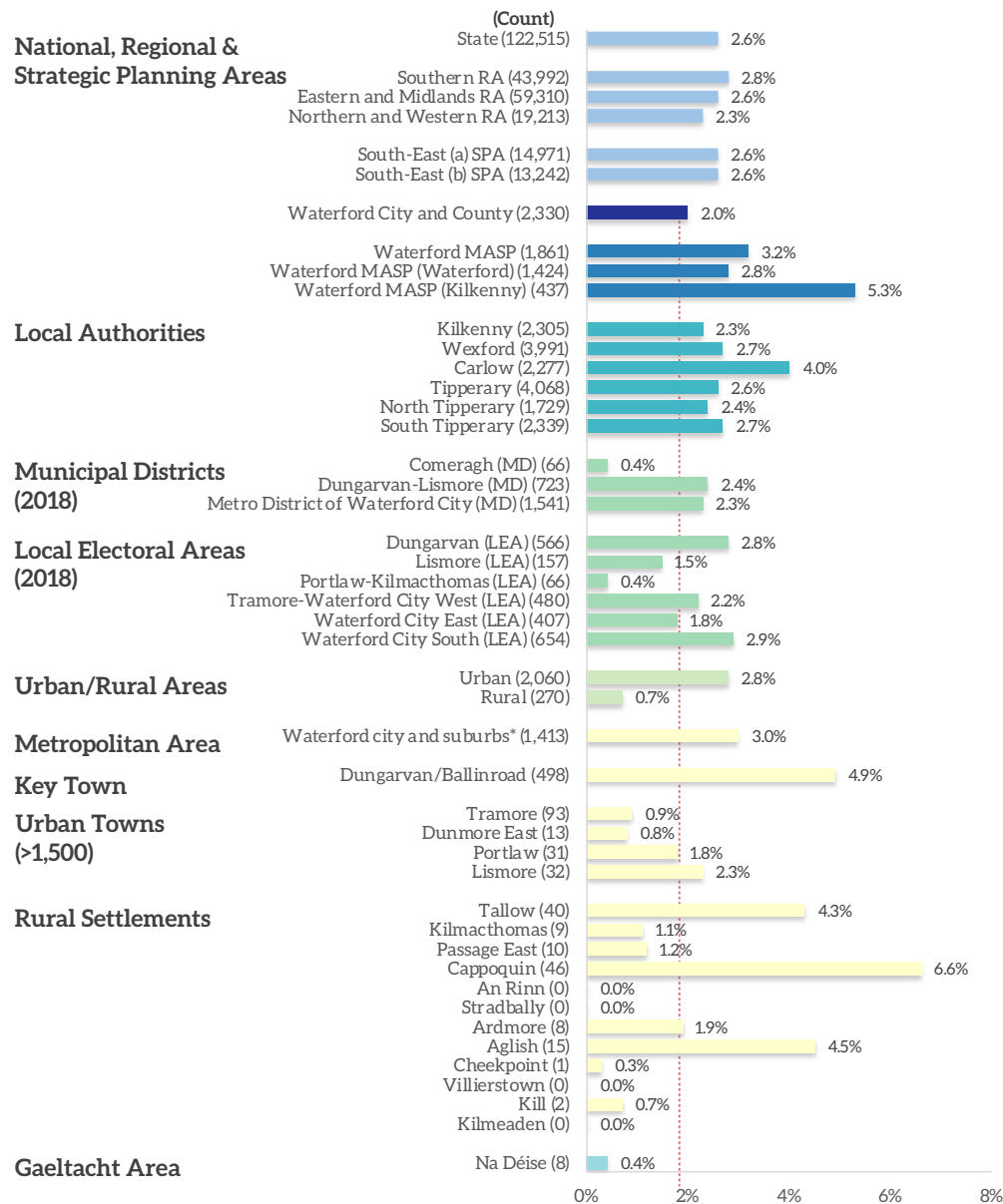


Figure 1.17: Nationality - Polish nationals, 2016 (Source: CSO)

19th Highest # in State

26th Highest % in State

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities

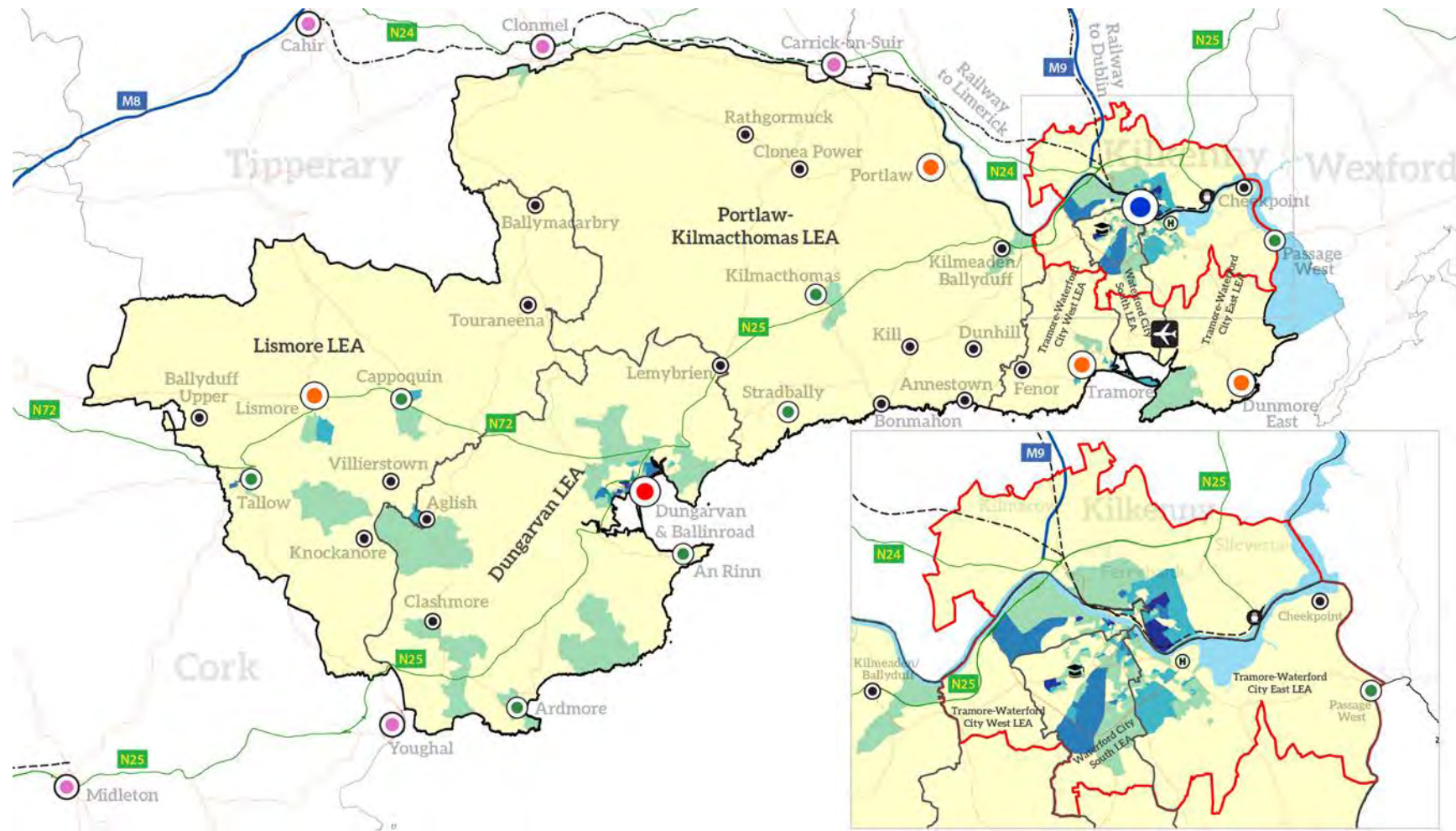
+3.5% or +79

Change since 2011

- According to Census 2016, the total number of Polish Nationals in Waterford is 2,330 and accounts for 2% of the total population within the county - below the State average (2.6%). This total is approximately 1.9% of the total Polish Nationals residing within the State (122,515) and 5.3% residing in the SRA (43,992).
- The proportion of Polish Nationals in Waterford is 2% and is lower than the Waterford MASP rate (3.2%). However, the rate within the Kilkenny area of the MASP is higher at 5.3%. The Comeragh MD (0.4%) has a much lower rate than both the Dungarvan-Lismore (2.4%) and Waterford Metro MD (2.3%). Urban areas in Waterford recorded a rate of 2.9% (2,060) while Rural areas recorded a much lower rate of 0.6% (270).
- Across the settlement hierarchy there is very wide variation with the vast majority of the Polish community located in a number of main settlements such as Waterford City and Dungarvan/Ballinroad. Of all the settlements detailed in the hierarchy graphic (18), four settlements have more than 4% of Polish Nationals: Dungarvan/Ballinroad (4.9% or 498), Tallow (4.3% or 40), Cappoquin (6.6% or 46) and Aglish (4.5% or 15). The highest rate across the hierarchy is Cappoquin at 6.6%. The map on the opposite page details the distribution at the SA level across Waterford.
- Within the MASP area it is evident that the highest rates are primarily located in the northern parts of the city centre in areas such as Kilculliheen, Ferrybank and Clover Meadows.







### % Population - Polish Nationals (Census 2016, Small Areas)

% Polish Nationals, 2016

- ≤1.5%
- >1.5% to 4%
- >4% to 8%
- >8% to 14.5%
- Greater than 14.5%

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements

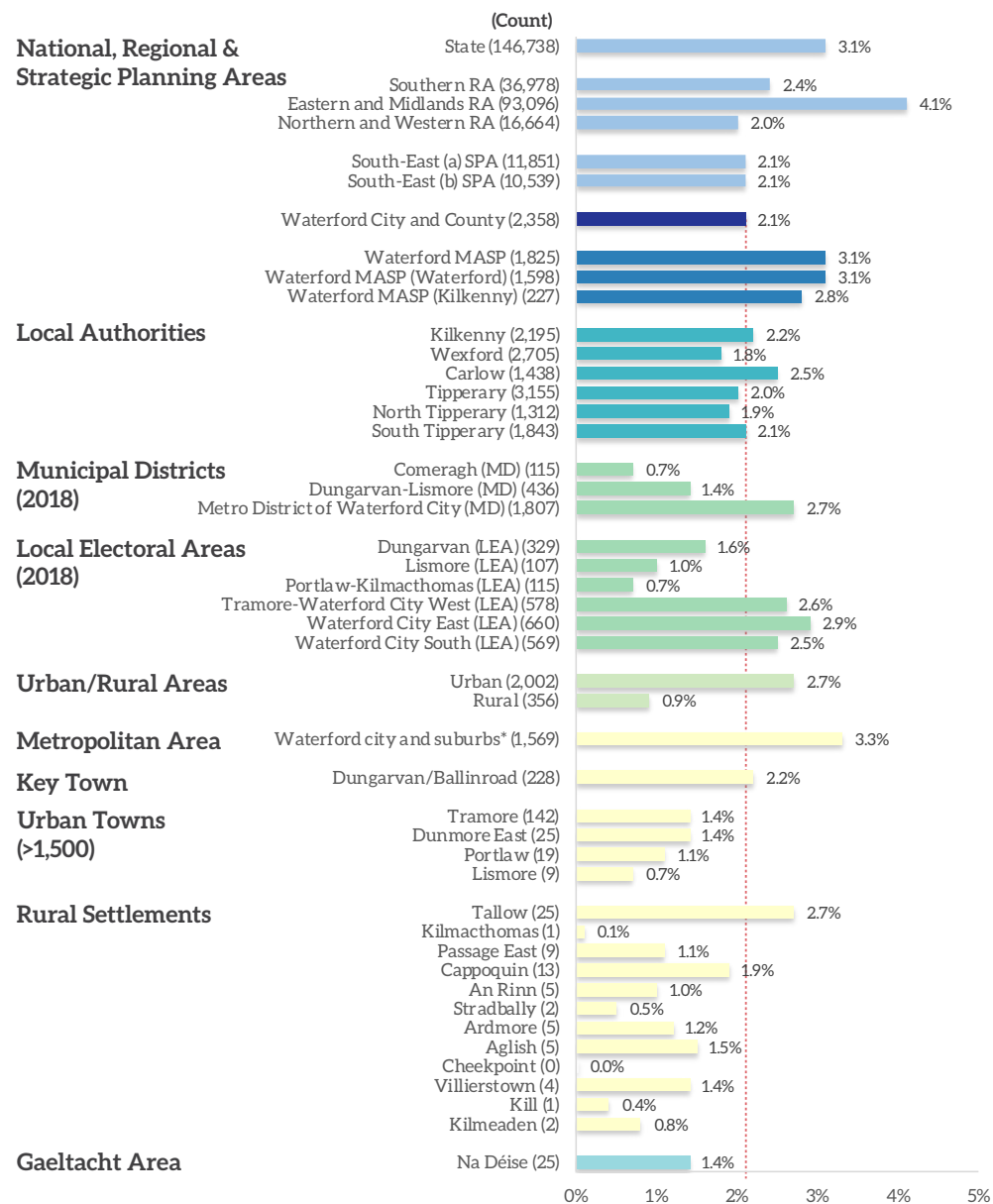


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 Development date: October 2020  
 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 1.12: Nationality - Polish nationals, 2016 (Source: CSO)



## Nationality: Non-Irish Nationals - Other EU28, 2016



18th Highest # in State

21st Highest % in State

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities

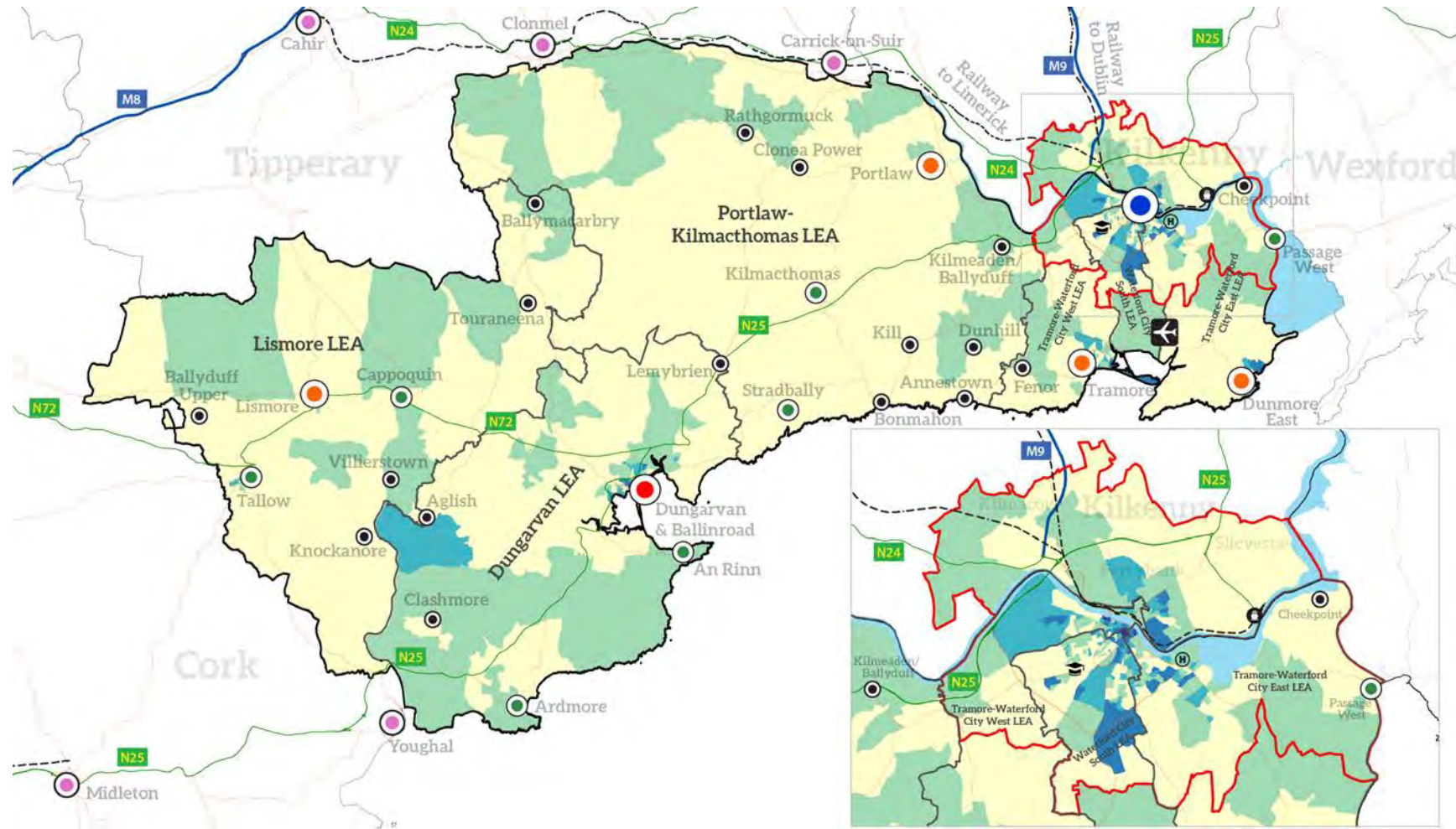
+16.3% or +330

Change since 2011



- According to Census 2016, the total number of Non-Irish Nationals - Other EU28 in Waterford is 2,358 and accounts for 2.1% of the total population within the county - lower than the State average (3.1%). This total is approximately 1.6% of the total Other EU28 Nationals residing within the State (146,738) and 6.4% residing in the SRA (36,978).
- The proportion of Other EU28 Nationals in Waterford is 2.1% and is significantly lower than the Waterford MASP rate (3.1%). Across the MDs the Comeragh MD (0.7%) has a much lower rate than both the Dungarvan-Lismore (1.4%) and Waterford Metro MD (2.7%). Urban areas in Waterford recorded a rate of 2.8% (2,002) while Rural areas recorded a much lower rate of 0.9% (356).
- Of all the settlements detailed in the hierarchy graphic (18), only three settlements have more than 2% of Other EU28 Nationals: Waterford City and suburbs (3.3% or 1,569), Dungarvan/Ballinroad (2.2% or 228) and Tallow (2.7% or 25). The map on the opposite page details the distribution at the SA level across Waterford.
- Within the MASP area it is evident that the highest rates are located in a range of areas across the city but with highest clusters in the urban core and areas near Summerhill.

Figure 1.18: Nationality - Non-Irish Nationals - Other EU28, 2016 (Source: CSO)



### % Population - Other EU28 Nationals (Census 2016, Small Areas)

% Other EU Nationals, 2016

- <= 1%
- >1% to 3%
- >3% to 6.5%
- >6.5% to 12.5%
- Greater than 12.5%

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

Settlement Hierarchy

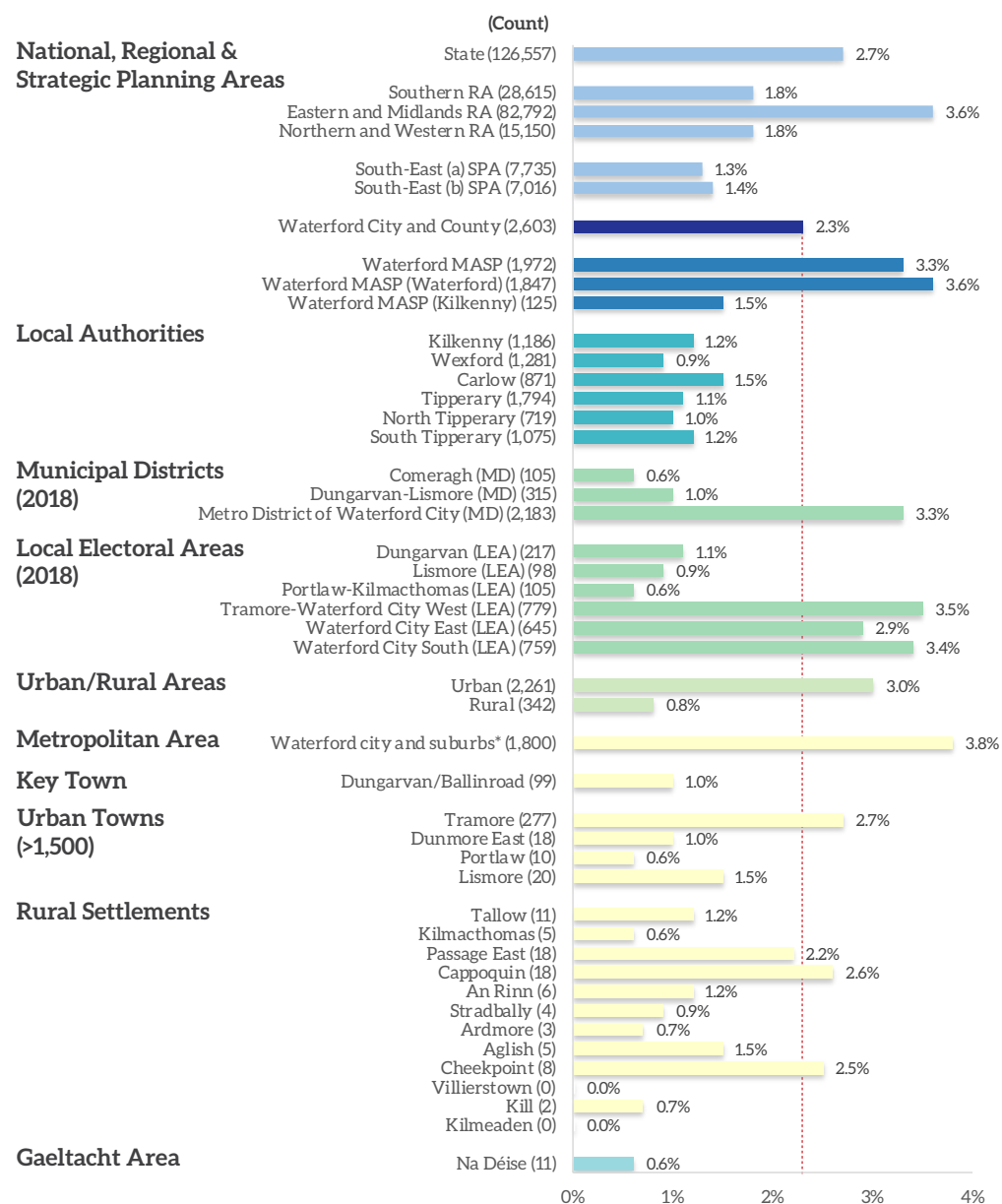
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
- Key Town
- Urban Towns (>1,500)
- Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
- Rural - Smaller Settlements



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 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 1.13: Nationality - Non-Irish Nationals - Other EU28, 2016 (Source: CSO)

## Nationality: Non-Irish Nationals - Rest of the World, 2016



14th Highest # in State

10th Highest % in State

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities

-18% or -573

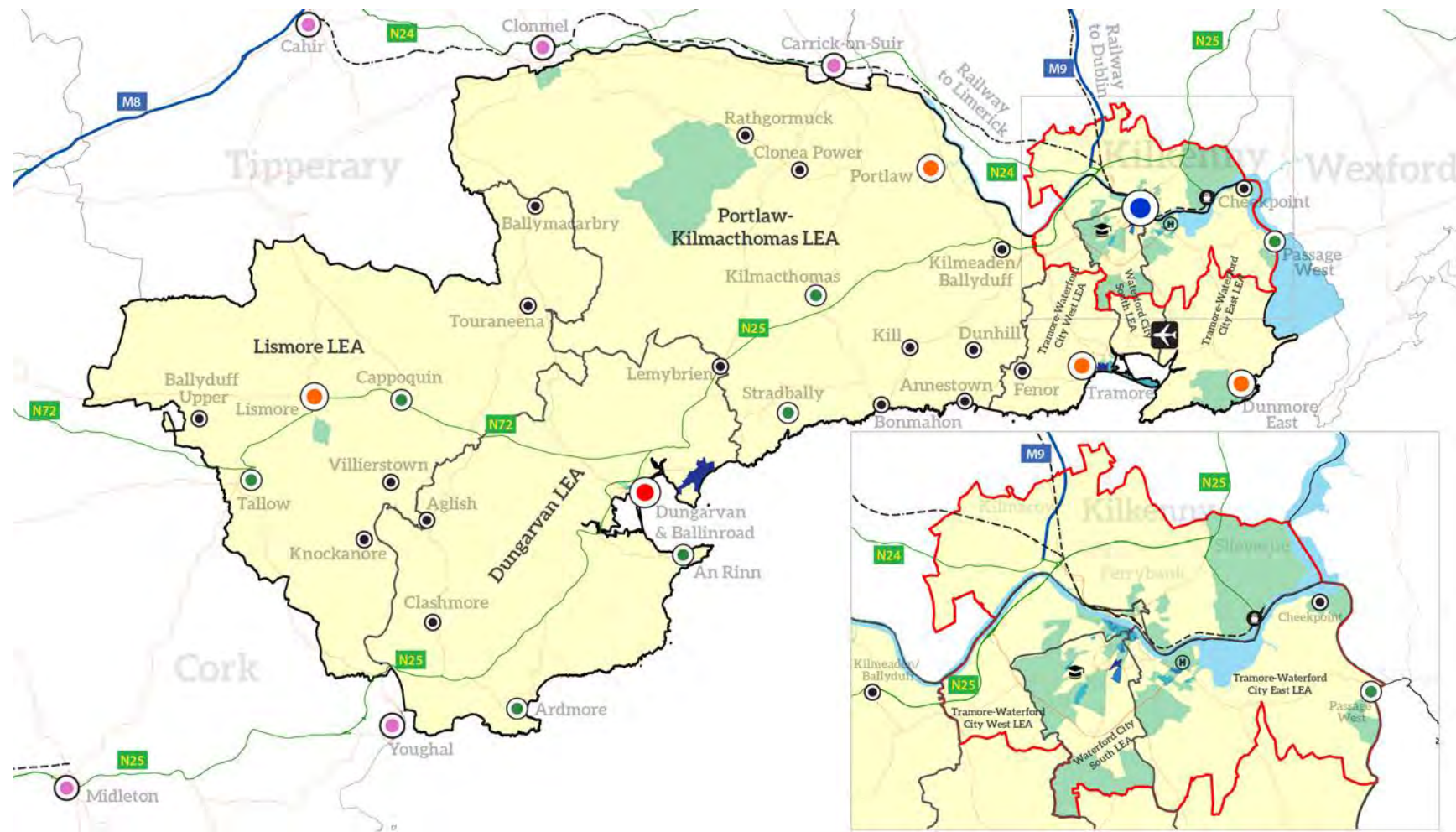
Change since 2011



- According to Census 2016, the total number of Non-Irish Nationals - Rest of the World in Waterford is 2,603 and accounts for 2.3% of the total population within the county - slightly lower than the State average (2.7%). This total is approximately 2.1% of the total Rest of the World Nationals residing within the State (126,557) and 9.1% residing in the SRA (28,615).
- The proportion of Non-Irish Nationals in Waterford is 2.3% and is significantly lower than the Waterford MASP rate (3.3%). Across the MDs, the Comeragh MD (0.7%) has a much lower rate than both the Dungarvan-Lismore (1.4%) and Waterford Metro MD (3.3%). Urban areas in Waterford recorded a rate of 3.1%, (2,261) while Rural areas recorded a much lower rate of 0.9% (342).
- Across the settlement hierarchy there is very wide variation across urban and rural settlements. Of all the settlements detailed in the hierarchy graphic (18), only four settlements have 2.5% or more of Rest of the World Nationals: Waterford City and suburbs (3.8% or 1,800), Tramore (2.7% or 277), Cappoquin (2.6% or 18) and Cheekpoint (2.5% or 8). The map on the opposite page details the distribution at the SA level across Waterford.
- Within the MASP area it is evident that the highest rates are primarily located in the urban core of the city in areas close to Rice Bridge and in close proximity to O'Connell Street and Summerhill.

Figure 1.19: Non-Irish Nationals - Rest of the World, 2016 (Source: CSO)





### % Population - Rest of the World (Census 2016, Small Areas)

% Rest of the World, 2016

- <= 2.5%
- >2.5% to 7.5%
- >7.5% to 16%
- >16% to 30%
- Greater than 30%

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements

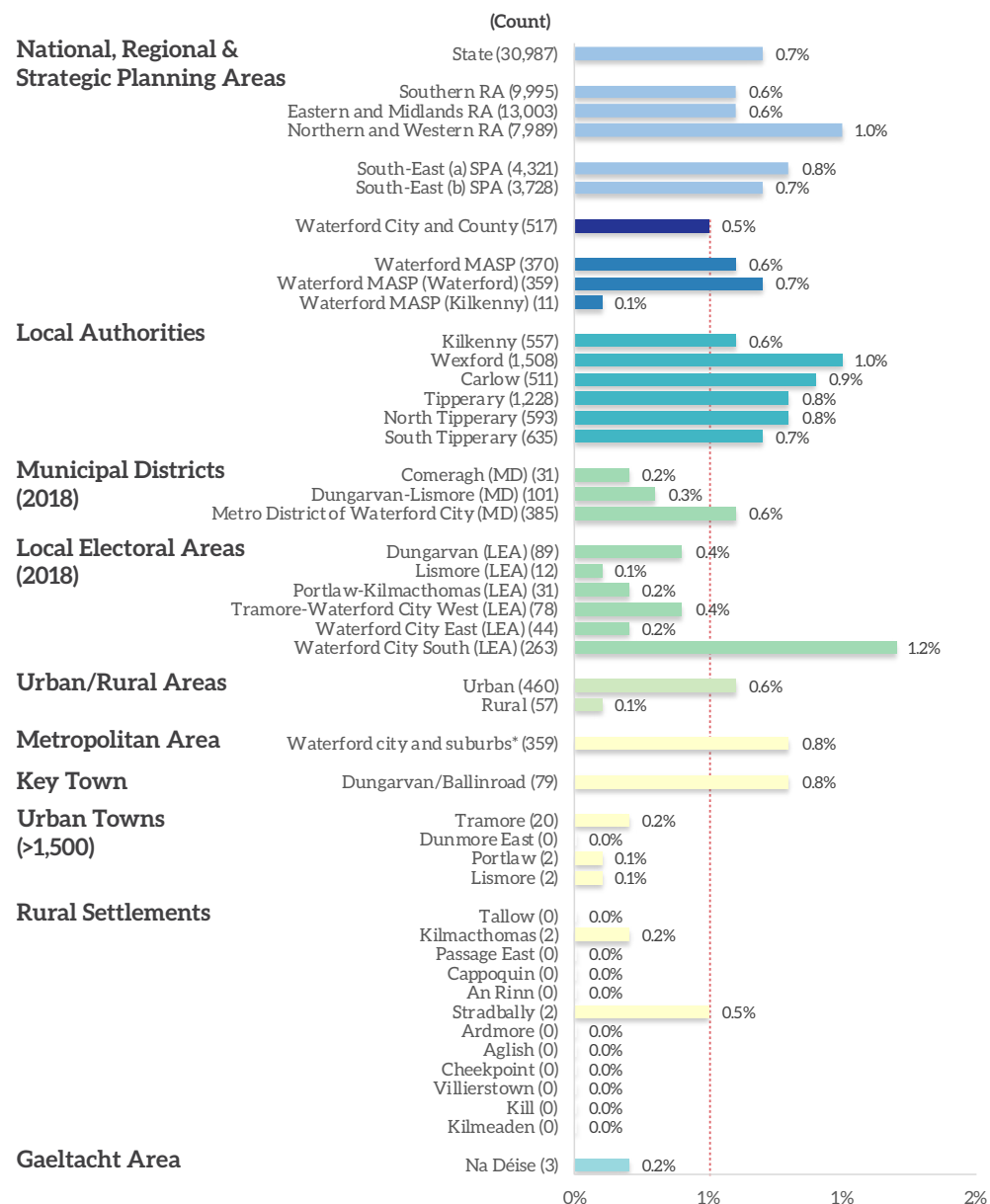


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 Development date: October 2020  
 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 1.14: Non-Irish Nationals - Rest of the World, 2016 (Source: CSO)



## Ethnic Group: White Irish Traveller, 2016



24th Highest # in State

25th Highest % in State

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities

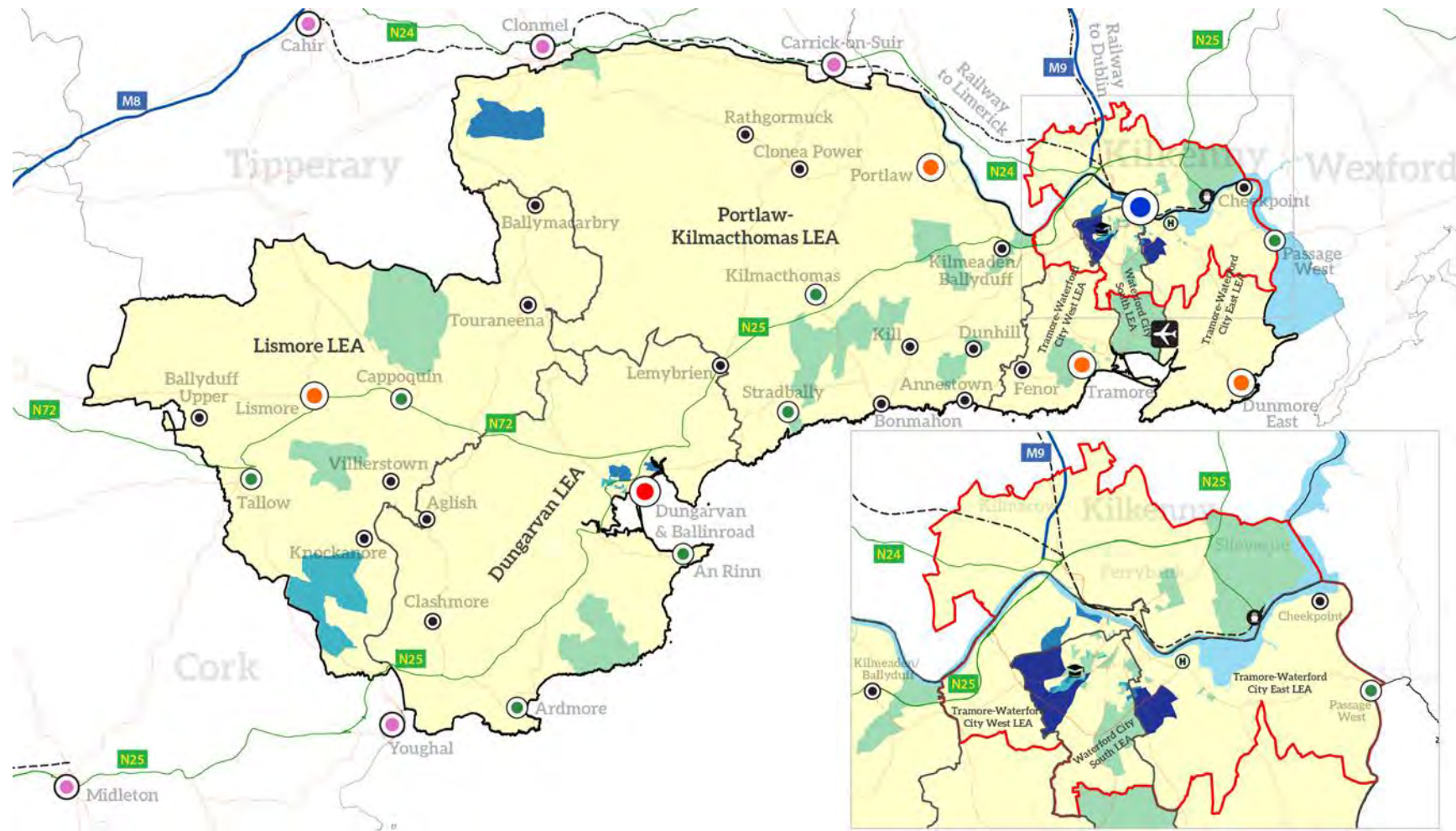
+25.8% or +106

Change since 2011



- According to Census 2016, the total number of Irish Travellers residing in Waterford is 517 and accounts for 0.5% of the total population within the county- slightly lower than the State average (0.7%). This total is approximately 1.7% of the total White Irish Travellers residing within the State (30,987) and 5.1% residing in the SRA (28,615).
- The proportion of White Irish Travellers in Waterford is 0.5% and is lower than the Waterford MASP rate (0.6%). Across the MDs the Comeragh MD (0.2%) has a lower rate than Dungarvan-Lismore (0.3%) and much lower rate than Waterford Metro MD (0.6%). Urban areas in Waterford recorded a rate of 0.6% (460) while Rural areas recorded a much lower rate of 0.1% (57).
- Of all the settlements detailed in the hierarchy graphic (18), only three settlements have 0.5% or more of White Irish Travellers: Waterford City and suburbs (0.8%), Dungarvan/Ballinroad (0.8%) and Stradbally (0.5%). The map on the opposite page details the distribution at the SA level across Waterford.
- Within the MASP area it is evident that the highest rates are primarily located in a number of pockets such as the Ballybeg South/Ballynaneashagh ED and the Grange South ED.

Figure 1.20: Ethnicity - White Irish Traveller, 2016 (Source: CSO)



### % Population - White Irish Travellers (Census 2016, Small Areas)

% White Irish Travellers, 2016

- <= 0.5%
- >0.5% to 2%
- >2% to 4%
- >4% to 8.5%
- Greater than 8.5%

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

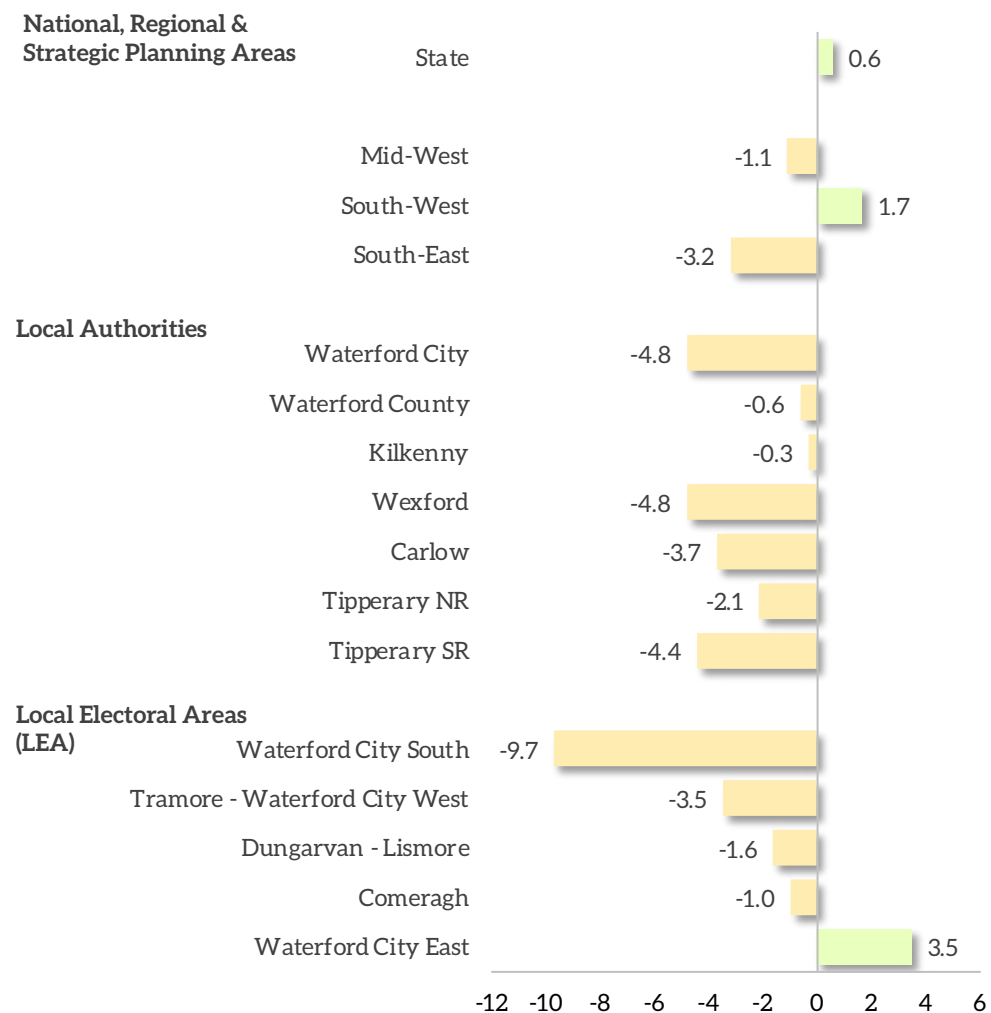
Settlement Hierarchy

- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
- Key Town
- Urban Towns (>1,500)
- Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
- Rural - Smaller Settlements



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 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

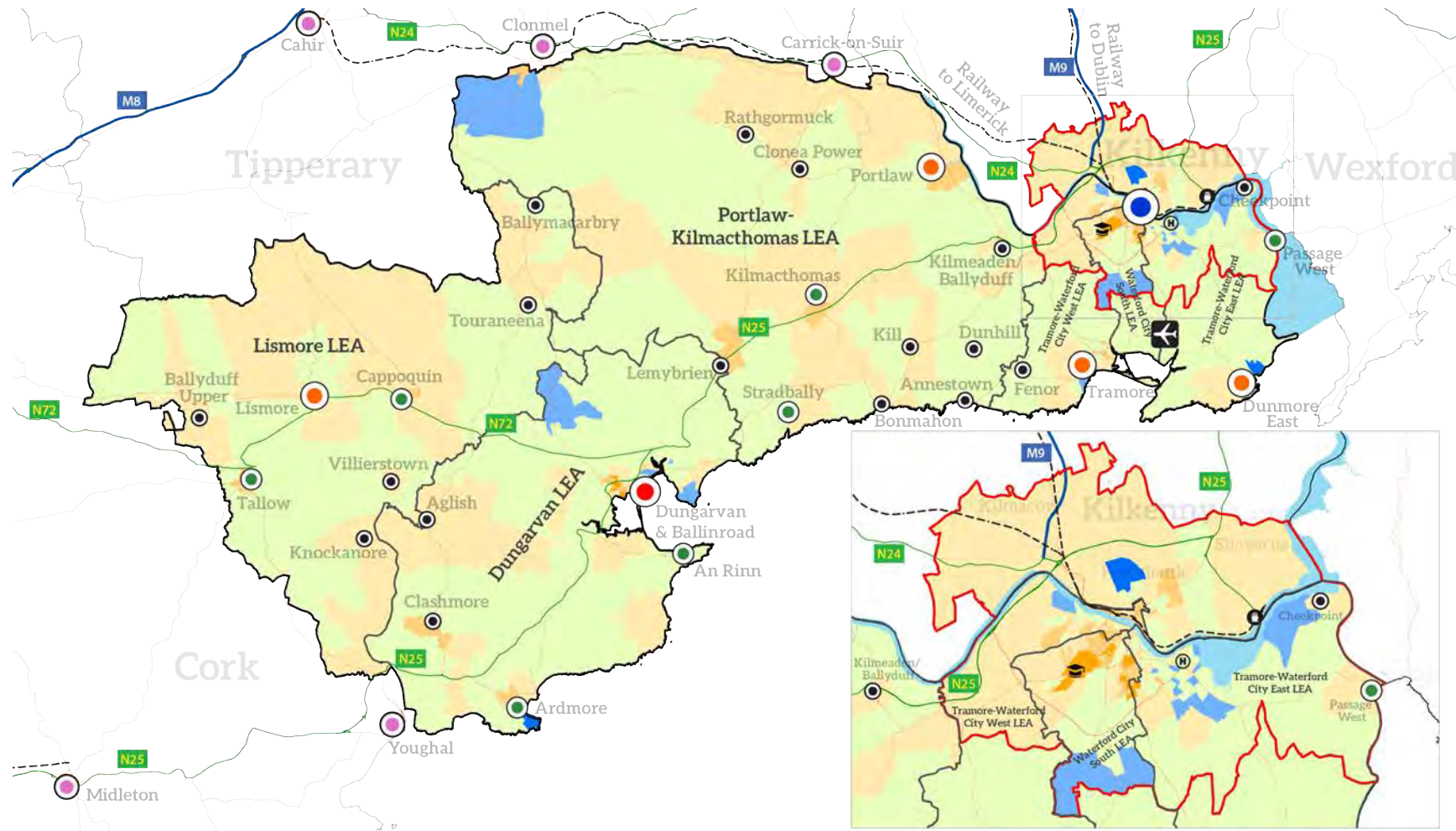
Map 1.15: Ethnicity - White Irish Traveller, 2016 (Source: CSO) (Source: CSO)



- Relative to the State, the South-East Region has a higher level of deprivation. As the graph illustrates, the relative affluence and deprivation score for the State is 0.6, while the corresponding value for the South-East Region is -3.2. Both Waterford City and County are more deprived than Ireland as a whole, with Waterford City recoding a rate of -4.8 (similar to Wexford) and Waterford County recoding a rate of -0.6.
- The Waterford City South LEA has by far the lowest level of deprivation with a score of -9.7. While still classed as marginally below average (-10 to 0) this LEA is very close to being classed as 'Disadvantaged'. With the exception of Waterford City East (3.5), all other LEAs are also classed as marginally below average.
- This map classifies each of the 504 Small Areas (SAs) in Waterford on the basis of their scores on the HP Pobal Affluence and Deprivation Index. As the map shows, most of Waterford, and in particular rural Waterford, is classified on the Pobal HP Index as being 'marginally above average' or 'marginally below average'. The northern half of the county has almost equal numbers of SAs that are classified as 'marginally below average' and 'marginally above average'. Below-average and disadvantaged values pertain in much of Waterford's MASP area and in towns such as Dungarvan and Tramore.
- Highest levels of disadvantage are located within the MASP area and is clearly evident on the map in areas such as Larchville, Lisduggan and Morrison's Road. Across Waterford City and County (including Kilkenny MASP area) a total of 110 SAs are classed as Disadvantaged or Very Disadvantaged. This accounts of a total population of 24,821 or 20% of the total population. The following pages provide maps (1.16-1.22) of the Pobal HP Deprivation Index across key settlements in Waterford.

Figure 1.21: Pobal HP Deprivation Index, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)





Pobal HP Deprivation Index - Relative Deprivation Score (SAs 2016)



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 Development date: October 2020  
 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 1.16: Pobal HP Deprivation Index, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)



## Pobal HP Deprivation Index, 2016

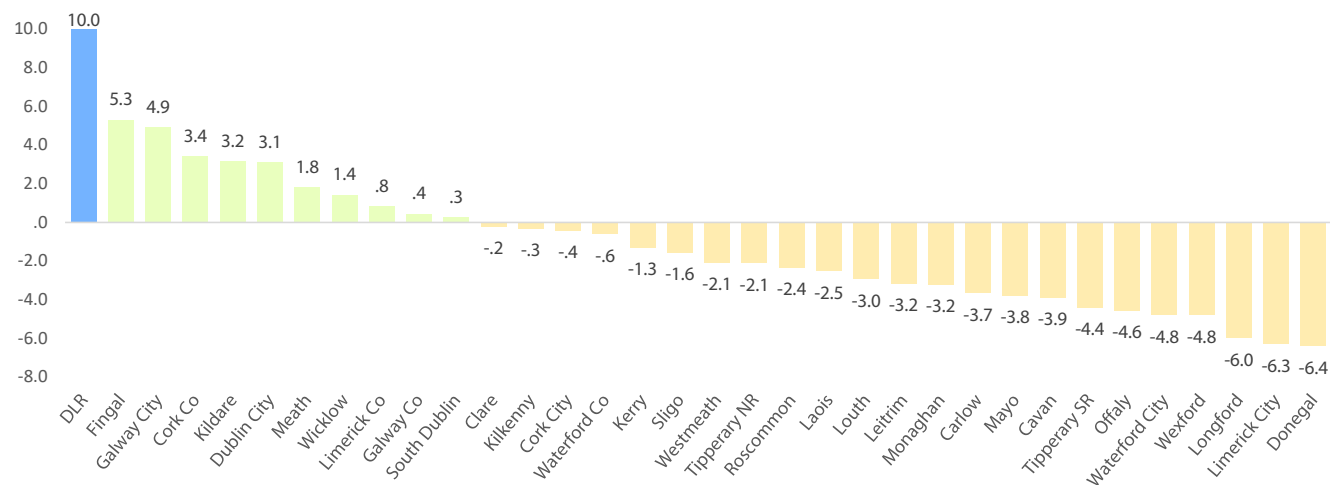


Figure 1.22: Pobal HP Deprivation Index, Relative Score 2016 - Local Authorities

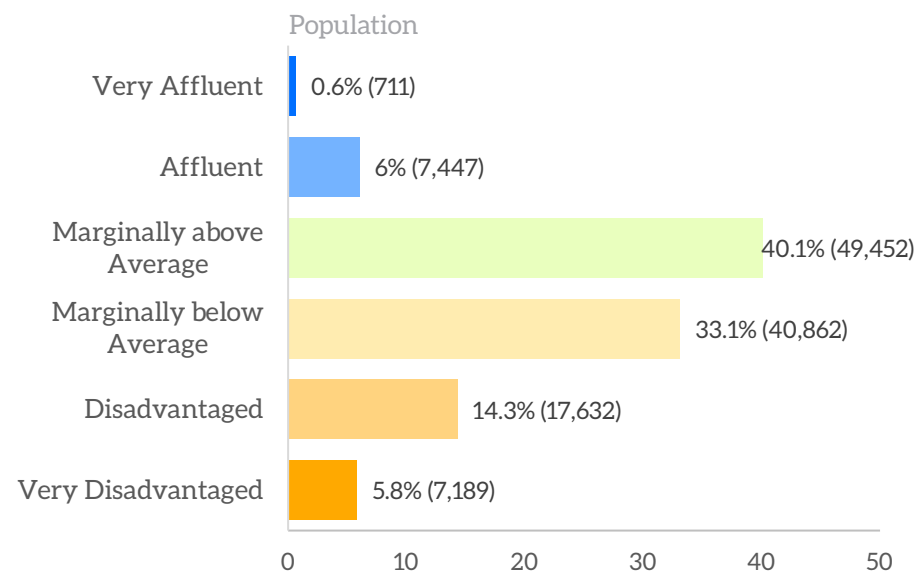
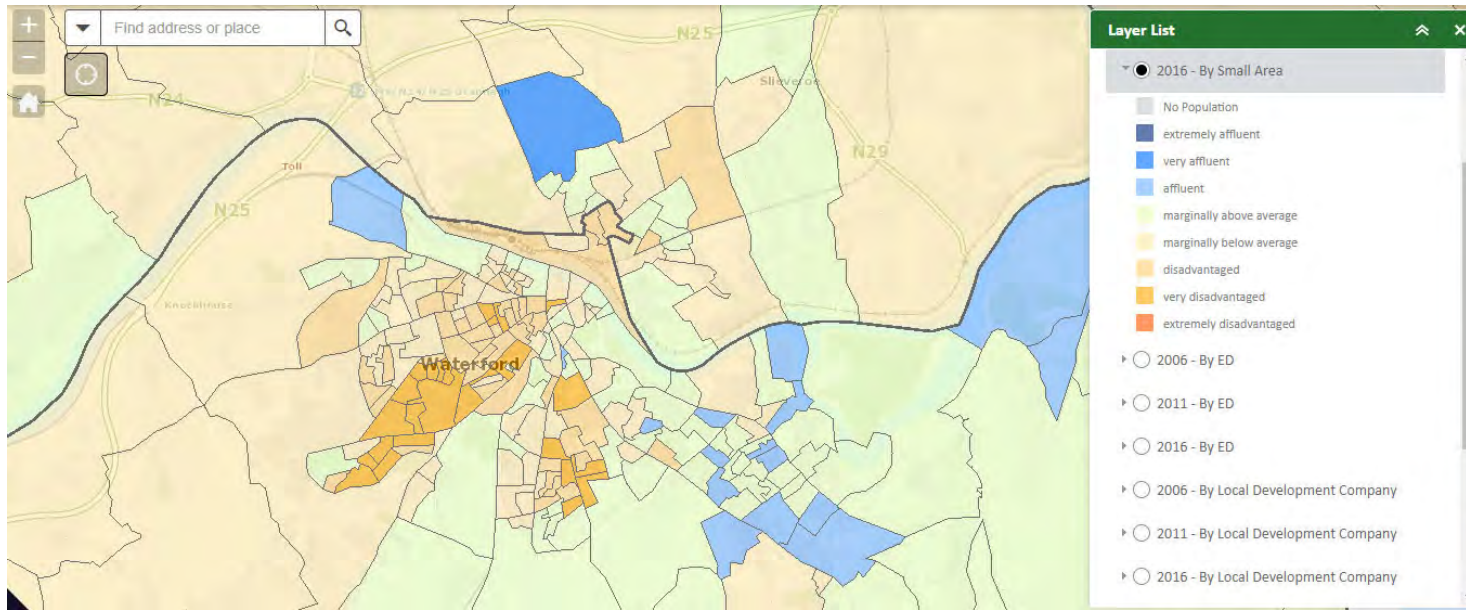
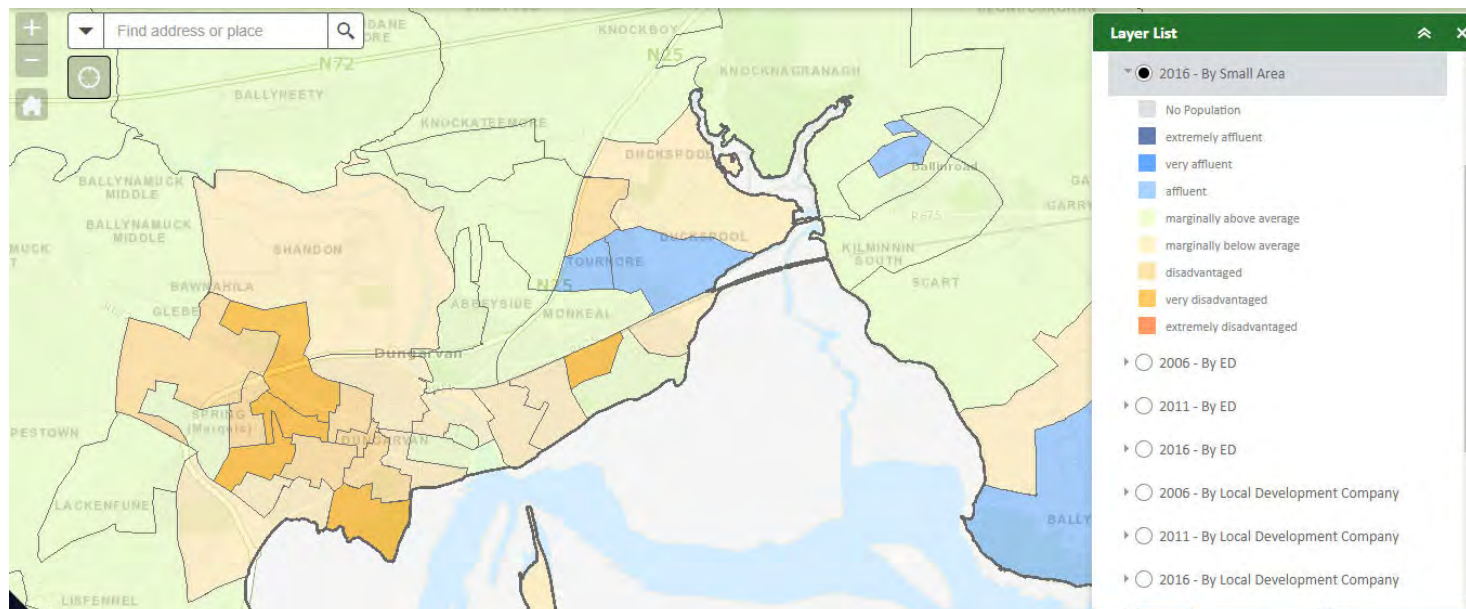


Figure 1.23: Pobal HP Deprivation Index, Relative Score 2016 - by Population

## Pobal HP Deprivation Index, 2016

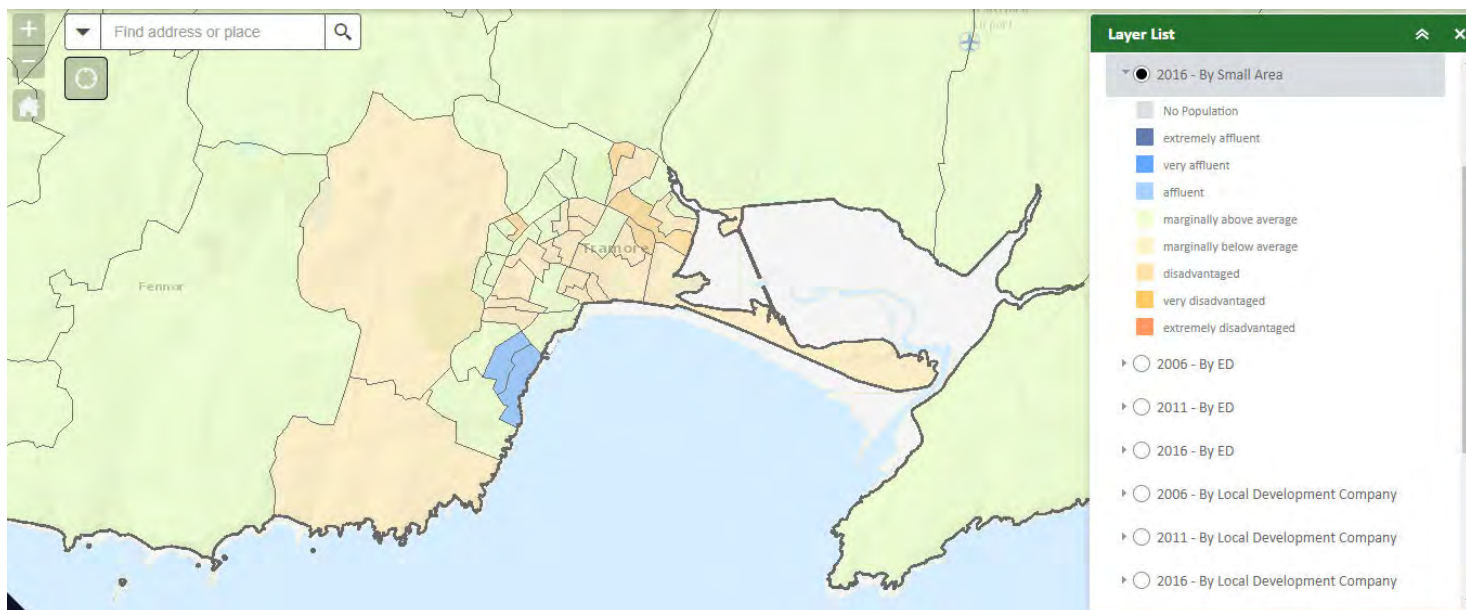


Map 1.17 Pobal HP Deprivation Index, Relative Score 2016 - Waterford City

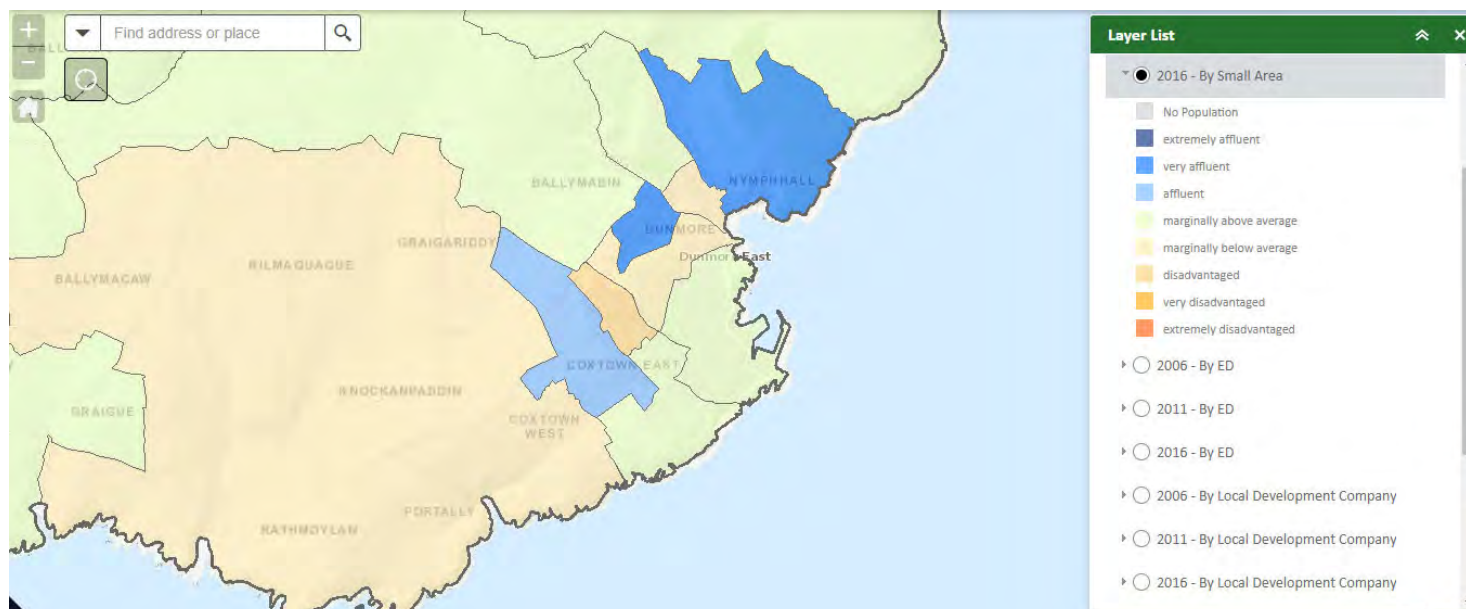


Map 1.18: Pobal HP Deprivation Index, Relative Score 2016 - Dungarvan

## Pobal HP Deprivation Index, 2016



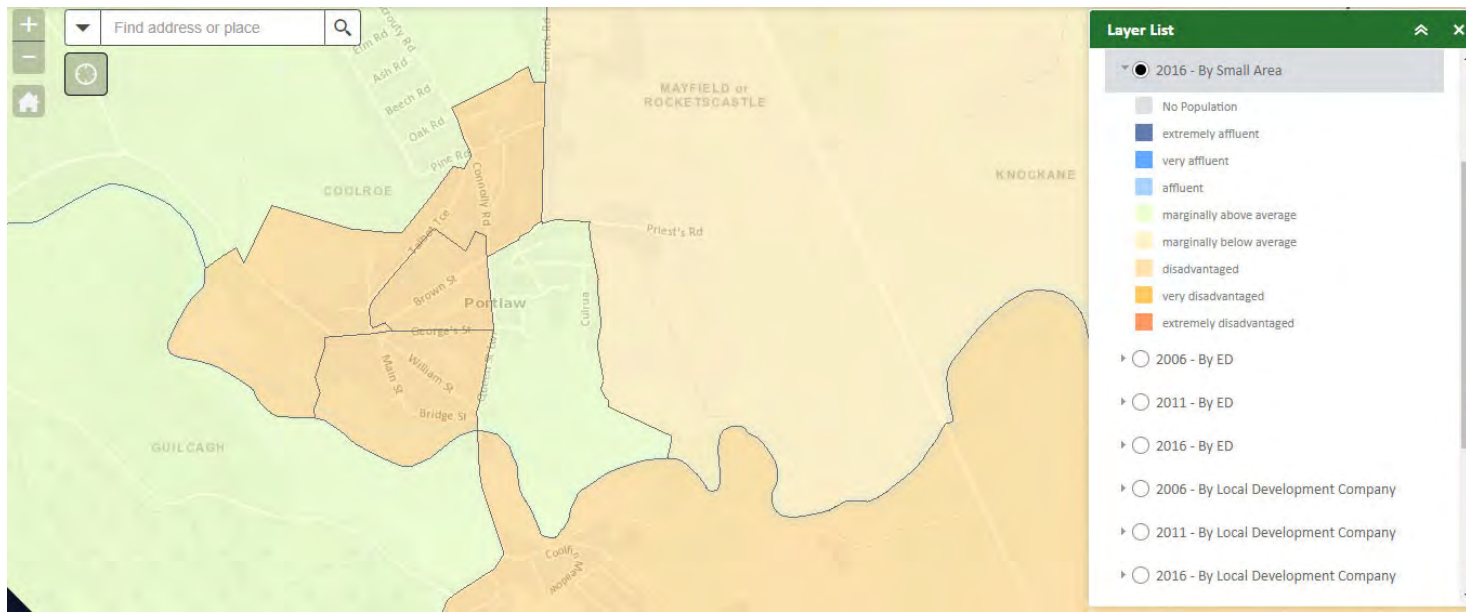
Map 1.19: Pobal HP Deprivation Index, Relative Score 2016 - Tramore



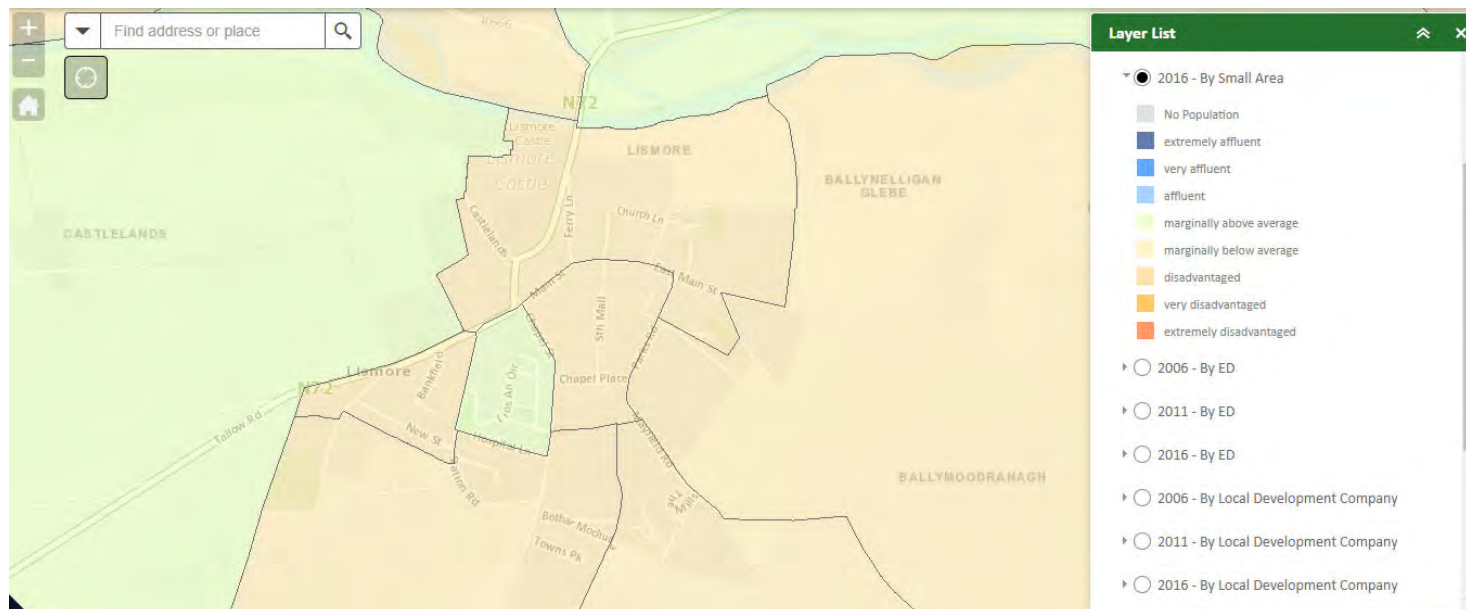
Map 1.20: Pobal HP Deprivation Index, Relative Score 2016 - Dunmore East



## Pobal HP Deprivation Index, 2016

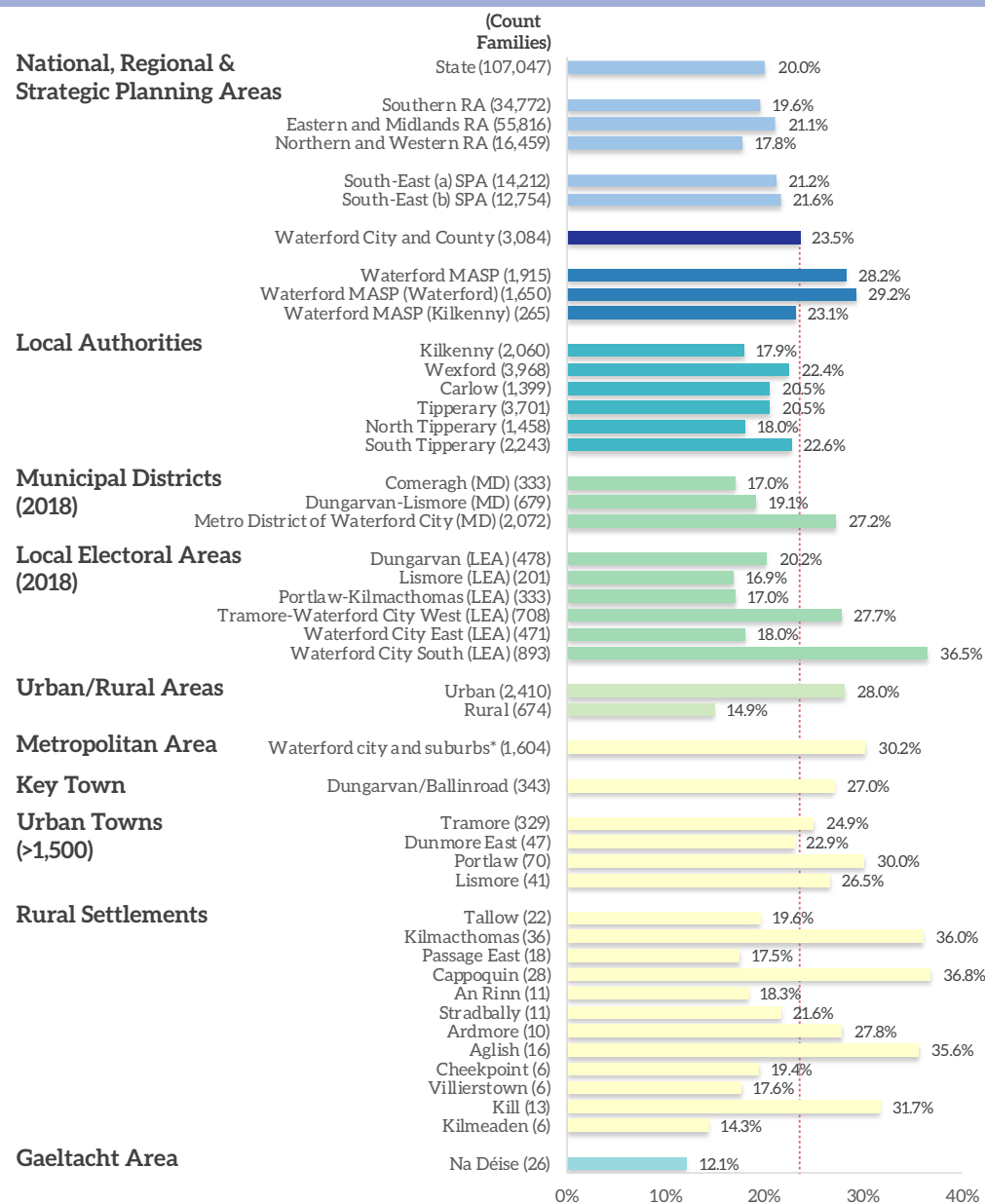


Map 1.21: Pobal HP Deprivation Index, Relative Score 2016 - Portlaoigh



Map 1.22: Pobal HP Deprivation Index, Relative Score 2016 - Lismore

## Households: Lone Parents (Children under 15), 2016



**15th Highest # in State**

**3th Highest % in State**

**1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities**

**- 4.2% or - 134**

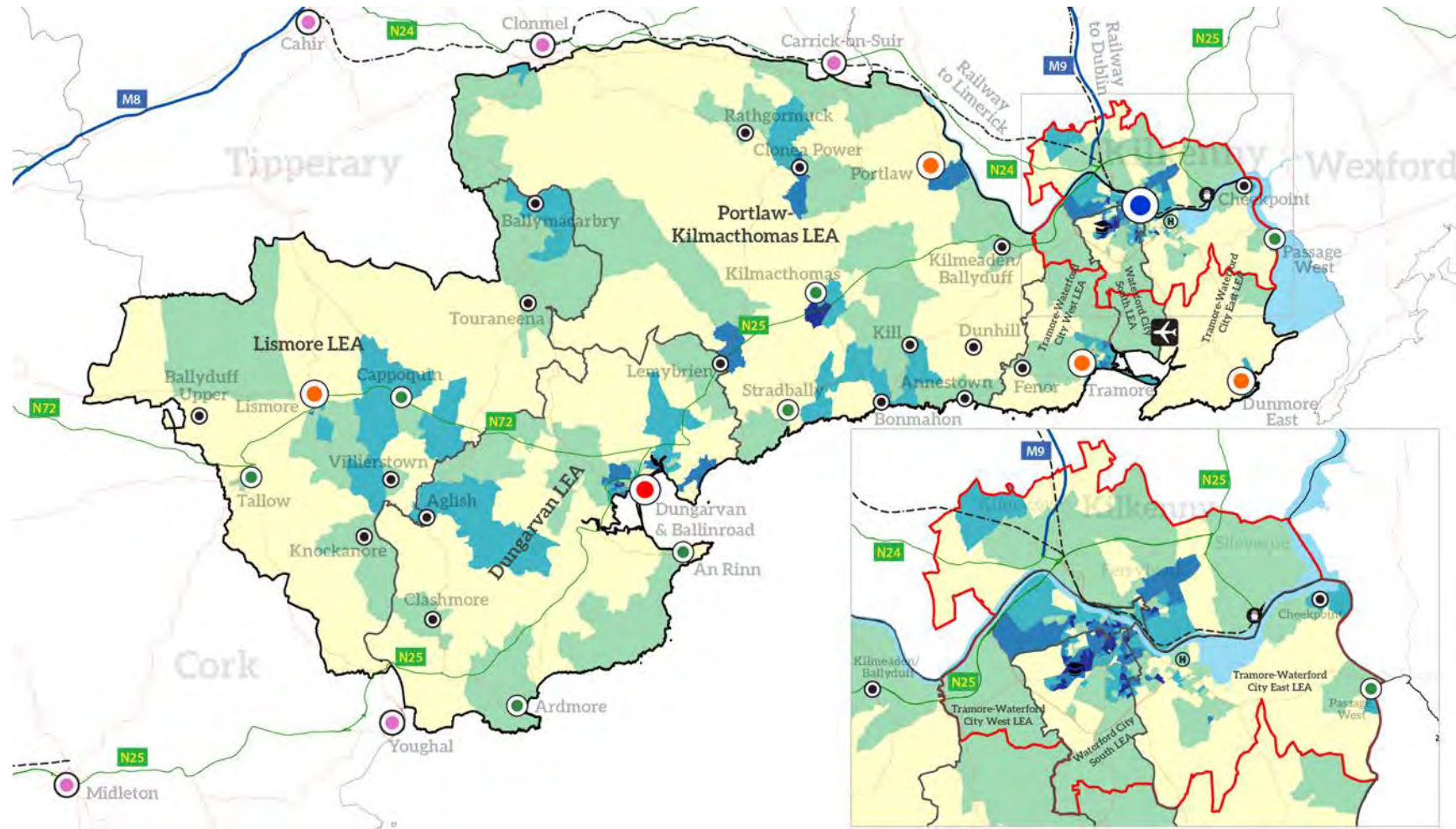
**Change since 2011**



- According to Census 2016, the total lone parent families (with children under 15) in Waterford is 3,084 and accounts for 23.5% of the total families within the county - above the State average (20%). This total is approximately 2.9% of the total lone parent families in the State (107,047) and 8.8% residing in the SRA (34,772).
- The proportion of lone parents in Waterford is 23.5% and is much lower than the Waterford MASP rate (28.2%) - there is also a noticeable difference between the Waterford and Kilkenny parts of the MASP. Across the MDs, the Comeragh MD (17%) has a similar rate to the Dungarvan-Lismore MD (19.1%) and a much lower rate than Waterford Metro MD (27.2%). Urban areas in Waterford recorded a rate of 28.6% (2,410), this is approximately double the rate recorded in Rural areas at 14.9% (674).
- Across the settlement hierarchy there is very wide variation across both urban and rural settlements. Of all the settlements detailed in the hierarchy graphic (18), three settlements have more than a third of families classed as lone parent families: Cappoquin (36.8%), Kilmacthomas (36%) and Aglish (35.6%). The map on the opposite page details the distribution at the SA level across Waterford.
- Within the MASP area it is evident that the highest rates are primarily located in the south west of Waterford City in areas such as Larchville, Ballybeg North, Ballytruckle and Poleberry.

Figure 1.24: Households - One parent families, 2016 (Source: CSO)





### % Lone Parents Children U15 (Census 2016, Small Areas)

% Lone Parents U15, 2016

- <= 12%
- >12% to 23%
- >23% to 36.5%
- >36.5% to 54%
- Greater than 54%

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements

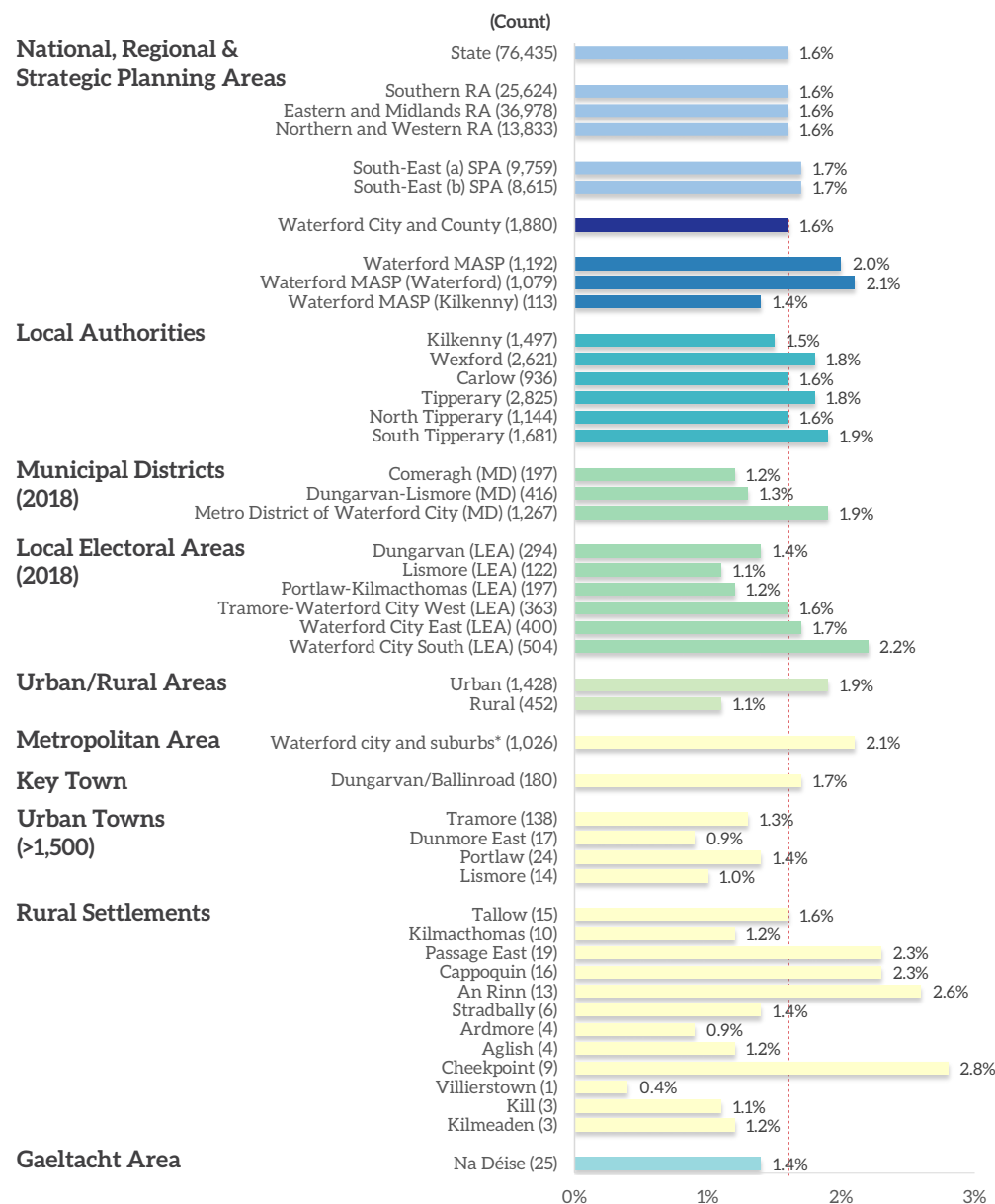


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Development date: October 2020  
Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 1.23: Households - One parent families, 2016 (Source: CSO)



## General Health: Bad or Very Bad, 2016



19th Highest # in State

17th Highest % in State

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities

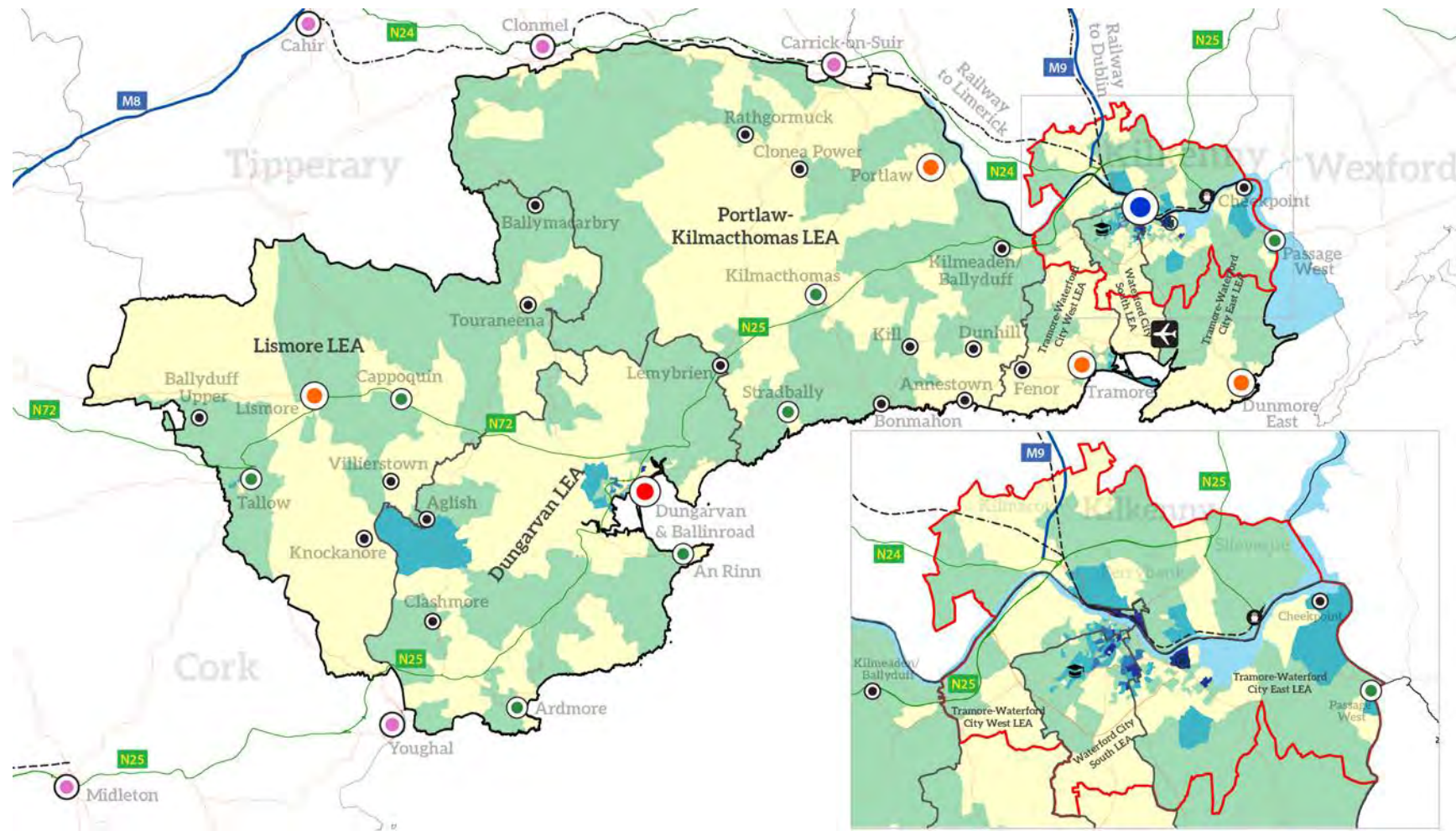
+7.9% or +138

Change since 2011



- According to Census 2016, the total population experiencing Bad/Very Bad Health in Waterford is 1,880 and accounts for 1.6% of the total population within the county - the same as the State average (1.6%). This total is approximately 2.4% of the total population experiencing Good or Very Good Health within the State (76,435) and 7.3% residing in the SRA (25,624).
- The proportion the total population experiencing Bad/Very Bad Health in Waterford is 1.6% and is lower than the Waterford MASP rate (2%). Across the MDs the Waterford Metro MD (1.9%) has the highest rate with Dungarvan-Lismore (1.3%) and Comeragh MD (1.2%) with lower rates. Urban areas in Waterford recorded a rate of 1.9% (1,428) and is much higher than Rural areas where the rate was 1.1% (452).
- Of all the settlements detailed in the hierarchy graphic (18), five settlements have more than 2% experiencing Bad/Very Bad Health: Cheekpoint (2.8%), An Rinn (2.6%), Passage East and Cappoquin (2.3%) and Waterford City and Suburbs (2.1%). The map on the opposite page details the distribution at the SA level across Waterford.
- Within the MASP area it is evident that the highest rates are in central areas in Waterford City. High rates, as expected, are also evident in areas close to Waterford Hospital.

Figure 1.25: Health Status - Bad or Very Bad, 2016 (Source: CSO)



### % General Health - Bad/Very Bad (Census 2016, Small Areas)

% Bad/Very Bad, 2016

- ≤ 1%
- >1% to 2.5%
- >2.5% to 4%
- >4% to 6.5%
- Greater than 6.5%

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

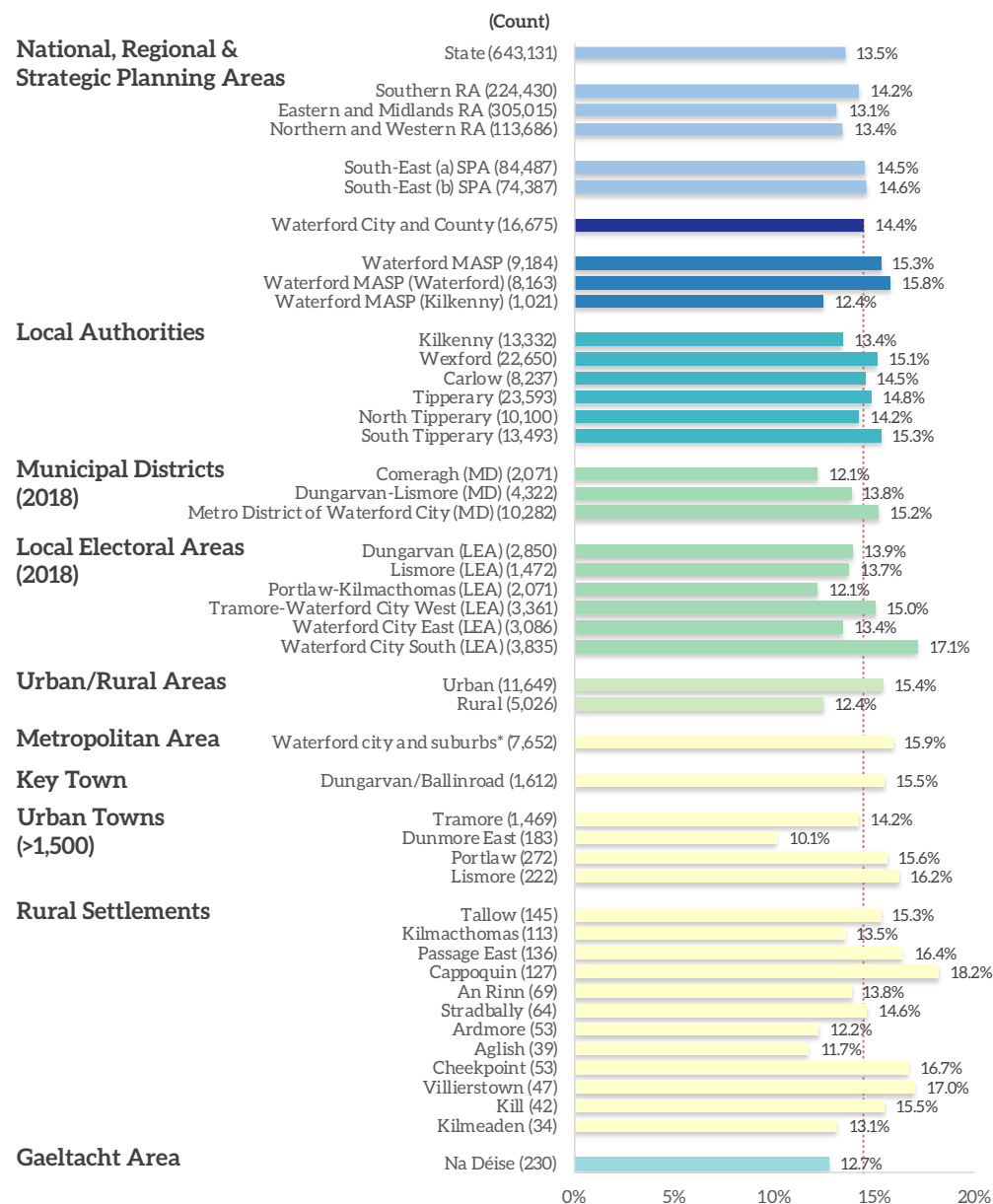
- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements



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 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 1.24: Health Status - Bad or Very Bad, 2016 (Source: CSO)

## Disability: % of Total Population, 2016



18th Highest # in State

11th Highest % in State

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities

+6.7% or +1,040

Change since 2011



■ According to Census 2016, the total population with a disability residing in Waterford is 16,675 and accounts for 14.4% of the total population within the county - slightly higher than the State average (13.5%). This total is approximately 2.6% of the total population with a disability residing within the State (643,131) and 7.4% residing in the SRA (224,430).

■ The proportion the total population with a disability residing in Waterford is 14.4% and is lower than the Waterford MASP rate (15.3%). Across the MDs, the Comeragh MD (12.1%) is lower than Dungarvan-Lismore (13.8%) and Waterford Metro MD (15.2%). Urban areas in Waterford recorded a rate of 15.4% (11,649) while Rural areas recorded a significantly lower rate of 12.6% (5,026).

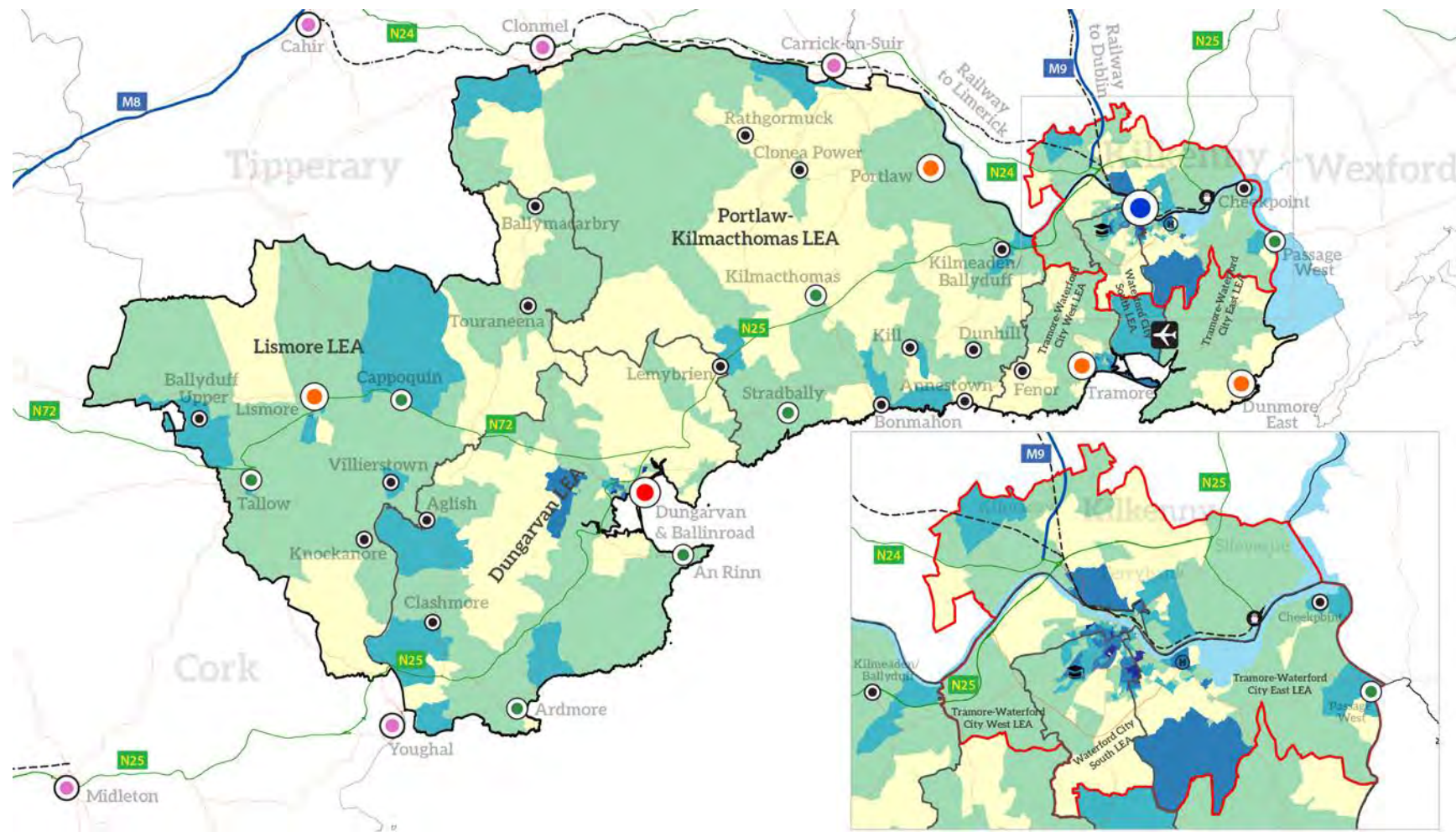
■ Of all the settlements detailed in the hierarchy graphic (18), five settlements have more than 16% the total population with a disability: Cappoquin (18.2%), Cheekpoint (16.7%), Villierstown (17%), Lismore (16.2%) and Passage East (16.4%). The map on the opposite page details the distribution at the SA level across Waterford.

■ Within the MASP area it is evident that the highest rates are primarily located in central and south east Waterford City in areas such as Grange North, Newtown, Kingsmeadow and Shortcourse.

Figure 1.26: Disability - % Total Population, 2016 (Source: CSO)



## Disability: % of Total Population, 2016



### % Disability - Total Disability (Census 2016, Small Areas)

% Total Disability, 2016

- ≤10.5%
- >10.5% to 15.5%
- >15.5% to 21.5%
- >21.5% to 32.5%
- Greater than 32.5%

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

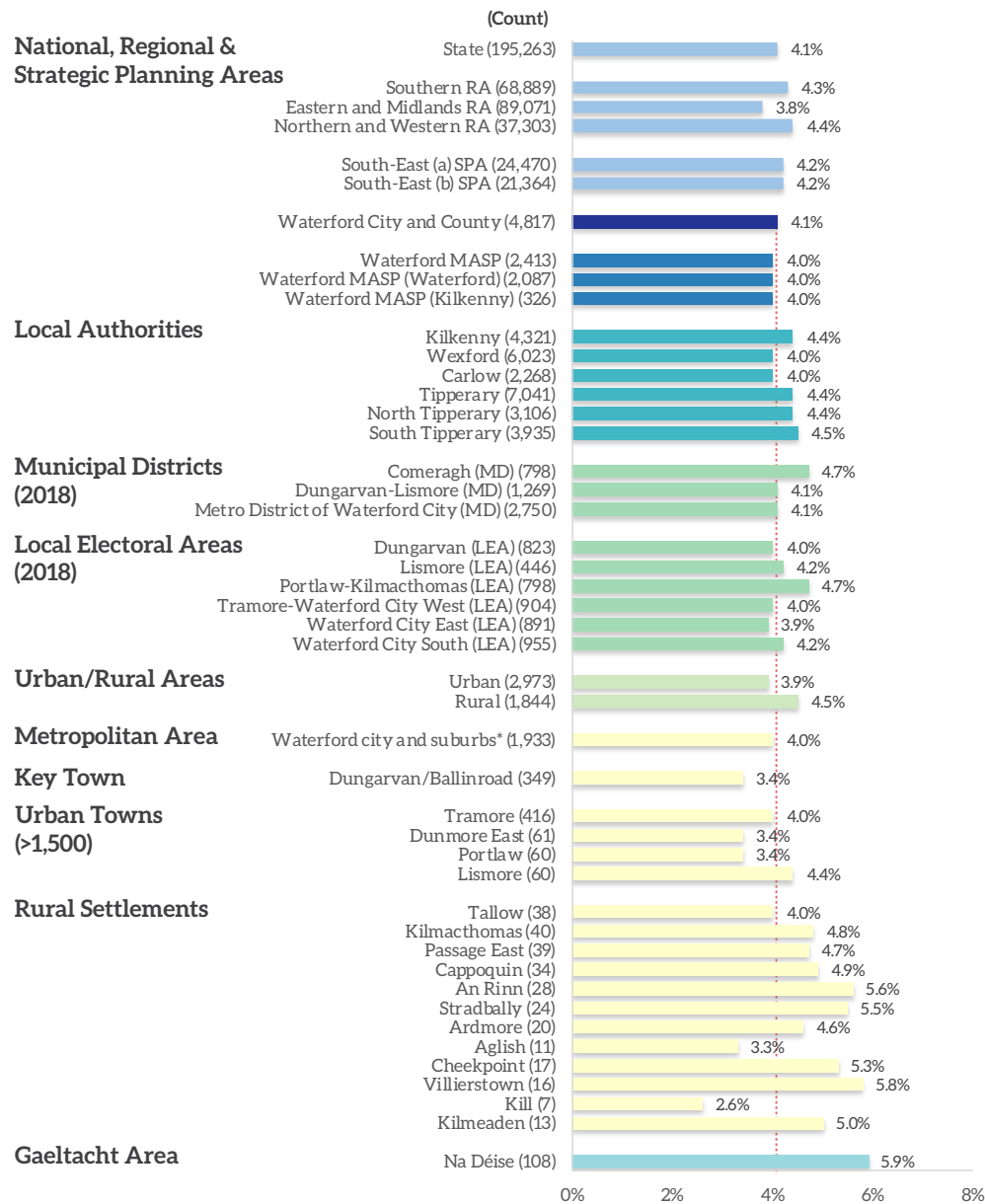
- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements



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 Development date: October 2020  
 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 1.25: Disability - % Total Population, 2016 (Source: CSO)

## Carers: % of Total Population, 2016



19th Highest # in State

19th Highest % in State

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities

-0.1% or -6

Change since 2011

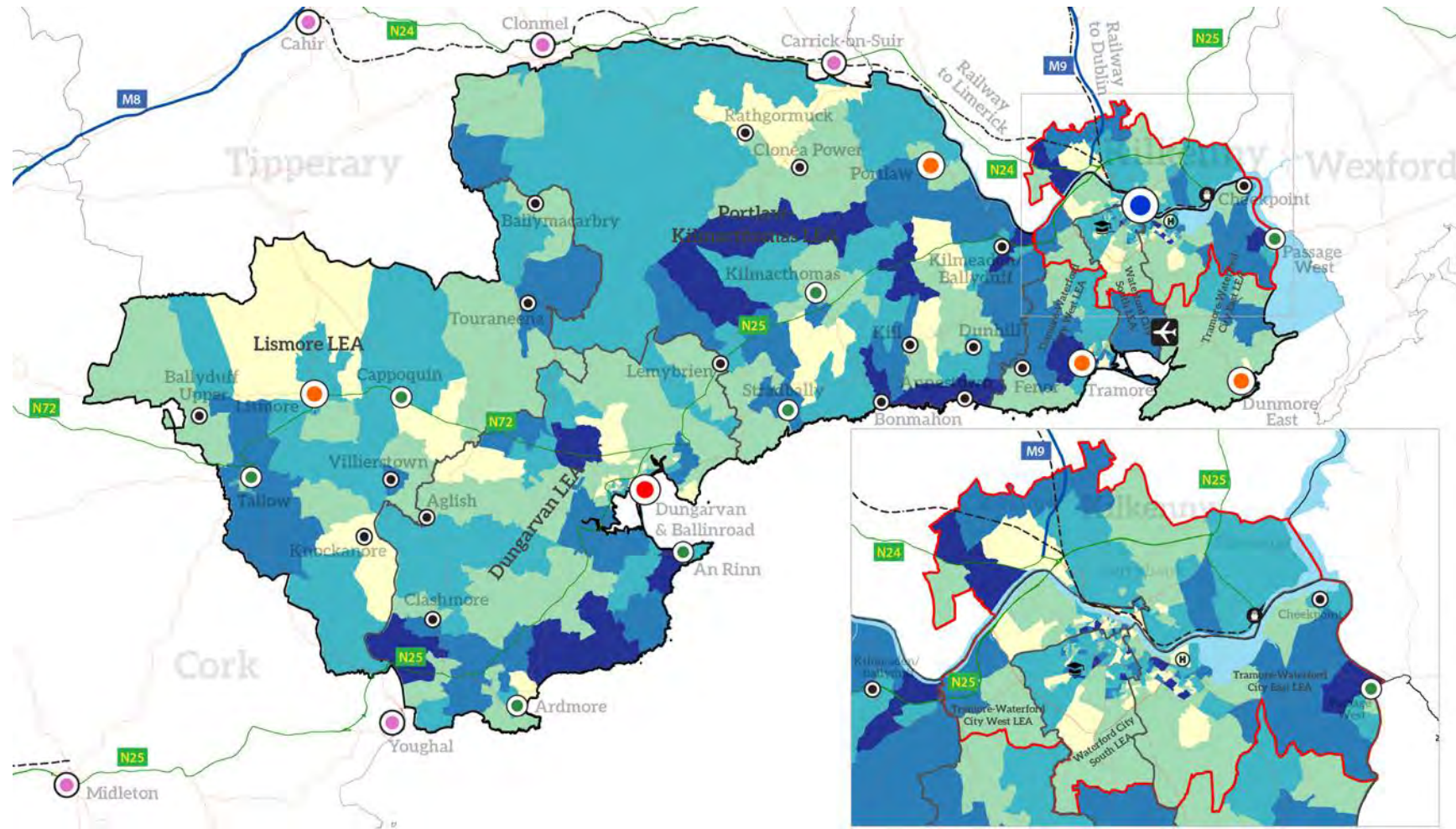


- According to Census 2016, the total population classed as Carers residing in Waterford is 4,817 and accounts for 4.1% of the total population within the county - the same as the State average (4.1%). This total is approximately 2.5% of the total population with a disability residing within the State (643,131) and 7.4% residing in the SRA (224,430).
- The proportion the total population who are Carers residing in Waterford is 4.1% and is slightly higher than the Waterford MASP rate (4%). Across the MDs the Comeragh MD (4.7%) has a higher rate than both the Dungarvan-Lismore and Waterford Metro MD (4.1%). Urban areas in Waterford recorded a rate of 3.9% (2,973) while Rural areas recorded a higher rate of 4.5% (1,844).
- Of all the settlements detailed in the hierarchy graphic (18), four settlements have more than 5% the total population with a caring responsibility: Villierstown (5.8%), An Rinn (5.6%), Stradbally (5.5%) and Cheekpoint (5.3%). The map on the opposite page details the distribution at the SA level across Waterford.
- Within the MASP area it is evident that the highest rates are primarily located in the south west of Waterford City and in areas close to Waterford Hospital.

Figure 1.27: % Carers, 2016 (Source: CSO)



## Carers: % of Total Population, 2016



### % Carers (Census 2016, Small Areas)

% Carers, 2016

- <= 2.5%
- >2.5% to 4%
- >4% to 5.5%
- >5.5% to 7%
- Greater than 7%

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements

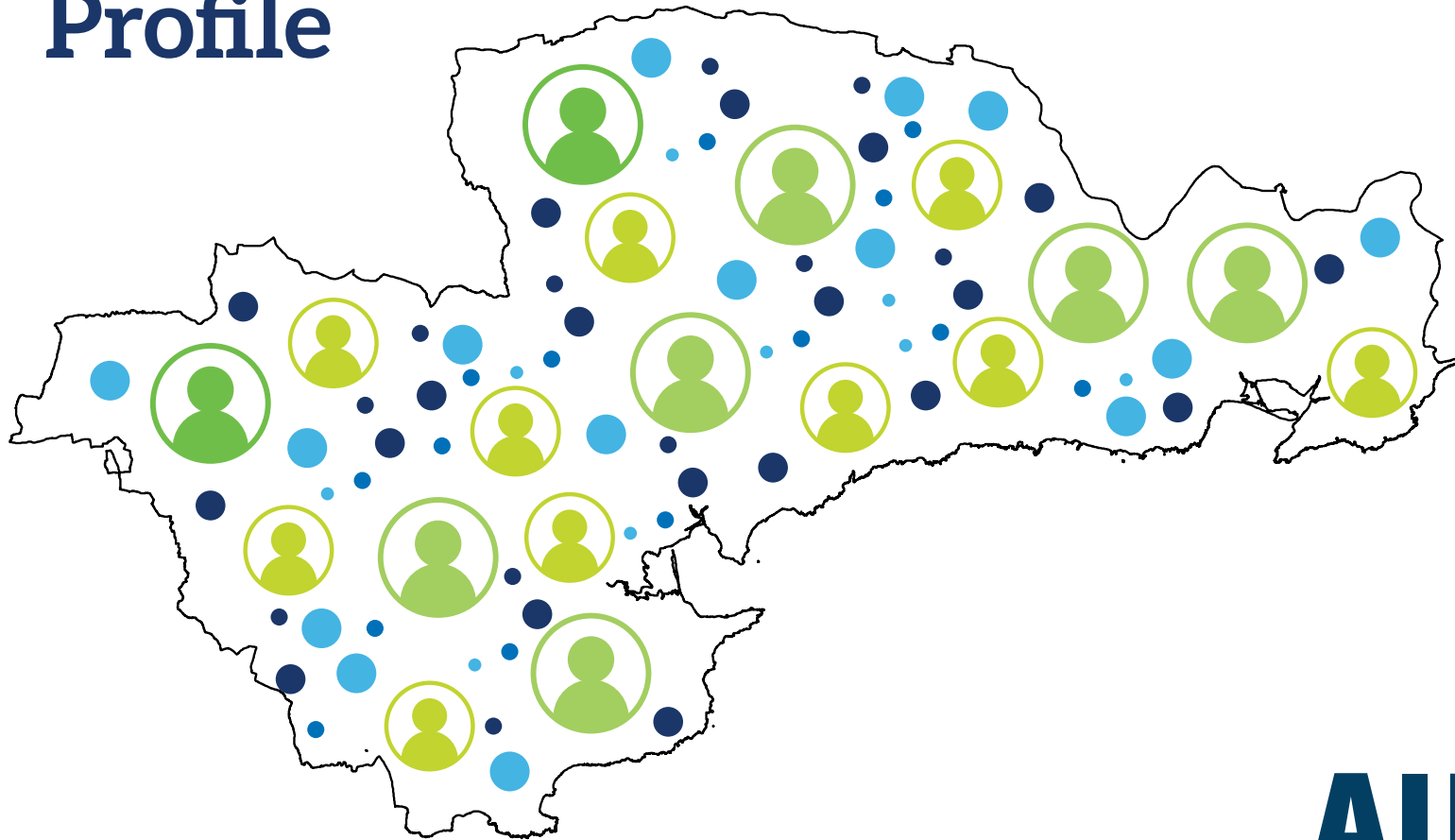


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 Development date: October 2020  
 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

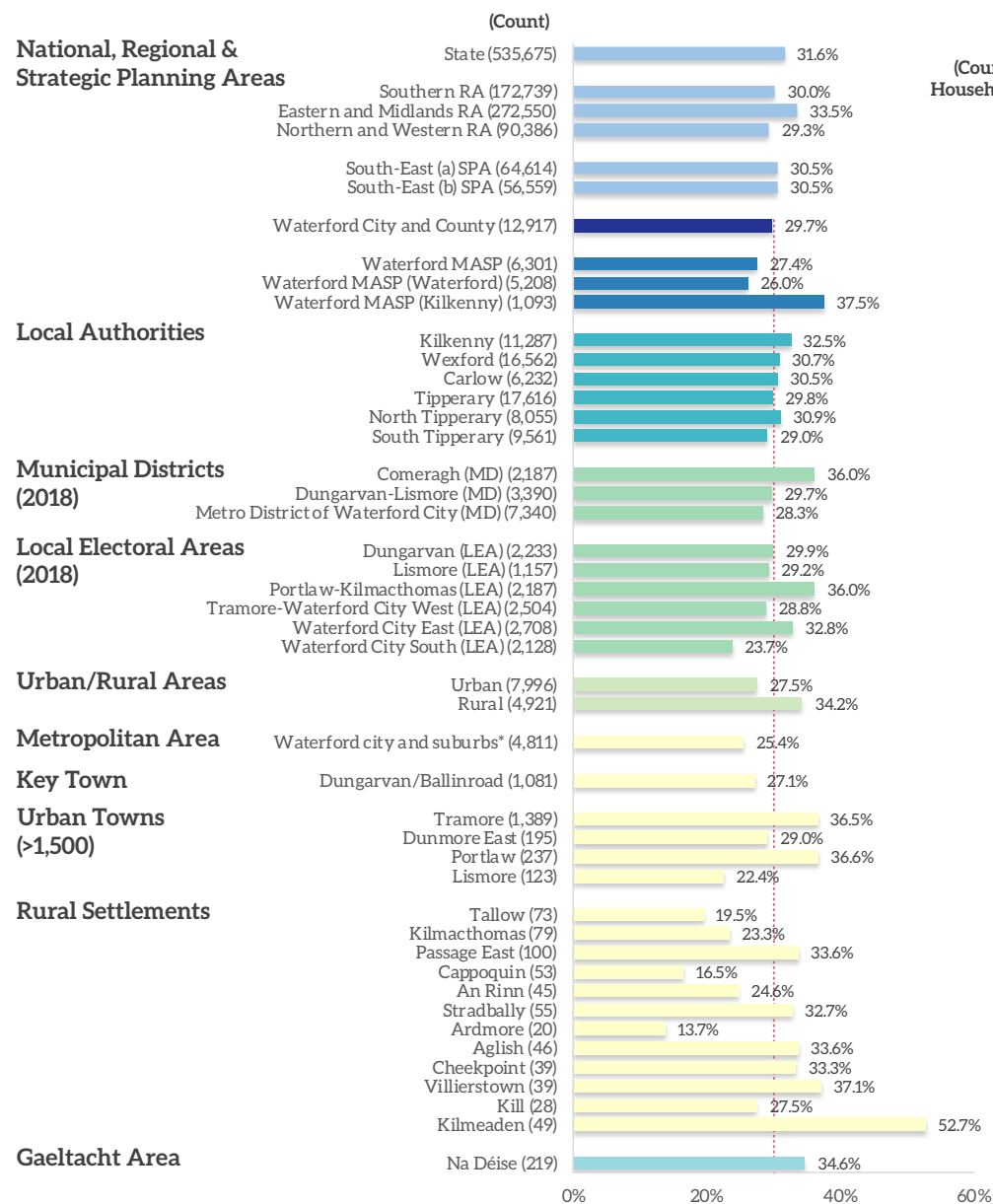
Map 1.26: % Carers, 2016 (Source: CSO)



# Section 2: Housing Profile



## Housing Tenure: Owned with Mortgage or Loan, 2016



(Count Households)

19th Highest # in State

21th Highest % in State

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities

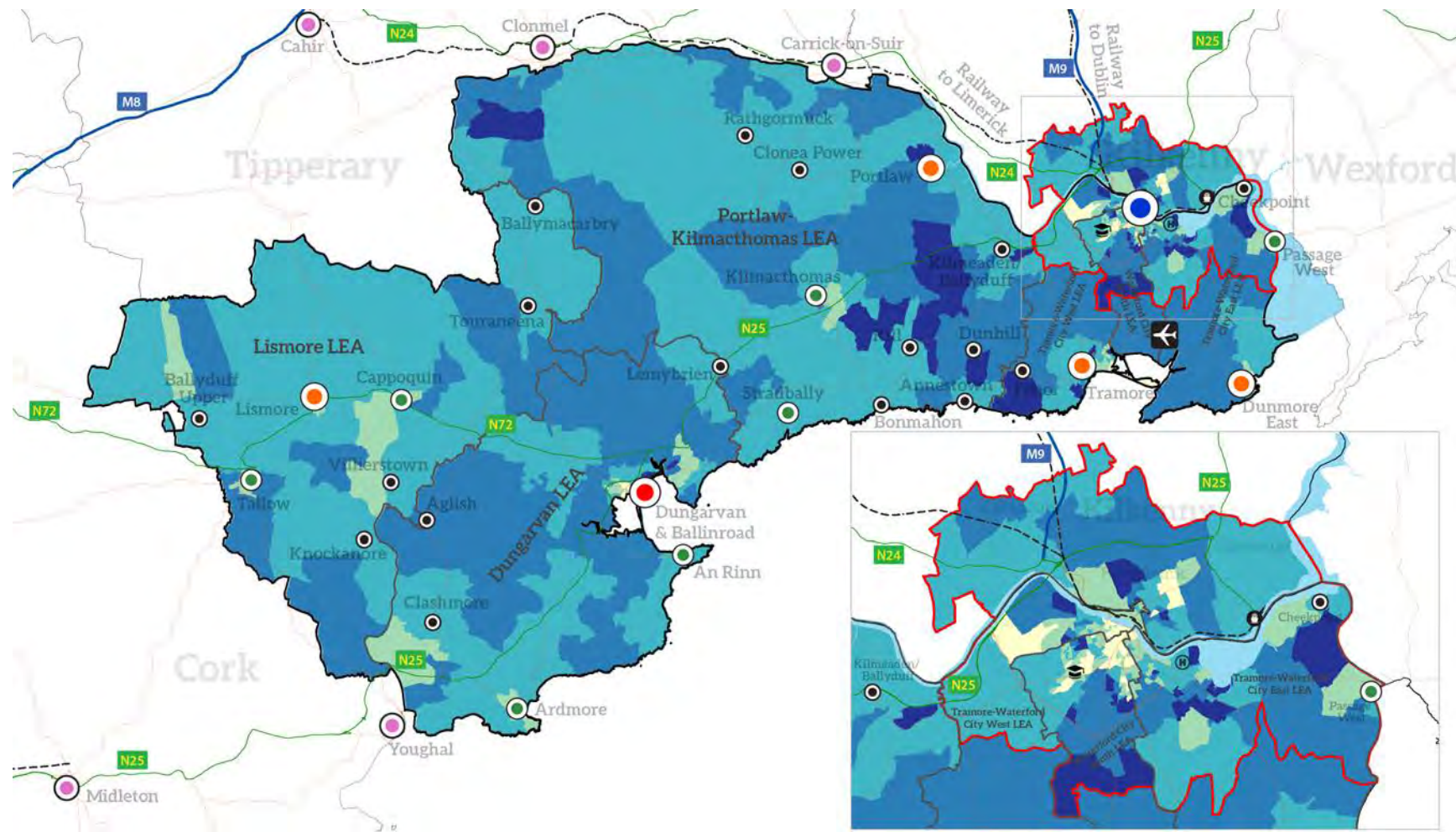
-10.4% or -1,502

Change since 2011



- According to Census 2016, the total households with a tenure of Owner Occupied with a Mortgage or Loan within the county is 12,917 which accounts for 29.7% of the total households - marginally below the State proportion (31.6%). This total is approximately 2.4% of the total households with a mortgage within in the State (553,567) and 7.5% residing in the SRA (172,739).
- The proportion of home ownership with a mortgage or loan in Waterford is 29.7% and is above the Waterford MASP rate (27.4%) with the Kilkenny area of the MASP recording a much higher rate at 37.5%. Across the MDs, the Comeragh MD has a rate of 36% well above the Dungarvan-Lismore (29.7%) and Waterford Metro MD (28.3%) rates. Urban areas in Waterford recorded a rate of 27.2% (7,996) while Rural areas recorded a significantly higher rate of 34.3% (4,921).
- Across the settlement hierarchy there is a great deal of variation with rural areas having a much greater variation than urban towns. Of all the settlements detailed in the hierarchy graphic (18), four settlements have more than 35% of households with a tenure of owner occupied with a mortgage or loan: Kilmeaden (52.7%), Villierstown (37.1%), Portlaw (36.6%) and Tramore (36.5%). The map on the opposite page details the distribution at the SA level across Waterford.
- Within the MASP area it is evident that the highest rates are primarily located in peripheral areas of the city with lowest rates within the urban core.

Figure 2.1: Housing Tenure - Owned with mortgage or loan, 2016 (Source: CSO)

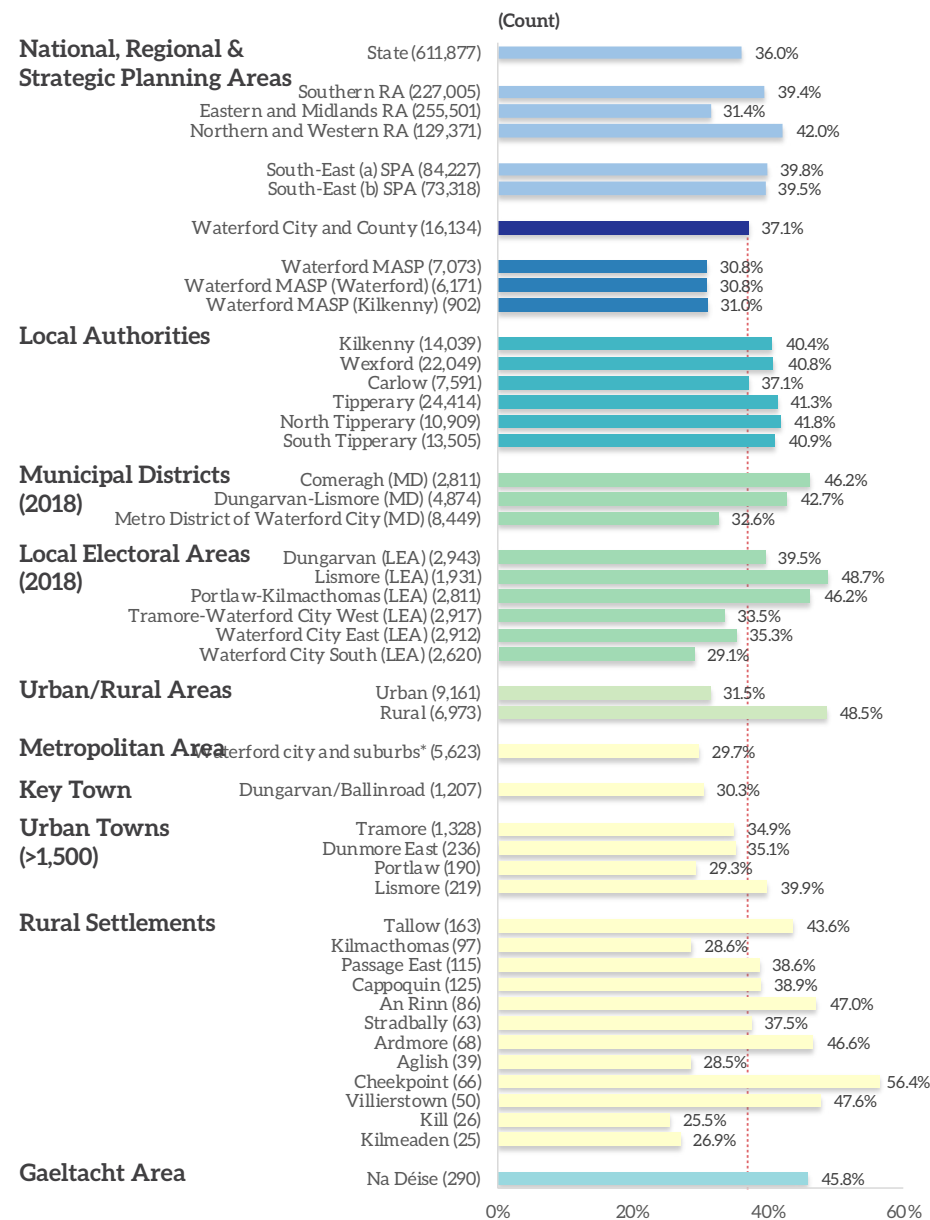


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 Development date: October 2020  
 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 2.1: Housing Tenure - Owned with mortgage or loan, 2016 (Source: CSO)



## Housing Tenure: Owned Outright, 2016



18th Highest # in State

19th Highest % in State

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities

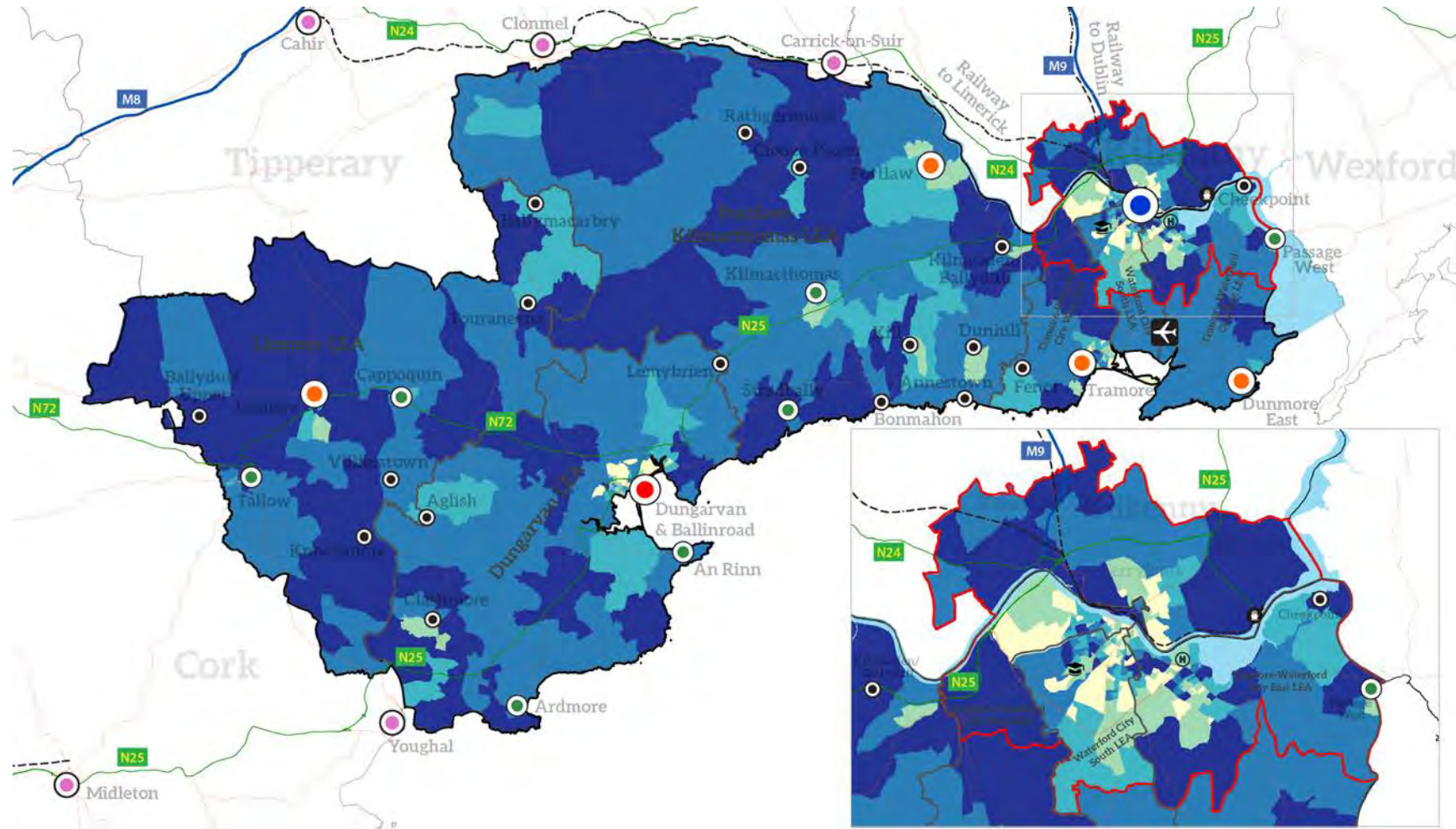
+7.2% or +1,087

Change since 2011



- According to Census 2016, the total households Owned Outright in Waterford is 16,134 which accounts for 37.1% of the total households within the county - similar to the State proportion (36%). This total is approximately 2.6% of the total households owned outright within in the State (611,877) and 7.1% residing in the SRA (227,005).
- The proportion of home ownership without a mortgage in Waterford is 37.1% and is above the Waterford MASP rate (27.4%) - due to a higher mix of rental and social housing. Across the MDs, Comeragh MD (46.2%) has a higher rate than Dungarvan-Lismore (42.7%) and much higher than Waterford Metro MD (32.6%). Rural areas in Waterford that recorded a rate of 48.5% (6,973) and much higher than Urban areas with a rate of 30.8% (9,161).
- Across the settlement hierarchy there is a great deal of variation with rural areas generally having a higher rate than urban towns. Of all the settlements detailed in the hierarchy graphic (18), five settlements have more than 40% of households owned outright: Cheekpoint (56.4%), Villierstown (47.6%), An Rinn (47%), Ardmore (46.6%) Cheekpoint (56.4%) and Tallow (43.6%), The map on the opposite page details the distribution at the SA level across Waterford.
- Within the MASP area it is evident that the highest rates are primarily located in central urban core areas (older housing developments) and then in areas outside the urban footprint such as Passage West, Cheekpoint, Killoteran and Rathpatrick (Kilkenny).

Figure 2.2: Housing Tenure - Owned outright, 2016 (Source: CSO)



### % Owned outright (Census 2016, Small Areas)

% Owned outright, 2016

- <= 14.5%
- >14.5% to 28.5%
- >28.5% to 41.5%
- >41.5% to 53.5%
- Greater than 53.5%

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

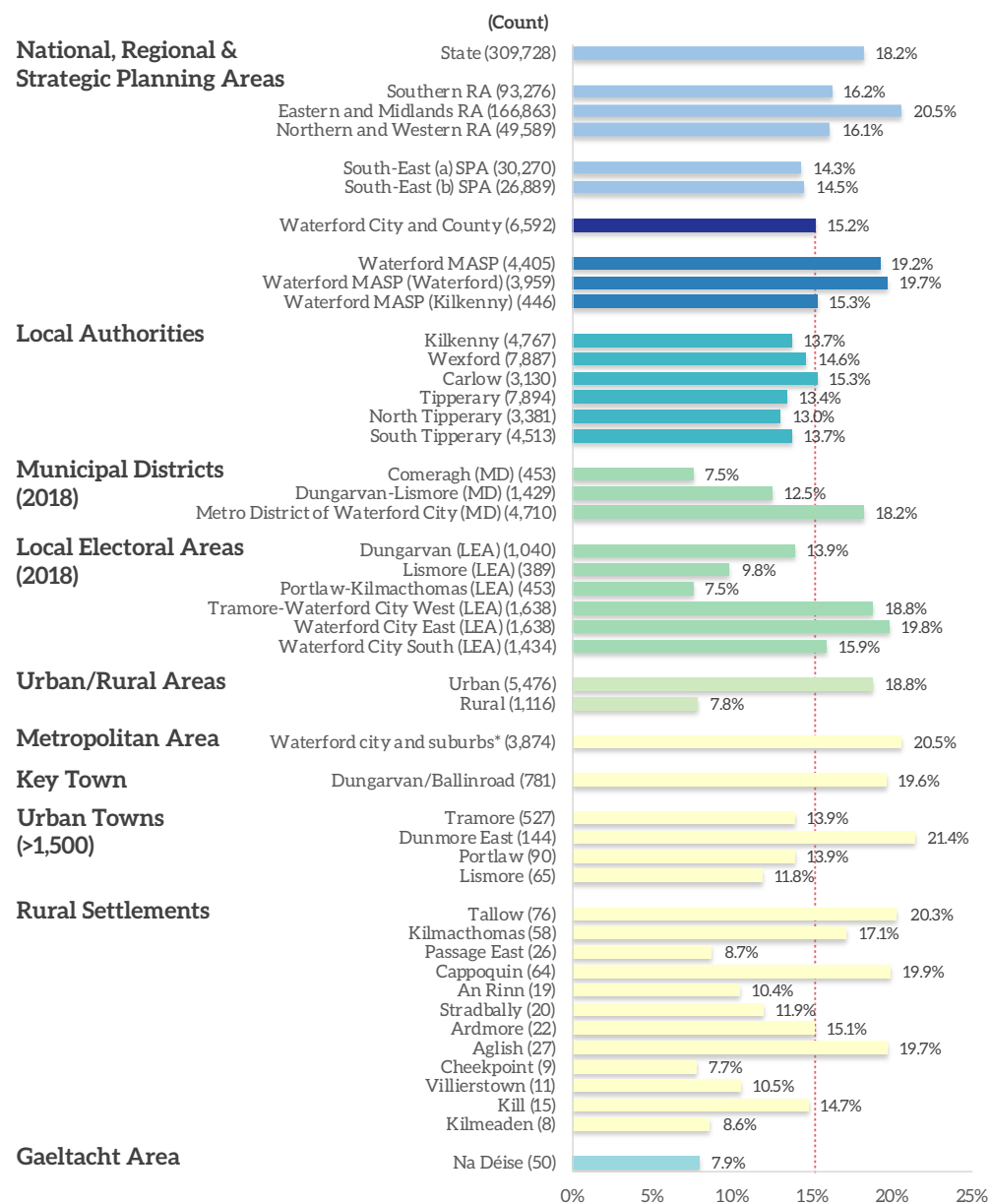
- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements



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 Development date: October 2020  
 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 2.2: Housing Tenure - Owned outright, 2016 (Source: CSO)

## Housing Tenure: Rented from Private Landlord, 2016



19th Highest # in State

15th Highest % in State

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities

+6.4% or +395

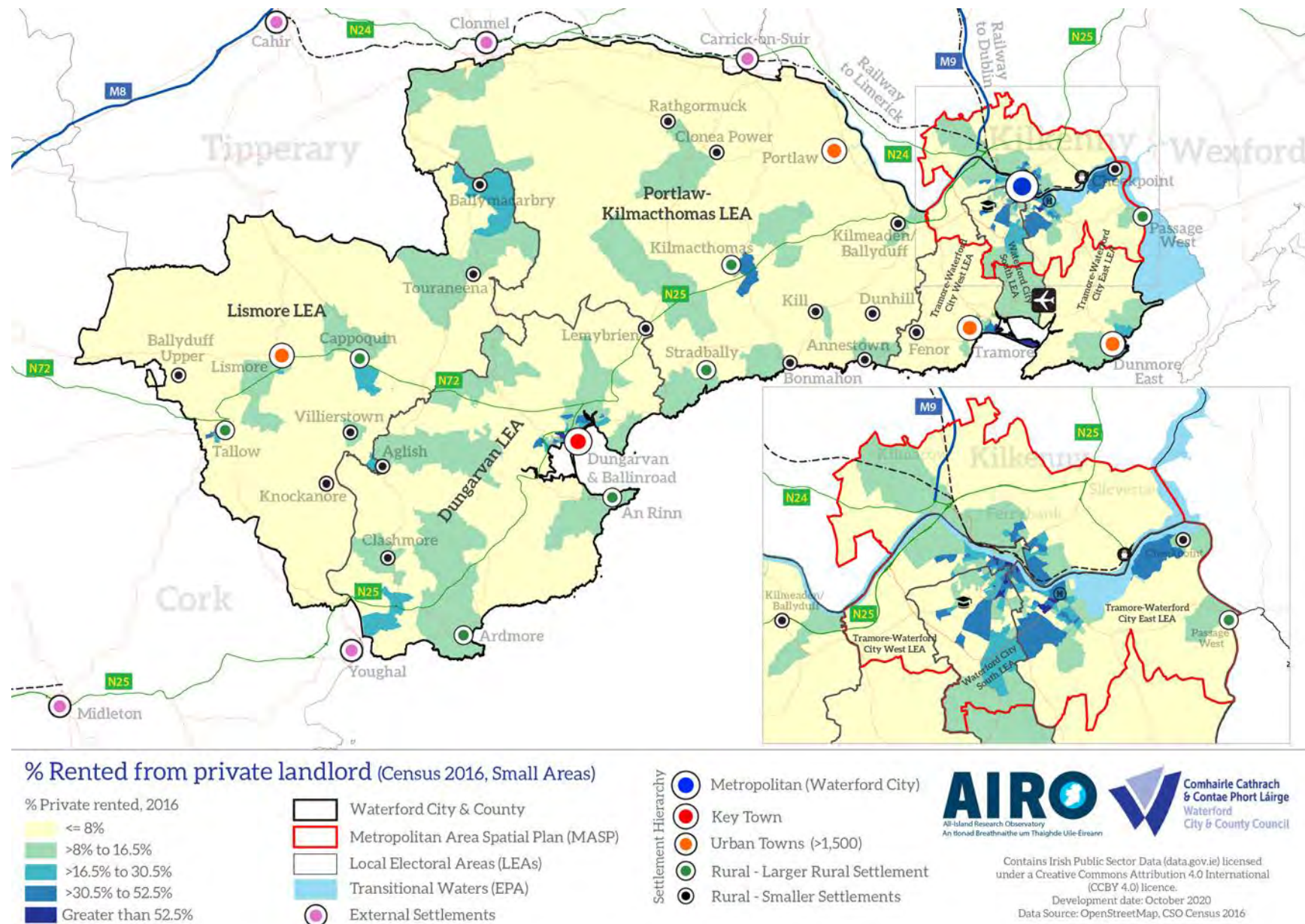
Change since 2011



- According to Census 2016, the total households Privately Rented in Waterford is 6,592 which accounts for 15.2% of the total households within the county - slightly lower than the State proportion (18.2%). This total is approximately 2.1% of the total households privately rented within in the State (309,728) and 7.1% in the SRA (93,276).
- The proportion of private renting in Waterford is 15.2% and is below the Waterford MASP rate (19.2%). Across the MDs the Comeragh MD (7.5%) is less than half than Dungarvan-Lismore (12.5%) and Waterford Metro MD (18.2%). Urban areas in Waterford recorded a rate of 18.8% (5,476) and is more than twice the rate in Rural areas at 7.8% (1,116).
- In general, there is a high degree of variation in rates across the settlement hierarchy. Of all the settlements detailed in the hierarchy graphic (18), three settlements have more than 20% of households classed as privately rented: Dunmore East (21.4%), Waterford City and Suburbs (20.5%) and Tallow (20.3%). The map on the opposite page details the distribution at the SA level across Waterford.
- Within the MASP area high pockets of private rented housing (>40%) are located in a range of locations such as the city centre (The Glen, Bilberry, Park ED), areas to the south of the Waterford Hospital (Grange Upper), Poleberry in the south of the city and then rates also >40% in areas of Kilculliheen in the Kilkenny part of the MASP.

Figure 2.3: Housing Tenure - Rented from private landlord, 2016 (Source: CSO)





Map 2.3: Housing Tenure - Rented from private landlord, 2016 (Source: CSO)

## Housing Tenure: Social Rented, 2016

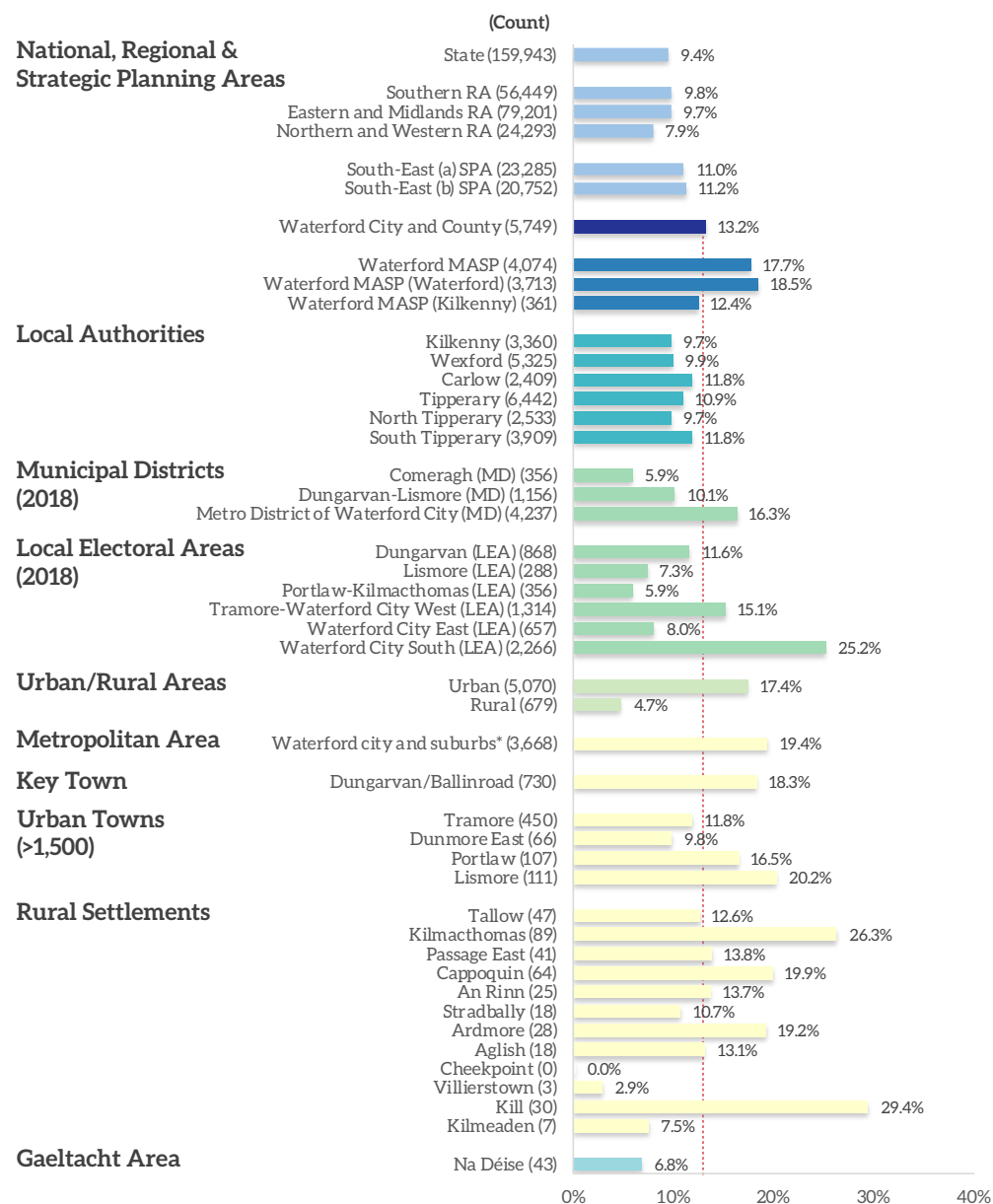


Figure 2.4: Housing Tenure - Social rented, 2016 (Source: CSO)

8th Highest # in State

3rd Highest % in State

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities

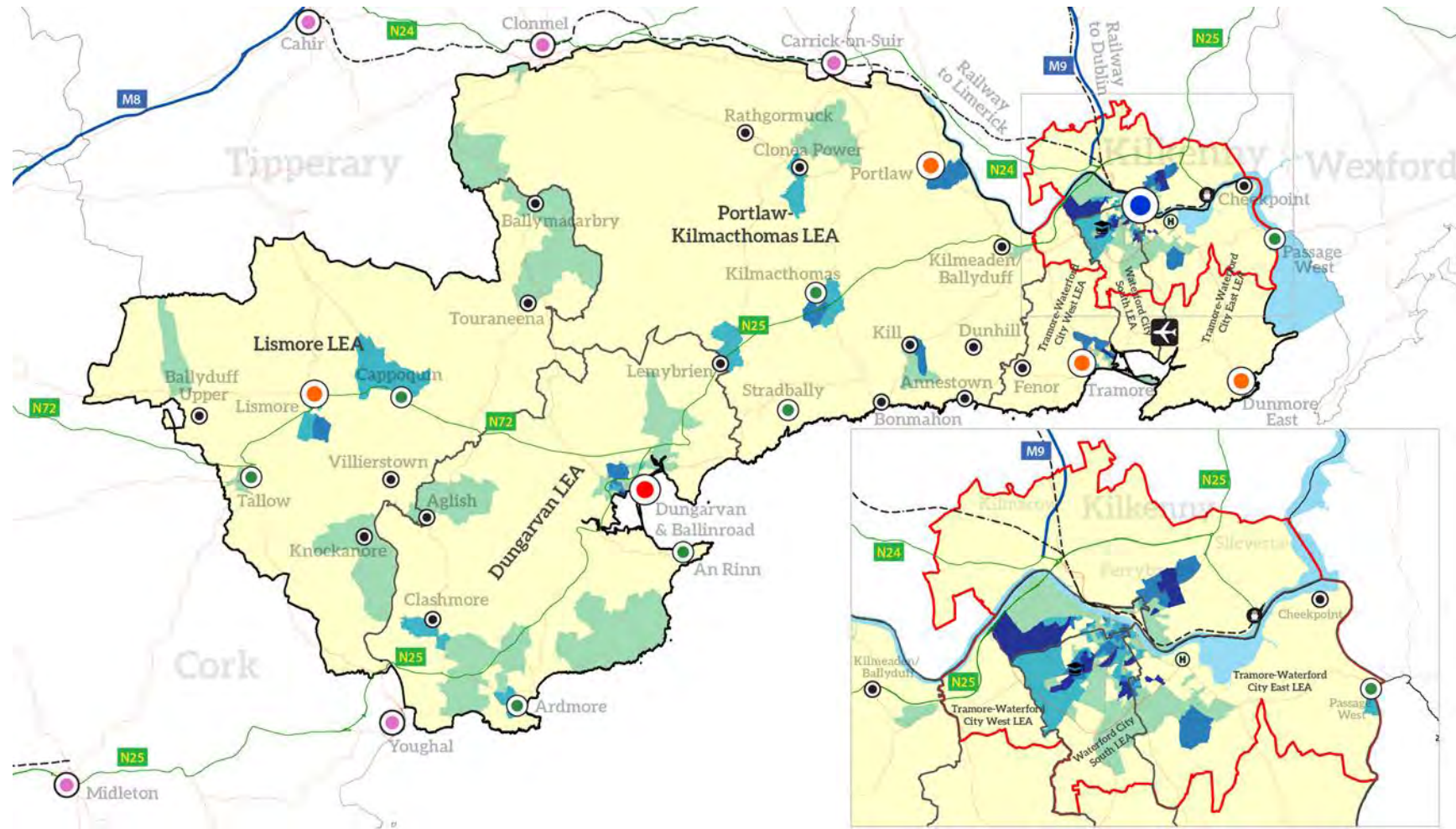
+ 8.0% or + 428

Change since 2011



- According to Census 2016, the total Social Rented households in Waterford is 5,749 which accounts for 13.2% of the total households within the county - well above the State proportion (9.4%). The rate in Waterford is the 3rd highest in the State. This total is approximately 3.6% of the total Social Rented households within in the State (159,943) and 10.2% residing in the SRA (56,449).
- The proportion of Social Rented homes in Waterford is 13.2% and is well below the Waterford MASP rate (17.7%) - the rate in the Kilkenny MASP is lower at 12.4%. Across the MDs the Comeragh MD (5.9%) has much lower rate than both the Dungarvan-Lismore (10.1%) and Waterford Metro MD (16.3%). Urban areas in Waterford recorded a rate of 18% (5,070) and is much higher than Rural areas with a rate of 4.7% (679).
- Of all the settlements detailed in the hierarchy graphic (18), three settlements have more than 20% of households that are Social Rented: Kill (29.4%), Kilmacthomas (26.3%) and Lismore (20.2%). According to the Census results, there were no social households recorded in Cheekpoint. The map on the opposite page details the distribution at the SA level across Waterford.
- Within the MASP area the areas of high social housing are easily identifiable with highest rates (>40%) in areas such as Poleberry, Ballytruckle, Ballybeg North, St John's Park, Ardmore and Gracedieu. High rates are also evident in areas in the Kilkenny MASP such as Rathculliheen and Abbeylands.





### % Social Rented (Census 2016, Small Areas)

% Social Rented, 2016

- <= 5.5%
- >5.5% to 15%
- >15% to 30.5%
- >30.5% to 53%
- Greater than 53%

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements

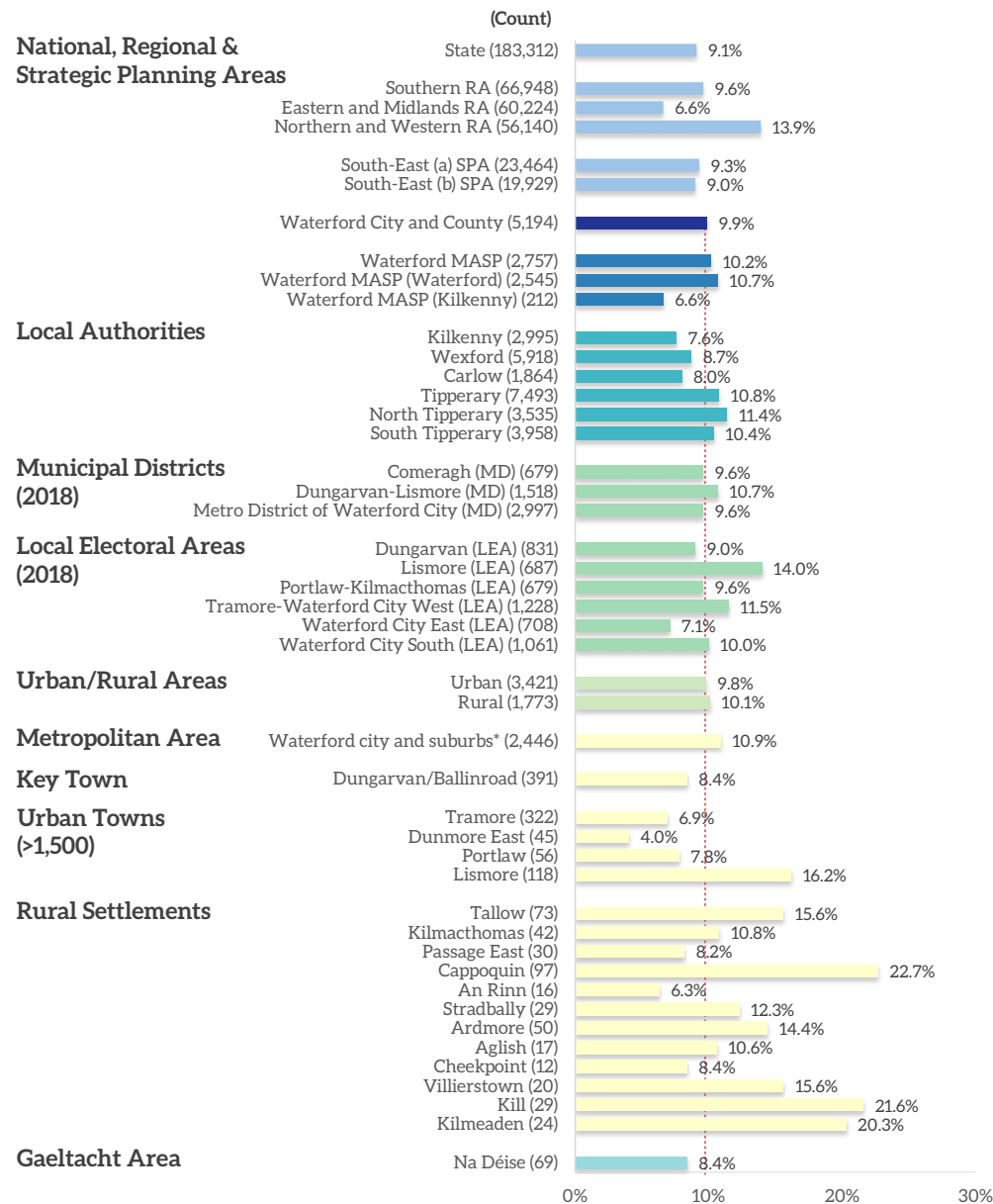


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 Development date: October 2020  
 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 2.4: Housing Tenure - Social rented, 2016 (Source: CSO)



## Housing Vacancy: Vacancy Rate - less Holiday Homes, 2016



13th Highest # in State

14th Highest % in State

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities

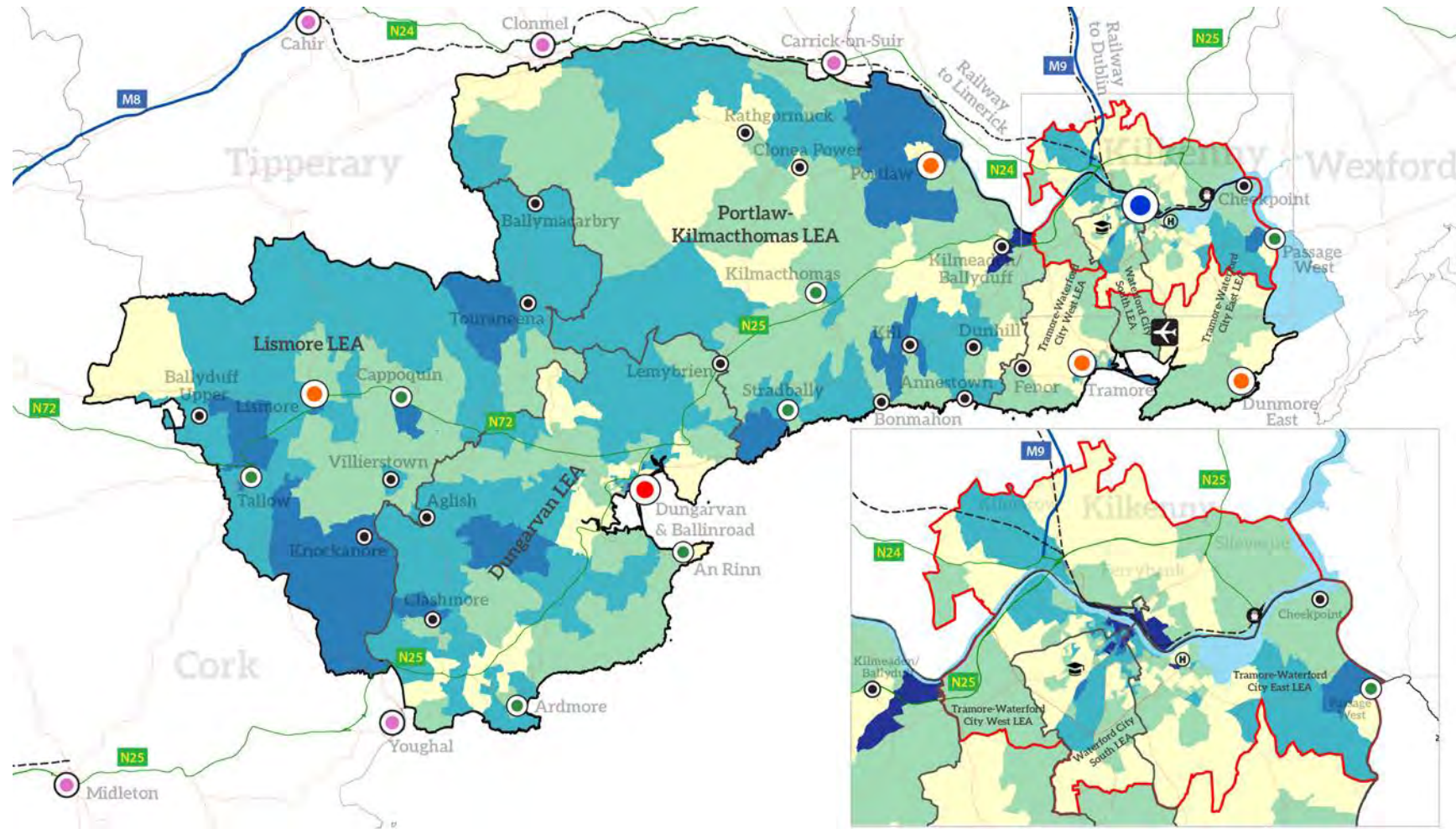
-20.3% or +1,319

Change since 2011



- According to Census 2016, the total Vacant housing stock (less holiday homes) in Waterford is 5,194 which accounts for 9.9% of the total stock within the county - higher than the State proportion (9.1%). The rate in Waterford is the 3rd highest in the State. This total is approximately 2.8% of vacant properties within in the State (183,312) and 7.7% of vacant properties in the SRA (66,948).
- The proportion of vacant units in Waterford is 9.9% and marginally below the Waterford MASP rate 10.2%) - the rate in the Kilkenny MASP is much lower at 6.6%. Across the MDs the vacancy rate is broadly similar with all MD recoding between 9.6% and 10.7%.
- There is a wide variation in vacancy rates across the settlements with recorded rates ranging from 4% (Dunmore East) to 22.7% (Cappoquin). Of all the settlements detailed in the hierarchy graphic (18), three settlements have more than 20% of housing units classed as vacant (less holiday homes): Cappoquin (22.7%), Kill (21.6%) and Kilmeaden (20.3%). Within the Urban Towns, Lismore stands out with a rate of 16.2% - more than double the rate of other settlements. The map on the opposite page details the distribution at the SA level across Waterford.
- Within the MASP area the areas of vacancy are in the urban core of Waterford City. Rates are also particularly high (>30%) in the north of Waterford City in the Ferrybank area.

Figure 2.5: Housing - Vacancy less Holiday Homes, 2016 (Source: CSO)



### % Housing Vacancy (Census 2016, Small Areas)

% Vacant, 2016

- <= 5%
- >5% to 10%
- >10% to 17%
- >17% to 30%
- Greater than 30%

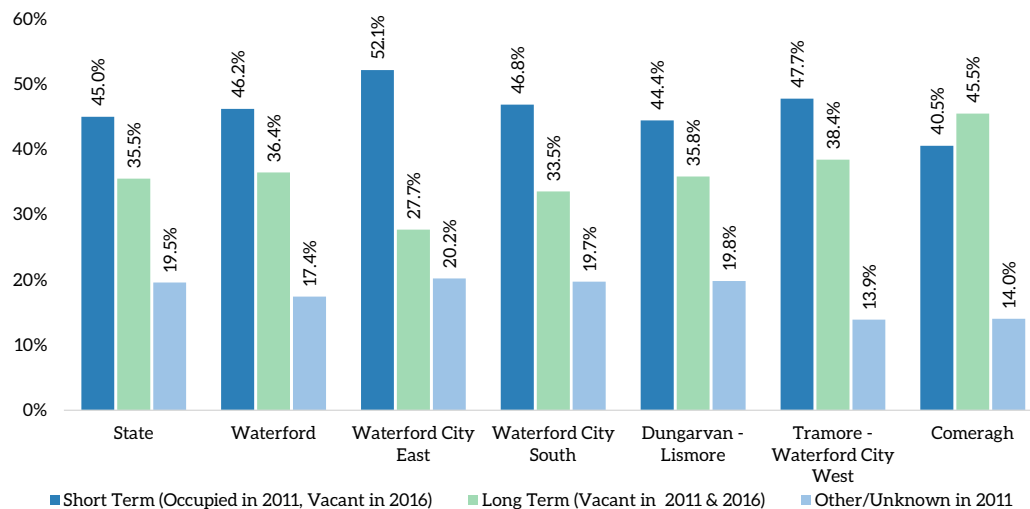
- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements



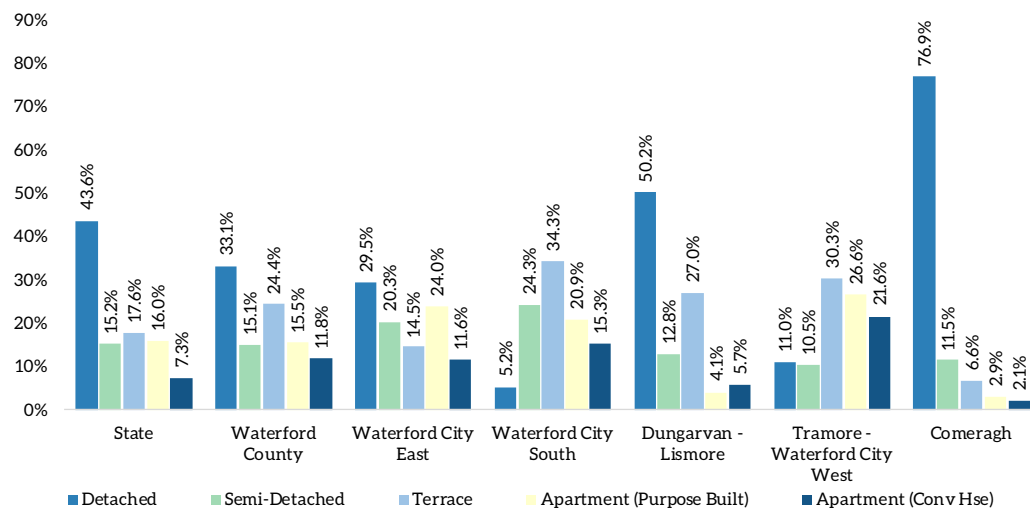
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 Development date: October 2020  
 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 2.5: Housing - Vacancy less Holiday Homes, 2016 (Source: CSO)



The figures on the left provide a breakdown of the length (of time) of housing vacancy in Waterford. In Ireland and in Waterford, almost half of vacant dwellings were short-term vacant; with the corresponding figures being 45% and 46.2% respectively. There is a high level of variation within the LEAs with the Comeragh LEA having a short-term vacancy rate of 40.5% and Waterford City East LEA with 52.1%. The long-term vacancy rate in Waterford is 36.4% and broadly similar to the national rate of 35.5%. Within the LEAs the highest long-term rate was recorded in Comeragh (45.5%).

Figure 2.6: Short Term/Long Term Vacancy, 2016 (Source: CSO)



Across Ireland, detached houses represent the single largest component of vacant housing types; they account for 43.6% of all vacant units, while terraced houses account for 17% of vacant units. Across Waterford, the pattern is reflective of the picture across Ireland, with detached houses representing the single largest component of vacant dwellings. Within Waterford the highest proportion of vacant properties are Detached (33.1%) followed by Terrace (24.4%), Apartment - Purpose Built (15.5%), Semi-Detached (15.1%) and Apartment - Converted House (11.8%). Across the LEAs there is quite a variation in rates with the Dungarvan-Lismore and Comeragh LEAs standing out with very high rates of Detached vacancy at 50.2% and 76.9%, respectively.

Figure 2.7: Vacant Houses by Property Type, 2016 (Source: CSO)



## Detailed Housing Vacancy - excluding Holiday Homes, 2016

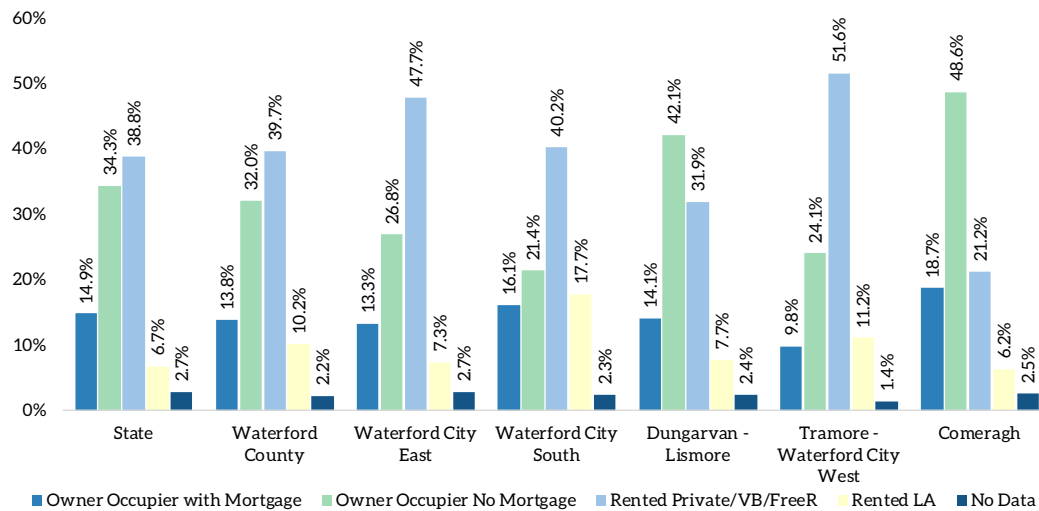


Figure 2.8: Vacant Housing by Tenure Status of Previous Occupant (Source: CSO)

The set of bar graphs to the left provide a breakdown of the tenure of housing vacancy. In Ireland and in Waterford, owner-occupier mortgage-free properties account for over one-third of vacant housing units (previous tenant); the respective figures are 34.3% and 32%. In Ireland, private rental properties account for a slightly lower proportion of vacant units at 38.8%, than in Waterford (39.7%). The proportion of private rented housing units that are vacant is higher in Waterford than in the State; the figures being 10.2% and 6.7% respectively. It is worth noting that housing vacancy rates, across Ireland, have fallen since 2016, but the figures presented here are the most up-to-date in respect of tenure.

As is the case across Ireland, there are no specific reasons given for the vacancy rates among Waterford's housing stock. Specific reasons are only recorded / reported in respect of approximately one-quarter of vacancies. Among these, the most frequently cited reason, across the State, is that the property is for sale - this is the same for Waterford.

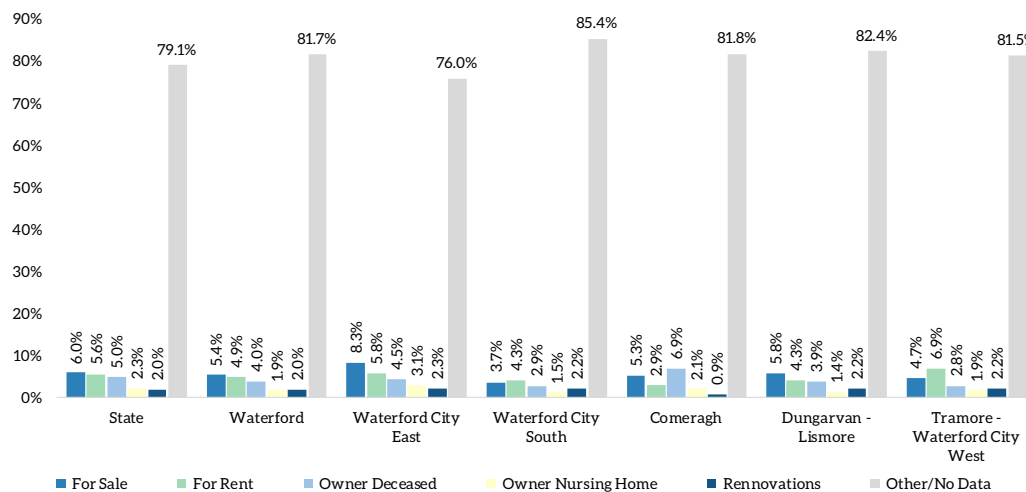


Figure 2.9: Vacant Property by Reason for Vacancy, 2016 (Source: CSO)

## GeoDirectory Housing Vacancy, Q2 2020

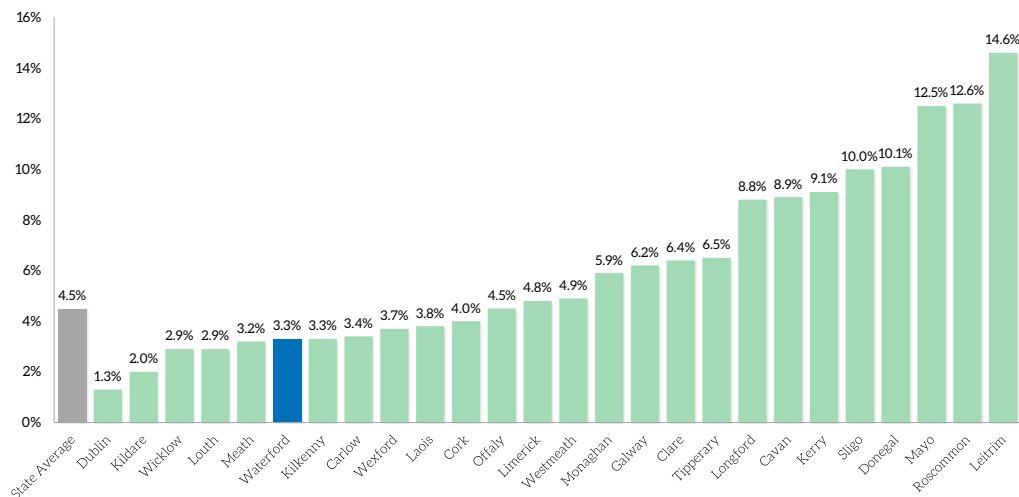
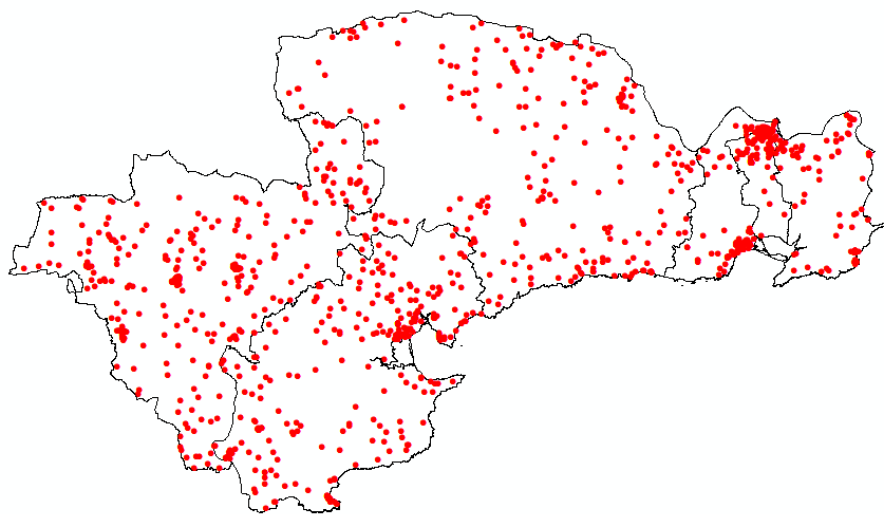


Figure 2.10: GeoDirectory Housing Vacancy, Q2 2020



Map 2.6: GeoDirectory Housing Vacancy, Q2 2020

The main source of data on vacant units is the Census of Population, which measures the vacant residential stock every five years. GeoDirectory provides an estimate of the stock of vacant units at any point in time, with the figures reported every six months in the GeoView publication. For the first time, GeoDirectory reported a vacant stock of 96,243 address points or units in April 2017, while the 2016 Census (April 2016) reported a vacant stock of 183,312 address points or units. As such, the GeoDirectory figure a year after Census 2016 was around half the Census figure, which is a substantial difference. Considerable debate is on-going around the relative accuracy and methodologies in use behind both measures. However, taking these methodological difference on board it is still possible to use GeoDirectory vacancy as a measure of the relative performance of Waterford with other local authorities. It also provides useful time-series data on vacancy.

The most recently published data on housing vacancy in Ireland (Q2 2020) is available through GeoDirectory. These are extracted from the GeoDirectory for Ireland, and unlike census data, are not published at sub-county level. The county-level data indicate a marginal decline in the vacancy rate, with the overall vacancy level in Waterford decreasing from 3.8% in Q2 2017 to 3% in Q2 2020 - the sixth lowest rate in the country. Relative to other counties in the Southern Region, Waterford has the same rate as Kilkenny (3.3%) and marginally below that of Carlow (3.4%) and Wexford (3.7%).

The settlement profiles in this report provide a detailed overview of the location of vacant properties across the main towns in Waterford.

## Housing Completions, 2011 to 2020 (Q2)

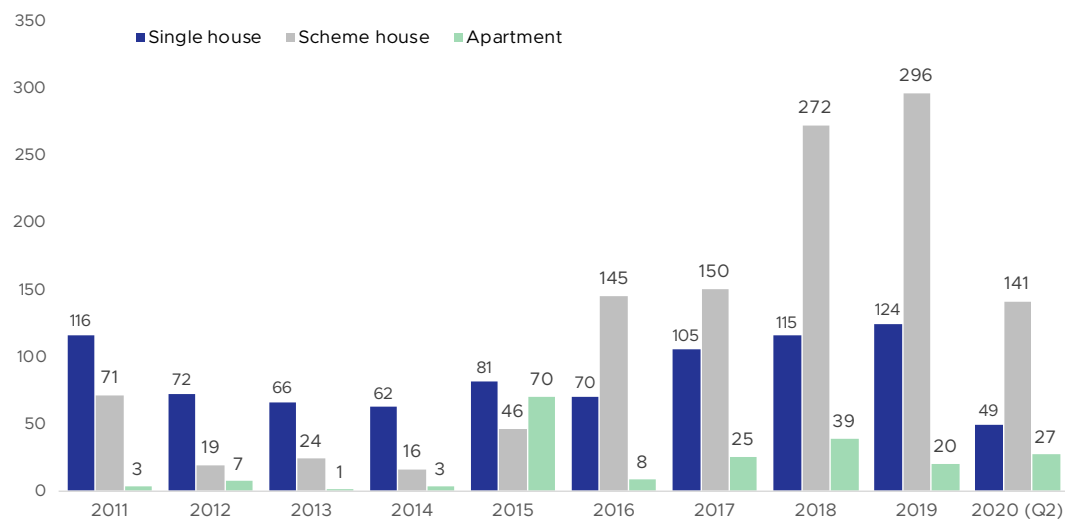


Figure 2.11: Total Housing Completions Waterford by Type 2011 to 2020 Q2 (Source: CSO)

As the first clustered bar graph illustrates, there has been considerable change in housing construction in Waterford between 2011 and 2020. This change is evident in respect of the volume and type of housing. The total volume of house building, which had begun to decline in 2009 reached a floor in 2014, showed signs of a levelling off and a slight increase up to 2017, and increased considerably in 2018. The total number of units built, in Waterford, in 2011 was 190. By 2013, this had fallen to a low of 81, but in 2018, it recovered to an output of 440 units.

Over the course of the years shown on this graph, there was also a change in the type of housing being built. In the years of decline (2011 to 2014), single houses represented the dominant unit type, and they accounted for the majority of units built between 2014 and 2015, inclusive. The number of new houses in schemes increased from 16 in 2014 to 145 in 2016, and in 2019, these accounted for over two-thirds (67%) of all units built in the county with a total of 296.

In the year to Q2 2020 there were a total of 495 new housing units completed in Waterford. This accounts for 2.4% of the total units completed across the State.

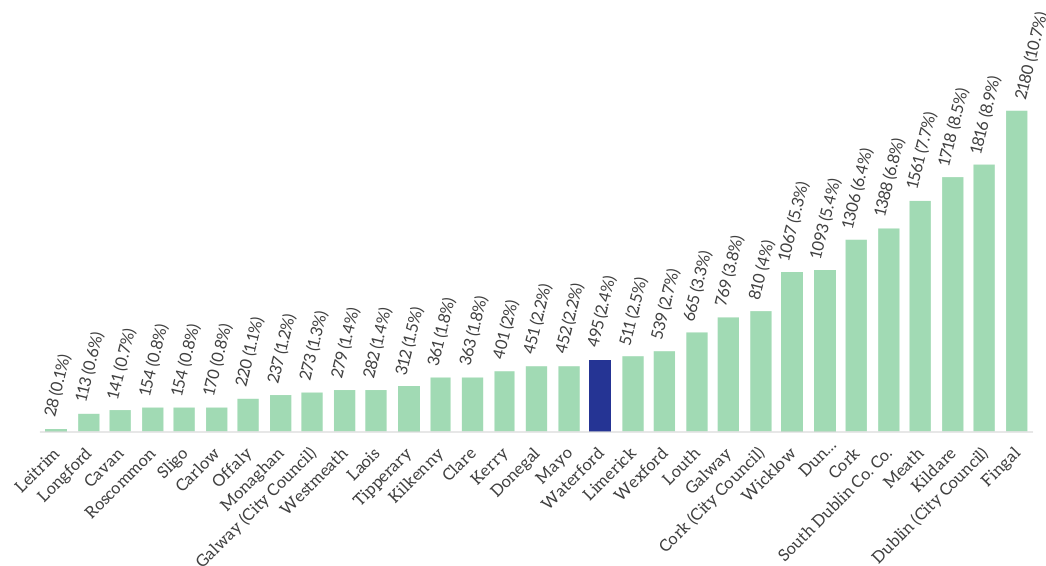
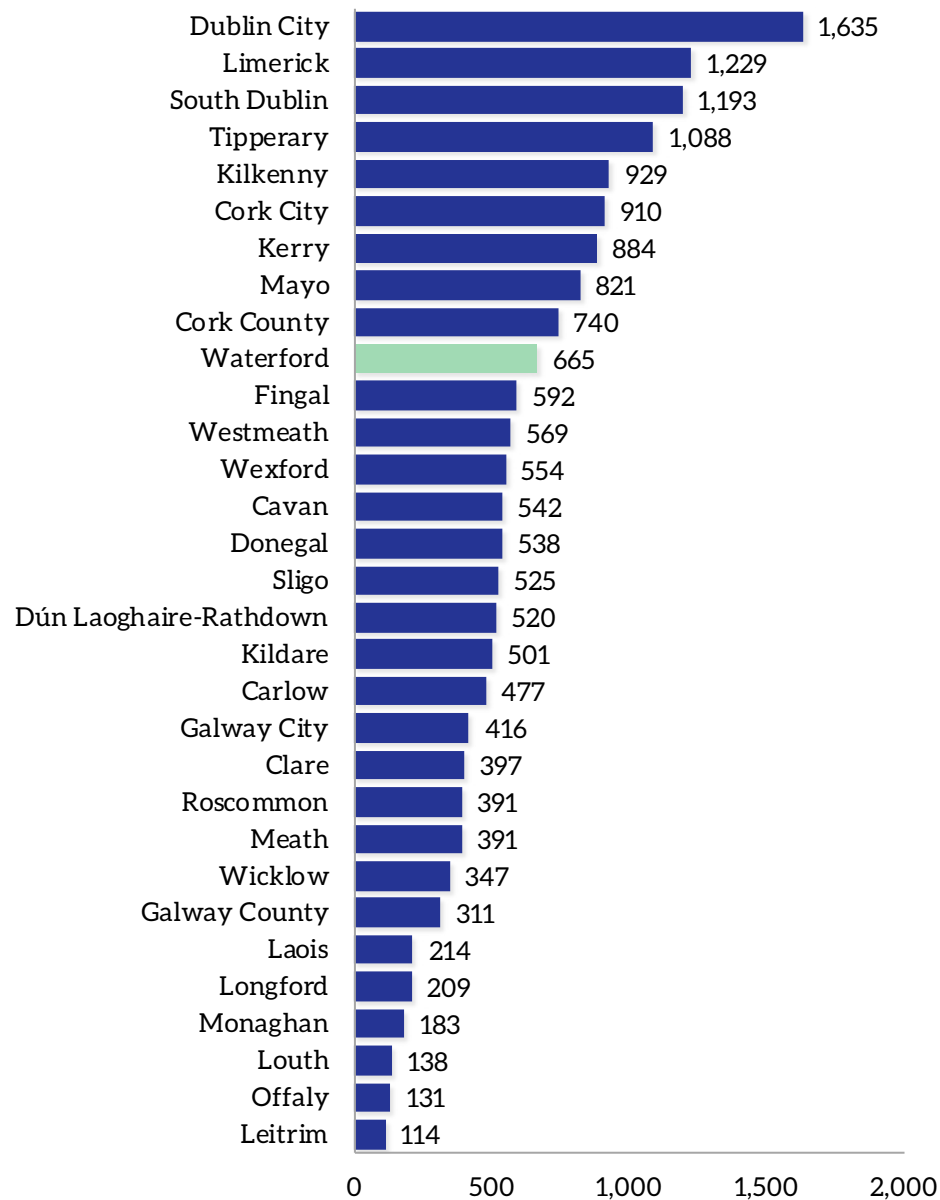


Figure 2.12: Total Housing Completions Last 12 Months (2019Q3 to 2020Q2) (Source: CSO)



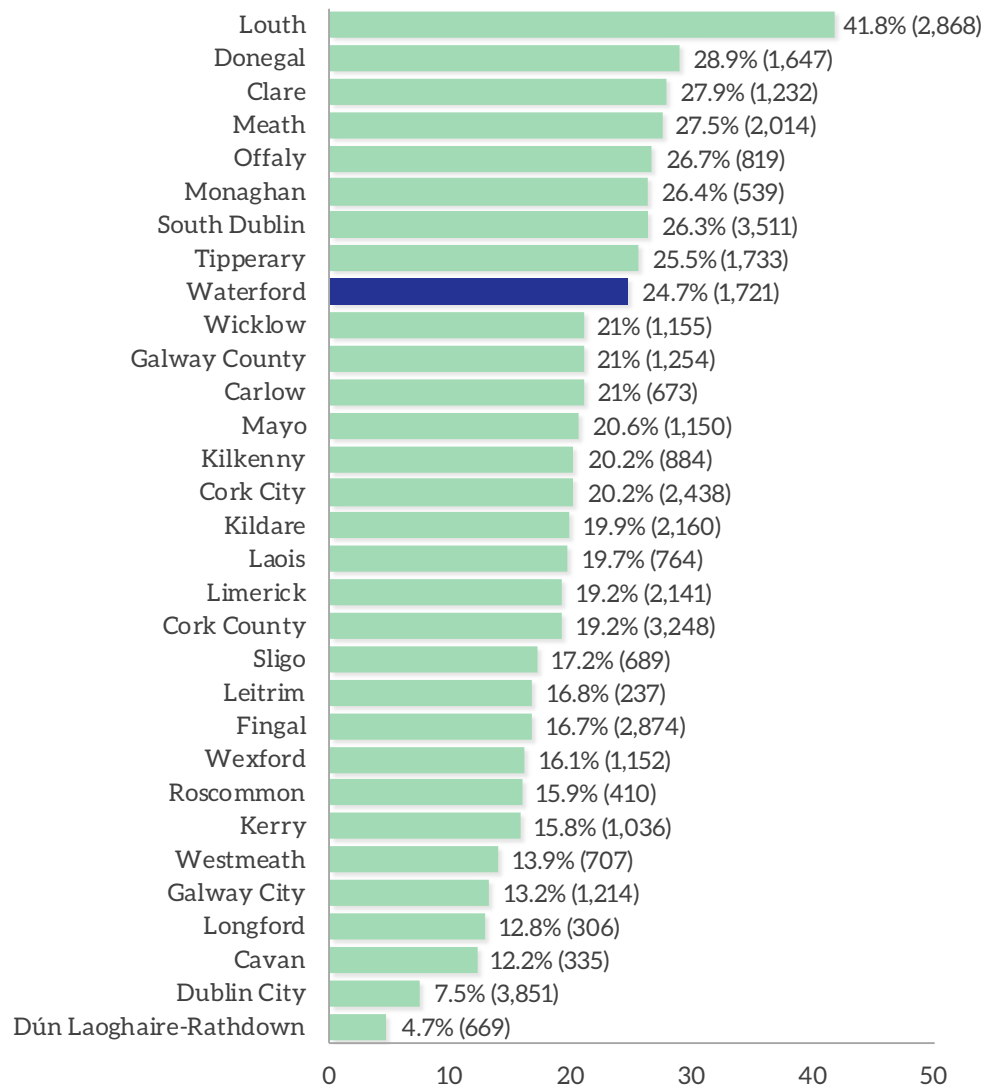


- The Rental Accommodation Scheme (RAS) is a social housing support for persons who are in receipt of long-term rent supplement. The RAS scheme is run by local authorities. Under RAS, local authorities draw up contracts with landlords to provide housing for an agreed term for people with a long-term housing need. The local authority pays the rent directly to the landlord on behalf of the tenant.
- According to the latest DHPLG statistics on RAS there were 665 RAS tenancies in Waterford in 2019, the tenth highest number in the State. This accounts for 3.7% of all RAS tenancies in the State (17,763).
- The above graphic provides details on RAS tenancies within local authorities - highest numbers are in Dublin City, Limerick, South Dublin and Tipperary.

Figure 2.13: Rental Accommodation Scheme, 2019 (Source: DHPLG)

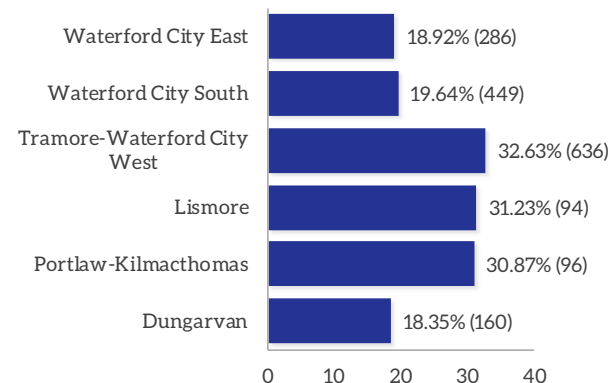


### HAP Tenancies as percentage of RTB\* Registered Properties



- HAP is a form of social housing support provided by all local authorities. HAP means that local authorities can provide housing assistance for households who qualify for social housing support, including many long-term Rent Supplement recipients. Under HAP, local authorities will make payments, subject to rent limits, on behalf of the HAP recipient directly to the landlord in respect of rent. The HAP recipient will then pay a rent contribution to the local authority. The rent contribution is a differential rent – that is, a rent set by the local authority based on income and the ability to pay
- According to the latest CSO statistics on HAP Tenancies (Q2 2019), there are now a total of 1,721 HAP tenancies in Waterford, the eleventh highest number compared to all other counties. Almost a quarter (24.7%) of private rental properties in Waterford are supported by HAP. This is the ninth highest rate in the State
- In the graphic below, three of five LEAs in Waterford record rates higher than 30%. Tramore-Waterford City West recorded the highest rate of 32.6%.

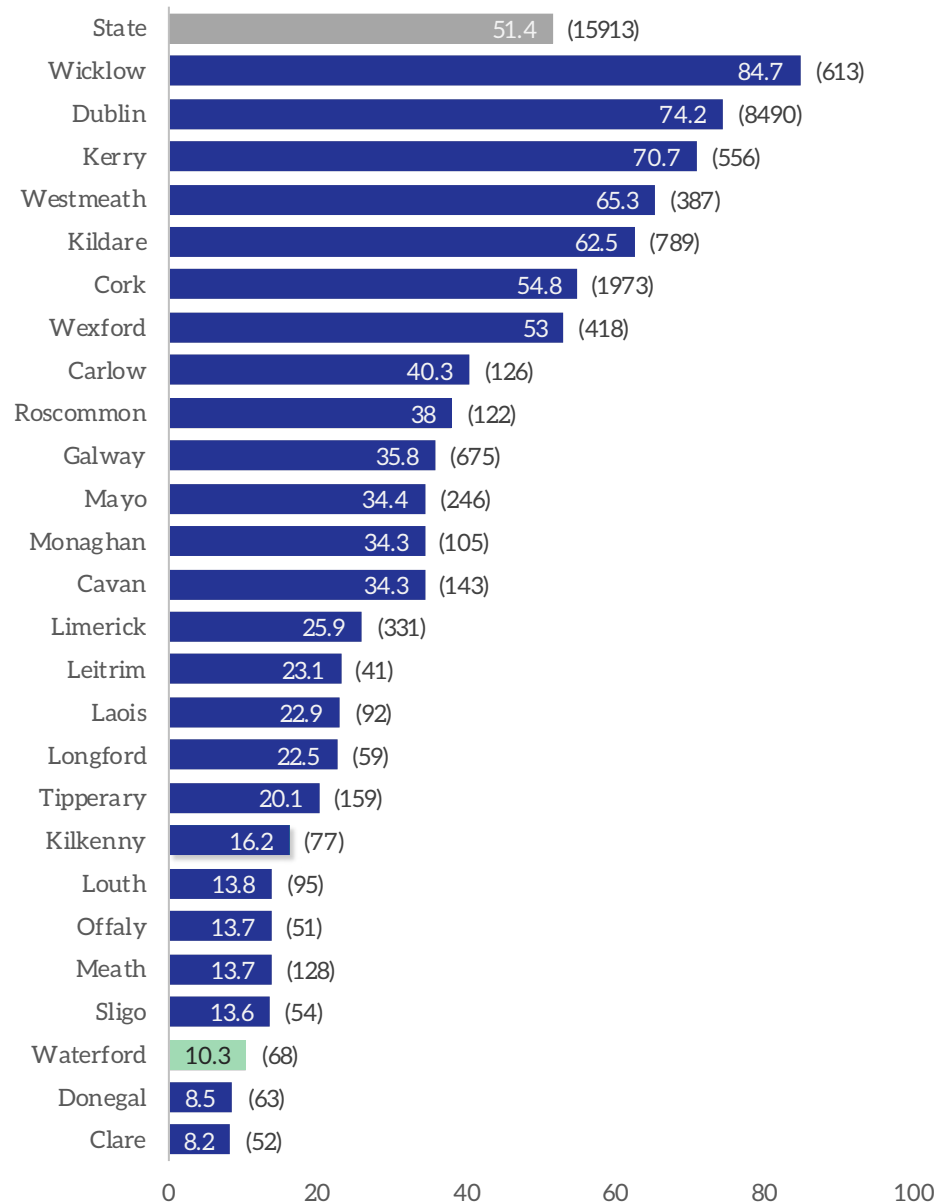
### % HAP Properties by LEA



\* All Private Rental Tenancies must be registered with the Residential Tenancies Board

Figure 2.14: Housing Assistance Payments (HAP), Q2 2019 (Source: DHPLG)

## Rent Supplement per 1,000 Private Rented Households, 2019

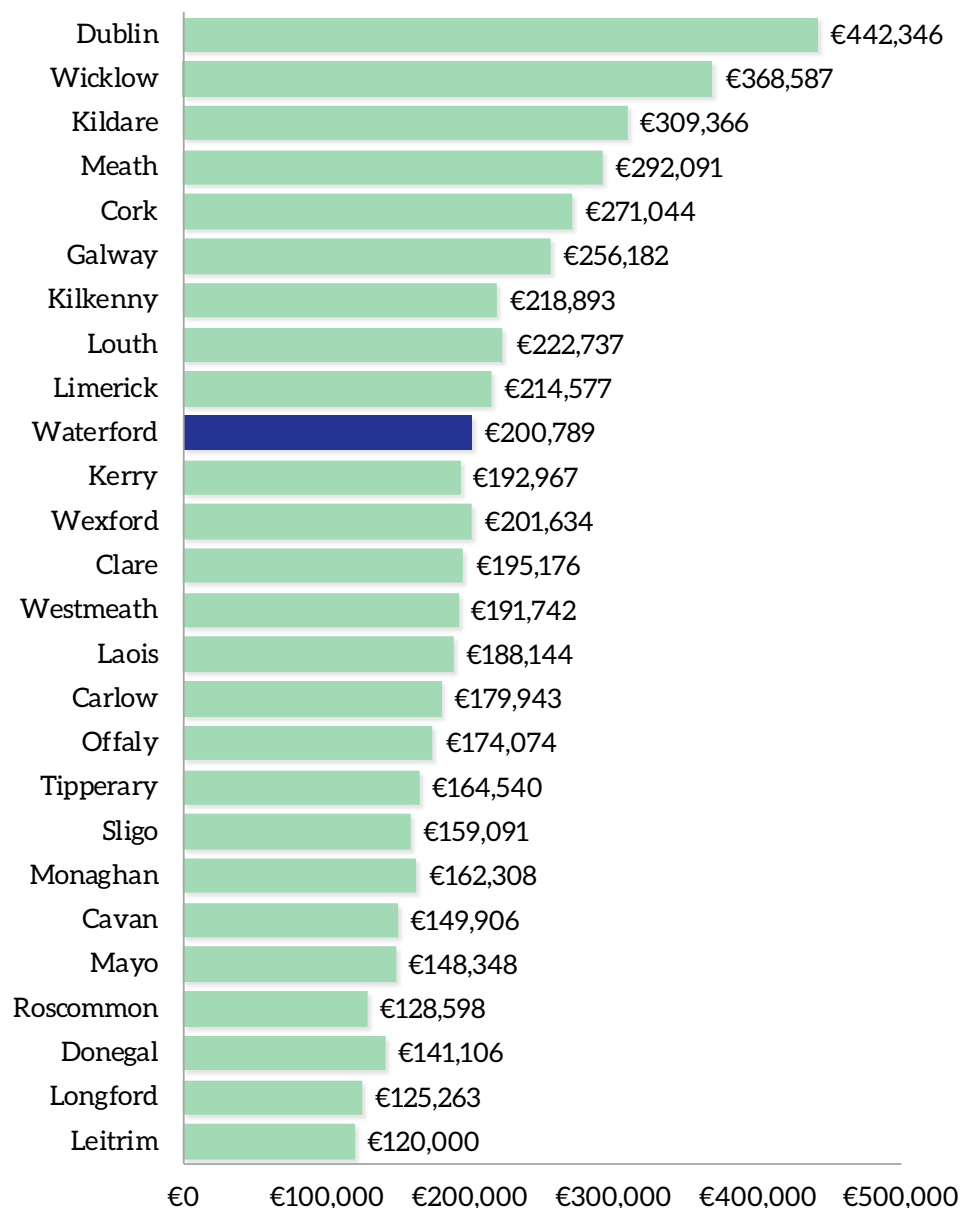


- Rent Supplement is a means-tested payment for certain people living in private rented accommodation who cannot provide for the cost of their accommodation from their own resources. It is a short-term income support for people in the private rented sector.
- According to the latest DSP statistics on Rent Supplement there were 68 households in receipt of Rent Supplement in Waterford in 2019. This is a rate of 10.3 per 1,000 households, the is the third lowest rate compared to all other counties.
- The highest rate was recorded in Wicklow (84.7 per 1,000 households), followed by Dublin (74.2 per 1,000 households ) and Kerry (70.7 per 1,000 households). The lowest rates were seen in Donegal (8.5 per 1,000 households ) and Clare (8.2 per 1,000 households).

Figure 2.15: Rate of Rent Supplement per 1,000 Private Households, 2019 (Source: DSP)



## Mean Sale Price, 2019 M9 to 2020 M8



■ The mean sale price of a residential property in Waterford, based on the average price paid over the twelve months to August 2020, was €200,789. As the bar graph shows, Waterford ranks tenth in Ireland in respect of the mean sale price by county. With the exceptions of the counties that contain cities, namely Cork, Limerick and Galway all the counties that are placed above Waterford are in the wider commuter catchment of Dublin. Within the Southern Region and South-East, Kilkenny is the only county with a higher mean sale price at €218,893.

■ Within Waterford, there are differentials in respect of the mean sale price of a home. Such data are not published at MD or local electoral area level. Instead, we are obliged to use the Eircode Routing Key (district post office) areas to obtain sub-county data, whilst acknowledging that these do not neatly align with county boundaries. This dataset reveals that mean sale prices range from €148,571 in E32 Carrick-on-Suir to nearly €218,713 in the X35 Dungarvan. The Waterford area (X91) is below this at €201,366.

### Mean Price: Eircode Routing Key

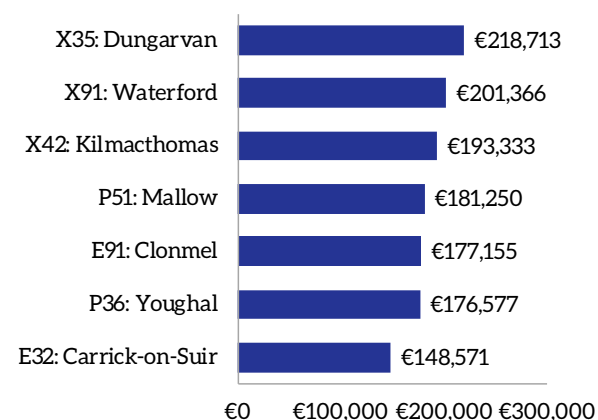
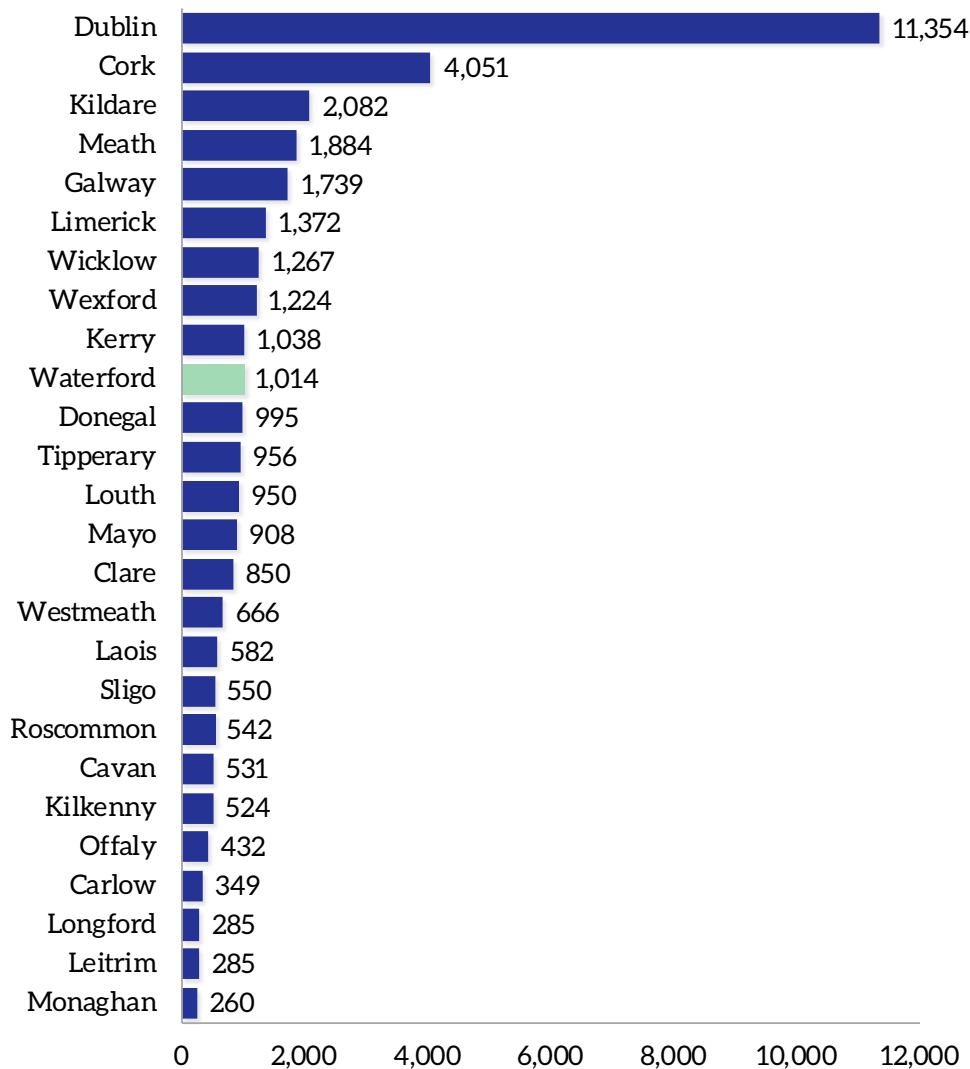


Figure 2.16: Mean Sale Price, 2018 M11 to 2019 M12 (Source: CSO RPPI)



- Data in respect of the volume of housing sales in the twelve months to August 2020 reveal that there were 1,014 housing sales in Waterford. This is the tenth highest level of transactions across all counties. With the exception of Wexford, this is highest level of transactions within the South-East SPA.
- The proxy sub-county data, as derived through the Eircode Routing Key geography, suggest that proximity to urban centres is a driver of activity, as the volume of sales is greater in the Waterford, Mallow and Clonmel routing key geographies. Note: Eircode Routing Key geographies do not nest within county geographies.

### Mean Price: Eircode Routing Key

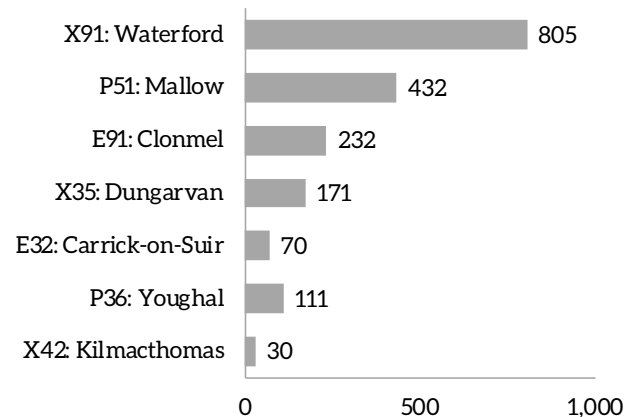


Figure 2.17: Volume of Sales, 2019 M9 to 2020 M8 (Source: CSO RPPI)

## Average Rental Price, Q3 2020

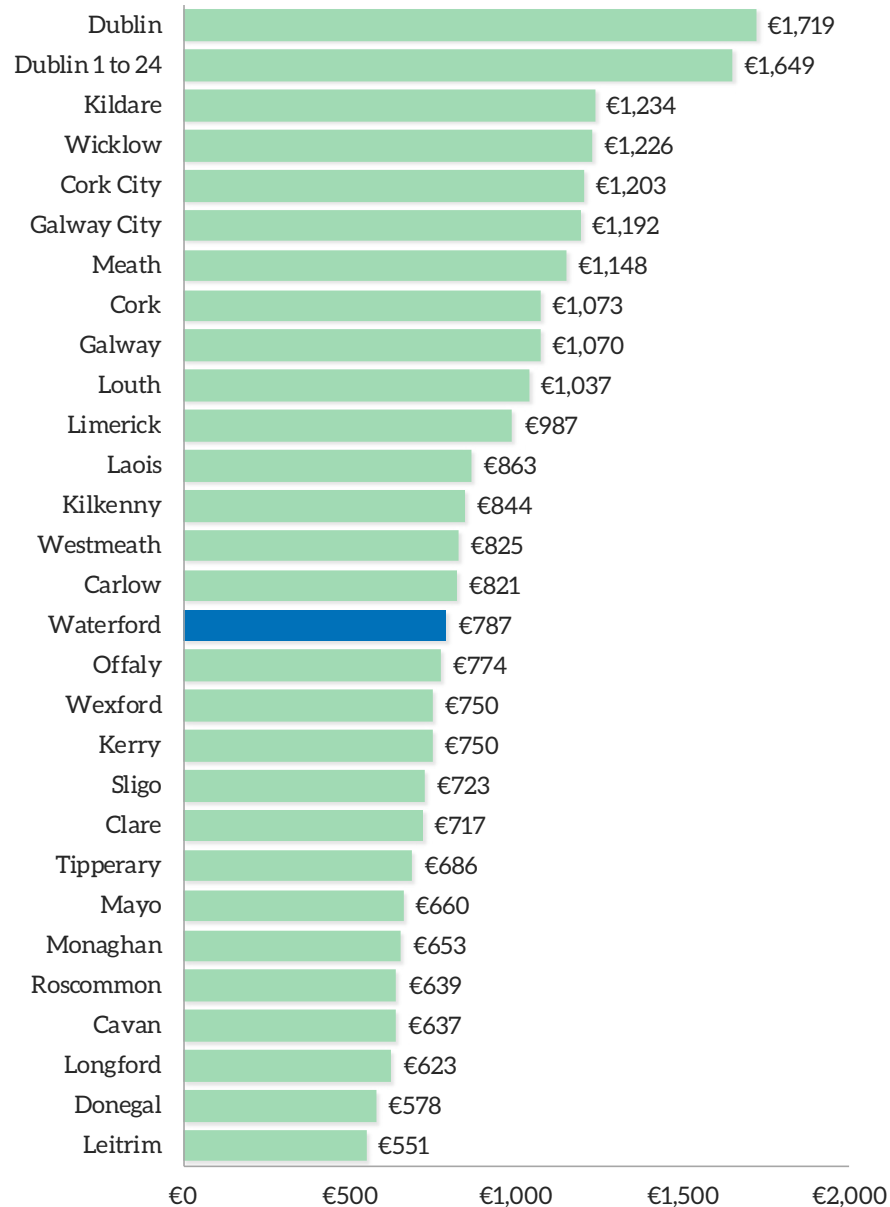


Figure 2.18 shows the Average Rental Price for Q3 2020. Waterford recorded an average rental price of €787, fourteenth lowest compared to all other counties. Dublin recorded the highest rental price at €1,719, while the Dublin postal districts 1 to 24 recorded an average rental price of €1,649. Leitrim recorded an average rental of just €551.

In the graphic below, Dunmore East recorded the highest average rental price at €934, €147 above the average rental price in Waterford. Portlawn recorded the lowest rental price of the settlements with an average rental price of €670, €117 below the average rental price in Waterford.

### Average Rent by RTB Area

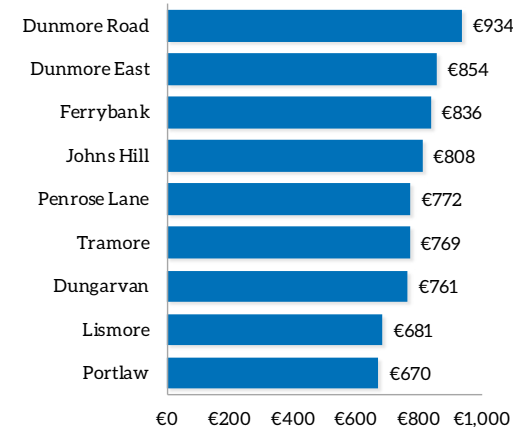
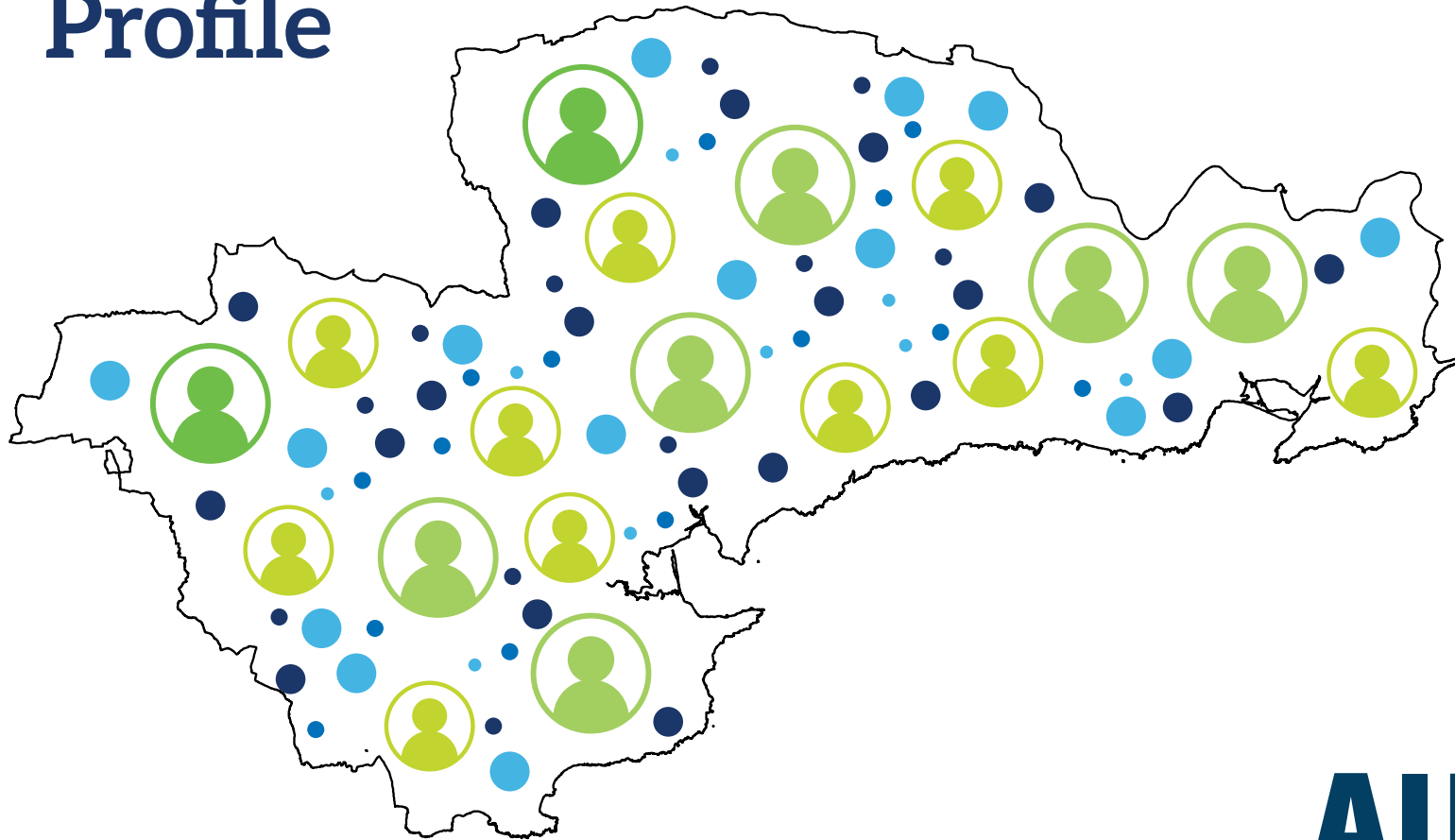
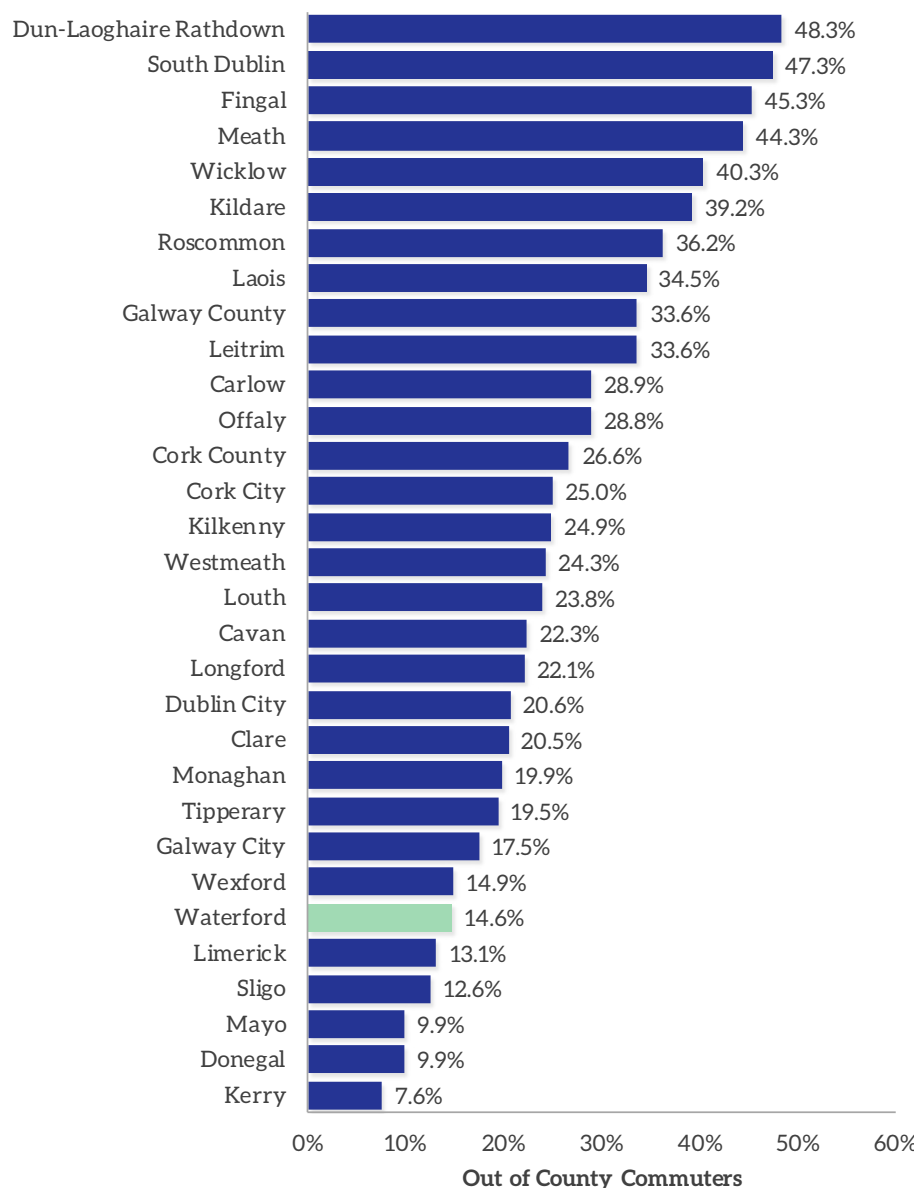


Figure 2.18: Average Rental Price, Q3 20xx (Source: RTB)



# Section 3: Commuting & Jobs Profile





14th  
Highest #  
in State

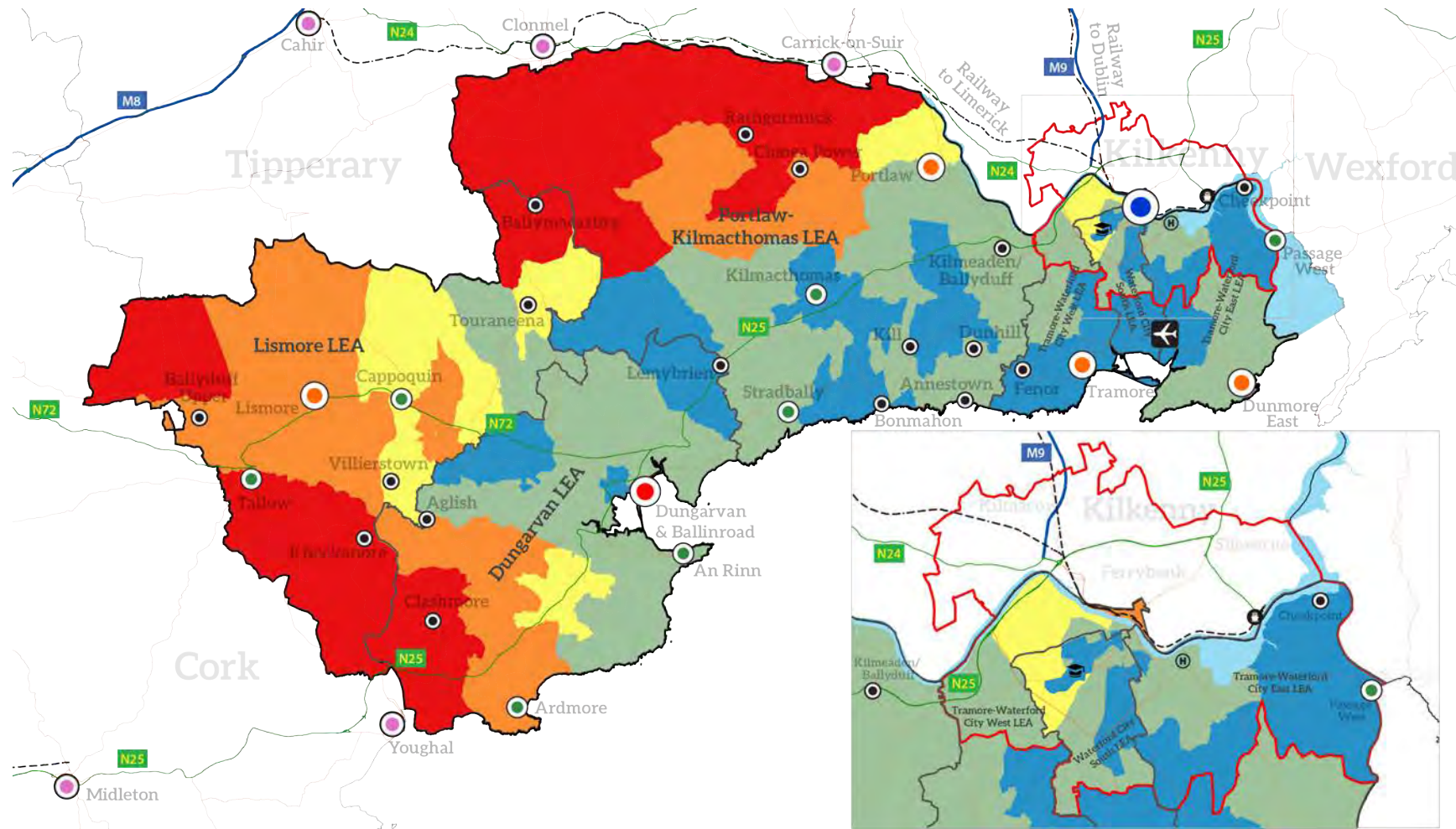
6th  
Lowest %  
in State

1 being the highest and  
31 the lowest # or % of all  
local authorities



- This graph shows the extent of external commuting at local authority area level in Ireland. External commuting is defined here as the proportion of workers who commute to another local authority area / county. In 2016, a total of 6,564 (14.6%) Waterford resident workers commuted to employment positions outside the county. As the graph shows, the highest levels of external commuting are in the three local authority areas that adjoin Dublin City. These are followed by the other counties that form part of and adjoin the Greater Dublin Area (GDA), namely Meath, Wicklow and Kildare. Counties Roscommon and Leitrim record levels of external commuting that place them in the top-ten among local authority areas. However, their positioning is largely driven by towns that straddle county boundaries: Carrick-on-Shannon straddles the Leitrim-Roscommon border, while some of Athlone’s environs extend into County Roscommon.
- As the graph shows, Waterford records the sixth-lowest value in the State reflecting a high number of internal trips and a low rate of people commuting out of the county for work. The map opposite details the external commuting flows across the county - highest rates (>30%) are primarily recorded in the north of the county in areas within the commuting catchment of employment opportunities in Clonmel and then in the west of the county in areas closely linked to employment opportunities in Cork. Relative to other counties, Waterford is well contained with the City acting as the key economic driver across the geographical areas of the county.

Figure 3.1: External Commuter Flows, POWSCAR 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)



### External Commuter Flows (POWCAR 2016)

% External Commuters (ED), 2016

- Less than 10%
- >10% to 15%
- >15% to 20%
- >20% to 30%
- Greater than 30%

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements



Contains Irish Public Sector Data (data.gov.ie) licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CCBY 4.0) licence.  
 Development date: October 2020  
 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 3.1: External Commuter Flows, POWCAR 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)



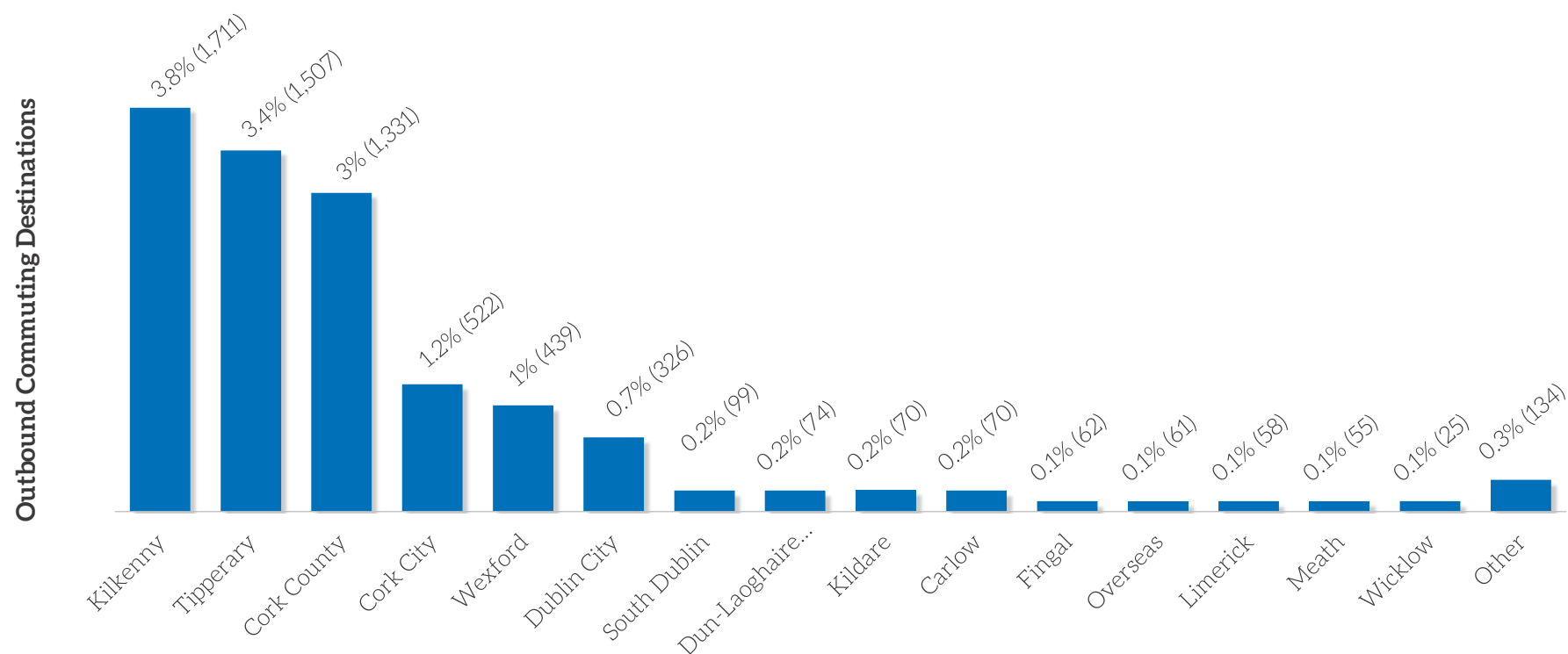
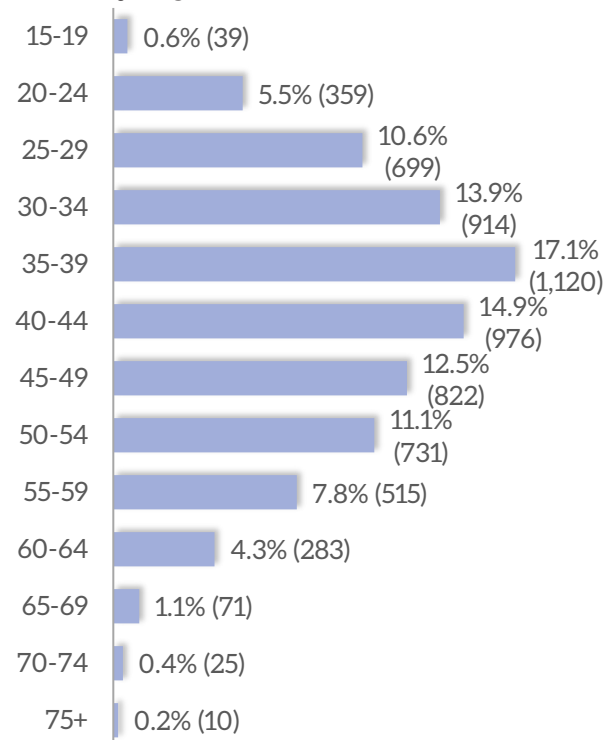


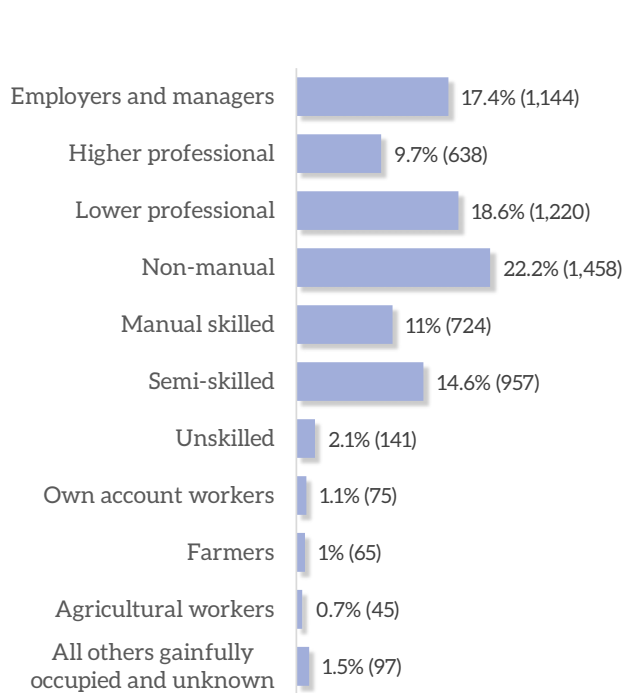
Figure 3.2: External Commuter Flows, POWSCAR 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

- There are almost 44,901 persons resident in Waterford who are at work. Of these, just over two thirds (67%) live and work in County Waterford. Of those who commute to destinations outside the county (6,564 or 14.6% of resident workers), the largest proportion goes to County Kilkenny (3.8% or 1,711), followed by Tipperary (3.4% or 1,507) and Cork County (3% or 1,331). Flows to other counties are all below 1.2%.
- As the following graphs show, 56.5% of out of county commuters are aged 25 to 45 years, and a similar proportion (61.7%) has a third-level qualification. Out of county commuters have a higher level of educational attainment than do those who work in Waterford (51.6%). Despite the growth in rail travel, enhanced connections to Dublin and the environmental imperatives associated with smart travel, only a very small proportion of county commuters use public transport. Two categories, namely 'manufacturing industries' and 'education, human health and social work', account for nearly half of external commuters' industries of employment. External commuters are also more represented in the upper social classes (Employers and Managers), than are those who work in County Waterford.

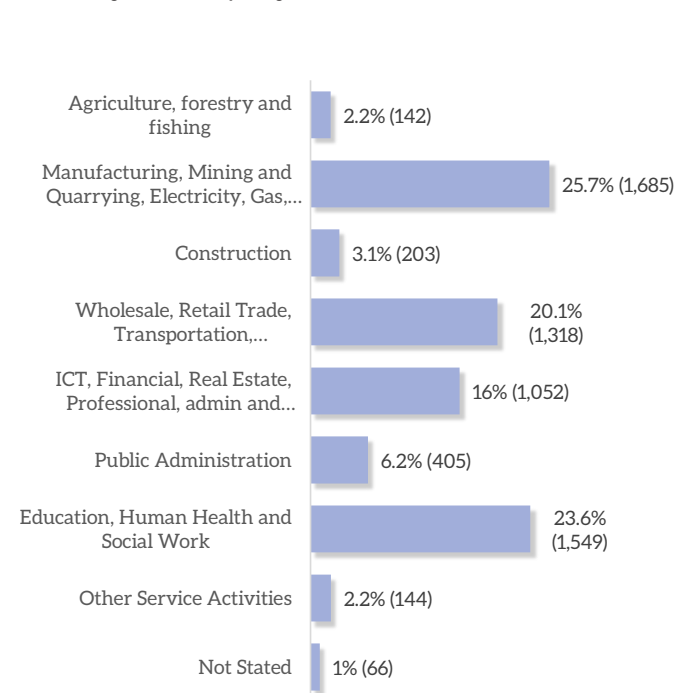
### Population by Age



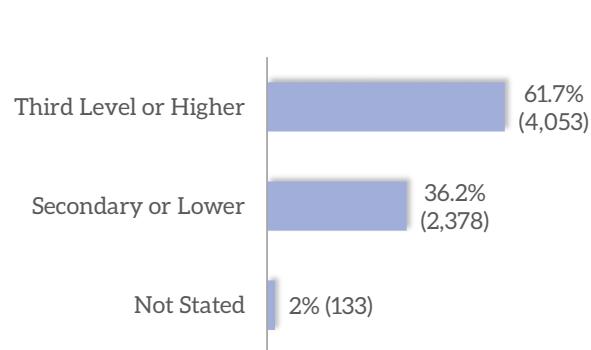
### Socio Economic Group (SEG)



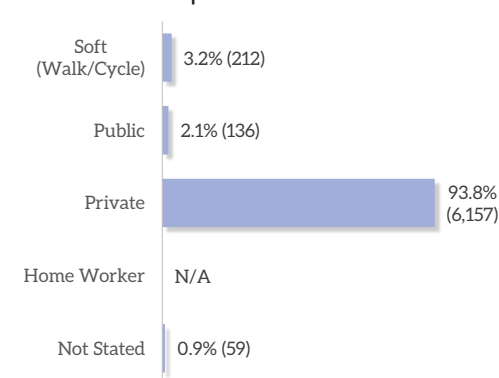
### Industry of Employment



### Education Attainment



### Mode of Transport



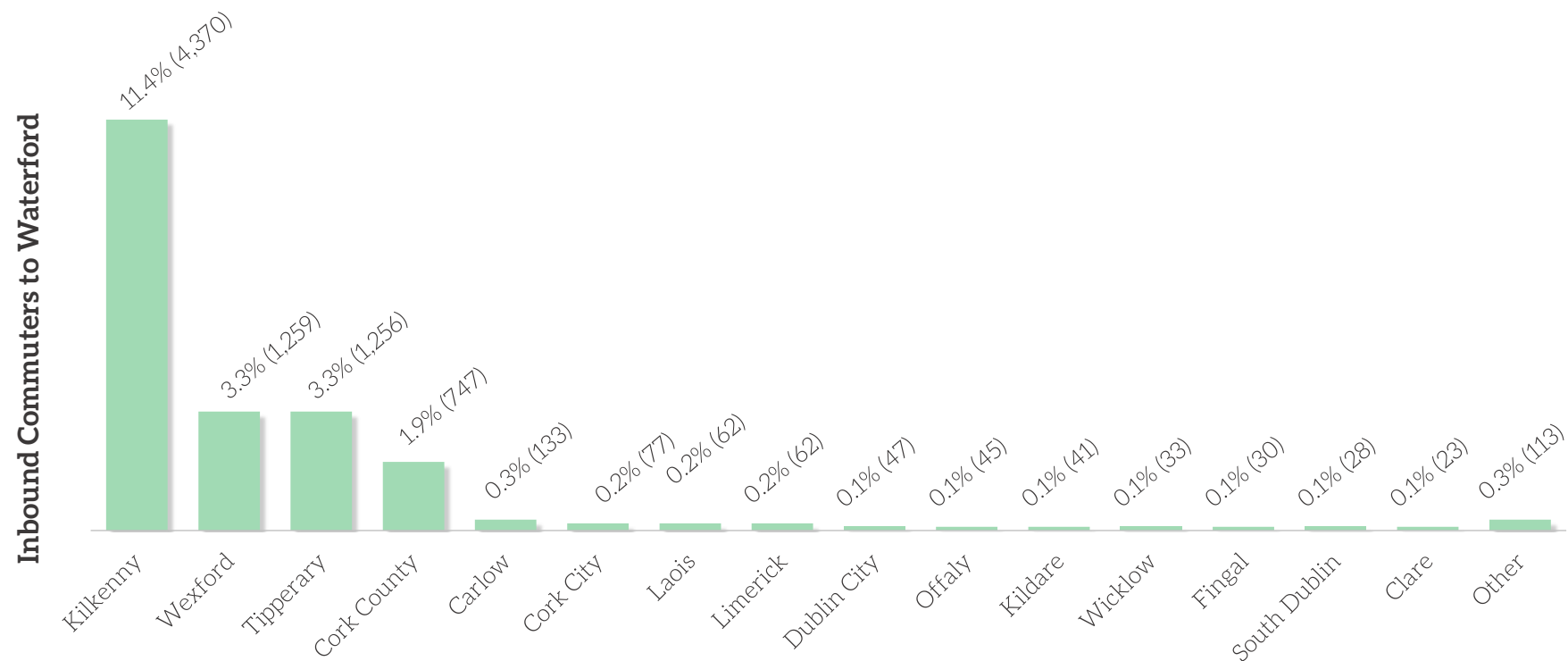
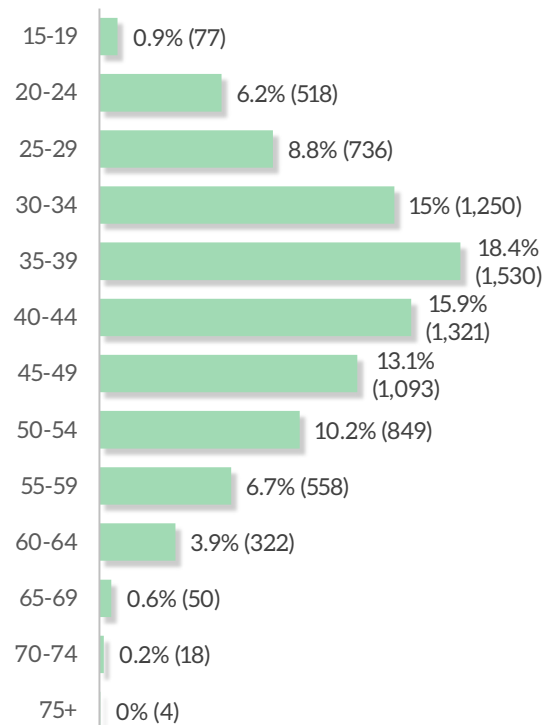


Figure 3.3: External Commuter Flows, POWSCAR 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

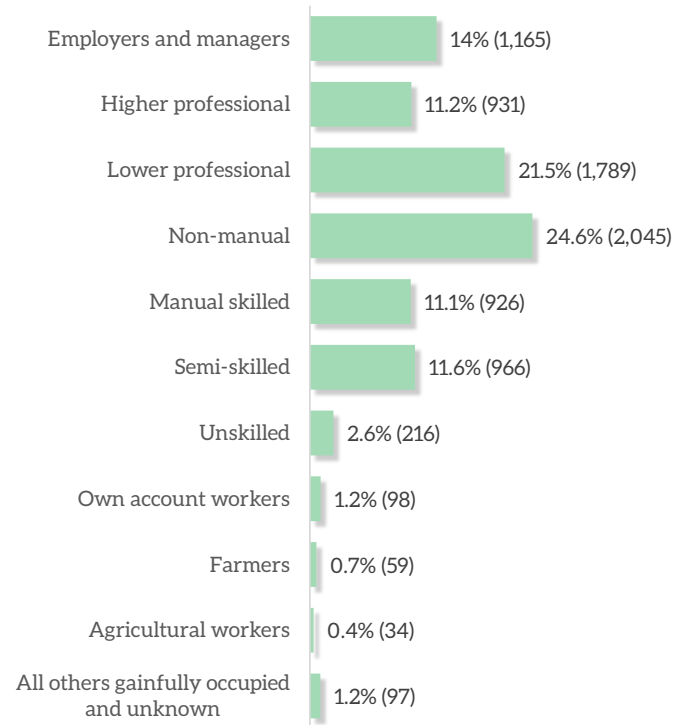
- There are almost 44,901 persons resident in Waterford who are at work. Of these, just over two thirds (67%) live and work in County Waterford, a total of 6,564 or 14.6% commute out of the county and an additional 8,240 or 18.4% are classed as Blank or Mobile workers. In addition to this, a total of 8,326 workers commute into the county on a daily basis. As such, the total number of jobs located in Waterford is 38,423. Of this total, the largest proportion of workers that commute into the county are from County Kilkenny (11.4% or 4,370), followed by Wexford (3.3% or 1,259), Tipperary (3.3% or 1,256) and Cork County (1.9% or 747). Flows from all other counties are below 0.3%.
- As the following graphs show, 58.1% of in-bound commuters are aged 25 to 45 years, and a similar proportion (60.5%) has a third-level qualification. In-bound commuters have a higher level of educational attainment than do those who work in Waterford (51.6%). Again, Private Mode of transport is main means of travel to work and accounts for 95.8% of all in-bound commuters. The 'education, human health and social work' (27.4%), followed by 'manufacturing industries' (22.9%) and 'ICT, financial, real estate etc.' (15.7%). In-bound commuters are also more represented in the upper social classes (Employers and Managers, Professional - 45.7%), than are those who work in County Waterford.



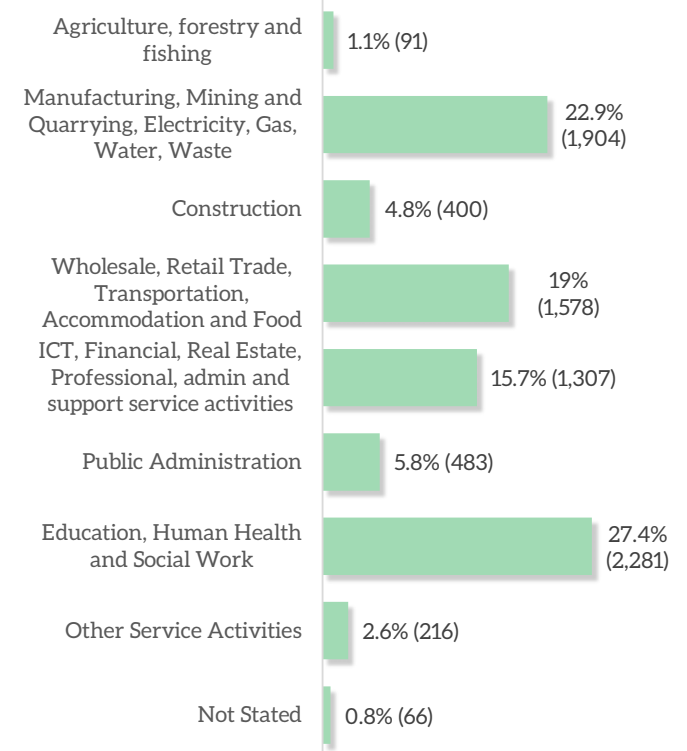
### Population by Age



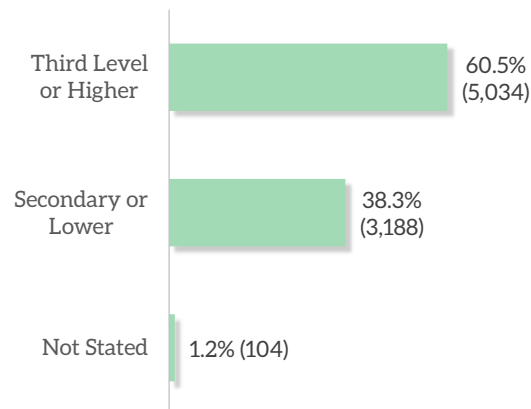
### Socio Economic Group (SEG)



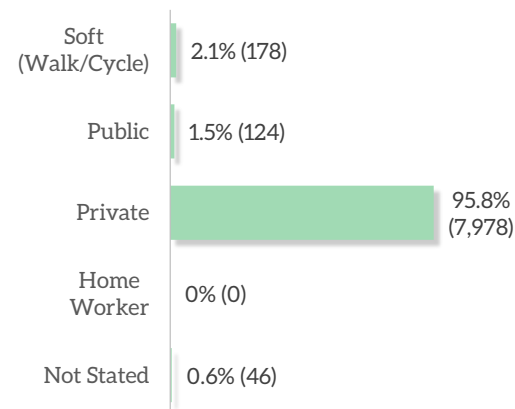
### Industry of Employment

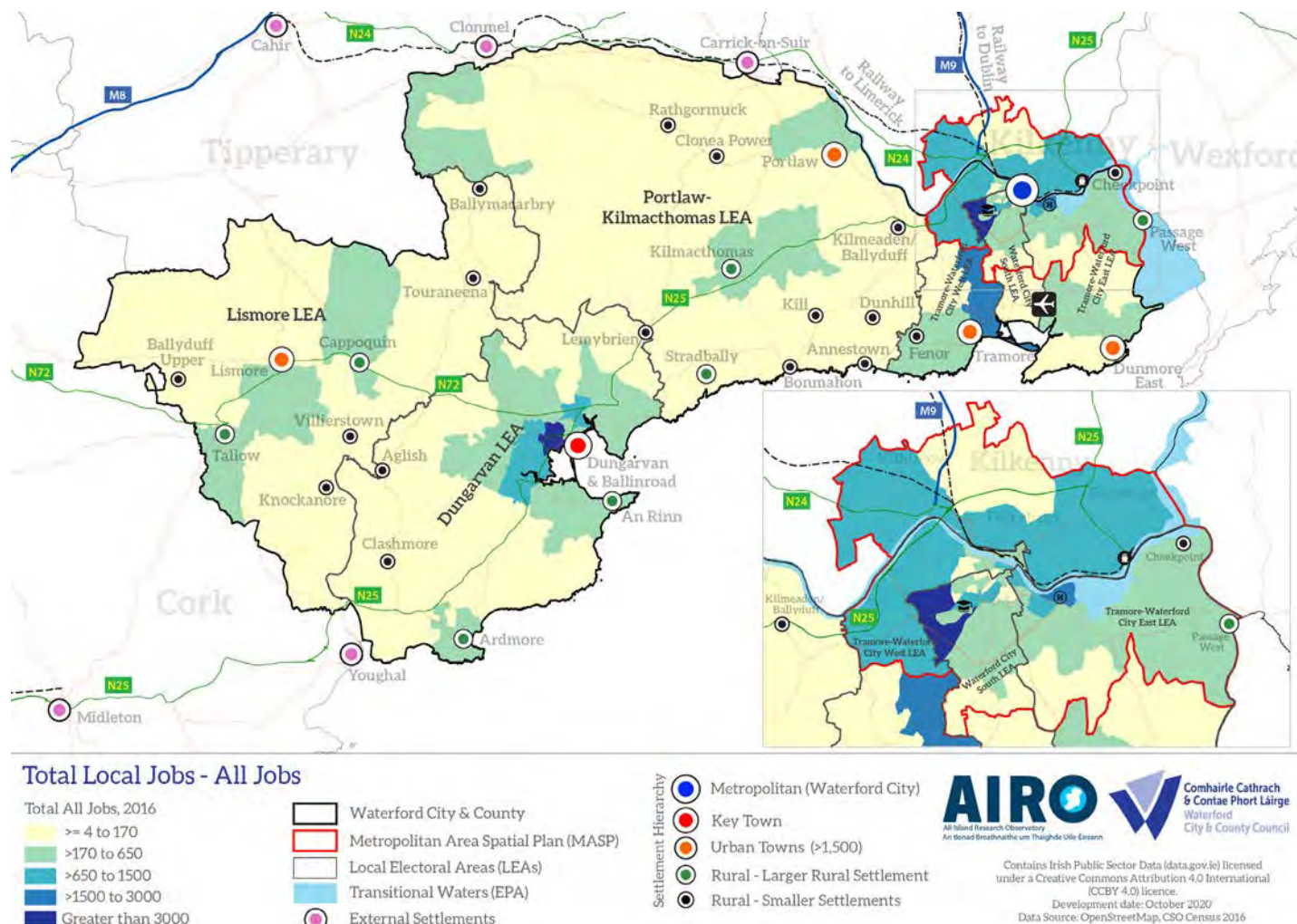


### Education Attainment



### Mode of Transport

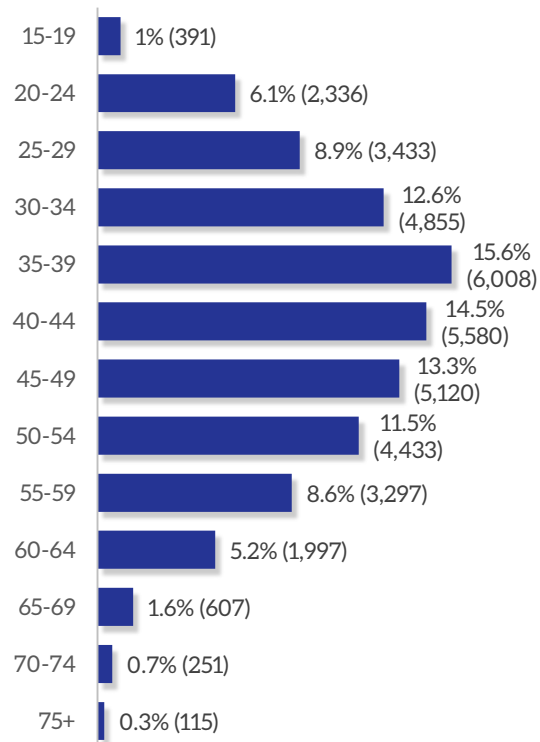




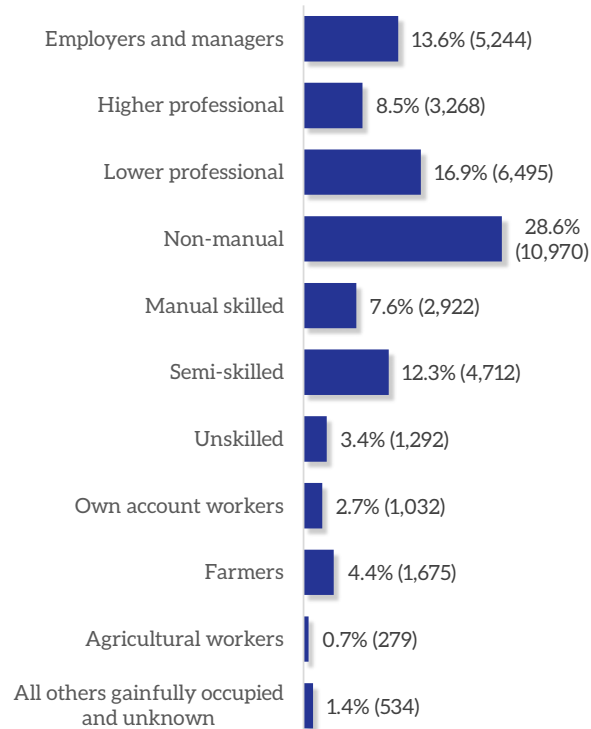
Map 3.2: Location of Jobs, POWCAR 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

- The map details the number of local jobs within the Waterford Electoral Divisions (EDs). In total, there are 38,423 jobs located within Waterford County (based on location of job via POWCAR, 2016). The map shows the significance of the MASP area, Waterford City and indeed Dungarvan as the main employment centres in Waterford.
- The graphics on the following page provide an overview of the local Jobs Profile across Waterford - age, education, industry of employment, socio-economic group, industry of employment and mode of transport. The profiles on the following pages then provide a Jobs Profile for the key settlements across Waterford.

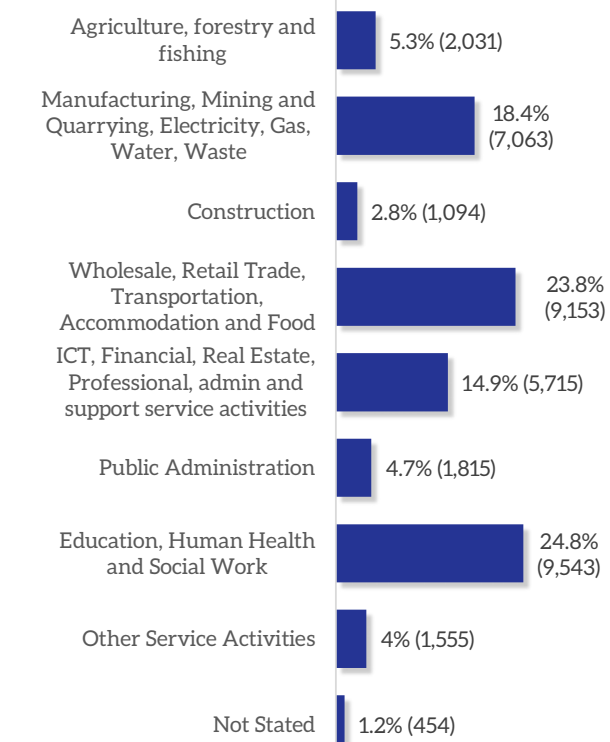
### Population by Age



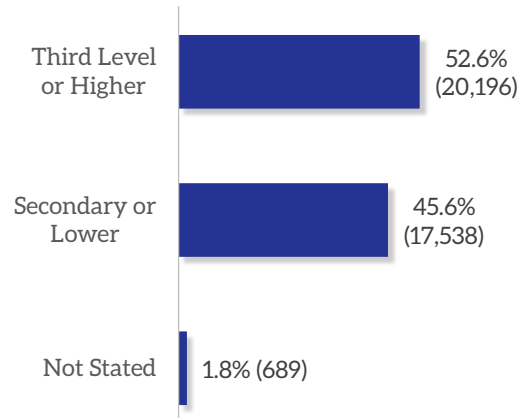
### Socio Economic Group (SEG)



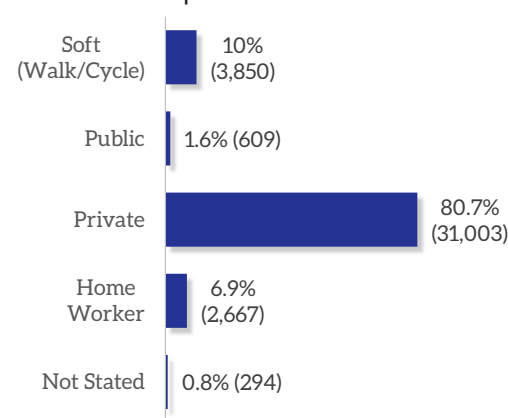
### Industry of Employment



### Education Attainment



### Mode of Transport



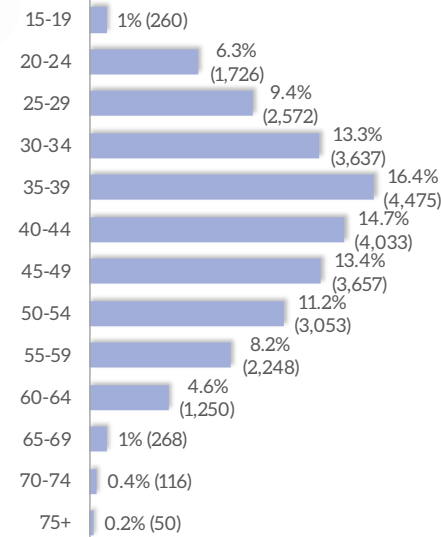


**Jobs located in the Settlement** | **Total Jobs: 27,345** | **% of Waterford Jobs: 71.5%**

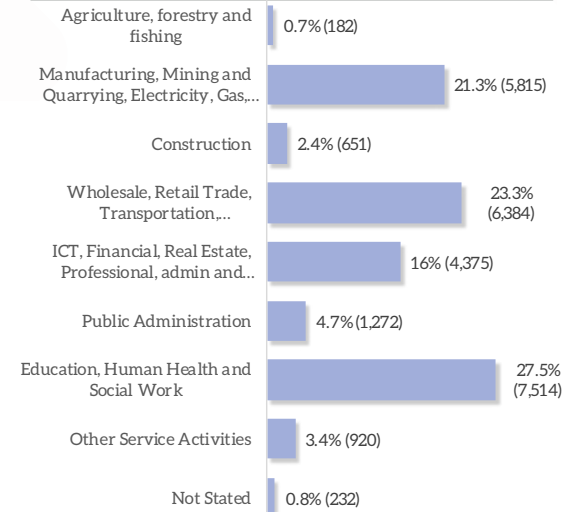
### Inbound Commuting Flows



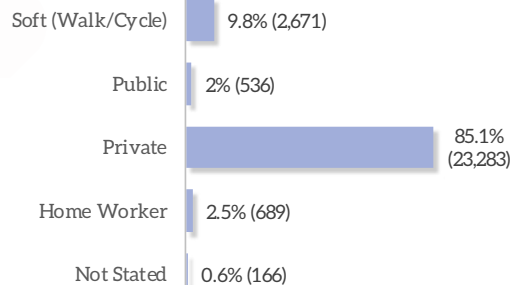
### Age Profile



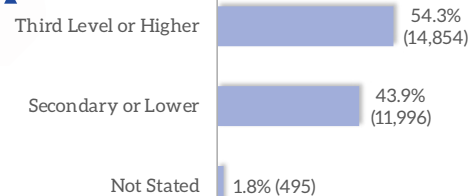
### Industry of Employment



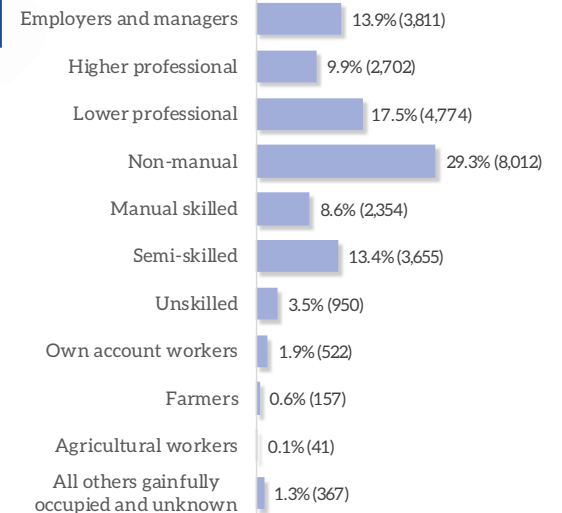
### Mode of Travel



### Education Attainment



### Socio-Economic Group



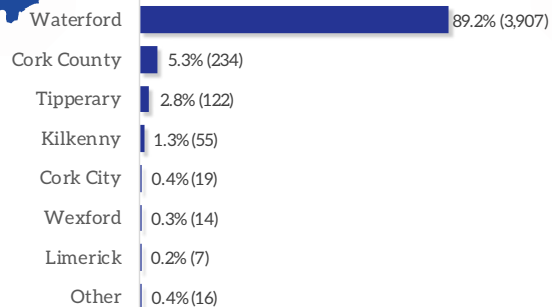
### Jobs located in the Settlement

Total Jobs: 4,379

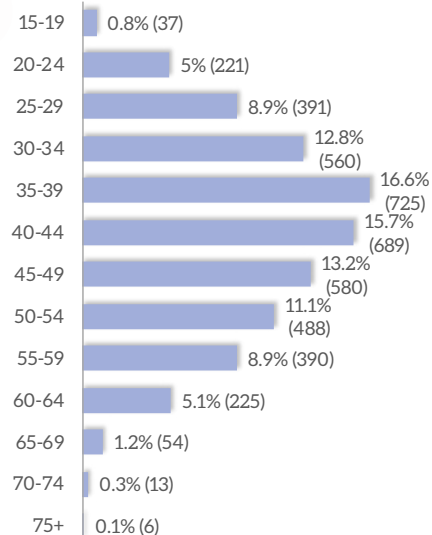
% of Waterford Jobs: 11.5%

#### Inbound Commuting Flows

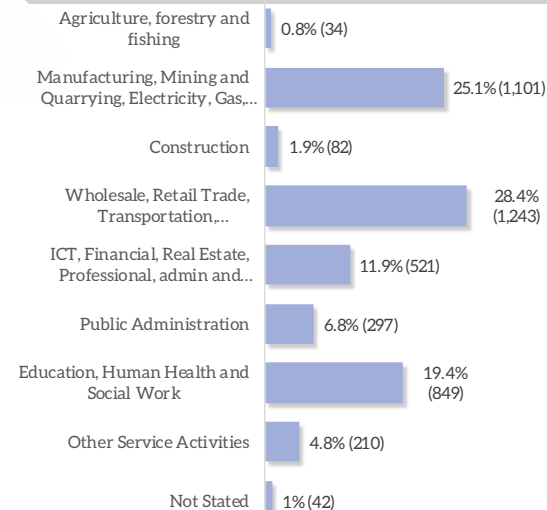
(Where do Dungarvan workers come from?)



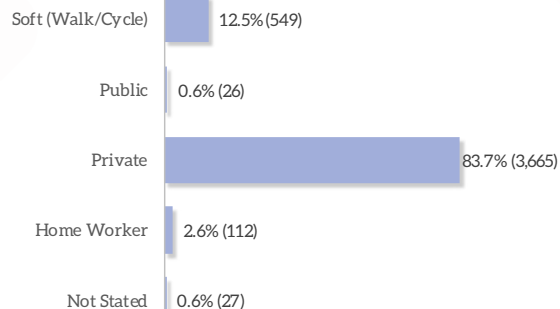
#### Age Profile



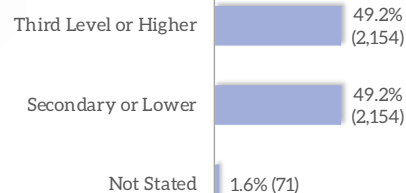
#### Industry of Employment



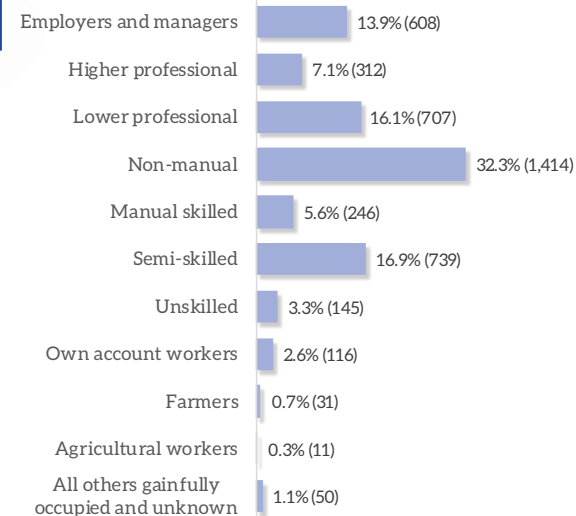
#### Mode of Travel



#### Education Attainment



#### Socio-Economic Group



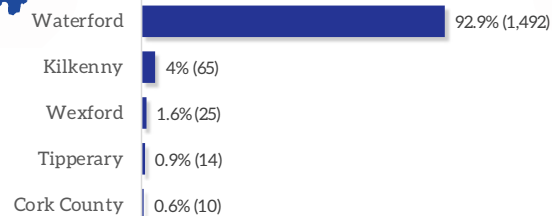
### Jobs located in the Settlement

Total Jobs: 1,626

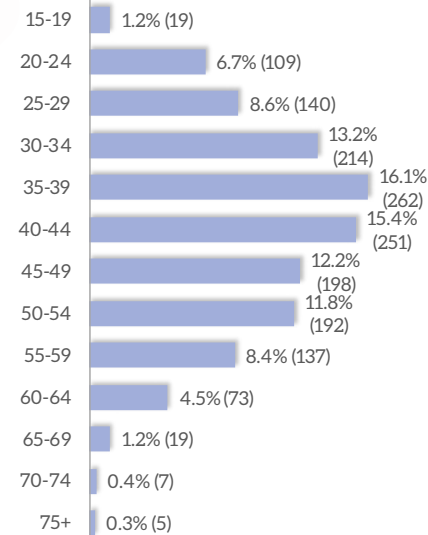
% of Waterford Jobs: 4.3%

#### Inbound Commuting Flows

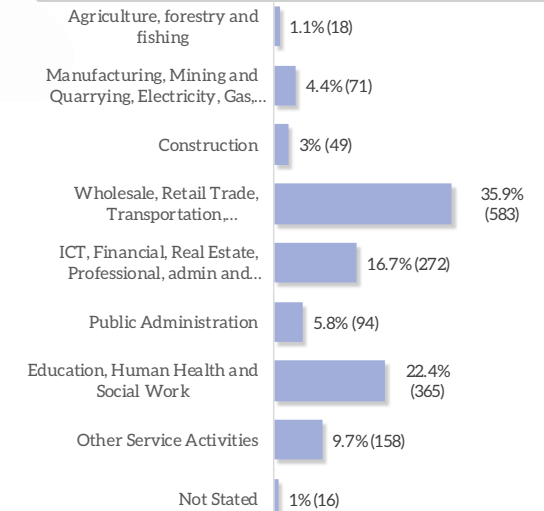
(Where do Tramore workers come from?)



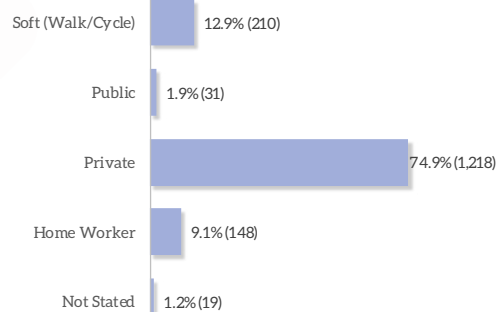
#### Age Profile



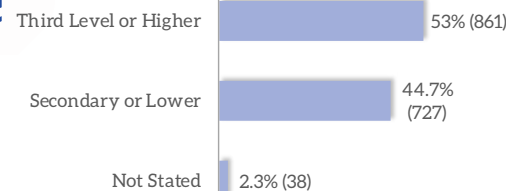
#### Industry of Employment



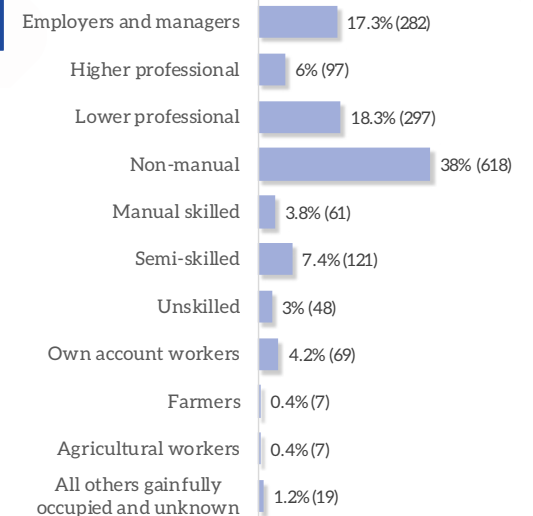
#### Mode of Travel



#### Education Attainment



#### Socio-Economic Group





### Jobs located in the Settlement

Total Jobs: 267

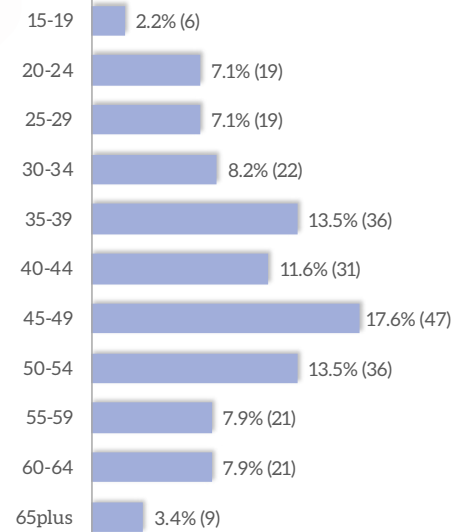
% of Waterford Jobs: 0.7%

#### Inbound Commuting Flows

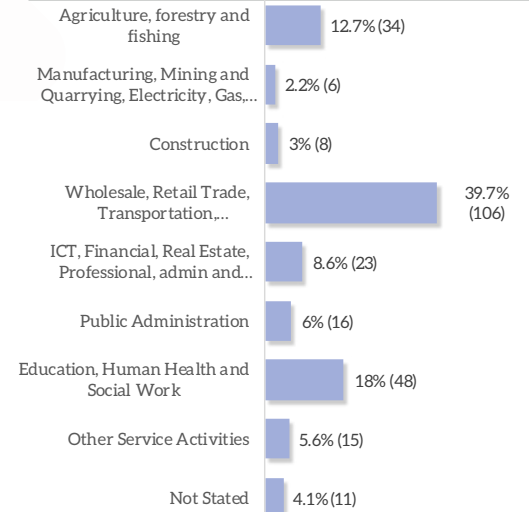
(Where do Dunmore East workers come from?)



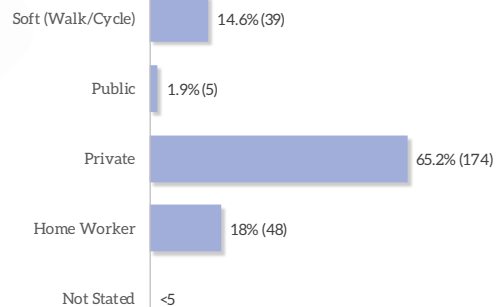
#### Age Profile



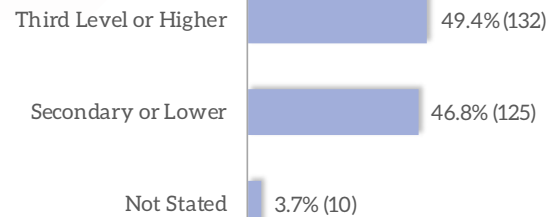
#### Industry of Employment



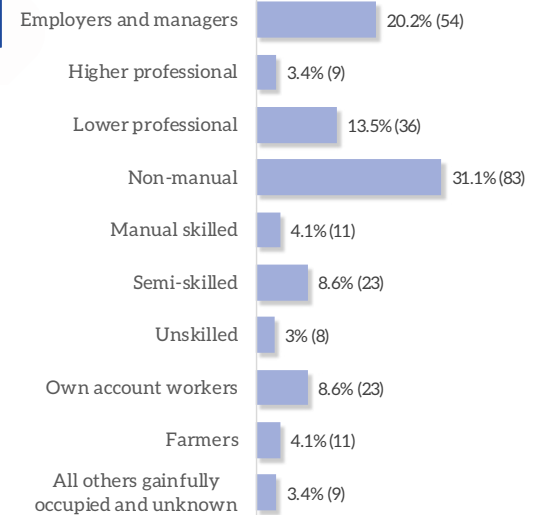
#### Mode of Travel



#### Education Attainment



#### Socio-Economic Group



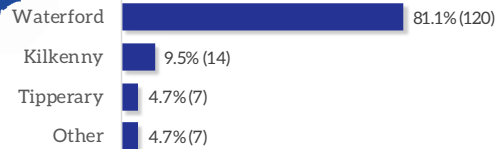
### Jobs located in the Settlement

Total Jobs: 148

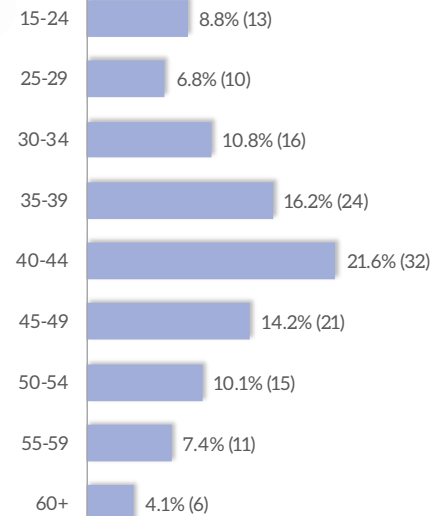
% of Waterford Jobs: 0.4%

#### Inbound Commuting Flows

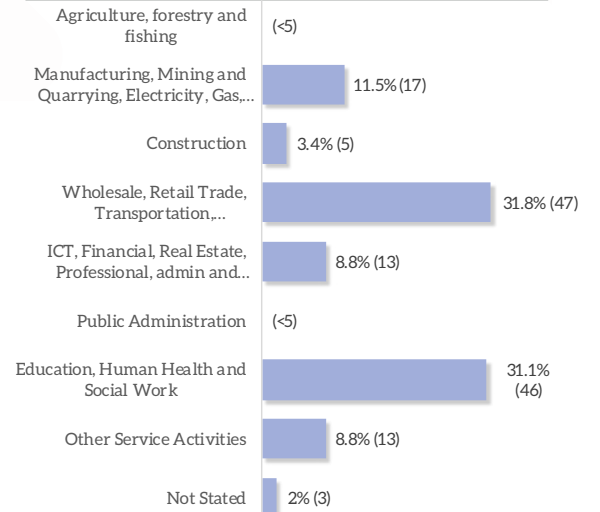
(Where do Portlaw workers come from?)



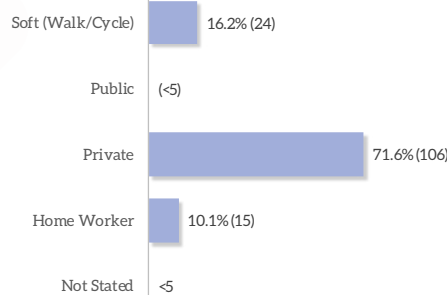
#### Age Profile



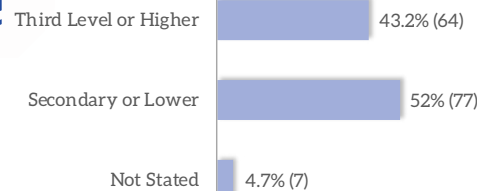
#### Industry of Employment



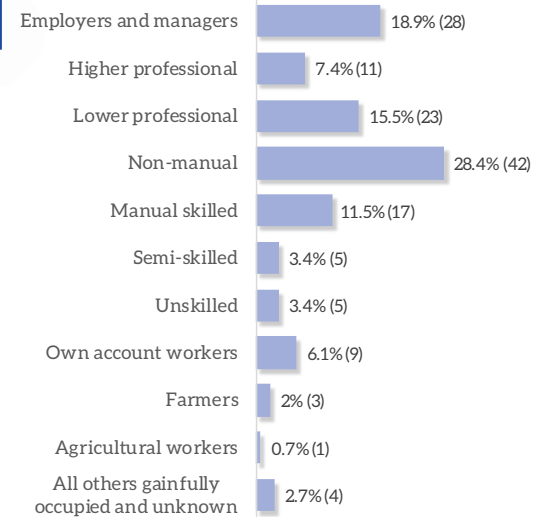
#### Mode of Travel



#### Education Attainment



#### Socio-Economic Group



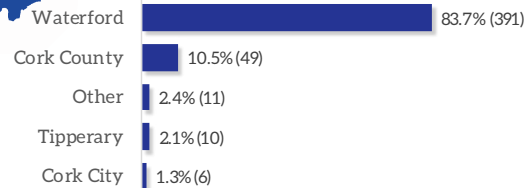
### Jobs located in the Settlement

Total Jobs: 467

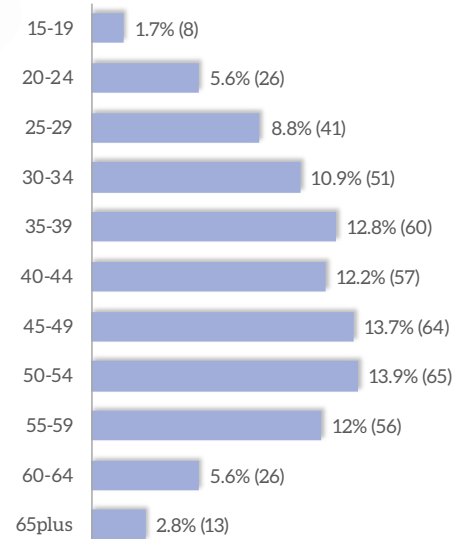
% of Waterford Jobs: 1.2%

#### Inbound Commuting Flows

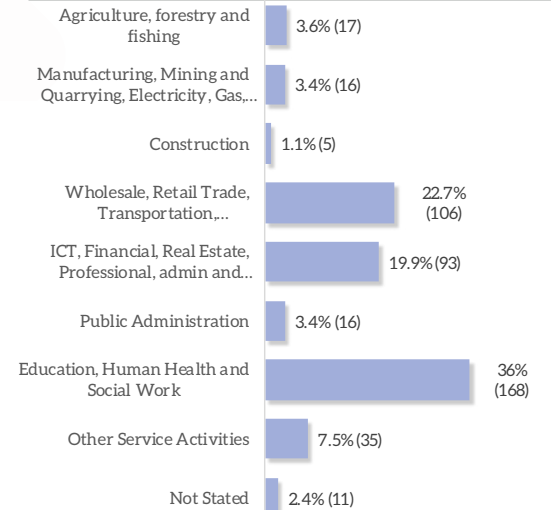
(Where do Lismore workers come from?)



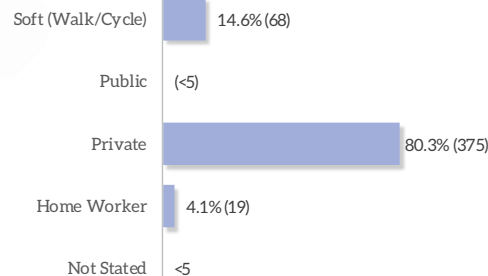
#### Age Profile



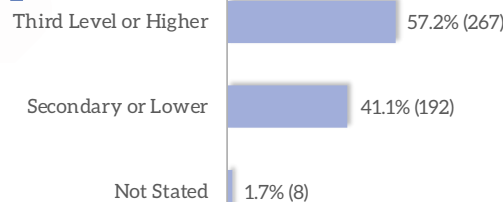
#### Industry of Employment



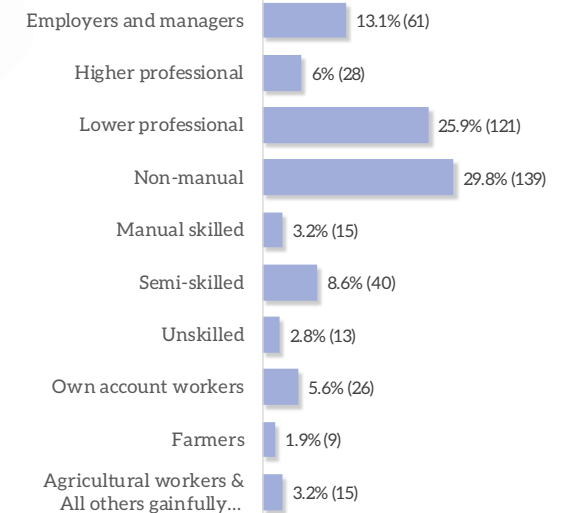
#### Mode of Travel



#### Education Attainment



#### Socio-Economic Group



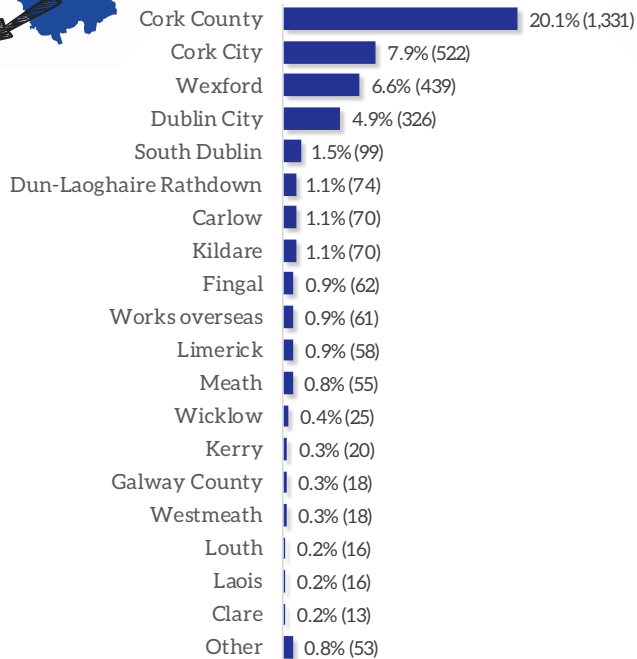


### Out of County Jobs | Total Jobs: 27,345 | % of Waterford Jobs: 71.5%

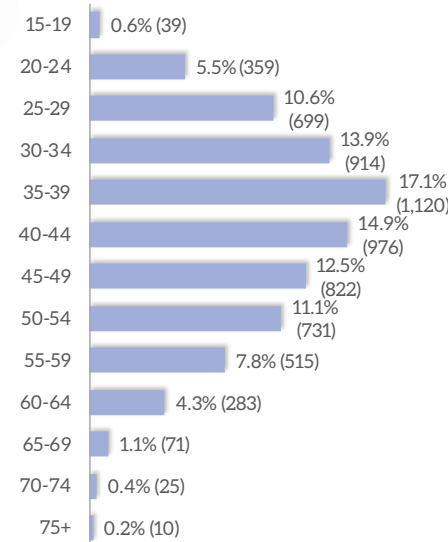
#### Outbound Commuting Flows



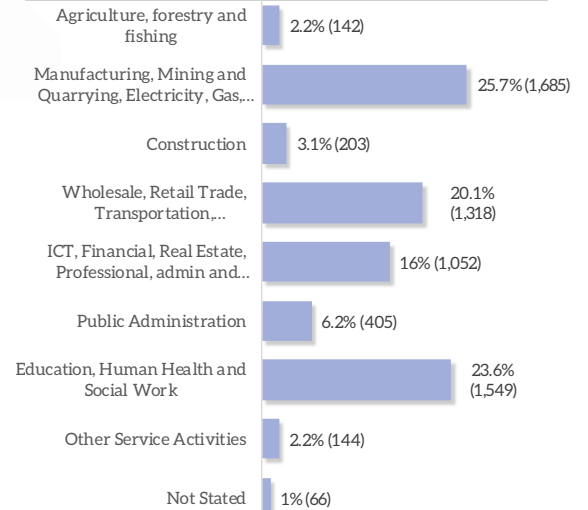
(Where do out of county workers travel to?)



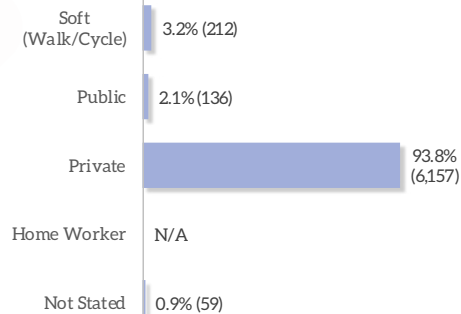
#### Age Profile



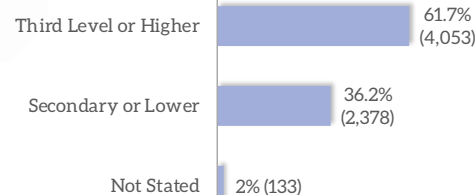
#### Industry of Employment



#### Mode of Travel



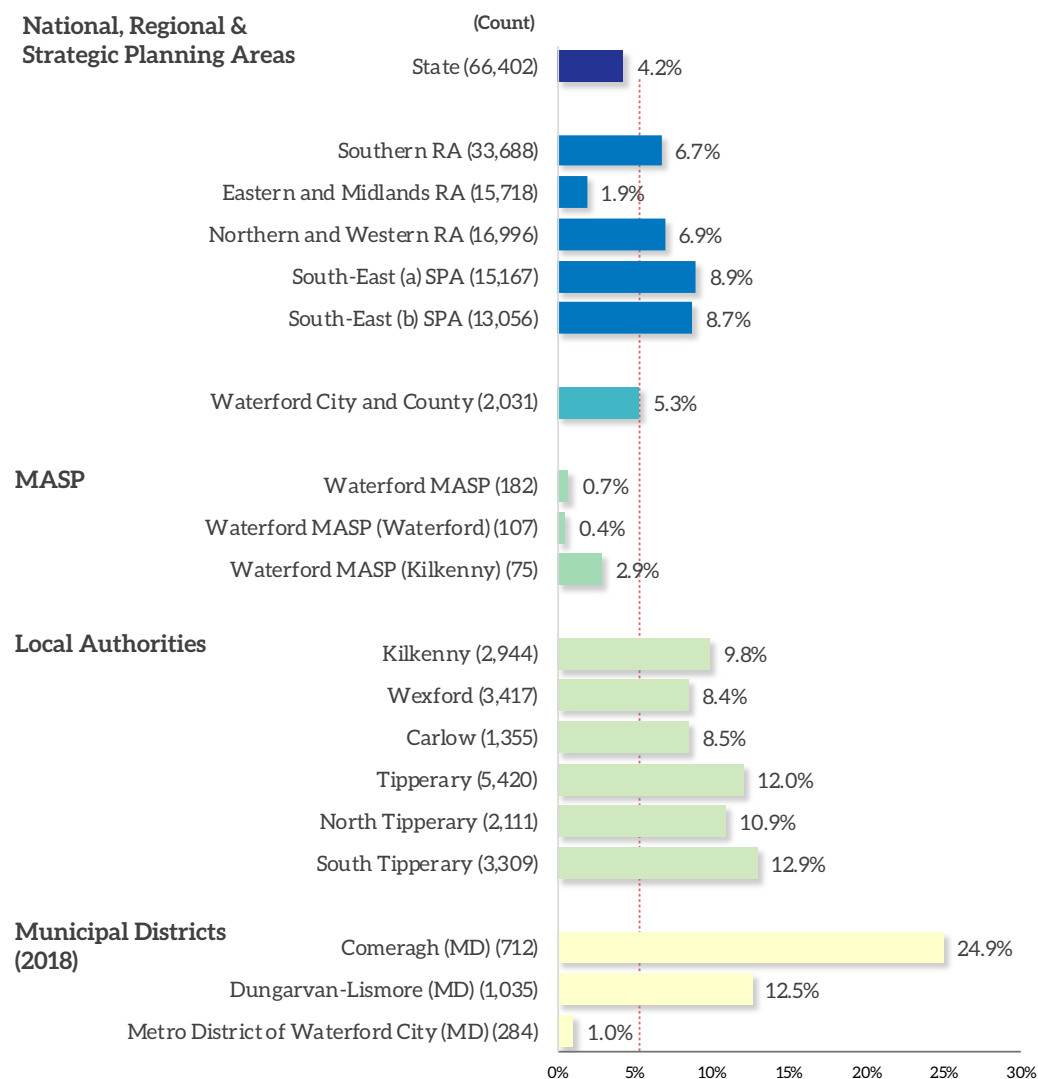
#### Education Attainment



#### Socio-Economic Group



## Local Jobs: % Jobs Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, 2016



**15th**  
Highest #  
in State

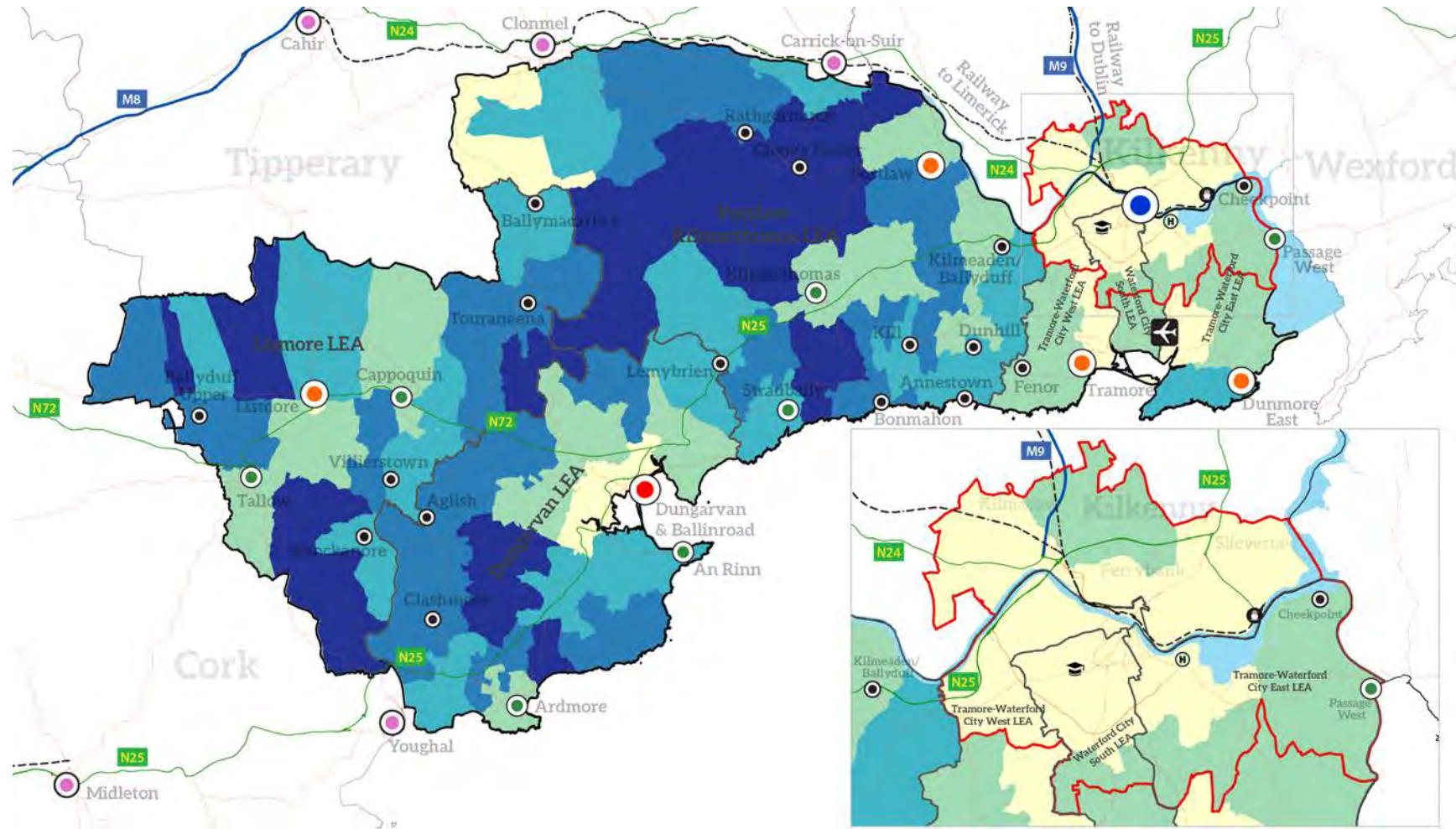
**21st**  
Highest %  
in State

1 being the highest and  
31 the lowest # or % of all  
local authorities



- According to Census 2016 (POWSCAR database), the total number of jobs located in Waterford classified within the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (AFF) category is 2,031 and accounts for 5.3% of all jobs in the county. This rate is higher than the State (4.2%) average but considerably lower than the regional averages (SRA 6.7% and South-East (a) SPA 8.9%). Waterford accounts for 3% of all AFF jobs in the State, 6% of the SRA and 13.4% of the South-East (a) region.
- The proportion of AFF jobs located within the Waterford MASP area is low and accounts for 0.7% of the 27,345 jobs in this area. At Municipal District level there is a very uneven distribution. The rural Comeragh MD has a rate of 24.9% - well in excess of any other part of the county. In contrast the Metropolitan District of Waterford City has a rate of just 1%.
- The maps on the following pages outline the distribution of AFF Jobs in Waterford. Map 3.3 presents the percentage share of AFF jobs in each Electoral Divisions while Map 3.4 presents the actual number of jobs.

Figure 3.4: Local Jobs - % Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, 2016 (Source: CSO)



### % Local Jobs - Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

% AFF, 2016

- <= 7%
- >7% to 22%
- >22% to 37.5%
- >37.5% to 58%
- Greater than 58%

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

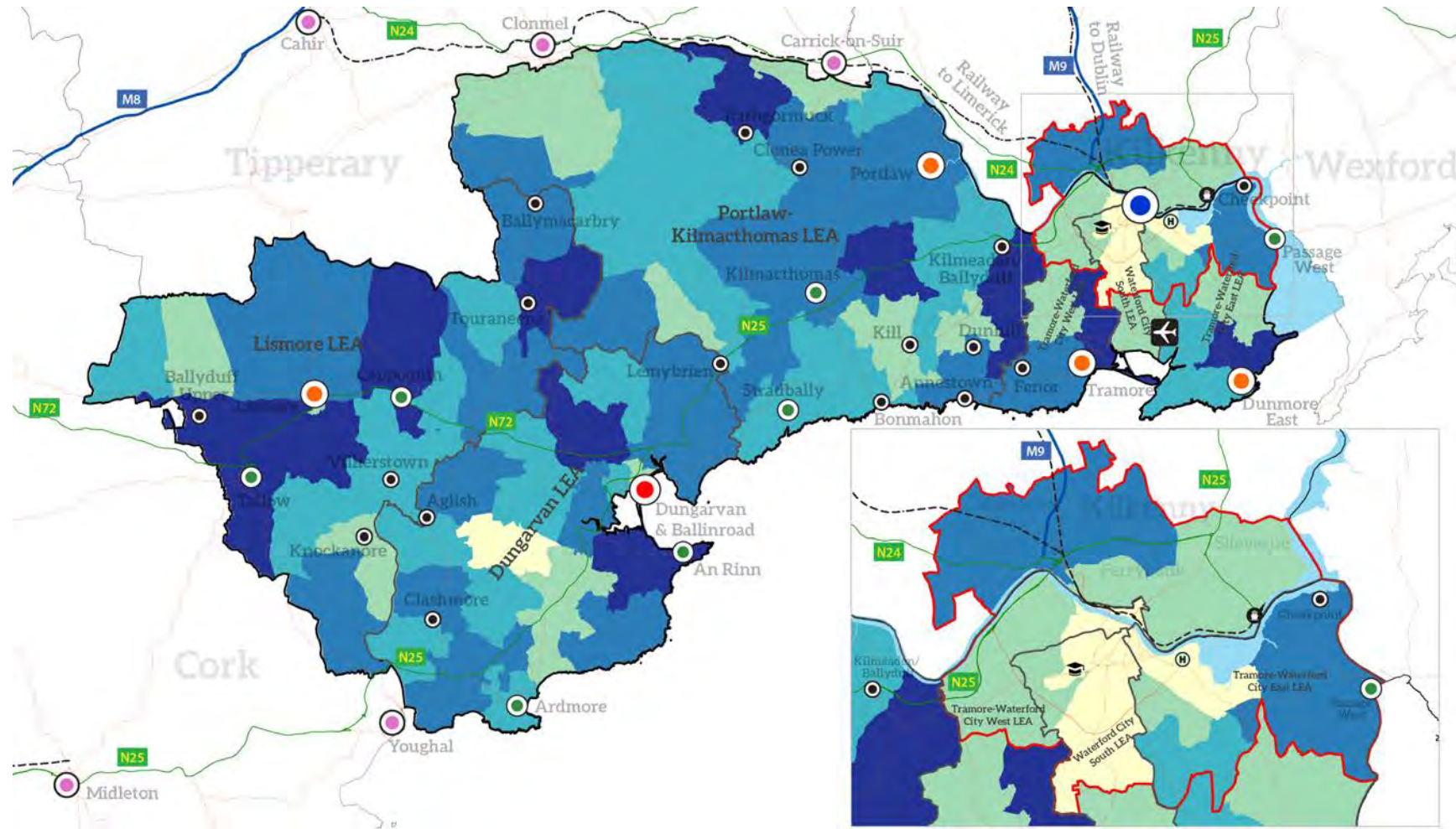
- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements



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Development date: October 2020  
Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 3.3: Local Jobs - % Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, 2016 (Source: CSO)





### Total Local Jobs - Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

Total AFF, 2016

- <= 4
- >4 to 13
- >13 to 22
- >22 to 33
- Greater than 33

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

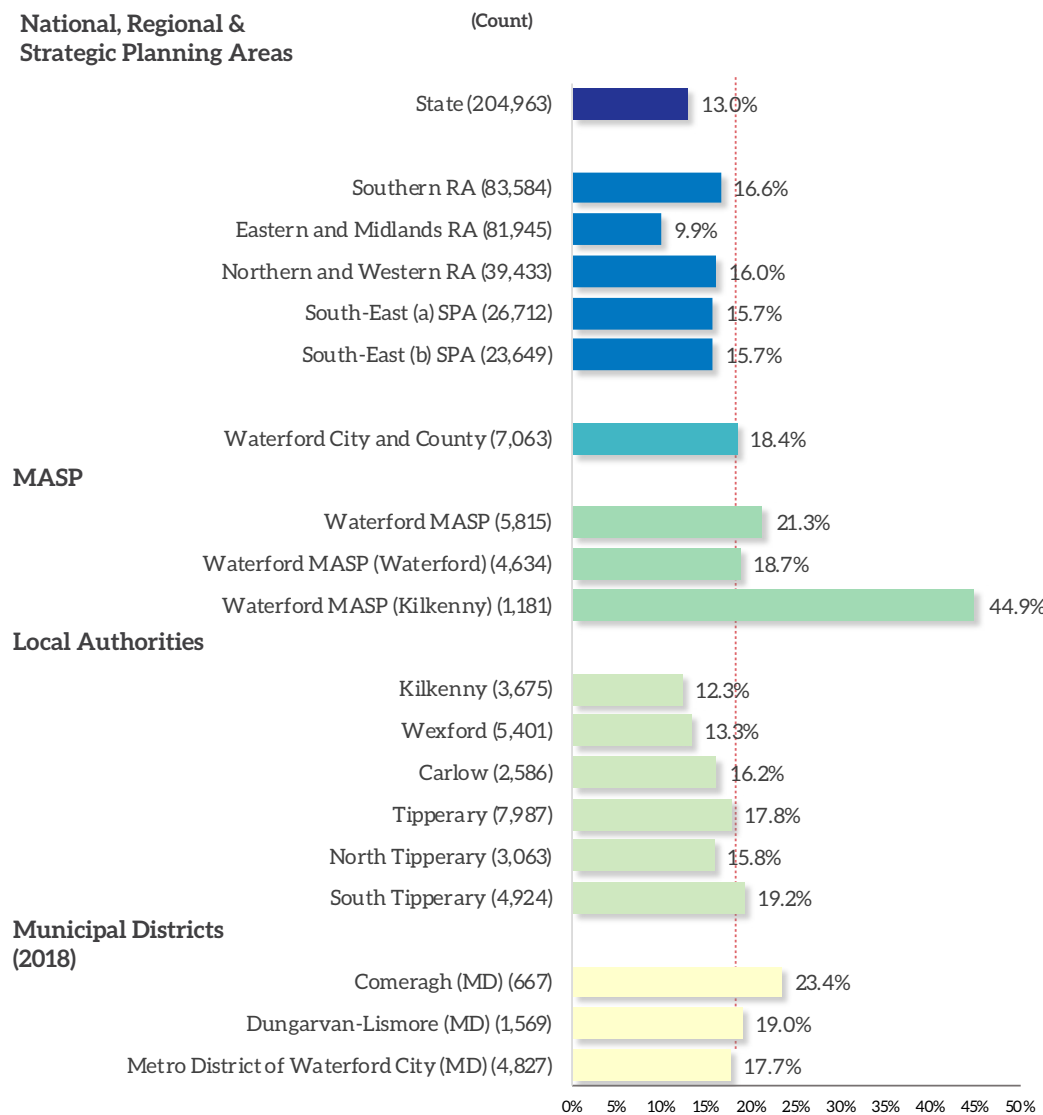
- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements



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 Development date: October 2020  
 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 3.4: Local Jobs - Total Jobs Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, 2016 (Source: CSO)

## Local Jobs: % Jobs Manufacturing Industries, 2016



**11th**  
Highest #  
in State

**8th**  
Highest %  
in State

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities

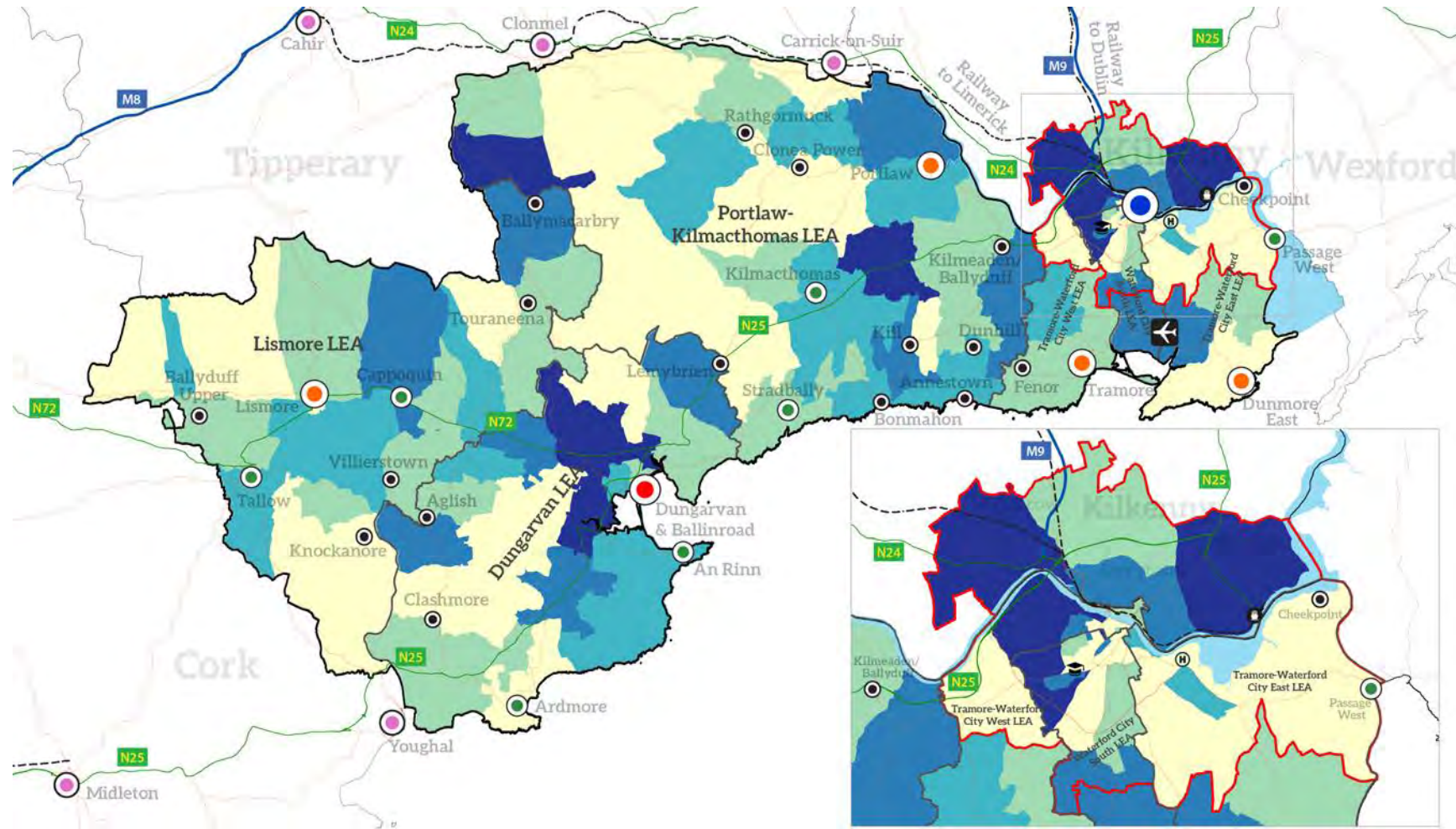


- According to Census 2016 (POWSCAR database), the total number jobs located in Waterford classified within the Manufacturing Industries category is 7,063 and accounts for 18.4% of all jobs in the county. This rate is higher than the State (13%) average but considerably lower than the regional averages (SRA 16.6% and South-East (a) SPA 15.7%). Waterford accounts for 3.4% of all Manufacturing Industry jobs in the State, 8.5% of the SRA and 30% of the South-East (a) region.
- The proportion of Manufacturing Industry jobs located within the Waterford MASP area accounts for 21.3% of the 27,345 jobs in this area. Manufacturing jobs plays a major role in the economic base in the Kilkenny part of the MASP and accounts for 44.9% of all jobs. At Municipal District level there is an uneven distribution. The rural Comeragh MD has a rate of 23.4% - higher than other parts of the county. Metropolitan District of Waterford City (MD) recorded the lowest proportion at 17.7%.
- The maps on the following pages outline the distribution of Manufacturing Industry jobs in Waterford. Map 3.5 presents the percentage share of Manufacturing Industry jobs in each Electoral Divisions while Map 3.6 presents the actual number of jobs.

Figure 3.5: Local Jobs: % Jobs Manufacturing Industries, 2016 (Source: CSO)



## Local Jobs: % Jobs Manufacturing Industries, 2016



### % Local Jobs - Manufacturing Industries

% Manufacturing Inds., 2016

- <= 3.5%
- >3.5% to 8%
- >8% to 16%
- >16% to 27.5%
- Greater than 27.5%

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

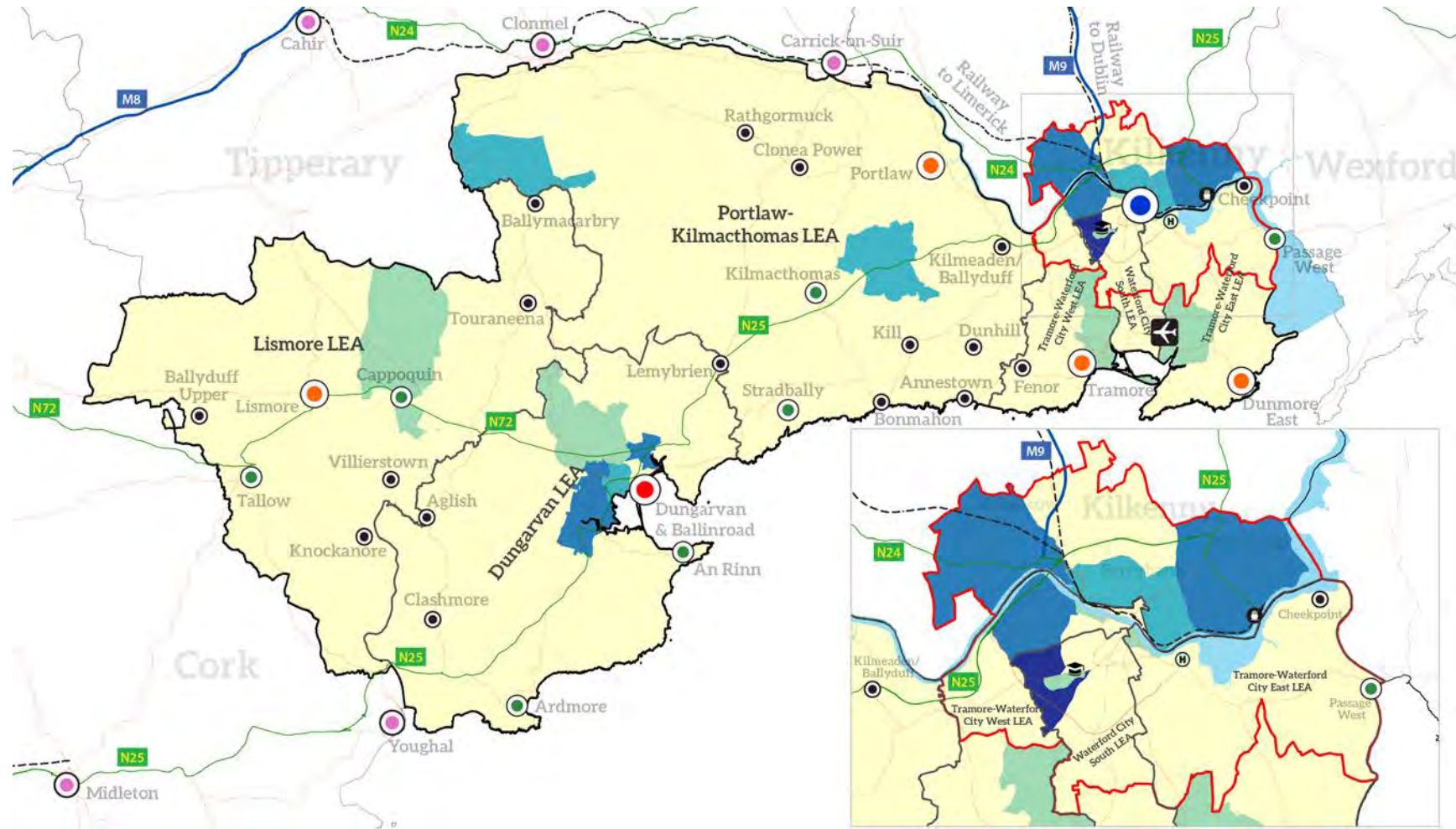
- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements



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 Development date: October 2020  
 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 3.5: Local Jobs - % Jobs Manufacturing Industries, 2016 (Source: CSO)





### Total Local Jobs - Manufacturing Industries

Total Mfg. Inds., 2016

- <= 49
- >49 to 157
- >157 to 408
- >408 to 800
- Greater than 800

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

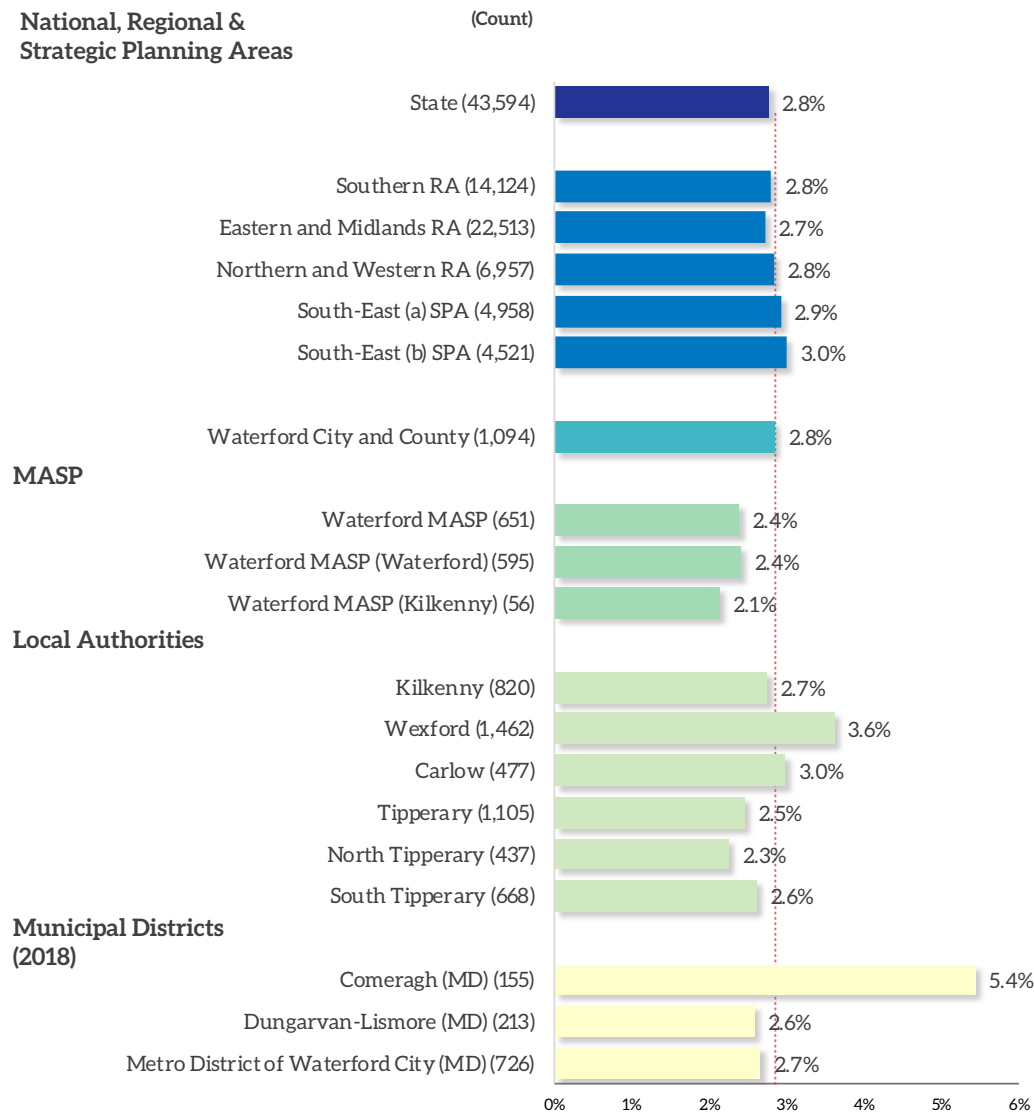
- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements



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 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 3.6: Local Jobs - Total Jobs Manufacturing Industries, 2016 (Source: CSO)

## Local Jobs: % Jobs Construction, 2016



13th Highest # in State

17th Highest % in State

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities

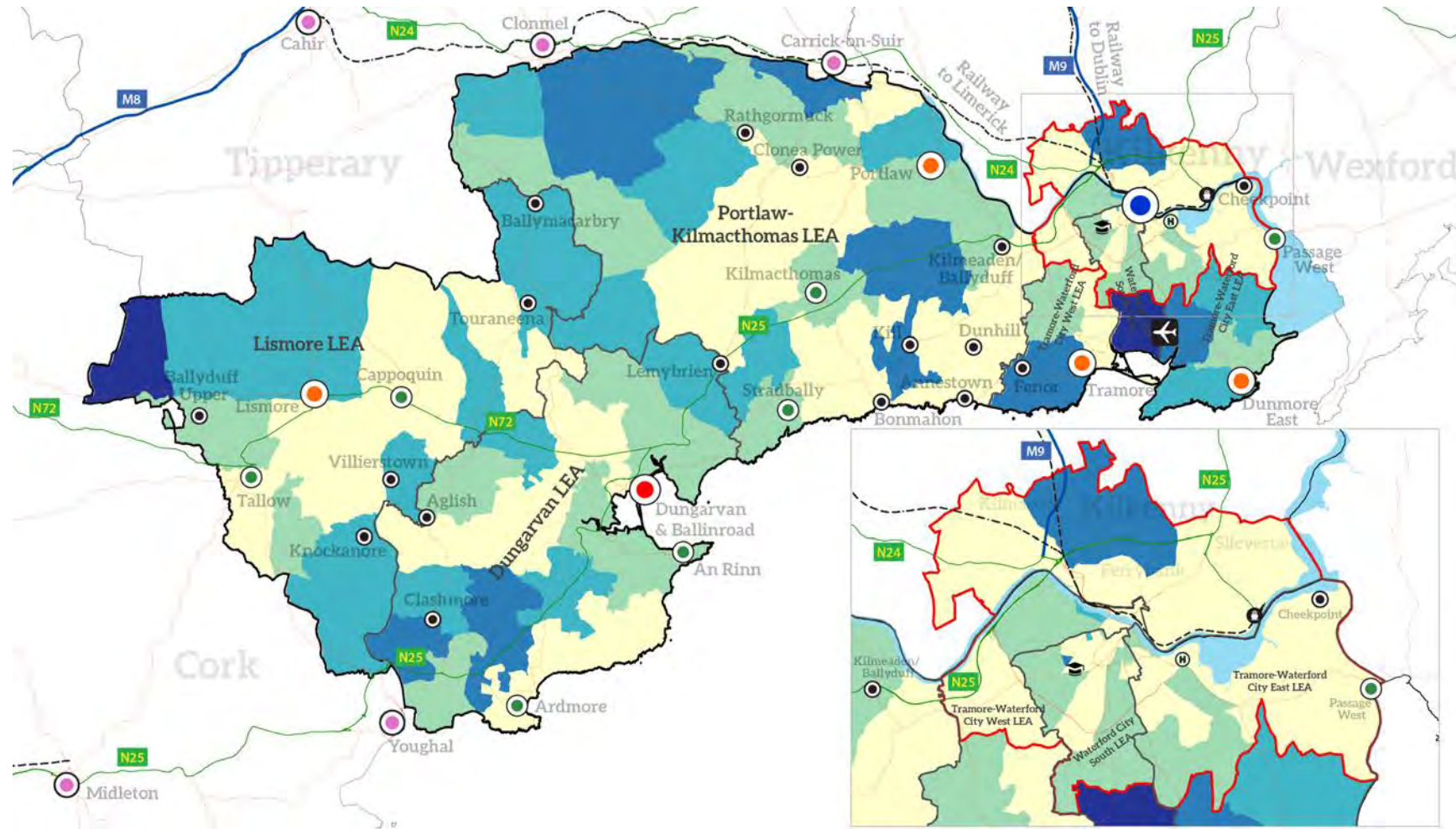


- According to Census 2016 (POWSCAR database), the total number jobs located in Waterford classified within the Construction category is 1,094 and accounts for 2.8% of all jobs in the county. This rate is the same as the State (2.8%) and regional averages (SRA 2.8% and South-East (a) SPA 2.9%). Waterford accounts for 2.5% of all Construction jobs in the State, 7.7% of the SRA and 22% of the South-East (a) region. It should be noted that many Construction jobs are mobile in nature and are as such not specific to any location (plumbing, electricians etc.).
- The proportion of Construction jobs located within the Waterford MASP area is low and accounts for 2.4% of the 27,345 jobs in this area. At Municipal District level there is a very uneven distribution. The rural Comeragh MD has a rate of 5.4% - well in excess of any other part of the county. In contrast Dungarvan-Lismore (MD) and Metropolitan District of Waterford City (MD) have much lower rates of 2.6% and 2.7%, respectively.
- The maps on the following pages outline the distribution of Construction Jobs in Waterford. Map 3.7 presents the percentage share of Construction jobs in each Electoral Divisions while Map 3.8 presents the actual number of jobs.

Figure 3.6: Local Jobs - % Jobs Construction, 2016 (Source: CSO)



## Local Jobs: % Jobs Construction, 2016



### % Local Jobs - Construction

% Construction, 2016

- <= 2%
- >2% to 5.5%
- >5.5% to 10%
- >10% to 16%
- Greater than 16%

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements

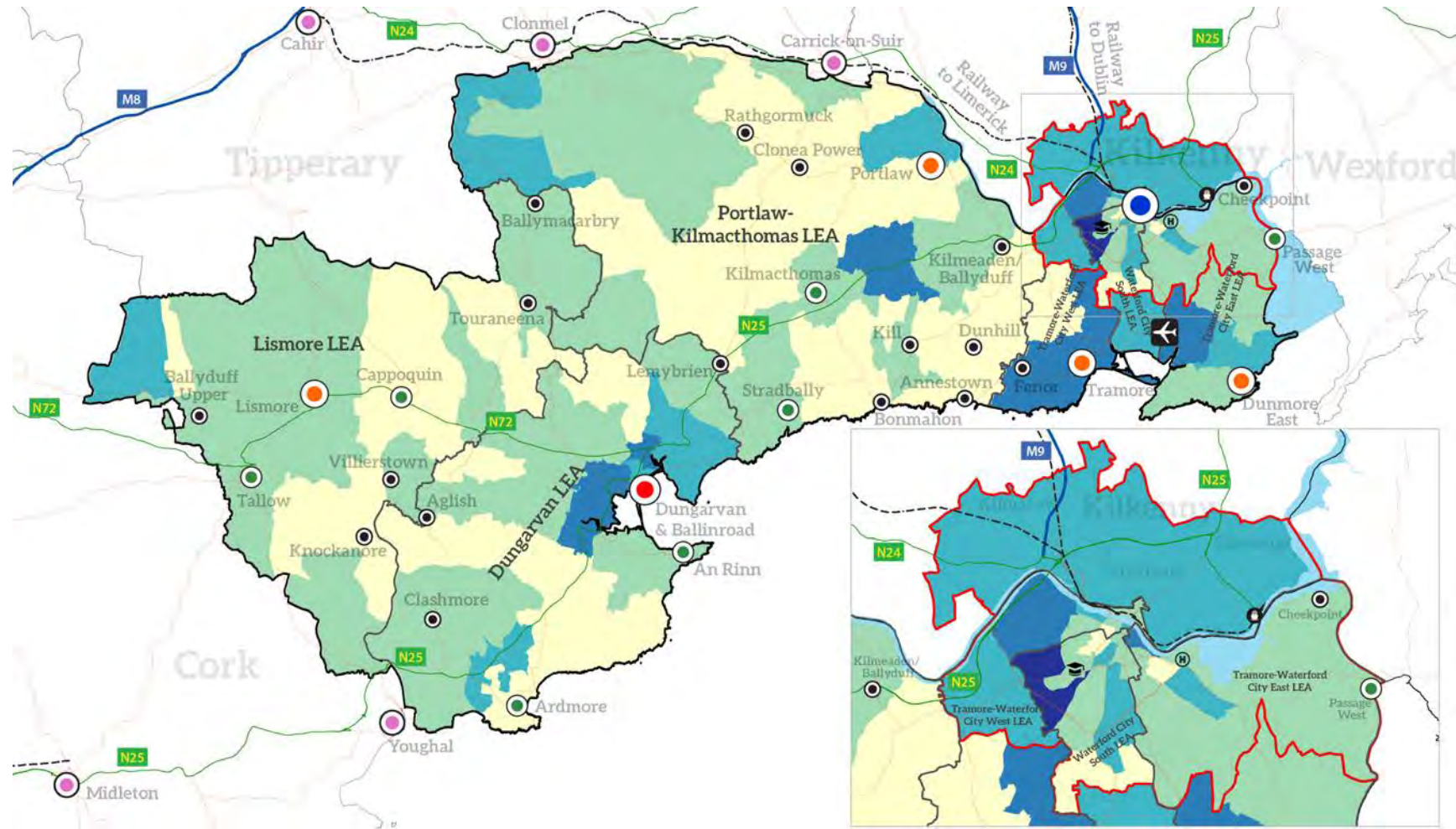
**AIRO**  
All-Ireland Research Observatory  
An Ionad Breathnaithe um Thaghdhí Uile Éireann

**Comhairle Cathrach & Contae Phort Láirge**  
Waterford City & County Council

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Development date: October 2020  
Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 3.7: Local Jobs - % Jobs Construction, 2016 (Source: CSO)





### Total Local Jobs - Construction

% Total Construction, 2016

- <= 2
- >2 to 8
- >8 to 22
- >22 to 57
- Greater than 57

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

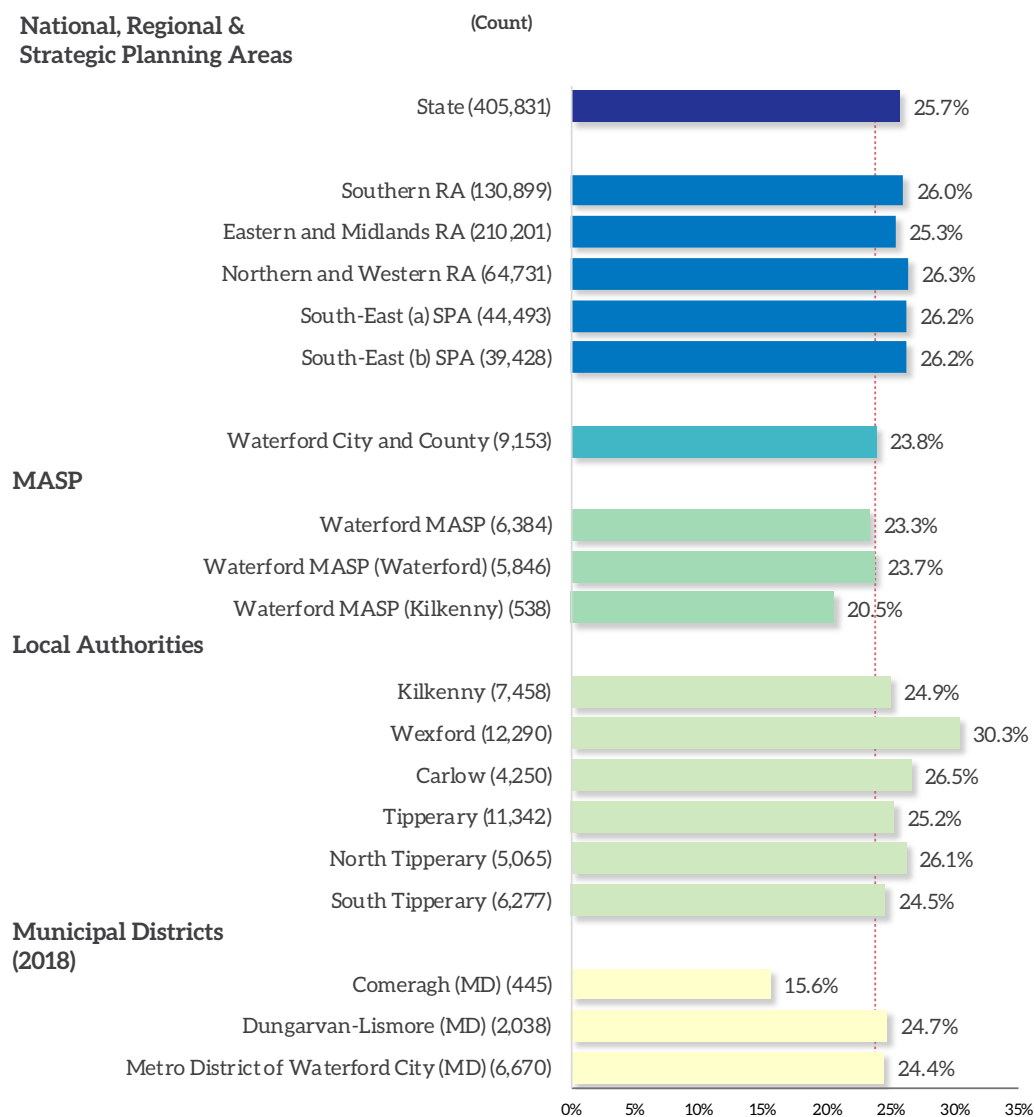
- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements



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 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 3.8: Local Jobs - Total Jobs Construction, 2016 (Source: CSO)

## Local Jobs: % Jobs Wholesale, Retail and Transportation, 2016



20th  
Highest #  
in State
26th  
Highest %  
in State

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities

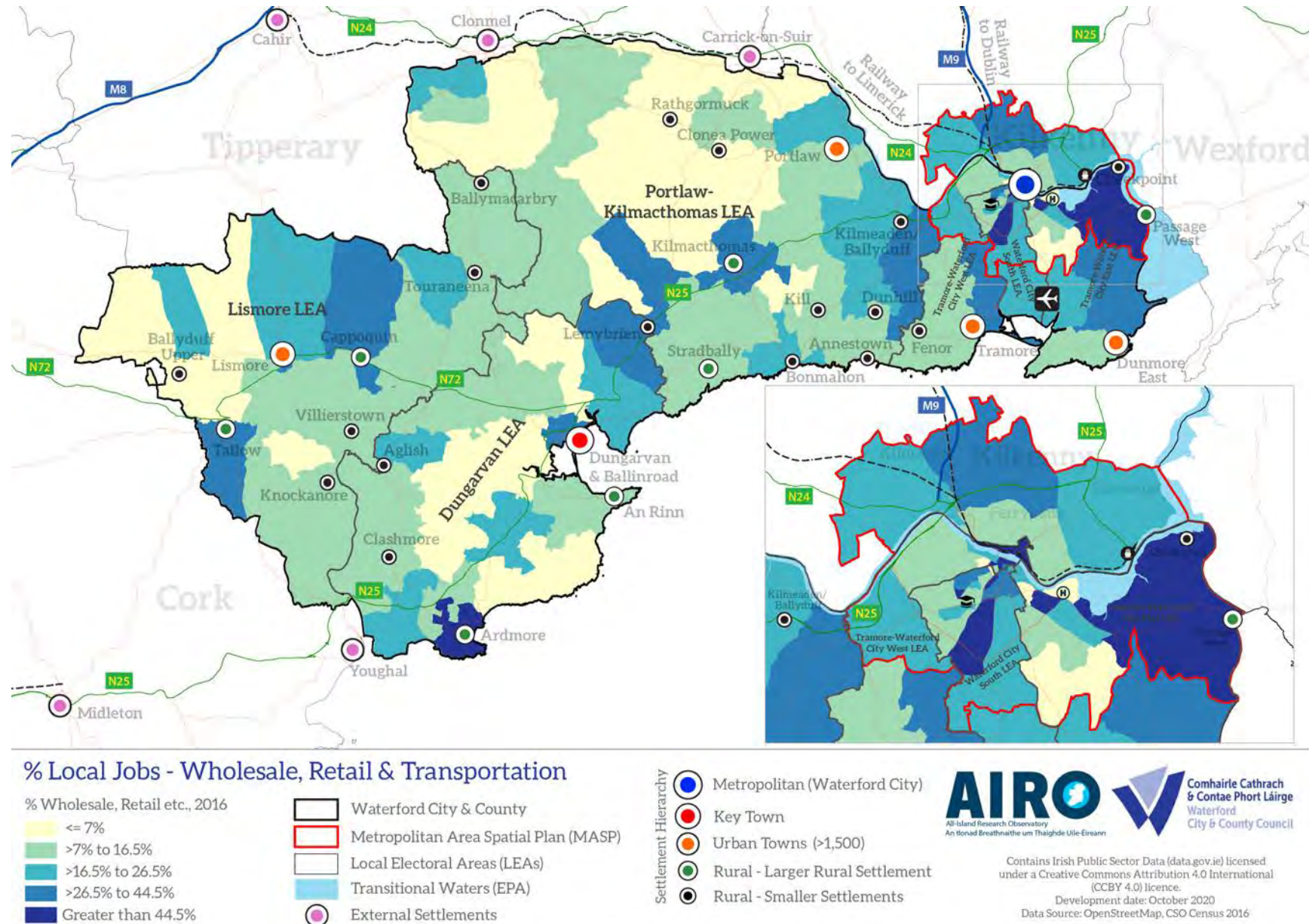


- According to Census 2016 (POWSCAR database), the total number jobs located in Waterford classified within the Wholesale, Retail and Transportation category is 9,153 and accounts for 23.8% of all jobs in the county. This rate is lower than the State (25.7%) average and the regional averages (SRA 26% and South-East (a) SPA 26.2%). Waterford accounts for 22.5% of all Wholesale, Retail and Transportation jobs in the State, 6% of the SRA and 13.4% of the South-East (a) region.
- The proportion of Wholesale, Retail and Transportation jobs located within the Waterford MASP area is high and accounts for 23.3% of the 27,345 jobs in this area. At Municipal District level there is an uneven distribution. Comeragh that has a rate of 15.6% - well below of any other part of the county with Dungarvan-Lismore (MD) and Metropolitan District of Waterford City (MD) recording rates of 24.7 and 24.4%.
- The maps on the following pages outline the distribution of Wholesale, Retail and Transportation Jobs in Waterford. Map 3.9 presents the percentage share of Wholesale, Retail and Transportation jobs in each Electoral Divisions while Map 3.10 presents the actual number of jobs.

Figure 3.7: Local Jobs - % Jobs Wholesale, Retail & Transportation, 2016 (Source: CSO)

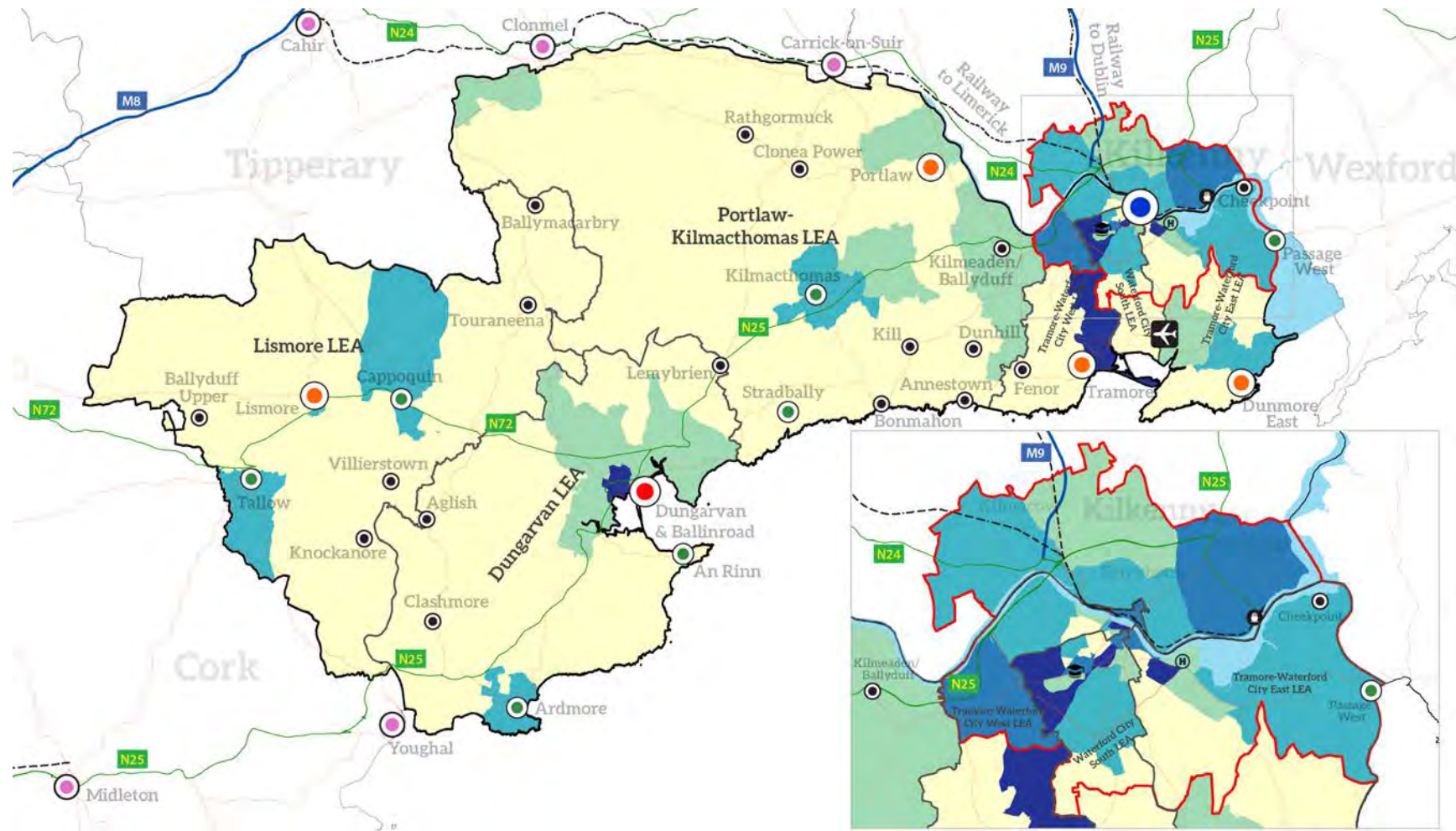


## Local Jobs: % Jobs Wholesale, Retail and Transportation, 2016



Map 3.9: Local Jobs - % Jobs Wholesale, Retail & Transportation, 2016 (Source: CSO)





### Total Local Jobs - Wholesale, Retail & Transportation

% Total Wholesale, Retail etc., 2016

- <= 31
- >31 to 88
- >88 to 163
- >163 to 385
- Greater than 385

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

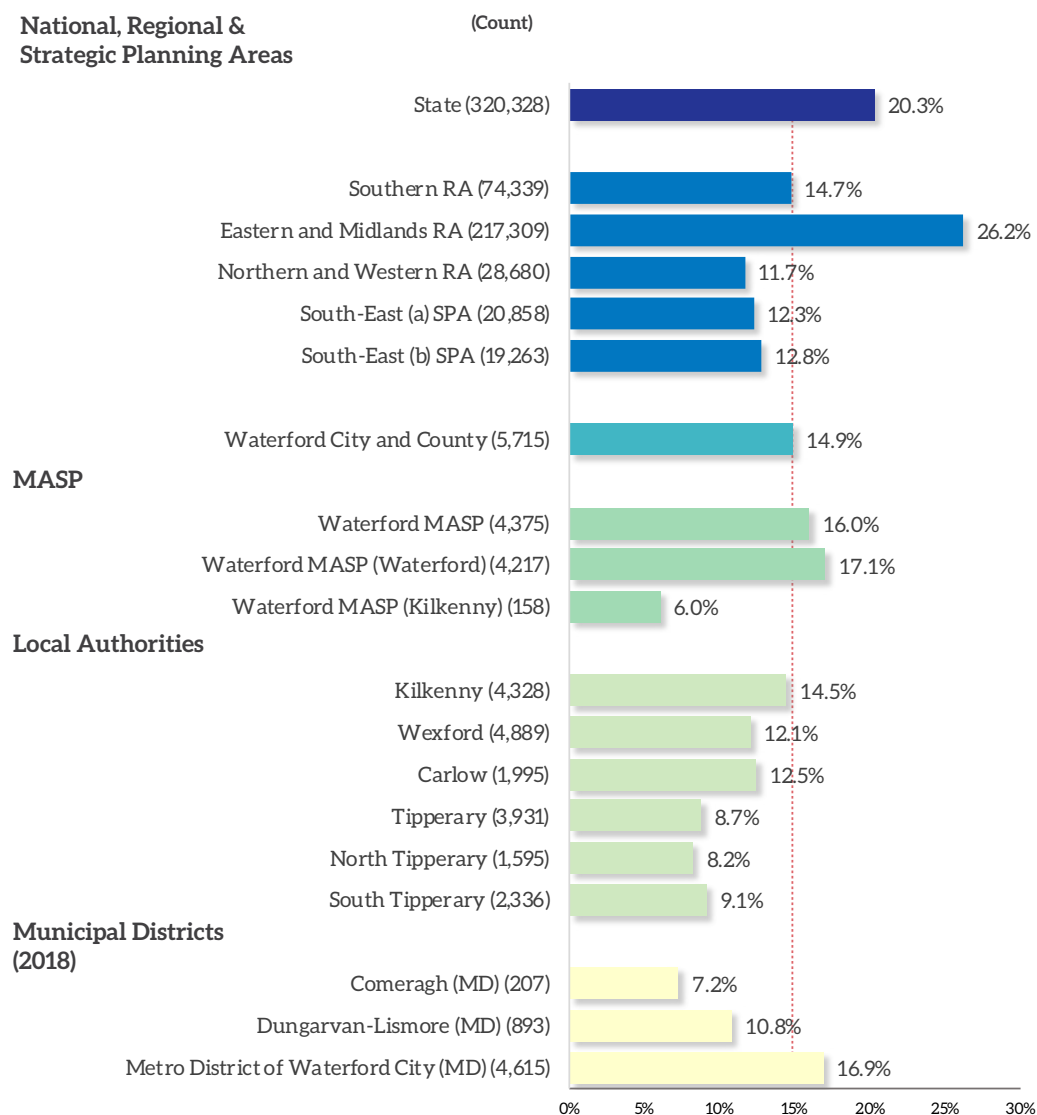
- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements



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Development date: October 2020  
Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 3.10: Local Jobs - Total Jobs Wholesale, Retail & Transportation, 2016 (Source: CSO)

## Local Jobs: % ICT, Financial and Real Estate, 2016



10th Highest # in State

8th Highest % in State

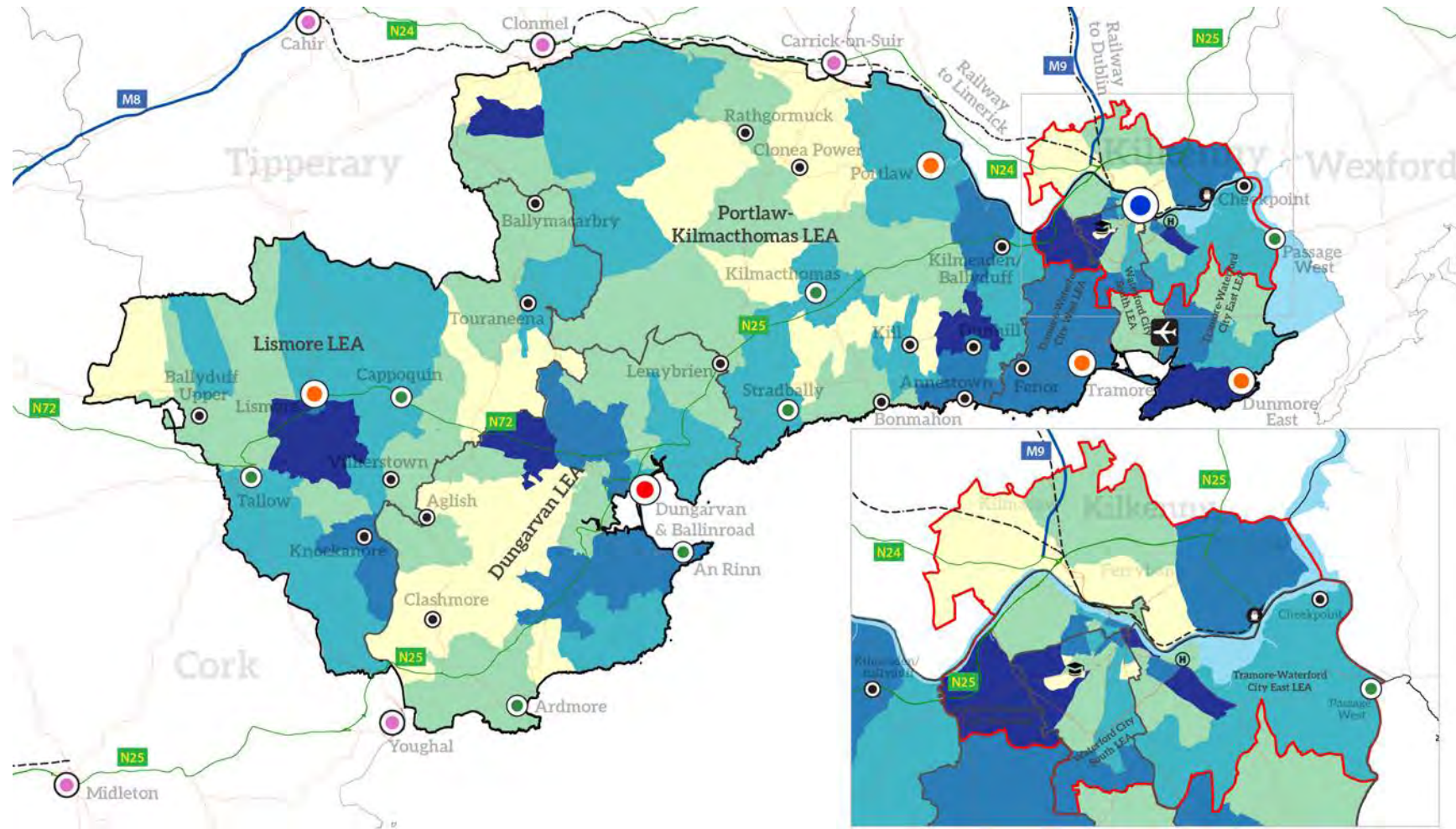
1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities



- According to Census 2016 (POWSCAR database), the total number jobs located in Waterford classified within the ICT, Financial and Real Estate category is 5,715 and accounts for 14.9% of all jobs in the county. This rate is much lower than the State (20.3%) average but is marginally higher than the regional averages (SRA 14.7% and South-East (a) SPA 12.3%). Waterford accounts for 17.8% of all ICT, Financial and Real Estate jobs in the State, 7.7% of the SRA and 27.4% of the South-East (a) region.
- The proportion of ICT, Financial and Real Estate jobs located within the Waterford MASP area is high and accounts for 16% of the 27,345 jobs in this area. The rate within the Kilkenny area of the MASP is much lower at 6%. At Municipal District level there is an uneven distribution. The rural Comeragh MD has a rate of 7.2% and Dungarvan-Lismore with a rate of 10.8%. Both are well below the Metropolitan District of Waterford City (MD) which has a much higher rate of 16.9%.
- The maps (on the following pages outline the distribution of ICT, Financial and Real Estate Jobs in Waterford. Map 3.11 presents the percentage share of ICT, Financial and Real Estate jobs in each Electoral Divisions while Map 3.12 presents the actual number of jobs.

Figure 3.8: Local Jobs - % ICT, Financial & Real Estate, 2016 (Source: CSO)





### % Local Jobs - ICT, Financial, Real Estate

% ICT, Financial etc., 2016

- <= 3%
- >3% to 7%
- >7% to 12.5%
- >12.5% to 21%
- Greater than 21%

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

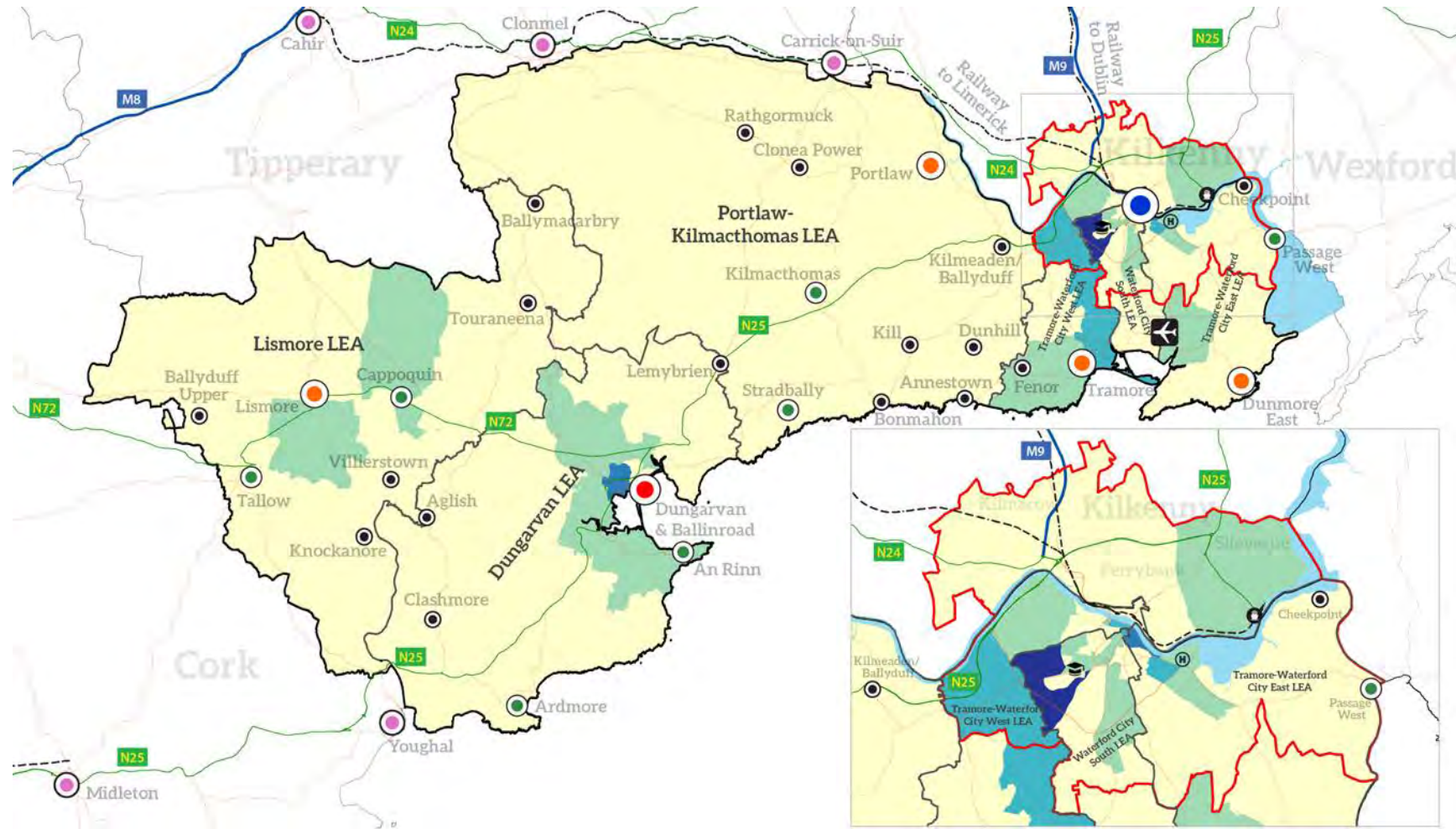
- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements



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 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 3.11: Local Jobs - % ICT, Financial & Real Estate, 2016 (Source: CSO)





### Total Local Jobs - ICT, Financial, Real Estate

Total ICT, Financial etc., 2016

- <= 33
- >33 to 119
- >119 to 341
- >341 to 488
- Greater than 488

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

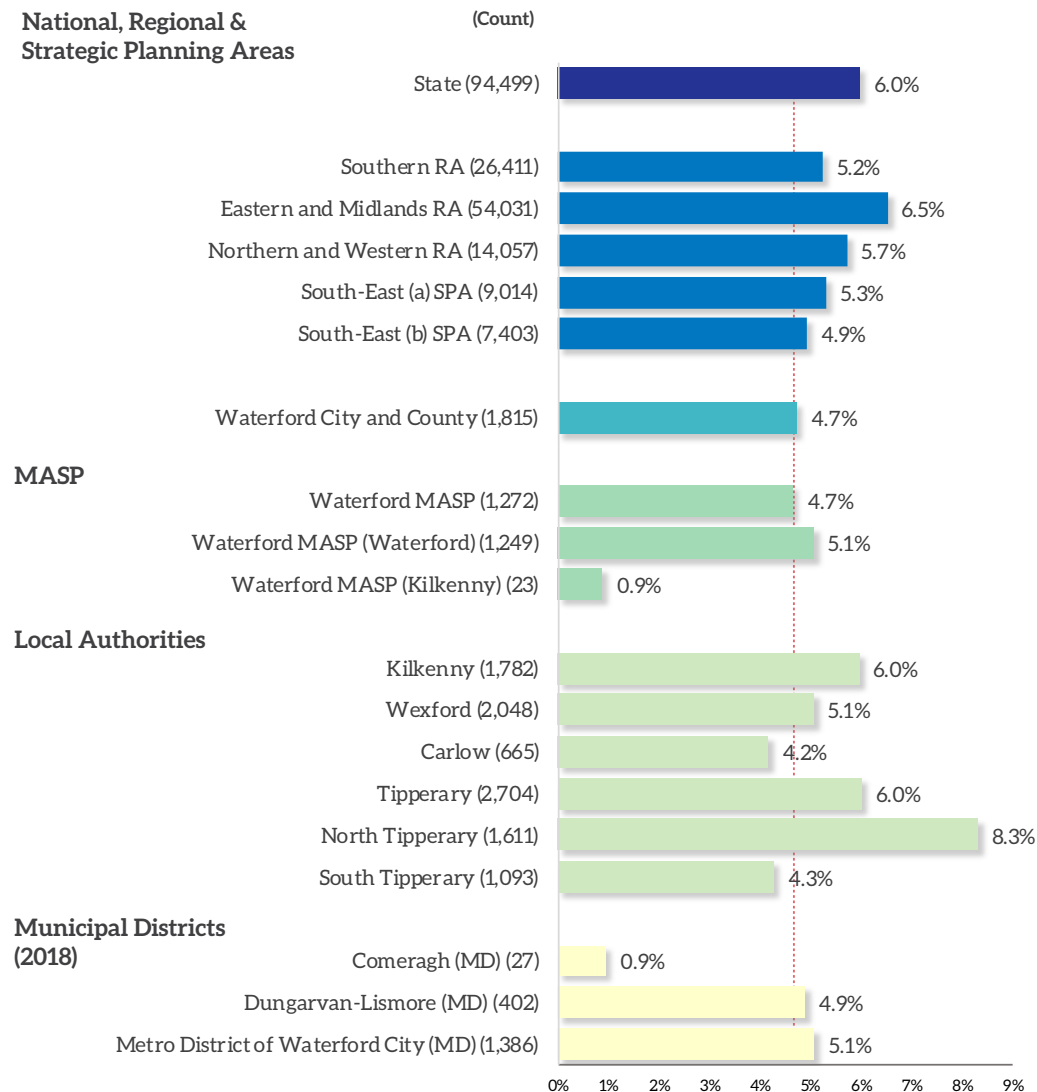
- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements



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Development date: October 2020  
Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 3.12: Local Jobs - Total ICT, Financial & Real Estate, 2016 (Source: CSO)

## Local Jobs: % Public Administration etc., 2016



20th Highest # in State

22nd Highest % in State

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities

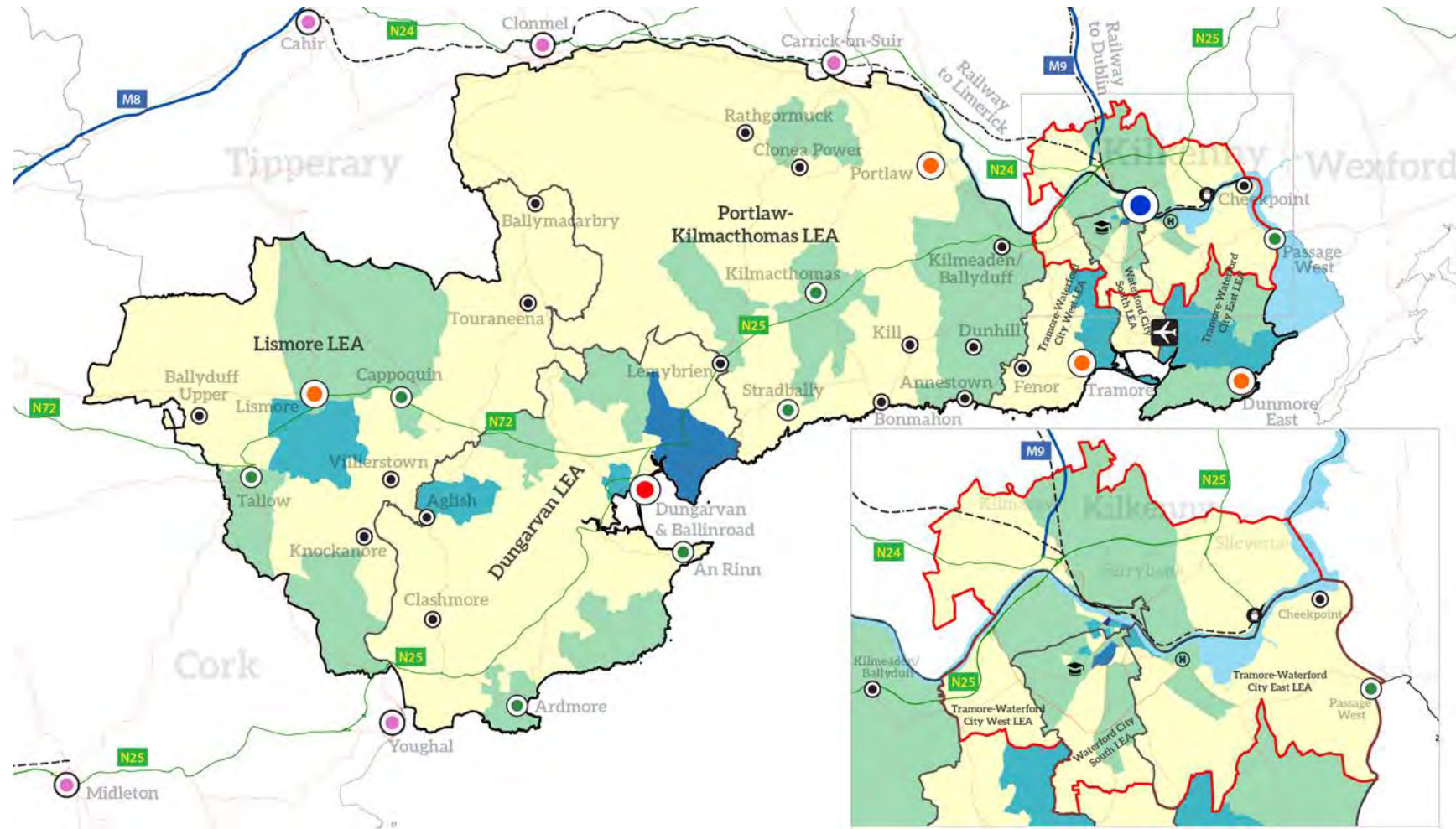


- According to Census 2016 (POWSCAR database), the total number jobs located in Waterford classified as Public Administration etc. category is 2,031 and accounts for 4.7% of all jobs in the county. This rate is lower than the State (6%) average and is marginally lower than the regional averages (SRA 5.2% and South-East (a) SPA 5.3%). Waterford accounts for 1.9% of all Public Administration etc. jobs in the State, 6.9% of the SRA and 20.1% of the South-East (a) region.
- The proportion of Public Administration etc. jobs located within the Waterford MASP area is low and accounts for 4.7% of the 27,345 jobs in this area. At Municipal District level there is a very uneven distribution. The rural Comeragh MD has a rate of 0.9% - well below of any other part of the county. In contrast the Dungarvan-Lismore (MD) and Metropolitan District of Waterford City (MD) have higher rates at 4.9% and 5.1%, respectively.
- The maps on the following pages outline the distribution of Public Administration etc. Jobs in Waterford. Map 3.13 presents the percentage share of Public Administration etc. jobs in each Electoral Divisions while Map 3.14 presents the actual number of jobs.

Figure 3.9: Local Jobs - % Public Administration etc., 2016 (Source: CSO)



## Local Jobs: % Public Administration etc., 2016



### % Local Jobs - Public Administration etc.

% Public Administration etc., 2016

- <= 1%
- >1% to 4%
- >4% to 13%
- >13% to 24%
- Greater than 24%

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

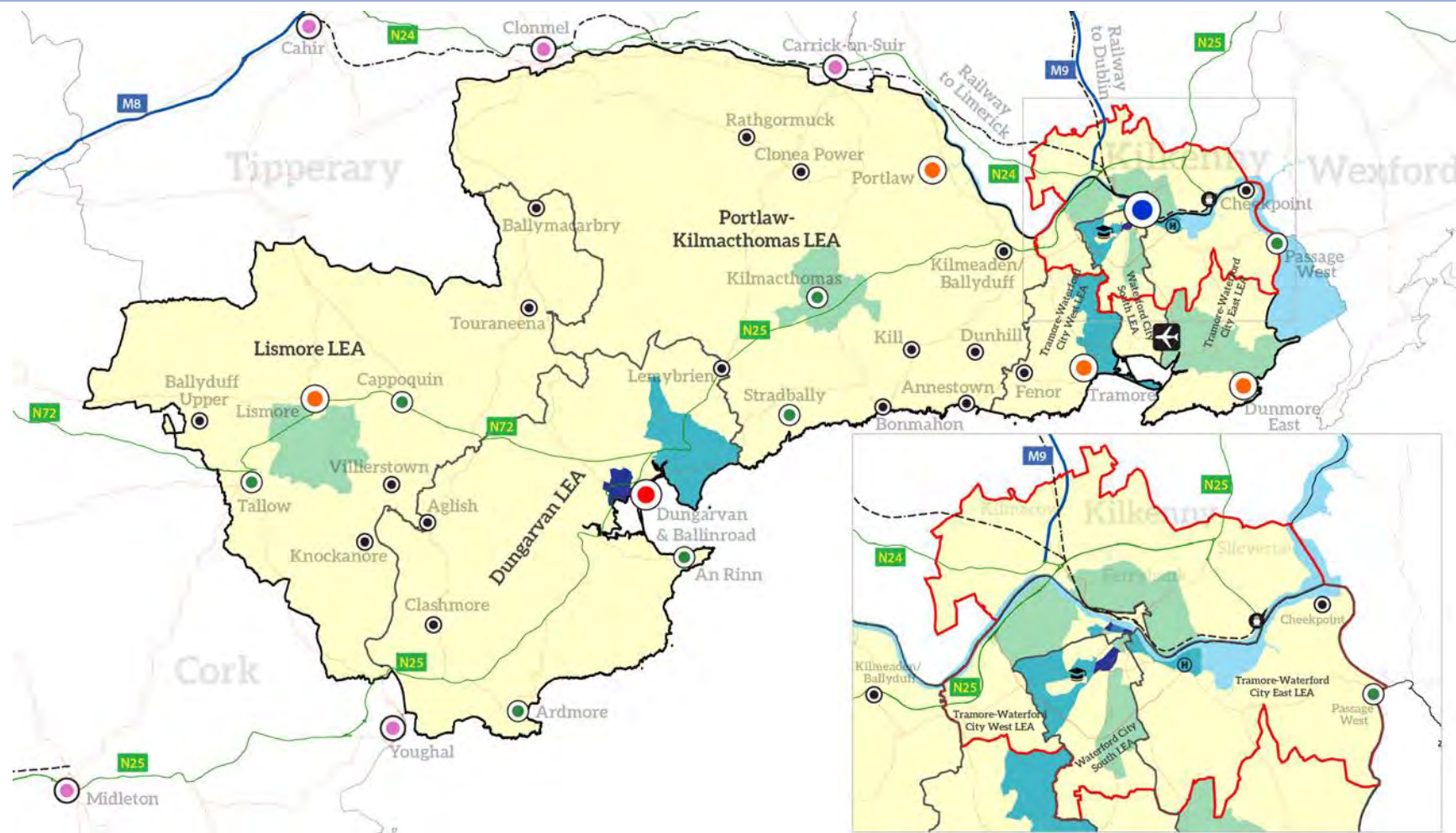
- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements



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 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 3.13: Local Jobs - % Public Administration etc., 2016 (Source: CSO)





### Total Local Jobs - Public Administration etc.

Total Public Administration etc., 2016

- ≤ 7
- >7 to 22
- >22 to 95
- >95 to 185
- Greater than 185

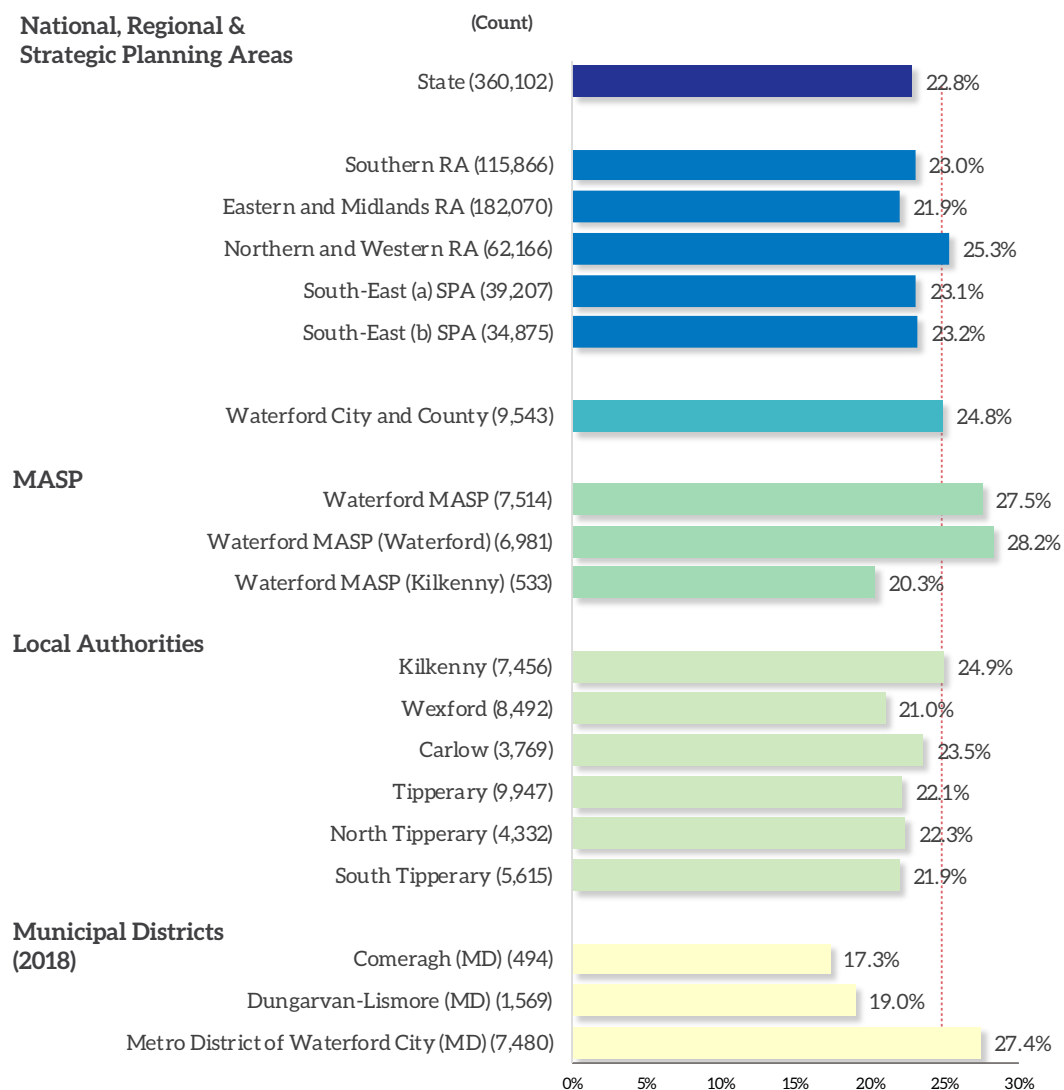
- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements



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 Development date: October 2020  
 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 3.14: Local Jobs - Total Public Administration etc., 2016 (Source: CSO)



15th  
Highest #  
in State
11th  
Highest %  
in State

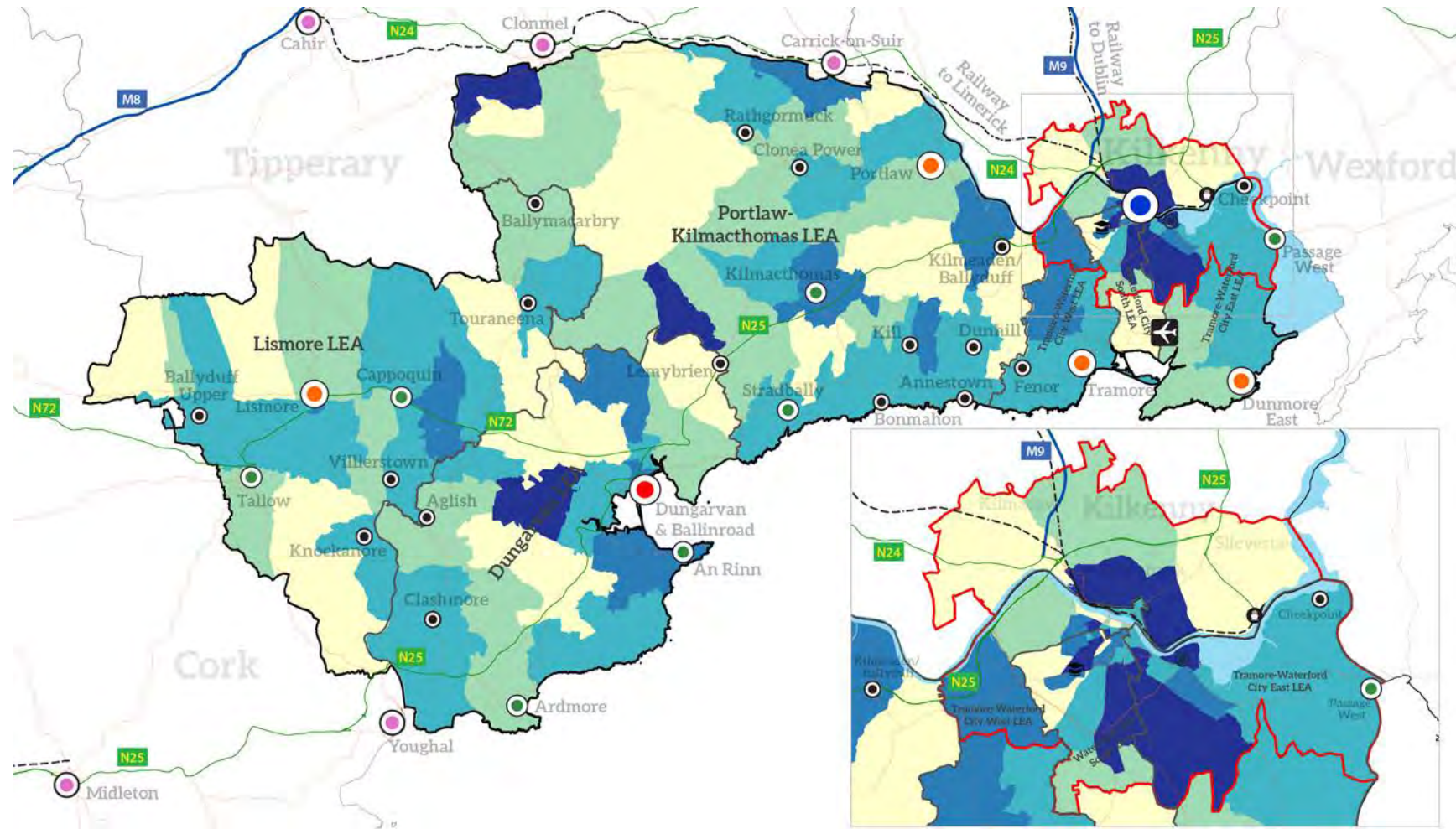
1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities



- According to Census 2016 (POWSCAR database), the total number jobs located in Waterford classified within the Education, Social Work etc. category is 9,543 and accounts for 24.8% of all jobs in the county - this is the highest rate in the county. This rate is higher than the State (22.8%) average and the regional averages (SRA 23% and South-East (a) SPA 23.1%). Waterford accounts for 3% of all Education, Social Work etc. jobs in the State, 6% of the SRA and 13.4% of the South-East (a) region.
- The proportion of Education, Social Work etc. jobs located within the Waterford MASP area very high and accounts for 27.5% of the 27,345 jobs in this area - the largest employer in the area. At Municipal District level there is a very uneven distribution. The urban Metropolitan District of Waterford City has a rate of 27.4% - well above other part of the county. In contrast, the rural Comeragh (MD) and Dungarvan-Lismore (MD) have a much lower rates of 17.3% and 19%, respectively.
- The maps on the following pages outline the distribution of Education, Social Work etc. Jobs in Waterford. Map 3.15 presents the percentage share of Education, Social Work etc. jobs in each Electoral Divisions while Map 3.16 presents the actual number of jobs.

Figure 3.10: Local Jobs - % Education, Social Work etc., 2016 (Source: CSO)





### % Local Jobs - Education, Social Work etc.

% Education, Social Work etc., 2016

- <= 4.5%
- >4.5% to 12.5%
- >12.5% to 26.5%
- >26.5% to 43.5%
- Greater than 43.5%

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

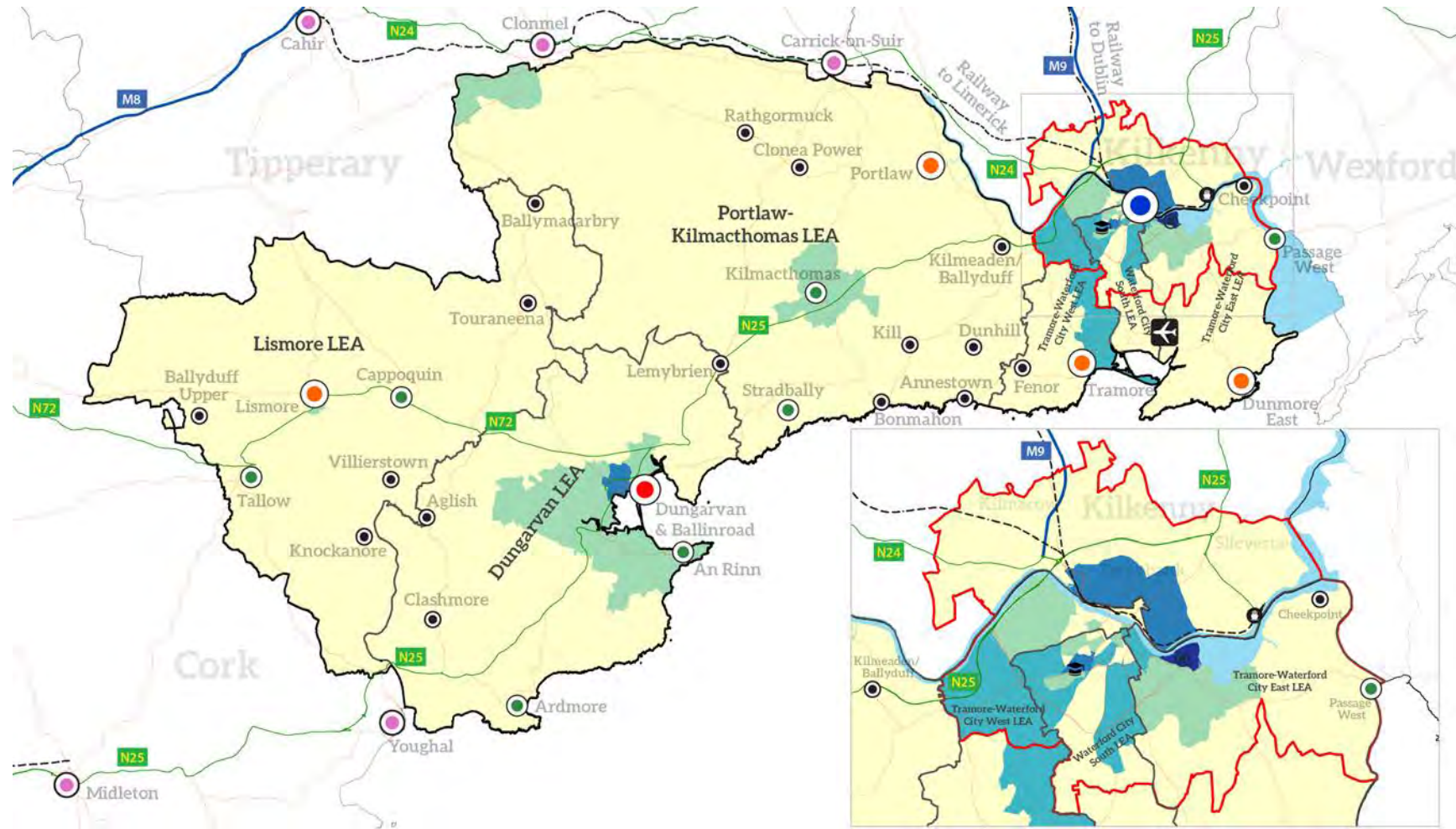
- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements



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 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 3.15: Local Jobs - % Education, Social Work etc., 2016 (Source: CSO)





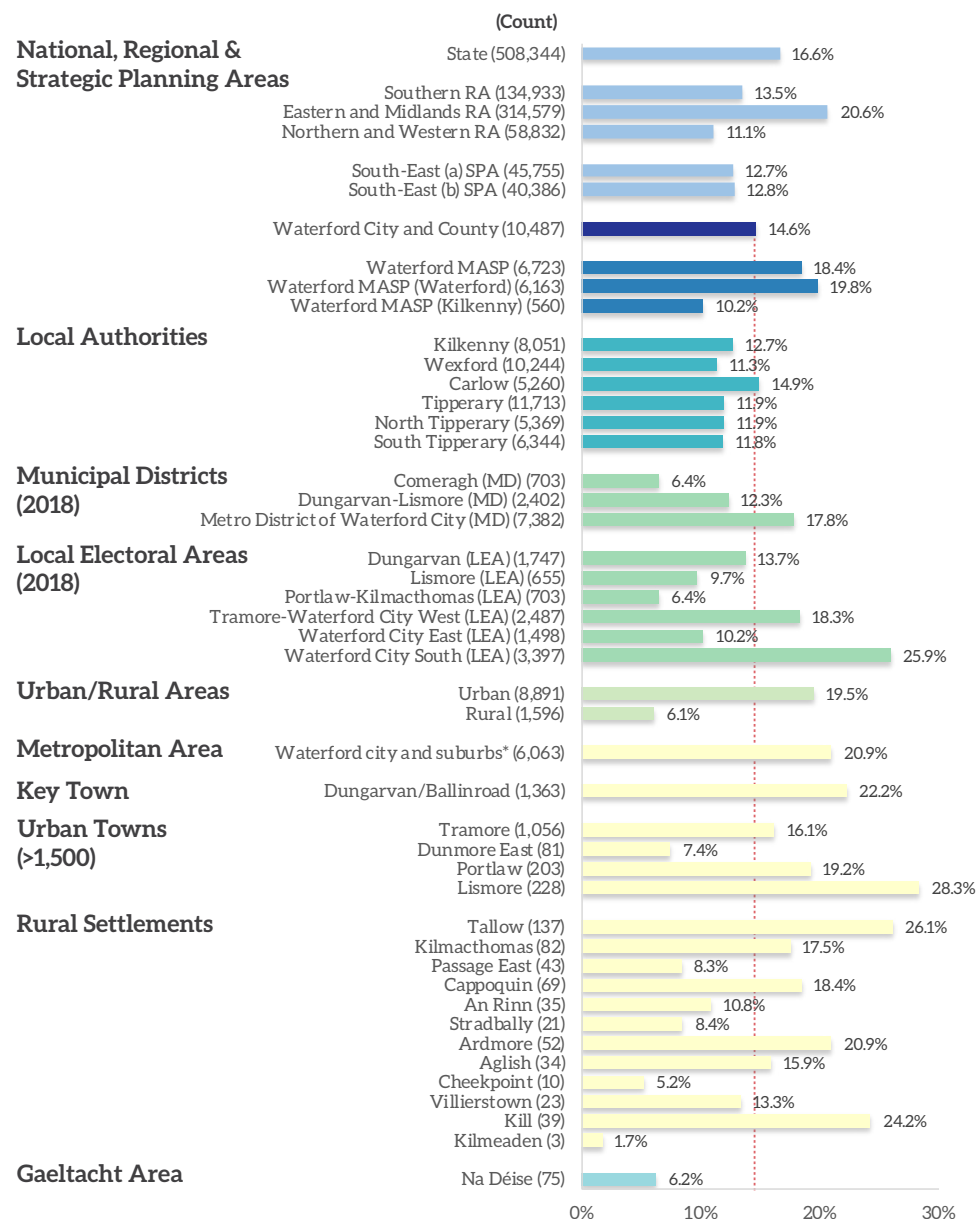
### Total Local Jobs - Education, Social Work etc



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 Development date: October 2020  
 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 3.16: Local Jobs - Total Education, Social Work etc., 2016 (Source: CSO)

## Mode of Travel to Work/Education - Green Modes, 2016



14th Highest # in State

11th Highest % in State

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities

+2.1% or +212

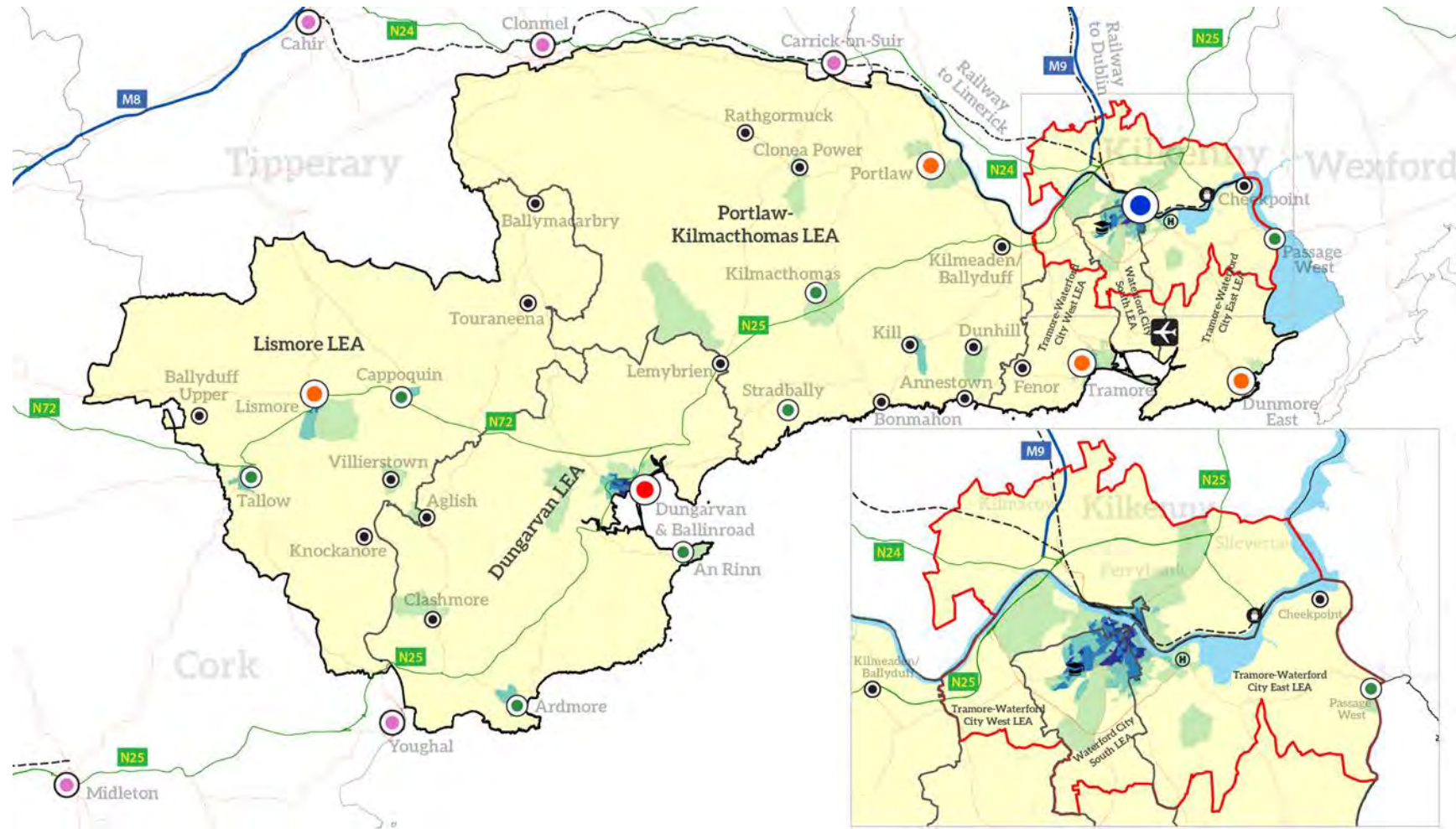
Change since 2011



- According to Census 2016, the total population travelling to work/education using Green modes is 10,487 and accounts for 14.6% of the total population within the county - marginally higher than the State average (16.6%). The Waterford total accounts for 2.1% of the population using Green Modes to travel to work/education residing in the State (508,344) and 7.8% of those residing in the SRA (134,933).
- Within the Waterford MASP area the rate (18.4%) is higher than the county average (14.6%) - the Kilkenny area of the MASP is much lower at 10.2%. There is a considerable contrast across the MDs with Waterford Metro MD (17.8%) recording the highest rate with the more rural Dungarvan-Lismore MD (12.3%) and Comeragh MD (6.4%) much lower rates. Urban areas in Waterford recorded a rate of 20.2% (8,891) while in contrast Rural areas have a considerably lower rate of 6.1% (1,596).
- Across the settlement hierarchy there is a lot of variation with rates ranging from 1.7% (Kilmeaden) to 28.3% (Lismore). Of all the settlements detailed in the hierarchy graphic (18), six settlements have more than 20% of the total population travelling to work/education using Green modes: Lismore (28.3%), Tallow (26.1%), Kill (24.2%), Dungarvan/Ballinroad (22.2%), Ardmore (20.9) and Waterford City and Suburbs (20.1%). The map on the opposite page details the distribution at the SA level across Waterford.
- Within the MASP area the highest rate of Green Modes are in western urban core of Waterford City.

Figure 3.11: Mode of Transport to Work/Education - Green Mode 2016 (Source: CSO)





### Transport Mode - Green Mode (Census 2016, Small Areas)

- Green Mode, 2016
- <= 9%
  - >9% to 19.5%
  - >19.5% to 31.5%
  - >31.5% to 45.5%
  - Greater than 45.5%

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements

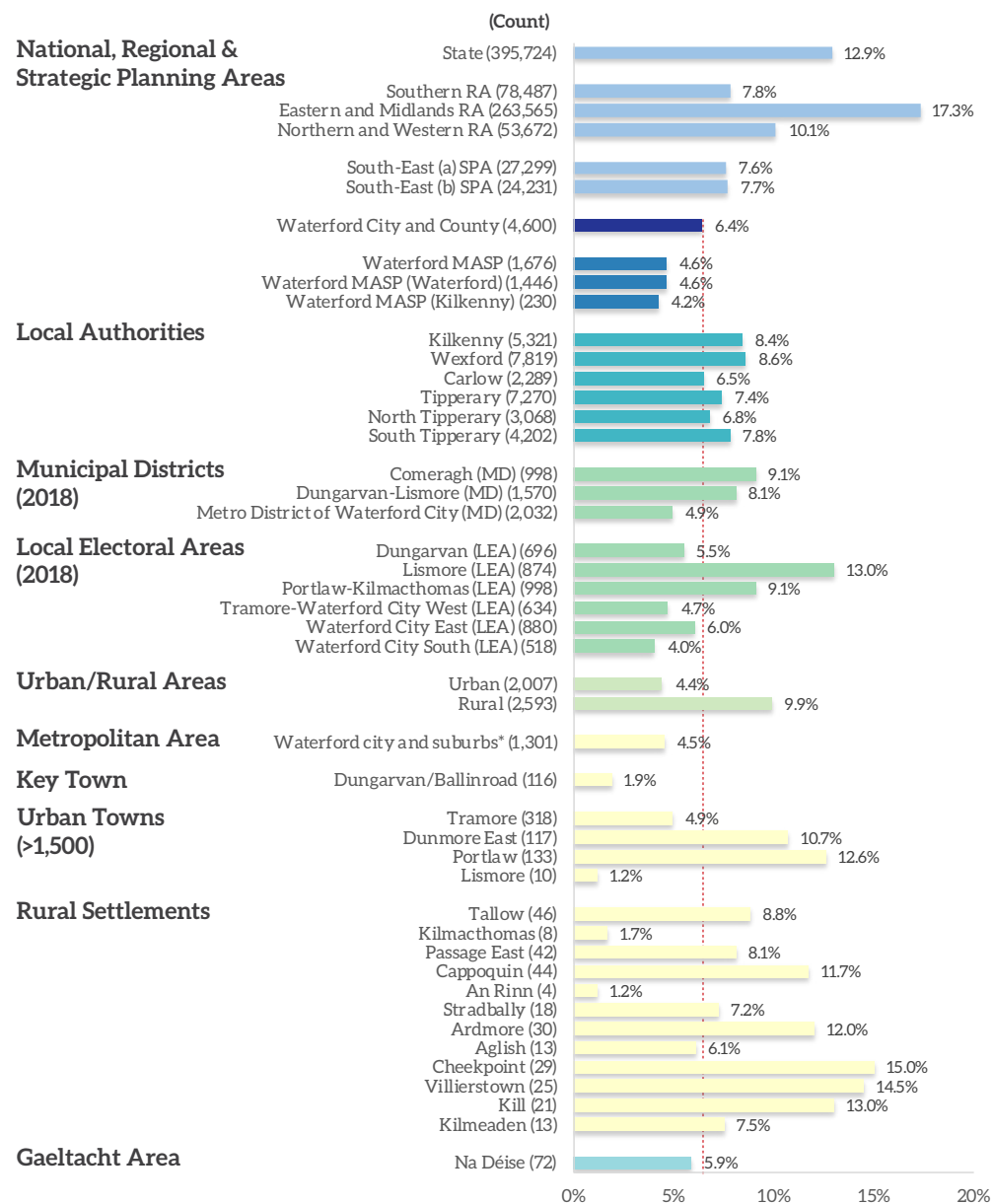


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 Development date: October 2020  
 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 3.17: Mode of Transport to Work/Education - Green Mode, 2016 (Source: CSO)



## Mode of Travel to Work/Education - Public Transport Modes, 2016



6th  
Lowest #  
in State

1st  
Lowest %  
in State

1 being the highest and  
31 the lowest # or % of all  
local authorities

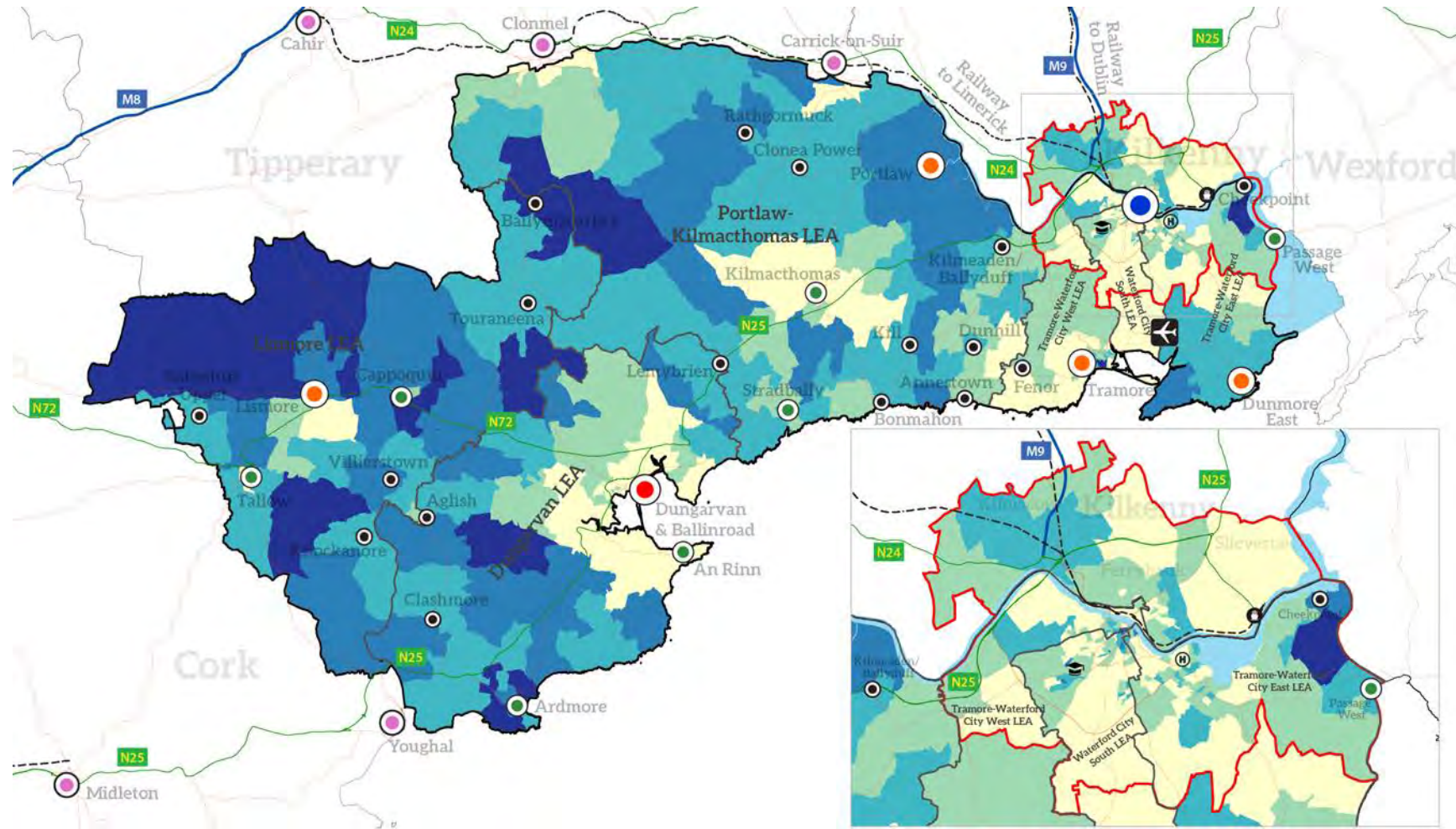
+0.7% or  
34

Change since 2011



- According to Census 2016, the total population travelling to work/education using Public Transport modes is 4,600 and accounts for 6.4% of the population within the county - this is approximately half the State average (12.9%) and the lowest mode rate in the State. The Waterford total accounts for only 2% of the population using Public Modes to travel to work/education residing in the State (395,724) and 5.8% of those residing in the SRA (78,487).
- Within the Waterford MASP area the rate (4.6%) and is lower than the county average (6.4%). There is a high level of contrast across the MDs with Waterford Metro MD (4.9%) recording the lowest rate and the more rural Dungarvan-Lismore MD (8.1%) and Comeragh MD (9.1%) much higher rates. Waterford City and Environs recorded a rate of 4.5% (1,301) and is well below the rate in all other cities: Dublin (21.2%), Cork (9.25), Limerick (7.32) and Galway (9.7%).
- Across the settlement hierarchy there is a lot of variation with rates ranging from 1.2% (An Rinn) to 15% (Cheekpoint) - although numbers are very low. The map on the opposite page details the distribution at the SA level across Waterford. Highest rates are certainly evident in areas outside the MASP area and in the west of the county. Within Waterford City rates are very low with only a small number of urban SAs with rates >20% modal share.

Figure 3.12: Mode of Transport to Work/Education - Public Mode, 2016



### Transport Mode - Public Mode (Census 2016, Small Areas)

Public Mode, 2016

- <= 3.5%
- >3.5% to 7%
- >7% to 12%
- >12% to 18%
- Greater than 18%

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

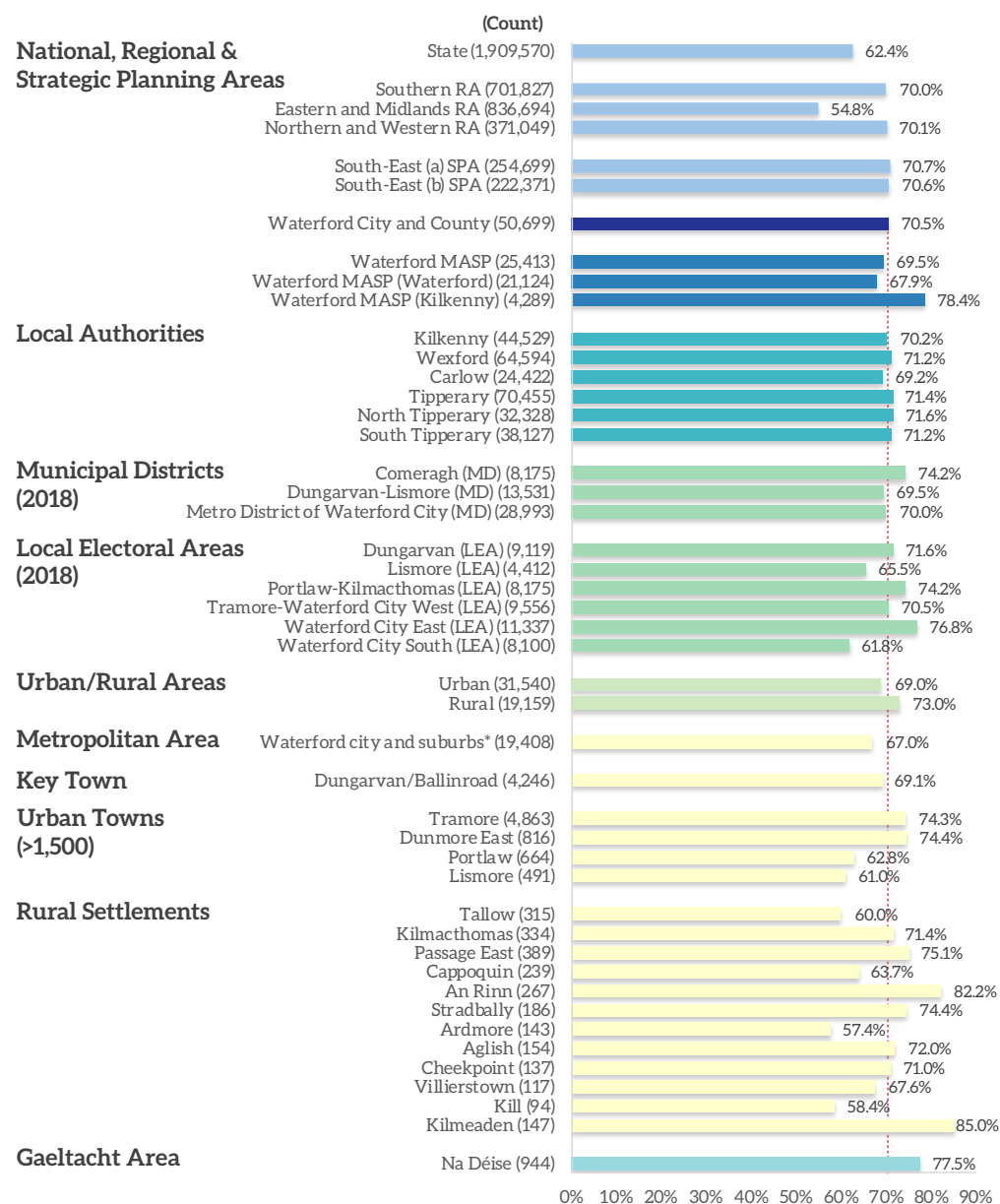
- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements



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 Development date: October 2020  
 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 3.18: Mode of Transport to Work/Education - Public Mode, 2016 (Source: CSO)

## Mode of Travel to Work/Education - Private Modes, 2016



19th Highest # in State

11th Highest % in State

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities

+6.7% or 3,17

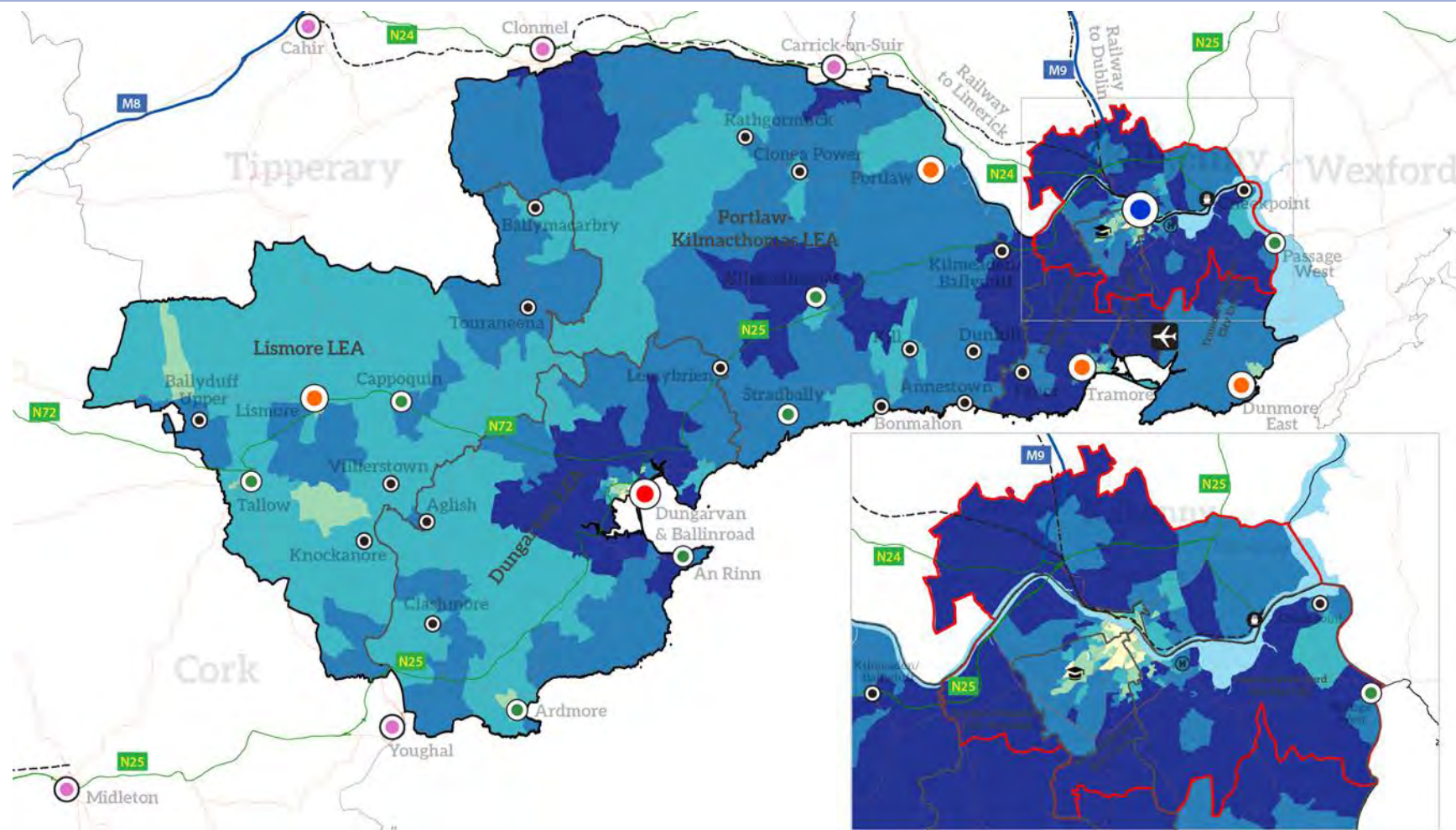
Change since 2011



- According to Census 2016, the total population travelling to work/education using Private modes is 50,699 and accounts for 70.5% of the total population within the county - marginally higher than the State average (62.4%). The Waterford total accounts for 2.6% of the population using Private Modes to travel to work/education residing in the State (1.9m) and 7.2% of those residing in the SRA (701,827).
- Within the Waterford MASP area the rate (69.5%) is broadly the same as the county average (70.5%). The Dungarvan-Lismore and Waterford Metro MD have similar rates at approximately 70% with the Comeragh MD having a higher rate at 74.2%. Urban areas in Waterford recorded a rate of 69% (31,350) while Rural areas recorded a marginally higher rate at 73% (19,159).
- Of all the settlements detailed in the hierarchy graphic (18), six settlements have more than three quarters travelling to work/education using Private modes: Kilmeaden (85%), An Rinn (82.2%), and Passage East (75.1%). The map on the opposite page details the distribution at the SA level across Waterford.
- Within the MASP area the highest rate of Private Modes are in the peripheral parts of the MASP where with the exception of Waterford City rates are >80%.

Figure 3.13: Mode of Transport to Work/Education - Private Mode, 2016





### Transport Mode - Private Mode (Census 2016, Small Areas)

Private Mode, 2016

- <= 40%
- >40% to 57%
- >57% to 69%
- >69% to 80%
- Greater than 80%

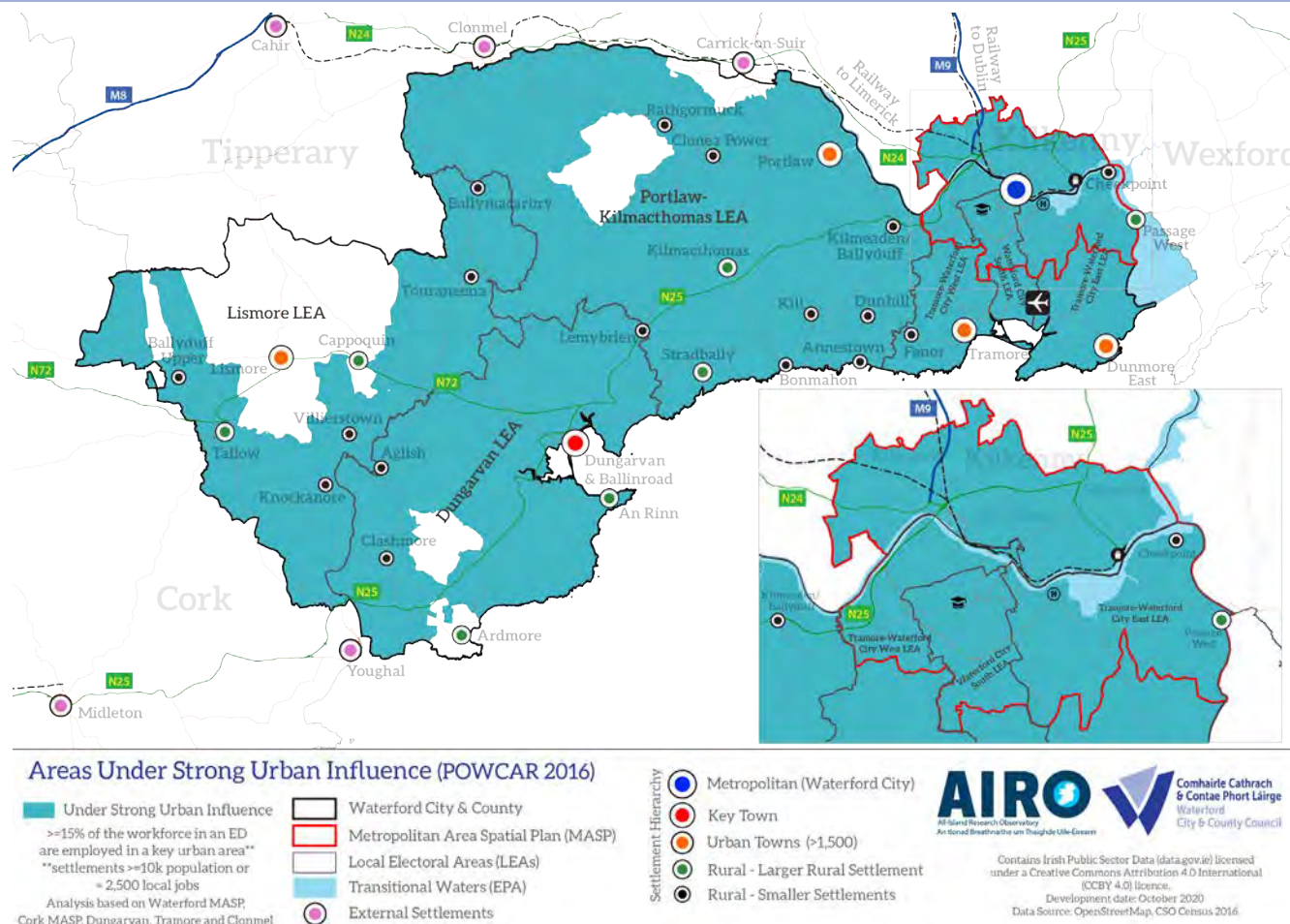
- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements



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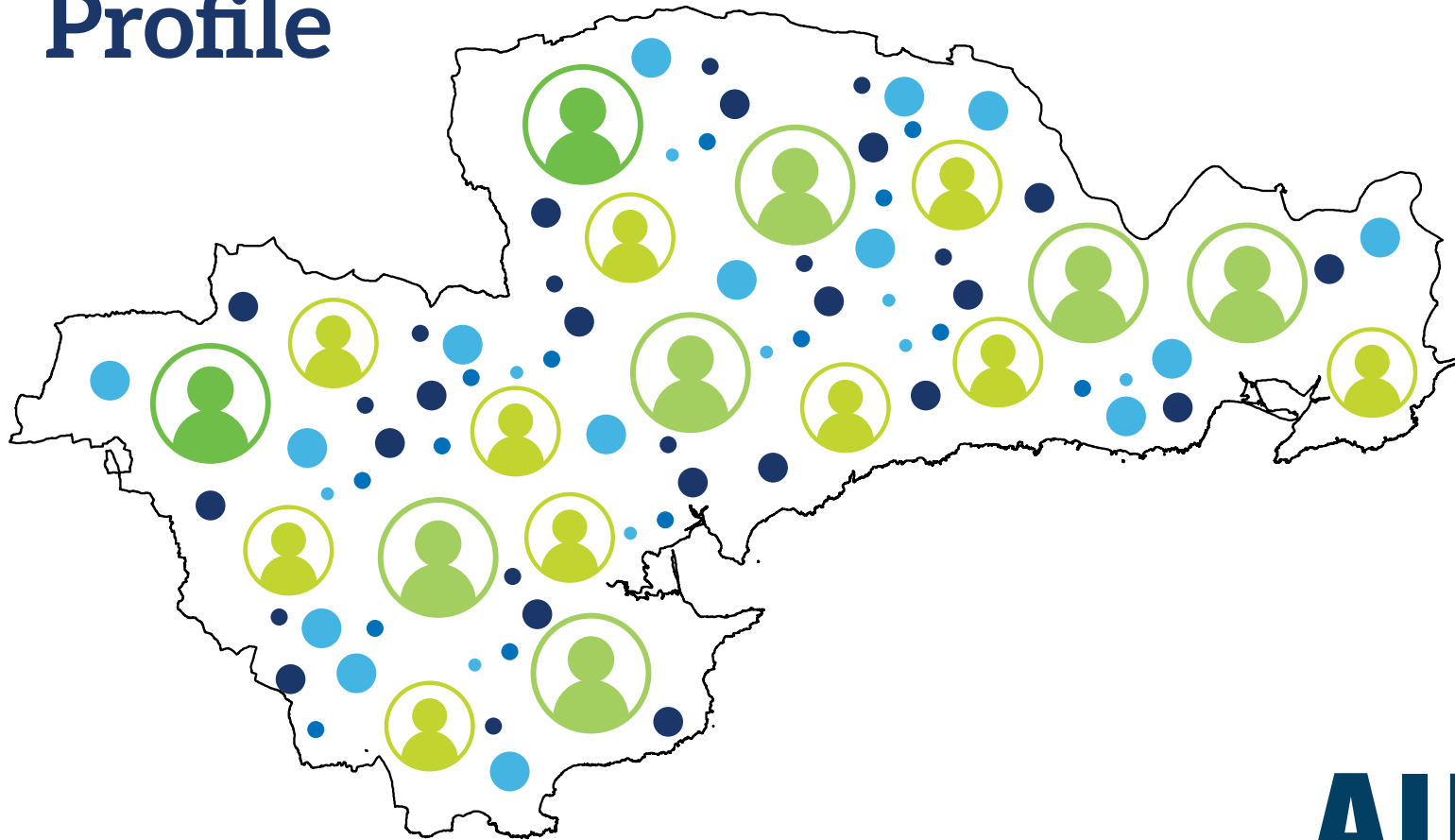
Map 3.19: Mode of Transport to Work/Education - Private Mode, 2016 (Source: CSO)



Map 3.20: Areas Under Strong Urban Influence, 2016 (Source: CSO)

- The delineation of areas under urban influence, i.e. the commuter catchment of cities and large towns and centres of employment, is undertaken by analysing the results from the CSO Place of Work Census of Anonymised Records (POWCAR). For guidance, NPF describes large towns and employment centres as towns with a population of more than 10,000 people or more than 2,500 jobs. NPF also suggests the use of a standard EU/OECD definition to map the commuter catchments where 15% of the local workforce is employed in the selected towns and centres of employment (at Electoral Division (ED) level). As such, it was appropriate to undertake a commuting analysis for the following settlements/destinations within and in close proximity to Waterford: Waterford MASP, Cork MASP, Tramore, Dungarvan and Clonmel.
- The map above details the output from this analysis process. All EDs with >15% of the resident workforce employed within the selected settlements (green areas n= 120 of 129 EDs) are classed as Areas Under Strong Urban Influence.

# Section 4: Education Profile





## Education: No Formal/Primary, 2016

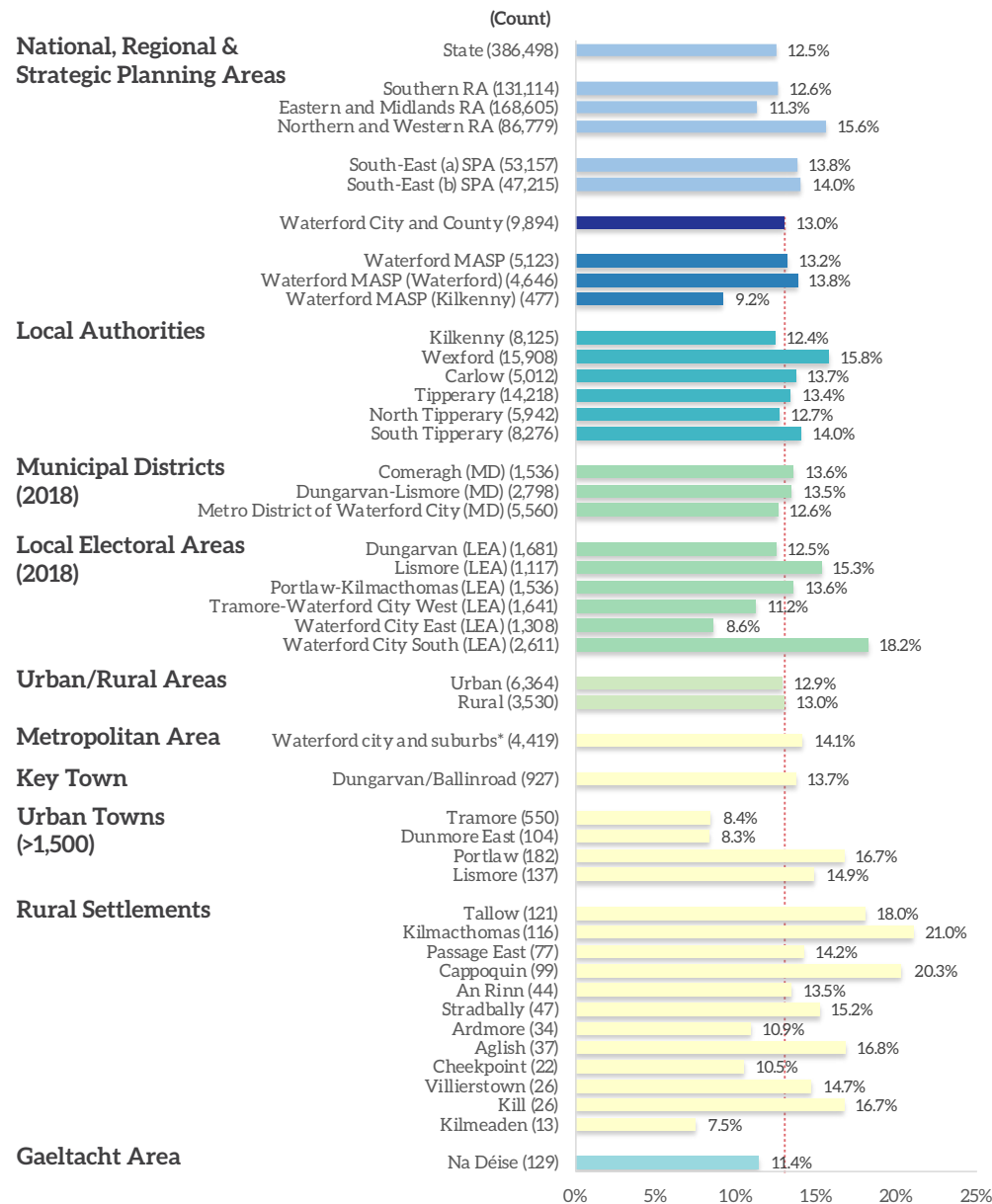


Figure 4.1: Education - No Formal/Primary, 2016 (Source: CSO)

17th Highest # in State

19th Highest % in State

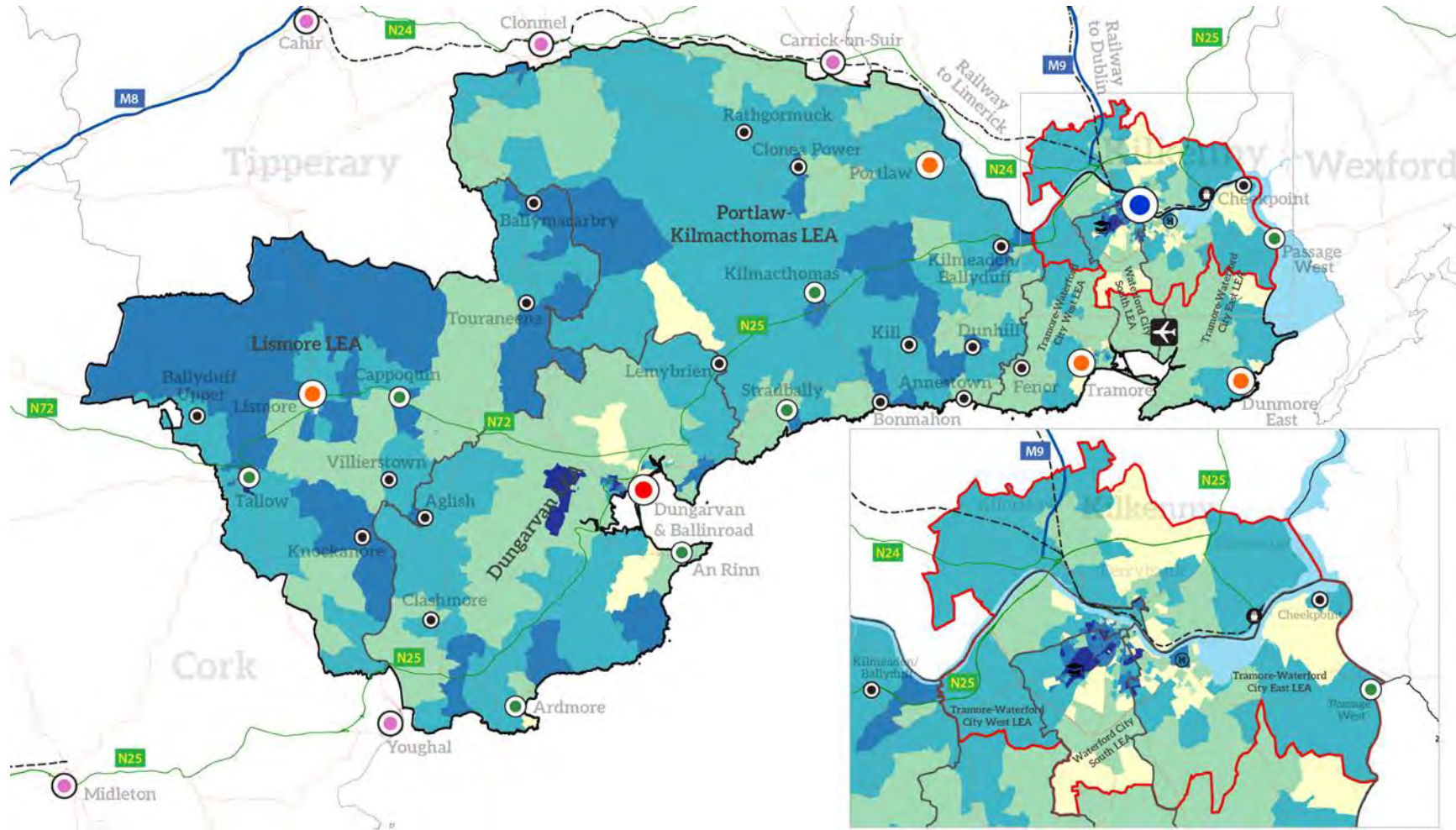
1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities

-14.7% or -1,711

Change since 2011



- According to Census 2016, the total population (5+ completed education) with No Formal/Primary Education residing in Waterford is 9,894 and accounts for 13% of the relevant population within the county - slightly higher than the State average (12.5%). This total is approximately 2.6% of the total population with No Formal/Primary Education residing within the State (386,498) and 7.5% residing in the SRA (131,114).
- The proportion the total population with No Formal/Primary Education residing in Waterford is 13% and is slightly higher than the Waterford MASP rate (12.4%). Across the MDs, the rate is broadly similar and ranges from 12.6% to 13.6%. Again, the rates in Urban (13.1% or 6,364) and Rural areas (13% or 3,530) are broadly comparable.
- Across the settlement hierarchy there is a lot of variation with rates ranging from 7.5% (Kilmeaden) to 21% (Kilmacthomas). Of all the settlements detailed in the hierarchy graphic (18), seven settlements have more than 15% the total population with No Formal/Primary Education: Kilmacthomas (21%), Cappoquin (20.3%), Tallow (18%), Aglish (16.8%), Kill (16.7%), Portlaw (16.7%) and Stradbally (15.2%). The map on the opposite page details the distribution at the SA level across Waterford.
- Within the MASP area the highest rate of No Formal/Primary Education are in the urban core of Waterford City in areas such as Larchville, Kingsmeadow and Poleberry where more than a third of the population have very low levels of education attainment.



### % Education - No Formal/Primary (Census 2016, Small Areas)

% No Formal/Primary, 2016

- <= 5.5%
- >5.5% to 10.5%
- >10.5% to 16.5%
- >16.5% to 25.5%
- Greater than 25.5%

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements



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Map 4.1: Education - No Formal/Primary, 2016 (Source: CSO)

## Education: Technical/Apprenticeship/Certificate, 2016

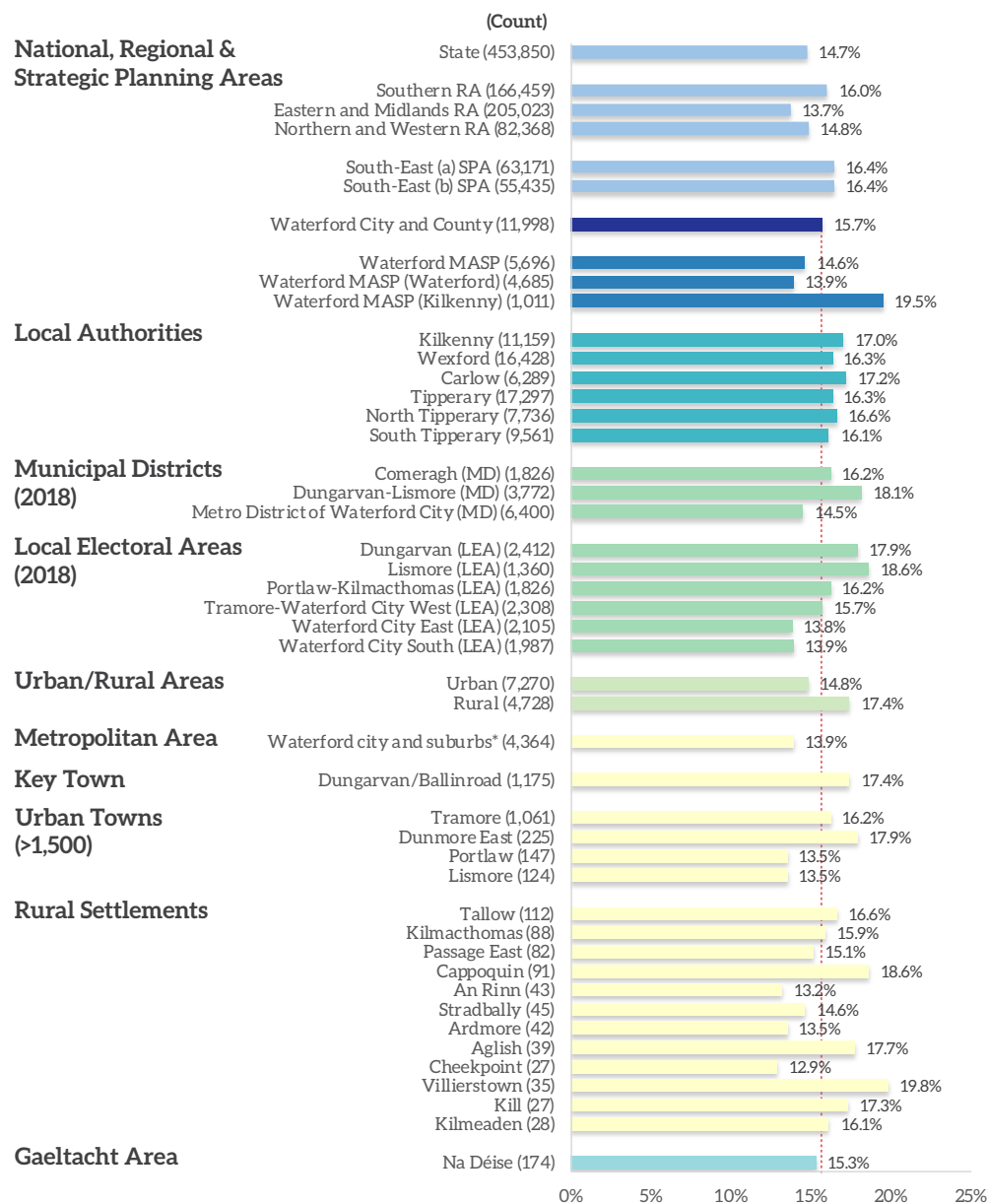


Figure 4.2: Education - Tech./Appren./Cert., 2016 (Source: CSO)

19th Highest # in State

15th Highest % in State

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities

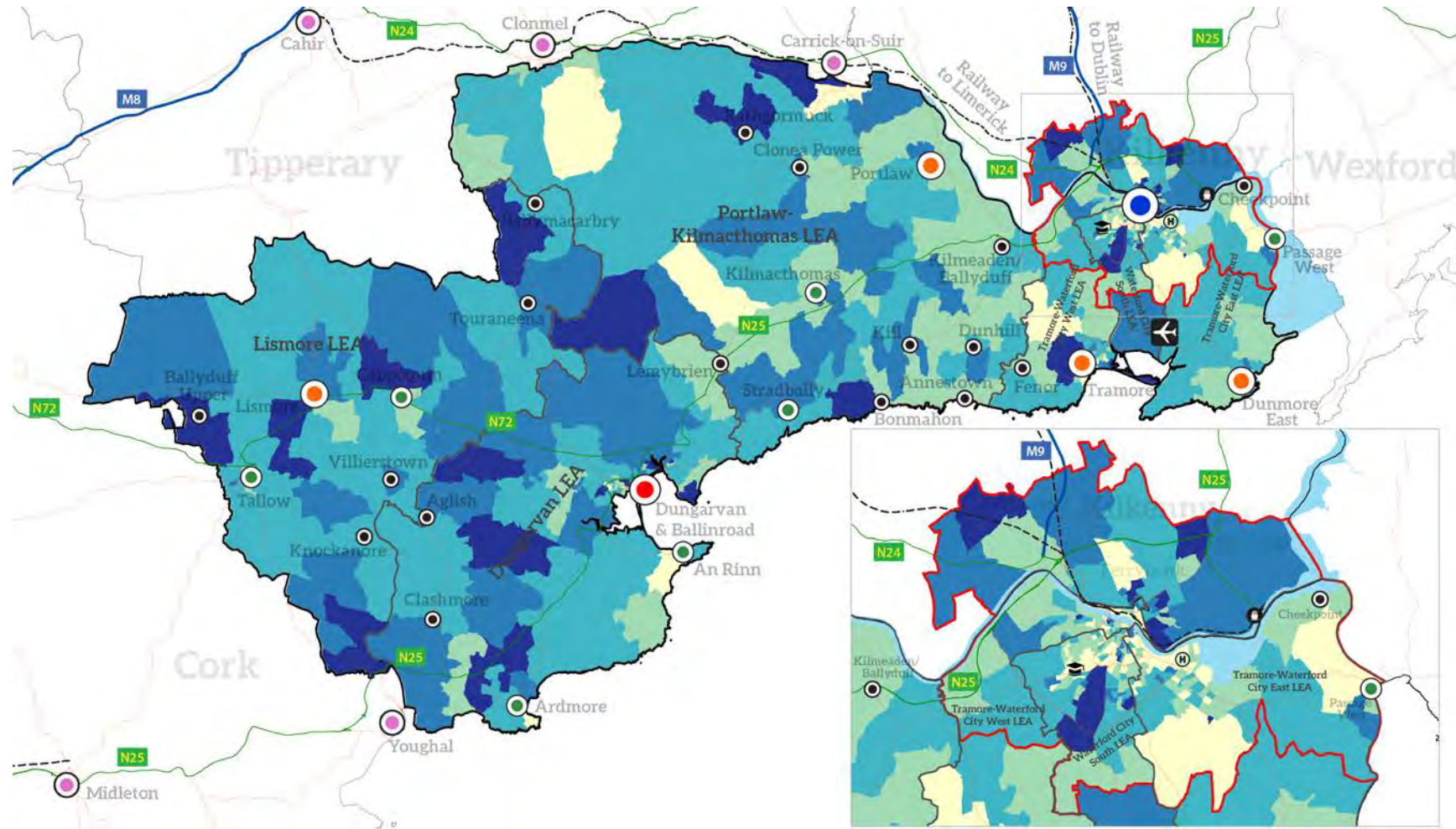
4.9% or + 562

Change since 2011

- According to Census 2016, the total population (5+ completed education) with a Tech./Appren./Cert residing in Waterford is 11,998 and accounts for 15.7% of the relevant population within the county - slightly higher than the State average (14.7%). This total is approximately 2.6% of the total population with a Tech./Appren./Cert education residing within the State (453,850) and 7.2% residing in the SRA (166,459).
- The proportion the total population with a Tech./Appren./Cert residing in Waterford is 15.7% and is slightly higher than the Waterford MASP rate (14.6%) - the rate in the Kilkenny MASP area is much higher at 19.5%. Across the MDs there is some variation with the Waterford Metro MD recoding the lowest rate at 14.5%. Urban areas in Waterford recorded a rate of 14.8% (7,270) while Rural areas recorded a higher rate of 17.2% (4,728).
- Across the settlement hierarchy there is some variation although rates are primarily between 13.5% and 20%. Of all the settlements detailed in the hierarchy graphic (18), four settlements have more than 17.5% of the total population with a Tech./Appren./Cert: Villierstown (19.8%), Cappoquin (18.6%), Dunmore East (17.9%) and Aglish (17.7%) The map on the opposite page details the distribution at the SA level across Waterford.
- Within the MASP area the highest rate of Tech./Appren./Cert Education are evident in the Kilkenny part of the MASP in areas such as Abbeylands, Christendom and Rockshire. High rates are also evident in Kilbarry and Ballytruckle in the south of the city.







### % Education - Tech./Appren./Cert. (Census 2016, Small Areas)

% Tech./Appren./Cert., 2016

- <= 11%
- >11% to 15%
- >15% to 18.5%
- >18.5% to 23.5%
- Greater than 23.5%

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements



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Map 4.2: Education - Tech./Appren./Cert., 2016 (Source: CSO)

## Education: 3rd Level, 2016

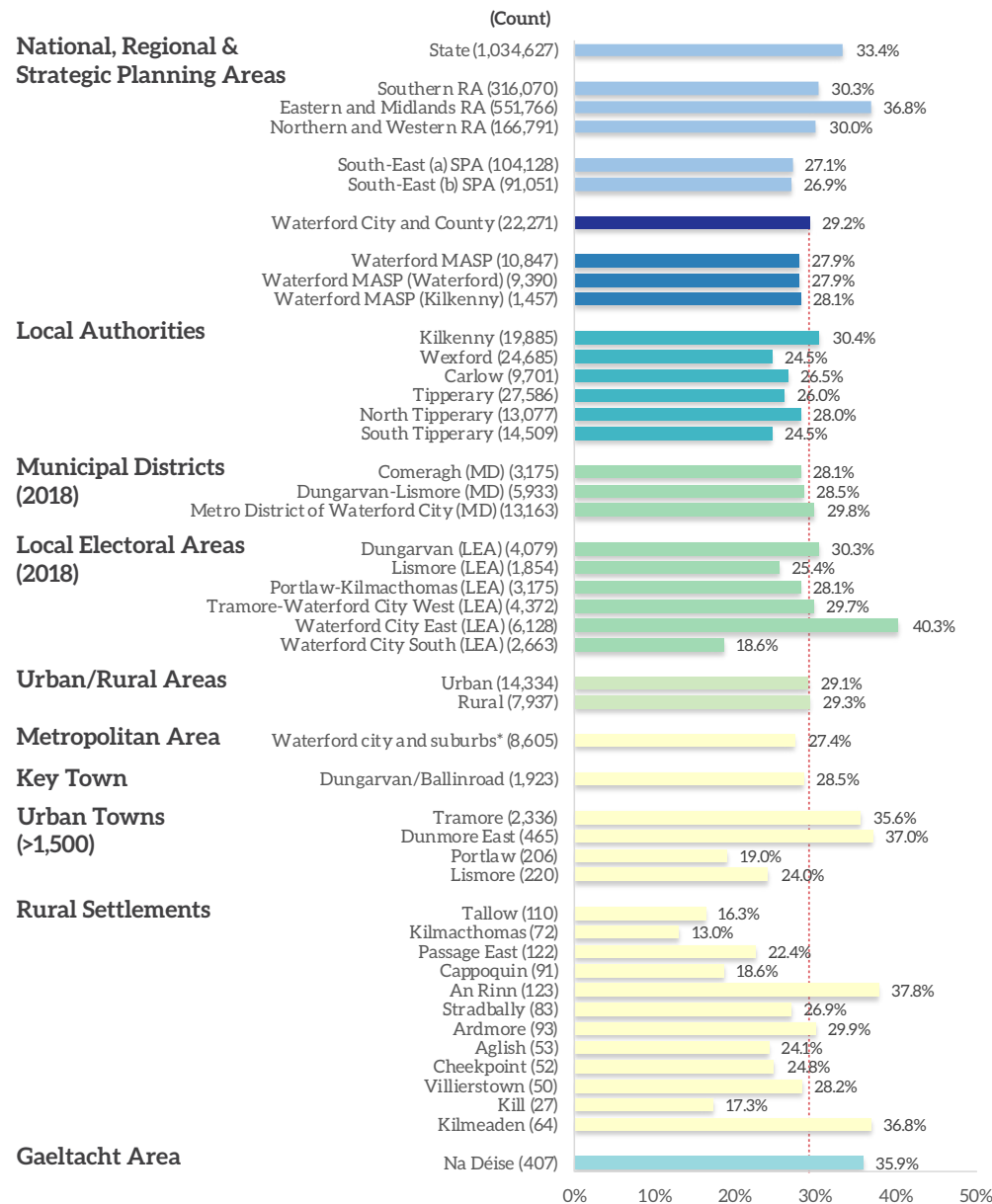


Figure 4.3: Education - All 3rd Level, 2016 (Source: CSO)

20th Highest # in State  
17th Highest % in State

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities

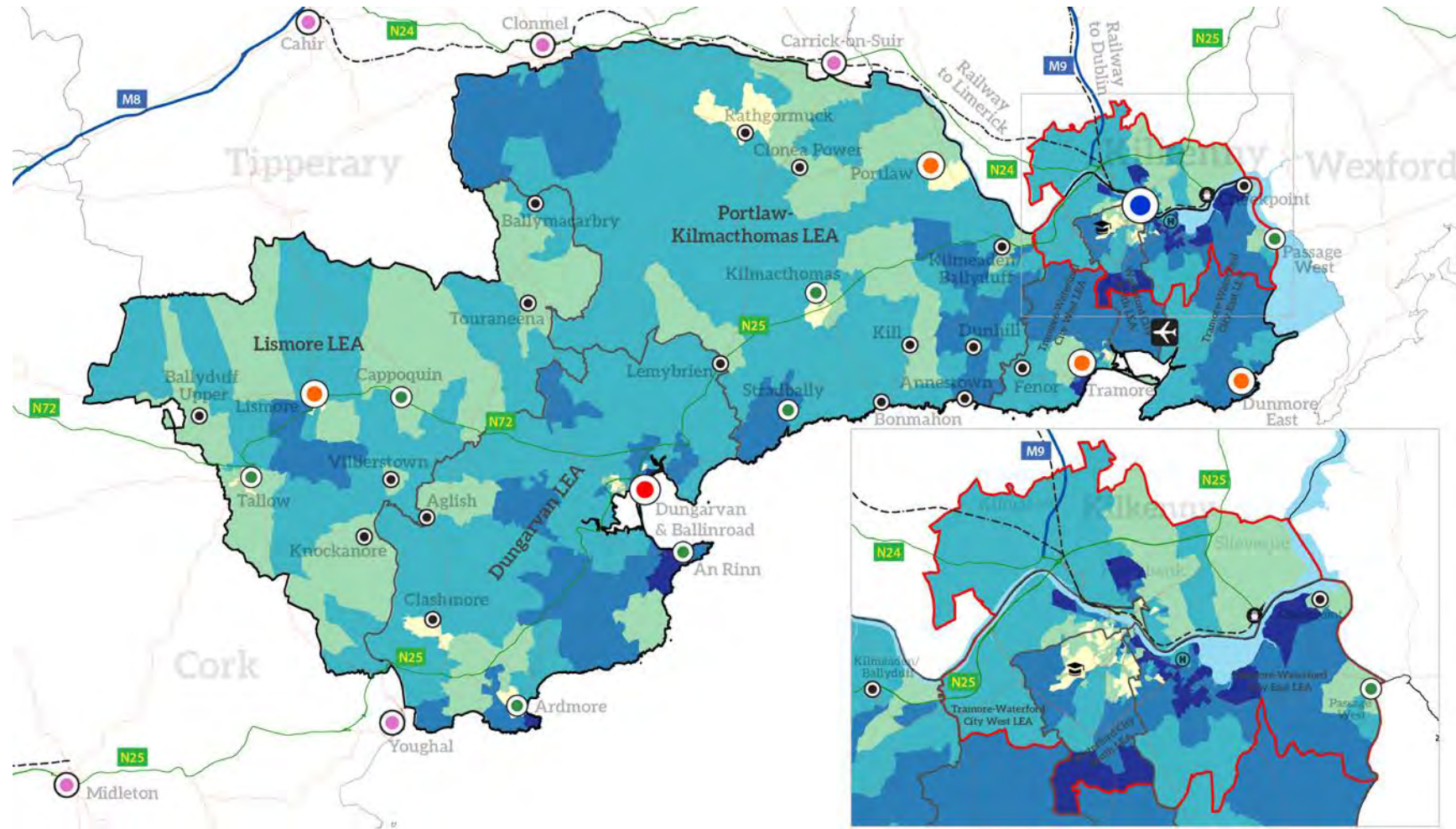
17.1% or +3,259

Change since 2011

- According to Census 2016, the total population (5+ completed education) with a 3rd Level Education residing in Waterford is 22,271 and accounts for 29.2% of the relevant population within the county - lower than the State average (33.4%). This total is approximately 2.2% of the total population with an 3rd Level residing within the State (1,034,627) and 7% residing in the SRA (316,070).
- The proportion the total population with an 3rd Level Education residing in Waterford is 29.2% and is slightly higher than the Waterford MASP rate (27.9%). Across the MDs there is little variation with the Waterford Metro MD the highest at 29.8%. Urban and Rural areas in Waterford also recorded a similar rate at 29.1% (14,334) and 29.3% (7,937), respectively.
- Across the settlement hierarchy there is wide variation in rates with values ranging from 13% (Kilmacthomas) to 37.8% (An Rinn). Of all the settlements detailed in the hierarchy graphic (18), four settlements have more than a third of the total population with a 3rd Level Education: An Rinn (37.8%), Dunmore East (37%), Kilmeaden (36.8%) and Tramore (35.6%). The map on the opposite page details the distribution at the SA level across Waterford.
- Within the MASP area the highest rate of 3rd Level Education are evident in the south and south-east of Waterford City in areas such as Ballynakill, Grange Upper and Faithlegg.







### % Education - All 3rd Level (Census 2016, Small Areas)

% All 3rd Level, 2016

- <= 15.5%
- >15.5% to 25%
- >25% to 35.5%
- >35.5% to 48%
- Greater than 48%

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements

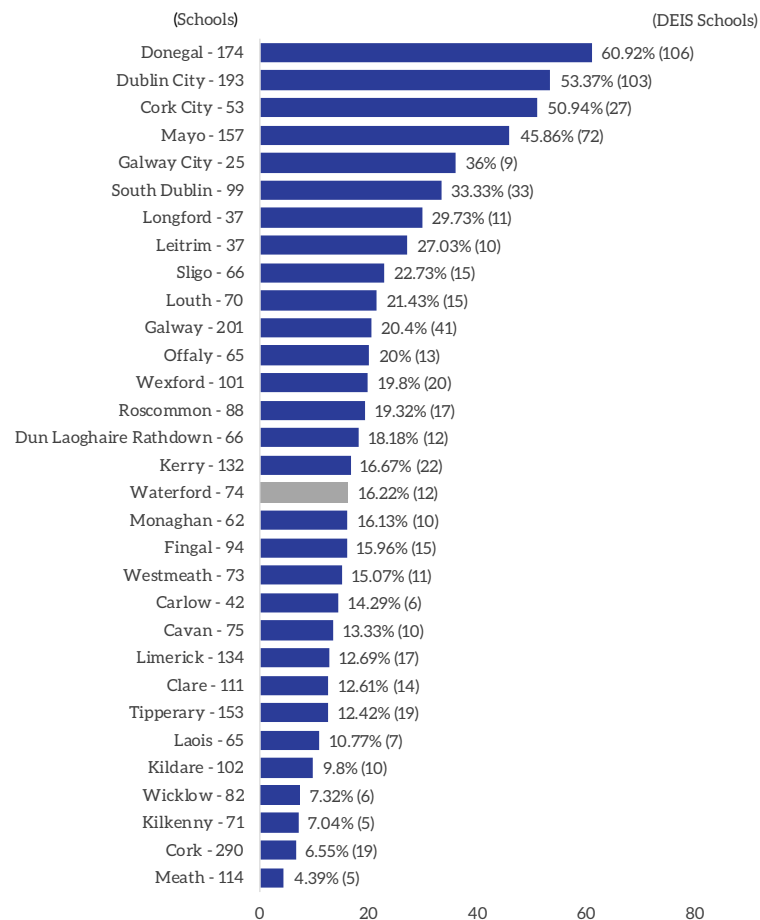


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 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 4.3: Education - All 3rd Level, 2016 (Source: CSO)



**% Primary Schools Classified as DEIS by LA**



**DEIS Schools Per1,000/Pop Aged 5-12 by LA**

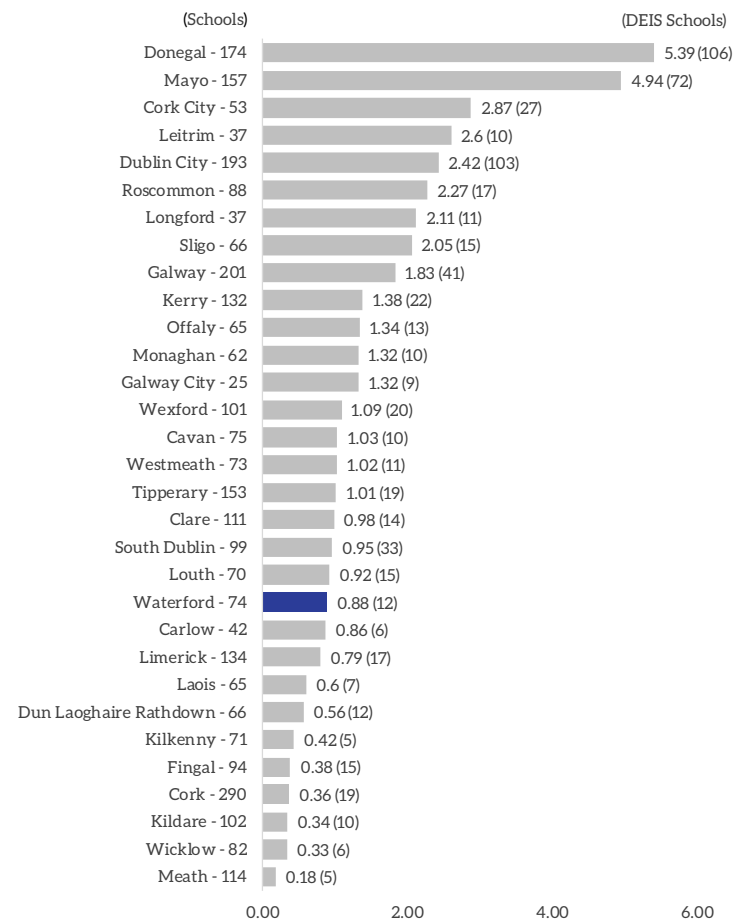
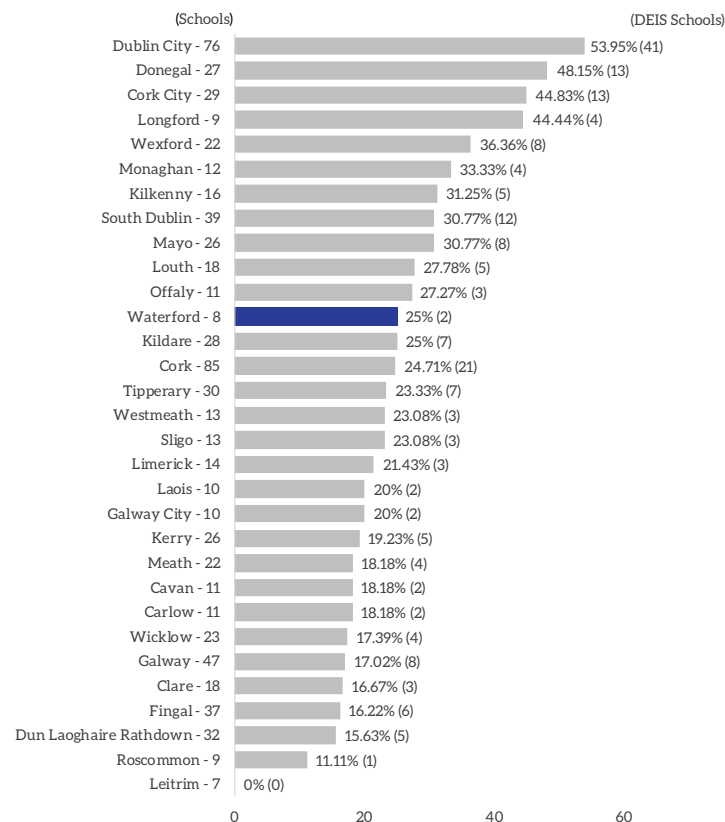


Figure 4.4: Rate of DEIS Schools per 1,000 Population Aged 5-12 and % Primary DEIS Schools (Source: DES)

- As the first graph (above) shows, Counties Donegal and Dublin City have the highest proportions of DEIS schools. These account for 60.9% of primary schools in Donegal and 53.4% in Dublin. Meath and Cork have the lowest proportions of primary schools included in DEIS. In total, Waterford has seventy four primary schools, of which twelve have DEIS status. This is a rate of 16.2% and the 15th lowest rate in the State.
- The second graph quantifies the number of DEIS primary schools per 1,000 of the population aged 5 to 12 years. Consequently, those counties with the most dispersed settlement patterns and highest proportions of smaller schools move further up the ranking. Donegal and Mayo remain at the top of the list while Meath is at the bottom. Waterford is positioned 11th lowest of all local authorities on this metric. This places Waterford just above Kilkenny and Carlow.

## DEIS Post Primary Schools 2019/20

**% Post Primary Schools Classified as DEIS by LA**



**DEIS Schools Per 1,000/Pop Aged 13-17 by LA**

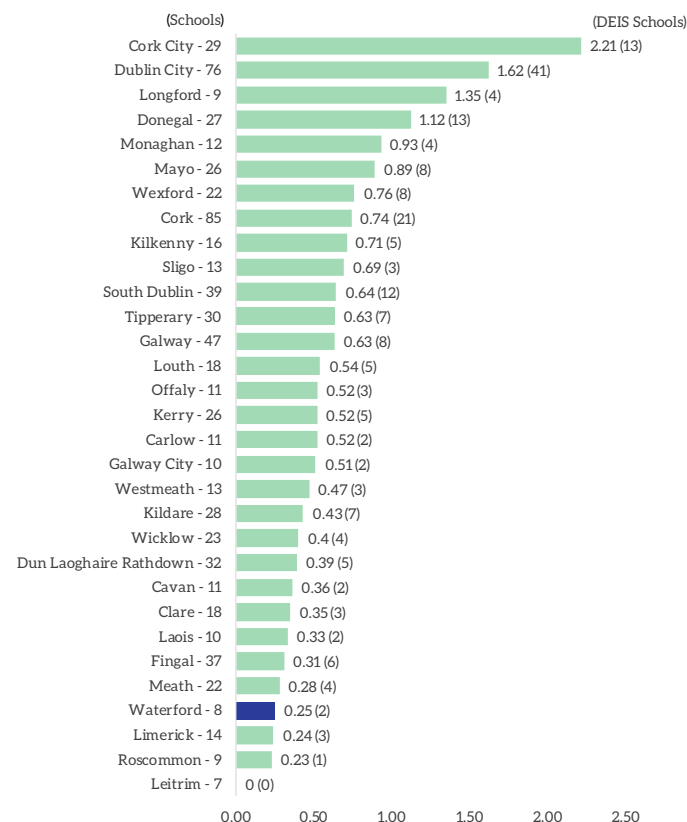
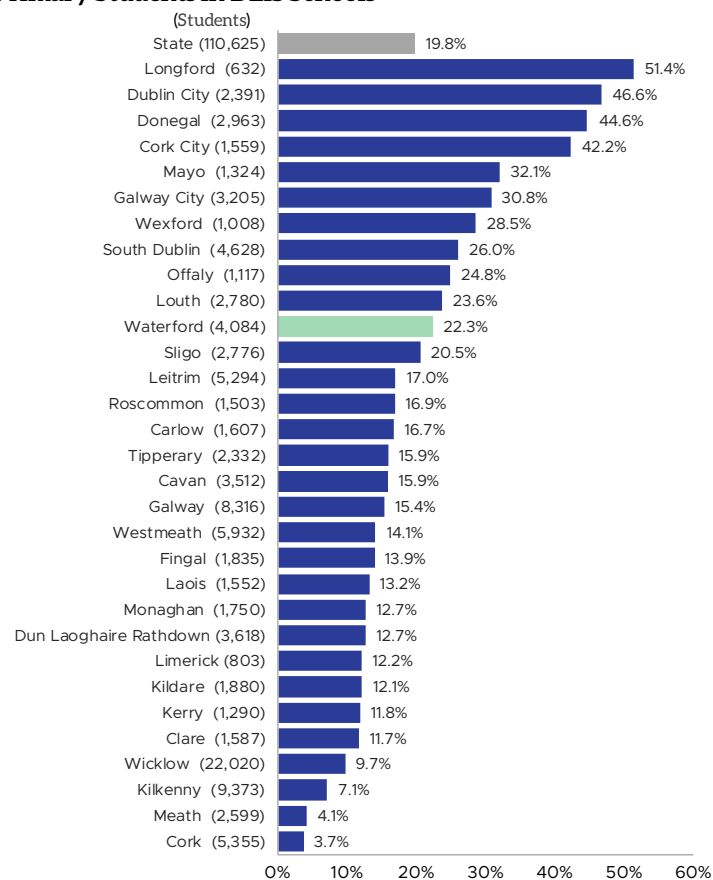


Figure 4.5: Rate of DEIS Schools per 1,000 Population Aged 13-17 and % Post-Primary DEIS Schools (Source: DES)

- Waterford has eight post-primary schools. Of these, two (25%) have DEIS status. As the graph (on the left) shows, Dublin City has the highest proportion of post-primary schools with DEIS status; more than half its schools (53%) are DEIS. Of the counties in the South-East Region, Waterford has the third highest proportion at 25% with Kilkenny (31.25%) and Wexford (36.4%) with higher rates. Interestingly, the proportional position of these three counties is very different for primary DEIS schools.
- When the number of DEIS post-primary schools is computed per 1,000 of the population aged 13 to 17 years, Waterford moves down the ranking - to fourth lowest position, out of thirty-one.
- It should be noted that county-level data on DEIS provision at second level are less precise as indicators of the investment per county, in respect of tackling educational disadvantage, than is the case at primary level. This is because the catchment areas of primary schools are generally localised and most do not cross county boundaries. Post-primary schools have significantly larger catchment areas, and have greater proportions of students who cross county boundaries.

## Students in DEIS Primary and Post Primary Schools 2019/20

### Primary Students in DEIS Schools



### Post Primary Students in DEIS Schools

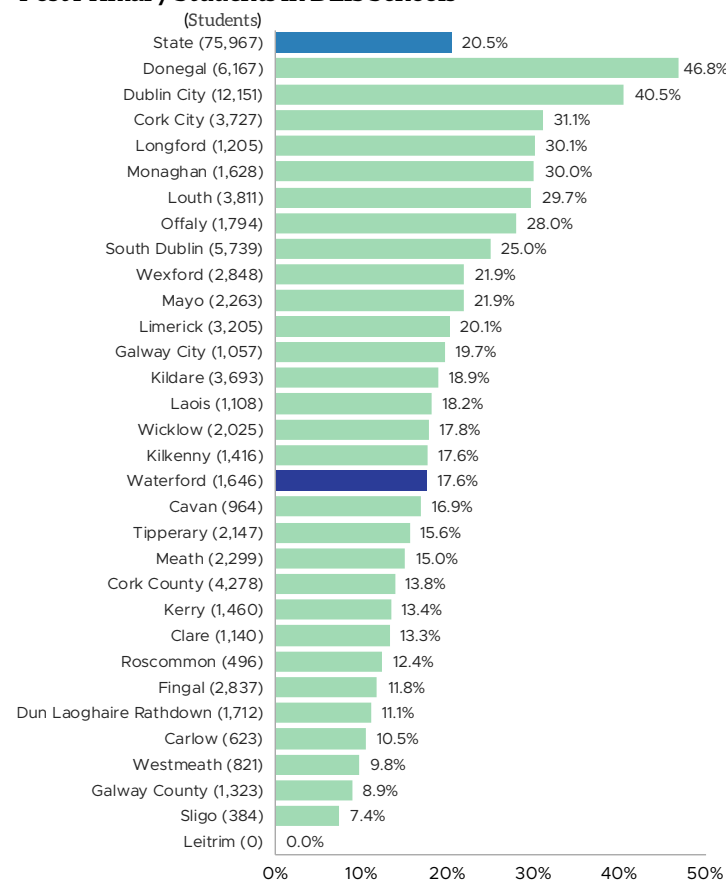


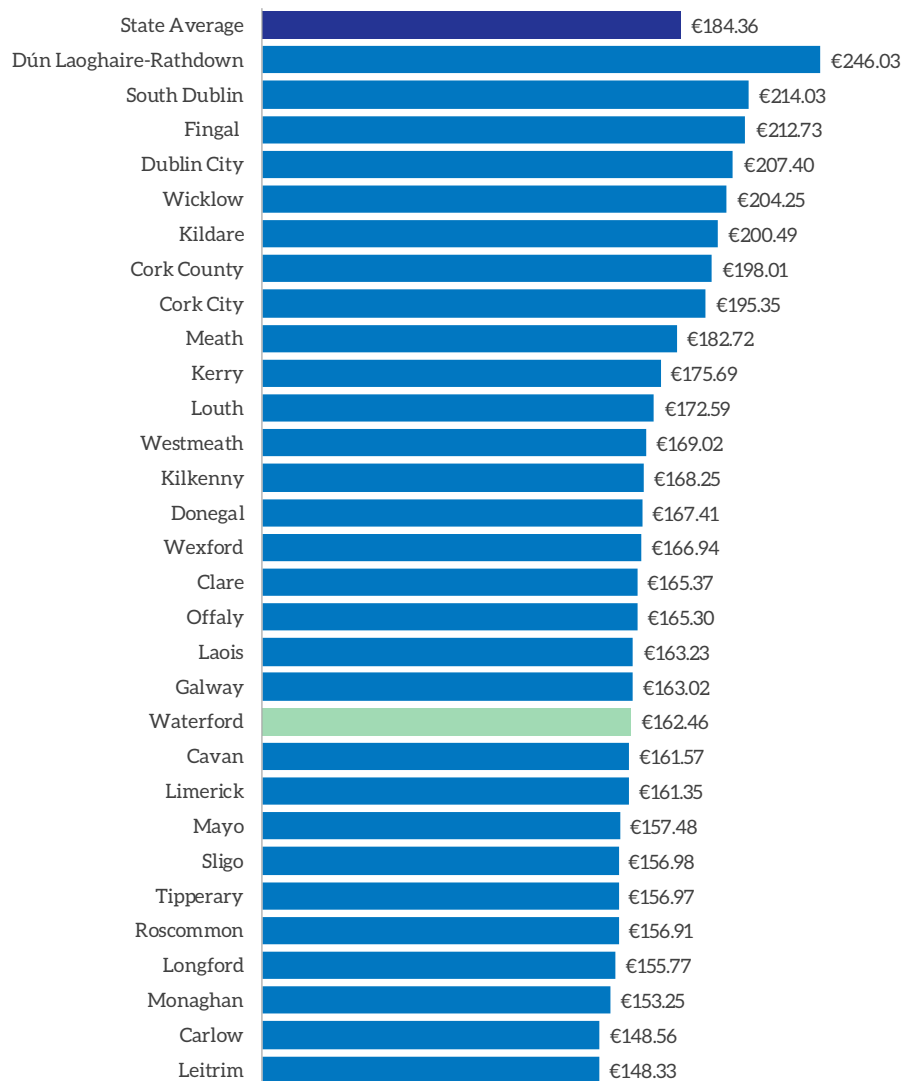
Figure 4.6: Primary and Post Primary DEIS Schools Students (Source: Pobal)

- Across the State, just under one-fifth (19.8%) of primary school students attend a DEIS school. Longford has the highest proportion at just under 51.5%. This is followed by Dublin City (46.6%) and Donegal (44.6%). As the graph shows, Waterford has the eleventh highest proportion of students attending DEIS schools. Of the total primary school population attending primary schools within the county (n=18,358), 22.3% (n=4,094) attends a DEIS school.
- Across the State, just over one-fifth (20.5%) of post-primary school students attend a DEIS school. Donegal has the highest proportion at just under 47%. This is followed by Dublin City (40.5%) and Cork City (31.1%). As the graph shows, Waterford has the fourteenth-smallest proportion of students attending DEIS schools. Of the total post-primary school population attending post-primary schools within the county (n=9,352), 17.6% (n=1,646) attends a DEIS school.





### Weekly Average Full Time Childcare Fees, 2018/19

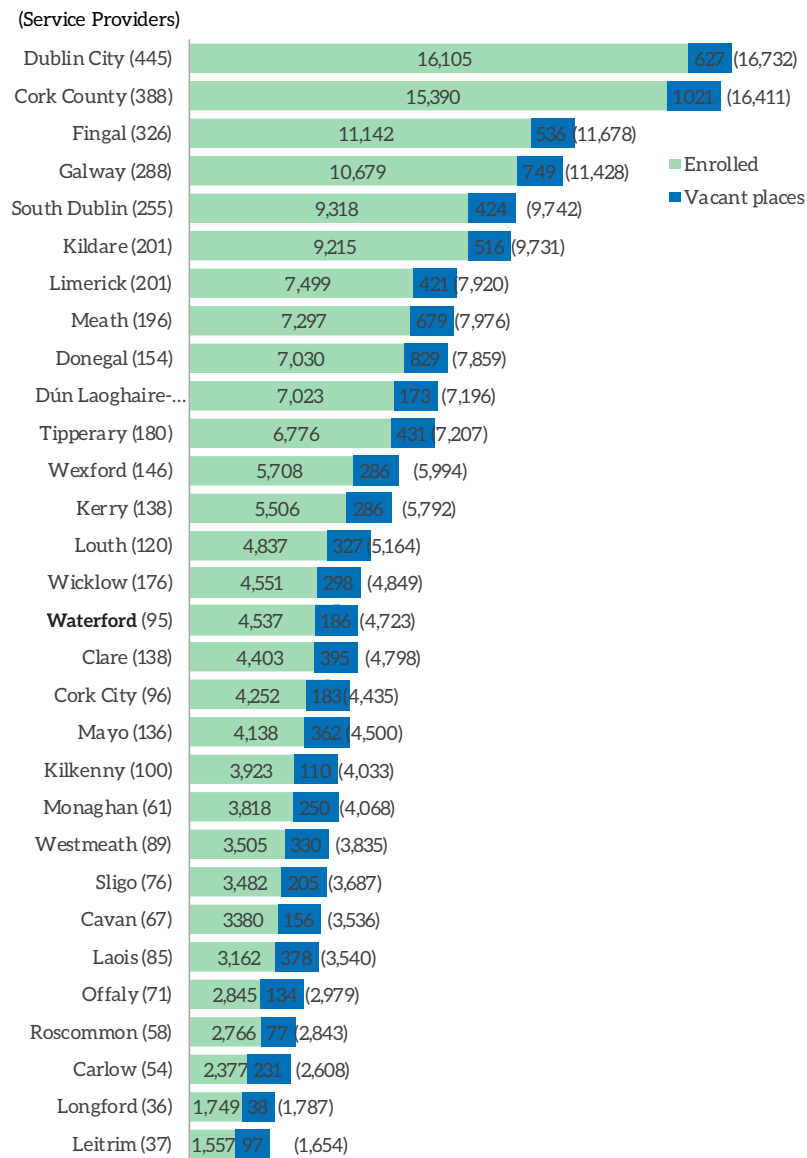


- The average cost, per child, of full-time childcare in County Waterford is the eleventh lowest among the thirty-one local authority areas in Ireland. The average weekly cost across all facilities in County Waterford both community and private, is €162.46. This compares with a State average of €184.36; a difference of €21.52.
- As this graph shows, Waterford compares favourably with all other counties in the South-East Region. Both Tipperary and Carlow have lower weekly costs with both Wexford and Kilkenny more than €4 more expensive a week.
- Waterford's average price is considerably below that paid by parents and guardians in Ireland's main cities and in the Greater Dublin Area. As the graph here indicates, the counties in Dublin commuter belt areas, namely Kildare and Wicklow, record average weekly childcare fees that are closer to those charged in Dublin.

Figure 4.7: Childcare Costs, 2018/19 (Source: Pobal)

## Childcare Places by Capacity 2018/19

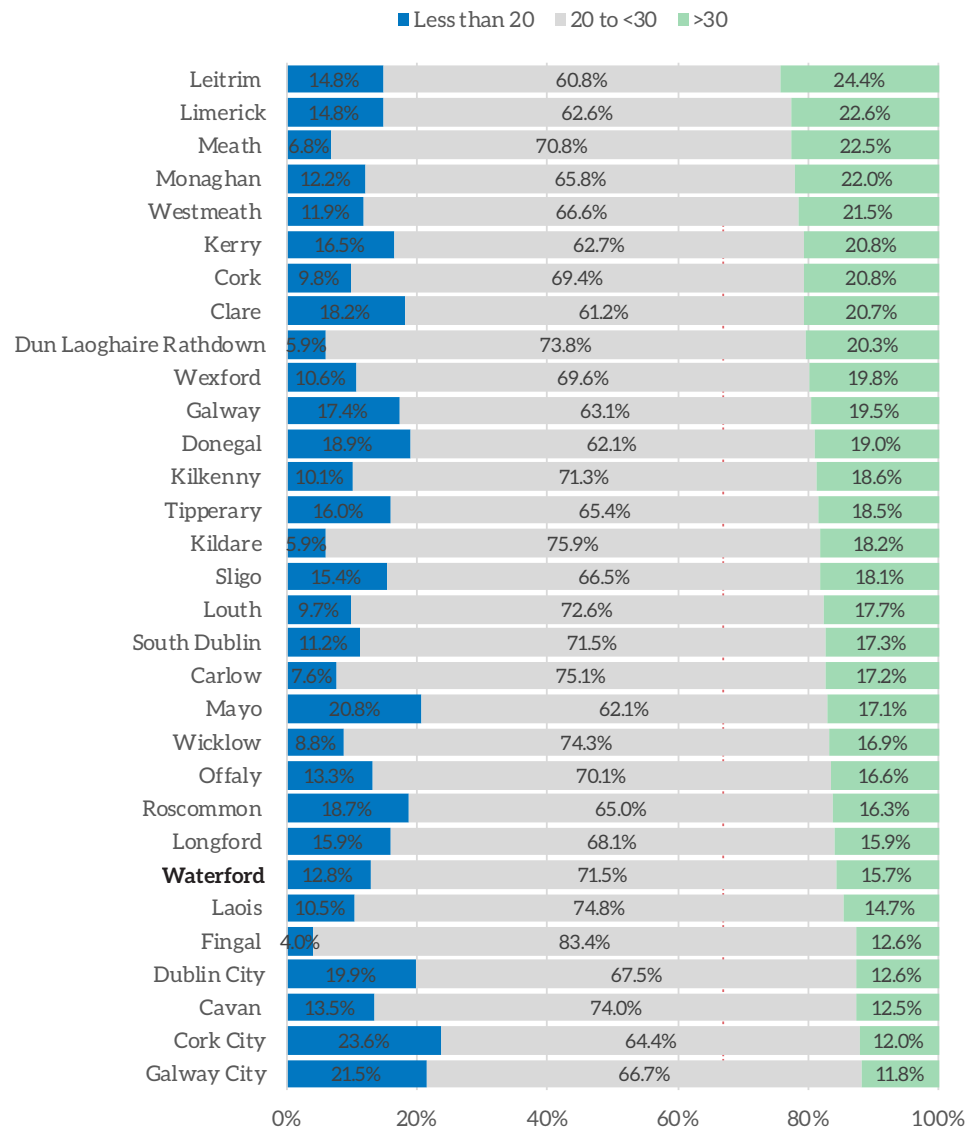
### Childcare Spaces 2018/19 - Enrolled and Vacant



■ Among Ireland's thirty-one local authority areas, Waterford has a total of 4,723 childcare places, consisting of 4,537 enrolled and 186 vacant childcare places. Waterford total provision of childcare places is ranks it fifteenth lowest.

Figure 4.8: Childcare Places by Capacity (Source: Pobal)

## Primary School Class Size, 2019/20



As this graph shows, just over 15.7% of primary school pupils in Waterford are in classes that have over thirty children. This is the seventh lowest of the thirty-one local authority areas in the State. Leitrim has the highest proportion of children in classes with over thirty pupils (24.4%) while Galway City has the lowest (11.8%).

Figure 4.9: Primary School class size (Source: DES)



## Primary and Post Primary School Absenteeism, 2016/17 (proportion absent for >20 days).

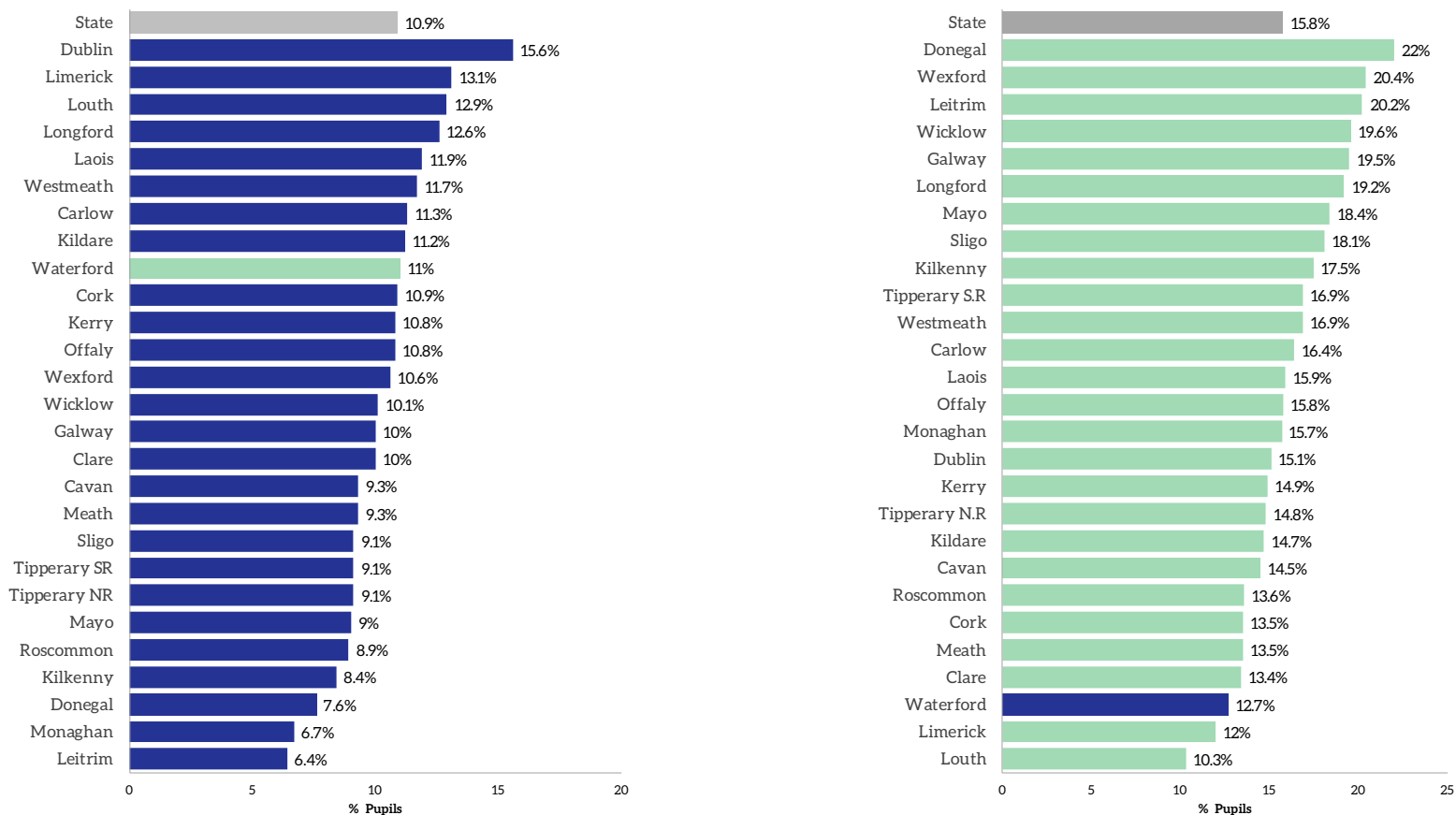
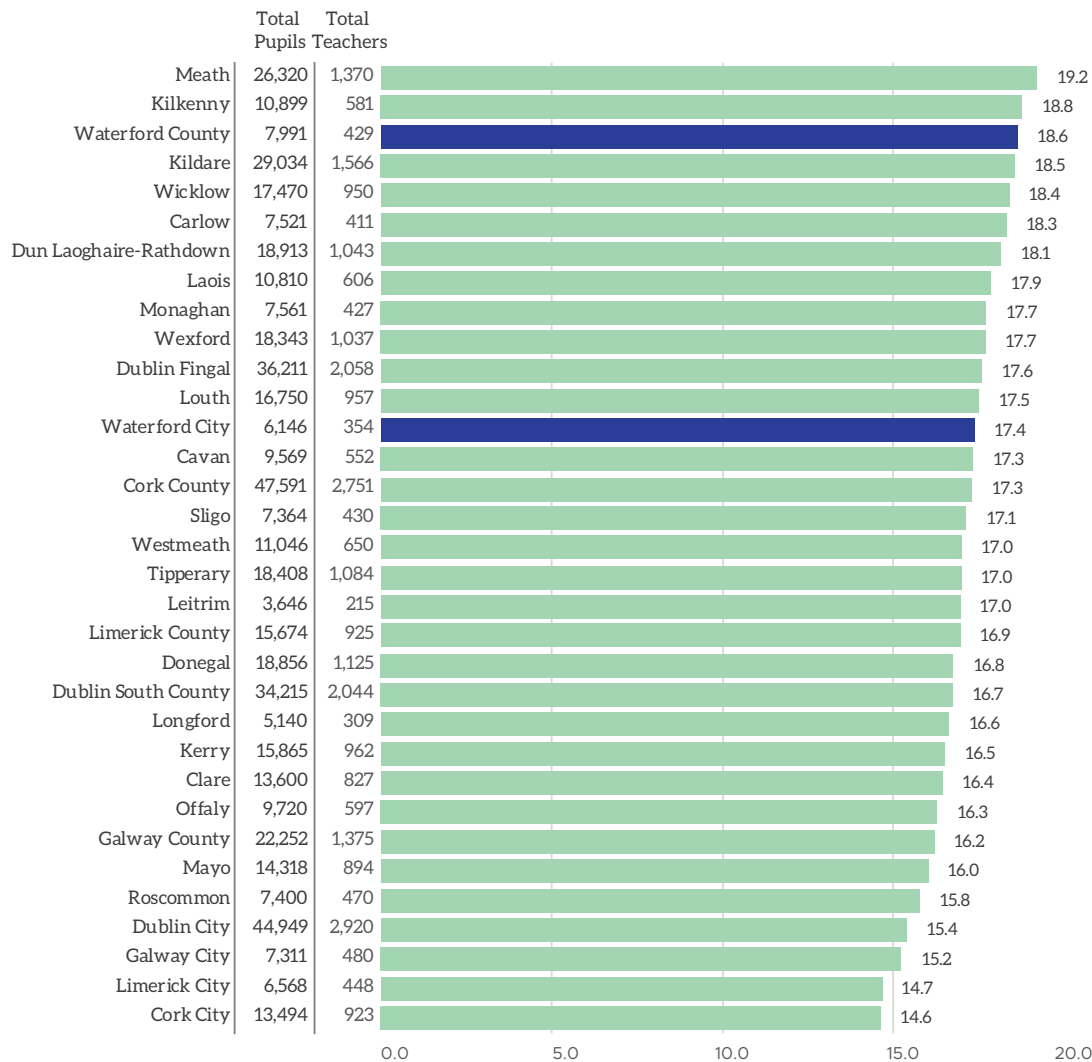


Figure 4.10: Primary (Left) and Post Primary (Right) School Absenteeism 2016/17 (Source: Education Welfare Service in Tusla)

- Across Ireland’s thirty-one local authority areas, Waterford has the ninth-highest level of absenteeism among primary school pupils. While there are various matrices for the calculation of absenteeism, the metric presented here is that of percentage of pupils absent for 20+ days during the school year. The Waterford figure stands at 11%. This is almost the same as the State average (10.9%). The highest rates in the State are Dublin (15.6%) and Limerick (13.1%). In contrast, the lowest rates are in Leitrim (6.4%), Monaghan (6.7%) and Donegal (7.6%).
- In Ireland, the mean level of absenteeism among post-primary school pupils is 15.8%. This refers to the proportion of pupils who are absent for at least twenty days. The highest rates are in Counties Donegal, Wexford and Leitrim, all of which record values in excess of 20%. The rate in Waterford is 12.7%, which is three percentage points below the State average and the third lowest rate in the State.

## Primary School Pupil: Teacher Ratio, 2015/16



Waterford County has the third highest pupil teacher ratio across Ireland's thirty-three local authority areas with a total of 18.6 pupils per teacher. Waterford City recorded a lower ratio at 17.4 pupils per teacher. The South-East records high ratio's throughout with Waterford City, Wexford, Carlow, Waterford County and Kilkenny in the top 13 local authorities in the State. Lower values in other cities (Dublin, Galway, Limerick and Cork) are associated with proportionately more schools having DEIS status and the presence of more specialists schools e.g., those catering for children with special needs, and those run by minority religious communities such as Jews and Muslims.

Figure 4.11: Primary School Pupil: Teacher Ratio (Source: DES)

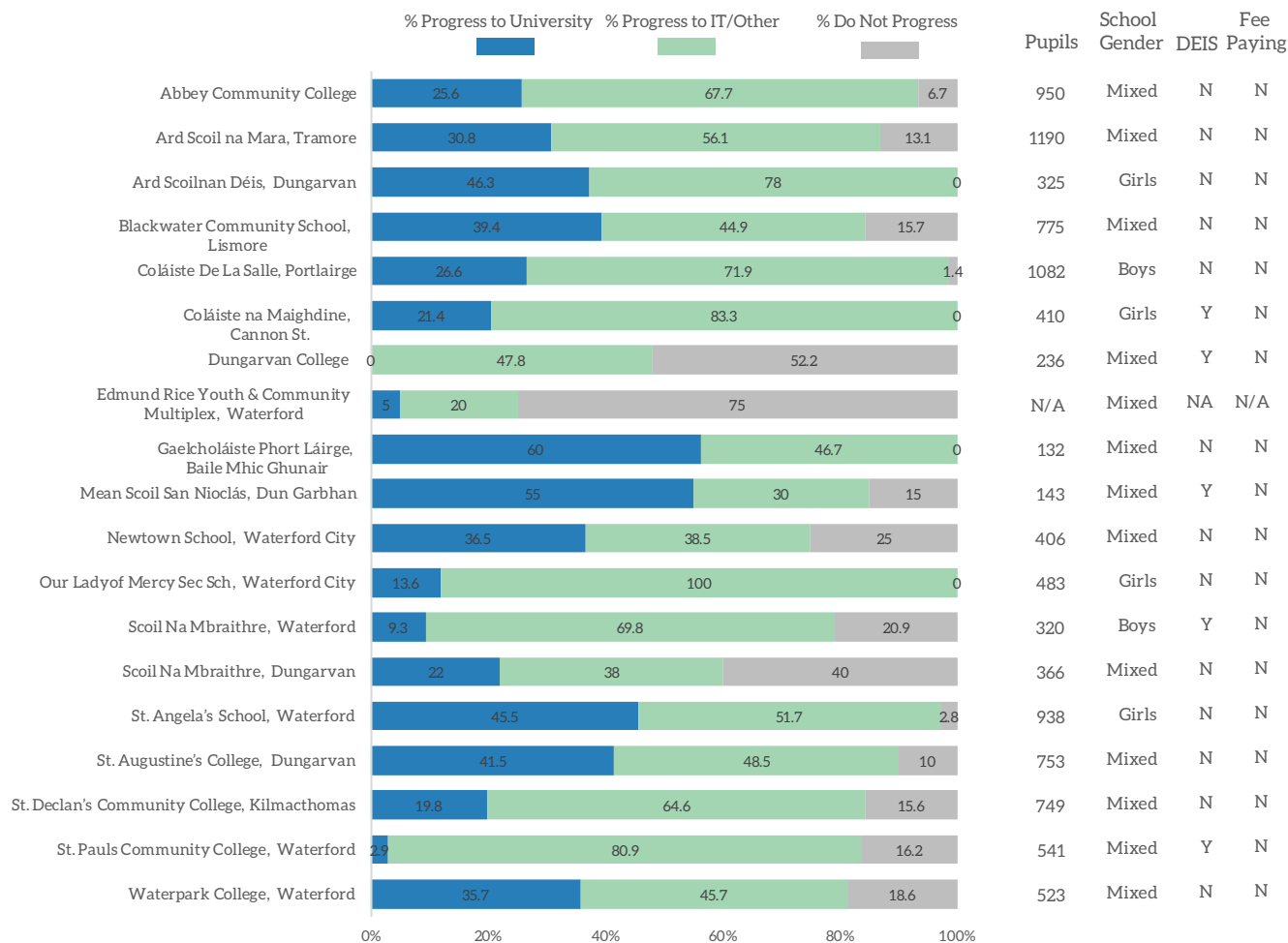


Figure 4.12: Leaving Cert Progression - Feeder Schools, 2020 (Source: Irish Times)

■ An analysis of results from the Irish Times Feeder Schools (2019-20) provides details on progression rates (those who sit the Leaving Cert and progress to 3rd level) from all secondary schools to 3rd level institutions.

■ The cumulative progression statistics in respect of students (n=1,536) from Waterford's second-level schools in 2020 were as follows: 29.4% to university (3rd lowest in the State) and 58.7% to IoTs (highest rate in the State).

■ According to the 2019/20 Feeder School results, Waterford recorded an overall progression rate of 88.1% (to Uni and IoT) and was the 3rd highest rate in the country. In comparison, rates across the South-East were as follows: Wexford (76.9%), Kilkenny (87.9%), Tipperary (79.3%) and Carlow (77.9%).

■ Gaelcholáiste Phort Láirge (Ballygunner) has the highest progression rate (60%) to university. Mean Scoil San Nicholas (Dungarvan) also recorded a very high progression rate to University at 55%. Other schools with progression rate to University in excess of 40% are St. Angela's in Waterford (45.5%) and St. Augustine's College in Dungarvan (41.5%).



## Destination of Waterford Third Level Students by Location and HEI Type, 2017

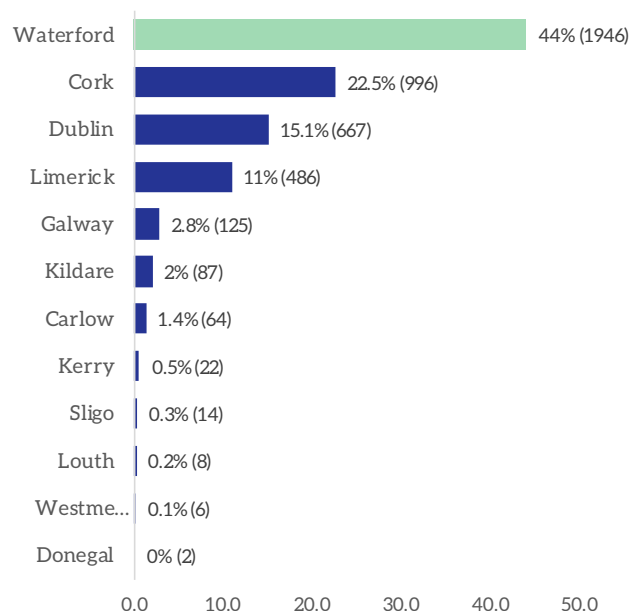
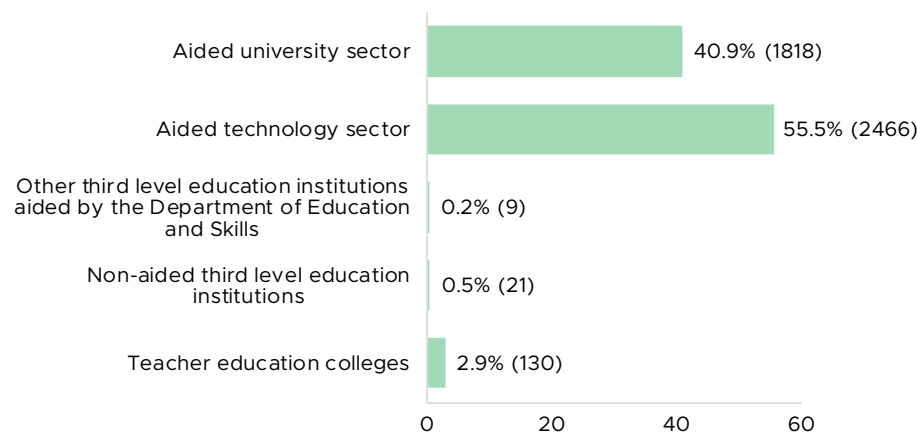


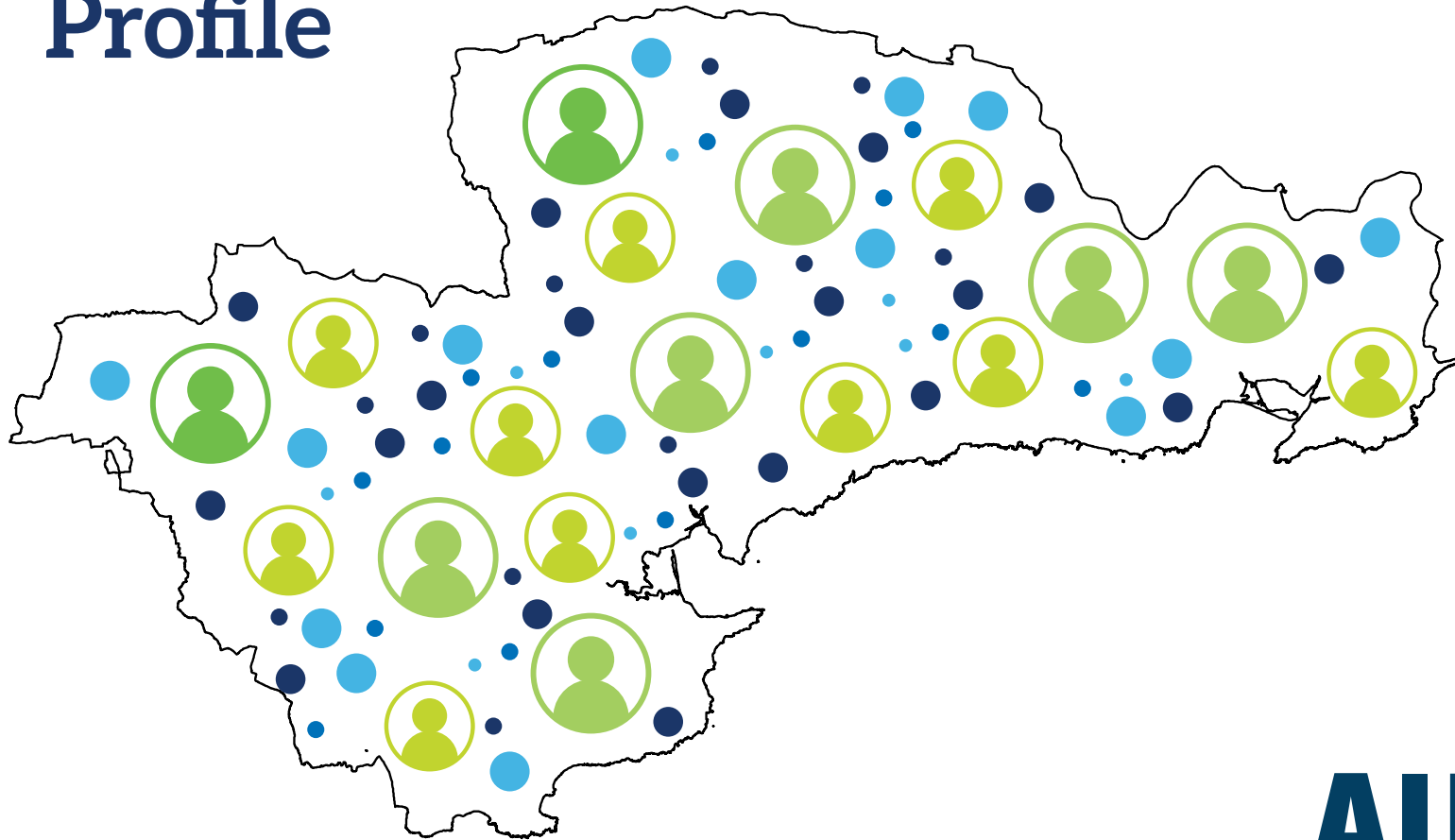
Figure 4.13: Destination of Carlow Third Level Students, 2017 (Source: HEA)



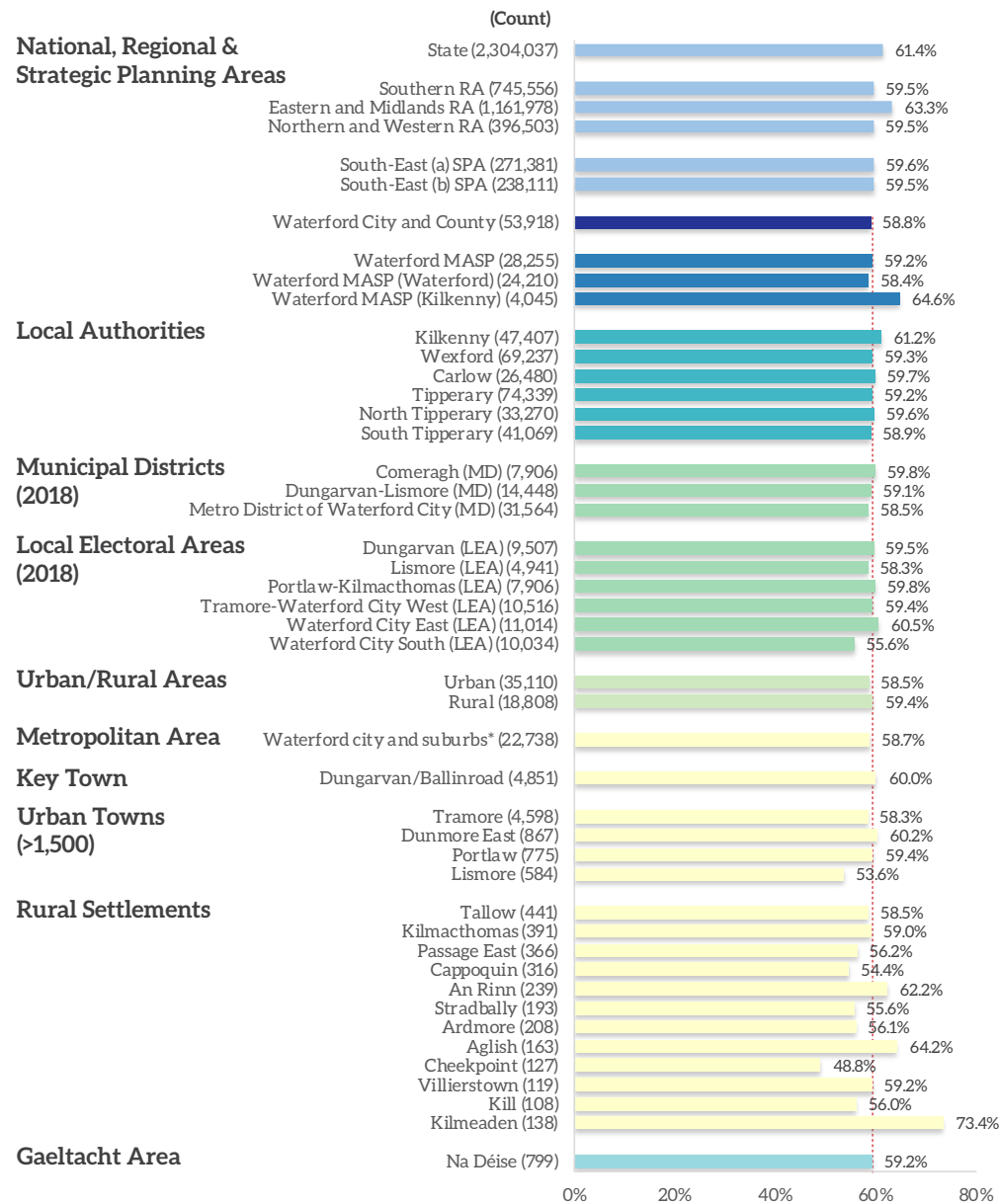
- Of those students who progress from Waterford’s second-level schools to third-level institutions, more than two-fifths (44% or 1,946) remain within the county. These mainly attend Waterford Institute of Technology (WIT).
- Just under one-quarter (22.5% or 996) of those who progress from Waterford’s second-level schools go to Cork (UCC, CIT) to attend third-level institutes there. Thus, Cork is the second-most popular destination for third-level students from Waterford. Dublin and Limerick are also popular destinations and recorded rates of 15.1% (667) and 11% (486), respectively.
- Over half (55.5%) of students from Waterford progress to institutions that are classified as being in the ‘aided technology sector’. This encompasses the Institutes of Technology. A further 40.9% of students progress to publicly supported universities. A total of 2.9% progress to teacher education colleges and other higher-education institutes (HEIs).

Figure 4.13: Destination of Carlow Third Level Students by Type of Institution, 2017 (Source: HEA)

# Section 5: Economy and Income Profile



## Labour Force Participation Rate (PES), 2016



19th Highest # in State

23rd Highest % in State

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities

+0.8% or +404

Change since 2011

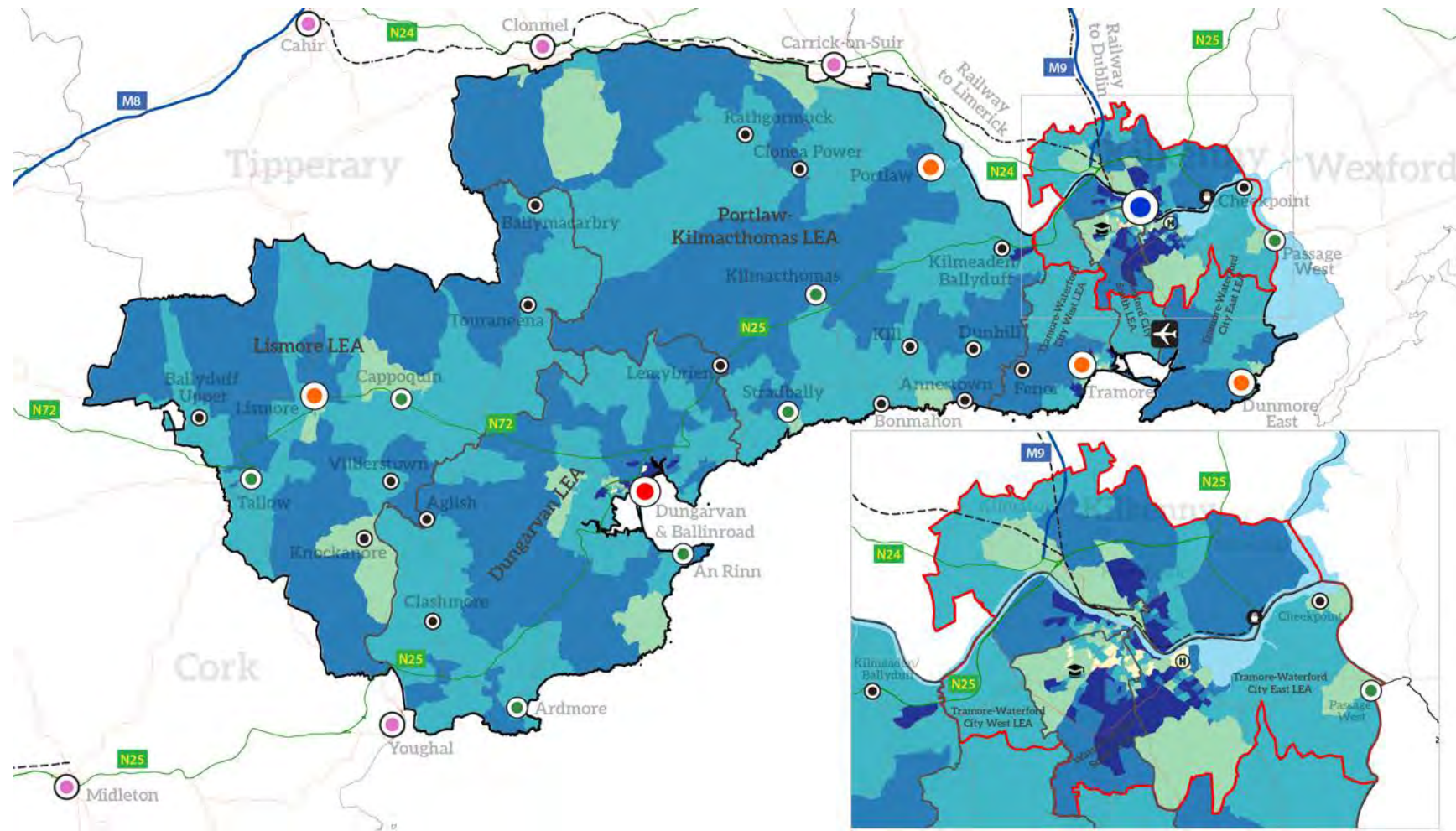


- According to Census 2016, the total Labour Force in residing in Waterford is 53,918 and accounts for 58.8% of the total population (15+) within the county, lower than the State average (61.4%). This represents 2.3% of the total Labour Force residing within the State (2,304,037) and 7.3% residing in the SRA (745,556).
- The Labour Force Participation Rate in Waterford is 58.8% and is slightly lower than the Waterford MASP rate (59.2%) - the rate in the Kilkenny part of the MASP is higher at 64.6%. Across the MDs there is little variation with rates ranging from 58.5% in Waterford Metro to 59.8% in the Comeragh MD. Urban areas in Waterford recorded a rate of 58.7% (35,110) while Rural areas recorded a slightly higher rate of 59% (18,808).
- Across the settlement hierarchy there is some variation with rates ranging from 48.8% (Cheekpoint) to 73.4% (Kilmeaden). Of all the settlements detailed in the hierarchy graphic (18), three settlements have a Labour Force Participation Rate less than 60%: Kilmeaden (73.4%), Aglis (64.2%), An Rinn (62.2%) and Dunmore East (60.2%). The map on the opposite page details the distribution at the SA level across Waterford.
- Within the MASP area the highest rates of Labour Force Participation are evident in south and south west of Waterford City (>70%). High rates are also evident in areas in the Kilkenny area of the MASP.

Figure 5.1: Labour Force Participation Rate (PES), 2016 (Source: CSO)



## Labour Force Participation Rate (PES), 2016



### % Labour Force Participation Rate (Census 2016, Small Areas)

% LFPR, 2016

- <= 39.5%
- >39.5% to 52.5%
- >52.5% to 60.5%
- >60.5% to 70%
- Greater than 70%

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements

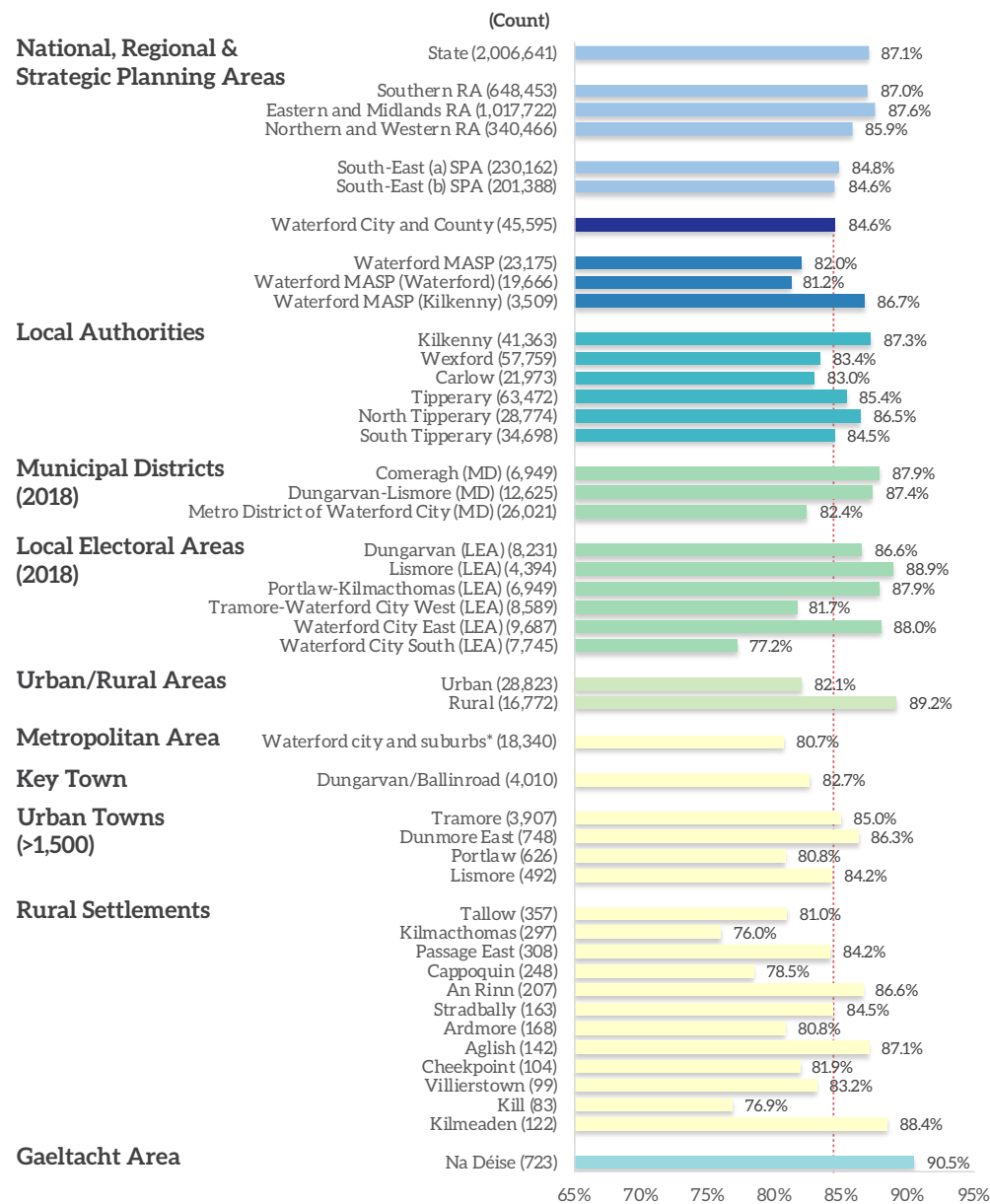
All-Ireland Research Observatory  
An Ionad Breathnaithe um Thaighde Uile-Eireann

Comhairle Cathrach & Contae Phort Láirge  
Waterford City & County Council

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Development date: October 2020  
Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 5.1: Labour Force Participation Rate (PES), 2016 (Source: CSO)

## Labour Force at Work Rate (PES), 2016



19th Highest # in State

24th Highest % in State

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities

+8.7% or +3,653

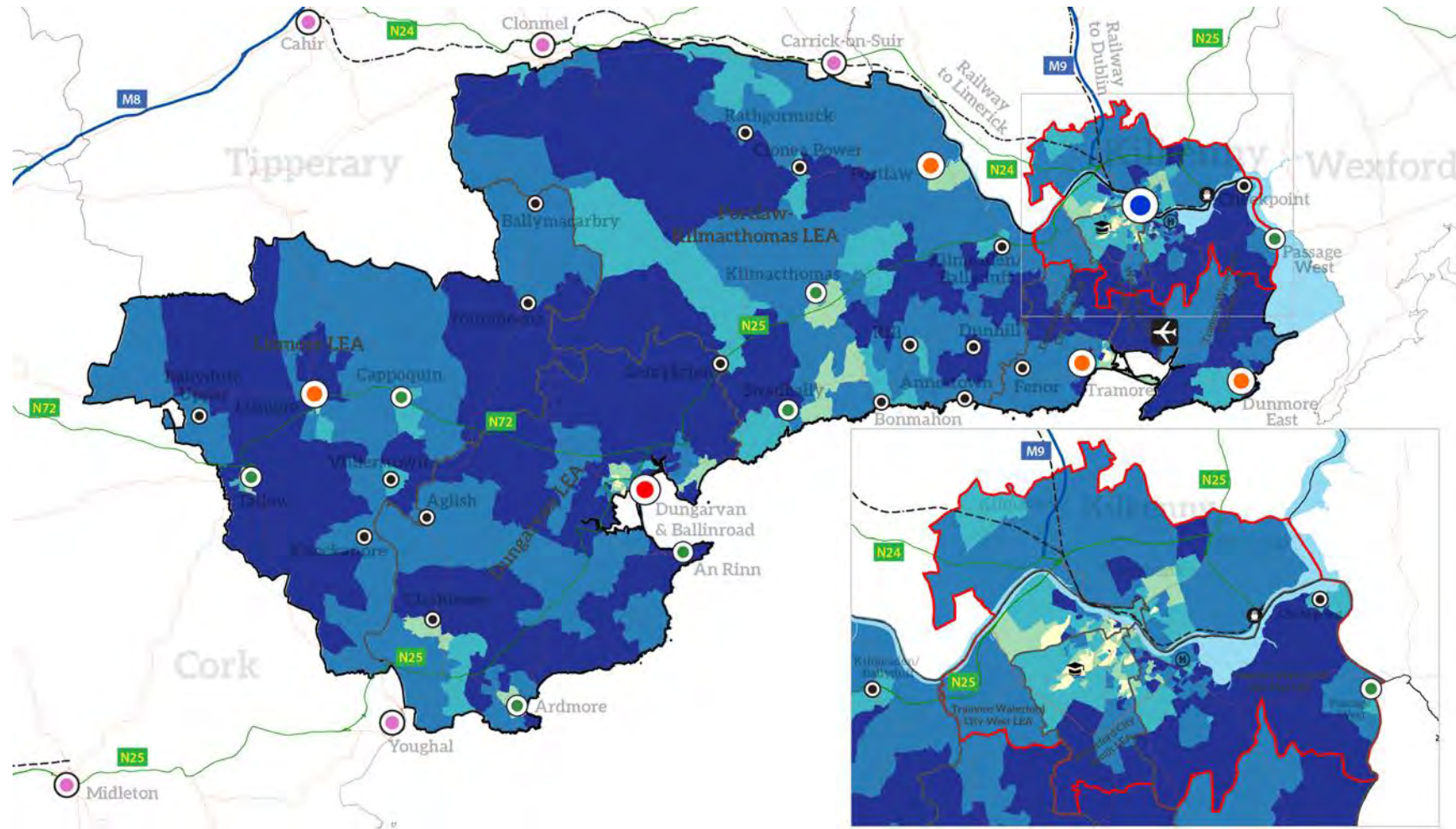
Change since 2011



- According to Census 2016, the total Labour Force at Work in residing in Waterford is 45,595 and accounts for 84.6% of the total population within the county - lower than the State average (87.1%). The accounts for 2.3% of the Labour Force at Work residing within the State (2,006,641) and 7% residing in the SRA (648,453).
- The percentage of the Labour Force at Work in Waterford is 84.6% and is higher than the Waterford MASP rate (82%) - the Kilkenny MASP area is higher at 86.7%. Across the MDs the Waterford Metro MD (82.4%) has the lowest rate with Comeragh and Dungarvan-Lismore at approximately 87%. Urban areas in Waterford recorded a rate of 82.1% (28,823) while Rural areas recorded a much higher rate of 89.2% (16,772).
- Across the hierarchy all settlements have more than three-quarters of the labour force At Work. Of all the settlements detailed in the hierarchy graphic (18), four settlements have a more than 85% of the workforce At Work: Kilmeaden (88.4%), Aglish (87.1%), An Rinn (86.6%) and Dunmore East (86.3%). The map on the opposite page details the distribution at the SA level across Waterford.
- Within the MASP area the highest rates of the labour force At Work are in the peripheral parts and generally outside the city core. Within the city the highest rates are in the south and south-west in areas such as Grange Upper, Ballinakill and Farranshoneen.

Figure 5.2: Labour Force at Work Rate (PES), 2016 (Source: CSO)





### % At work (Census 2016, Small Areas)

% At work, 2016

- <= 66%
- >66% to 77%
- >77% to 85.5%
- >85.5% to 91.5%
- Greater than 91.5%

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements

**AIRO**  
All-Ireland Research Observatory  
An Ionad Breathnaithe um Thaighde Uile-Eireann

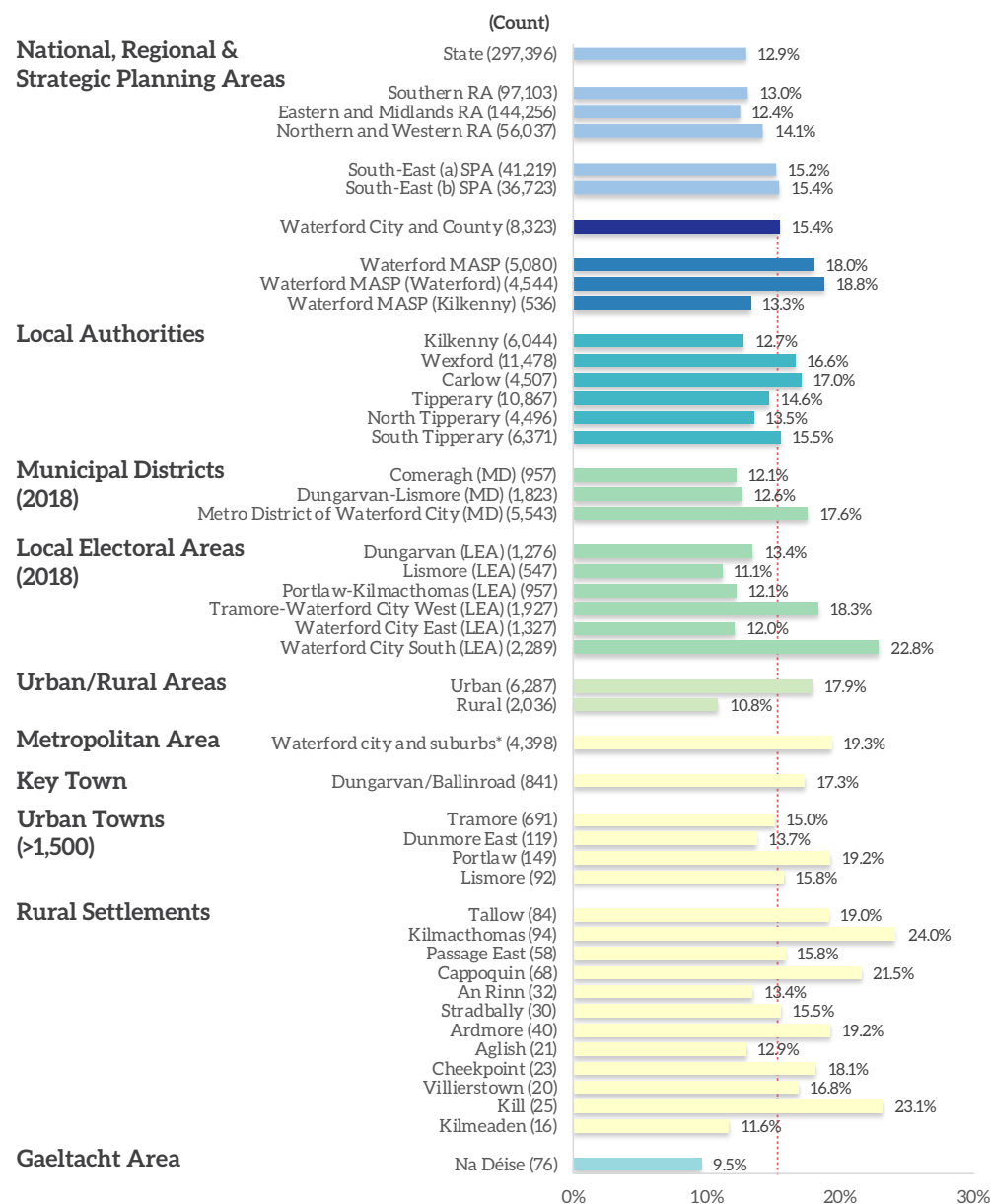
**Comhairle Cathrach & Contae Phort Láirge**  
Waterford City & County Council

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Development date: October 2020  
Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

Map 5.2: Labour Force at Work Rate (PES), 2016 (Source: CSO)



## Labour Force Unemployed (PES), 2016



**17th**  
Highest #  
in State

**8th**  
Highest %  
in State

**1** being the highest and  
**31** the lowest # or % of all  
local authorities

**-28.1% or  
-3,249**

**Change since 2011**



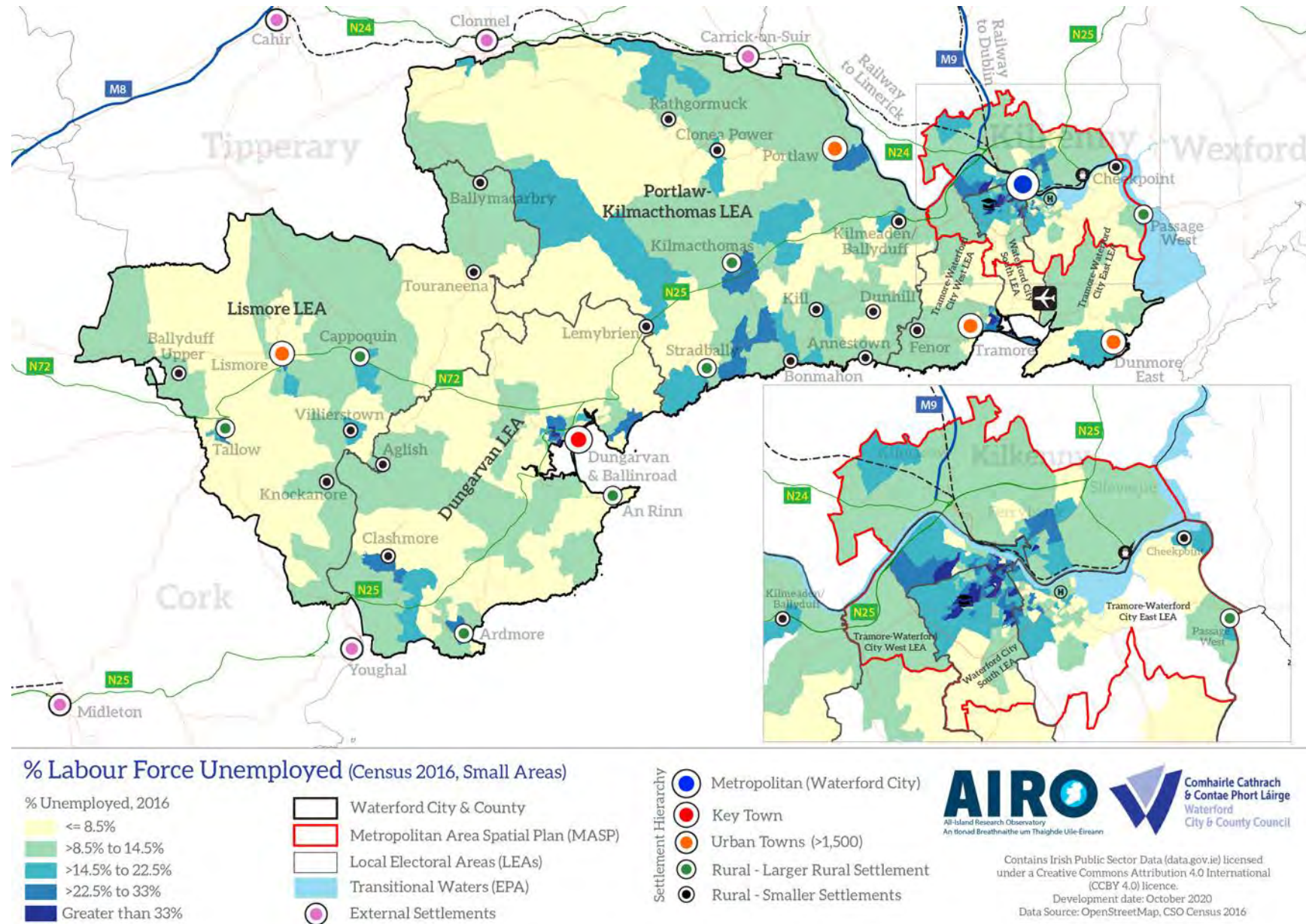
■ According to Census 2016, the total number of the Labour Force classed as Unemployed in Waterford is 8,323 and accounts for 15.4% of the labour force within the county - higher than the State average (12.9%). This accounts for 2.8% of those unemployed in the State (297,396) and 8.6% of those unemployed in the SRA (97,103).

■ The Labour Force Unemployment Rate in Waterford is 15.4% and is significantly lower than the Waterford MASP rate (18%) - the rate in the Kilkenny part of the MASP is much lower at 13.3%. Across the MDs the Waterford Metro MD (17.6%) has a much higher rate than Waterford Metro Comeragh MD (12.1%) and Dungarvan-Lismore (12.6%). Urban areas in Waterford recorded a rate of 18.3% (6,287) and much higher than in Rural areas 10.8% (2,036).

■ Across the settlement hierarchy there is a lot of variation with rates ranging from 11.6% (Kilmeaden) to 24% (Kilmacthomas). Of all the settlements detailed in the hierarchy graphic (18), three settlements have Labour Force Unemployment Rate of more than 20%: Kilmacthomas (24%), Kill (23.1%) and Cappoquin (21.5%). The map on the opposite page details the distribution at the SA level across Waterford.

■ Within the MASP area the highest rates of the labour force Unemployed are in central areas of Waterford City in areas such as Larchville, Kingsmeadow and Poleberry.

Figure 5.3: Labour Force Unemployed (PES), 2016 (Source: CSO)



Map 5.3: Labour Force Unemployed (PES), 2016 (Source: CSO)

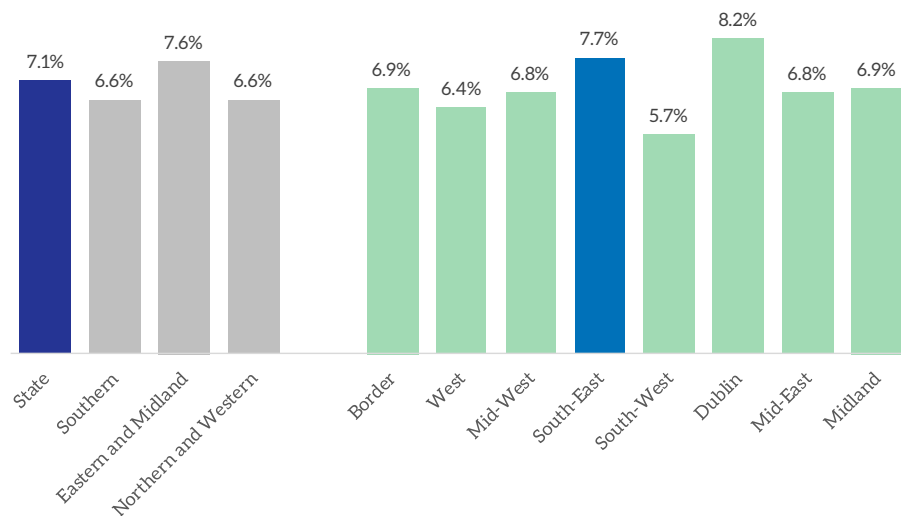


Figure 5.4: Labour Force Survey Regional Unemployment Rate, Q3 2020 (Source: CSO)

Regional level unemployment data in Ireland is available using the International Labour Office (ILO) definition and is based on data collected in the Labour Force Survey, which is called the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS). The QNHS provides a more regular record of unemployment data than does the Census of Population. While they use different matrices, both sources show that the South-East has the highest level of unemployment across Ireland’s eight NUTS III regions. The figures for Q3 2020 show a State unemployment level of 7.1% and a level of 7.7% in the South-East Region.

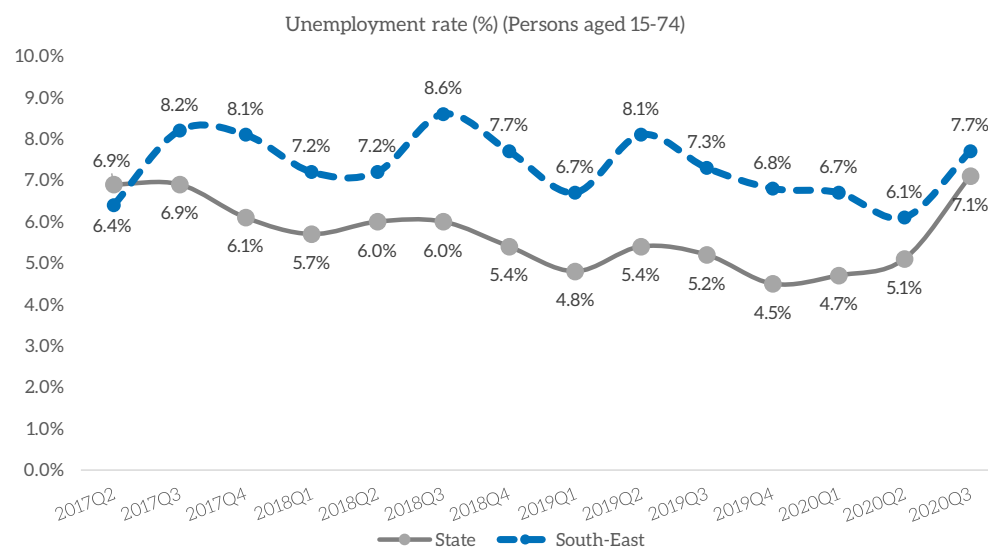


Figure 5.5: Labour Force Survey Regional Unemployment Rate, Q2 2017 to Q3 2020 (Source: CSO)

With the exception of Q2 2017, the unemployment rate in the South-East Region has, over the past two years, been consistently above the State average. However, over the course of 2019 and 2020, the gap between the State and the South-East Region has closed.



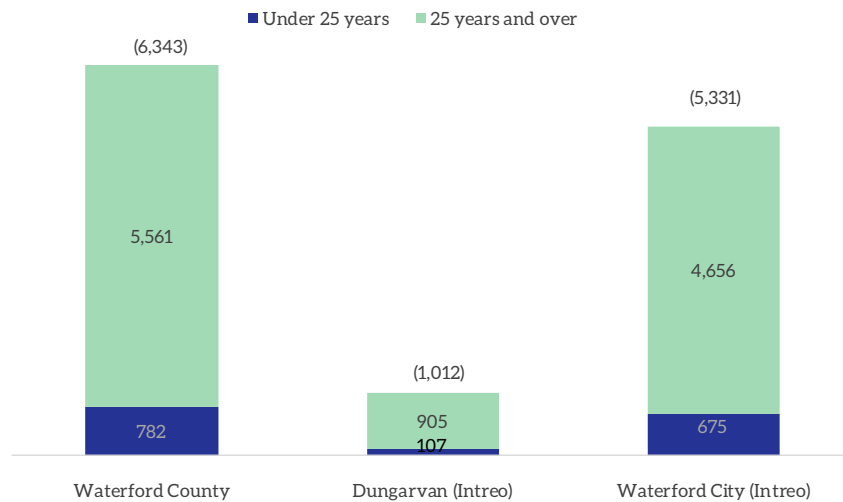


Figure 5.6: Live Register Recipients Waterford, December 2020 (Source: CSO)

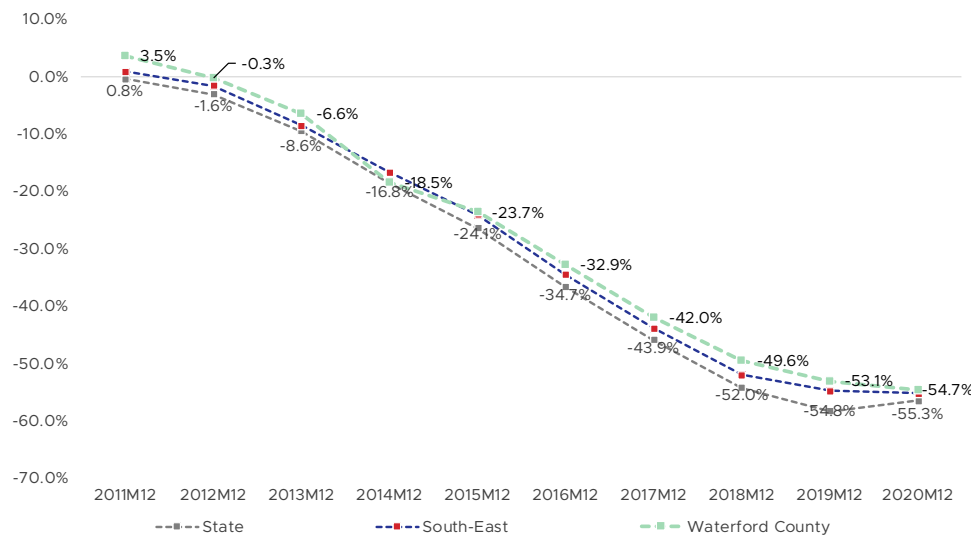


Figure 5.7: Relative Change in Live Register Recipients - Wicklow, December 2012 to December 2020 (Source: CSO)

- An alternative method of analysing the spatial patterns of unemployment is to use the unadjusted Live Register figures. The Live Register is not specifically designed to measure unemployment as it includes part-time, seasonal and casual workers. It does, however, allow an analysis of employment trends at both a county level and also at social welfare office (SWO) level (Dungarvan and Waterford City).
- Data in respect of the three social welfare offices in County Waterford reveal variations as regards the age profile of those on the live register. Those signing-on at the Waterford City office have a younger age profile than those signing on at the office in Dungarvan; youth unemployed, as defined as those aged up to twenty-five, account for 12.7% of those signing on in Waterford City and 10.6% in Dungarvan.
- Since December 2010, there has been a consistent decline in the number of persons on the live register nationally, regionally and in Waterford. As of December 2020 the decline since 2010 in Waterford was -54.7% - broadly similar to both the South-East and State average.

## COVID-19 Emergency Income Supports, October 2020

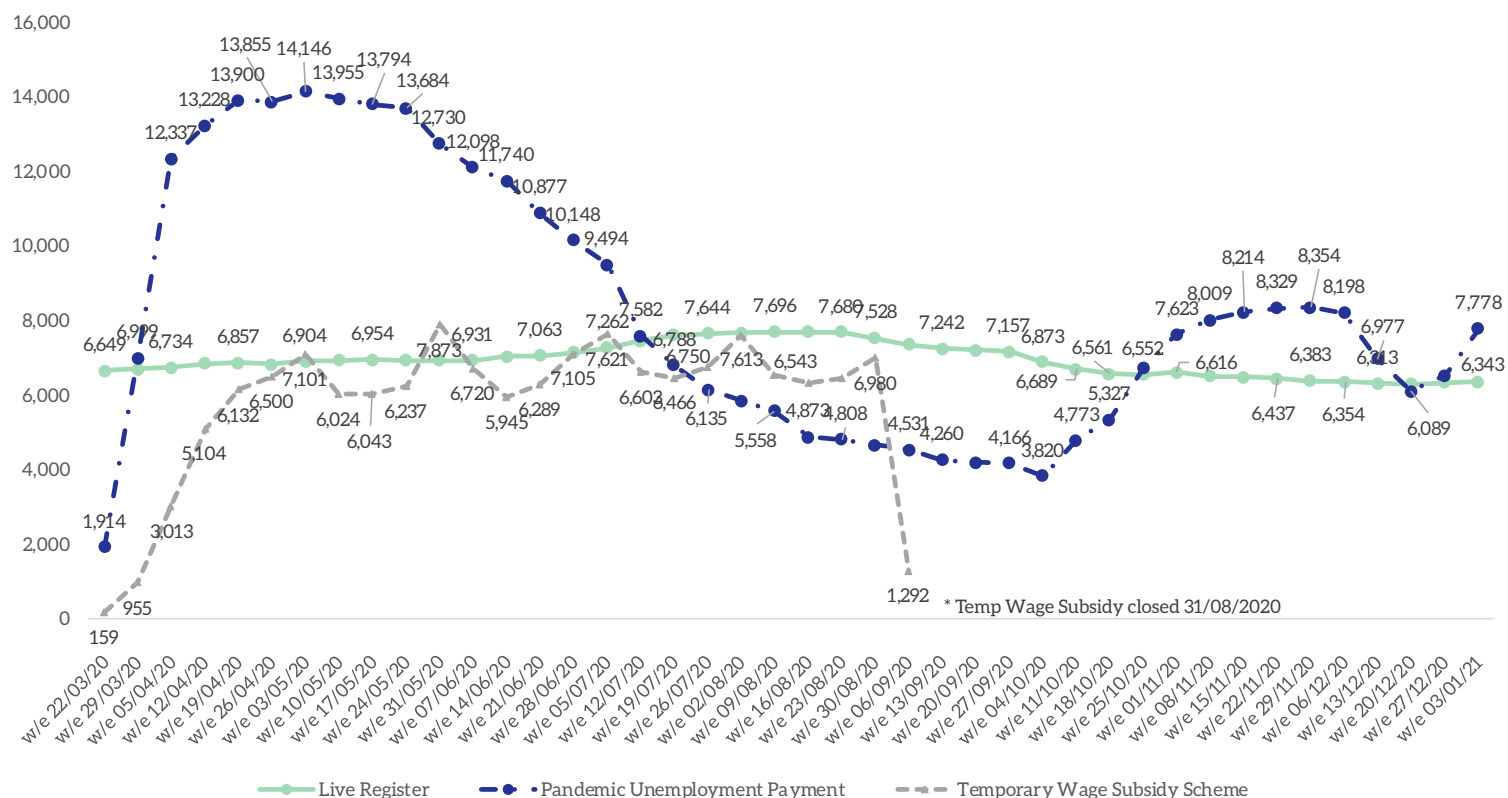


Figure 5.8: Weekly Emergency Income Supports, Waterford County, 2020 (Source: CSO)

- Those whose income has been affected due to COVID-19 benefited from the Pandemic Unemployment Payment (PUP) which is administered by the Department of Social Protection (DSP). The Temporary Wage Subsidy Scheme (TWSS) was operational from March to August 2020 but has been replaced by the Employment Wage Subsidy Scheme (EWSS) since the start of September 2020. The CSO has not yet disseminated EWSS data.
- The chart above shows the number of recipients of Emergency Income Support paid under the National COVID-19 Income Support Scheme between March 2020 and early January 2021. The Pandemic Unemployment increased between March 22 and April 5 from 1,914 to 12,337 recipients and peaking at 14,146 recipients on May 3. Subsequent reductions and increases since May 2020 are broadly in line with the series of rolling restrictions and lockdowns as implemented by Government.

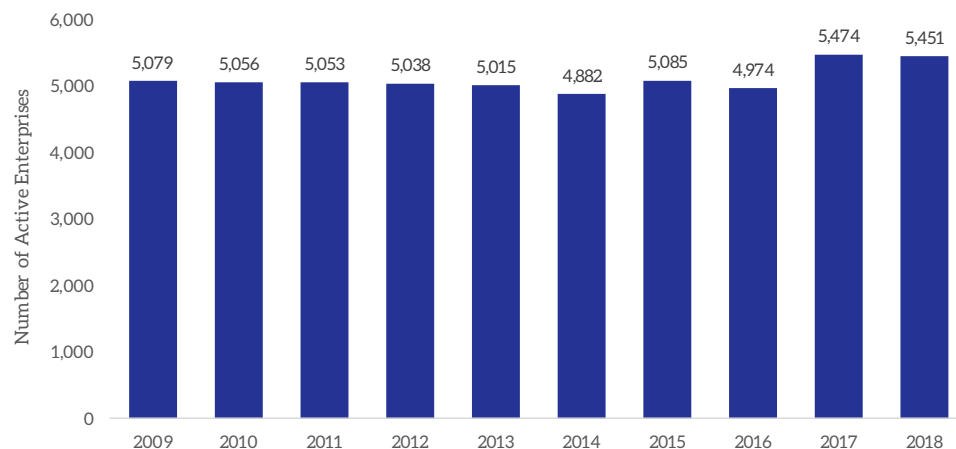


Figure 5.9: Active Enterprise in Carlow, 2009 to 2018 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

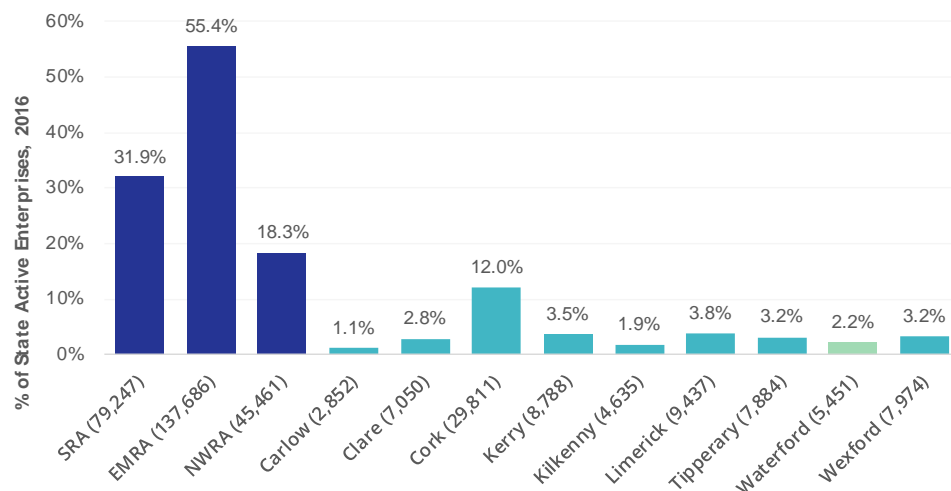


Figure 5.10: Active Enterprise in the Southern Regional Assembly and Local Authorities, 2018

- Business Demography data is made available annually by the CSO and is based on enterprises with employees that are registered with the Revenue Commissioners and that have filed a corporate tax return during the reference year. It is important to note however that Business Demography data generally underestimates the number of enterprises within a county. The reason for this is related to the geography of tax registrations.
- As of 2018, there are 5,451 Active Enterprises located in Waterford. Despite the upturn in the national economy over the past five years, the number of active enterprises in Waterford in 2016 was the lowest recorded number since 2009. Since 2016 there has been a very strong increase in active enterprises with a growth rate of 9.5% (+477) over the two year period.
- Waterford based enterprises account for 2.2% of the total across the State. This rate is lower than other South-East counties such as Tipperary (3.2% or 9,437 but including North Tipp.) and Wexford (3.2% or 7,974).



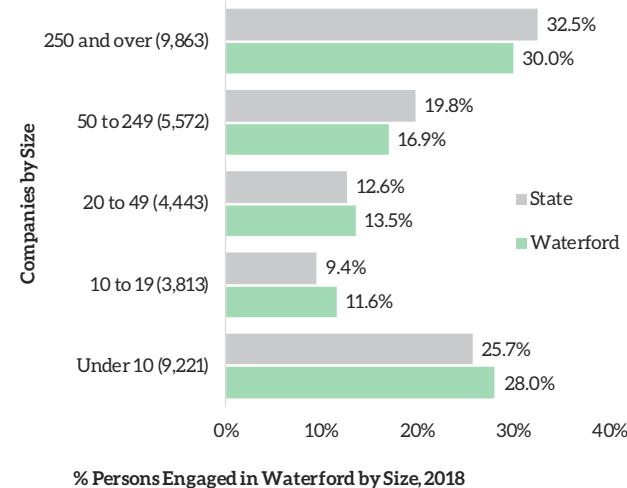
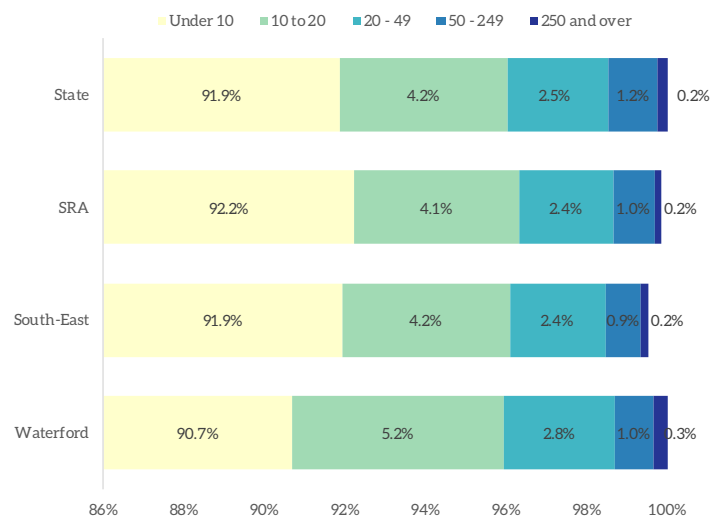
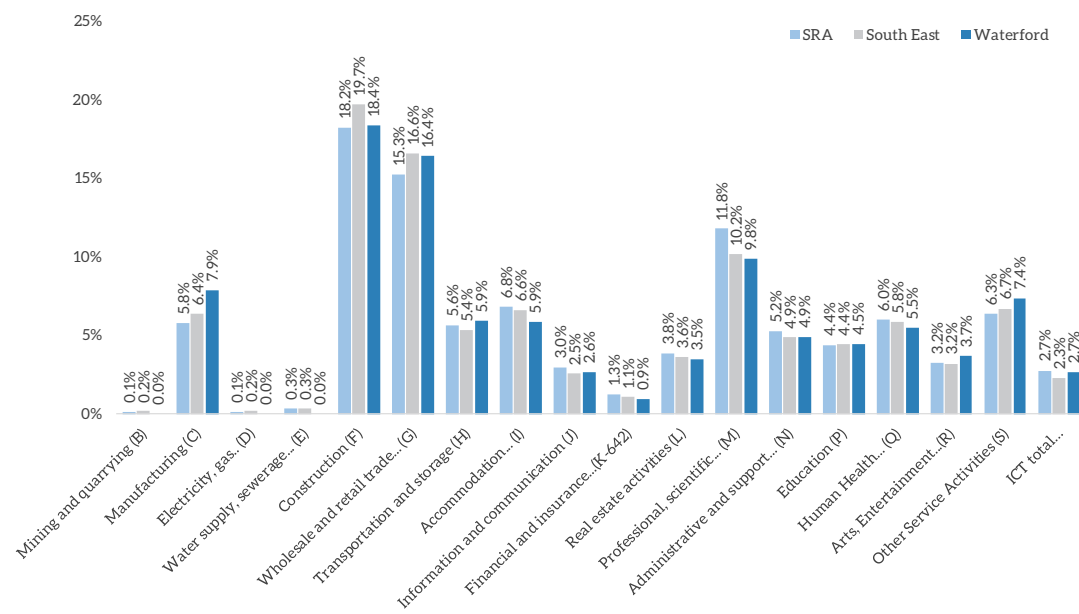


Figure 5.11: Active Enterprise by Size, 2018 & Persons Engaged by Size of Company, 2018 (Source: CSO & AIRO)CSO



- As is the case regionally and nationally, small enterprises (with up to ten employees) account for the vast majority (>90.7%) of all enterprises in County Waterford. These firms provide more than a quarter (28%) of all jobs in the county. There are 53 Medium sized enterprises (50 to 249 engaged) in Waterford that employ 16.9% of all persons engaged in the county. Large companies (250 and over) are key to the Waterford economic based with 18 companies employing 30% all persons engaged in the county.
- In line with the national and regional profiles, the sectors in Waterford with the largest numbers of firms are as follows: construction; wholesale and retail trade; and professional, scientific and technical activities. The South-East Region and Waterford have proportionately more firms in construction and in wholesale & retail trade than is the case across the Southern Regional Assembly area. Waterford has proportionately more firms engaged in manufacturing and fewer in professional, scientific and technical activities than is the case across the region (NUTS III) and the regional assembly area (NUTS II).

Figure 5.12: % Active Enterprise in Waterford, South-East and SRA by Sector, 2018 (Source: CSO)

## State Assisted Employment (Permanent & Full Time), 2016

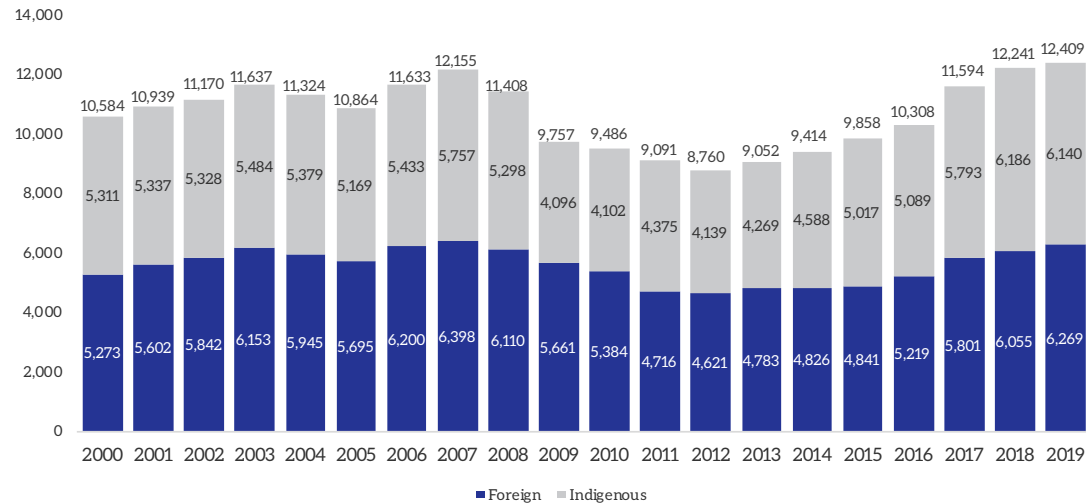


Figure 5.13: State Assisted Employment in Waterford, 2000 to 2019\* (Source: DBEI & AIRO)

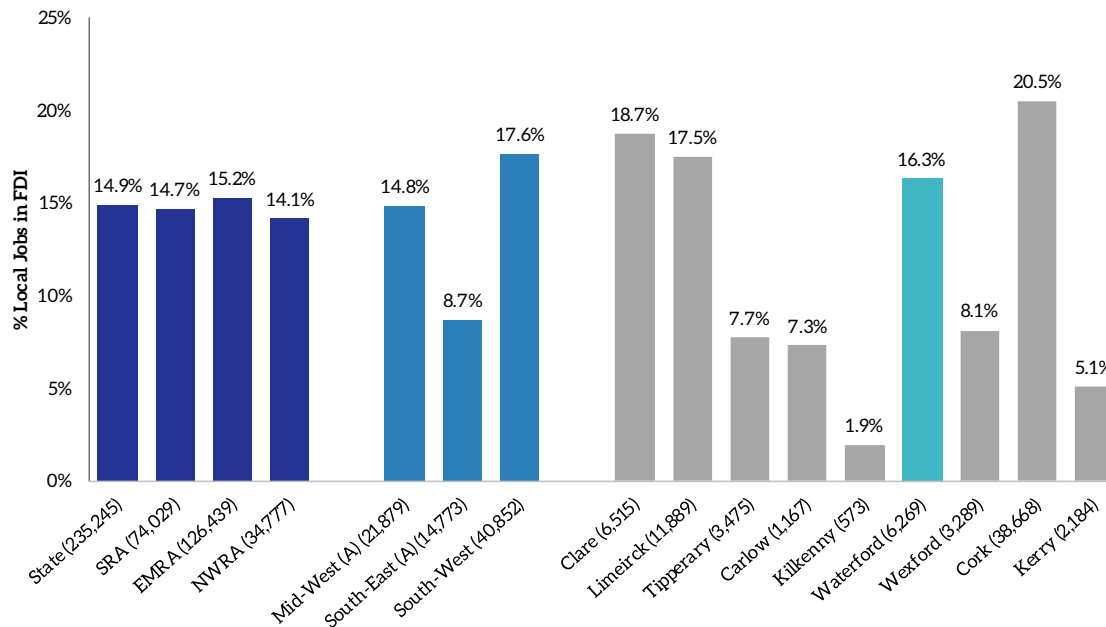


Figure 5.14: % FDI Employment in Waterford, 2019 (Source: DBEI & AIRO)

- The Annual Employment Survey provides an analysis of employment levels in Industrial (including Primary Production) and Services companies under the remit of IDA Ireland, Enterprise Ireland and Údarás na Gaeltachta. As of 2019, there were a total of 12,409 assisted employment jobs in Waterford. As a percentage of total employment, assisted jobs account for 32.3% of all jobs in Waterford (based on POWCAR Jobs 2016).
- The bottom graphic provides an estimation on the number of known jobs in an area that are FDI based. This graphic is based on a combination of State Assisted data from DBEI and POWCAR 2016 results. The average rate of FDI based jobs in the South-East region is 8.7%. With a relatively high number of large FDI companies in Waterford (18), employment in the FDI sector accounts for 16.3% of all local employment - the fourth highest rate of FDI in the Southern Region.

Household Median Gross Income

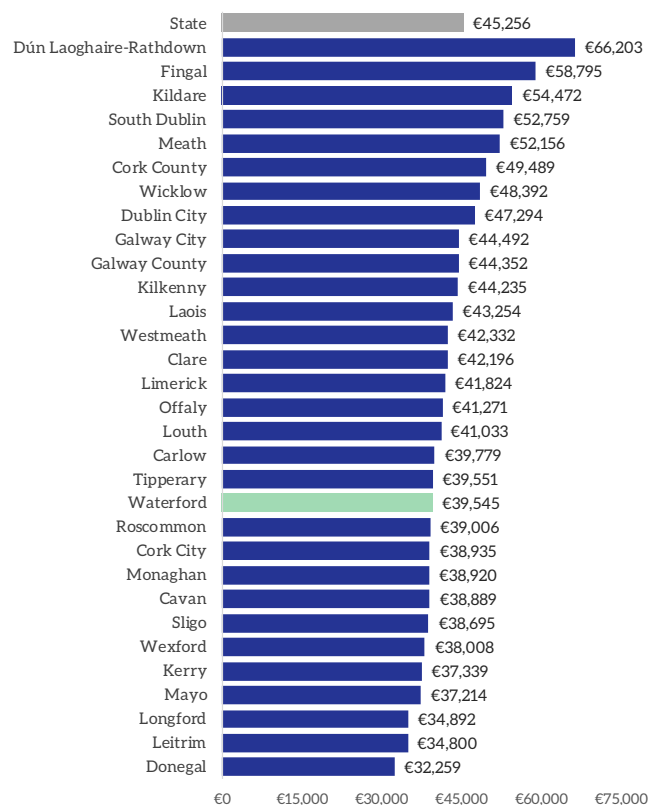


Figure 5.15: Household Median Gross Income, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Proportion of Households Working Age, Social Welfare Majority Income

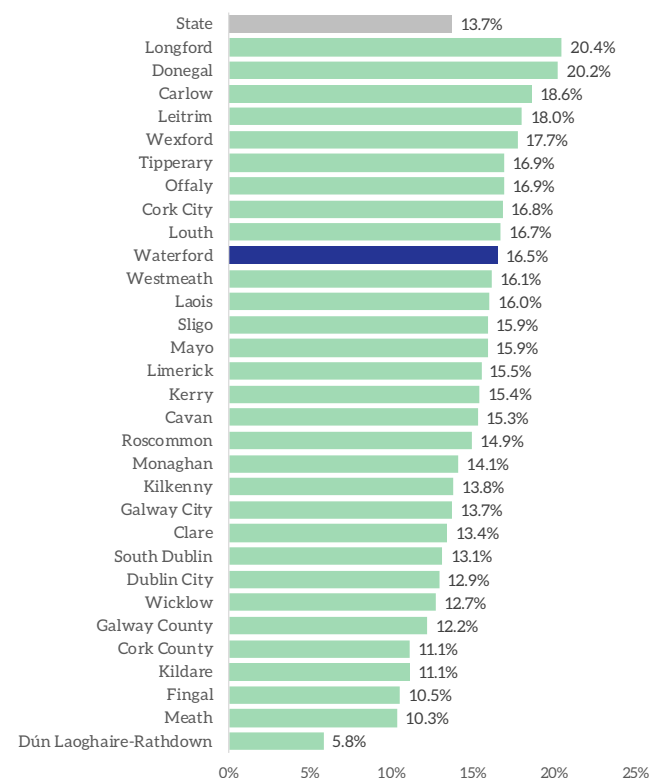


Figure 5.16: Proportion of Households Working Age Social Welfare Majority, 2016

- Geographical Profiles of Income in Ireland 2016 (CSO), examines income for both households and individuals by county and by Electoral Division. Income is also examined across the areas of housing, health, education, occupation and commuting. The primary definition of income used throughout this report is Gross Income. This includes income from employment, self-employment, pensions, rental property, social welfare and further education grants. The median gross income for households was €45,256 in 2016 and ranged from €32,259 in Donegal to €66,203 in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown. Waterford recorded the 12th lowest medial gross income at €39,545. Across the South-East, only Wexford recorded a lower income of €38,008. The map on the following pages detail the distribution of gross income at the ED level in Waterford.
- The graphic on the right details the proportion of households where working age social welfare payments accounted for the majority of income. The State average was recorded at 13.7% with Waterford recording the tenth highest rate at 16.5%. Within the South-East, rates were higher in both Carlow (18.6%), Wexford (17.7%) and Tipperary (16.9%). In contrast, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown recorded the lowest rate at 5.8%. Note that a household where over half of its gross income came from working age social welfare (excluding child benefits and state pension) was considered majority of income.



## Geographic Profile of Incomes, 2016

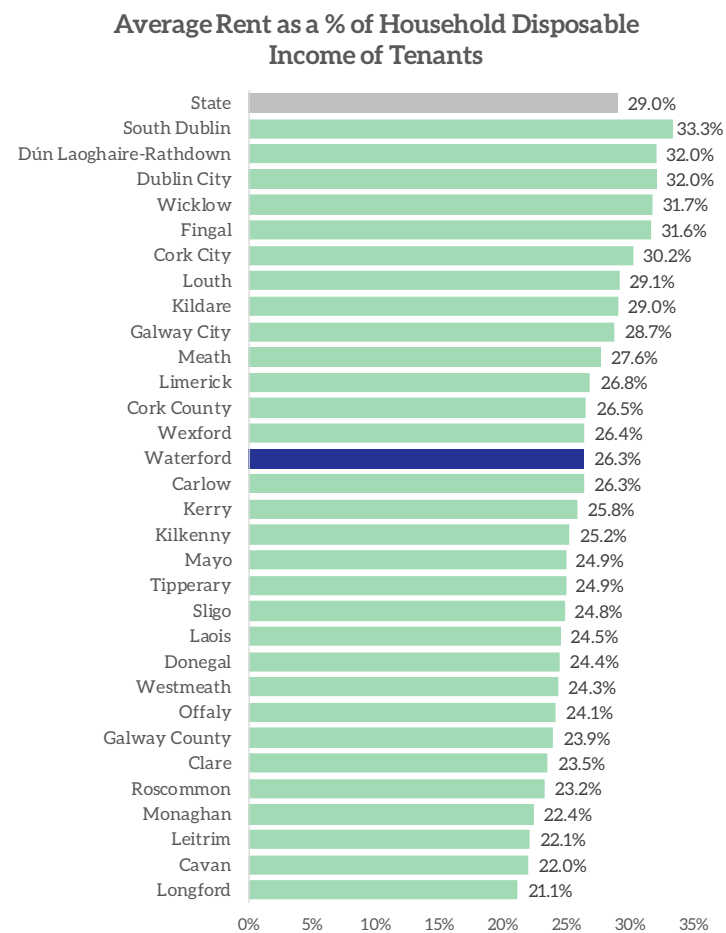
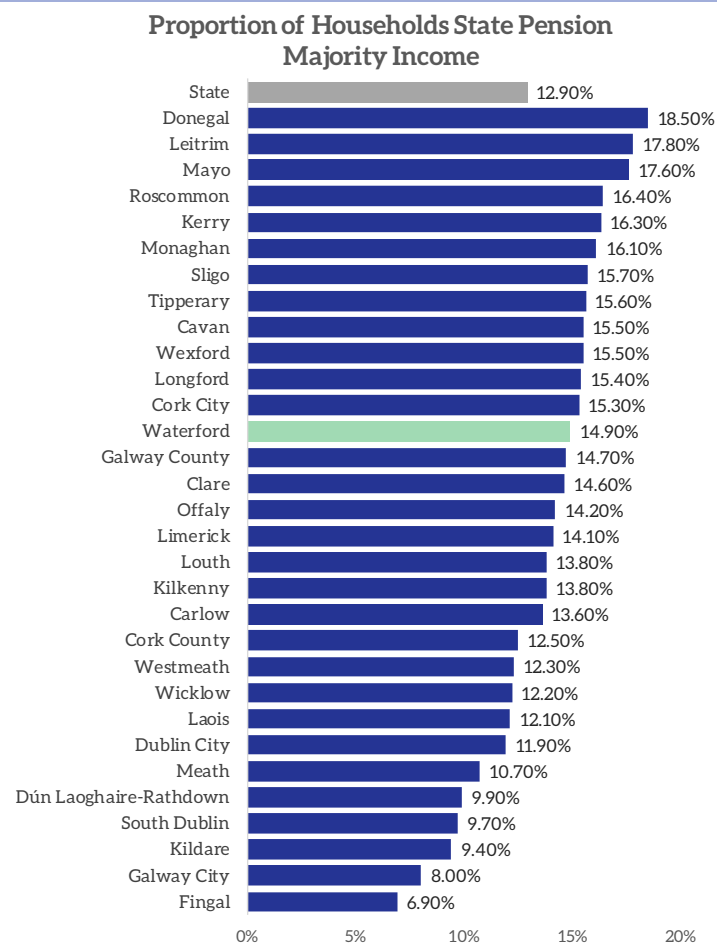
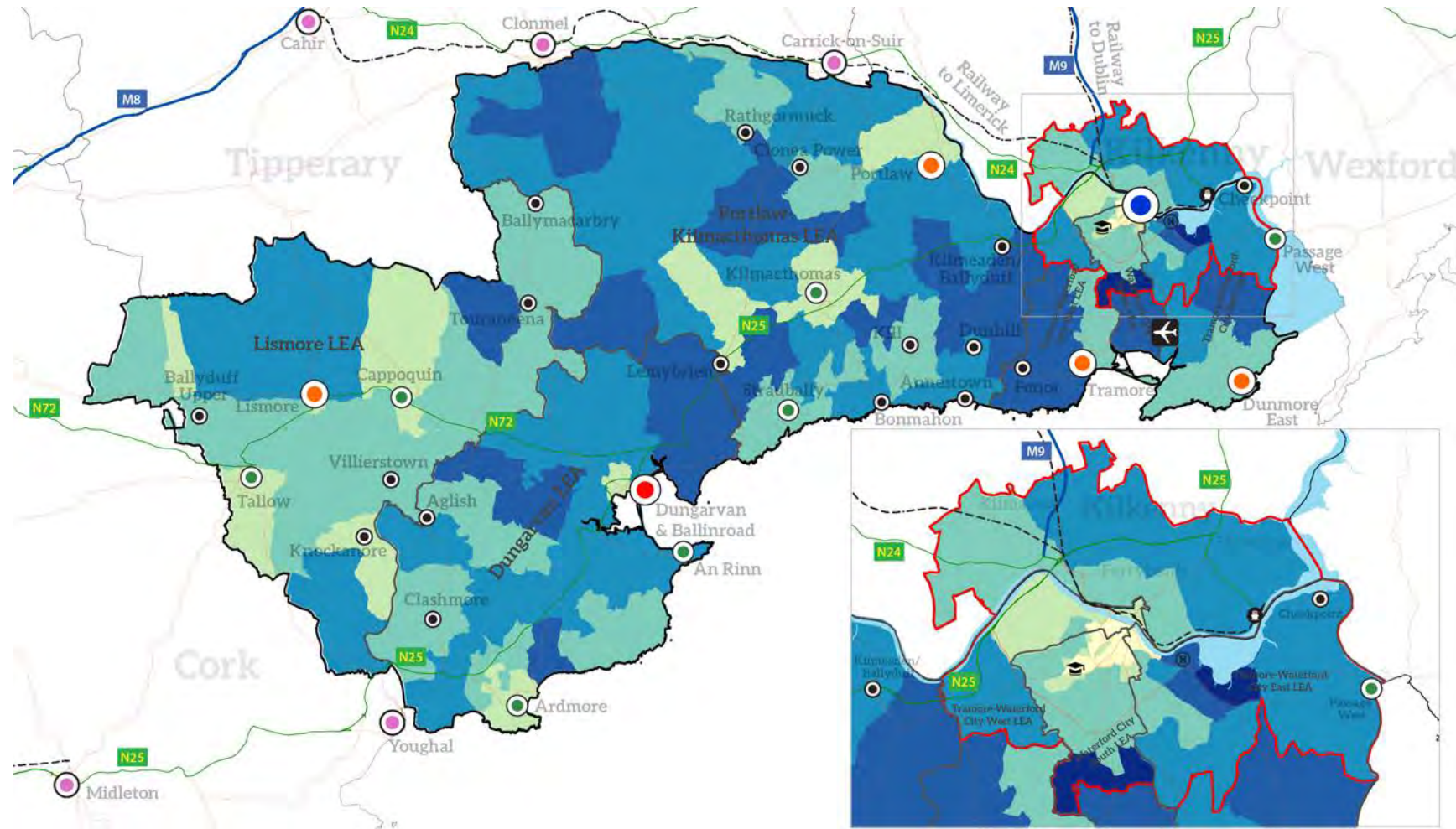


Figure 5.17: Proportion of Households State Pension Majority Income, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Figure 5.18: Average Rent as a % of Household Disposable Income of Tenants, 2016 (Source: CSO)

- The graphic on the left detail the proportion of households where the majority of household income is from the State Pension. Within Waterford the rate is recorded at 14.9% - higher than the State average of 12.9%. Within the South-East, the rate is higher in Wexford (15.5%) and Tipperary (15.6%). Fingal had the lowest proportion of households where state pension was majority of income at 6.9%, followed by Galway City (8.0%) and Kildare (9.4%). Note that a household where over half of its gross income came from state pension was considered majority of income.
- Average rent was 33.3% of household disposable income for tenants in South Dublin, the highest proportion in the country, while the lowest was 21.1% in Longford. Within Waterford the rate was 26.3% - lower than the State average of 29%. The rate across the South-East is broadly similar with Wexford, Carlow and Kilkenny all with rates between 25% and 26.5%. Household disposable income is defined as household gross income less taxes and social insurance.



### Household Median Gross Income (Census 2016, EDs) 2016

- <= €27k
- >€27k to €38k
- >€38k to €45k
- >€45k to €53k
- >€53k to €72k
- Greater than €72k

- Waterford City & County
- Metropolitan Area Spatial Plan (MASP)
- Local Electoral Areas (LEAs)
- Transitional Waters (EPA)
- External Settlements

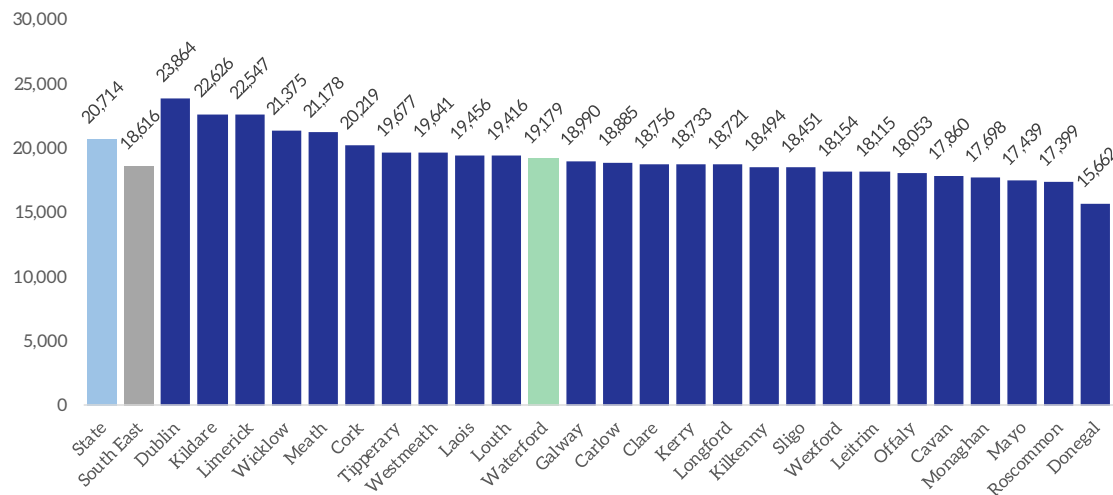
- Settlement Hierarchy
- Metropolitan (Waterford City)
  - Key Town
  - Urban Towns (>1,500)
  - Rural - Larger Rural Settlement
  - Rural - Smaller Settlements



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 Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

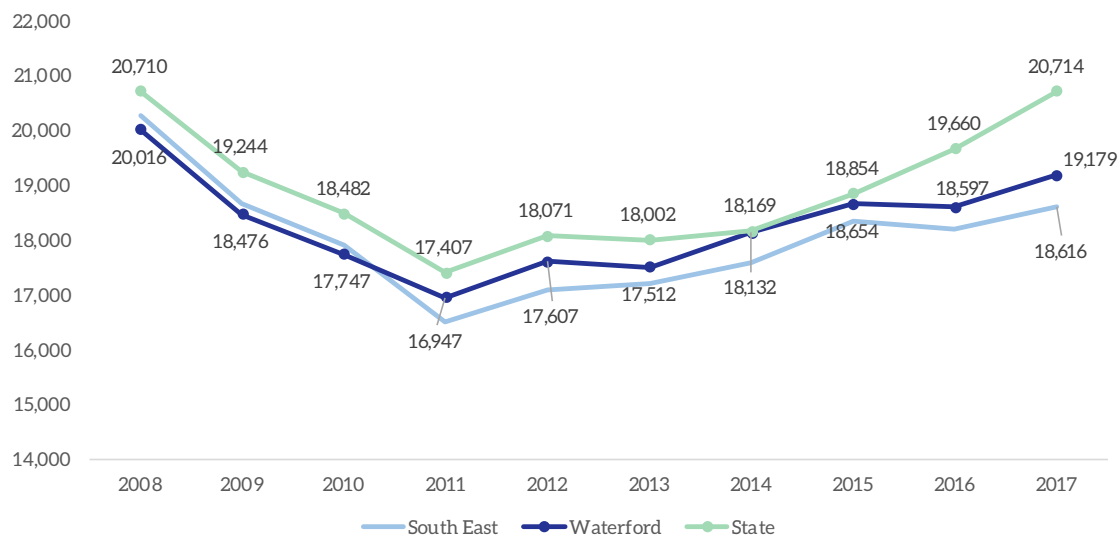
Map 5.4: Household Median Gross Income at ED level, 2016 (Source: CSO)

## Estimated Disposable Income Per Person, 2017



- The Mid-East region had the 3rd lowest average disposable income per person in 2017. At €18,616 it was 10% lower than the State average of €20,714 and approximately 2.2% higher than its revised 2016 figure of €18,213.
- While the county figures involve uncertainty, they do provide a useful indication of the degree of variability at county level. Dublin, Limerick, Kildare, Meath and Wicklow are the only counties where per capita disposable income exceeded the state average in 2017 with Cork, Tipperary, Westmeath and Laois in order just below. Waterford is the 11th highest in the State with a figure of €19,179 - only Tipperary has a higher figure in the South-East.

Figure 5.19: Estimates of Disposable Income Per Person, 2017 (Source: CSO)

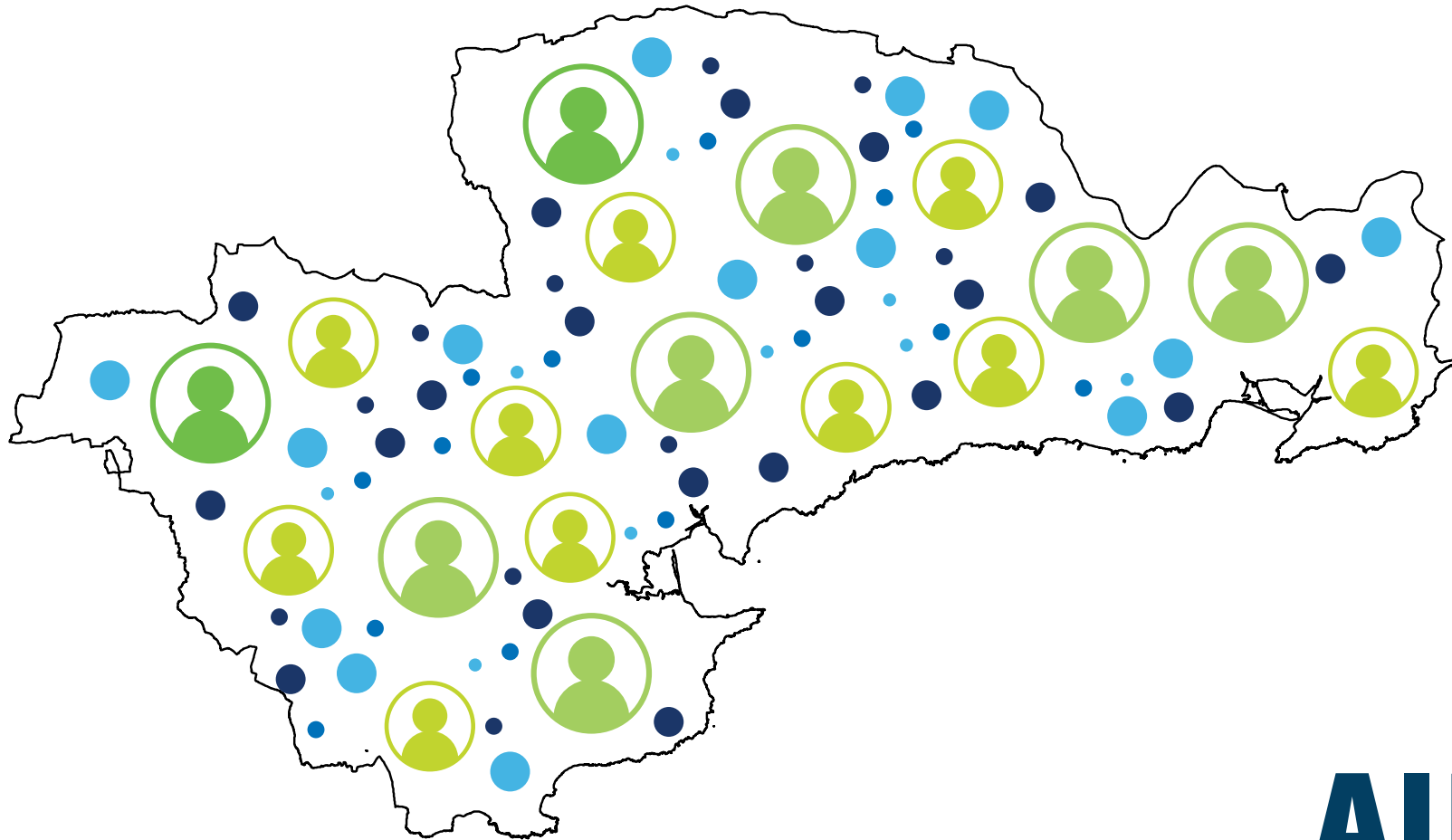


- The bottom graphic provides a time-series view of Disposable Income in Waterford, the South-East and the State. The graph details that Waterford has consistently had a figure well below the State average per capita from 2008 to 2017. Furthermore, the gap between Waterford and the State has expanded in recent years with Waterford disposable income -1% of the State in 2015 and increasing to -10.1% in 2017.

Figure 5.20: Estimates of Disposable Income Per Person 2008 to 2017 (Source: CSO)




# Section 6a: Settlement Profiles



# Waterford City and Suburbs


**Population**



**Total**  
**48,216**

**% Waterford Total**  
**41.5%**

**Housing Tenure**



**Stock**  
**24,455**

**% Waterford Total**  
**42.8%**



## RSES Population Targets 2028

**2028 Population**  
**62,382**

**Increase**  
**+14,166 or 29.3%**

**Average Household Size**  
**2.5 Persons per Hhld**

**Projected Housing Requirement**  
**+5,666**

## Water and Wastewater Capacity 2028








 **Wastewater Treatment Capacity: 190,600 PE**

 **Wastewater Treatment Spare Capacity (2017): 76,095 PE**

 **Public Water Capacity: Capacity Available**

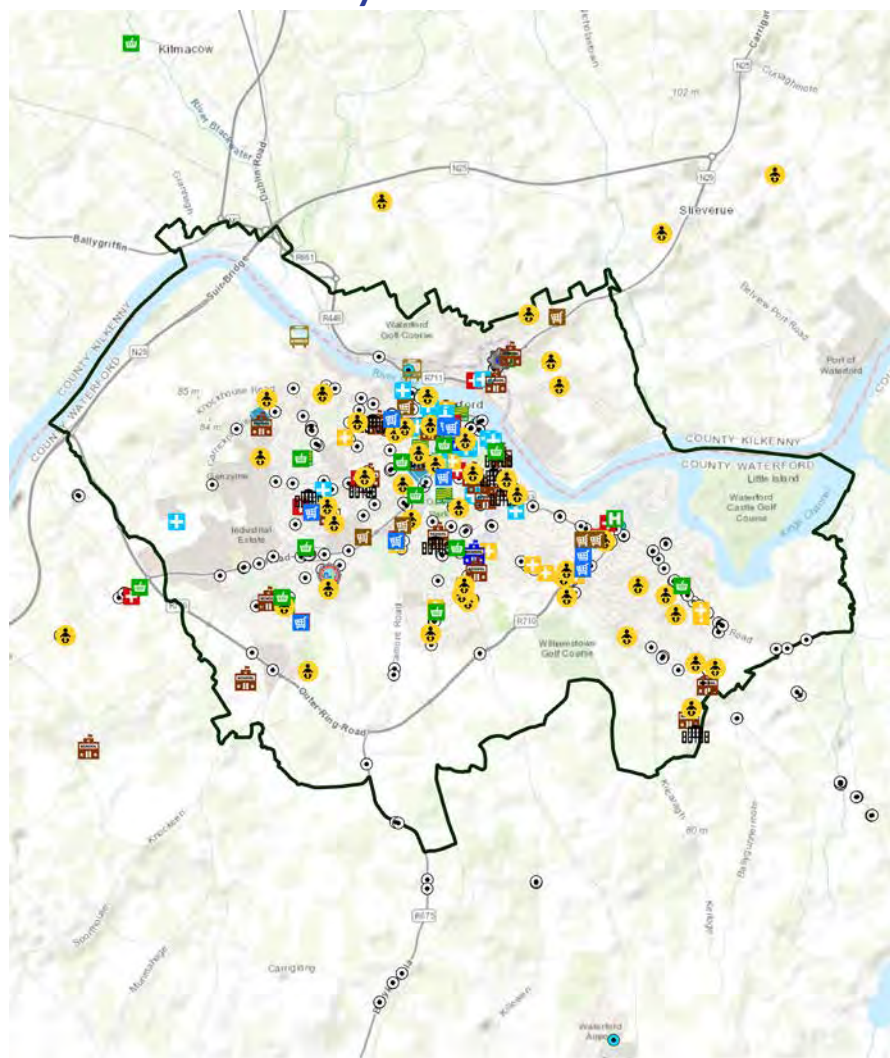
## Waterford City and Suburbs Facilities

Education	Health	Travel	Services	Retail*
				
Creche	GP	Bus Stops	Fire Station	Supermarket
<b>45</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>
Primary School	Health Centre	Rail Station	Garda Station	Discount (Aldi/Lidl)
<b>23</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Secondary	Pharmacy		Post Office	Convenience
<b>9</b>	<b>25</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
	Dentist		Library	
	<b>20</b>		<b>4</b>	

\*PE: Refers to Population equivalent or unit per capita loading

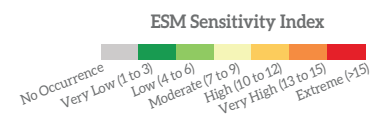
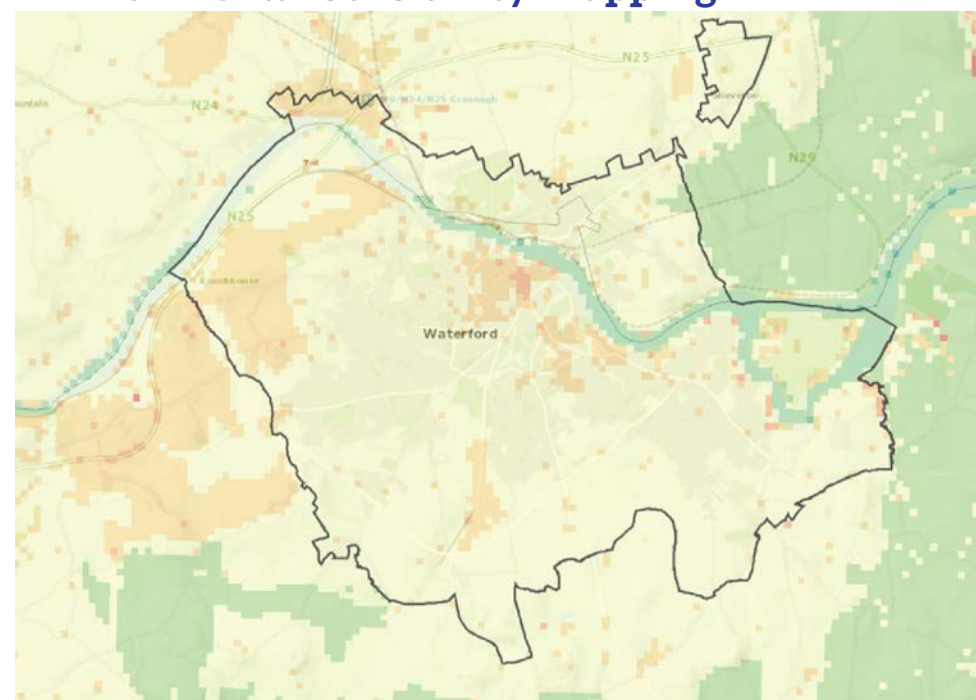
\*Supermarket: Dunnes, Super Valu, Tesco  
Discount: Aldi, Lidl  
Convenience: Centra, Spar/Eurospar, Mace, Londis

### Settlement Facility Profile



- |               |                           |               |               |                      |
|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Train Station | Post Primary School       | Dentist       | Fire Station  | Supermarket          |
| Bus Station   | Primary Mainstream School | GP            | Garda Station | Discount Supermarket |
| Bus Stand     | Primary Special School    | Health Centre |               | Convenience Store    |
| Bus Stop      | Crèches                   | Hospital      |               | Post Office          |
| Taxi Rank     |                           | Pharmacy      |               | Library              |

### Environmental Sensitivity Mapping



This high level environmental sensitivity analysis has been carried out using the EPA Environmental Sensitivity Mapping (ESM) webtool. This a novel decision-support tool for SEA and planning processes in Ireland. It allows users to create area-specific environmental sensitivity maps. The variables included in the analysis are those as used for the NPF and RSES SEA supporting analysis.

The Legend (left) indicates areas where environmental sensitivities have been recorded. A score of 0 indicates No Occurrence where as a score of >15 indicates an areas of Extreme environmental sensitivity. See <https://www.enviromap.ie/> for more details.

### ESM Model Input Criteria (as per NPF criteria)

Theme	Variable
Air & Climatic	Air Zones, Historical Flood Extents
Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	Ancient Woodlands, Annex 1 Habitats, FIPS, Margaritifera Sensitive Areas, NHAs, Proposed Natural Heritage Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas.
Cultural Heritage	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, Record of Monuments and Places
Population and Human Health	WFD RPA Groundwater Drinking Water, WFD RPA Surface Water Drinking Water (Lakes), WFD RPA Surface Water Drinking Water (Rivers)
Soils and Geology	Peat Bogs
Water	Aquifer Vulnerability, Bedrock Aquifer, Groundwater Source Protection Areas, Wetlands, WFD RPA Recreational Waters Coastal, WFD RPA Recreational Waters Lakes, WFD RAP Water Dependant Habitats (SPAs), WFD Water Dependant Habitats (SACs)



# Waterford Socio-Economic Profile, 2021 | Housing Profile

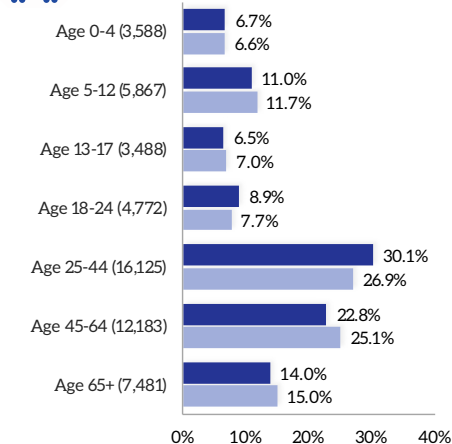
## Waterford City and Suburbs

### Key socio-economic overview, 2016

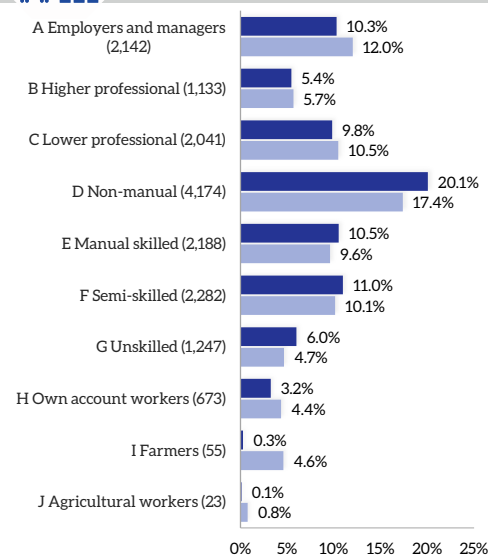
\* Data sourced from CSO Census

■ Settlement ■ Waterford County

#### Population Age



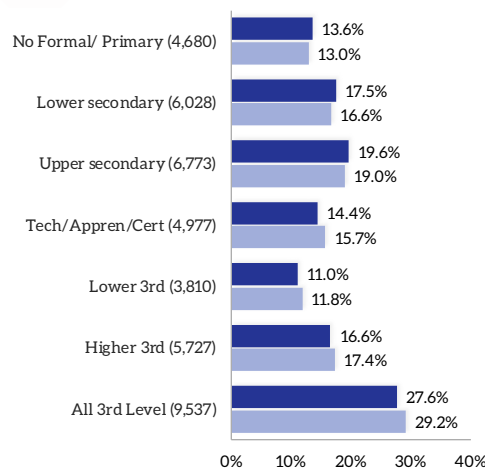
#### Socio-Economic Group



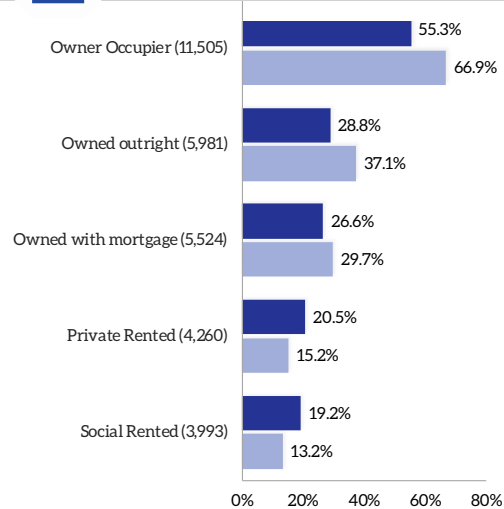
#### Total Population

Total 53,504 | % Waterford Total 46.1%

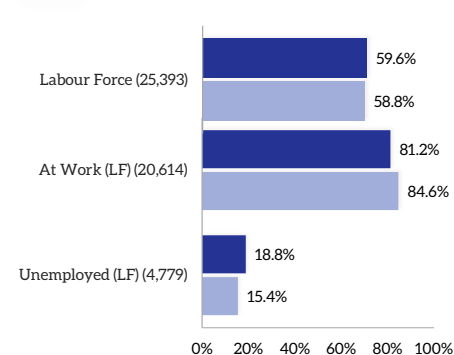
#### Education Attainment



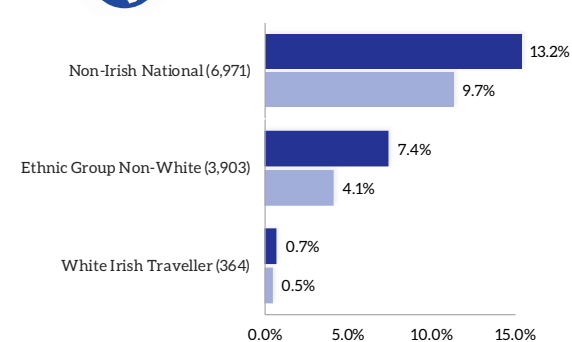
#### Housing Tenure



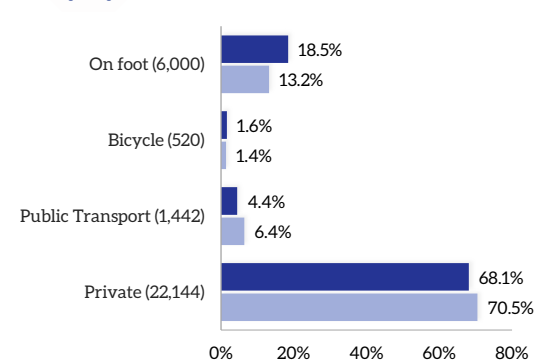
#### Labour Force



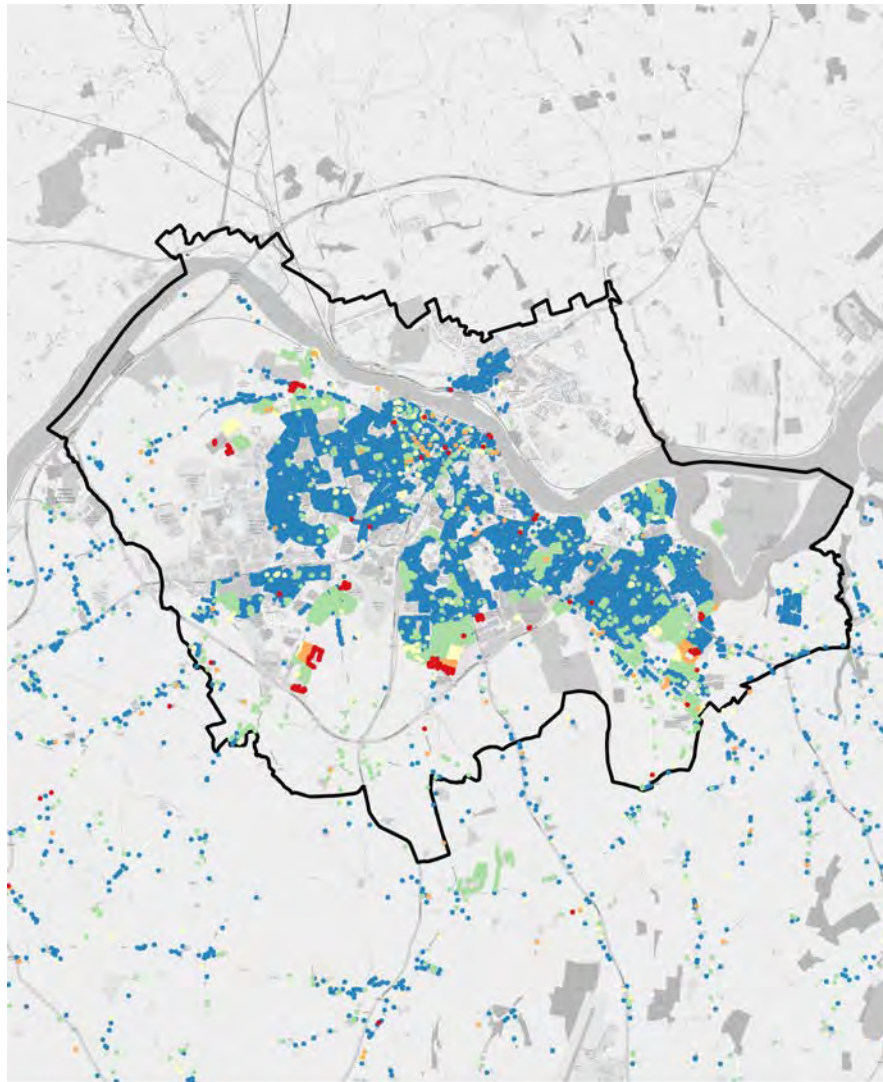
#### Nationality & Ethnicity



#### Mode of Travel

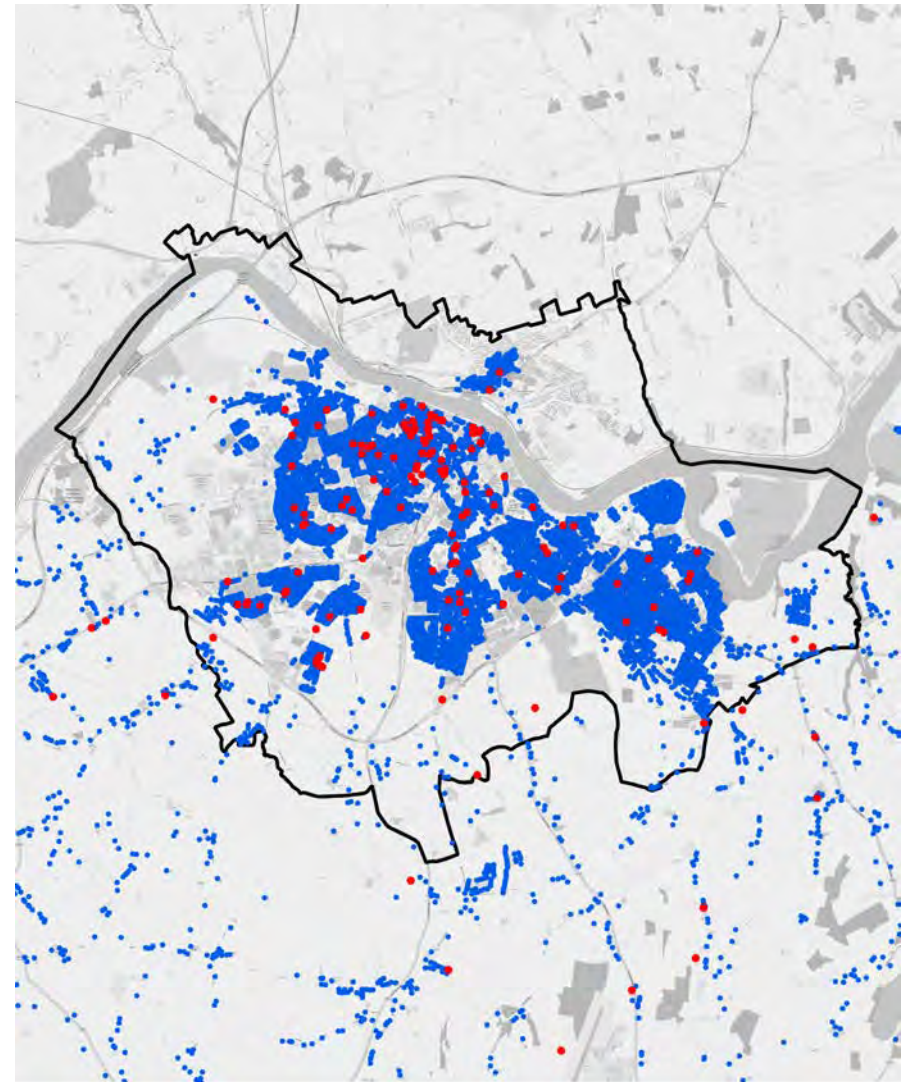


### Residential Housing Developments Timeline




- Latest Developments (2018 to 2020 Q2)
- Waterford CDP 12-17 (2012 to 2017)
- Bust (2008 to 2011)
- Boom (2001 to 2007)
- Pre Boom (Pre 2001)

### Housing Vacancy (GeoDirectory Q2 2020)




- Residential Properties (Vacant)
- Residential Properties (Occupied)

## Dungarvan/Ballinroad



**Population**

Total **10,388**  
% Waterford Total **8.9%**



**Housing Tenure**

Stock **4,670**  
% Waterford Total **8.9%**



### RSES Population Targets 2028

2028 Population  
**11,864**

Increase  
**+1,476 or 14.2%**

Average Household Size  
**2.5** Persons per Hhld

Projected Housing Requirement  
**+590**

### Water and Wastewater Capacity 2028








Wastewater Treatment Capacity:  
Dungarvan 25,000 PE  
Ballinroad 1,500 PE\*

Wastewater Treatment Spare Capacity (2017):  
Dungarvan 6,574 PE\*  
Ballinroad 500 PE\*

Public Water Capacity:  
Capacity Available in DG & Ballinroad

\*PE: Refers to Population equivalent or unit per capita loading

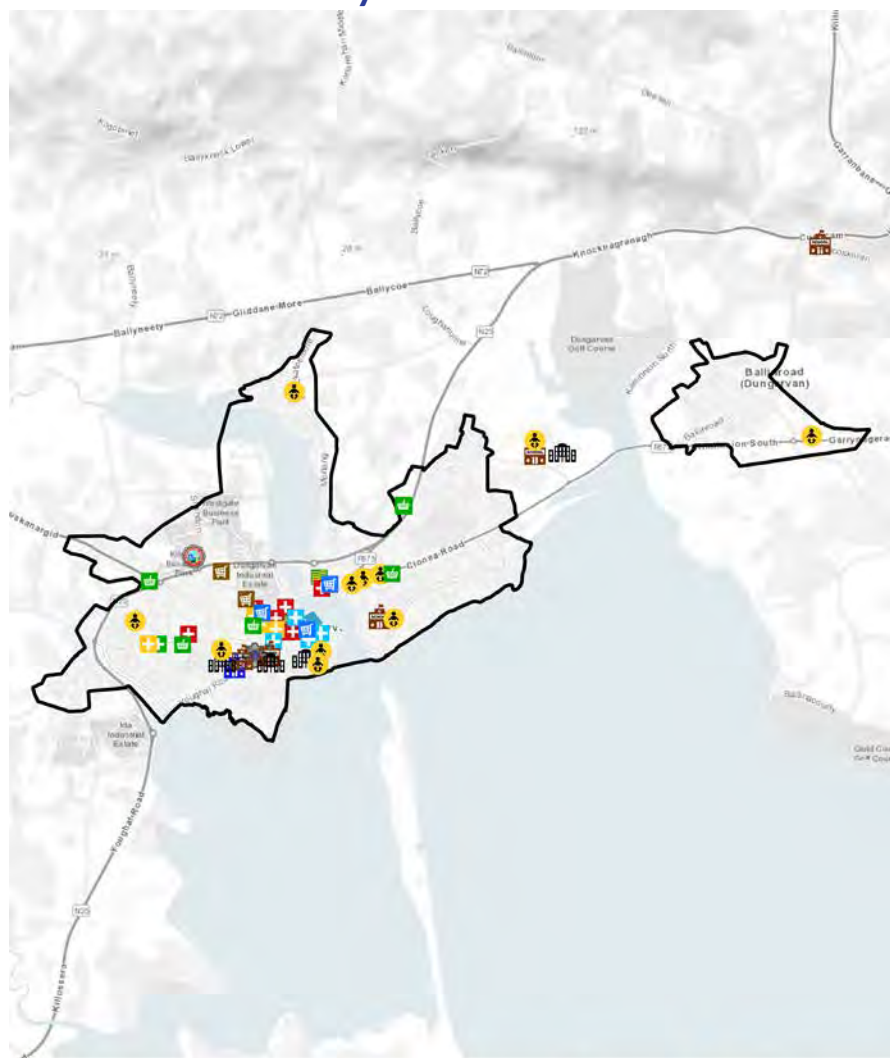
### Dungarvan/Ballinroad Facilities

Education	Health	Travel	Services	Retail*
				
Creche <b>10</b>	GP <b>4</b>	Bus Stops <b>16</b>	Fire Station <b>1</b>	Supermarket <b>3</b>
Primary School <b>4</b>	Health Centre <b>1</b>	Rail Station <b>0</b>	Garda Station <b>1</b>	Discount (Aldi/Lidl) <b>2</b>
Secondary <b>3</b>	Pharmacy <b>8</b>		Post Office <b>1</b>	Convenience <b>6</b>
	Dentist <b>4</b>		Library <b>1</b>	

\*Supermarket: Dunnes, Super Valu, Tesco  
Discount: Aldi, Lidl  
Convenience: Centra, Spar/Eurospar, Mace, Londis

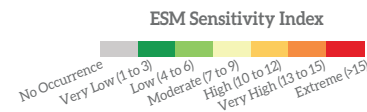
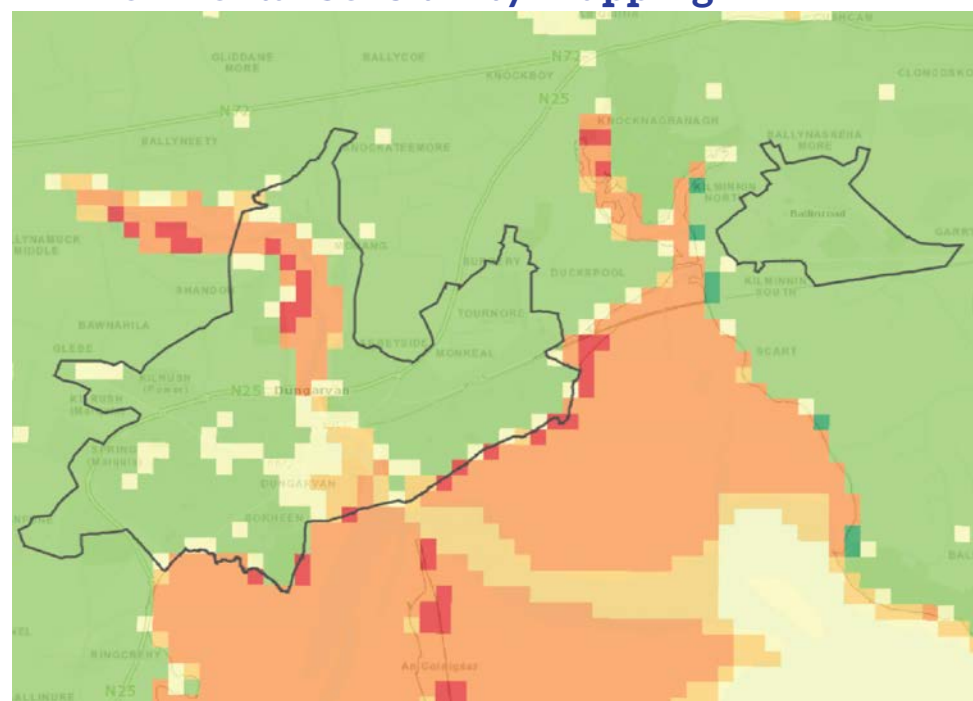


### Settlement Facility Profile



- Train Station
- Post Primary School
- Dentist
- Fire Station
- Supermarket
- Bus Station
- Primary Mainstream School
- GP
- Garda Station
- Discount Supermarket
- Bus Stand
- Primary Special School
- Health Centre
- Convenience Store
- Bus Stop
- Crèches
- Hospital
- Post Office
- Taxi Rank
- Pharmacy
- Library

### Environmental Sensitivity Mapping



This high level environmental sensitivity analysis has been carried out using the EPA Environmental Sensitivity Mapping (ESM) webtool. This is a novel decision-support tool for SEA and planning processes in Ireland. It allows users to create area-specific environmental sensitivity maps. The variables included in the analysis are those as used for the NPF and RSES SEA supporting analysis.

The Legend (left) indicates areas where environmental sensitivities have been recorded. A score of 0 indicates No Occurrence where as a score of >15 indicates an areas of Extreme environmental sensitivity. See <https://www.enviromap.ie/> for more details.

### ESM Model Input Criteria (as per NPF criteria)

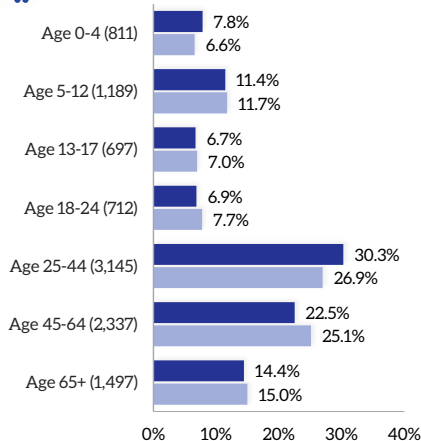
Theme	Variable
Air & Climatic	Air Zones, Historical Flood Extents
Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	Ancient Woodlands, Annex 1 Habitats, FIPS, Margaritifera Sensitive Areas, NHAs, Proposed Natural Heritage Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas.
Cultural Heritage	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, Record of Monuments and Places
Population and Human Health	WFD RPA Groundwater Drinking Water, WFD RPA Surface Water Drinking Water (Lakes), WFD RPA Surface Water Drinking Water (Rivers)
Soils and Geology	Peat Bogs
Water	Aquifer Vulnerability, Bedrock Aquifer, Groundwater Source Protection Areas, Wetlands, WFD RPA Recreational Waters Coastal, WFD RPA Recreational Waters Lakes, WFD RAP Water Dependant Habitats (SPAs), WFD Water Dependant Habitats (SACs)

### Key socio-economic overview, 2016

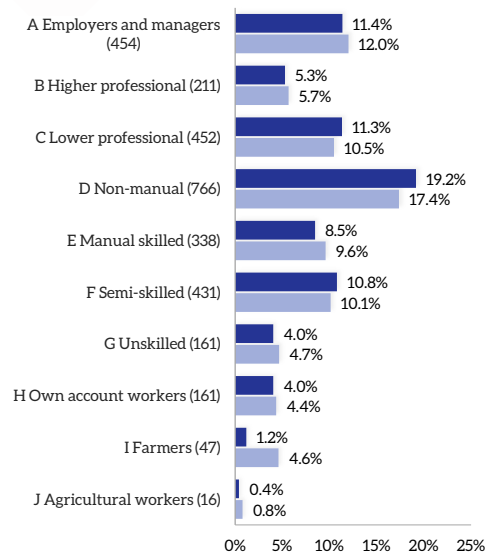
\* Data sourced from CSO Census

**Settlement** **Waterford County**

#### Population Age



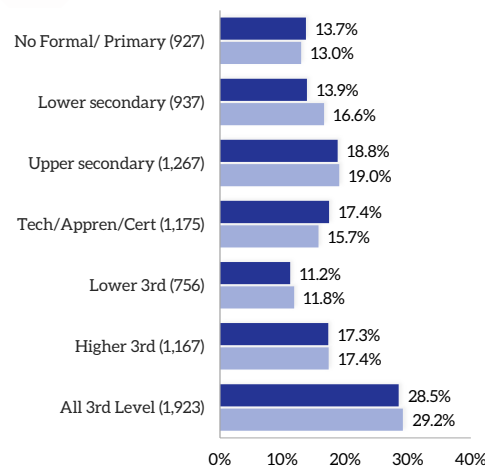
#### Socio-Economic Group



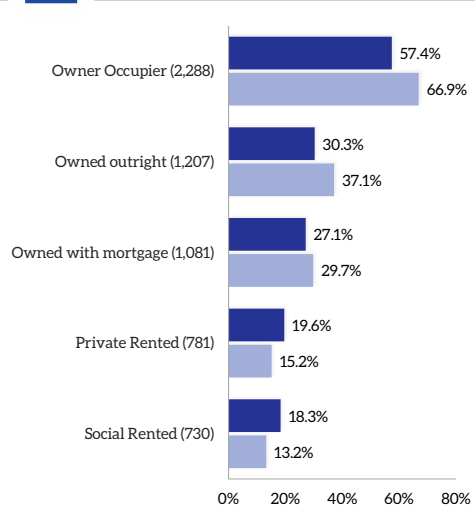
#### Total Population

**Total** **% Waterford Total**  
**10,388** **8.9%**

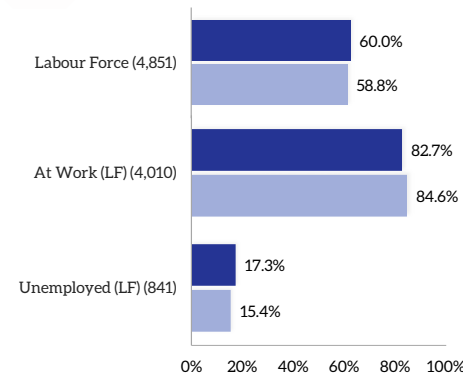
#### Education Attainment



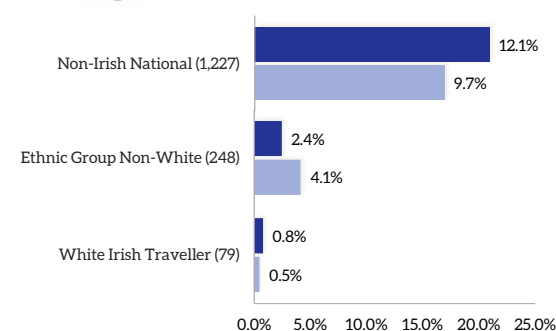
#### Housing Tenure



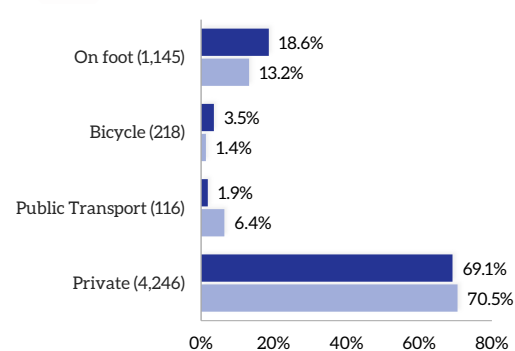
#### Labour Force



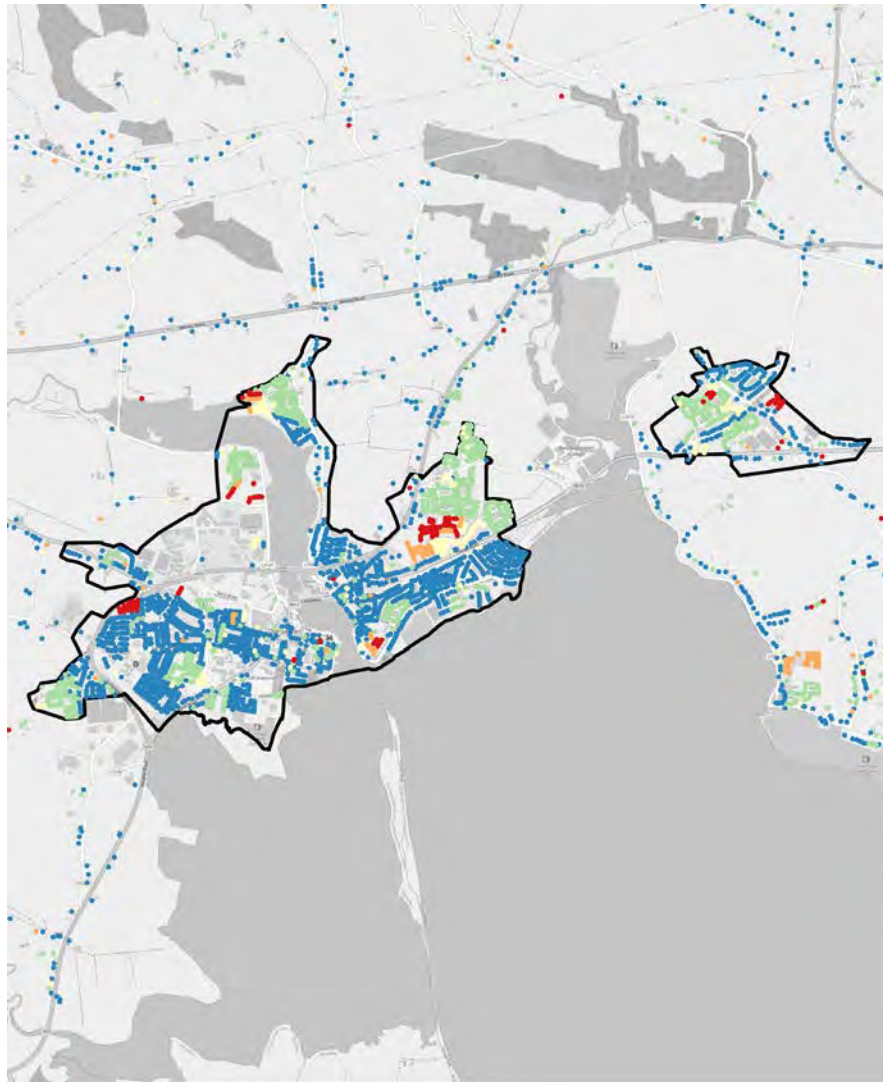
#### Nationality & Ethnicity



#### Mode of Travel

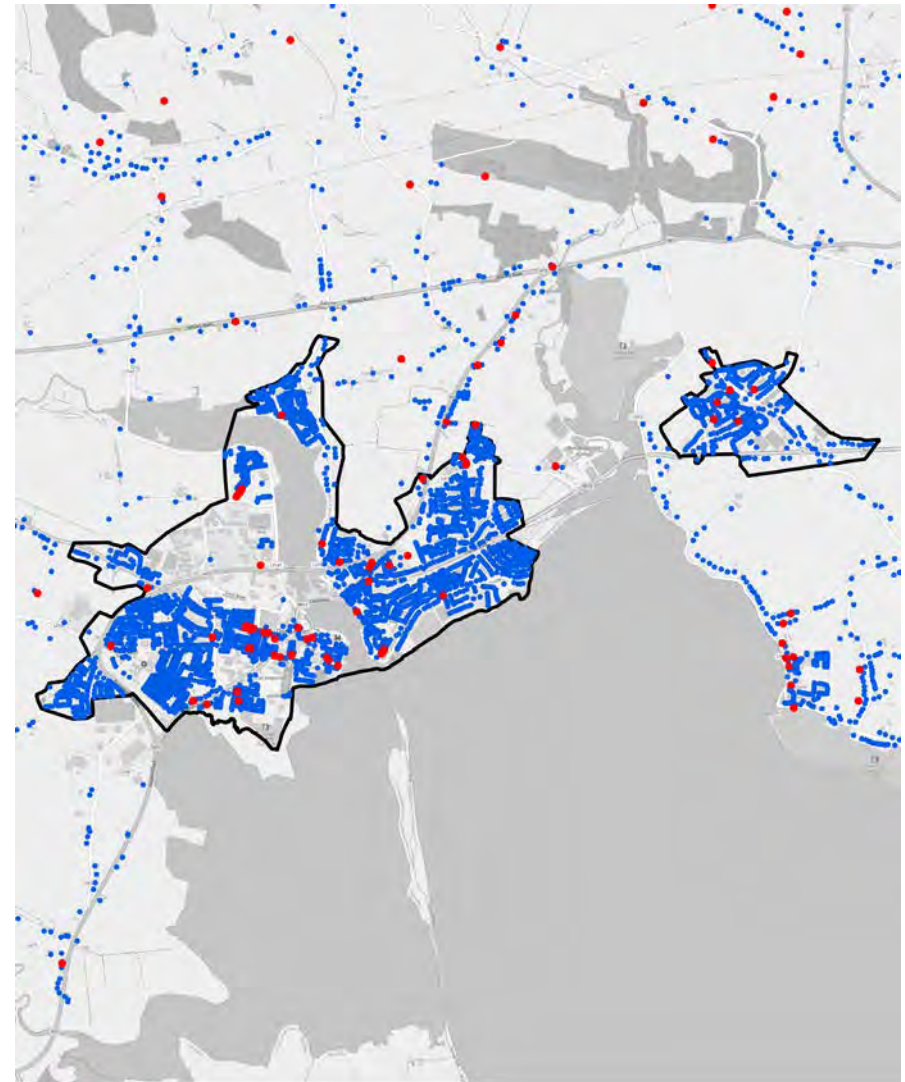


Residential Housing Developments Timeline



- Latest Developments (2018 to 2020 Q2)
- Waterford CDP 12-17 (2012 to 2017)
- Bust (2008 to 2011)
- Boom (2001 to 2007)
- Pre Boom (Pre 2001)


Housing Vacancy (GeoDirectory Q2 2020)



- Residential Properties (Vacant)
- Residential Properties (Occupied)




# Tramore



## Population

**Total**  
**10,381**

**% Waterford Total**  
**8.9%**



## Housing Tenure

**Stock**  
**4,678**

**% Waterford Total**  
**8.9%**



## RSES Population Targets 2028

**2028 Population**  
**11,549**

**Increase**  
**+1,168 or 11.2%**

**Average Household Size**  
**2.5 Persons per Hhld**

**Projected Housing Requirement**  
**+467**

## Water and Wastewater Capacity 2028



















**Wastewater Treatment Capacity: 20,000 PE Plant\***

**Wastewater Treatment Spare Capacity (2017): 2,800 PE**

**Public Water Capacity: Capacity Available.**  
Adamstown supply, some issues on distribution network, topography, etc

\*PE: Refers to Population equivalent or unit per capita loading

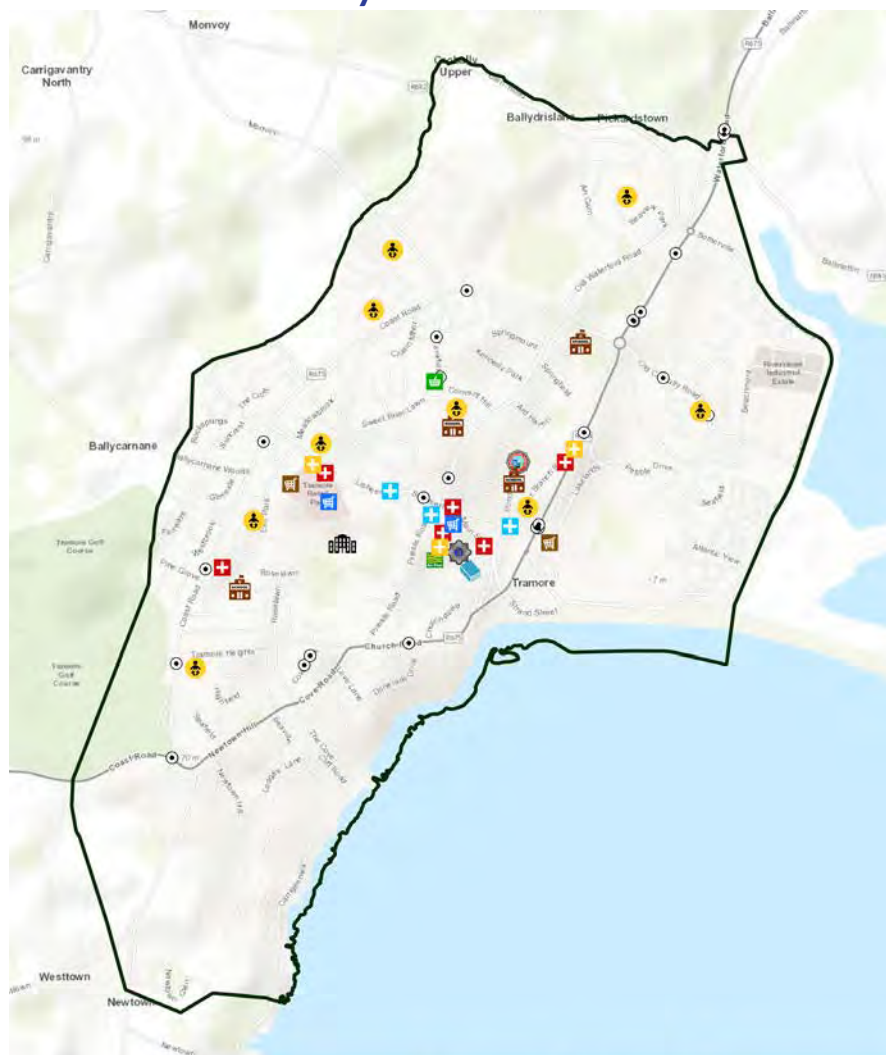
## Tramore Facilities

Education	Health	Travel	Services	Retail*
				
Creche	GP	Bus Stops	Fire Station	Supermarket
<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
				
Primary School	Health Centre	Rail Station	Garda Station	Discount (Aldi/Lidl)
<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
				
Secondary	Pharmacy		Post Office	Convenience
<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
				
	Dentist		Library	
	<b>3</b>		<b>1</b>	

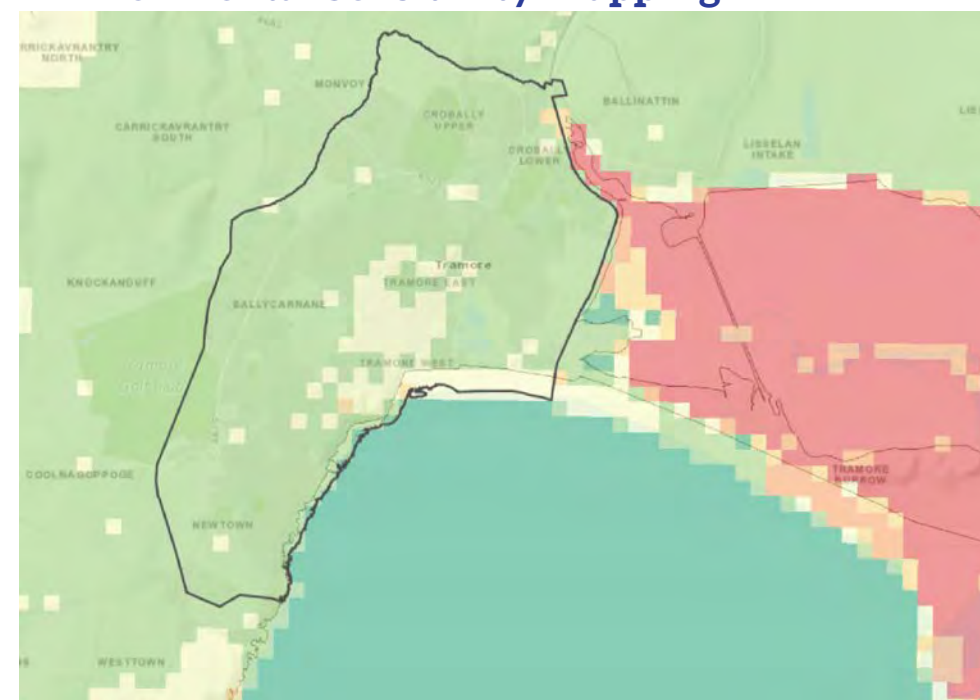
\*Supermarket: Dunnes, Super Valu, Tesco  
Discount: Aldi, Lidl  
Convenience: Centra, Spar/Eurospar, Mace, Londis

# Tramore

## Settlement Facility Profile



## Environmental Sensitivity Mapping



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### ESM Model Input Criteria (as per NPF criteria)

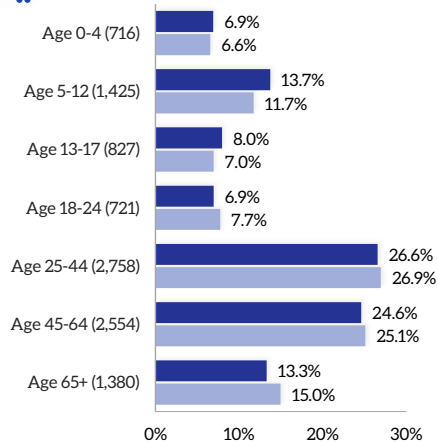
Theme	Variable
Air & Climatic	Air Zones, Historical Flood Extents
Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	Ancient Woodlands, Annex 1 Habitats, FIPS, Margaritifera Sensitive Areas, NHAs, Proposed Natural Heritage Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas.
Cultural Heritage	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, Record of Monuments and Places
Population and Human Health	WFD RPA Groundwater Drinking Water, WFD RPA Surface Water Drinking Water (Lakes), WFD RPA Surface Water Drinking Water (Rivers)
Soils and Geology	Peat Bogs
Water	Aquifer Vulnerability, Bedrock Aquifer, Groundwater Source Protection Areas, Wetlands, WFD RPA Recreational Waters Coastal, WFD RPA Recreational Waters Lakes, WFD RAP Water Dependant Habitats (SPAs), WFD Water Dependant Habitats (SACs)

### Key socio-economic overview, 2016

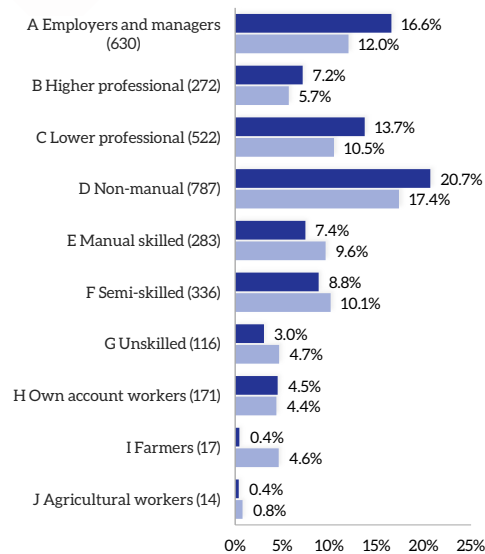
\* Data sourced from CSO Census

**Settlement** **Waterford County**

#### Population Age



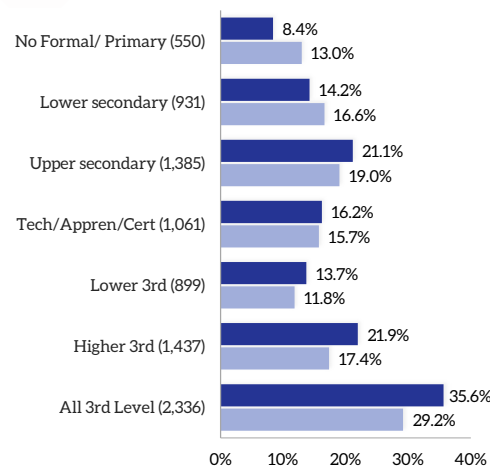
#### Socio-Economic Group



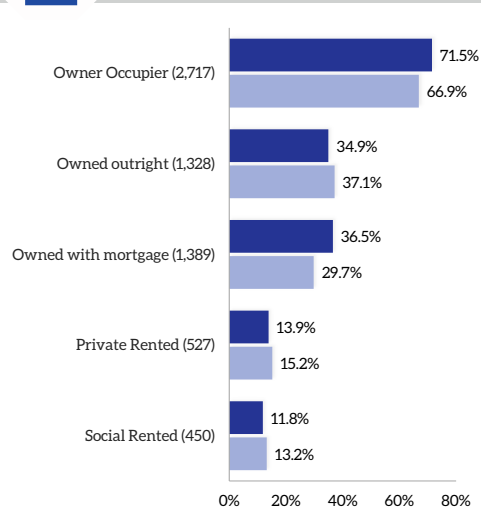
#### Total Population

**Total** **% Waterford Total**  
**10,381** **8.9%**

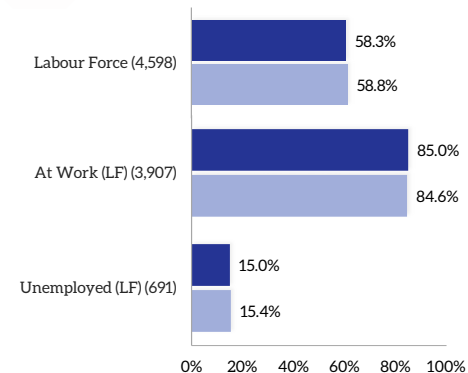
#### Education Attainment



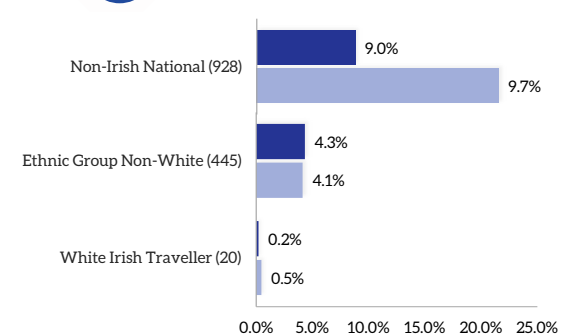
#### Housing Tenure



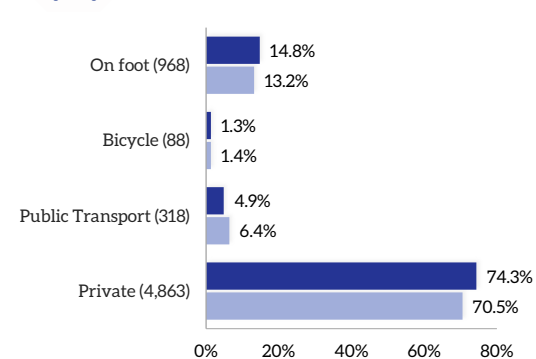
#### Labour Force



#### Nationality & Ethnicity

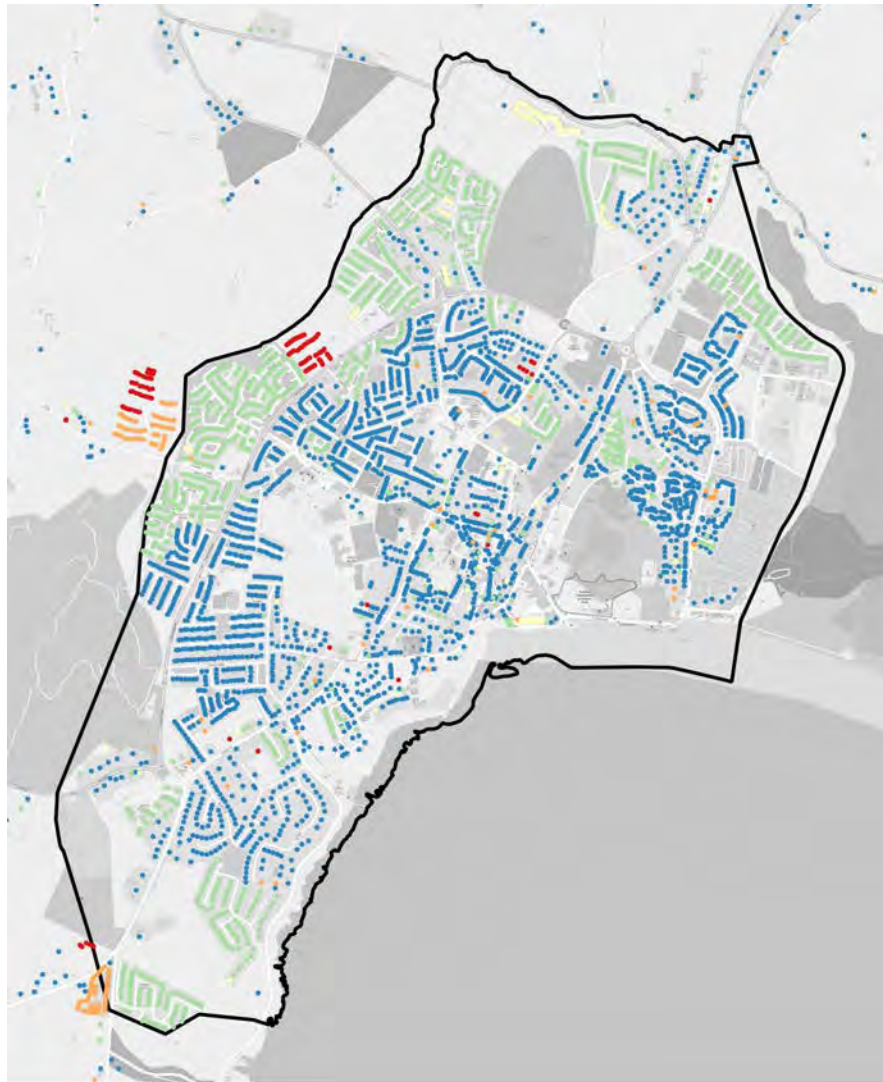


#### Mode of Travel



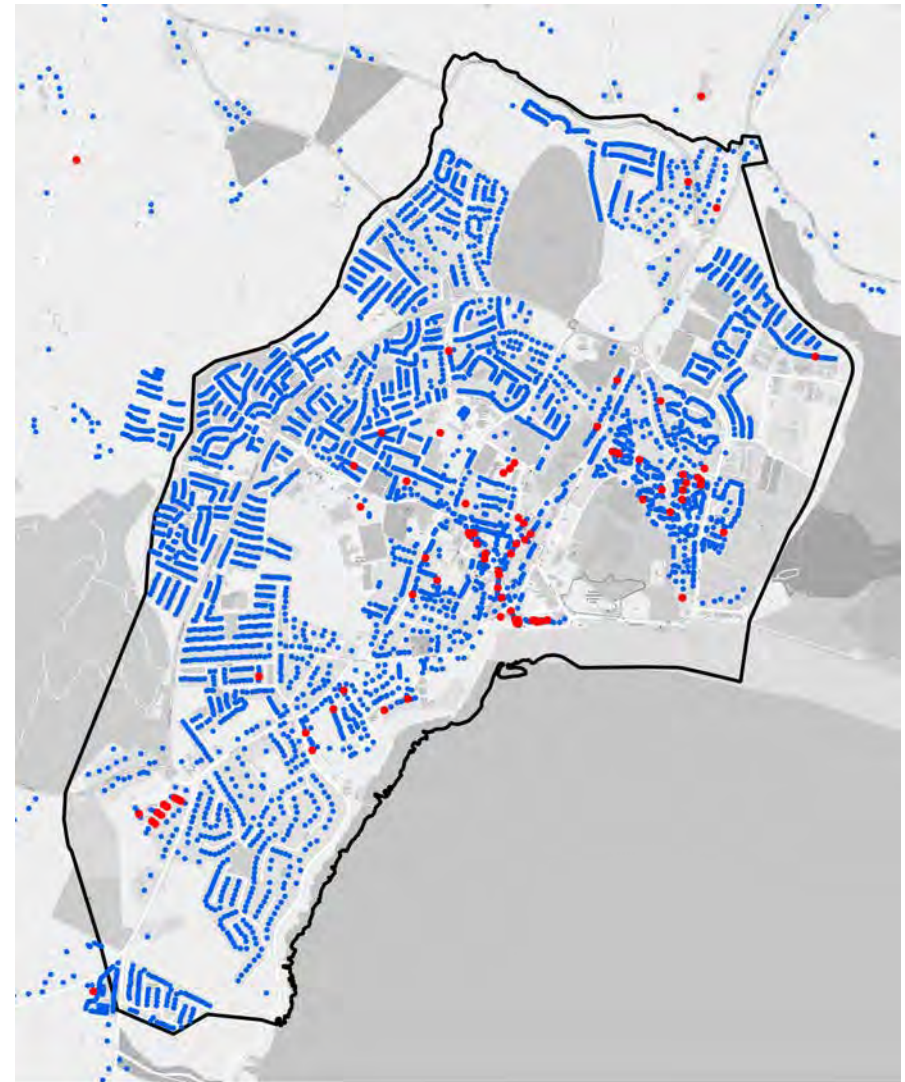


### Residential Housing Developments Timeline



- Latest Developments (2018 to 2020 Q2)
- Waterford CDP 12-17 (2012 to 2017)
- Bust (2008 to 2011)
- Boom (2001 to 2007)
- Pre Boom (Pre 2001)


### Housing Vacancy (GeoDirectory Q2 2020)



- Residential Properties (Vacant)
- Residential Properties (Occupied)

# Dunmore East


**Population**



**Total**  
**1,808**

**% Waterford Total**  
**1.6%**

**Housing Tenure**



**Stock**  
**1,139**

**% Waterford Total**  
**2.2%**



## RSES Population Targets 2028

**2028 Population**  
**2,002**

**Increase**  
**+194 or 10.7%**

**Average Household Size**  
**2.5 Persons per Hhld**

**Projected Housing Requirement**  
**+78**

## Water and Wastewater Capacity 2028








**Wastewater Treatment Capacity: 8,991 PE Plant**

**Wastewater Treatment Spare Capacity (2017): 5,756 PE**

**Public Water Capacity: Capacity Available. (Killea)**

\*PE: Refers to Population equivalent or unit per capita loading

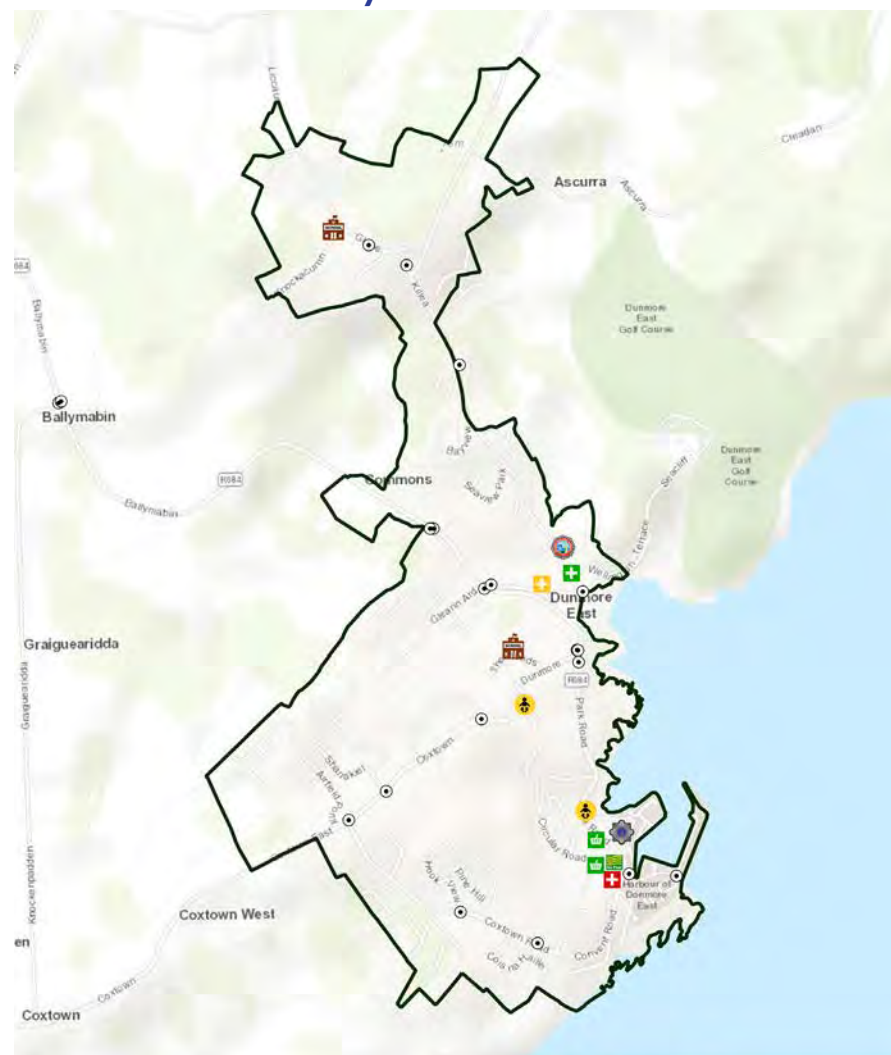
## Dunmore East Facilities

Education	Health	Travel	Services	Retail*
				
Creche	GP	Bus Stops	Fire Station	Supermarket
<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Primary School	Health Centre	Rail Station	Garda Station	Discount (Aldi/Lidl)
<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Secondary	Pharmacy		Post Office	Convenience
<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
	Dentist		Library	
	<b>0</b>		<b>1</b>	

\*Supermarket: Dunnes, Super Valu, Tesco  
Discount: Aldi, Lidl  
Convenience: Centra, Spar/Eurospar, Mace, Londis

# Dunmore East

## Settlement Facility Profile



- Train Station
- Post Primary School
- Dentist
- Fire Station
- Supermarket
- Bus Station
- Primary Mainstream School
- GP
- Garda Station
- Discount Supermarket
- Bus Stand
- Primary Special School
- Health Centre
- Convenience Store
- Bus Stop
- Crèches
- Hospital
- Post Office
- Taxi Rank
- Pharmacy
- Library

## Environmental Sensitivity Mapping



**ESM Sensitivity Index**

No Occurrence (0) | Very Low (1 to 3) | Low (4 to 6) | Moderate (7 to 9) | High (10 to 12) | Very High (13 to 15) | Extreme (>15)

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### ESM Model Input Criteria (as per NPF criteria)

Theme	Variable
Air & Climatic	Air Zones, Historical Flood Extents
Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	Ancient Woodlands, Annex 1 Habitats, FIPS, Margaritifera Sensitive Areas, NHAs, Proposed Natural Heritage Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas.
Cultural Heritage	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, Record of Monuments and Places
Population and Human Health	WFD RPA Groundwater Drinking Water, WFD RPA Surface Water Drinking Water (Lakes), WFD RPA Surface Water Drinking Water (Rivers)
Soils and Geology	Peat Bogs
Water	Aquifer Vulnerability, Bedrock Aquifer, Groundwater Source Protection Areas, Wetlands, WFD RPA Recreational Waters Coastal, WFD RPA Recreational Waters Lakes, WFD RAP Water Dependant Habitats (SPAs), WFD Water Dependant Habitats (SACs)



# Waterford Socio-Economic Profile, 2021 | Housing Profile

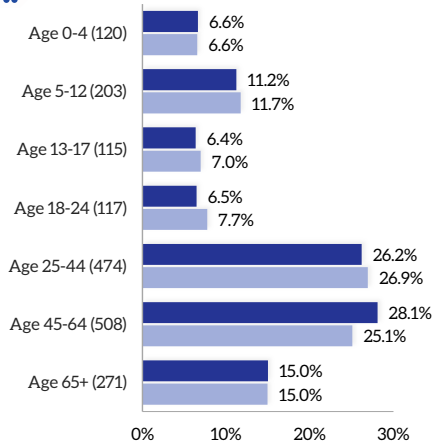
## Dunmore East

### Key socio-economic overview, 2016

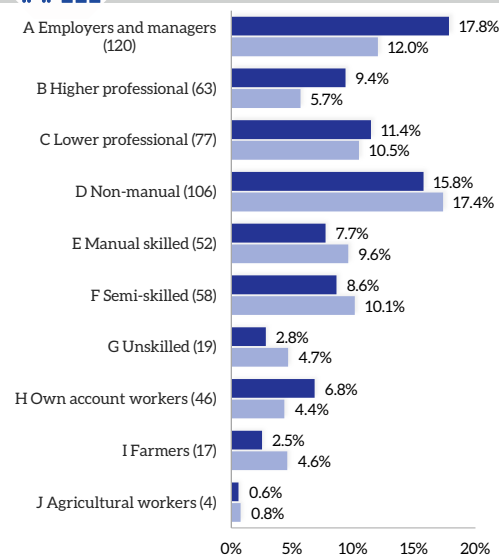
\* Data sourced from CSO Census

**Settlement** **Waterford County**

#### Population Age



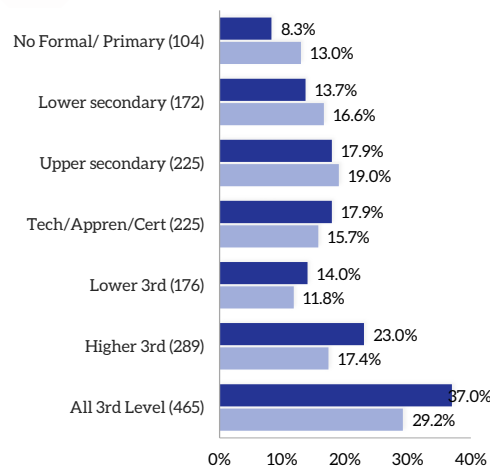
#### Socio-Economic Group



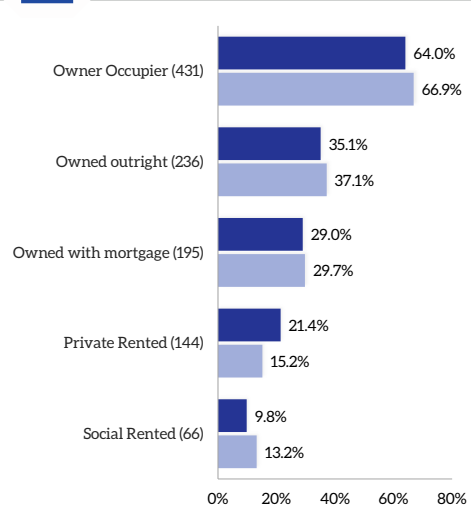
#### Total Population

Total **1,808** % Waterford Total **1.6%**

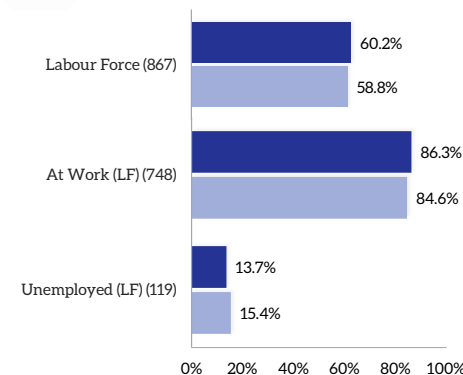
#### Education Attainment



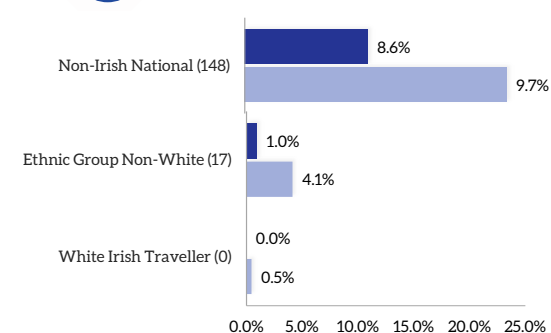
#### Housing Tenure



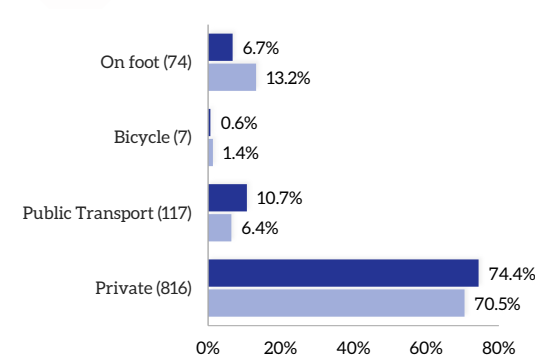
#### Labour Force



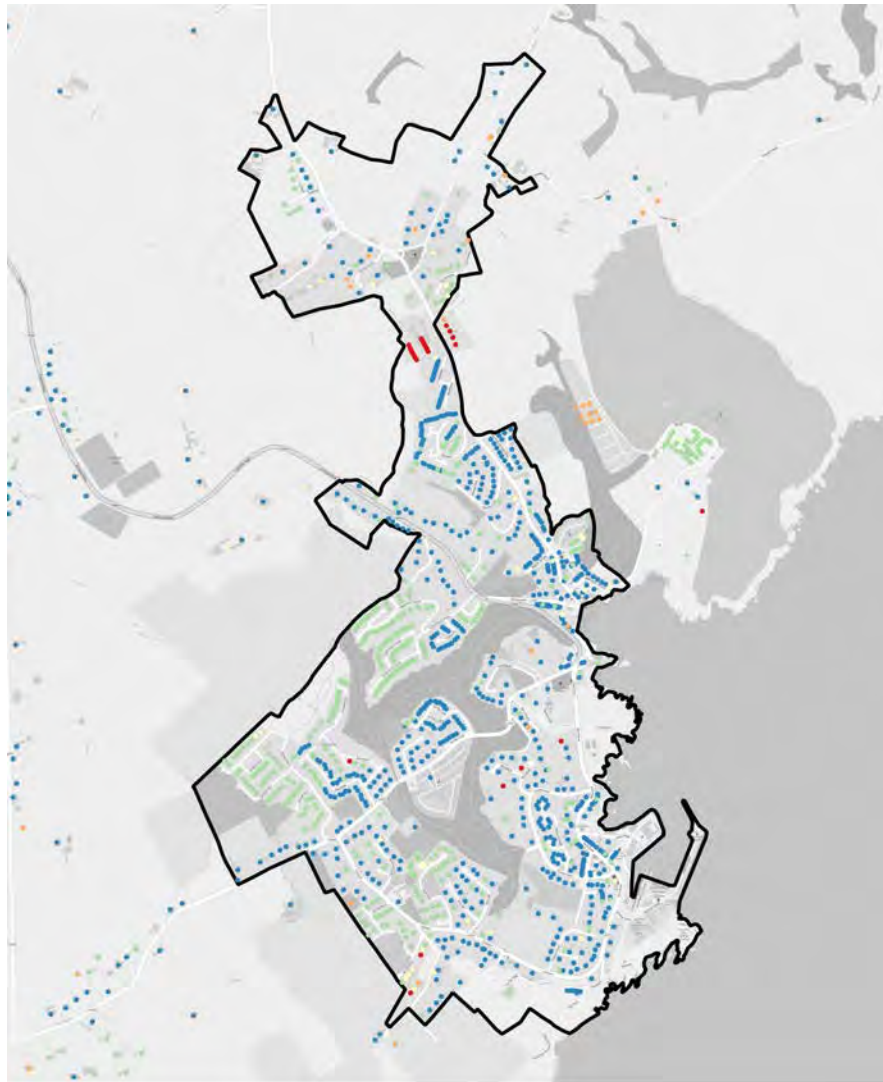
#### Nationality & Ethnicity



#### Mode of Travel

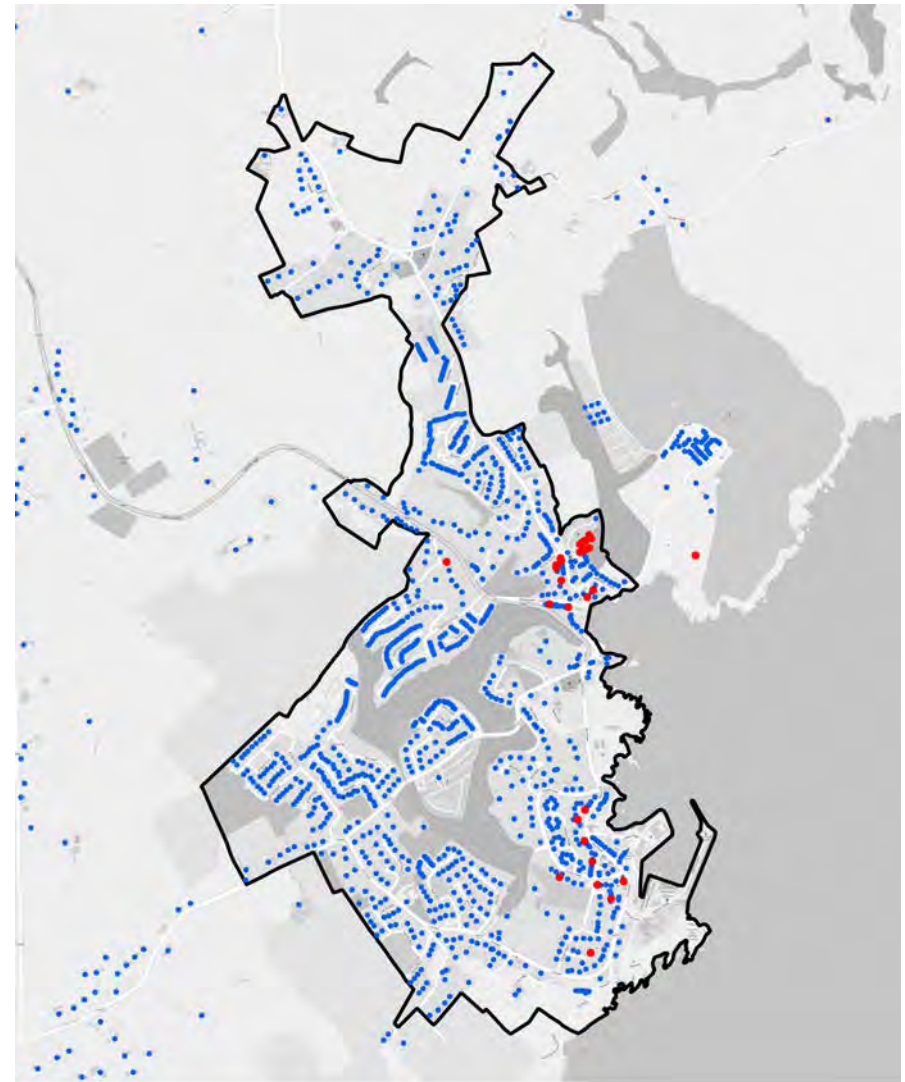


### Residential Housing Developments Timeline



- Latest Developments (2018 to 2020 Q2)
- Waterford CDP 12-17 (2012 to 2017)
- Bust (2008 to 2011)
- Boom (2001 to 2007)
- Pre Boom (Pre 2001)


### Housing Vacancy (GeoDirectory Q2 2020)



- Residential Properties (Vacant)
- Residential Properties (Occupied)


Portlaw

**Population**



Total **1,742**  
% Waterford Total **1.5%**

**Housing Tenure**



Stock **718**  
% Waterford Total **1.4%**



**RSES Population Targets 2028**

2028 Population  
**1,929**

Increase  
**+187 or 10.7%**

Average Household Size  
**2.5 Persons per Hhld**

Projected Housing Requirement  
**+75**

**Water and Wastewater Capacity 2028**
















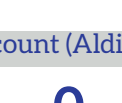
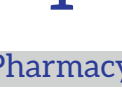

Wastewater Treatment Capacity:  
1,600 PE with upgrade to 2,500 PE by 2021\*

Wastewater Treatment Spare Capacity (2017): 414 PE

Public Water Capacity:  
Capacity TBC

\*PE: Refers to Population equivalent or unit per capita loading

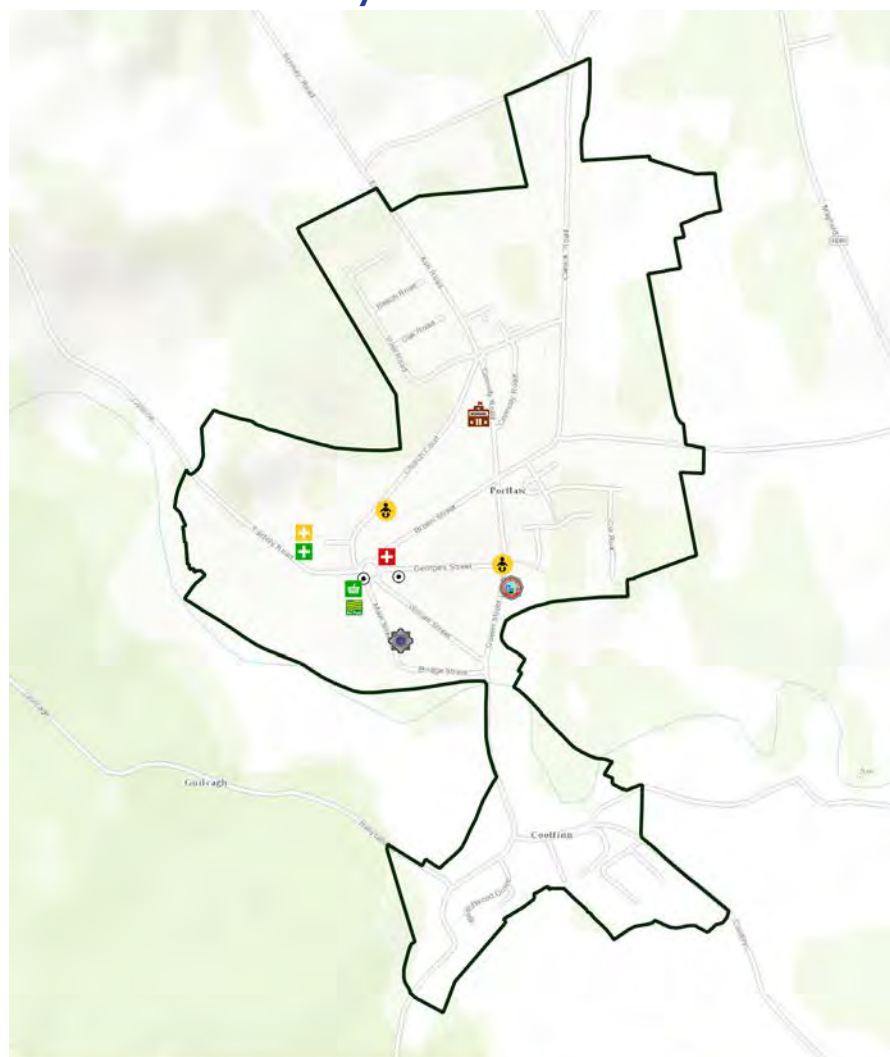
**Portlaw Facilities**

Education	Health	Travel	Services	Retail*
 Creche <b>2</b>	 GP <b>1</b>	 Bus Stops <b>1</b>	 Fire Station <b>1</b>	 Supermarket <b>0</b>
 Primary School <b>1</b>	 Health Centre <b>1</b>	 Rail Station <b>0</b>	 Garda Station <b>1</b>	 Discount (Aldi/Lidl) <b>0</b>
 Secondary <b>0</b>	 Pharmacy <b>1</b>		 Post Office <b>1</b>	 Convenience <b>1</b>
	 Dentist <b>0</b>		 Library <b>0</b>	

\*Supermarket: Dunnes, Super Valu, Tesco  
Discount: Aldi, Lidl  
Convenience: Centra, Spar/Eurospar, Mace, Londis

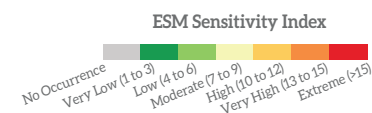
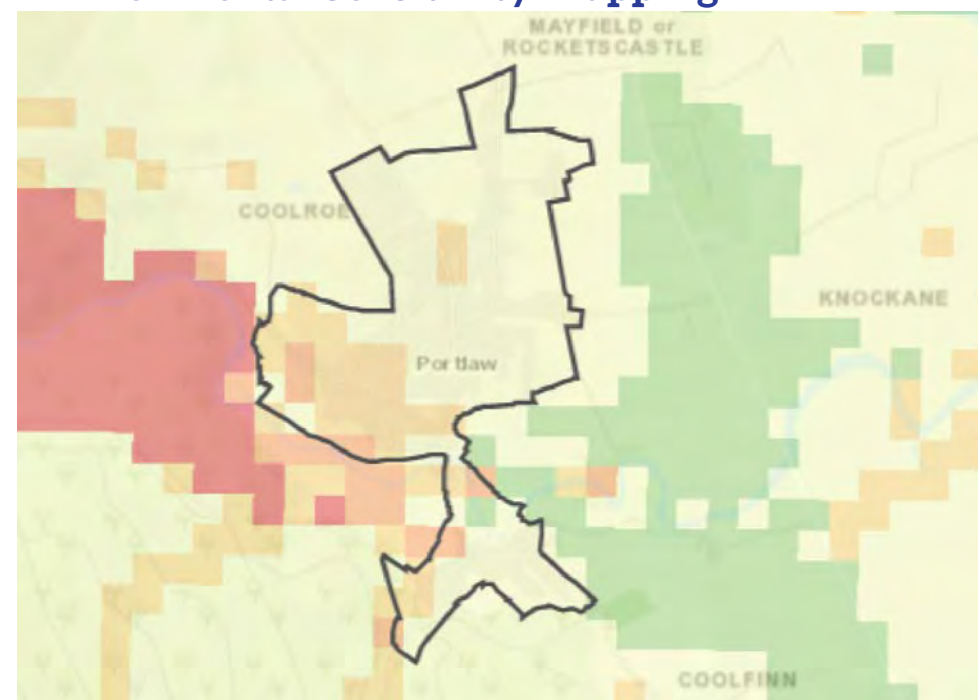


### Settlement Facility Profile



- |               |                           |               |                   |                      |
|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Train Station | Post Primary School       | Dentist       | Fire Station      | Supermarket          |
| Bus Station   | Primary Mainstream School | GP            | Garda Station     | Discount Supermarket |
| Bus Stand     | Primary Special School    | Health Centre | Convenience Store | Post Office          |
| Bus Stop      | Crèches                   | Hospital      | Library           |                      |
| Taxi Rank     | Pharmacy                  |               |                   |                      |

### Environmental Sensitivity Mapping



This high level environmental sensitivity analysis has been carried out using the EPA Environmental Sensitivity Mapping (ESM) webtool. This a novel decision-support tool for SEA and planning processes in Ireland. It allows users to create area-specific environmental sensitivity maps. The variables included in the analysis are those as used for the NPF and RSES SEA supporting analysis.

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### ESM Model Input Criteria (as per NPF criteria)

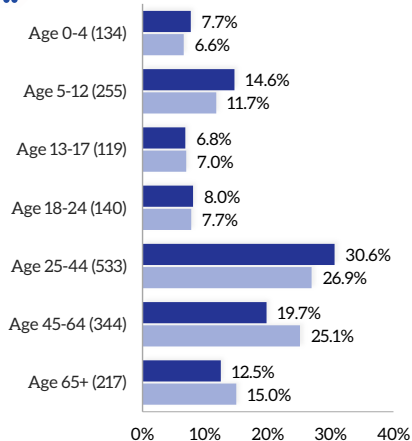
Theme	Variable
Air & Climatic	Air Zones, Historical Flood Extents
Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	Ancient Woodlands, Annex 1 Habitats, FIPS, Margaritifera Sensitive Areas, NHAs, Proposed Natural Heritage Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas.
Cultural Heritage	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, Record of Monuments and Places
Population and Human Health	WFD RPA Groundwater Drinking Water, WFD RPA Surface Water Drinking Water (Lakes), WFD RPA Surface Water Drinking Water (Rivers)
Soils and Geology	Peat Bogs
Water	Aquifer Vulnerability, Bedrock Aquifer, Groundwater Source Protection Areas, Wetlands, WFD RPA Recreational Waters Coastal, WFD RPA Recreational Waters Lakes, WFD RAP Water Dependant Habitats (SPAs), WFD Water Dependant Habitats (SACs)

### Key socio-economic overview, 2016

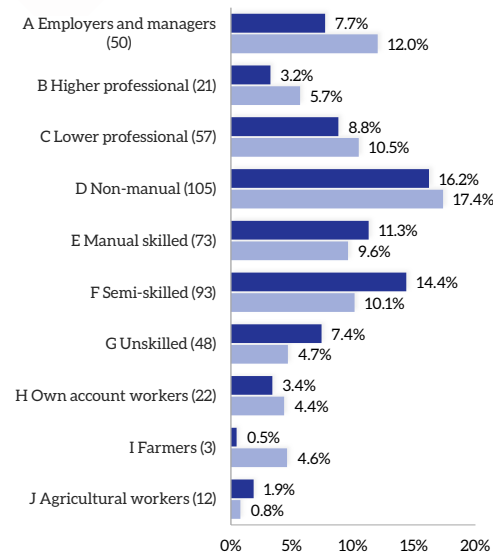
\* Data sourced from CSO Census

**Settlement** **Waterford County**

#### Population Age



#### Socio-Economic Group

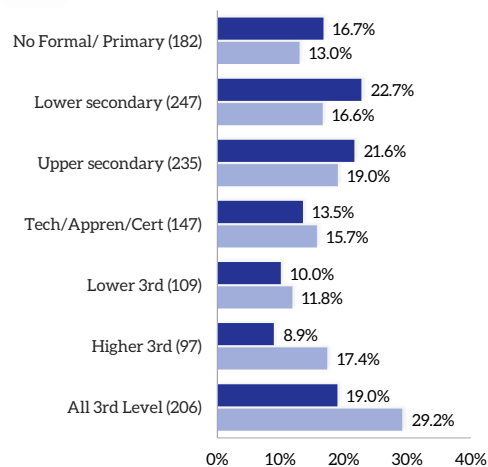


#### Total Population

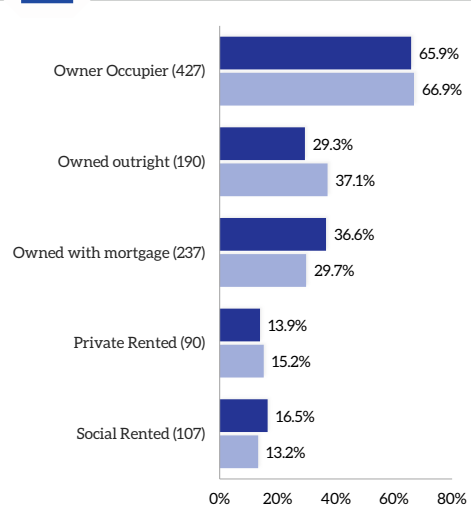
**Total**  
**1742**

**% Waterford Total**  
**1.5%**

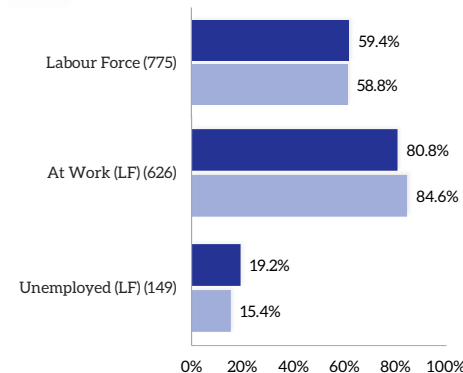
#### Education Attainment



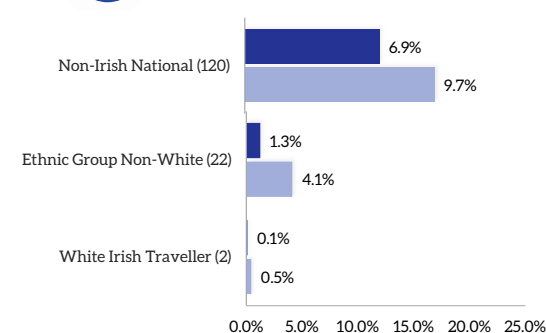
#### Housing Tenure



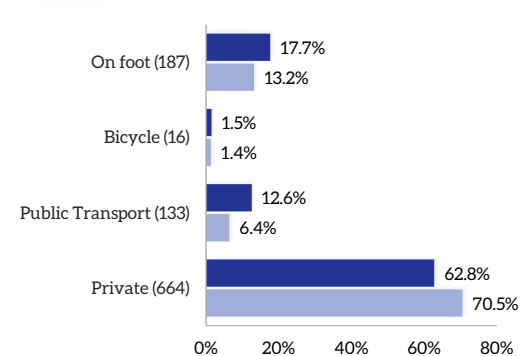
#### Labour Force



#### Nationality & Ethnicity



#### Mode of Travel

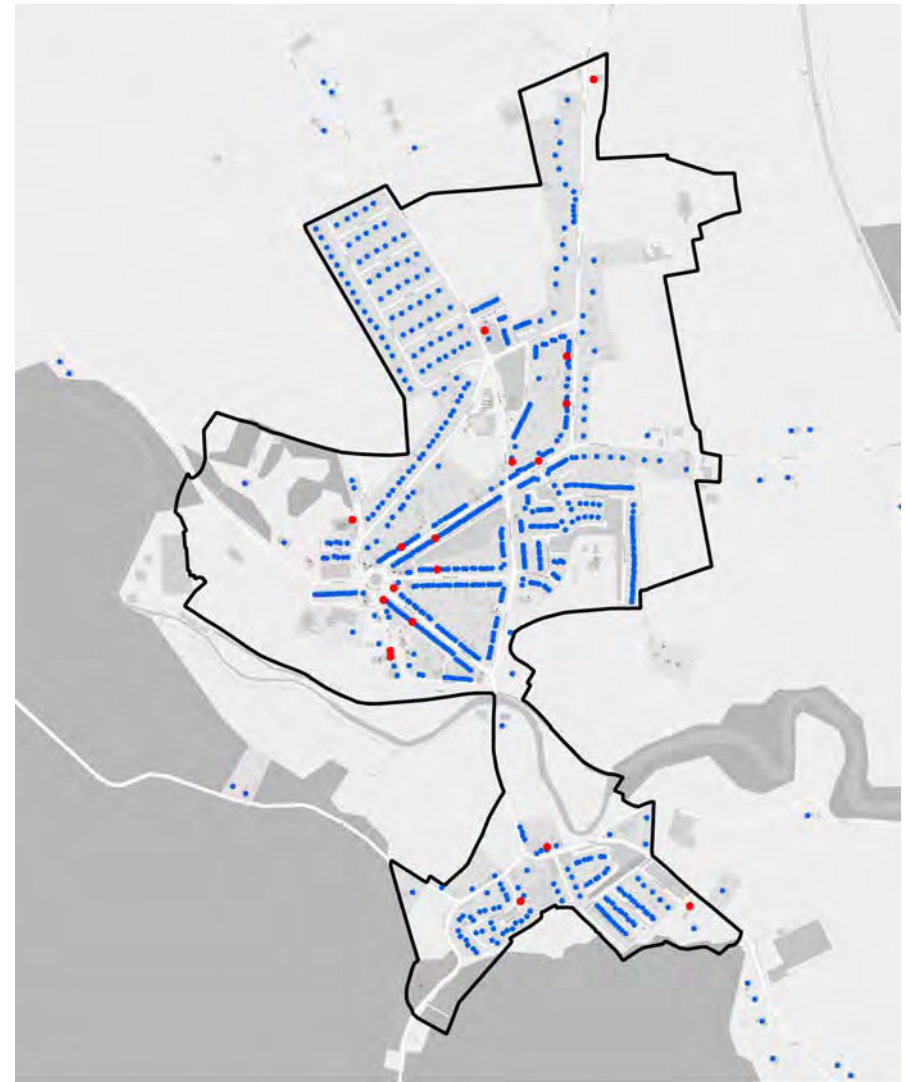


Residential Housing Developments Timeline



- Latest Developments (2018 to 2020 Q2)
- Waterford CDP 12-17 (2012 to 2017)
- Bust (2008 to 2011)
- Boom (2001 to 2007)
- Pre Boom (Pre 2001)

Housing Vacancy (GeoDirectory Q2 2020)



- Residential Properties (Vacant)
- Residential Properties (Occupied)




Lismore

**Population**



Total **1,347**  
% Waterford Total **1.2%**

**Housing Tenure**



Stock **728**  
% Waterford Total **1.4%**



**RSES Population Targets 2028**

2028 Population  
**1,521**

Increase  
**+174 or 13%**

Average Household Size  
**2.5 Persons per Hhld**

Projected Housing Requirement  
**+70**

**Water and Wastewater Capacity 2028**








Wastewater Treatment Capacity: **3,000 PE Plant\***

Wastewater Treatment Spare Capacity (2017): **586 PE**

Public Water Capacity: Capacity needs review

\*PE: Refers to Population equivalent or unit per capita loading

**Lismore Facilities**

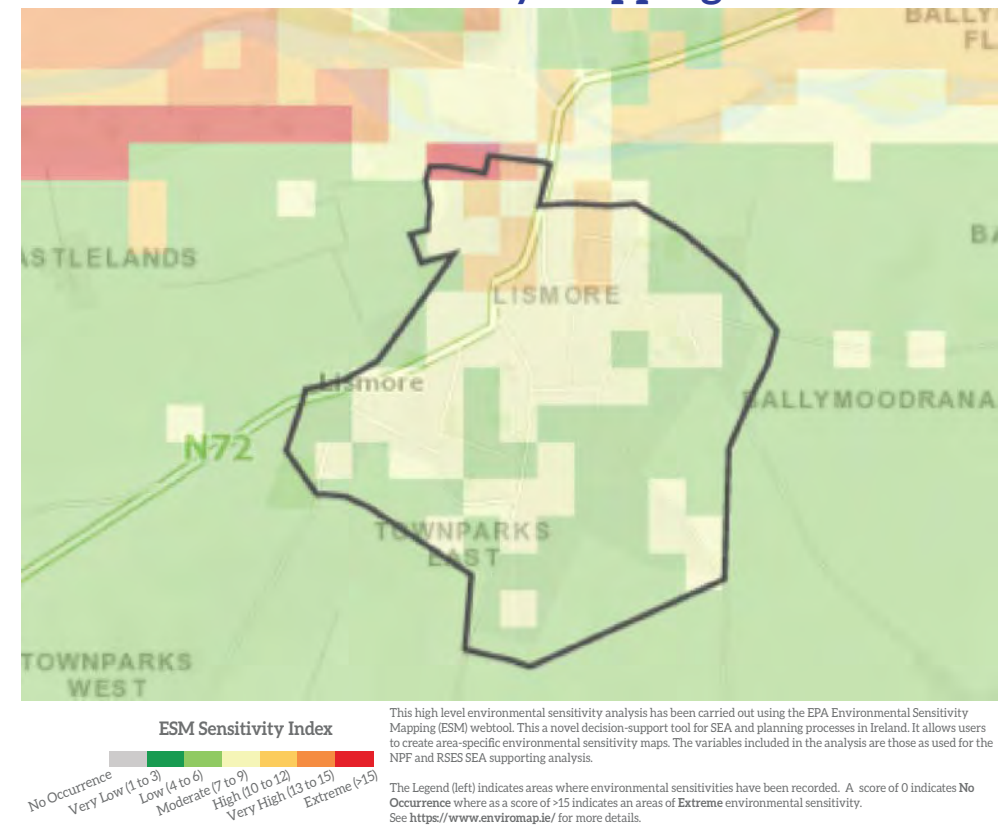
Education	Health	Travel	Services	Retail*
				
Creche	GP	Bus Stops	Fire Station	Supermarket
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Primary School	Health Centre	Rail Station	Garda Station	Discount (Aldi/Lidl)
<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Secondary	Pharmacy		Post Office	Convenience
<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
	Dentist		Library	
	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	

\*Supermarket: Dunnes, Super Valu, Tesco  
Discount: Aldi, Lidl  
Convenience: Centra, Spar/Eurospar, Mace, Londis

### Settlement Facility Profile



### Environmental Sensitivity Mapping



### ESM Model Input Criteria (as per NPF criteria)

Theme	Variable
Air & Climatic	Air Zones, Historical Flood Extents
Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	Ancient Woodlands, Annex 1 Habitats, FIPS, Margaritifera Sensitive Areas, NHAs, Proposed Natural Heritage Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas.
Cultural Heritage	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, Record of Monuments and Places
Population and Human Health	WFD RPA Groundwater Drinking Water, WFD RPA Surface Water Drinking Water (Lakes), WFD RPA Surface Water Drinking Water (Rivers)
Soils and Geology	Peat Bogs
Water	Aquifer Vulnerability, Bedrock Aquifer, Groundwater Source Protection Areas, Wetlands, WFD RPA Recreational Waters Coastal, WFD RPA Recreational Waters Lakes, WFD RAP Water Dependant Habitats (SPAs), WFD Water Dependant Habitats (SACs)

# Waterford Socio-Economic Profile, 2021 | Housing Profile

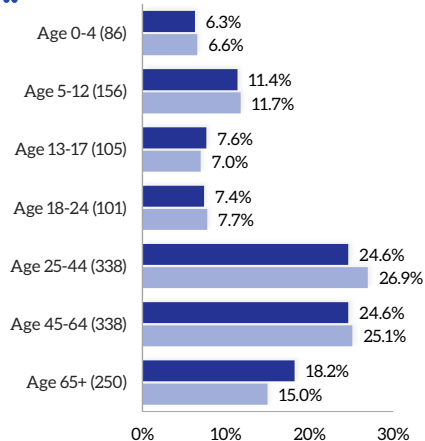
## Lismore

### Key socio-economic overview, 2016

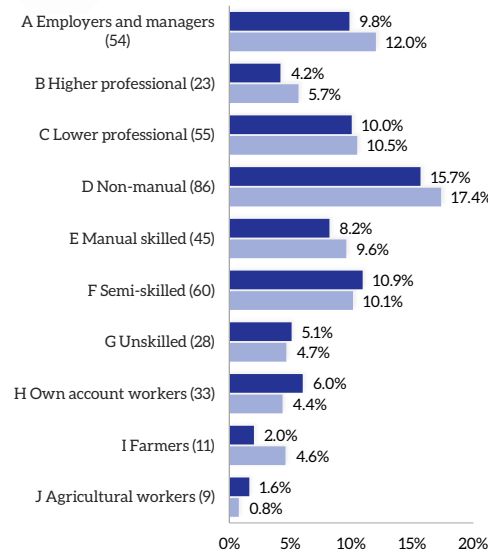
\* Data sourced from CSO Census

■ Settlement ■ Waterford County

#### Population Age



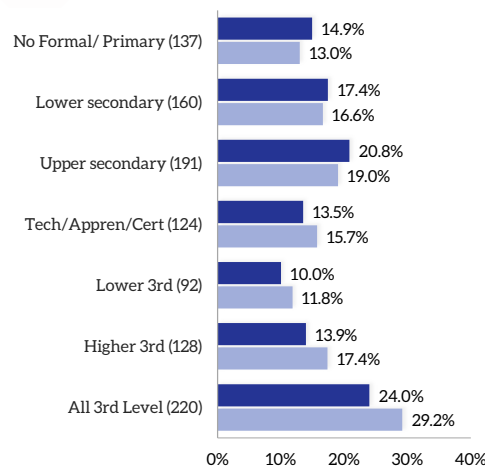
#### Socio-Economic Group



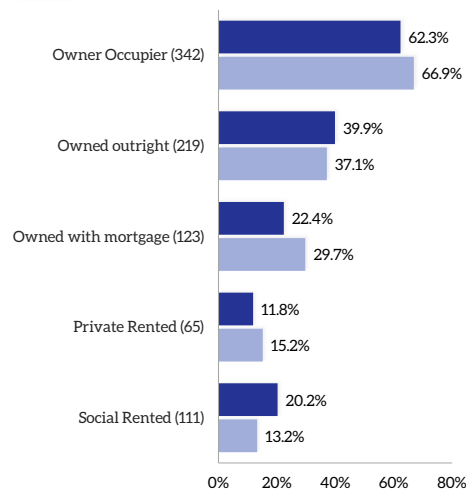
#### Total Population

Total 1,374 | % Waterford Total 1.2%

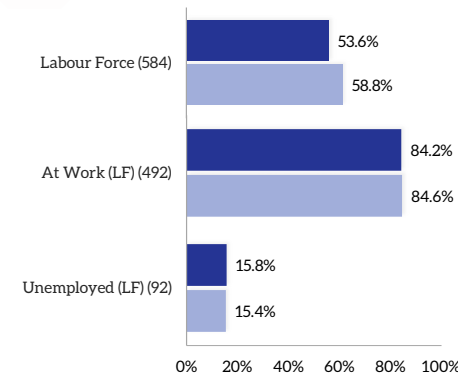
#### Education Attainment



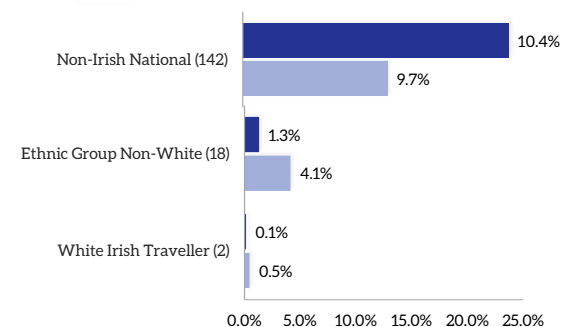
#### Housing Tenure



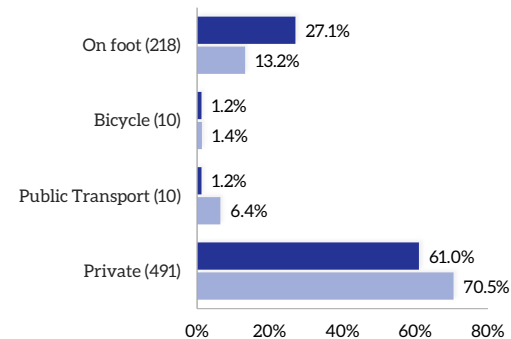
#### Labour Force



#### Nationality & Ethnicity



#### Mode of Travel





Residential Housing Developments Timeline




- Latest Developments (2018 to 2020 Q2)
- Waterford CDP 12-17 (2012 to 2017)
- Bust (2008 to 2011)
- Boom (2001 to 2007)
- Pre Boom (Pre 2001)

Housing Vacancy (GeoDirectory Q2 2020)




- Residential Properties (Vacant)
- Residential Properties (Occupied)

# Tallow



### Population

Total	% Waterford Total
<b>946</b>	<b>0.8%</b>



### Housing Tenure

Stock	% Waterford Total
<b>467</b>	<b>0.9%</b>



## RSES Population Targets 2028

2028 Population  
**1,106**

Increase  
**+160 or 16.9%**

Average Household Size  
**2.7** Persons per Hhld

Projected Housing Requirement  
**+59**

## Water and Wastewater Capacity 2028








Wastewater Treatment Capacity: **2,186 PE** PE

Wastewater Treatment Spare Capacity (2017): **708 PE**

Public Water Capacity: Capacity Available.

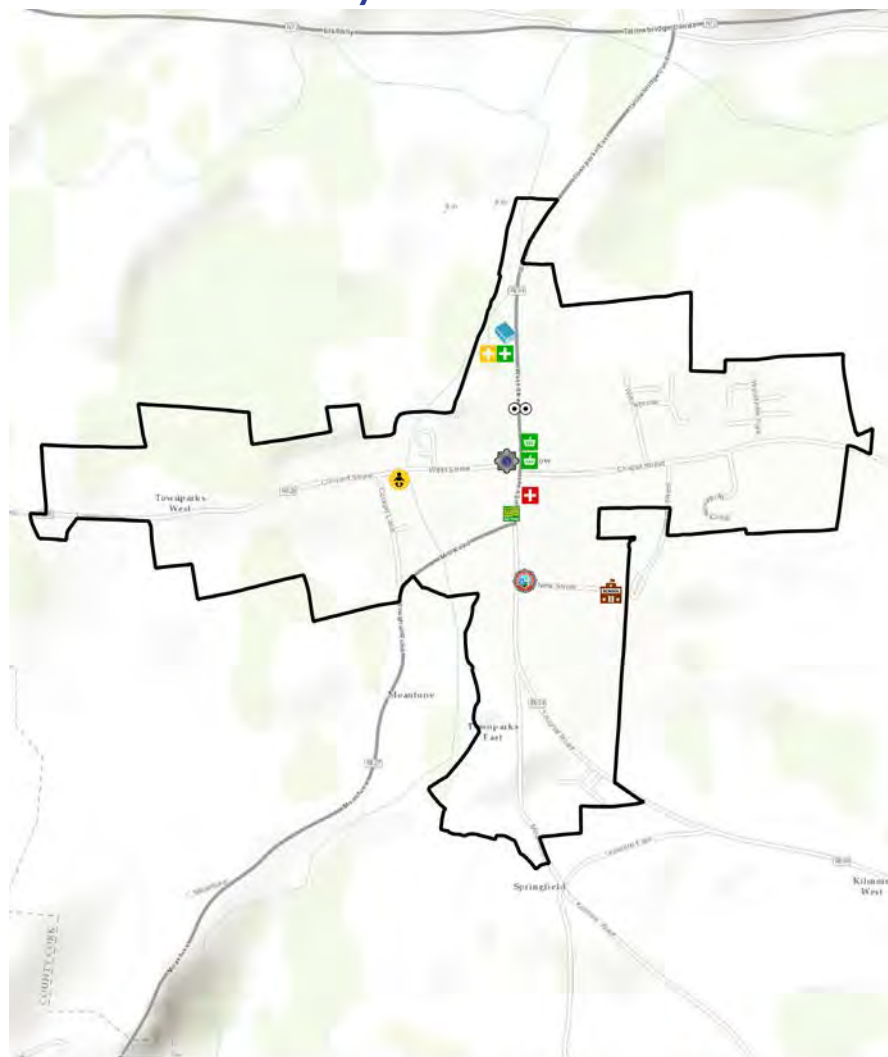
\*PE: Refers to Population equivalent or unit per capita loading

## Tallow Facilities

Education	Health	Travel	Services	Retail*
				
Creche	GP	Bus Stops	Fire Station	Supermarket
<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Primary School	Health Centre	Rail Station	Garda Station	Discount (Aldi/Lidl)
<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Secondary	Pharmacy		Post Office	Convenience
<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
	Dentist		Library	
	<b>0</b>		<b>1</b>	

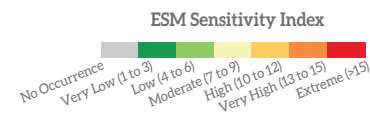
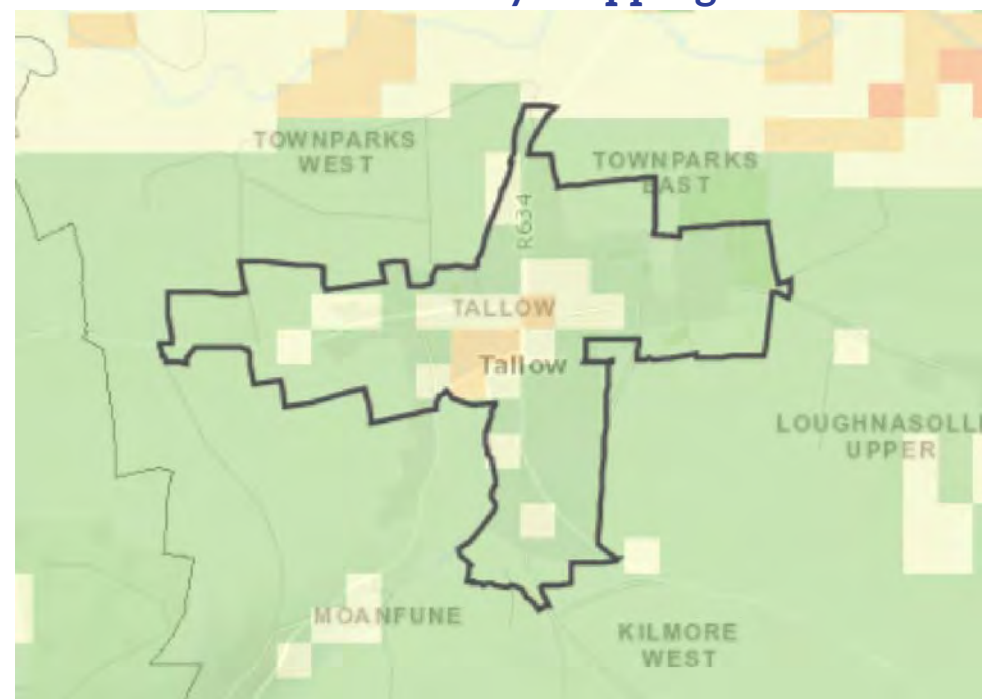
\*Supermarket: Dunnes, Super Valu, Tesco  
Discount: Aldi, Lidl  
Convenience: Centra, Spar/Eurospar, Mace, Londis

### Settlement Facility Profile



- Train Station
- Post Primary School
- Dentist
- Fire Station
- Supermarket
- Bus Station
- Primary Mainstream School
- GP
- Garda Station
- Discount Supermarket
- Bus Stand
- Primary Special School
- Health Centre
- Convenience Store
- Bus Stop
- Crèches
- Hospital
- Post Office
- Taxi Rank
- Pharmacy
- Library

### Environmental Sensitivity Mapping



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### ESM Model Input Criteria (as per NPF criteria)

Theme	Variable
Air & Climatic	Air Zones, Historical Flood Extents
Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	Ancient Woodlands, Annex 1 Habitats, FIPS, Margaritifera Sensitive Areas, NHAs, Proposed Natural Heritage Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas.
Cultural Heritage	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, Record of Monuments and Places
Population and Human Health	WFD RPA Groundwater Drinking Water, WFD RPA Surface Water Drinking Water (Lakes), WFD RPA Surface Water Drinking Water (Rivers)
Soils and Geology	Peat Bogs
Water	Aquifer Vulnerability, Bedrock Aquifer, Groundwater Source Protection Areas, Wetlands, WFD RPA Recreational Waters Coastal, WFD RPA Recreational Waters Lakes, WFD RAP Water Dependant Habitats (SPAs), WFD Water Dependant Habitats (SACs)

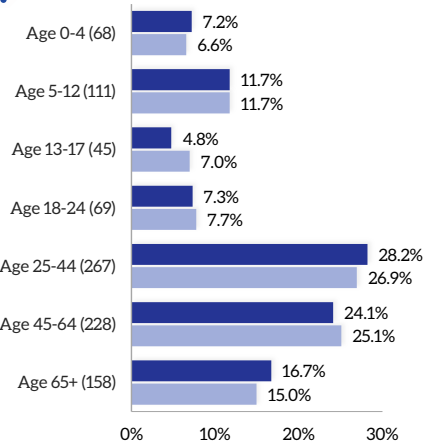


### Key socio-economic overview, 2016

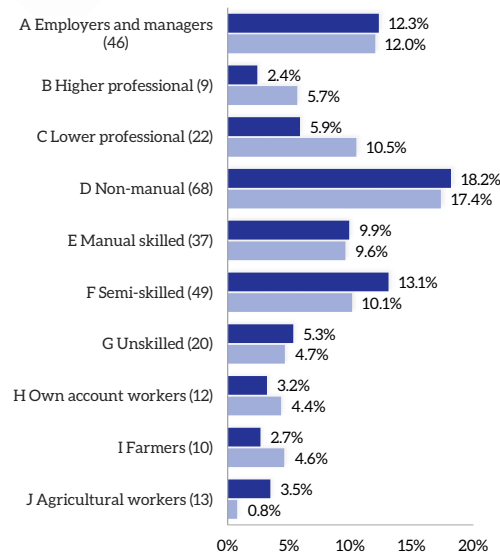
\* Data sourced from CSO Census

■ Settlement ■ Waterford County

#### Population Age



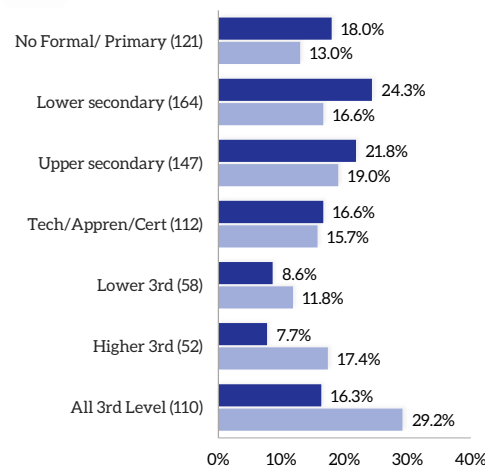
#### Socio-Economic Group



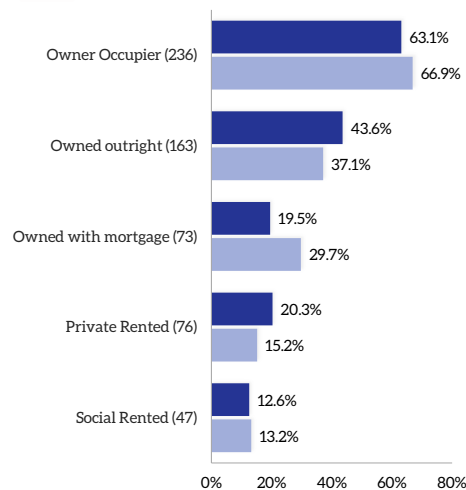
#### Total Population

Total 946 % Waterford Total 0.8%

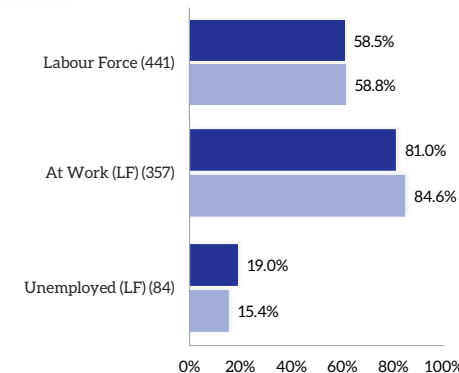
#### Education Attainment



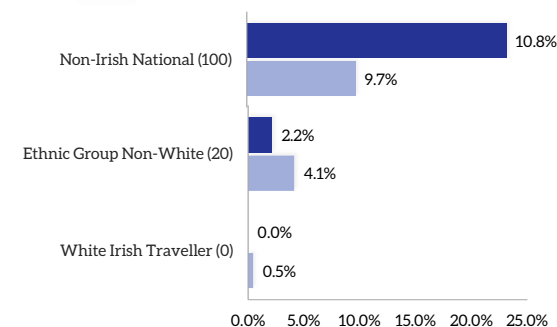
#### Housing Tenure



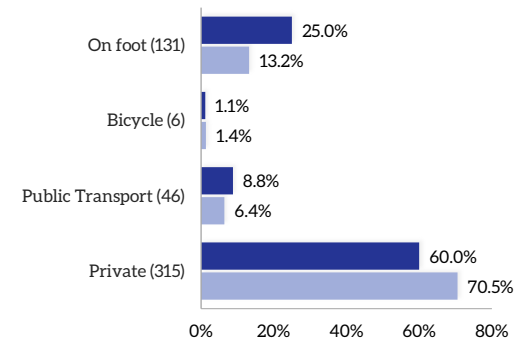
#### Labour Force



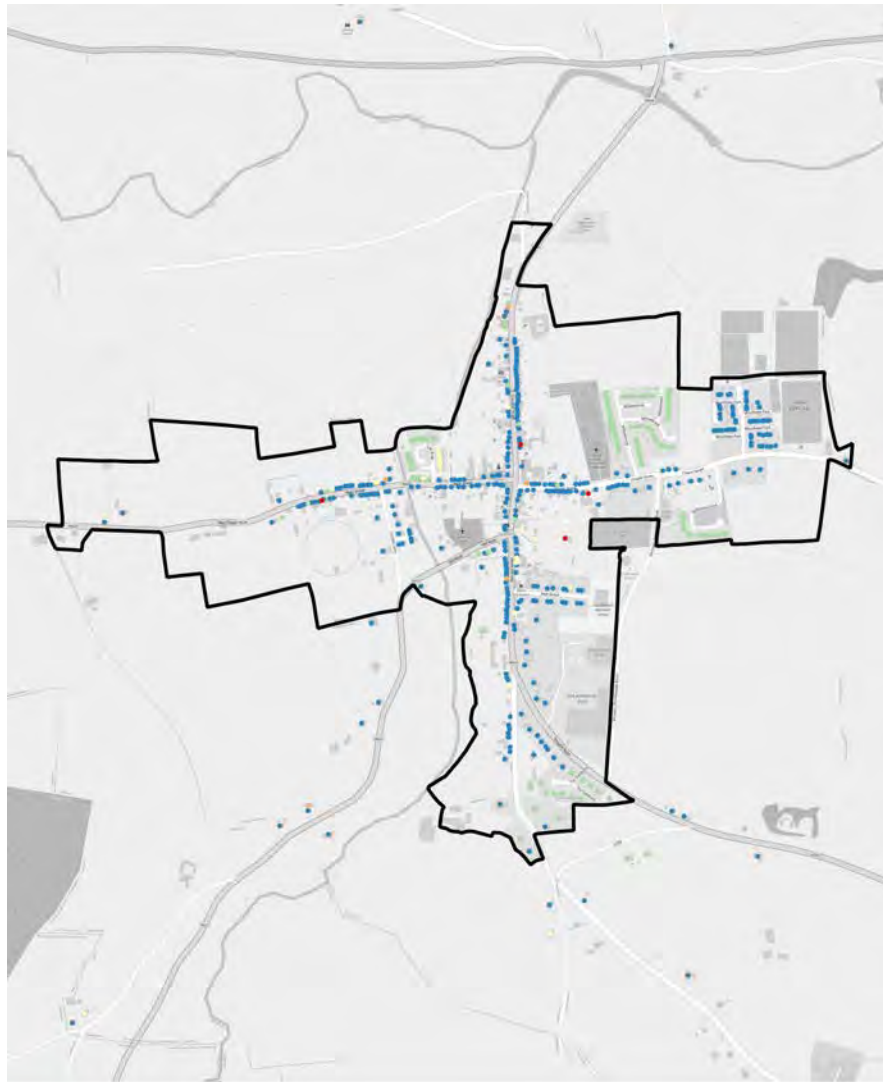
#### Nationality & Ethnicity



#### Mode of Travel

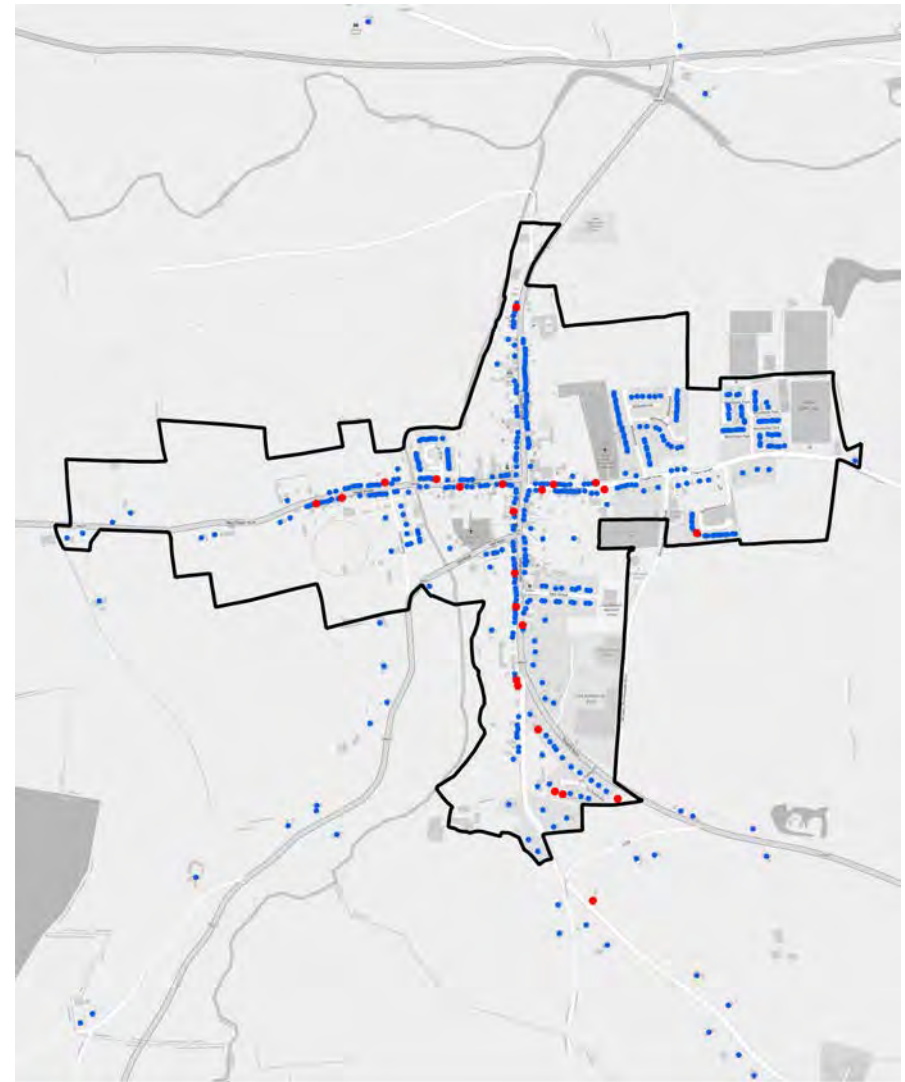


### Residential Housing Developments Timeline




- Latest Developments (2018 to 2020 Q2)
- Waterford CDP 12-17 (2012 to 2017)
- Bust (2008 to 2011)
- Boom (2001 to 2007)
- Pre Boom (Pre 2001)

### Housing Vacancy (GeoDirectory Q2 2020)




- Residential Properties (Vacant)
- Residential Properties (Occupied)

# Kilmacthomas



**Population**

Total	% Waterford Total
<b>834</b>	<b>0.7%</b>



**Housing Tenure**

Stock	% Waterford Total
<b>389</b>	<b>0.7%</b>



## RSES Population Targets 2028

2028 Population  
**975**

Increase  
**+141 or 16.9%**

Average Household Size  
**2.7** Persons per Hhld

Projected Housing Requirement  
**+52**

## Water and Wastewater Capacity 2028








Wastewater Treatment Capacity: 2,100 PE Plant\*

Wastewater Treatment Spare Capacity (2017): 883 PE

Public Water Capacity: Capacity needs review

\*PE: Refers to Population equivalent or unit per capita loading

## Kilmacthomas Facilities

Education	Health	Travel	Services	Retail*
				
Creche	GP	Bus Stops	Fire Station	Supermarket
<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Primary School	Health Centre	Rail Station	Garda Station	Discount (Aldi/Lidl)
<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Secondary	Pharmacy		Post Office	Convenience
<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
	Dentist		Library	
	<b>0</b>		<b>1</b>	

\*Supermarket: Dunnes, Super Valu, Tesco  
Discount: Aldi, Lidl  
Convenience: Centra, Spar/Eurospar, Mace, Londis

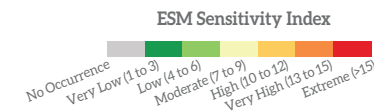
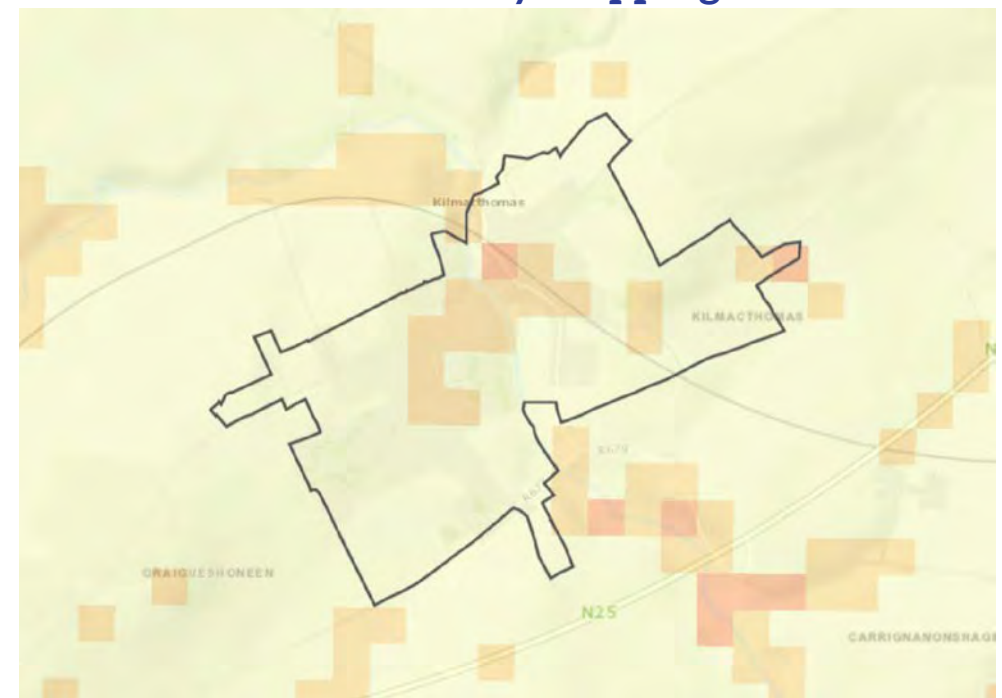


### Settlement Facility Profile



- Train Station
- Post Primary School
- Dentist
- Fire Station
- Supermarket
- Bus Station
- Primary Mainstream School
- GP
- Garda Station
- Discount Supermarket
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- Convenience Store
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- Crèches
- Hospital
- Post Office
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- Library

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Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	Ancient Woodlands, Annex 1 Habitats, FIPS, Margaritifera Sensitive Areas, NHAs, Proposed Natural Heritage Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas.
Cultural Heritage	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, Record of Monuments and Places
Population and Human Health	WFD RPA Groundwater Drinking Water, WFD RPA Surface Water Drinking Water (Lakes), WFD RPA Surface Water Drinking Water (Rivers)
Soils and Geology	Peat Bogs
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# Waterford Socio-Economic Profile, 2021 | Housing Profile

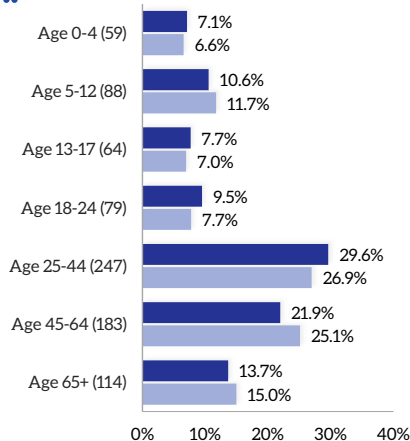
## Kilmacthomas

### Key socio-economic overview, 2016

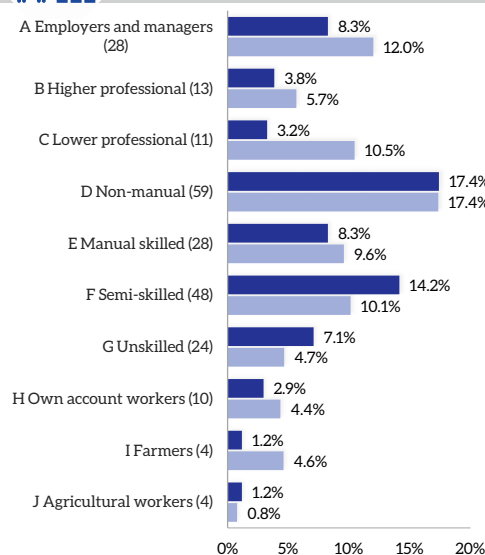
\* Data sourced from CSO Census

**Settlement** **Waterford County**

#### Population Age



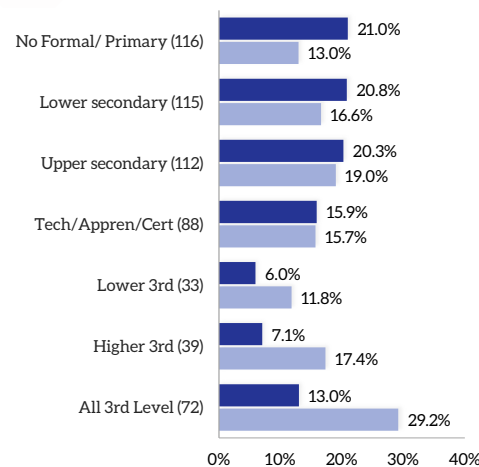
#### Socio-Economic Group



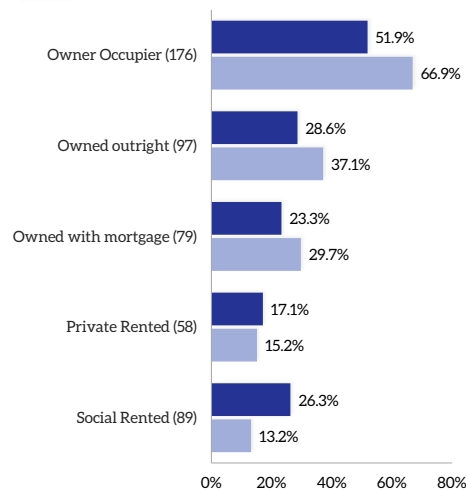
#### Total Population

Total **834** % Waterford Total **0.7%**

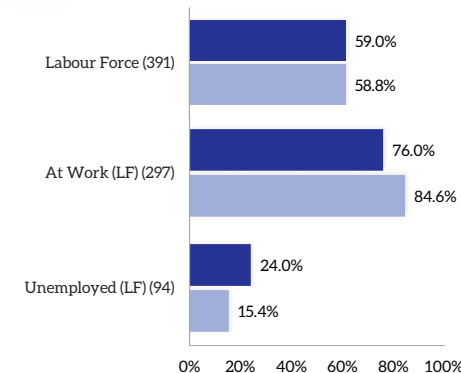
#### Education Attainment



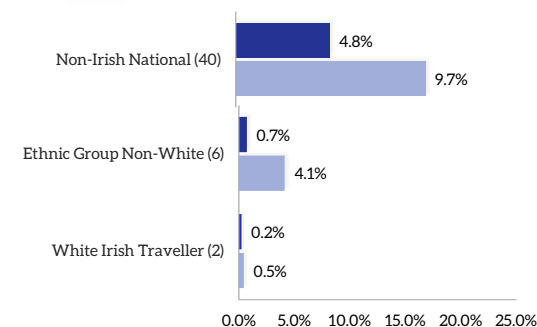
#### Housing Tenure



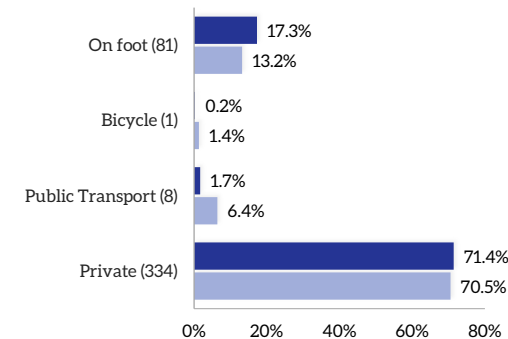
#### Labour Force



#### Nationality & Ethnicity



#### Mode of Travel

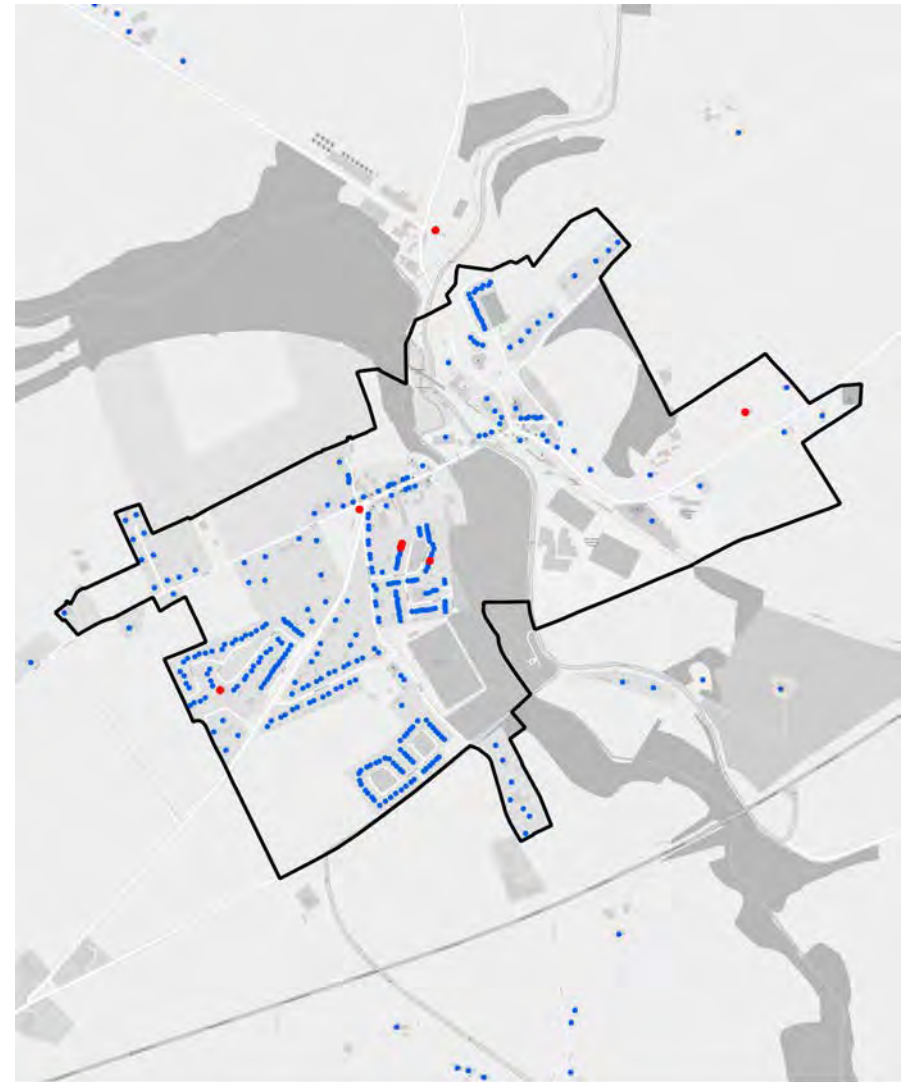


**Residential Housing Developments Timeline**



- Latest Developments (2018 to 2020 Q2)
- Waterford CDP 12-17 (2012 to 2017)
- Bust (2008 to 2011)
- Boom (2001 to 2007)
- Pre Boom (Pre 2001)

**Housing Vacancy (GeoDirectory Q2 2020)**




- Residential Properties (Vacant)
- Residential Properties (Occupied)




Passage East

**Population**



Total **827**  
% Waterford Total **0.7%**

**Housing Tenure**



Stock **364**  
% Waterford Total **0.7%**



**RSES Population Targets 2028**

2028 Population  
**967**

Increase  
**+140 or 16.9%**

Average Household Size  
**2.7** Persons per Hhld

Projected Housing Requirement  
**+52**

**Water and Wastewater Capacity 2028**








Wastewater Treatment Capacity: **No Data**

Wastewater Treatment Spare Capacity (2017): **No Data**

Public Water Capacity: **Capacity Available.**

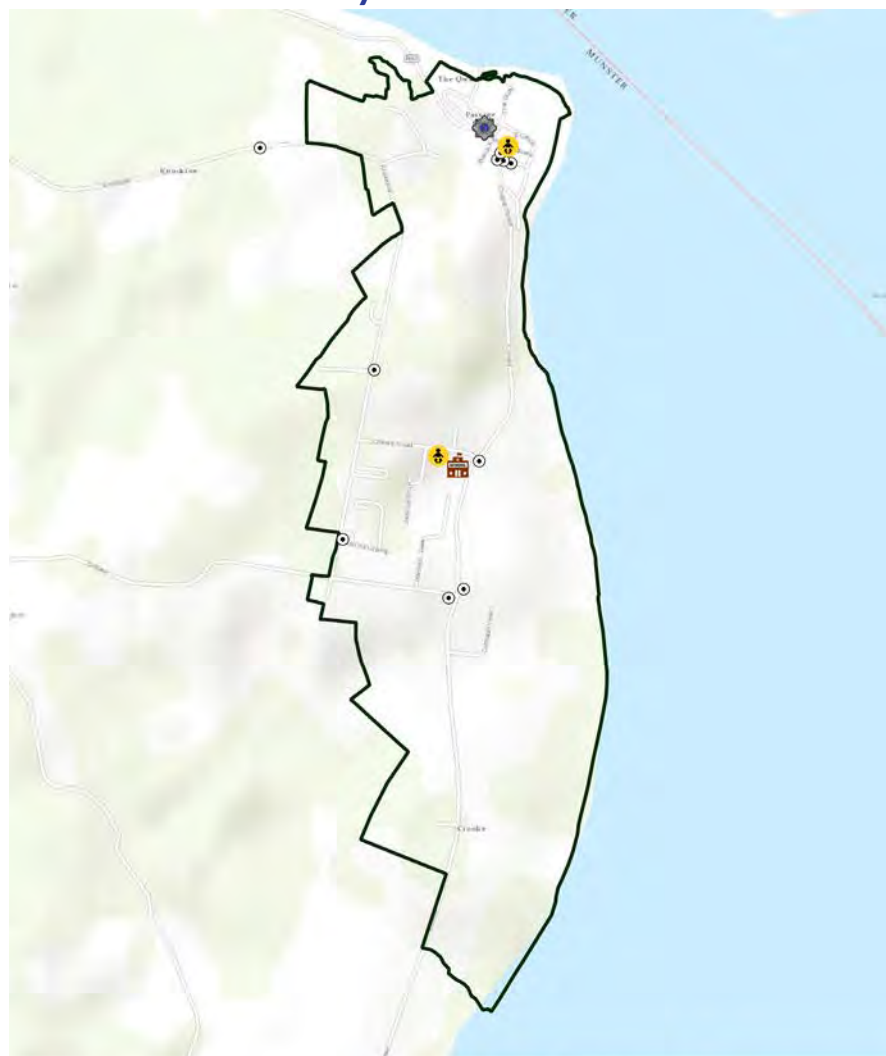
\*PE: Refers to Population equivalent or unit per capita loading

**Passage East Facilities**

Education	Health	Travel	Services	Retail*
				
Creche <b>2</b>	GP <b>0</b>	Bus Stops <b>9</b>	Fire Station <b>0</b>	Supermarket <b>0</b>
Primary School <b>1</b>	Health Centre <b>0</b>	Rail Station <b>0</b>	Garda Station <b>1</b>	Discount (Aldi/Lidl) <b>0</b>
Secondary <b>0</b>	Pharmacy <b>0</b>		Post Office <b>0</b>	Convenience <b>0</b>
	Dentist <b>0</b>		Library <b>0</b>	

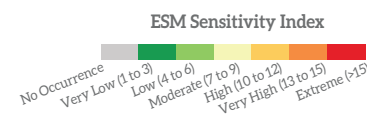
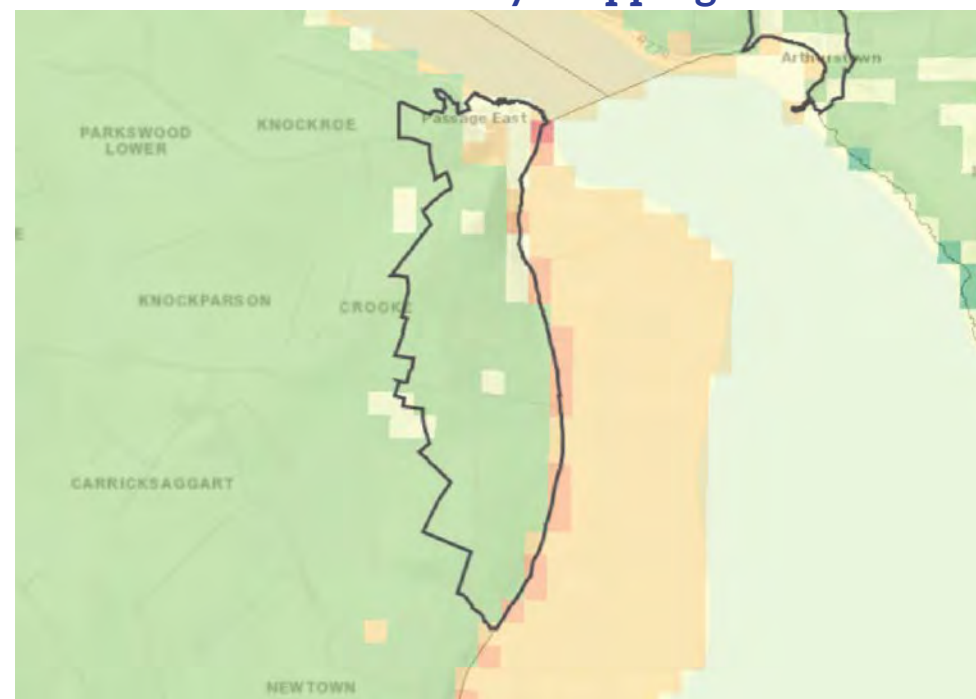
\*Supermarket: Dunnes, Super Valu, Tesco  
Discount: Aldi, Lidl  
Convenience: Centra, Spar/Eurospar, Mace, Londis

### Settlement Facility Profile



- Train Station
- Post Primary School
- Dentist
- Fire Station
- Supermarket
- Bus Station
- Primary Mainstream School
- GP
- Garda Station
- Discount Supermarket
- Bus Stand
- Primary Special School
- Health Centre
- Convenience Store
- Bus Stop
- Crèches
- Hospital
- Post Office
- Taxi Rank
- Pharmacy
- Library

### Environmental Sensitivity Mapping



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### ESM Model Input Criteria (as per NPF criteria)

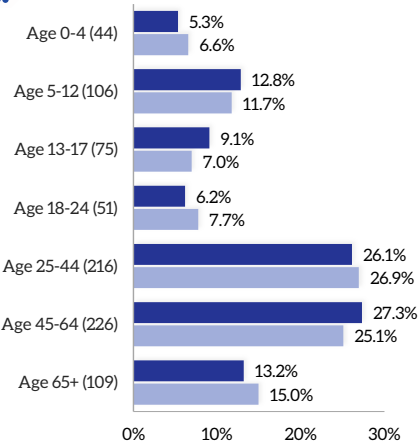
Theme	Variable
Air & Climatic	Air Zones, Historical Flood Extents
Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	Ancient Woodlands, Annex 1 Habitats, FIPS, Margaritifera Sensitive Areas, NHAs, Proposed Natural Heritage Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas.
Cultural Heritage	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, Record of Monuments and Places
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Soils and Geology	Peat Bogs
Water	Aquifer Vulnerability, Bedrock Aquifer, Groundwater Source Protection Areas, Wetlands, WFD RPA Recreational Waters Coastal, WFD RPA Recreational Waters Lakes, WFD RPA Water Dependant Habitats (SPAs), WFD Water Dependant Habitats (SACs)

### Key socio-economic overview, 2016

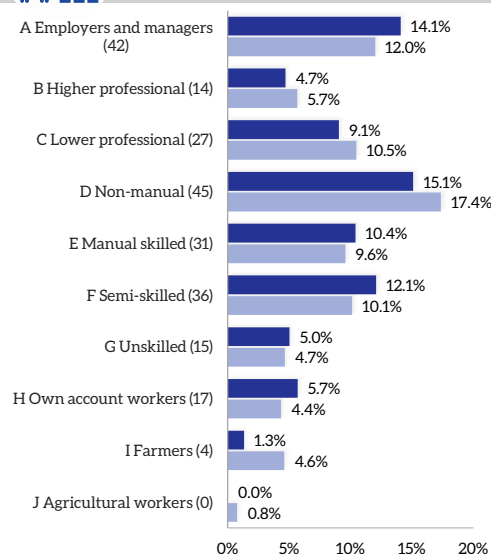
\* Data sourced from CSO Census

**Settlement** **Waterford County**

#### Population Age



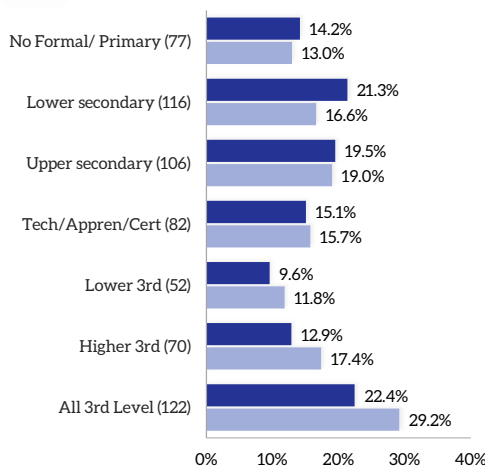
#### Socio-Economic Group



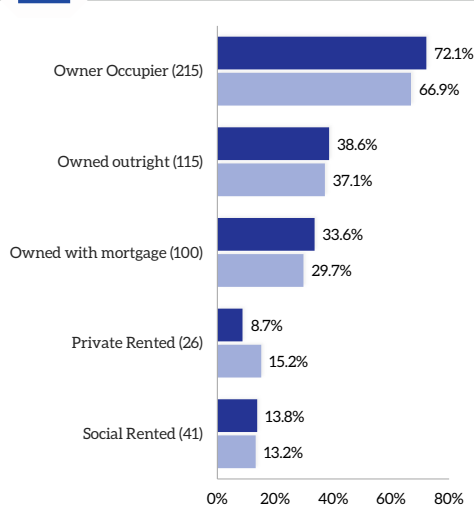
#### Total Population

Total **827** % Waterford Total **0.7%**

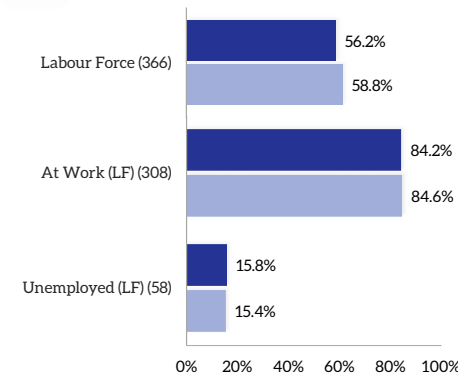
#### Education Attainment



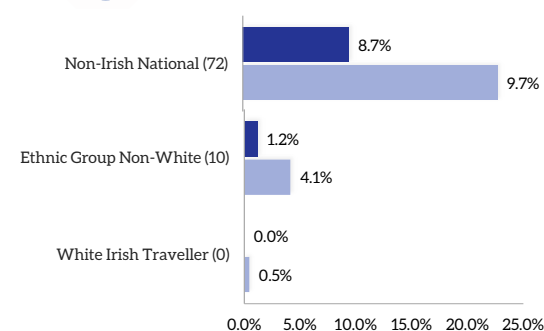
#### Housing Tenure



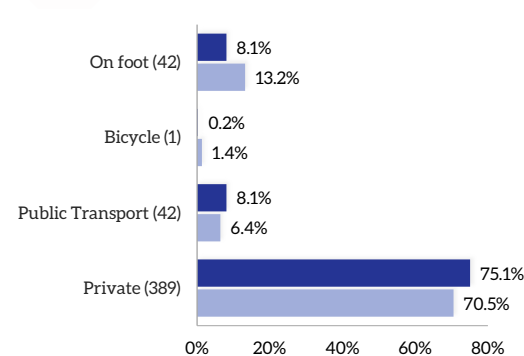
#### Labour Force



#### Nationality & Ethnicity

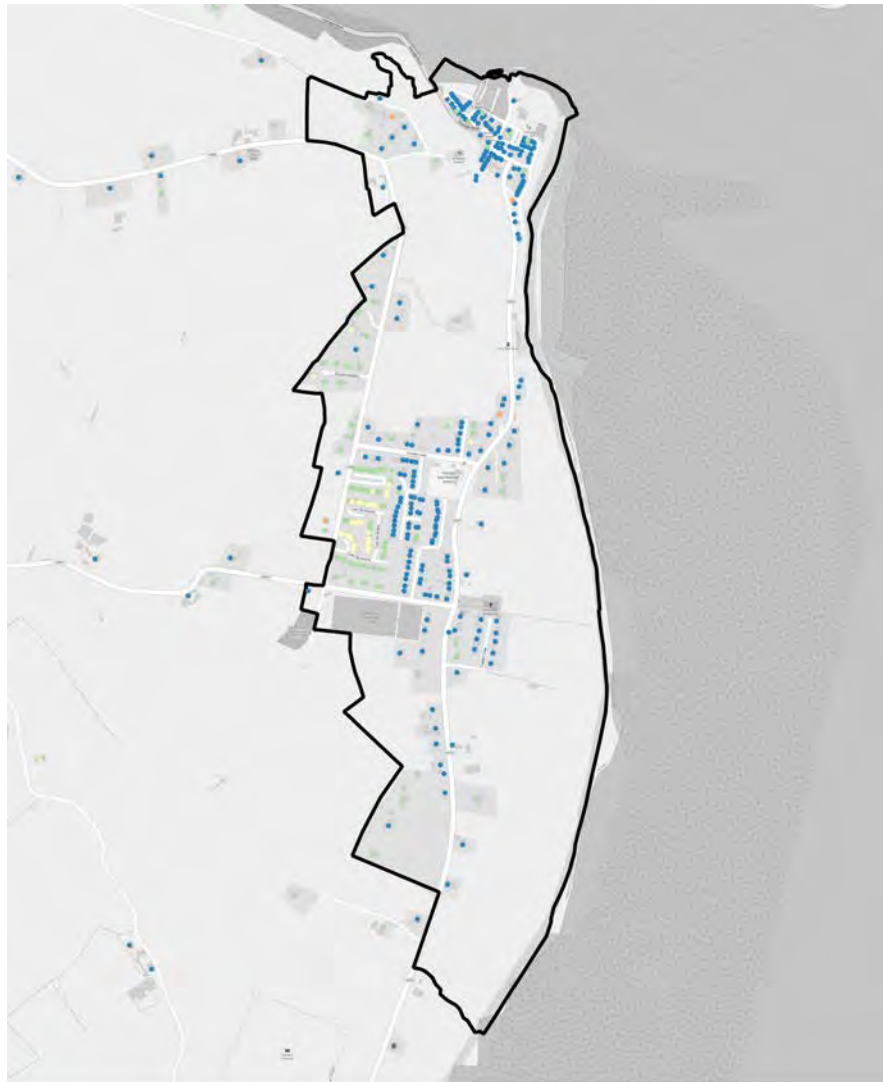


#### Mode of Travel



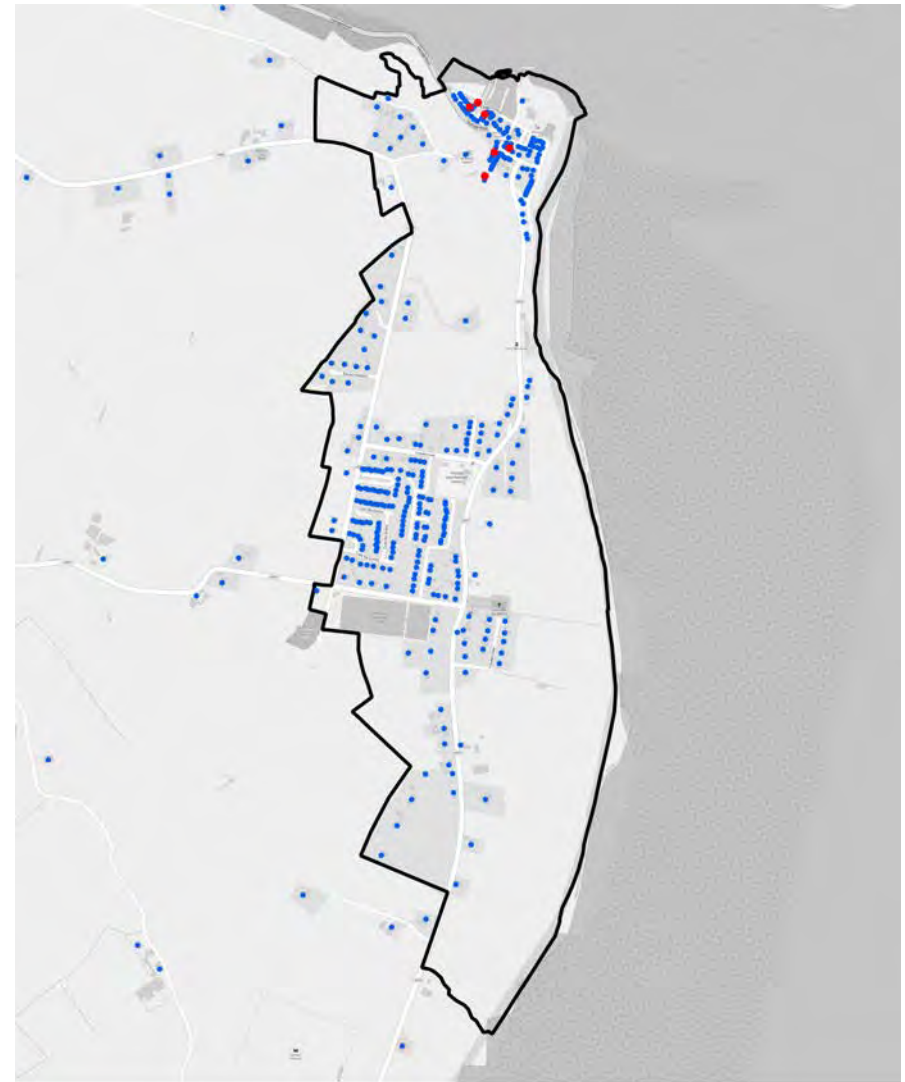


Residential Housing Developments Timeline




- Latest Developments (2018 to 2020 Q2)
- Waterford CDP 12-17 (2012 to 2017)
- Bust (2008 to 2011)
- Boom (2001 to 2007)
- Pre Boom (Pre 2001)

Housing Vacancy (GeoDirectory Q2 2020)



- Residential Properties (Vacant)
- Residential Properties (Occupied)


# Cappoquin



## Population

**Total**  
**699**

**% Waterford Total**  
**0.6%**



## Housing Tenure

**Stock**  
**428**

**% Waterford Total**  
**0.8%**



## RSES Population Targets 2028

**2028 Population**  
**817**

**Increase**  
**+118 or 16.9%**

**Average Household Size**  
**2.7 Persons per Hhld**

**Projected Housing Requirement**  
**+44**

## Water and Wastewater Capacity 2028








**Wastewater Treatment Capacity: 1,750 PE Plant\***

**Wastewater Treatment Spare Capacity (2017): 432 PE**

**Public Water Capacity: Capacity needs review**

\*PE: Refers to Population equivalent or unit per capita loading

## Cappoquin Facilities

Education	Health	Travel	Services	Retail*
				
Creche	GP	Bus Stops	Fire Station	Supermarket
<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Primary School	Health Centre	Rail Station	Garda Station	Discount (Aldi/Lidl)
<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Secondary	Pharmacy		Post Office	Convenience
<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
	Dentist		Library	
	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	

\*Supermarket: Dunnes, Super Valu, Tesco  
Discount: Aldi, Lidl  
Convenience: Centra, Spar/Eurospar, Mace, Londis

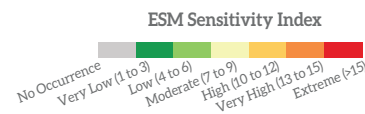
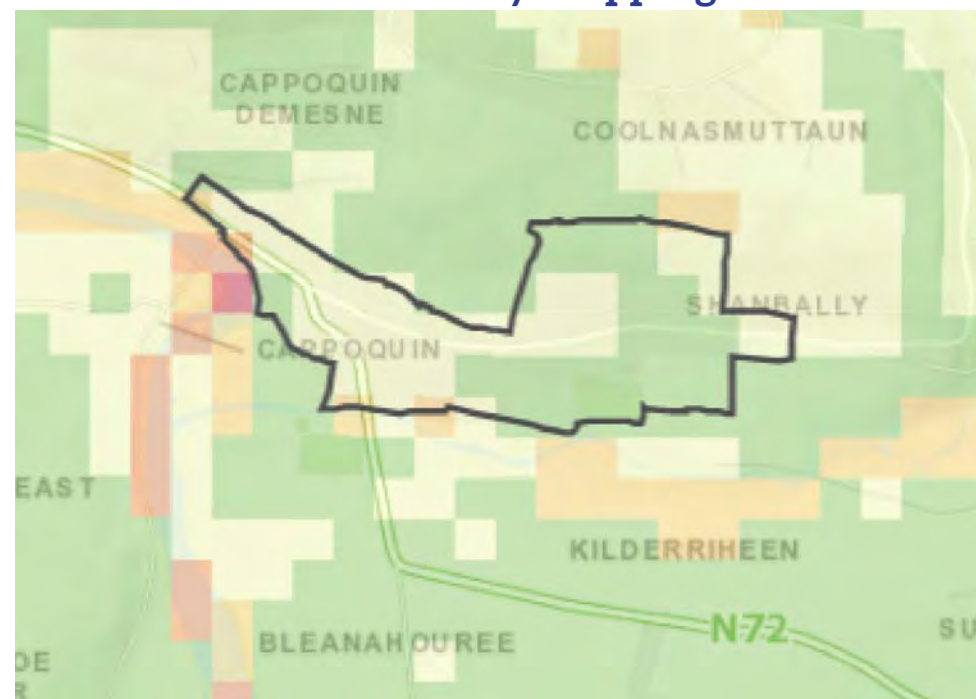
# Cappoquin

## Settlement Facility Profile



- |               |                           |               |               |                      |
|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Train Station | Post Primary School       | Dentist       | Fire Station  | Supermarket          |
| Bus Station   | Primary Mainstream School | GP            | Garda Station | Discount Supermarket |
| Bus Stand     | Primary Special School    | Health Centre |               | Convenience Store    |
| Bus Stop      | Crèches                   | Hospital      |               | Post Office          |
| Taxi Rank     |                           | Pharmacy      |               | Library              |

## Environmental Sensitivity Mapping



This high level environmental sensitivity analysis has been carried out using the EPA Environmental Sensitivity Mapping (ESM) webtool. This a novel decision-support tool for SEA and planning processes in Ireland. It allows users to create area-specific environmental sensitivity maps. The variables included in the analysis are those as used for the NPF and RSES SEA supporting analysis.

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## ESM Model Input Criteria (as per NPF criteria)

Theme	Variable
Air & Climatic	Air Zones, Historical Flood Extents
Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	Ancient Woodlands, Annex 1 Habitats, FIPS, Margaritifera Sensitive Areas, NHAs, Proposed Natural Heritage Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas.
Cultural Heritage	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, Record of Monuments and Places
Population and Human Health	WFD RPA Groundwater Drinking Water, WFD RPA Surface Water Drinking Water (Lakes), WFD RPA Surface Water Drinking Water (Rivers)
Soils and Geology	Peat Bogs
Water	Aquifer Vulnerability, Bedrock Aquifer, Groundwater Source Protection Areas, Wetlands, WFD RPA Recreational Waters Coastal, WFD RPA Recreational Waters Lakes, WFD RAP Water Dependant Habitats (SPAs), WFD Water Dependant Habitats (SACs)

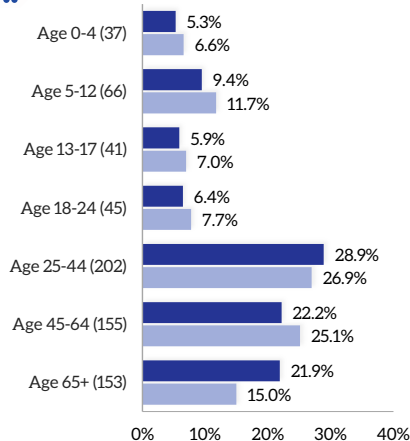


### Key socio-economic overview, 2016

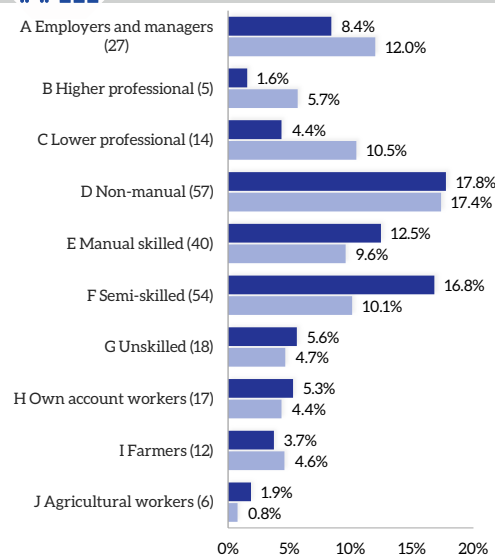
\* Data sourced from CSO Census

■ Settlement ■ Waterford County

#### Population Age



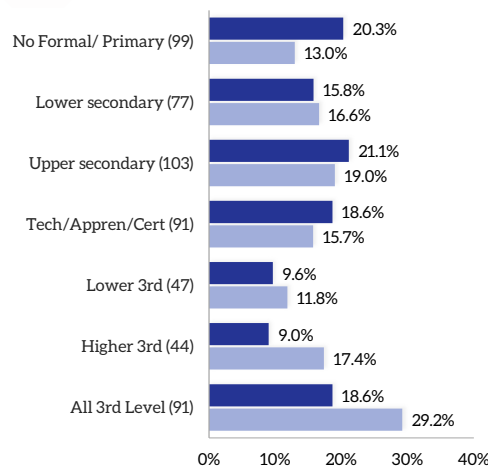
#### Socio-Economic Group



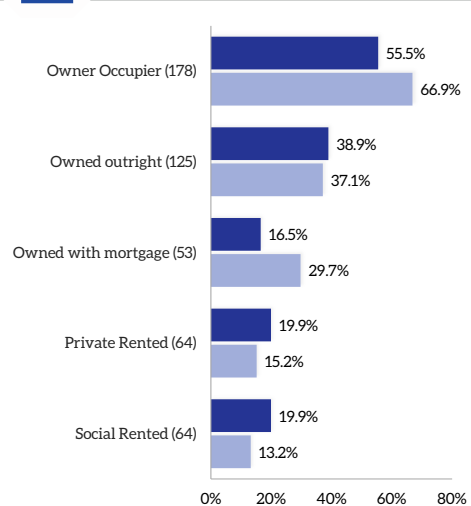
#### Total Population

Total 699 % Waterford Total 0.6%

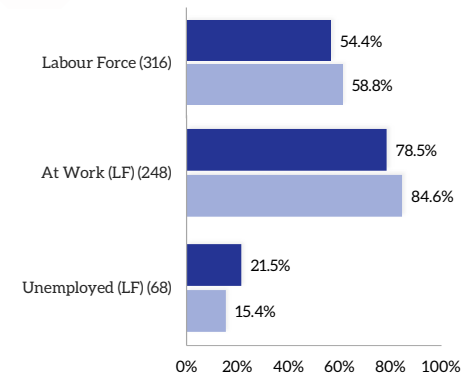
#### Education Attainment



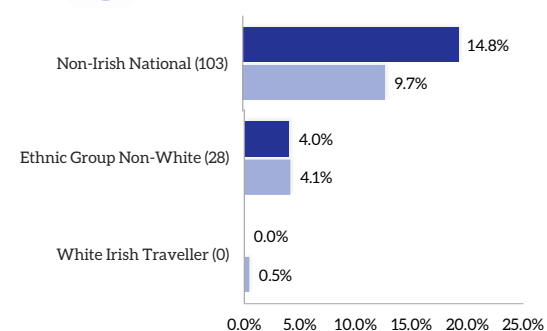
#### Housing Tenure



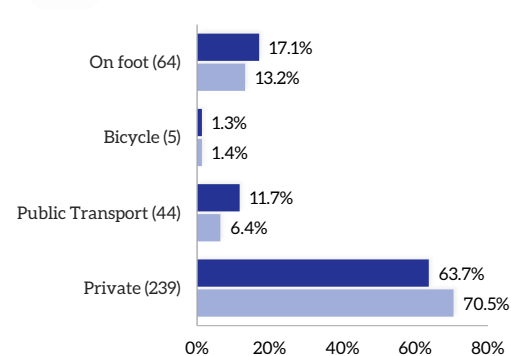
#### Labour Force



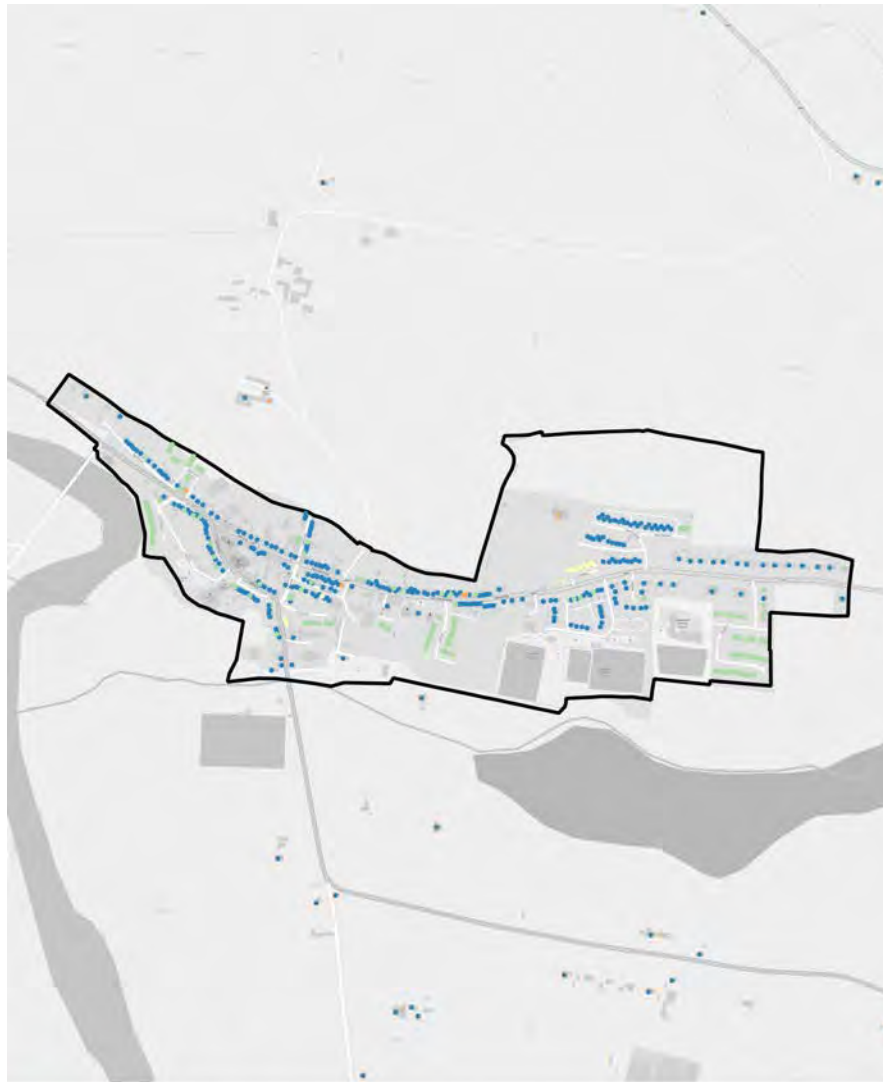
#### Nationality & Ethnicity



#### Mode of Travel

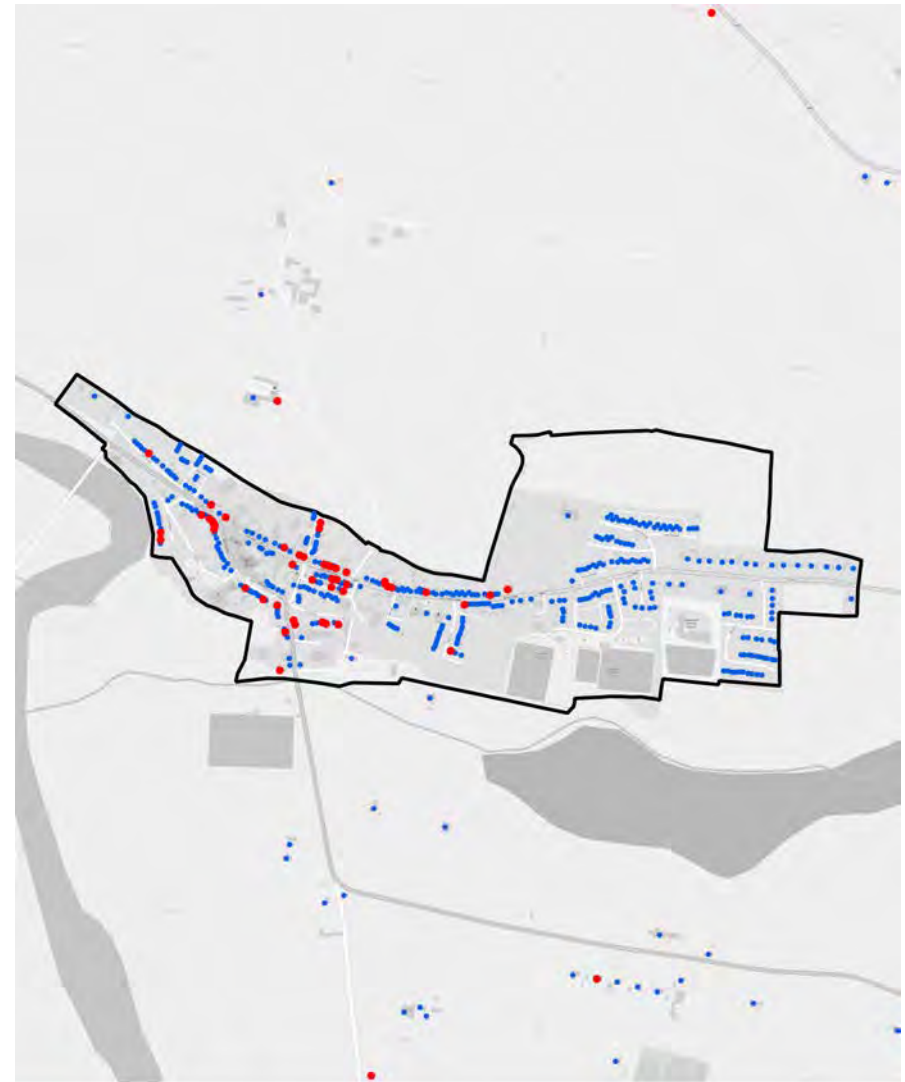


### Residential Housing Developments Timeline




- Latest Developments (2018 to 2020 Q2)
- Waterford CDP 12-17 (2012 to 2017)
- Bust (2008 to 2011)
- Boom (2001 to 2007)
- Pre Boom (Pre 2001)

### Housing Vacancy (GeoDirectory Q2 2020)



- Residential Properties (Vacant)
- Residential Properties (Occupied)


# An Rinn



**Population**

Total  
**499**

% Waterford Total  
**8.9%**



**Housing Tenure**

Stock  
**255**

% Waterford Total  
**0.5%**



## RSES Population Targets 2028

2028 Population  
**583**

Increase  
**+84 or 16.9%**

Average Household Size  
**2.7** Persons per Hhld

Projected Housing Requirement  
**+31**

## Water and Wastewater Capacity 2028








Wastewater Treatment Capacity: **1,600 PE Plant\***

Wastewater Treatment Spare Capacity (2017): **630 PE**

Public Water Capacity: Capacity Available (DG supply)  
Upgrade required in Baile na nGall. Spare capacity elsewhere.

\*PE: Refers to Population equivalent or unit per capita loading

## An Rinn Facilities

Education	Health	Travel	Services	Retail*
				
Creche	GP	Bus Stops	Fire Station	Supermarket
<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Primary School	Health Centre	Rail Station	Garda Station	Discount (Aldi/Lidl)
<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Secondary	Pharmacy		Post Office	Convenience
<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
	Dentist		Library	
	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	

\*Supermarket: Dunnes, Super Valu, Tesco  
Discount: Aldi, Lidl  
Convenience: Centra, Spar/Eurospar, Mace, Londis

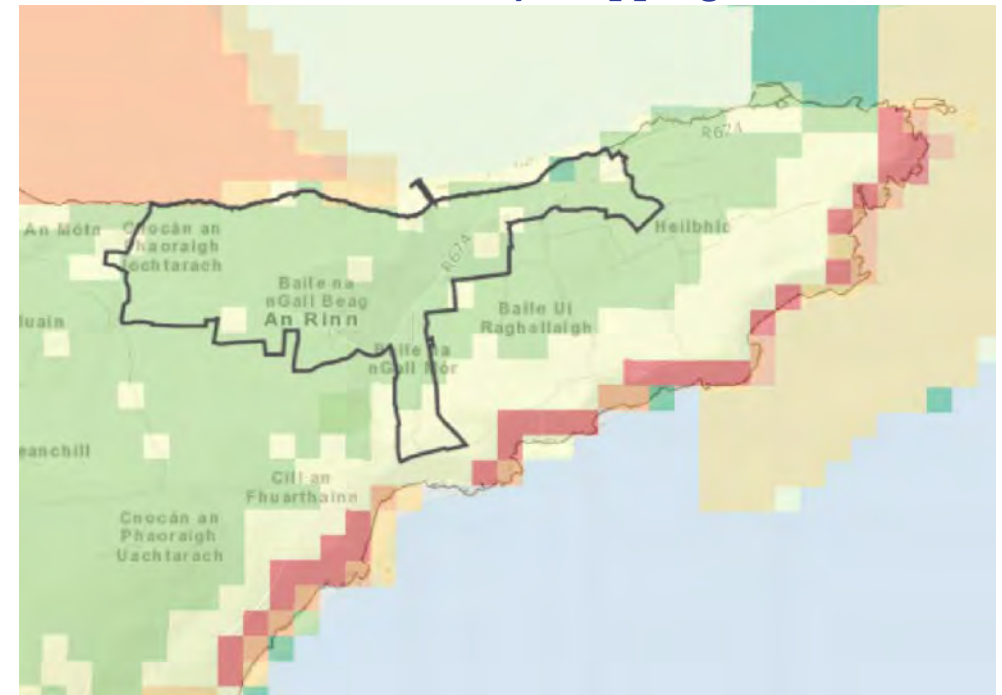


### Settlement Facility Profile



- Train Station
- Post Primary School
- Dentist
- Fire Station
- Supermarket
- Bus Station
- Primary Mainstream School
- GP
- Garda Station
- Discount Supermarket
- Bus Stand
- Primary Special School
- Health Centre
- Convenience Store
- Bus Stop
- Crèches
- Hospital
- Post Office
- Taxi Rank
- Pharmacy
- Library

### Environmental Sensitivity Mapping



**ESM Sensitivity Index**

No Occurrence (0) | Very Low (1 to 3) | Low (4 to 6) | Moderate (7 to 9) | High (10 to 12) | Very High (13 to 15) | Extreme (>15)

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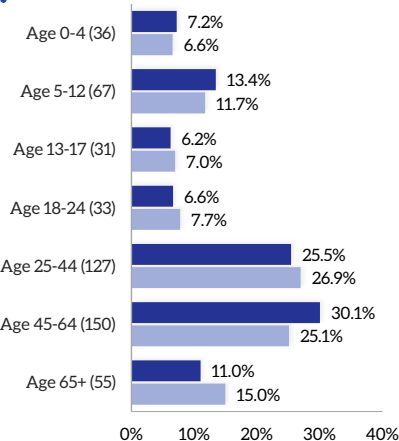
Theme	Variable
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Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	Ancient Woodlands, Annex 1 Habitats, FIPS, Margaritifera Sensitive Areas, NHAs, Proposed Natural Heritage Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas.
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### Key socio-economic overview, 2016

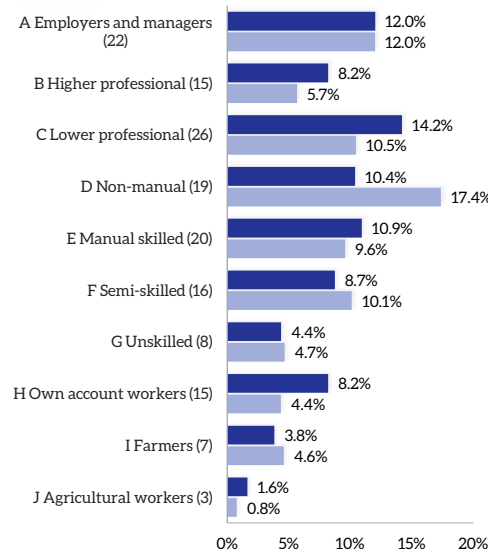
\* Data sourced from CSO Census

**Settlement** **Waterford County**

#### Population Age



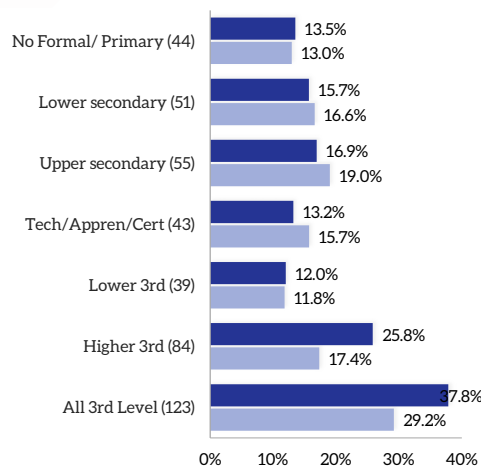
#### Socio-Economic Group



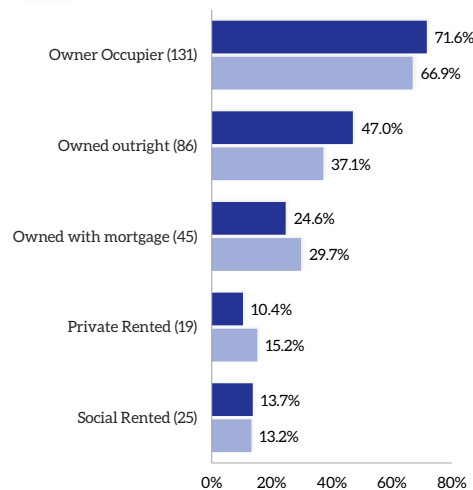
#### Total Population

Total **499** % Waterford Total **0.4%**

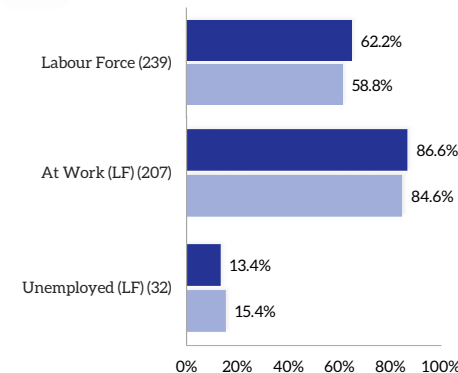
#### Education Attainment



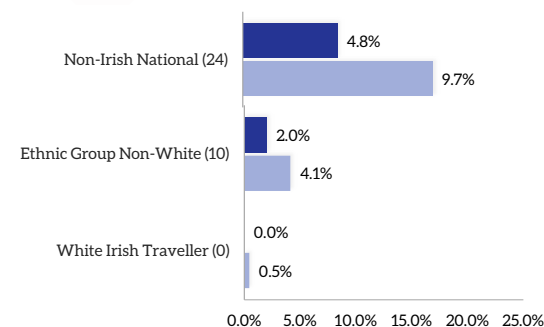
#### Housing Tenure



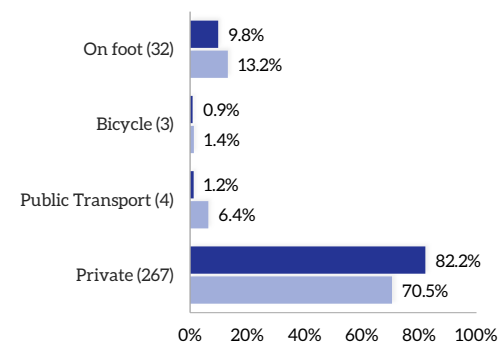
#### Labour Force



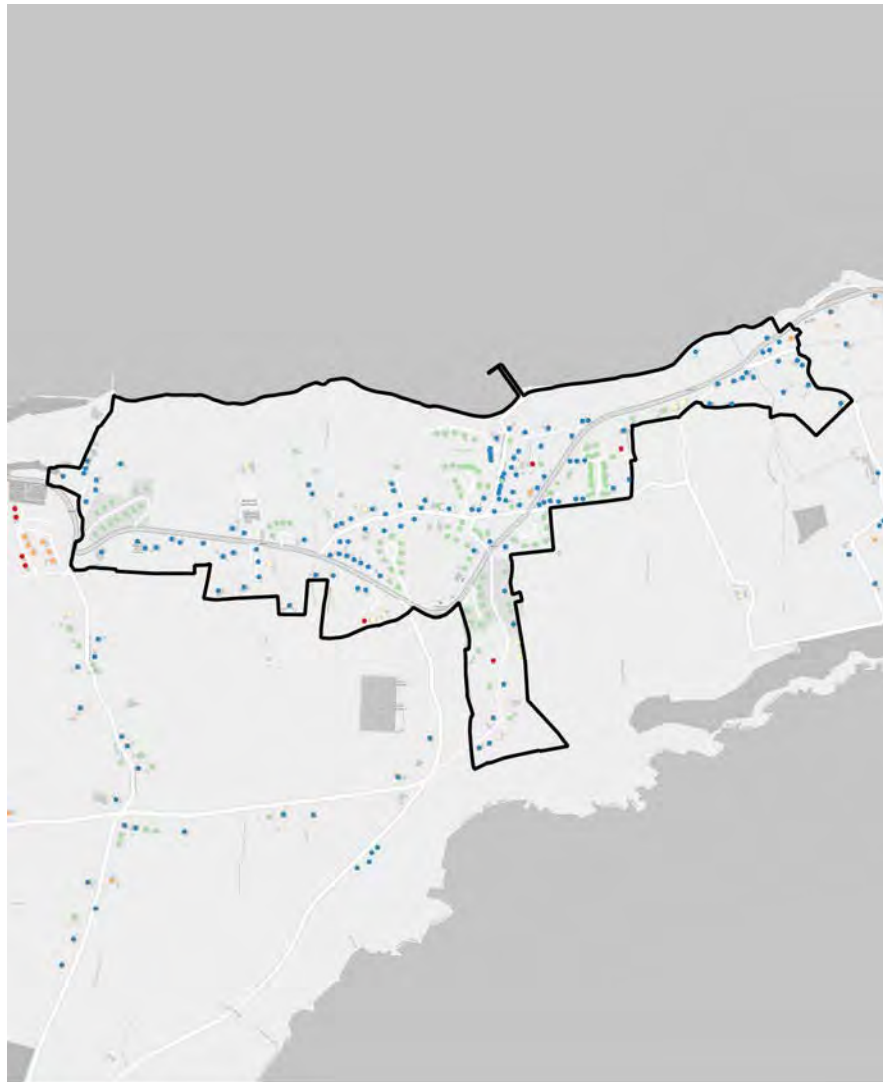
#### Nationality & Ethnicity



#### Mode of Travel

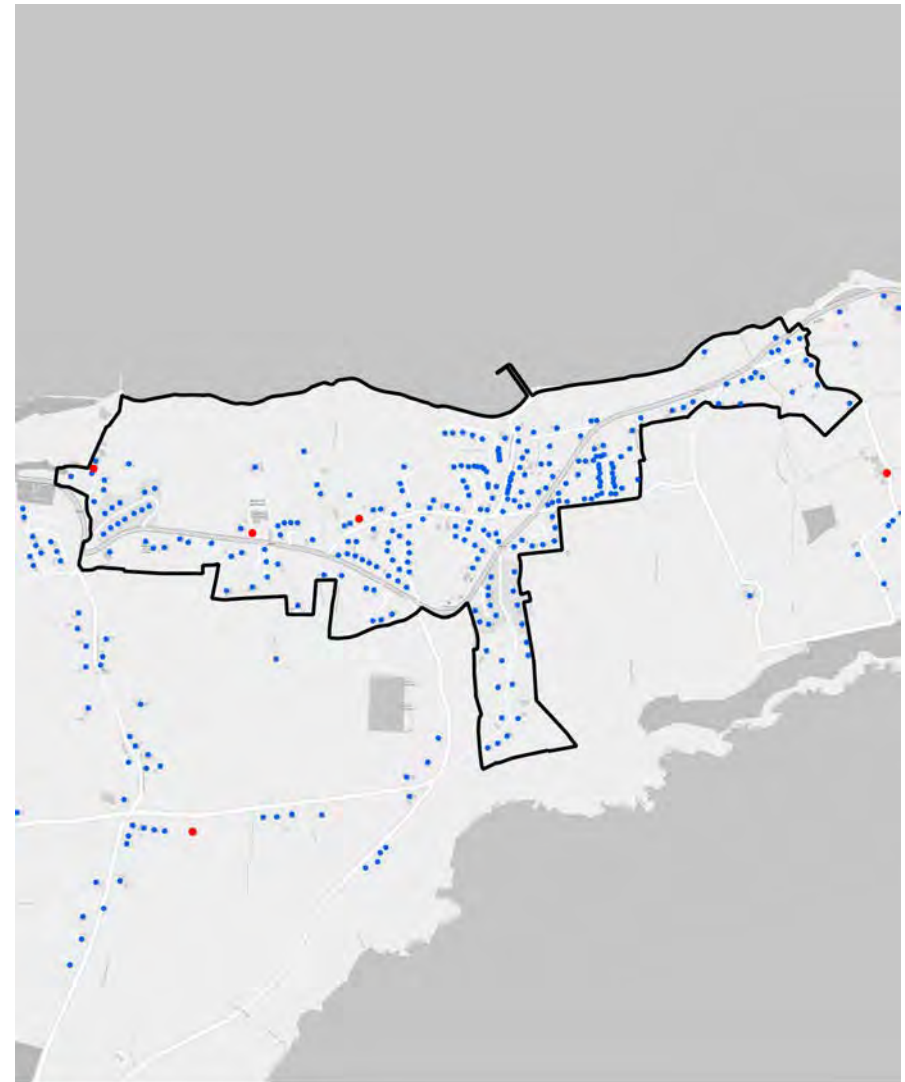


### Residential Housing Developments Timeline



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- Waterford CDP 12-17 (2012 to 2017)
- Bust (2008 to 2011)
- Boom (2001 to 2007)
- Pre Boom (Pre 2001)


### Housing Vacancy (GeoDirectory Q2 2020)



- Residential Properties (Vacant)
- Residential Properties (Occupied)




# Stradbally



## Population

Total	% Waterford Total
<b>438</b>	<b>0.4%</b>



## Housing Tenure

Stock	% Waterford Total
<b>236</b>	<b>0.4%</b>



## RSES Population Targets 2028

2028 Population  
**512**

Increase  
**+74 or 16.9%**

Average Household Size  
**2.7** Persons per Hhld

Projected Housing Requirement  
**+27**

## Water and Wastewater Capacity 2028








Wastewater Treatment Capacity: **1,914 PE Plant\***

Wastewater Treatment Spare Capacity (2017): **1,267 PE**

Public Water Capacity: **Capacity Available.**

\*PE: Refers to Population equivalent or unit per capita loading

## Stradbally Facilities

Education	Health	Travel	Services	Retail*
				
Creche	GP	Bus Stops	Fire Station	Supermarket
<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Primary School	Health Centre	Rail Station	Garda Station	Discount (Aldi/Lidl)
<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Secondary	Pharmacy		Post Office	Convenience
<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	Dentist		Library	
	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	

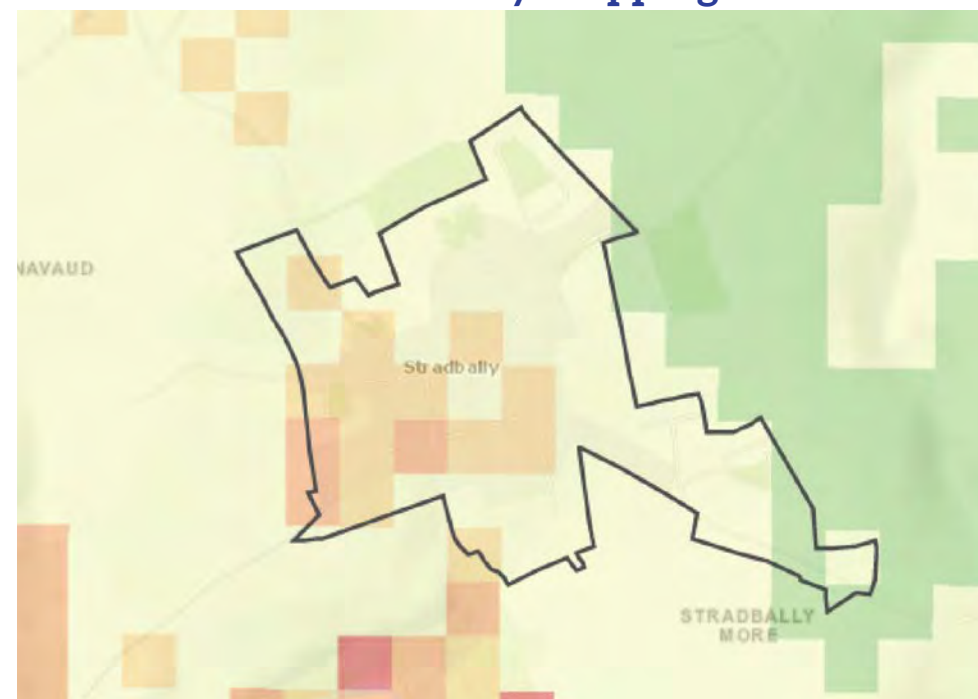
\*Supermarket: Dunnes, Super Valu, Tesco  
Discount: Aldi, Lidl  
Convenience: Centra, Spar/Eurospar, Mace, Londis

### Settlement Facility Profile



- |               |                           |               |                   |                      |
|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Train Station | Post Primary School       | Dentist       | Fire Station      | Supermarket          |
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| Bus Stand     | Primary Special School    | Health Centre | Convenience Store | Post Office          |
| Bus Stop      | Crèches                   | Hospital      | Library           |                      |
| Taxi Rank     |                           | Pharmacy      |                   |                      |

### Environmental Sensitivity Mapping



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# Waterford Socio-Economic Profile, 2021 | Housing Profile

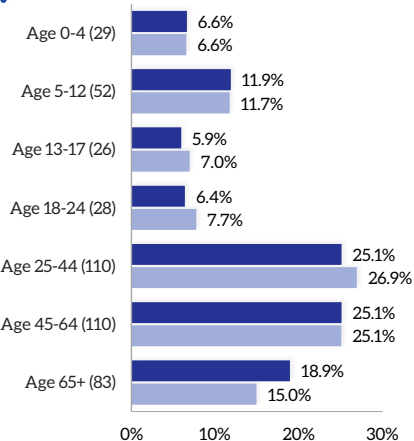
## Stradbally

### Key socio-economic overview, 2016

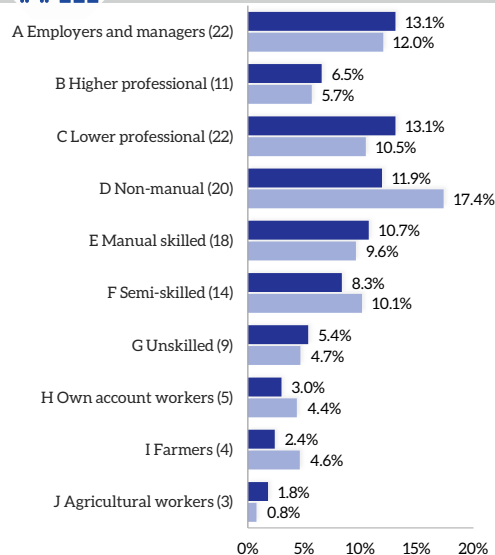
\* Data sourced from CSO Census

■ Settlement ■ Waterford County

#### Population Age



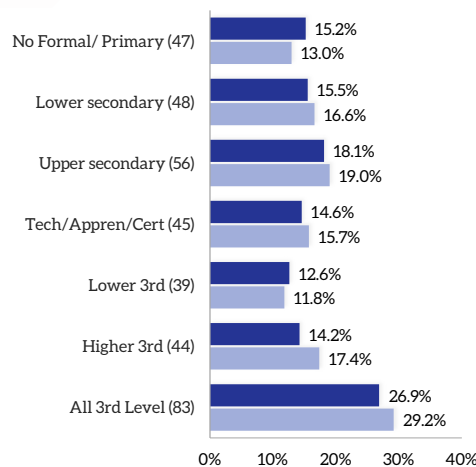
#### Socio-Economic Group



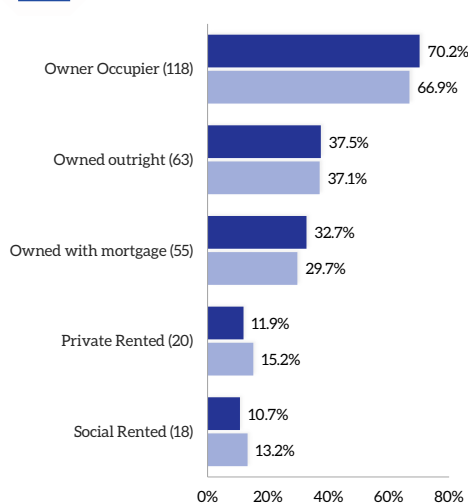
#### Total Population

Total 438 % Waterford Total 0.4%

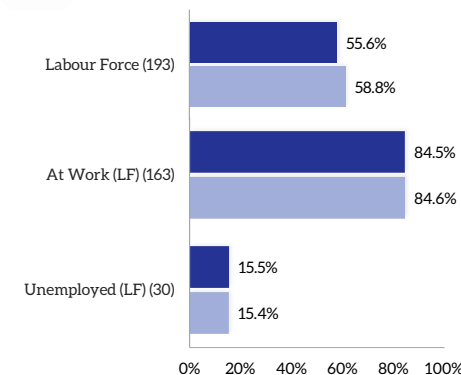
#### Education Attainment



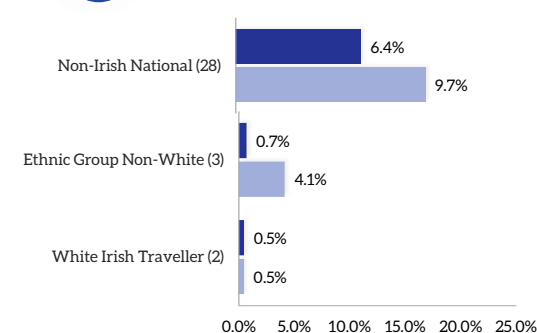
#### Housing Tenure



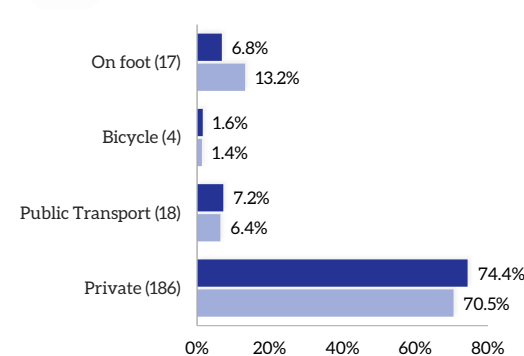
#### Labour Force



#### Nationality & Ethnicity



#### Mode of Travel





### Residential Housing Developments Timeline



- Latest Developments (2018 to 2020 Q2)
- Waterford CDP 12-17 (2012 to 2017)
- Bust (2008 to 2011)
- Boom (2001 to 2007)
- Pre Boom (Pre 2001)


### Housing Vacancy (GeoDirectory Q2 2020)



- Residential Properties (Vacant)
- Residential Properties (Occupied)

# Ardmore


**Population**



Total  
**434**

% Waterford Total  
**0.4%**

**Housing Tenure**



Stock  
**348**

% Waterford Total  
**0.7%**



## RSES Population Targets 2028

2028 Population  
**507**

Increase  
**+73 or 16.9%**

Average Household Size  
**2.7** Persons per Hhld

Projected Housing Requirement  
**+27**

## Water and Wastewater Capacity 2028








Wastewater Treatment Capacity: 2,934 PE Plant\*

Wastewater Treatment Spare Capacity (2017): 1,439 PE

Public Water Capacity: Capacity Available.

\*PE: Refers to Population equivalent or unit per capita loading

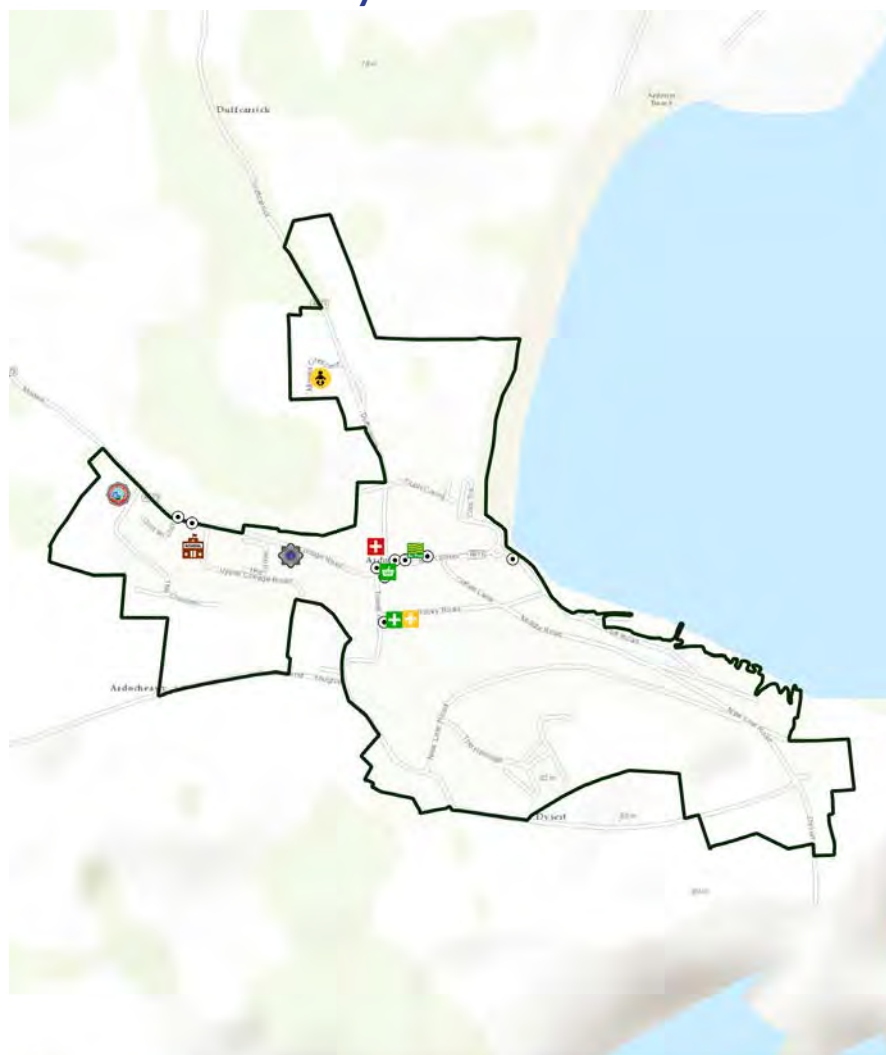
## Ardmore Facilities

Education	Health	Travel	Services	Retail*
				
Creche	GP	Bus Stops	Fire Station	Supermarket
<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Primary School	Health Centre	Rail Station	Garda Station	Discount (Aldi/Lidl)
<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Secondary	Pharmacy		Post Office	Convenience
<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
	Dentist		Library	
	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	

\*Supermarket: Dunnes, Super Valu, Tesco  
Discount: Aldi, Lidl  
Convenience: Centra, Spar/Eurospar, Mace, Londis

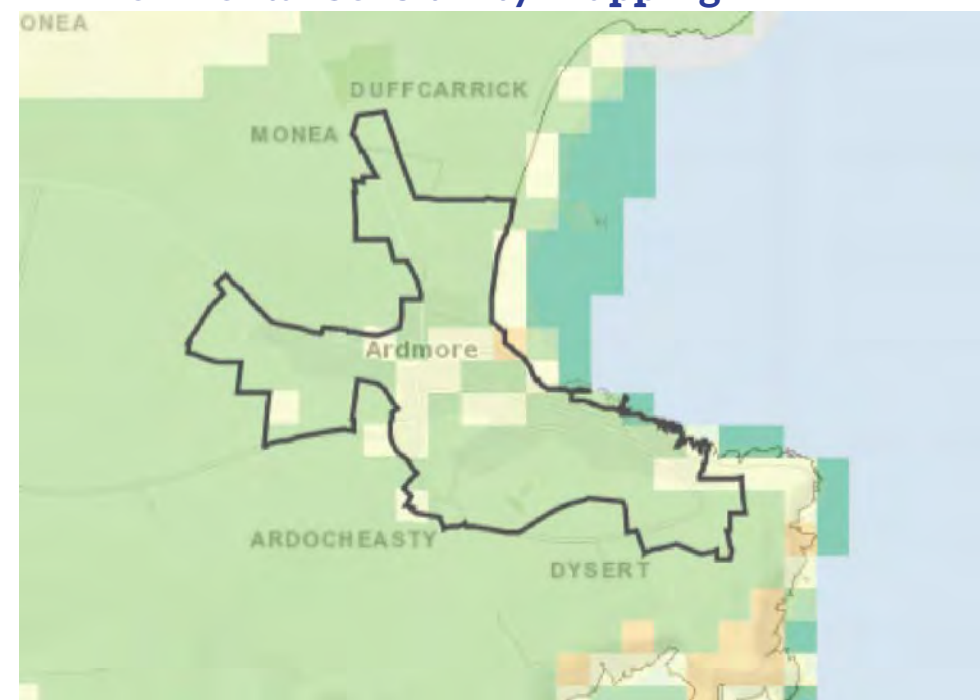
# Ardmore

## Settlement Facility Profile



- |               |                           |               |                   |                      |
|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Train Station | Post Primary School       | Dentist       | Fire Station      | Supermarket          |
| Bus Station   | Primary Mainstream School | GP            | Garda Station     | Discount Supermarket |
| Bus Stand     | Primary Special School    | Health Centre | Convenience Store | Post Office          |
| Bus Stop      | Crèches                   | Hospital      | Library           |                      |
| Taxi Rank     |                           | Pharmacy      |                   |                      |

## Environmental Sensitivity Mapping



**ESM Sensitivity Index**

No Occurrence (0) | Very Low (1 to 3) | Low (4 to 6) | Moderate (7 to 9) | High (10 to 12) | Very High (13 to 15) | Extreme (>15)

This high level environmental sensitivity analysis has been carried out using the EPA Environmental Sensitivity Mapping (ESM) webtool. This a novel decision-support tool for SEA and planning processes in Ireland. It allows users to create area-specific environmental sensitivity maps. The variables included in the analysis are those as used for the NPF and RSES SEA supporting analysis.

The Legend (left) indicates areas where environmental sensitivities have been recorded. A score of 0 indicates No Occurrence where as a score of >15 indicates an areas of Extreme environmental sensitivity. See <https://www.enviromap.ie/> for more details.

### ESM Model Input Criteria (as per NPF criteria)

Theme	Variable
Air & Climatic	Air Zones, Historical Flood Extents
Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	Ancient Woodlands, Annex 1 Habitats, FIPS, Margaritifera Sensitive Areas, NHAs, Proposed Natural Heritage Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas.
Cultural Heritage	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, Record of Monuments and Places
Population and Human Health	WFD RPA Groundwater Drinking Water, WFD RPA Surface Water Drinking Water (Lakes), WFD RPA Surface Water Drinking Water (Rivers)
Soils and Geology	Peat Bogs
Water	Aquifer Vulnerability, Bedrock Aquifer, Groundwater Source Protection Areas, Wetlands, WFD RPA Recreational Waters Coastal, WFD RPA Recreational Waters Lakes, WFD RAP Water Dependant Habitats (SPAs), WFD Water Dependant Habitats (SACs)

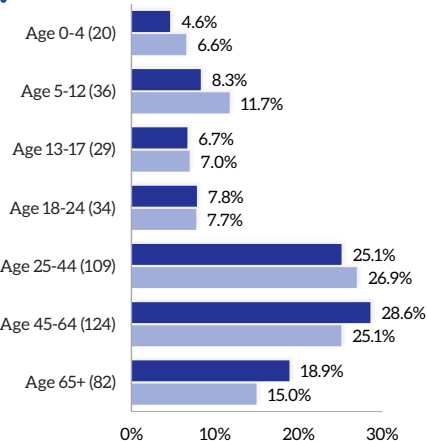


### Key socio-economic overview, 2016

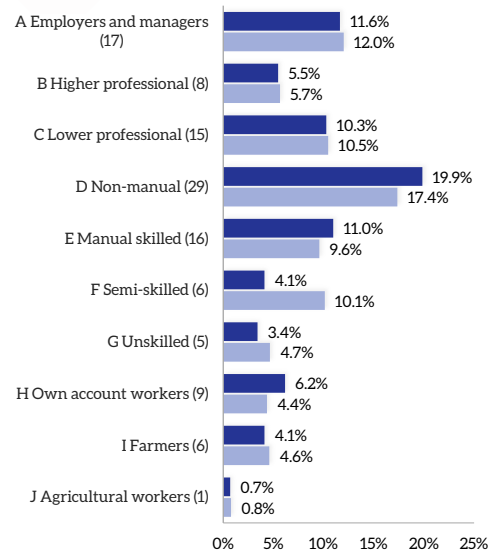
\* Data sourced from CSO Census

**Settlement** **Waterford County**

#### Population Age



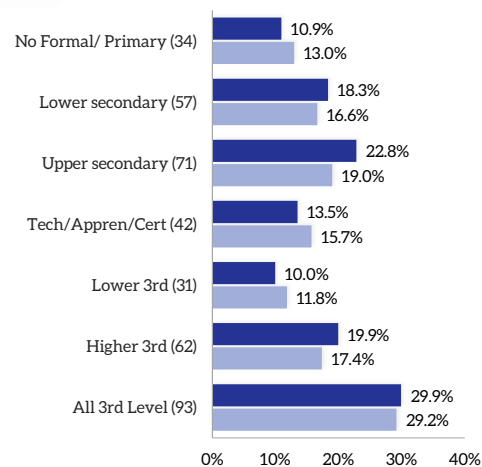
#### Socio-Economic Group



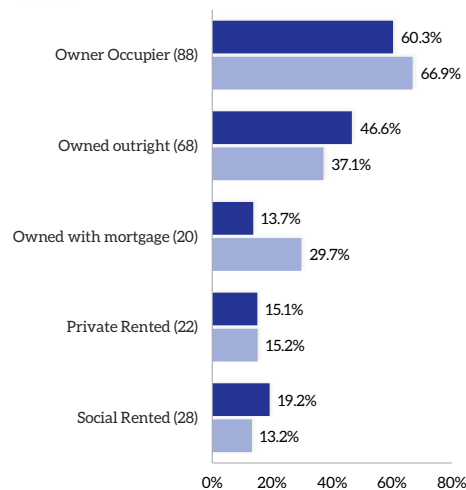
#### Total Population

Total **434** % Waterford Total **0.4%**

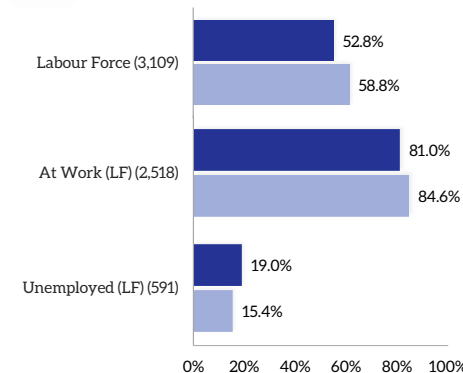
#### Education Attainment



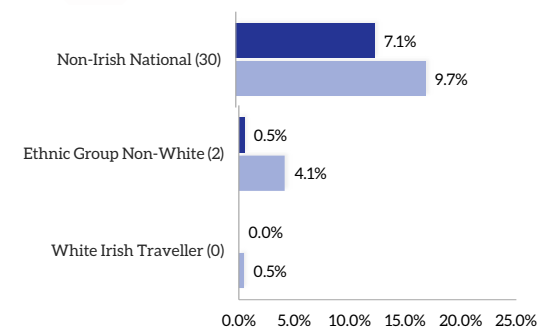
#### Housing Tenure



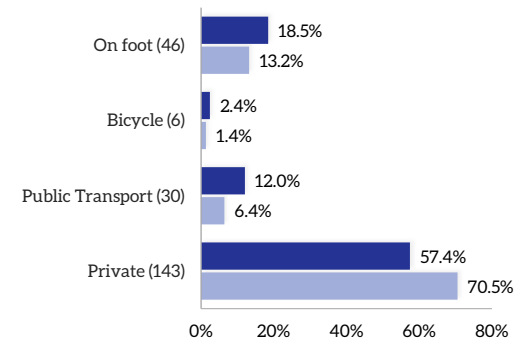
#### Labour Force



#### Nationality & Ethnicity



#### Mode of Travel

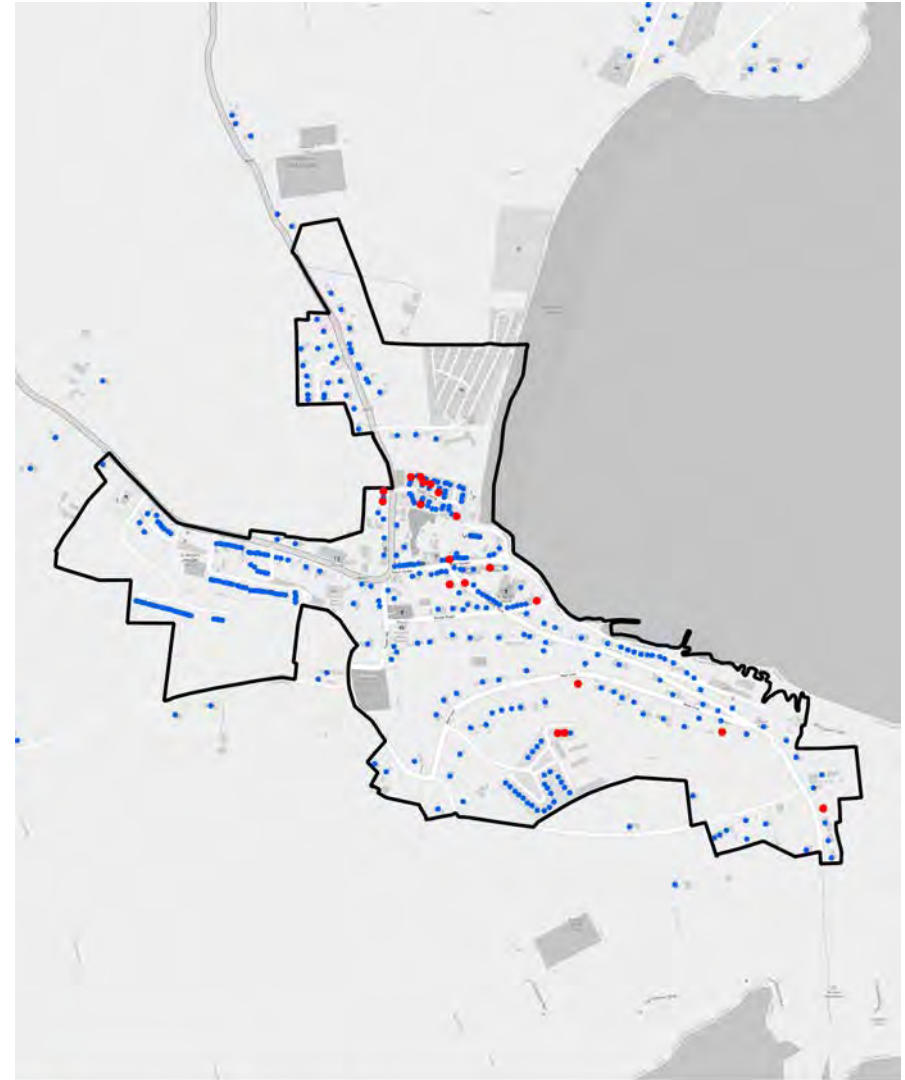


### Residential Housing Developments Timeline




- Latest Developments (2018 to 2020 Q2)
- Waterford CDP 12-17 (2012 to 2017)
- Bust (2008 to 2011)
- Boom (2001 to 2007)
- Pre Boom (Pre 2001)

### Housing Vacancy (GeoDirectory Q2 2020)




- Residential Properties (Vacant)
- Residential Properties (Occupied)

# Aglish



### Population

Total	% Waterford Total
<b>333</b>	<b>0.3%</b>



### Housing Tenure

Stock	% Waterford Total
<b>160</b>	<b>0.3%</b>



## RSES Population Targets 2028

2028 Population  
**389**

Increase  
**+56 or 16.9%**

Average Household Size  
**2.7** Persons per Hhld

Projected Housing Requirement  
**+21**

## Water and Wastewater Capacity 2028








Wastewater Treatment Capacity: **800 PE Plant\***

Wastewater Treatment Spare Capacity (2017): **300 PE**

Public Water Capacity: **Capacity Available.**

\*PE: Refers to Population equivalent or unit per capita loading

## Aglish Facilities

Education	Health	Travel	Services	Retail*
				
Creche	GP	Bus Stops	Fire Station	Supermarket
<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Primary School	Health Centre	Rail Station	Garda Station	Discount (Aldi/Lidl)
<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Secondary	Pharmacy		Post Office	Convenience
<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
	Dentist		Library	
	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	

\*Supermarket: Dunnes, Super Valu, Tesco  
Discount: Aldi, Lidl  
Convenience: Centra, Spar/Eurospar, Mace, Londis

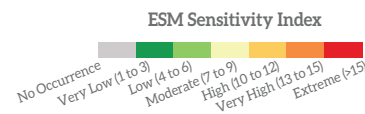
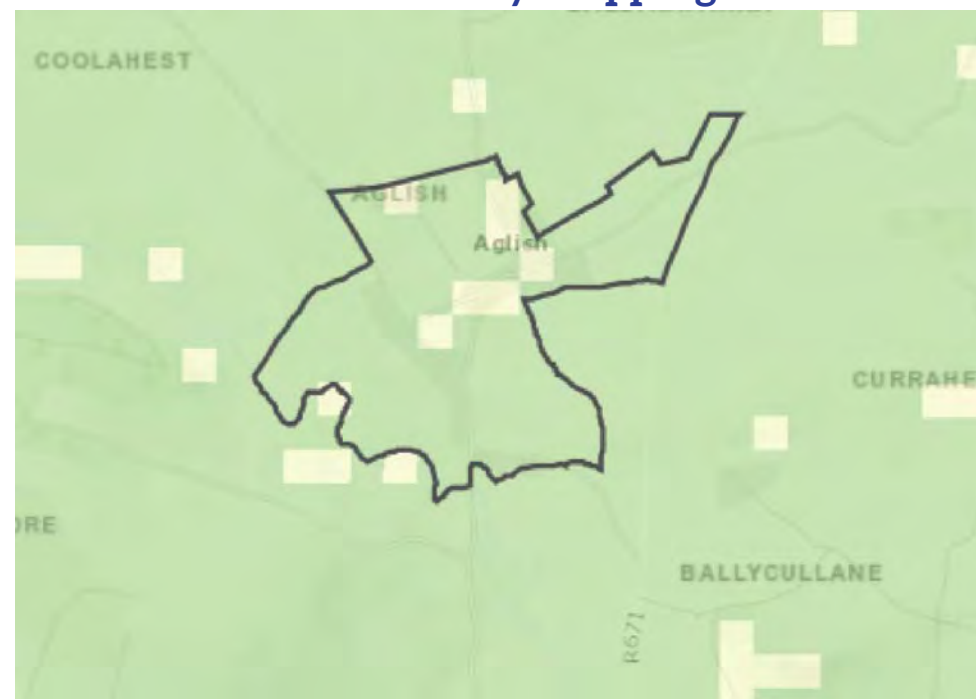


### Settlement Facility Profile



- Train Station
- Post Primary School
- Dentist
- Fire Station
- Supermarket
- Bus Station
- Primary Mainstream School
- GP
- Garda Station
- Discount Supermarket
- Bus Stand
- Primary Special School
- Health Centre
- Convenience Store
- Bus Stop
- Crèches
- Hospital
- Post Office
- Taxi Rank
- Pharmacy
- Library

### Environmental Sensitivity Mapping



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### ESM Model Input Criteria (as per NPF criteria)

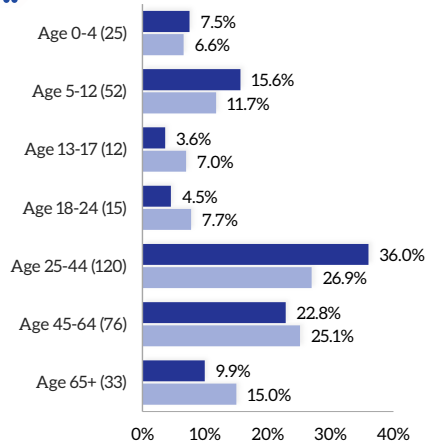
Theme	Variable
Air & Climatic	Air Zones, Historical Flood Extents
Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	Ancient Woodlands, Annex 1 Habitats, FIPS, Margaritifera Sensitive Areas, NHAs, Proposed Natural Heritage Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas.
Cultural Heritage	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, Record of Monuments and Places
Population and Human Health	WFD RPA Groundwater Drinking Water, WFD RPA Surface Water Drinking Water (Lakes), WFD RPA Surface Water Drinking Water (Rivers)
Soils and Geology	Peat Bogs
Water	Aquifer Vulnerability, Bedrock Aquifer, Groundwater Source Protection Areas, Wetlands, WFD RPA Recreational Waters Coastal, WFD RPA Recreational Waters Lakes, WFD RAP Water Dependant Habitats (SPAs), WFD Water Dependant Habitats (SACs)

### Key socio-economic overview, 2016

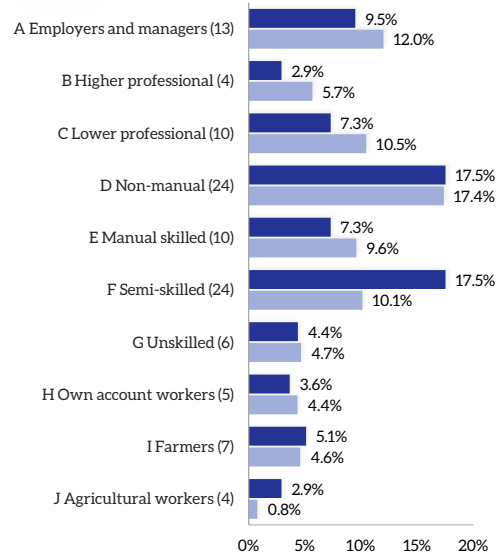
\* Data sourced from CSO Census

**Settlement** **Waterford County**

#### Population Age



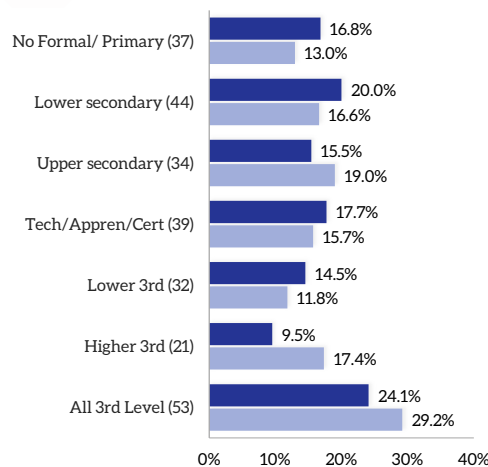
#### Socio-Economic Group



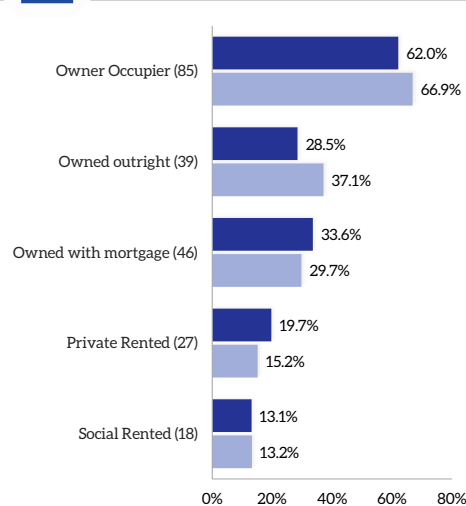
#### Total Population

Total **333** % Waterford Total **0.3%**

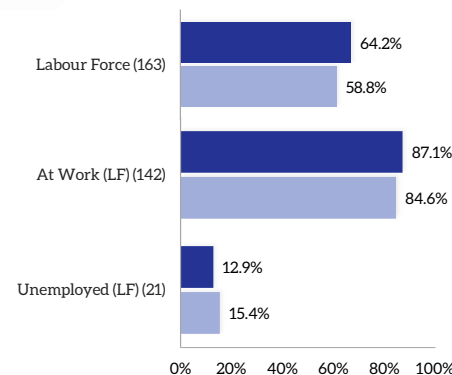
#### Education Attainment



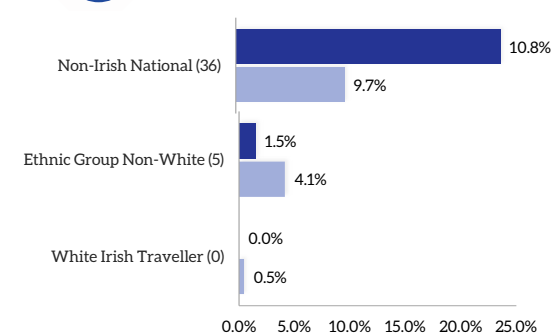
#### Housing Tenure



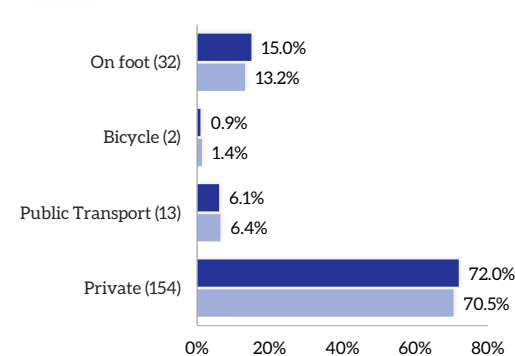
#### Labour Force



#### Nationality & Ethnicity



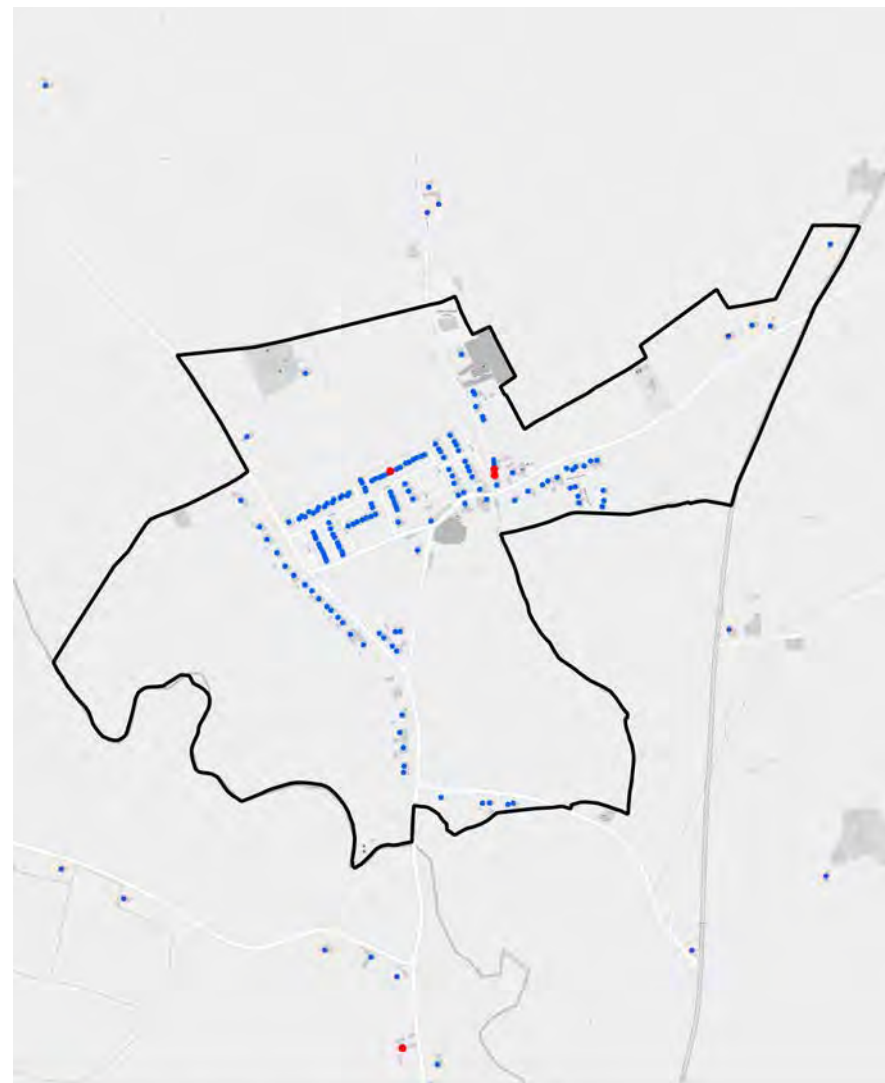
#### Mode of Travel



Residential Housing Developments Timeline




Housing Vacancy (GeoDirectory Q2 2020)






# Villierstown



## Population

Total	% Waterford Total
<b>276</b>	<b>0.2%</b>



## Housing Tenure

Stock	% Waterford Total
<b>128</b>	<b>0.2%</b>



## RSES Population Targets 2028

2028 Population  
**323**

Increase  
**+47 or 16.9%**

Average Household Size  
**2.7** Persons per Hhld

Projected Housing Requirement  
**+17**

## Water and Wastewater Capacity 2028








Wastewater Treatment Capacity: 700 PE Plant\*

Wastewater Treatment Spare Capacity (2017): 400 PE

Public Water Capacity: Capacity Available.

\*PE: Refers to Population equivalent or unit per capita loading

## Villierstown Facilities

Education	Health	Travel	Services	Retail*
				
Creche	GP	Bus Stops	Fire Station	Supermarket
<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Primary School	Health Centre	Rail Station	Garda Station	Discount (Aldi/Lidl)
<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Secondary	Pharmacy		Post Office	Convenience
<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	Dentist		Library	
	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	

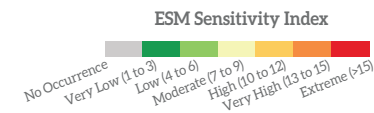
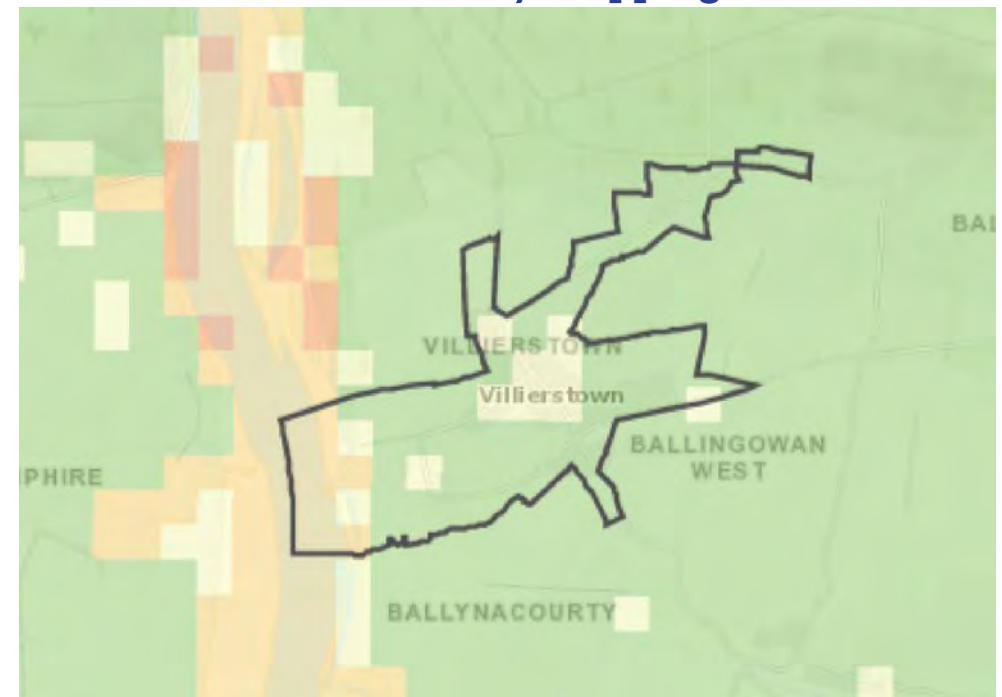
\*Supermarket: Dunnes, Super Valu, Tesco  
Discount: Aldi, Lidl  
Convenience: Centra, Spar/Eurospar, Mace, Londis

### Settlement Facility Profile



- |               |                           |               |               |                      |
|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Train Station | Post Primary School       | Dentist       | Fire Station  | Supermarket          |
| Bus Station   | Primary Mainstream School | GP            | Garda Station | Discount Supermarket |
| Bus Stand     | Primary Special School    | Health Centre |               | Convenience Store    |
| Bus Stop      | Crèches                   | Hospital      |               | Post Office          |
| Taxi Rank     |                           | Pharmacy      |               | Library              |

### Environmental Sensitivity Mapping



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### ESM Model Input Criteria (as per NPF criteria)

Theme	Variable
Air & Climatic	Air Zones, Historical Flood Extents
Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	Ancient Woodlands, Annex 1 Habitats, FIPS, Margaritifera Sensitive Areas, NHAs, Proposed Natural Heritage Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas.
Cultural Heritage	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, Record of Monuments and Places
Population and Human Health	WFD RPA Groundwater Drinking Water, WFD RPA Surface Water Drinking Water (Lakes), WFD RPA Surface Water Drinking Water (Rivers)
Soils and Geology	Peat Bogs
Water	Aquifer Vulnerability, Bedrock Aquifer, Groundwater Source Protection Areas, Wetlands, WFD RPA Recreational Waters Coastal, WFD RPA Recreational Waters Lakes, WFD RAP Water Dependant Habitats (SPAs), WFD Water Dependant Habitats (SACs)

# Waterford Socio-Economic Profile, 2021 | Housing Profile

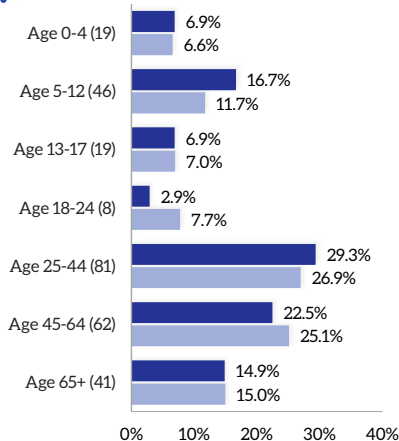
## Villierstown

### Key socio-economic overview, 2016

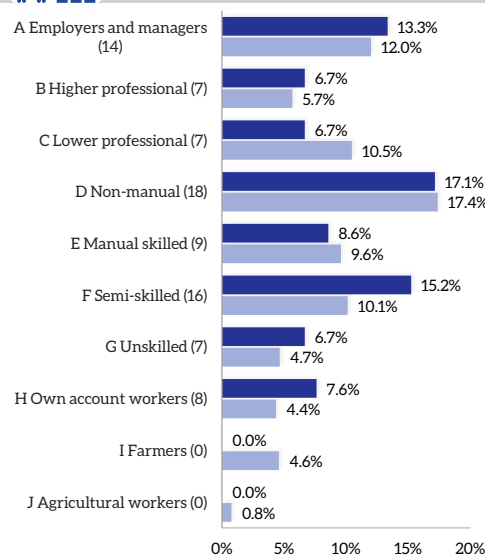
\* Data sourced from CSO Census

**Settlement** **Waterford County**

#### Population Age



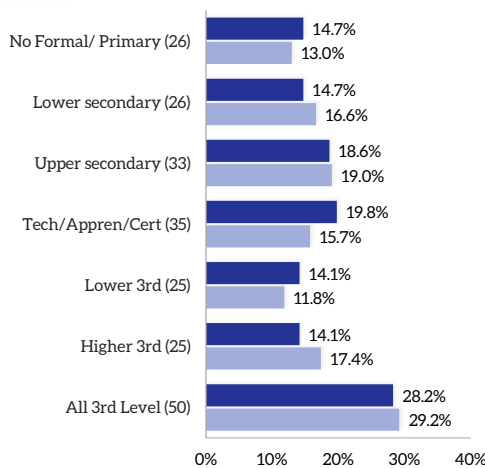
#### Socio-Economic Group



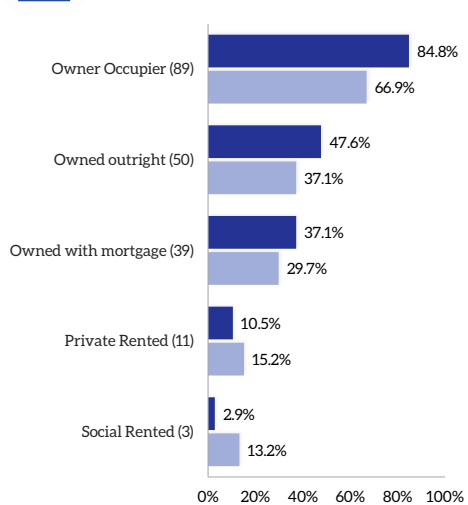
#### Total Population

Total **276** % Waterford Total **0.2%**

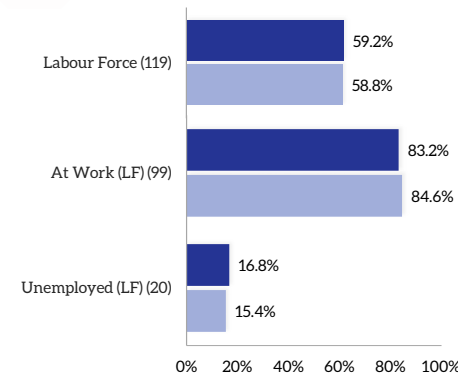
#### Education Attainment



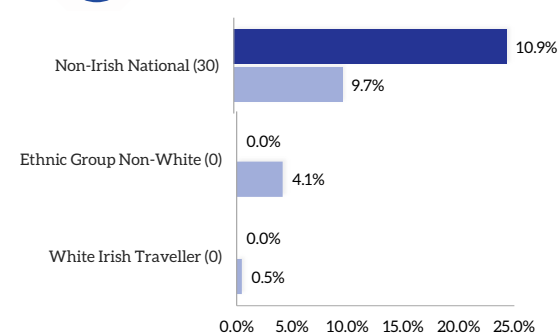
#### Housing Tenure



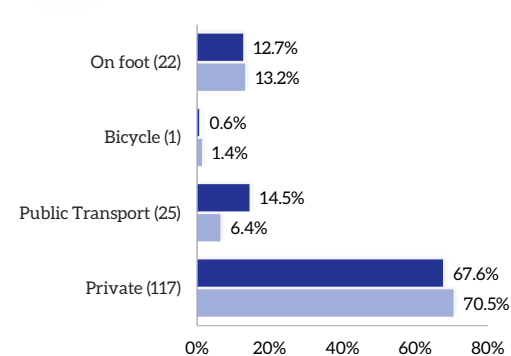
#### Labour Force



#### Nationality & Ethnicity

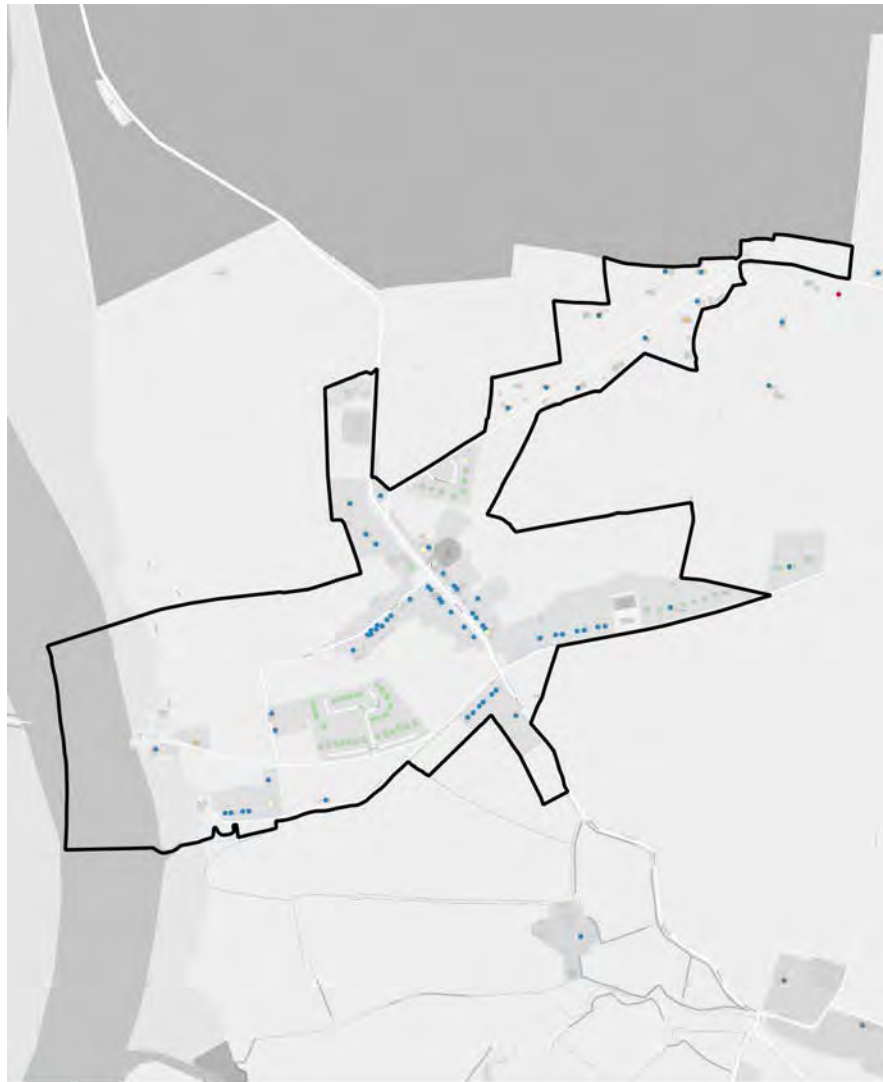


#### Mode of Travel





### Residential Housing Developments Timeline



- Latest Developments (2018 to 2020 Q2)
- Waterford CDP 12-17 (2012 to 2017)
- Bust (2008 to 2011)
- Boom (2001 to 2007)
- Pre Boom (Pre 2001)


### Housing Vacancy (GeoDirectory Q2 2020)



- Residential Properties (Vacant)
- Residential Properties (Occupied)


Kill

**Population**



Total **271**  
% Waterford Total **0.2%**

**Housing Tenure**



Stock **134**  
% Waterford Total **0.3%**



**RSES Population Targets 2028**

2028 Population  
**317**

Increase  
**+46 or 16.9%**

Average Household Size  
**2.7** Persons per Hhld

Projected Housing Requirement  
**+17**

**Water and Wastewater Capacity 2028**








Wastewater Treatment Capacity: 750 PE (ICW)

Wastewater Treatment Spare Capacity (2017): 450 PE

Public Water Capacity: Capacity Available.

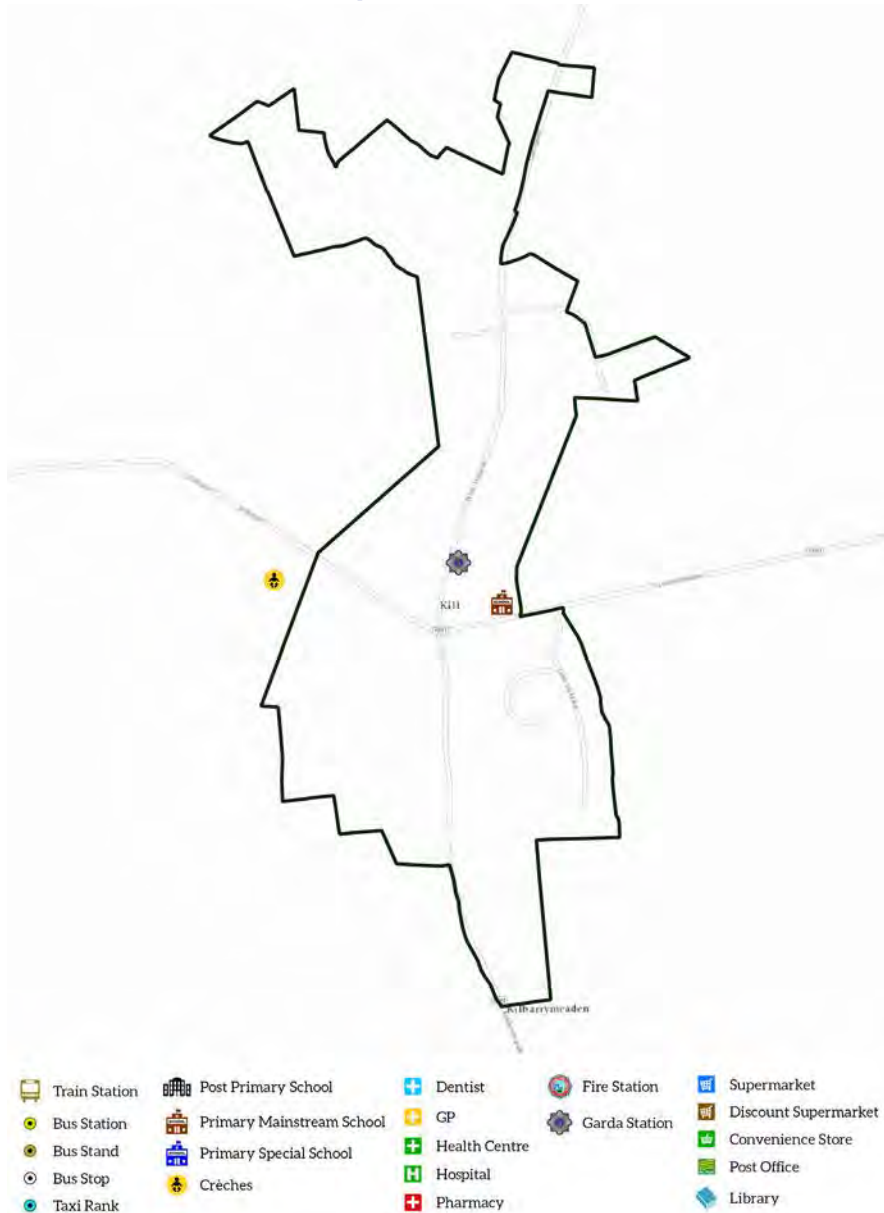
\*PE: Refers to Population equivalent or unit per capita loading

**Kill Facilities**

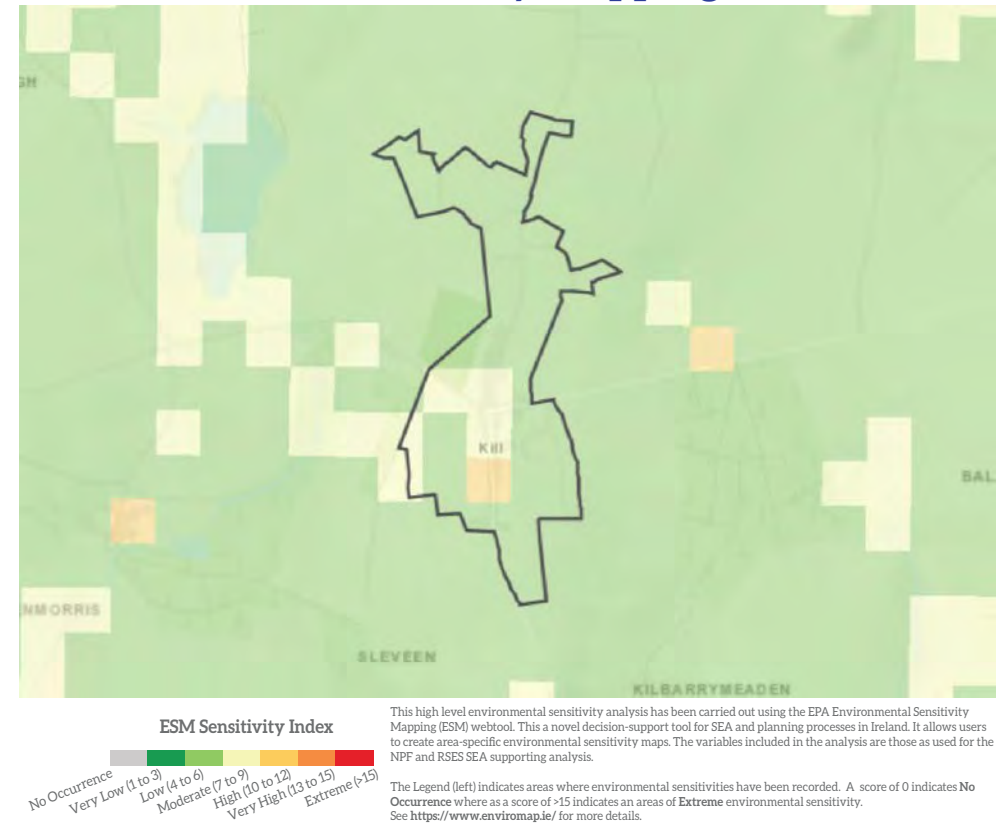
Education	Health	Travel	Services	Retail*
				
Creche	GP	Bus Stops	Fire Station	Supermarket
<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Primary School	Health Centre	Rail Station	Garda Station	Discount (Aldi/Lidl)
<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Secondary	Pharmacy		Post Office	Convenience
<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	Dentist		Library	
	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	

\*Supermarket: Dunnes, Super Valu, Tesco  
Discount: Aldi, Lidl  
Convenience: Centra, Spar/Eurospar, Mace, Londis

## Settlement Facility Profile



## Environmental Sensitivity Mapping



### ESM Model Input Criteria (as per NPF criteria)

Theme	Variable
Air & Climatic	Air Zones, Historical Flood Extents
Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	Ancient Woodlands, Annex 1 Habitats, FIPS, Margaritifera Sensitive Areas, NHAs, Proposed Natural Heritage Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas.
Cultural Heritage	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, Record of Monuments and Places
Population and Human Health	WFD RPA Groundwater Drinking Water, WFD RPA Surface Water Drinking Water (Lakes), WFD RPA Surface Water Drinking Water (Rivers)
Soils and Geology	Peat Bogs
Water	Aquifer Vulnerability, Bedrock Aquifer, Groundwater Source Protection Areas, Wetlands, WFD RPA Recreational Waters Coastal, WFD RPA Recreational Waters Lakes, WFD RAP Water Dependant Habitats (SPAs), WFD Water Dependant Habitats (SACs)

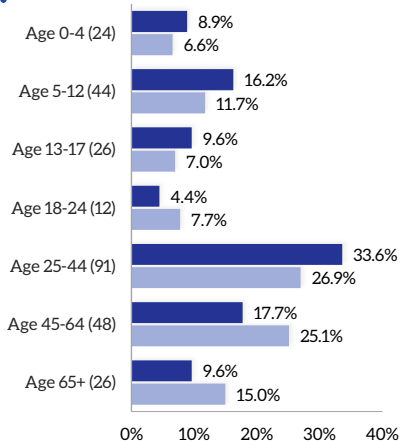


### Key socio-economic overview, 2016

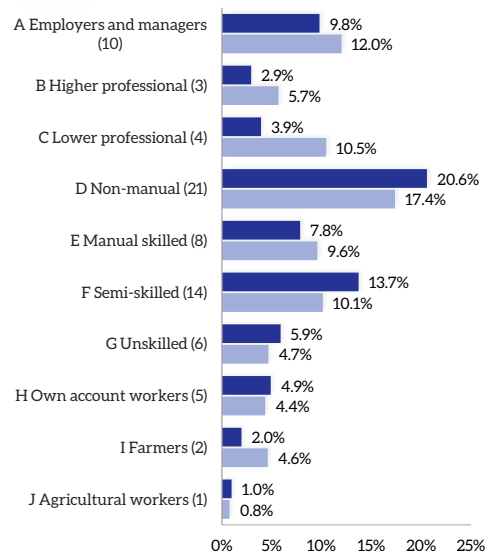
\* Data sourced from CSO Census

**Settlement** **Waterford County**

#### Population Age



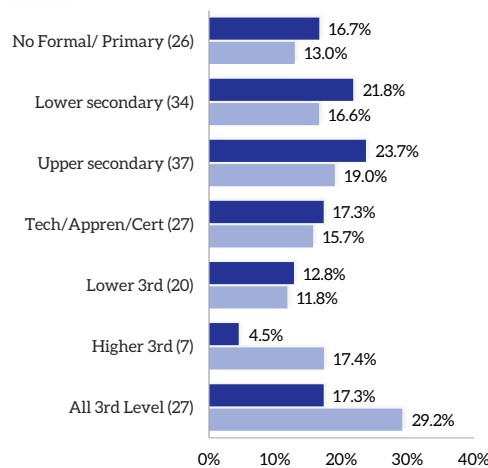
#### Socio-Economic Group



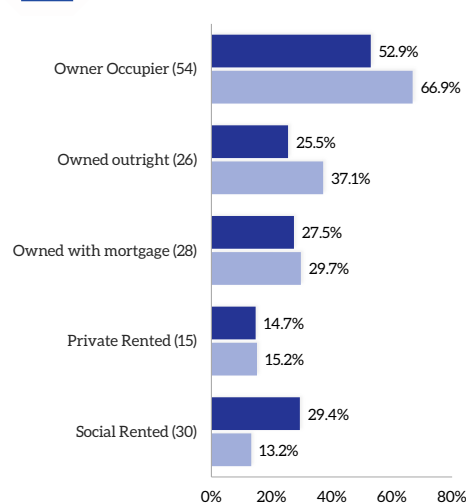
#### Total Population

Total **271** % Waterford Total **0.2%**

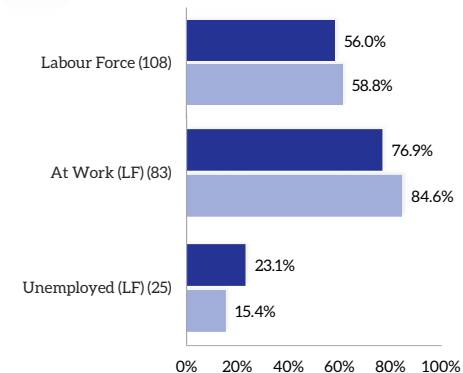
#### Education Attainment



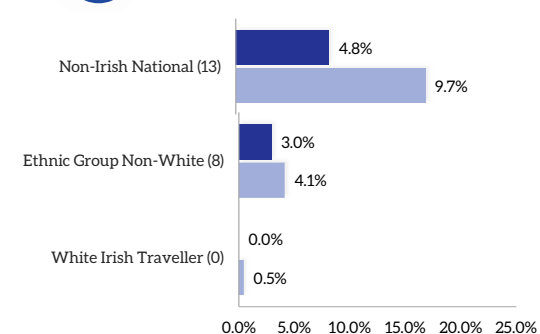
#### Housing Tenure



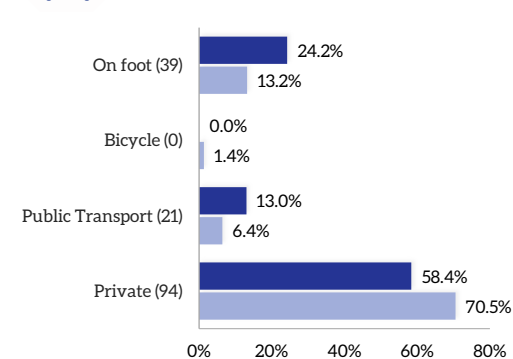
#### Labour Force



#### Nationality & Ethnicity



#### Mode of Travel



Residential Housing Developments Timeline




- Latest Developments (2018 to 2020 Q2)
- Waterford CDP 12-17 (2012 to 2017)
- Bust (2008 to 2011)
- Boom (2001 to 2007)
- Pre Boom (Pre 2001)

Housing Vacancy (GeoDirectory Q2 2020)




- Residential Properties (Vacant)
- Residential Properties (Occupied)

# Kilmeaden



## Population

Total	% Waterford Total
<b>259</b>	<b>0.2%</b>



## Housing Tenure

Stock	% Waterford Total
<b>118</b>	<b>0.2%</b>



## RSES Population Targets 2028

2028 Population  
**303**

Increase  
**+44 or 16.9%**

Average Household Size  
**2.7** Persons per Hhld

Projected Housing Requirement  
**+16**

## Water and Wastewater Capacity 2028








Wastewater Treatment Capacity: **1,142 PE Plant\***

Wastewater Treatment Spare Capacity (2017): **883 PE**

Public Water Capacity: **Capacity Available.**

\*PE: Refers to Population equivalent or unit per capita loading

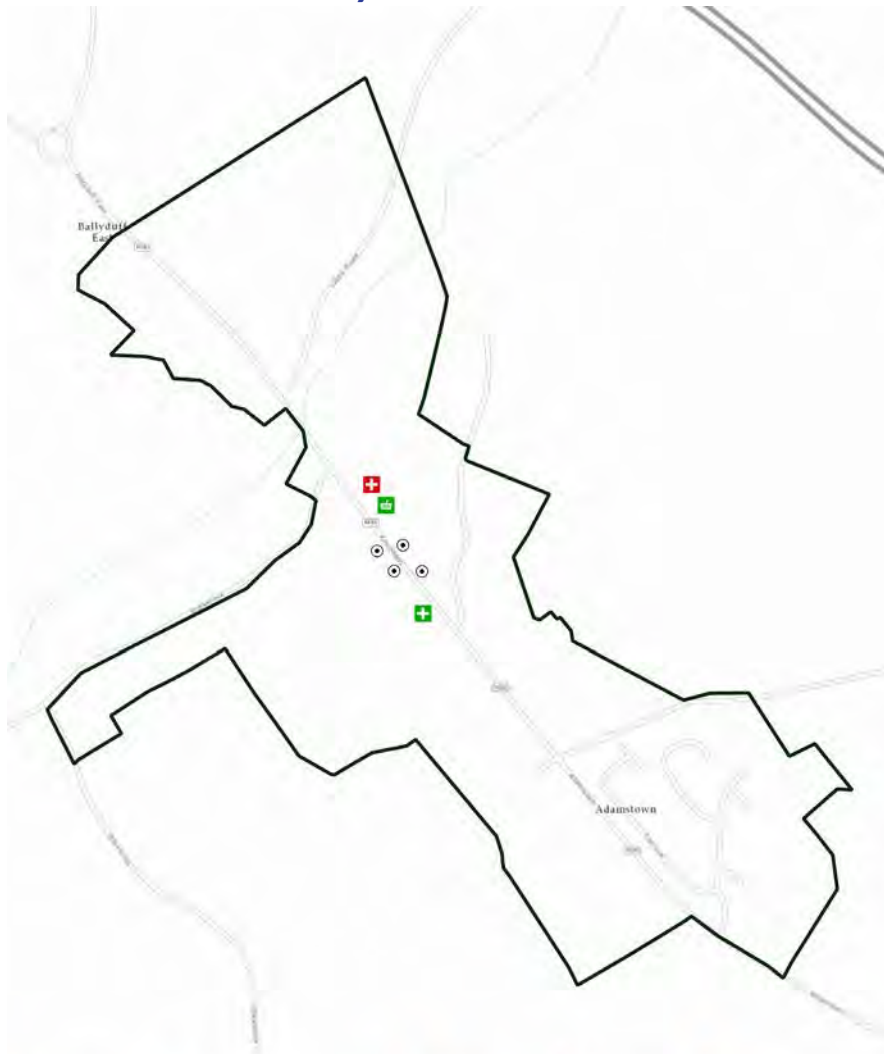
## Tramore Facilities

Education	Health	Travel	Services	Retail*
				
Creche	GP	Bus Stops	Fire Station	Supermarket
<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Primary School	Health Centre	Rail Station	Garda Station	Discount (Aldi/Lidl)
<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Secondary	Pharmacy		Post Office	Convenience
<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
	Dentist		Library	
	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	

\*Supermarket: Dunnes, Super Valu, Tesco  
Discount: Aldi, Lidl  
Convenience: Centra, Spar/Eurospar, Mace, Londis



### Settlement Facility Profile



- |               |                           |               |                   |                      |
|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Train Station | Post Primary School       | Dentist       | Fire Station      | Supermarket          |
| Bus Station   | Primary Mainstream School | GP            | Garda Station     | Discount Supermarket |
| Bus Stand     | Primary Special School    | Health Centre | Convenience Store | Post Office          |
| Bus Stop      | Crèches                   | Hospital      | Library           |                      |
| Taxi Rank     |                           | Pharmacy      |                   |                      |

### Environmental Sensitivity Mapping



**ESM Sensitivity Index**

No Occurrence (0) | Very Low (1 to 3) | Low (4 to 6) | Moderate (7 to 9) | High (10 to 12) | Very High (13 to 15) | Extreme (>15)

This high level environmental sensitivity analysis has been carried out using the EPA Environmental Sensitivity Mapping (ESM) webtool. This a novel decision-support tool for SEA and planning processes in Ireland. It allows users to create area-specific environmental sensitivity maps. The variables included in the analysis are those as used for the NPF and RSES SEA supporting analysis.

The Legend (left) indicates areas where environmental sensitivities have been recorded. A score of 0 indicates No Occurrence where as a score of >15 indicates an areas of Extreme environmental sensitivity. See <https://www.enviromap.ie/> for more details.

### ESM Model Input Criteria (as per NPF criteria)

Theme	Variable
Air & Climatic	Air Zones, Historical Flood Extents
Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	Ancient Woodlands, Annex 1 Habitats, FIPS, Margaritifera Sensitive Areas, NHAs, Proposed Natural Heritage Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas.
Cultural Heritage	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, Record of Monuments and Places
Population and Human Health	WFD RPA Groundwater Drinking Water, WFD RPA Surface Water Drinking Water (Lakes), WFD RPA Surface Water Drinking Water (Rivers)
Soils and Geology	Peat Bogs
Water	Aquifer Vulnerability, Bedrock Aquifer, Groundwater Source Protection Areas, Wetlands, WFD RPA Recreational Waters Coastal, WFD RPA Recreational Waters Lakes, WFD RAP Water Dependant Habitats (SPAs), WFD Water Dependant Habitats (SACs)

# Waterford Socio-Economic Profile, 2021 | Housing Profile

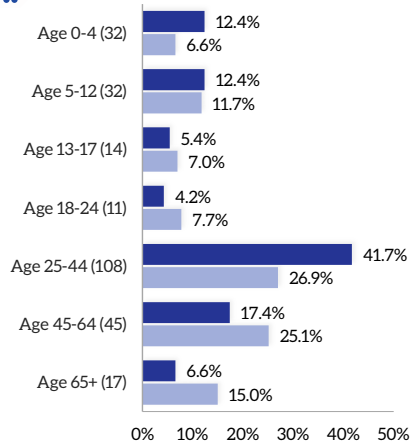
## Kilmeaden

### Key socio-economic overview, 2016

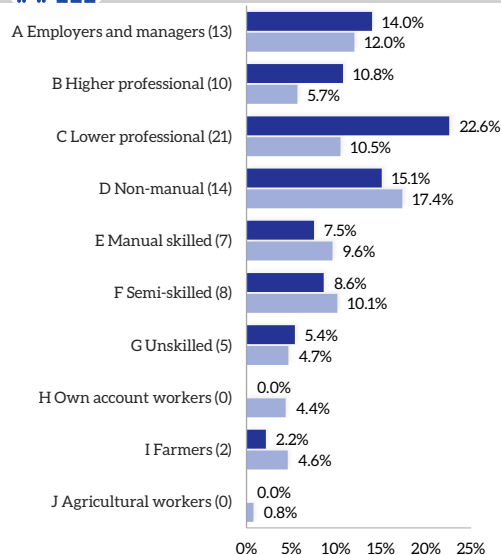
\* Data sourced from CSO Census

**Settlement** **Waterford County**

#### Population Age



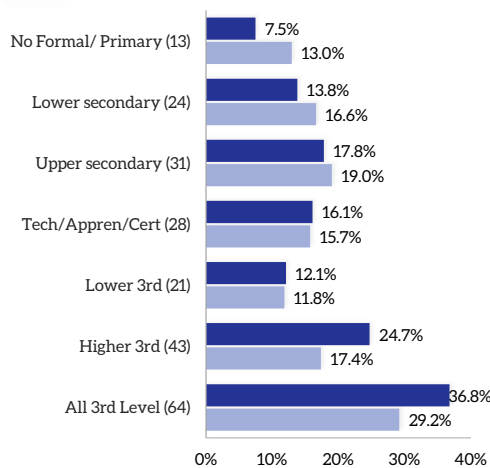
#### Socio-Economic Group



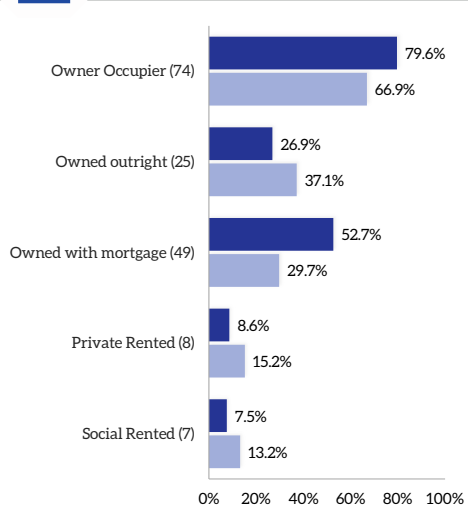
#### Total Population

Total **259** % Waterford Total **0.2%**

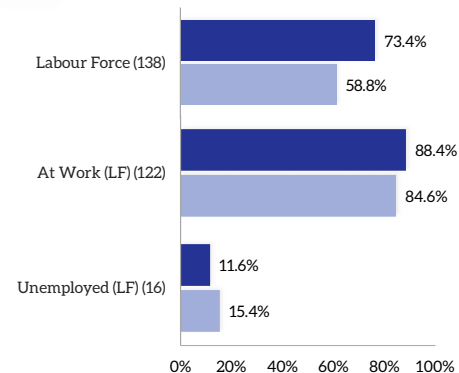
#### Education Attainment



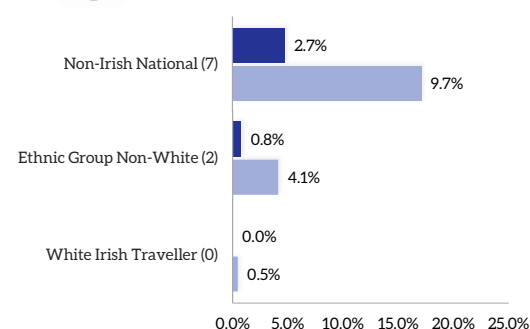
#### Housing Tenure



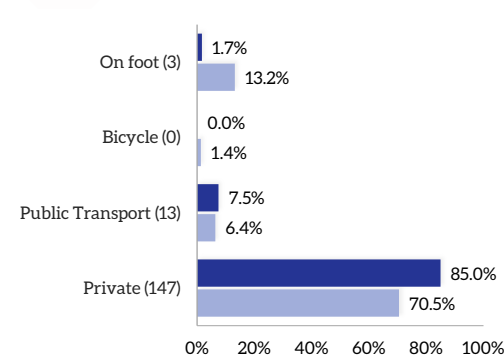
#### Labour Force



#### Nationality & Ethnicity



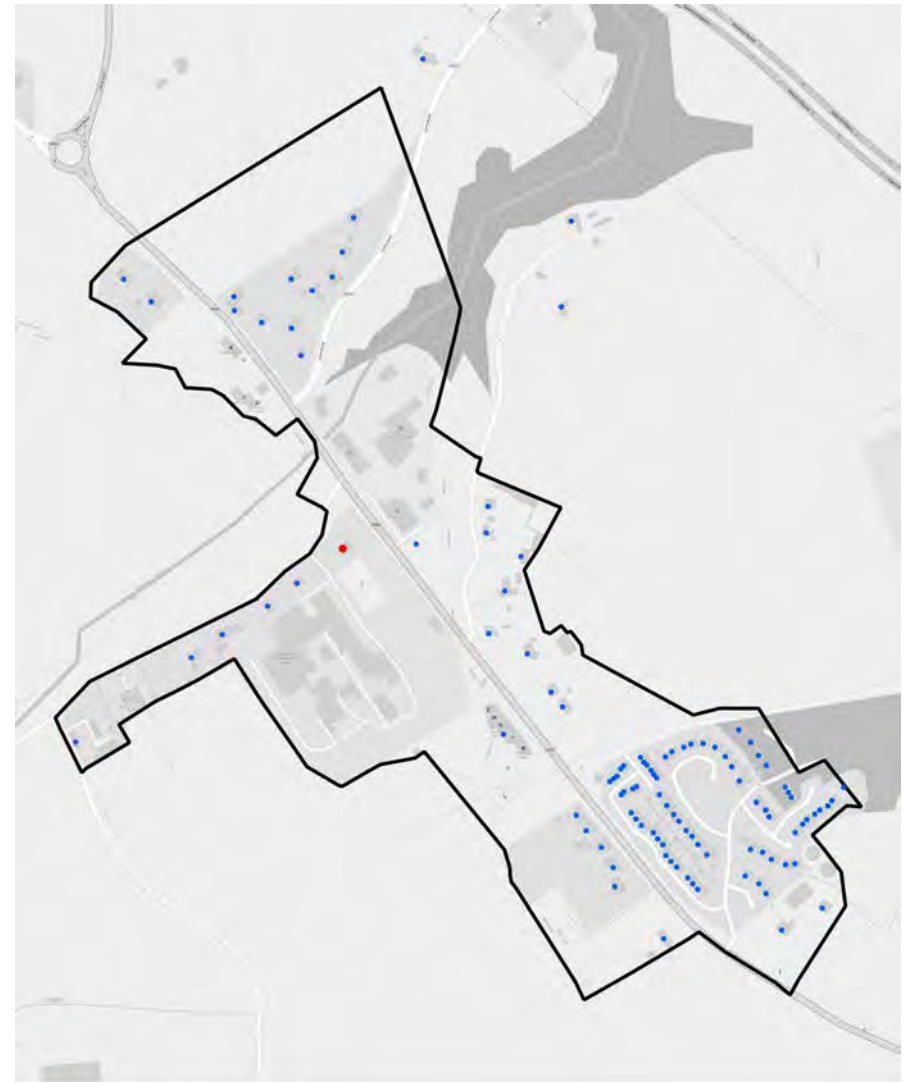
#### Mode of Travel



### Residential Housing Developments Timeline

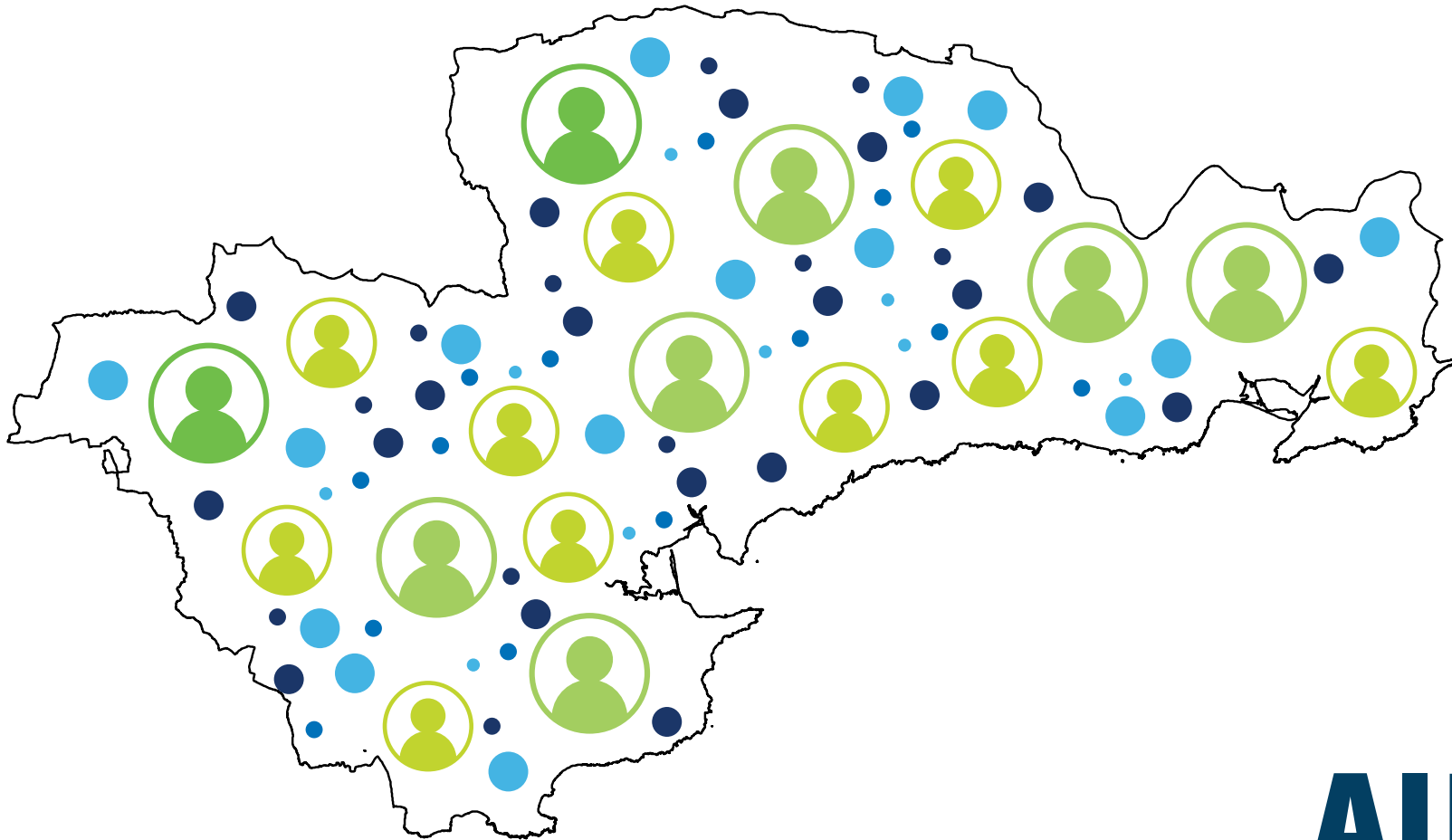


### Housing Vacancy (GeoDirectory Q2 2020)





# Section 6b: Sub-Area Profiles



# Waterford Socio-Economic Profile, 2021 | Housing Profile

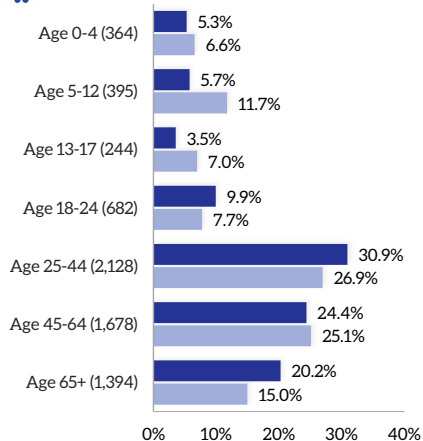
## Sub-Area 1, Inner City

### Key socio-economic overview, 2016

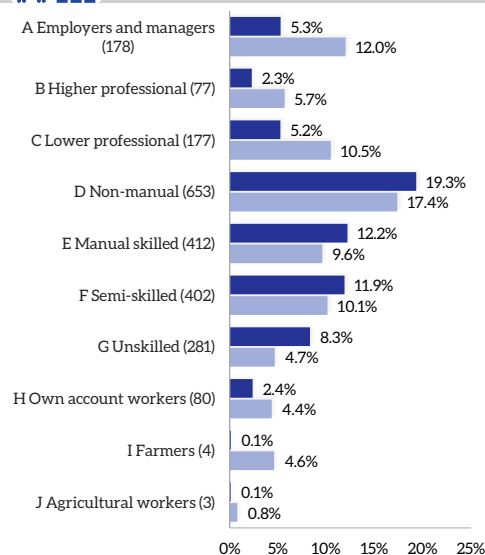
\* Data sourced from CSO Census

**Sub-Area** **Waterford County**

#### Population Age



#### Socio-Economic Group

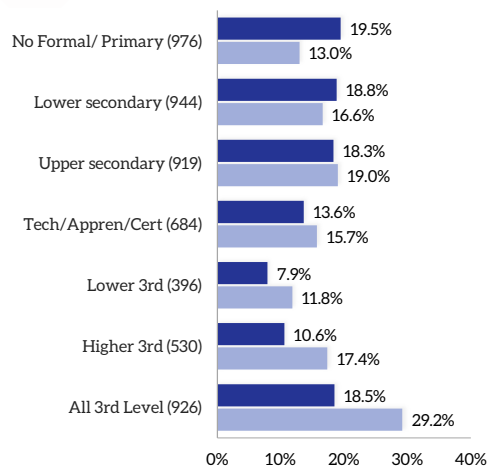


#### Total Population

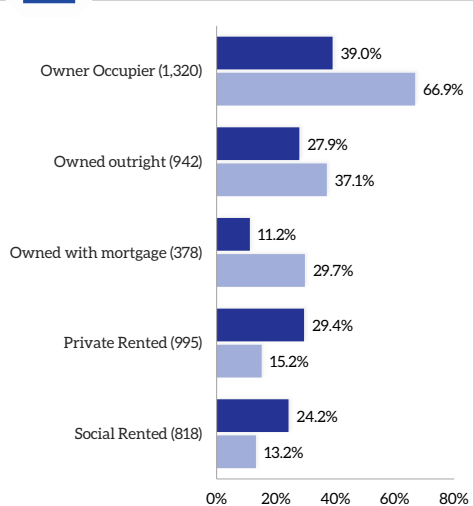
**Total**  
**6,885**

**% Waterford Total**  
**5.9%**

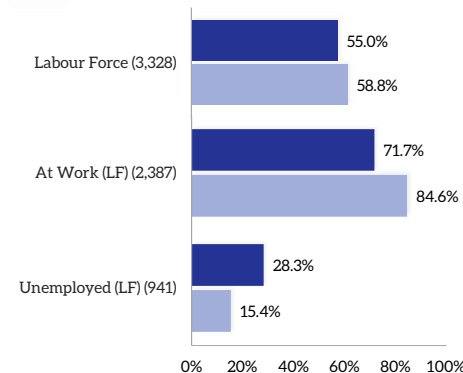
#### Education Attainment



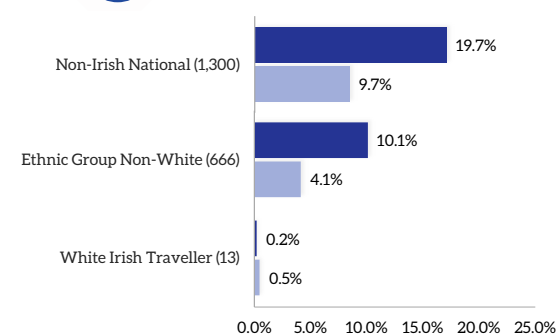
#### Housing Tenure



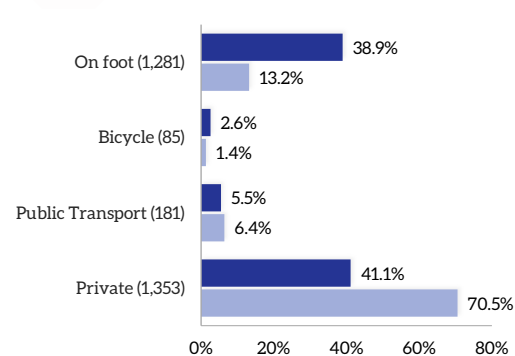
#### Labour Force



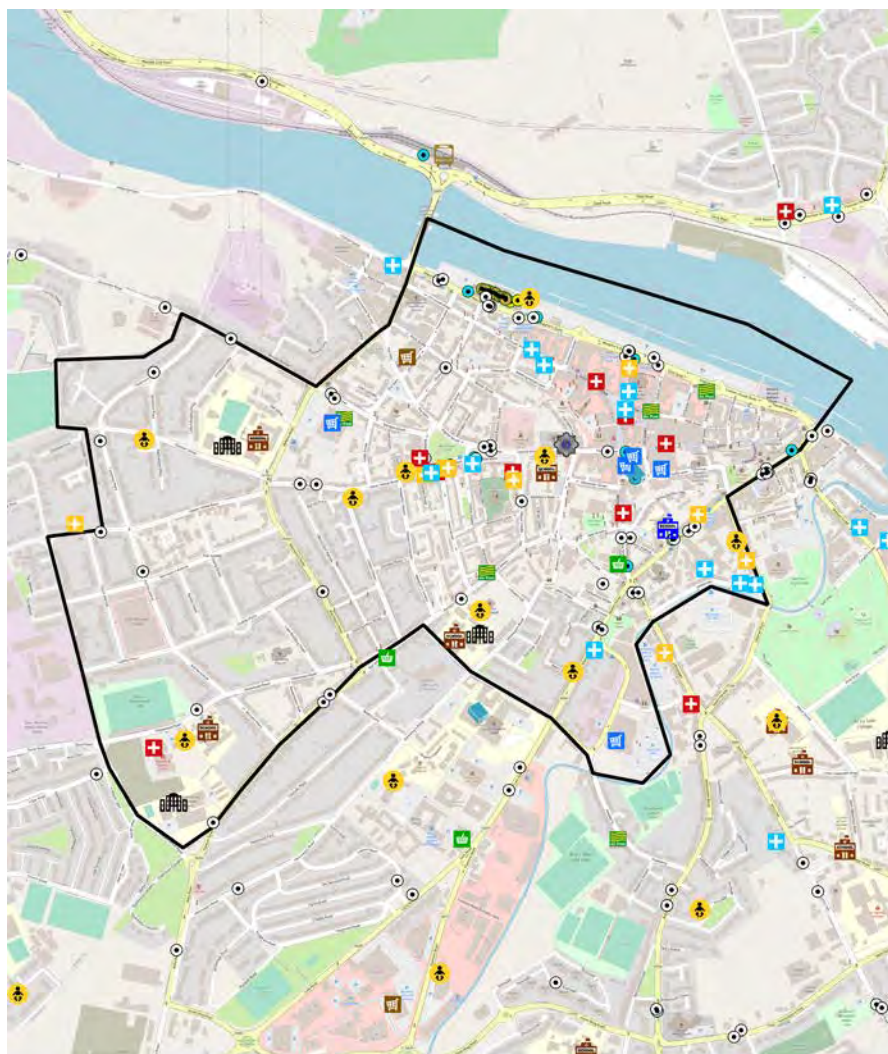
#### Nationality & Ethnicity



#### Mode of Travel



### Sub-Area 1, Facilities



#### Education



Crèche	Primary School	Secondary School
9	5	3

#### Health



GP	Health Centre	Pharmacy	Dentist
8	0	11	11

#### Travel



Bus Stops	Rail Station
71	0

#### Services



Fire Station	Garda Station	Post Office	Library
0	1	4	1

#### Retail\*



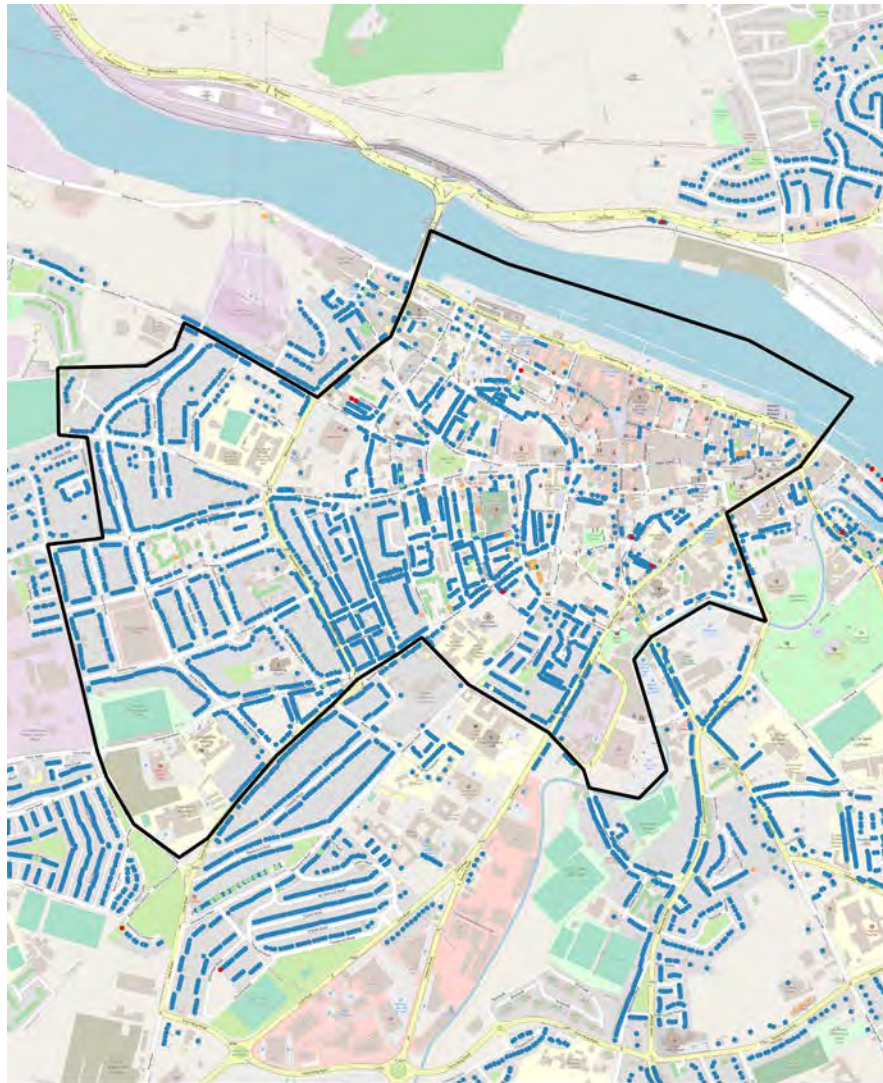
Supermarket	Discount (Aldi/Lidl)	Convenience
5	1	2

- Train Station
- Post Primary School
- Dentist
- Fire Station
- Supermarket
- Bus Station
- Primary Mainstream School
- GP
- Garda Station
- Discount Supermarket
- Bus Stand
- Primary Special School
- Health Centre
- Convenience Store
- Bus Stop
- Crèches
- Hospital
- Post Office
- Taxi Rank
- Pharmacy
- Library

\*Supermarket: Dunnes, Super Valu, Tesco  
 Discount: Aldi, Lidl  
 Convenience: Centra, Spar/Eurospar, Mace, Londis

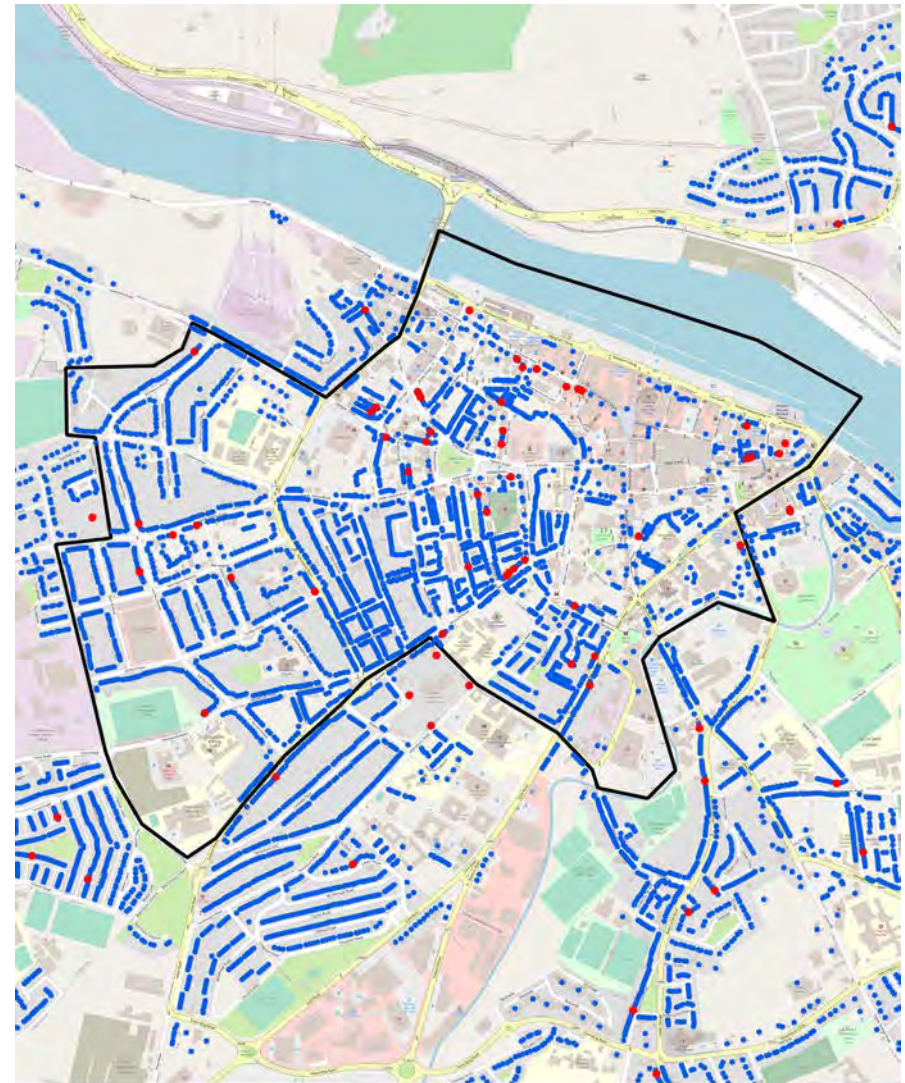


### Residential Housing Developments Timeline



- Latest Developments (2018 to 2020 Q2)
- Waterford CDP 12-17 (2012 to 2017)
- Bust (2008 to 2011)
- Boom (2001 to 2007)
- Pre Boom (Pre 2001)

### Housing Vacancy (GeoDirectory Q2 2020)



- Residential Properties (Vacant)
- Residential Properties (Occupied)

# Waterford Socio-Economic Profile, 2021 | Housing Profile

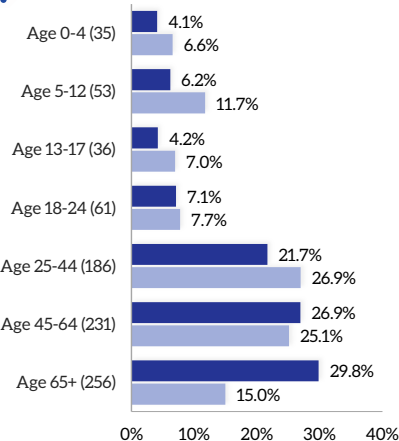
## Sub-Area 2, Ferrybank

### Key socio-economic overview, 2016

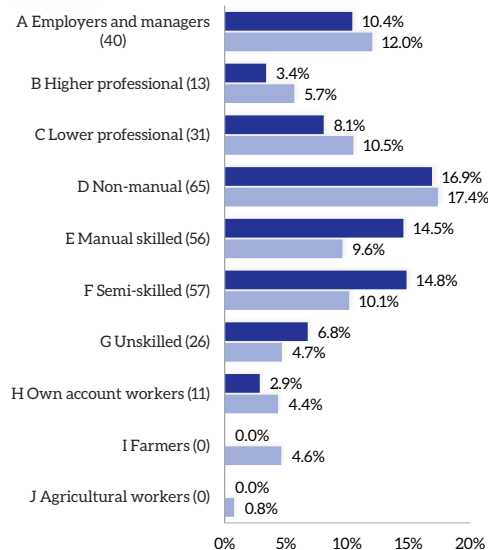
\* Data sourced from CSO Census

**Sub-Area** **Waterford County**

#### Population Age



#### Socio-Economic Group

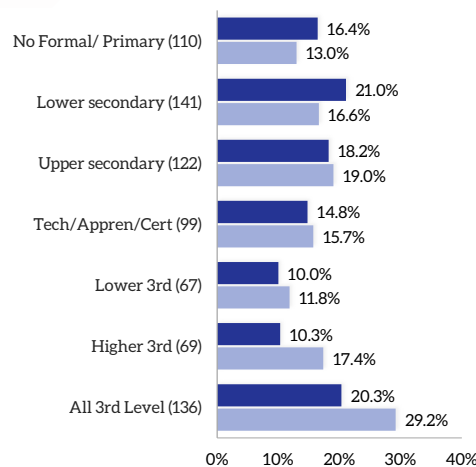


#### Total Population

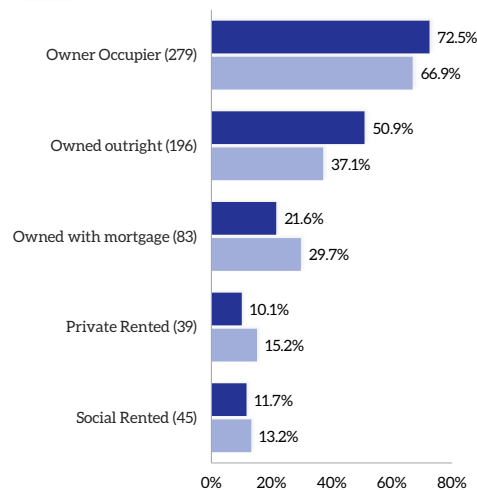
**Total**  
**858**

**% Waterford Total**  
**0.7%**

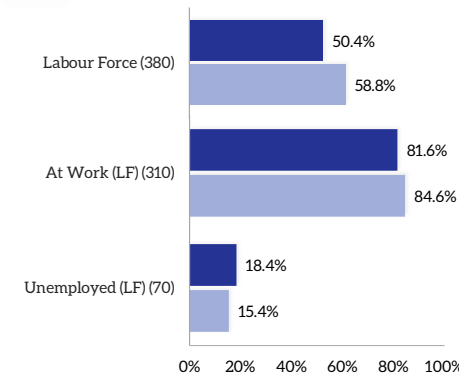
#### Education Attainment



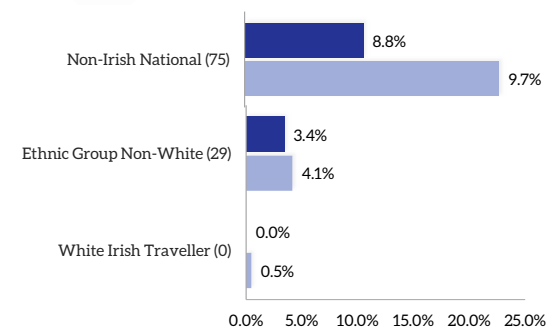
#### Housing Tenure



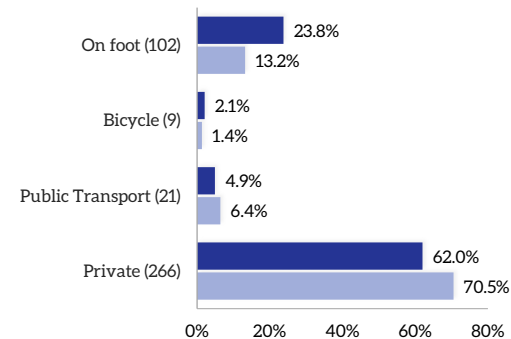
#### Labour Force



#### Nationality & Ethnicity

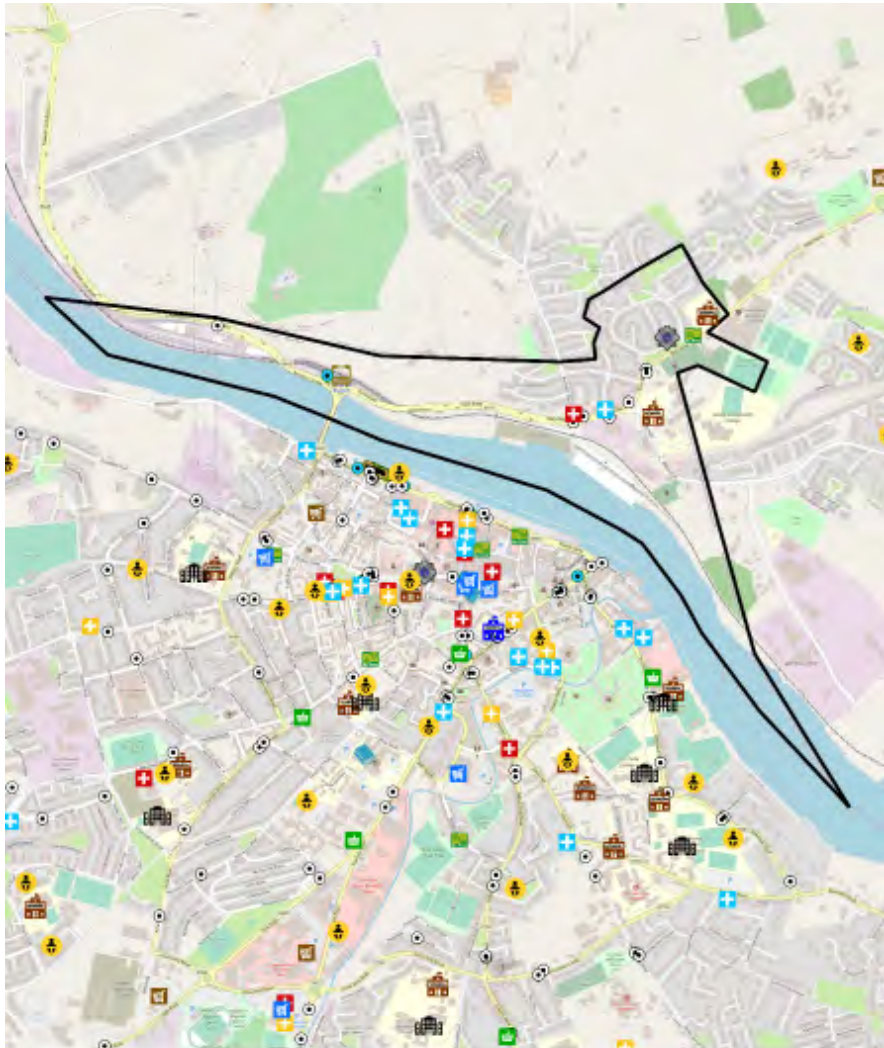


#### Mode of Travel





### Sub-Area 2, Facilities



Education	Crèche	Primary School	Secondary School	
	0	2	0	
Health	GP	Health Centre	Pharmacy	Dentist
	0	0	1	1
Travel	Bus Stops	Rail Station		
	8	1		
Services	Fire Station	Garda Station	Post Office	Library
	0	1	1	0
Retail*	Supermarket	Discount (Aldi/Lidl)	Convenience	
	0	0	0	

- Train Station
- Bus Station
- Bus Stand
- Bus Stop
- Taxi Rank
- Post Primary School
- Primary Mainstream School
- Primary Special School
- Crèches
- Dentist
- GP
- Health Centre
- Hospital
- Pharmacy
- Fire Station
- Garda Station
- Supermarket
- Discount Supermarket
- Convenience Store
- Post Office
- Library

\*Supermarket: Dunnes, Super Valu, Tesco  
 Discount: Aldi, Lidl  
 Convenience: Centra, Spar/Eurospar, Mace, Londis

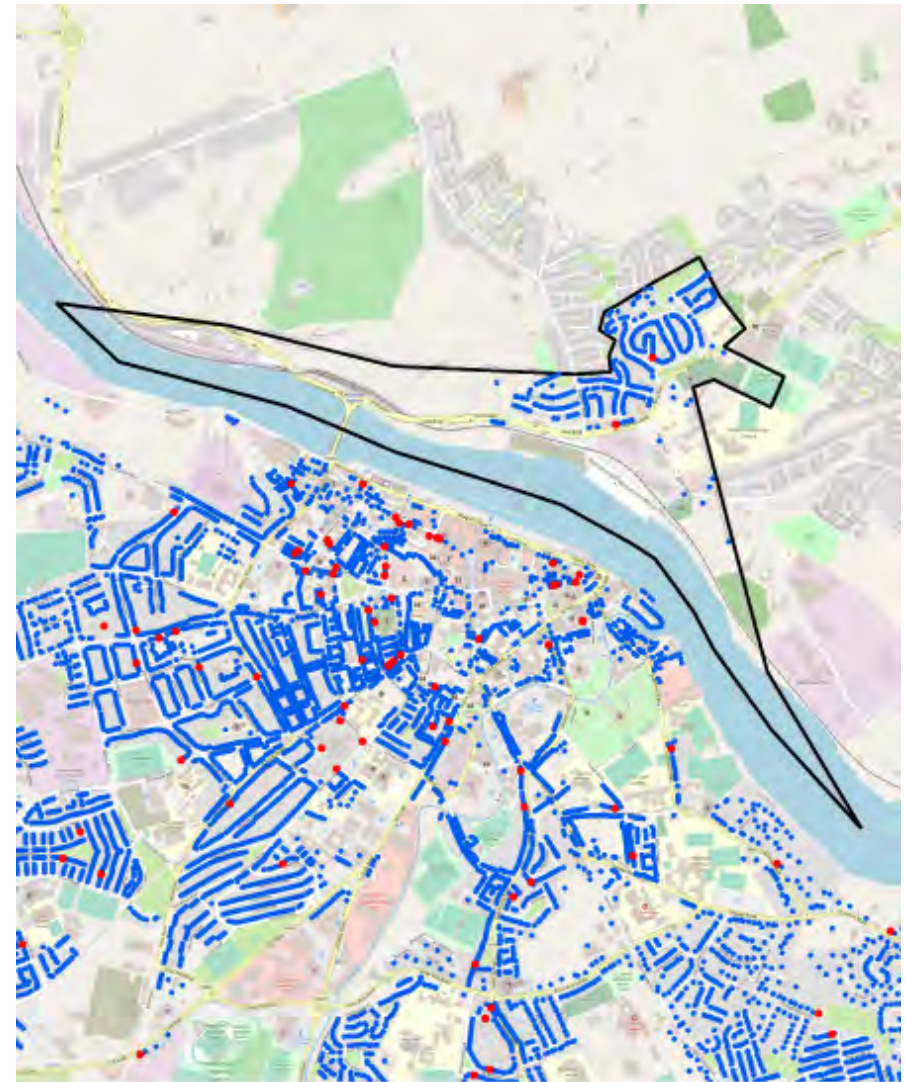


### Residential Housing Developments Timeline



- Latest Developments (2018 to 2020 Q2)
- Waterford CDP 12-17 (2012 to 2017)
- Bust (2008 to 2011)
- Boom (2001 to 2007)
- Pre Boom (Pre 2001)

### Housing Vacancy (GeoDirectory Q2 2020)



- Residential Properties (Vacant)
- Residential Properties (Occupied)

# Waterford Socio-Economic Profile, 2021 | Housing Profile

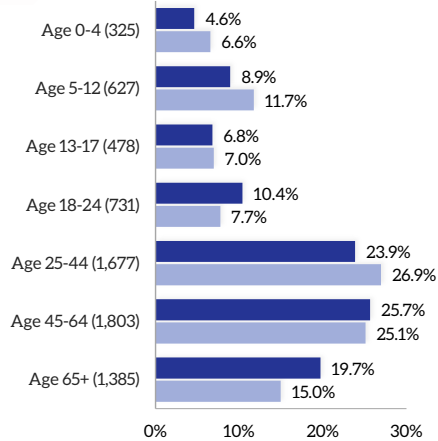
## Sub-Area 3, Western Inner Suburbs

### Key socio-economic overview, 2016

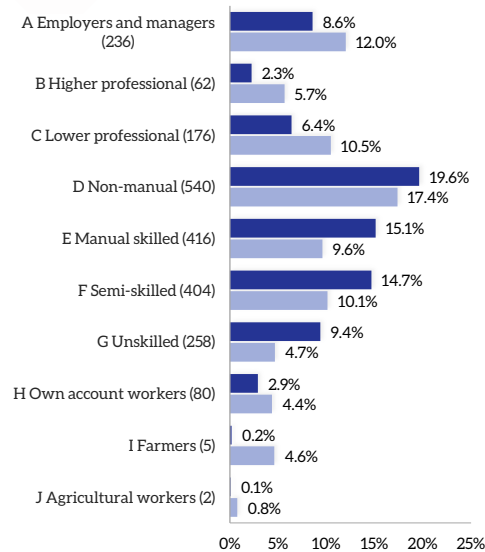
\* Data sourced from CSO Census

**Sub-Area** **Waterford County**

#### Population Age



#### Socio-Economic Group

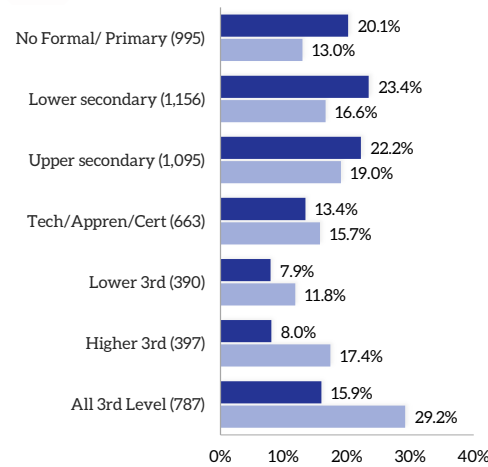


#### Total Population

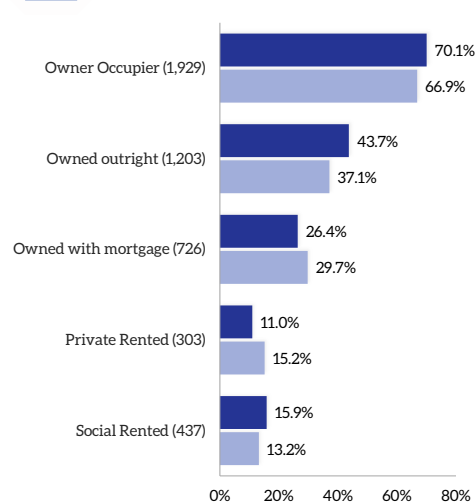
**Total**  
**7,026**

**% Waterford Total**  
**6.0%**

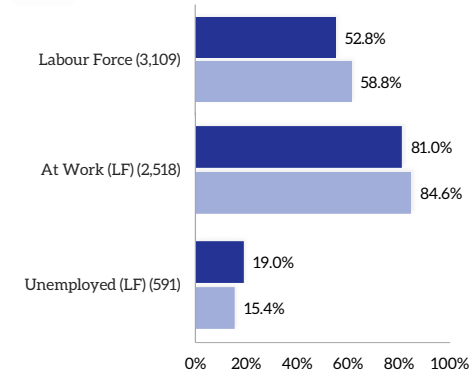
#### Education Attainment



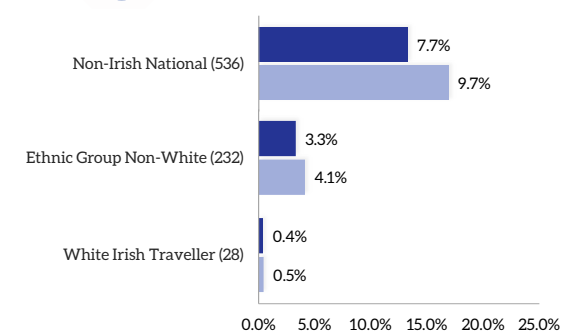
#### Housing Tenure



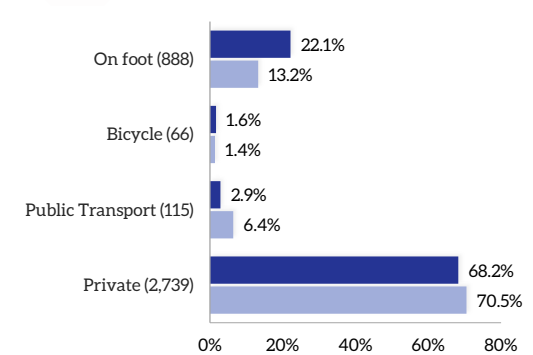
#### Labour Force



#### Nationality & Ethnicity

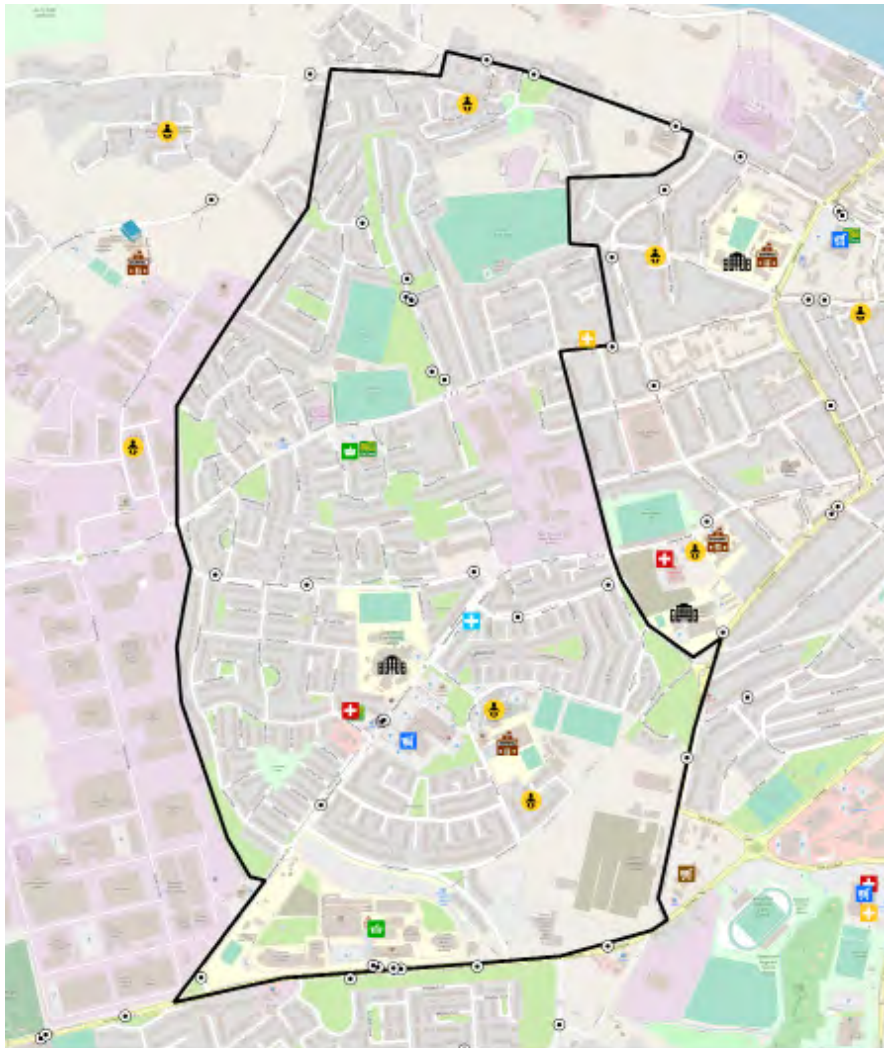


#### Mode of Travel





### Sub-Area 3, Facilities



- Train Station
- Bus Station
- Bus Stand
- Bus Stop
- Taxi Rank
- Post Primary School
- Primary Mainstream School
- Primary Special School
- Crèches
- Dentist
- GP
- Health Centre
- Hospital
- Pharmacy
- Fire Station
- Garda Station
- Supermarket
- Discount Supermarket
- Convenience Store
- Post Office
- Library

Education	Crèche	Primary School	Secondary School	
	3	1	1	
Health	GP	Health Centre	Pharmacy	Dentist
	1	0	3	1
Travel	Bus Stops	Rail Station		
	32	0		
Services	Fire Station	Garda Station	Post Office	Library
	0	0	2	0
Retail*	Supermarket	Discount (Aldi/Lidl)	Convenience	
	1	0	2	

\*Supermarket: Dunnes, Super Valu, Tesco  
 Discount: Aldi, Lidl  
 Convenience: Centra, Spar/Eurospar, Mace, Londis



# Waterford Socio-Economic Profile, 2021 | Housing Profile

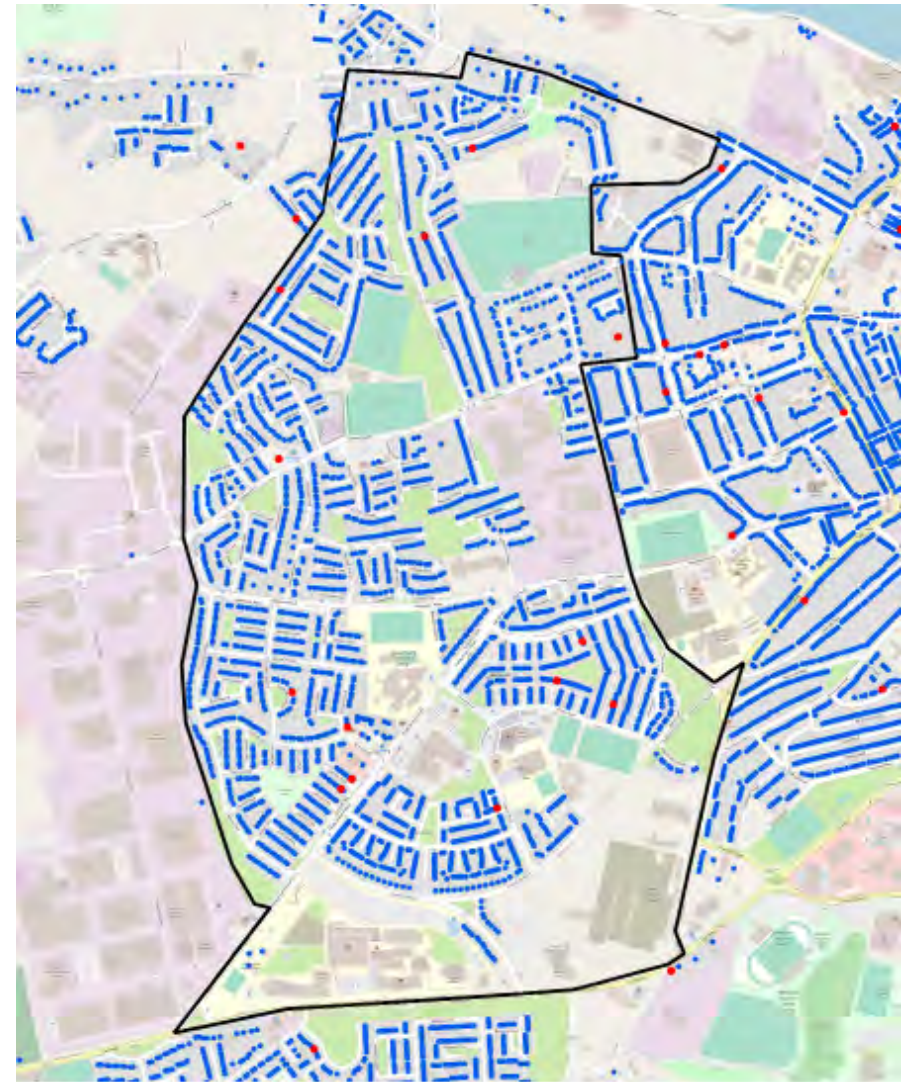
## Sub-Area 3, Western Inner Suburbs

### Residential Housing Developments Timeline



- Latest Developments (2018 to 2020 Q2)
- Waterford CDP 12-17 (2012 to 2017)
- Bust (2008 to 2011)
- Boom (2001 to 2007)
- Pre Boom (Pre 2001)

### Housing Vacancy (GeoDirectory Q2 2020)



- Residential Properties (Vacant)
- Residential Properties (Occupied)

# Waterford Socio-Economic Profile, 2021 | Housing Profile

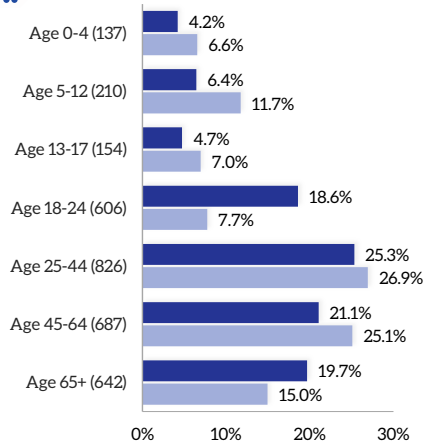
## Sub-Area 4, Southern Inner Suburbs

### Key socio-economic overview, 2016

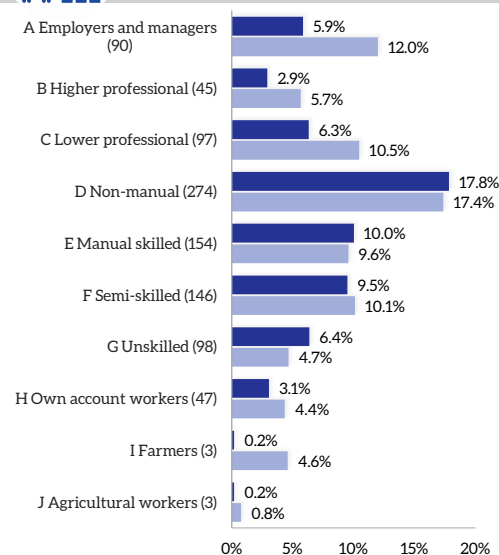
\* Data sourced from CSO Census

**Sub-Area**      **Waterford County**

#### Population Age



#### Socio-Economic Group

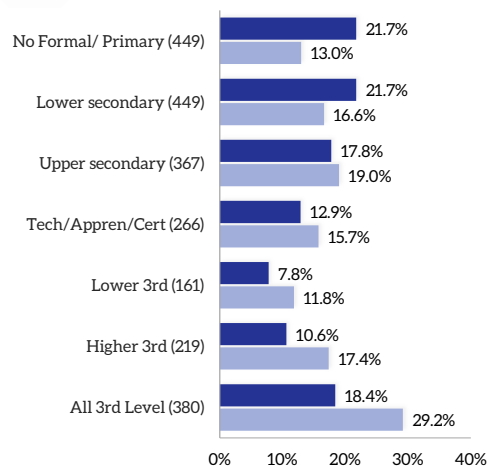


#### Total Population

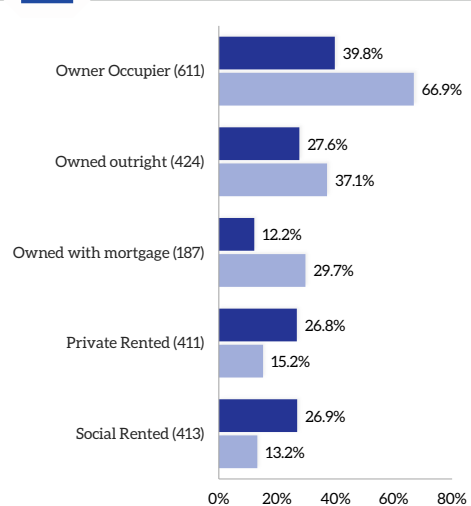
**Total**  
**3,262**

**% Waterford Total**  
**2.8%**

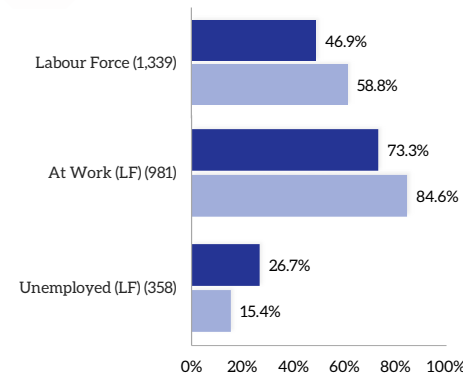
#### Education Attainment



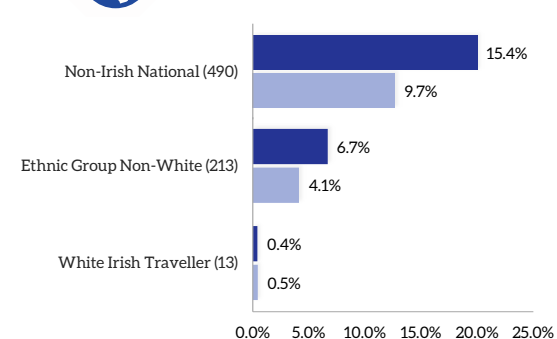
#### Housing Tenure



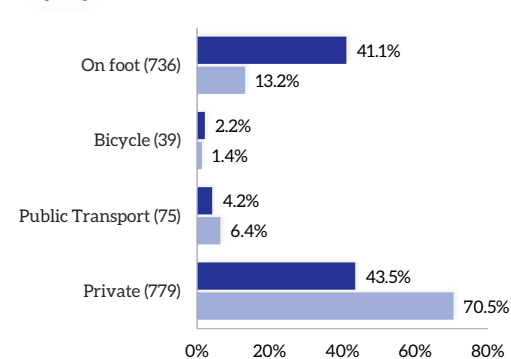
#### Labour Force



#### Nationality & Ethnicity

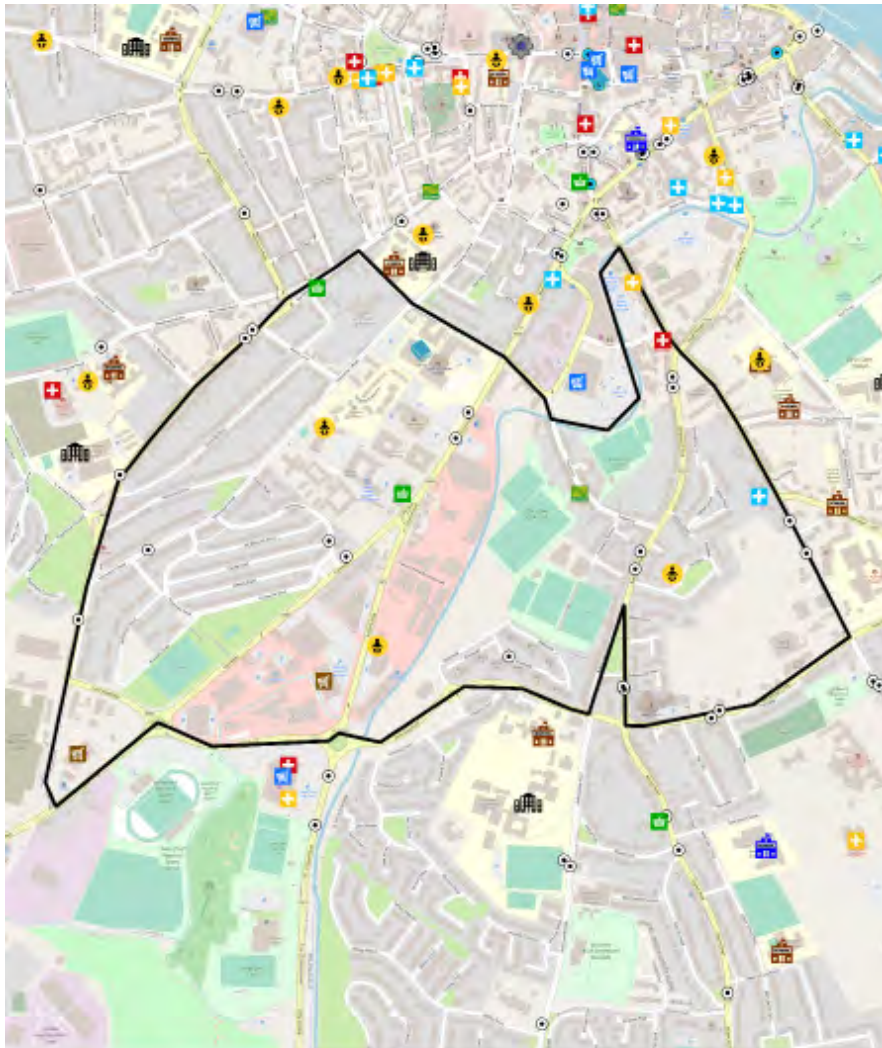


#### Mode of Travel





### Sub-Area 4, Facilities



- Train Station
- Bus Station
- Bus Stand
- Bus Stop
- Taxi Rank
- Post Primary School
- Primary Mainstream School
- Primary Special School
- Crèches
- Dentist
- GP
- Health Centre
- Hospital
- Pharmacy
- Fire Station
- Garda Station
- Supermarket
- Discount Supermarket
- Convenience Store
- Post Office
- Library

<b>Education</b> 	Crèche	Primary School	Secondary School	
	3	1	0	
<b>Health</b> 	GP	Health Centre	Pharmacy	Dentist
	1	0	2	1
<b>Travel</b> 	Bus Stops	Rail Station		
	20	0		
<b>Services</b> 	Fire Station	Garda Station	Post Office	Library
	0	0	1	1
<b>Retail*</b> 	Supermarket	Discount (Aldi/Lidl)	Convenience	
	0	2	2	

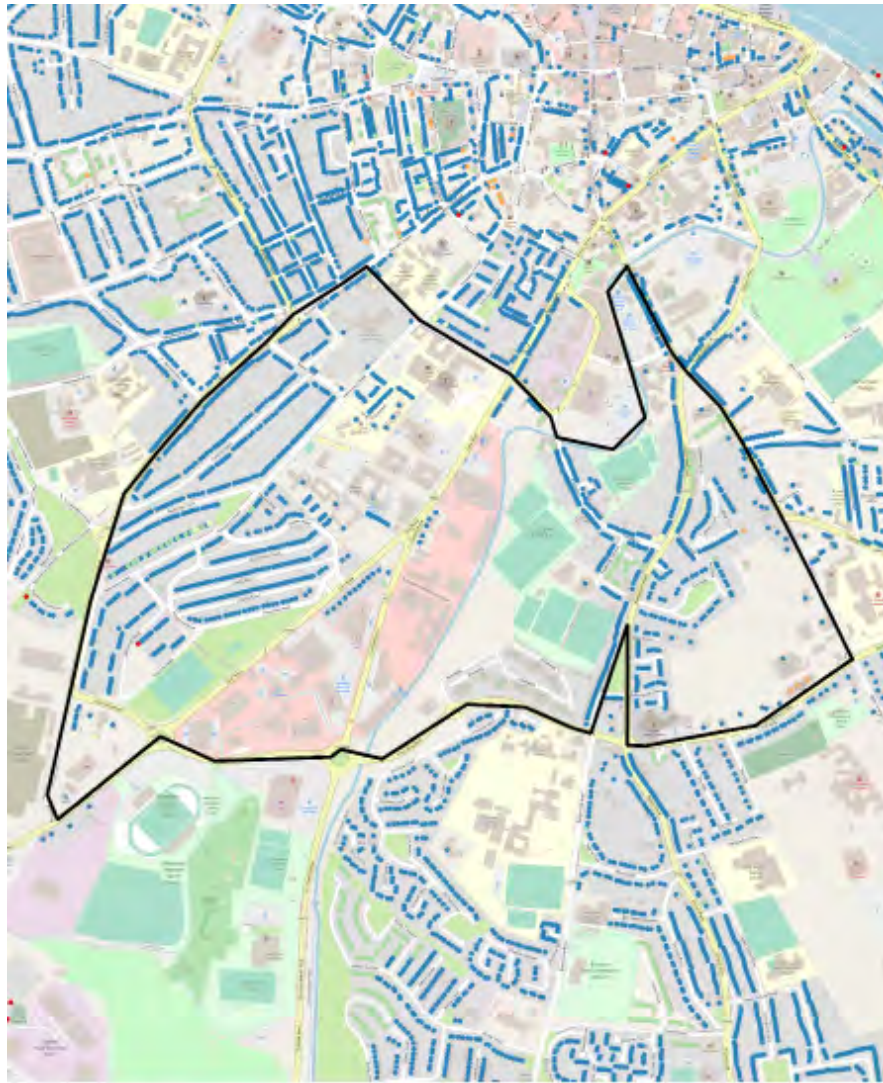
\*Supermarket: Dunnes, Super Valu, Tesco  
 Discount: Aldi, Lidl  
 Convenience: Centra, Spar/Eurospar, Mace, Londis



# Waterford Socio-Economic Profile, 2021 | Housing Profile

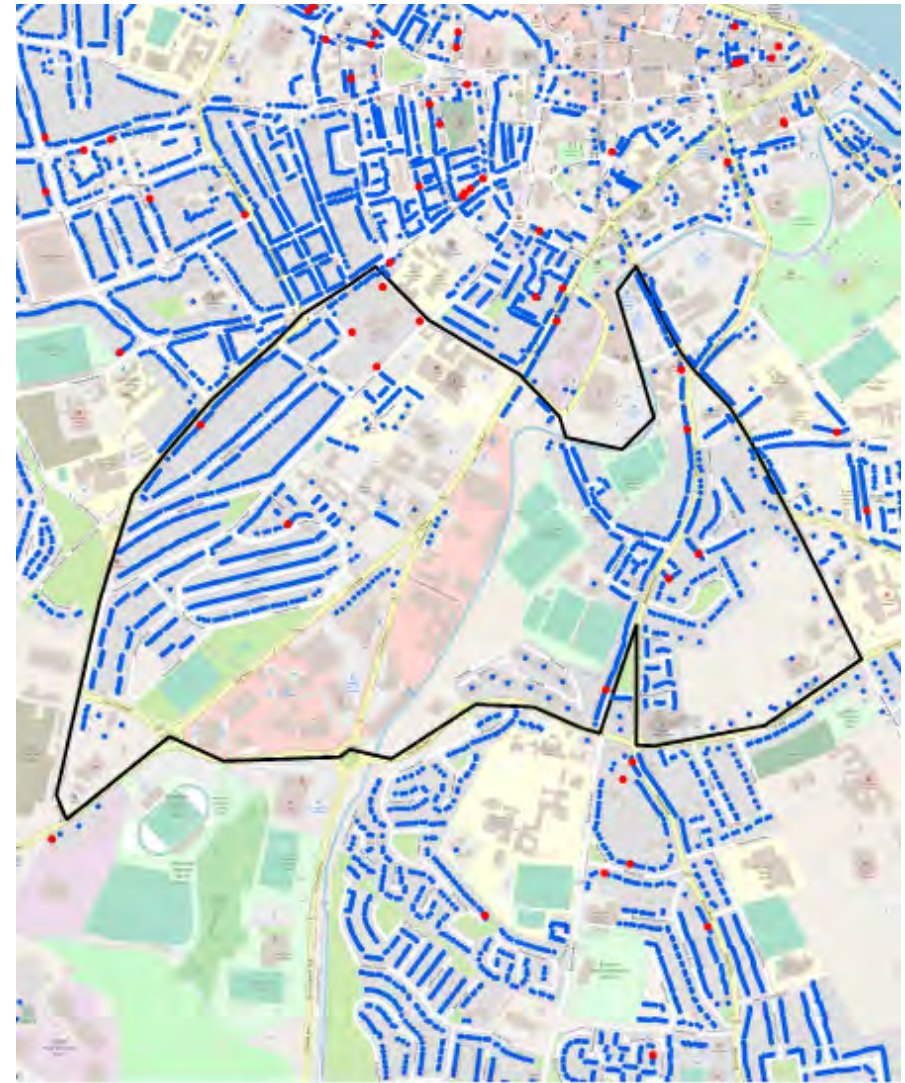
## Sub-Area 4, Southern Inner Suburbs

### Residential Housing Developments Timeline



- Latest Developments (2018 to 2020 Q2)
- Waterford CDP 12-17 (2012 to 2017)
- Bust (2008 to 2011)
- Boom (2001 to 2007)
- Pre Boom (Pre 2001)

### Housing Vacancy (GeoDirectory Q2 2020)



- Residential Properties (Vacant)
- Residential Properties (Occupied)

# Waterford Socio-Economic Profile, 2021 | Housing Profile

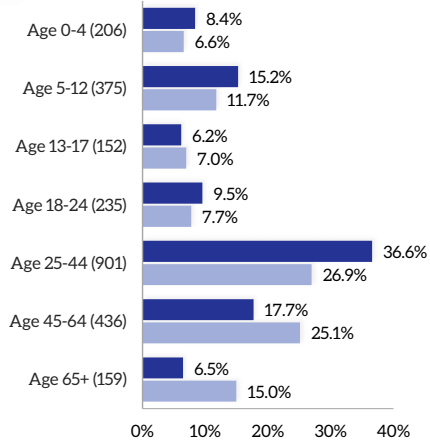
## Sub-Area 5, North-Western Expansion Area

### Key socio-economic overview, 2016

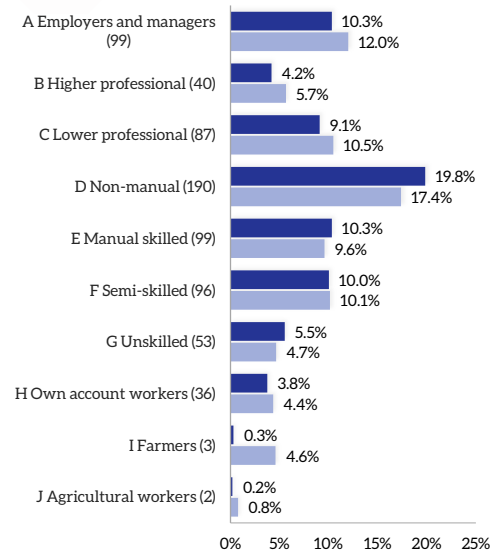
\* Data sourced from CSO Census

**Sub-Area**      **Waterford County**

#### Population Age



#### Socio-Economic Group

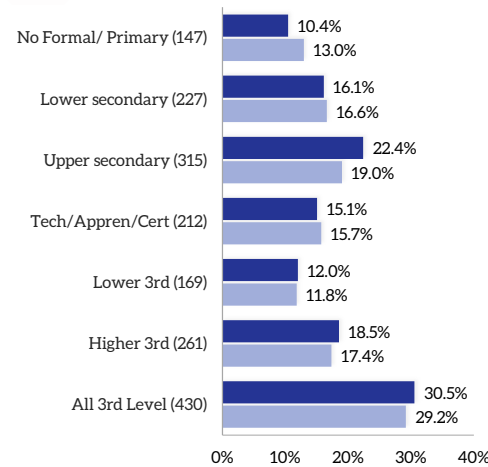


#### Total Population

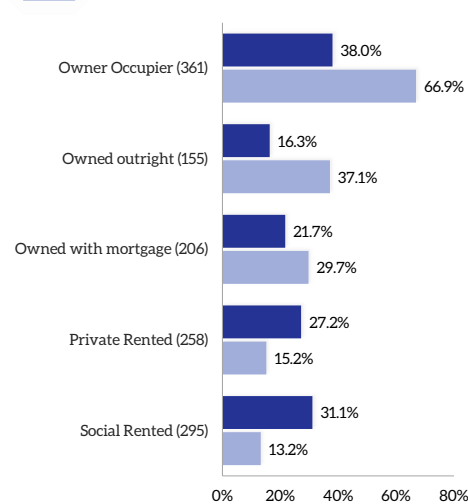
**Total**  
2,464

**% Waterford Total**  
2.1%

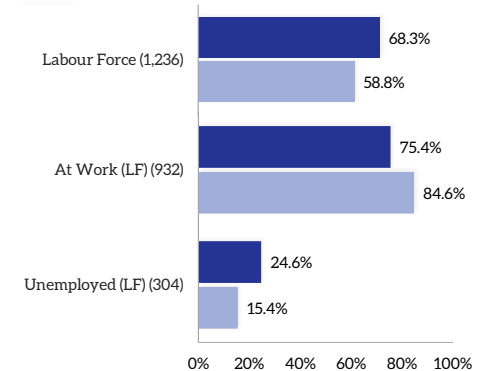
#### Education Attainment



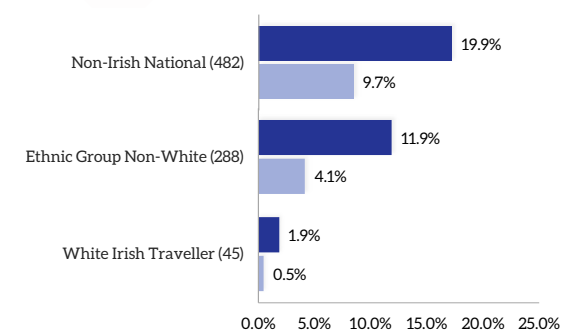
#### Housing Tenure



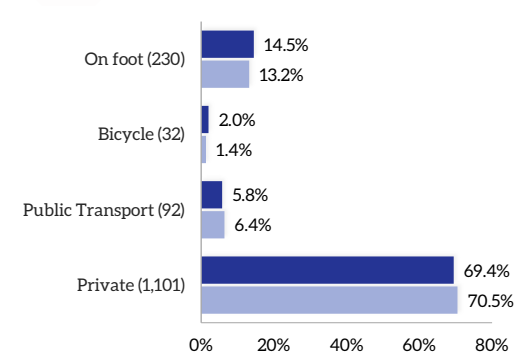
#### Labour Force



#### Nationality & Ethnicity

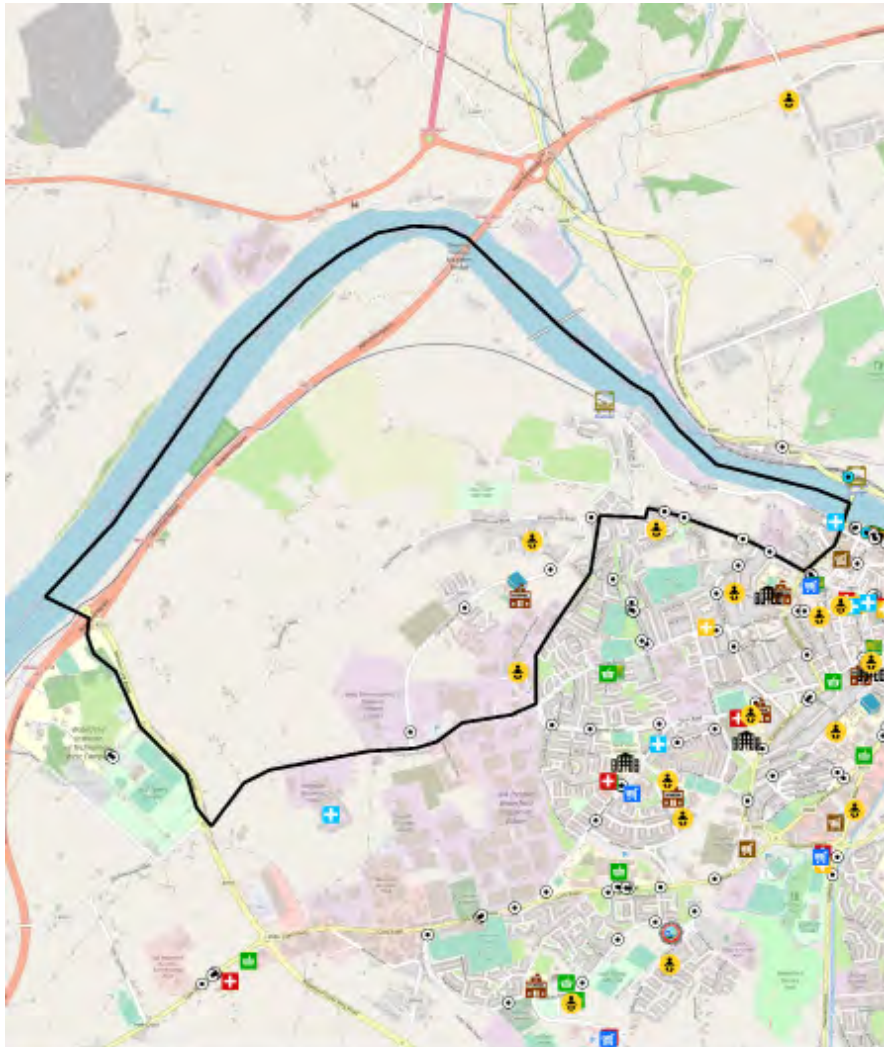


#### Mode of Travel





### Sub-Area 5, Facilities



- Train Station
- Bus Station
- Bus Stand
- Bus Stop
- Taxi Rank
- Post Primary School
- Primary Mainstream School
- Primary Special School
- Crèches
- Dentist
- GP
- Health Centre
- Hospital
- Pharmacy
- Fire Station
- Garda Station
- Supermarket
- Discount Supermarket
- Convenience Store
- Post Office
- Library

<b>Education</b> 	Crèche	Primary School	Secondary School	
	2	1	0	
<b>Health</b> 	GP	Health Centre	Pharmacy	Dentist
	0	0	0	1
<b>Travel</b> 	Bus Stops	Rail Station		
	9	0		
<b>Services</b> 	Fire Station	Garda Station	Post Office	Library
	0	0	0	1
<b>Retail*</b> 	Supermarket	Discount (Aldi/Lidl)	Convenience	
	0	0	0	

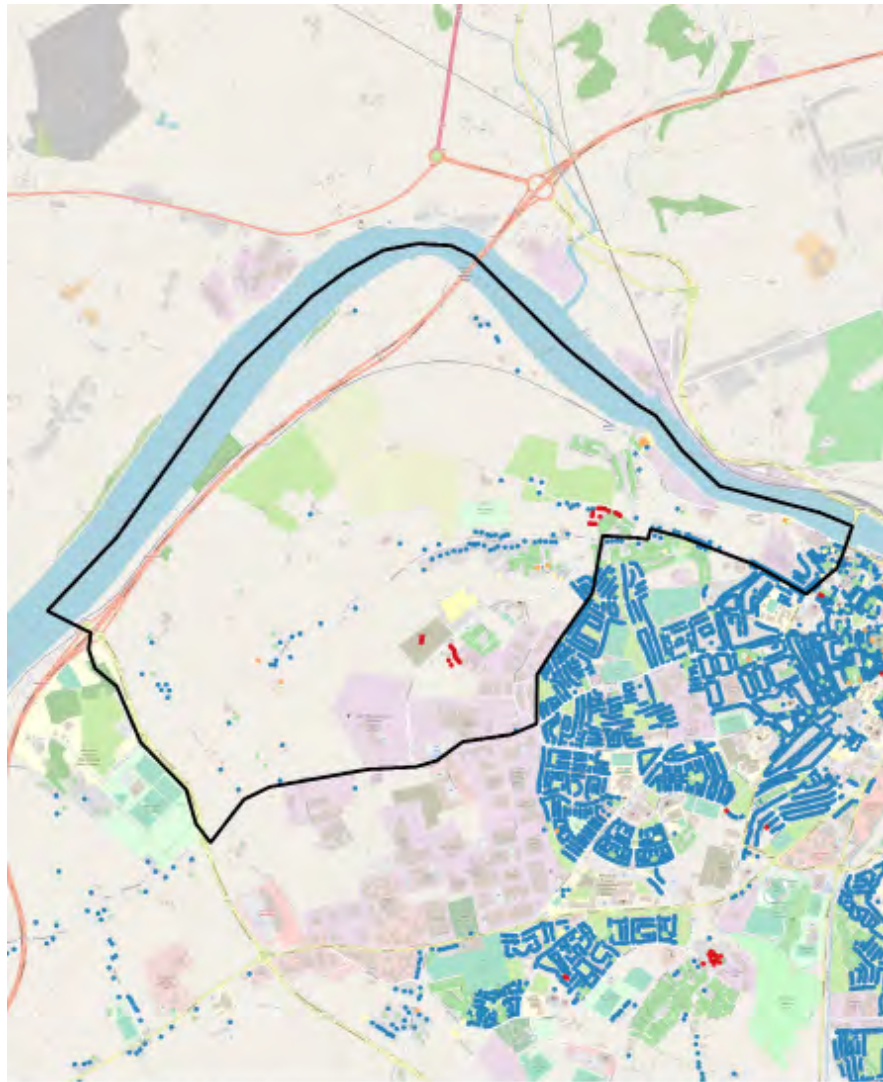
\*Supermarket: Dunnes, Super Valu, Tesco  
 Discount: Aldi, Lidl  
 Convenience: Centra, Spar/Eurospar, Mace, Londis



# Waterford Socio-Economic Profile, 2021 | Housing Profile

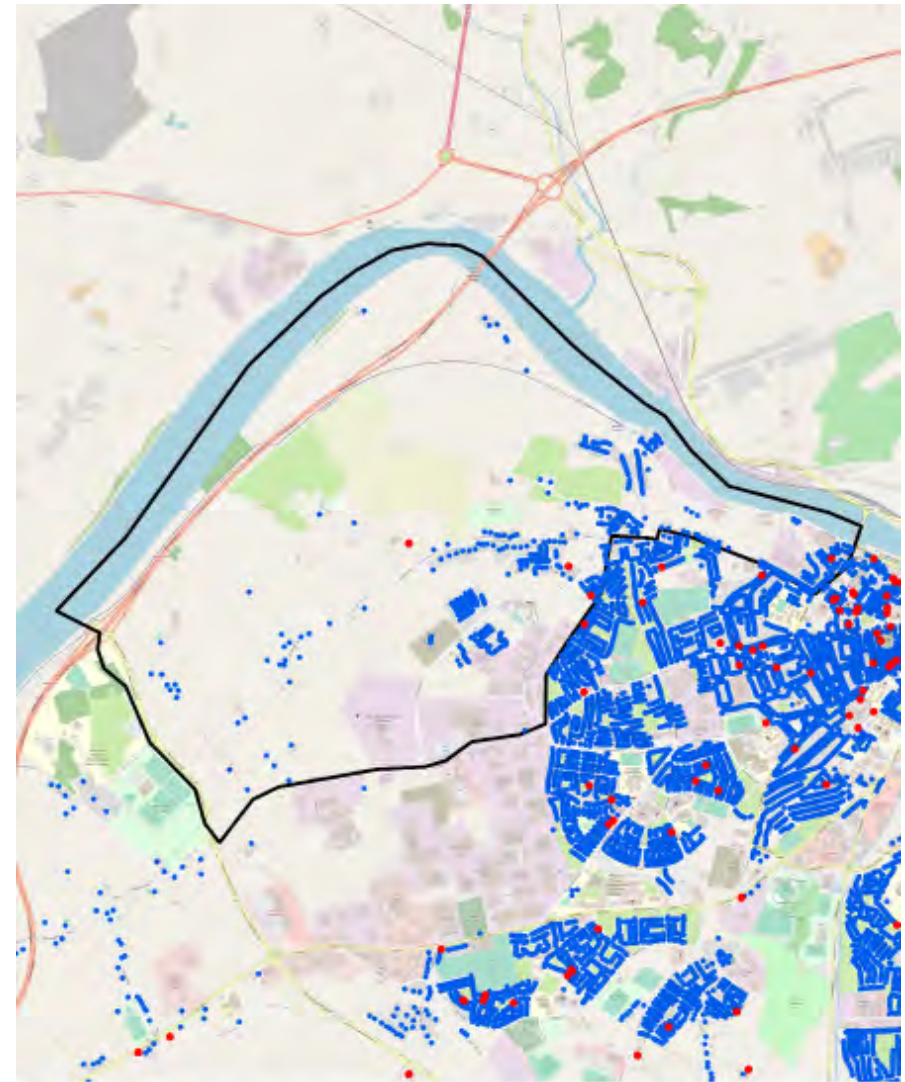
## Sub-Area 5, North-Western Expansion Area

### Residential Housing Developments Timeline



- Latest Developments (2018 to 2020 Q2)
- Waterford CDP 12-17 (2012 to 2017)
- Bust (2008 to 2011)
- Boom (2001 to 2007)
- Pre Boom (Pre 2001)

### Housing Vacancy (GeoDirectory Q2 2020)



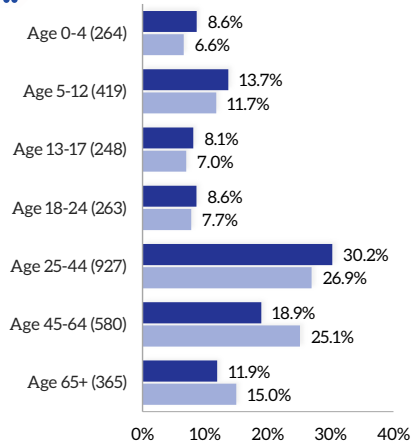
- Residential Properties (Vacant)
- Residential Properties (Occupied)

### Key socio-economic overview, 2016

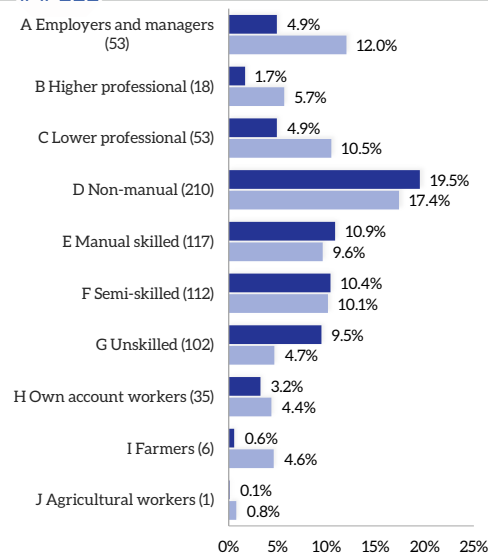
\* Data sourced from CSO Census

**Sub-Area**      **Waterford County**

#### Population Age



#### Socio-Economic Group

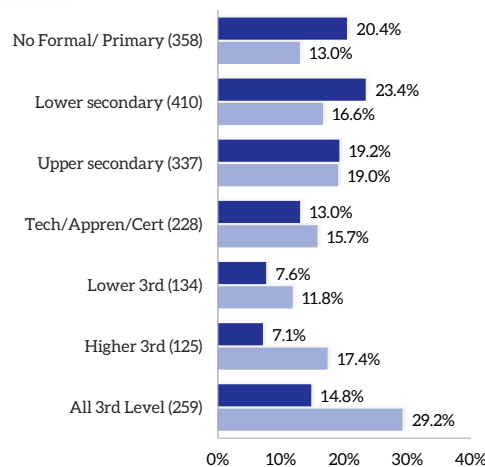


#### Total Population

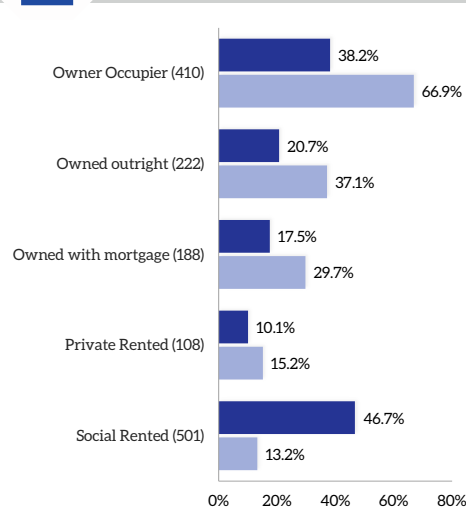
**Total**  
3,066

**% Waterford Total**  
2.6%

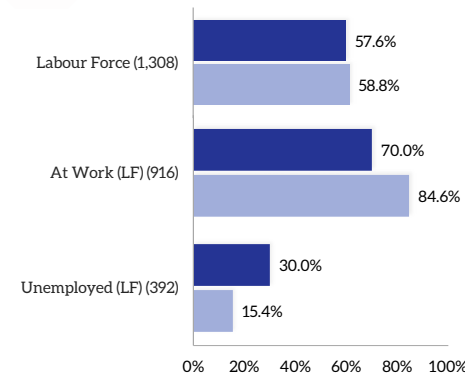
#### Education Attainment



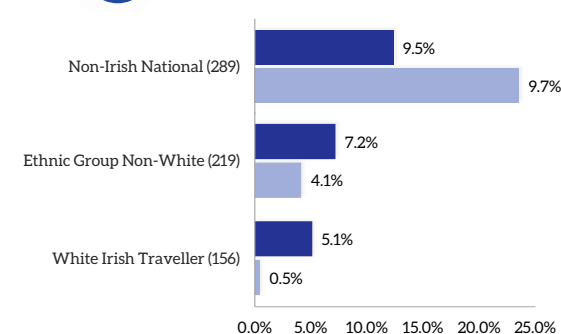
#### Housing Tenure



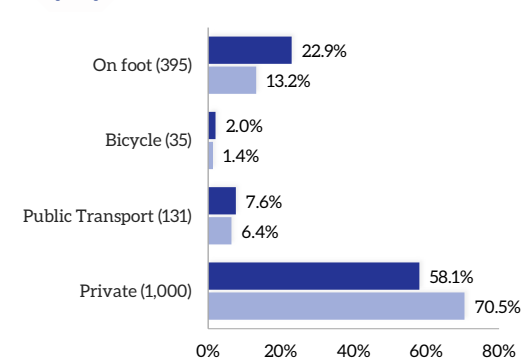
#### Labour Force



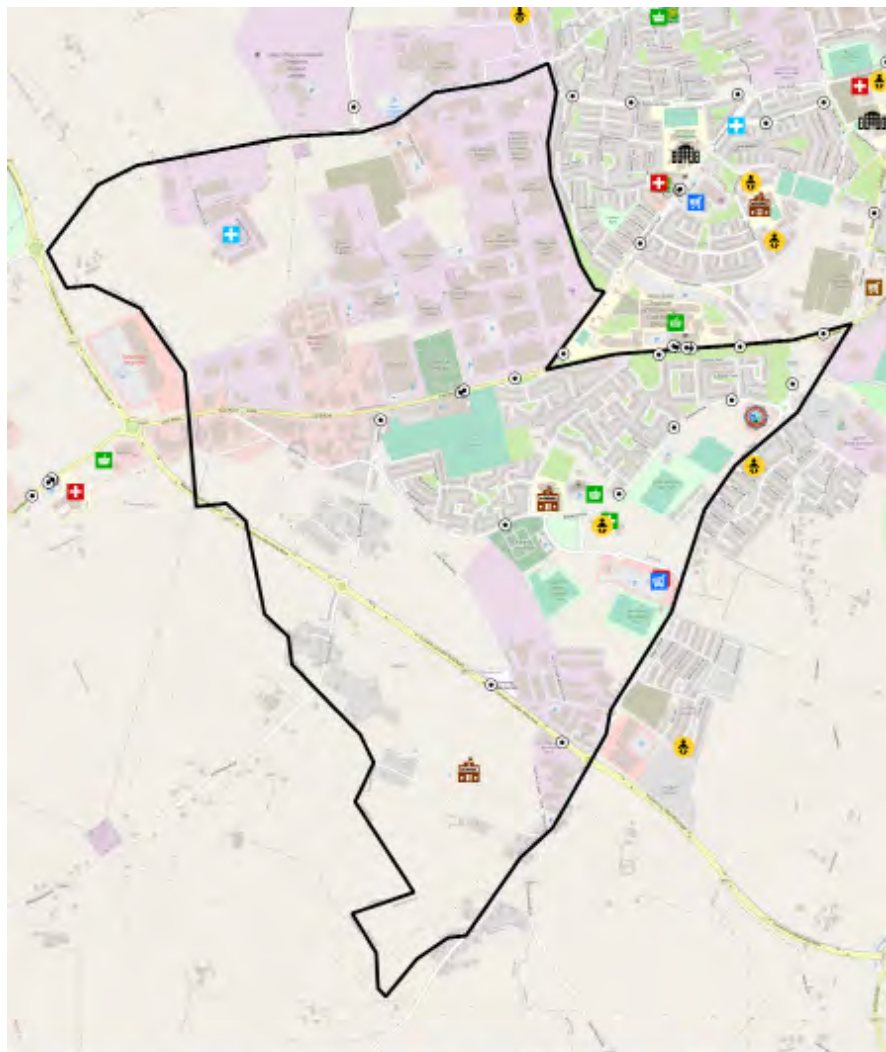
#### Nationality & Ethnicity



#### Mode of Travel



### Sub-Area 6, Facilities



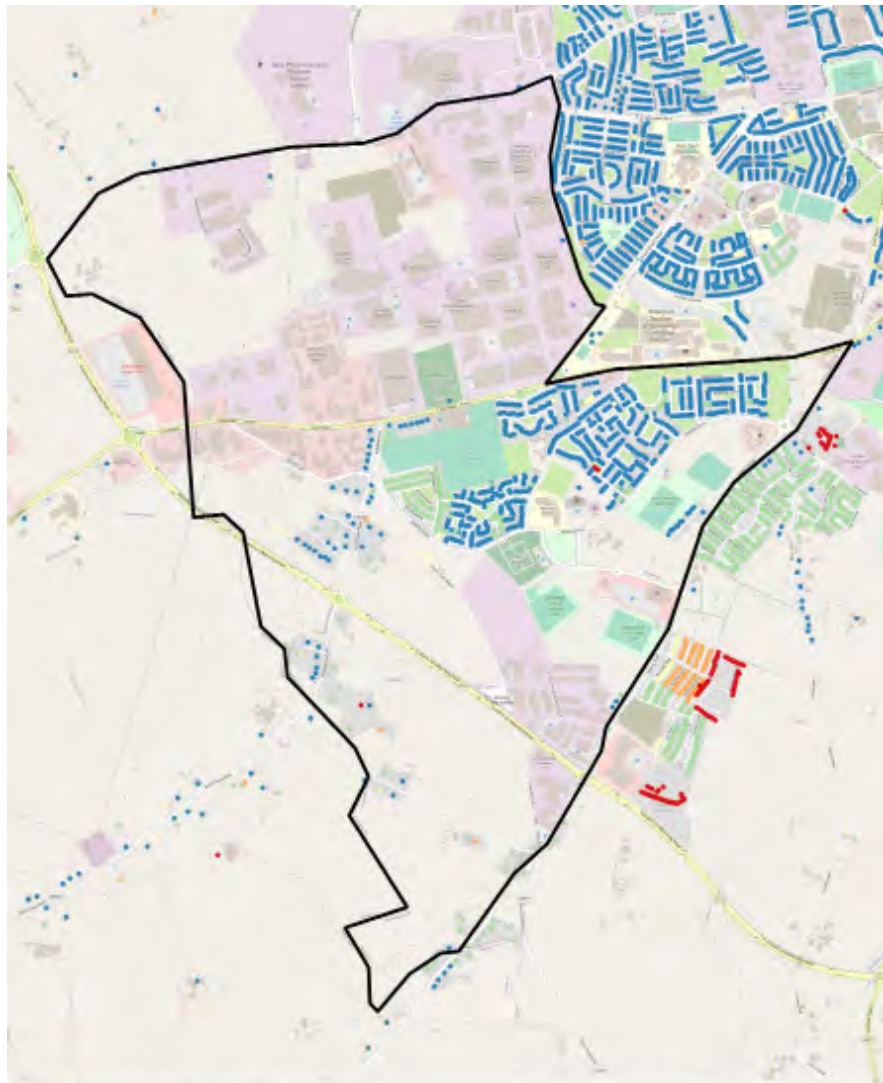
- Train Station
- Bus Station
- Bus Stand
- Bus Stop
- Taxi Rank
- Post Primary School
- Primary Mainstream School
- Primary Special School
- Crèches
- Dentist
- GP
- Health Centre
- Hospital
- Pharmacy
- Fire Station
- Garda Station
- Supermarket
- Discount Supermarket
- Convenience Store
- Post Office
- Library

<b>Education</b> 	Crèche	Primary School	Secondary School	
	1	0	0	
<b>Health</b> 	GP	Health Centre	Pharmacy	Dentist
	0	0	1	1
<b>Travel</b> 	Bus Stops	Rail Station		
	12	0		
<b>Services</b> 	Fire Station	Garda Station	Post Office	Library
	1	0	0	0
<b>Retail*</b> 	Supermarket	Discount (Aldi/Lidl)	Convenience	
	1	0	1	

\*Supermarket: Dunnes, Super Valu, Tesco  
 Discount: Aldi, Lidl  
 Convenience: Centra, Spar/Eurospar, Mace, Londis

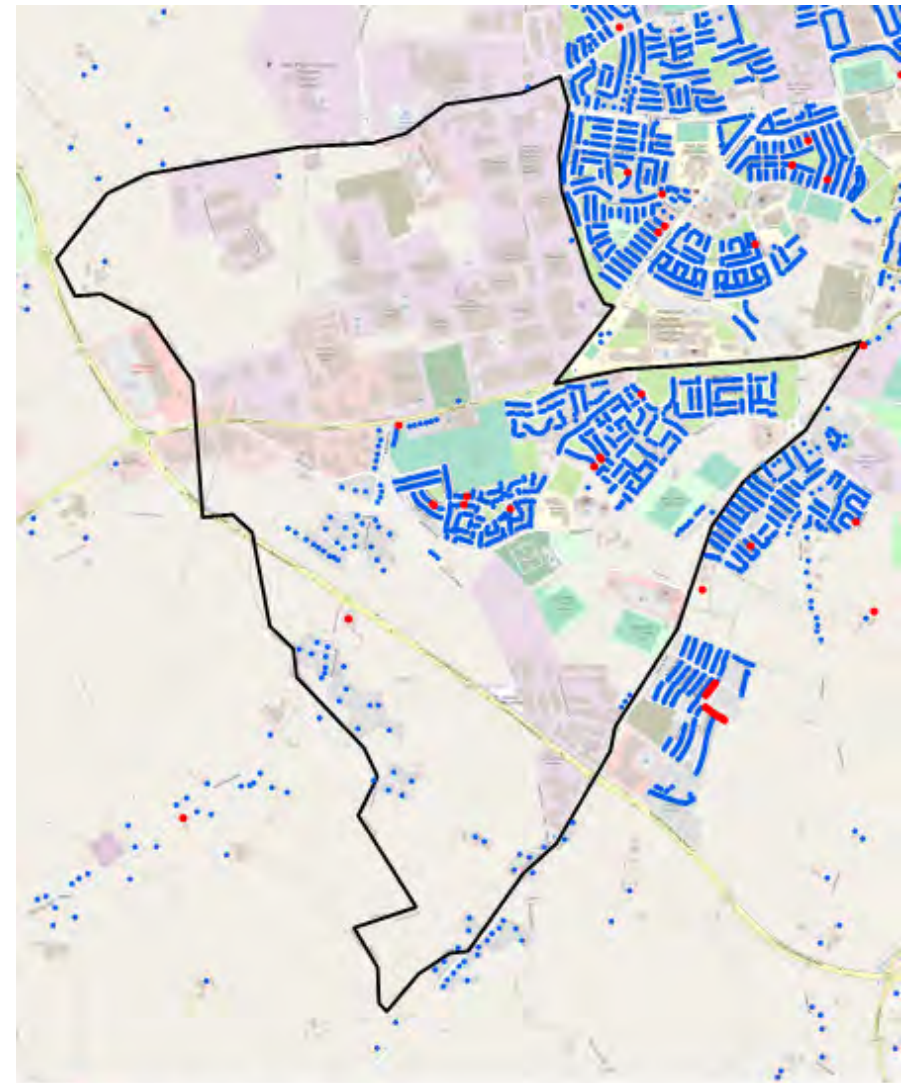


### Residential Housing Developments Timeline



- Latest Developments (2018 to 2020 Q2)
- Waterford CDP 12-17 (2012 to 2017)
- Bust (2008 to 2011)
- Boom (2001 to 2007)
- Pre Boom (Pre 2001)

### Housing Vacancy (GeoDirectory Q2 2020)



- Residential Properties (Vacant)
- Residential Properties (Occupied)

# Waterford Socio-Economic Profile, 2021 | Housing Profile

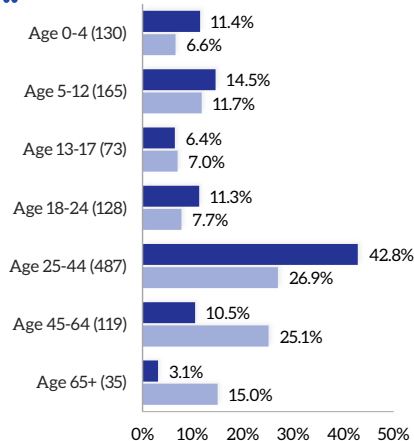
## Sub-Area 7, Kilbarry

### Key socio-economic overview, 2016

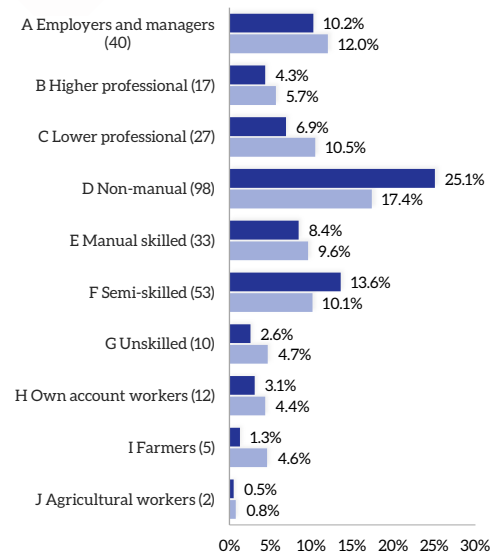
\* Data sourced from CSO Census

**Sub-Area**      **Waterford County**

#### Population Age



#### Socio-Economic Group

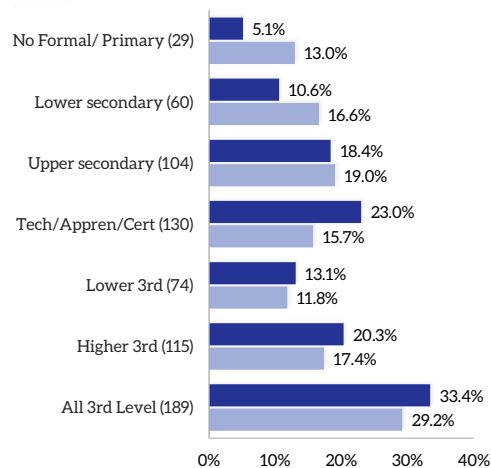


#### Total Population

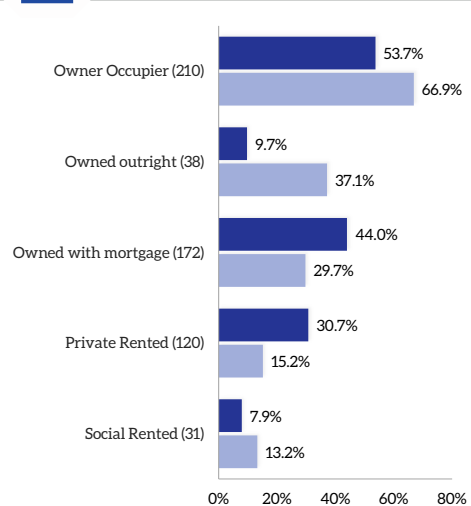
**Total**  
1,137

**% Waterford Total**  
1.0%

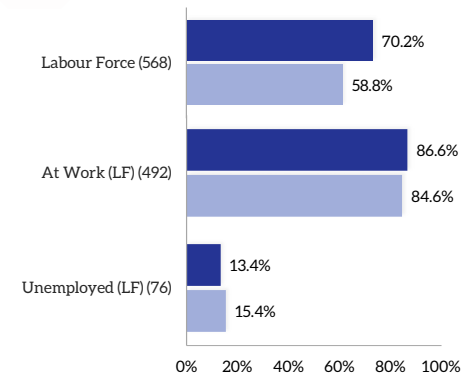
#### Education Attainment



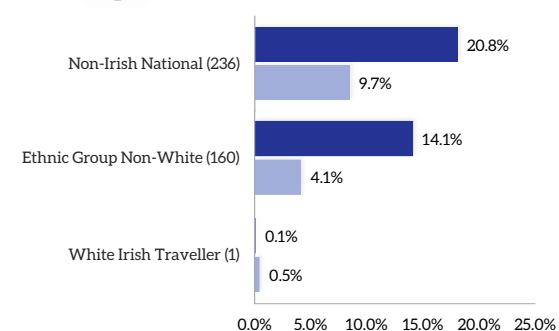
#### Housing Tenure



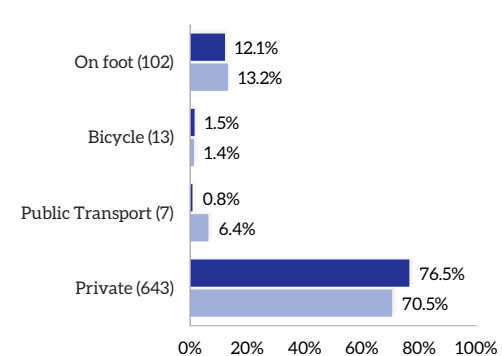
#### Labour Force



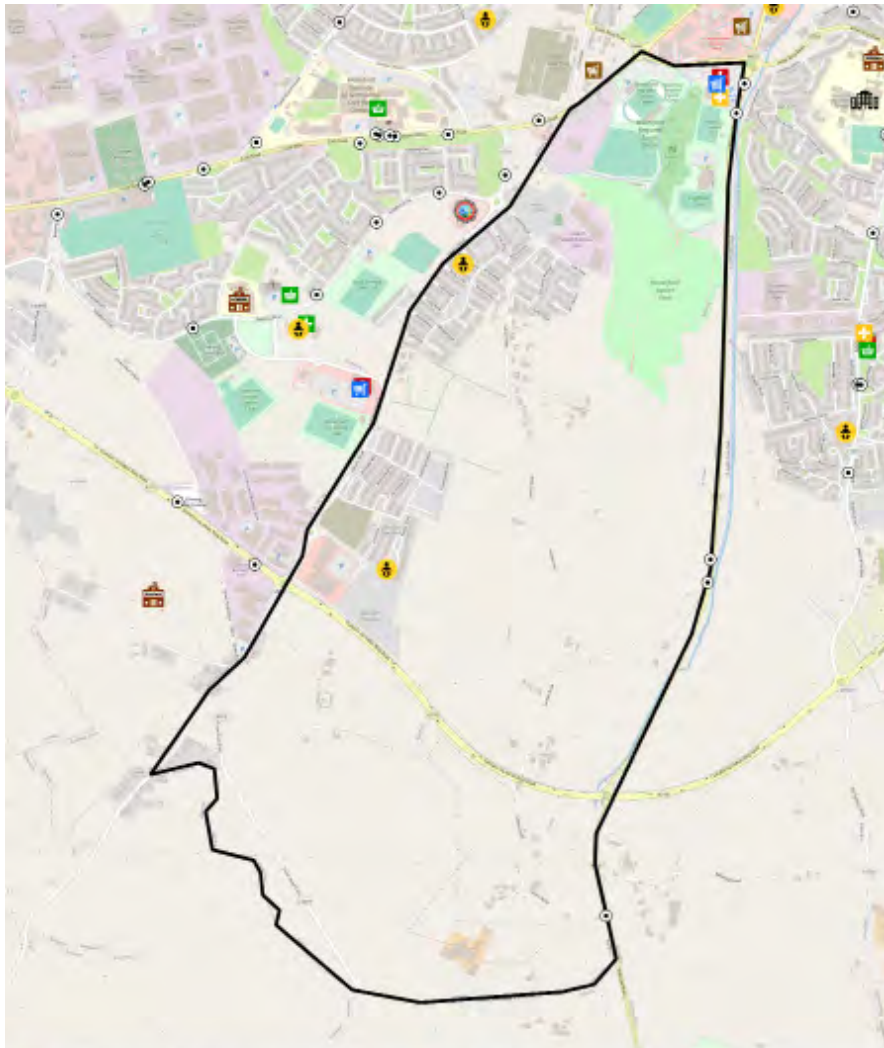
#### Nationality & Ethnicity



#### Mode of Travel



### Sub-Area 7, Facilities



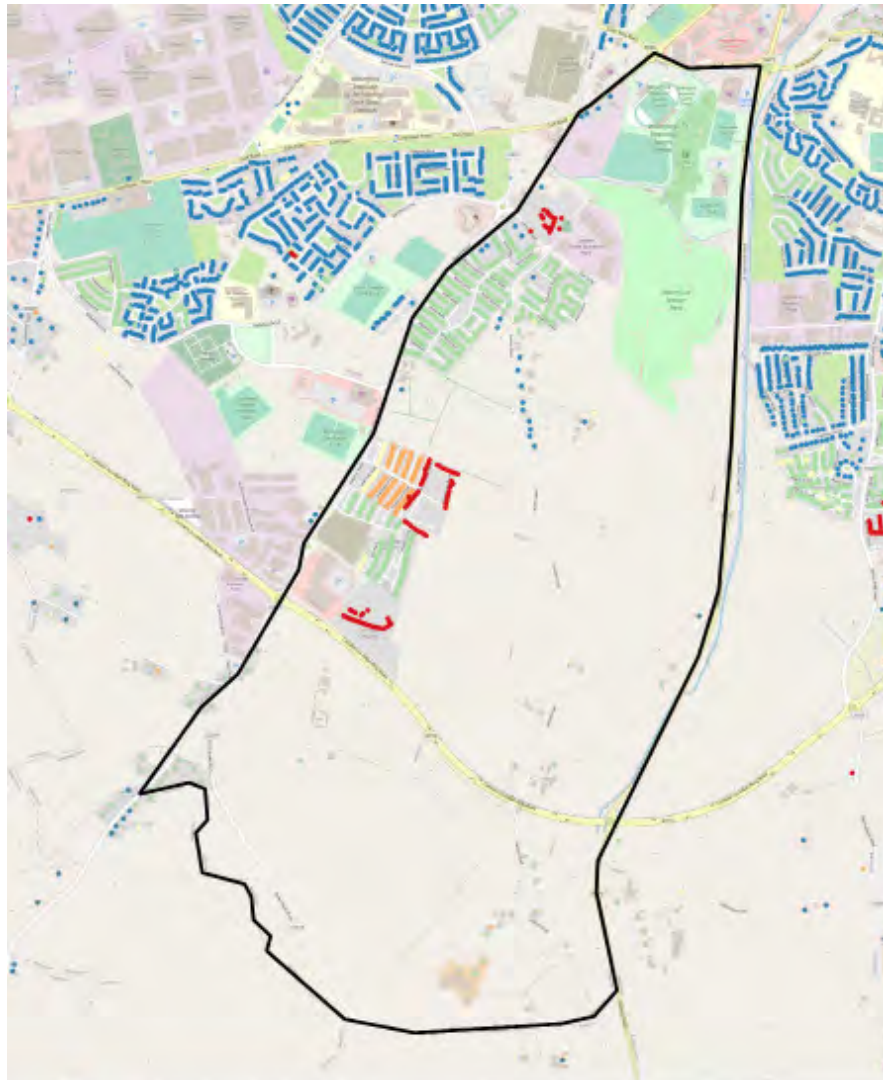
- Train Station
- Bus Station
- Bus Stand
- Bus Stop
- Taxi Rank
- Post Primary School
- Primary Mainstream School
- Primary Special School
- Crèches
- Dentist
- GP
- Health Centre
- Hospital
- Pharmacy
- Fire Station
- Garda Station
- Supermarket
- Discount Supermarket
- Convenience Store
- Post Office
- Library

Education	Crèche	Primary School	Secondary School	
	2	0	0	
Health	GP	Health Centre	Pharmacy	Dentist
	1	0	1	0
Travel	Bus Stops	Rail Station		
	5	0		
Services	Fire Station	Garda Station	Post Office	Library
	0	0	0	0
Retail*	Supermarket	Discount (Aldi/Lidl)	Convenience	
	1	0	0	

\*Supermarket: Dunnes, Super Valu, Tesco  
 Discount: Aldi, Lidl  
 Convenience: Centra, Spar/Eurospar, Mace, Londis

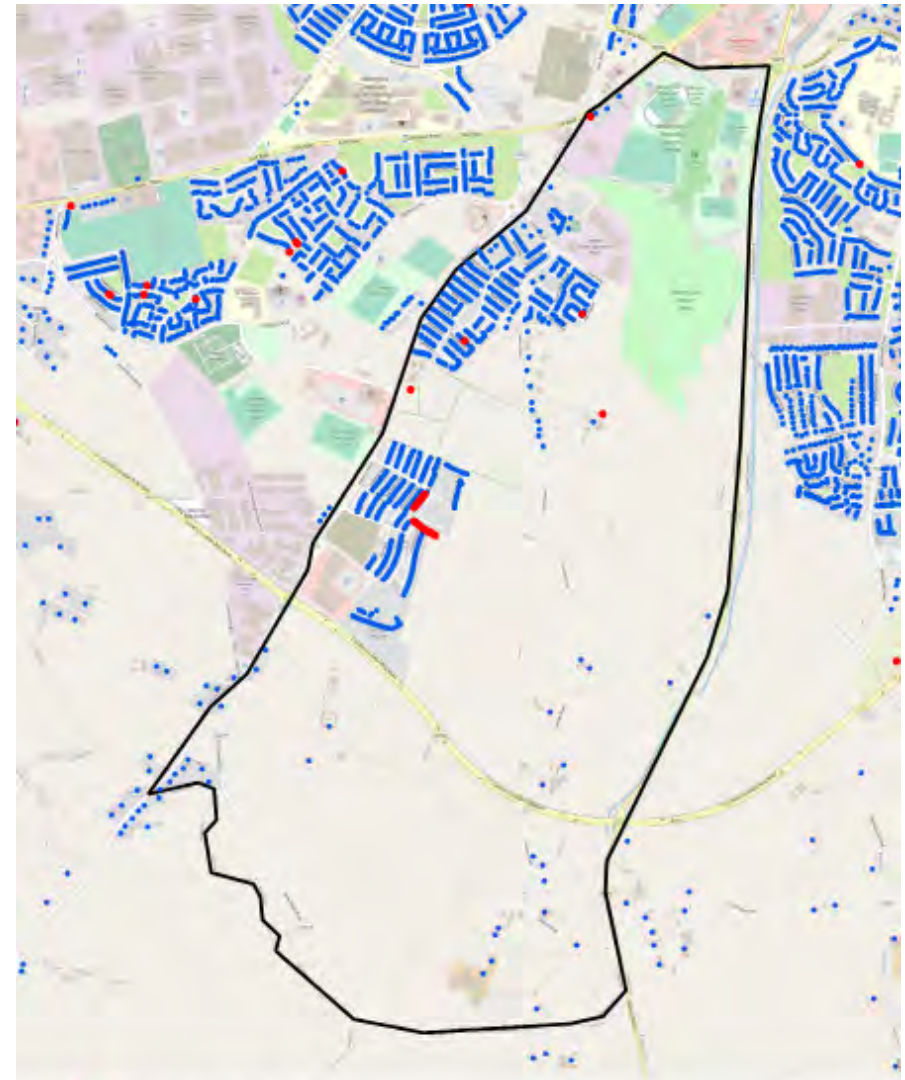


### Residential Housing Developments Timeline



- Latest Developments (2018 to 2020 Q2)
- Waterford CDP 12-17 (2012 to 2017)
- Bust (2008 to 2011)
- Boom (2001 to 2007)
- Pre Boom (Pre 2001)

### Housing Vacancy (GeoDirectory Q2 2020)



- Residential Properties (Vacant)
- Residential Properties (Occupied)

# Waterford Socio-Economic Profile, 2021 | Housing Profile

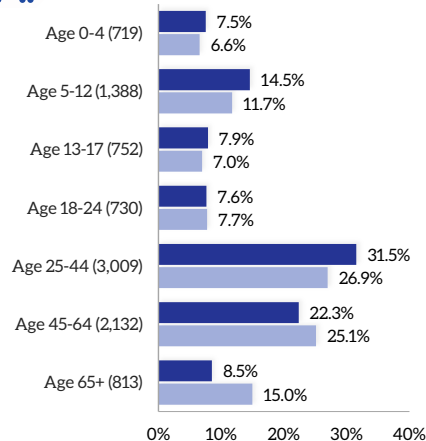
## Sub-Area 8, Sacred Heart Neighbourhood

### Key socio-economic overview, 2016

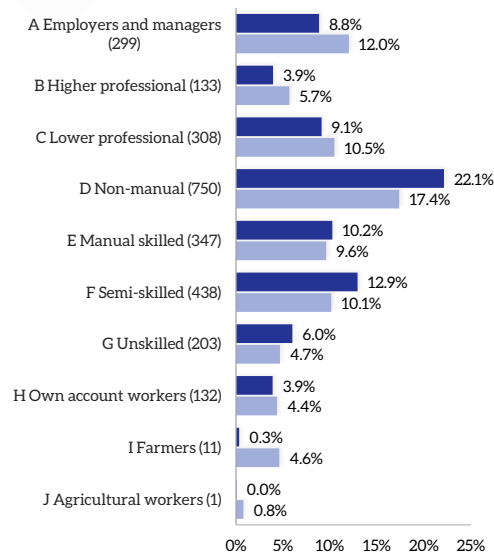
\* Data sourced from CSO Census

**Sub-Area** **Waterford County**

#### Population Age



#### Socio-Economic Group

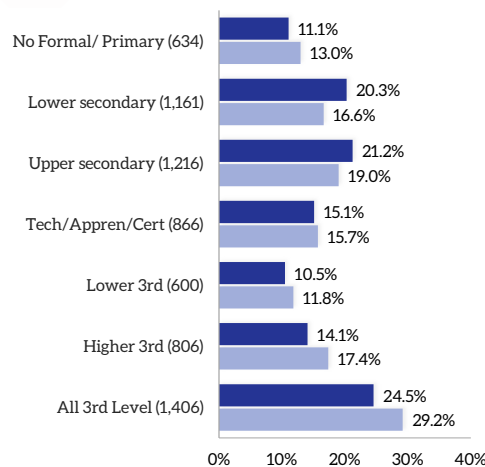


#### Total Population

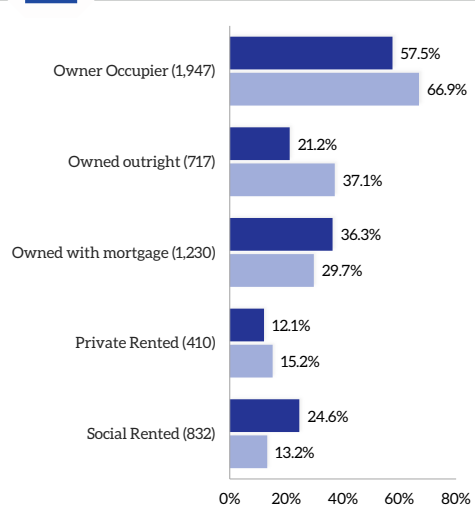
**Total**  
9,543

**% Waterford Total**  
8.2%

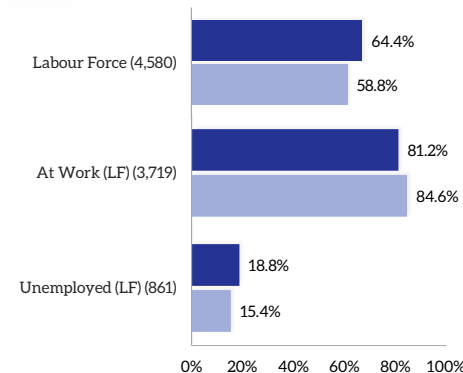
#### Education Attainment



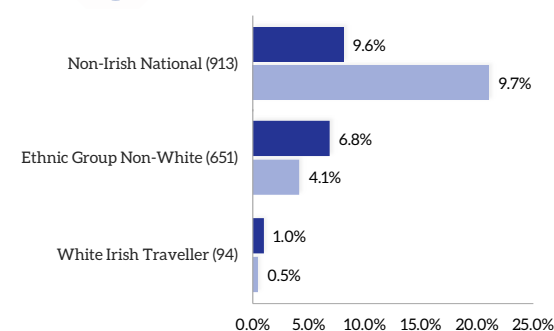
#### Housing Tenure



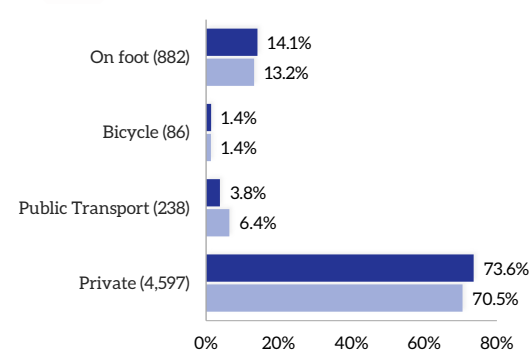
#### Labour Force



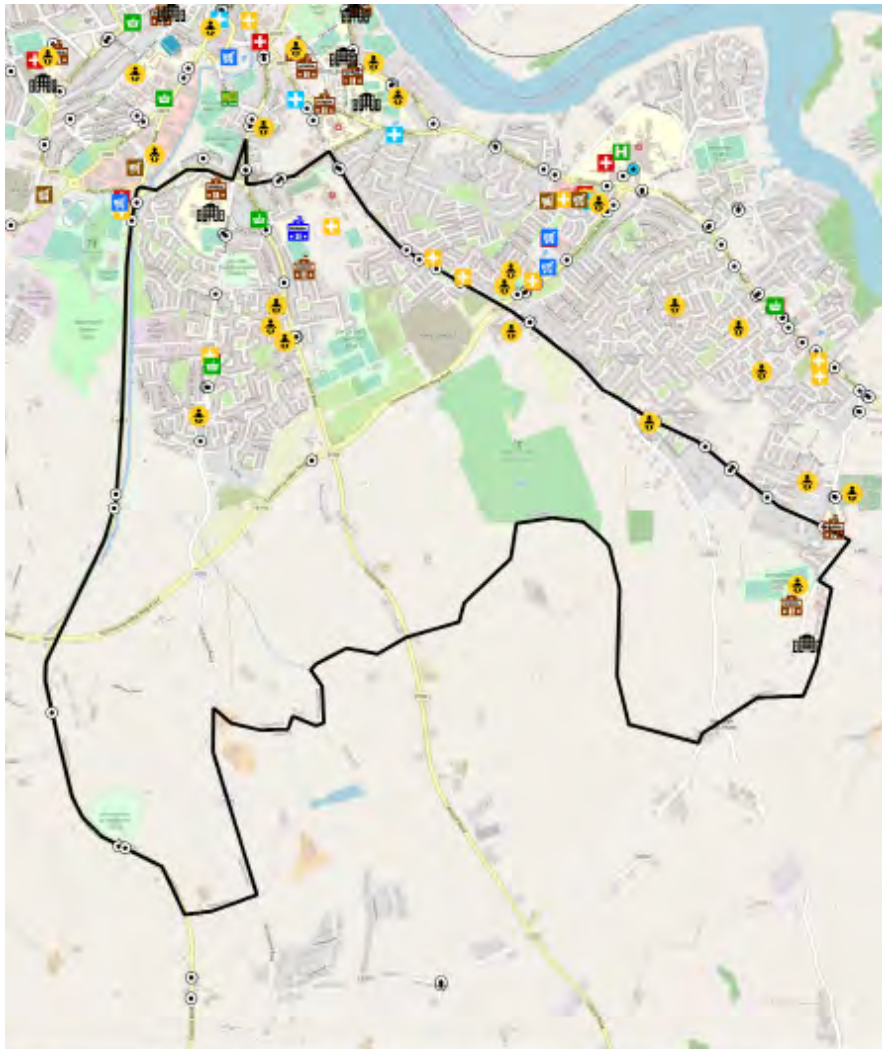
#### Nationality & Ethnicity



#### Mode of Travel



### Sub-Area 8, Facilities



<b>Education</b> 	Crèche	Primary School	Secondary School	
	7	4	2	
<b>Health</b> 	GP	Health Centre	Pharmacy	Dentist
	4	1	1	0
<b>Travel</b> 	Bus Stops	Rail Station		
	38	0		
<b>Services</b> 	Fire Station	Garda Station	Post Office	Library
	0	0	1	0
<b>Retail*</b> 	Supermarket	Discount (Aldi/Lidl)	Convenience	
	0	0	2	

- Train Station
- Bus Station
- Bus Stand
- Bus Stop
- Taxi Rank
- Post Primary School
- Primary Mainstream School
- Primary Special School
- Crèches
- Dentist
- GP
- Health Centre
- Hospital
- Pharmacy
- Fire Station
- Garda Station
- Supermarket
- Discount Supermarket
- Convenience Store
- Post Office
- Library

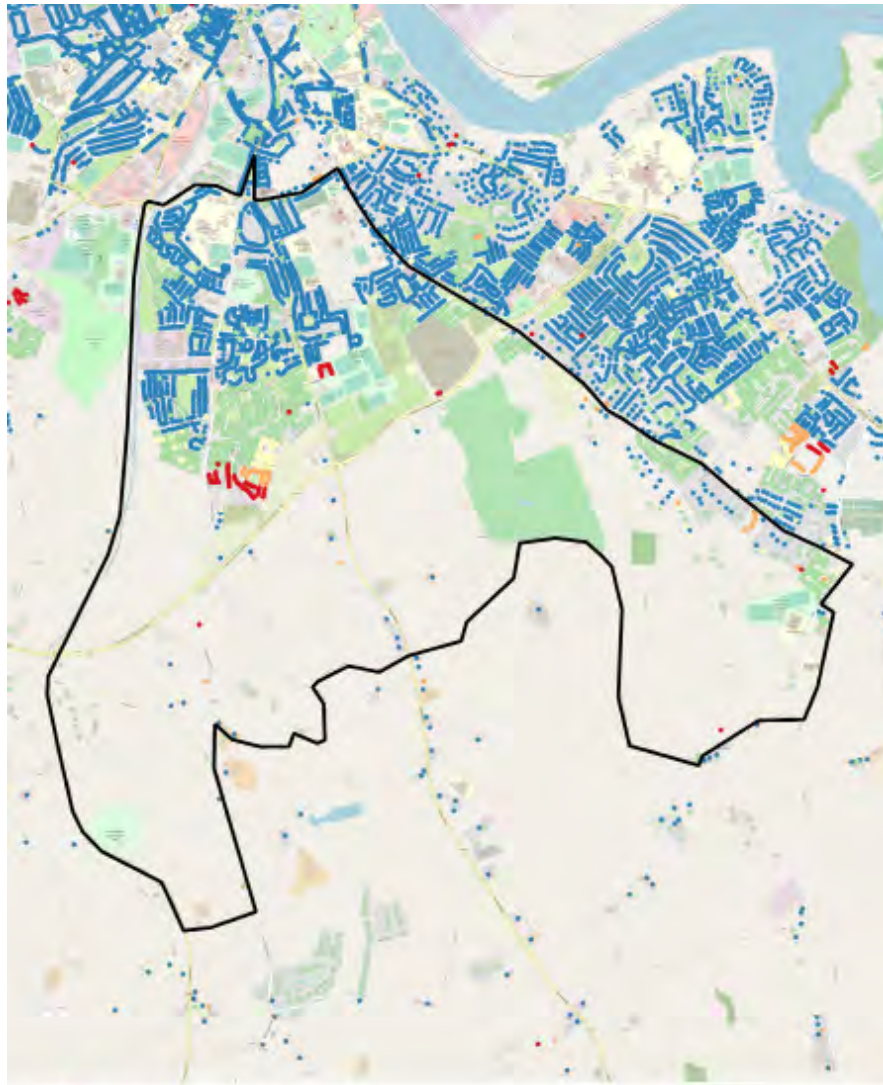
\*Supermarket: Dunnes, Super Valu, Tesco  
 Discount: Aldi, Lidl  
 Convenience: Centra, Spar/Eurospar, Mace, Londis



# Waterford Socio-Economic Profile, 2021 | Housing Profile

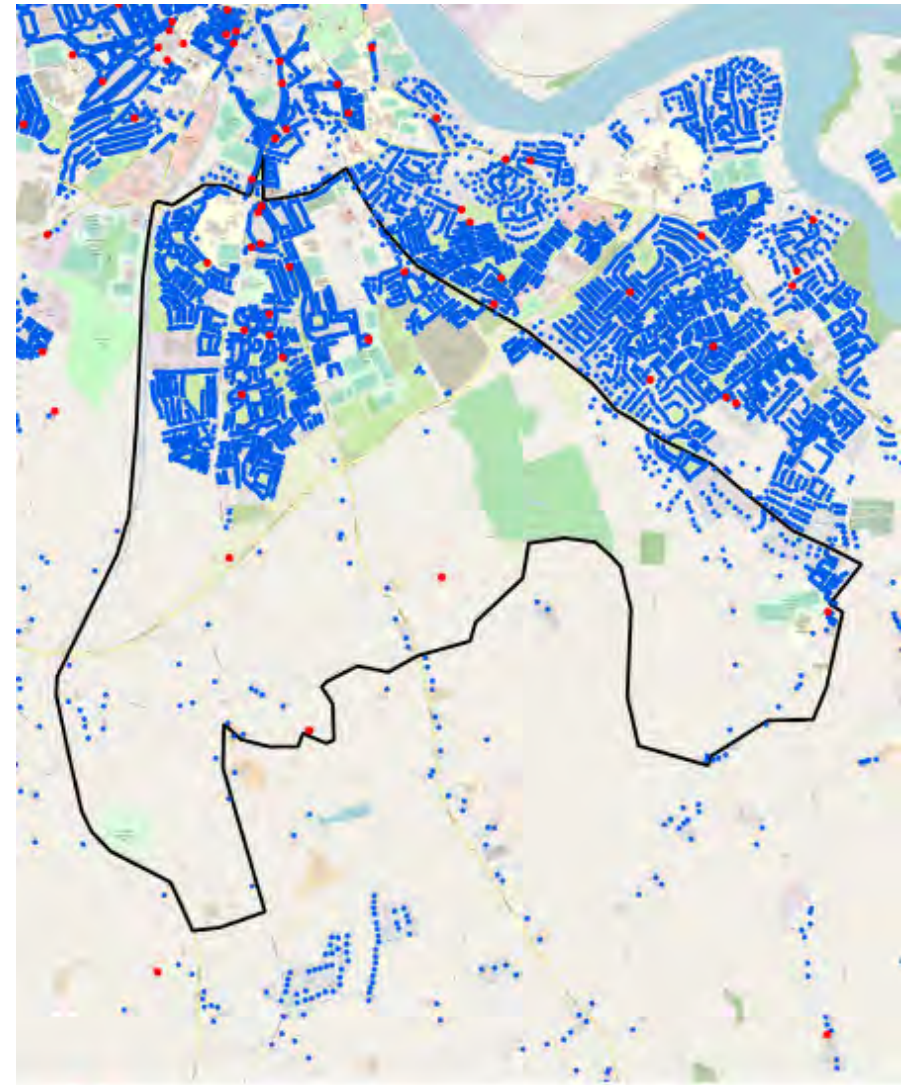
## Sub-Area 8, Sacred Heart Neighbourhood

### Residential Housing Developments Timeline



- Latest Developments (2018 to 2020 Q2)
- Waterford CDP 12-17 (2012 to 2017)
- Bust (2008 to 2011)
- Boom (2001 to 2007)
- Pre Boom (Pre 2001)

### Housing Vacancy (GeoDirectory Q2 2020)



- Residential Properties (Vacant)
- Residential Properties (Occupied)

# Waterford Socio-Economic Profile, 2021 | Housing Profile

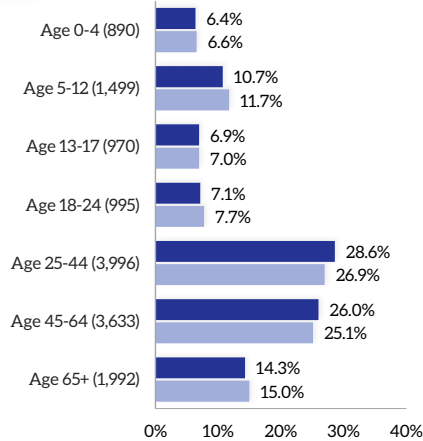
## Sub-Area 9, Eastern Suburbs, Dunmore Road

### Key socio-economic overview, 2016

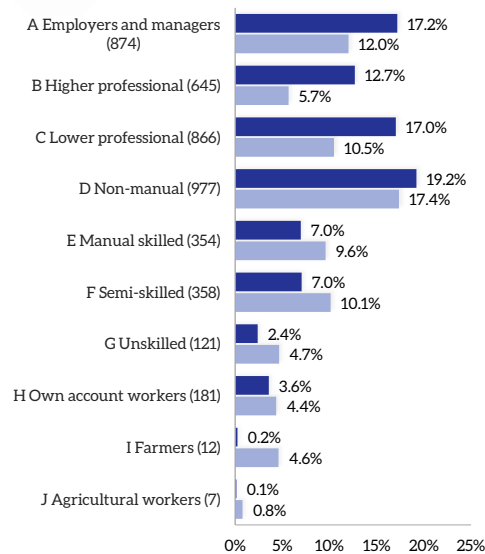
\* Data sourced from CSO Census

**Sub-Area** **Waterford County**

#### Population Age



#### Socio-Economic Group

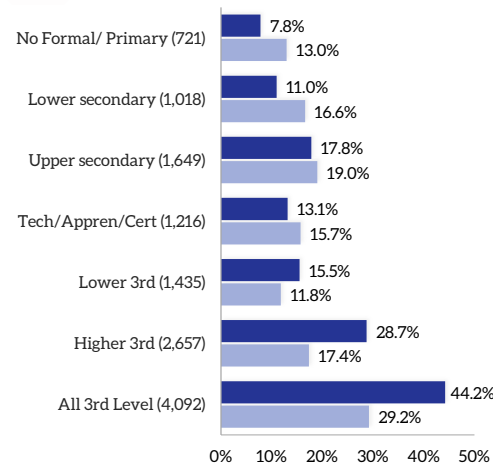


#### Total Population

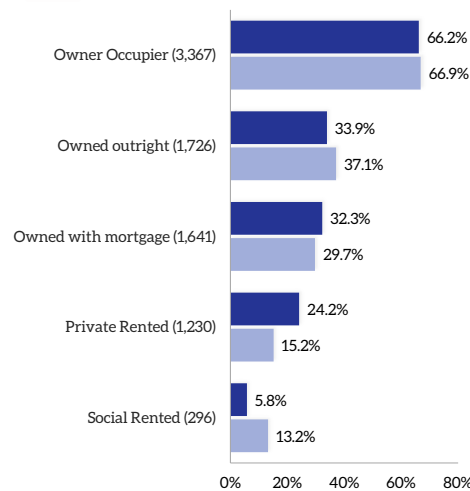
**Total**  
13,975

**% Waterford Total**  
12.0%

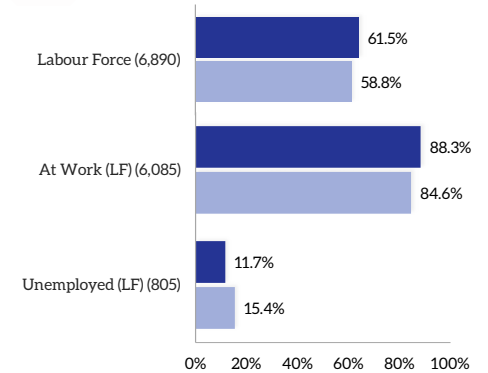
#### Education Attainment



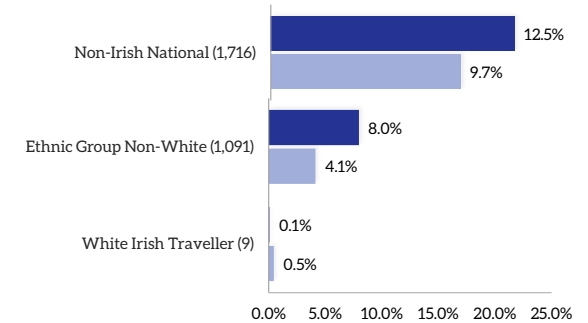
#### Housing Tenure



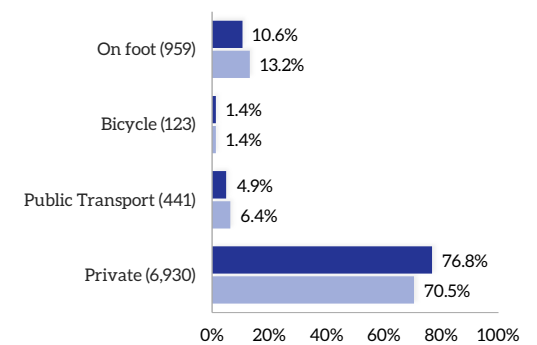
#### Labour Force



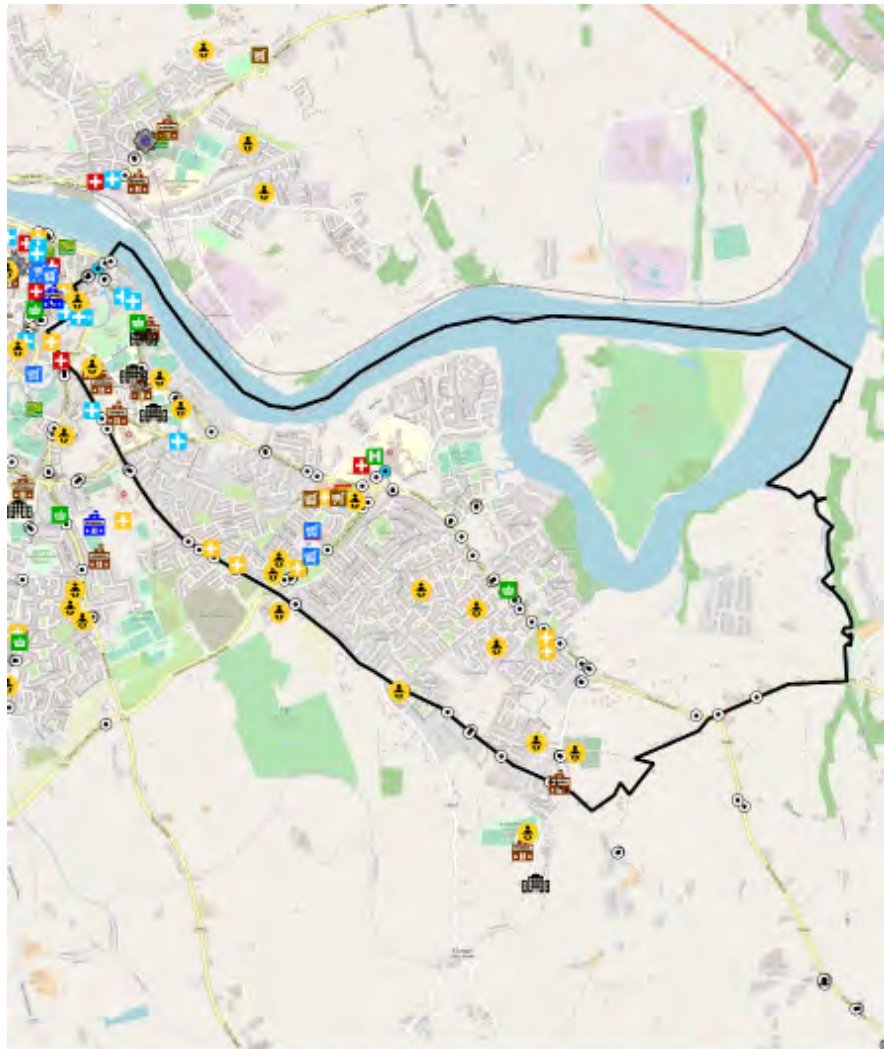
#### Nationality & Ethnicity



#### Mode of Travel



### Sub-Area 9, Facilities



- Train Station
- Bus Station
- Bus Stand
- Bus Stop
- Taxi Rank
- Post Primary School
- Primary Mainstream School
- Primary Special School
- Crèches
- Dentist
- GP
- Health Centre
- Hospital
- Pharmacy
- Fire Station
- Garda Station
- Supermarket
- Discount Supermarket
- Convenience Store
- Post Office
- Library

Education	Crèche	Primary School	Secondary School	
	13	6	3	
Health	GP	Health Centre	Pharmacy	Dentist
	10	0	7	9
Travel	Bus Stops	Rail Station		
	77	0		
Services	Fire Station	Garda Station	Post Office	Library
	0	0	1	1
Retail*	Supermarket	Discount (Aldi/Lidl)	Convenience	
	2	2	2	

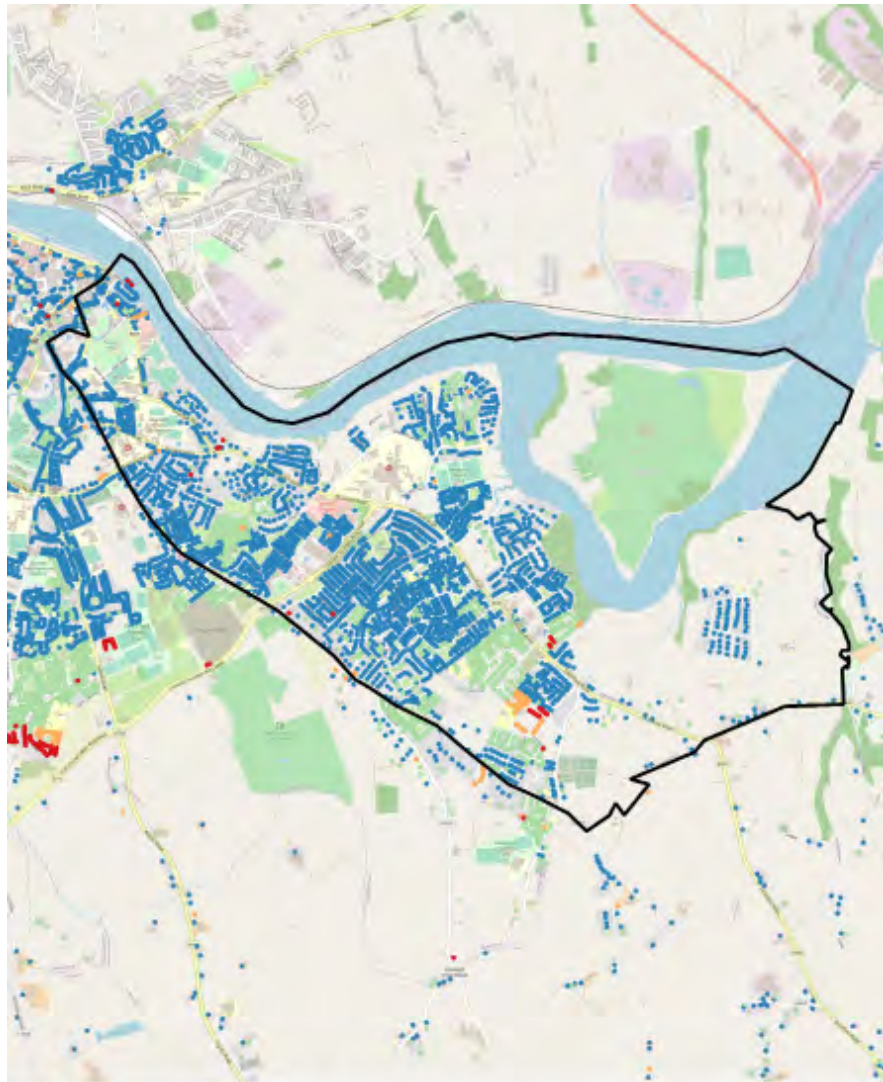
\*Supermarket: Dunnes, Super Valu, Tesco  
 Discount: Aldi, Lidl  
 Convenience: Centra, Spar/Eurospar, Mace, Londis



# Waterford Socio-Economic Profile, 2021 | Housing Profile

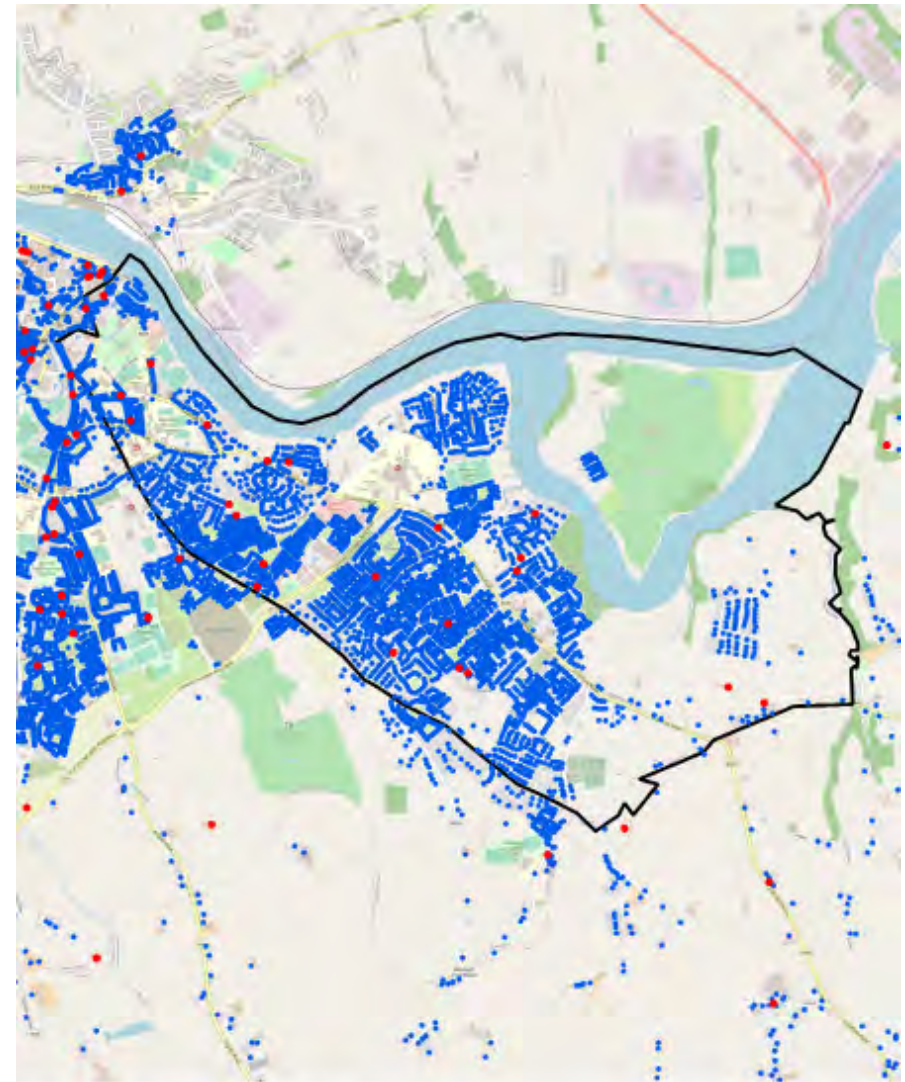
## Sub-Area 9, Eastern Suburbs, Dunmore Road

### Residential Housing Developments Timeline



- Latest Developments (2018 to 2020 Q2)
- Waterford CDP 12-17 (2012 to 2017)
- Bust (2008 to 2011)
- Boom (2001 to 2007)
- Pre Boom (Pre 2001)

### Housing Vacancy (GeoDirectory Q2 2020)



- Residential Properties (Vacant)
- Residential Properties (Occupied)

# Waterford Socio-Economic Profile, 2021 | Housing Profile

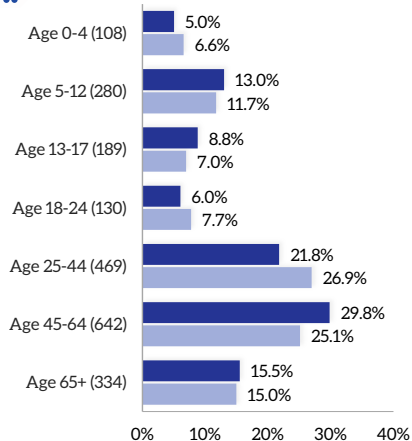
## Sub-Area 10, Faithlegg

### Key socio-economic overview, 2016

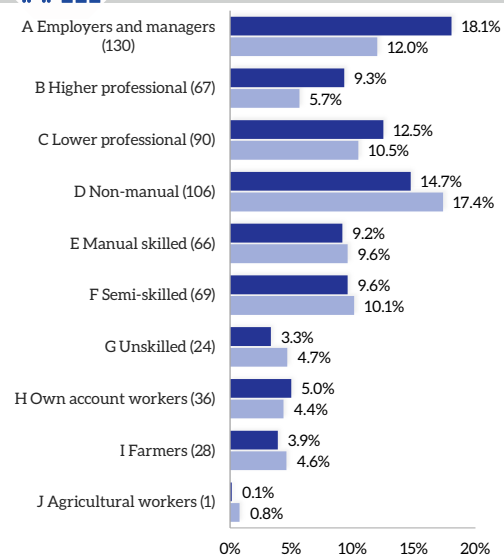
\* Data sourced from CSO Census

**Sub-Area**      **Waterford County**

#### Population Age



#### Socio-Economic Group

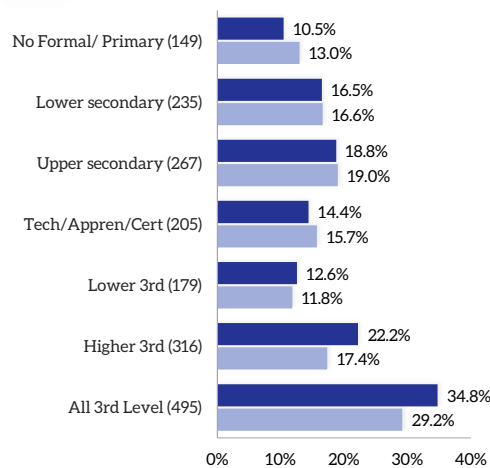


#### Total Population

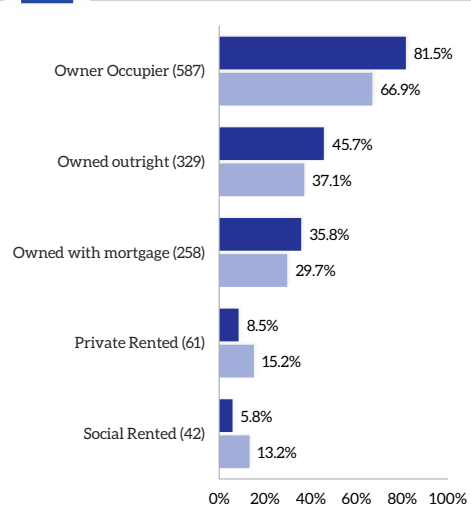
**Total**  
2,152

**% Waterford Total**  
1.9%

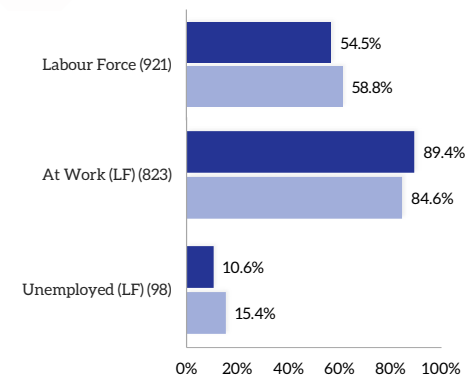
#### Education Attainment



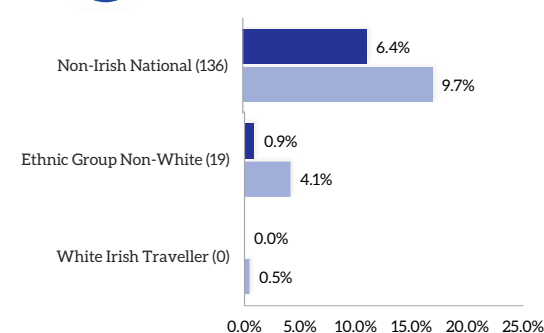
#### Housing Tenure



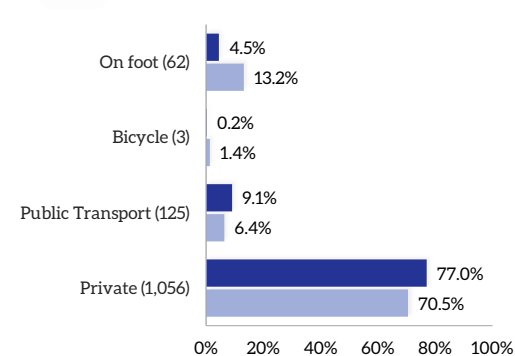
#### Labour Force



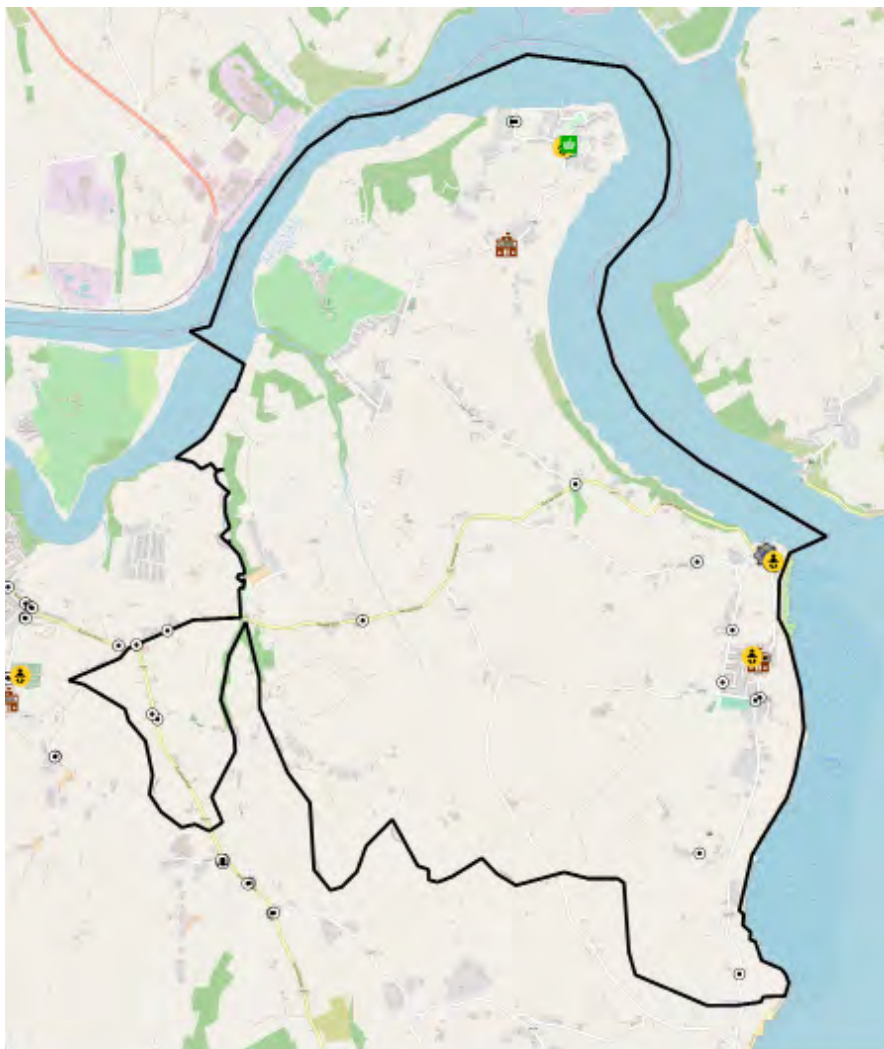
#### Nationality & Ethnicity



#### Mode of Travel



### Sub-Area 10, Facilities



#### Education

Crèche	Primary School	Secondary School
3	2	0

#### Health

GP	Health Centre	Pharmacy	Dentist
0	0	0	0

#### Travel

Bus Stops	Rail Station
23	0

#### Services

Fire Station	Garda Station	Post Office	Library
0	1	1	0

#### Retail\*

Supermarket	Discount (Aldi/Lidl)	Convenience
0	0	1

- Train Station
- Bus Station
- Bus Stand
- Bus Stop
- Taxi Rank
- Post Primary School
- Primary Mainstream School
- Primary Special School
- Crèches
- Dentist
- GP
- Health Centre
- Hospital
- Pharmacy
- Fire Station
- Garda Station
- Supermarket
- Discount Supermarket
- Convenience Store
- Post Office
- Library

\*Supermarket: Dunnes, Super Valu, Tesco  
 Discount: Aldi, Lidl  
 Convenience: Centra, Spar/Eurospar, Mace, Londis

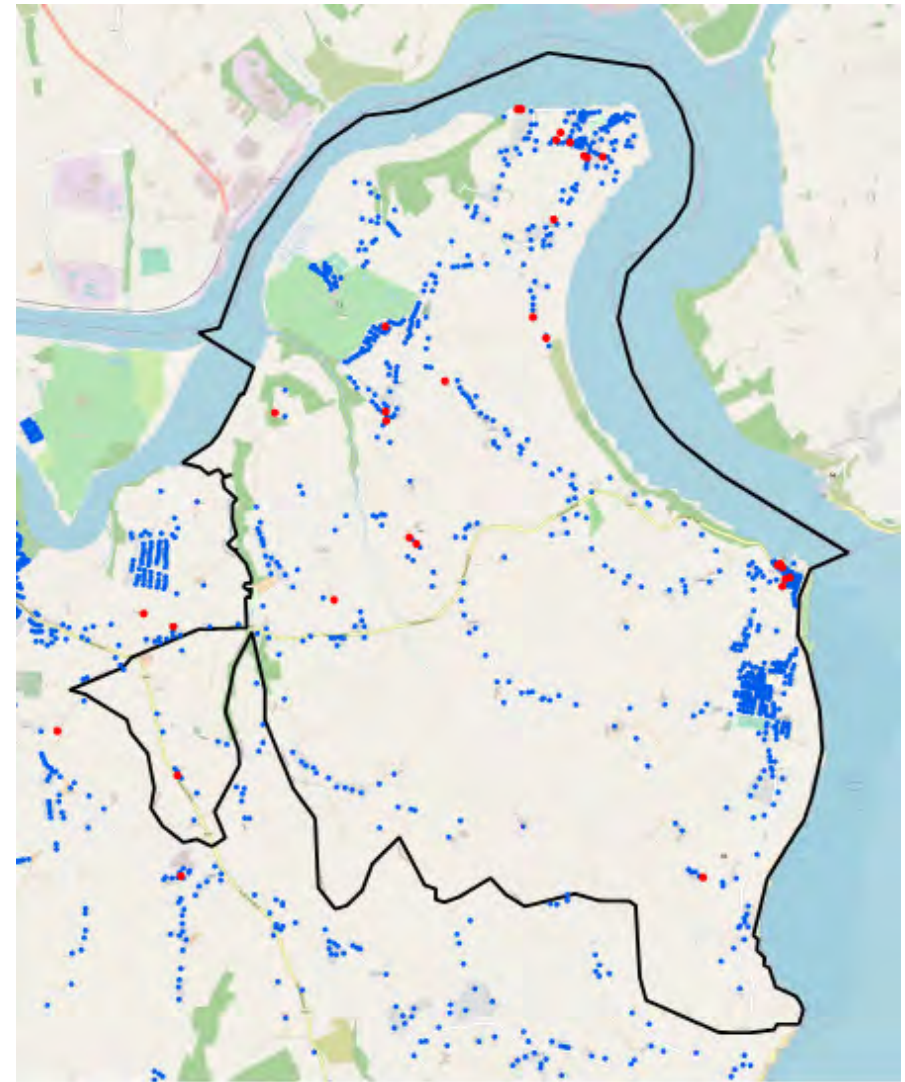


### Residential Housing Developments Timeline



- Latest Developments (2018 to 2020 Q2)
- Waterford CDP 12-17 (2012 to 2017)
- Bust (2008 to 2011)
- Boom (2001 to 2007)
- Pre Boom (Pre 2001)

### Housing Vacancy (GeoDirectory Q2 2020)



- Residential Properties (Vacant)
- Residential Properties (Occupied)

# Waterford Socio-Economic Profile, 2021 | Housing Profile

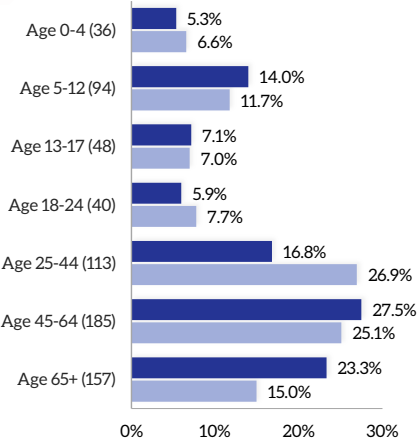
## Sub-Area 11, Southern Rural Hinterland

### Key socio-economic overview, 2016

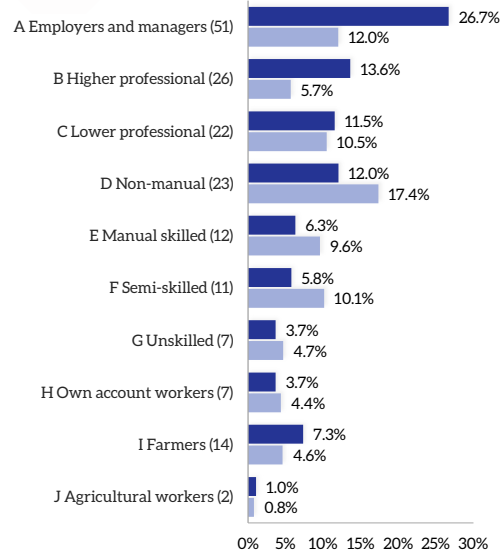
\* Data sourced from CSO Census

**Sub-Area**      **Waterford County**

#### Population Age



#### Socio-Economic Group

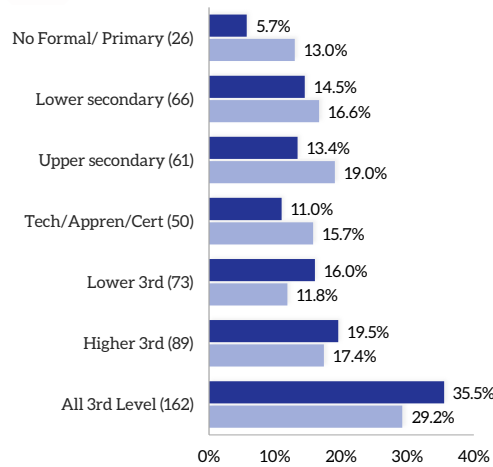


#### Total Population

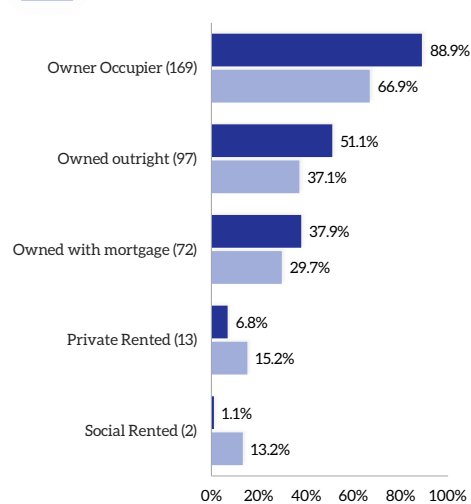
**Total**  
**673**

**% Waterford Total**  
**0.6%**

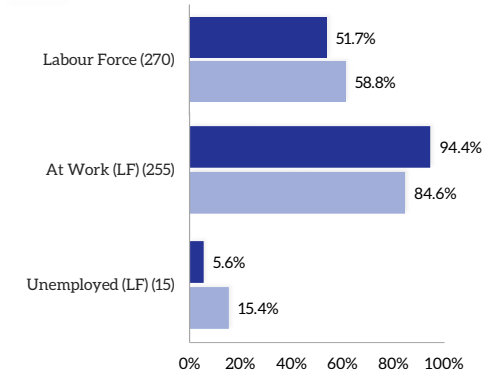
#### Education Attainment



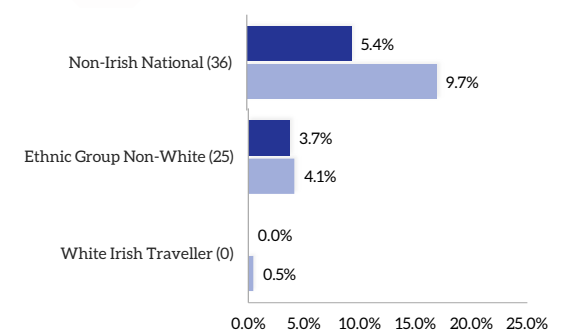
#### Housing Tenure



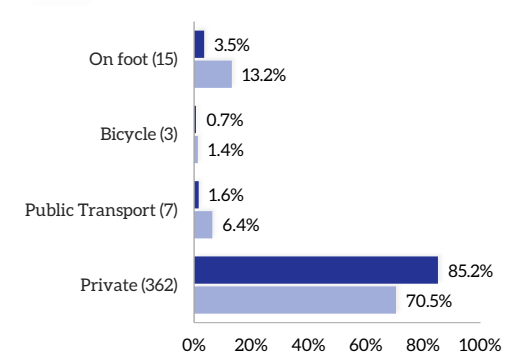
#### Labour Force



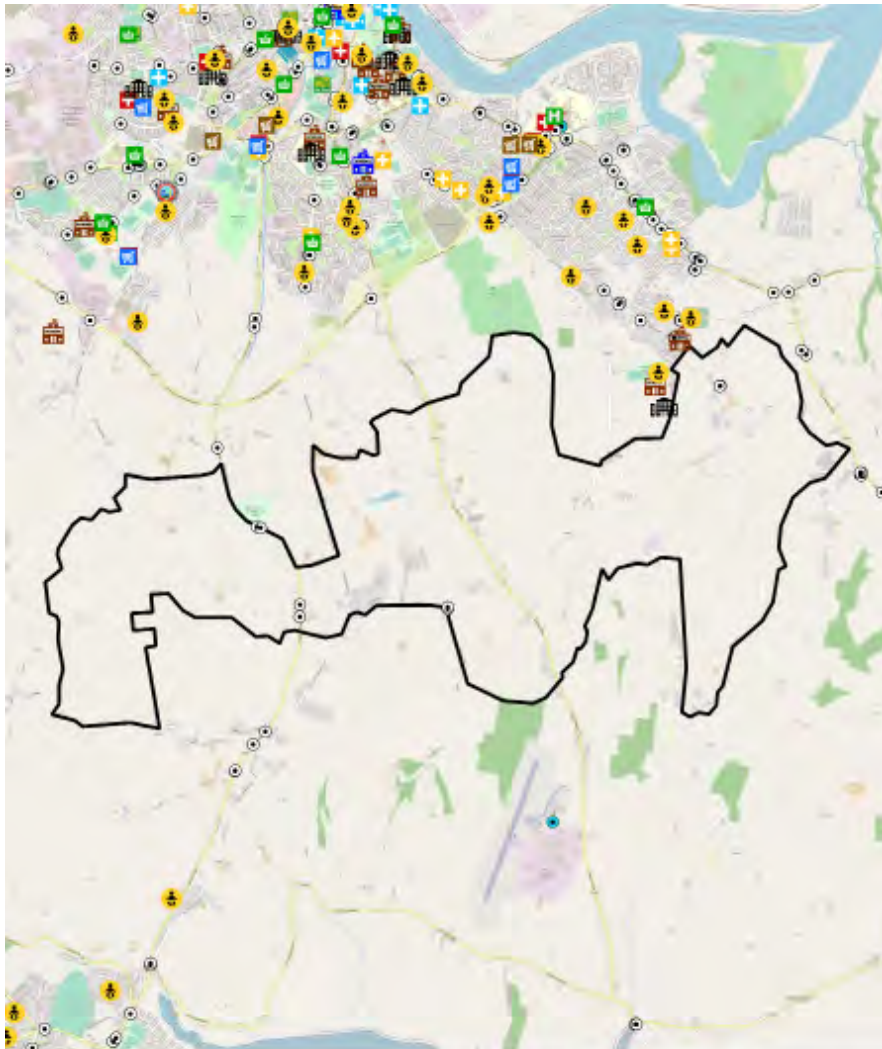
#### Nationality & Ethnicity



#### Mode of Travel



### Sub-Area 11, Facilities



#### Education

Crèche	Primary School	Secondary School
0	0	0

#### Health

GP	Health Centre	Pharmacy	Dentist
0	0	0	0

#### Travel

Bus Stops	Rail Station
9	0

#### Services

Fire Station	Garda Station	Post Office	Library
0	0	0	0

#### Retail\*

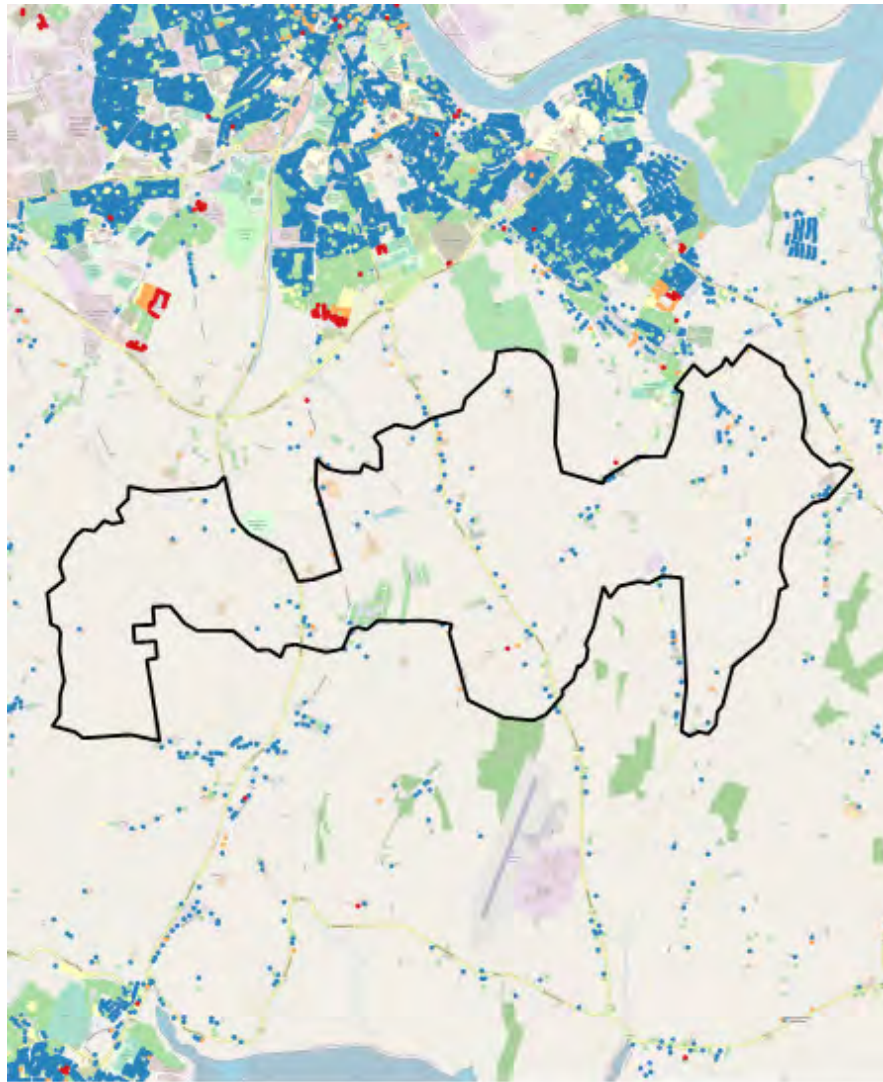
Supermarket	Discount (Aldi/Lidl)	Convenience
0	0	0

- Train Station
- Post Primary School
- Dentist
- Fire Station
- Supermarket
- Bus Station
- Primary Mainstream School
- GP
- Garda Station
- Discount Supermarket
- Bus Stand
- Primary Special School
- Health Centre
- Convenience Store
- Bus Stop
- Crèches
- Hospital
- Post Office
- Taxi Rank
- Pharmacy
- Library

\*Supermarket: Dunnes, Super Valu, Tesco  
 Discount: Aldi, Lidl  
 Convenience: Centra, Spar/Eurospar, Mace, Londis

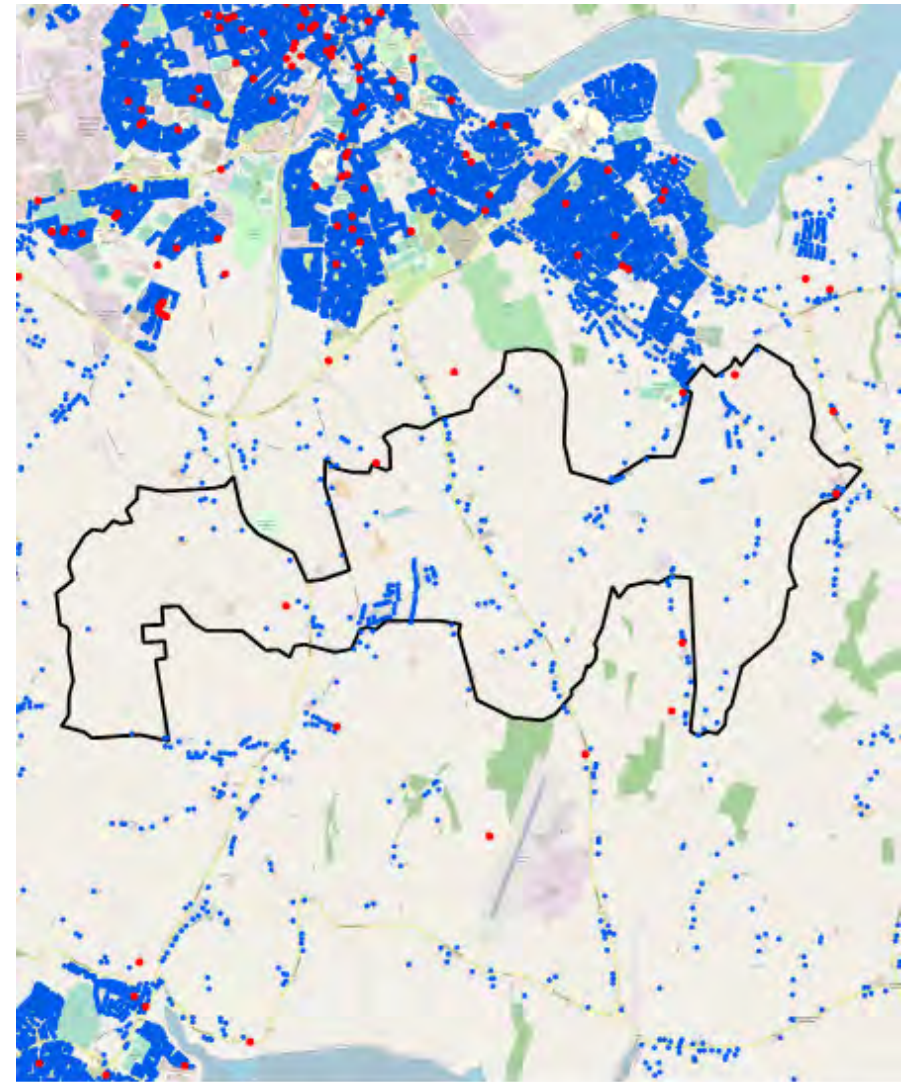


### Residential Housing Developments Timeline



- Latest Developments (2018 to 2020 Q2)
- Waterford CDP 12-17 (2012 to 2017)
- Bust (2008 to 2011)
- Boom (2001 to 2007)
- Pre Boom (Pre 2001)

### Housing Vacancy (GeoDirectory Q2 2020)



- Residential Properties (Vacant)
- Residential Properties (Occupied)

# Waterford Socio-Economic Profile, 2021 | Housing Profile

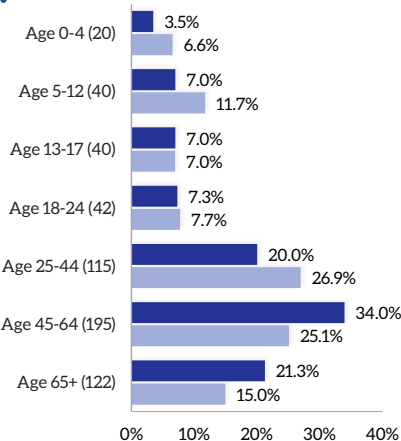
## Sub-Area 12, Western Rural Hinterland

### Key socio-economic overview, 2016

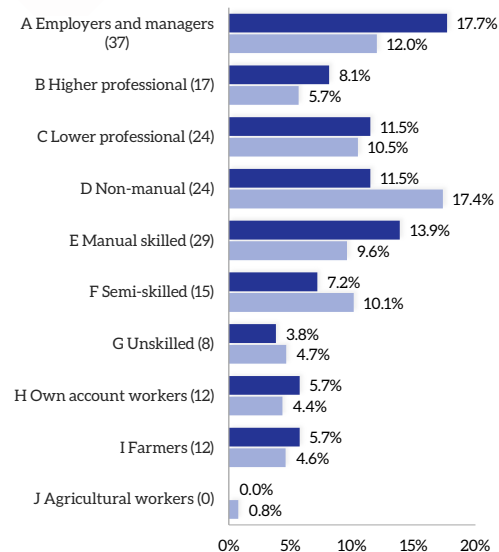
\* Data sourced from CSO Census

**Sub-Area** **Waterford County**

#### Population Age



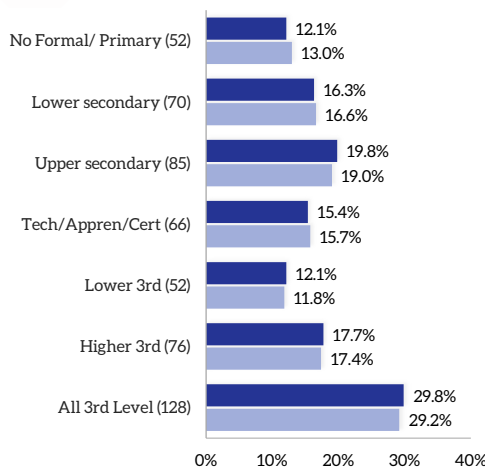
#### Socio-Economic Group



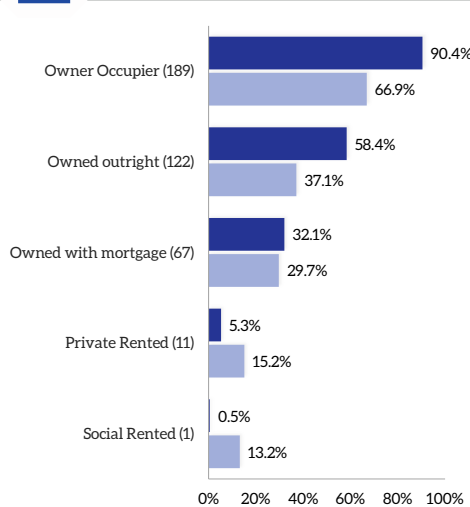
#### Total Population

**Total** **% Waterford Total**  
**574** **0.5%**

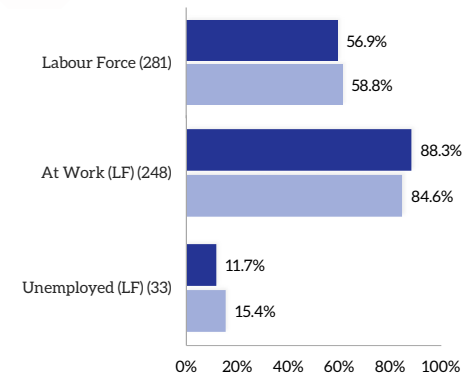
#### Education Attainment



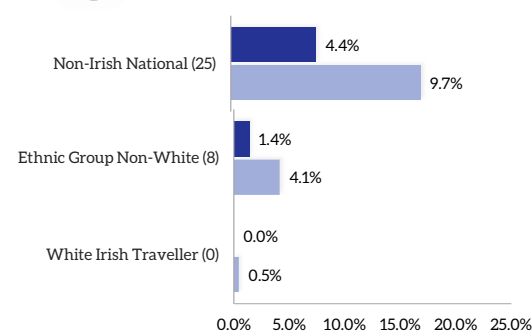
#### Housing Tenure



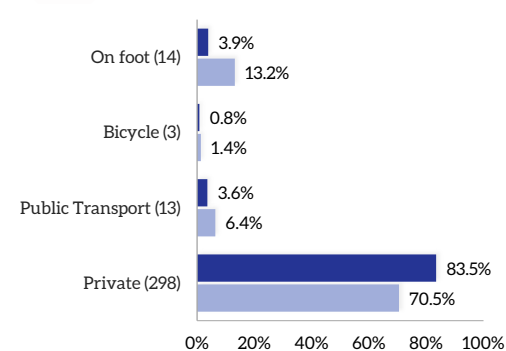
#### Labour Force



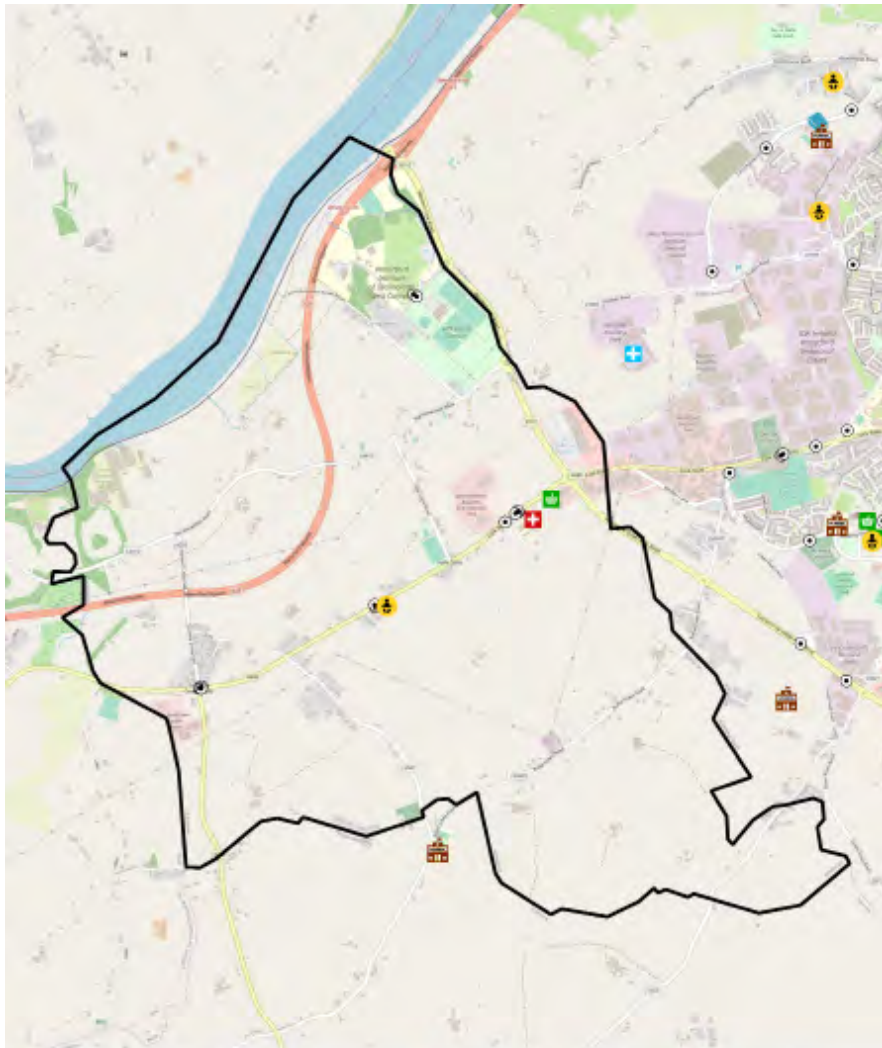
#### Nationality & Ethnicity



#### Mode of Travel



### Sub-Area 12, Facilities



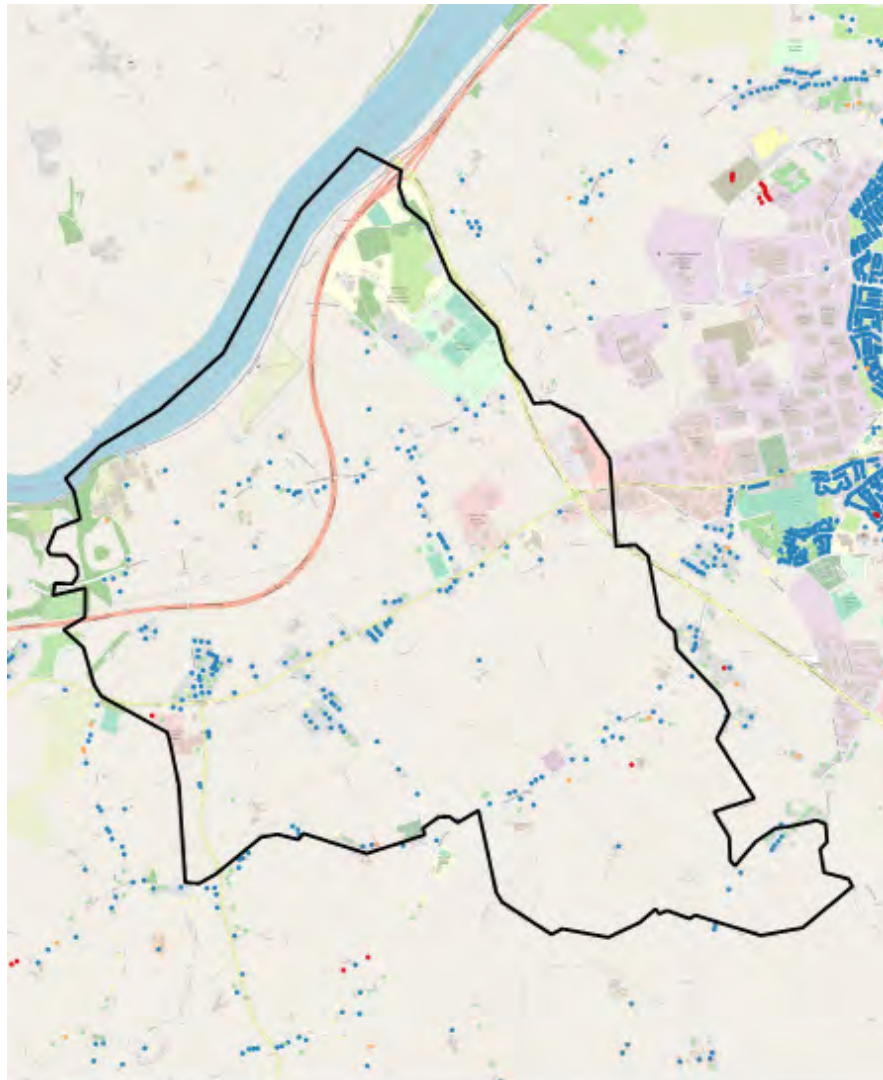
- Train Station
- Bus Station
- Bus Stand
- Bus Stop
- Taxi Rank
- Post Primary School
- Primary Mainstream School
- Primary Special School
- Crèches
- Dentist
- GP
- Health Centre
- Hospital
- Pharmacy
- Fire Station
- Garda Station
- Supermarket
- Discount Supermarket
- Convenience Store
- Post Office
- Library

Education	Crèche	Primary School	Secondary School	
	1	0	0	
Health	GP	Health Centre	Pharmacy	Dentist
	0	0	1	0
Travel	Bus Stops	Rail Station		
	12	0		
Services	Fire Station	Garda Station	Post Office	Library
	0	0	0	0
Retail*	Supermarket	Discount (Aldi/Lidl)	Convenience	
	0	0	1	

\*Supermarket: Dunnes, Super Valu, Tesco  
 Discount: Aldi, Lidl  
 Convenience: Centra, Spar/Eurospar, Mace, Londis

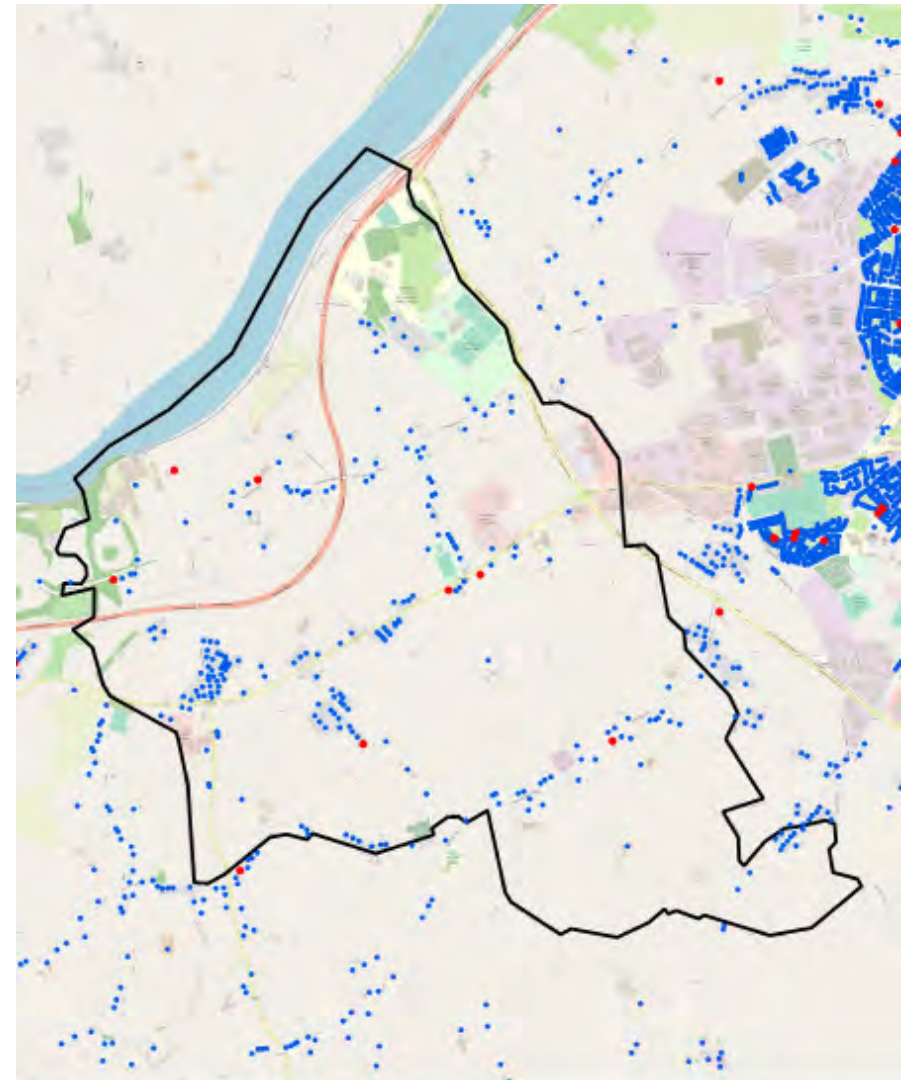


### Residential Housing Developments Timeline



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- Waterford CDP 12-17 (2012 to 2017)
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- Pre Boom (Pre 2001)

### Housing Vacancy (GeoDirectory Q2 2020)



- Residential Properties (Vacant)
- Residential Properties (Occupied)

