

Wexford Socio-Economic Baseline Report

Local Economic and Community Plan

Prepared by the All-Island Research Observatory (AIRO)

Maynooth University

For

Wexford County Council

April, 2015

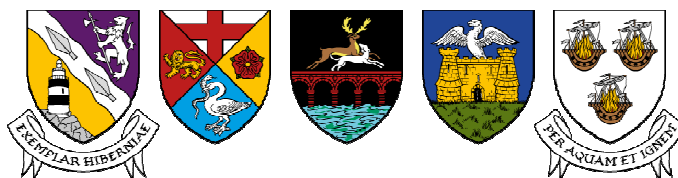


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1. Introduction

1.1. Introduction

The Local Government Reform Act 2014 provides a stronger and clearer role for local government in economic development and community development which is a key element in achieving the vision set out in the Action Programme for Effective Local Government: *“that local government will be the main vehicle of governance and public service at local level, leading economic, social and community development”*.

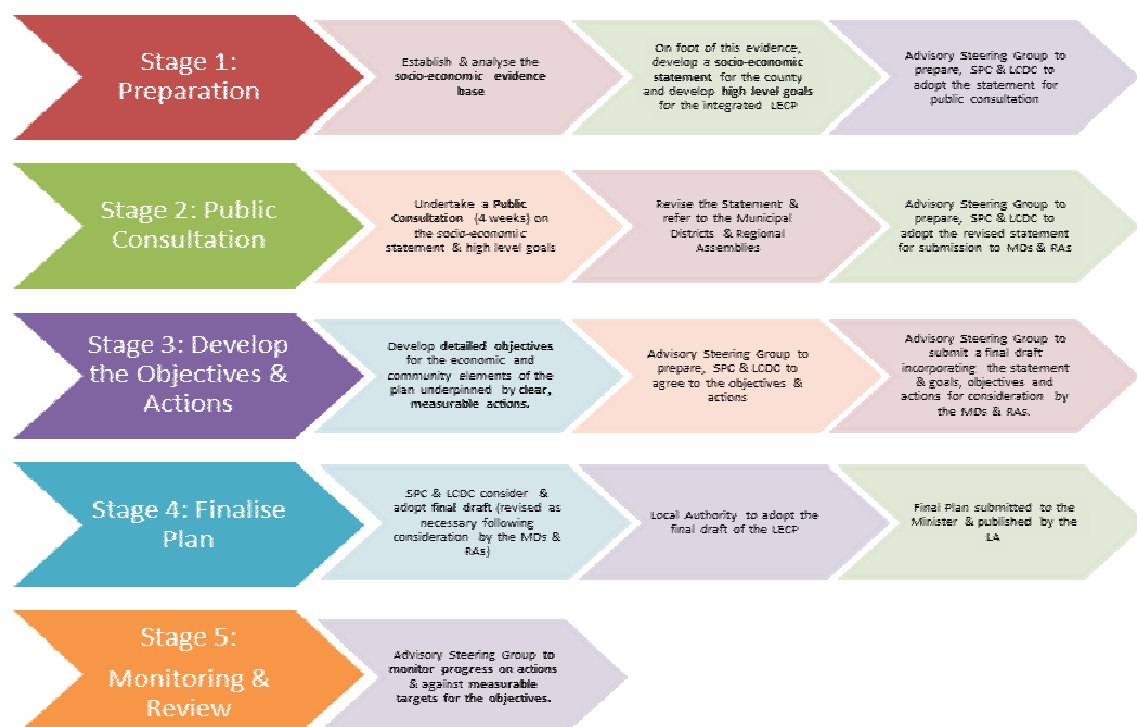
The purpose of the Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP), as provided for in the Local Government Reform Act 2014, is to set out, for a six-year period, the objectives and actions needed to promote and support the economic development and the local and community development of the relevant local authority area, both by itself directly and in partnership with other economic and community development stakeholders. The expansion and strengthening of local authority functions in economic development and community/local development provided for in the Act is an important means to advance the overarching purpose of local government, as highlighted in the [Action Programme for Effective Local Government – Putting People First](#), “to promote the well-being and quality of life of citizens and communities”. This overarching vision needs to inform each LECP. Accordingly, the LECP should not, itself, be formulated as a high level strategy but, rather, needs to be as action-focused as possible, recognising that delivery will be through the programmes of other stakeholders as well as by the local authority.

It is expected that the process for the development of the LECPs will consist of four broad phases (Figure 1.1): (1) *Preparation*; (2) *Public consultation*; (3) *Development of objectives and actions*; and (4) *Finalisation of the plan*. Particular attention should be placed on the development of clear targets in phase 3 as an additional phase (5) *Monitoring and review* will measure the progress of objectives and actions.

There will also be a number of specific roles and responsibilities assigned to different groups during the formulation of the completed LECP:

- The making of the overall plan as a reserved function of the elected council of the local authority;
- Preparation of the economic elements of the LECP by the SPC for Economic Development and Enterprise which is to perform this function on behalf of the local authority;
- Preparation of the community elements of the LECP by the Local Community Development Committee (LCDC)
- Consultation with the Regional Assembly to ensure the consistency of the LECP with the RPG/RSES and adoption of a statement on the draft of both elements of the Plan by the assembly;
- Consultation with the Municipal District members to ensure consistency between the economic and community elements and consistency with the core strategy and objectives of the statutory Development Plan, and adoption of a statement on the draft of both elements of the Plan by the Municipal District members as a reserved function.

Figure 1-1: LECP Flowchart



1.2. Stage 1: Preparation (Socio-Economic Evidence base)

As part of the development of *Phase 1: Preparation*, Wexford Local Authorities have engaged the All-Island Research Observatory (AIRO) at Maynooth University to collate and analyse sources of information to provide a detailed overview of the socio-economic characteristics of the county. This output of this task will act as the starting point for the entire LECP process and provide a very detailed baseline from where the LECP/LCDC can identify 'areas of concern' and 'strengths' within the local authority and begin to formulate goals and objectives that will be progressed throughout the life time of the LECP.

Following the development of this socio-economic profile it would appear to both the project team and Wexford County Council that here are a number of '**areas of concern**' that will need to be incorporated into the Plan. These include the following:

- Increasing levels of relative disadvantage within and across the county with specific concentrations of high levels of disadvantage in main urban areas and some additional rural locations with acute levels of disadvantage (see Affluence and Disadvantage)
- Very high levels of population increase in parts of the county with a potential deficit in public services (see Demography and Age Cohorts)
- An ageing population with a significant increase in the population aged 65+ in the coming 20 years (see Demography and Age Cohorts)
- Lower than average young working age population (24-44) residing in the county (see Demography and Age Cohorts)
- Higher than average rate of Lone Parents within the county with particularly high concentrations in urban centres (see Lone Parents)
- Increasingly diverse residential population with high numbers of non-Irish nationals or 'new populations' residing in the main urban centres across Wexford (see Nationality)
- High numbers of Traveller populations in concentrated locations across the county (see Travellers)
- Lower than average education attainment levels within and across the county (see Education)

- Higher than average levels of unemployment within the county with particularly high concentrations in urban centres (see Labour Force)
- Historically high dependence on construction sector leading to increasing rates of unemployment as a result of decrease of 65% in construction jobs in 5 year period (see Labour Force and Industry of Employment)
- Higher dependence on lower paid professions and industries (agriculture, construction, wholesale and retail trade) (see Industry of Employment)
- Traditionally weak manufacturing base with higher proportion of employment in low end manufacturing jobs (See Industry of Employment)
- Growing dependence on the Greater Dublin Area for employment destinations in the north of the county with resulting high levels of commuting (See Commuting and Jobs Profile)
- Lower than average levels of households in higher socio-economic groups (employers and managers, higher professionals and lower professionals) (See Socio-economic Group)
- Very high levels of new housing build in parts of the county points towards potential high levels of negative equity (see Housing)
- Significant increase in levels of private rented households with highest dependence in State on supplementary welfare payments from Department for Social Protection (see Housing)

The methodology employed by AIRO has been executed in a number of phased steps from data collection, mapping and analysis to final report development. Whilst this report will act as a main reference point for the initial stages of the LECP it should be noted that the accompanying databases and mapping tools developed as part of this project are equally important and will, in fact, be more useful as the LECP process develops and should begin to act as the main monitoring mechanism for the evaluation of any targets set for specific goals and objectives.

The following sections provide an overview of the different elements of the final AIRO output and highlight some of key summary facts.

1.3. Wexford Socio-Economic Baseline Report

The aim of this report is to provide Wexford Local Authorities with a detailed profile of the county based on an extensive set of economic and community indicators set out within eighteen chapters. The report is based on themes such as demographics, disability, nationality, education, disadvantage, economic status, commuting, business and industry, housing and transport. Each chapter provides the reader with an initial summary followed by a detailed overview of a specific set of indicators and a conclusion with some key points in need of attention. Each chapter will also highlight the main '**areas of concern**' within the theme. Each indicator has a 2-3 page spread including a high definition map at the Electoral Division (ED) level¹ (maps are also included at the Small Area level for indicators that are linked to the key '**areas of concern**'), two graphs including both raw numbers (showing the true scale of numbers across the county) and percentage rates (useful for comparative analysis). Both graphics are designed to act as a benchmark for the county in a national and regional context and provide a useful way of visualising Wexford's status in relation to all other local authorities. A final set of graphics (both numbers and percentages) have also been produced for the four Municipal Districts (MDs) in Wexford: Wexford, New Ross, Enniscorthy and Gorey. At the end of each chapter a thematic statistical profile is also provided for the Municipal Districts and key urban settlements across Wexford (Wexford Town, Gorey, Enniscorthy, New Ross, Bunclody, Castlebridge, Rosslare Harbour and Courtown). The final chapter in the report also provides a summary statistical graphic based on all themes for each settlement and Municipal District.

Whilst the report focuses on the key economic and community 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 data outputs for this project: the accompanying census, non-census and POWCAR databases, and the Wexford Census Mapping Module hosted on the AIRO website. In particular, the mapping module provides an incredible level of detail on all census themes at both the Small Area and Electoral Division level.

¹ The project team have prepared both ED and SA maps for use in this report. The accompanying mapping tool also provides indicators at both ED and SA level.

1.4. Wexford LECP Databases

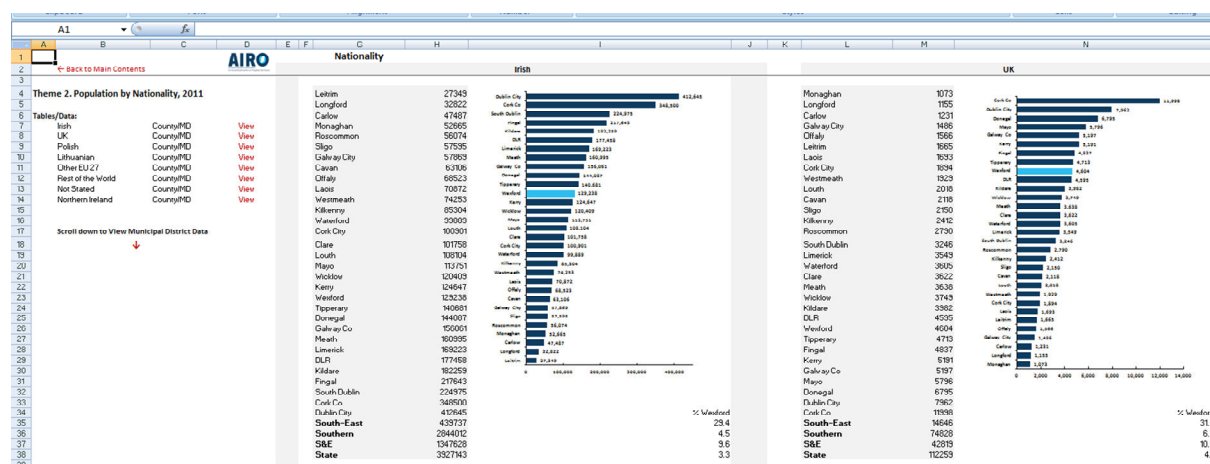
As part of the development of the project, the team at AIRO have created three accompanying databases for the Wexford LECP. The databases have been designed to be as user friendly as possible and will provide all members of the LECP and LCDC with access to a large amount of data on Wexford and Wexford Municipal Districts (MDs). The three databases are as follows:

1.4.1 Wexford LECP Census Master

This database contains information on fifteen different census themes with both count and percentage information available for 80 individual indicators. Data is presented for all local authorities in Ireland as well as national and regional comparators (Southern, S&E NUTS II, South-East NUTS III). Data has also been developed for the four Municipal Districts in Wexford. Users can navigate the database by using the *Index* worksheet which provides hyperlinks to all individual themes. Within each theme users can navigate between indicators using the indicator menu on the far left hand side of the page.

This database provides a comprehensive overview of all relevant economic and community census indicators. Further detail on census information at the local level (Electoral Division or Small Area) is available through the accompanying mapping tools (for section below for more details)

Figure 1-2: Wexford LECP Census Database

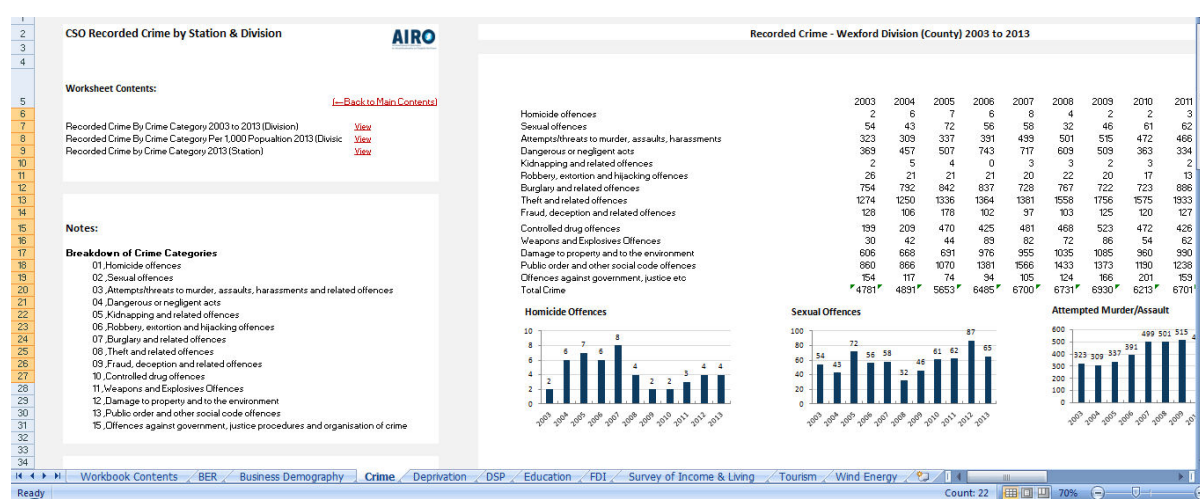


1.4.2 Wexford LECP Non-Census Master

This database provides access to an enormous amount of information about the performance of Wexford under nine different themes: Building Energy Ratings; Business Demography; Crime, Pobal HP Deprivation; Department of Social Protection; Education; Foreign Direct Investment; Survey of Income and Living and Tourism.

Each individual theme contains time series data and accompanying graphics where appropriate. The intention is that this database will act as the key baseline for county level data and can be expanded and updated as the LECP process develops over the coming years. Where possible, this database provides details at the sub-county level. For instance, the Crime theme provides details on all crimes for Wexford at an aggregate level but also for the 22 Garda Stations within the county.

Figure 1-3: Wexford LECP Non-Census Database



1.4.3 Wexford LECP POWCAR Master

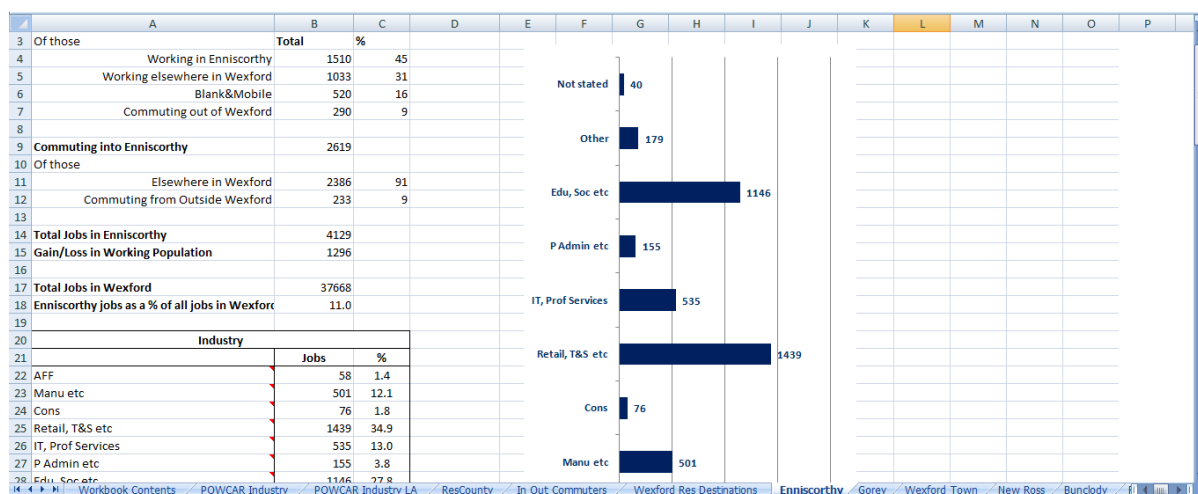
This unique database has been created following a detailed analysis of the CSO Place of Work Census of Anonymised Records (POWCAR) dataset and provides Wexford Local Authorities with a very comprehensive overview of the work-based commuting patterns within the county. The database is separated into five main sections:

- **POWCAR Industry:** provides details on what industries Wexford resident workers are employed in and also details what industry jobs are located in the

county. This section also provides a sector by sector breakdown of Wexford resident workers. For instance, the database provides details on the percentage of Wexford residents employed in Manufacturing and whether they are employed in Wexford or outside Wexford.

- **POWCAR Industry LA:** provides details on both the industry of employment of Wexford resident workers and also the types of actual jobs within the county. This section also provides a national context with an overview of all other local authorities.
- **Res County:** provides details on where Wexford resident workers are employed and also details who works within Wexford.
- **In Out Commuters:** provides details on commuting flows in/out of Wexford
- **Wexford Resident Destinations:** provides details on the destination of Wexford resident workers
- **Jobs Profiles of Wexford Towns:** provides very detailed jobs profile of eight Wexford towns and includes details on where workers travel from and details on industry, age profile, socio-economic group, education levels and mode of transport.

Figure 1-4: Wexford LECP POWCAR Database



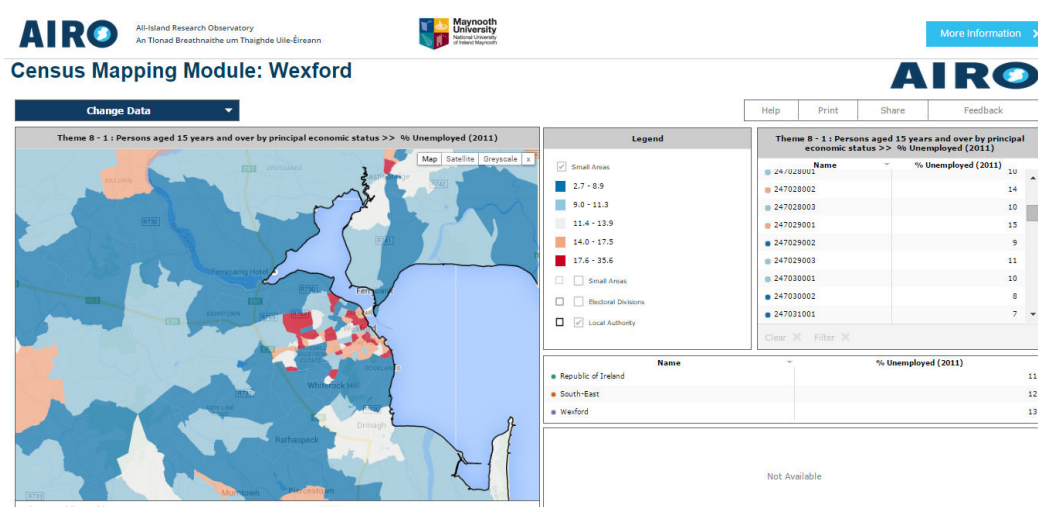
1.5. Mapping Tools

Through this project Wexford Local Authorities now have access to an interactive web mapping tool on the AIRO website that provides users with detailed information on over fifteen data themes (population, households, economic status, disability,

education, social class, transport etc) from the 2011 Census. Users can now view and interrogate data at both the Small Area (SA equal to approx 75 households) and Electoral Division (ED) level across the county². As part of this project a separate LECP 'tab' has also been created and contains all of the census indicators used in this report and available in the accompanying LECP Census Master database.

The project team has also provided the Wexford Local Authority GIS team with two databases containing all indicators in a suitable format for inclusion in the Wexford iMaps system.

Figure 1-5: Wexford Mapping module



1.6. Key Facts

According to the 2011 Census, the total population in Wexford is 145,320. This represents an increase of 10.3% from the 2006 total (131,740). Wexford is now the 13th most populated local authority in Ireland and accounts for 3.16% of the State total. Since 2006, the vast majority of the county experienced population growth with highest levels in the Gorey and Enniscorthy Municipal Districts (MDs). Parts of Wexford also experienced population decline in this period too but this was mainly confined within the urban core of Wexford towns.

In general, Wexford has a higher rate of young people (pre-school and primary school) and a higher rate of elderly population (65+) than the State average. In

² <http://airo.maynoothuniversity.ie/mapping-resources/primary-mapping-tools/local-authority-modules/wexford>

contrast to this, Wexford has a much lower rate of working population than the State average. The elderly population in Wexford has experienced considerable growth in the last decade and is likely to have significant demand on related elderly services.

There are now 13,604 Non-Irish Nationals residing in Wexford. Although this is a high number, Wexford actually has the 4th lowest rate in the country. The UK and Polish population represent the largest groupings and account for 4,604 (3.2%) and 4,010 (2.8%) of the total population respectively.

At 1,501, Wexford has the 6th highest 'Traveller' population of all local authorities in Ireland and by far the highest number in the South-East. The 'Traveller' population now represents 1% of the total population with the majority residing in the south-west of the county.

There is a significant difference between education attainment levels in Wexford and the State. In general, attainment levels in Wexford have a higher proportional share in the low education levels (No Formal or Primary and Lower Secondary) and, as a consequence, a lower proportional share in higher education (Third Level).

According to the Pobal HP Deprivation Index, Wexford is now the 3rd most disadvantaged local authority in the country. As a result of the economic downturn, Wexford has slipped from the 7th most disadvantaged in 2006 to the 3rd in 2011.

The total population classed as unemployed (both unemployed and looking for first job) in county Wexford is 16,170 and represents an increase of 180% since 2006. An analysis of the unemployment rate details that Wexford (24%) has the 3rd highest rate of all local authorities with only Longford and Donegal having higher rates. Latest statistics (September 2014) reveal that there are 16,268 people now on the Live Register in Wexford, an increase of 142% from 2007. However, in the last year numbers have started to decline with a decrease of 8.2% recorded between 2013 and 2014.

In 2011, 51,307 of Wexford residents were in employment. This figure represents 76% of the total labour force within the county (67,477). Of those in employment, the most popular industries were 'Wholesale, Retail Trade, Transportation and Storage, Accommodation and Food Service Activities' (27.9%) and 'Education, Human Health and Social Work Activities' (19.4%).

Wexford residents are far more likely to be employed within the county than most other local authorities in Ireland. With an out-bound commuting rate of 17.2% of all workers, Wexford recorded the 5th lowest commuting rate in the country. There is, however, a spatial dimension to this. The north of the county has by far the highest commuting rate with many areas having in excess of 30% of its workers travelling to work destinations outside the county. The most popular destinations for Wexford commuters are Wicklow, Dublin City and Waterford City.

The largest Socio Economic Groups in Wexford are the 'Non-Manual' (8,837), 'Employers and Managers' (6,987) and Manual Skilled' (5,902) groups and account for 41.2% of all households. A high proportion of the Wexford households are also classified as 'Semi-Skilled' (4,858) and 'Lower Professional' (4,785). Other groupings such as 'Higher Professional', 'Unskilled', 'Own Account workers', 'Farmers' and 'Agricultural Workers' account for a much smaller number of the population across the county. On average, SEG in Wexford is more heavily weighted towards the lower end of the classification.

Wexford has a housing stock of 68,143 units. Like many counties in Ireland, Wexford has experienced a dramatic increase in its housing stock over the last twenty years with an increase of 105.9% (+35,048 units). The levels of growth within the county far outstripped the levels of population growth during the same period and as such there is now a relatively high level of housing vacancy. Excluding holiday homes, there are now 7,414 vacant homes in Wexford. This figure is equivalent to 10.9% of housing stock. Although high this is actually quite low by national standards (10th lowest).

According to the 2011 Census there are 6,915 holiday homes located in County Wexford. This is the fourth highest number in the country with only Cork County (7,282), Kerry (8,202) and Donegal (10,636) with higher numbers. Holiday Homes now represent 10.1% of the housing stock in Wexford. With the exception of Donegal this is the 2nd highest rate in the country.

Over a third (33.5%) of all housing stock in Wexford has been constructed in the last ten years and may now pose a significant social and economic problem for the county as a high proportion of this housing will now be in negative equity. Only

Meath, Fingal, Cavan and Laois have a higher proportion of new homes. On average house prices in Wexford have fallen by -57% from the peak (q4, '06) and therefore is a major indication of high levels of negative equity in the county.

Of the 52,534 occupied households recorded in the 2011 Census, 73.6% are classed as Owner Occupied (39% owned outright and 34.6% with a mortgage), 14.5% are Private Rented and then 9% can be classed as Social Housing. In comparison to the State, Wexford has a higher proportion of its housing classed as Owner Occupied, a lower proportion classed as Private Rented and a marginally higher proportion classed as Social Housing.

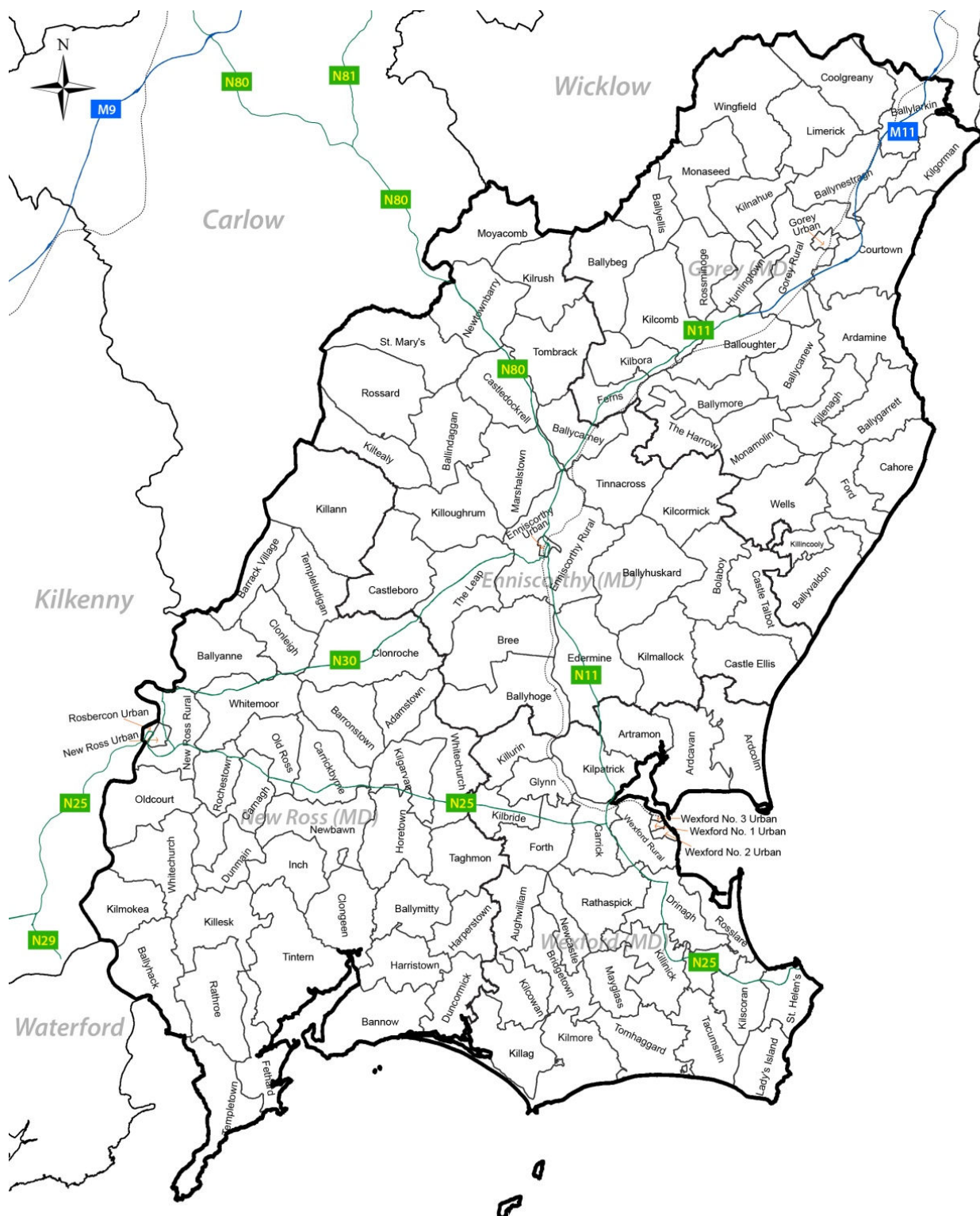
Privately Rented housing in Wexford has increased by 1,225 since 2006 and now accounts for 14.5% of all housing. Although not a high rate, a particularly worrying aspect to Private Rented housing in Wexford is the very high levels of rent supplement support in the sector. There were 3,179 individual rent supplement payments in 2013, the 5th highest number in the State. When standardised by the number of private rented households in the county, Wexford actually has the highest number of rent supplement payments per 1,000 households. Another worrying aspect is the increasing levels of payments that are classed as 'long-term'. Since 2009 there has been a steady increase in the share of long term recipients with rate increasing from 36.3% in 2009 to 65.3% in 2013.

The tourism sector in Wexford performs very well and is a major revenue generator. The county is a key destination for both overseas and domestic visitors and has show signs of continued growth in recent years.

2. Wexford Electoral Division Reference Map

This map outlines the location of every Electoral Division (ED) in Wexford and can be used to locate EDs as they are referenced throughout this report. There are 124 EDs in Wexford.

Map 2-1: Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs)

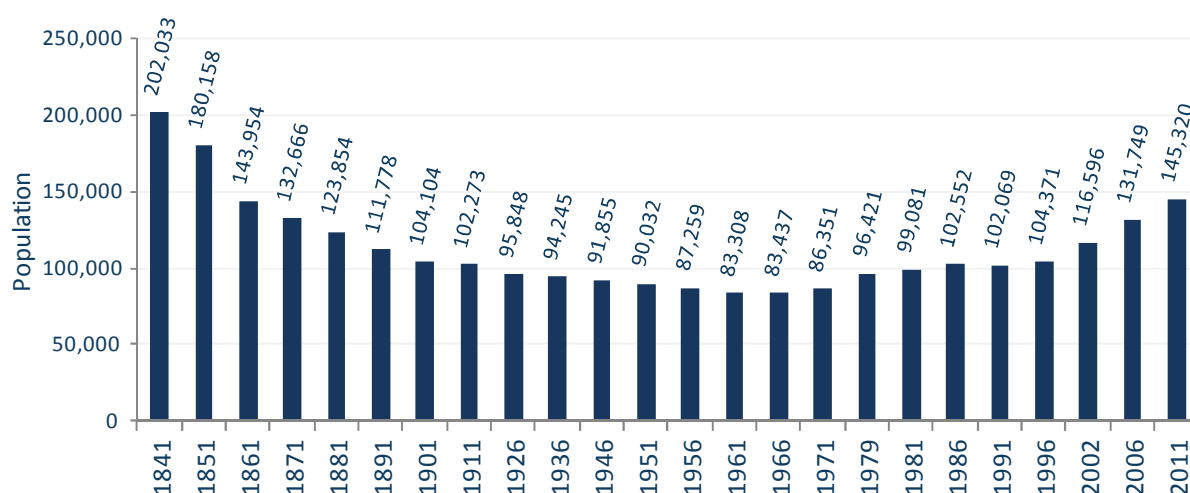


3. Demography and Age Cohorts

3.1. Historical Population Trends

At the 2011 Census of Population there were a usually resident population of 145,320 persons in Wexford, an increase of 13,572 (10.3%) since the previous Census in 2006 and the highest level recorded in the county since 1851. Between 1841 and the first census of the new State taken in 1926 the total population declined by just over 106,000 (-110%) to 95,858. The expansion of the population by almost fifty thousand people between 1926 and 2011 occurred primarily in two phases; 1971 to 1981 (+12,830 or 14.9%) and 1996 to 2011 (+40,949 or 39.2%) coinciding with periods of economic growth and net in-migration (Figure 3-1).

Figure 3-1: Total Population in Wexford, 1841 to 2011



3.2. Population Change, 2006 to 2011

According to the 2011 census, the total population within Wexford is 145,135. Wexford now has the 13th highest population of all local authorities in Ireland. The population residing within Wexford is now equivalent to 3.16% of the State total (4.58m), 9.42% of the new Southern Region (1.541m), 4.34% of the Southern & Eastern NUTS II region (S&E) (3.345m) and 25.6% of the South-East NUTS III region (567,900).

In the 5 years since Census 2006, Wexford experienced the 9th highest rate of population growth in Ireland with an increase of 13,571 or 10.3% from the 2006 figure of 131,749. This figure is considerably higher than averages for the State

(8.2%), S&E (7.7%) and the South-East (7.8%) (**Figure 3-2**). The population growth in Wexford during this period can be explained by high levels of natural increase (+7,069) and also by a very strong performance in estimated net migration (+6,502).

Although relatively high by national standards, the annual average birth rate in Wexford is not as high as some other South-East counties. Estimated to be 17 per 1,000 population, this rate is lower than both Carlow (19.7) and Waterford City (17.5) but still marginally higher than the State average of 16.6. After taking the average annual death rate per 1,000 population into account, Wexford has the 3rd highest average annual natural increase rate per 1,000 population and at 10.2 per 1,000 population is equal to the State average.

Within the South-East region, Kilkenny had the highest proportion of its population growth driven by net migration (49.54%), only marginally higher than the proportional share in Wexford at 47.9%. In the period 2006 to 2011, the total net migration into the South-East region was recorded at 13,895 with Wexford accounting for 46.7% of this figure.

Between 2006 and 2011, population growth occurred in 108 of the 124 Wexford EDs (**Map 3-1**). The spatial pattern across the county is quite mixed but in general highest growth rates were in the Gorey Municipal District (MD) (19.1%) and Enniscorthy MD (9.7%). At a localised level, the highest growth in population was certainly in the immediate hinterland of Gorey with EDs such as Gorey Rural, Ardamine and Limerick all with rates of increase in excess of 20%. Other EDs such as Ferns, Kilmallock and Carrick also had very high levels of population increase during this period. Such high levels of population increase is certainly positive for the county but should also be highlighted as a potential '**area of concern**' as sufficient public facilities may not be in place to service a new and increasing population. A recommended action point for the LECP/LCDC would be the development of an inventory of public facilities to highlight the potential service gaps across the county with a particular emphasis on high growth areas such as Gorey and Enniscorthy.

Population decrease was recorded in 16 Wexford EDs and interestingly nearly half of these were EDs within the urban core of Wexford towns - Enniscorthy Urban, Wexford No. 1, 2 and 3 Urban, New Ross Urban, Rosbercon Urban and Gorey

Urban. The highest decrease has been within Enniscorthy Urban where the population has decreased from 2,723 to 2,384 (-12.45%)

Figure 3-2: County Percentage Population Change, 2006 to 2011

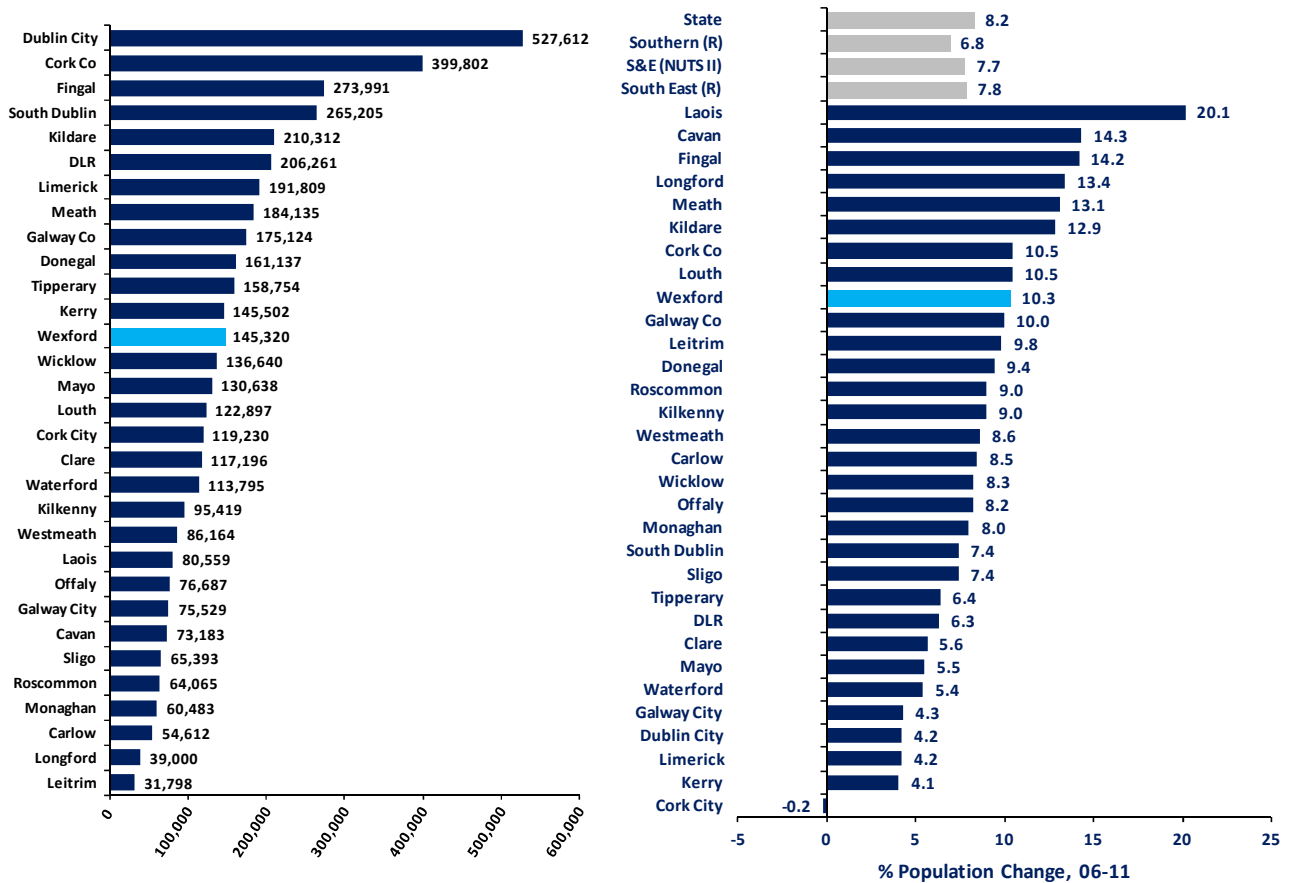
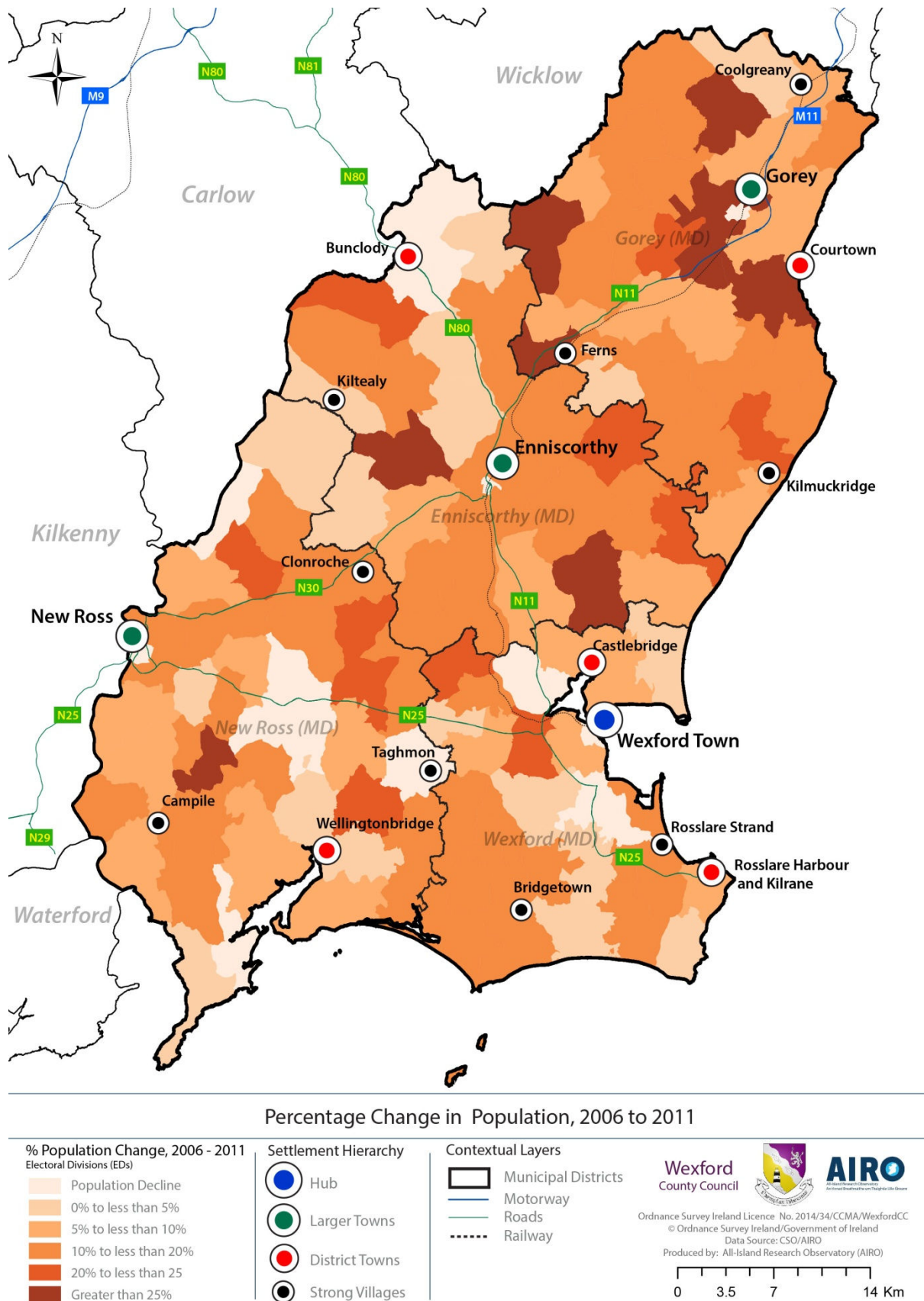


Table 3-1: Population Change in Wexford Municipal Districts, 2006 to 2011

	Population '06	Population '11	Population Change '06-'11	% Population Change '06-'11
Enniscorthy MD	31,188	34,202	3,014	9.7%
Gorey MD	28,890	34,403	5,513	19.1%
New Ross MD	29,767	32,122	2,355	7.9%
Wexford MD	41,904	44,593	2,689	6.4%
Wexford County	131,749	145,320	13,571	10.3%
State	4,239,848	4,588,252	348,404	8.2%

Map 3-1: Percentage Population Change, 2006 to 2011



3.3. Age Structure of Wexford

The age structure or demographic profile of a population is influenced directly by patterns of natural increase (especially the role of fertility) and migration. The age profiles of specific areas, graphically illustrated through population pyramids, represent the cumulative effect of past and recent patterns of population growth and decline, emigration and migration.

The population pyramids in **Figure 3-3** and **Figure 3-4** below illustrates the age structure of both Wexford and the State and then Wexford by gender. The age structure of the State is characterised by very high birth rates in the late 1970s and early 1980s (today's 30s to 40s), followed by a sharp fall in births in the subsequent 15 years to a low point in 1994 (15 to 24 age cohort). The strong recovery in birth rates in recent years is also clearly evident in the high percentages in the 0-4 and 5-9 age cohorts.

The structure of the Irish population is not distributed evenly throughout the whole country. An examination of the age structure of local authorities in Ireland illustrates the different characteristics of each area. Whilst there are some outliers such as Fingal (very young population); South Dublin (disproportionate sex ratio) and Donegal, Mayo and Kerry (high external migration of young population), many local authorities have a very similar age structure to the State.

Although there are some subtle differences between age cohorts in Wexford and the State - higher rates in the school going age cohort and also marginally higher rates amongst the elderly population - the age structure for Wexford is, in general, very similar to that of the State. It is characterised by a clear pyramid shape from age 30-34 up, a decline in the population from age 34 down to 20, followed by a recovery in the younger age groups as a result of recent high birth rates.

Figure 3-4 below illustrates the structure of the Wexford population by both age and gender. Whilst there are more females than males residing in Wexford (979 males per 1,000 females, 11th lowest rate in the State) the overall age structures of both genders is broadly similar with a higher percentage of males in the very young groupings and a lower percentage in the elderly cohorts from 70 years on.

Figure 3-3: Population Pyramid Wexford v State, 2011

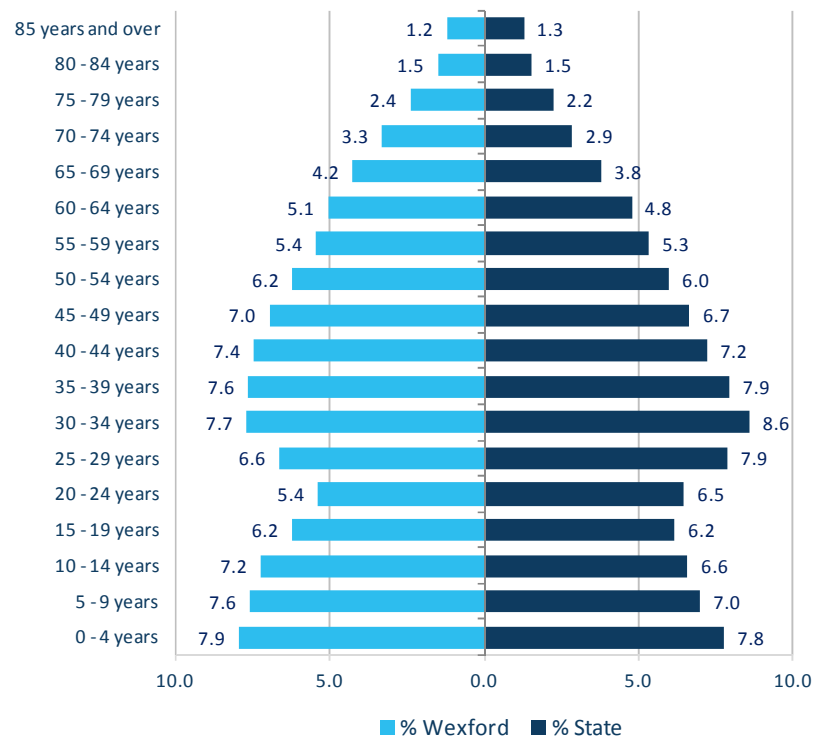
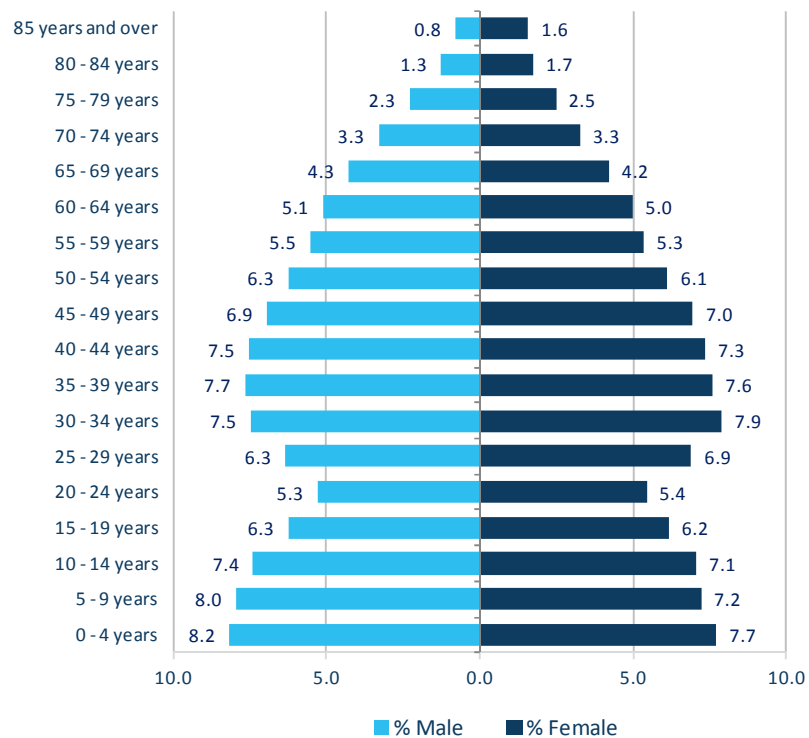


Figure 3-4: Wexford Population Pyramid by Gender, 2011

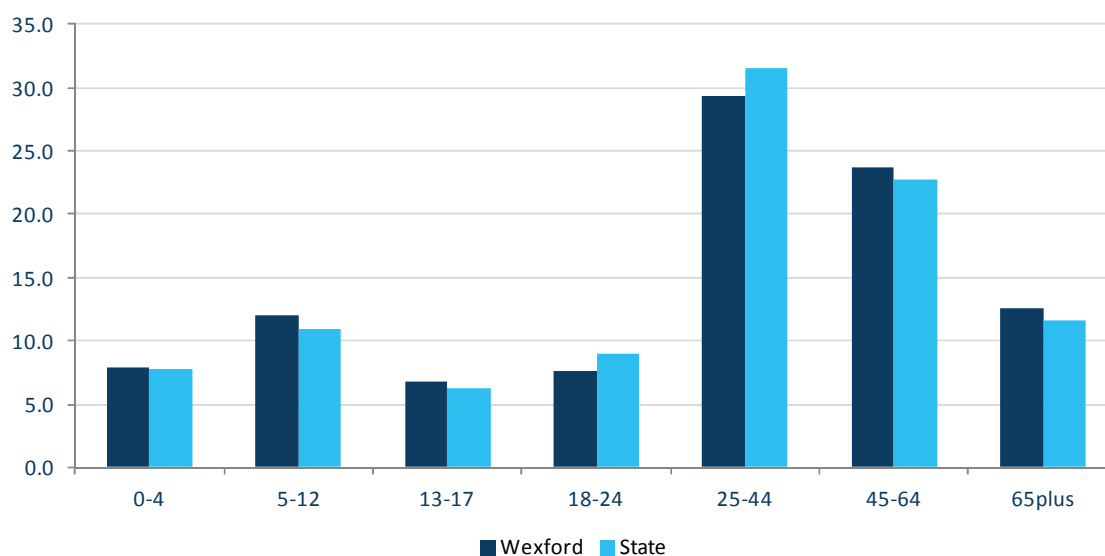


3.4. Broad Age Cohorts within Wexford

The following section provides an analysis of seven broad age cohorts within and across Wexford: Population Aged 0-4 (Pre-School); Population Aged 5-12 (Primary School); Population Aged 13-17 (Secondary School); Population Aged 18-24 (Early Adult); Population Aged 25-44; Population Aged 45-64; and Population Aged 65 plus.

An analysis of individual age cohorts is an important element of a socio-economic profile and can be used as means to focus on the delivery of key public services (childcare, education facilities and healthcare). In general, Wexford has a higher rate of young people (pre-school and primary school) and a higher rate of elderly population than the State average. In contrast to this, Wexford has a much lower rate of working population than the State average (**Figure 3-5**). The age structure of the Wexford population is an '**area of concern**' and particular attention should be placed on addressing potential service issues relating a higher than average school going population and also an increasing elderly population residing within the county.

Figure 3-5: Broad Age Cohorts, 2011



3.4.1. Population Aged 0-4 'Pre School'

According to the 2011 census, the total population aged '0-4' within Wexford is 11,539. Wexford has the 12th highest '0-4' population of all local authorities and the highest in the South-East (**Figure 3-6**). The '0-4' cohort living in Wexford is equivalent to 3.2% of the State total (356,329), 29.9% of the South-East (38,575) and 4.5% of the S&E (258,334).

The '0-4' cohort now represents 7.9% of the total population living in county Wexford. This rate is the 16th highest in the country, marginally below that of Carlow (8%) and equal to the rate in Kilkenny (**Figure 3-6**). The 2011 rate is also marginally higher than the South-East average (7.8%), the S&E (7.7%) and the State (7.8%).

Since 2006, the '0-4' cohort in Wexford has increased by +1,514 representing a population increase of 15.1%. Within the South-East, Wexford recorded the 2nd highest rate of increase, marginally below that of Kilkenny at 18.3%. The rate in Wexford was also well below the State average of 17.9%.

Map 3-2 details the distribution of the percentage of the '0-4' age cohort across Wexford EDs. There is quite a varied spatial distribution although higher rates are generally in the north of the county in the Gorey MD (8.9%) (**Figure 3-7**). Map 3-3 provides further detail at the SA level and highlights the very high rates (>13%) in parts of Gorey Town, north Enniscorthy and the environs of Wexford Town and New Ross.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (997), Enniscorthy Rural (800), Gorey Rural (713), New Ross Rural (434) and Ardamine (321).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Dunmain (14.2%), Gorey Rural (11.6%), Ballyellis (11.5%), Harperstown (11.5%) and Ballynestragh (10.9%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 3-6: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 0-4

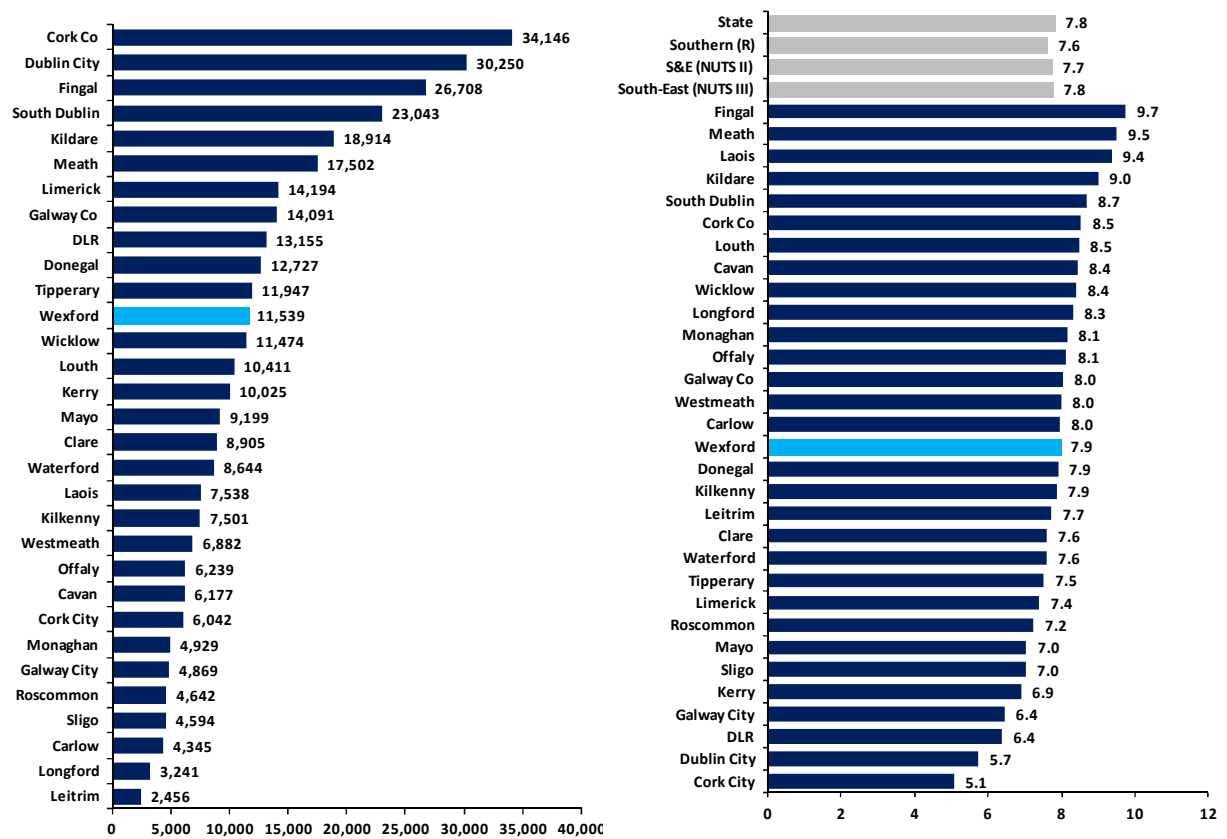
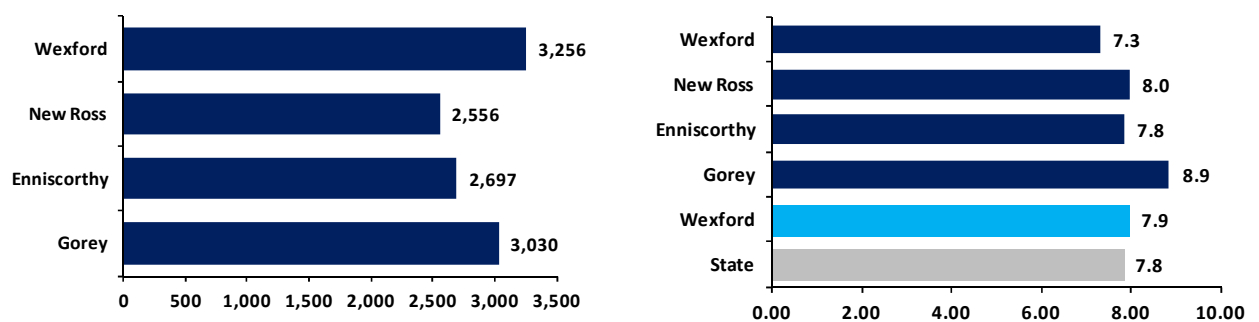
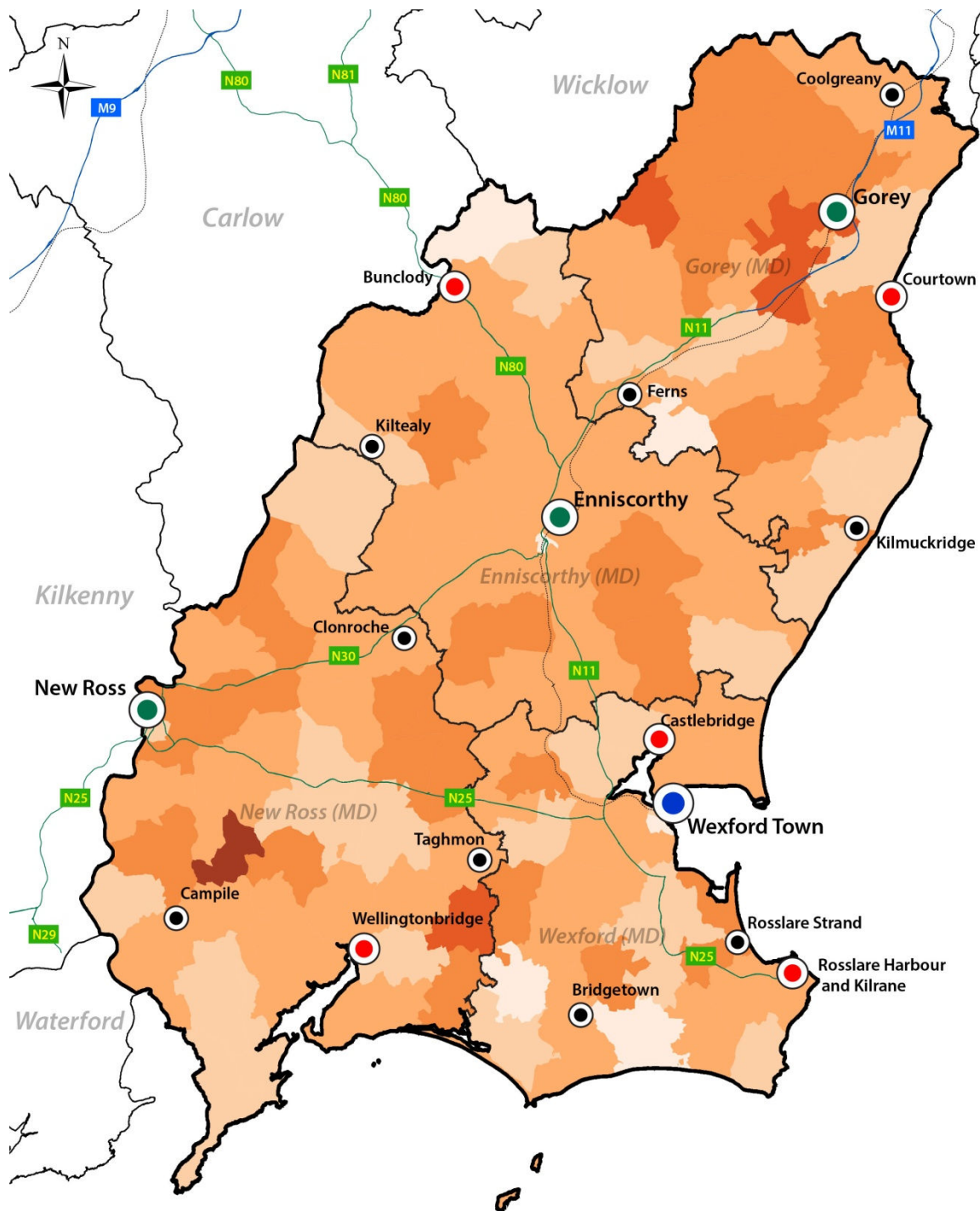


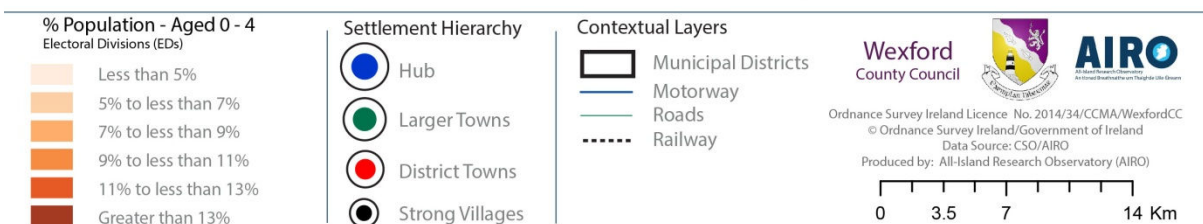
Figure 3-7: Population Aged 0-4 in Wexford Municipal Districts (MDs), 2011



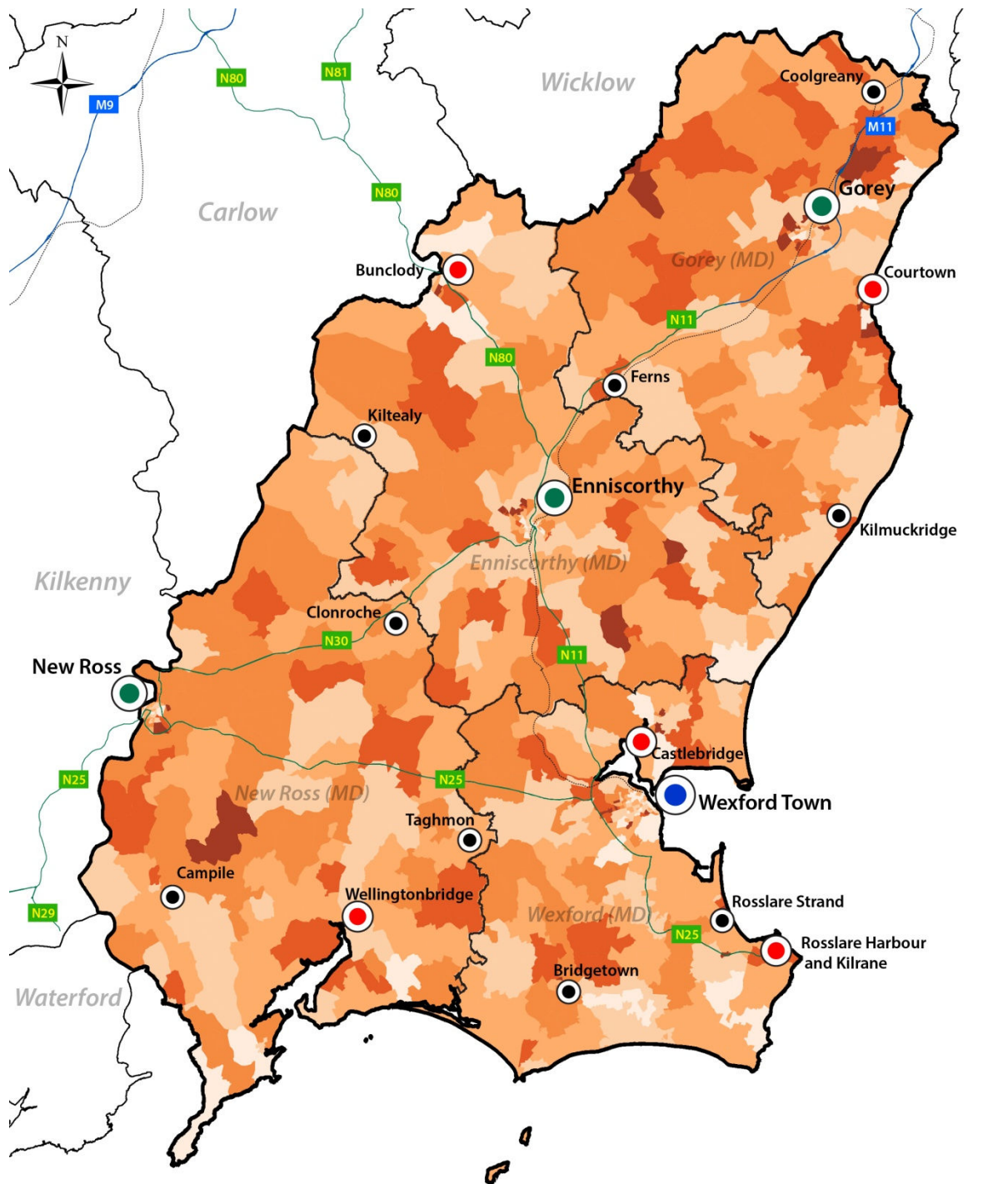
Map 3-2: Percentage of Population Aged 0-4, 2011



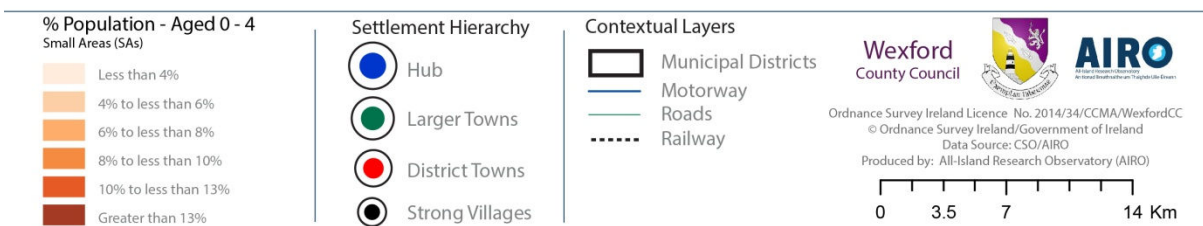
Percentage of Population - aged 0 to 4 years, 2011



Map 3-3: Percentage of Population Aged 0-4, 2011 (Small Areas)



Percentage of Population - aged 0 to 4 years, 2011



3.4.2. Population Aged 5-12 'Primary School'

According to the 2011 census, the total population aged '5-12' years within Wexford is 17,405. Wexford has the 12th highest '5-12' population of all local authorities and the highest in the South-East (**Figure 3-8**). The '5-12' cohort living in Wexford is equivalent to 3.5% of the State total (504,267), 30.3% of the South-East (57,430) and 4.8% of the S&E (360,486).

The '5-12' cohort now represents 12% of the total population living in county Wexford. This rate is the 10th highest in the country and higher than any other counties in the South-East. As such, the 2011 rate is higher than the South-East average (11.5%), the S&E (10.8%) and the State (11%).

Since 2006, the '5-12' cohort in Wexford has increased by +2,055 representing a population increase of 13.4%. Within the South-East, Wexford recorded the 2nd highest rate of increase although this was much lower than that of Carlow which increased at 19.5%. The rate in Wexford was marginally above the State average of 12%.

Map 3-4 details the distribution of the percentage of the '5-12' age cohort across Wexford EDs. Again, there is quite a varied spatial distribution with the highest concentration of rates in the Gorey MD (12.7%) and in parts of the Wexford Town immediate catchment (**Figure 3-8**). Map 3-5 provides further detail at the SA level and highlight higher rates in the environs of all urban areas across the county.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (1,320), Enniscorthy Rural (1,138), Gorey Rural (787), New Ross Rural (540) and Ardamine (422).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Huntingtown (18.2%), Glynn (17.9%), Forth (17.3%), Oldcourt (16.3%) and Harperstown (16.1%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 3-8: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 5-12

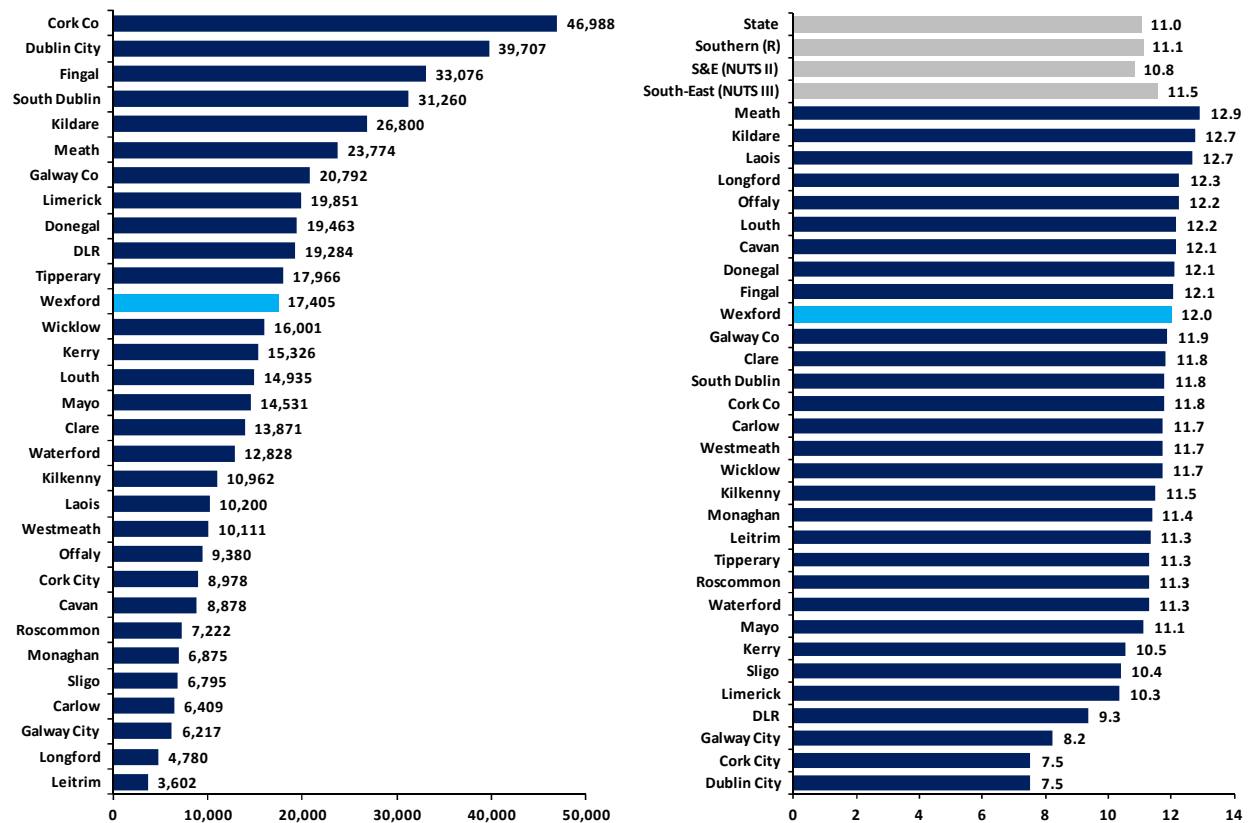
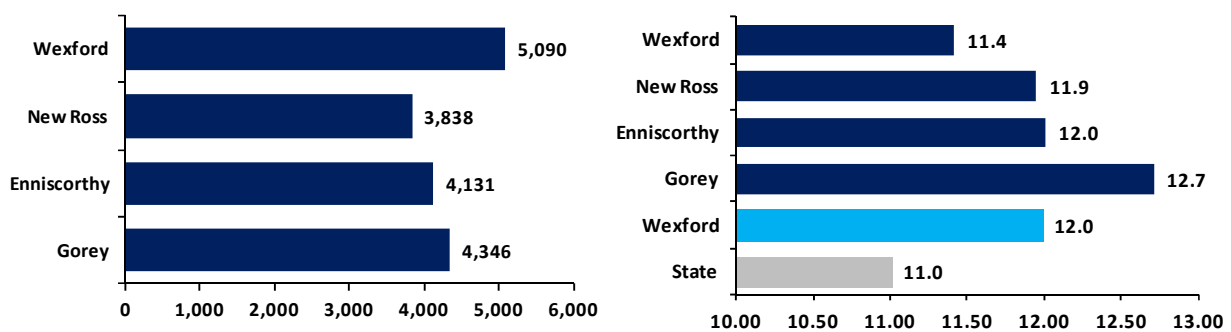
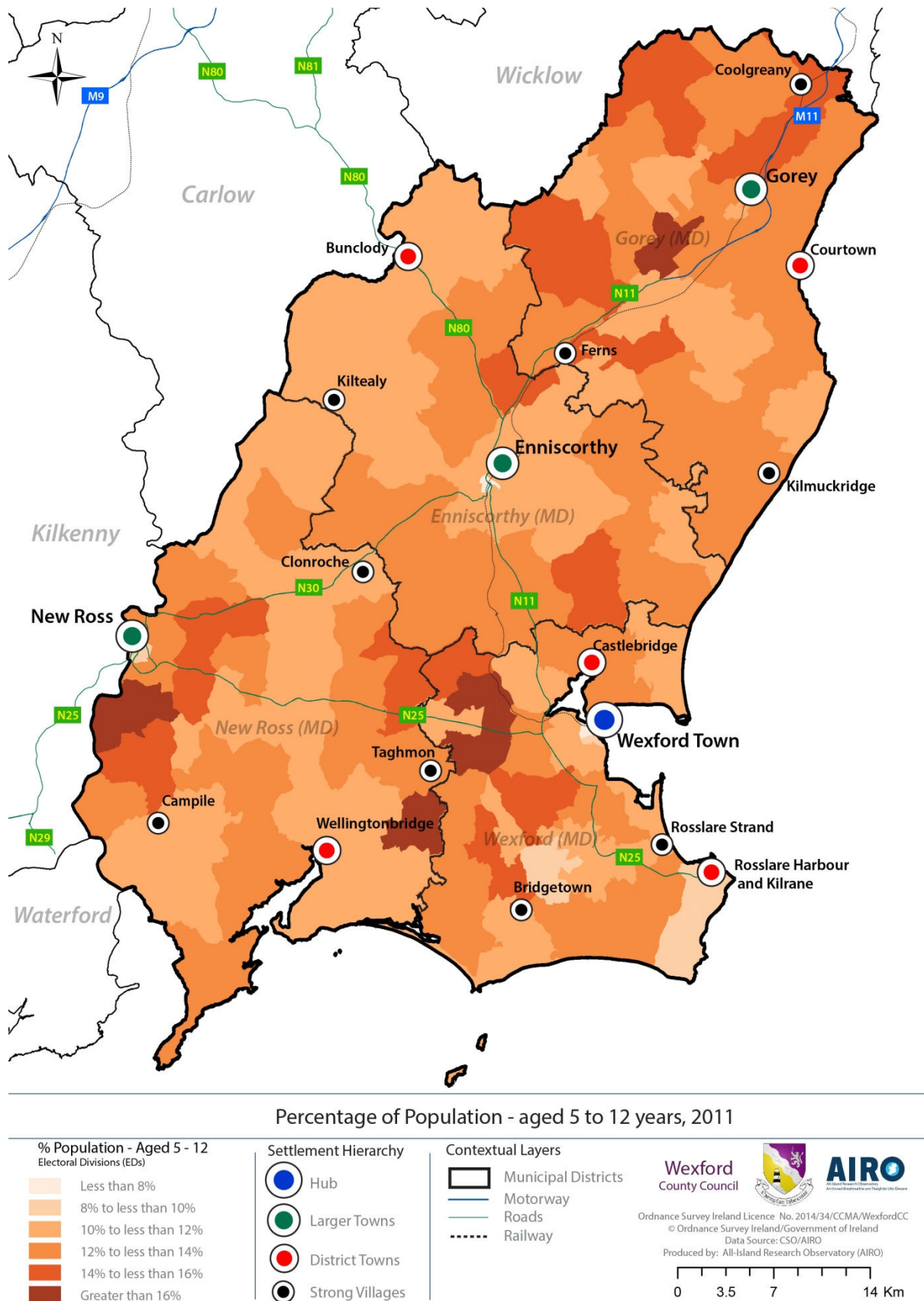


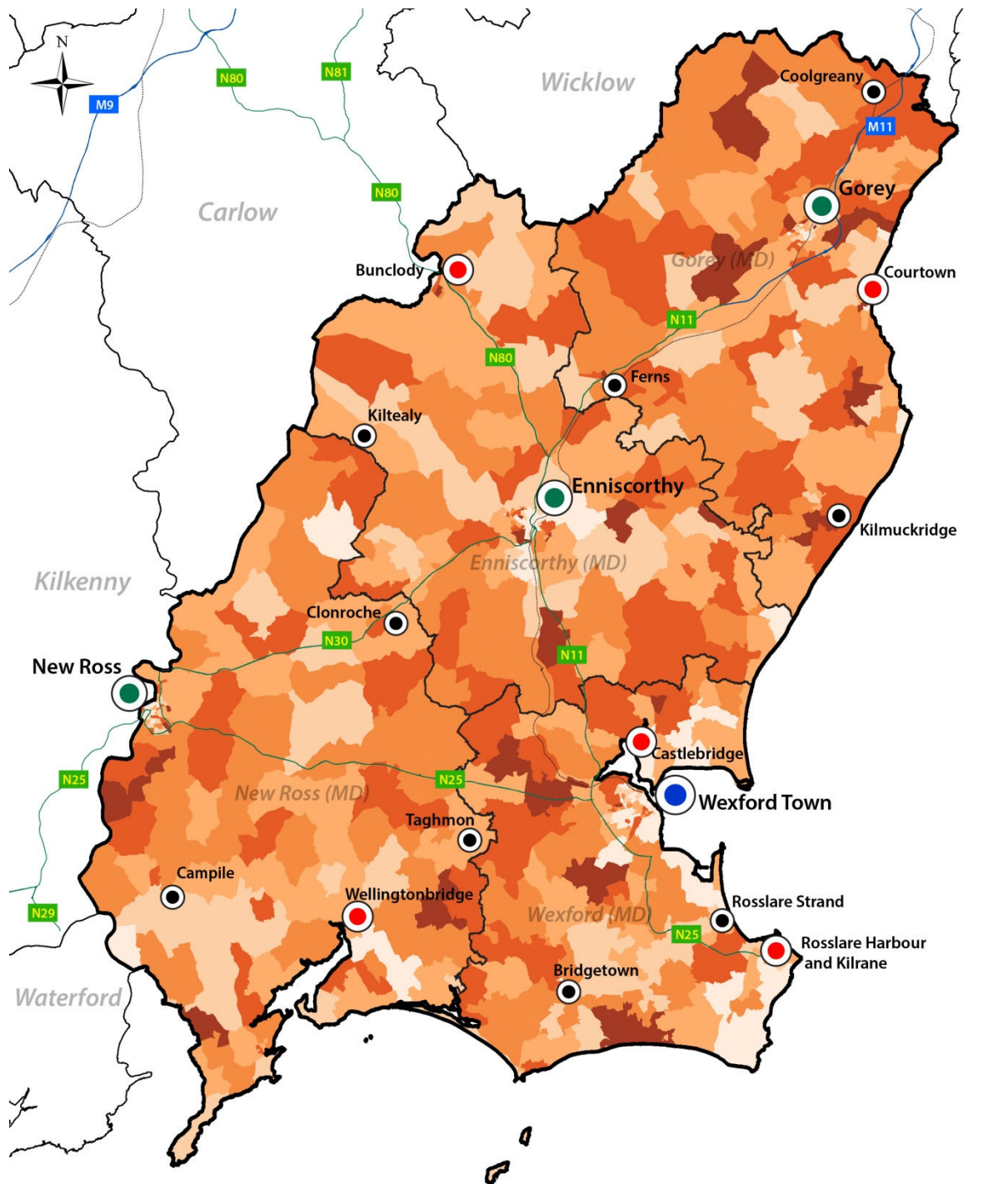
Figure 3-9: Population Aged 5-12 in Wexford Municipal Districts (MDs), 2011



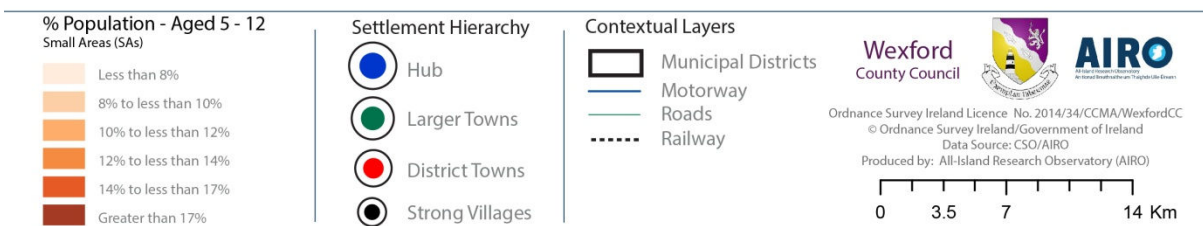
Map 3-4: Percentage of Population Aged 5-12, 2011



Map 3-5: Percentage of Population Aged 5-12, 2011 (Small Areas)



Percentage of Population - aged 5 to 12 years, 2011



3.4.3. Population Aged 13-17 'Secondary School'

According to the 2011 census, the total population aged '13-17' years within Wexford is 9,898. Wexford has the 12th highest '13-17' population of all local authorities and the highest in the South-East (**Figure 3-10**). The '13-17' cohort living in Wexford is equivalent to 3.4% of the State total (288,091), 29.6% of the South-East (33,403) and 4.8% of the S&E (205,516).

The '13-17' cohort now represents 6.8% of the total population living in county Wexford. This rate is the 8th highest in the country, marginally below that of Kilkenny (6.9%) and equal to the rate in Tipperary³ (**Figure 3-10**). The 2011 rate is also higher than the South-East average (6.7%) the S&E (6.1%) and the State (6.3%).

Since 2006, the '13-17' cohort in Wexford has increased by a very moderate +422 representing a population increase of 4.5%. Within the South-East, Wexford recorded the highest of all counties and considerably higher than the State increase of 1.5%. During this period, 17 of the 31 local authorities in Ireland recorded a decrease in this population cohort and is a reflection of historical low birth rates in the late 80s and early 90s.

Map 3-6 details the distribution of the percentage of the '13-17' age cohort across Wexford EDs. In general, rates are highest in areas within close proximity to the main urban centres of Wexford Town, Gorey and Wexford with rates then lower in the west and more peripheral parts of the county. **Map 3-7** provides further detail at the SA level and highlights the very high rates (>8%) in parts of Gorey Town, north Enniscorthy, Ferns, Taghmon, Clonroche and the environs of Wexford Town.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (739), Enniscorthy Rural (674), Gorey Rural (368), New Ross Rural (266) and Wexford No. 2 Urban (260).

³ Within this report we are using Tipperary as a comparative local authority rather than South Tipperary as this is no longer in existence. However, the figures and rates we have developed for the NUTS III regions (South-East) only include South Tipperary.

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Forth (10.7%), Kilpatrick (10.1%), Rossminoge (9.9%), Tomhaggard (9.4%) and Ballymore (9.3%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 3-10: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 13-17, 2011

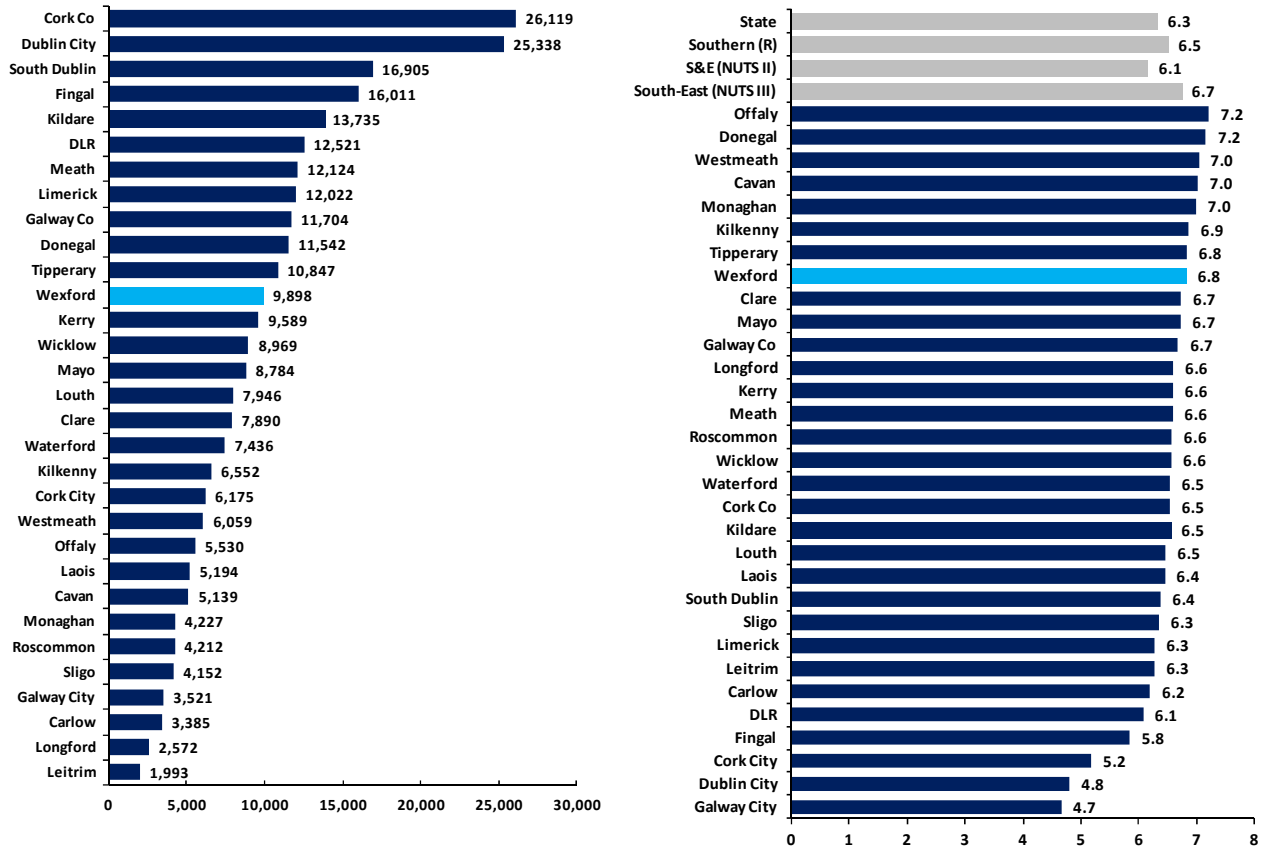
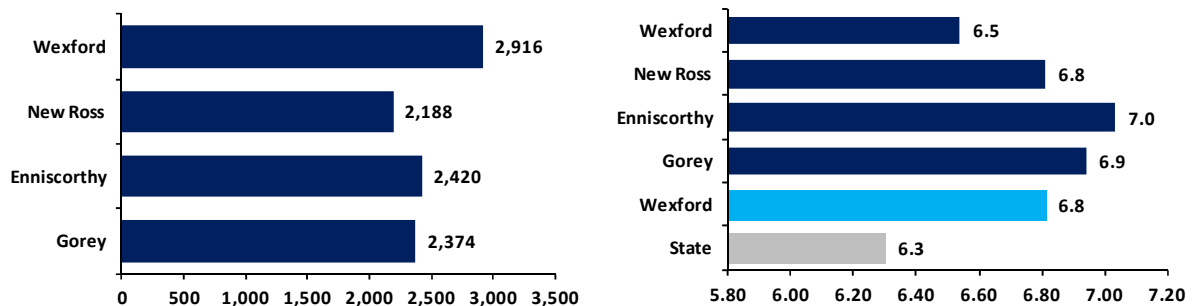
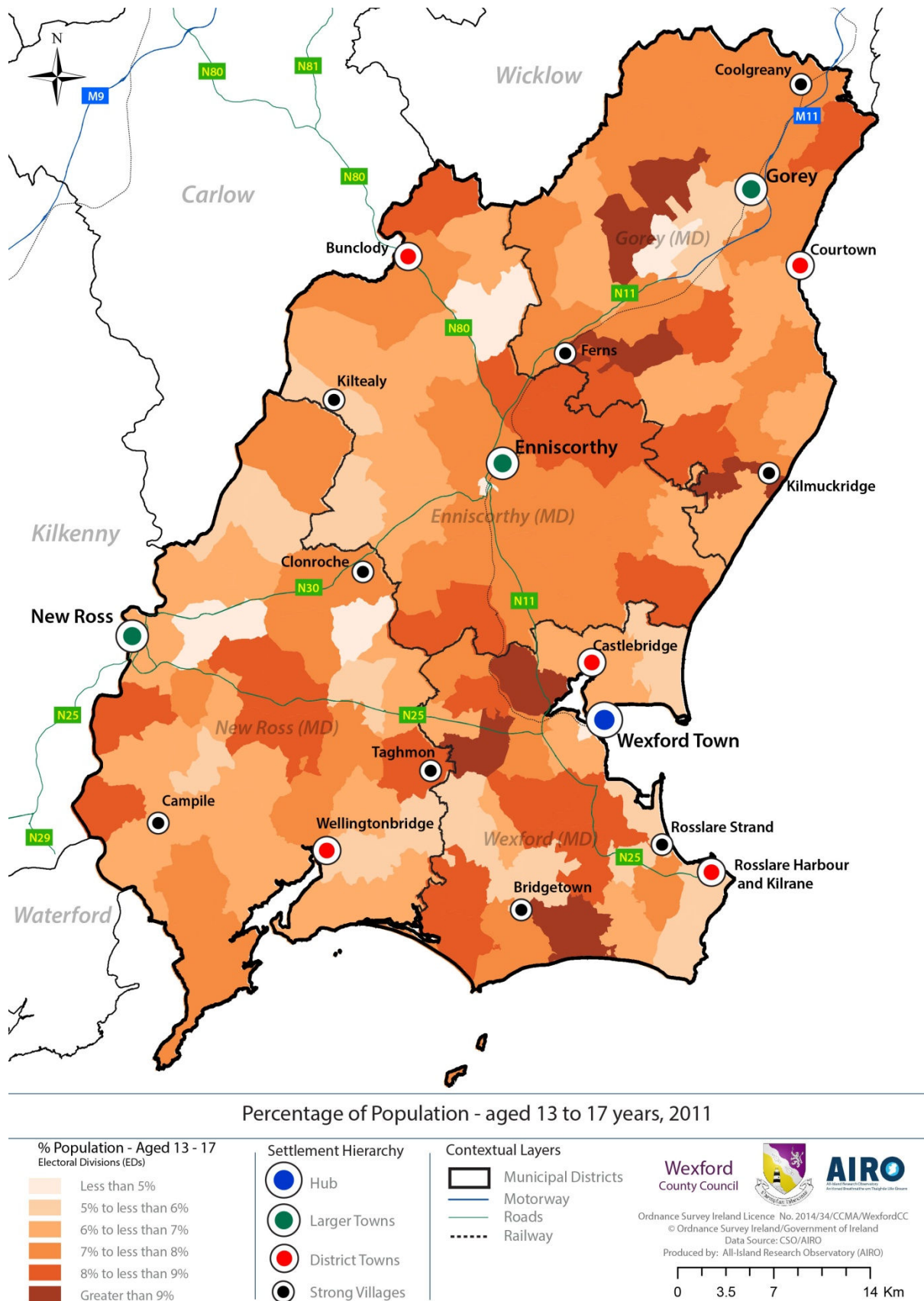


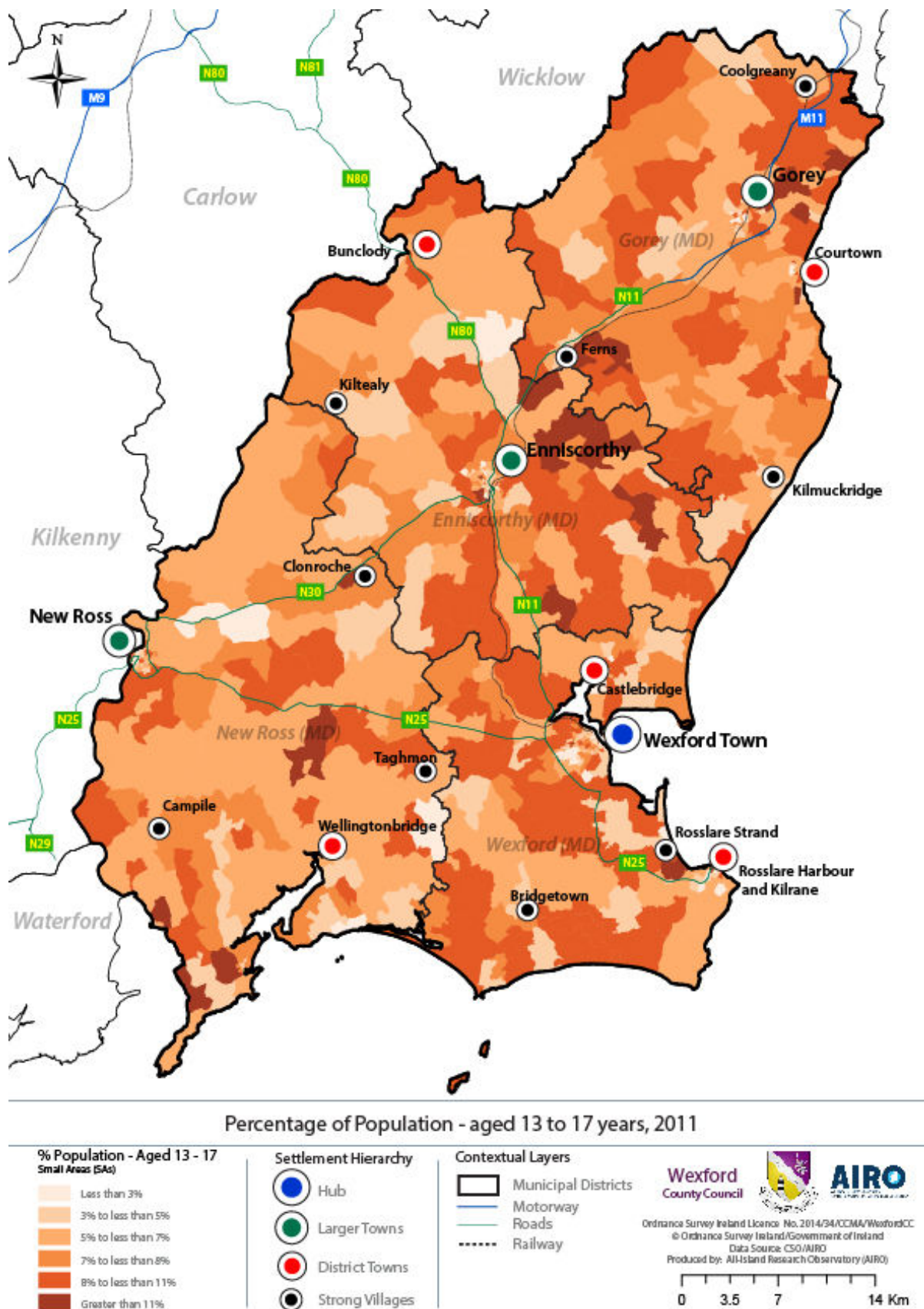
Figure 3-11: Population Aged 13-17 in Wexford Municipal Districts (MDs), 2011



Map 3-6: Percentage of Population Aged 13-17, 2011



Map 3-7: Percentage of Population Aged 13-17, 2011 (Small Areas)



3.4.4. Population Aged 18-24 'Early Adult'

According to the 2011 census, the total population aged '18-24' years within Wexford is 11,047. Wexford has the 15th highest '18-24' population of all local authorities and the highest in the South-East (**Figure 3-12**). The '18-24' cohort living in Wexford is equivalent to 2.7% of the State total (411,153), 27.6% of the South-East (40,078) and 3.6% of the S&E (306,549).

The '18-24' cohort now represents 7.6% of the total population living in county Wexford. This rate is the 7th lowest in the country and the lowest rate in the South-East region (**Figure 3-12**). The 2011 rate is therefore considerably lower than the South-East average (8.1%), the S&E (9.2%) and the State (9%) and can be attributed to lack of access to local third level education opportunities⁴ and recent high levels of emigration of young Wexford residents – See Education Section 10.

Since 2006, the '18-24' cohort in Wexford has decreased by -870 representing a population decrease of -7.3%. Within the South-East, Wexford recorded the 2nd lowest rate of decrease marginally below that of Kilkenny at -5.9%. The rate in Wexford was also well below the State average of -10.8%.

Map 3-8 details the distribution of the percentage of the '18-24' age cohort across Wexford EDs. Highest rates are within the Enniscorthy and New Ross MDs with more rural and peripheral areas tending to have lower rates. **Map 3-9** provides further detail at the SA level and highlights high rates (>12%) in parts of Gorey Town and Wexford Town. There are also some pockets of high rates in areas close to Courtown, Wellingtonbridge and north Bunclody.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (974), Enniscorthy Rural (898), Gorey Rural (475), Wexford No. 2 Urban (341) and New Ross Rural (326).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Barrack Village (13%), Carrickbyrne (11.4%), Rosbercon Urban (11.3%), Moyacomb (11%) and Kilbride (11%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map⁴

Figure 3-12: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 18-24, 2011

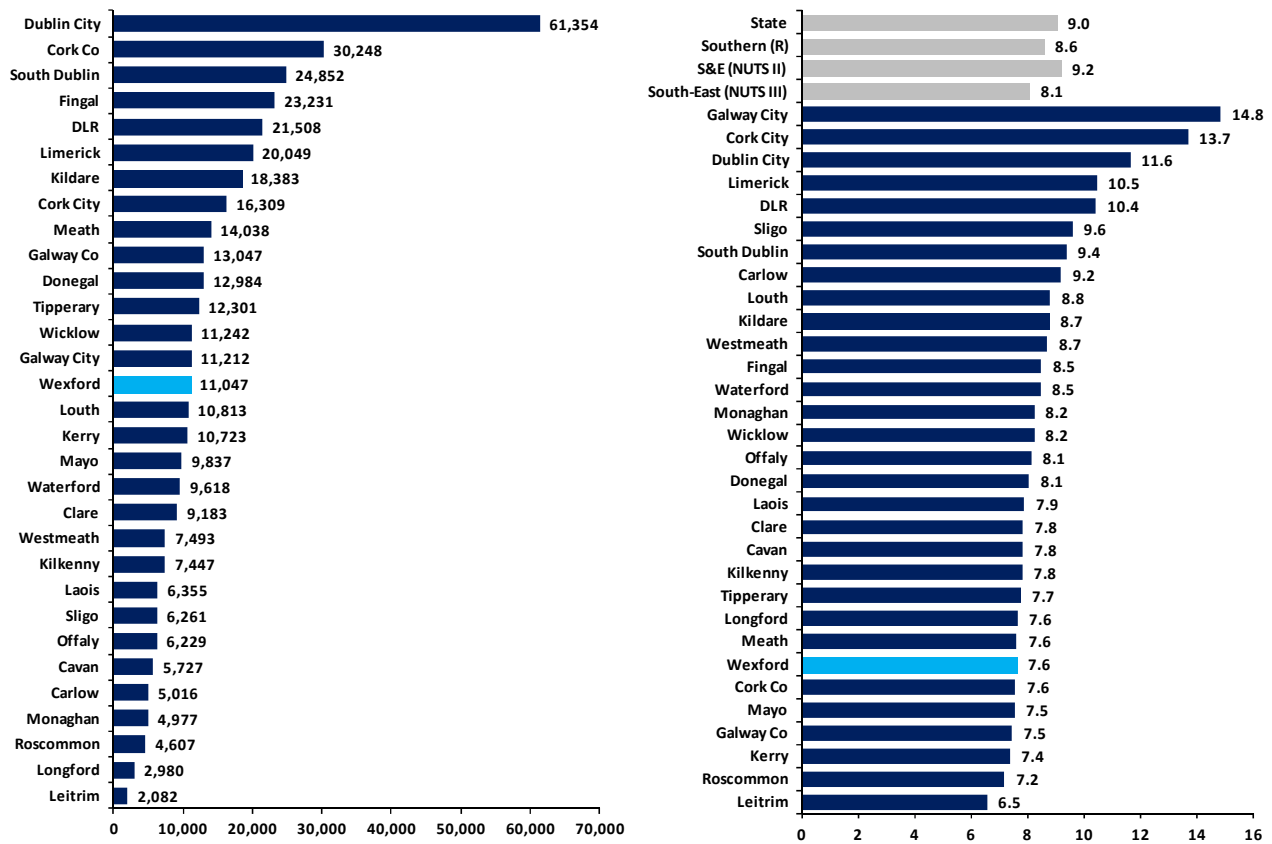
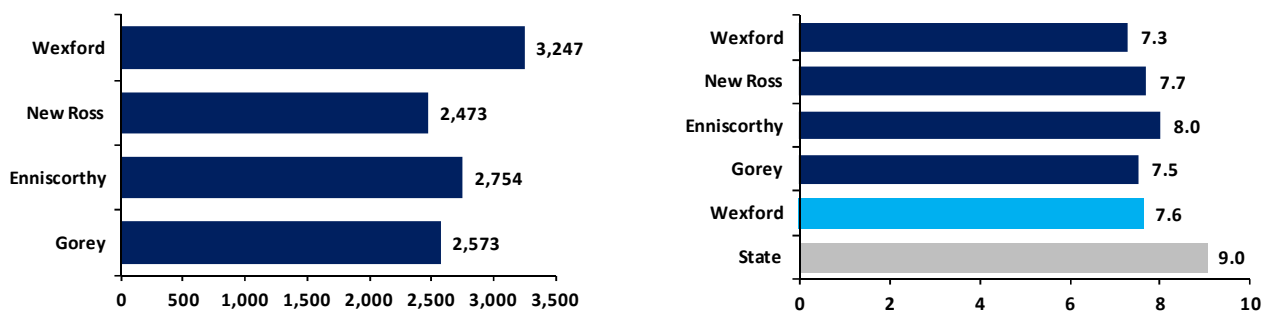
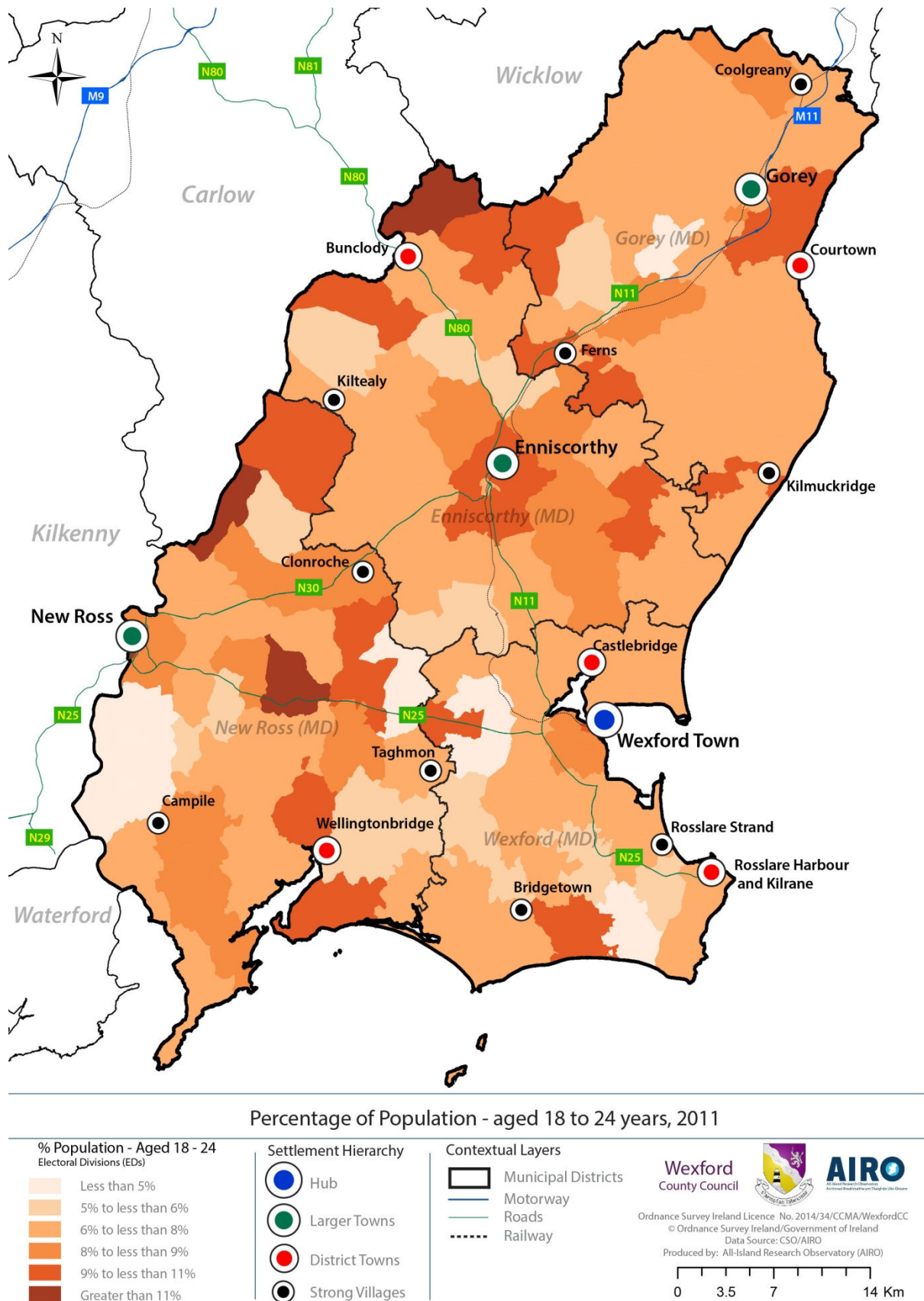


Figure 3-13: Population Aged 18-24 in Wexford Municipal Districts (MDs), 2011

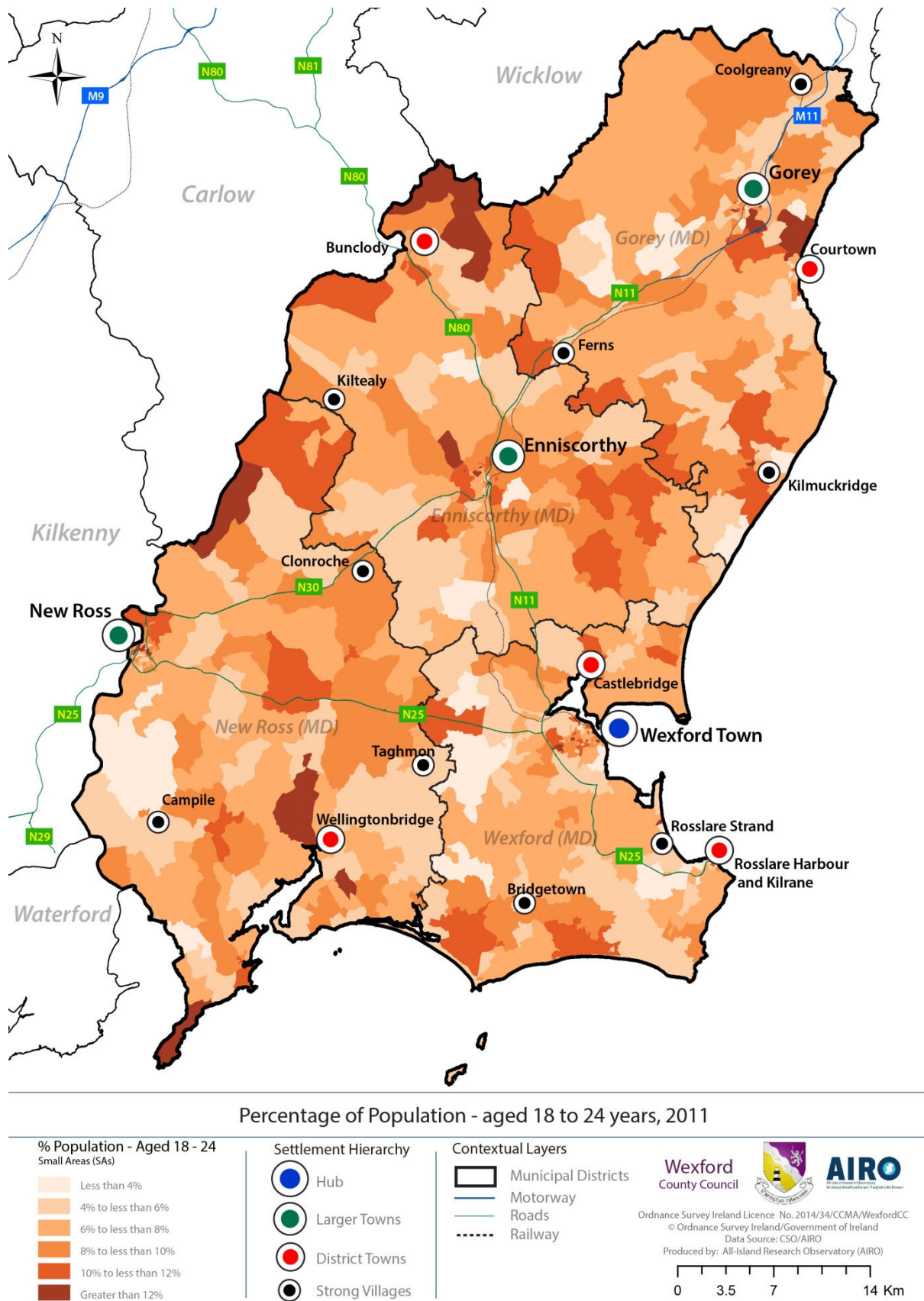


⁴ 43% of 2013 third level enrolments were in Dublin and 24% in Waterford

Map 3-8: Percentage of Population Aged 18-24, 2011



Map 3-9: Percentage of Population Aged 18-24, 2011 (Small Areas)



3.4.5. Population Aged 25-44

According to the 2011 census, the total population aged '25-44' years within Wexford is 42,705. Wexford has the 12th highest '25-44' population of all local authorities and the highest in the South-East (**Figure 3-14**). The '25-44' cohort living in Wexford is equivalent to 2.9% of the State total (1,450,140), 29% of the South-East (147,056) and 4% of the S&E (1,080,671).

The '25-44' cohort now represents 29.4% of the total population living in county Wexford. This rate is the 11th lowest in the country and lower than any other county in the South-East (**Figure 3-14**). The 2011 rate is therefore lower than the South-East average (29.6%), the S&E (32.3 %) and the State (31.6%).

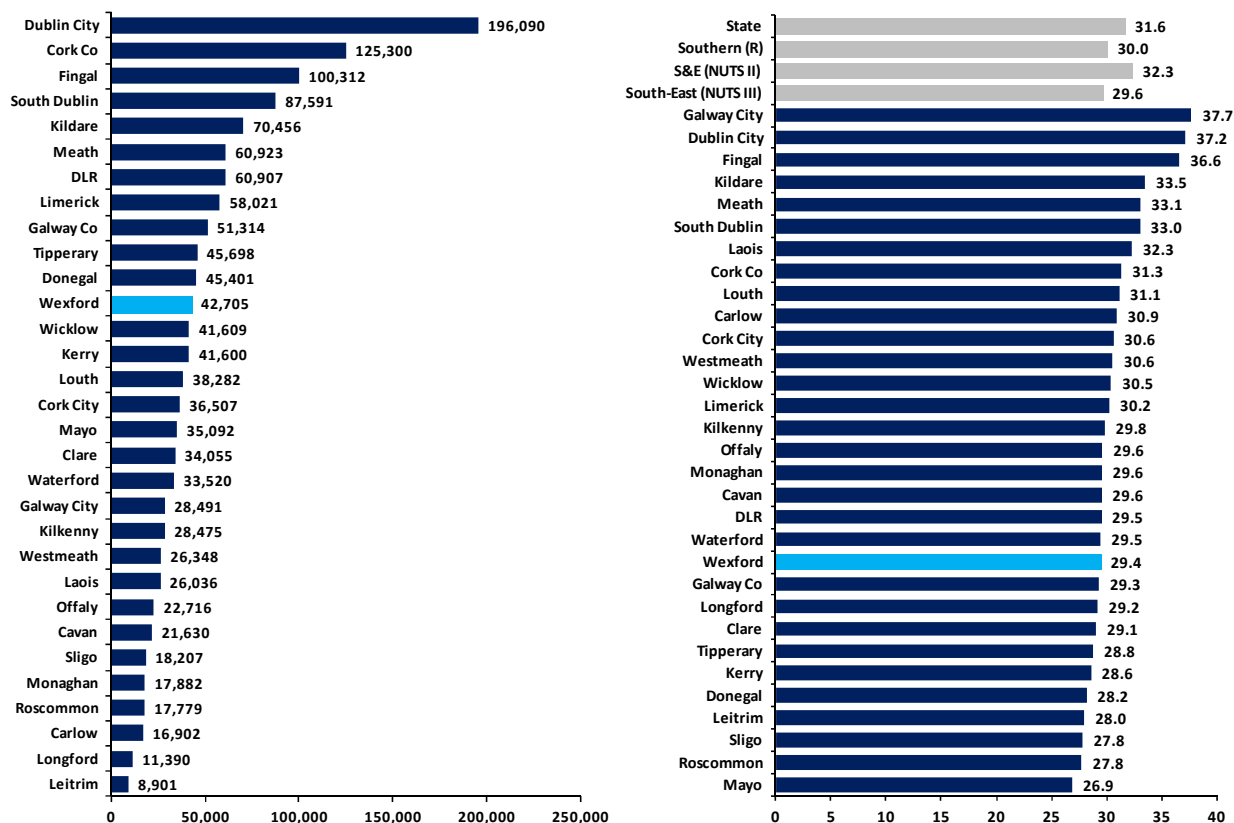
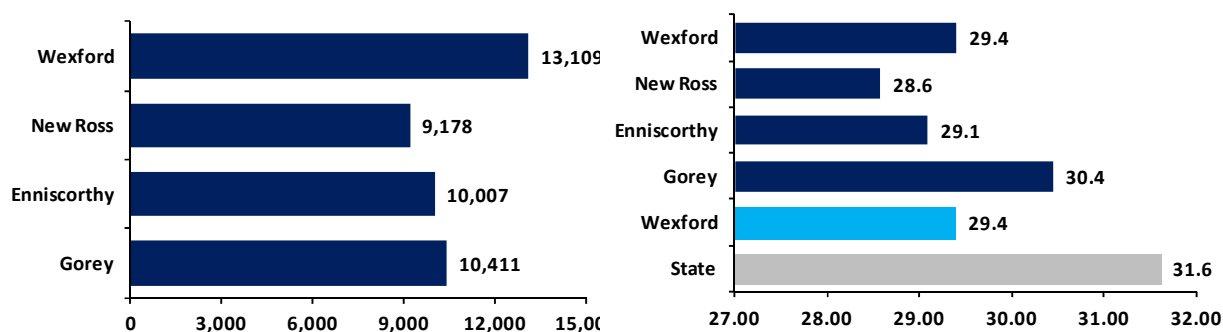
Since 2006, the '25-44' cohort in Wexford has increased by +2,768 representing a population increase of 7%. Within the South-East, Wexford recorded the 3rd highest rate of increase and was marginally below that of Carlow (+7.3%) and Kilkenny (+7.5%). The rate in Wexford was also just below the State average of +7.7%.

Map 3-10 details the distribution of the percentage of the '25-44' age cohort across Wexford EDs. Highest rates are within the Gorey MD and a clear pattern of high rates in close proximity to the main employment centres of Gorey, Enniscorthy, New Ross and Wexford Town is evident. Lower rates are evident in the south of the county in both the New Ross and Wexford MDs (**Figure 3-15**). **Map 3-11** provides further detail at the SA level and highlights that the highest rates are all within the main employment centres of Wexford Town, Gorey, Enniscorthy and New Ross.

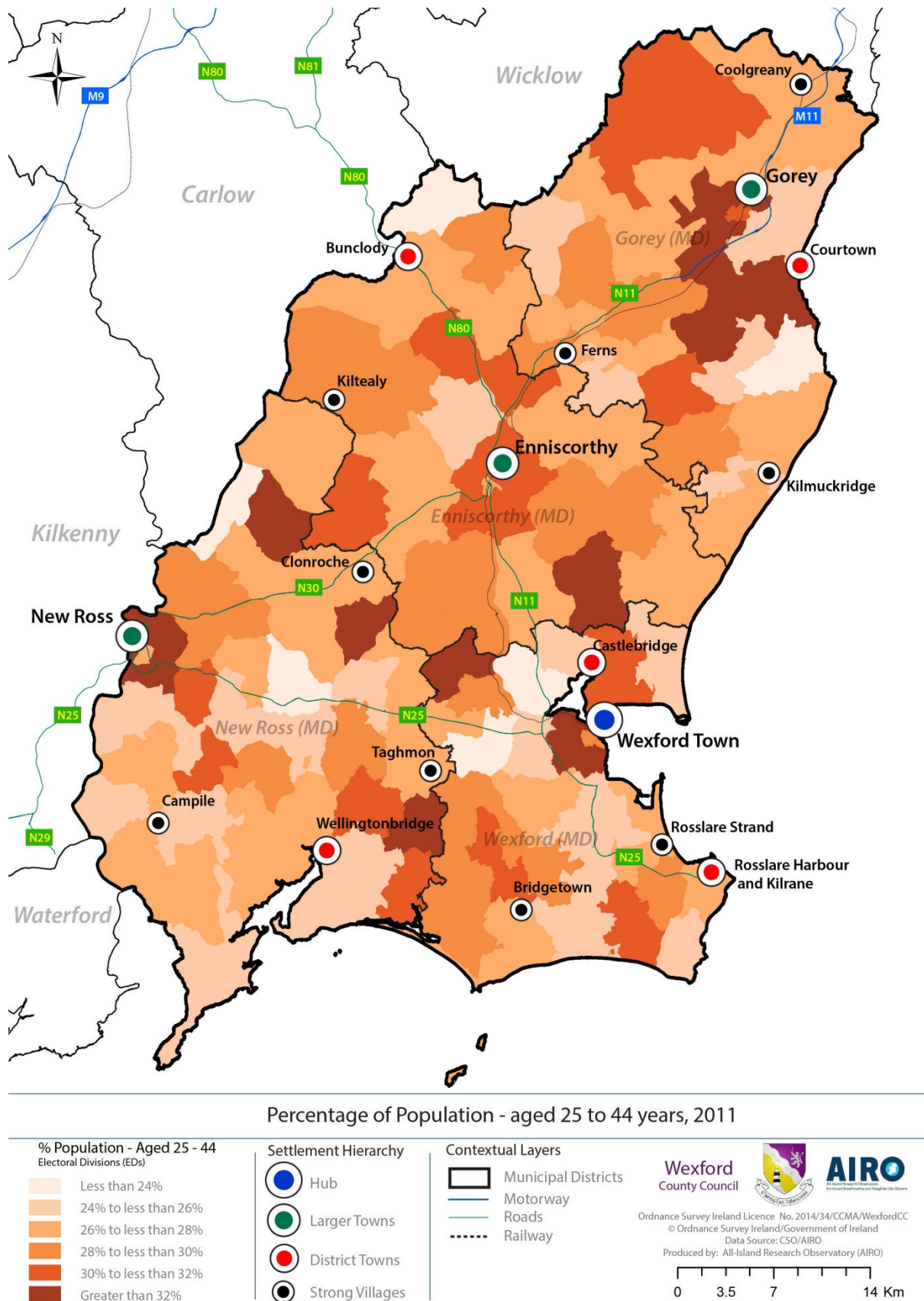
Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (4,060), Enniscorthy Rural (3,011), Gorey Rural (2,342), New Ross Rural (1,398) and Wexford No. 2 Urban (1,173).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Rosbercon Urban (40.3%), Gorey Rural (38%), New Ross Rural (34.8%), Templeludigan (34.5%) and Adamstown (34.2%).

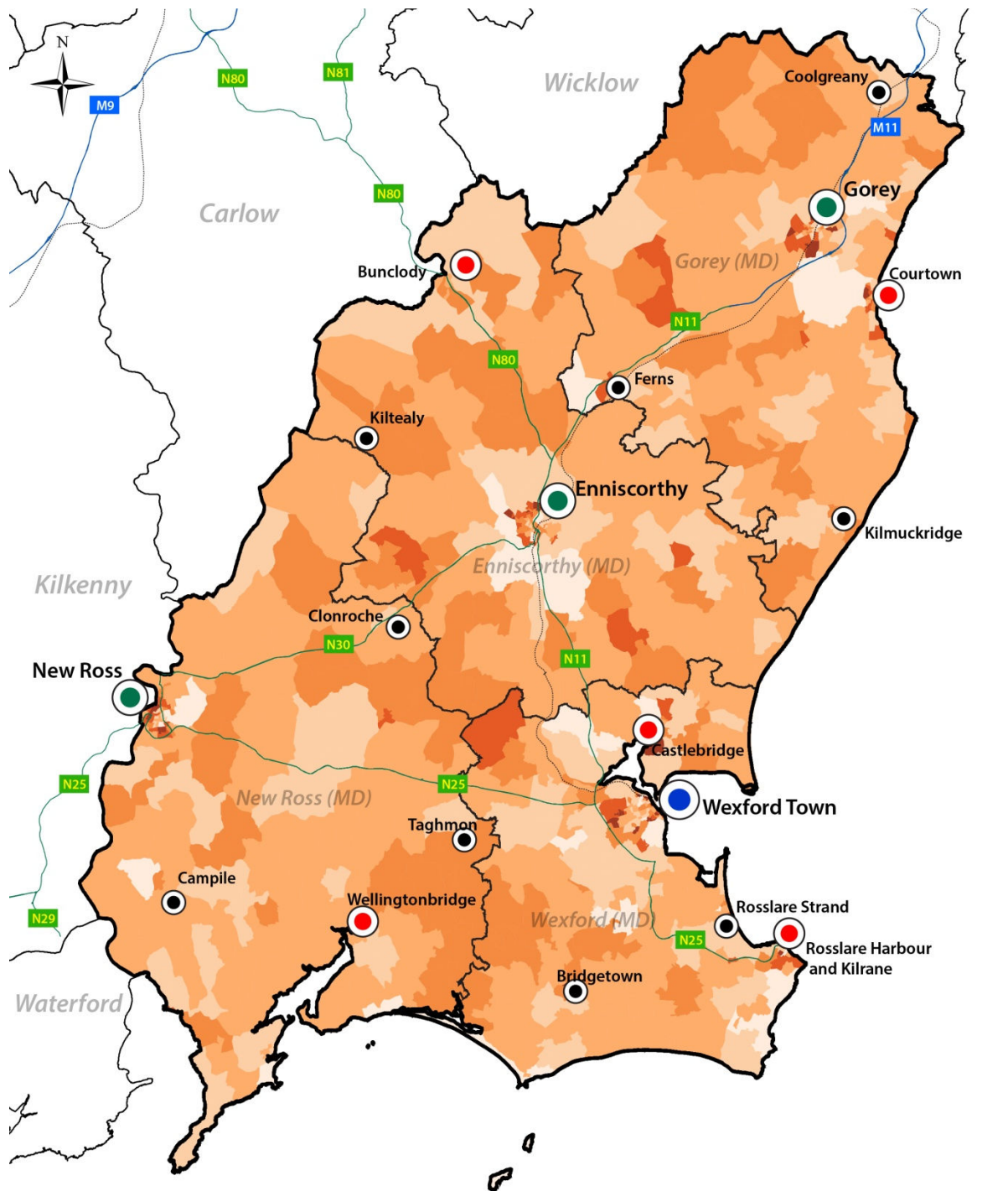
* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 3-14: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 25-44, 2011

Figure 3-15: Population Aged 25-44 in Wexford Municipal Districts (MDs), 2011


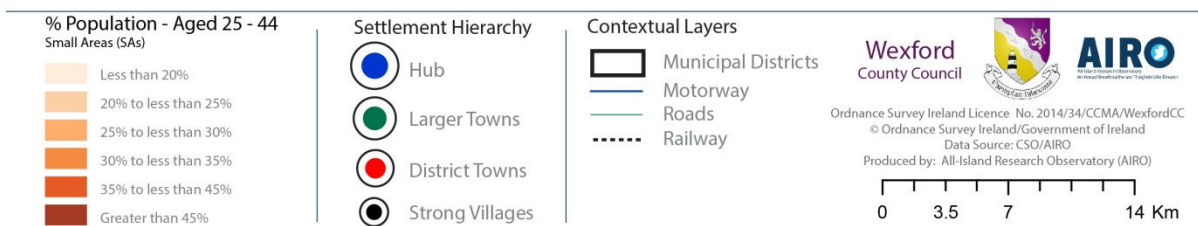
Map 3-10: Percentage of Population Aged 25-44, 2011



Map 3-11: Percentage of Population Aged 25-44, 2011 (Small Areas)



Percentage of Population - aged 25 to 44 years, 2011



3.4.6. Population Aged 45-64

According to the 2011 census, the total population aged '45-64' years within Wexford is 34,359. Wexford has the 13th highest '45-64' population of all local authorities and the highest in the South-East (**Figure 3-16**). The '45-64' cohort living in Wexford is equivalent to 3.3% of the State total (1,042,879), 29.1% of the South-East (118,206) and 4.6% of the S&E (753,341).

The '45-64' cohort now represents 23.6% of the total population living in county Wexford. This rate is the 13th highest in the country, marginally below that of Waterford (23.7%) and Kilkenny (23.9%) (**Figure 3-16**). The 2011 rate is just lower than the South-East average (23.8%) but higher than both the S&E (22.5%) and the State (22.7%).

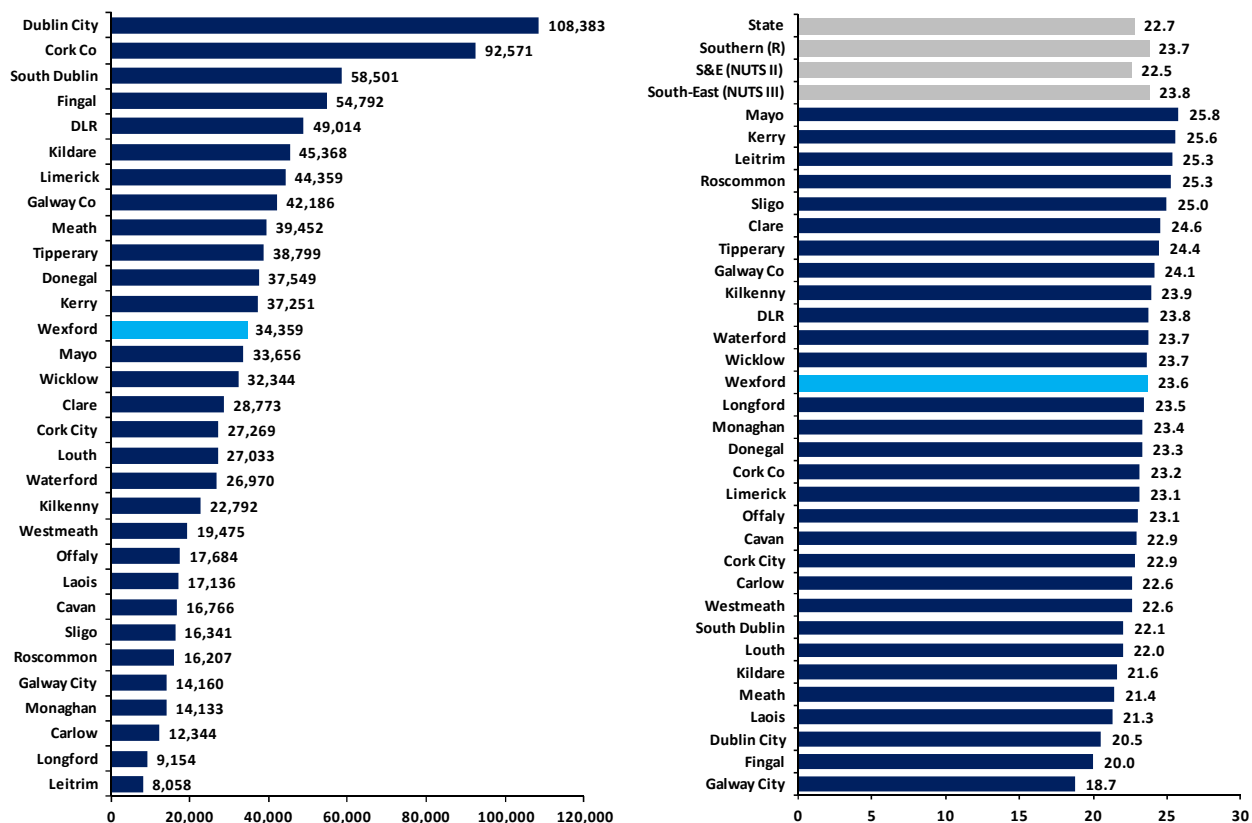
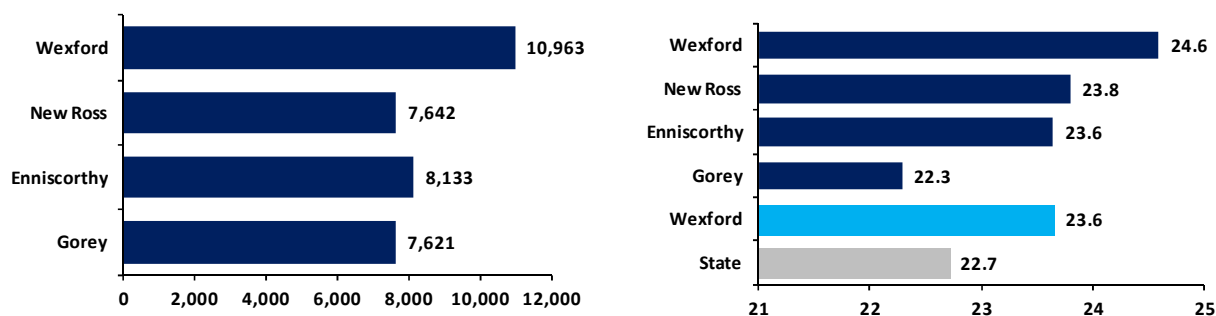
Since 2006, the '45-64' cohort in Wexford has increased by +4,621 representing a population increase of 15.5%. This rate of increase is by far the highest in the South-East and the 6th highest nationally. This rate of increase highlights the ageing demographic profile of Wexford in comparison to other counties.

Map 3-12 details the distribution of the percentage of the '45-64' age cohort across Wexford EDs. There is quite a mixed spatial pattern to the distribution but in general rates are higher in the Wexford MD (24.6%) and along the periphery of the county boundary (**Figure 3-17**). **Map 3-13** provides further detail at the SA level and highlights that the highest rates (>35%) are in the environs of Enniscorthy and Wexford Town. High rates are also visible at the SA level in the area south of Rosslare Harbour.

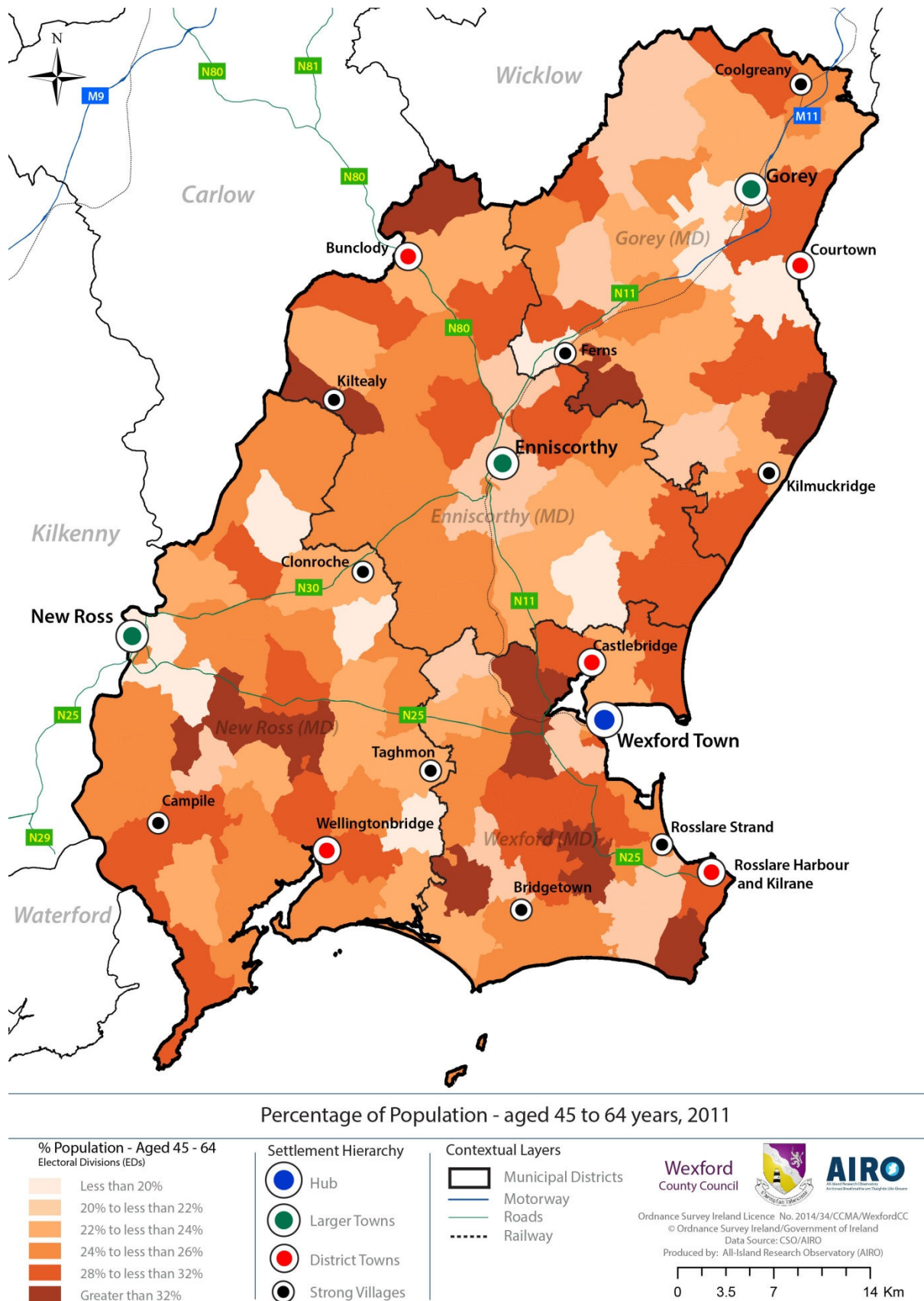
Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (2,621), Enniscorthy Rural (2,053), Wexford No. 2 Urban (1,095), Gorey Rural (1,071) and New Ross Urban (1,014).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Lady's Island (32.2%), Kilpatrick (31.3%), Newbawn (30.1%), The Harrow (29.9%) and Killinick (29.1%).

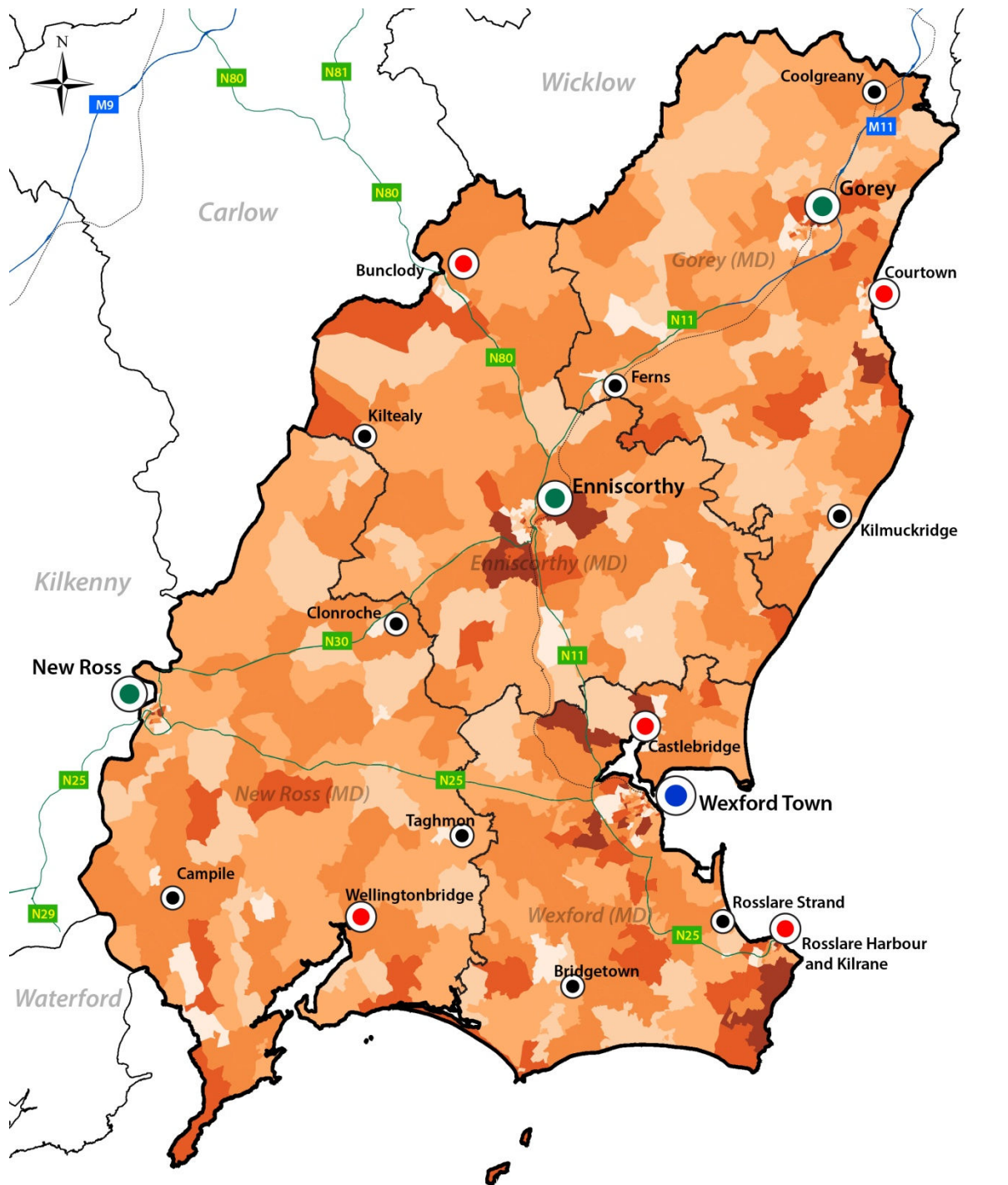
* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 3-16: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 45-64, 2011, 2011

Figure 3-17: Population Aged 45-64 in Wexford Municipal Districts (MDs), 2011


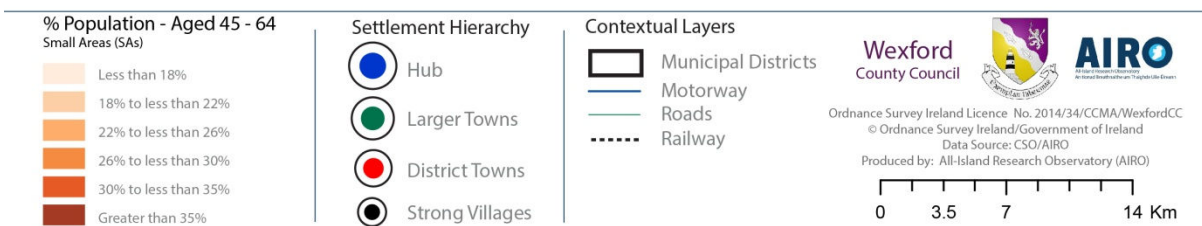
Map 3-12: Percentage of Population Aged 45-64, 2011



Map 3-13: Percentage of Population Aged 45-64, 2011 (Small Areas)



Percentage of Population - aged 45 to 64 years, 2011



3.4.7. Population Aged 65 plus

According to the 2011 census, the total population aged '65 plus' years within Wexford is 18,367. Wexford has the 12th highest '65 plus' population of all local authorities and the highest in the South-East (**Figure 3-18**). The '65 plus' cohort living in Wexford is equivalent to 3.4% of the State total (535,393), 29.3% of the South-East (62,821) and 4.8% of the S&E (380,698).

The '65 plus' cohort now represents 12.6% of the total population living in county Wexford. This rate is the 11th highest in the country, marginally below that of Tipperary⁵ (13.4%) and Waterford (13%) (**Figure 3-18**). The 2011 rate is equal to the South-East average (12.6%) and higher than both the S&E (11.4%) and the State (11.7%).

Since 2006, the '65 plus' cohort in Wexford has increased by +3,043 representing a population increase of 19.9%. Again, this rate of increase is by far the highest in the South-East and the 5th highest nationally. Compared to a population growth of 10.3% in the county as a whole this is the age group which experienced greatest growth over this period and will have a significant demand on new elderly services. This points to a significant 'area of concern' for the Council and again highlights the need for an analysis of the level of elderly services available within the county to serve this increasing population. Projections from the CSO also point to an increase in the '65 plus' cohort for the South East from 12.5% in 2011 to 22% in 2031. This significant shift in demographic structure will also become a reality in Wexford during this period.

Map 3-14 details the distribution of the percentage of the '65 plus' age cohort across Wexford EDs. There is a very clear spatial pattern evident with highest rates in the south of the county and in more peripheral and rural areas (New Ross and Wexford MDs) (**Figure 3-15**). In contrast to this overall pattern, some of the highest rates are also within the urban core of the main towns in the county. This is more evident in

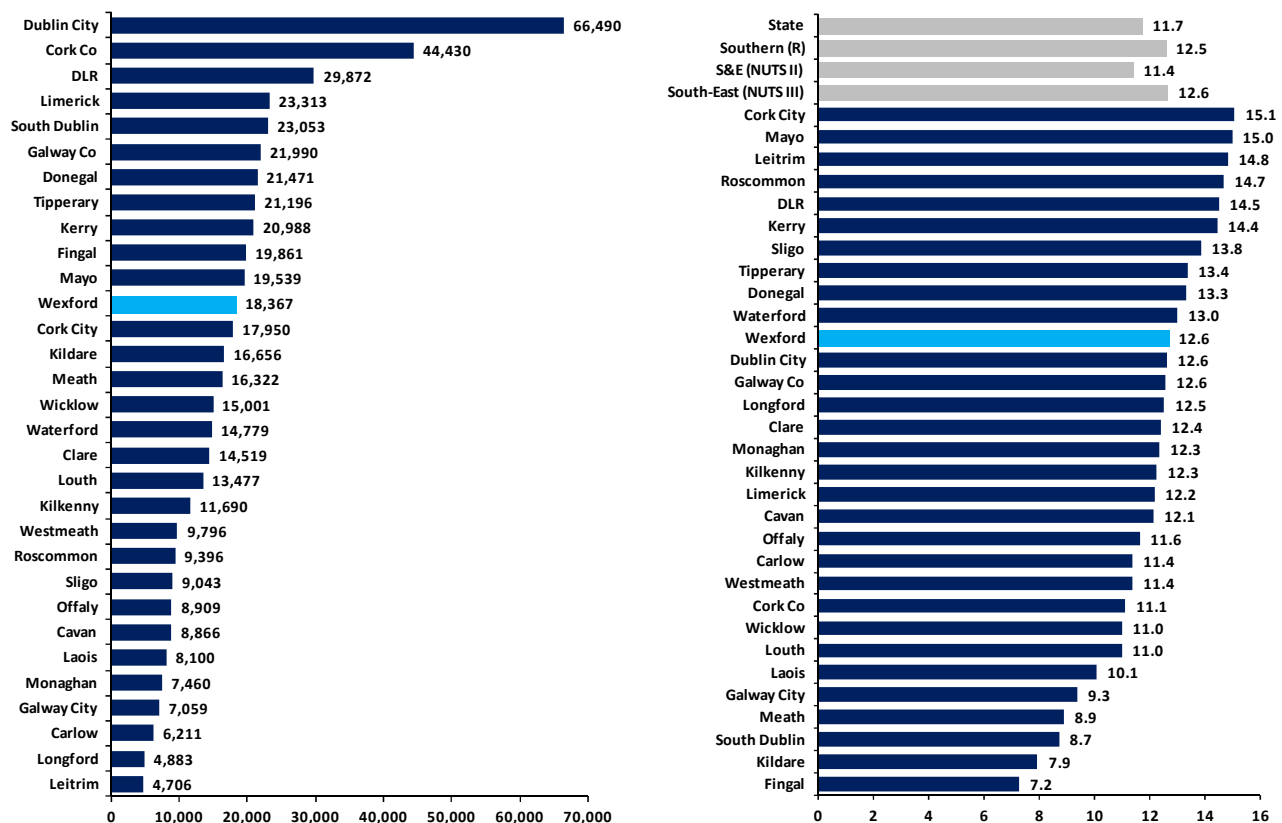
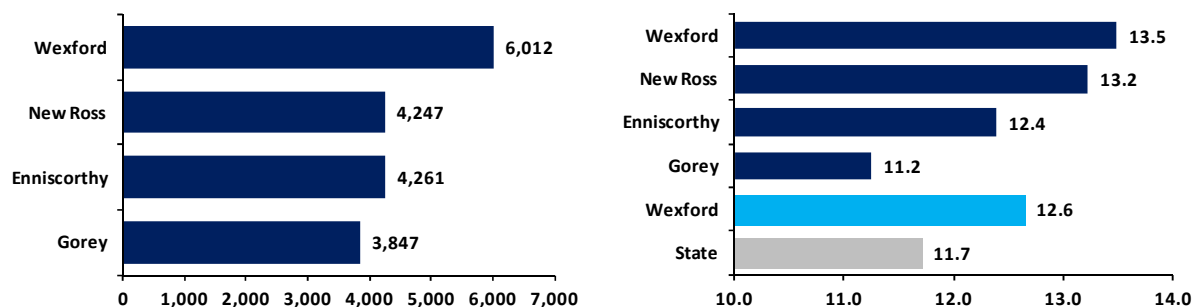
⁵ Within this report we are using Tipperary as a comparative local authority rather than South Tipperary as this is no longer in existence. However, the figures and rates we have developed for the NUTS III regions (South-East) only include South Tipperary.

Map 3-15 which highlights very high rates of elderly population (65 plus) residing the urban core of the main Wexford towns: Enniscorthy, Wexford Town and Gorey.

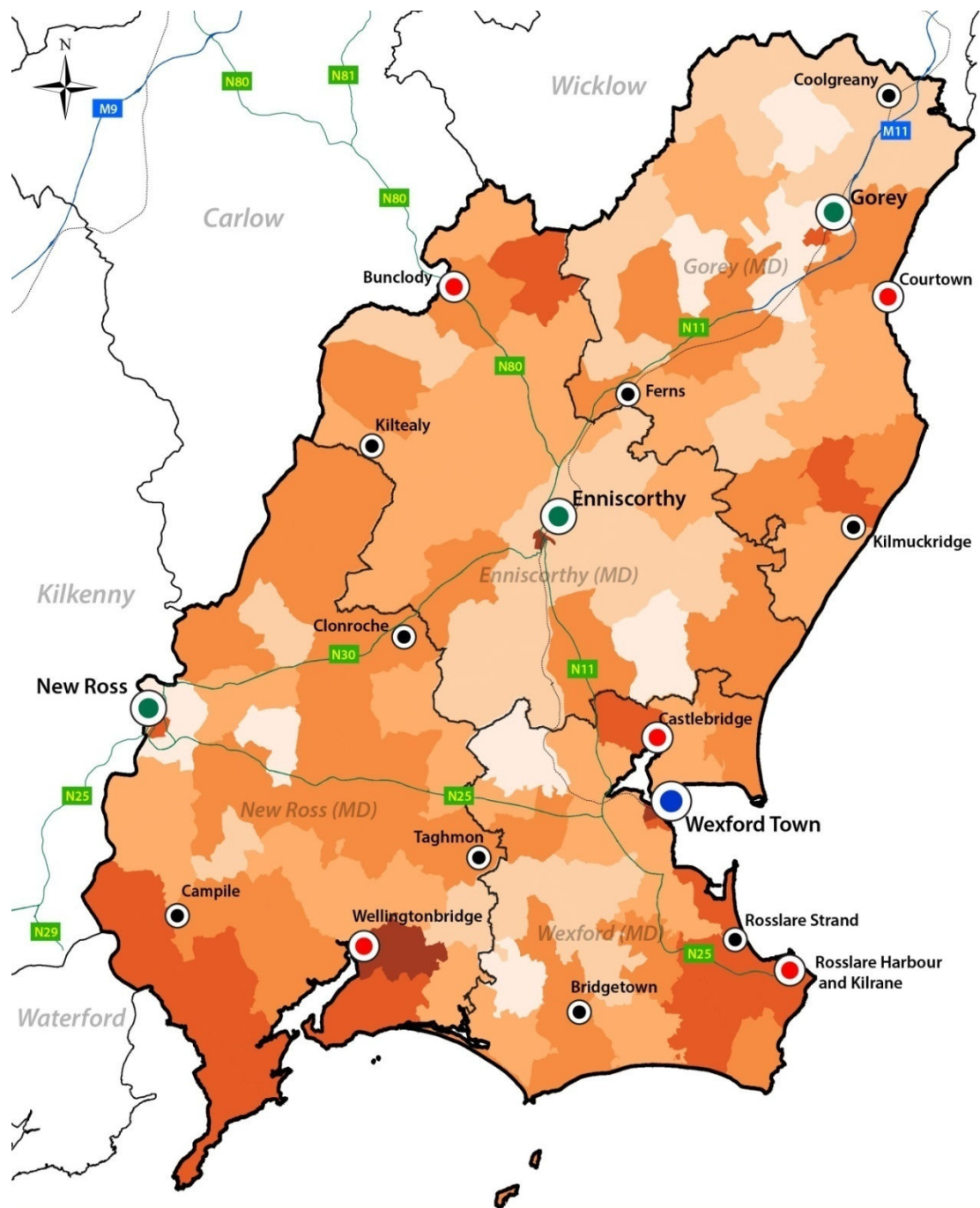
Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (1,374), Enniscorthy Rural (1,003), Wexford No. 2 Urban (704), New Ross Urban (645) and Enniscorthy Urban (585).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Enniscorthy Urban (24.5%), Wexford No. 1 Urban (22.3%), Harristown (19.1%), Wexford No. 3 Urban (19%) and Rosslare (17.9%).

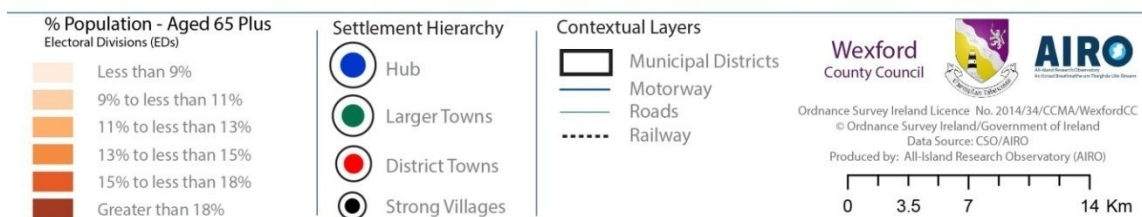
* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 3-18: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 65 plus, 2011

Figure 3-19: Population Aged 65 plus in Wexford Municipal Districts (MDs), 2011


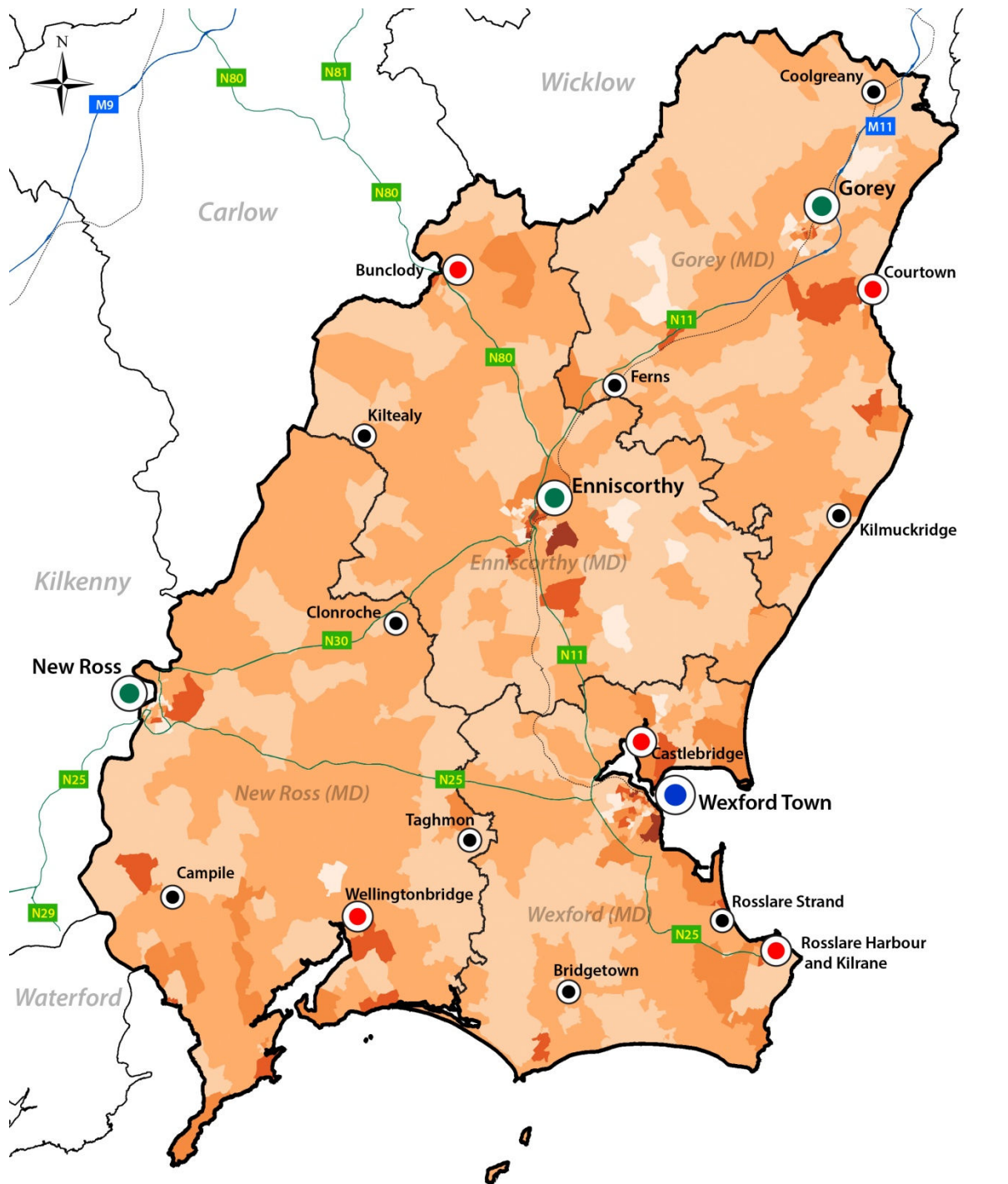
Map 3-14: Percentage of Population Aged 65 plus, 2011



Percentage of Population - aged 65 and over, 2011

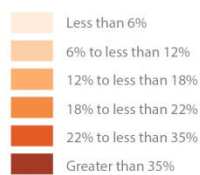


Map 3-15: Percentage of Population Aged 65 plus, 2011 (Small Areas)



Percentage of Population - aged 65 and over, 2011

% Population - Aged 65 Plus
Small Areas (SAs)



Settlement Hierarchy



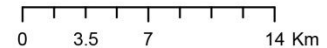
Contextual Layers



Wexford
County Council



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Data Source: CSO/AIRO
Produced by: All-Island Research Observatory (AIRO)



3.4.8. Dependency Ratio

The total dependency rate is the population aged 65+ (primarily retired population) and the population aged 0-14 (children) expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15-64 (the most economically active age groups). High values indicate areas of relatively high percentages of less economically active population, a more dependent population.

The Wexford dependency rate of 54.8% is the 7th highest in the State and much higher than the State average of 49.3% and highlights that it has a very high proportion of its population dependent on the economically active population (Figure 3-20). Within Wexford the total rate can be split into an 'Old Age' rate of 19.6% and 'Youth' rate of 35.2%. The county has the 10th 'Youth' rate (0-14 as a percentage of 15-64) and the 11th highest 'Old Age' rate (65+ as a percentage of 15-64).

Map 3-16 details the distribution of the dependency rate across Wexford EDs.

Highest rates are all located in both the north (Gorey MD) and south of the county (New Ross and Wexford MDs) with much lower rates in the central area of the Enniscorthy MD. In general, rates are lower in the main urban areas and surrounding commuter hinterlands as these areas contain higher proportion of the working age populations.

Highest rates at the Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Huntingtown (73.4%), Whitechurch (69.4%), Forth (68.9%), Kilcomb (68.7%) and Kilmokea (68.5%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Map 3-16: Dependency Rate, 2011

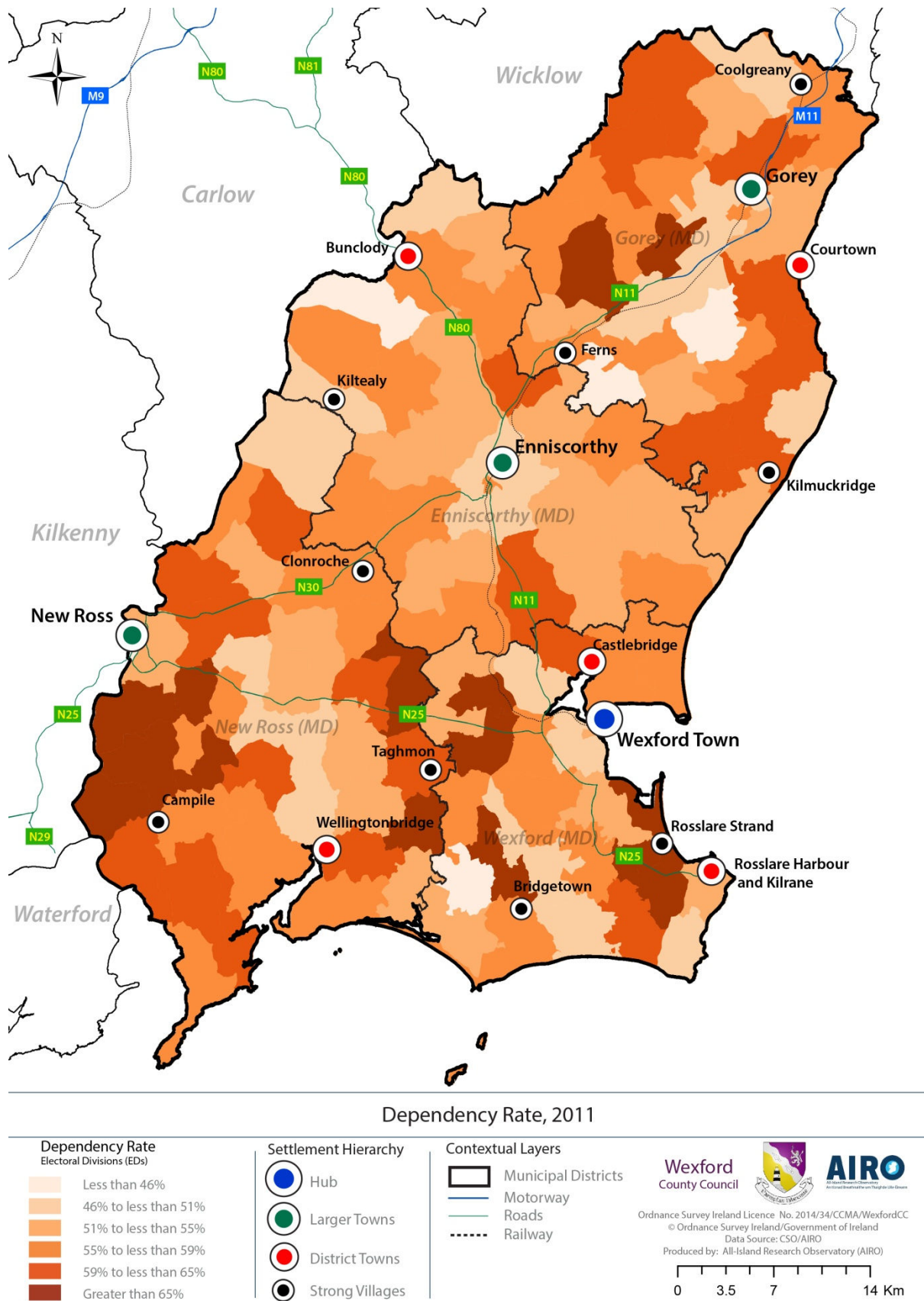


Figure 3-20: Dependency Rate, 2011

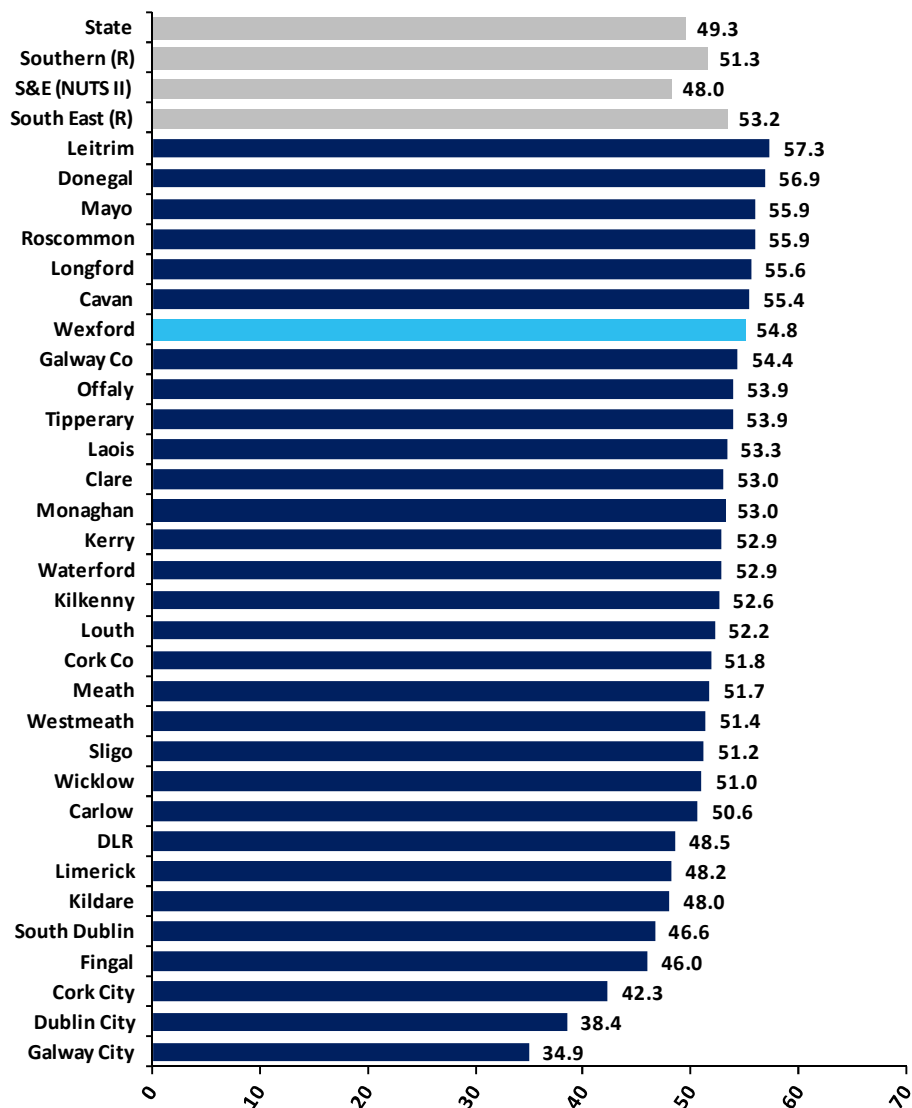
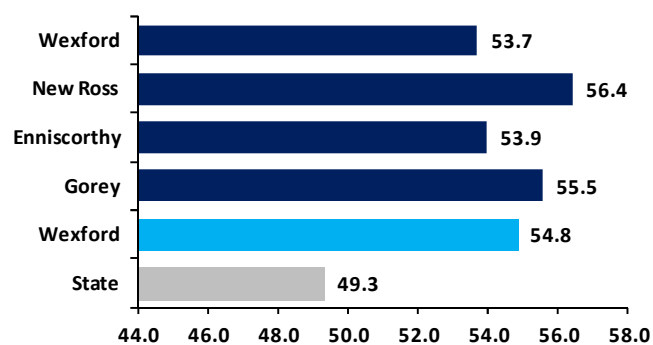


Figure 3-21: Dependency Rate in Wexford Municipal Districts (MDs), 2011



3.4.9. Town and Municipal District Population Profiles

Population by Age Cohort

Town Profiles

Count Data

	0 to 4	5 to 12	13 to 17	Under 18	18 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65plus	Total
Wexford Town and Envs	1,391	1,960	1,188	4,539	1,614	6,352	4,684	2,883	20,072
Enniscorthy and Envs	828	1,196	704	2,728	995	3,417	2,318	1,380	10,838
Gorey Town and Envs	926	1,098	533	2,557	733	3,264	1,695	865	9,114
New Ross Town and Envs	684	906	524	2,114	691	2,671	1,749	926	8,151
Bunclogh-Carrickduff	177	244	133	554	180	602	382	294	2,012
Castlebridge	158	244	98	500	125	580	354	167	1,726
Rosslare and Kilrane	132	165	90	387	109	495	438	288	1,717
Courtown Harbour	266	363	173	802	192	999	555	309	2,857

Percentage Data

	0 to 4	5 to 12	13 to 17	Under 18	18 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65plus
Wexford Town and Envs	6.9	9.8	5.9	22.6	8.0	31.6	23.3	14.4
Enniscorthy and Envs	7.6	11.0	6.5	25.2	9.2	31.5	21.4	12.7
Gorey Town and Envs	10.2	12.0	5.8	28.1	8.0	35.8	18.6	9.5
New Ross Town and Envs	8.4	11.1	6.4	25.9	8.5	32.8	21.5	11.4
Bunclogh-Carrickduff	8.8	12.1	6.6	27.5	8.9	29.9	19.0	14.6
Castlebridge	9.2	14.1	5.7	29.0	7.2	33.6	20.5	9.7
Rosslare and Kilrane	7.7	9.6	5.2	22.5	6.3	28.8	25.5	16.8
Courtown Harbour	9.3	12.7	6.1	28.1	6.7	35.0	19.4	10.8
Wexford County	7.9	12.0	6.8	26.7	7.6	29.4	23.6	12.6
State	7.8	11.0	6.3	25.0	9.0	31.6	22.7	11.7

Municipal District Profiles

Count Data

	0 to 4	5 to 12	13 to 17	Under 18	18 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65plus	Total
Gorey MD	3,030	4,346	2,374	9,750	2,573	10,411	7,621	3,847	34,202
Enniscorthy MD	2,697	4,131	2,420	9,248	2,754	10,007	8,133	4,261	34,403
New Ross MD	2,556	3,838	2,188	8,582	2,473	9,178	7,642	4,247	32,122
Wexford MD	3,256	5,090	2,916	11,262	3,247	13,109	10,963	6,012	44,593

Percentage Data

	0 to 4	5 to 12	13 to 17	Under 18	18 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65plus
Gorey MD	8.9	12.7	6.9	28.5	7.5	30.4	22.3	11.2
Enniscorthy MD	7.8	12.0	7.0	26.9	8.0	29.1	23.6	12.4
New Ross MD	8.0	11.9	6.8	26.7	7.7	28.6	23.8	13.2
Wexford MD	7.3	11.4	6.5	25.3	7.3	29.4	24.6	13.5
Wexford County	7.9	12.0	6.8	26.7	7.6	29.4	23.6	12.6
State	7.8	11.0	6.3	25.0	9.0	31.6	22.7	11.7

*Note: Bunclogh-Carrickduff figures include part of the settlement that is in Carlow. This part is only estimated to account for a population of <270

3.4.10. Conclusion

The population in Wexford has experienced a significant increase in the last 5 years and has grown by +13,571 (+10.3%) to a total of 145,320. During this period growth was recorded in the majority of areas across the county however the largest increases were certainly within the Gorey MD which saw an increase in its population of 19.1%. Growth levels of this proportion are likely to place severe pressure on existing public facilities (health, social, education etc) and it is recommended that the LECP undertake an inventory of existing public facilities within the county to assess the level of service currently available and whether there are any gaps in a particular service provision. There has also been population decrease in Wexford over the last five years but this has mostly been recorded in the core of the main urban settlements. The shifting demographics within urban centres from the core to environs and periphery are also likely to have an effect on future provision of services - both social and commercial.

The demographic age structure in Wexford is broadly in line with the State although there are some differences with Wexford having a higher proportion of both young and elderly populations. Since 2006 the '0-4' and '5-12' age cohorts have increased by 15% and 13.4% respectively. This is a potential '**strength**' for Wexford as it points to a new and vibrant population now residing in the county. It is, however, also an '**area of concern**' as the Council and LECP must ensure that adequate facilities are in place across the county to service this increasing population - crèches, schools and other youth social services. As highlighted in the mapping there are particular areas where these cohorts are most located - primarily in the environs of main urban towns and with particularly high levels now in the Gorey MD.

A major '**area of concern**' for Wexford is the increasing proportion of the population aged '65 plus' now residing within the county. Since 2006 this cohort has increased by 19.9%, the 5th highest rates of increase across the State. CSO projections also suggest that the South-East elderly population will increase from 12.5% in 2011 to 22% in 2031 - this rate of increase is also likely for Wexford. Highest rates of elderly populations are generally in the more peripheral parts of the county but also in the urban core of all towns in Wexford. Again, there is likely to be increased demand on 'elderly' public services in the coming years.

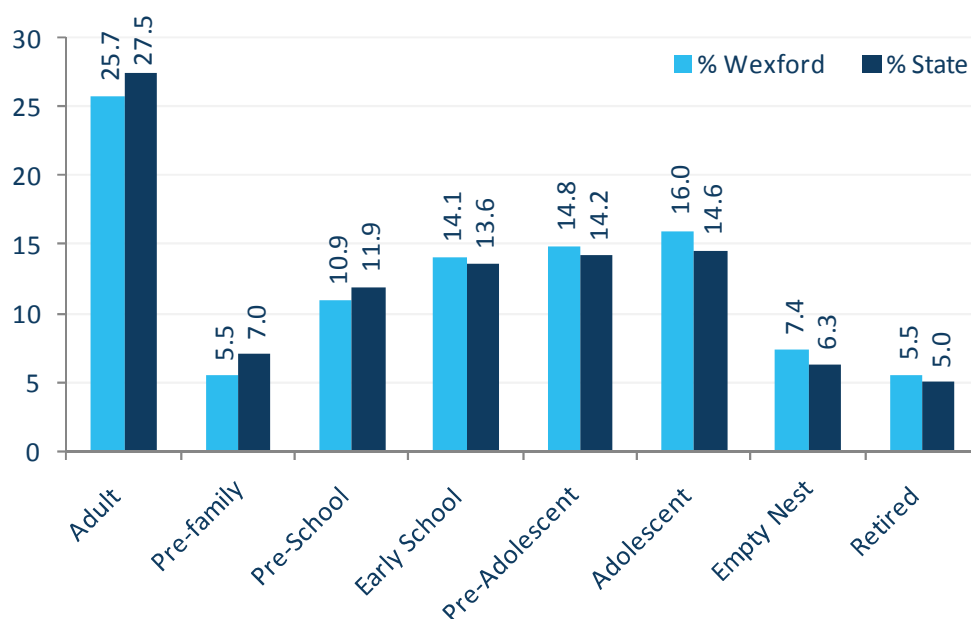
4. Family Cycle

4.1. Introduction

According to the 2011 census there were 39,189 families living in Wexford. This is the 12th highest number in the State and accounts for 29.7% of the total families residing in the South-East. To gain a further understanding of the structure of families residing in Wexford it is useful to look of the Family Cycle of each family unit. The CSO classify family units into 8 different groupings: Pre Family; Pre-School; Early School; Pre-Adolescent; Adolescent; Adult; Empty Nest and Retired.

Figure 4-1 illustrates the breakdown of family units within Wexford into the 8 different classifications. At 23.3%, Adult families (9,145) account for by far the highest proportion of family units within the county. With the exception of Pre-Families (8.8%) and Retired (8.8%), all other Family Cycle classifications in Wexford have a similar rate of between 11.1% and 12.6%. In general, the Family Cycle classification in Wexford is different to that of the State average with lower proportions in the Pre-Family, Pre-School and Adult groupings and higher proportions in Early-School, Pre Adolescent, Adolescent and then in the elderly groupings of Empty Nest and Retired. This differentiation is also noted in the previous chapter on 'Demography and Age Cohorts'.

Figure 4-1: Percentage Population by Family Cycle, 2011



4.2. Families by Family Cycle: Pre-Family

According to the 2011 census, the total number of families (total of 39,189) classed as 'Pre Family' is 3,431. Pre-Family is a family nucleus of married or cohabiting couples without children where the female is under 45 years. Wexford has the 12th highest number of 'Pre-Family' families of all local authorities with Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (DLR), South Dublin, Fingal, Cork County and Dublin City with the highest totals (**Figure 4-2**). The number of 'Pre-Families' living in Wexford is equivalent to 2.6% of the State total (131,877) and 29.1% of the South-East (11,794).

'Pre-Families' now represent 8.7% of the total families living in county Wexford. This rate is the 8th lowest in the country and the lowest in the South-East with the exception of Tipperary⁶ (**Figure 4-2**). The 2011 rate in Wexford is also lower than both the State (11.1%) and South-East (8.9%).

Map 4-1 details the distribution of the percentage of the 'Pre-Families' across Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). As expected, highest rates are in the urban centres of Wexford, Gorey, New Ross and Enniscorthy with lower percentages in more rural parts of Wexford. There are however some rural locations with higher rates such as the area north-west of Clonroche.

An analysis of the families classed as 'Pre-Family' across Wexford Municipal Districts (MDs) reveals that the Wexford MD has the highest number of families in this class (1,070) and New Ross the lowest (731) (**Figure 4-3**). Gorey has the highest rate (9.8%) of all four MDs. This figure is, however, well below the State average of 11.2%. The remaining three MDs have rates of less than 9% with Enniscorthy the lowest at 7.9%.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (360), Enniscorthy Rural (240), Gorey Rural (236), New Ross Rural (132) and Wexford No. 2 Urban (119).

⁶ Within this report we are using Tipperary as a comparative local authority rather than South Tipperary as this is no longer in existence. However, the figures and rates we have developed for the NUTS III regions (South-East) only include South Tipperary.

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Rosbercon Urban (21.6%), Wexford No. 3 Urban (18.3%), Templeludigan (14.2%), Gorey Rural (13.7%) and Ardamine (13.3%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 4-2: Number and Percentage Families by Family Cycle: Pre Family

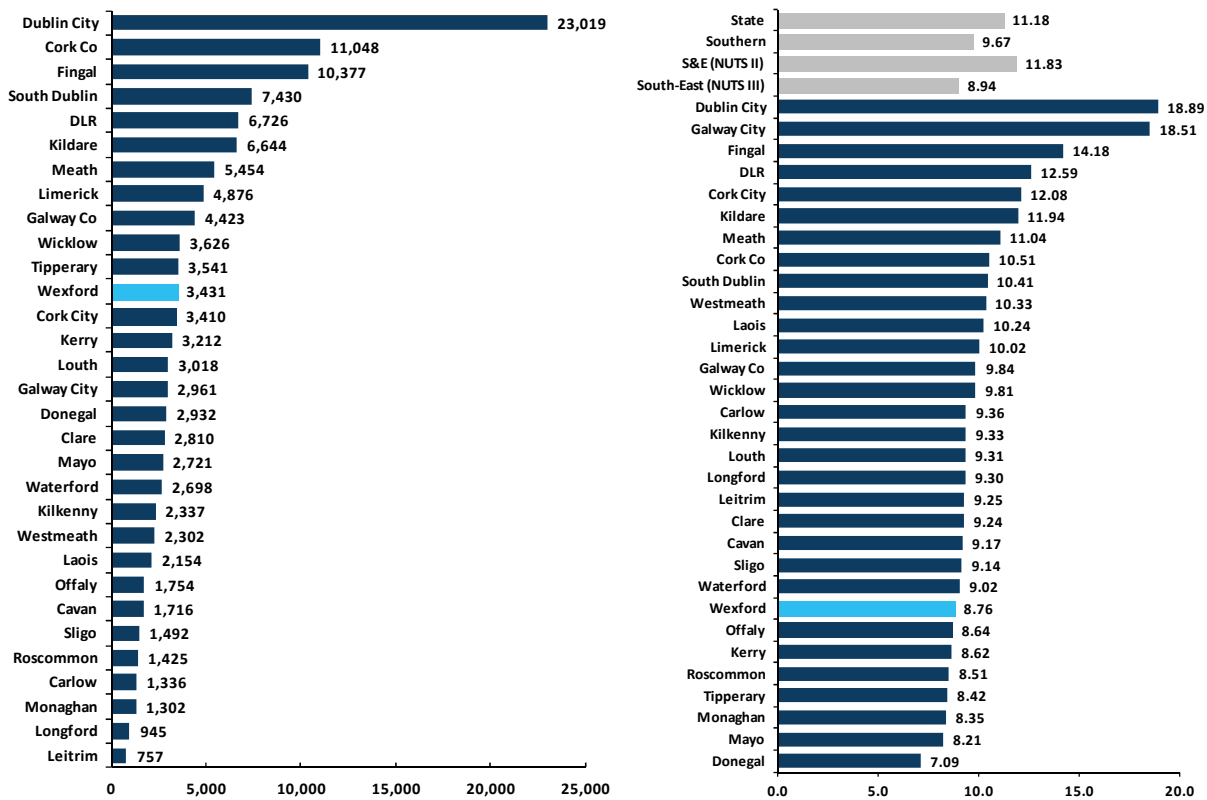
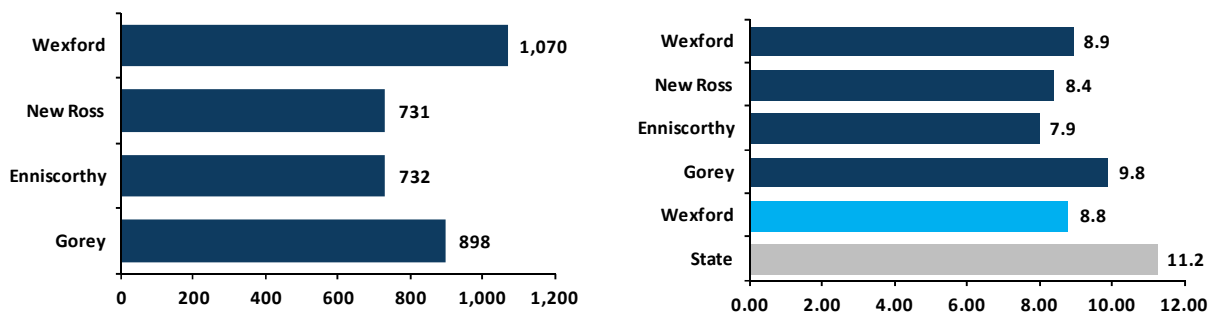
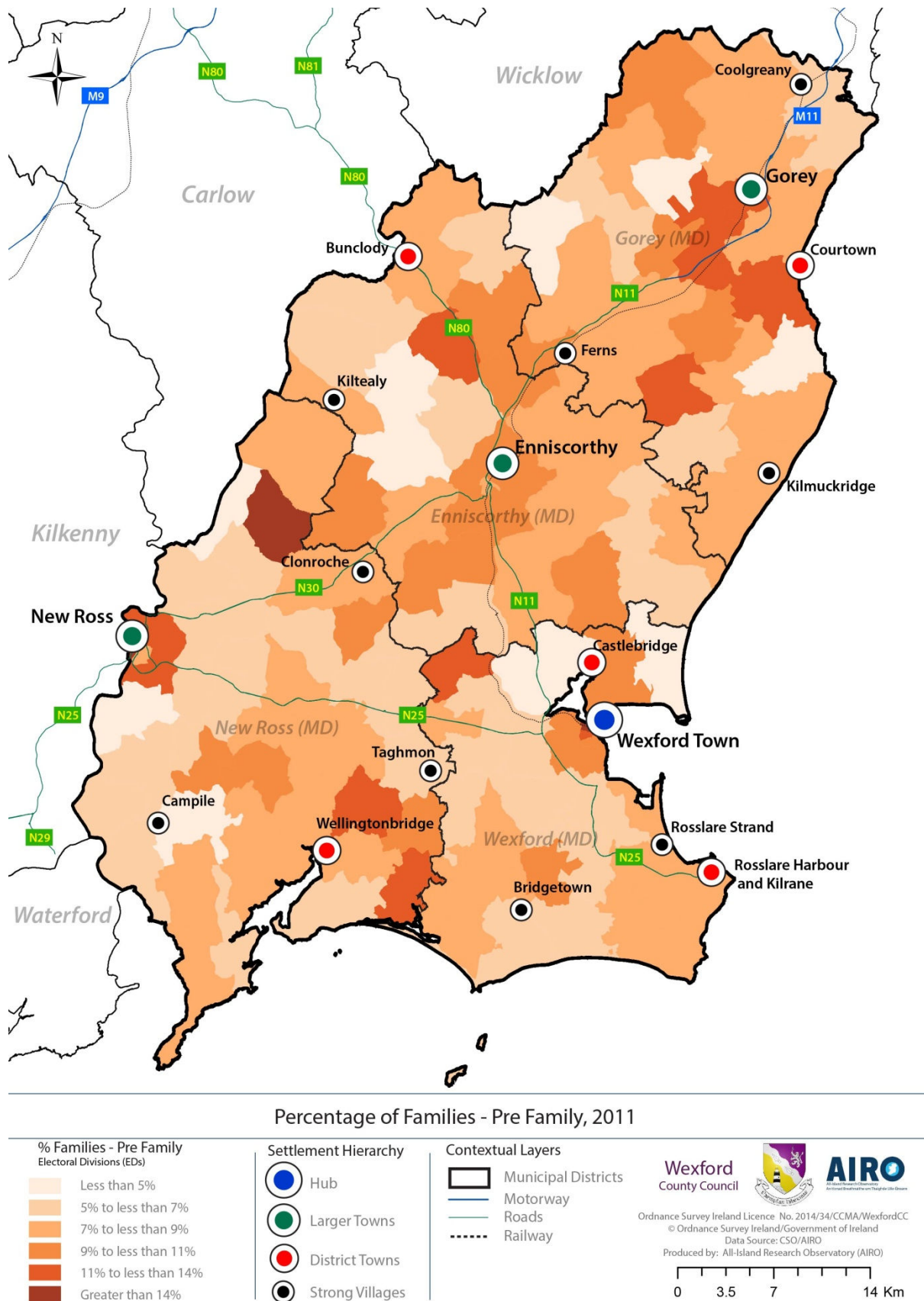


Figure 4-3: Number and Percentage Families by Family Cycle: Pre Family, MDs



Map 4-1: Percentage of Families by Family Cycle - Pre Family, 2011



4.3. Families by Family Cycle: Pre-School

According to the 2011 census, the total number of families (total of 39,189) classed as 'Pre School' is 4,359. Pre-school family cycle is based on a family nucleus where the oldest child is aged 0-4 years. Wexford has the 13th highest number of 'Pre School' families of all local authorities with South Dublin, Fingal, Cork County and Dublin City with the highest totals (**Figure 4-4**). The number of 'Pre School' families living in Wexford is equivalent to 3.1% of the State total (141,320) and 29.3% of the South-East (15,724).

'Pre-School' families now represent 11.1% of the total families living in county Wexford. This rate is the 12th lowest in the country with only Waterford and Tipperary⁷ in the South-East with lower rates (both 11%) (**Figure 4-4**). The 2011 rate in Wexford is roughly in line with the South-East (11.3%) but lower than the State average (12%). Fingal has the highest rate (15.3%) and Cork City the lowest (8.8%).

Map 4-2 details the distribution of the percentage of the 'Pre School' families across Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). As this variable is closely linked to areas of new housing build and high population growth between 2006 and 2011 it is not surprising that highest rates are all in areas within or in close proximity to new housing development areas (**See Section 17.6**) and located in or near the major urban centres such as Gorey, Wexford, New Ross and Enniscorthy. Rates in these areas can be in excess of 14%.

An analysis of the families classed as 'Pre-School' across Wexford Municipal Districts (MDs) reveals that the Wexford MD has the highest number of families in this class (1,284) and New Ross MD the lowest (912) (**Figure 4-5**). Gorey MD and Enniscorthy MD have the highest rates of 11.8% and 11.7% respectively. These figures are broadly in line with the State average of 12%. Wexford MD and New Ross MD have comparably lower figures at 10.6% and 10.4% respectively.

⁷ Within this report we are using Tipperary as a comparative local authority rather than South Tipperary as this is no longer in existence. However, the figures and rates we have developed for the NUTS III regions (South-East) only include South Tipperary.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (438), Enniscorthy Rural (353), Gorey Rural (280), New Ross Rural (180) and Ardamine (113).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Dunmain (19.8%), Ballindaggan (16.5%), Rosbercon Urban (16.3%), Gorey Rural (16.3%) and New Ross Rural (16.2%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 4-4: Number and Percentage of Families by Family Cycle: Pre School

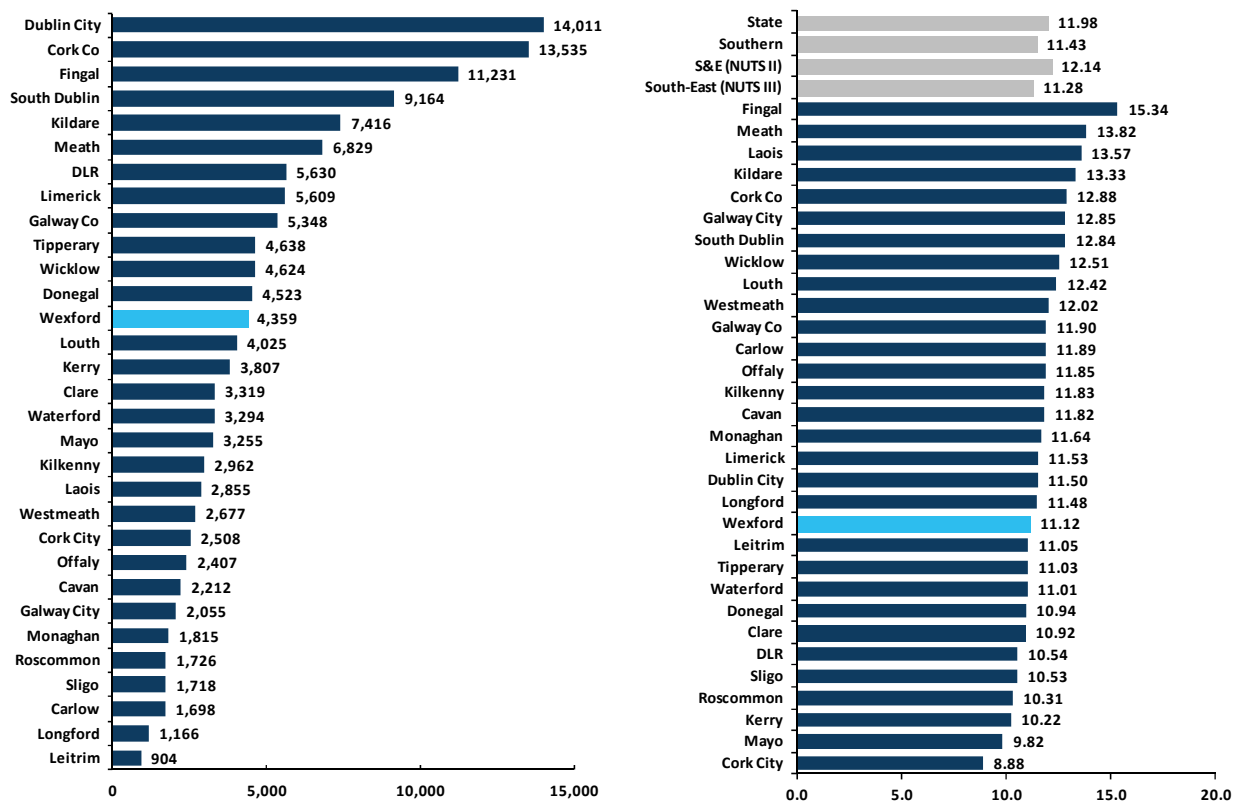
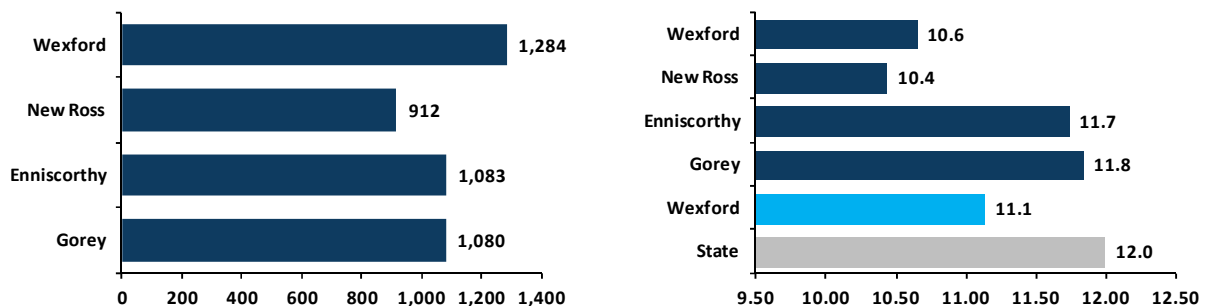
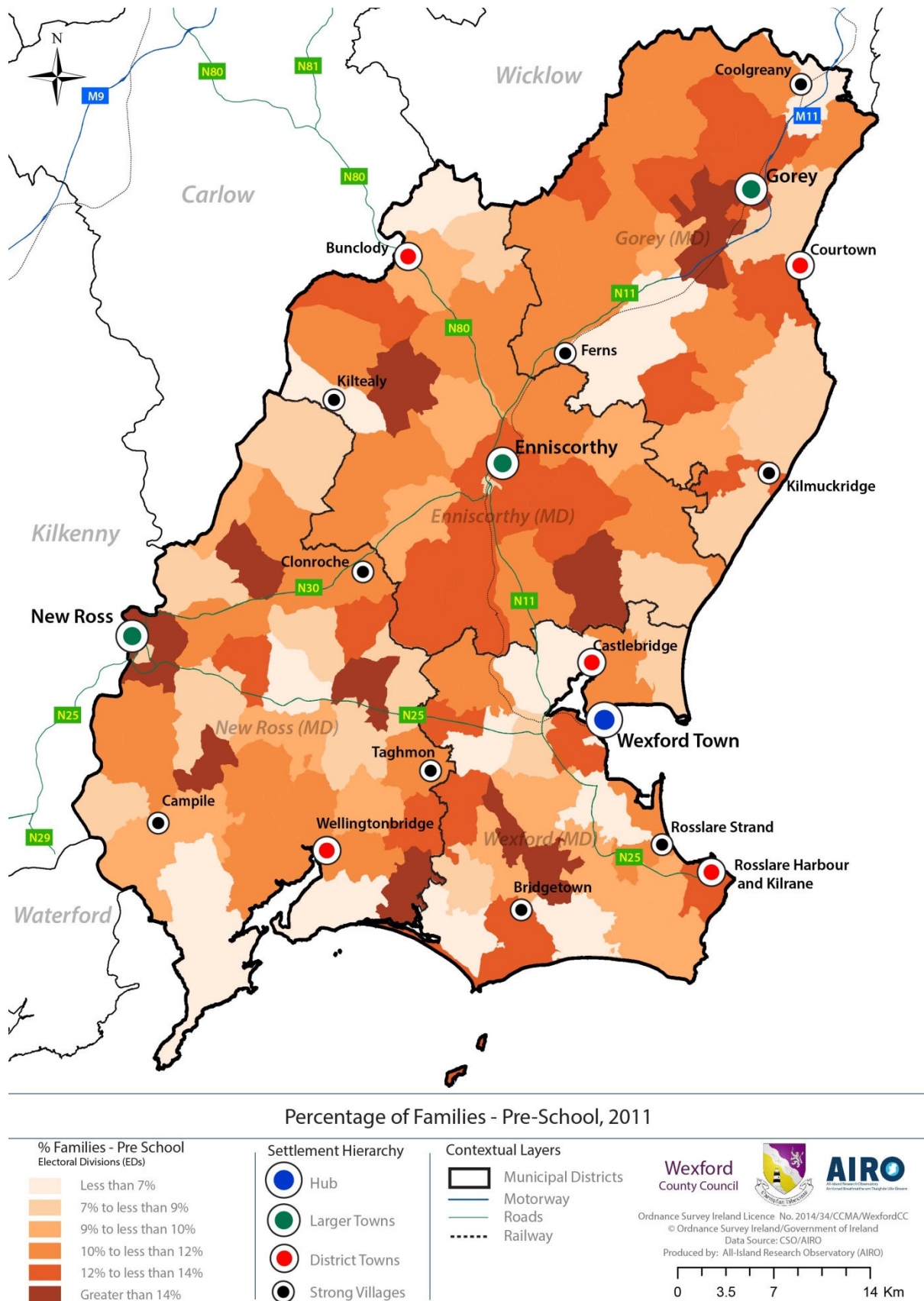


Figure 4-5: Number and Percentage Families by Family Cycle: Pre School, MDs



Map 4-2: Percentage of Families by Family Cycle – Pre-School, 2011



4.4. Families by Family Cycle: Early School

According to the 2011 census, the total number of families (total of 39,189) classed as 'Early School' is 4,646. 'Early-School' family cycle is based on a family nucleus where the oldest child is aged 5-9 years. Wexford has the 11th highest number of 'Early School' families of all local authorities with South Dublin, Fingal, Dublin City and Cork County with the highest totals (**Figure 4-6**). The number of 'Early School' families living in Wexford is equivalent to 3.5% of the State total (133,003) and 30.7% of the South-East (15,115).

'Early School' families now represent 11.8% of the total families living in county Wexford. This rate is the 9th highest in the country with Fingal having the highest rate (13.4%) and Cork City the lowest (8.3%) (**Figure 4-6**). Within the South-East, Wexford has the highest rate and is equal to that of Carlow (11.8%). The 2011 rate in Wexford is also marginally higher than both the State (11.3%) and South-East (11.4%) averages.

Map 4-1 details the distribution of the percentage of the 'Early School' families across Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). The spatial distribution of 'Early School' families follows closely that of 'Pre-School' families with the distribution mirroring that of new housing development located on the fringes of the major urban areas in Wexford.

An analysis of the families classed as 'Early-School' across Wexford Municipal Districts (MDs) reveals that the Wexford MD has the highest number of families in this class (1,376) with New Ross MD having the lowest (1,027) (**Figure 4-7**). Gorey MD (13.1%) has a considerably higher rate than the State 11.3% and the other three Wexford MDs; New Ross (11.7%), Enniscorthy and Wexford (both 11.4%). This higher rate can be explained by the significant population and housing growth experienced in the Gorey MD in recent years.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (402), Enniscorthy Rural (327), Gorey Rural (284), New Ross Rural (165) and Ardamine (133).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Dunmain (19.8%), Ballindaggan (16.5%), Rosbercon Urban (16.3%), Gorey Rural (16.3%) and New Ross Rural (16.2%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 4-6: Number and Percentage of Families by Family Cycle: Early-School

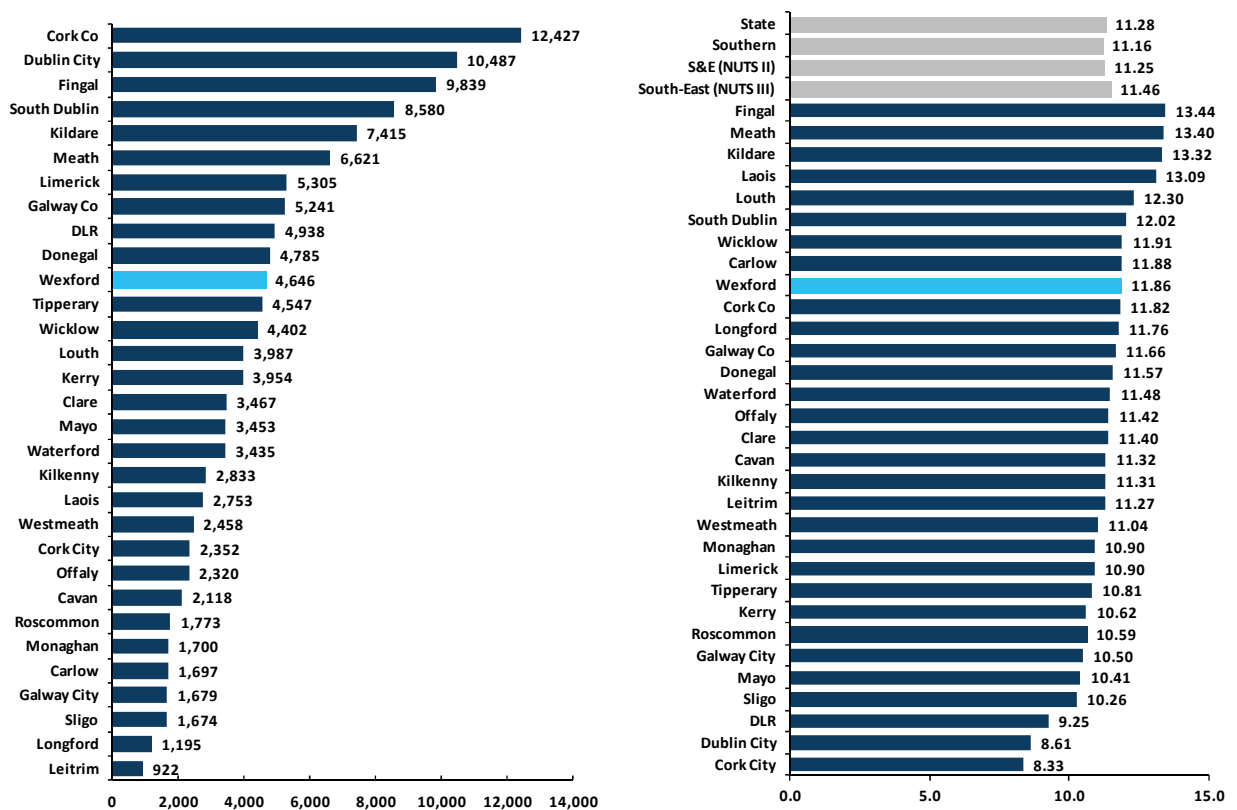
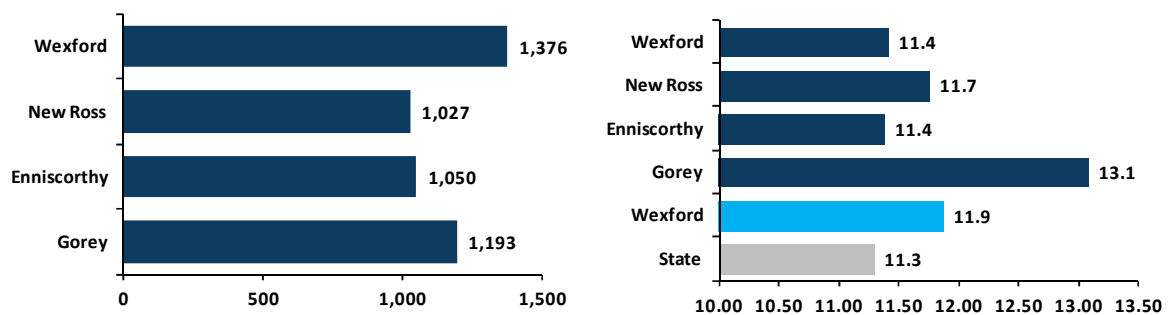
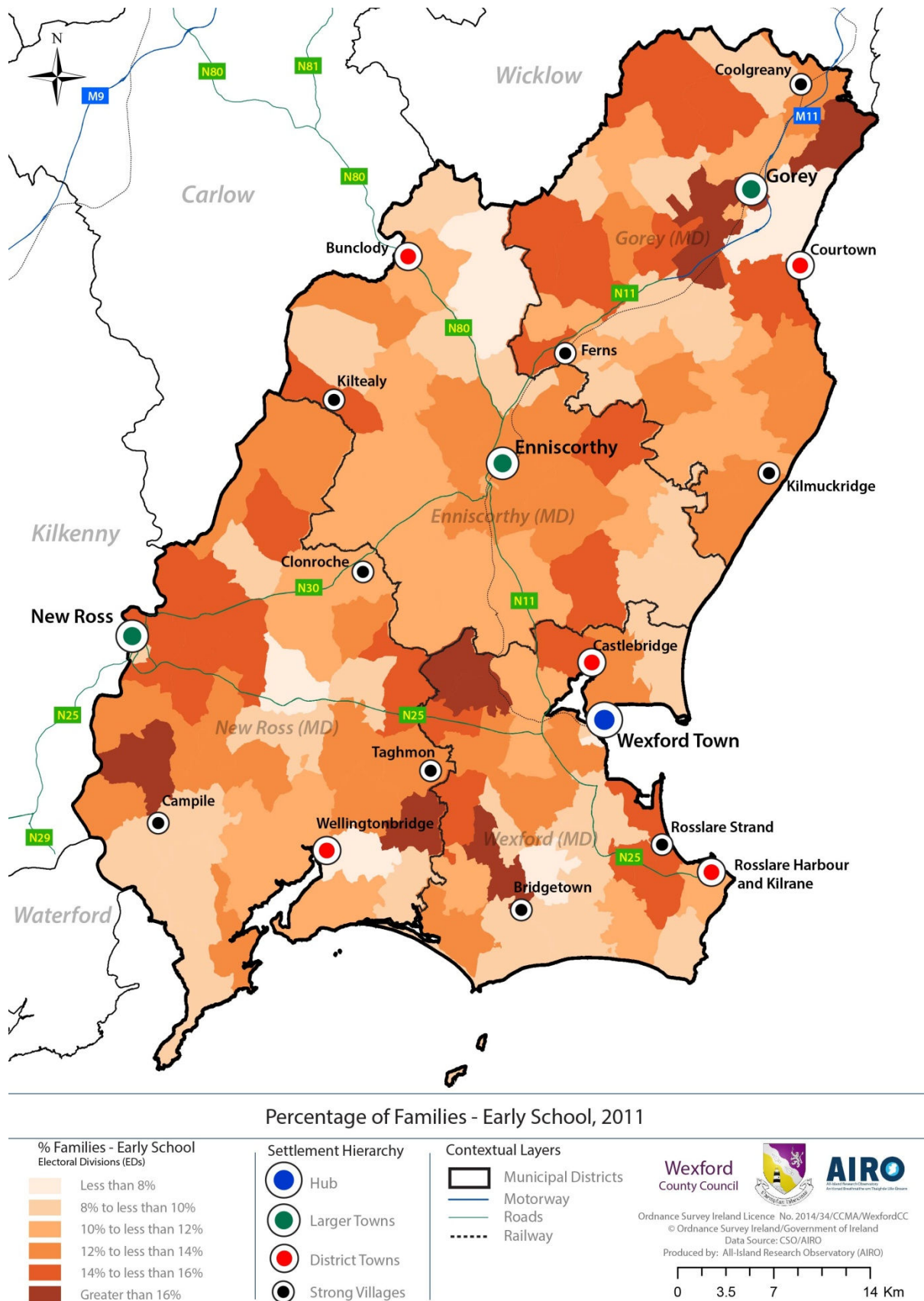


Figure 4-7: Number and Percentage Families by Family Cycle - Early-School, MDs



Map 4-3: Percentage of Families by Family Cycle - Early-School



4.5. Families by Family Cycle: Pre-Adolescent

According to the 2011 census, the total number of families (total of 39,189) classed as 'Pre-Adolescent' is 4,602. 'Pre-Adolescent' family status is based on a family nucleus where the oldest child is aged 10-14 years. Wexford has the 12th highest number of 'Pre-Adolescent' families of all local authorities and with the exception of Tipperary has the highest number in the South-East (**Figure 4-8**). The number of 'Pre-Adolescent' families living in Wexford is equivalent to 3.5% of the State total (131,263) and 30.1% of the South-East (15,276).

'Pre-Adolescent' families now represent 11.7% of the total families living in county Wexford. This rate is the 10th highest in the country with Cavan (12.6%) having the highest rate and Cork City (8.7%) the lowest (**Figure 4-8**). Only Carlow (11.9%) in the South-East has a higher rate than Wexford. The 2011 rate in Wexford is marginally higher than the State (11.1%) and South-East (11.6%).

Map 4-4 details the distribution of the percentage of the 'Pre-Adolescent' across Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). There is a quite a varied spatial distribution but again, highest rates tend to be located in the urban fringes extending out into rural areas surrounding the main settlements in Wexford.

An analysis of the families classed as 'Pre-Adolescent' across Wexford Municipal Districts (MD) reveals that the Wexford MD has the highest number of families in this class (1,415) (**Figure 4-9**). Gorey MD (12%) has a marginally higher rate of 'Pre-Adolescent' families than the other three MDs with Wexford (11.7%), New Ross and Enniscorthy (11.6%) all presenting similar rates. All four MDs are higher than the State (11.1%) average and in line with the South-East average of 11.6%.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (375), Enniscorthy Rural (309), Gorey Rural (210), New Ross Rural (142) and Wexford No. 2 Urban (124).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Glynn (16.7%), Monaseed (16.4%), Forth (15.7%), Huntingtown (15.7%) and Templetown (15.6%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 4-8: Number and Percentage of Families by Family Cycle - Pre-Adolescent

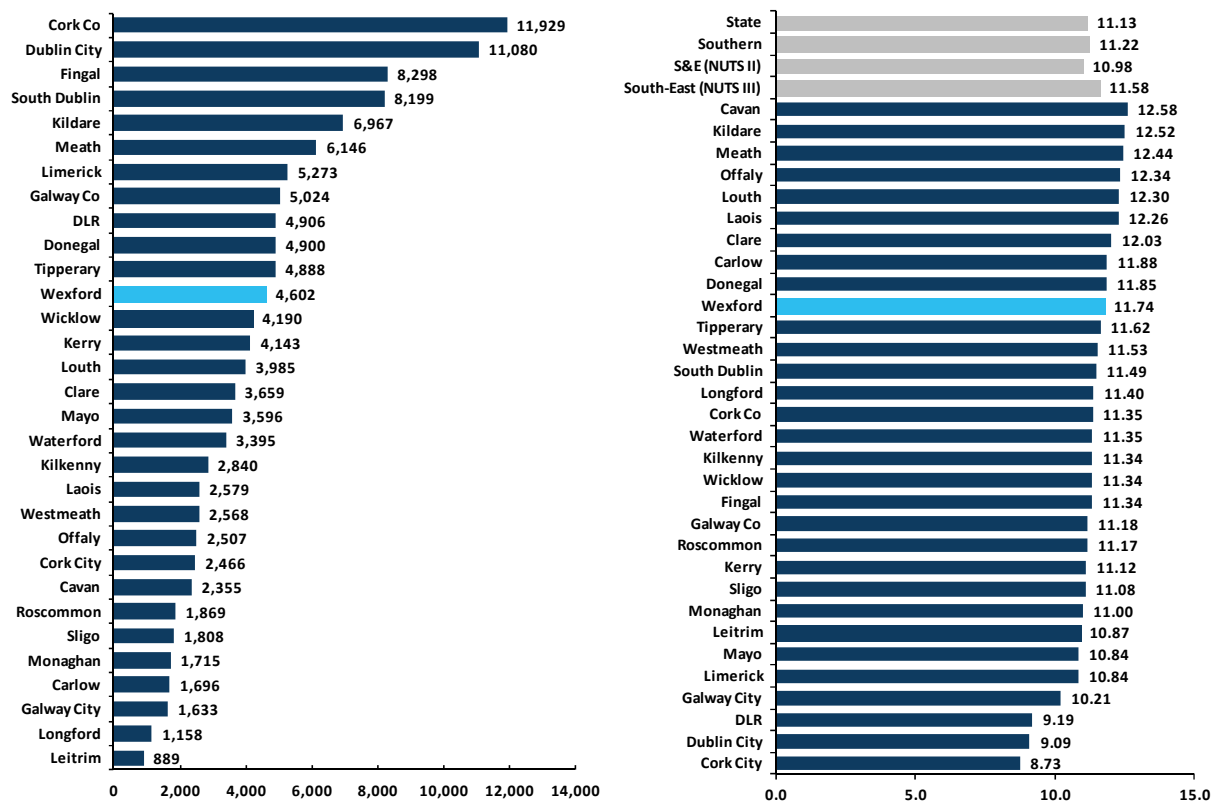
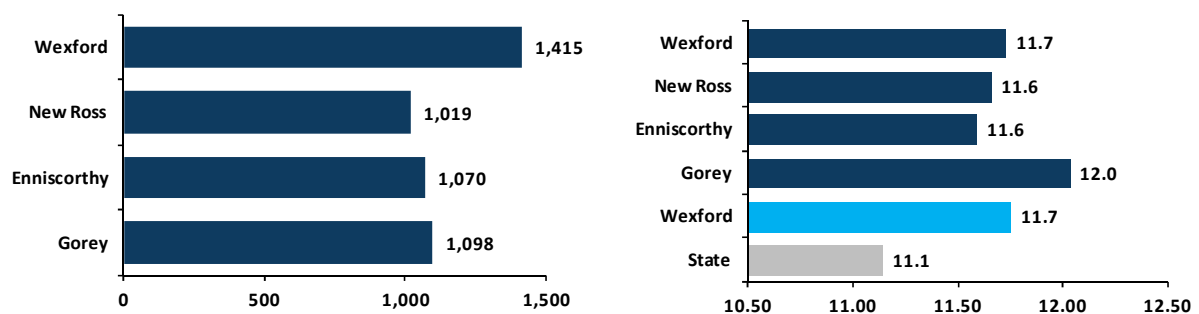
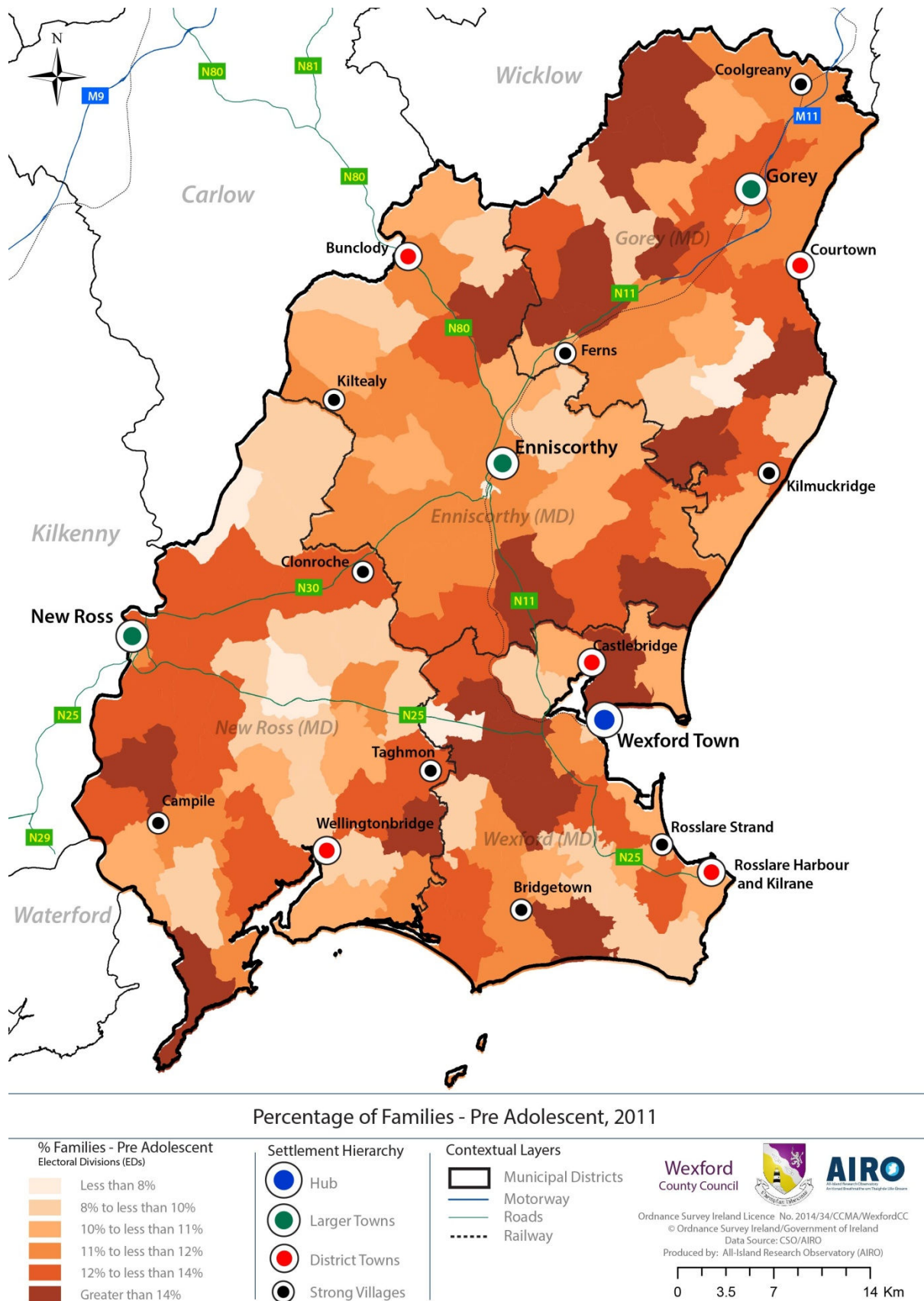


Figure 4-9: Number and Percentage Families by Family Cycle - Pre-Adolescent, MDs



Map 4-4: Percentage of Families by Family Cycle - Pre-Adolescent



4.6. Families by Family Cycle: Adolescent

According to the 2011 census, the total number of families (total of 39,189) classed as 'Adolescent' is 4,938. 'Adolescent' family cycle is based on a family nucleus where the oldest child is aged 15-19 years. Wexford has the 12th highest number of 'Adolescent' families of all local authorities (**Figure 4-10**). The number of 'Adolescent' families living in Wexford is equivalent to 3.7% of the State total (135,218) and 30.5% of the South-East (16,167).

'Adolescent' families now represent 12.6% of the total families living in county Wexford. This rate is the 3rd highest in the country after Donegal and Westmeath (**Figure 4-10**). The 2011 rate in Wexford is higher than the South-East (12.2%) and State (11.5%) averages.

Map 4-5 details the distribution of the percentage of the 'Adolescent' families across Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). In contrast to younger family cycle groups, highest rates are less concentrated in urban centres with rates higher in the more peripheral parts of the county.

An analysis of the families classed as 'Adolescent' across Wexford Municipal Districts (MD) reveals that the Wexford MD has the highest number of families in this class (1,518) (**Figure 4-11**). All four Wexford MDs share similar rates. Enniscorthy MD (12.8%) has the highest ahead of Gorey (12.7%), Wexford MD (12.6%) and New Ross (12.2%). All four Wexford MDs are higher than the State average (11.5%).

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (428), Enniscorthy Rural (344), Gorey Rural (201), Wexford No. 2 Urban (155) and New Ross Rural (154).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Forth (20.8%), Rossminoge (20.1%), Kilpatrick (19.5%), Ballymore (17.6%) and Carrickbyrne (17.5%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 4-10: Number and Percentage of Families by Family Cycle - Adolescent

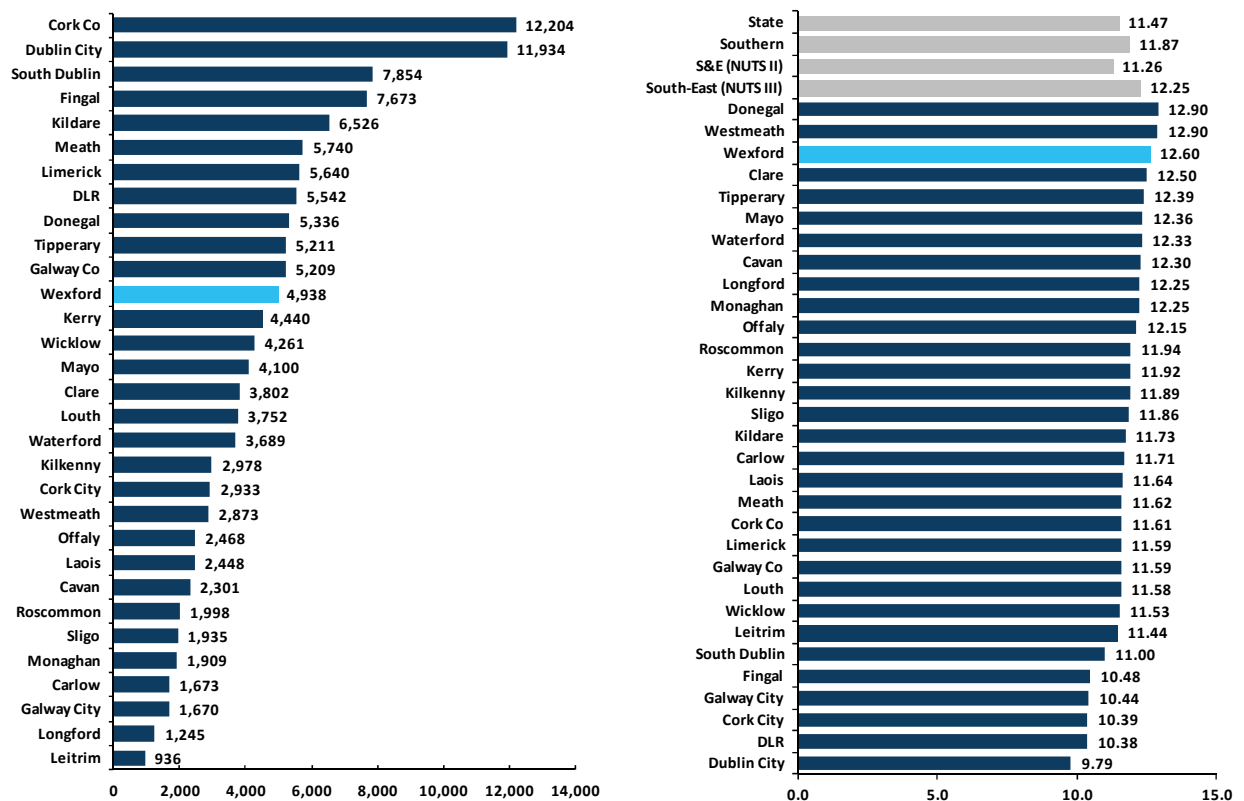
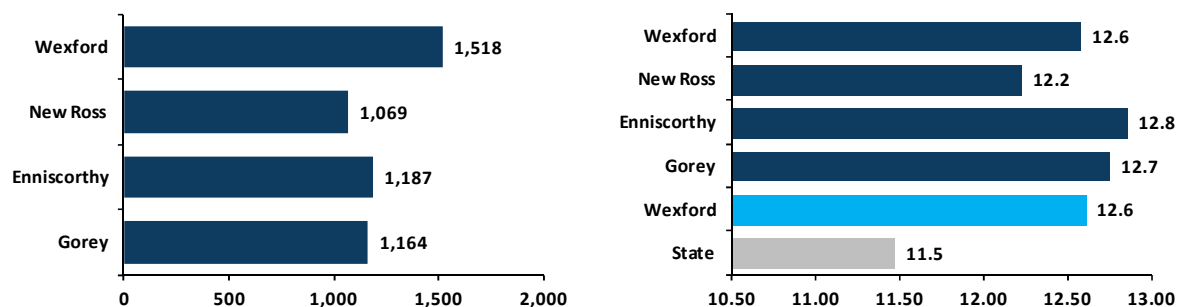
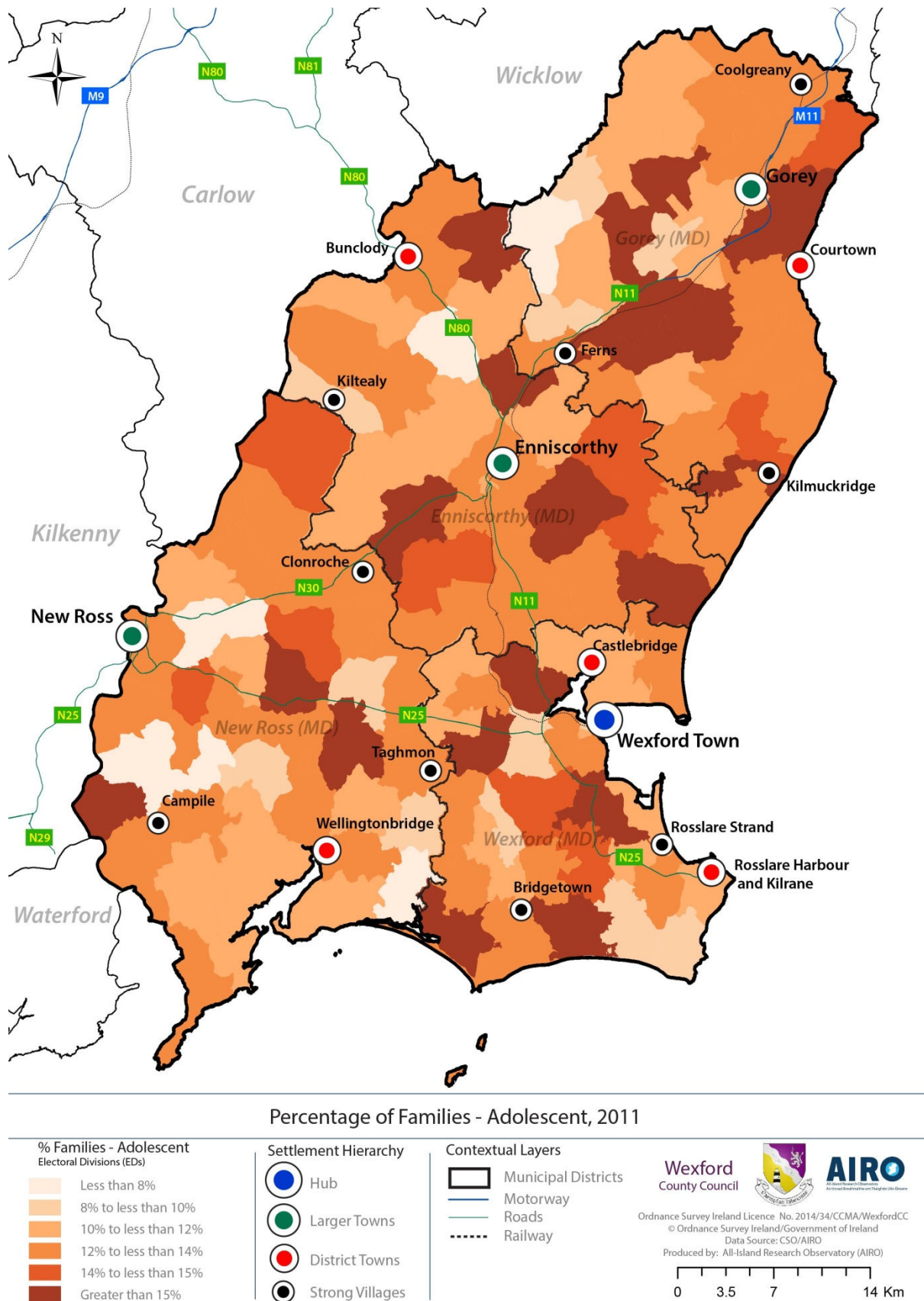


Figure 4-11: Number and Percentage Families by Family Cycle - Adolescent, MDs



Map 4-5: Percentage of Families by Family Cycle - Adolescent, 2011



4.7. Families by Family Cycle: Adult

According to the 2011 census, the total number of families (total of 39,189) classed as 'Adult' is 9,145. 'Adult' family cycle is based on a family nucleus where the oldest child is aged 20 years and over. Wexford has the 14th highest number of 'Adult' families of all local authorities with Limerick, DLR, Fingal, South Dublin, Cork County and Dublin City presenting the highest totals (**Figure 4-12**). The number of 'Adult' families living in Wexford is equivalent to 3.1% of the State total (293,462) and 28.2% of the South-East (32,430).

'Adult' families now represent 23.3% of the total families living in county Wexford. This rate is the 6th lowest in the country with Cork City (29.9%) having the highest and Fingal the lowest (21.5%) (**Figure 4-12**). The 2011 rate in Wexford is lower than the State (24.9%) and South-East (24.6%) averages.

Map 4-6 details the distribution of the percentage of the 'Adult' families across Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). Again, in contrast to younger family cycle groups, highest rates are less concentrated in urban centres and there is evidence of high concentrations in more peripheral parts of the county. Highest distributions are visible in the North-West part of the county in close proximity to Bunclody and Ferns.

An analysis of the families classed as 'Adult' across Wexford Municipal Districts (MD) reveals that the Wexford MD has the highest number of families in this class (2,694) (**Figure 4-13**). There are varying rates of families classed as 'Adult' across the Wexford MDs. New Ross (25.2%) and Enniscorthy (24.4%) have the highest rates by a considerable margin with Wexford (22.3%) and Gorey (21.8%) presenting lower rates. Rates for New Ross and Enniscorthy MDs are broadly in line with the State average of 24.9%.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (677), Enniscorthy Rural (586), Wexford No. 2 Urban (296), New Ross Urban (277) and Gorey Rural (257).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Barrack Village (40.9%), Kilrush (39%), The Harrow (35.6%), Carrickbyrne (33.6%) and Bannow (32.8%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 4-12: Number and Percentage of Families by Family Cycle - Adult

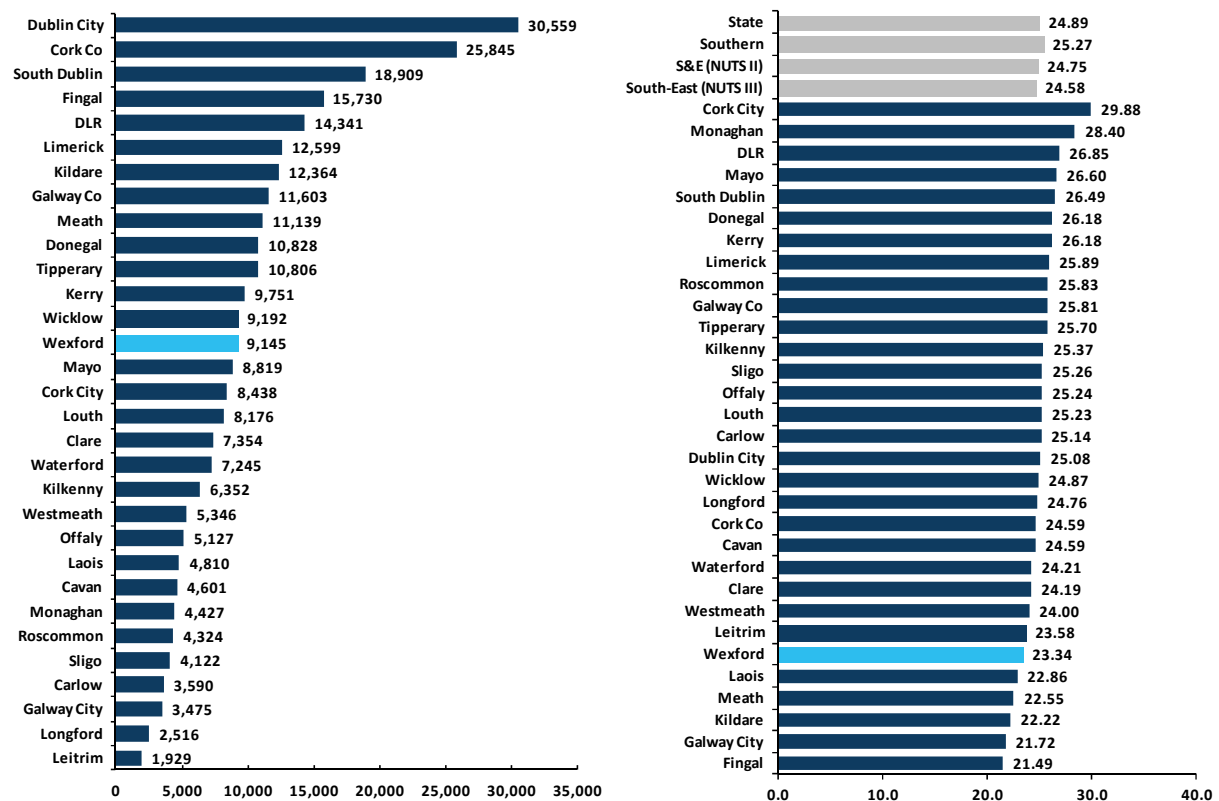
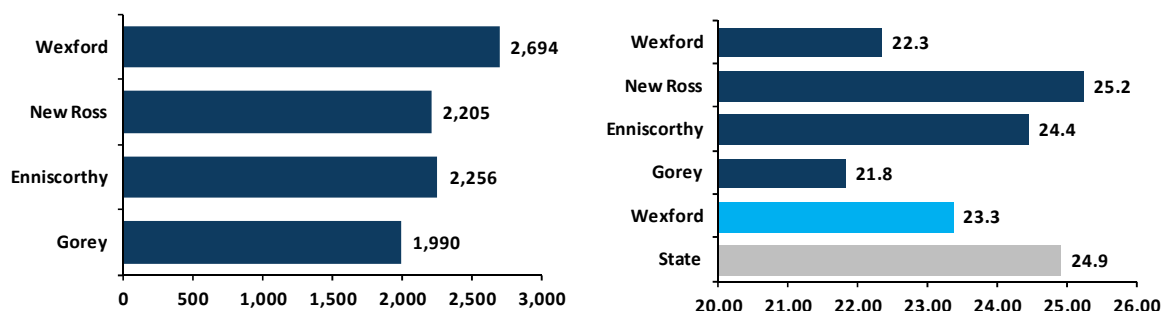
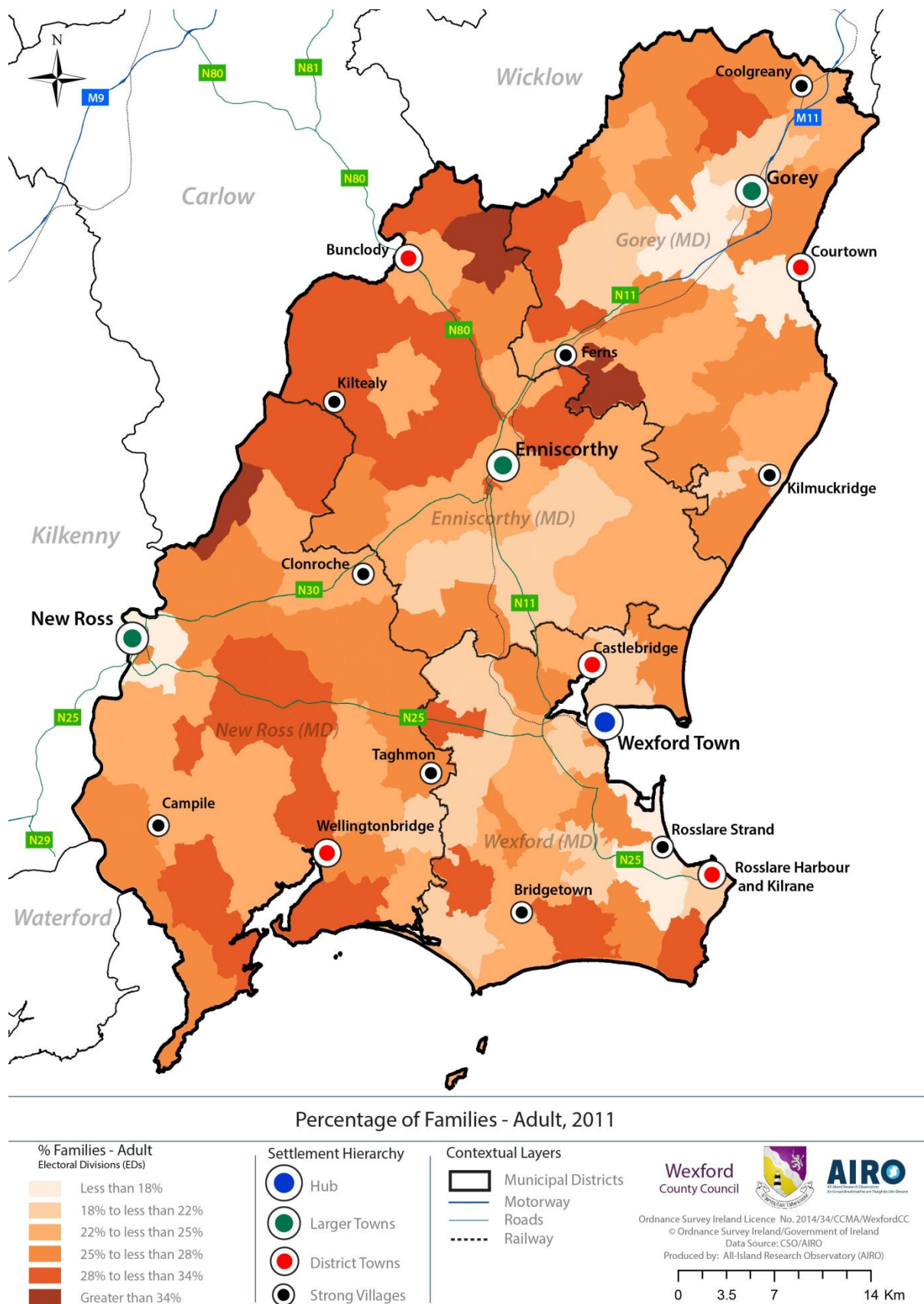


Figure 4-13: Number and Percentage Families by Family Cycle: Adult, MDs



Map 4-6: Percentage of Families by Family Cycle - Adult, 2011



4.8. Families by Family Cycle: Empty Nest

According to the 2011 census, the total number of families (total of 39,189) classed as 'Empty Nest' is 4,611. Empty-nest family cycle is based on a family nucleus of married or cohabiting couples without children where female is aged between 45 and 64 years. Wexford has the 10th highest number of 'Empty Nest' families of all local authorities (**Figure 4-14**). The number of 'Empty Nest' families living in Wexford is equivalent to 3.9% of the State total (118,939) and 30.6% of the South-East (15,088).

'Empty Nest' families now represent 11.7% of the total families living in county Wexford. This rate is the 6th lowest the country with only local authorities Leitrim, Sligo, Roscommon, Mayo and Kerry having lower rates (**Figure 4-14**). The 2011 rate in Wexford is higher than both the South-East (11.4%) and State (10.1%) averages.

Map 4-7 details the distribution of the percentage of the 'Empty Nest' families across Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). There is quite a varied spatial distribution but in general rates are lower in the urban parts of Wexford with higher rates distributed around rural areas.

An analysis of the families classed as 'Empty Nest' across Wexford Municipal Districts (MD) reveals that the Wexford MD has the highest number of families in this class (1,544) (**Figure 4-15**). Wexford MD (12.8%) also has the highest rate which is notably higher than the other MDs. Enniscorthy (11.6%) has the second highest with New Ross sharing a similar rate (11.4%) and Gorey presenting the lowest rate (10.9%). All four of Wexford's MDs have a higher rate than the State (10.1%) average.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (389), Enniscorthy Rural (288), Gorey Rural (159), New Ross Urban (151) and Wexford No. 2 Urban (145).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Aghwilliam (19.2%), Barronstown (18.5%), Castle Talbot (17.1%), Ballylarkin (16.7%) and Ardcolm (16.5%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 4-14: Number and Percentage of Families by Family Cycle - Empty Nest

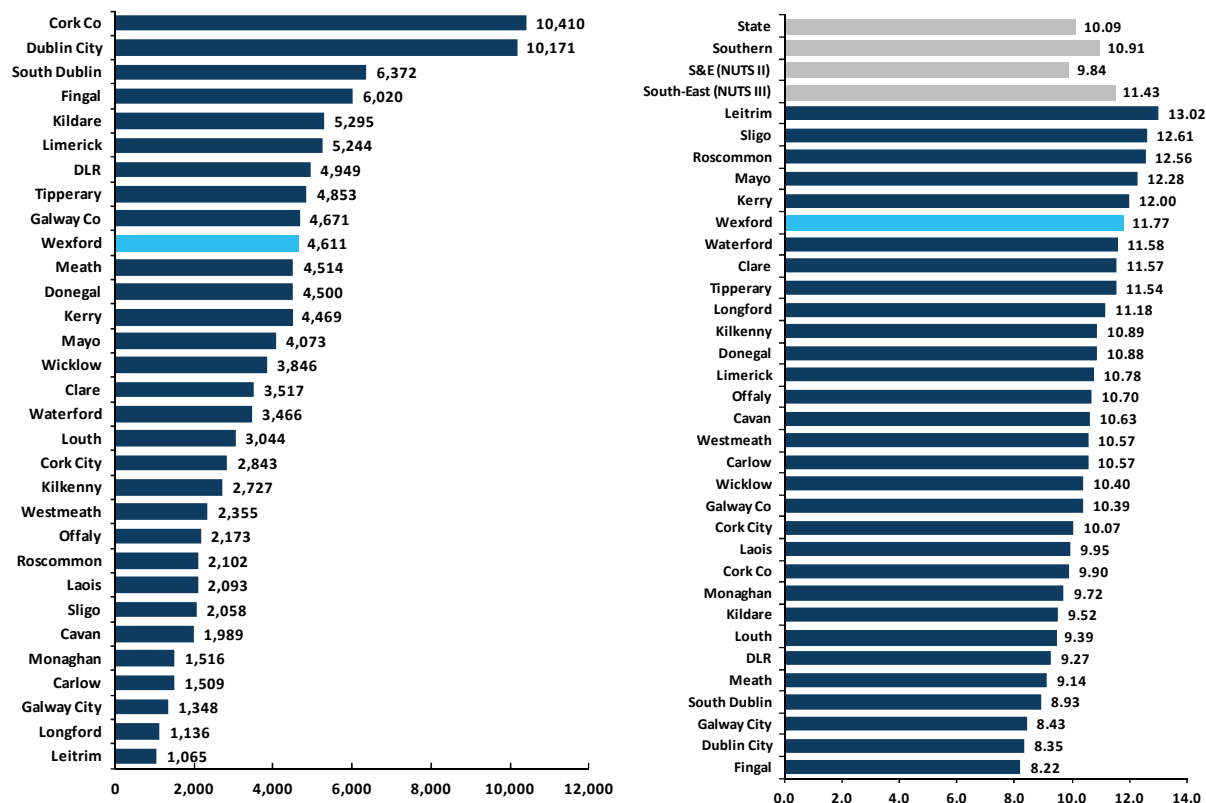
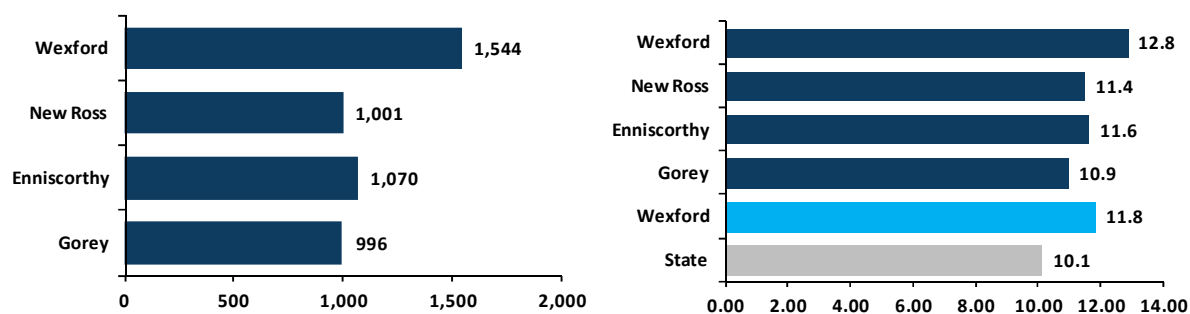
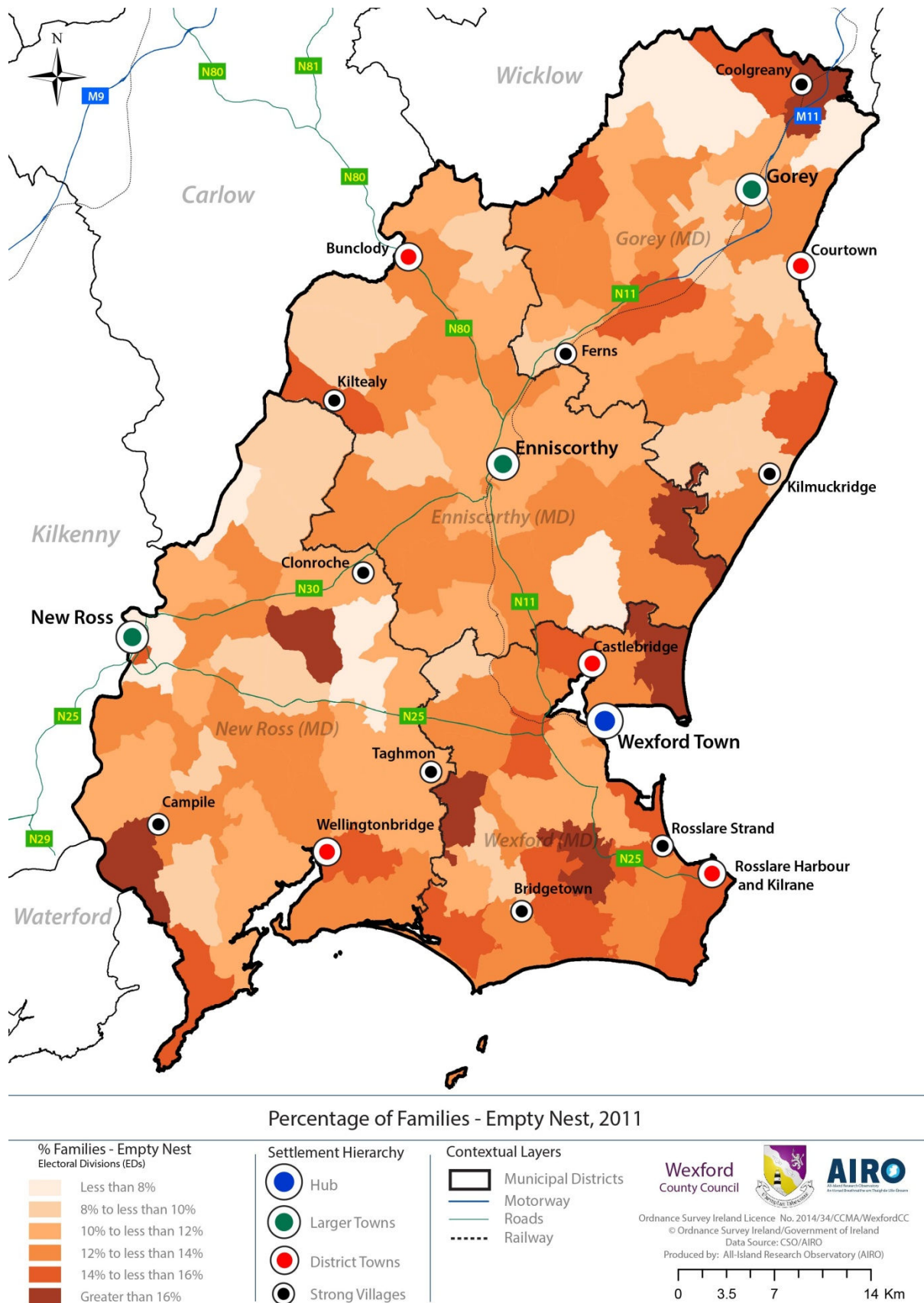


Figure 4-15: Number and Percentage Families by Family Cycle - Empty Nest, MDs



Map 4-7: Percentage of Families by Family Cycle - Empty Nest, 2011



4.9. Families by Family Cycle: Retired

According to the 2011 census, the total number of families (total of 39,189) classed as 'Retired' is 3,457. Retired family cycle is based on a family nucleus of married or cohabiting couples without children where the female is aged 65 years and over. Wexford has the 10th highest number of 'Retired' families of all local authorities (**Figure 4-16**). The number of 'Retired' families living in Wexford is equivalent to 3.7% of the State total (94,128) and 30.9% of the Mid-East (11,196).

'Retired' families now represent 8.8% of the total families living in county Wexford. This rate is the 9th highest in the country and an indicator of the proportion of the older scale of the family cycle in Wexford (**Figure 4-16**). Wexford has the second highest rate in the South-East after Waterford (9%). Kildare has the lowest (5.4%) and DLR (11.9%) has the highest rates in the country. The 2011 rate in Wexford is higher than the State (8%) and South-East (8.5%) averages.

Map 4-8 details the distribution of the percentage of the 'Retired' families across Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). There is a distinct spatial distribution with highest rates located in the smaller urban settlements in the county. While major urban areas such as Wexford, Gorey and Enniscorthy have lower rates, smaller urban settlements such as Campile, Castlebridge and Rosslare have the highest rates.

An analysis of the families classed as 'Retired' across Wexford Municipal Districts (MD) reveals that the Wexford MD has the highest number of families in this class (1,544) (**Figure 4-17**). With the exception of Gorey (7.8%), all Wexford MDs have a higher rate than the State average (8.0%). Wexford MD (9.7%) has the highest rate with New Ross and Enniscorthy slightly lower at 9% and 8.6% respectively.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (277), Enniscorthy Rural (199), Wexford No. 2 Urban (122), New Ross Urban (102) and Gorey Rural (91).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Rathroe (16%), Wexford No. 1 Urban (14.4%), Rosslare (14.2%), Enniscorthy Urban (14.2%) and Kilgarvan (13.7%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 4-16: Number and Percentage of Families by Family Cycle - Retired

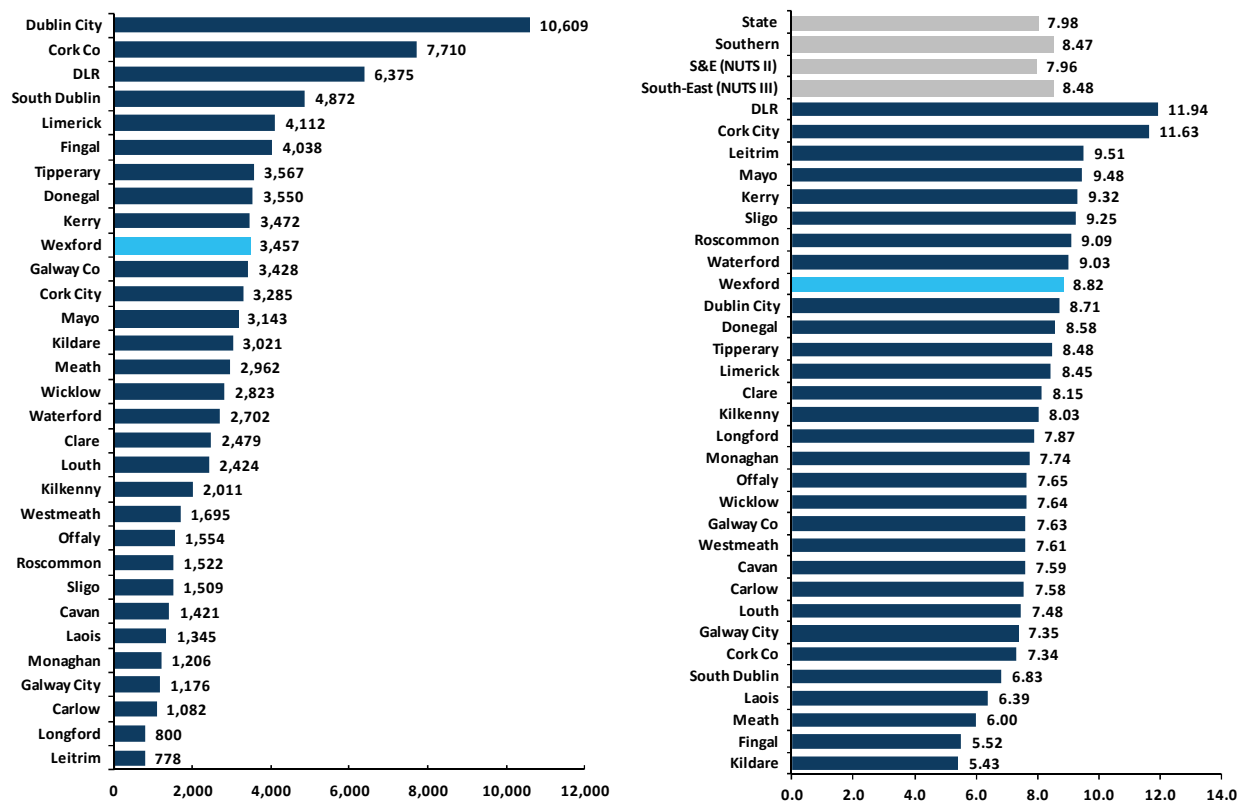
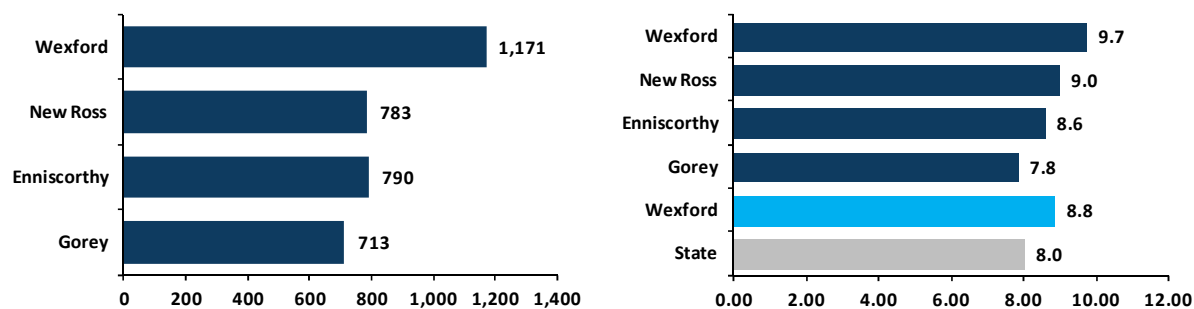
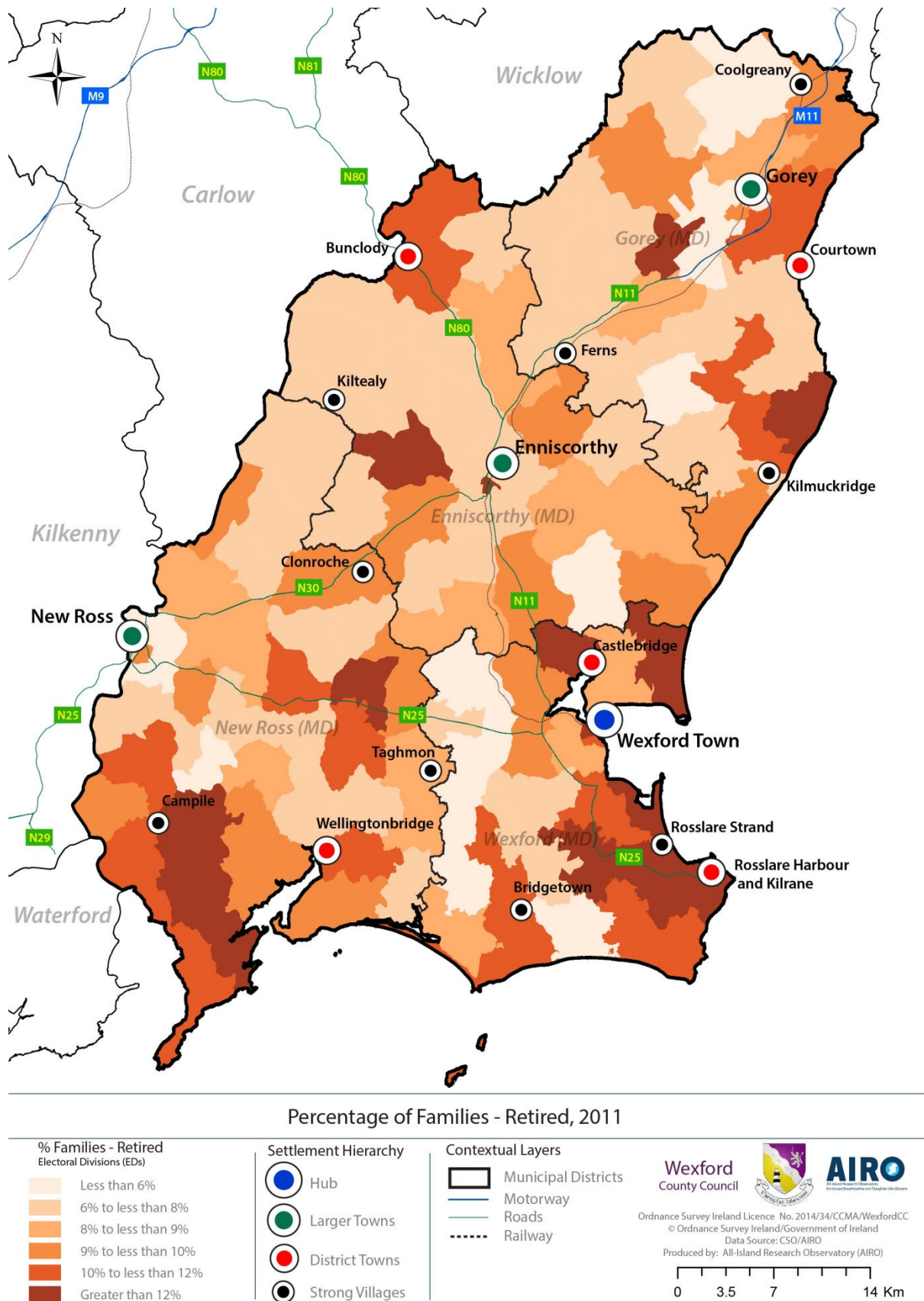


Figure 4-17: Number and Percentage Families by Family Cycle - Retired, MDs



Map 4-8: Percentage of Families by Family Cycle - Retired



4.10. Town and Municipal District Family Cycle Profiles

Families by Family Cycle Stage

Town Profiles

Count Data

	Pre-Family	Empty Nest	Retired	Pre-School	Early School	Pre-Adolescent	Adolescent	Adult	Total
Wexford Town and Envs	581	633	520	618	540	578	667	1,153	5,290
Enniscorthy and Envs	262	301	241	376	364	324	361	655	2,884
Gorey Town and Envs	322	240	149	381	364	294	288	420	2,458
New Ross Town and Envs	257	237	164	281	258	268	287	470	2,222
Bunclogh-Carrickduff	43	58	54	71	61	52	63	101	503
Castlebridge	57	55	34	61	67	72	49	88	483
Rosslare and Kilrane	43	69	65	59	57	53	49	89	484
Courtown Harbour	115	78	62	106	115	94	96	100	766

Percentage Data

	Pre-Family	Empty Nest	Retired	Pre-School	Early School	Pre-Adolescent	Adolescent	Adult
Wexford Town and Envs	11.0	12.0	9.8	11.7	10.2	10.9	12.6	21.8
Enniscorthy and Envs	9.1	10.4	8.4	13.0	12.6	11.2	12.5	22.7
Gorey Town and Envs	13.1	9.8	6.1	15.5	14.8	12.0	11.7	17.1
New Ross Town and Envs	11.6	10.7	7.4	12.6	11.6	12.1	12.9	21.2
Bunclogh-Carrickduff	8.5	11.5	10.7	14.1	12.1	10.3	12.5	20.1
Castlebridge	11.8	11.4	7.0	12.6	13.9	14.9	10.1	18.2
Rosslare and Kilrane	8.9	14.3	13.4	12.2	11.8	11.0	10.1	18.4
Courtown Harbour	15.0	10.2	8.1	13.8	15.0	12.3	12.5	13.1
Wexford County	8.8	11.8	8.8	11.1	11.9	11.7	12.6	23.3
State	11.2	10.1	8.0	12.0	11.3	11.1	11.5	24.9

Municipal District Profiles

Count Data

	Pre-Family	Empty Nest	Retired	Pre-School	Early School	Pre-Adolescent	Adolescent	Adult	Total
Gorey MD	898	996	713	1,080	1,193	1,098	1,164	1,990	9,132
Enniscorthy MD	732	1,070	790	1,083	1,050	1,070	1,187	2,256	9,238
New Ross MD	731	1,001	783	912	1,027	1,019	1,069	2,205	8,747
Wexford MD	1,070	1,544	1,171	1,284	1,376	1,415	1,518	2,694	12,072

Percentage Data

	Pre-Family	Empty Nest	Retired	Pre-School	Early School	Pre-Adolescent	Adolescent	Adult
Gorey MD	9.8	10.9	7.8	11.8	13.1	12.0	12.7	21.8
Enniscorthy MD	7.9	11.6	8.6	11.7	11.4	11.6	12.8	24.4
New Ross MD	8.4	11.4	9.0	10.4	11.7	11.6	12.2	25.2
Wexford MD	8.9	12.8	9.7	10.6	11.4	11.7	12.6	22.3
Wexford County	8.8	11.8	8.8	11.1	11.9	11.7	12.6	23.3
State	11.2	10.1	8.0	12.0	11.3	11.1	11.5	24.9

*Note: Bunclogh-Carrickduff figures include part of the settlement that is in Carlow. This part is only estimated to account for a population of <270

4.11. Conclusion

In general, the Family Cycle classification in Wexford is different to that of the State average with lower proportions in the Pre-Family, Pre-School and Adult groupings and higher proportions in Early-School, Pre Adolescent, Adolescent and then in the elderly groupings of Empty Nest and Retired. This differentiation is also noted in the previous chapter on 'Demography and Age Cohorts'.

A particularly interesting fact about the Wexford Family Cycle is the very low rates in both Pre Family (young couples with no children) and Adult families (eldest child is 20 years plus) and highlights the fact that there is a very low number of young adults residing in the county. Much of this is primarily driven by a combination of lack of job opportunities and 3rd level education which ultimately results in outward migration from the county for the early adult years.

There are distinct patterns to the location of each family grouping with the younger family cycle groupings primarily in the hinterland and environs of the main towns and then the older groups (retired, empty nest etc) in more rural and peripheral locations.

5. Lone Parents

5.1. Introduction

The lone parent population within any area are faced with additional economic and social demands in comparison to other members of a community. This section briefly explores the 'Lone Parent' population and how it is distributed within Wexford.

5.2. Lone Parent Population

According to the 2011 census, the total number of 'Lone Parent' families living in Wexford is 7,300. This is based on 6,327 (87%) Lone Mother and 973 (13%) Lone Father families out of a total of 27,690 families with children. In total, Wexford has the 10th highest number of 'Lone Parent' families of all local authorities (**Figure 5-1**). The number of 'Lone Parent' families living in Wexford is equivalent to 3.4% of the State total (215,315) and 30% of the South-East (24,336).

'Loan Parent' families now represent 26.4% of the total families with children living in county Wexford. This rate is the 9th highest in the country. The major cities of Dublin (38%), Cork (36%) and Galway (31%) have the highest rates (**Figure 5-1**). The 2011 rate in Wexford is higher than the State (25.8%) and South-East averages (25.9%).

Map 5-1 details the distribution of the percentage of 'Lone Parent' families across Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). The spatial pattern reveals clusters of highest rates in all of the main urban centres such as Gorey, Wexford, New Ross and Enniscorthy. Smaller urban areas such as Courtown, Kilmuckridge, Taghmon and Ferns also have higher than average rates.

Map 5-2 provides further detail at the Small Area level and highlights particularly high concentrations in parts of the main urban centres, with the exception of Bunclody, where in excess of 40% of families with children may be Lone Parent families. In general, concentrations of Lone Parent families are predominantly located in urban areas in Wexford and are consistent with the State distribution.

An analysis of the 'Lone Parent Families' across Wexford MDs (**Figure 5-2**) reveals that the Wexford MD has the highest number of lone parent families (2,331). Wexford MD also has the highest rate of Lone Parent families (28.1%). This figure is

well above the State average of 25.8%. The remaining MDs in Wexford are closer aligned to the State averages with New Ross (26.2%) and Enniscorthy (25.9%) marginally above average and Gorey (24.8%) below average.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (753), Enniscorthy Rural (677), Gorey Rural (377), Wexford No. 2 Urban (327) and New Ross Urban (287).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford No. 2 Urban (45.3%), New Ross Urban (40.8%), Enniscorthy Urban (39.5%), Killincooly (39.3%) and Taghmon (37.8%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 5-1: Number and Percentage of Lone Parents

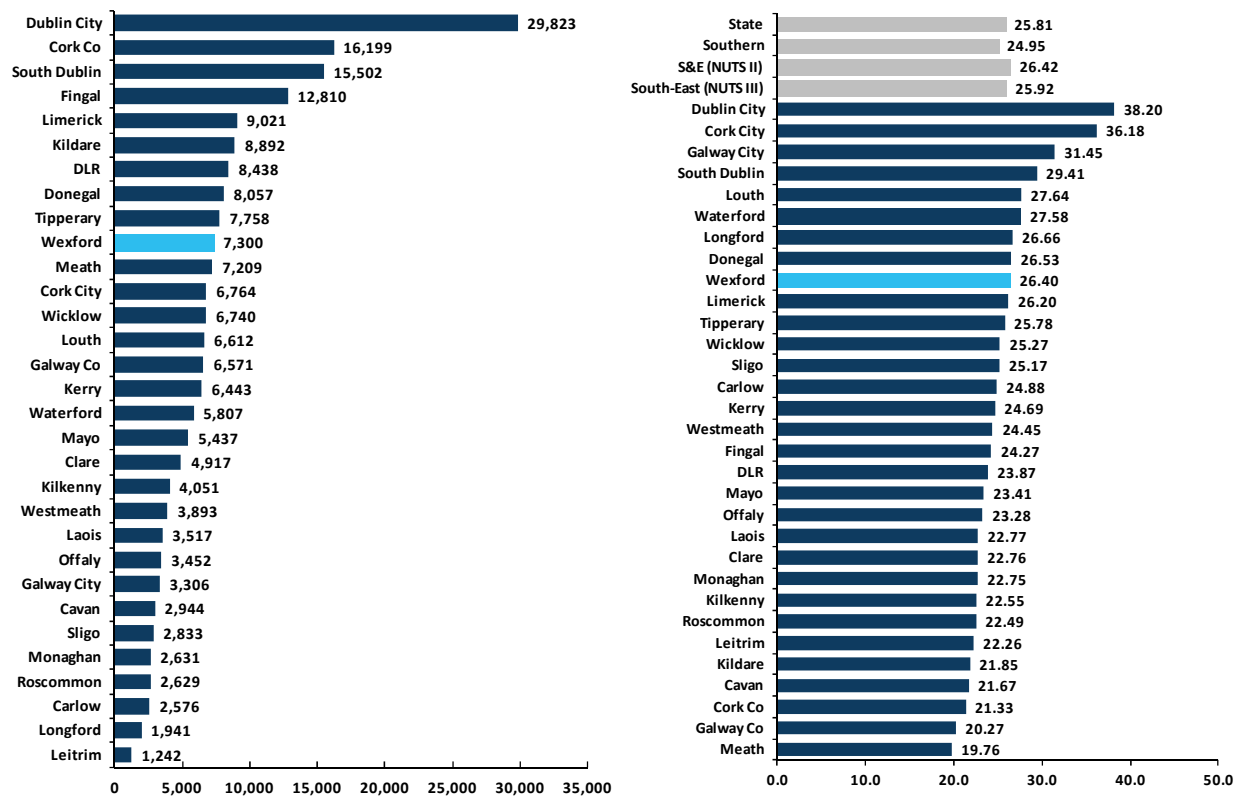
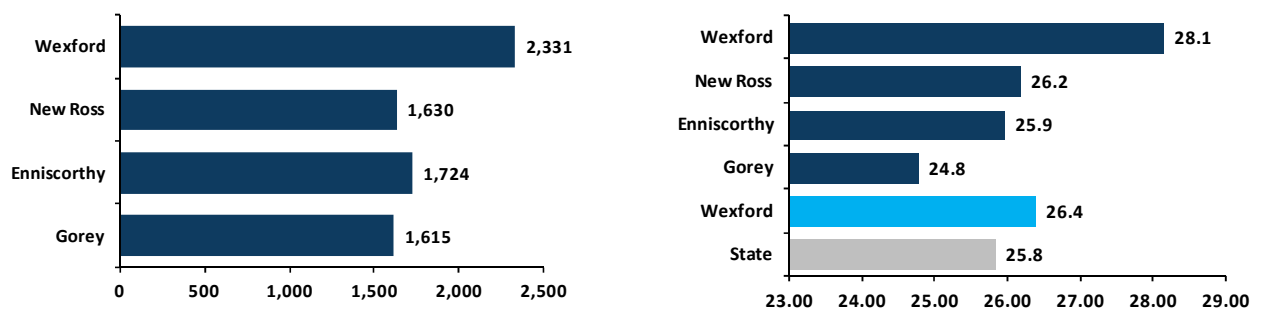
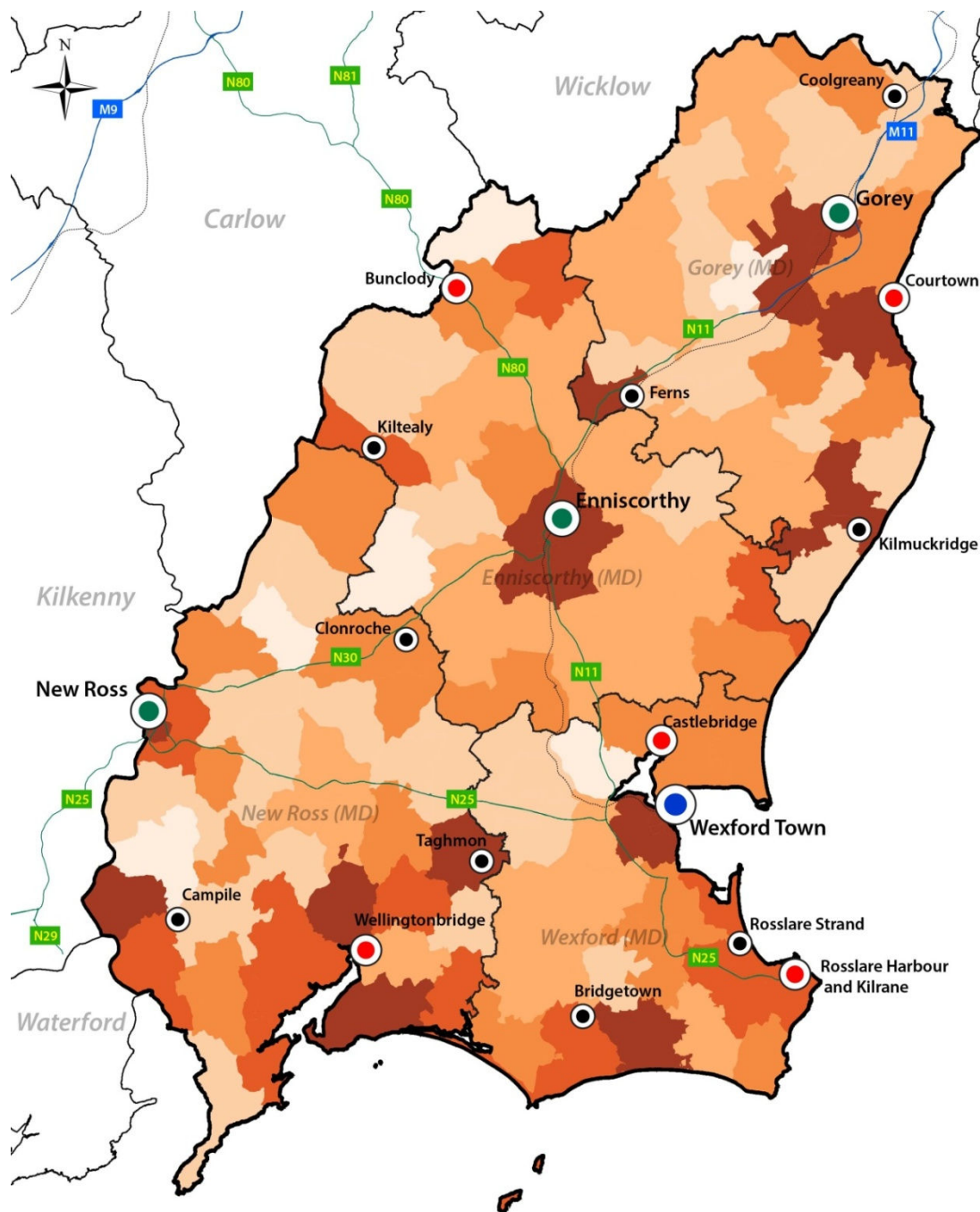


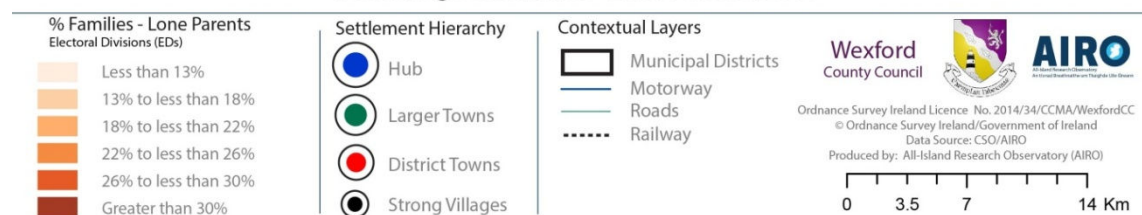
Figure 5-2: Number and Percentage of Lone Parents, Municipal Districts



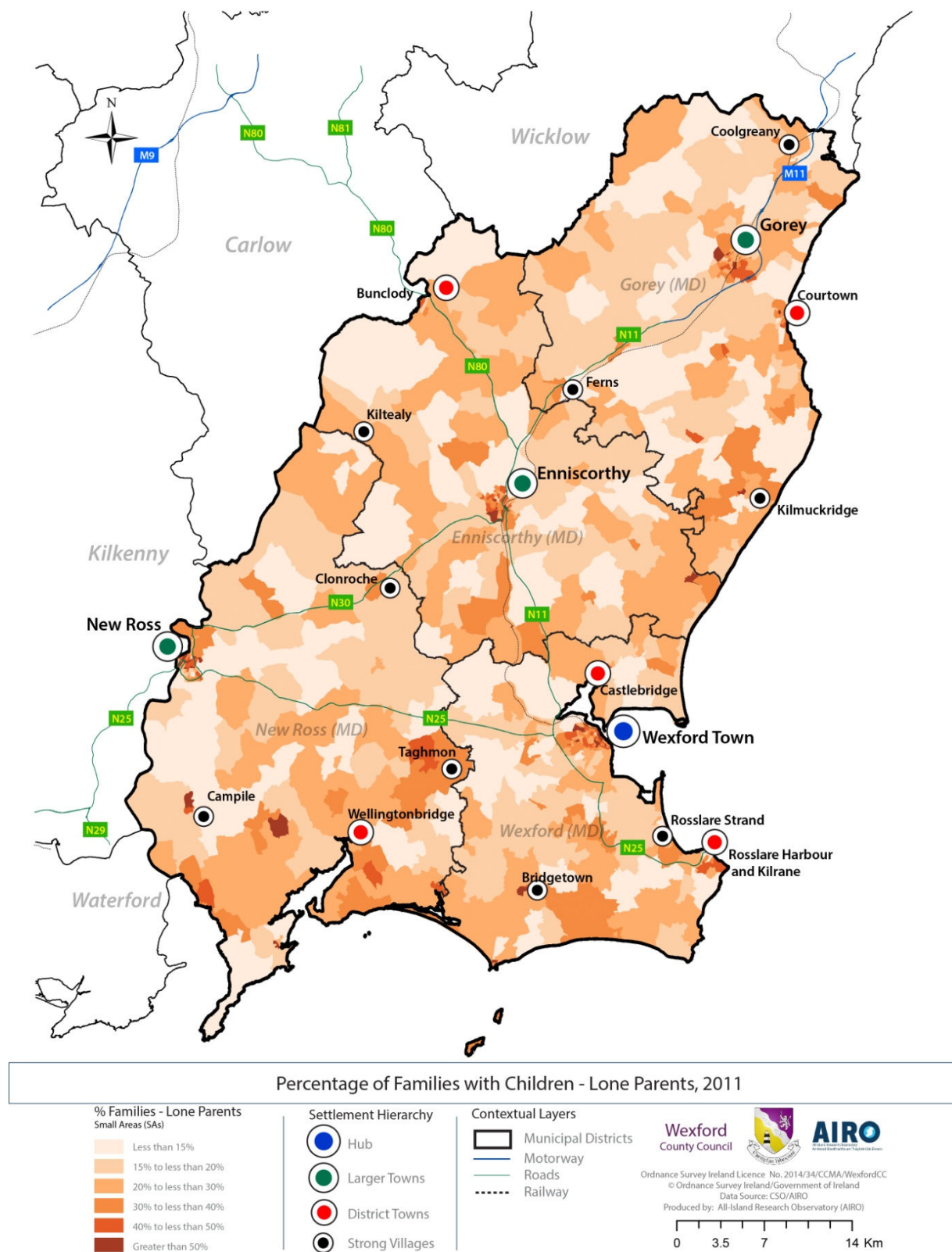
Map 5-1: Percentage of Lone Parent Families, 2011



Percentage of Families - Lone Parents, 2011



Map 5-2: Percentage of Lone Parent Families, 2011 (Small Areas)



5.3. Town and Municipal District Lone Parent Profile

Lone Parents				
Town Profiles				
	Count Data			Total Families
	Lone Mother	Lone Father	Lone Parents	with Children
Wexford Town and Envs	1,092	150	1,242	3,556
Enniscorthy and Envs	684	96	780	2,080
Gorey Town and Envs	514	56	570	1,747
New Ross Town and Envs	477	62	539	1,564
Buncclody-Carrickduff	75	14	89	348
Castlebridge	89	11	100	337
Rosslare and Kilrane	83	5	88	511
Courtown Harbour	148	14	162	332
Percentage Data				
	Lone Mother	Lone Father	Lone Parents	
Wexford Town and Envs	30.7	4.2	34.9	
Enniscorthy and Envs	32.9	4.6	37.5	
Gorey Town and Envs	29.4	3.2	32.6	
New Ross Town and Envs	30.5	4.0	34.5	
Buncclody-Carrickduff	21.6	4.0	25.6	
Castlebridge	26.4	3.3	29.7	
Rosslare and Kilrane	27.0	1.6	28.7	
Courtown Harbour	29.0	2.7	31.7	
Wexford County	22.8	3.5	26.4	
State	22.3	3.5	25.8	
Municipal District Profiles				
	Count Data			Total Families
	Lone Mother	Lone Father	Lone Parents	with Children
Gorey MD	1,417	198	1,615	6,525
Enniscorthy MD	1,475	249	1,724	6,646
New Ross MD	1,404	226	1,630	6,232
Wexford MD	2,031	300	2,331	8,287
Percentage Data				
	Lone Mother	Lone Father	Lone Parents	
Gorey MD	21.7	3.0	24.8	
Enniscorthy MD	22.2	3.7	25.9	
New Ross MD	22.5	3.6	26.2	
Wexford MD	24.5	3.6	28.1	
Wexford County	22.8	3.5	26.4	
State	22.3	3.5	25.8	

*Note: Buncclody-Carrickduff figures include part of the settlement that is in Carlow. This part is only estimated to account for a population of <270

6. Disability

6.1. Population with a Disability

According to the 2011 census, the total population classed as having a 'Disability' within Wexford is 20,134. Wexford has the 12th highest number of people with a disability of all local authorities (**Figure 6-3**). The total in Wexford is equivalent to 3.4% of the State total (595,335), 29.5% of the South-East (68,191) and 4.6% of the Southern and Eastern Region (433,501).

The 'Disability' total now represents 13.9% of the total population in county Wexford. This rate is the 8th highest in the country and marginally higher than both Waterford (13.7%) and Carlow (13.7%) in the South-East (**Figure 6-3**). The 2011 rate in Wexford is slightly higher than the South-East (13.7%), Southern and Eastern Region (13%) and State averages (13%).

Due to changes in the wording of the disability question in the 2011 Census it is difficult to accurately measure change over the five year period and rates of change should be viewed with caution. A more detailed breakdown of disability types on the census form has certainly increased the final enumerated totals. Across the State the number of people with a disability has increased by 51.2%. In Wexford, the rate of increase was 58.8%, increasing from a 2006 total of 12,681.

Of those classed as having a 'Disability', a total of 54,665 individual disabilities were recorded in the Census and highlights that many suffer from multiple types of disabilities. The most common disabilities in Wexford were: 'Other disability, including chronic illness' (17.3%), 'Conditions that substantially limit one or more basic physical condition' (15.8%), 'Difficulty in partaking in other activities' (13.2%) and 'Difficulty in working or attending school/college' (11.6%). The full listing is outlined in **Figure 6-1** and includes a breakdown by gender. Unfortunately, this information is only released at the county scale and not available for local level analysis (ED or SA).

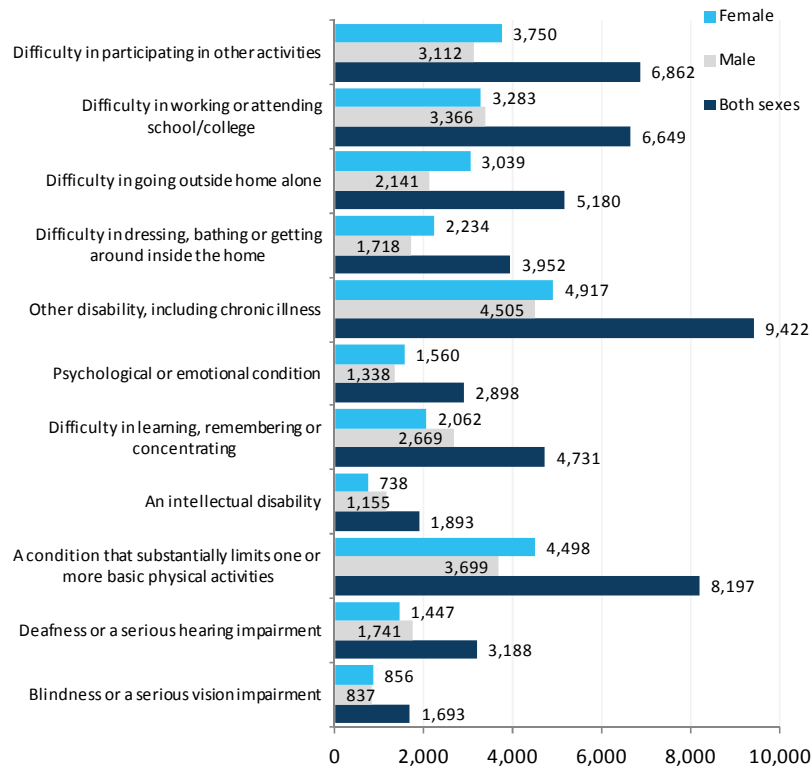
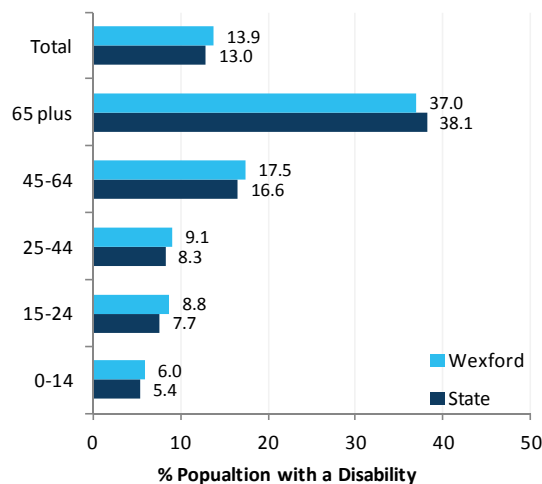
Figure 6-1: Wexford Disability by Type

Figure 6-2 shows the percentage of the Wexford population with a disability by 5 different age bands. The strong link between disability and increasing age is clearly illustrated with 37% of the population aged 65 plus having a disability. In comparison, the rate for the population aged 0-14 is only 6%. In general, the breakdown of disability by broad age groupings is quite similar for both Wexford and the State with Wexford having an above average rate for all with the exception of age 65 plus.

Figure 6-2 Percentage Population with a Disability by Age

Map 6-1 details the distribution of the percentage of the population with a 'Disability' across Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). There is quite a balanced distribution throughout the county with slightly higher rates found in urban cores such as Enniscorthy, Gorey and Wexford plus in the surrounding hinterlands. Rates of over 20% can be found in these areas which are considerably higher than the State average of 13%.

An analysis of the population with a 'Disability' across Wexford Municipal Districts (MD) (**Figure 6-4**) reveals that the Wexford MD has the highest total (6,464) and represents almost a third (32.1%) of the county total. The remaining MDs of New Ross (21%), Gorey (22.3%) and Enniscorthy (24.5%) all have similar proportional county shares. In total, approximately 14.3% - 14.5% of the population in both the Wexford and Enniscorthy MDs have a disability with the rate lower at 13.2% in both Gorey and New Ross.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (1,622), Enniscorthy Rural (1,390), Wexford No. 2 Urban (819), Gorey Rural (694) and New Ross Urban (684).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Enniscorthy Urban (28.2%), Wexford No. 1 Urban (22.5%), Wexford No. 2 Urban (19.8%), Wexford No. 3 Urban (19.2%) and Gorey Urban (17.8%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 6-3 Number and Percentage of Population with a Disability, 2011

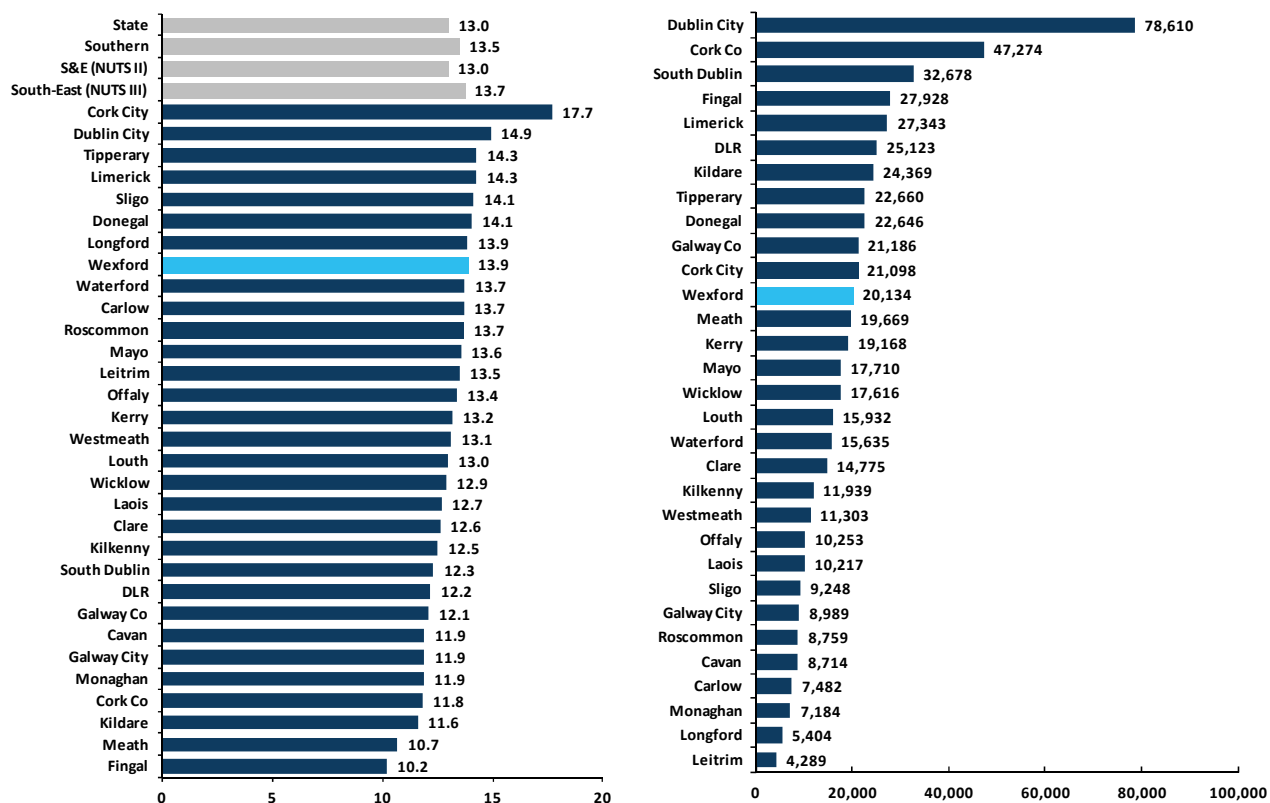
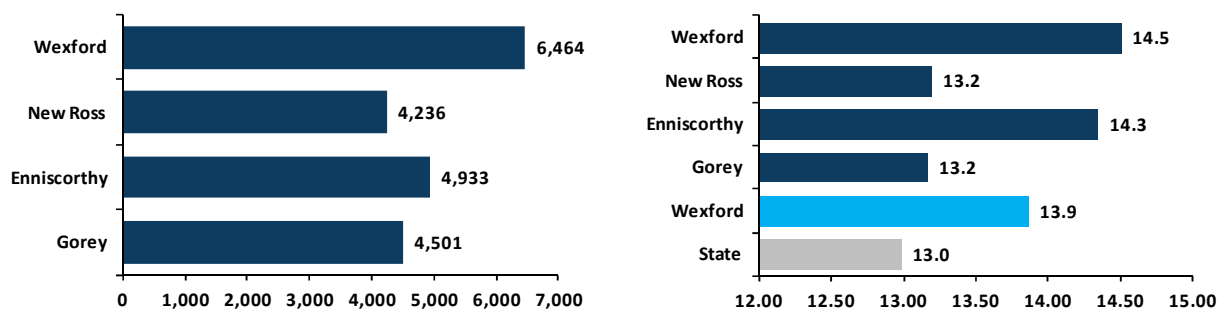
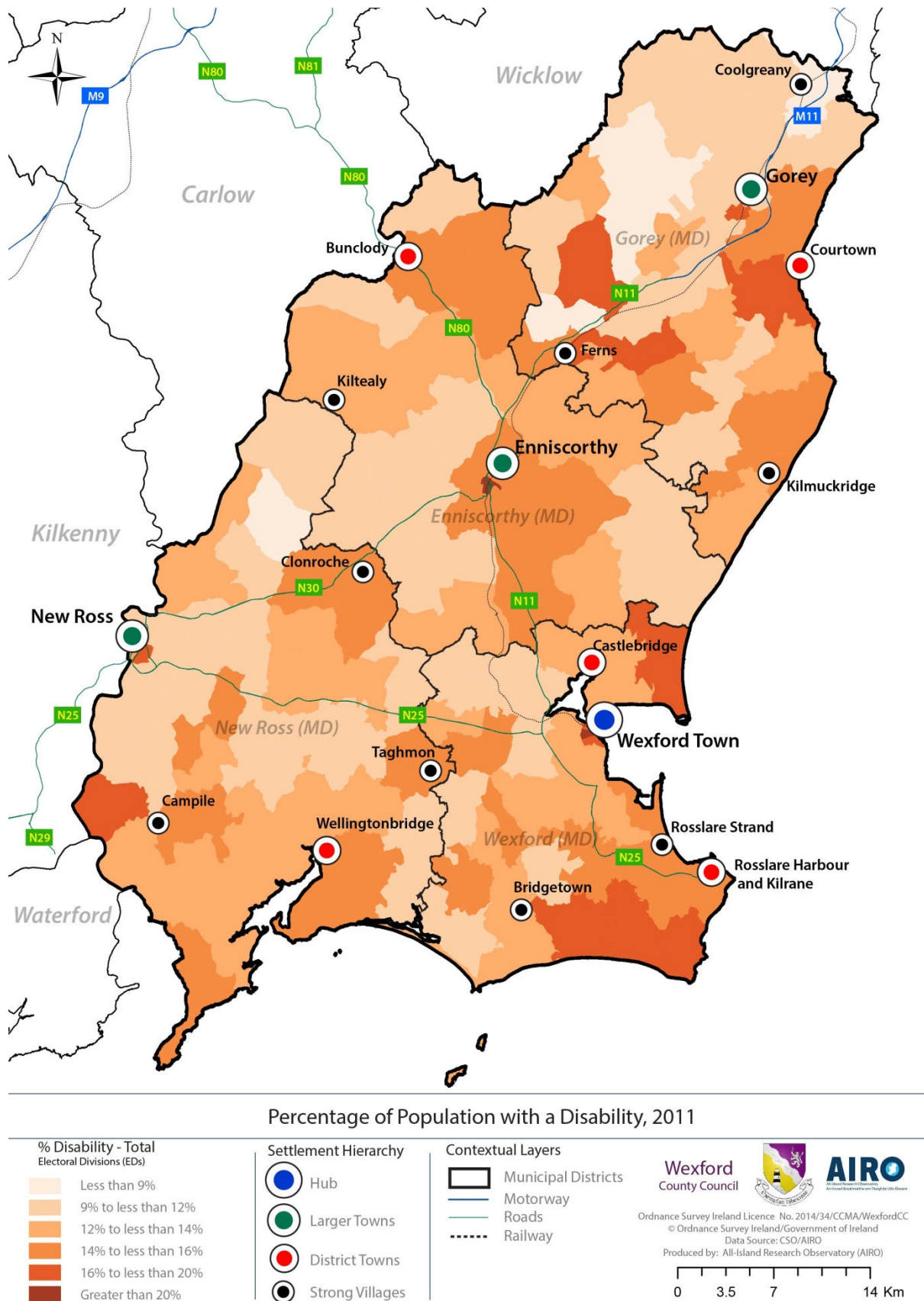


Figure 6-4: Number and Percentage Population with a Disability, MDs



Map 6-1: Percentage Population with a Disability, 2011



6.2. Town and Municipal District Disability Profile

Population with a Disability		
Town Profiles		
Count Data	Total Population with a	
	Disability	Total Population
Wexford Town and Envs	3,163	20,072
Enniscorthy and Envs	1,855	10,838
Gorey Town and Envs	1,252	9,114
New Ross Town and Envs	1,109	8,151
Bunclody-Carrickduff	286	2,012
Castlebridge	218	1,726
Rosslare and Kilrane	492	2,857
Courtown Harbour	303	2,141
Percentage Data		
Total Population with a Disability		
Wexford Town and Envs	15.8	
Enniscorthy and Envs	17.1	
Gorey Town and Envs	13.7	
New Ross Town and Envs	13.6	
Bunclody-Carrickduff	14.2	
Castlebridge	12.6	
Rosslare and Kilrane	17.2	
Courtown Harbour	14.2	
Wexford County	13.9	
State	13.0	
Municipal District Profiles		
Count Data	Total Population with a	
	Disability	Total Population
Gorey MD	4,501	34,202
Enniscorthy MD	4,933	34,403
New Ross MD	4,236	32,122
Wexford MD	6,464	44,593
Percentage Data		
Total Population with a Disability		
Gorey MD	13.2	
Enniscorthy MD	14.3	
New Ross MD	13.2	
Wexford MD	14.5	
Wexford County	13.9	
State	13.0	

*Note: Bunclody-Carrickduff figures include part of the settlement that is in Carlow. This part is only estimated to account for a population of <270

7. Carers

7.1. Population providing Unpaid Care

According to the 2011 census, the total population classed as 'Carers' is 5,783. 'Carers' are people who provide regular unpaid personal help to a friend or family member who has a long-term illness, health problem or disability. Wexford has the 14th highest number of 'Carers' of all local authorities (**Figure 7-1**). The number of 'Carers' living in Wexford is equivalent to 3.1% of the State total (187,112) and 27.6% of the South-East (20,849).

'Carers' now represent 4% of the total population living in county Wexford. This rate is the 11th lowest in the country (**Figure 7-1**). Wexford has the second lowest rate in the South-East after Carlow (3.9%). The 2011 rate in Wexford is marginally lower than the State (4.1%) and South-East (4.2%) averages.

Between 2006 and 2011, the percentage of the population classed as 'Carers' has increased right across the country with the rates in the State and Wexford increasing from 3.8% to 4.1% and 3.7% to 4% respectively. This represents a national increase of +26,195 (16.2%) and +938 (19.4%) in Wexford.

Map 7-1 details the distribution of the percentage of the 'Carers' across Wexford EDs. There is quite a varied spatial distribution but in general rates are lower in the urban parts of Wexford with higher rates distributed around rural areas. There is a clear correlation between the spatial distribution of the 'Family Cycle: Retired' and 'Population Aged 65 and Over' indicators highlighting the relationship between old age and the requirement for care.

An analysis of 'Carers' across Wexford Municipal Districts (MDs) reveals that Wexford MD has the highest number population 'Carers' (1,799). New Ross (4.2%) has the highest rate with Wexford and Enniscorthy (both 4%) broadly in line with the State (4.1%) average. Gorey (3.7%) has a marginally lower rate.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (487), Enniscorthy Rural (343), Gorey Rural (189), Wexford No. 2 Urban (158) and Enniscorthy Urban (143).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Barrack Village (8.7%), Dunmain (6.8%), Ardcolm (6.4%), Templetown (6.2%) and Enniscorthy Urban (6%).

Figure 7-1 Number and Percentage of Population Classed as 'Carers', 2011

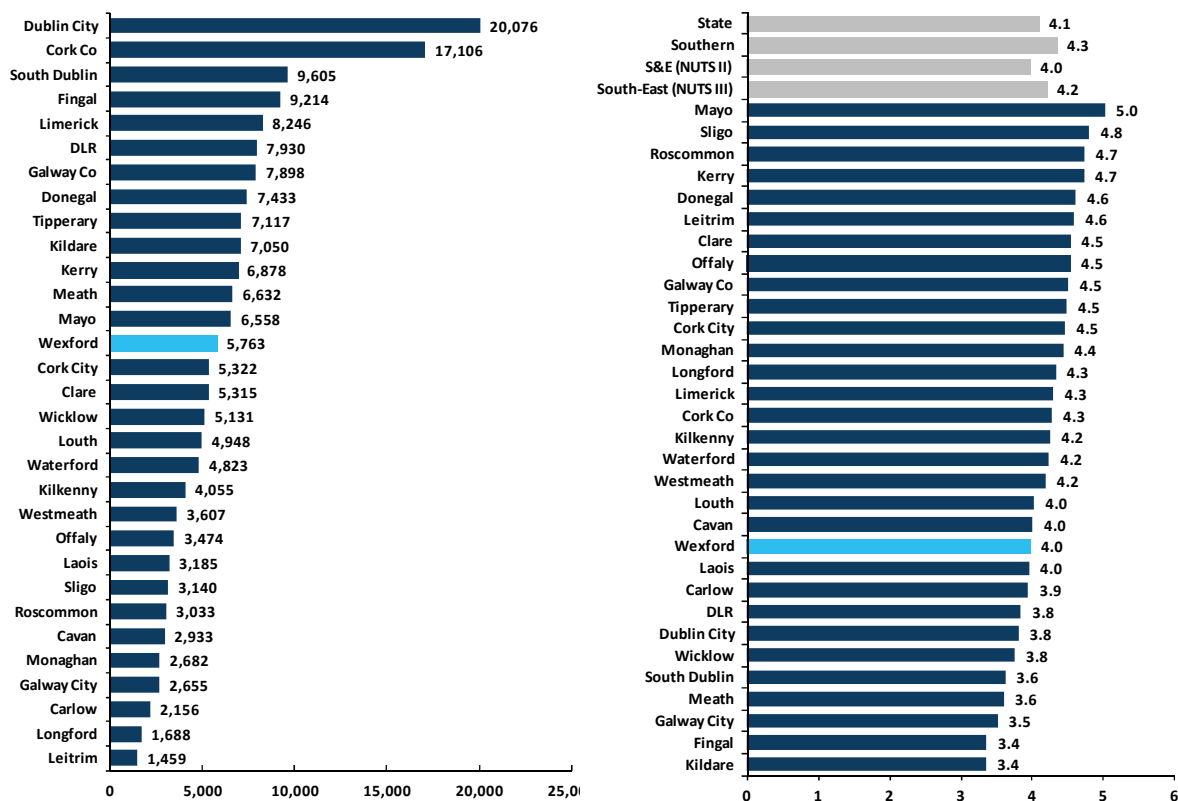
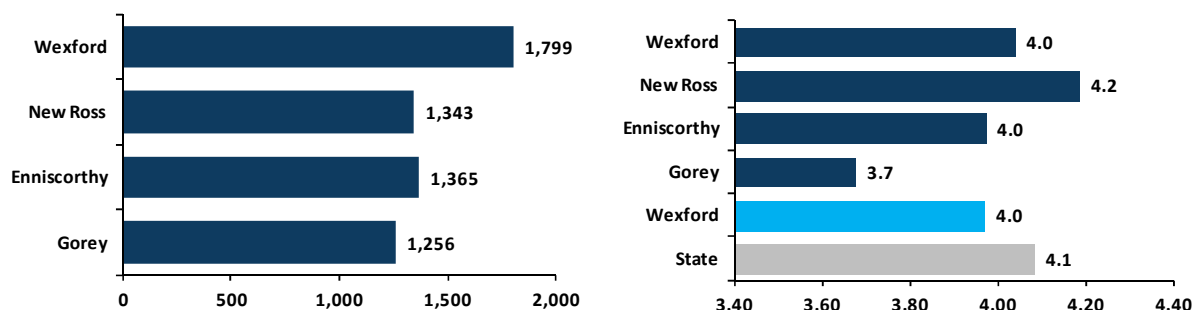
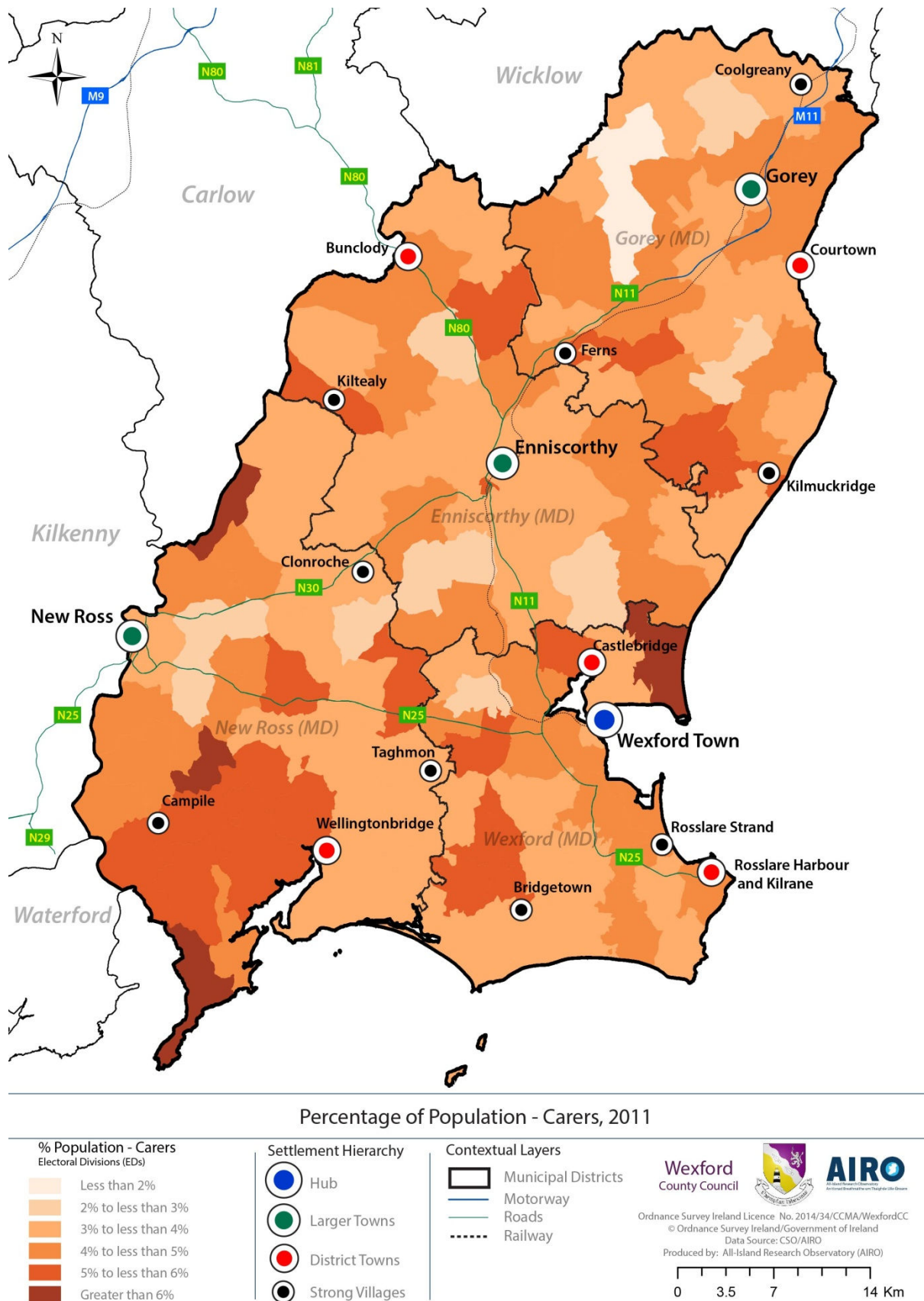


Figure 7-2 Number and Percentage of Population Classed as 'Carers', 2011 MDs



Map 7-1 Percentage of Population Classed as 'Carers', 2011



7.2. Town and Municipal District Carers Profile

Population who Provide Unpaid Care

Town Profiles

Count Data

	Carers by Hours Worked				Total Providing Unpaid Care	Total Population
	1-14 Hours	15-28 Hours	29-42 Hours	43+ Hours		
Wexford Town and Envs	316	121	67	190	789	20,072
Enniscorthy and Envs	164	72	29	125	449	10,838
Gorey Town and Envs	118	45	12	74	288	9,114
New Ross Town and Envs	124	25	26	61	281	8,151
Bunclogh-Carrickduff	30	11	4	17	73	2,012
Castlebridge	32	14	6	9	74	1,726
Rosslare and Kilrane	28	17	5	29	105	1,717
Courtown Harbour	51	8	9	14	92	2,857

Percentage Data

	% Carers by Hours Worked				% Population Providing Unpaid Care
	1-14 Hours	15-28 Hours	29-42 Hours	43+ Hours	
Wexford Town and Envs	40.1	15.3	8.5	24.1	3.9
Enniscorthy and Envs	36.5	16.0	6.5	27.8	4.1
Gorey Town and Envs	41.0	15.6	4.2	25.7	3.2
New Ross Town and Envs	44.1	8.9	9.3	21.7	3.4
Bunclogh-Carrickduff	41.1	15.1	5.5	23.3	3.6
Castlebridge	43.2	18.9	8.1	12.2	4.3
Rosslare and Kilrane	26.7	16.2	4.8	27.6	3.7
Courtown Harbour	55.4	8.7	9.8	15.2	4.3
Wexford County	39.9	15.3	7.4	24.8	4.0
State	43.2	15.6	7.6	21.4	4.1

Municipal District Profiles

Count Data

	Carers by Hours Worked				Total Providing Unpaid Care	Total Population
	1-14 Hours	15-28 Hours	29-42 Hours	43+ Hours		
Gorey MD	470	208	76	322	1,256	34,202
Enniscorthy MD	526	207	94	357	1,365	34,403
New Ross MD	545	194	108	334	1,343	32,122
Wexford MD	761	270	151	415	1,799	44,593

Percentage Data

	% Carers by Hours Worked				% Population Providing Unpaid Care
	1-14 Hours	15-28 Hours	29-42 Hours	43+ Hours	
Gorey MD	37.4	16.6	6.1	25.6	3.7
Enniscorthy MD	38.5	15.2	6.9	26.2	4.0
New Ross MD	40.6	14.4	8.0	24.9	4.2
Wexford MD	42.3	15.0	8.4	23.1	4.0
Wexford County	39.9	15.3	7.4	24.8	4.0
State	43.2	15.6	7.6	21.4	4.1

*Note: Bunclogh-Carrickduff figures include part of the settlement that is in Carlow. This part is only estimated to account for a population of <270

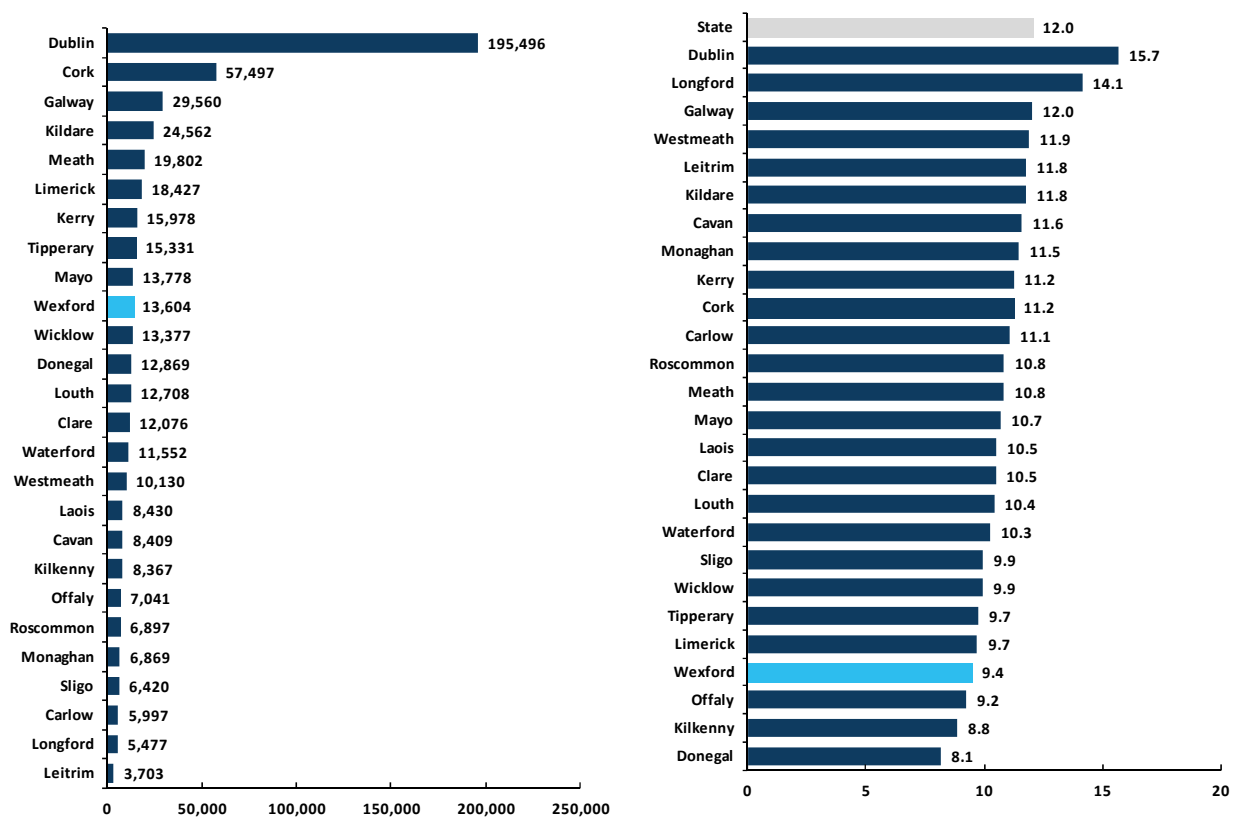
8. Non-Irish Nationals

8.1. Introduction

This section of the report will look at the 'Non-Irish national' population residing in Wexford. In recent decades there has been a major change in the structure of the Irish population with an increasing number of Non-Irish Nationals now residing within and across the country. This change has also been reflected in Wexford with an increasingly diverse population now residing in the county.

According to the 2011 census, the total 'Non-Irish National' population within Wexford is 13,604. Across the 26 counties, Wexford has the 4th lowest 'Non-Irish National' population (**Figure 8-1**). As a percentage of population, Wexford has the 4th lowest rate of 'Non-Irish National' population with Dublin (15.7%) the highest and Donegal (8.1%) the lowest. The 'Non-Irish' population in Wexford is now equivalent to 2.5% of the State total.

Figure 8-1: Number and Percentage of Non-Irish Nationals, 2011



Between the census years of 2002 and 2011 there was an increase of 153% or 8,143 in the 'Non-Irish National' population in Wexford. The period with the highest rate of growth was between 2002 and 2006 when there was an increase of 91.8% (4,922). This rate of growth was broadly in line with the State average of 87.2%. Between 2006 and 2011 the rate of growth slowed with an increase of 32.3% (3,321) (Figure 8-2).

Figure 8-2: % Change in Non-Irish Population in State/Wexford, 2002, 2006 and 2011

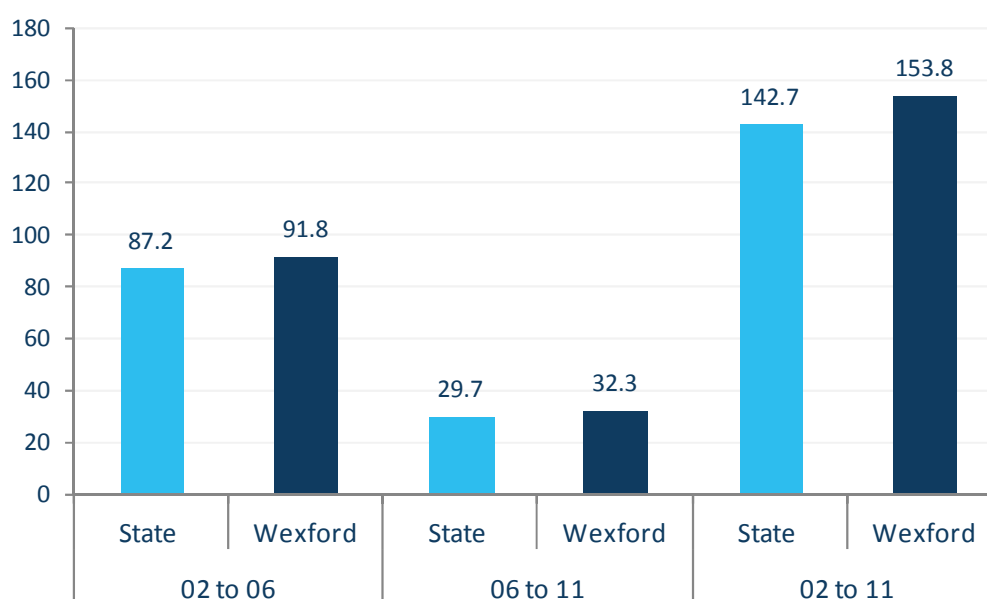
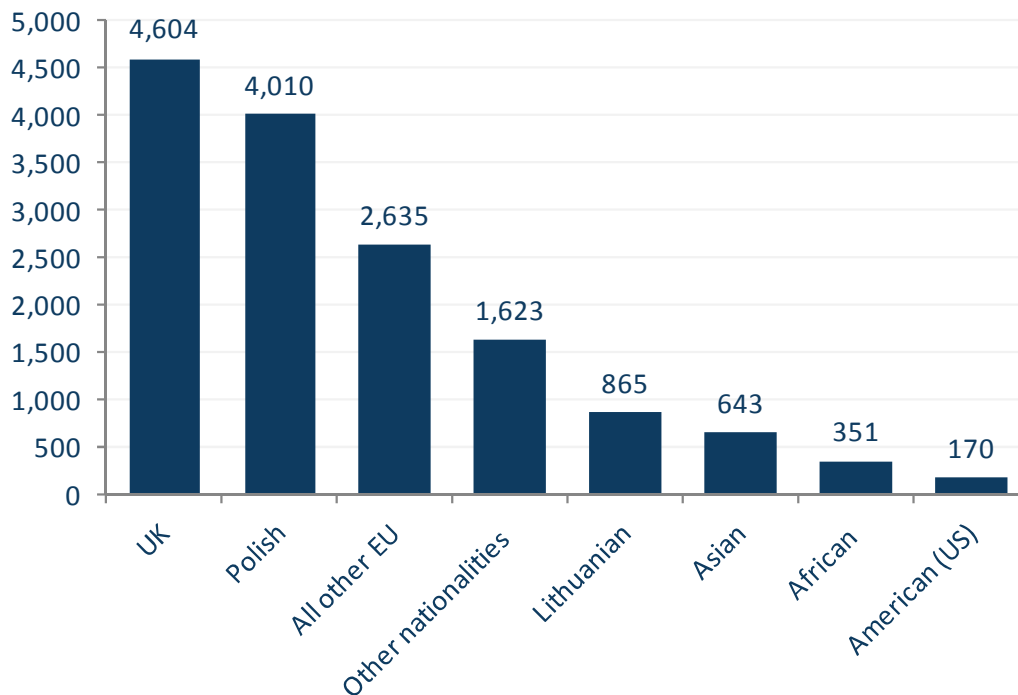


Figure 8-3 provides a breakdown of the 'Non-Irish National' population residing in Wexford. The UK and Polish groupings represent the largest groups at 4,604 (3.2%) and 4,010 (2.8%) respectively. In contrast to the State, the UK population in Wexford is still the largest non-Irish grouping. In 2011 the Polish population became the highest 'Non-Irish National' population cohort in Ireland.

The increasingly diverse residential population with high numbers of non-Irish nationals or 'new populations' residing in the main urban centres across Wexford is now an '**area of concern**' for the Council and particular attention and focus should be placed on ensuring these 'new populations' become fully integrated within local communities.

Figure 8-3: Non-Irish National Population, Wexford 2011

8.2. Population by Nationality – UK

According to the 2011 census, the total 'UK' population within Wexford is 4,604. Wexford has the 9th highest 'UK' population of all local authorities (**Figure 8-4**). The UK population in Wexford is equivalent to 4.1% of the State total (112,259) and 31.4% of the South-East (14,646).

The 'UK' population now represents 3.2% of the total population living in county Wexford. This rate is the 8th highest in the country (**Figure 8-4**) with Leitrim having the highest (5.3%) and South Dublin the lowest (1.2%). The 2011 rate is above the South-East (3%) and State (2.5%) averages.

Since 2006, the 'UK' population living in Wexford has increased by 243 representing a population increase of 5.4%. During this period, the UK population decreased in 16 local authorities across Ireland, however, Wexford experienced the 6th highest rate of increase.

Map 8-1 details the distribution of the percentage of the UK population across Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). Highest rates are clustered around the south coast and parts of the east coast. These particular distributions correlate with the high number of holiday properties in this part of the county (See Section 17.3). UK population rates tend to be higher in rural areas and lower in urban centres.

An analysis of the 'UK' population across Wexford Municipal Districts (MDs) (**Figure 8-5**) reveals that the Wexford MD has the highest number population of UK residents (1,463). All four MDs share a similar rate with Wexford and New Ross with the highest rate (3.3%), Gorey at 3.1% and Enniscorthy with the lowest rate at 3%. All MDs have a higher rate than the State average of 2.5%.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (290), Enniscorthy Rural (224), Gorey Rural (175), Ardamine (118) and St. Helen's (109).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Harperstown (8.3%), Glynn (7.8%), Ballyhoge (7.6%), Killincooly (6.6%) and Tintern (6.5%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 8-4: Number and Percentage of Population by Nationality- UK

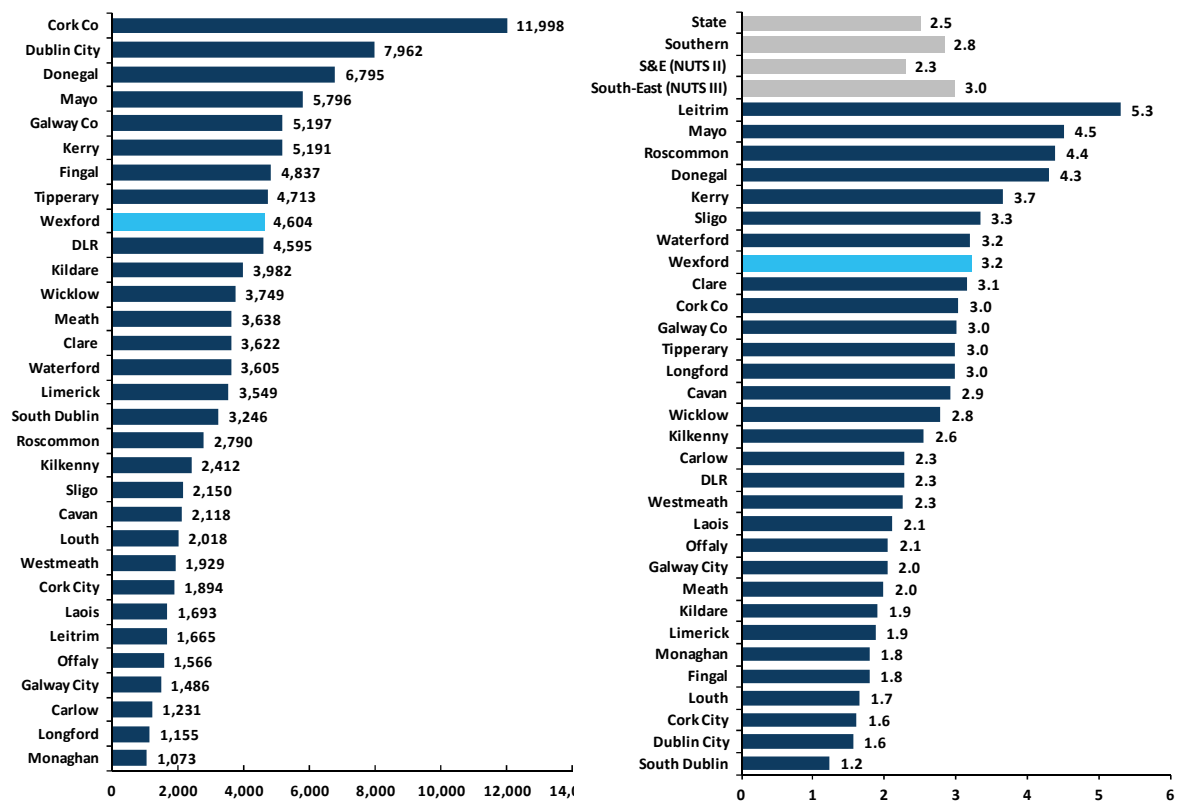
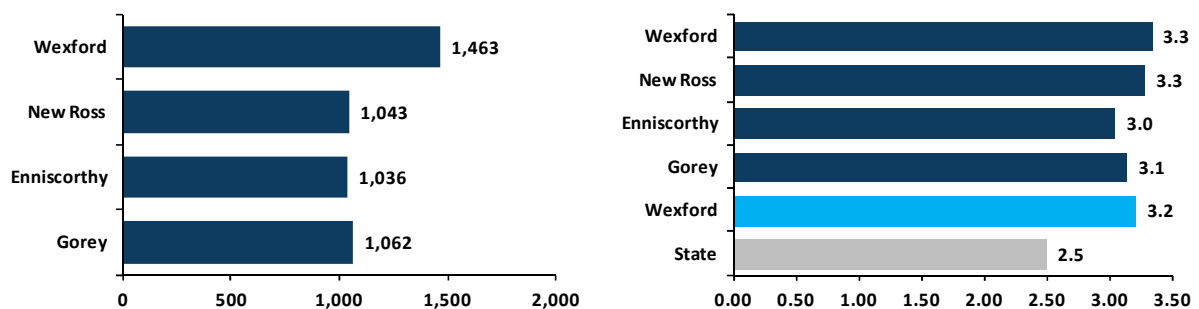
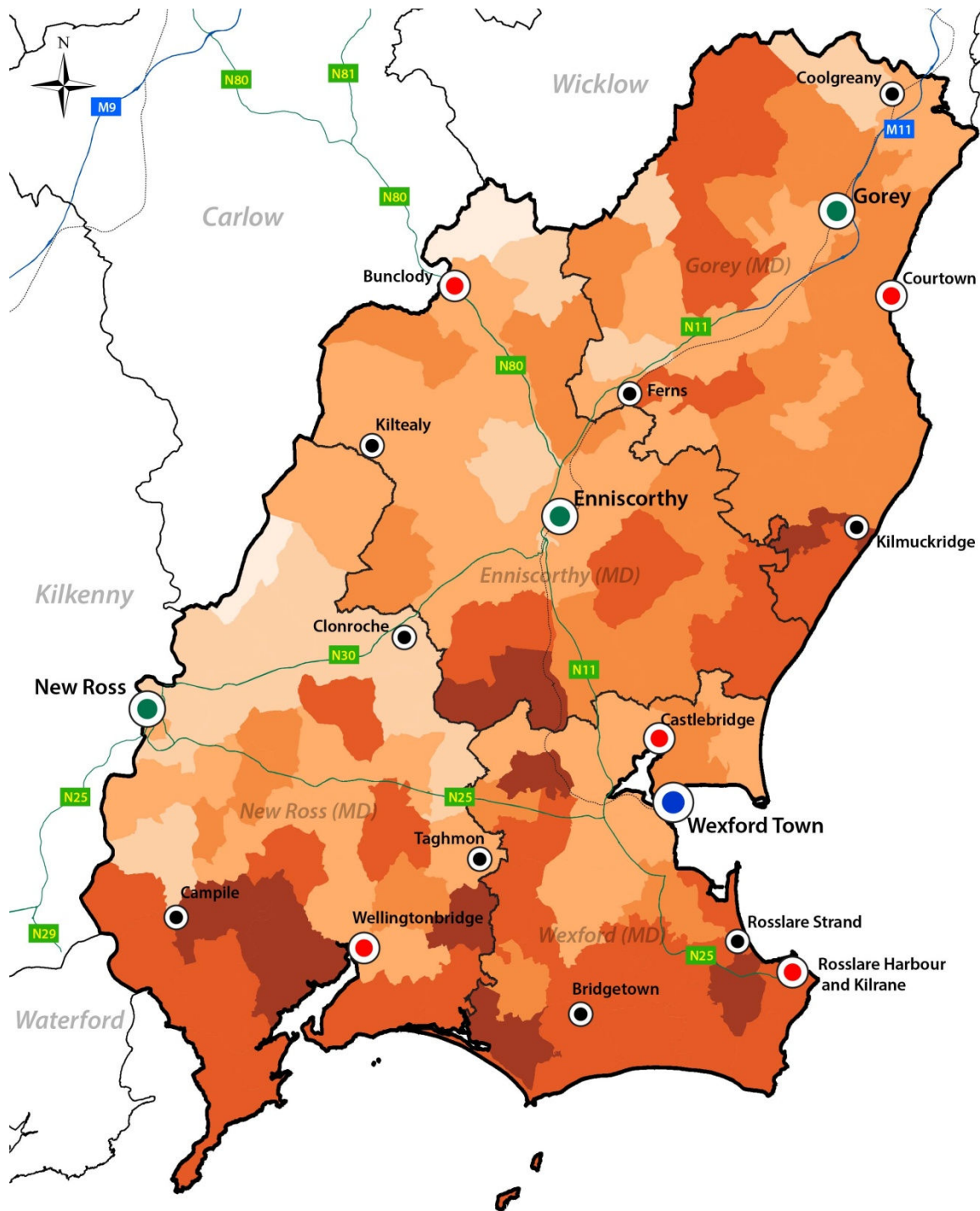


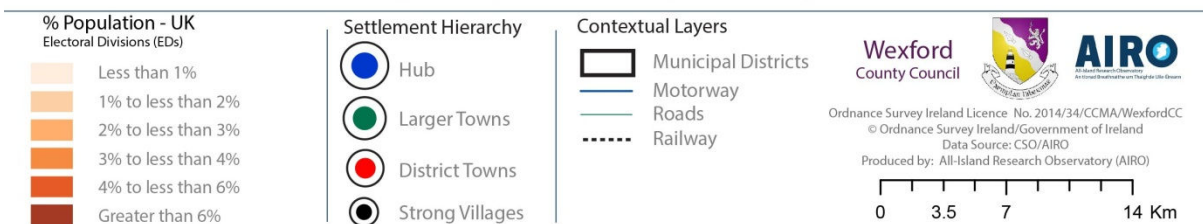
Figure 8-5: Number and Percentage Population by Nationality - UK, MDs



Map 8-1: Percentage of Population – UK by Nationality



Percentage of Population - UK by Nationality, 2011



8.3. Population by Nationality – Polish

According to the 2011 census, the total 'Polish' population within Wexford is 4,010. Wexford has the 10th highest 'Polish' population of all local authorities and the second highest in the South-East after Tipperary⁸ (4,193) (**Figure 8-6**). The 'Polish' population in Wexford is equivalent to 3.3% of the State total (122,585) and 30.5% of the South-East (13,156).

The 'Polish' population now represents 2.8% of the total population living in county Wexford. This rate is the 12th highest in the country (**Figure 8-6**). The 2011 rate is marginally above that of the South-East (2.7%) and the State (2.7%) averages.

Since 2006, the 'Polish' population living in Wexford has increased by +1,991 representing a population increase of +98.6%. Although a high rate, this was the 20th highest rate of change in the country with highest rates recorded in Donegal, Fingal, Louth and Waterford.

Map 8-2 details the distribution of the percentage of the 'Polish' population across Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). A very clear spatial pattern is evident with the highest concentration of 'Polish' populations in the main urban centres of New Ross, Bunclody, Enniscorthy and Gorey. **Map 8-3** provides a more detailed analysis at the Small Area level and highlights that high rates are almost exclusively located in the main urban settlements with New Ross and Bunclody with particularly high proportions of Polish populations. High rates are also evident in both Ferns and Taghmon.

An analysis of the 'Polish' population across Wexford Municipal Districts (MDs) (**Figure 8-7**) reveals that the New Ross MD has the highest number population of Polish residents (1,188). At 3.7%, this MD has the highest rate of 'Polish' residents of all four MDs and the only MD that is higher than the State average of 2.7%.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: New Ross Rural (598), Wexford Rural (577), Enniscorthy Rural (548), Gorey Rural (440) and New Ross Urban (286).

⁸ Within this report we are using Tipperary as a comparative local authority rather than South Tipperary as this is no longer in existence. However, the figures and rates we have developed for the NUTS III regions (South-East) only include South Tipperary.

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Rosbercon Urban (21.3%), New Ross Rural (15%), Wexford No. 3 Urban (8.8%), Newtownbarry (8.6%) and New Ross Urban (7.3%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 8-6: Number and Percentage of Population by Nationality - Polish

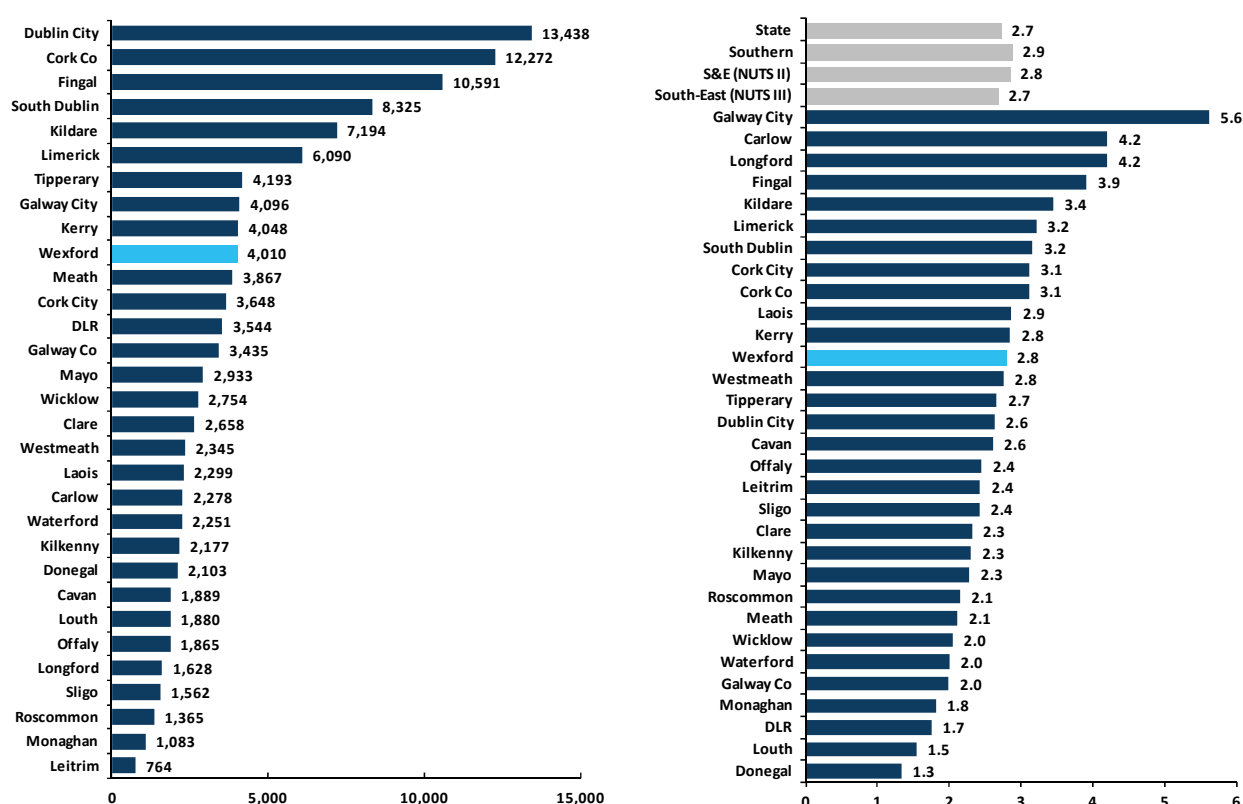
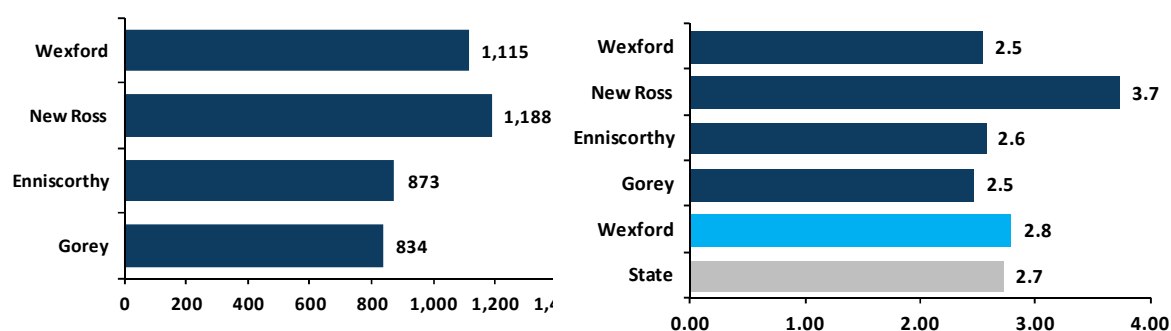
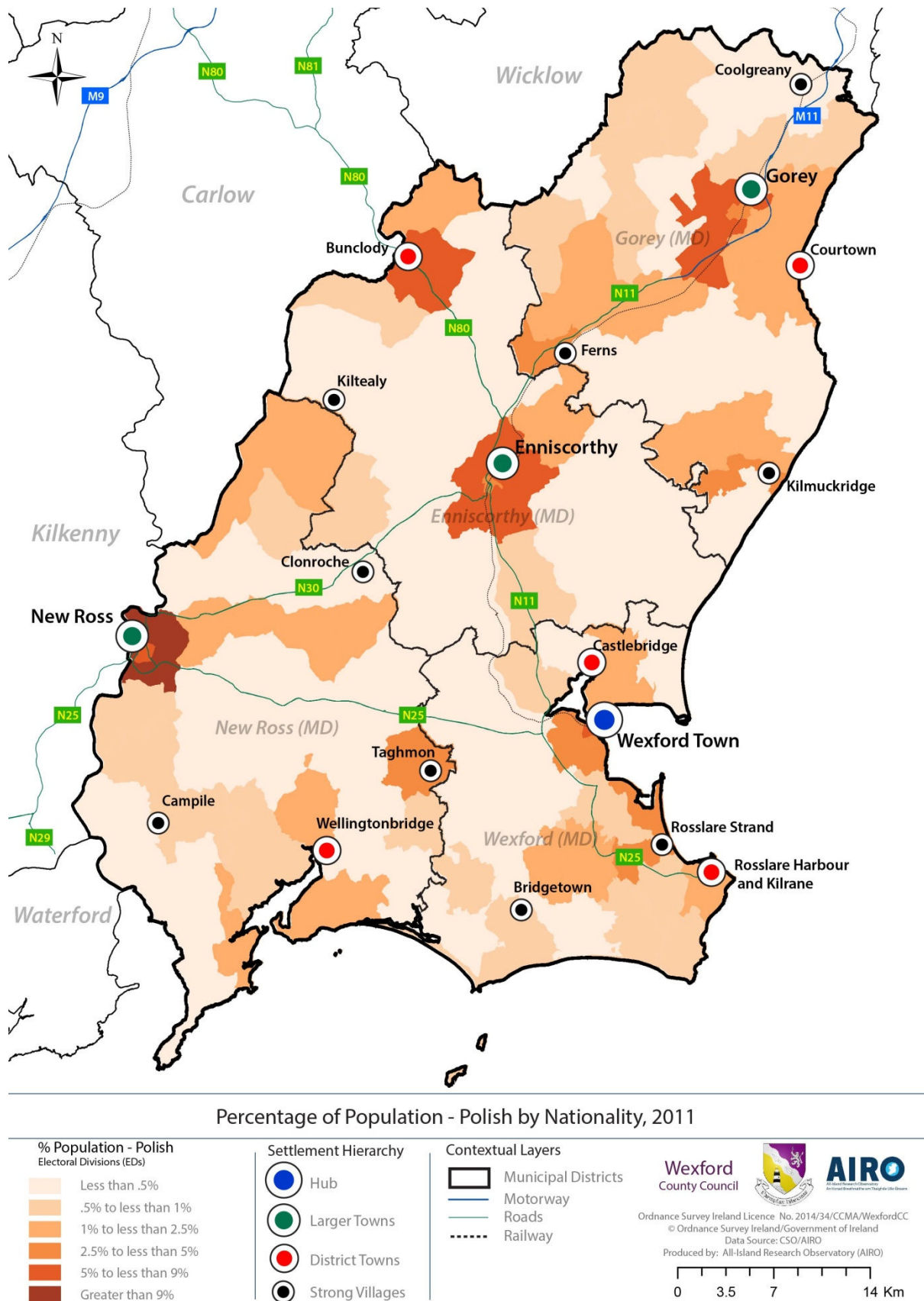


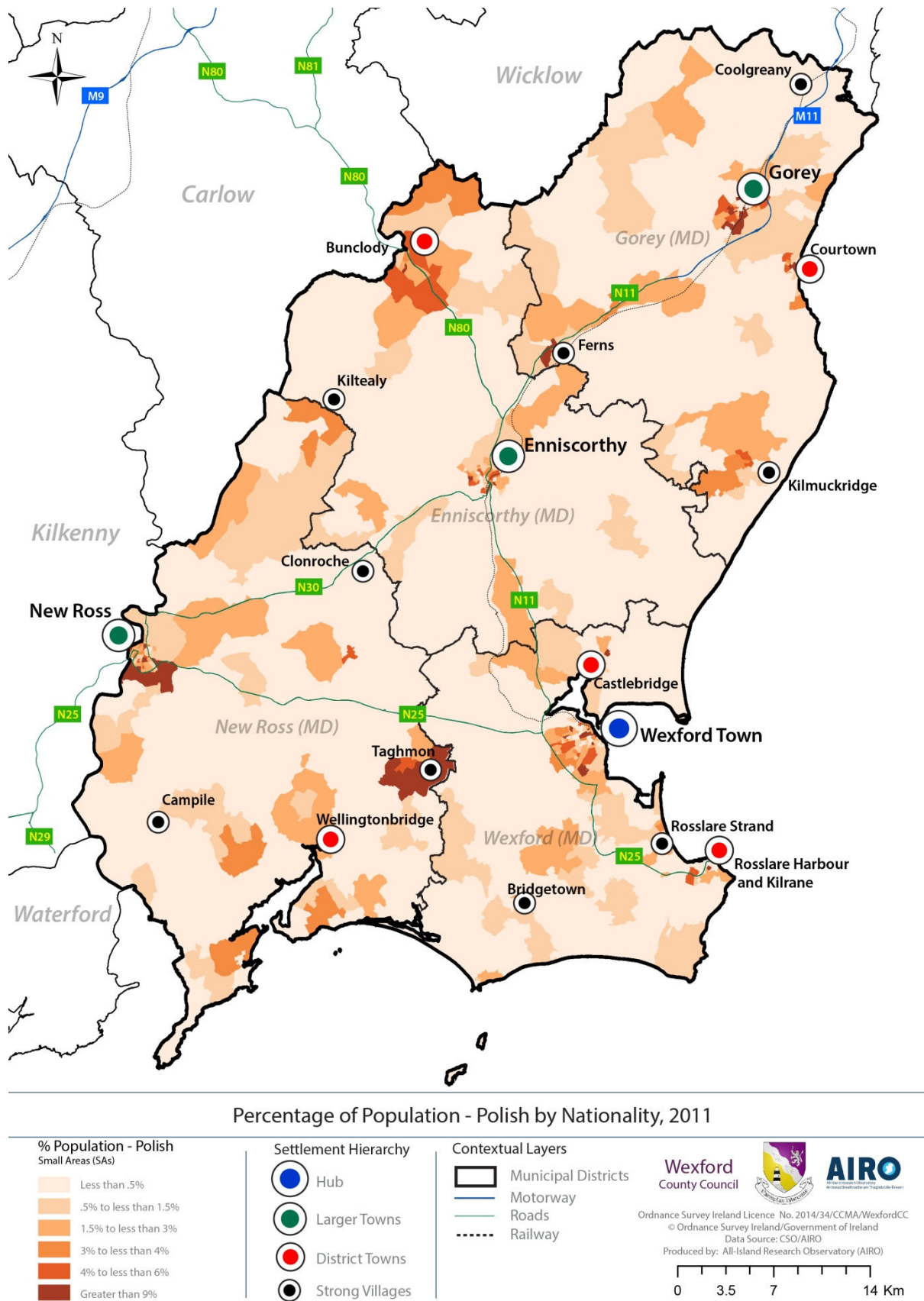
Figure 8-7: Number and Percentage Population by Nationality - Polish, MDs



Map 8-2: Percentage of Population – Polish by Nationality



Map 8-3: Percentage of Population – Polish by Nationality (Small Areas)



8.4. Population by Nationality – Lithuanian

According to the 2011 census, the total ‘Lithuanian’ population within Wexford is 865. Wexford has the 15th highest ‘Lithuanian’ population of all local authorities with only Tipperary⁹ having a higher number in the South-East (**Figure 8-8**). The ‘Lithuanian’ population in Wexford is equivalent to 2.4% of the State total (36,683) and 32% of the South-East (2,705).

The ‘Lithuanian’ population now represents 0.6% of the total population living in county Wexford. This rate is the 18th highest in the country (**Figure 8-8**). The 2011 rate is just above the South-East (0.5%) and just below the State average (0.8%) average.

Since 2006, the ‘Lithuanian’ population living in Wexford has increased by +215 representing a population increase of +33.8%. This was the 24th highest rate of increase of all local authorities. With an increase of +114%, neighbouring Kilkenny witnessed the highest rate of increase in the country.

Map 8-4 details the distribution of the percentage of the ‘Lithuanian’ population across Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). A very clear spatial pattern is evident and like the Polish population this grouping is predominantly located in urban areas both large and small. While Gorey, Enniscorthy and Wexford all have higher proportions smaller urban areas such as Bridgetown and Campile also have higher rates.

An analysis of the ‘Lithuanian’ population across Wexford Municipal Districts (MDs) (**Figure 8-9**) reveals that the Wexford MD has the highest number population of Lithuanian residents (385). Wexford (0.9%) has the highest rate of ‘Lithuanian’ residents of all four MDs followed by New Ross (0.8%). The remaining MDs sit below the State average (0.8%) with Enniscorthy (0.3%) and Gorey (0.4%) having considerably lower rates.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (168), New Ross Rural (150), Gorey Rural (85), Enniscorthy Rural (57) and New Ross Urban (51).

⁹ Within this report we are using Tipperary as a comparative local authority rather than South Tipperary as this is no longer in existence. However, the figures and rates we have developed for the NUTS III regions (South-East) only include South Tipperary.

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: New Ross Rural (3.8%), Wexford No. 3 Urban (3.5%), Rosbercon Urban (3%), Wexford No. 1 Urban (2.5%) and Moyacomb (1.6%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 8-8: Number and Percentage of Population by Nationality: Lithuanian

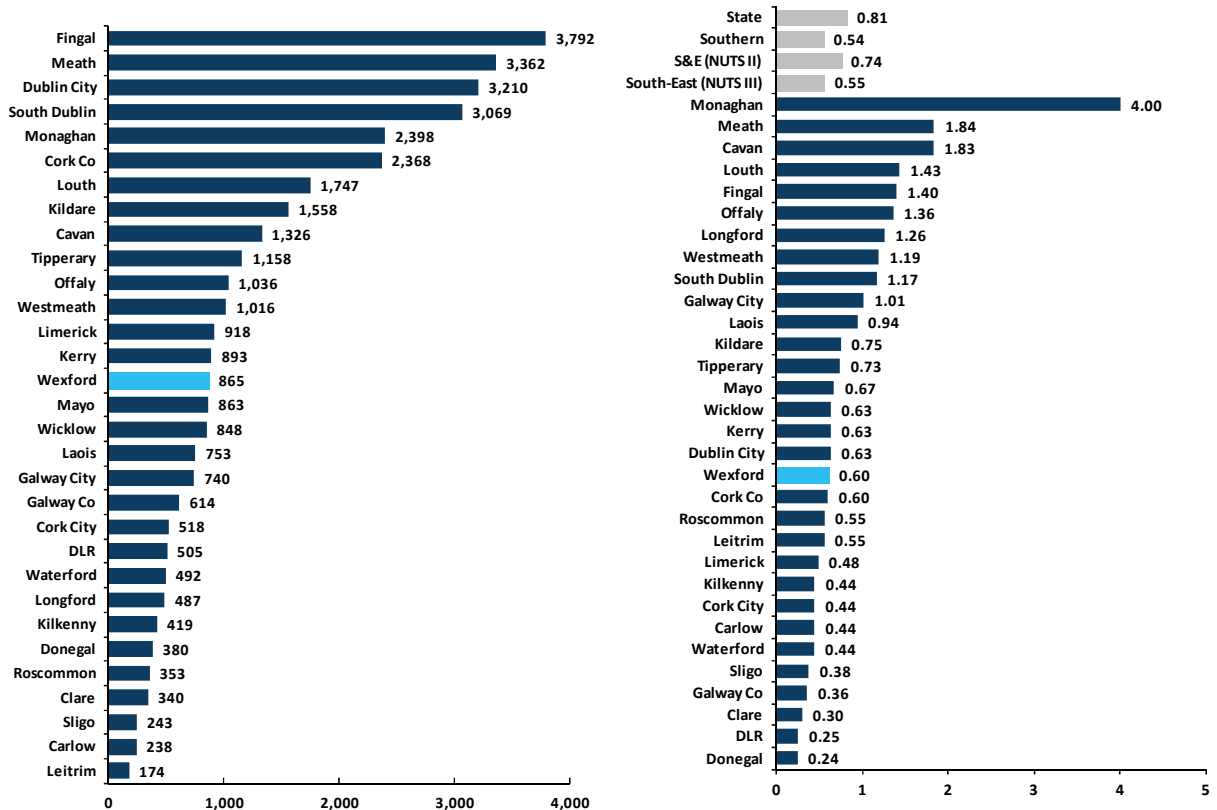
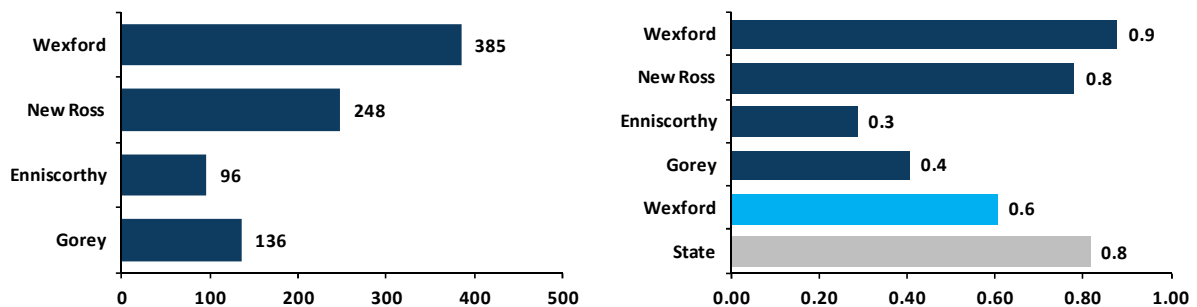
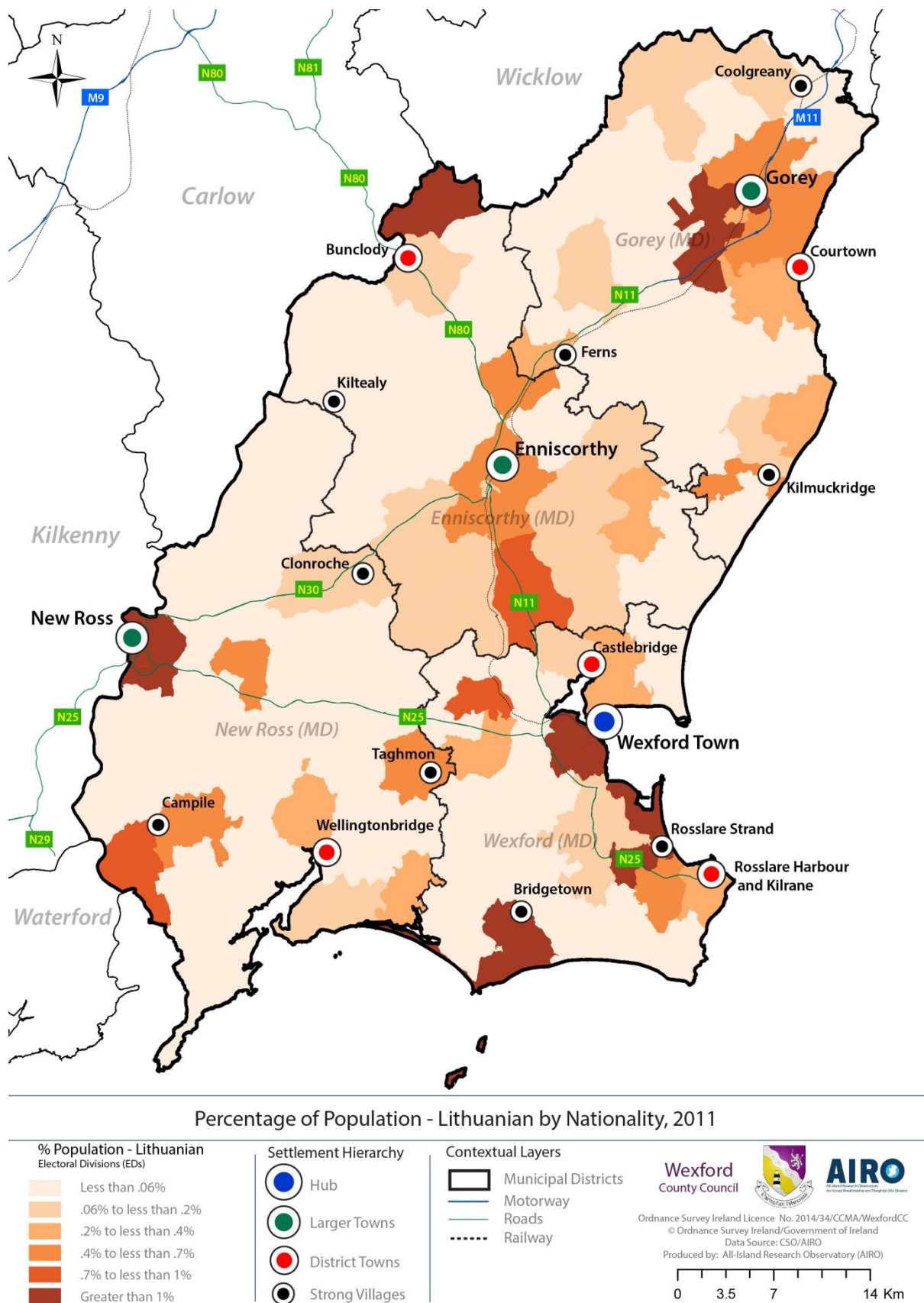


Figure 8-9: Number and Percentage Population by Nationality - Lithuanian, MDs



Map 8-4: Percentage of Population – Lithuanian by Nationality



8.5. Population by Nationality – Other EU27

According to the 2011 census, the ‘Other EU 27’ population within Wexford is 2,379. The ‘Other EU 27’ population represents the population from the EU27 less Ireland, UK, Poland and Lithuania. Wexford has the 16th highest ‘Other EU27’ population of all local authorities, with highest counts found among the Dublin authorities (**Figure 8-10**). The ‘Other EU27’ population in Wexford is equivalent to 2.1% of the State total (115,237), 27.3% and of the South-East (8,706).

The ‘Other EU27’ population now represents 1.7% of the total population living in county Wexford. This rate is the 8th lowest in the country (**Figure 8-10**). The 2011 rate is marginally lower than the South-East (1.8%) and the State average (2.5%).

Since 2006, the ‘Other EU27’ population living in Wexford has increased by +797 representing a population increase of +50.3%. This was the 15th highest rate of increase of all local authorities. Within the South-East, Carlow, Kilkenny, Waterford and Tipperary all had higher rates of increase.

Map 8-5 details the distribution of the percentage of the ‘Other EU27’ population across Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). Similar to Polish and Lithuanian distributions, highest rates are in the urban centres. In particular, the areas Enniscorthy, Campile, Rosslare, Gorey and Courtown all have rates in excess of 2.5%.

An analysis of the ‘Other EU27’ population across Wexford Municipal Districts (MDs) (**Figure 8-11**) reveals that the Wexford MD has the highest number population of ‘Other EU27’ residents (801). Of the four Wexford MDs, Gorey (1.9%) has the highest rate of ‘Other EU27’ residents followed by Enniscorthy and Wexford (both 1.8%). At 1%, New Ross has a considerably lower rate than the other MDs. All MDs in Wexford have a considerably lower rate than the State average of 2.5%.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Enniscorthy Rural (295), Wexford Rural (259), Gorey Rural (247), Enniscorthy Urban (139) and Gorey Urban (112).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Enniscorthy Urban (6%), Wexford No. 1 Urban (4.3%), Rosbercon Urban (4.2%), Gorey Rural (4%) and Wexford No. 3 Urban (3.5%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 8-10: Number and Percentage of Population by Nationality - Other EU27

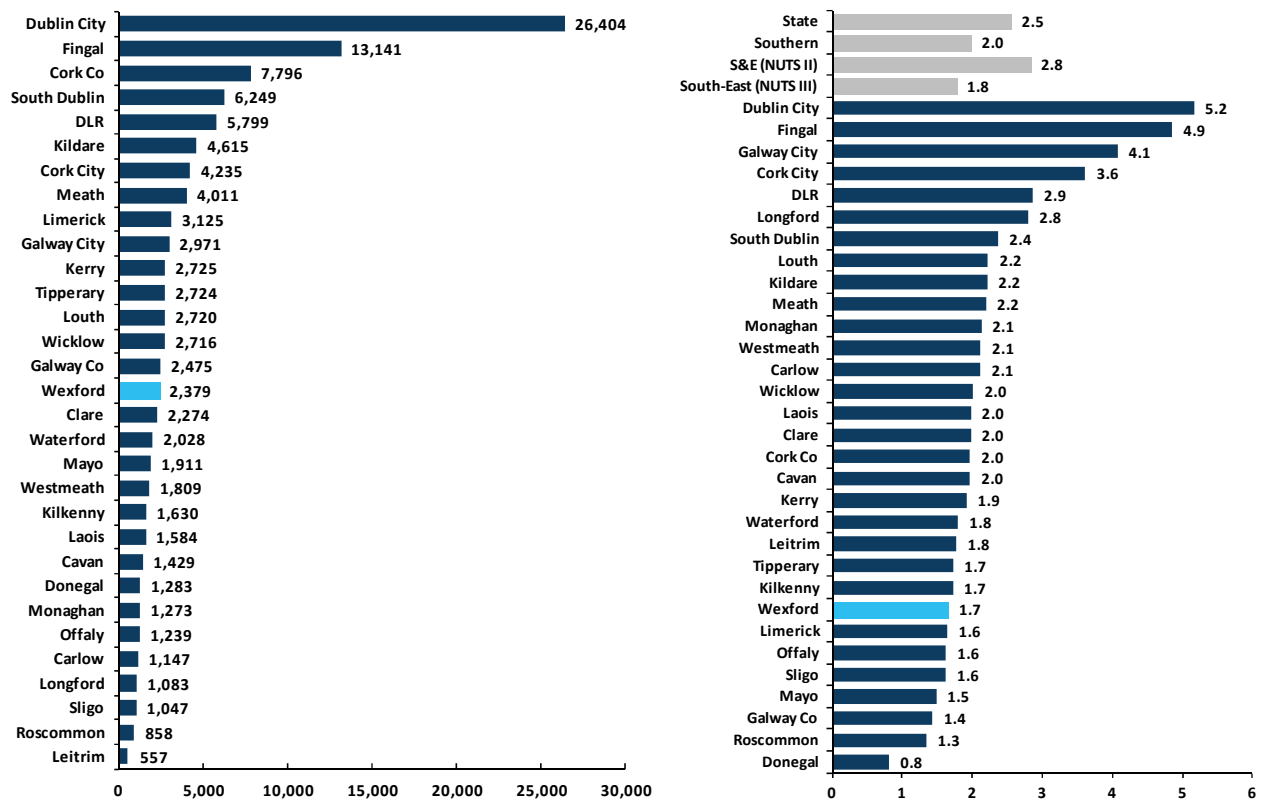
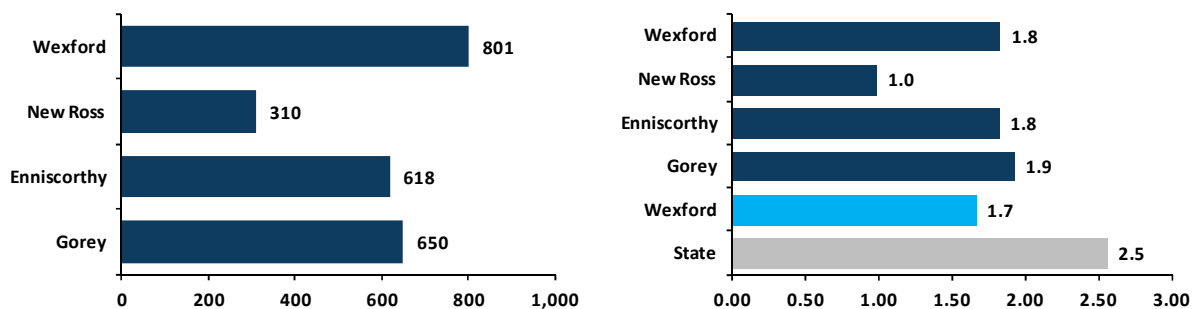
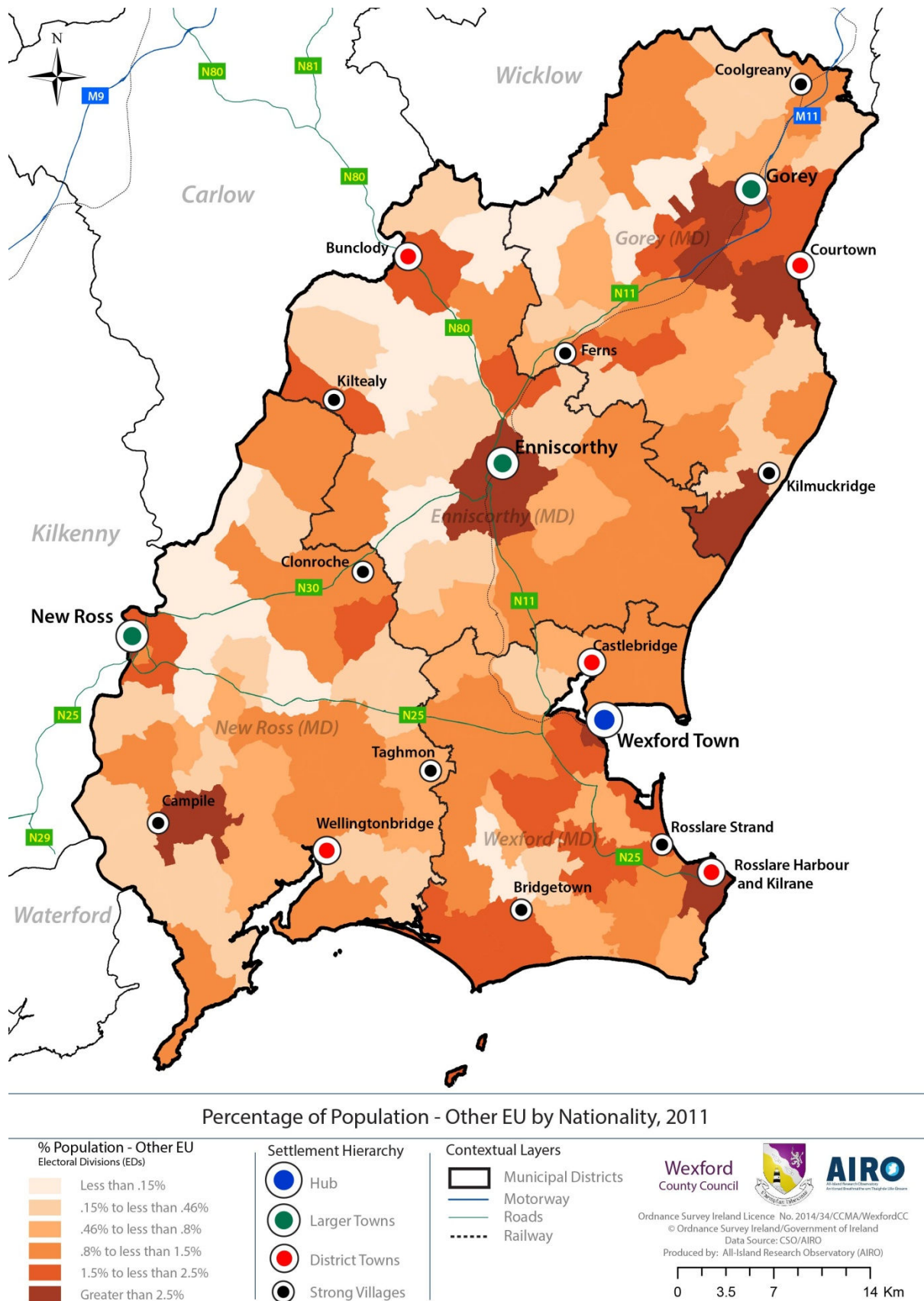


Figure 8-11: Number and Percentage Population by Nationality - Other EU27



Map 8-5: Percentage of Population – Other EU27 by Nationality



8.6. Population by Nationality – Rest of World

According to the 2011 census, the ‘Rest of World’ population within Wexford is 1,746. Wexford has the 22nd highest ‘Rest of World’ population (**Figure 8-12**). The ‘Rest of World’ population in Wexford is equivalent to 1.1% of the State total (157,593) and 18.8% of the South-East (9,311).

The ‘Rest of World’ population now represents 1.2% of the total population living in county Wexford. This rate is the lowest in the country (**Figure 8-12**). The 2011 rate is lower than the South-East (1.9%) and the State average (2.5%).

Since 2006, the ‘Rest of World’ population living in Wexford has increased by +94 representing a population increase of +5.7%. This was the 6th lowest rate of increase of all local authorities while four local authorities experienced population decline.

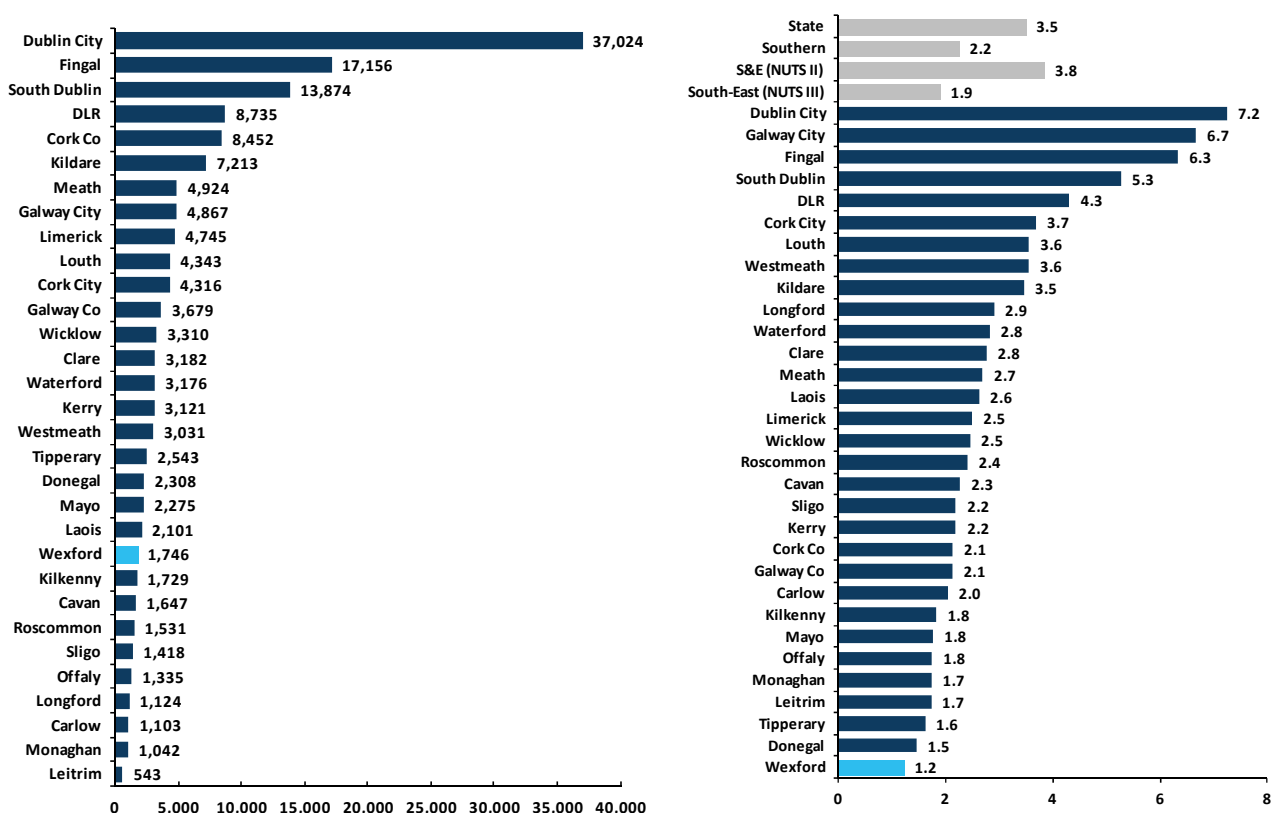
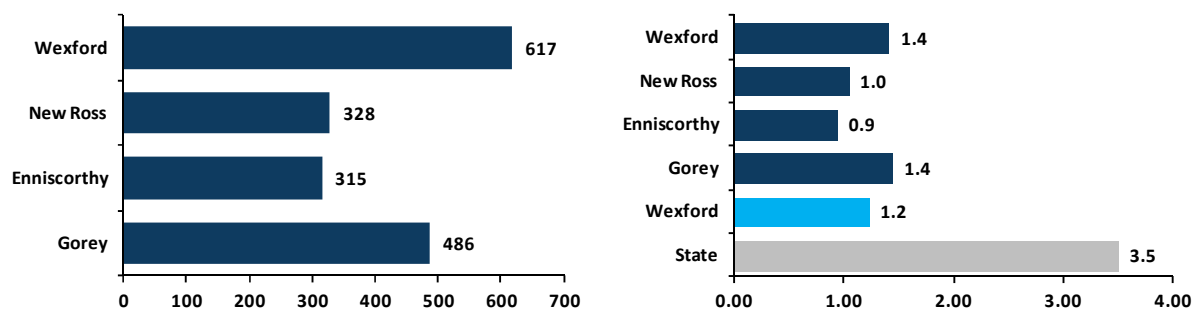
Map 8-6 details the distribution of the percentage of the ‘Rest of World’ population across Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). As per other ‘Non-Irish’ nationals (excluding UK), this grouping is primarily located within proximity to and within main urban centres such as Gorey and Wexford Town with high rates also evident in Courtown, Kilmuckridge and Ferns.

An analysis of the ‘Rest of World’ population across Wexford Municipal Districts (MDs) (**Figure 8-13**) reveals that the Wexford MD has the highest number population of ‘Rest of World’ residents (617). Gorey MD and Wexford MD share the highest rate of 1.4%. This rate is considerably lower than the State average of 2.5%.

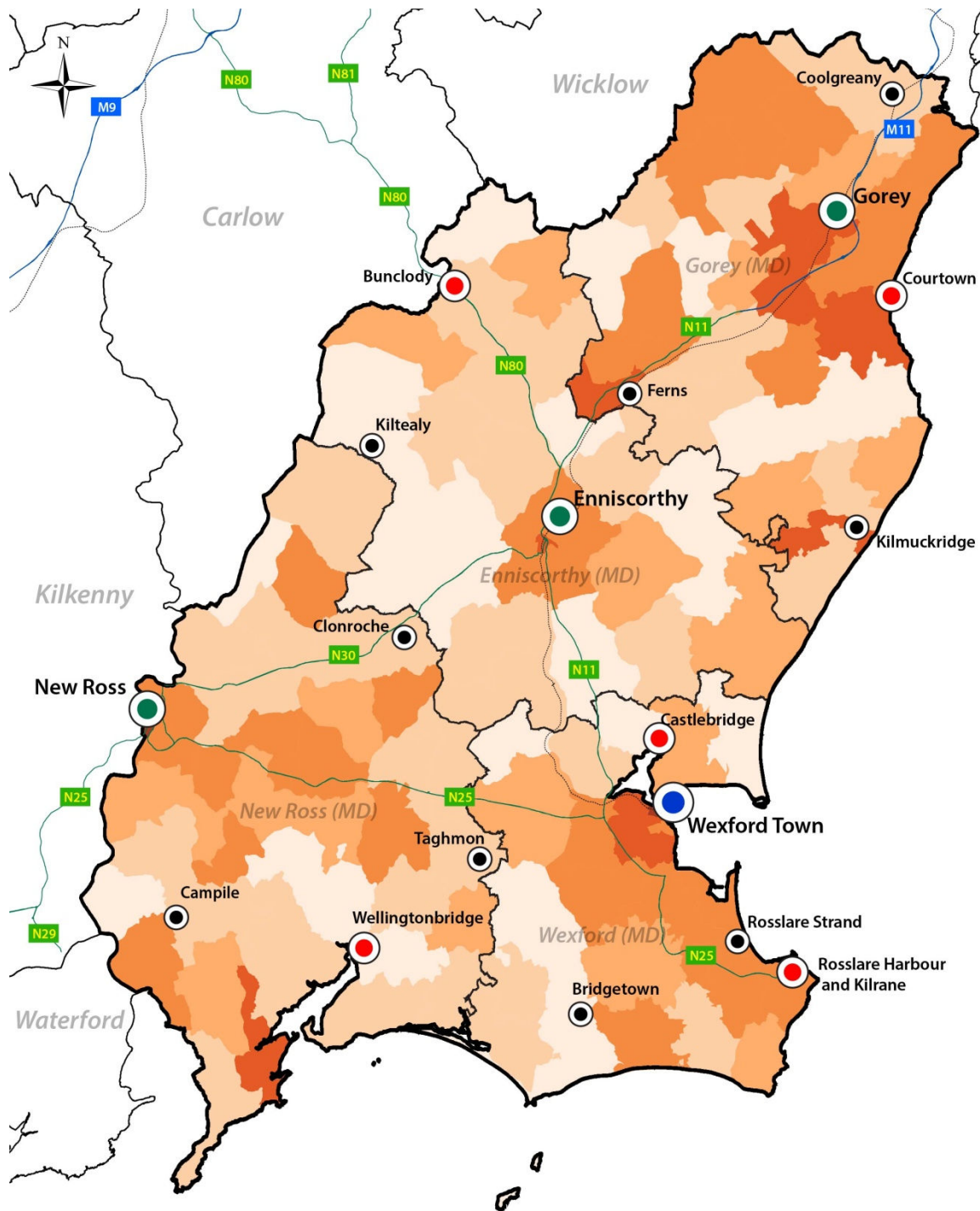
Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (285), Enniscorthy Rural (166), Gorey Rural (124), Gorey Urban (97) and New Ross Urban (76).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Rosbercon Urban (9.3%), Wexford No. 3 Urban (3.6%), Gorey Urban (2.8%), Enniscorthy Urban (2.8%) and Wexford Rural (2.4%).

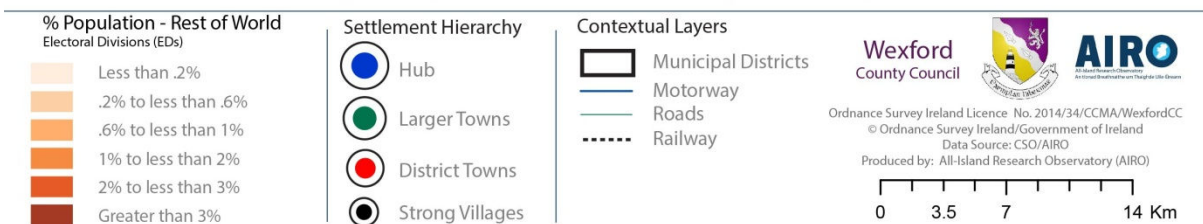
* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 8-12: Number and Percentage Population by Nationality - Rest of World**Figure 8-13: Number and Percentage Population by Nationality: Rest of World, MDs**

Map 8-6: Percentage of Population – ‘Rest of World’ by Nationality



Percentage of Population - Rest of World by Nationality, 2011



8.7. Town and Municipal District Nationality Profiles

Population by Nationality

Town Profiles

Count Data

County Data	Irish	Non Irish UK	Polish	Lithuanian EU28	Rest of World	Total Pop		
Wexford Town and Envs	16,894	2,590	462	919	304	483	422	19,808
Enniscorthy and Envs	9,032	1,571	240	614	61	430	226	10,720
Gorey Town and Envs	7,456	1,502	238	590	101	359	214	9,046
New Ross Town and Envs	6,236	1,795	180	1,059	230	143	183	8,110
Bunclogh-Carrickduff	1,555	398	35	289	4	55	15	1,996
Castlebridge	1,545	152	62	43	6	19	22	1,715
Rosslare and Kilrane	1,460	205	94	25	5	58	23	1,680
Courtown Harbour	2468	358	107	66	15	101	69	2847

Percentage Data

Percentage Data	Irish	Non Irish UK	Polish	Lithuanian EU28	Rest of World		
Wexford Town and Envs	85.3	13.1	2.3	4.6	1.5	2.4	2.1
Enniscorthy and Envs	84.3	14.7	2.2	5.7	0.6	4.0	2.1
Gorey Town and Envs	82.4	16.6	2.6	6.5	1.1	4.0	2.4
New Ross Town and Envs	76.9	22.1	2.2	13.1	2.8	1.8	2.3
Bunclogh-Carrickduff	77.9	19.9	1.8	14.5	0.2	2.8	0.8
Castlebridge	90.1	8.9	3.6	2.5	0.3	1.1	1.3
Rosslare and Kilrane	86.9	12.2	5.6	1.5	0.3	3.5	1.4
Courtown Harbour	86.7	12.6	3.8	2.3	0.5	3.5	2.4
Wexford County	89.7	9.4	3.2	2.8	0.6	1.7	1.2
State	86.8	12.0	2.5	2.7	0.8	2.5	3.5

Municipal District Profiles

Count Data

	Irish	Non Irish UK	Polish	Lithuanian EU28	Rest of World	Total Pop		
Gorey MD	30,499	3,168	1,062	834	136	650	486	33,964
Enniscorthy MD	30,923	2,938	1,036	873	96	618	315	34,176
New Ross MD	28,564	3,117	1,043	1,188	248	310	328	31,928
Wexford MD	39,252	4,381	1,463	1,115	385	801	617	44,071

Percentage Data

	Irish	Non Irish UK	Polish	Lithuanian EU28	Rest of World		
Gorey MD	89.8	9.3	3.1	2.5	0.4	1.9	1.4
Enniscorthy MD	90.5	8.6	3.0	2.6	0.3	1.8	0.9
New Ross MD	89.5	9.8	3.3	3.7	0.8	1.0	1.0
Wexford MD	89.1	9.9	3.3	2.5	0.9	1.8	1.4
Wexford County	89.7	9.4	3.2	2.8	0.6	1.7	1.2
State	86.8	12.0	2.5	2.7	0.8	2.5	3.5

*Note: Bunclogh-Carrickduff figures include part of the settlement that is in Carlow. This part is only estimated to account for a population of <270

8.8. Conclusion

Wexford has the 4th lowest 'Non-Irish National' rate in the country with only 9.4% of its population originating from outside Ireland. As of 2011, the total 'Non-Irish National' population residing within Wexford is 13,604. The county has however witnessed a major increase in this demographic with number increasing by 153% (+8,143) in the last 10 years (2002-2011). This rate of increase is higher than the State average of +142%. Such an increase in new population is certainly an opportunity for the county and will result in Wexford becoming a more culturally diverse place to live in. It is however also an **'area of concern'** for the Council and those involved in the Community aspect of the LECP. Considerable focus should be placed on ensuring that adequate social services and full community integration is achievable for new and potential vulnerable populations.

Traditionally Wexford, as with the State, has had a high number of UK populations residing within the County. This is still the case and the UK population is the largest 'Non-Irish National' grouping in the county and represents 3.2% (4,604) of the total population of the county. The UK population residing in Wexford should not be classed as part of the new communities in the county and the attention of the LECP should be placed on the new and expanding groupings such as the Polish (4,010), Lithuanian (865), Other EU (2,379) and Rest of World (1,746) populations.

These new communities have a distinct spatial distribution across the county with the vast majority residing in the main urban settlements of New Ross, Gorey, Wexford Town, Enniscorthy and Bunclody and in rural settlements in areas such as Taghmon. The urban settlements of New Ross and Bunclody have particularly high proportions of new communities and will be a challenge for the Council to ensure full social integration within the communities.

9. Travellers

9.1. Travellers in Wexford

According to the 2011 census, the total number of 'Irish Travellers' residing within Wexford is 1,501. Wexford has the 6th highest 'Traveller' population of all local authorities in Ireland and by far the highest number in the South-East (**Figure 9-1**). The 'Traveller' population in Wexford is equivalent to 5.1% of the State total (29,495) and 44.8% of the South-East (3,354). Latest figures from the 2014 Wexford County Council Traveller Count have revealed that there are now 668 Traveller families residing in the county. This figure represents an increase of 16 families from 2013. Projected increased in Traveller families in Wexford in the coming years and a current lack of suitable accommodation has resulted in this also becoming an **'area of concern'** for the Council.

Based on the information available within Census 2011, the 'Traveller' population now represents 1% of the total population living in county Wexford. This rate is the 6th highest in the State with Galway City (2.3%), Longford (1.9%) and Galway County (1.4%) having the highest. This rate is also the highest rate of all local authorities in the South-East (**Figure 9-1**). The 2011 rate is higher than both the South-East (0.7%) and the State average (0.7%).

Since 2006, the 'Traveller' population living in Wexford has increased by +365 representing a population increase of +32.1%. This was the 13th lowest rate of increase of all local authorities with the highest rates in Cavan (113%), Donegal (98.9%) and Kildare (81.3%). These figures must however be viewed with caution as the increases are likely to be as a result of positive engagement, provision of resources and partnership working between the CSO, Pavee Point and other Traveller organisations in the lead up to Census 2011.

Map 9-1 details the distribution of the percentage of the 'Traveller' population across Wexford EDs. There is a very distinctive spatial pattern with highest rates in the south-west of the county and in areas in close proximity to New Ross and Enniscorthy.

Map 9-2 provides further detail at the Small Area level and highlights clusters of high rates in the urban areas of New Ross, Enniscorthy and Bunclody with two additional

pockets of high concentrations in Taghmon and Clonroche. At 2.3%, the New Ross MD has by far the highest rate in the county and contains a number of EDs with rates in excess of 6% (**Figure 9-2**).

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Enniscorthy Rural (281), New Ross Rural (238), Newtownbarry (127), Clonroche (123) and Taghmon (121).

Highest Rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Taghmon (11.2%), Clonroche (9.6%), Clonleigh (7.4%), New Ross Rural (6%) and Newtownbarry (5.5%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

The Traveller Count undertaken by Wexford Local Authority also provides some interesting data on the accommodation profile of the Traveller community in Wexford. Of the 668 families residing in Wexford, 85% (571) are living in official accommodation with the remaining 15% (97) without accommodation. Those families without official accommodation are sharing with relatives or living in unauthorised sites. **Table 9-1** below provides further detail on current Traveller accommodation in Wexford and within the four MDs.

The estimated increase in Traveller families during the period 2014 to 2018 is estimated by Wexford Local Authority to be in the region of 137 families bringing the total number of families living in the county to approximately 789 and is based on a growth rate of 21% over the five year period. Extensive research has been undertaken by Wexford Local Authorities in the preparation of the Traveller Accommodation Programme 2014-2018 and it is recommended that the LECP project work closely with the targets identified in this Programme through the Traveller Accommodation Officer to work towards achieving the proposed accommodation of 128 families throughout the time frame of the Programme (page 17 Traveller Accommodation Programme 2014-2018).

Table 9-1: Traveller Accommodation in Wexford, 2014

Total Families with Accommodation						
	Enniscorthy	New	Wexford	Gorey		
Type of Accommodation	MD	Ross MD	MD	MD	Total	2013 diff
Standard L.A	34	59	30	23	146	4
Local Authority Group	31	13	3	0	47	N/A
Private LA Assist	14	9	4	2	29	1
Other Private Houses	66	75	16	15	172	17
Private Rented	57	40	36	25	158	-8
Voluntary Housing	3	3	1	0	7	N/A
Official Halting Sites	6	3	0	0	9	1
Other			1	2	3	3
Total Families with Accommodation	211	202	91	67	571	18
Total Families without Accommodation						
	Enniscorthy	New	Wexford	Gorey		
Type of Accommodation	MD	Ross MD	MD	MD	Total	2013 diff
Sharing with relatives	15	10	5	11	41	-2
Unauthorised Sites	12	21	6	17	56	N/A
Transient Sites	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Roadside Caravans	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
No Fixed abode	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Total Families without Accommodation	27	31	11	28	97	-2
Total With & Without Accommodation	238	233	102	95	668	16
% Families with Accommodation						
	Enniscorthy	New	Wexford	Gorey		
Type of Accommodation	MD	Ross MD	MD	MD		
Standard L.A	23.3	40.4	20.5	15.8		
Local Authority Group	66.0	27.7	6.4	0.0		
Private LA Assist	48.3	31.0	13.8	6.9		
Other Private Houses	38.4	43.6	9.3	8.7		
Private Rented	36.1	25.3	22.8	15.8		
Voluntary Housing	42.9	42.9	14.3	0.0		
Official Halting Sites	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0		
Other	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7		
Total Families with Accommodation	37.0	35.4	15.9	11.7		
% Families without Accommodation						
	Enniscorthy	New	Wexford	Gorey		
Type of Accommodation	MD	Ross MD	MD	MD		
Sharing with relatives	36.6	24.4	12.2	26.8		
Unauthorised Sites	21.4	37.5	10.7	30.4		
Transient Sites	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Roadside Caravans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
No Fixed abode	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Total Families without Accommodation	27.8	32.0	11.3	28.9		
Total With & Without Accommodation	35.6	34.9	15.3	14.2		

Figure 9-1: Number and Percentage 'Traveller' Population, 2011

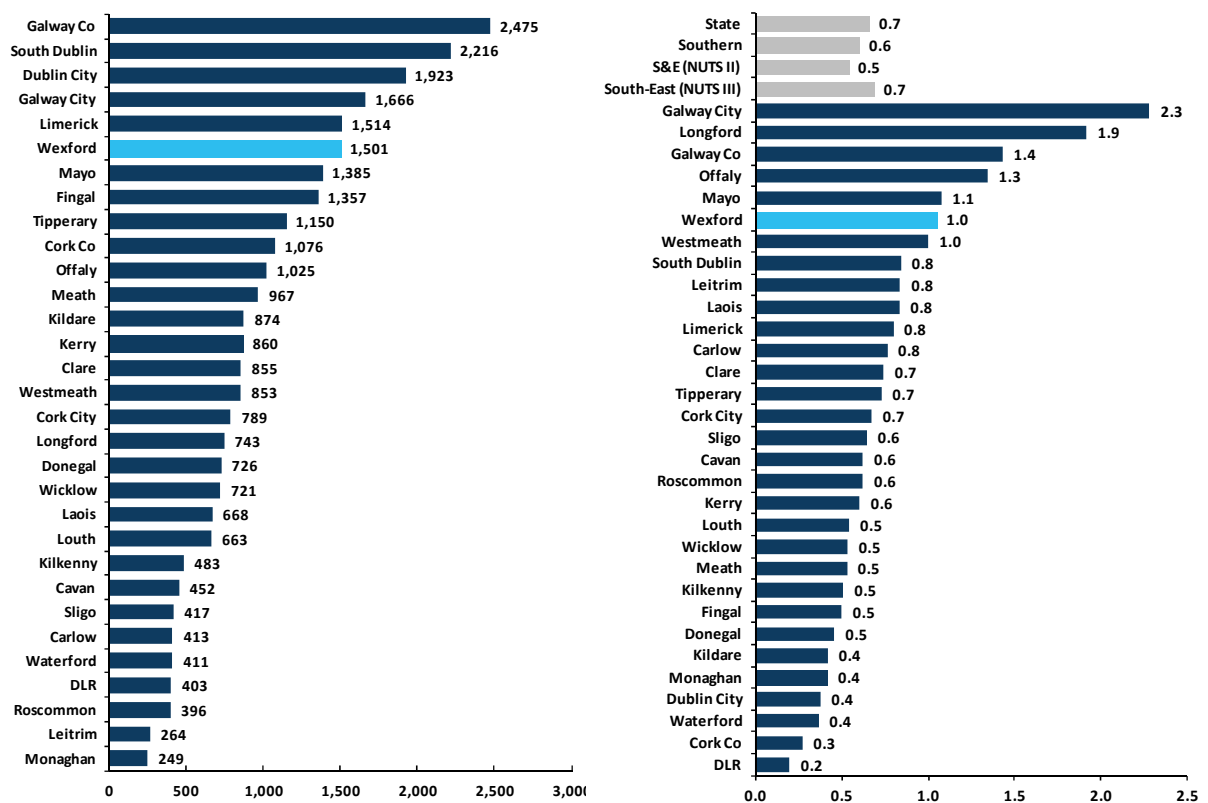
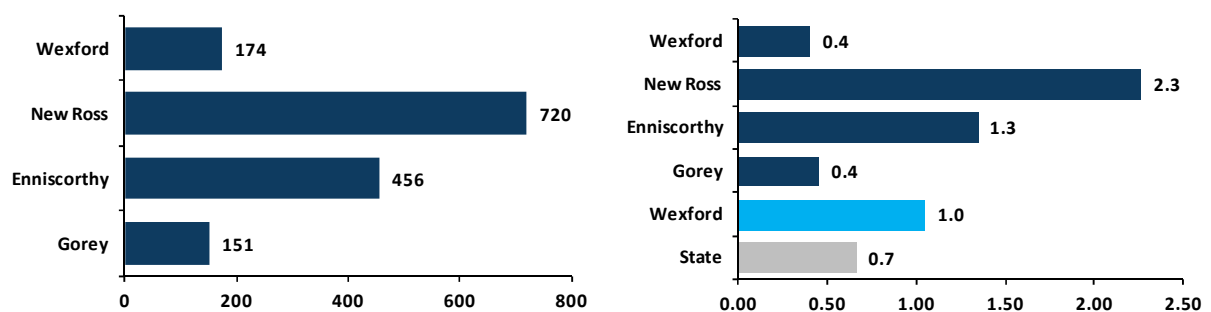
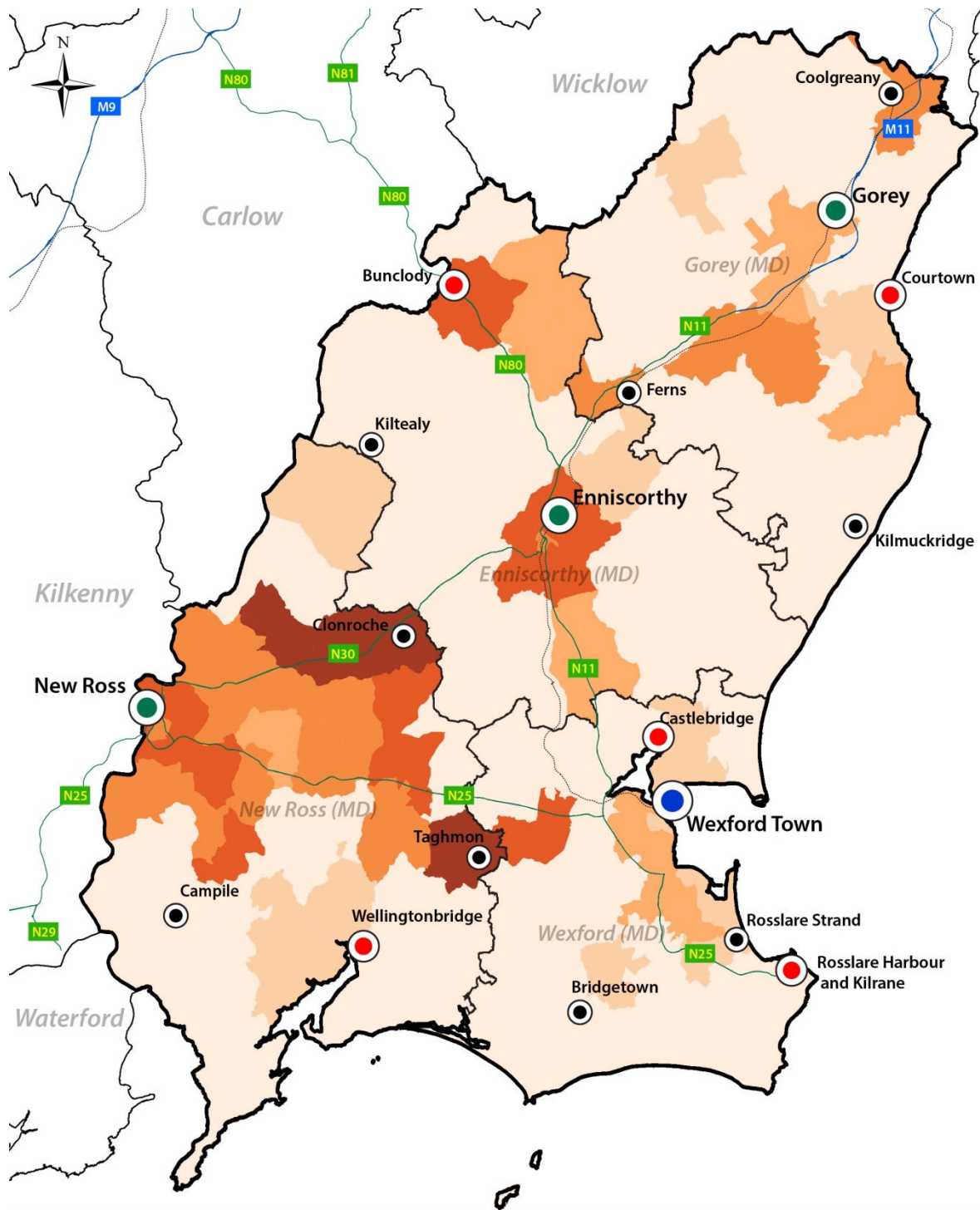


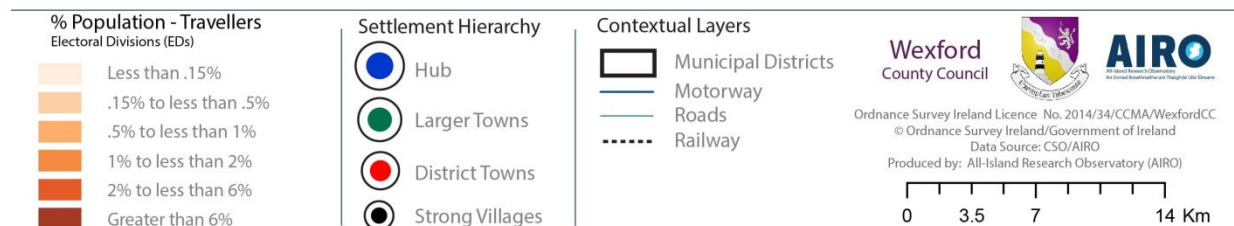
Figure 9-2: Number and Percentage Travellers in Municipal Districts, 2011



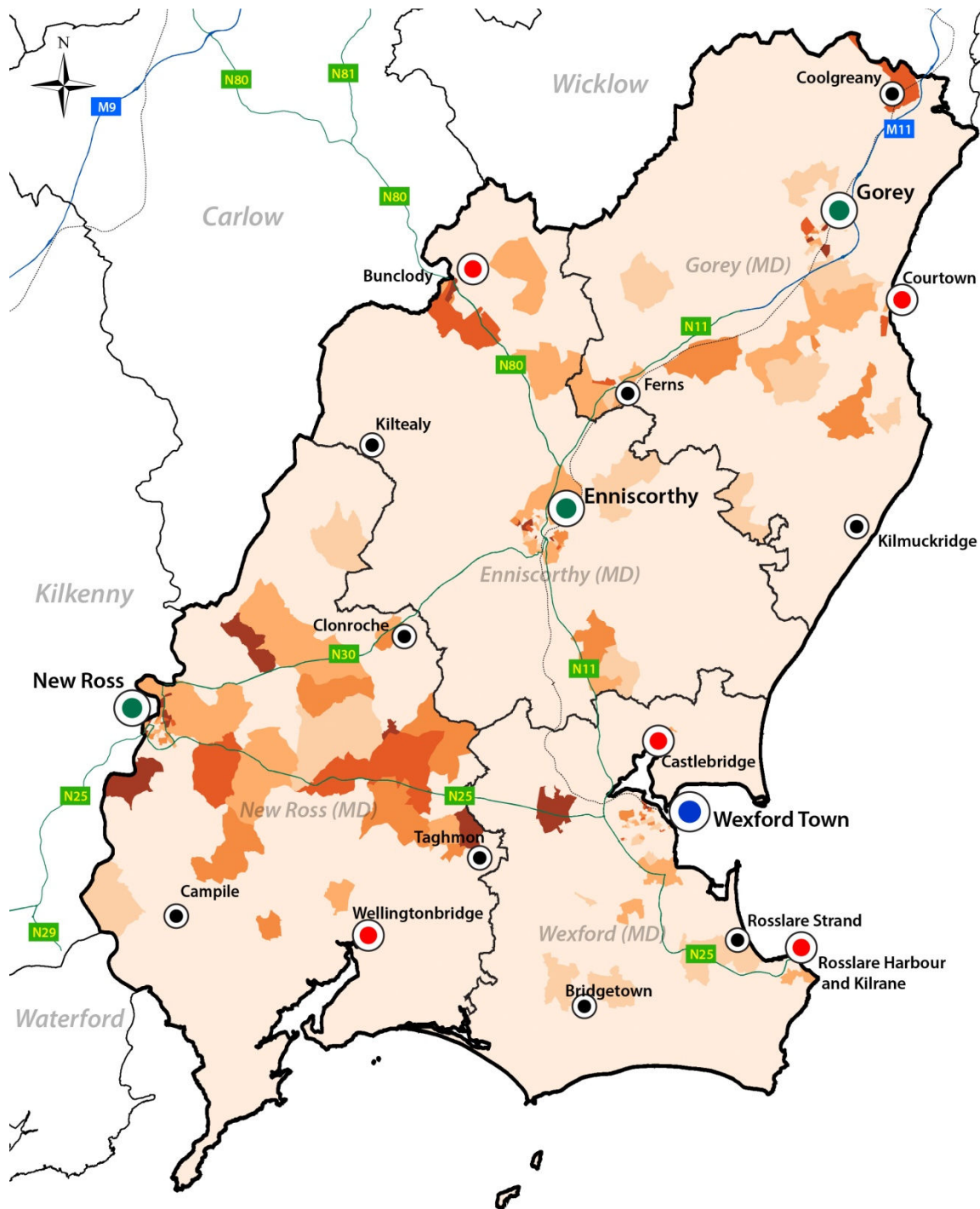
Map 9-1: Percent of Population, White Irish Travellers, 2011



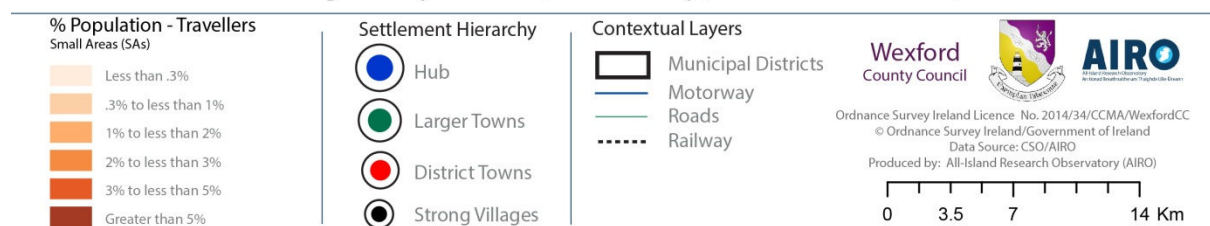
Percentage of Population - (Ethnic Group) White Irish Travellers, 2011



Map 9-2: Percent of Population, White Irish Travellers, 2011 (Small Areas)



Percentage of Population - (Ethnic Group) White Irish Travellers, 2011



9.2. Town and Municipal District Traveller Profile

Traveller Population

Town Profiles

Count Data

	Traveller Population	Total Population
Wexford Town and Envs	117	20,072
Enniscorthy and Envs	308	10,838
Gorey Town and Envs	62	9,114
New Ross Town and Envs	266	8,151
Bunclogh-Carrickduff	150	2,012
Castlebridge	6	1,726
Rosslare and Kilrane	3	1,717
Courtown Harbour	7	2,857

Percentage Data

	% Traveller Population
Wexford Town and Envs	0.6
Enniscorthy and Envs	2.9
Gorey Town and Envs	0.7
New Ross Town and Envs	3.3
Bunclogh-Carrickduff	7.5
Castlebridge	0.3
Rosslare and Kilrane	0.2
Courtown Harbour	0.2
Wexford County	1.0
State	0.7

Municipal District Profiles

Count Data

	Traveller Population	Total Population
Gorey MD	151	34,202
Enniscorthy MD	456	34,403
New Ross MD	720	32,122
Wexford MD	174	44,593

Percentage Data

	% Traveller Population
Gorey MD	0.4
Enniscorthy MD	1.3
New Ross MD	2.3
Wexford MD	0.4
Wexford County	1.0
State	0.7

10. Education

10.1. Introduction

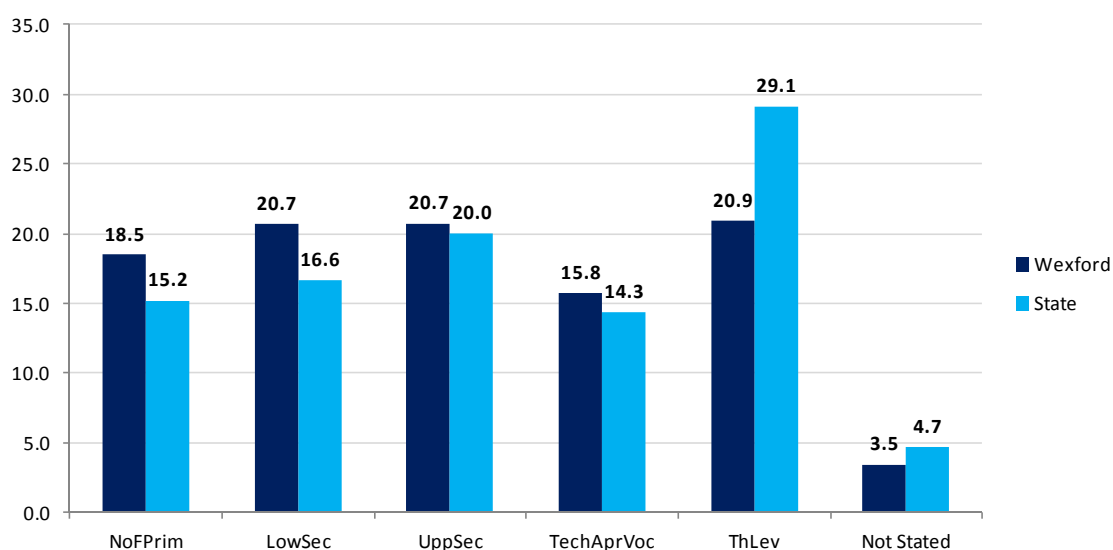
This section summarises the highest level of education completed by the population aged 15 and over. As of 2011 a total of 97,353 people had completed full time education in Wexford. **Figure 10-1** below details the proportional breakdown of highest level of education attainment amongst five categories: No Formal or Primary; Lower Secondary; Upper Secondary; Technical/Apprenticeship/Vocational; and Third Level.

There is a significant difference between education attainment levels in Wexford and the State and this is a major '**area of concern**' for the Council and LECP. In general, attainment levels in Wexford have a much higher proportional share in the low education levels (No Formal or Primary and Lower Secondary) and as a consequence a lower proportional share in higher education (Third Level).

The project team has also developed an extensive database on education indicators for primary, secondary and third level education in Wexford. Data is available on the following: the number of schools/pupils in Wexford, class sizes, third level education and a detailed directory of schools by size, denomination and status.

See the Education tab in the accompanying file **Wexford_LECP_NonCensus_Master.xls**

Figure 10-1: Percentage Population 15+ by Highest Level of Education Completed, 2011



10.2. Highest Level of Education Completed: No Formal/Primary

According to the 2011 census, the total population aged 15+ (completed education) with a highest level of education classed as 'No Formal/ Primary' within Wexford is 17,984. Wexford has the 8th highest number classed as having 'No Formal/Primary Only' education with Tipperary¹⁰ the next in the South-East with 19,984 (**Figure 10-2**). The total in Wexford is equivalent to 3.9% of the State total (456,896) and 33.1% of the South-East (54,300).

The 'No Formal/Primary Only' population represents 18.5% of those who have completed education in county Wexford. This rate is the 6th highest in the country and the highest in the South-East (**Figure 10-2**). The 2011 rate in Wexford is higher than the figure for the South-East (16.5%) and also higher than the State (15.2%) average.

Map 10-1 details the distribution of the percentage population aged 15+ (completed education) with a highest level of education classed as 'No Formal/Primary' across Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). A very clear spatial pattern is evident with lowest rates in the immediate hinterland of both Wexford Town, Gorey and New Ross. Although rates are generally quite high in the more rural and peripheral parts of the county there are concentrations of very low levels of education in the main urban centres. **Map 10-2** provides further detail at the Small Area level and highlights particularly high levels (>30%) in many parts of the main urban centres - this is particularly the case in Bunclody and Enniscorthy. Very high rates are also evident in Taghmon, Clonroche and Ferns. At the MD level, highest rates are certainly within the New Ross and Enniscorthy MDs where rates are 21.3% and 20.4% respectively (**Figure 10-3**).

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Enniscorthy Rural (1,222), Wexford Rural (1,099), Wexford No. 2 Urban (734), New Ross Urban (653) and Enniscorthy Urban (508).

¹⁰ Within this report we are using Tipperary as a comparative local authority rather than South Tipperary as this is no longer in existence. However, the figures and rates we have developed for the NUTS III regions (South-East) only include South Tipperary.

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Taghmon (32.2%), Kilrush (29.9%), Ballymitt (29.1%), Harristown (28.3%) and Clonroche (27.5%)

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 10-2: Number and Percentage of No Formal/Primary Education, 2011

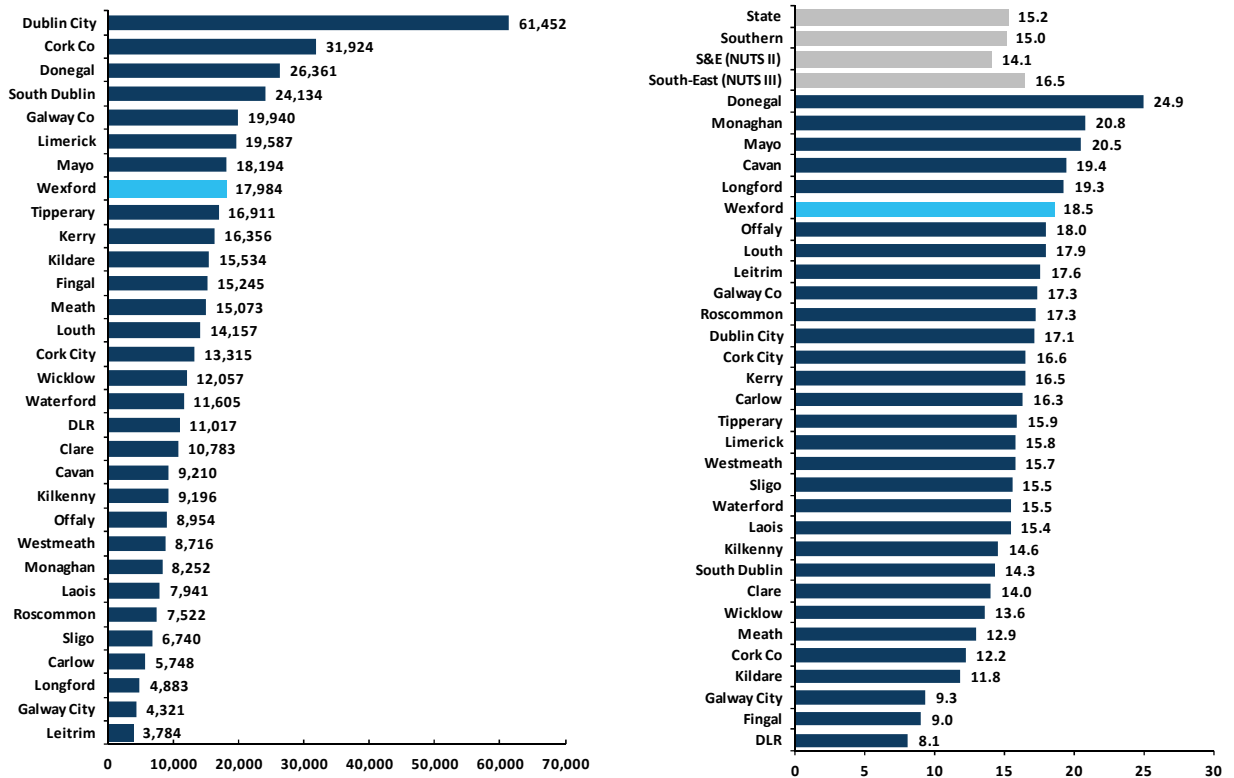
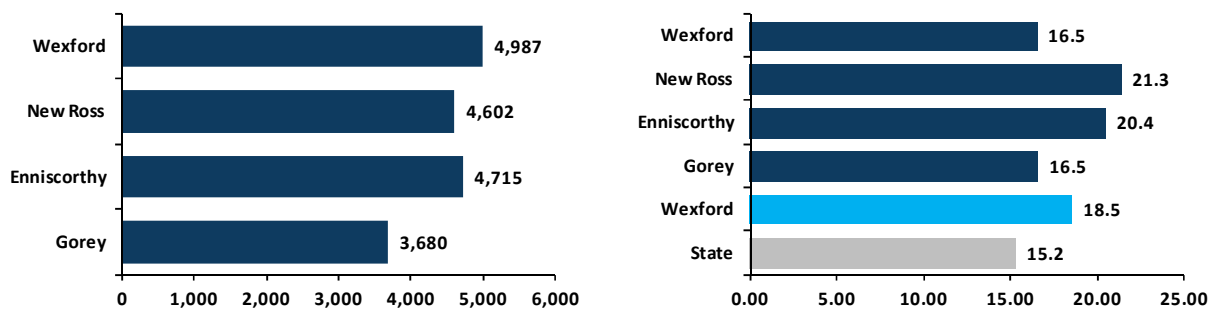
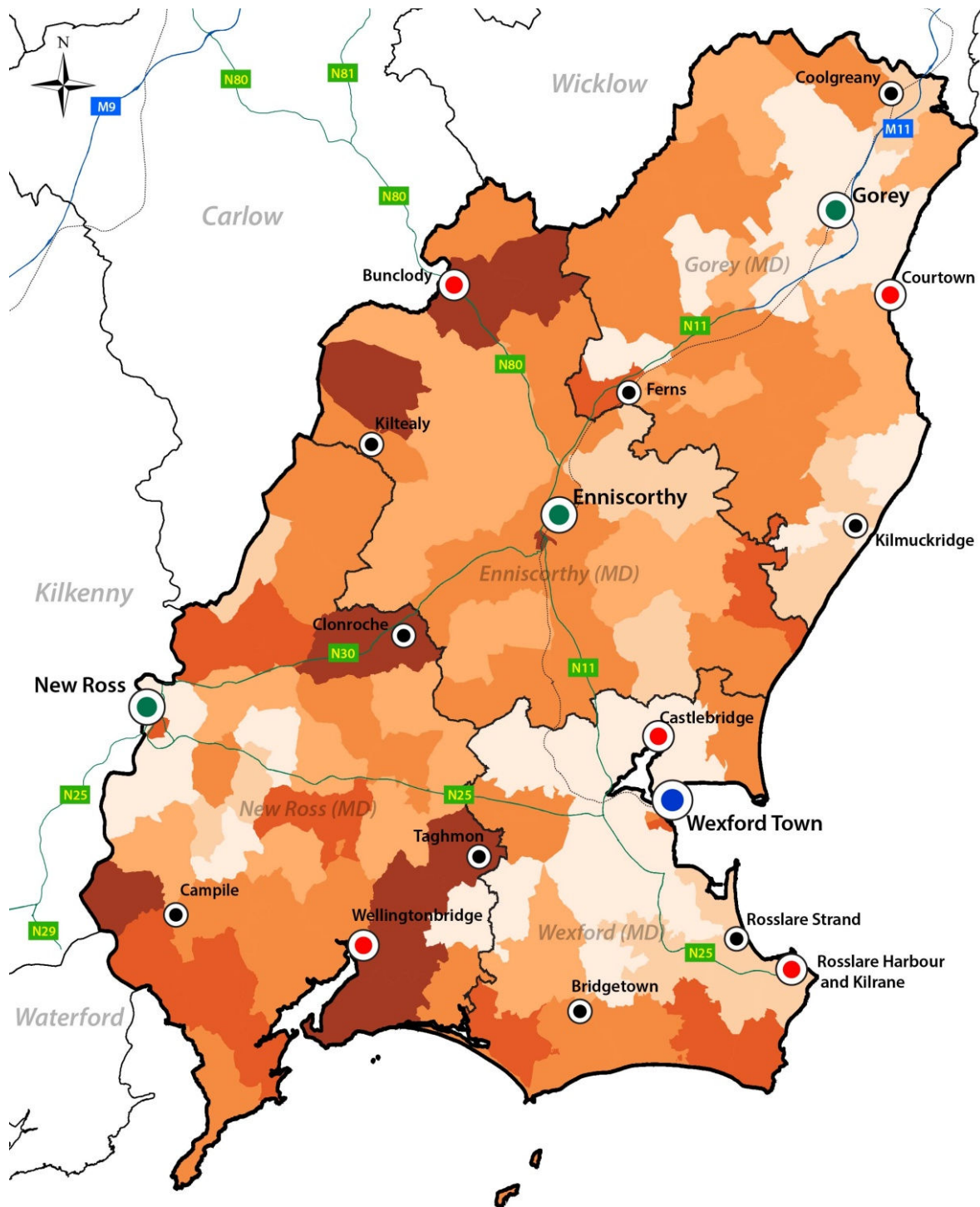


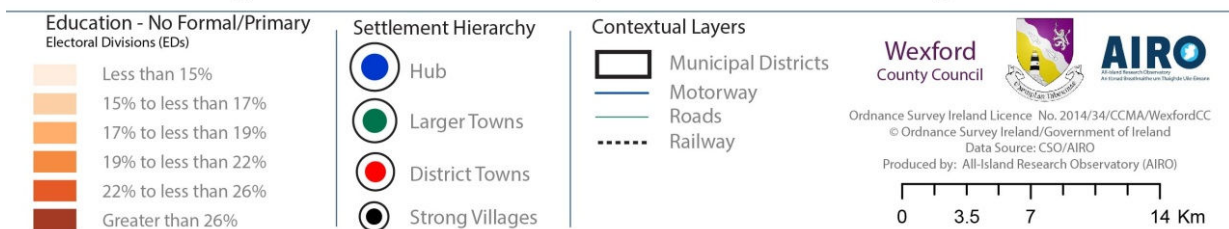
Figure 10-3 Number and Percentage No Formal/Primary Education in Municipal Districts, 2011



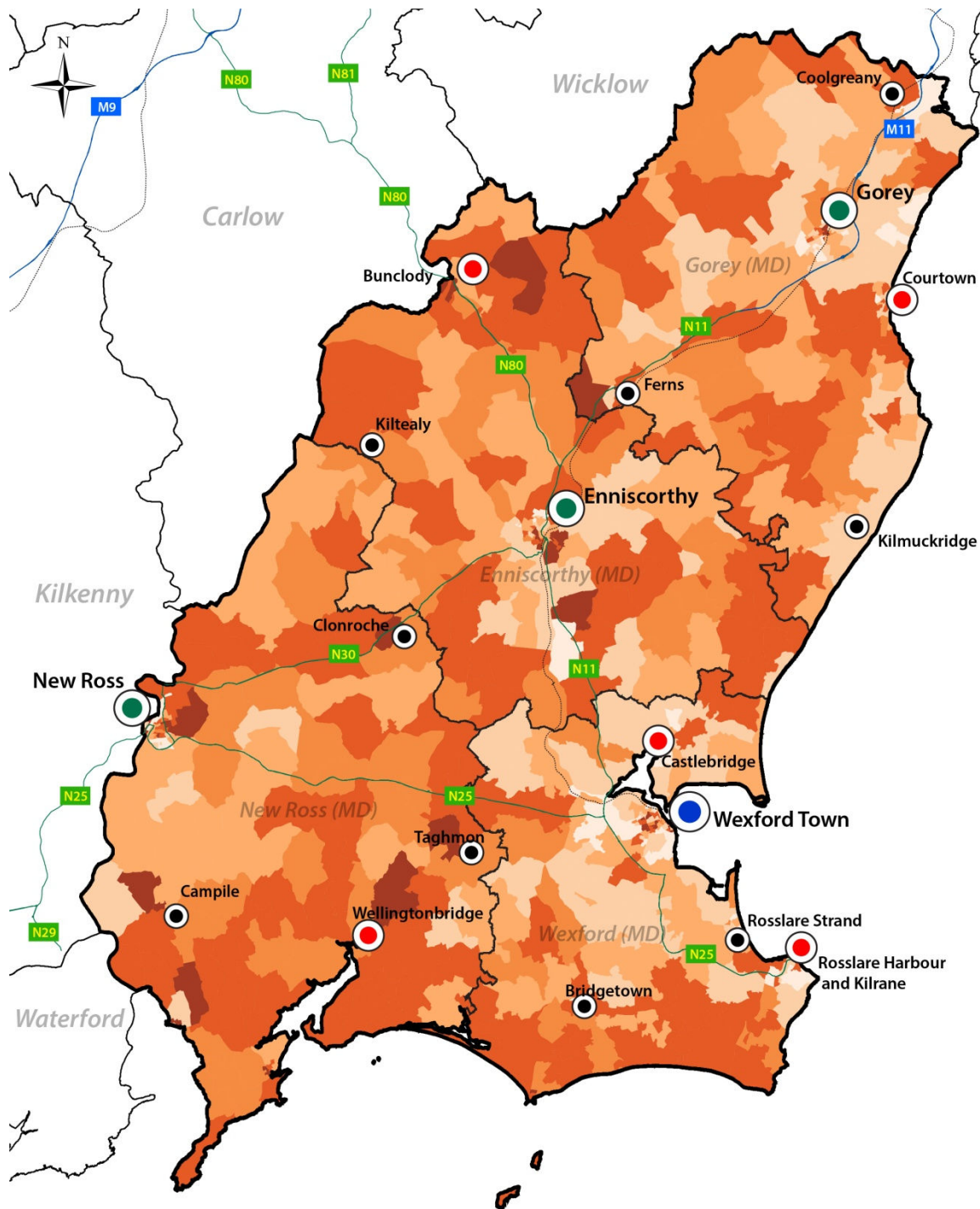
Map 10-1: Highest Level of Education Completed: No Formal/Primary



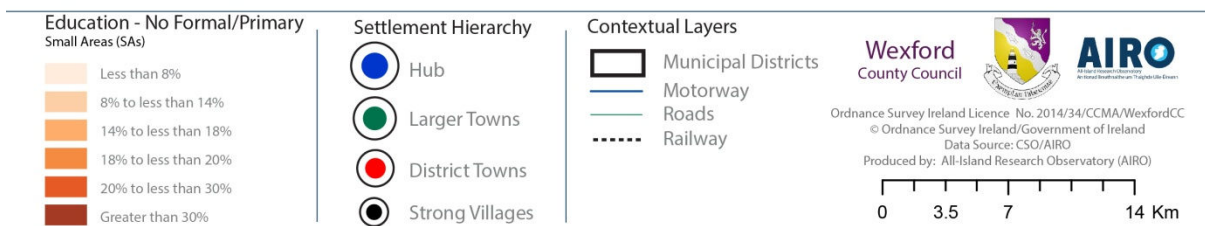
Highest Level of Education Completed - % No Formal Primary, 2011



Map 10-2: Highest Level of Education Completed: No Formal/Primary (Small Areas)



Highest Level of Education Completed - % No Formal Primary, 2011



10.3. Highest Level of Education Completed: Lower Secondary

According to the 2011 census, the total population aged 15+ (completed education) with a highest level of education classed as 'Lower Secondary' within Wexford is 20,120. Wexford has the 9th highest number classed as having 'Lower Secondary' education (**Figure 10-4**) in the State. Within the South-East region Wexford has the second highest number after Tipperary¹¹ (21,066). The total in Wexford represents 4% of the State total (499,489) and 30.8% of the South-East (65,271).

The 'Lower Secondary' population represents 20.1% of those who have completed education in county Wexford. This rate is the 2nd highest in the country with only Monaghan having a higher rate (21.9%). DLR (9.9%) and Galway City (10.6%) have the lowest rates. The 2011 rate in Wexford is higher than the South-East (19.8%) and State (16.6%) averages.

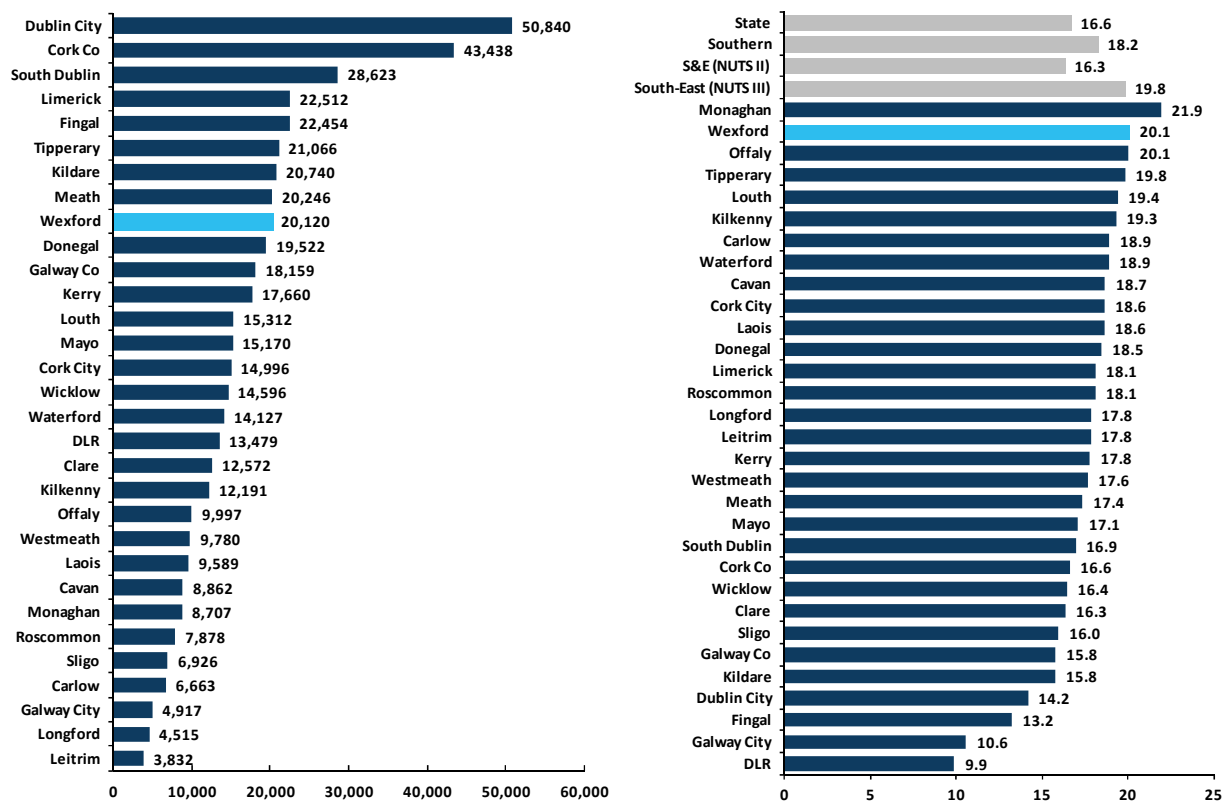
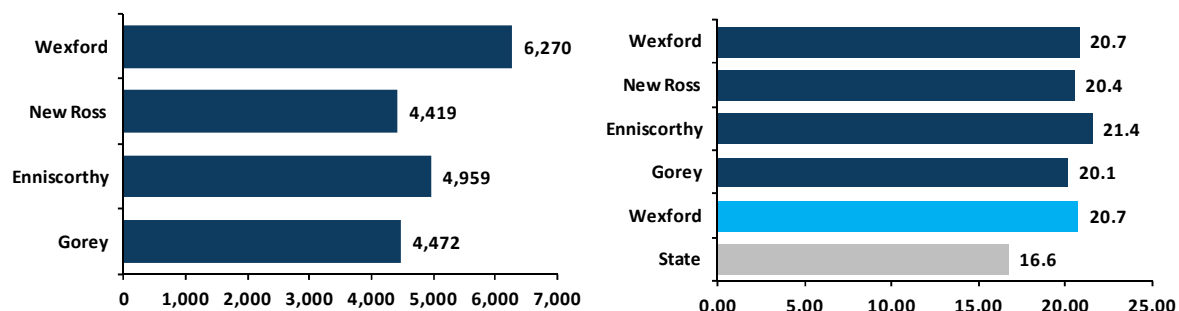
Map 10-3 details the distribution of the percentage population aged 15+ (completed education) with a highest level of education classed as 'Lower Secondary' across Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). In general, highest rates are outside the main urban areas and in the more rural parts of Wexford with noticeable concentrations north of Enniscorthy and south-east of New Ross. Again, the hinterlands of urban areas tend to have higher education levels and as such, rates in the 'Lower Secondary' classification are much lower. **Map 10-4** provides further detail at the Small Area level and again highlights concentrations of low education levels in parts of Gorey, Enniscorthy and Wexford Town as well very high levels in Taghmon and Clonroche (>28%).

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (1,734), Enniscorthy Rural (1,484), Gorey Rural (883), New Ross Urban (640) and New Ross Rural (552).

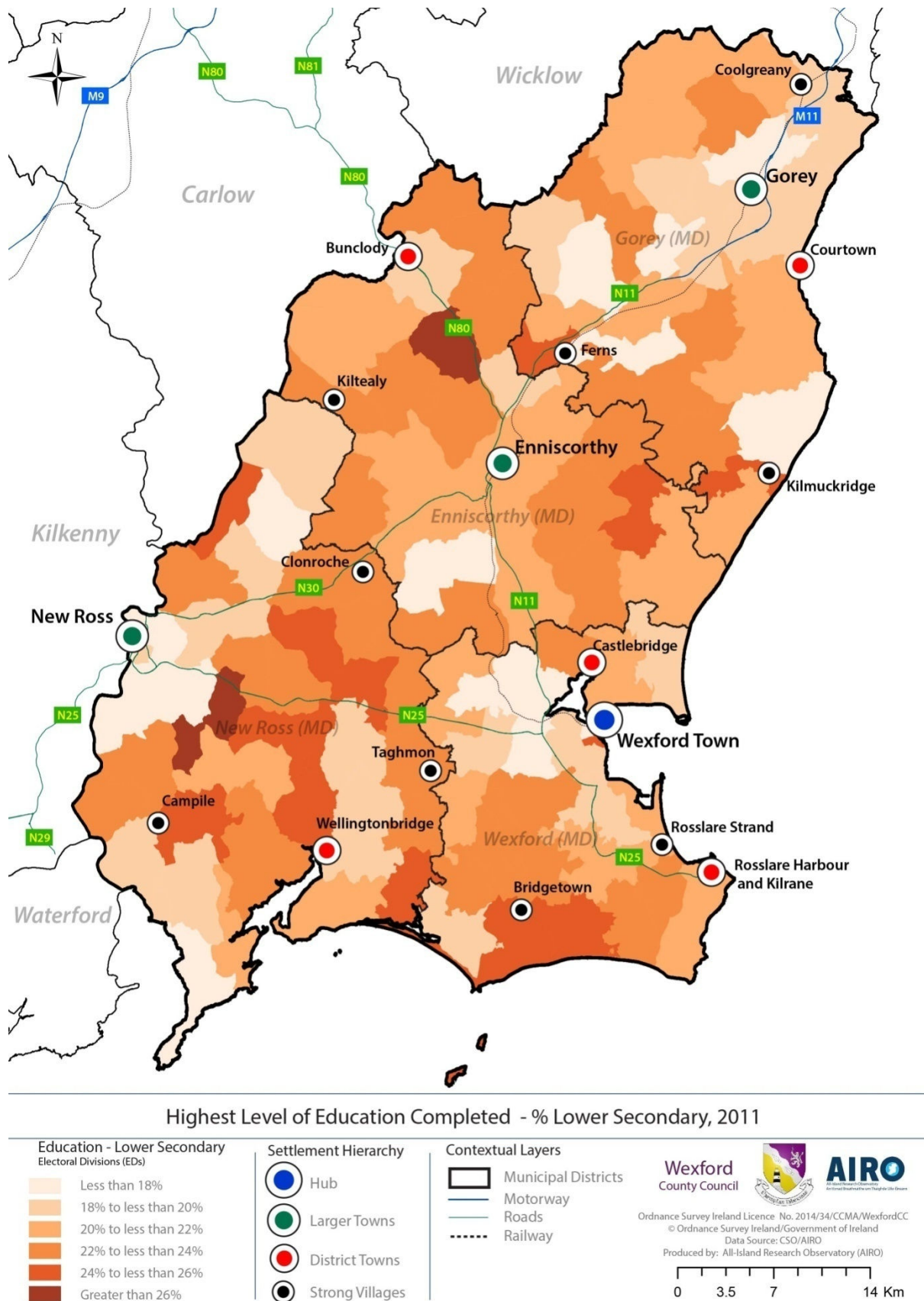
Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Castledockrell (28.7%), Carnagh (26.6%), Duncormick (25.6%), Kilgarvan (25.4%) and Barrack Village (25.4%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

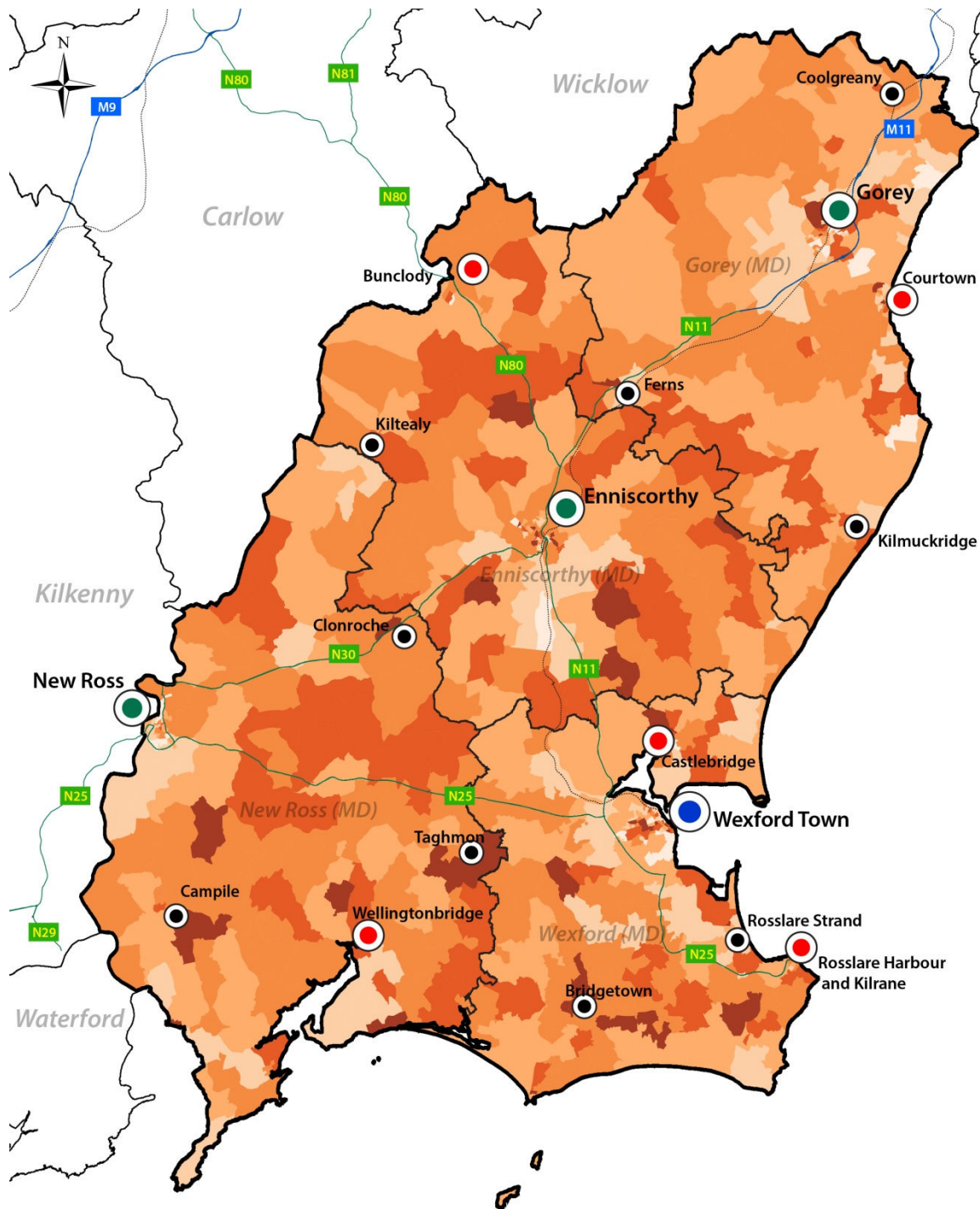
¹¹ Within this report we are using Tipperary as a comparative local authority rather than South Tipperary as this is no longer in existence. However, the figures and rates we have developed for the NUTS III regions (South-East) only include South Tipperary.

Figure 10-4: Number and Percentage of Lower Secondary Education, 2011**Figure 10-5:** Number and Percentage Lower Secondary Education in Municipal Districts, 2011

Map 10-3: Highest Level of Education Completed - Lower Secondary

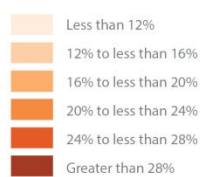


Map 10-4: Highest Level of Education Completed - Lower Secondary (Small Areas)



Highest Level of Education Completed - % Lower Secondary, 2011

Education - Lower Secondary
Small Areas (SAs)



Settlement Hierarchy



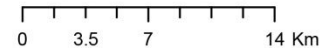
Contextual Layers



Wexford
County Council



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Produced by: All-Island Research Observatory (AIRO)



10.4. Highest Level of Education Completed: Upper Secondary

According to the 2011 census, the total population aged 15+ (completed education) with a highest level of education classed as 'Upper Secondary' within Wexford is 20,198. Wexford has the 12th highest number classed as having 'Upper Secondary' education in the State. Within the South-East region Wexford has the second highest figure with Tipperary¹² (23,538) the highest (**Figure 10-6**). The total in Wexford is equivalent to 3.9% of the State total (456,896) and 33.1% of the South-East (54,300).

The 'Upper Secondary' population represents 20.7% of those who have completed education in county Wexford. This rate is the 13th highest in the country and the second highest in the South-East after Tipperary (22.2%) (**Figure 10-6**). The 2011 rate in Wexford is the broadly in line with the South-East (20.6%) and State (20%) averages.

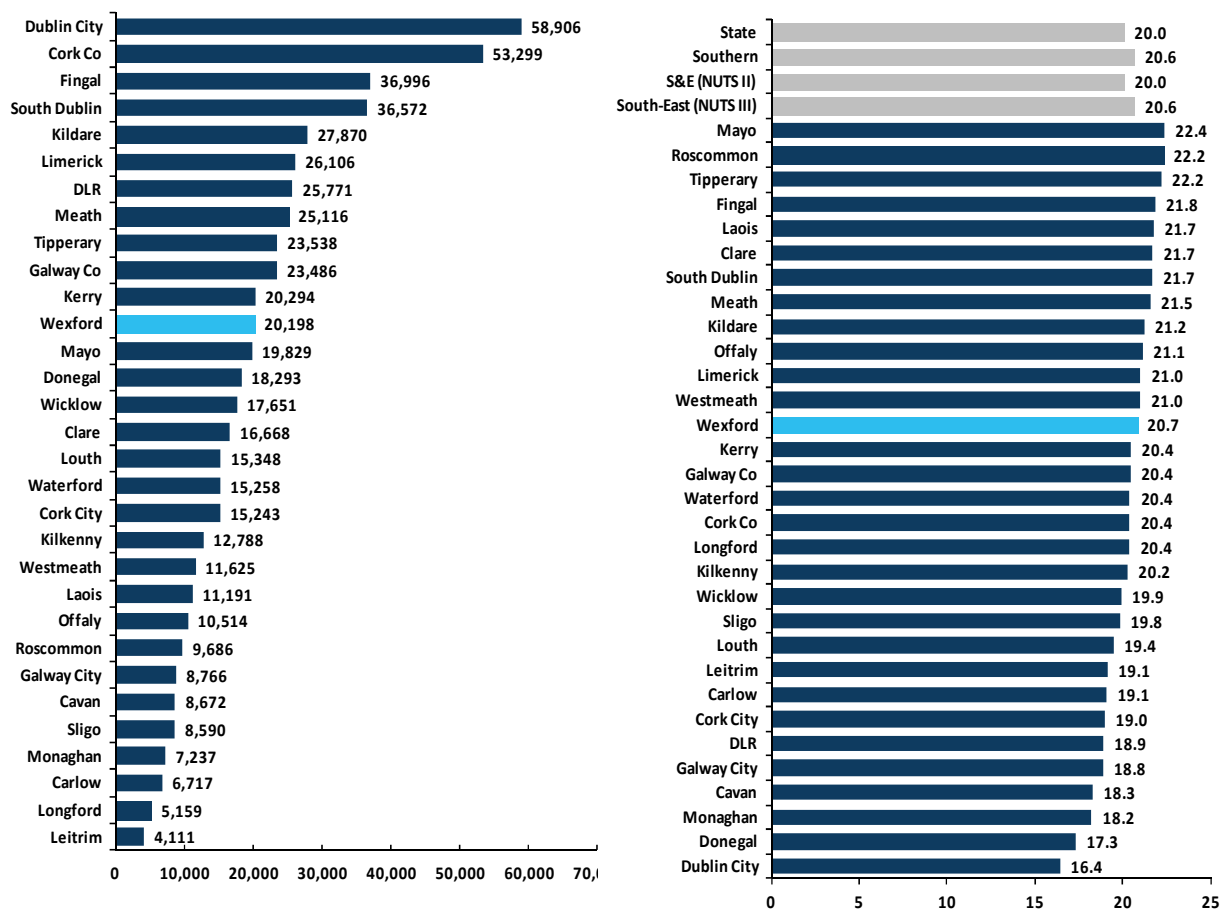
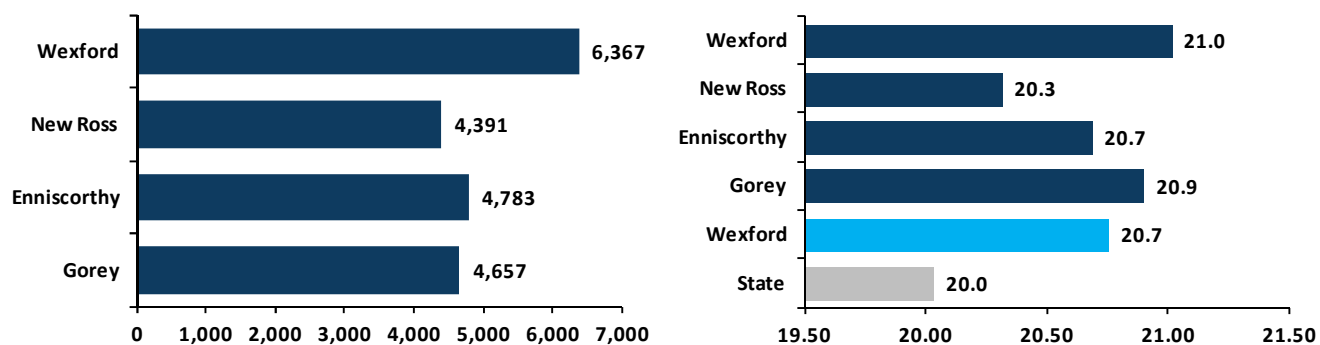
Map 10-5 details the distribution of the percentage population aged 15+ (completed education) with a highest level of education classed as 'Upper Secondary' across Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). In contrast to the lower education classifications, highest rates are closely linked to the main urban centres (both core and environs) such as Gorey, Wexford, Enniscorthy and Rosslare. Wexford MD (21%) and Gorey MD (20.9%) have the highest rates in Wexford (**Figure 10-7**). **Map 10-6** provides further detail at the Small Area level and again highlights concentrations of high 'Upper Secondary' levels (>28%) primarily in urban parts of Enniscorthy, Gorey, New Ross and Ferns. This is less so the case in Wexford Town where rates are lower.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (1,734), Enniscorthy Rural (1,484), Gorey Rural (883), New Ross Urban (640) and New Ross Rural (552).

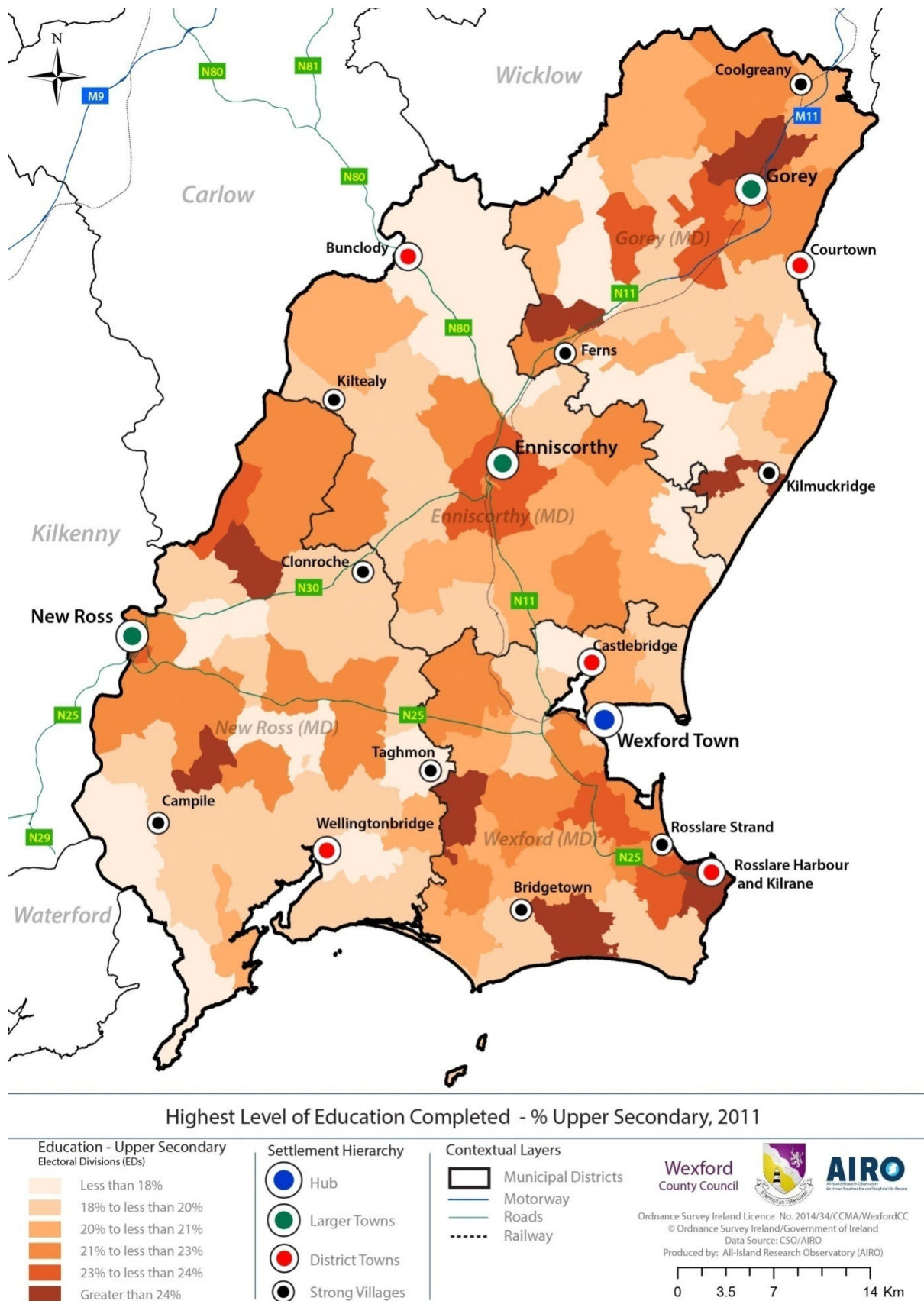
Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Killincooly (26.6%), Aughwilliam (25.6%), Rosbercon Urban (25.4%), St. Helen's (25.3%) and Tomhaggard (25.1%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

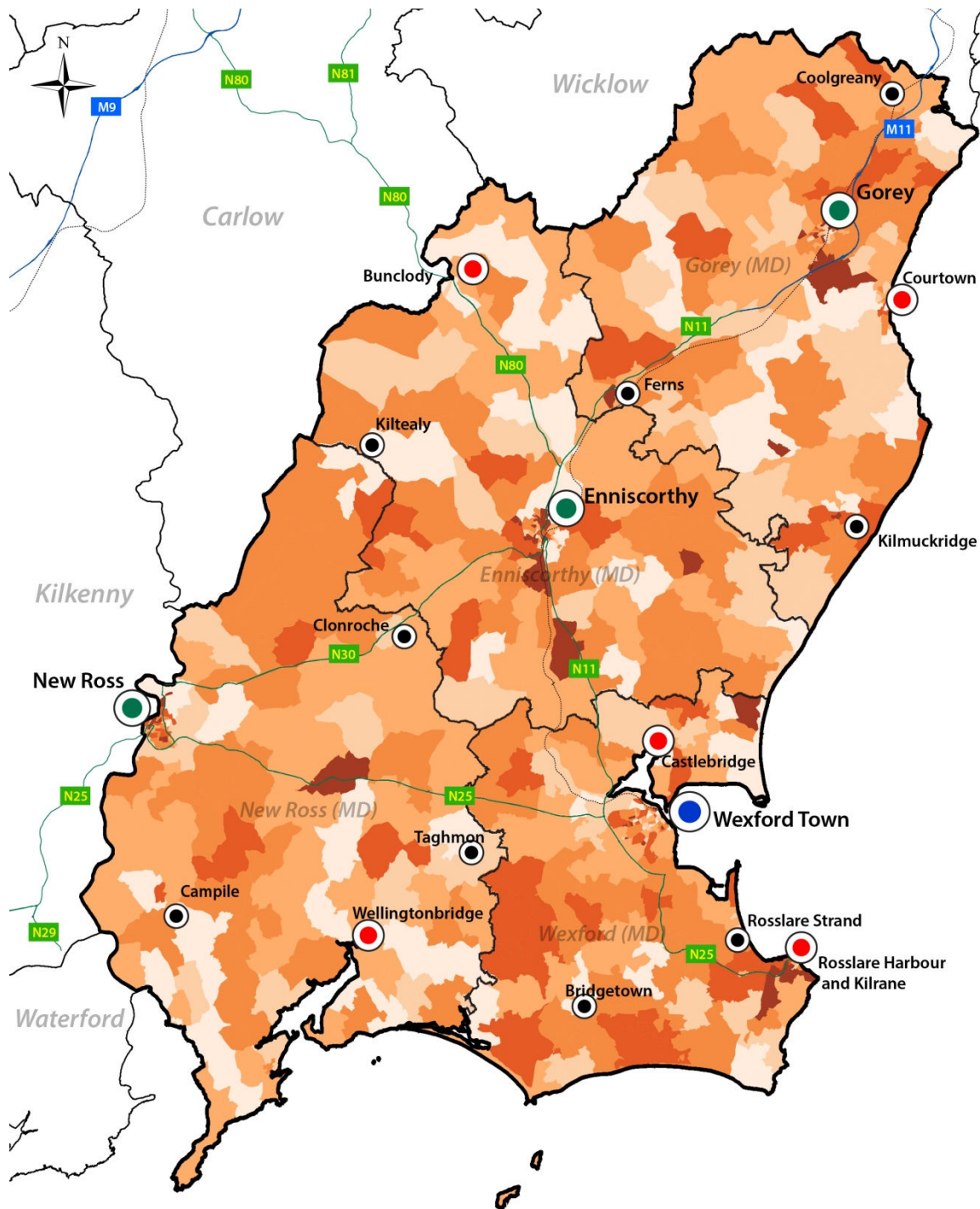
¹² Within this report we are using Tipperary as a comparative local authority rather than South Tipperary as this is no longer in existence. However, the figures and rates we have developed for the NUTS III regions (South-East) only include South Tipperary.

Figure 10-6: Number and Percentage of Upper Secondary Education, 2011**Figure 10-7: Number and Percentage Upper Secondary Education in Municipal Districts, 2011**

Map 10-5: Highest Level of Education Completed: Upper Secondary

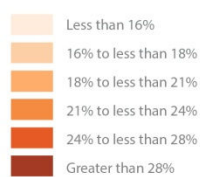


Map 10-6: Highest Level of Education Completed: Upper Secondary (Small Areas)



Highest Level of Education Completed - % Upper Secondary, 2011

Education - Upper Secondary
Small Areas (SAs)



Settlement Hierarchy



Contextual Layers

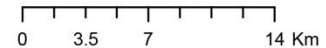


Wexford
County Council



AIRO

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10.5. Highest Level of Education Completed: Technical/Vocational/Apprenticeship¹³

According to the 2011 census, the total population aged 15+ (completed education) with a highest level of education classed as 'Technical/Vocational/Apprenticeship' within Wexford is 15,337 (9,311 or 60.7% Technical/Vocational and 6,026 or 39.3% Apprenticeship/Advanced Cert). Wexford has the 10th highest number classed in this grouping in the State. Within the South-East region Wexford has the second highest figure with Tipperary¹⁴ (16,641) the highest (**Figure 10-6**). The total in Wexford is equivalent to 3.6% of the State total (430,622) and 29.3% of the South-East (52,330).

The 'Technical/Vocational/ Apprenticeship' population represents 15.8% of those who have completed education in county Wexford. This rate is the 8th highest in the country and the third highest in the South-East after Carlow (16.9%) and Kilkenny (16.5%) (**Figure 10-8**). The 2011 rate in Wexford is the broadly in line with the South-East (15.9%) but higher than the State (20%) average.

Map 10-7 details the distribution of the percentage population aged 15+ (completed education) with a highest level of education classed as 'Technical/Vocational/ Apprenticeship ' across Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). Highest rates in this category are predominantly in the more rural and peripheral parts of Wexford with many EDs in rural New Ross and eastern parts of the Gorey and Enniscorthy MDs with rates in excess of 20%. This is further supported by **Figure 10-9** which highlights that the New Ross MD (16%) and Gorey MD (16.7%) have by far the highest rates in this grouping. **Map 10-8** provides some additional detail at the Small Area level but again highlights that highest rates are in rural areas with lowest rates in the commuting catchments of all the main employment destinations such as Wexford Town and Enniscorthy.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (1,221), Enniscorthy Rural (990), Gorey Rural (740), New Ross Rural (499) and New Ross Urban (398).

¹³ This includes Vocational, Technical, Advanced Certificates and Apprenticeships

¹⁴ Within this report we are using Tipperary as a comparative local authority rather than South Tipperary as this is no longer in existence. However, the figures and rates we have developed for the NUTS III regions (South-East) only include South Tipperary.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Cahore (21.5%), Whitemoor (21.2%), Barrack Village (20.6%), New Ross Rural (20.4%) and Horetown (20.2%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 10-8: Number and Percentage of Technical/Vocational/Apprenticeship, 2011

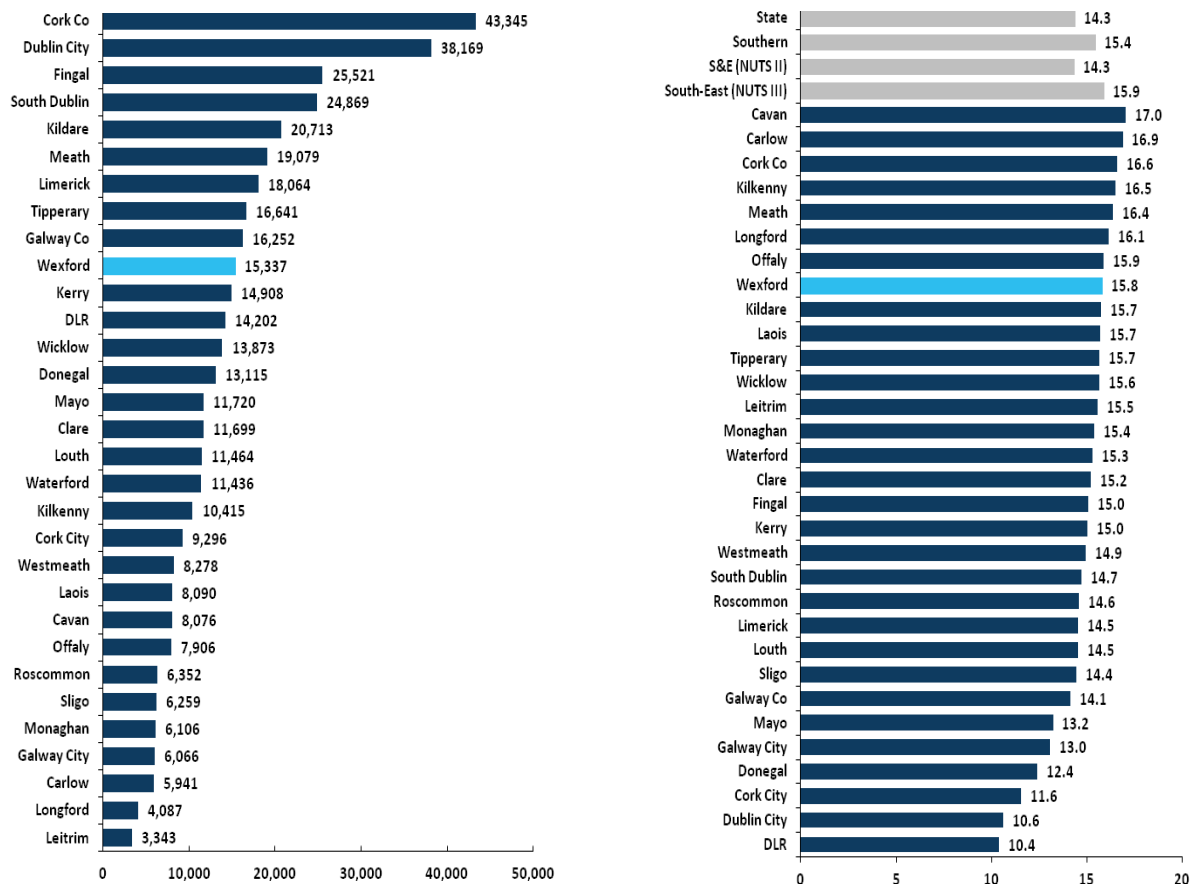
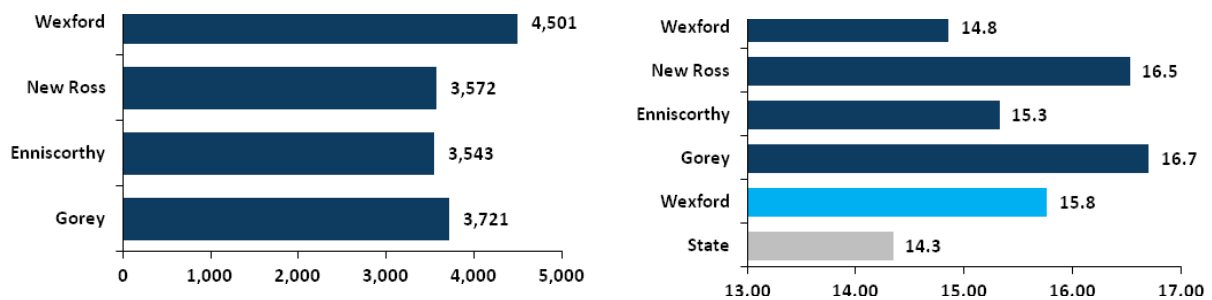
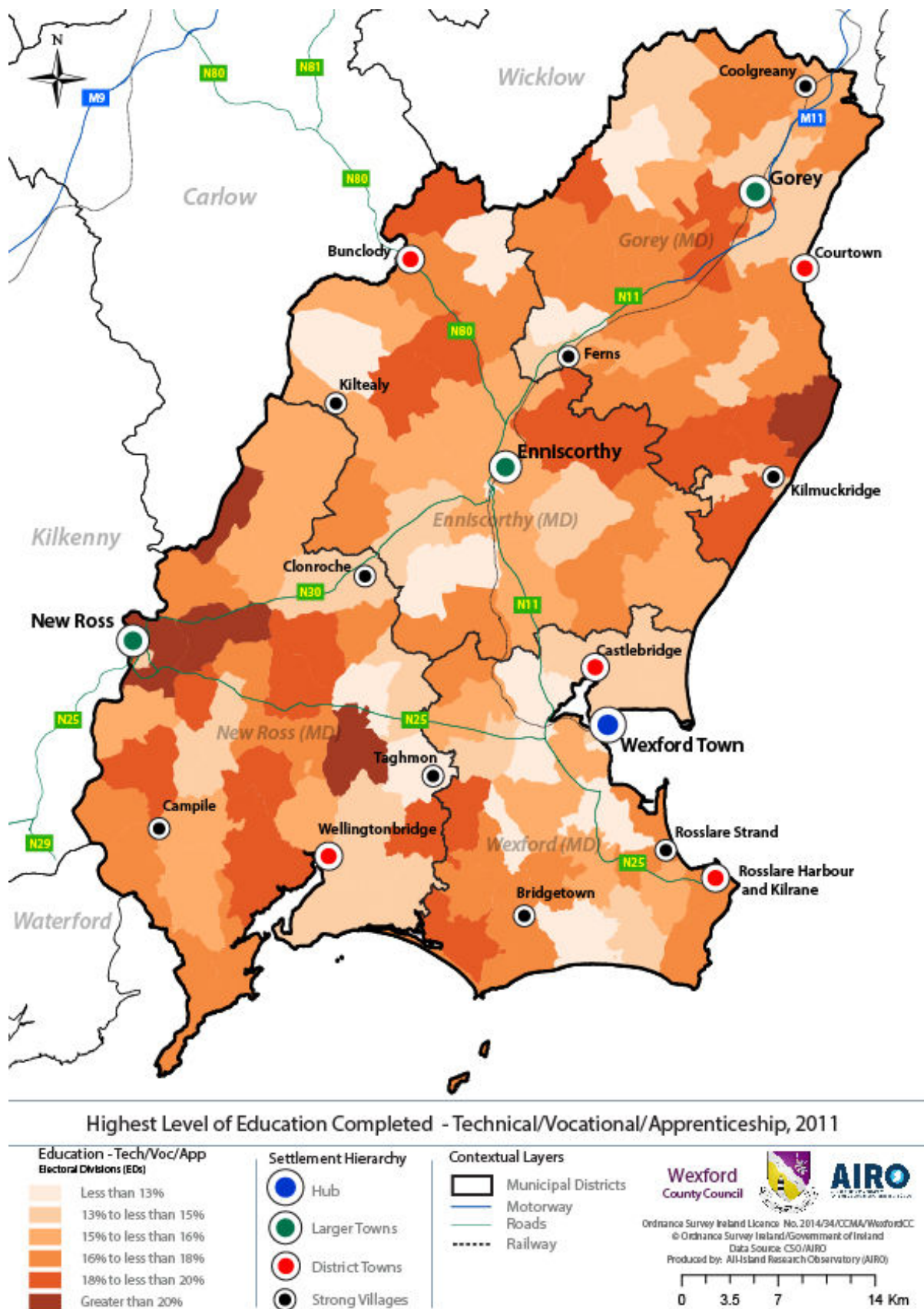


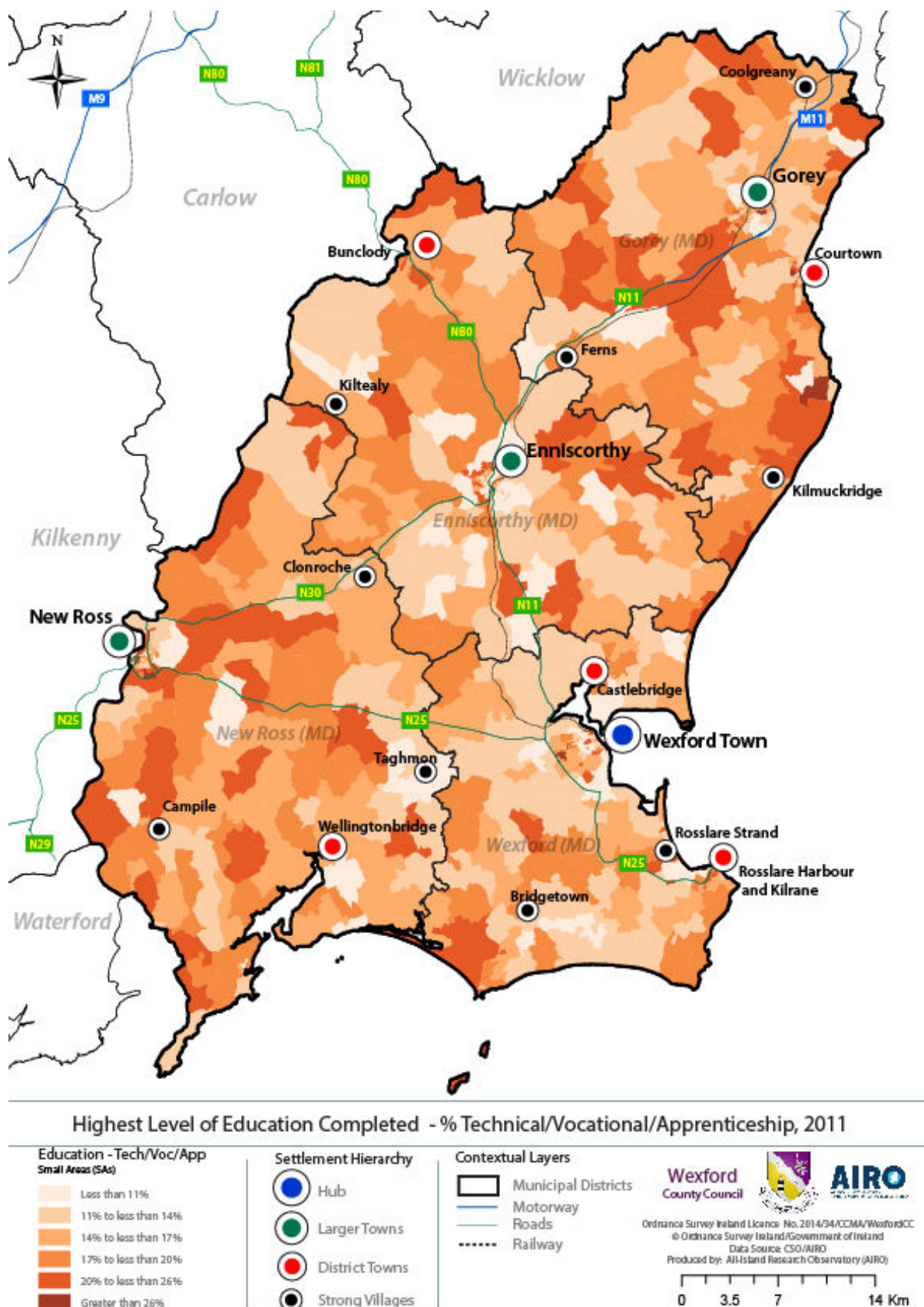
Figure 10-9: Number and Percentage Technical/Vocational/Apprenticeship Education in Municipal Districts, 2011



Map 10-7: Highest Level of Education Completed: Technical/Vocational/Apprenticeship



Map 10-8: Highest Level of Education Completed: Technical/Vocational/Apprenticeship (Small Areas)



10.6. Highest Level of Education Completed: Third Level

According to the 2011 census, the total population aged 15+ (completed education) with a highest level of education classed as 'Third Level' within Wexford is 20,346. Wexford has the 17th highest number population classed as having 'Third Level' education. Within the South-East region only Tipperary¹⁵ has a higher number (23,367) (**Figure 10-10**). The total in Wexford is equivalent to 2.3% of the State total (1,047,039) and 26.7% of the South-East (76,279).

In total, 20.9% of those who have completed Education in county Wexford have completed 'Third Level'. This rate is the 3rd lowest in the country with only Cavan and Offaly having lower rates (20.9% and 20.7% respectively). DLR (49.5%) and Galway City (42.4%) have the highest rates. Within the South-East, Wexford (20.9%) has the lowest rate whereas Kilkenny has the highest rate at 25.9%. The 2011 rate in Wexford is lower than both the South-East (23.1%) and State (29.1%) averages.

Map 10-9 details the distribution of the percentage population aged 15+ (completed education) with a highest level of education classed as 'Third Level' across Wexford EDs. A very clear spatial pattern is evident with highest rates in close proximity to the main urban centres of Gorey, Wexford, New Ross and Courtown. The distribution of this indicator is the reverse of the lower education bands where highest rates were evident in both rural locations as well as many parts of the urban core of the main towns in Wexford. **Map 10-10** provides further detail at the Small Area level and again highlights that the highest rates (>35%) are in proximity to the main urban centres.

An analysis of the Wexford MDs reveals that Wexford (20.9%) and Gorey (21.6%) had the highest rates of 'Third Level' education attainment (**Figure 10-11**). Enniscorthy and New Ross both have lower rates at 19.1%. Importantly and of concern to the Council, the figures for all four MDs are considerably lower than the State average of 29.1%.

¹⁵ Within this report we are using Tipperary as a comparative local authority rather than South Tipperary as this is no longer in existence. However, the figures and rates we have developed for the NUTS III regions (South-East) only include South

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (1,919), Enniscorthy Rural (1,192), Gorey Rural (934), New Ross Rural (599) and Ardcavan (506).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Carrick (37%), Kilpatrick (34.4%), Oldcourt (32%), Courtown (29.9%) and Bree (29.8%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 10-10: Number and Percentage of Third Level Education, 2011

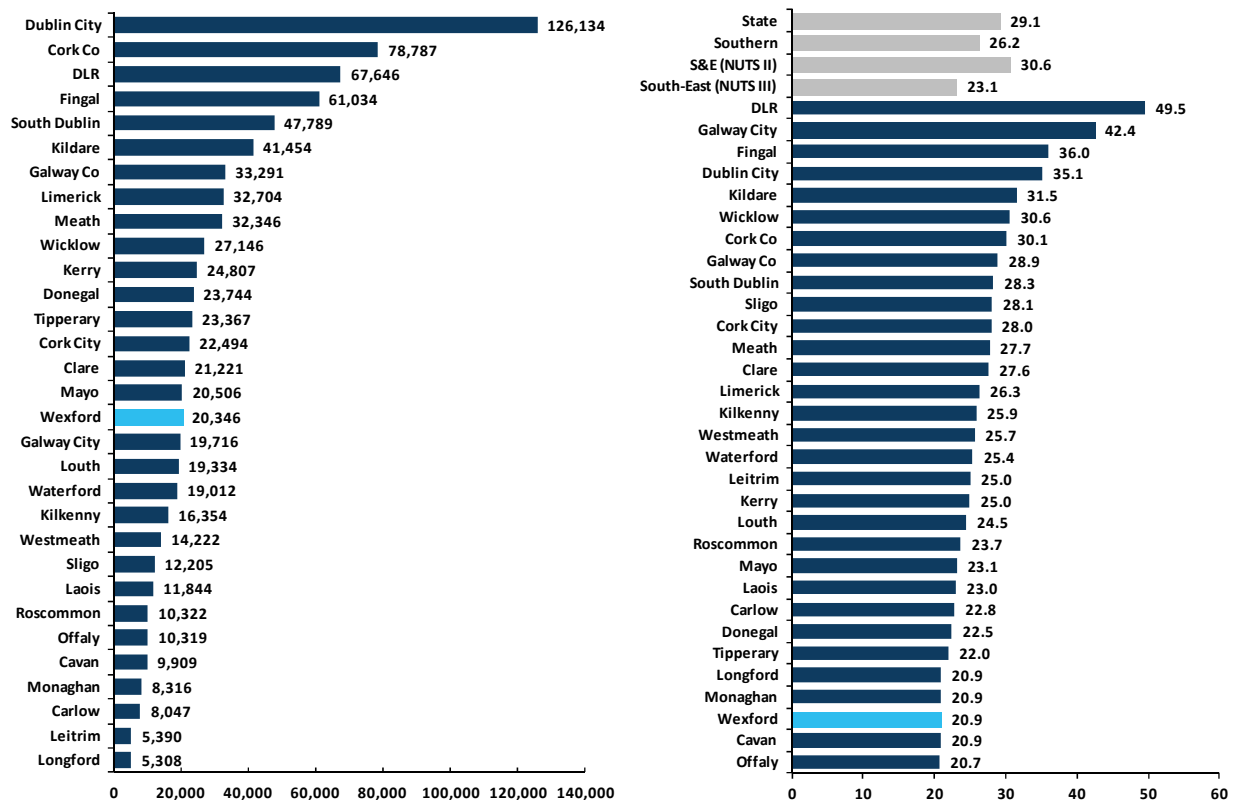
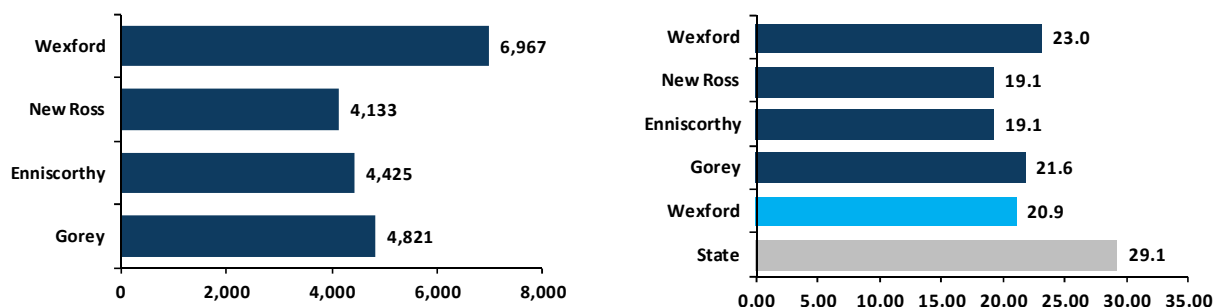
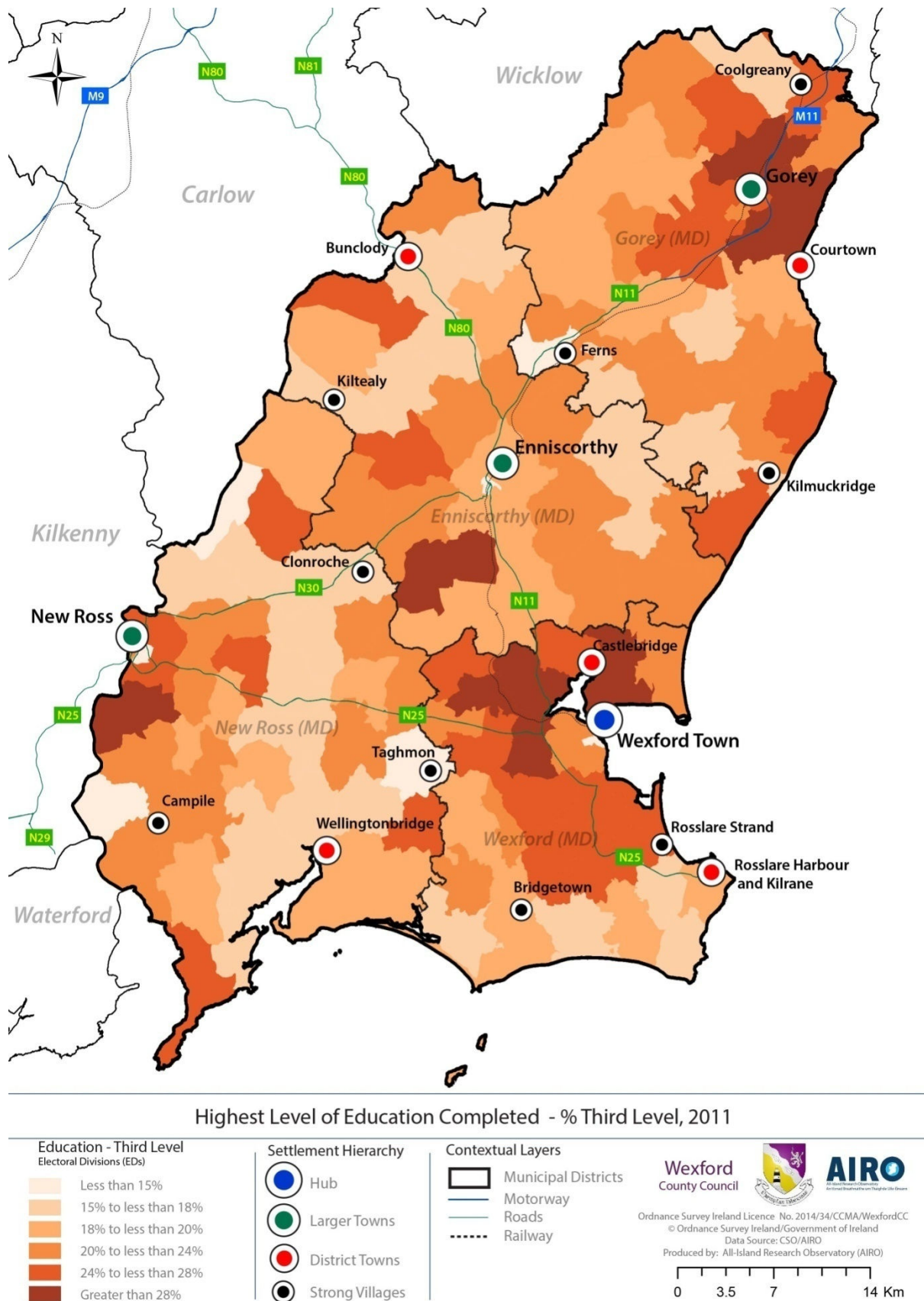


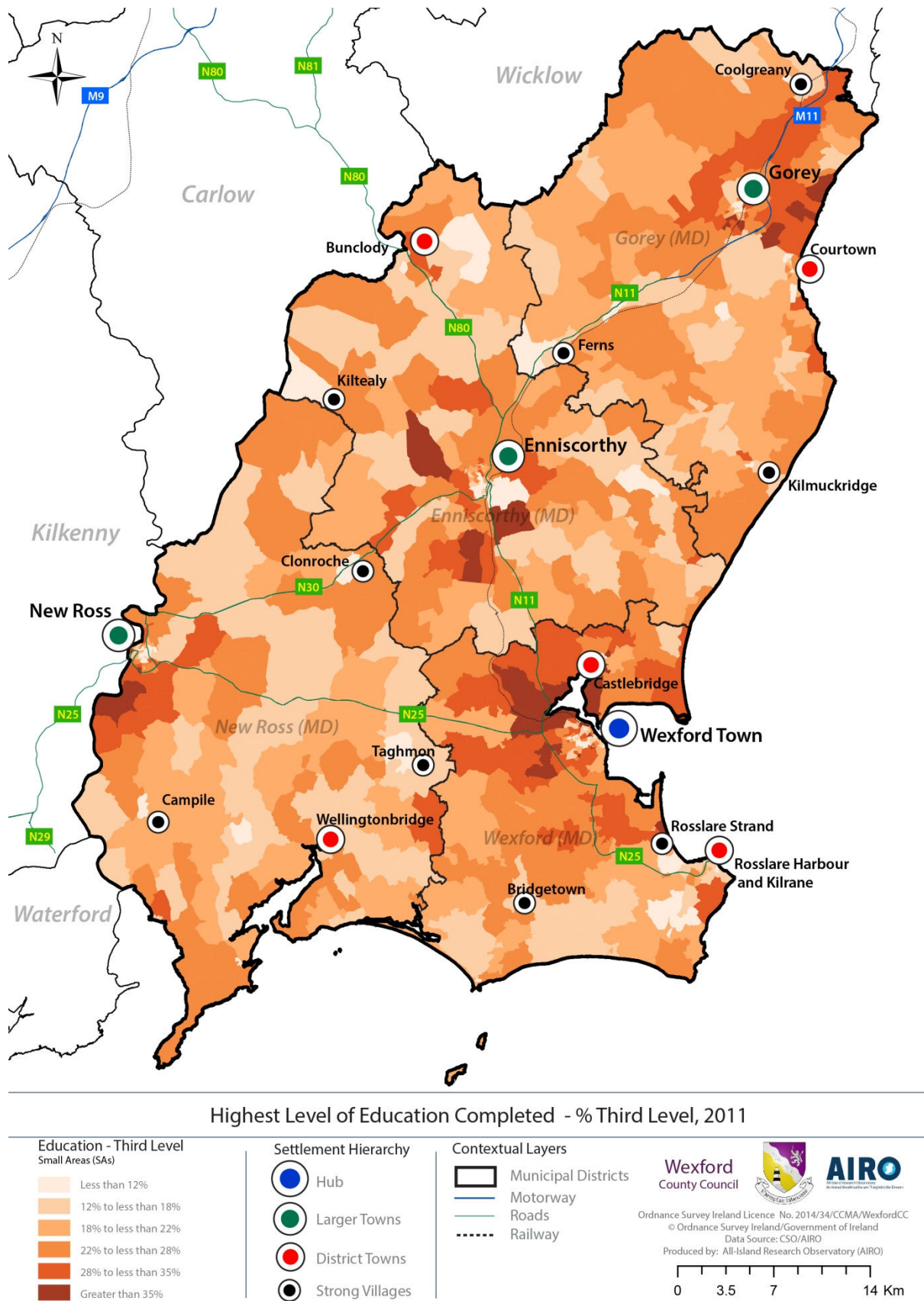
Figure 10-11: Number and Percentage Third Level Education in Municipal Districts, 2011



Map 10-9: Highest Level of Education Completed: Third Level



Map 10-10: Highest Level of Education Completed: Third Level (Small Areas)



10.7. Progression rates from Secondary to 3rd Level

There are a total of 22 secondary schools in Wexford that accommodated a total secondary school population of 12,051 in 2013/14. Within this total, eight schools are classed as DEIS schools and accounts for approximately 28% of all secondary school students in Wexford.

An analysis of results from the Irish Times Feeder Schools (2012) provides details on progression rates (those who sit the Leaving Cert and progress to 3rd level) from all secondary schools to 3rd level institutions and allows an average aggregation for all counties and Dublin postcodes. According to the 2012 results, Wexford recorded a progression rate of 72% and was one of the lowest rates in the country. In comparison to this rates were higher in South Tipperary (73.3%), Kilkenny (79.1%) and Waterford (83.1%). There is also quite a difference in progression rates apparent between DEIS and Non-DEIS schools with DEIS schools recording rates between 28% and 79% whereas Non-DEIS schools recorded rates between 59% and 98%¹⁶.

According to Department of Education and Skills statistics, a total of 4,508 normally resident Wexford students were attending 3rd level education in 2013. The vast majority of these students were attending 3rd level institutes in Dublin (43.5%), Waterford (24.1%) and Carlow (13.3%). The remainder were distributed amongst the other main 3rd level destinations such as Cork (5.7%), Limerick (5.5%) and Maynooth (4.5%). Of the students attending 3rd level in 2013, 42% were attending University, 49% were attending Institutes of Technology, 5% at Teacher Training colleges and the remaining 4% at other 3rd level institutes.

An interesting dataset is also available from the Higher Education Authority (HEA) that looks at the chosen discipline of new entrants to 3rd level in 2013/14. In general Wexford has a similar profile to the State with the exception that there are a higher proportion of new 3rd level entrants from Wexford choosing either 'Education' (4.7%)

¹⁶ For more details on progression rate the project team at AIRO have developed a detailed mapping tool that allows an individual school to be queried on progression rates and final destination of students. See: <http://airo.maynoothuniversity.ie/mapping-resources/airo-research-themes/children-and-education/hea-feeder-schools>

or 'Healthcare' (16.8%). Wexford also have below average rates attending courses on 'Science, Maths, Computing' (16.7%) and 'Engineering, Manufacturing, Construction' (10.9%) **Table 10-1** below highlight the difference between the Wexford and State profile.

Table 10-1: Discipline Choices for New Entrants to 3rd Level, 2013/14

Discipline	Wexford - % of New Entrants 2013/14	State - % of New Entrants 2013/14
Education	4.7%	3.9%
Arts and Humanities	22.1%	23.3%
Social Science, Business and Law	20.5%	20%
Science, Maths, Computing	16.7%	18.8%
Engineering, Manufacturing, Construction	10.9%	11.5%
Agriculture and Vet	2.7%	2.2%
Healthcare	16.8%	13.9
Services	5.7%	6.4%

10.8. Town and Municipal District Education Profiles

Population by Highest Level of Education Completed

Town Profiles

Count Data

	No Formal/ Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Technical/ Apprenticeship Third Level	Total	
Wexford Town and Envs	2,288	2,784	2,874	1,967	3,092	13,868
Enniscorthy and Envs	1,585	1,608	1,728	1,104	1,206	7,462
Gorey Town and Envs	827	1,122	1,360	1,062	1,295	5,884
New Ross Town and Envs	986	887	1,272	958	1,024	5,374
Bunclogh-Carrickduff	346	236	218	252	226	1,333
Castlebridge	137	252	214	191	279	1,112
Rosslare and Kilrane	318	386	367	338	355	1,880
Courtown Harbour	200	317	353	242	383	1,502

Percentage Data

	No Formal/ Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Technical/ Apprenticeship Third Level	
Wexford Town and Envs	16.5	20.1	20.7	14.2	22.3
Enniscorthy and Envs	21.2	21.5	23.2	14.8	16.2
Gorey Town and Envs	14.1	19.1	23.1	18.0	22.0
New Ross Town and Envs	18.3	16.5	23.7	17.8	19.1
Bunclogh-Carrickduff	26.0	17.7	16.4	18.9	17.0
Castlebridge	12.3	22.7	19.2	17.2	25.1
Rosslare and Kilrane	16.9	20.5	19.5	18.0	18.9
Courtown Harbour	13.3	21.1	23.5	16.1	25.5
Wexford County	18.5	20.7	20.7	15.8	20.9
State	15.2	16.6	20.0	14.3	29.1

Municipal District Profiles

Count Data

	No Formal/ Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Technical/ Apprenticeship Third Level	Total	
Gorey MD	3,680	4,472	4,657	3,721	4,821	22,290
Enniscorthy MD	4,715	4,959	4,783	3,543	4,425	23,130
New Ross MD	4,602	4,419	4,391	3,572	4,133	21,622
Wexford MD	4,987	6,270	6,367	4,501	6,967	30,311

Percentage Data

	No Formal/ Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Technical/ Apprenticeship Third Level	
Gorey MD	16.5	20.1	20.9	16.7	21.6
Enniscorthy MD	20.4	21.4	20.7	15.3	19.1
New Ross MD	21.3	20.4	20.3	16.5	19.1
Wexford MD	16.5	20.7	21.0	14.8	23.0
Wexford County	18.5	20.7	20.7	15.8	20.9
State	15.2	16.6	20.0	14.3	29.1

10.9. Conclusion

A major '**area of concern**' for the Council and LECP is the below average education attainment levels within Wexford. In general, Wexford has a below par level of attainment with 18.5% of those completed education with a highest level classed as 'No Formal/Primary'. This is one of the highest rates in the State and well above the national average of 15.2%. The proportion of the population with a highest attainment level classed as 'Lower Secondary' is also very high in Wexford and at 20.7% is again well above the State average of 16.6%. There is a distinct spatial pattern to low levels of education in the county with peripheral and rural areas with highest rates. Key areas of concern in rural Wexford would be Taghmon, Clonroche and parts of Ferns. There is also evidence of very high levels in all of the main urban settlements with particularly high rates in the towns of Bunclody and Enniscorthy where more than 1 in 5 of those completed education have 'No Formal/Primary' education only.

In contrast to this there are areas in Wexford where education attainment levels are quite high but these are primarily confined to the environs of key employment destination such as Wexford Town and New Ross. Rates are also high in the north of the county in the immediate area surrounding Gorey. Whilst rates are high in this area a high proportion of this highly educated cohort commute out of the county to employment destinations. Overall, the level of 3rd level attainment in Wexford is exceptionally low and currently stands at 20.9% - the 3rd lowest rate in the State. It must be noted that levels of 3rd level attainment in the county are also exaggerated to a certain extent as a result of the high numbers of Wexford graduates who do not return to the county following completion of education. The lack of suitable job opportunities in the county is the primary factor here and results in Wexford graduates residing elsewhere in the State in areas with greater employment prospects.

Progression rates to 3rd level from Wexford schools are also below average and recent results from the Irish Times Feeder Schools indicates that the county has a progression rate of 72%. This rate is below neighbouring counties such as South Tipperary, Kilkenny and Waterford. Within Wexford there is also a significant difference between progression rates from DEIS and non-DEIS schools with the

former having rates between 28% and 79% whereas the later have rates between 59% and 98%. An obvious disadvantage for Wexford is that there is no 3rd level institute within the county and as a result all of those who progress to 3rd level attend institutes outside Wexford. Primary destinations of 3rd level students in 2013 (4,508) were Dublin (43.5%) and nearby institutes in Waterford (24.1%) and Carlow (13.3).

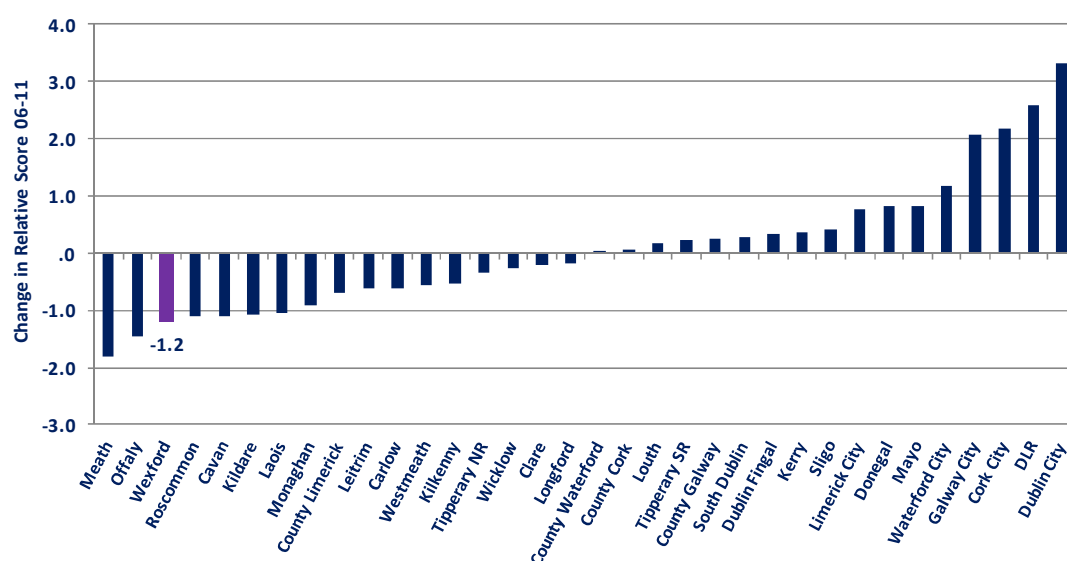
11. Affluence and Disadvantage

11.1. Pobal HP Deprivation Index

The main measurement of affluence and disadvantage in Ireland is based on the Pobal HP Deprivation Index. This index is based on three dimensions of affluence/disadvantage: Demographic Profile, Social Class Composition and Labour Market Situation. The index provides two different statistical outputs: the Absolute Index Scores and the Relative Index Scores. When making comparisons over time, the appropriate scores to use are the Absolute Index Score. When making a statement about a particular SA or ED at a particular point in time (e.g. in 2011) the appropriate score to use is the (2011) Relative Index Score.

The Absolute HP Index Scores show the level of overall affluence and deprivation in 2006 and 2011, using identical measurement scales. The mean index score fell dramatically during this period, from 0 in 2006 to -7.0 in 2011. Whilst the overall leftward shift of the Absolute HP Index Scores is in line with the depth of the current economic crisis, one of the most interesting questions that can be assessed with the help of the HP Deprivation Index is how the economic downturn has affected different parts of the country.

Ireland as a whole has seen a decline in the Absolute HP Index Score by 6.6 points. With a decline of 8.1 points, Wexford experienced the 5th highest level of decline during this period. By comparison, Dublin City has declined by 3.8 points, Cork City by 4.1 points, Limerick City by 6.2, Galway City by 4.9 and Waterford City by 5.8 points. Overall, the waning tide has lowered all boats, but the cities have declined less than the rest of the country. In contrast, counties most affected by the decline are the distant commuter counties outside the Dublin Region. Wexford, Meath, Roscommon, Cavan, Laois and Offaly are the counties that have experienced the most significant decline and as a result their Relative HP Index Scores for 2011 have decreased the most. As highlighted in **Figure 11-1** below, Wexford recorded the 3rd highest negative shift in relative deprivation with a score of -1.2. Current and deepening levels of disadvantage across the county is now a major '**area of concern**' for the Council and is something that must be acknowledged and addressed through the life cycle of the LECP and LCDC

Figure 11-1 : Change in Pobal HP Relative Deprivation Score, 2006 to 2011

Based on the Relative Index Scores for 2011, Wexford as a whole is now the 3rd most disadvantaged local authority in the country with a score of -5.1 (marginally below average). As a result of the economic downturn, Wexford has slipped from the 7th most disadvantaged in 2006 to the 3rd in 2011. **Map 11.1** below details the spatial distribution of relative deprivation scores across Wexford EDs for 2011. From these two illustrations it is clear that the vast majority of Wexford EDs are classed as Marginally Below Average (80.6%) with the remaining EDs classed as Marginally Above Average (12.9%) and Disadvantaged (6.5%). In total, 6 of the 124 EDs in Wexford are classed as Disadvantaged: Taghmon; Enniscorthy Urban, New Ross Urban; Wexford No.2 Urban; Newtownbarry and Ferns. There are no EDs in Wexford classed as Affluent, Very Affluent or Extremely Affluent.

At the MD level all 4 Wexford MDs are classified as 'Marginally Below Average' with New Ross MD being the most disadvantaged with a score of -6.47, marginally below that of the Enniscorthy MD at -6.21. The Wexford MD is the least disadvantaged with a score of -3.78, slightly higher than that of the Gorey MD with a score of -4.56.

An analysis of **Map 11.2 to 11.6** provides some further detail on levels of disadvantage at the Small Area (SA) level across Wexford as a whole and within the 4 individual MDs. While almost 80% of Wexford SAs are classed as Marginally

Below Average or above, the SA data provides further insight into the most disadvantaged areas across the county. At this spatial scale level, 17.5% (110) of SAs are classed as Disadvantaged and account for a population of 25,520 and 2.9% (18) are classed as Very Disadvantaged and account for a population of 4,199. In total, 7 Wexford SAs are in the most disadvantaged 300 SAs across the country with the most disadvantaged being in Clonroche (33rd most disadvantaged). The most disadvantaged SAs are all with the following EDs: Clonroche; Wexford No.2 Urban, Wexford Rural, Taghmon, Newtownbarry, Enniscorthy Rural, Gorey Urban, Gorey Rural and New Ross Urban. There are only 5 SAs in Wexford that are classed as Affluent and are located in the EDs of Bree, Courtown, New Ross Rural, Kilpatrick and Carrick.

Map 11.3 provides further detail on deprivation score within the Wexford MD. The Wexford MD is the least disadvantaged MD in the county and has a relative deprivation score of -3.78 and is classed as Marginally Below Average. The most disadvantaged areas within this MD are primarily within Wexford Town and the settlements of Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane. A number of SAs are classed as Very Disadvantaged and are all within Wexford Town in areas such as Harbour View, Gulbar Road and Talbot Green.

Map 11.4 provides further detail on deprivation score within the Gorey MD. The Gorey MD has a relative deprivation score of -4.56 and is classed as Marginally Below Average. As with Wexford MD large parts of the MD are classed as Marginally Below Average with a number of SAs classed as Disadvantaged in Gorey Town and Ferns and then three SAs classed as Very Disadvantaged in Gorey in areas such as Willow Park and St Josephs Court.

Map 11.5 provides further detail on deprivation score within the Enniscorthy MD. The Enniscorthy MD has a relative deprivation score of -6.21 and is classed as Marginally Below Average. As with other MDs large parts of the MD are classed as Marginally Below Average with areas in the immediate hinterland of Enniscorthy classed as 'Marginally Above Average'. Highest levels of deprivation are located within both Enniscorthy Town and Bunclody. In total, 6 SAs in Enniscorthy are classed as Very Disadvantaged and located in areas such as Nolan's Lawn, Moran

Park, and Fr Murphy Park. In Bunclody, all of the town is classed as Disadvantaged with the exception for Carrig Bán on Hospital Hill which is classed as Very Disadvantaged.

Map 11.6 provides further detail on deprivation score within the New Ross MD. The New Ross MD has a relative deprivation score of -6.47 and is classed as Marginally Below Average and is the most disadvantaged MD in Wexford. As with the other MDs, the majority of the New Ross MD is classed as Marginally Below Average. There are however some differences with the MD in the fact that the most disadvantaged areas are in rural or peripheral areas. The most disadvantaged SA in the county is located in Clonroche with the 4th most disadvantaged located in Taghmon. While New Ross town contains a number of SAs classed as Disadvantaged there is only one SA classed as Very Disadvantaged and is located in the Charlton Hill part of the town.

The accompanying Census database contains a data profile of the **128 SAs** across Wexford that are classed as **disadvantaged** or **very disadvantaged** and contains information on relative deprivation scores and all associated variables: total population, population change, dependency rates, lone parents, education levels, social class, unemployment, local authority housing and overcrowding. This dataset will provide Wexford Local Authority and in particular the LCDC with a detailed set of socio-demographic data on the most disadvantaged SAs in Wexford.

Figure 11-2: Pobal HP Relative Deprivation Score, 2011

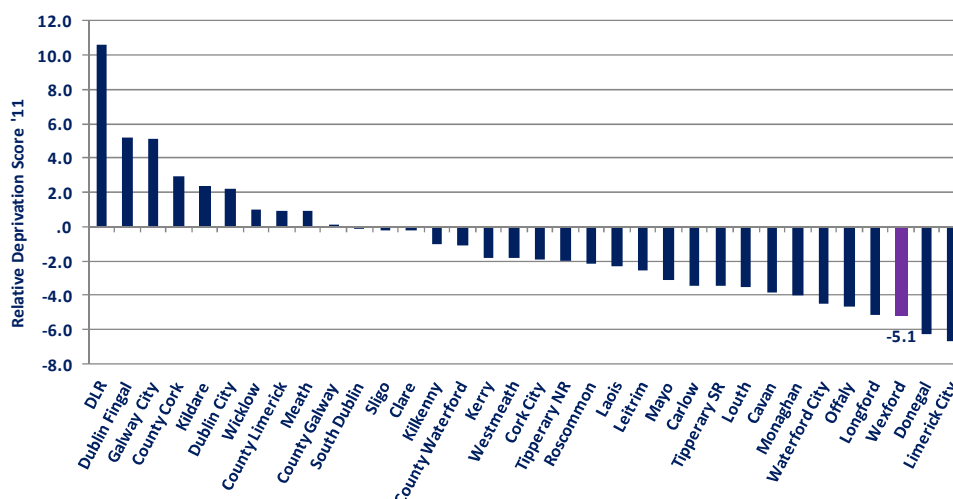


Figure 11-3: Relative Deprivation Category of Wexford EDs, 2011

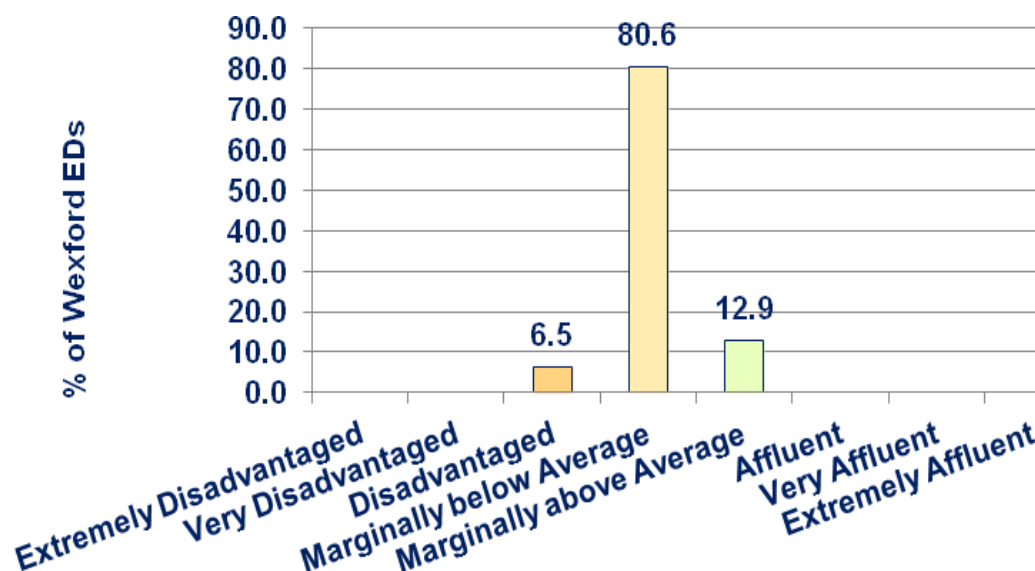
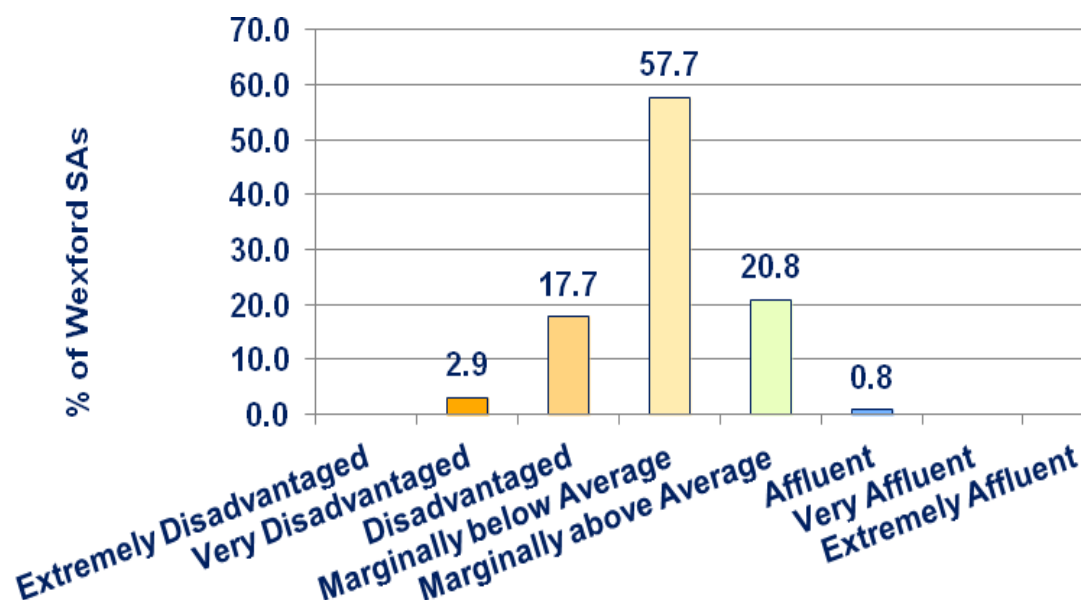
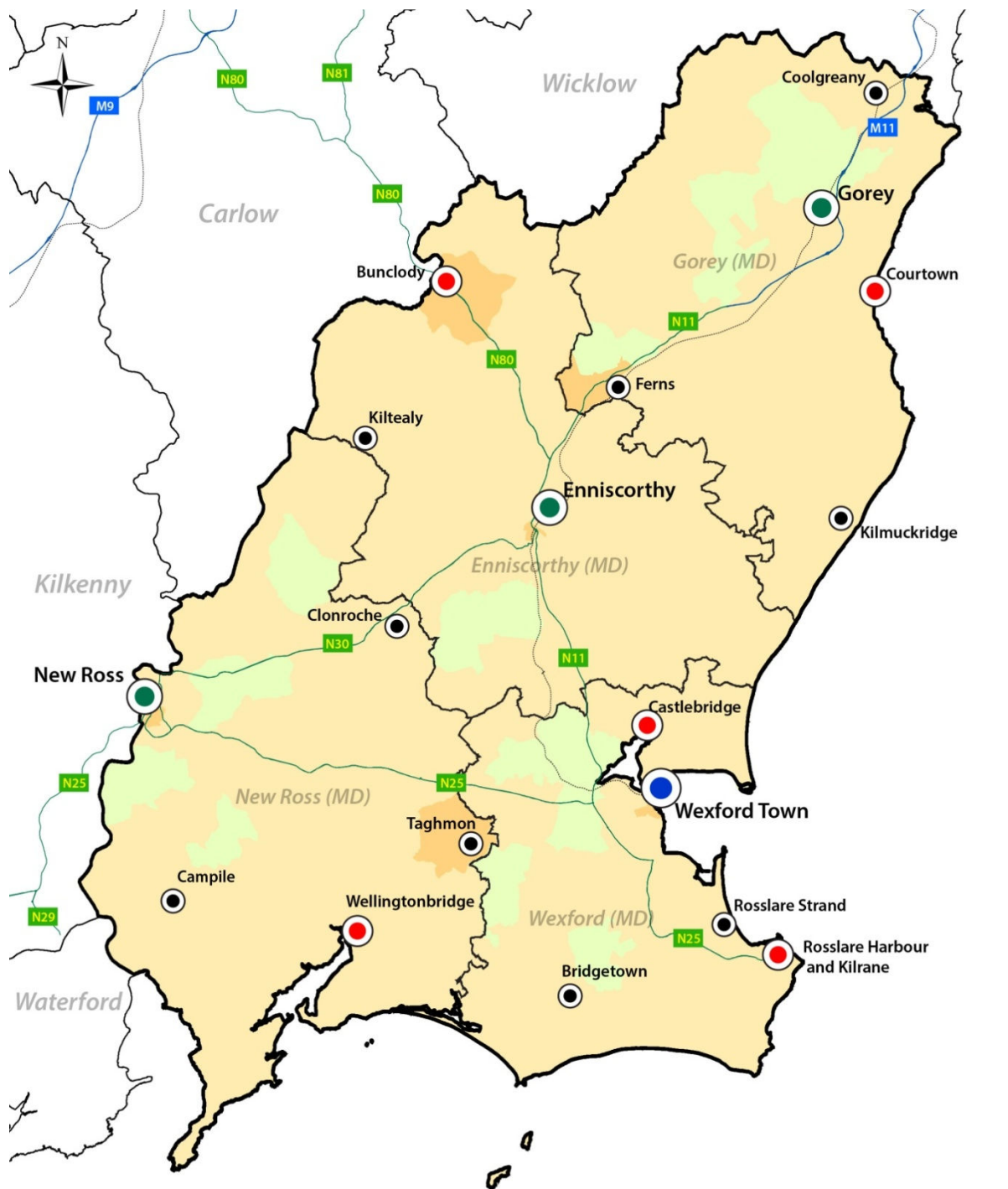


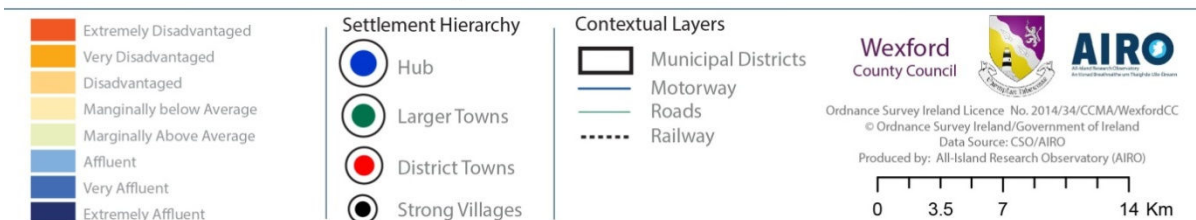
Figure 11-4: Relative Deprivation Category of Wexford SAs, 2011



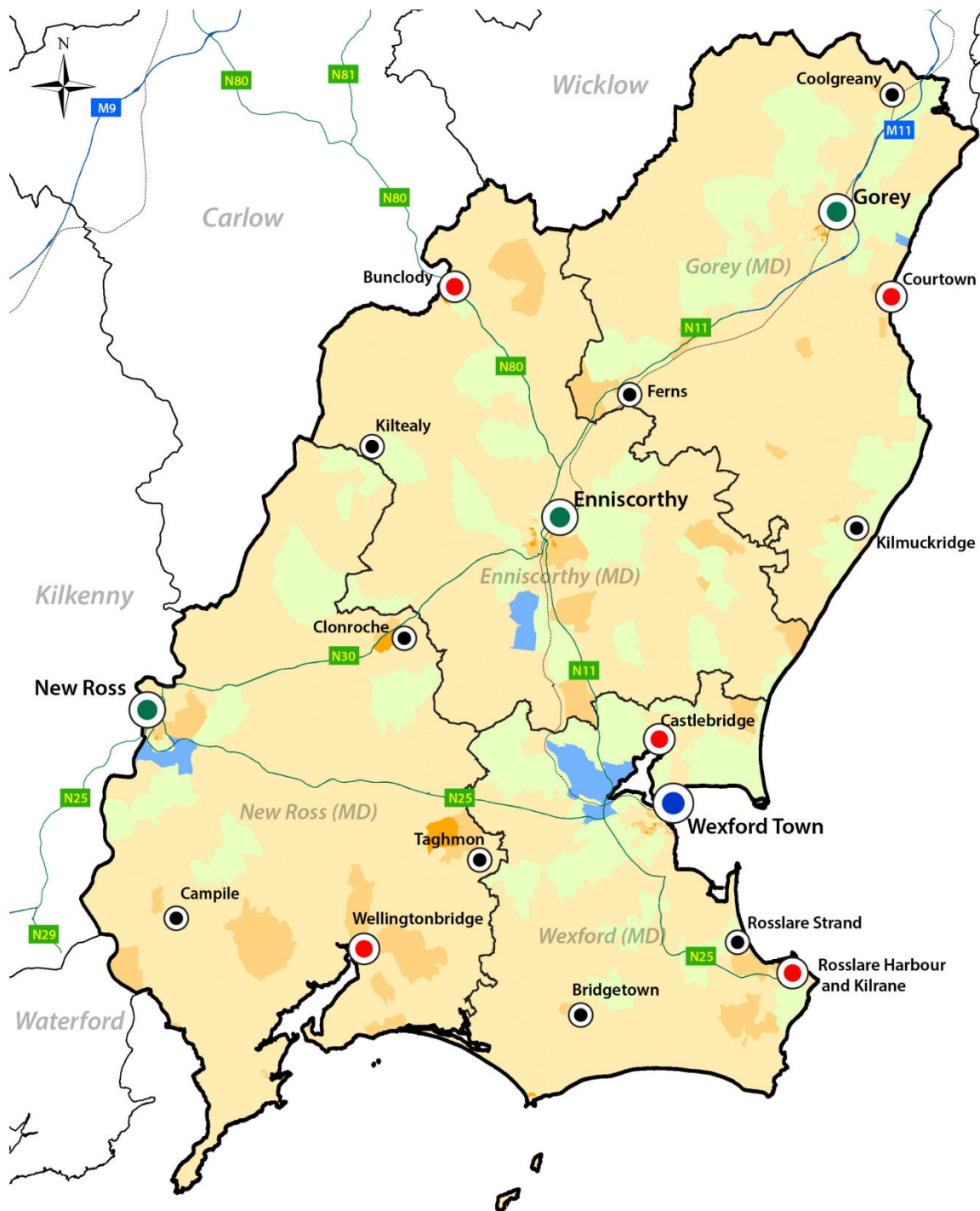
Map 11-1: Pobal HP Relative Deprivation Score in Wexford EDs, 2011



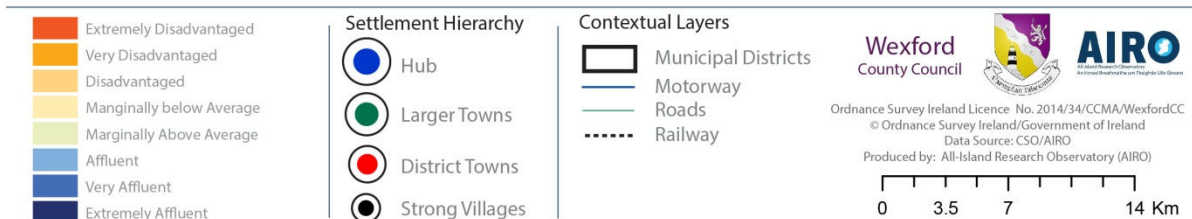
Pobal HP Deprivation Index Relative Scores (EDs), 2011



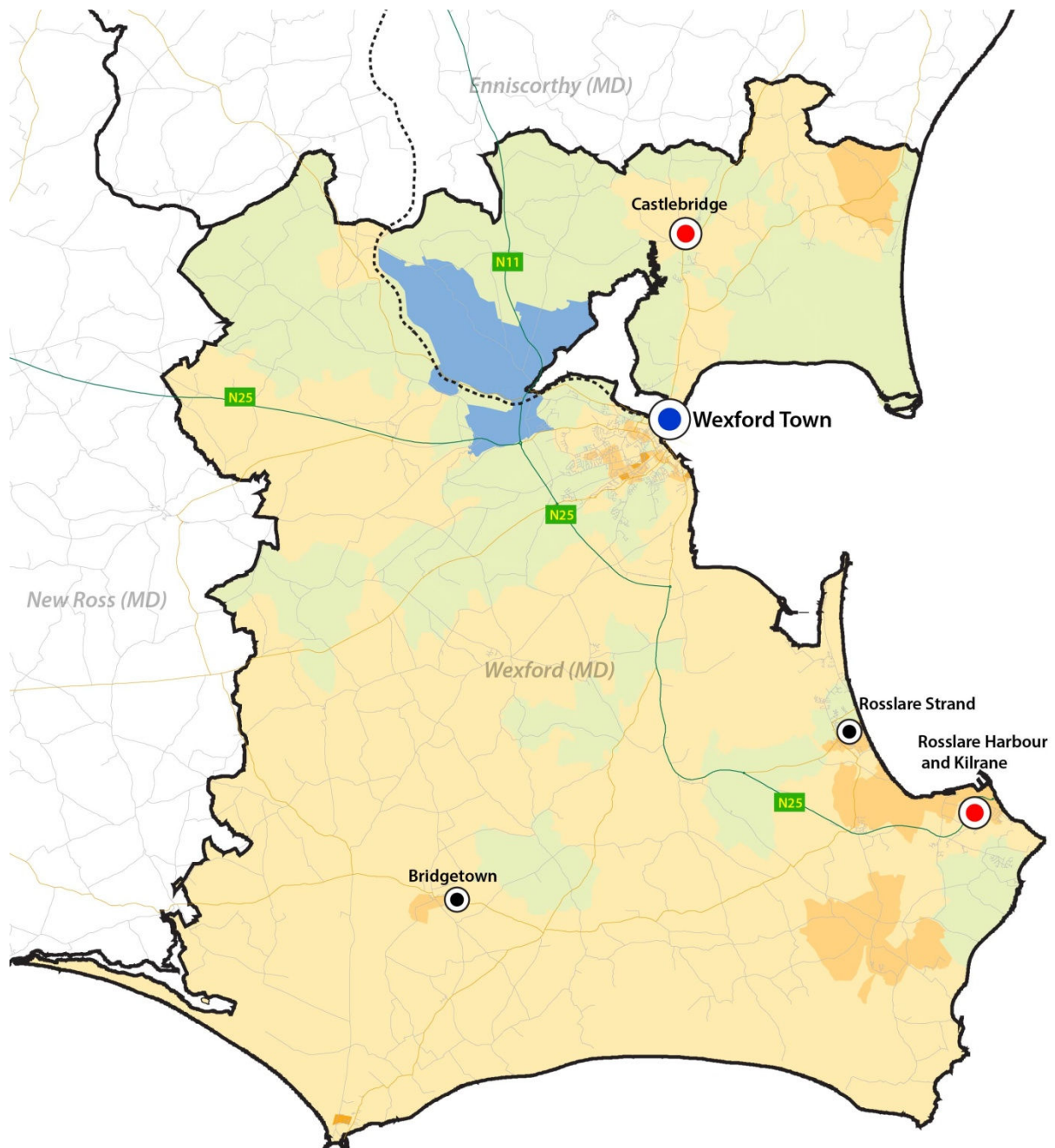
Map 11-2: Pobal HP Relative Deprivation Score in Wexford SAs, 2011



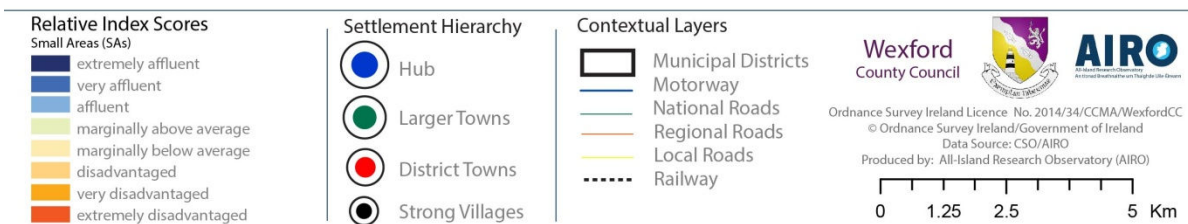
Pobal HP Deprivation Index Relative Scores (SAs), 2011



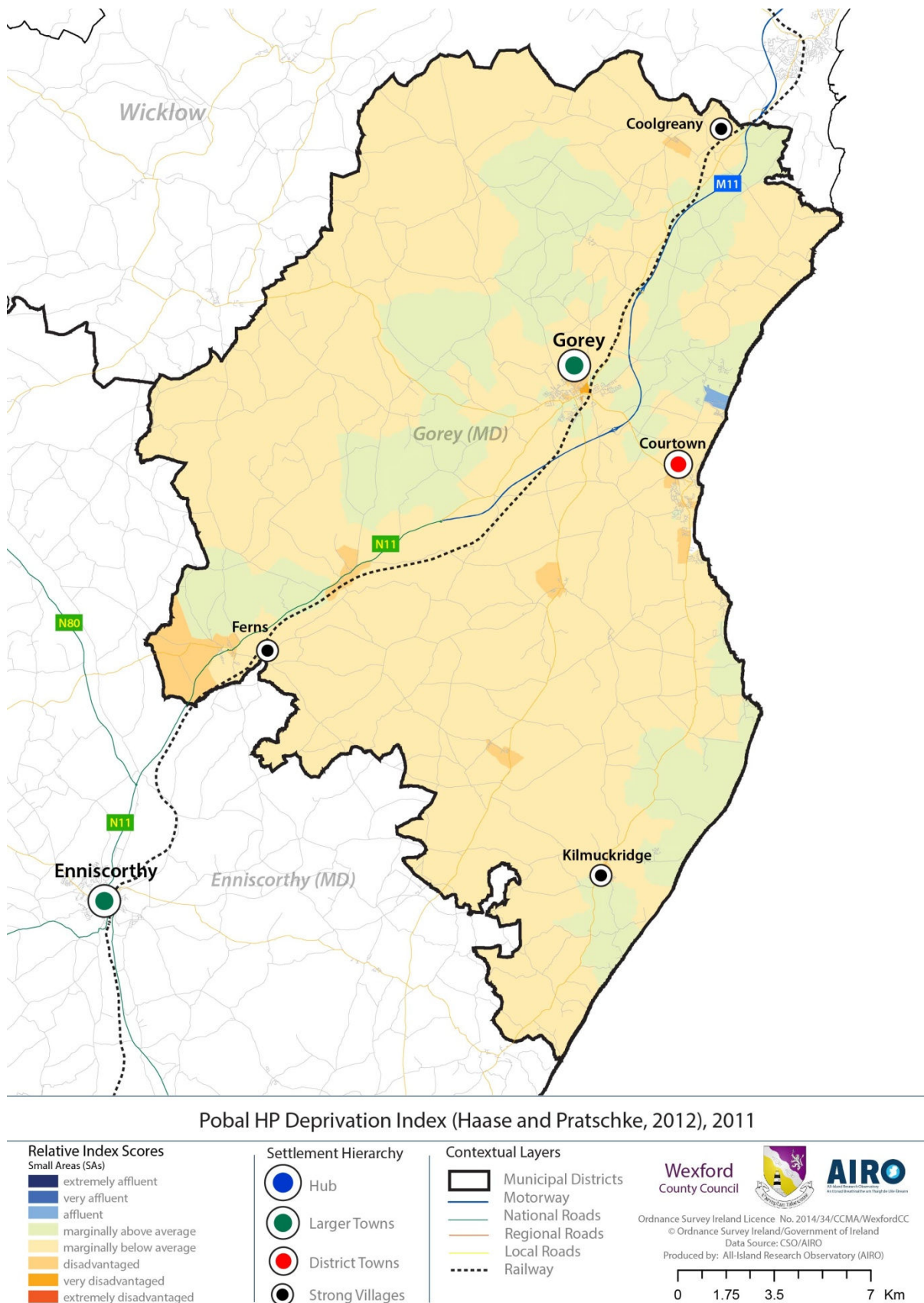
Map 11-3: Pobal HP Relative Deprivation Scores in Wexford MD, 2011



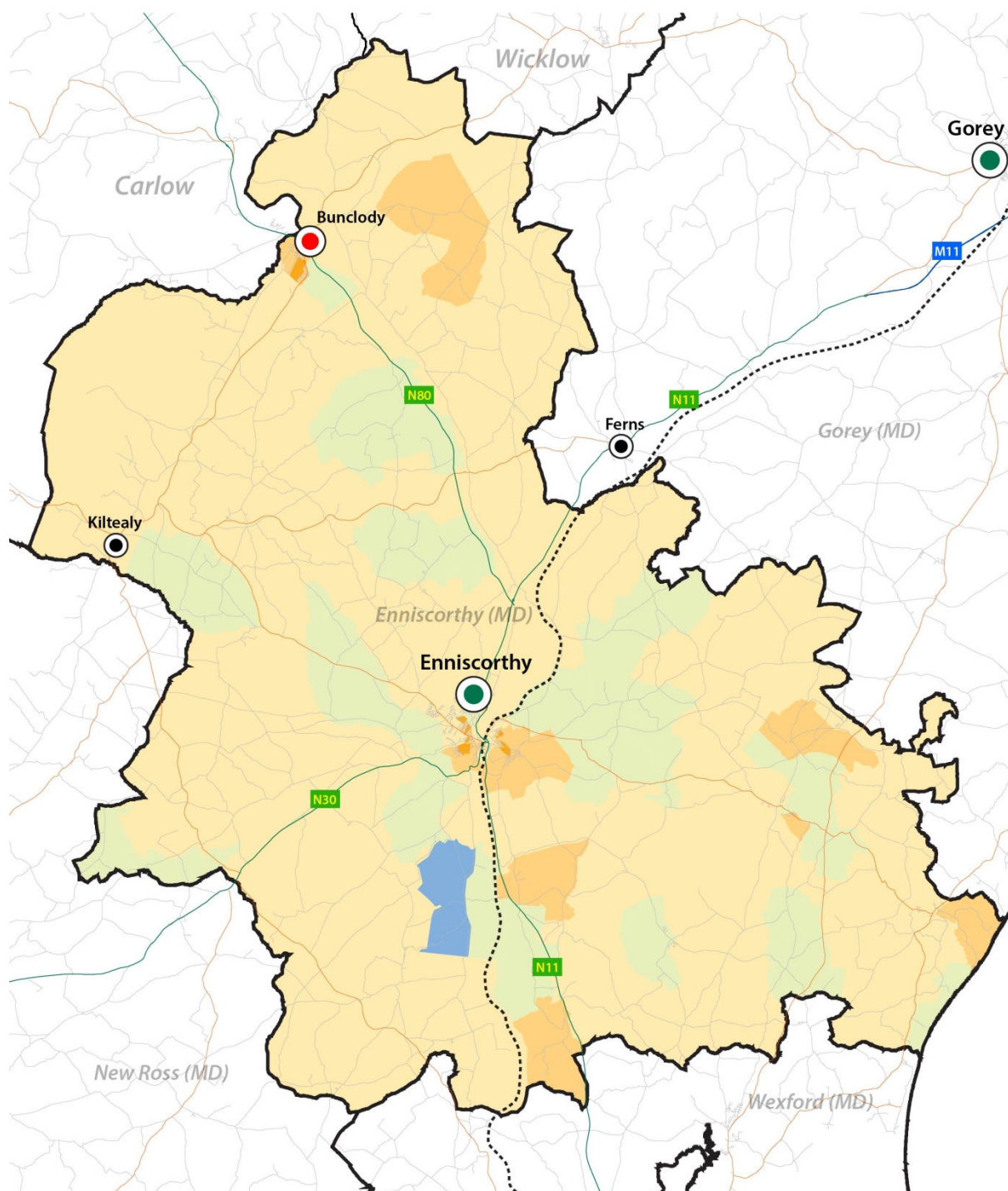
Pobal HP Deprivation Index (Haase and Pratschke, 2012), 2011



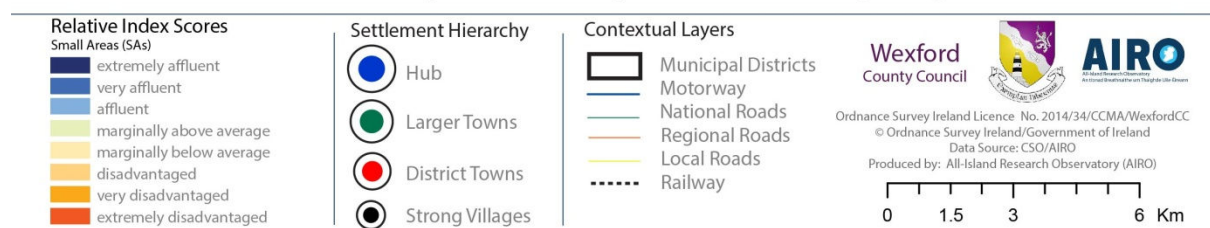
Map 11-4: Pobal HP Relative Deprivation Scores in Gorey MD, 2011



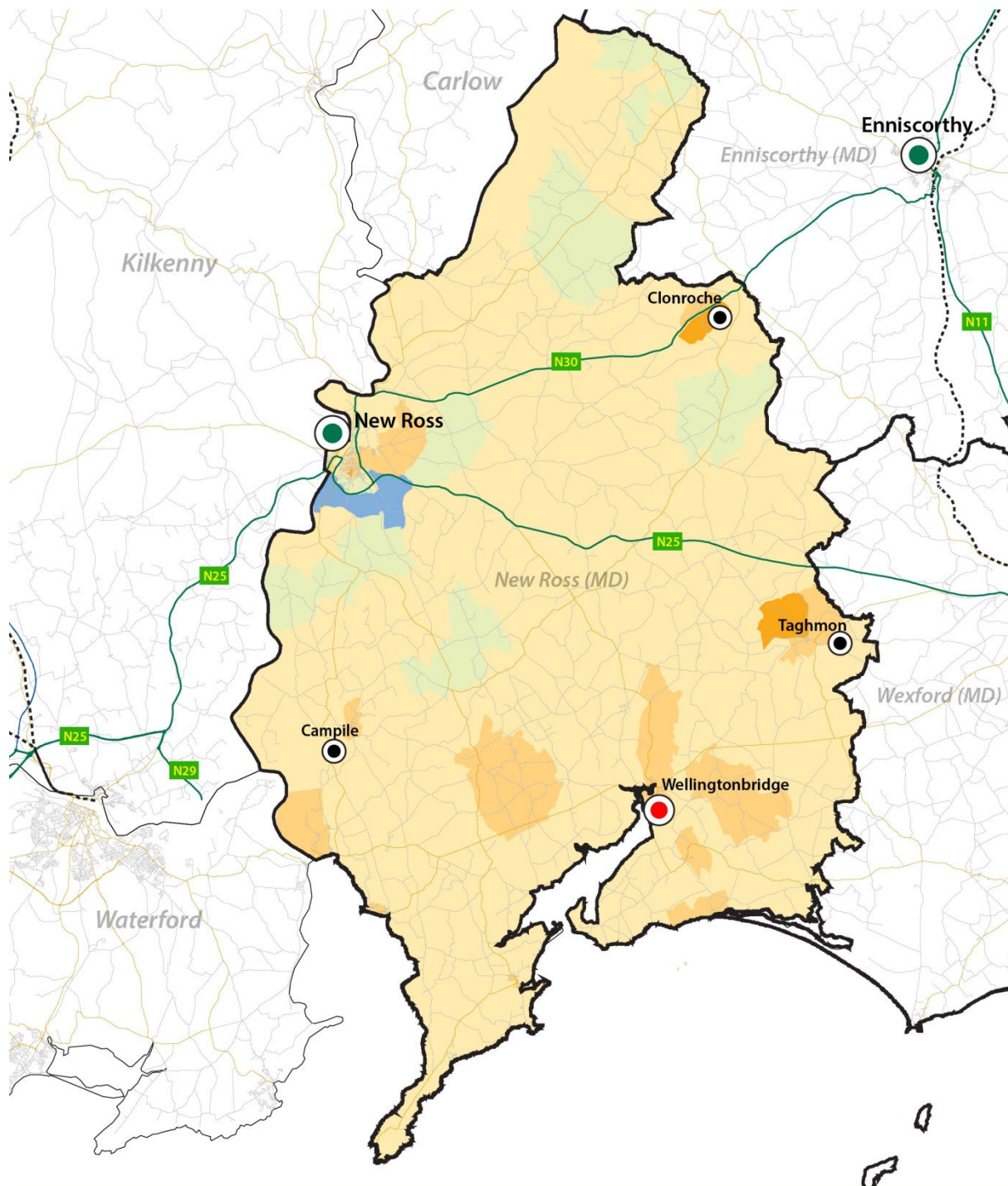
Map 11-5: Pobal HP Relative Deprivation Scores in Enniscorthy MD, 2011



Pobal HP Deprivation Index (Haase and Pratschke, 2012), 2011



Map 11-6: Pobal HP Relative Deprivation Scores in New Ross MD, 2011



Pobal HP Deprivation Index (Haase and Pratschke, 2012), 2011

Relative Index Scores

Small Areas (SAs)

- extremely affluent
- very affluent
- affluent
- marginally above average
- marginally below average
- disadvantaged
- very disadvantaged
- extremely disadvantaged

Settlement Hierarchy

- Hub
- Larger Towns
- District Towns
- Strong Villages

Contextual Layers

- Municipal Districts
- Motorway
- National Roads
- Regional Roads
- Local Roads
- Railway

Wexford
County Council



AIRO
All-Island Research Observatory

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Data Source: CSO/AIRO
Produced by: All-Island Research Observatory (AIRO)

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12. Labour Market

The Labour Market and in particular very high levels of unemployment across the county are a growing '**area of concern**' for the Council and addressing this issue will be a primary objective for the Council and LECP in the coming years. The following chapter focuses on labour force participation, employment and unemployment rates in Wexford. An additional section is also developed on live register 'unemployment' recipients which provides the Council for access to monthly and quarterly unemployment figures for the county and four Social Welfare Offices.

12.1. Labour Force Participation Rate

Labour Force participation (LFP) measures the percentage of all people aged 15 or over who are available for work, that is either at work or unemployed (Labour Force). County Wexford has the 7th highest labour force in the country at 67,477 (**Figure 12-1**), equivalent to just over 3% of the State total (2,232,203), 28.8% of the South-East (234,649) and 4.1% of the S&E (1,643,997). This figure is equivalent to a LFP rate of 60.1%, lower than the State average at 61.9%.

The 2011 LFP rate in Wexford is the 11th lowest in the country and only Waterford (60%) and Carlow (59.8%) have lower rates in the South-East. Much of this rate is driven by the demographic profile within Wexford with a high relative percentage of the population in the 65 plus (retired) cohort.

Between 2006 and 2011, the LFP rate has decreased right across the country with the State declining from 62.5% to 61.9%. The rate in Wexford witnessed a much more marginal decline with a decrease of -0.16 percentage points from a 2006 rate of 60.67%. Over the five year period between 2006 and 2011 the labour force in Wexford actually increased by 9.2% (+5,695) but was counteracted by more significant increase of 9.95% (+4,050) in the non-labour force.

Map 12-1 details the distribution of the LFP rate at Electoral Division (ED) level across the county. It is clear that the highest rates are in the north of the county and in areas in close proximity to Gorey, New Ross and Wexford Town. An urban/rural contrast is evident with some of the more rural and peripheral parts of the county

with rates well below the national average of approximately 62%. The Gorey MD had the highest rate at 61.2% with all other MDs at 60% or below (**Figure 12-2**).

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (5,859), Enniscorthy Rural (4,417), Gorey Rural (3,090), Wexford No. 2 Urban (1,964) and New Ross Rural (1,938).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Gorey Rural (68.7%), Old Ross (67.6%), Killurin (67%), Kilbora (66.3%) and Adamstown (66%).

Figure 12-1: Labour Force and Participation Rate, 2011

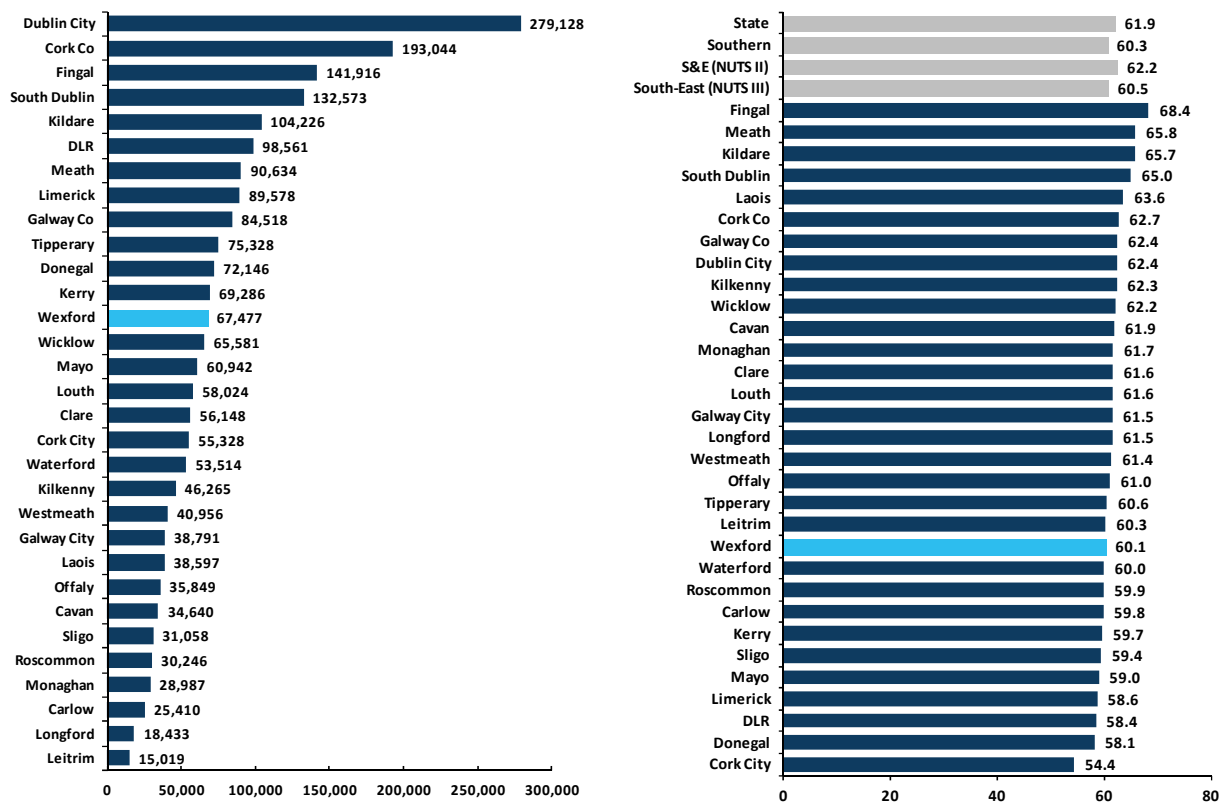
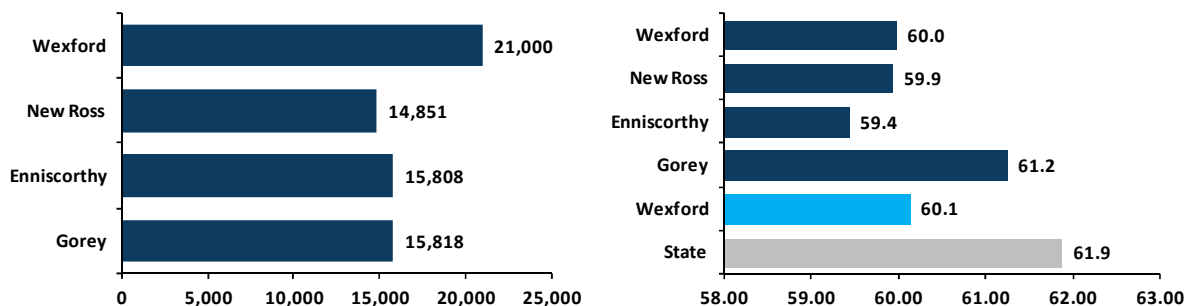
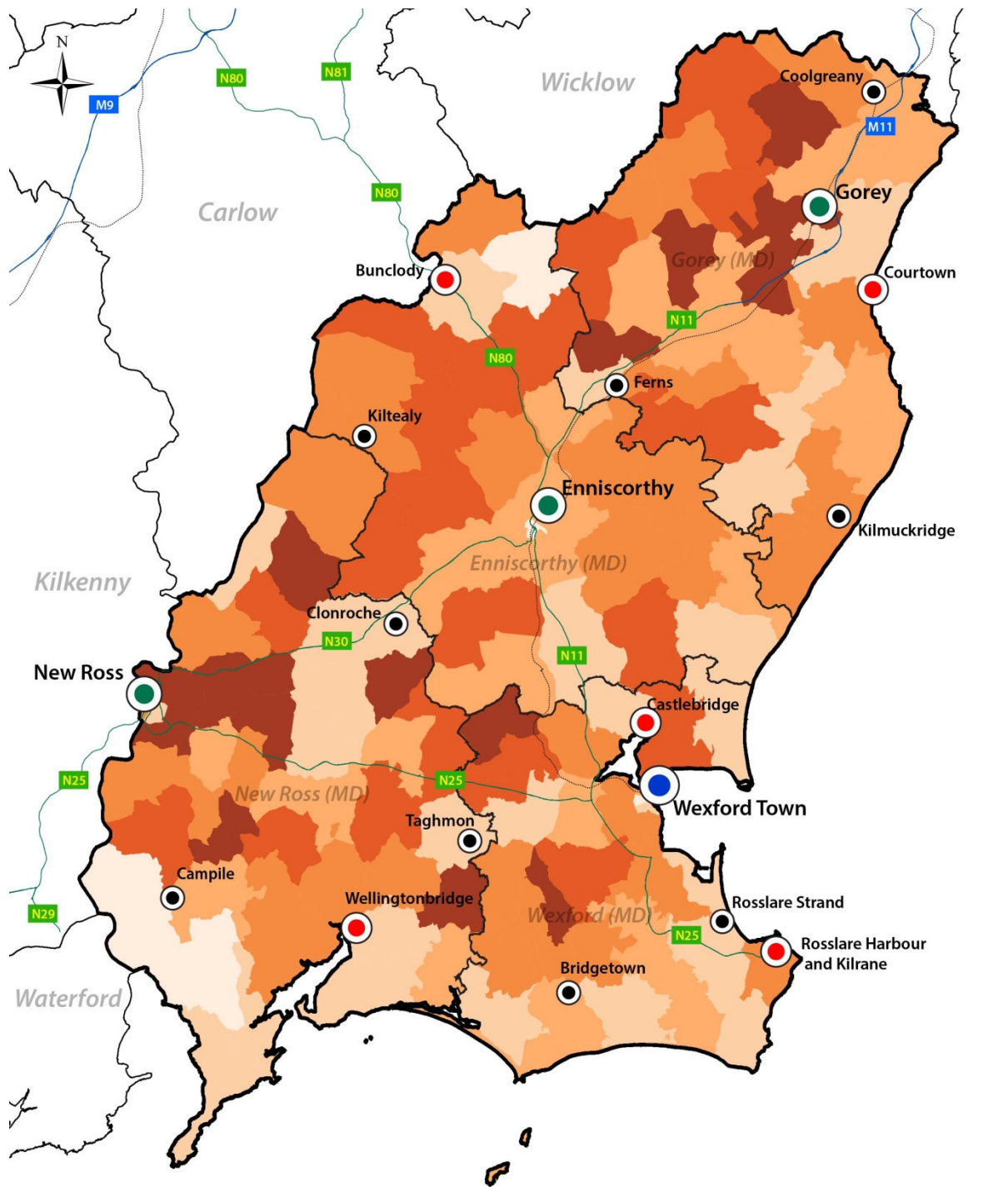


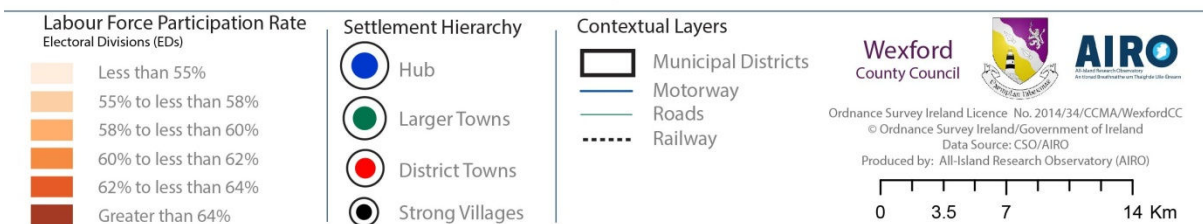
Figure 12-2: Labour Force and Participation Rates in Wexford MDs, 2011



Map 12-1: Labour Force Participation Rate, 2011



Labour Force Participation Rate, 2011



12.2. Labour Force: At Work

According to the 2011 Census, the total population in employment in county Wexford is 51,307. This figure represents 76% of the total labour force within the county (67,477). Employment numbers in Wexford have decreased by -8.3% (-4,704) from the 2006 employment total of 56,011, then equivalent to an employment rate of 90.6%. Highest decreases were in the Construction (-65%), Manufacturing (-20%) and Commerce and Trade sectors (-5.6%). As of 2011, Wexford has the 14th highest number in employment across the local authorities in Ireland and higher than any other local authority in the South-East (**Figure 12-3**). The following chapter provides further detail on the industry of employment of Wexford workers.

An analysis of the employment rate details that Wexford has the 3rd lowest rate of all local authorities with only Longford and Donegal with lower rates. The 2011 employment rate in Wexford (76%) is lower than the South-East (78.1%) and well below the State average (81%).

Map 12-2 details the distribution of employment rates across Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). A clear spatial pattern is evident with higher rates (>80%) predominantly in the areas in close proximity to the main employment centres of Gorey, New Ross and Wexford Town. Rates are however much lower in the immediate catchment of Enniscorthy. In general, employment rates are lowest in the very south and more peripheral parts of the county. Rates are also much lower in core of the main urban centres such as Wexford Town, New Ross, Enniscorthy and Gorey.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (4,491), Enniscorthy Rural (3,128), Gorey Rural (2,270), New Ross Rural (1,471) and Wexford No. 2 Urban (1,343).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Kilpatrick (89.6%), Templeludigan (89.3%), Kilnahue (88.3%), Rochestown (88.2%) and Barrack Village (87.8%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

It is important to note at this point that the employment rates are based on the residence of workers living in Wexford and are not an indication of the level of employment opportunities in local areas. Employment commuting is analysed in more detail in Chapters 13 and 14.

Figure 12-3: Labour Force: At Work - Total and Rate, 2011

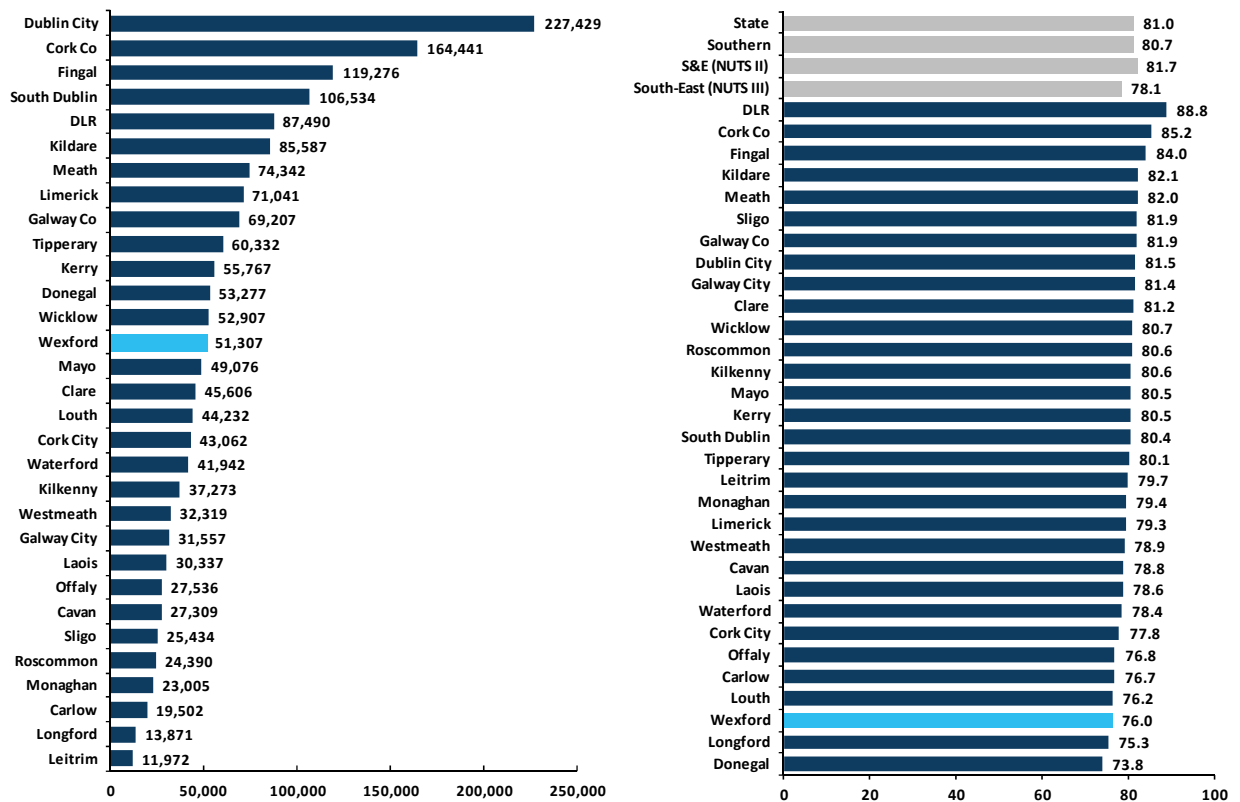
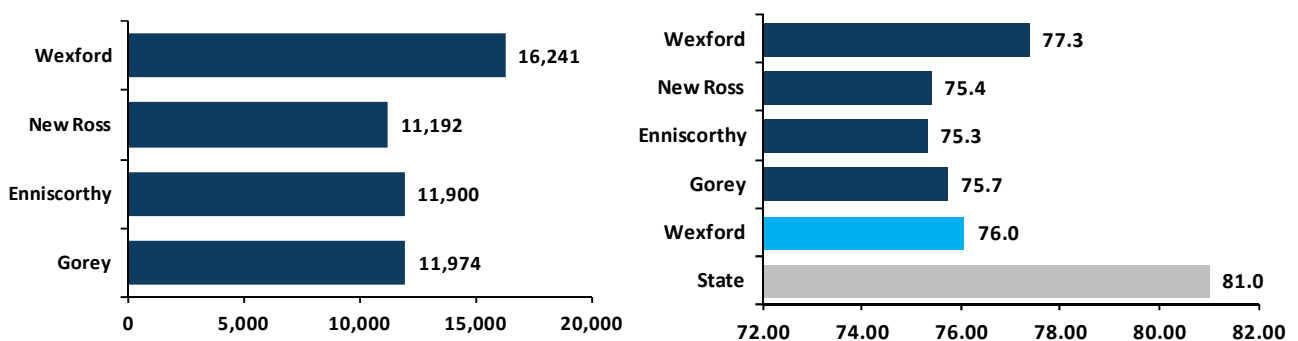
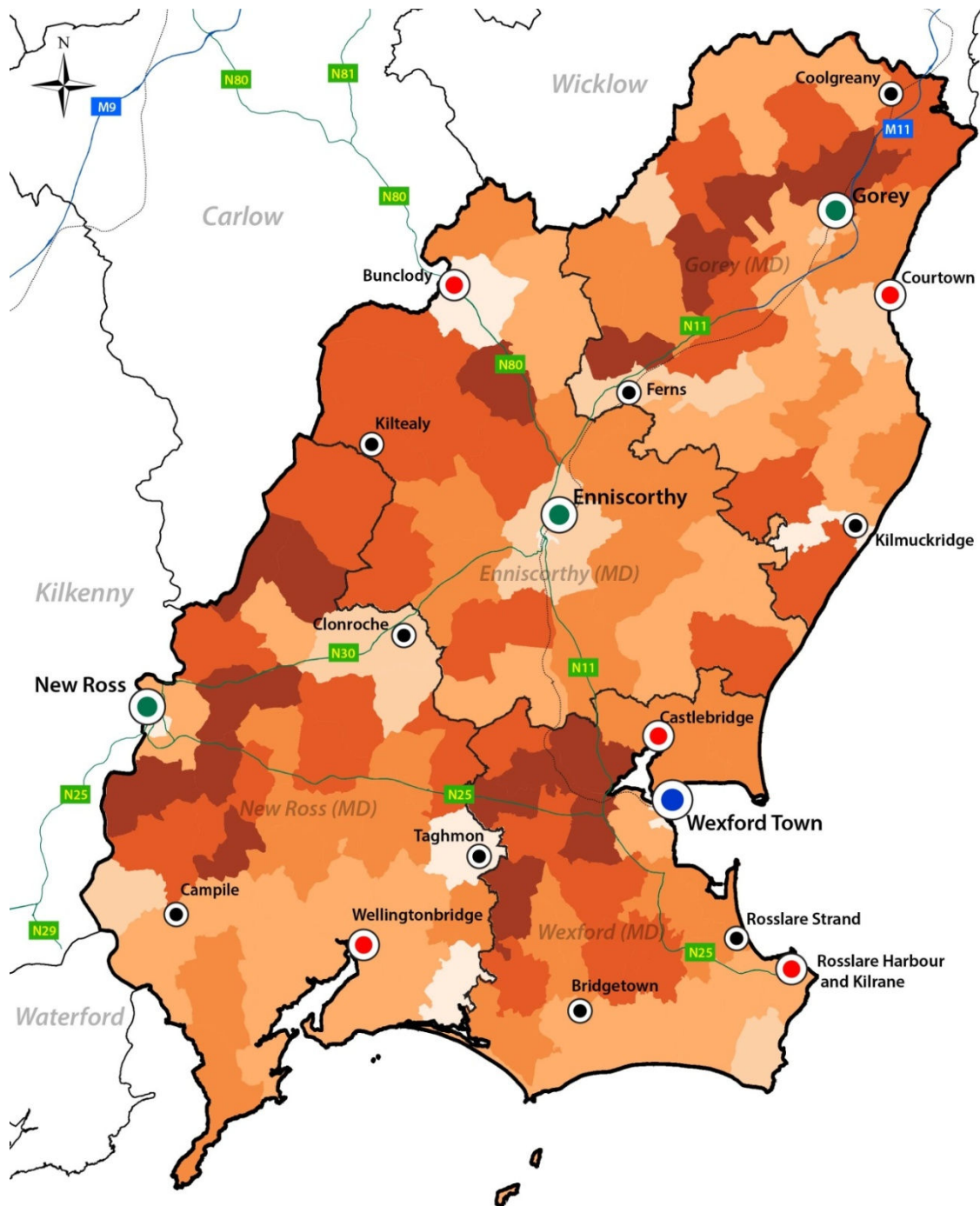


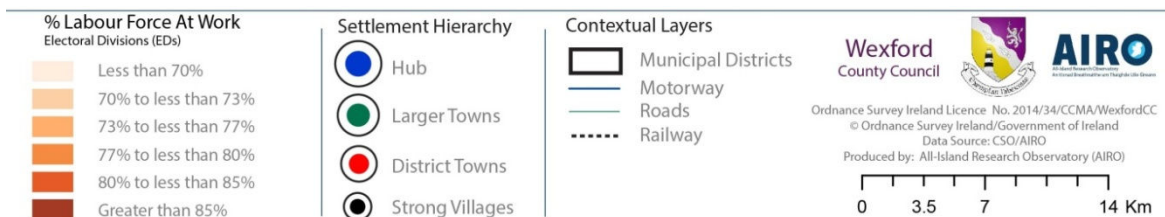
Figure 12-4: Labour Force: At Work in Wexford Municipal Districts (MDs), 2011



Map 12-2: Labour Force: At Work



Percentage of Labour Force - At Work, 2011



12.3. Labour Force: Unemployed

According to the 2011 Census, the total population classed as unemployed (both unemployed and looking for first job) in county Wexford is 16,170. This figure represents an unemployment rate of 24% of the total labour force of 67,477 (population aged 15+ At Work and Unemployed)¹⁷.

Since 2006, unemployment numbers in Wexford have increased by 180% (+10,399) (**Figure 12-5**) from a total of 5,771 (equivalent to an unemployment rate of 10.3%). During this period there was a major collapse in employment in the Construction, Manufacturing and Commerce and Trade sector in the county. In total, the numbers employed in Construction have decreased by -6,136 (-65%), employment in Manufacturing has decreased by -1,442 (-19.7%) and employment in Commerce and Trade has decreased by -750 (-5.6%).

Wexford now has the 9th highest number of unemployed people across the local authorities in Ireland with Dublin City, Cork County, South Dublin, Fingal, Donegal, Kildare, Limerick and Meath having higher figures. An analysis of the unemployment rate details that Wexford has the 3rd highest rate of all local authorities with only Longford and Donegal with higher rates. The 2011 rate in Wexford (24%) is significantly higher than both the South-East (21.9%) and State average (19%). This is a major '**area of concern**' for the Council.

Map 12-3 details the distribution of unemployment rates across Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). A clear spatial pattern is evident with lower levels (<15%) predominantly in the immediate commuter belt to the main employment areas of Gorey, Wexford Town and New Ross. Highest rates are most evident in the south of the county and in more rural areas across Wexford. In particular, high rates are evident in the areas of Taghmon, Clonroche and Bunclody. High rates are also very much concentrated in the core of the main urban towns. In total, 9 of the 124 Wexford EDs have unemployment rates in excess of 30%. **Map 12.4** provides further details on unemployment rates at the Small Area level across Wexford. From this

¹⁷ This is based on the Census definition on Principal Economic Status (PES) and not the International Labour Organisation (ILO) as used by the CSO.

map it is clear that areas with the most concentrated levels of unemployment are in core areas of Enniscorthy, New Ross, and Bunclody and again in the rural areas of Taghmon and Clonroche.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (1,368), Enniscorthy Rural (1,289), Gorey Rural (820), New Ross Urban (630) and Wexford No. 2 Urban (621).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Rosbercon Urban (36.8%), Enniscorthy Urban (35.7%), New Ross Urban (34.9%), Killincooly (34.2%) and Taghmon (33.2%)

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 12-5: Labour Force: Unemployed - Total and Rates, 2011

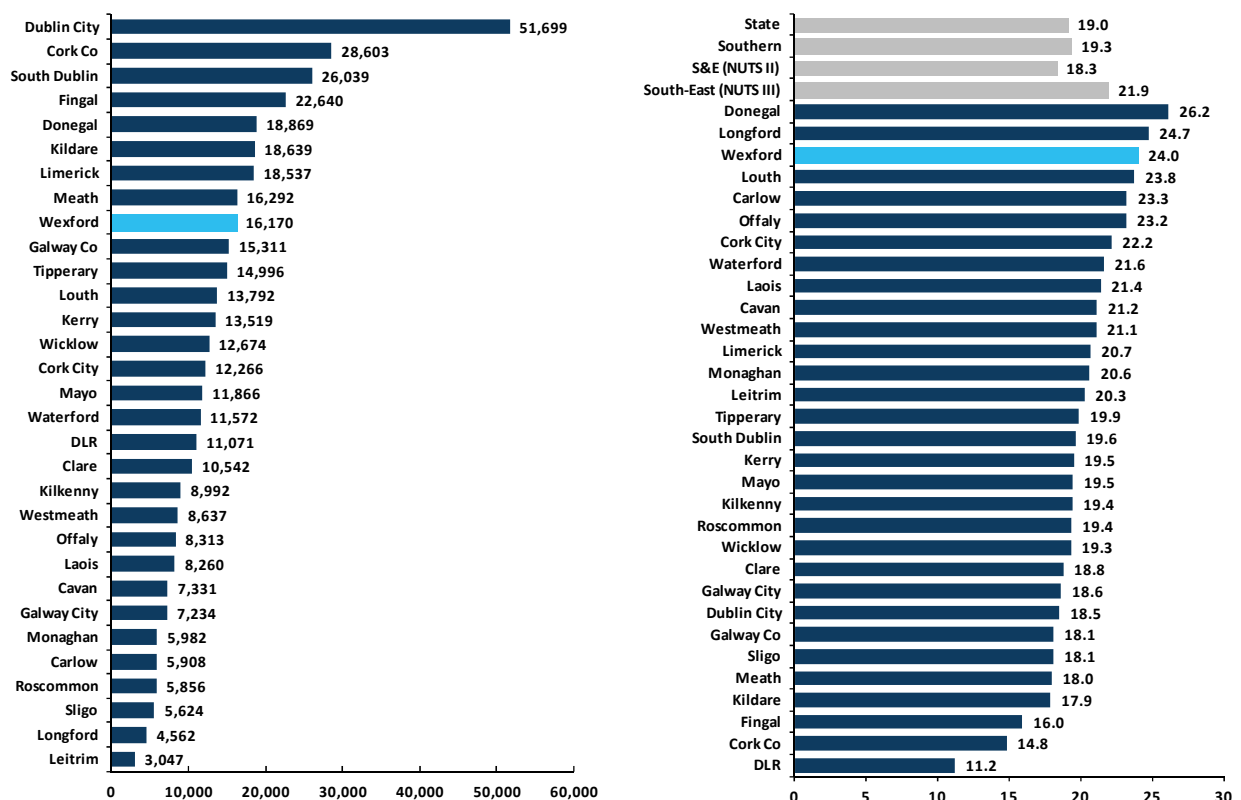
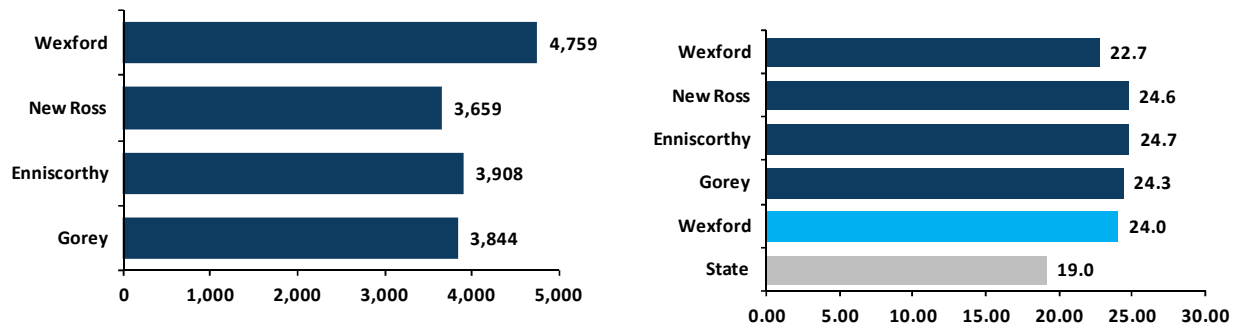
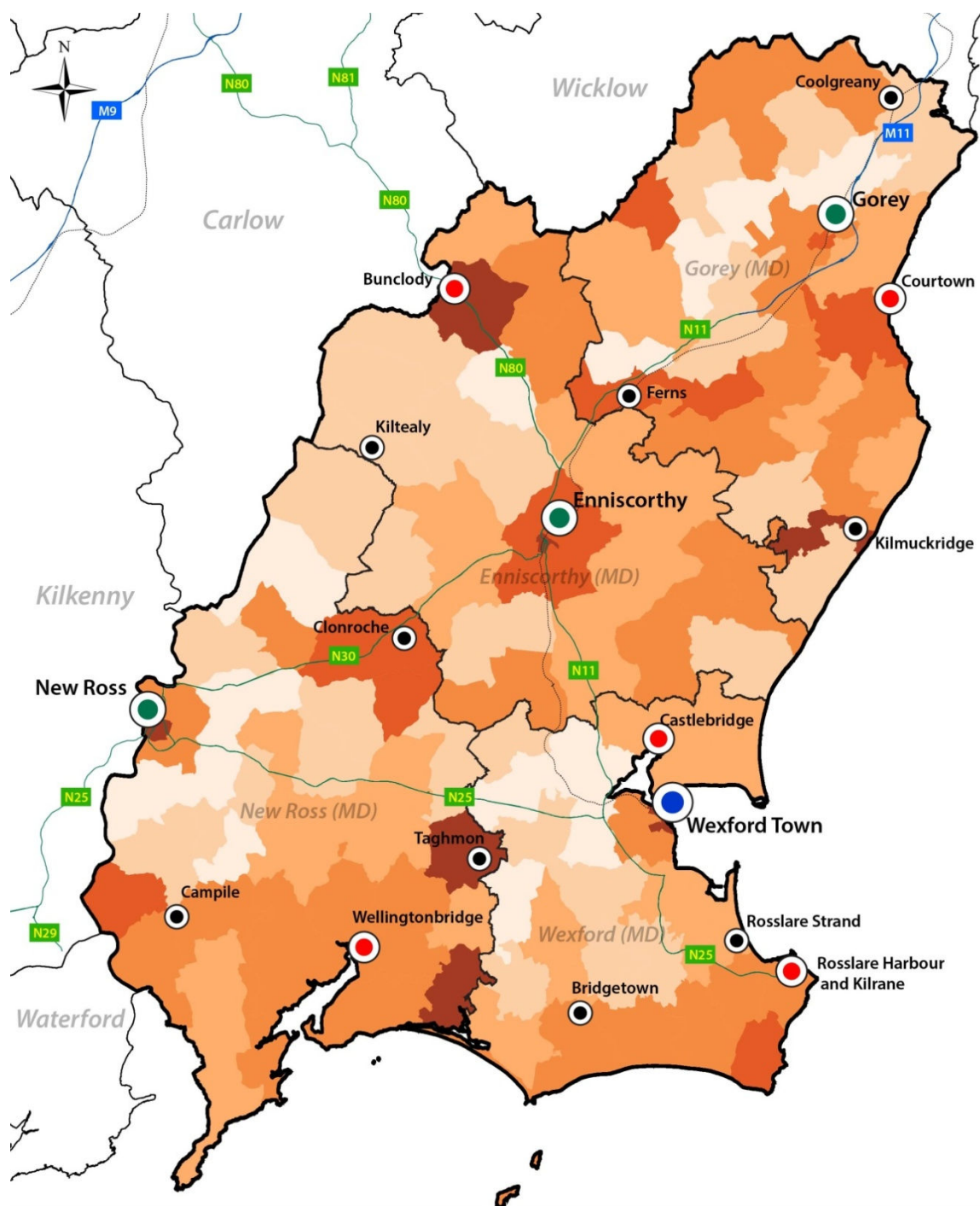


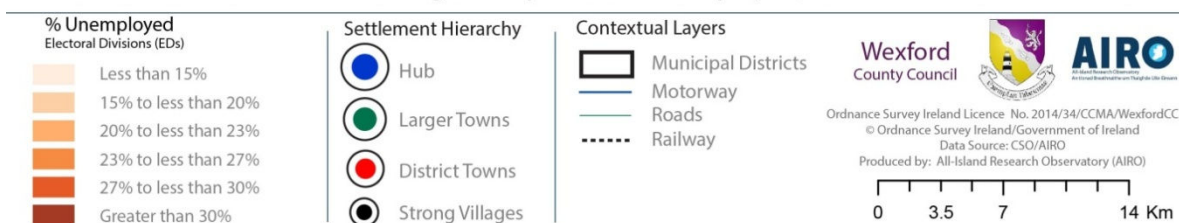
Figure 12-6: Labour Force: Unemployed - Wexford Municipal Districts (MDs), 2011



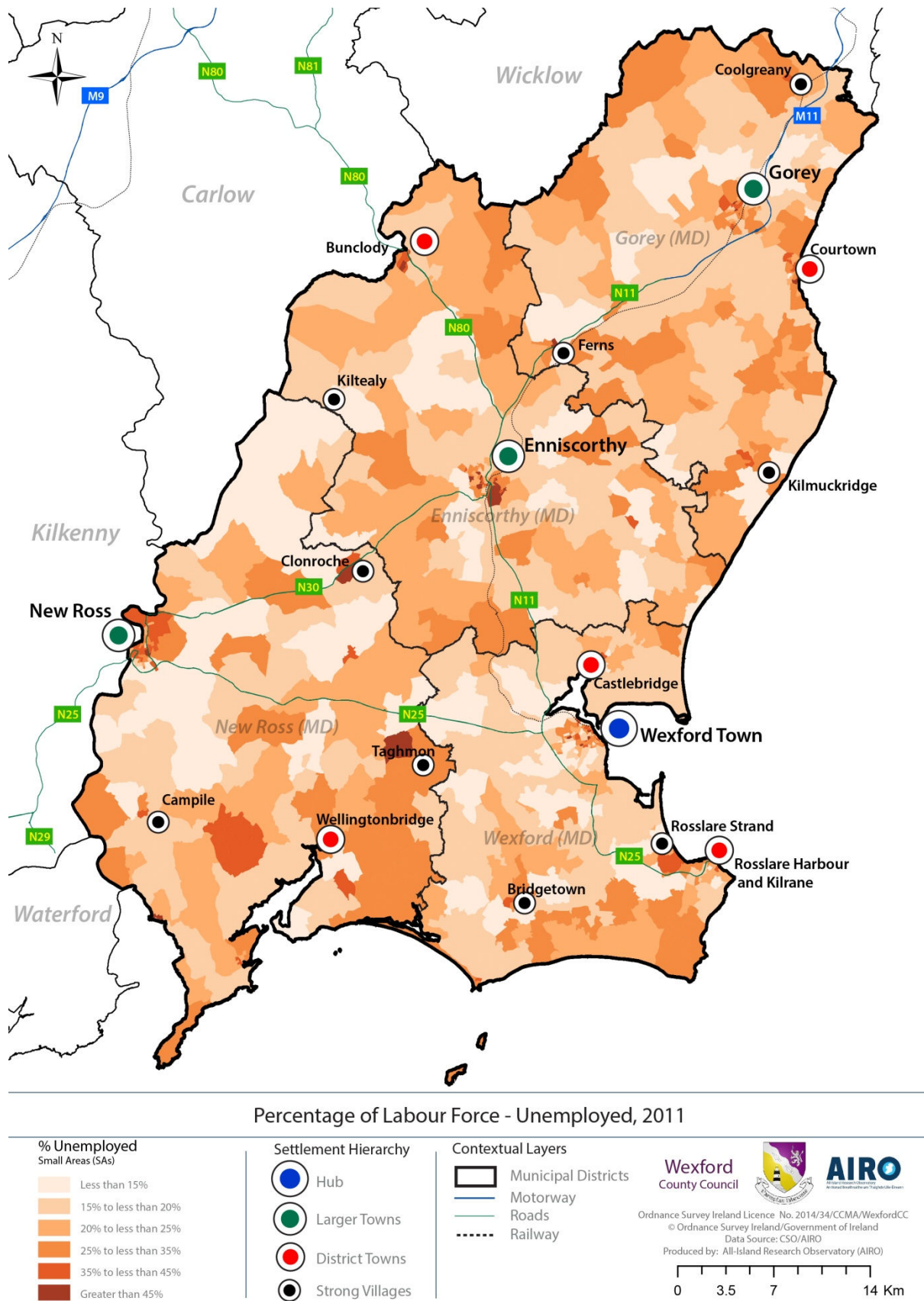
Map 12-3: Labour Force: Unemployed, 2011



Percentage of Population - Unemployed, 2011



Map 12-4: Labour Force: Unemployed, 2011 (Small Areas)



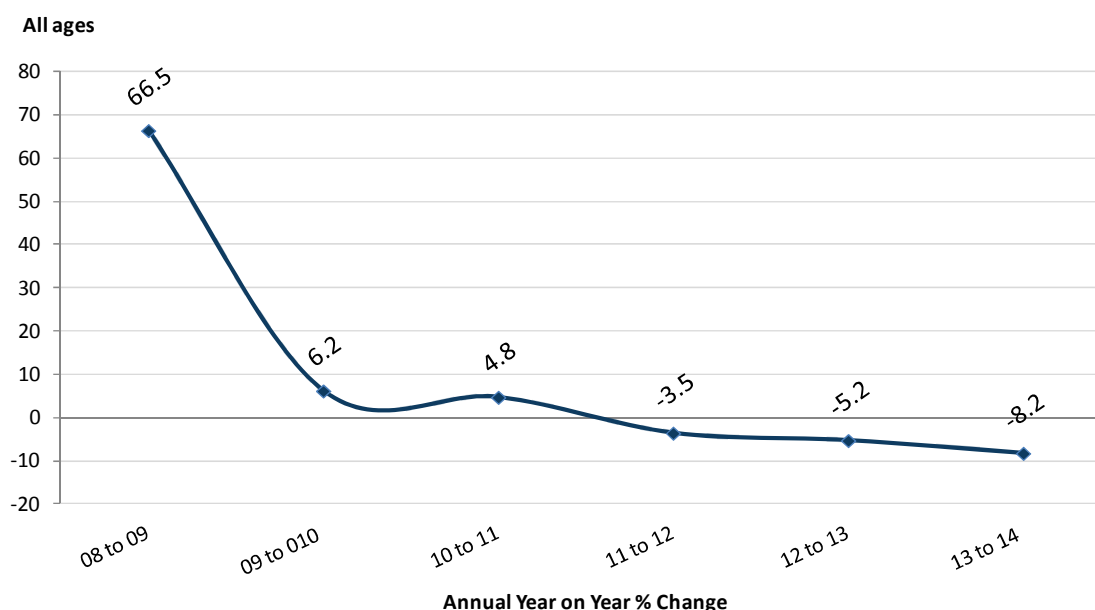
12.4. Live Register analysis

An alternative method of analysing the spatial patterns of unemployment is to use the unadjusted Live Register at Social Welfare Office level. The Live Register is compiled from returns made by each local welfare office to the Department of Social Protection and passed on to the Central Statistics Office. It comprises of persons under-65 years of age in the following classes:

- All Claimants for Jobseekers Benefit (JB) excluding systematic short-time workers
- Applicants for Jobseekers Allowance (JA) excluding smallholders/farm assists and other self-employed persons
- Other registrants including applicants for credited Social Welfare contributions but excluding those directly involved in an industrial dispute.

The Live Register is not specifically designed to measure unemployment as it includes part-time (those who work up to three days a week), seasonal and casual workers entitled to Jobseekers Allowance or Jobseekers Benefit. It does, however, allow an analysis of employment trends at both a county level and also at social welfare office (SWO) level. Within Wexford, Live Register data is available for four Social Welfare Offices: Enniscorthy; Gorey; New Ross; and Wexford.

As of September 2014, the total number of Live Register recipients in Wexford was 16,268. This total represents an increase of 142% since the same month in 2007 (6,705). The rate of growth in Live Register recipients in Wexford has been significantly higher than the growth rate in the State which was recorded at 130% for the same period. By September 2011 the numbers of claimants reached a peak of 19,938 but have since started to decline and has reduced by 16% in the last three years. In the last number of years the annual rate of decline in claimant numbers has increased from -3.5% (2011-2012) to -8.2% (2013 to 2014) (**Figure 12-7**).

Figure 12-7: Live Register Annual Percentage Change, Wexford

Through the DSP and CSO it is possible to obtain monthly Live Register statistics for four separate Social Welfare Offices (SWO) in Wexford; Enniscorthy; Gorey; New Ross and Waterford. At present this is the best means of developing a timely analysis of unemployment patterns at the local level.

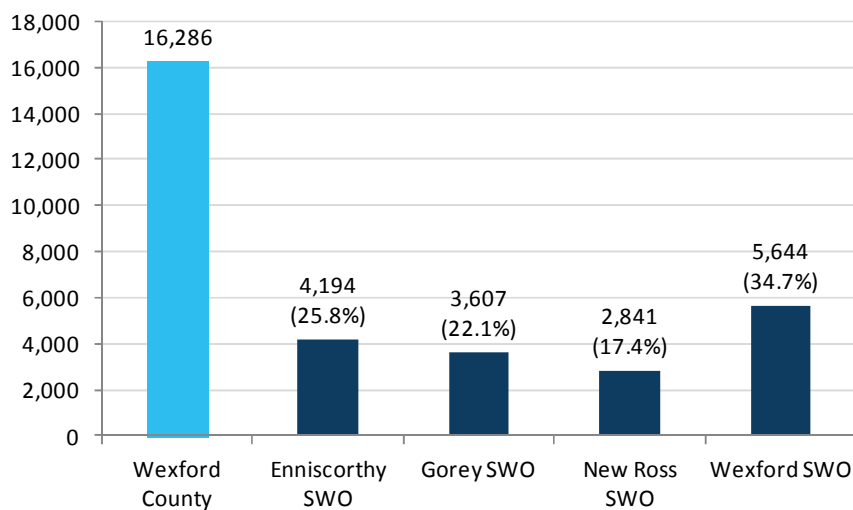
Figure 12-8 to Figure 12-10 provides details on the total number of recipients within each SWO by gender and by age category (under 25 and over 25 years and over). As of September 2014 the total Live Register count in Wexford (16,268) is split between 9,752 (59.95%) male recipients and 6,534 (40.1%) female recipients. The total number of recipients can also be split between 13,739 (84.3%) recipients aged Over 25 and 2,547 (15.6%) recipients aged Under 25 Years. The proportion share amongst these two age bands across the four Wexford SW Offices is more or less similar with only Enniscorthy recording a slightly higher rate of recipients aged Under 25 Years at 16.5%.

It should be noted that there is however potential to develop a more detailed level of analysis of Live Register data by accessing the raw datasets that are maintained by the DSP. Previous work by the project team in Ballyfermot, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown and Kilkenny have enable Local Partnerships to access very detailed Live Register data at the ED level on a quarterly basis for variables such as type of

payments (jobseekers benefit, jobseekers allowance) gender, age group, length of claim (short term or long term unemployed) and previous occupation. Examples of this output are hosted on the AIRO website¹⁸. Initial consultation with the DSP representative on the Wexford LCDC suggests that it will be possible for Wexford Local Authority to gain access to this information via the DSP. It is recommended that the LECP progress with this initiative and liaise with GIS Officers in the Council to at least focus on mapping local level Live Register numbers within the main urban centres within Wexford. As unemployment is a priority **'area of concern'** this initiative would allow a very detailed and targeted evidence based to address this issue at the local level.

The accompanying LECP Non-Census Masterfile.xls contains a much more detailed summary of Live Register data. See the DSP worksheet.

Figure 12-8: Total Persons on Live Register M9 (September) 2014



¹⁸<http://airo.maynoothuniversity.ie/mapping-resources/airo-research-themes/demographics-and-social-welfare/southside-partnership>

Figure 12-9: Total Persons by Gender on Live Register M9 (September) 2014

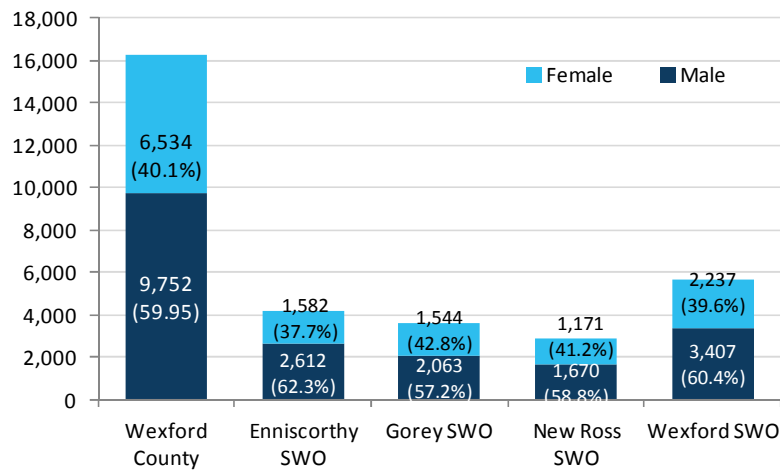
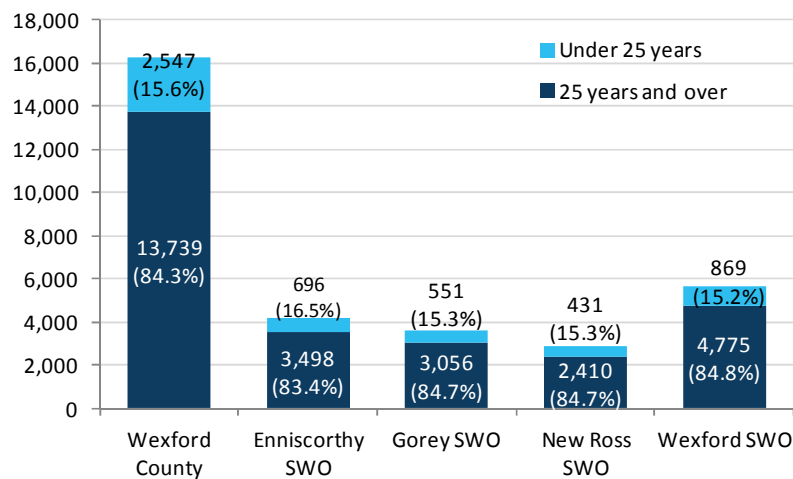


Figure 12-10: Total Persons by Age Band on Live Register M9 (September) 2014



12.5. Town and Municipal District Labour Force Profile

Labour Market

Town Profiles

Count Data

	Labour Force	LF at Work	LF Unemployed	Population 15+
Wexford Town and Envs	9,682	7,206	2,273	16,247
Enniscorthy and Envs	4,966	3,393	1,370	8,541
Gorey Town and Envs	4,437	3,188	1,157	6,855
New Ross Town and Envs	3,933	2,737	1,103	6,343
Bunclogh-Carrickduff	882	612	212	1,541
Castlebridge	819	641	156	1,277
Rosslare and Kilrane	1,343	915	409	2,160
Courtown Harbour	964	750	200	1,680

Percentage Data

	LF		
	Participation	LF at Work	LF Unemployed
Wexford Town and Envs	59.6	74.4	23.5
Enniscorthy and Envs	58.1	68.3	27.6
Gorey Town and Envs	64.7	71.9	26.1
New Ross Town and Envs	62.0	69.6	28.0
Bunclogh-Carrickduff	57.2	69.4	24.0
Castlebridge	64.1	78.3	19.0
Rosslare and Kilrane	62.2	68.1	30.5
Courtown Harbour	57.4	77.8	20.7
Wexford County	60.1	76.0	24.0
State	61.9	81.0	19.0

Municipal District Profiles

Count Data

	Labour Force	LF at Work	LF Unemployed	Population 15+
Gorey MD	15,818	11,974	3,844	25,836
Enniscorthy MD	15,808	11,900	3,908	26,608
New Ross MD	14,851	11,192	3,659	24,786
Wexford MD	21,000	16,241	4,759	35,026

Percentage Data

	LF		
	Participation	LF at Work	LF Unemployed
Gorey MD	61.2	75.7	24.3
Enniscorthy MD	59.4	75.3	24.7
New Ross MD	59.9	75.4	24.6
Wexford MD	60.0	77.3	22.7
Wexford County	60.1	76.0	24.0
State	61.9	81.0	19.0

12.6. Conclusion

The labour market and in particular the high very levels of unemployment across the county are a growing '**area of concern**' for the Council and addressing this issue will be a primary objective for the Council and LECP in the coming years.

Employment levels in the county have seen significant change between 2006 and 2011 with a reduction of employment numbers by -8.3% (-4,704). Much of the decline in employment across the county has been as a result of the complete collapse in the construction sector with a -65% (-6,163) decrease in employment in this sector recorded between 2006 and 2011. Other major declines were recorded in the Manufacturing (-20%) and Commerce and Trade (-5.6%) sectors. As of 2011, approximately 76% of the Wexford labour force was in employment. Alarming, this is the 3rd lowest rate in the State.

As a consequence, unemployment rates have soared in Wexford and almost 1 in 4 (24%) of the labour force are unemployed. As of 2011 the total number unemployed is 16,170. Wexford now has the 3rd highest unemployment rate in the State. There is a certain spatial distribution to levels of unemployment and highest rates are generally concentrated in the settlements of Enniscorthy, New Ross and Bunclody with some areas with rates in excess of 30%. Other rural settlements such as Taghmon and Clonroche also have exceptionally high unemployment rates.

The DSP Live Register data allows a more recent analysis of unemployment levels in Wexford. As of September 2014 there were 16,268 Live Register recipients in the county. This represents an increase of +142% from 2007 and highlights the severe effect of the economic recession on Wexford. In recent years there have however been signs of recovery with Live Register figures decreasing year-on-year since 2013.

A further and more detailed understanding of the scale of unemployment at the local level (number of claimants, length of claims, and age of claimants) is required for the main unemployment black spots within the county. It is recommended that the LECP, DSP representatives and Wexford GIS personnel explore the potential of mapping raw Live Register data to develop a complete evidence base for this major '**area of concern**'.

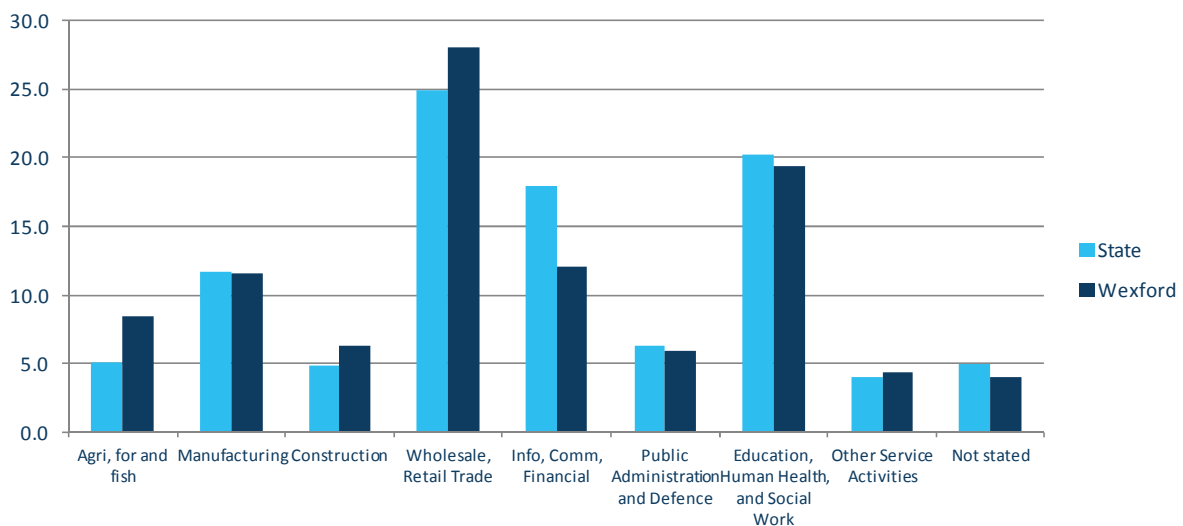
13. Industry of Employment

This chapter explores the geography of *industry of employment*. For the purposes of the Census, the term *industry* is not confined to manufacturing industry. It is synonymous with the term “sector of economic activity”. The maps presented in this chapter, therefore, reflect the level of dependence of an area on a particular industry. Importantly, the project team have also developed a series of maps and data through the POWCAR¹⁹ dataset that also provide an analysis of the location of actual jobs within and across Wexford. **Figure 13-1** illustrates the industrial sectors in which Wexford workers are engaged in.

The following broad industrial groups are analysed:

- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (AFF);
- Manufacturing;
- Construction;
- Wholesale, Retail Trade, Transportation & Storage, Accommodation & Food Service Activities;
- Information and Communication, Financial, Real Estate, Professional, administration and support service activities;
- Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security; and
- Education, Human Health and Social Work Activities.

Figure 13-1: Percentage Distribution of Workers by Industry



¹⁹ Place of Work Census of Anonymised Records (www.cso.ie/census)

13.1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (AFF)

A total of 4,270 Wexford residents are employed in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (AFF) sector, this figure represents 8.4% of all workers and is considerably higher than the State average of 5.1%. The total number of residents employed in this sector represents 4.7% of the State total. Wexford has the 13th highest rate of participation in the AFF sector of all local authorities in Ireland (**Figure 13-2**). Of all jobs located in Wexford, AFF accounts for approximately 8.8%, the 10th highest rate in the country (**Figure 13-3**).

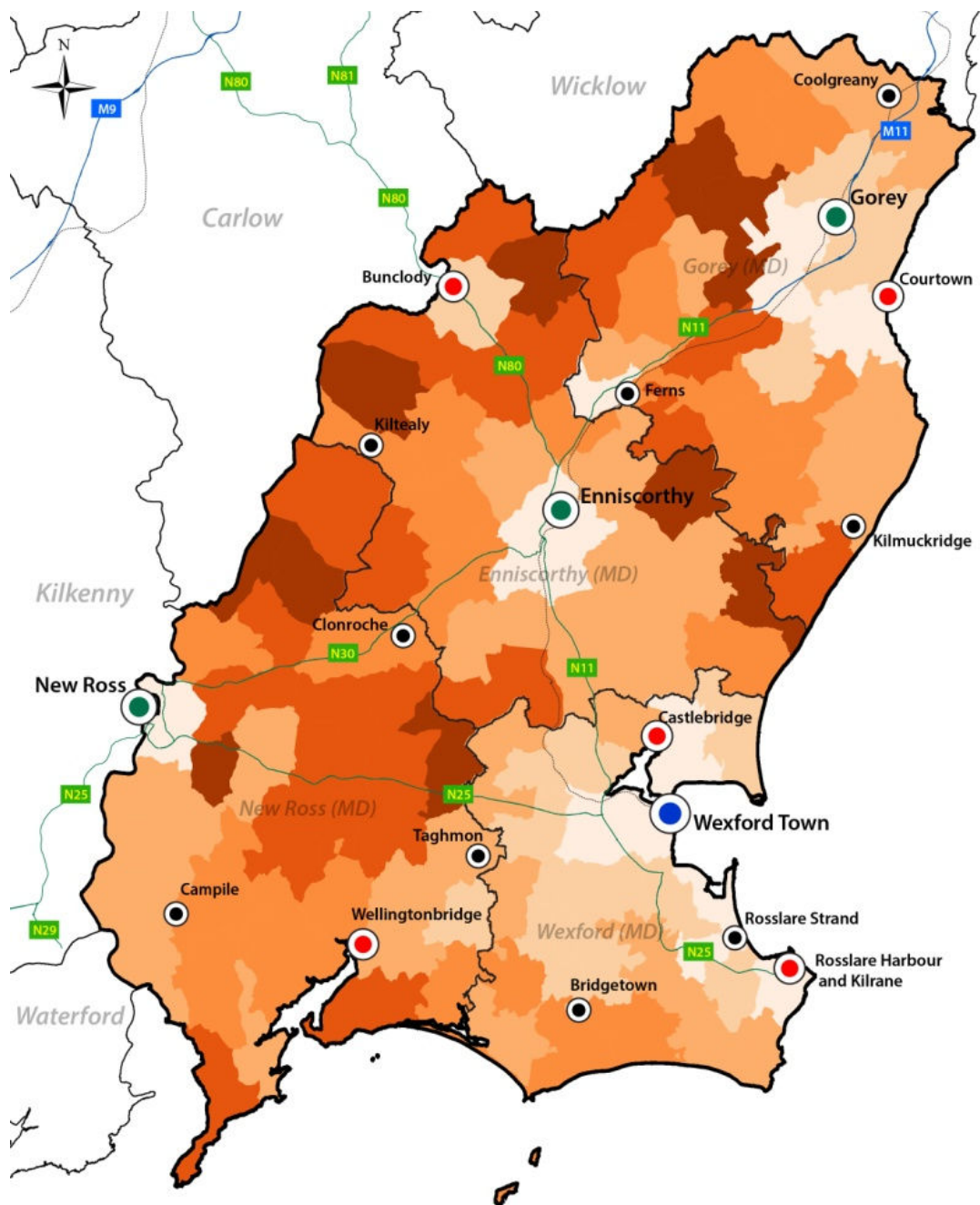
Of those employed in this sector and residing in the county, approximately 76% (3,251) are employed within Wexford, 3% (111) are employed outside the county and 21% (908) are classed as Mobile or having an un-codeable work destination.

Map 13-1 details the percentage of workers residing in EDs that are employed in AFF. There is a clear spatial pattern identified with rates much higher in the western and more peripheral parts of the county. Rates of AFF employment are lowest in the Wexford Municipal District.

Based on an analysis of all fixed occupation jobs, there are a total of 3,315 AFF jobs located in Wexford. The jobs are primarily undertaken by Wexford residents with 98% (3,251) residing within the county and the remaining 2% (64) commuting to employment destinations from outside the county.

Map 13-2 details the number of AFF jobs located within Wexford EDs. Employment in AFF is spread quite evenly across the county although highest numbers are in the areas immediately outside Enniscorthy. Jobs are located in all EDs as a consequence of employment in this sector being largely carried out on farms and classed as working from home. In total, 82% of employment in this sector is classed as farming (farming of animals, mixed farming).

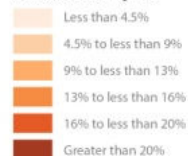
Map 13-1: % of Wexford residents employed in AFF, 2011



% of Wexford residents employed in AFF*, 2011

Industry: AFF

% of workers residing in ED



Settlement Hierarchy



Contextual Layers



Wexford
County Council



AIRO
All-Island Research Observatory

Ordnance Survey Ireland Licence: No. 2014/34/CCMA/WexfordCC
© Ordnance Survey Ireland/Government of Ireland
Data Source: CSO/AIRO
Produced by: All-Island Research Observatory (AIRO)

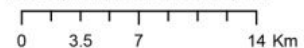


Figure 13-2: % Workers employed in AFF, 2011

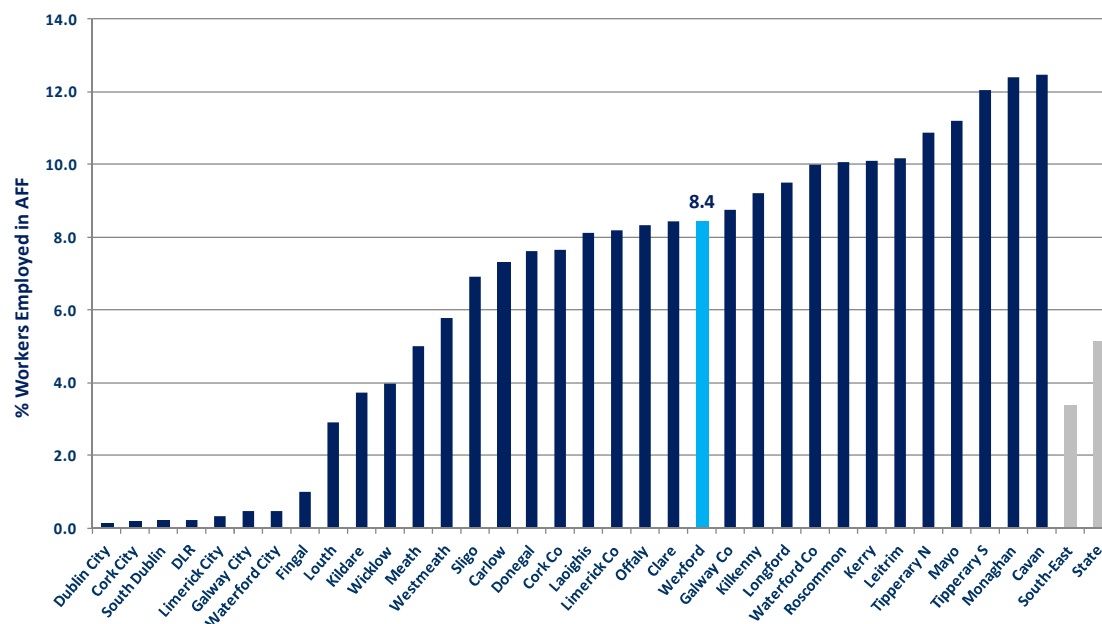
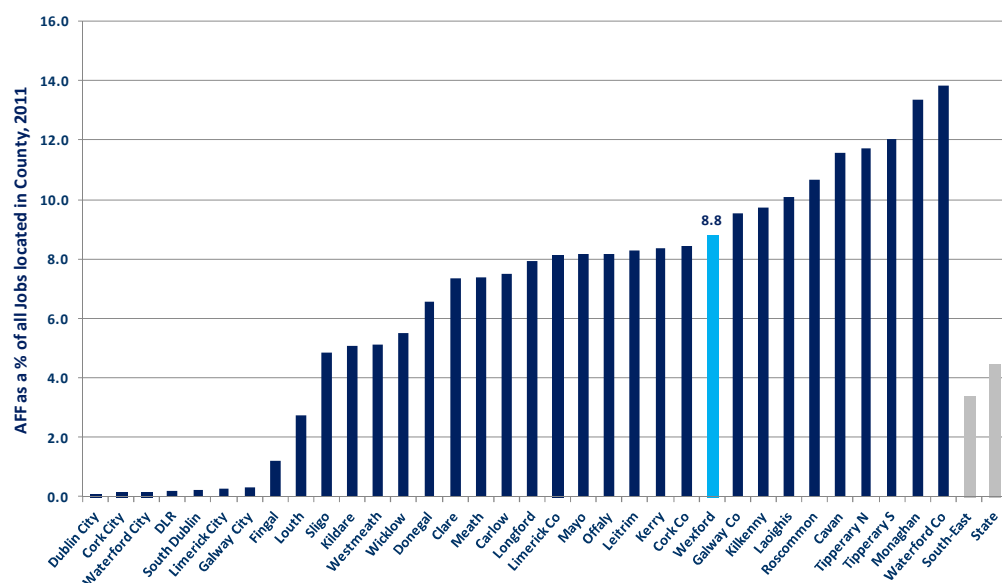
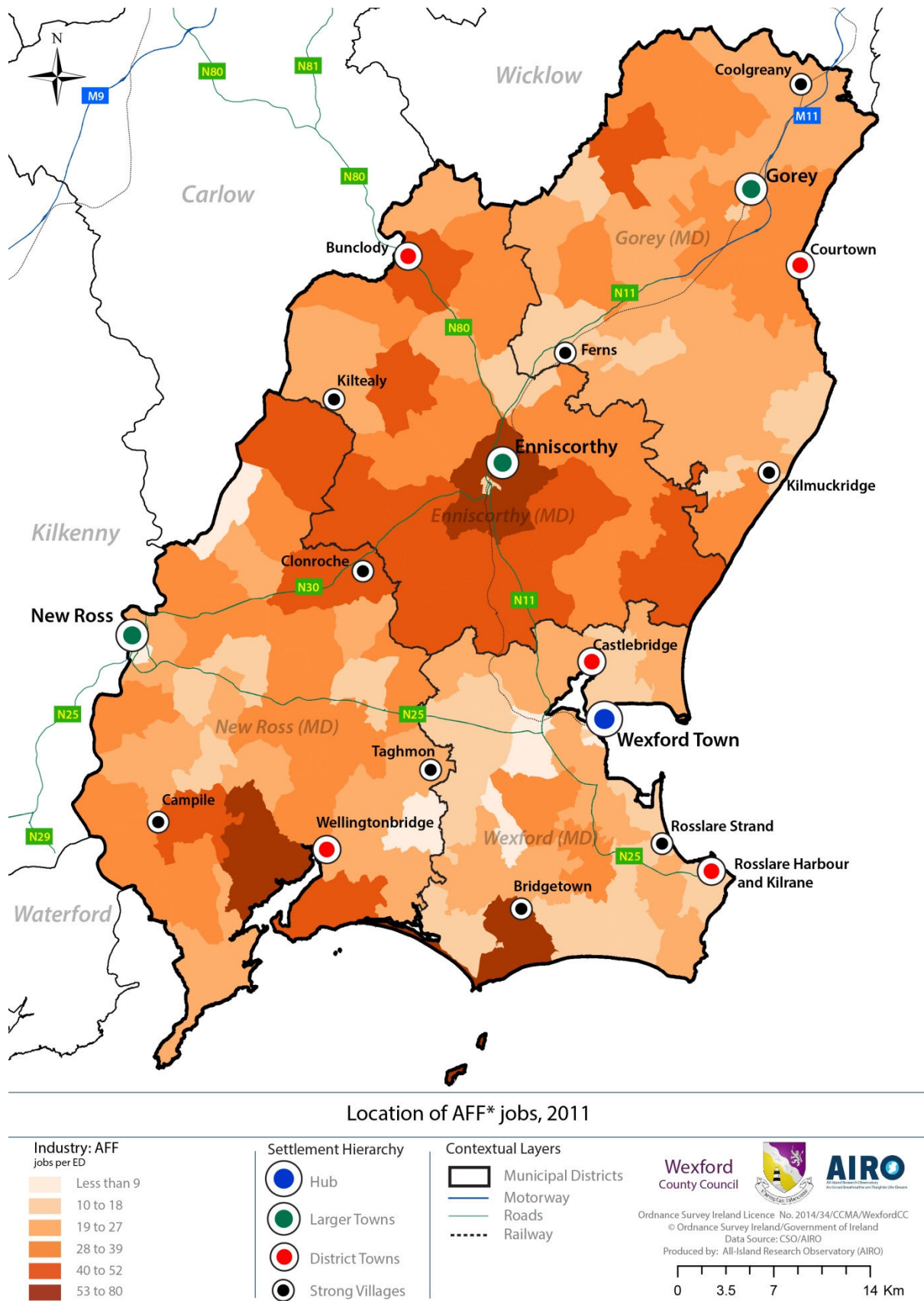


Figure 13-3: AFF as a % of all Jobs located in County, 2011



Map 13-2: Location of AFF Jobs in Wexford EDs, 2011



13.2. Manufacturing

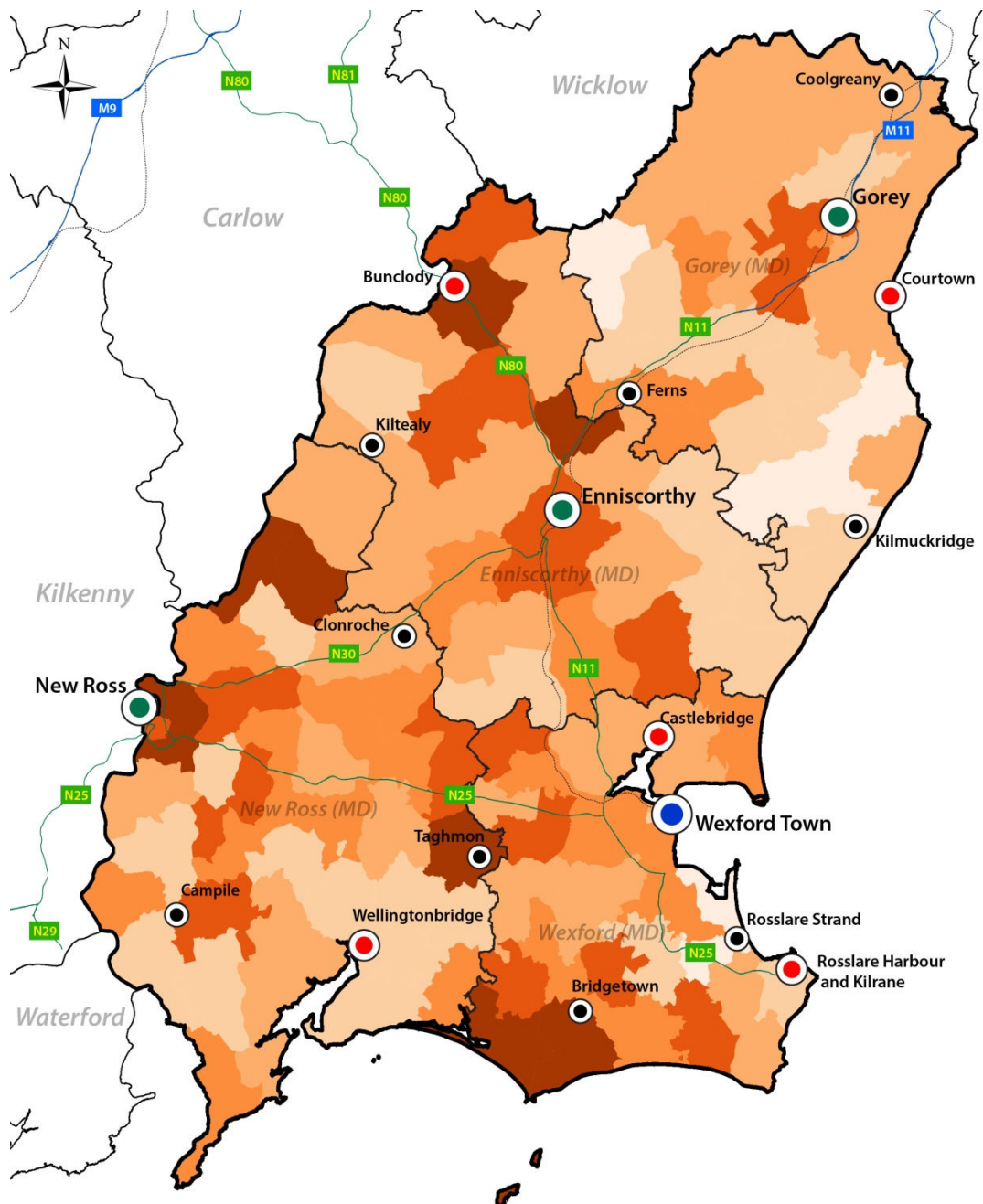
A total of 5,840 Wexford residents are employed in the Manufacturing (Manu) sector, this figure represents 11.5% of all workers and is marginally lower than the State average of 11.7% (**Figure 13-4**). The total number of residents employed in this sector represents 2.8% of the State total. Wexford has the 10th lowest rate of participation in the Manufacturing sector of all local authorities in Ireland. Of all jobs located in Wexford, Manufacturing accounts for approximately 12.4%, the 11th lowest rate in the country (**Figure 13-5**). The Manufacturing industry accounts for the 3rd highest number of jobs in Wexford.

Of those employed in this sector and residing in the county, approximately 72% (4,194) are employed within Wexford, 18% (1,039) are employed outside the county and 10% (607) are classed as Mobile or having an un-codeable work destination. As a whole, employment in the Manufacturing sector in Wexford is dominated by the Low and Medium-Low sector. In total, 42.2% of workers are employed in 'Low', 22.5% in 'Medium-Low', 19.2% in 'Medium-High' and 16.1% in 'High' level manufacturing. This breakdown is very different to the State average where 34.3% are employed in 'Low' and 26.8% are employed in 'High' level manufacturing jobs. The weak manufacturing base in Wexford is a growing '**area of concern**' for the Council.

Map 13-3 details the percentage of workers residing in EDs that are employed in Manufacturing. In general, rates are higher in the central and southern parts of the county. Based on an analysis of all fixed occupation jobs, there are a total of 4,660 Manufacturing jobs located in Wexford. The jobs are primarily undertaken by Wexford residents with 90% (4,194) residing within the county and the remaining 10% (466) commuting to employment destinations from outside the county.

Map 13-4 details the number of Manufacturing jobs located in Wexford EDs. With the exception of the main towns there is a very small number of Manufacturing jobs located in large parts of the county (<12 per ED). The highest concentrations of manufacturing jobs are located in areas immediately outside Wexford Town.

Map 13-3: % of Wexford residents employed in Manufacturing, 2011



% of Wexford residents employed in Manufacturing, 2011

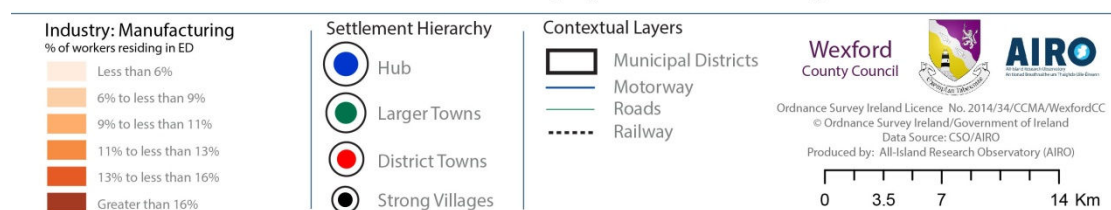


Figure 13-4: % Workers employed in Manufacturing, 2011

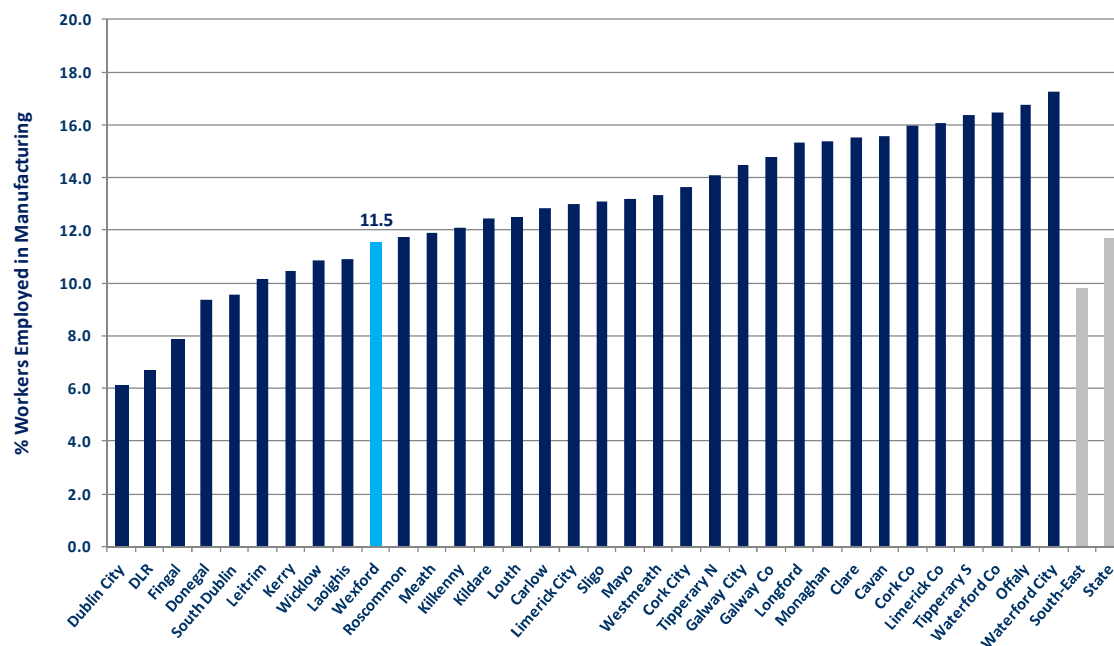
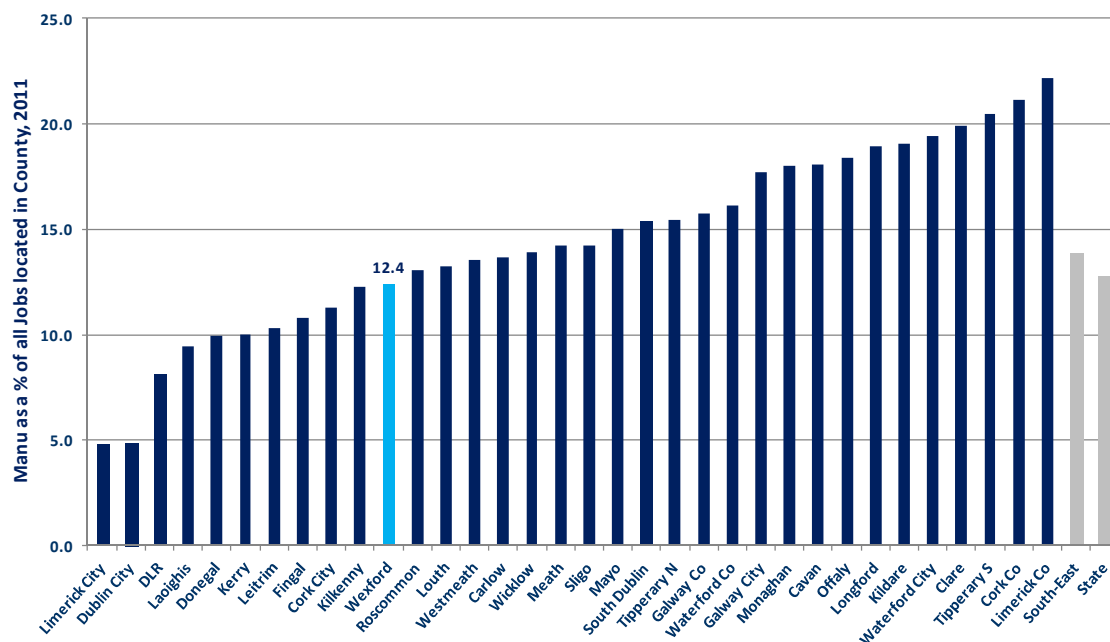
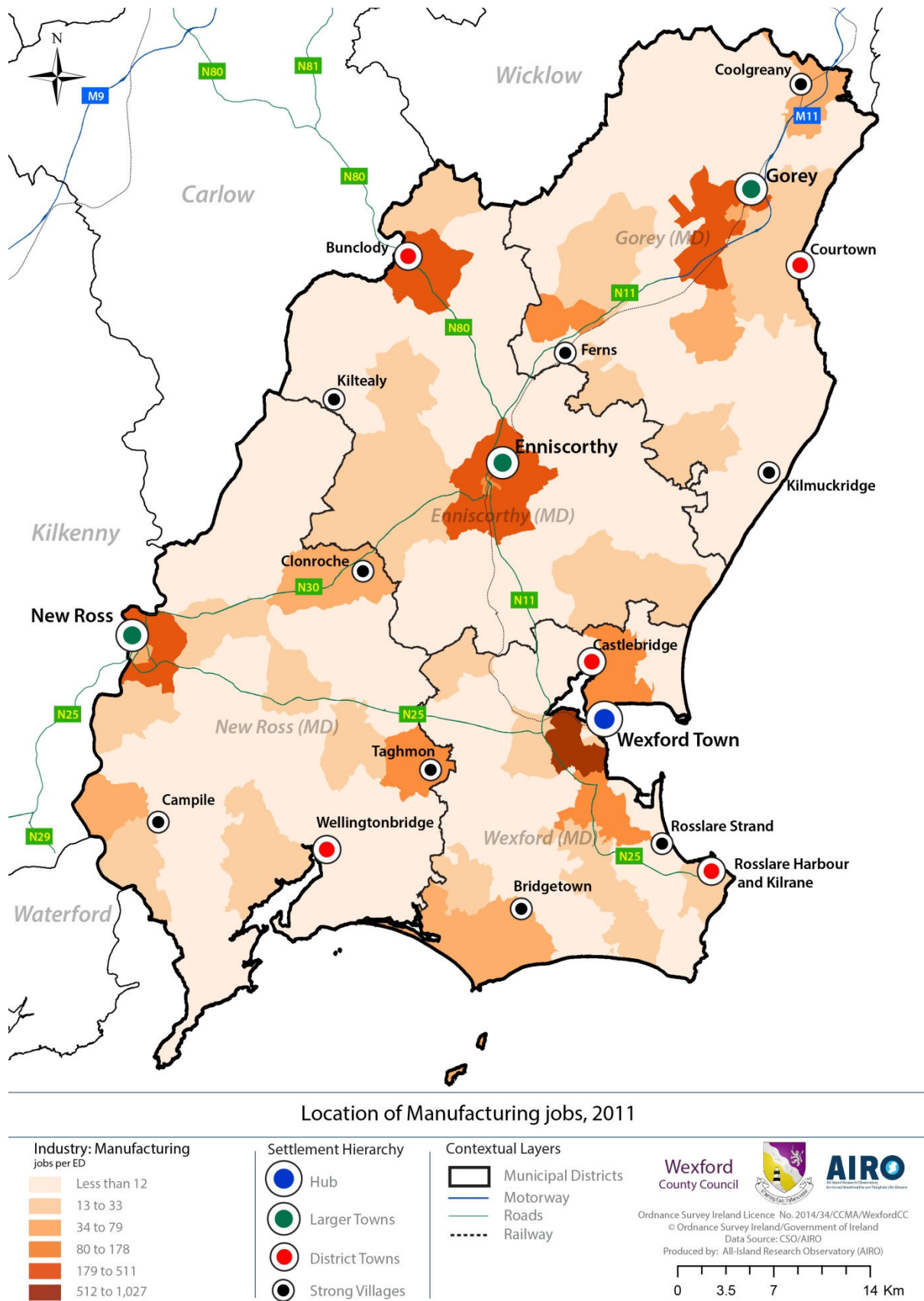


Figure 13-5: Manufacturing as a % of all Jobs located in County, 2011



Map 13-4: Location of Manufacturing Jobs in Wexford EDs, 2011



13.3. Construction

A total of 3,201 Wexford residents are employed in the Construction sector, this figure represents 6.3% of all workers and is slightly higher than the State average of 4.9%. The total number of residents employed in this sector represents 3.7% of the State total. Wexford has the 2nd highest rate of participation in the Construction sector of all local authorities in Ireland (**Figure 13-6**). Of all jobs located in Wexford, Construction accounts for approximately 3.2%, the 11th lowest rate in the country (**Figure 13-7**). The Construction industry accounts for the 2nd lowest number of jobs in the county. Since 2006 the number of people employed in the Construction sector in Wexford has decreased by -65% (-6,163) from a total of approximately 9,300. This rate of decrease was the 4th highest in the country and highlights the major impact that the collapse of the construction section has had on the county.

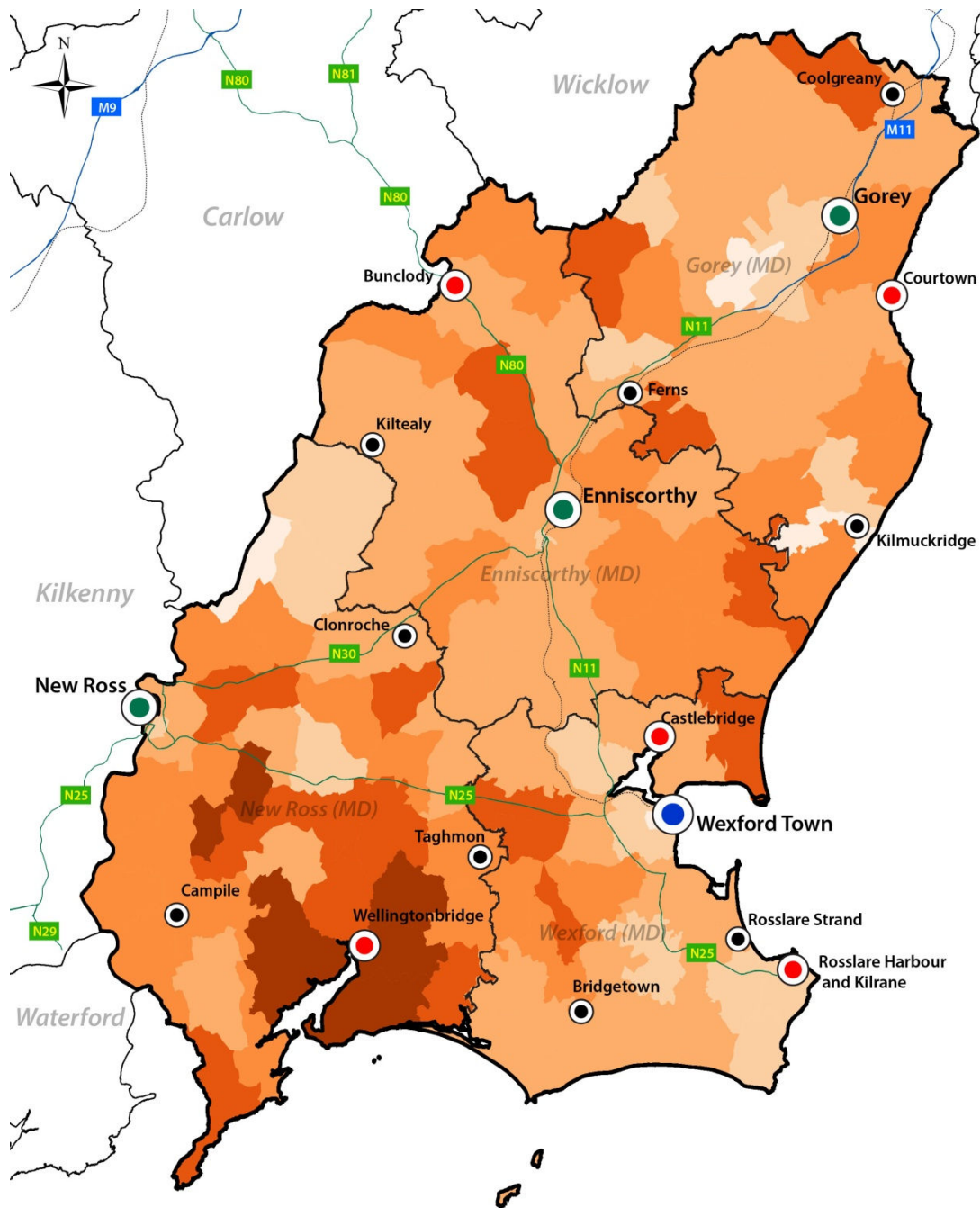
Of those employed in this sector and residing in the county, approximately 35% (1,118) are employed within Wexford, 9% (274) are employed outside the county and 57% (1,809) are classed as Mobile or having an un-codeable work destination. The high levels of Mobile workers in this grouping relates to the transient nature of construction jobs.

As this is a very mobile sector this map only captures the location of fixed construction employment jobs in 2011 and does not capture, for example, the temporary locations of jobs undertaken by plumbers, carpenters, electricians etc. Based on the location of fixed jobs highest numbers are clearly located in the main urban centres.

Map 13-5 details the percentage of workers residing in EDs that are employed in Construction. In general, rates are highest in the southern part of the county and in particular in the New Ross MD. Based on an analysis of all fixed occupation jobs, there are a total of 1,213 Construction jobs located in Wexford. The jobs are primarily undertaken by Wexford residents with 92% (1,118) residing within the county and the remaining 8% (95) commuting to employment destinations from outside the county.

Map 13-6 details the number of Construction jobs within Wexford EDs. As this is a very mobile sector this map only captures the location of fixed construction employment jobs in 2011 and does not capture, for example, the temporary locations of jobs undertaken by plumbers, carpenters, electricians etc. Based on the location of fixed jobs highest numbers are clearly located in the main urban centres.

Map 13-5: % of Wexford residents employed in Construction, 2011



% of Wexford residents employed in Construction, 2011

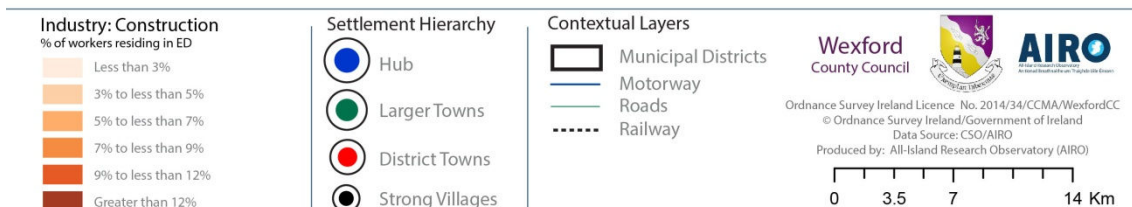


Figure 13-6: % Workers employed in Construction, 2011

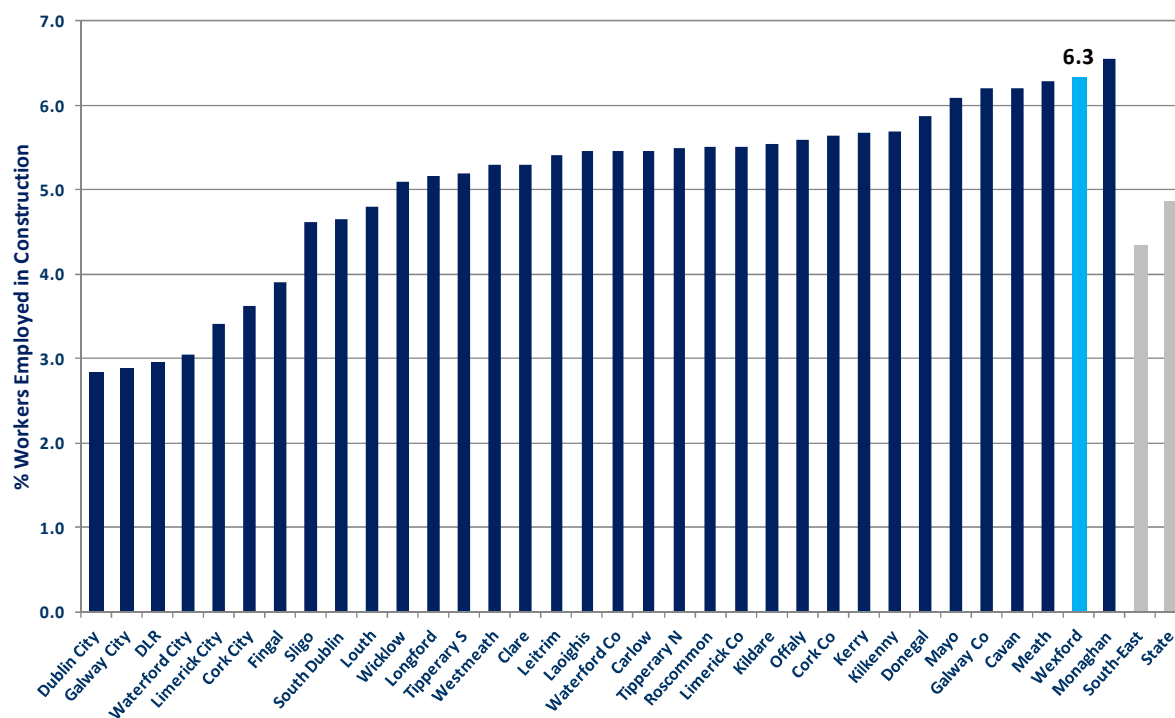
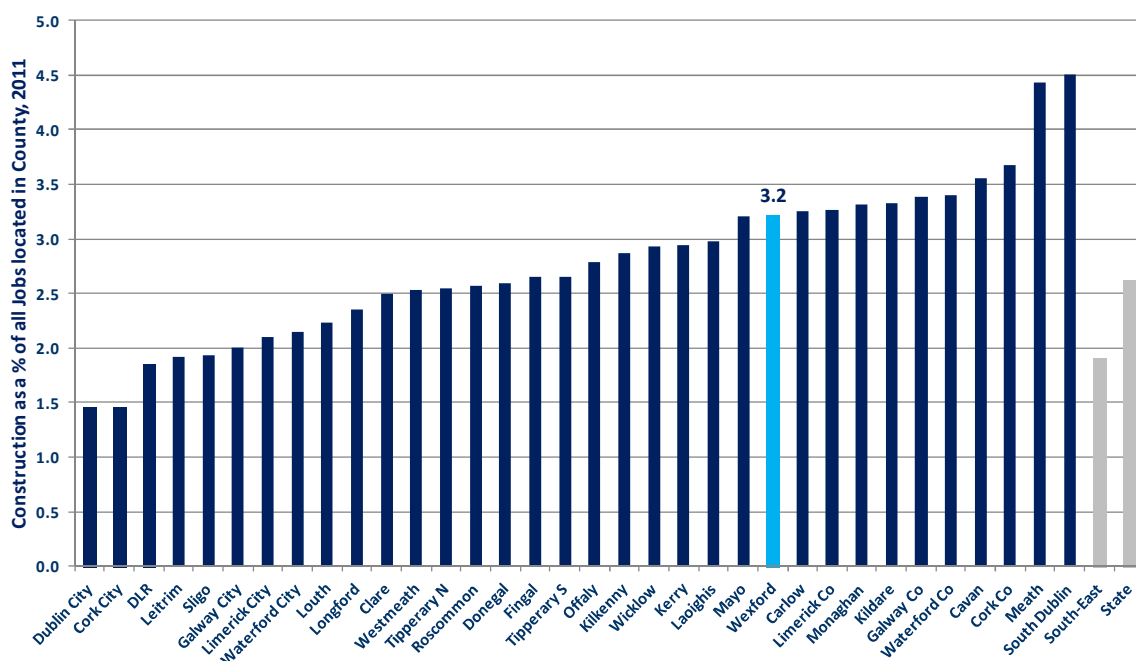
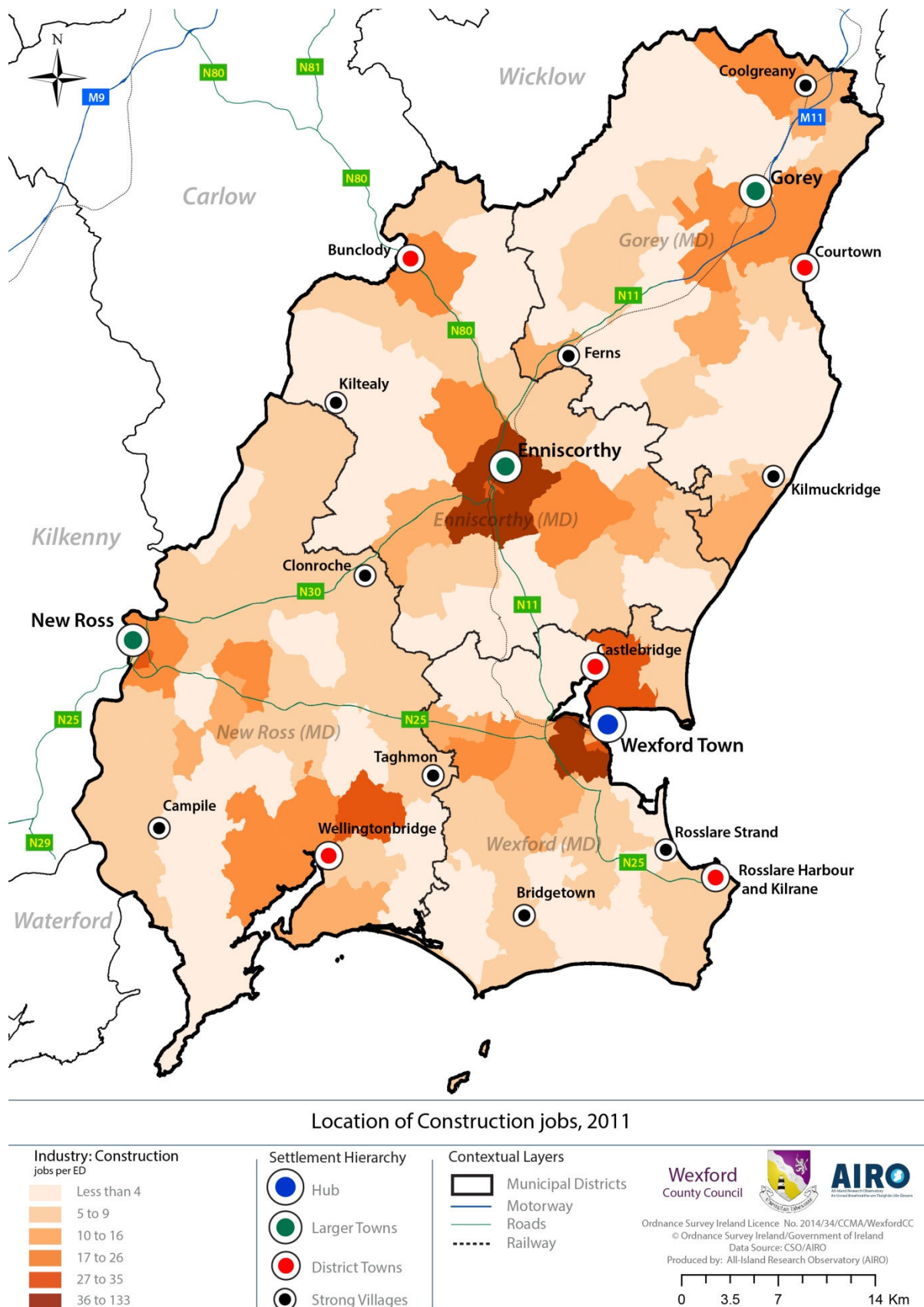


Figure 13-7: Construction as a % of all Jobs located in County, 2011



Map 13-6: Location of Construction Jobs in Wexford EDs, 2011



13.4. Wholesale, Retail Trade, Repair of Motor, Transportation & Storage, Accommodation & Food Service Activities (WRT)

A total of 14,131 Wexford residents are employed in the WRT sector, this figure represents 27.3% of all workers and is higher than the State average of 24.8%. The total number of residents employed in this sector represents 3.2% of the State total. Wexford has the 4th highest rate of participation in the WRT sector of all local authorities in Ireland (**Figure 13-8**). Of all jobs located in Wexford, WRT accounts for approximately 31.2%, the 5th highest rate in the country (**Figure 13-9**). This sector accounts for the highest number of jobs located in the county.

Of those employed in this sector and residing in the county, approximately 78% (11,018) are employed within Wexford, 12% (1,737) are employed outside the county and 10% (1,376) are classed as Mobile or having an un-codeable work destination. Within this sector approximately 60% are employed in 'Wholesale, Retail Trade and Repair of Motor', 15% in 'Transportation and Storage' and 25% in 'Accommodation and Food' (see Tourism for more detail on this).

Map 13-7 details the percentage of workers residing in EDs that are employed in WRT. In general, higher rates are in the east of the county with the Wexford Municipal District having a number of EDs with employment rates in excess of 34%. Based on an analysis of all fixed occupation jobs, there are a total of 11,764 WRT jobs located in Wexford. The jobs are primarily undertaken by Wexford residents with 94% (11,018) residing within the county and the remaining 6% (746) commuting to employment destinations from outside the county.

Map 13-8 details the location of WRT job locations across Wexford EDs. Again, highest levels of employment are located within the main urban centres across the county and many rural and peripheral ED with very low numbers of jobs. The highest cluster of job locations is certainly in the areas immediately surrounding Wexford Town. The location of Rosslare Harbour is also highlighted and relates to the location of Transportation employment in this area.

Map 13-7: % of Wexford residents employed in WRT*, 2011

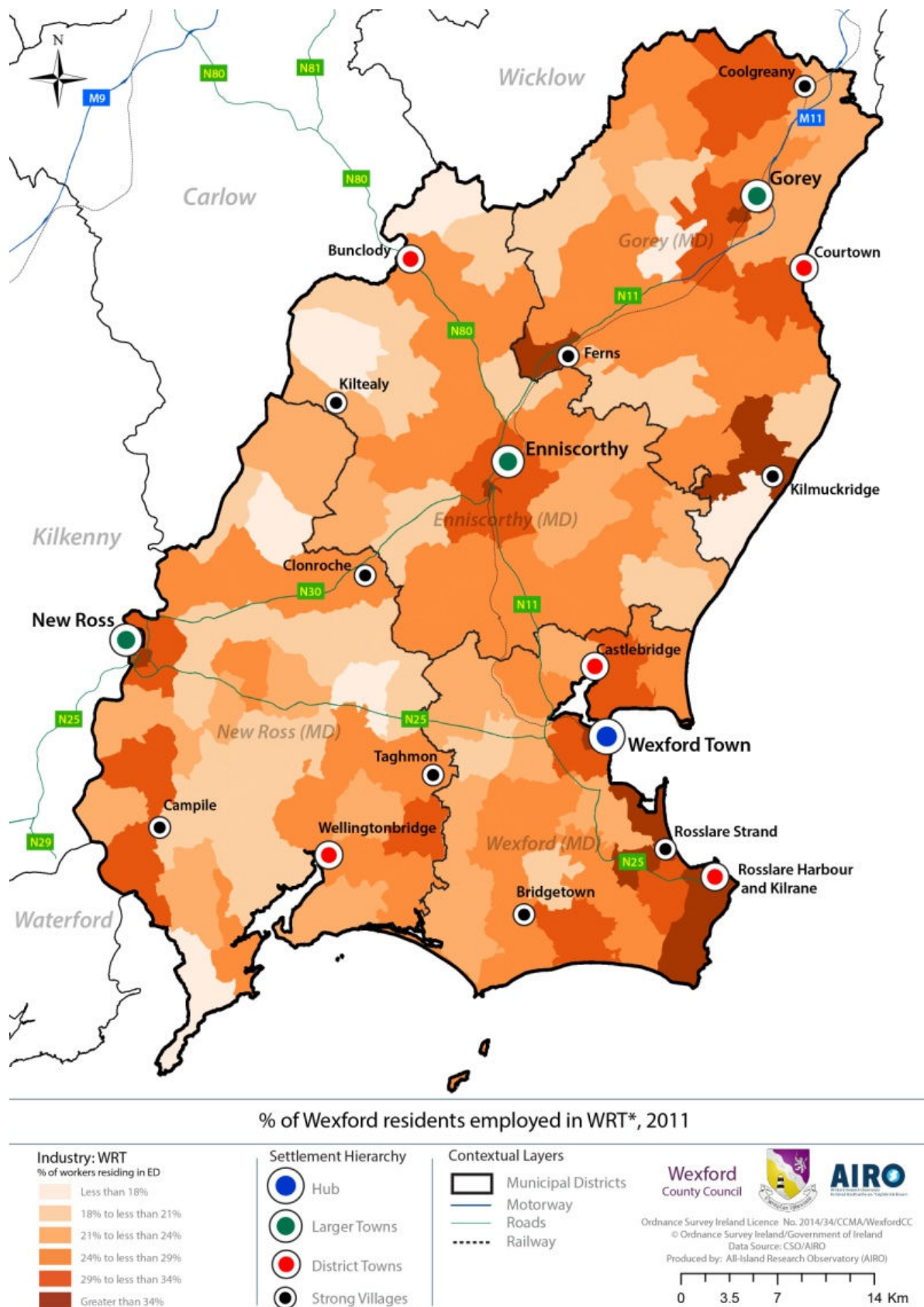
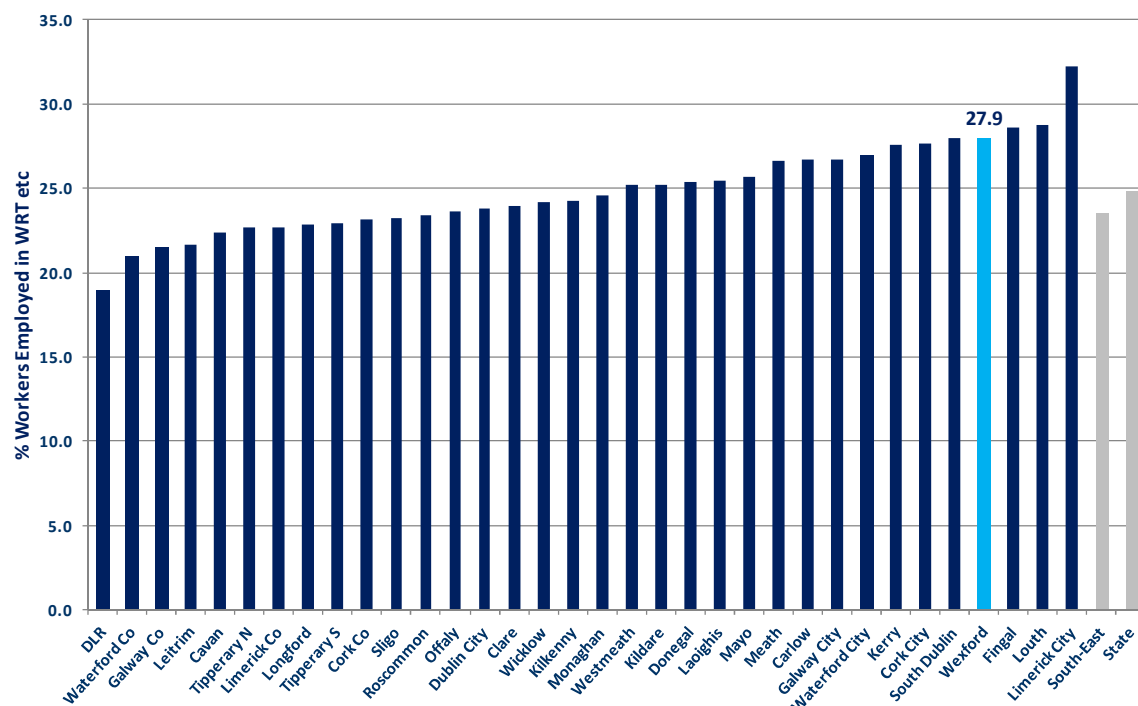
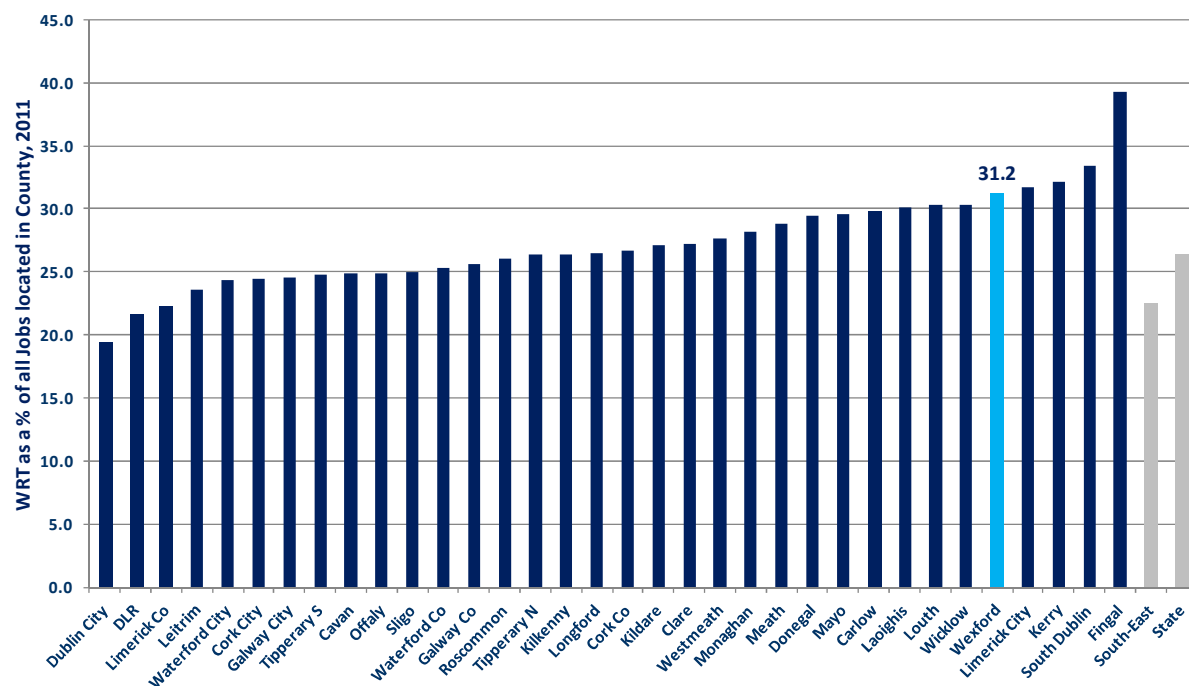
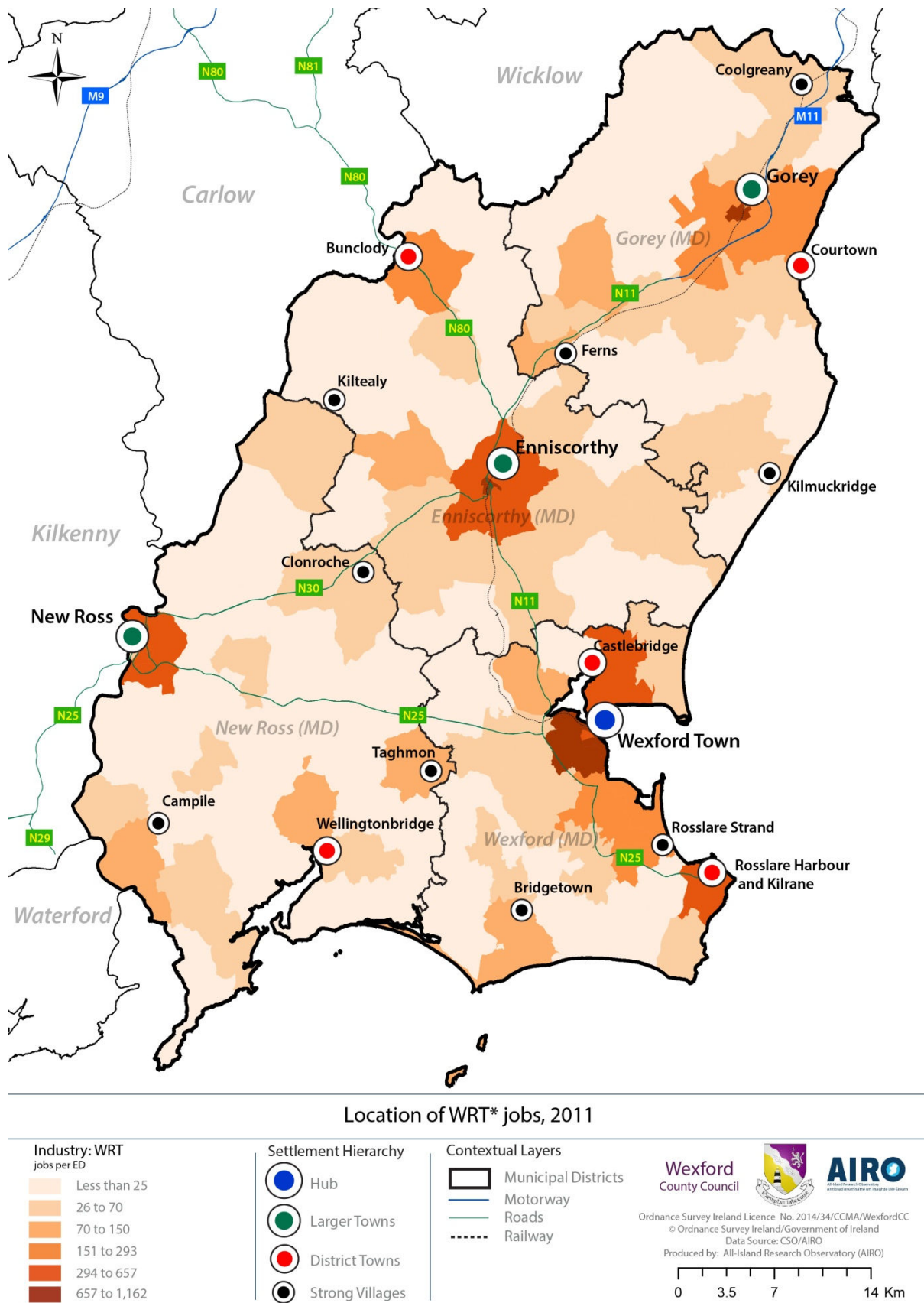


Figure 13-8: % Workers employed in WRT, 2011**Figure 13-9: WRT as a % of all Jobs located in County, 2011**

Map 13-8: Location of WRT Jobs in Wexford EDs, 2011



13.5. Information and Communication, Financial, Real Estate, Professional, administration and support service activities

A total of 6,113 Wexford residents are employed in the IT & Prof Services sector, this figure represents 12.1% of all workers and is much lower than the State average of 17.9% (**Figure 13-10**). The total number of residents employed in this sector represents 1.9% of the State total. Wexford has the 13th lowest rate of participation in the IT & Prof Services sector of all local authorities in Ireland. Of all jobs located in Wexford, IT & Prof Services accounts for approximately 10.8%, the 13th lowest rate in the country (**Figure 13-11**).

Of those employed in this sector and residing in the county, approximately 62% (3,768) are employed within Wexford, 23% (1,421) are employed outside the county (highest commuting industry in Wexford) and 15% (924) are classed as Mobile or having an un-codeable work destination. Within this sector approximately 14% are employed in 'Information and Communications Activities', 31.4% in 'Financial and Insurance' 33% in 'Professional activities' and 21.6% in 'Administrative Support'.

Map 13-9 details the percentage of workers residing in EDs that are employed in IT & Prof Services. The spatial distribution is quite distinct with highest rates in the north-east and south-east of the county. High rates in the north of the county are primarily driven by out of county commuters whereas the south is based on employment opportunities within Wexford town. The importance of this sector to the north of the county is in direct contrast to the lack of IT & Prof Services in this area (see below) and highlights the fact that large numbers of resident workers in this area commute out of the county to employment.

Based on an analysis of all fixed occupation jobs, there are a total of 4,084 IT & Prof Services jobs located in Wexford. The jobs are primarily undertaken by Wexford residents with 92% (3,768) residing within the county and the remaining 8% (316) commuting to employment destinations from outside the county. **Map 13-10** details the location of IT & Prof Services jobs within Wexford EDs. Again, highest concentrations are primarily located in the main urban centres.

Map 13-9: % of Wexford residents employed in IT & Prof Services, 2011

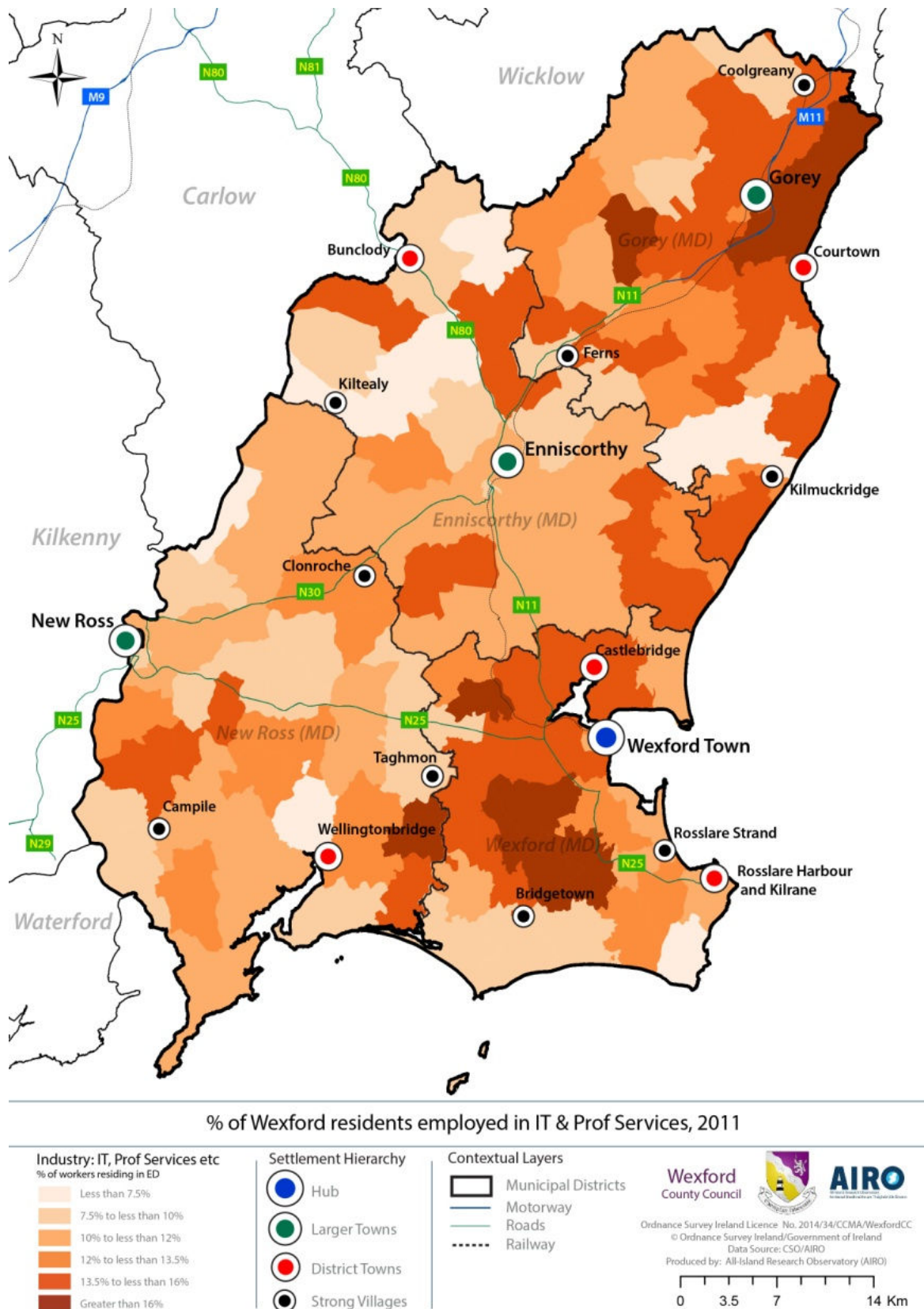
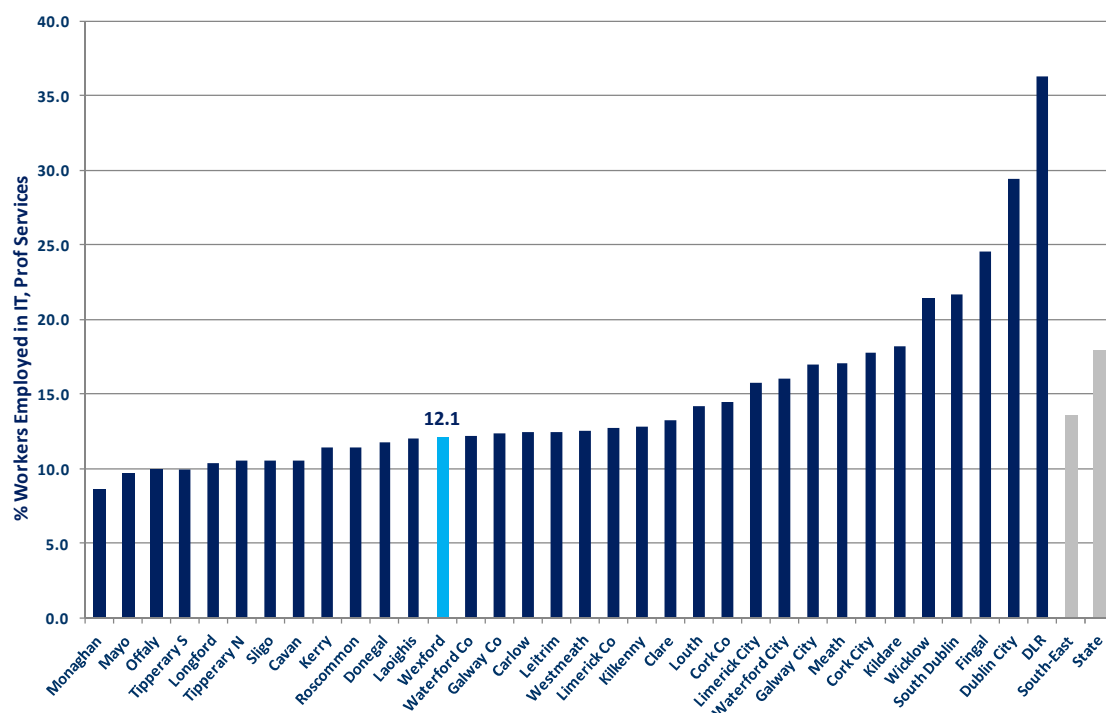
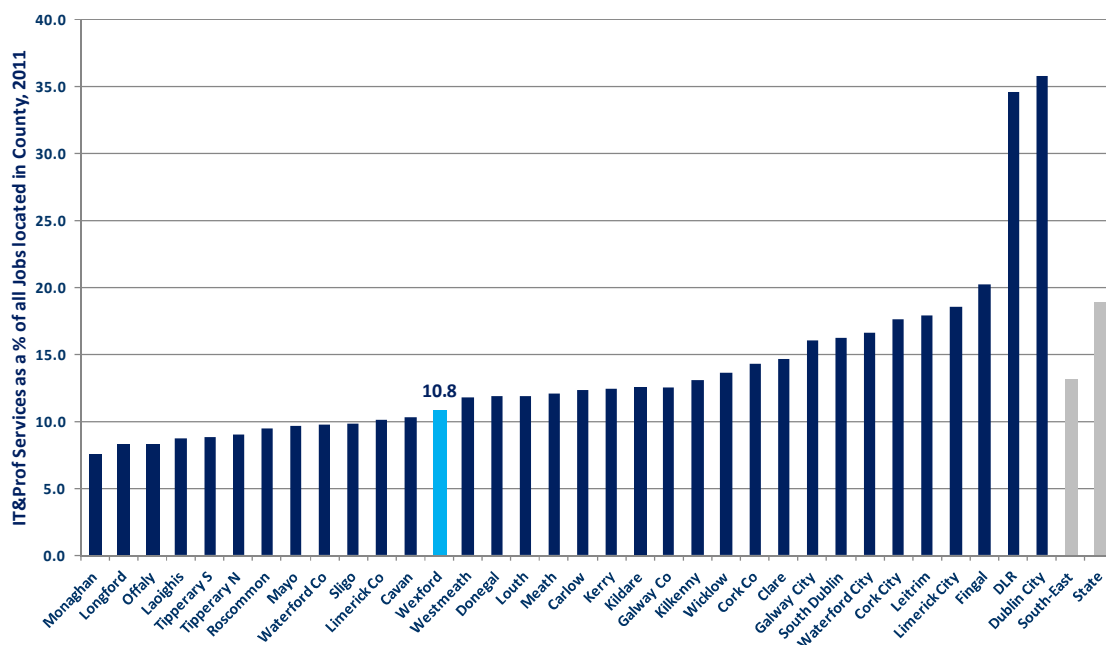
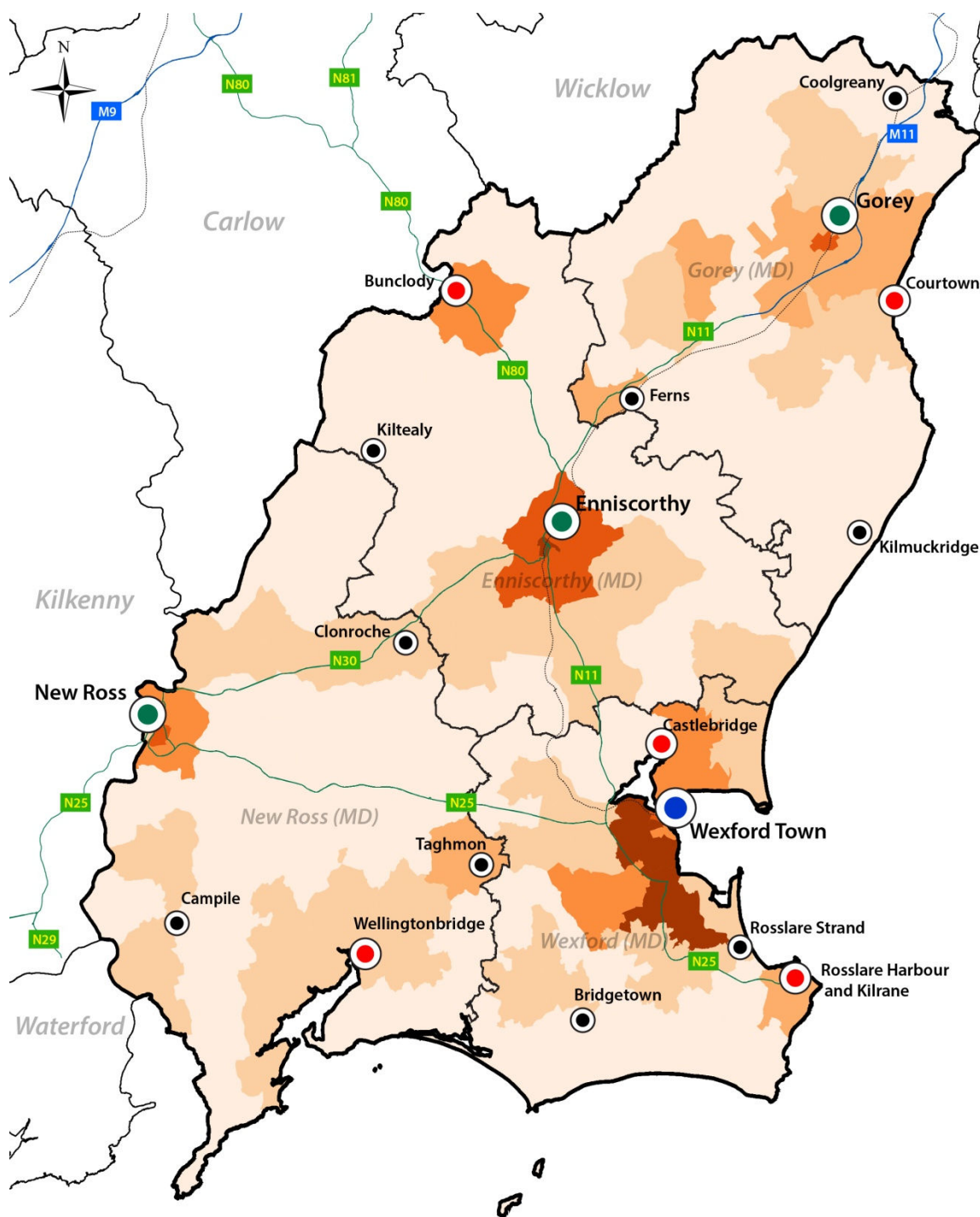
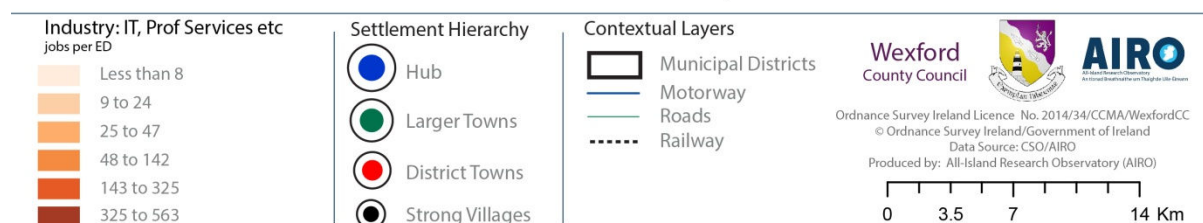


Figure 13-10: % Workers employed in IT & Prof Services, 2011**Figure 13-11: IT & Prof Services as a % of all Jobs located in County, 2011**

Map 13-10: Location of IT & Prof Services Jobs in Wexford EDs, 2011



Location of IT & Prof Services jobs, 2011



13.6. Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security (P Admin etc)

A total of 3,022 Wexford residents are employed in the P Admin etc sector, this figure represents 6% of all workers and is marginally lower than the State average of 6.3% (**Figure 13-12**). The total number of residents employed in this sector represents 2.7% of the national total. Wexford has the 16th lowest rate of participation in the P Admin etc sector of all local authorities in Ireland. Of all jobs located in Wexford, P Admin etc accounts for approximately 5.9%, the 15th lowest rate in the country (**Figure 13-13**).

Of those employed in this sector and residing in the county, approximately 66% (1,998) are employed within Wexford, 11% (340) are employed outside the county and 14% (411) are classed as Mobile or having an un-codeable work destination. Within this sector approximately 3.4% are employed in the Defence Forces, 13.8% in An Garda Síochána and 82.8% are employed in 'All other public administration'.

Map 13-11 details the percentage of workers residing in EDs that are employed in P Admin etc. The spatial distribution is quite distinct with highest rates in the south-east of the county in the commuter catchment to Wexford Town. Lowest rates are in the more peripheral parts of the county.

Based on an analysis of all fixed occupation jobs, there are a total of 2,219, P Admin etc jobs located in Wexford. The jobs are primarily undertaken by Wexford residents with 90% (1,998) residing within the county and the remaining 10% (221) commuting to employment destinations from outside the county.

Map 13-12 details the location of P Admin etc jobs within Wexford EDs. This sector is very much concentrated within Wexford Town and Enniscorthy and is based on the location of Government Departments and Public Service employers. Again, rural areas of the county have very low numbers of jobs in this industry with the exception of public services such as Garda Stations.

Map 13-11: % of Wexford residents employed in Public Admin etc, 2011

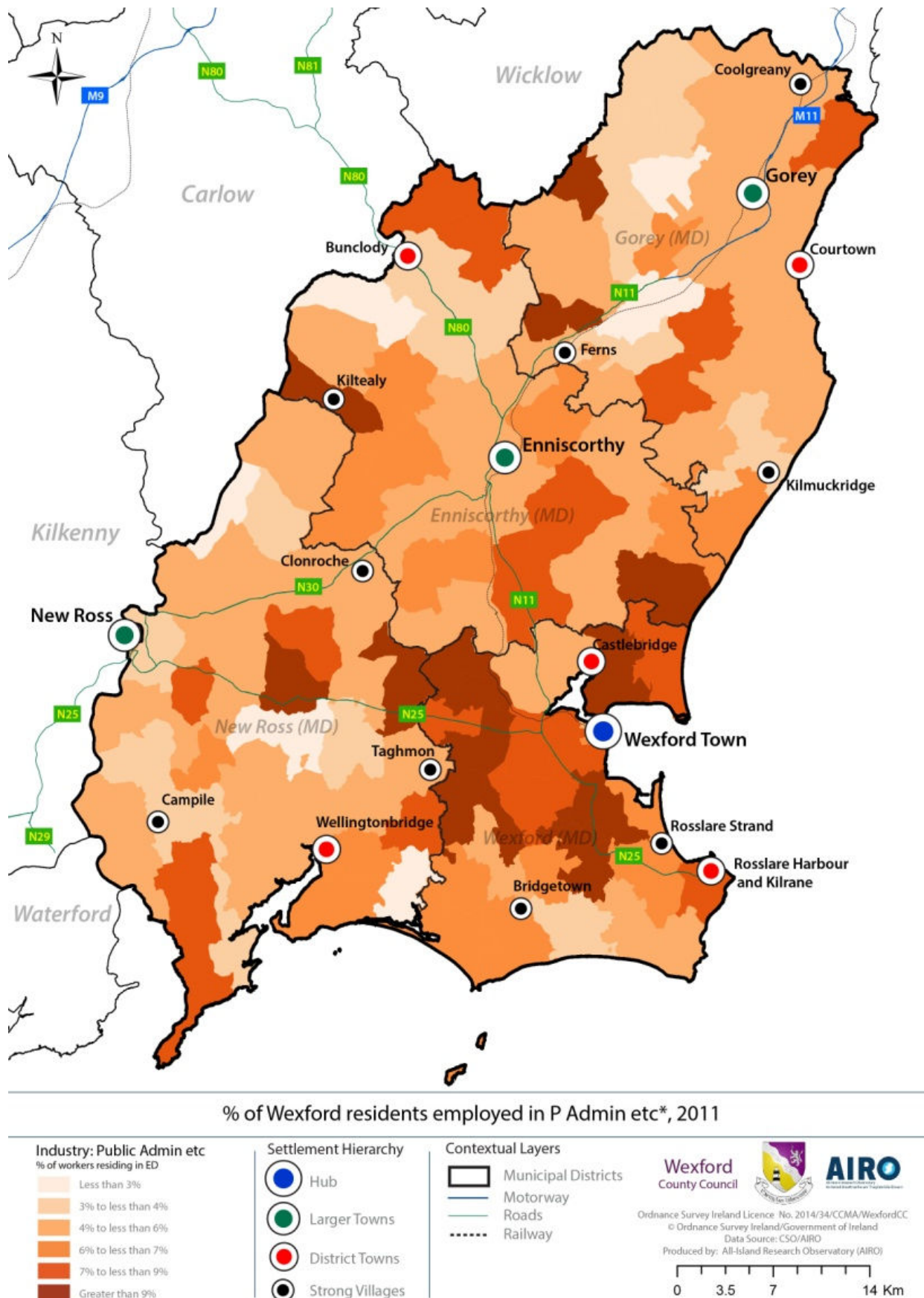


Figure 13-12: % Workers employed in Public Admin etc, 2011

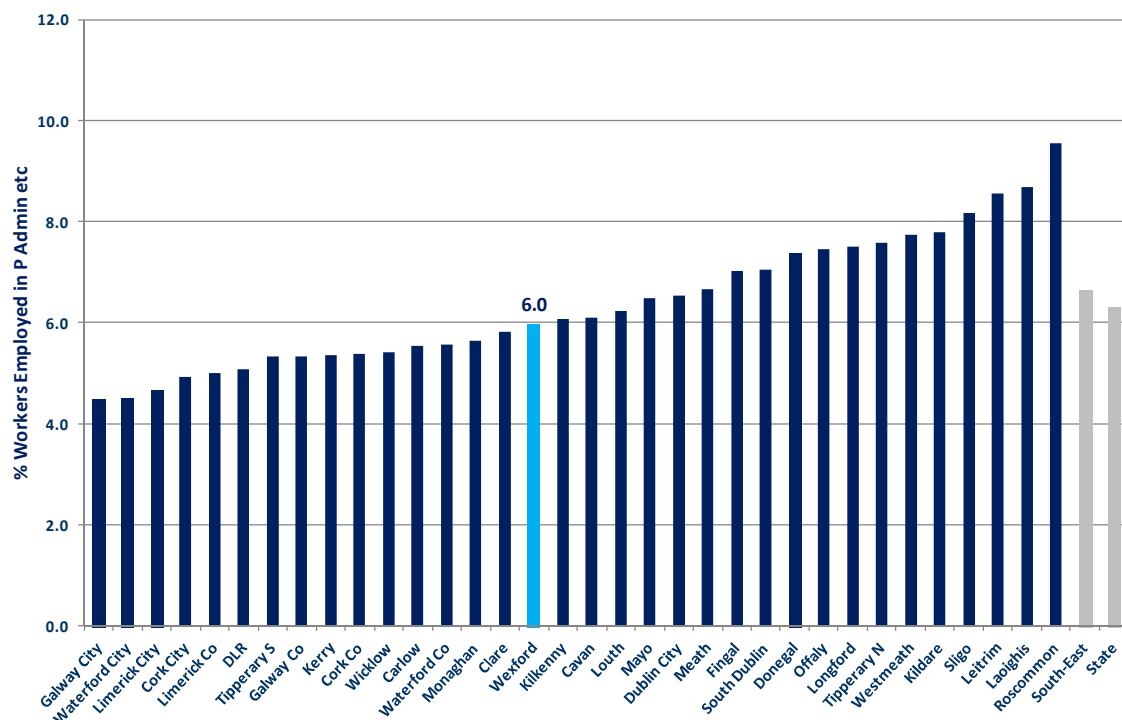
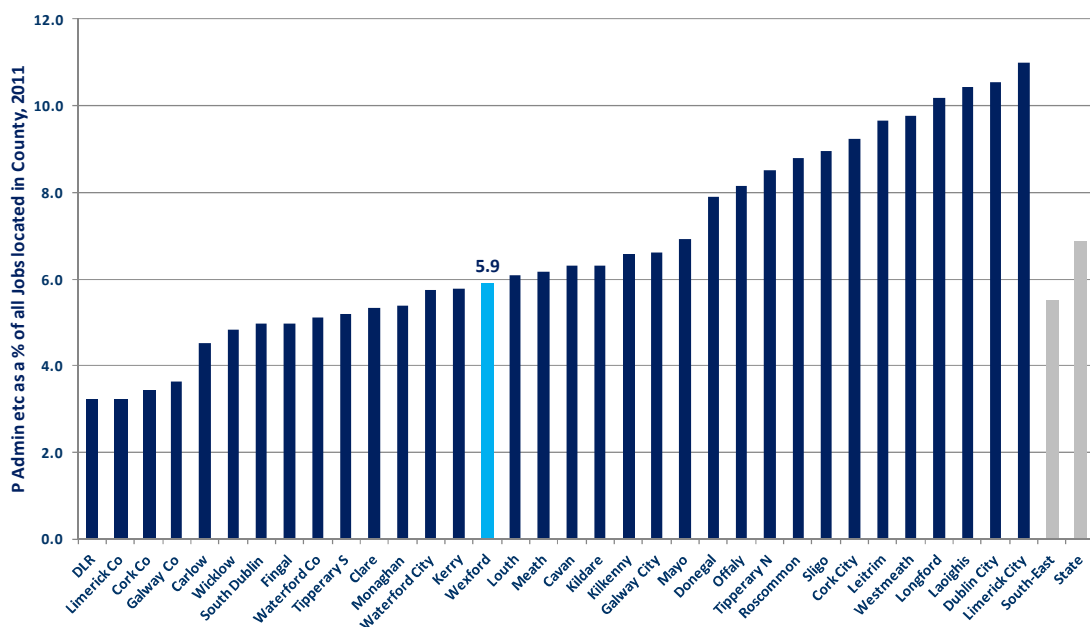
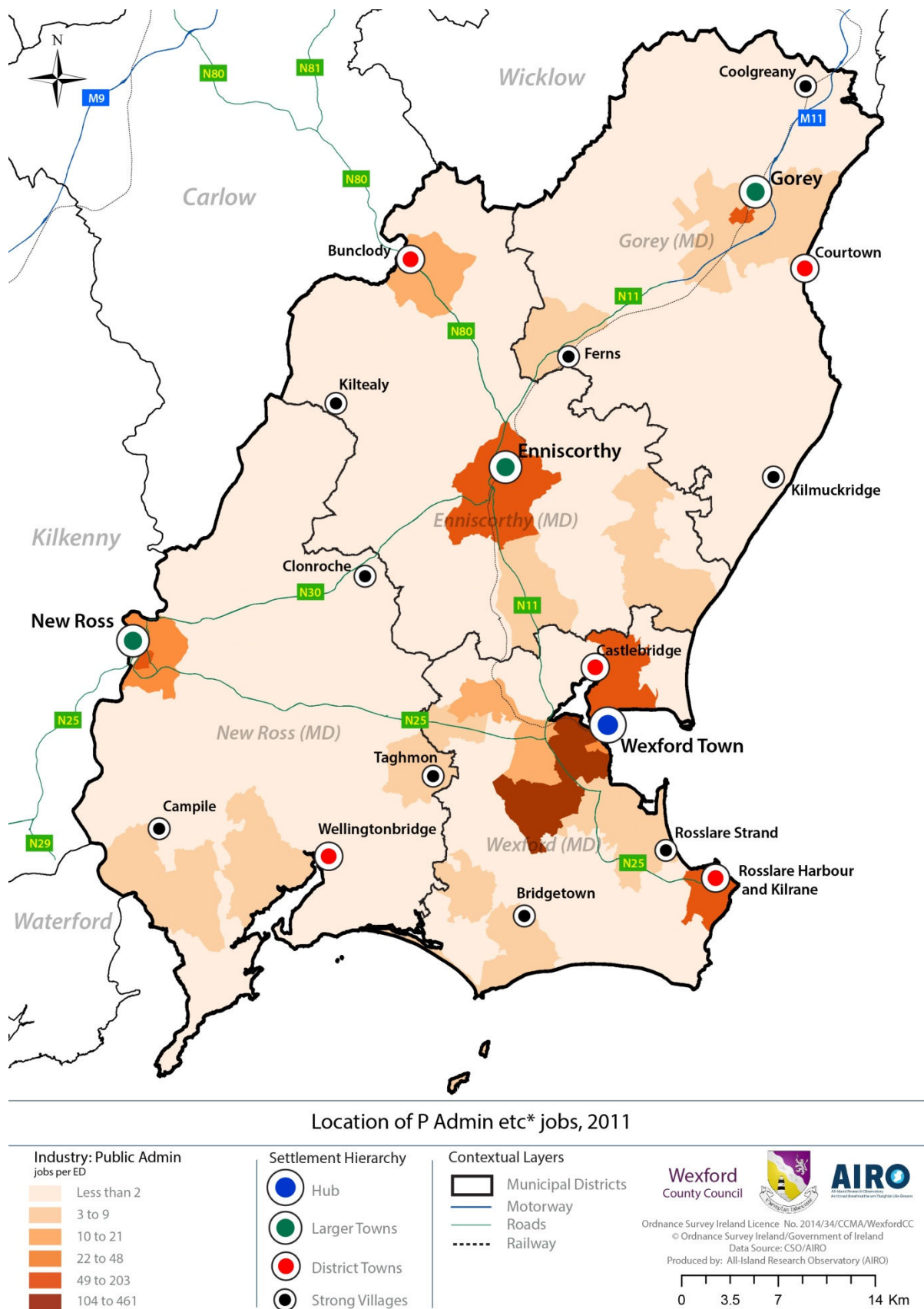


Figure 13-13: Public Admin etc as a % of all Jobs located in County, 2011



Map 13-12: Location of Public Admin etc Jobs in Wexford EDs, 2011



13.7. Education, Human Health and Social Work Activities

A total of 9,800 Wexford residents are employed in the Edu & Soc etc sector, this figure represents 19.4% of all workers and is marginally lower than the State average of 20.3%. The total number of residents employed in this sector represents 2.7% of the national total. Wexford has the 11th lowest rate of participation in the Edu & Soc etc sector of all local authorities in Ireland (**Figure 13-14**). Of all jobs located in Wexford, Edu & Soc etc accounts for approximately 21.7%, the 14th lowest rate in the country (**Figure 13-15**). This industry accounts for the 2nd highest number of jobs in Wexford.

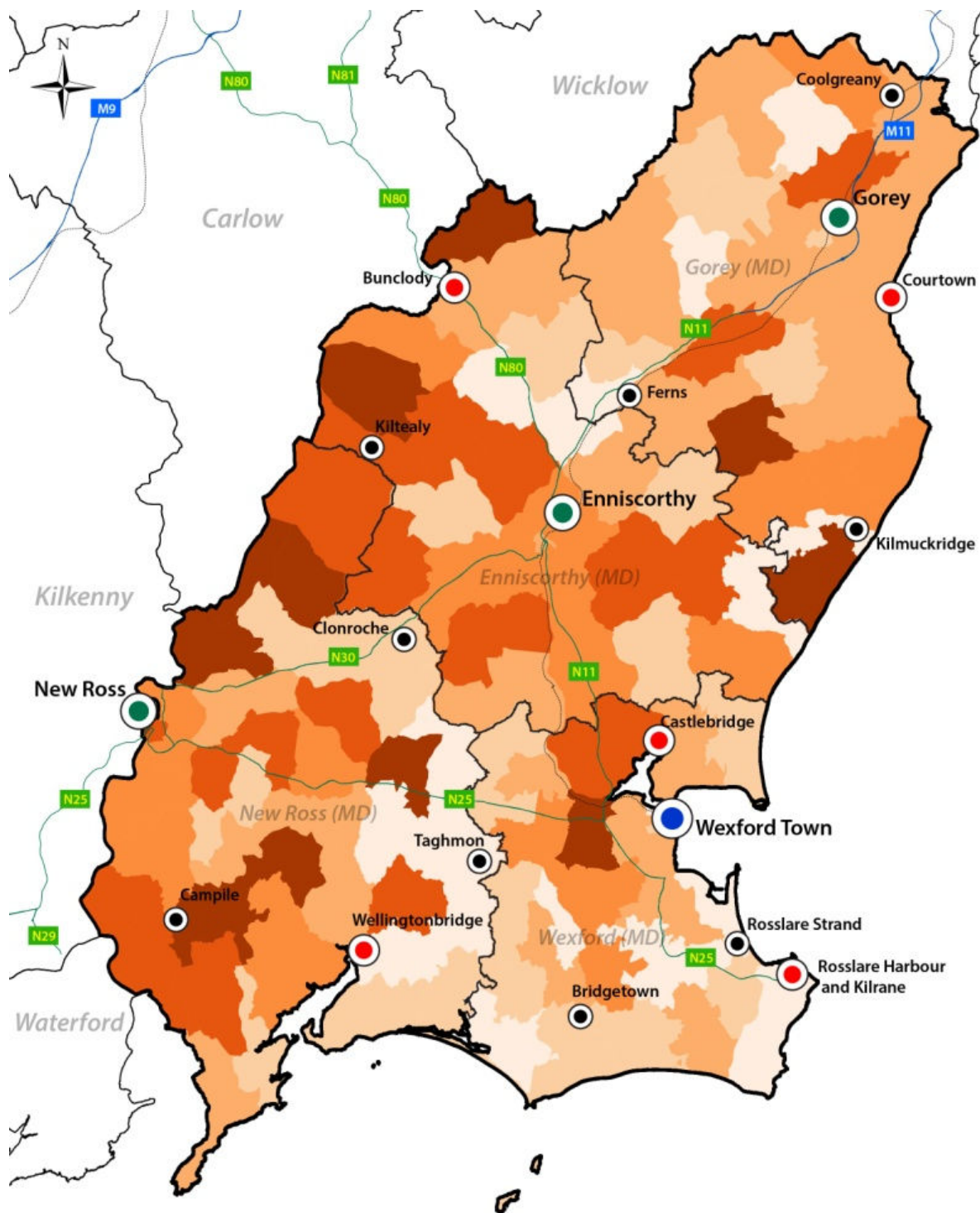
Of those employed in this sector and residing in the county, approximately 76% (7,408) are employed within Wexford, 17% (1,690) are employed outside the county and 7% (702) are classed as Mobile or having an un-codeable work destination. Within this sector approximately 45.5% are employed in the Education (schools, higher education etc) and 54.5% are employed in 'Human Health and Social Work'.

Map 13-13 details the percentage of workers residing in EDs that are employed in Edu & Soc etc. The spatial distribution is quite varied with higher rates generally in Enniscorthy and New Ross Municipal Districts. Lowest rates are in the south east of the county.

Based on an analysis of all fixed occupation jobs, there are a total of 8,179, Edu & Soc etc jobs located in Wexford. The jobs are primarily undertaken by Wexford residents with 91% (7,408) residing within the county and the remaining 9% (771) commuting to employment destinations from outside the county.

Map 13-14 details the location of Edu & Soc etc jobs across Wexford EDs. Again, this industry is primarily based in urban locations but is however more widespread than other sectors with employment opportunities in all urban centres such as Clonroche, Taghmon, Bridgetown etc.

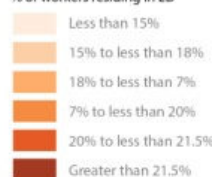
Map 13-13: % of Wexford residents employed in Edu & Soc etc, 2011



% of Wexford residents employed in Edu & Soc etc*, 2011

Industry: Edu & Soc etc

% of workers residing in ED



Settlement Hierarchy



Contextual Layers



Wexford
County Council



AIRO

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Data Source: CSO/AIRO
Produced by: All-Island Research Observatory (AIRO)

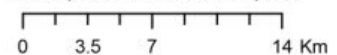


Figure 13-14: % Workers employed in Edu & Soc etc, 2011

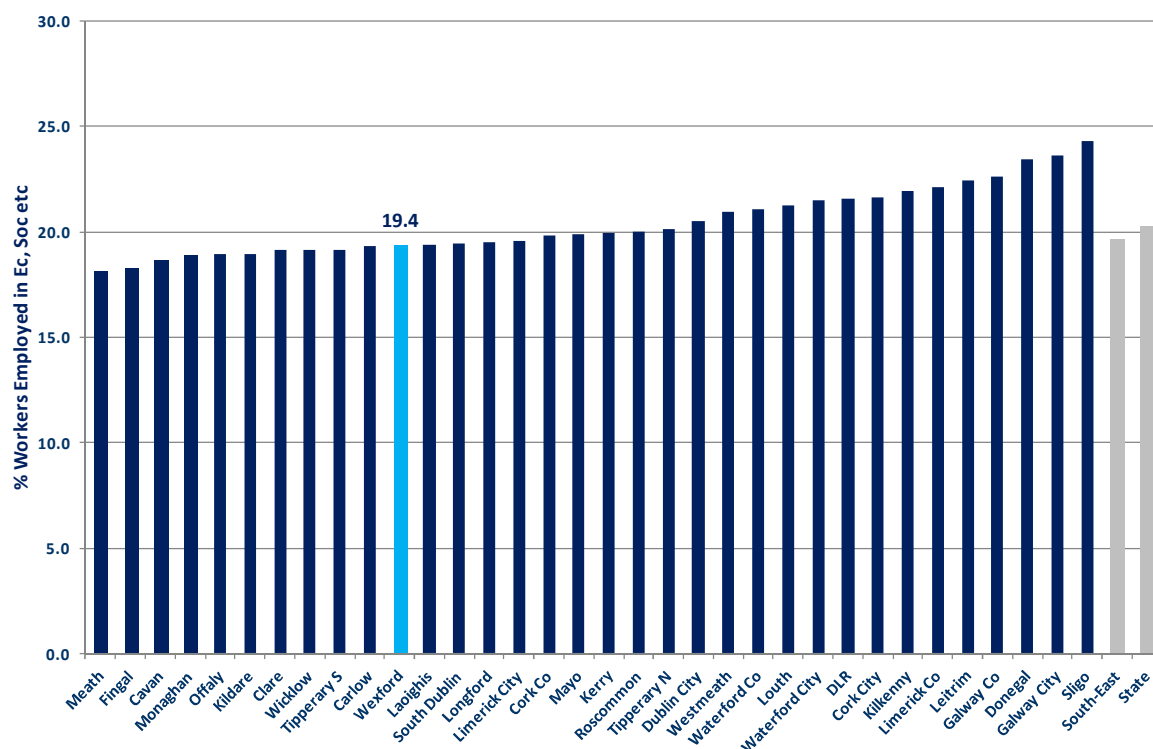
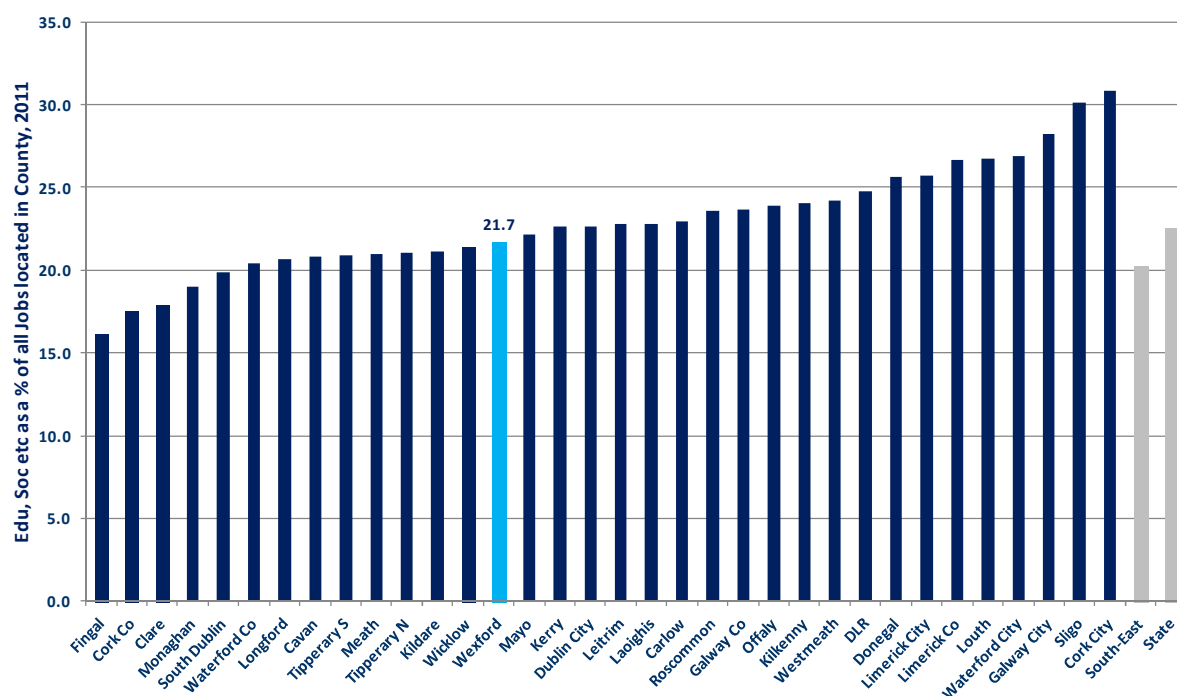
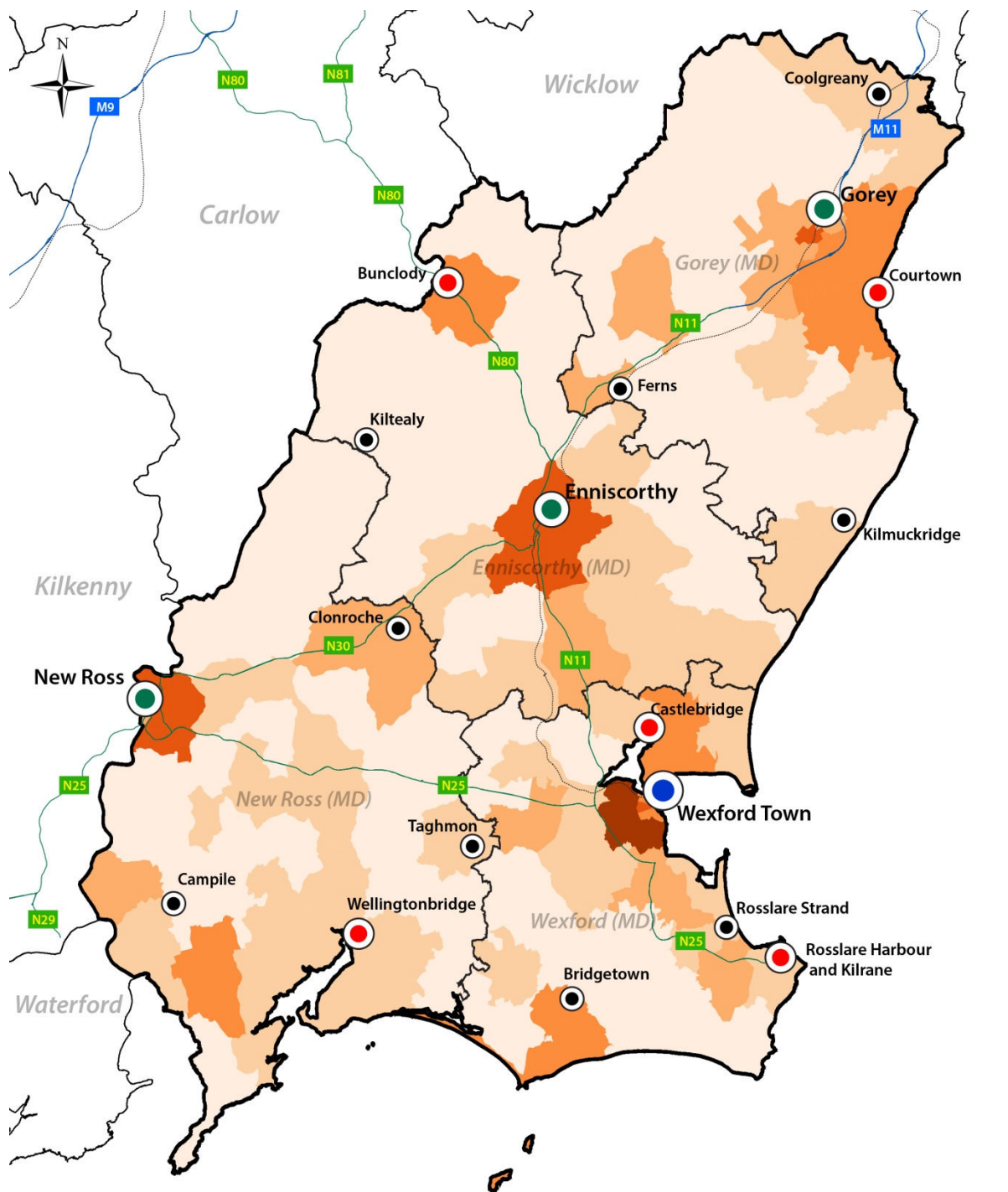


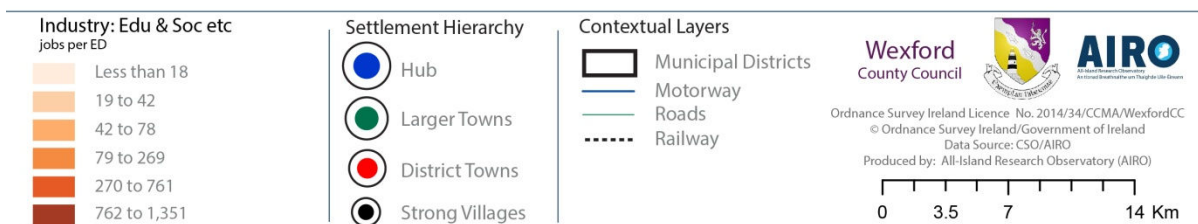
Figure 13-15: Edu & Soc etc as a % of all Jobs located in County, 2011



Map 13-14: Location of Edu & Soc etc Jobs in Wexford EDs, 2011



Location of Edu & Soc etc jobs, 2011



13.8. Forfas Annual Employment Survey 2013

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 2013 there were a total of 7,003 assisted employment jobs in county Wexford. As a percentage of total employment, assisted jobs account for 18.5% of all jobs in the county²⁰. This rate was marginally lower than the State average of 19.7%.

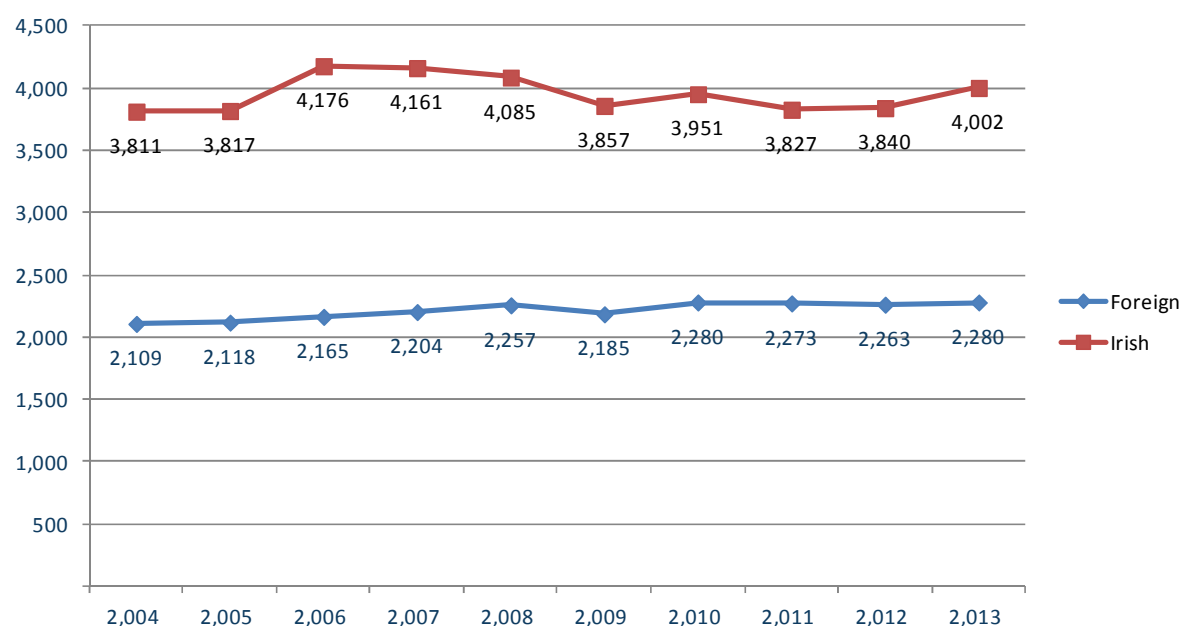
There were 6,282 permanent and 721 temporary/part-time assisted jobs in Wexford in 2013. The 10.3% share of temporary/part-time jobs in the county is considerably below the State average of 13.2%, showing a relatively high proportion of permanent full-time jobs.

Assisted employment in Wexford has, in general, seen a strong increase in numbers since 2004 (+8.4%). As with all local authorities there was a drop in employment number in the 2008-2009 period (-292) but since then Wexford's numbers in assisted employment have actually increased and is now at a record high at 7,003.

In 2013, 36.3% of permanent assisted employment in county Wexford was foreign owned and 63.7% was Irish owned. There has been some fluctuation in the proportion of foreign/Irish owned employment within Wexford since 2004. In general, foreign owned employment has been more stable than Irish owned where proportional rates of employment have decreased from 65.9% in 2006 to a low of 62.7% in 2011. The Irish owner share has however showed signs of recovery and increased in the last two years.

Data available from Forfas allows a breakdown of employment into Manufacturing, International Services, Financial Services and Other classifications. Manufacturing is bar far the largest assisted employer in the county and accounts for 75.3% (4,729) of all permanent jobs. The 'Other' classification accounts for 11.6% (731), International Services 9% (568) and Financial Services 4% (254).

²⁰ This figure is based on total assisted employment in 2013 as a proportion of total jobs located in the county via 2011 POWCAR.

Figure 13-16: Assisted Employment in Wexford, 2013

13.9. Conclusion

The largest industries for employment in Wexford are 'Wholesale and Retail' (8,555), 'Human health and Social' (5,417), 'Manufacturing' (5,349), 'Education' (4,529), 'Agriculture' (4,271) and 'Accommodation and Food Services' (3,545). The overall profile for the county is quite different from the State and is characterised by a higher than average dependence on employment in some of the traditional lower end sectors. For instance, the proportional employment share of 'Agriculture', 'Construction', 'Wholesale and Retail' and 'Accommodation and Food Services' in Wexford is much higher than the State average. In converse to this, Wexford has a much lower than average share in the high end sectors such as 'Information and Communication', 'Financial and Insurance' and 'Professional, Scientific and Technical' activities.

The high dependence of the workforce on traditionally lower paid industries is a growing '**area of concern**' for the County and is something that warrants further investigation through the LECP. Relatively low levels of Foreign Direct Investment within the county, a lower than average employment in State assisted companies (estimated at 18.5%) and an inherent structural weakness within the existing

manufacturing base (64.7% employment in Low and Medium-Low) compounds this issue.

With the exception of 'Agriculture', 'Construction' and 'Wholesale and Retail' and Accommodation and Food Services', the vast majority of employment opportunities in Wexford are primarily located within the main urban areas of Wexford Town, Enniscorthy, New Ross and Gorey. Wexford Town operates as the primary economic driver in the county and accounts for almost 30% of all jobs in Wexford.

14. Commuting and Jobs Profile

14.1. Commuting in/out of Wexford

Based on an analysis of the 2011 Place of Work Census of Anonymised Records (POWCAR), a total of 50,508 persons (aged 15+) were enumerated as residing in Wexford and being 'At Work'. Of this population, 69% (34,887) were employed within Wexford, 14.3% (7,226) were employed outside Wexford, 9.6% (4,859) were classed as Mobile workers and 7.1% (3,608) had a blank or uncodeable work destination.

The total number of residents in Wexford with a fixed place of work is 42,113. Of this population, 17.2% (7,236) are classed as Outbound (Out of County) commuters. County Wexford has the 5th lowest rate of Outbound commuters with only Kerry, Mayo, Donegal and Sligo having lower rates (**Figure 14-1** and **Figure 14-2** for national and regional trends).

The main destination for Outbound Commuters are Wicklow (2,133 or 29.5%), Dublin City (1,043 or 14.4%), Waterford City (1,014 or 14%), Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (761 or 10.5%), Kilkenny (671 or 9.3%), Carlow (481 or 6.6%), South Dublin (328 or 4.5%) and the remainder of local authorities account for 805 or 11.1% commuters (**Figure 14-3**).

Map 14-1 details the percentage of the fixed workforce at Electoral Division level that commute out of the county for employment. Highest rates are in the northern and western areas of the county. In the north a large swath of areas have interaction rates in excess of 30% and highlights the extremes of the Dublin commuter belt stretching to areas close to Enniscorthy. The economic and social impact of long distance commuting from this part of the county is a growing '**area of concern**' for the Council and it is recognised that individuals in this situation may have significant time and financial stresses while maintaining this working lifestyle. External commuting rates in the west of the county are not as high but in general rates are in excess of 15%. Lowest rates are in the south-east of the county and this area is dominated by the high interactions levels with Wexford Town, the largest employer in the county.

The series of maps on the following pages detail the commuting catchments and jobs profile for the main employment settlements in Wexford: Wexford Town; Enniscorthy; Gorey; New Ross; Rosslare Harbour; Bunclody, Castlebridge and Courtown.

Note: Please see the accompanying Wexford POWCAR excel file for more detail on commuting and jobs profile for the main towns and Wexford MDs.

Figure 14-1: Percentage of Workers Commuting Out of County, 2011

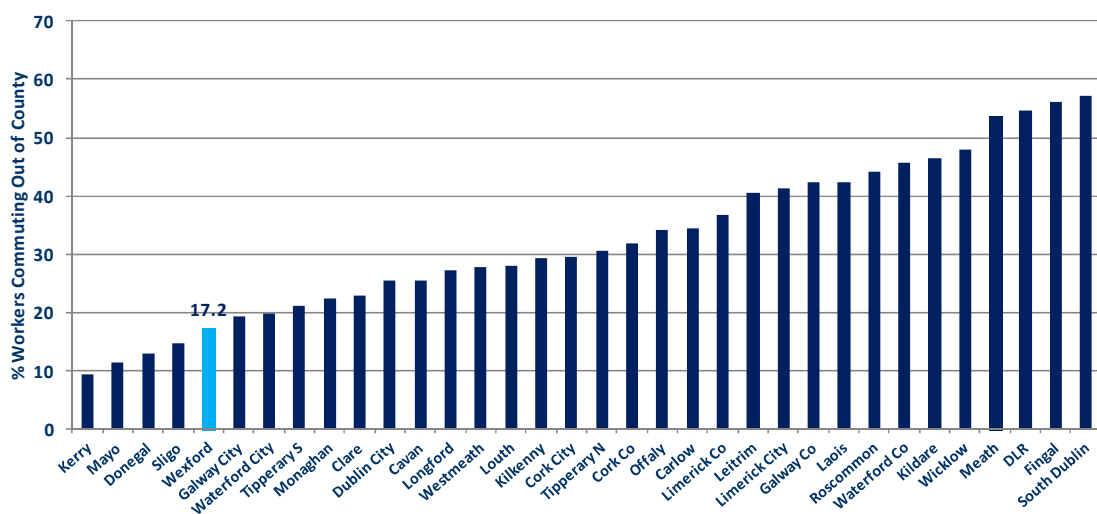


Figure 14-2: National, Regional and Local Commuting Flows, 2011

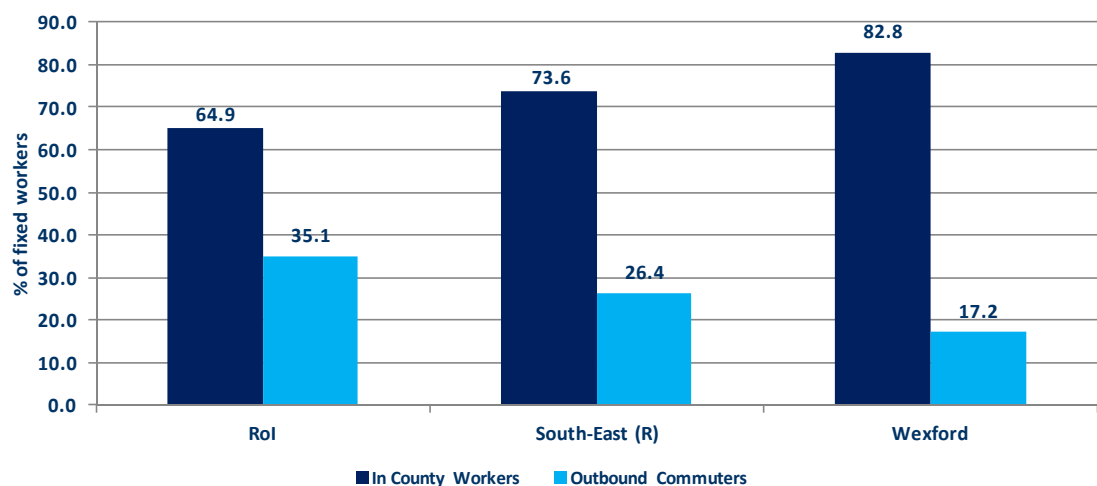
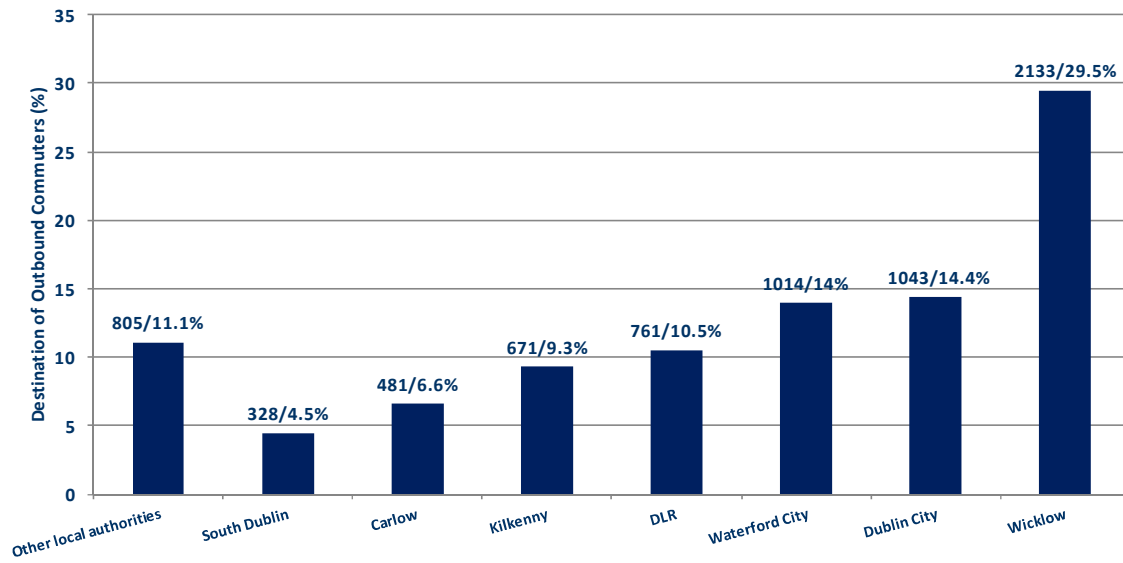
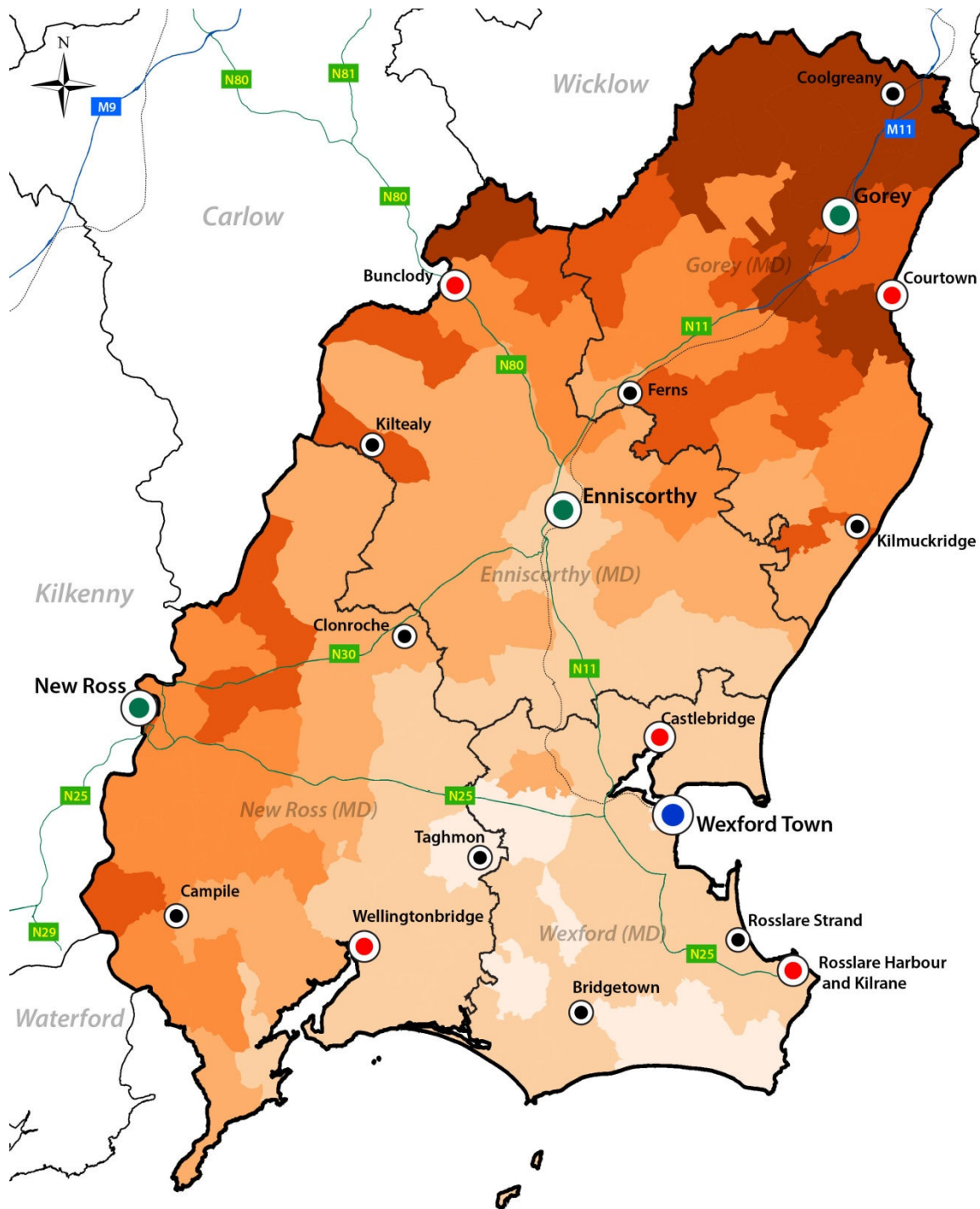


Figure 14-3: Destination of Wexford Commuters, 2011



Map 14-1: Percentage of Workers Commuting out of Wexford, 2011



Percentage of Workers Commuting out of Wexford, 2011

POWCAR 2011
% Out of County Commuters

- Less than 5%
- 5% to less than 10%
- 10% to less than 15%
- 15% to less than 20%
- 20% to less than 30%
- Greater than 30%

Settlement Hierarchy

- Hub
- Larger Towns
- District Towns
- Strong Villages

Contextual Layers

- Municipal Districts
- Motorway
- Roads
- Railway

Wexford
County Council



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Data Source: CSO/AIRO
Produced by: All-Island Research Observatory (AIRO)

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14.2. Jobs Profile: Wexford Town

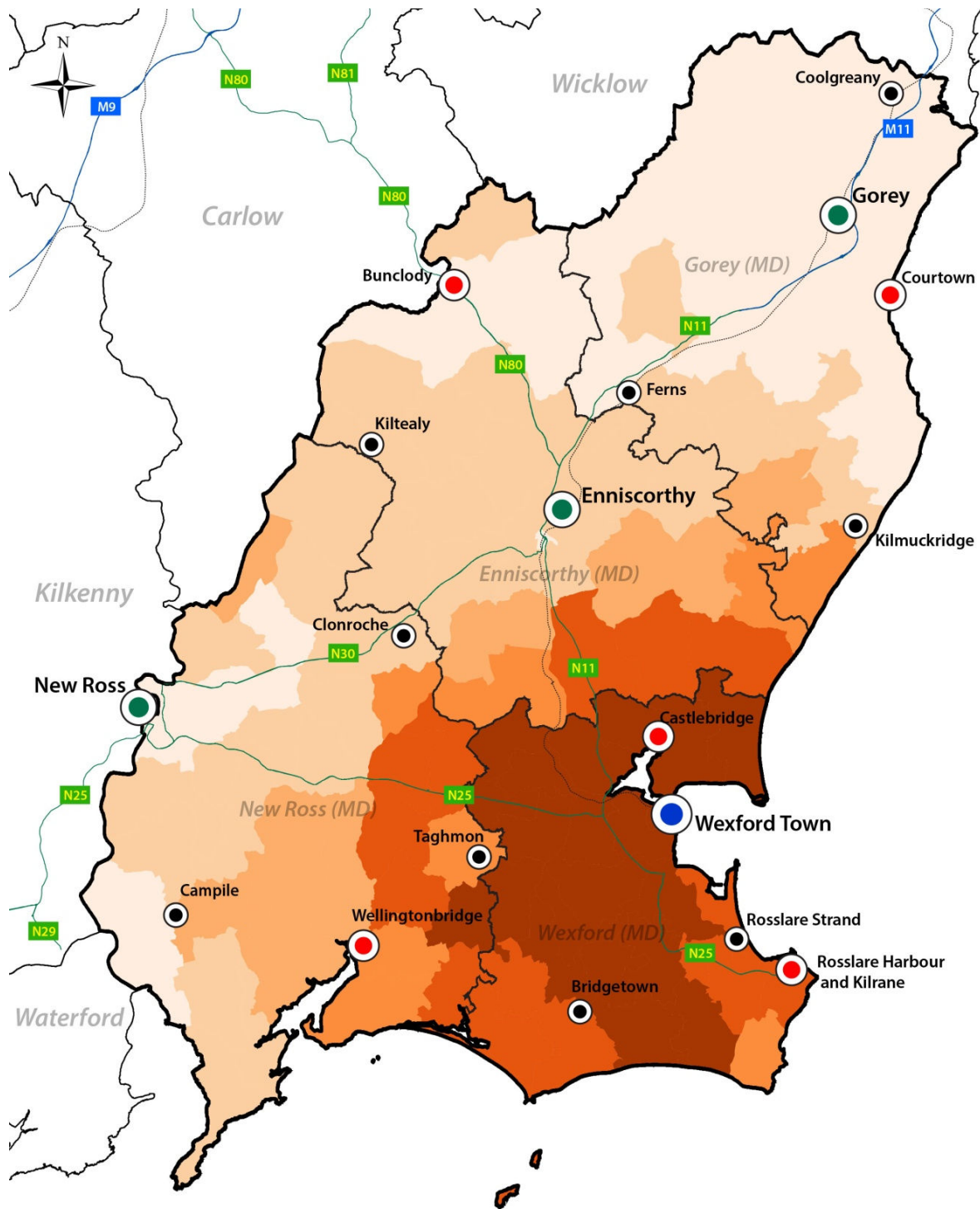
According to Census 2011, there are 7,018 people residing in the Wexford Town settlement area who are classed as being 'At Work'. Of these workers, a total of 63% (4,425) are employed in Wexford Town, 18% (1,232) are employed elsewhere in Wexford, 5% (380) commute out of the county for employment and the remaining 14% (981) are either Mobile workers or have a blank or un-codeable destination.

An additional 6,219 workers commute into Wexford Town for employment every day. Of these, 93% (5,767) commute from elsewhere in Wexford and the remaining 7% (452) commute from outside the county. The total number of jobs with a fixed location in Wexford Town is therefore 10,644 and represents a net daily gain in working population of +4,607. The total number of jobs based in Wexford Town represents 28.3% of all jobs located in the county and as such the largest employer in the county.

Map 14-2 details the commuting catchment for the Wexford Town settlement area and demonstrates the importance of the town as the key employment destination for the county. A large share of the EDs in the county have interaction rates in excess of 15% with Wexford Town. Highest rates are in the immediate hinterland (>30%) and, with the exception of the Gorey Municipal District, at a minimum between 5 and 10% of the workforce in each ED is employed in Wexford Town.

Figure 14-4 provides summary figures for the workforce employed in the Wexford Town settlement area based on industry of employment, age cohorts for workers, education levels, socio-economic group and mode of transport.

Map 14-2: Commuting Flows to Wexford Town, 2011



Commuting flows to Wexford Town, 2011

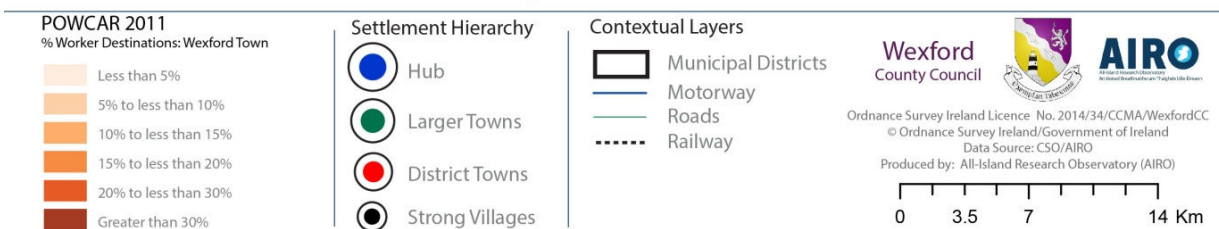
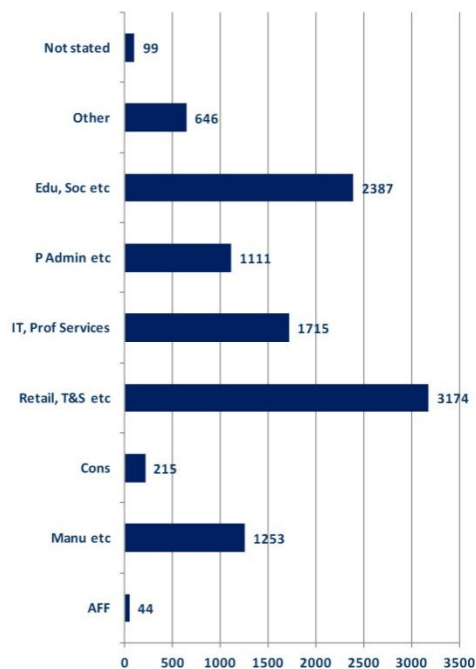
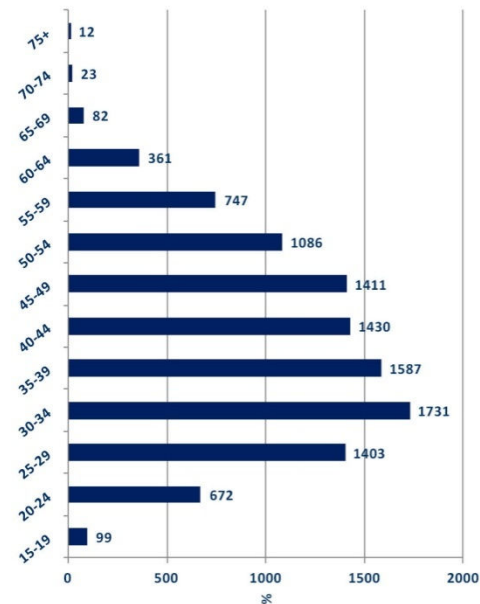


Figure 14-4: Wexford Town Jobs Profile Indicators, 2011

Industry of Employment

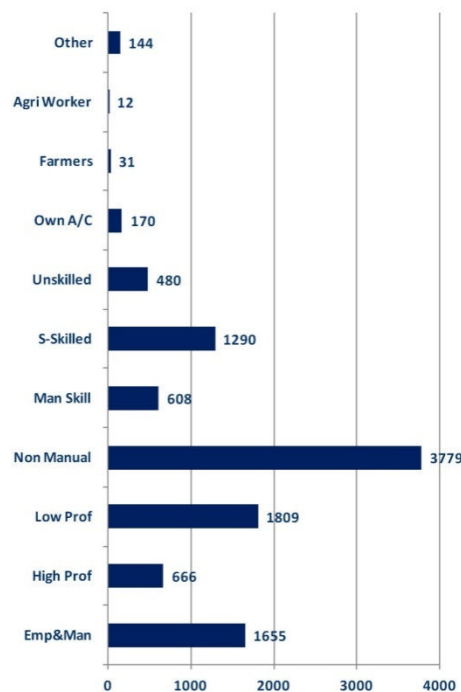


5 Year Age Cohorts

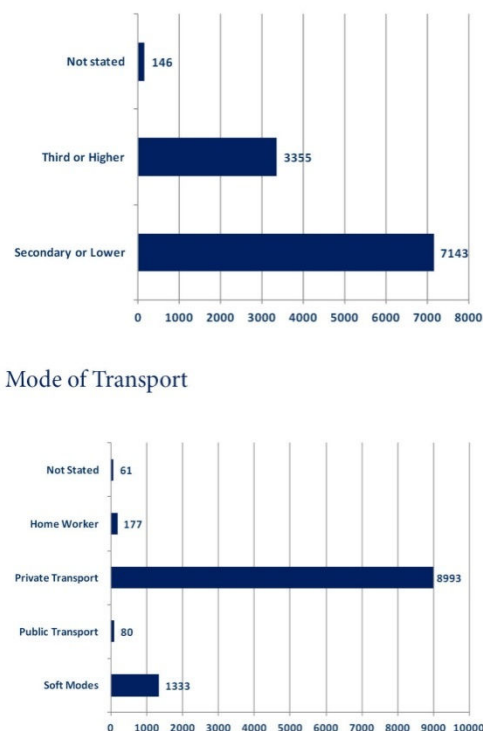


Highest Level of Education

Socio-Economic group



Mode of Transport



14.3. Jobs Profile: Gorey

According to Census 2011, there are 3,147 people residing in the Gorey settlement area who are classed as being 'At Work'. Of these workers, a total of 38% (1,183) are employed in Gorey, 18% (574) are employed elsewhere in Wexford, 30% (950) commute out of the county for employment and the remaining 14% (440) are either Mobile workers or have a blank or un-codeable destination.

An additional 1,723 workers commute into Gorey for employment every day. Of these, 84% (1,441) commute from elsewhere in Wexford and the remaining 16% (282) commute from outside the county. The total number of jobs with a fixed location in Gorey is therefore 2,906 and represents a net daily gain in working population of +199. The total number of jobs based in Gorey represents 7.7% of all jobs located in the county.

Map 14-3 details the commuting catchment for the Gorey settlement area. Highest interaction rates with Gorey are primarily from the immediate area in the very north of the county where rates are in excess of 20%. In general, commuter interaction with Gorey is exclusively contained within the Gorey Municipal District with little or no interaction from elsewhere in the county (<5%).

Figure 14-5 provides summary figures for the workforce employed in the Gorey settlement area based on industry of employment, age cohorts for workers, education levels, socio-economic group and mode of transport.

Map 14-3: Commuting Flows to Gorey, 2011

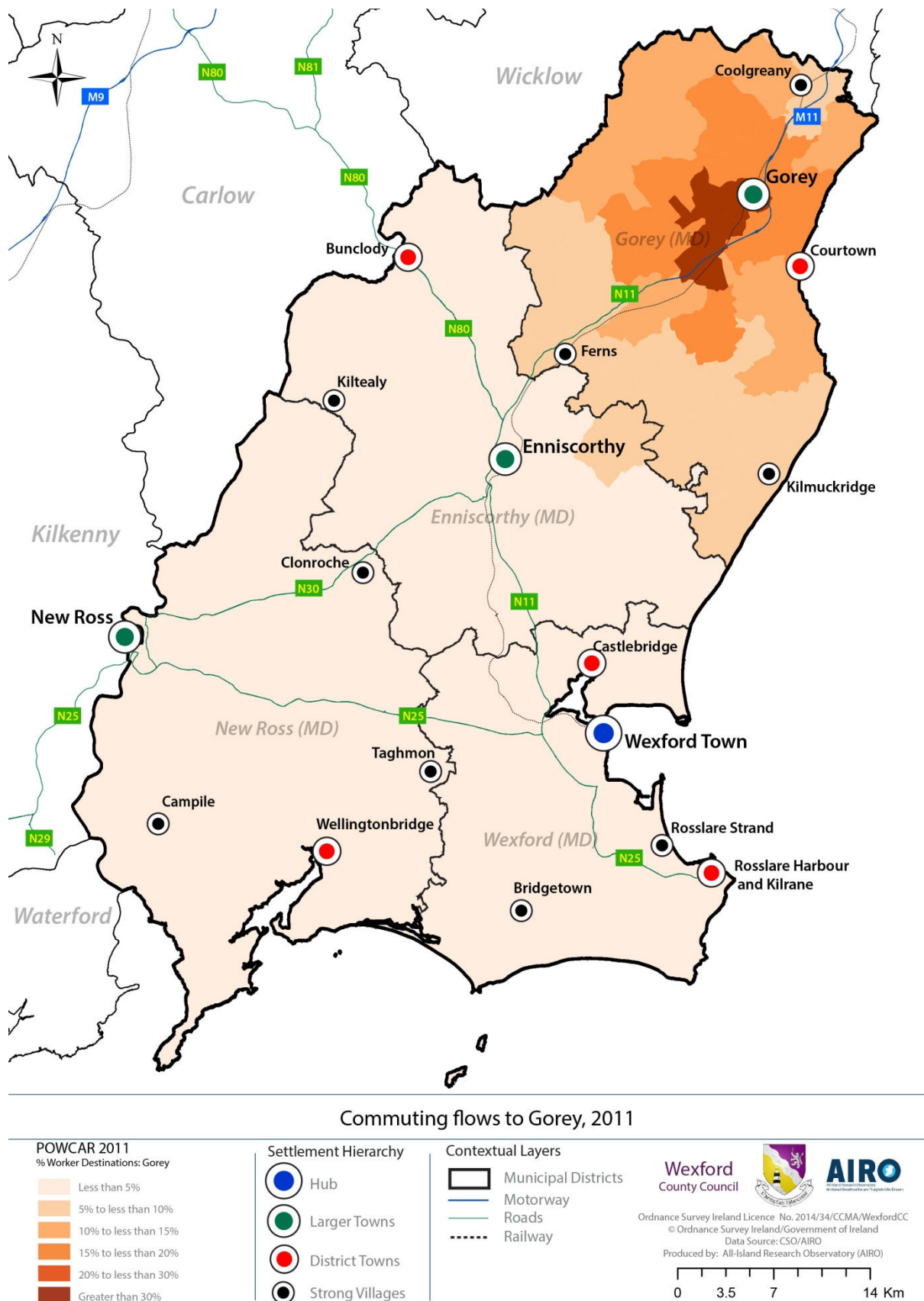
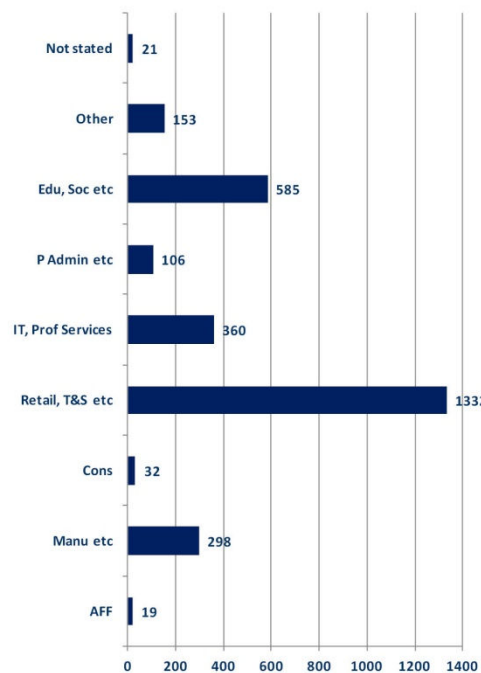
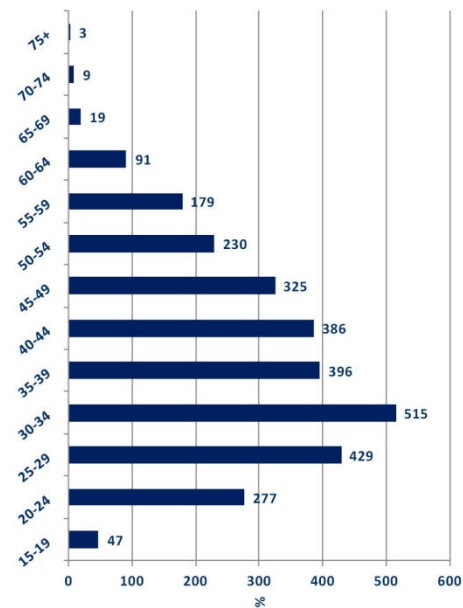


Figure 14-5: Gorey Jobs Profile Indicators, 2011

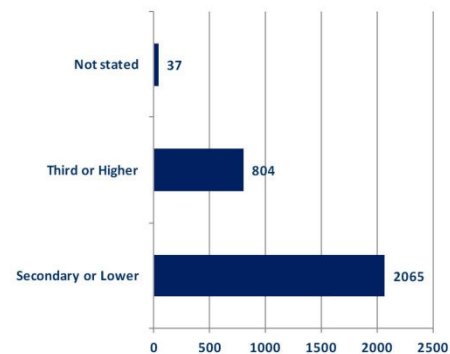
Industry of Employment



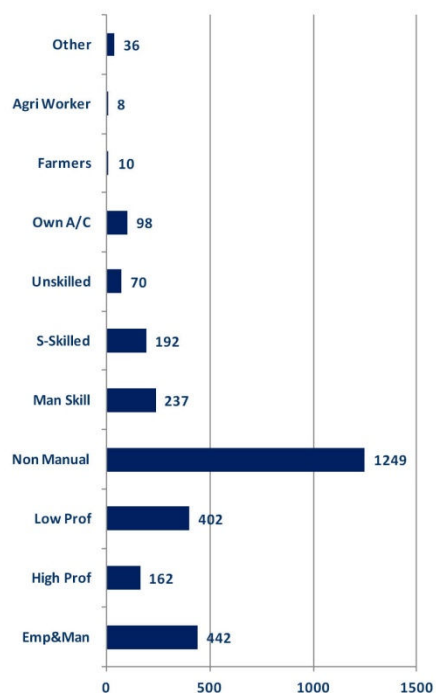
5 Year Age Cohorts



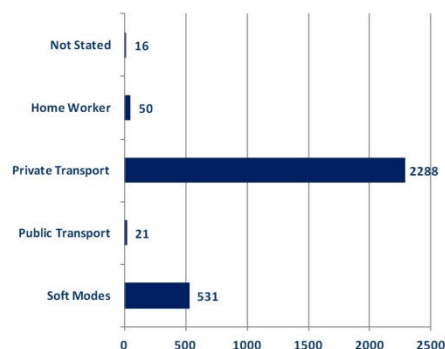
Highest Level of Education



Socio-Economic group



Mode of Transport



14.4. Jobs Profile: Enniscorthy

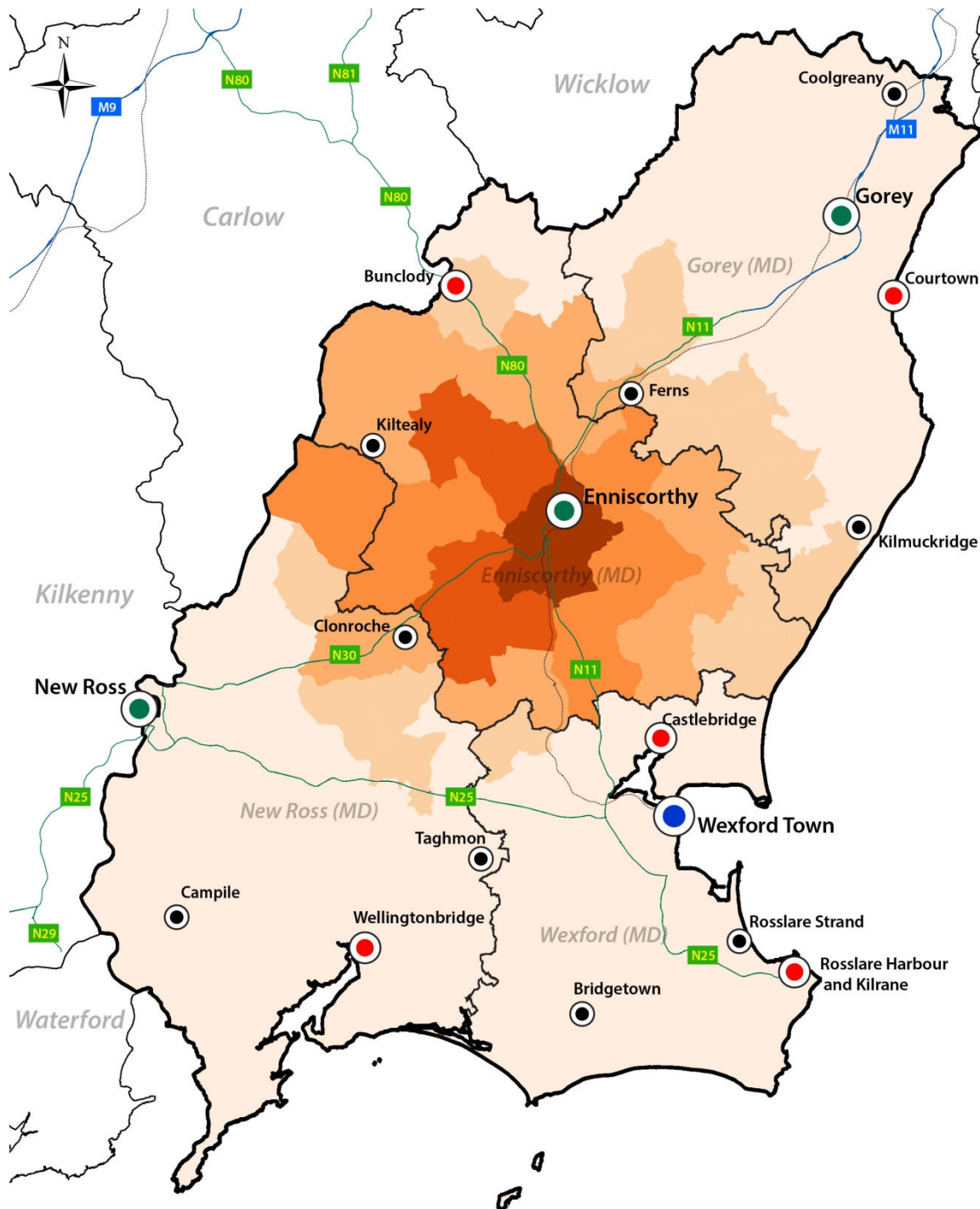
According to Census 2011, there are 3,353 people residing in the Enniscorthy settlement area who are classed as being 'At Work'. Of these workers, a total of 45% (1,510) are employed in Enniscorthy, 31% (1,033) are employed elsewhere in Wexford, 9% (290) commute out of the county for employment and the remaining 16% (520) are either Mobile workers or have a blank or un-codeable destination.

An additional 2,619 workers commute into Enniscorthy for employment every day. Of these, 91% (2,386) commute from elsewhere in Wexford and the remaining 9% (233) commute from outside the county. The total number of jobs with a fixed location in Enniscorthy is therefore 4,129 and represents a net daily gain in working population of +1,296. The total number of jobs based in Enniscorthy represents 11% of all jobs located in the county.

Map 14-4 details the commuting catchment for the Enniscorthy settlement area. Many of the EDs in the immediate hinterland of the town have rates representing in excess of 20% of all workers residing in the ED employed in Enniscorthy. The catchment also details higher rates from most of central Wexford and within the Enniscorthy Municipal District. There is little workforce interaction with Enniscorthy from the north or south of the county and rates in these areas are all below 5%.

Figure 14-6 provides summary figures for the workforce employed in the Enniscorthy settlement area based on industry of employment, age cohorts for workers, education levels, socio-economic group and mode of transport.

Map 14-4 : Commuting Flows to Enniscorthy, 2011



Commuting flows to Enniscorthy, 2011

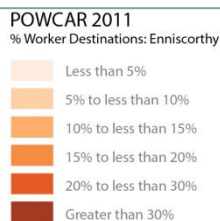
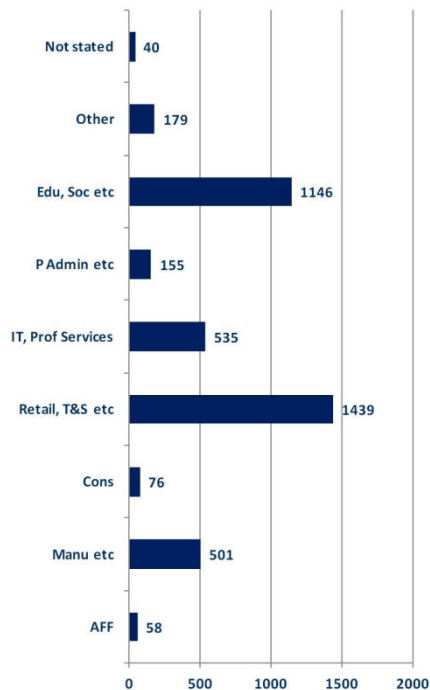
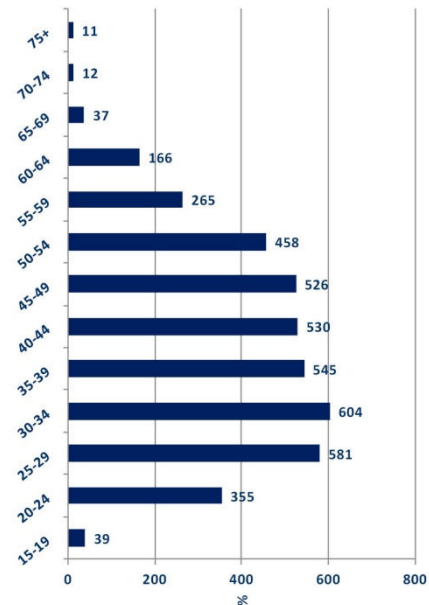


Figure 14-6 : Enniscorthy Jobs Profile Indicators, 2011

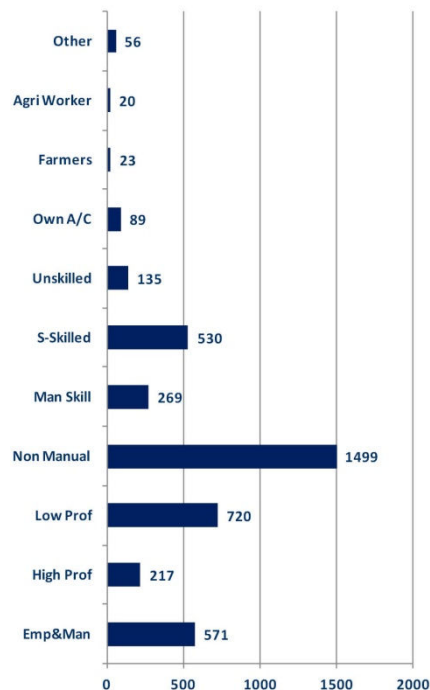
Industry of Employment



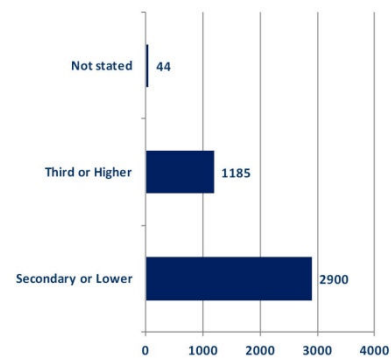
5 Year Age Cohorts



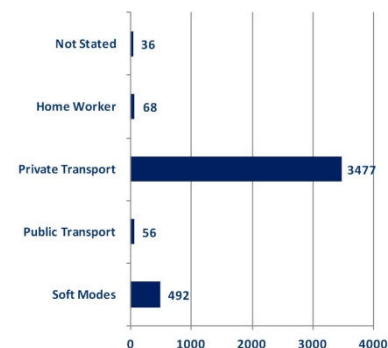
Socio-Economic group



Highest Level of Education



Mode of Transport



14.5. Jobs Profile: New Ross

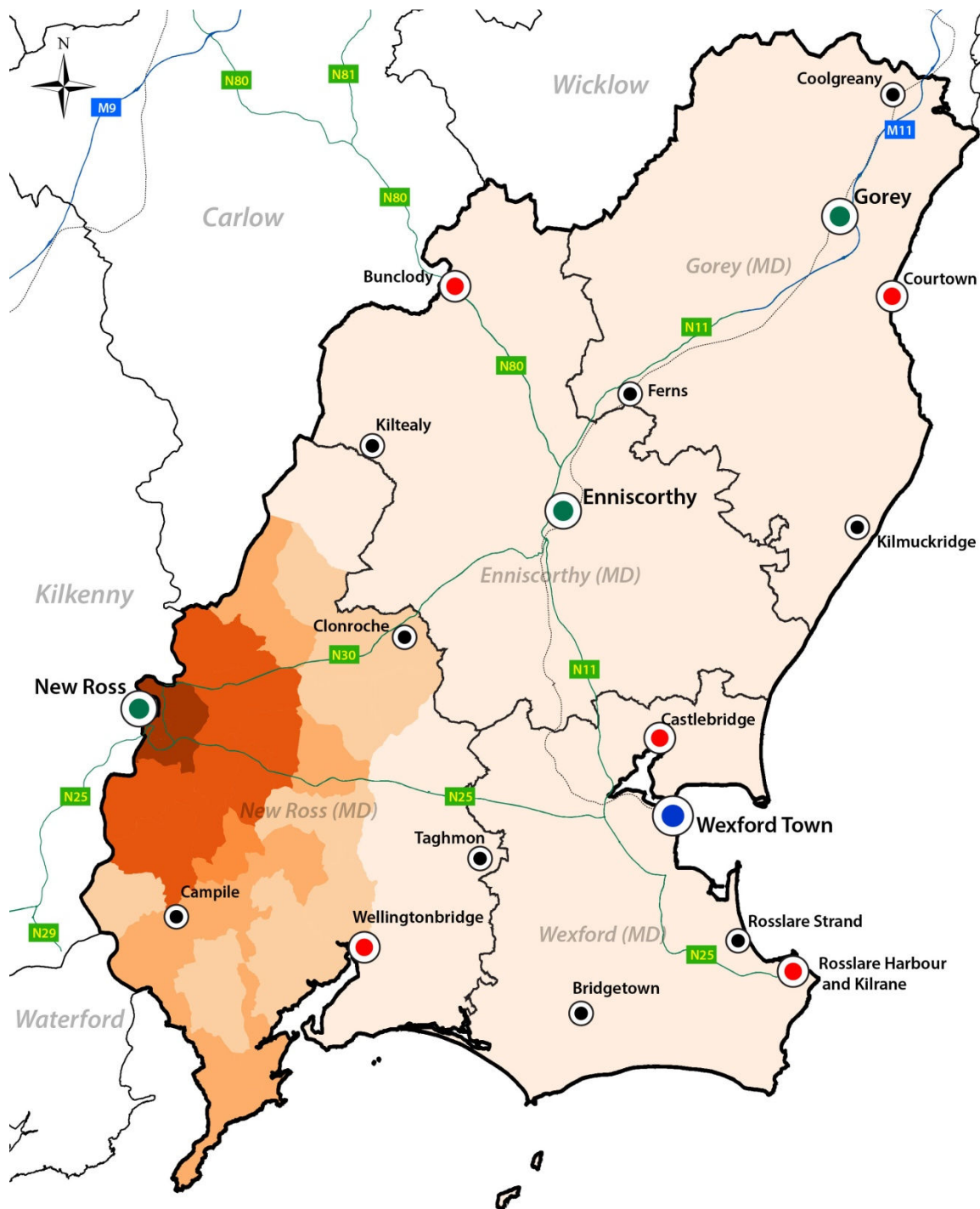
According to Census 2011, there are 2,625 people residing in the New Ross settlement area who are classed as being 'At Work'. Of these workers, a total of 49% (1,293) are employed in New Ross, 20% (522) are employed elsewhere in Wexford, 18% (464) commute out of the county for employment and the remaining 13% (356) are either Mobile workers or have a blank or un-codeable destination.

An additional 1,901 workers commute into New Ross for employment every day. Of these, 64% (1,224) commute from elsewhere in Wexford and the remaining 36% (677) commute from outside the county. The total number of jobs with a fixed location in New Ross is therefore 3,194 (this includes 7 jobs on the Kilkenny side of New Ross) and represents a net daily gain in working population of +915. The total number of jobs based in New Ross represents 8.5% of all jobs located in the county.

Map 14-5 details the commuting catchment for the New Ross settlement area. There are high levels of interaction evident in the immediate New Ross hinterland but this is confined to the south-west of the county. There is little employment interaction with New Ross from areas outside of the New Ross Municipal District with rate less than 5% in all areas.

Figure 14-7 provides summary figures for the workforce employed in the New Ross settlement area based on industry of employment, age cohorts for workers, education levels, socio-economic group and mode of transport.

Map 14-5: Commuting Flows to New Ross, 2011



Commuting flows to New Ross, 2011

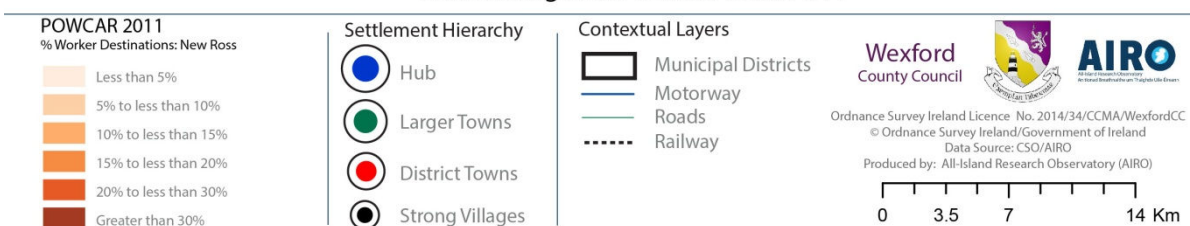
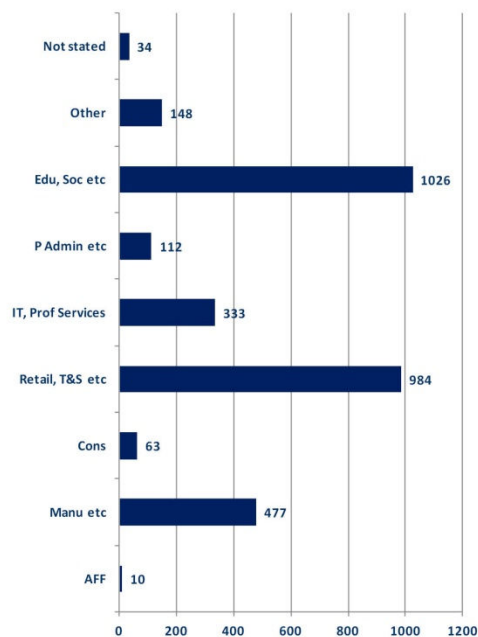
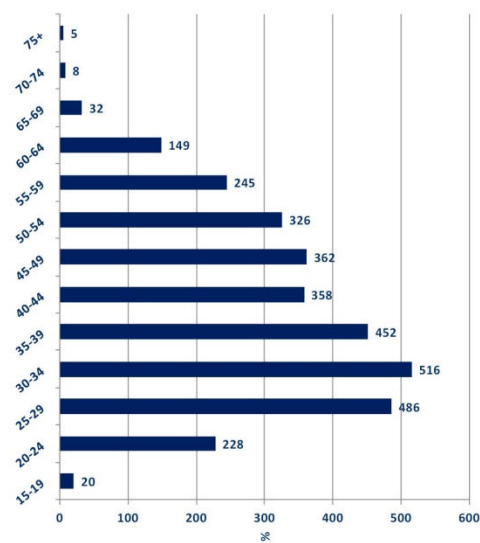


Figure 14-7 : New Ross Jobs Profile Indicators, 2011

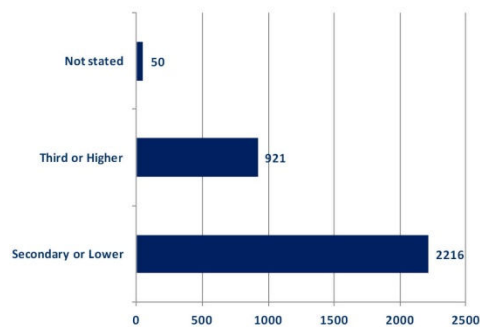
Industry of Employment



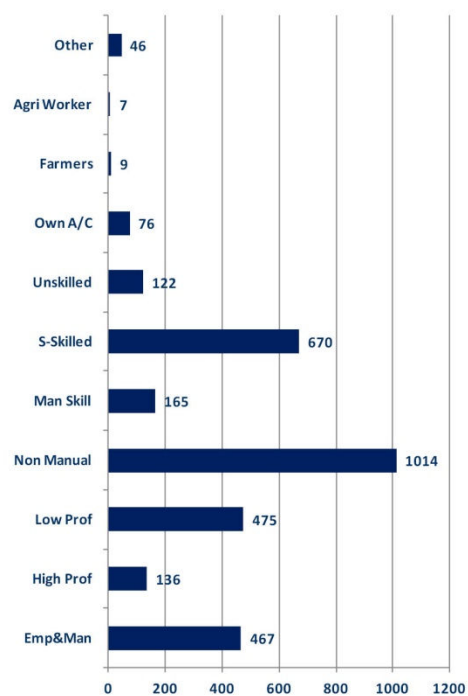
5 Year Age Cohorts



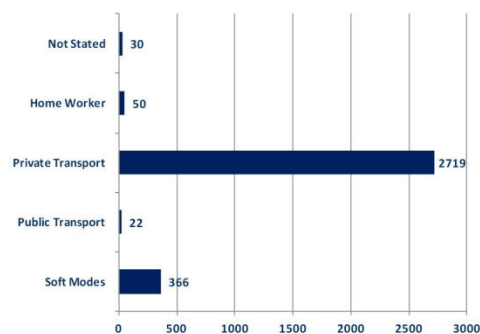
Highest Level of Education



Socio-Economic group



Mode of Transport



14.6. Jobs Profile: Rosslare Harbour (inc Kilrane)

According to Census 2011, there are 602 people residing in the Rosslare Harbour settlement area (both Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane settlement included) who are classed as being 'At Work'. Of these workers, a total of 32% (190) are employed in Rosslare Harbour, 56% (336) are employed elsewhere in Wexford, 0% (0) commute out of the county for employment and the remaining 13% (76) are either Mobile workers or have a blank or un-codeable destination.

An additional 340 workers commute into Rosslare Harbour for employment every day. Of these, 97% (329) commute from elsewhere in Wexford and the remaining 3% (11) commute from outside the county. The total number of jobs with a fixed location in Rosslare Harbour is therefore 530 and represents a net daily gain in working population of +4. The total number of jobs based in Rosslare Harbour represents only 1.4% of all jobs located in the county.

Map 14-6 details the commuting catchment for the Rosslare Harbour settlement area. The employment interaction with Rosslare Harbour is confined to a small area in the immediate hinterland of the harbour and there is little or no interaction from the rest of the county.

Figure 14-8 provides summary figures for the workforce employed in the Rosslare Harbour settlement area based on industry of employment, age cohorts for workers, education levels, socio-economic group and mode of transport.

Map 14-6: Commuting Flows to Rosslare Harbour, 2011

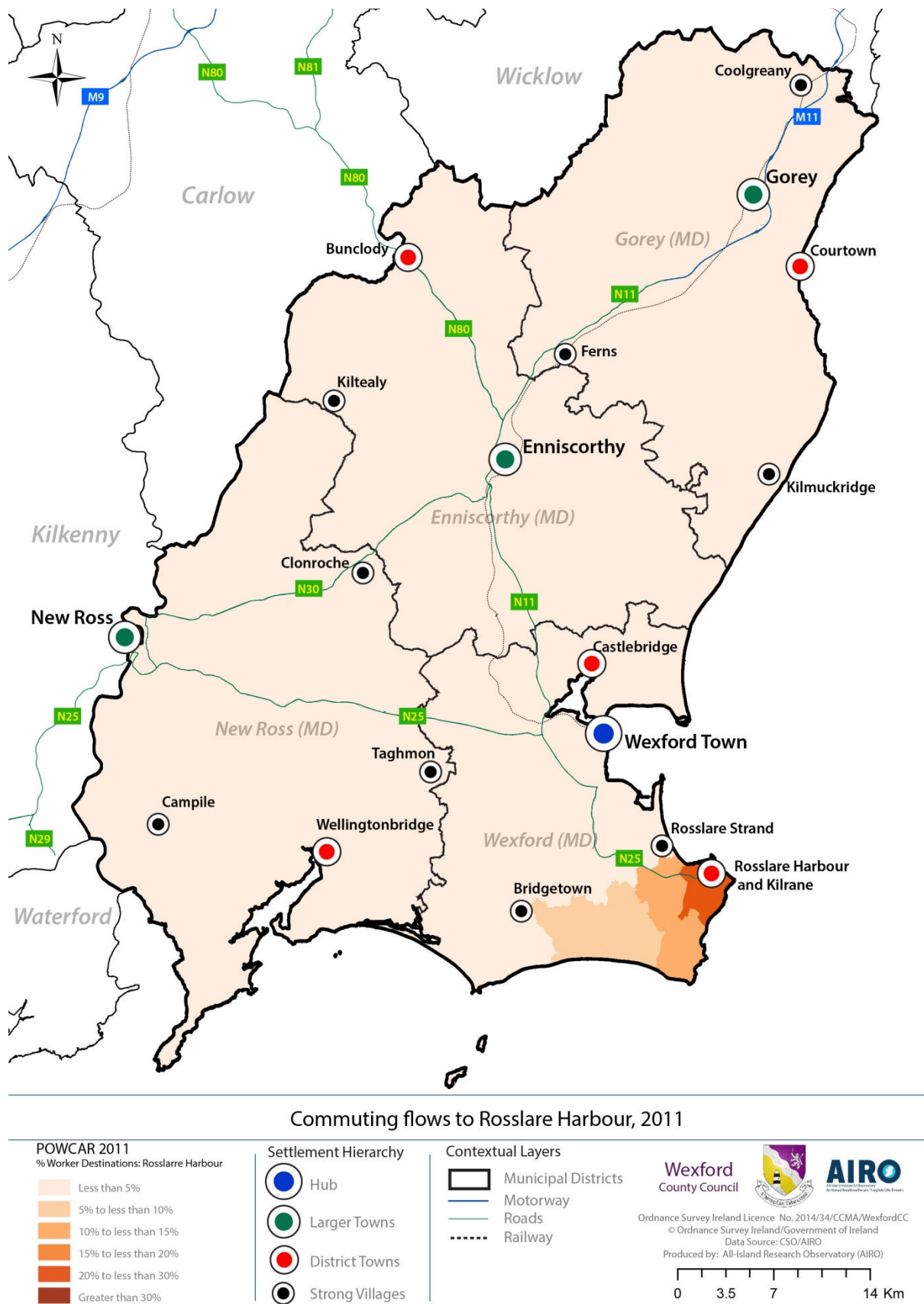
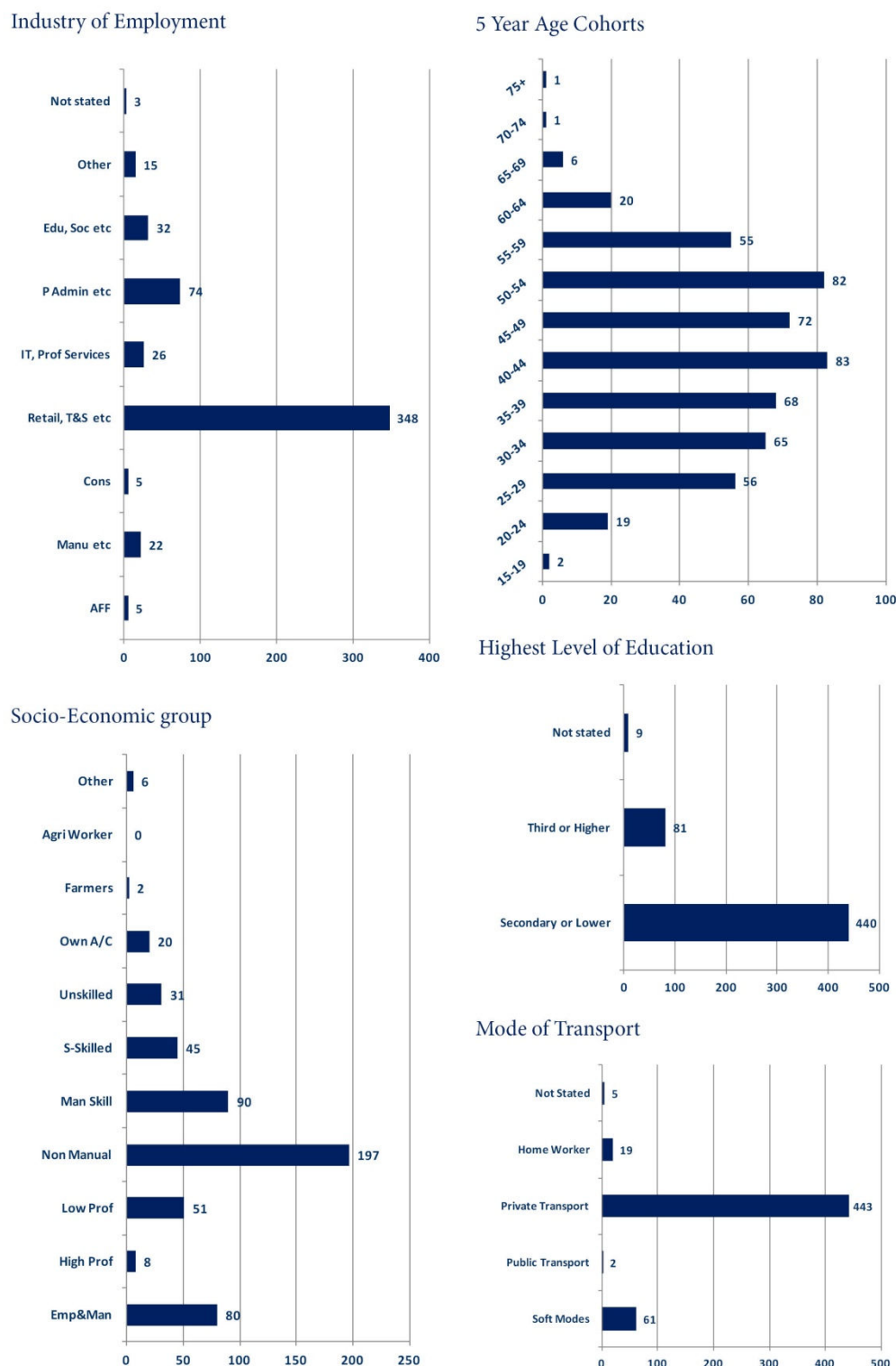


Figure 14-8: Rosslare Harbour Jobs Profile Indicators, 2011

14.7. Jobs Profile: Bunclody

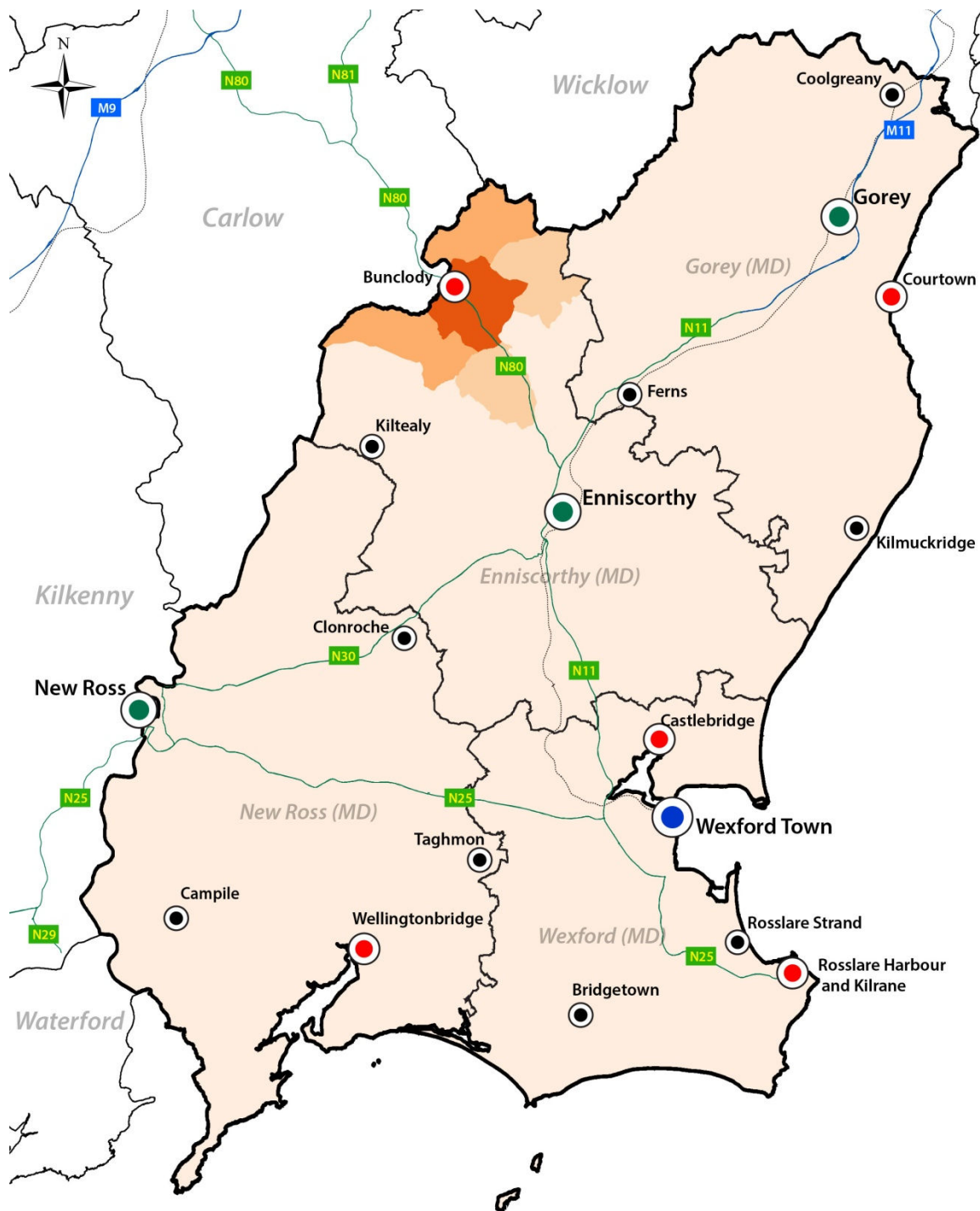
According to Census 2011, there are 407 people residing in the Bunclody settlement area who are classed as being 'At Work'. Of these workers, a total of 29% (120) are employed in Bunclody, 34% (140) are employed elsewhere in Wexford, 18% (75) commute out of the county for employment (close proximity to Carlow being a factor) and the remaining 18% (72) are either Mobile workers or have a blank or un-codeable destination.

An additional 506 workers commute into Bunclody for employment every day. Of these, 58% (292) commute from elsewhere in Wexford and the remaining 42% (214) commute from outside the county. The total number of jobs with a fixed location in Bunclody is therefore 626 and represents a net daily gain in working population of +291. The total number of jobs based in Bunclody represents 1.7% of all jobs located in the county.

Map 14-7 details the commuting catchment for the Bunclody settlement area. The employment interaction with Bunclody is confined to a small area in the immediate hinterland of the settlement and there is little or no interaction from the rest of the county.

Figure 14-9 provides summary figures for the workforce employed in the Bunclody settlement area based on industry of employment, age cohorts for workers, education levels, socio-economic group and mode of transport.

Map 14-7: Commuting Flows to Bunclody, 2011



Commuting flows to Bunclody, 2011

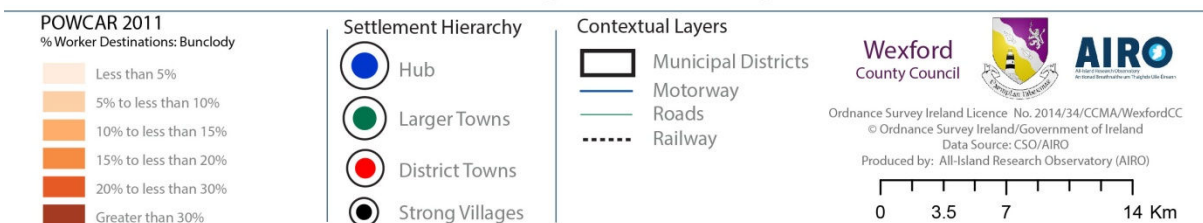
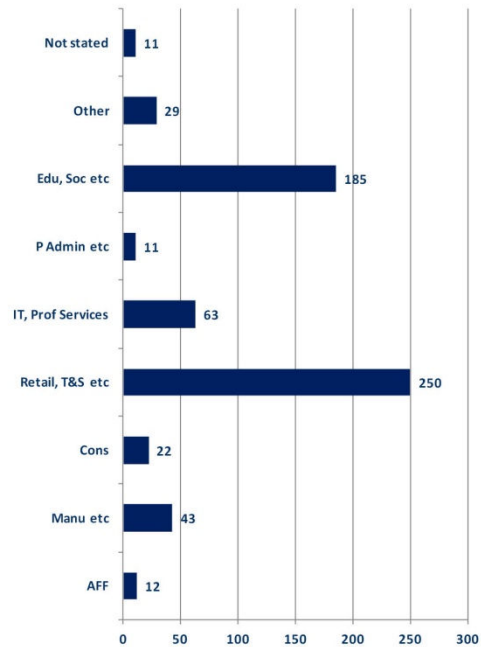
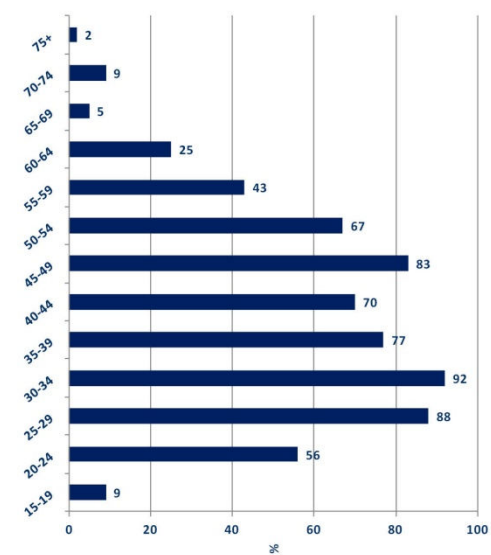


Figure 14-9: Bunclody Jobs Profile Indicators, 2011

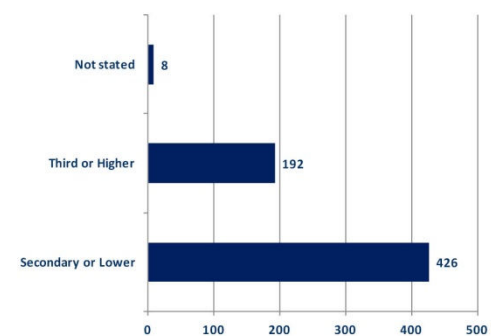
Industry of Employment



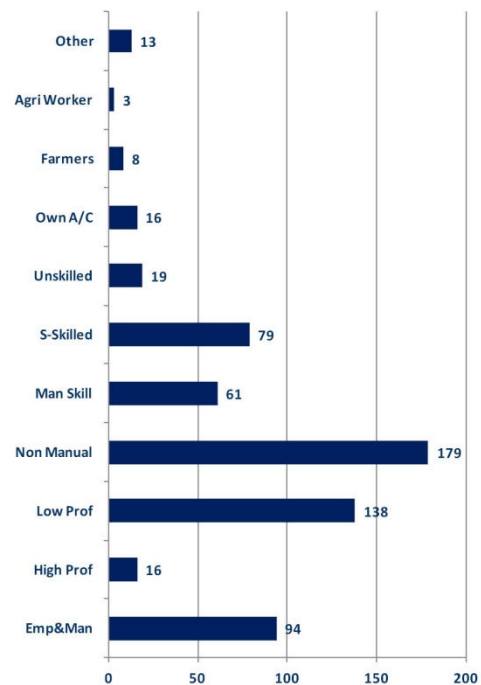
5 Year Age Cohorts



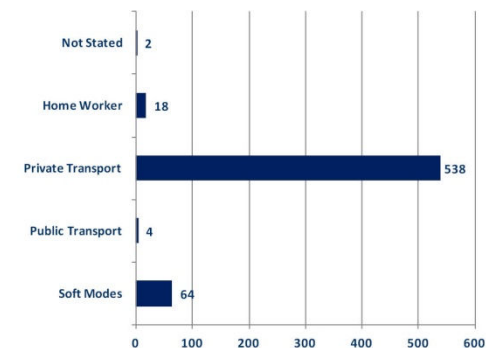
Highest Level of Education



Socio-Economic group



Mode of Transport



14.8. Jobs Profile: Castlebridge

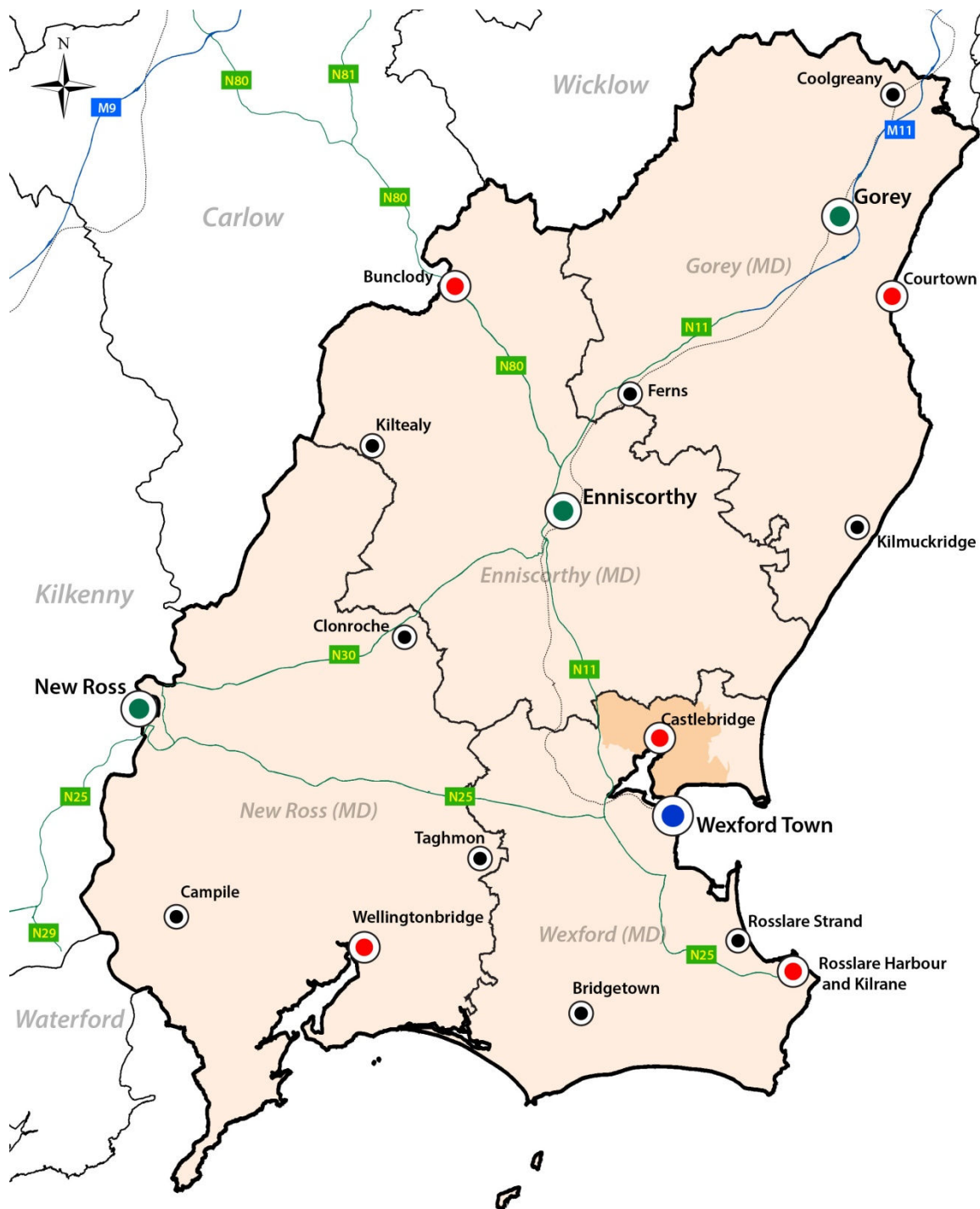
According to Census 2011, there are 637 people residing in the Castlebridge settlement area who are classed as being 'At Work'. Of these workers, a total of 10% (64) are employed in Castlebridge, 70% (448) are employed elsewhere in Wexford, 7% (44) commute out of the county for employment and the remaining 13% (81) are either Mobile workers or have a blank or un-codeable destination.

An additional 116 workers commute into Castlebridge for employment every day. Of these, 99% (115) commute from elsewhere in Wexford and the remaining 1% (1) commute from outside the county. The total number of jobs with a fixed location in Castlebridge is therefore 180 and represents a net daily loss in working population of -376. The total number of jobs based in Castlebridge represents 0.5% of all jobs located in the county.

Map 14-8 details the commuting catchment for the Castlebridge settlement area. The employment interaction with Castlebridge is confined to a small area in the immediate hinterland of the settlement and there is little or no interaction from the rest of the county.

Figure 14-10 provides summary figures for the workforce employed in the Castlebridge settlement area based on industry of employment, age cohorts for workers, education levels, socio-economic group and mode of transport.

Map 14-8: Commuting Flows to Castlebridge, 2011



Commuting flows to Castlebridge, 2011

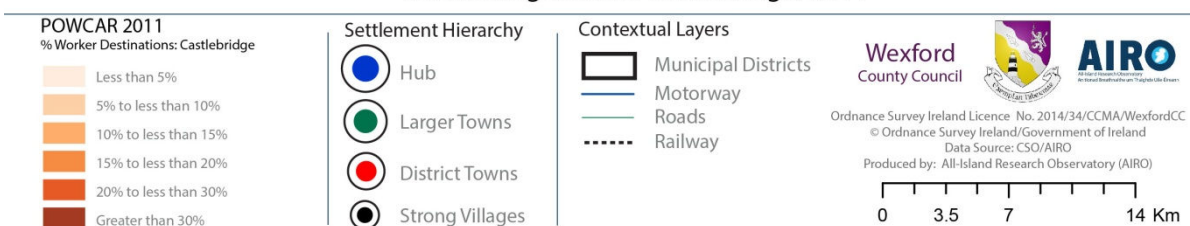
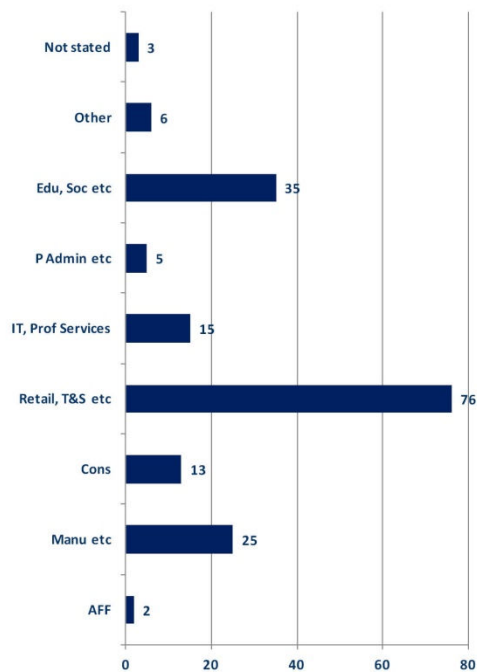
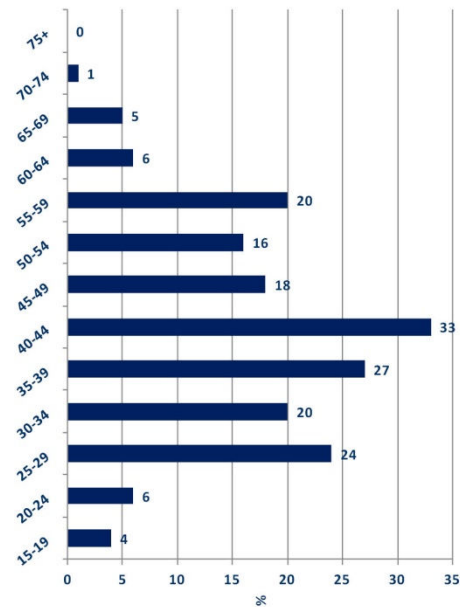


Figure 14-10: Castlebridge Jobs Profile Indicators, 2011

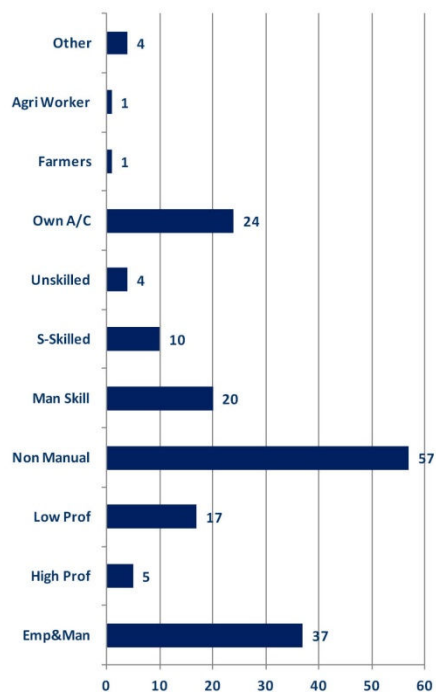
Industry of Employment



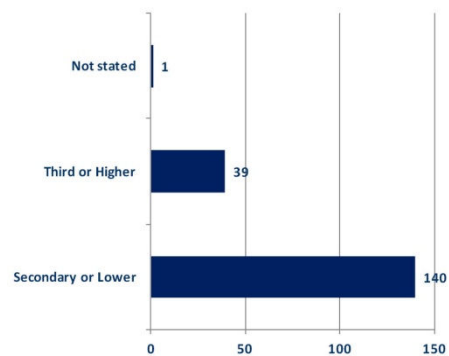
5 Year Age Cohorts



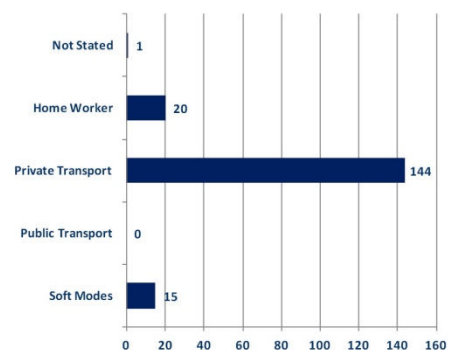
Socio-Economic group



Highest Level of Education



Mode of Transport



14.9. Jobs Profile: Courtown

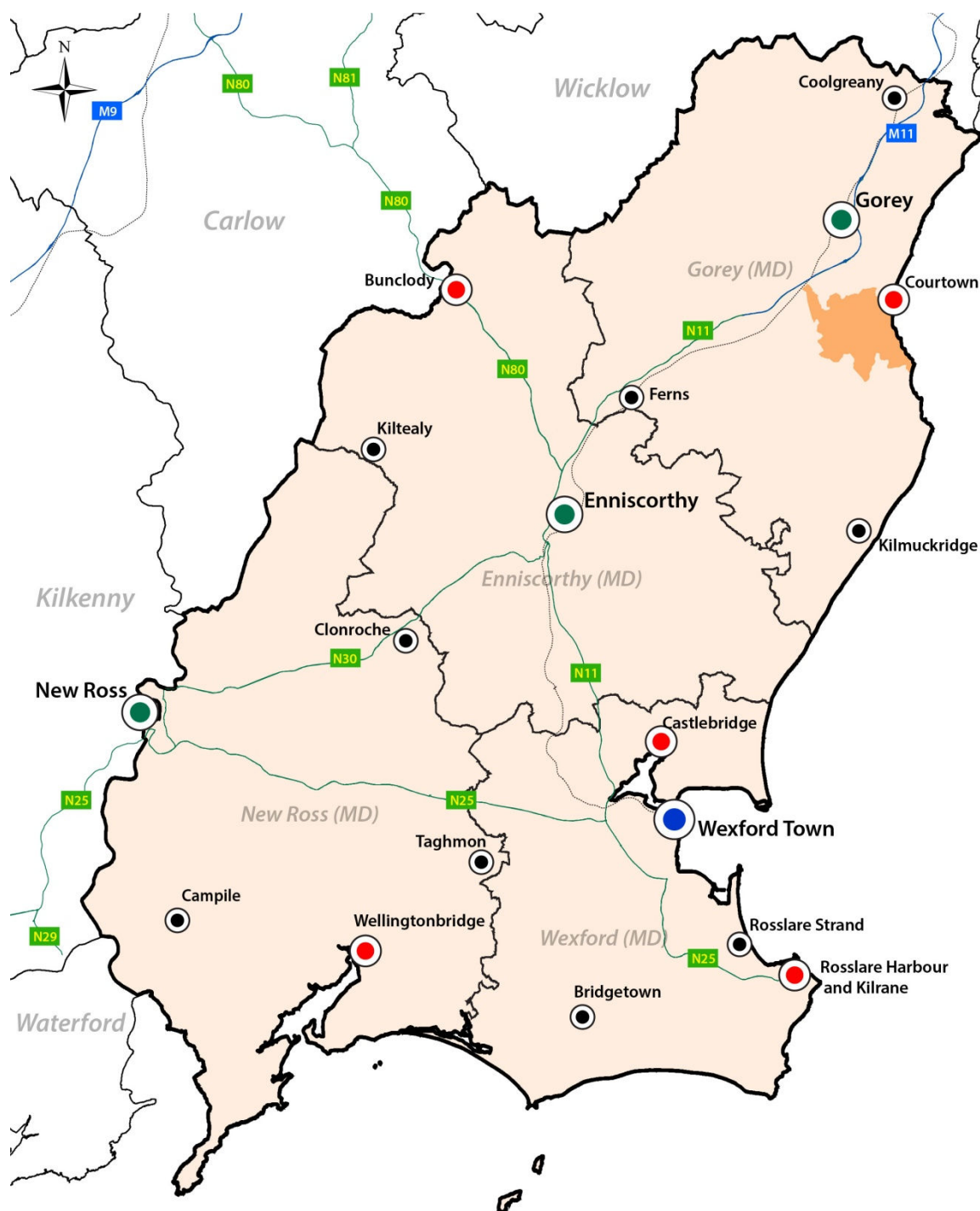
According to Census 2011, there are 905 people residing in the Courtown settlement area who are classed as being 'At Work'. Of these workers, a total of 14% (124) are employed in Courtown, 23% (209) are employed elsewhere in Wexford, 41% (370) commute out of the county for employment and the remaining 22% (202) are either Mobile workers or have a blank or un-codeable destination.

An additional 170 workers commute into Courtown for employment every day. Of these, 95% (161) commute from elsewhere in Wexford and the remaining 5% (9) commute from outside the county. The total number of jobs with a fixed location in Courtown is therefore 294 and represents a net daily loss in working population of - 409. The total number of jobs based in Courtown represents 0.8% of all jobs located in the county.

Map 14-9 details the commuting catchment for the Courtown settlement area. The employment interaction with Courtown is confined to the immediate hinterland of the settlement and there is little or no interaction from the rest of the county.

Figure 14-11 provides summary figures for the workforce employed in the Courtown settlement area based on industry of employment, age cohorts for workers, education levels, socio-economic group and mode of transport.

Map 14-9: Commuting Flows to Courtown, 2011



Commuting flows to Courtown, 2011

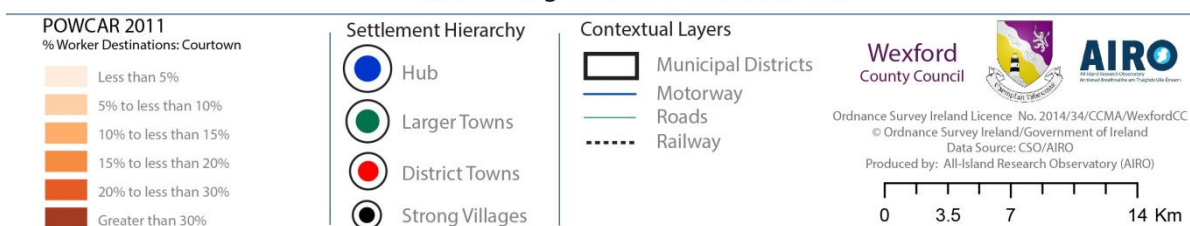
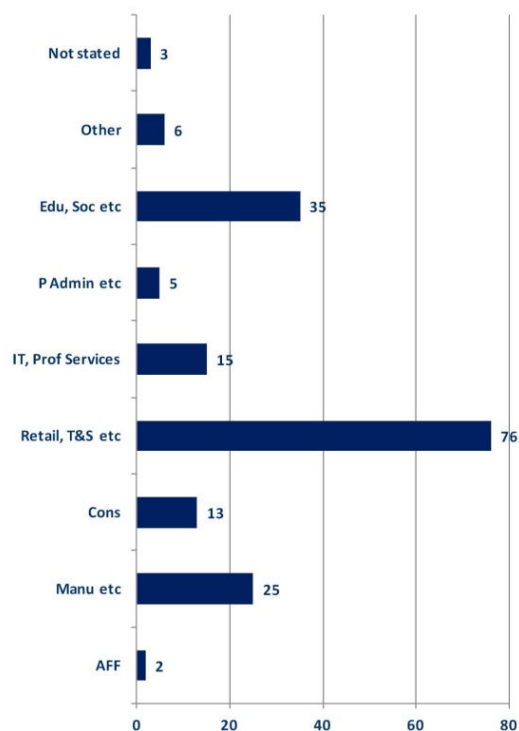
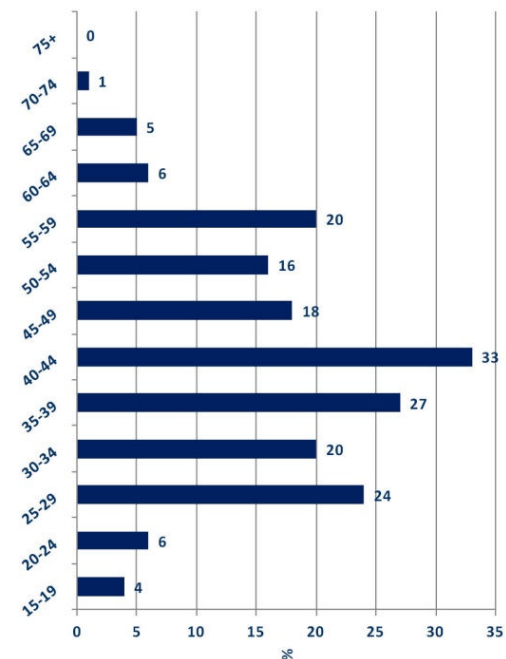


Figure 14-11: Courtown Jobs Profile Indicators, 2011

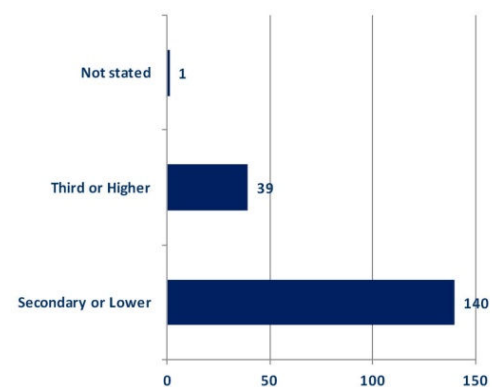
Industry of Employment



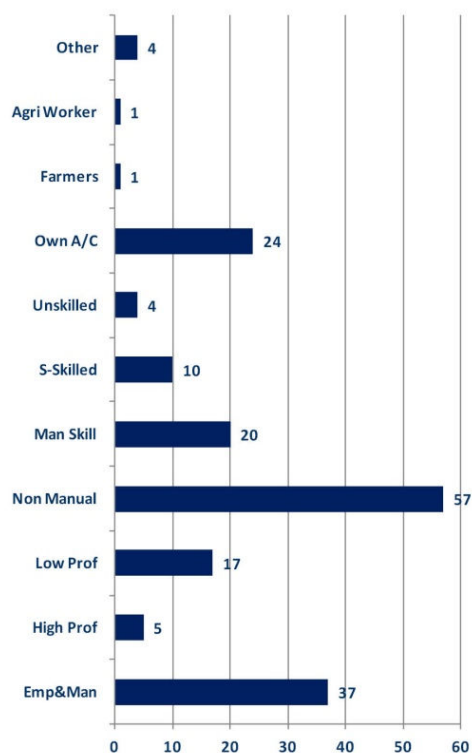
5 Year Age Cohorts



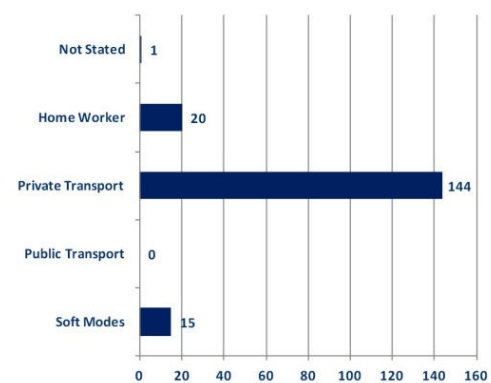
Highest Level of Education



Socio-Economic group



Mode of Transport



15. Business Data

15.1. Introduction

There are three main sources of readily available data on business activity in Wexford: IDA, GeoDirectory and Business Demography data from the CSO. The following chapter will provide an overview of these three sources. However, the most comprehensive dataset available is the Business Demography data from the CSO.

15.2. IDA Database

According to the latest extract of data from the IDA website²¹ there are 10 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) companies located in Wexford. Five of these companies are located in Wexford Town, one in Gorey, two in New Ross and two in Enniscorthy. Whilst IDA Ireland do not provide information on the number of people employed in these companies there is information available on both Origin and Sector. The most recent figures from Forfas (2013) outline that a total of 2,280 people were employed in foreign owned companies in Wexford although it is unclear if these figure relate to these 10 companies alone.

In total, six of the FDI companies in Wexford are from the USA, two are from Germany, one from Belgium and one from Switzerland. The FDI companies are involved in five different sectors: Medical Technology (3); ICT Hardware (1), Consumer Products (4), Consumer Goods (1) and Bio Pharmaceuticals (1).

Although the low number of FDI companies located in Wexford is an '**area of concern**' for the Council, it does however compare favourably with neighbouring counties: Waterford (12), Carlow (6), Kilkenny (3), Wicklow (10) and Tipperary (10).

15.3. GeoDirectory

GeoDirectory is Ireland's premier database on all residential and business locations in Ireland. Within the database there is information available on the location of all commercial premises within Wexford and it also includes an indicator of the NACE industrial classification of that business. The database does not provide information

²¹ <http://www.idaireland.com/business-in-ireland/company-listing/>

on the number of people employed within each commercial premises but does allow a useful analysis of the type of business located in Wexford.

From an analysis of an extract of the database in March 2014 (latest available to project team) there were a total of 9,611 commercial address points or occupied industrial units located in the county. Interestingly, the highest number (3,397 or 35.3%) of commercial address points are classed as being 'Agricultural' - a further analysis of these reveals that in fact 98% of these also act as residential address points and therefore points to the high number of farms within this category.

Excluding the Agricultural commercial business addresses, the highest number of businesses are as expected, based on the employment figures previously discussed in the chapter 13, predominantly in the Wholesale and Retail Trade (1,640) and Accommodation and Food (833) industries.

Note: The underlying data used here is available to Wexford Local Authorities for further analysis and can be used as a means of monitoring the flow of business locations across the county.

Table 15-1: GeoDirectory Commercial Business in Wexford, March 2014

Industrial Category	Number of Business Address Points	% of Business Address Points
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3397	35.3%
Wholesale and retail trade	1640	17.1%
Other Services	1008	10.5%
Accommodation and Food	1008	8.7%
Construction	503	5.2%
Human health and social work activities	424	4.4%
Professional, scientific, technical	385	4%
Manufacturing	321	3.3%
Education	287	3%
Administration and support service activities	228	2.4%

Transport and Storage	198	2.1%
Public administration, defence	95	1%
Financial and insurance activities	94	1%
Information and communication	73	0.8%
Real estate activities	68	0.7%
Other Industry	29	0.3%
Mining	18	0.2%
Quarrying	10	0.1%

The accompanying project databases provide a detailed statistical summary of the number of businesses by industry code in each of the Wexford MDs and main Wexford Towns (Wexford_LECP_NonCensus.xlsx). While this is not a means of measuring the strength of employment or industry size within each geography it does provide a useful means of understanding the economic make up of each area through the number of business addresses.

15.4. CSO Business Demography

The CSO provide an excellent resource on business demography in Ireland and enable the development of a very detailed profile of business (Large and SME) within local authorities.

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. Business Demography presents data on active business enterprises, the number employed in active enterprise and then the number of persons engaged in active enterprise. Full detail is also available on the NACE sector of the business.

This section will provide an overview of the private businesses economy in Wexford and will focus on the number of active enterprises and the number of people employed in active enterprises in Wexford and provides comparisons with the South-East and the State.

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. Each enterprise is allocated to a county based on the address it has registered for tax purposes and this means that if an enterprise is based in a number of locations (for example, a producer with a number of production sites distributed around the country) it will be still counted as a single enterprise based in a single location even if the enterprise and employment base is distributed elsewhere around the country.

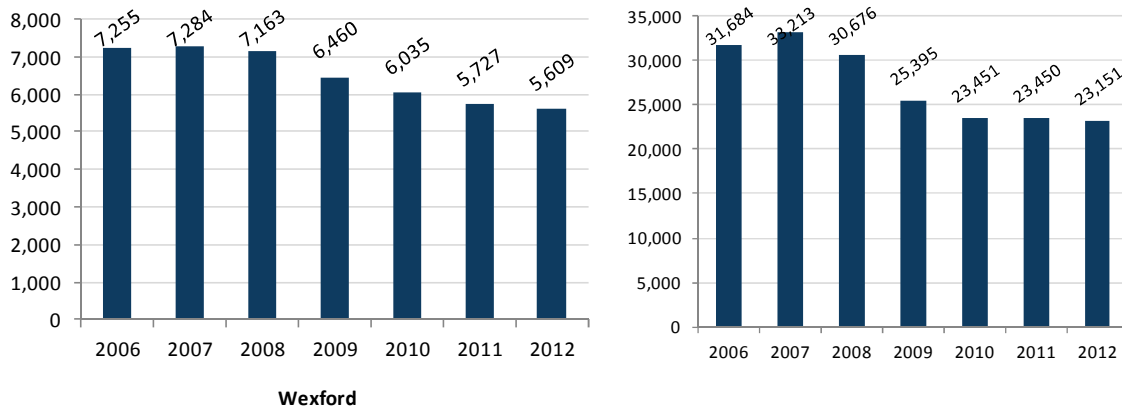
Business Demography is focused on the private business economy so does not include areas such as health, public administration or agriculture. While information on the education sector is available the CSO do not factor in figures from this sector when calculating the figure for the total number of enterprises when measuring the performance of the private business economy.

All enterprises are also classified using the European industrial classification system NACE Rev 2. Section 15.8 will provide more detail on the breakdown of NACE Rev 2 across Wexford enterprises.

15.5. Active Enterprise in Wexford

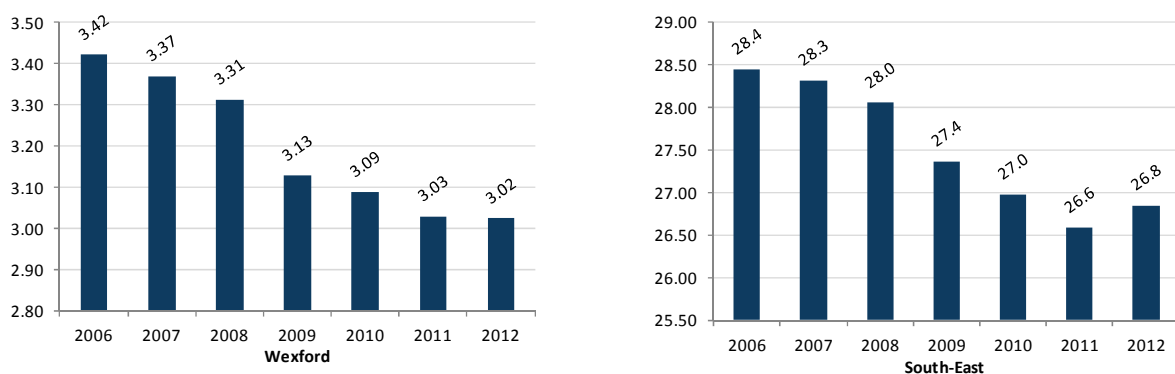
In 2012 there were 5,609 active enterprises in Wexford. Since 2006 there has been a gradual decrease in the number of active enterprises with a total drop of 23% in the six years. During this period the numbers employed within active enterprises has also decreased significantly. In 2012 there were 23,151 employed in active enterprises representing a decrease of -9,062 or 28% from the total of 32,213 in 2007(**Figure 15-1**).

Figure 15-1: Number of Active Enterprises and Number Employed within Active Enterprise, 2006-2012



The total number of enterprises located in Wexford in 2012 (5,609) account for 3.02% the State total (185,530) and 26.6% in the South-East (20,892). The effects of the economic downturn have been more pronounced in Wexford than elsewhere in the State and this is evident in the drop in the proportional share of Wexford's active enterprises to both the State and South-East totals. Figure 14.2 below illustrates that Wexford's share of total State enterprises has decreased from 3.42% to 3.02% in the 6 year period (**Figure 15-2**).

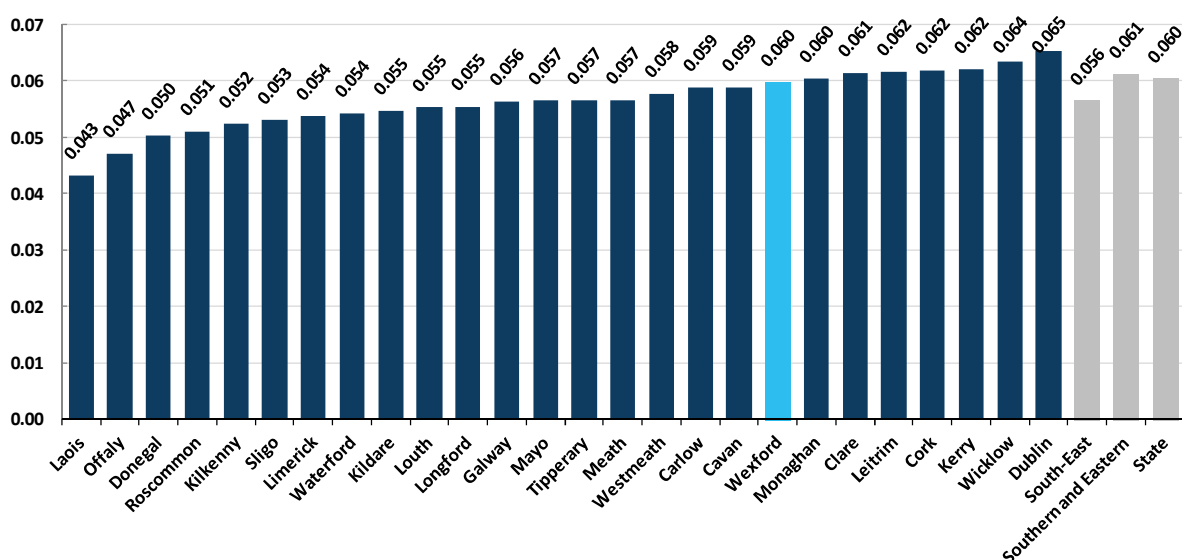
Figure 15-2: Wexford's proportional share of Active Enterprises in Ireland and the South-East



An analysis of active enterprises in relation to the population per county enables us to assess the rate of entrepreneurial activity within a county. **Figure 15-3** shows the number of enterprises per working age (15-64 years) person in each county and provides a comparison with regional and State averages.

At 0.060 per working population, the rate of entrepreneurial activity in Wexford is the 8th highest in the country and the same as the State average (0.060). The Wexford rate is also higher than the South-East average (0.56). At 0.065, Dublin has the highest rate (0.065) with Laois having the lowest at 0.042.

Figure 15-3: Number of Active Enterprises per Working age Person (15-64), 2012



15.6. The Size of Enterprises Operating in Wexford

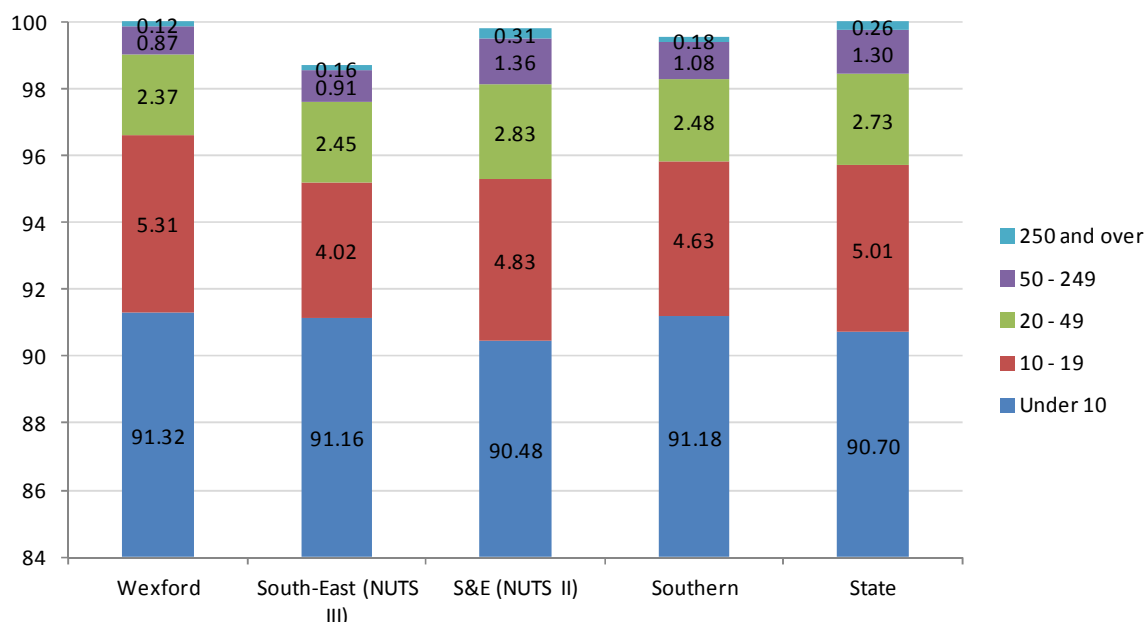
The distribution of the size of a county's enterprise base is an important indicator and provides details on the dependence on either large enterprises (50 to 250 or 250+ employees) or smaller enterprises (<10, 10 to 19, 20 to 49 employees). Business Demography data from the CSO is broken into five size categories: less than 10 employees; 10 to 19; 20 to 49; 50 to 250; and Over 250.

The vast majority of enterprises in Wexford are micro-enterprises employing fewer than 10 people. In total, 91.3% or 5,122 of all enterprises in Wexford employ less than 10 people. This is broadly in line with the State figure of 90.7 and the South-East figure of 91.6%. At the other end of the scale, enterprises employing '50 to 249' and 'Over 250' (**Figure 15-4**) account for 0.87% and 0.12% of all enterprises respectively. Both figures are slightly lower than the State averages of 1.3% ('49 to 250') and 0.26% ('Over 250').

Although the figures of 0.87% (50-249 employees) and 0.12% (250 plus) for larger scale enterprises may appear insignificant in comparison to the dominance of

smaller enterprises (91.3%), it is, however, important to consider these figures in relation to the actual number of people employed within each categories.

Figure 15-4: Percentage distribution of Enterprises by Size of Enterprise, Wexford, State and Associated Regions, 2012



Note: Due to data protection some county figures that are below a certain level have been excluded. This results in aggregate figures not summing to 100% for the South-East, S&E and Southern region.

15.7. The Size of Enterprises by Number of People Employed

In 2012 a total of 23,151 people were employed in active business enterprises in Wexford. Within this total there is an interesting spread of employment across the five enterprise categories

Large scale enterprises (employing over 250 people) account for 0.12% of all active enterprises in Wexford. This sector however employs 14.7% of all those employed by active enterprises (3,045 employees distributed between 7 enterprises). This rate is considerably lower than the State average of 34.9% (**Figure 15-5**). The figure is also marginally lower than the South-East total of 16%. The low rate in Wexford is a reflection of the low number of large indigenous and FDI investment in the county.

Companies employing between '50 and 249' account for 21.3% (4,932) of enterprise employment. This rate is higher than both the State and South-East average of

20.6% and 19.6% respectively (**Figure 15-5**). This category is the second largest employment category after enterprises of 'Less than 10'.

Micro-enterprises 'Less than 10' are the largest employers in Wexford and account for 30.9% (7,153) of all enterprise employment (**Figure 15-5**). This rate is significantly higher than the State average of 20.3% and marginally higher than the South-East average of 29.1%.

By analysing the number of active enterprises alone it would be easy to conclude that micro-enterprises (91.3%) dominate Wexford's enterprise base, however, when we look at this in terms of employment, the distribution is much more evenly spread across the sector. Micro-enterprise ('Less than 10') makes up only 30.9% of the employment base. The broad picture in Wexford is that there is quite an even distribution of employment throughout the different enterprise scales with no reliance on a single scale sector within the county.

Figure 15-5: Percentage distribution of Employees by Size of Enterprise Wexford, State and Associated Regions



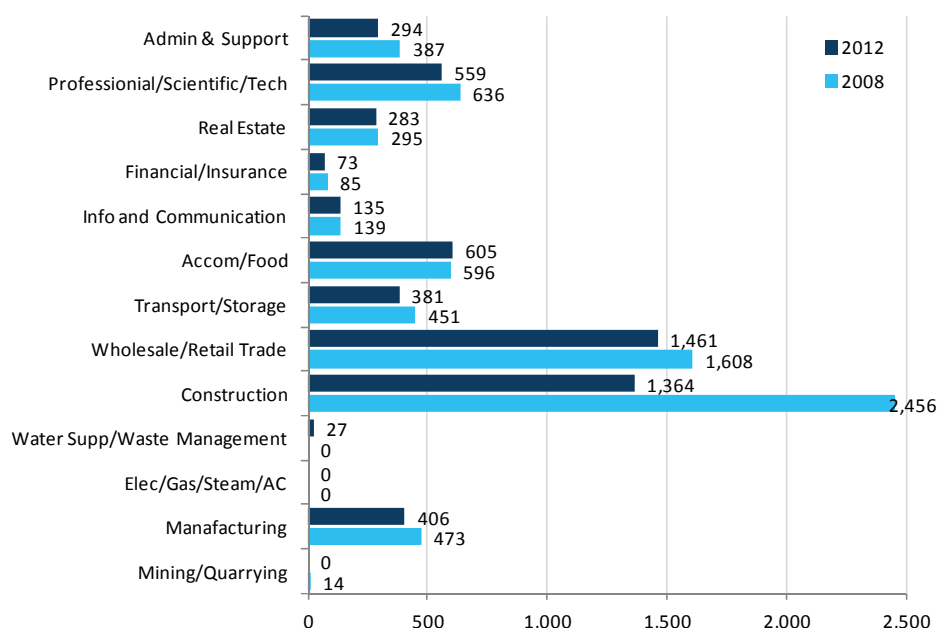
Note: Due to data protection some county figures that are below a certain level have been excluded. This results in aggregate figures not summing to 100% for the South-East, S&E and Southern region.

15.8. Enterprise by NACE Sector

As described in the introduction, Business Demography data is classified using the NACE Rev 2 European method of industrial classification. Business sectors are classified using the European industrial classification system NACE Rev 2. The following classifications are used to monitor the private business economy with the sum (B-N) representing the total number of enterprises:

- B - Mining and quarrying
- C - Manufacturing
- D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- F - Construction
- G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- H - Transportation and storage
- I - Accommodation and food service activities
- J - Information and communication
- K - Financial and insurance activities
- L - Real estate activities
- M - Professional, scientific and technical activities
- N - Administrative and support service activities

Between 2008 and 2012 there was a decrease of 1,554 active enterprises across all sectors (B to N) in Wexford. This represents a decrease of -21.7% which was considerably higher the State average of -14.2%. During this period all sectors with the exception of 'Accommodation and Food Services' and 'Water and Waste Management' witnessed a reduction in active enterprises (**Figure 15-6**). As of 2012, the total number of active enterprises in Wexford was 5,609 and are categorised as illustrated in **Figure 15-6** below.

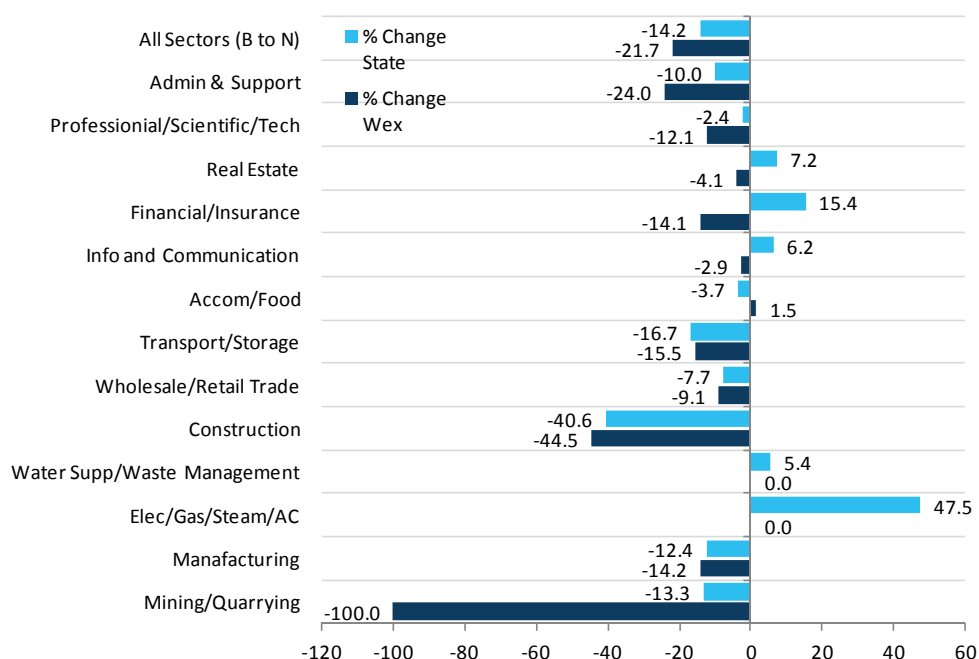
Figure 15-6: Number of Active Enterprises, Wexford 2008 and 2012

As of 2012, 'Wholesale and Retail Trade' and 'Construction Activities' enterprises accounted for almost half of all enterprise in Wexford. At 1,461 active enterprises, 'Wholesale and Retail Trade' was the largest sector in 2012 and represents 26% of all enterprises in the county (**Figure 15-6**). This rate is slightly higher than the State average of 22.7%. The second largest sector in Wexford is 'Construction Activities' and accounts for 1,364 active enterprises or 24.3% of all enterprises in the county. Although this sector experienced a major collapse in the last five years (-44.5% since 2008) (**Figure 15-5**) it is still a dominant sector in the county and as result Wexford has the second highest rate of construction employment across the State (see Industry of Employment chapter).

Other large sectors within the Wexford enterprise profile include: 'Accommodation and Food Services' (10.8% or 605 enterprises); 'Professional, Scientific and Technical activities' (10% or 559 enterprises); and 'Manufacturing' (7.2% or 406 enterprises).

The sector with the largest rate of decline between 2008 and 2012 was the 'Mining and Quarrying' sector which decreased by 100% with all 14 enterprises recorded in 2008 not recorded in Business Demography data in 2012 (**Figure 15-7**).

Figure 15-7: Percentage Change in Active Enterprises, Wexford and State 2008 to 2012



15.9. Employment by NACE Sector

The distribution of sectoral employment within active enterprises differs somewhat from the distribution of actual enterprises. The largest employment sectors do not strictly correlate with the largest sectors in terms of enterprise numbers.

Between 2008 and 2012 there was a decrease of 7,525 in employment across all sectors (B to N) and represents a decrease of -24.5% in employment numbers in active enterprises. A comparison with the State figures (-18.2%) clearly highlights the disproportionate decline in employment numbers in Wexford.

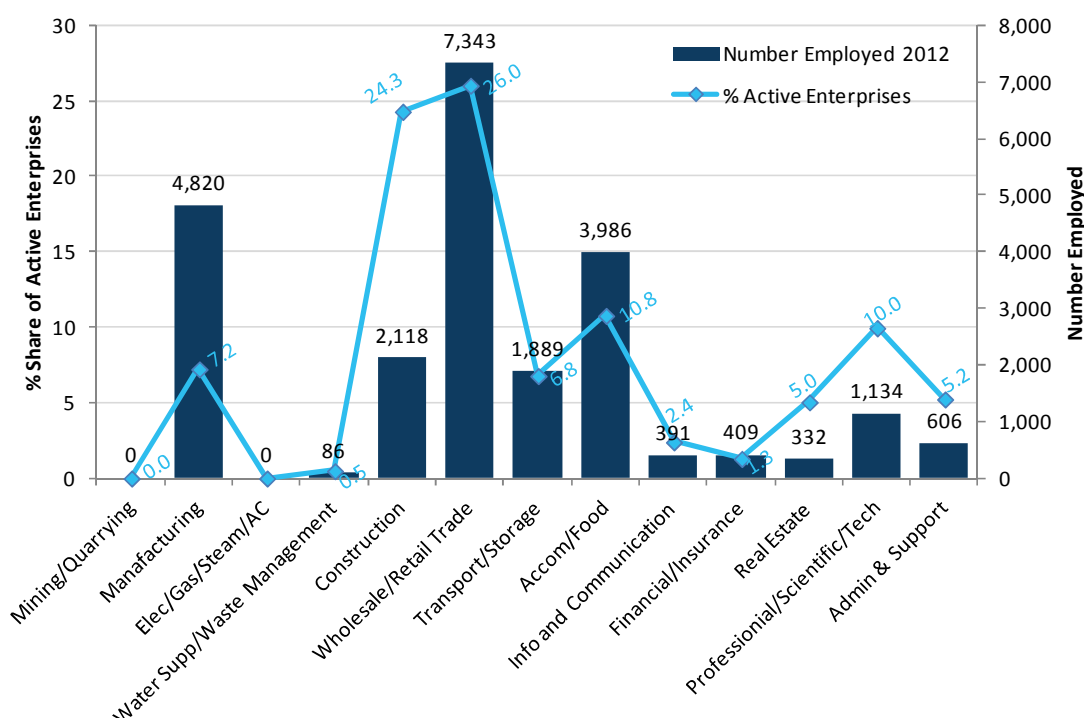
Figure 15-8 compares the numbers employed in each NACE sector with the percentage distribution of active enterprise within each sector. From analysing this figure we can understand more about the relationship between the levels of employment and the scale of enterprise across NACE sectors B to N.

In 2012, the largest employers were 'Wholesale and Retail Trade' (7,343), 'Manufacturing' (4,820) and 'Accommodation and Food' (3,986). 'Wholesale and Retail Trade' (26%) also accounted for the highest percentage of active enterprises.

Both 'Manufacturing' (4,820) and 'Accommodation and Food' accounted for a much smaller percentage of all enterprises at 7.2% and 10.8% respectively.

Interestingly, a very high percentage of all active enterprises were in the construction sector yet this industry only accounted for 2,118 jobs. This suggests that there are a high number of active enterprises operating on a very small scale in Wexford. In contrast Manufacturing represents 7.2% of all active enterprises yet employs the second highest number of people (4,820) suggesting manufacturing operations are large scale employers in Wexford.

Figure 15-8: Number Employed and % Active Enterprises in Wexford by NACE 2012



15.10. Conclusion

Following a review of the relevant and readily available data on business and enterprise in Wexford it is reasonable to suggest that the county has a less diversified enterprise profile than the rest of Ireland and has a high reliance on the more traditional sectors and local services. In contrast to this, knowledge intensive services play a significantly smaller role in the enterprise base of the county. This is further supported by previous analysis on industry of employment census data and the sectoral analysis of State assisted companies.

The Wexford enterprise base has suffered heavily as a result of the economic recession with significant declines in both the number of active enterprises (-21.7% or -1,544 enterprises) and number employed in active enterprise (-28%) between 2008 and 2011. Declines in enterprises were evident in all sectors but more substantial in the county's largest enterprise sectors which are also the most labour intensive - Construction, Wholesale/Retail and Transport and Storage. Such declines are a major '**area of concern**' for the Council and a future threat for employment generation within the county. Interestingly, there was an increase in the number of enterprises in the Accommodation and Food sector during this period and highlights the strength of this sector and the importance of Tourism within Wexford.

Employment in active enterprises in Wexford is very much concentrated in micro enterprises (<10) and accounts for 30.9% of all employment - a far higher rate than the State average of 20.3%. In contrast to this, only 14.7% of all employment is within large enterprises (>250), a much lower rate than the State average of 34.9%. While this points to a small, dynamic and entrepreneurial enterprises base in the county, it also highlights the low level of large employers within the county. With only 10 FDI companies currently located in the county this is again an '**area of concern**' for the Council and a key challenge for future economic development policy.

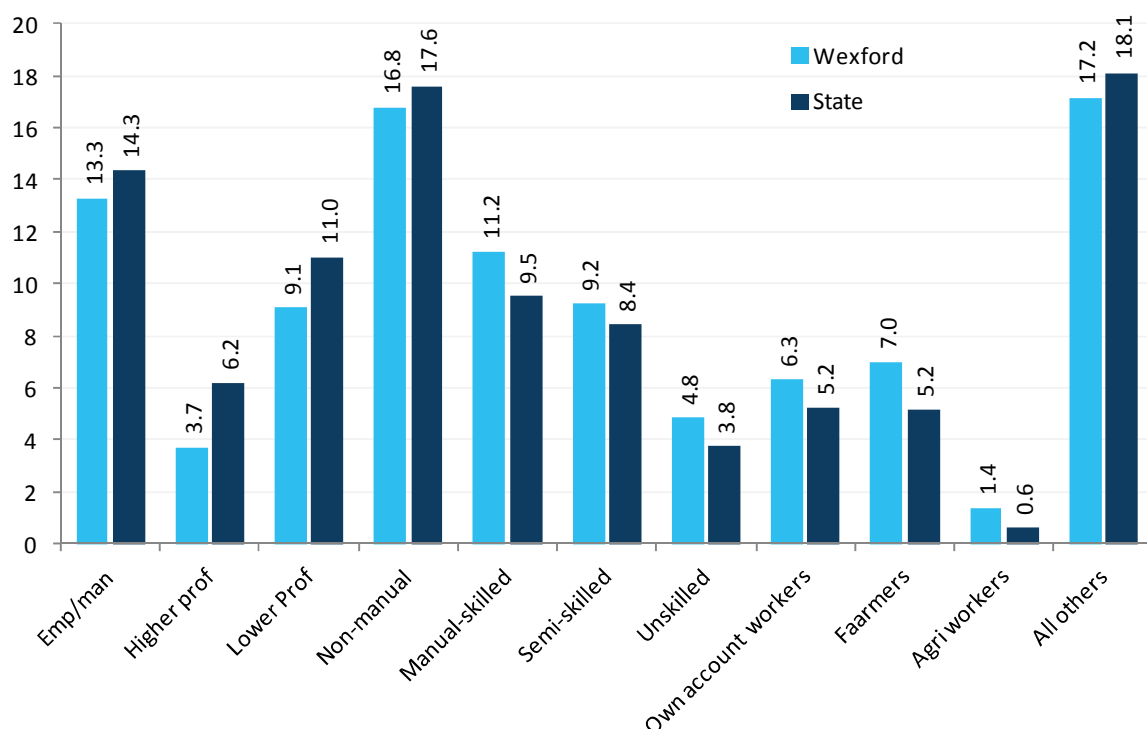
16. Socio-Economic Group

Socio-economic group classifies the entire population into one of ten categories based on the level of skill and educational attainment of their occupation (those at work, unemployed or retired) while all other people are classified to the socio-economic group of the person in the family on whom they are deemed to be dependent. The socio-economic groups used in the census are as follows:

- A. Employers and managers
- B. Higher professional
- C. Lower professional
- D. Non-manual
- E. Manual-skilled
- F. Semi-skilled
- G. Unskilled
- H. Own account workers
- I. Farmers
- J. Agricultural workers
- K. All others gainfully occupied and unknown

The largest SEG groupings, based on household reference person, in Wexford are the 'Non-Manual' (8,837), 'Employers and Managers' (6,987) and 'Manual Skilled' (5,902) groups and account for 41.2% of all households. A high proportion of the Wexford households are also classified as 'Semi-Skilled' (4,858) and 'Lower Professional' (4,785). Other groupings such as 'Higher Professional', 'Unskilled', 'Own Account workers', 'Farmers' and 'Agricultural Workers' account for a much smaller number of the households across the county.

The proportional share of SEG across Wexford is quite different to the State profile and in general Wexford has a higher proportion of its households in the groupings from 'Non-manual' to 'Agricultural Workers'. In particular, a much higher proportion of the Wexford households are classed as 'Farmers' (7%) than the State average (5.2%).

Figure 16-1: Socio-Economic Group, Wexford v State

The distribution of SEG rates across Wexford EDs for the SEG categories in Wexford are highlighted in Maps **16-1** to **16-10** in the following section.

16.1. Socio-Economic Group A : ‘Employers and Managers’

Of the 52,654 households recorded in the 2011 census, the total Socio-Economic Group with the household reference person classed as ‘Employers and Managers’ within Wexford is 6,987. Wexford has the 11th highest number of households with this classification. The total in Wexford is equivalent to 2.9% of the State total (237,024) and 30.8% of the South-East (22,700) total (**Figure 16-2**).

Households in this SEG class represent 13.3% of all occupied households in Wexford. This rate is the 11th highest in the country with DLR (24.5%) the highest and Longford (10.4%) the lowest. Within the South-East, Wexford has the second highest rate after Kilkenny (13.4%) (**Figure 16-2**).

Map 16-1 details the distribution of households with the socio-economic group of the reference person classed as 'Employers and Managers' in the Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). There is a clearly defined spatial distribution with highest rates located outside the larger settlements in Wexford. Highest distributions are found in areas surrounding Gorey and in areas in close proximity to Wexford town and New Ross.

An analysis of Wexford Municipal Districts (**Figure 16-3**) reveals that Wexford MD has the highest number of households in the 'Employers and Managers' Socio-Economic Group (2,359). Wexford also has the highest percentage share (14.2%) which is followed closely by Gorey (14%). While both rates are in line with the State average (14.3%), Enniscorthy and New Ross have rates that are considerably below that at 12.7% and 11.8% respectively.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (589), Enniscorthy Rural (404), Gorey Rural (273), New Ross Rural (195) and Ardamine (180)

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Kilpatrick (27.9%), Oldcourt (26.5%), Carrick (22.7%), Forth (21.1%) and Courtown (21%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 16-2: Number and Percentage Socio-Economic Group: Employers and Managers

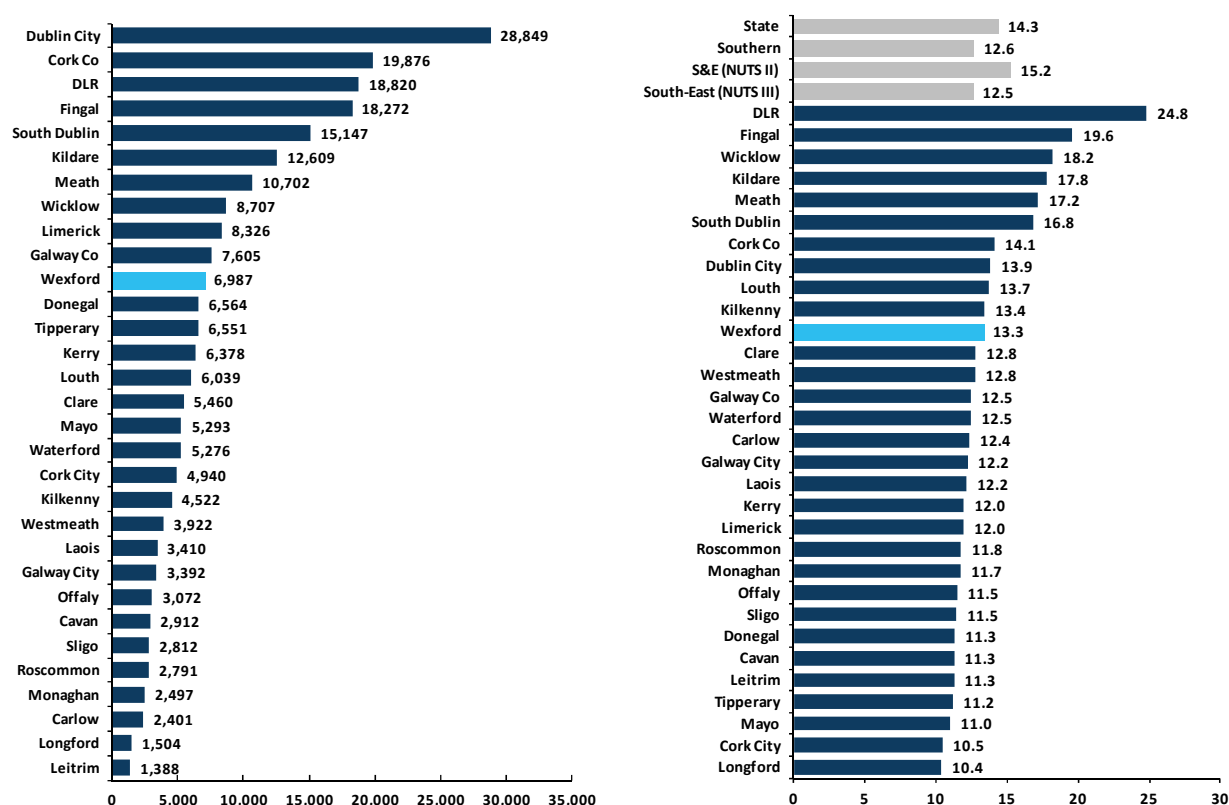
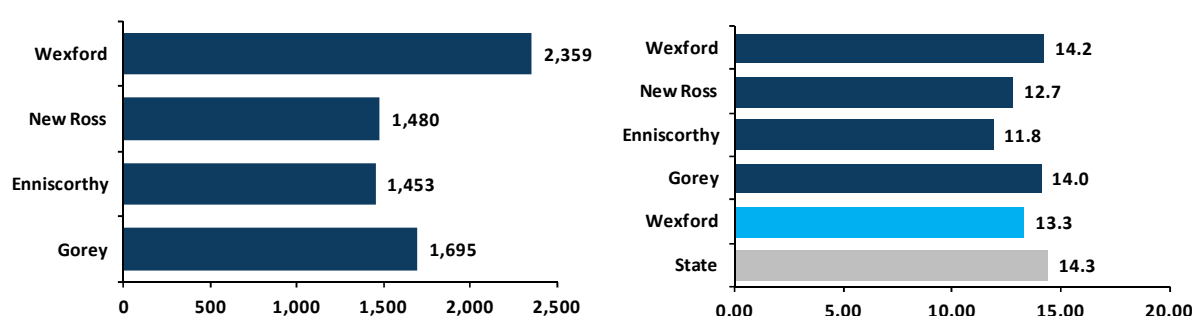
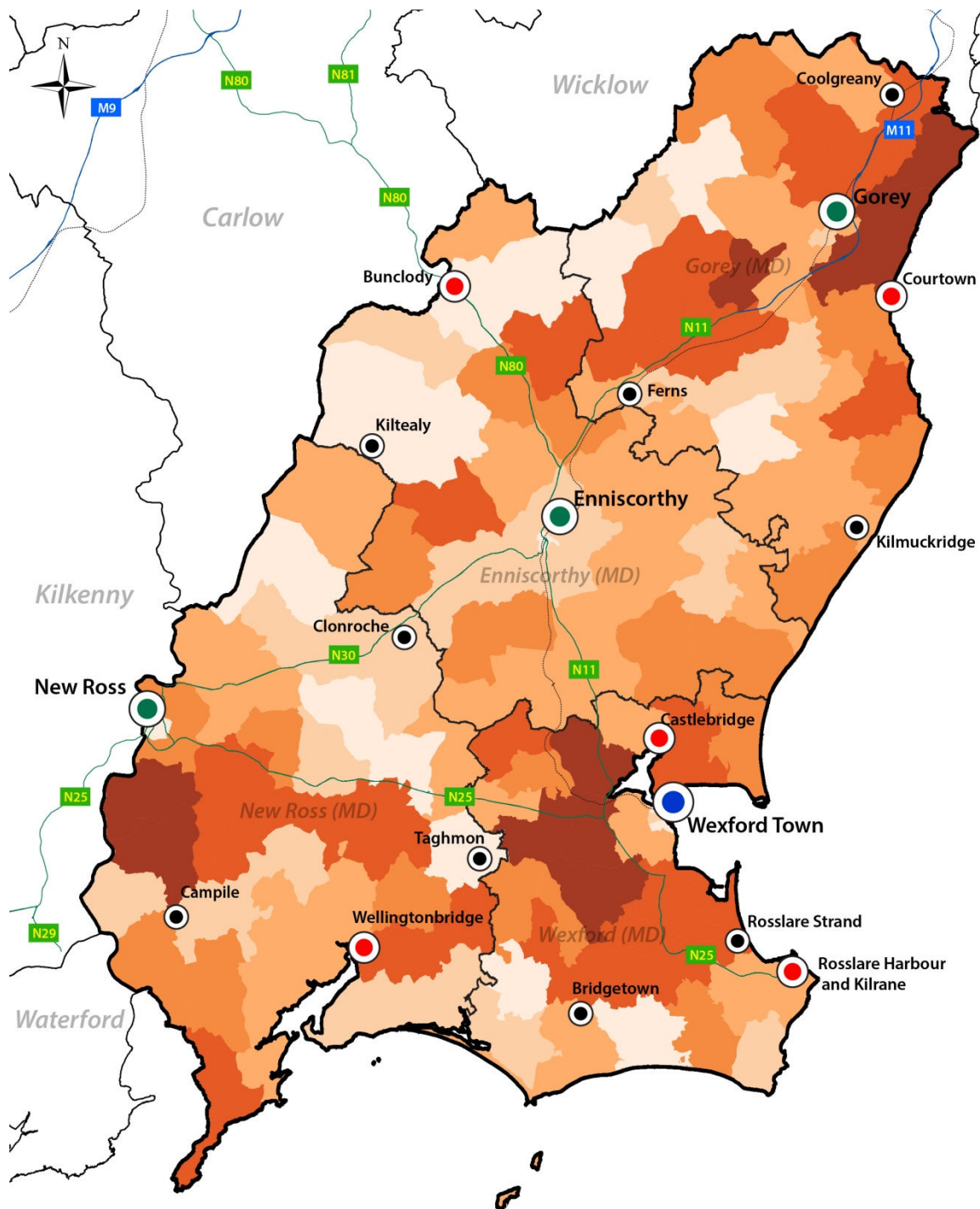


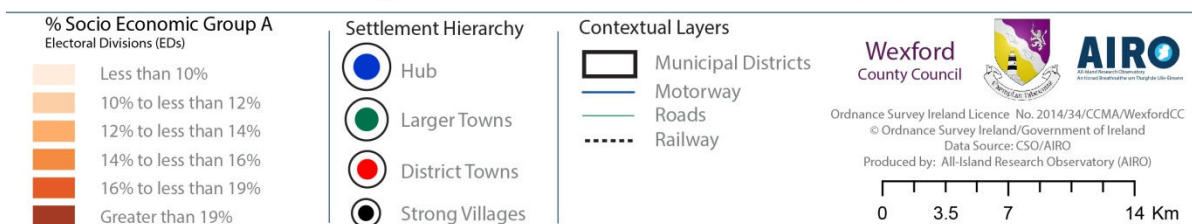
Figure 16-3: Number and Percentage Socio-Economic Group: Employers and Managers



Map 16-1: % Households Socio-Economic Group A: Employers and Managers



Percentage of Households - Socio Economic Group A, 2011



16.2. Socio-Economic Group B: Higher Professionals

Of the 52,654 households recorded in the 2011 census, the total Socio-Economic Group with the household reference person classed as 'Higher Professional' within Wexford (**Figure 16-8**) is 1,962. Wexford has the 19th highest number of households with this classification. The total in Wexford is equivalent to 1.9% of the State total (102,811) and 24.9% of the South-East (7,882) total.

Households in this SEG class represent 3.7% of all occupied households in Wexford. This rate is the 5th lowest in the country with Dun Laoghaire Rathdown (13.7%) the highest and Monaghan (3.2%) the lowest. Within the South East, Wexford has the lowest rate of all counties.

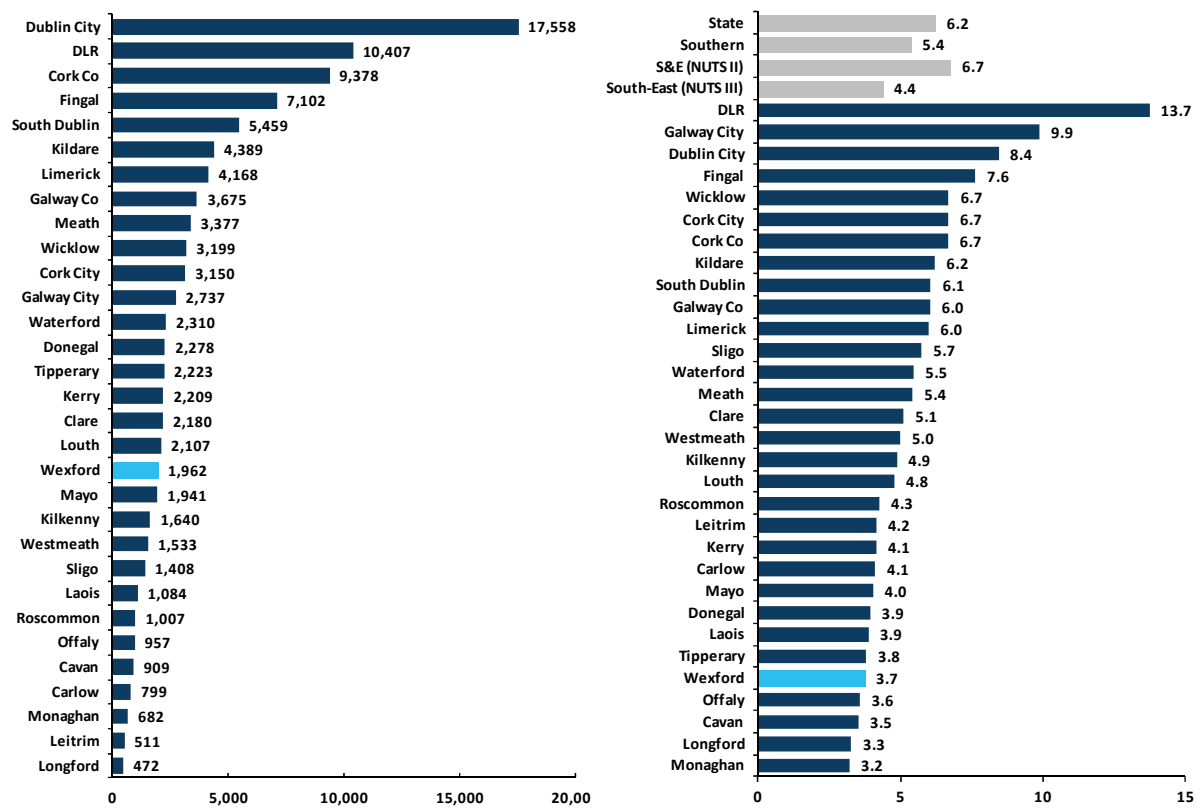
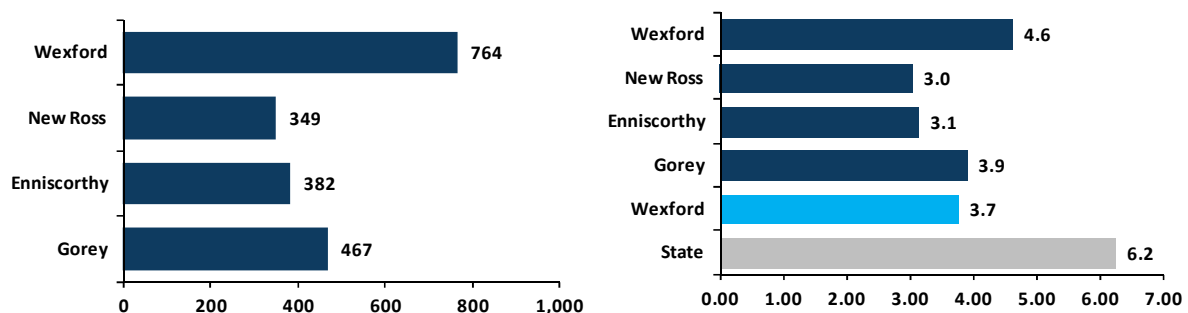
Map 16-4 details the distribution of households with the socio-economic group of the reference person classed as 'Higher Professionals' in the Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). There is a clear spatial distribution with highest rates mainly located in and around the major urban areas specifically in Wexford and its immediate surrounds. Elsewhere, high rates are visible in areas north of Gorey and the area north of Enniscorthy close to Ferns.

An analysis of Wexford Municipal Districts (**Figure 16-9**) reveals that Wexford MD has the highest number of households in the 'Higher Professionals' Socio-Economic Group (764). Wexford also has the highest percentage share (4.6%). Gorey has the second highest rate (3.9%) and is followed by Enniscorthy and New Ross. The figure for all MDs in Wexford is considerably lower than the State average of 6.2%.

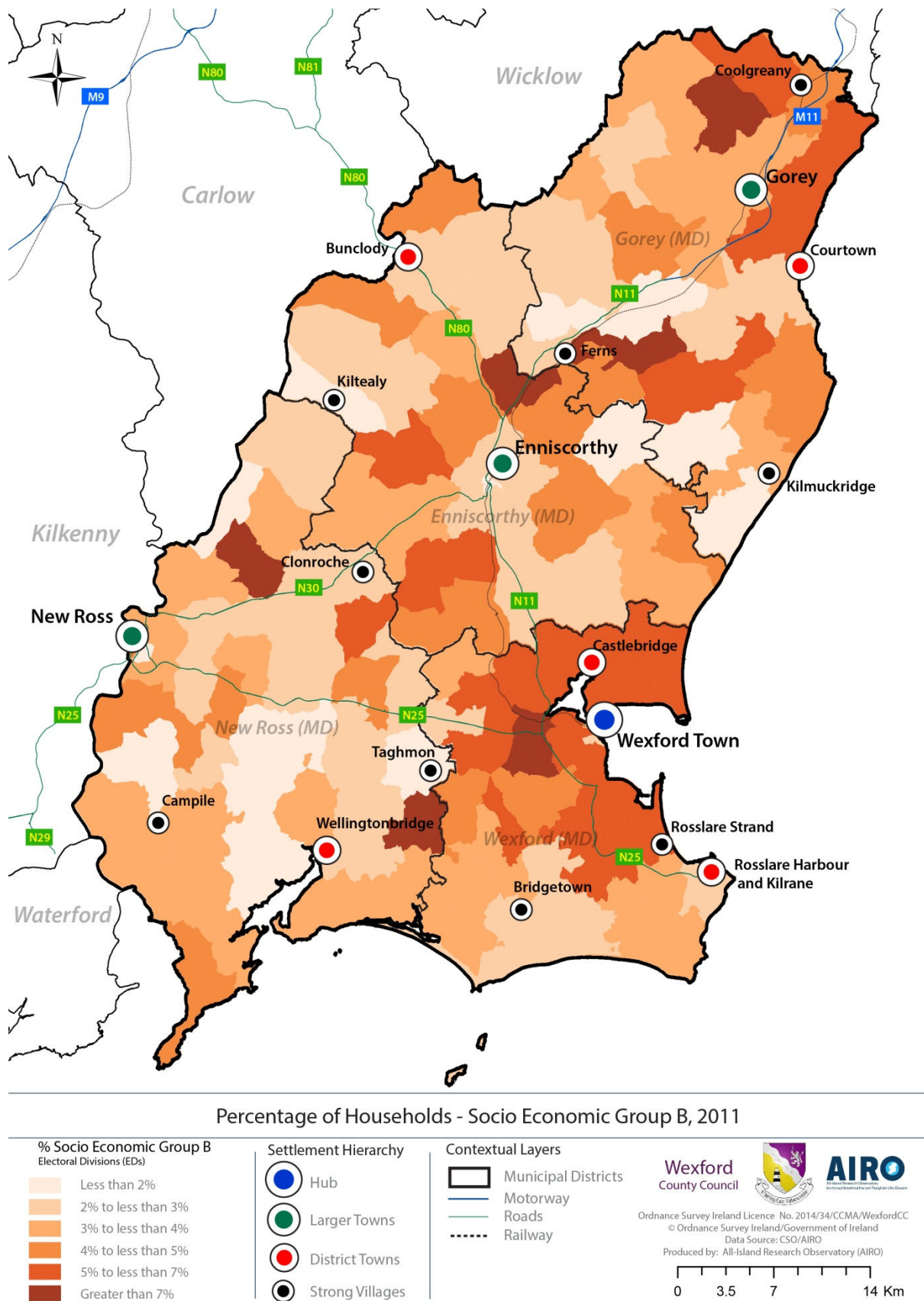
Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (231), Enniscorthy Rural (95), Gorey Rural (85), Carrick (56) and Courtown (54).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Carrick (9.5%), Harperstown (9.3%), Ballymore (8.8%), Ballycarney (8.5%) and Limerick (8.2%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 16-4: Number and Percentage Household Socio-Economic Group: Higher Professionals**Figure 16-5:** Number and Percentage Household Socio-Economic Group: Higher Professionals, MDs

Map 16-2: % Households Socio-Economic Group: B Higher Professionals



16.3. Socio-Economic Group C: Lower Professionals

Of the 52,654 households recorded in the 2011 census, the total Socio-Economic Group with the household reference person classed as 'Lower Professionals' within Wexford (**Figure 16-8**) is 4,785. Wexford has the 15th highest number of households with this classification. The total in Wexford is equivalent to 2.6% of the State total (182,368) and 28.1% of the South-East (17,012) total.

Households in this SEG class represent 9.1% of all occupied households in Wexford. This rate is the 7th lowest in the country with Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (15.2%) the highest and Cavan (8.3%) the lowest. Within the South East, Wexford has the 3rd highest rate after Waterford (9.7%) and Kilkenny (10.7%).

Map 16-4 details the distribution of households with the socio-economic group of the reference person classed as 'Lower Professionals' in the Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). There is a mixed spatial distribution between urban and rural areas with highest rates clearly located in an around Wexford Town and its environs. High rates are also visible proximate to Gorey, Enniscorthy and to the north east New Ross.

An analysis of Wexford Municipal Districts (**Figure 16-9**) reveals that Wexford MD has the highest number of households in the 'Lower Professional' Socio-Economic Group (1,714). There is a considerable difference between the MD with the highest rate of 'Lower Professionals' (Wexford MD 10.3%) and the MD with the lowest rate (New Ross (7.7%). The rate for every MD in Wexford sits below the State average (11%).

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (509), Enniscorthy Rural (349), Gorey Rural (243), Ardcavan (126) and Wexford No. 2 Urban (119).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Carrick (15.3%), Newcastle (14.6%), Glynn (14%), Drinagh (13.8%) and Artramon (13%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 16-6: Number and Percentage Household Socio-Economic Group C: Lower Professional

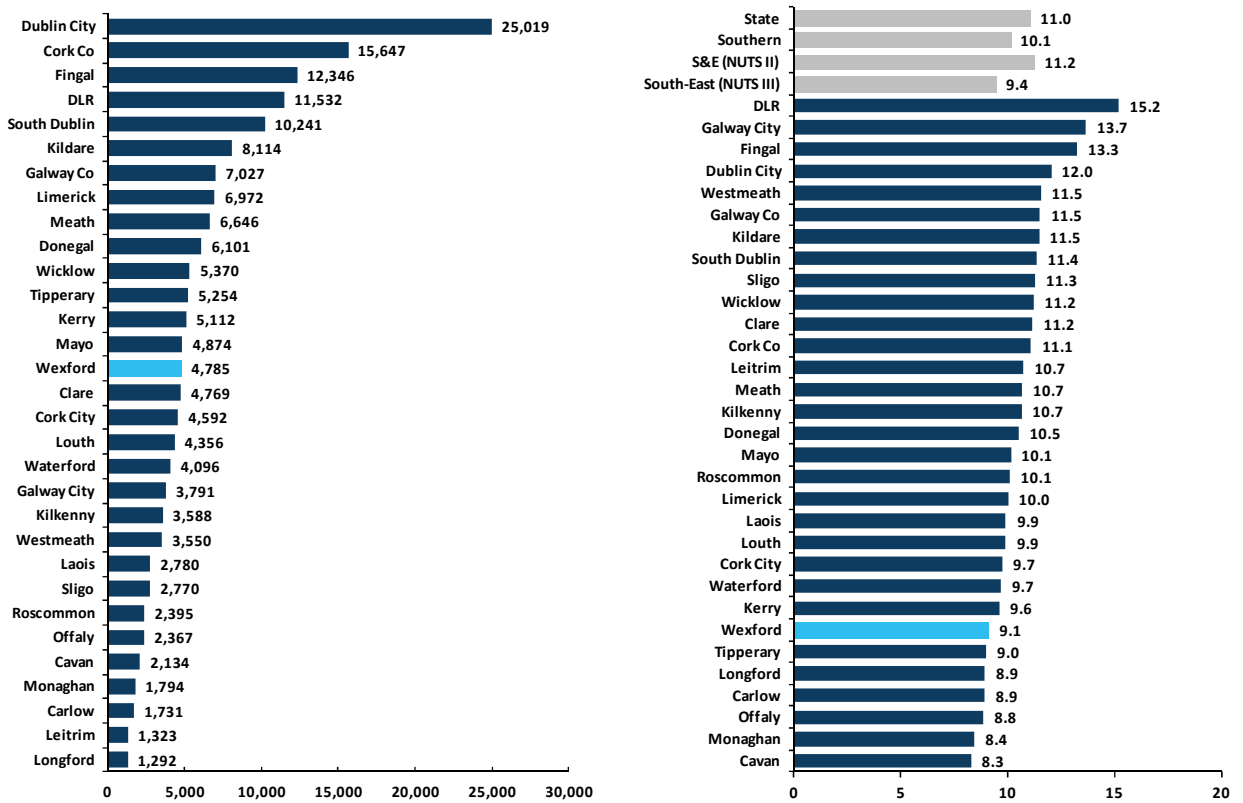
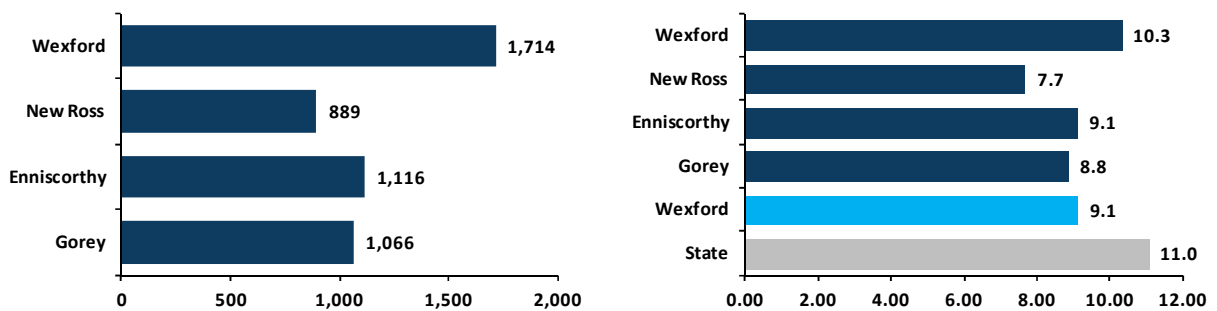
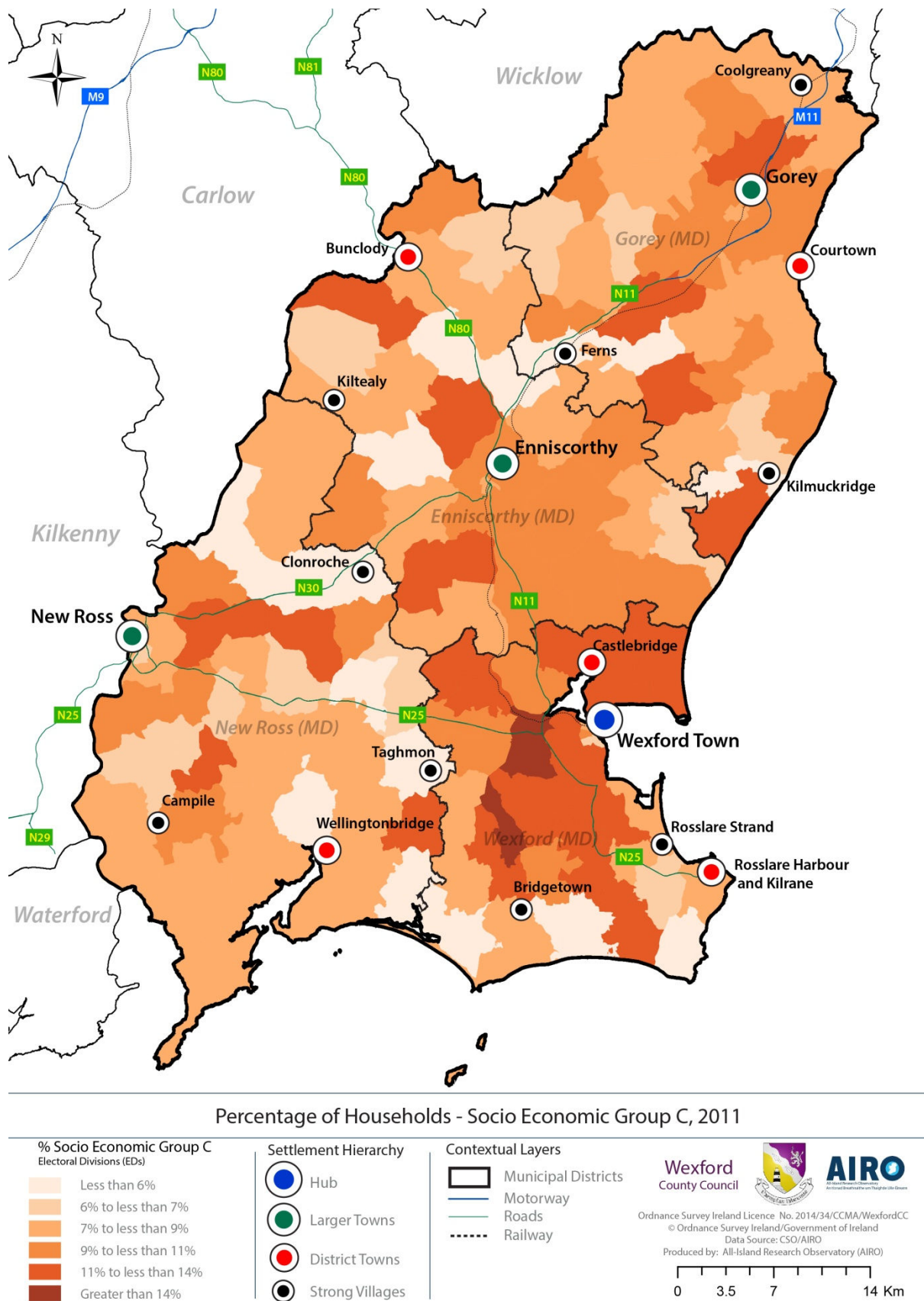


Figure 16-7: Number and Percentage Household Socio-Economic Group C: Lower Professional, MDs



Map 16-3: % Households Socio-Economic Group C: Lower Professional



16.4. Socio-Economic Group D: Non-Manual

Of the 52,654 households recorded in the 2011 census, the total Socio-Economic Group with the household reference person classed as 'Non-Manual' within Wexford (**Figure 16-8**) is 8,837. Wexford has the 11th highest number of households with this classification. The total in Wexford is equivalent to 3% of the State total (291,033) and 30.1% of the South-East (29,360) total.

Households in this SEG class represent 16.8% of all occupied households in Wexford. This rate is the 14th highest in the country with South Dublin (21.5%) the highest and Galway County (13.5%) the lowest. Within the South East, Wexford has the highest rate with Waterford the second highest with a rate of 16.4%

Map 16-4 details the distribution of households with the socio-economic group of the reference person classed as 'Non-Manual' in the Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). There is a clear spatial distribution with highest rates located in and around the major urban areas in Wexford. Gorey, Wexford and Rosslare have the highest percentage of households within this socio-economic group classification.

An analysis of Wexford Municipal Districts (**Figure 16-9**) reveals that Wexford MD has the highest number of households in the 'Non-Manual' Socio-Economic Group (3,267). Wexford also has the highest percentage share (19.6%). Gorey has the second highest rate (16.9%) and is followed by Enniscorthy and New Ross. The figure for the Wexford MDs is considerably higher than the State average of 17.6% with the other MDs either in line or lower than the State average.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (1,011), Enniscorthy Rural (668), Gorey Rural (545), Wexford No. 2 Urban (378) and Gorey Urban (300).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: St. Helen's (25.6%), Aughwilliam (24.7%), Gorey Rural (24.6%), Rosslare (23.8%) and Wexford Rural (22.2%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 16-8: Number and Percentage Household Socio-Economic Group: Non-Manual

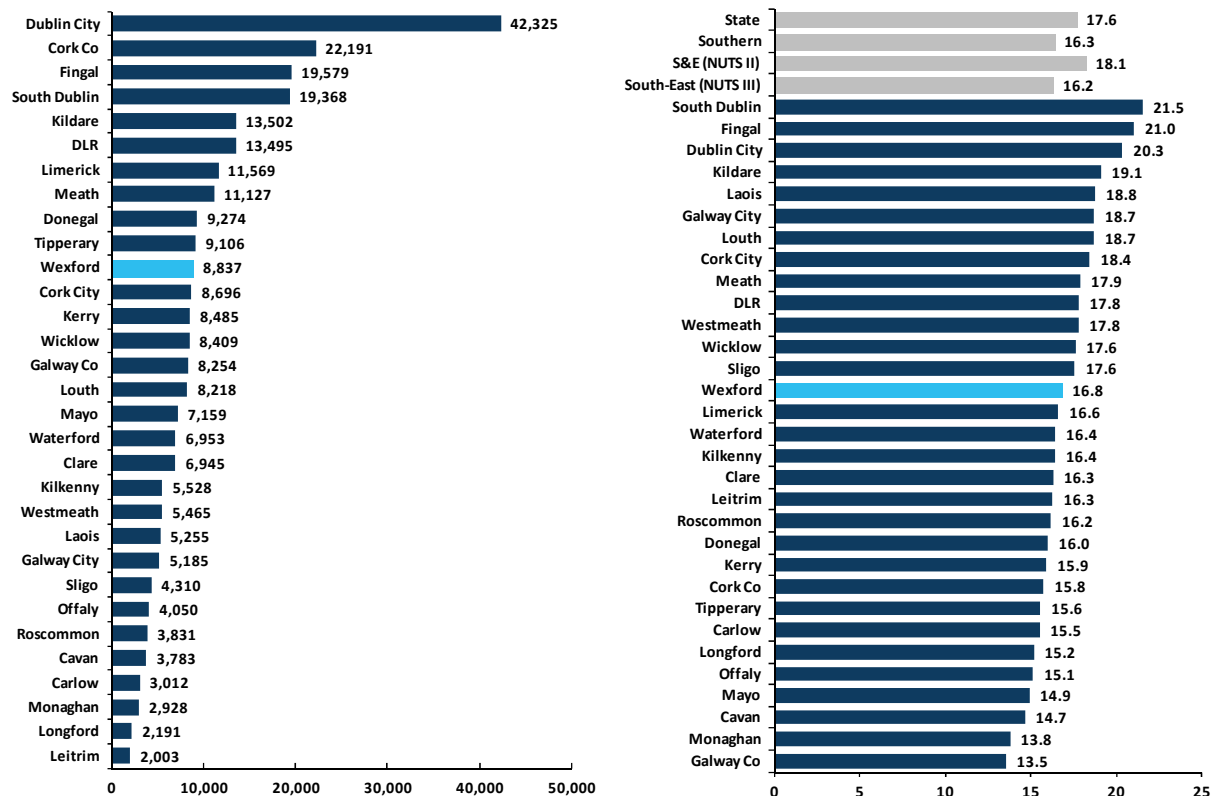
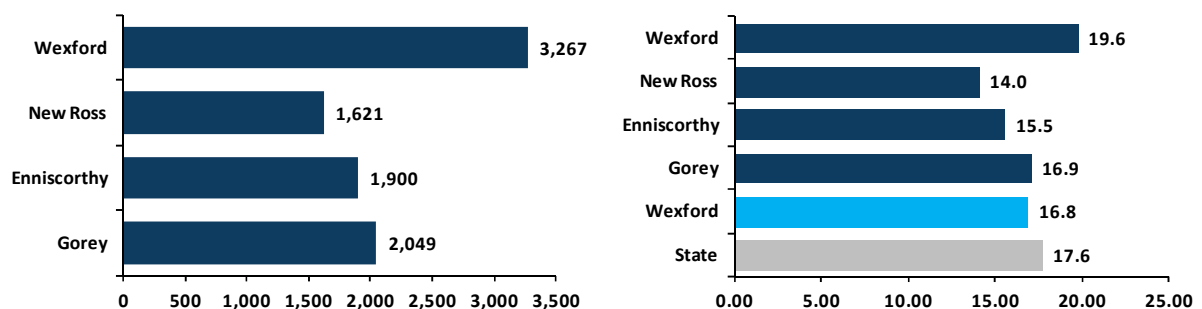
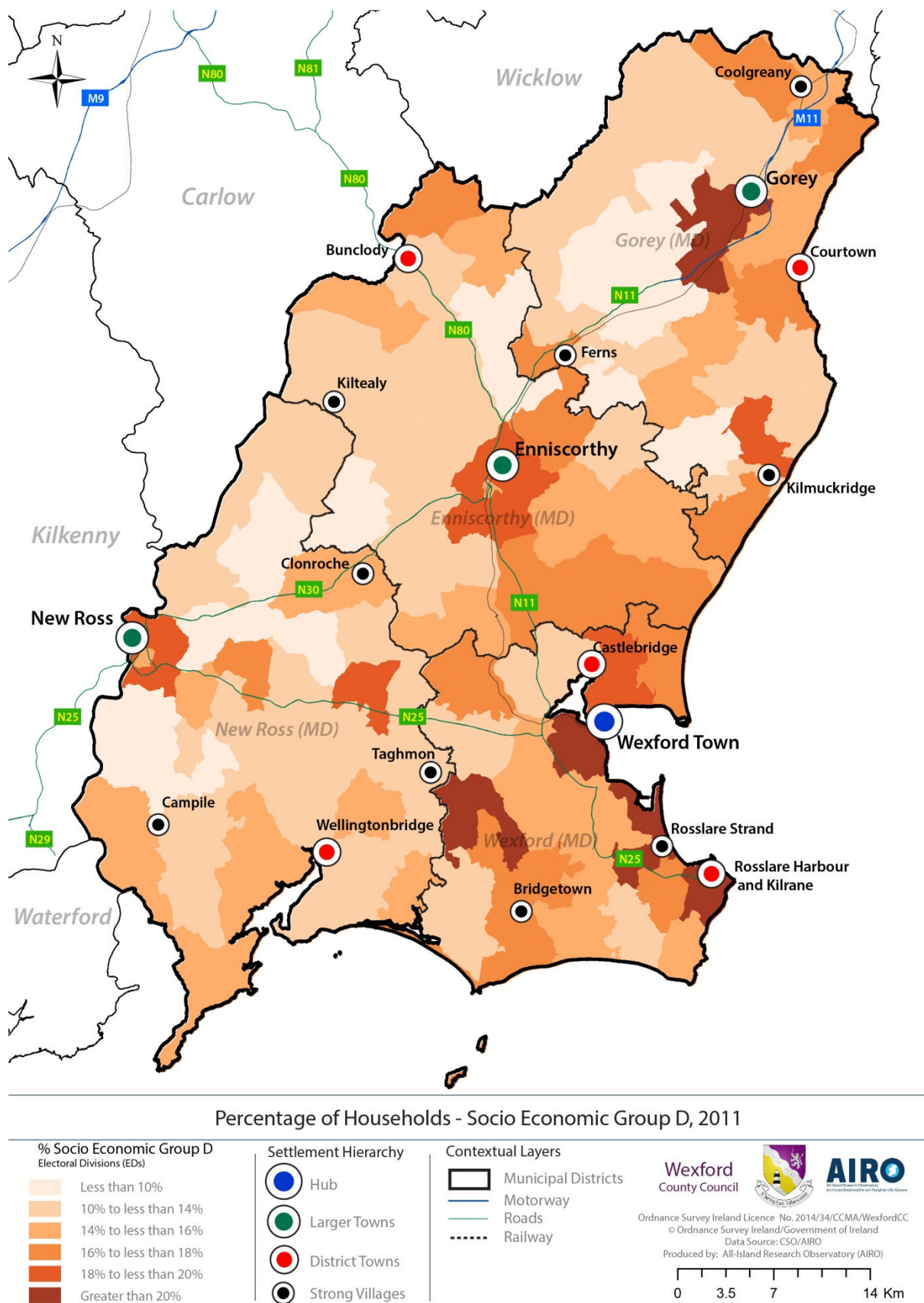


Figure 16-9: Number and Percentage Household Socio-Economic Group: Non-Manual, MDs



Map 16-4: % Households Socio-Economic Group D: Non-Manual



16.5. Socio-Economic Group E : 'Manual Skilled'

Of the 52,654 households recorded in the 2011 census, the total Socio-Economic Group with the household reference person classed as 'Manual Skilled' within Wexford is 5,902. Wexford has the 10th highest number of households with this classification. The total in Wexford is equivalent to 3.8% of the State total (157,362) and 29.9% of the South-East (19,795) total.

Households in this SEG class represent 11.2% of all occupied households in Wexford. This rate is the 6th lowest in the country with Monaghan (13.2%) the highest and DLR (4.3%) the lowest. Within the South East, Wexford has the highest rate (**Figure 16-10**).

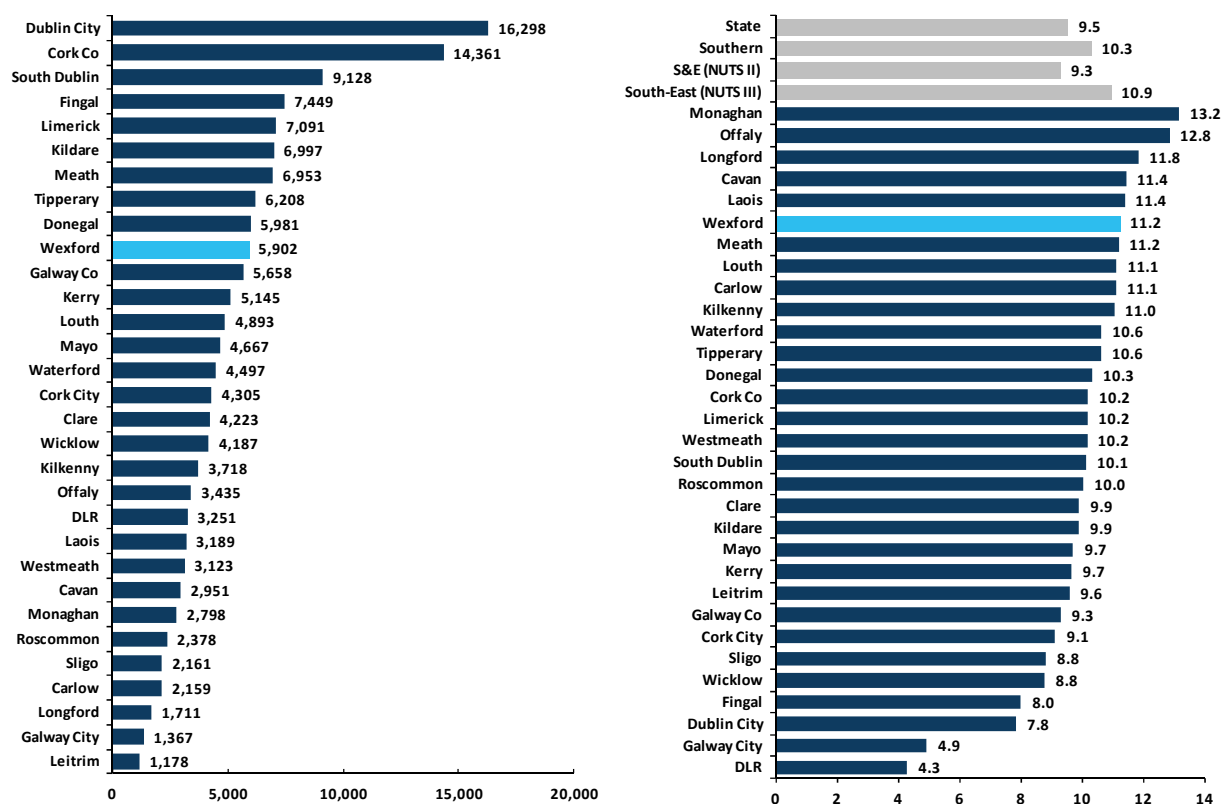
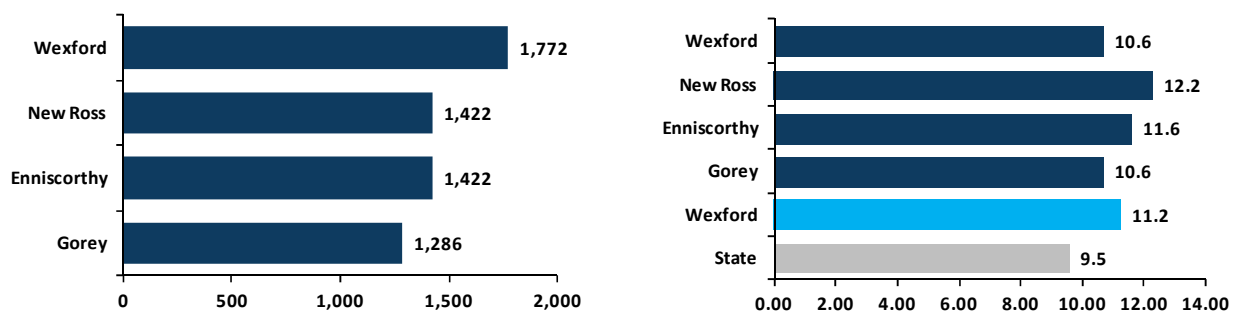
Map 16-5 details the distribution of households with the socio-economic group of the reference person classed as 'Manual Skilled' in the Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). There is a mixed spatial distribution of households with highest rates found in rural areas and in the south of the county.

An analysis of Wexford Municipal Districts (**Figure 16-11**) reveals that Wexford MD has the highest number of households in the 'Manual Skilled' Socio-Economic Group (1,772). New Ross has the highest percentage share (12.2%) and is considerably higher than the State average (9.5%). All other MDs in Wexford also have higher rates with Enniscorthy (11.6%), Wexford (10.6%) and Gorey (10.6%) well above the National average.

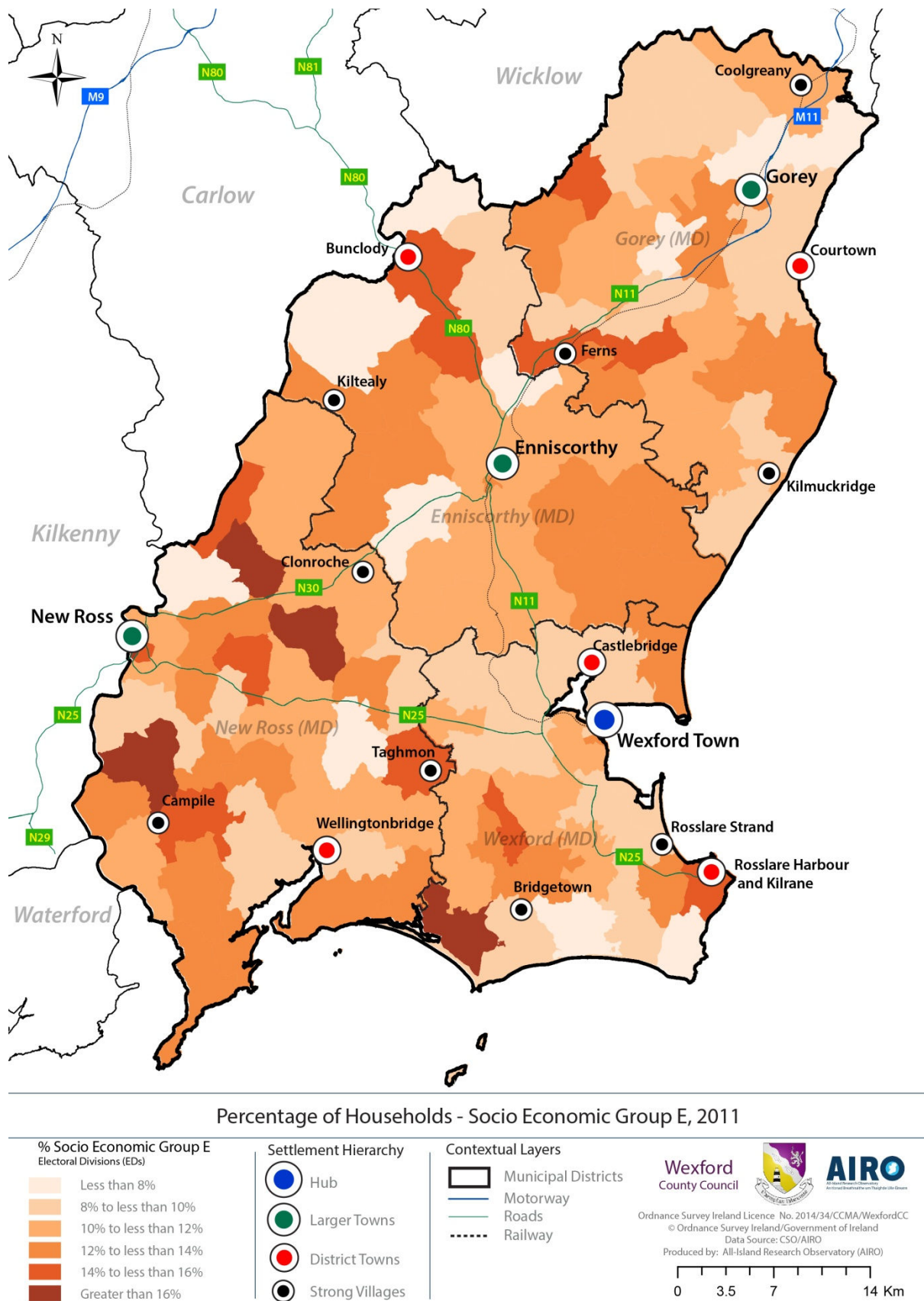
Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (465), Enniscorthy Rural (425), Gorey Rural (271), New Ross Urban (233) and Wexford No. 2 Urban (220).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Rosbercon Urban (18.8%), Barronstown (18%), Killag (17.5%), Whitechurch (16.8%) and Clonleigh (16.2%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 16-10: Number and Percentage Socio-Economic Group E: Manual Skilled**Figure 16-11: Number and Percentage Socio-Economic Group E: Manual Skilled, MDs**

Map 16-5 % Households Socio-Economic Group E: Manual Skilled



16.6. Socio-Economic Group F: 'Semi-Skilled'

Of the 52,654 households recorded in the 2011 census, the total Socio-Economic Group with the household reference person classed as 'Semi-Skilled' within Wexford is 4,858. Wexford has the 11th highest number of households with this classification. The total in Wexford is equivalent to 3.5% of the State total (139,278) and 28.1% of the South-East (17,297) total.

Households in this SEG class represent 9.2% of all occupied households in Wexford. This rate is the 6th lowest in the country with Louth (10.5%) the highest and DLR (4.1%) the lowest. Within the South East, Wexford has the third highest rate after Tipperary²² (9.9%) and Waterford (10.3%) (**Figure 16-10**).

Map 16-5 details the distribution of households with the socio-economic group of the reference person classed as 'Semi-Skilled' in the Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). There is a mixed spatial distribution of households with highest rates found in smaller urban such as New Ross and Bridgetown (>12%). Enniscorthy, Gory and other settlements also have higher rates.

An analysis of Wexford Municipal Districts (**Figure 16-11**) reveals that Wexford MD has the highest number of households in the 'Manual Skilled' Socio-Economic Group (1,620). New Ross has the highest percentage share (9.8%) and is considerably higher than the State average (8.4%). All other MDs in Wexford also have higher rates (>9.6%) with the exception of Gorey which has a lower rate of (7.6%) which is below the National average.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (475), Enniscorthy Rural (428), New Ross Urban (234), Wexford No. 2 Urban (211) and New Ross Rural (195)

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Rosbercon Urban (17.2%), Kilmore (15.2%), New Ross Urban (14.3%), New Ross Rural (14%) and Enniscorthy Urban (13.7%)

²² Within this report we are using Tipperary as a comparative local authority rather than South Tipperary as this is no longer in existence. However, the figures and rates we have developed for the NUTS III regions (South-East) only include South Tipperary.

Figure 16-12: Number and Percentage Socio-Economic Group F: 'Semi-Skilled'

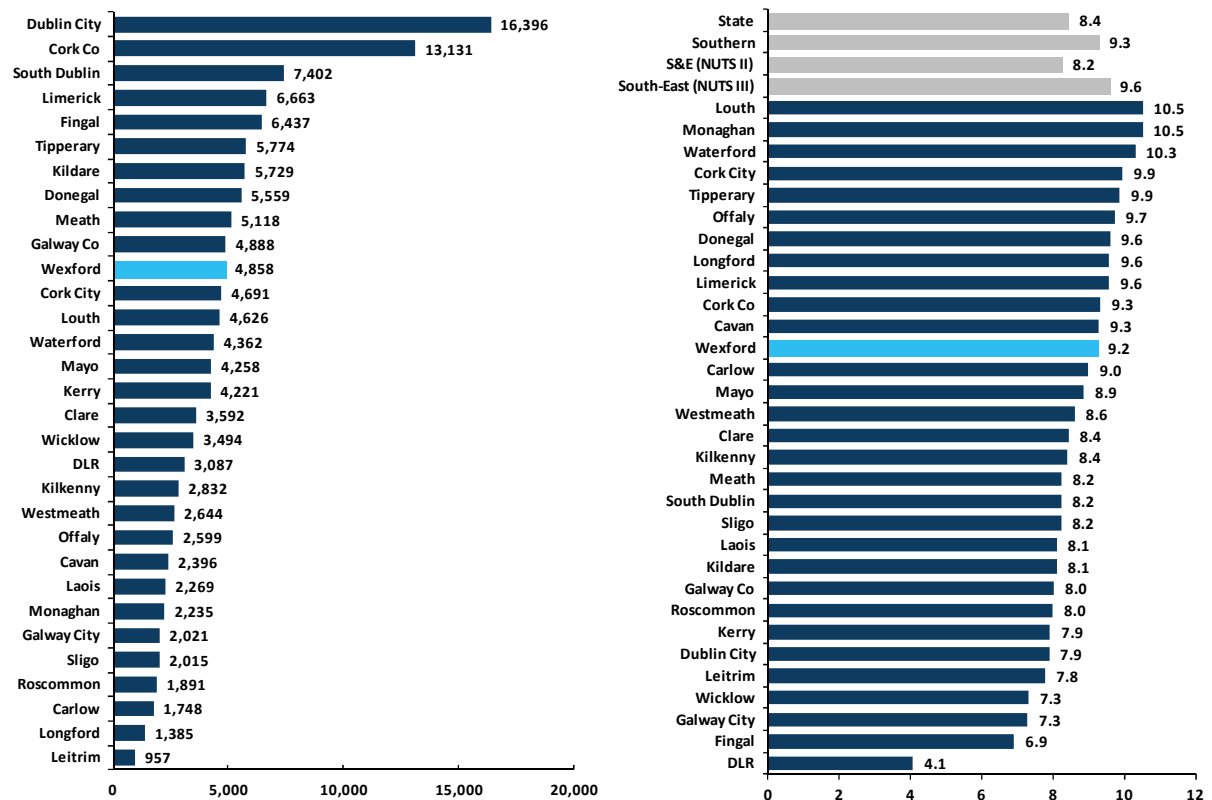
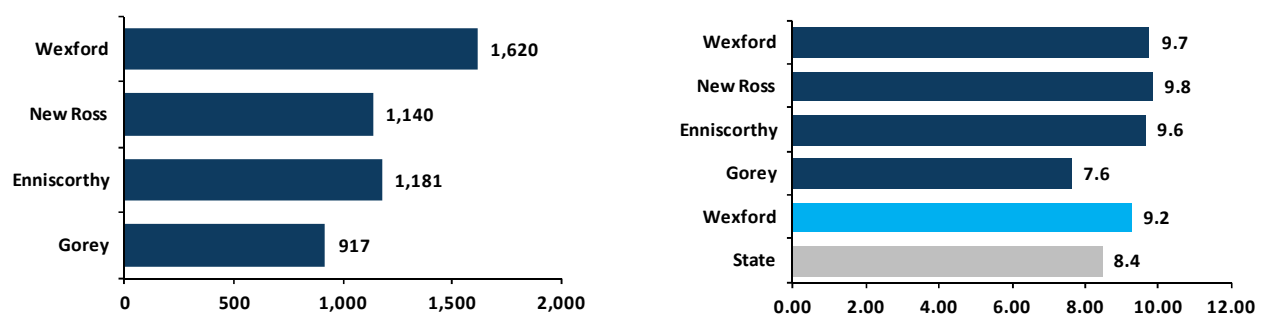
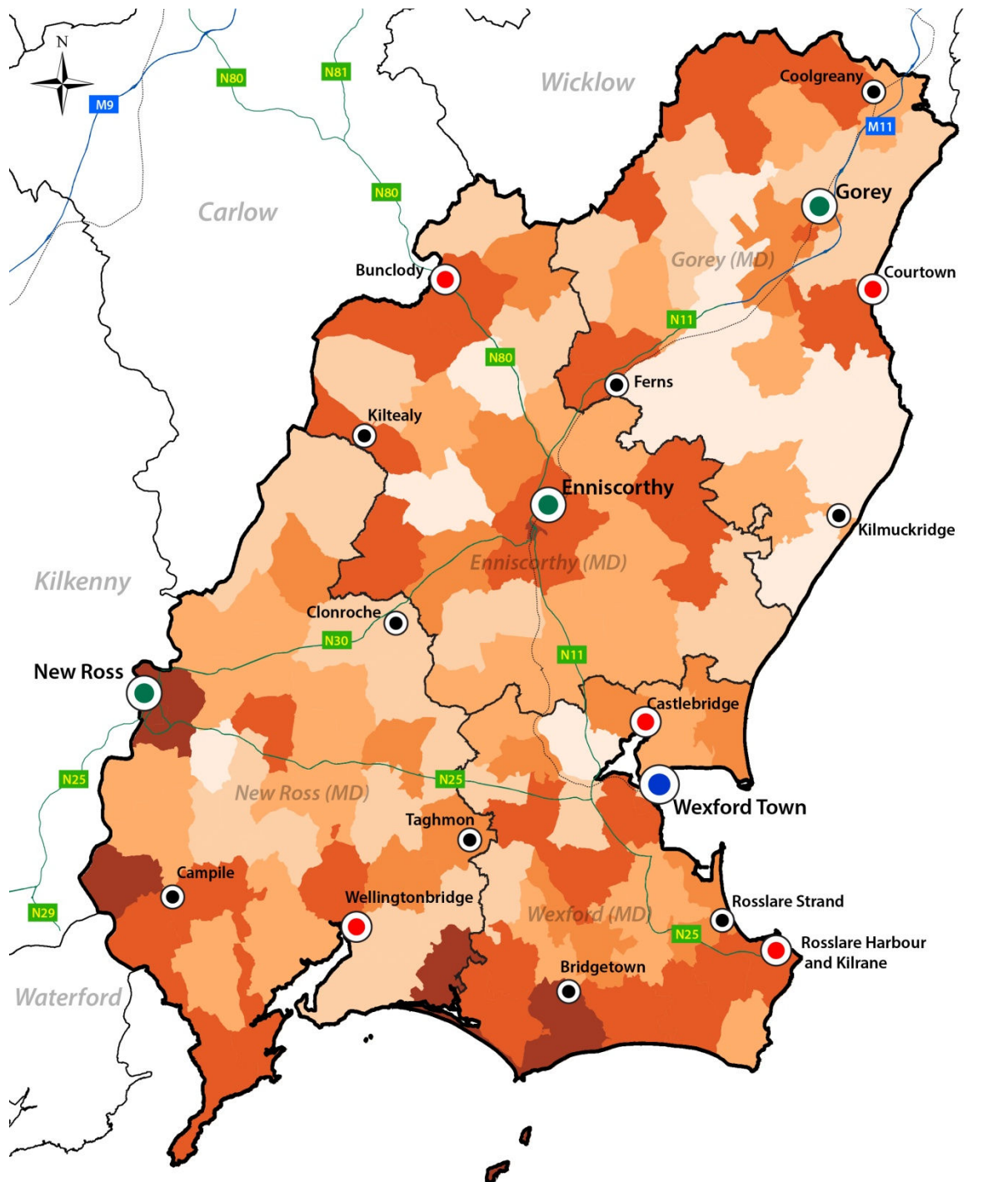


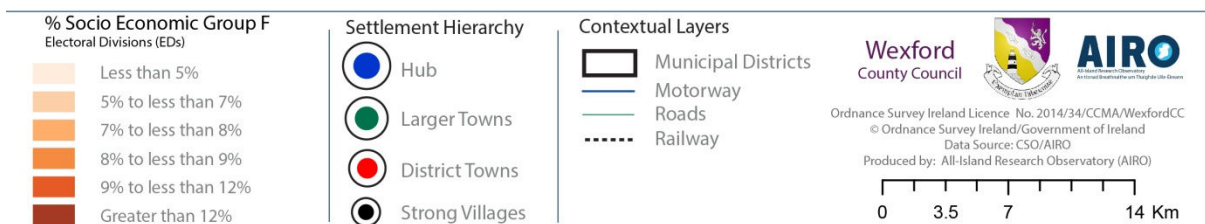
Figure 16-13: Number and Percentage Socio-Economic Group F: 'Semi-Skilled', MDs



Map 16-6 % Households Socio-Economic Group F: Manual Skilled



Percentage of Households - Socio Economic Group F, 2011



16.7. Socio-Economic Group G : 'Unskilled'

Of the 52,654 households recorded in the 2011 census, the total Socio-Economic Group with the household reference person classed as 'Unskilled' within Wexford is 2,546. Wexford has the 7th highest number of households with this classification. The total in Wexford is equivalent to 4.1% of the State total (62,156) and 31% of the South-East (8,220) total.

Households in this SEG class represent 4.8% of all occupied households in Wexford. This rate is the 2nd highest in the country with Donegal (5%) the highest and DLR (1.8%) the lowest. Within the South East, Wexford has the highest rate (**Figure 16-10**).

Map 16-5 details the distribution of households with the socio-economic group of the reference person classed as 'Unskilled' in the Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). There is a mixed spatial distribution of households with highest rates found in urban settlements such as New Ross, Bunclody and Enniscorthy. Higher rates can also be found distributed throughout rural areas and rural towns throughout the county such as Taghmon and Clonroche.

An analysis of Wexford Municipal Districts (**Figure 16-11**) reveals that Wexford MD has the highest number of households in the 'Unskilled' Socio-Economic Group (807). Enniscorthy (5.4%) and New Ross (5.1%) have the highest percentage share and are considerably higher than the State average (3.8%). The remaining MDs in Wexford also have higher rates with Wexford MD (4.8%) and Gorey (4%) still above the National average.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (240), Enniscorthy Rural (195), Wexford No. 2 Urban (147), New Ross Urban (127) and Enniscorthy Urban (108).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Enniscorthy Urban (10.4%), Wexford No. 2 Urban (8.3%), Bannow (8.1%), New Ross Urban (7.8%) and Kilnahun (7.5%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 16-14: Number and Percentage Socio-Economic Group G: Unskilled

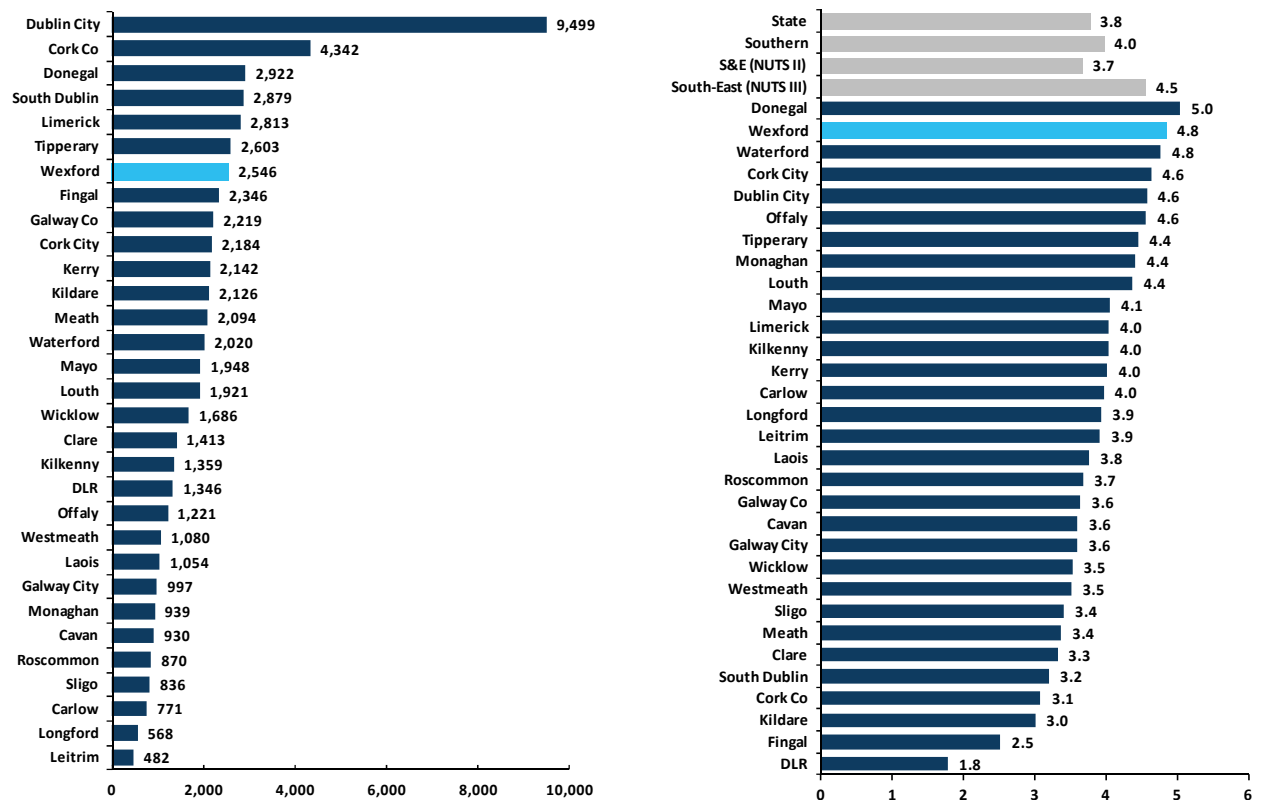
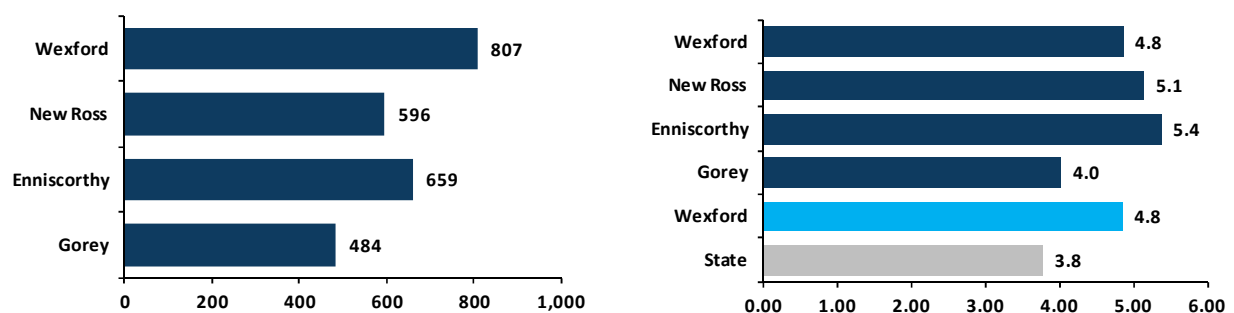
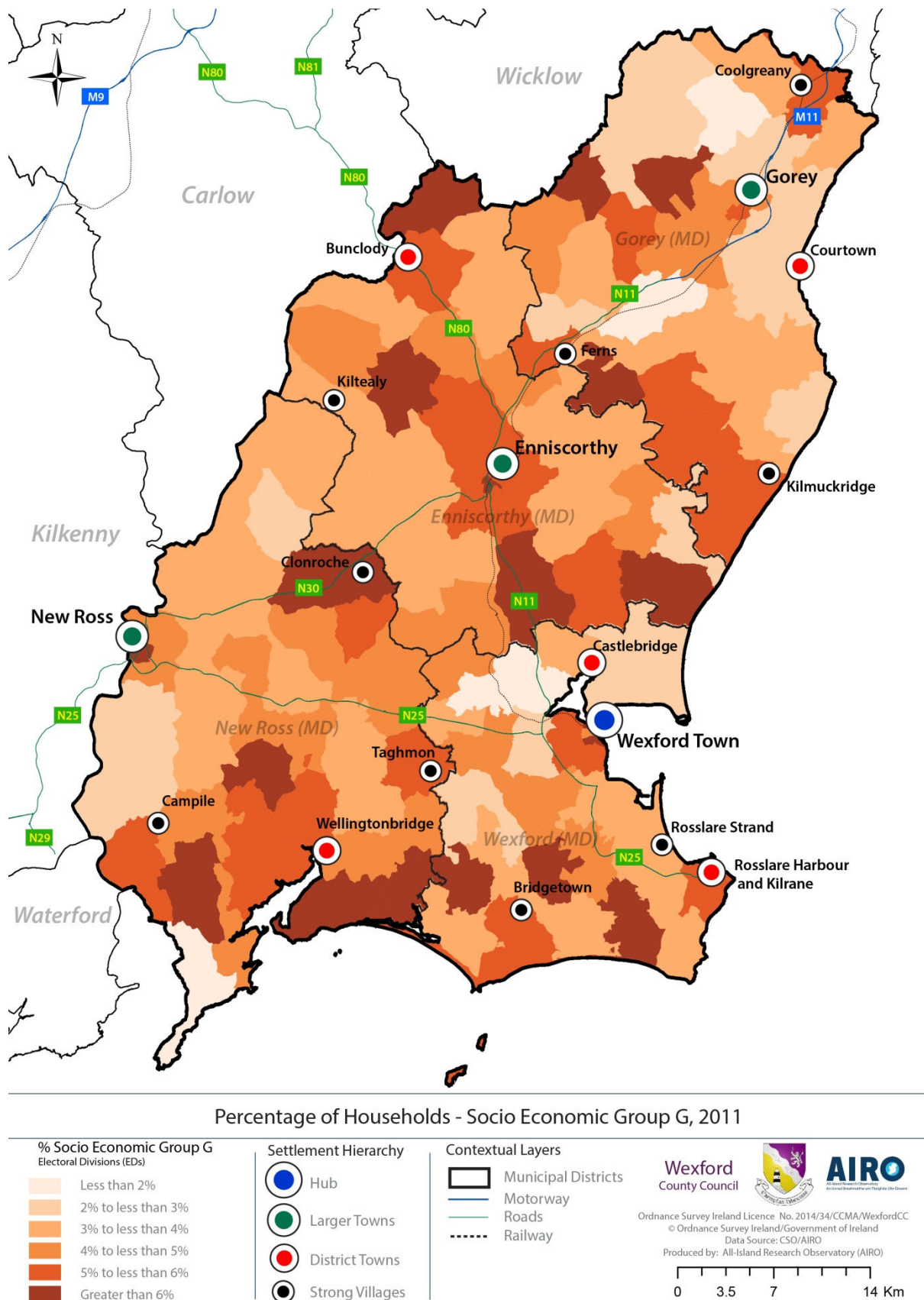


Figure 16-15: Number and Percentage Socio-Economic Group G: Unskilled, MDs



Map 16-7 % Households Socio-Economic Group G: Unskilled



16.8. Socio-Economic Group H: 'Own Account Workers'

Of the 52,654 households recorded in the 2011 census, the total Socio-Economic Group with the household reference person classed as 'Own Account Workers' within Wexford is 3,330. Wexford has the 10th highest number of households with this classification. The total in Wexford is equivalent to 3.8% of the State total (86,837) and 33.5% of the South-East (9,952) total.

Households in this SEG class represent 6.3% of all occupied households in Wexford. This rate is the 3rd highest in the country with Galway County (6.5%) the highest and Cork City (3.4%) the lowest. Within the South East (5.1%), Wexford has the highest rate (**Figure 16-10**).

Map 16-5 details the distribution of households with the socio-economic group of the reference person classed as 'Own Account Workers' in the Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). There is an uncharacteristic spatial distribution of households with highest rates found to the north/northeast of the county near Kilmuckridge and in the south/southeast of the county near Taghmon. These are predominantly in rural areas.

An analysis of Wexford Municipal Districts (**Figure 16-11**) reveals that Wexford MD has the highest number of households in the 'Own Account Workers' Socio-Economic Group (949). Gorey has the highest percentage share (7.2%) like all MDs has a higher than the State average (5.2%). All other MDs in Wexford also have higher rates ranging between 5.7% (Wexford MD) and 6.3% (Enniscorthy and New Ross).

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Enniscorthy Rural (172), Wexford Rural (171), Gorey Rural (104), Ardamine (90) and Ardcavan (81).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Harperstown (12.4%), Lady's Island (12.4%), Kilbride (12.4%), Ballyvaldon (11.6%) and Rossminoge (10.6%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 16-16: Number and Percentage Socio-Economic Group H: 'Own Account Workers'

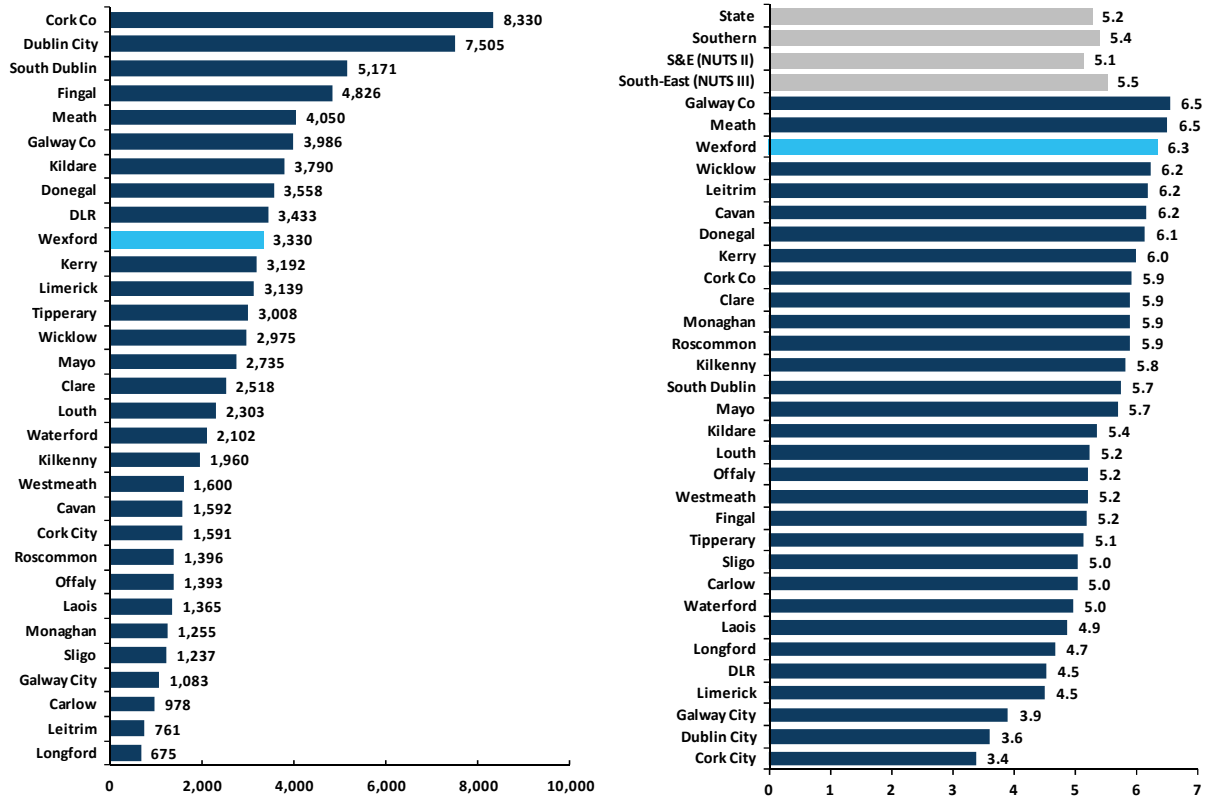
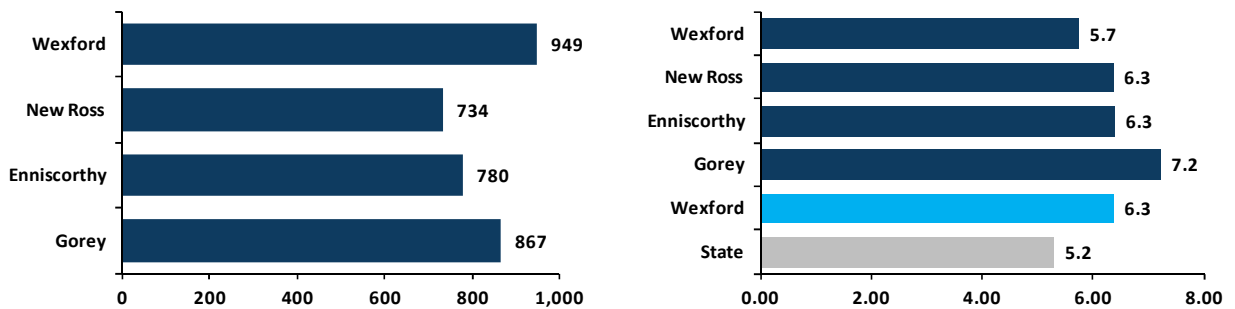
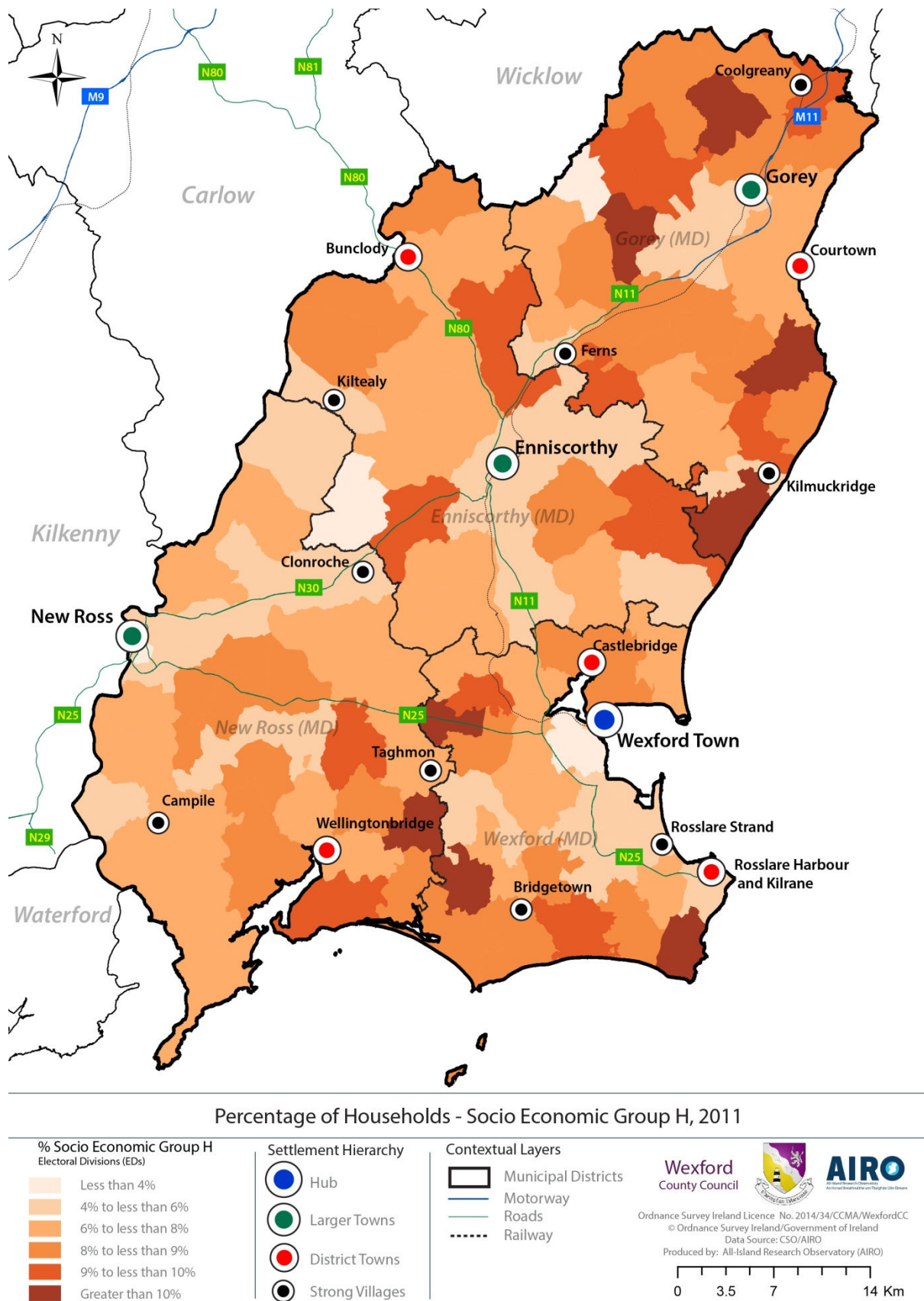


Figure 16-17: Number and Percentage Socio-Economic Group H: 'Own Account Workers', MDs



Map 16-8 % Households Socio-Economic H: 'Own Account Workers'



16.9. Socio-Economic Group I: 'Farmers'

Of the 52,654 households recorded in the 2011 census, the total Socio-Economic Group with the household reference person classed as 'Farmers' within Wexford is 3,685. Wexford has the 9th highest number of households with this classification. The total in Wexford is equivalent to 4.3% of the State total (85,731) and 28.6% of the South-East (12,903) total.

Households in this SEG class represent 7% of all occupied households in Wexford. This rate is the 17th highest in the country with Mayo (13.4%) the highest and Dublin City (0.1%) along with other urban counties the lowest. Within the South East (7.1%), Wexford has the third highest rate (**Figure 16-10**).

Map 16-5 details the distribution of households with the socio-economic group of the reference person classed as 'Farmers' in the Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs).

There is a distinctive spatial distribution of households with highest rates found in rural parts in the west of the county. There is a distinctive east/west contrast with low rates found along the east coast and in major urban settlements.

An analysis of Wexford Municipal Districts (**Figure 16-11**) reveals that New Ross MD has by far the highest number of households in the 'Farmers' Socio-Economic Group (1,177). New Ross also has the highest percentage share (10.1%). New Ross MD along with Enniscorthy MD (8.6%) and Gorey MD (7.4%) has a higher rate than the State average of 5.2%. In contrast Wexford MD (3.3%) has a considerably lower rate than the other Wexford MDs and is well below the State average.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Tintern (76), Enniscorthy Rural (69), Clonroche (57), Killann (55) and Kilmore (55).

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Barrack Village (30.3%), Kilrush (29.1%), Rossard (28.8%), Templeludigan (27.3%) and Whitechurch (25.4%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 16-18: Number and Percentage Socio-Economic Group I: 'Farmers

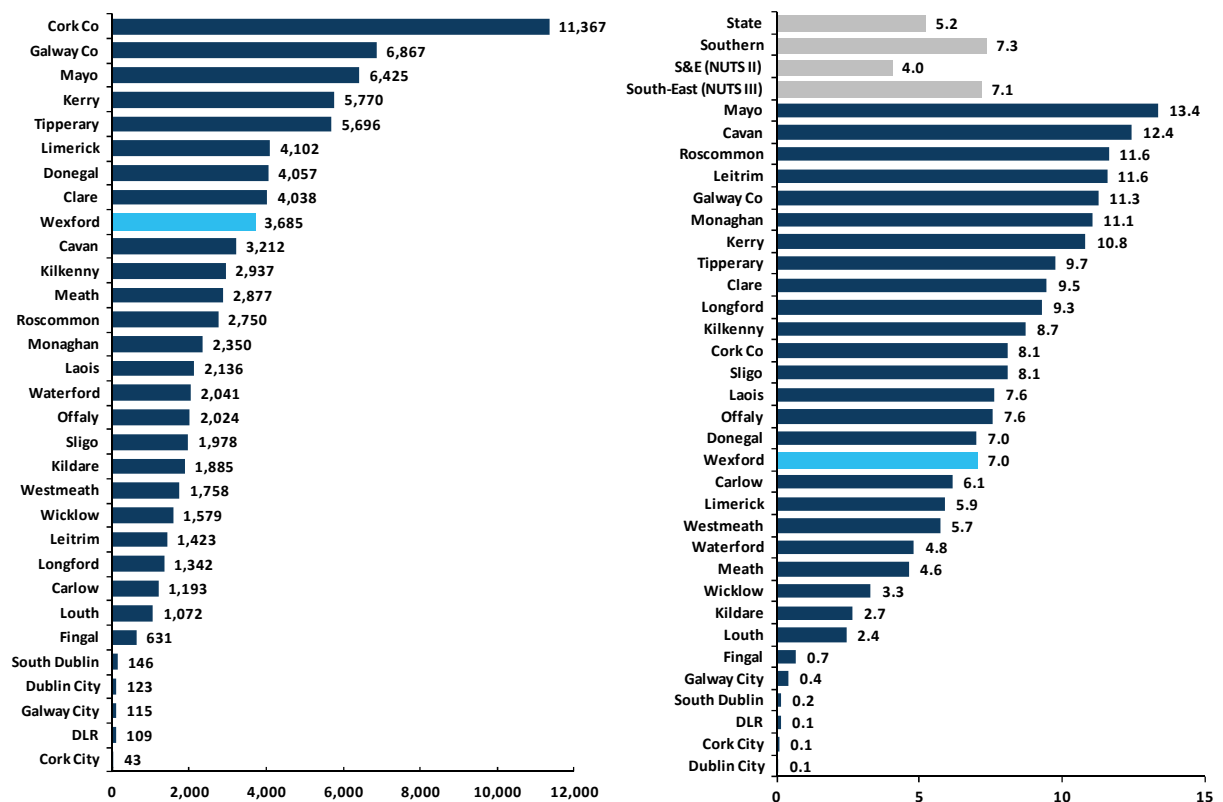
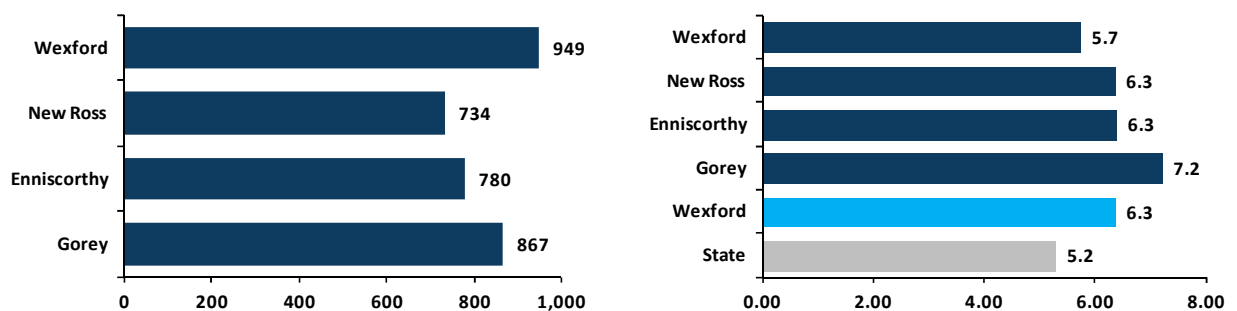
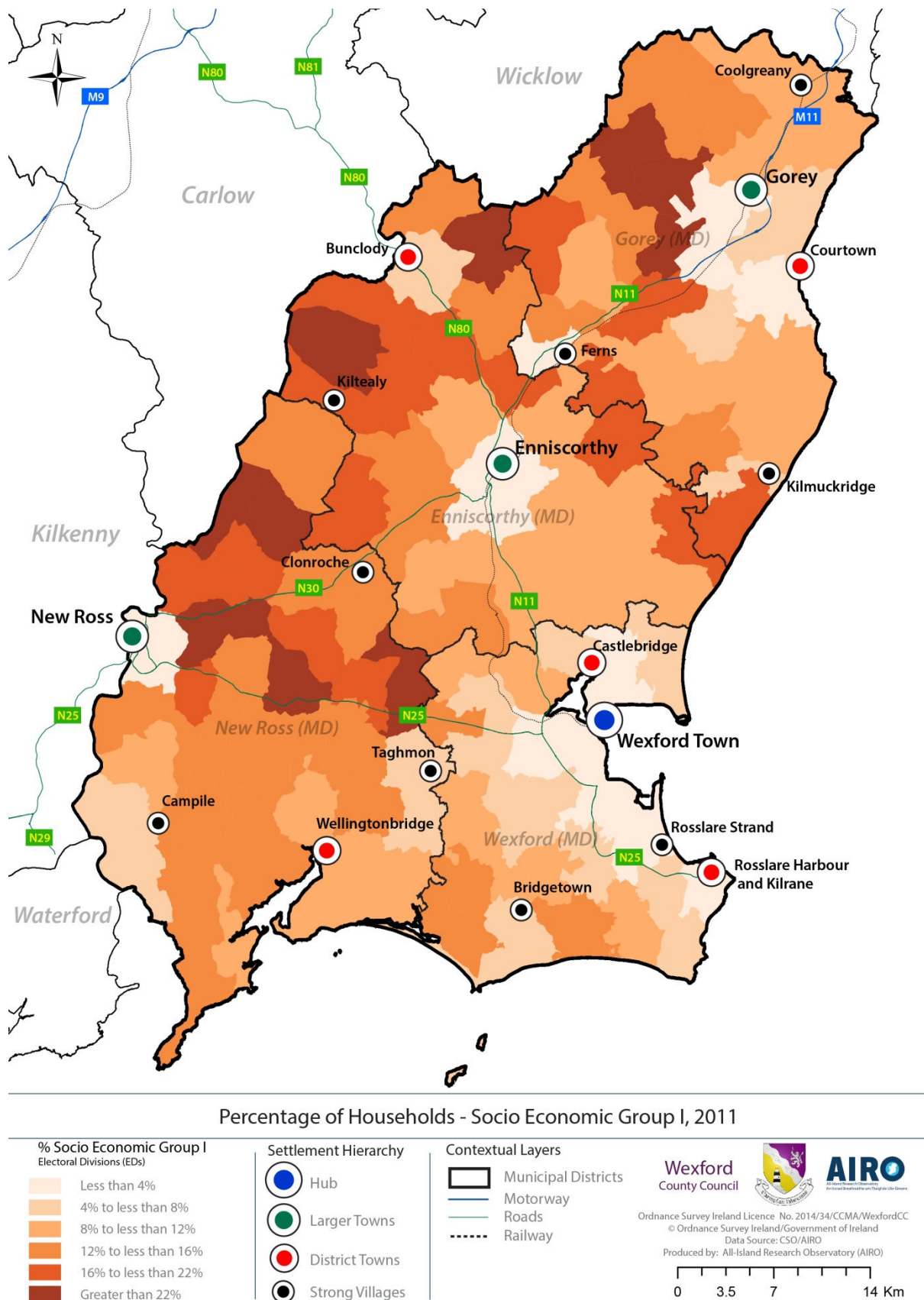


Figure 16-19: Number and Percentage Socio-Economic Group I: 'Farmers, MDs



Map 16-9 % Households Socio-Economic Group I: 'Farmers'



16.10. Socio-Economic Group J: 'Agricultural Workers'

Of the 52,654 households recorded in the 2011 census, the total Socio-Economic Group with the household reference person classed as 'Agricultural Workers' within Wexford is 729. Wexford has the 3rd highest number of households with this classification. The total in Wexford is equivalent to 7.2% of the State total (10,061) and 31.6% of the South-East (2,309) total.

Households in this SEG class represent 1.4% of all occupied households in Wexford. This rate is the 3rd highest in the country with Monaghan (1.7%) the highest and Cork City (0.1%) and other urban counties the lowest. Within the South East (1.3%), Wexford has the second highest rate (**Figure 16-10**).

Map 16-5 details the distribution of households with the socio-economic group of the reference person classed as 'Agricultural Workers' in the Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). There is a mixed distinctive distribution of households with highest rates found in rural areas with particularly high rates found in the Midwest of the county. Urban areas throughout the county have low rates.

An analysis of Wexford Municipal Districts (**Figure 16-11**) reveals that Enniscorthy MD has the highest number of households in the 'Agricultural Workers' Socio-Economic Group (243). Enniscorthy MD (2%) also has the highest rate with New Ross (1.7%). Gorey MD (1.2%) and Wexford (0.8%) have lower rates yet both remain higher than the National average (0.6%).

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Enniscorthy Rural (42), Enniscorthy Urban (24), Newtownbarry (17), Ferns (16) and Kilmore (16).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Newbawn (5.3%), The Leap (4.5%), Kilcowan (4.5%), Moyacomb (4%) and Tombrack (3.7%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map.

Figure 16-20: Number and Percentage Socio-Economic Group J: 'Agricultural Workers'

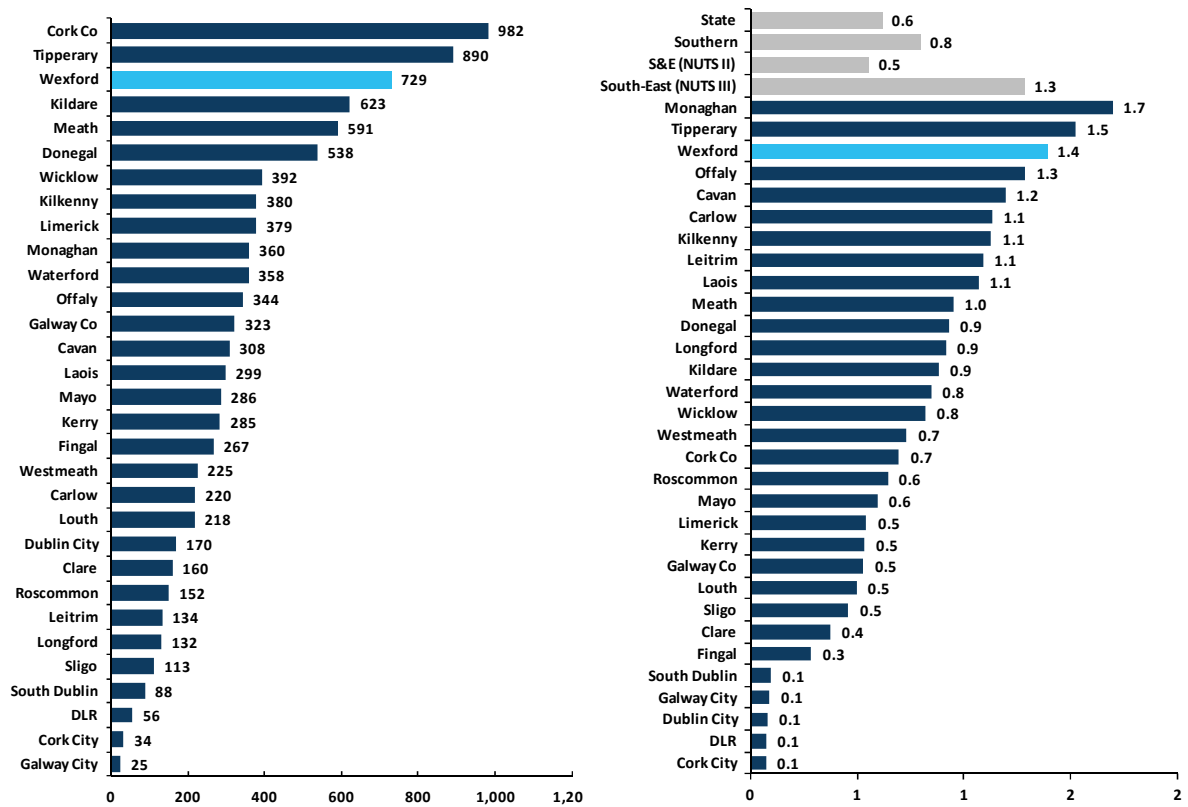
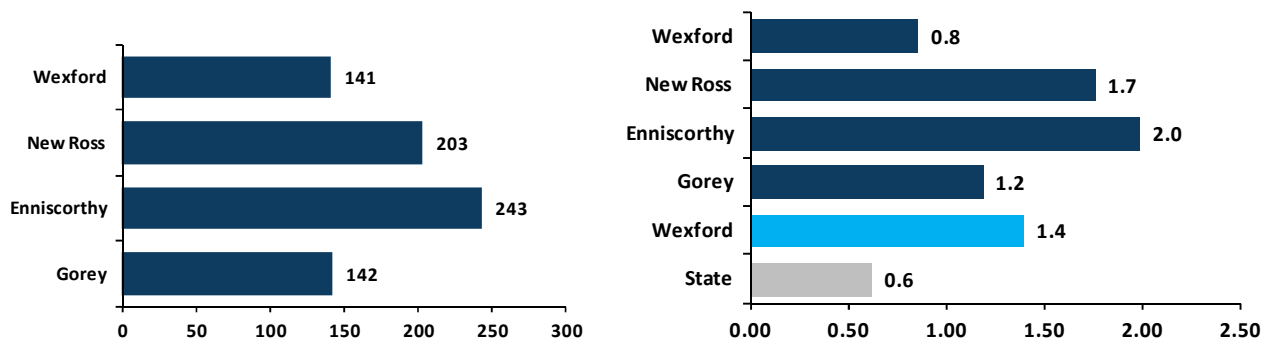
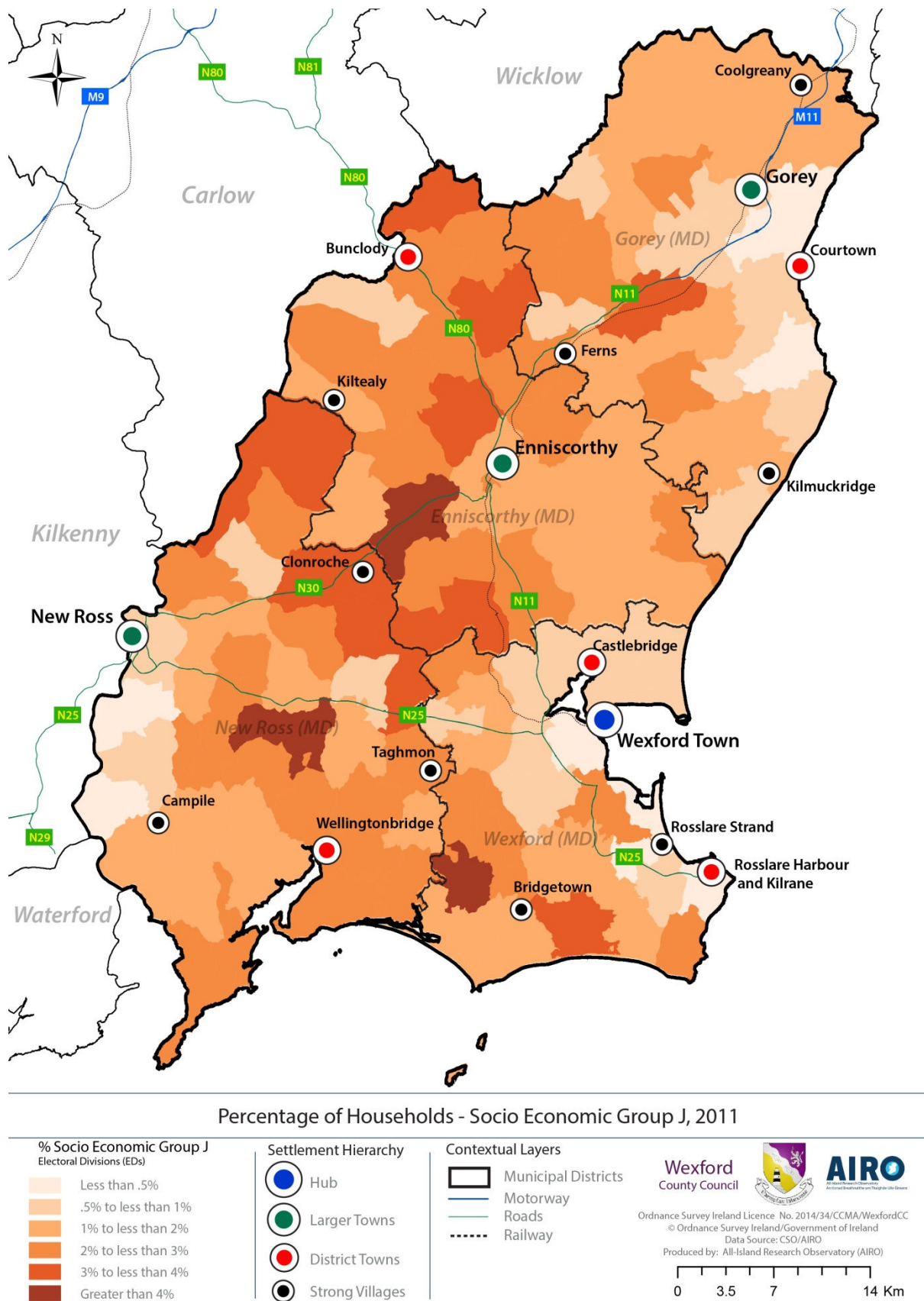


Figure 16-21: Number and Percentage Socio-Economic Group J: 'Agricultural Workers', MDs



Map 16-10 % Households Socio-Economic Group J: 'Agricultural Workers'



16.11. Town and Municipal District Socio-Economic Group (SEG) Profiles

Households by Socio-Economic Group (SEG) of reference person.											
Town Profiles	SEG Key: A. Employers and managers G. Unskilled										
	B. Higher professional H. Own account workers										
	C. Lower professional I. Farmers										
	D. Non-manual J. Agricultural workers										
	E. Manual-skilled Z. All others gainfully occupied and unknown										
	F. Semi-skilled										
Count Data											
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	Z
Wexford Town and Envs	968	379	814	1,715	836	822	468	304	43	22	1,609
Enniscorthy and Envs	416	95	393	786	523	552	293	185	33	59	904
Gorey Town and Envs	403	117	329	825	393	311	173	172	28	26	671
New Ross Town and Envs	344	80	234	539	419	479	200	113	13	16	734
Bunclogh-Carrickduff	72	21	63	111	109	92	37	36	14	11	138
Castlebridge	97	27	76	142	61	65	22	49	5	7	97
Rosslare and Kilrane	160	29	85	213	122	115	29	79	7	5	283
Courtown Harbour	117	40	73	202	81	69	24	40	8	5	121
Percentage Data											
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	Z
Wexford Town and Envs	12.1	4.7	10.2	21.5	10.5	10.3	5.9	3.8	0.5	0.3	20.2
Enniscorthy and Envs	9.8	2.2	9.3	18.5	12.3	13.0	6.9	4.4	0.8	1.4	21.3
Gorey Town and Envs	11.7	3.4	9.5	23.9	11.4	9.0	5.0	5.0	0.8	0.8	19.5
New Ross Town and Envs	10.8	2.5	7.4	17.0	13.2	15.1	6.3	3.6	0.4	0.5	23.1
Bunclogh-Carrickduff	10.2	3.0	8.9	15.8	15.5	13.1	5.3	5.1	2.0	1.6	19.6
Castlebridge	15.0	4.2	11.7	21.9	9.4	10.0	3.4	7.6	0.8	1.1	15.0
Rosslare and Kilrane	14.2	2.6	7.5	18.9	10.8	10.2	2.6	7.0	0.6	0.4	25.1
Courtown Harbour	15.0	5.1	9.4	25.9	10.4	8.8	3.1	5.1	1.0	0.6	15.5
Wexford County	13.3	3.7	9.1	16.8	11.2	9.2	4.8	6.3	7.0	1.4	17.2
State	14.3	6.2	11.0	17.6	9.5	8.4	3.8	5.2	5.2	0.6	18.1
Municipal District Profiles											
Count Data											
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	Z
Gorey MD	1,695	467	1,066	2,049	1,286	917	484	867	899	142	2,217
Enniscorthy MD	1,453	382	1,116	1,900	1,422	1,181	659	780	1,060	243	2,098
New Ross MD	1,480	349	889	1,621	1,422	1,140	596	734	1,177	203	2,008
Wexford MD	2,359	764	1,714	3,267	1,772	1,620	807	949	549	141	2,708
Percentage Data											
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	Z
Gorey MD	14.0	3.9	8.8	16.9	10.6	7.6	4.0	7.2	7.4	1.2	18.3
Enniscorthy MD	11.8	3.1	9.1	15.5	11.6	9.6	5.4	6.3	8.6	2.0	17.1
New Ross MD	12.7	3.0	7.7	14.0	12.2	9.8	5.1	6.3	10.1	1.7	17.3
Wexford MD	14.2	4.6	10.3	19.6	10.6	9.7	4.8	5.7	3.3	0.8	16.3
Wexford County	13.3	3.7	9.1	16.8	11.2	9.2	4.8	6.3	7.0	1.4	17.2
State	14.3	6.2	11.0	17.6	9.5	8.4	3.8	5.2	5.2	0.6	18.1

16.12. Conclusion

The Socio-Economic Group (SEG) of Wexford households has a distinct profile and is very different from the State average and is an '**area of concern**' for the Council. In general, households in the county are primarily classified in the lower socio-economic groups with a higher proportion in the 'manual skilled', 'semi-skilled', 'unskilled', 'own account workers', 'farmers' and 'agricultural workers'. SEG is determined by the occupation and employment status of the household reference person (previous employment if unemployed or retired) and is therefore an indicator of the relative strength of the underlying employment opportunities within the county. Such low proportional shares of high SEG in Wexford is therefore a clear indicator of the low skilled and low paid employment base in the county.

There is a clear spatial pattern to the distribution of SEG's across the county with highest rates for the top groups ('employers and managers' to 'non-manual') primarily located in the hinterlands and commuters areas of the main employment destinations with particularly high levels close to Wexford Town and Gorey. The lower level SEGs are then mainly located in rural and peripheral areas with high concentrations in the 'manual skilled' and 'unskilled' groupings evident in the urban core of all settlements.

17. Housing

17.1. Introduction

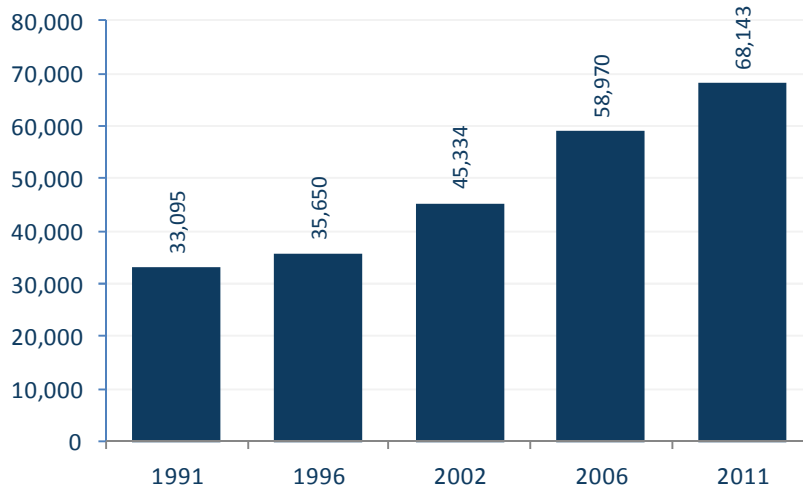
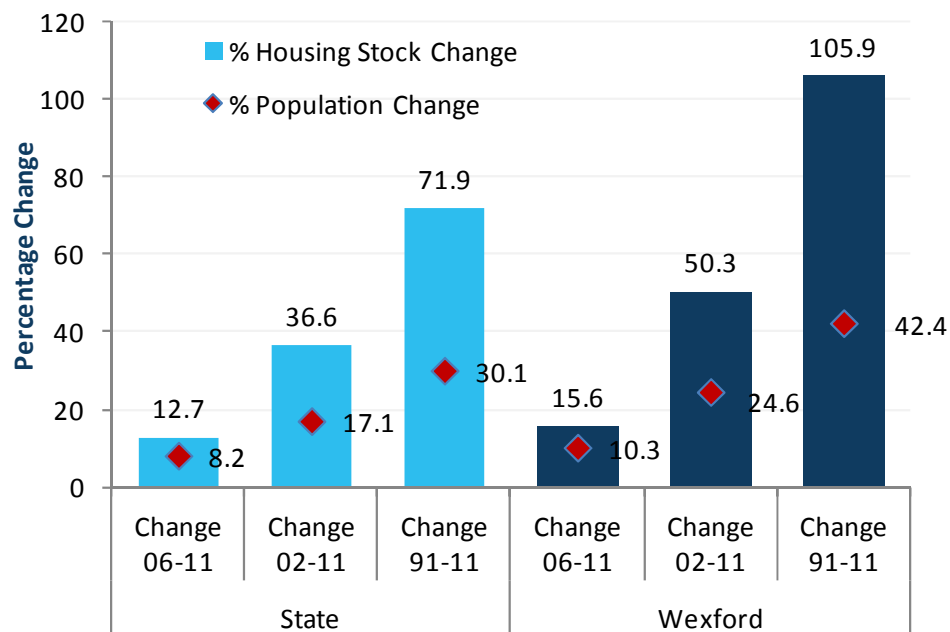
This chapter will provide an overview of housing in Wexford and will primarily focus on three main areas: housing stock; vacancy; age of housing; and housing tenure. This chapter will be based on data from a number of sources such as the Census, Department of Social Protection (DSP) and the Housing Agency.

17.2. Housing Stock

According to the 2011 Census, Wexford has a housing stock of 68,143 units (**Figure 17-1**). The total in Wexford is equivalent to 3.4% of the State total (1,994,845) and 30.8% of the South-East (220,861). Wexford accounts for the largest portion of housing stock in the South-East with Waterford the 2nd highest (23.7%) and Carlow the lowest (10.5%).

Like many counties in Ireland, Wexford has experienced a dramatic increase in its housing stock over the last twenty years. The housing stock in Wexford has increased by 105.9% since 1991 (+35,048 units), over 50.3% since 2002 (+22,809 units) and by 15.6% since 2006 (+9,173 units). The levels of growth within the county far outstripped the levels of population growth during the same period and as such the clear imbalance has resulted in high levels of housing vacancy in parts of the county.

Between 1991 and 2011 there was a 42.4% increase in population and a 105.9% increase in stock, between 2002 and 2011 there was an increase of 24.6% in population and an increase of 50.3% in stock and between 2006 and 2011 there was an increase of 10.3% in population and 15.6% in stock. While similar growth patterns can be observed across the State the imbalance between population growth and housing growth in Wexford is more pronounced (**Figure 17-1**).

Figure 17-1: Housing Stock Units, Wexford 1991 to 2011**Figure 17-1: Percentage Change in Population and Housing Stock, 1991 to 2011**

17.3. Housing Vacancy

With housing construction and the pace of new development outstripping actual demand and population growth, housing vacancy has become an **'area of concern'** in many parts of the country. When analysing housing vacancy data it is important to consider the type of vacant properties classified as vacant. The data collected by the CSO for the Census differentiates between homes set out for normal occupancy and holiday homes (or second homes), both of which would be classed as vacant on

Census night. In counties such as Wexford where high numbers of holiday homes exist, it is important to separate both normal vacancy and holiday homes for a meaningful analysis. This section will therefore assess housing vacancy in Wexford excluding holiday homes.

Vacant Housing (excluding Holiday Homes)

According to the 2011 Census, there are 7,414 vacant housing units in Wexford. This represents 10.9% of the housing stock in Wexford and is the 10th lowest vacancy rate in the State. The total number of vacant units in Wexford represents 3.2% of the State total (230,056) and 29.1% of the South-East (25,449) total.

This rate is marginally lower than that of the State which has a rate of 11.5%. At 22.3%, Leitrim has the highest rate in the State with local authorities located in within the GDA all having rates lower than 10%. Within the South-East, Wexford has the joint second lowest rate with Waterford. Kilkenny has the lowest rate in the South-East with 10.8%. A properly functioning housing market would expect to have a housing vacancy rate of approximately 6%.

Map 17-1 outlines the distribution of Vacant Houses and Apartments in Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). There is a mixed spatial distribution with highest rates in and around urban settlements. High rates are also distributed across rural parts of Wexford. Pockets of high vacancy can be seen on parts of the south coast, west of the county near Kiltaly and in rural parts of the Gorey MD. **Map 17-2** provides detail at the Small Area level across Wexford and highlights particularly high concentrations in parts of Enniscorthy, Ferns and Gorey. Many of these areas also have high levels of new housing developments typically built post 2006 (see following section on age of housing)

According to the 2014 Unfinished Developments Survey from the Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government there are a total of 77 Unfinished Developments within the county. This accounts for a total of 3,745 dwellings and can be broken down as follows: Complete and Occupied (1,910 or 51%), Complete and Vacant (166 or 4%), Near Complete (235 or 6%), Wall Plate Level (61 or 2%), DPC Level (143 or 4%), Foundation Level (33 or 1%), No Construction Started (404 or 11%) and Planning Expired (793 or 21%). For more detail on this and to gain access

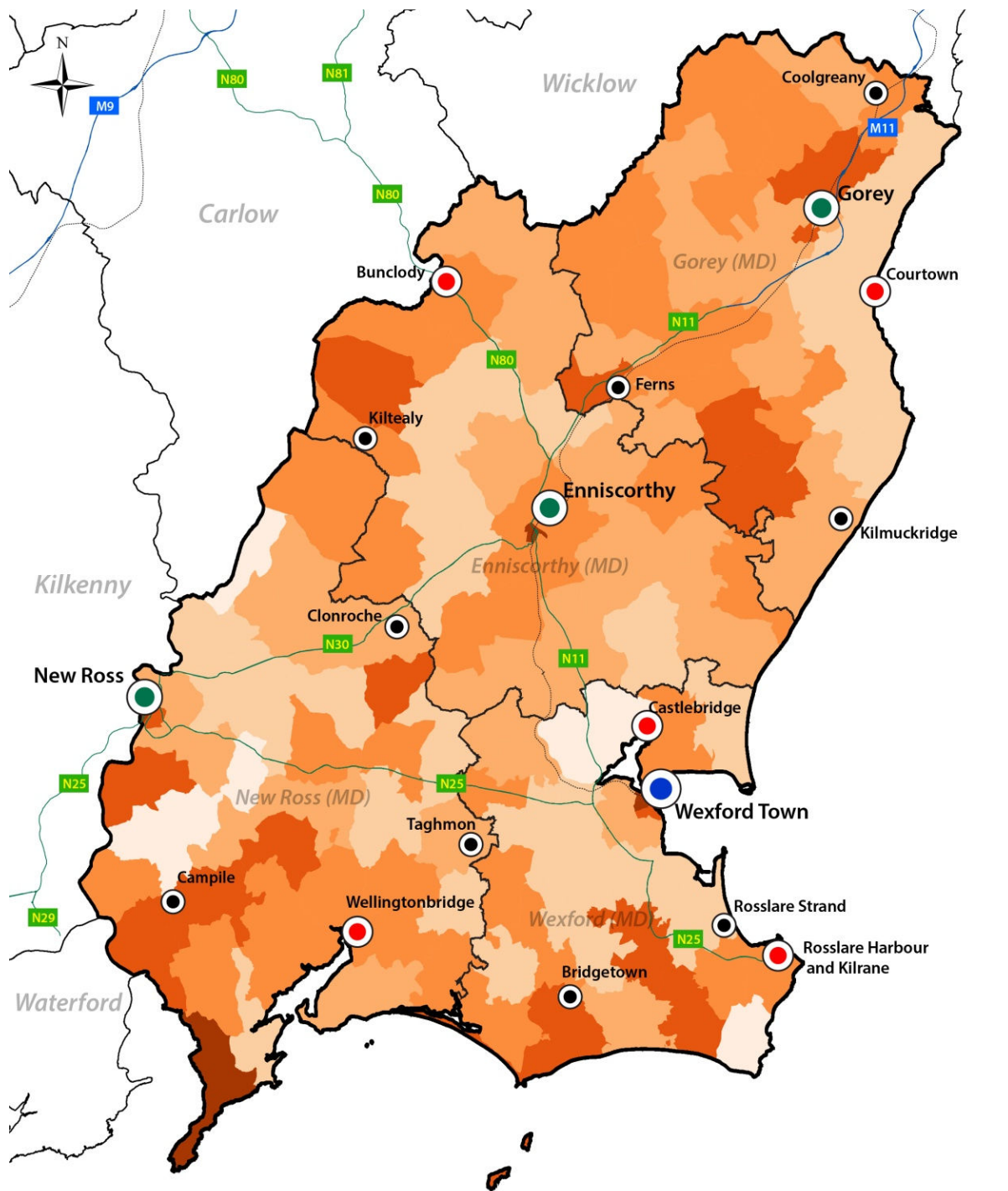
to a mapping tool to view the location and current status of Unfinished Developments in Wexford see www.myplan.ie/viewer for more details.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Enniscorthy Rural (443) New Ross Urban (429), Enniscorthy Urban (420), Wexford Rural (376), Wexford No. 2 Urban (349)

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Rosbercon Urban (29.8%), Enniscorthy Urban (28.1%), Templetown (26.8%), Wexford No.3 Urban (26%), Wexford No.1 Urban (21.5%).

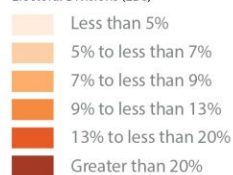
* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Map 17-1: Percentage Vacant Housing (excluding Holiday Homes)



% Vacant Houses and Apartments , 2011

**% Vacant Houses and Apartments
Electoral Divisions (EDs)**



Settlement Hierarchy



Contextual Layers

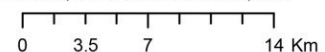


Wexford
County Council

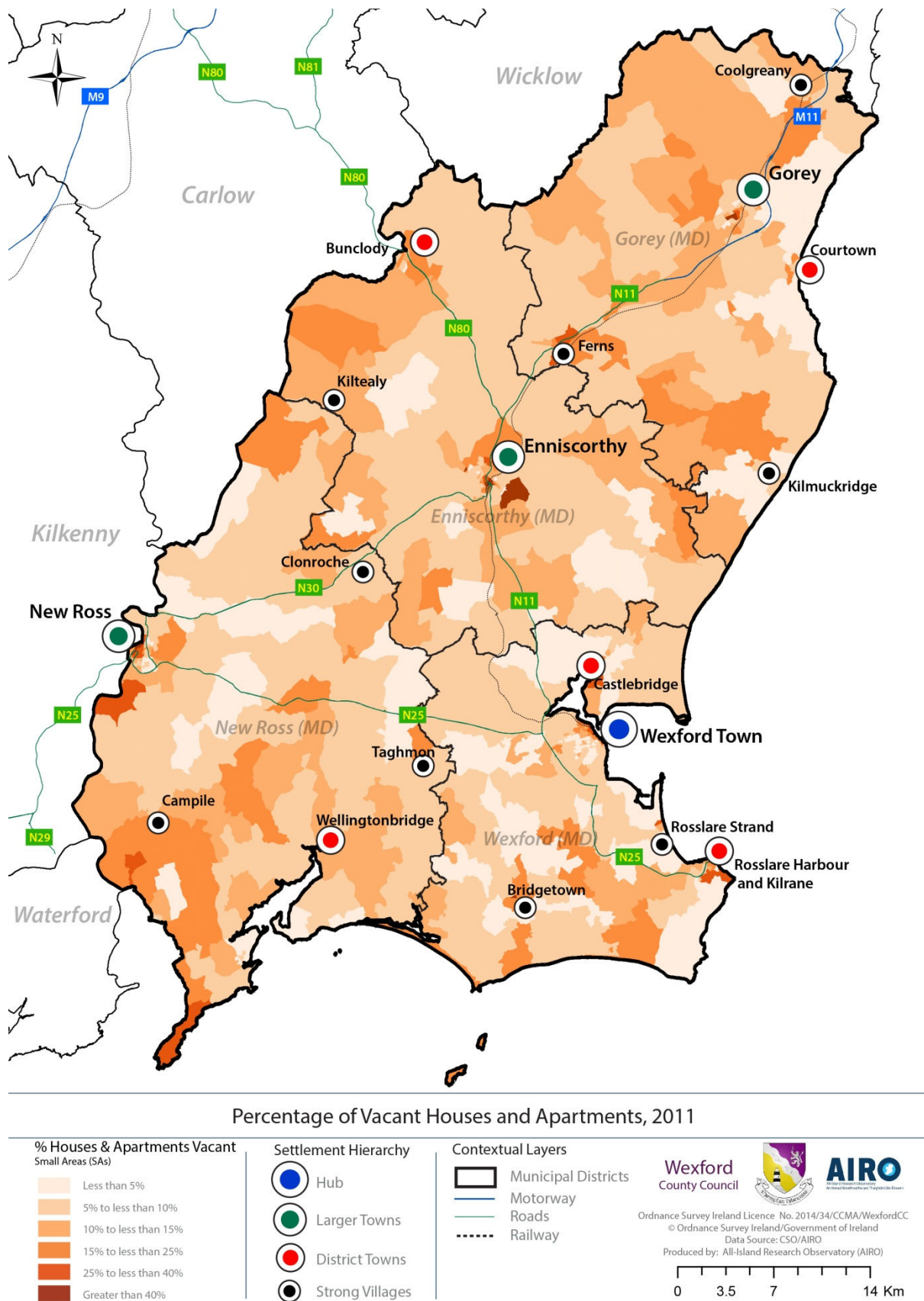


AIRO

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Data Source: CSO/AIRO
Produced by: All-Island Research Observatory (AIRO)



Map 17-2: Percentage Vacant Housing (excluding Holiday Homes) (Small Areas)



Holiday Homes

According to the 2011 Census there are 6,915 holiday homes located in County Wexford. This is the fourth highest number in the country with only Cork County (7,282), Kerry (8,202) and Donegal (10,636) with higher numbers. Holiday Homes in Wexford make up 11.6% of the State total and 68.3% of the South-East total.

'Holiday Homes' represents 10.1% of the housing stock in Wexford. This is the second highest rate in the country after Donegal (12.7%). The figures for the State and South-East are considerably lower at 3% and 4.6% respectively. The high level of holiday homes located in Wexford is a clear indication of the very high level of domestic tourism within the county. As of 2013, Wexford was the 5th most popular destination for domestic tourism in Ireland and a total of €107m was spent by domestic tourists in Wexford in 2013. Further detail on the tourism market in Wexford is provided in the Tourism chapter.

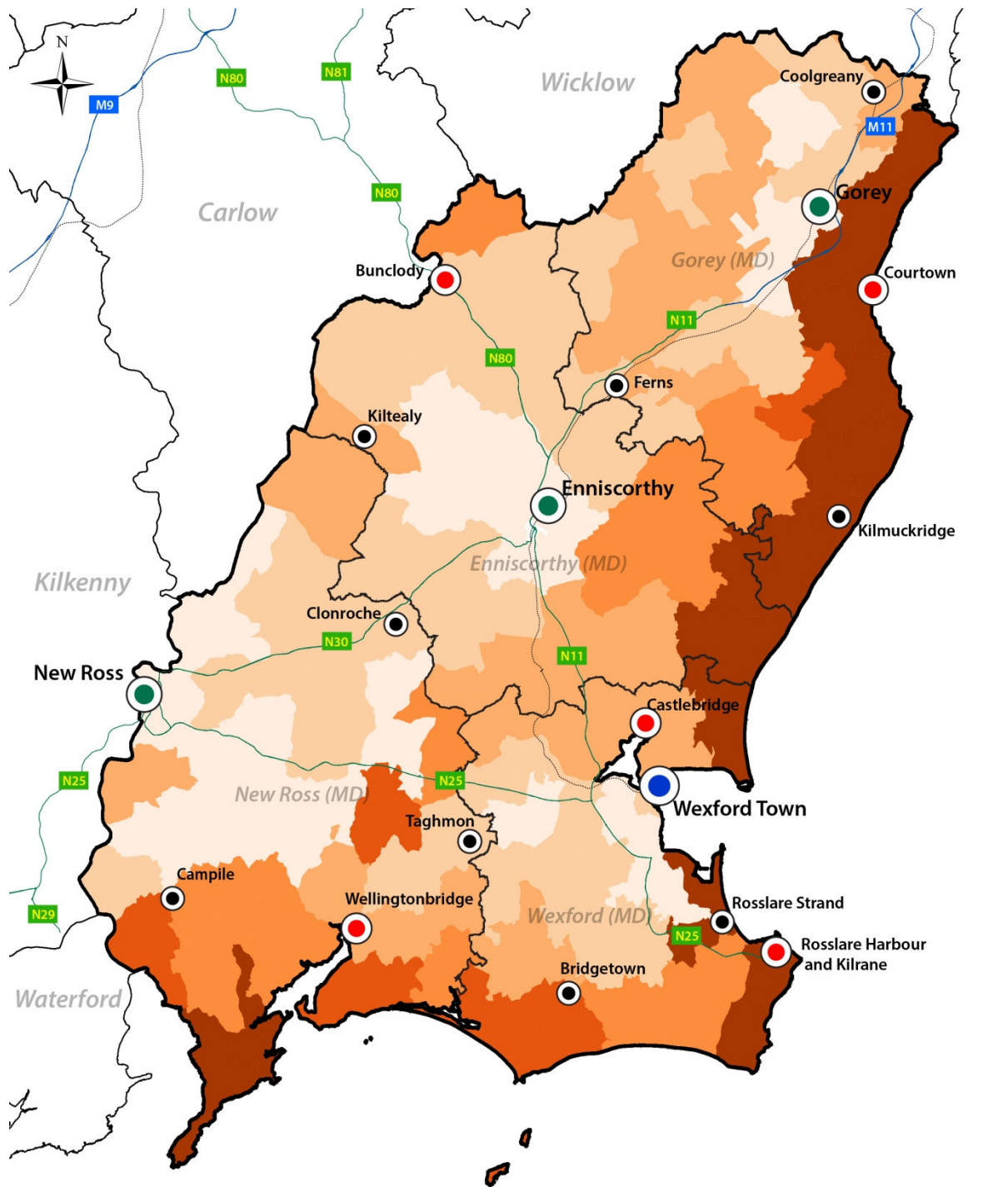
Map 17-3 below illustrates the distribution of 'Holiday Homes' in the Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). There is a very clear spatial distribution of 'Holiday Homes' in Wexford where EDs along the south and east coast, as expected, have rates in excess of >25%. Outside of coastal areas, rates are then relatively low and in-line with the State average of 3%.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Rosslare (1,002), Courtown (846), Ardmaine (807), St. Helen's (453) and Fethard (262)

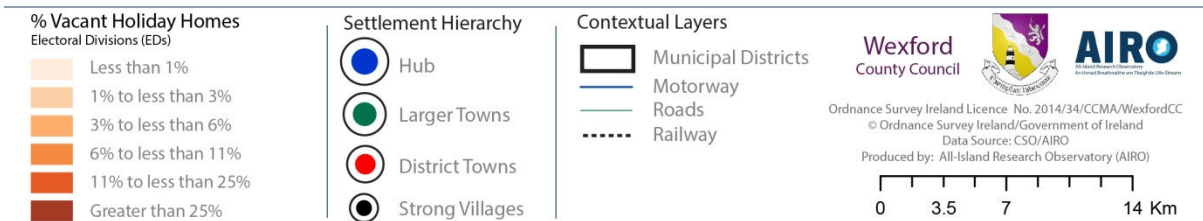
Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED) level are: Rosslare (53.5%), Courtown (47.9%), Cahore (45.8%), Lady's Island (43.5%) and Ford (43.3%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Map 17-3: Percentage of Holiday Homes Wexford, 2011



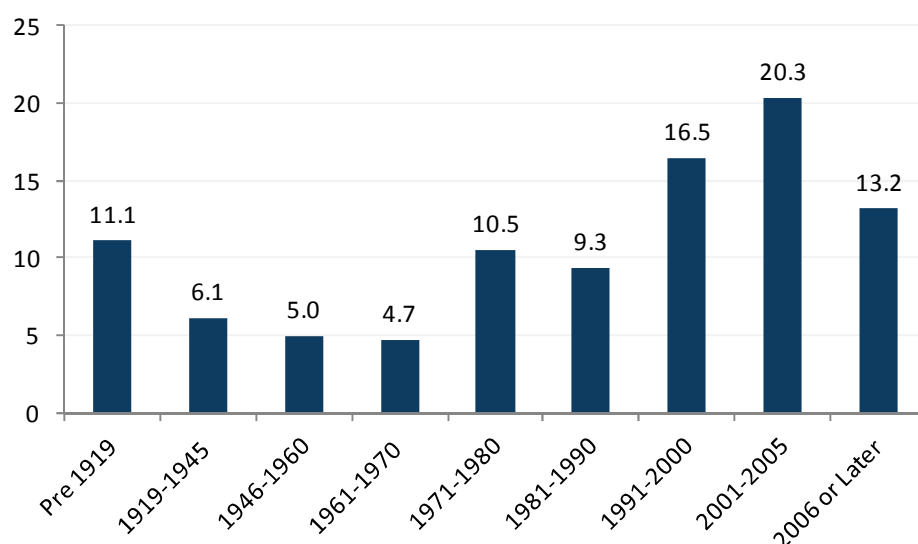
% Vacant Holiday Homes , 2011



17.4. Age of Housing

This section will provide an analysis of the age of housing stock across Wexford. Within the Census, housing stock is categorised under nine different age groupings which are illustrated in **Figure 17-2** below. Over a third (33.5%) of all occupied households in Wexford has been constructed in the last ten years and may now pose a significant social and economic problem for the county as a high proportion of this housing will now be in negative equity. As such this is an '**area of concern**' for the Council. An analysis of DAFT.ie 'asking prices' reveals that the average price of property in Wexford has decreased by -57% from the peak (q4, 2006). This rate of decrease is considerably higher than the national (-49%) and Dublin (-41%) averages.

Figure 17-2: Age of Housing, Wexford 2011



17.5. Age of Housing: Year built 2001 to 2005

Of the 52,354 households recorded in the 2011 census, the total households classed as 'Year Built – 2001 to 2005' within Wexford is 10,652. Wexford has the 8th highest number of households built within this period (**Figure 17-3**). The total in Wexford is equivalent to 4% of the State total (266,110) and 34.4% of the South-East (31,044) totals.

Households built between 2001 and 2005 represent 20.3% of all occupied households in Wexford. This rate is the 5th highest in the country with Meath (24.8%)

the highest and Cork City (6.3%) the lowest (**Figure 17-3**). Within the South East Wexford has the highest rate with Carlow the 2nd highest with a rate of 16.9%.

Map 17-4 details the distribution of the percentage of households built between 2001 and 2005 in the Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). A clear spatial pattern of development is evident with the highest rate of development immediately surrounding the urban centres in Wexford. Particularly high rates (>30%) can be found in the areas immediately surrounding Gorey, Courtown, Kilmuckridge, New Ross and Castlebridge. A more detailed analysis with **Map 17-5** provides further insight as to the location of areas of new build at the Small Area level, again clusters of high rates are all located in the main urban centres but also evident in coastal areas such as Courtown and Kilmuckridge.

An analysis of the housing built between 2001 and 2005 across Wexford Municipal Districts (**Figure 17-4**) reveals that Gorey has the highest number of housing built between 2001 and 2005 (3,062). Gorey is also the MD with the highest percentage share (25.5%) This figure is considerably higher than any of the other MDs and also the State average of 16.1%.

The significant disparity between Gorey and the other MDs suggests that economic and infrastructural developments (for example the M11) have impacted on Gorey as it emerges as part Dublin's expanding commuter belt.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Enniscorthy Rural (860), Wexford Rural (859), Gorey Rural (725), New Ross Rural (516) and Ardamine (440).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Rosbercon Urban (46.3%), New Ross Rural (37.3%), Ardamine (35.6%), Kilsoran (35.3%) and Killincooly (33.2%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 17-3: Percentage and Number of Households by Year built 2001 to 2005

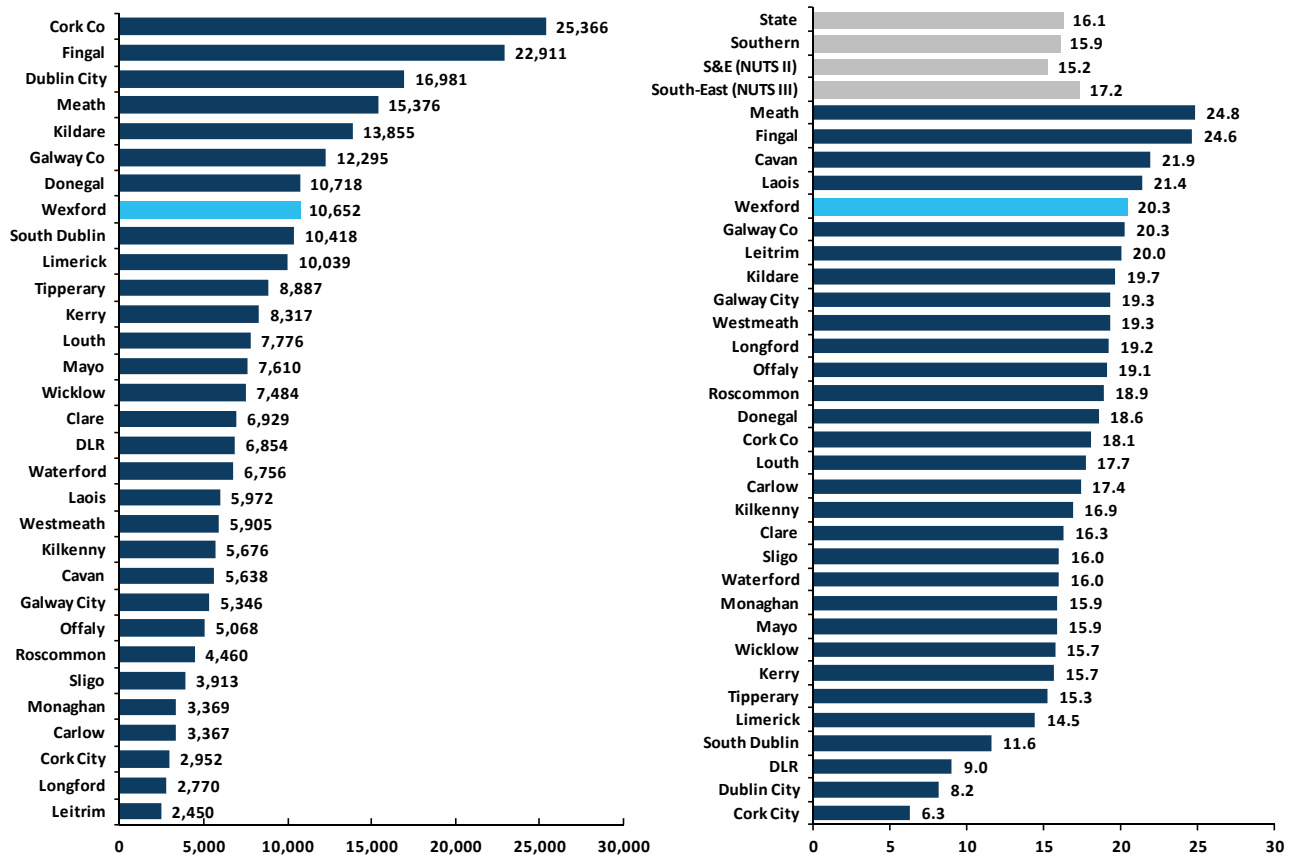
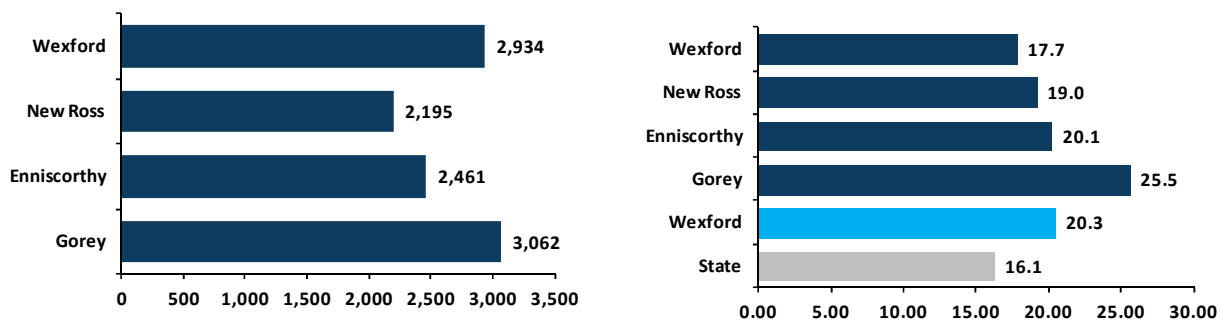
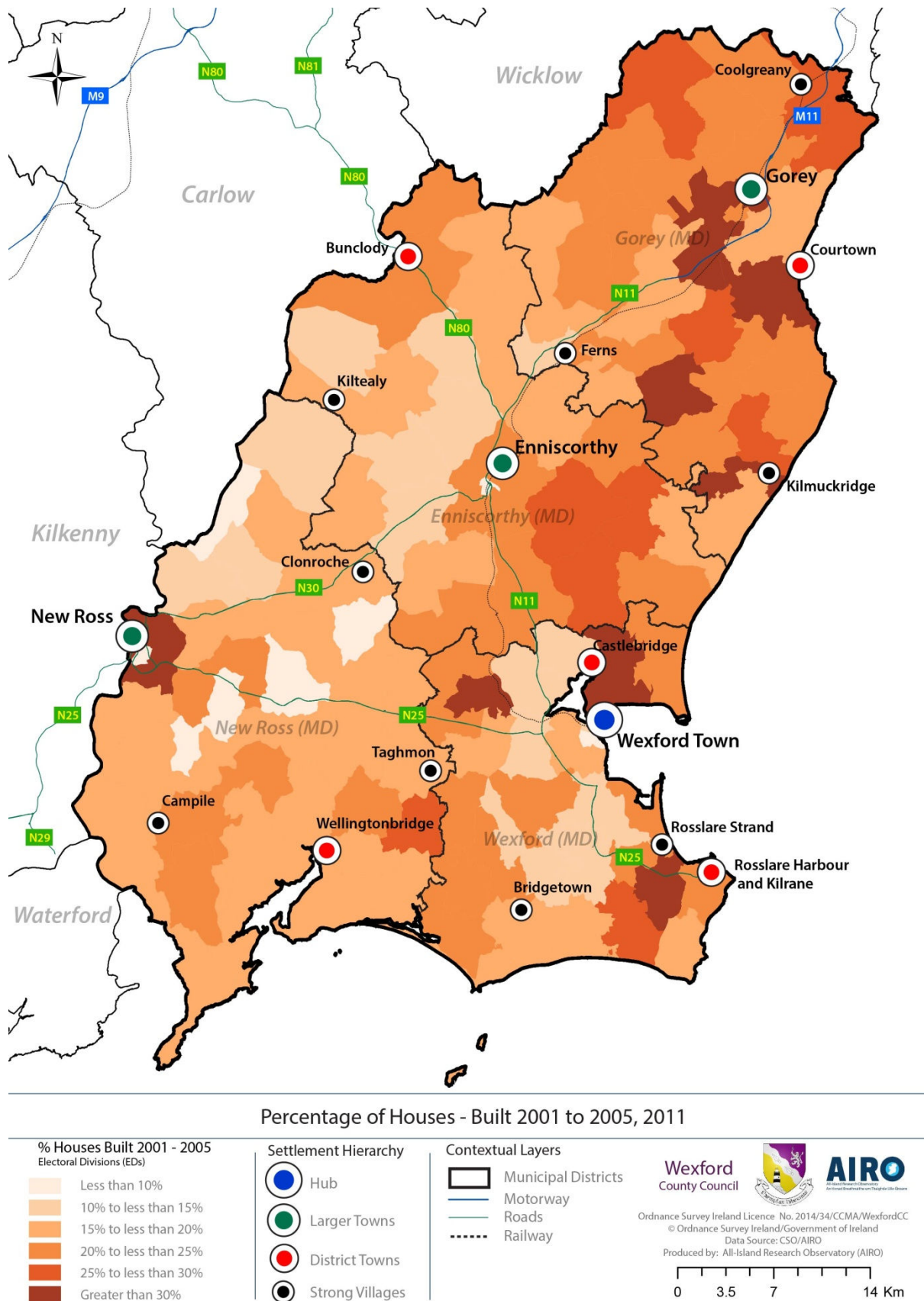


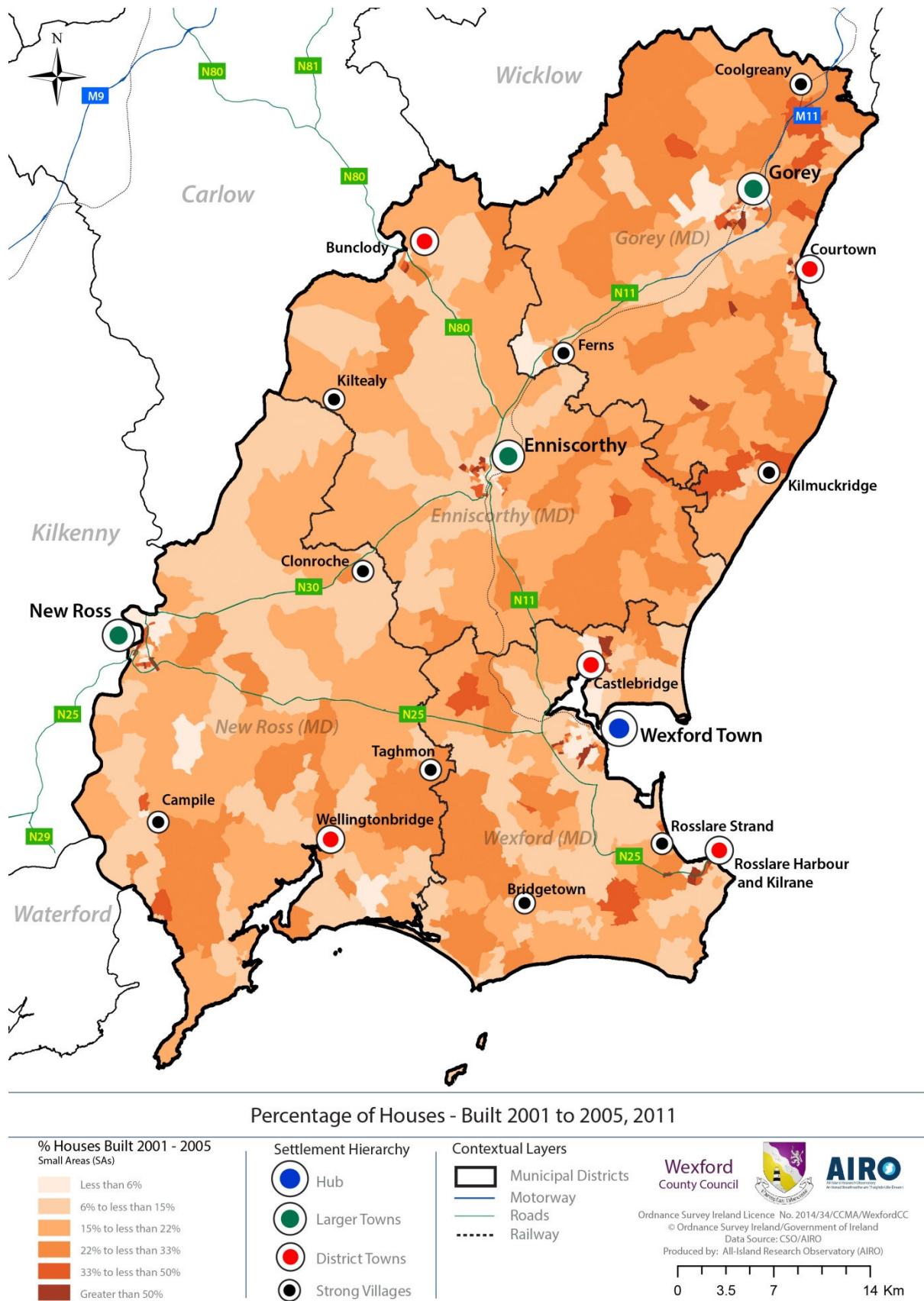
Figure 17-4: Percentage and Number of Households by Year built 2001 to 2005, Municipal Districts



Map 17-4: Percentage of Houses Built, 2001 to 2005



Map 17-5: Percentage of Houses Built, 2001 to 2005 (Small Areas)



17.6. Age of Housing: Year built 2006 to 2011

Of the 52,354 households recorded in the 2011 census, the total households classed as 'Year Built – 2006 to 2011' within Wexford is 6,884. Wexford has the 9th highest number of households built within this period. The total in Wexford is equivalent to 4% of the State total (171,379) and 33.8% of the South-East (20,396) total (**Figure 17-5**).

Households built between 2006 and 2011 represent 13.2% of all occupied households in Wexford. This rate is the 6th highest in the country with Laois (17.5%) the highest and Cork City (5.9%) the lowest. Within the South-East, Wexford has the highest rate with Kilkenny the 2nd highest with a rate of 12.2% (**Figure 17-5**).

Map 17-6 details the distribution of the percentage of household built between 2006 and 2011 in the Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). By analysing the spatial distribution of the housing built in this period it is apparent that highest rates are in the northern parts of the county (>20%) and may have been partly driven by new commuter populations with a preference for closer proximity to Dublin. Again, Map 17-7 provides further detail at the Small Area level and highlights that highest concentrations are all located on the fringes of the main urban settlements such as Gorey, Enniscorthy and Wexford Town.

An analysis of the housing built between 2006 and 2011 across Wexford Municipal Districts (**Figure 17-6**) reveals that, similar to the previous period (2001 to 2005), Gorey has the highest number of housing built between 2006 and 2011 (2,040). Gorey again is the MD with the highest percentage share (17%). Enniscorthy has the second highest rate (13.6%) and is followed by New Ross and Wexford. The figures for the Wexford MDs are all higher than the State average of 11.3% with the figure for Gorey considerably higher.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Gorey Rural (576), Wexford Rural (574), Enniscorthy Rural (506), Ardamine (305) and New Ross Rural (213).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Adamstown (28%), Limerick (26%), Gorey Rural (26%), Ardamine (24.7%) and Ballybeg (24.4%).

Figure 17-5: Percentage and Number of Households by Year built 2006 to 2011

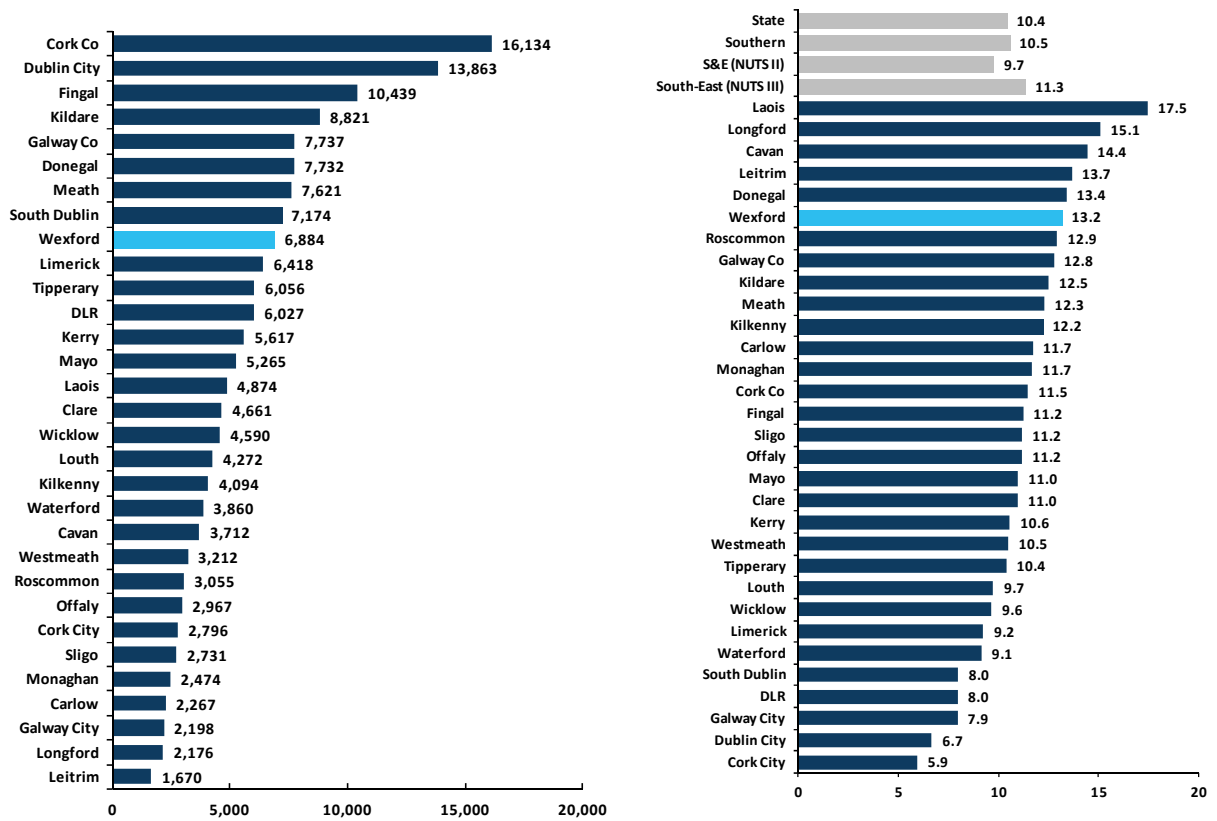
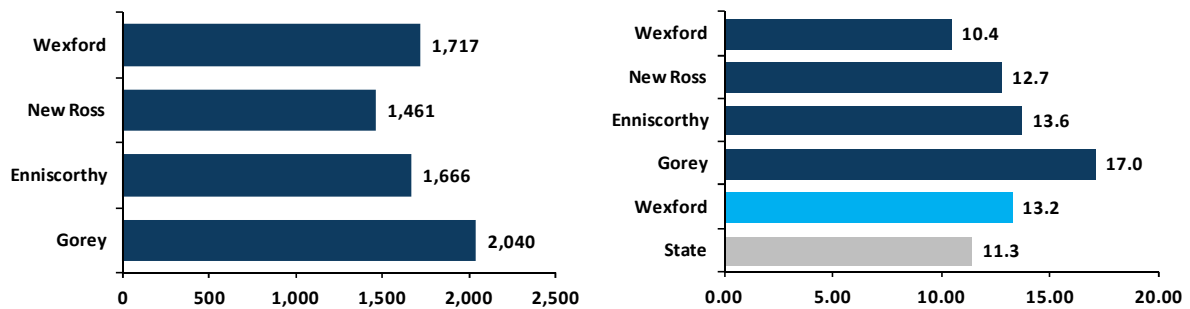
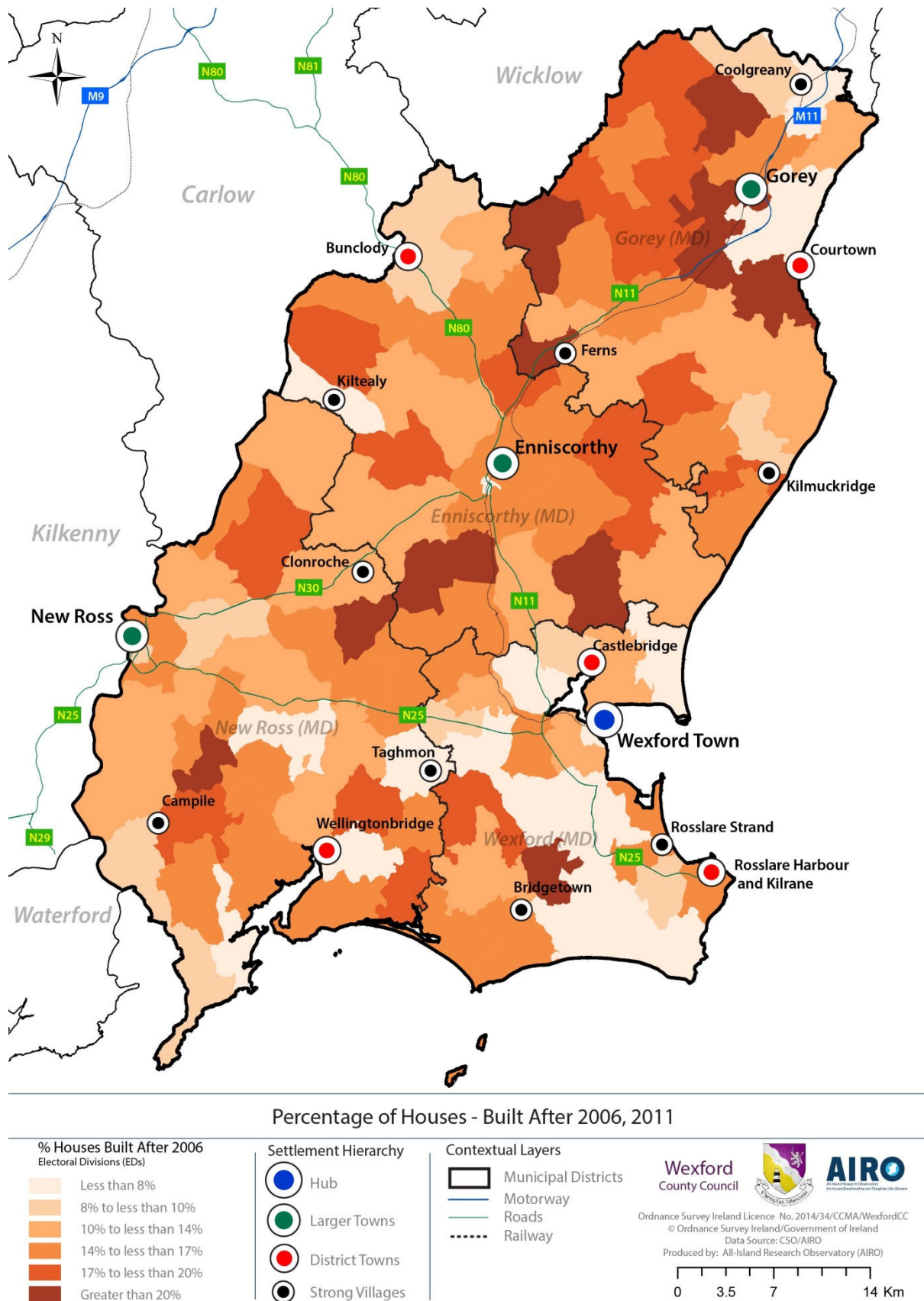


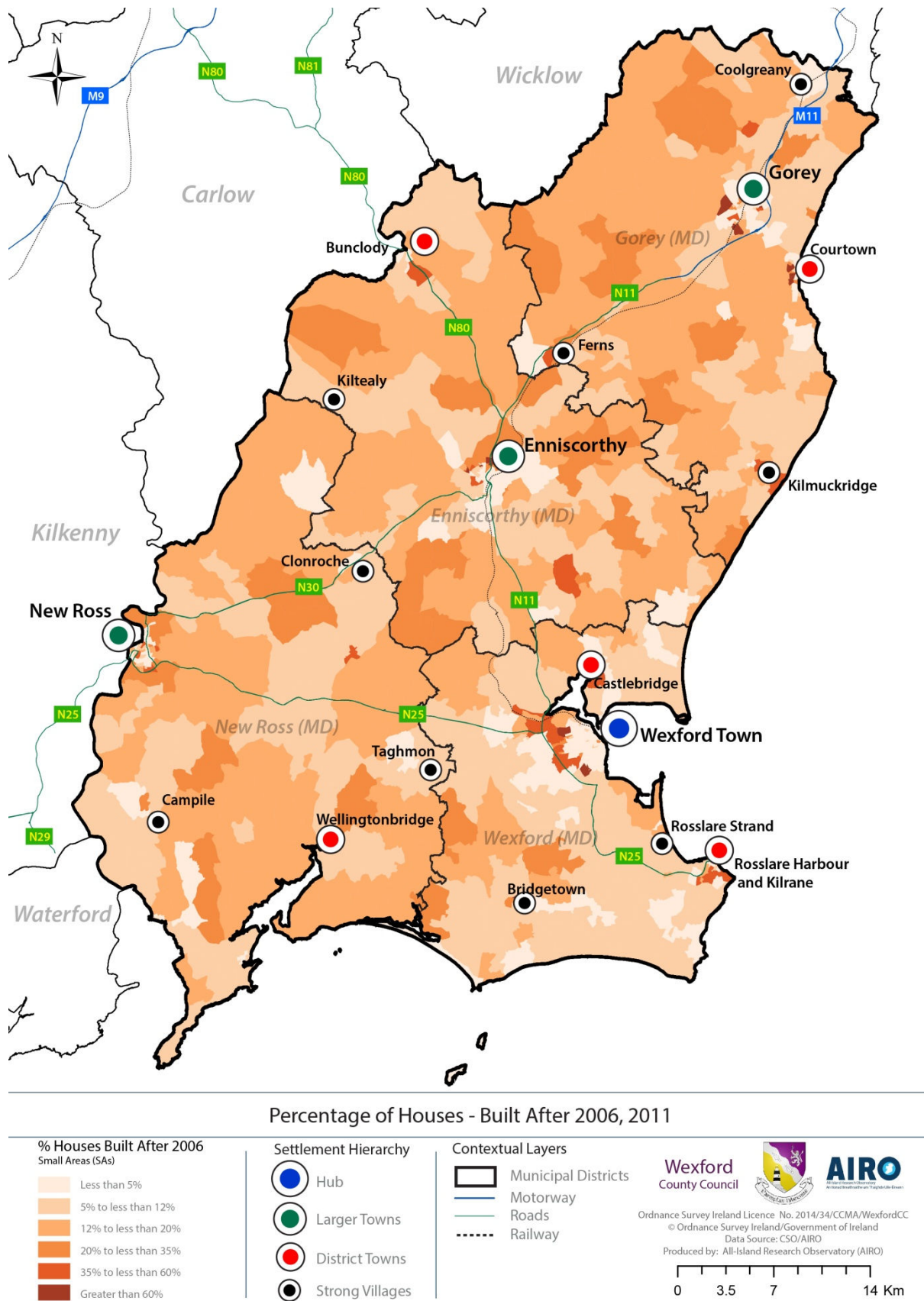
Figure 17-6: Percentage and Number of Households by Year built 2006 to 2011, Municipal Districts



Map 17-6: Percentage of Houses Built, 2006 to 2011



Map 17-7: Percentage of Houses Built, 2006 to 2011 (Small Areas)



17.7. Housing Tenure

This section of the report explores the distribution of housing tenure within Wexford. Housing tenure is classified in to six groups by the CSO:

- Owner Occupier without loan or Mortgage
- Owner Occupied with Mortgage
- Rented from Private Landlord
- Rented from a Local Authority
- Rented from a Voluntary Body; and
- Rent Free

Figure 17-7 below outlines the distribution of housing tenure in Wexford, the South-East and the State. Of the 52,345 occupied households recorded in the 2011 Census, 73.6% are classed as Owner Occupied (39% owned outright and 34.6% with a mortgage), 14.5% are Private Rented and then 9% can be classed as Social Housing. In comparison to the State, Wexford has a higher proportion of its housing classed as Owner Occupied, a lower proportion classed as Private Rented and a marginally higher proportion classed as Social Housing.

Figure 17-7: Percentage Distribution of Housing by Nature of Occupancy

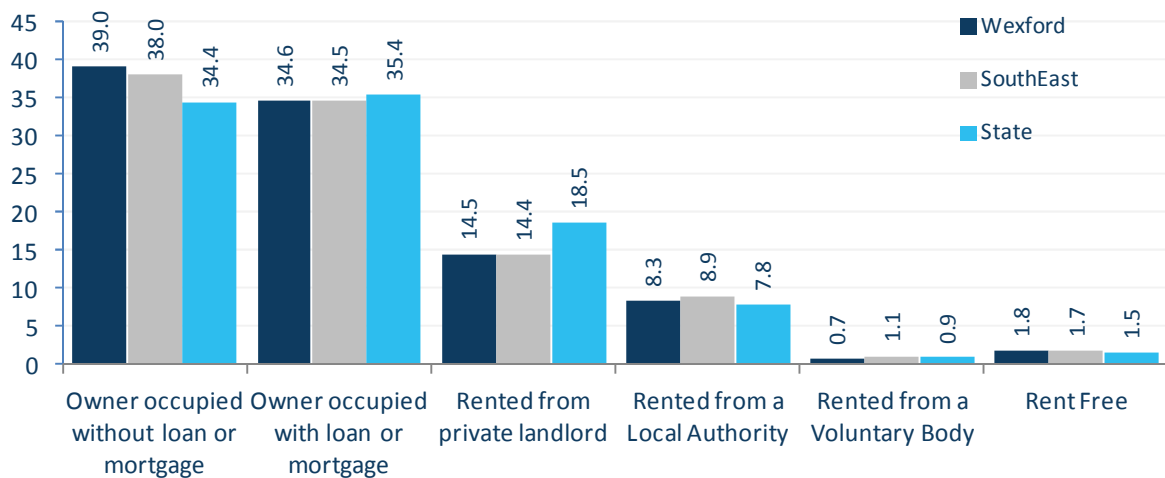
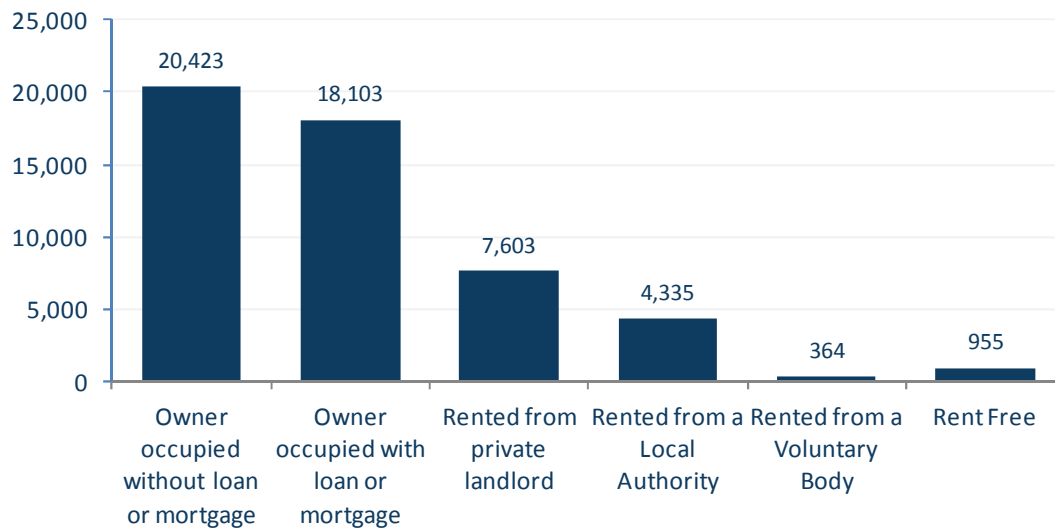


Figure 17-8: Count of Households by Tenure

The following section will provide a more detailed analysis of Owner Occupied, Owner Occupied with Mortgage, Private Rented and Social Housing.

17.8. Housing Tenure – Owner Occupied

Of the 52,345 households recorded in the 2011 census, the total households classed as 'Owner Occupied - OO' within Wexford is 38,526. This includes both households with a mortgage and those that are owned outright. Wexford has the 13th highest number of 'OO' households of all local authorities with Dublin City having the highest and Leitrim having the lowest (9,071) (**Figure 17-9**). The total in Wexford is equivalent to 3.4% of the State total (1,149,924) and 29.5% of the South-East (130,626).

The 'OO' households now represents 73.6% of the total households in the county. This rate is the 15th highest in the country with Kilkenny (75.2%) and Tipperary²³ (73.6%) having a higher rate in the South-East (**Figure 17-9**). The 2011 rate in Wexford is higher than the South-East (72.5%) and State averages (69.7%).

Since 2006, the number of 'OO' households in Wexford has increased by +4,169 representing a household increase of +12.1%. This rate of increase is the 3th highest in the country and the highest of all local authorities within the South-East.

Map 17-8 details the distribution of the percentage of the 'OO' households across Wexford Electoral Districts (EDs). As this is the dominant housing tenure within the county the spatial pattern is quite mixed. Lower rates generally tend to be in close proximity to urban areas where private renting and social housing also form a significant part of the housing market.

An analysis of Owner Occupied Households across Wexford MDs reveals that the highest number of 'OO' households are located in the Wexford MD (11,914) (**Figure 17-10**). Although Wexford MD has the highest number of 'OO' households it does in fact have the lowest rate (71.9%). The other Wexford MDs have higher rates with Gorey (75.1%) the highest rate and Enniscorthy (74.3%) and New Ross (73.4%) presenting similar rates. All Wexford MDs have a higher rate of Owner Occupation than the national average (69.7%).

²³ Within this report we are using Tipperary as a comparative local authority rather than South Tipperary as this is no longer in existence. However, the figures and rates we have developed for the NUTS III regions (South-East) only include South Tipperary

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (2,975), Enniscorthy Rural (2,139), Gorey Rural (1,389), Wexford No. 2 Urban (1,056) and Gorey Urban (896)

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Rochestown (95.1%), Kilnahue (94.7%), Kilrush (94.2%), Kilcowan (93.9%) and Barrack Village (93.8%)

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 17-9: Housing Tenure: Number and Percentage Owner Occupied

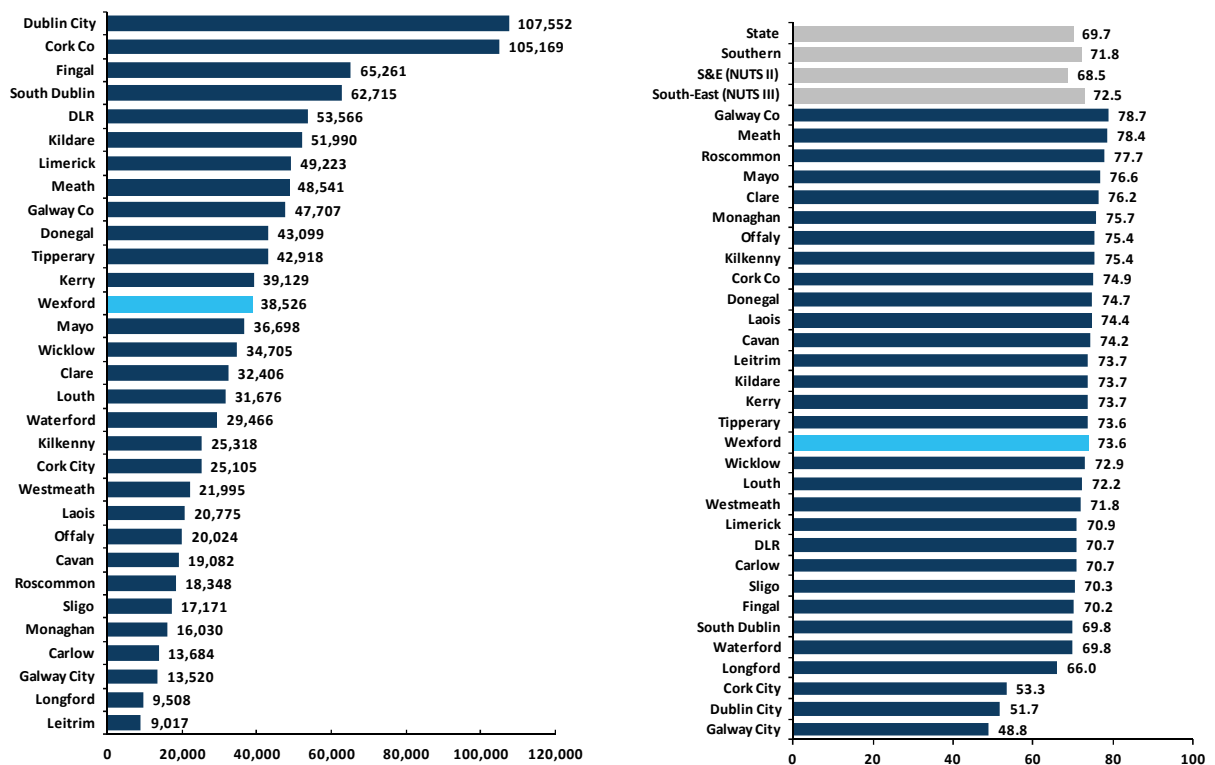
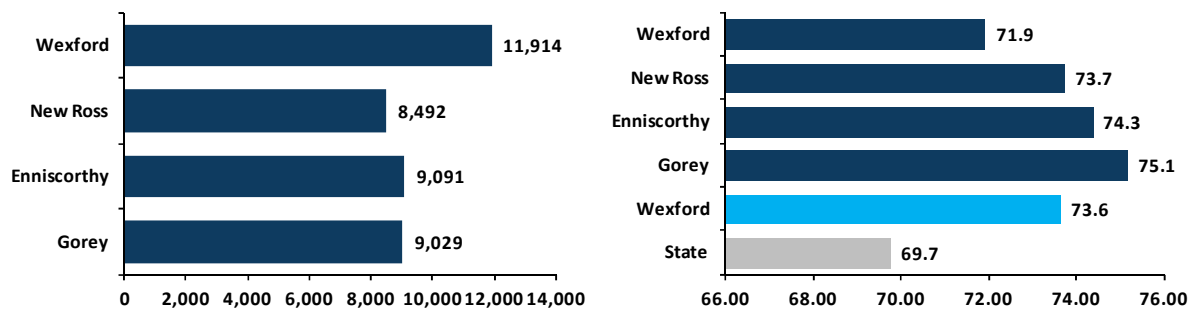
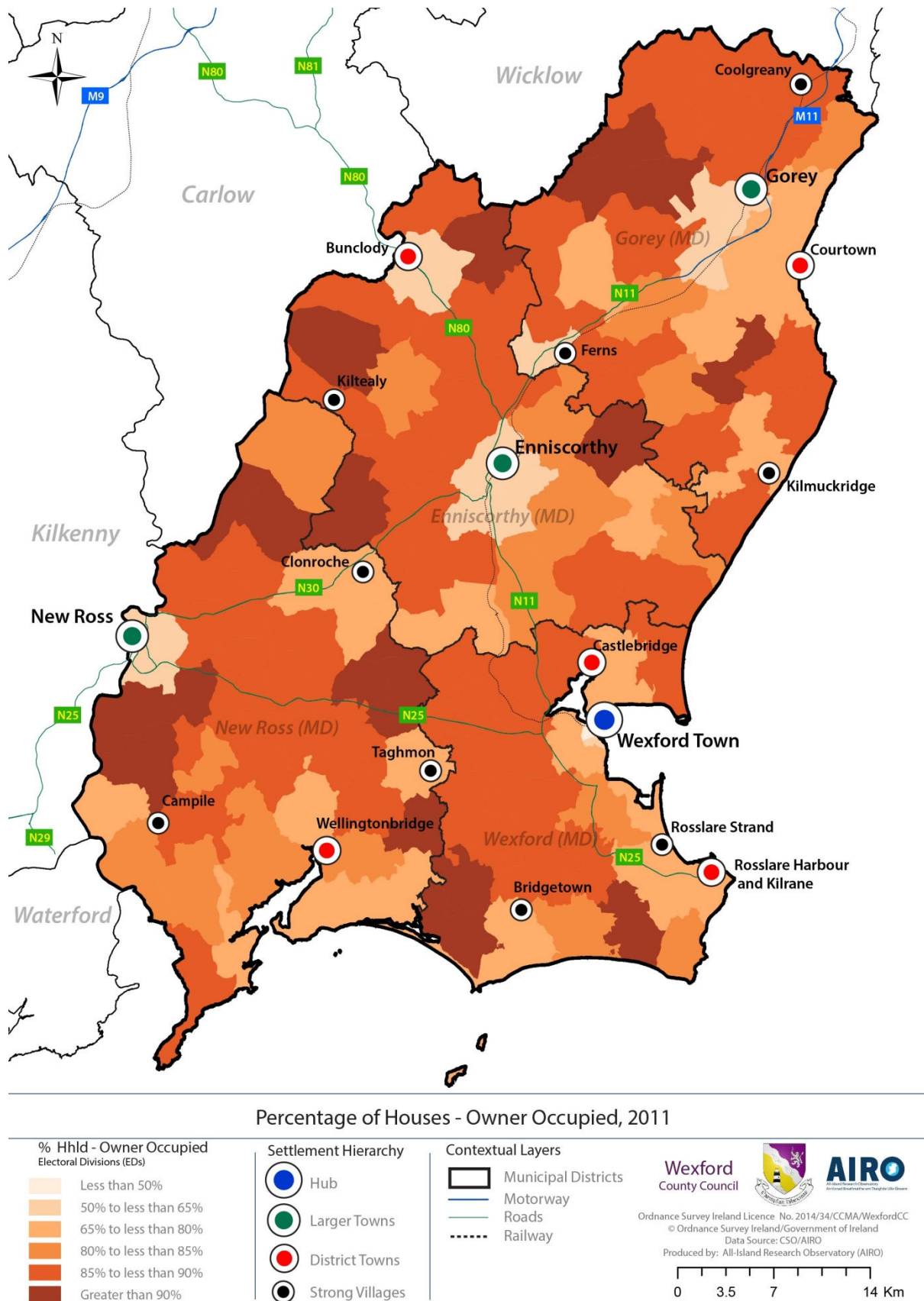


Figure 17-10: Housing Tenure: Number and Percentage Owner Occupied, Municipal Districts



Map 17-8: Housing Tenure: Percentage Owner Occupied



17.9. Housing Tenure – Owner Occupied with Mortgage

Of the 52,345 households recorded in the 2011 census, the total households classed as 'Owner Occupied with Mortgage - OOM' within Wexford is 18,103. Wexford has the 12th highest number of 'OOM' households in the State (**Figure 17-11**). The total in Wexford is equivalent to 3.1% of the State total (583,148) and 29.1% of the South-East (62,224).

The 'OOM' households now represents 34.6% of the total households in the county. This level of high ownership highlights the high level of mortgage indebtedness within the county. This rate is the 17th highest in the country, marginally higher than Carlow but lower than Kilkenny (**Figure 17-11**). The 2011 rate in Wexford is in line with the South-East (34.5%) and State averages (35.4%).

Since 2006, the number of 'OOM' households in Wexford has increased by +2,336 representing an increase of +12.9%. This rate of increase is the 6th highest in the country and the highest rate of growth in the South-East. Such a high level of new households with mortgages points to a potential social and economic issue relating to negative equity and is an '**area of concern**' for the Council. Additional information on the number of individuals in receipt of Mortgage Interest Supplement payments (on social welfare payment and having difficulty paying mortgage) from the Department of Social Protection also highlights this growing problem with numbers increasing from 429 in 2008 to a peak of 1,304 in 2011. The total number in receipt of this payment in 2013 was 650.

Map 17-9 details the distribution of the percentage of the 'OOM' households across Wexford Electoral Districts (EDs). The spatial pattern here reveals that the highest levels are generally located on the outskirts of the main urban centres. Based on the analysis outlined in Section 17.4, these areas are also the areas with the highest rates of new housing build. Rates of 'OOM' in these areas can be in excess of 50%.

Map 17-10 provides further detail on this at the Small Area level but again highlights that highest rates are located outside of the main urban settlements.

An analysis of housing tenure across Wexford MDs reveals that the highest number of 'OOM' households are located in the Wexford MD (5,644) and Gorey MD (4,654) – see **Figure 17-9**.

Gorey MD (38.7%) has the highest rate of all four MDs and is also the only MD with a higher rate than the State average (35.4%). The remaining MDs have a lower rate with Enniscorthy (34.5%), Wexford (34.1%) and New Ross (31.1%) all sitting below the State average.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (1,658), Enniscorthy Rural (1,074), Gorey Rural (898), Ardamine (547) and Ardcavan (407).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Harperstown (53.4%), Ballyellis (50.8%), Wingfield (50.7%), Kilmallock (50.7%) and Rossminoge (49.7%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 17-11: Housing Tenure: Number and Percentage Owner Occupied with Mortgage

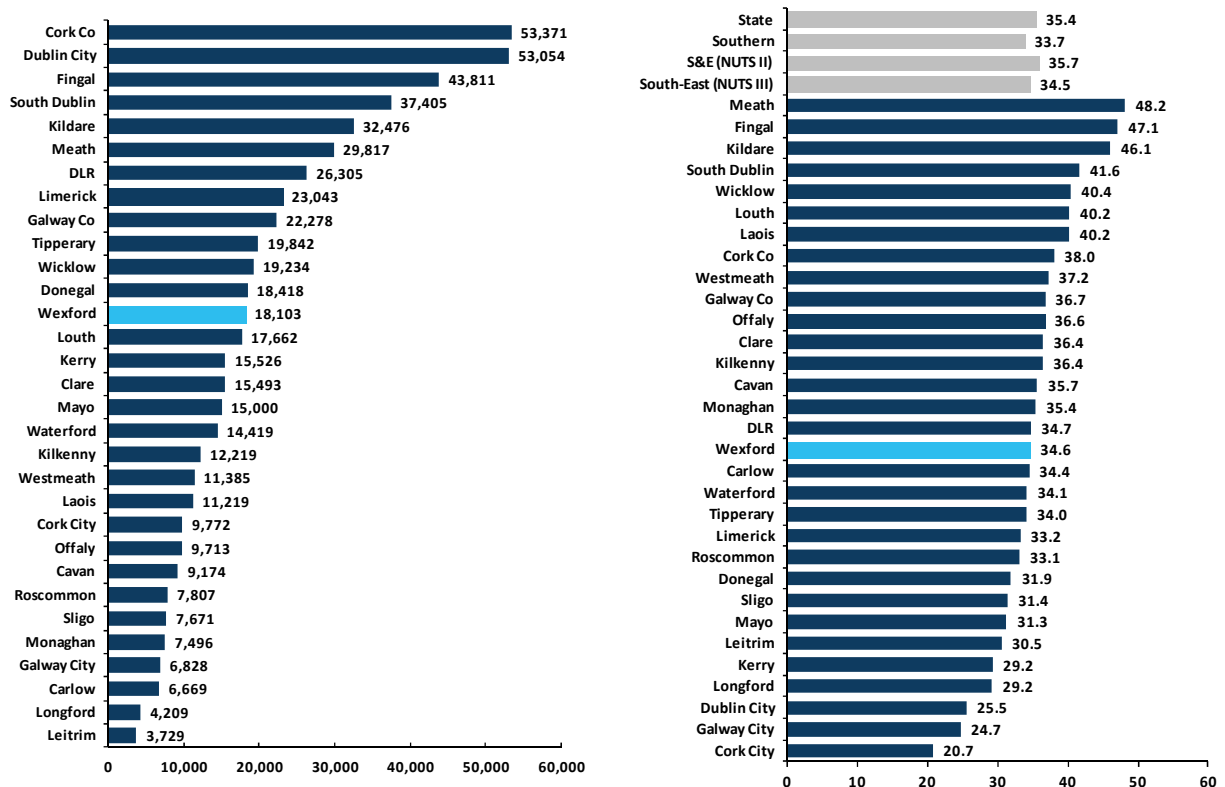
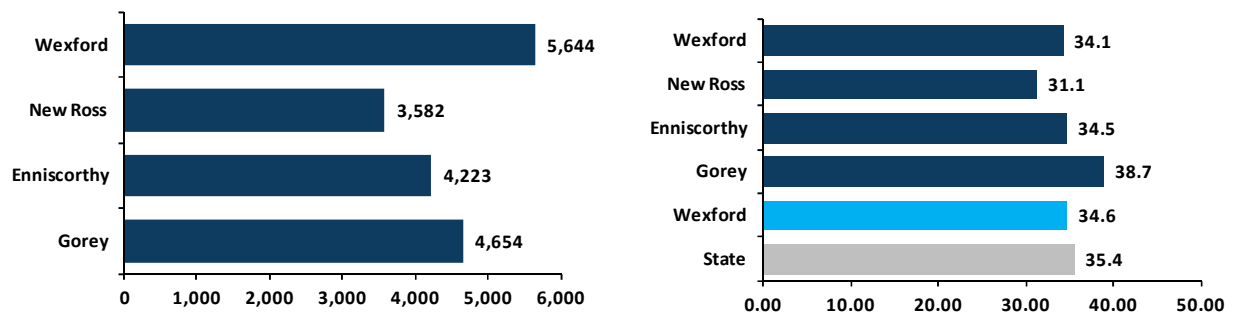
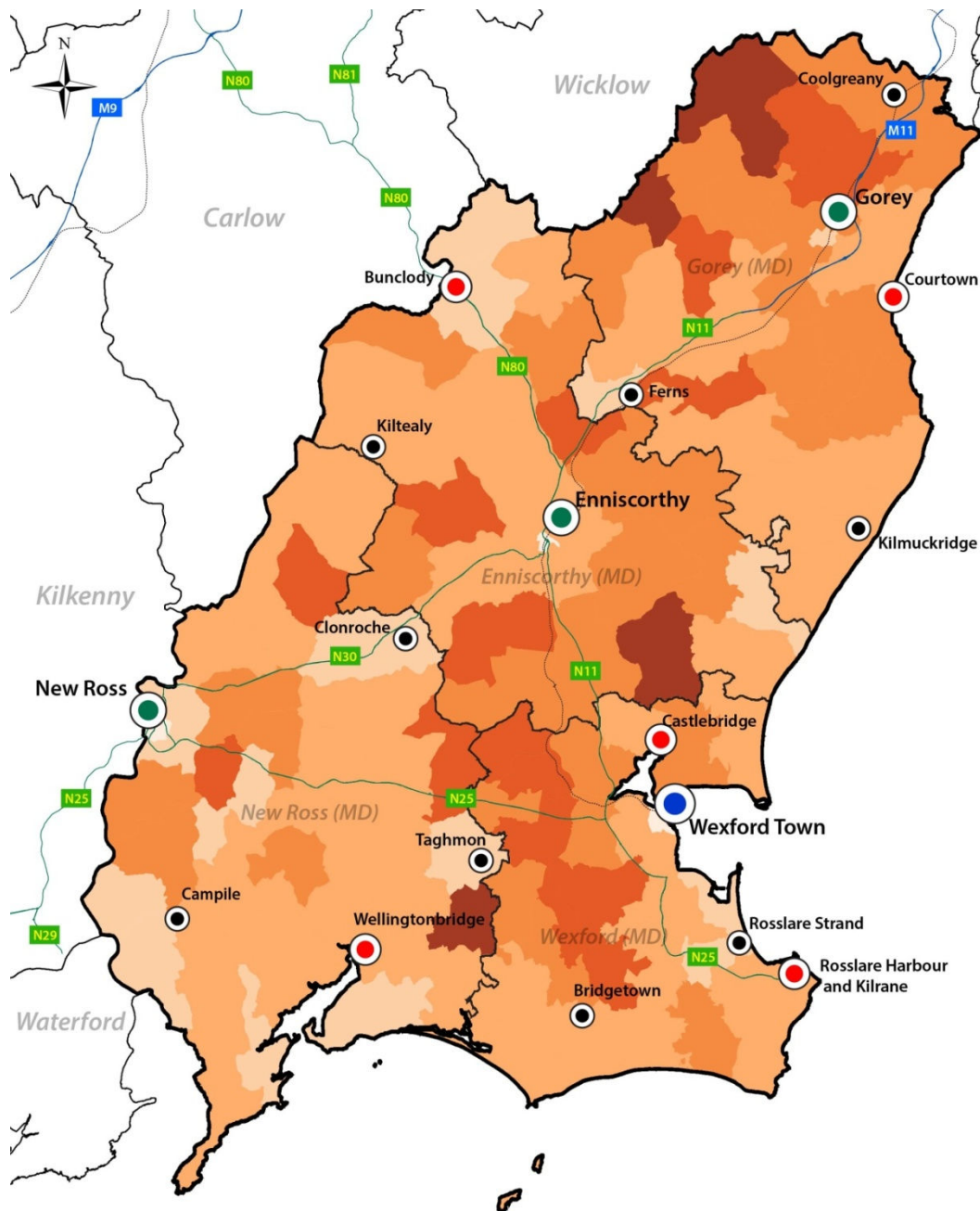


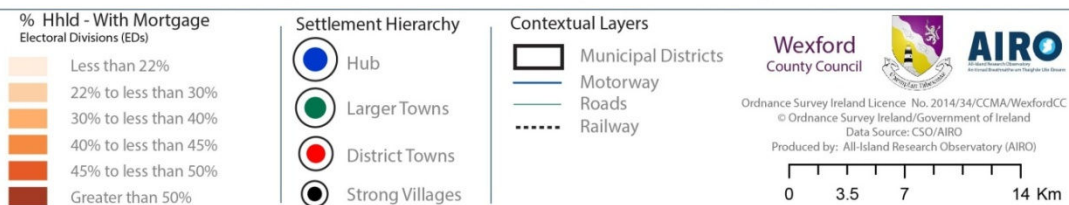
Figure 17-12: Housing Tenure: Number and Percentage Owner Occupied with Mortgage, MDs



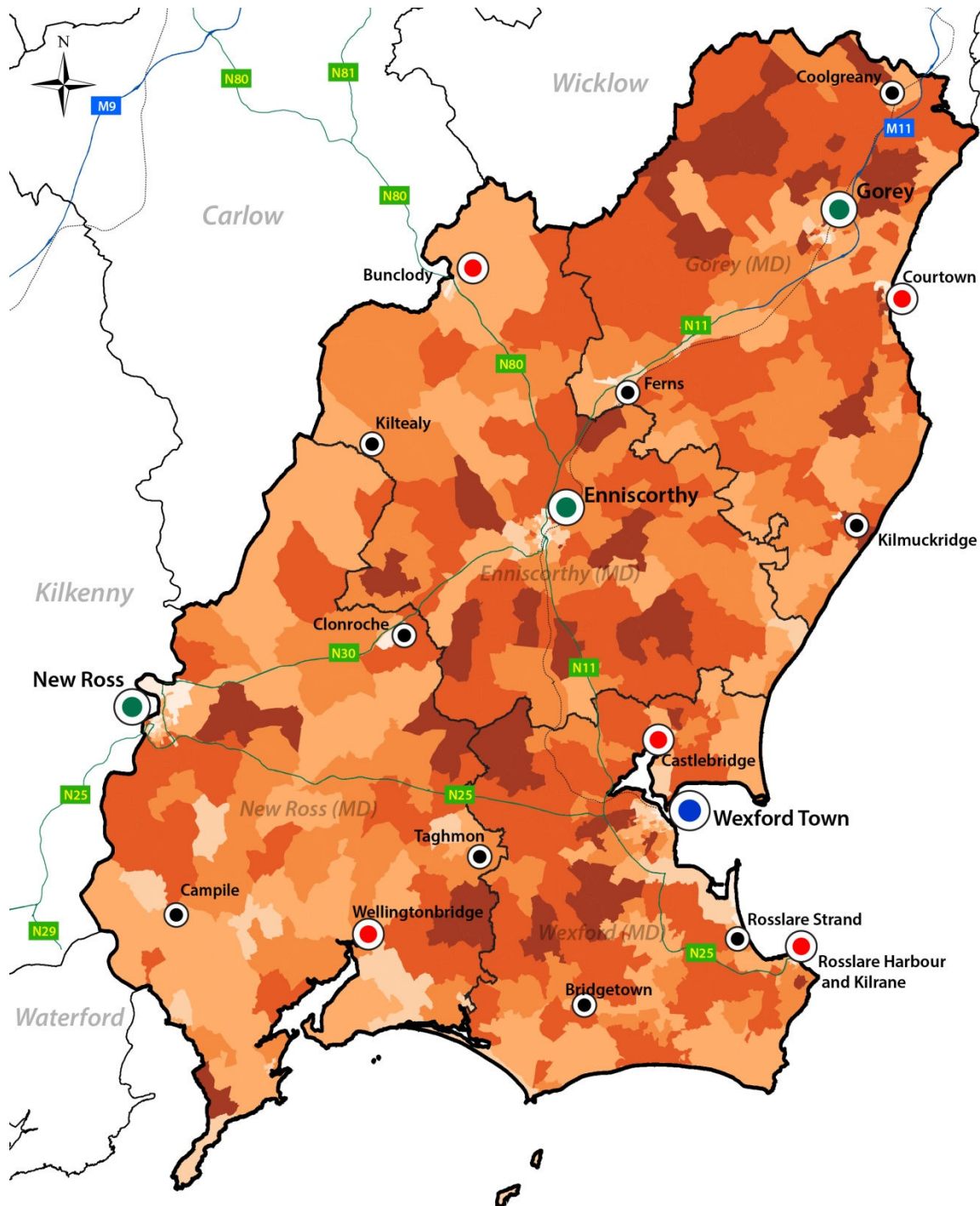
Map 17-9: Housing Tenure: Percentage Owner Occupied with Mortgage



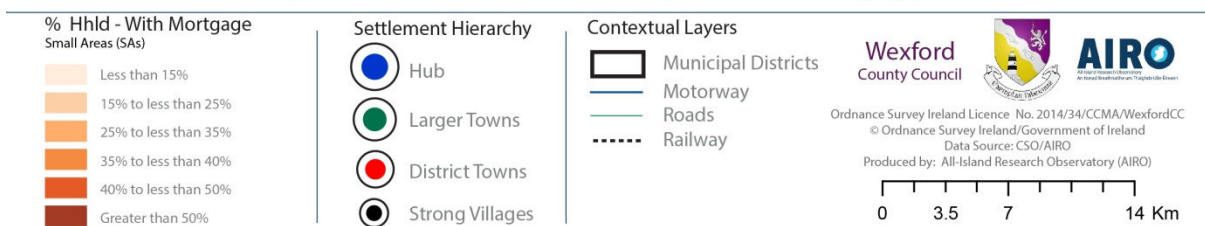
Percentage of Houses - Owner Occupied with a Mortgage, 2011



Map 17-10: Housing Tenure: Percentage Owner Occupied with Mortgage (Small Areas)



Percentage of Households - Owner Occupied with a Mortgage, 2011



17.10. Housing Tenure – Private Rented

Of the 52,345 households recorded in the 2011 census, the total households classed as 'Rented from Private Landlord - RP' within Wexford is 7,603. Wexford has the 18th highest number of 'RP' households of all local authorities (**Figure 17-13**). The total in Wexford is equivalent to 2.5% of the State total (305,377) and 29.3% of the South-East (25,930).

The 'PR' households now represents 14.5% of the total households in county Wexford. This rate is the 19th highest in the country where highest rates are, as expected, in the main cities of Galway (37.5%), Dublin (32%) and Cork (27%) (**Figure 17-13**). The 2011 rate in Wexford is in line with the South-East (14.4%) and lower than the State average (18.5%).

Since 2006, the number of 'PR' households in Wexford has increased by +4,181 representing an increase of +122%. This rate of increase is the 16th highest in the country with only Kilkenny (124.9%) having a higher rate within the South-East. The high increase in households in this sector is a growing '**area of concern**' for the Council as a high proportion is supplemented through Rent Supplement payments. This is explored in further detail in the following section.

Map 17-13 details the distribution of the percentage of the 'RP' households across Wexford Electoral Districts (EDs). The spatial distribution of the 'PR' housing sector is very much dominated in the main urban centres of Gorey, Wexford, Enniscorthy, New Ross and Bunclody. **Map 17-14** provides further detail at the Small Area level and again highlights that rates are highest in urban settlements and also along the coastal areas near Courtown.

An analysis of Private Rented households across Wexford MDs (**Figure 17-14**) reveals that the highest number of private rented households are located in the Wexford MD. Wexford (16.5%) also has the highest rate with Gorey having the second (15%) with both relatively close to the State average (18.5%). The remaining MDs of Enniscorthy (12.8%) and New Ross (13%) have considerably lower rates than the national average.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Wexford Rural (999), Enniscorthy Rural (749), Gorey Rural (519), New Ross Rural (398) and Wexford No. 2 Urban (369).

Highest Rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Rosbercon Urban (54.1%), Wexford No. 3 Urban (47.4%), Wexford No. 1 Urban (32.1%), New Ross Rural (28.8%) and Gorey Rural (23.4%).

Figure 17-13: Housing Tenure: Number and Percentage Hhld Rented from a Private Landlord

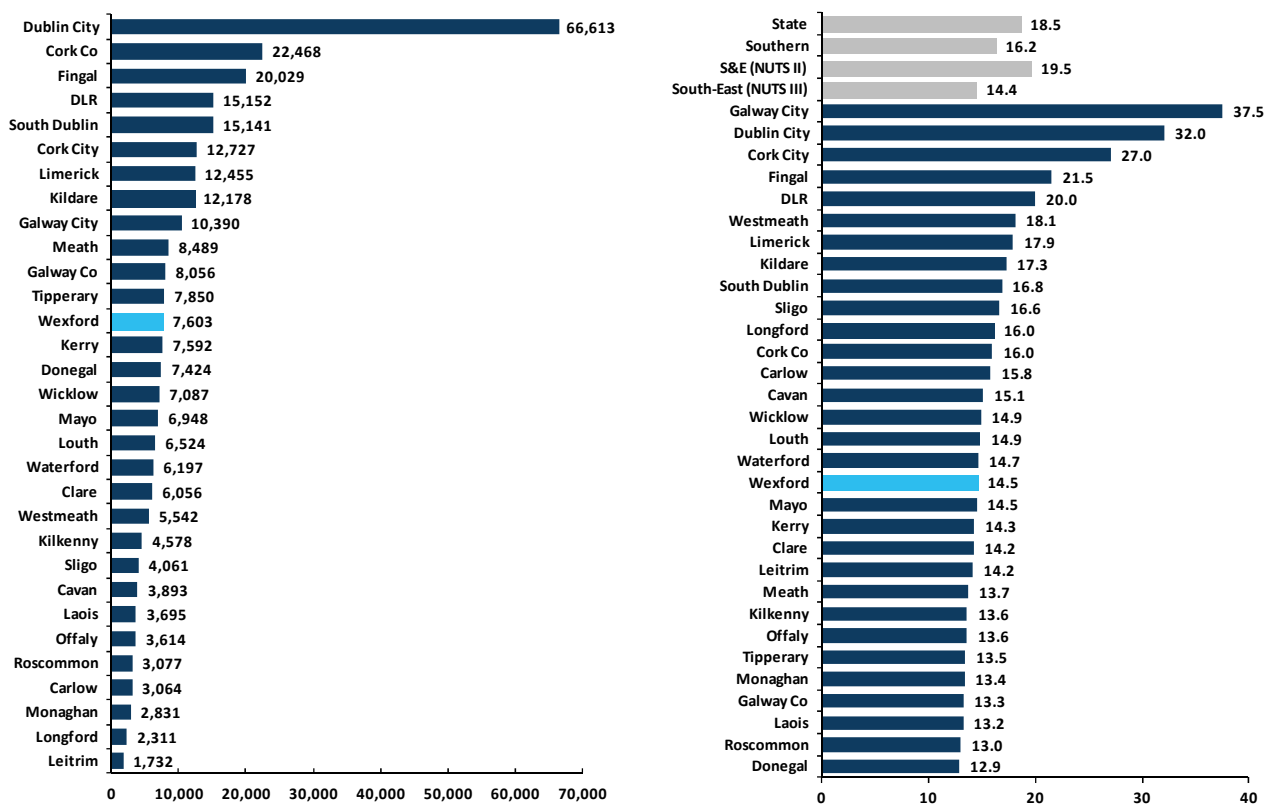
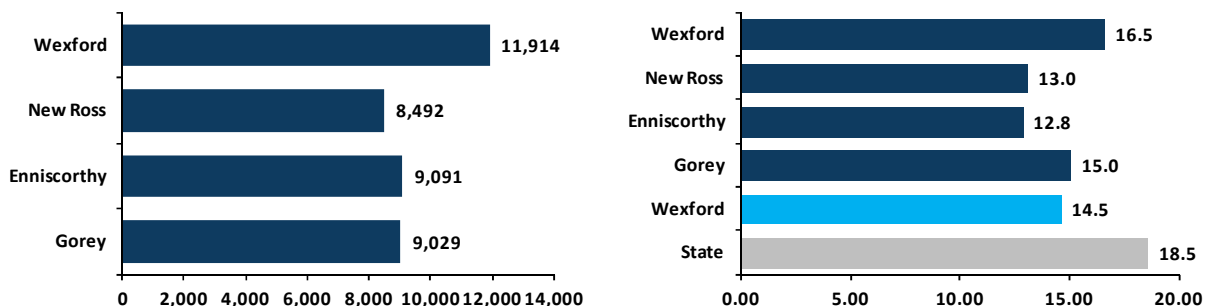
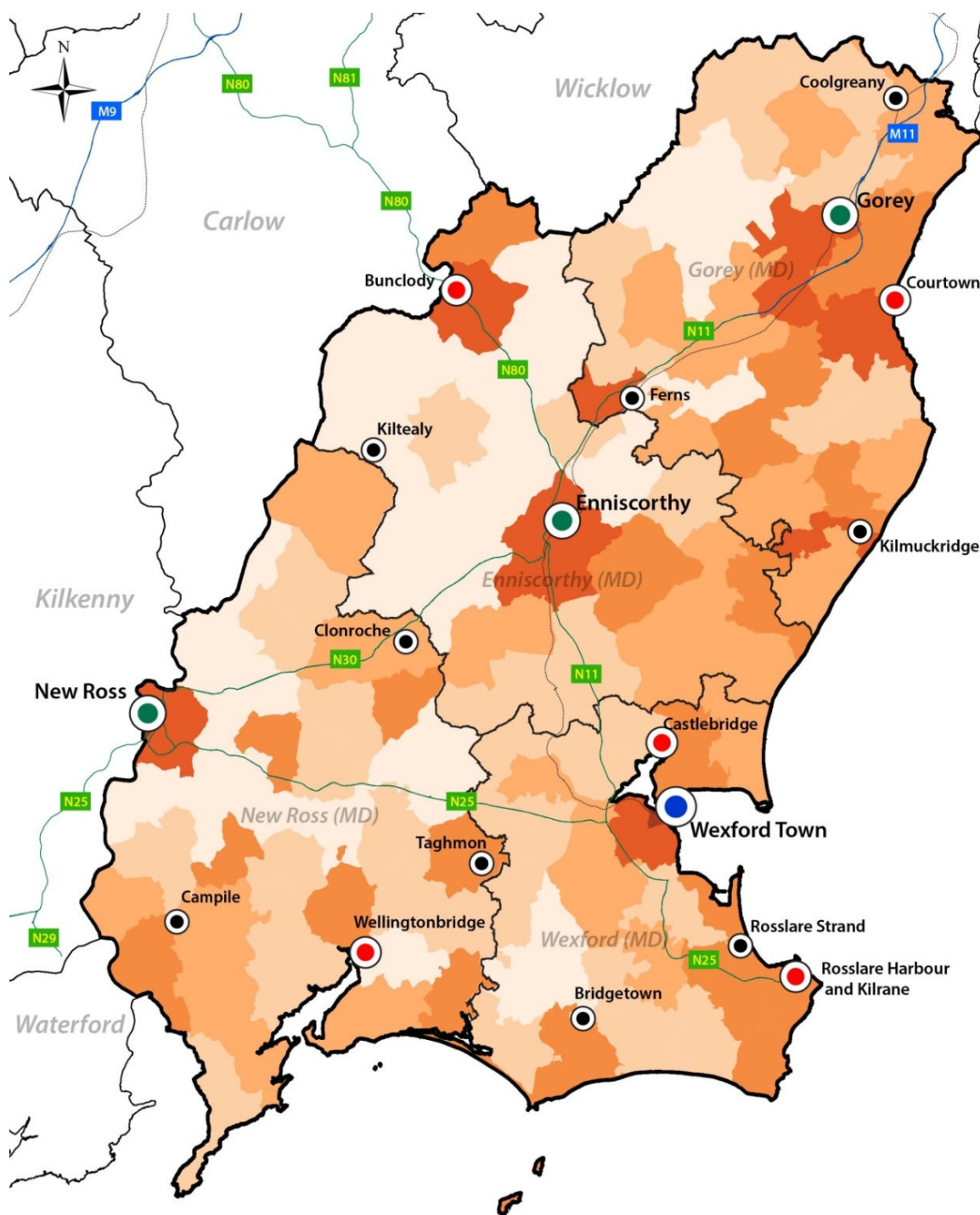


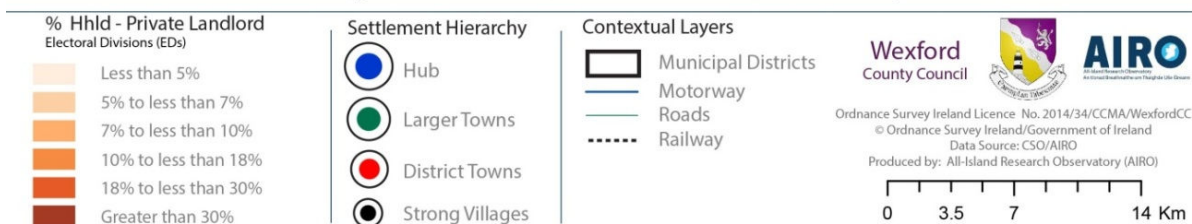
Figure 17-14: Housing Tenure: Number and % Hhld Rented from a Private Landlord



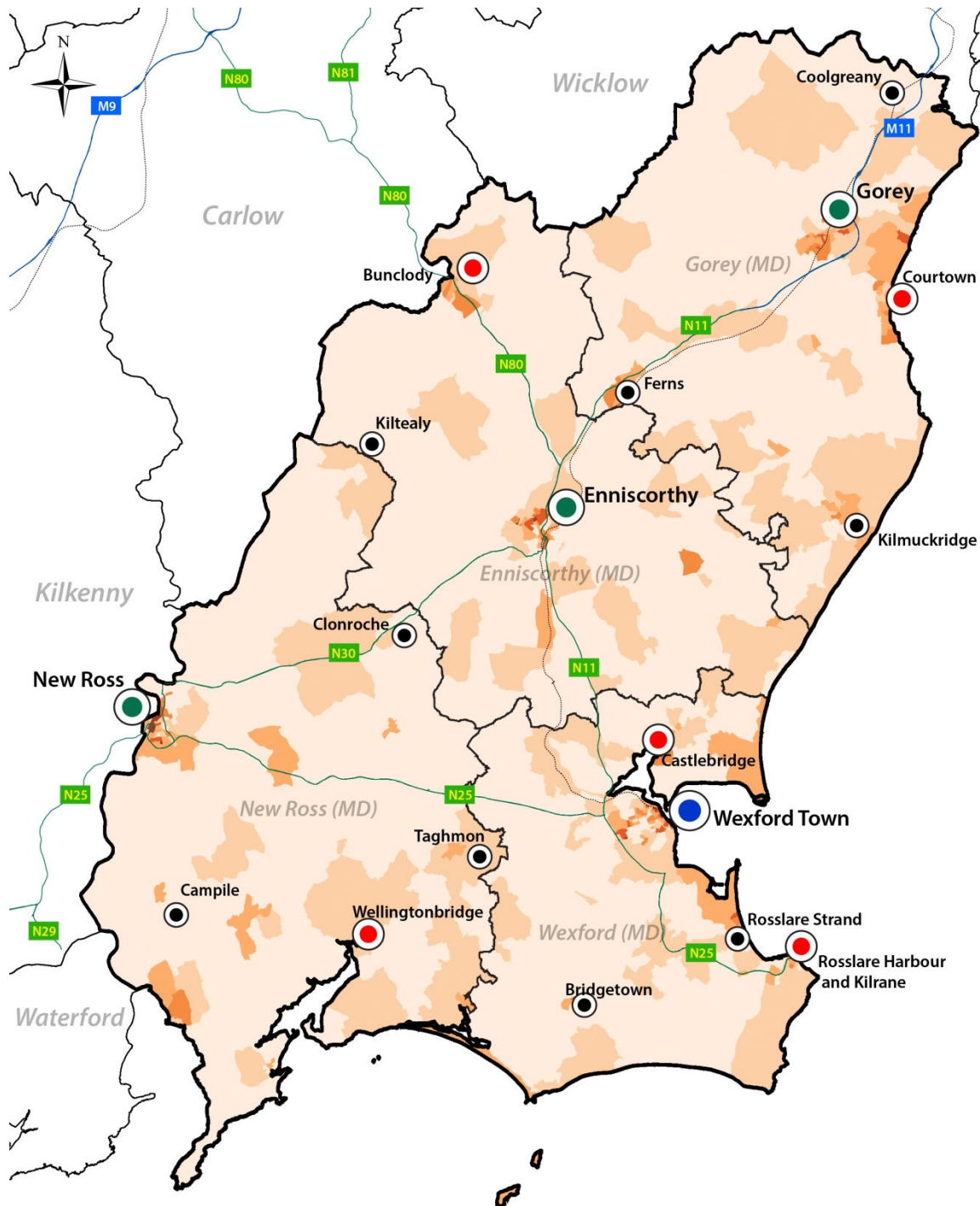
Map 17-11: Housing Tenure: Percentage Rented from a Private Landlord



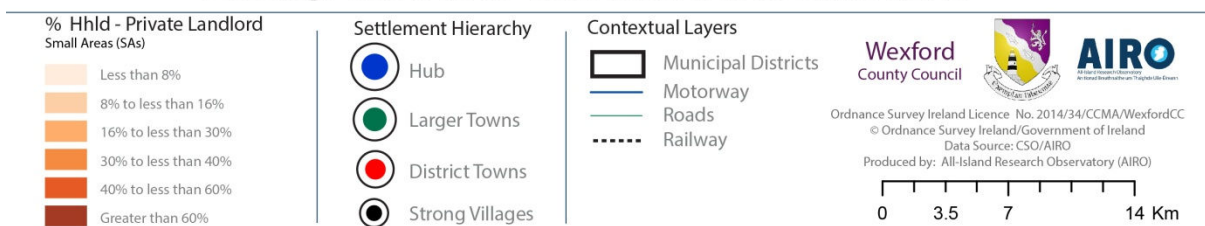
Percentage of Houses - Rented from a Private Landlord, 2011



Map 17-12: Housing Tenure: Percentage Rented from a Private Landlord (Small Areas)



Percentage of Households - Rented from a Private Landlord, 2011



17.11. Department for Social Protection – Rent Supplement Data

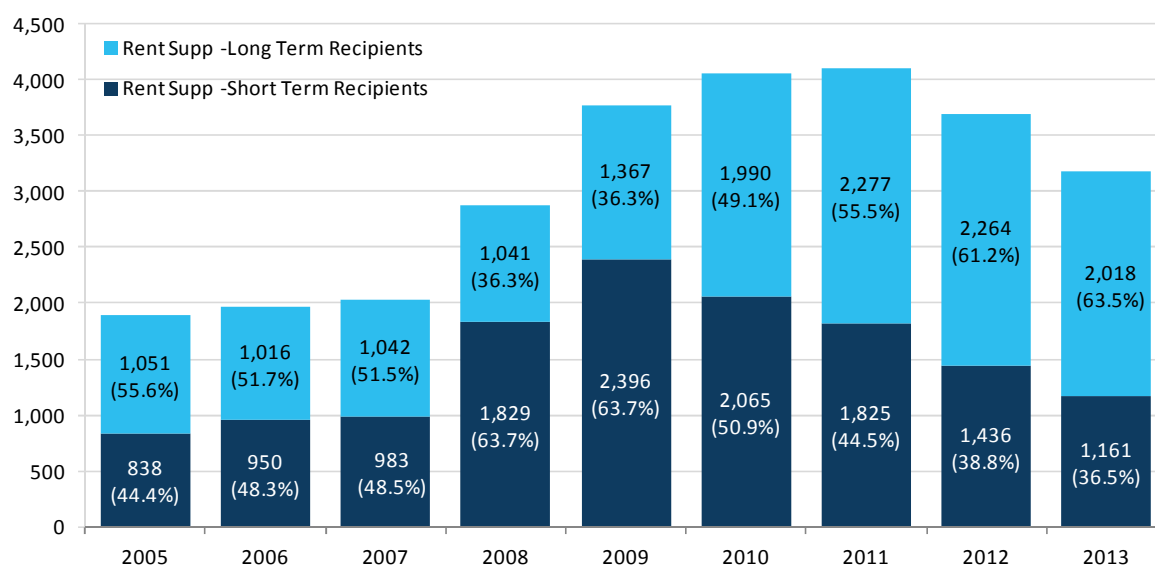
Census data provides us with a very detailed picture of the distribution of housing tenure in Wexford but by interrogating other relevant datasets from alternative sources it is possible to develop a richer understanding of other elements within the housing sector.

By using Department of Social Protection (DSP) Rent Supplement data with Census data on housing tenure it is possible to develop a clearer picture of the social demographic living within the private rented sector.

According to the *Statistical Information on Social Welfare Services 2013 Report* there were 3,179 recipients of Rent Supplement in Wexford. Of these, 1,161 are short term (less than 18 months) and 2,018 long term (greater than 18 months) (**Figure 17-15**). Since 2009 there has been a steady increase in the share of long term recipients with rate increasing from 36.3% in 2009 to 65.3% in 2013. The increasing levels of people on long term Rent Supplement is an '**area of concern**' for the Council as this target group are now eligible for Social Housing. As highlighted in the section on Live Register, there is an opportunity for Wexford Local Authorities to liaise with the DSP representative on the LECP to gain access to local level information on Rent Supplement payments across Wexford. Recent work within the Dublin local authorities has highlighted the potential of working with this data at a local level²⁴. For now, data is only readily available at the county level.

Wexford has the 5th highest number of recipients of Rent Supplement in the State (**Figure 17-16**) with higher numbers all in the main cities of Dublin, Galway and Cork. The supplement figure for Wexford equates to 4% of all 79,788 Rent Supplement recipients in the State.

²⁴ <http://airo.maynoothuniversity.ie/mapping-resources/airo-research-themes/housing/dcc-housing-monitoring-tool>

Figure 17-15: Short and Long term Rent Supplement Recipients, Wexford 2005-2013

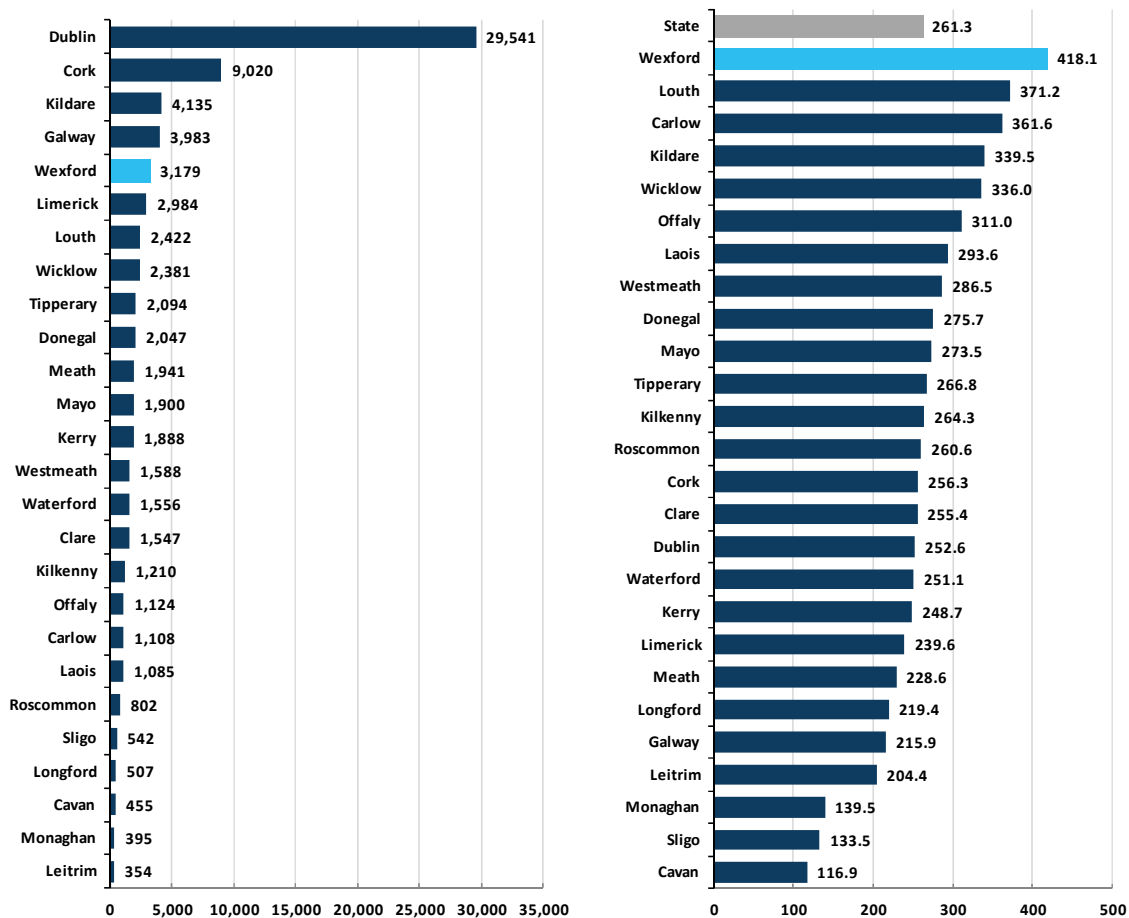
17.12. Rent Supplement and Census Data

According to the 2011 Census there were 7,603 private rented households in Wexford. According to the *Statistical Information on Social Welfare Services 2013 Report* there were 3,179 (individual) recipients of Rent Supplement in Wexford. This suggests that the private rented sector is heavily supplemented by tenants supported by the social welfare system.

Further insight into this can be gained by calculating the number of supplement recipients per 1,000 private rented units in Wexford (**Figure 17-16**). This calculation reveals that at a rate of 418.1 per 1,000 rented households, Wexford has the highest rate of dependence in the State. This figure is significantly higher than the State average of 261.3 and much higher than any other local authority with Louth (371.2), Carlow (361.6) and Kildare (339.5) being the next most dependant. .

According to the 2011 Census, there was a 122% increase in the number of Private Rented households (**See Section 17.10**) between 2006 and 2011. In the same period there was a decrease of -3.4% in Social Rented housing (**See Section 17.13**). These figures suggest that while there has been a decrease in the social rented sector the private rented sector has been increasing at a rate of over 100% while being heavily supplemented by DSP rent supplement payments.

Figure 17-16: Number of Rent Supplement Recipients by County & Recipients per 1,000 Private Rented Households, 2013



17.13. Housing Tenure – Social Rented (Local Authority/Voluntary Body)

Of the 52,345 households recorded in the 2011 census, the total households classed as 'Rented Social - RS' within Wexford is 4,699. Rented Social is an aggregate of households rented from local authorities and voluntary bodies. Wexford has the 11th highest number of 'RS' households of all local authorities. As expected 'RS' numbers are much higher within the Dublin local authorities and other cities (**Figure 17-17**). The total in Wexford is equivalent to 3.3% of the State total (143,975) and 25.9% of the South-East (18,160).

The 'RS' households now represents 9% of the total households in the county (**Figure 17-17**). This rate is the 14th lowest in the country and within the South-East

Waterford (12.6%), Carlow (10.3%) and Tipperary²⁵ (9.5%) have higher rates. The 2011 rate in Wexford is lower than the South-East (10.1%) and but higher than the State average (8.7%).

Since 2006, the number of 'RS' households in Wexford has actually decreased by -166 representing a household decrease of -3.4%. During this period the number of 'RS' households has decreased in 21 local authorities in Ireland, of these Wexford had the 3rd lowest rate of decrease.

Map 17-13 details the distribution of the percentage of the 'RS' households across Wexford Electoral Districts (EDs). As per the private rented sector, this tenure type is very much dominated in the main urban centres. Highest rates (>15%) are in Wexford, New Ross and Enniscorthy. There are also high pockets of 'RS' households in Ferns, Taghmon and Clonroche. **Map 17-14** provides further detail at the Small Area level and again highlights the very concentrated natures of social housing provision across the county.

An analysis of 'RS' households across Wexford MDs reveals that the highest number of social rented households are located in the Wexford MD (2,740) (**Figure 17-18**). New Ross (10.3%) has the highest rate followed closely by Enniscorthy (10.2%) with both MDs above the State average. Gorey MD has a considerably lower rate (6.5%) and is the only MD in Wexford that is below the State average.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Enniscorthy Rural (609), Wexford Rural (488), New Ross Urban (376), Gorey Rural (275) and Wexford No. 2 Urban (274).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: New Ross Urban (23%), Ferns (20.4%), Kilmokea (18.6%), Enniscorthy Rural (17.1%) and Taghmon (17.1%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

²⁵ Within this report we are using Tipperary as a comparative local authority rather than South Tipperary as this is no longer in existence. However, the figures and rates we have developed for the NUTS III regions (South-East) only include South

Figure 17-17: Housing Tenure: Number and Percentage Hhld, Social Rented

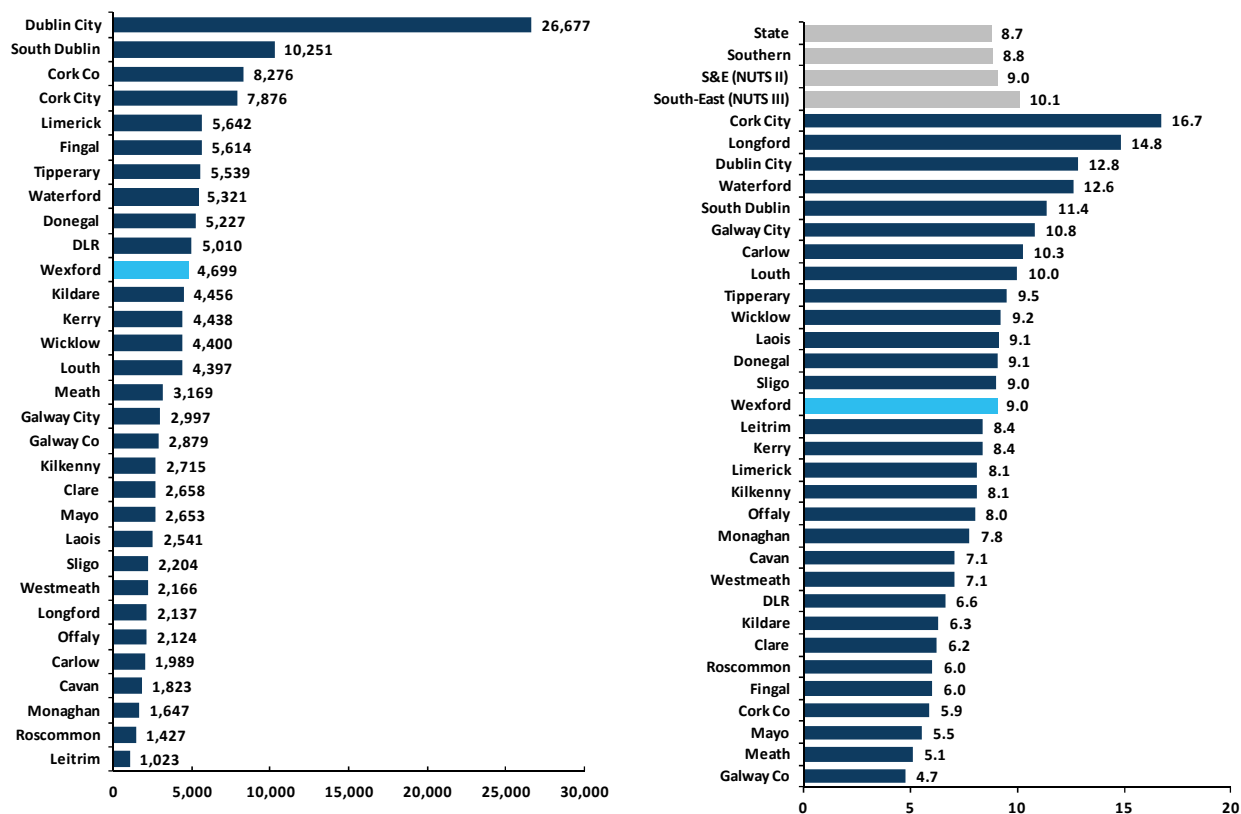
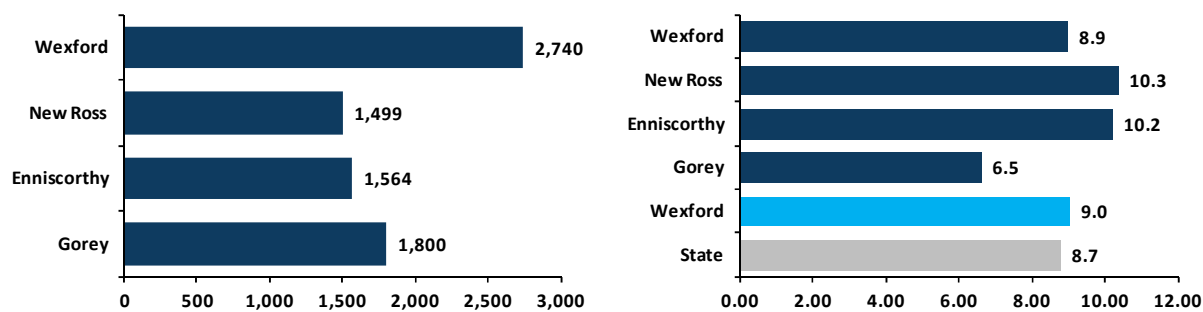
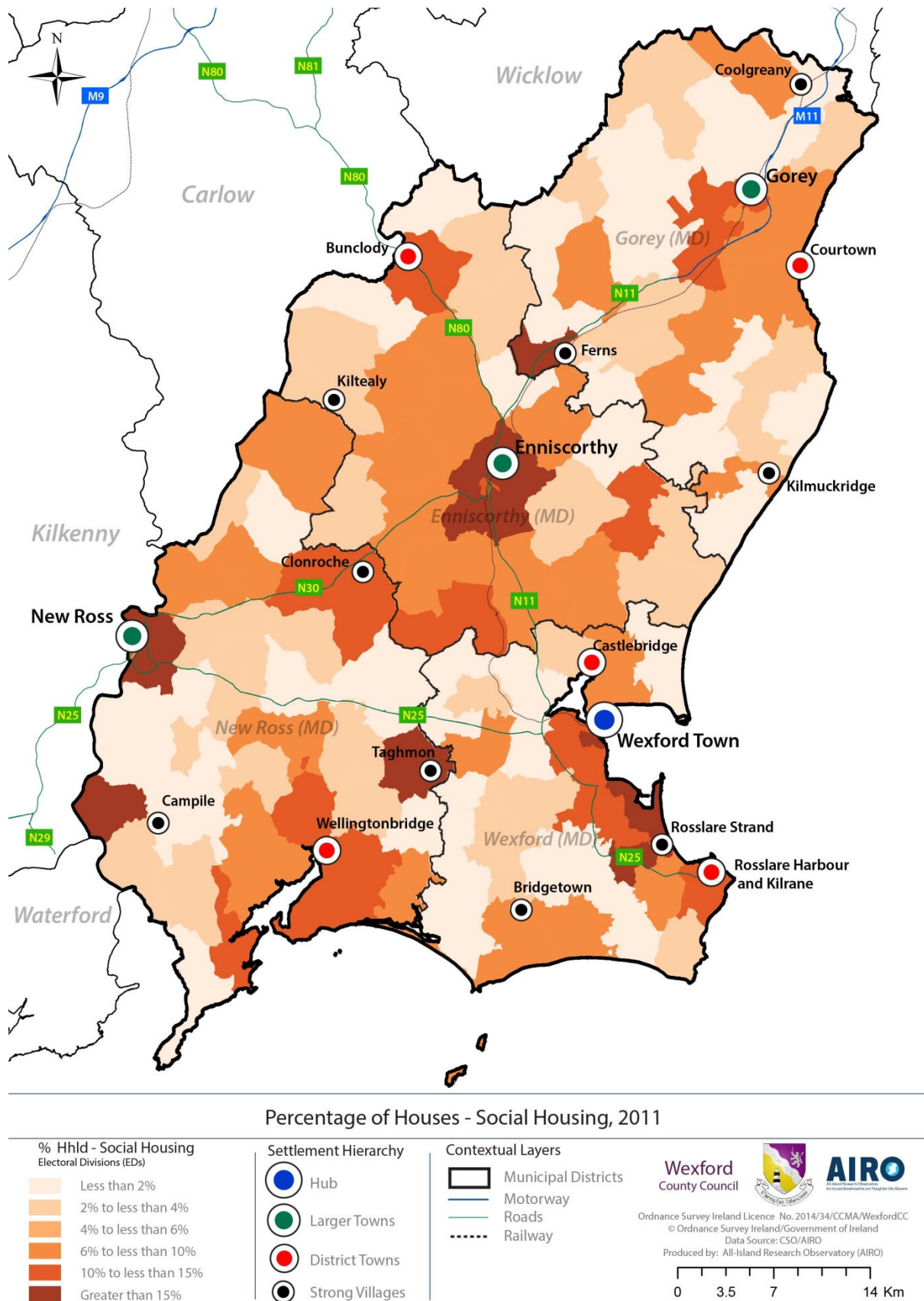


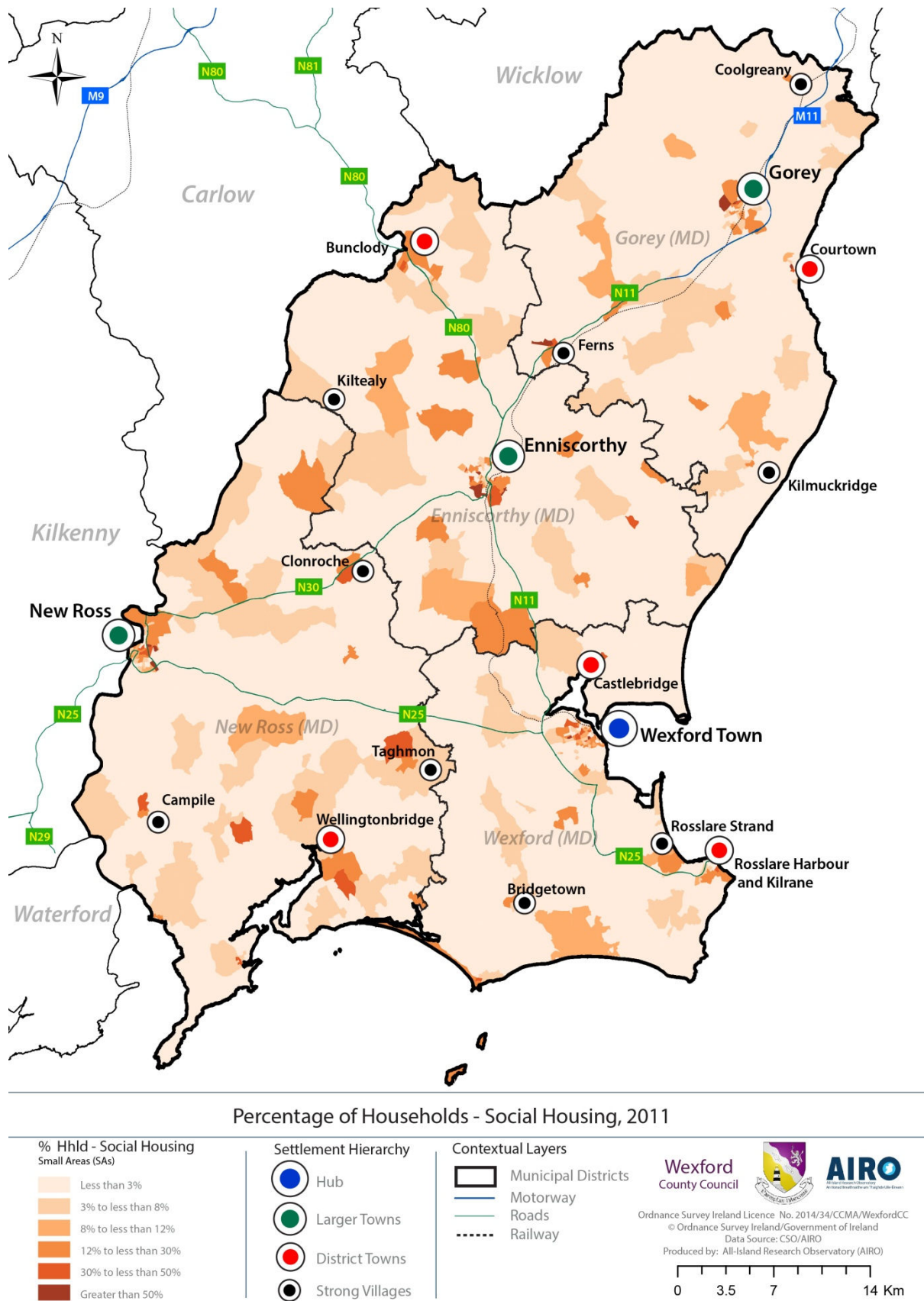
Figure 17-18: Housing Tenure: Number and Percentage Hhld, Social Rented, Municipal Districts



Map 17-13: Housing Tenure: Percentage Social Rented Housing



Map 17-14: Housing Tenure: Percentage Social Rented Housing (Small Areas)



17.14. Profile of Households Qualified for Social Housing Support 2013 – The Housing Agency

This section supplements the Census 2011 profile of Social Housing in Wexford with some additional data summarising the number of households qualified for social housing support, supplied by the Housing Agency. By incorporating this data the aim is to enrich what we already know from the Census by providing a more detailed profile of the population who qualify for social housing in Wexford.

The Housing Agency was set up in 2010 to support local authorities, approved housing bodies and the DECLG in the delivery of housing and housing services. The Summary of Social Housing Assessments Report is periodically carried out to summarise the social housing assessments carried out by housing and local authorities and provides an important insight into the level of need for social housing support across the country. The output of this report provide a summary of households qualified for social housing support within each local authority and allows us to profile households that are qualified for social housing.

As of 2013 there were a total of 89,872 households in need of Social Housing in the State. In Wexford, there are a total of 2,087 households in need of Social Housing. This is clearly an **'area of concern'** for the Council and LECP.

The following figures outline some of the key findings of the report and offer a broad profile of the socio-demographic characteristics of the households within Wexford that are qualified for social housing.

Figure 17-19: Age Profile of Household (Main Applicant) Qualified for Social Housing support (number and Percentage), 2013

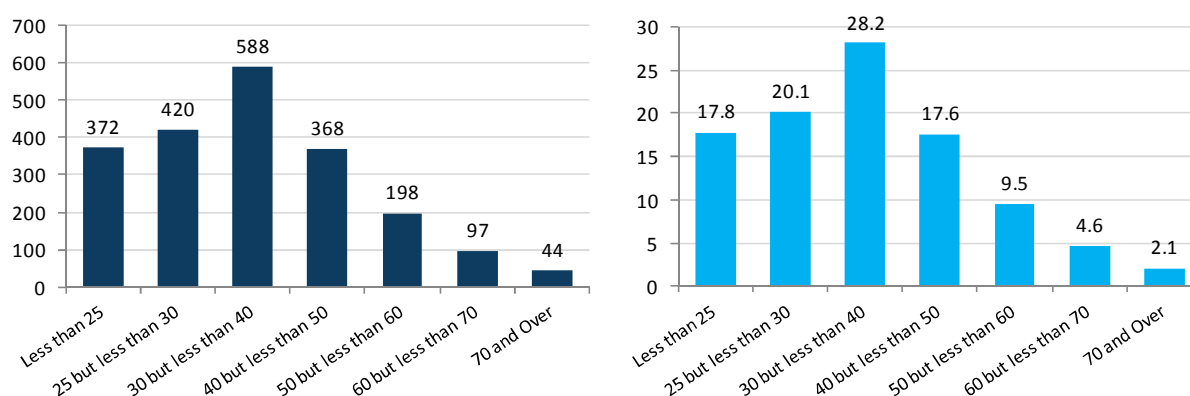


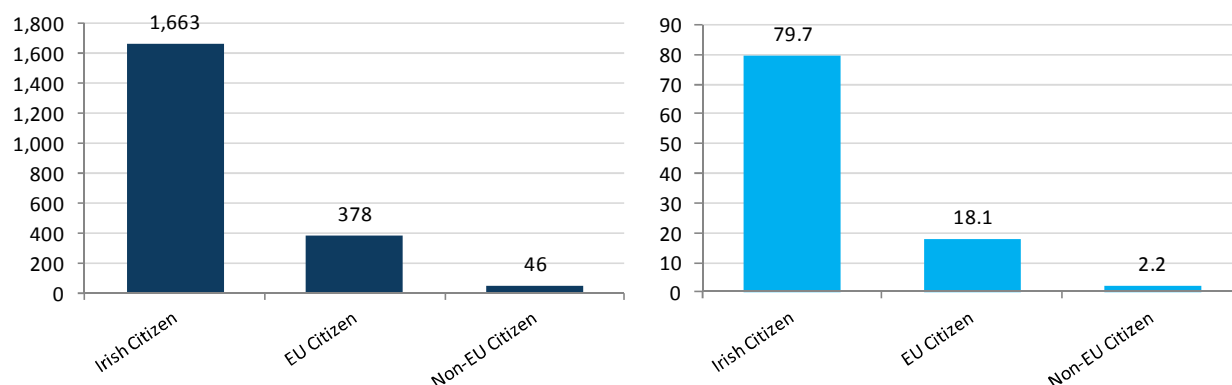
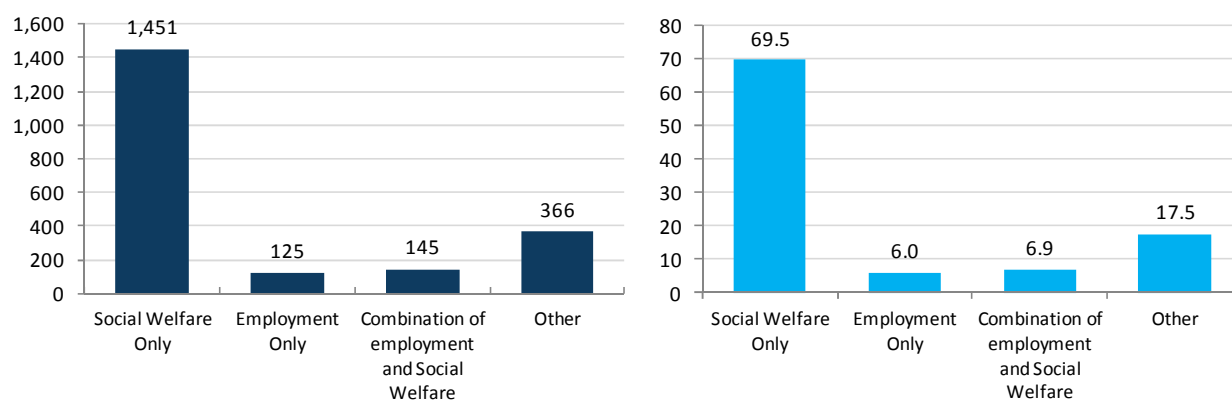
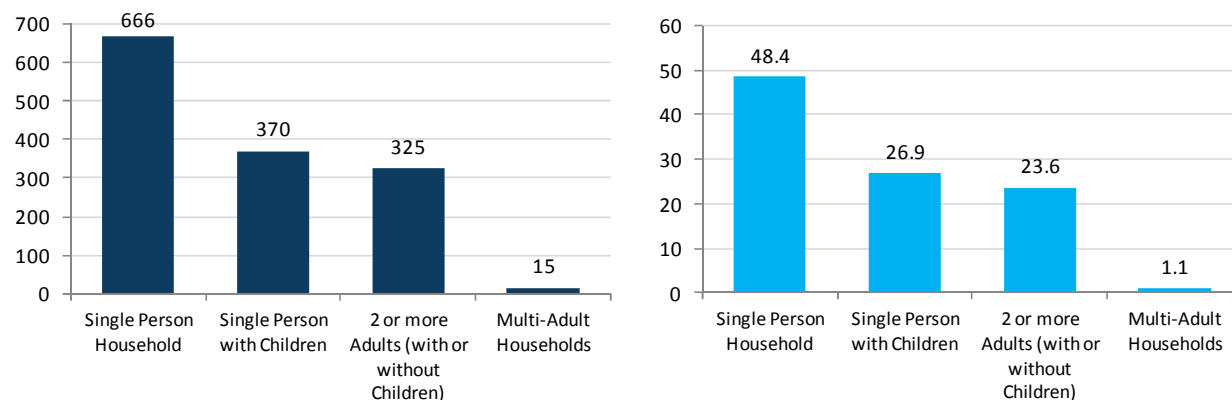
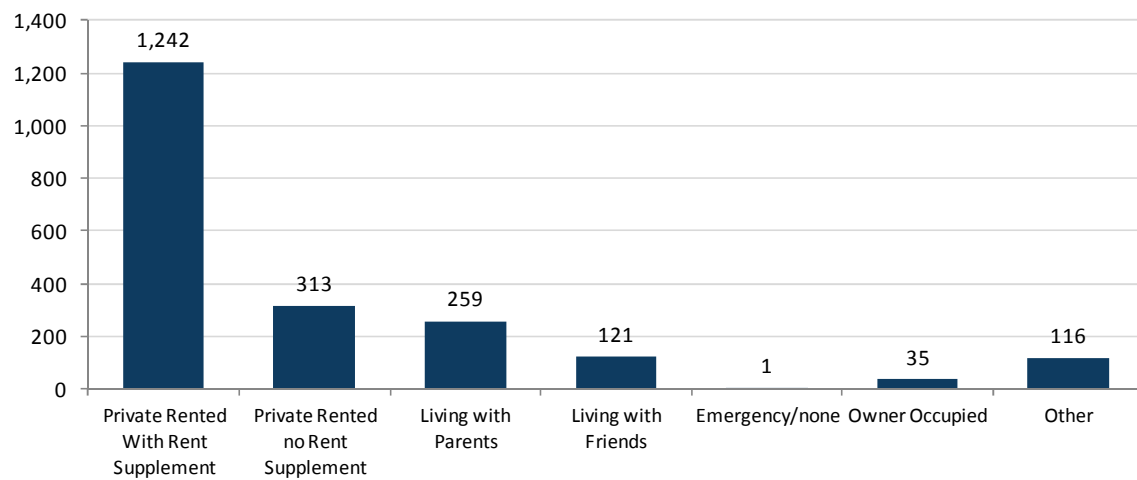
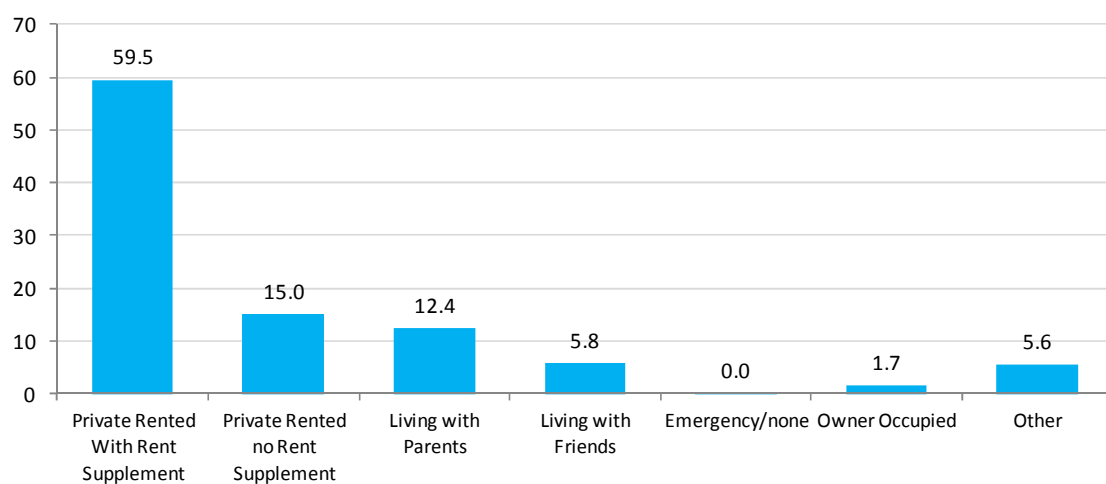
Figure 17-20: Nationality (Main Applicant) Qualified for Social Housing support (Number and Percentage), 2013**Figure 17-21: Household Income - Source by Local Authority, 2013 (Number and Percentage), 2013****Figure 17-22: Household Composition (Number and Percentage), 2013**

Figure 17-23: Current Tenure (Number Households), 2013**Figure 17-24: Current Tenure (Percentage Households), 2013**

17.15. Town and Municipal District Housing Profile

Housing Age and Tenure								
Housing Key OO = Owner Occupier								
Town Profiles								
Count Data	Housing Age		Housing Tenure					
	Year Built	Year Built	OO No		OO All	Private Rented	Social Rented	Total Households
	2001-2005	2006 or Later	OO with Mortgage	Mortgage e				
Wexford Town and Envs	1,092	720	2,305	2,578	4,883	1,920	185	7,978
Enniscorthy and Envs	867	522	1,073	1,350	2,423	970	156	4,232
Gorey Town and Envs	1,025	650	1,211	880	2,091	844	86	3,443
New Ross Town and Envs	759	342	740	850	1,590	900	88	3,165
Buncloody-Carrickduff	164	85	151	233	384	191	13	702
Castlebridge	244	69	265	193	458	96	10	648
Rosslare and Kilrane	388	281	470	269	739	280	18	1,125
Courtown Harbour	192	162	195	289	484	134	17	774
Percentage Data	Housing Age		Housing Tenure					
	Year Built	Year Built	OO No		OO All	Private Rented	Social Rented	
	2001-2005	2006 or Later	OO with Mortgage	Mortgage e				
Wexford Town and Envs	13.7	9.0	28.9	32.3	61.2	24.1	2.3	
Enniscorthy and Envs	20.5	12.3	25.4	31.9	57.3	22.9	3.7	
Gorey Town and Envs	29.8	18.9	35.2	25.6	60.7	24.5	2.5	
New Ross Town and Envs	24.0	10.8	23.4	26.9	50.2	28.4	2.8	
Buncloody-Carrickduff	23.4	12.1	21.5	33.2	54.7	27.2	1.9	
Castlebridge	37.7	10.6	40.9	29.8	70.7	14.8	1.5	
Rosslare and Kilrane	34.5	25.0	41.8	23.9	65.7	24.9	1.6	
Courtown Harbour	24.8	20.9	25.2	37.3	62.5	17.3	2.2	
Wexford County	20.3	13.2	34.6	39.0	73.6	14.5	9.0	
State	16.1	10.4	35.4	34.4	69.7	18.5	8.7	
Municipal District Profiles								
Count Data	Housing Age		Housing Tenure					
	Year Built	Year Built	OO No		OO All	Private Rented	Social Rented	Total Households
	2001-2005	2006 or Later	OO with Mortgage	Mortgage e				
Gorey MD	3,062	2,040	4,654	4,375	9,029	1,800	787	12,018
Enniscorthy MD	2,461	1,666	4,223	4,868	9,091	1,564	1,243	12,231
New Ross MD	2,195	1,461	3,582	4,910	8,492	1,499	1,189	11,524
Wexford MD	2,934	1,717	5,644	6,270	11,914	2,740	1,480	16,572
Percentage Data	Housing Age		Housing Tenure					
	Year Built	Year Built	OO No		OO All	Private Rented	Social Rented	
	2001-2005	2006 or Later	OO with Mortgage	Mortgage e				
Gorey MD	25.5	17.0	38.7	36.4	75.1	15.0	6.5	
Enniscorthy MD	20.1	13.6	34.5	39.8	74.3	12.8	10.2	
New Ross MD	19.0	12.7	31.1	42.6	73.7	13.0	10.3	
Wexford MD	17.7	10.4	34.1	37.8	71.9	16.5	8.9	
Wexford County	20.3	13.2	34.6	39.0	73.6	14.5	9.0	
State	16.1	10.4	35.4	34.4	69.7	18.5	8.7	

17.16. Conclusion

Housing in Wexford has undergone a major transformation in the last ten years with the housing stock in the county increasing by 50.3% (+9,173) between 2002 and 2011. While this is generally a positive indicator of the demographic growth of the county there are a number of **'areas of concern'** now apparent.

There is no doubt that development levels certainly outstripped demand in large parts of the country and this is also the case in parts of Wexford. With a vacancy rate of 10.9% there are several areas in the county, primarily in the outskirts of the main urban settlements, with specific housing vacancy issues. There are also a total of 77 Unfinished Developments across the county that will require on-going attention.

With over a third (33.5%) of all households in Wexford built post 2001 it is likely that a high proportion of owner occupied households in the county are now in negative equity. This is more acute for households residing in housing built post 2006 (6,884). There is a clear spatial pattern to these trends with highest rates in the north of the county in areas close to Gorey. House prices in Wexford are estimated to have dropped by -57% since peak prices in Q4 2006.

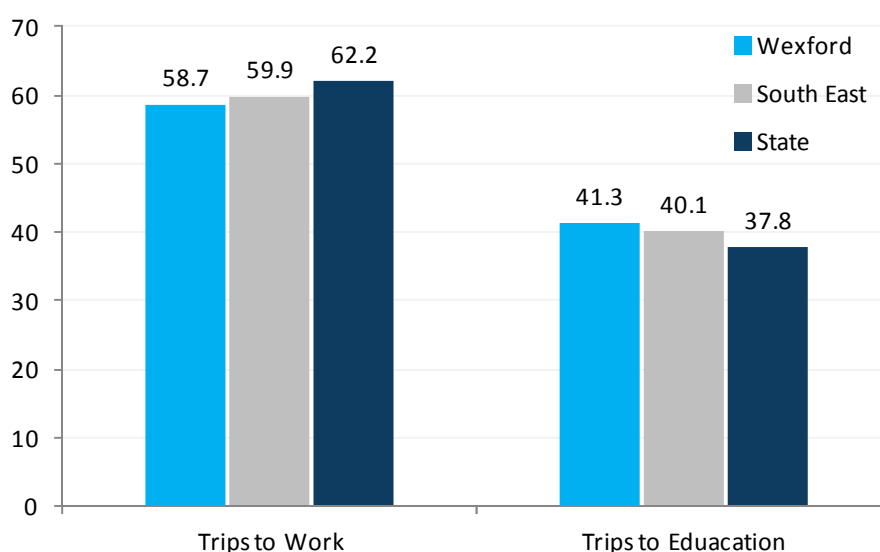
The private rented sector in Wexford has also undergone significant change in recent years and accounts for 14.5% of households - an increase of +122% (+4,181) since 2006. A particular **'area of concern'** within this sector is the exceptionally high number of rent supplement payments (3,179) that are currently supporting private rent payments across the county. As of 2013, Wexford had the highest rate of rent supplement payments per 1,000 private rented households in the State and highlights an alarming dependence on State support for housing. Perhaps the most alarming statistic here is the increasing number of individuals now in receipt of rent supplement for more than 18 months and who are now classed as having a long term housing need. This cohort now accounts for 63.5% of all those receiving rent supplement payments. The social housing problem in Wexford is well documented and the recent Housing Agency report highlighted that there was a total of 2,087 households in need of social housing across the county. Again, this is a major **'area of concern'** for the Council and address this should form a key part of the community and social objectives of the LECP.

18. Transport

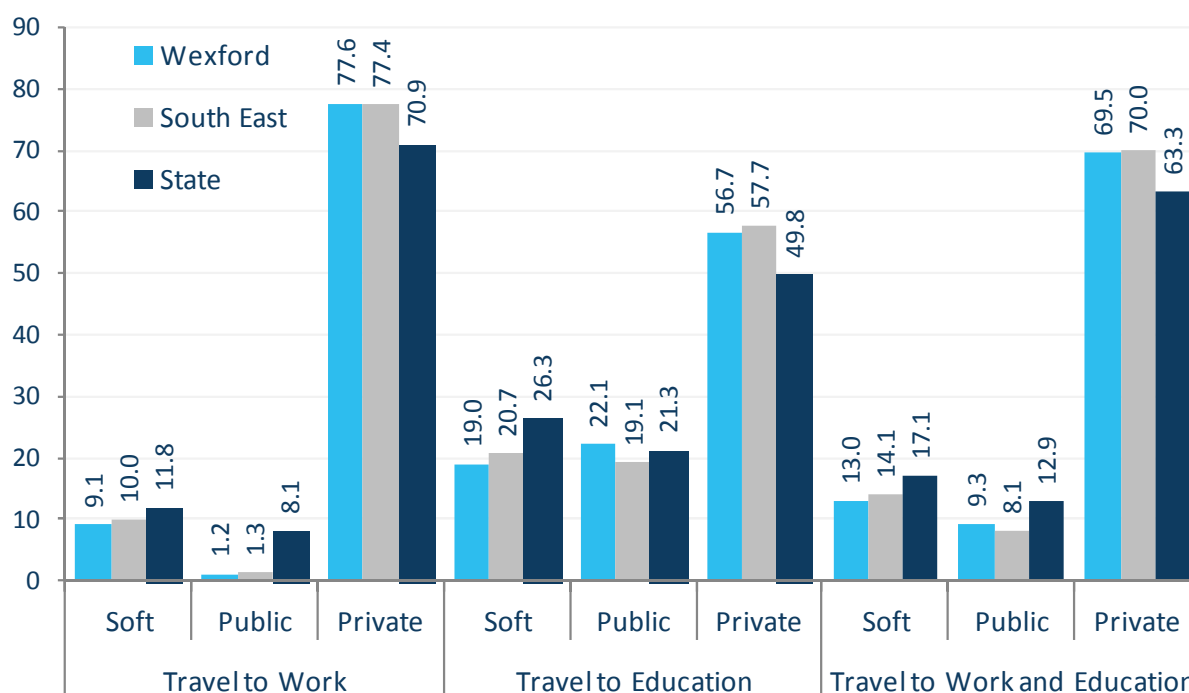
18.1. Introduction

This section will provide an overview of mode of transport statistics for both work and education destinations in Wexford. As of 2011, 82,402 work and education trips were undertaken from origins in Wexford to destination within and outside the county. Of the total trips, 58.7% (**Figure 18-1**) were to employment destinations and 41.3% were to education destinations. **Figure 18-2** illustrates the mode share within both categories and provides a comparison with State and regional averages.

Figure 18-1: Work/Education, Distribution of Trips



For both Work and Education trips Private Transport is by far the dominant mode and accounts for 69.5% of all trips by Wexford residents. The dominance of Private Transport is also reflected in both the State (63.3%) and South-East (54.3%) averages although in both cases the average in Wexford is considerably higher (**Figure 18-2**). Public Transport usage in Wexford is very low and accounts for 22.1% of Education trips and only 1.2% of Work trips. While Education trips are similar to State and regional averages, the proportion of Public Transport Work trips in Wexford is well below the State average of 8.1%. Soft (walking or cycling) modes of transport in Wexford are also low in comparison to both the State and regional averages and account for 9.1% of Work trips and 19% of Education trips.

Figure 18-2: Mode of Travel to Work and Education, 2011

There are of course spatial variations in usage of all three modes across the county. The following section will provide a more detailed analysis of each mode share.

18.2. Mode of Transport: Soft Modes

According to the 2011 census, the total population aged 5+ (at school and at work) using a mode of transport classed as 'Soft Modes' (walking or cycling) within Wexford is 10,222. Wexford has the 16th highest number of mode share classed as 'Soft Modes'. Within the South-East both Tipperary²⁶ (11,892) and Waterford (10,275) have a higher number (**Figure 18-2**). The total in Wexford is equivalent to 2.1% of the State total (476,115) and 25.6% of the South-East (39,924).

Of the 10,222 trips undertaken using 'Soft Modes' within Wexford, 43.2% were to employment destinations and 58.2% were to education destinations.

The 'Soft Mode' share represents 12.4% of all those who travel to work or school in county Wexford. This rate is the 11th lowest in the country with Galway County

²⁶ Within this report we are using Tipperary as a comparative local authority rather than South Tipperary as this is no longer in existence. However, the figures and rates we have developed for the NUTS III regions (South-East) only include South

having the lowest (8.2%) and Dublin City having the highest (35.1%). Within the South-East, Wexford has the lowest rate and Carlow the highest at 16.2% (**Figure 18-3**). The 2011 rate in Wexford is lower than the South-East (13.7%) and State (17%) averages.

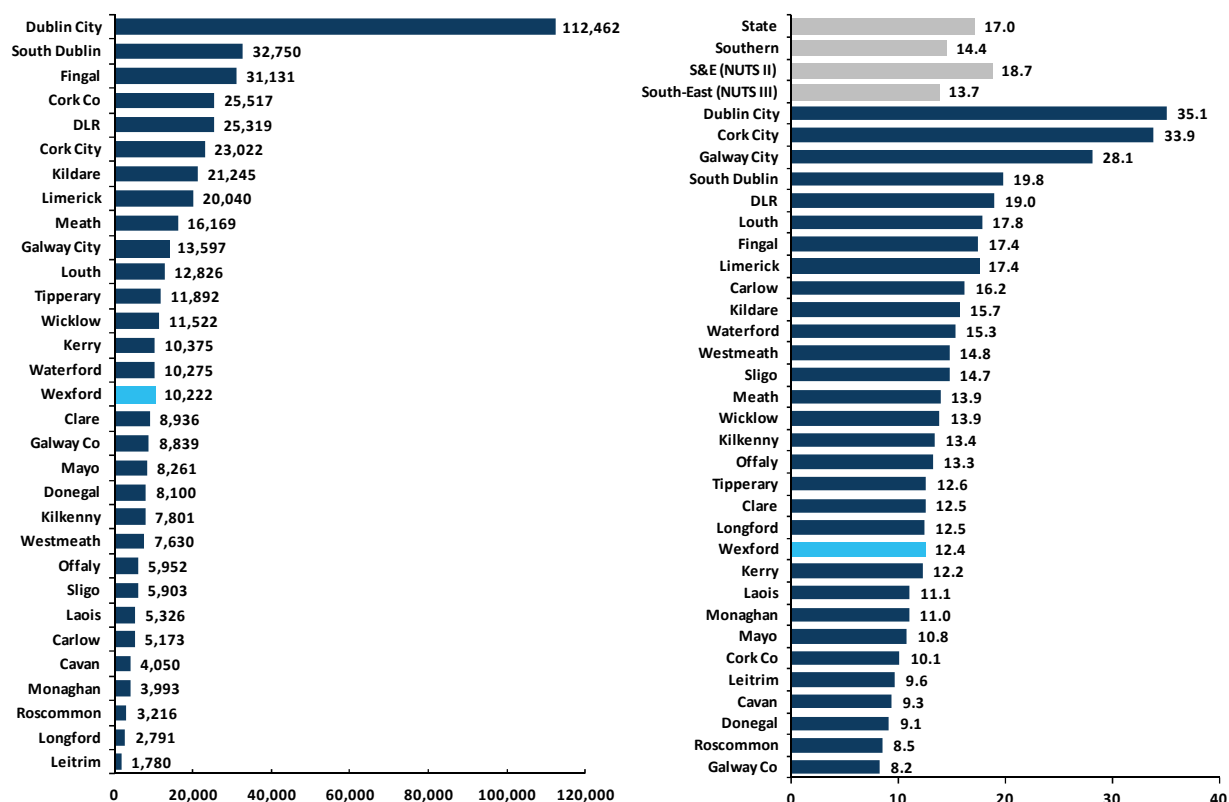
Map 18-1 details the distribution of the percentage population aged 5+ (at school and at work) using a mode of transport classed as 'Soft Modes' across Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). As expected, there is a very clear spatial pattern with highest rates clustered in the main urban centres where rates of up to 43% can be found. Of the urban areas, rates are highest in Wexford, Enniscorthy and Gorey.

An analysis of the population with using 'Soft Modes' across Wexford Municipal Districts (**Figure 18-4**) reveals that the highest number of population who walk or cycle are based in the Wexford MD (3,807). The MD with the highest percentage share is also Wexford (15%). This rate is considerably higher than the other MDs though still lower than the State average (17%).

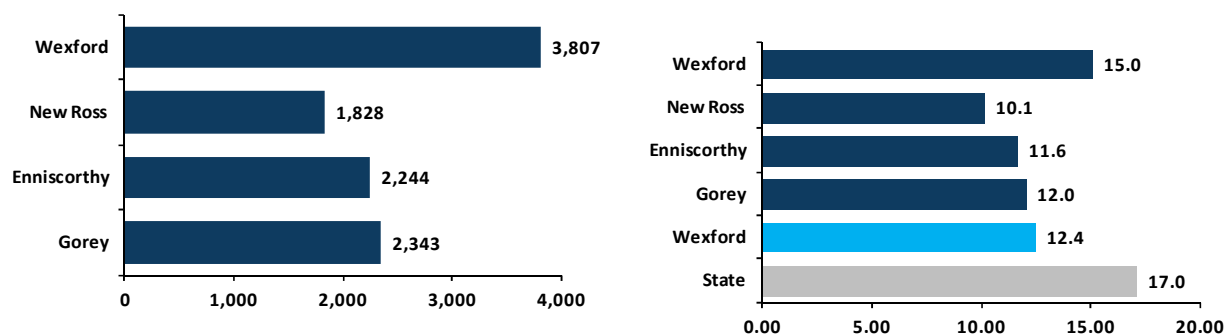
Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED) level are: Wexford Rural (1,449), Enniscorthy Rural (1,039), Wexford No. 2 Urban (852), Gorey Rural (668) and New Ross Urban (659).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED) level are: Wexford No. 1 Urban (46.3%), Wexford No. 2 Urban (41.6%), Wexford No. 3 Urban (41%), Enniscorthy Urban (39.1%) and New Ross Urban (34.4%).

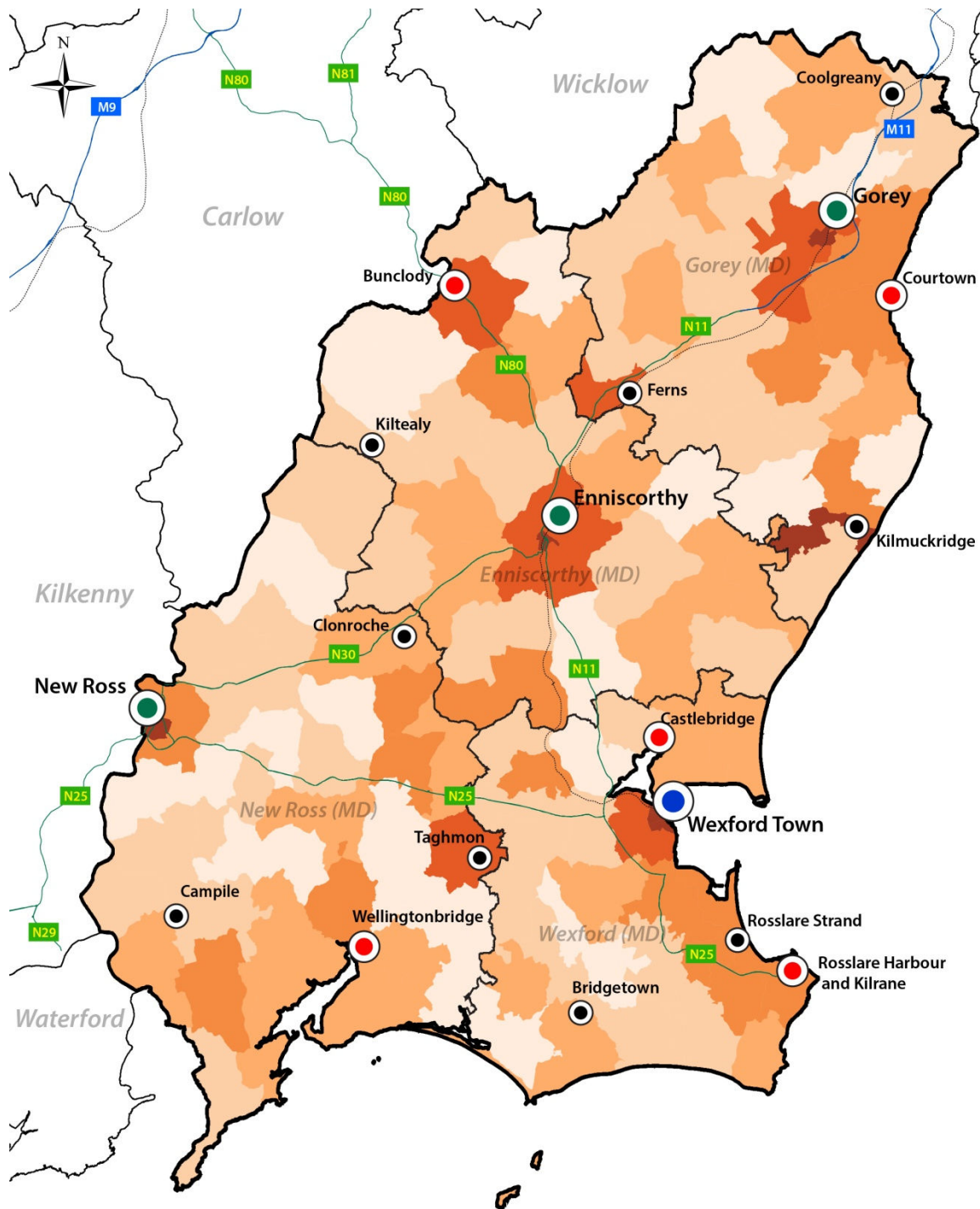
* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 18-3: Number and Percentage Mode of Travel to Work/Edu - Soft Modes**Figure 18-4: Number and Percentage Mode of Travel to Work/Edu - Soft Modes**

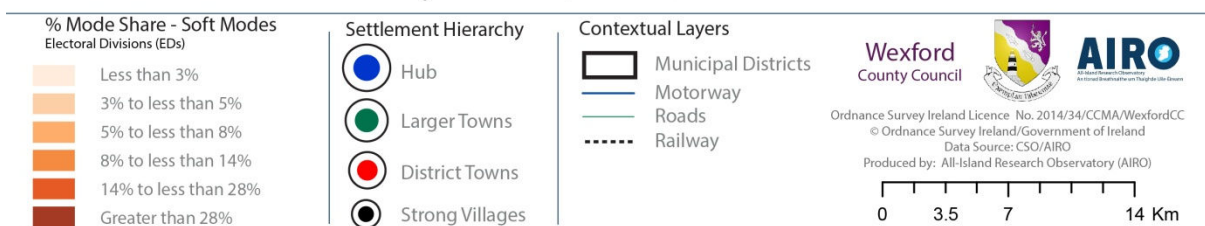
MDs



Map 18-1: Mode of Transport to Work/Education –Soft Modes



Mode of Transport to Work/Education - Soft Modes 2011



18.3. Mode of Transport: Public Transport

According to the 2011 census, the total population aged 5+ (at school and at work) using a mode of transport classed as 'Public Transport' (Train, Bus, Luas etc) within Wexford is 7,632. Wexford has the 13th highest number of mode share classed as 'Public Transport' (**Figure 18-5**). This is the highest number in the South-East Region. The total in Wexford is equivalent to 2.1% of the State total (359,538) and 32.6% of the South-East (23,382).

Of the 7,632 trips undertaken using 'Public Transport' within Wexford 7.9% were to employment destinations and 92.1% were to education destinations.

The 'Public Transport' share represents 9.3% of all those who travel to work or school in Wexford. This rate is the 20th highest in the country (**Figure 18-5**) with Dublin City (23%) along with other major cities having the highest and Carlow (6.1%) and more rural counties with the lowest. Within the South-East, Wexford has the highest rate of public transport usage in the region. Wexford therefore has a higher rate than the South-East average (8%) but is still considerably lower than the State (12.9%) average.

Map 18-2 details the distribution of the percentage population aged 5+ (at school and at work) using a mode of transport classed as 'Public Transport' across Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). The spatial pattern presented here reflects a distribution of low rates in urban centres and higher rates distributed around surrounding rural areas. These higher rates in rural areas are likely a result of educational public transport services such as school busses serving rural areas. This assumption is supported by the fact that 92% of Wexford's public transport trips are made by people attending education.

An analysis of the population using 'Public Transport' across Wexford Municipal Districts (**Figure 18-6**) reveals that the highest number of population who use Public Transport are based in the Wexford (2,165) and New Ross (2,145) MDs. The MD with the highest percentage share is also New Ross with a figure of 11.8%. This rate is considerably higher than the other three MDs who share a rate of approximately 8.5%. It is still however marginally lower than the State average (12.9%).

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Enniscorthy Rural (294), Wexford Rural (249), Kilmore (224), Rosslare (175) and Ardamine (153).

Highest rates at Electoral Division (ED)* level are: Kilmokea (31.5%), Duncormick (23.6%), Templetown (22.7%), Harperstown (22.3%) and Killag (22.2%).

* See Chapter 2 for ED Reference Map

Figure 18-5: Number and Percentage Mode of Travel to Work/Edu: Public Transport

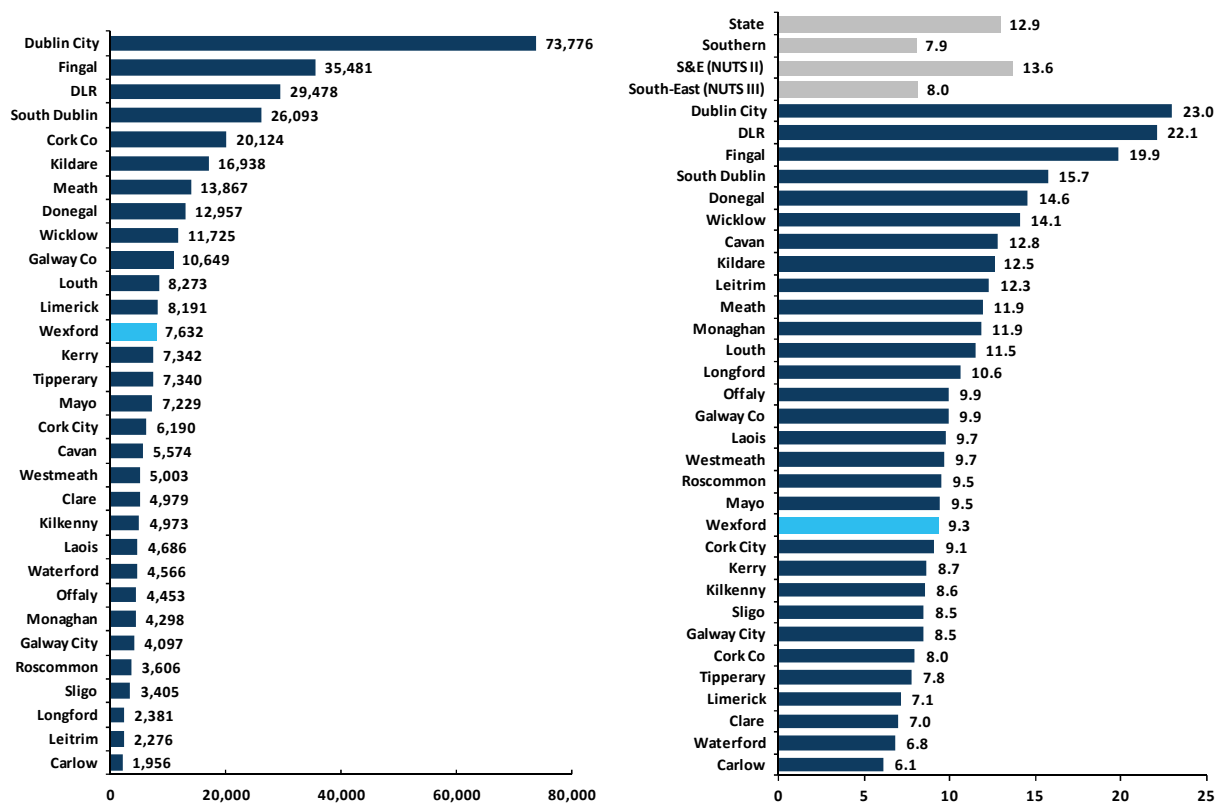
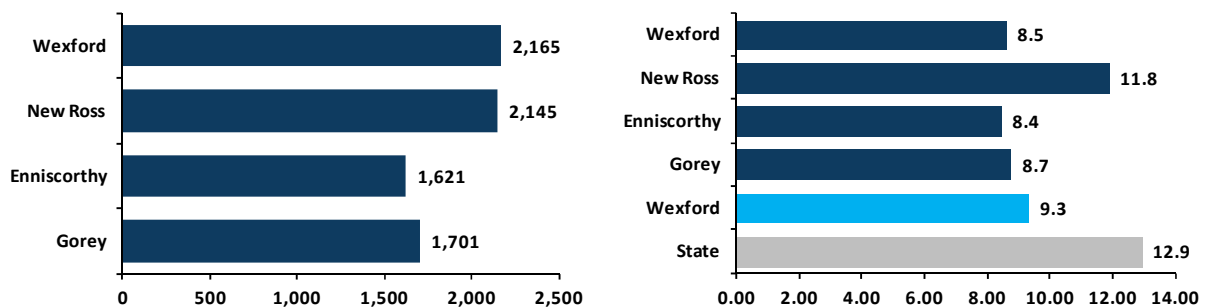
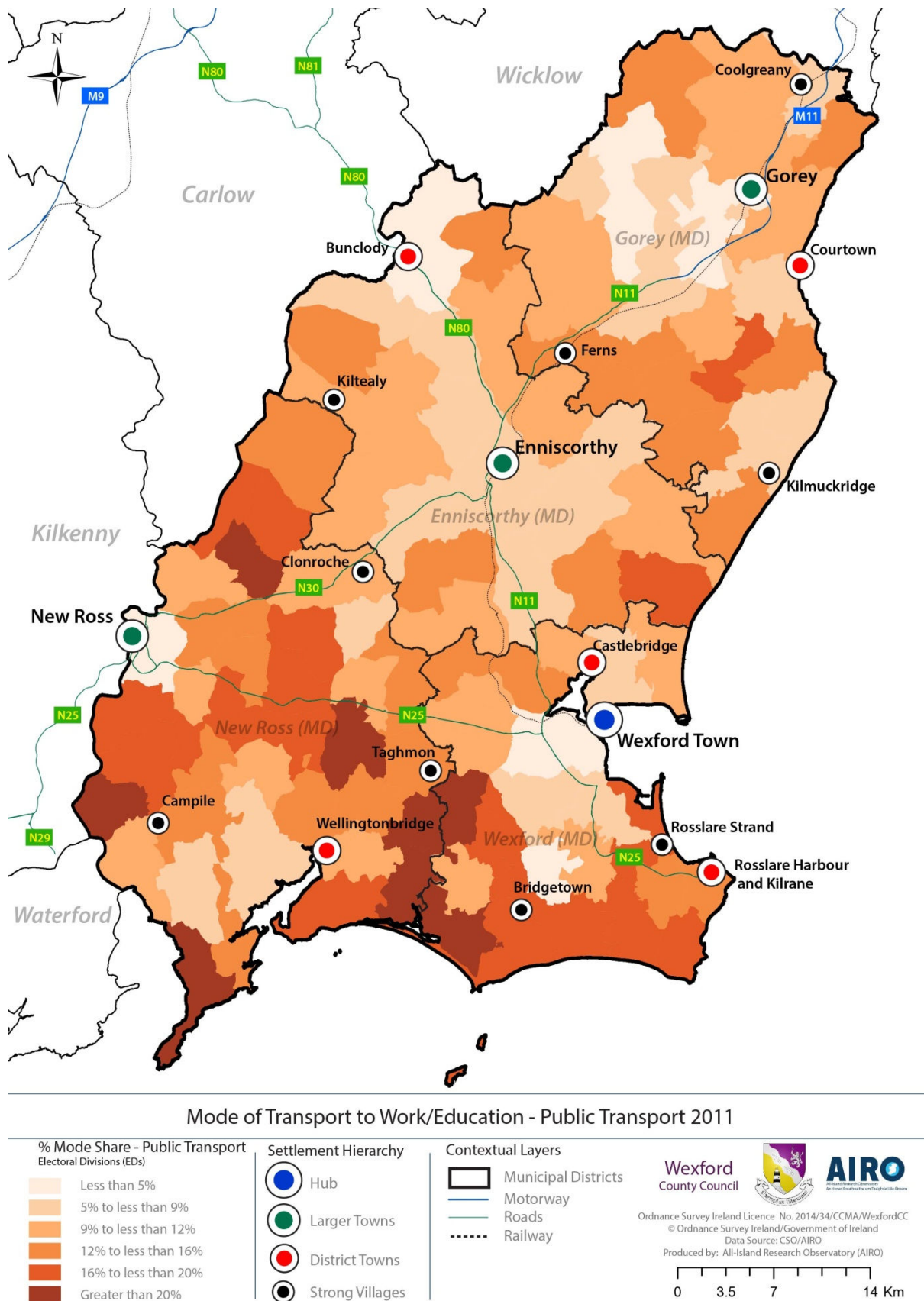


Figure 18-6: Number and Percentage Mode of Travel to Work/Edu - Public Transport, MDs



Map 18-2: Mode of Transport to Work/Education – Public Transport



18.4. Mode of Transport: Private Transport

According to the 2011 census, the total population aged 5+ (at school and at work) using a mode of transport classed as 'Private Transport' (car or car passenger etc) within Wexford is 57,571. Wexford has the 13th highest number of mode share classed as 'Private Transport' (**Figure 18-8**) with Cork County (186,885) the highest and Leitrim (12,605) the lowest. The total in Wexford is equivalent to 3.3% of the State total (1,764,037) and 28.2% of the South-East (204,152).

Of the 57,571 who are classed as using 'Private Transport', a total of 39,399 or 68.3% are commuting to work. The remaining 18,214 or 31.6% are in education.

The 'Private Transport' share represents 69.9% of all those who travel to work or school in county Wexford. This rate is the 8th highest in the country and the third highest within the South-East with Tipperary²⁷ (70.6%) and Waterford (70.9%) presenting higher rates (**Figure 18-8**). Nationally, the highest rate is Cork County (74.1%) with the lowest Dublin City (36.1%) which is well served in terms of public transport and access via walking or cycling. The 2011 rate in Wexford is marginally lower than the South-East (70.1%) but considerably higher than the State (63.3%) average.

Map 18-3 details the distribution of the percentage population aged 5+ (at school and at work) using a mode of transport classed as 'Private Transport' across Wexford Electoral Divisions (EDs). As expected, highest rates of private transport use are generally in peripheral locations with poor access to public transport. In particular, clusters of highest rates are located within the rural hinterlands of the major urban areas in Wexford and represent the commuting population.

An analysis of the population with a using 'Private Transport' across Wexford Municipal Districts (**Figure 18-8**) reveals that the highest number of population who use Private Transport are based in the Wexford MD (17,760). The MD with the highest percentage share is Enniscorthy with a rate of 71.2%. New Ross has the lowest rate at 68% with the remaining two MDs both at 70%. All of the MDs have

²⁷ Within this report we are using Tipperary as a comparative local authority rather than South Tipperary as this is no longer in existence. However, the figures and rates we have developed for the NUTS III regions (South-East) only include South

rates appreciably higher than that of the State (63.1%) but are in line with the South-East average.

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED) level are: Wexford Rural (4,912), Enniscorthy Rural (3,592), Gorey Rural (2,557), New Ross Rural (1,854) and Ardcanan (1,370).

Highest numbers at Electoral Division (ED) level are: Carrick (86%), Mayglass (83.3%), Rathaspick (82.8%), Edermine (82.4%) and Moyacomb (82.2%).

Figure 18-7: Number and Percentage Mode of Travel to Work/Edu - Private Transport

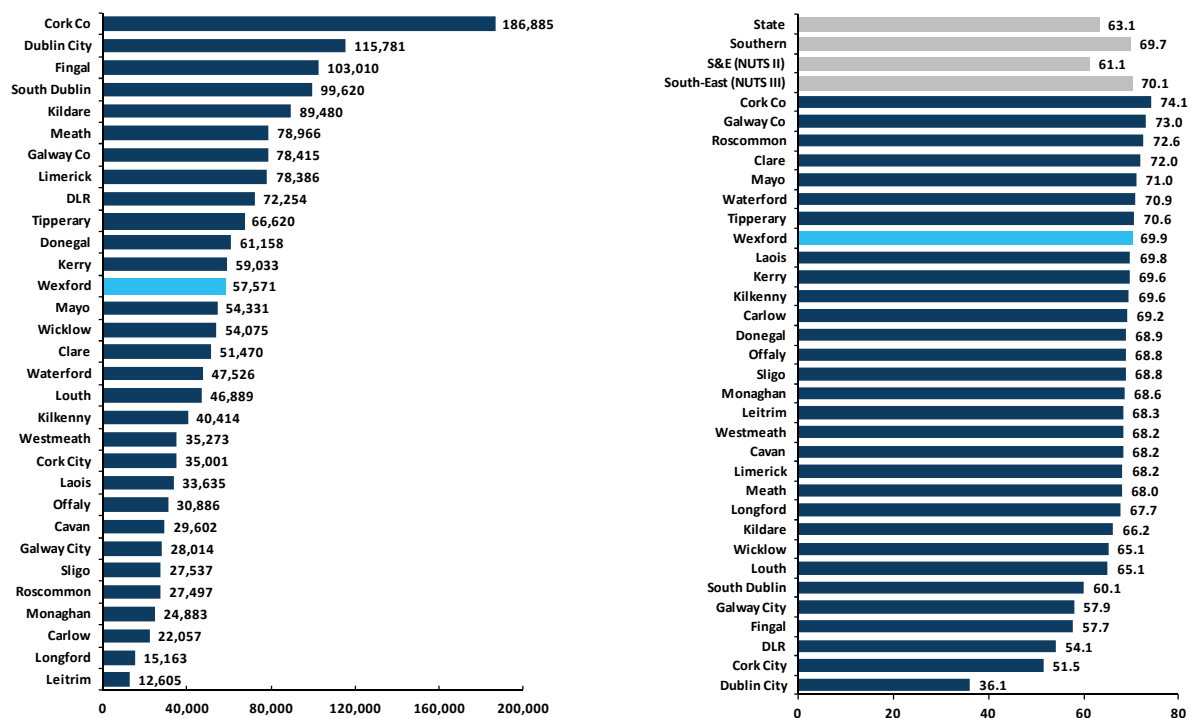
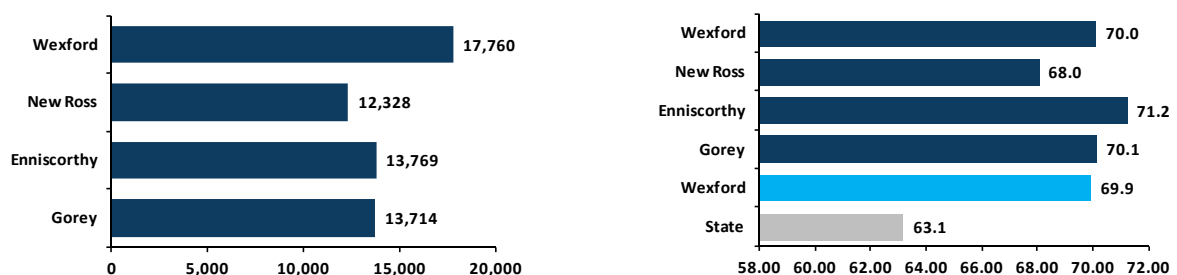
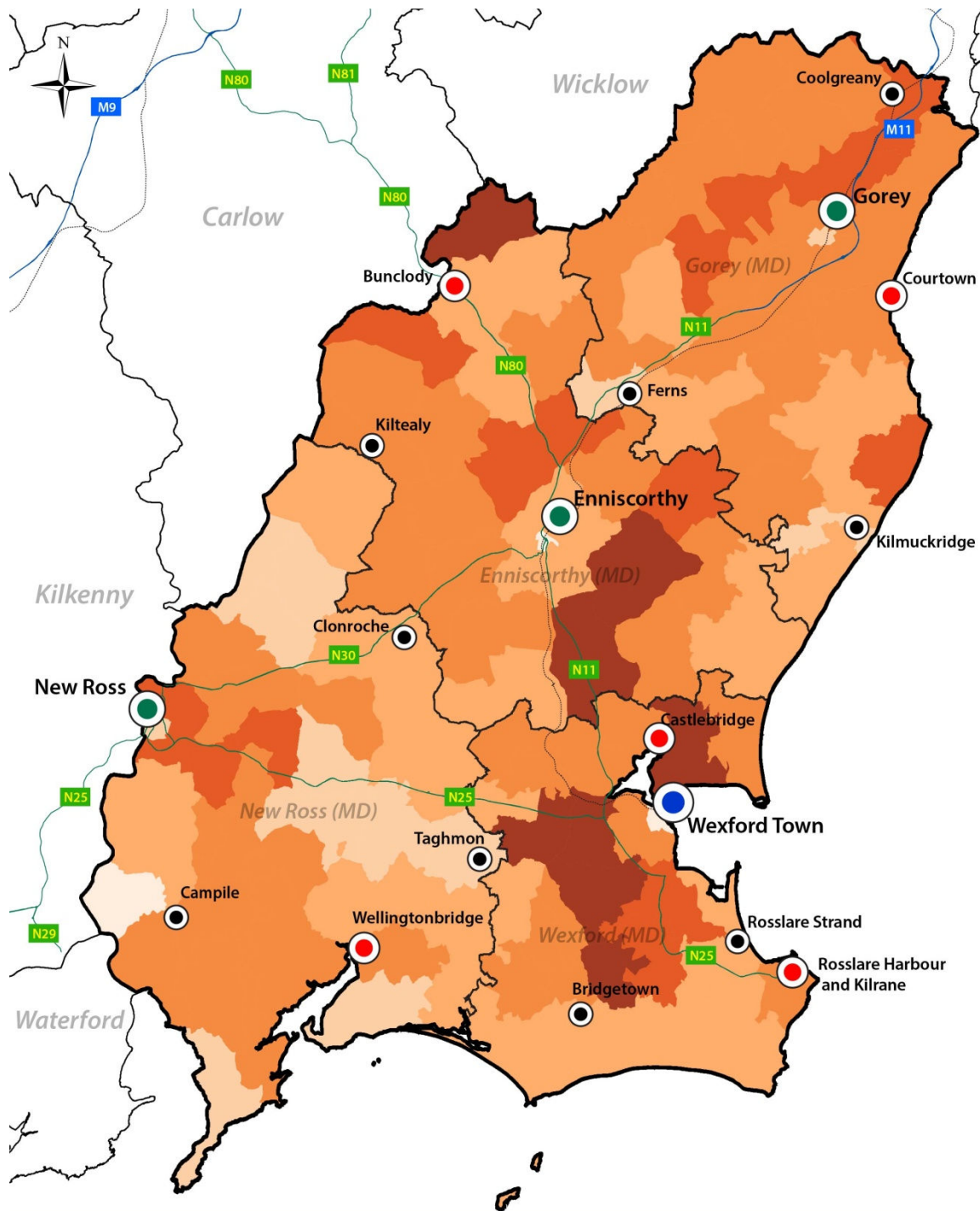


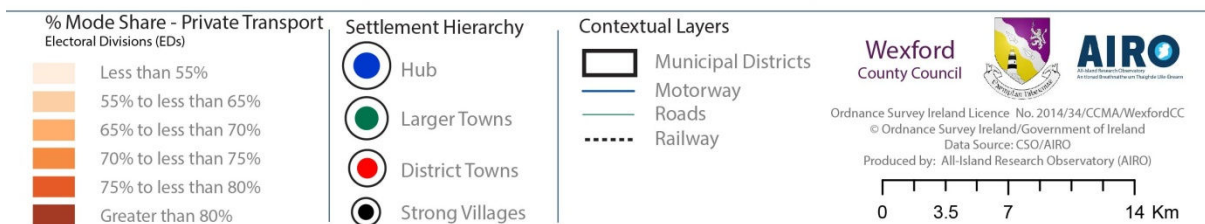
Figure 18-8: Number and % Mode of Travel to Work/Edu - Private Transport, MDs



Map 18-3: Mode of Transport to Work/Education –Private Transport



Mode of Transport to Work/Education - Private Transport Mode 2011



18.5. Town and Municipal District Transport Profiles

Population aged 5+ by Means of Transport to Work/Education

Town Profiles

Count Data

	Green Modes	Public Transport	Private Modes	Total
Wexford Town and Envs	2,936	391	6,953	10,859
Enniscorthy and Envs	1,377	304	3,526	5,496
Gorey Town and Envs	1,295	214	3,254	5,019
New Ross Town and Envs	1,080	100	2,998	4,407
Buncloody-Carrickduff	263	22	663	1,030
Castlebridge	86	80	832	1,039
Rosslare and Kilrane	199	136	1,056	1,497
Courtown Harbour	128	157	734	1,077

Percentage Data

	Green Modes	Public Transport	Private Modes
Wexford Town and Envs	27.0	3.6	64.0
Enniscorthy and Envs	25.1	5.5	64.2
Gorey Town and Envs	25.8	4.3	64.8
New Ross Town and Envs	24.5	2.3	68.0
Buncloody-Carrickduff	25.5	2.1	64.4
Castlebridge	8.3	7.7	80.1
Rosslare and Kilrane	13.3	9.1	70.5
Courtown Harbour	11.9	14.6	68.2
Wexford County	12.4	9.3	69.9
State	17.0	12.9	63.1

Municipal District Profiles

Count Data

	Green Modes	Public Transport	Private Modes	Total
Gorey MD	2,343	1,701	13,714	19,569
Enniscorthy MD	2,244	1,621	13,769	19,348
New Ross MD	1,828	2,145	12,328	18,131
Wexford MD	3,807	2,165	17,760	25,354

Percentage Data

	Green Modes	Public Transport	Private Modes
Gorey MD	12.0	8.7	70.1
Enniscorthy MD	11.6	8.4	71.2
New Ross MD	10.1	11.8	68.0
Wexford MD	15.0	8.5	70.0
Wexford County	12.4	9.3	69.9
State	17.0	12.9	63.1

18.6. Conclusion

Wexford, as with most rural counties, has a low level of transport usage classed as 'soft modes' and highest rates are primarily based in the main urban settlements across the county. Public transport usage across the county is also relatively low and is used by only 9.3% of those commuting to work or school/college. Again, this is reflective of the relatively rural settlement structure within the county and lack of detailed public transport infrastructure. Public transport in Wexford is also primarily used by those attending education and accounts for 92% of all trips.

Private transport is by far the dominant mode of transport in the county and accounts for just under 70% of all trips to both work and education. On a national scale this is the 8th highest rate and highlights the county's dependence on car travel. The private transport commuting rate for employment trips in Wexford is approximately 64.4%. This rate increases to 83.3% for all employment commuting outside of the county and highlights the very low level of public transport usage for long distance commuting flows. This is a growing '**area of concern**' that will be further exacerbated by a likely increased dependence on the Greater Dublin Area for employment opportunities and new and improved infrastructural developments on the M11 motorway.

19. Tourism

19.1. Introduction

The Tourism Industry has been through many changes in recent years. The economic downturn has meant that visitors are not travelling as frequently as they were; are more price aware; and 'staycations' are becoming more and more popular. However, in the last couple of years there have been strong signs of a continued recovery in the industry. Overall, there is an air of positivity within the industry. After experiencing tough financial times and uncertainty, the last few years have seen continued growth and Fáilte Ireland expect this to continue sustainably next year²⁸.

This chapter will provide a statistical summary of the main areas across the Wexford tourism industry: number of visitors (overseas and domestic), tourism revenue generated, top attractions within the county, accommodation profile and employment in the tourism sector in Wexford.

19.2. Number of Visitors to Wexford

Fáilte Ireland publishes an annual statistical document on regional tourism performance which provides useful county level data on overseas visitors, visitor revenue and a detailed profile on the tourists who visit each county in Ireland. The latest publication in October 2014 provides a snapshot of the relative strength of tourism sector in Wexford in 2013. In 2013, Wexford welcomed 229,000 overseas visitors to the county, an increase of 27% from the 2012 total of 180,000. This figure represents approximately 29% of the total number of visitors to the South-East in 2013 (785,000). Wexford is one of the main tourist destinations in the country and as of 2012 recorded the 7th highest number of overseas tourists in the country. The number of overseas visitors coming to Wexford has gathered significant momentum in recent years and numbers have increased by 27% since 2009. This rate of increase is much higher than the rate of change within the SE region which has increased by 13% in the same period.

Overseas visitors to Wexford can be broken down into four main origin categories: Britain; Mainland Europe; North America and Other Areas. Wexford has a very high

²⁸ Reference: Tourism in Wexford 1999 - 2012, Economic Development Section, Wexford County Council, 2013 <http://www.wexford.ie/wex/Departments/EconomicDevelopment/Downloads/Thefile,24829,en.pdf>

proportion of its overseas visitors coming from Britain and accounted for 52% (119,000) of all visitors in 2013. This rate is significantly higher than both the SE and State average with rates of 40.6% and 42.9% respectively. A key reason for this trend is the location of Rosslare Harbour as a key gateway to Wexford and the South-East from Britain (approximately 51% of overseas tourists to South-East from Britain travel by sea). Mainland Europe accounted for 28.4% (65,000) and both North America and Other Areas accounted for 9.6% (22,000) in 2013.

County Wexford also performs very well in terms of a domestic travel destination for Irish residents and has consistently been the 5th most popular destination after Kerry, Galway, Cork and Dublin in the period from 2010 to 2013. As of 2013, there were a total of 455,000 domestic travel trips (by main county visited) to Wexford. This figure is significantly higher than any other county in the South-East with Waterford having the next highest number of domestic visitors at 242,000.

19.3. Value of Tourism to Wexford

The tourism sector is a very valuable asset to Ireland and it is estimated by Fáilte Ireland that approximately €3,316m was generated in the country as a result of overseas visitors in 2013. Within the South-East this figure is estimated at €203.7m and 29% or €60m of this is generated within County Wexford. As of 2013 Wexford generated the highest level of overseas tourism revenue than all other counties in the SE. In total 63.3% (€38m) of all revenue generated in the county is based on visitors from Britain, 26.6% (€16m) from Mainland Europe, 6.6% (€4m) from North America and 3.3% (€2m) from Other Areas.

The level of domestic expenditure (expenditure by main county visited) is however the primary source of tourism revenue for county Wexford and is the 5th highest domestic tourism earner in the State. As of 2013 a total of €107m was spent by domestic tourists in Wexford and is considerably higher than any other county in the South-East with Waterford having the closest income at only €49m.

19.4. Top Attractions in Wexford

Considering that county Wexford is one of the most visited counties in Ireland, by both overseas and domestic tourists, it is interesting that its main attractions, as

listed by Fáilte Ireland in the Fáilte Ireland's Visitor Attraction Survey 2013, do not perform that well on either a regional or national scale. In total there are only 17 Wexford attractions that are listed in the top 260 attractions in the survey by Fáilte Ireland (both fee paying and free). They are as follows:

Table 19-1: Top Attractions in Wexford, 2013

Attraction	Rank (out of 260)	Visitors 2013
J F Kennedy Arboretum	56	95,356
Wells House & Gardens	76	54,858
Johnstown Castle Gardens	81	51,053
Irish Agricultural Museum	83	51,035
Loftus Hall	96	40,000
Hook Lighthouse	103	35,163*
Duncannon Fort Visitor Centre	106	33,000
Wexford Wildfowl Reserve	131	21,037
National 1798 Visitor Rebellion Centre	147	16,648
Enniscorthy Castle	151	15,034
Dunbrody Abbey and Visitor Centre	152	15,000
Tintern Abbey	162	13,206
Kilmokea Gardens	199	4,757*
Ferns Castle	203	5710
Ros Tapestry	226	2,400
Ballyhack Castle	231	1,782
Newtownbarry House	234	1,500

*Data not available for 2013 so the 2012 figure has been used as an estimate.

In comparison to the top attractions in the State the visitor numbers at Wexford's main attractions as well below par. For example, the Guinness Store House, Dublin Zoo and the Cliffs of Moher all have visitor rates in excess of 870,000 per annum.

Top attractions in the South-East are also attracting significantly higher numbers than Wexford with both the Rock of Cashel and Kilkenny Castle attracting in excess of 235,000 every year.

19.5. Accommodation Profile

According to the latest Accommodation Capacity report by Fáilte Ireland in 2013²⁹ (accommodation registered with Fáilte Ireland), Wexford has a very sizeable accommodation base to serve both the overseas and domestic tourism market with a total of 29 hotels, 5 guesthouses and 59 B&Bs. In total, this accommodation baseline accounts for 1,829 individual room and 4,371 beds. Wexford also has 60 self catering units (National Listed), 64 self catering units (National Group Registered) and 5 Caravan and Campsite premises totalling 371 pitches. Interestingly, Wexford does not have any Youth Hostels located within the county. According to Census 2011 there are also 6,915 holiday homes located in Wexford.

Table 19-2 below details the breakdown of the standard of the hotels located within Wexford. In general, Wexford has a high quality of hotels located within the county. Although it only has one 5* hotel (Monart Destination) the county has a higher than average proportion of 4* hotel accommodation with almost half (48.1%) of the hotels in the county in this classification. This rate is much higher than both the SE (36.4%) and State (32.6%) average. This level of high quality hotel accommodation is even more emphasised when taking account of the percentage of room and beds in each classification. At approximately 67% for both rooms and beds, Wexford has by far the highest rate in the 4* category amongst other SE counties and is considerably higher than both the SE (approximately 47%) and State averages (approximately 44%).

²⁹

http://www.failteireland.ie/FailteIreland/media/WebsiteStructure/Documents/3_Research_Insights/1_Sectoral_Surveys/Reports/Accommodation_capacity_2013.pdf?ext=.pdf. Data in this report is based on accommodation registered with Fáilte Ireland.

Table 19-2: Hotel Profile for Wexford, 2014

Star	Premises	Rooms	Beds	Premises	Rooms	Beds
	Count			Percentage		
5*	1	70	150	3.4%	4.6%	4.1%
4*	14	1,031	2,433	48.3%	67.6%	67.1%
3*	9	342	862	31%	22.4%	23.8%
2*	2	39	94	6.9%	2.6%	2.6%
1*	3	44	87	10.3%	2.9%	2.4%
Total	29	1,526	3,626	100	100	100

19.6. Employment in the Tourism Sector

While there are no specific statistics on employment levels within the tourism sector at a county level in Ireland it is possible to provide a profile of those who are employed within the 'Accommodation and Food Service Activity' industry in the county. According to Census 2011, a total of 3,545 resident Wexford workers were employed within this sector and accounted for 6.9% of the total workforce. This rate is considerably higher than the State average of 5.7%. Wexford has 8th highest rate of employment in this sector amongst all counties within only higher rates in the main cities (Galway, Limerick, Cork, and Waterford) and other top tourism destinations such as Kerry, Donegal and Mayo.

This sector can be broken down into 5 categories and is summarised in **Table 19-3** below. Across the sector the highest levels of employment are certainly within the accommodation sector and account for 44.1% of all jobs. Again this rate is much higher than the State average of 35.9%.

Table 19-3: Tourism Jobs, 2011

Accommodation and food service activities	Total Jobs (Wexford)	% of Sector (Wexford)	% of Sector (State)
1. Hotels and similar accommodation	1,478	41.7%	34.4%
2. Other provision of short-stay accommodation	87	2.5%	1.5%
3. Restaurants and mobile food service activities	1,038	29.3%	33.8%
4. Event catering and food service activities	178	5%	9.5%
5. Beverage serving activities (incl. bars and coffee shops)	764	21.6%	20.7%

19.7. Conclusion

Tourism is a key strength for Wexford and an area that is gaining momentum and providing a solid employment and enterprise base across the county. In contrast to most other counties in Ireland, Wexford has a higher domestic tourism spend than overseas spend and highlights the very strong natural and cultural assets of the county that are of keen interest to the wider Irish population. Close proximity to Dublin and an improving motorway network will also result in the natural coastal amenities in the county becoming more accessible. The fact that Wexford contains over 6,900 holiday homes highlights its importance as a domestic travel destination but also highlight the seasonal nature of the sector.

With an average of 229,000 overseas visitors coming to Wexford on an annual basis, the 8th highest number of all counties in Ireland, Wexford seems to have an opportunity to further develop this growing market. With Rosslare Harbour acting as the main entry point to the South-East and the fact that the British market are key areas for the county, Wexford is in a unique position to further capitalise on the annual flow in and out of the port. It is also surprising that the main visitor attractions in Wexford have such low relative visitor numbers and may be an opportunity for a high quality marketing campaign be put in place to capitalise on this opportunity.

20. Town and Municipal District Profiles

20.1. Wexford MD

Municipal District Profile : Wexford MD

Population by Age										
	0 to 4	5 to 12	13 to 17	Under 18	18 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65plus	Total	
Count	3,256	5,090	2,916	11,262	3,247	13,109	10,963	6,012	44,593	
Percent	7.3	11.4	6.5	25.3	7.3	29.4	24.6	13.5		
Family Cycle										
	Pre-Family	Empty Nest	Retired	Pre-School	Early School	Pre-Adolescen	Adolescent	Adult	Total	
Count	1,070	1,544	1,171	1,284	1,376	1,415	1,518	2,694	12,072	
Percent	8.9	12.8	9.7	10.6	11.4	11.7	12.6	22.3		
Lone Parents							Disabilities			
	Lone Mother	Lone Father	Lone Parents	Total Families with Children			Total Population with a Disability		Total Pop	
Count	2,031	300	2,331	8,287			6,464		44,593	
Percent	24.5	3.6	28.1				14.5			
Non-Irish Nationals							Traveller Popualtion			
	Non-Irish	UK	Polish	Lithuanian	EU28	Rest of World	Traveller Popualtion		Total Population	
Count	4,381	1,463	1,115	385	801	617	174		44,593	
Percent	9.9	3.3	2.5	0.9	1.8	1.4	0.4			
Labour Market					Unemployed Population 15+		Carers			
	Labour Force	LF at Work	LF Unemployed				Total Providing Unpaid Care		Total Popualtion	
Count	21,000	16,241	4,759		35,026		1,799		44,593	
Percent	60.0	77.3	22.7				4.0			
SEG Key:										
A. Employers and managers			D. Non-manual		G. Unskilled		J. Agricultural workers			
B. Higher professional			E. Manual-skilled		H. Own account workers		Z. All others gainfully			
C. Lower professional			F. Semi-skilled		I. Farmers		occupied and unknown			
Socio-Economic Group (SEG)										
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Count	2,359	764	1,714	3,267	1,772	1,620	807	949	549	141
Percent	14.2	4.6	10.3	19.6	10.6	9.7	4.8	5.7	3.3	0.8
Education Completed		No Formal/Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Technical/Apprentice	Third Level	Total			
Count		4,987	6,270	6,367	4,501	6,967	30,311			
Percent		16.5	20.7	21.0	14.8	23.0				
Commuting		Green Modes	Public Transport	Private Modes	Total					
Count		3,807	2,165	17,760	25,354					
Percent		15.0	8.5	70.0						
Housing Age										
	Year Built 2001-2005				Year Built 2006 or Later					
Count	2,934				1,717					
Percent	17.7				10.4					
Housing Tenancy										
	OO with Mortgage	OO No Mortgage	Owner Occupier	Private Rented	Social Rented	Total Households				
Count	5,644	6,270	11,914	2,740	1,480	16,572				
Percent	34.1	37.8	71.9	16.5	8.9					

20.2. Enniscorthy MD

Municipal District Profile : Enniscorthy MD

Population by Age										
	0 to 4	5 to 12	13 to 17	Under 18	18 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65plus	Total	
Count	2,697	4,131	2,420	9,248	2,754	10,007	8,133	4,261	34,403	
Percent	7.8	12.0	7.0	26.9	8.0	29.1	23.6	12.4		
Family Cycle										
	Pre-Family	Empty Nest	Retired	Pre-School	Early School	Pre-Adolescen	Adolescent	Adult	Total	
Count	732	1,070	790	1,083	1,050	1,070	1,187	2,256	9,238	
Percent	7.9	11.6	8.6	11.7	11.4	11.6	12.8	24.4		
Lone Parents							Disabilities			
	Lone Mother	Lone Father	Lone Parents	Total Families with Children			Total Population with a Disability		Total Pop	
Count	1,475	249	1,724	6,646			4,933		34,403	
Percent	22.2	3.7	25.9				14.3			
Non-Irish Nationals							Traveller Popualtion			
	Non-Irish	UK	Polish	Lithuanian	EU28	Rest of World	Traveller Popualtion		Total Population	
Count	2,938	1,036	873	96	618	315	456		34,403	
Percent	8.6	3.0	2.6	0.3	1.8	0.9	1.3			
Labour Market				LF Unemployed Population 15+			Carers			
	Labour Force	LF at Work	LF Unemployed			Total Providing Unpaid Care		Total Popualtion		
Count	15,808	11,900	3,908			1,365		34,403		
Percent	59.4	75.3	24.7			4.0				
SEG Key:										
A. Employers and managers		D. Non-manual		G. Unskilled		J. Agricultural workers				
B. Higher professional		E. Manual-skilled		H. Own account workers		Z. All others gainfully occupied and unknown				
C. Lower professional		F. Semi-skilled		I. Farmers						
Socio-Economic Group (SEG)										
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Count	1,453	382	1,116	1,900	1,422	1,181	659	780	1,060	243
Percent	11.8	3.1	9.1	15.5	11.6	9.6	5.4	6.3	8.6	2.0
Education Completed		No Formal/ Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Technical/ Apprentice	Third Level	Total			
Count		4,715	4,959	4,783	3,543	4,425	23,130			
Percent		20.4	21.4	20.7	15.3	19.1				
Commuting		Green Modes	Public Transport	Private Modes	Total					
Count		2,244	1,621	13,769	19,348					
Percent		11.6	8.4	71.2						
Housing Age										
	Year Built 2001-2005				Year Built 2006 or Later					
Count	2,461				1,666					
Percent	20.1				13.6					
Housing Tenancy										
	OO with Mortgage	OO No Mortgage	Owner Occupier	Private Rented	Social Rented	Total Households				
Count	4,223	4,868	9,091	1,564	1,243	12,231				
Percent	34.5	39.8	74.3	12.8	10.2					

20.3. New Ross MD

Municipal District Profile : New Ross MD

Population by Age									
	0 to 4	5 to 12	13 to 17	Under 18	18 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65plus	Total
Count	2,556	3,838	2,188	8,582	2,473	9,178	7,642	4,247	32,122
Percent	8.0	11.9	6.8	26.7	7.7	28.6	23.8	13.2	
Family Cycle									
	Pre-Family	Empty Nest	Retired	Pre-School	Early School	Pre-Adolescen	Adolescent	Adult	Total
Count	731	1,001	783	912	1,027	1,019	1,069	2,205	8,747
Percent	8.4	11.4	9.0	10.4	11.7	11.6	12.2	25.2	
Lone Parents							Disabilities		
	Lone Mother	Lone Father	Lone Parents	Total Families with Children			Total Population with a Disability		Total Pop
Count	1,404	226	1,630	6,232			4,236		32,122
Percent	22.5	3.6	26.2				13.2		
Non-Irish Nationals							Traveller Popualtion		
	Non-Irish	UK	Polish	Lithuanian	EU28	Rest of World	Traveller Popualtion		Total Population
Count	3,117	1,043	1,188	248	310	328	720		32,122
Percent	9.8	3.3	3.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	2.3		
Labour Market				LF Unemployed Population 15+			Carers		
	Labour Force	LF at Work	LF Unemployed		Population 15+		Total Providing Unpaid Care		Total Popualtion
Count	14,851	11,192	3,659		24,786		1,343		32,122
Percent	59.9	75.4	24.6				4.2		
SEG Key:									
A. Employers and managers			D. Non-manual		G. Unskilled		J. Agricultural workers		
B. Higher professional			E. Manual-skilled		H. Own account workers		Z. All others gainfully occupied and unknown		
C. Lower professional			F. Semi-skilled		I. Farmers				
Socio-Economic Group (SEG)									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I J
Count	1,480	349	889	1,621	1,422	1,140	596	734	1,177 203
Percent	12.7	3.0	7.7	14.0	12.2	9.8	5.1	6.3	10.1 1.7
Education Completed		No Formal/ Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Technical/ Apprentice	Third Level	Total		
Count		4,602	4,419	4,391	3,572	4,133	21,622		
Percent		21.3	20.4	20.3	16.5	19.1			
Commuting		Green Modes	Public Transport	Private Modes	Total				
Count		1,828	2,145	12,328	18,131				
Percent		10.1	11.8	68.0					
Housing Age									
	Year Built 2001-2005				Year Built 2006 or Later				
Count	2,195				1,461				
Percent	19.0				12.7				
Housing Tenancy									
	OO with Mortgage	OO No Mortgage	Owner Occupier	Private Rented	Social Rented	Total Households			
Count	3,582	4,910	8,492	1,499	1,189	11,524			
Percent	31.1	42.6	73.7	13.0	10.3				

20.4. Gorey MD

Municipal District Profile : Gorey MD

Population by Age										
	0 to 4	5 to 12	13 to 17	Under 18	18 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65plus	Total	
Count	3,030	4,346	2,374	9,750	2,573	10,411	7,621	3,847	34,202	
Percent	8.9	12.7	6.9	28.5	7.5	30.4	22.3	11.2		
Family Cycle										
	Pre-Family	Empty Nest	Retired	Pre-School	Early School	Pre-Adolescent	Adolescent	Adult	Total	
Count	898	996	713	1,080	1,193	1,098	1,164	1,990	9,132	
Percent	9.8	10.9	7.8	11.8	13.1	12.0	12.7	21.8		
Lone Parents							Disabilities			
	Lone Mother	Lone Father	Lone Parents	Total Families with Children			Total Population with a Disability		Total Pop	
Count	1,417	198	1,615	6,525			4,501		34,202	
Percent	21.7	3.0	24.8				13.2			
Non-Irish Nationals							Traveller Population			
	Non-Irish	UK	Polish	Lithuanian	EU28	Rest of World	Traveller Population		Total Population	
Count	3,168	1,062	834	136	650	486	151		34,202	
Percent	9.3	3.1	2.5	0.4	1.9	1.4	0.4			
Labour Market							Carers			
	Count	Labour Force	LF at Work	LF Unemployed	Population 15+		Total Providing Unpaid Care		Total Population	
Percent		61.2	75.7	24.3	25,836		1256		34,202	
							3.7			
SEG Key:										
A. Employers and managers		D. Non-manual		G. Unskilled		J. Agricultural workers				
B. Higher professional		E. Manual-skilled		H. Own account workers		Z. All others gainfully occupied and unknown				
C. Lower professional		F. Semi-skilled		I. Farmers						
Socio-Economic Group (SEG)										
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Count	1,695	467	1,066	2,049	1,286	917	484	867	899	142
Percent	14.0	3.9	8.8	16.9	10.6	7.6	4.0	7.2	7.4	1.2
Education Completed		No Formal/ Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Technical/ Apprentice	Third Level	Total			
Count		3,680	4,472	4,657	3,721	4,821	22,290			
Percent		16.5	20.1	20.9	16.7	21.6				
Commuting		Green Modes	Public Transport	Private Modes	Total					
Count		2,343	1,701	13,714	19,569					
Percent		12.0	8.7	70.1						
Housing Age										
	Year Built 2001-2005				Year Built 2006 or Later					
Count	3,062				2,040					
Percent	25.5				17.0					
Housing Tenancy										
	OO with Mortgage	OO No Mortgage	Owner Occupier	Private Rented	Social Rented	Total Households				
Count	4,654	4,375	9,029	1,800	787	12,018				
Percent	38.7	36.4	75.1	15.0	6.5					

20.5. Wexford Town (See Appendix for map)

Town Profile : Wexford Town and Environs

Population by Age										
	0 to 4	5 to 12	13 to 17	Under 18	18 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65plus	Total	
Count	1,391	1,960	1,188	4,539	1,614	6,352	4,684	2,883	20,072	
Percent	6.9	9.8	5.9	22.6	8.0	31.6	23.3	14.4		
Family Cycle										
	Pre-Family	Empty Nest	Retired	Pre-School	Early School	Pre-Adolescen	Adolescent	Adult	Total	
Count	581	633	520	618	540	578	667	1,153	5,290	
Percent	11.0	12.0	9.8	11.7	10.2	10.9	12.6	21.8		
Lone Parents							Disabilities			
	Lone Mother	Lone Father	Lone Parents	Total Families with Children			Total Population with a Disability		Total Pop	
Count	1,092	150	1,242	3,556			3,163		20,072	
Percent	30.7	4.2	34.9				15.8			
Non-Irish Nationals							Traveller Popualtion			
	Non-Irish	UK	Polish	Lithuanian	EU28	Rest of World	Traveller Popualtion	Total Population		
Count	2,590	462	919	304	483	422				
Percent	13.1	2.3	4.6	1.5	2.4	2.1	Count Percent	117 0.6	20,072	
Labour Market					Unemployed Population 15+			Carers		
		Labour Force	LF at Work	LF				Total Providing Unpaid Care	Total Popualtion	
Count		9,682	7,206	2,273	16,247			789	20072	
Percent		59.6	74.4	23.5				3.9		
SEG Key:										
A. Employers and managers		D. Non-manual		G. Unskilled		J. Agricultural workers				
B. Higher professional		E. Manual-skilled		H. Own account workers		Z. All others gainfully occupied and unknown				
C. Lower professional		F. Semi-skilled		I. Farmers						
Socio-Economic Group (SEG)										
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Count	968	379	814	1,715	836	822	468	304	43	22
Percent	12.1	4.7	10.2	21.5	10.5	10.3	5.9	3.8	0.5	0.3
Education Completed		No Formal/Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Technical/Apprentice	Third Level	Total			
Count		2,288	2,784	2,874	1,967	3,092	13,868			
Percent		16.5	20.1	20.7	14.2	22.3				
Commuting		Green Modes	Public Transport	Private Modes	Total					
Count		2,936	391	6,953	10,859					
Percent		27.0	3.6	64.0						
Housing Age										
	Year Built 2001-2005				Year Built 2006 or Later					
Count	1,092				720					
Percent	13.7				9.0					
Housing Tenancy										
	OO with Mortgage	OO No Mortgage	Owner Occupier	Private Rented	Social Rented	Total Households				
Count	2,305	2,578	4,883	1,920	185	7,978				
Percent	28.9	32.3	61.2	24.1	2.3					

20.6. Enniscorthy Town (See Appendix for map)

Town Profile : Enniscorthy and Environs

Population by Age										
	0 to 4	5 to 12	13 to 17	Under 18	18 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65plus	Total	
Count	828	1,196	704	2,728	995	3,417	2,318	1,380	10,838	
Percent	7.6	11.0	6.5	25.2	9.2	31.5	21.4	12.7		
Family Cycle										
	Pre-Family	Empty Nest	Retired	Pre-School	Early School	Pre-Adolescen	Adolescent	Adult	Total	
Count	262	301	241	376	364	324	361	655	2,884	
Percent	9.1	10.4	8.4	13.0	12.6	11.2	12.5	22.7		
Lone Parents							Disabilities			
	Lone Mother	Lone Father	Lone Parents	Total Families with Children			Total Population with a Disability		Total Pop	
Count	684	96	780	2,080			1,855		10,838	
Percent	32.9	4.6	37.5				17.1			
Non-Irish Nationals							Traveller Popualtion			
	Non-Irish	UK	Polish	Lithuanian	EU28	Rest of World	Traveller Population		Total Population	
Count	1,571	240	614	61	430	226	308		10,838	
Percent	14.7	2.2	5.7	0.6	4.0	2.1	2.9			
Labour Market				LF Unemployed Population 15+			Carers			
	Labour Force	LF at Work	LF Unemployed		Population 15+		Total Providing Unpaid Care		Total Population	
Count	4,966	3,393	1,370		8,541		449		10838	
Percent	58.1	68.3	27.6				4.1			
SEG Key:										
A. Employers and managers			D. Non-manual		G. Unskilled		J. Agricultural workers			
B. Higher professional			E. Manual-skilled		H. Own account workers		Z. All others gainfully			
C. Lower professional			F. Semi-skilled		I. Farmers		occupied and unknown			
Socio-Economic Group (SEG)										
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Count	416	95	393	786	523	552	293	185	33	59
Percent	9.8	2.2	9.3	18.5	12.3	13.0	6.9	4.4	0.8	1.4
Education Completed		No Formal/Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Technical/Apprentice	Third Level	Total			
Count		1,585	1,608	1,728	1,104	1,206	7,462			
Percent		21.2	21.5	23.2	14.8	16.2				
Commuting		Green Modes	Public Transport	Private Modes	Total					
Count		1,377	304	3,526	5,496					
Percent		25.1	5.5	64.2						
Housing Age										
	Year Built 2001-2005				Year Built 2006 or Later					
Count	867				522					
Percent	20.5				12.3					
Housing Tenancy										
	OO with Mortgage	OO No Mortgage	Owner Occupier	Private Rented	Social Rented	Total Households				
Count	1,073	1,350	2,423	970	156	4,232				
Percent	25.4	31.9	57.3	22.9	3.7					

20.7. New Ross Town (See Appendix for map)

Town Profile : New Ross and Environs

Population by Age										
	0 to 4	5 to 12	13 to 17	Under 18	18 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65plus	Total	
Count	684	906	524	2,114	691	2,671	1,749	926	8,151	
Percent	8.4	11.1	6.4	25.9	8.5	32.8	21.5	11.4		
Family Cycle										
	Pre-Family	Empty Nest	Retired	Pre-School	Early School	Pre-Adolescen	Adolescent	Adult	Total	
Count	257	237	164	281	258	268	287	470	2,222	
Percent	11.6	10.7	7.4	12.6	11.6	12.1	12.9	21.2		
Lone Parents							Disabilities			
	Lone Mother	Lone Father	Lone Parents	Total Families with Children			Total Population with a Disability		Total Pop	
Count	477	62	539	1,564			1,109		8,151	
Percent	30.5	4.0	34.5				13.6			
Non-Irish Nationals							Traveller Popualtion			
	Non-Irish	UK	Polish	Lithuanian	EU28	Rest of World	Traveller Population	Total Population		
Count	1,795	180	1,059	230	143	183				
Percent	22.1	2.2	13.1	2.8	1.8	2.3	Count Percent	266 3.3	8,151	
Labour Market					Carers					
	Labour Force	LF at Work	LF Unemployed		Population 15+		Total Providing Unpaid Care	Total Population		
Count	3,933	2,737	1,103		6,343		Count Percent	281 3.4	8,151	
Percent	62.0	69.6	28.0							
SEG Key:										
A. Employers and managers		D. Non-manual		G. Unskilled		J. Agricultural workers				
B. Higher professional		E. Manual-skilled		H. Own account workers		Z. All others gainfully occupied and unknown				
C. Lower professional		F. Semi-skilled		I. Farmers						
Socio-Economic Group (SEG)										
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Count	344	80	234	539	419	479	200	113	13	16
Percent	10.8	2.5	7.4	17.0	13.2	15.1	6.3	3.6	0.4	0.5
Education Completed		No Formal/ Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Technical/ Apprentice	Third Level	Total			
Count		986	887	1,272	958	1,024	5,374			
Percent		18.3	16.5	23.7	17.8	19.1				
Commuting		Green Modes	Public Transport	Private Modes	Total					
Count		1,080	100	2,998	4,407					
Percent		24.5	2.3	68.0						
Housing Age										
	Year Built 2001-2005			Year Built 2006 or Later						
Count	759			342						
Percent	24.0			10.8						
Housing Tenancy										
	OO with Mortgage	OO No Mortgage	Owner Occupier	Private Rented	Social Rented	Total Households				
Count	740	850	1,590	900	88	3,165				
Percent	23.4	26.9	50.2	28.4	2.8					

20.8. Gorey Town (See Appendix for map)

Town Profile : Gorey Town and Environs

Population by Age										
	0 to 4	5 to 12	13 to 17	Under 18	18 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65plus	Total	
Count	926	1,098	533	2,557	733	3,264	1,695	865	9,114	
Percent	10.2	12.0	5.8	28.1	8.0	35.8	18.6	9.5		
Family Cycle										
	Pre-Family	Empty Nest	Retired	Pre-School	Early School	Pre-Adolescen	Adolescent	Adult	Total	
Count	322	240	149	381	364	294	288	420	2,458	
Percent	13.1	9.8	6.1	15.5	14.8	12.0	11.7	17.1		
Lone Parents							Disabilities			
	Lone Mother	Lone Father	Lone Parents	Total Families with Children			Total Population with a Disability		Total Pop	
Count	514	56	570	1,747			1,252		9,114	
Percent	29.4	3.2	32.6				13.7			
Non-Irish Nationals							Traveller Popualtion			
	Non-Irish	UK	Polish	Lithuanian	EU28	Rest of World	Traveller Population		Total Population	
Count	1,502	238	590	101	359	214	62		9,114	
Percent	16.6	2.6	6.5	1.1	4.0	2.4	0.7			
Labour Market				Labour Force			Carers			
		LF at Work	LF Unemployed	Population 15+			Total Providing Unpaid Care		Total Population	
Count		4,437	3,188	1,157			288		9,114	
Percent		64.7	71.9	26.1			3.2			
SEG Key:										
A. Employers and managers		D. Non-manual		G. Unskilled		J. Agricultural workers				
B. Higher professional		E. Manual-skilled		H. Own account workers		Z. All others gainfully occupied and unknown				
C. Lower professional		F. Semi-skilled		I. Farmers						
Socio-Economic Group (SEG)										
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Count	403	117	329	825	393	311	173	172	28	26
Percent	11.7	3.4	9.5	23.9	11.4	9.0	5.0	5.0	0.8	0.8
Education Completed		No Formal/Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Technical/Apprentice	Third Level	Total			
Count		827	1,122	1,360	1,062	1,295	5,884			
Percent		14.1	19.1	23.1	18.0	22.0				
Commuting		Green Modes	Public Transport	Private Modes	Total					
Count		1,295	214	3,254	5,019					
Percent		25.8	4.3	64.8						
Housing Age										
	Year Built 2001-2005				Year Built 2006 or Later					
Count	1,025				650					
Percent	29.8				18.9					
Housing Tenancy										
	OO with Mortgage	OO No Mortgage	Owner Occupier	Private Rented	Social Rented	Total Households				
Count	1,211	880	2,091	844	86	3,443				
Percent	35.2	25.6	60.7	24.5	2.5					

20.9. Bunclody-Carrickduff* (See Appendix for map)

Town Profile : Bunclody-Carrickduff

Population by Age										
	0 to 4	5 to 12	13 to 17	Under 18	18 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65plus	Total	
Count	177	244	133	554	180	602	382	294	2,012	
Percent	8.8	12.1	6.6	27.5	8.9	29.9	19.0	14.6		
Family Cycle										
	Pre-Family	Empty Nest	Retired	Pre-School	Early School	Pre-Adolescen	Adolescent	Adult	Total	
Count	43	58	54	71	61	52	63	101	503	
Percent	8.5	11.5	10.7	14.1	12.1	10.3	12.5	20.1		
Lone Parents							Disabilities			
	Lone Mother	Lone Father	Lone Parents	Total Families with Children			Total Population with a Disability		Total Pop	
Count	75	14	89	348			286		2,012	
Percent	21.6	4.0	25.6				14.2			
Non-Irish Nationals							Traveller Popualtion			
	Non-Irish	UK	Polish	Lithuanian	EU28	Rest of World	Traveller Popualtion		Total Population	
Count	398	35	289	4	55	15	150		2,012	
Percent	19.9	1.8	14.5	0.2	2.8	0.8	7.5			
Labour Market				Labour			Carers			
		Force	LF at Work	LF Unemployed Population 15+			Total Providing Unpaid Care		Total Popualtion	
Count		882	612	212			73		2,012	
Percent		57.2	69.4	24.0			3.6			
SEG Key:		A. Employers and managers		D. Non-manual		G. Unskilled		J. Agricultural workers		
		B. Higher professional		E. Manual-skilled		H. Own account workers		Z. All others gainfully		
		C. Lower professional		F. Semi-skilled		I. Farmers		occupied and unknown		
Socio-Economic Group (SEG)										
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Count	72	21	63	111	109	92	37	36	14	11
Percent	10.2	3.0	8.9	15.8	15.5	13.1	5.3	5.1	2.0	1.6
Education Completed		No Formal/Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Technical/Apprentice	Third Level	Total			
Count		346	236	218	252	226	1,333			
Percent		26.0	17.7	16.4	18.9	17.0				
Commuting		Green Modes	Public Transport	Private Modes	Total					
Count		263	22	663	1,030					
Percent		25.5	2.1	64.4						
Housing Age										
	Year Built 2001-2005				Year Built 2006 or Later					
Count	164				85					
Percent	23.4				12.1					
Housing Tenancy										
	OO with Mortgage	OO No Mortgage	Owner Occupier	Private Rented	Social Rented	Total Households				
Count	151	233	384	191	13	702				
Percent	21.5	33.2	54.7	27.2	1.9					

*Note: Bunclody-Carrickduff figures include part of the settlement that is in Carlow. This part is only estimated to account for a population of <270

20.10. Castlebridge (See Appendix for map)

Town Profile : Castelbridge

Population by Age										
	0 to 4	5 to 12	13 to 17	Under 18	18 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65plus	Total	
Count	158	244	98	500	125	580	354	167	1,726	
Percent	9.2	14.1	5.7	29.0	7.2	33.6	20.5	9.7		
Family Cycle										
	Pre-Family	Empty Nest	Retired	Pre-School	Early School	Pre-Adolescen	Adolescent	Adult	Total	
Count	57	55	34	61	67	72	49	88	483	
Percent	11.8	11.4	7.0	12.6	13.9	14.9	10.1	18.2		
Lone Parents							Disabilities			
	Lone Mother	Lone Father	Lone Parents	Total Families with Children			Total Population with a Disability		Total Pop	
Count	89	11	100	337			218		1,726	
Percent	26.4	3.3	29.7				12.6			
Non-Irish Nationals							Traveller Popualtion			
	Non-Irish	UK	Polish	Lithuanian	EU28	Rest of World	Traveller Popualtion		Total Population	
Count	152	62	43	6	19	22	6		1,726	
Percent	8.9	3.6	2.5	0.3	1.1	1.3	0.3			
Labour Market					Carers					
	Labour Force	LF at Work	LF Unemployed Population 15+			Total Providing Unpaid Care			Total Popualtion	
Count	819	641	156			74			1,726	
Percent	64.1	78.3	19.0			4.3				
SEG Key:										
A. Employers and managers			D. Non-manual		G. Unskilled		J. Agricultural workers			
B. Higher professional			E. Manual-skilled		H. Own account workers		Z. All others gainfully			
C. Lower professional			F. Semi-skilled		I. Farmers		occupied and unknown			
Socio-Economic Group (SEG)										
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Count	97	27	76	142	61	65	22	49	5	7
Percent	15.0	4.2	11.7	21.9	9.4	10.0	3.4	7.6	0.8	1.1
Education Completed		No Formal/Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Technical/Apprentice	Third Level	Total			
Count		137	252	214	191	279	1,112			
Percent		12.3	22.7	19.2	17.2	25.1				
Commuting		Green Modes	Public Transport	Private Modes	Total					
Count		86	80	832	1,039					
Percent		8.3	7.7	80.1						
Housing Age										
	Year Built 2001-2005				Year Built 2006 or Later					
Count	244				69					
Percent	37.7				10.6					
Housing Tenancy										
	OO with Mortgage	OO No Mortgage	Owner Occupier	Private Rented	Social Rented	Total Households				
Count	265	193	458	96	10	648				
Percent	40.9	29.8	70.7	14.8	1.5					

20.11. Courtown (See Appendix for map)

Town Profile : Courtown Harbour

Population by Age										
	0 to 4	5 to 12	13 to 17	Under 18	18 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65plus	Total	
Count	266	363	173	802	192	999	555	309	2,857	
Percent	9.3	12.7	6.1	28.1	6.7	35.0	19.4	10.8		
Family Cycle										
	Pre-Family	Empty Nest	Retired	Pre-School	Early School	Pre-Adolescen	Adolescent	Adult	Total	
Count	115	78	62	106	115	94	96	100	766	
Percent	15.0	10.2	8.1	13.8	15.0	12.3	12.5	13.1		
Lone Parents							Disabilities			
	Lone Mother	Lone Father	Lone Parents	Total Families with Children			Total Population with a Disability		Total Pop	
Count	148	14	162	332			303		2,141	
Percent	29.0	2.7	31.7				14.2			
Non-Irish Nationals							Traveller Popualtion			
	Non-Irish	UK	Polish	Lithuanian	EU28	Rest of World	Traveller Popualtion		Total Population	
Count	358	107	66	15	101	69	7		2,857	
Percent	12.6	3.8	2.3	0.5	3.5	2.4	0.2			
Labour Market					Unemployed Population 15+		Carers			
	Labour Force	LF at Work	LF Unemployed		Population 15+		Total Providing Unpaid Care		Total Popualtion	
Count	964	750	200		1,680		92		2,857	
Percent	57.4	77.8	20.7				4.3			
SEG Key:										
A. Employers and managers		D. Non-manual		G. Unskilled		J. Agricultural workers				
B. Higher professional		E. Manual-skilled		H. Own account workers		Z. All others gainfully occupied and unknown				
C. Lower professional		F. Semi-skilled		I. Farmers						
Socio-Economic Group (SEG)										
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Count	117	40	73	202	81	69	24	40	8	5
Percent	15.0	5.1	9.4	25.9	10.4	8.8	3.1	5.1	1.0	0.6
Education Completed		No Formal/Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Technical/Apprentice	Third Level	Total			
Count		200	317	353	242	383	1,502			
Percent		13.3	21.1	23.5	16.1	25.5				
Commuting		Green Modes	Public Transport	Private Modes	Total					
Count		128	157	734	1,077					
Percent		11.9	14.6	68.2						
Housing Age										
	Year Built 2001-2005				Year Built 2006 or Later					
Count	192				162					
Percent	24.8				20.9					
Housing Tenancy										
	OO with Mortgage	OO No Mortgage	Owner Occupier	Private Rented	Social Rented	Total Households				
Count	195	289	484	134	17	774				
Percent	25.2	37.3	62.5	17.3	2.2					

20.12. Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane (See Appendix for map)

Town Profile : Rosslare and Kilrane

Population by Age										
	0 to 4	5 to 12	13 to 17	Under 18	18 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65plus	Total	
Count	132	165	90	387	109	495	438	288	1,717	
Percent	7.7	9.6	5.2	22.5	6.3	28.8	25.5	16.8		
Family Cycle										
	Pre-Family	Empty Nest	Retired	Pre-School	Early School	Pre-Adolescen	Adolescent	Adult	Total	
Count	43	69	65	59	57	53	49	89	484	
Percent	8.9	14.3	13.4	12.2	11.8	11.0	10.1	18.4		
Lone Parents							Disabilities			
	Lone Mother	Lone Father	Lone Parents	Total Families with Children			Total Population with a Disability		Total Pop	
Count	83	5	88	511			492		2,857	
Percent	27.0	1.6	28.7				17.2			
Non-Irish Nationals							Traveller Popualtion			
	Non-Irish	UK	Polish	Lithuanian	EU28	Rest of World	Traveller Population		Total Population	
Count	205	94	25	5	58	23	3		1,717	
Percent	12.2	5.6	1.5	0.3	3.5	1.4	0.2			
Labour Market				Unemployed Population 15+			Carers			
	Labour Force	LF at Work	LF				Total Providing Unpaid Care		Total Population	
Count	1,343	915	409	2,160			105		1,717	
Percent	62.2	68.1	30.5				3.7			
SEG Key:										
A. Employers and managers			D. Non-manual		G. Unskilled		J. Agricultural workers			
B. Higher professional			E. Manual-skilled		H. Own account workers		Z. All others gainfully			
C. Lower professional			F. Semi-skilled		I. Farmers		occupied and unknown			
Socio-Economic Group (SEG)										
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Count	160	29	85	213	122	115	29	79	7	5
Percent	14.2	2.6	7.5	18.9	10.8	10.2	2.6	7.0	0.6	0.4
Education Completed		No Formal/Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Technical/Apprentice	Third Level	Total			
Count		318	386	367	338	355	1,880			
Percent		16.9	20.5	19.5	18.0	18.9				
Commuting		Green Modes	Public Transport	Private Modes	Total					
Count		199	136	1,056	1,497					
Percent		13.3	9.1	70.5						
Housing Age										
	Year Built 2001-2005			Year Built 2006 or Later						
Count	388			281						
Percent	34.5			25.0						
Housing Tenancy										
	OO with Mortgage	OO No Mortgage	Owner Occupier	Private Rented	Social Rented	Total Households				
Count	470	269	739	280	18	1,125				
Percent	41.8	23.9	65.7	24.9	1.6					

21. Conclusion

The aim of this report is to provide Wexford Local Authorities with a detailed profile of the county based on an extensive set of readily available economic and community indicators set out within eighteen chapters. Each chapter provides an analysis of individual indicators through a series of maps and graphics with accompanying text. A conclusion for each chapter highlights the key points and main '**areas of concern**' for the Council and LECP. It should be noted that a considerable amount of effort has been placed on the development of a set of accompanying databases (census, non-census and POWCAR) and an on-line interactive mapping tool that allows users to view hundreds of datasets at street level across the county. It is highly recommended that these toolkits are used in conjunction with this report and will provide further insight to the socio-economic profile of the county.

As a means of summarising the findings of this profile, the following section will outline the key strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) that have been highlighted during the baseline analysis.

21.1. Strengths

Following an analysis of the datasets gathered in this profile it is clear that Wexford has a number of key strengths:

- **Location:** Wexford is in a unique location in Ireland with a rich and diverse geography at the south-east corner of the Ireland. With nearby access to the most populated part of the country - the Greater Dublin Area, key settlements in Wexford have a large critical mass on their doorsteps (280k within 1 hour of Wexford Town, 505k within 1 hour drive from Gorey). Continued infrastructural developments on the M11 motorway will increase potential levels of accessible populations.
- **International Access:** The location of Rosslare Europort within the county is a major strength and is a key access route into Ireland from Europe and the UK. It is also a key external access route for goods destined for the UK and EU market.

- **Growing population:** Wexford is the 13th most populated local authority in Ireland and has increased by over 10% in the last five years. Increasing levels in the young age cohorts is a positive sign and suggests a new demographic vibrancy for large parts of the county in the coming years.
- **Cultural diversity:** A large increase in the 'Non-Irish National' population has resulted in Wexford becoming far more culturally diverse. This is primarily the case in the main urban settlements for New Ross, Enniscorthy, Wexford Town and Gorey.
- **Very strong tourism sector:** The tourism sector in Wexford is a key strength for the county and an important revenue generator. With an excellent accommodation base and internationally renowned cultural and environmental amenities. Wexford is a top destination for both domestic and international tourists.
- **The Accommodation and Food sector:** this sector has shown signs of growth in recent years and is now a valuable and very sustainable sector.
- **FDI:** Although quite low, employment levels in State assisted companies in Wexford have remained relatively stable throughout the economic recession and have shows sign of recovery in recent years. In particular, employment in FDI companies has shown no signs of decline and highlights the sustainability of this sector.
- **Micro Enterprises:** High level of micro enterprises employment in the county highlights the entrepreneurial nature of the business sector in Wexford.

21.2. Weaknesses

There are a number of key structural weaknesses within the socio-economic make up of Wexford and are likely to inhibit Wexford reaching its full potential unless they are addressed.

- **Elderly population:** While the population of the county has increased significantly in recent years there is now also a major demographic concern within the elderly age cohort. The number of people aged 65+ has increased by 20% since 2006 to a rate of 12.6%. This is estimated to increase to approximately 22% in 2031.

- Population decline in some parts of the county - both rural and urban core. This will result in hollowing out of community and high levels of old age dependency.
- Unemployment: Wexford currently has an exceptionally high unemployment level and is the 3rd highest in the country. The recession has severely impacted the county with unemployment levels in excess of 16,000. There are a number of key unemployment black-spots within the county with concentrations in all urban centres and other rural settlements such as Taghmon and Clonroche.
- Education: Education attainment levels in the county are amongst the lowest in the country with only 20.9% of those completed education with 3rd level qualifications. This is a major concern and will certainly have an impact on both the job prospects of Wexford residents but also the likelihood of attracting additional high skilled FDI to the county.
- 3rd level: The lack of any 3rd level institution in the county is also a key educational weakness and results in the export of all new 3rd level students. While nearby institutions such as Waterford and Carlow IT can cater for commuting students, the lack of a local option results in the loss of a significant proportion of the young adult population (18-24) in the county.
- SEG: The socio-economic characteristics of Wexford households are well below national average and a much higher proportion of households are in the traditionally lower paid and lower skilled groups - manual skilled, semi-skilled, unskilled and farmers/agricultural workers.
- Housing: The surge in house building during the boom has resulted in Wexford having a housing vacancy issues in certain parts of the county. Although mainly located in the environs of the main urban settlements this is still a significant weakness to the county's housing market. According to the latest National Housing Development Survey 2014, a total of 77 Unfinished Developments are also located in the county. Retail vacancy is also an issue in the county and was recorded at 9.8% in Q1, 2014. This was, however, the 3rd lowest rate in the country.
- Negative Equity: An analysis of DAFT.ie 'asking prices' reveals that the average price of property in Wexford has decreased by -57% from the peak

(q4, 2006). This rate of decrease is considerably higher than the national (-49%) and Dublin (-41%) averages.

- **Housing:** Increasing levels of private rented housing tenure and a growing dependence on rent supplement data is a clear weakness of the housing market in Wexford. This weakness is further highlighted by the fact that there are now over 2,000 households on the social housing waiting list.
- **Employment:** The overall employment profile for the county is quite different from the State and is characterised by a higher than average dependence on employment in some of the traditional lower end sectors (agriculture, low level manufacturing).
- **Employers:** Wexford has a lower than average level of large employers in the county and is a significant weakness of the enterprise base and places a high dependence on smaller and less sustainable employment opportunities.
- **Relative Disadvantage:** As a whole, Wexford is now one of the most disadvantaged counties in the country and its relative position is deteriorating. There are a number of areas in the county, both urban settlements and rural concentrations (Taghmon and Clonroche), that are very disadvantaged and have considerable levels of overall socio-economic structural weaknesses in the areas of unemployment, education, lone parents and other key demographic indicators.
- Less than optimal broadband access in large parts of the county

21.3. Opportunities

Some key opportunities emerged from the baseline development:

- **Education Access:** Development of stronger linkages with Waterford and Carlow IT. Improved local bus routes from key settlements in Wexford to both institutions will provide easy access for resident Wexford 3rd level entrants.
- **Housing:** A clear need for social housing in Wexford provides an opportunity to accommodate a large number of households in Wexford who are currently residing in unsuitable housing.

- Education: With recent spikes in unemployment there is an opportunity to re-educate a relatively low skilled potential workforce to provide better opportunities for employment.
- Childcare: Development of more childcare facilities and youth services in areas of new population growth
- Tourism: Continued development of Wexford as a key tourist destination in Ireland for both overseas and domestic clients. Potential to develop marketing campaign similar to Wild Atlantic Way. Opportunity to increase popularity of key Wexford tourism destinations.
- Tourism: Further market the environmental and cultural assets in Wexford and highlight quality of life associated with residing in the county.
- Access: Increased access to key settlements in Wexford as a result of new infrastructural development on M11.
- Broadband: Potential to improve broadband accessibility to assist in higher levels of workforce to work from home. Opportunity to provide an alternative to counteract commuting levels to employment in Greater Dublin Area.
- Data: Develop better access to key socio-economic indicators in Wexford through cooperation with Wexford GIS and DSP to enable local monitoring of Live Register, Rent Supplement etc

21.4. Threats

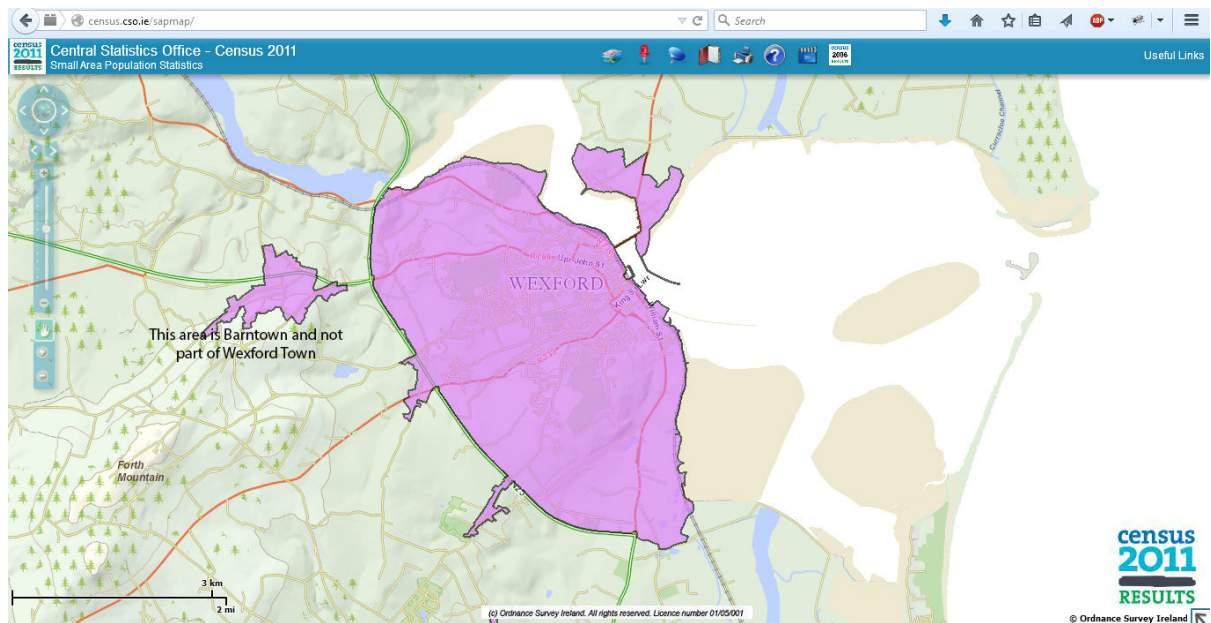
Some key threats emerged from the baseline development:

- Large Employers: With only 11 large employers (>250) in the county this is a potential threat and the loss of any employer (either FDI or indigenous) would have a major impact on the labour force.
- Micro Enterprises: Indigenous and smaller enterprises have suffered during the economic recessions and pose a continued threat to developing a sustainable employment base in the county.
- Port: Continued loss of business and declining inward/outward traffic at Rosslare Europort threatens the viability of the port and would have a major impact on both the tourism and logistics sectors.

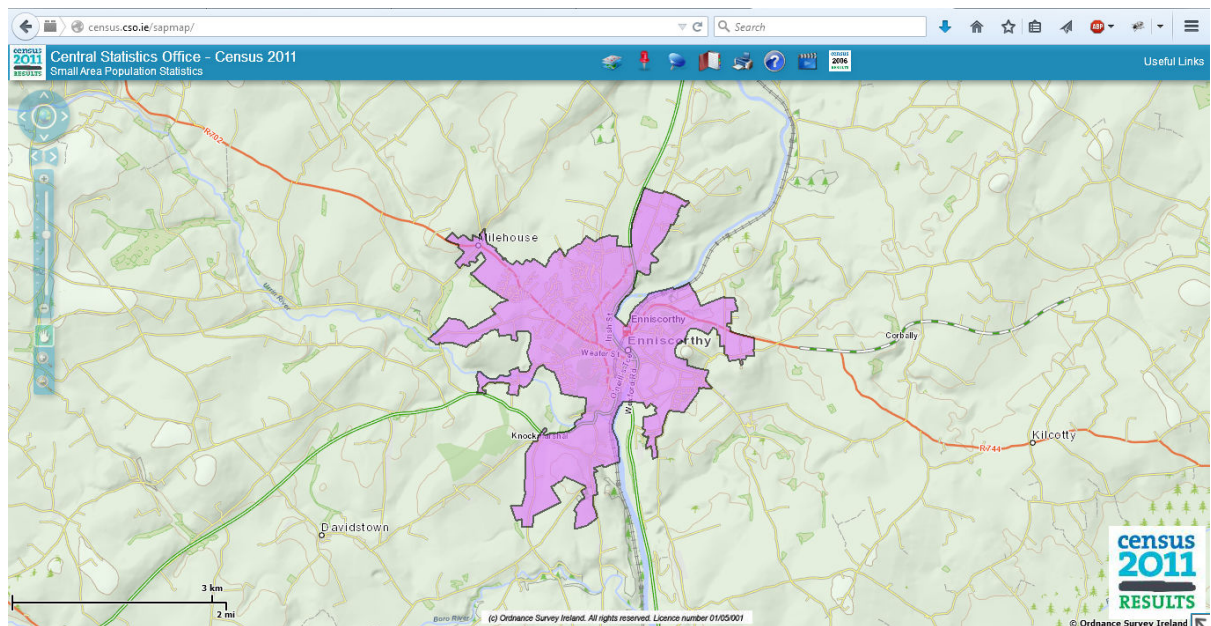
- Housing: Housing vacancy and lack of demand for new housing will result in a continuation of levels of negative equity. This will pose a major social and economic threat to households trapped in this situation.
- Housing: Increased numbers on the social housing waiting list.
- New Communities: A lack of support and social initiatives to enable the full integration of new communities in Wexford will have a negative social impact on these communities.
- Increased Commuting: Increasing levels of long distance commuting to employment opportunities to the Greater Dublin Area may have a negative social impact and adverse effects on the quality of life of those involved.
- Community Facilities: A lack of necessary community facilities (pre-school, schools, public services etc) in areas of high population growth may have a negative impact of these communities.
- More Isolated Communities: Poor further job prospects and lack of suitable qualifications will results in the most disadvantaged communities in Wexford becoming further isolated.
- Youth: A lack of job prospects and local educational choices may result in a further loss of the young population from Wexford.

22. Appendix

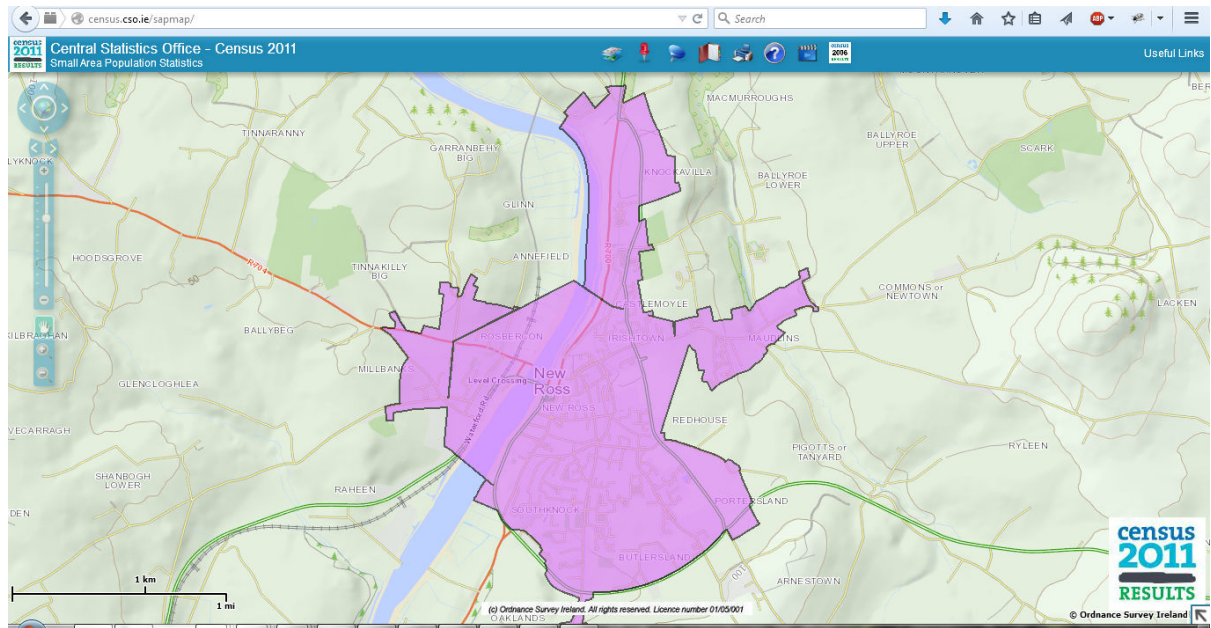
22.1. Wexford Town Map



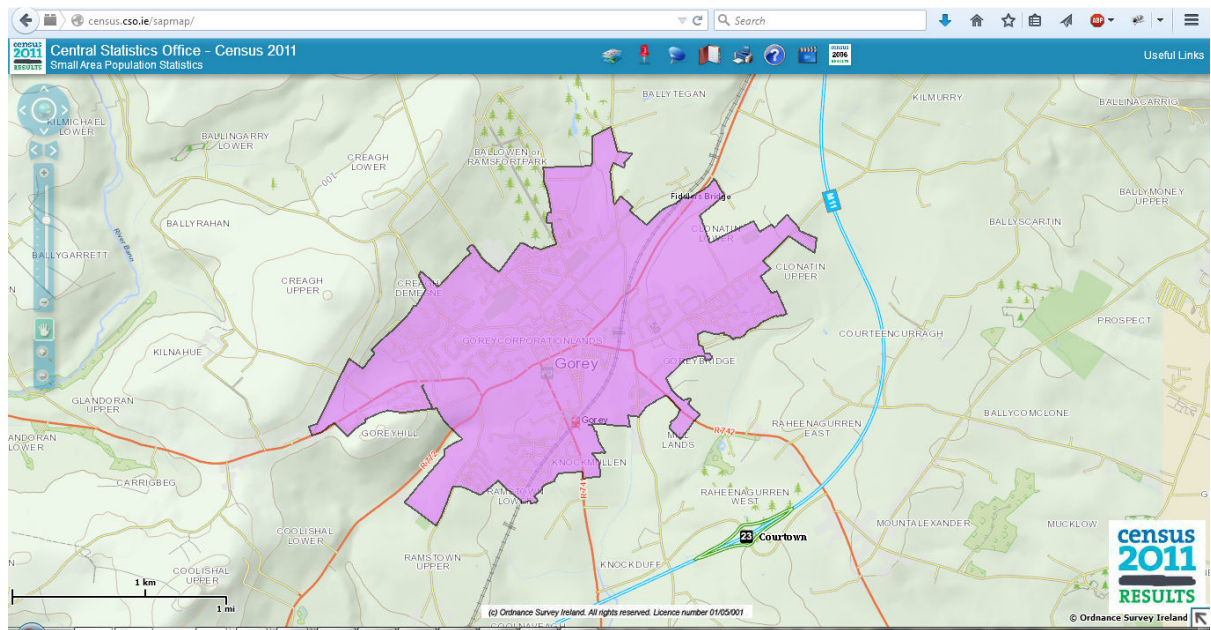
22.2. Enniscorthy Town Map



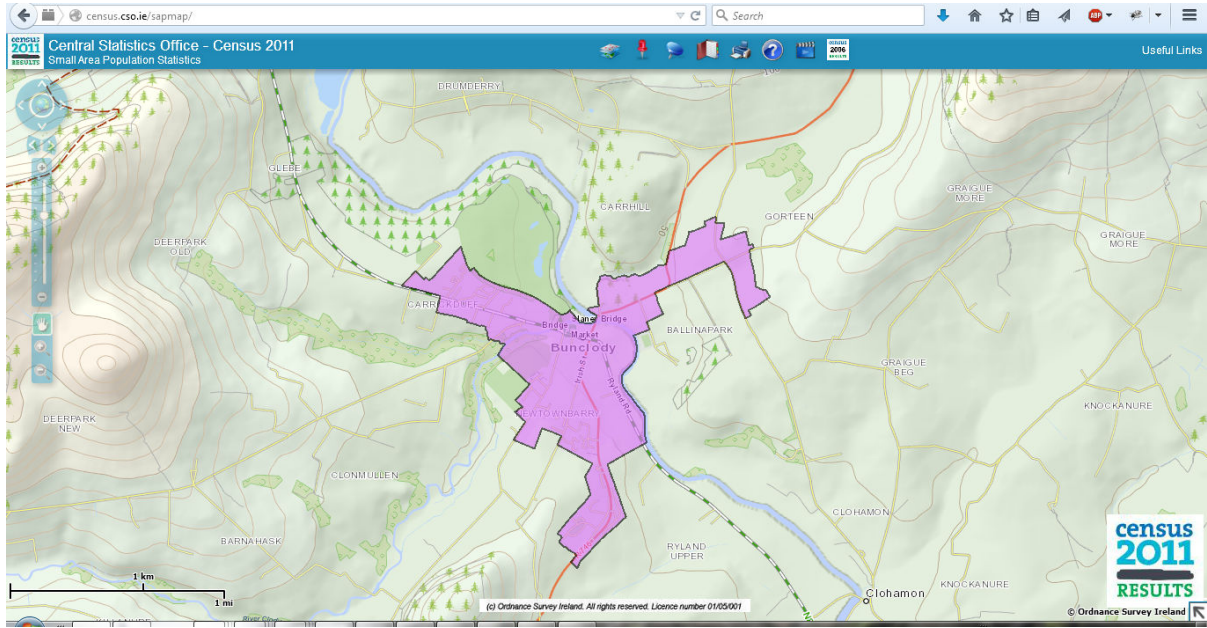
22.3. New Ross Town Map



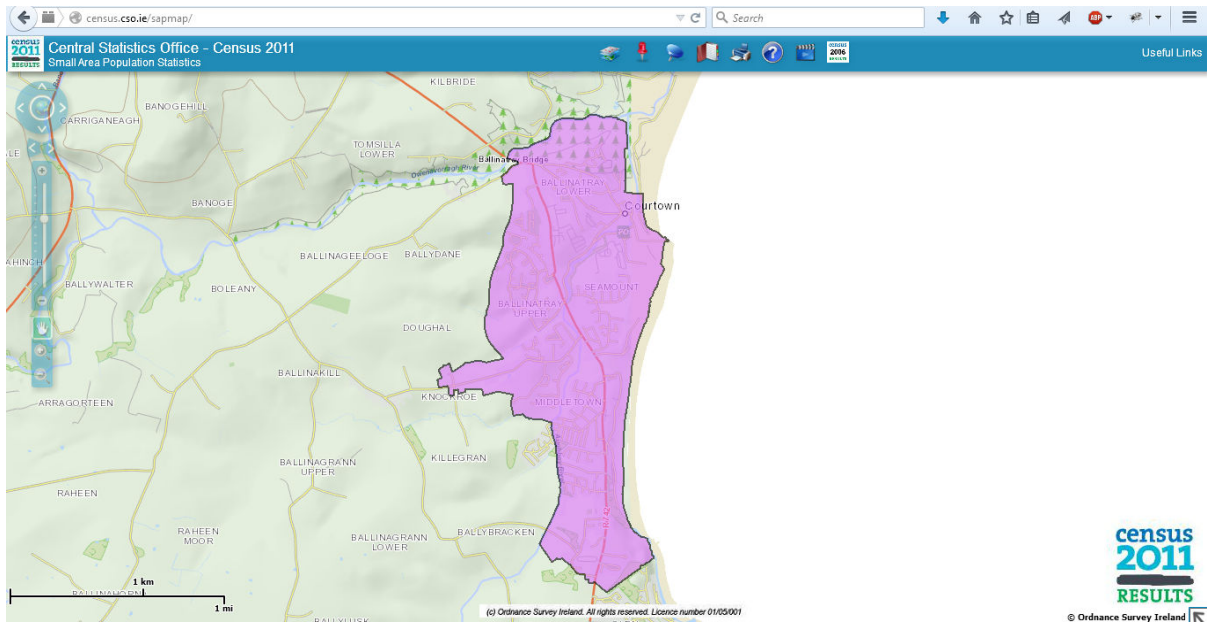
22.4. Gorey Town Map



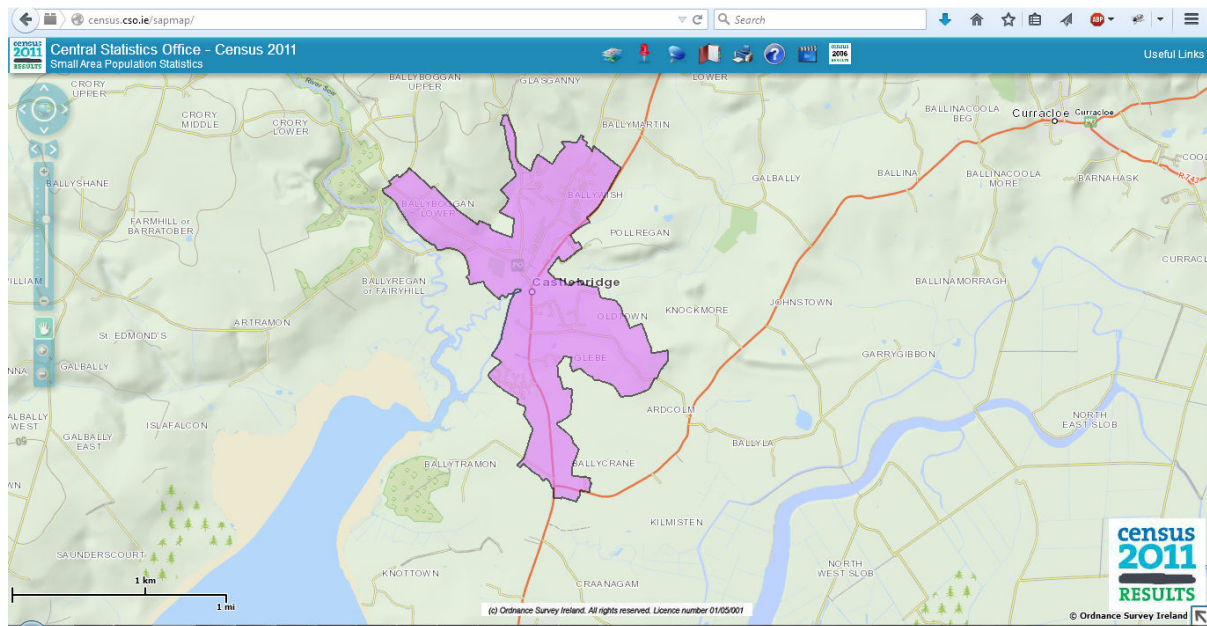
22.5. Bunclody-Carrickduff Map



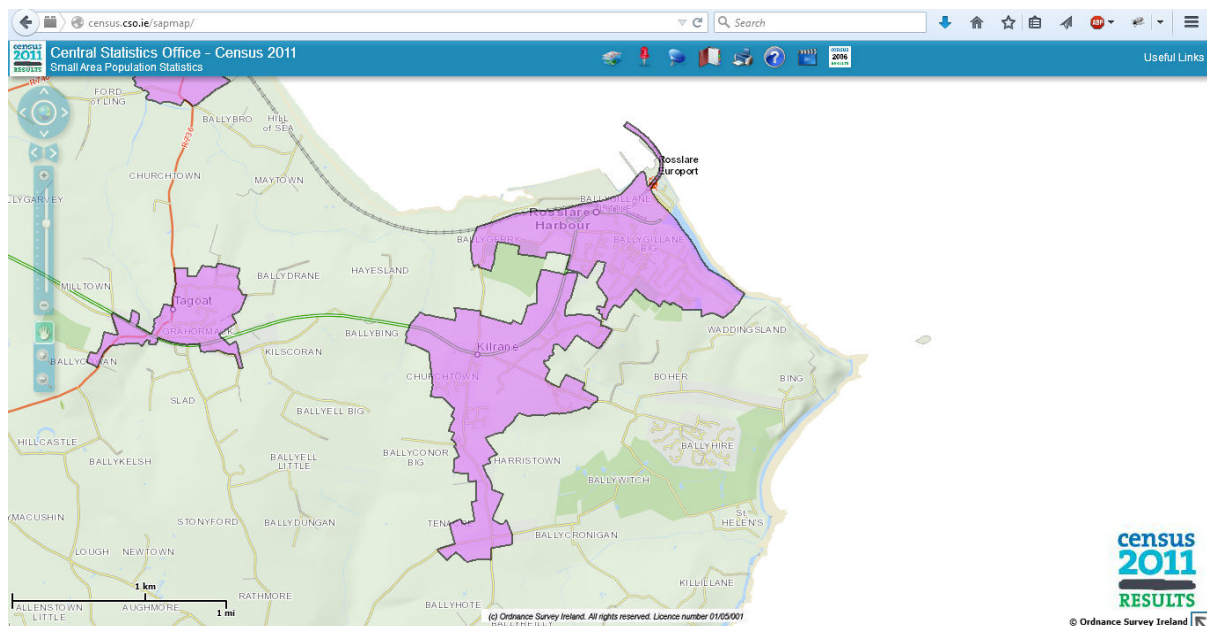
22.6. Courtown Town Map



22.7. Castlebridge Town Map



22.8. Rosslare Harbour and Kilrane Map



Wexford County Council



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