



Comhairle Contae Thiobraid Árann
Tipperary County Council



Co Tipperary Socio-economic Highlights 2023

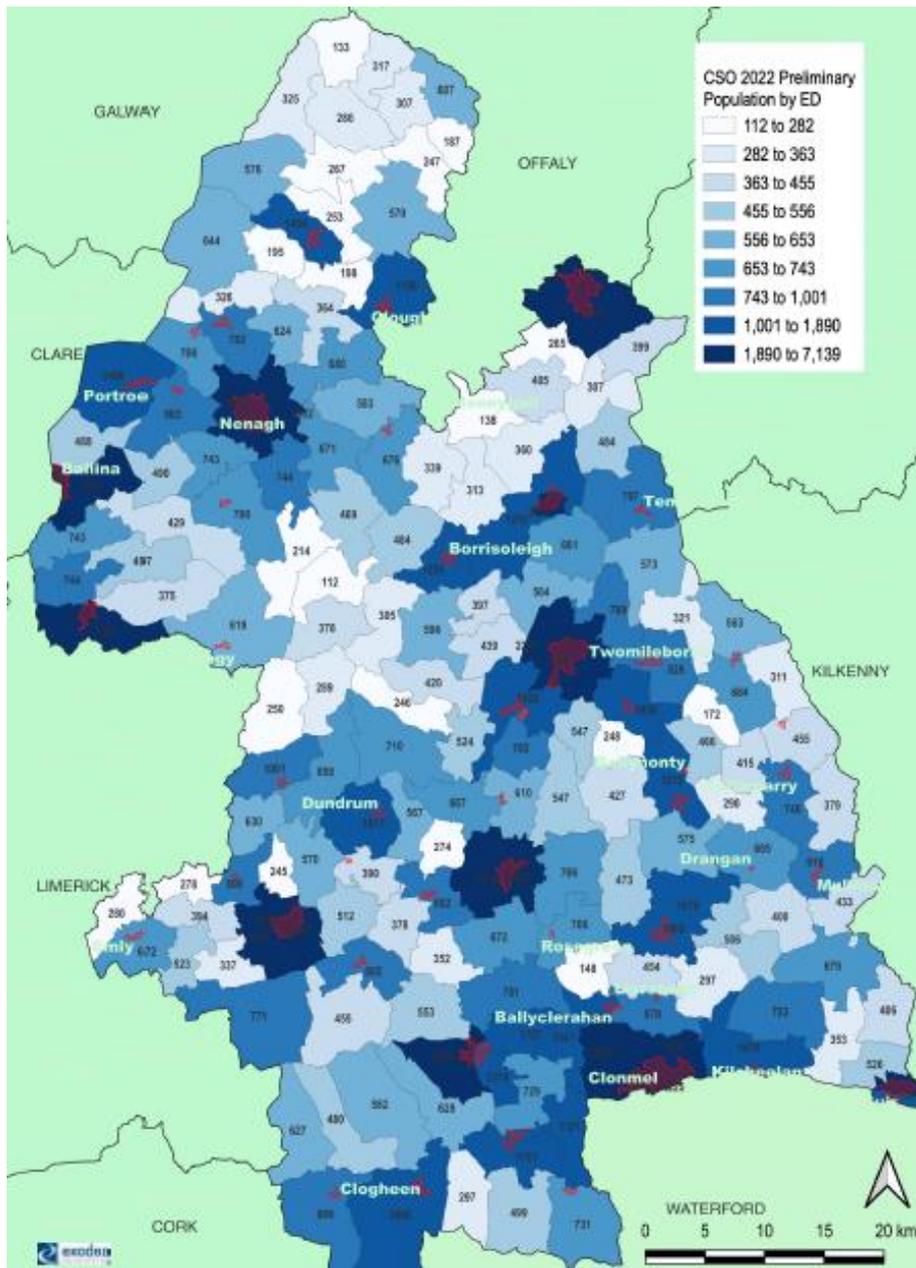


Socio-Economic Highlights

Demographics and Housing

1.1

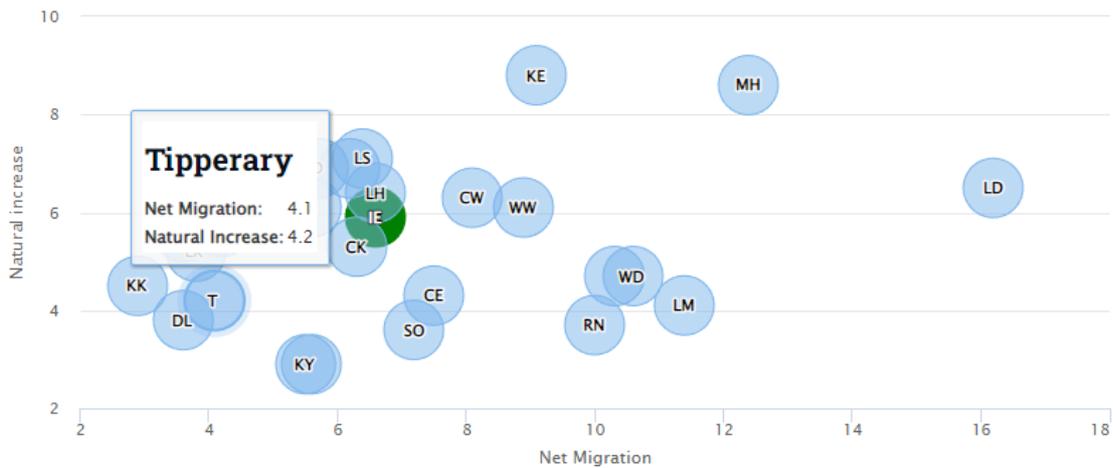
Some 167,661 people live in County Tipperary according to the preliminary findings of the 2022 census. While the population has grown overall since the last census in 2016 the rate of growth was 5.1% in County Tipperary, the population of the state in contrast grew by 7.6% over this period.



1.2

The population growth recorded in County Tipperary between Census year related to natural increase as birth outnumbered deaths, the rest was accounted for by net migration albeit it is of note and shown at figure 2.1 where Tipperary is labelled 'T' that the rate of net inward migration was already low when compared to other Counties based on a standardised rate of 1000 residents.

Natural increase and estimated net migration per 1,000 of the population (2016 - 2022 average), by county



Source: CSO Ireland

Net Migration 4.1 Natural increase 4.2 Source CSO

1.4

Residents in one of the 71,033 Dwellings that existed to the county in 2022 with housing stock having grown by 2.8% since 2016

1.5

1,121 households were recorded on the county Tipperary housing list in 2021 having been approved for social housing support. In 2016, the housing waiting list stood at 1858 and the waiting list has fallen year on year since this date. Despite the positive change nearly 218 households reported as homeless as of April 2022

1.6

In terms of ethnicity majority of the countries residence 87.2% were classified as 'white Irish' as of 2016 census with equivalent data from 2022 yet to be published. A further 8.2% had another 'white' background with this included as a small number of Irish travellers (0.8%) most of the remainder had black or Asian ethnicity and excluding a small number that did not respond to the question

The Local Economy and Labour Force

1.7

County Tipperary had circa 7,900 enterprises in its private business economy in 2020, according to the Business Demography survey. This was an increase from 7,620 in 2019.

1.8

Some 93% of the County's businesses employed fewer than 10 people, slightly exceeding the state average of 92%. Only nine businesses employed more than 250 people.

1.9

Businesses employing more than 50 people in Co. Tipperary totalled 51 in 2020. This has been an increase of 21% since 2014.

1.10

Over a quarter of the County's businesses (26%) operated in the construction sector, which is proportionately larger than the state average (22%) and has grown its business base by some 18% since 2014. Over a fifth of businesses (22%) are in the wholesale and retail sector, which is likewise larger than it is nationally (17%). Roughly one seventh of the County's businesses (13%) involve professional, scientific or technical activities, falling short of the state average (17%) but notably growing by more than a sixth (16%) since 2014. Other service activities and accommodation and food service activities both account for 8% for the County's businesses. No other one sector accounts for more than 8% of the County's private business.

1.11

6,740 people were employed in the County's agriculture, forestry and fishing sector as of the 2016 census, falling by 2% since 2011. Recent decades have seen growth in the number large farms , spanning more than 50 hectares, and a

reduction in the number of small farms. Forests account for 12% of the County's useable land.

1.12

The county attracted 470,000 visitors in 2019, the last complete year unaffected by covid-19, with a relatively even split between domestic and international tourists albeit with a former slightly more prevalent accounting for 59% of this total. Tipperary has a strong tourism industry supporting over 3000 jobs across the county pre covid. The focus since 2020 has been on sustaining the industry and supporting tourism providers to retain staff and address the challenges of rising operational costs. There is a strong pipeline of tourism product development projects coming through as referenced in the Tipperary Transforming Tourism Product Development Plan 2020 – 2030 which will help to grow tourism across the county over the next decade.

1.13

The County has a lower rate of PC access than the State as a whole (64.8% compared to 70.8%) as of the 2016 census. Tipperary households also have a lower rate of access to the internet than households in the State overall (74% compared to 81%). There is no recent data available for the County.

1.14

The 2016 census showed that County Tipperary, like the wider state, has seen declining levels of lower education and increasing levels of third level education attainment. The County nonetheless continued to lag behind the state average for third level education (36/40%).

Health and Wellbeing

1.15

Some 87% of the County's residents reported that they were in good or very good health at the 2016 Census, on par with the state average of 87%. Less than 2% reported themselves to be in bad or very bad health. This was generally consistent with the findings of the preceding Census.

1.16

14.8% of residents reported that they had at least one disability as of 2016, above the state average (13.5%).

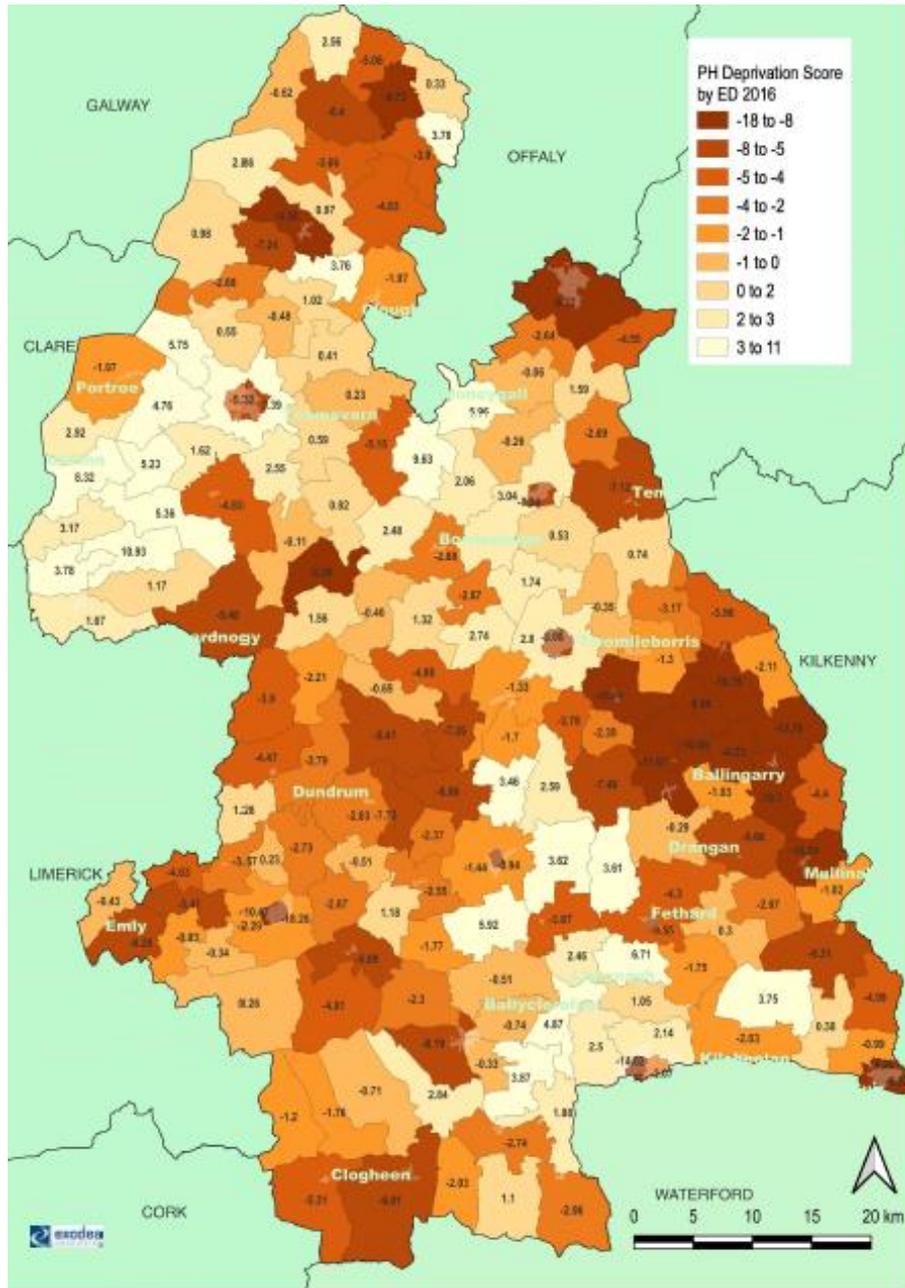
1.17

People with disabilities are less than half as likely to work at the general population (22%/53%) percent and less than half as likely to have access to a car or van (8%/20%) Circa 15% lived in social housing compared to 9% of the general population

Deprivation poverty and Social Exclusion

1.18

County Tipperary saw an increase in its deprivation over the 4 years to 2016 from 2011. During that time the Deprivation score of the county decreased from -2.79 to -3.30 which is marginally disadvantaged. There were 11 Electoral Divisions classified as 'disadvantaged' i.e. with a deprivation score lower than minus 10. There are 21 small areas of the county classified as 'very disadvantaged' i.e. with a deprivation score less than -20.



1.19

Across county County Tipperary, scores across all 175 electoral divisions range from categorizations of 'disadvantage' to 'affluence. At higher geographical levels however, pockets of relative deprivation can be masked. In total they are 4881 people living within 21 smaller areas is which fall within the category of 'very deprived ' (a deprivation score of -20). These were predominantly located in Clonmel, Roscrea, Tipperary Town and Carrick-on-Suir while there was also a very disadvantaged small area in Nenagh, Thurles and Littleton.

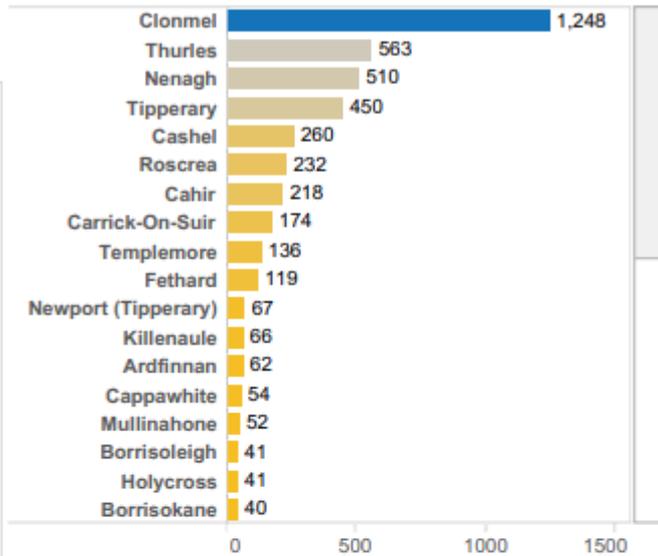
1.20

With lone parents generally at greater risk of poverty and social exclusion, it is of note that there were around 3,701 households in County Tipperary led by lone parents as of the 2016 Census. This equated to circa 20.6% of all households and slightly above the state average of 20%.

1.21

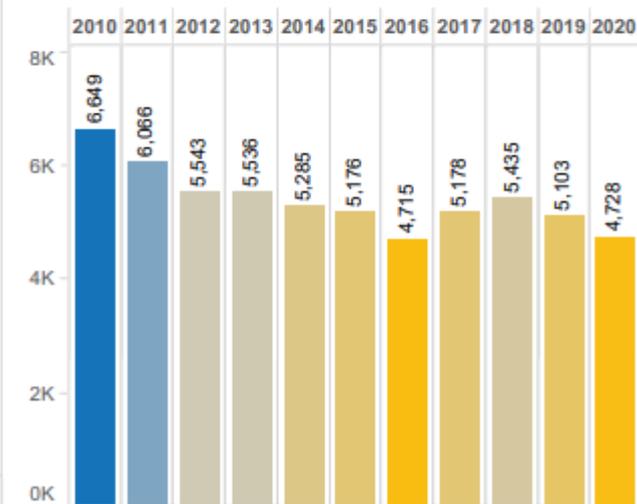
There has been a gradual reduction in the number of crimes recorded in the Tipperary Garda Division. Circa 5,103 crimes were recorded in 2019 compared to 6,649 in 2010, and this fell further to 4,728 in 2020 albeit this may have been influenced by reduced mobility during the pandemic.

Garda Stations, Tipperary Count Only, 2020

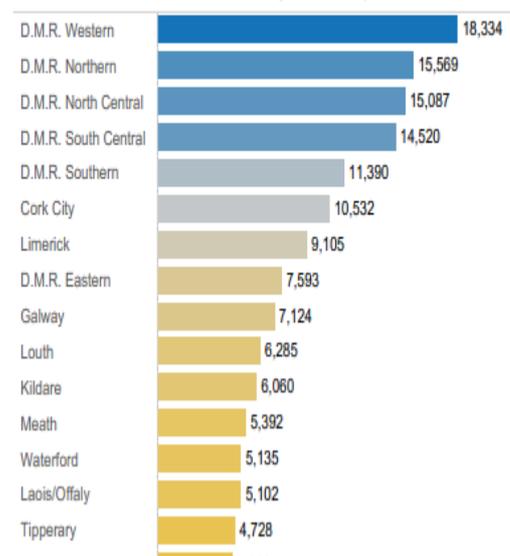


Reported Crime Data: Total Offences Recorded,
Year: 2020, Format: Count

Time Series, Tipperary



Garda Divisions (DMR = Dublin Metropolitan Area)



2.23

The proportion of people over the age of 65 is 15.29%, higher than the State figure of 13.39%. There are significant proportions of older people in the areas of Ballyporeen (22.01%); Clogheen (24.27%) and Toomevara (21.43%). The age dependency ratio is 53.9% in the County, higher than the ratio recorded in the Mid-West or South East and also higher than the national figure of 49.3%. This has particular implication for service provision for these more vulnerable groups in the county with essentially one in every two persons not of a working age.

Climate Change and Energy

2.24

Tipperary County Council Climate Adaptation Strategy 2019-2024 describes how climate change is already having a significant impact of the County with these effects likely to increase. The Strategy takes on the role as the primary instrument at local level to:

- ensure a proper comprehension of the key risks and vulnerabilities of climate change
ens
- bring forward the implementation of climate resilient actions in a planned and
brin
- ensure that climate adaptation considerations are mainstreamed into all plans and
ens
- policies and integrated into all operations and functions of Tipperary County
Council.

2.25

Tipperary County Council and Tipperary Energy Agency are spearheading a number of other climate mitigation measures which are tackling climate change. Tipperary's Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SEAP) was formally adopted in 2017. The plan was created following Tipperary's accession to the Covenant of Mayors to reduce CO2 emissions.



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