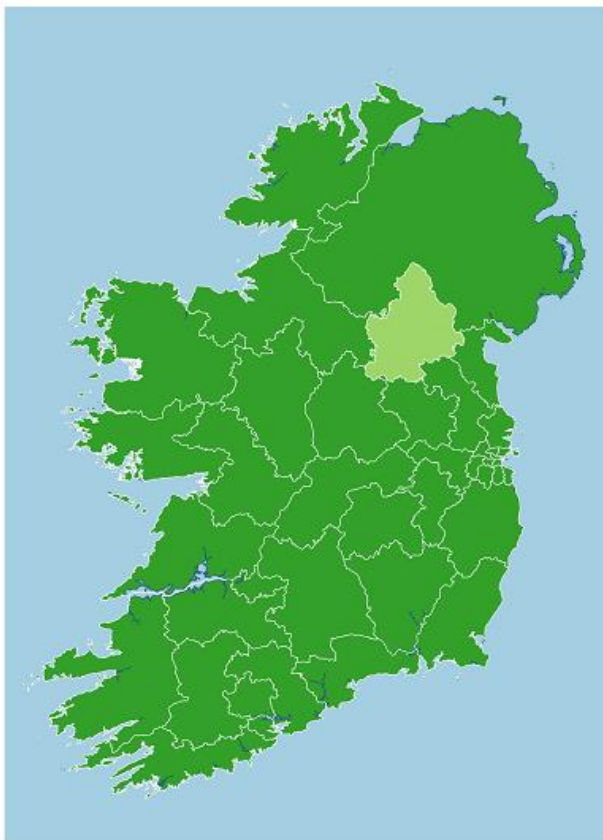


Dáil Éireann

Constituency Profile

Cavan-Monaghan



Demographics



**Economic status
and work**



**Households and
housing**



Transport



Education



Families

January 2020

**Oireachtas Library
& Research Service**

Seirbhís Leabharlainne & Taighde an Oireachtais



Houses of the Oireachtas
Tithe an Oireachtais



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Notes

1. The L&RS Constituency Profiles are based on the dataset derived, and adapted, from the CSO's Small Area Population Statistics for Census 2016. The dataset used for the Oireachtas Library & Research Service (L&RS) Constituency Profiles is also used as the basis for the L&RS Constituency Dashboards, available at dashboards.oireachtas.ie. The Constituency Profiles, as well as the sum of the Electoral Divisions (ED) that comprise each constituency, is based on the Schedule of the [Electoral \(Amendment\) \(Dáil Constituencies\) Act 2017](#).
2. Based on the Act's provisions, it should be noted that some constituencies include EDs from neighbouring counties.
3. In some instances - in line with the protocols used for the L&RS Constituency Dashboards - where EDs are split across two constituencies (e.g. EDs bisected by the M50 in Dublin), the data for the full ED is allocated to just one constituency, typically the constituency in which the majority of a specific ED's population and/or geographic area is located.
4. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the separate figures.

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Introduction to the Constituency Profile series

The Constituency Profiles are based on the [Small Area Population Statistics \(SAPS\)](#) from the Central Statistics Office (CSO) [Census 2016](#) releases.¹ The Oireachtas Library and Research Service (L&RS) Constituency Profiles series is a complementary publication to, and shares a similar structure of, the online interactive Constituency Dashboards (available at dashboards.oireachtas.ie). Each Constituency Profile reflects the Dáil constituencies as set out in the [Electoral \(Amendment\) \(Dáil Constituencies\) Act 2017](#).

In keeping with the L&RS Constituency Dashboards, each Constituency Profile is structured under the following **6 themes**:

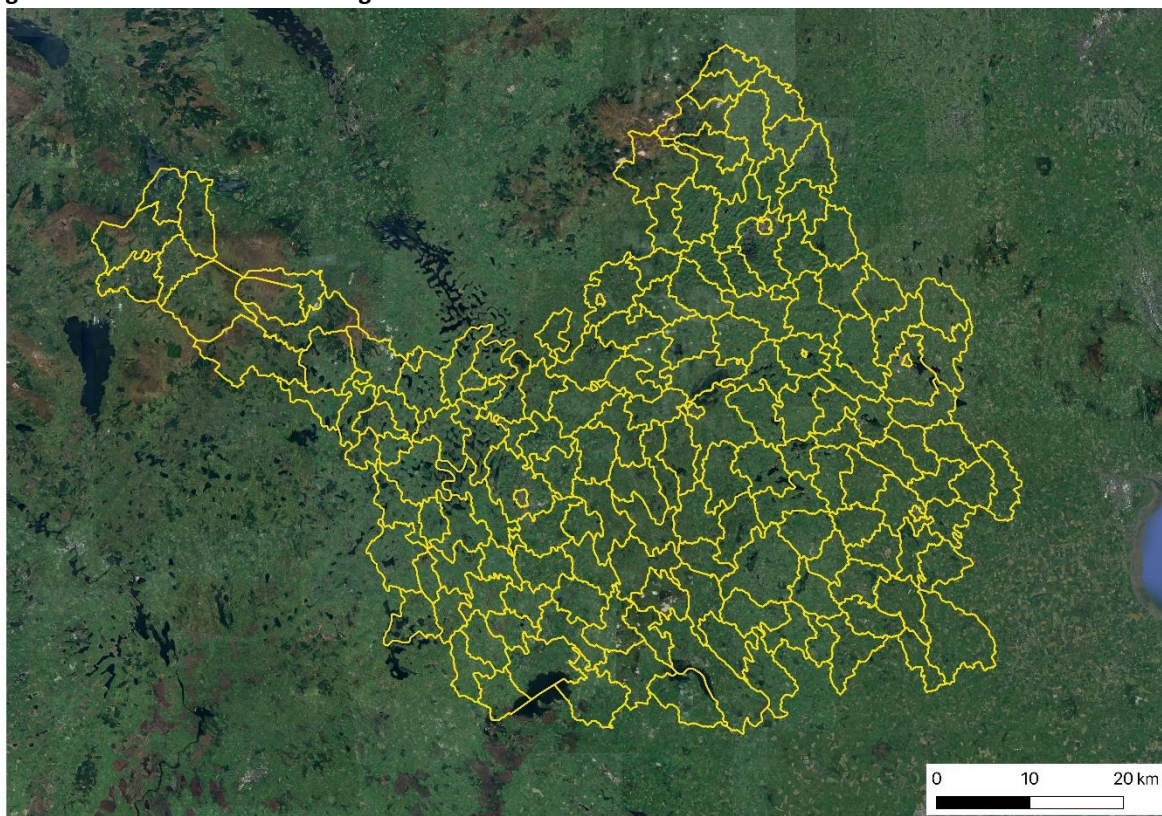


The Themes and Indicators included in this Profile reflect a selection of those used in the interactive Constituency Dashboards. A description of terms used by the CSO in the Census is set out in footnotes where relevant.

Introduction to Profile

Cavan-Monaghan is a 5-seat constituency located in the north east of Ireland. It includes, among others, the following locations: Monaghan, Carrickmacross, Ballieborough, Cavan and Castleblayney. Cavan-Monaghan is comprised of 166 Electoral Divisions (EDs).

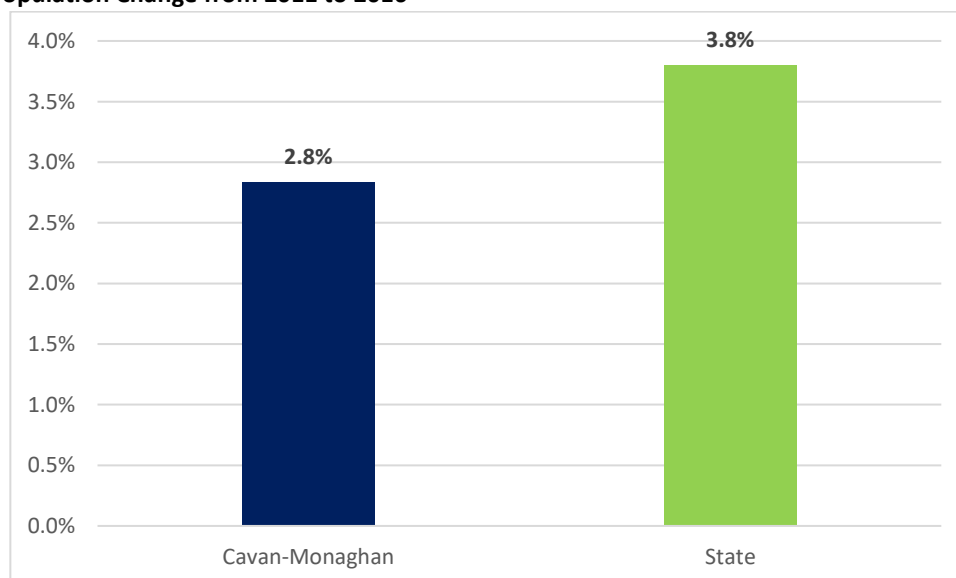
¹ The maps in this publication were produced in cooperation with the School of Geography, University College Dublin.

Figure 1: Location of Cavan-Monaghan

Demographics

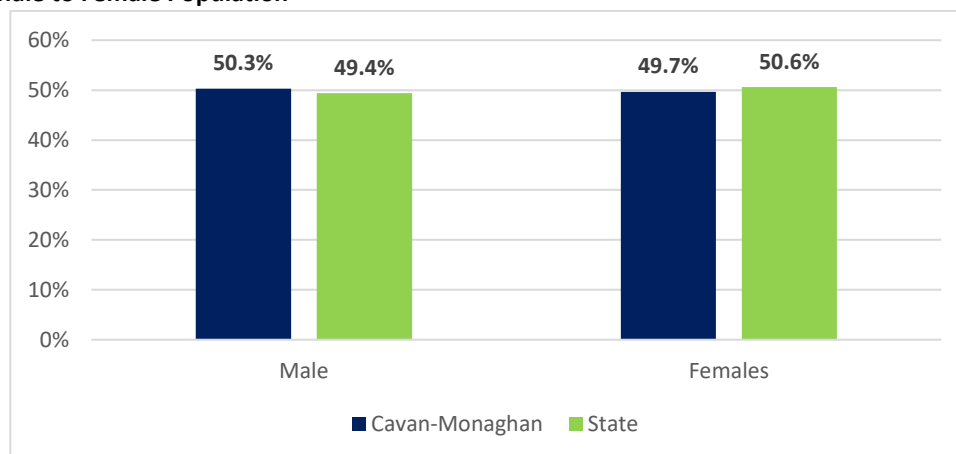
Population

The population of the constituency at the time of the 2016 Census was **141,535**. This represents a 2.8% increase from 2011. As shown in Figure 2, this rate of increase is lower than the corresponding national population increase of 3.8% over the same period.

Figure 2: Population Change from 2011 to 2016

In 2016, 49.7% (70,309) of the constituency's population was female and 50.3% (71,226) was male. The national corresponding proportions in 2016 was 50.6% female and 49.4% male (see Figure 3).

Figure 3: Male to Female Population



Age cohorts

Figure 4 below shows the distribution of the female and male population of Cavan-Monaghan, according to five-year age bands. 27.3% of Cavan-Monaghan's population was aged under 18 and 13.9% were aged 65 or over in 2016. As shown in Figure 5 (overleaf), the corresponding national measures were 25% aged under 18 and 13.4% aged 65 or older.

Figure 4: Male/Female Age Cohorts, shown as an age pyramid

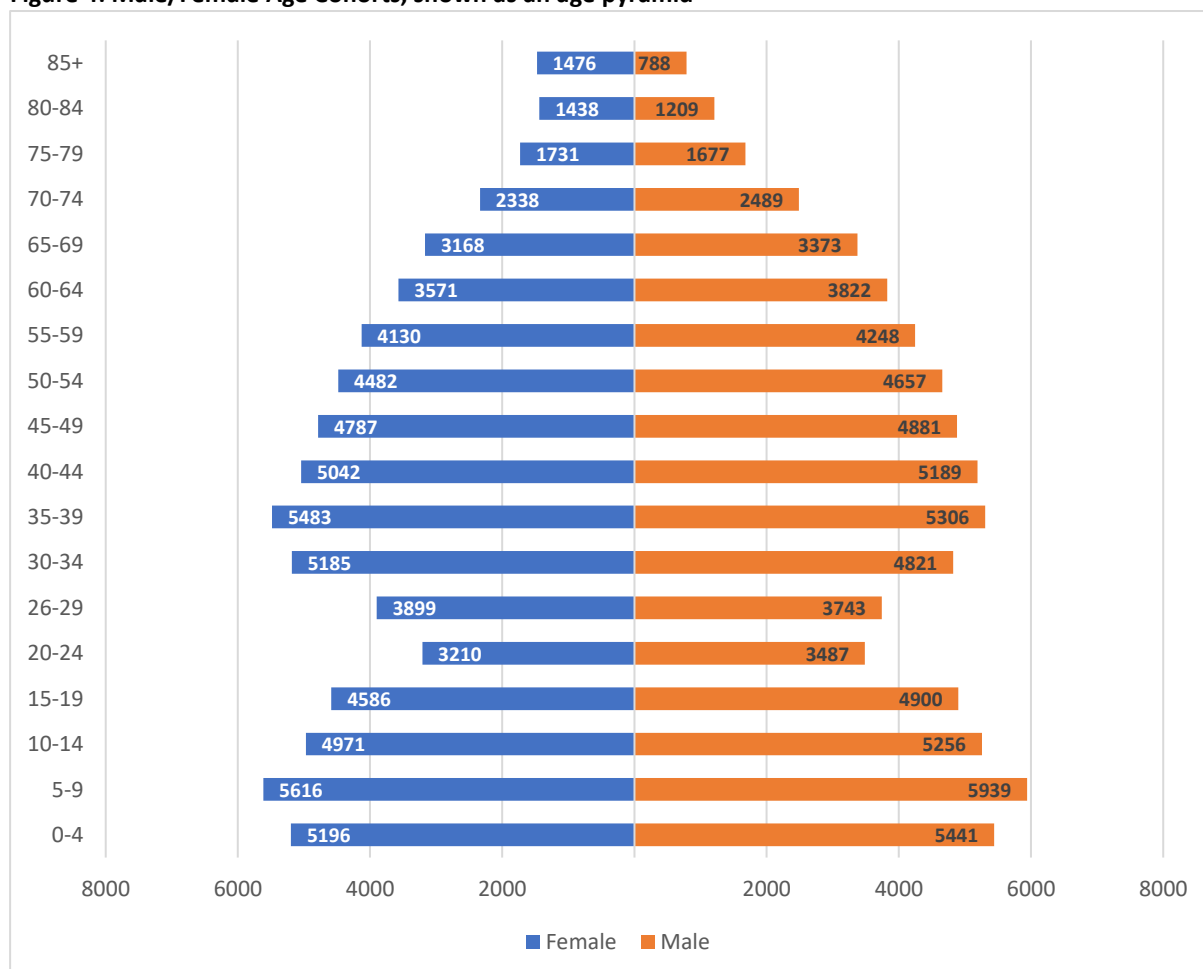
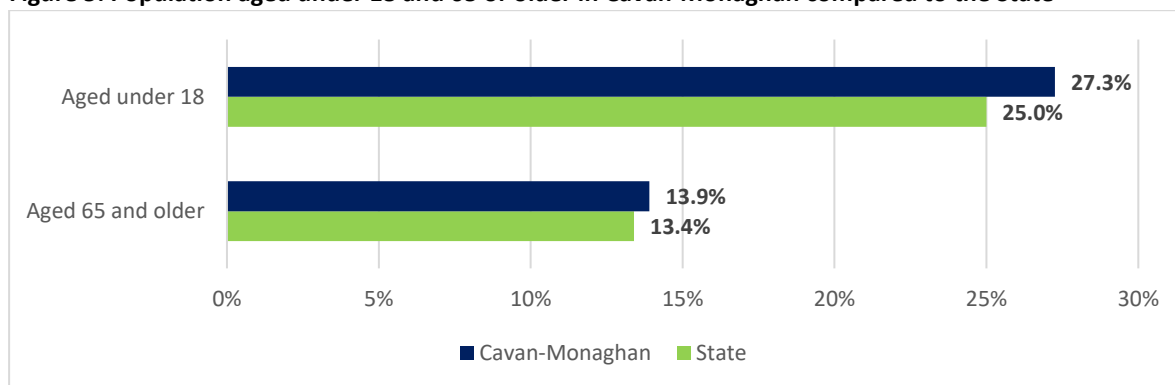


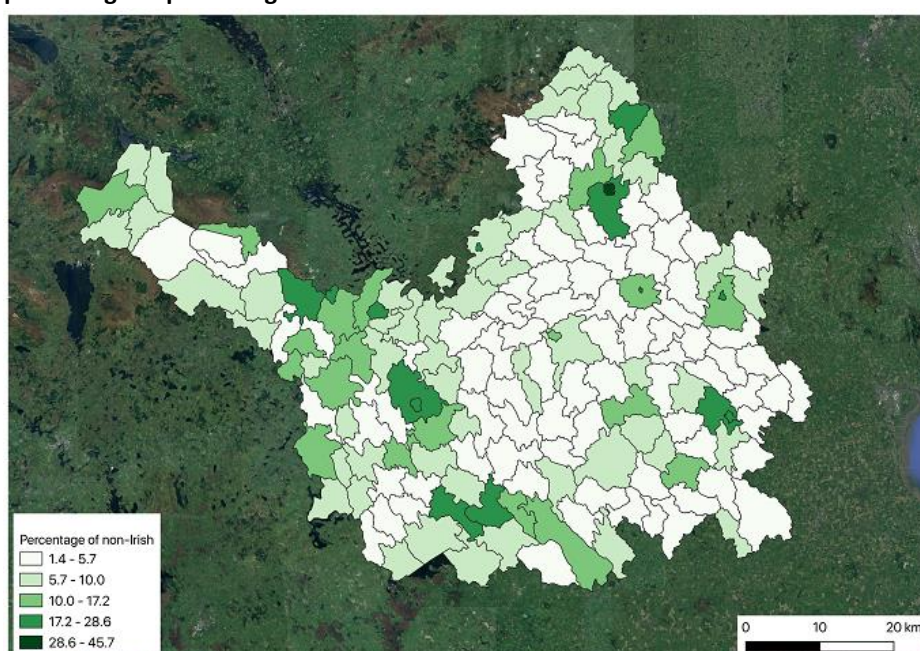
Figure 5: Population aged under 18 and 65 or older in Cavan-Monaghan compared to the State

Nationality

The proportion of Irish and non-Irish nationals respectively residing in Cavan-Monaghan are broadly similar to those seen nationally in 2016. 87.6% of the usually resident population of Cavan-Monaghan stated their nationality as Irish in the 2016 Census. 11.2% of the population of the constituency had nationalities other than Irish, with 1.1% 'not stated'. Non-Irish nationals usually resident in the constituency included those who stated their nationality as British (2.2%), Polish (2.3%), Lithuanian (2.8%), from another EU country (2.3%) or from the rest of the world (1.6%). Table 1 below shows the comparison in the profile of nationality in the constituency of Cavan-Monaghan with that seen nationally in 2016.

Table 1: Nationality in Cavan-Monaghan compared to the State

Nationality	Cavan-Monaghan	State
Irish	87.6%	87.0%
British	2.2%	2.2%
Polish	2.3%	2.6%
Lithuanian	2.8%	0.8%
Other EU	2.3%	3.1%
Rest of the World	1.6%	2.7%
Not Stated	1.1%	1.5%

Figure 6: Map showing the percentage of non-Irish nationals

Ethnicity

Table 2 shows that 85% of people usually residing in Cavan-Monaghan identified their ethnicity as White Irish, which is a larger proportion than nationally (82.2%). The constituency has a lower proportion of usual residents that identify as Asian or Asian Irish (1.2% compared to 2.1%) and Black or Black Irish (0.9% compared to 1.4%) respectively than nationally.

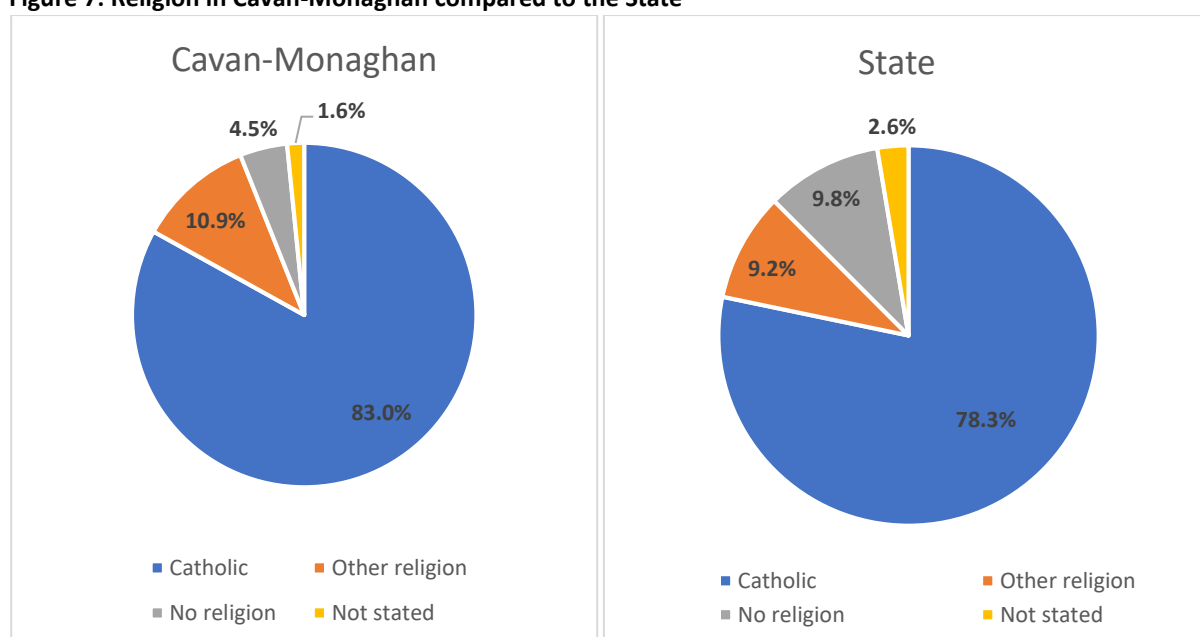
Table 2: Ethnicity in Cavan-Monaghan compared to the State

Ethnicity	Cavan-Monaghan	State
White Irish	85%	82.2%
White Irish Traveller	0.5%	0.7%
Other White Ethnicity	9.7%	9.5%
Black or Black Irish	0.9%	1.4%
Asian or Asian Irish	1.2%	2.1%
Other Ethnicity	1.0%	1.5%
Not Stated	1.8%	2.6%

Religion

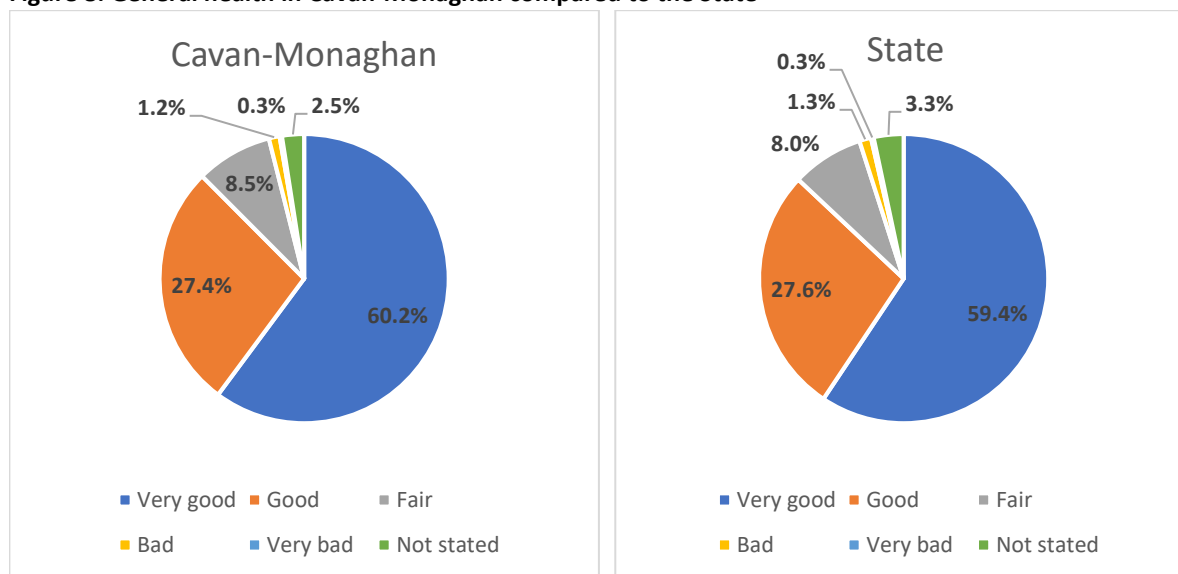
The share of Catholics in Cavan-Monaghan (83%) is greater than the national comparative share (78.3%). A smaller proportion of the usually resident population in Cavan-Monaghan have no religion than seen nationally (4.5% compared to 9.8%) but the constituency displays a slightly higher proportion of those with 'other religion' than in the State overall (10.9% compared to 9.2%).

Figure 7: Religion in Cavan-Monaghan compared to the State



General Health

In Cavan-Monaghan, shown in Figure 8 (overleaf), 60.2% of the population described their health as very good in 2016, which is similar to the national proportion of 59.4%. The constituency has a slightly higher proportion who stated 'fair' for the status of their general health (8.5%) compared to the proportion seen for the State overall (8%).

Figure 8: General health in Cavan-Monaghan compared to the State

Social class²

Table 3 shows the social class makeup of Cavan-Monaghan and nationally in 2016. Cavan-Monaghan has a lower proportion of managerial and technical workers (24% compared to 28.1%) and professional workers (5.4% to 8.1%) than seen nationally. Compared nationally, the constituency has higher proportion of skilled-manual (18.5% compared to 14.1%) and semi-skilled workers (12.9% compared to 10.5%).

Table 3: Social class in Cavan-Monaghan compared to the State

Social Class	Cavan-Monaghan	State
Professional workers	5.4%	8.1%
Managerial and technical	24.0%	28.1%
Non-manual	17.6%	17.6%
Skilled-manual	18.5%	14.1%
Semi-skilled	12.9%	10.5%
Unskilled	4.7%	3.6%
All other (gainfully employed and unknown)	16.8%	18.0%

² For a definition of social class as used by the CSO in the Census, see [here](#).



Economic Status and Work

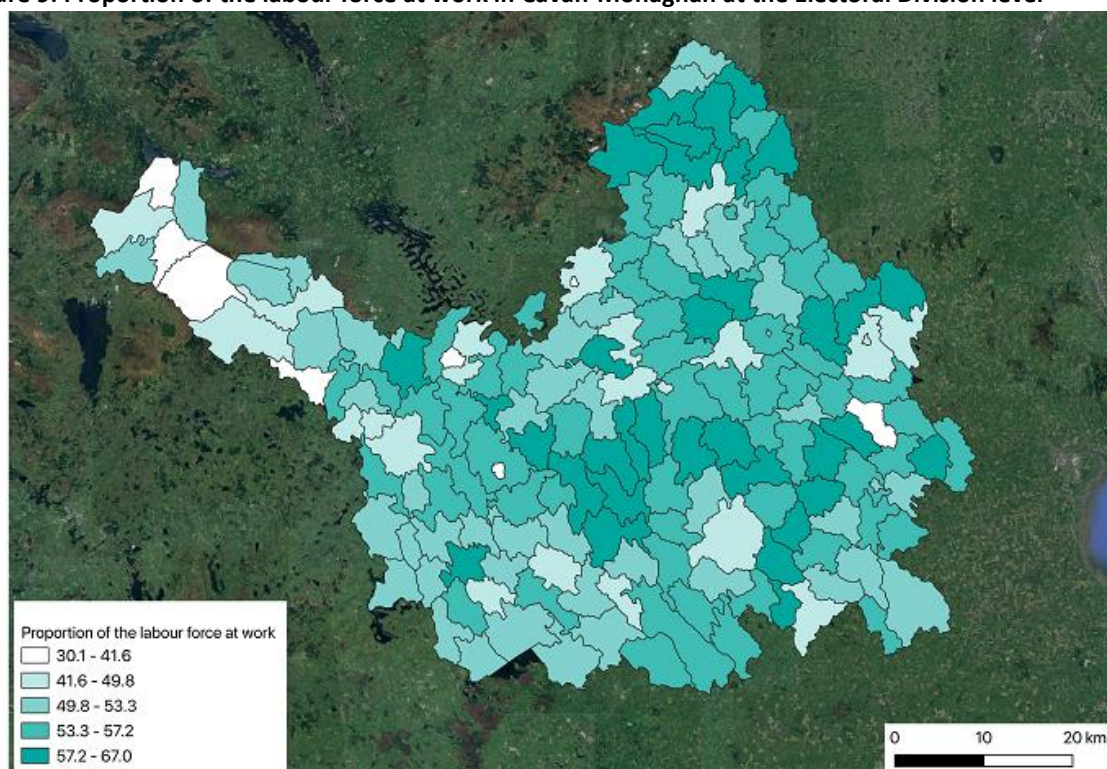
Principal economic status³

Table 4 shows the employment status of Cavan-Monaghan compared nationally. The constituency has a slightly lower proportion of persons at work (52.9% compared to 53.5%) and a higher proportion of usual residents that are looking after home/family (9.2% compared to 8.1%) compared to the respective national measures. Figure 9 illustrates the percentage of residents at work across the constituency of Cavan-Monaghan at the ED level.

Table 4: Principal economic status of Cavan-Monaghan compared to the State

Principal Economic Status	Cavan-Monaghan	State
At work	52.9%	53.5%
Looking for first job	0.9%	0.8%
Unemployed having lost or given up previous job	7.8%	7.1%
Student	10.3%	11.4%
Looking after home/family	9.2%	8.1%
Retired	14.4%	14.5%
Unable to work due to sickness or disability	4.2%	4.2%
Other	0.4%	0.4%

Figure 9: Proportion of the labour force at work in Cavan-Monaghan at the Electoral Division level



³ For explanation of terms and definitions used in Census data, see the CSO website [here](https://www.cso.ie/).



Industry

Table 5 shows the those working in Cavan-Monaghan and nationally by industry. Cavan-Monaghan, as a mostly rural constituency, has more residents working in agriculture, forestry, or fishing than nationally (11.3% compared to 4.4%). Cavan-Monaghan also has more residents working in manufacturing and industries than nationally (15.6% compared to 11.4%). The constituency has a lower share of workers in commerce and trade (20.4% compared to 23.9%), as well as a lower proportion working in transport and communication than seen nationally (4.9% compared to 8.6%).

Table 5: Breakdown of workers by industry in Cavan-Monaghan compared to the State

Industry	Cavan-Monaghan	State
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	11.3%	4.4%
Building and construction	7.0%	5.1%
Manufacturing and industries	15.6%	11.4%
Commerce and trade	20.4%	23.9%
Transport and communications	4.9%	8.6%
Public administration	4.6%	5.3%
Professional services	21.2%	23.5%
Other	14.9%	17.8%

Occupation types

Table 6 shows the occupation types that Cavan-Monaghan residents work in. Cavan-Monaghan has significantly higher rates of workers in skilled trade occupations (21.3% compared to 13.9%) and who work as process, plant and machine operatives (10.8% compared to 7.2%) than nationally. The constituency has lower proportions of workers in professional occupations (13% compared to 17.3%) and sales and customer service occupations (5.3% compared to 6.8%) than the corresponding national share.

Table 6: Occupation types in Cavan-Monaghan compared to the State

Occupation Types	Cavan-Monaghan	State
Managers, directors and senior officials	6.4%	7.4%
Professional occupations	13.0%	17.3%
Associate professional and technical occupations	7.0%	10.9%
Administrative and secretarial occupations	9.1%	10.0%
Skilled trades occupations	21.3%	13.9%
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	7.9%	7.3%
Sales and customer service occupations	5.3%	6.8%
Process, plant and machine operatives	10.8%	7.2%
Elementary occupations	9.6%	8.8%
Not stated	9.7%	10.3%

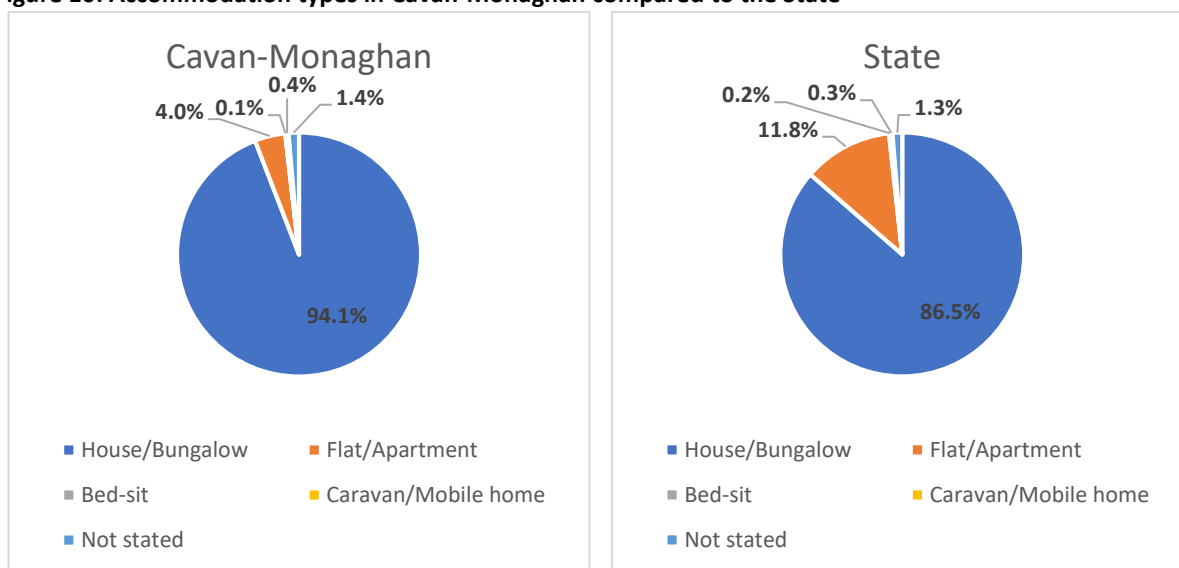


Households and Housing

Accommodation type

There were 49,979 private households in Cavan-Monaghan in 2016. Figure 10 below shows that people in Cavan-Monaghan are more likely to live in houses or bungalows than seen elsewhere in Ireland (94.1% compared to 86.5%). Cavan-Monaghan has lower proportion households living in flats/apartments than nationally (4% compared to 11.8%).

Figure 10: Accommodation types in Cavan-Monaghan compared to the State



Occupancy type

Households in Cavan-Monaghan are more likely to own their houses outright than seen nationally (40.8% compared to 36.0%). Cavan-Monaghan also has a lower proportion of households renting from private landlords than nationally (14.7% compared to 18.3%). Households in Cavan-Monaghan are marginally less likely to rent from a local authority (7.9% to 8.4%).

Figure 11: Occupancy types in Cavan-Monaghan compared to the State

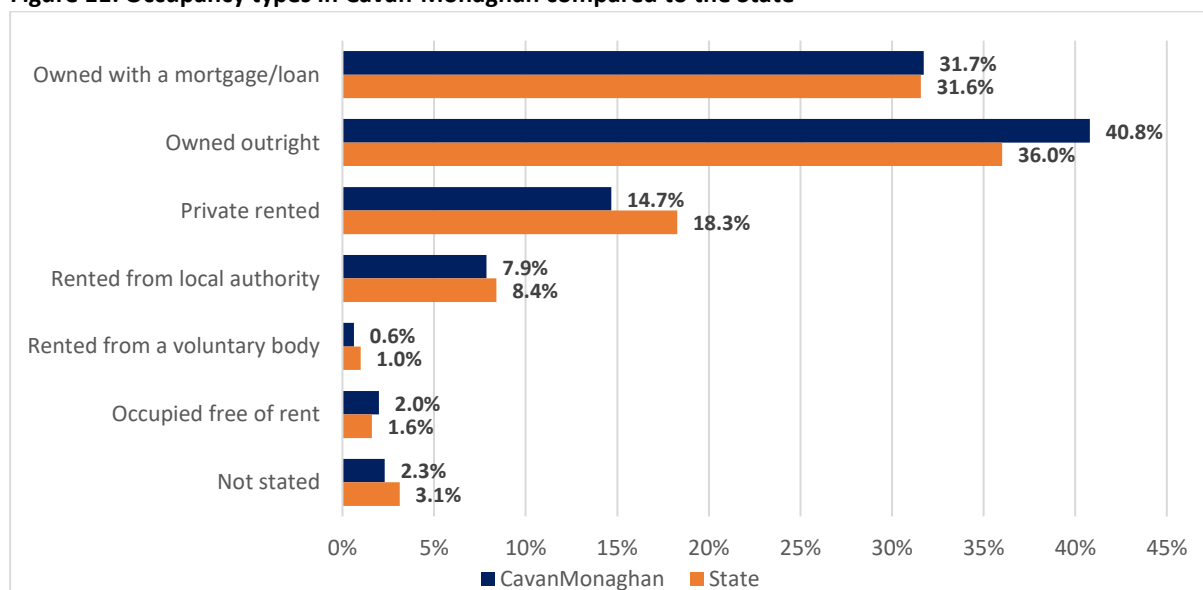
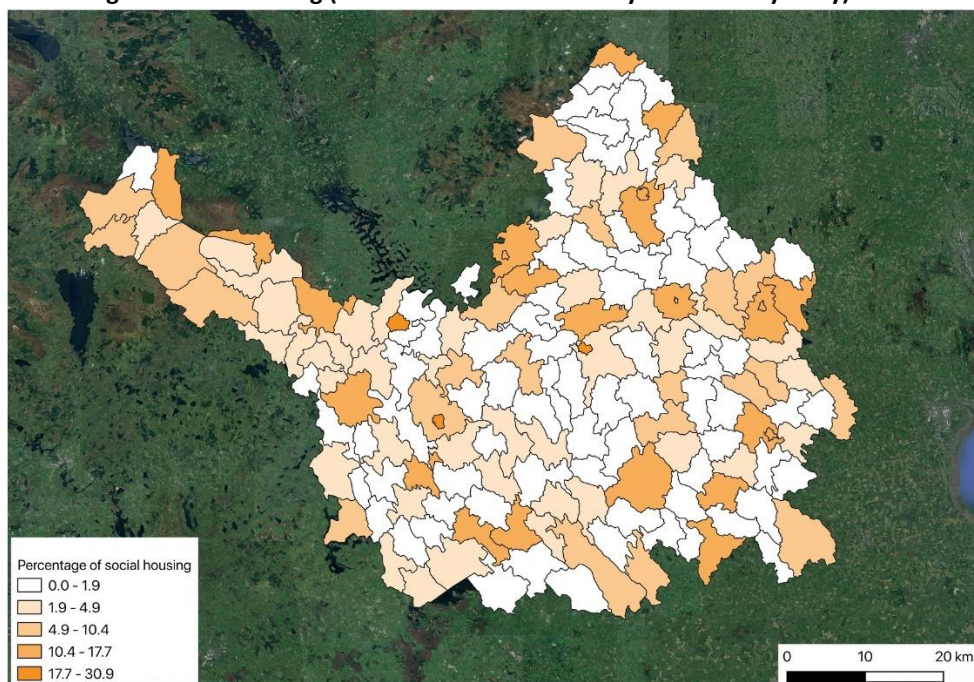
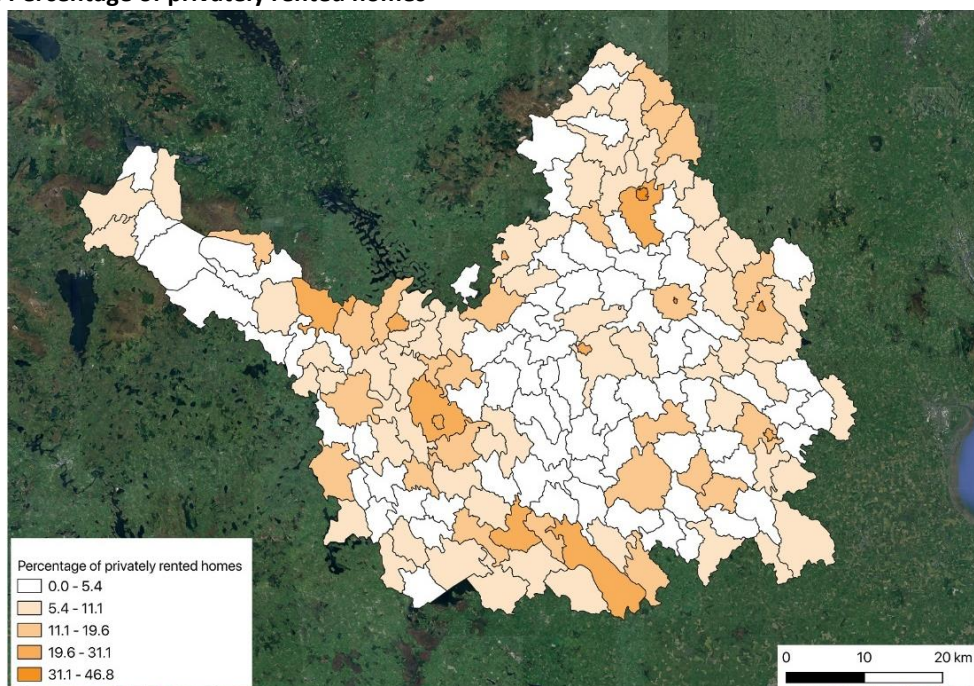


Figure 12: Percentage of social housing (rented from local authority or voluntary body)

Figures 12 (above) and 13 (below) show respectively the proportions of social and private rented housing across the electoral divisions of Cavan-Monaghan at the time of Census 2016.

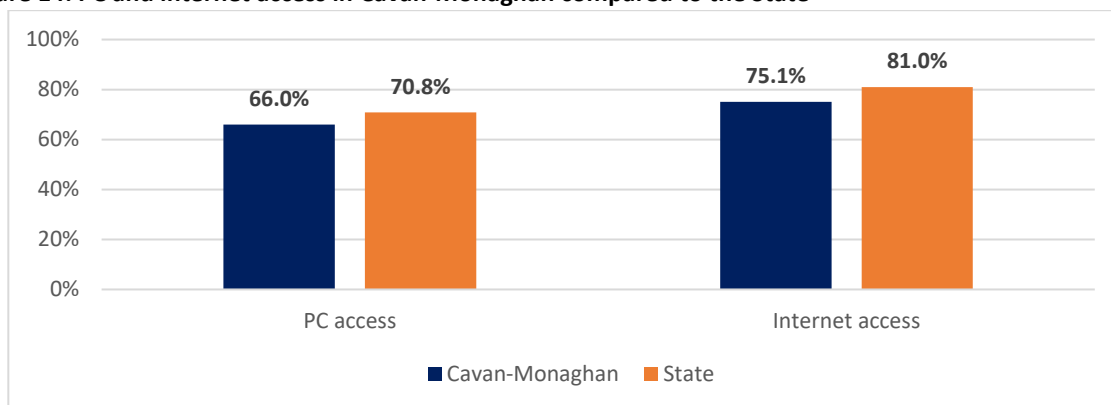
Figure 13: Percentage of privately rented homes

PC and broadband⁴

Cavan-Monaghan has a marginally lower rate than nationally of PC access (66% compared to 70.8%). Cavan-Monaghan households are less likely to have access to the internet than households in the State overall ⁵ (75.1% compared to 81%).

⁴ In keeping with the Constituency Dashboards, the totals in this section exclude the “Not stated” category.

⁵ Internet access includes “Broadband” and “Other”.

Figure 14: PC and internet access in Cavan-Monaghan compared to the State

Central heating

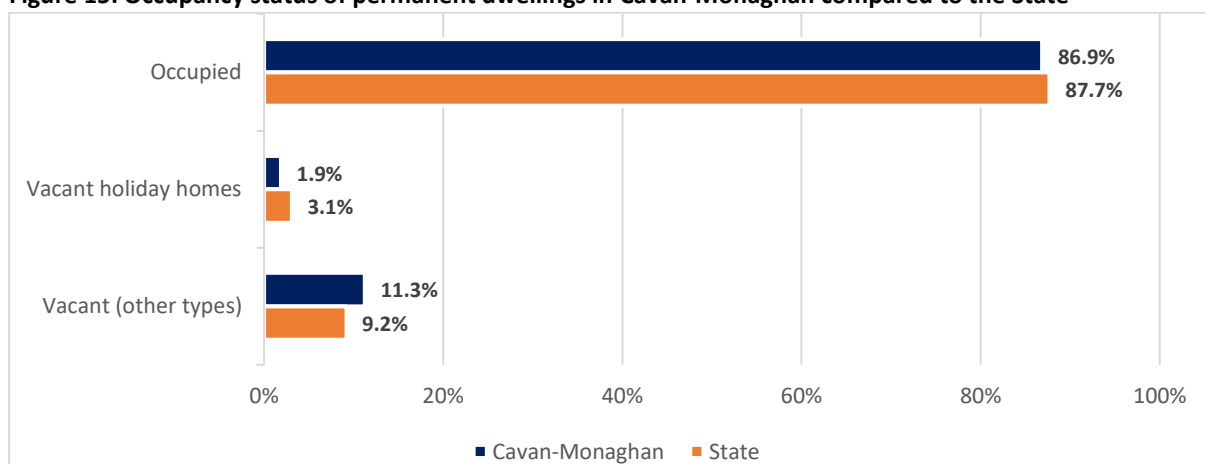
Table 7 below shows that households in Cavan-Monaghan are more likely to use oil as their central heating source than households nationally (72.8% compared to 40.4%). Households in Cavan-Monaghan are, in contrast, less likely to use natural gas for central heating than the State as a whole (6.6% compared to 33.5%).

Table 7: Central heating in Cavan-Monaghan compared to the State

Central Heating	Cavan-Monaghan	State
Oil	72.8%	40.4%
Natural gas	6.6%	33.5%
Electricity	4.1%	8.6%
Coal	7.3%	5.1%
Peat	2.1%	5.3%
LPG	0.9%	0.6%
Wood	2.9%	2%
Other	0.7%	0.7%
No central heating	0.9%	1.4%
Not stated	1.6%	2.4%

Vacant dwellings

Figure 15 below shows the vacancy rate of permanent dwellings in Cavan-Monaghan compared nationally. The constituency has a higher rate of overall vacant dwellings than nationally (11.3% compared to 9.2%) and a marginally lower rate of occupied homes (86.9% compared to 87.7%).

Figure 15: Occupancy status of permanent dwellings in Cavan-Monaghan compared to the State



Transport

Mode to work, school, etc.

Figure 16 below shows that people in Cavan-Monaghan are more likely to travel to work or education by car or van (as a driver or passenger) than nationally (70.4% compared to 62.2%). Figure 16 also shows that Cavan-Monaghan residents are less likely to use public transport as their mode of transport than the comparative national proportion (11.2% compared to 12.9%)

Figure 16: Mode of transportation in Cavan-Monaghan compared to the State

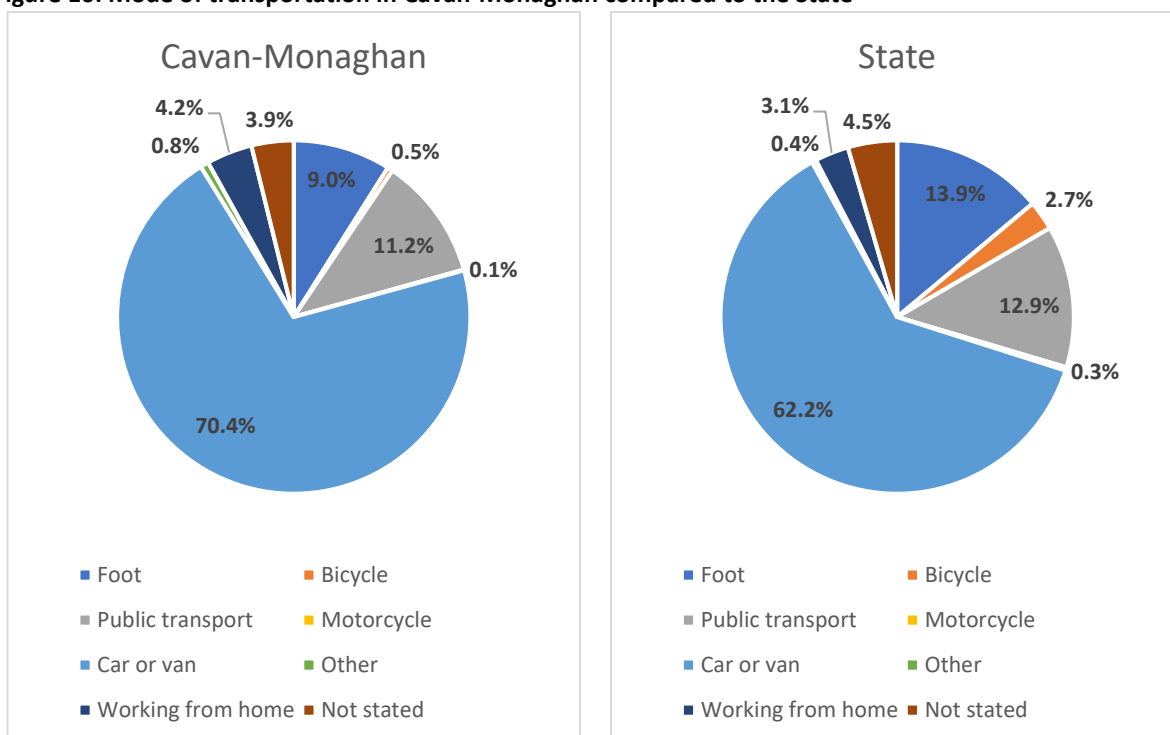


Figure 17: Percentage of public transportation use in Cavan-Monaghan

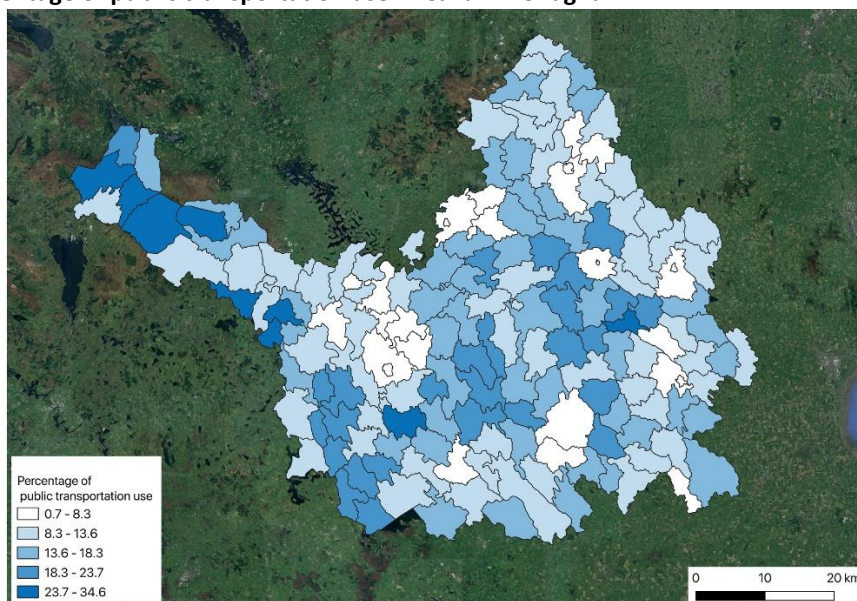
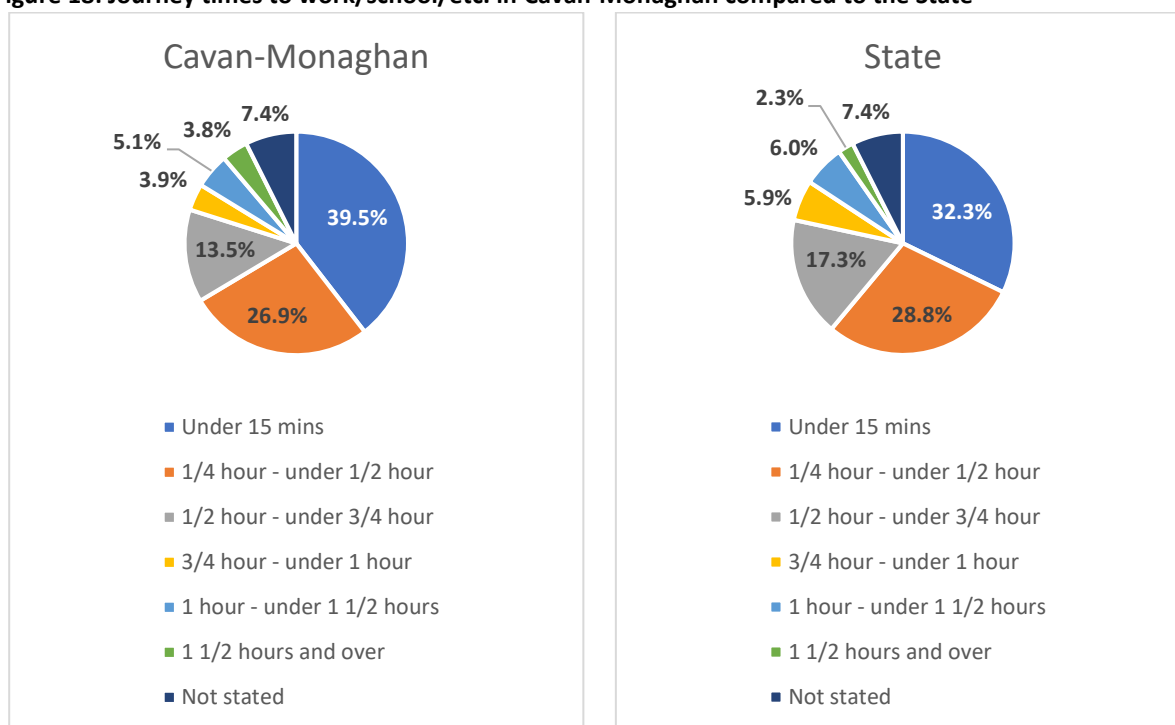


Figure 17 above shows the proportion of people in Cavan-Monaghan at the ED level who use public transport as their main means of travel to work, school or college.

Journey time to work, school, etc.

Figure 18 shows the journey times of residents in Cavan-Monaghan to work or school in comparison to the State as a whole. The constituency has a higher proportion of less than 15-minute journeys (39.5%) than nationally (32.3%). Cavan-Monaghan has a smaller proportion of 60- to 90-minute journeys (5.1%) than corresponding national rate (6%).

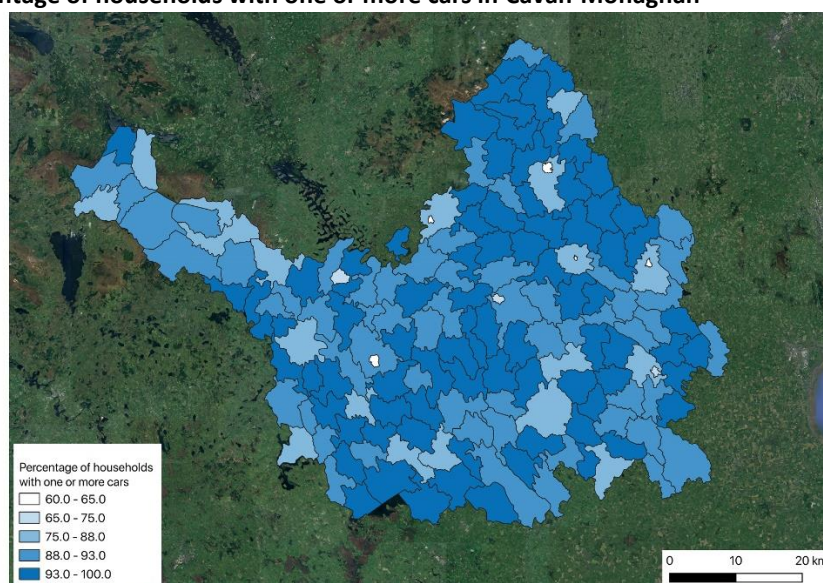
Figure 18: Journey times to work/school/etc. in Cavan-Monaghan compared to the State



Car access

Figure 19 maps at the electoral division level the proportion of households having one or more cars in Cavan-Monaghan.

Figure 19: Percentage of households with one or more cars in Cavan-Monaghan



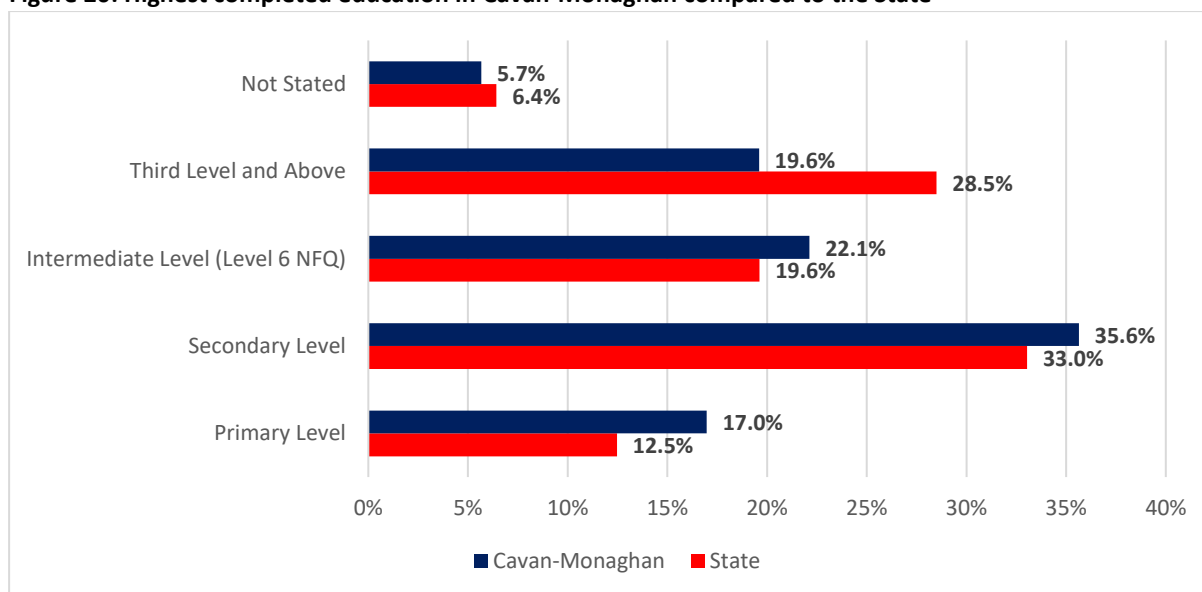


Education

Highest education level completed/achieved

Figure 20 shows the highest education completed in Cavan-Monaghan and its comparison with the national proportion. In comparison with the State, the constituency displays higher proportions who have completed education at intermediate level (22.1% compared to 19.6%) and at second level (35.6% compared to 33.0%). Cavan-Monaghan has lower proportions who have completed education at third level and above than that seen nationally (19.6% compared to 28.5%).

Figure 20: Highest completed education in Cavan-Monaghan compared to the State



Figures 21 below shows the rates of usual residents with third level education or higher, while the following Figure 22 (overleaf) shows the proportions of Cavan-Monaghan residents at the ED level with primary education or below.

Figure 21: The percentage of people with third level education or higher in Cavan-Monaghan

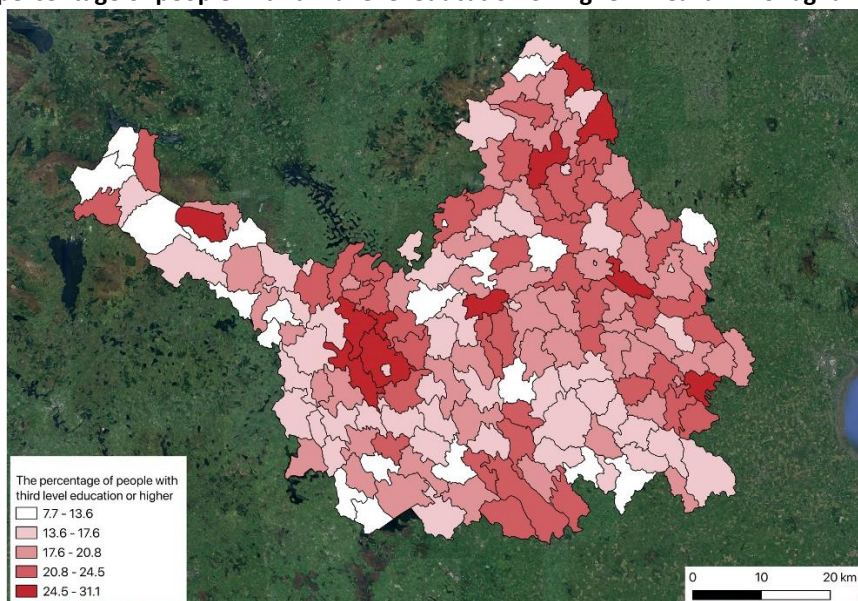
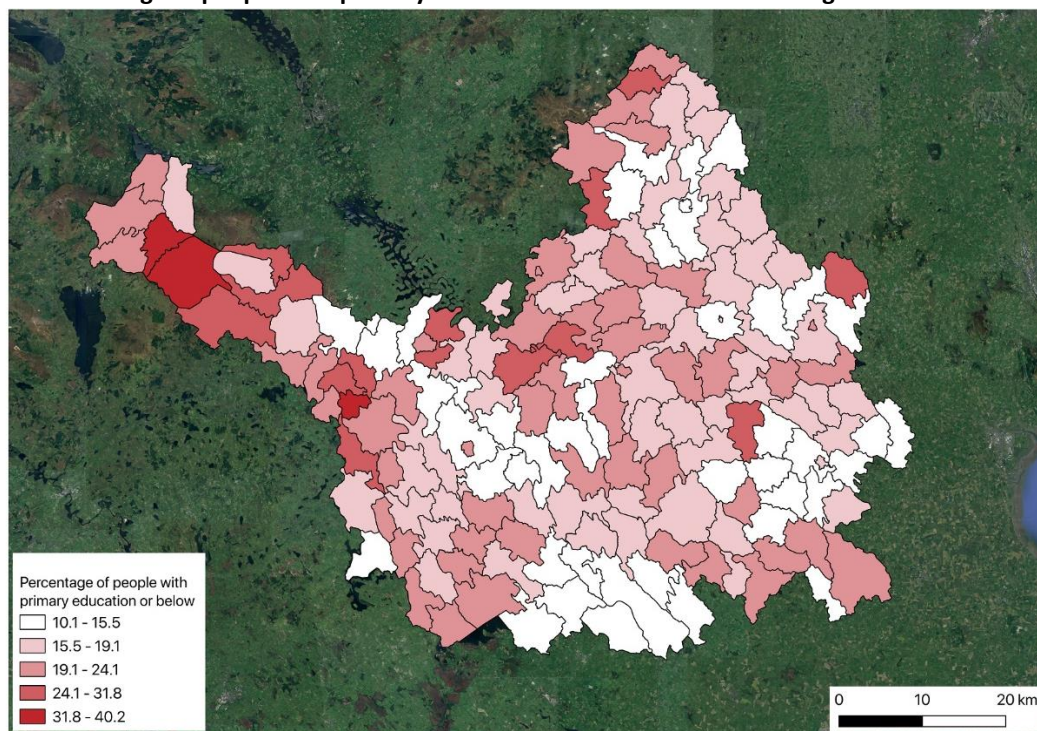
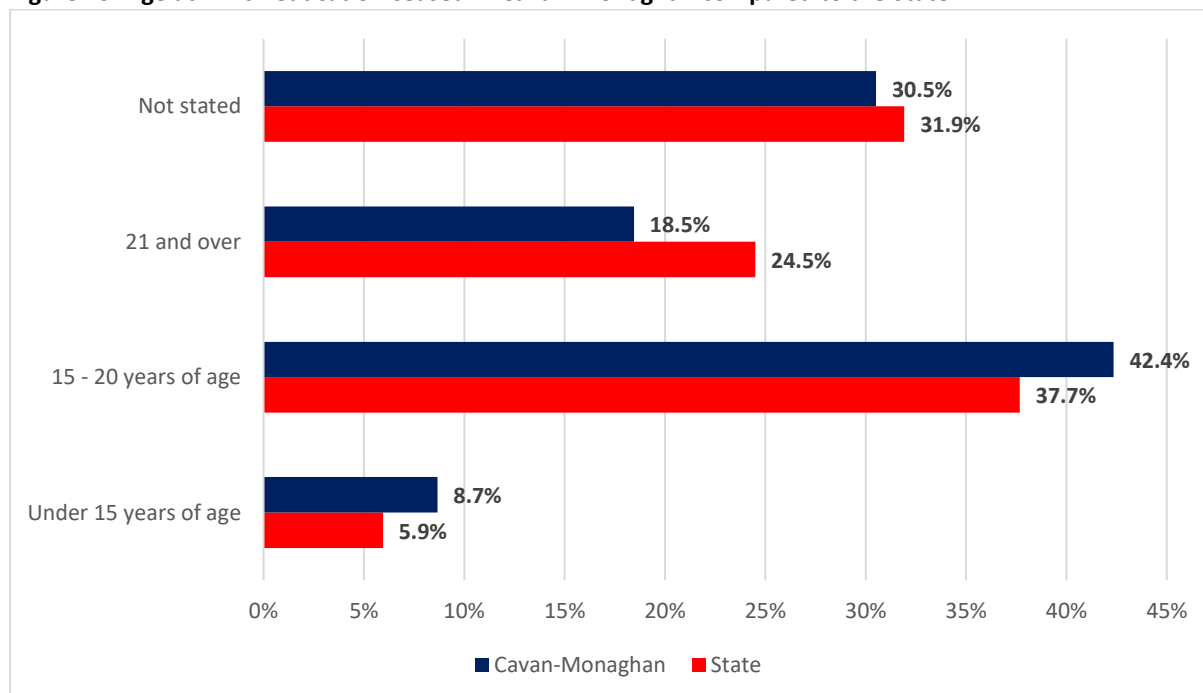


Figure 22: Percentage of people with primary education or below in Cavan-Monaghan

Age at which education ceased

Figure 23 below shows the highest age at which education ceased in Cavan-Monaghan compared to the State. The constituency has a larger proportion of usual residents that ceased education aged between 15-20 (42.4% compared to 37.7%) and under 15 years of age (8.7% compared to 5.9%) than seen nationally.

Figure 23: Age at which education ceased in Cavan-Monaghan compared to the State

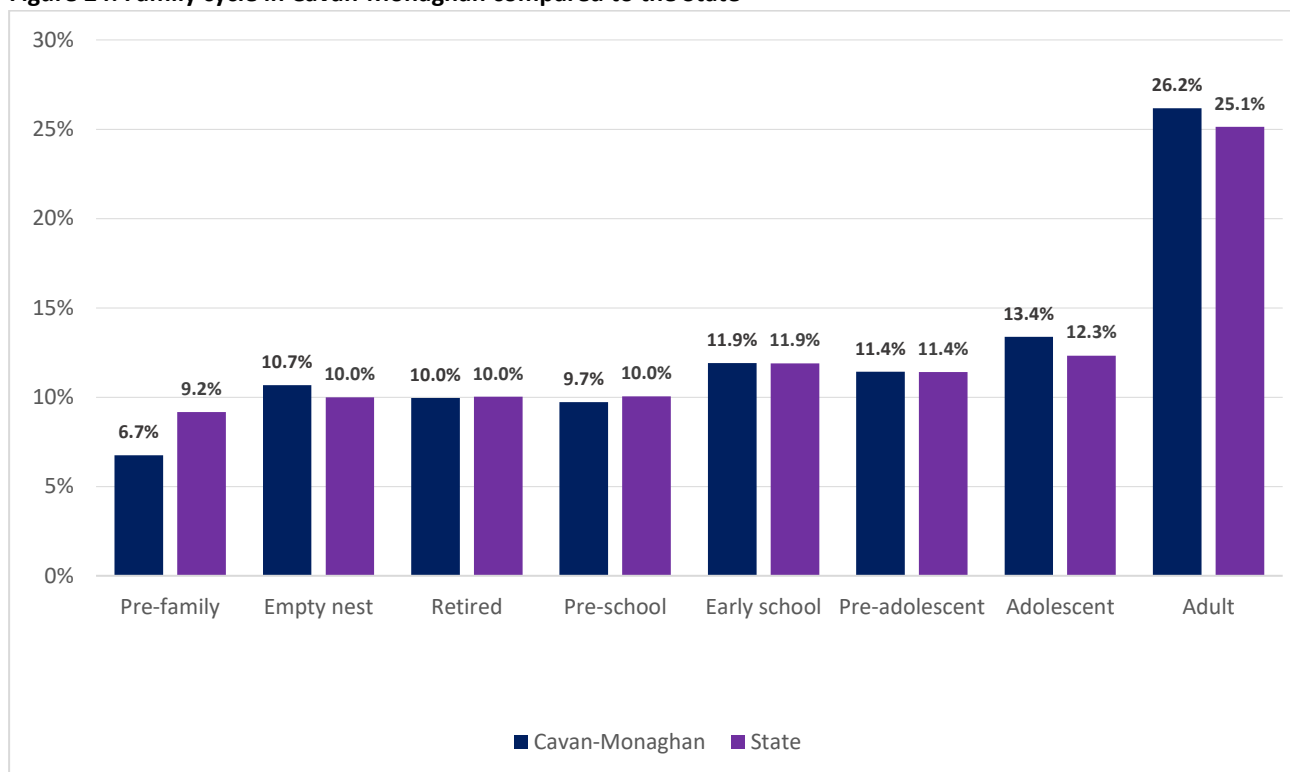


Families

Family cycle⁶

In Cavan-Monaghan, there are 36,575 family units. Figure 24 shows the breakdown of the number of families in the county according to their stage of the family cycle and its comparison to the national picture. In Cavan-Monaghan, the proportions are generally like the national picture. The proportion of families categorised as adolescent (13.4%) and adult (26.2%) is marginally higher than nationally (12.3% and 25.1% respectively).

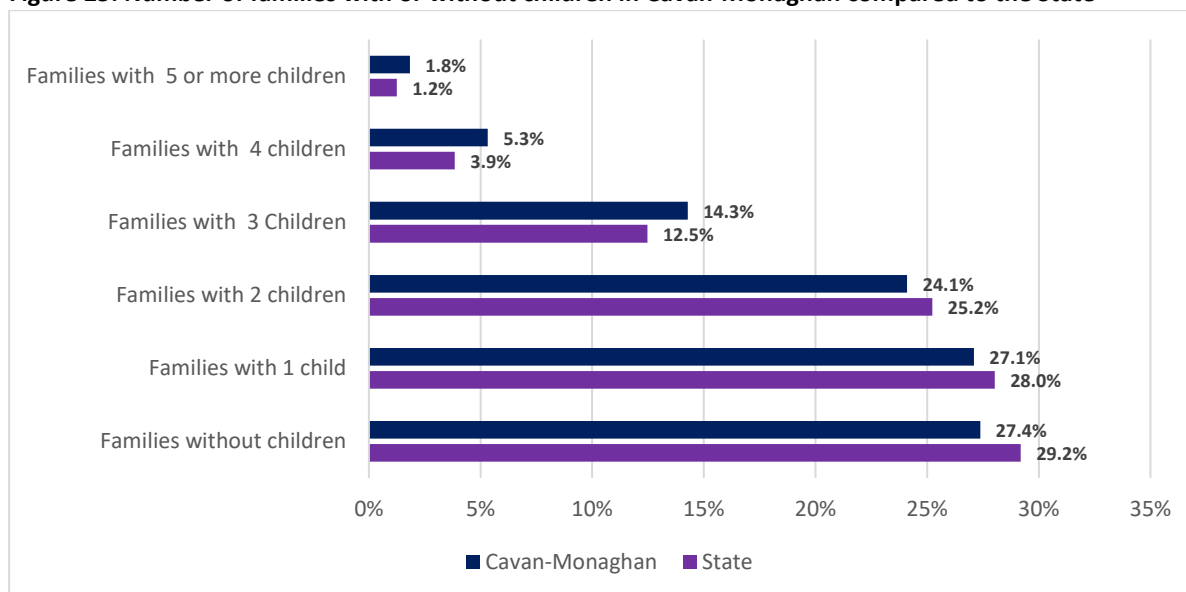
Figure 24: Family cycle in Cavan-Monaghan compared to the State



Families with or without children

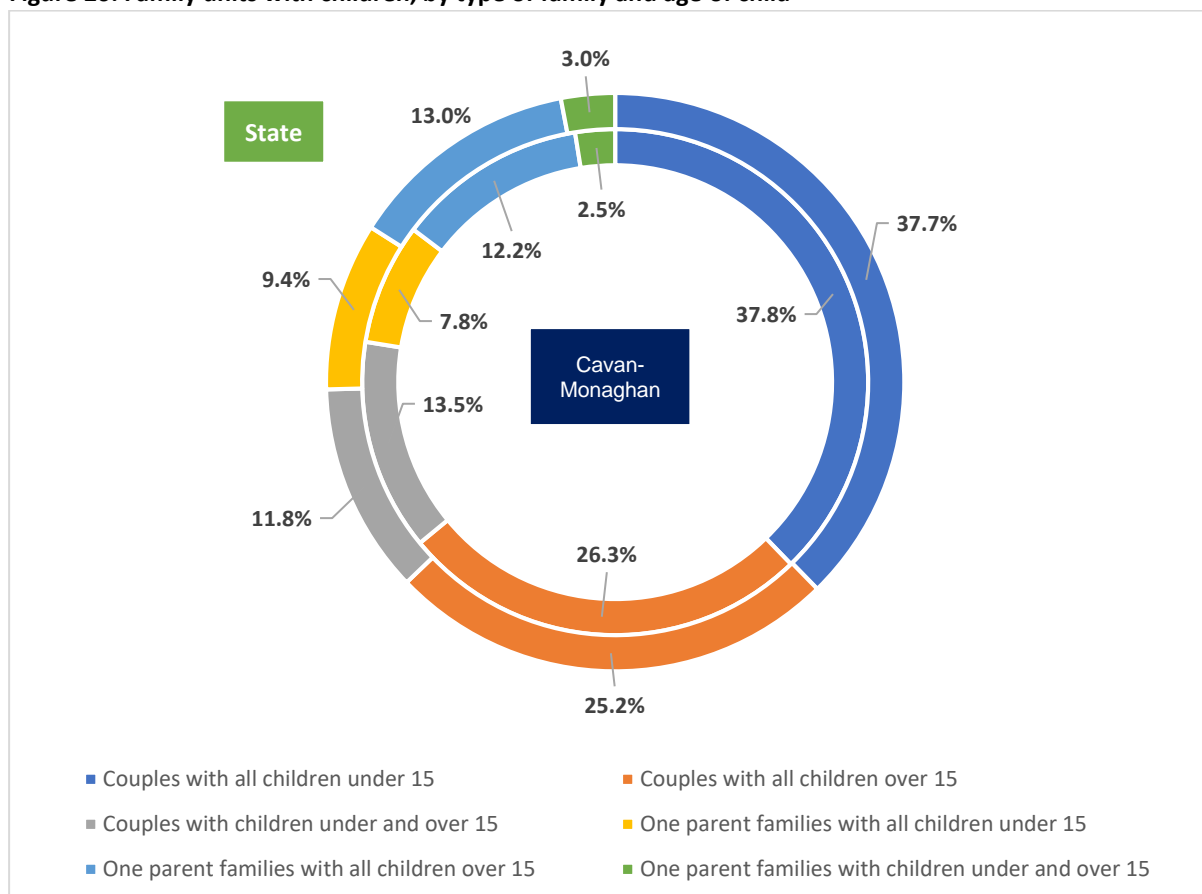
Figure 25 compares Cavan-Monaghan and the State in terms of the proportion of families with and without children. Cavan-Monaghan has a slightly lower proportion of families with 1 (27.1% compared to 28%) and 2 children (24.1% compared to 25.2%) than nationally. In Cavan-Monaghan, there are more families with 3 children than in the State overall (14.3% compared to 12.5%).

⁶ For the CSO's definition of family cycle as used in the Census, see [here](#).

Figure 25: Number of families with or without children in Cavan-Monaghan compared to the State

Family type

There are 26,562 families with children in Cavan-Monaghan. 20,600 (77.6%) of these families were couples with children and 5,962 (22.4%) were one parent families. Figure 26 below shows the proportion of family types with children (under and over 15) in 2016 for Cavan-Monaghan and compared nationally. In Cavan-Monaghan, there are fewer one parent families with children under 15 than seen nationally (7.8% compared to 9.4%).

Figure 26: Family units with children, by type of family and age of child



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