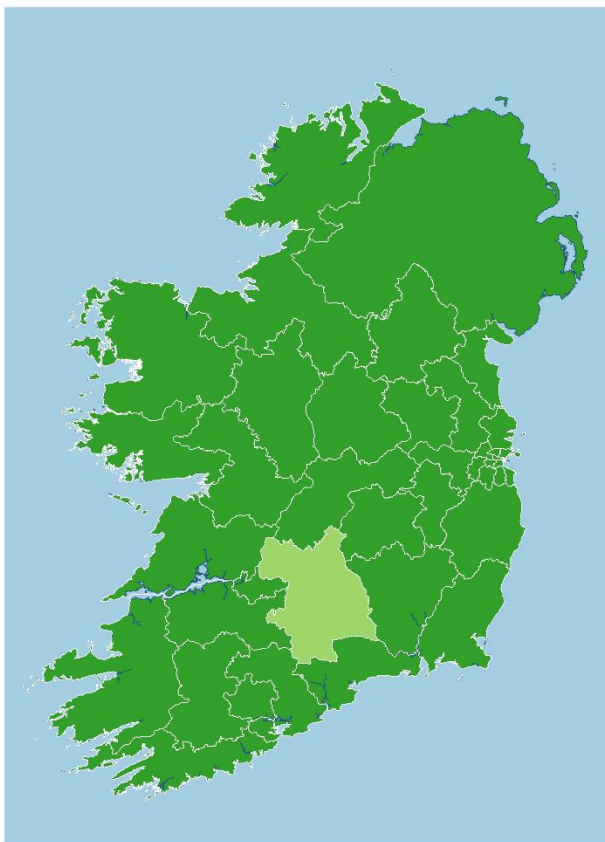


Dáil Éireann Constituency Profile

Tipperary



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**:

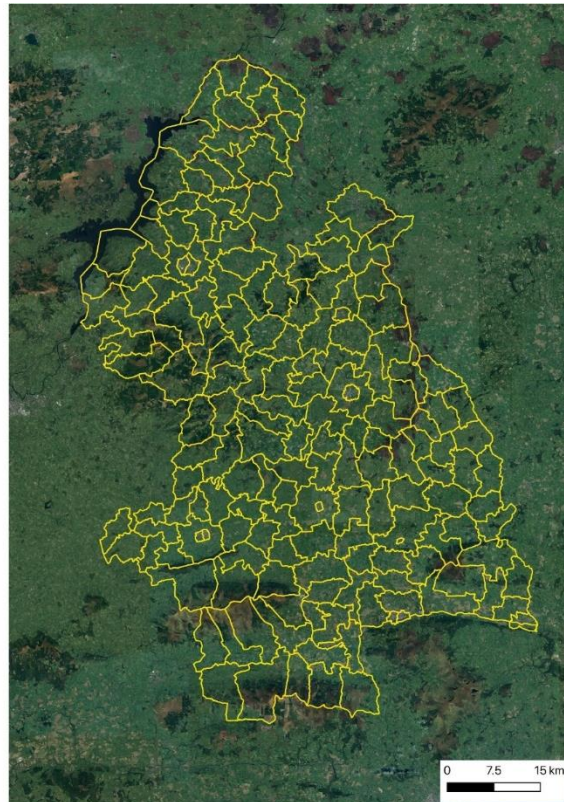


The Themes and Indicators included in this Profile reflect a selection of those used in the interactive Constituency Dashboards. A description of terms used by the CSO in the Census is set out in footnotes where relevant.

Introduction to Profile

Tipperary is a 5-seat constituency located in the southern half of Ireland. It includes, among others, the following locations: Cashel, Clonmel, Nenagh, Roscrea and Thurles. Tipperary is comprised of 172 Electoral Divisions (EDs).

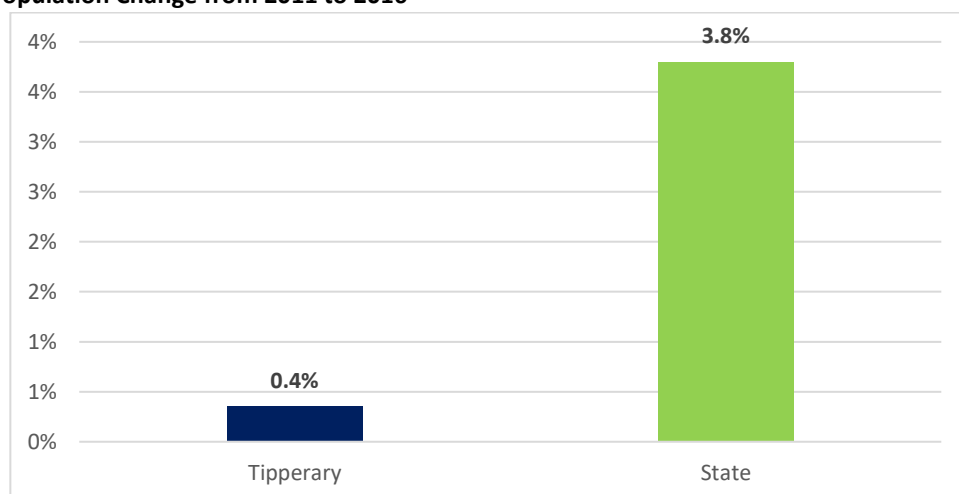
¹ The maps in this publication were produced in cooperation with the School of Geography, University College Dublin.

Figure 1: Location of Tipperary

Demographics

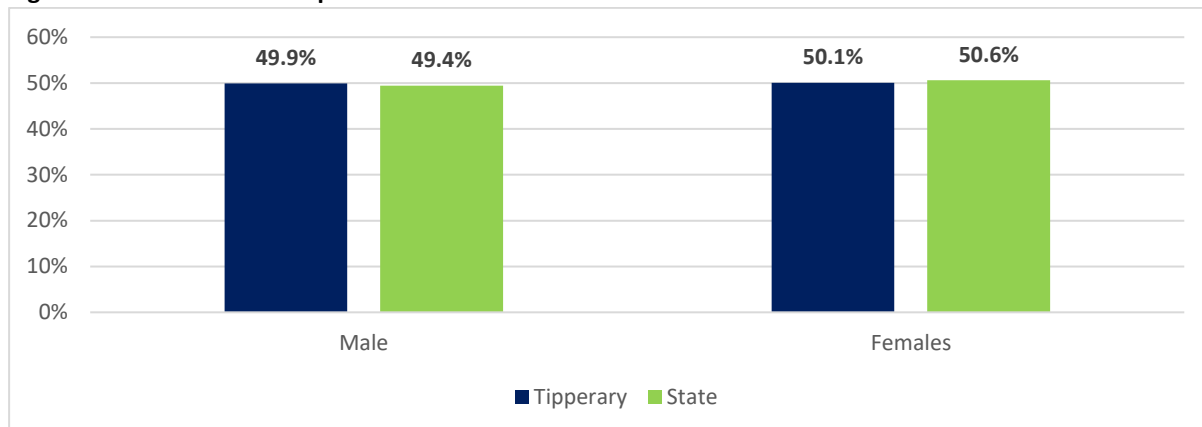
Population

The population of the constituency at the time of the 2016 Census was **155,178**. This represents a 0.4% increase from 2011. As shown in Figure 2, this compares to a population increase of 3.8% in the State overall over the same period.

Figure 2: Population Change from 2011 to 2016

In 2016, 50.1% (77,682) of the constituency's population was female and 49.9% (77,496) was male. The corresponding proportions in the State for 2016 were 50.6% female and 49.4% male.

Figure 3: Male to Female Population



Age cohorts

Figure 4 below shows the distribution of the female and male population of the constituency according to five-year age bands. In Tipperary, 25.4% of population was aged under 18 and 15.4% were aged 65 or over in 2016. As shown in Figure 5 (overleaf), the corresponding State measures were 25% aged under 18 and 13.4% aged 65 or older.

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

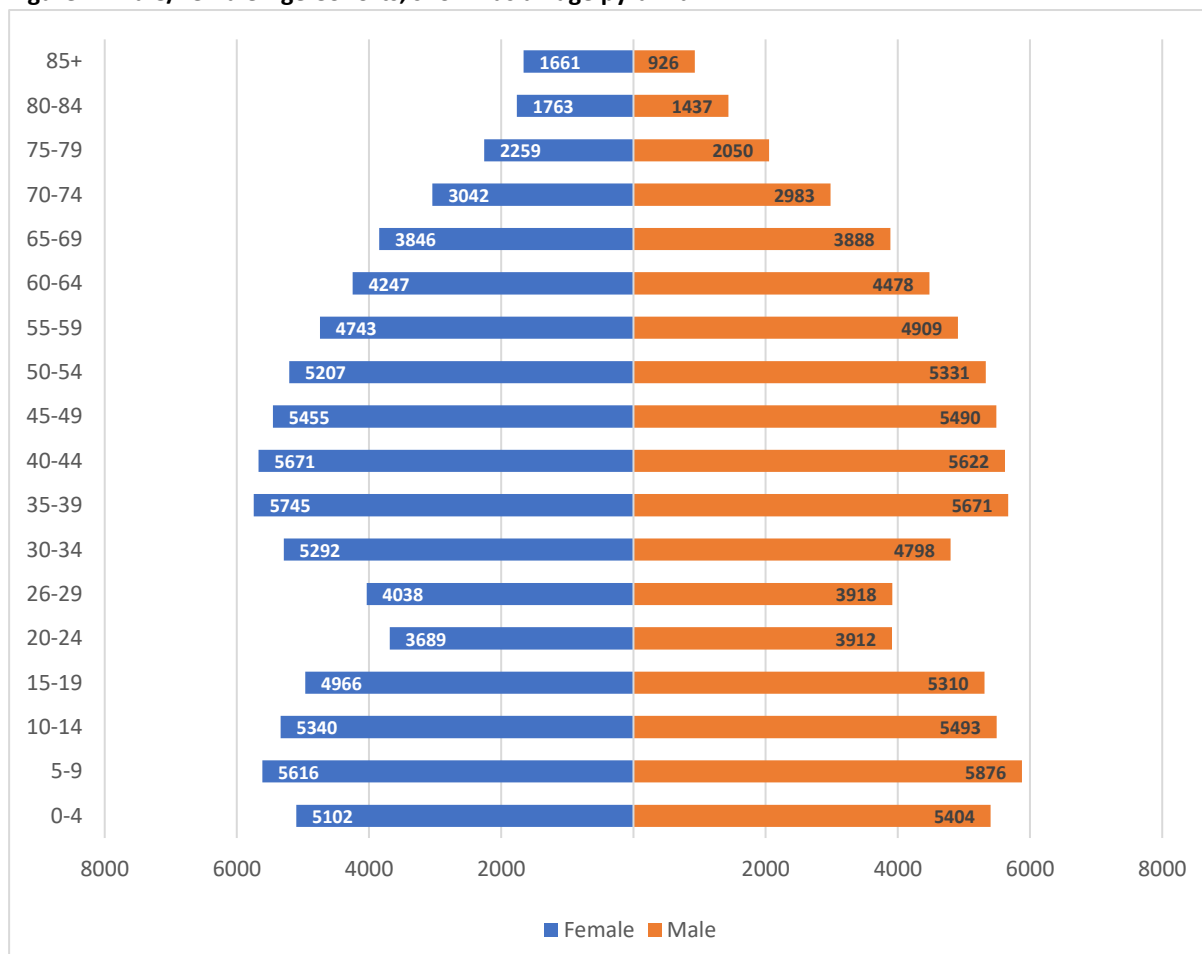
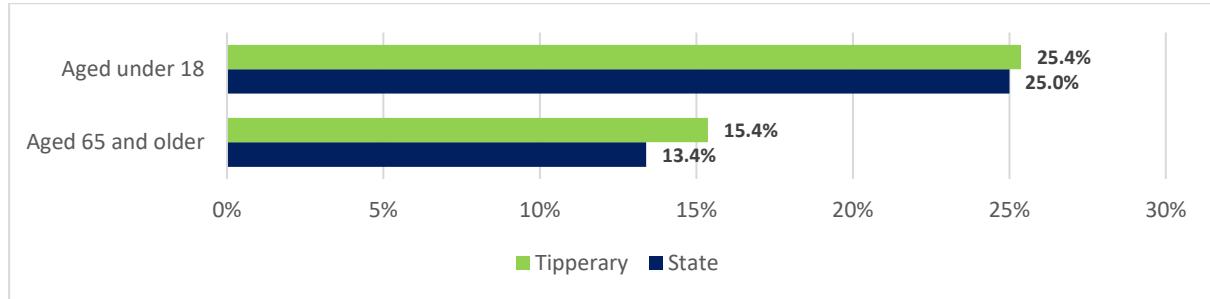


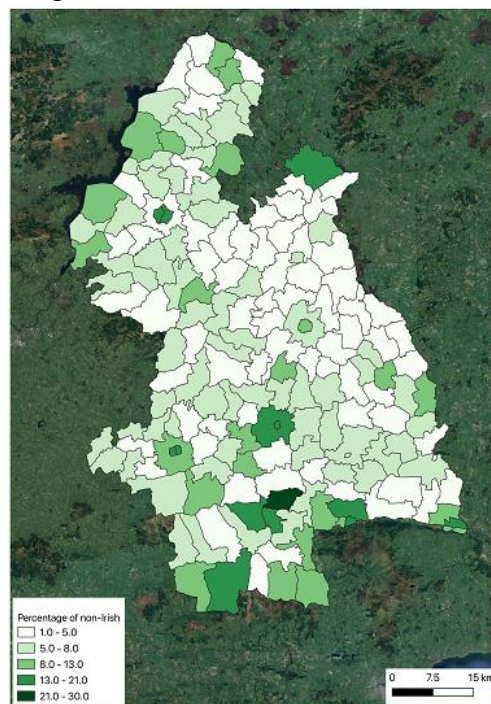
Figure 5: Population aged under 18 and 65 or older in Tipperary compared to the State

Nationality

The ratio of Irish to non-Irish nationals residing in Tipperary is higher than seen in the State as a whole in 2016. Of the usually resident population of Tipperary, 89.9% stated their nationality as Irish in the 2016 Census. Nationalities other than Irish comprised 9.1% of the population of the constituency, with 1.1% 'not stated'. Non-Irish nationals usually resident in the constituency included those who stated their nationality as British (2.6%), Polish (2.6%), Lithuanian (0.7%), from another EU country (2%) or from the rest of the world (1.1%). Table 1 (below) shows the comparison in the profile of nationality in the constituency of Tipperary with that seen in the State as a whole in 2016.

Table 1: Nationality in Tipperary compared to the State

Nationality	Tipperary	State
Irish	89.9%	87.0%
British	2.6%	2.2%
Polish	2.6%	2.6%
Lithuanian	0.7%	0.8%
Other EU	2.0%	3.1%
Rest of the World	1.1%	2.7%
Not Stated	1.1%	1.5%

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

Ethnicity

Table 2 below shows that 87.2% of people usually residing in Tipperary identified their ethnicity as White Irish, which is a higher proportion than in the State overall (82.2%). Other White Ethnicity accounted for 8.1% of people, this compares with a State share of 9.5%. The population in Tipperary who stated their ethnicity as Asian or Asian Irish was lower than the State share (0.9% compared to 2.1%). The population in the constituency who stated their ethnicity as Black or Black Irish was less than the State share (0.3% compared to 1.4%).

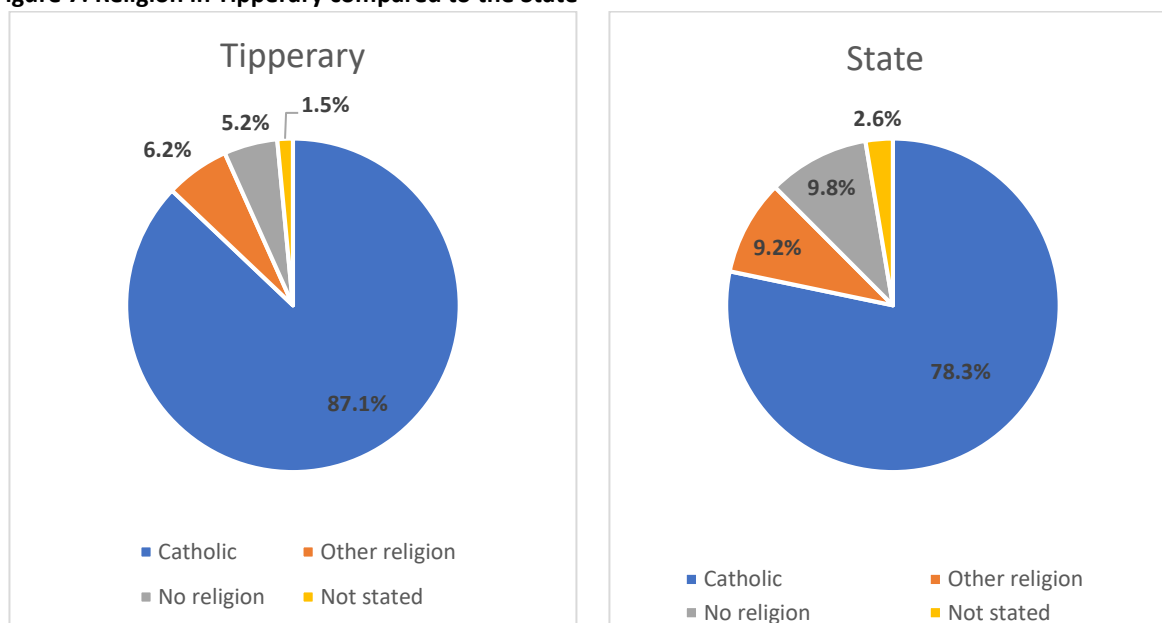
Table 2: Ethnicity in Tipperary compared to the State

Ethnicity	Tipperary	State
White Irish	87.2%	82.2%
White Irish Traveller	0.8%	0.7%
Other White Ethnicity	8.1%	9.5%
Black or Black Irish	0.3%	1.4%
Asian or Asian Irish	0.9%	2.1%
Other Ethnicity	0.9%	1.5%
Not Stated	1.7%	2.7%

Religion

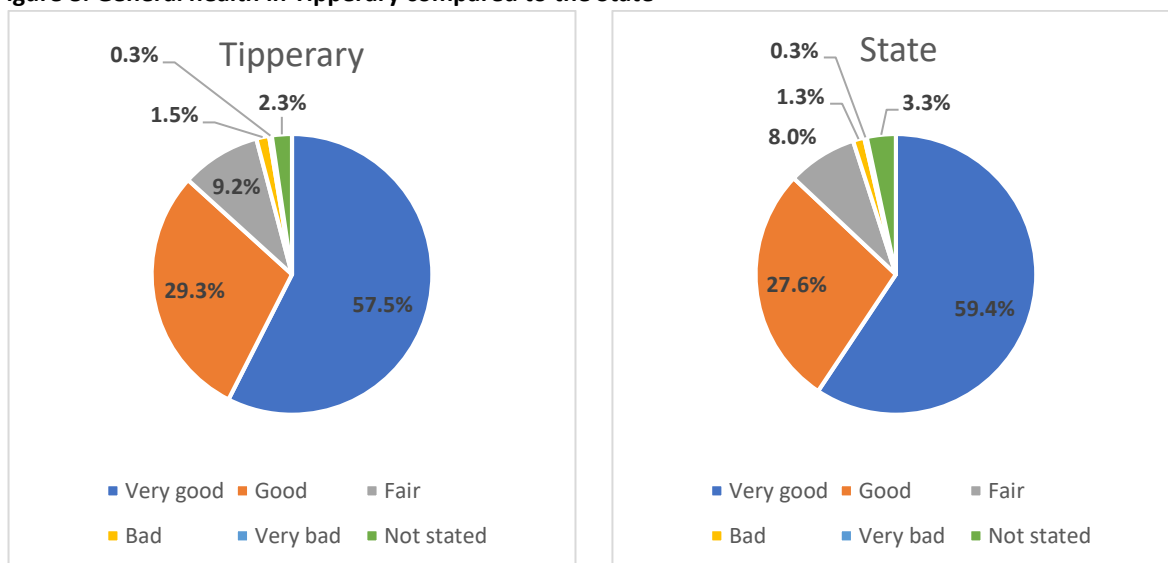
The share of Catholics in Tipperary (87.1%) is greater than in the State as a whole (78.3%). A lower proportion of the usually resident population in Tipperary have no religion than seen in the State overall (5.2% compared to 9.8%).

Figure 7: Religion in Tipperary compared to the State



General Health

In Tipperary, 57.5% of the population described their health as 'very good' in 2016, which is less than the State share of 59.4%

Figure 8: General health in Tipperary compared to the State

Social class²

Table 3 below shows the social class makeup of Tipperary in comparison with the State in 2016. Tipperary has a lower proportion of professional workers (6.5% compared to 8.1%) and managerial and technical workers (25% compared to 28.1%) respectively than seen in the State as a whole. The proportions of the constituency's workers classed as non-manual (17.8%) and skilled-manual (15%) were slightly larger relative to the State shares. In the constituency, the proportion of those classed as semi-skilled (12.4%) and unskilled (4.6%) was higher than those seen in the State overall (10.5% and 3.6% respectively).

Table 3: Social class in Tipperary compared with the State

Social Class	Tipperary	State
Professional workers	6.5%	8.1%
Managerial and technical	25.0%	28.1%
Non-manual	17.8%	17.6%
Skilled-manual	15.0%	14.1%
Semi-skilled	12.4%	10.5%
Unskilled	4.6%	3.6%
All other (gainfully employed and unknown)	18.8%	18.0%

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



Economic Status and Work

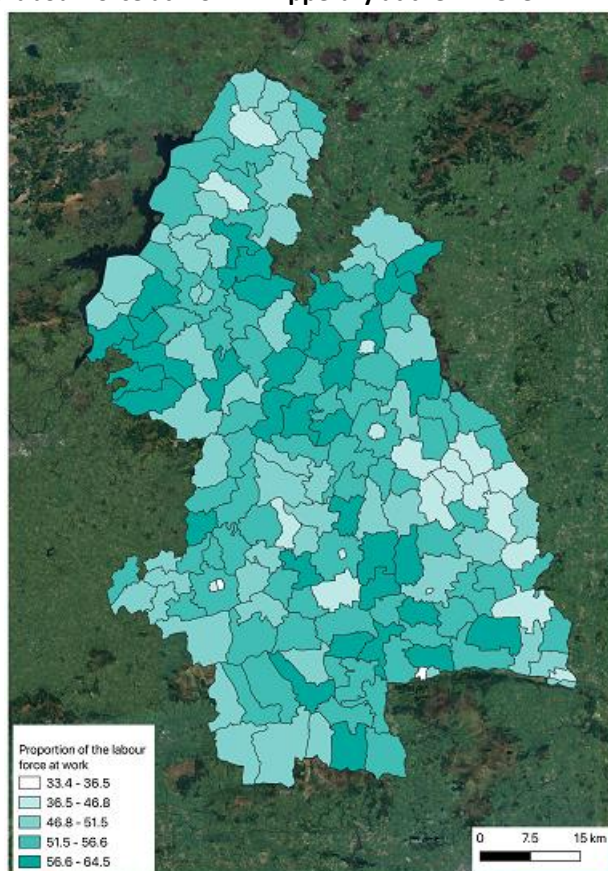
Principal economic status³

Table 4 below shows the employment status of Tipperary compared to the State as a whole. The constituency has a lower proportion of usual residents at work when compared to the State overall (50.4% compared to 53.5%). Tipperary has a higher proportion of retirees (15.8%) compared to the State share (14.5%). Figure 9 maps the percentage of residents at work across the constituency of Tipperary at the ED level.

Table 4: Principal economic status of Tipperary compared to the State

Principal Economic Status	Tipperary	State
At work	50.4%	53.5%
Looking for first job	0.8%	0.8%
Unemployed having lost or given up previous job	7.9%	7.1%
Student	10.3%	11.4%
Looking after home/family	9.1%	8.1%
Retired	15.8%	14.5%
Unable to work due to sickness or disability	5.3%	4.2%
Other	0.4%	0.4%

Figure 9: Proportion of the labour force at work in Tipperary at the ED level



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



Industry

Table 5 below shows those working in Tipperary and in the State as a whole by industry. Tipperary also has a lower proportion of residents working in commerce and trade than in the State overall (20.2% compared to 23.9%). Professional services account for 22.8% of workers' industry sector in the constituency compared with 23.5% in the State. In the constituency, 15.2% work in manufacturing and industries while the equivalent proportion for the State is 11.4%.

Table 5: Breakdown of workers by industry in Tipperary compared to the State

Industry	Tipperary	State
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	10.8%	4.4%
Building and construction	5.3%	5.1%
Manufacturing and industries	15.2%	11.4%
Commerce and trade	20.2%	23.9%
Transport and communications	4.6%	8.6%
Public administration	5.5%	5.3%
Professional services	22.8%	23.5%
Other	15.7%	17.8%

Occupation types

Table 6 shows the occupation types that Tipperary residents work in. Tipperary has a lower rate of professional occupations (13.5% compared to 17.3%) than the State. Tipperary's proportion of those in skilled trades occupations is greater than the State share (18.9% compared to 13.9%). The constituency shows a higher proportion of its residents working in as process, plant and machine operatives (9.9%) than in the State as a whole (7.2%).

Table 6: Occupation types in Tipperary compared to the State

Occupation Types	Tipperary	State
Managers, directors and senior officials	6.6%	7.4%
Professional occupations	13.5%	17.3%
Associate professional and technical occupations	7.9%	10.9%
Administrative and secretarial occupations	8.8%	10.0%
Skilled trades occupations	18.9%	13.9%
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	8.2%	7.3%
Sales and customer service occupations	6.8%	6.8%
Process, plant and machine operatives	9.9%	7.2%
Elementary occupations	9.3%	8.8%
Not stated	10.2%	10.3%

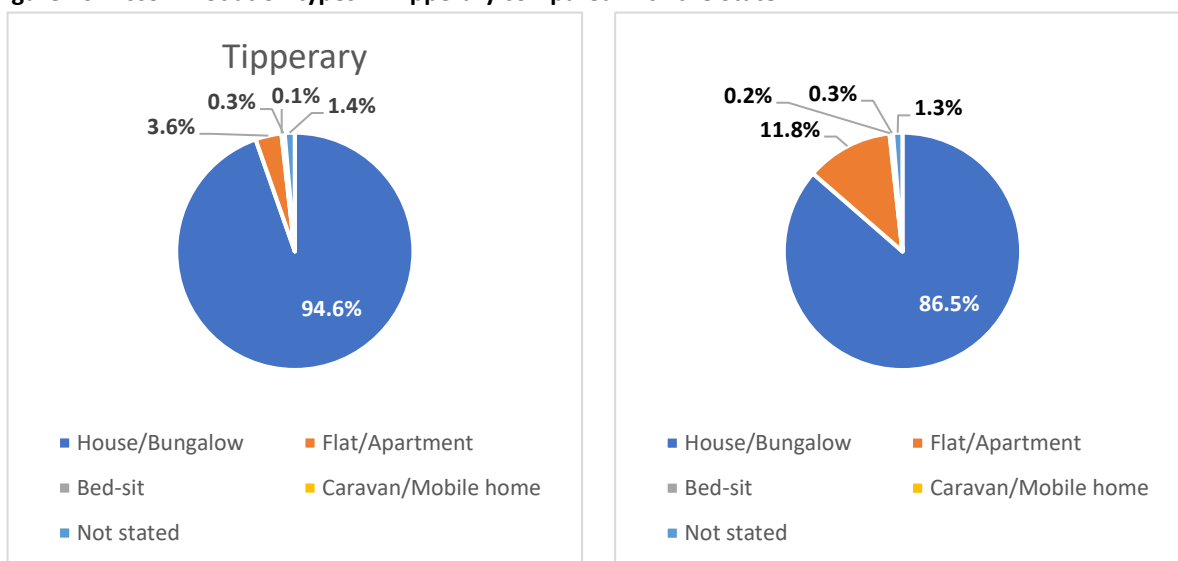


Households and Housing

Accommodation type

There were 57,820 private households in Tipperary in 2016. Figure 10 below shows that more people in Tipperary live in houses or bungalows than that seen in Ireland (94.6% compared to 86.5%). Tipperary has a lower proportion of households living in flats/apartments than the State as a whole (3.6% compared to 11.8%).

Figure 10: Accommodation types in Tipperary compared with the State



Occupancy type

Households in Tipperary are more likely to own their houses outright (41.5% compared to 36%) but less likely to own with a mortgage or loan (29.5% compared to 31.6%) than in the State overall. In the constituency, 13.5% of households rent from private landlords which is lower than the State share of 18.3%. In the constituency, more households rent from a local authority than in the State as a whole (9.8% compared to 8.4%).

Figure 11: Occupancy types in Tipperary compared to the State

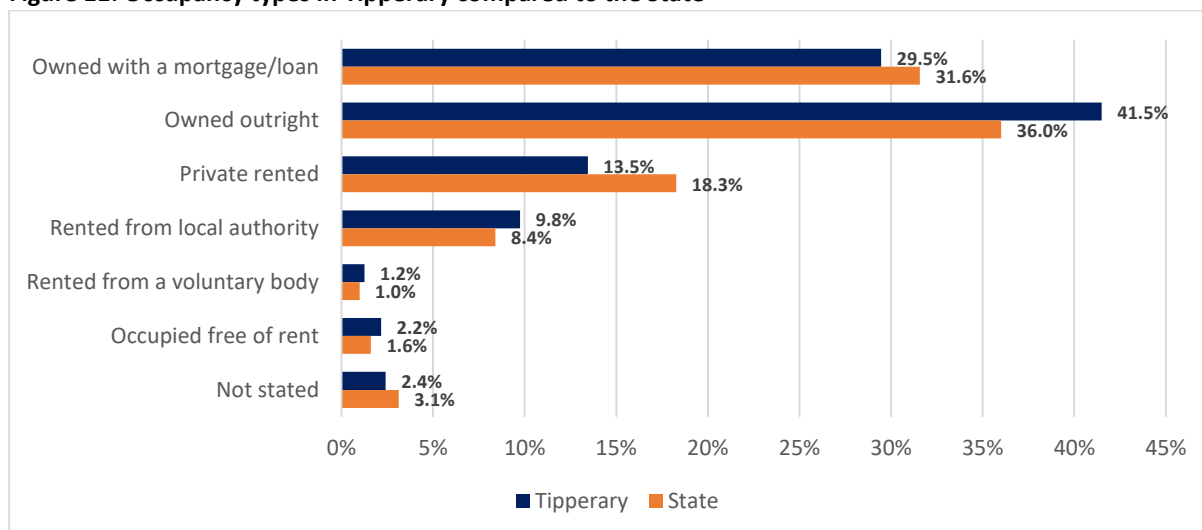
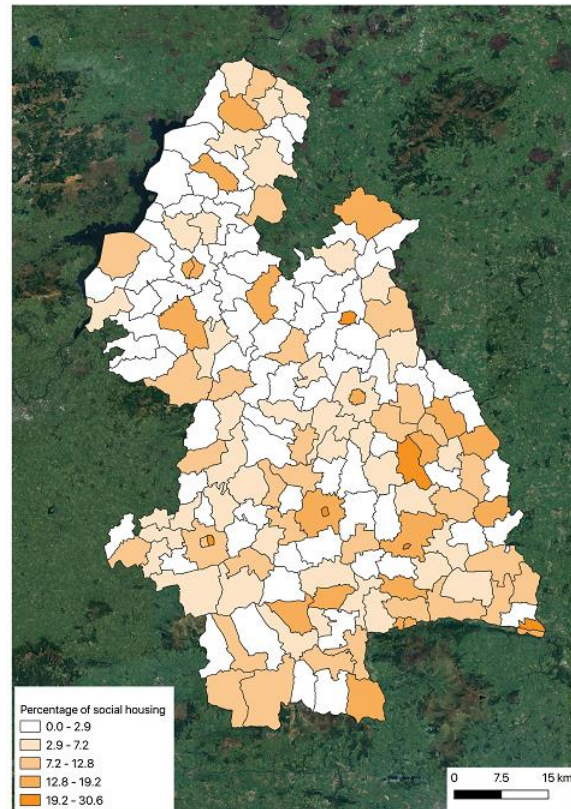
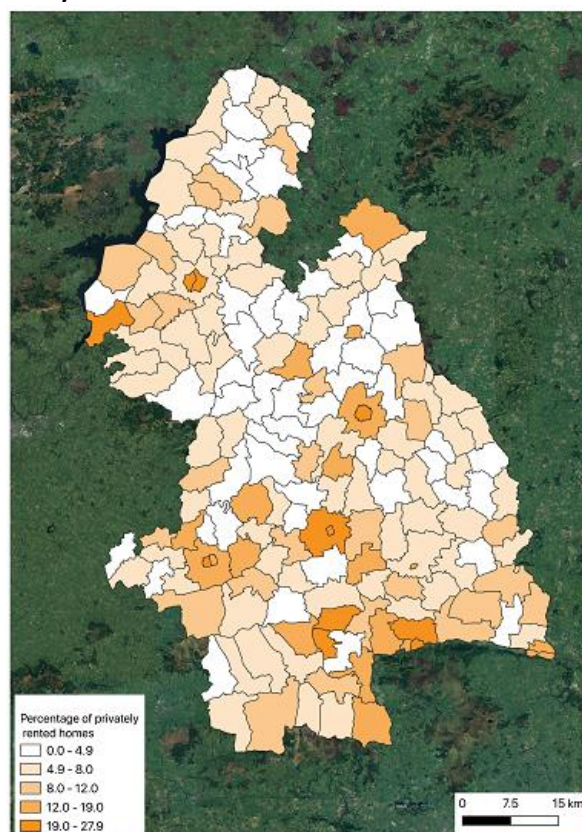


Figure 12: Percentage of social housing (rented from local authority or voluntary body)

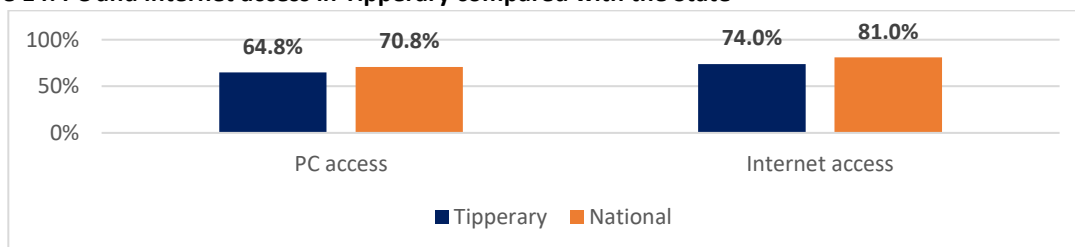
Figures 12 (above) and 13 (below) show respectively the proportions of social and private rented housing across the EDs of Tipperary at the time of Census 2016.

Figure 13: Percentage of privately rented homes

PC and broadband⁴

Tipperary has a lower rate of PC access than the State as a whole (64.8% compared to 70.8%). Tipperary households also have a lower rate of access to the internet than households in the State overall (74% compared to 81%).⁵

Figure 14: PC and internet access in Tipperary compared with the State



Central heating

Table 7 below shows that compared to the State, households in Tipperary are less likely to use natural gas (11.5% compared to 33.5%) and more likely to use oil for central heating (60.3% compared to 40.4%). In the constituency, 7.3% of households use coal as their main source of heating, this compares to 5.1% of households across the State.

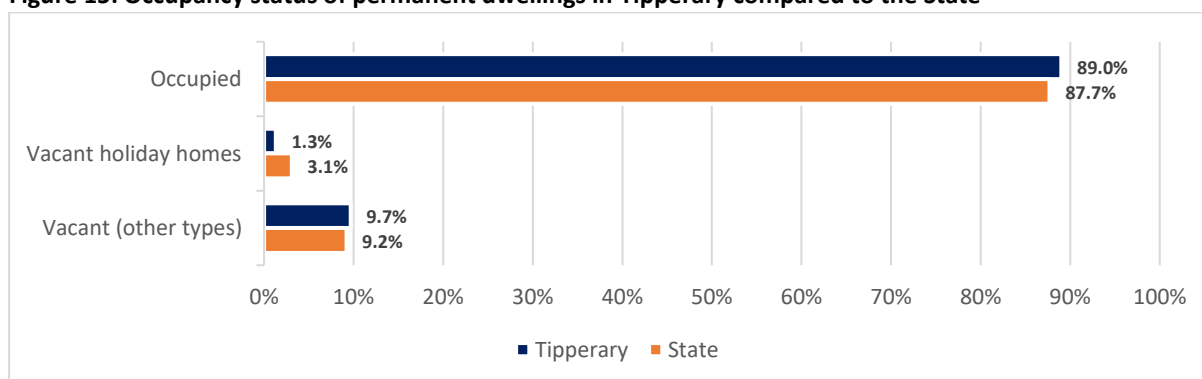
Table 7: Central heating in Tipperary compared with the State

Central heating	Tipperary	State
Oil	60.3%	40.4%
Natural gas	11.5%	33.5%
Electricity	4.7%	8.6%
Coal	7.3%	5.1%
Peat	6.4%	5.3%
LPG	0.5%	0.6%
Wood	5.2%	2%
Other	0.7%	0.7%
No central heating	1.7%	1.4%
Not stated	1.6%	2.4%

Vacant dwellings

Figure 15 below shows the vacancy rate of permanent dwellings in Tipperary compared to the State as a whole. Compared to the State, Tipperary has a slightly higher rate of overall vacant dwellings (9.7% compared to 9.2%) and a slightly higher rate of occupied homes (89% compared to 87.7%).

Figure 15: Occupancy status of permanent dwellings in Tipperary compared to the State



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

⁵ Internet access includes "Broadband" and "Other".



Transport

Mode to work, school, etc.

Figure 16 below shows that people in Tipperary are more likely to travel to work or education by car or van (as a driver or passenger) than in the State as a whole (70.9% compared to 62.2%). Figure 16 also shows that Tipperary residents are less likely to use public transport as their mode of transport than the comparative State share (7.5% compared to 12.9%).

Figure 16: Mode of transportation in Tipperary compared to the State

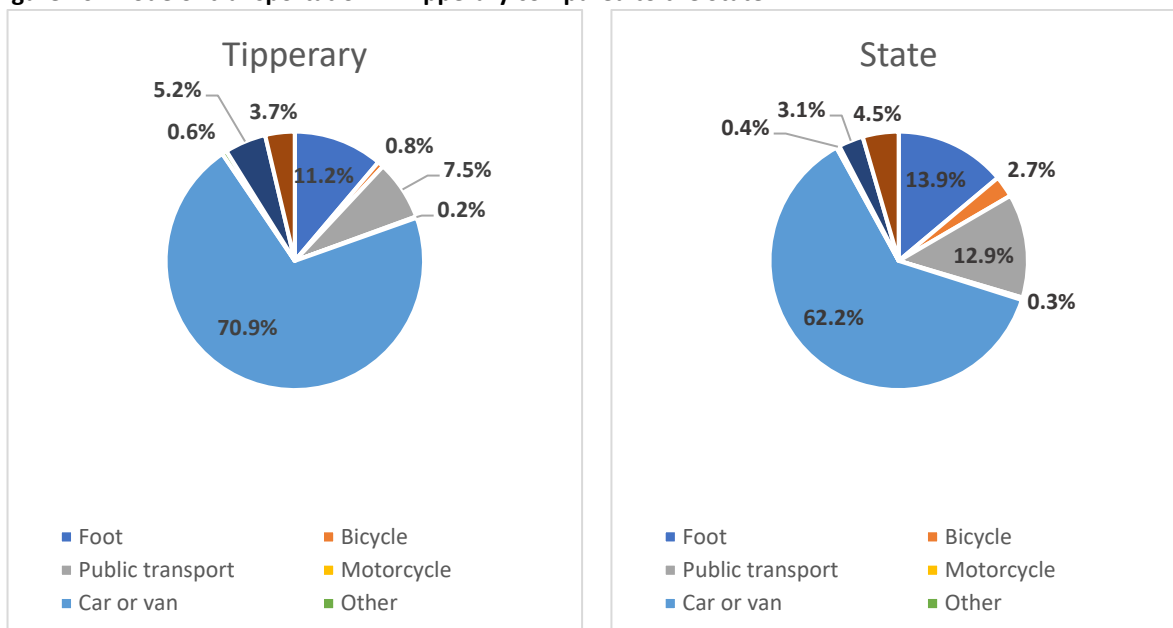


Figure 17: Percentage of public transportation use in Tipperary

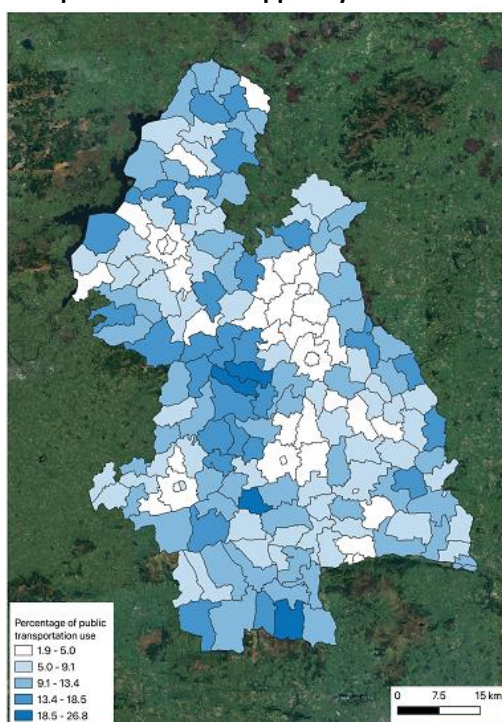
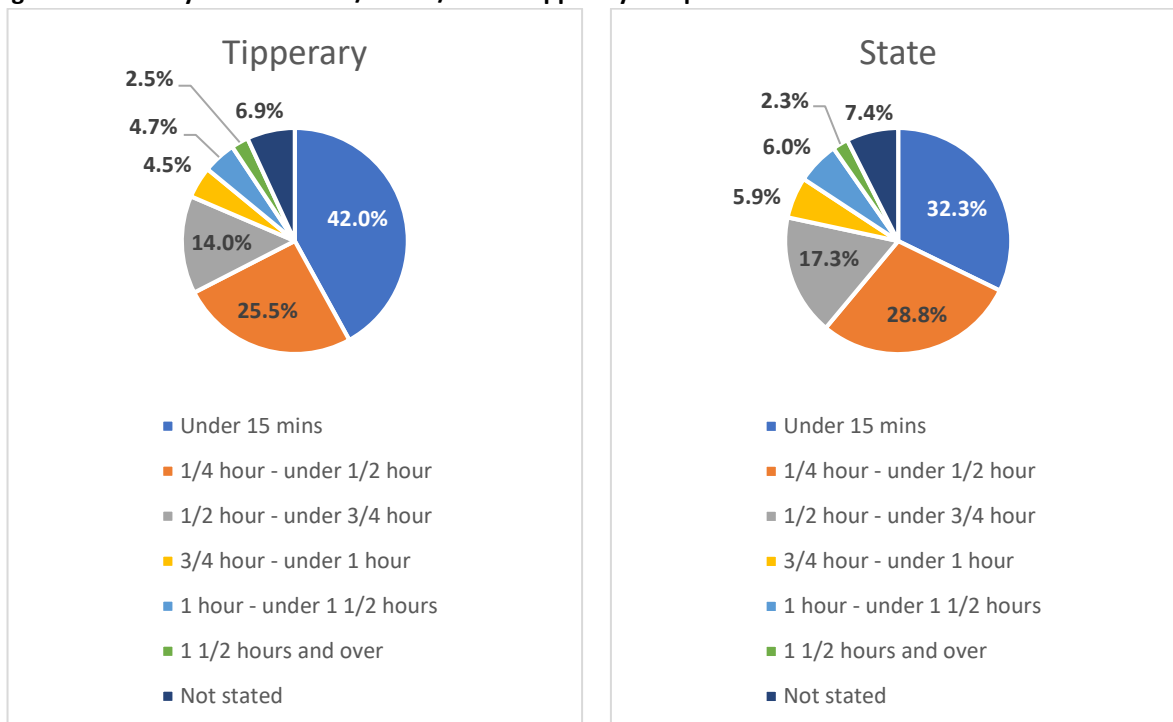


Figure 17 (previous page) shows the proportion of people in Tipperary at the ED level who use public transport as their main means of travel to work, school or college.

Journey time to work, school, etc.

Figure 18 shows the journey times of residents in Tipperary to work or school in comparison to the State overall. The constituency has a higher proportion of less than 15-minute journeys (42%) than the State (32.3%). Tipperary has a lower proportion of 15- to 30-minute (25.5%) and lower proportion of 30- to 45-minute journeys (14%) than the corresponding State shares (28.8% and 17.3% respectively).

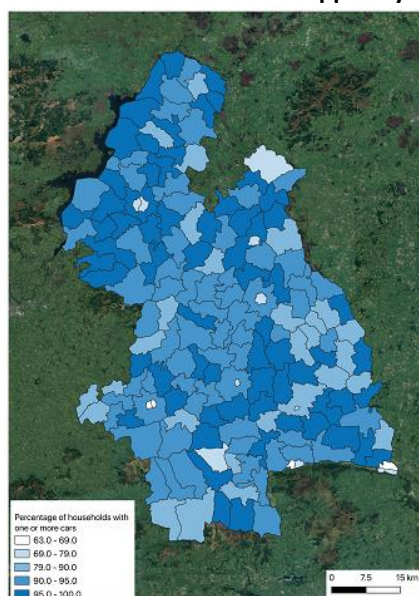
Figure 18: Journey times to work/school/etc. in Tipperary compared to the State



Car access

Figure 19 maps at the ED level the proportion of households having one or more cars in Tipperary.

Figure 19: Percentage of households with one or more cars in Tipperary





Education

Highest education level completed/achieved

Figure 20 shows the highest education completed in Tipperary and its comparison with the corresponding State share. In comparison with the State, the constituency displays a lower proportion who have completed their highest level of education at third level and above (21.1% compared to 28.5%) but a higher proportion completing their education at intermediate level (21.1% compared to 19.6%). The proportions completing their highest education at secondary level is greater than in the State as a whole (39.0% compared to 33.0%). In the constituency, 13.5% of those who have completed their education did so at primary level, compared to the State share of 12.5%.

Figure 20: Highest completed education in Tipperary compared to the State

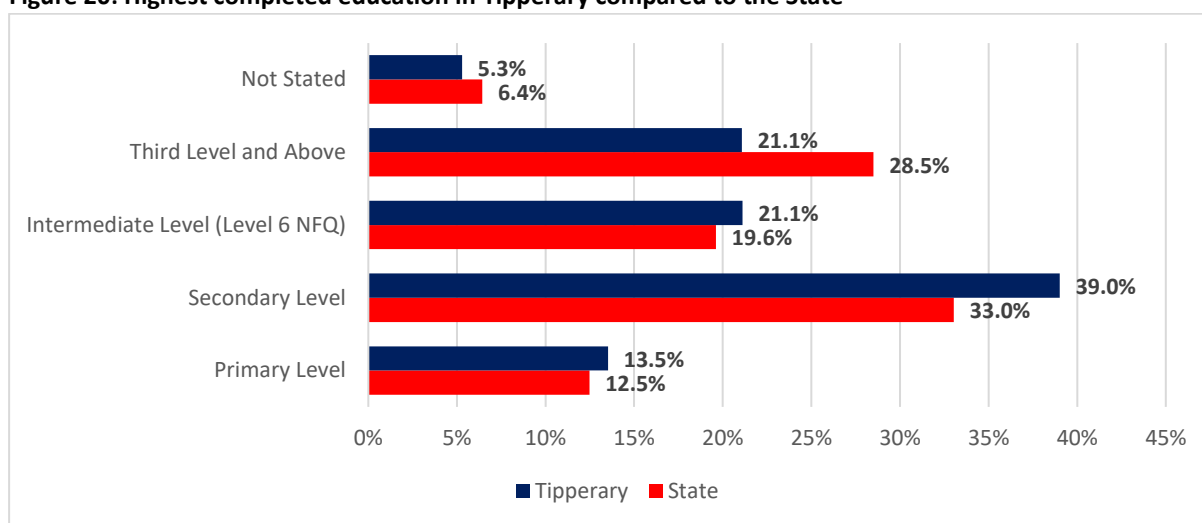


Figure 21 below shows the rates of usual residents with third level education or higher, while the following Figure 22 (overleaf) shows the proportions of Tipperary residents at the ED level with primary education or below.

Figure 21: Percentage of people with third level education or higher in Tipperary

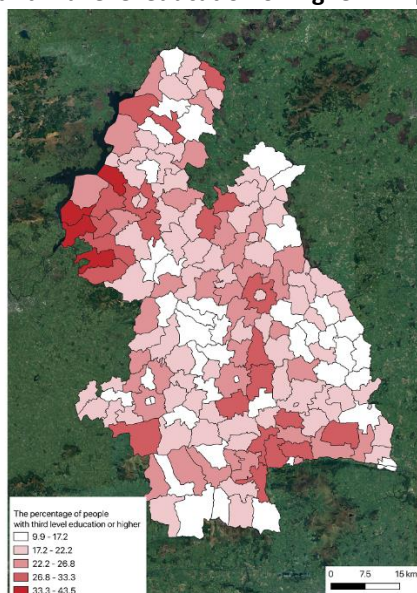
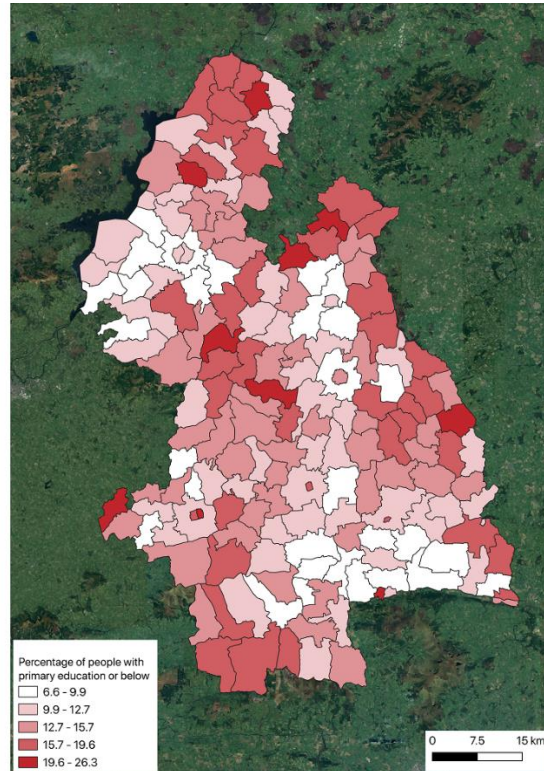
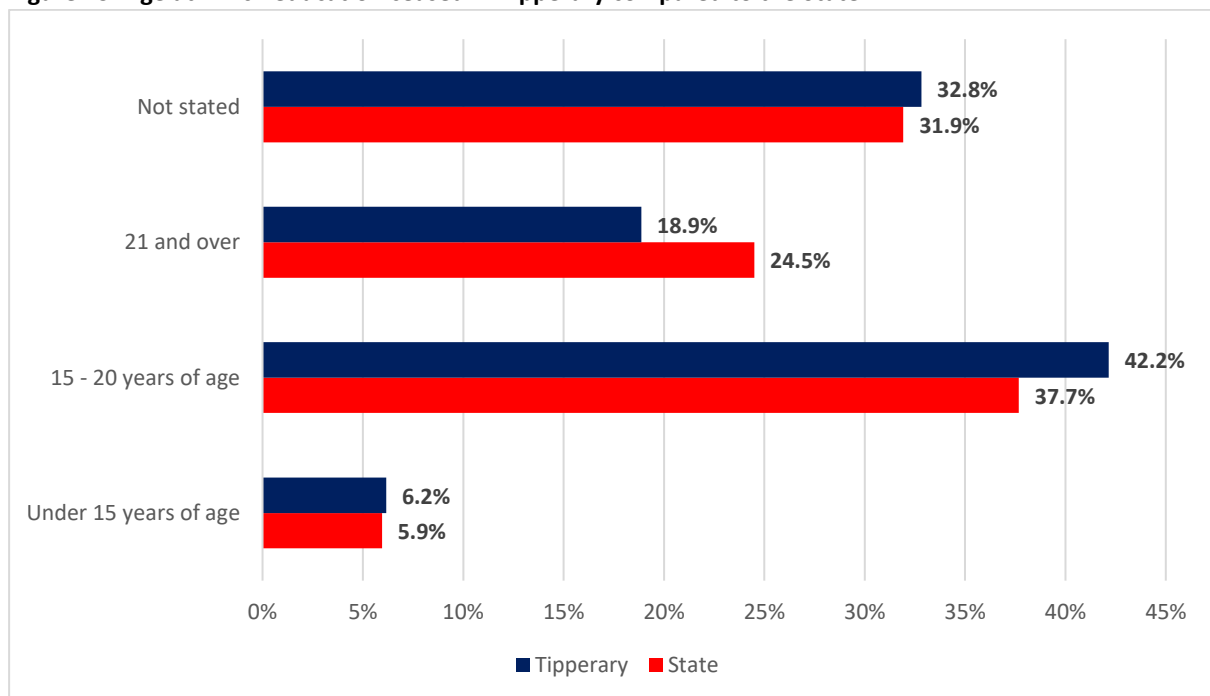


Figure 22: Percentage of people with primary education or below in Tipperary

Age at which education ceased

Figure 23 below shows the highest age at which education ceased in Tipperary compared to the State as a whole. In the constituency, a lower proportion ceased their education aged 21 and over compared to the State (18.9% compared to 24.5%). The proportions who completed their education aged 15 to 20 is higher than the State share (42.2% compared to 37.7%).

Figure 23: Age at which education ceased in Tipperary compared to the State

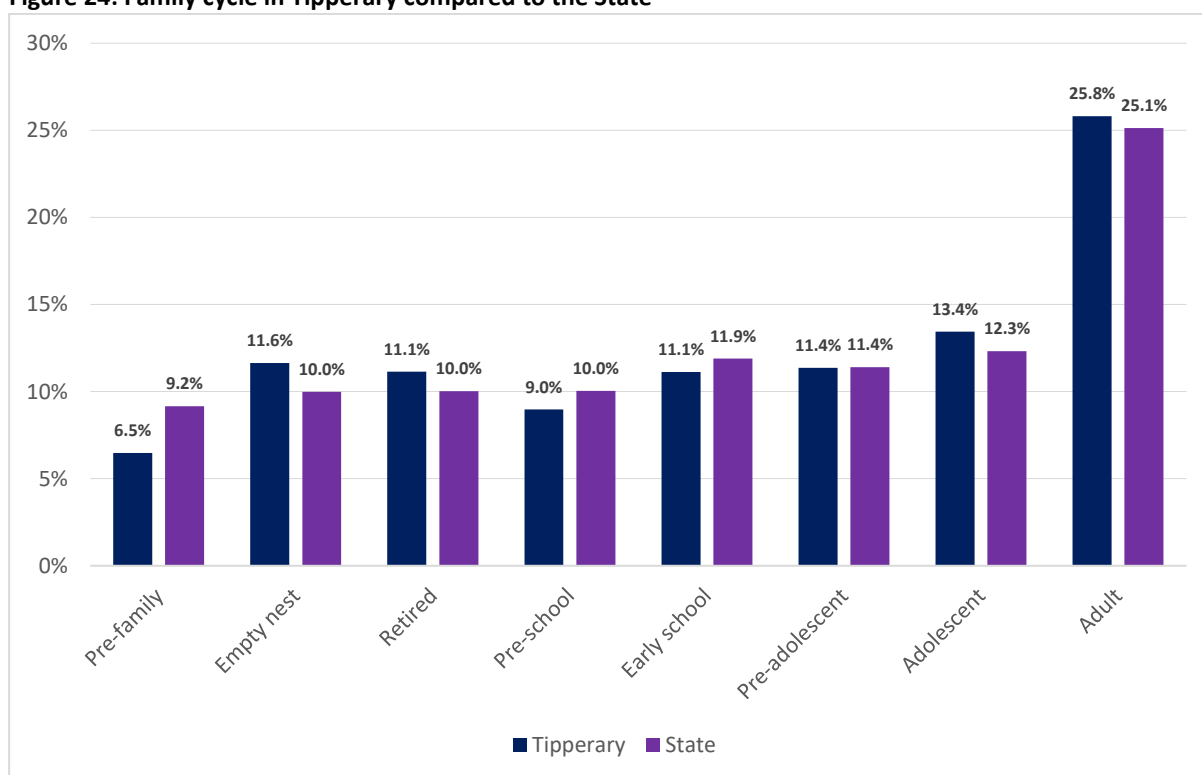


Families

Family cycle⁶

In Tipperary, there are 41,184 family units. Figure 24 below shows the breakdown of the number of families in the constituency according to their stage of the family cycle and its comparison to the State. In the constituency, the proportion of family units that are described as empty nest (11.6%) and retired (11.1%) is greater than that corresponding State shares (10% and 10% respectively). The proportion of families in the constituency described as pre-school (9%) is less than the State share (10%). The proportion of families categorised by family cycle as adolescent (13.4%) is greater than the corresponding State share.

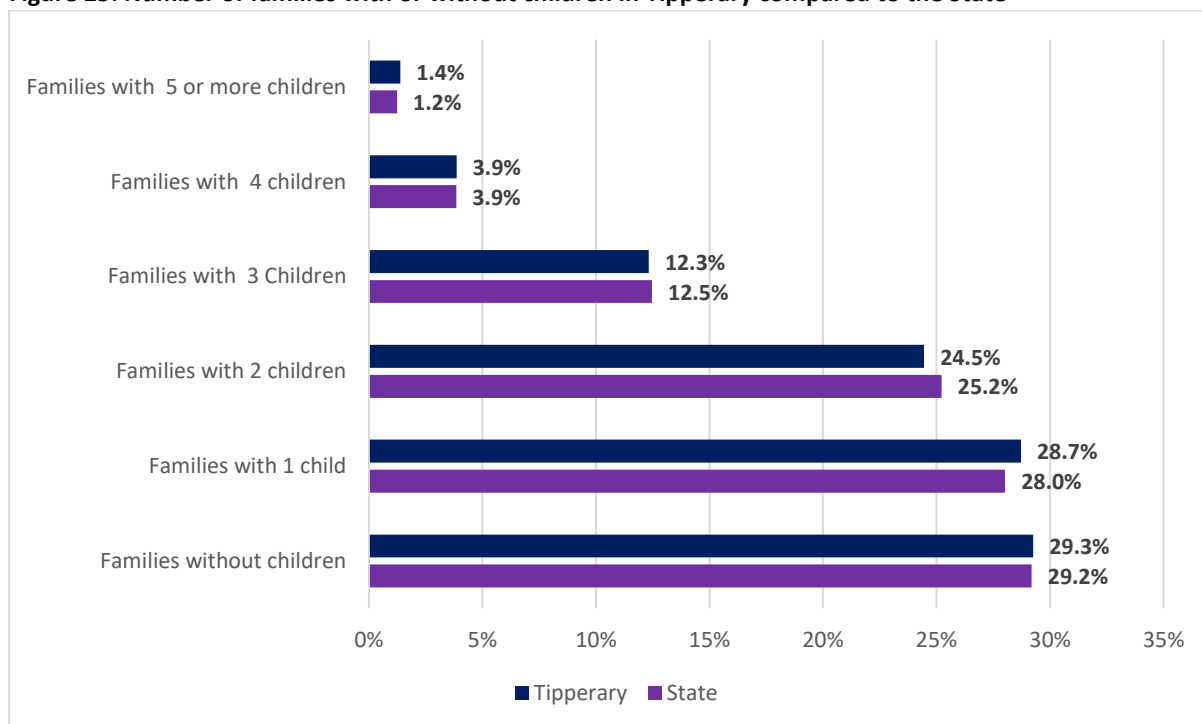
Figure 24: Family cycle in Tipperary compared to the State



Families with or without children

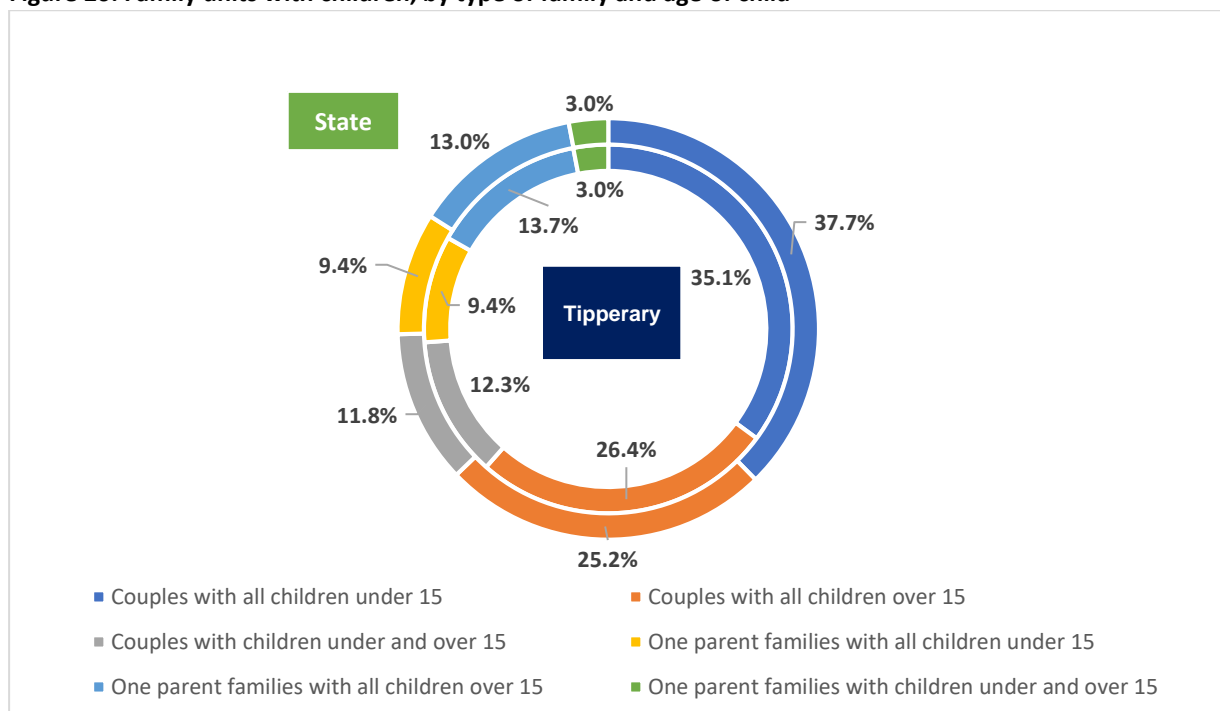
Figure 25 (overleaf) compares the proportions of families with and without children in Tipperary and the State. Tipperary has a slightly lower proportion of families with 2 children (24.5% compared to 25.2%) and a slightly higher proportion with 1 child (28.7% compared to 28%) than in the State as a whole.

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 Tipperary compared to the State

Family type

There are 29,135 families with children in Tipperary. 21,514 (73.8%) of these families were couples with children and 7,621 (26.2%) were one parent families. Figure 26 below shows the proportion of family types with children (under and over 15) in 2016 for Tipperary and compared to the State as a whole. In Tipperary, there are slightly less couples with all children under 15 (35.1%) and slightly more with all children over 15 (26.4%) than the State as a whole (37.7% and 25.2% respectively). The constituency shows a higher proportion than the State of one parent families with all children over 15 (13.7% compared to 13%).

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



Contact:

Houses of the Oireachtas
Leinster House
Kildare Street
Dublin 2
D02 XR20

www.oireachtas.ie
Tel: +353 (0)1 6183000 or 076 1001700
Twitter: @OireachtasNews

Library & Research Service
Tel: +353 (0)1 6184701
Email: library.and.research@oireachtas.ie

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