

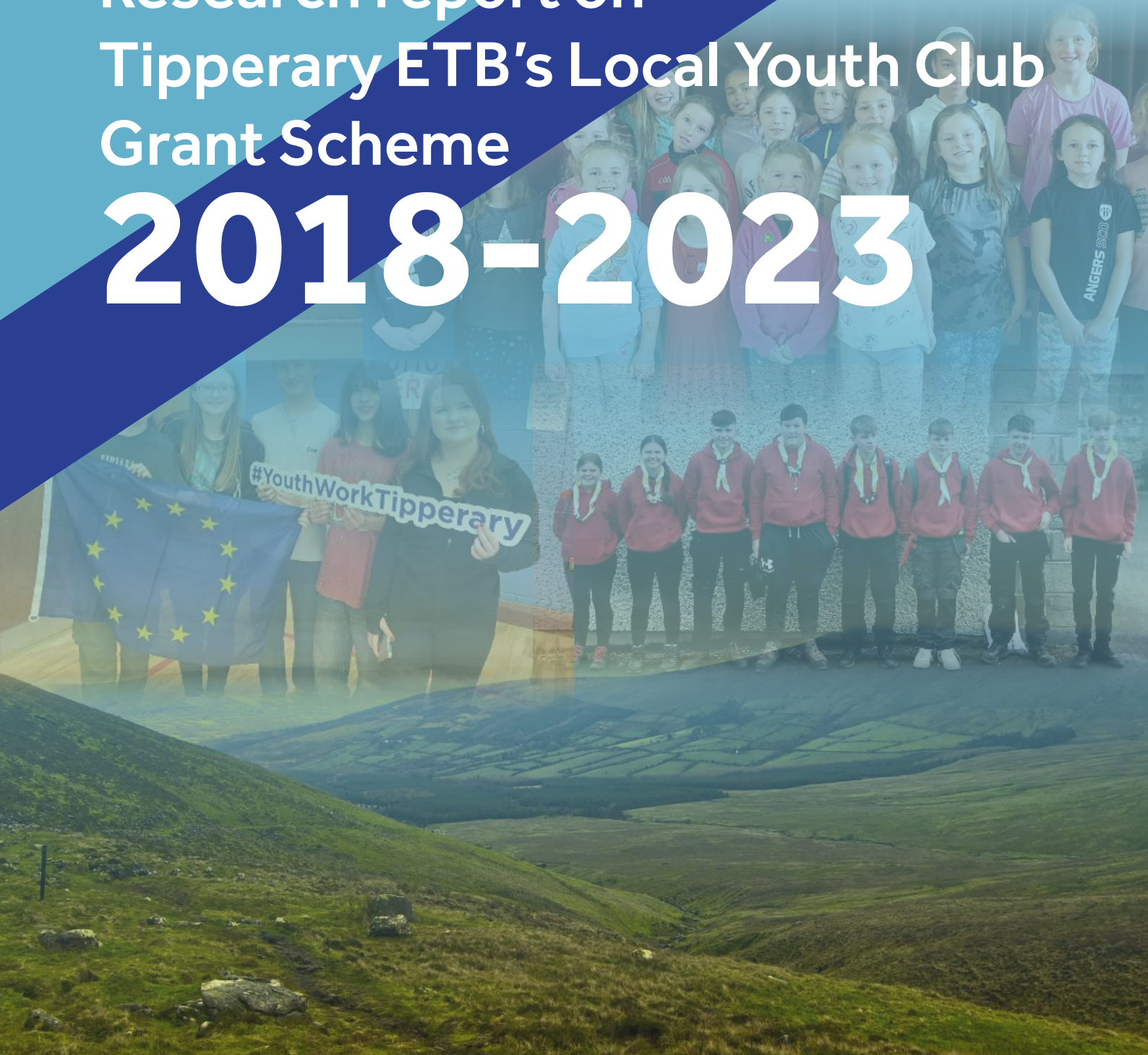


Tipperary
ETB

Bord Oideachais & Oiliúna Thiobraid Árann
Tipperary Education & Training Board



Research report on Tipperary ETB's Local Youth Club Grant Scheme **2018-2023**





Foreword



The Youth Work Team of Tipperary Education Training Board through this research, has explored the trends emerging in universal volunteer led youth work clubs and groups. The Local Youth Club Grant Scheme is a key funding stream for many local youth clubs and uniform groups. This research highlights trends and patterns that have emerged during the funding period of 2018 – 2023. The challenges faced in volunteer led youth work are evident with a decrease in volunteers since the Covid 19 pandemic began. There are huge positives, as we demonstrate the breadth of youth work clubs and uniform groups managed by volunteer leaders, supported by club development officers across the length and breadth of the county.

What has been underlined is the vast range of youth work provision delivered by volunteers supported by national youth work organisations such as: Scouting Ireland, Irish Girl Guides, Order of Malta, Girls Friendly Society, Foróige as well as youth clubs supported by locally based youth work organisations; Youth Work Ireland Tipperary; Waterford & South Tipperary Community Youth Service.

For many young people, particularly those living in rurally isolated parts of the county, their local club can be the only time outside of school that they get to hang out with friends in a safe and supportive environment. Youth clubs and uniform groups support young people to develop life skills, build self-esteem, develop self-confidence and resilience. The Youth Work Team, Tipperary ETB continues in their efforts to promote youth work including volunteer led youth work. They will advocate on behalf of volunteer led youth clubs and uniform groups to ensure they have access to the necessary resources financial and human to support quality youth work responses for young people across Tipperary.

Bernadette Cullen,
Chief Executive Officer

Acknowledgements

The Youth Work Team would like to thank Mairead Mahon, Researcher undertaking the research and drafting this report.

Mairead was supported in the process by the Youth Work Team, Tipperary ETB:
Lorraine Duane, Youth Development Officer and Lisa McGrath Youth Officer



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01 Introduction



1. Introduction to the report and background to the research

This research report provides an analysis of the Local Youth Club Grant Scheme (LYCGS) as administered by Tipperary Education and Training Board (Tipperary ETB) from 2018 to 2023. The report was commissioned and funded by the Youth Work Team of Tipperary ETB in November 2023. The specific objectives of the research are to analyse the data from the scheme for the period from 2018-2023 and to:

1. Demonstrate any changing trends and/or identify patterns.
2. Draw conclusions and analysis from the provided data.
3. Create visuals to represent the data collected including but not limited to infographics, graphs, and charts.
4. Access CSO data to map trends of engagement by Tipperary young people in local youth clubs during the research period

In addition, desk research was also undertaken in relation to Tipperary ETB Local Youth Club Grant Scheme. The output of this process is informed by the researcher's analysis of the data and was completed in collaboration with the Youth Work Team of Tipperary ETB.





2. Overview of the Department of Children, Equality, Disability Integration and Youth's, Local Youth Club Grant Scheme.

The Local Youth Club Grant Scheme (LYCGS or 'the Scheme') supports volunteer-led youth club/group activities at a local level. The Scheme, which provides grant aid towards the costs of running clubs/groups, is part-funded by the proceeds of the National Lottery. Funding for the Scheme is provided by the Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth (DCEDIY) and is administered locally by Education and Training Boards (ETBs) as co-grantor and on behalf of DCEDIY. ETBs advertise the Scheme locally on an annual basis, outlining the purpose of the grant and the eligibility criteria.

Objectives of the scheme

The Scheme supports voluntary youth club/group activities for young people; with priority given to clubs/groups catering for young people aged 10 - 21 years. The primary focus of the Scheme is to assist local volunteer-led youth clubs/groups that provide a programme of youth work activities for young people. In addition, other clubs/groups that work with young people, but are not specifically providing youth work, can apply for funding under the Scheme.

National Quality Standards for Volunteer-led Youth Groups

In 2017, DCEDIY incorporated the National Quality Standards for Volunteer-led Youth Groups (NQSPLYG) into the Local Youth Club Grant Scheme (LYCGS). These national quality standards were developed to support and enhance voluntary work with young people. The three National Quality Standards for Volunteer-led Youth Groups are:

1. Standard 1: Safety and well-being – Programmes, practices and people ensure and promote the safety, support and well-being of young people.
2. Standard 2: Young person-centred – Programmes, practices and people ensure and promote the voluntary participation, inclusion and voice of young people.
3. Standard 3: Developmental and educational – Programmes, practices and people ensure and promote the development, achievement and progression of young people.

It is a requirement of the scheme that the club/group reports on all aspects of the three Standards. Throughout the club/group year, volunteers progress actions relating to the Standards that will improve the running of the club/group and the experience of the young people attending the club/group. Where a club/group requires support with progressing the Standards, it can request this from the National Youth Organisation to which it is affiliated. A youth club/group that is not affiliated to a National Youth Organisation can request support from its local ETB.

Eligibility for the scheme:

To be eligible for funding from the Local Youth Club Grant Scheme, the club/group must satisfy the following criteria:

It must be volunteer-led, and it must be based on the voluntary participation of young people.

75% of the club/group members must be between the ages of 10 and 21.

It must be able to clearly outline the benefits of club/group membership for young people who participate in its programmes.

The club/group must adhere to the requirements set out in Section 2 of the Application Form.

The club/group must be fully compliant with all requirements set out in the Children First Act (2015).

All adult volunteers working with young people must have been Garda vetted before they start volunteering.

Appropriate insurance cover must be in place.

Volunteers must have access to a first aid kit and must be able to use it correctly.

The club/group must have a Health and Safety Statement, Policy or Procedures. (Note: this applies to clubs/groups that own premises. Clubs/groups that do not own premises must. Confirm that they have seen and operate to the building's Health and Safety Policy.)

Information on all aspects of the three NQSVLYG Standards must be included in your Application Form response.

Clubs that were in receipt of Local Youth Club Grant Scheme funding in the previous financial year must complete the Club Report.

Clubs/groups whose primary focus is sport are not eligible to receive funding under the terms of this scheme. Additionally, staff-led projects (i.e. those in receipt of funding under DCEDIY targeted youth funding Schemes e.g. UBU Your Place Your Space) are not entitled to apply under the LYCGS. Operational information must be supplied with the application, including, day(s) that the club operates; time(s) on that day; activities; how many young people attend on average; how many volunteers attend on average, and location where the activity occurs.

Applications that meet the eligibility criteria will be assessed by the ETB, taking into account local needs, circumstances and gaps, if any, in service provision within the ETB area. Following this, the grant aid will be allocated by the ETB.





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3. County Tipperary's youth work context

Youth work provision in County Tipperary is predominantly provided by four staff led youth services:

- Foróige
- Youth Work Ireland Tipperary
- Waterford South Tipperary Community Youth Services
- North Tipperary Development Company

There are a range of volunteer led youth clubs and uniform groups that are affiliated to national youth organisations, for the full list see appendix one. Youth work provision within the county is symptomatic of the rural-urban divide that exists in much of Ireland (NYCI, 2019), and also by the perception that much of the 'investment of resources tends to be heavily concentrated in urban localities, to the detriment of those dwelling in rural Ireland' (ibid:24), and those young people who are not being catered for by the targeted youth sector schemes such as UBU, Your Place, Your Space project, Irish Youth Justice Projects and Tusla funded services.

The Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth (DCEDIY), however, recognises the critical importance of voluntary youth work organisations, universal youth work and also the rights of all young people to engage in youth work/youth activities, hence, in Budget 2023, the current Government ring-fenced an additional €2.5 million for universal youth work provision across the state. This increased focus on universal provision is very welcome for rural communities and for volunteer led youth groups, as NYCI's research (2019) identified specific structural barriers and challenges in relation to the provision of rural youth work, including:

1. Lack of adequate funding for the provision of youth work services in rural localities.
2. Inadequate funding to support youth work practice in rural communities where young people experience specific needs.
3. Lack of access to a broad range of specialised youth support services such as mental health and counselling services in rural areas.
4. Lack of accessible, affordable public transport for rural communities.
5. Difficulty recruiting and retaining volunteers.
6. The challenge of an increasingly regulated youth work sector, which has imposed on a volunteer's time and on levels of volunteer retention.
7. The absence of adequate interpreting services to support new communities living in rural Ireland who have English language difficulties and experience challenges engaging with youth work services.
8. The need for an increased allocation of resources to support new communities integrating into life in rural Ireland.
9. Lack of broadband which inhibits young people's access to the internet and their ability to access social and digital media platforms, access information online and communicate with friends and youth work services online.

In addition, findings from the Action Plan for Youth Services consultations with young people, youth workers and youth work volunteers (Mahon/NYCI, 2023) highlighted that despite 'the dedication, commitment and the professional capability of passionate volunteers', coupled with 'the unique offering of voluntary youth work and the transformative impact it has on young people'; the following issues relating to volunteer led youth work and rural youth work also need to be addressed:

1. Youth services should be available to all young people in the State.
2. To help combat rural isolation of young people, an investment in rural youth service provision and related community infrastructure (youth facilities, broadband, transport etc.) is required.
3. An integrated model of youth service delivery is required: incorporating universal/early intervention youth work alongside a more targeted approach for certain cohorts of young people.
4. Greater visibility, recognition and promotion of volunteer-led youth work is necessary.
5. Youth workers (paid & voluntary) are being 'overstretched' and 'drained' in relation to their time commitment and also the level of responsibility expected from volunteers, particularly office holders, with regard to the administrative and regulatory burden.
6. Youth services/voluntary youth groups are operating as 'holding spaces' for young people in the absence of more appropriate services (mental health, etc.) or statutory supports, and volunteers are now 'dealing with much more complex issues' in their organisations, and often without any specific sectoral training or professional supports.
7. More equity in resource allocations is required, and capital funding grants should be made available to uniform groups and voluntary youth groups.
8. More training and support for volunteers running voluntary organisations is required, particularly as the recruitment and retention of volunteers can be difficult and it can also become an operational 'risk factor on a night-to-night basis. Hence, a dedicated support person for volunteers would also be very welcome.
9. The inadequate level of funding to cover the core costs of operating services and voluntary youth groups (rent, overhead, facilities, transport, utilities, etc.).
10. Post Covid, some young people are slow to reengage in youth services or have disengaged altogether, and similarly some long standing volunteers have not reengaged with their local groups.

If left unaddressed, these issues can create a specific set of impediments, not only to young people's ability to engage in youth work provision but also to their ability to connect with peers and community as highlighted in NYCI's research on rural youth work.

'the accessibility of quality public transport in rural areas and the absence of quality broadband was highlighted by many young people as a significant issue. The lack of connectivity in black spots inhibits their access to the internet for connecting with friends or completing homework and leaves them at a disadvantage compared with their peers living in urban centres. In relation to the issue of belonging and having a strong sense of belonging within one's community, this issue also emerged as a dominant theme in the focus groups with young people from rural areas in Ireland'. (NYCI, 2019:21).

Moreover, for rural communities to thrive and to make rural Ireland a vibrant, attractive place for young

people to live, these groups and pro social opportunities are central (Department of Rural and Community Development, 2021). Consequently, retaining existing volunteers and attracting new volunteers is critical to support volunteer-led youth work. However, specific volunteer supports may be required to assist volunteers who are already providing youth activities and clubs, and also for groups or areas that wish to start a youth group in their community, particularly as young people consistently emphasise a desire to access more youth service/youth work provision within their own communities (NYCI, 2019 & Mahon/NYCI, 2023).





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4. Overview of Tipperary ETB’s LYCGS allocations from 2018-2023.

A total of thirty-six towns and villages received LYCGS allocations between 2018 and 2023. This is not to suggest that there is not youth work provision or youth activities taking place in other regions within Tipperary, rather the profile is only limited to groups that have received Tipperary ETB’s Local Youth Club Grant Scheme between 2018 – 2023. Table 1 provides an overview of those thirty six regions.

LYCGS Regions					
Ardfinnan	Cappawhite	Cloughjordan	Inch	Nenagh	Skeenharinky
Ballyporeen	Carrick-on-Suir	Cullen	Killenaule	Newcastle	Templederry
Borrisokane	Clerihan	Drom	Killusty	Newport	Templetuohy
Borrisoleigh	Clonmel	Drombane	Kilsheelan	Portroe	Thurles
Cahir	Clonmore	Fethard	Lattin	Roscrea	Tipperary town
Cashel	Clonoulty	Holycross	Moyne	Rossmore	Upperchurch

Table 1: Tipperary ETB LYCGS recipient regions 2018-2023

The geographical disbursement of those thirty-six regions can be viewed in the maps below:

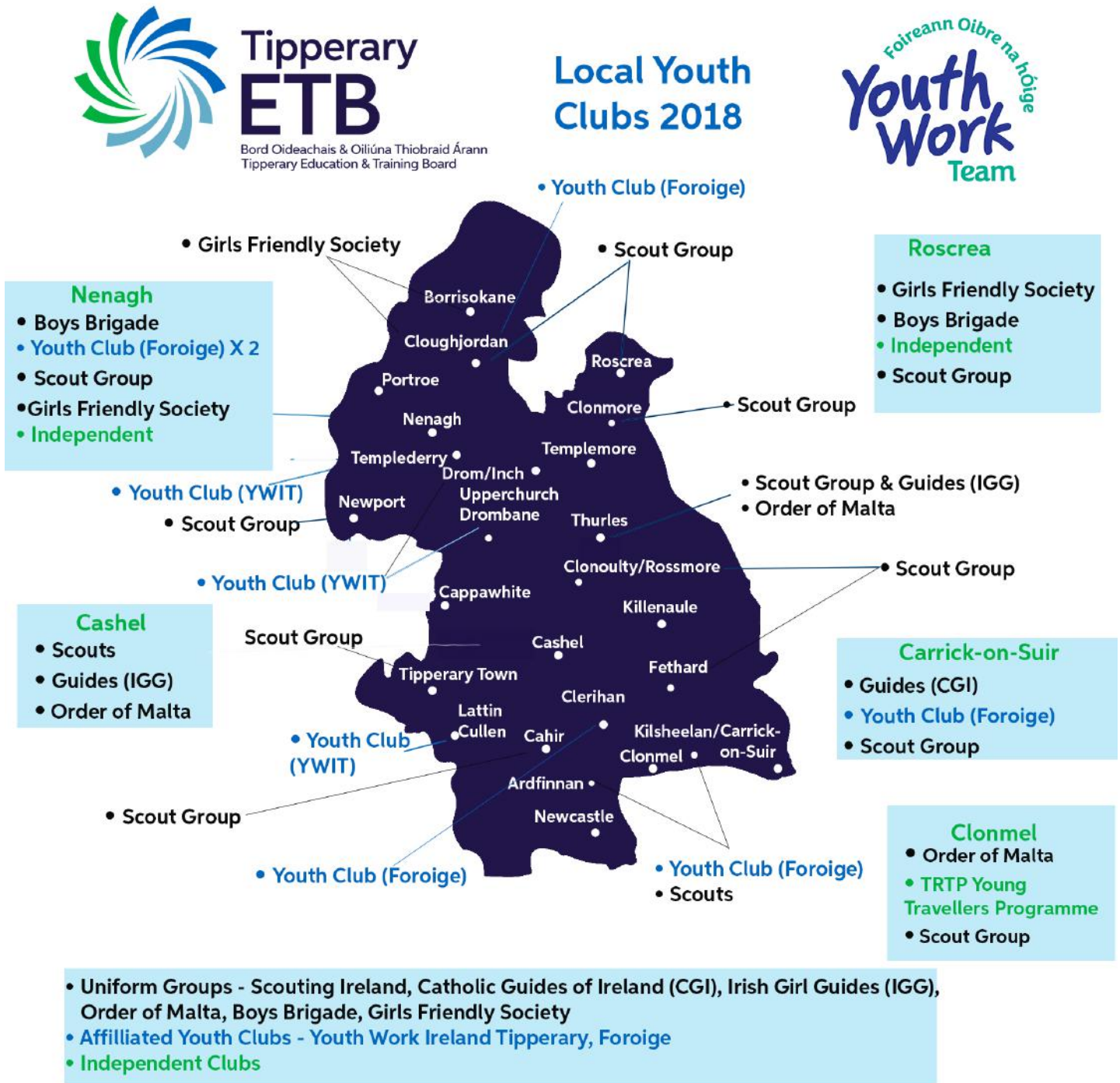


Figure 1: Geographical disbursement of the 2018 LYCGS recipients

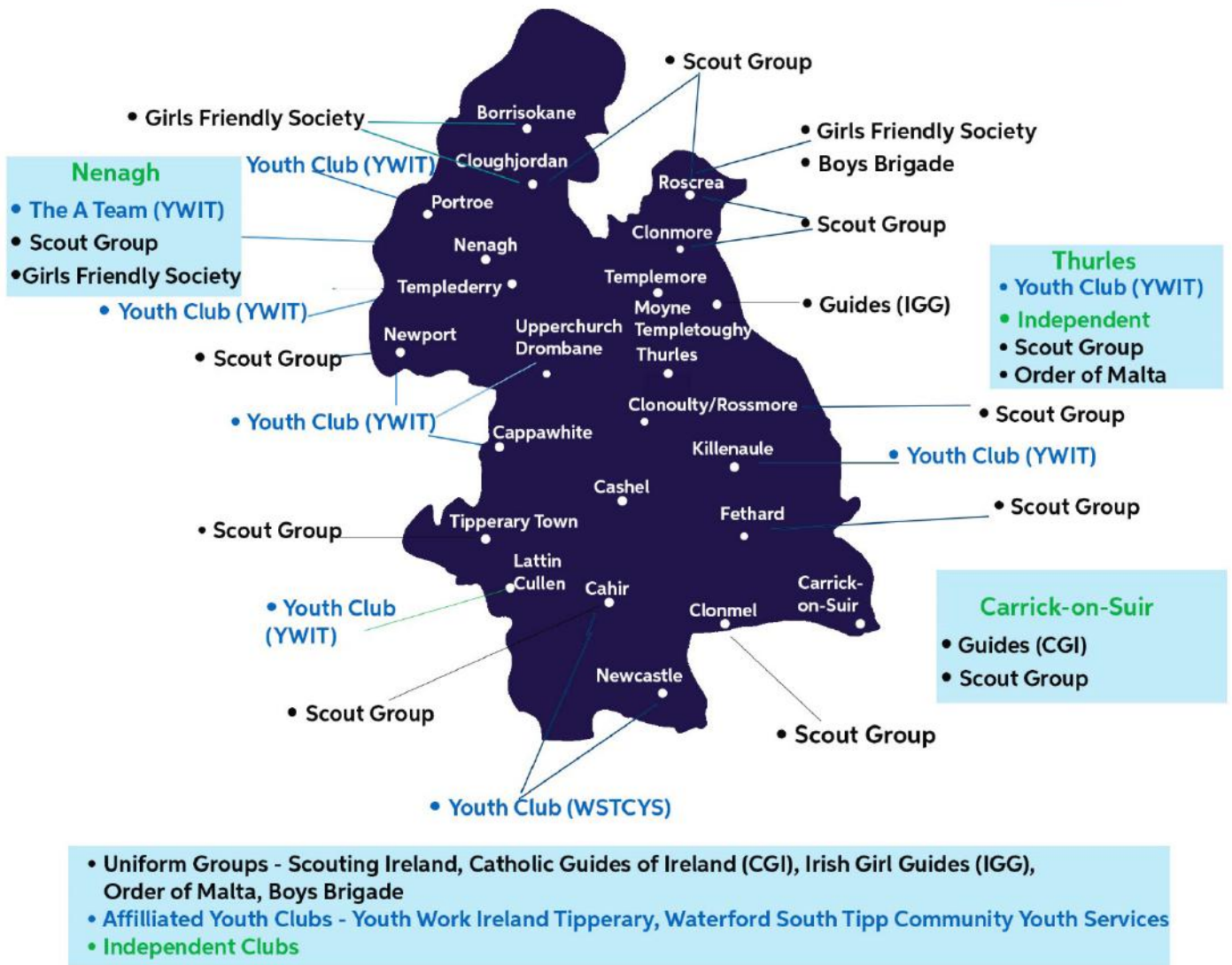


Figure 3: Geographical disbursement of the 2023 LYCGS recipients.

Geographical and financial distribution of the LYCGS across County Tipperary (2018 - 2023)

Of the thirty-six regions, the top three areas for allocations were Thurles (21 recipients) Nenagh (21 recipients) and Roscrea (19 recipients) which in total account for 29.5% of all allocations between 2018 and 2023. However, since 2019, Nenagh’s allocations have come more broadly in line with other large regions or towns. It is important to note, however, that this may not be a complete picture of voluntary youth sector provision within Tipperary, but solely reflects the LYCGS recipients within each year from 2018 and 2023. Table 2 illustrates the distribution across all thirty-six regions.

Region	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Area Totals
1.Ardfinnan	1	1	1	1			4
2.Ballyporeen*		1					1
3.Borrisokane			1	1	1	1	4
4.Borrisoleigh				1	1		2
5.Cahir	1	1	1	1	2	2	8
6.Cashel	3	1	1	1	1		7
7.Cappawhite				1	1	1	3
8.Carrick on Suir	3	2	2	1	2	1	11
9.Clerihan	1						1
10.Clonmel	3	3	2	2	2	1	13
11.Clonmore		1		1	1	1	4
12.Clounulty*		1	1	1	1	1	5
13.Cloughjordan	3	3	2	2	1	2	13
14.Cullen *	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
15.Drom *	1	1	1	1		1	5
16.Drombane*	1		1	1	1	1	5
17.Fethard*	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
18. Holycross	1	1	1				3
19.Inch*	1	1	1	1		1	5
20.Killenaule				1	1	1	3
21.Killusty*			1				1
22. Kilsheelan	2	2	2	2	1		9
23.Lattin *	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
24.Moyne*			1	1	1	1	4
25.Nenagh	6	4	4	2	2	3	21
26.Newcastle						1	1
27.Newport	1	1	2	2	1	2	9
28.Portroe			1	1	1	1	4
29.Roscrea	4	3	3	3	3	3	19
30.Rossmore*		1	1	1	1	1	5
31.Skeeheenarinky*		1					1
32.Templederry	1	1		1		1	4
33.Templetohy*			1	1	1	1	4
34.Thurles	4	3	3	4	4	3	21
35.Tipperary Town	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
36.Upperchurch*	1		1	1	1	1	5
No. of LYCGS awarded annually & amount awarded	39 €51,120	34 €61,609	34 €65,330	36 €69,903	32 €77,985	32 €77,985	€403,932

*Some applications covered two areas for example Drom & Inch, or Upperchurch & Drombane, etc. In addition, Lattin and Cullen have received grants for both their Junior and senior youth clubs *

Table 2: Distribution of the LYCGS across County Tipperary.

Breakdown of the Local Youth Club Grant Scheme youth group recipients for the period 2018-2023.

In total, two hundred and seven local youth club grants were awarded between 2018 and 2023. The majority of the LYCGS (197) were allocated to either uniform youth groups (128) and youth clubs affiliated to youth work organisations (69). Uniform group recipients include the Order of Malta, Catholic Guides of Ireland, Irish Girl Guides, Scouting Ireland and The Boys Brigade. Youth club recipients affiliated to youth work organisations include Foróige, Waterford & South Tipperary Community Youth Service and Youth Work Ireland Tipperary. The remaining allocations were awarded to independent or faith-based youth groups. Figure 2 provides a breakdown of the LYCGS recipients for the period 2018 - 2023.

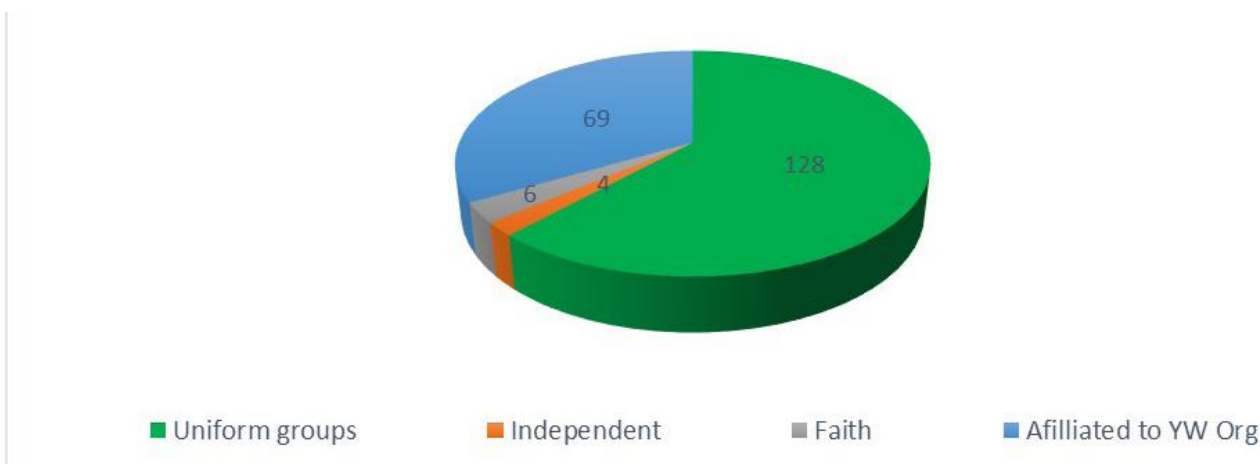


Figure 4: Breakdown of the total LYCGS youth group recipients (2018 - 2023) by category.

Total number of young people (aged 10 – 21 years) engaged in LYCGS recipients from 2018 - 2023.

Figure 5 provides data on the total numbers of young people (aged 10 – 21 years) engaged with LYCGS groups between 2018 and 2023. The data indicates a significant decline in the numbers of young people (aged 10 – 21 years) benefitting from youth work during that period. Data from the Central Statistics Office (CSO) indicates that there has been a 9.7% increase in the numbers of 10 - 24-year-olds in County Tipperary between census 2016 and 2022; namely an increase from 29,516 in 2016 to 32,370 in 2022. Thus, from 2018 to 2022 the numbers of young people (aged 10 – 21 years) engaged with LYCGS recipient organisations represent just under 5% of the county's total 10 - 24 age cohort, and just over 3% of the county's 10 - 24 age cohort from 2022 to 2023 (A more detailed analysis of Co. Tipperary's age demographic is provided on page seventeen).

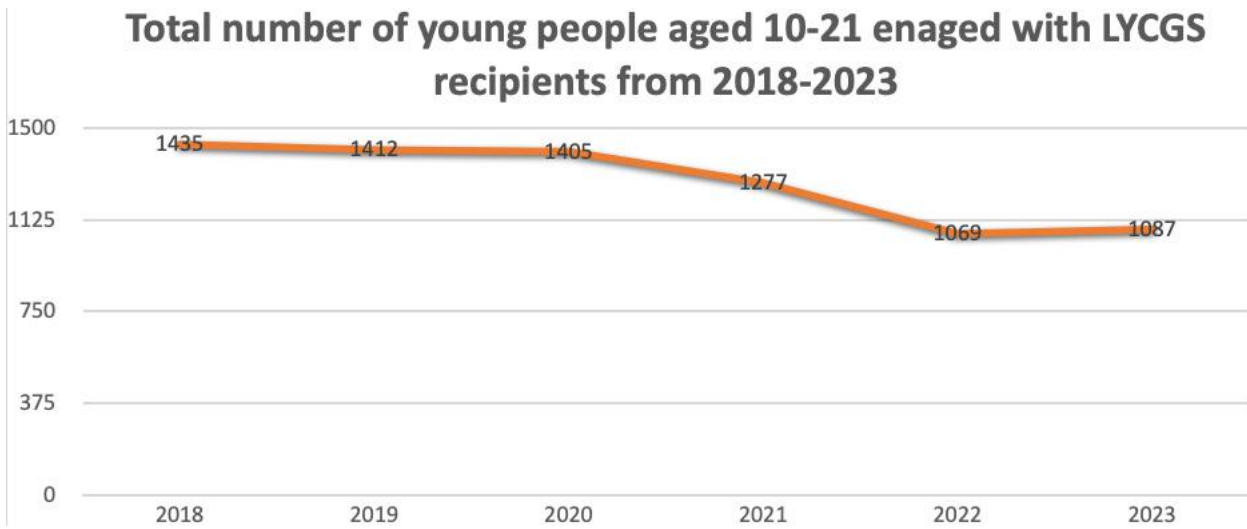


Figure 5: Total number of young people (10-21) engaged with LYCGS recipients from 2018-2023.

Breakdown of the number of young people (10-21) by age group engaged in LYCGS recipients from 2018-2023.

As the LYCGS is specifically targeted at 10–21-year-olds, figure 6 provides a breakdown of the overall numbers of young people engaged with LYCGS recipients from 2018-2023 into three distinct age categories; 10–14-year-olds; 15-17 year olds and 18-21 year olds.

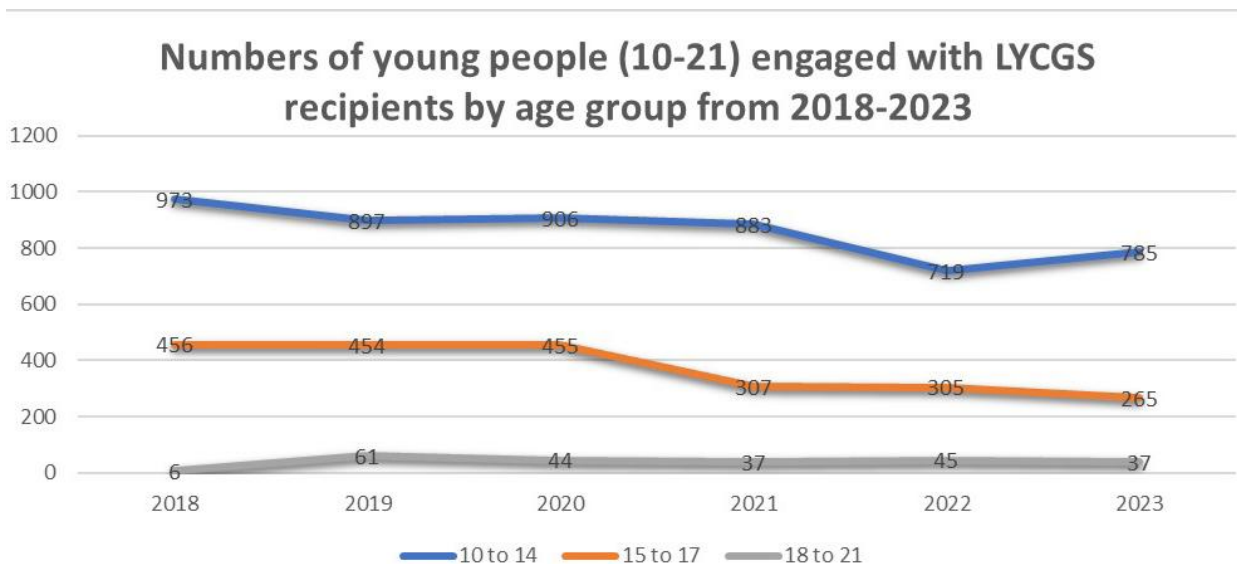


Figure 6: Number of young people (10-21) engaged with LYCGS recipients by age group from 2018-2023.

¹Percentages rounded up to nearest decimal point.

Breakdown of volunteers engaged with the LYCGS recipients from 2018-2023.

In total 2,276 volunteers were engaged with the LYCGS recipients between 2018-2023, 743 of which were male and 1,533 were female. The following charts provide further analysis of those figures and provide a breakdown of the total number of volunteers engaged for each year by age group; namely volunteers who are 18-25 years old and volunteers who are 26+ years old. Figure 7 provides a breakdown of the number of male volunteers for those same age groups from 2018-2023, and figure 8 provides a breakdown of the number of female volunteers for those age groups from 2018-2023.

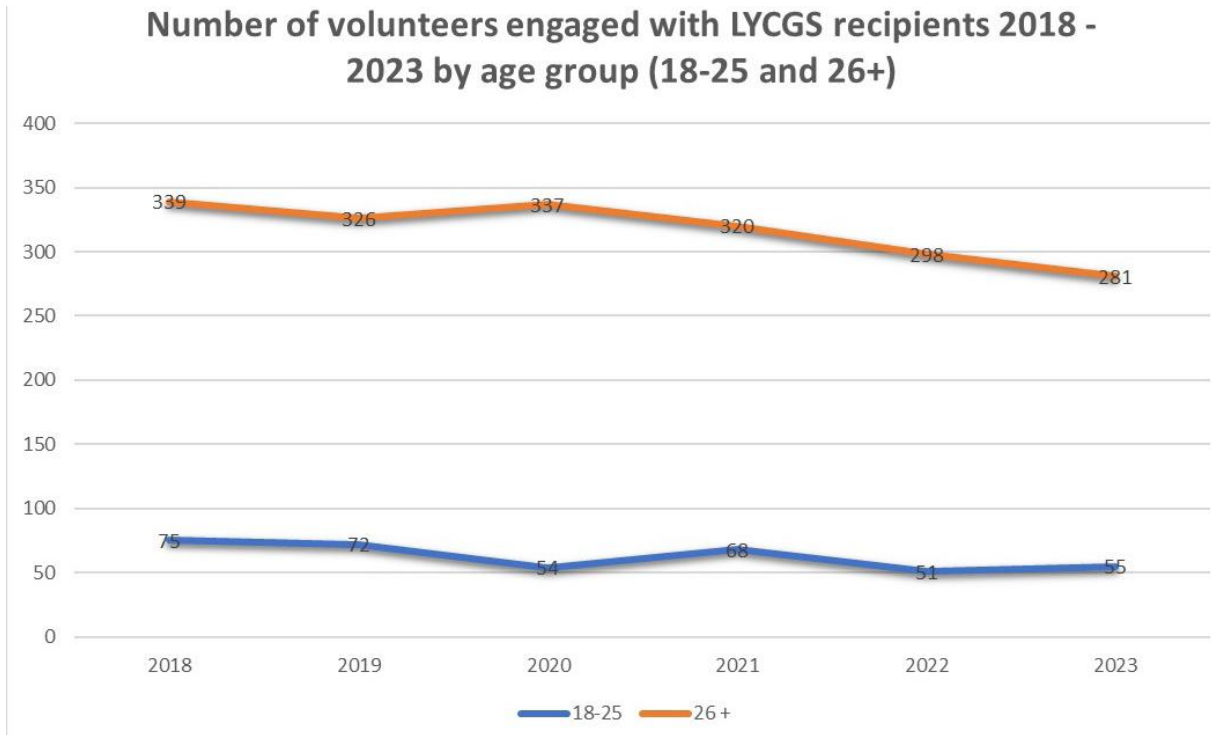


Figure 7: Number of volunteers engaged with LYCGS recipients 2018-2023 by age group.

Number of male volunteers engaged with LYCGS recipients from 2018-2023 by age group (18-25 and 26+)

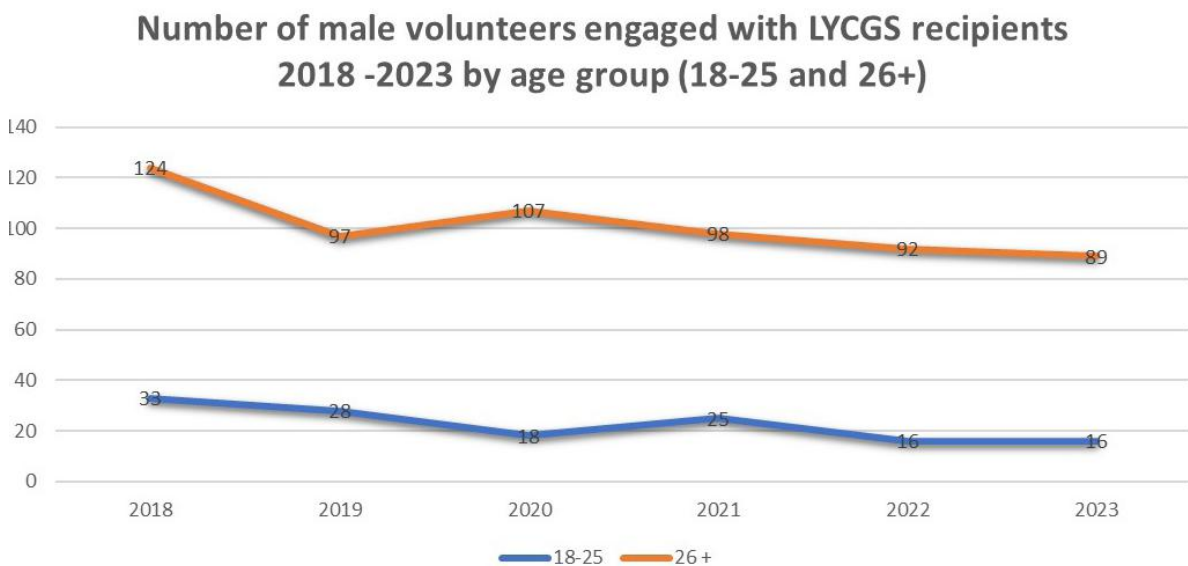


Figure 8: Number of male volunteers engaged with LYCGS recipients 2018-2023 by age group.

Number of female volunteers engaged with LYCGS recipients from 2018-2023 by age group (18-25 and 26+)

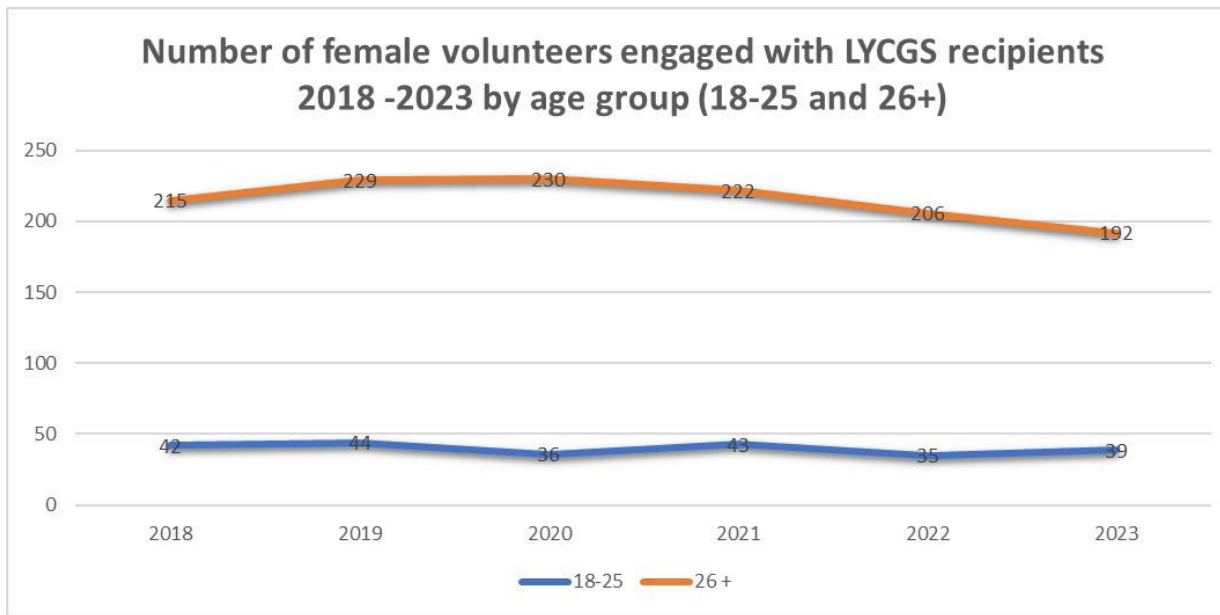


Figure 9: Number of female volunteers engaged with LYCGS recipients 2018-2023 by age group.



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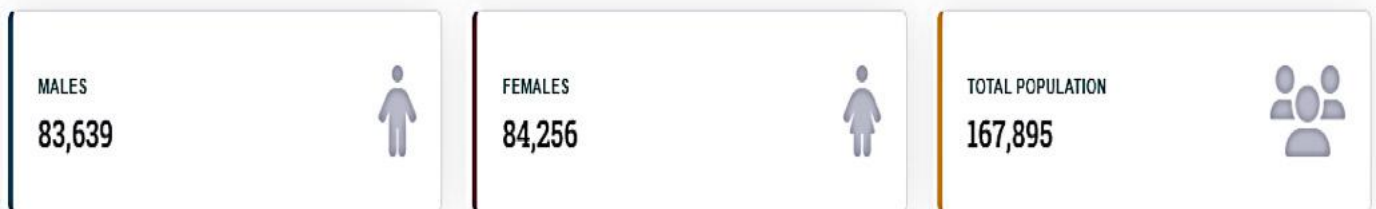
5. Census 2022 - Tipperary County

Tipperary

Tipperary, located in a natural environment well-suited for pastoral farming and tillage, is the 6th largest county in Ireland with a land mass of 4,303 km sq. The settlement pattern is based on a strong network of vibrant and robust towns and villages with service centres provided at strategic locations throughout the county. The towns of Thurles and Cashel in the centre of the County provide a strong urban link between the major centres of Nenagh and the largest town in the county, Clonmel. The towns of Roscrea, Tipperary, Carrick-on-Súir, Templemore, and Cahir function as District Towns for their local hinterlands and combined, provide a good basis for ensuring strong social, economic and community linkages within the county. In addition to the District Towns, there are a number of medium sized towns and villages geographically spread throughout the County. These settlements number 119 and provide essential services for the local communities and the rural hinterlands.

Tipperary CYPP 2022-2025.pdf (tipperarychildrenandyoungpeopleservices.ie)

According to the figures from the last census (2022) the total population of the county of Tipperary is 167,895. The breakdown of which by both sexes is as follows.



Tipperary County Council have created a visual overview of the density of the population at Electoral Division (ED) level from the preliminary 2022 census data.

As a county, Tipperary is deemed to be Marginally Below Average in the Pobal Deprivation index. Average figures are normally the case for such large areas, which hides a more complex picture of communities that are both affluent and disadvantaged living therein.

Some notable demographic highlights from Census 2022 for County Tipperary.

- In the county, 11.42% have a primary education only, which is slightly above the national figure of 10.68%.
- 33.47% have a third level education, which is considerably lower (just over 8%) than the national average of 41.85%.
- Tipperary has a higher-than-average age dependency ratio, with a rate of 37.31% rather than the national figure of 34.84%.
- Tipperary has a slightly lower percentage of people parenting alone.
- The number of same-sex couples in Tipperary has also increased to 144 compared with 88 in 2016.
- There are 10,500 unpaid carers in Tipperary, 178 of whom were under 15 years of age, up from 138 in the 2016 census.
- There were 1,434 Travellers in Tipperary in Census 2022, compared with 1,228 in 2016 (+17%). Nationally, this increase was +6%.
- There were 33,286 children (aged under 15) living in Tipperary in April 2022.
- 60% of Tipperary's usual residents (100,745 people) were born in the county. A further 25% (42,013) were born elsewhere in the State. The remaining 15% (24,223) were born outside the State, which was up from 13% in 2016.
- There are 25,936 active volunteers within the county.
- 9% of the population of the county as a whole, are experiencing a long-lasting health condition or difficulty.

County Tipperary's Socio Demographic profile in a national context

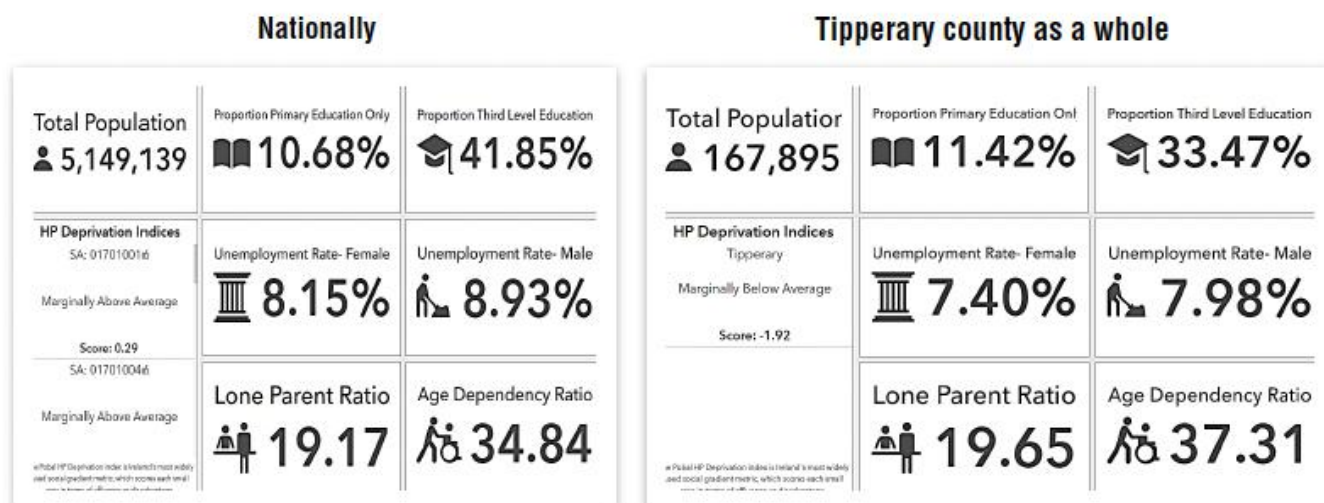


Figure 11: County Tipperary's Socio Demographic profile in a national context

Changes in population, employment, and education in County Tipperary since census 2016.

Tipperary’s population has increased in the last five years from 159,553 to 167,895, an increase of 8,342 or 5.2%. Nationally, the population has increased by 8%, so this is less than the national average. Tipperary County Council have created a map of County Tipperary which illustrates the changes in the population at electoral Division (ED) level based on preliminary data from the 2022 census (see below). Furthermore, the CSO defines urban areas as settlements with a population of 1500 or more. In Tipperary, there are 12 such settlements – Clonmel, Nenagh, Thurles, Carrick on Suir, Tipperary, Roscrea, Cashel, Cahir, Ballina, Templemore, Newport, and Fethard. (Tipperary County Council, 2022:6); all of which, with the exception of Ballina and Templemore, have previously received the LYCGS. (A more detailed overview of these 12 settlement areas at ED level is supplied in Appendix two). Newport, Ballina and Fethard, were designated as ‘rural settlements’ by Tipperary County Council and the remainder of the 114 settlements of Tipperary are classified as ‘Rural Areas’. This results ‘in a unique need for a strong town and village planning framework, with incentives for growth, investment and consolidation, this in turn will ensure that rural areas will have the services and supports they need to flourish’. (ibid:6)

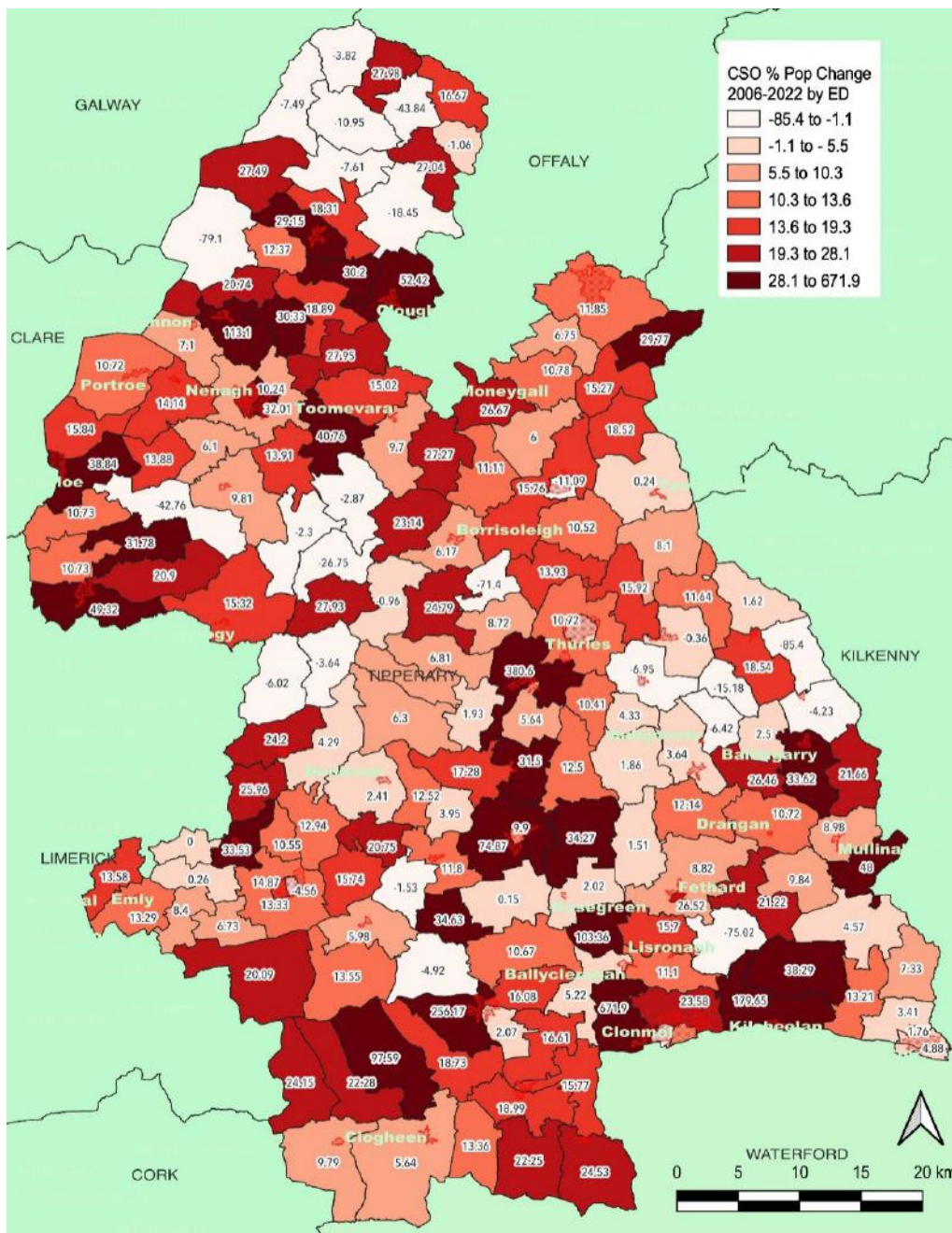


Figure 12: Changes in the population at Electoral Division (ED) level based on preliminary data from the 2022 census. ©Tipperary County Council

In addition, to the population change, there has been an increase in many of the socio-economic markers; the proportion with primary education only is down, likely as a consequence of the older population who have died, (whose education ceased at primary level, prior to the introduction of free second level education in 1969). There is also an increase in the proportion with a third level education.

Unemployment figures have improved, this is a national trend, where the unemployment figure for 2016 was particularly bad as the State was mid downturn.

Tipperary 2016		Tipperary 2022	
Co. Tipperary		Tipperary	
County Name	Co. Tipperary	County Name	Tipperary
Pobal HP Index 2016	-3.39	Pobal HP Index 2022	-1.92
Pobal HP Description 2016	marginally below average	Pobal HP Description 2022	Marginally Below Average
Population 2016	159,553	Population 2022	167,895
Age Dependency Ratio 2016 %	36.39	Population Change %	5.23
Lone Parent Ratio 2016 %	21.71	Age Dependency Ratio 2022 %	37.31
Proportion at Third Level Education 2016 %	26.98	Lone Parent Ratio, 2022 %	19.65
Prop. Primary Education Only 2016 %	14.46	Prop. Primary Education Only 2022 %	11.42
Unemployment Rate - Male	16.51	Proportion at Third Level Education 2022 %	33.47
Unemployment Rate - Female	14.04	Unemployment Rate - Male	7.98
		Unemployment Rate - Female	7.40

Age Profile of County Tipperary 2022

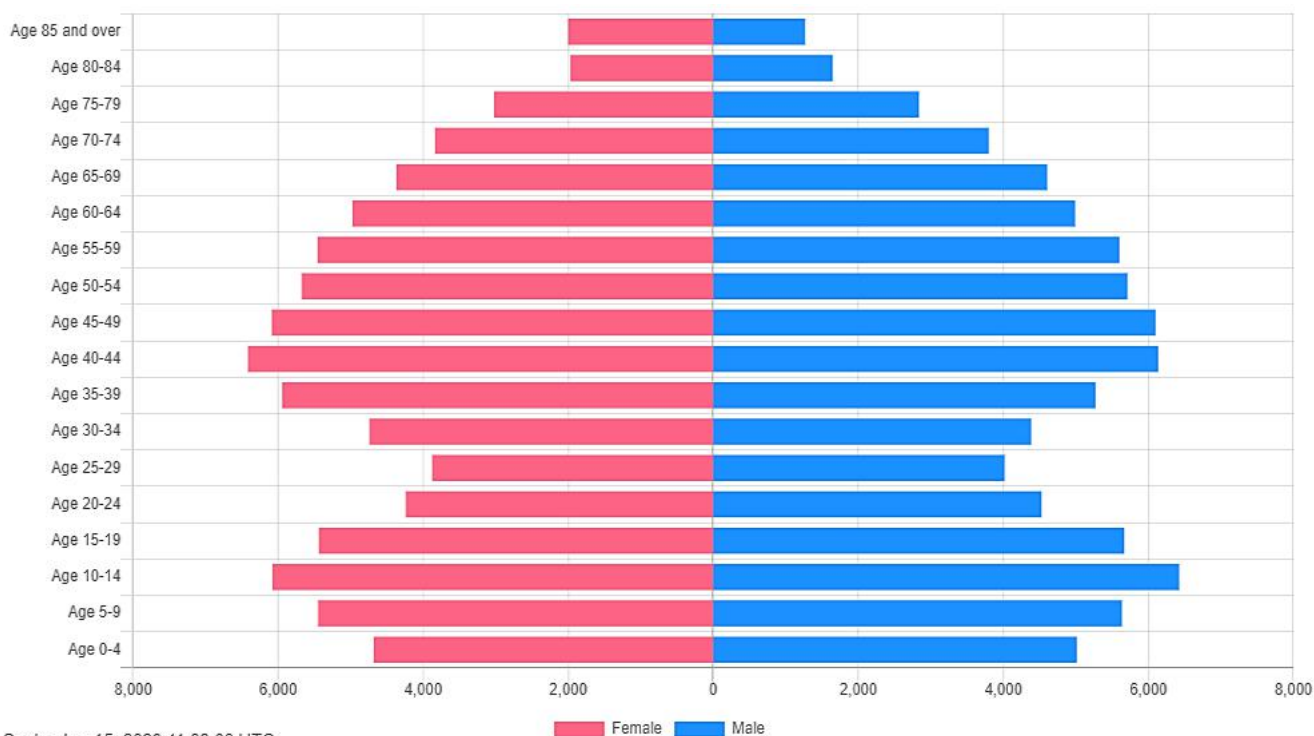


Figure 13: Age distribution in County Tipperary

The figure above (figure 13) illustrates the age distribution in County Tipperary. It is interesting to note that Tipperary has a higher-than-average age dependency ratio, with a rate of 37.31% rather than the national figure of 34.84%.

Breakdown of age cohorts by sex and by census 2016 & 2022

Table 3 provides an overview of the population by age and sex from census 2016 and 2022. It is interesting to note that there were 33,286 children (aged under 15) living in Tipperary in April 2022. This was 749 fewer than in 2016.

Age	Males 2022	Males 2016	Females 2022	Females 2016	Both Sexes 2022	Both Sexes 2016
Age 0-4	5013	5592	4683	5282	9696	10874
Age 5-9	5639	6123	5450	5828	11089	11951
Age 10-14	6423	5680	6078	5530	12501	11210
Age 15-19	5669	5457	5438	5097	11107	10554
Age 20-24	4526	3992	4239	3760	8765	7752
Age 25-29	4019	3995	3876	4111	7895	8106
Age 30-34	4384	4933	4741	5442	9125	10375
Age 35-39	5272	5843	5944	5966	11216	11809
Age 40-44	6134	5832	6417	5881	12551	11713
Age 45-49	6098	5658	6088	5612	12186	11270
Age 50-54	5713	5466	5673	5319	11386	10785
Age 55-59	5601	5014	5456	4828	11057	9842
Age 60-64	4989	4571	4976	4343	9965	8914
Age 65-69	4606	3971	4368	3938	8974	7909
Age 70-74	3798	3053	3838	3118	7636	6171
Age 75-79	2840	2084	3022	2300	5862	4384
Age 80-84	1647	1457	1970	1808	3617	3265
Age 85 and over	1268	947	1999	1722	3267	2669
Total	83639	79668	84256	79885	167895	159553

Table 3: Overview of the population by age and sex, census 2022 & 2016

In addition, as youth work is primarily directed at 10 - 24-year-olds and the Local Youth Club Grant Scheme is specifically targeted at 10 - 21-year-olds. Table 4 outlines the numbers of 10-24-year-olds in County Tipperary, from both the 2022 and 2016 census, that shows there has been a 9.7% increase in this age cohort between the two censuses.

Age	Males 2022	Males 2016	Females 2022	Females 2016	Both Sexes 2022	Both Sexes 2016
Age 10-14	6423	5680	6078	5530	12501	11210
Age 15-19	5669	5457	5438	5097	11107	10554
Age 20-24	4526	3992	4239	3760	8765	7752
Total	16618	15129	15752	14387	32370	29516

Table 4: Number of young people (10-24), census 2022 & 2016.

Population usually resident population and ethnic or cultural background

60% of Tipperary's usual residents (100,745 people) were born in the county. A further 25% (42,013) were born elsewhere in the State. The remaining 15% (24,223) were born outside the State, which was up from 13% in 2016. In addition, the number of dual Irish citizens increased from 2,329 to 3,904 while non-Irish citizens accounted for 9% of the county's population. The largest group were Polish citizens (3,255 people), followed by UK citizens (2,926), Romanian (1,187) and Lithuanian (848).

Ethnic group/background:

More than 138,715 people living in Tipperary in April 2022 had a White Irish ethnic group/background. A further 13,283 people identified as Any other White background. There were 2,747 people whose ethnic group/background was Asian or Asian Irish – Indian/Pakistani /Bangladeshi and 605 people with a Black or Black Irish – African ethnic group/background. In addition, there were 1,434 Travellers in Tipperary in Census 2022, compared with 1,228 in 2016 (+17%).

Nationally, this increase was +6%. Table 5 outlines the full profile of the usually resident population in County Tipperary by ethnic or cultural background.

Ethnicity	2022	%	2016	%	Nationally 2022
White Irish	138715	82.2%	138244	87%	77%
White Irish Traveller	1434	0.9%	1228	0.8%	6%
Other White	13283	8%	12721	8.1%	9.9%
Black or Black Irish	605	0.4%	499	0.3%	1.5%
Asian or Asian Irish	2747	1.7%	1505	1%	3.3%
Other	2006	1.2%	1396	0.9%	1.3%
Not stated	7848	4.7%	2712	1.7%	6.2%
Total	166638		158305		

Table 5: Profile of the usually resident population in County Tipperary by ethnic or cultural background.

Since census 2016, there has been a small decrease in the white Irish category in County Tipperary, and an increase in the 'not stated' category. Nationally, 77% of the population identified as 'White Irish', therefore, Tipperary appears to be less diverse than the national average, dependent on the 'not stated' category.

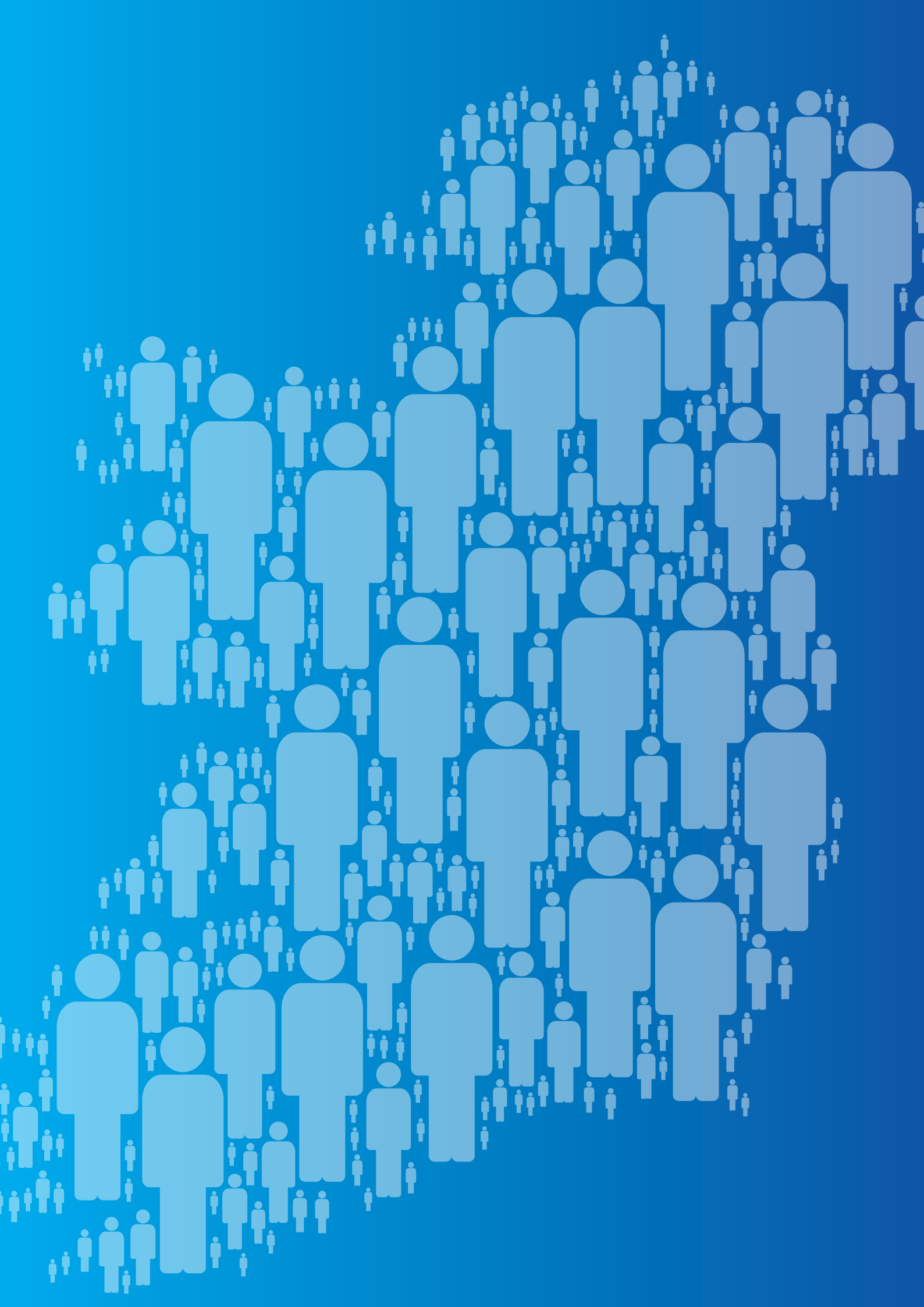
Health and percentage of the population experiencing a long-lasting condition or difficulty to a great extent by age group.

In census 2022, 83% of people in Tipperary stated that their health was good or very good compared with 87% in 2016. This is a similar trend to the national figures, which also showed a 4% decrease in the good/very good categories, from 87% to 83%. However, more than 38,600 people (23% of the county's population) reported experiencing at least one long-lasting condition or difficulty to any extent. Of these, 15,087 people (9% of the county's population) reported experiencing at least one long-lasting condition or difficulty to a great extent or a lot. A further 23,552 people (14% of the county's population) reported experiencing at least one long-lasting condition or difficulty to some extent or a little. Due to the substantial changes in the long-lasting conditions and difficulties question, Census 2022 results are not comparable with previous census data for this question. Table 6 details the percentage of 10–24-year-olds in County Tipperary experiencing a long-lasting condition or difficulty to any extent by age group in the 2022 census, a finding which may pose some additional challenges for this cohort to engage in voluntary youth services.

Age range	Experiencing a long-lasting condition or difficulty
10–14-year-olds	14.2%
15–19-year-olds	16.8%
20–24-year-olds	17.6%

Table 6: 10 - 24-year-olds experiencing a long-lasting condition or difficulty to any extent.





06



6. Census and Pobal contextual data for County Tipperary- 2023.

All of the data presented in this report is from the Central Statistics Office (CSO) national census data (2016 & 2022 census) and/or Pobal. Pobal has employed the CSO census data to develop the Pobal HP Deprivation Index (Haase and Practschke, 2017) as a method of measuring the relative affluence or disadvantage of a particular geographical area. The index uses information from Ireland’s census (from 2006 onwards), such as employment, age profile and educational attainment, to calculate this score. The HP Deprivation index is Ireland’s most widely used social gradient metric and scores each small area (circa 100 households) in terms of affluence or disadvantage and is used by various state agencies and government departments to target resources towards these disadvantaged areas which are most in need. It should be noted however, that Pobal’s Small Area Profiles for towns do not always match Electoral Division (ED) census data, as urban areas have expanded since the creation of the ED’s, and consequently, some small areas from towns for example are outside the ED catchment area.

Arising from Pobal’s analysis, a scoring is given to the geographical area based on a national average of zero and ranging from approximately -35 (being the most disadvantaged) to +35 (being the most affluent). Pobal maps provide a picture of this relative affluence and disadvantage by the various areas (see www.pobal.ie). Table 7 provides an overview of Pobal’s HP deprivation indices.

Relative Index Score	Standard Deviation	Label	Colour Scheme
over 30	> 3	extremely affluent	dark blue
20 to 30	2 to 3	very affluent	medium blue
10 to 20	1 to 2	Affluent	Light blue
0 to 10	0 to 1	marginally above average	light green
0 to -10	0 to -1	marginally below average	light yellow
-10 to -20	-1 to -2	Disadvantaged	medium orange
-20 to -30	-2 to -3	very disadvantaged	Orange
below -30	< -3	extremely disadvantaged	Red

Table 7: Pobal HP Deprivation Indices

Limitations of the data.

This information is very detailed and provides us with extensive information on demographics and a measurement of affluence/disadvantage based on geographic area. However, it is also limited, and we should be aware of the limitations.

- This data focuses exclusively on 'residence' or 'locality' as an important socio-economic indicator; this is one among many other indicators which are not examined here.
- There are people who are not disadvantaged living in areas that are disadvantaged. Conversely, there are people who are disadvantaged living in areas that are affluent.
- Young people who attend local youth clubs, service providers or specialist organisations may be coming from geographical areas different to the address of the LYCGS recipient.
- Detailed information in relation to the operations of each youth group was not available to the researcher, therefore it is unclear, for example, how many youth groups may be providing specific services for certain cohorts of young people within the county (for example, young people with additional needs, young carers, young people in care, homeless hubs, direct provision centres, etc.).







7. Profile of the LYCGS recipient areas within County Tipperary.

As CSO data and statistics often result in an average figure when a large geographical area is analysed, we have provided information on the thirty-six towns, villages and townlands listed as recipients of Tipperary ETB's Local Youth Club Grant Scheme, chiefly, because these areas show different patterns in terms of socio-economic need. Moreover, providing the details of the small areas in smaller towns and villages provides Tipperary ETB with a clear picture of the population and needs in each community for future planning and resource allocation.

Overall, in County Tipperary, the towns are more disadvantaged than the smaller villages and townlands; with some of the towns having high levels of disadvantage, including Clonmel, Carrick on Suir and Roscrea. It must be noted, however, that:

1. At times in this level of analysis, the specific area has to be estimated as it is based on using the preset boundaries of small areas.
2. Before reviewing the data, the towns have been defined by the areas more densely populated with more evidence of being built up. The actual strict border of towns and villages in Ireland can be harder to determine or may have changed over time.
3. The colours in the maps provided identify the deprivation score for that area as listed by size.
4. The area profiles are presented by population size up to profile 9, Fethard. Thereafter, the area profiles are presented alphabetically and have a population ranging from 230 to 12,00 approximately.

1. Clonmel

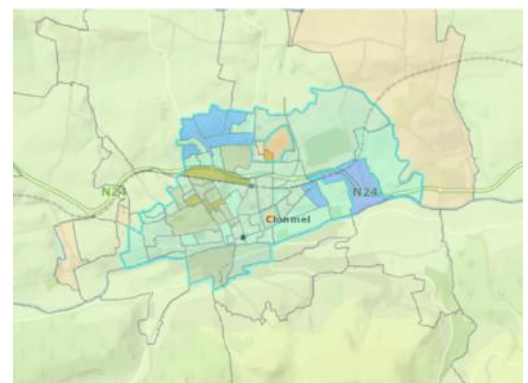
Clonmel is a mixed town with areas that are both affluent and very disadvantaged.

2,069 people live in the six small affluent areas and 4,402 live in disadvantaged areas. There are 18 disadvantaged small areas, four of which are very disadvantaged; they have a population of 924.

In the town as whole 33% of the population have a third level education and unemployment rates are between 8 and 10%, but in areas of disadvantage 17% of the population have a third level education and unemployment rates are between 14 and 19%. In the four areas that are very disadvantaged less than 13% have a third level education and male unemployment is 18%.

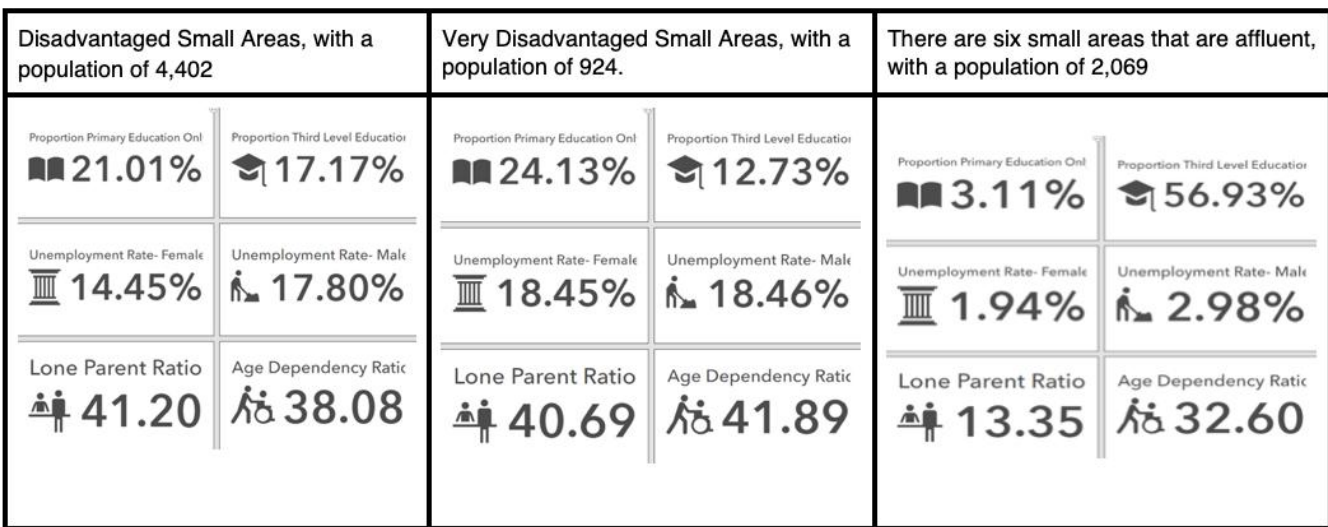
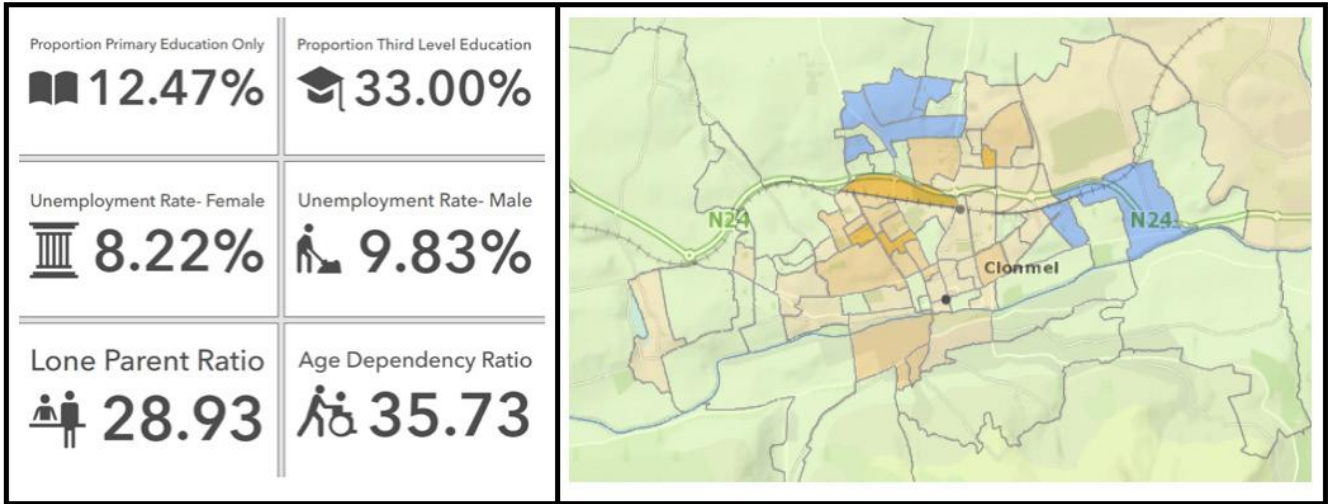
In the most affluent communities 57% of the community have a third level education and male unemployment is 3%.

The affluent areas are blue. The disadvantaged areas are orange, the darker the orange the more disadvantaged.



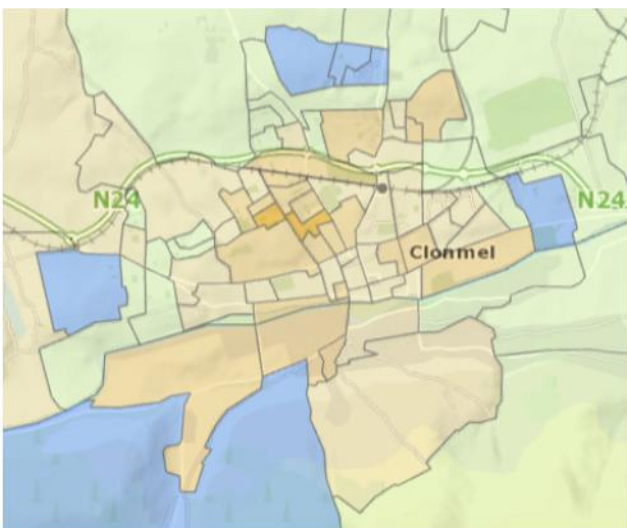
Area of Clonmel town

² At times the map colouring is not clear due to the mechanisms required to identify the area, but commentary is provided, and details are in the infographic.

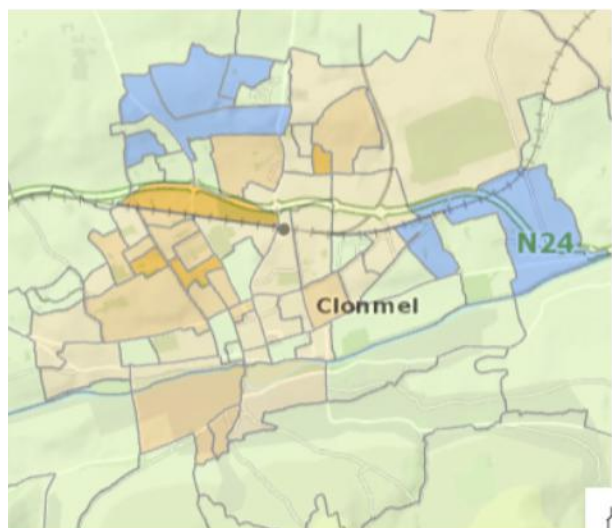


The picture of Clonmel shows a growth in both affluence and disadvantage in some areas between 2016 to 2022.

2016



2022

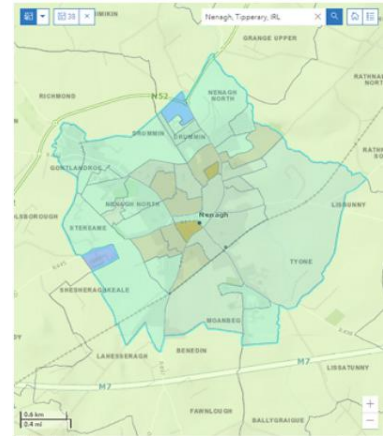


2. Nenagh

Nenagh is a mixed town with areas that are both affluent and very disadvantaged.

There are nine small areas in Nenagh that are disadvantaged, with a total population of 1,737. Two of those areas are very disadvantaged with a population of 395.

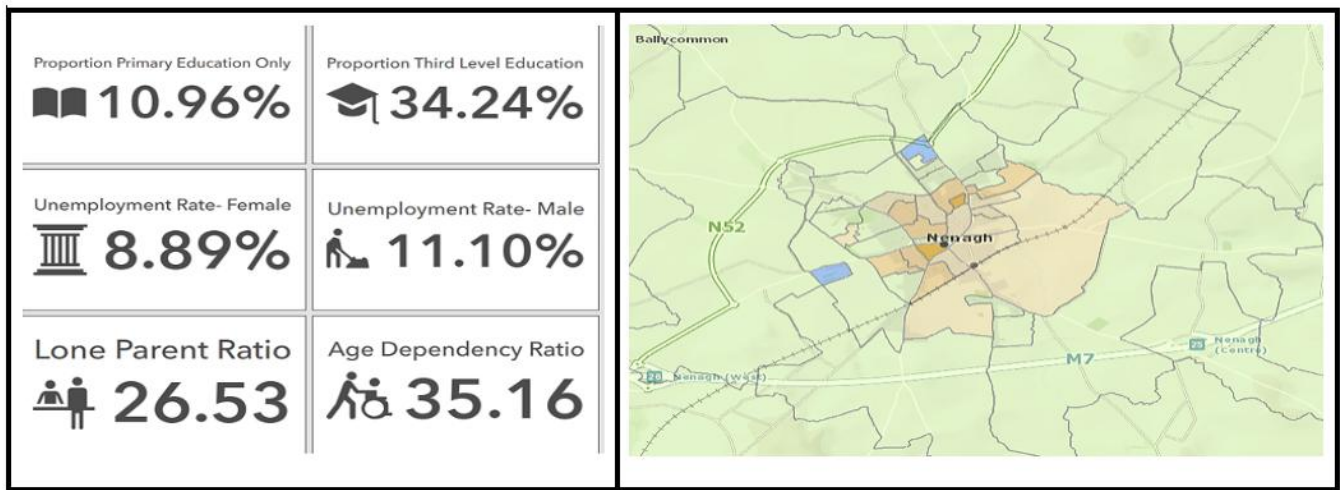
In the town as a whole 34% of the population have a third level education and unemployment rates are between 9 and 11%, but in areas of disadvantage this is not the case where 19% of the population have a third level education and unemployment rates are between 10 and 19%. In very disadvantaged area 13% have a third level education and male unemployment rises to 24%.



Area of Nenagh town

In the most affluent communities 50% of the community have a third level education and male unemployment is 3%.

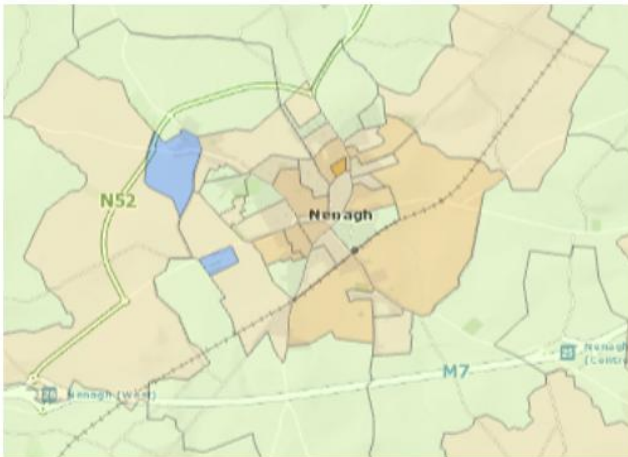
The affluent areas are blue. The disadvantaged areas are orange, the darker the orange the more disadvantaged.



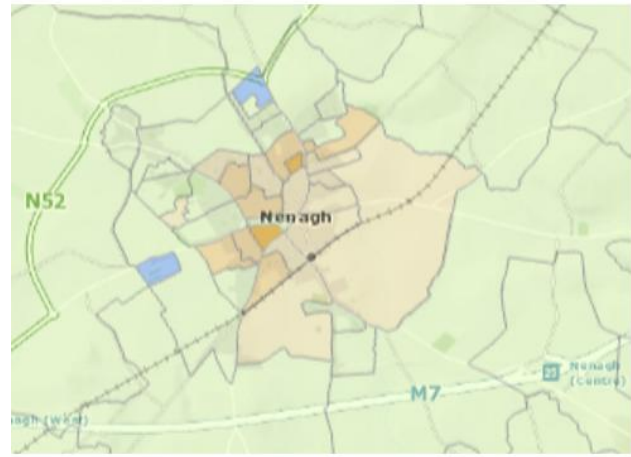
Disadvantaged Small Areas, with a population of 1,737		Very Disadvantaged Small Areas, with a population of 395.		There are two small areas that are affluent, with a population of 533	
Proportion Primary Education Only 20.87%	Proportion Third Level Education 18.78%	Proportion Primary Education Only 30.77%	Proportion Third Level Education 13.39%	Proportion Primary Education Only 3.17%	Proportion Third Level Education 49.80%
Unemployment Rate- Female 9.59%	Unemployment Rate- Male 19.12%	Unemployment Rate- Female 8.00%	Unemployment Rate- Male 23.67%	Unemployment Rate- Female 5.08%	Unemployment Rate- Male 3.39%
Lone Parent Ratio 32.64	Age Dependency Ratio 39.67	Lone Parent Ratio 36.84	Age Dependency Ratio 38.71	Lone Parent Ratio 11.02	Age Dependency Ratio 32.40

The picture of Nenagh has not changed significantly from 2016 to 2022.

2016



2022



3. Thurles

The town of Thurles has a total population of 7,840.

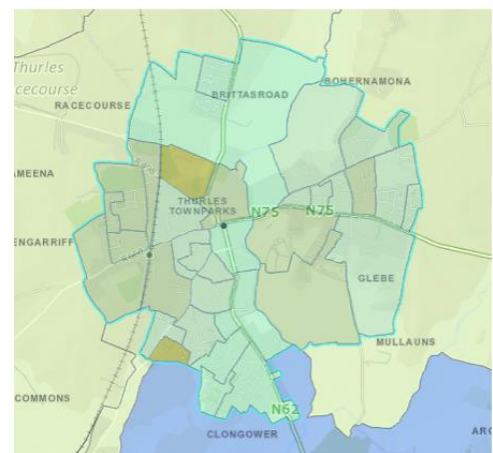
Thurles is a town with a mixed disadvantage and average population which borders on a more affluent hinterland.

2,441 people live in areas of disadvantage, with two small areas in Thurles being very disadvantaged, with a population of 485.

In the town as a whole 31% of the population have a third level education and unemployment rates are between 10 and 13%, but in areas of disadvantage this is not the case where 20% of the population have a third level education and unemployment rates are between 13 and 17%. In very disadvantaged areas only 15% have a third level education and male unemployment rises to 28%.

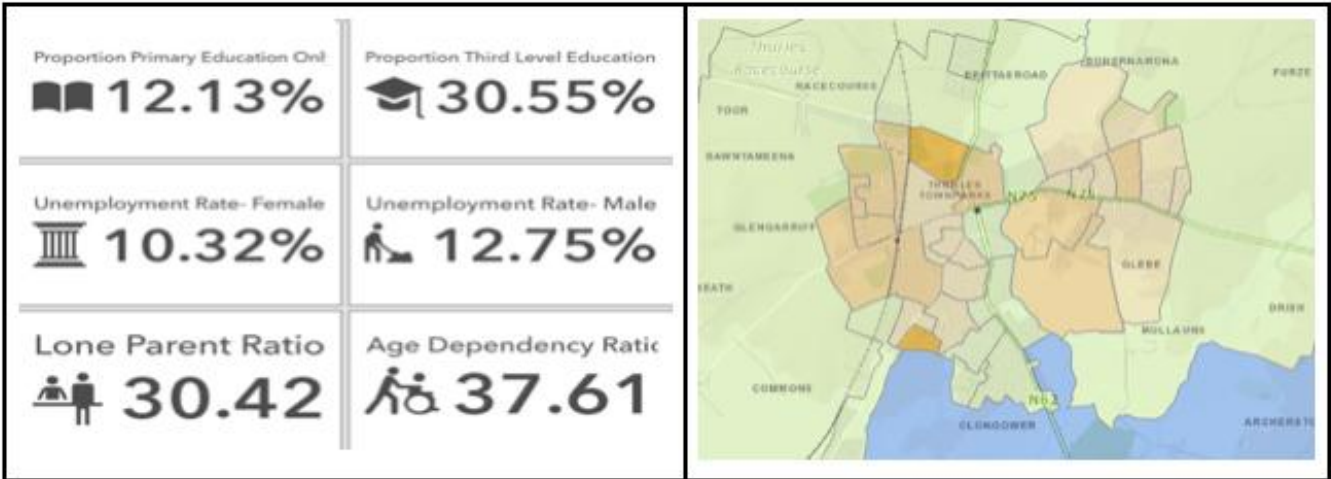
In an affluent community to the south of the town 42% of the community have a third level education and male unemployment is 0%.

The affluent areas are blue. The disadvantaged areas are orange, the darker the orange the more disadvantaged.



Area of Thurles town

Thurles town overall



Disadvantaged Small Areas, with a population of 2,441.	Very Disadvantaged Small Areas, with a population of 485.	There are no affluent areas within the town. There is an affluent area to the south of the town with a population of 177. This population is not included in the town population above.																		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Proportion Primary Education Only 20.27%</td> <td>Proportion Third Level Education 20.42%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unemployment Rate- Female 13.17%</td> <td>Unemployment Rate- Male 16.94%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lone Parent Ratio 37.56</td> <td>Age Dependency Ratio 40.23</td> </tr> </table>	Proportion Primary Education Only 20.27%	Proportion Third Level Education 20.42%	Unemployment Rate- Female 13.17%	Unemployment Rate- Male 16.94%	Lone Parent Ratio 37.56	Age Dependency Ratio 40.23	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Proportion Primary Education Only 19.10%</td> <td>Proportion Third Level Education 15.49%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unemployment Rate- Female 18.71%</td> <td>Unemployment Rate- Male 28.37%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lone Parent Ratio 50.64</td> <td>Age Dependency Ratio 31.06</td> </tr> </table>	Proportion Primary Education Only 19.10%	Proportion Third Level Education 15.49%	Unemployment Rate- Female 18.71%	Unemployment Rate- Male 28.37%	Lone Parent Ratio 50.64	Age Dependency Ratio 31.06	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Proportion Primary Education Only 7.52%</td> <td>Proportion Third Level Education 42.11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unemployment Rate- Female 4.00%</td> <td>Unemployment Rate- Male 0.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lone Parent Ratio 36.36</td> <td>Age Dependency Ratio 33.90</td> </tr> </table>	Proportion Primary Education Only 7.52%	Proportion Third Level Education 42.11%	Unemployment Rate- Female 4.00%	Unemployment Rate- Male 0.00%	Lone Parent Ratio 36.36	Age Dependency Ratio 33.90
Proportion Primary Education Only 20.27%	Proportion Third Level Education 20.42%																			
Unemployment Rate- Female 13.17%	Unemployment Rate- Male 16.94%																			
Lone Parent Ratio 37.56	Age Dependency Ratio 40.23																			
Proportion Primary Education Only 19.10%	Proportion Third Level Education 15.49%																			
Unemployment Rate- Female 18.71%	Unemployment Rate- Male 28.37%																			
Lone Parent Ratio 50.64	Age Dependency Ratio 31.06																			
Proportion Primary Education Only 7.52%	Proportion Third Level Education 42.11%																			
Unemployment Rate- Female 4.00%	Unemployment Rate- Male 0.00%																			
Lone Parent Ratio 36.36	Age Dependency Ratio 33.90																			

The picture of Thurles shows a growth in both affluence and disadvantage in some areas 2016 to 2022.

2016

2022



4. Carrick-on-Suir

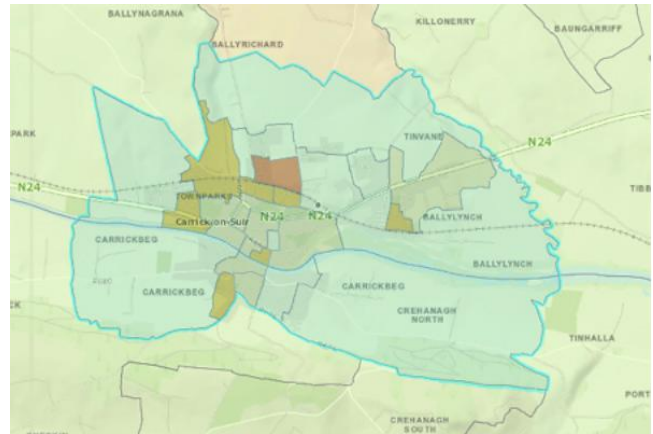
The town of Carrick-on-Suir has a total population of population 6,003.

Carrick-on-Suir is a disadvantaged town, with one small area of extreme disadvantage and seven areas that are very disadvantaged. There are no areas of affluence.

In the one small area that is extremely disadvantaged there are 193 people, 3,295 live in areas that are disadvantaged overall.

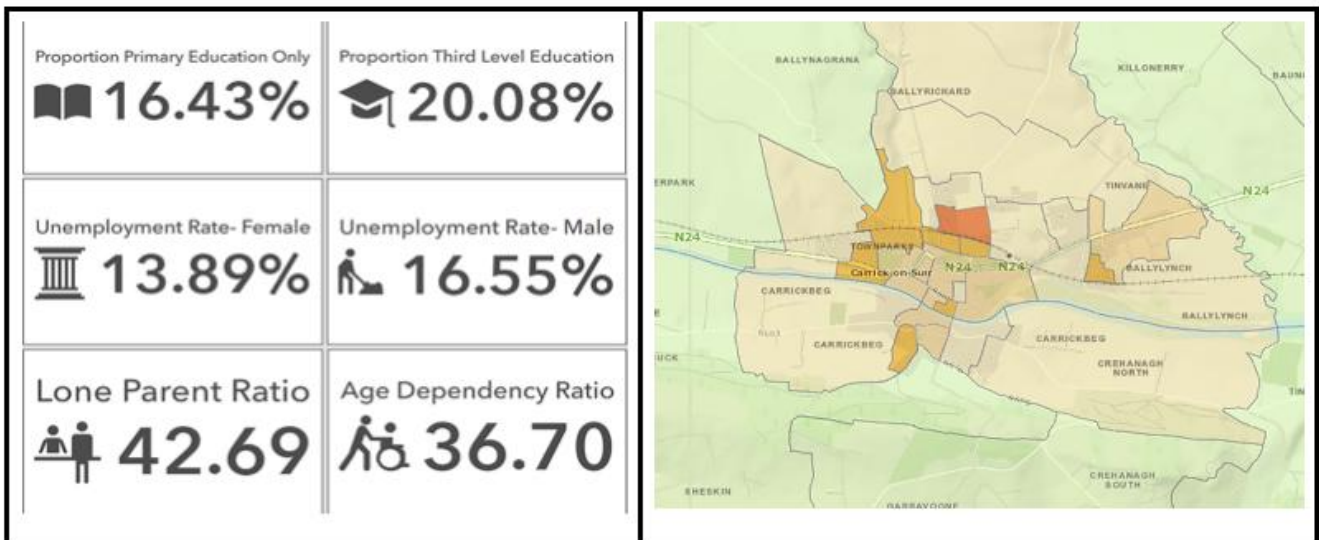
In the town as a whole 20% of the population have a third level education and unemployment rates are between 14 and 17%, in areas of disadvantage 17% of the population have a third level education and unemployment rates are between 17 and 22%. In one area that is extremely disadvantaged only 11% have a third level education and male unemployment rises to 30%.

The disadvantaged areas are orange, the darker the orange the more disadvantaged.



Area of Carrick on Suir

Carrick-on-Suir town overall

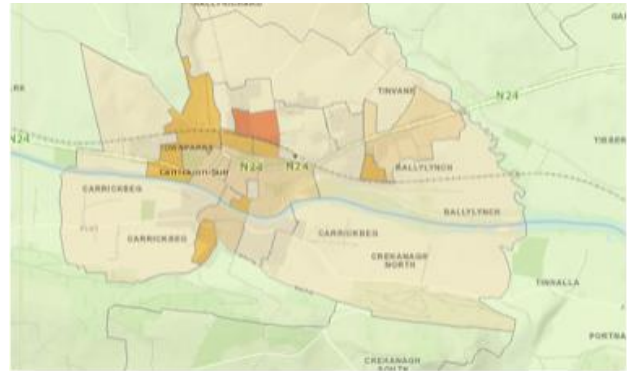


Disadvantaged Small Areas, with a population of 3,295.		Very Disadvantaged Small Areas, with a population of 1,603.		There is one small area that is extremely disadvantaged with a population of 193.	
Proportion Primary Education Only 19.47%	Proportion Third Level Education 16.88%	Proportion Primary Education Only 22.36%	Proportion Third Level Education 13.24%	Proportion Primary Education Only 36.64%	Proportion Third Level Education 11.45%
Unemployment Rate- Female 16.62%	Unemployment Rate- Male 21.65%	Unemployment Rate- Female 21.42%	Unemployment Rate- Male 26.22%	Unemployment Rate- Female 22.22%	Unemployment Rate- Male 29.55%
Lone Parent Ratio 48.54	Age Dependency Ratio 35.49	Lone Parent Ratio 50.77	Age Dependency Ratio 38.01	Lone Parent Ratio 46.15	Age Dependency Ratio 43.01

The picture of Carrick-on-Suir shows growth in deprivation between 2016 and 2022.

2016

2022



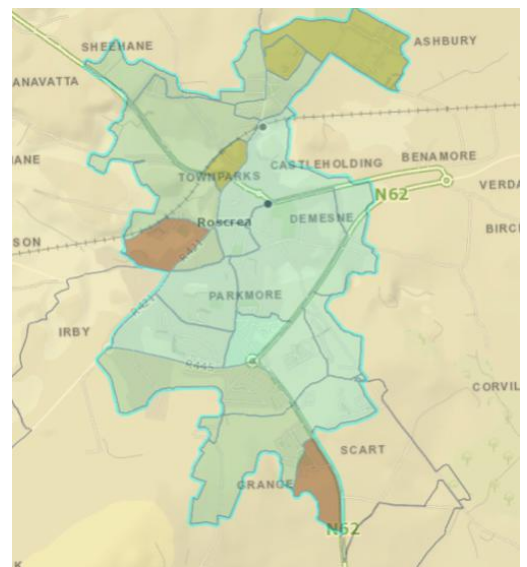
5. Roscrea

The town of Roscrea has a total population of population of 5,400.

The town of Roscrea is disadvantaged, there are no areas of affluence in the town. There are two small areas of extreme disadvantage and three areas that are very disadvantaged.

2,996 people live in areas that are disadvantaged, 617 in areas that are very disadvantaged and 508 live in areas that are extremely disadvantaged.

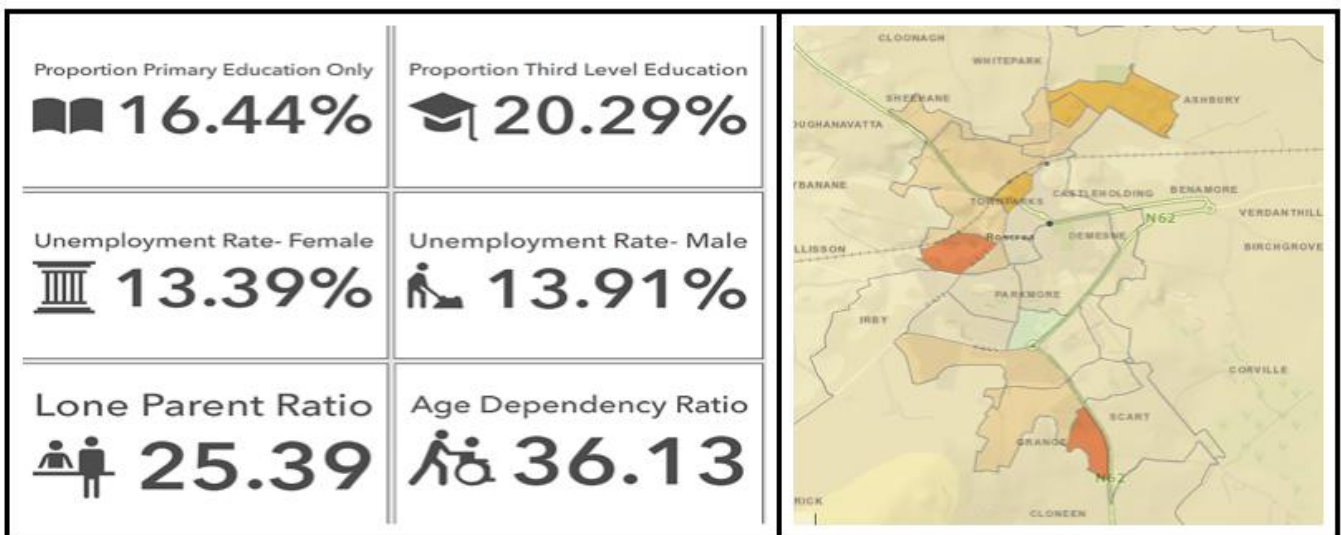
In the town as a whole 20% of the population have a third level education and unemployment rates are between 13 and 14%, in areas of disadvantage 16% of the population have a third level education and unemployment rates are between 16 and 19%. In areas that extremely disadvantaged only 7% have a third level education and male unemployment rises to 26%.



Area of Roscrea

The disadvantaged areas are orange, the darker the orange the more disadvantaged.

Roscrea town overall



Disadvantaged Small Areas, with a population of 2,996.

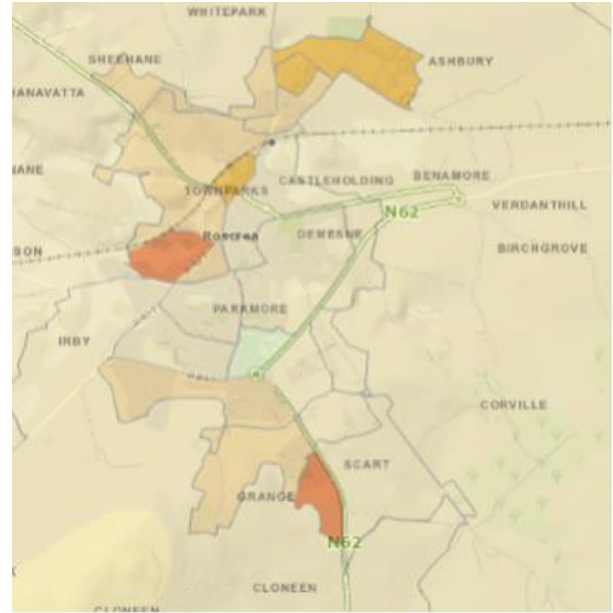
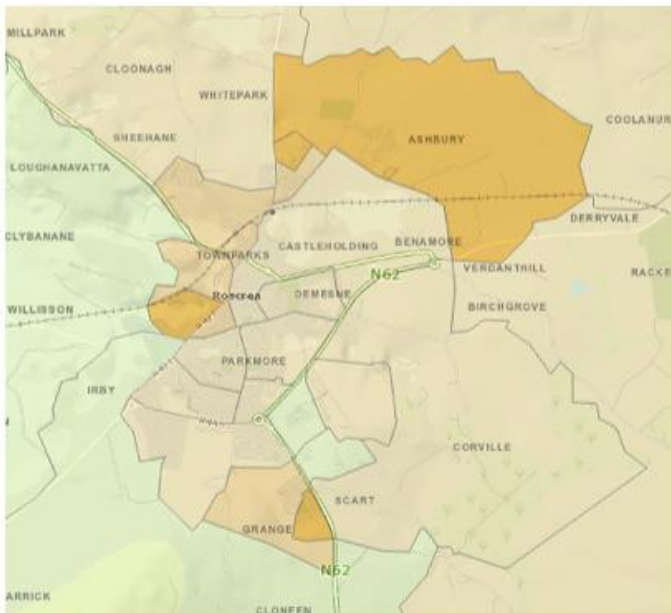
Very Disadvantaged Small Areas, with a population of 617.

There is one small area that is extremely disadvantaged with a population of 508.

Proportion Primary Education Only 21.28%	Proportion Third Level Education 15.79%	Proportion Primary Education Only 19.42%	Proportion Third Level Education 15.25%	Proportion Primary Education Only 27.13%	Proportion Third Level Education 6.66%
Unemployment Rate- Female 16.05%	Unemployment Rate- Male 18.74%	Unemployment Rate- Female 22.70%	Unemployment Rate- Male 23.84%	Unemployment Rate- Female 12.11%	Unemployment Rate- Male 26.12%
Lone Parent Ratio 27.30	Age Dependency Ratio 36.02	Lone Parent Ratio 35.39	Age Dependency Ratio 35.39	Lone Parent Ratio 19.43	Age Dependency Ratio 39.33

2016

2022



6.Tipperary Town

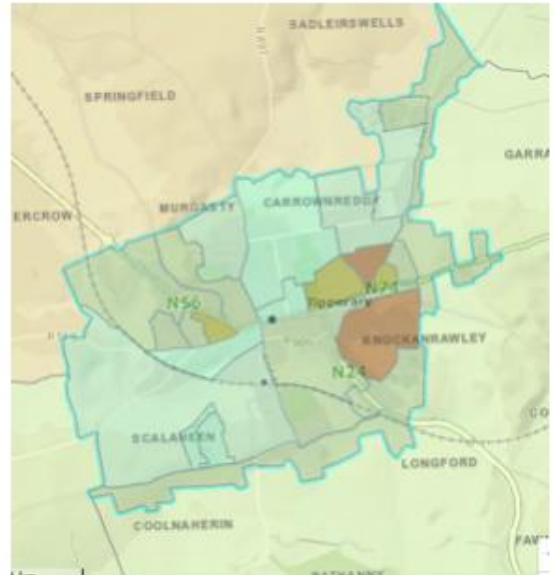
Tipperary Town has a population of 5,387.

The town of Tipperary is disadvantaged with pockets that are extremely disadvantaged and very disadvantaged, and no areas of affluence.

3,402 people live in areas that are disadvantaged, 575 in areas that are very disadvantaged and 530 in areas that are extremely disadvantaged.

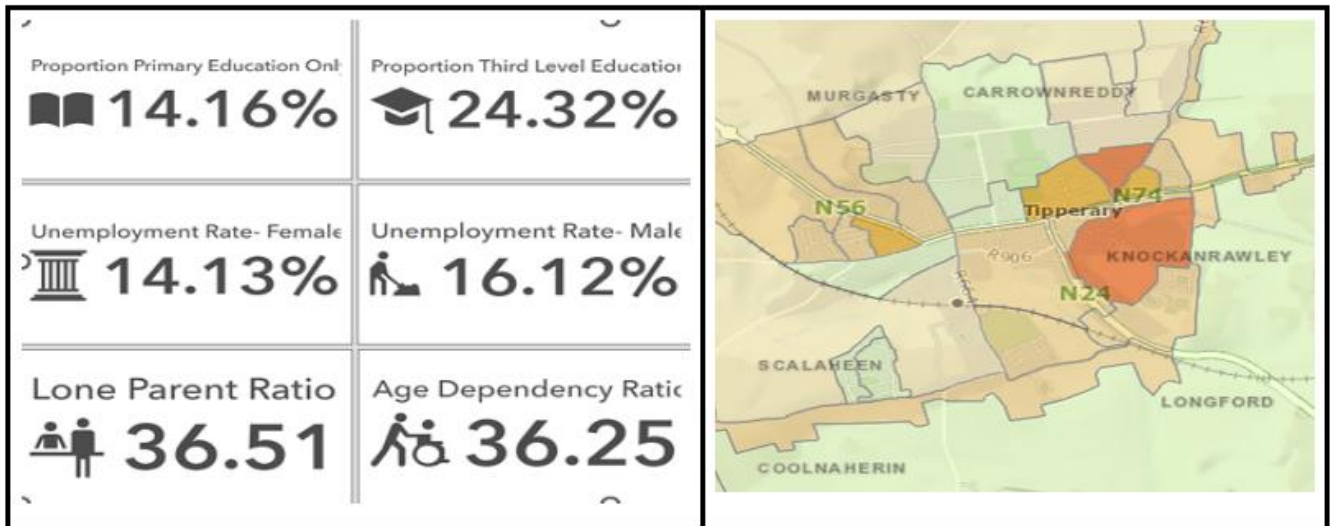
There are two small areas of extreme disadvantage and three areas that are very disadvantaged.

In the town as a whole 24% of the population have a third level education and unemployment rates are between 14 and 16%, in areas of disadvantage 19% of the population have a third level education and unemployment rates are between 17 and 20%. In areas that extremely disadvantaged only 9% have a third level education and male unemployment rises to 28%.



Area of Tipperary town

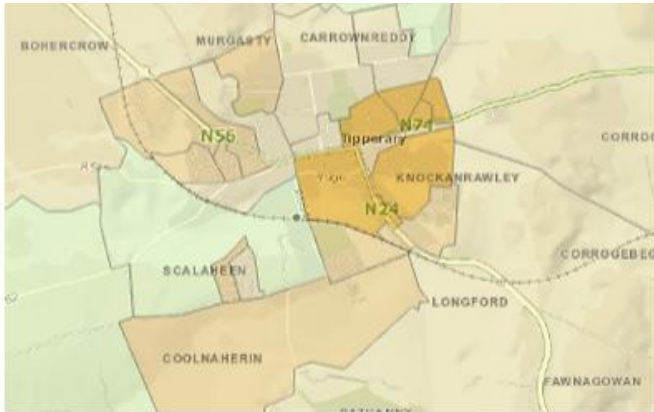
The disadvantaged areas are orange, the darker the orange the more disadvantaged.



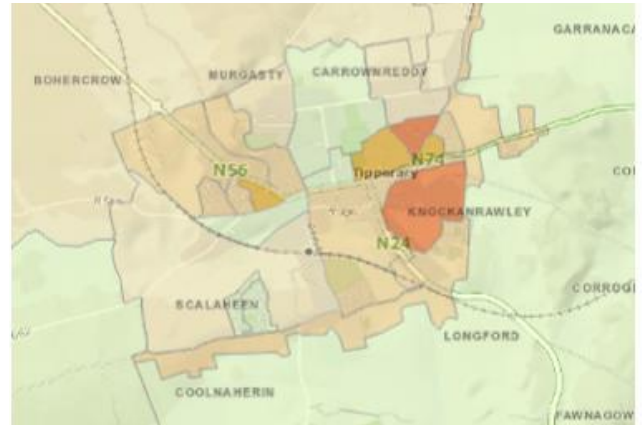
Disadvantaged Small Areas, with a population of 3,402.		Very Disadvantaged Small Areas, with a population of 575.		There is one small area that is extremely disadvantaged with a population of 530	
Proportion Primary Education Onl 17.58%	Proportion Third Level Education 18.53%	Proportion Primary Education Onl 19.78%	Proportion Third Level Education 14.73%	Proportion Primary Education Onl 21.64%	Proportion Third Level Education 9.41%
Unemployment Rate- Female 16.77%	Unemployment Rate- Male 19.74%	Unemployment Rate- Female 19.15%	Unemployment Rate- Male 23.49%	Unemployment Rate- Female 30.75%	Unemployment Rate- Male 27.87%
Lone Parent Ratio 40.51	Age Dependency Ratio 36.80	Lone Parent Ratio 44.97	Age Dependency Ratio 41.07	Lone Parent Ratio 49.40	Age Dependency Ratio 40.16

Tipperary town has got more disadvantaged since the last census.

2016



2022



For more area profiles with populations of less than 5,000 please see Appendix No.2







8. Concluding analysis

Thirty-six regions within the county have received funding from the Local Youth Club Grant Scheme across County Tipperary. Three towns to date have accounted for 29% of the allocation, (Nenagh, Roscrea, and Thurles = 64 allocations), yet Clonmel, for example, as the largest town in County Tipperary (population of 14,032) accounts for just 12 allocations. This is not to suggest that there is a bias towards certain areas in relation to the LYCGS allocations, but rather may reflect the level of established youth provision within certain regions and those groups who have applied for the LYCGS. Should Tipperary ETB's future planning for volunteer led youth provision wish to align with population demographic, then future projected allocations and supports could also be coordinated with areas of population growth and or density, as outlined in Tipperary County Council's population density map, and in line with the twelve settlement areas (see Appendix two).

Furthermore, if Tipperary ETB wish to support the establishment of new youth clubs and volunteer' led groups, this may also require the support of national youth work organisations, like Foróige, Youth Work Ireland, etc. for training and supports, as well as assistance from a protentional new dedicated youth work volunteer co-ordinator for the county. Any expansion of clubs and groups should also take cognisance of the fact that there has been a decline in the numbers of children between the ages of 0-4 (just over 6%) and a decline in the 5-9 year old cohort (by 11%) across the county, and also that 'these youth work organisations report that resource constraints act as a barrier to their developing a stronger presence' within communities (Tipperary ETB, 2021).

With regard to the National Quality Standards for Volunteer-led Youth Groups, and specifically Standard 3 in the LYCGS, namely Developmental and educational, and the requirement that programmes, practices and people should ensure and promote the development, achievement and progression of young people, nineteen of the existing thirty-six areas that have received the LYCGS are from areas experiencing some level of disadvantage and deprivation. Tackling disadvantage is not the primary focus of either universal youth work provision as an early intervention model, or the LYCGS, yet there are youth groups and LYCGS recipients already operating within that context and demographic.

Tipperary ETB's Youth Work Plan (2020–2022) outlines a vision for youth work in Tipperary as 'a county where the needs of young people and the people who provide a youth work response through clubs, projects and services are supported, promoted and advocated for, so that all young people can reach their full potential'. Therefore, should Tipperary ETB wish to place a greater focus on supporting universal youth work/early intervention programmes within areas of disadvantage and population density, the following towns should be prioritised; Clonmel, Carrick on Suir, Roscrea and Tipperary town which have become more disadvantaged since the last census. This volunteer-led provision could potentially include supporting non-formal education programmes and other pro-social activities. Though, this level of provision may also need support from other sectors and services (both statutory and voluntary).

With regard to Standard 1: Safety and well-being-Programmes, practices and people should ensure and promote the safety, support and well-being of young people and Standard 2: Young person centred – Programmes, practices and people should ensure and promote the voluntary participation, inclusion and voice of young people, CSO data (2022) shows that certain cohorts of young people and ethnic minorities have increased in the county since 2016. These include young carers (up 29%), an increase in the Traveller population (up 17%) and an increase in the numbers of residents from outside the State (up 2%); all of which

highlight the need for some targeted integrated youth programmes, clubs or services for these cohorts, to create more inclusive, cohesive communities in County Tipperary, and to provide these young people with more opportunities for positive social outlets. It is important to note, however, that Census data does not include information on the numbers of International Protection Applicants (IPAs), those in Direct Provision and or people within the asylum or refuge process in each area who would benefit from positive pro-social outlets and opportunities to integrate within their communities via youth clubs, groups or non-formal education programmes. It is also unknown, from the data available to the researcher, the level to which those cohorts are being catered for within existing youth service and social service provision with County Tipperary. The Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth's new policy framework Young Ireland has a strong focus on integration and equality. Thus, there needs to be an increased level of investment to support the integration of these new communities in County Tipperary and to create more integrated, inclusive communities within the county; particularly, as there has been a noted rise in the growth of 'defensive ethnocentrism' (Mac Gréil, 1996), and a rise in anti-migrant sentiment across the State (Gallagher, et.al., 2023).

Forthcoming research on the needs of youth workers working with young people who identify as LGBTQ+ in County Tipperary (Monaghan and Mahon, 2023 in conjunction with Tipperary ETB), and Tipperary ETB's analysis of the needs of young people in Newport (2021) indicates that young LGBTQ+ young people within the county were seeking more social outlets, 'safe spaces' and opportunities to 'hang out' 'socialise' and meet peers, thus, this is also another potential area of growth and expansion for voluntary youth club provision across the county. The lack of social outlets was also highlighted for young people with disabilities and additional needs in the Tipperary CYPSC report, Profile of Services and Gaps in Service Provision for Young People with Disabilities and Additional Needs, aged under 25, and their Families in Tipperary (2020). Respondents in this study argued that adolescents and young adults tend to prefer to be integrated into mainstream social groups rather than segregated with each other. Thus, the report recommended that 'Youth clubs should be organised and run by the young people themselves, facilitated by adults'. As outlined in this report, census 2022 shows that the number of young people between the ages of 10-24 in County Tipperary experiencing a long-lasting condition or difficulty to any extent is approximately 9,338 people. Finally, the vision of Our Rural Future, Rural Development Policy (2021 – 2025), is 'for a thriving rural Ireland which is integral to our national economic, social, cultural and environmental wellbeing and development'; thus actions from the next National Volunteering Strategy (following on from the 2021-2025 strategy) should also take cognisance of the specific rural contexts to encourage and guide potential volunteers to either get involved in their local youth group or to support those who wish to commence a new group in their locality. Through this lens, Tipperary ETB funded youth clubs (new or established) could also be encouraged and supported to assist young leaders to become involved within their own communities and create youth led groups to facilitate the sustainability of towns and villages in rural Tipperary.

The further enhancement of supports for volunteer led youth clubs and groups will require additional resources from central exchequer and DCEDIY to provide support for the additional costs of providing rural youth work and rural youth work for young people with additional needs; for example, investment in rural youth facilities; 'transport costs for young people travelling to the youth work settings or for youth work activities,' (NYCI,2019) and also into high quality broadband to ensure greater levels of social inclusion and connectivity for young people.

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Appendix one

List of youth work organisations supporting Volunteer led Youth Clubs/Uniform groups in Co. Tipperary

Organisation/provider	Region	Contact E-mail
Foróige	All County	brid.canny@foroige.ie
Boys' Brigade	Roscrea	jennyweekes@boysbrigade.ie
Girls Friendly Society	Nenagh Cloughjordan Roscrea	office@girlsfriendsociety.ie
Waterford South Tipperary Community Youth Services	South County	clubdevelopment@wstcys.ie
Youth Work Ireland Tipperary	All County	050423426 06352604
Catholic Girl Guides of Ireland	Carrick-on-Suir	nicola@girlguidesireland.ie
Irish Girl Guides	Mid-West	mwrdo@irishgirlguides.ie
	South-East	serdo@irishgirlguides.ie
Order of Malta Ireland Ambulance Corps	Thurles	ceo@orderofmalta.ie
Scouting Ireland	All County	ncollins@scouts.ie pkelly@scouts.ie

Appendix two

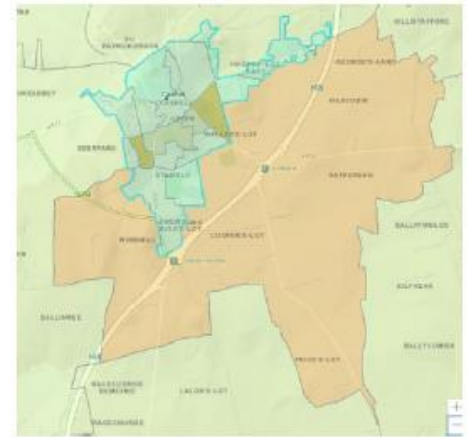
7. Cashel

Cashel Town has a population of 4,805.

Cashel town is largely average and disadvantaged, with a disadvantaged area in the hinterland also.

932 people live in areas that are disadvantaged, 451 in areas that are very disadvantaged. There are two small areas that are very disadvantaged, none that are extremely disadvantaged or affluent.

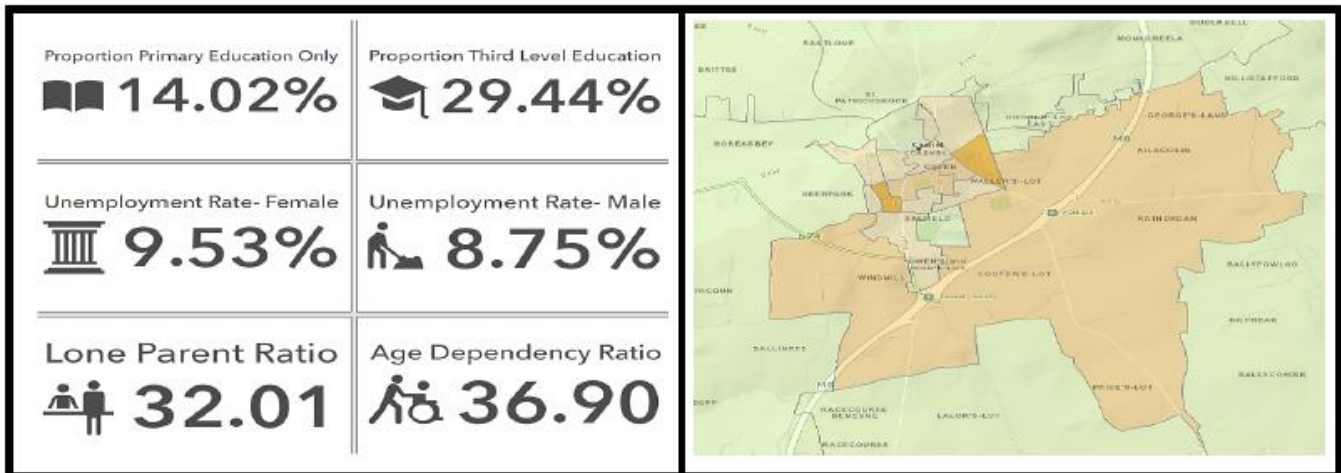
In the town as a whole 29% of the population have a third level education and unemployment rates are between 9 and 10%, in areas of disadvantage 19% of the population have a third level education and unemployment rates are between 13 and 14%. In areas that very disadvantaged only 12% have a third level education and male unemployment is 14%.



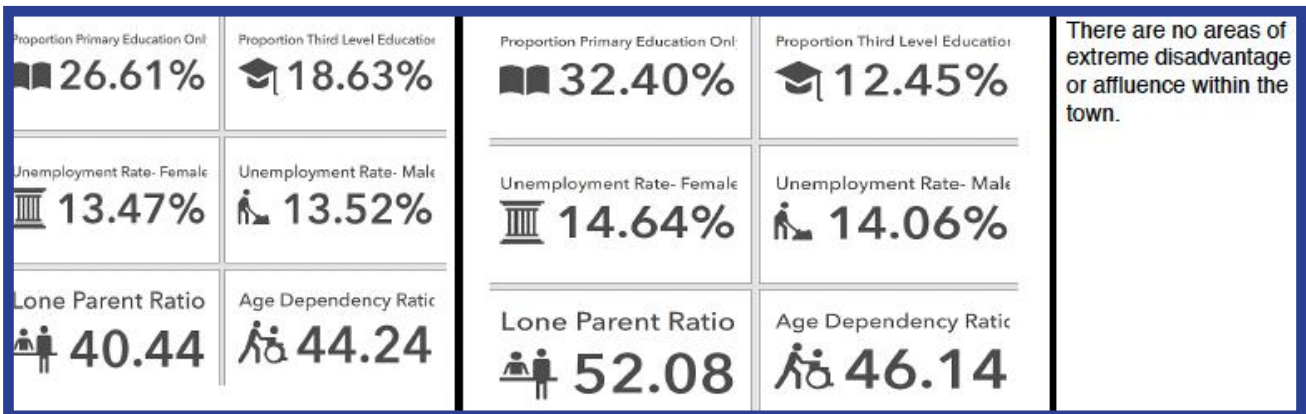
Area of Cashel Town

The disadvantaged areas are orange, the darker the orange the more disadvantaged.

Cashel Town Overall

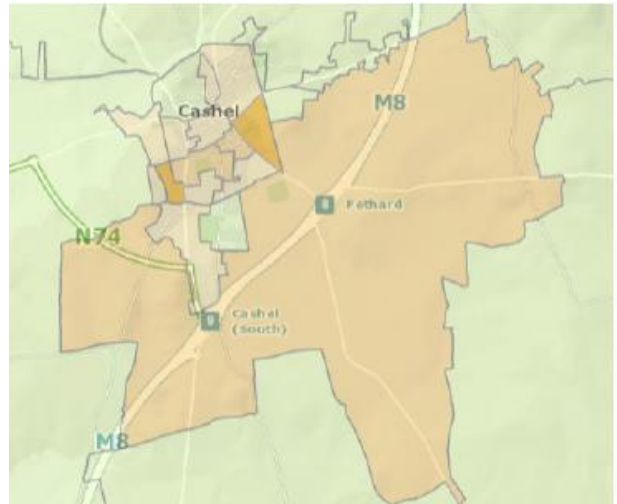


Disadvantaged Small Areas, with a population of 932.	Very Disadvantaged Small Areas, with a population of 451.
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2016

2022



8. Cahir

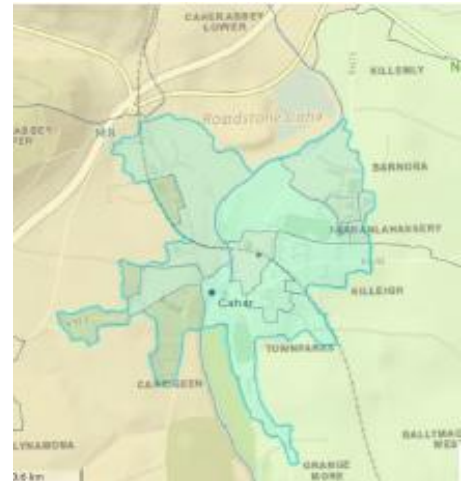
Cahir town has a population of 3,679.

Cahir town is somewhat divided east/ west with the east side being more affluent. 763 people live in areas that are disadvantaged.

There are three small areas that are disadvantaged, none are either very or extremely disadvantaged, nor are any areas affluent.

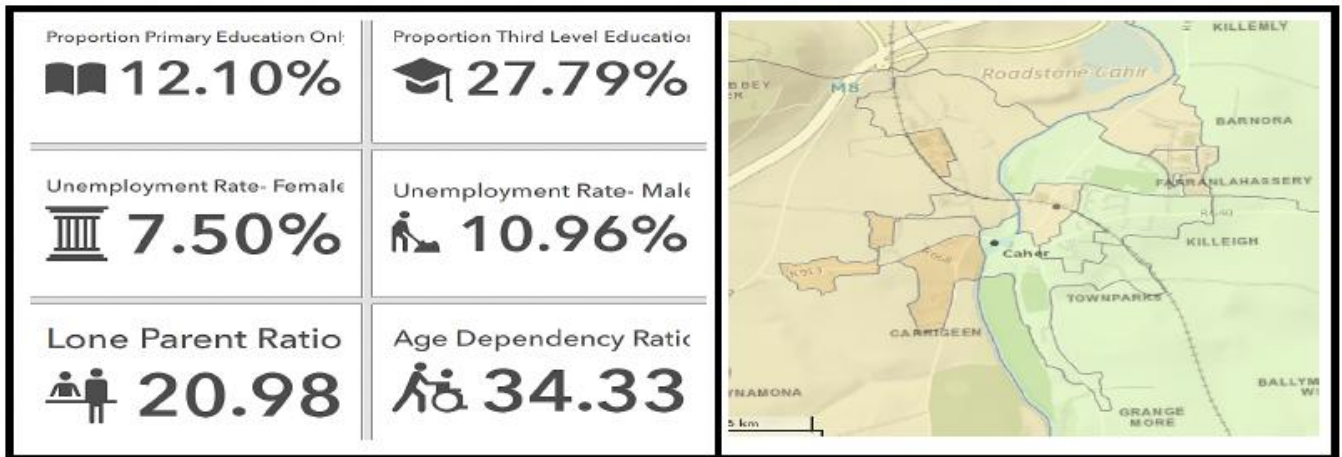
2,916 live in areas that are average.

In the town as whole 28% of the population have a third level education and unemployment rates are between 8 and 11%, in areas of disadvantage 18% of the population have a third level education and unemployment rates are between 14 and 16%.



Area of Cahir Town

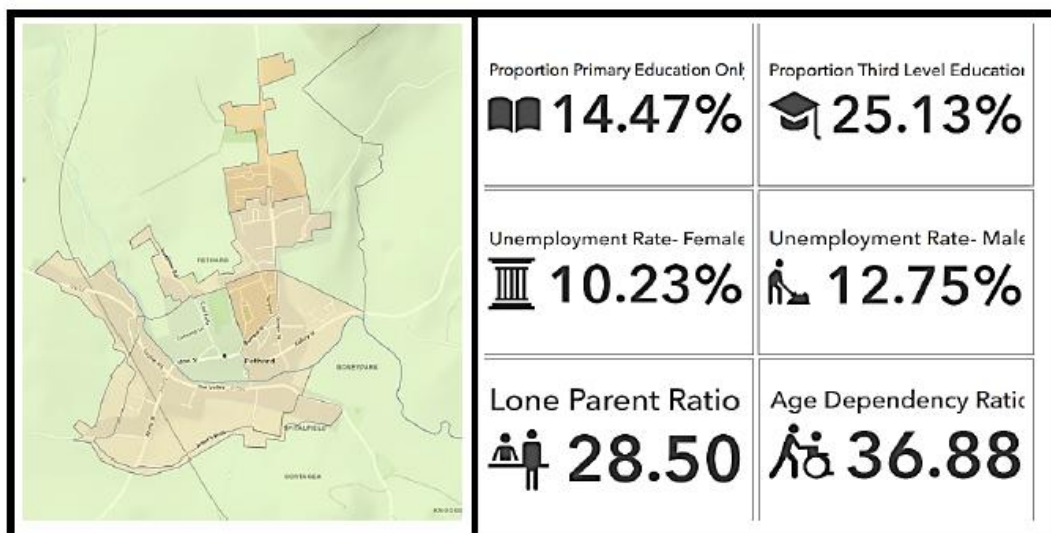
Cahir Town Overall



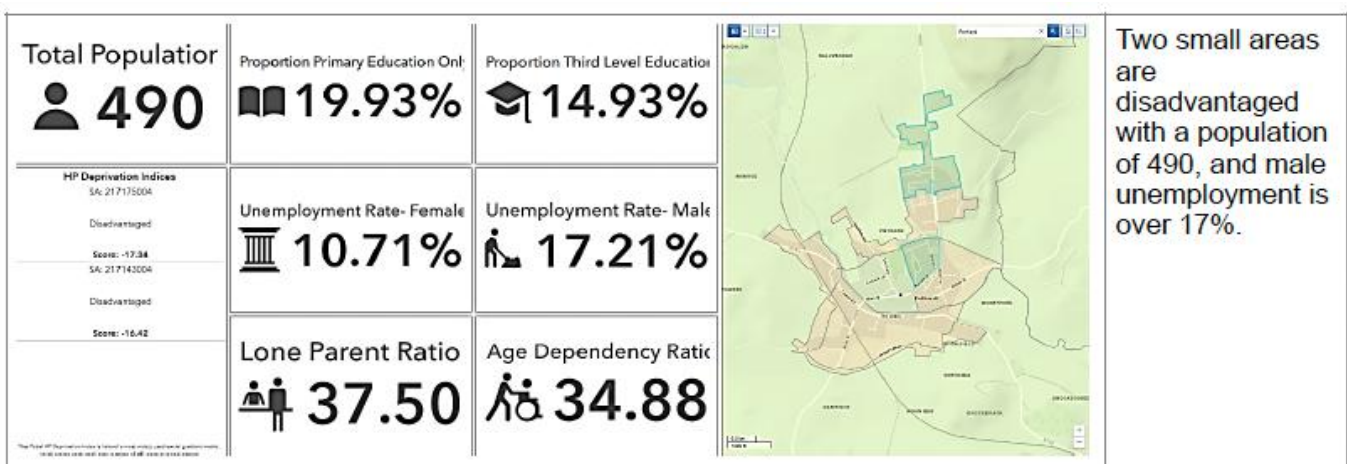
Disadvantaged Small Areas, with a population of 763.		Areas that are above and below average, with a population of 2,916.		There are no areas of extreme disadvantage or affluence within the town.
Proportion Primary Education Only 15.94%	Proportion Third Level Education 18.24%	Proportion Primary Education Only 11.06%	Proportion Third Level Education 30.39%	
Unemployment Rate- Female 14.22%	Unemployment Rate- Male 16.19%	Unemployment Rate- Female 5.66%	Unemployment Rate- Male 9.53%	
Lone Parent Ratio 31.91	Age Dependency Ratio 35.99	Lone Parent Ratio 18.00	Age Dependency Ratio 33.88	

9.Fethard

Fethard has a population of 1,738, which is mixed average and disadvantaged.

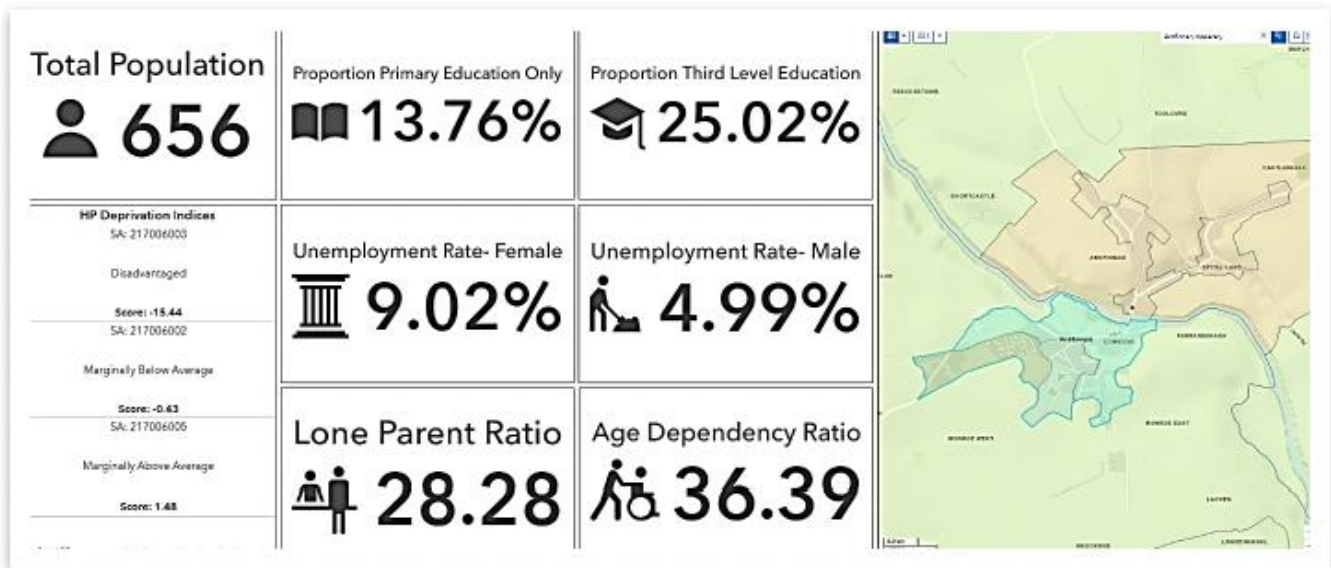


Small area profile (SAP) analysis of Fethard



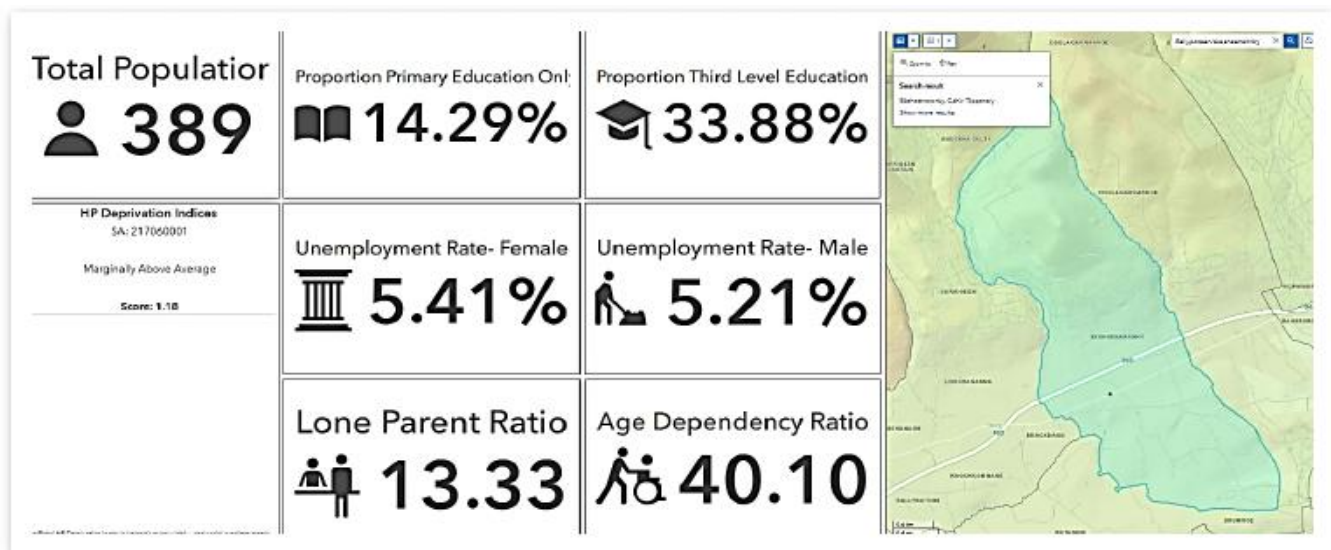
10. Ardfinnan

Ardfinnan has a population of 656, with 181 of the population living in an area that is disadvantaged.



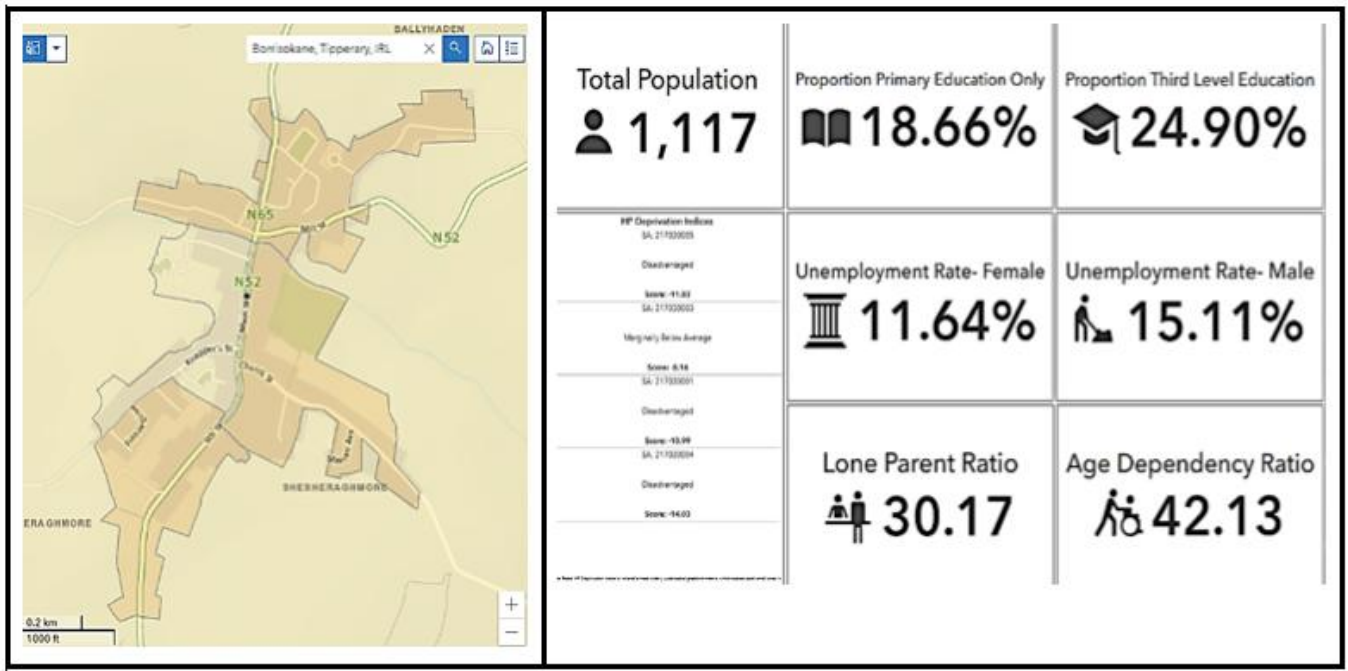
11. Ballyporeen/Skeeheenarinky

Ballyporeen/Skeeheenarinky is part of a wider townland with a population of 389. We cannot determine the specific population, as it is part of a wider small area. The area is marginally above average.



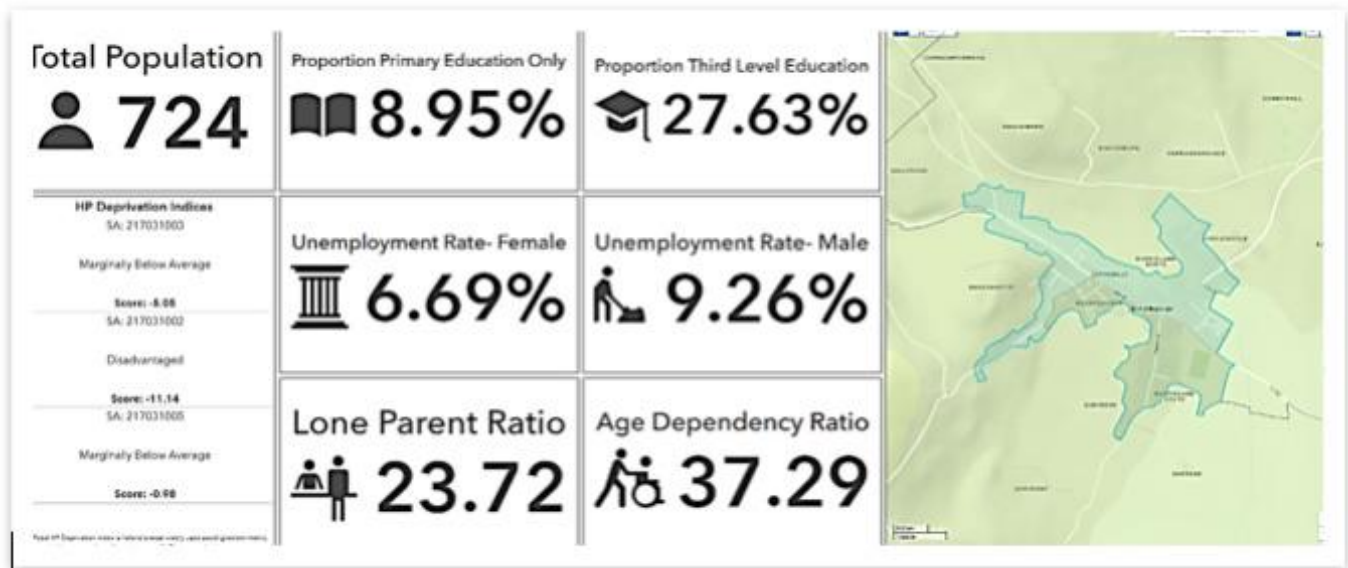
12. Borrisokane

Borrisokane has a population of 1,117, and is largely a disadvantaged small town, with 774 of the population living in disadvantaged areas.



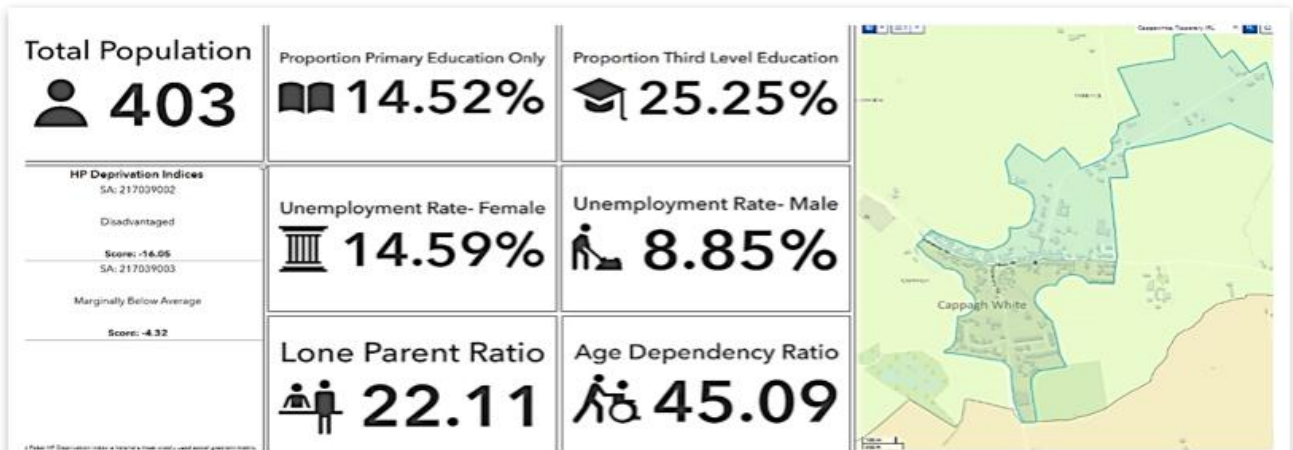
13. Borrisoleigh

Borrisoleigh has a population of 724. Most of the area is marginally below average, with 255 living in an area that is disadvantaged.



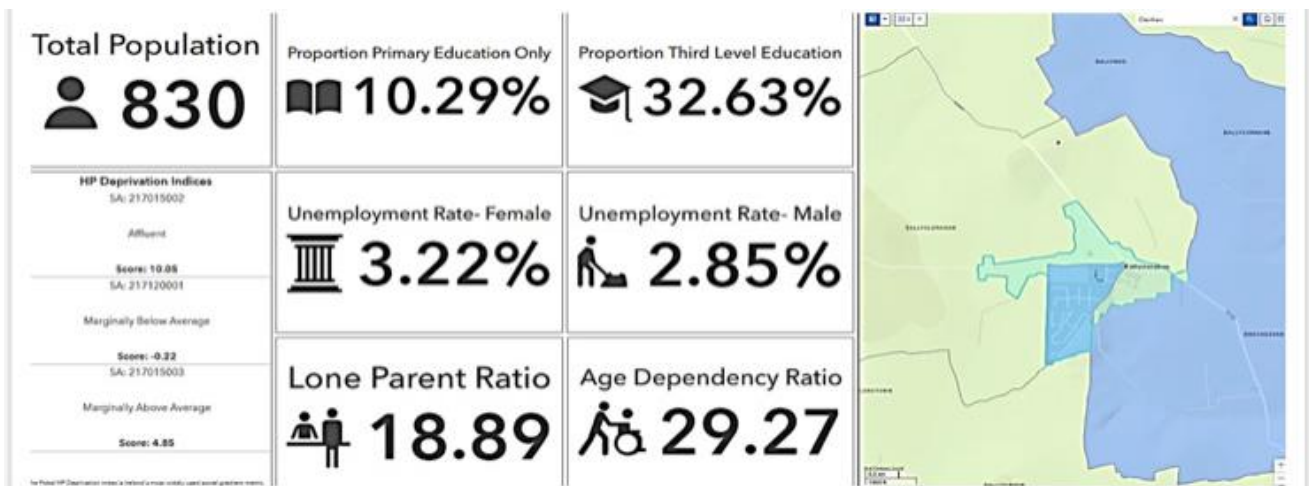
14. Cappawhite

Cappawhite has a population of 403, with 267 living in an area that is disadvantaged.



15. Clerihan

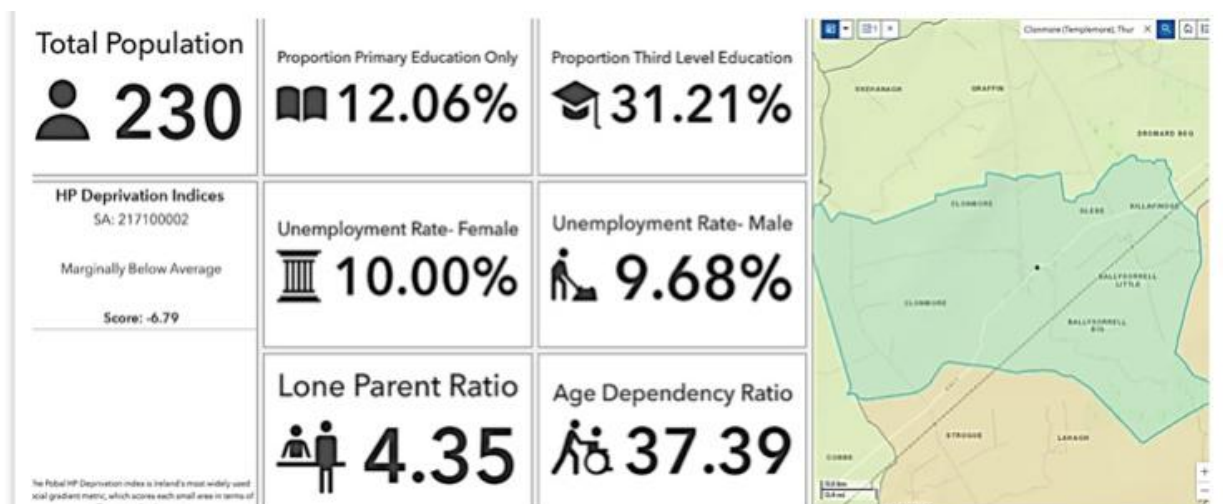
Clerihan is a small village with a population of 830 surrounded by areas of relative affluence.



Half the village is an area of affluence, with a population of 416. In this area, over 40% have a third level education and male unemployment is under 4%. Male employment overall in this area is very low, at under 3%.

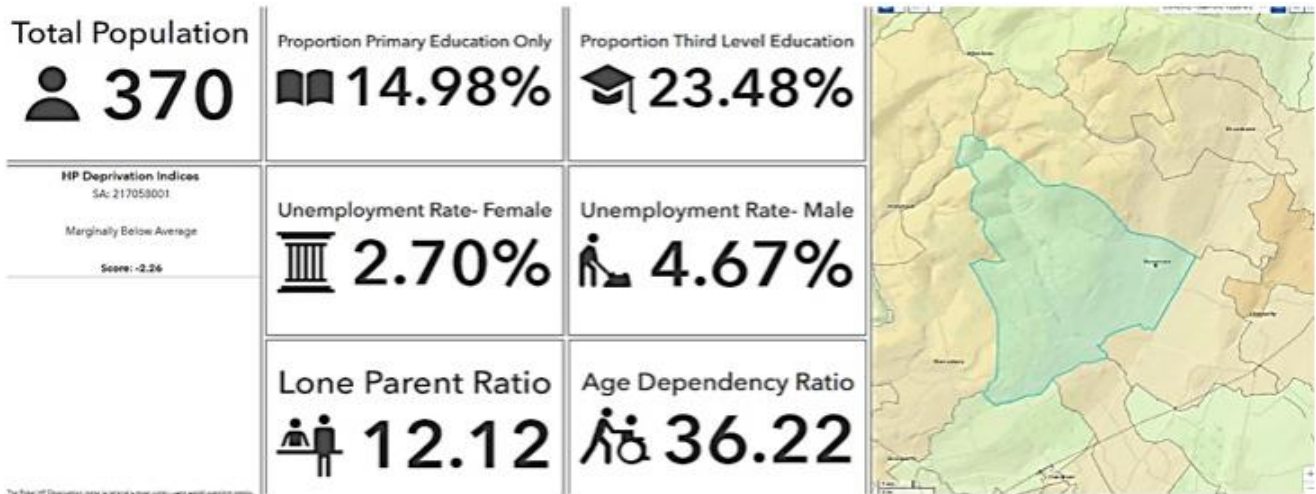
16. Clonmore

Clonmore is part of a wider townland, with a population of 230. We cannot determine the specific population as it is part of a wider small area. The area is marginally below average.



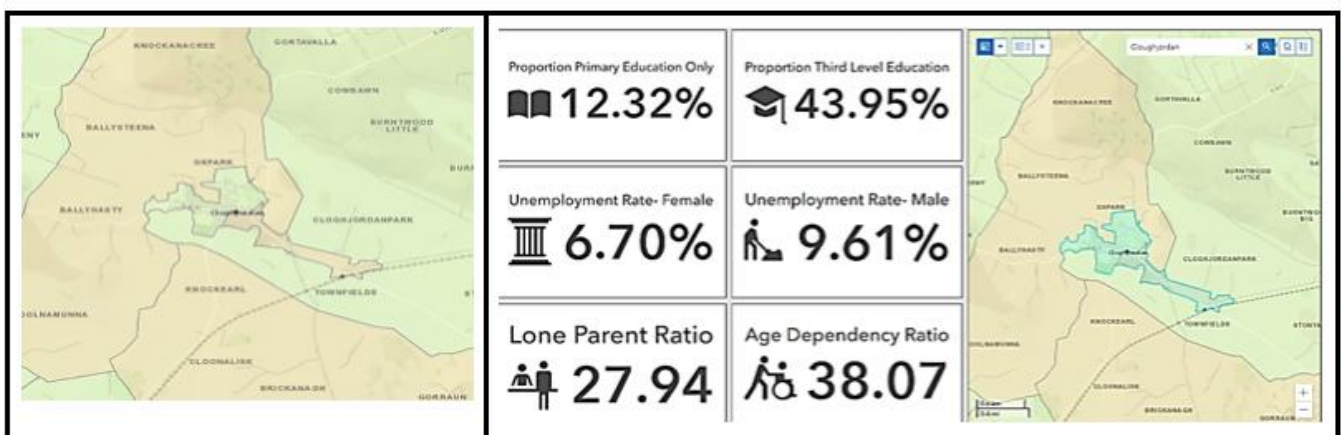
17. Clonoulty/Rossmore

Clonoulty/Rossmore is part of a wider townland with a population of 370. We cannot determine the specific population as it is part of a wider small area. The area is marginally below average.



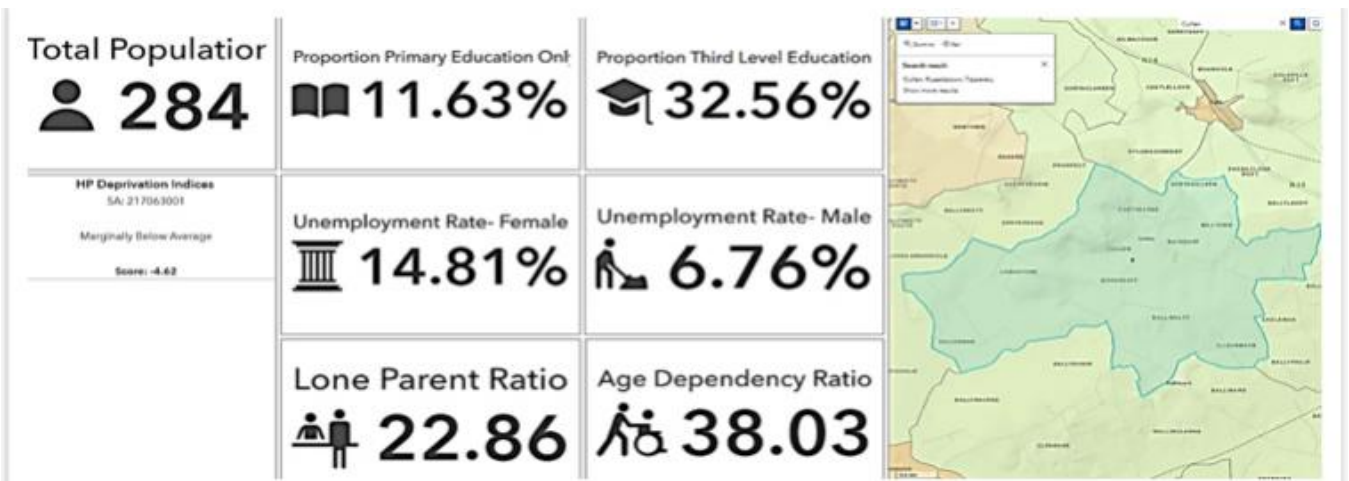
18. Cloughjordan

Cloughjordan, with a population of 701, is a small village with no areas of disadvantage and an overall score of marginally above and below average.



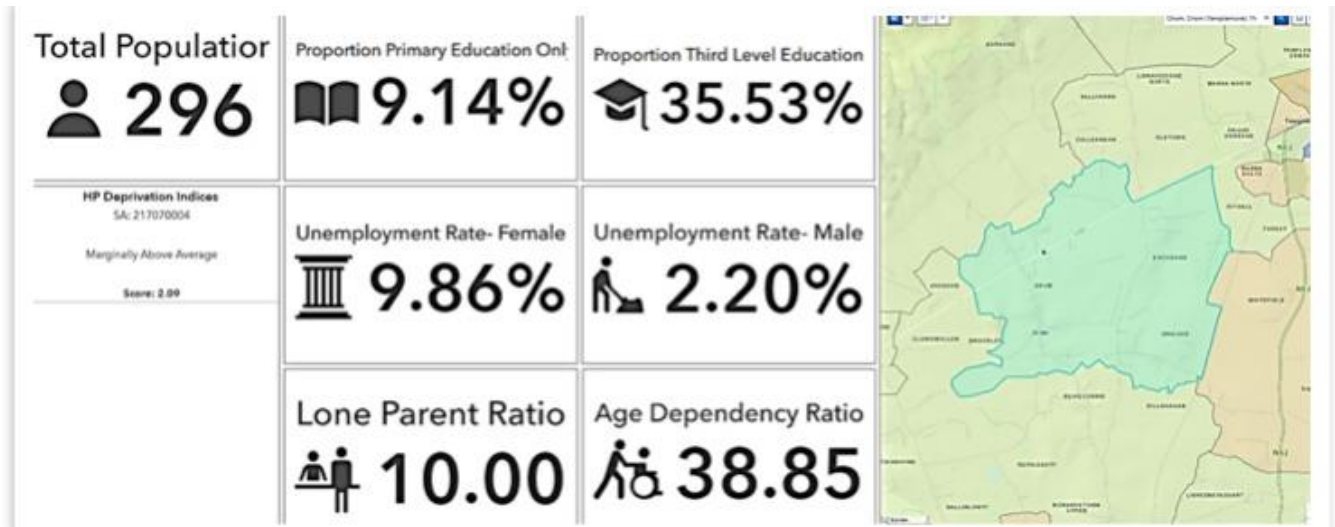
19. Cullen

Cullen is part of a wider townland, with a population of 284. We cannot determine the specific population as it is part of a wider small area. The area is marginally below average.



29. Drom

Drom is part of a wider townland with a population of 296. We cannot determine the specific population as it is part of a wider small area. The area is marginally above average.



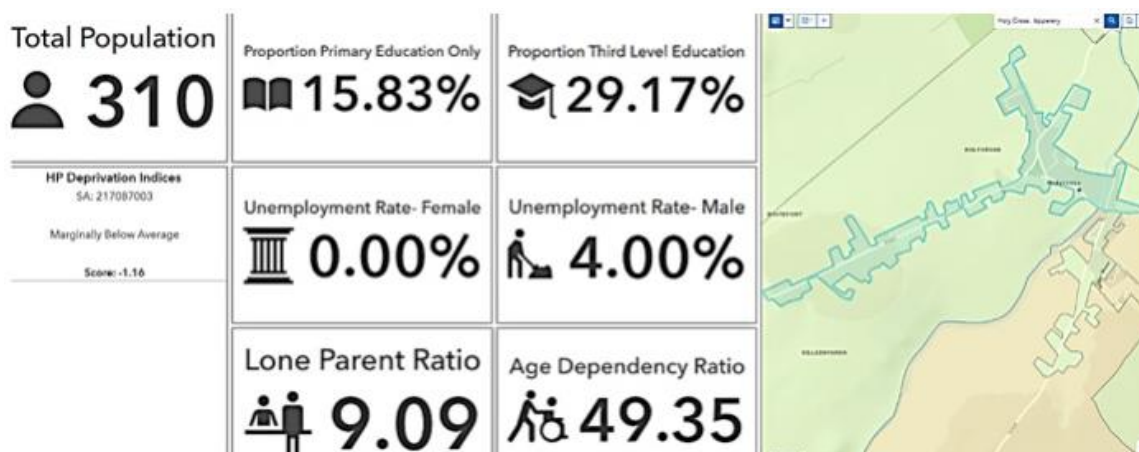
21. Drombane

Drombane is part of a wider townland, with a population of 191. We cannot determine the specific population as it is part of a wider small area. The area is marginally below average.



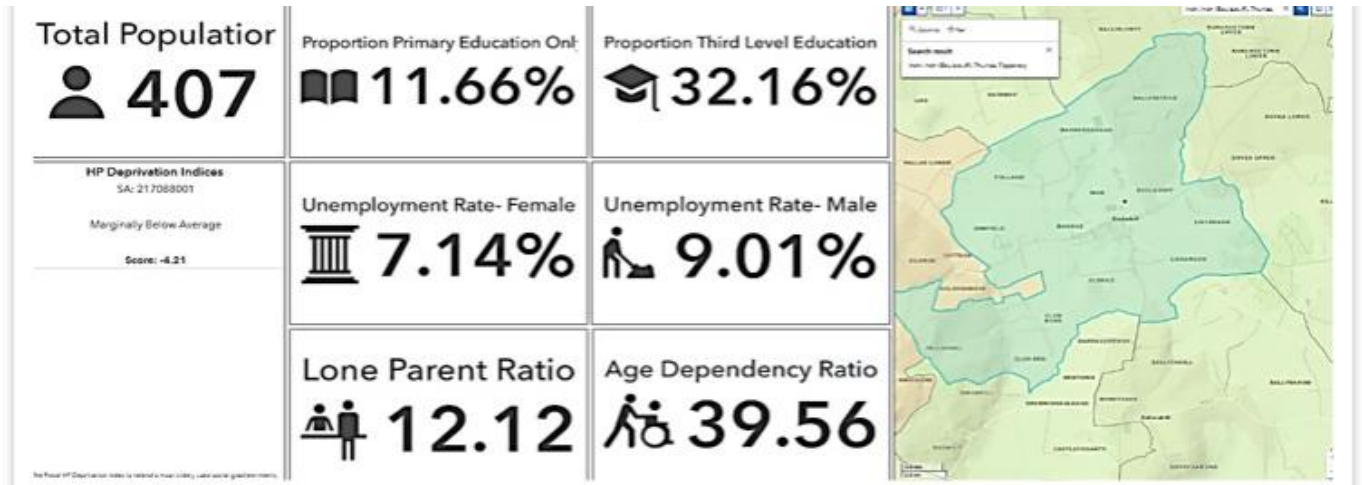
27. Holycross

Holy Cross is a small area with a population of 310, which is marginally above average.



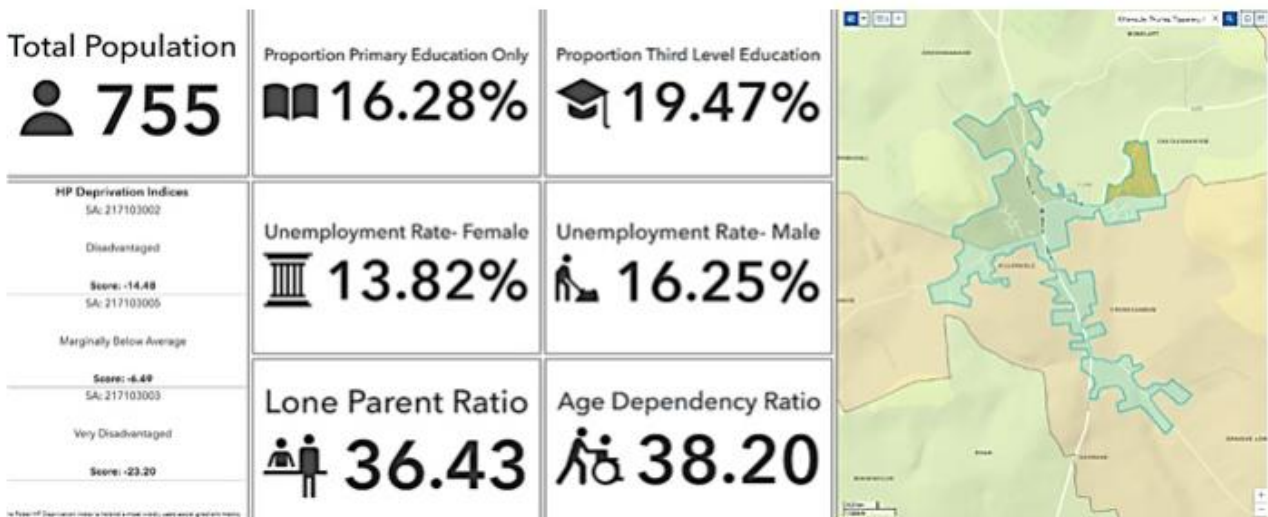
19. Inch

Inch is part of a wider townland with a population of 407. We cannot determine the specific population as it is part of a wider small area. The area is marginally below average.



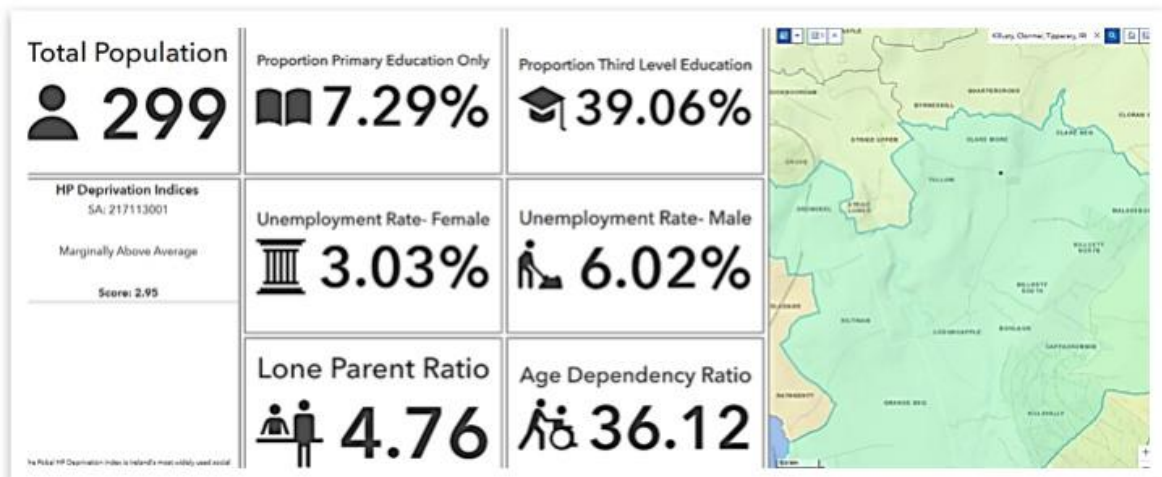
24. Killenaule

Killenaule has a population of 755; 448 of the population live in areas that are disadvantaged, including 184 in an area that is very disadvantaged.



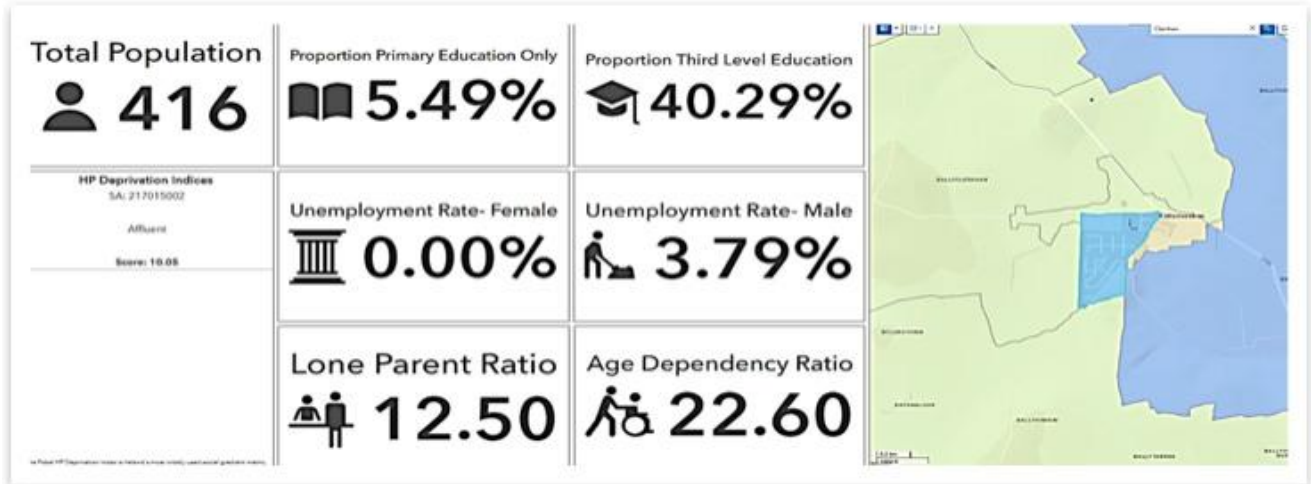
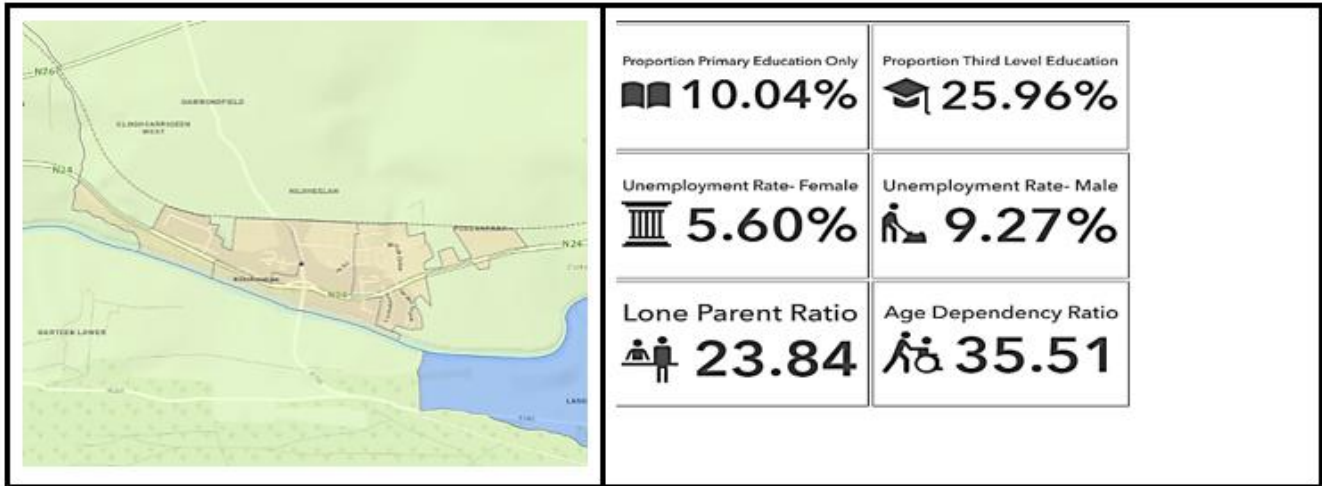
25. Killusty

Killusty is part of a wider townland with a population of 299. We cannot determine the specific population as it is part of a wider small area. The area is marginally above average.



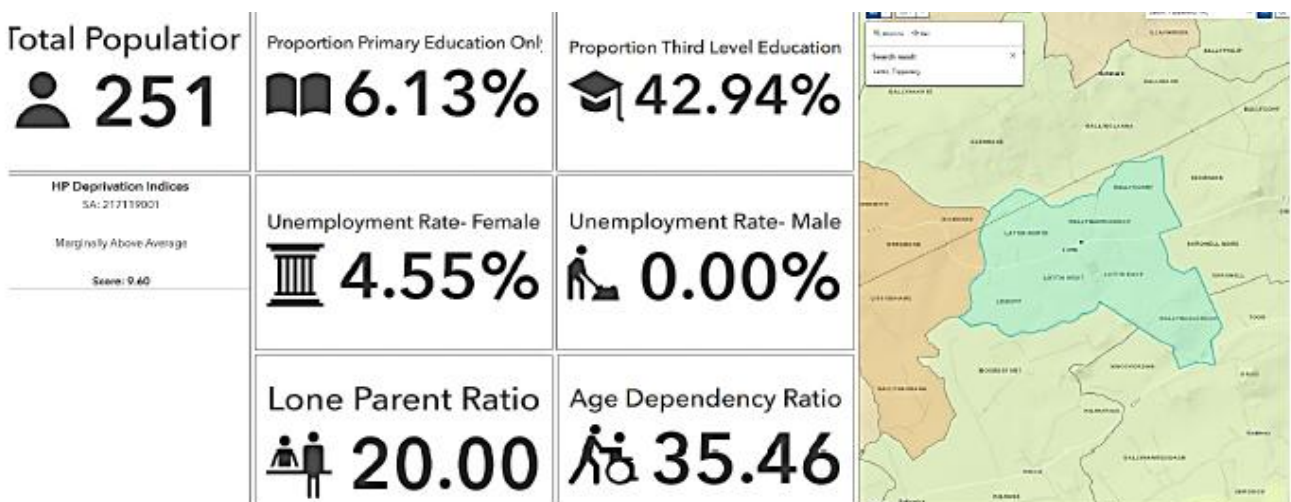
26.Kilsheelan

Kilsheelan is a small village with a population of 837, all of whom live in an area that is average in terms of affluence/deprivation. The town is marginally below average, while the hinterland is marginally above average.



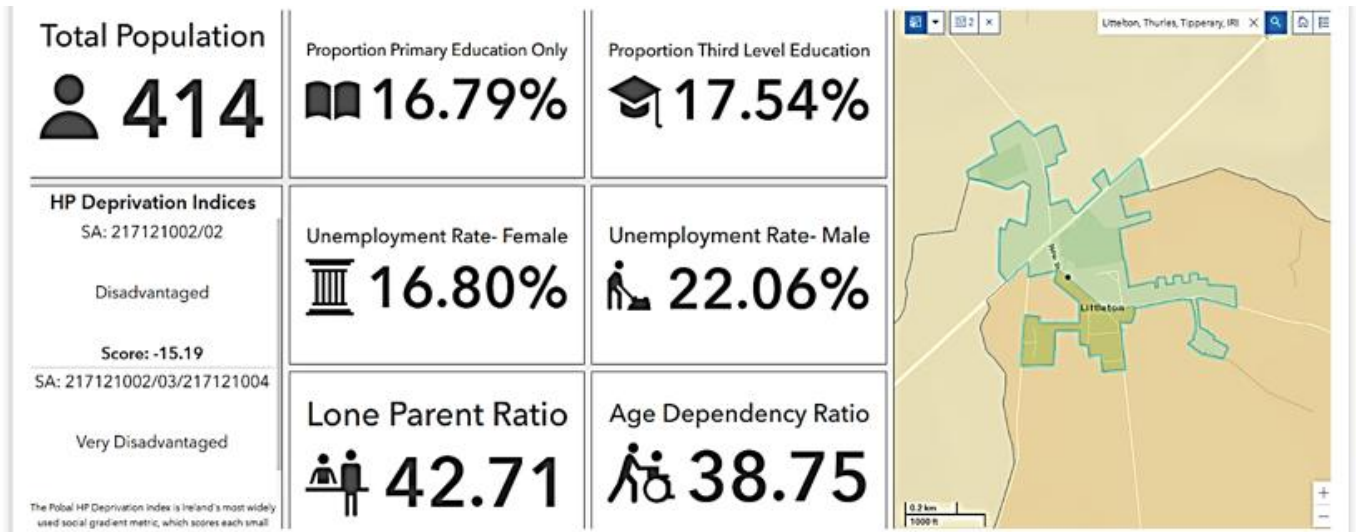
27.Lattin

Lattin is part of a wider townland, with a population of 251. We cannot determine the specific population as it is part of a wider small area. The area is marginally above average.



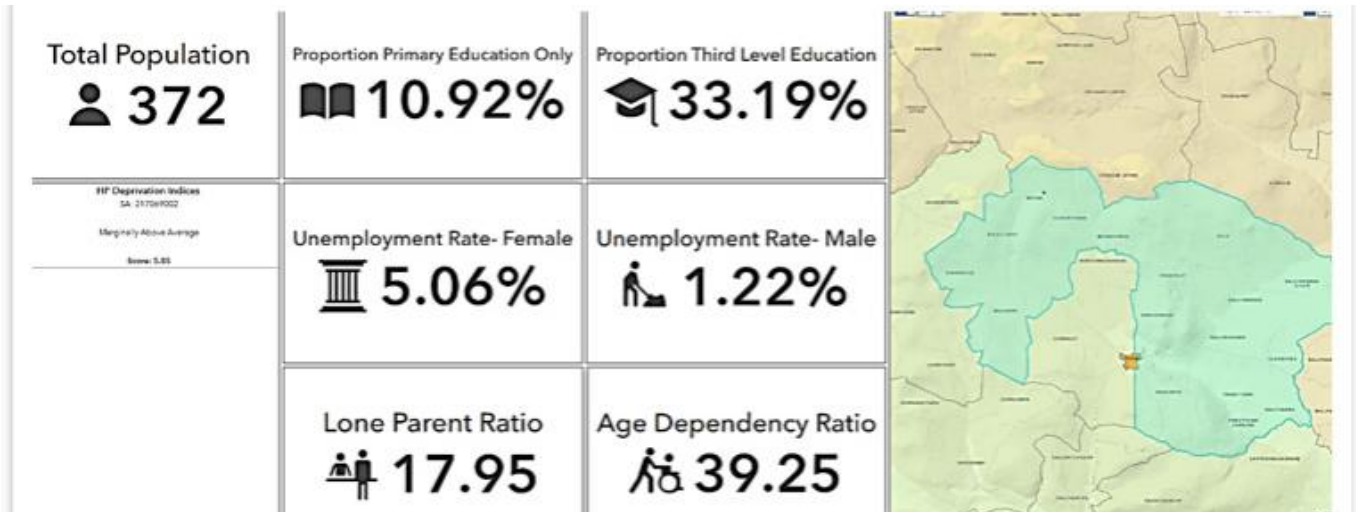
28. Littleton

Littleton is a village with a population of 414. 230 people live in a very disadvantaged area with the remainder living in a disadvantaged area.



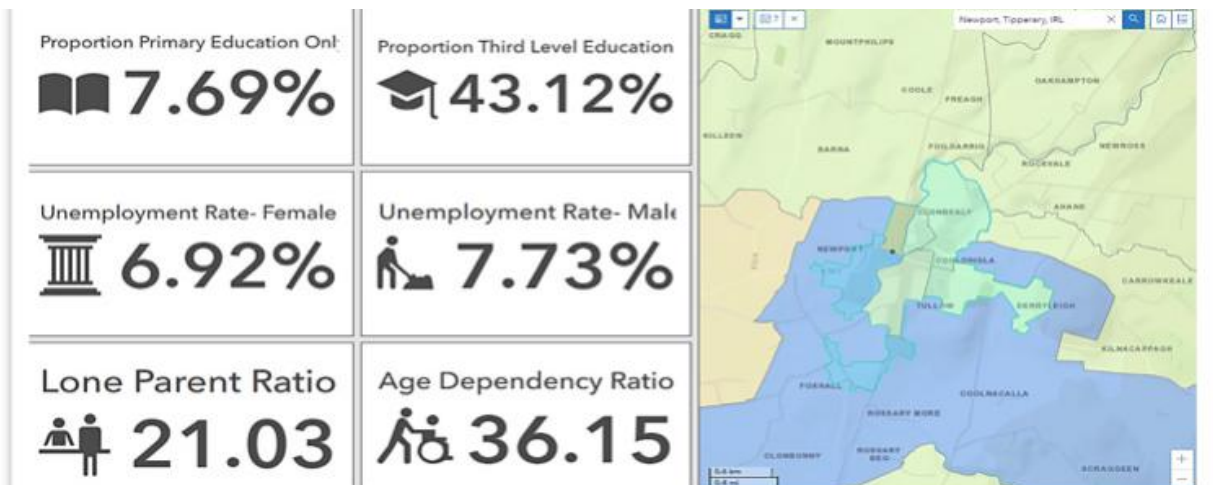
29. Moyne

Moyne is part of a wider townland with a population of 372. We cannot determine the specific population as it is part of a wider small area. The area is marginally above average.

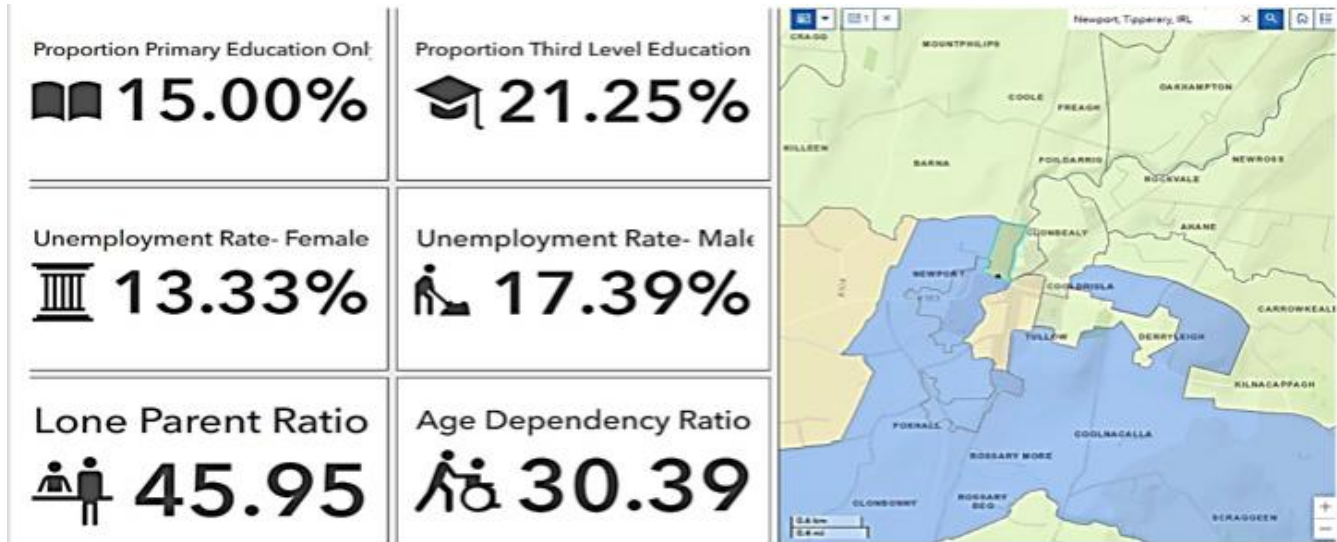


30. Newport

Newport is a small town with a population of 2,183. There are seven small areas. One of the small areas is a disadvantaged small area, with a population of 283.

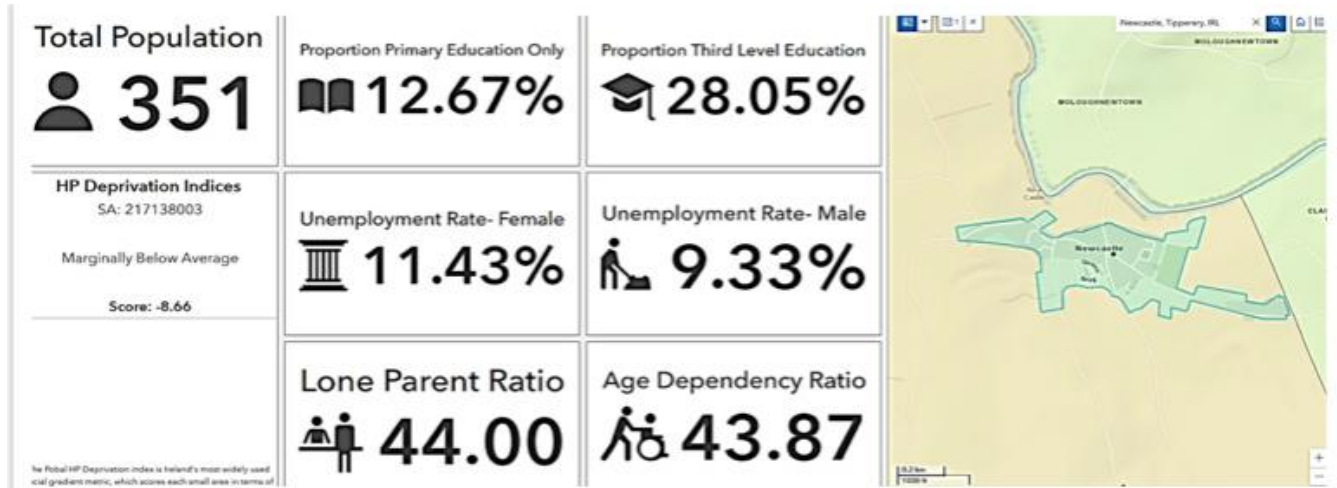


Disadvantaged small area profile in Newport- population 283.



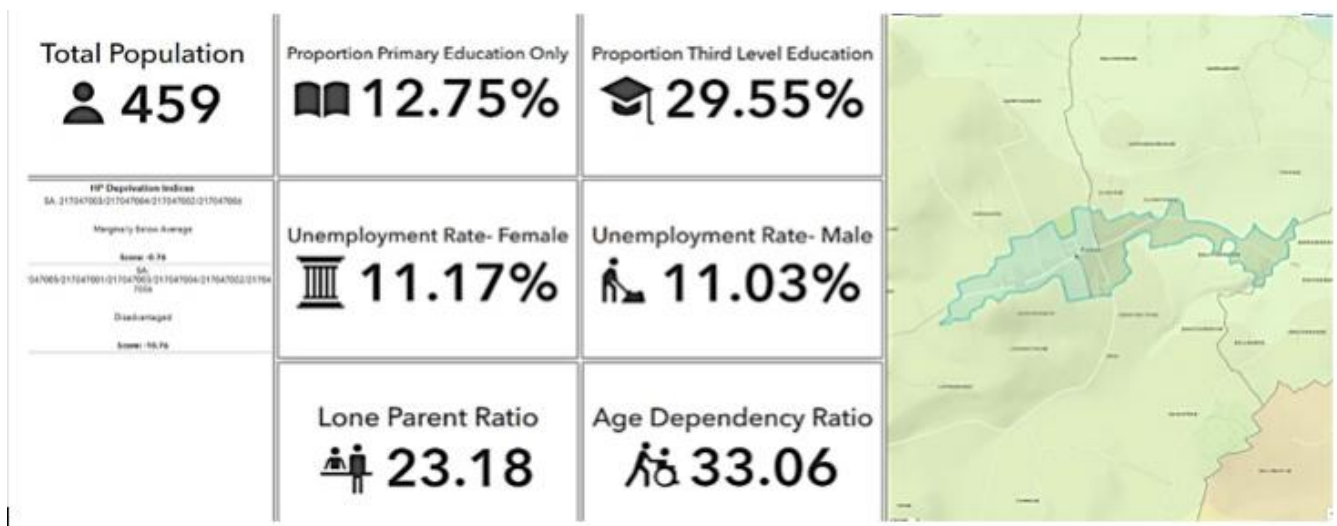
31. Newcastle

Newcastle has a population of 351 and is marginally below average.



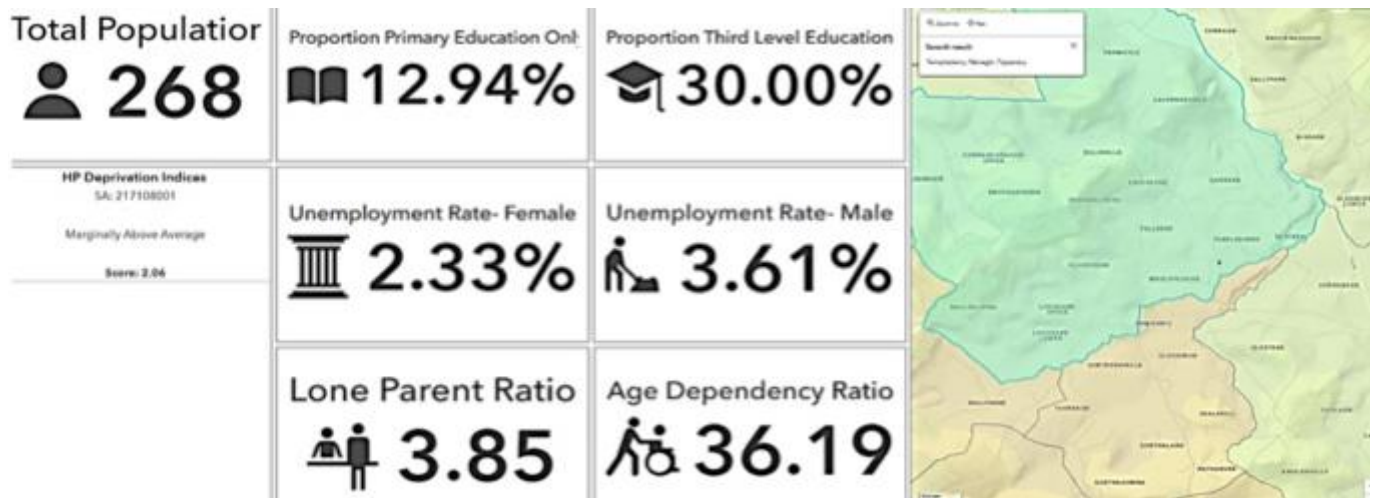
32. Portroe

Portroe is a village with a population 459; 256 live in a disadvantaged area the rest live in an area that is marginally below average.



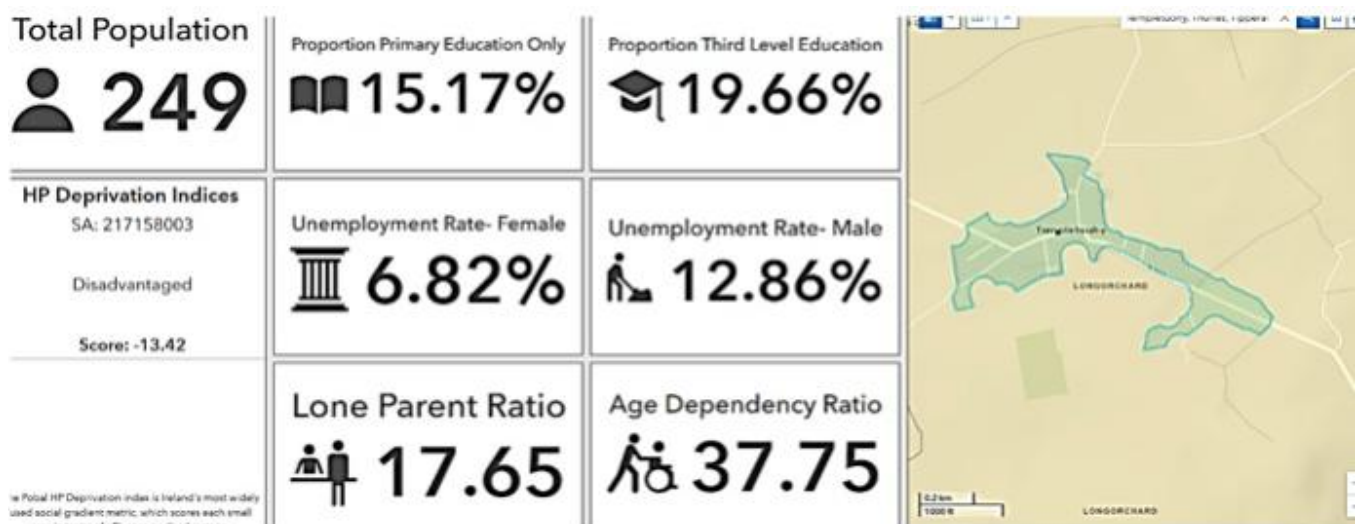
33. Templederry

Templederry is part of a wider townland, with a population of 268. We cannot determine the specific population as it is part of a wider small area. The area is marginally above average.



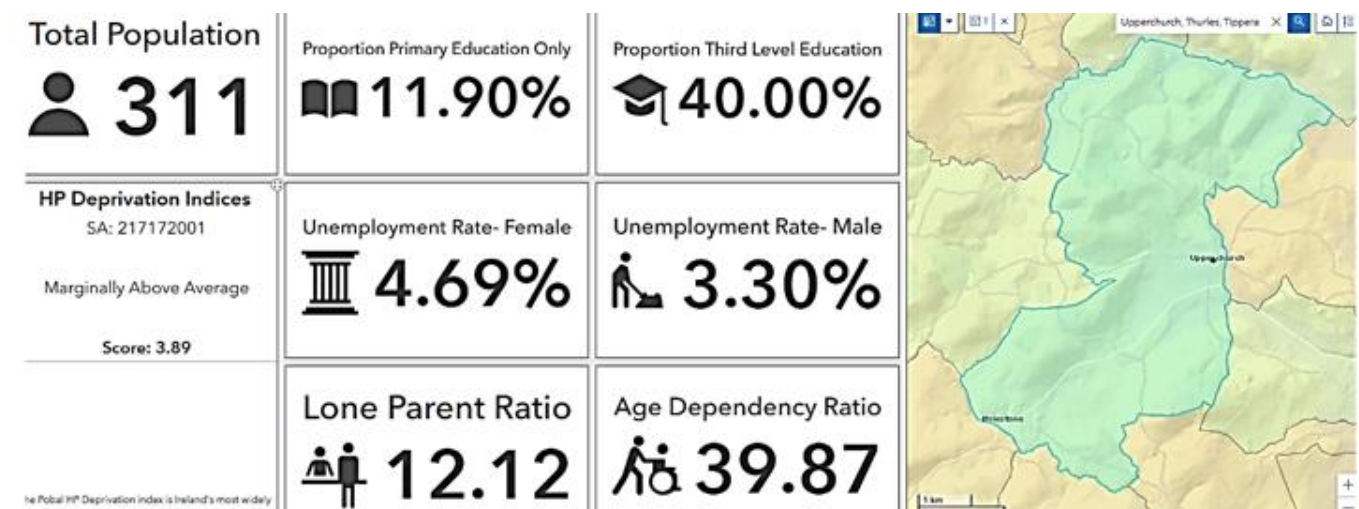
34. Templetuohy

Templetuohy is a small village, with a population of 249, which is an area of disadvantage.



35. Upperchurch

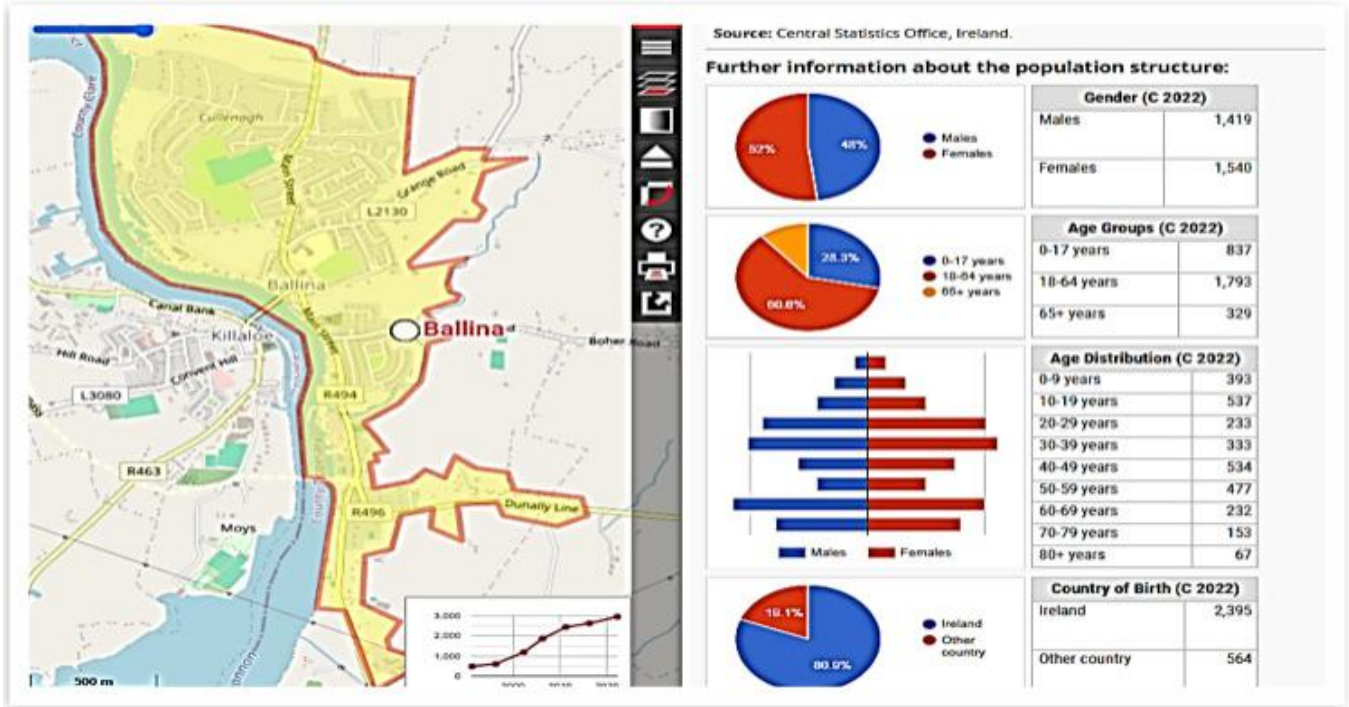
Upperchurch is part of a wider townland with a population of 311. We cannot determine the specific population as it is part of a wider small area. The area is marginally above average.



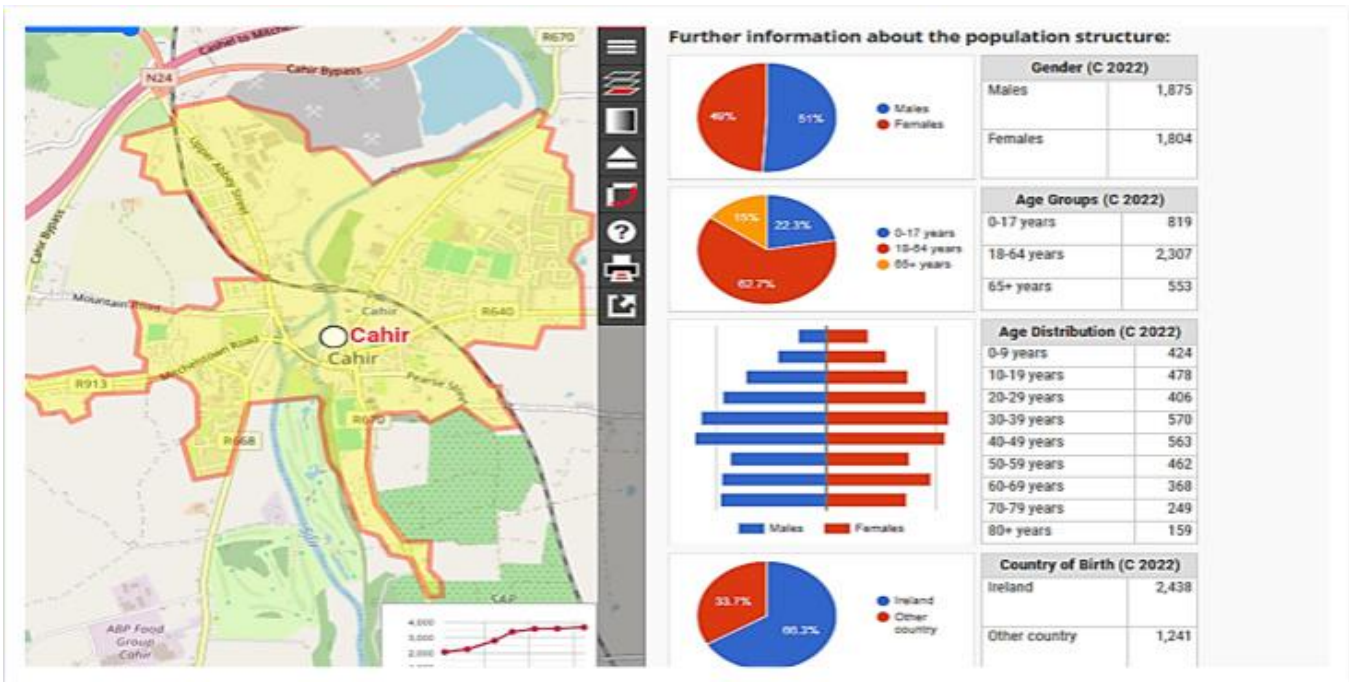
Appendix Three

Urban areas - Tipperary's 12 Settlements with a population greater than 1,500 at ED level.

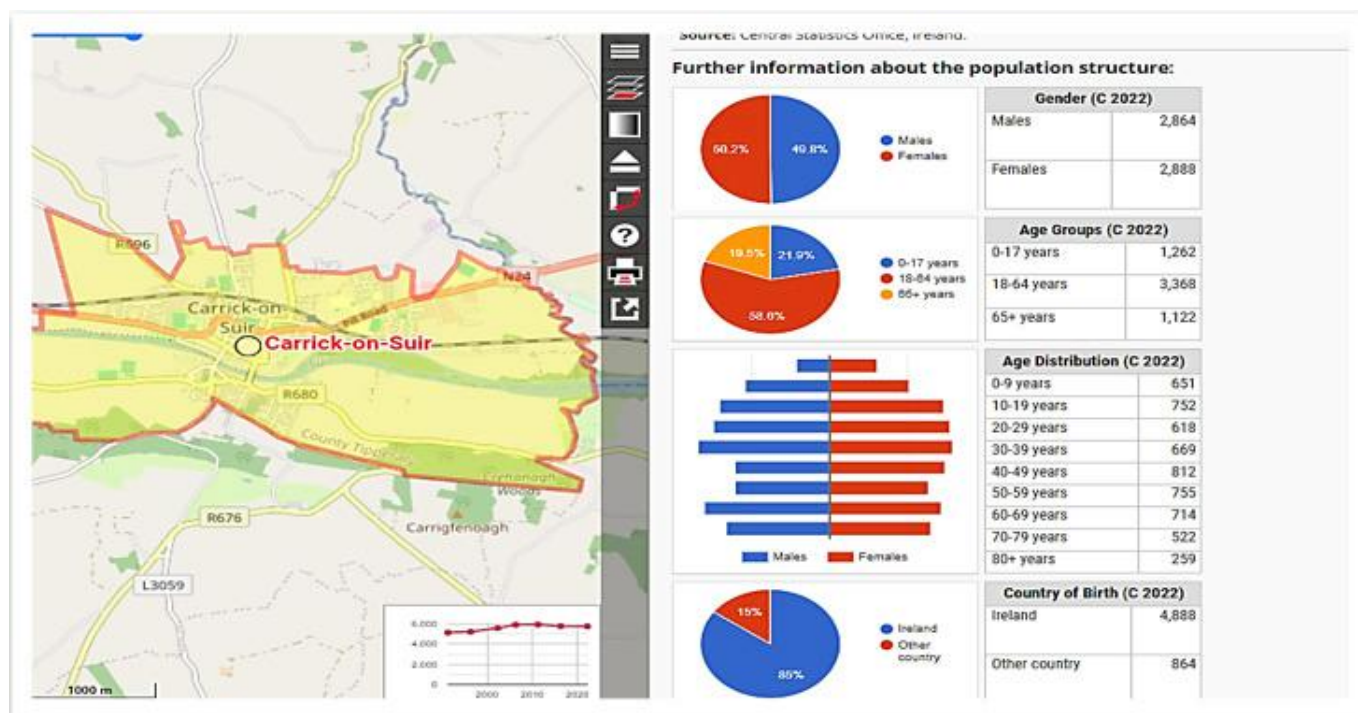
Ballina



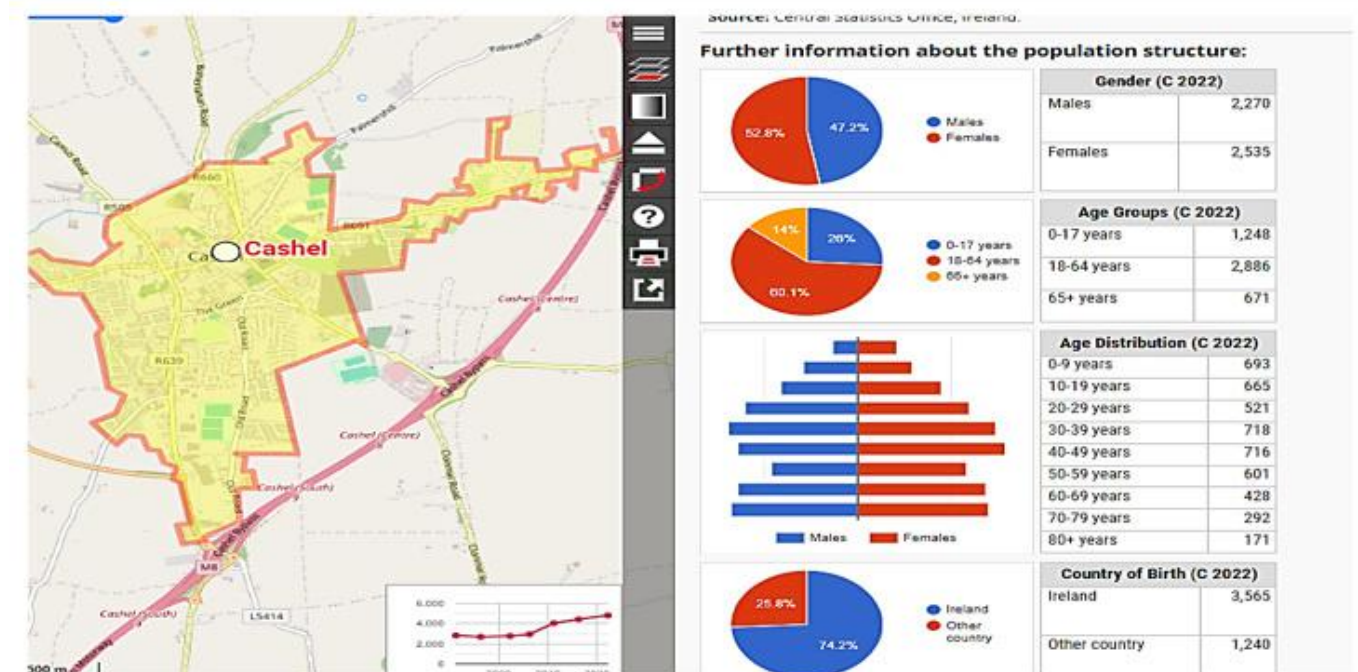
Cahir



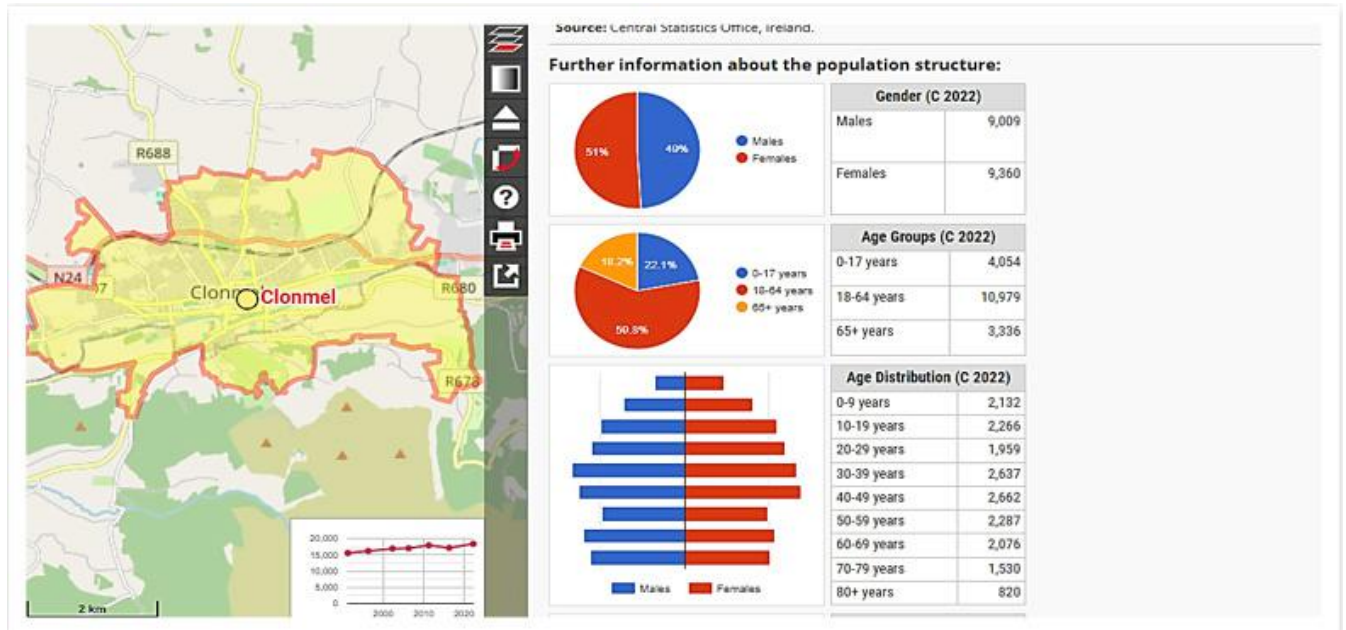
Carrick on Suir



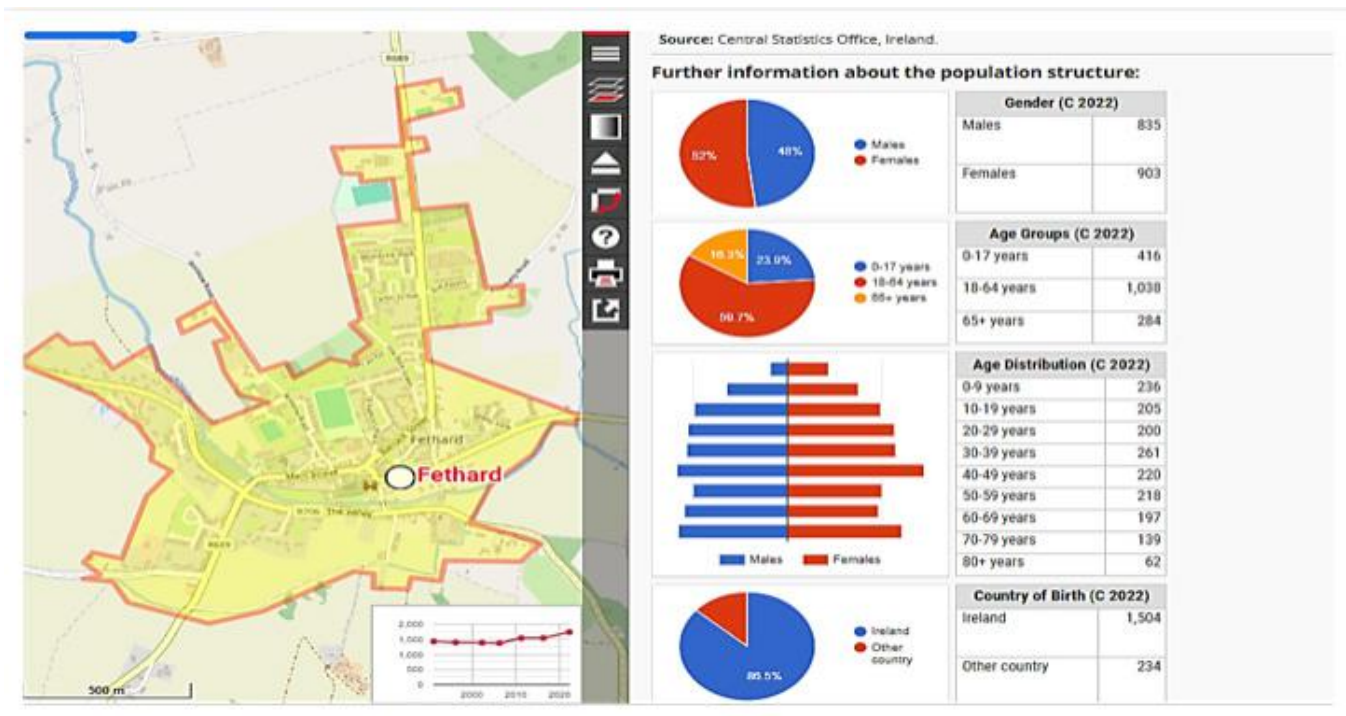
Cashel



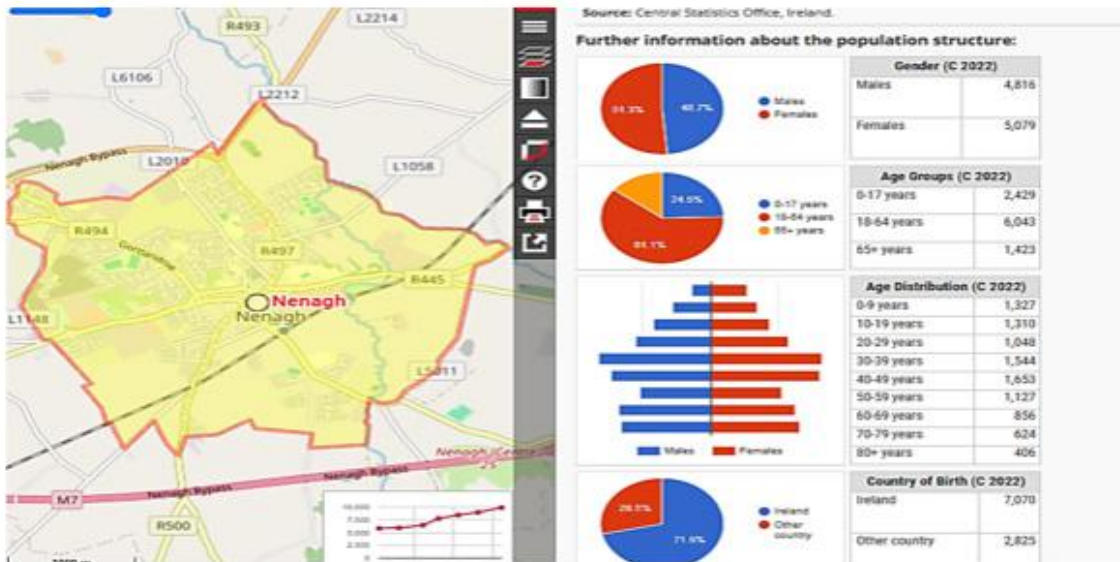
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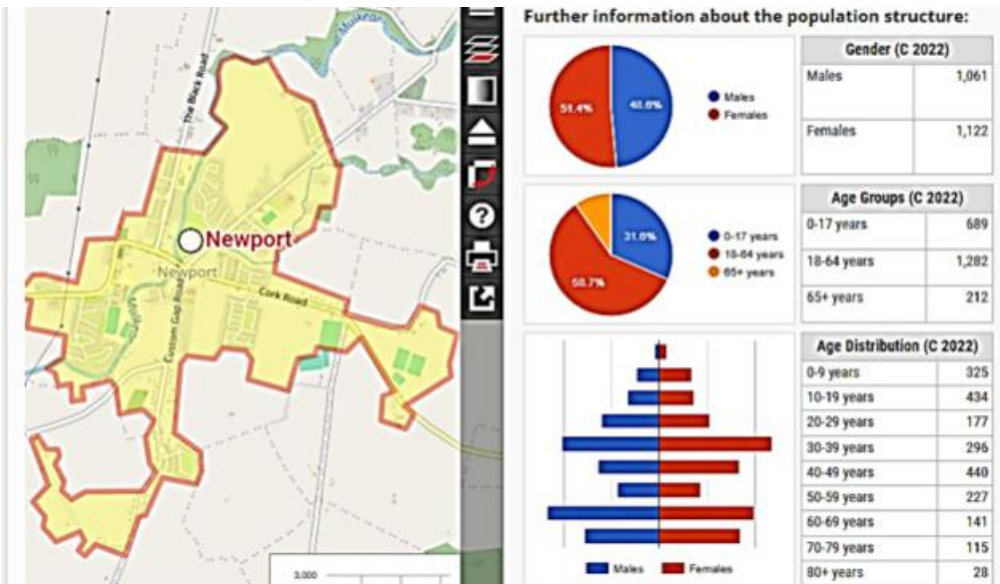
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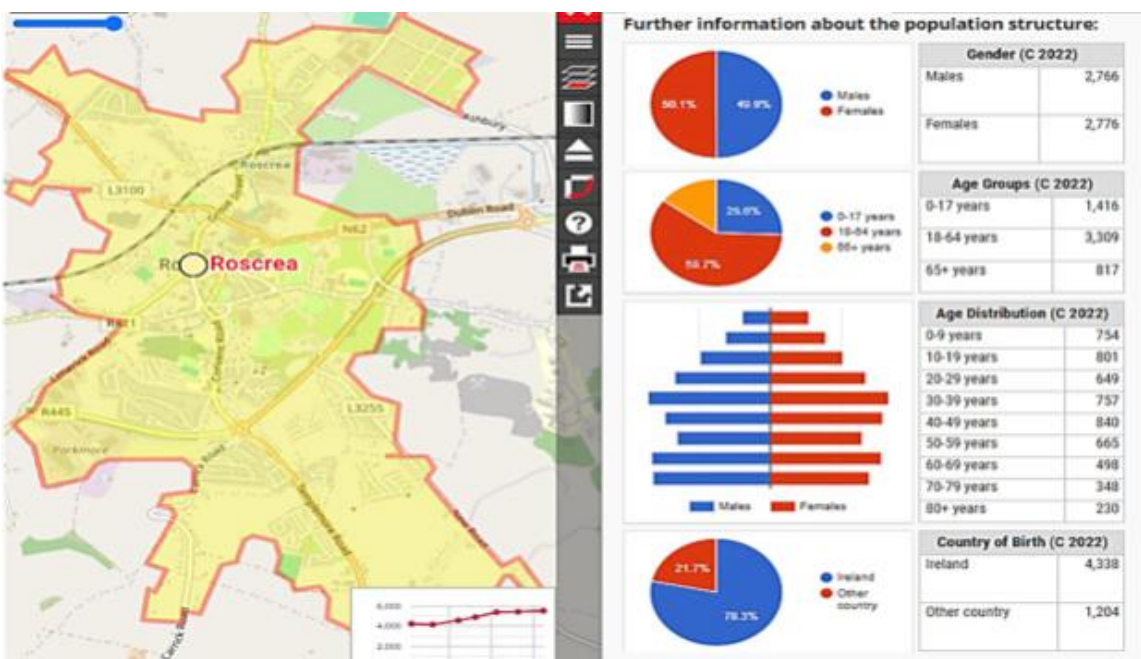
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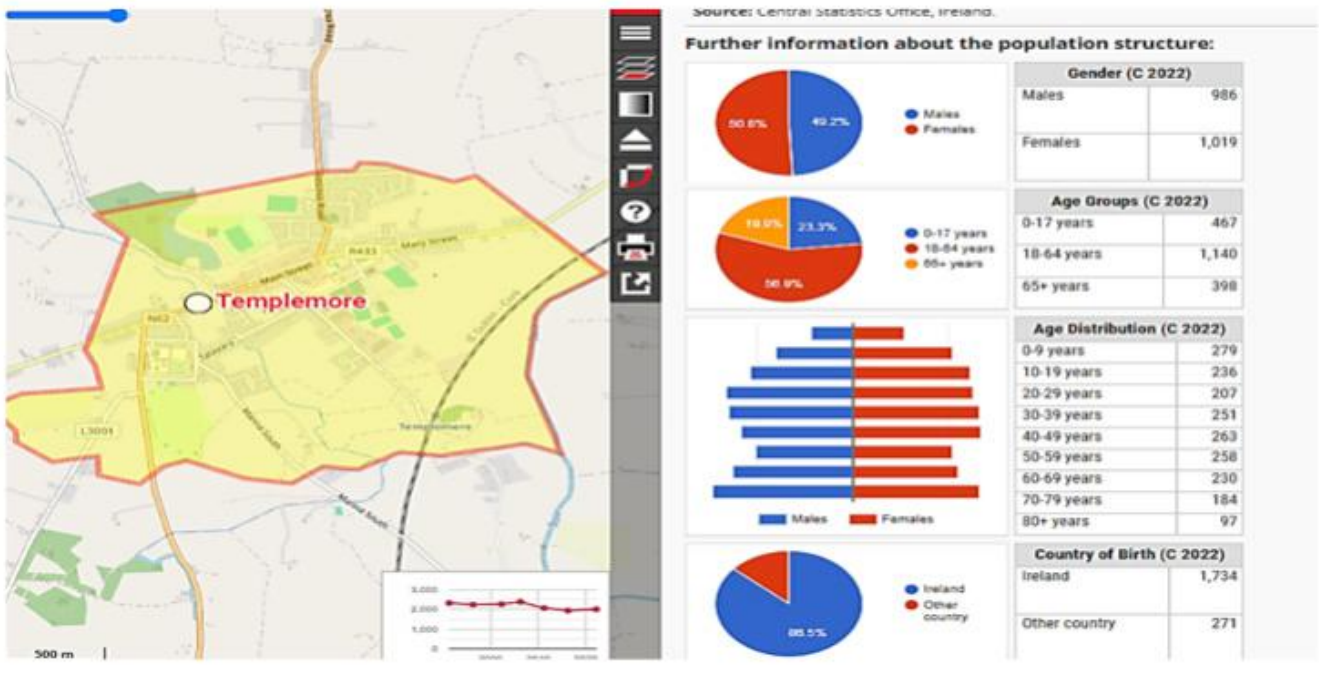
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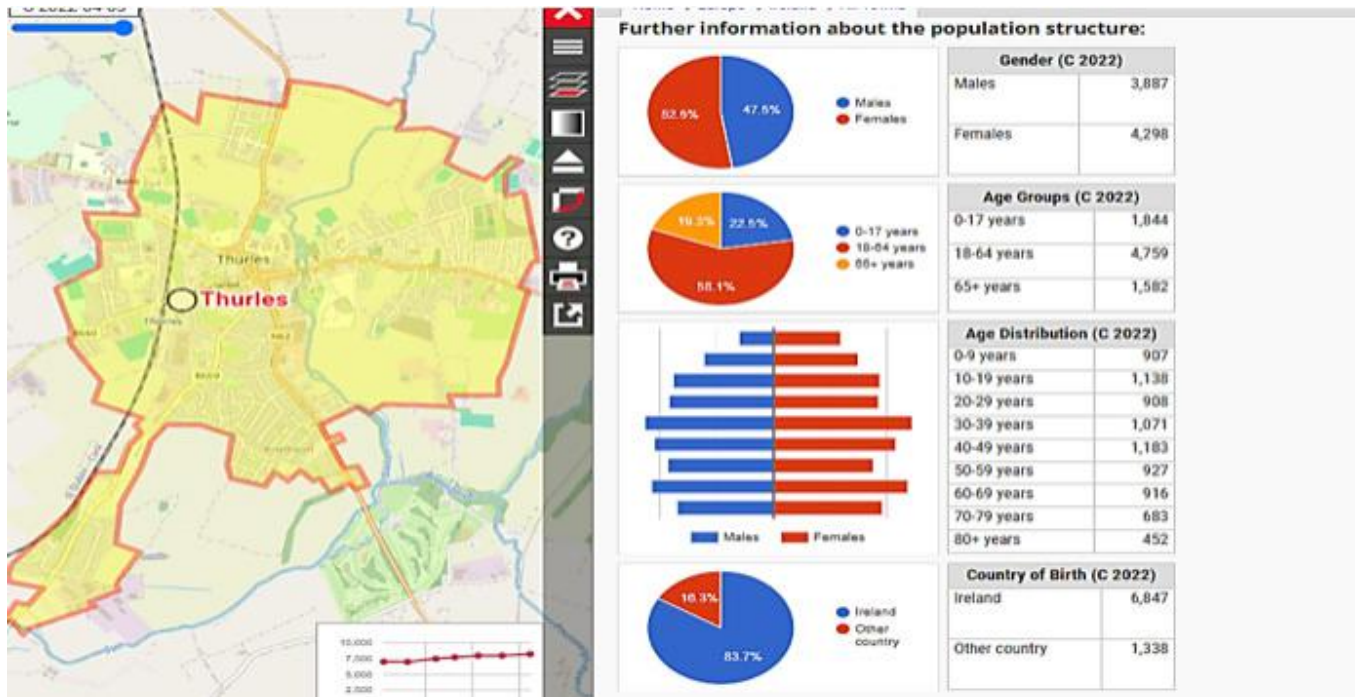
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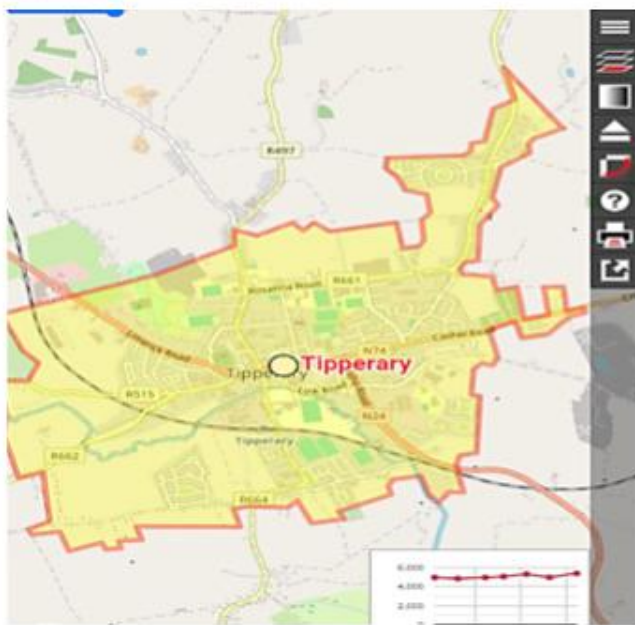
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Thurles

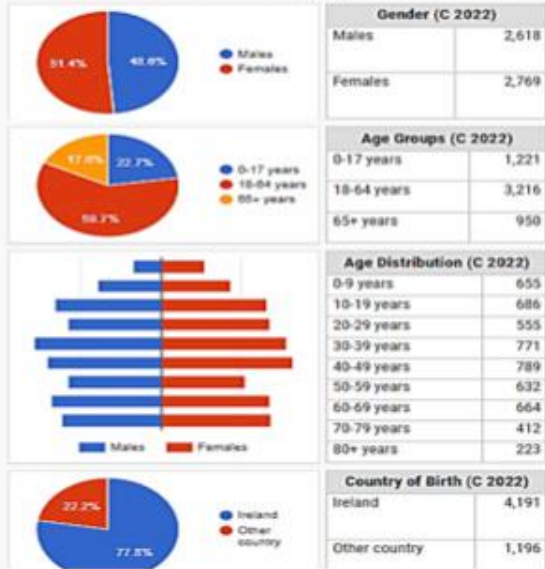


Tipperary

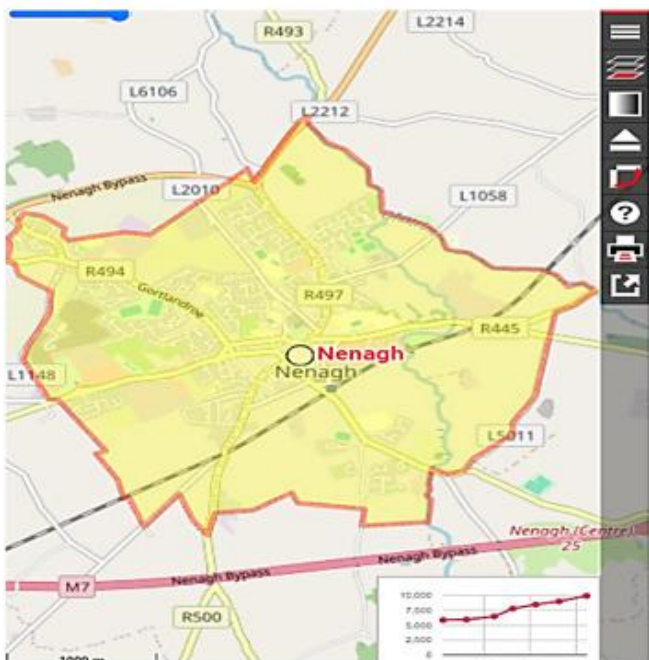


Source: Central Statistics Office, Ireland.

Further information about the population structure:

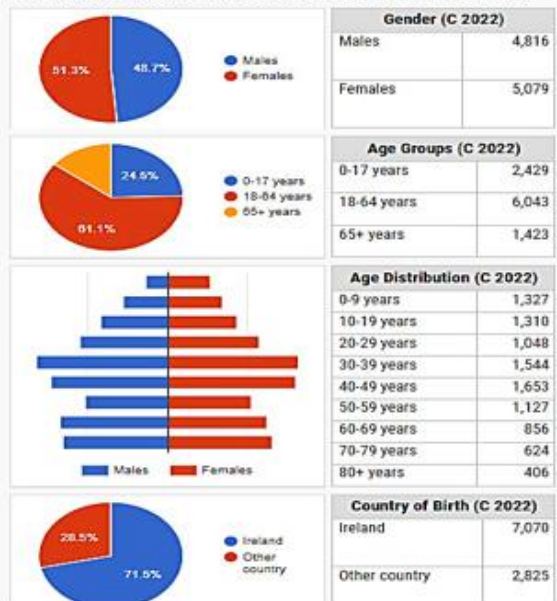


Nenagh



Source: Central Statistics Office, Ireland.

Further information about the population structure:



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