

Tipperary County Council E&C Monitor Update - Q3 2022







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<u>Tipperary County Council</u> <u>E&C Monitor Update: Q3 2022</u>

This document provides a summary of the most recent updates undertaken for the Cork County Council Economic and Community (E&C) Monitor. This quarterly update contains 6 theme updates – comprising of 1 new section and 10 dataset updates.

The updated Tipperary Monitor is available to view on the temporary Tipperary County Council host page <u>here</u>.

Update 1 - New Dataset

Theme 14 Agriculture

Census of Agriculture 2020

The Census of Agriculture (CoA) is a census of all agricultural holdings that takes place every ten years. It forms part of an EU-wide programme of agricultural censuses carried out in 2020 under EU Regulation 2018/1091 on integrated farm statistics.

This new addition to the E&C Monitor presents the following results spread across eleven new indicators looking at the following themes:

Farm Size

Each farm is classified into a hectare size band using the Agricultural Area Utilised (AAU) of a farm. There are six size bands; < 10 hectares, 10 < 20 hectares, 20 < 30 hectares, 30 < 50 hectares, 50 < 100 hectares and 100 or more hectares.

Farm Type

Farm type in this report is defined using a detailed EU farm typology framework, farms are classified as one of eight farm systems that represent the primary areas of Irish farming. The eight systems are; Specialist Tillage, Specialist Dairying, Specialist Beef Production, Specialist Sheep, Mixed Grazing Livestock, Mixed Crops and Livestock, Mixed Field Crops and Other.

Economic Size

The Monitor presents data on the economic output of farms. This is termed the Standard Output. The Standard Output (SO) of an agricultural product is defined as the average monetary value of the agricultural output at farm-gate prices. It is not a measure of farm income. It does not take into account costs, direct payments, value added tax or taxes on products.

Update 2

Theme 6 - Housing

HAP Exchequer Spend Landlord Payments

Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) is a form of social housing support and the scheme is operated by local authorities. Under the HAP scheme, monthly payments are made directly to landlords on behalf of the HAP recipient in respect of rent, subject to the conditions of the scheme. HAP recipients are responsible for finding their own accommodation in the private rented sector.

To date the E&C Monitor has been presenting the cumulative number of HAP tenancies setup annually in each local authority. While this number gives an indication of HAP activity within a local authority this revised dataset provided by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) provides us with the number of **active** tenancies within each local authority. Furthermore, the dataset provides the exchequer spend on landlord payments by each local authority. This gives a much more accurate indication of the level of HAP tenancies and spend within each local authority.

To further enhance this output, the analysts at People and Place have calculated the number of HAP tenancies per thousand private rented households (2016 Census) in each local authority. This figure offers an insight into the proportion of the private rented sector which is underpinned by this social housing support.

Data is now available for 2021.

Update 3

Theme 6 - Housing

Rent Supplement

The purpose of Rent Supplement is to provide short term income support to assist with reasonable accommodation costs of eligible people living in private rented accommodation who are unable to provide for their accommodation costs from their own resources and who do not have accommodation available to them from another source.

Following the July 2013 Government approved introduction of the Housing Assistance Payment (HAP), the responsibility for the provision of rent support to those with a long-term housing need will transfer from the Department of Social Protection (DSP) to local authorities. HAP figures are also presented in the Monitor under the Housing theme.

Data is now available for 2021.

Update 4

Theme 7 - Property Market Q1 2022

RTB Property Rental Prices and CSO Residential Property Prices (Quarterly)

The Property Market section of the Monitor has been updated with the latest Rental Price (Q1 2022) data from the Residential Tenancies Board (RTB). This includes rental price data on properties by bedroom size (1, 2, 3 and 4) for a number of geographical areas within a local authority.

The Sales data on the Monitor has also been updated to include quarterly Sales Transactions data from the CSO Residential Property Price Index (RPPI). The RPPI is designed to measure the change in the average level of prices paid by households for residential properties sold in Ireland. The RPPI specifically excludes non-household purchases, non-market purchases and self-builds (i.e. where the land is purchased separately). The RPPI is split into two higher level geographical areas. These are Dublin and the Rest of Ireland (i.e. Ireland excluding Dublin).

The RPPI is also accompanied by an extensive range of additional statistical information on the residential property market. As this data is available at both County and Eircode Routing key level (the first three characters of the Eircode) it has now been integrated within the E&C Monitor.

Two principal statistics are provided; mean sales price and volume of transactions. Volume is the number of dwellings transacted (note that more than one dwelling can be purchased in a single transaction). Value is the total value of all dwellings transacted (in millions of euro).

It should be noted that mean prices are not appropriate for measuring the evolution of property prices as the mix of houses sold in different periods can change over time.

Update 5

Theme 10: Economy & Employment

10.1-3 CSO Business Demography

- Active Enterprises by Enterprise Size
- Persons Engaged by Enterprise Size
- Persons Employed by Enterprise Size

The primary purpose of Business Demography from the CSO is to provide estimates of numbers of enterprises and numbers of persons engaged. There is no lower size limit, but for practical reasons, Business Demography data is based on enterprises that are registered with the Revenue Commissioners. The population of active enterprises contains all enterprises that were active at some point during the reference year.

The Business Demography data on the E&C Monitor has now been updated with the latest available data for 2020.

Update 6

Theme 13 - Environment

Indicators 13.4a and 13.4b EPA Managed Household Waste 2020

Household waste includes residual waste, recyclable waste and organic waste collected directly from households and waste brought by householders to waste collection centres such as bring banks, civic amenity sites, pay to use compactors and landfills.

The latest EPA data release presents key statistics on the generation and management of Irish household waste in 2019. The data is disaggregated at local authority level and provides insight into the waste profiles for each area. Two metrics have been presented in the E&C Monitor. Firstly, we present the overall volume (tonnage) of waste generated (by type) in each area and secondly, we present the volume of generated waste (Kg) per capita.

In a further enhancement to this section, we have included a detailed breakdown of household waste generation in each local authority. This breakdown offers a comparative analysis of the differing levels of service provision in relation to 10 different recycling and waste management services at a local authority level.

Update 7

Theme 11 - Live Register & COVID-19 Emergency Measures (archived)

The Live Register theme has been updated to M4 (April) 2022 at the INTREO Office and local authority level. We now Live Register present data from April 2007 to April 2022.

As the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS), the official unemployment indicators from the CSO, is only available at a regional level and local level Census information is only available every five years, the Live Register is the most useful official statistics available to measure local level trends in the labour market. Although it is not designed to measure unemployment as it includes part-time workers (those who work for up to three days), seasonal and casual workers entitled to Jobseeker's Benefit (JB) or Jobseeker's Allowance (JA), the Live Register is a very useful and timely dataset to include in the E&C Monitor.

Pandemic Unemployment Payment (Weekly Figures) & Temporary Wage Subsidy Scheme (Weekly Figures)

Note: As of March 2022, people in receipt of Pandemic Unemployment Payment are being transitioned to Jobseekers benefit and will be recorded on the traditional Live Register. The CSO are no longer producing the dataset for this section of the Monitor, therefore it will no longer be updated.

A slight rise in Live register numbers can be expected as a result. See Theme 11 on the E&C Monitor for more details.

The Labour Market and Earnings division within the Central Statistics Office (CSO) have worked with both the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection (DEASP) and the Revenue Commissioners to meet user needs for availability of more detailed aggregates for the recipients of the Pandemic Unemployment Payment and the Temporary Wage Subsidy Scheme respectively. Tables providing the breakdowns of the numbers receiving the Pandemic Unemployment Payment each week by sex, age group, county of residence and nationality grouping are being made available on the CSO website.

For further detail on COVID employment supports see the CSO documentation.