

# Travel to Work and Labour Catchments in the Western Region



## Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment



May 2018



## 8. Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment

### Introduction

Carrick-on-Shannon had a population of 4,062 persons recorded in the 2016 Census. Carrick-on-Shannon is the 17th largest settlement within the Western Region and 102nd largest in the State. Since 2006, the population residing within the town of Carrick-on-Shannon has increased by 61% (+1,540). However, in the five years since Census 2011 the population of the town increased by a marginal 2.1% (+82). Demographic comparisons between urban centres tend to be difficult due to intercensal boundary changes. For instance, in 2014 all legal town boundaries (Carrick-on-Shannon included) were abolished under the Local Government Act 2014. Accordingly the population of these former legal towns have been newly defined using the standard census town criteria. For some towns, the impact of this has been to lose area and population, compared with previous computations.

According to POWSCAR 2016, the total number of jobs located within Carrick-on-Shannon was 2,868 and accounts for 1.2% of all jobs located within the Western Region (242,712). Of all cities and towns in Ireland, Carrick-on-Shannon has the 48th highest number of jobs located within the town boundary and accounts for 49.6% of all jobs located within County Leitrim – outlining its importance as an economic driver for the local authority area. Relative to the six other main settlements in this report, Carrick-on-Shannon has the lowest number of jobs within the town with higher numbers in Galway City (44,376), Sligo (13,034), Letterkenny (11,395), Ennis (10,172), Castlebar (9,045) and Roscommon (3,917). It should be noted that the above job numbers relate to those within the town boundary as defined by the CSO and do not include jobs located outside the town boundary or nearby employment concentrations (industrial parks, local factories etc).

### 8.1 The importance of Carrick-on-Shannon as a place of work

Map 8.1 shows the extent of commuting flows to Carrick-on-Shannon for employment opportunities. The colours represent the different proportions of people who live in each ED and travel to work in Carrick-on-Shannon. The map shows every ED (within the frame) by commuting flow to Carrick-on-Shannon. EDs with commuters numbers linked to Carrick-on-Shannon between one and four (trips) have been set to a value of one<sup>1</sup>.

As would be expected, the EDs closest to Carrick-on-Shannon have the highest proportion working in the town, and this is indicated by the darker shades of blue in and around the town perimeter. Beyond these areas, the proportion travelling to the town gradually decreases. The map shows the declining proportion of those living in each ED and commuting to Carrick-on-Shannon, graduating from the dark blue where in excess of 60% of people living in those EDs work in Carrick-on-Shannon, through to light green where between 5 and 15% living in those EDs commute to work in Carrick-on-Shannon. The commuting flow to Carrick-on-Shannon is interesting as the town plays an important economic role for much of south Leitrim and then a large part of north-east Roscommon. The extremes of the commuting catchments stretch to areas such as Tulsk, Elphin, Boyle, Drumkerran, Dowra, Ballinamore and Carrigallen. There is little or no interaction from other areas in north Leitrim (influenced by Sligo town) and central/south Roscommon. Low levels of interaction (0.1% to 5%) are visible in locations further away from the immediate catchment although the actual number of trips within these locations would be extremely low in most cases (less than 5).

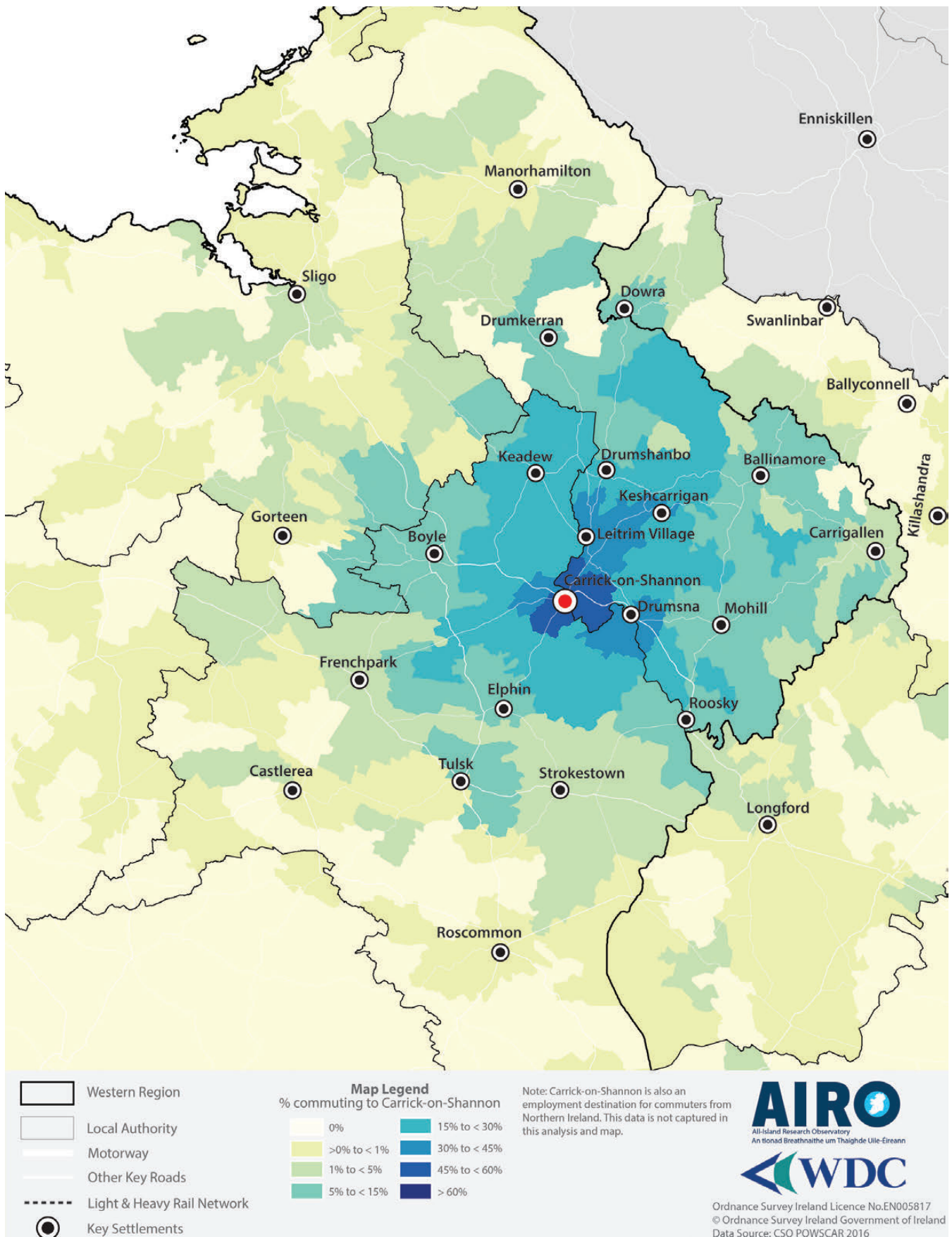
### 8.2 The Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment

While Map 8.1 showed every ED from where even one person commuted to Carrick-on-Shannon, all of

<sup>1</sup> This is due to data confidentiality protocols related to access to the POWCAR 2016 dataset.

## 8. Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment

Map 8.1: Percentage of persons commuting to Carrick-on-Shannon, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)



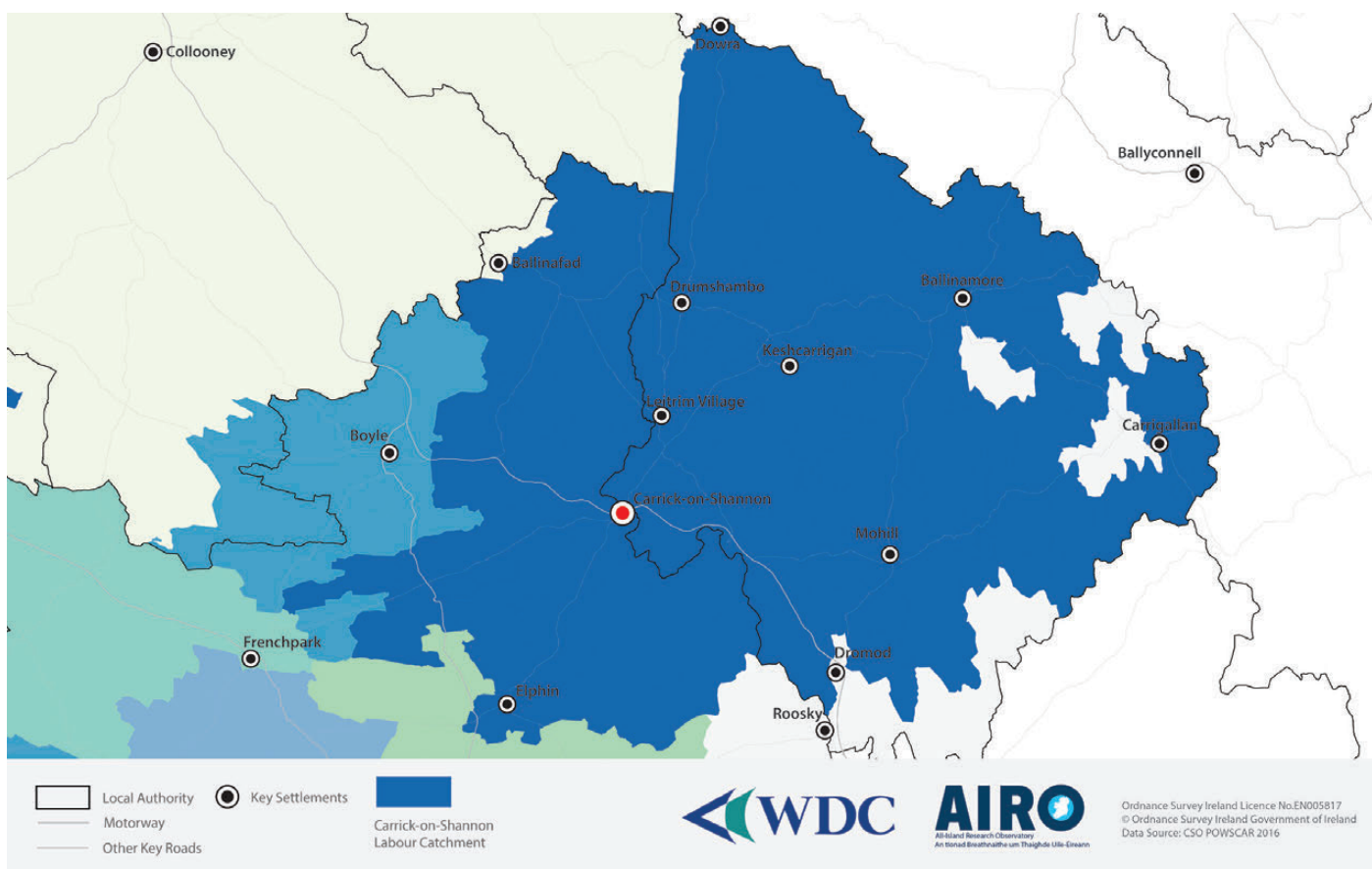
## 8. Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment

these EDs are not included in the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment. The Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment, is made up only of those EDs for which Carrick-on-Shannon is the most popular work destination for those living there. Other EDs, whose commuters travel in greater numbers to other towns are assigned to the catchments of these other towns. Map 8.2 shows the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment, depicted by the blue colour.

The data presented in Map 8.2 show that Carrick-on-Shannon’s influence as a place of work extends over a relatively small area, and is predominantly in south Leitrim and north-east Roscommon. The strong influence of Sligo, Manorhamilton, Boyle, Roscommon town and external towns such as Longford town and Cavan town all have an impact on the overall size of the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment. The total resident and ‘at work’ population within the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment is 7,785 (3% of Western Region) and is the eight largest in terms of population size. The only county town with a lower labour catchment at work population is Roscommon town (7,235).

The entire Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment is far larger than the number of resident workers in the town at its core. Carrick-on-Shannon town labour catchment has a population at work approximately 4.6 times the census population of resident workers in Carrick-on-Shannon town itself, (7,785 and 1,701 (including blank and mobile workers) respectively).

**Map 8.2: Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)**





## 8. Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment

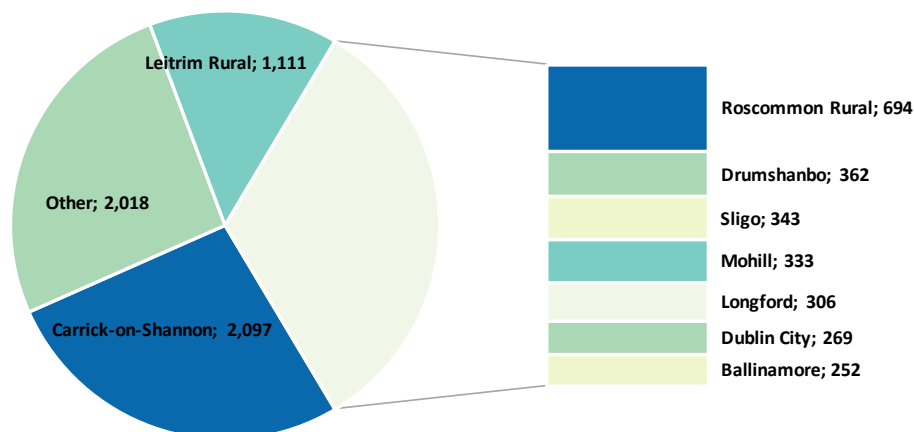
### 8.3 Profile of the Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment

Map 8.2 identified (in dark blue) the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment. In the following section we examine the socio-economic characteristics of all those living in this labour catchment and at work, even though they may not all have been working in Carrick-on-Shannon in April 2016. We do this because although some may not be working in Carrick-on-Shannon they are living in the catchment from which Carrick-on-Shannon's labour supply is drawn and including them provides a more complete assessment of the potential labour supply for Carrick-on-Shannon. The Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment is therefore separated into those who live in the catchment and are employed in the following; 'Inside' the town or 'Outside' the town i.e., elsewhere in the catchment or locations such as Sligo, Longford, Dublin etc. This profile is further supported by an analysis of changes in the catchment between 2006 and 2016, both in terms of geography and socio-economic characteristics (8.4), a comparison matrix of town and non-town workers (8.5) and an overall comparison matrix for all seven labour catchments (10.1).

#### 8.3.1 Place of Work

The Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment can be seen to include large parts of central and southern Leitrim as well as north-west Roscommon. In 2016, there were 7,785 people classified as at work, living within the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment (+16.9% from 6,632 in 2006). In Figure 8.1 and Table 8.1 the main work locations for those who live in the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment are set out.

**Figure 8.1: Place of work of those living in the Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)**



**Table 8.1: Place of work of those living in the Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)**

| Labour Catchment   | Number       | %           |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Carrick-on-Shannon | 2,097        | 26.9%       |
| Rest               | 2,018        | 25.9%       |
| Leitrim Rural      | 1,111        | 14.3%       |
| Roscommon Rural    | 694          | 8.9%        |
| Drumshanbo         | 362          | 4.6%        |
| Sligo              | 343          | 4.4%        |
| Mohill             | 333          | 4.3%        |
| Longford           | 306          | 3.9%        |
| Dublin City        | 269          | 3.5%        |
| Ballinamore        | 252          | 3.2%        |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>7,785</b> | <b>100%</b> |

## 8. Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment

As expected, Carrick-on-Shannon is the principal place of employment, accounting for 2,097 (26.9%) of all employment and has the lowest rate of core employment (in principal settlement) for all seven county towns. As with the Roscommon town labour catchment, rural based employment is very important to the overall catchment and accounts for 23.2% of all jobs – Leitrim Rural (1,111 or 14.3%) and Roscommon Rural (694 or 8.9%).

The other large employment destinations for residents within the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment are primarily towns in close proximity to Carrick-on-Shannon (Drumshanbo, Sligo town, Mohill, Longford town and Ballinamore etc). Interestingly, Dublin City (269 or 3.5%) is also highlighted as a destination for Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment residents. Recent changes to the motorway network, reduced travel times and more flexible working arrangements may be contributory factors to this. However, it should also be noted that the travel to work data from the CSO do not necessarily mean that commuters make daily trips and is more an identification of the main place and location of employment - it is likely that flows from Carrick-on-Shannon to Dublin City fall within this category. There is also a considerable number of destinations located within and across other small settlements (>1,000 population) in the Western Region (Rest, 2,018 or 25.9%).

### 8.3.2 Travel Departure Times

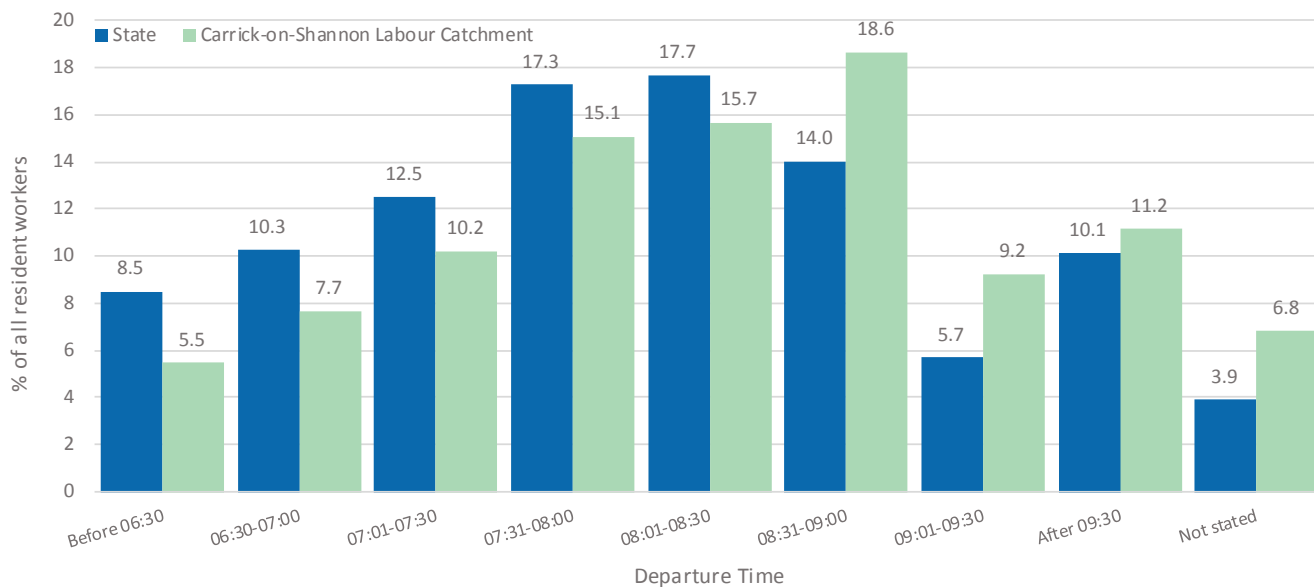
In a change from the previous two POWCAR publications (2006 and 2011), the latest results from the 2016 Census only provide commuting details on the travel time departure of resident workers and not distance travelled. Results from distance travelled variables have included a large element of 'noise' with a documented low level of correlation between recorded 'distance travelled' and actual physical home to work distances. As such, the new travel indicator is based on the travel departure times of resident workers. Figure 8.2 below details the overall 'travel time departure' distribution of all Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment resident workers.

The most common travel time departures are within '08:01-08:30' and '08:31-09:00' band with both accounting for 34.3% of all resident workers. In comparison to the State average, Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment resident workers have a lower proportion leaving for work in the three early bands pre '07:30' with rates of 31.3% and 23.4%, respectively. This rate is the fourth lowest of the seven county town labour catchments.

A comparison of the 'travel-time departures' of those working in Carrick-on-Shannon and those working elsewhere (Table 9.2) shows that Carrick-on-Shannon bound workers tend to have much later departure times than other worker residing with the overall labour catchment. In summary, a total of 15.7% of Carrick-on-Shannon bound workers residing within the labour catchment depart for work pre '07:30' and this is much lower than the rate for workers with other work destinations (26.2%).

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**Figure 8.2: Time of Departure of those living in the Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)**



**Table 8.2: Time of Departure of those living in the Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)**

|  | Before 06:30   | 06:30-07:00    | 07:01-07:30    | 07:31-08:00    | 08:01-08:30    | 08:31-09:00    | 09:01-09:30   | After 09:30    | Not stated    | Total            |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| <b>Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment (Total)</b> | 427            | 597            | 795            | 1,174          | 1,221          | 1,451          | 719           | 869            | 532           | <b>7,785</b>     |
| <b>Working inside Carrick-on-Shannon</b>           | 69             | 107            | 154            | 300            | 294            | 495            | 272           | 355            | 51            | <b>2,097</b>     |
| <b>Working outside Carrick-on-Shannon</b>          | 358            | 490            | 641            | 874            | 927            | 956            | 447           | 514            | 481           | <b>5,688</b>     |
| <b>State</b>                                       | <b>135,187</b> | <b>163,290</b> | <b>199,035</b> | <b>274,425</b> | <b>281,003</b> | <b>223,164</b> | <b>90,521</b> | <b>160,901</b> | <b>62,111</b> | <b>1,589,637</b> |
| <b>Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment (Total)</b> | 5.5%           | 7.7%           | 10.2%          | 15.1%          | 15.7%          | 18.6%          | 9.2%          | 11.2%          | 6.8%          | <b>100%</b>      |
| <b>Working inside Carrick-on-Shannon</b>           | 3.3%           | 5.1%           | 7.3%           | 14.3%          | 14.0%          | 23.6%          | 13.0%         | 16.9%          | 2.4%          | <b>100%</b>      |
| <b>Working outside Carrick-on-Shannon</b>          | 6.3%           | 8.6%           | 11.3%          | 15.4%          | 16.3%          | 16.8%          | 7.9%          | 9.0%           | 8.5%          | <b>100%</b>      |
| <b>State</b>                                       | <b>8.5%</b>    | <b>10.3%</b>   | <b>12.5%</b>   | <b>17.3%</b>   | <b>17.7%</b>   | <b>14.0%</b>   | <b>5.7%</b>   | <b>10.1%</b>   | <b>3.9%</b>   | <b>100%</b>      |

### 8.3.3 Gender

The gender composition of residents in the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment is shown below. Within the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment, female workers account for a larger proportion of the total workforce than their male counterparts with rates of 52.0% and 48.0% respectively. The national picture is different with males (50.1%) accounting for a marginally higher rate than females (49.9%).

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There is a variation between men and women in terms of the location of their work. Far more women than men work in the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment, 62.9% and 37.1% respectively. Outside of Carrick-on-Shannon town destinations, male employment is higher than female employment with 52.0% of those employed outside the town being males. This reflects traditional employment patterns where agricultural employment in rural areas in part accounts for a higher male employment rate outside of the town. In contrast, employment sectors which are perceived as traditionally female are concentrated in the town, for example retail, banking, finance, public administration and tourism.

**Table 8.3: Gender Profile of those living in the Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)**

|  | Female         | Male           | Total            |
|--|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| <b>Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment (Total)</b> | 4047           | 3,738          | 7,785            |
| <b>Working Inside Carrick-on-Shannon</b>           | 1319           | 778            | 2,097            |
| <b>Working Outside Carrick-on-Shannon</b>          | 2728           | 2,960          | 5,688            |
| <b>State</b>                                       | <b>793,196</b> | <b>796,441</b> | <b>1,589,637</b> |
| <b>Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment (Total)</b> | 52%            | 48%            | 100%             |
| <b>Working Inside Carrick-on-Shannon</b>           | 62.9%          | 37.1%          | 100%             |
| <b>Working Outside Carrick-on-Shannon</b>          | 48%            | 52%            | 100%             |
| <b>State</b>                                       | <b>49.9%</b>   | <b>50.1%</b>   | <b>100%</b>      |

An important point to note here is the fact that this analysis excludes all workers who do not have a fixed place of employment i.e., those with a blank or un-codeable place of work and those with a place of work classed as 'mobile' (See Appendix I). For instance, an analysis of the gender balance of all workers (including blank and mobile) reveals that 53.7% of all workers are male and 46.3% are female (State average). The rate in the Western Region are broadly similar with males accounting for 53.3% and females accounting for 46.7% of all workers. As such, the gender figures detailed and discussed in the above section should be treated with caution as the underlying worker population does not represent the complete population.

### 8.3.4 Age

The age profile of those at work and over 15 years who live in the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment is shown in Table 8.4. Relative to other towns in this analysis, the age profile of the Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment (12.8%) has the lowest rate of workers aged less than 30 residing within the catchment with Ennis having the closest rate at 13.3%. In contrast, Galway City and Letterkenny labour catchments have rates of 16.8% and 17% respectively.

The overall age profile of the Leitrim resident workforce (13.1% aged under 30) combined with high levels of out-migration of younger people from rural areas within Leitrim and north-west Roscommon to participate in third-level education and to take up employment opportunities elsewhere is certainly a contributory factor to this trend.



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The rate of young workers is marginally higher for those employed within the town than those employed outside and is evident in the data presented in Table 8.4. A total of 14.5% of all of Carrick-on-Shannon's workers are aged 'less than 30 years' whereas the rate for those employed outside Carrick-on-Shannon town is 12.2%. This rate is similar to both the Galway City and Ennis labour catchments where the urban based workers have a younger age profile.

In general, there is a major difference in the age of the resident workforce in urban and rural areas. For instance, the cities (CSO Settlements) of Dublin, Cork and Galway all have rates in excess of 24% whereas the average rate in Leitrim County is 13.1%. At 13%, Galway County has the lowest rate of all local authorities in the State.

**Table 8.4: Age Profile of those living in the Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)**

|  | <30<br>years   | 30 to 44<br>years | 45 to 64<br>years | 65+<br>years  | Total            |
|--|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|
| <b>Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment (Total)</b> | 998            | 3,267             | 3,227             | 293           | 7,785            |
| <b>Working inside Carrick-on-Shannon</b>           | 305            | 913               | 851               | 28            | 2,097            |
| <b>Working outside Carrick-on-Shannon</b>          | 693            | 2,354             | 2,376             | 265           | 5,688            |
| <b>State</b>                                       | <b>278,647</b> | <b>694,783</b>    | <b>575,181</b>    | <b>41,026</b> | <b>1,589,637</b> |
| <b>Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment (Total)</b> | 12.8%          | 42%               | 41.5%             | 3.8%          | 100%             |
| <b>Working inside Carrick-on-Shannon</b>           | 14.5%          | 43.5%             | 40.6%             | 1.3%          | 100%             |
| <b>Working outside Carrick-on-Shannon</b>          | 12.2%          | 41.4%             | 41.8%             | 4.7%          | 100%             |
| <b>State</b>                                       | <b>17.5%</b>   | <b>43.7%</b>      | <b>36.2%</b>      | <b>2.6%</b>   | <b>100%</b>      |

### 8.3.5 Education

Table 8.5.1 shows a lower than average educational profile among those living in the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment with 51.9% having completed third level education compared to 56.1% nationally. Relative to the other six towns included in this analysis Carrick-on-Shannon has the fourth most educated workforce. Again, it is important to note that this is based on workers with a known work destination only and excludes those with Blank or Mobile work destination (32.4% of those coded blank or mobile in the State have third level qualifications). As a whole, overall education levels in Ireland have increased dramatically since the early 'nineties with the proportion of the population with a third level qualification increasing from 13.6% in 1991 to 42% in 2016.

There is also a modest difference between the education attainment of those who are employed within Carrick-on-Shannon (47.8% with 3rd level) and those employed outside the town (53.4% with 3rd level) - this is similar to the trend in other county towns such as Ennis, Sligo and Roscommon where the education levels are higher for those employed outside the urban centre.

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Table 8.5.2 below details the education attainment levels within each of the seven labour catchments for all workers, those employed within the city/town and those employed elsewhere. Relative to the other main settlements Carrick-on-Shannon has the second lowest level of overall education of those employed within the town. With a recorded rate of only 47.8% with 3rd level education employed in Carrick-on-Shannon the overall education rate of those employed in the town is drastically different from Galway City where the rate is far higher with a rate of 65.3%. This is a clear indication of the lower level of employment opportunities that are available within Carrick-on-Shannon.

**Table 8.5.1: Education Profile of those living in the Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)**

|  | Secondary Level | Third Level    | Not Stated    | Total            |
|--|-----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| <b>Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment (Total)</b> | 3,596           | 4,039          | 150           | 7,785            |
| <b>Working inside Carrick-on-Shannon</b>           | 1,051           | 1,003          | 43            | 2,097            |
| <b>Working outside Carrick-on-Shannon</b>          | 2,545           | 3,036          | 107           | 5,688            |
| <b>State</b>                                       | <b>670,114</b>  | <b>891,660</b> | <b>27,863</b> | <b>1,589,637</b> |
| <b>Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment (Total)</b> | 46.2%           | 51.9%          | 1.9%          | 100%             |
| <b>Working inside Carrick-on-Shannon</b>           | 50.1%           | 47.8%          | 2.1%          | 100%             |
| <b>Working outside Carrick-on-Shannon</b>          | 44.7%           | 53.4%          | 1.9%          | 100%             |
| <b>State</b>                                       | <b>42.2%</b>    | <b>56.1%</b>   | <b>1.8%</b>   | <b>100%</b>      |

**Table 8.5.2: % of Labour Catchment by Destination with 3rd Level Education, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)**

|                           | Working in Town | Working outside Town | Total        |
|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|
| <b>Galway</b>             | 65.3%           | 56.4%                | 61.3%        |
| <b>Ennis</b>              | 50.3%           | 57.2%                | 54.5%        |
| <b>Sligo</b>              | 59.2%           | 51.7%                | 55.5%        |
| <b>Letterkenny</b>        | 57.3%           | 46.4%                | 51.6%        |
| <b>Castlebar</b>          | 50.3%           | 50.4%                | 50.4%        |
| <b>Roscommon</b>          | 46.5%           | 50.3%                | 49%          |
| <b>Carrick-on-Shannon</b> | 47.8%           | 53.4%                | 51.9%        |
| <b>State</b>              |                 |                      | <b>56.1%</b> |

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### 8.3.6 Employment by Industrial Group

Analysis of the profile of employment by industry group provides an indication of the structure of the local economy and the type of employment it sustains as well as the skills profile of the area. It is particularly instructive to compare the profile of a region or local area to that of the State average as it can highlight differences at the local level. Employment by industrial group of all those living in the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment is shown in Figure 9.6. The 'Wholesale, Retail Trade and Commerce' sector is the most important employer (26.0%) and along with 'Education, Human Health and Social Work' (24.6%) account for just over half of all employment of those residing within the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment. 'Manufacturing Industries' (12.5%) and 'ICT and Professional Services' (12.2%) are the next biggest employers for the labour catchment with all other sectors accounting for less than 10% each.

Relative to the national picture, 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing' and 'Public Administration and Defence' sectors in particular play a more important role in the overall employment base - the 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing' share of employment (7.3%) is 3.1 percentage points higher than the State average (4.2%) and the 'Public Administration and Defence' sector is 3.5 percentage points higher. The 'ICT and Professional Services' sector has the lowest performance relative to the State average with the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment recording a rate of 12.2% whereas the State average was 20.3%. The remaining sectors of employment for the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment residents are similar to or just above the State average.

**Figure 8.6: Industry Profile of those living in the Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)**

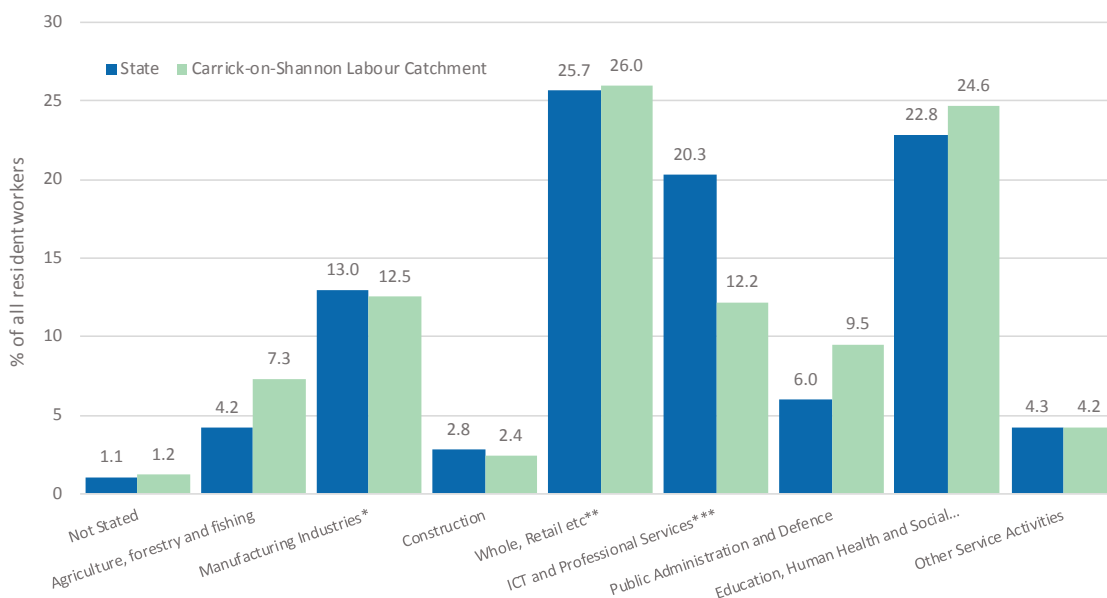


Table 8.6 details the industry of employment of the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment by the location of their employment - either within Carrick-on-Shannon or anywhere beyond the town. As expected, employment in 'Wholesale, Retail and Commerce', 'ICT and Professional Services' and 'Public Administration and Defence' are more dominant in those employed within Carrick-on-Shannon whereas 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing', 'Manufacturing', 'Construction' and 'Education, Human Health and Social Work' are higher outside the town, within the wider catchment and beyond.

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**Table 8.6: Industry Profile of those living in the Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)**

|   | Carrick-on-Shannon<br>Labour Catchment | Working inside<br>Carrick-on-Shannon | Working outside<br>Carrick-on-Shannon | State               |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Agricultural, Forestry and Fishing</b>                 | 7.3%                                   | 0.8%                                 | 9.7%                                  | 4.2%                |
| <b>Manufacturing Industries*</b>                          | 12.5%                                  | 11%                                  | 13.1%                                 | 13%                 |
| <b>Construction</b>                                       | 2.4%                                   | 0.7%                                 | 3%                                    | 2.8%                |
| <b>Wholesale, Retail etc</b>                              | 26%                                    | 34.5%                                | 22.8%                                 | 25.7%               |
| <b>ICT and Professional Services***</b>                   | 12.2%                                  | 14.2%                                | 11.5%                                 | 20.3%               |
| <b>Public Administration and Defence</b>                  | 9.5%                                   | 14.9%                                | 7.6%                                  | 6%                  |
| <b>Education, Human Health and Social Work Activities</b> | 24.6%                                  | 17.4%                                | 27.3%                                 | 22.8%               |
| <b>Other Services</b>                                     | 4.2%                                   | 5.6%                                 | 3.7%                                  | 4.3%                |
| <b>Not Stated</b>   | 1.2%                                   | 1%                                   | 1.3%                                  | 1.1%                |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>100% (7,785)</b>                    | <b>100% (2,097)</b>                  | <b>100% (5,688)</b>                   | <b>100% (1.59m)</b> |

Note: with only nine classifications available, industrial classifications in POWCAR are less detailed than normal classifications in regular Census.

\*Manufacturing Industries = Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Waste Management

\*\*Wholesale, Retail etc = Wholesale, Retail Trade, Transportation and Storage, Accommodation and Food Service Activities

\*\*\*ICT and Professional Services = Information and Communication, Financial, Real Estate, Professional, administration and support service activities

### 8.3.7 Socio-Economic Structure

The socio-economic structure of employment in the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment is set out in Figure 8.7. The socioeconomic group (SEG) is determined by occupation and employment status and aims to classify those on the basis of comparable skill and educational levels. This is also a useful indicator of the type of employment and skills available within labour catchments and is particularly informative when compared to the national socio-economic structure.

The socio-economic structure of the labour catchment of Carrick-on-Shannon is broadly similar to that of the State with the largest groups being 'Non-Manual' (29.7%), 'Lower Professionals' (18.6%), 'Employers and Managers' (13.9%), 'Semi Skilled' (9.9%), 'Farmers and Agricultural Workers' (7.3%) and then 'Higher Professionals' (6.2%). Although following a similar trend there are some marked differences with lower relative rates in the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment for 'Employers and Managers' and 'Higher Professionals' and a much higher relative rate for 'Farmers and Agricultural Workers', compared to the State average.

Table 8.7 details the socio-economic structure breakdown for those working within Carrick-on-Shannon and those working outside town. There are notable differences in rates with a higher proportion of those employed within Carrick-on-Shannon classed as 'Employers and Managers', 'Non-Manual' and 'Semi-Skilled'. The largest difference amongst these is within the 'Non Manual' group which relates to persons working in retail, government, banking and other areas fulfilling administrative roles - many of these roles in the 'Wholesale, Retail and Commerce' and 'ICT and Professional Service' industries which are large employers within settlements. In contrast to this, 'Higher Skilled' and in particular 'Manual Skilled' occupations have higher rates outside the town. Excluding these groups the largest difference between town and non-town employment relates to those classed as 'Farmers' where the rate is 9.7% outside the town and only 0.7% in the town.

## 8. Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment

Figure 8.7: SEG Profile of those living in the Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)

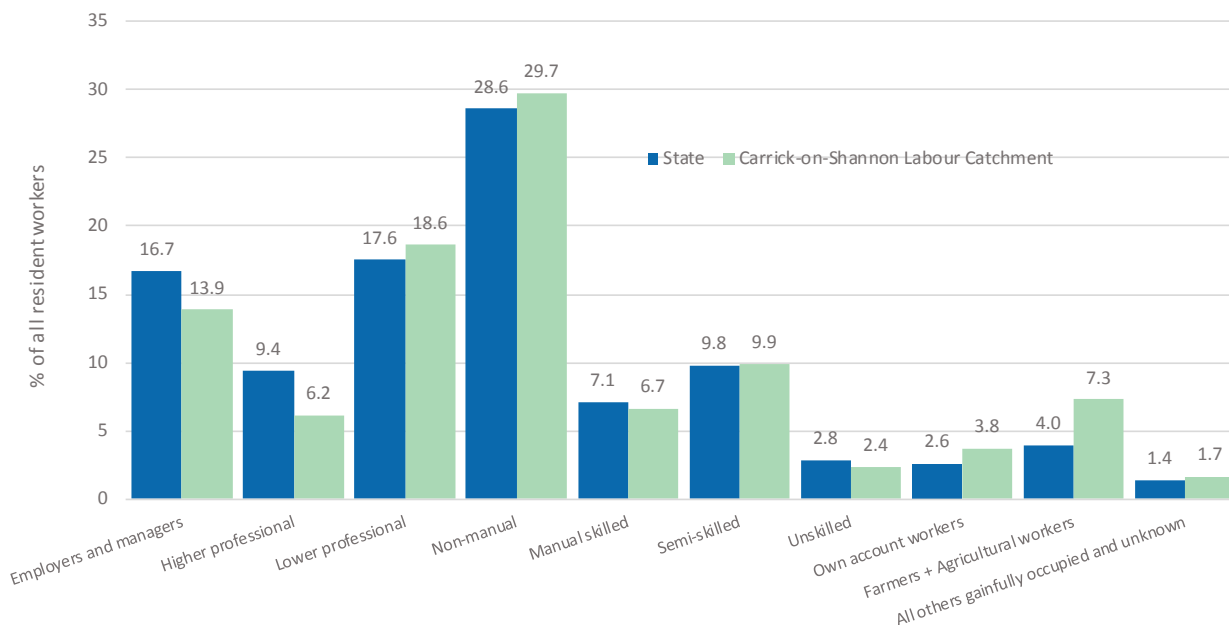


Table 8.7: SEG Profile of those living in the Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)

|  | Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment | Working inside Carrick-on-Shannon | Working Outside Carrick-on-Shannon | State               |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Employers and managers</b>                | 13.9%                               | 15.3%                             | 13.4%                              | 16.7%               |
| <b>Higher professional</b>                   | 6.2%                                | 5.2%                              | 6.5%                               | 9.4%                |
| <b>Lower professional</b>                    | 18.6%                               | 14.5%                             | 20.1%                              | 17.6%               |
| <b>Non-manual</b>                            | 29.7%                               | 40.6%                             | 25.7%                              | 28.6%               |
| <b>Manual skilled</b>                        | 6.7%                                | 3.6%                              | 7.8%                               | 7.1%                |
| <b>Semi-skilled</b>                          | 9.9%                                | 13.2%                             | 8.6%                               | 9.8%                |
| <b>Unskilled</b>                             | 2.4%                                | 3%                                | 2.1%                               | 2.8%                |
| <b>Own account workers</b>                   | 3.8%                                | 2.2%                              | 4.3%                               | 2.6%                |
| <b>Farmers</b>                               | 7.3%                                | 0.7%                              | 9.7%                               | 3.4%                |
| <b>Agricultural workers</b>                  | 1.7%                                | 1.7%                              | 1.7%                               | 0.6%                |
| <b>Others gainfully occupied and unknown</b> | 1.4%                                | 1.0%                              | 1.5%                               | 1.4%                |
| <b>Total</b>                                 | <b>100% (7,785)</b>                 | <b>100% (2,097)</b>               | <b>100% (5,688)</b>                | <b>100% (1.59m)</b> |



## 8. Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment

### 8.4 Analysis of change between 2006 and 2016

The graphic below details the change that has occurred across the Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment between 2006 and 2016. This is reviewed in the context of geographical changes and then the socio-economic characteristics of those residing within the overall catchment area. Most notable changes in terms of socio-economic characteristics certainly relate to the age of resident workers and the rate of third level attainment.

- As with the analysis based on the 2006 POWCAR results, the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment is a key labour catchment in the Western Region and increased its ranking from the ninth to the eight largest labour catchment in the Western Region. It has a resident 'at work' population of 7,785 and accounts for 3% of the total resident workforce within the Western Region. This is an increase of 17.4% (1,153) from the 2006 figure of 6,632 when it represented a marginally higher proportion of 5.6% of the total resident work force within the Western Region.
- A review of the geographical extent of the labour catchments from the 2006 and 2016 POWCAR analysis reveals that there has been some change over the last ten years. This is primarily in the north-west of Carrick-on-Shannon where the catchment extends further towards Boyle and Ballinacfad than it did in 2006. The catchment has also extended further south towards Roosky and Elphin and this is reflected in the large increase (17.4%) in resident 'at work' population within the catchment.



## 8. Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment

### 8.5 Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment Summary

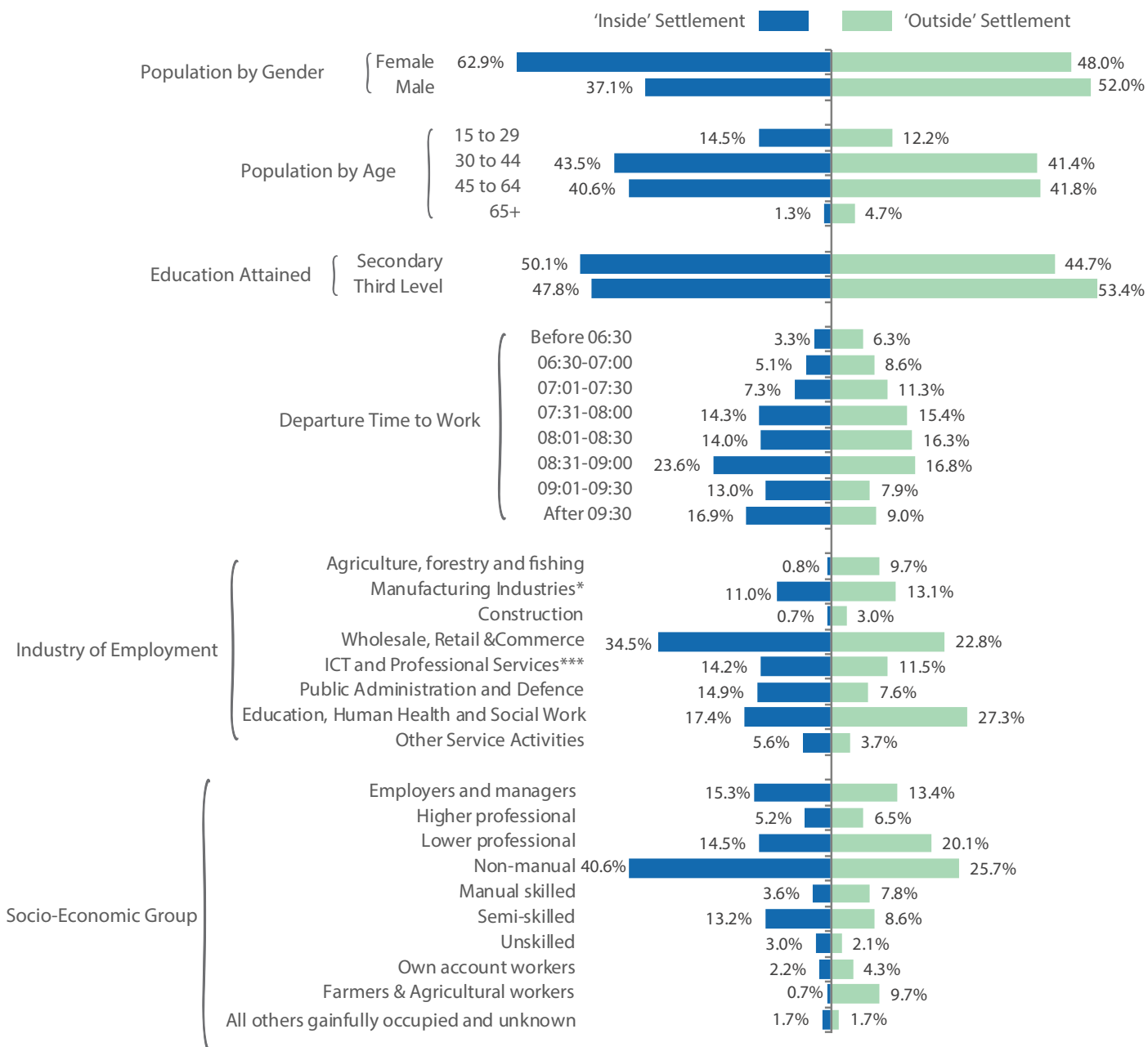
This section provides a summary of the key points of the Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment

- The Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment is the eight largest labour catchment in the Western Region (Map 2.1) with a resident 'at work' population of 7,785 which accounts for 3% of the total resident 'at work' population within the Western Region (260,261).
- The Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment covers a relatively small area and is predominantly within south Leitrim and north-east Roscommon (Map 8.2). In 2016, there were 7,785 people classified as at work and living within the labour catchment. This figure is approximately 4.6 times the resident 'at work' population within the town at its core (1,701). The 2016 total is +16.9 higher than the 2006 total of 6,632.
- The strong influence of Sligo, Manorhamilton, Boyle, Roscommon town and external towns such as Longford and Cavan all have an impact on the size of the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment. These towns (and cities) are themselves the most important places for employment for those living in their immediate hinterlands, and therefore constitute separate and quite large labour catchments within the county boundary of Leitrim.
- Of those living in the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment, 26.9% (2,097) are employed within Carrick-on-Shannon and 73.1% (5,688) are employed outside the town and in the rest of the catchment and beyond. Key destinations outside the town are Leitrim Rural (14.3% or 1,111), Roscommon Rural (8.9% or 694) and Drumshanbo (4.6% or 363) – see Table 8.1 for more details.
- A demographic profile of the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment shows the following:
  - The age profile of those living in the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment is the oldest of the catchments of the seven county towns in the Western Region.
  - Female workers account for a larger proportion of the workforce than their male counterparts with rates of 52% and 48% respectively. This gender gap is further extended when looking at those employed within the town where more women than men are employed, 62.9% and 37.1% respectively.
  - Those at work and residing in the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment have a much lower level of education than the State average – with rates of 51.9% and 56.1% respectively (3rd level). As with the Ennis labour catchment profile, those employed outside Carrick-on-Shannon town have a higher rate of third level attainment (53.5%) compared with those working in the town (47.8%).
- Analysis of the profile of the industry of employment within the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment shows the following:
  - The single largest employer is the 'Wholesale, Retail and Commerce' sector and accounts for 26% (2,021) which is marginally higher than the State average (25.7%).
  - The 'Education, Health Care and Social Work' sector is the second most important employer with a rate of 24% (1,919) and again is marginally higher than the State average (22.8%).
  - Both the 'Manufacturing Industries' (12.5% or 975) and the 'ICT and Professional Services' (12.2% or 949) sectors are also important sectors. As with other labour catchments, the 'ICT and Professional Services' proportional share is much lower than the State average (20.3%).

## 8. Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment

### 8.6 Socio-economic comparison of those employed 'Inside' and 'Outside' Carrick-on-Shannon town

The graphic below details the socio-economic characteristics of resident workers within the Carrick-on-Shannon town labour catchment who are employed within Carrick-on-Shannon (Inside) and those that are employed outside Carrick-on-Shannon – within the wider labour catchment and beyond (Outside).



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