

Travel to Work and Labour Catchments in the Western Region



Castlebar Labour Catchment



May 2018



7. Castlebar Labour Catchment

Introduction

Castlebar town had a population of 12,068 persons recorded in the 2016 Census. Castlebar is the 5th largest settlement within the Western Region and the 58th largest in the State. Since 2006, the population residing within the town of Castlebar has increased by +1.5% (+177). In the five years since Census 2011, the population of the town decreased by -2% (-250). Demographic comparisons between urban centres tend to be difficult due to intercensal boundary changes. For instance, in 2014 all legal town boundaries (Castlebar 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 Castlebar was 9,045 and accounts for 3.7% of all jobs located within the Western Region (242,712). Of all cities and towns in Ireland, Castlebar has the 17th highest number of jobs located within the town boundary and accounts for 23.6% of all jobs located within County Mayo – the lowest rate within the Western Region counties and reflecting the number of other important economic drivers in the county such as Ballina and Westport. Relative to the six other main settlements in this report, Castlebar has the 5th highest number of jobs within the town with only higher numbers in Galway City (44,376), Sligo (13,024), Letterkenny (11,395), Ennis (10,172) and then lower in Roscommon (3,917) and Carrick-on-Shannon (2,868). 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).

7.1 The importance of Castlebar as a place of work

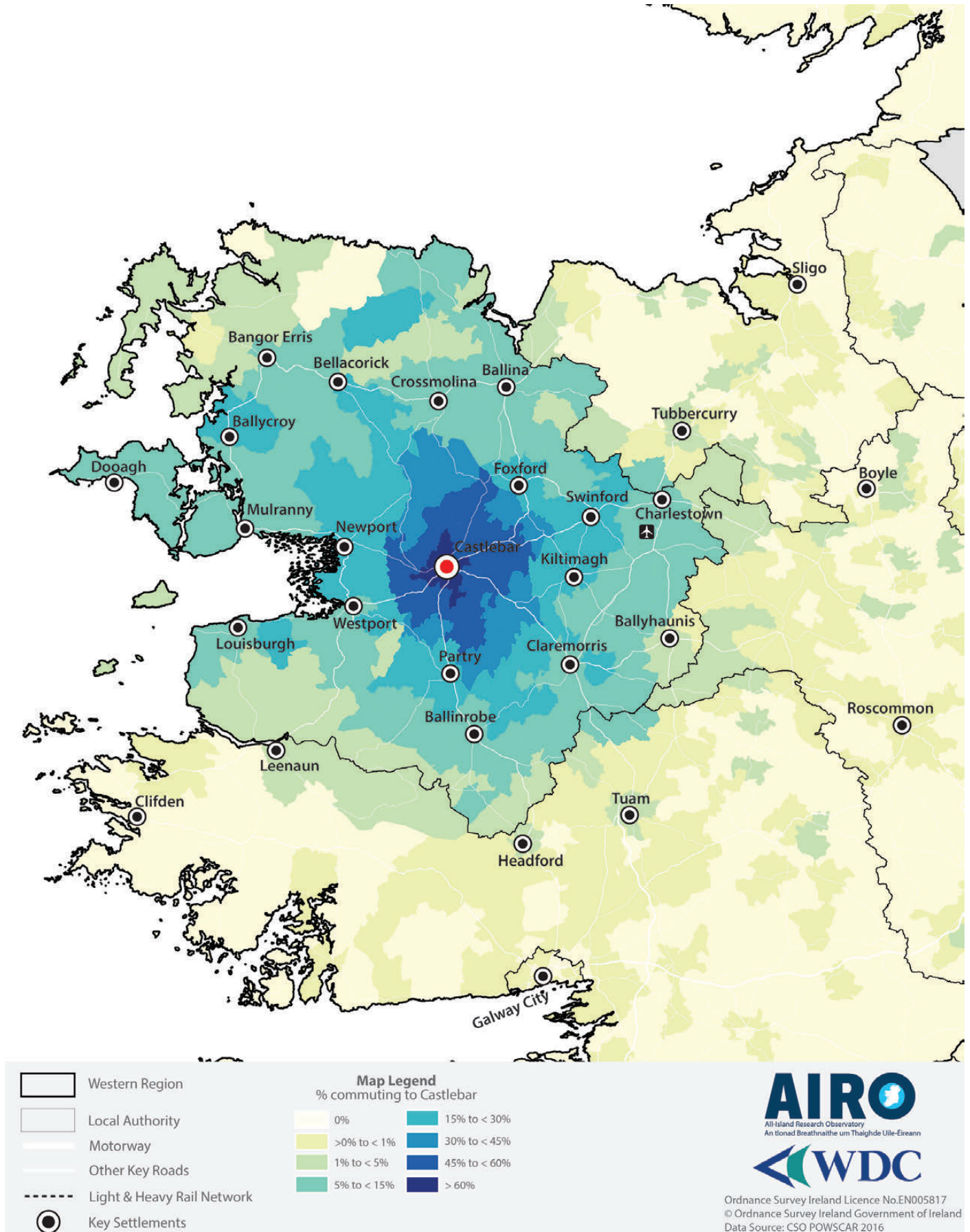
Map 7.1 shows the extent of commuting flows to Castlebar for employment opportunities. The colours represent the different proportions of people who live in each ED and travel to work in Castlebar. The map shows every ED (within the frame) by commuting flow to Castlebar. EDs with commuter numbers linked to Castlebar of between one and four (trips) have been set to a value of one¹.

As would be expected, the EDs closest to Castlebar 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 Castlebar, graduating from the dark blue where in excess of 60% of people living in those EDs work in Castlebar, through to light green where between 5 and 15% living in those EDs commute to work in Castlebar. The commuting catchment to Castlebar is primarily restricted to within Mayo and very much dominates the central parts of the county with much lower flows from the south (influence of Galway City) and to the north (influence of both Ballina and Sligo). At the extremes, commuters travel from areas such as Achill, Bangor Erris, Swinford, Claremorris, Ballinrobe and Louisburgh. Castlebar acts as the key economic driver for the county but is supported by numerous other strong and growing regional economic centres such as Ballina (4,810 jobs) and Westport (4,142 jobs) – both higher in employment opportunities than Roscommon and Carrick-on-Shannon (both county towns). Low levels of interaction (0.1% to 5%) are visible in locations outside the Mayo border although the actual number of trips within these locations would be extremely low in most areas (less than 5).

¹ This is due to data confidentiality protocols related to access to the POWCAR 2016 dataset.

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Map 7.1: Percentage of persons commuting to Castlebar, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)



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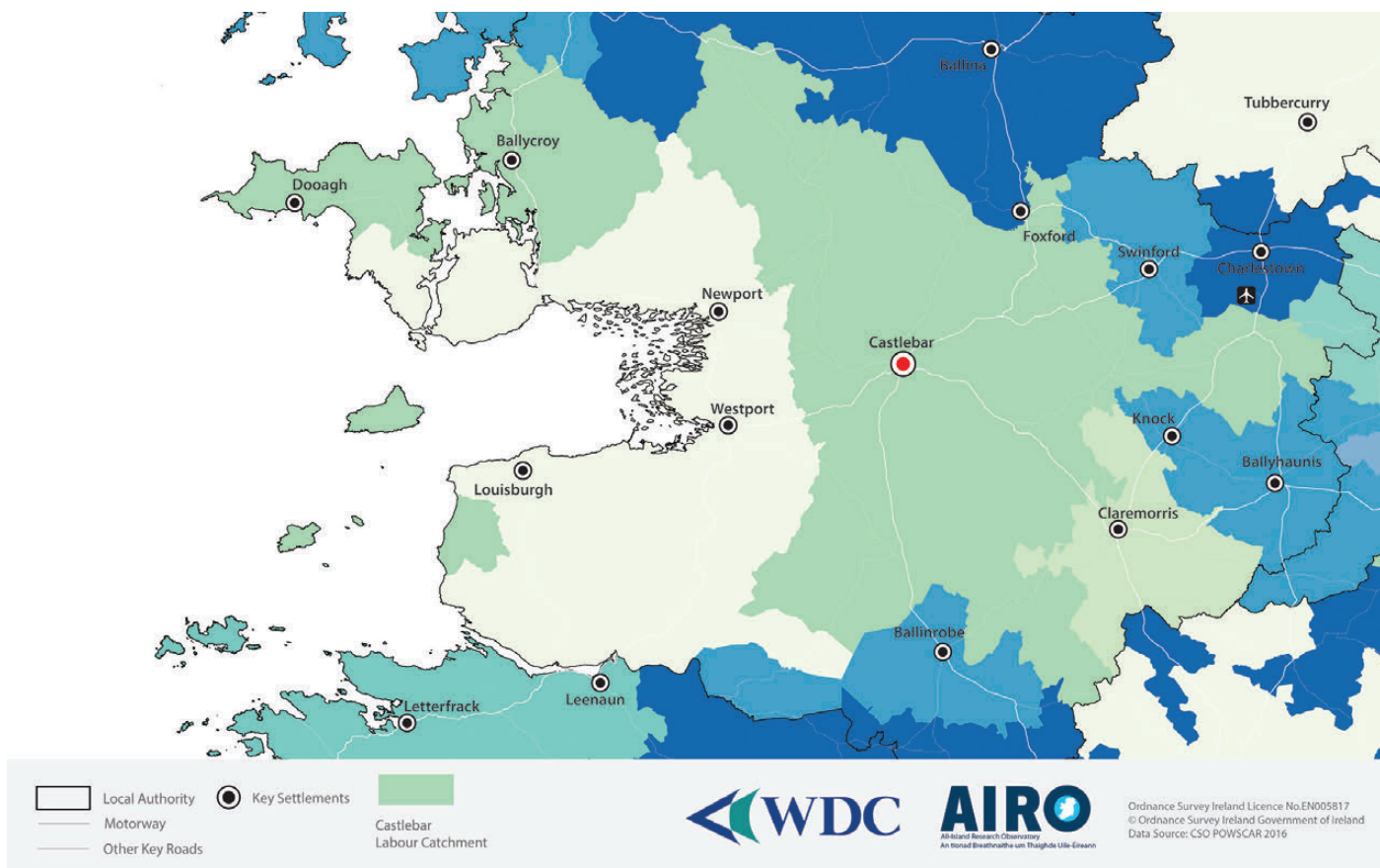
7.2 The Castlebar Labour Catchment

While Map 7.1 showed every ED from where even one person commuted to Castlebar, all of these EDs are not included in the Castlebar labour catchment. The Castlebar labour catchment, is made up only of those EDs for which Castlebar 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 7.2 shows the Castlebar labour catchment, depicted by the green colour.

The data presented in Map 7.2 show that Castlebar’s influence as a place of work extends over a large area but is fully contained within central Mayo and small parts of the west in areas such as north Achill and Ballycroy. Although the labour catchment is quite confined, the total resident and ‘at work’ population within the Castlebar labour catchment is 13,931 (5.3% of Western Region) and is the fifth largest in terms of population size with only Letterkenny, Ennis, Sligo and Galway City with larger labour catchments. Interestingly, the labour catchment of nearby Ballina is the seventh largest in the Western Region with Limerick City the sixth. The entire Castlebar town labour catchment is far larger than the number of resident workers in the town at its core. Castlebar town labour catchment has a population at work just under three times the census population of resident workers in Castlebar town itself, (13,931 and 4,710 (including blank and mobile workers) respectively).

Map 7.2 clearly shows the smaller labour catchments embedded within or adjacent to the larger Castlebar labour catchment. The towns of Swinford, Charlestown, Ballyhaunis, Claremorris and Ballinrobe have their own labour catchments and, although relatively small, play an important part within the economic function of Mayo – this is quite different to other counties within the Western Region.

Map 7.2: Castlebar Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)



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7.3 Profile of the Castlebar Labour Catchment

Map 7.2 identified (in green) the Castlebar 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 Castlebar in April 2016. We do this because although some may not be working in Castlebar they are living in the catchment from which Castlebar's labour supply is drawn and including them provides a more complete assessment of the potential labour supply for Castlebar. The Castlebar 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 Ballina, Galway City and Sligo 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 (7.4), a comparison matrix of town and non-town workers (7.5) and an overall comparison matrix for all seven labour catchments (10.1).

7.3.1 Place of Work

The Castlebar labour catchment can be seen to include a large central belt of county Mayo but is also constrained by other large catchments such as Westport, Ballina and a number of smaller catchments to the east and south. In 2016, there were 13,931 people classified as at work, living within the Castlebar labour catchment (+1.3% from 13,757 in 2006). In Figure 7.1 and Table 7.1 the main work locations for those who live in the Castlebar labour catchment are set out.

Figure 7.1: Place of work of those living in the Castlebar Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)

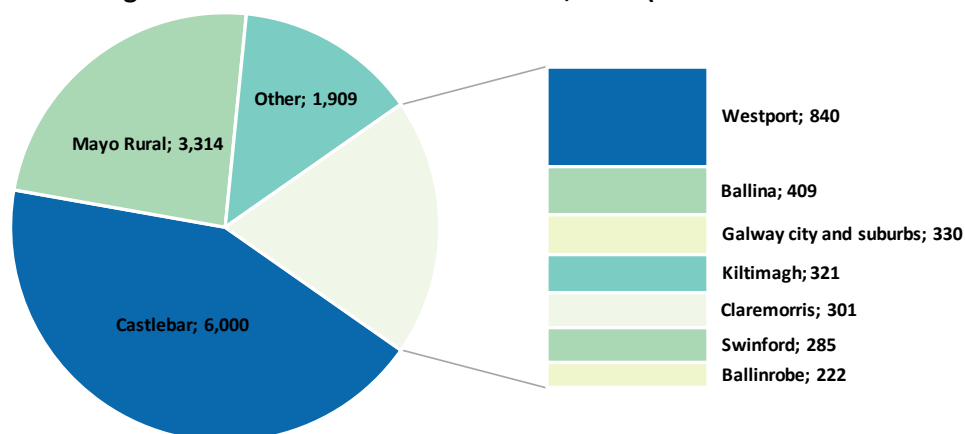


Table 7.1: Place of work of those living in the Castlebar Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)

Labour Catchment	Number	%
Castlebar	6,000	43.1%
Mayo Rural	3,314	23.8%
Rest	1,909	13.7%
Westport	840	6%
Ballina	409	2.9%
Galway city and suburbs	330	2.4%
Kiltimagh	321	2.3%
Claremorris	301	2.2%
Swinford	285	2%
Ballinrobe	222	1.6%
Total	13,931	100%

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As expected, Castlebar is the principal place of employment, accounting for 6,000 (43.1%) of all employment. Mayo Rural County (3,314) is the next most popular destination, being the work location for 23.8% of all those living in the Castlebar labour catchment.

The other large employment destinations for residents within the Castlebar labour catchment are primarily towns in close proximity to Castlebar (Westport, Ballina, Kiltimagh, Claremorris, Swinford and Ballinrobe etc). Galway City (330 or 2.4%) is also highlighted as a key destination for Castlebar labour catchment residents. Recent improvements to the road network, reduced travel times and more flexible working arrangements are certainly contributory factors to this. It is likely that flows from this catchment are from the southern part in areas closer to Claremorris and Ballinrobe etc. 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. There is also a considerable number of destinations located within and across other small settlements (>1,000 population) in the Western Region (Rest, 1,909 or 13.7%).

7.3.2 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 7.2 below details the overall 'travel time departure' distribution of all Castlebar 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 37.7% of all resident workers. In comparison to the State average, Castlebar 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 23.5%, respectively. Relative to the other seven county town labour catchments, Castlebar has the fourth lowest rate of early departure time with only Carrick-on-Shannon (23.4%), Sligo (20.6%) and Letterkenny (19.1%) with lower rates.

A comparison of the 'travel-time departures' of those working in Castlebar and those working elsewhere, shows that Castlebar bound workers tend to have later departure times than other workers residing with the overall labour catchment. This is as expected due to the wide spatial commuting pattern that is evident for the non-town workforce with settlements such Galway City (330) and other regional towns acting as employment destinations. In summary, a total of 19.2% of Castlebar bound workers residing in the labour catchment depart for work pre '07:30' and is much lower than the rate for workers departing to other destination at 26.7%.

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Figure 7.2: Time of Departure of those living in the Castlebar labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)

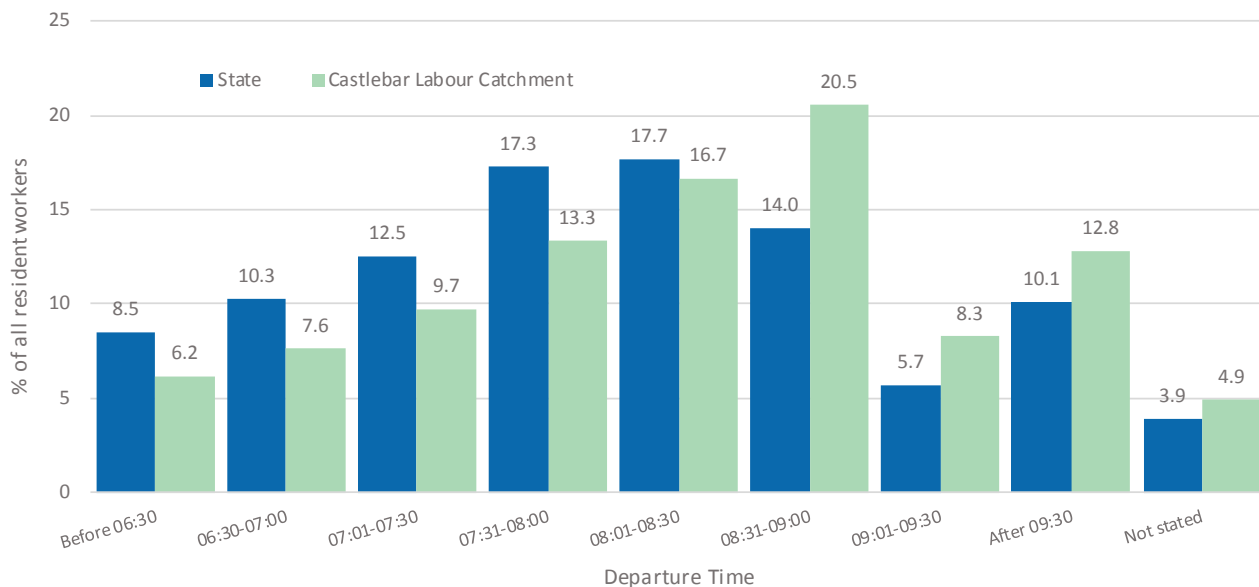


Table 7.2: Time of Departure of those living in the Castlebar Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)

	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
Castlebar Labour Catchment (Total)	858	1,062	1,353	1,859	2,322	2,861	1,151	1,783	682	13,931
Working inside Castlebar	260	390	504	756	1,041	1,445	578	916	110	6,000
Working outside Castlebar	598	672	849	1,103	1,281	1,416	573	867	572	7,931
State	135,187	163,290	199,035	274,425	281,003	223,164	90,521	160,901	62,111	1,589,637
Castlebar Labour Catchment (Total)	6.2	7.6	9.7	13.3	16.7	21	8	13	5	100
Working inside Castlebar	4.3	6.5	8.4	12.6	17.4	24	10	15	2	100
Working outside Castlebar	7.5	8.5	10.7	13.9	16.2	17.9	7.2	10.9	7.2	100
State	8.5	10.3	12.5	17.3	17.7	14.0	5.7	10.1	3.9	100

7.3.3 Gender

The gender composition of residents in the Castlebar labour catchment is shown below. Within the Castlebar labour catchment, female workers account for a larger proportion of the total workforce than their male counterparts with rates of 51.5% and 48.5% respectively. The national picture is slightly 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. More women than men work in Castlebar, 59.6% and 40.5% respectively. Outside of the town destinations, male employment is higher than female employment with 59.6% of those employed outside the city 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 7.3: Gender Profile of those living in the Castlebar Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)

	Female	Male	Total
Castlebar Labour Catchment (Total)	7,179	6,752	13,931
Working inside Castlebar	3,573	2,427	6,000
Working outside Castlebar	3,606	4,325	7,931
State	793,196	796,441	1,589,637
Castlebar Labour Catchment (Total)	51.5%	48.5%	100%
Working inside Castlebar	59.6%	40.5%	100%
Working outside Castlebar	45.5%	54.5%	100%
State	49.9%	50.1%	100%

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 is 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.

7.3.4 Age

The age profile of those at work and over 15 years who live in the Castlebar labour catchment is shown in Table 7.4. Relative to other towns in this analysis, the age profile of the Castlebar Labour catchment has the third lowest rate of workers aged less than 30 years (13.5%) residing within the catchment – only Ennis (13.3%) and Carrick-on-Shannon (12.8%) have lower rates.

The overall age profile of the Mayo resident workforce (14.2% aged under 30) combined with high levels of out-migration of younger people from rural areas within county Mayo 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 lower for those employed within the town than those employed outside and is evident in the data presented in Table 7.4. A total of 12.8% of all of Castlebar's workers are aged 'less than 30 years' whereas the rate for non-Castlebar town workers is 14%. This rate is different to both the Galway City and Ennis labour catchments where the urban based workers have a younger age profile. This is evident in the data presented in Table 7.4 below.

In general, there is a major difference in the age of resident workforce in urban and rural areas. For instance, the cities of Dublin, Cork and Galway all have rate in excess of 24% whereas the average rate in Mayo is 14.2%. Galway County has the lowest rate in the State at 13%.

Table 7.4: Age Profile of those living in the Castlebar Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)

	<30 years	30 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65+ years	Total
Castlebar Labour Catchment (Total)	1,877	5,504	6,111	439	13,931
Working inside Castlebar	769	2,370	2,764	97	6,000
Working outside Castlebar	1,108	3,134	3,347	342	7,931
State	278,647	694,783	575,181	41,026	1,589,637
Castlebar Labour Catchment (Total)	13.5%	39.5%	43.9%	3.2%	100%
Working inside Castlebar	12.8%	39.5%	46.1%	1.6%	100%
Working outside Castlebar	14%	39.5%	42.2%	4.3%	100%
State	17.5%	43.7%	36.2%	2.6%	100%

7.3.5 Education

Table 7.5.1 shows a lower than average educational profile among those living in the Castlebar labour catchment with 50.4% having completed third level education compared to 56.1% nationally. Relative to the other six towns included in this analysis Castlebar has the second least educated workforce with only Roscommon (49.0%) having a lower rate. 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.

Remarkably, there is little difference between the education attainment of those who are employed within Castlebar (50.3% with 3rd level) and those employed outside the town (50.4% with 3rd level).

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Table 7.5.2 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 Castlebar has the joint third lowest level of overall education of those employed within the town. With a recorded rate of only 50.3% with 3rd level education employed in Castlebar, only the settlements of Ennis (50.35), Carrick-on-Shannon (47.8%) and Roscommon town (46.5%) have lower rates of highly educated workers and is perhaps reflective of a lower level of high calibre jobs located within the settlements.

Table 7.5.1: Education Profile of those living in the Castlebar Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)

	Secondary Level	Third Level	Not Stated	Total
Castlebar Labour Catchment (Total)	6,711	7,017	203	13,931
Working inside Castlebar	2,892	3,016	92	6,000
Working outside Castlebar	3,819	4,001	111	7,931
State	670,114	891,660	27,863	1,589,637
Castlebar Labour Catchment (Total)	48.2%	50.4%	1.5%	100%
Working inside Castlebar	48.2%	50.3%	1.5%	100%
Working outside Castlebar	48.2%	50.4%	1.4%	100%
State	42.2%	56.1%	1.8%	100%

Table 7.5.2: % of Labour Catchment by Destination with 3rd Level Education, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)

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

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7.3.6 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 Castlebar labour catchment is shown in Figure 7.6. The 'Wholesale, Retail Trade and Commerce' (26.9%) and 'Education, Human Health and Social Work' (26.9%) sectors account for over half of all employment of those residing within the Castlebar Labour Catchment. 'Manufacturing Industries' (14.6%) and 'ICT and Professional Services' (9.2%) are the next biggest employers for the labour catchment with all other sectors accounting for less than 8% each.

Relative to the national picture, 'Education, Human Health and Social Work' in particular plays a more important role in the overall employment base – the 'Education, Human Health and Social Work' share of employment (29.6%) is 4.1 percentage points higher than the State average (22.8%). 'Wholesale, Retail and Commerce' (29.9% v 25.7%), 'Manufacturing Industries' (14.6% v 13.0%), 'Public Administration and Defence' (7.5% v 6.0%) and in particular 'Agriculture and Fishing' (6.3% v 4.2%) all perform above the State average. The 'ICT and Professional Services' sector has the worst performance relative to the State average recording a rate of 9.2% whereas the State average was 20.3%.

Figure 7.6: Industry Profile of those living in the Castlebar Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)

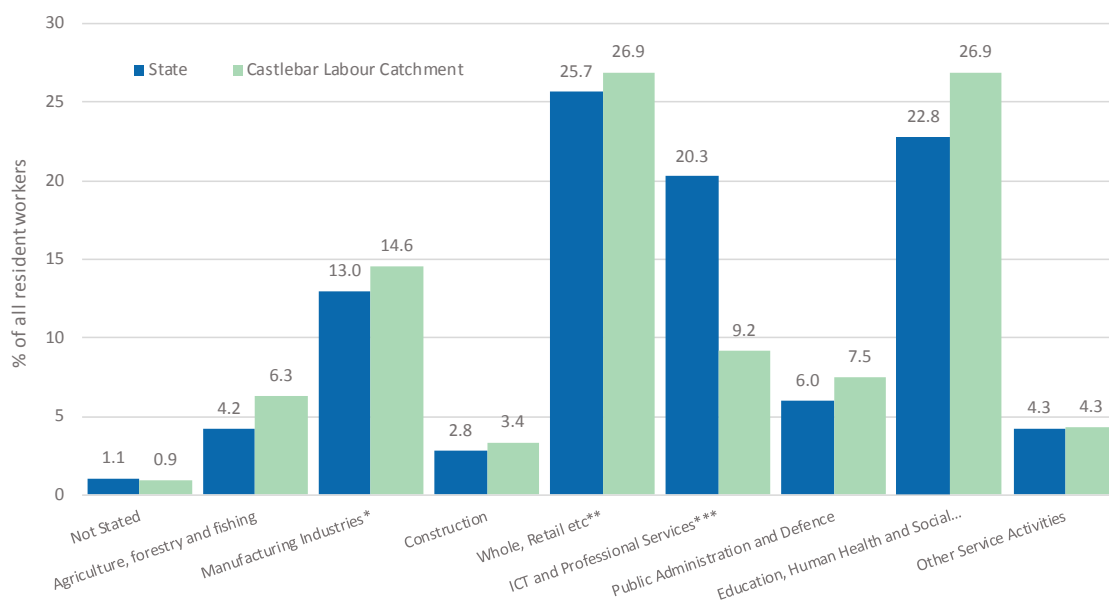


Table 7.6 details the industry of employment of the Castlebar labour catchment by the location of employment – within Castlebar or outside the town. Employment in the following sectors are higher inside the town: 'Education, Human Health and Social Work Activities' (31.4% v 23.6%), 'Wholesale, Retail and Commerce' (28.7% v 25.6%) and 'Public Administration and Defence' (12.1% v 4%). On the other hand, the proportional share of employment in 'Manufacturing Industries' (12.7% v 16%), 'ICT and Professional Services' (7.9% v 10.2%), 'Construction' (1.4% v 4.8%) and in particular 'Agricultural, Forestry and Fishing' (1% v 10.3%) are all higher outside the town – within the wider catchment and beyond.

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Table 7.6: Industry Profile of those living in the Castlebar Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)

	Castlebar Labour Catchment	Working inside Castlebar	Working outside Castlebar	State
Agricultural, Forestry and Fishing	6.3%	1%	10.3%	4.2%
Manufacturing Industries*	14.6%	12.7%	16%	13%
Construction	3.4%	1.4%	4.8%	2.8%
Wholesale, Retail etc	26.9%	28.7%	25.6%	25.7%
ICT and Professional Services***	9.2%	7.9%	10.2%	20.3%
Public Administration and Defence	7.5%	12.1%	4%	6%
Education, Human Health and Social Work Activities	26.9%	31.4%	23.6%	22.8%
Other Services	4.3%	4.4%	4.3%	4.3%
Not Stated	0.9%	0.4%	1.3%	1.1%
Total	100% (13,931)	100% (6,000)	100% (7,931)	100% (1.59m)

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

7.3.7 Socio-Economic Structure

The socio-economic structure of employment in the Castlebar labour catchment is set out in Figure 7.7. The socio-economic 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.

While the socio-economic structure of the labour catchment of Castlebar follows the overall State trends there are a few marked differences with 'Semi-skilled' (12.3% v 9.8%) and 'Farmers' (5.8% v 3.4%) having a greater proportion than the State average. In contrast, 'Employers and Managers' (12.7% v 16.7%) and 'Higher Professionals' (7.2% v 9.4%) have lower proportion than the State average.

Table 7.7 details the socio-economic structure breakdown for those working within Castlebar and those working outside Castlebar. There are notable differences in rates with a higher proportion of those employed inside Castlebar classed as 'Higher and Lower Professionals'. Another clear difference between town and non-town based workers is within the 'Non Manual' group which is far more common inside Castlebar, which relates to persons working in retail, government, banking and other areas fulfilling administrative roles. Excluding these groups, the largest difference between town and non-town employment relates to those classed as 'Farmers' where the rate is 9.6% outside the town and only 0.7% in the town.

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Figure 7.7: SEG Profile of those living in the Castlebar Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)

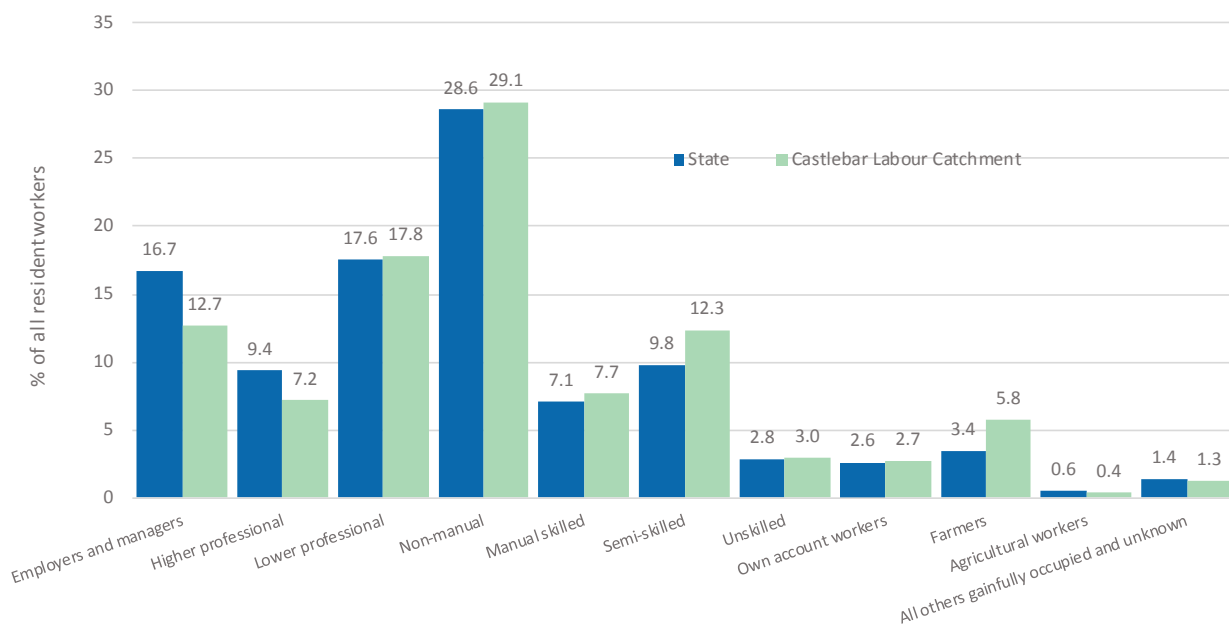


Table 7.7: SEG Profile of those living in the Castlebar Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)

	Castlebar Labour Catchment	Working inside Castlebar	Working outside Castlebar	State
Employers and managers	12.7%	12.4%	13%	16.7%
Higher professional	7.2%	8.1%	6.5%	9.4%
Lower professional	17.8%	18.6%	17.3%	17.6%
Non-manual	29.1%	35.3%	24.5%	28.6%
Manual skilled	7.7%	5.2%	9.5%	7.1%
Semi-skilled	12.3%	13.6%	11.4%	9.8%
Unskilled	3%	3.3%	2.7%	2.8%
Own account workers	2.7%	1.4%	3.7%	2.6%
Farmers	5.8%	0.7%	9.6%	3.4%
Agricultural workers	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%	0.6%
Others gainfully occupied and unknown	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%
Total	100% (13,931)	100% (6,000)	100% (7,931)	100% (1.59m)

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7.4 Analysis of change between 2006 and 2016

The graphic below details the change that has occurred across the Castlebar 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 Castlebar labour catchment is a key labour catchment in the Western Region and retains its ranking as the fifth largest labour catchment in the Western Region. It has a resident 'at work' population of 13,931 and accounts for 5.4% of the total resident workforce within the Western Region. This is an increase of 1.3% (174) from the 2006 figure of 13,757 when it represented a marginally higher proportion of 5.6% of the total resident workforce 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 considerable change over the last ten years. While the overall catchment did increase in the resident 'at work' population there has been a sizeable contraction to the western part of the catchment. This is primarily related to the growth of Westport during this period – the resident 'at work' population within the Westport catchment is now 31.4% (+1,525) higher than it was in 2006.



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7.5 Castlebar Labour Catchment Summary

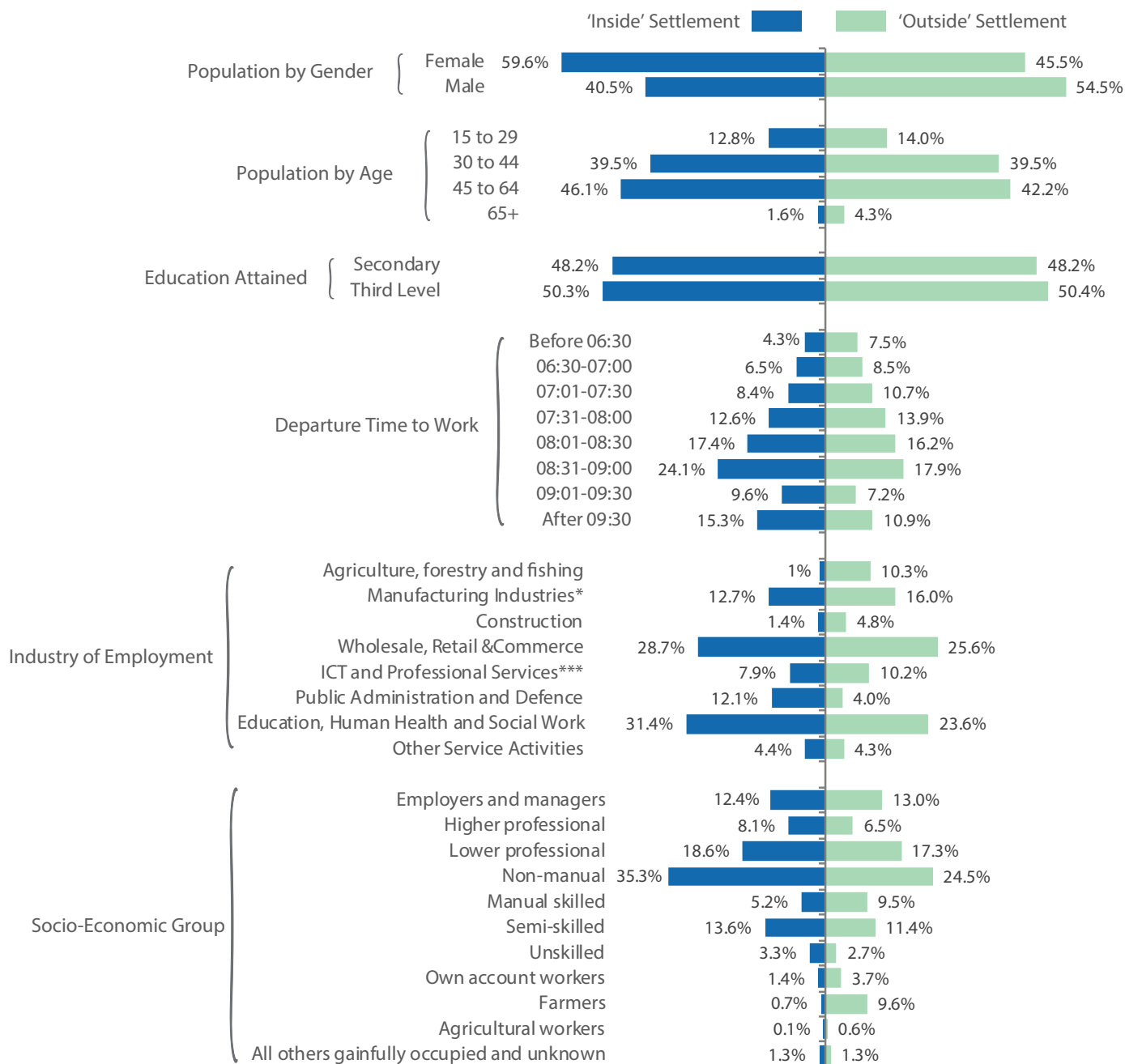
This section provides a summary of the key points of the Castlebar Labour Catchment

- The Castlebar labour catchment is the fifth largest labour catchment in the Western Region (Map 2.1) with a resident 'at work' population of 13,931 which accounts for 5.3% of the total resident 'at work' population within the Western Region (260,261).
- The Castlebar labour catchment covers a large area but is completely confined within the central area of Mayo and small areas in the west in areas such as north Achill and Ballycroy (Map 6.2). In 2016, there were 13,931 people classified as at work and living within the labour catchment. This figure is just under three times the resident 'at work' population within the town at its core (4,710). The 2016 total is +1.3% higher than the 2006 total of 13,757.
- Due to the settlement structure of Mayo, there are a number of smaller labour catchments embedded within or adjacent to the larger Castlebar labour catchment. The towns of Swinford, Charlestown, Ballyhaunis, Claremorris and Ballinrobe have their own labour catchments and play an important role within the labour catchment of Mayo. Both Westport and Ballina then have large labour catchments, the 7th and 10th largest in the Western Region.
- Of those living in the Castlebar labour catchment, 43.1% (6,000) are employed within Castlebar town and 56.9% (7,931) are employed outside the town and in the rest of the catchment and beyond. Key destinations outside the town are Mayo Rural (23.8% or 3,314), Westport (6% or 840) and Ballina (2.9% or 409) – see Table 7.1 for more details.
- A demographic profile of the Castlebar labour catchment shows the following:
 - The age profile of those living in the Castlebar labour catchment is the third 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 51.5% and 48.5% respectively. This gender gap is further extended when looking at those employed within the town where more women than men are employed, 59.6% and 40.5% respectively.
 - Those at work and residing in the Castlebar labour catchment have a much lower level of education than the State average – with rates of 50.4% and 56.1% respectively (3rd level). Those employed in Castlebar have a higher rate of 57.3%.
- Analysis of the profile of the industry of employment within the Castlebar labour catchment shows the following:
 - Both the 'Wholesale, Retail and Commerce' (26.9% or 3,750) and the 'Education, Human Health and Social Work' (26.9% or 3,749) sectors are the largest employers with both proportions above the State average.
 - 'Manufacturing Industries' (14.5% or 2,032) is the third most important sector and is higher than the State average of 13%.
 - Relative to the State average, the 'ICT and Professional Services' sector has the lowest proportional share accounts for only 9.2% (1,281) compared with 20.3% across the State.

7. Castlebar Labour Catchment

7.6 Socio-economic comparison of those employed 'Inside' and 'Outside' Castlebar town

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



Western Development Commission
Dillon House, Ballaghaderreen,
Co. Roscommon, Ireland.

Tel: +353 (0) 94 9861441
Fax: +353 (0) 94 9861443
Email: policyanalysis@wdc.ie
Website: www.wdc.ie

WDC Policy Team Blog:
wdcinsights.wordpress.com

