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People
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Travel to Work and Labour Catchments in the Western Region



Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment

2024

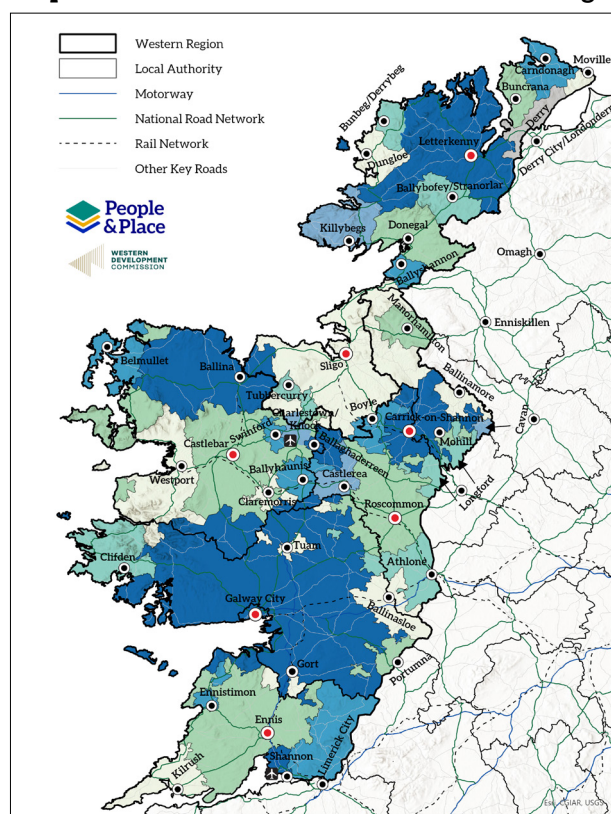
9.1 Introduction

The Western Development Commission (WDC) continues its series of regional labour market analyses with this new publication, *Travel to Work and Labour Catchments in the Western Region: A Profile of Seven Town Labour Catchments*. Based on Census of Population 2022 (POWSCCAR)¹ data, it provides unique insights into the key labour market centres in the Western Region through an analysis of the travel to work patterns of workers living in the Western Region. This is the third time the WDC has undertaken this analysis, previous reports based on 2006 Census data is available [here](#) and 2016 Census data is available [here](#).

This work is particularly timely given developments in government policy such as the National Planning Framework (NPF) and NPF Revision (2024), which sets out regional targets for where population and jobs growth should occur and associated plans and policies such as the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies (RSES), County and City Development Plans (CDPs), Local Economic and Community Plans (LECPs) and Climate Action Plans for the seven local authorities within the Western Region.

The report and analysis identify the town labour catchments for the Western Region, comprising counties Clare, Donegal, Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon and Sligo (see Map 9.1 below). The town labour catchment is the area from which a town draws most of its' workforce. At a regional level, the report also assists with the identification of the key employment centres in the Western Region and identifies changes since 2016. It maps and visualises the size and scale of employment based commuting patterns, highlights the potential labour supply available for future growth and, as such, provides important insights for employers and policymakers - nationally, regionally and locally.

Map 9.1: Labour Catchments in the Western Region, 2022



Source: CSO POWSCCAR

1| Census 2022 Place of Work, School, College or Childcare - Census of Anonymised Records (POWSCCAR).

9.2 About this Profile - Carrick-on-Shannon

As part of its remit in promoting the economic and social development of the Western Region, the WDC is interested in examining the nature and extent of economic and labour market activity at the regional and sub-regional level. The full report presents an overview of all 43 labour catchments in the Western Region with subsequent sections focusing on the main seven towns/city catchments.

This section examines the town of Carrick-on-Shannon as an employment destination for resident workers in the Western Region and provides detailed mapping and descriptive analysis of the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment. Following a discussion on Carrick-on-Shannon town data in 2022 (Section 9.3) and the impact of working from home (Section 9.4), the profile presents the following:

1. A graphical illustration of travel to work patterns and commuting flows (Section 9.5) and the overall labour catchment of the town (Section 9.6);
2. A detailed discussion of the labour market characteristics of all the people at work who are living in the labour catchment – place of work, industry of employment, socio-economic group, education attainment, age, gender, means of travel and time of departure (Section 9.7); and
3. Summary graphics that detail the labour catchment changes that have taken place since 2016 (both geographical and socio-economic) and socio-economic comparisons with the State and the other six key towns/city in the Western Region (Castlebar, Ennis, Galway City, Letterkenny, Roscommon town and Sligo town) (Section 9.8-9.12).

9.3 The importance of Carrick-on-Shannon as a place of work

The official CSO settlement of Carrick-on-Shannon had a population of 4,743 persons recorded in the 2022 Census. Carrick-on-Shannon is the 16th largest urban centre within the Western Region (Galway City is the largest) and the 100th largest in the State. Since 2006, the population residing within the town of Carrick-on-Shannon has increased by +50% (+1,580)².

Population

In the most recent intercensal period 2016 to 2022, the population of Carrick-on-Shannon has increased by +16.8% (+681). This rate of growth is much higher than that of the State (+8.1%) and higher than the Western Region (+7%) between 2016 and 2022. A number of other towns across Leitrim have seen significant population growth since 2016 with the highest rates in Drumshanbo (+37%), Ballinamore (+21%), Mohill (+20%) and Manorhamilton (+14%).

Labour Force

Since Census 2016 there has been an increase in the numbers living in Carrick-on-Shannon that are in the labour force (those at work and unemployed) and those classed as being at work. Between 2016 and 2022, the labour force in Carrick-on-Shannon has increased by +8.5% (from 2,131 to 2,313). The number of residents at work has increased by +17.3% (from 1,754 to 2,057). Conversely, the number classed as unemployed has decreased by -32.1% (from 377 to 256). The +17.3% increase in those at work in Carrick-on-Shannon has been higher than in the State (+15.6%), the Western Region (+14.6%) and County Leitrim (+16.4%).

Daytime Working Population

According to POWSCCAR 2022, the total number of jobs located within the Carrick-on-Shannon boundary was 3,145 and this accounted for 1.2% of all jobs located within the Western Region (272,860)³. Of all cities and towns in Ireland, Carrick-on-Shannon has the 54th highest number of jobs located within the town boundary and this accounted for 35.3% of all jobs located within County Leitrim (8,913). Relative to the six other main towns/city in this report, Carrick-on-Shannon is the smallest employment centre. There are higher numbers of jobs in the other main centres reviewed here; Galway City (51,211), Sligo town (13,562), Letterkenny (13,109), Ennis (10,628), Castlebar (9,911) and Roscommon town (4,315). The ratio of local jobs (3,145) to resident workers (2,061) in the town is 1.53 indicating that the town is a key economic attraction for workers in the wider region.

² Demographic comparisons between urban centres tend to be difficult due to intercensal boundary changes. In preparation for Census 2022 the CSO developed a new settlement (town) geography for Ireland called Built Up Area (BUAs) - these geographies are slightly different from the town boundaries used in the enumeration of Census 2016. As such, the new boundaries in 2022 can include additional residential areas and employment locations (local jobs) that were not part of the boundary area in 2016.

³ This is called 'the daytime working population', (the number of jobs in an area) and represents the number of people working and residing in an area plus the number of workers commuting into the area of work, in this case the town of Carrick-on-Shannon.

Between 2016 and 2022, there was an increase of +9.7% (+277) jobs located in Carrick-on-Shannon. This was the fourth highest increase of the seven main towns/city within this report with the highest rate of jobs growth in Galway City (+15.4%), Letterkenny (+15%) and Roscommon town (+10.2%) and lower rates in Castlebar (+9.6%), Ennis (+4.5%) and Sligo town (+4.1%)⁴. Over the same period, the number of jobs in County Leitrim increased by +17.6% (+1,332) and the Western Region as a whole by +12.4% (+30,148) from 242,712 to 272,860. Carrick-on-Shannon accounted for 20.8% of the new job growth in Leitrim over the 2016-2022 period.

9.4 The impact of Working from Home on labour catchments

Since COVID-19, remote and hybrid working practices are much more extensive and this has reshaped the landscape of labour markets. With a substantial increase in individuals now working wholly or partly from home, the traditional concept of labour catchments centred around towns has undergone a notable transformation compared to previous analyses. In Census 2022, the CSO captured more data on working from home.

Remote work practice, wholly or partly, has been supported by government, through legislation⁵. This paradigm shift allows individuals to work from home locations while mitigating traditional constraints associated with commuting to employment locations typically in urban centres. This has resulted in large numbers of the workforce working from home and not commuting as was the traditional practice. Remote and hybrid work practices may also enable more longer distance commuting, where people commute further distances to their place of work but on a more infrequent basis.

The impact of the widespread adoption of working from home is clearly identified in the results from Census POWSCCAR 2022 and 2016. The number of people who recorded that they worked mainly from home in Ireland increased by +133%, from 111,744 workers in 2016 (5.7%) to 260,821 in 2022 (11.4%)⁶. Working **mainly** from home is considered 3+ days out of a typical 5 day week. Within the Western Region, the number who worked mainly from home in 2022 was recorded at 40,461, an increase of +75.6% (+17,420) since Census 2016. As such, the proportion of Western Region resident workers who work mainly from home has increased from 7.1% in 2016 to 10.7% in 2022. This does not capture those working from home in hybrid patterns, for example 1-2 days per week.

In County Leitrim a total of 1,762 (12%) resident workers were recorded as mainly working from home in Census 2022. This represents a +74.1% (+750) increase from the number in 2016 (1,012 or 8.1% of resident workers).

Resulting from the increased incidence in working from home, the employment base in Leitrim is now characterised by a more dispersed and decentralised workforce. This, in turn, will have implications for urban planning, infrastructure development and policymaking aimed at supporting economic growth and workforce mobility.

4 | 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.

5 | The Work Life Balance and Miscellaneous Provision Act 2023 provides for all employees the right to request remote working arrangements.

6 | In April 2022, government COVID work from home guidelines had been lifted but many still continued the practice.

9. Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment

9.5 Employment based commuting patterns to Carrick-on-Shannon

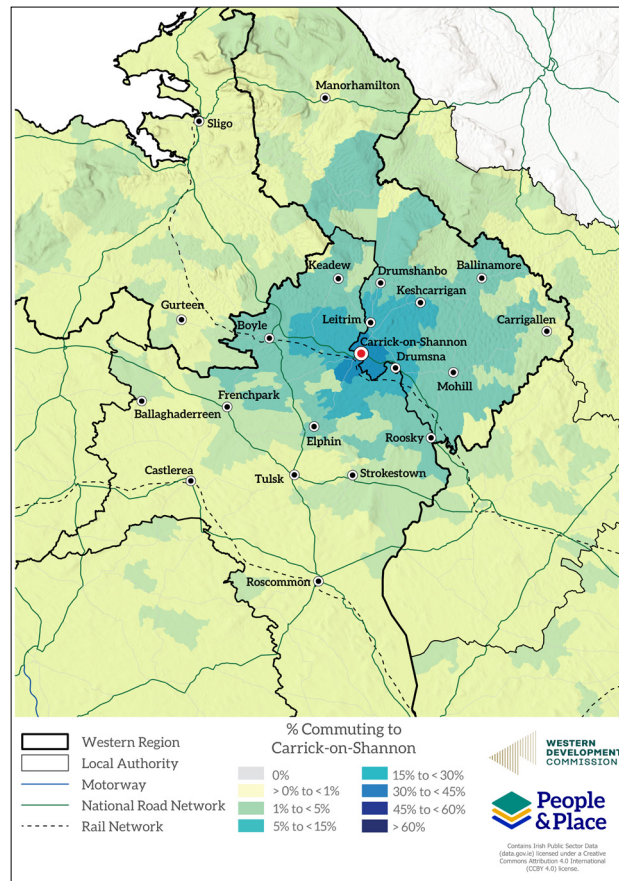
Map 9.2 shows the extent of commuting flows to Carrick-on-Shannon for work opportunities. The colours represent the proportions of people at work who live in each ED and travel to work in Carrick-on-Shannon.

Definition - Commuting Flows

Commuting flows are expressed as the percentage of resident workers in an Electoral Division (ED) that commute to a particular destination (i.e. Carrick-on-Shannon, Galway City etc.) for employment.

A high commuting rate (i.e., > 60%) means that the town is a work destination for > 60% of residents in that ED.

Map 9.2: Commuting Flows into Carrick-on-Shannon, 2022



Source: CSO POWSCCAR

As 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 perimeter (30% to <45%). Beyond these areas, the proportion travelling to the town gradually declines and is illustrated on the map; graduating from the darker green areas (Leitrim village, Keshcarrigan and Drumsna) where between 15% and 30% of resident workers in those EDs work in Carrick-on-Shannon, through to medium green (Keadew, Drumshanbo, Ballinamore, Mohill, Roosky, Elphin and Boyle) where between 5% and 15% of resident workers in those EDs commute to work in Carrick-on-Shannon. The remainder of Leitrim, in particular northern parts of the county, is characterised by commuting of below 5% to Carrick-on-Shannon for work.

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9.6 Identifying the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment

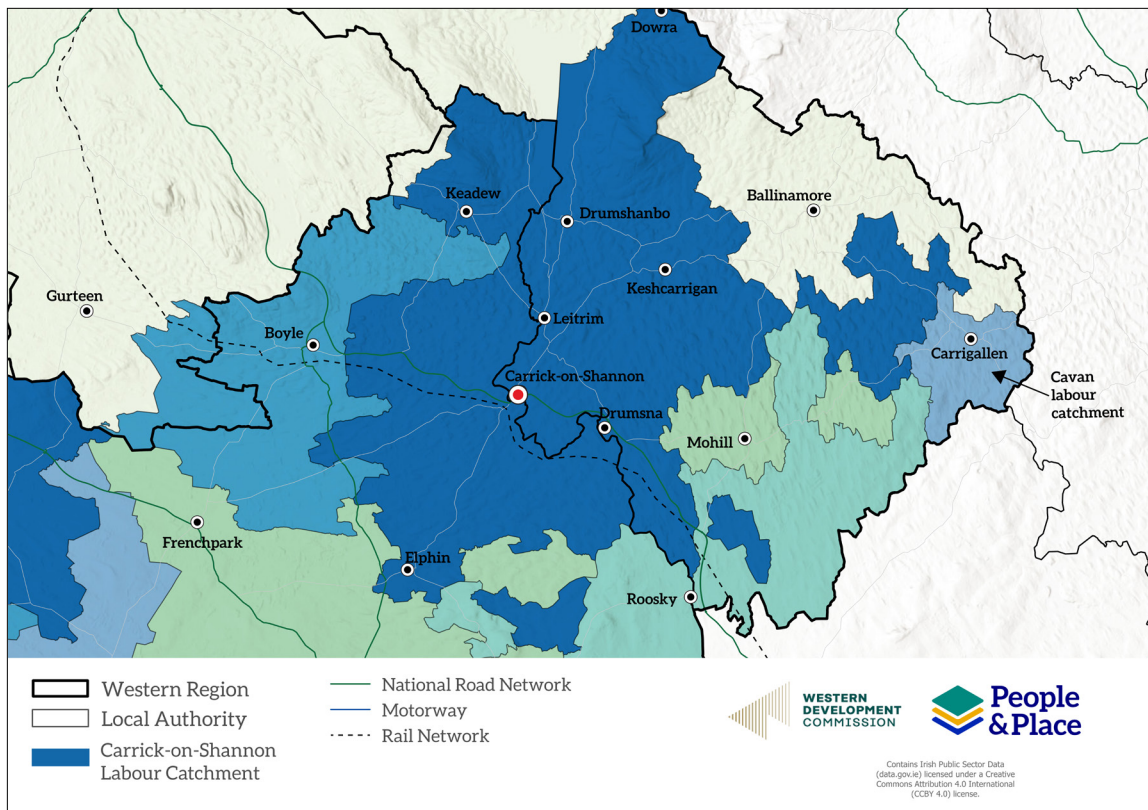
While Map 9.2 shows EDs from where even one person commuted to Carrick-on-Shannon, all of these EDs are not included in the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment. The Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment is based on only those EDs for which Carrick-on-Shannon is the most popular work destination for resident workers. Other EDs, whose commuters travel in greater numbers to other towns, are assigned to the labour catchments of those towns.

Definition - Labour Catchments

The town labour catchment is the area from which a town draws most of its labour supply. Each catchment is based on the inclusion of Electoral Divisions (EDs) that are assigned to the town. An ED is assigned to the town's labour catchment if it is the most popular work destination for the resident workers in the ED⁷.

Map 9.3 shows the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment as depicted by the dark blue colour. While the labour catchment extends to large parts of County Leitrim it also extends into large parts of northern County Roscommon (from Elphin to Keadew). Large parts of southeast Leitrim are not part of the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment and comprise smaller labour catchments of settlements such as Ballinamore and Mohill. Since 2016, the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment has contracted due to the expansion of the Boyle labour catchment and the emergence of both the Ballinamore and the Mohill labour catchments (both now with populations over 1,000) (see Section 9.9).

Map 9.3: Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment, 2022



Source: CSO POWSCAR

⁷ For a more detailed explanation of the methodology, see Appendix.

9. Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment

In summary, Carrick-on-Shannon is still an important employment destination but its influence within County Leitrim and north County Roscommon now covers a smaller geographical area than in 2016. In particular, Carrick-on-Shannon is the key economic attraction for the immediate areas surrounding the town, southwest County Leitrim (Leitrim village, Drumshanbo, Drumsna etc.) and northeast County Roscommon stretching from Elphin to Keadew.

Since 2016, the geographical size of the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment has contracted (mainly southeast County Leitrim and parts of southwest County Leitrim) and the total resident workers residing in the labour catchment has decreased from 7,785 in 2016 (-15.2%) and from 6,632 in 2006 (-0.5%) to 6,600 in 2022. This labour catchment is the only one of the seven key labour catchments in this report that has recorded a decline in the number of resident workers (see Section 9.9).

In 2022, there were 6,600 people classified as at work and living within the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment (2.2% of all Western Region resident workers). The labour catchment is the 10th largest labour catchment across the region with the two non-county towns of Westport (7,056) and Ballina (9,875) and the Limerick City labour catchment (10,630) all larger. This is a change from 2016 when the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment was the eighth largest in the Western Region, larger than the Roscommon town labour catchment. The Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment has a population at work 3.2 times larger than the town of Carrick-on-Shannon (6,600 to 2,061 respectively).

9.7 Profile of the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment

Map 9.3 above identified the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment (in dark blue). 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 town in April 2022. This is important as including those who live in the labour catchment and work elsewhere provides a more complete assessment of the potential labour supply for Carrick-on-Shannon.

The Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment is therefore composed of those who live in and are employed within the town (**Working in Carrick-on-Shannon**) and those who live in the labour catchment but work outside the town e.g. other towns such as Sligo town, rural areas and locations outside the Western Region such as Longford town etc. (**Working elsewhere in Ireland**)⁸.

This profile is further supported by an analysis of changes in the labour catchment between 2016 and 2022 (Section 9.8 and Section 9.9), both in terms of geography and socio-economic characteristics, a comparison profile of the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment relative to the State (Section 9.10), a comparison profile of those 'Working in Carrick-on-Shannon' and 'Working elsewhere in Ireland' (Section 9.11) and a comparison profile of the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment and the six other main towns/city within the Western Region (Section 9.12).

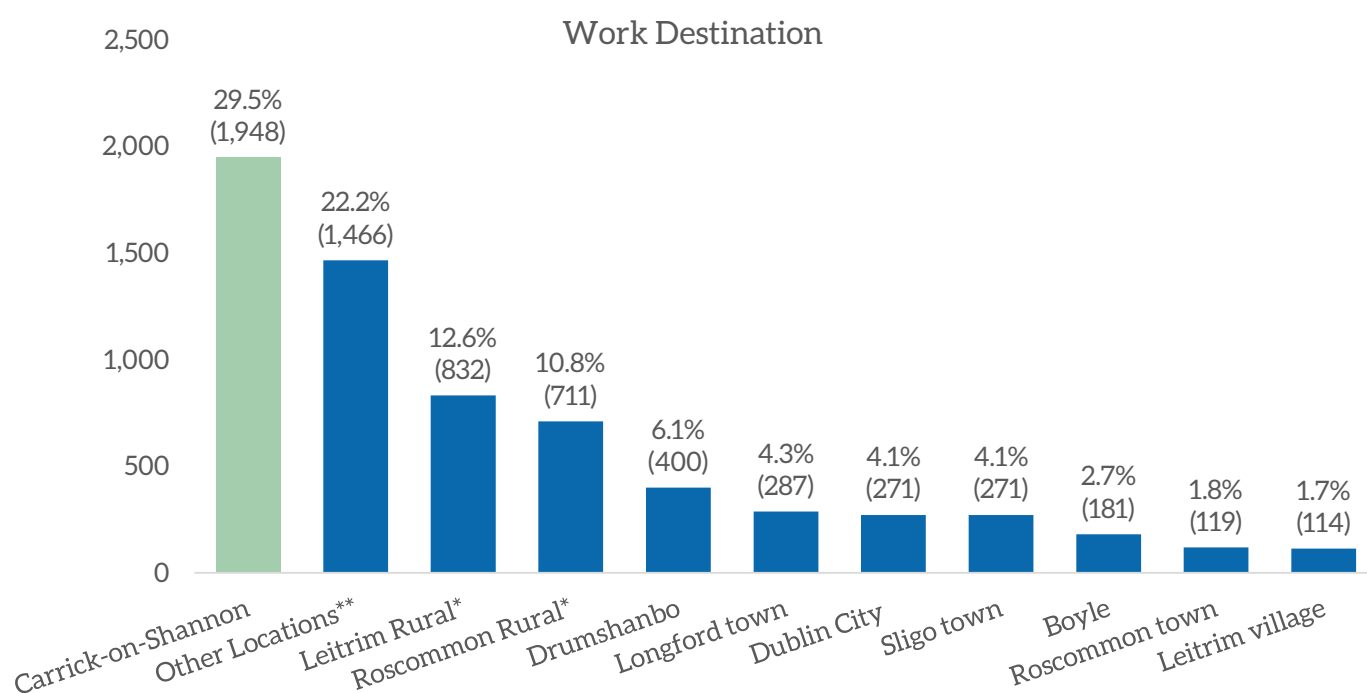
⁸ | Note: 'Working elsewhere in Ireland' refers to working anywhere beyond the town boundary, which could include suburbs outside the town boundary to more distant locations such as Dublin City.

9.7.1 Place of Work

The Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment can be seen to include most of south County Leitrim, but is mainly contained within central areas and the midwest. In Figures 9.1 and 9.2 the main work locations for those who live in the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment are set out. Those who work mainly from home in the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment (n=935)⁹ are coded with their home location as their place of work i.e., a resident worker from Carrick-on-Shannon who works mainly from home is coded with their place of work as Carrick-on-Shannon.

As expected, Carrick-on-Shannon town is the principal place of employment for those living in the labour catchment, accounting for 1,948 (29.5%) of all employment - although this share has increased since 2016 (26.9%). Of the seven labour catchments reviewed here, the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment has the lowest proportion of resident workers commuting to its' centre. Higher rates indicate that the town/city is a particularly attractive employment centre to the resident workers in the labour catchment. Conversely, lower rates suggest that alternative employment locations play a more important role than the key town/city (i.e., Carrick-on-Shannon). Employment in 'Other Locations' (settlements with <114 commuters) is the next most popular destination and this accounted for just over a fifth of all resident workers (22.2% or 1,466), highlighting the dispersed nature of employment in more rural areas (see Figures 9.1 and 9.2).

Figure 9.1: Key Destinations of resident workers in the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment, 2022



*Leitrim/Roscommon Rural' - destination outside any defined CSO settlement
 **'Other Locations' - Less than 114 commuters

The other large employment destinations for residents within the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment are important towns in close proximity to Carrick-on-Shannon; Drumshanbo, Longford town, Sligo town, Boyle, Roscommon town and Leitrim village. Interestingly, the same number of people commute to Sligo town and Dublin City for work.

⁹ Of the 935 coded as working from home in the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment, 226 are coded as both living in and working in the Carrick-on-Shannon settlement.

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Both 'Leitrim Rural' (destination outside any defined CSO settlement) (832 or 12.6%) and 'Roscommon Rural' (711 or 10.8%) are also highlighted as key destinations for Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment residents. It is clear from examining the change between 2016 and 2022 in the proportional share of employment in key destinations, that Carrick-on-Shannon and 'Roscommon Rural' have increased by +2.6% and +1.9% respectively and have grown in importance, while 'Leitrim Rural' has declined by -1.7%. The number employed in Sligo has declined (from 343), while the numbers employed in Dublin are similar (as illustrated in Figure 9.2 below).

In summary, the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment comprises just under a third (29.5% or 1,948) of resident workers who are employed in Carrick-on-Shannon town with the remaining over two thirds (70.5%) employed in locations outside of the town. As such, the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment is a local economic space where resident workers avail of job opportunities both in the town and other nearby economic centres - smaller settlements, rural locations and other large towns such as Drumshanbo, Longford town and Sligo town.

Figure 9.2: Key Destinations in 2022 and change since 2016

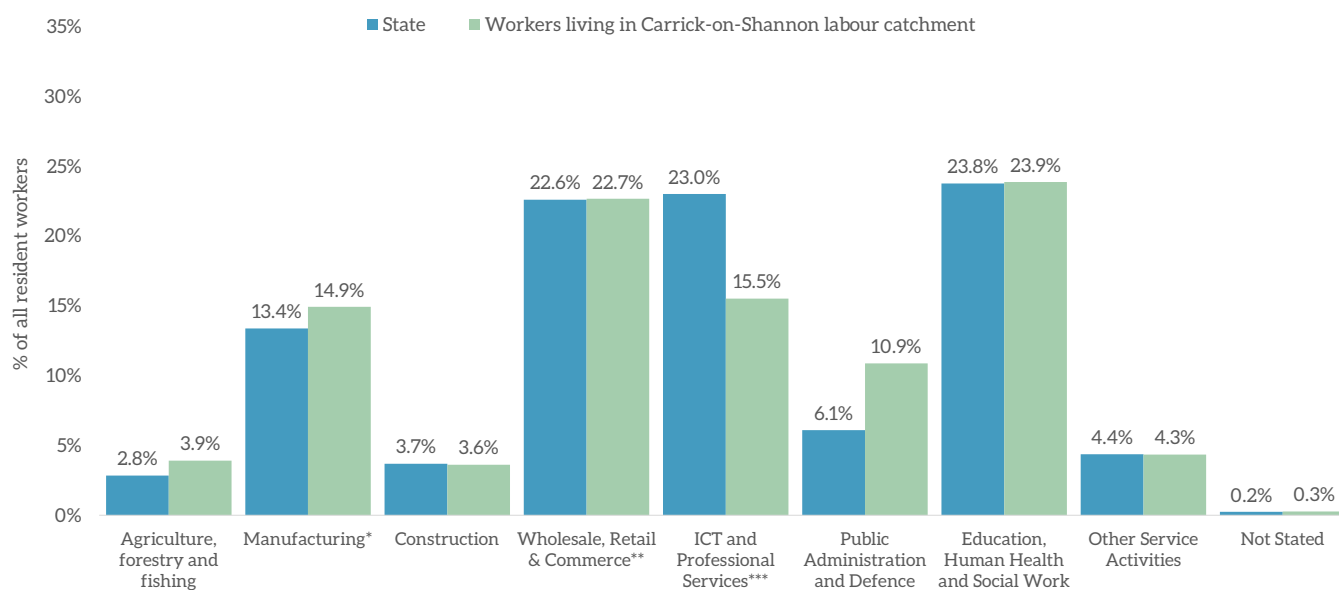
Work Destination	Resident Workers	Change 2016-2022	% Change 2016-2022	Proportional Share 2022	Proportional Share Change 2016-2022
Carrick-on-Shannon	1,948	-149	-7.1%	29.5%	2.6%
Other Locations**	1,466	-552	N/A	22.2%	N/A
Leitrim Rural*	832	-279	-25.1%	12.6%	-1.7%
Roscommon Rural*	711	17	2.4%	10.8%	1.9%
Drumshanbo	400	38	10.5%	6.1%	1.4%
Longford town	287	-19	-6.2%	4.3%	0.4%
Dublin City	271	2	0.7%	4.1%	0.7%
Sligo town	271	-72	-21.0%	4.1%	-0.3%
Boyle	181	-8	-4.2%	2.7%	0.3%
Roscommon town	119	-6	-4.8%	1.8%	0.2%
Leitrim village	114	53	86.9%	1.7%	0.9%
Total	6,600	-1,185	-15.2%		

9.7.2 Employment by Industrial Group

An analysis of the profile of employment by industrial group provides an indication of the structure of the local economy and the type of employment that it sustains, as well as the skills profile of the labour catchment. 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 as well as strengths and weaknesses of the local economic base.

Employment by industrial group for all those living in the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment is shown in Figure 9.3. The 'Education, Human Health and Social Work' sector is the most important employer and this accounted for almost a quarter of all resident workers (23.9%). The 'Wholesale, Retail Trade, Transportation and Storage, Accommodation and Food Service Activities' sector accounted for just over a fifth of resident workers (22.7%) in the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment. The Information and Communication, Financial, Real Estate, Professional, administration and support service activities' sector (15.5%) and the 'Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Waste Management' sector (14.9%) 'are the next biggest sectors in the labour catchment with all other sectors accounting for 11% or less.

Figure 9.3: Industrial Profile of the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment and the State, 2022



Relative to the national picture, the ‘Public Administration and Defence’ and ‘Manufacturing’ sectors play a more important role in the overall employment base. The ‘Public Administration and Defence’ sector’s share of employment (10.9%) is 4.8 percentage points higher than the State average (6.1%) and the ‘Manufacturing’ sector (14.9%) is 1.5 percentage points higher than the State average (13.4%). The ‘ICT and Professional Services’ sector recorded a rate of 15.5% whereas the State average was 23%.

Across the seven labour force catchments, Carrick-on-Shannon does not appear to have any particular industrial specialisation having recorded the third highest proportion employed in the ‘Agriculture, forestry and fishing’ sector, the third highest in the ‘ICT and Professional Services’ sector, the second highest proportion in the ‘Public Administration and Defence’ sector and the lowest proportion in the ‘Education, Human Health and Social Work’ sector¹⁰.

As seen in Figure 9.4 below, the industrial groups which saw the largest proportional increases between 2016 and 2022 were the ‘ICT and Professional Services’ (+3.3 percentage points), ‘Manufacturing’ (+2.4 percentage points) and ‘Public Administration and Defence’ (+1.4 percentage points) sectors. In contrast, the largest proportionate declines have been in the ‘Agriculture, forestry and fishing’ sector (-3.4 percentage points), the ‘Education, Human Health and Social Work’ sector (-0.7 percentage points) and the ‘Wholesale, Retail & Commerce’ sector (-3.3 percentage points). These declines also occurred nationally with Agriculture, Retail and Wholesale sectors all witnessing the largest declines in employment share.

¹⁰ | Note: with only nine classifications available, industrial classifications in POWSCCAR are less detailed than normal classifications in other Census outputs.

*Manufacturing’ = 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.

Figure 9.4: Industrial Profile of the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment in 2016 and 2022

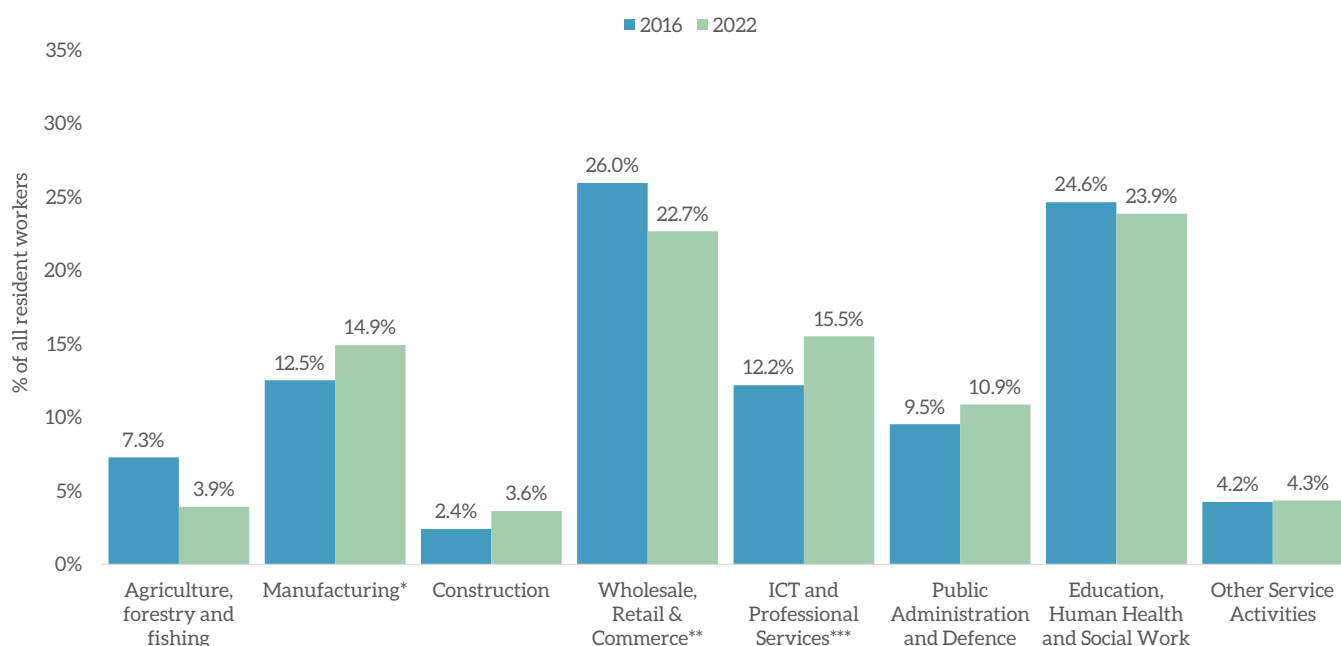


Figure 9.5 below details the industry of employment of the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment by the location of employment – working within Carrick-on-Shannon town or working elsewhere. Employment in the ‘Manufacturing’ (16.3%), ‘ICT and Professional Services’ (16%) and ‘Wholesale, Retail and Commerce’ (26.3%) sectors are more dominant among those employed within Carrick-on-Shannon town. The ‘Education, Human Health and Social Work’ (25.9%) and ‘Agriculture, forestry and fishing’ (5.7%) sectors have a higher share of employment outside the town than within.

Figure 9.5: Industrial Profile of the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment, 2022

Industry	Workers living in the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment							
	Total		Working in Carrick-on-Shannon town		Working elsewhere in Ireland			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	258	3.9%	18	0.8%	240	5.7%		
Manufacturing*	985	14.9%	390	16.3%	595	14.1%		
Construction	239	3.6%	65	2.7%	174	4.1%		
Wholesale, Retail & Commerce**	1,496	22.7%	628	26.3%	868	20.6%		
ICT and Professional Services***	1,024	15.5%	382	16.0%	642	15.2%		
Public Administration and Defence	718	10.9%	279	11.7%	439	10.4%		
Education, Human Health & Social Work	1,575	23.9%	485	20.3%	1,090	25.9%		
Other Service Activities	287	4.3%	133	5.6%	154	3.7%		
Not Stated	18	0.3%	9	0.4%	9	0.2%		
Total	6,600	100%	2,389	100%	4,211	100%		

9.7.3 Socio-Economic Group

The socio-economic structure of employment in the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment is set out in Figure 9.6. The socio-economic group (SEG) is determined by occupation and employment status and aims to classify those on the basis of comparable skill and education levels. Occupational categories are not available in POWSCCAR. Socio-economic group is 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 structure¹¹.

The socio-economic structure of the labour catchment of Carrick-on-Shannon is broadly similar to that of the State with the largest group by far being 'Non-manual'¹² (51.6%), although this category is marginally higher than the State average at 49.5%. As with the State, the next largest category in the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment is 'Employers and Managers' at 12.1%. Relative to the other six key labour catchments, the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment recorded the third largest proportion of resident workers classed as 'Employers and Managers' (Galway City labour catchment is the highest at 13.3% followed by Ennis at 13%). Following these, the three categories of 'Semi-skilled', 'Manual-skilled' and 'Lower professional' all account for approximately 7-9% of the resident workforce. 'Farmers and Agricultural Workers' account for 4% of all resident workers in the labour catchment.

Figure 9.6: Socio-Economic Group (SEG) Profile of the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment and the State, 2022

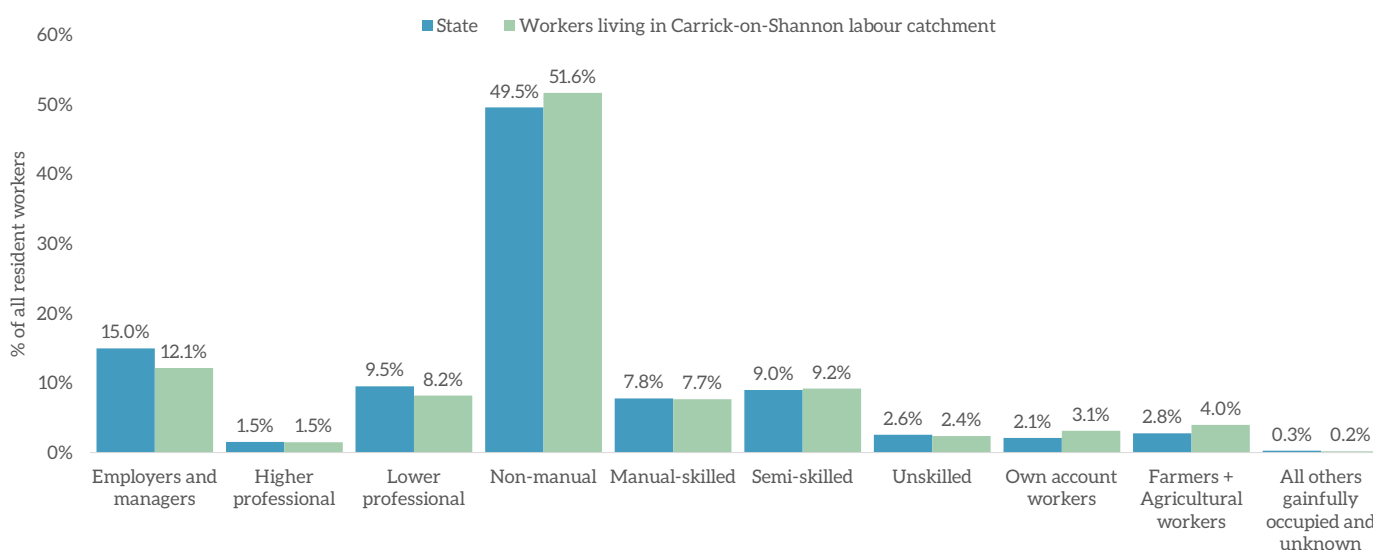


Figure 9.7 below details the socio-economic structure breakdown for those working within Carrick-on-Shannon town and those working outside Carrick-on-Shannon town.

The largest difference between the 'town' and 'elsewhere' group is within the 'Non-manual' group (55.9% in Carrick-on-Shannon town vs 49.2% in job locations outside Carrick-on-Shannon town) which relates to persons working in retail, government, banking and other areas fulfilling administrative roles. Those working outside Carrick-on-Shannon town, in mostly rural areas, also have a higher proportion of workers as part of the 'Farmers and Agricultural workers' grouping (5.9% working outside the town vs 0.6% working in the town).

11| A break in the time series from the CSO has occurred for socio-economic group between Census 2022 and previous census results. Although the categories remain the same, it is important to note the break in time series when comparing historical tables to Census 2022 results. The biggest change that occurred across the State was the shift between the 'Higher Professional' and 'Lower professional' groups to 'Non-manual'. For instance, in 2011 and 2016 the proportion of the workforce with SEG classed as 'Non-manual' was approximately 25% and in the 2022 this proportion was 43.2%. In contrast, 'Higher Professional' groupings declined from approximately 8% in 2011 and 2016 to 1.5% in 2022 (based on full Census results including both Mobile and Uncodable workers).

12| The 'Non-manual' sector is a diverse group which relates to persons working in retail, government, banking and other areas fulfilling administrative roles.

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Figure 9.7: Socio-Economic Group (SEG) Profile of the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment, 2022

Socio-Economic Group (SEG)	Workers living in the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment							
	Total		Working in Carrick-on-Shannon town		Working elsewhere in Ireland			
Employers and managers	802	12.2%	288	12.1%	514	12.2%		
Higher professional	98	1.5%	35	1.5%	63	1.5%		
Lower professional	541	8.2%	191	8.0%	350	8.3%		
Non-manual	3,409	51.7%	1,338	56.0%	2,071	49.2%		
Manual-skilled	506	7.7%	143	6.0%	363	8.6%		
Semi-skilled	607	9.2%	272	11.4%	335	8.0%		
Unskilled	157	2.4%	57	2.4%	100	2.4%		
Own account workers	206	3.1%	47	2.0%	159	3.8%		
Farmers + Agricultural workers	263	4.0%	15	0.6%	248	5.9%		
All others gainfully occupied and unknown	11	0.2%	3	0.1%	8	0.2%		
Total	6,600	100%	2,389	100%	4,211	100%		

9.7.4 Education

As a whole, overall education levels in Ireland for those at work have increased dramatically since 2006 with the proportion of the national population at work having completed education with a third level qualification (excludes those with a mobile or blank destination) increasing from 43% in 2006 to 56.1% in 2016 to 63.1% in 2022.

Figure 9.8 details the average education profile among those resident workers in the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment with 62.2% having completed third level education - this is similar to the rate of 63.1% for workers nationally. The rate for the Western Region was recorded at 61%. Relative to all seven labour catchments, Carrick-on-Shannon has the fourth most educated workforce with only Galway City (67.6%), Sligo town (63.2%) and Ennis (62.5%) having higher rates of third level education¹³.

13 | At the local authority level, Galway City recorded the second highest rate in the State at 72%. The rate for County Leitrim resident workers was recorded at 61%. 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 (only 32% of those coded blank or mobile in the State have third level qualifications).

9. Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment

Figure 9.8 below details the education attainment levels for all workers, those employed within the town and those employed elsewhere. There is a difference between the education attainment of those who are employed within Carrick-on-Shannon town (59.6% with third level) and those employed elsewhere (63.7% with third level). This relates to the high level of commuting from within the labour catchment to third level qualified employment opportunities working elsewhere though living in the labour catchment.

Figure 9.8: Education Attainment Profile of the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment, 2022

Education Attainment	Workers living in the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment								
	Total			Working in Carrick-on-Shannon town			Working elsewhere in Ireland		
Secondary	2,445	37.0%		944	39.5%		1,501	35.6%	
Third	4,105	62.2%		1,423	59.6%		2,682	63.7%	
Not Stated	50	0.8%		22	0.9%		28	0.7%	
Total	6,600	100%		2,389	100%		4,211	100%	

Relative to the other main labour catchments, Carrick-on-Shannon has the fourth highest level of third level attainment of those employed within the town. With a recorded rate of 59.6% with third level education employed in Carrick-on-Shannon town, this is higher than the rate in Castlebar (58.1%), Ennis (57.4%) and Roscommon town (55.1%). The Galway City (71.1%), Sligo town (65.6%) and Letterkenny town (61.1%) labour catchments have higher rates of highly educated workers (see Section 9.12). This reflects the type of local employment opportunities in these towns i.e., third level education institutes, major hospitals and significant IDA business parks with higher levels of foreign direct investment companies that tend to employ more third level graduates.

9.7.5 Age

In general, there is a major difference in the age of the resident workforce in urban and rural areas across the State. For instance, the urban local authorities of Galway City (25%), Dublin City (24.4%) and Cork City (21.6%) all have a resident workforce where more than a fifth are aged less than 30 years. In contrast, more rural and peripheral local authorities have a much older resident workforce. This is indeed the case for Western Region local authorities with the average rate for the region at 17.3%, aged under 30 years. Five of the ten local authorities with the lowest rates of young resident workers are Western Region local authorities - Galway County recorded the lowest rate across the State at 13.2%, Leitrim recorded a rate of 13.9% with other local authorities as follows: Roscommon County (13.7%), Mayo (13.9%), Clare (15%), Sligo County (15.3%) and Donegal (16%).

The age profile of those at work and over 15 years who live in the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment is shown in Figure 9.9. The proportion of young workers (<30 years) residing within the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment (13.9%) is lower than the overall State average of 17.6%. Relative to other towns in this analysis, the age profile of the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment is older than the other larger labour catchments. Within the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment, 13.9% of resident workers are aged <30 years whereas the rate is higher in the Galway City (17.2%), Letterkenny (16.4%), Sligo town (15.5%) and Ennis (14.1%) labour catchments.

9. Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment

The slightly older age profile in Carrick-on-Shannon may be explained by a number of factors, for example many young people migrate to other destinations for third level education and employment opportunities. The age profile is marginally higher for those employed within Carrick-on-Shannon town than those employed elsewhere and is evident in the data presented in Figure 9.9 below. A total of 15.8% (up from 14.5% in 2016) of all Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment workers employed in Carrick-on-Shannon town are aged 'less than 30 years' whereas the rate for workers elsewhere is 12.8% (up from 12.2% in 2016).

Figure 9.9: Age Profile of the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment, 2022

Age	Workers living in the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment								
	Total		Working in Carrick-on-Shannon town			Working elsewhere in Ireland			
<30	916	13.9%		377	15.8%		539	12.8%	
30-45	2,582	39.1%		971	40.6%		1,611	38.3%	
45-64	2,864	43.4%		985	41.2%		1,879	44.6%	
65+	238	3.6%		56	2.3%		182	4.3%	
Total	6,600	100%		2,389	100%		4,211	100%	

9.7.6 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 51.2% and 48.8% respectively. The rates in the Western Region are broadly similar with males accounting for 49% and females accounting for 51% of all workers. The national picture is slightly different with males (50.3%) accounting for a marginally higher rate than females (49.7%).

Figure 9.10: Gender Profile of the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment, 2022

Gender	Workers living in the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment								
	Total		Working in Carrick-on-Shannon town			Working elsewhere in Ireland			
Female	3,382	51.2%		1,377	57.6%		2,005	47.6%	
Male	3,218	48.8%		1,012	42.4%		2,206	52.4%	
Total	6,600	100%		2,389	100%		4,211	100%	

There is a variation between males and females in terms of the location of their work. A larger proportion of those residing in the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment and employed in Carrick-on-Shannon town are female and account for 57.6% of all resident workers (Figure 9.10).

9. Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment

In contrast to this, those residing in the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment and employed elsewhere are more likely to be males - accounting for 52.4% of all resident workers. This, in part, reflects traditional employment patterns where agricultural employment in rural areas accounted for a higher male employment rate outside of the town. In addition, employment sectors which are traditionally female sectors are concentrated in the town, for example retail, banking, finance, public administration and tourism.

An important point to note here is the fact that this analysis excludes all workers who reported not having a fixed place of employment i.e., those with a blank or uncodable place of work and those with a place of work classed as 'mobile' (81,661 Blank and Mobile workers in the Western Region or 21.7% of all resident workers).

9.7.7 Means of Travel

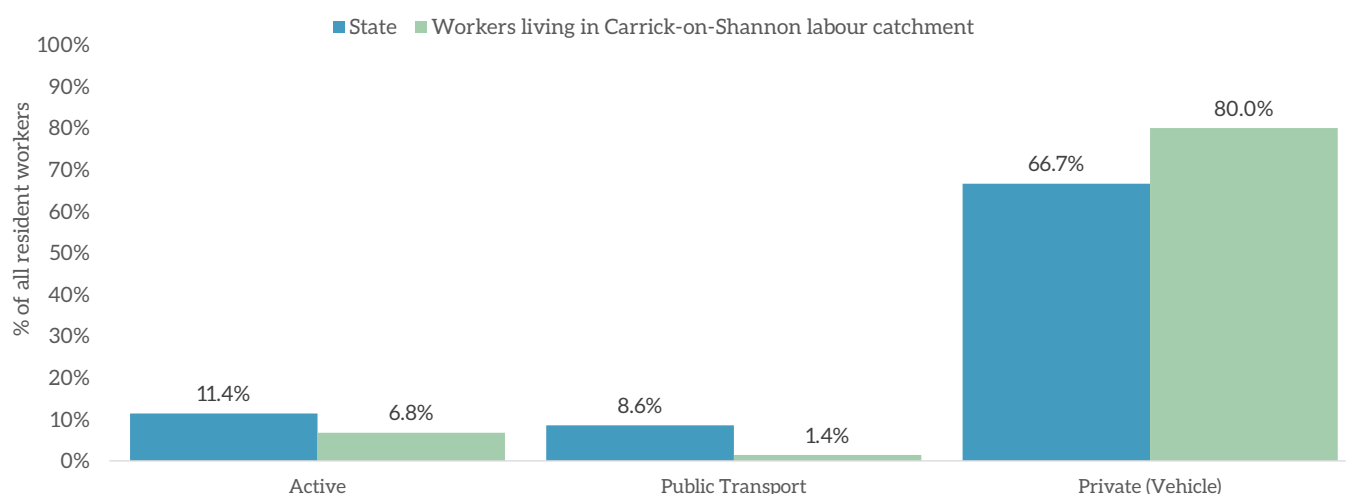
Nationally in 2022, commuting to work by car in Ireland was still the most popular means of travel, with 59% driving and a further 4% travelling as a passenger in a car. The proportion commuting by car did however fall slightly from 66% in 2016 to 63% in 2022. The second most popular way of getting to work was on foot, with 8.8% of commuters walking in 2022, down from 9.3% in 2016 and 11.5% in 2006. Commuting by bike remained at the same level as in 2016 (3%). The proportion of workers travelling by train, DART or LUAS remained at the same level as in 2011 (3%). Commuting by bus was at a similar level as in 2016 (6%), down from 6.4% in 2006.

As with the State trend, commuting to work by car (driver and car passenger) is by far the most dominant means of travel across the Western Region (71%). In fact, six of the eight Western Region local authorities are within the top ten highest rates across the State - Galway County (74.8%), Roscommon (74.3%), Clare (73.8%), Leitrim (73.2%), Mayo (72.6%) and Donegal (71.5%). This is unsurprising given the relative lack of public transport choices. The rate in Sligo is marginally lower at 69.8% with Galway City recording the third lowest rate in the State at 52.7%.

By grouping the modes of transport to work into three categories of 'Active' (walking and cycling), 'Public' (bus, train, DART/LUAS) and 'Private' (Car driver and passenger etc.) it is possible to develop a simple overview of the main modes of transport within and across the seven labour catchments (excluding Mobile and Uncodable workers).

Within the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment, a total of 6.8% (448) used 'Active' modes, 1.4% (93) used 'Public' modes and 80% (5,282) used 'Private' modes of transport to employment destinations. This is the fourth highest rate amongst the seven labour catchments, see Figures 9.11 and 9.12 below.

Figure 9.11: Means of Travel for Resident Workers, 2022



As expected, there is a big variation in the modes used by resident workers who are employed in Carrick-on-Shannon town and those employed elsewhere. Those employed in Carrick-on-Shannon town have a much higher propensity to use 'Active' modes (12%) as opposed to those employed elsewhere (3.8%).

Figure 9.12: Means of Travel for Resident Workers - Working in the town vs elsewhere, 2022

Means of Travel	Workers living in the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment								
	Total			Working in Carrick-on-Shannon town			Working elsewhere in Ireland		
Active	448	6.8%		286	12.0%		162	3.8%	
Public Transport	93	1.4%		22	0.9%		71	1.7%	
Private (Vehicle)	5,282	80.0%		1,885	78.9%		3,397	80.7%	
Total	5,823	88.2%		2,193	91.8%		3,630	86.2%	

Note: The percent columns above do not sum to 100% as the data only relates to Active, Public and Private modes of transport and excludes figures on those Working from Home or Not Stated.

9.7.8 Travel Departure Times

In a change from the previous POWSCCAR publications since the 2016 Census, only the commuting details on the travel time departure of resident workers are provided and not distance travelled¹⁴. Figure 9.13 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 the '07:01-08:30' band and this accounted for 48.8% of all resident workers in the labour catchment. The next most popular departure time is 'Before 07:00' - recorded at just over one in five of all workers, 21.7%, in the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment and just over one in four of all workers, 25.8%, in the State.

¹⁴ 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 travel indicator is based on the travel departure times of resident workers.

Figure 9.13: Departure Times for Resident Workers, 2022¹⁵

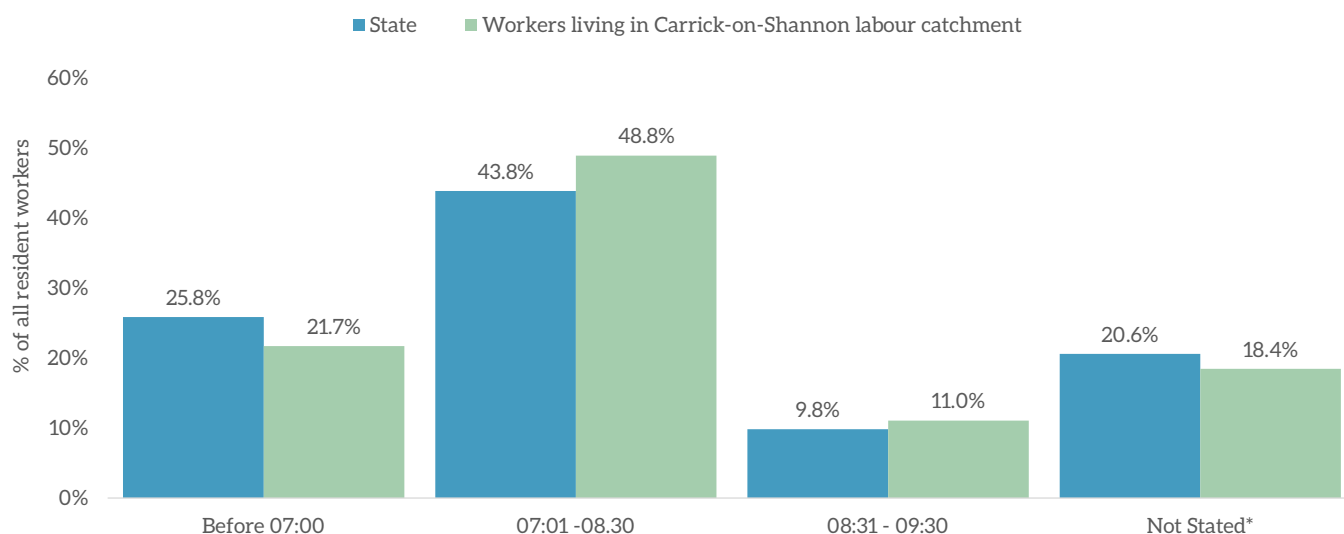


Figure 9.14 below shows a comparison of the ‘travel-time departures’ of those working in Carrick-on-Shannon town and those working elsewhere. Comparing these two groups there are some differences across the departure times. There is a higher share commuting to Carrick-on-Shannon town between ‘08:31-09:30’ than those commuting elsewhere. A total of 20% of Carrick-on-Shannon bound workers residing in the labour catchment depart for work ‘Before 07:00’. This is lower than the rate for workers travelling to other destinations (22.6%). This is as a result of the multiple commuting destinations within the overall Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment where a total of 70.5% commute to destinations other than Carrick-on-Shannon town (Sligo town, Roscommon town etc., see Figures 9.1 and 9.2).

Figure 9.14: Departure Times for Resident Workers - Working in the town vs elsewhere, 2022

Departure Time	Workers living in the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment							
	Total		Working in Carrick-on-Shannon town			Working elsewhere in Ireland		
Before 07:00	1,431	21.7%	478	20.0%	953	22.6%		
07:01-08:30	3,224	48.8%	1,214	50.8%	2,010	47.7%		
08:31-09:30	729	11.0%	337	14.1%	392	9.3%		
Not Stated*	1,216	18.4%	360	15.1%	856	20.3%		
Total	6,600	100%	2,389	100%	4,211	100%		

When viewing this table, caution should be advised as there is a high number included in the Not Stated category which includes those travelling after 9:30 (see Figure 9.14 above).

¹⁵ | In POWSCCAR 2022, those travelling after 09:30 are included within the Not Stated category. This differs from previous reports in this series and in the full Census dataset where they are categorised separately.

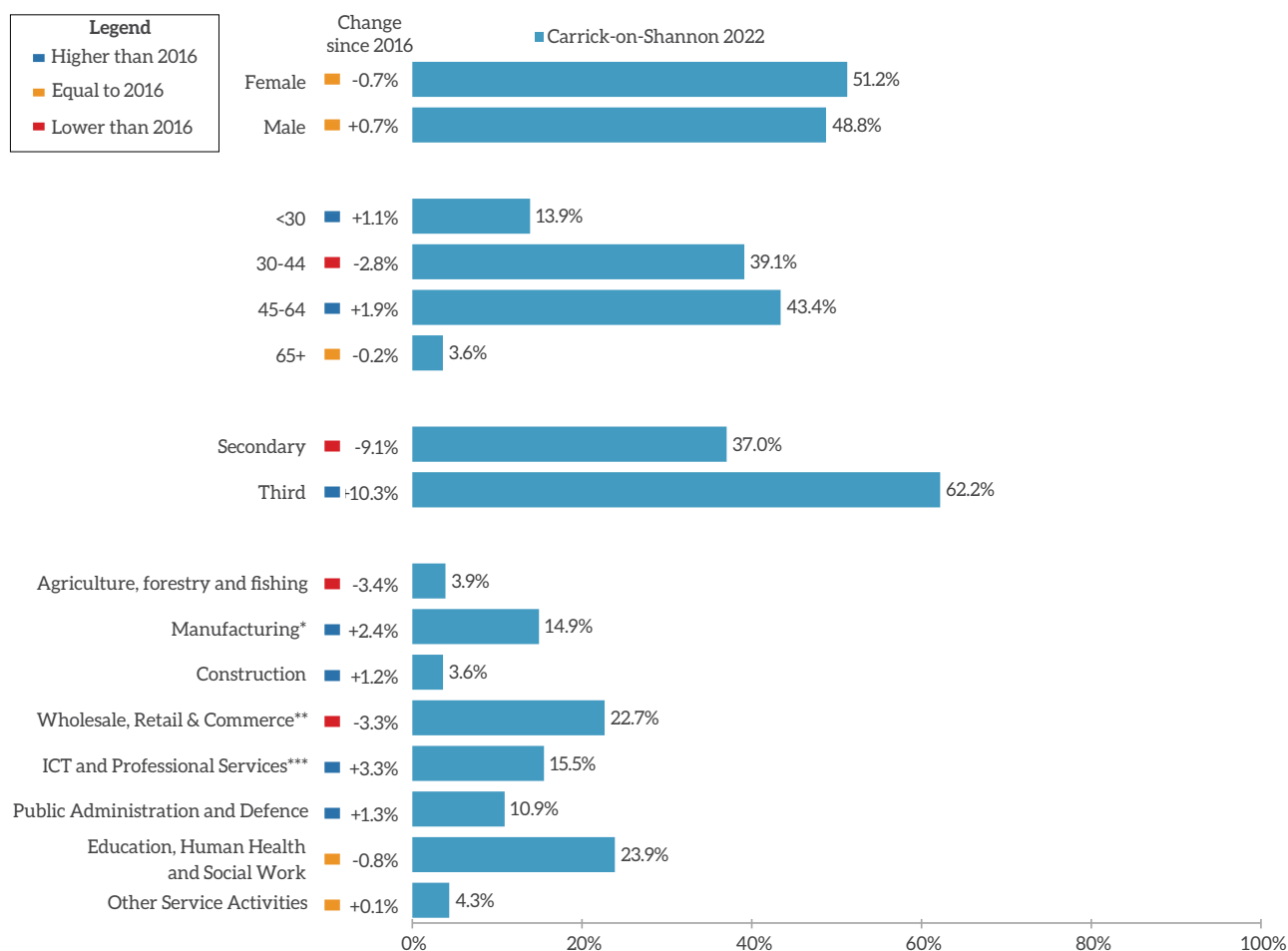
9.8 Analysis of change between 2016 and 2022

The graphic below details the change that has occurred across the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment between 2016 and 2022. This is reviewed in the context of geographical changes and the socio-economic characteristics of those residing within the overall labour catchment. As already noted, the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment is still the dominant labour catchment for large parts of south and midwest County Leitrim, see maps in Section 9.9.

Since 2016, the geographical size of the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment has contracted (mainly southeast County Leitrim and parts of southwest County Leitrim) (see maps in Section 9.9). The total resident workers residing in the labour catchment has decreased from 7,785 in 2016 (-15.2% or -1,185) and from 6,632 in 2006 (-0.5% or -32) to 6,600 in 2022. This labour catchment is the only one of the seven key labour catchments in this report that has declined in the number of resident workers.

Most notable changes in terms of socio-economic characteristics relate to the age of resident workers (increase in age 45-64), a more educated workforce (increase in third level attainment) a higher share engaged in the 'Manufacturing', 'Public Administration and Defence' and 'ICT and Professional Services' related industries. As with the changing State profile, the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment has also seen a decline in employment in 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' and 'Wholesale, Retail & Commerce'.

Figure 9.15: 2022 Profile indication of change in key indicators since 2016 (comparison of % rates)

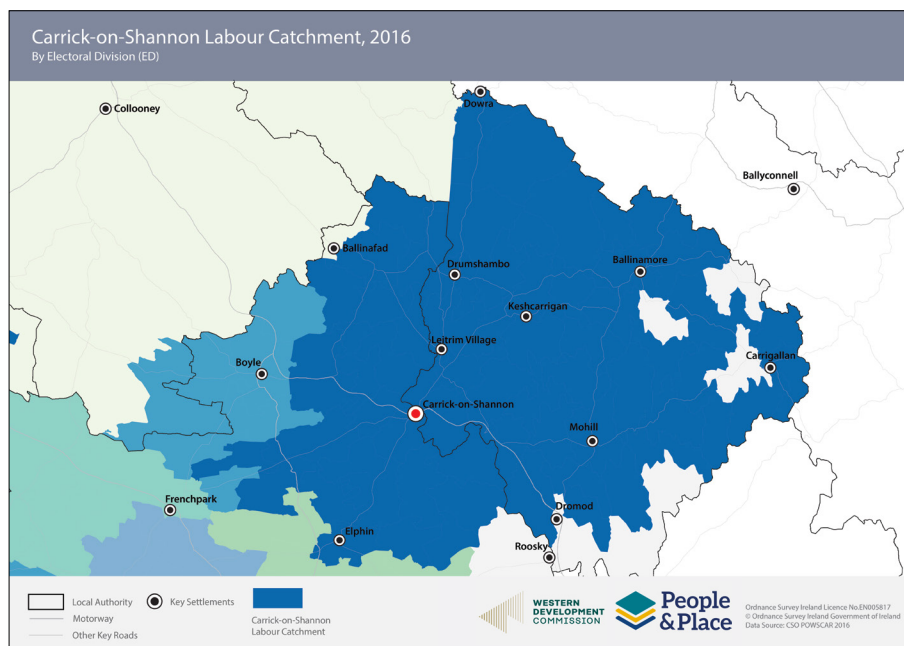


Note: with only nine classifications available, industrial classifications in POWSCCAR are less detailed than normal classifications in other Census outputs.
 Manufacturing = Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Waste Management
 **Wholesale, Retail etc. = Wholesale, 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
 *For some percentage change figures there may be very minor rounding issues (0.1%) due to the fact that the graphic displays data at one decimal point only.

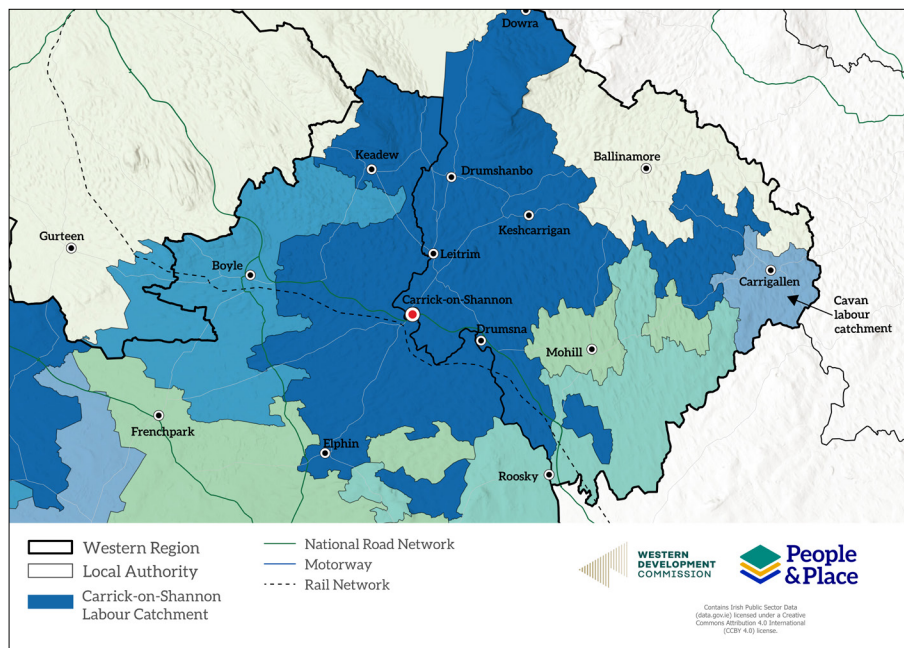
9.9 Analysis of labour catchment change between 2016 and 2022

The maps below detail the geographical changes that have taken place within the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment and neighbouring labour catchments between 2016 and 2022. While the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment extends to large parts of County Leitrim it also extends into large parts of northern County Roscommon (from Elphin to Keadew). Large parts of southeast Leitrim are not part of the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment and comprise smaller labour catchments of settlements such as Ballinamore and Mohill. Since 2016, the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment has contracted due to the expansion of the Boyle labour catchment and the emergence of both the Ballinamore and the Mohill labour catchments (both now with populations over 1,000).

Map 9.4: Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment, 2016



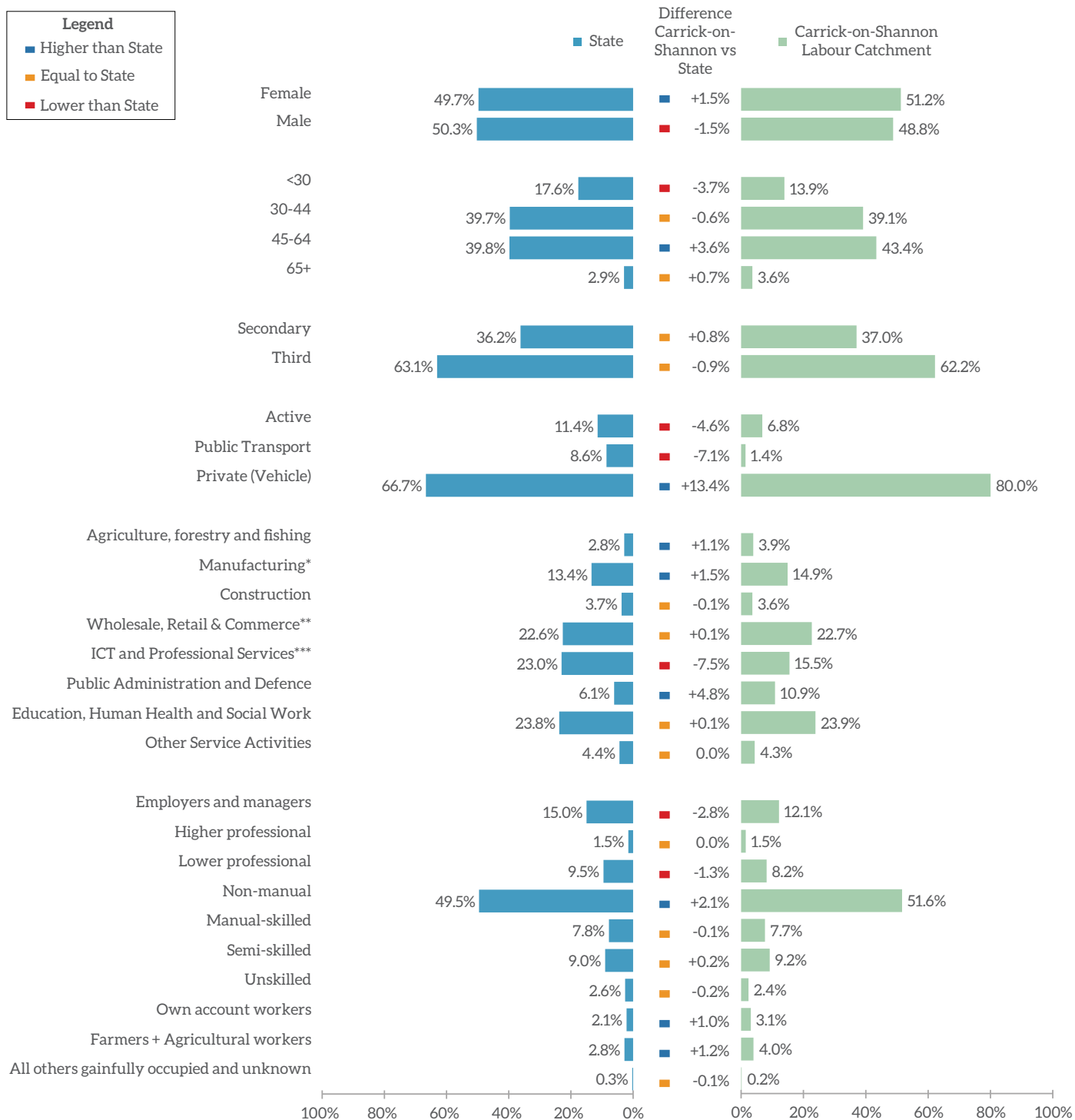
Map 9.5: Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment, 2022



9.10 Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment comparison with the State, 2022

The graphic below details the socio-economic characteristics of resident workers within the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment and provides a comparison with resident workers in the State (excludes those with a mobile or blank destination).

Figure 9.16: Comparison between State and Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment data for selected indicators

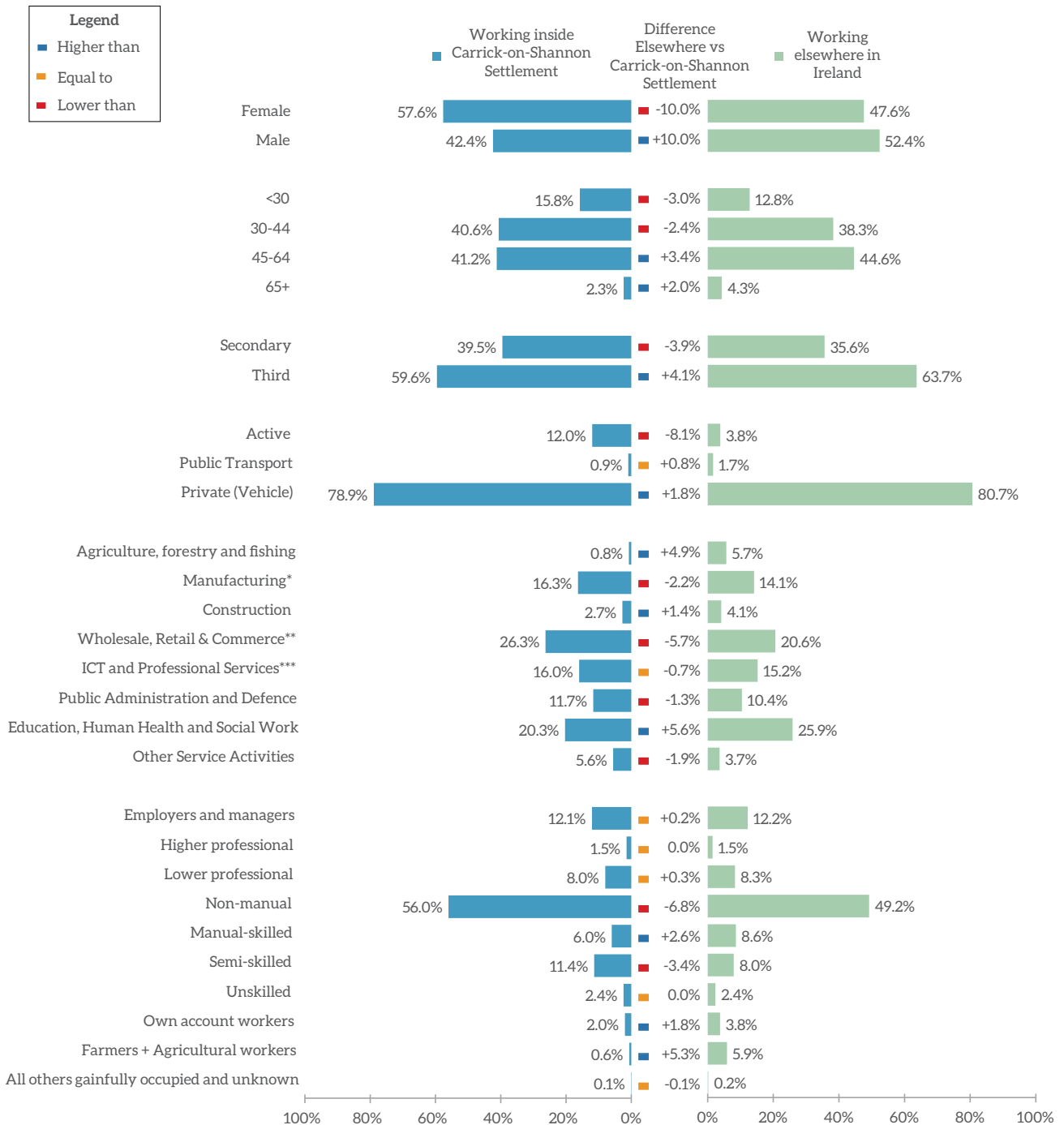


Note: with only nine classifications available, industrial classifications in POWSCCAR are less detailed than normal classifications in other Census outputs.
 *Manufacturing' = Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Waste Management
 **Wholesale, Retail etc. = Wholesale, 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.
 *For some percentage change figures there may be very minor rounding issues (0.1%) due to the fact that the graphic displays data at one decimal point only.

9.11 Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment - Employed within Carrick-on-Shannon town and elsewhere in Ireland comparison

The graphic below details the socio-economic characteristics of resident workers within the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment who are employed in Carrick-on-Shannon town and those that are resident within the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment but employed outside Carrick-on-Shannon town and elsewhere in Ireland.

Figure 9.17: Comparison between those working within Carrick-on-Shannon town and elsewhere in Ireland, 2022



Note: with only nine classifications available, industrial classifications in POWSCCAR are less detailed than normal classifications in other Census outputs.
 *'Manufacturing' = 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.
 *For some percentage change figures there may be very minor rounding issues (0.1%) due to the fact that the graphic displays data at one decimal point only.

9. Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment

9.12 Socio-Economic comparison of all seven labour catchments

The graphic below details the socio-economic characteristics of resident workers within the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment and the other six main labour catchments in the Western Region; Castlebar, Ennis, Galway City, Letterkenny, Roscommon town and Sligo town. These graphics allow comparisons of theme variables across all seven main labour catchments and the State. For instance, the graphic below on education attainment reveals that the Galway City labour catchment has the highest proportion of resident workers with a third level qualification (67.6%) whereas the rate within the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment is 62.2%.

9.12.1 Industry of Employment

Labour catchment	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Manufacturing*	Construction	Wholesale, Retail & Commerce**	ICT and Professional Services***
Carrick-on-Shannon	3.9%	14.9%	3.6%	22.7%	15.5%
Castlebar	3.5%	15.8%	4.3%	24.7%	11.5%
Ennis	3.5%	17.6%	3.9%	22.2%	15.3%
Galway City	2.6%	19.2%	3.2%	21.0%	18.0%
Letterkenny	4.5%	8.7%	3.0%	23.6%	17.6%
Roscommon town	5.2%	13.8%	4.3%	21.7%	12.8%
Sligo town	3.5%	14.3%	2.7%	22.1%	13.5%
State	2.8%	13.4%	3.7%	22.6%	23.0%

Note: with only nine classifications available, industrial classifications in POWSCCAR are less detailed than normal classifications in other Census outputs.

*Manufacturing = 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.

Labour catchment	Public Administration and Defence	Education, Human Health and Social Work	Other Service Activities	Not Stated
Carrick-on-Shannon	10.9%	23.9%	4.3%	0.3%
Castlebar	8.0%	27.9%	4.1%	0.3%
Ennis	8.1%	25.0%	4.0%	0.3%
Galway City	4.9%	27.3%	3.6%	0.2%
Letterkenny	7.9%	29.9%	4.4%	0.4%
Roscommon town	11.0%	27.2%	3.7%	0.2%
Sligo town	9.8%	29.6%	4.2%	0.4%
State	6.1%	23.8%	4.4%	0.2%

9.12.2 Education Attainment

Labour catchment	Secondary	Third
Carrick-on-Shannon	37.0%	62.2%
Castlebar	41.2%	58.1%
Ennis	37.0%	62.5%
Galway City	31.8%	67.6%
Letterkenny	42.2%	57.2%
Roscommon town	41.9%	57.0%
Sligo town	36.3%	63.2%
State	36.2%	63.1%

9. Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment

9.12.3 Socio-Economic Group (SEG)

Labour catchment	Employers and managers	Higher professional	Lower professional	Non-manual	Manual-skilled
Carrick-on-Shannon	12.1%	1.5%	8.2%	51.6%	7.7%
Castlebar	12.0%	1.3%	8.0%	50.0%	8.4%
Ennis	13.0%	1.5%	8.5%	50.0%	8.3%
Galway City	13.3%	1.5%	11.7%	48.2%	6.4%
Letterkenny	10.7%	1.3%	7.0%	55.9%	7.0%
Roscommon town	11.3%	1.4%	6.4%	50.1%	10.4%
Sligo town	11.3%	1.6%	9.3%	53.6%	6.4%
State	15.0%	1.5%	9.5%	49.5%	7.8%

Labour catchment	Semi-skilled	Unskilled	Own account workers	Farmers + Agricultural workers	All others gainfully occupied and unknown
Carrick-on-Shannon	9.2%	2.4%	3.1%	4.0%	0.2%
Castlebar	11.2%	2.9%	2.5%	3.5%	0.2%
Ennis	9.3%	2.7%	2.9%	3.7%	0.2%
Galway City	11.7%	2.3%	2.1%	2.6%	0.2%
Letterkenny	8.4%	2.8%	2.3%	4.2%	0.3%
Roscommon town	9.9%	2.4%	2.4%	5.4%	0.4%
Sligo town	9.2%	2.4%	2.5%	3.5%	0.2%
State	9.0%	2.6%	2.1%	2.8%	0.3%

9.12.4 Means of Travel

Labour catchment	Active	Public Transport	Private (Vehicle)
Carrick-on-Shannon	6.8%	1.4%	80.0%
Castlebar	7.1%	0.9%	82.4%
Ennis	6.1%	1.2%	80.8%
Galway City	10.1%	4.4%	72.0%
Letterkenny	6.4%	1.1%	77.2%
Roscommon town	5.8%	1.4%	83.7%
Sligo town	9.7%	1.5%	73.5%
State	11.4%	8.6%	66.7%

Labour Catchments in the Western Region
9. Carrick-on-Shannon Labour Catchment

9.12.5 Age Profile

Labour catchment	<30	30-44	45-64	65+
Carrick-on-Shannon	13.9%	39.1%	43.4%	3.6%
Castlebar	13.5%	37.5%	45.4%	3.6%
Ennis	14.1%	37.1%	45.6%	3.3%
Galway City	17.2%	39.1%	40.8%	2.9%
Letterkenny	16.4%	39.3%	41.7%	2.5%
Roscommon town	13.5%	38.4%	44.3%	3.8%
Sligo town	15.5%	37.0%	43.9%	3.5%
State	17.6%	39.7%	39.8%	2.9%

9.12.6 Gender Profile

Labour catchment	Female	Male
Carrick-on-Shannon	51.2%	48.8%
Castlebar	51.1%	48.9%
Ennis	51.4%	48.6%
Galway City	50.9%	49.1%
Letterkenny	51.4%	48.6%
Roscommon town	50.0%	50.0%
Sligo town	51.7%	48.3%
State	49.7%	50.3%

9.12.7 Time of Departure

Labour catchment	Before 07:00	07:01-08:30	08:31-09:30	Not Stated*
Carrick-on-Shannon	21.7%	48.8%	11.0%	18.4%
Castlebar	23.0%	47.9%	12.8%	16.3%
Ennis	24.6%	47.6%	9.9%	17.9%
Galway City	24.7%	43.4%	12.0%	19.9%
Letterkenny	19.6%	51.6%	11.8%	17.0%
Roscommon town	21.8%	50.1%	10.1%	17.9%
Sligo town	21.0%	49.8%	12.4%	16.8%
State	25.8%	43.8%	9.8%	20.6%

*In POWSCCAR 2022, those travelling after 09:30 are included within the Not Stated category. This differs from previous reports in this series and in the full Census dataset where they are categorised separately.



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