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# Travel to Work and Labour Catchments in the Western Region



## Roscommon town Labour Catchment

2024

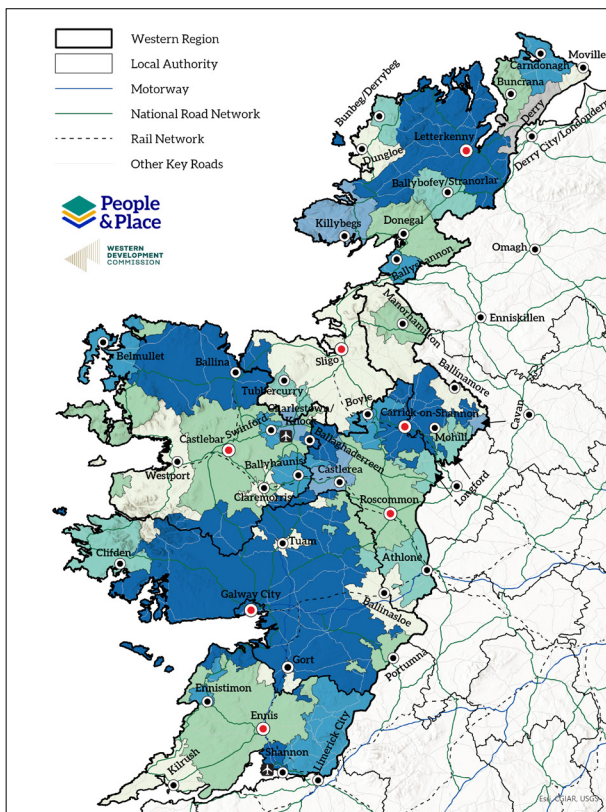
## 8.1 Introduction

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)<sup>1</sup> 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 8.1 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 8.1: Labour Catchments in the Western Region, 2022



Source: CSO POWSCCAR

## 8.2 About this Profile - Roscommon town

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 Roscommon as an employment destination for resident workers in the Western Region and provides detailed mapping and descriptive analysis of the Roscommon town labour catchment. Following a discussion on Roscommon town data in 2022 (Section 8.3) and the impact of working from home (Section 8.4), the profile presents the following:

<sup>1</sup> Census 2022 Place of Work, School, College or Childcare - Census of Anonymised Records (POWSCCAR).

## 8. Roscommon town Labour Catchment

1. A graphical illustration of travel to work patterns and commuting flows (Section 8.5) and the overall labour catchment of the town (Section 8.6);
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 8.7); 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 (Carrick-on-Shannon, Castlebar, Ennis, Galway City, Letterkenny and Sligo town) (Section 8.8-8.12).

### 8.3 The importance of Roscommon town as a place of work

The official CSO settlement of Roscommon town had a population of 6,555 persons recorded in the 2022 Census. Roscommon town is the twelfth largest urban centre within the Western Region (Galway City is the largest, followed by Ennis etc.) and the 78th largest in the State. Since 2006, the population residing within the town of Roscommon has increased by +30.7% (+1,538)<sup>2</sup>.

#### Population

In the most recent intercensal period 2016 to 2022, the population of Roscommon town has increased by +11.6% (+679). 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 Roscommon County have seen significant population growth since 2016 with the highest rates in Termonbarry (+58%), Coothill (+56%), Roosky (+39%) and Ballaghaderreen (+32%).

#### Labour Force

Since Census 2016 there has been an increase in the numbers living in Roscommon town 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 Roscommon town has increased by +8.4% (from 2,659 to 2,882). The number of residents at work has increased by +13.6% (from 2,264 to 2,573). Conversely, the number classed as unemployed has decreased by -21.8% (from 395 to 309). The +13.6% increase in those at work in Roscommon town is lower than that in the State (+15.6%), the Western Region (+14.6%) and County Roscommon (+14.7%).

#### Daytime Working Population

According to POWSCCAR 2022, the total number of jobs located within the Roscommon town boundary was 4,315 and this accounted for 1.6% of all jobs located within the Western Region (272,860)<sup>3</sup>. Of all cities and towns in Ireland, Roscommon town has the 41st highest number of jobs located within the town boundary and this accounted for 25.2% of all jobs located within County Roscommon (17,154). Relative to the six other main towns/city in this report, Roscommon town has the second lowest number of jobs with higher numbers in Galway City (51,211), Sligo town (13,562) Letterkenny (13,109), Ennis (10,628) and Castlebar (9,911) and lower numbers in Carrick-on-Shannon (3,145). The ratio of local jobs in Roscommon town (4,315) to resident workers (2,531) in the town is 1.7 indicating that the town is a key economic attraction for workers in the wider region.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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 Roscommon.

## 8. Roscommon town Labour Catchment

Between 2016 and 2022, there was an increase of +10.2% (+398) jobs located in Roscommon town. This was the third highest increase of the seven main towns/city within this report with the highest rate of jobs growth in Galway City (+15.4%) and Letterkenny (+15%) and lower increases in Carrick-on-Shannon (+9.7%), Castlebar (+9.6%), Ennis (+4.5%) and Sligo town (+4.1%)<sup>4</sup>. Over the same period, the number of jobs has increased by +15.6% (+2,314) in County Roscommon and by +12.4% (+30,148) from 242,712 to 272,860 in the Western Region as a whole. Roscommon town accounted for 17.2% of the growth in jobs in County Roscommon since 2016.

### 8.4 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 legislation<sup>5</sup>. 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%)<sup>6</sup>. 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 Roscommon a total of 2,566 (8.8%) resident workers were recorded as mainly working from home in Census 2022. This represents a +21.4% (+452) increase from the number in 2016 (2,114 or 8.3% of resident workers). This is a lower increase than other counties, suggesting that the type of employment in the county is less amenable to remote working opportunities (ICT, professional services etc.).

Nonetheless, due to the increased incidence in working from home, the employment base in Roscommon 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.

## 8. Roscommon town Labour Catchment

### 8.5 Employment based commuting patterns to Roscommon town

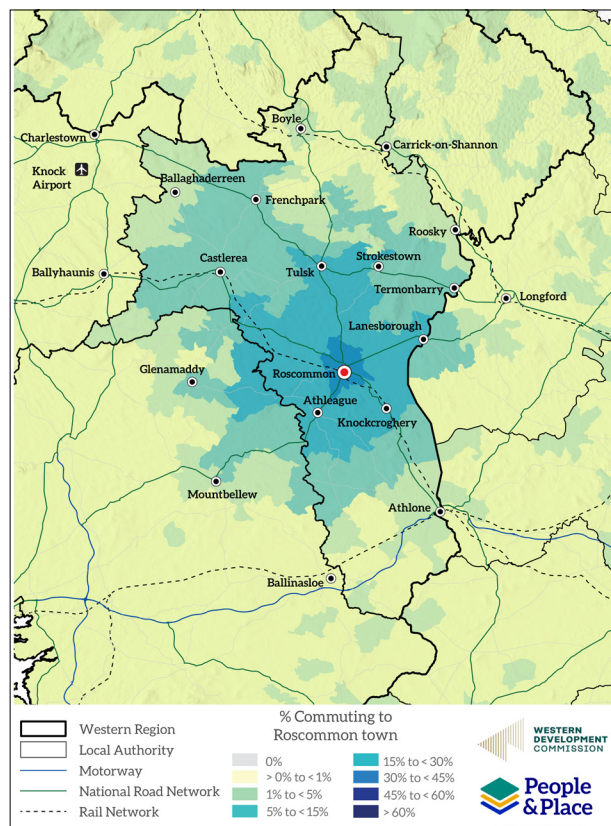
Map 8.2 shows the extent of commuting flows to Roscommon town for work opportunities. The colours represent the proportions of people at work who live in each ED and travel to work in Roscommon town.

#### 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. Roscommon town, 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 8.2: Commuting Flows into Roscommon town, 2022



Source: CSO POWSCCAR

As expected, the EDs closest to Roscommon town 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 (Tulsk, Lanesborough, Knockcroghery and Athleague) where between 15% and 30% of resident workers in those EDs work in Roscommon town, through to medium green (Castlerea, Frenchpark, Strokestown, Termonbarry and Glenamaddy) where between 5% and 15% of resident workers in those EDs commute to work in Roscommon town. The remainder of Roscommon County (north and south) and bordering counties have relatively low rates of commuting to Roscommon town with rates in Ballaghaderreen, Boyle, Carrick-on-Shannon, Roosky, Athlone and Mountbellew all below 5%. Indeed, these areas to the north and south of the county are under a much higher level of urban influence from employment opportunities in settlements such as Sligo town, Carrick-on-Shannon, Athlone and Galway City.

## 8. Roscommon town Labour Catchment

### 8.6 Identifying the Roscommon town labour catchment

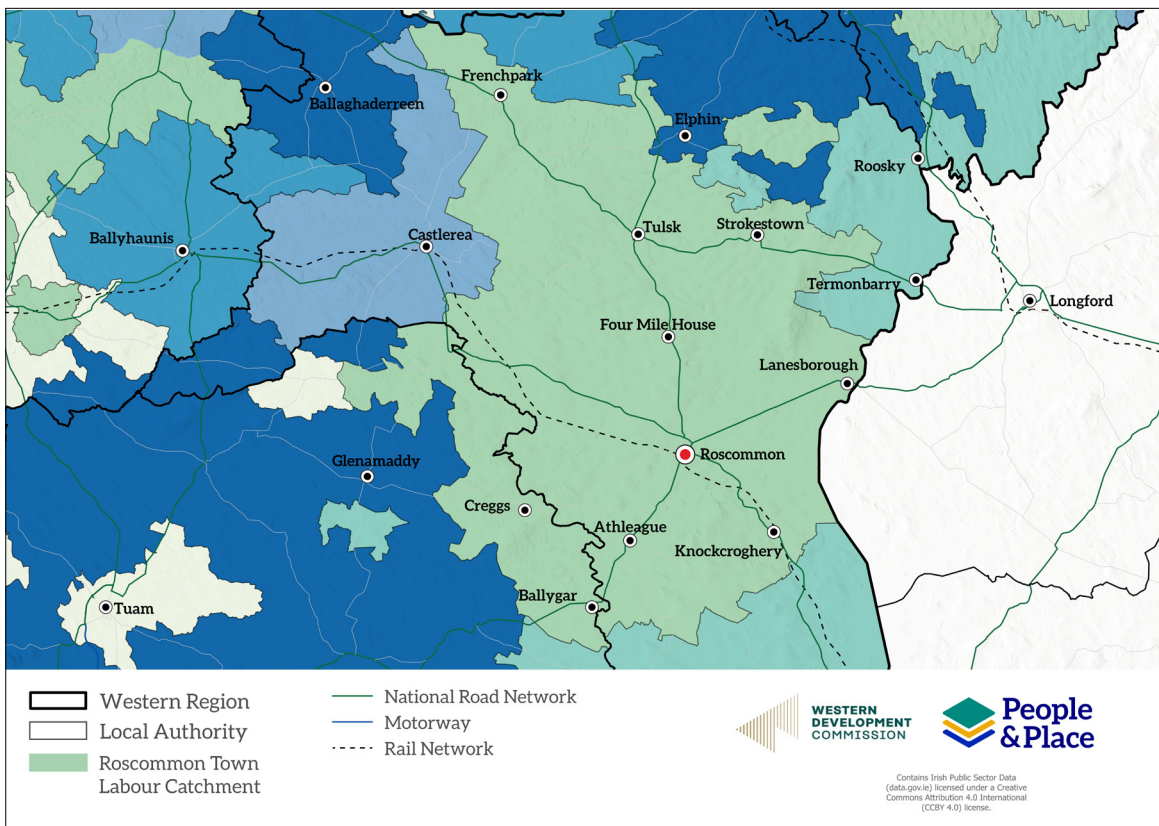
While Map 8.2 shows EDs from where even one person commuted to Roscommon town, all of these EDs are not included in the Roscommon town labour catchment. The Roscommon town labour catchment is based on only those EDs for which Roscommon town is the most popular work destination for resident workers. Other 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 ED<sup>7</sup>.

Map 8.3 shows the Roscommon town labour catchment as depicted by the green colour. The labour catchment extends to large parts of the centre of the county, with northeast areas of Roscommon County forming part of the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment and areas in south Roscommon County largely part of the Athlone labour catchment. The strong influence of Athlone, Carrick-on-Shannon, Castlerea and Longford town (external to the Western Region) all have an impact on the overall size of Roscommon town labour catchment. Since 2016, the Roscommon town labour catchment has expanded in areas towards Castlerea and Frenchpark (see Section 8.9).

Map 8.3: Roscommon town labour catchment, 2022



<sup>7</sup> For a more detailed explanation of the methodology, see [Appendix](#).

## 8. Roscommon town Labour Catchment

In summary, Roscommon town is still the dominant labour catchment for some parts of central County Roscommon and extends up to Frenchpark. However, the remainder of northern Roscommon County is part of the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment and southern Roscommon County is largely connected to Athlone. In particular, Roscommon town is the key economic driver for the immediate areas surrounding the town, central and east Roscommon County (Four Mile House, Lanesborough etc.) and then the northern area stretching from Frenchpark down to Strokestown.

In 2022, there were 9,168 people classified as at work and living within the Roscommon town labour catchment (3.1% of all Western Region resident workers). The Roscommon town labour catchment has a population at work 3.6 times larger than the town of Roscommon (9,168 to 2,531 respectively).

The Roscommon town labour catchment is the eighth largest labour catchment in the Western Region with the labour catchments of Limerick City (10,630) and Ballina in Mayo (9,875) with larger labour catchments. Of the seven main towns in this report, only the Carrick-on-Shannon labour catchment is smaller (6,600).

Since 2016, the geographical size of the Roscommon town labour catchment has expanded slightly including parts of what was previously the Castlerea labour catchment. The total resident workers residing in the labour catchment in 2022 was 9,168, an increase of +26.7% since 2016 (from 7,235) and by +25.5% since 2006 (from 7,306).

### 8.7 Profile of the Roscommon town labour catchment

Map 8.3 above identified the Roscommon town labour catchment (in green). 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 Roscommon 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 Roscommon town.

The Roscommon town labour catchment is therefore composed of those who live in and are employed within the town (**Working in Roscommon town**) and those who live in the labour catchment but work outside the town e.g. other towns such as Athlone, rural areas and locations outside the Western Region such as Dublin City etc. (**Working elsewhere in Ireland**)<sup>8</sup>.

This profile is further supported by an analysis of changes in the labour catchment between 2016 and 2022 (Section 8.8 and Section 8.9), both in terms of geography and socio-economic characteristics, a comparison profile of the Roscommon town labour catchment relative to the State (Section 8.10), a comparison profile of those 'Working in Roscommon town' and 'Working elsewhere in Ireland' (Section 8.11) and a comparison profile of the Roscommon town labour catchment and the six other main towns/city within the Western Region (Section 8.12).

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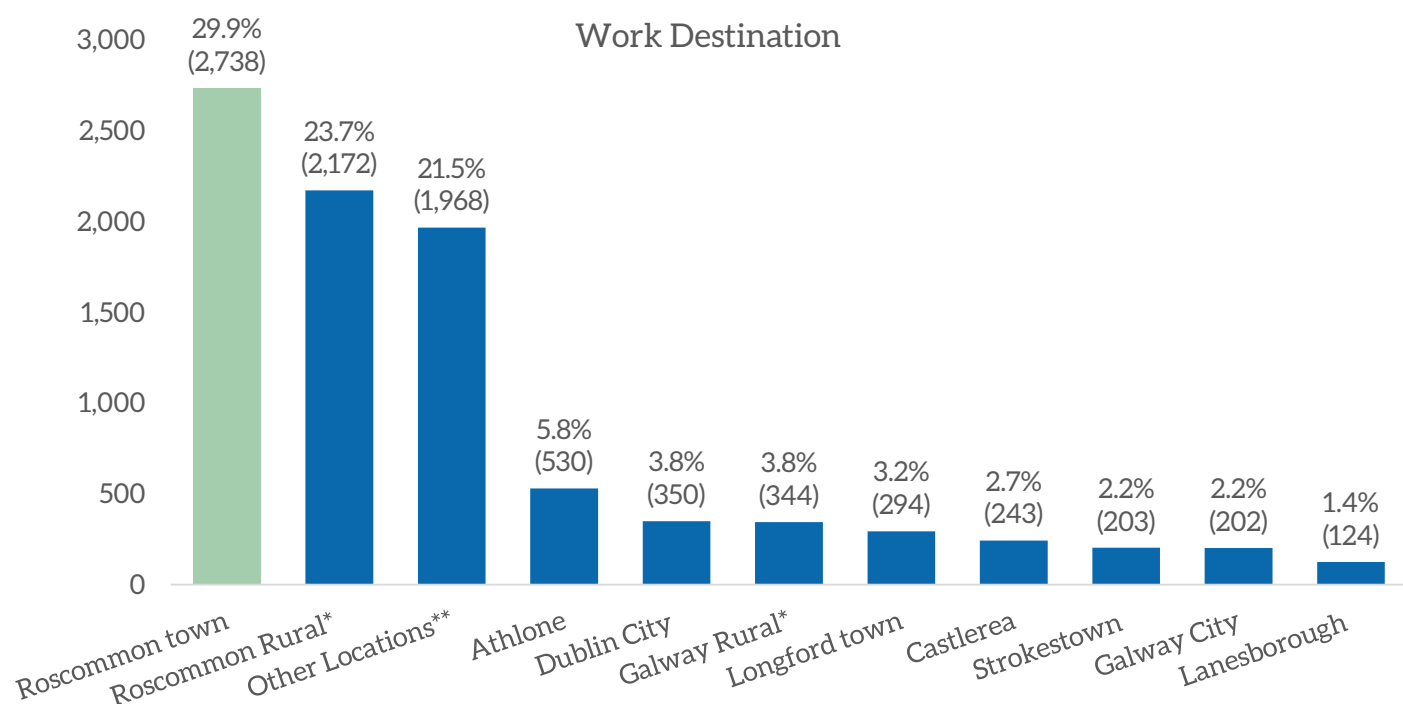
<sup>8</sup> | Note: 'Working elsewhere in Ireland' refers to working anywhere beyond the town boundary, which could include suburbs outside the town boundary to more distant locations such as Dublin City.

### 8.7.1 Place of Work

The Roscommon town labour catchment can be seen to include most of County Roscommon, but is mainly contained within central areas and the midwest. In Figures 8.1 and 8.2 the main work locations for those who live in the Roscommon town labour catchment are set out. Those who work mainly from home in the Roscommon town labour catchment (n=986)<sup>9</sup> are coded with their home location as their place of work i.e., a resident worker from Roscommon town who works mainly from home is coded with their place of work as Roscommon town.

As expected, Roscommon town is the principal place of employment for those living in the labour catchment, accounting for 2,738 (29.9%) of all employment - although this share has declined since 2016 (34.7%). Of the seven labour catchments reviewed here, the Roscommon town labour catchment has the second lowest proportion of resident workers commuting to the principal town/city, with only Carrick-on-Shannon lower at 29.5%. 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., Roscommon town). Employment in rural parts of County Roscommon (destination outside any defined CSO settlement) is the next most popular destination and this accounted for just under a quarter of all resident workers (23.7% or 2,172). Since 2016, flows to 'Rural' areas have increased by +2.9% (see Figure 8.2).

**Figure 8.1: Key Destinations of resident workers in the Roscommon town labour catchment, 2022**



\*Roscommon/Galway Rural' - destination outside any defined CSO settlement  
 \*\*'Other Locations' - Less than 124 commuters

The other large employment destinations for residents within the Roscommon town labour catchment are important towns in close proximity to Roscommon town; Athlone, Longford town, Castlerea, Strokestown and Lanesborough.

<sup>9</sup> Of the 986 coded as working from home in the Roscommon town labour catchment, 150 are coded as both living in and working in the Roscommon town settlement.



## 8. Roscommon town Labour Catchment

Dublin City (350 or 3.8%) is highlighted as a key destination for Roscommon town labour catchment residents. Since 2016, Dublin City has increased significantly as an employment destination (+75.9%) - rail and road improvements, reduced travel times and more flexible working from home arrangements are contributory factors to this.

In summary, the Roscommon town labour catchment comprises nearly a third (29.9% or 2,738) of resident workers who are employed in Roscommon town with the remaining over two-thirds (70.1%) employed in locations outside of the town.

Figure 8.2: Key Destinations in 2022 and change since 2016

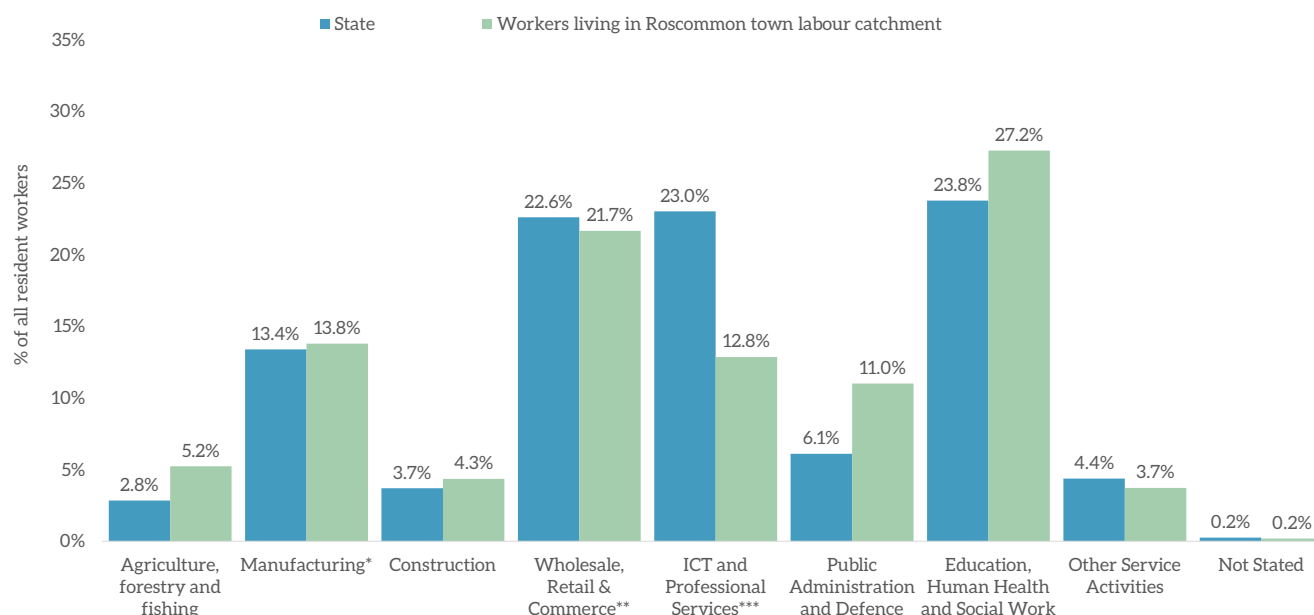
Work Destination	Resident Workers	Change 2016-2022	% Change 2016-2022	Proportional Share 2022	Proportional Share Change 2016-2022
Roscommon town	2,738	227	9.0%	29.9%	-4.8%
Roscommon Rural*	2,172	669	44.5%	23.7%	2.9%
Other Locations**	1,968	655	N/A	21.5%	N/A
Athlone	530	2	0.4%	5.8%	-1.5%
Dublin City	350	151	75.9%	3.8%	1.1%
Galway Rural*	344	37	12.1%	3.8%	-0.5%
Longford town	294	66	28.9%	3.2%	0.1%
Castlerea	243	64	35.8%	2.7%	0.2%
Strokestown	203	1	0.5%	2.2%	-0.6%
Galway City	202	71	54.2%	2.2%	0.4%
Lanesborough	124	-4	-3.1%	1.4%	-0.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,168</b>	<b>1,933</b>	<b>26.7%</b>		

### 8.7.2 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 Roscommon town labour catchment is shown in Figure 8.3. The 'Education, Human Health and Social Work' sector is the most important employer and this accounted for just under a third of all resident workers (27.2%) - considerably higher than the State average of 23.8%. The 'Wholesale, Retail Trade, Transportation and Storage, Accommodation and Food Service Activities' (21.7%) is the next biggest sectors for the labour catchment. The 'Manufacturing' sector accounted for 13.8% of all resident workers in the Roscommon town labour catchment, with all other sectors accounting for 13% or less.

**Figure 8.3: Industrial Profile of the Roscommon town labour catchment and the State, 2022**



Relative to the national picture, the ‘Education, Human Health and Social Work’ sector stands out and plays a far more important role in the overall employment base and is 3.4 percentage points higher than the State average. The ‘Public Administration and Defence’ sector’s share of employment (11%) is 4.9 percentage points higher than the State average (6.1%) and the ‘Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing’ sector (5.2%) is 2.4 percentage points higher than the State average (2.8%).

Across the seven labour force catchments, Roscommon town does not appear to have any particular industrial specialisation and recorded the second lowest proportion employed in the ‘Manufacturing’ sector, the second lowest in ‘ICT and Professional Services’ sector and the third lowest proportion in the ‘Education, Human Health and Social Work’ sector<sup>10</sup>.

As seen in Figure 8.4 below, the industrial groups which saw the largest proportional increases between 2016 and 2022 were the ‘Manufacturing’ sector (+0.1 percentage points), the ‘Education, Human Health and Social Work’ sector (+0.8 percentage points) and the ‘ICT and Professional Services’ sector (+3.3 percentage points). In contrast, the largest proportionate declines have been in the ‘Agriculture, forestry and fishing’ sector (-3.6 percentage points) and the ‘Wholesale, Retail & Commerce’ sector (-1.8 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 8.4: Industrial Profile of the Roscommon town labour catchment in 2016 and 2022**

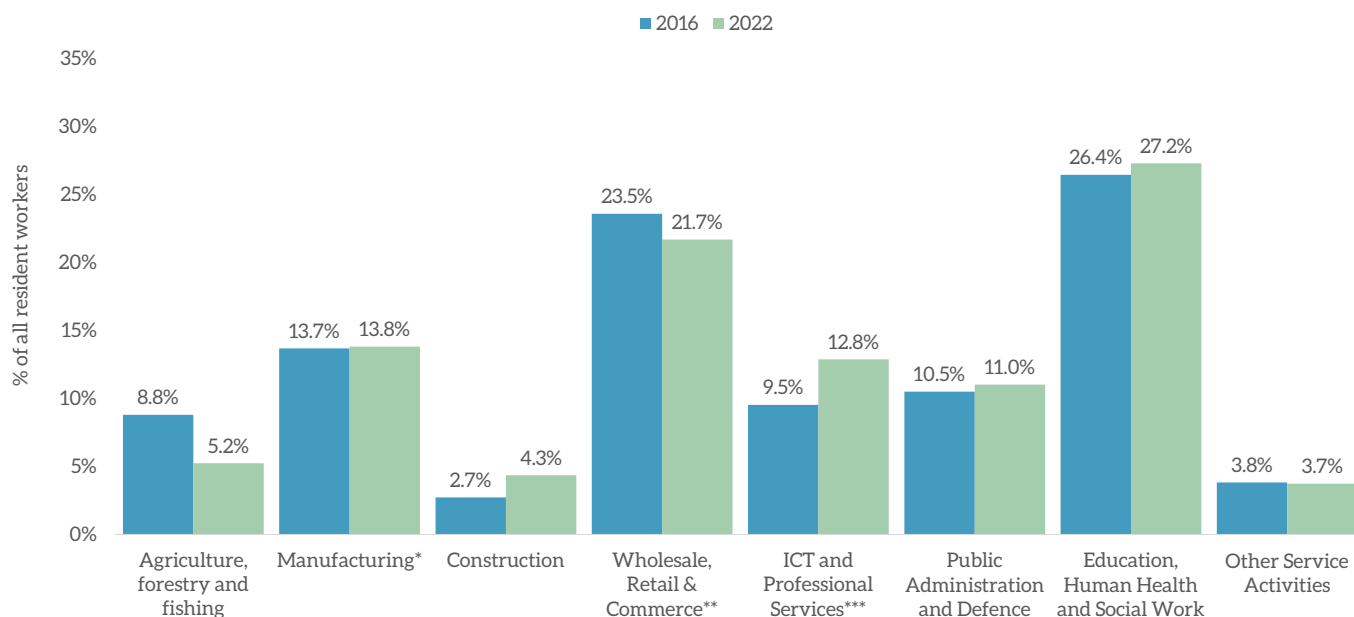


Figure 8.5 below details the industry of employment of the Roscommon town labour catchment by the location of employment – working within Roscommon town or working elsewhere. Employment in the ‘Education, Human Health and Social Work’ (32.8%), ‘Wholesale, Retail and Commerce’ (25.6%) and ‘Public Administration and Defence’ (13.1%) sectors are more dominant among those employed within Roscommon town. The ‘ICT and Professional Services’ (13.3%), ‘Manufacturing’ (16.6%) and ‘Agriculture, forestry and fishing’ (7.5%) sectors have a higher share of employment outside the town than within.

**Figure 8.5: Industrial Profile of the Roscommon town labour catchment, 2022**

Industry	Workers living in the Roscommon town labour catchment							
	Total		Working in Roscommon town			Working elsewhere in Ireland		
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	479	5.2%	31	1.0%	448	7.5%		
Manufacturing*	1,264	13.8%	271	8.5%	993	16.6%		
Construction	398	4.3%	77	2.4%	321	5.4%		
Wholesale, Retail & Commerce**	1,985	21.7%	813	25.6%	1,172	19.5%		
ICT and Professional Services***	1,178	12.8%	383	12.1%	795	13.3%		
Public Administration and Defence	1,008	11.0%	416	13.1%	592	9.9%		
Education, Human Health & Social Work	2,498	27.2%	1,042	32.8%	1,456	24.3%		
Other Service Activities	341	3.7%	134	4.2%	207	3.5%		
Not Stated	17	0.2%	6	0.2%	11	0.2%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,168</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,173</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,995</b>	<b>100%</b>		

### 8.7.3 Socio-Economic Group

The socio-economic structure of employment in the Roscommon town labour catchment is set out in Figure 8.6. 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 structure<sup>11</sup>.

The socio-economic structure of the labour catchment of Roscommon town is broadly similar to that of the State with the largest group by far being 'Non-manual'<sup>12</sup> (50.1%) similar to the State average at 49.5%. As with the State, the next largest category in the Roscommon town labour catchment is 'Employers and Managers' at 11.3%. Relative to the other six key labour catchments, the Roscommon town labour catchment recorded the third smallest proportion of resident workers classed as 'Employers and Managers' (Galway City labour catchment is the highest at 13.3%). Following these, the three categories of 'Semi-skilled', 'Manual-skilled' and 'Lower professional' all account for approximately 6-11% of the resident workforce. 'Farmers and Agricultural Workers' account for 5.4% of all resident workers in the labour catchment.

**Figure 8.6: Socio-Economic Group (SEG) Profile of the Roscommon town labour catchment and the State, 2022**

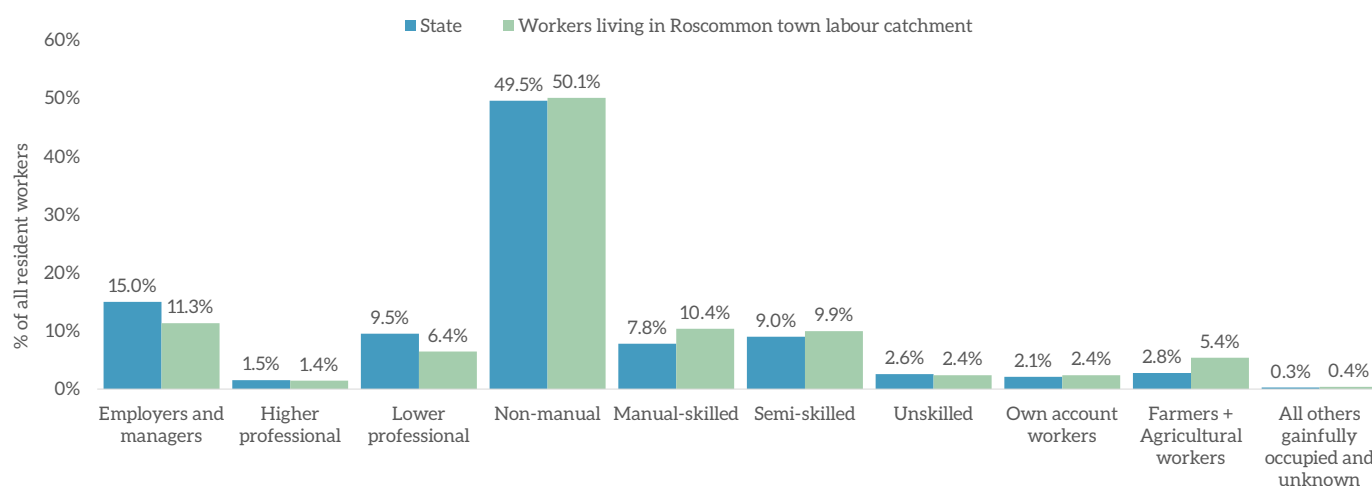


Figure 8.7 below details the socio-economic structure breakdown for those working within Roscommon town and those working outside Roscommon town. The largest difference between the 'town' and 'elsewhere' group is within the 'Non-manual' group (60.6% in Roscommon town vs 44.5% in job locations outside Roscommon town) which relates to persons working in retail, government, banking and other areas fulfilling administrative roles.

<sup>11</sup> | 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).

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

## 8. Roscommon town Labour Catchment

As a follow on to previous indicators on the high level of external commuting to employment opportunities (i.e., beyond the labour catchments to locations such as Athlone and Dublin and Galway cities), there are somewhat notable differences in rates with a higher proportion of those employed outside Roscommon town classed as 'Lower professional' and 'Employers and Managers'. Those working outside Roscommon town, in mostly rural areas, also have a higher proportion of workers as part of the 'Farmers and Agricultural workers' grouping (7.7% working outside the town vs 1.1% working in the town).

Figure 8.7: Socio-Economic Group (SEG) Profile of the Roscommon town labour catchment, 2022

Socio-Economic Group (SEG)	Workers living in the Roscommon town labour catchment							
	Total		Working in Roscommon town		Working elsewhere in Ireland			
Employers and managers	1,037	11.3%	344	10.9%	693	11.6%		
Higher professional	131	1.4%	50	1.6%	81	1.4%		
Lower professional	590	6.4%	155	4.9%	435	7.3%		
Non-manual	4,589	50.1%	1,920	60.6%	2,669	44.5%		
Manual-skilled	949	10.4%	225	7.1%	724	12.1%		
Semi-skilled	912	9.9%	290	9.1%	622	10.4%		
Unskilled	216	2.4%	89	2.8%	127	2.1%		
Own account workers	216	2.4%	51	1.6%	165	2.8%		
Farmers + Agricultural workers	494	5.4%	34	1.1%	460	7.7%		
All others gainfully occupied and unknown	34	0.4%	12	0.4%	22	0.4%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,168</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,170</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,998</b>	<b>100%</b>		

#### 8.7.4 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 8.8 details the average education profile among those resident workers in the Roscommon town labour catchment with 57% having completed third level education - this is lower than the rate of 63.1% for workers nationally. The rate for the Western Region was recorded at 61%. Relative to all seven labour catchments, Roscommon town has the lowest educated workforce, just below that of the Letterkenny labour catchment (57.2%)<sup>13</sup>.

<sup>13</sup> | At the local authority level, Galway City recorded the second highest rate in the State at 72%. The rate for County Roscommon resident workers was recorded at 58.2%. 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).

## 8. Roscommon town Labour Catchment

Figure 8.8 below details the education attainment levels for all workers, those employed within the town and those employed elsewhere. There is a variance between the education attainment of those who are employed within Roscommon town (55.1% with third level) and those employed elsewhere (58% with third level). This relates to the high level of commuting from within the labour catchment to other areas, including Carrick-on-Shannon.

Figure 8.8: Education Attainment Profile of the Roscommon town labour catchment, 2022

Education Attainment	Workers living in the Roscommon town labour catchment								
	Total			Working in Roscommon town			Working elsewhere in Ireland		
Secondary	3,841	41.9%		1,387	43.8%		2,454	40.9%	
Third	5,226	57.0%		1,748	55.1%		3,478	58.0%	
Not Stated	101	1.1%		35	1.1%		66	1.1%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,168</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>3,170</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>5,998</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Relative to the other main labour catchments, Roscommon town has the lowest level of third level attainment of those employed within the town. With a recorded rate of 55.1% with third level education employed in Roscommon town, Galway City (71.1%), Sligo town (65.6%), Letterkenny (61.1%), Carrick-on-Shannon (59.6%), Castlebar (58.1%) and Ennis (57.4%) labour catchments have higher rates of third level educated workers. This reflects the type of local employment opportunities in Roscommon town i.e., the lack of third level education institutes and larger companies employing significant numbers of third level graduates.

### 8.7.5 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%, at 13.7% Roscommon County recorded the second lowest rate in the Western Region with other local authorities as follows: Leitrim (13.9%), 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 Roscommon town labour catchment is shown in Figure 8.9. The proportion of young workers (<30 years) residing within the Roscommon town labour catchment (13.5%) is considerably lower than the overall State average of 17.6%. Relative to other towns in this analysis, the age profile of the Roscommon town labour catchment is the second oldest of the labour catchments. Within the Roscommon town labour catchment, 13.5% of resident workers are aged <30 years compared to the higher rates in the Galway City (17.2%), Letterkenny (16.4%), Sligo town (15.5%), Ennis (14.1%) and Carrick-on-Shannon (13.9%) labour catchments with only Castlebar (13.5%) labour catchment older.

## 8. Roscommon town Labour Catchment

The high levels of out-migration of younger people from rural areas within Roscommon to participate in third level education and to take up employment opportunities elsewhere is certainly a contributory factor to this trend.

The age profile is broadly similar for those employed within Roscommon town than those employed elsewhere and is evident in the data presented in Figure 8.9 below. A total of 13.8% (up from 12.3% in 2016) of all Roscommon town labour catchment workers employed in Roscommon town are aged 'less than 30 years' whereas the rate for workers elsewhere is 13.4% (down from 14.4% in 2016).







Figure 8.9: Age Profile of the Roscommon town labour catchment, 2022

Age	Workers living in the Roscommon town labour catchment								
	Total			Working in Roscommon town			Working elsewhere in Ireland		
<30	1,241	13.5%		439	13.8%		802	13.4%	
30-45	3,518	38.4%		1,154	36.4%		2,364	39.4%	
45-64	4,065	44.3%		1,480	46.7%		2,585	43.1%	
65+	344	3.8%		97	3.1%		247	4.1%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,168</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>3,170</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>5,998</b>	<b>100%</b>	

## 8.7.6 Gender

The gender composition of residents in the Roscommon town labour catchment is shown below. Within the Roscommon town labour catchment, female workers and their male counterparts account for an equal proportion of the total workforce: with rates of 50% each. 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 8.10: Gender Profile of the Roscommon town labour catchment, 2022

Gender	Workers living in the Roscommon town labour catchment								
	Total			Working in Roscommon town			Working elsewhere in Ireland		
Female	4,580	50.0%		1,866	58.9%		2,714	45.2%	
Male	4,588	50.0%		1,304	41.1%		3,284	54.8%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,168</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>3,170</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>5,998</b>	<b>100%</b>	

There is a variation between males and females in terms of the location of their work. A larger proportion of those residing in the Roscommon town labour catchment and employed in Roscommon town are female and account for 58.9% of all resident workers (Figure 8.10).

## 8. Roscommon town Labour Catchment

In contrast to this, those residing in the Roscommon town labour catchment and employed elsewhere are more likely to be males - accounting for 54.8% 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).

### 8.7.7 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.

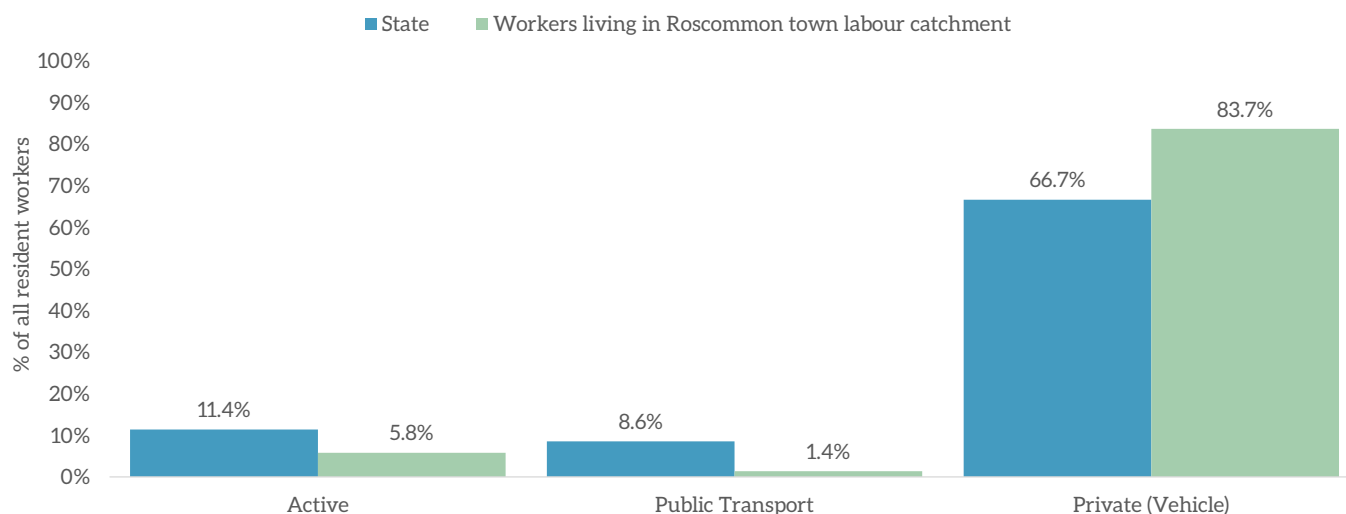
As with the State trend, commuting to work by car (driver and car passenger) is by far the most dominant means of travel across the Western Region (71%). In fact, six of the eight Western Region local authorities are within the top ten highest rates across the State - Galway County (74.8%), Roscommon (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 Roscommon town labour catchment, a total of 5.8% (532) used 'Active' modes, 1.4% (124) used 'Public' modes and 83.7% (7,670) used 'Private' modes of transport to employment destinations. This is the highest rate amongst the seven labour catchments and is unsurprising as it is very rural with more limited availability of public transport, see Figures 8.11 and 8.12 below.



**Figure 8.11: Means of Travel for Resident Workers, 2022**



As expected, there is a variation in the modes used by resident workers who are employed in Roscommon town and those employed elsewhere. Those employed in Roscommon town have a much higher propensity to use 'Active' modes (9.4%) as opposed to those employed elsewhere (3.9%).

**Figure 8.12: Means of Travel for Resident Workers - Working in the town vs elsewhere, 2022**

Means of Travel	Workers living in the Roscommon town labour catchment							
	Total		Working in Roscommon town			Working elsewhere in Ireland		
Active	532	5.8%	297	9.4%	235	3.9%		
Public Transport	124	1.4%	30	0.9%	94	1.6%		
Private (Vehicle)	7,670	83.7%	2,700	85.2%	4,970	82.9%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,326</b>	<b>90.8%</b>	<b>3,027</b>	<b>95.5%</b>	<b>5,299</b>	<b>88.3%</b>		

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.

### 8.7.8 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 travelled<sup>14</sup>. Figure 8.13 below details the overall 'travel time departure' distribution of all Roscommon town labour catchment resident workers.

The most common travel time departures are within the '07:01-08:30' band and this accounted for 50.1% 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, 21.8% in the Roscommon town labour catchment and just over one in four of all workers, 25.8%, in the State.

<sup>14</sup> | 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 8.13: Departure Times for Resident Workers, 2022<sup>15</sup>**

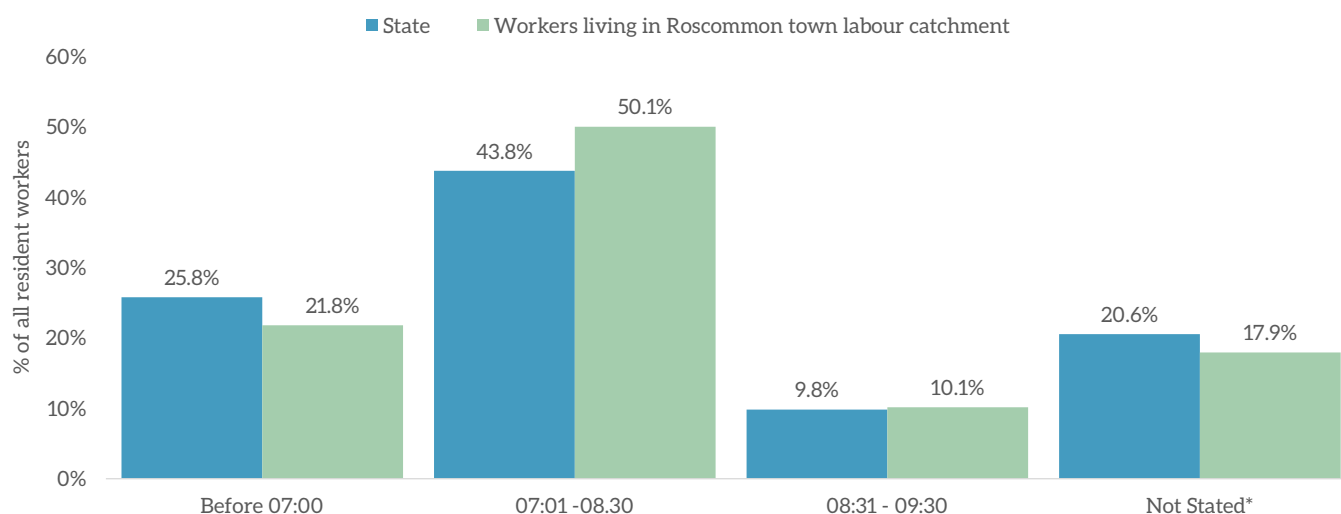


Figure 8.14 below shows a comparison of the ‘travel-time departures’ of those working in Roscommon town and those working elsewhere. Comparing these two groups there are some differences across the departure times. There is a higher share commuting to Roscommon town between ‘08:31-09:30’ than those commuting elsewhere. A total of 20.3% of Roscommon town bound workers residing in the labour catchment depart for work ‘Before 07:00’, 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 Roscommon town labour catchment where a total of 70.1% commute to destinations other than Roscommon town (Athlone, ‘Roscommon Rural’, Dublin City etc.).

**Figure 8.14: Departure Times for Resident Workers - Working in the town vs elsewhere, 2022**

Departure Time	Workers living in the Roscommon town labour catchment							
	Total		Working in Roscommon town		Working elsewhere in Ireland			
Before 07:00	2,001	21.8%	645	20.3%	1,356	22.6%		
07:01-08:30	4,592	50.1%	1,770	55.8%	2,822	47.0%		
08:31-09:30	930	10.1%	384	12.1%	546	9.1%		
Not Stated*	1,645	17.9%	371	11.7%	1,274	21.2%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,168</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,170</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,998</b>	<b>100%</b>		

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 8.14 above).

15 | \*In POWSCAR 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.

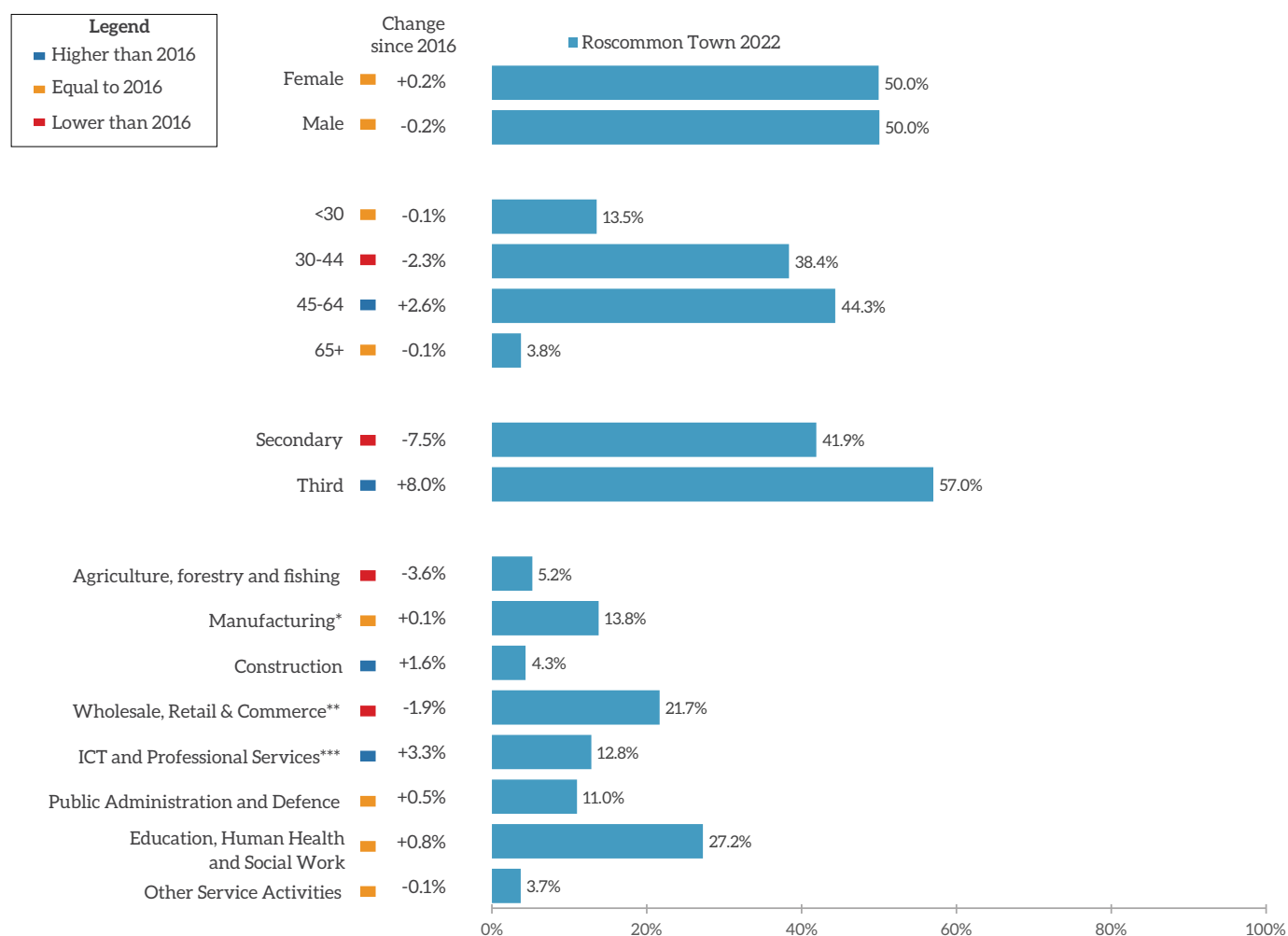
### 8.8 Analysis of change between 2016 and 2022

The graphic below details the change that has occurred across the Roscommon town 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 Roscommon town labour catchment is still the dominant labour catchment for large parts of central Roscommon.

Since 2016, the geographical size of the Roscommon town labour catchment has expanded slightly (including parts of what was previously the Castlerea labour catchment) see maps in Section 8.9. The total resident workers residing in the labour catchment has increased to 9,168 from 7,235 in 2016 (+26.7% or +1,933) and from 7,306 in 2006 (+25.5% or +2,862).

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) and a higher share engaged in the 'Education, Human Health and Social Work' and in particular 'ICT and Professional Services' and 'Construction' related industries. As with the changing State profile, the Roscommon town labour catchment has also seen a decline in employment in 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' and 'Wholesale, Retail & Commerce'.

**Figure 8.15: 2022 Profile indication of change in key indicators since 2016 (comparison of % rates)**

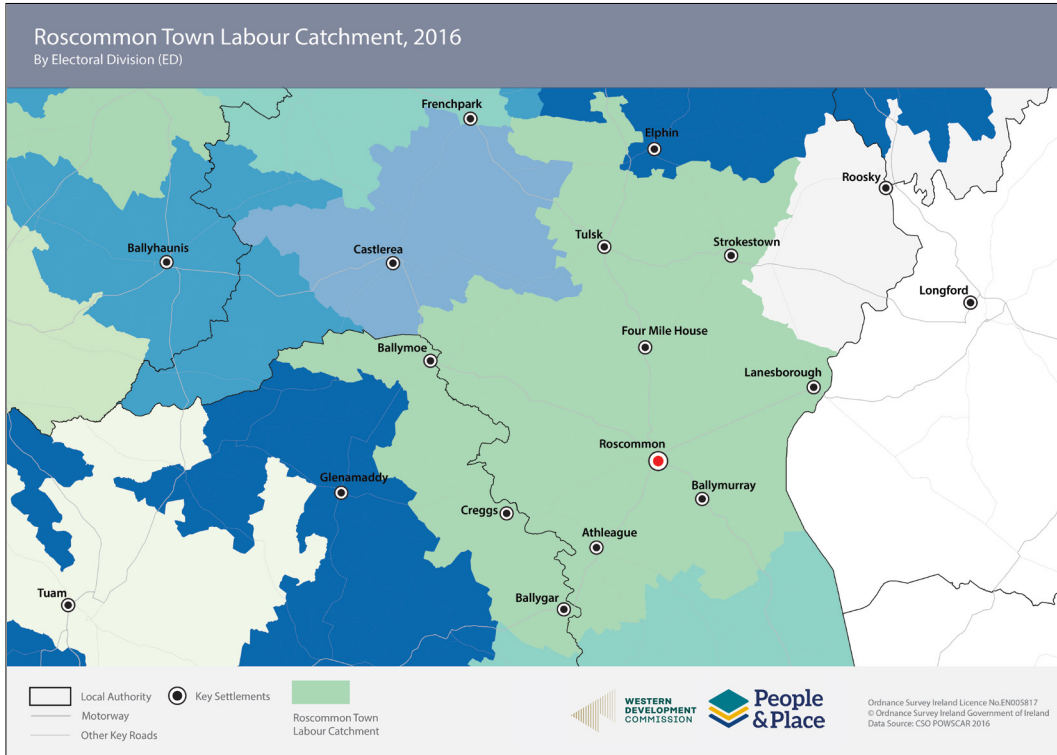


Note: with only nine classifications available, industrial classifications in POWSCCAR are less detailed than normal classifications in other Census outputs.  
 \*Manufacturing' = Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Waste Management  
 \*\*Wholesale, Retail etc. = 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.

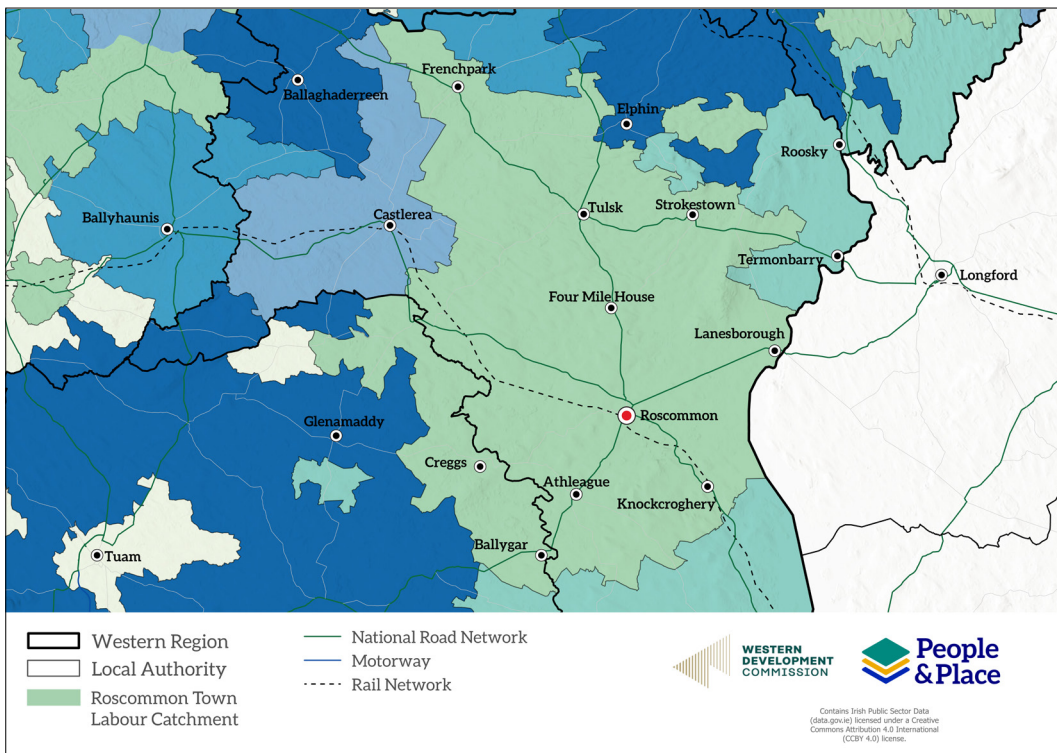
### 8.9 Analysis of labour catchment change between 2016 and 2022

The maps below detail the geographical changes that have taken place within the Roscommon town labour catchment and neighbouring labour catchments between 2016 and 2022. Since 2016, the Roscommon town labour catchment has expanded in areas towards Castlerea and Frenchpark.

**Map 8.4: Roscommon town labour catchment, 2016**



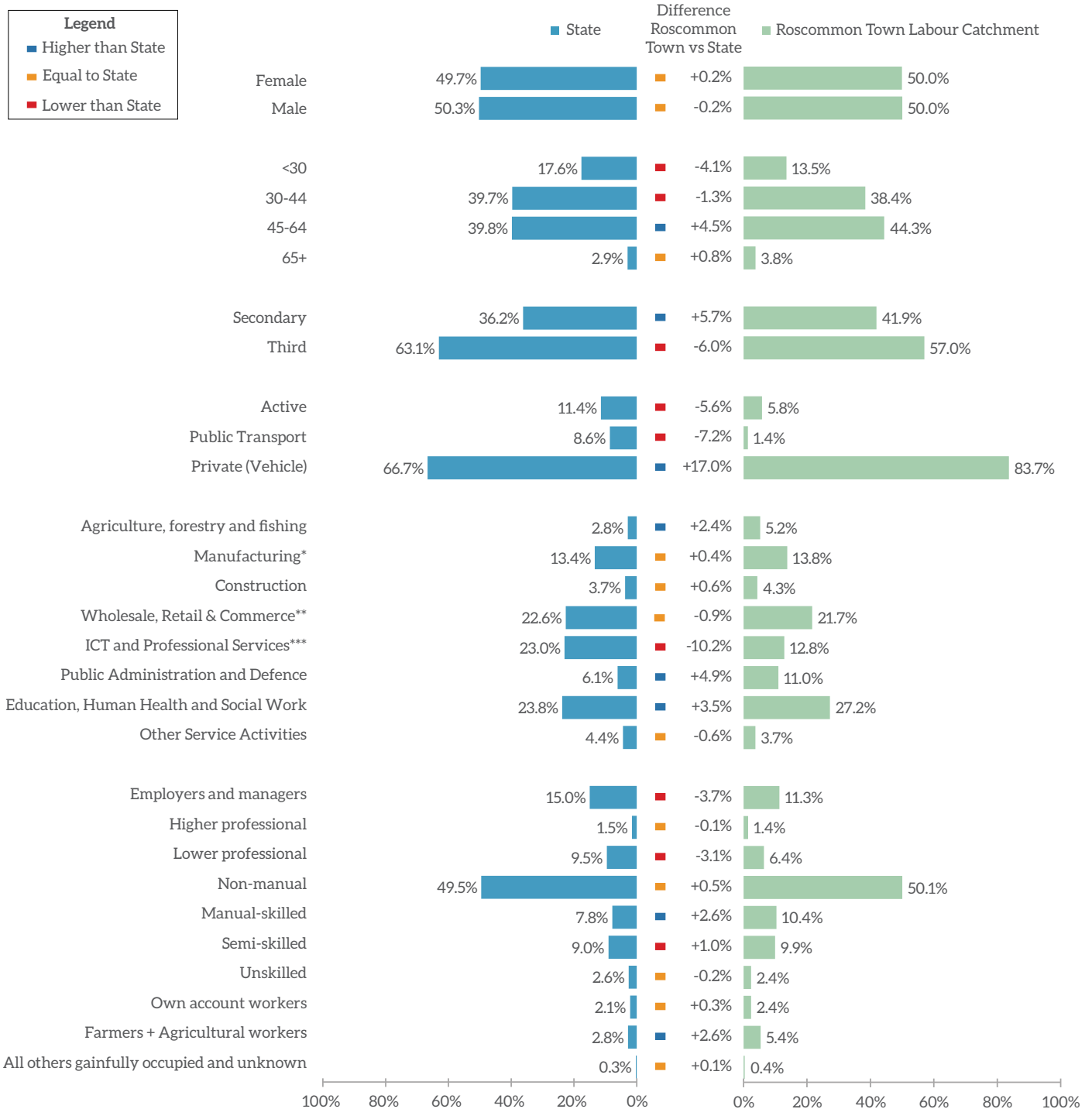
**Map 8.5: Roscommon town labour catchment, 2022**



### 8.10 Roscommon town labour catchment comparison with the State, 2022

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

**Figure 8.16: Comparison between State and Roscommon town labour catchment data for selected indicators**

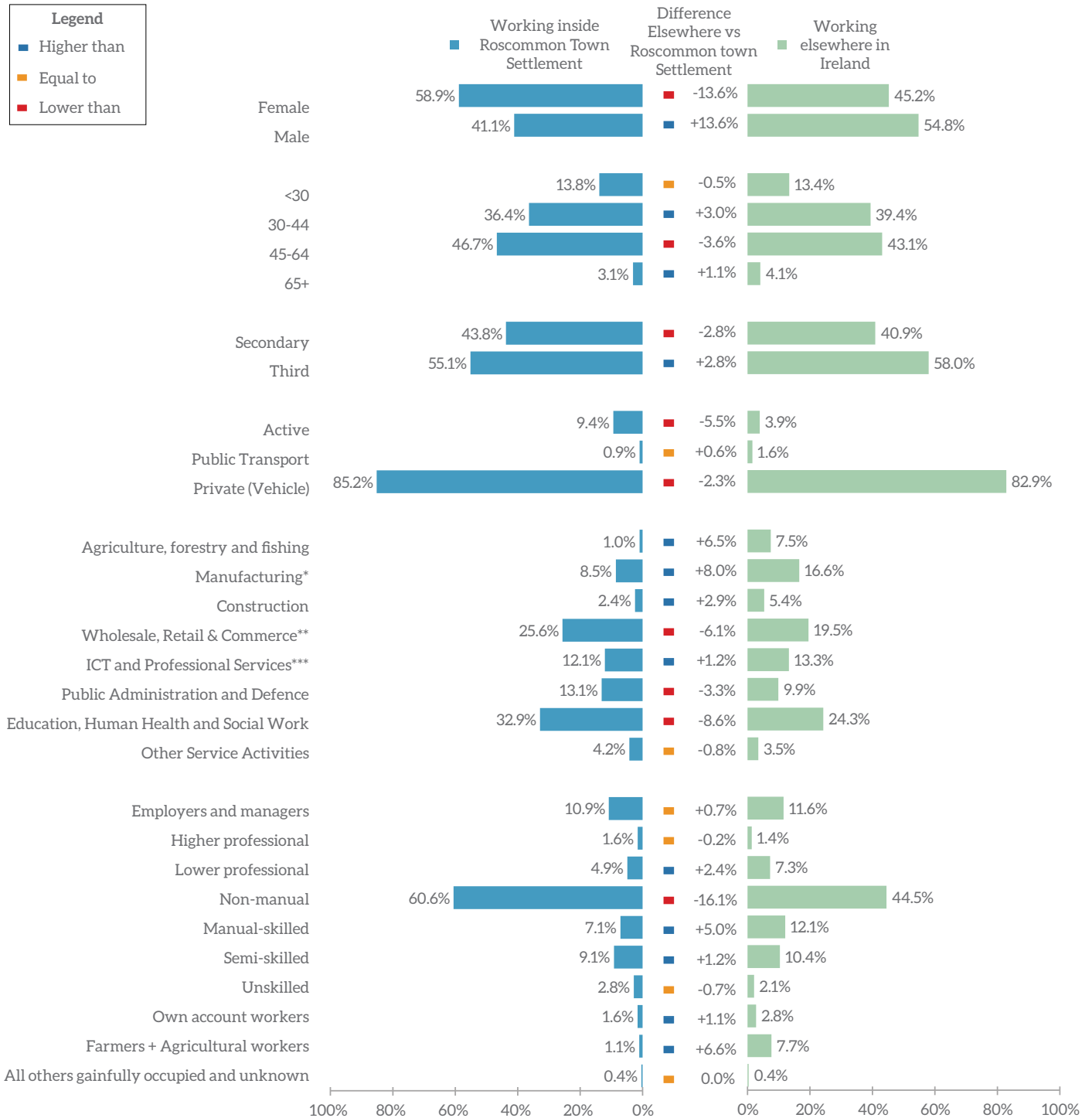


Note: with only nine classifications available, industrial classifications in POWSCCAR are less detailed than normal classifications in other Census outputs.  
 \*Manufacturing = Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Waste Management  
 \*\*Wholesale, Retail etc. = Wholesale, 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.

### 8.11 Roscommon town labour catchment - Employed within Roscommon town and elsewhere in Ireland comparison

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

**Figure 8.17: Comparison between those working within Roscommon 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.

## 8. Roscommon town Labour Catchment

## 8.12 Socio-Economic comparison of all seven labour catchments

The graphic below details the socio-economic characteristics of resident workers within the Roscommon town labour catchment and the other six main labour catchments in the Western Region; Carrick-on-Shannon, Castlebar, Ennis, Galway City, Letterkenny 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 Roscommon town labour catchment is 57%.

## 8.12.1 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%
<b>Roscommon town</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>21.7%</b>	<b>12.8%</b>
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.

\*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.

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%
<b>Roscommon town</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>27.2%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
Sligo town	9.8%	29.6%	4.2%	0.4%
State	6.1%	23.8%	4.4%	0.2%

## 8.12.2 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%
<b>Roscommon town</b>	<b>41.9%</b>	<b>57.0%</b>
Sligo town	36.3%	63.2%
State	36.2%	63.1%

## 8. Roscommon town Labour Catchment

## 8.12.3 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%
<b>Roscommon town</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>50.1%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>
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%
<b>Roscommon town</b>	<b>9.9%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>
Sligo town	9.2%	2.4%	2.5%	3.5%	0.2%
State	9.0%	2.6%	2.1%	2.8%	0.3%

## 8.12.4 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%
<b>Roscommon town</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>83.7%</b>
Sligo town	9.7%	1.5%	73.5%
State	11.4%	8.6%	66.7%



Labour Catchments in the Western Region  
**8. Roscommon town Labour Catchment**

**8.12.5 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%
<b>Roscommon town</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>38.4%</b>	<b>44.3%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>
Sligo town	15.5%	37.0%	43.9%	3.5%
State	17.6%	39.7%	39.8%	2.9%

**8.12.6 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%
<b>Roscommon town</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>50.0%</b>
Sligo town	51.7%	48.3%
State	49.7%	50.3%

**8.12.7 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%
<b>Roscommon town</b>	<b>21.8%</b>	<b>50.1%</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>17.9%</b>
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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