



Seanad  
Éireann

An Seanadóir  
Pádraig Ó Céidigh

# Socio-Economic Profile of the seven Gaeltacht Areas in Ireland

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IRISH RESEARCH COUNCIL  
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An tIonad Breathnaithe um Thaighde Uile-Éireann



## Foreword



As a Gaeltacht Senator I am dedicated to promoting and strengthening the Irish Language and culture together with Gaeltacht communities throughout Ireland. I am delighted to publish this collaborative body of work with the All-Island Research Observatory (AIRO) at the Maynooth University Social Science Institute (MUSSI) and the Irish Research Council.

The overall purpose of this report is for Government, Public Bodies and local community groups to use this information as a foundation on which realistic and objective policies can be created. The overarching objective is to effectively enhance the development of Gaeltacht regions and in particular people living in those communities. Building on from this report the intention is to invite public submissions and activate further qualitative research in relation to those regions.

This report is a socio-economic evidence baseline that provides a very detailed profile, both comparative and individual, of the seven Gaeltacht Areas in Ireland and associated Limistéar Pleanála Teanga (LPTs), or Language Planning Areas. The profile provides readers with a current 'state-of-play' of the socio-economic characteristics of each Gaeltacht Area and LPT and allows comparisons with relevant local authorities and State trends.

The report and level of detail within, will enable community groups, researchers, planners and policy makers to firmly place robust, accurate and authoritative data at the foundation of all future decision making and funding applications. The document will be of great use to those tasked with developing and implementing Language Planning Area Plans and will also act as an incredible resource on the status of Gaeltacht Areas within the Local Economic and Community Plans for the counties of Donegal, Mayo, Galway, Kerry, Cork, Waterford and Meath.

I would like to thank the Irish Research Council who provided co-funding to enable the production of this report and the Central Statistics Office (CSO) for the publication of an incredible array of Census 2016 statistics for Gaeltacht areas and LPTs. I would also like to acknowledge AIRO, the All-Island Research Observatory at Maynooth University, for their expertise and professionalism in undertaking this research and in particular Justin Gleeson, Eoghan McCarthy and David Jordan for their dedication and patience in bringing this report to its conclusion. This research group have worked with many local, regional and national bodies in advancing evidence informed planning over the last decade and their insight and knowledge in this area will prove invaluable in steering the future direction of the Gaeltacht.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Pádraig Ó Céidigh".

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## Executive Summary

This report is a socio-economic evidence baseline that provides a very detailed profile, both comparative and individual, of the seven Gaeltacht areas in Ireland and associated Limistéar Pleanála Teanga (LPTs), or Language Planning Areas. Acting as a key evidence baseline to support future policy development for Gaeltacht areas, this report is a compilation of a wide variety of statistics that are visualised in a user friendly and informative manner.

As part of the dissemination strategy for Census 2016, the Central Statistics Office (CSO) have published Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS) for a wide range of geographical scales from the State to the Small Area (SA) level. As part of this strategy, the CSO have published SAPS for both the seven Gaeltacht areas<sup>1</sup> and the twenty-six Limistéar Pleanála Teanga (LPTs), or Language Planning Areas as established under the Gaeltacht Act 2012. Therefore, this is the first time that such a collection of detailed statistics has been made available to accurately profile the social and economic characteristics of the Gaeltacht areas and their local communities.

This report is a summary and graphical visualisation of a selection of key indicators from the SAPS as published by the CSO. The report also provides a detailed employment based jobs profile and commuter flow data from each of the LPTs. Indicators in the report are based on the following themes: population and population change, age profiles, ability and frequency of speaking Irish, nationality, employment and unemployment, affluence and disadvantage, education attainment, housing, communications, health and disability, and transport.

The following sections provide some of the key data insights following the development of the report.

### Key Facts

#### Population and Population Change

- According to Census 2016, the total population residing within the seven Gaeltacht areas in Ireland was 99,617 and accounted for 2.1% of the State population of 4.76 million. To put this in context with the population in local authorities across Ireland, it is equivalent to the total population residing within Kilkenny.
- In terms of population size (based on aggregated of LPTs - see Footnote 1), the Galway Gaeltacht (50,570 or 50.8% of total) and Donegal Gaeltacht (23,346 or 23.4%) are by far the largest and account for almost three quarters of all Gaeltacht residents. The other five Gaeltacht areas have much smaller population totals: Mayo (9,340 or 9.4%); Kerry (8,756 or 8.8%); Cork (3,932 or 3.9%); Meath (1,857 or 1.9%); and Waterford (1,816 or 1.8%).
- Between 2006 and 2016 the population of the seven Gaeltacht areas increased by 4.3% (+4,114) from 95,503 to 99,617. In contrast to this, the population across the State increased by 12.3% (>0.5 million) during the same period. Much of the growth in the Gaeltacht areas took place between 2006 and 2011 (5,213 or 5.4%) whereas there was a population decline of -1.1% (-1,099) between 2011 and 2016.

<sup>1</sup> Please note that the figures presented within the report relate to the commencement of LPTs which, in the case of the Joyce County and Tourmakeady LPT, straddle the county boundaries of Mayo and Galway. As a result of this, the CSO decided to publish Gaeltacht area statistics (Galway Gaeltacht, Mayo Gaeltacht etc) as aggregates of full LPTs. As such, all of the Joyce County and Tourmakeady LPT (population = 3,185) is recorded within the Galway Gaeltacht figures even though 32.8% (1,046) is actually within County Mayo.



## Executive Summary

- Over the ten-year period, 2006 to 2016, there is a clear spatial pattern in levels of population change within the Gaeltacht area of each of the seven counties (Gaeltacht residents per county and not LPT Gaeltacht area aggregates - see footnote 1). By far, the largest increases in both numbers and percentage rates have been in Galway where the population residing in the Gaeltacht has expanded by 9.9% (+4,472) with much of this taking place in the immediate commuter hinterland of Galway City. Growth rates have been lower in the Gaeltacht areas of other counties: Meath (+187 or 11.2%); Waterford (+184 or 11.2%); Cork (129 or 3.4%); and Kerry (61 or 0.7%).
- As with national trends, not all areas across the country have increased in population over the last decade. In fact, almost 27% of all Electoral Divisions (EDs) in Ireland have decreased in population since 2006. This is also the case in large parts of rural and peripheral areas across the Gaeltacht. Throughout this period, most notable declines have been within the population residing in the Gaeltacht areas of Donegal and Mayo. The highest level of decline over the last decade has been in the Gaeltacht area of Mayo which witnessed a total reduction in its population of -482 or approximately -4.4%. The Gaeltacht population residing in Mayo stands out amongst all other counties and has been suffering continual population decline since the 1960's with its current population now 29.6% lower than the total in 1966 (14,762). Since 2006, the Gaeltacht population residing in Donegal recorded a loss of -437 (-1.8%) however prior to this its population base, although declining marginally, has remained relatively stable.

### Age of Population and Population Projections

- Relative to the State average, the combined Gaeltacht areas have a much older population profile with 16.6% (16,511) of residents aged 65+. In comparison, 13.4% of the residents in the State are aged 65+. However, there is substantial variation in the age profile across the seven Gaeltacht areas with Mayo (22.8% or 2,131), Donegal (21.7% or 5,055) and Kerry (18.6% or 1,626) having by far the highest rates of population aged 65+. Rates are much lower in the Meath Gaeltacht (10.6% or 196), Galway Gaeltacht (13.2% or 6,657) and Waterford Gaeltacht (13.2% or 239).
- Of the 26 LPTs, exactly half (13) have a population profile where more than a fifth (20%) of residents are aged 65+. As with the Gaeltacht areas, there is a lot of variation across the LPTs with Arranmore (32.4%) and West Mayo (31.1%) with the highest rates. In contrast to this, Barna and Knocknacarra (9.4%), Galway City East (8.4%), and Rathcarran and Gibstown (10.6%) have very low rates.
- The latest CSO Population and Labour force Projections 2017-2051 (June 2018) reveal that, irrespective of the combination of assumptions used, there will be between 1.5 and 1.6 million persons aged 65+ in Ireland by 2051. This equates to an increase in rates from 13.4% in 2016 to between 24-27% by 2051. With the rate in many Gaeltacht areas already well above the State average, this changing demographic trend will have a significant impact on future service delivery and community well-being within Gaeltacht areas.

### Ability and Frequency of Irish Speakers

- The question on Irish language ability is broken into two parts; the first part asks "Can you speak Irish?" while the second asks about frequency of speaking the language. The total number of people who answered 'yes' to being able to speak Irish in April 2016 was 1,761,420, a slight decrease (0.7%) on the 2011 figure of 1,774,437. This represents 39.8% of respondents compared

## Executive Summary

- with 41.4% in 2011. Highest rates are within the Cork (77.3% or 2,872) and Waterford (74.8% or 1,286) Gaeltacht areas. There is a wide variation in rates across the LPTs with The Islands Region (95.1% or 1,939) and Carraroe (93.5% or 2,212) with highest rates whereas Galway City East (43% or 3,107) is less than half this rate.
- Of the 1.76 million who said they could speak Irish, 73,803 (4.2%) said they speak it daily outside the education system, a fall of 3,382 on the 2011 figure. Of the 73,803 daily Irish speakers (outside the education system), 20,586 (27.9%) lived in Gaeltacht areas. In general, all Gaeltacht areas have rates in excess of 25% with the highest in the Donegal Gaeltacht (37.3% or 5,929). In sharp contrast to this, the rate in the Mayo Gaeltacht is 13.8% (743). Again, there is great variation across the LPTs with highest rates in Tory Island (85% or 85) and The Islands Region (76% or 1,474) whereas rates in nine of the LPTs have rates below 15% such as The Rosses (10.5% or 274), Galway City East (6.9% or 215) and An tEachréidh (5.3% or 223).

### Nationality

- In April 2016, there were 535,475 non-Irish nationals living in Ireland, a 1.6% decrease on the 2011 figure (544,357). The proportion of the population who were non-Irish nationals has also fallen from 12.2% in 2011 to 11.6% in 2016. This fall in non-Irish nationals can in part be explained by the rise in the number of those with dual Irish nationality, who are classified as Irish in the census. The Gaeltacht areas recorded a rate of 8.4% (8,216) although there was considerable variation across the individual Gaeltacht areas with Kerry (867 or 10.5%) and Galway (4,608 or 9.3%) with the highest rates. In comparison, the Meath Gaeltacht recorded a rate of 3.1% (57).
- The breakdown of nationalities residing within the Gaeltacht areas is different to the State profile with those from the UK still the dominant group within the Gaeltacht and account for 39% of all non-Irish nationals. By comparison, the UK population in the State accounts for 19.2% of all non-Irish nationals.

### Unemployment

- In April 2016, there were 6,911 unemployed persons residing within the Gaeltacht areas, a Census unemployment<sup>2</sup> rate of 15.1%. Across the seven Gaeltacht areas there is a high level of variance with over a fifth of the labour force classed as unemployed in both the Donegal (22.5% or 2,181) and Mayo (22.3% or 864) Gaeltacht areas. In contrast to this, rates are much lower in all other areas (<13%) with the Cork Gaeltacht recording the lowest rate at 6.7%. Across the LPTs the variation in rates is even greater with 12 of the 26 recording unemployment rates greater than 20% or a fifth of the labour force.

### Education Attainment

- According to recent Census publications from the CSO, looking over a twenty-five year period from the early nineties, the education attainment of 15 year olds and over has greatly improved across Ireland. There has been a decrease in the number of people who were educated to primary level only and an increase in those with higher levels. Corresponding to increasing levels of

<sup>2</sup> The official unemployment estimates for the State are based on the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS). The results in this report differ for methodological reasons from these official estimates. The Census records an unemployment rate (based on Principal Economic Status) of 12.9%, compared with the official rate (QNHS) of 8.6% for the State. The Census rate is used in this report as ILO is only available at a regional level and therefore not available for Gaeltacht areas or LPTs.

## Executive Summary

- education attainment, the age at which people ceased their full-time education steadily rose between 1991 and 2016. Of those who had completed their education in 1991, 27.8%, representing 601,958 people had completed their education before they turned 15. By 2006, this figure had more than halved to 13.3% and by April 2016 it had decreased further to 8.7% representing fewer than 184,266 people. Those remaining in education in their early 20s has also increased. Census 1991 recorded 5.2% or 111,867 persons had completed their education aged 22 or older. In April 2006, this proportion grew to 17.3% (or 421,374 persons). The numbers continuing their education beyond the age of 21 increased to 593,827 in 2016, representing 28.2%.
- These improving trends in overall education attainment are also recorded within and across the Gaeltacht area and LPTs. However, there is still a wide gap in overall levels of education attainment between those residing in the Gaeltacht and the State average. As of 2016, a total of 11,293 persons residing in the Gaeltacht had a highest level of education attainment classed as 'No Formal or Primary only'. This equates to a rate of 17% and is much higher than the State average of 12.5%. Again, there is a high level of variance between the seven Gaeltacht areas with both the Donegal and Mayo Gaeltacht with approximately a quarter of the population classed as having 'No Formal or Primary only' education attainment. All other Gaeltacht areas recorded much lower rates (<13%). At the LPT scale, the differences in education attainment levels is even more varied with Barna and Knocknacarra recording a rate of 4.4% whereas the rate in Arranmore was 40.3%.

### Levels of Affluence and Disadvantage

- The main measurement of affluence and disadvantage in Ireland is based on the Pobal HP Deprivation Index. This index is based on three dimensions of affluence/disadvantage: Demographic Profile, Social Class Composition and Labour Market Situation. The index reveals the dramatic increase in deprivation in Ireland between 2006 and 2011 following the economic collapse in 2008 and the partial recovery between 2011 and 2016 - estimated to be 41% of the decline witnessed between 2006 and 2011. Comparing the relative changes in the HP Index Scores between 2006, 2011 and 2016, it is clear that the dominance of Ireland's urban environs has continued. Overall, all areas across the country have declined but the cities have declined less than the rest of the country. In contrast, the counties most affected by the decline are the distant commuter counties outside the Dublin Region. Kildare, Meath, Wexford, Roscommon, Cavan, Laois and Offaly are the counties that have experienced the most significant decline.
- As a whole, the combined Gaeltacht area have a recorded Pobal HP Deprivation Score (relative) of -2.2 which is classed as 'Marginally below Average'. The most disadvantaged Gaeltacht areas are Donegal (-10.9 or 'Disadvantaged') and Mayo (-11.9 or 'Disadvantaged'). All other Gaeltacht areas are classed as 'Marginally above Average'. Mapping the index at LPT areas reveals that Arranmore is classed as 'Very Disadvantaged' with another 8 LPTs then classed as 'Disadvantaged'. Only one LPT, Cape Clear, is classed as 'Affluent'.
- By analysing the Pobal HP Deprivation Index at the Small Area (SA) level (approx. 75 households, n = 504 in the Gaeltacht) it is possible to obtain a breakdown of the total population within the Gaeltacht who are classed as residing in disadvantaged areas. According to the Pobal data, a total of 26,850 or 26.9% of the Gaeltacht residents fall within the category of 'Disadvantaged' or 'Very Disadvantaged'.

## Aim of the Study

The aim of this study is to provide a detailed reference profile on the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the seven Gaeltacht areas in Ireland and their related individual Limistéar Pleanála Teanga (LPTs), or Language Planning Areas based on the official results from Census 2016. The reference profile is based on demographics (population change, age cohorts and age dependency rates), ability and frequency of those speaking Irish, nationality and ethnicity, employment and unemployment, levels of affluence and disadvantage, levels of education attainment, housing tenure and type, digital communications, general health and disability and mode of transport to work and school. To further support the economic indicators on employment, a 'jobs profile' has also been prepared for each LPT and provides detail on the number of resident workers, the number of local jobs based in the LTP and finally, the profile provides details on levels of internal and external work based commuting.

This profile will prove to be a useful document for use in future planning and research related to the Gaeltacht areas and Language Planning Areas. It will be of use to all communities residing within the Gaeltacht areas across Ireland and provide interested parties and groups with an array of key socio-economic data for use in research, planning, policy development and indeed funding applications.

Where possible, and depending on data availability, all graphics have been designed using a 'geographical hierarchy' methodology (see Figure A below). This methodology provides a single view of each indicator using both raw numbers (showing the true scale of numbers across the State) and percentages (useful for comparative analysis), at a range of comparative geographies: State, relevant local authorities, Gaeltacht areas and then Limistéar Pleanála Teanga (LPTs) or Language Planning Areas.

Appendix 1 provides a detailed map of all LPTs across the Gaeltacht areas. The purpose of these maps is to illustrate the location of the Language Planning Areas and should not be considered as a definitive outline of the Gaeltacht boundaries. These maps have been sourced from the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG) website<sup>3</sup>.



Figure A: Example of Geographical Hierarchy

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.chg.gov.ie/gaeltacht/20-year-strategy-for-the-irish-language-2010-2030/language-planning-process/list-of-the-26-language-planning-areas-and-maps/>

## Methodology

Whilst the report focuses on the key demographic, economic, social and community indicators, it is highly recommended that it is not used in isolation to the other national data initiatives that have been developed by AIRO and the Department of Culture, Heritage and Gaeltacht (DCHG) and Pobal.

AIRO now hosts a detailed census Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping viewer on its website that contains hundreds of statistical variables at the Electoral Division (ED) and Small Area (SA) level. This viewer allows users to interrogate the results from Census 2016 at the local level and will provide further insight into the socio-economic characteristics of Gaeltacht Areas and LPTs.

In order to further support the implementation of the language planning process in the Gaeltacht, the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG) have also developed a GIS. Under the system, census data for 2011 and 2016 is presented regarding Irish language usage by Gaeltacht Language Planning Area, Gaeltacht Service Towns and Irish Language Networks. Information provided by the Department of Education and Skills and the Department of Children and Youth Affairs, respectively, regarding the location and enrolment numbers of primary and post-primary schools in respect of the school year 2016/17 is presented, as well as the early years education sector.

GIS Mapping Viewers from AIRO and DCHG are as follows:

- AIRO Census Mapping 2016 - <https://airomaps.nuim.ie/id/census2016/>
- DCHG Language Planning Area Viewer - <https://dahg.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/>

## Data Sources and Datasets

All of the data feeding into this report is from the Central Statistics Office (CSO) and based on the results from Census 2016. The census figures relate to the de facto population i.e. the population recorded for each area represents the total of all persons present within its boundaries on the night of Sunday, 24 April 2016, together with all persons who arrived in that area on the morning of Monday, 25 April 2016, not having been enumerated elsewhere.

As part of the Census 2016 processing programme places of work, school and college were geo-coded. All workers resident in Ireland on Census night were coded to their place of work and all Irish resident students from the age of 5 and upwards were coded to their place of school/college. A detailed microdata file containing demographic and socio-economic characteristics of these residents along with information on the origin and destination of their journeys has been made available for analysis.

The project team at AIRO liaised with statisticians within the CSO on the interrogation of this microdata file (the Place of Work Census of Anonymised Records (POWCAR)) to produce the Jobs Profiles for the 26 Language Planning Areas. All outputs from this data analysis are based on the workings of the project team at AIRO and verified for data confidentiality purposes by the CSO.

The report also includes data from the Pobal HP Deprivation Index which is considered as the main measure of social affluence and disadvantage in Ireland.



	Foreword	
	Executive Summary and Key Findings	
	Methodology	
	Section 1. Comparative Analysis	
Indicator 1	Total Population by Local Authority and Gaeltacht Area, 2016	13
Indicator 2a	Total Population by Gaeltacht Area, 2016	14
Indicator 2b	Total Population by Language Planning Area, 2016	14
Indicator 3a	Population Change, 2011 to 2016	15
Indicator 3b	Population, 1991 to 2016 Gaeltacht Areas	15
Indicator 4	Population Distribution by Language Planning Area	16
Indicator 5	Population 0-4, 2016	17
Indicator 6	Population 5-12, 2016	18
Indicator 7	Population 13-17, 2016	19
Indicator 8	Population 18-24, 2016	20
Indicator 9	Population 0-24, 2016	21
Indicator 10	Population 24-45, 2016	22
Indicator 11	Population 45-64, 2016	23
Indicator 12	Population 15-64, 2016	24
Indicator 13	Population 65 plus, 2016	25
Indicator 14	Young Age Dependency Rate, 2016	26
Indicator 15	Old Age Dependency Rates, 2016	27
Indicator 16	Population by Ability to speak Irish - Yes, 2016	28
Indicator 17	Population by Ability to speak Irish - No, 2016	29
Indicator 18	Frequency Speaking Irish - Daily outside the education system, 2016	30
Indicator 19	Non-Irish National Population, 2016	31
Indicator 20	Labour Force Participation Rate, 2016	32
Indicator 21	Labour Force At Work, 2016	33
Indicator 22	Labour Force Unemployed, 2016	34
Indicator 23	Pobal HP Deprivation Index - Relative Score	35
Indicator 24	Education Attainment - No Formal or Primary, 2016	36
Indicator 25	Education Attainment - Apprenticeship and Technical, 2016	37
Indicator 26	Education Attainment - Third Level, 2016	38
Indicator 27	Housing Tenure - Owner Occupied, 2016	39
Indicator 28	Housing Tenure - Private Rented, 2016	40
Indicator 29	Housing Tenure - Social Housing, 2016	41
Indicator 30	Housing Vacancy (Less Holiday Homes), 2016	42
Indicator 31	Communications - Broadband, 2016	43
Indicator 32	Communications - Other Internet, 2016	44
Indicator 33	General Health - Bad and Very Bad Health, 2016	45
Indicator 34	Population with a Disability - Total, 2016	46
Indicator 35	Population with a Disability - Male, 2016	47
Indicator 36	Population with a Disability - Female, 2016	48
Indicator 37	Mode of Transport to Work or School - Green Modes, 2016	49
Indicator 38	Mode of Transport to Work or School - Public Modes, 2016	50
Indicator 39	Mode of Transport to Work or School - Private Modes, 2016	51
	Section 2. Individual Socio-Demographic Profiles	52 - 85
	Section 3. Job Profiles and Commuting Flows	87 - 140
	Appendix 1 . Language Planning Area Maps	141 - 154

# **Socio-Economic Comparative Analysis**



# Gaeltacht Area - Socio-Economic Evidence Baseline Report, 2018

## Total Population by Local Authority and Gaeltacht Area

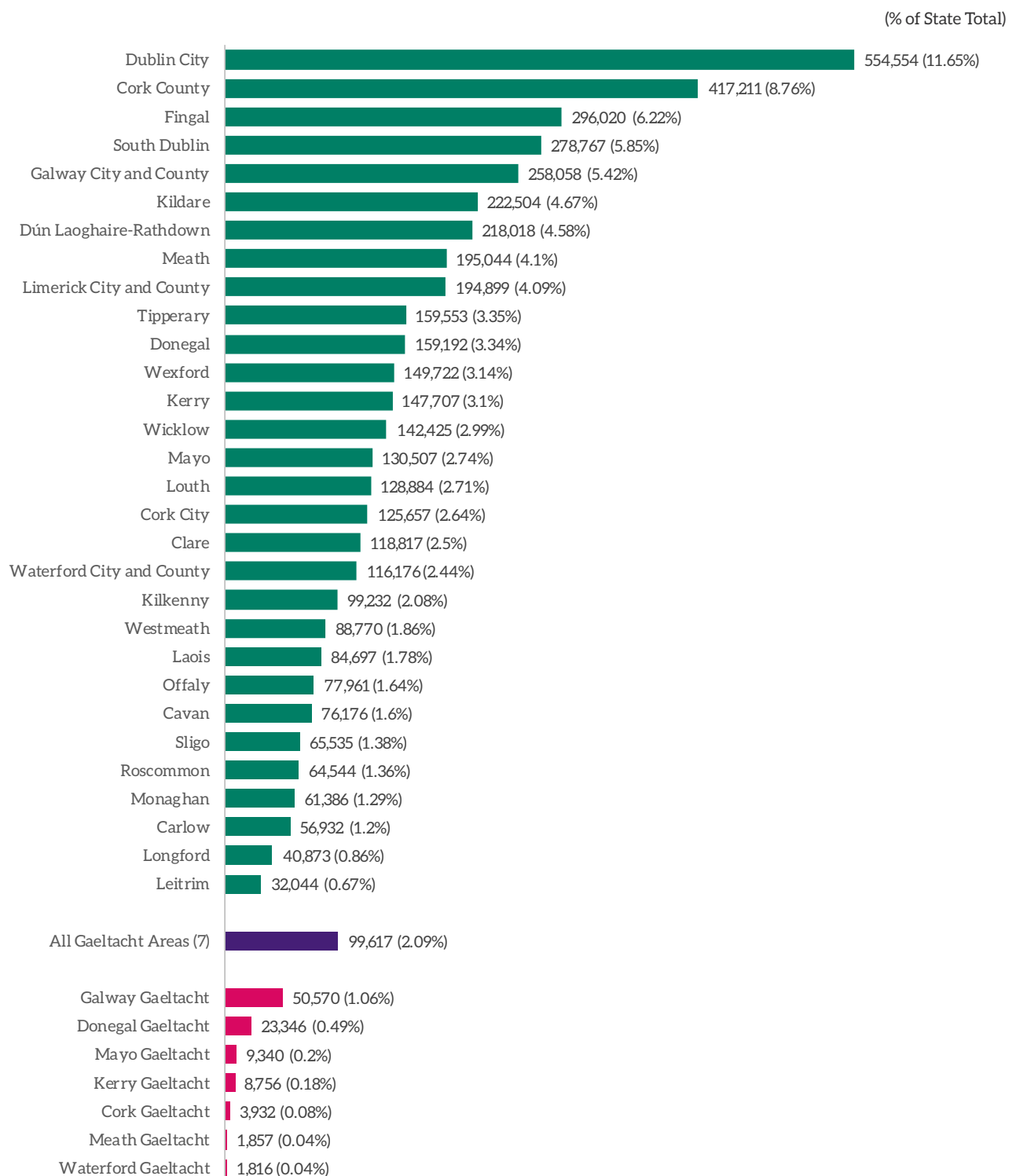


Figure 1: Total Population by Local Authority and Gaeltacht Areas, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

## Total Population by Gaeltacht Area & Language Planning Area

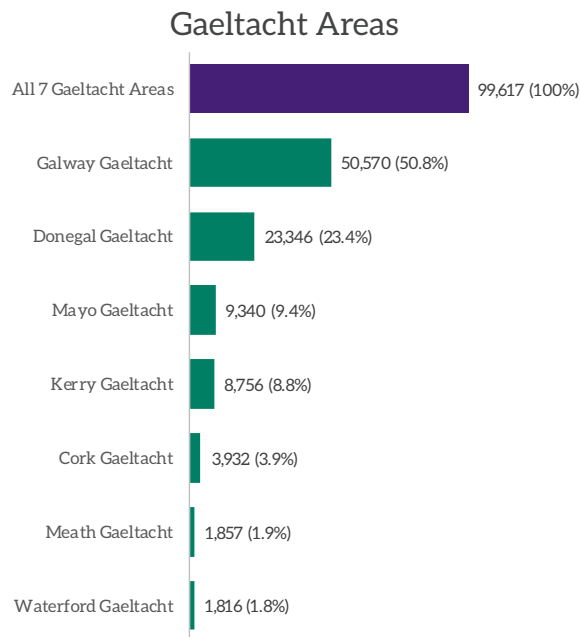


Figure 2a: Total Population and percentage by Gaeltacht Area, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

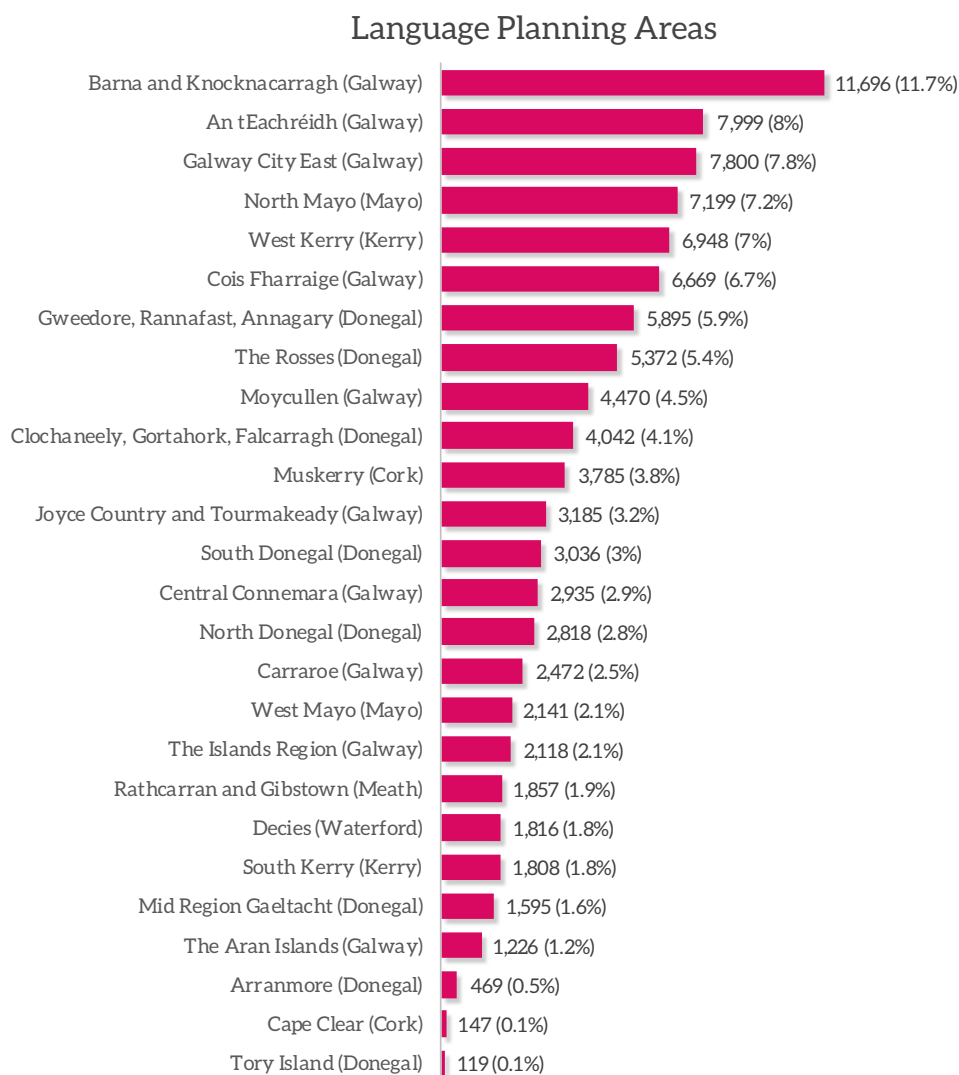


Figure 2b: Total Population and percentage by Language Planning Area (LPT), 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

# Gaeltacht Area - Socio-Economic Evidence Baseline Report, 2018

## Population Change, 2011-2016



### Population Change 2011 to 2016

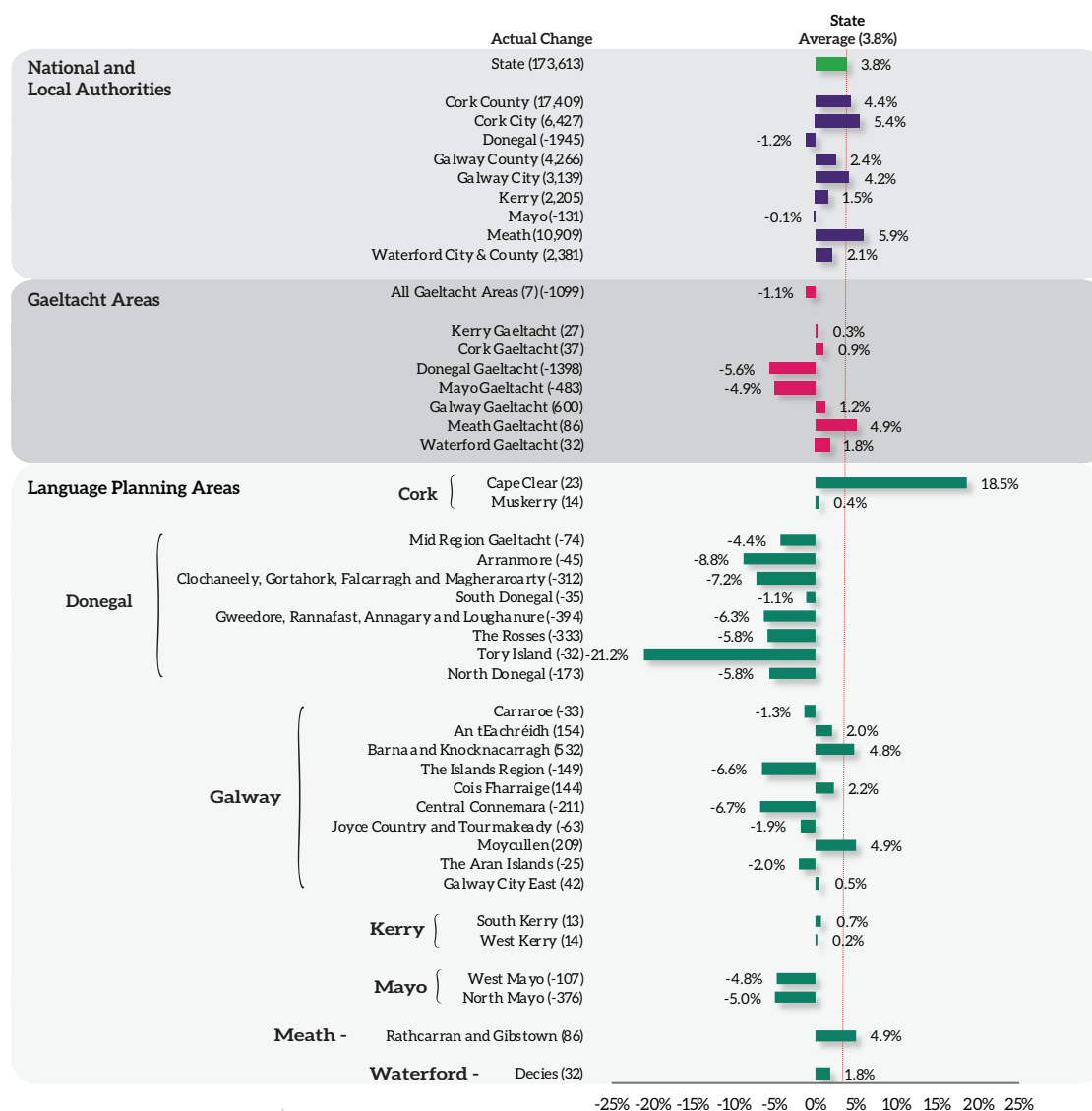


Figure 3a: Population Change, 2011 to 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

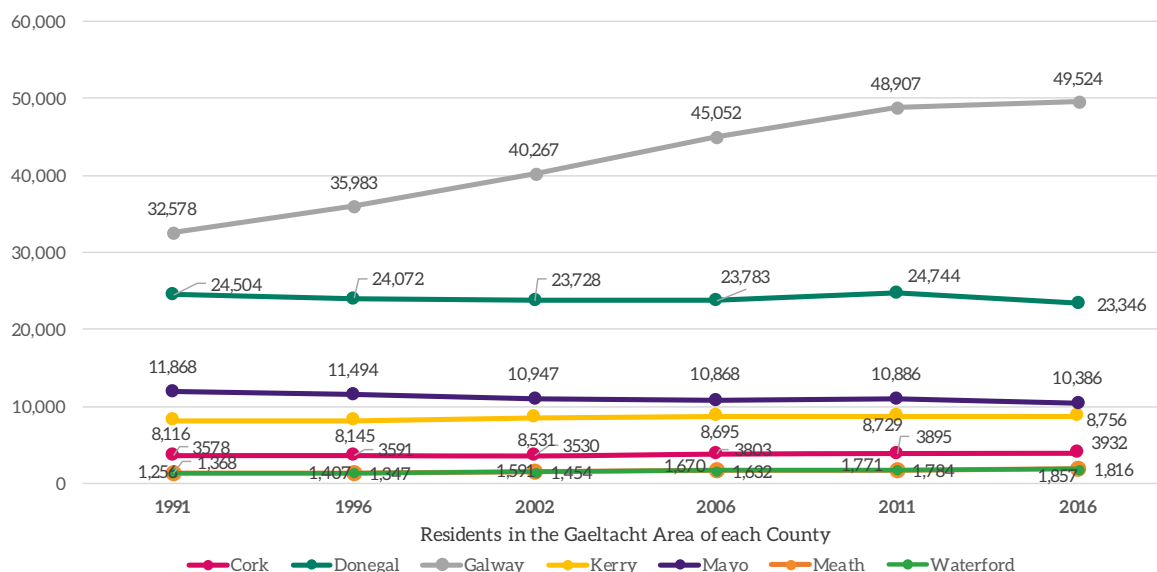


Figure 3b: Total population in the Gaeltacht area of each county, 1991 to 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

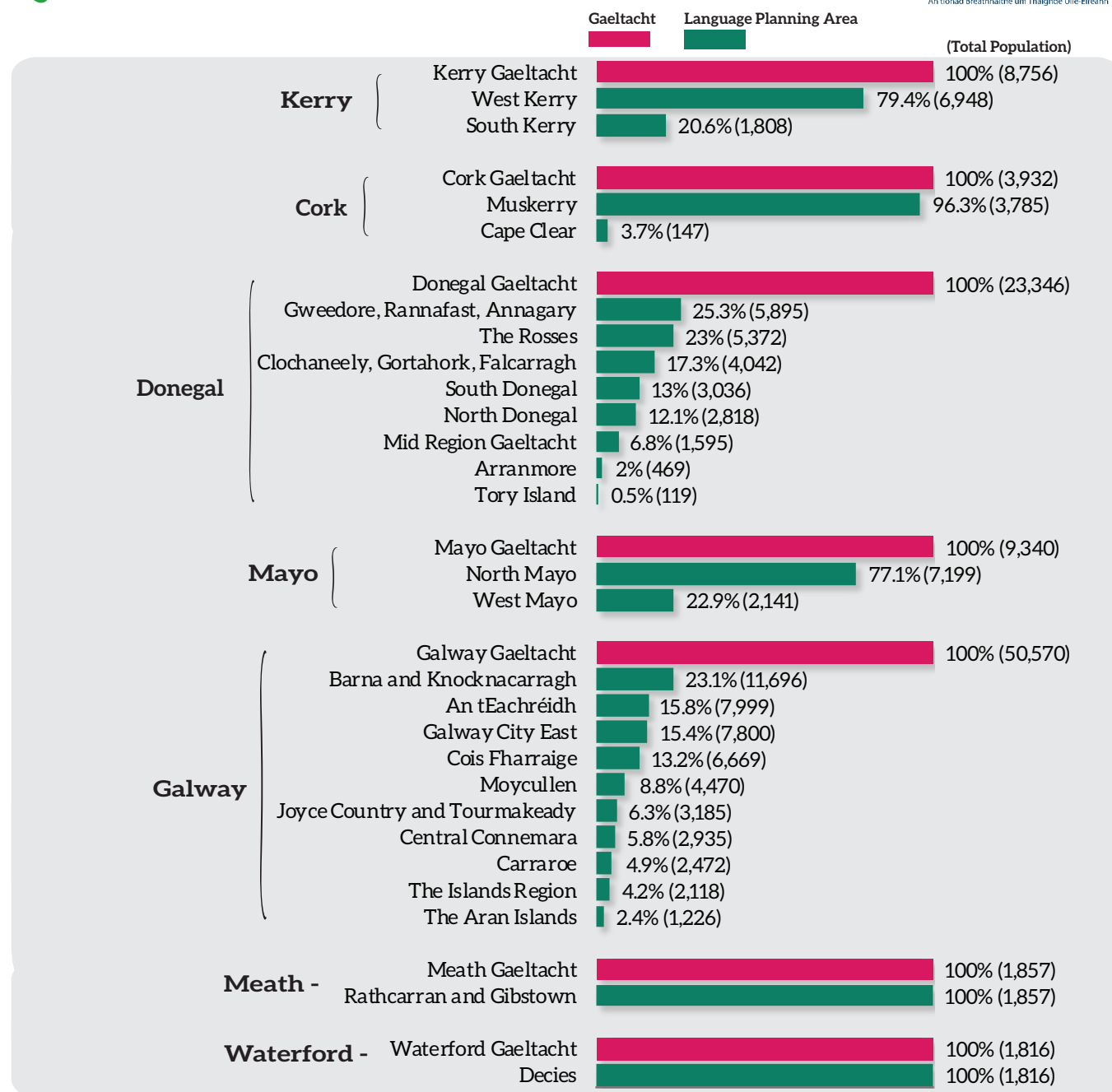


Figure 4: Population Distribution by Language Planning Area (LPT), 2016 (Source: CSO &amp; AIRO)

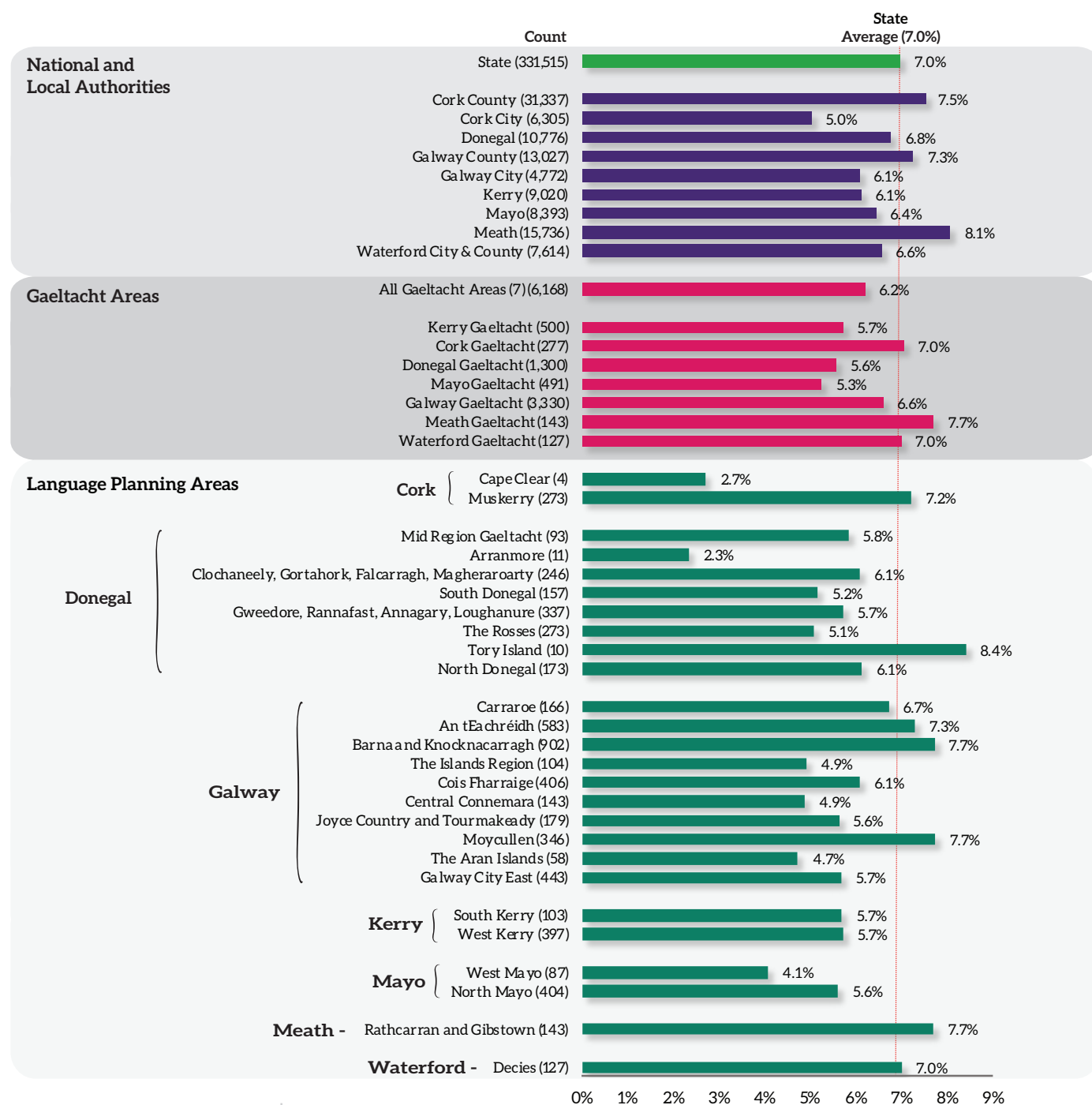


Figure 5: Population 0-4, 2016 (Source: CSO &amp; AIRO)

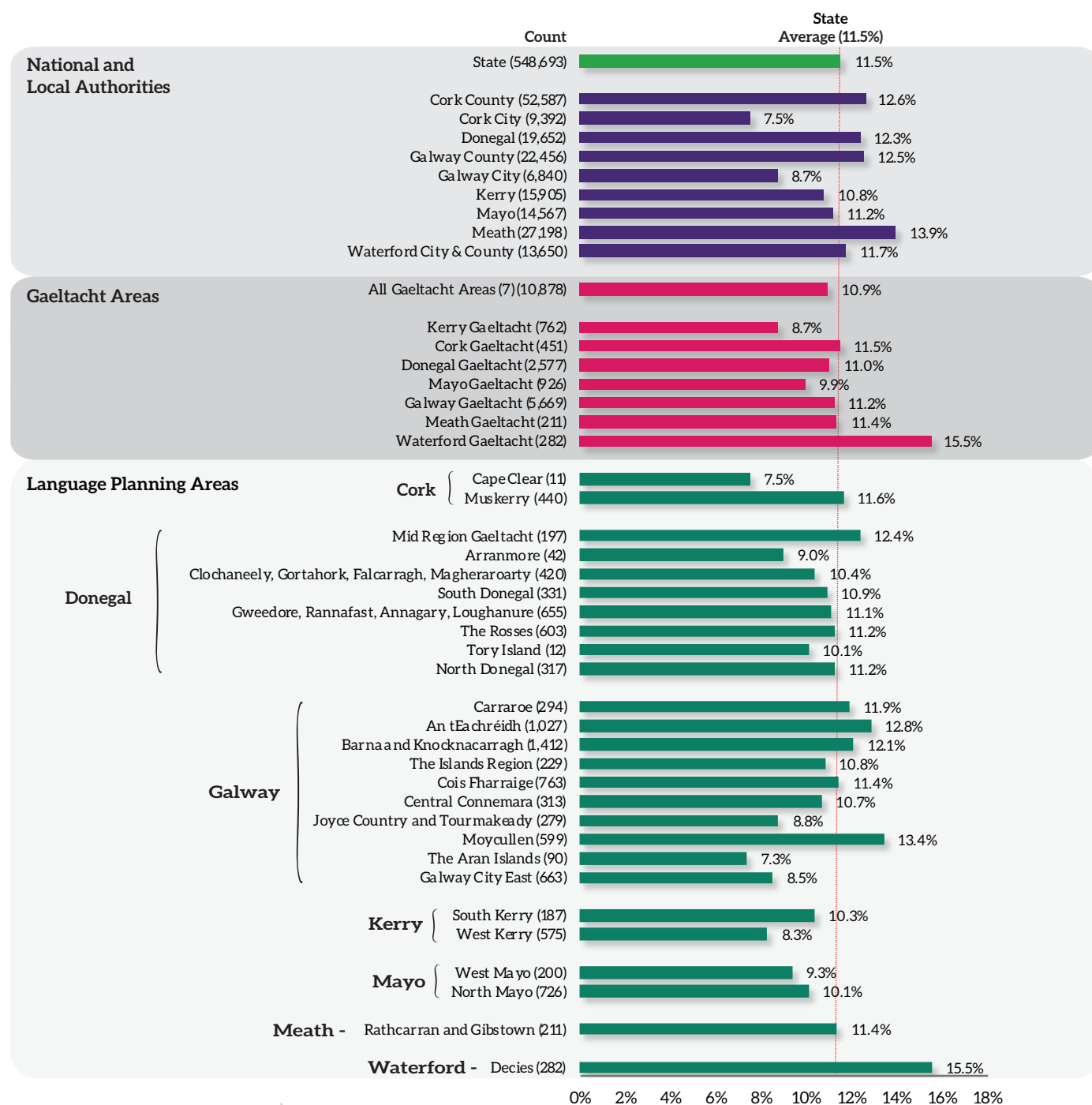


Figure 6: Population 5-12, 2016 (Source: CSO &amp; AIRO)

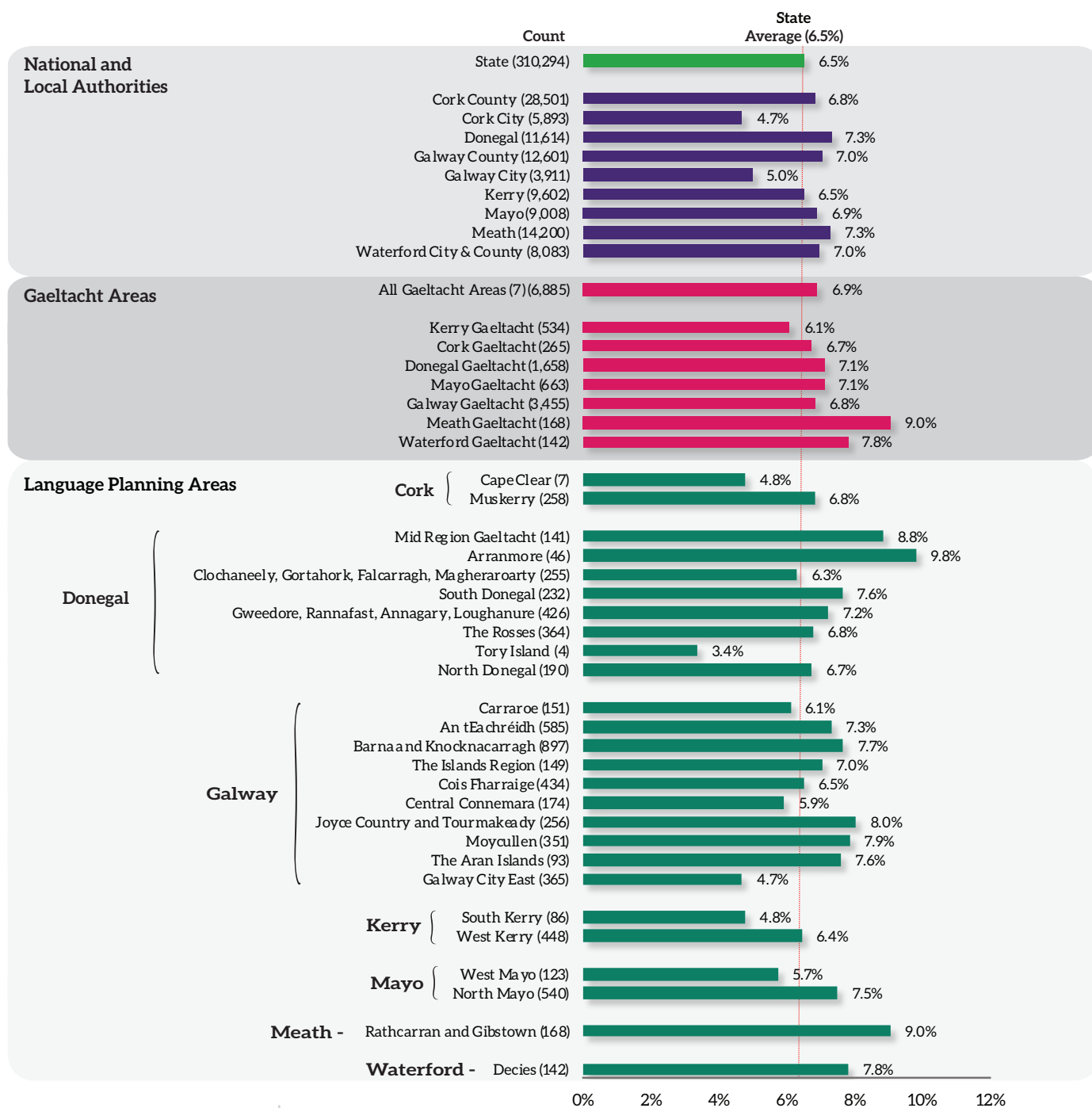


Figure 7: Population 13-17, 2016 (Source: CSO &amp; AIRO)



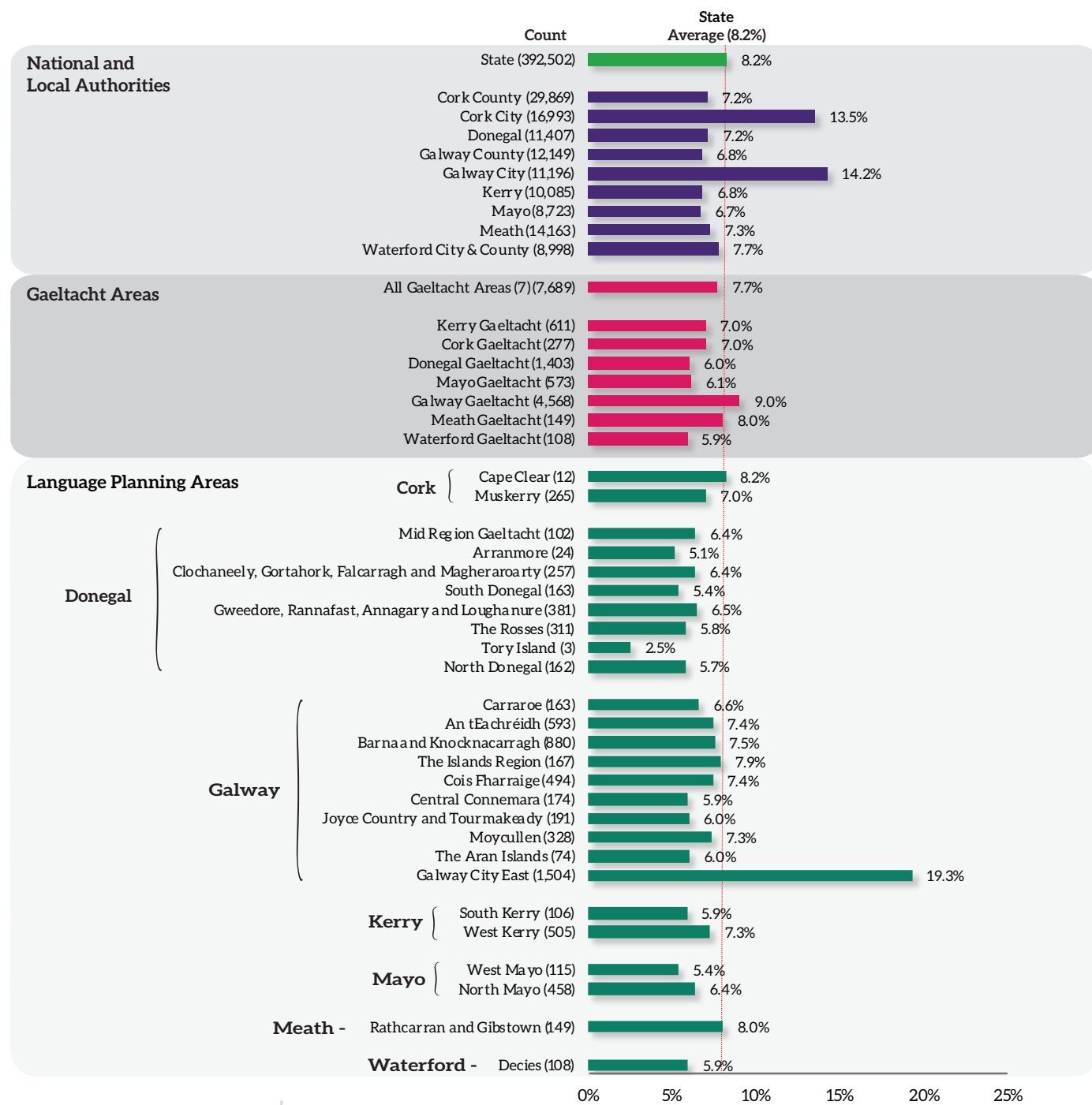


Figure 8: Population 18-24, 2016 (Source: CSO &amp; AIRO)

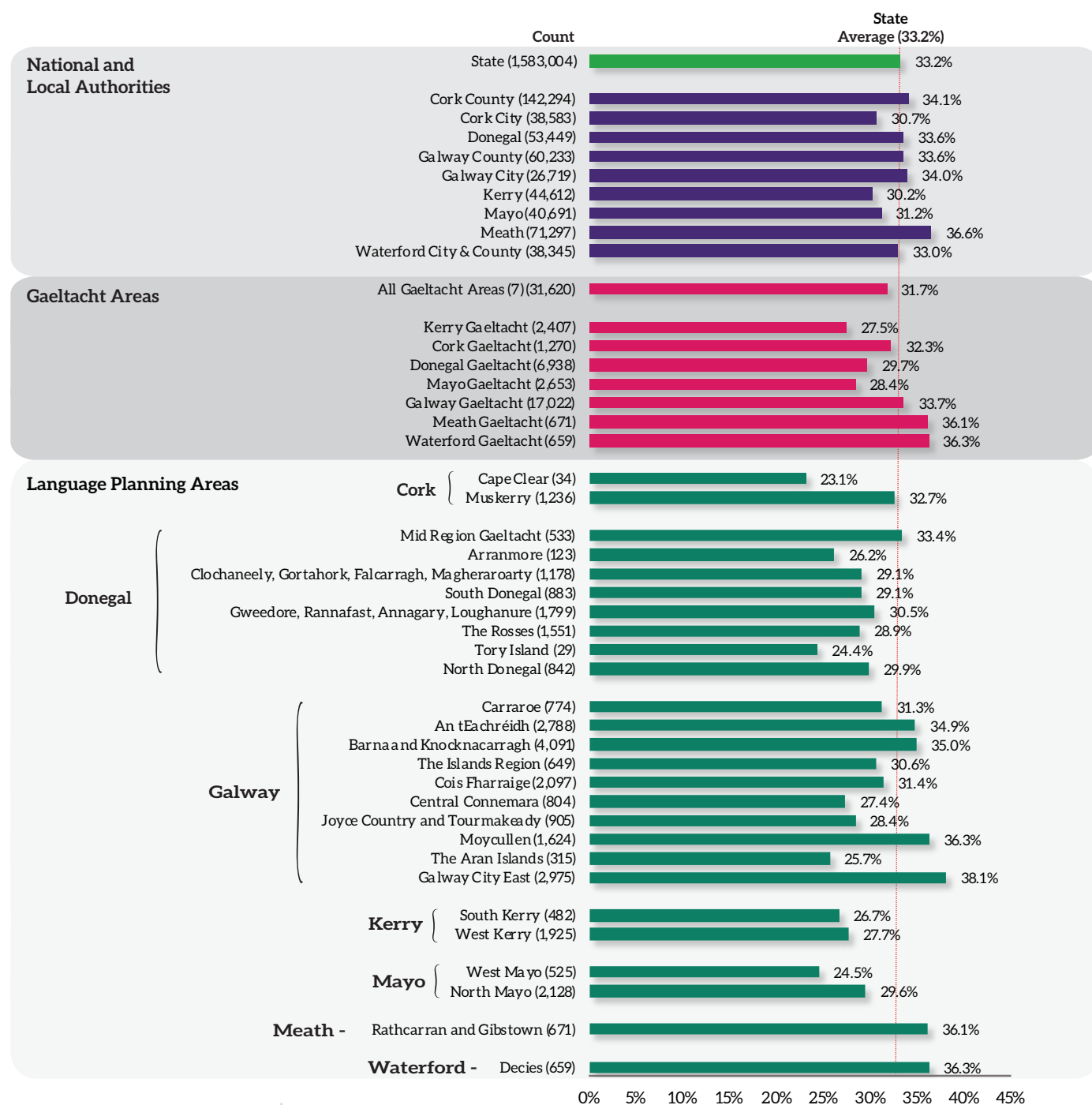


Figure 9: Population 0-24, 2016 (Source: CSO &amp; AIRO)

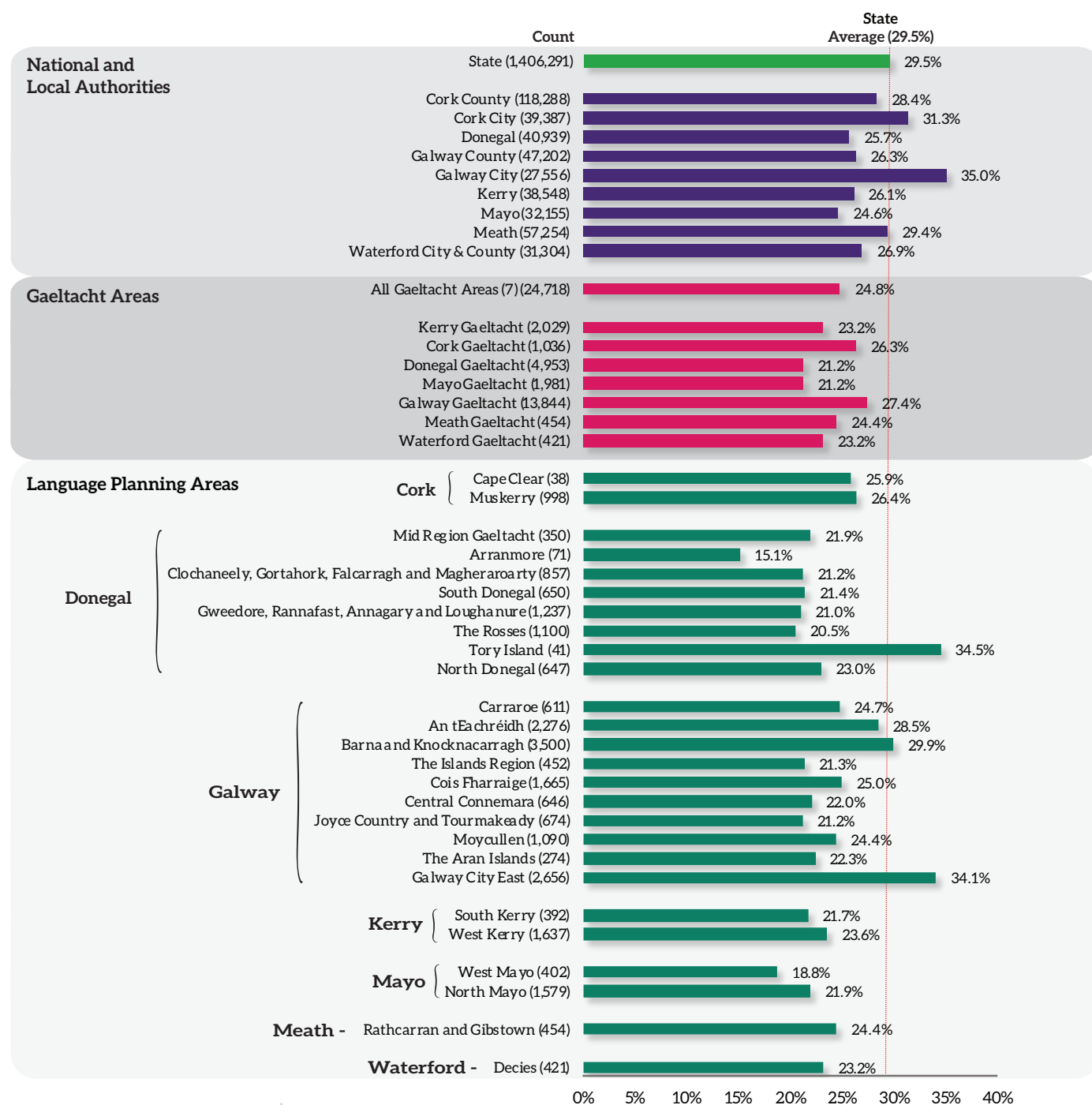


Figure 10: Population 25-44, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

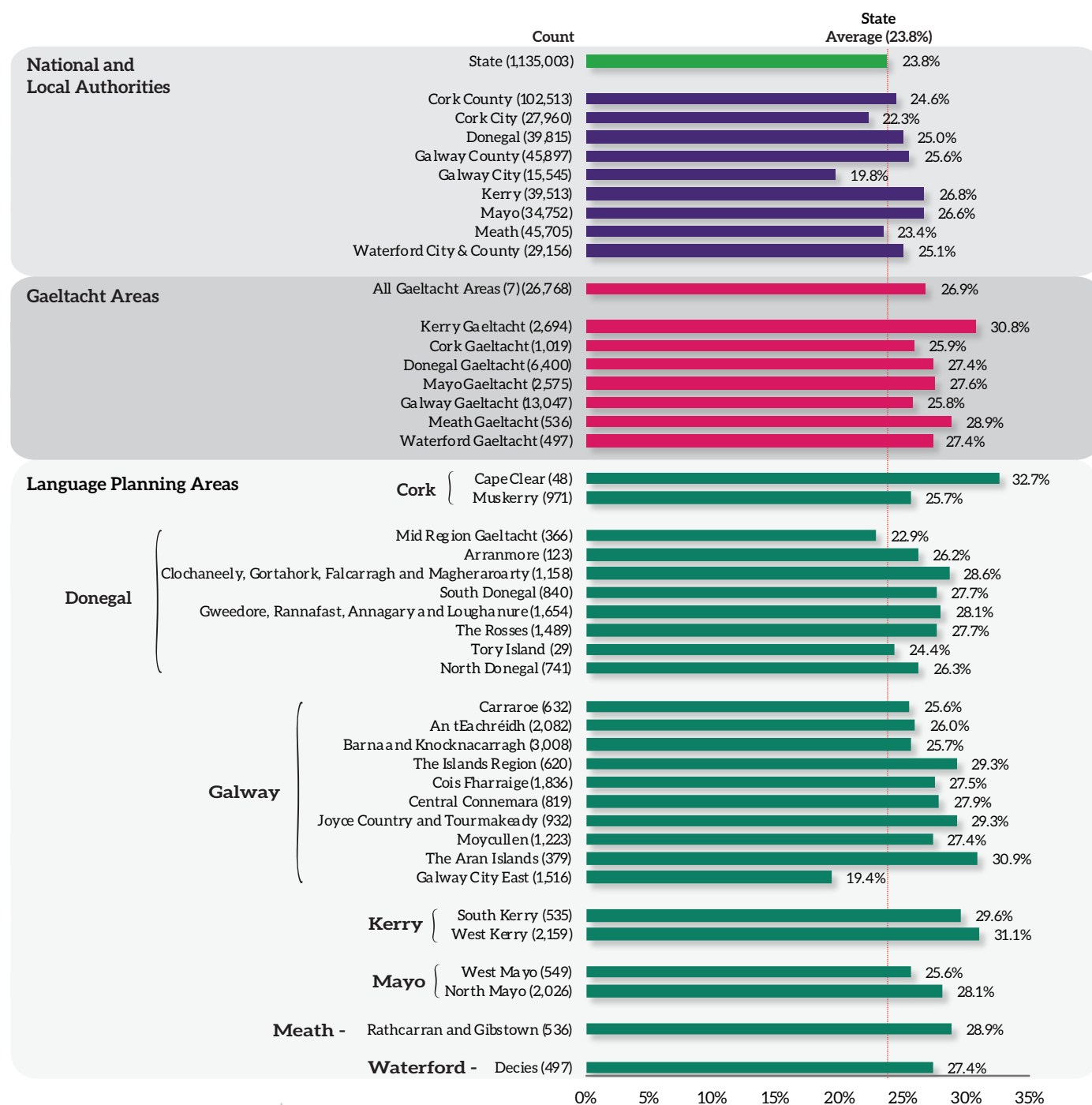


Figure 11: Population 45-64, 2016 (Source: CSO &amp; AIRO)

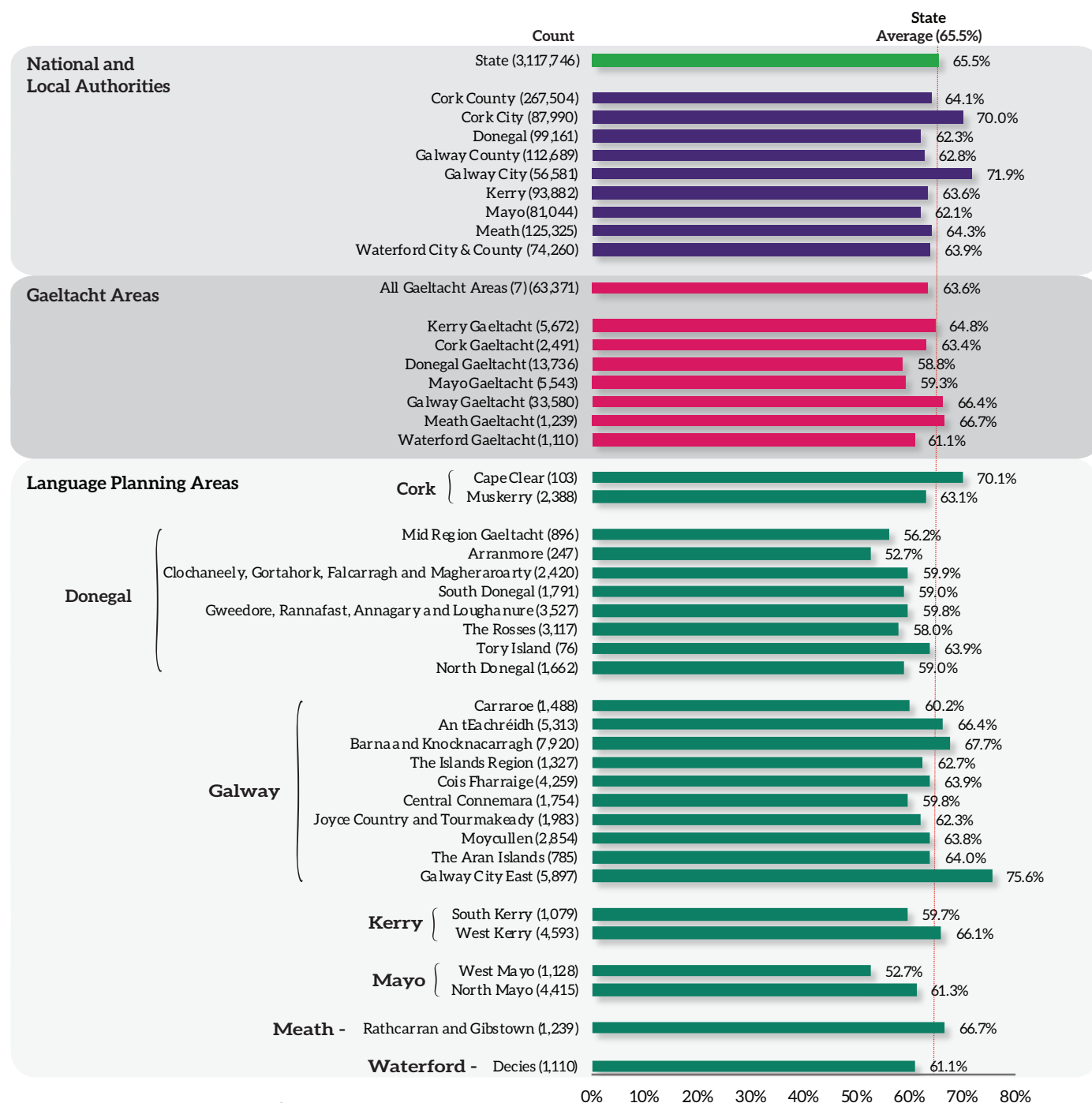


Figure 12: Population 15-64, 2016 (Source: CSO &amp; AIRO)

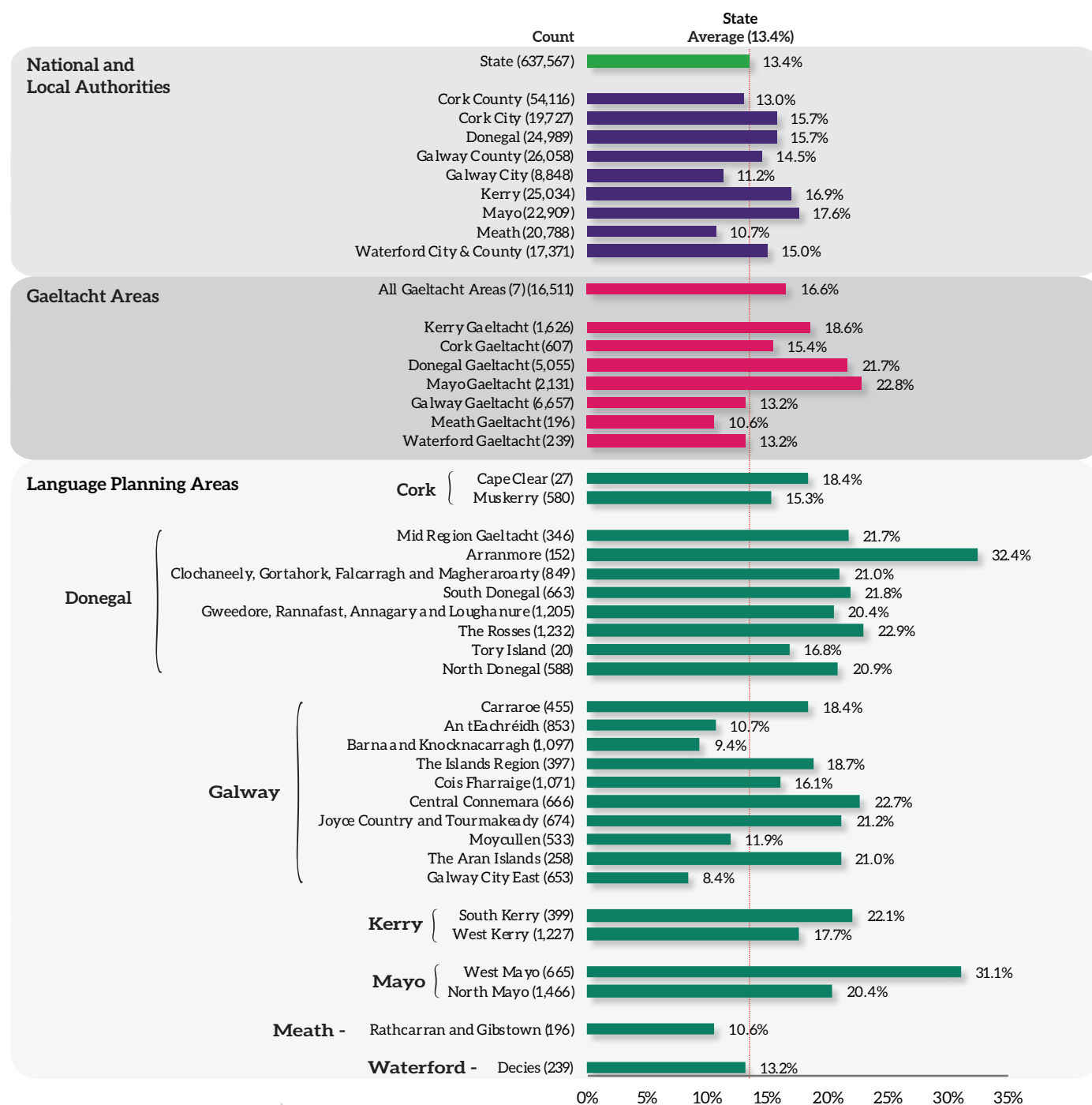


Figure 13: Population 65 plus, 2016 (Source: CSO &amp; AIRO)

## Young Age Dependency Rate, 2016

## Young Age Dependency Rate, 2016

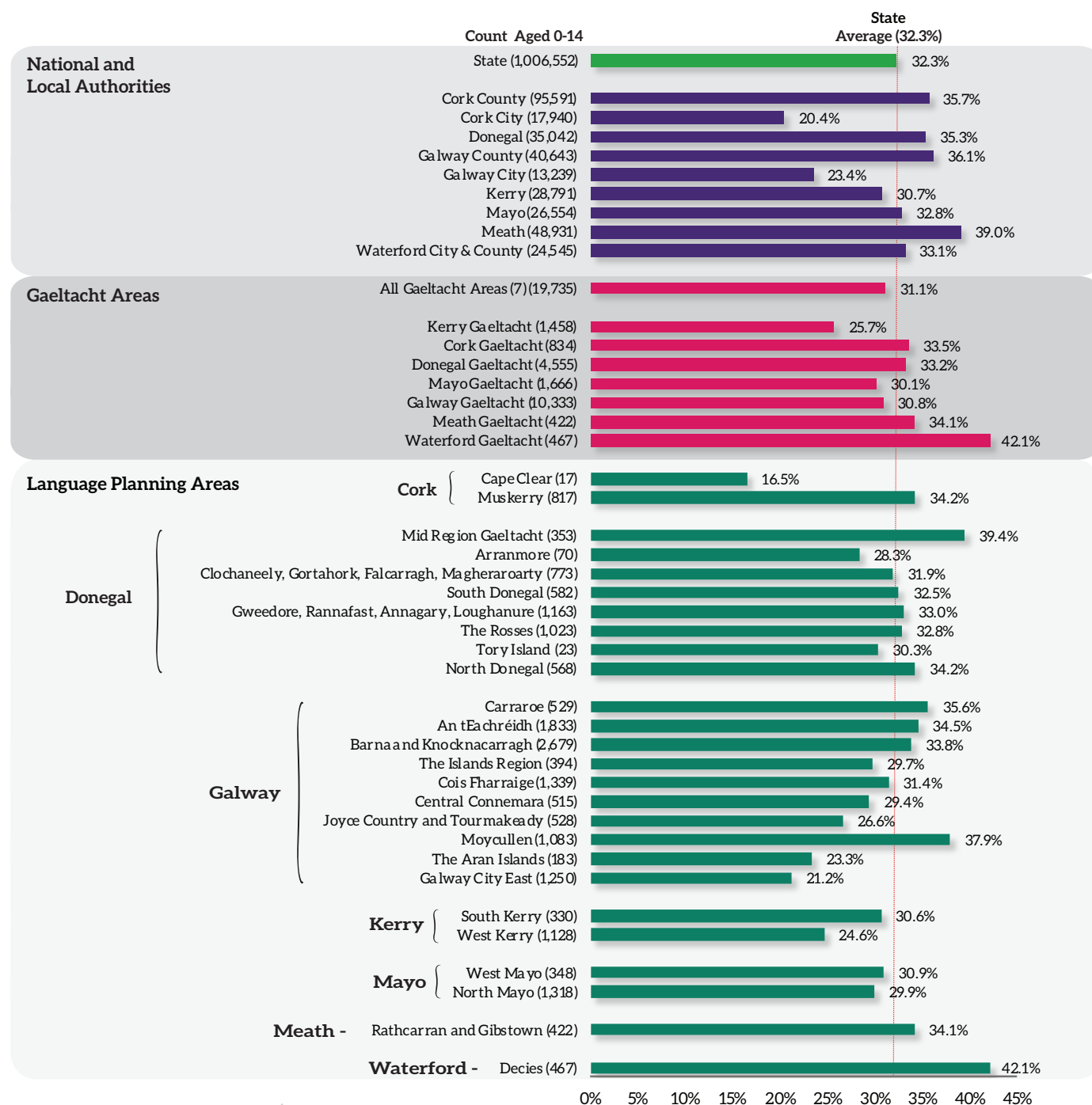


Figure 14: Young Age Dependency Rate, 2016 (Source: CSO &amp; AIRO)



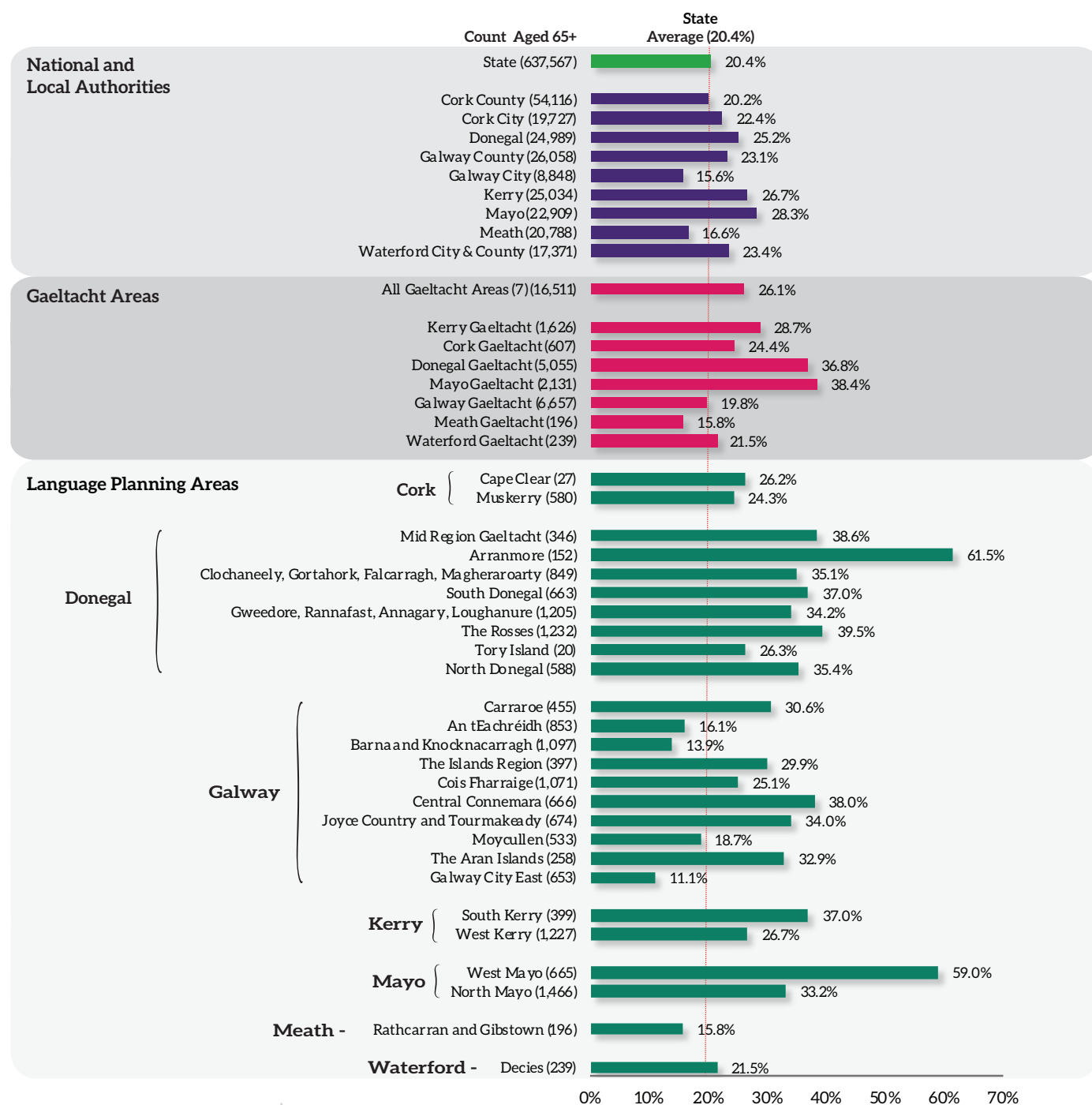


Figure 15: Old Age Dependency Rate, 2016 (Source: CSO &amp; AIRO)

# Population by Ability to speak Irish - Yes, 2016



## Population Aged 3+ by Ability to speak Irish - Yes, 2016

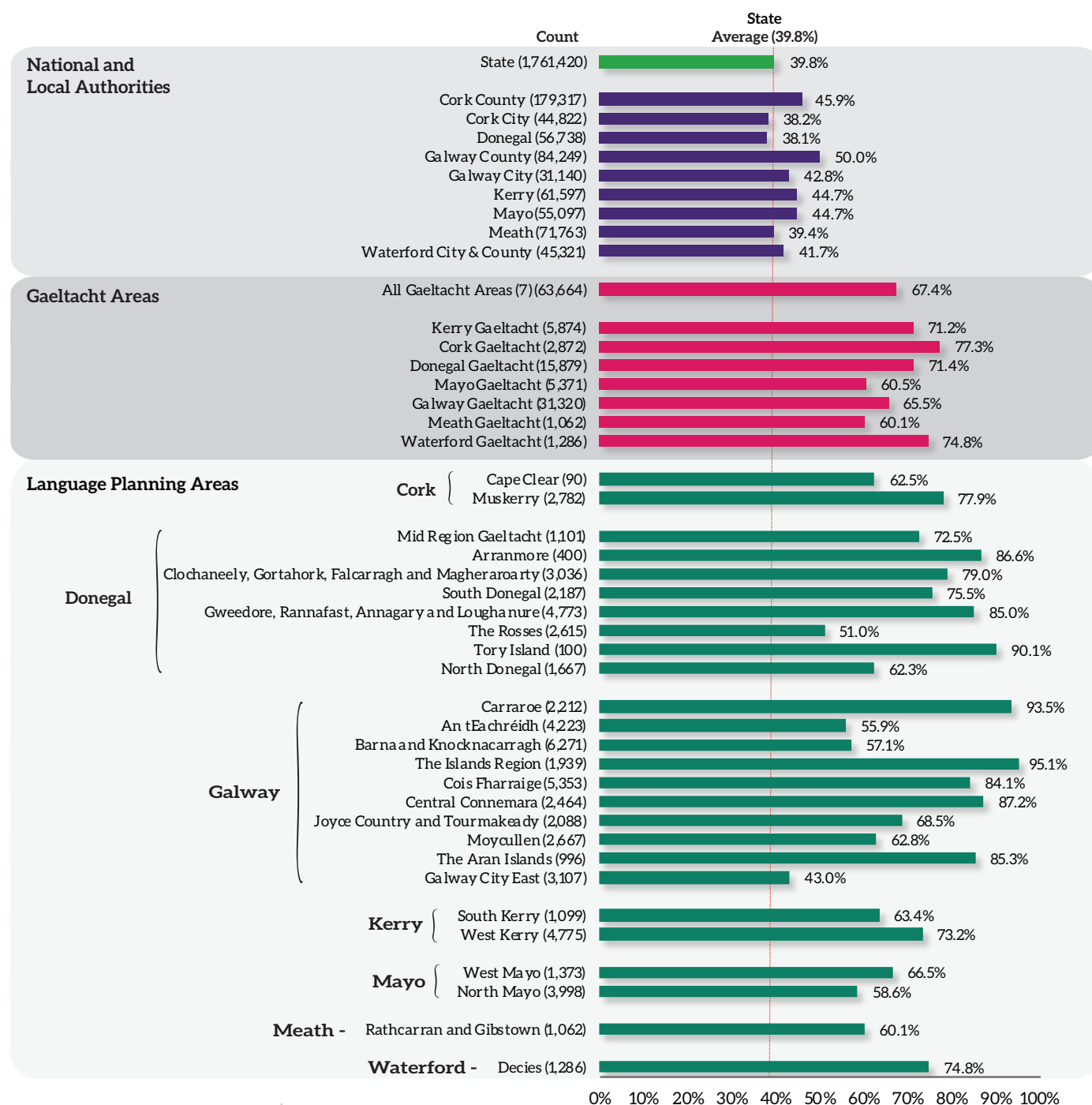


Figure 16: Population by Ability to speak Irish - Yes, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

## Population by Ability to speak Irish - No, 2016

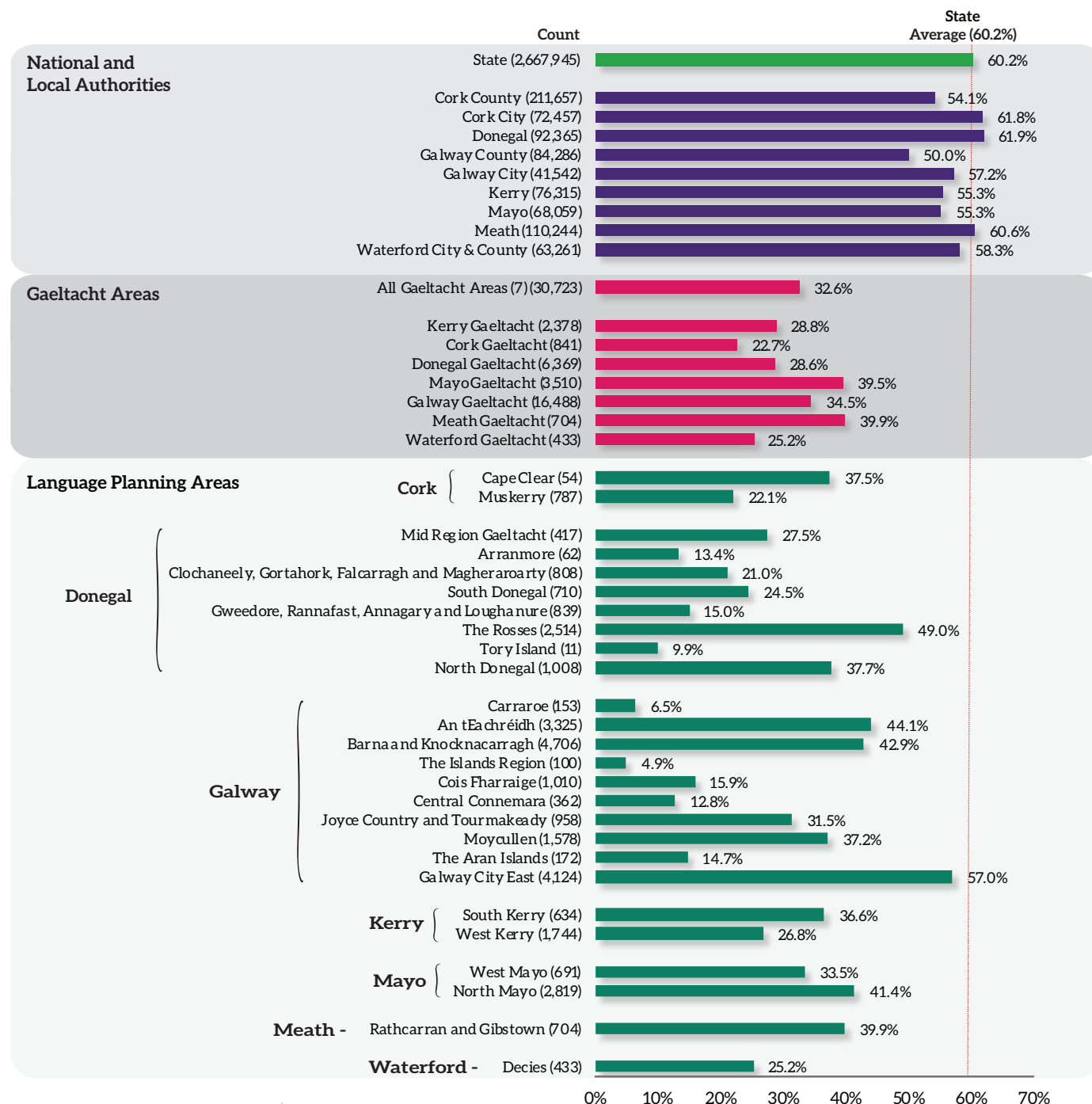
**Population Aged 3+ by  
Ability to speak Irish - No, 2016**


Figure 17: Population by Ability to speak Irish - No, 2016 (Source: CSO &amp; AIRO)

### Frequency of Speaking Irish: Daily outside the Education System, 2016

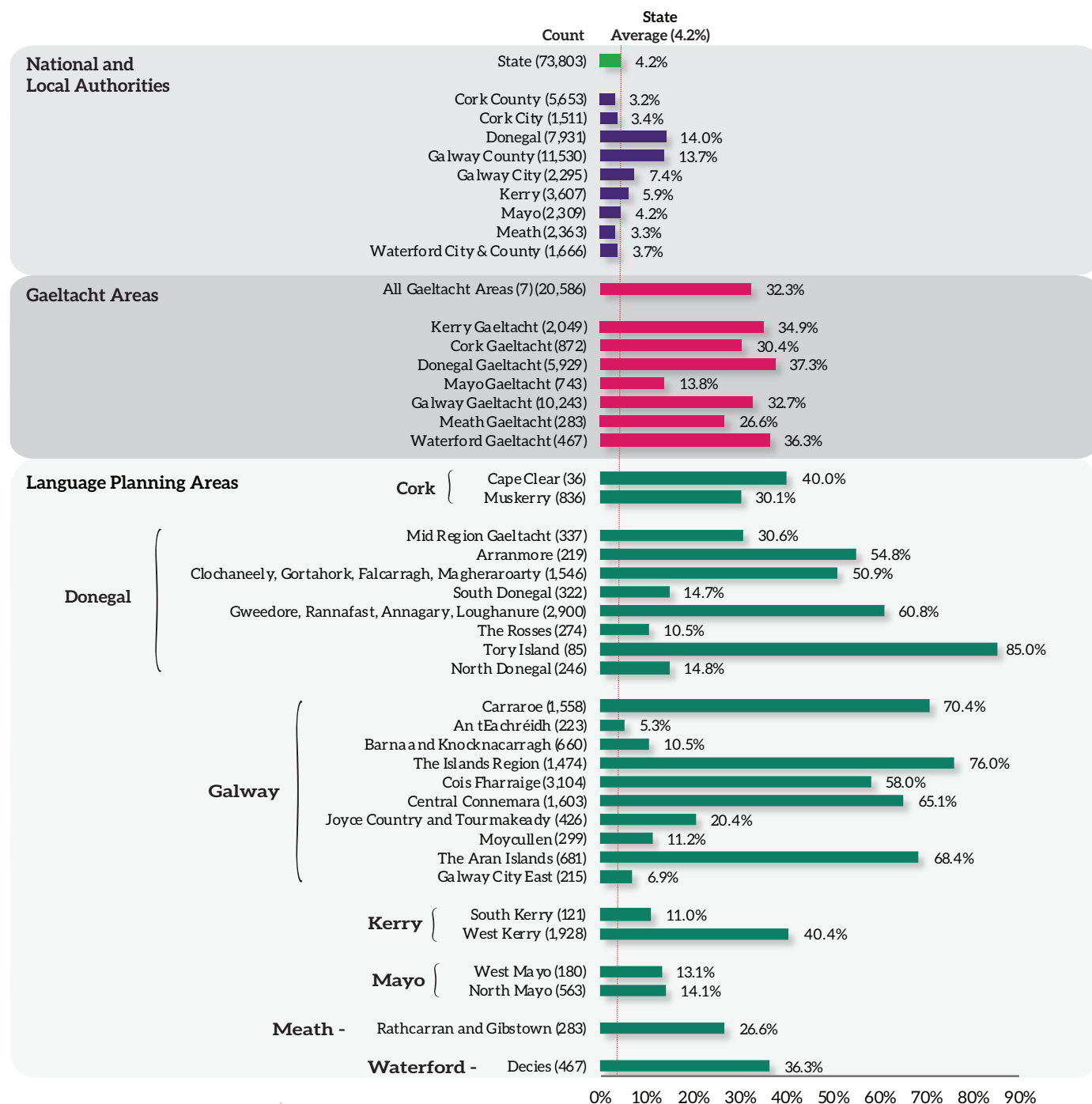


Figure 18: Frequency Speaking Irish - Daily outside the education system, 2016 (Source: CSO &amp; AIRO)

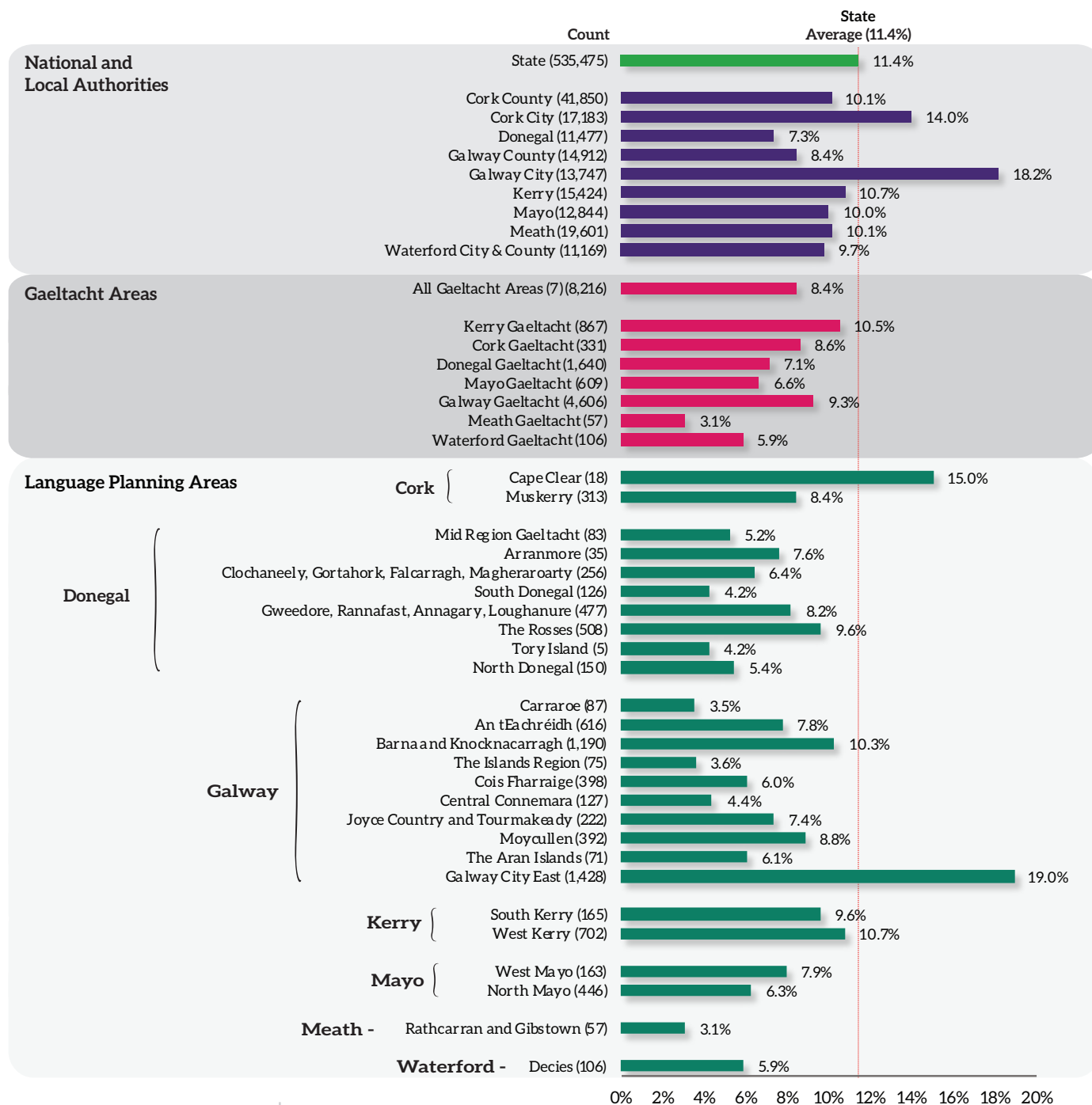


Figure 19: Non-Irish National Population, 2016 (Source CSO &amp; AIRO)

## Labour Force Participation Rate, 2016

## Labour Force Participation Rate, 2016

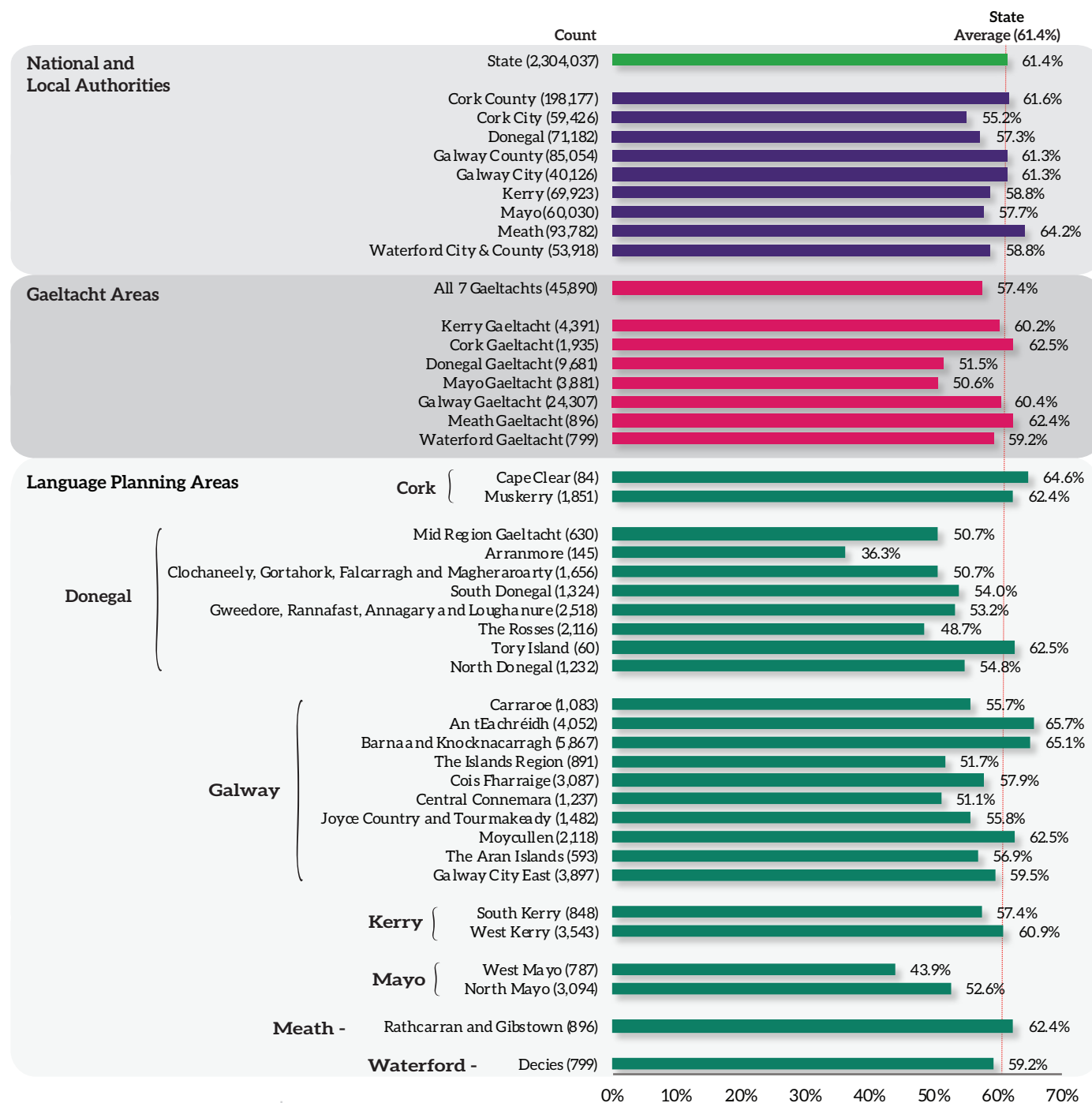


Figure 20: Labour Force Participation Rate, 2016 (Source: CSO &amp; AIRO)

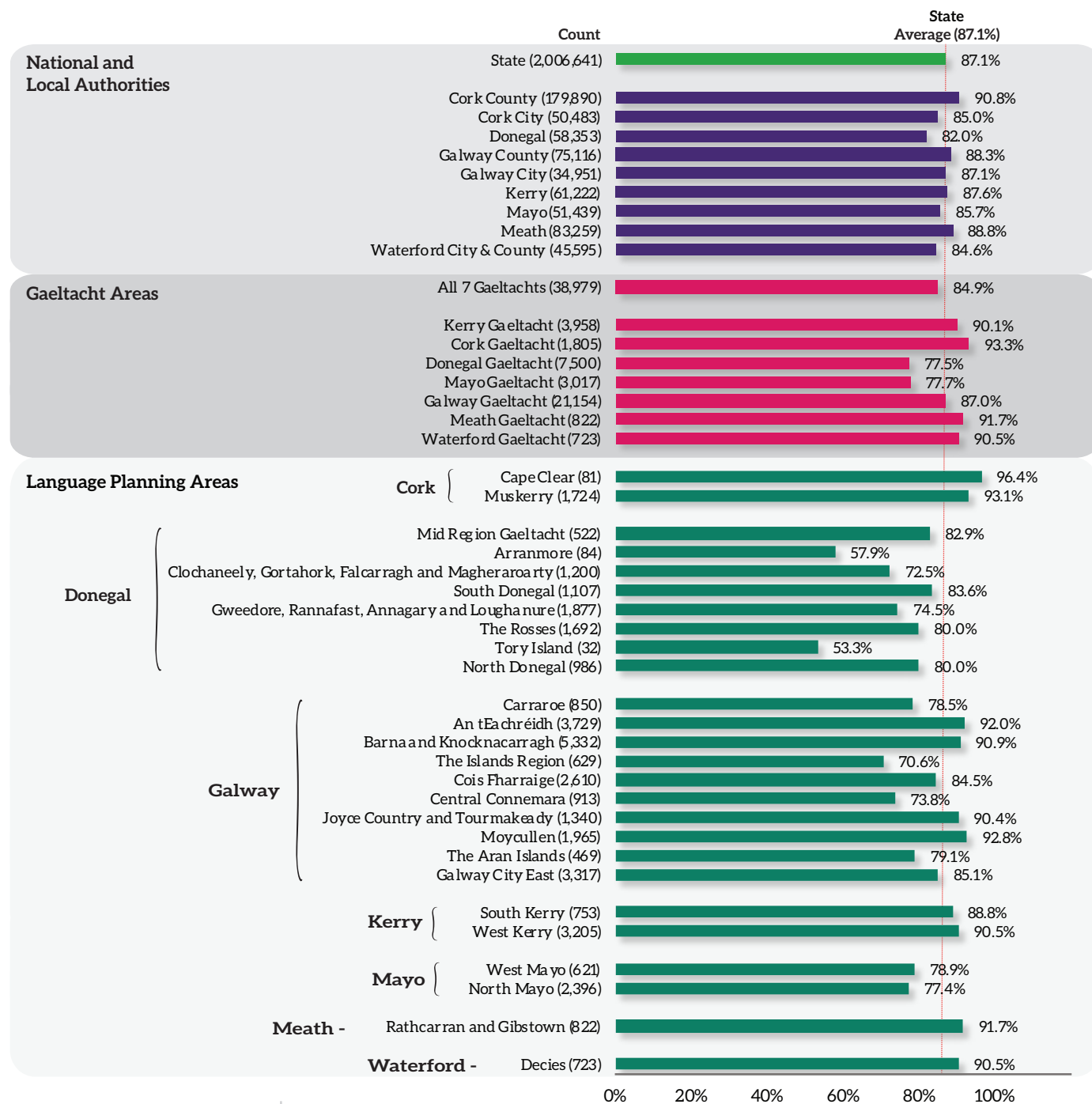


Figure 21: Labour Force At Work, 2016 (Source: CSO &amp; AIRO)



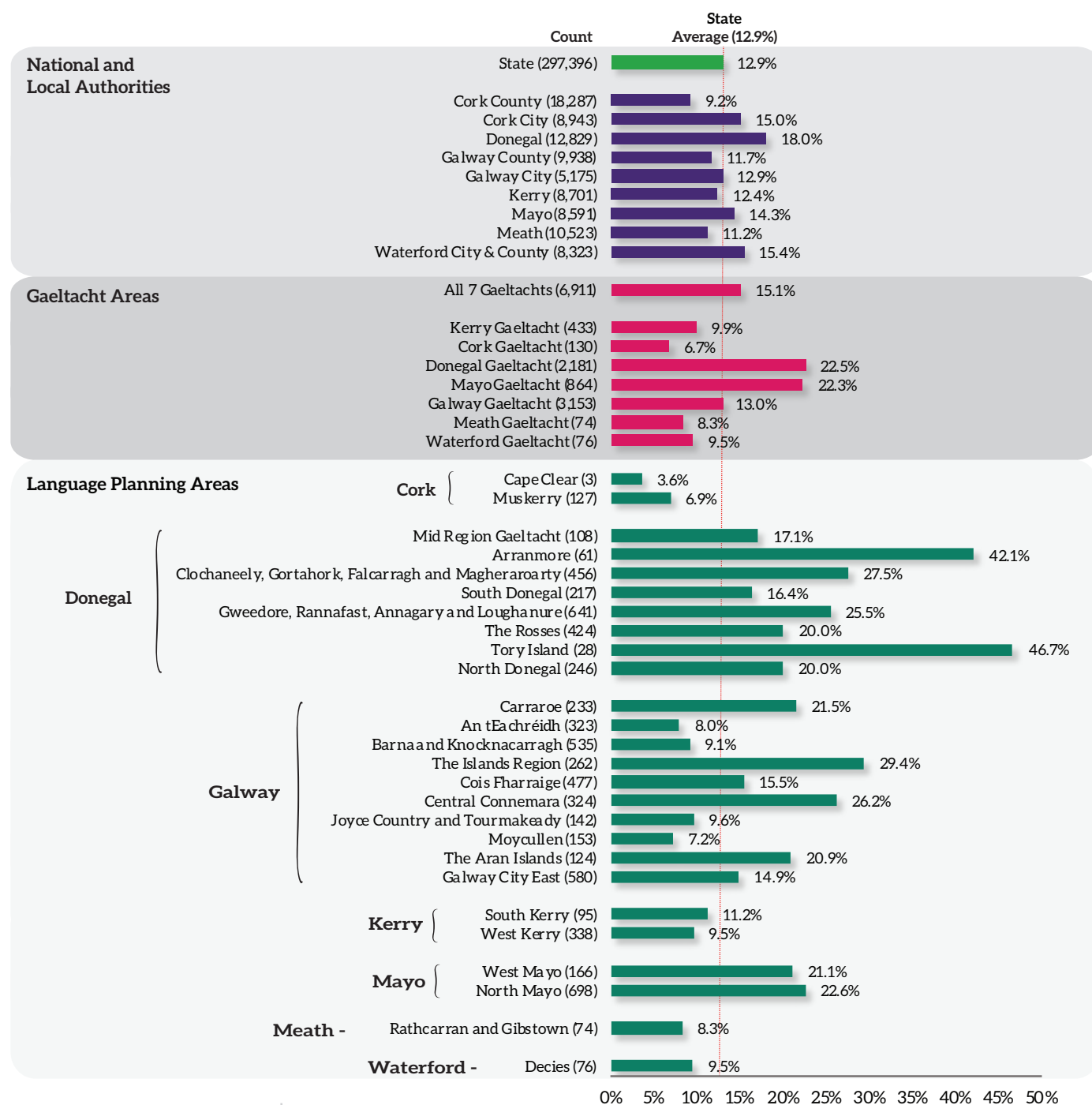


Figure 22: Labour Force Unemployed, 2016 (Source: CSO &amp; AIRO)

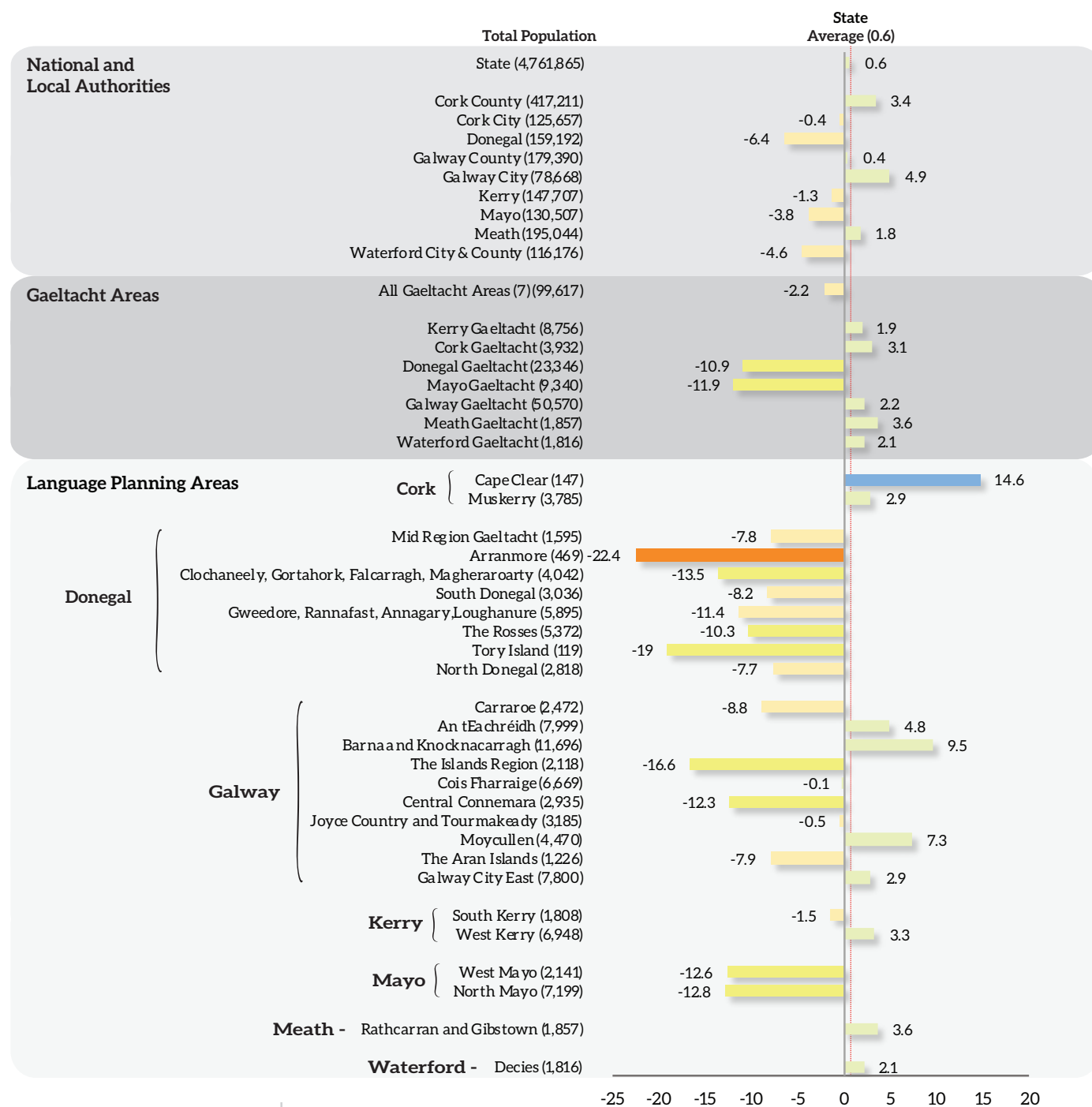


Figure 23: Pobal HP Deprivation Index - Relative Score, 2016 (Pobal and AIRO)

# Gaeltacht Area - Socio-Economic Evidence Baseline Report, 2018

## Education Attainment - No Formal or Primary only, 2016



### Education Attained: No Formal/Primary Only, 2016

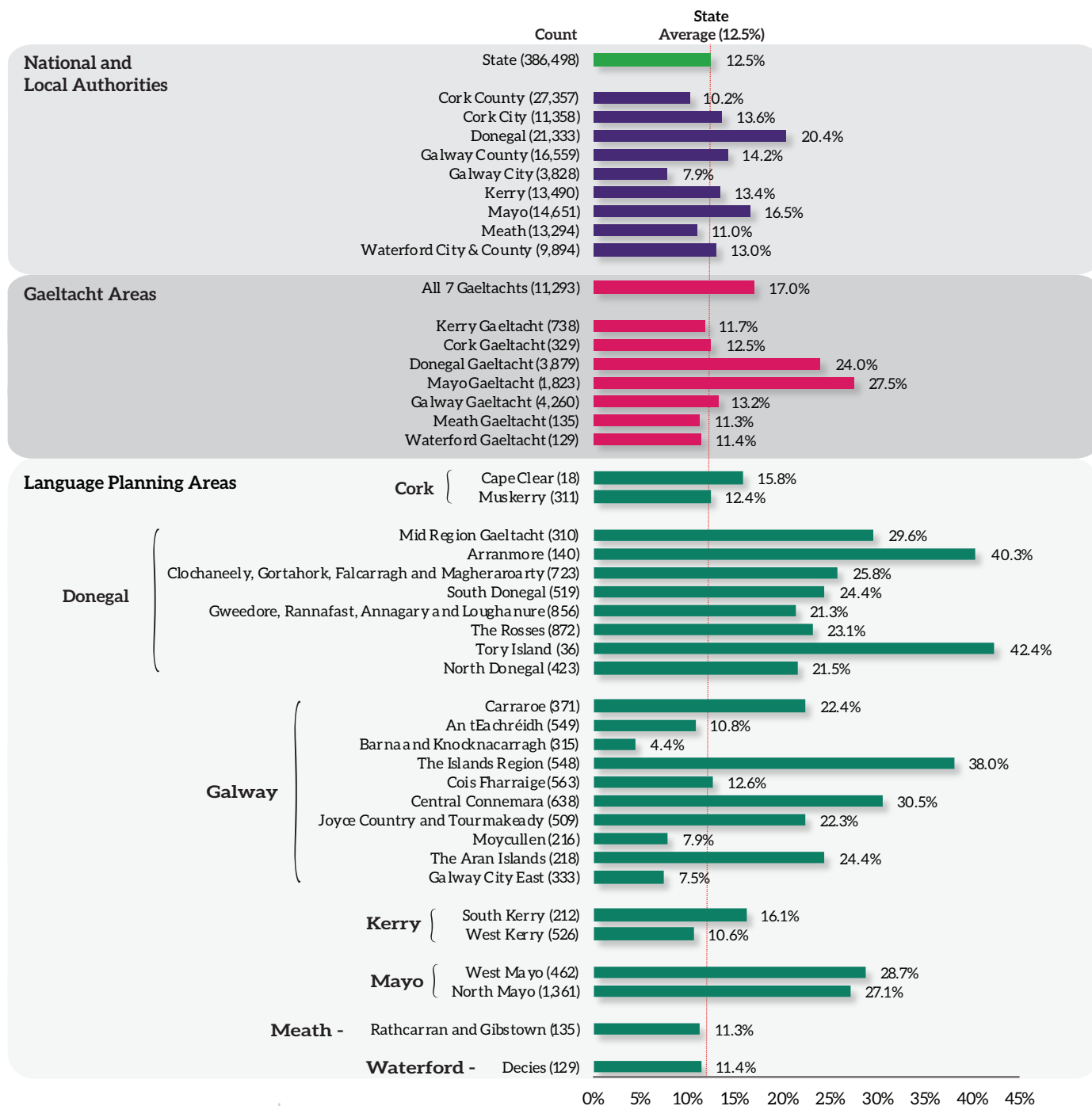


Figure 24: Education Attainment - No Formal or Primary only, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

# Gaeltacht Area - Socio-Economic Evidence Baseline Report, 2018

## Education Attainment - Apprenticeship and Technical, 2016



### Education Attained: Apprenticeship and Technical, 2016

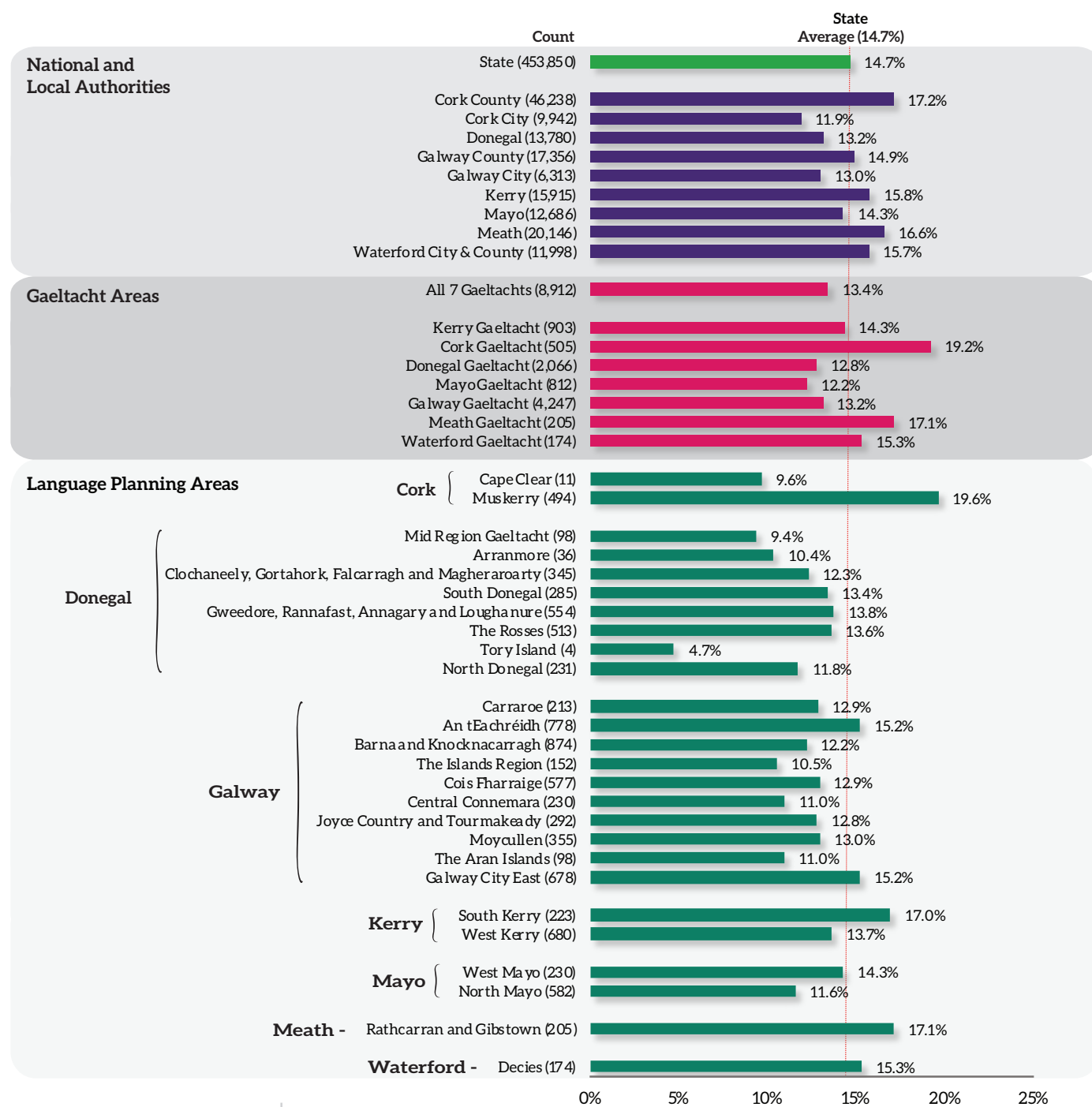


Figure 25: Education Attainment - Apprenticeship and Technical, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

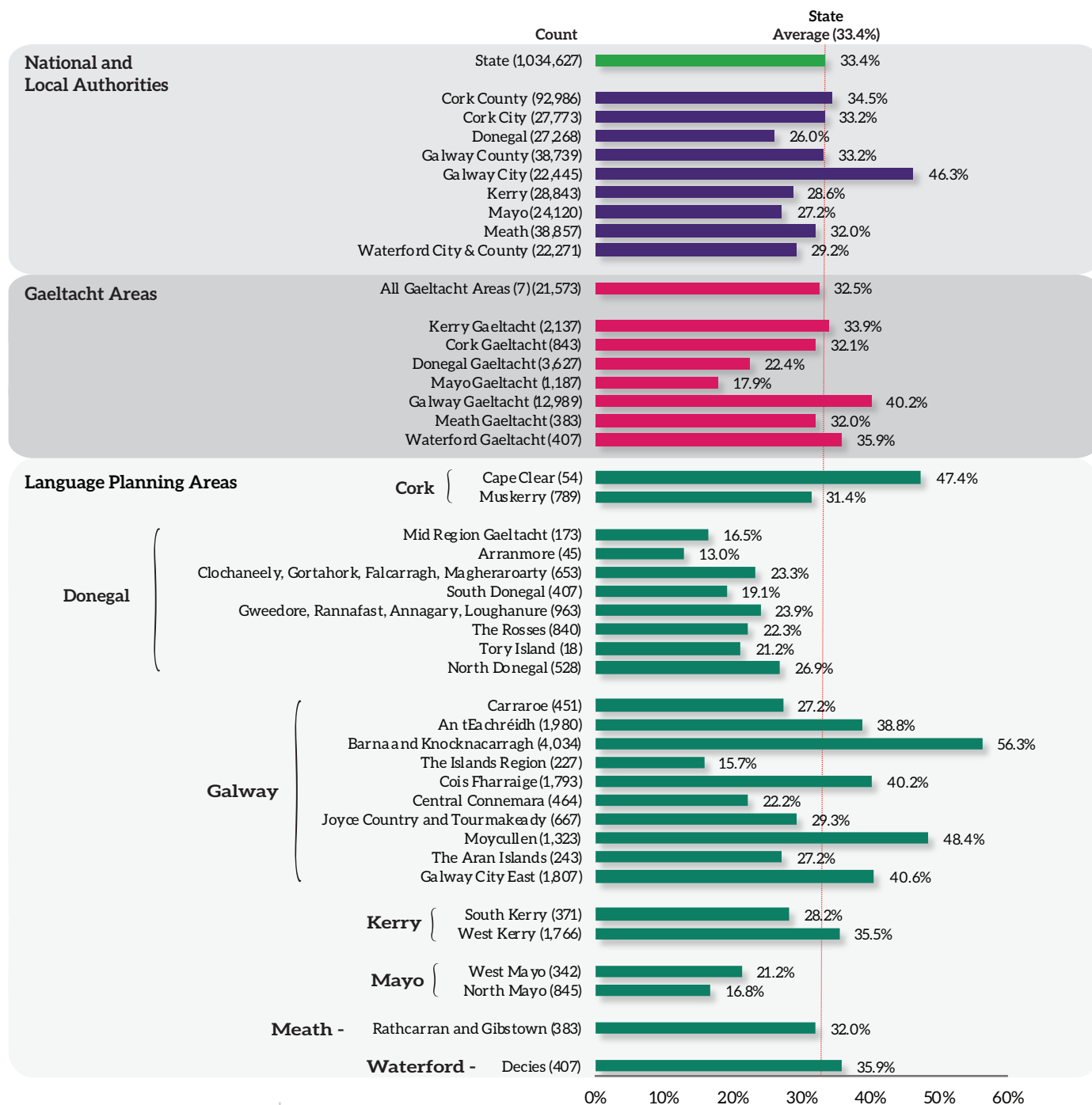


Figure 26: Education Attainment - Third Level, 2016 (Source: CSO &amp; AIRO)

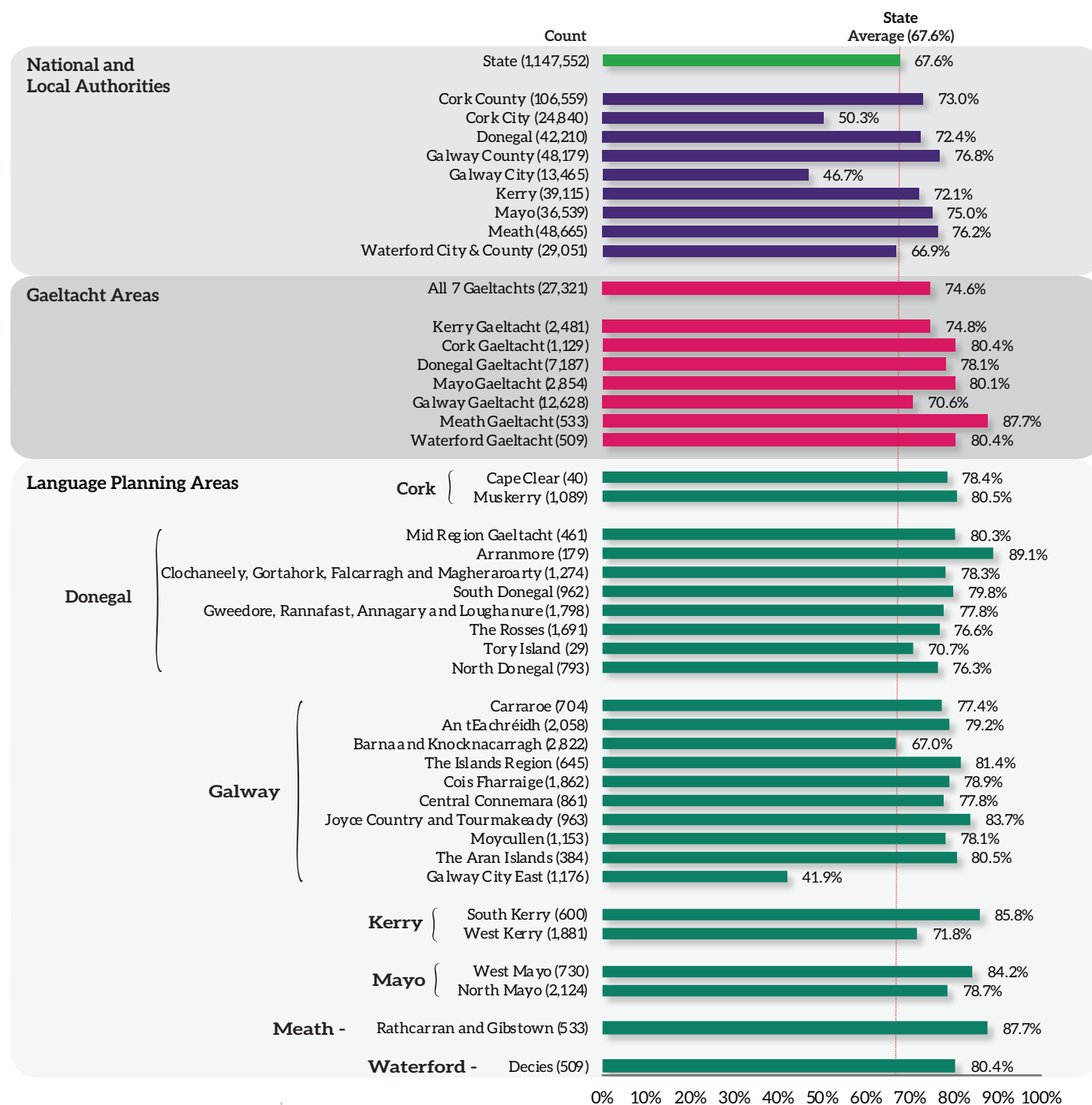


Figure 27: Housing Tenure - Owner Occupied, 2016 (Source: CSO &amp; AIRO)

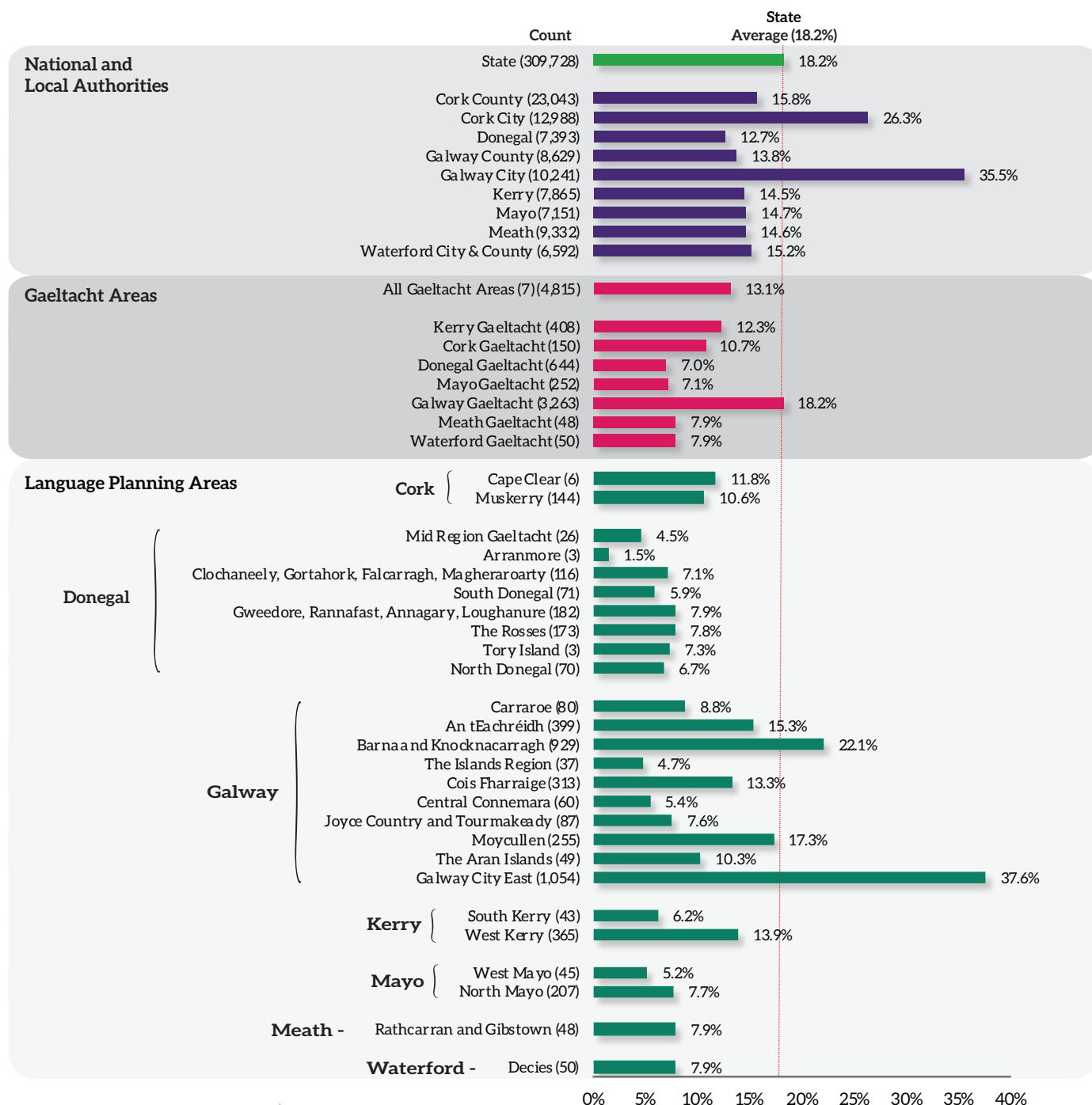


Figure 28: Tenure - Private Rented, 2016 (Source: CSO &amp; AIRO)



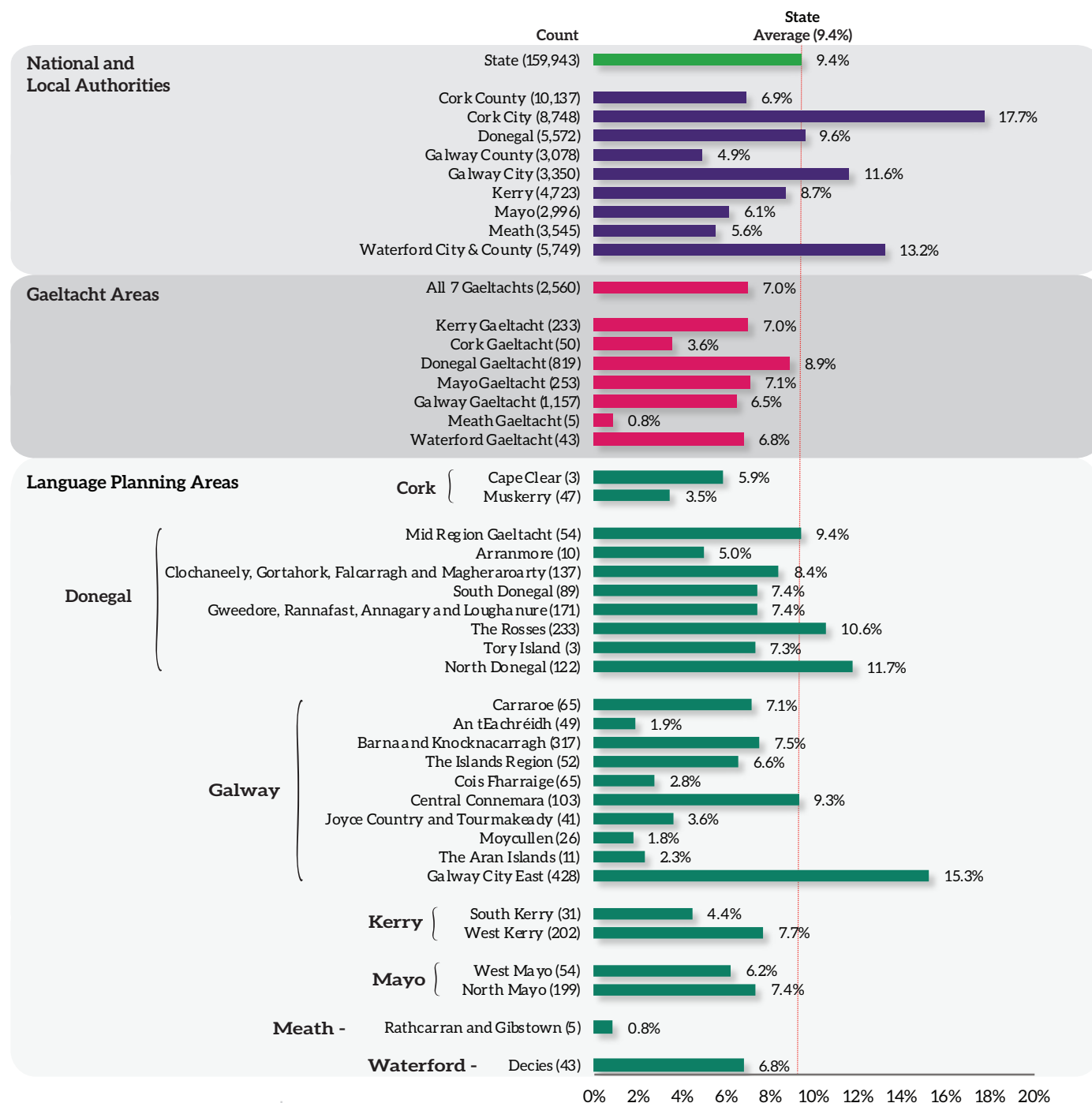


Figure 29: Housing Tenure - Social Housing, 2016 (Source: CSO &amp; AIRO)

# Housing Vacancy (less holiday homes), 2016

## Housing Vacancy (less Holiday Homes), 2016

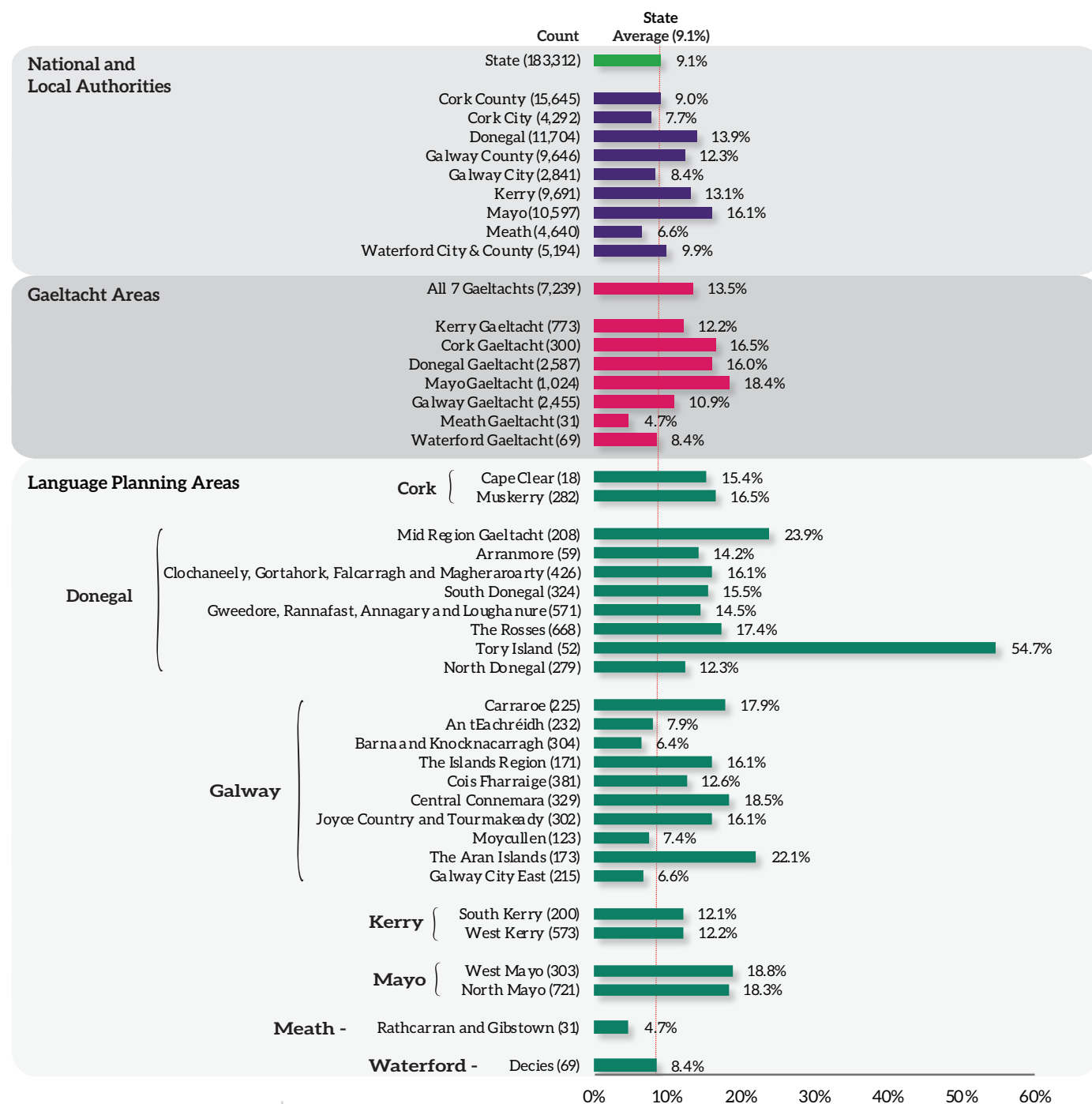


Figure 30: Housing Vacancy (less holiday homes), 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

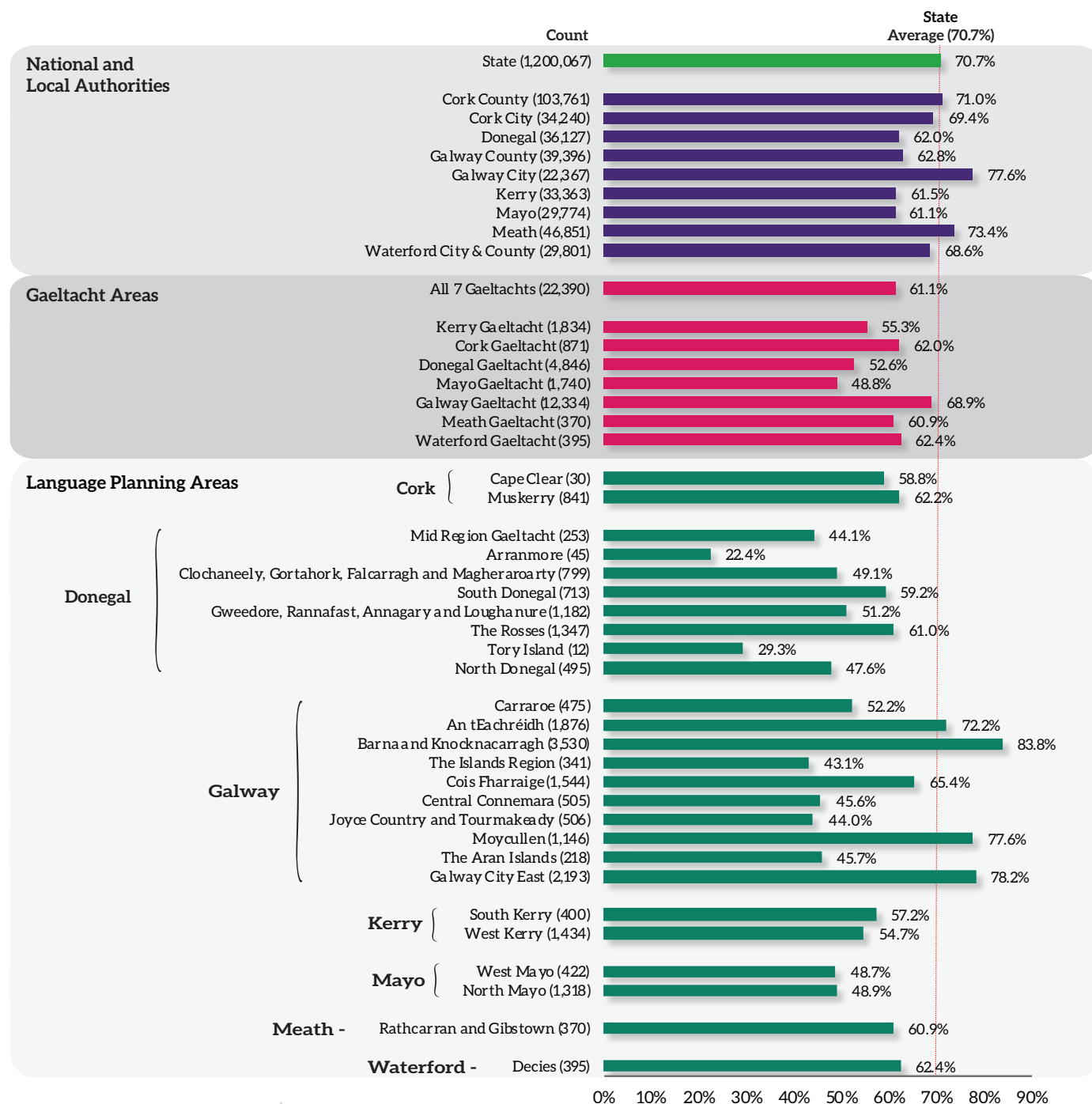


Figure 31: Communications - Broadband, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

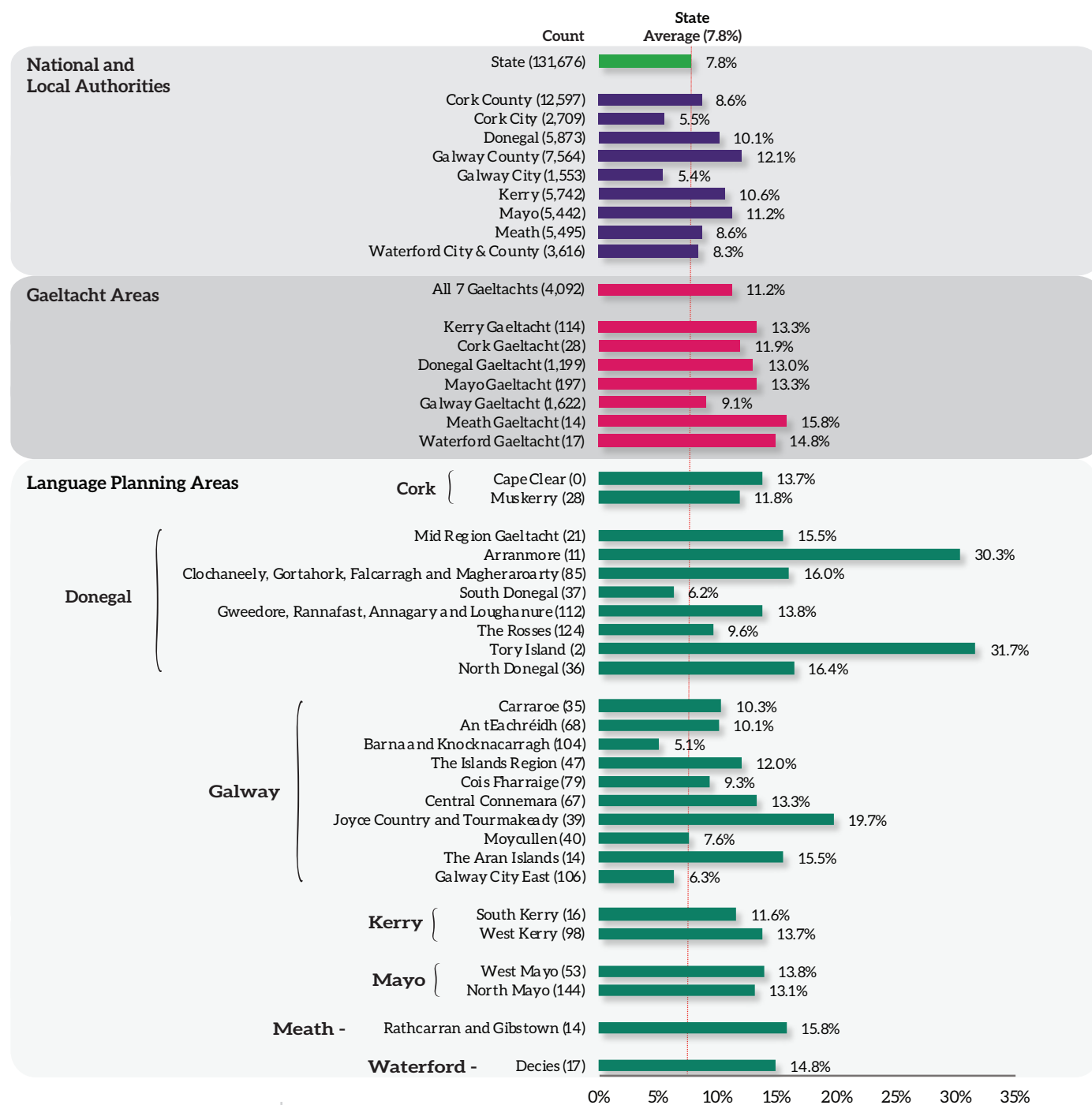


Figure 32: Communications - Other Internet, 2016 (Source: CSO &amp; AIRO)

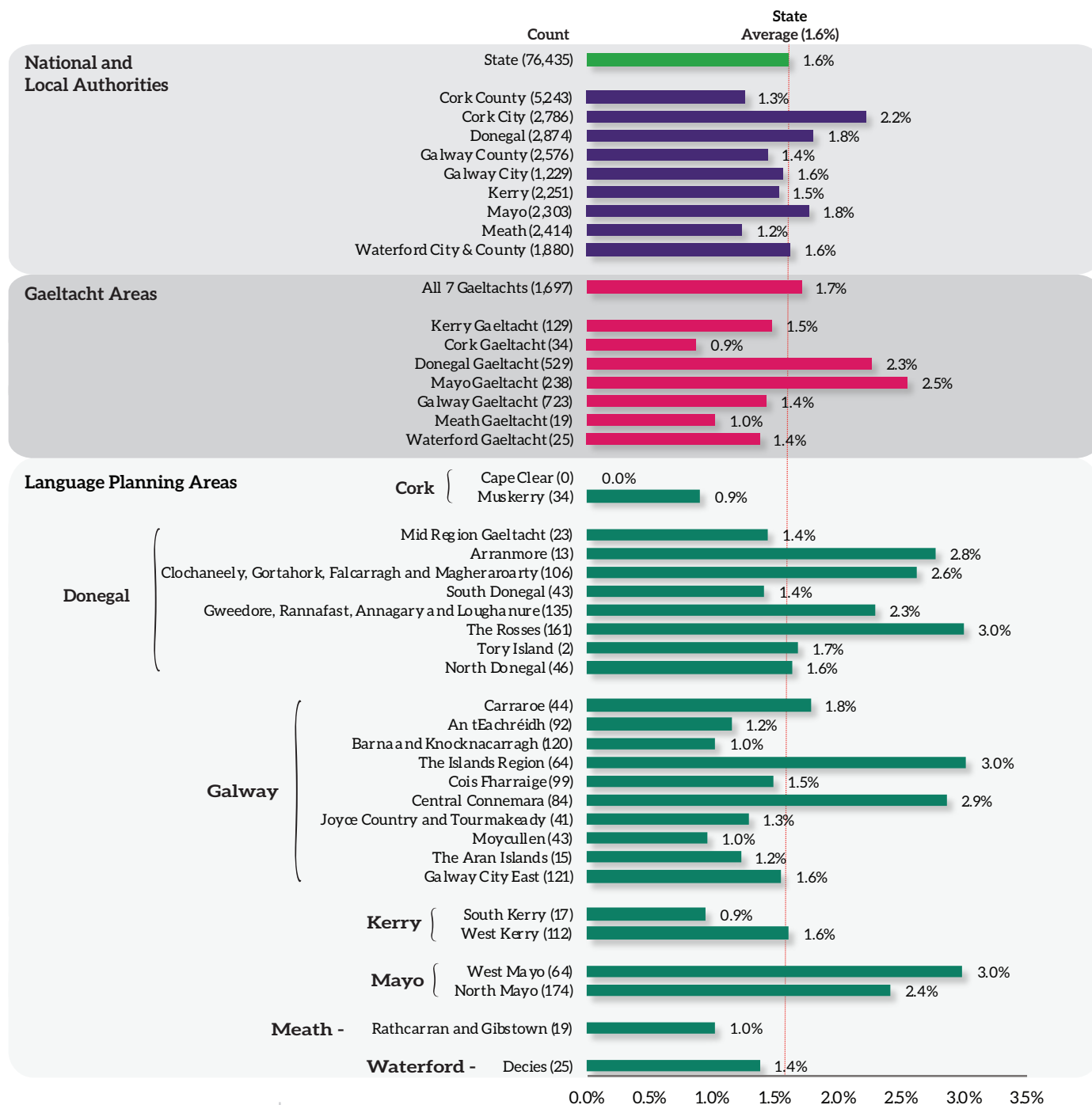


Figure 33: General Health – Bad and Very Bad Health, 2016 (Source: (CSO &amp; AIRO))

## Population with a Disability - Total, 2016

## Population with a Disability, 2016

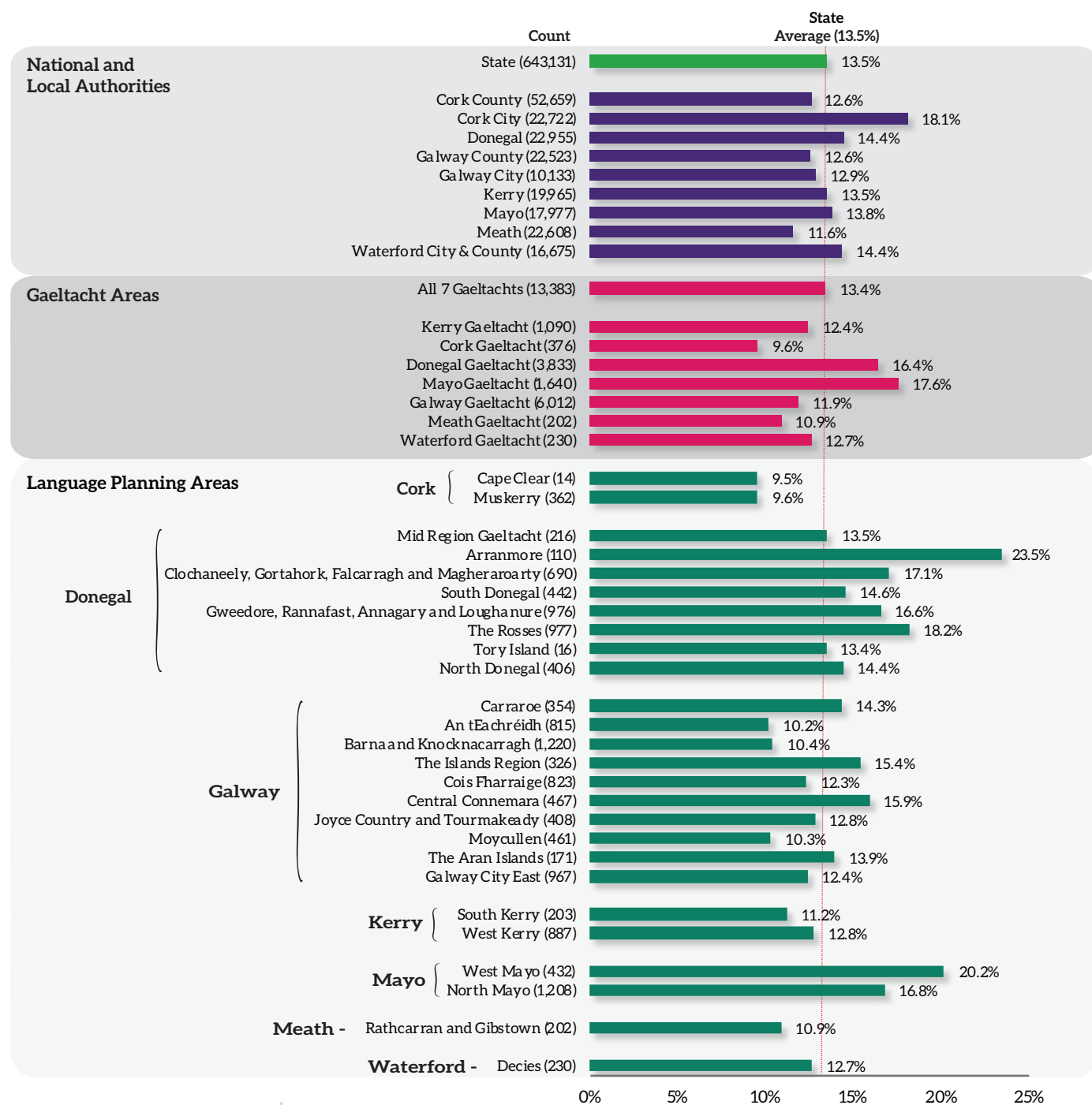


Figure 34: Population with a Disability - Total, 2016 (Source: CSO &amp; AIRO)

## Population with a Disability - Male, 2016

## Males with a Disability, 2016

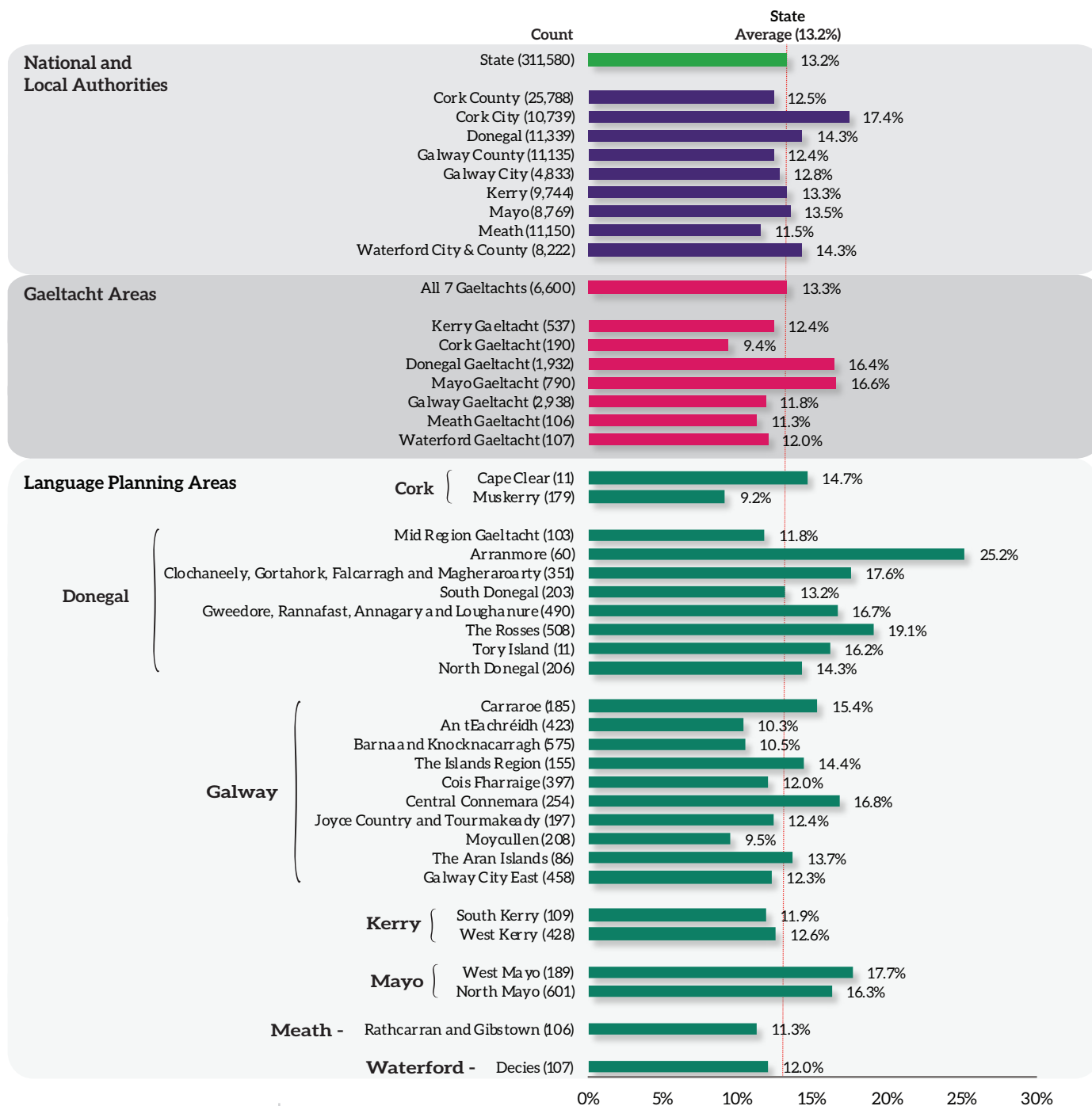


Figure 35: Population with a Disability - Male, 2016 (Source: CSO &amp; AIRO)



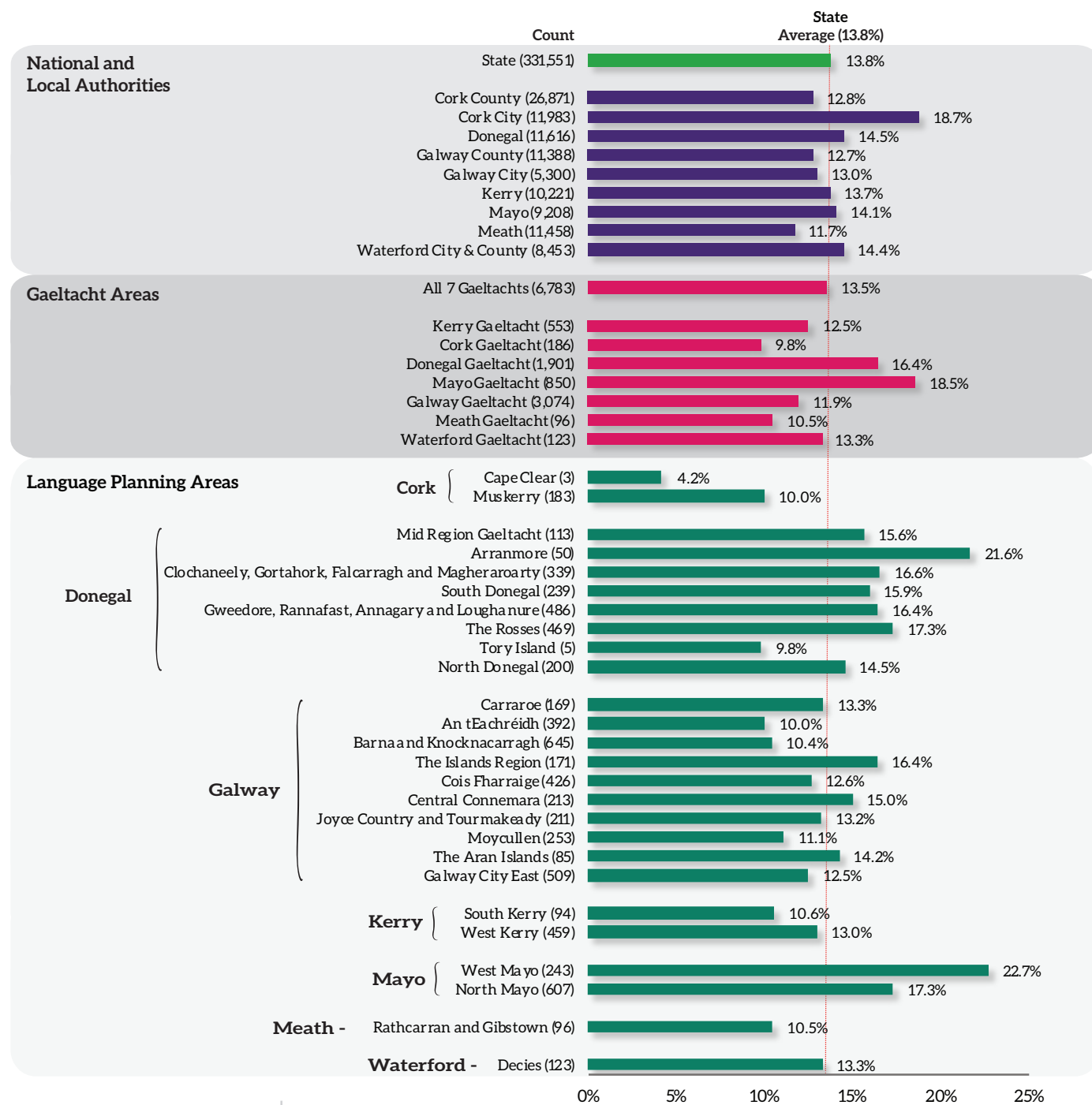


Figure 36: Population with a Disability - Female, 2016 (Source: CSO &amp; AIRO)

# Gaeltacht Area - Socio-Economic Evidence Baseline Report, 2018

## Mode of Transport to Work or School - Green Modes, 2016



### Travel to Work/Education: Green Modes, 2016

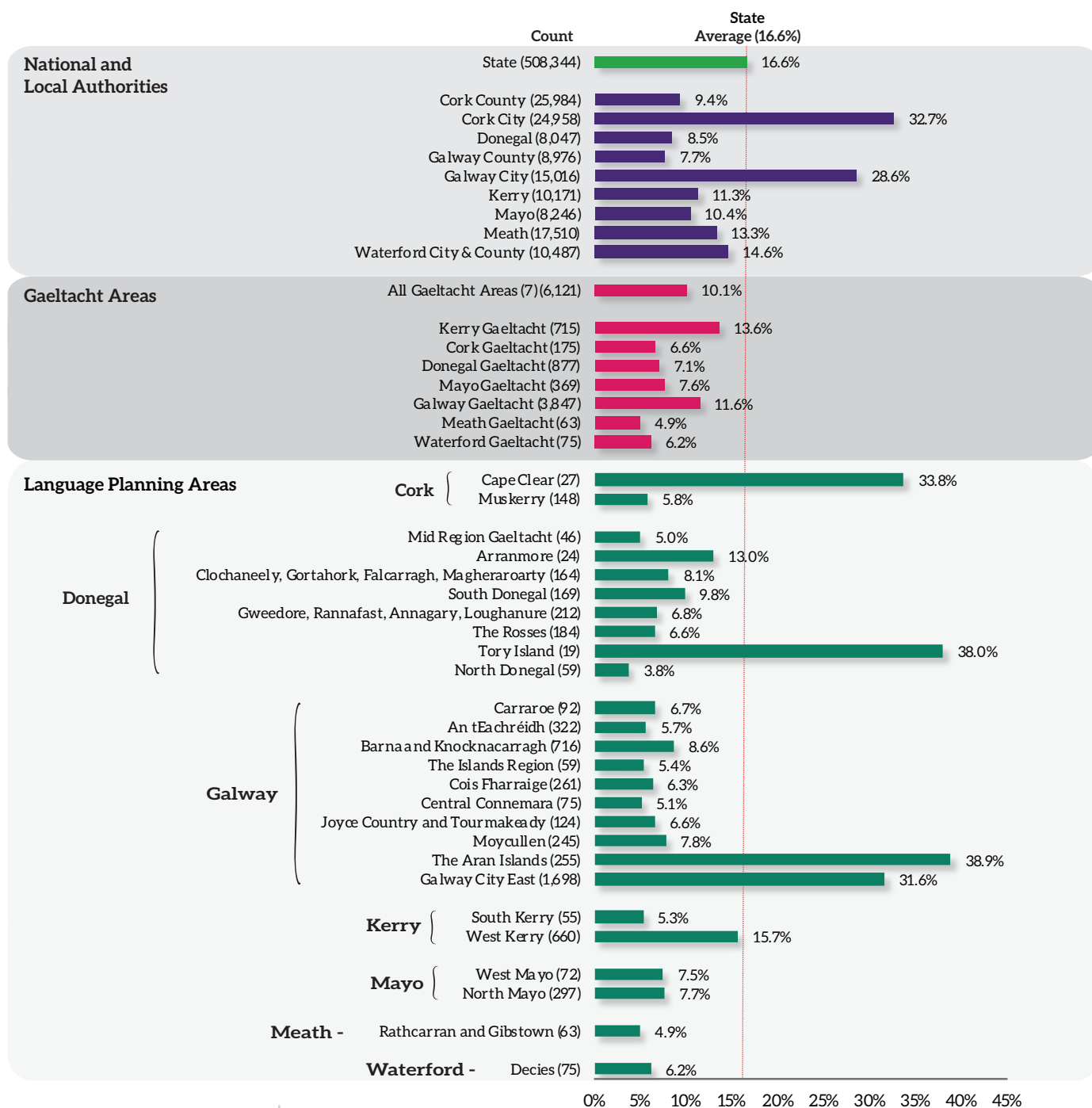


Figure 37: Mode of Transport to Work or School - Green Modes, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

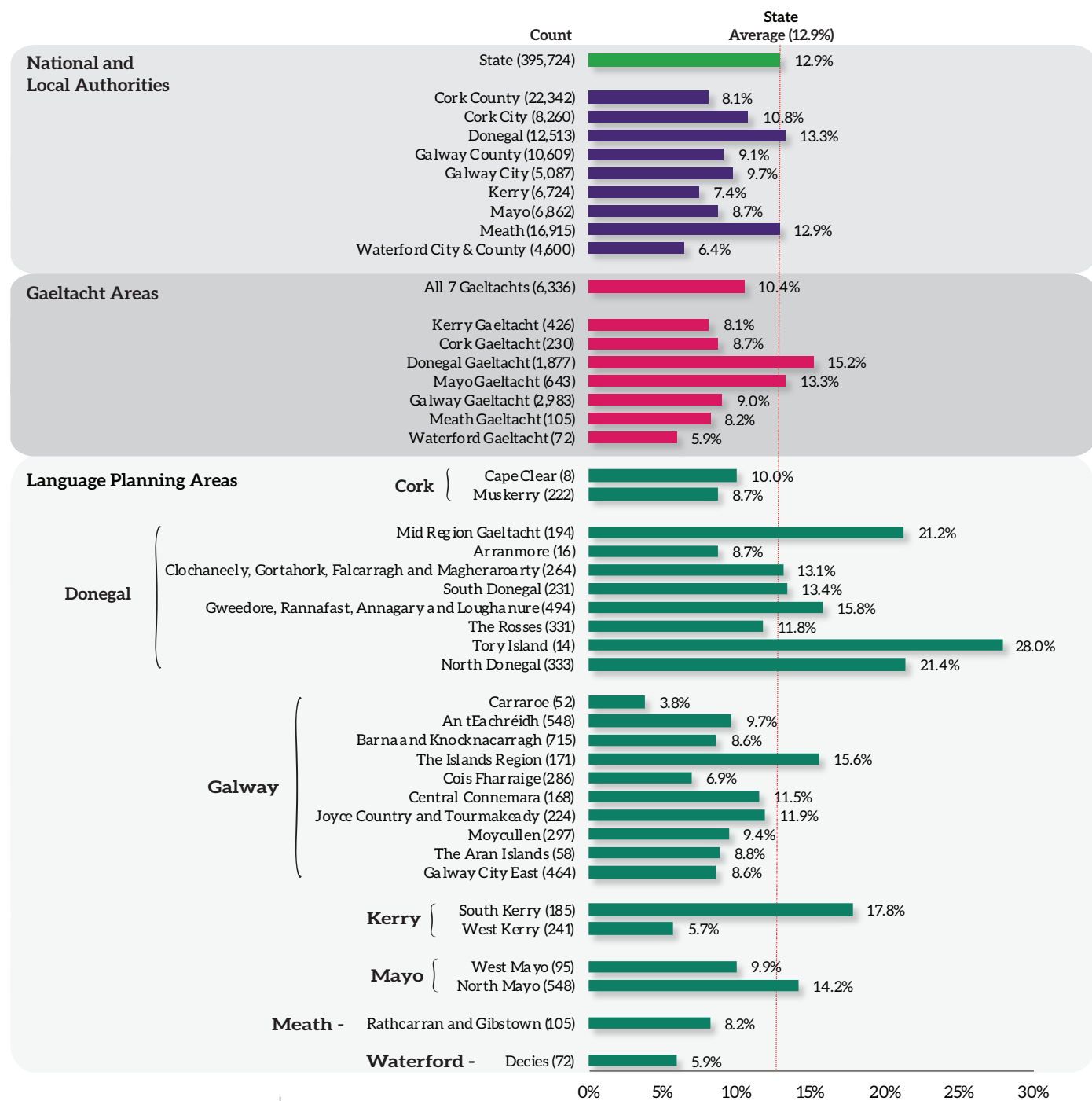


Figure 38: Mode of Transport to Work or School - Public Modes, 2016 (Source: CSO &amp; AIRO)

# Gaeltacht Area - Socio-Economic Evidence Baseline Report, 2018

## Mode of Transport to Work or School - Private Modes, 2016



### Travel to Work/Education: Private Modes, 2016

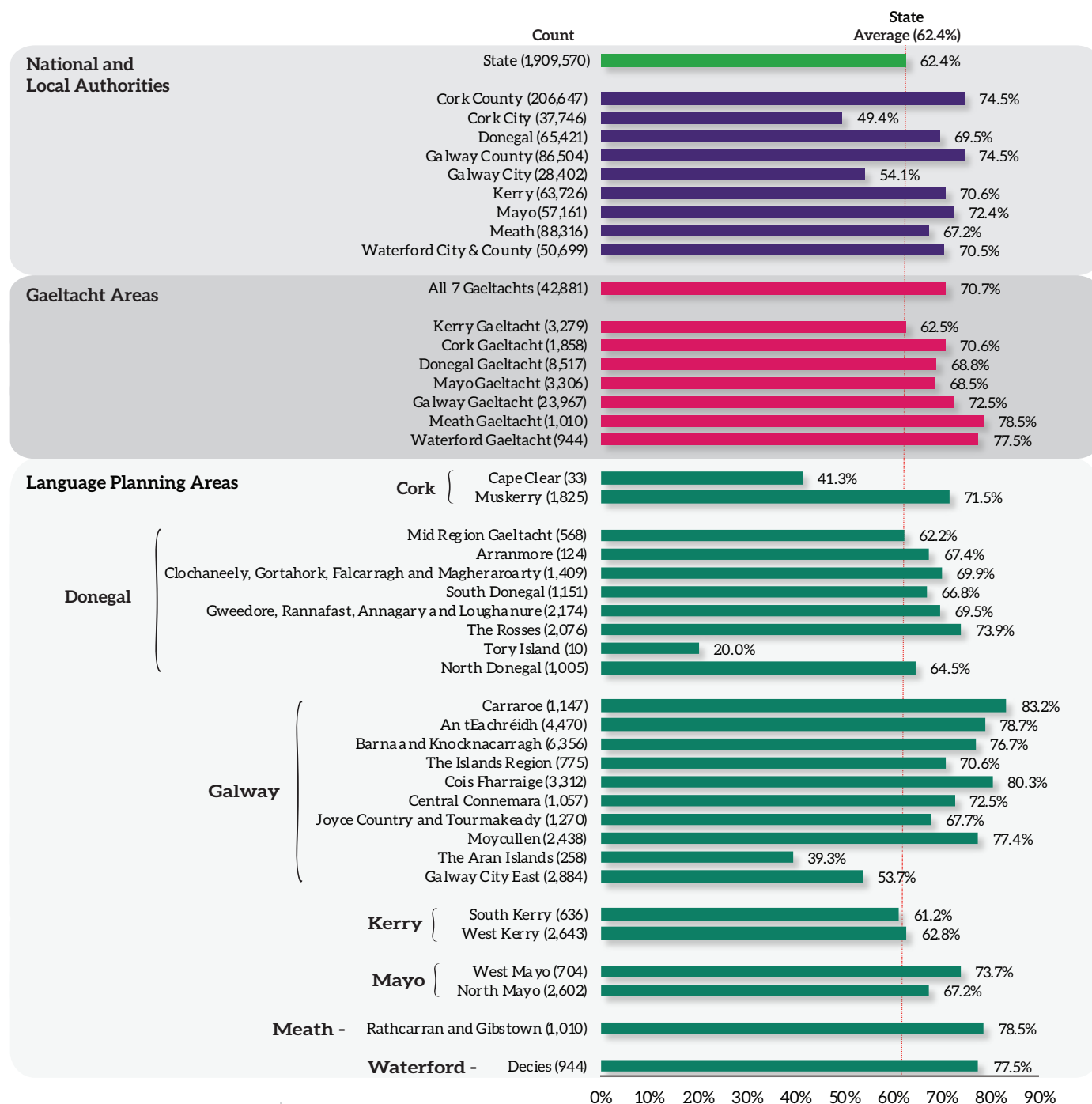


Figure 39: Mode of Transport to Work or School - Private Modes, 2016 (Source: CSO & AIRO)

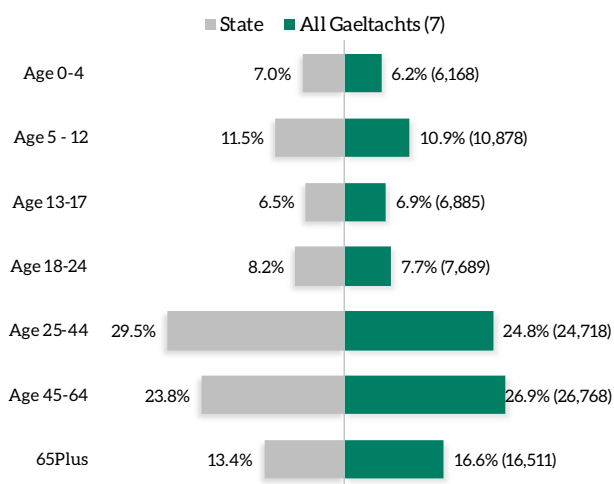
# **Gaeltacht Areas (7) and Language Planning Areas LPTs (26)**

-

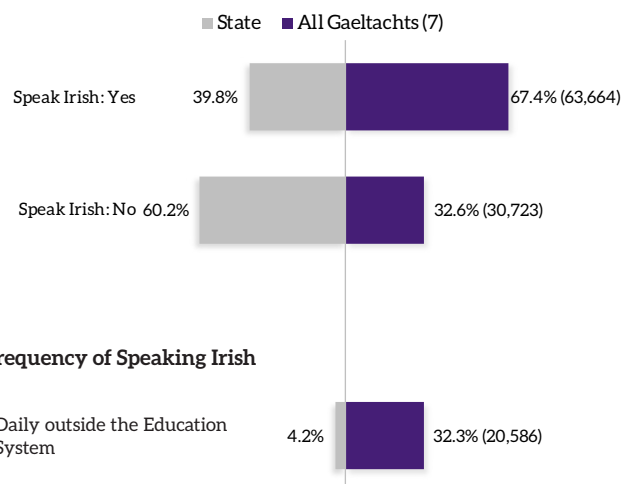
## **Individual Socio-Demographic Profiles**

## Profile: All Gaeltacht Areas (7)

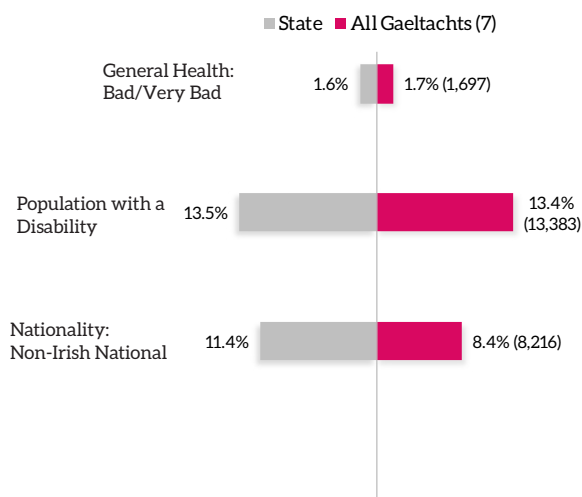
### Population by Age



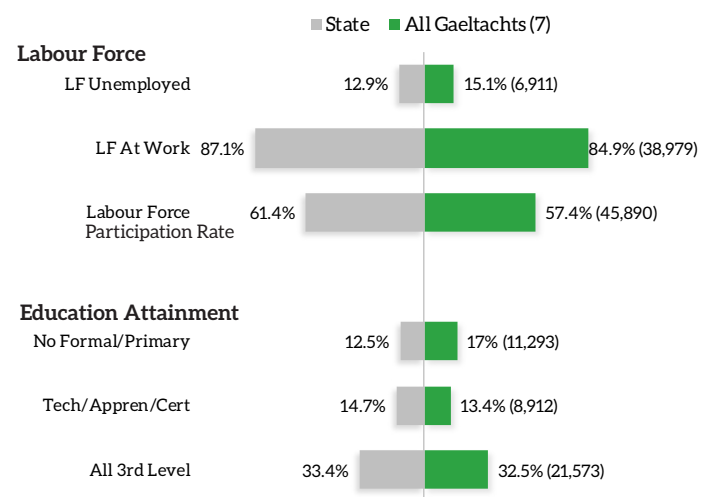
### Irish Language and Frequency



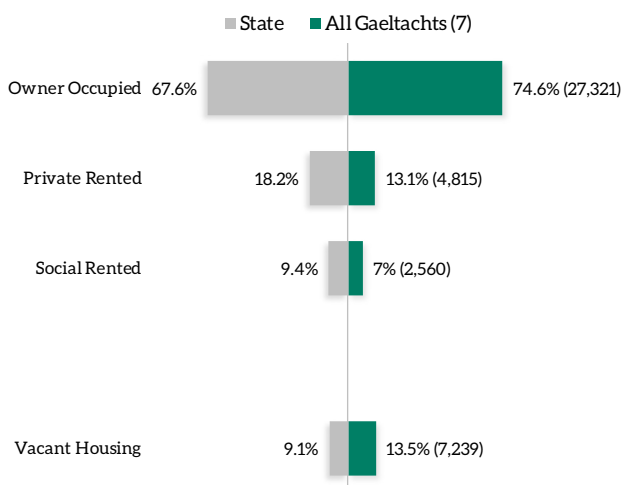
### General Health, Disability and Nationality



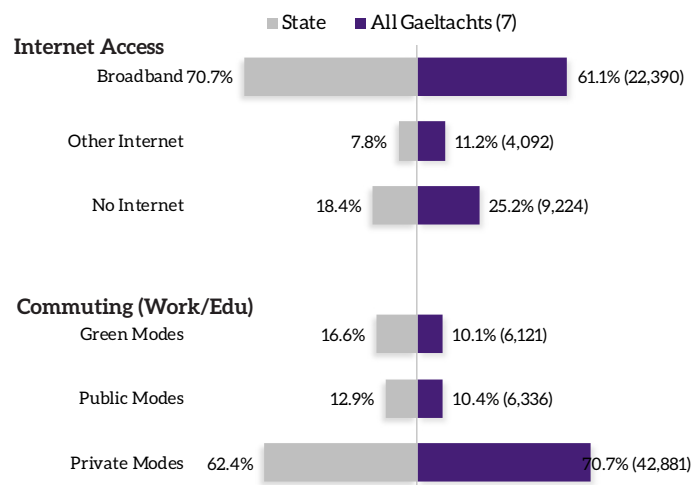
### Labour Force and Education



### Housing Tenure and Vacancy

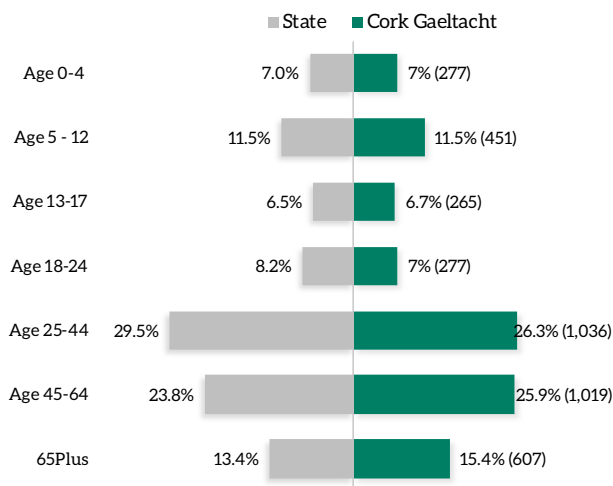


### Internet Access and Commuting

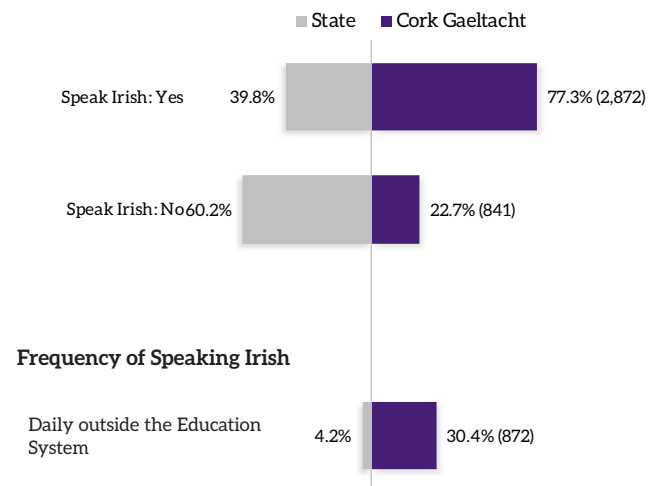


## Profile: Cork Gaeltacht

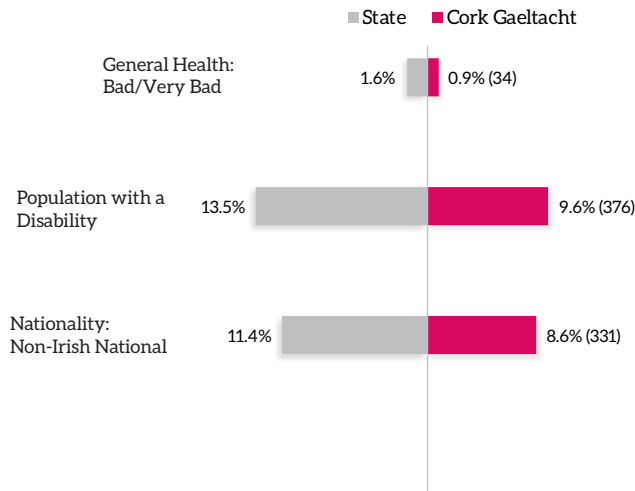
### Population by Age



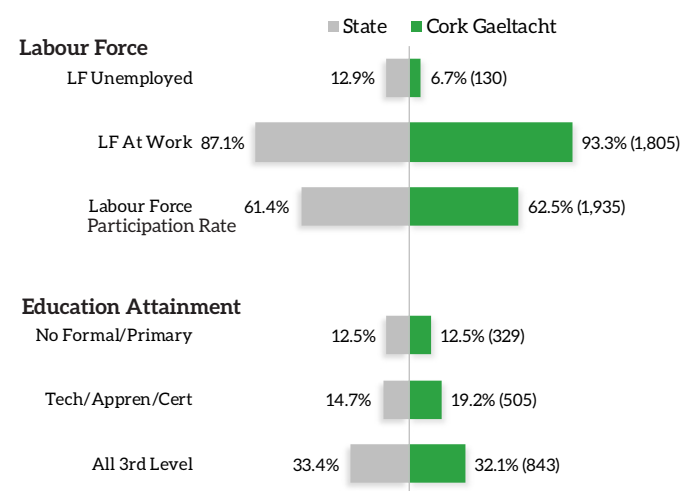
### Irish Language and Frequency



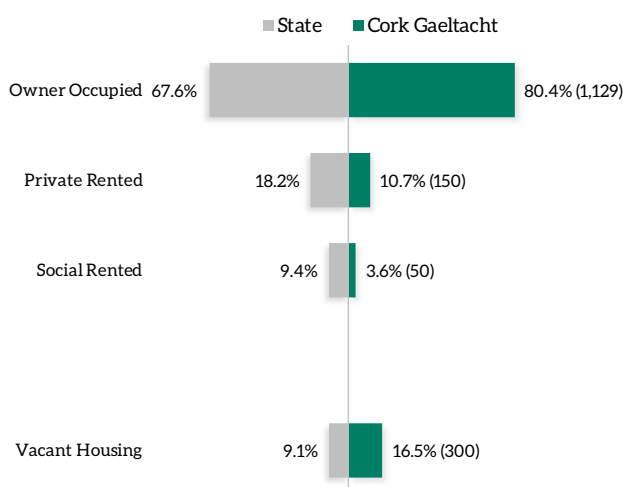
### General Health, Disability and Nationality



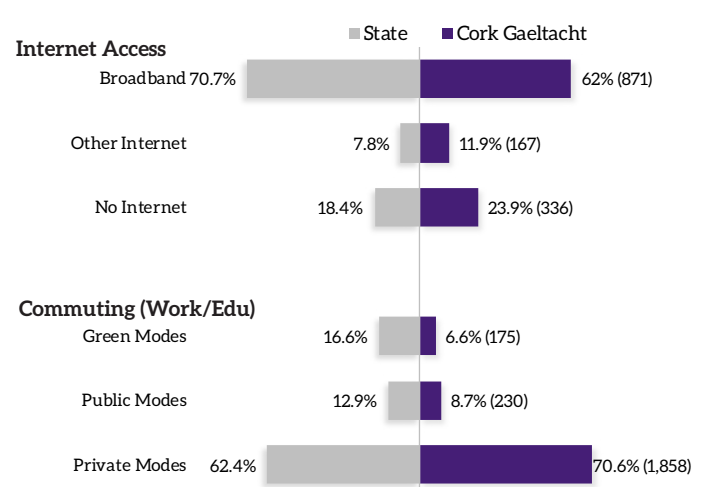
### Labour Force and Education



### Housing Tenure and Vacancy

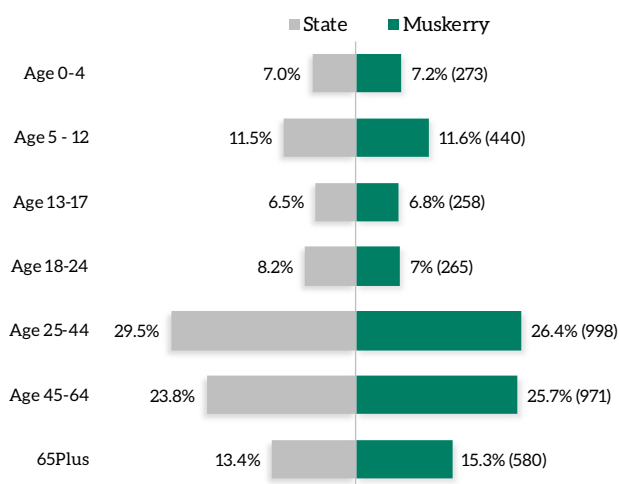


### Internet Access and Commuting

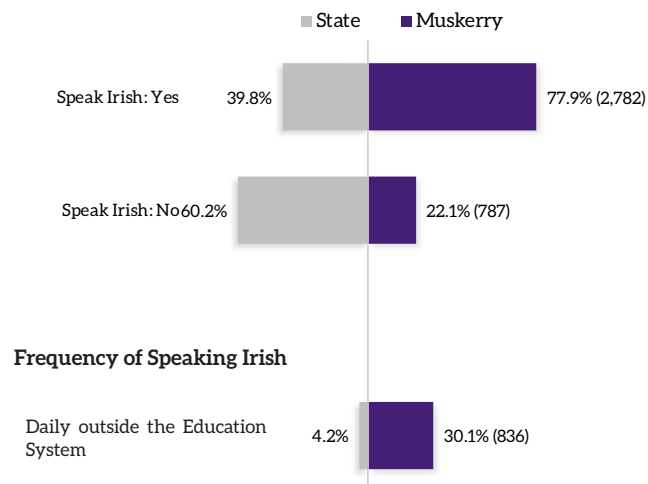




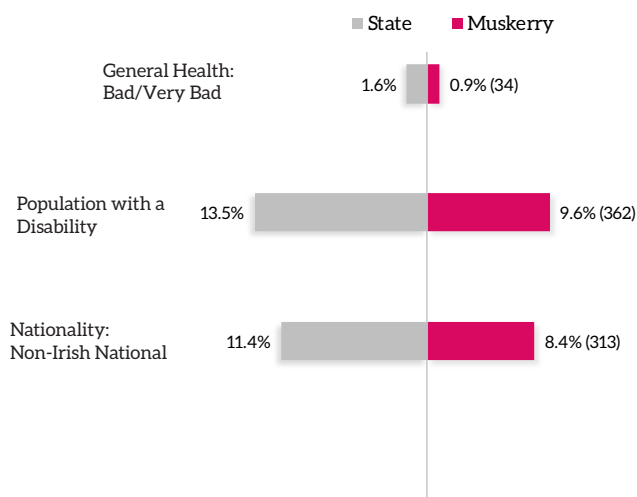
## Population by Age



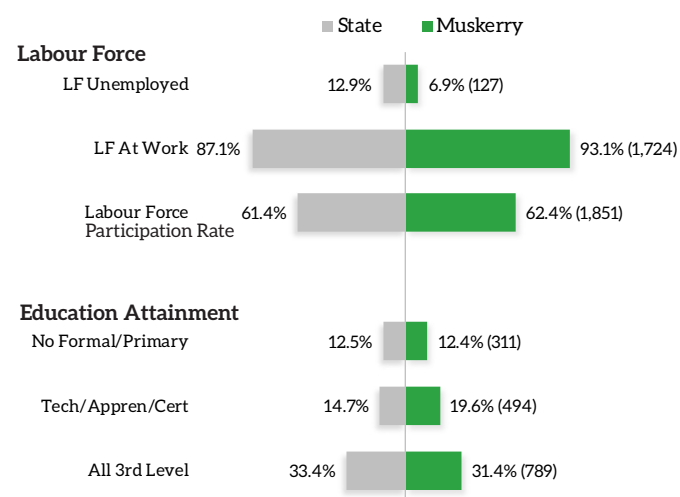
## Irish Language and Frequency



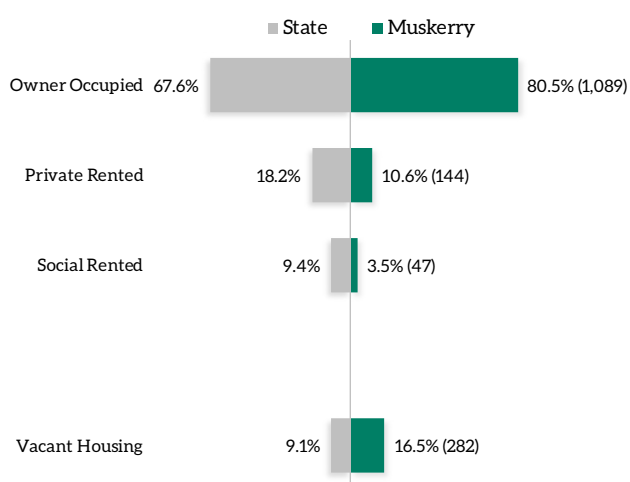
## General Health, Disability and Nationality



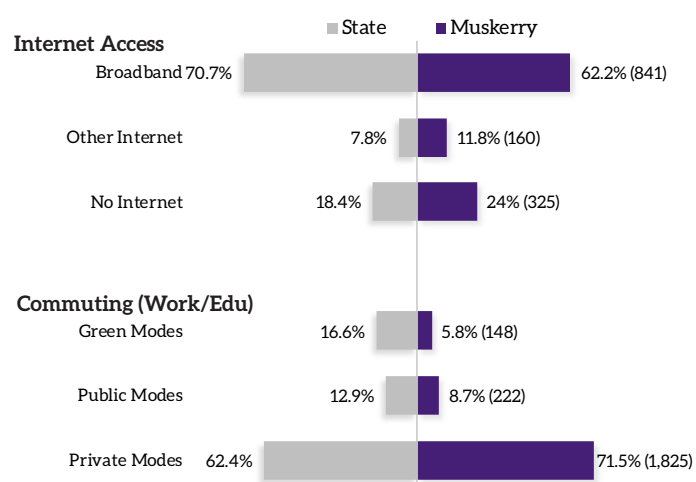
## Labour Force and Education



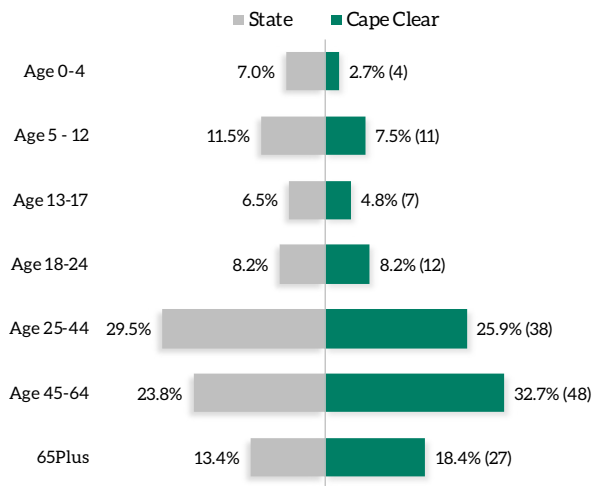
## Housing Tenure and Vacancy



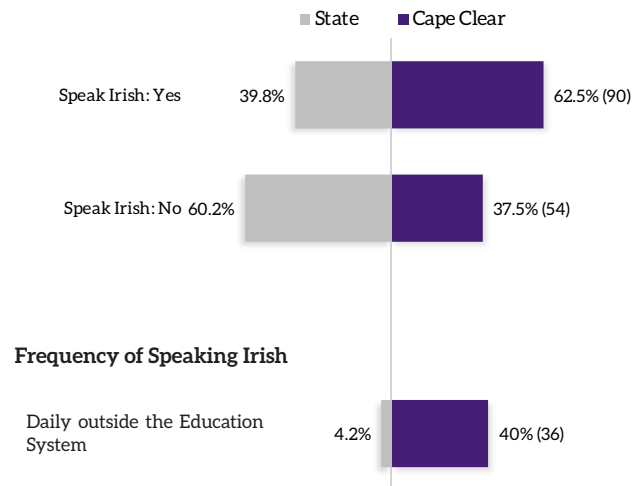
## Internet Access and Commuting



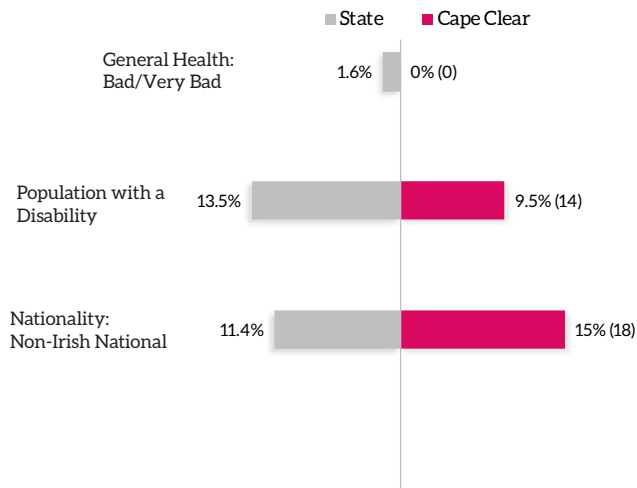
## Population by Age



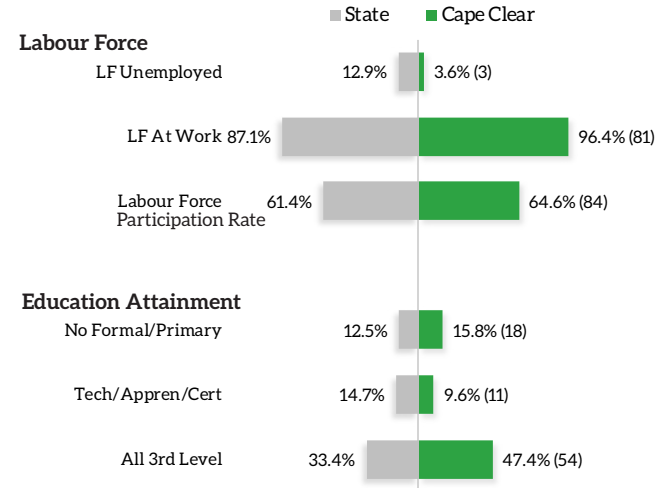
## Irish Language and Frequency



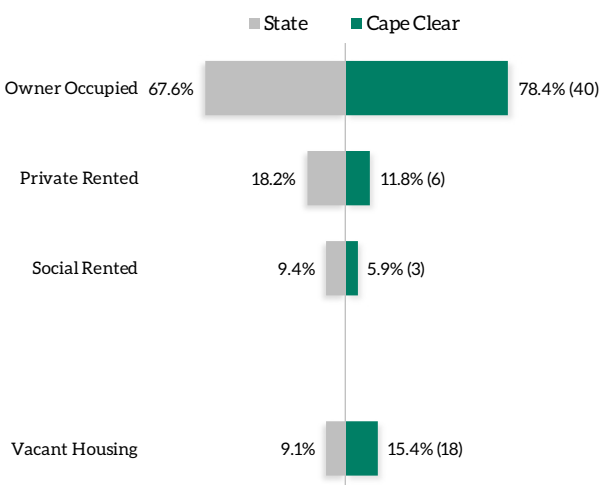
## General Health, Disability and Nationality



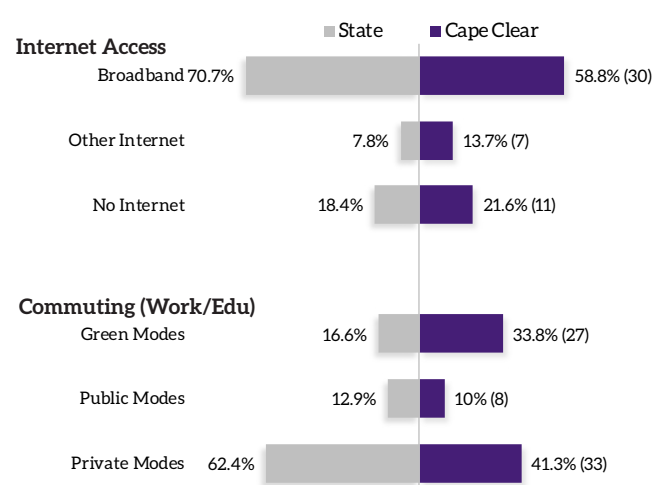
## Labour Force and Education



## Housing Tenure and Vacancy

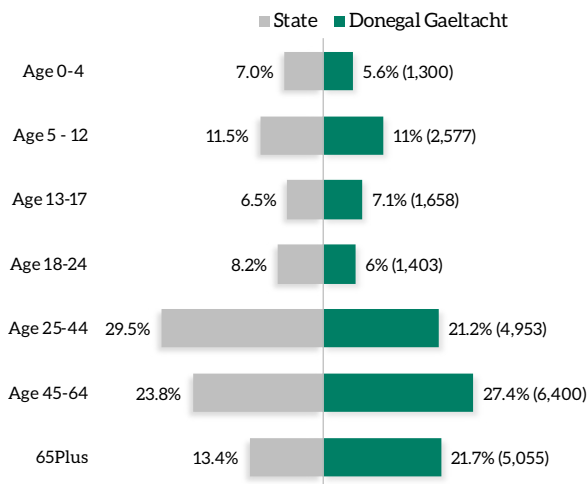


## Internet Access and Commuting

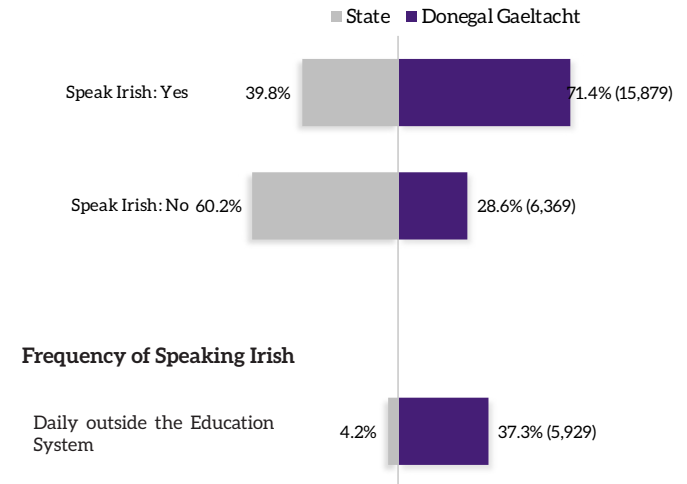


## Profile: Donegal Gaeltacht

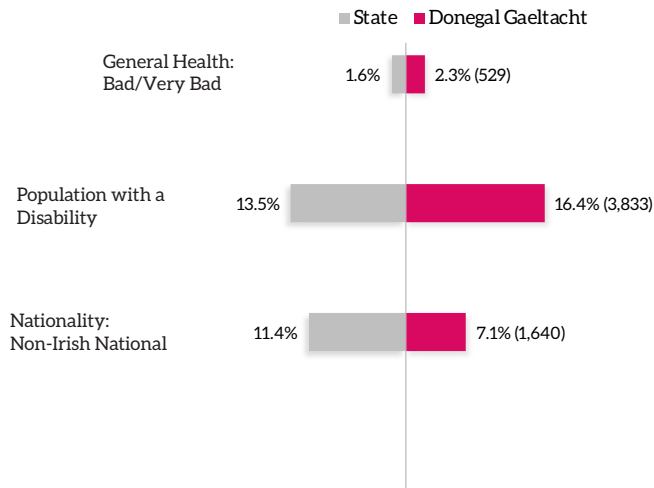
### Population by Age



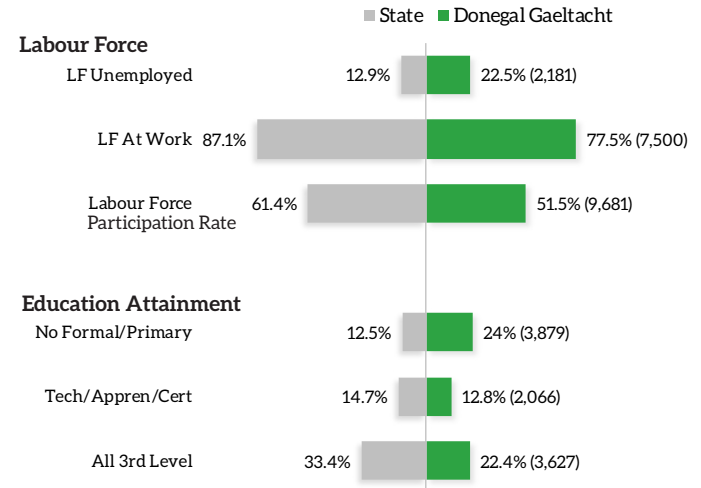
### Irish Language and Frequency



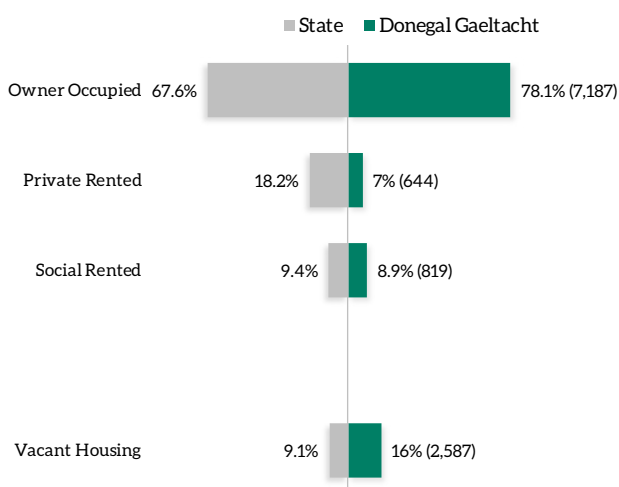
### General Health, Disability and Nationality



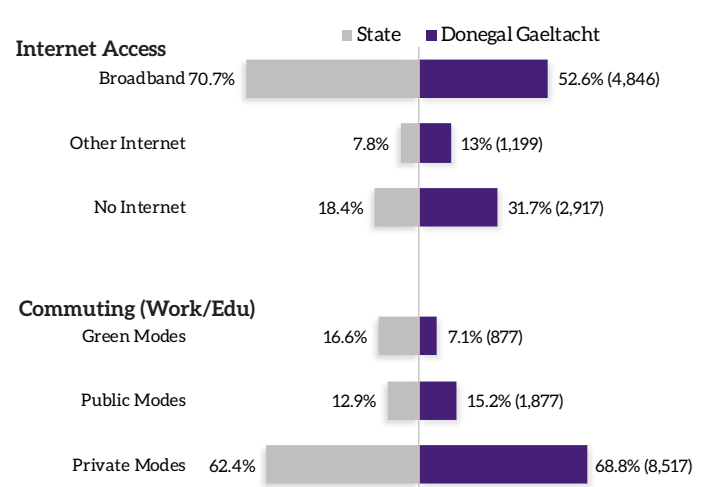
### Labour Force and Education



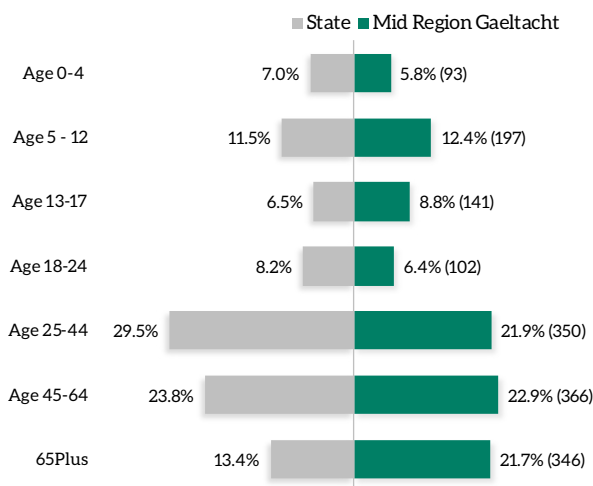
### Housing Tenure and Vacancy



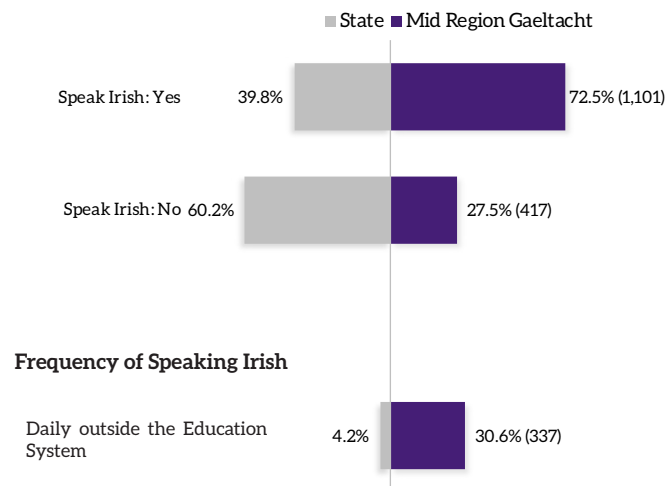
### Internet Access and Commuting



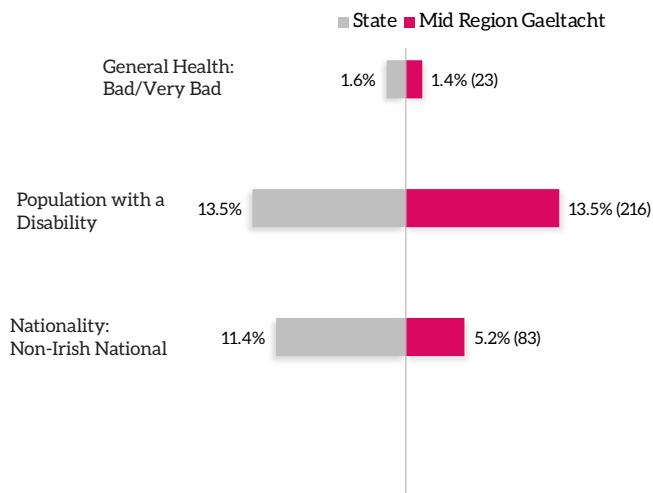
## Population by Age



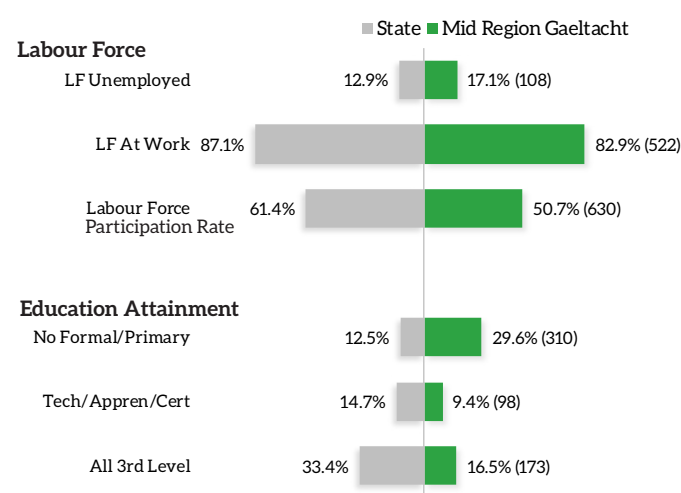
## Irish Language and Frequency



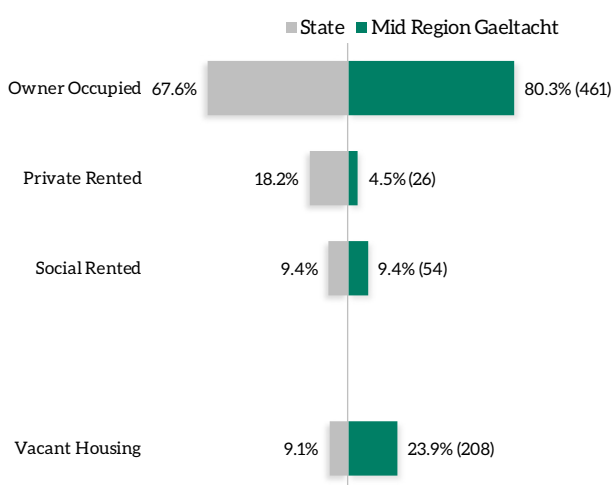
## General Health, Disability and Nationality



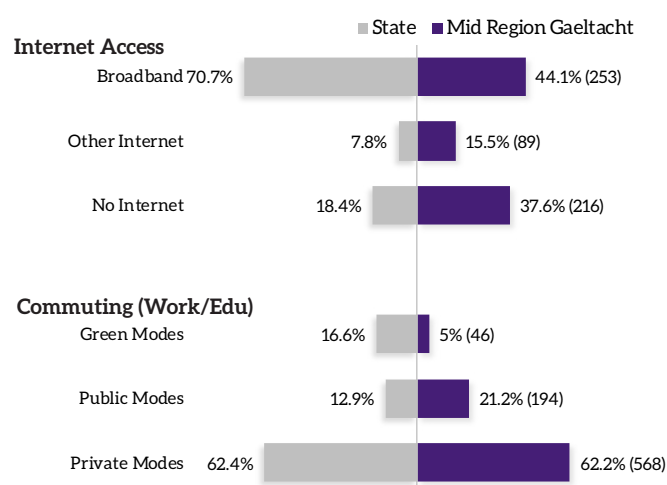
## Labour Force and Education



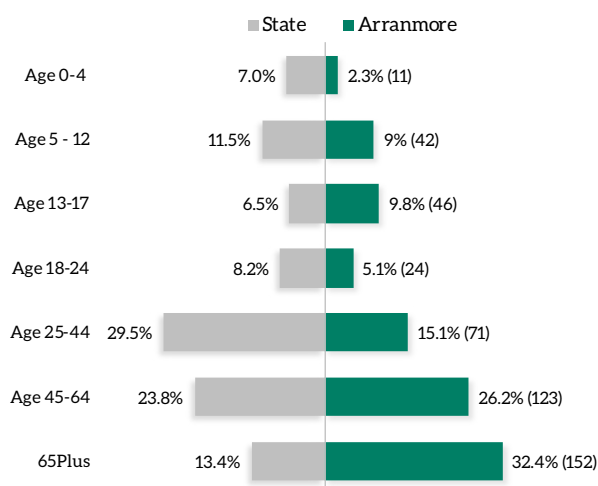
## Housing Tenure and Vacancy



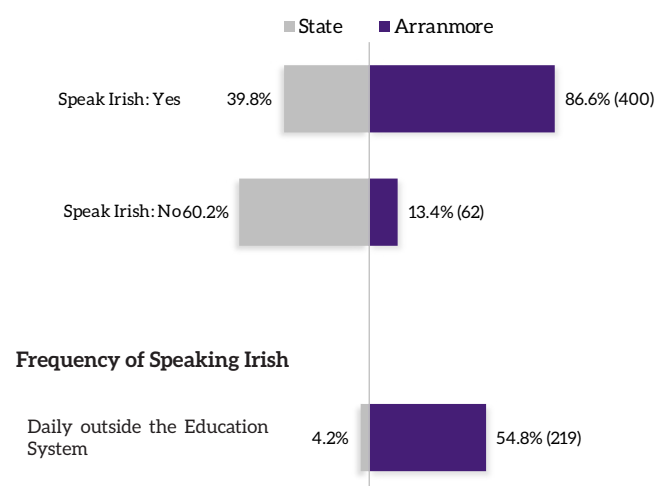
## Internet Access and Commuting



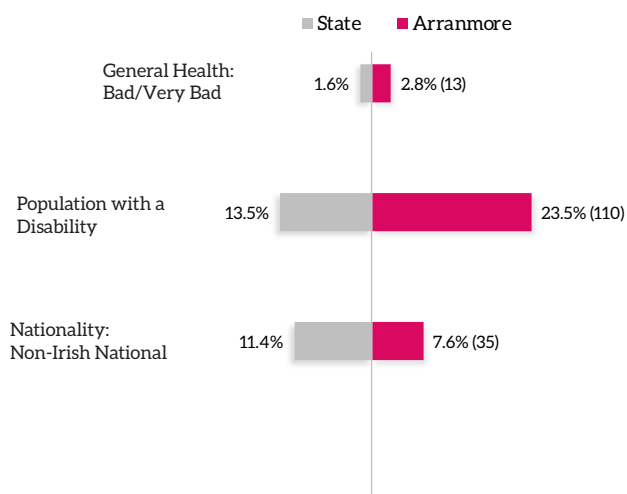
## Population by Age



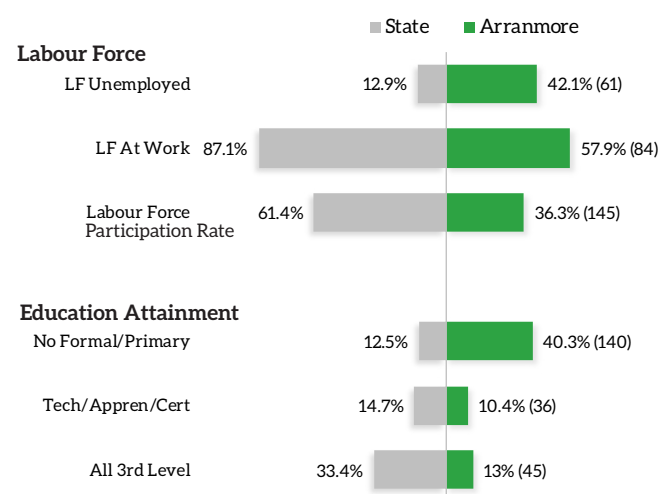
## Irish Language and Frequency



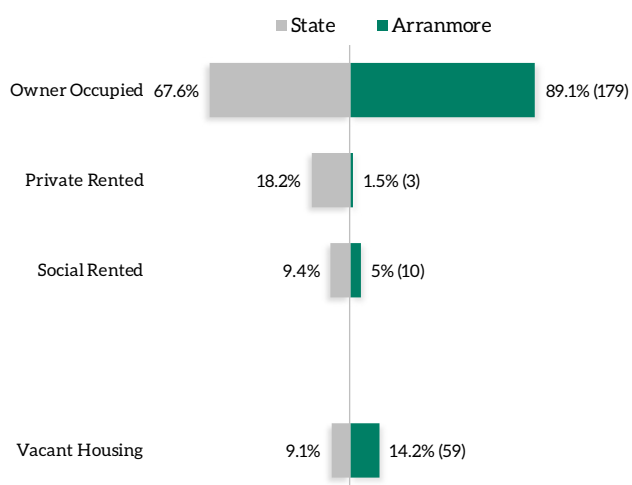
## General Health, Disability and Nationality



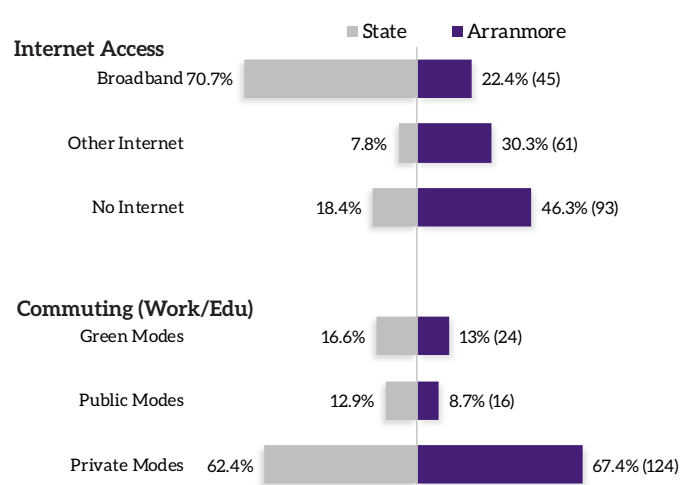
## Labour Force and Education



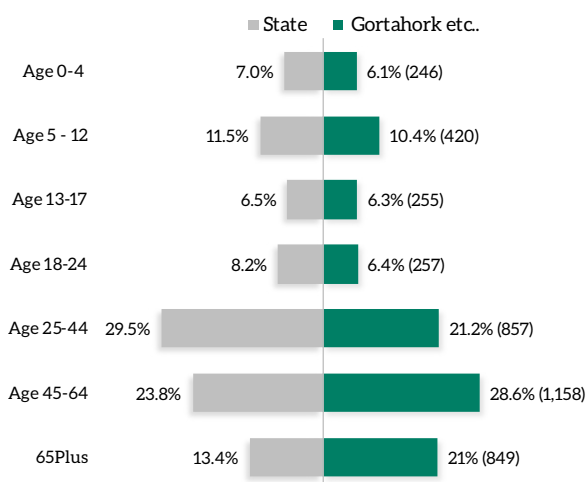
## Housing Tenure and Vacancy



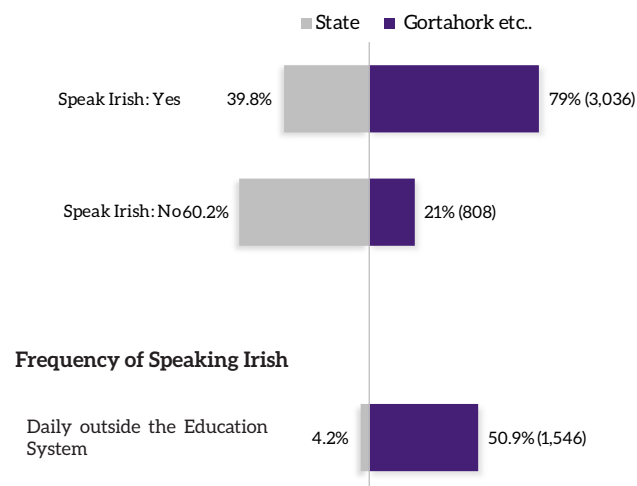
## Internet Access and Commuting



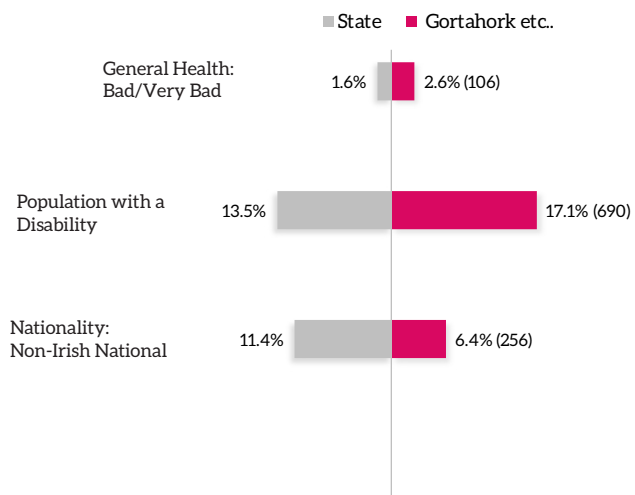
## Population by Age



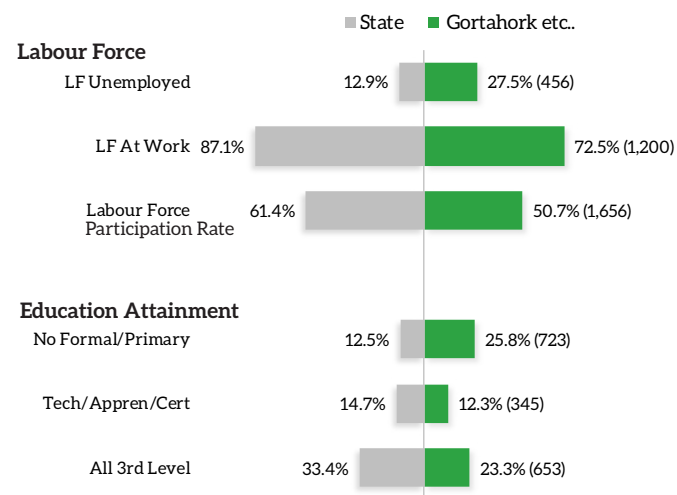
## Irish Language and Frequency



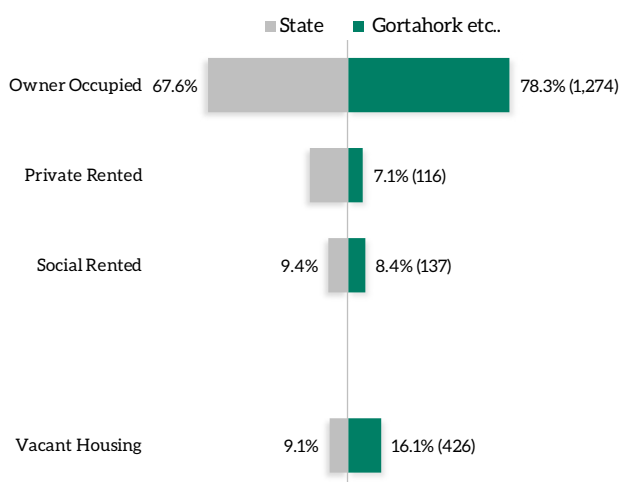
## General Health, Disability and Nationality



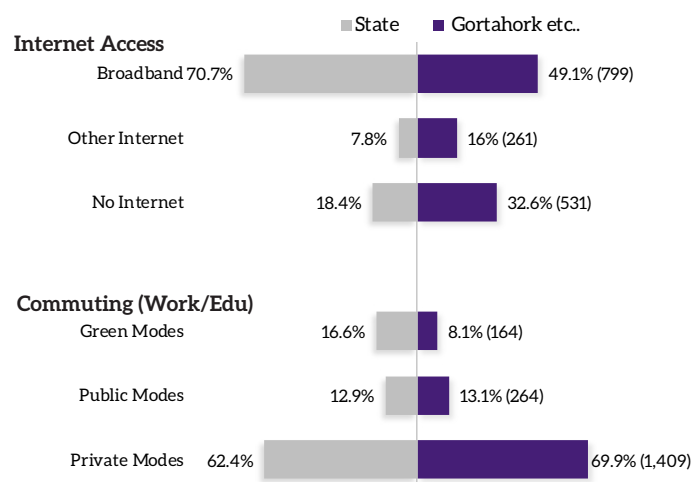
## Labour Force and Education



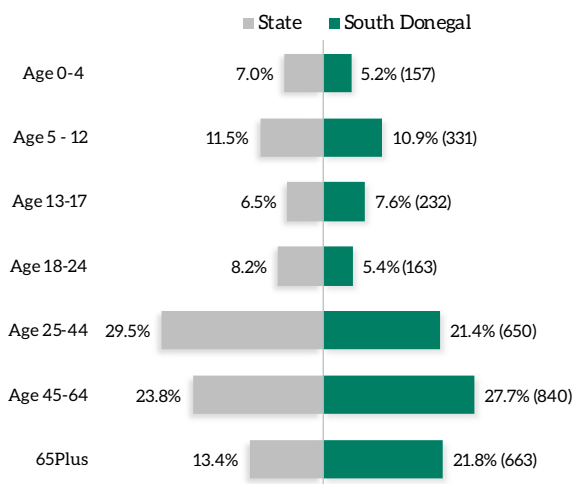
## Housing Tenure and Vacancy



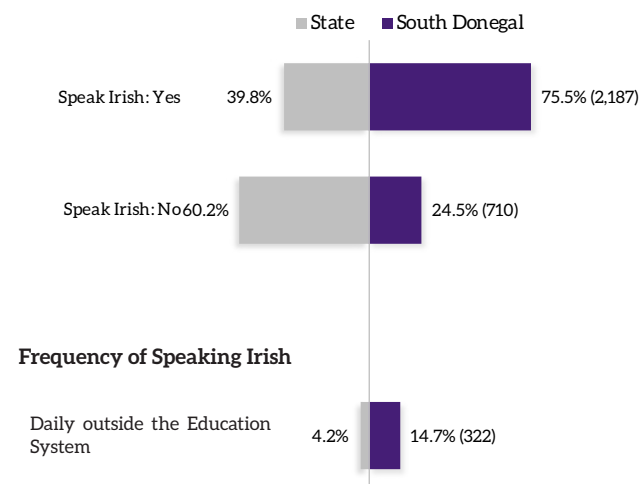
## Internet Access and Commuting



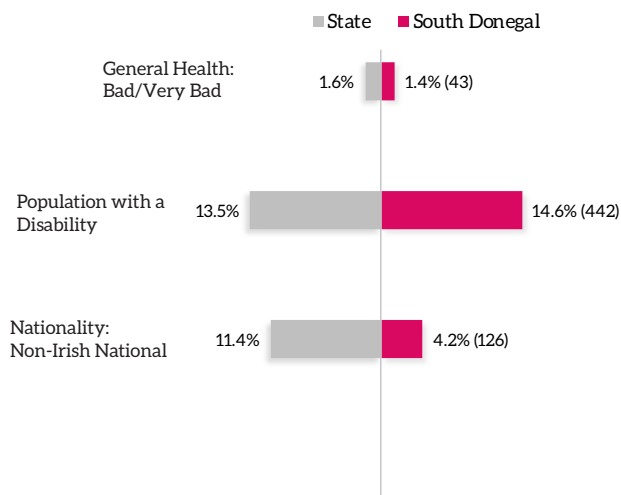
## Population by Age



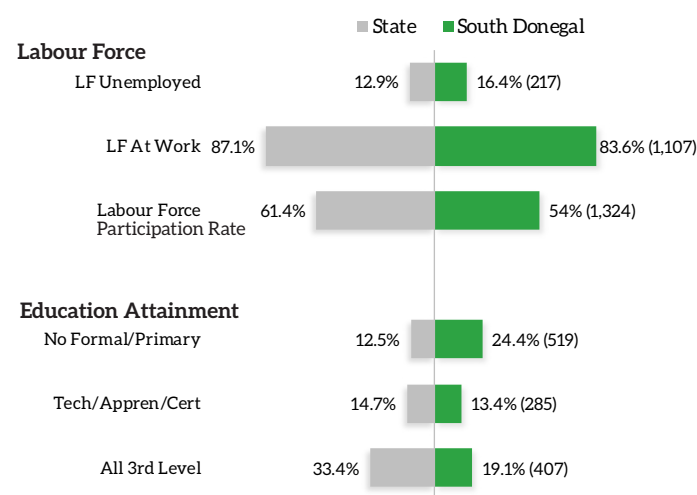
## Irish Language and Frequency



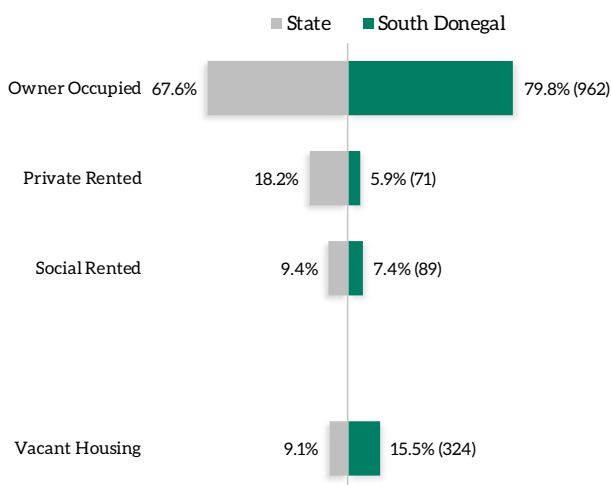
## General Health, Disability and Nationality



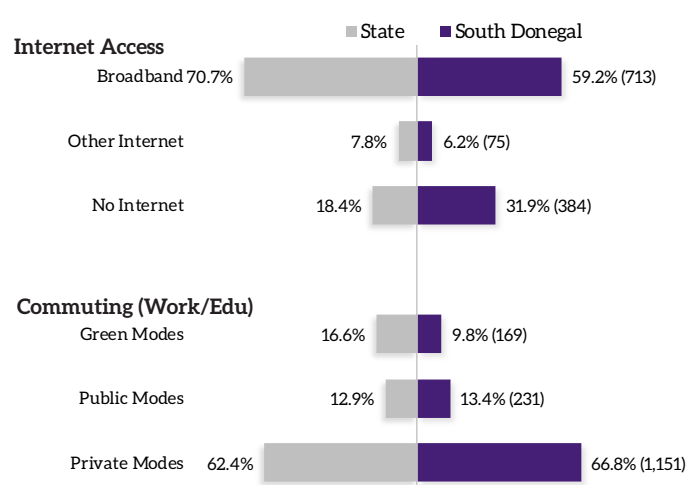
## Labour Force and Education



## Housing Tenure and Vacancy

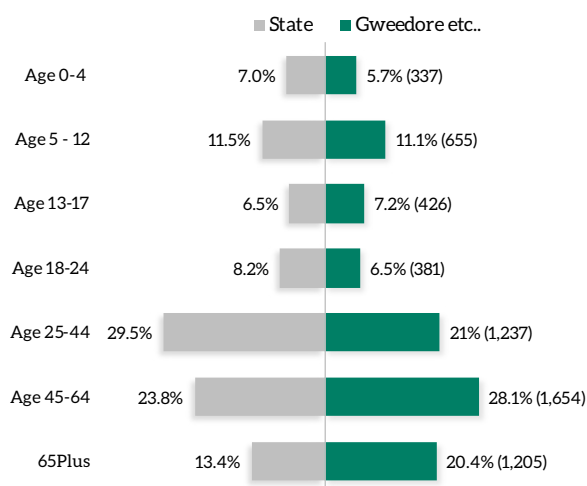


## Internet Access and Commuting

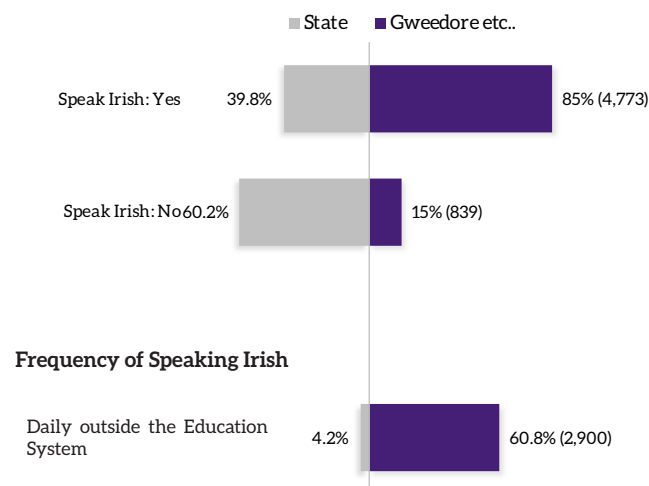




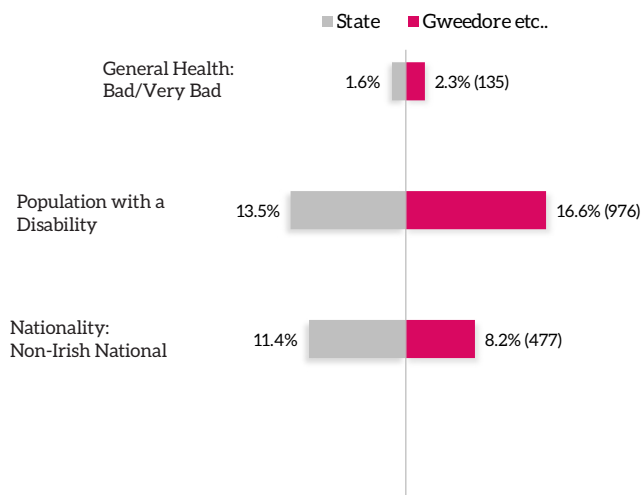
## Population by Age



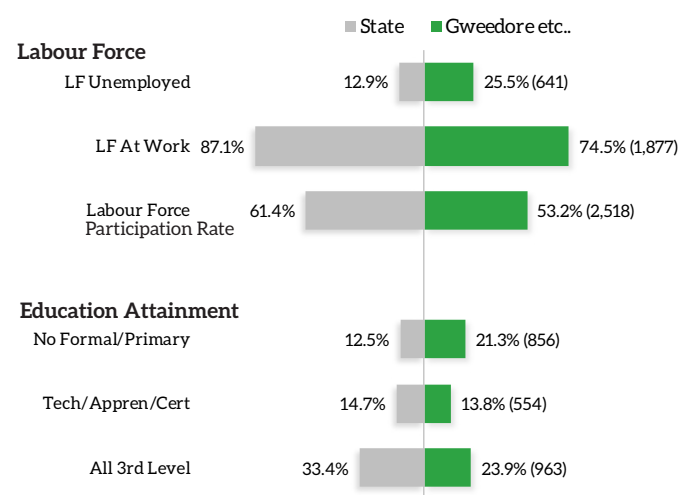
## Irish Language and Frequency



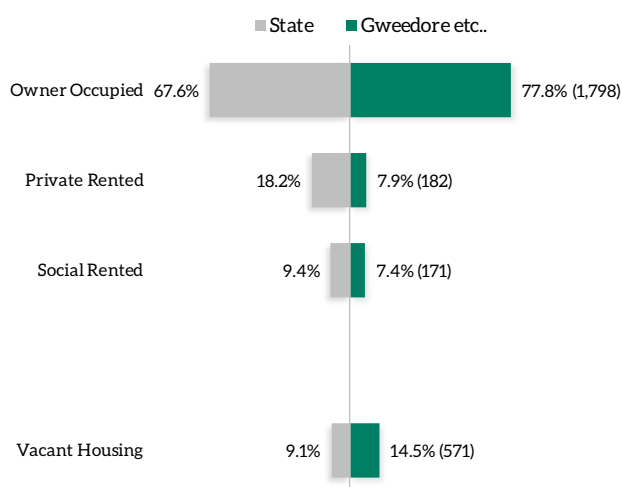
## General Health, Disability and Nationality



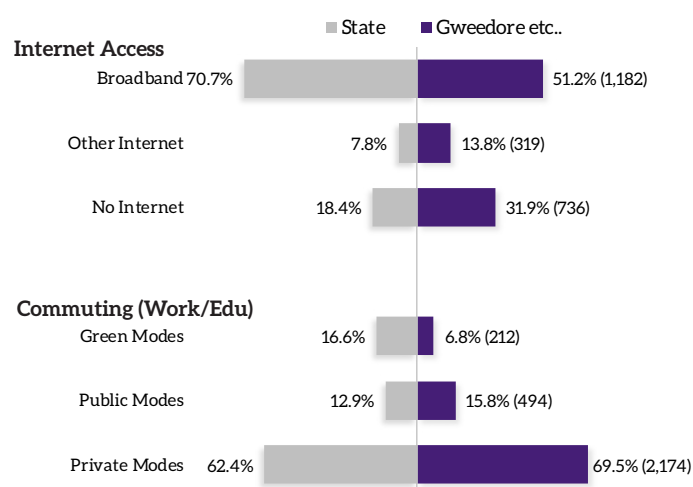
## Labour Force and Education



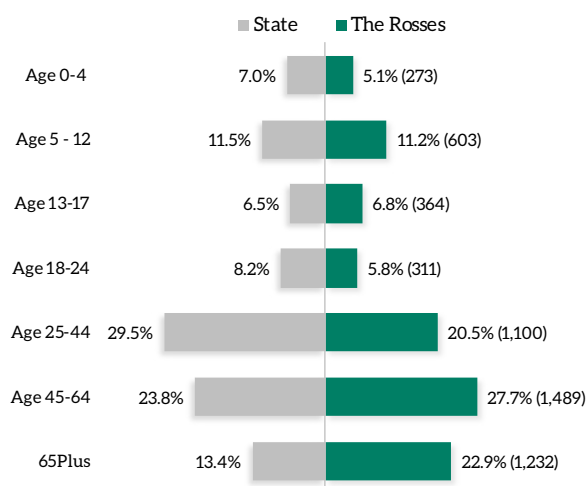
## Housing Tenure and Vacancy



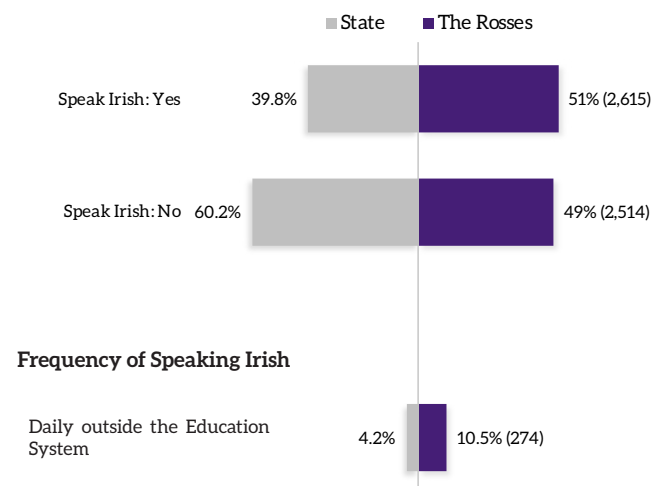
## Internet Access and Commuting



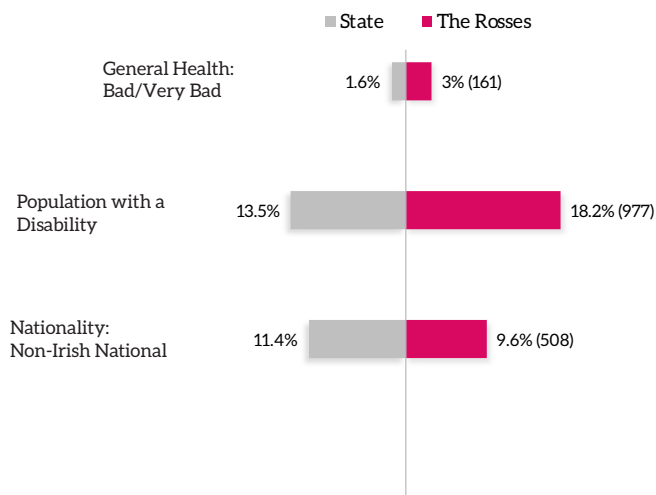
## Population by Age



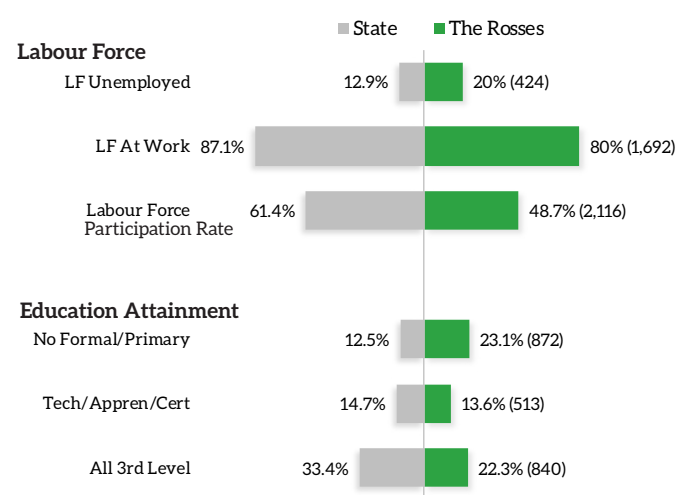
## Irish Language and Frequency



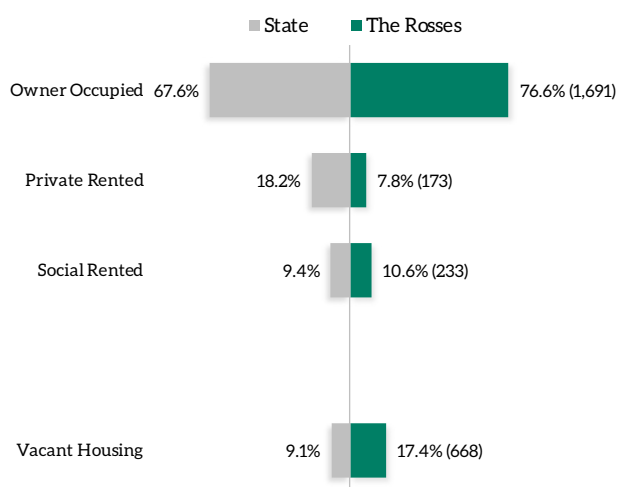
## General Health, Disability and Nationality



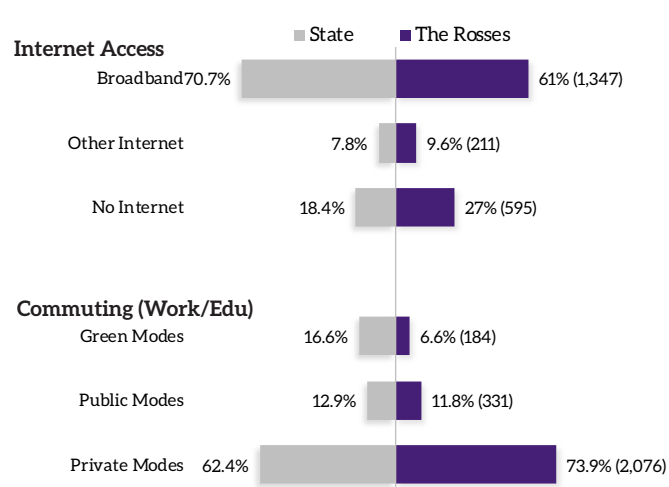
## Labour Force and Education



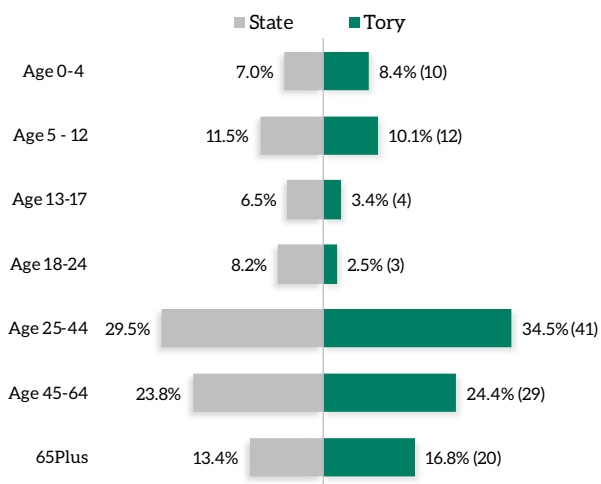
## Housing Tenure and Vacancy



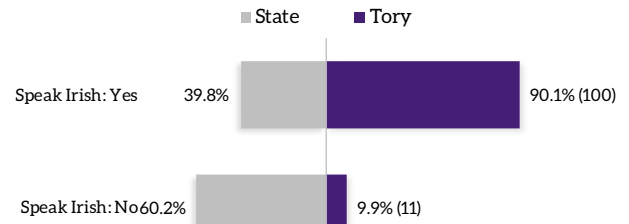
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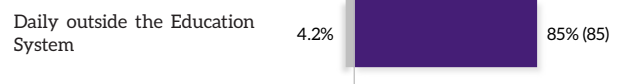
## Population by Age



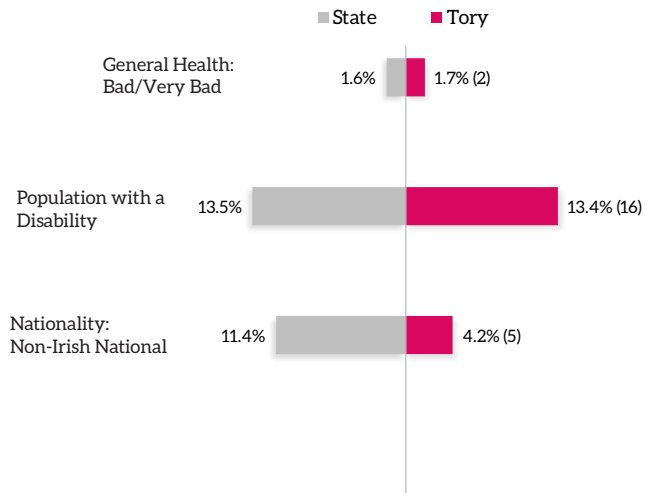
## Irish Language and Frequency



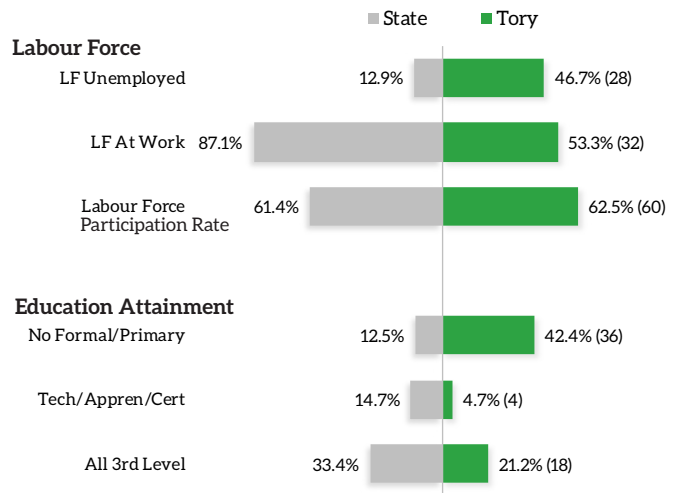
### Frequency of Speaking Irish



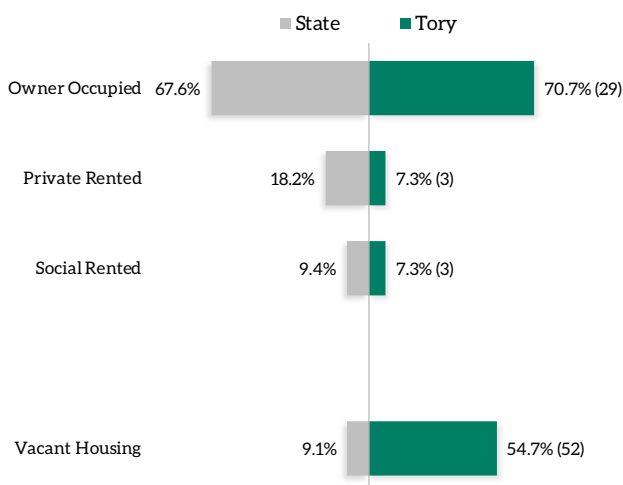
## General Health, Disability and Nationality



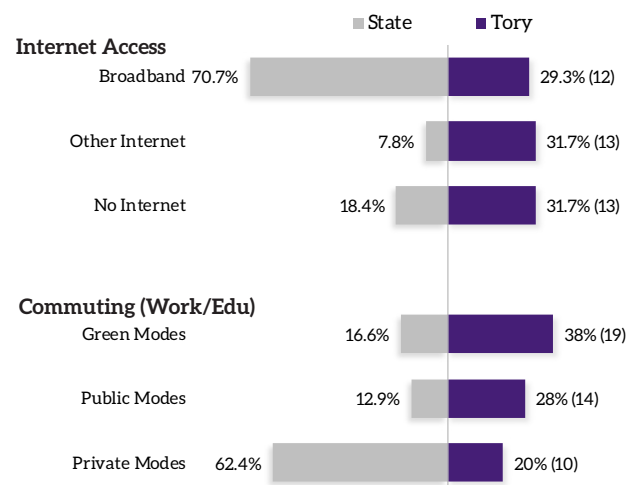
## Labour Force and Education



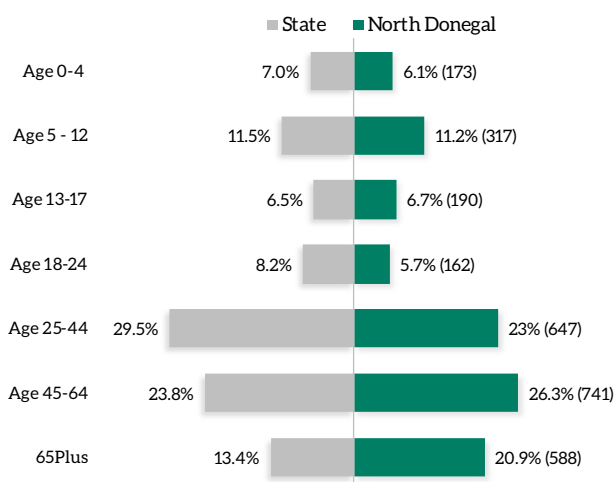
## Housing Tenure and Vacancy



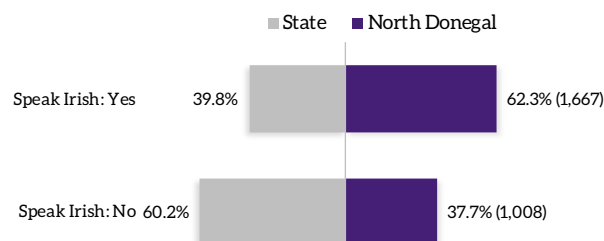
## Internet Access and Commuting



## Population by Age



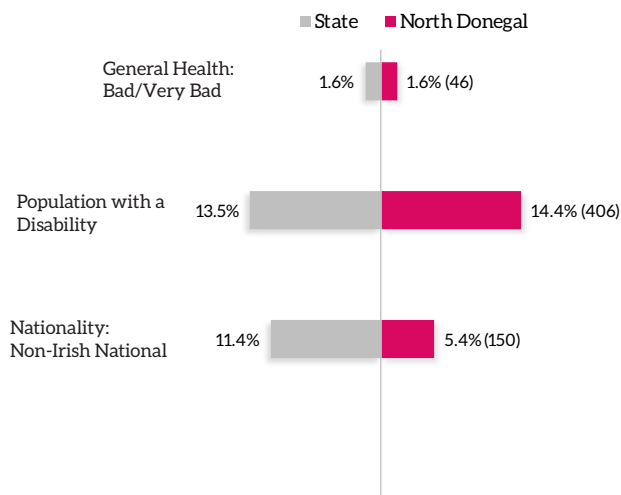
## Irish Language and Frequency



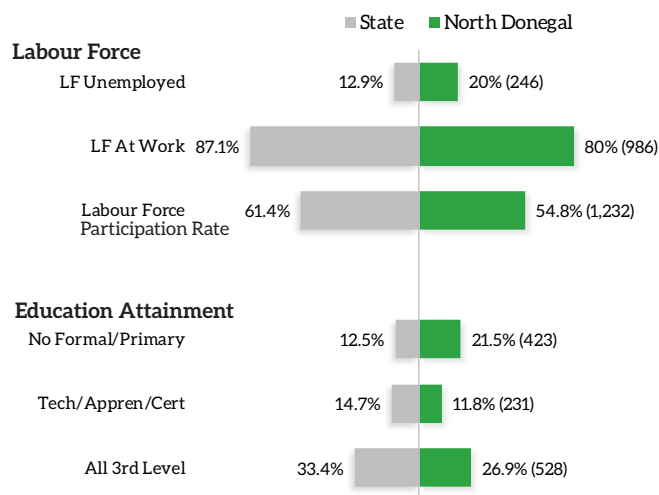
### Frequency of Speaking Irish



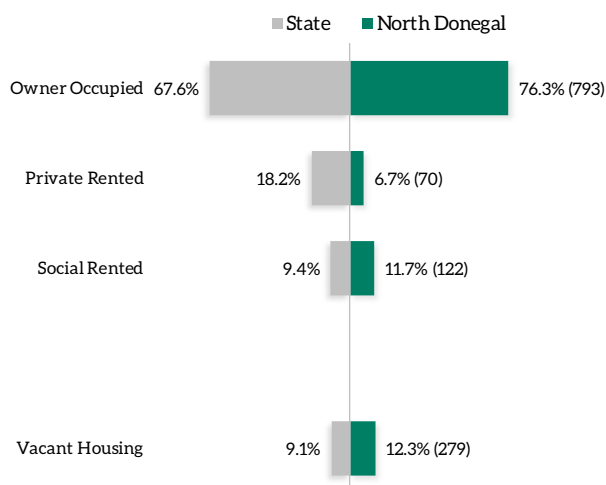
## General Health, Disability and Nationality



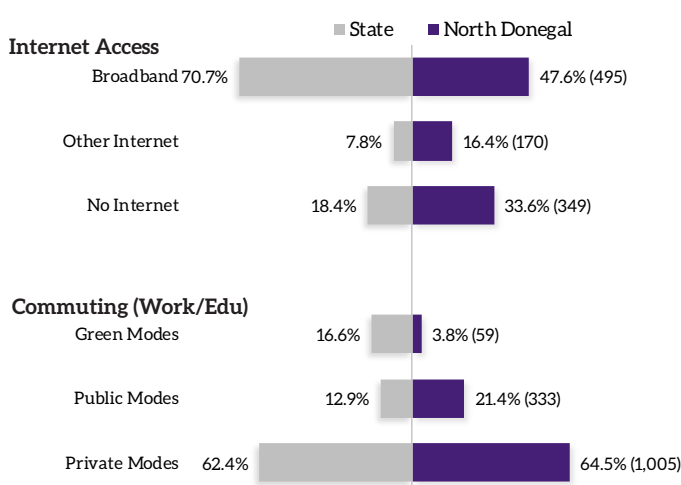
## Labour Force and Education



## Housing Tenure and Vacancy

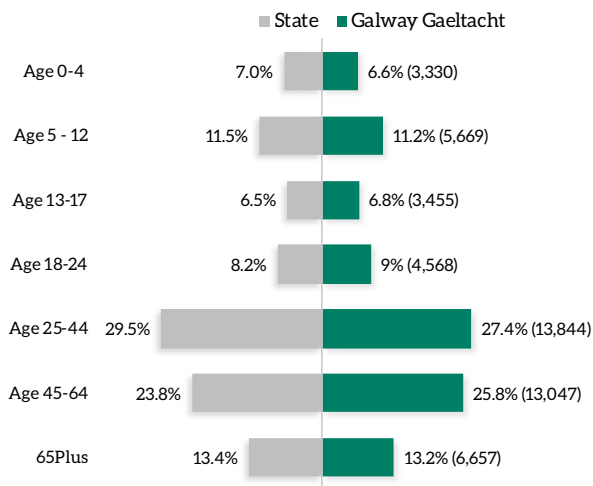


## Internet Access and Commuting

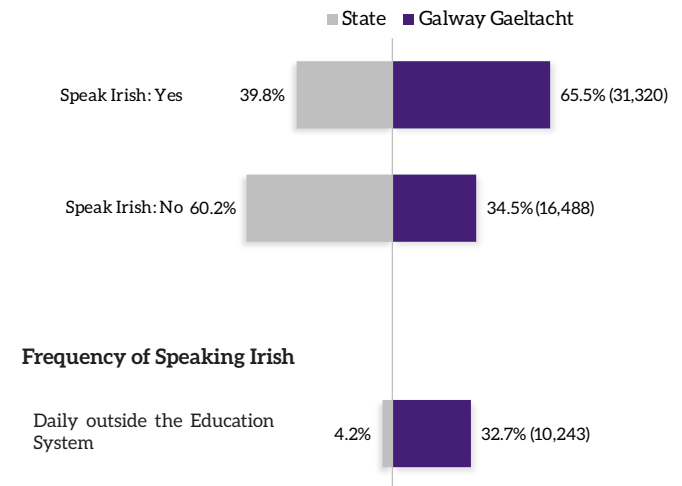


## Profile: Galway Gaeltacht

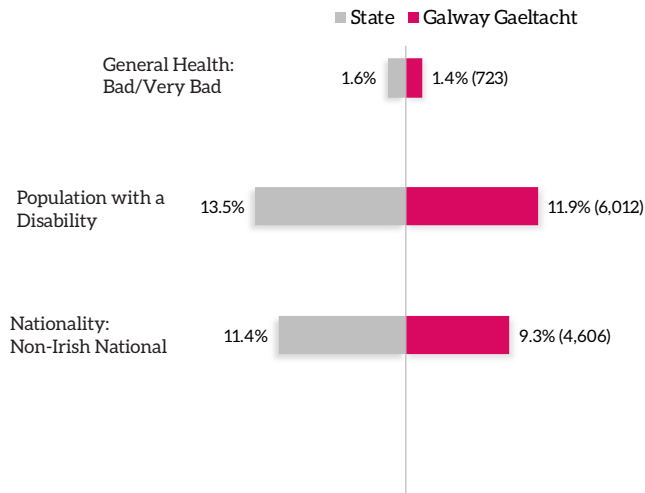
### Population by Age



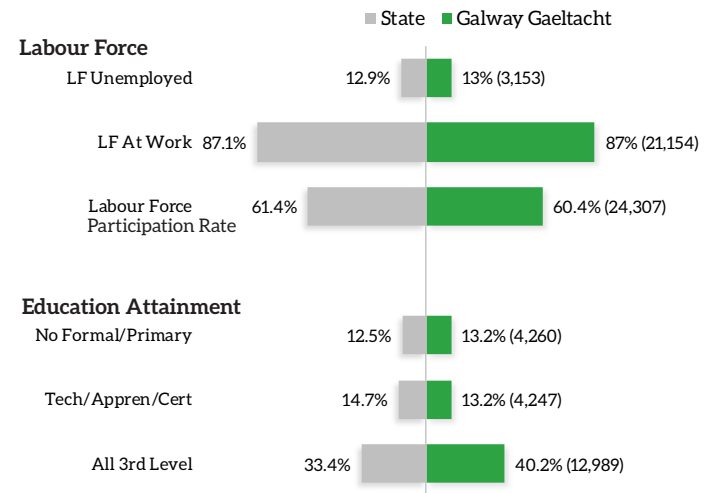
### Irish Language and Frequency



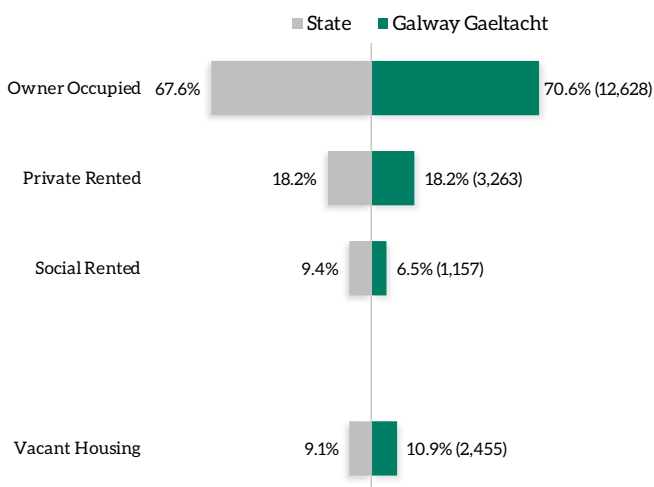
### General Health, Disability and Nationality



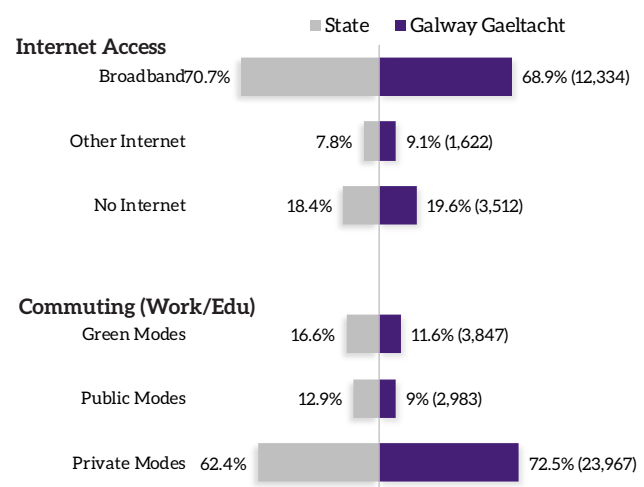
### Labour Force and Education



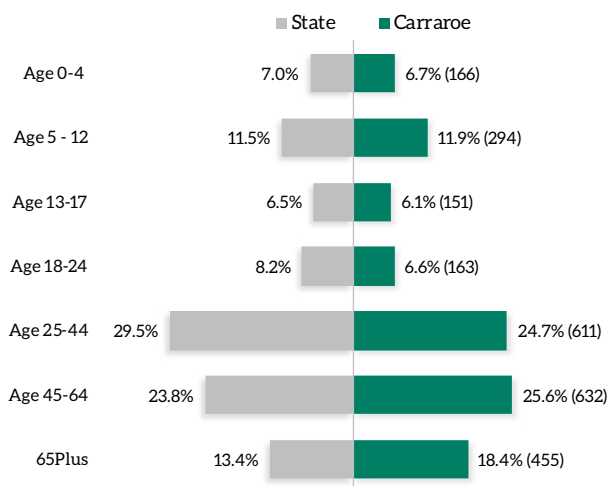
### Housing Tenure and Vacancy



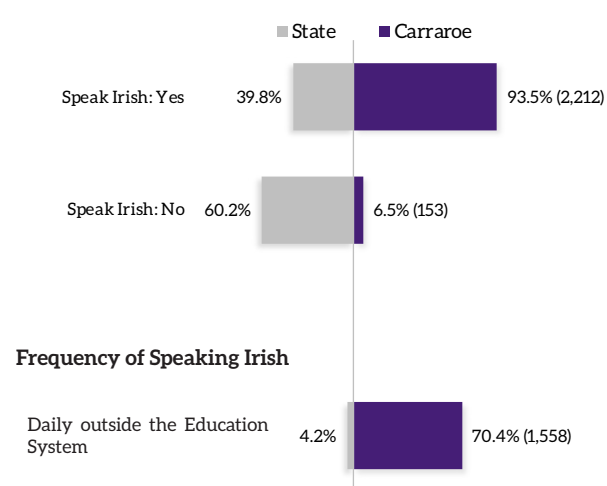
### Internet Access and Commuting



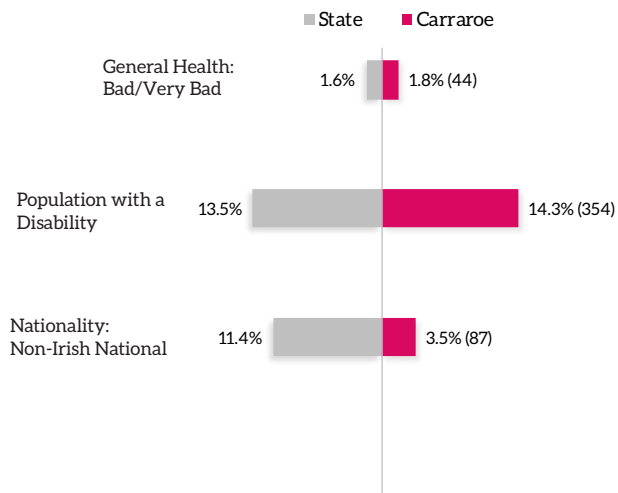
## Population by Age



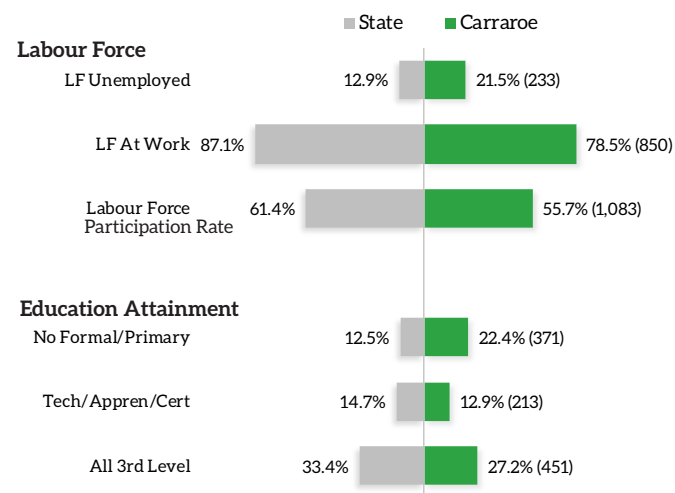
## Irish Language and Frequency



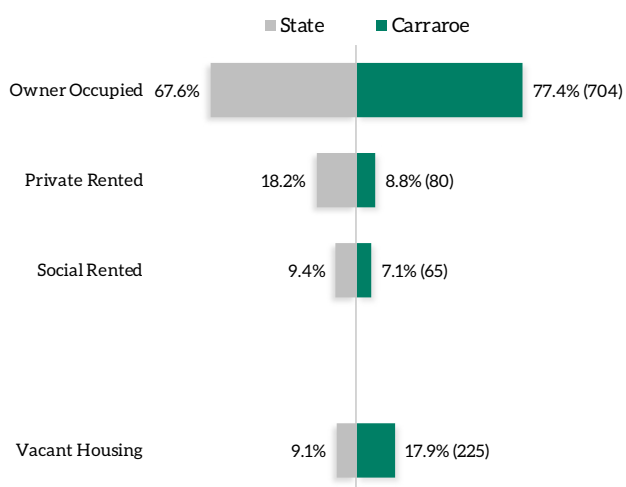
## General Health, Disability and Nationality



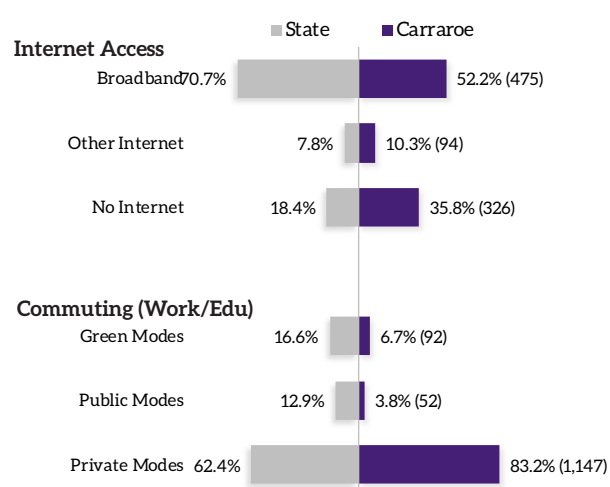
## Labour Force and Education



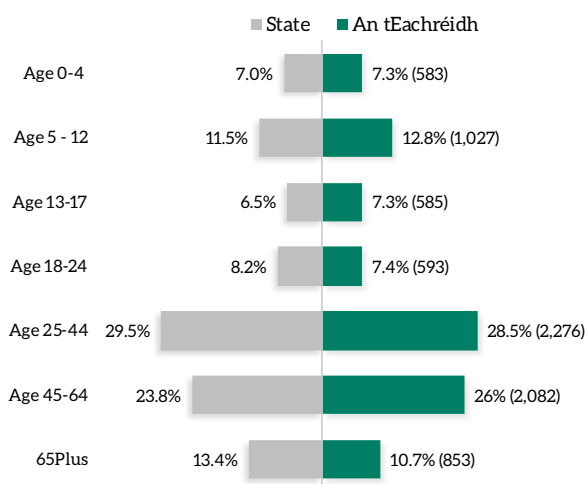
## Housing Tenure and Vacancy



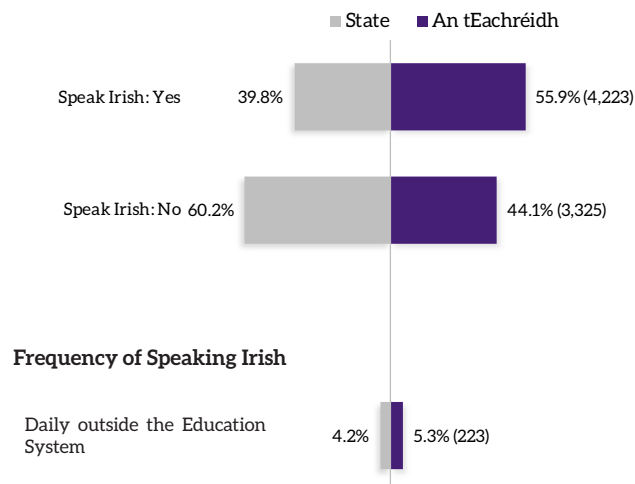
## Internet Access and Commuting



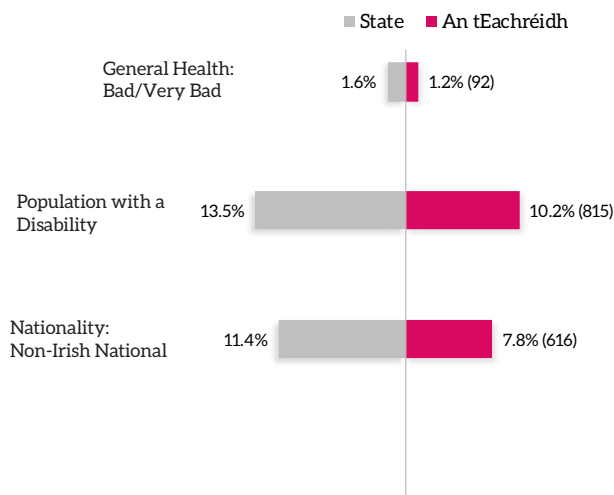
## Population by Age



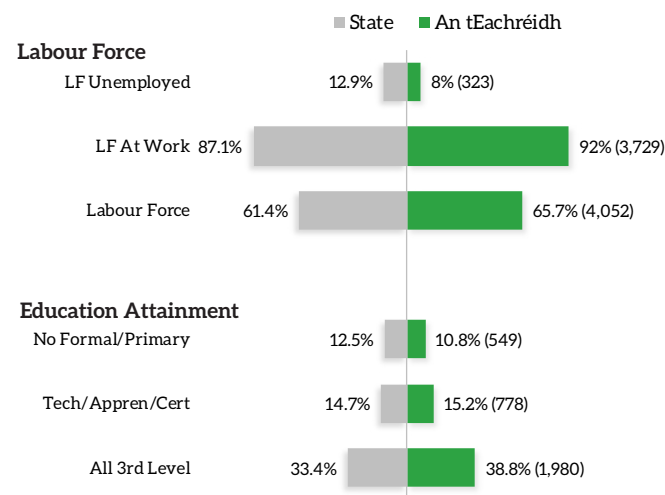
## Irish Language and Frequency



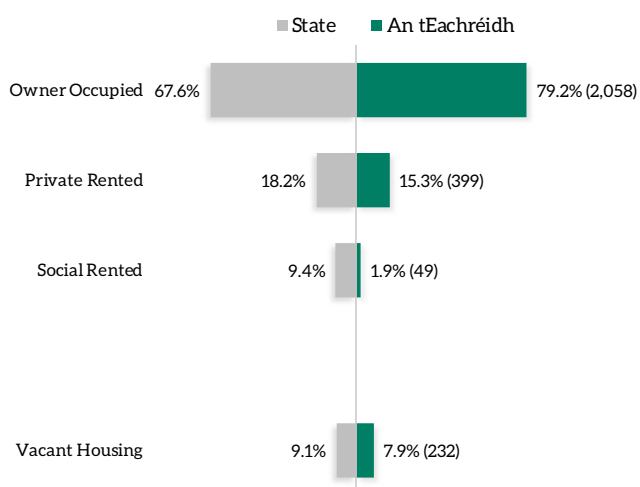
## General Health, Disability and Nationality



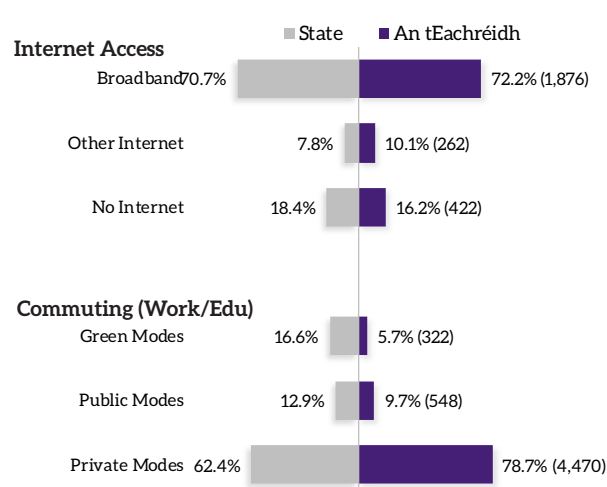
## Labour Force and Education



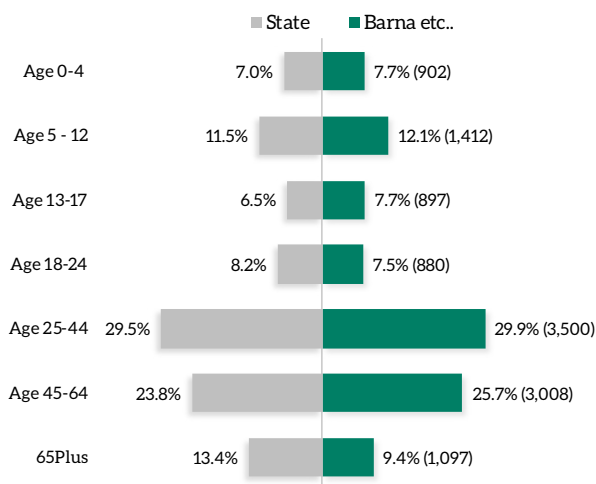
## Housing Tenure and Vacancy



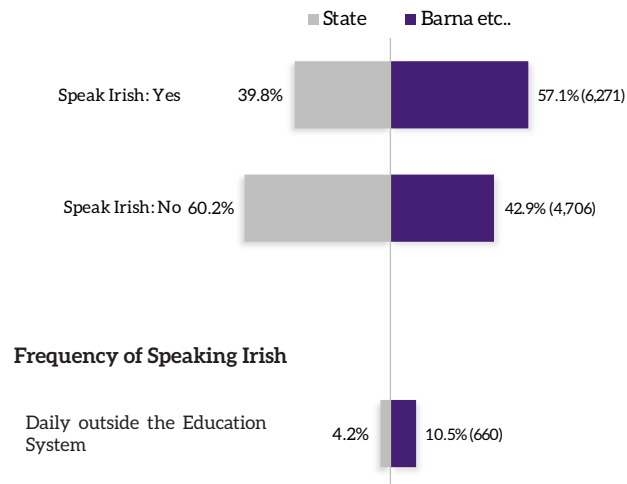
## Internet Access and Commuting



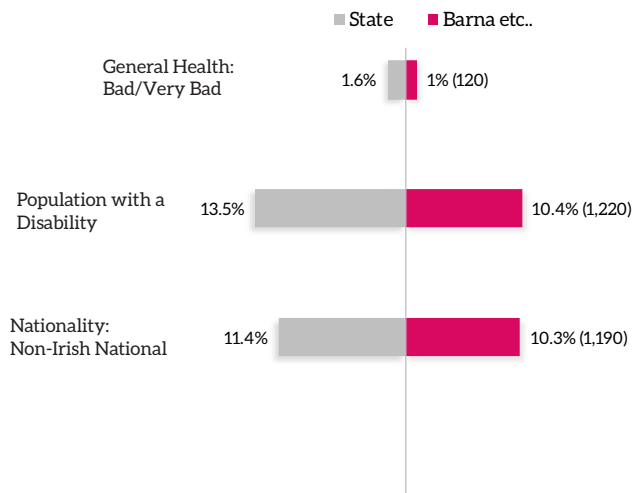
## Population by Age



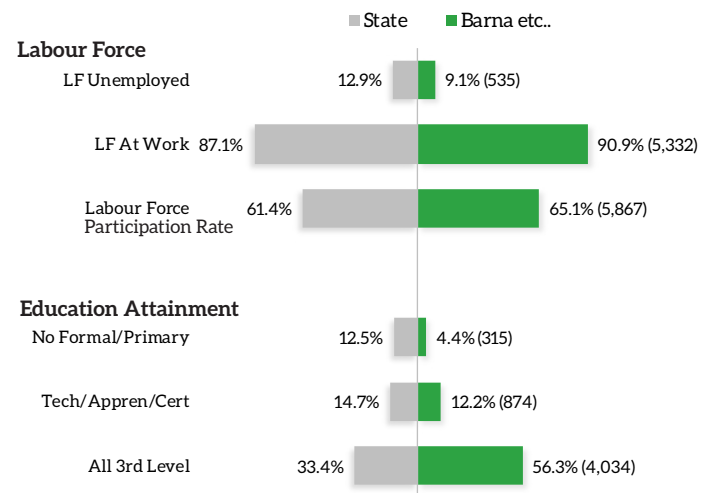
## Irish Language and Frequency



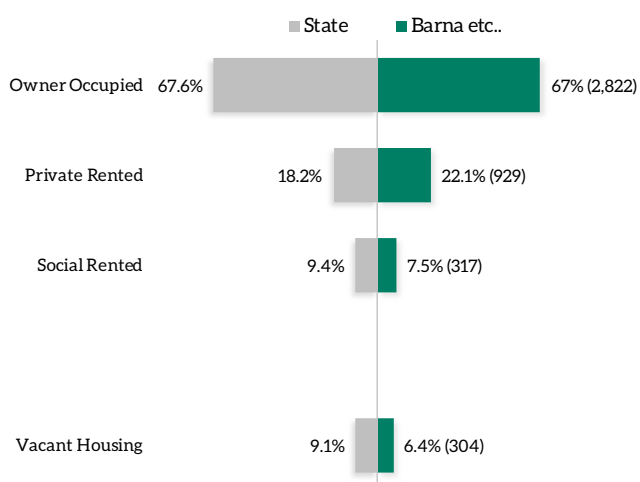
## General Health, Disability and Nationality



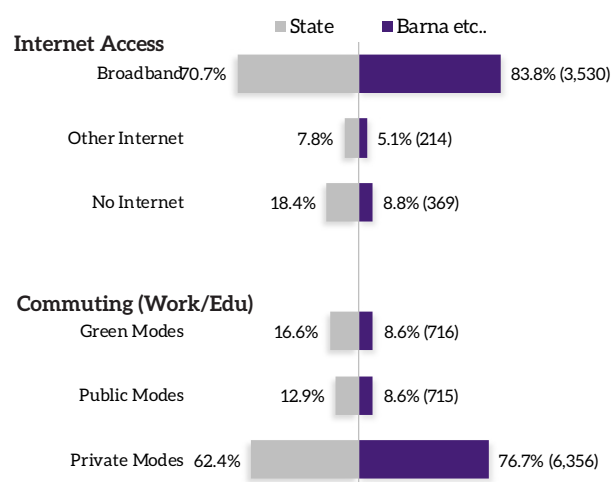
## Labour Force and Education



## Housing Tenure and Vacancy

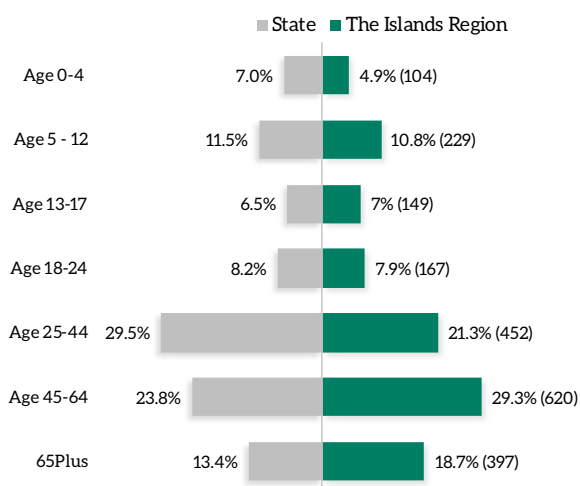


## Internet Access and Commuting

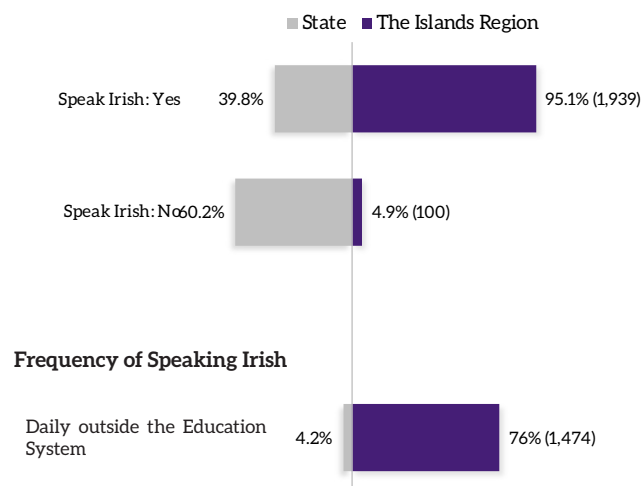




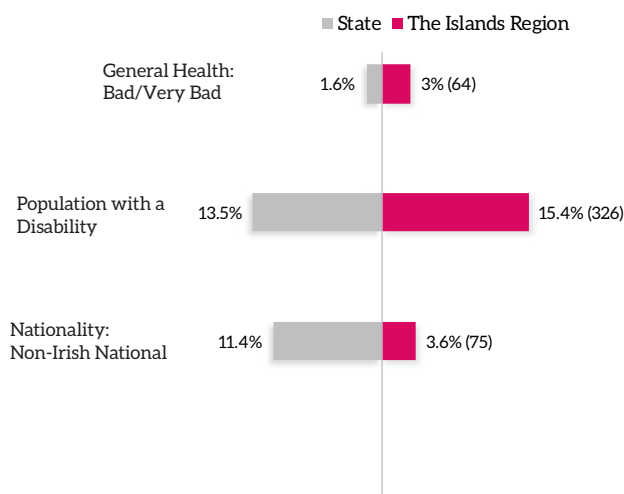
## Population by Age



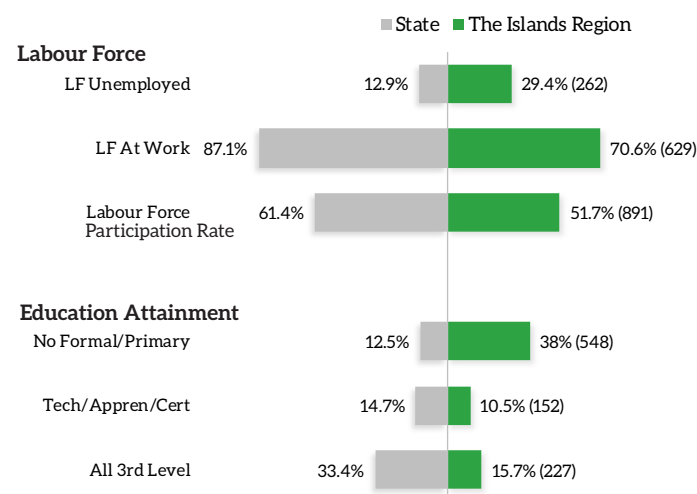
## Irish Language and Frequency



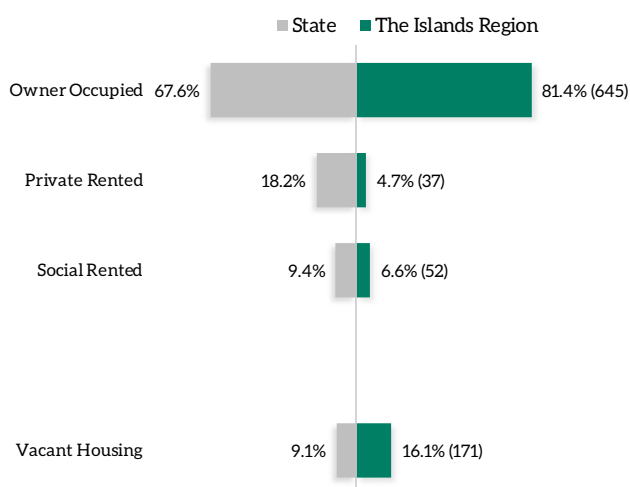
## General Health, Disability and Nationality



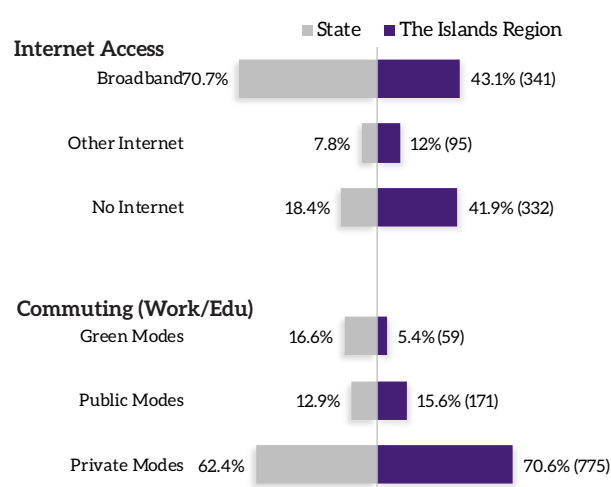
## Labour Force and Education



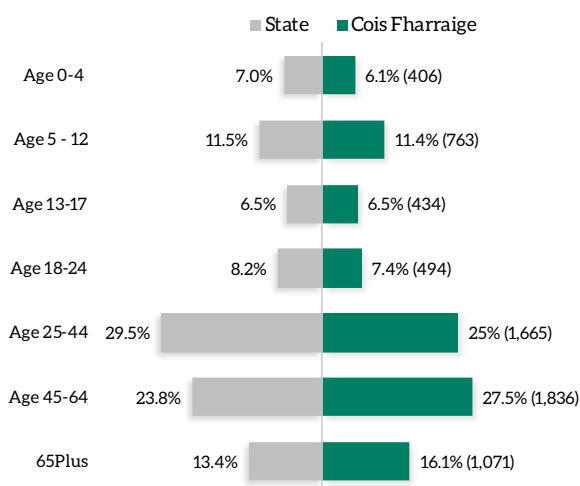
## Housing Tenure and Vacancy



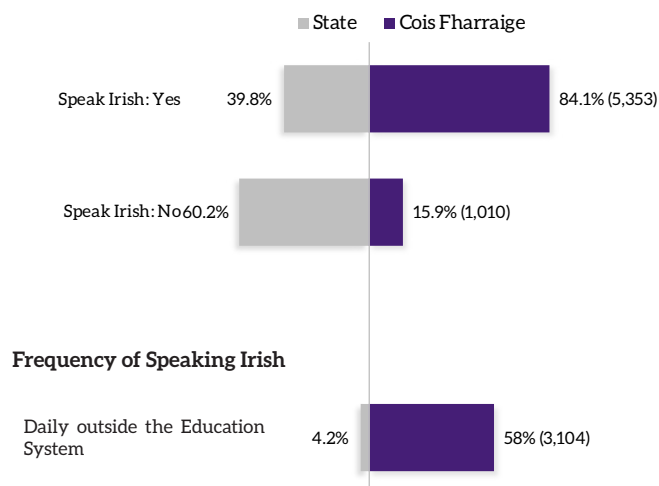
## Internet Access and Commuting



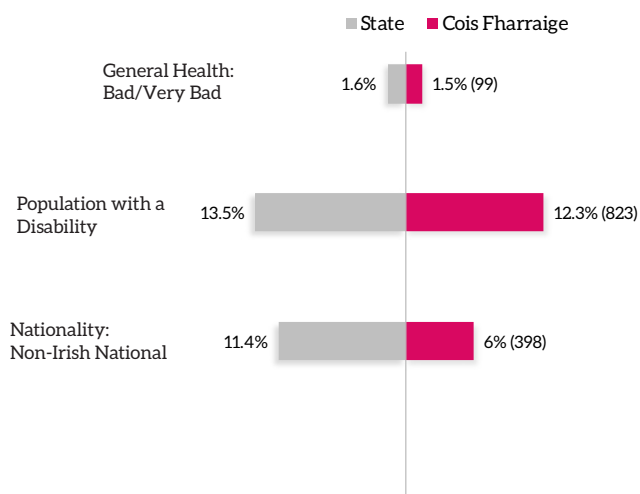
## Population by Age



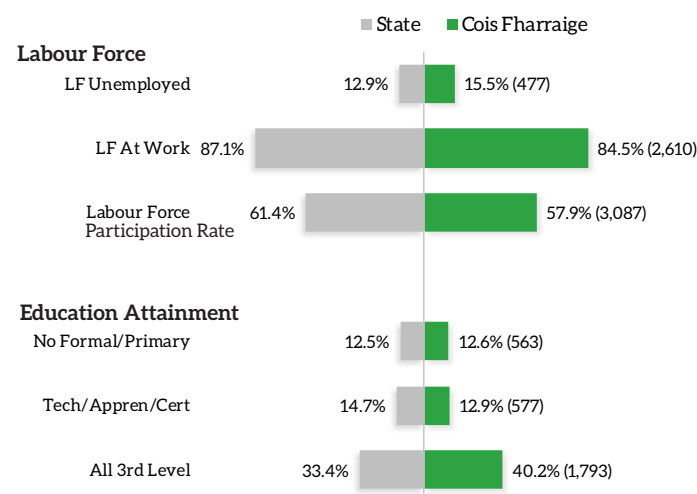
## Irish Language and Frequency



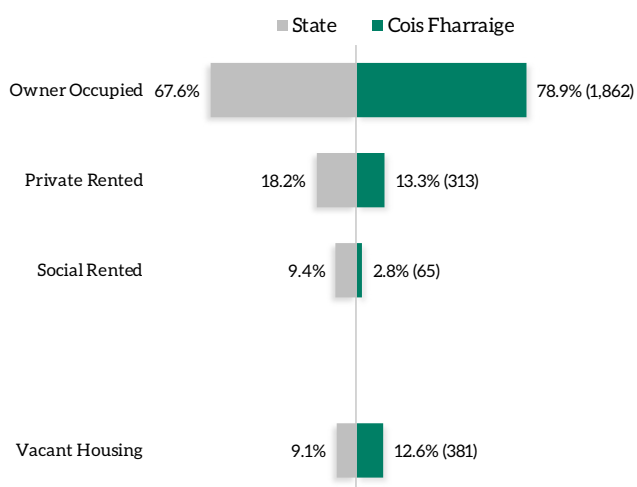
## General Health, Disability and Nationality



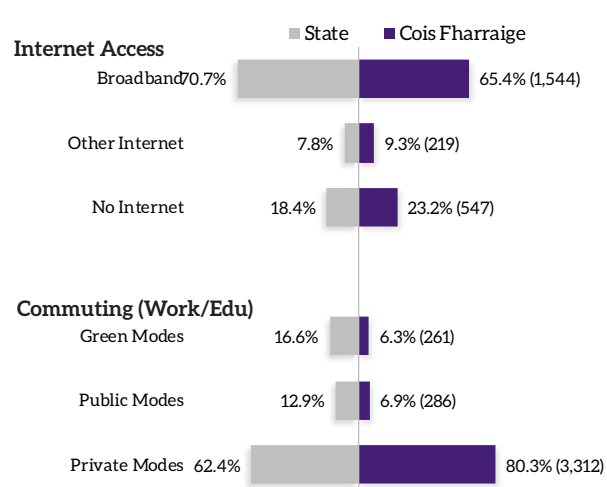
## Labour Force and Education



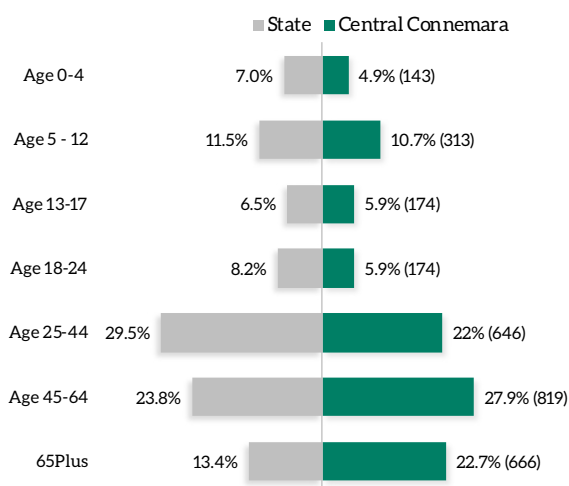
## Housing Tenure and Vacancy



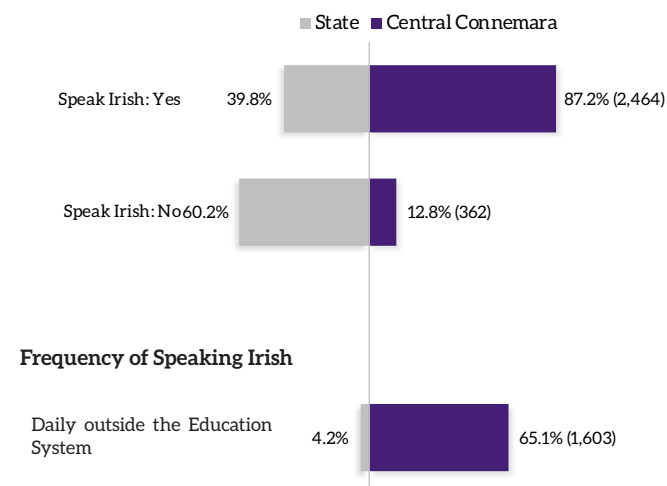
## Internet Access and Commuting



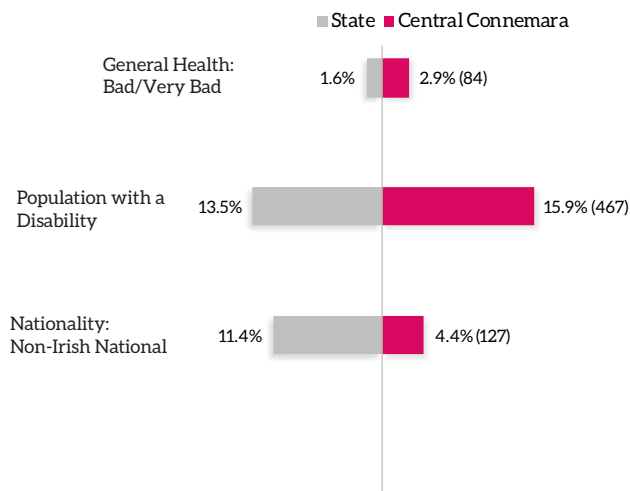
## Population by Age



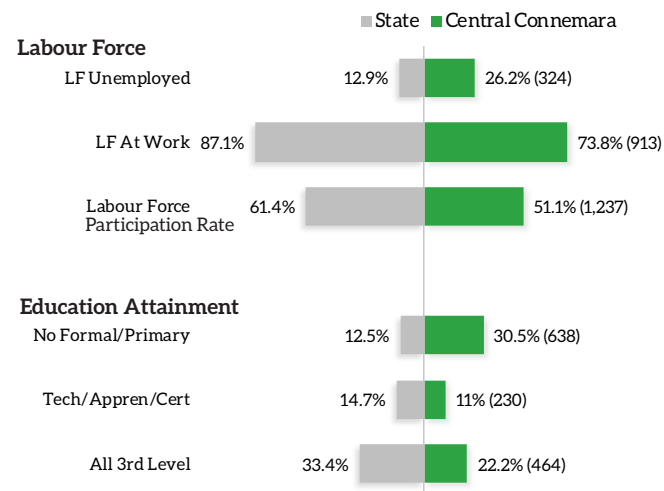
## Irish Language and Frequency



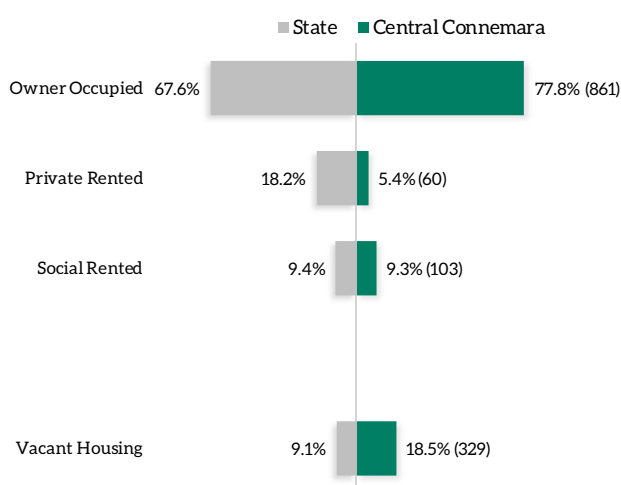
## General Health, Disability and Nationality



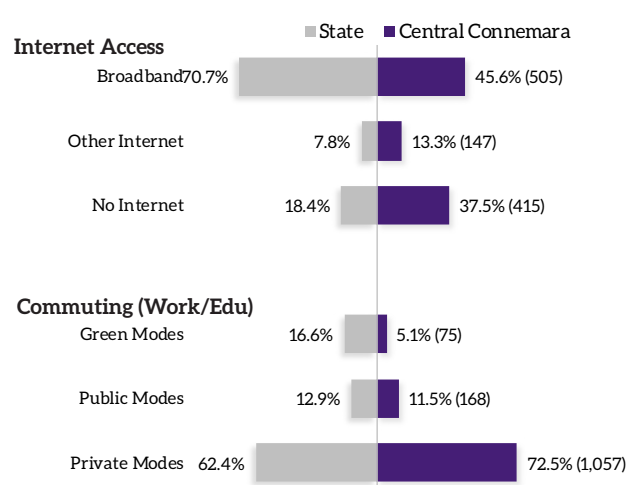
## Labour Force and Education



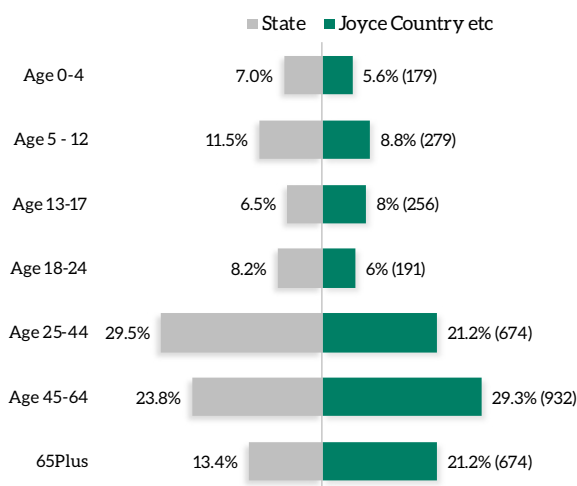
## Housing Tenure and Vacancy



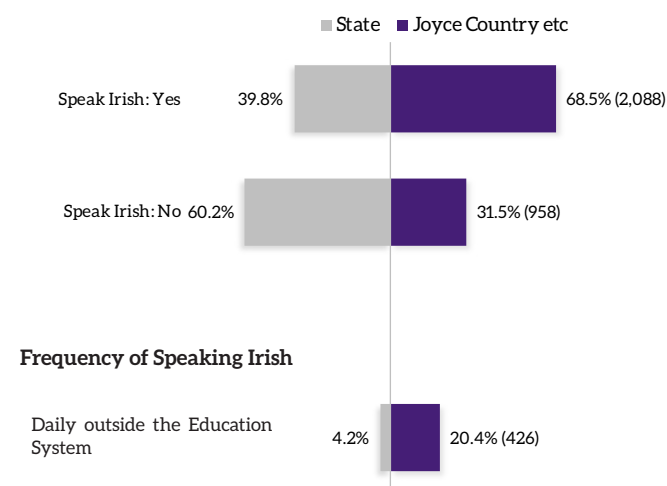
## Internet Access and Commuting



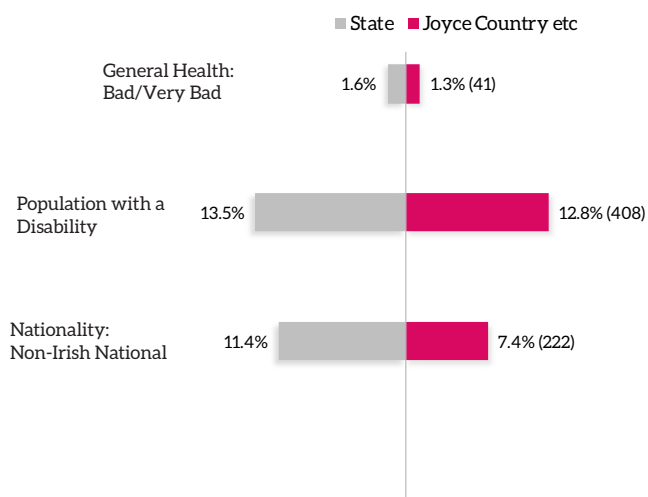
## Population by Age



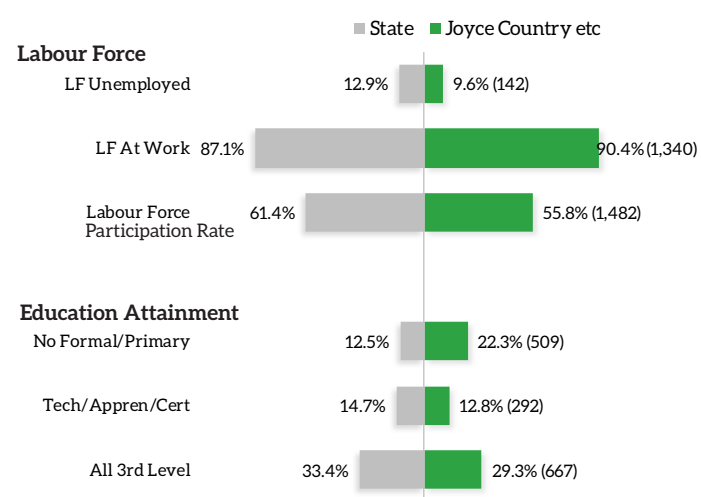
## Irish Language and Frequency



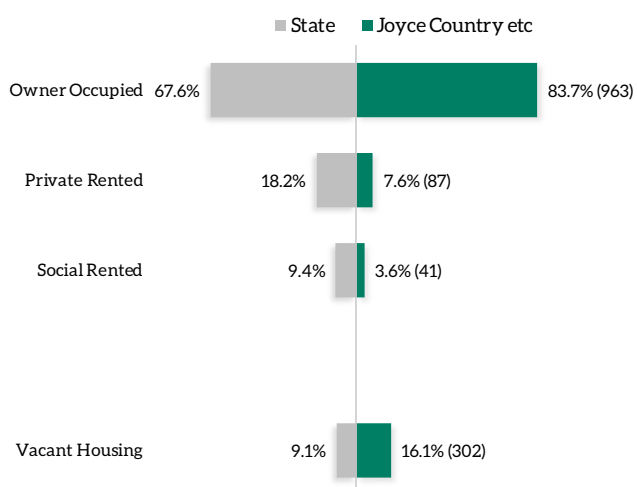
## General Health, Disability and Nationality



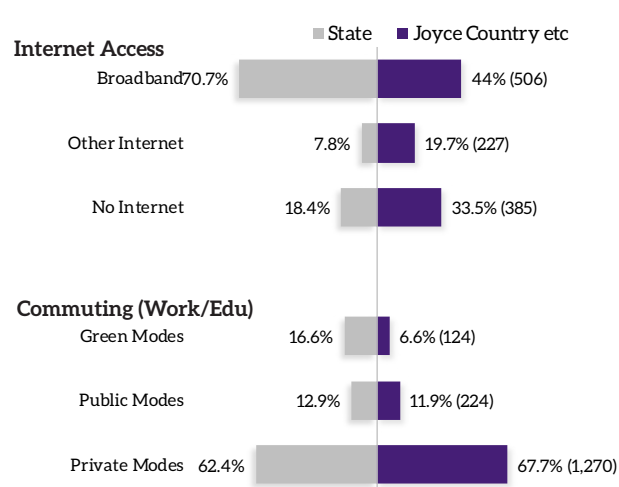
## Labour Force and Education



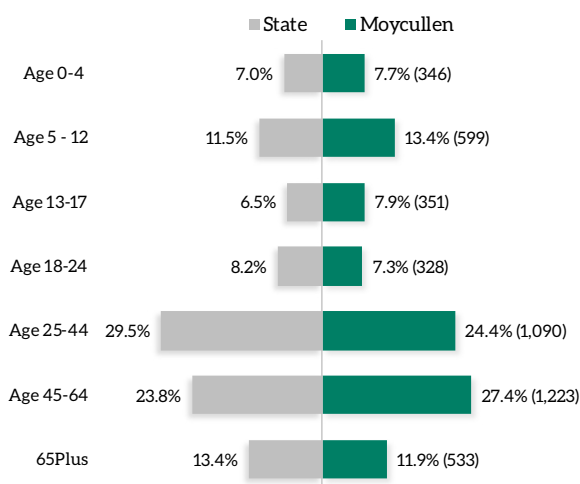
## Housing Tenure and Vacancy



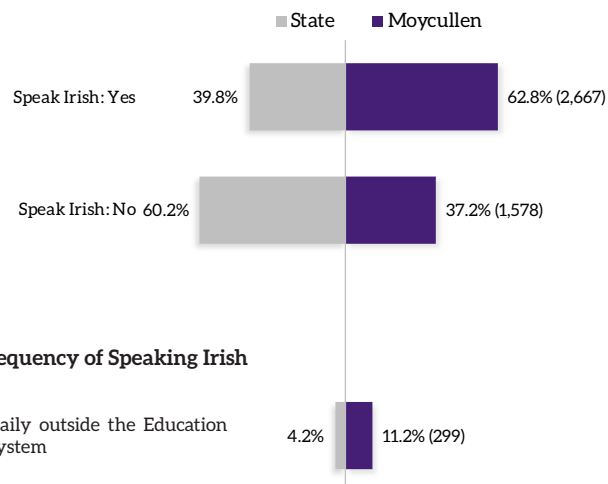
## Internet Access and Commuting



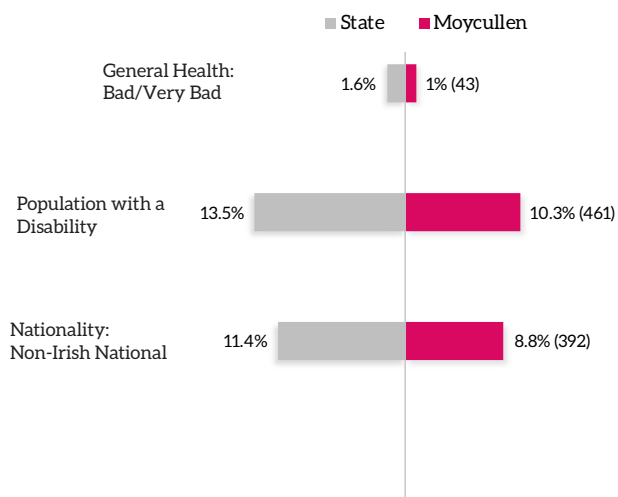
## Population by Age



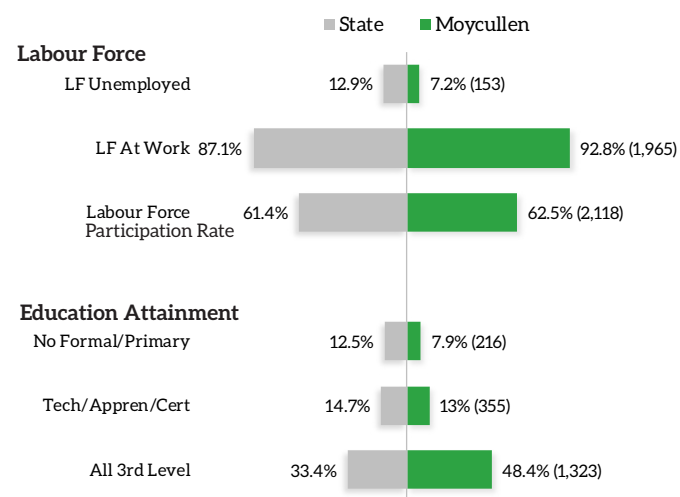
## Irish Language and Frequency



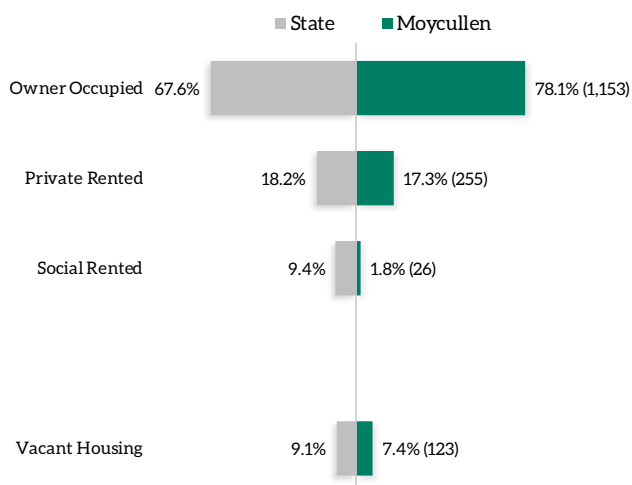
## General Health, Disability and Nationality



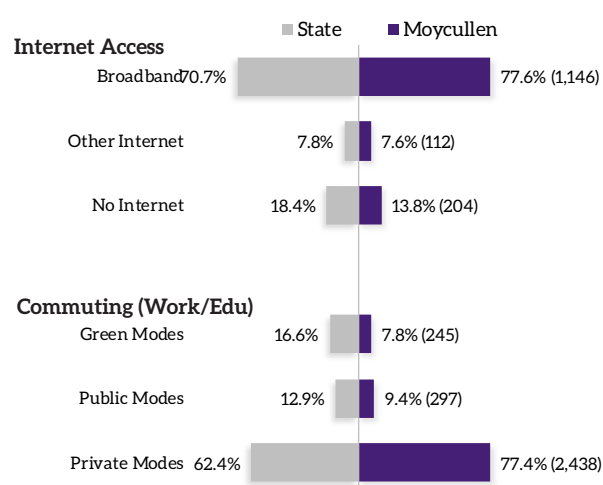
## Labour Force and Education



## Housing Tenure and Vacancy

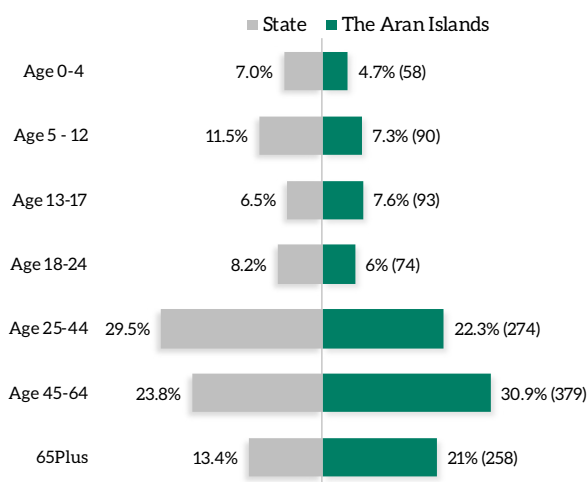


## Internet Access and Commuting

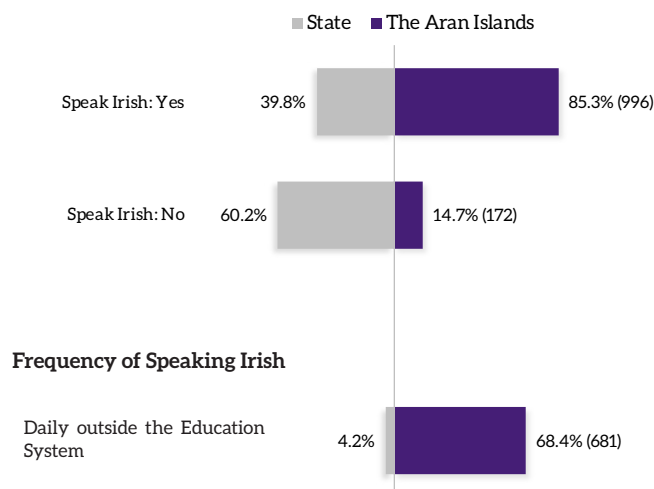


## Profile: Galway Gaeltacht - The Aran Islands

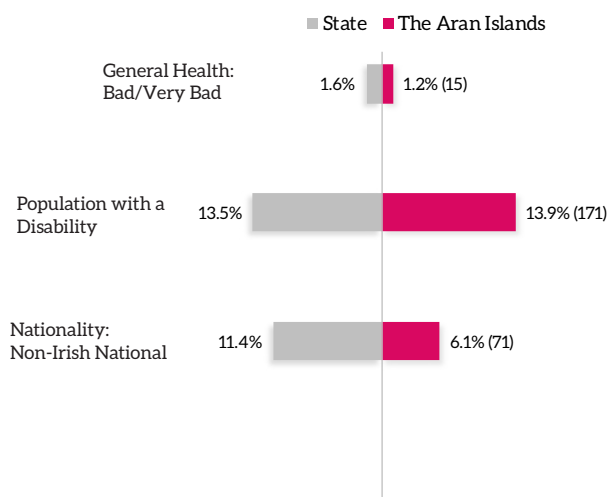
### Population by Age



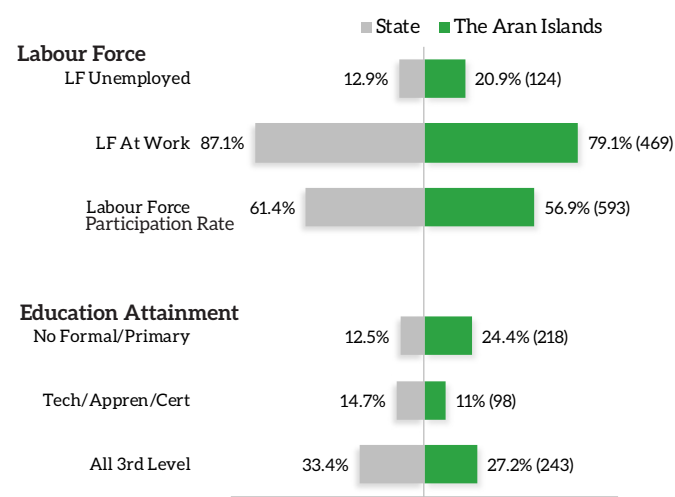
### Irish Language and Frequency



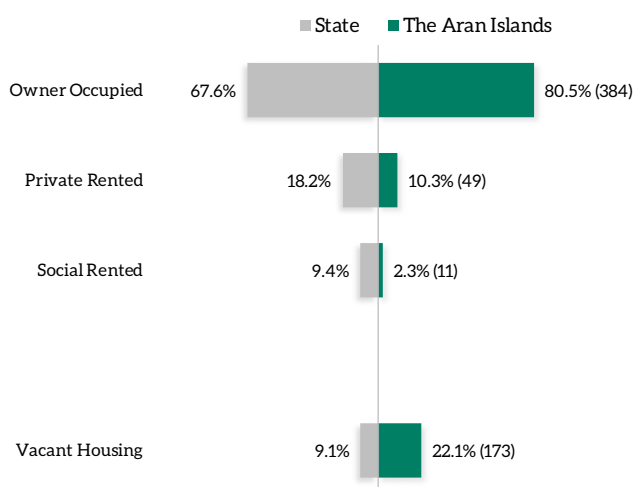
### General Health, Disability and Nationality



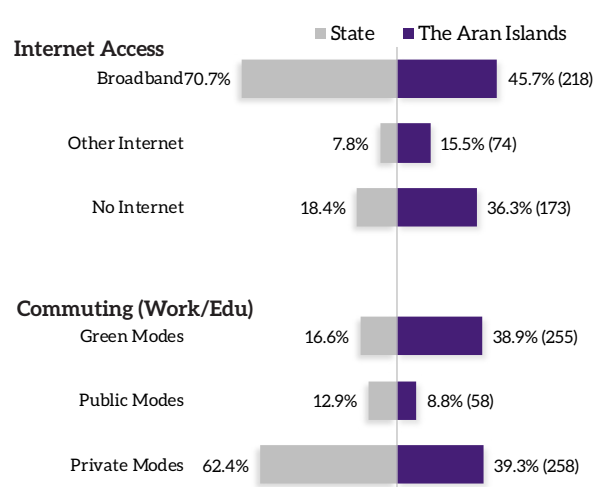
### Labour Force and Education



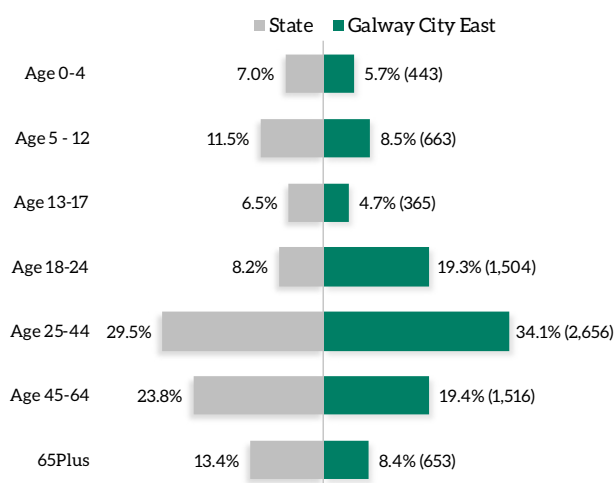
### Housing Tenure and Vacancy



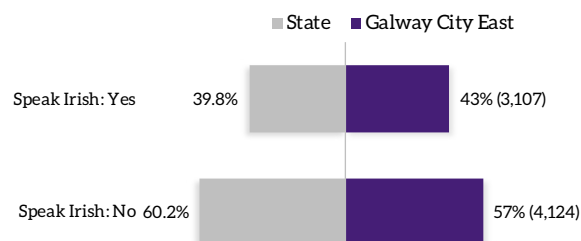
### Internet Access and Commuting



## Population by Age



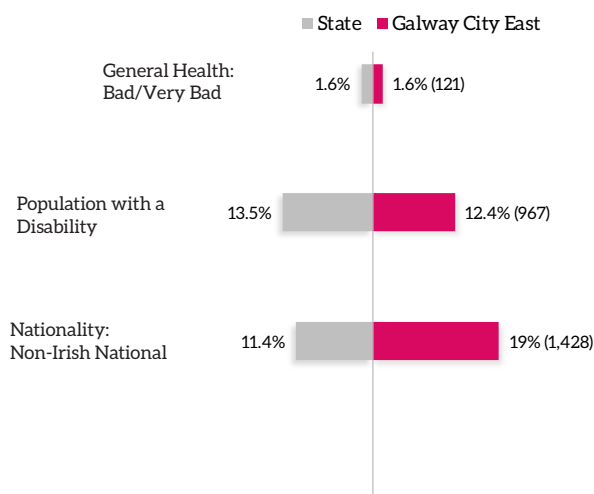
## Irish Language and Frequency



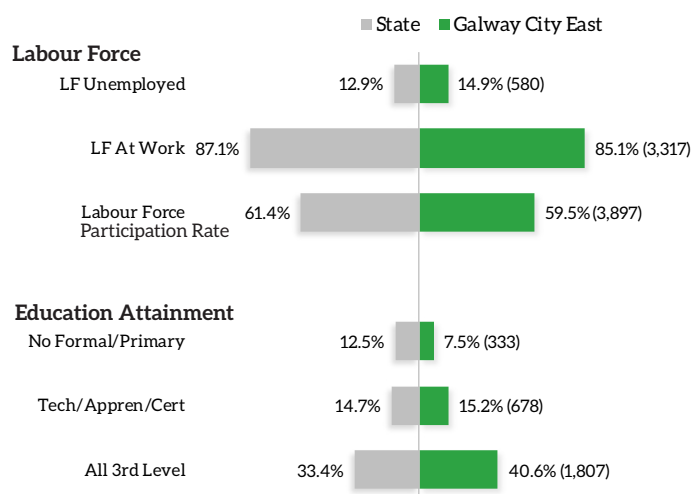
### Frequency of Speaking Irish



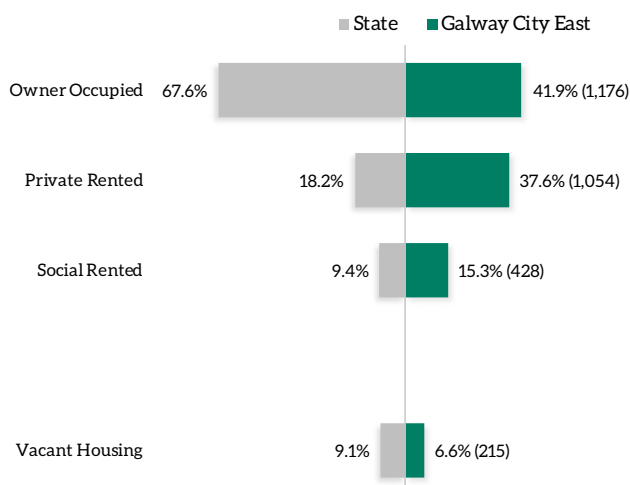
## General Health, Disability and Nationality



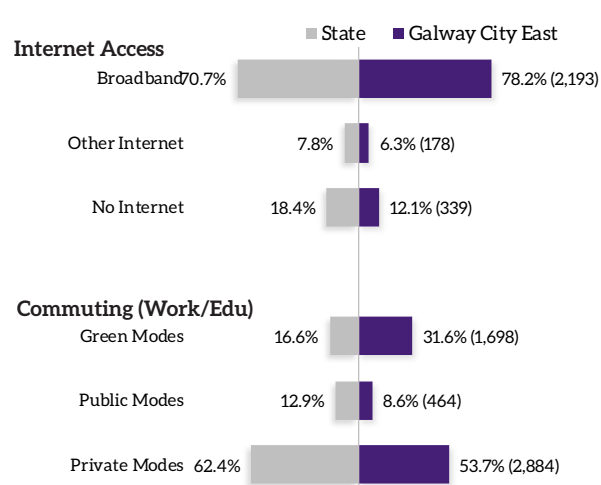
## Labour Force and Education



## Housing Tenure and Vacancy

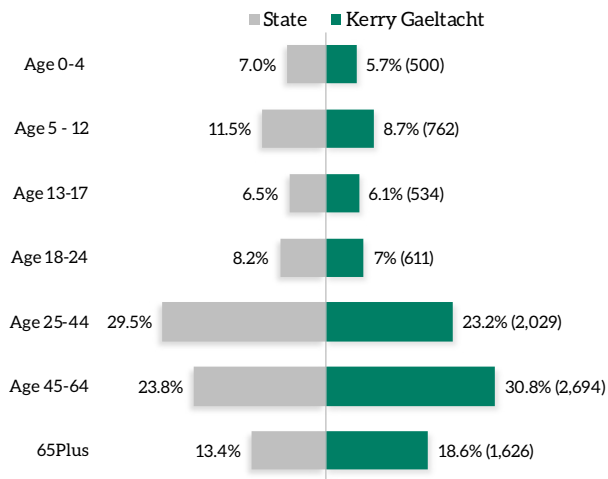


## Internet Access and Commuting

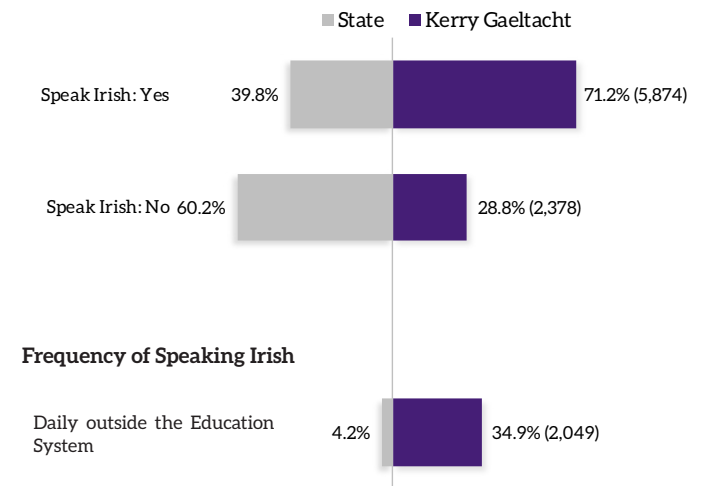


## Profile: Kerry Gaeltacht

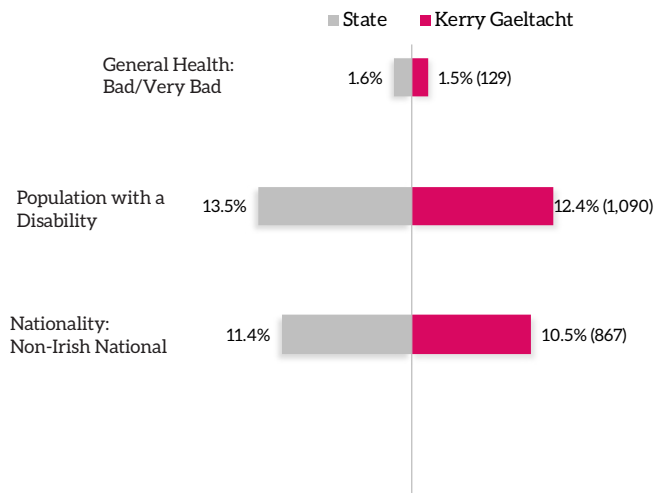
### Population by Age



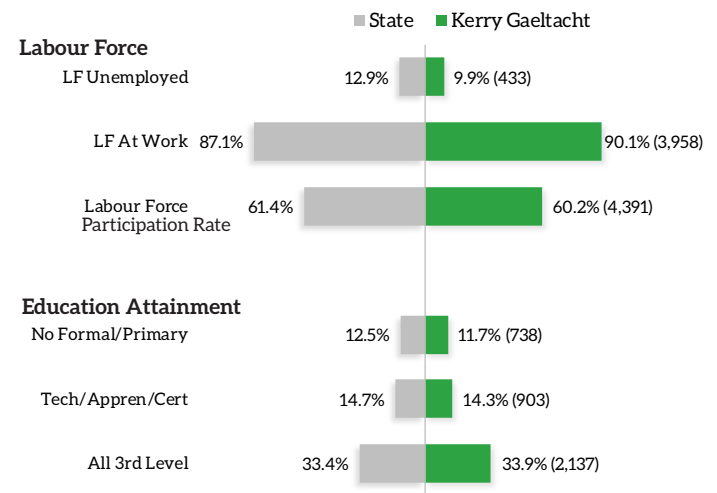
### Irish Language and Frequency



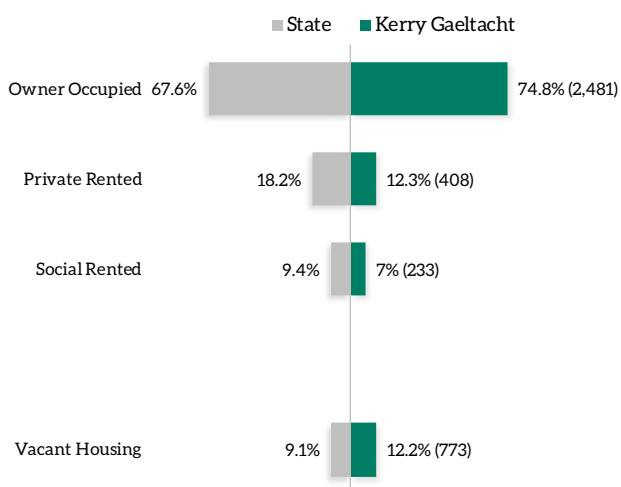
### General Health, Disability and Nationality



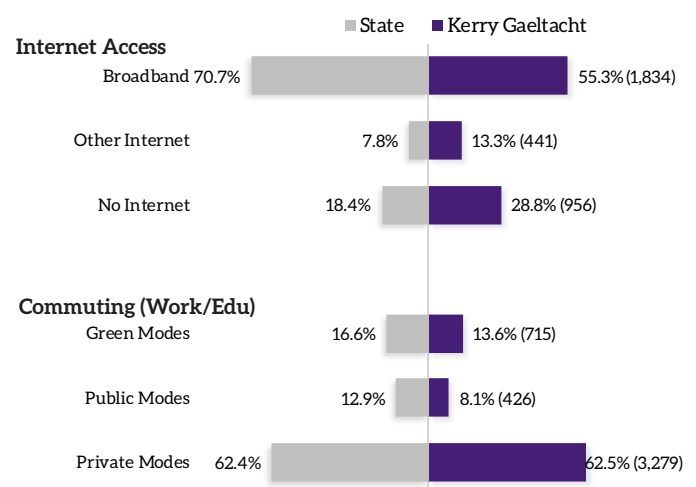
### Labour Force and Education



### Housing Tenure and Vacancy

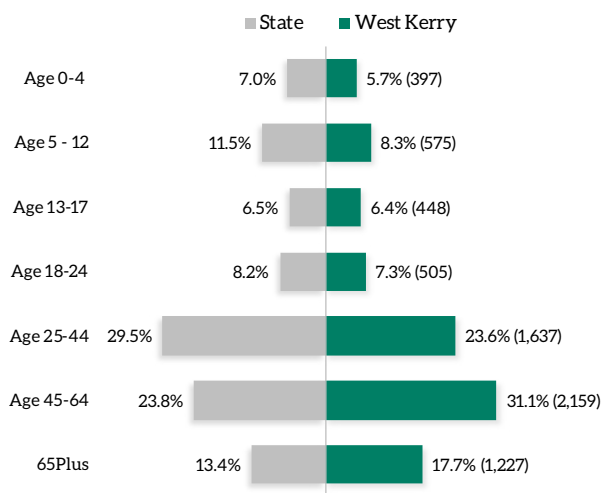


### Internet Access and Commuting

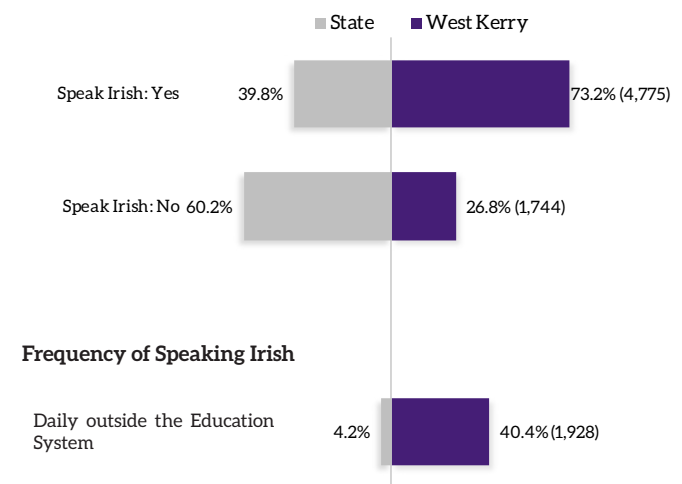




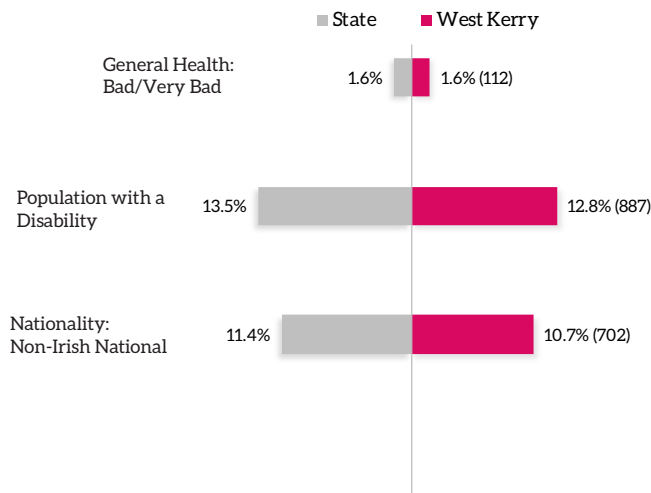
## Population by Age



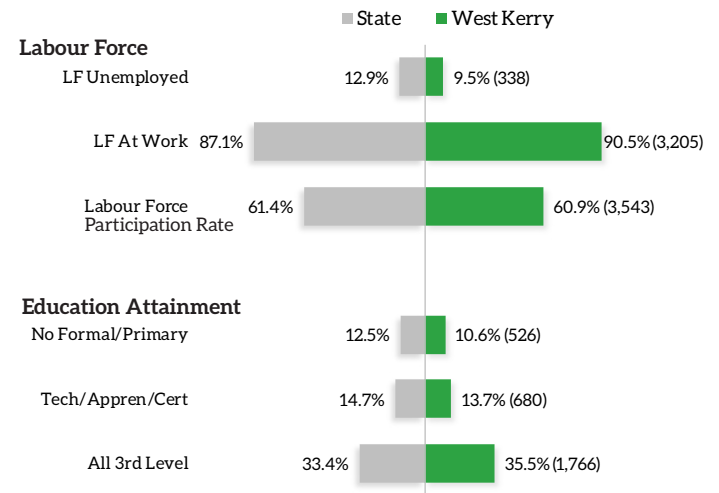
## Irish Language and Frequency



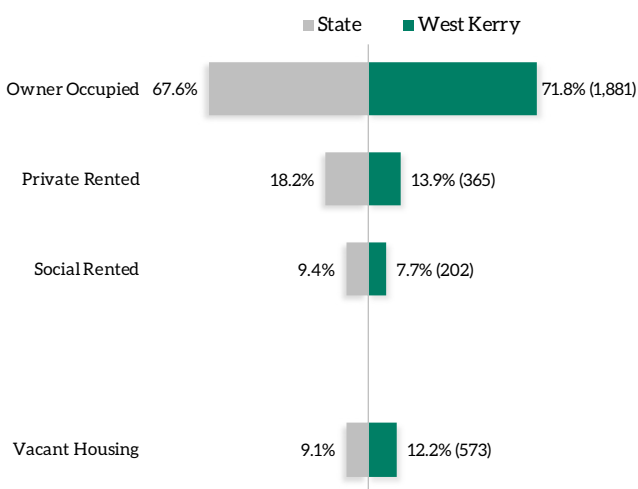
## General Health, Disability and Nationality



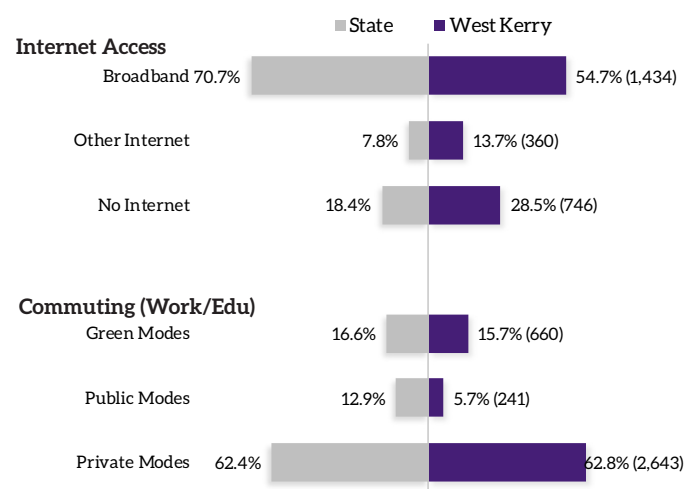
## Labour Force and Education



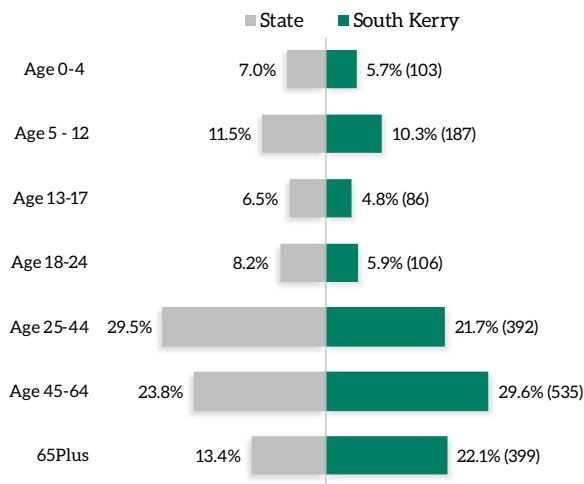
## Housing Tenure and Vacancy



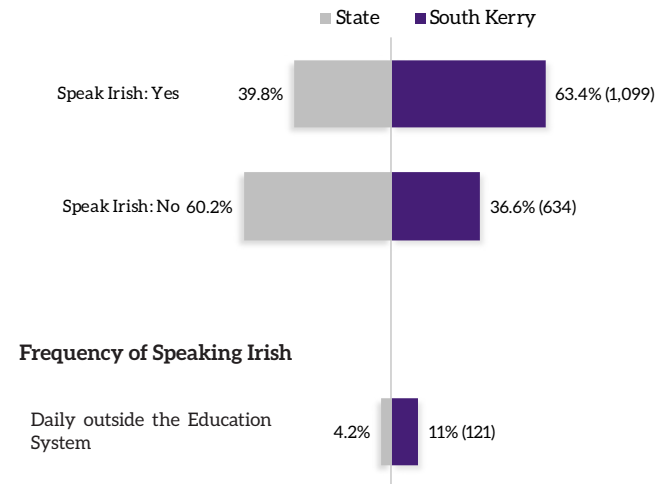
## Internet Access and Commuting



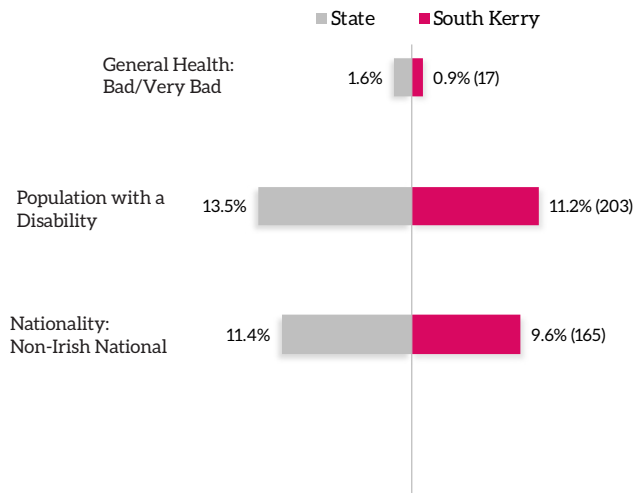
## Population by Age



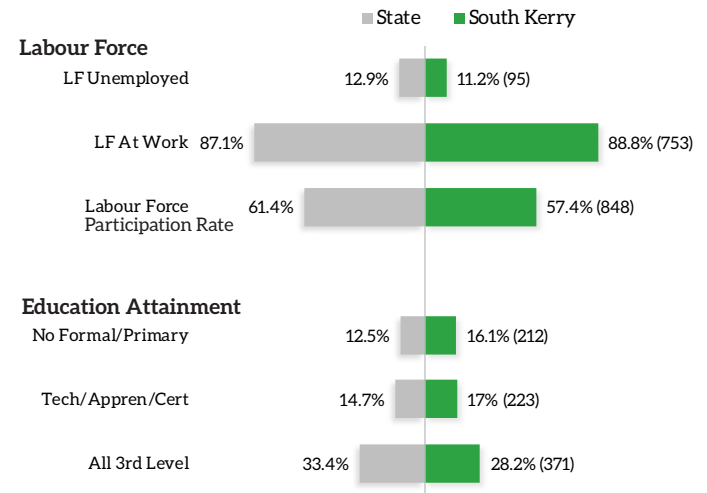
## Irish Language and Frequency



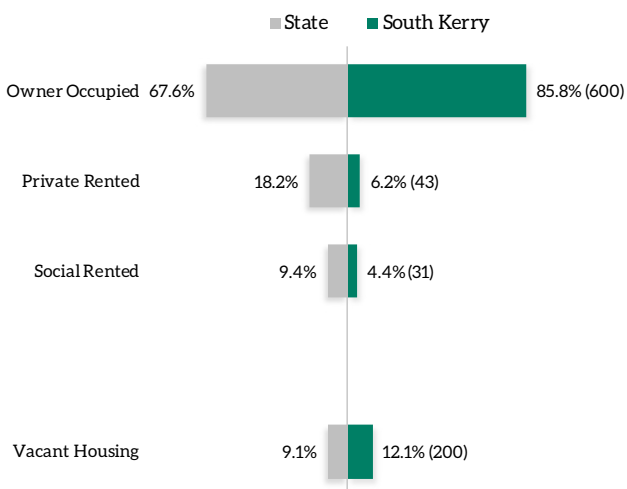
## General Health, Disability and Nationality



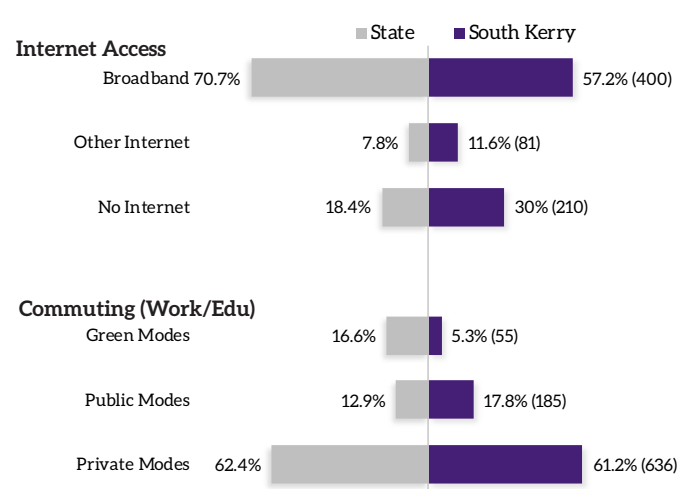
## Labour Force and Education



## Housing Tenure and Vacancy

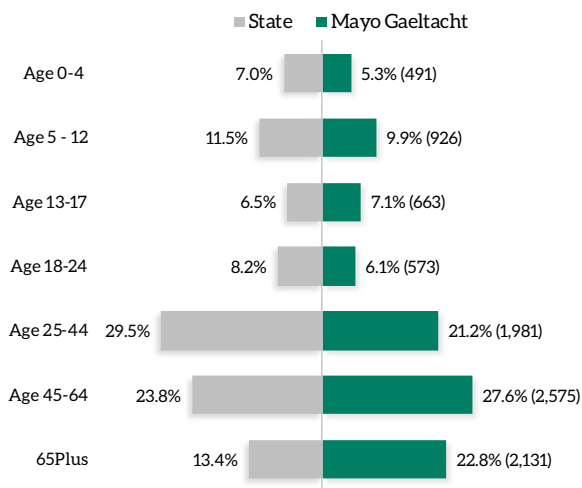


## Internet Access and Commuting

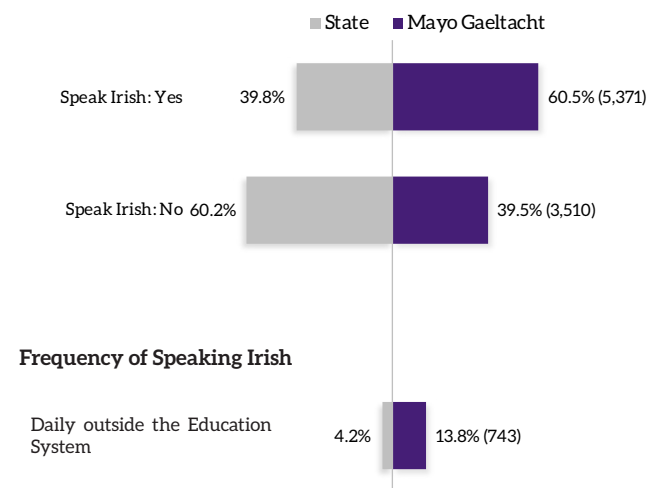


## Profile: Mayo Gaeltacht

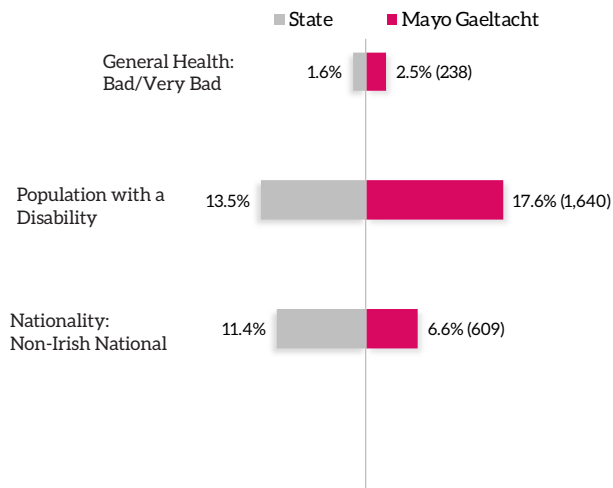
### Population by Age



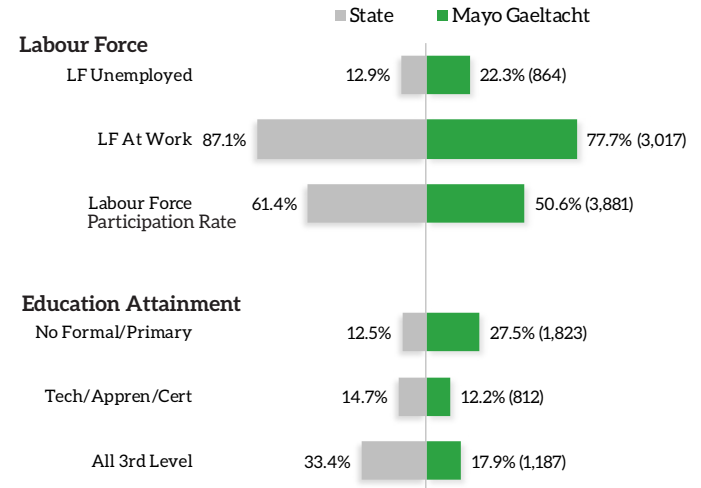
### Irish Language and Frequency



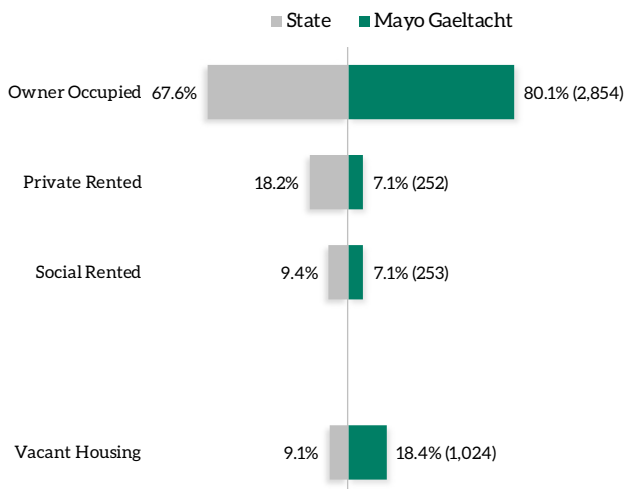
### General Health, Disability and Nationality



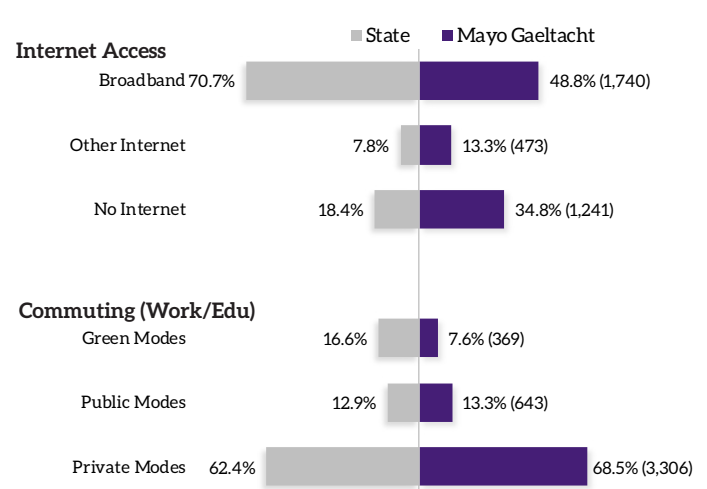
### Labour Force and Education



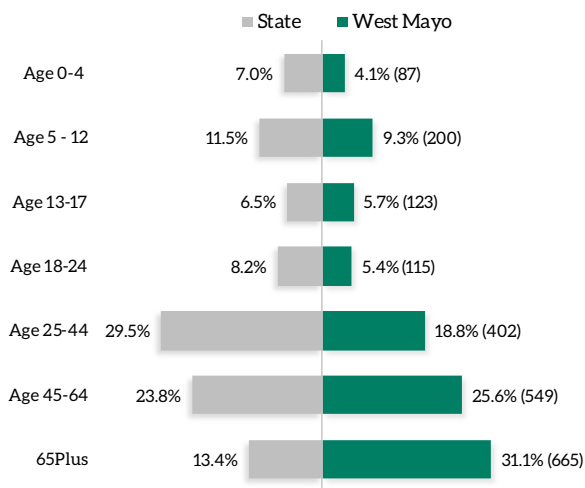
### Housing Tenure and Vacancy



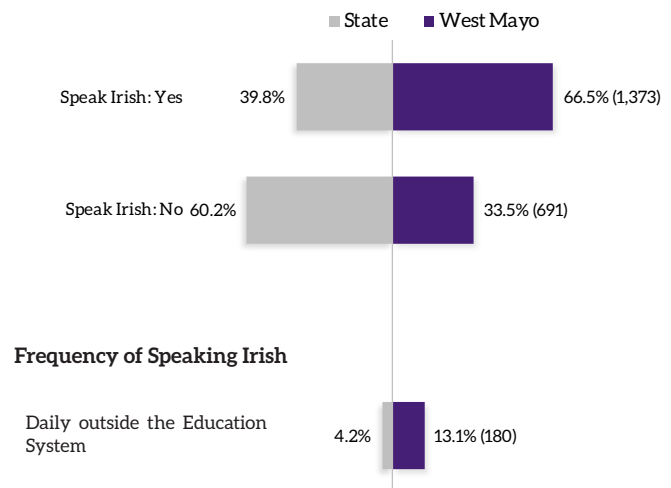
### Internet Access and Commuting



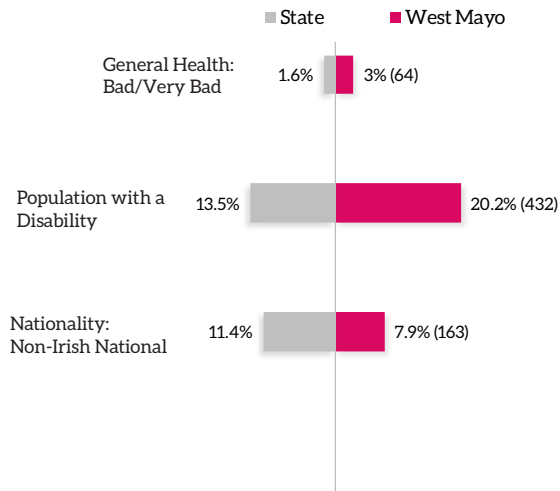
## Population by Age



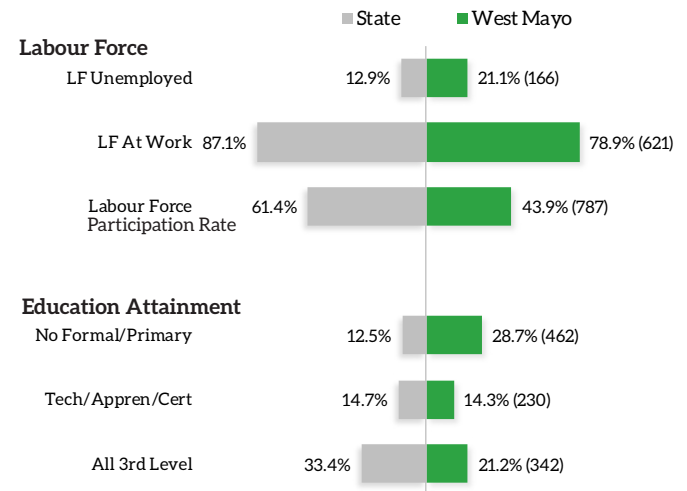
## Irish Language and Frequency



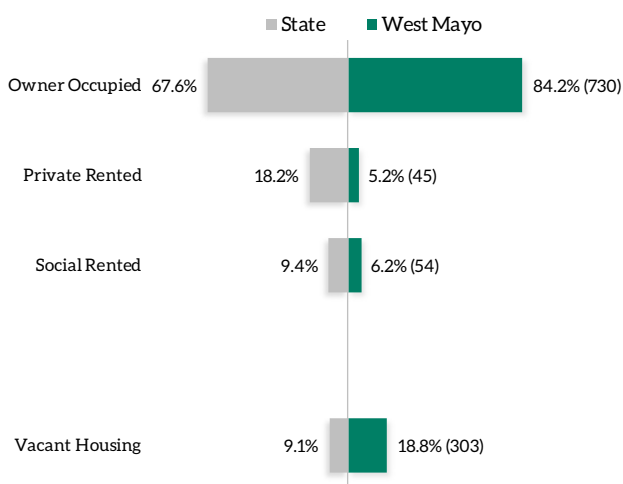
## General Health, Disability and Nationality



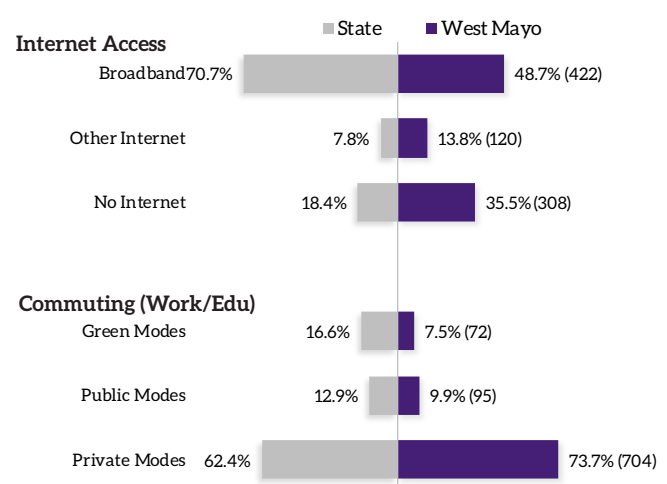
## Labour Force and Education



## Housing Tenure and Vacancy

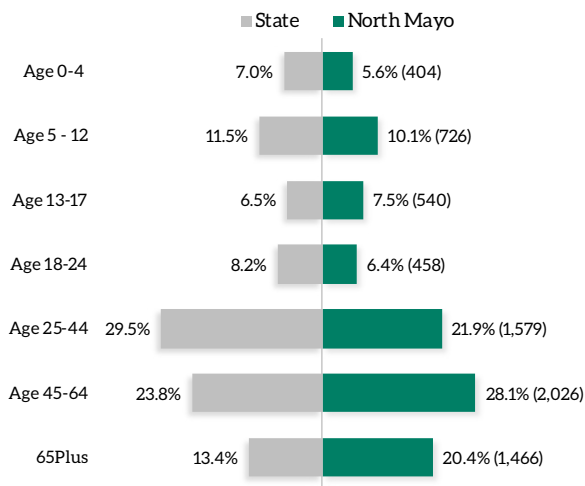


## Internet Access and Commuting

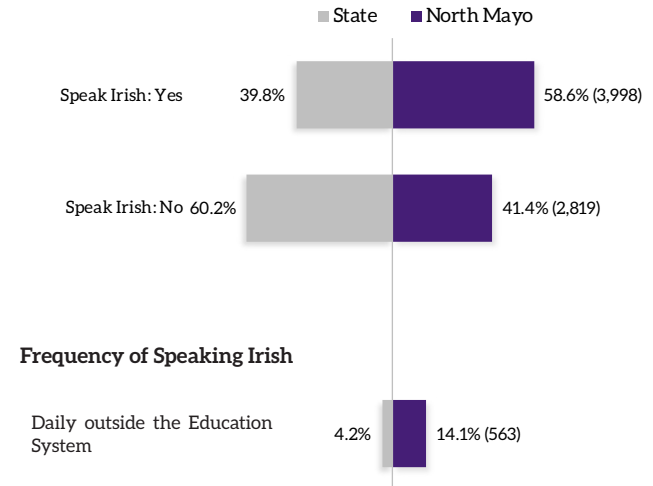


## Profile: Mayo Gaeltacht - LPT North Mayo

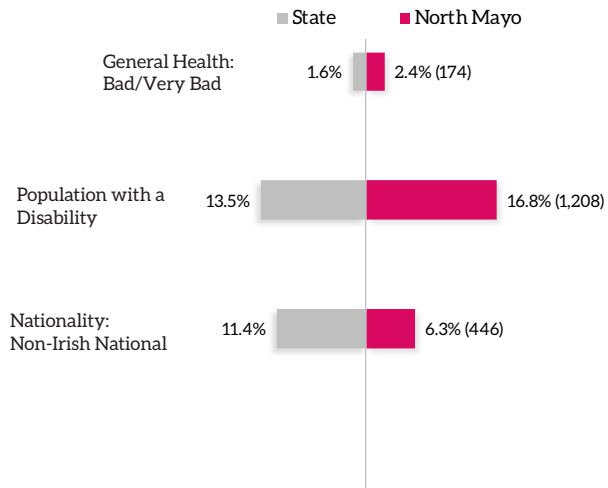
### Population by Age



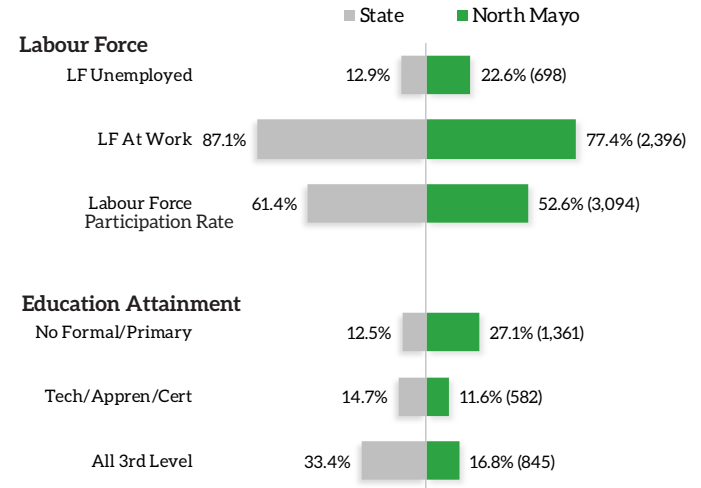
### Irish Language and Frequency



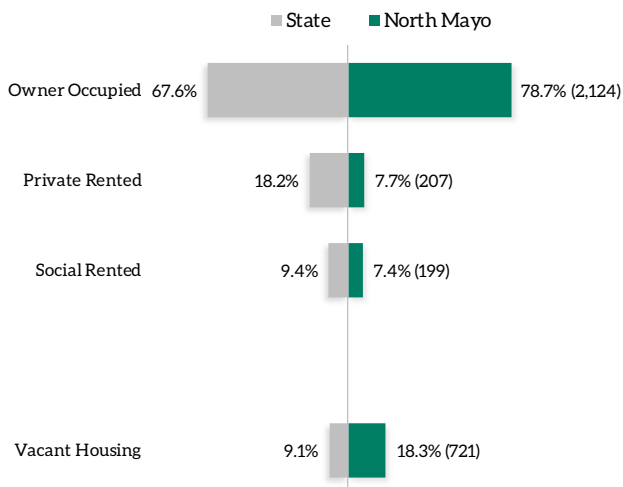
### General Health, Disability and Nationality



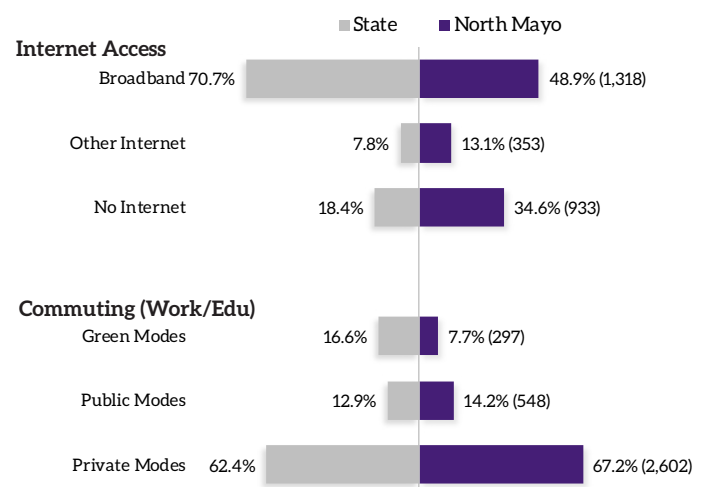
### Labour Force and Education



### Housing Tenure and Vacancy

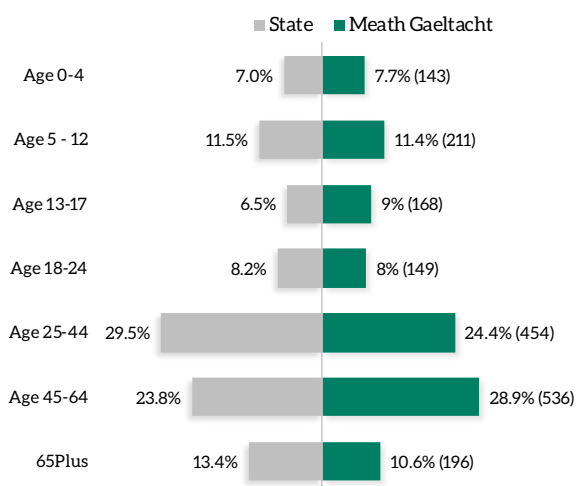


### Internet Access and Commuting

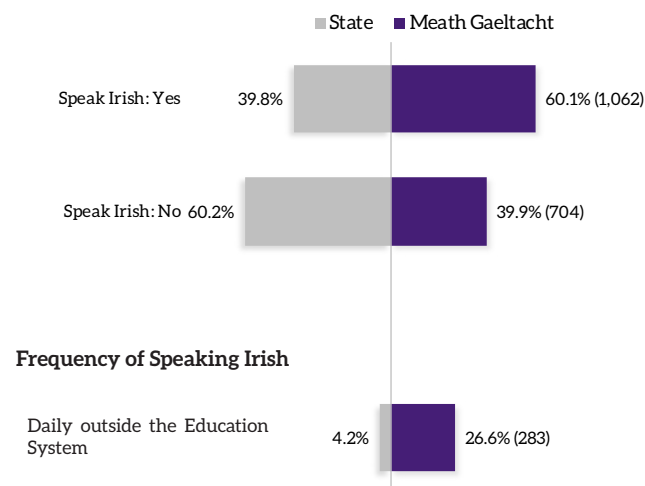


## Profile: Meath Gaeltacht

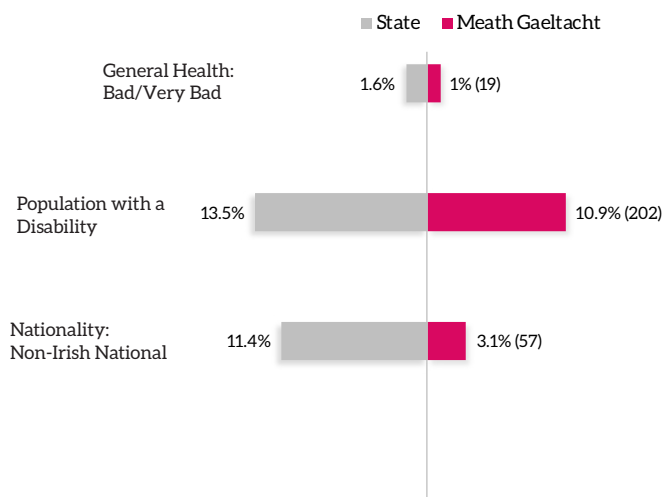
### Population by Age



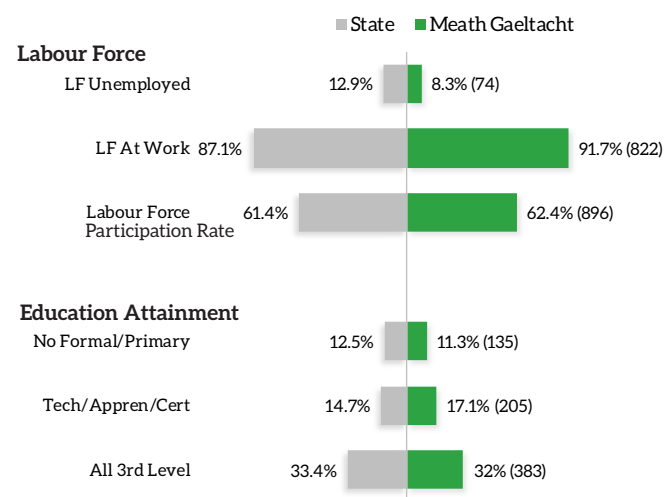
### Irish Language and Frequency



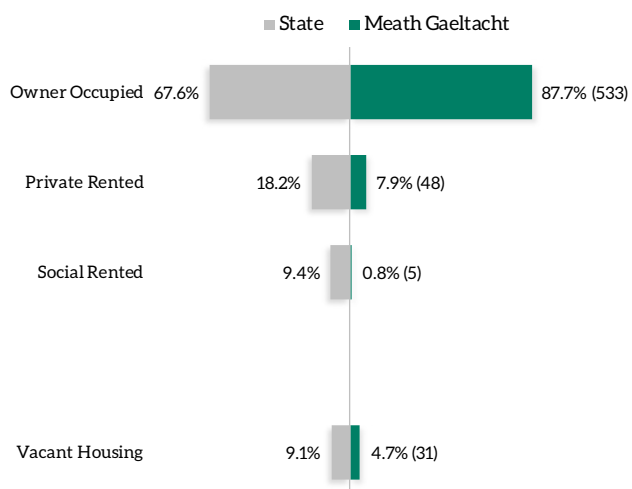
### General Health, Disability and Nationality



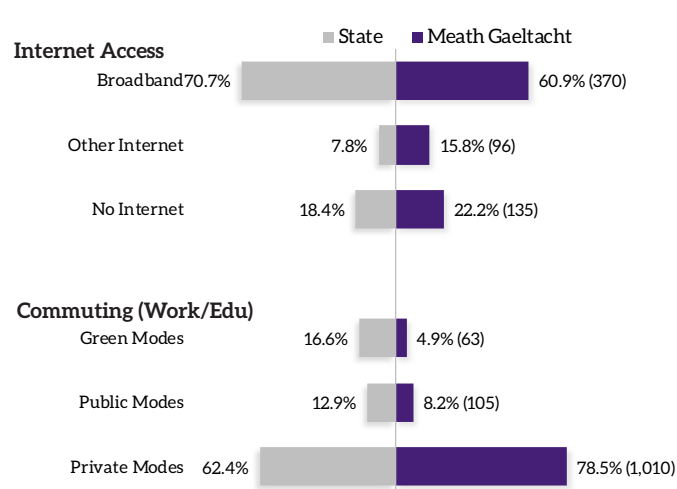
### Labour Force and Education



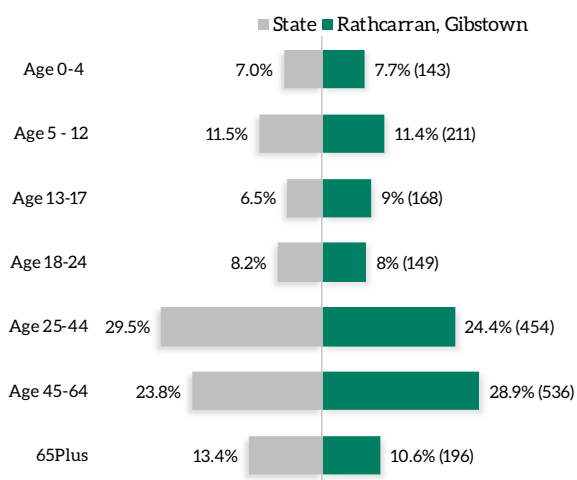
### Housing Tenure and Vacancy



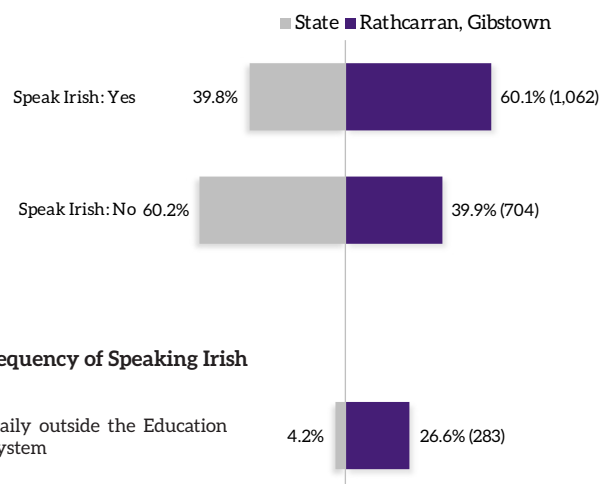
### Internet Access and Commuting



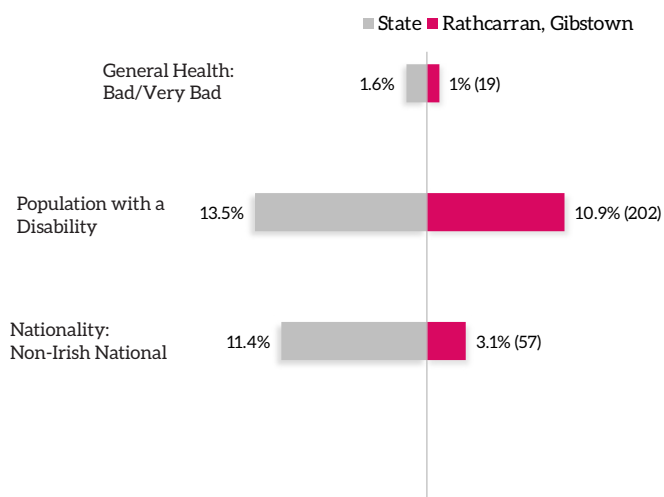
## Population by Age



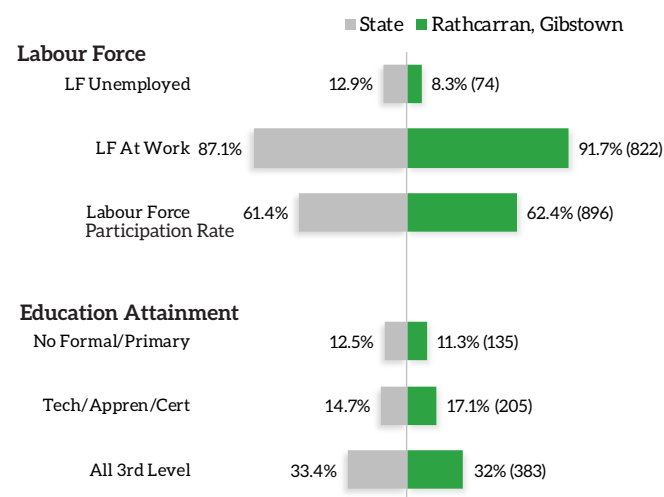
## Irish Language and Frequency



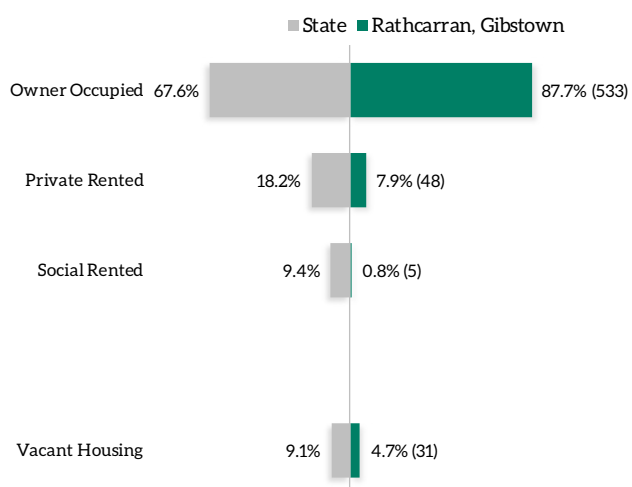
## General Health, Disability and Nationality



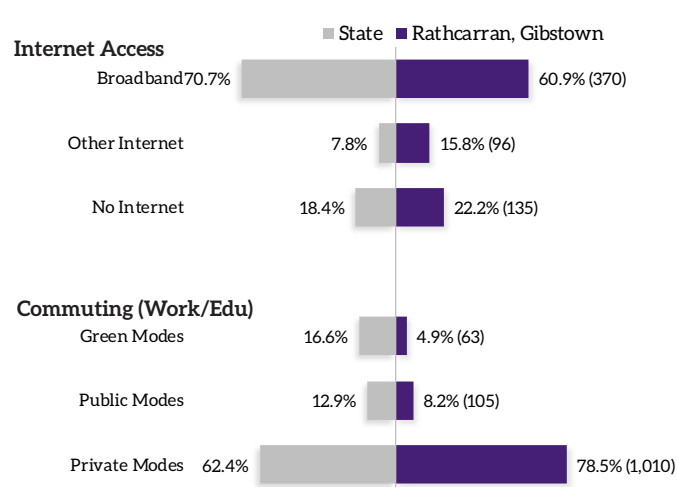
## Labour Force and Education



## Housing Tenure and Vacancy

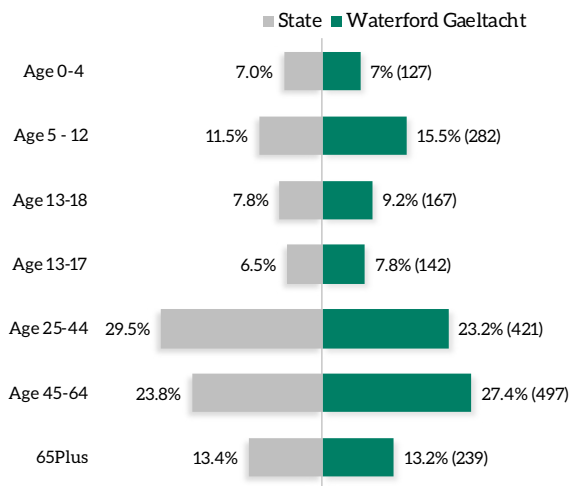


## Internet Access and Commuting

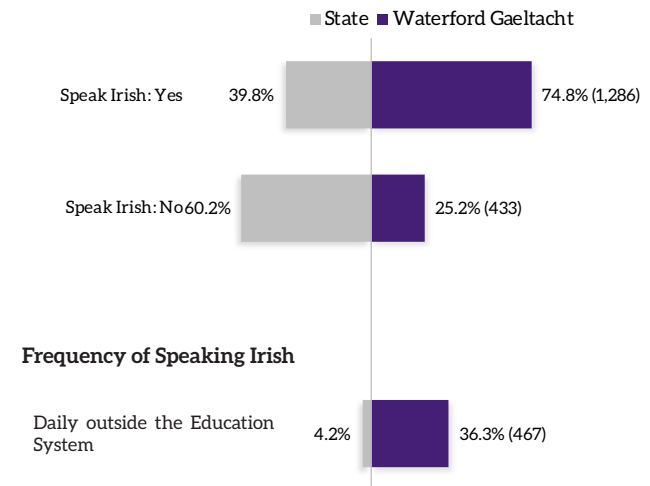


## Profile: Waterford Gaeltacht

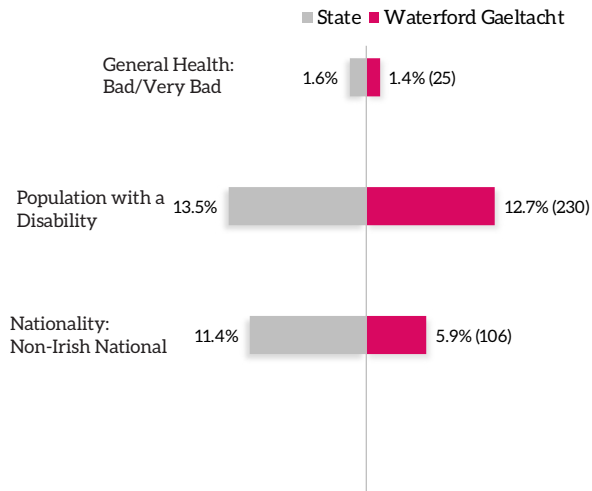
### Population by Age



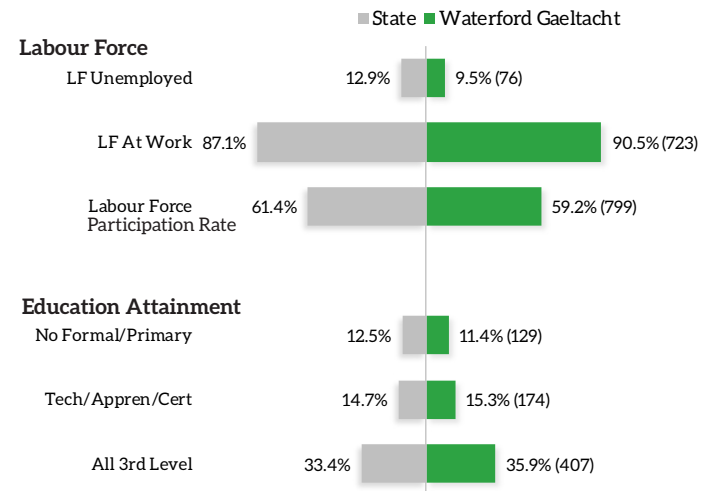
### Irish Language and Frequency



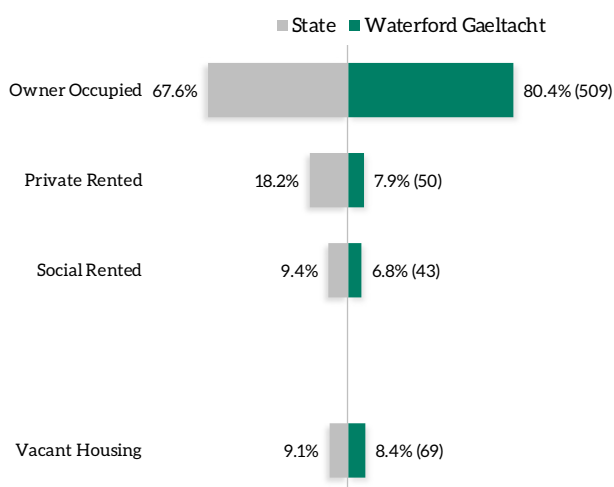
### General Health, Disability and Nationality



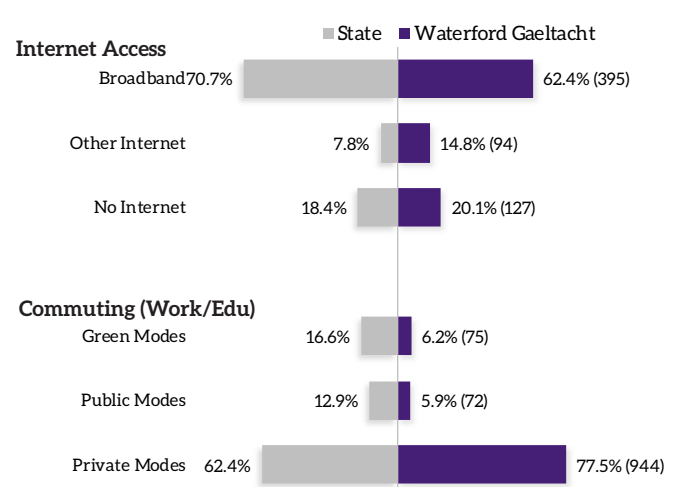
### Labour Force and Education



### Housing Tenure and Vacancy

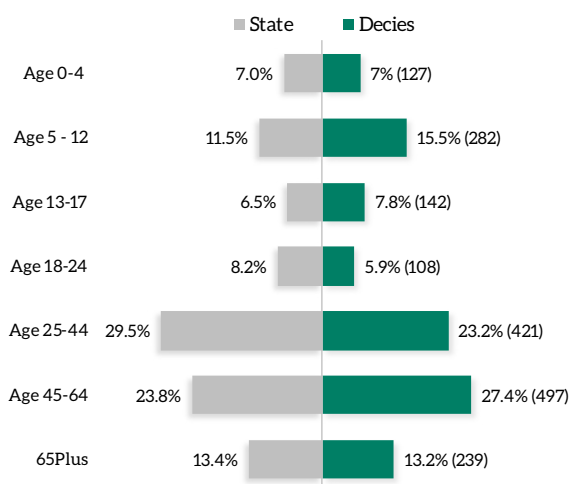


### Internet Access and Commuting

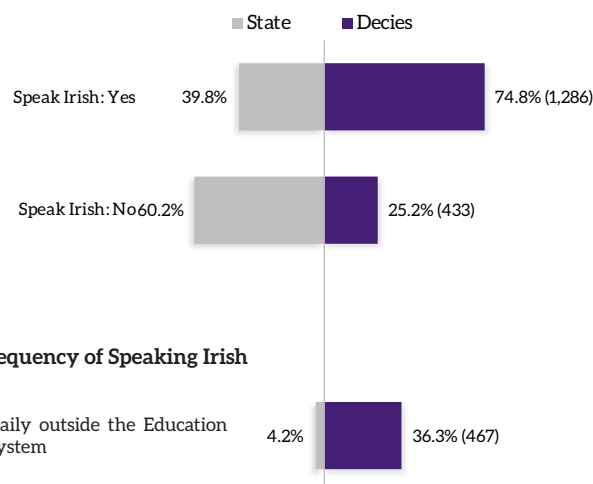




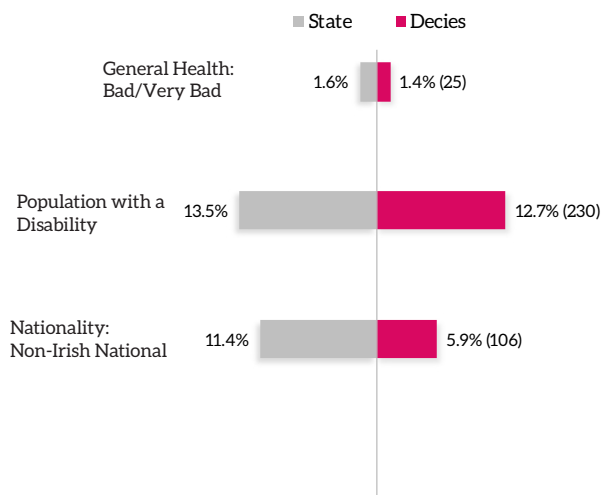
## Population by Age



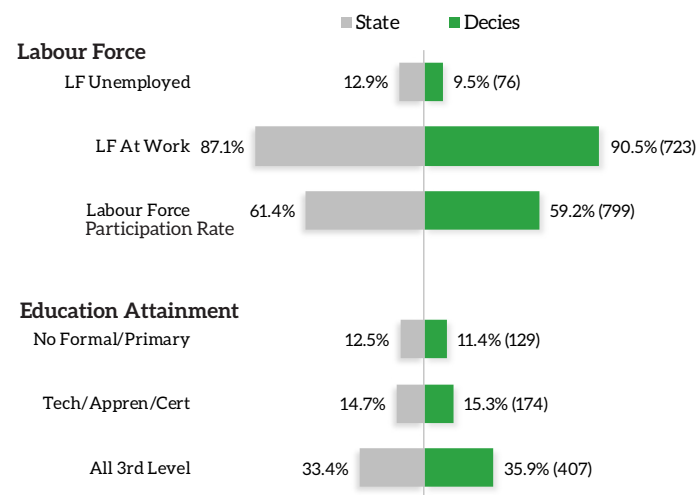
## Irish Language and Frequency



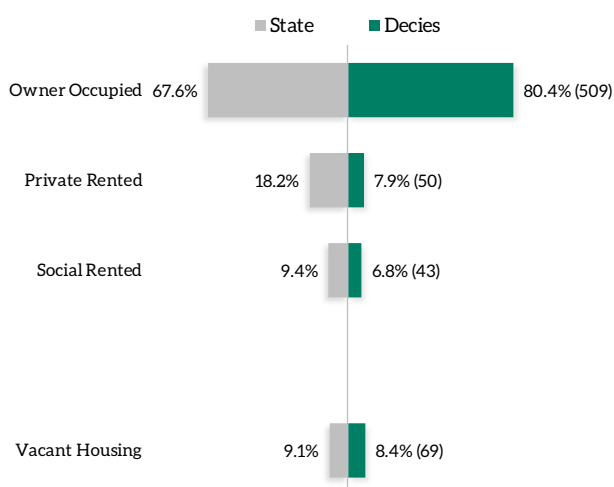
## General Health, Disability and Nationality



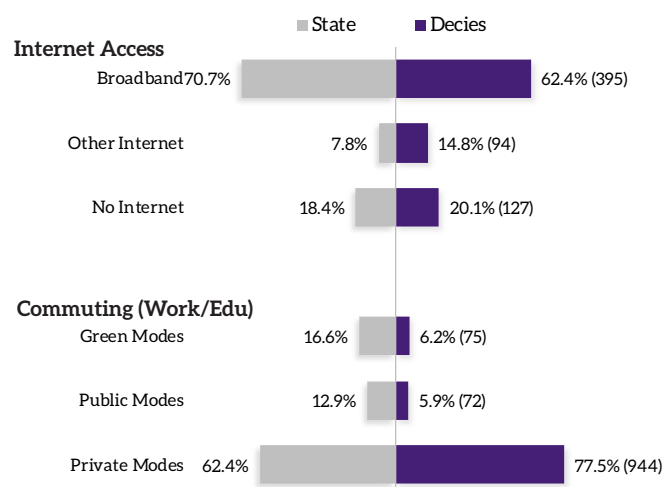
## Labour Force and Education



## Housing Tenure and Vacancy



## Internet Access and Commuting



**Language Planning Area (26)**

**-**

**Job Profiles**

## Number of Resident Workers &amp; Jobs by Area

## Resident Workers and Local Jobs, 2016



0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%

Figure 40: Resident Workers and number of Local Jobs, 2016 (Source: CSO POWCAR &amp; AIRO)

By undertaking an analysis of the POWCAR 2016 database it is possible to develop a profile of both the number of resident workers and then importantly the actual number of local jobs (known location and excludes mobile workers and blank destinations) for all LPTs. The following pages provide an overview of commuter flows (including destinations) of all resident workers within LPTs and then a profile of local jobs carried out within each LPT (age, industry, education).

Please note that the POWCAR figures are based on aggregates of all Small Areas (SAs) that intersect with LPT boundaries. In some instances, this aggregation results in a higher number of resident workers and local jobs than is actually the case for the official LPT geographical boundary. As such, these results are not directly comparable with the employment figures (At Work) detailed in previous sections.

## Jobs Profile: LPT Cape Clear - Cork

**RESIDENTS WITH JOBS: 54**

**LPT Cape Clear**

- **LIVE/WORK IN LPT: 30 OR 55.6%**

- **COMMUTE OUT OF LPT: 9 OR 16.7%**

- **UNKNOWN OR MOBILE DESTINATION: 15 OR 27.8%**

### DESTINATIONS OF LPT RESIDENTS WITH JOBS



**TOTAL JOBS: 42**

**LPT Cape Clear**

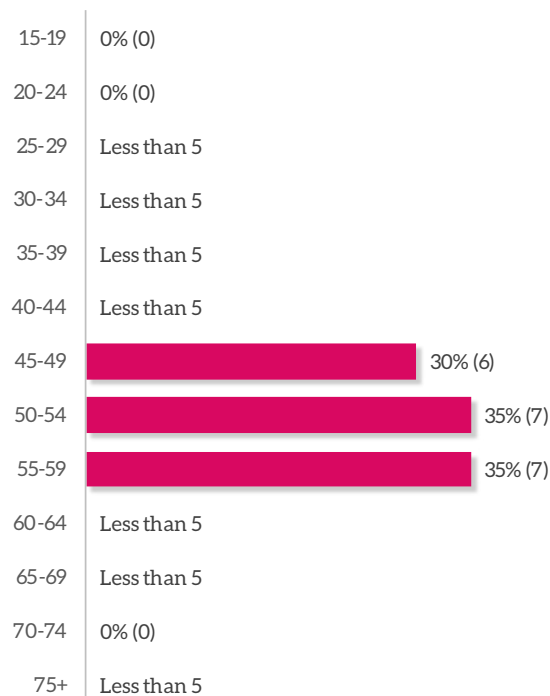
- 4.1% OF ALL JOBS IN CORK GAELTACHT

- 0.02% OF ALL JOBS IN COUNTY CORK

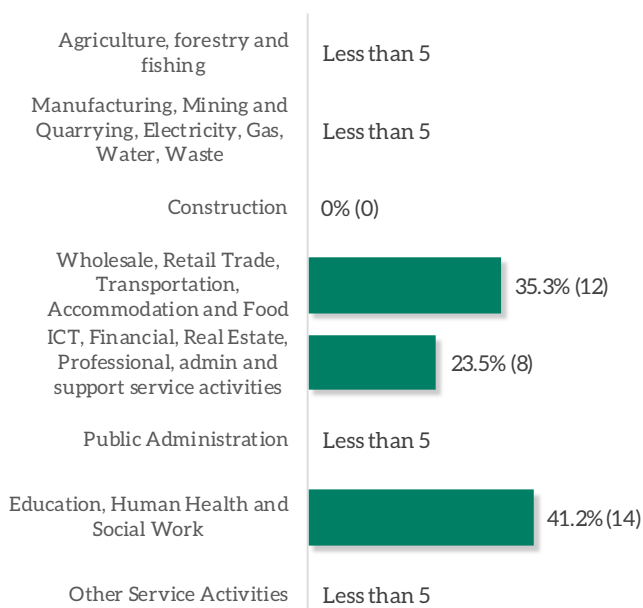
### GENDER, 2016



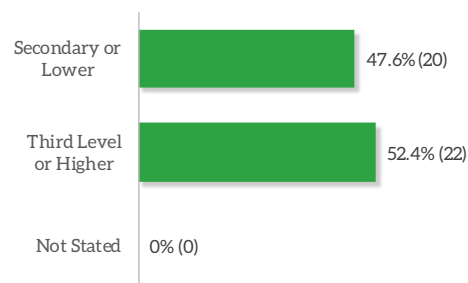
### 5 YEAR AGE COHORTS, 2016



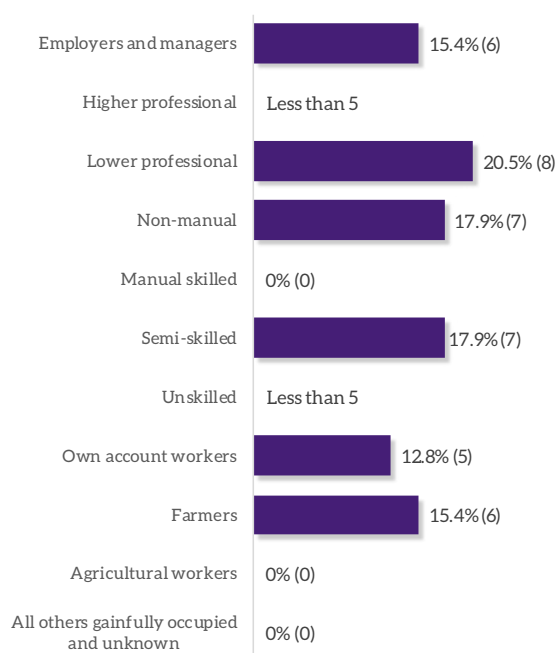
### INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT, 2016



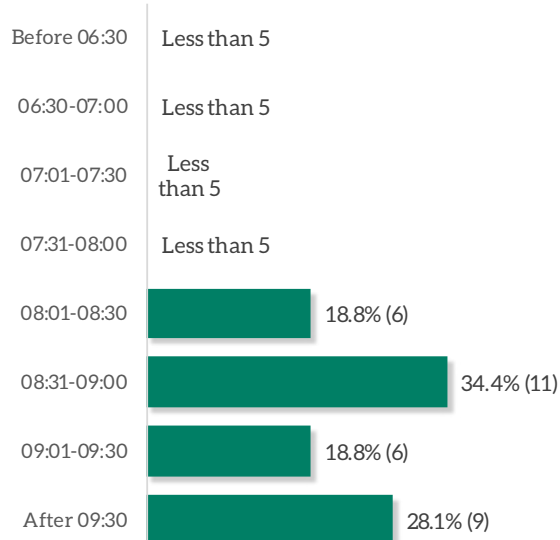
### HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 2016



### SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP, 2016



### TIME OF DEPARTURE TO WORK, 2016



Jobs Profile: LPT Muskerry - Cork

**RESIDENTS WITH JOBS: 1,853**

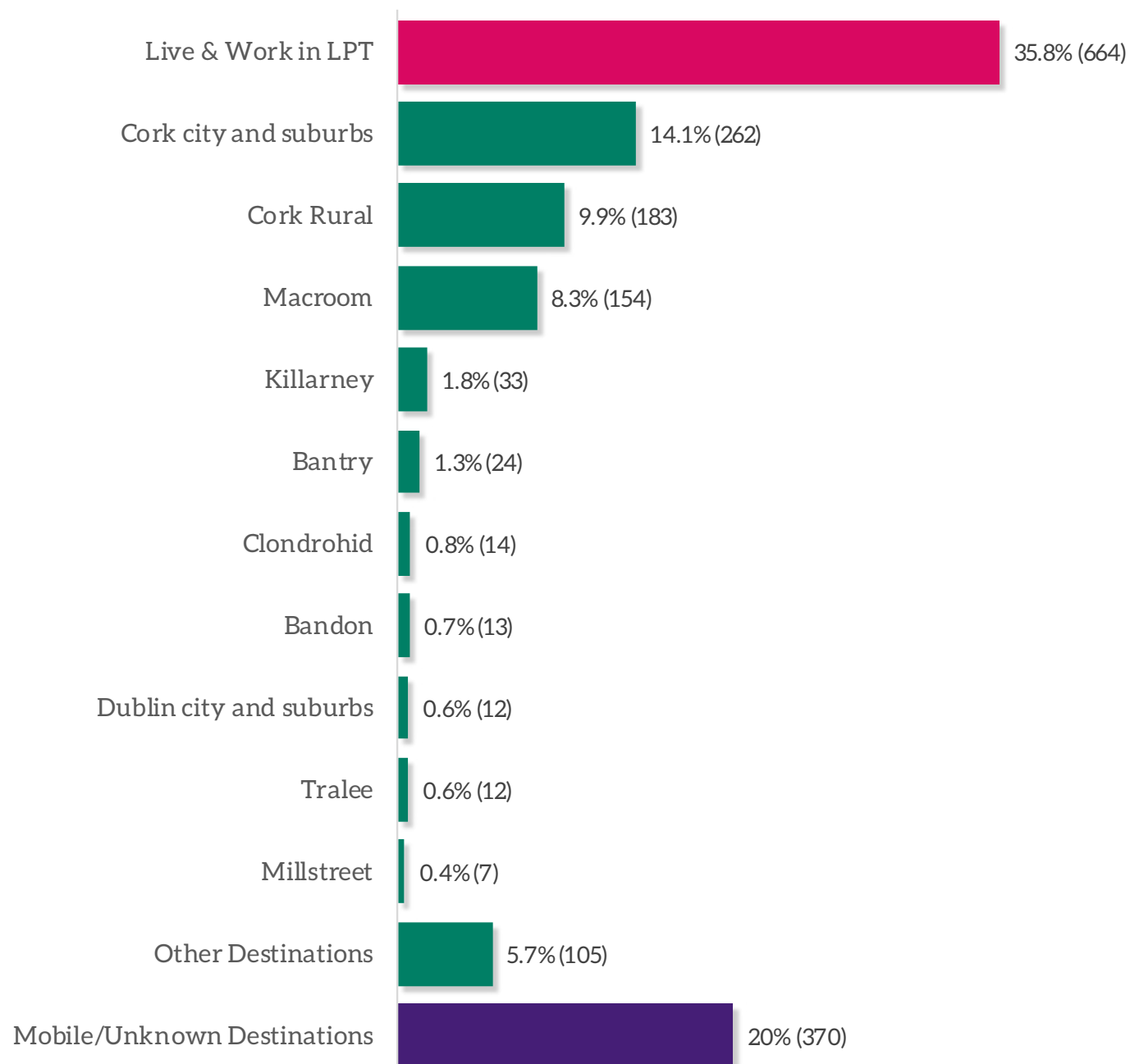
**LPT MUSKERRY**

- **LIVE/WORK IN LPT: 664 OR 35.8%**

- **COMMUTE OUT OF LPT: 819 OR 44.2%**

- **UNKNOWN OR MOBILE DESTINATION: 370 OR 20%**

DESTINATIONS OF LPT RESIDENTS WITH JOBS



## Jobs Profile: LPT Muskerry - Cork

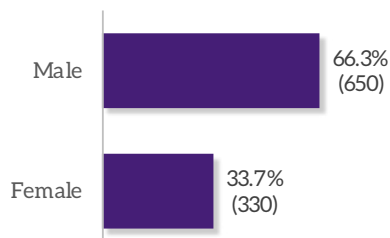
**TOTAL JOBS: 980**

**LPT Muskerry**

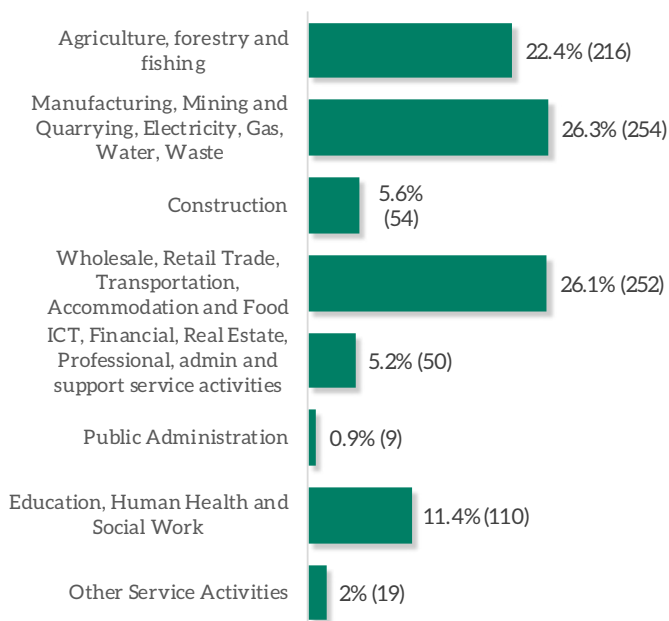
- 95.9% OF ALL JOBS IN CORK GAELTACHT

- 0.5% OF ALL JOBS IN COUNTY CORK

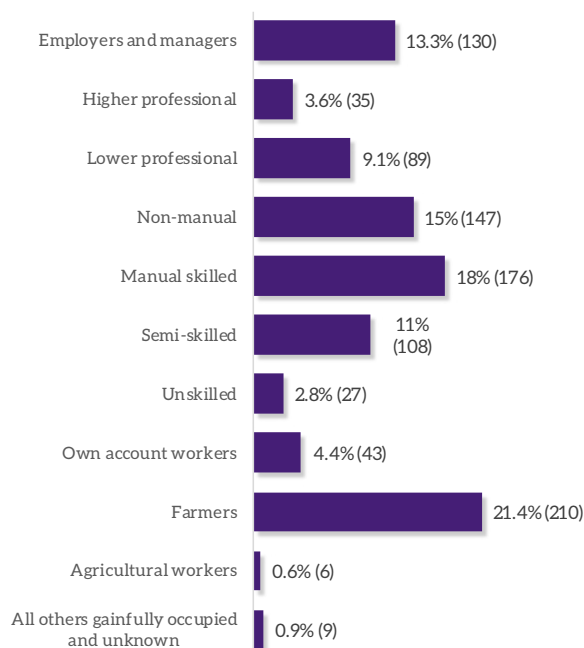
### GENDER, 2016



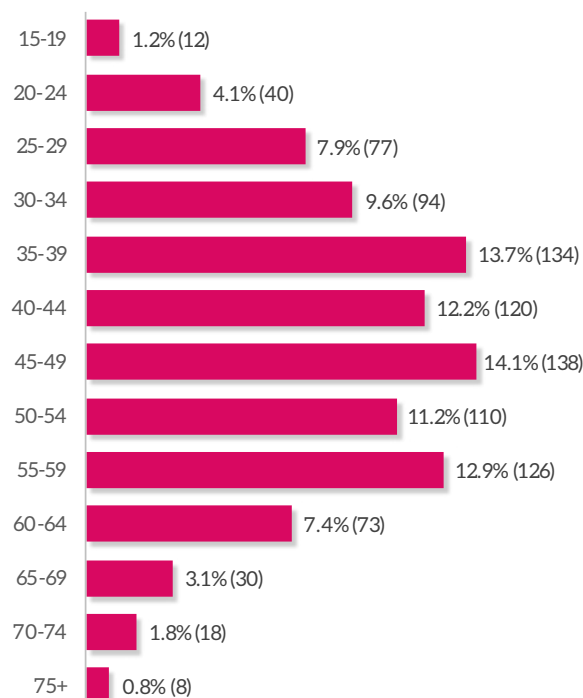
### INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT, 2016



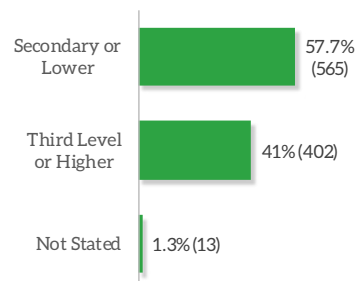
### SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP, 2016



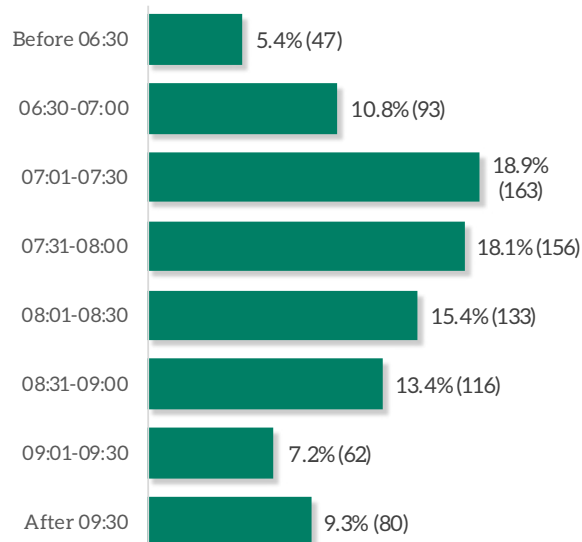
### 5 YEAR AGE COHORTS, 2016



### HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 2016



### TIME OF DEPARTURE TO WORK, 2016



## Jobs Profile: LPT Arranmore - Donegal

**RESIDENTS WITH JOBS: 80**

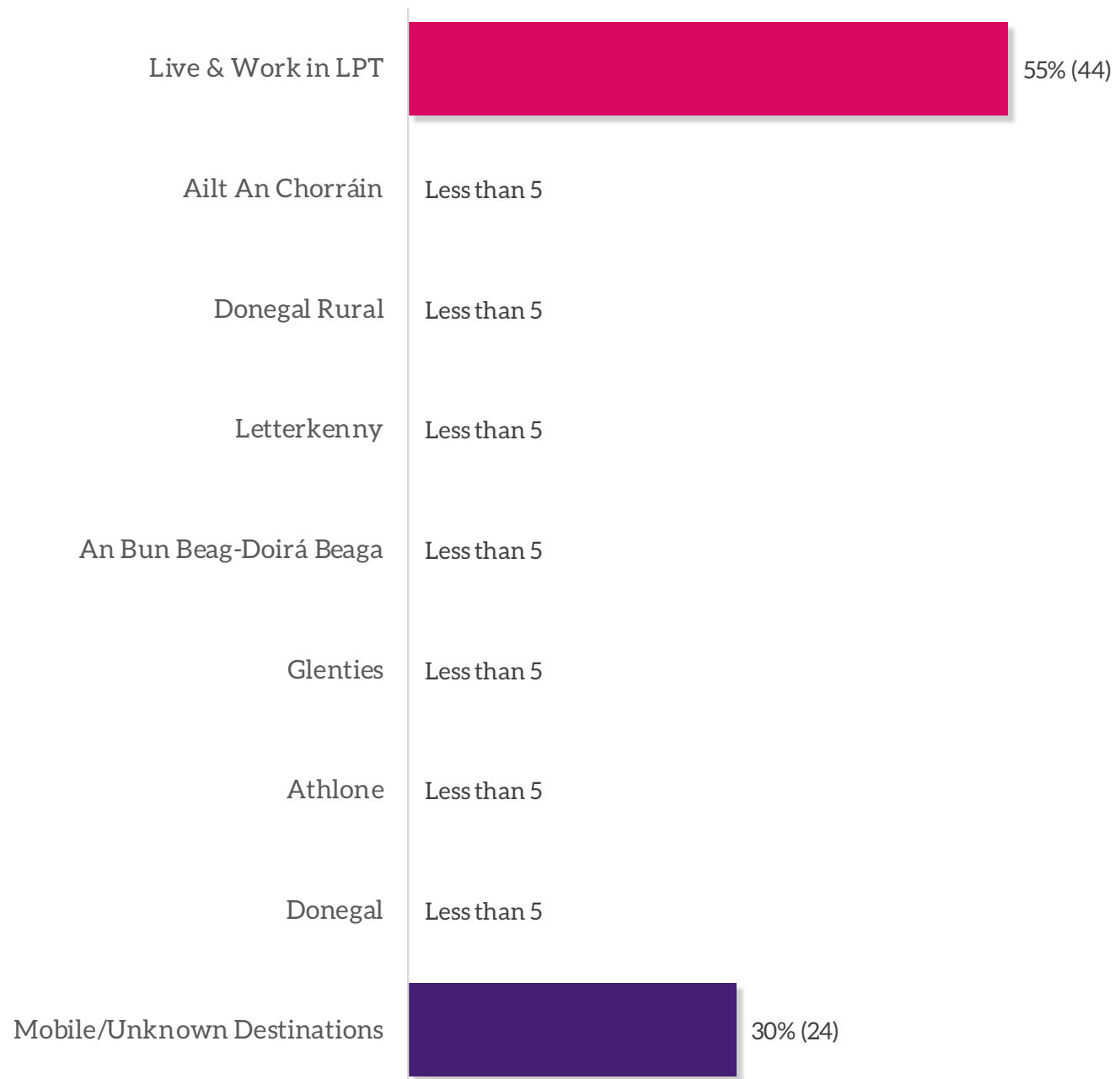
**LP ARRANMORE**

- LIVE/WORK IN LPT: 44 OR 55%

- COMMUTE OUT OF LPT: 12 OR 15%

- UNKNOWN OR MOBILE DESTINATION: 24 OR 30%

### DESTINATIONS OF LPT RESIDENTS WITH JOBS





## Jobs Profile: LPT Arranmore - Donegal

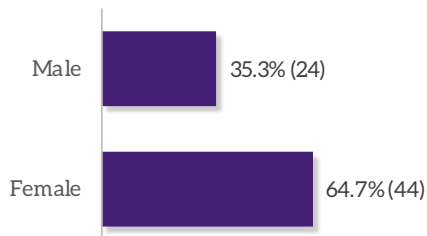
**TOTAL JOBS: 68**

**LPT Arranmore**

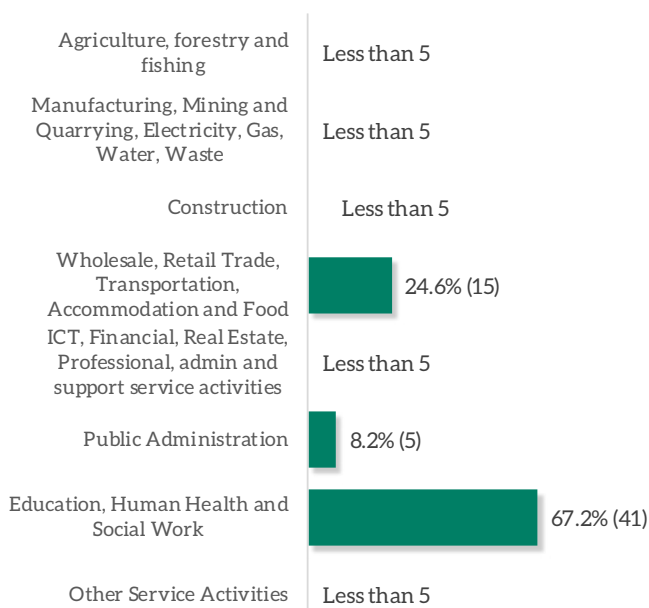
- 1.4% OF ALL JOBS IN DONEGAL GAELTACHT

- 0.17% OF ALL JOBS IN COUNTY DONEGAL

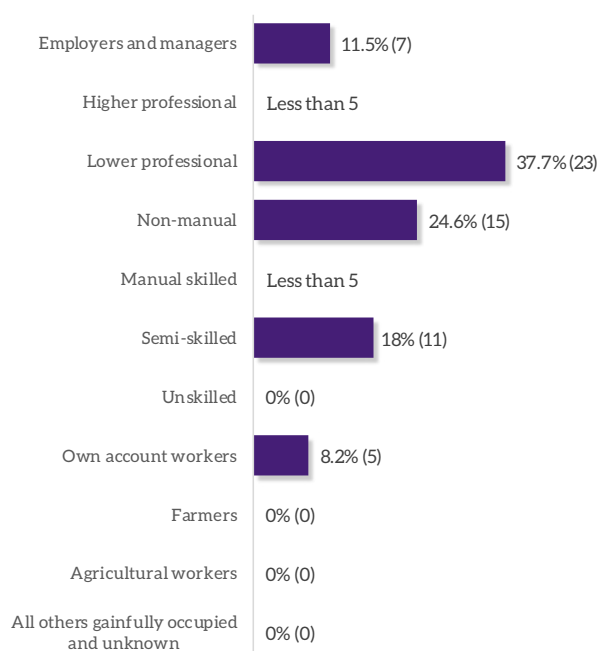
### GENDER, 2016



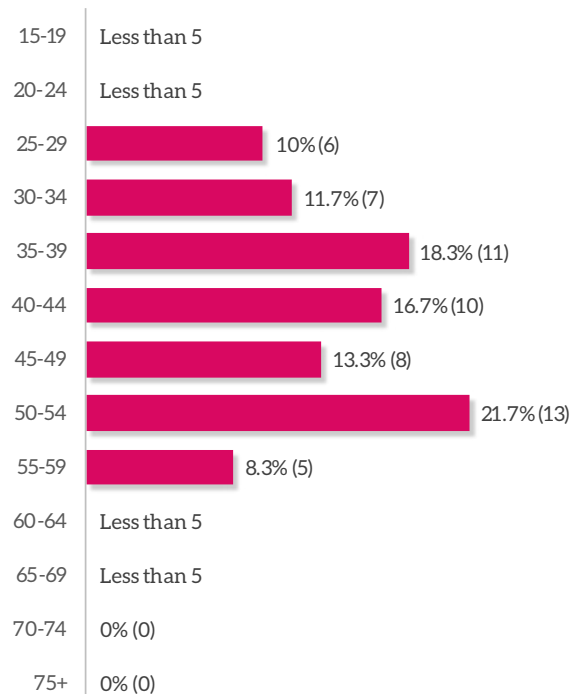
### INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT, 2016



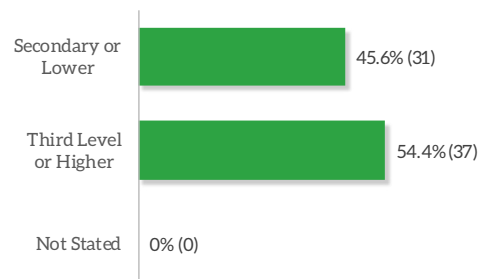
### SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP, 2016



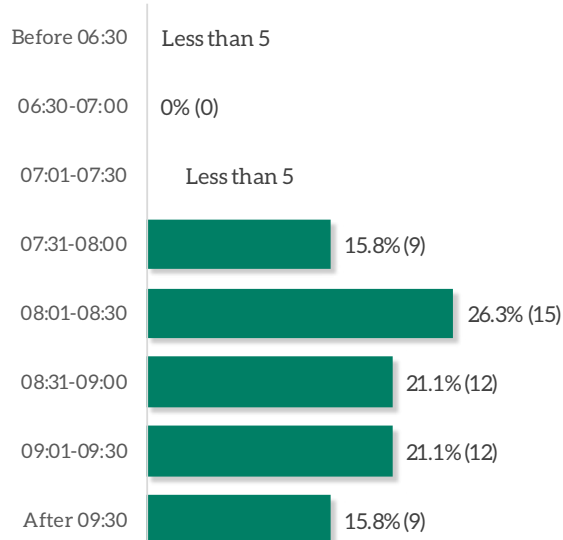
### 5 YEAR AGE COHORTS, 2016



### HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 2016



### TIME OF DEPARTURE TO WORK, 2016



**RESIDENTS WITH JOBS: 1,190**

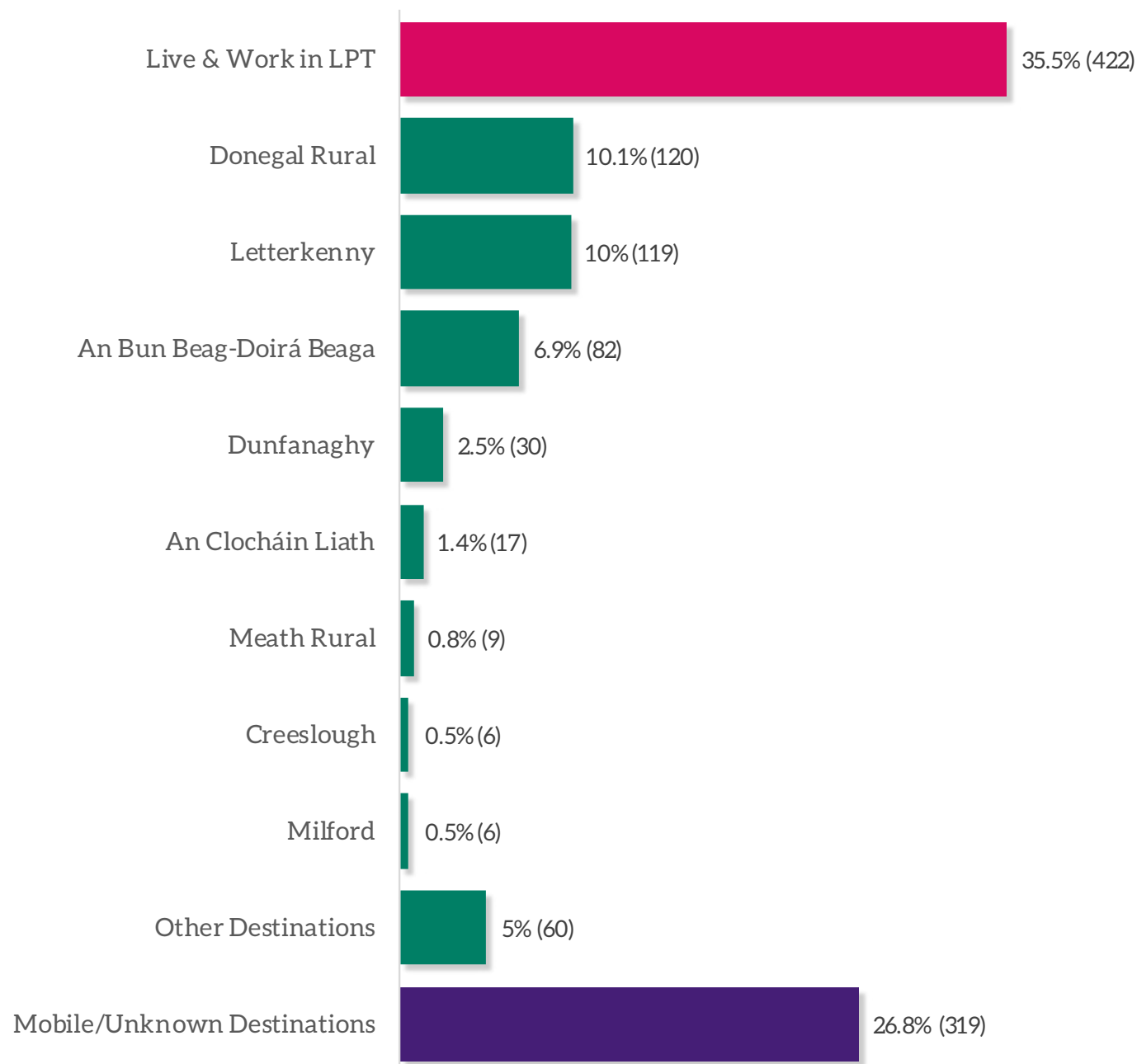
**LPT CLOCHANEELY, GORTAHORK ETC.**

- LIVE/WORK IN LPT: 422 OR 35.5%

- COMMUTE OUT OF LPT: 449 OR 37.7%

- UNKNOWN OR MOBILE DESTINATION: 319 OR 26.8%

#### DESTINATIONS OF LPT RESIDENTS WITH JOBS



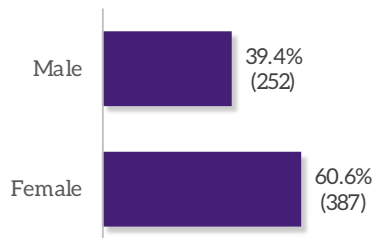
**TOTAL JOBS: 639**

**LPT CLOCHANEELY, ETC.**

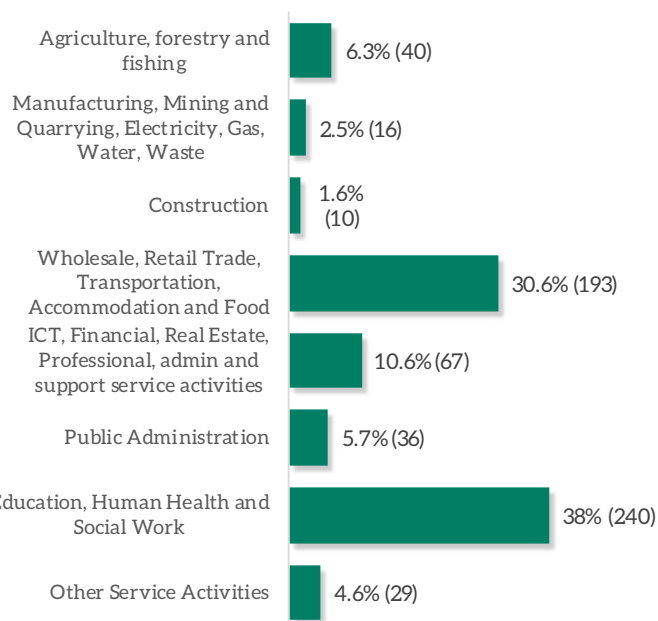
- **12.8% OF ALL JOBS IN DONEGAL GAELTACHT**

- **1.6% OF ALL JOBS IN COUNTY DONEGAL**

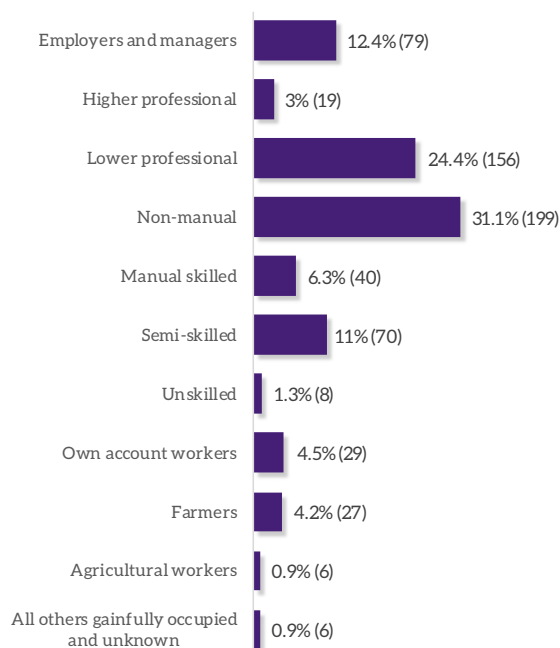
### GENDER, 2016



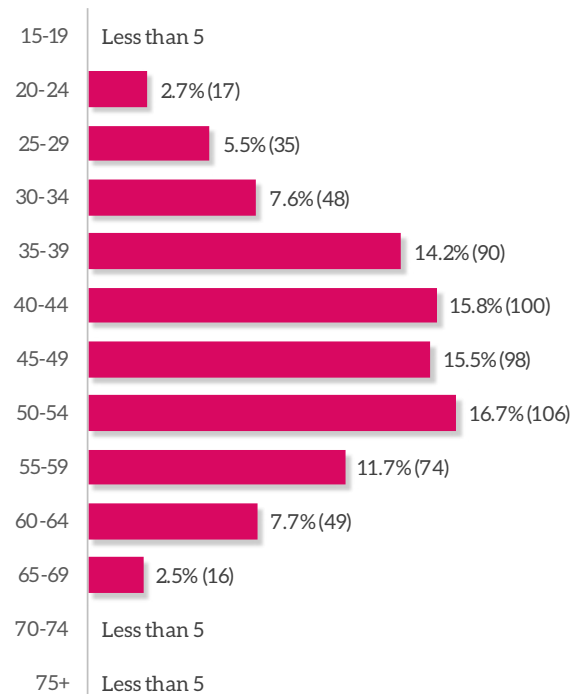
### INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT, 2016



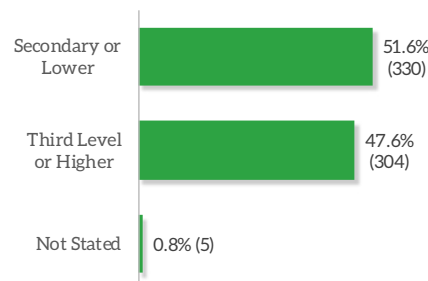
### SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP, 2016



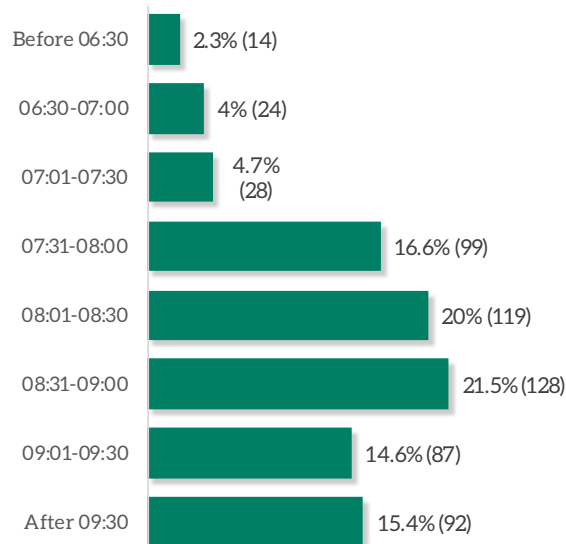
### 5 YEAR AGE COHORTS, 2016



### HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 2016



### TIME OF DEPARTURE TO WORK, 2016



**RESIDENTS WITH JOBS: 1,819**

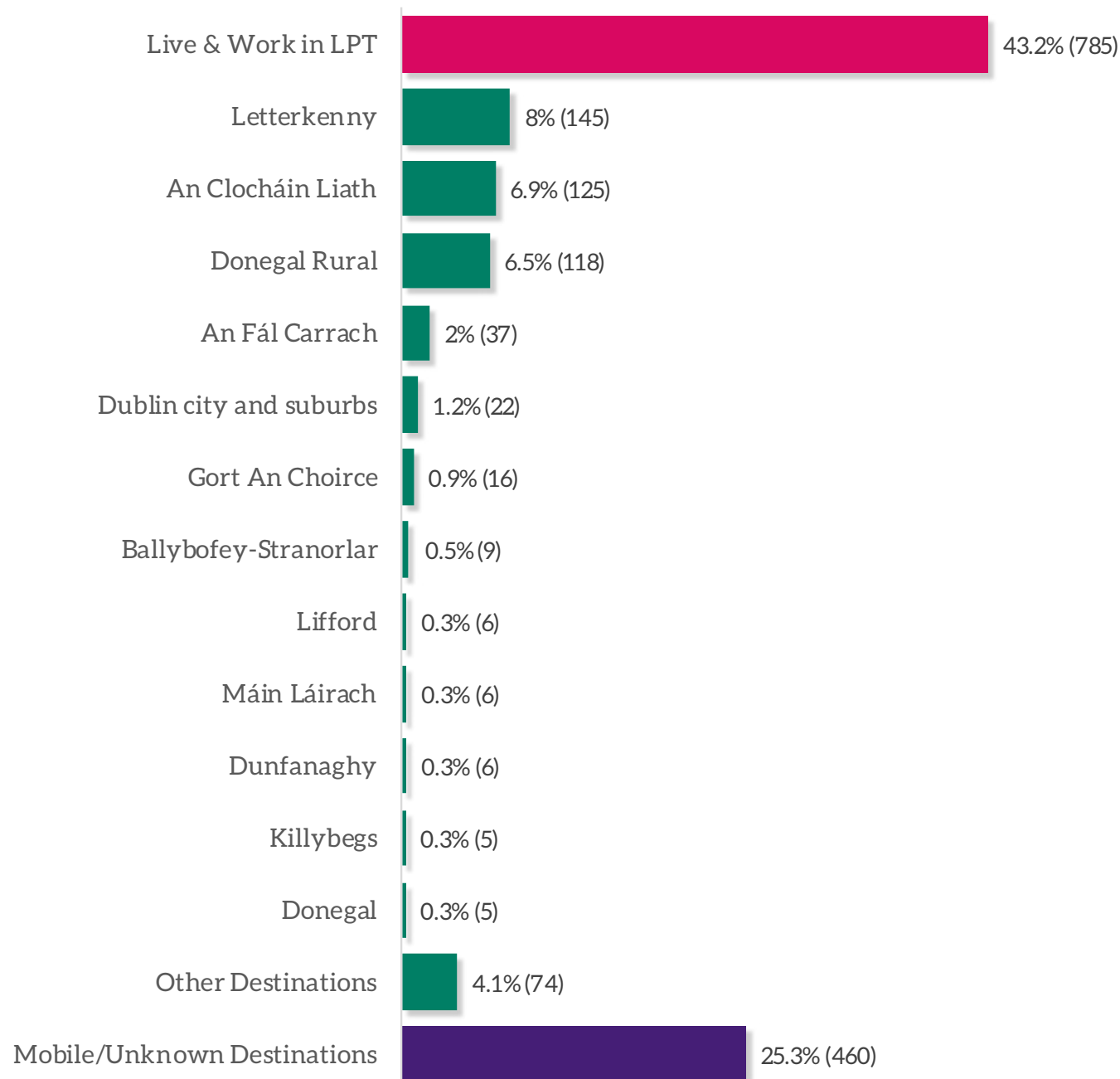
**LPT GWEEDORE, RANNAFAST, ETC.**

- **LIVE/WORK IN LPT: 785 OR 43.2%**

- **COMMUTE OUT OF LPT: 574 OR 31.6%**

- **UNKNOWN OR MOBILE DESTINATION: 460 OR 25.3%**

#### DESTINATIONS OF LPT RESIDENTS WITH JOBS



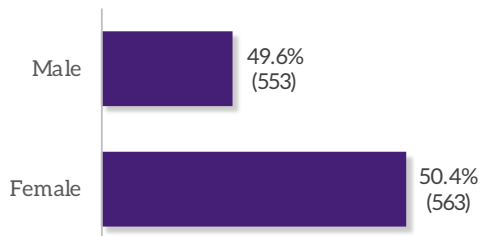
**TOTAL JOBS: 1,116**

**LPT Gweedore etc.**

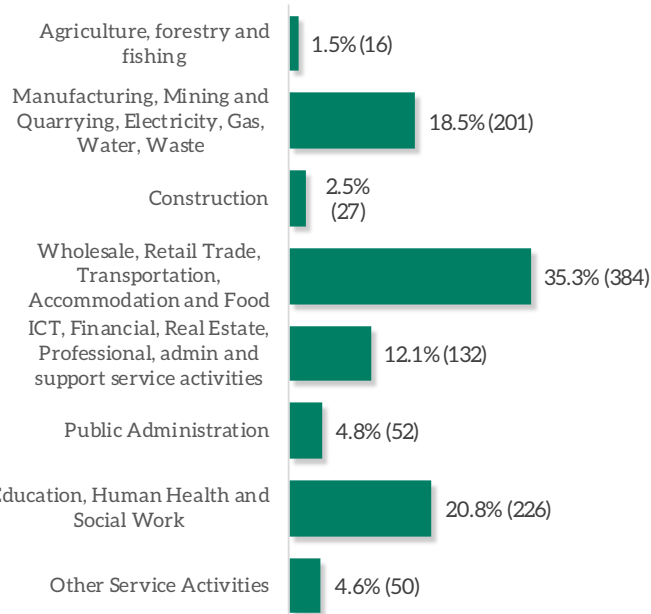
- 22.4% OF ALL JOBS IN DONEGAL GAELTACHT

- 2.8% OF ALL JOBS IN COUNTY DONEGAL

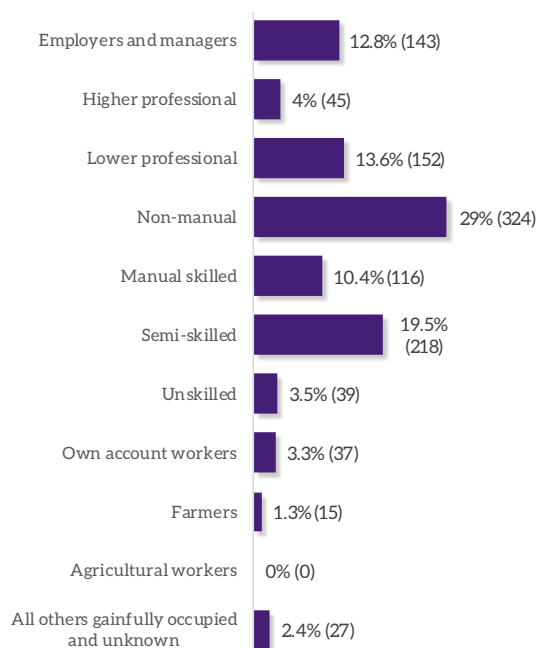
### GENDER, 2016



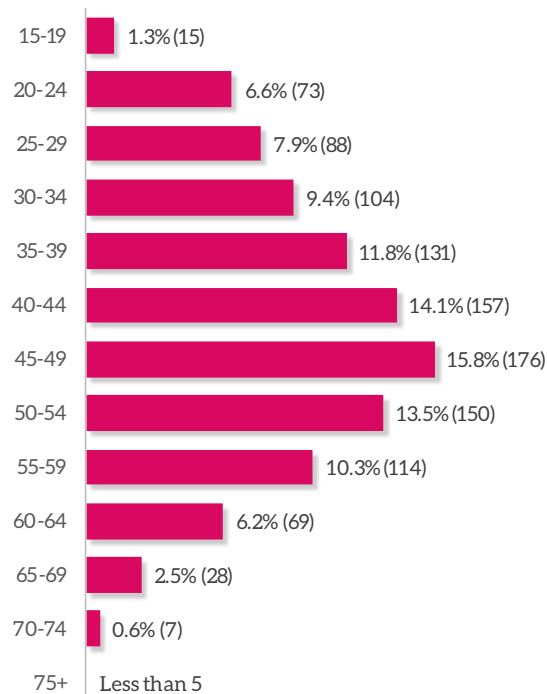
### INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT, 2016



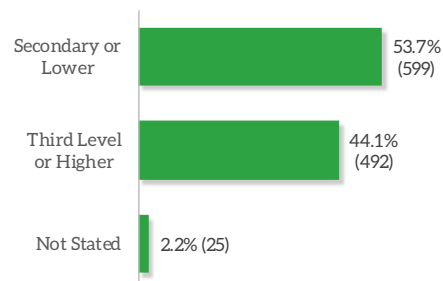
### SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP, 2016



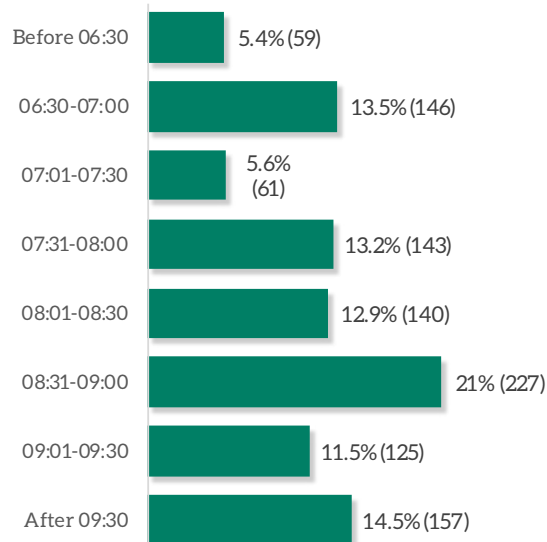
### 5 YEAR AGE COHORTS, 2016



### HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 2016



### TIME OF DEPARTURE TO WORK, 2016



## Jobs Profile: LPT Mid-Region Gaeltacht - Donegal

**RESIDENTS WITH JOBS: 972**

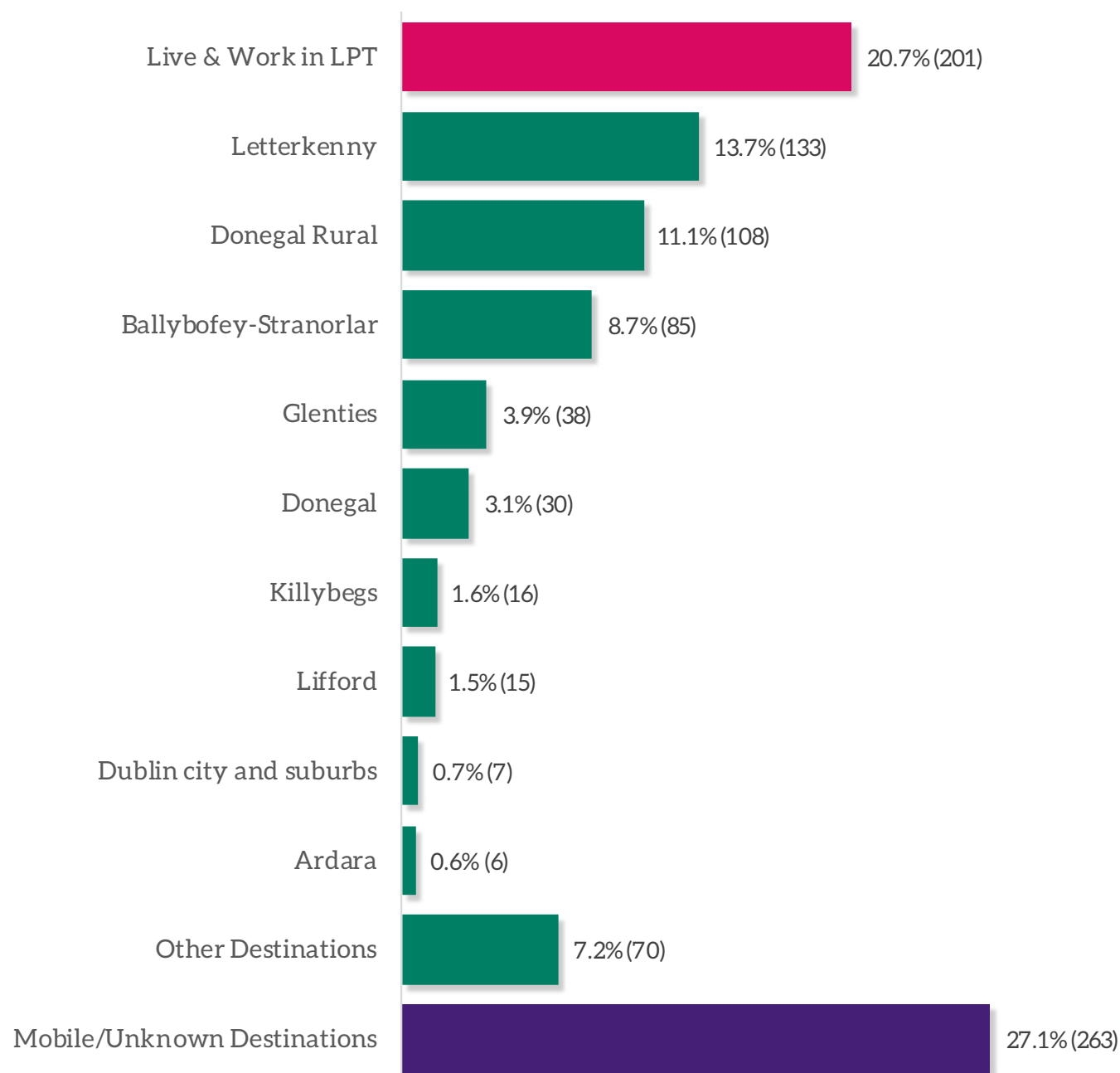
**LPT MID-REGION GAELTACHT**

- **LIVE/WORK IN LPT: 201 OR 20.7%**

- **COMMUTE OUT OF LPT: 508 OR 52.2%**

- **UNKNOWN OR MOBILE DESTINATION: 263 OR 27.1%**

### DESTINATIONS OF LPT RESIDENTS WITH JOBS



Please note that the POWCAR figures are based on aggregates of all Small Areas (SAs) that intersect with LPT boundaries. In some instances, this aggregation results in a higher number of resident workers and local jobs than is actually the case for the official LPT geographical boundary. As such, these results are not directly comparable with the employment figures (At Work) detailed in previous sections.

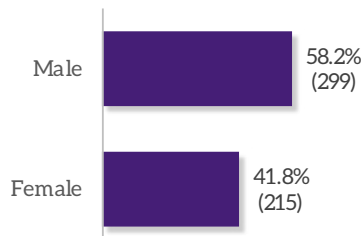
**TOTAL JOBS: 514**

- 10.3% OF ALL JOBS IN DONEGAL GAELTACHT

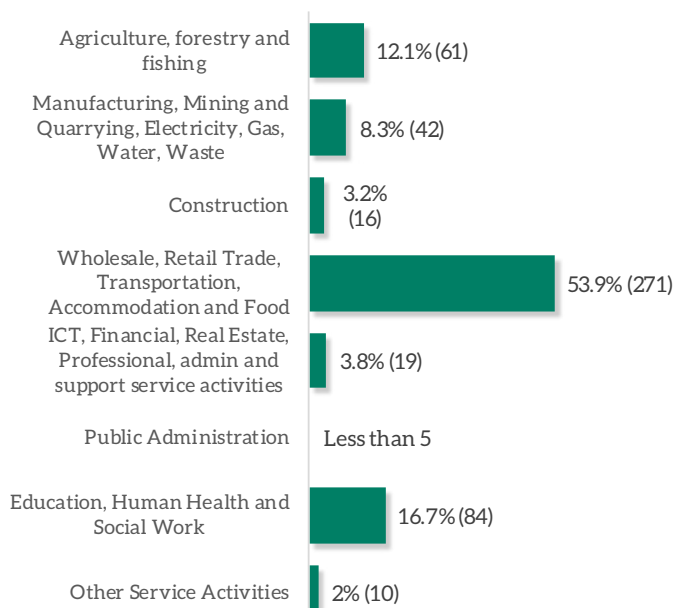
**LPT Mid-Region Gaeltacht**

- 1.2% OF ALL JOBS IN COUNTY DONEGAL

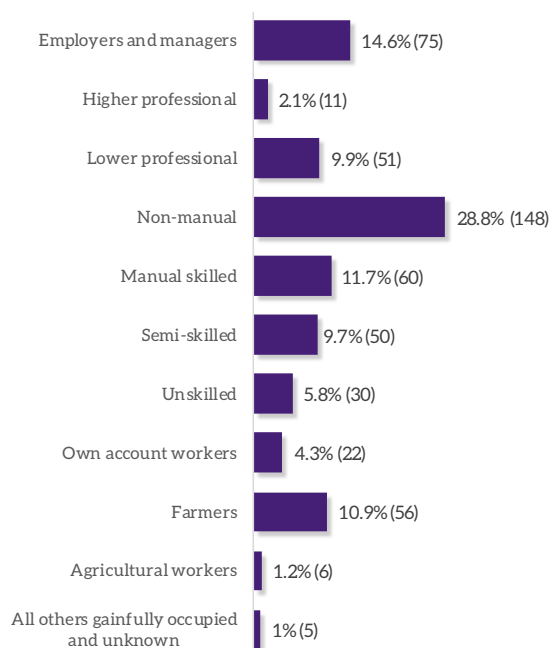
### GENDER, 2016



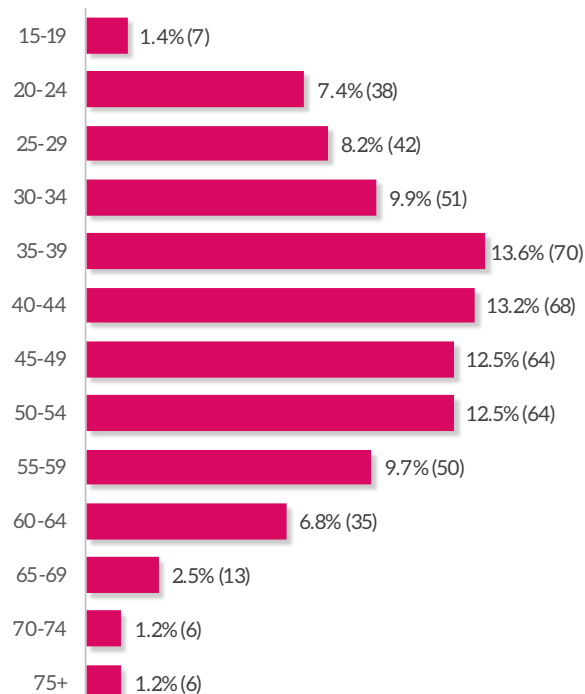
### INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT, 2016



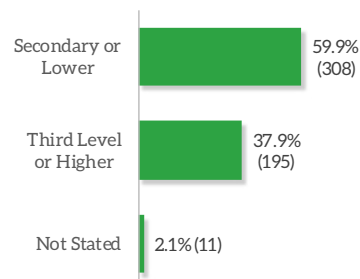
### SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP, 2016



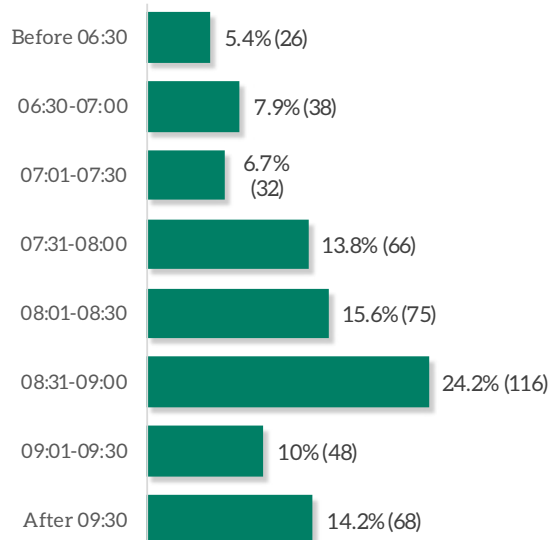
### 5 YEAR AGE COHORTS, 2016



### HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 2016



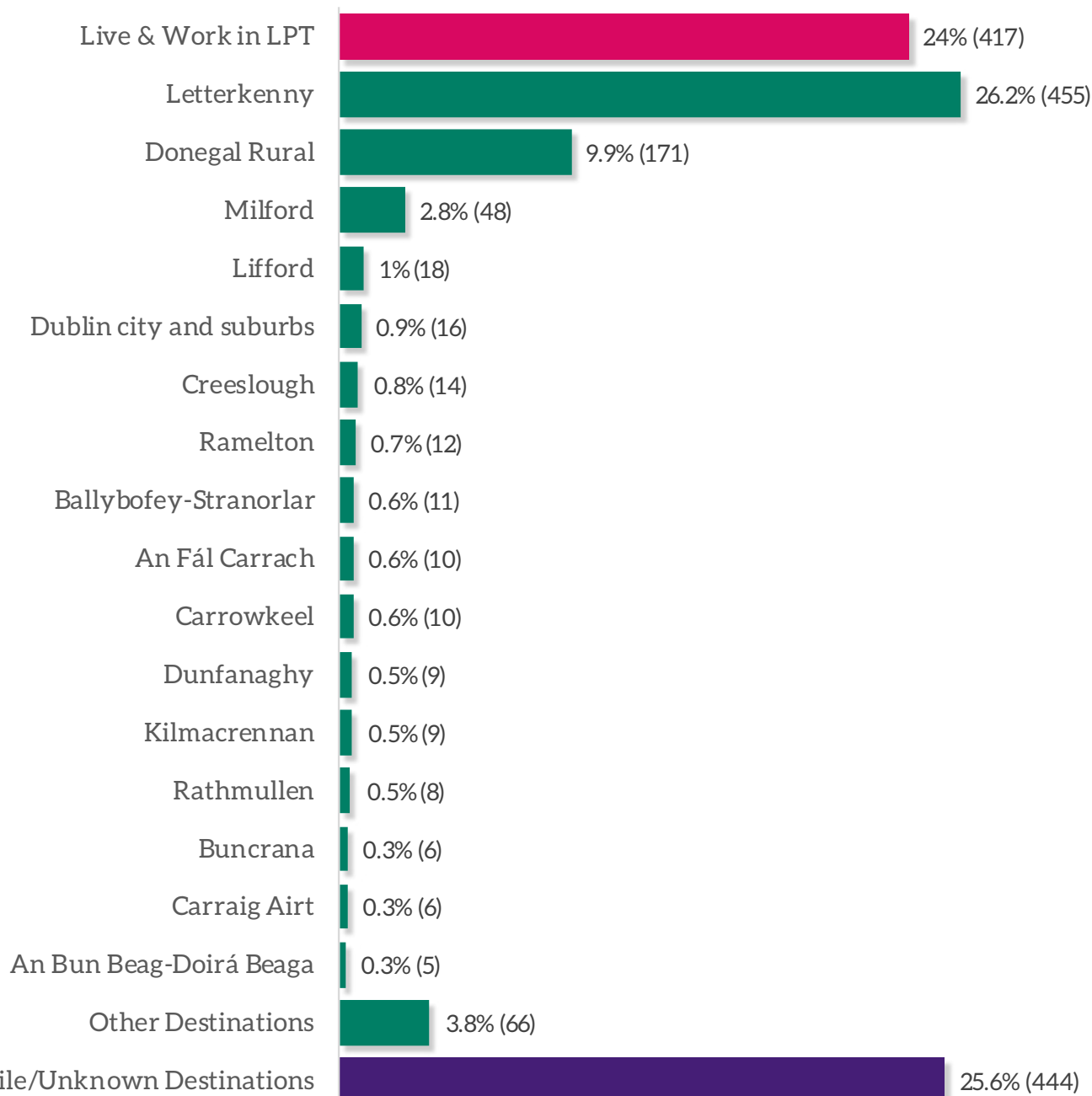
### TIME OF DEPARTURE TO WORK, 2016



## Jobs Profile: LPT North Donegal - Donegal

**RESIDENTS WITH JOBS: 1,735****LPT NORTH DONEGAL****- LIVE/WORK IN LPT: 417 OR 24%****- COMMUTE OUT OF LPT: 874 OR 50.4%****- UNKNOWN OR MOBILE DESTINATION: 444 OR 25.6%**

## DESTINATIONS OF LPT RESIDENTS WITH JOBS



Please note that the POWCAR figures are based on aggregates of all Small Areas (SAs) that intersect with LPT boundaries. In some instances, this aggregation results in a higher number of resident workers and local jobs than is actually the case for the official LPT geographical boundary. As such, these results are not directly comparable with the employment figures (At Work) detailed in previous sections.



## Jobs Profile: LPT North Donegal - Donegal

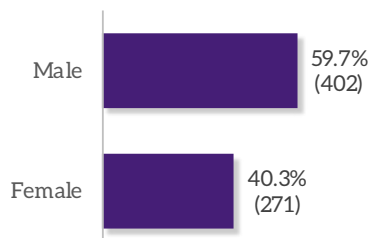
**TOTAL JOBS: 673**

**LPT North Donegal**

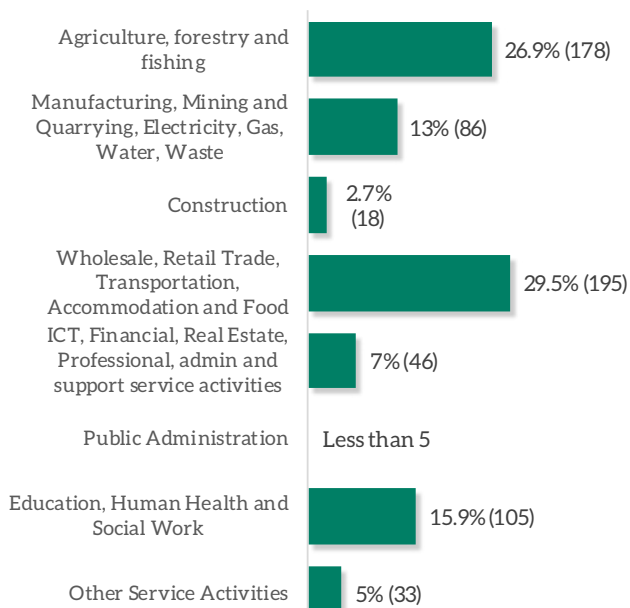
- 13.5% OF ALL JOBS IN DONEGAL GAELTACHT

- 1.7% OF ALL JOBS IN COUNTY DONEGAL

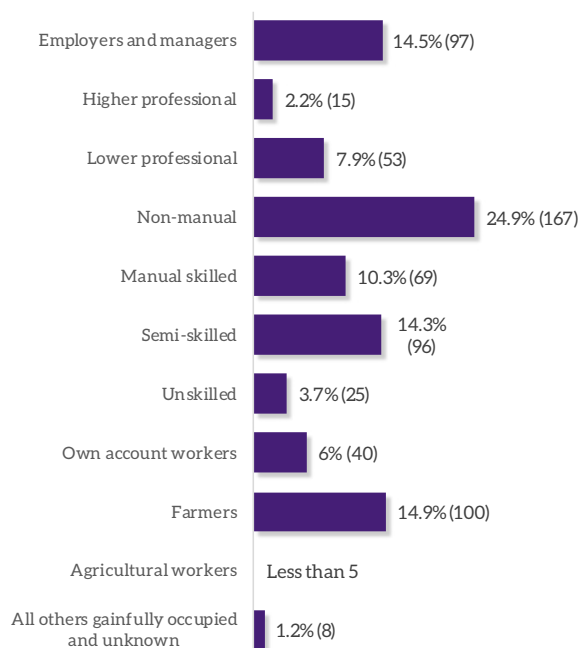
### GENDER, 2016



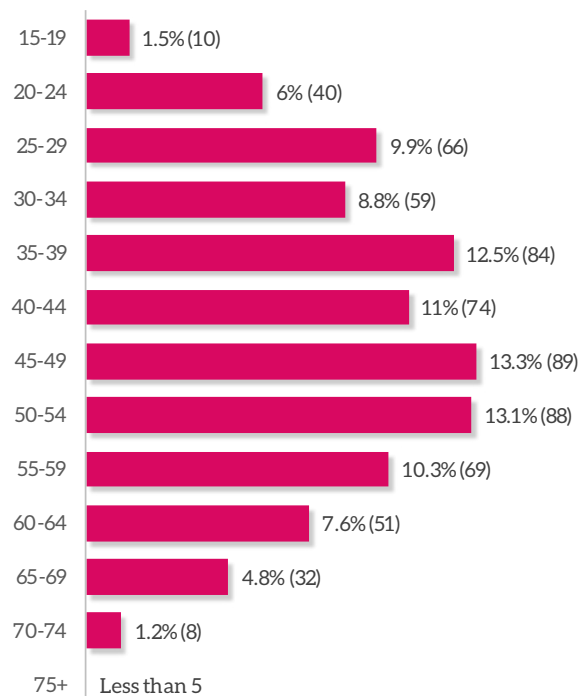
### INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT, 2016



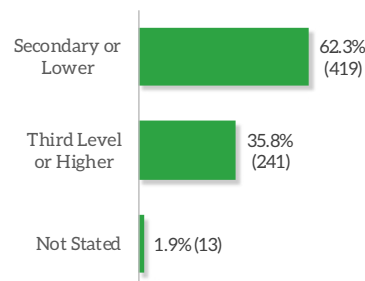
### SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP, 2016



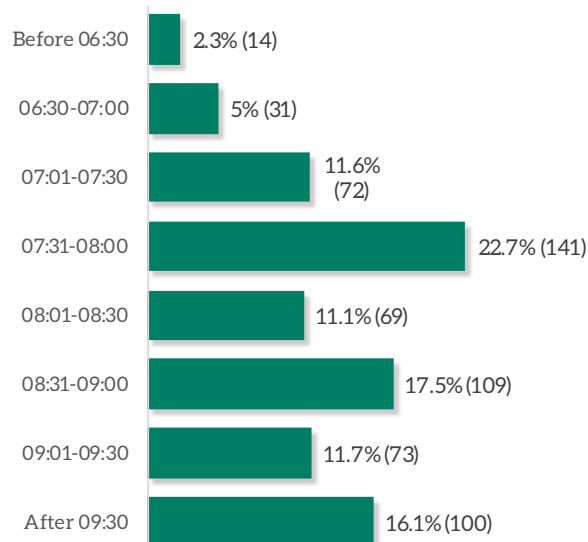
### 5 YEAR AGE COHORTS, 2016



### HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 2016



### TIME OF DEPARTURE TO WORK, 2016



## Jobs Profile: LPT South Donegal - Donegal

**RESIDENTS WITH JOBS: 1,269**

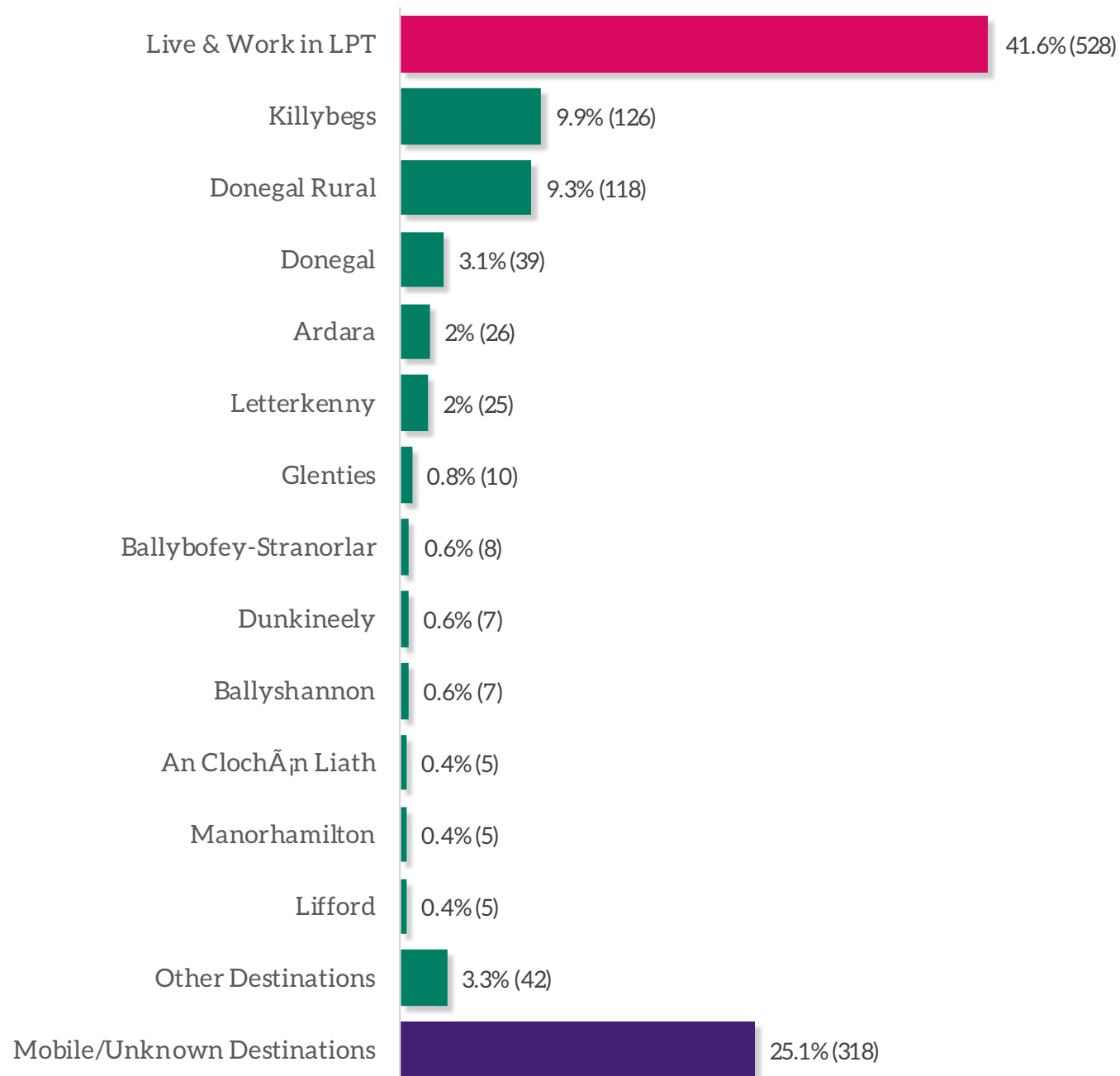
**LPT SOUTH DONEGAL**

- **LIVE/WORK IN LPT: 528 OR 41.6%**

- **COMMUTE OUT OF LPT: 423 OR 33.3%**

- **UNKNOWN OR MOBILE DESTINATION: 318 OR 25.1%**

### DESTINATIONS OF LPT RESIDENTS WITH JOBS



## Jobs Profile: LPT South Donegal - Donegal

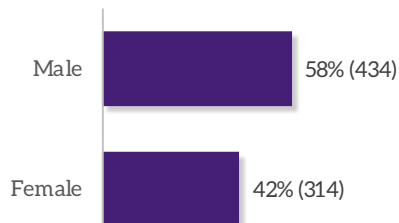
**TOTAL JOBS: 748**

**LPT South Donegal**

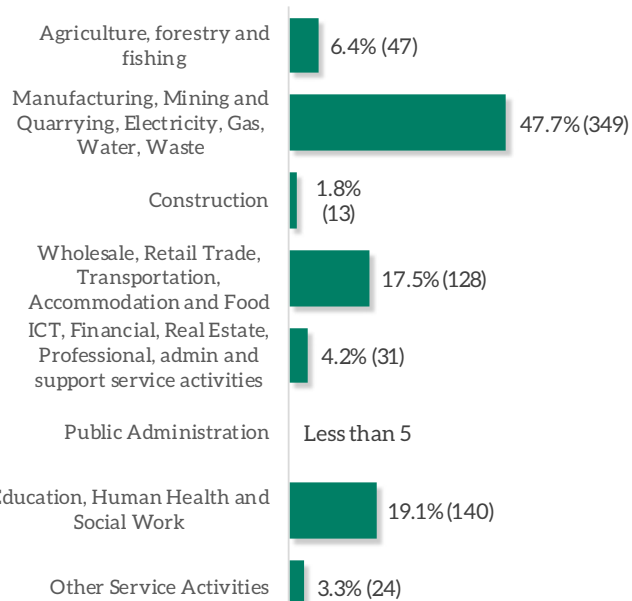
- 15% OF ALL JOBS IN DONEGAL GAELTACHT

- 1.9% OF ALL JOBS IN COUNTY DONEGAL

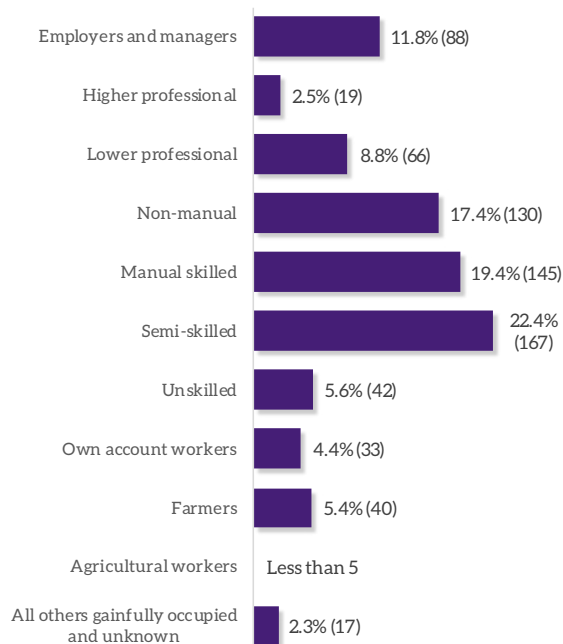
### GENDER, 2016



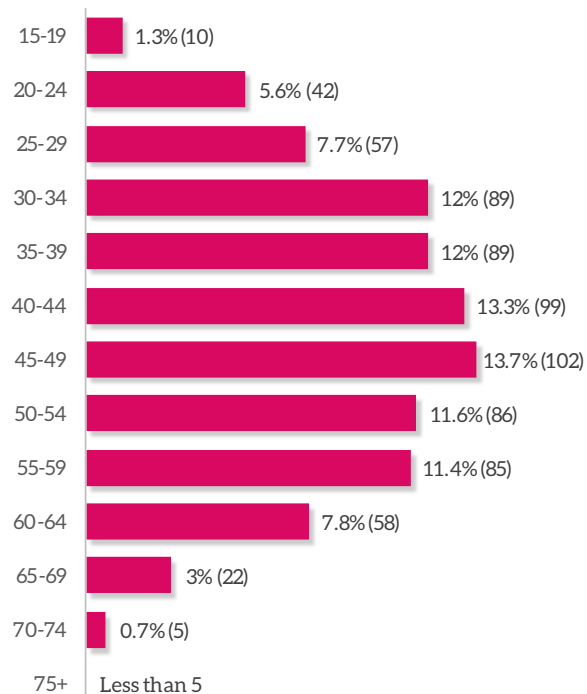
### INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT, 2016



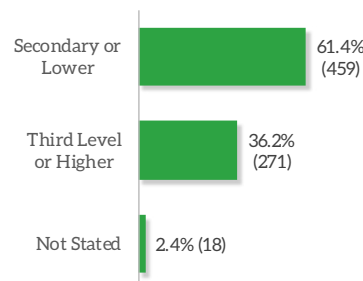
### SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP, 2016



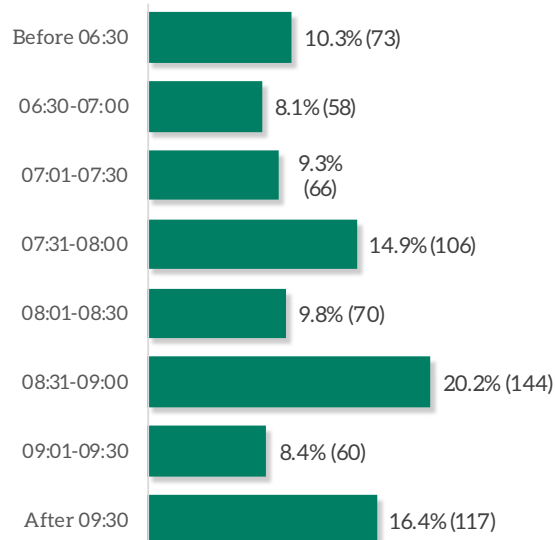
### 5 YEAR AGE COHORTS, 2016



### HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 2016



### TIME OF DEPARTURE TO WORK, 2016



Jobs Profile: LPT Tory Island - Donegal

**RESIDENTS WITH JOBS: 31**

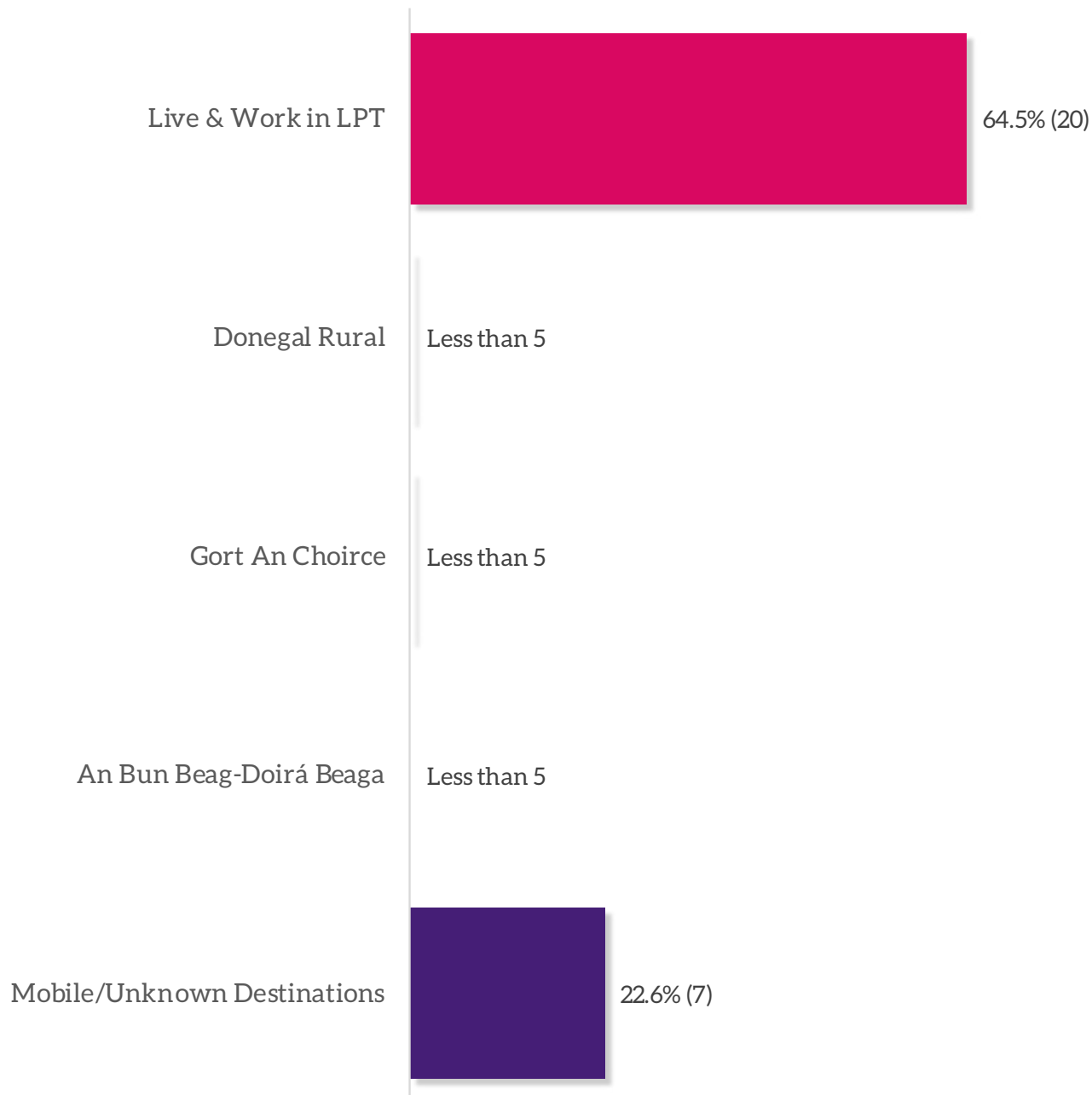
**LPT TORY ISLAND**

- **LIVE/WORK IN LPT: 20 OR 64.5%**

- **COMMUTE OUT OF LPT: 4 OR 12.9%**

- **UNKNOWN OR MOBILE DESTINATION: 7 OR 22.6%**

DESTINATIONS OF LPT RESIDENTS WITH JOBS



## Jobs Profile: LPT Tory Island - Donegal

**TOTAL JOBS: 26**

**LPT Tory Island**

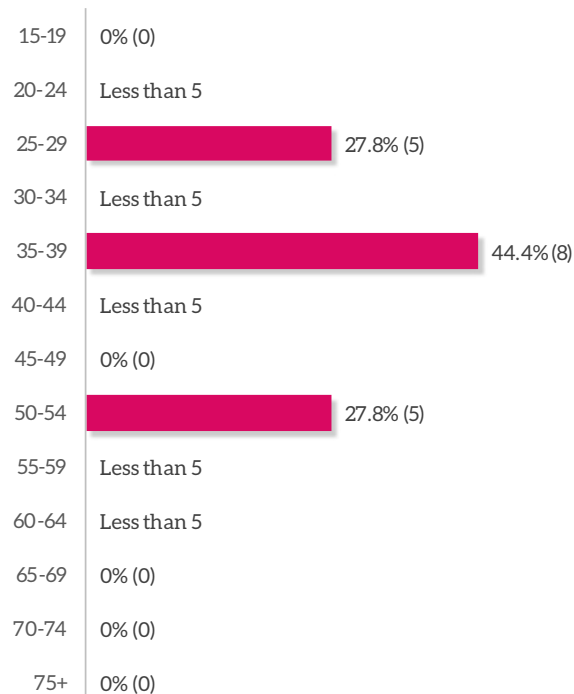
- 0.5% OF ALL JOBS IN DONEGAL GAELTACHT

- 0.07% OF ALL JOBS IN COUNTY DONEGAL

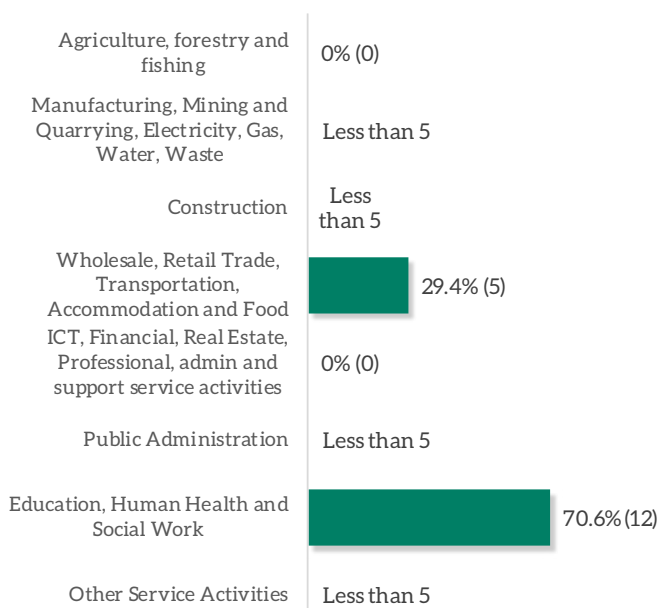
### GENDER, 2016



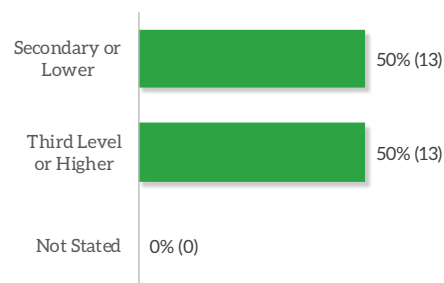
### 5 YEAR AGE COHORTS, 2016



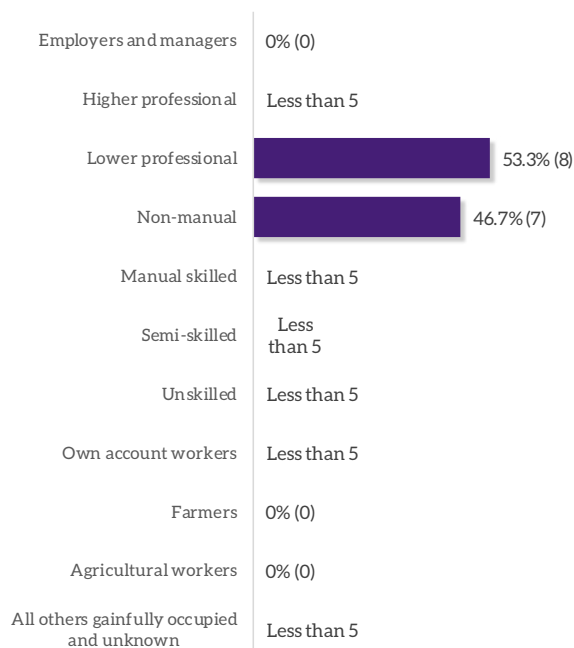
### INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT, 2016



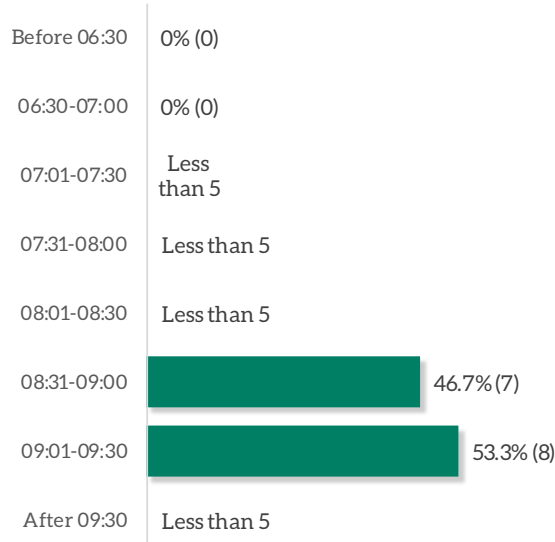
### HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 2016



### SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP, 2016



### TIME OF DEPARTURE TO WORK, 2016



## Jobs Profile: LPT The Rosses - Donegal

**RESIDENTS WITH JOBS: 1,678**

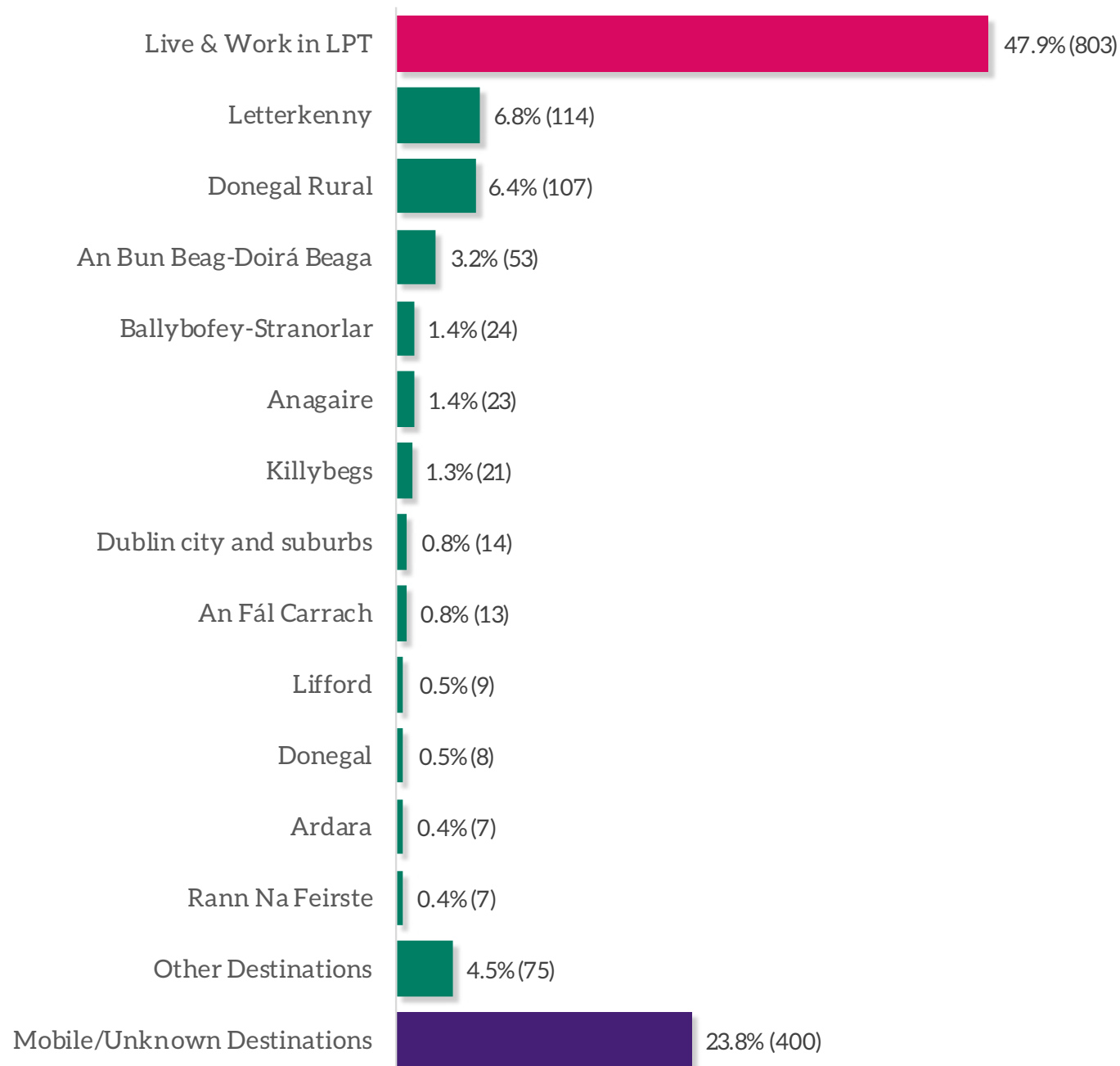
**LPT THE ROSSES**

- **LIVE/WORK IN LPT: 803 OR 47.9%**

- **COMMUTE OUT OF LPT: 475 OR 28.3%**

- **UNKNOWN OR MOBILE DESTINATION: 400 OR 23.8%**

### DESTINATIONS OF LPT RESIDENTS WITH JOBS



## Jobs Profile: LPT The Rosses - Donegal

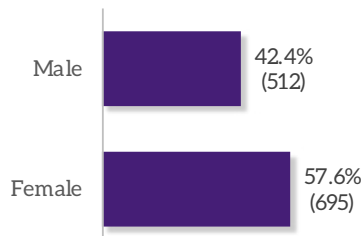
**TOTAL JOBS: 1,207**

**LPT The Rosses**

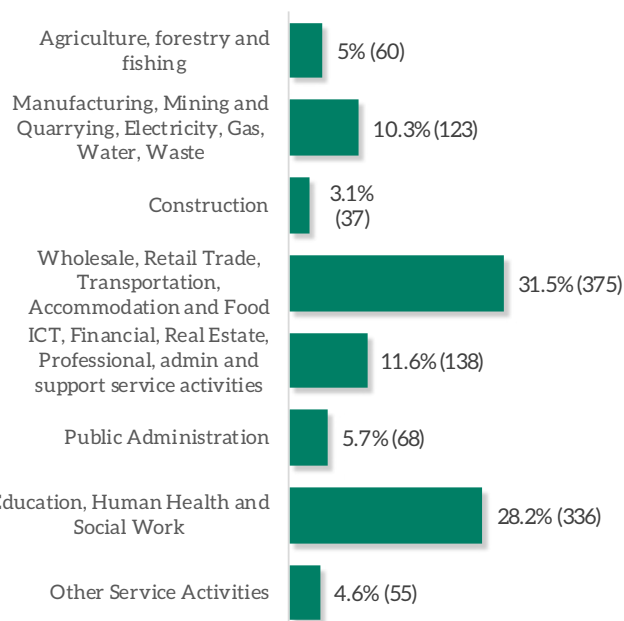
- 24.2% OF ALL JOBS IN DONEGAL GAELTACHT

- 3% OF ALL JOBS IN COUNTY DONEGAL

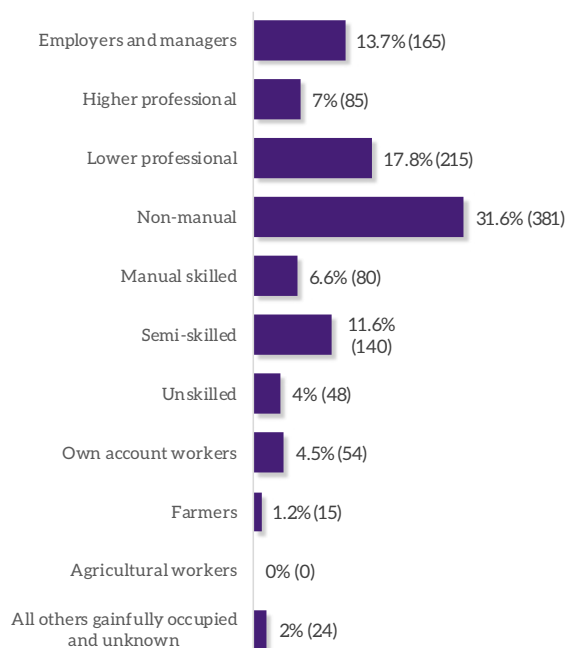
### GENDER, 2016



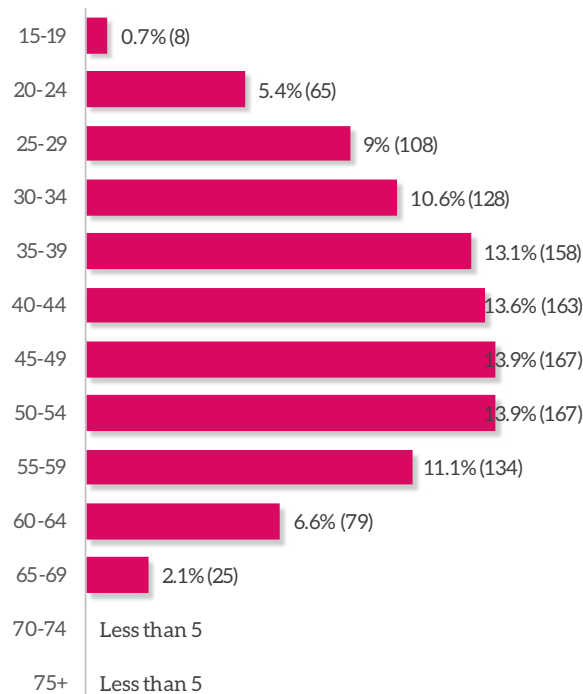
### INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT, 2016



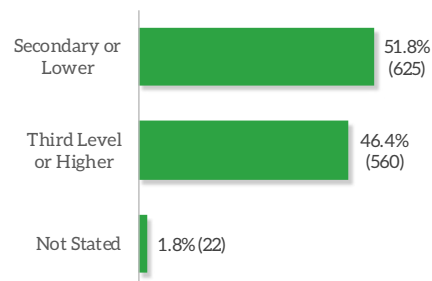
### SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP, 2016



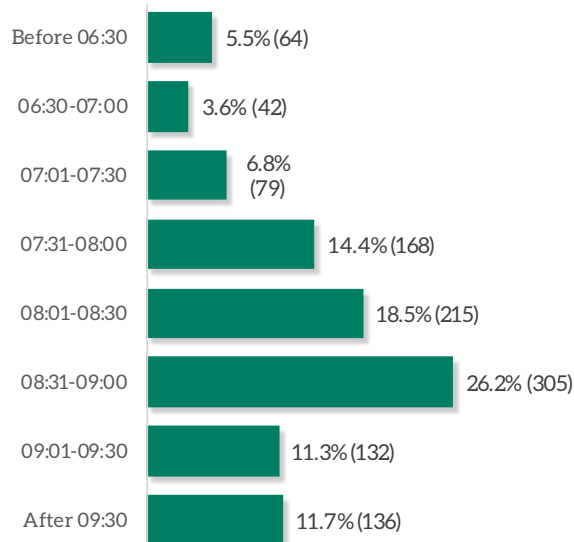
### 5 YEAR AGE COHORTS, 2016



### HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 2016



### TIME OF DEPARTURE TO WORK, 2016



## Jobs Profile: LPT An tEachréidh - Galway

**RESIDENTS WITH JOBS: 3,903**

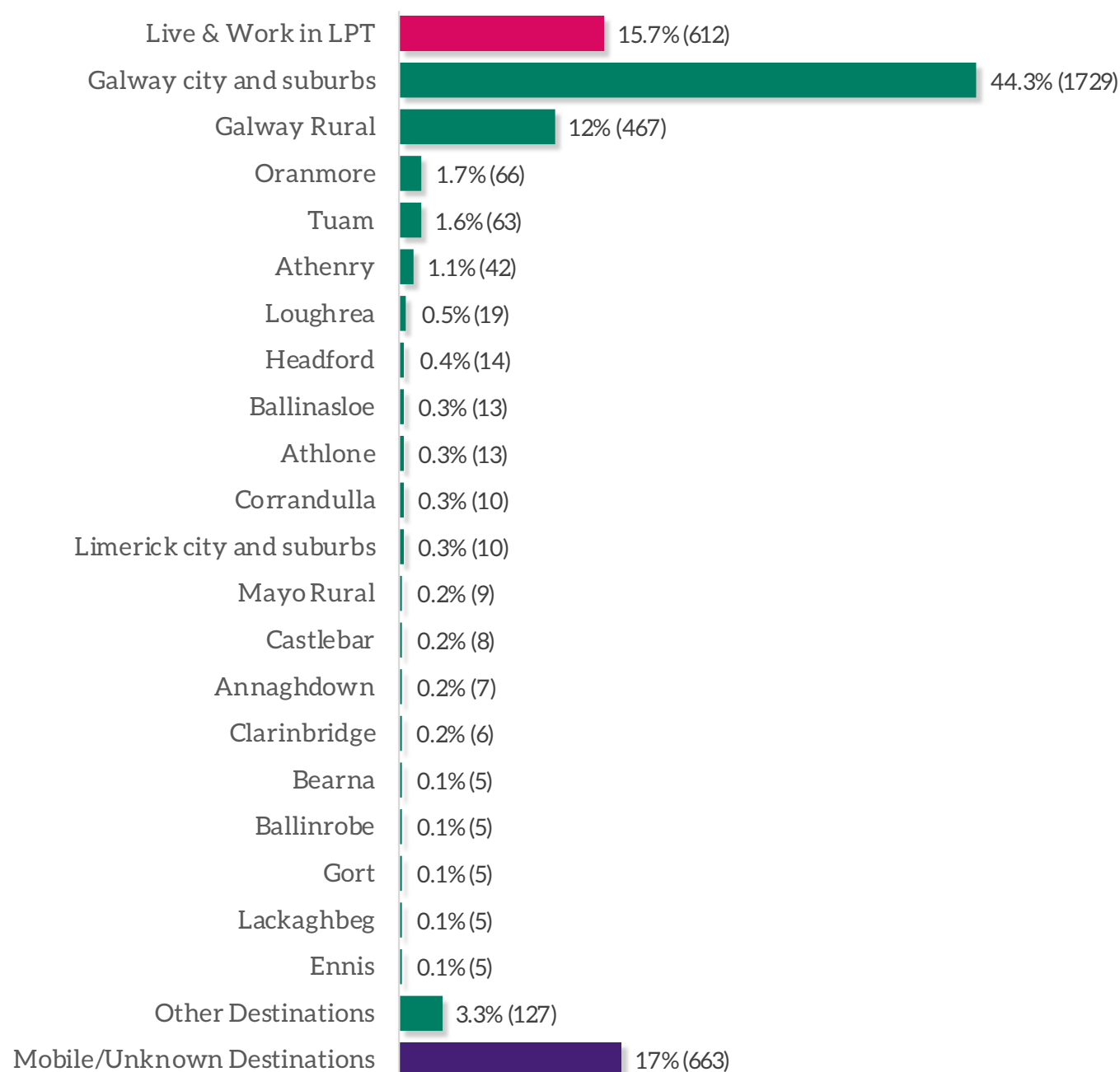
**LPT AN tEachréidh**

- **LIVE/WORK IN LPT: 612 OR 15.7%**

- **COMMUTE OUT OF LPT: 2,628 OR 67.3%**

- **UNKNOWN OR MOBILE DESTINATION: 663 OR 17%**

### DESTINATIONS OF LPT RESIDENTS WITH JOBS





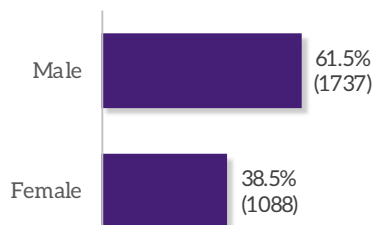
**TOTAL JOBS: 2,825**

**LPT An tEachréidh**

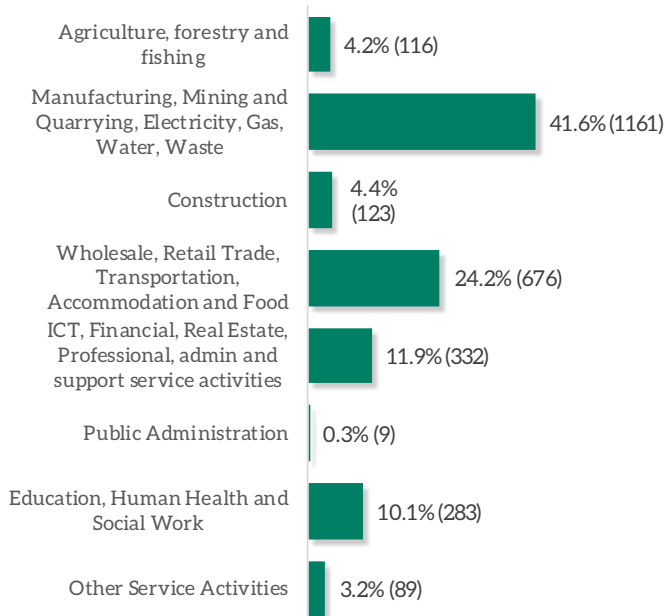
- 13.5% OF ALL JOBS IN GALWAY GAELTACHT

- 3.3% OF ALL JOBS IN COUNTY GALWAY

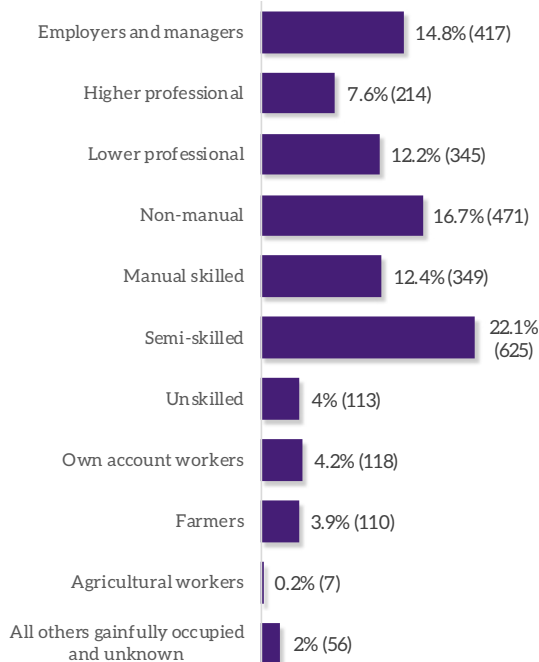
### GENDER, 2016



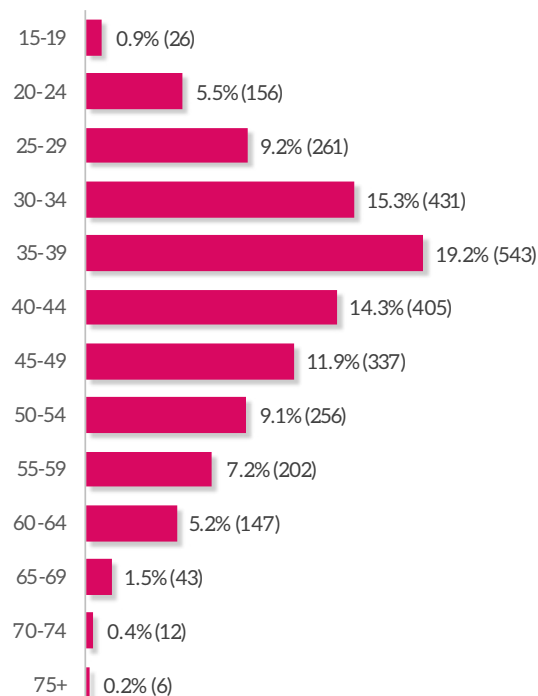
### INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT, 2016



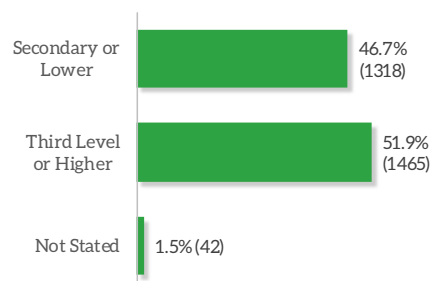
### SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP, 2016



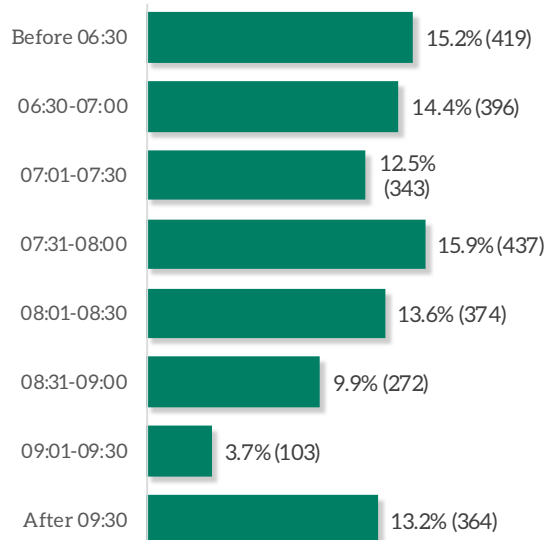
### 5 YEAR AGE COHORTS, 2016



### HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 2016



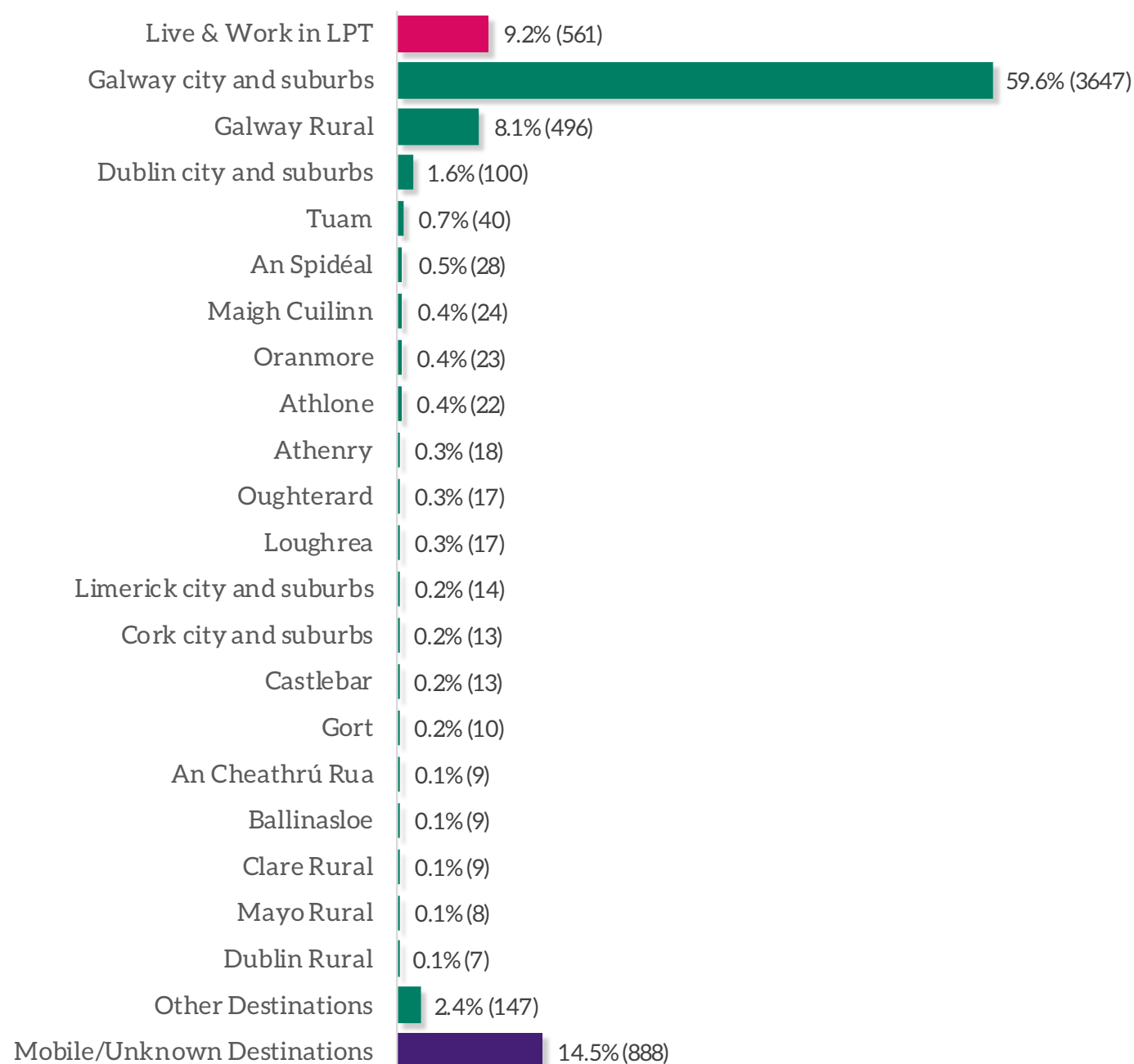
### TIME OF DEPARTURE TO WORK, 2016



## Jobs Profile: LPT Barna - Galway

**RESIDENTS WITH JOBS: 6,120****LPT BARNA****- LIVE/WORK IN LPT: 561 OR 9.2%****- COMMUTE OUT OF LPT: 4,671 OR 76.3%****- UNKNOWN OR MOBILE DESTINATION: 888 OR 14.5%**

## DESTINATIONS OF LPT RESIDENTS WITH JOBS



Please note that the POWCAR figures are based on aggregates of all Small Areas (SAs) that intersect with LPT boundaries. In some instances, this aggregation results in a higher number of resident workers and local jobs than is actually the case for the official LPT geographical boundary. As such, these results are not directly comparable with the employment figures (At Work) detailed in previous sections.

## Jobs Profile: LPT Barna - Galway

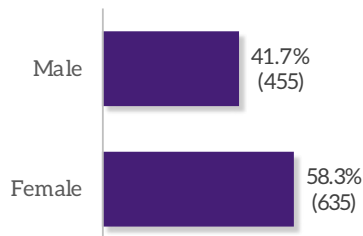
**TOTAL JOBS: 1,090**

**LPT Barna**

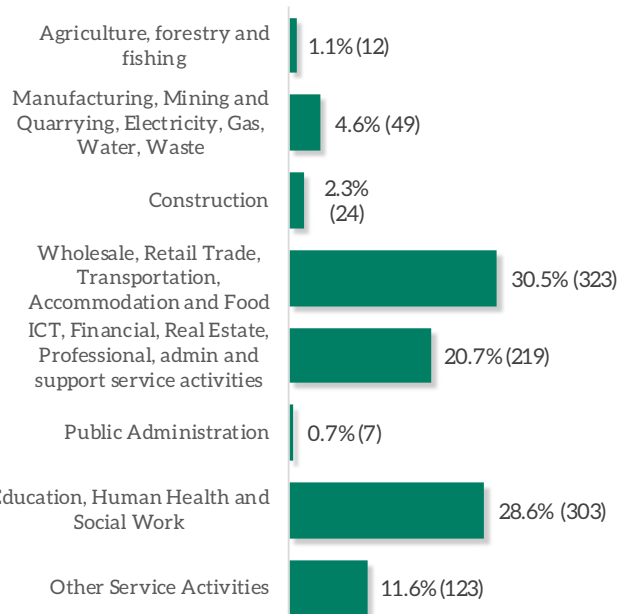
- 5.2% OF ALL JOBS IN GALWAY GAELTACHT

- 1.3% OF ALL JOBS IN COUNTY GALWAY

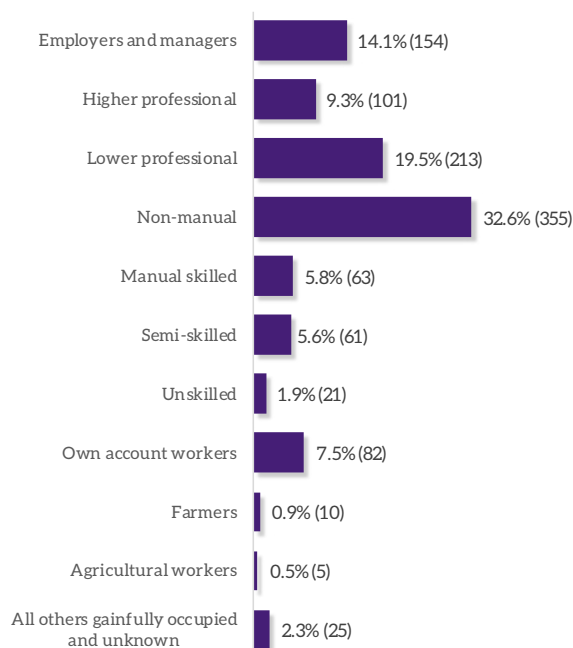
### GENDER, 2016



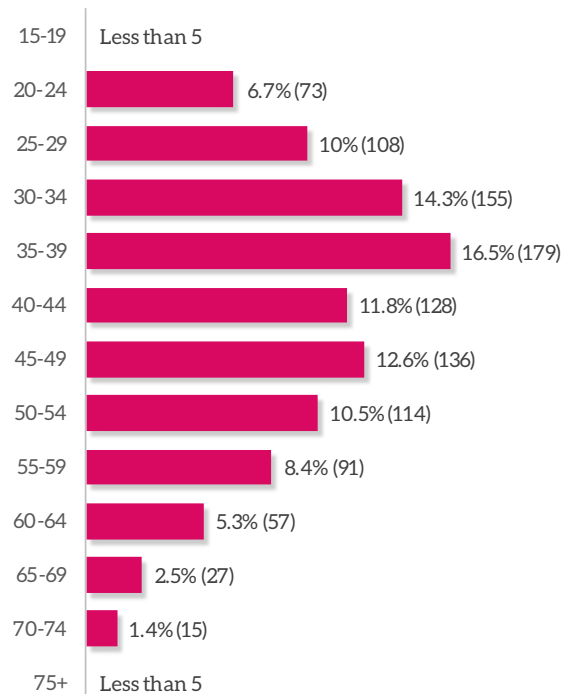
### INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT, 2016



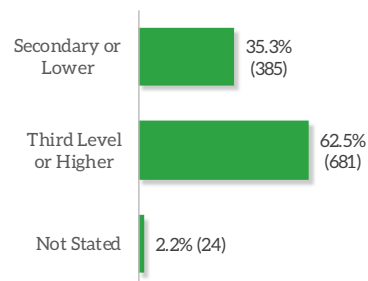
### SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP, 2016



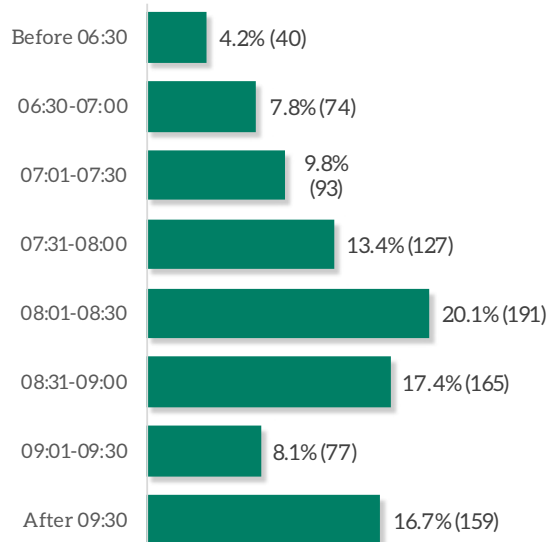
### 5 YEAR AGE COHORTS, 2016



### HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 2016



### TIME OF DEPARTURE TO WORK, 2016



## Jobs Profile: LPT Carraroe - Galway

**RESIDENTS WITH JOBS: 833**

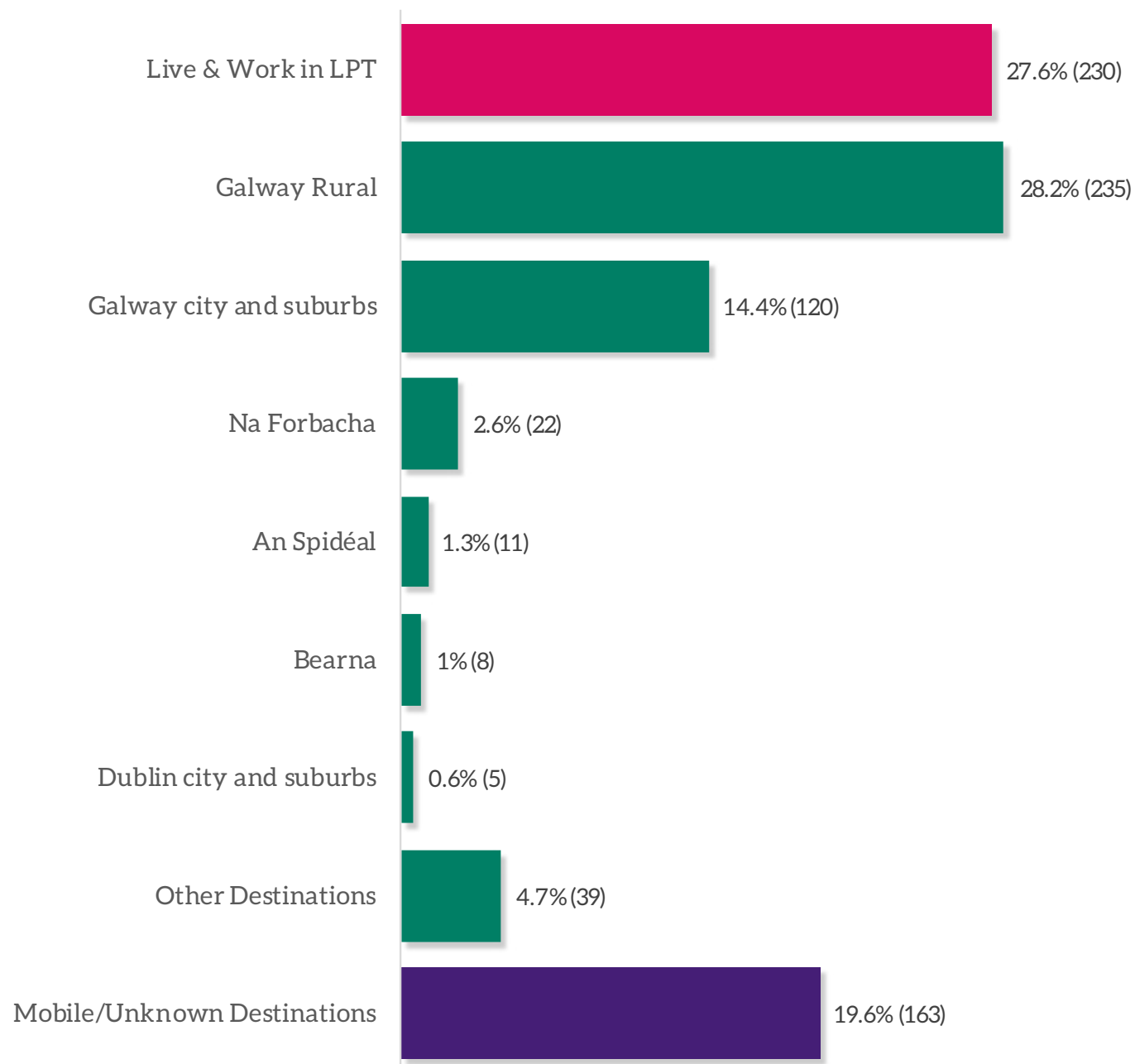
**LPT CARRAROE**

- LIVE/WORK IN LPT: 230 OR 27.6%

- COMMUTE OUT OF LPT: 440 OR 52.8%

- UNKNOWN OR MOBILE DESTINATION: 163 OR 19.6%

### DESTINATIONS OF LPT RESIDENTS WITH JOBS



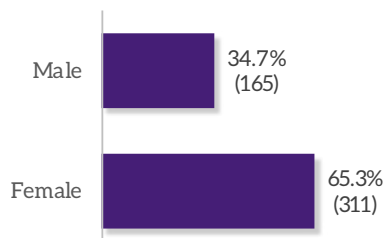
**TOTAL JOBS: 476**

**LPT Carraroe**

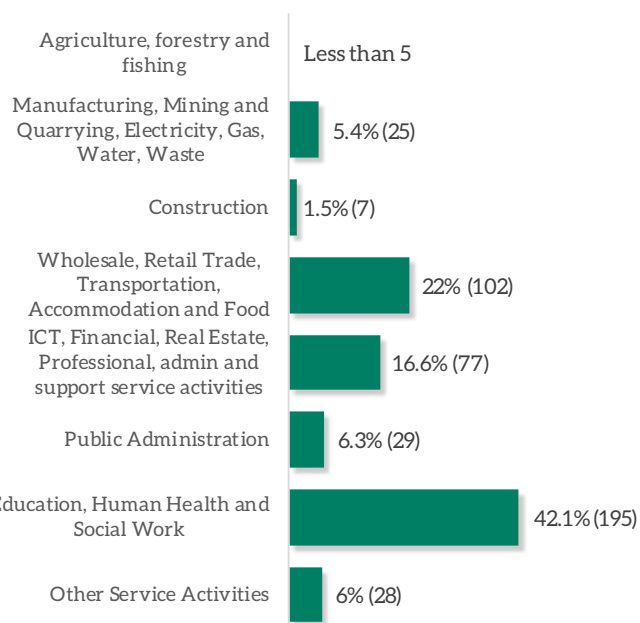
- 2.3% OF ALL JOBS IN GALWAY GAELTACHT

- 0.5% OF ALL JOBS IN COUNTY GALWAY

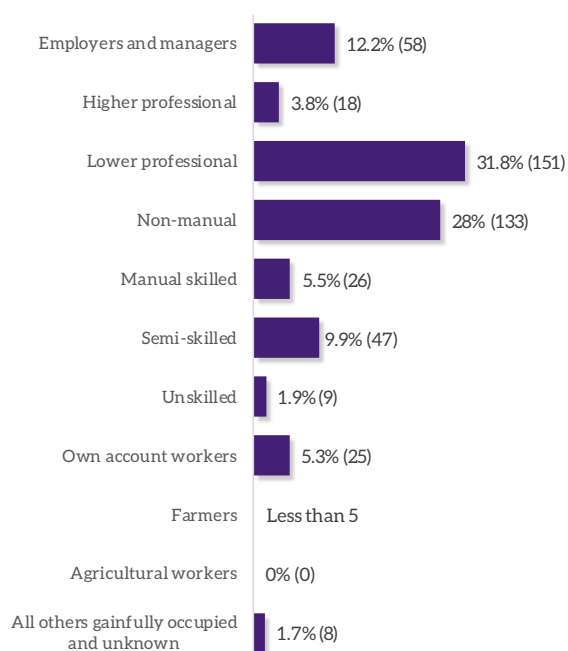
### GENDER, 2016



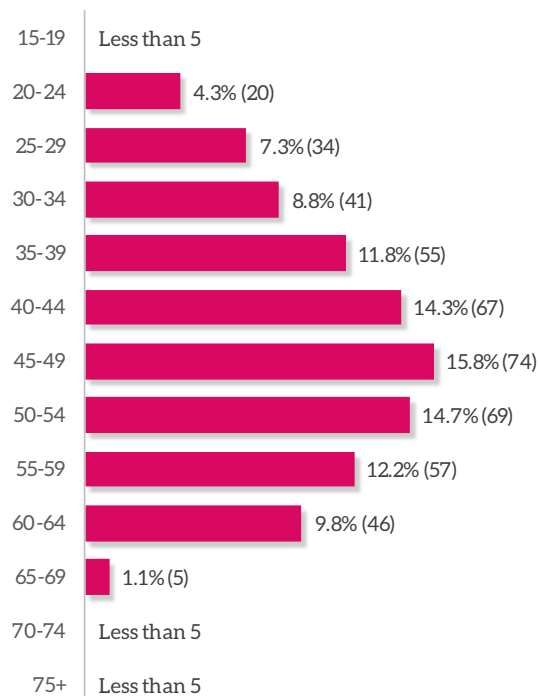
### INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT, 2016



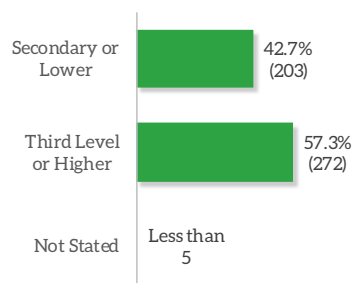
### SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP, 2016



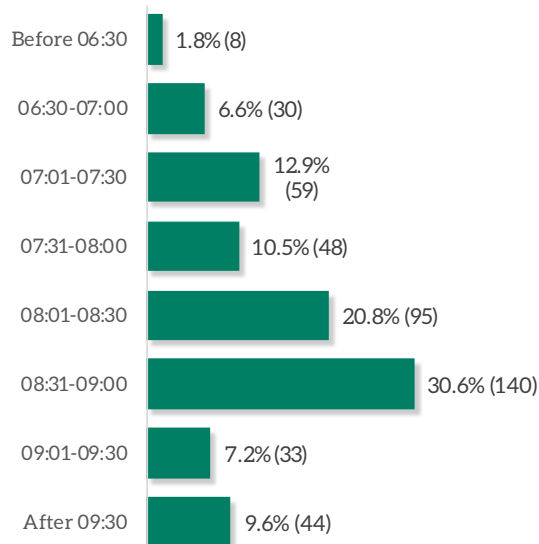
### 5 YEAR AGE COHORTS, 2016



### HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 2016



### TIME OF DEPARTURE TO WORK, 2016



## Jobs Profile: LPT Central Connemara - Galway

**RESIDENTS WITH JOBS: 970**

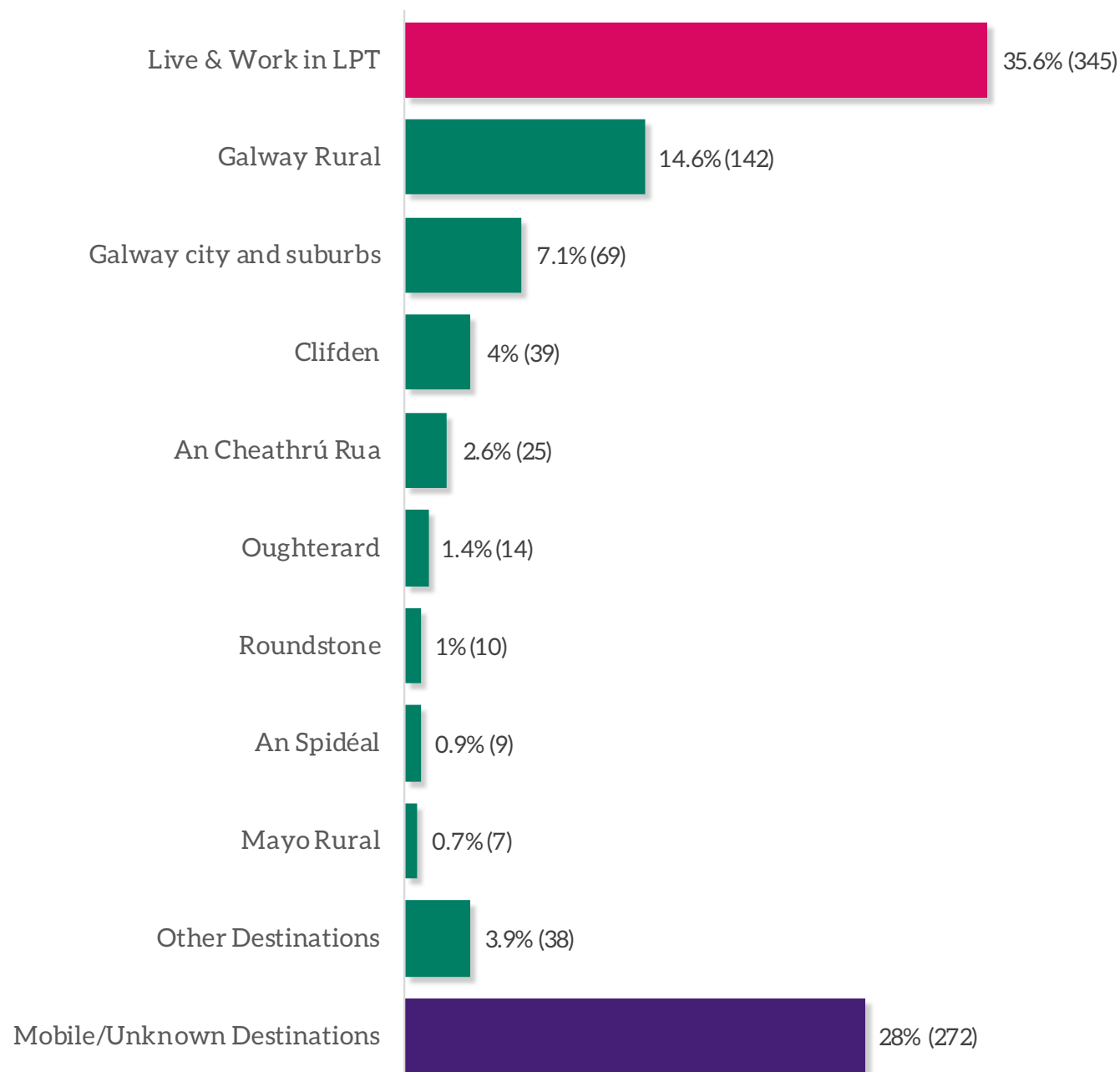
**LPT CENTRAL CONNEMARA**

- **LIVE/WORK IN LPT: 345 OR 35.6%**

- **COMMUTE OUT OF LPT: 353 OR 36.4%**

- **UNKNOWN OR MOBILE DESTINATION: 272 OR 28%**

### DESTINATIONS OF LPT RESIDENTS WITH JOBS



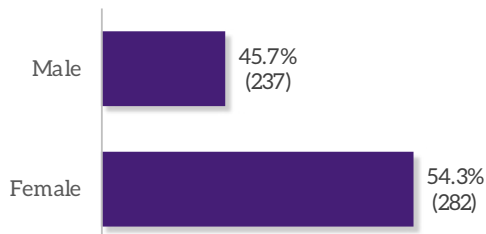
**TOTAL JOBS: 519**

- 2.5% OF ALL JOBS IN GALWAY GAELTACHT

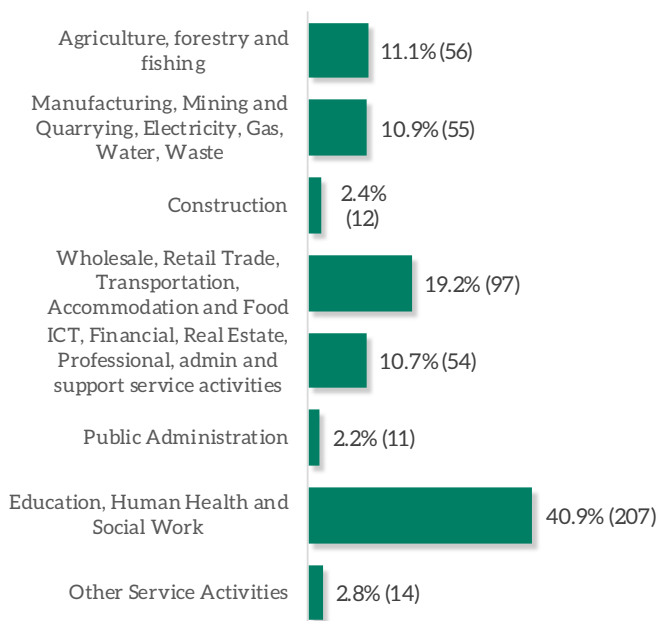
**LPT Central Connemara**

- 0.6% OF ALL JOBS IN COUNTY GALWAY

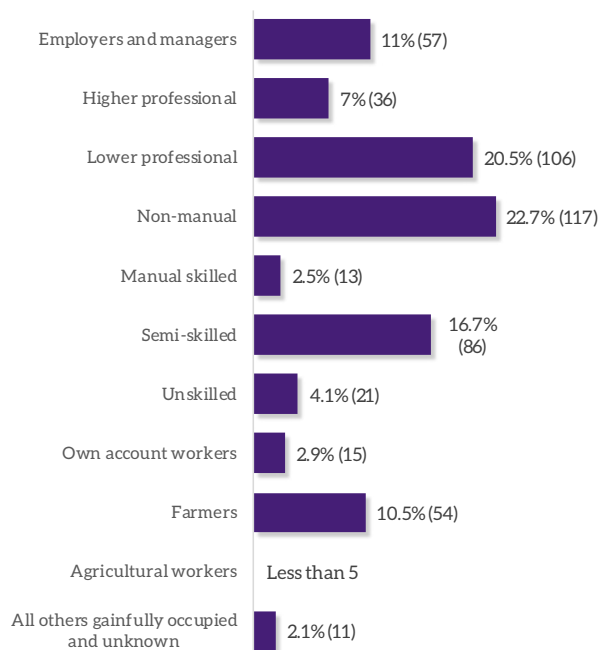
### GENDER, 2016



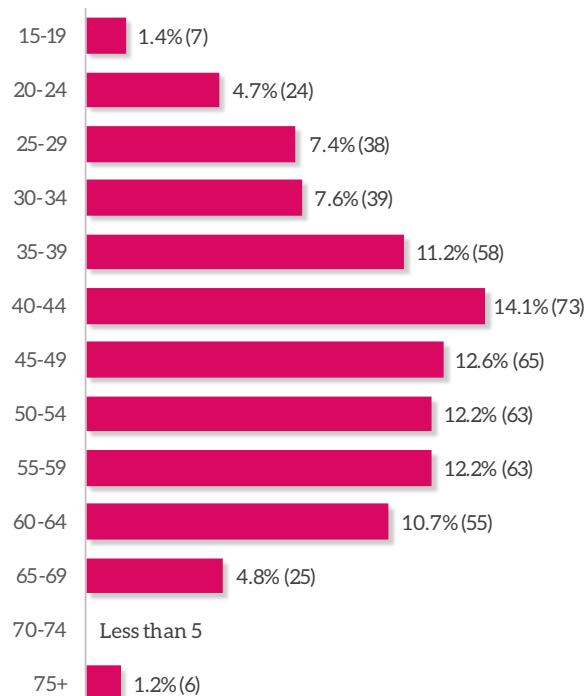
### INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT, 2016



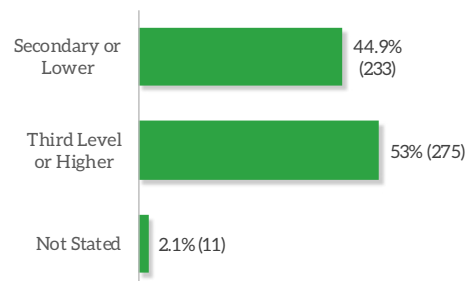
### SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP, 2016



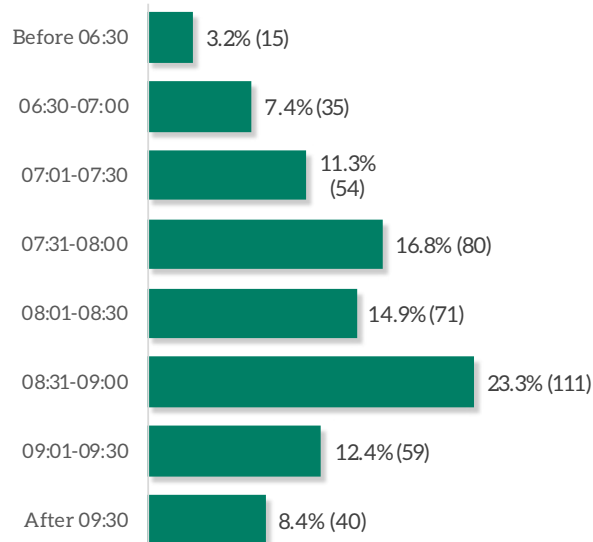
### 5 YEAR AGE COHORTS, 2016



### HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 2016



### TIME OF DEPARTURE TO WORK, 2016



## Jobs Profile: LPT Cois Fharraige - Galway

**RESIDENTS WITH JOBS: 2,586**

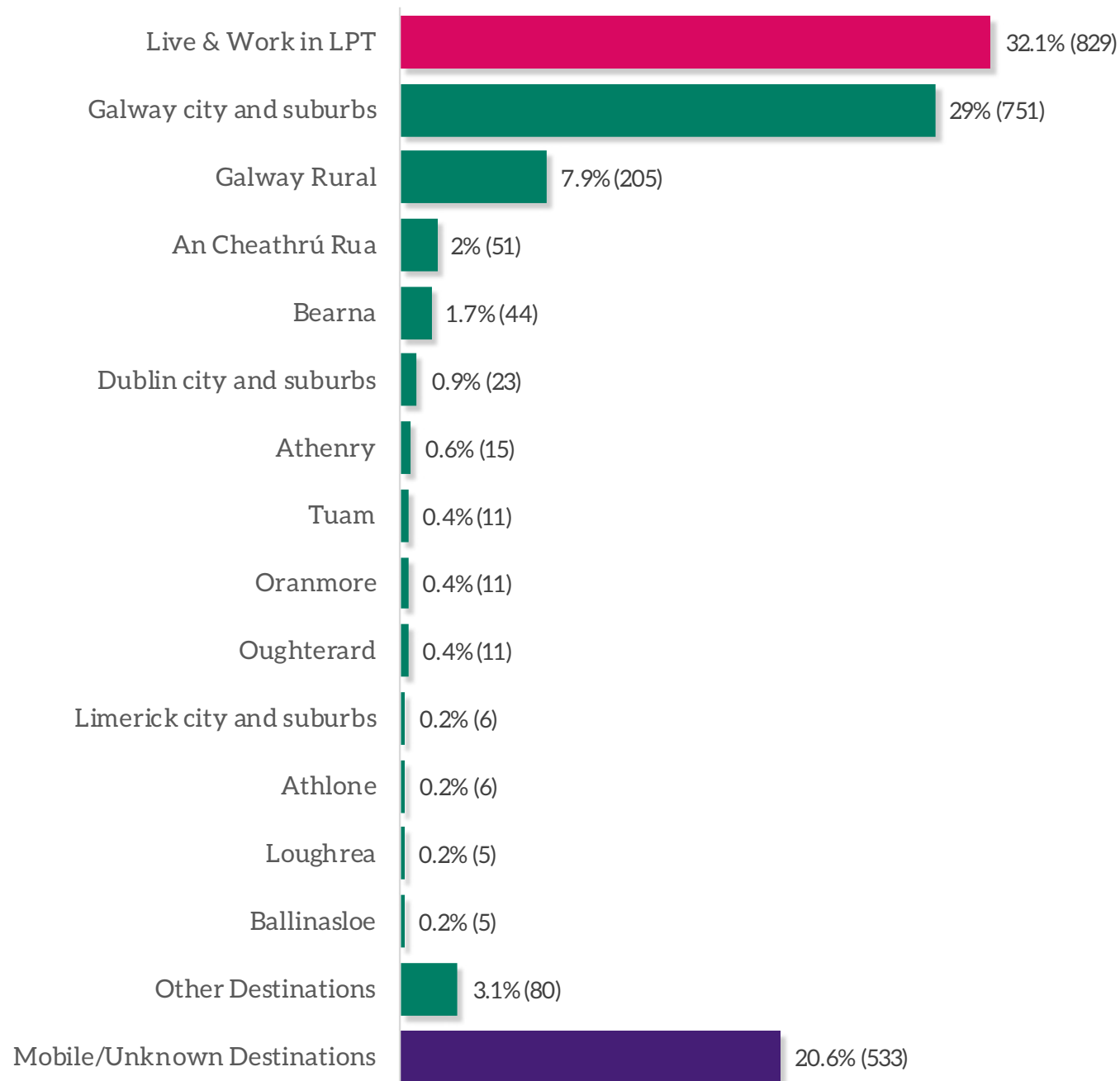
**LPT COIS FHARRAIGE**

- **LIVE/WORK IN LPT: 829 OR 32.1%**

- **COMMUTE OUT OF LPT: 1,224 OR 47.3%**

- **UNKNOWN OR MOBILE DESTINATION: 533 OR 20.6%**

### DESTINATIONS OF LPT RESIDENTS WITH JOBS





## Jobs Profile: LPT Cois Fharraige - Galway

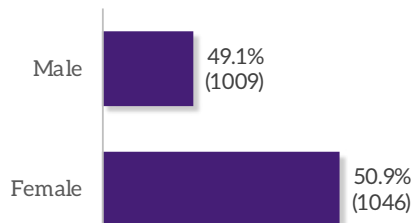
**TOTAL JOBS: 2,055**

**LPT Cois Fharraige**

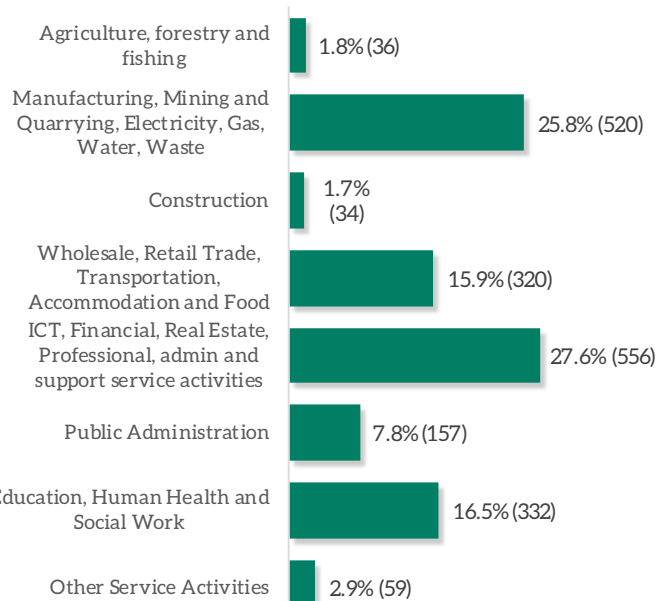
- 9.8% OF ALL JOBS IN GALWAY GAELTACHT

- 2.4% OF ALL JOBS IN COUNTY GALWAY

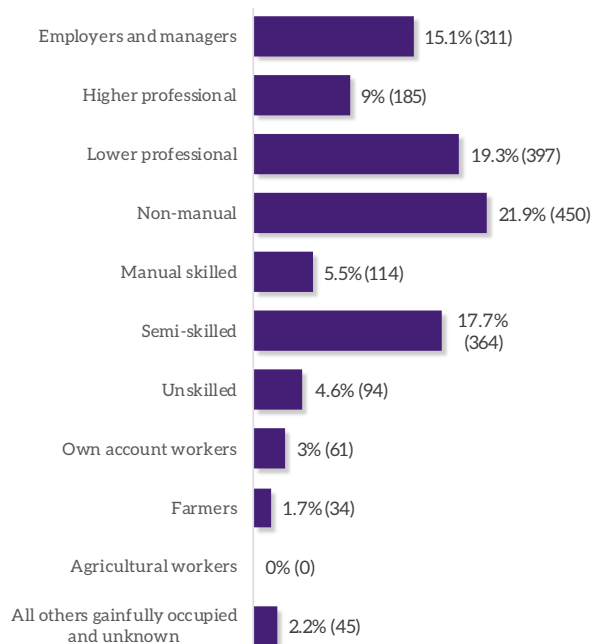
### GENDER, 2016



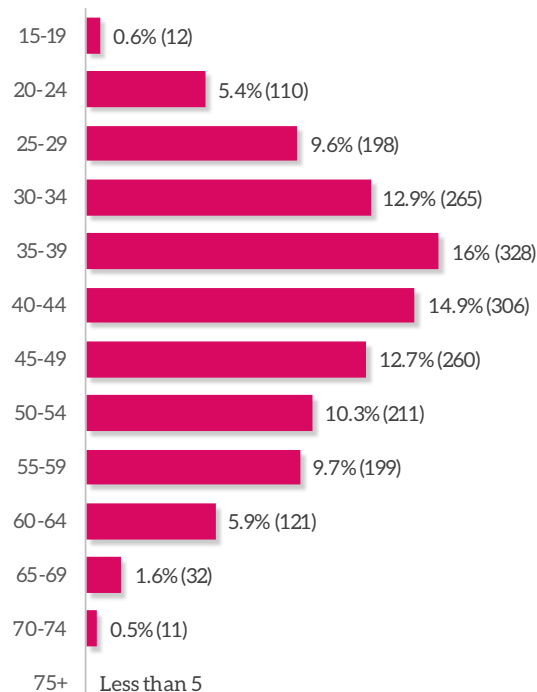
### INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT, 2016



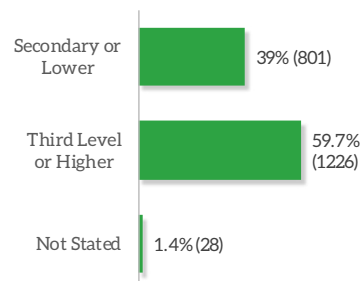
### SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP, 2016



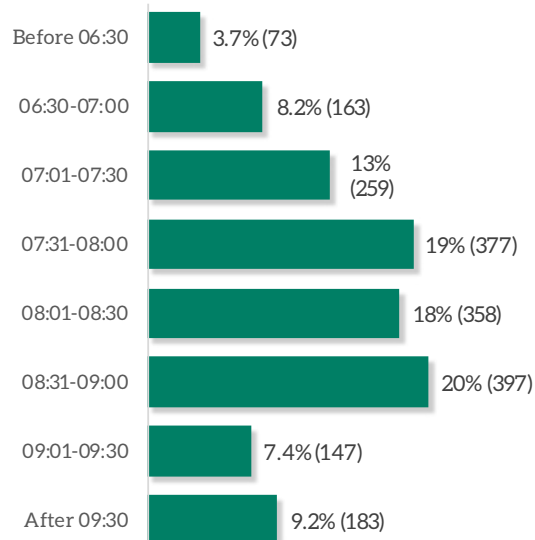
### 5 YEAR AGE COHORTS, 2016



### HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 2016



### TIME OF DEPARTURE TO WORK, 2016



## Jobs Profile: LPT Galway City East - Galway

**RESIDENTS WITH JOBS: 3,948**

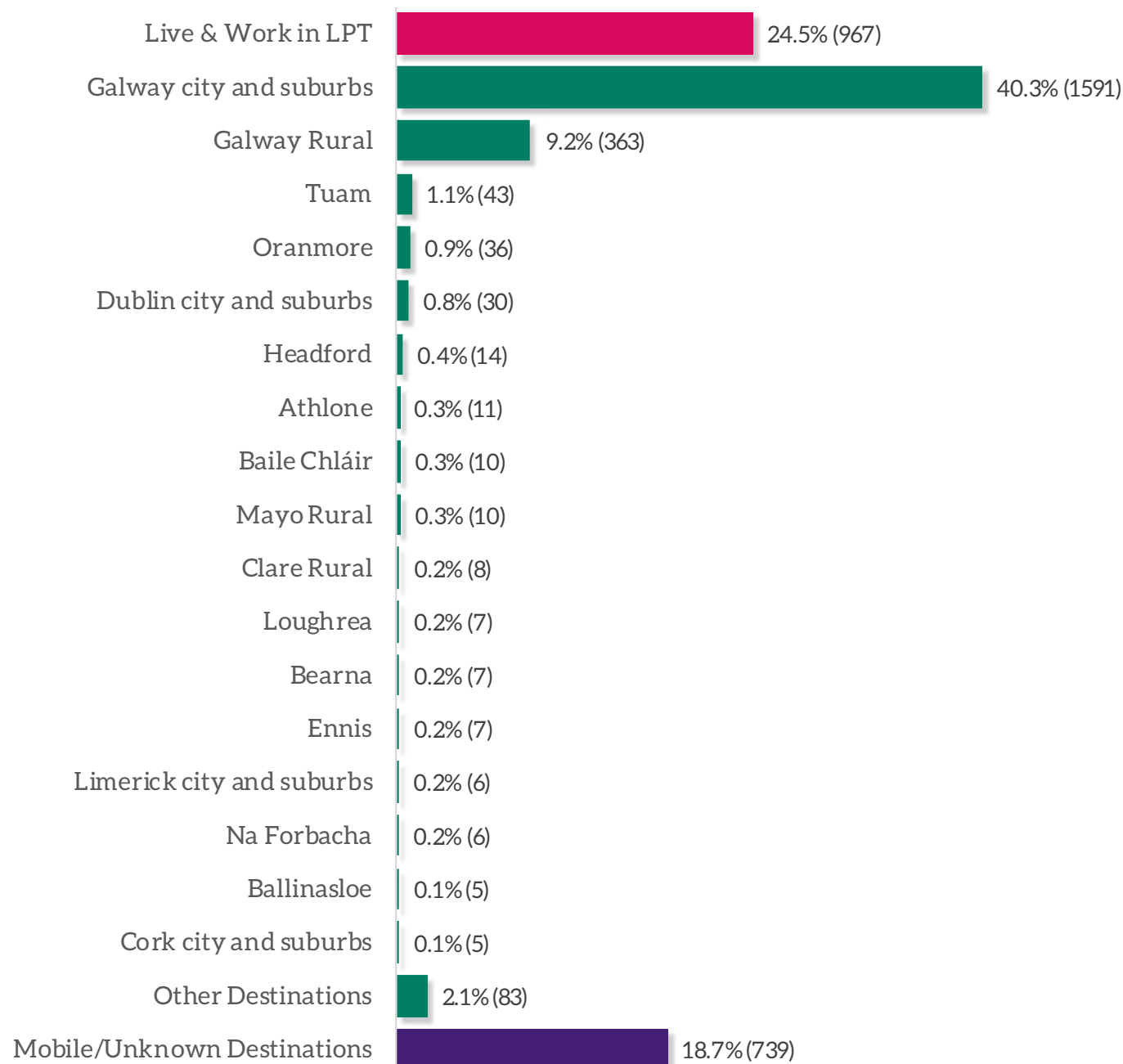
**LPT GALWAY CITY EAST**

- **LIVE/WORK IN LPT: 967 OR 24.5%**

- **COMMUTE OUT OF LPT: 2,242 OR 56.8%**

- **UNKNOWN OR MOBILE DESTINATION: 739 OR 18.7%**

### DESTINATIONS OF LPT RESIDENTS WITH JOBS



## Jobs Profile: LPT Galway City East - Galway

**TOTAL JOBS: 11,738**

**LPT Galway City East**

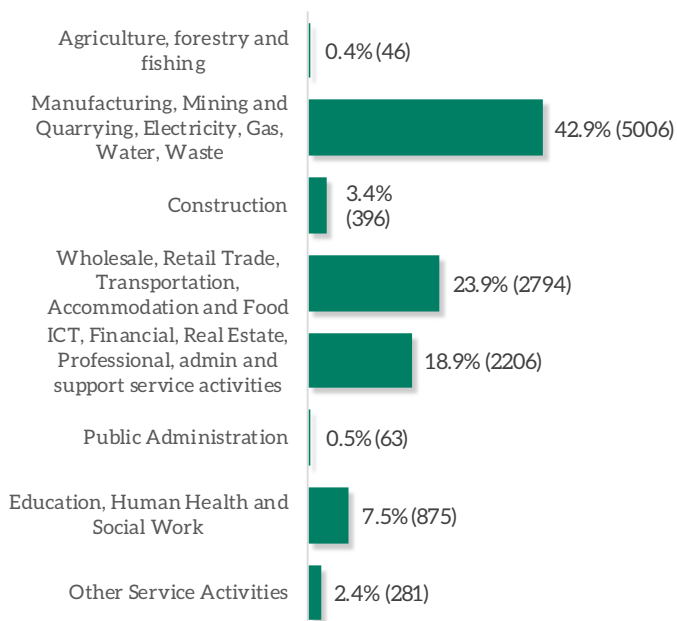
- 56.2% OF ALL JOBS IN GALWAY GAELTACHT

- 13.6% OF ALL JOBS IN COUNTY GALWAY

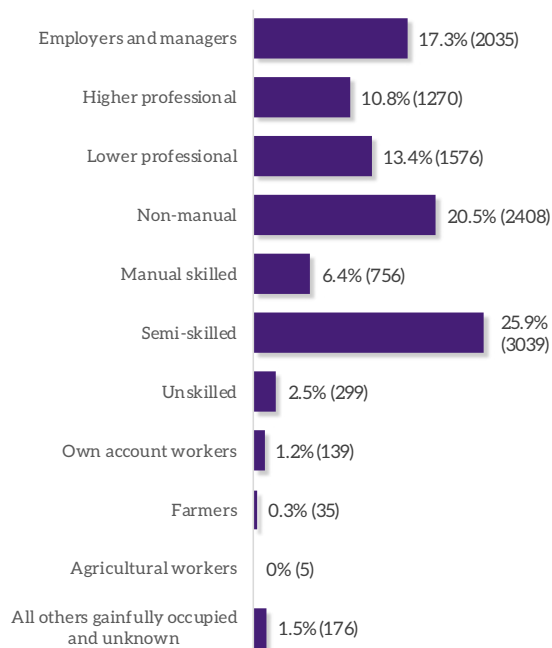
### GENDER, 2016



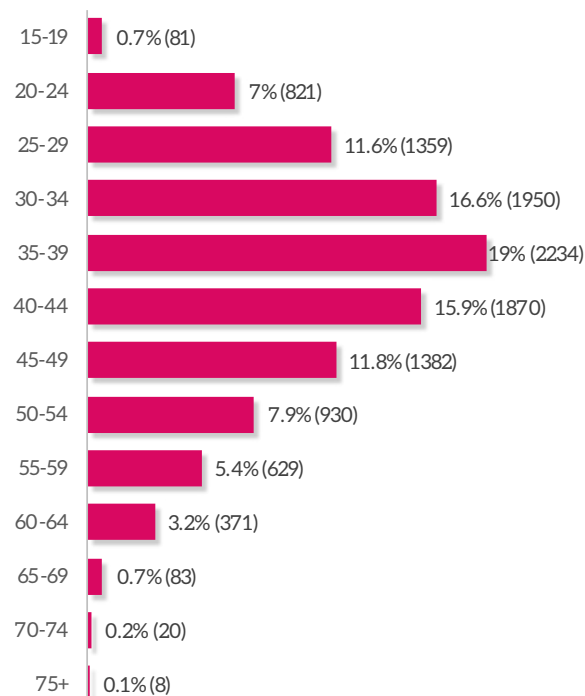
### INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT, 2016



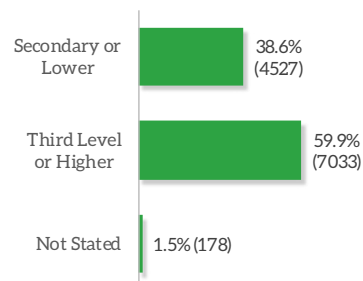
### SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP, 2016



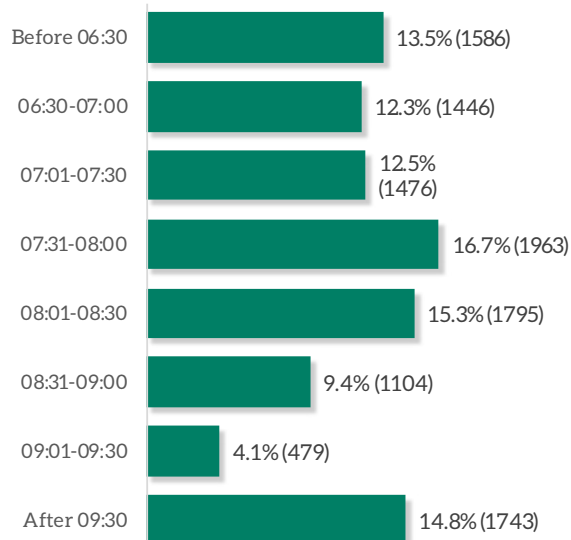
### 5 YEAR AGE COHORTS, 2016



### HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 2016



### TIME OF DEPARTURE TO WORK, 2016



**RESIDENTS WITH JOBS: 1,490**

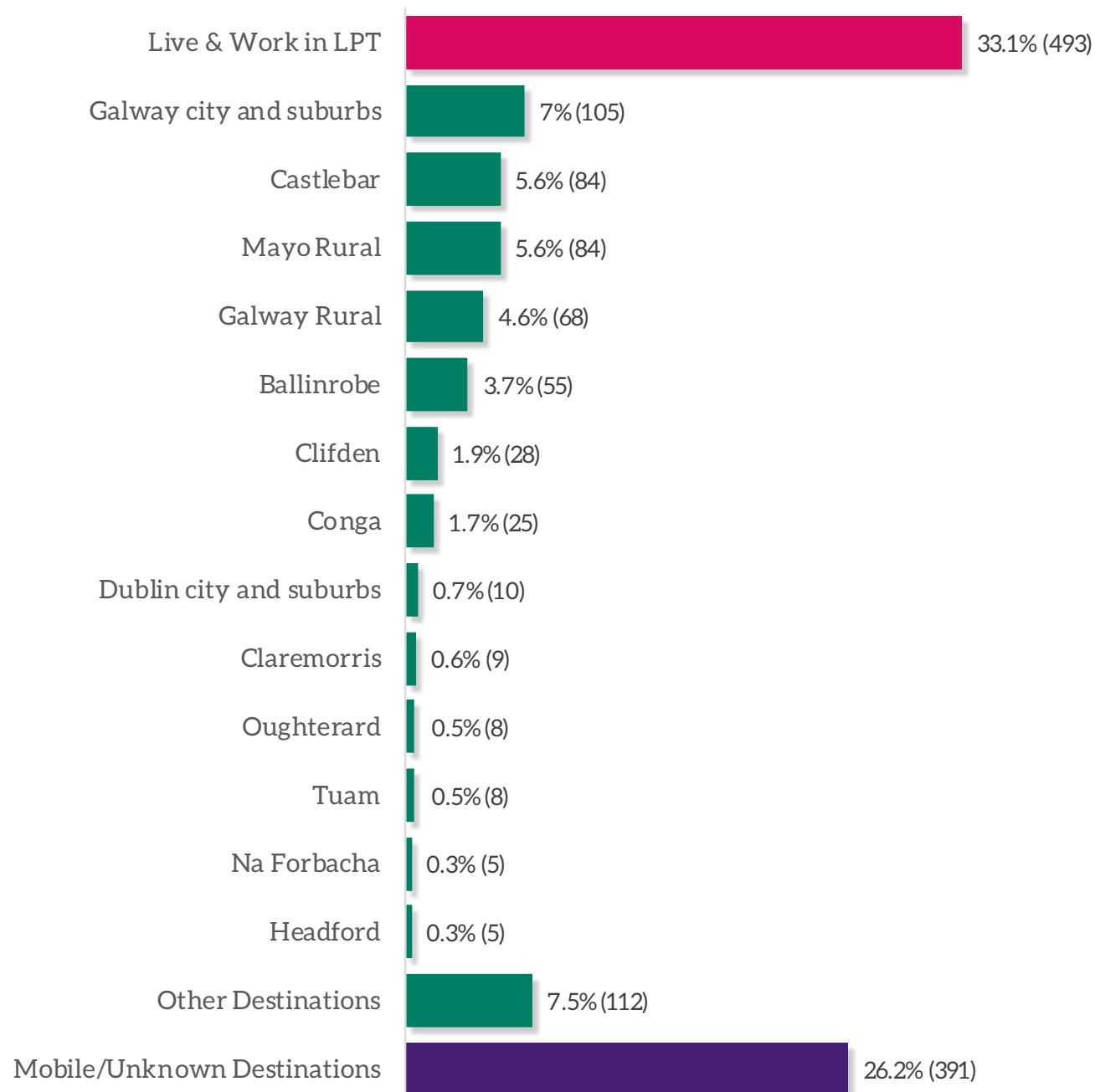
**LPT JOYCE COUNTRY ETC**

- **LIVE/WORK IN LPT: 493 OR 33.1%**

- **COMMUTE OUT OF LPT: 606 OR 40.7%**

- **UNKNOWN OR MOBILE DESTINATION: 391 OR 26.2%**

#### DESTINATIONS OF LPT RESIDENTS WITH JOBS



# Gaeltacht Area - Socio-Economic Evidence Baseline Report, 2018

## Jobs Profile: LPT Joyce Country and Tourmakeady - Galway

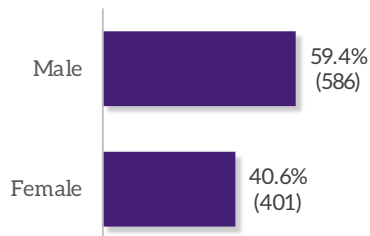
**TOTAL JOBS: 987**

**LPT Joyce Country etc.**

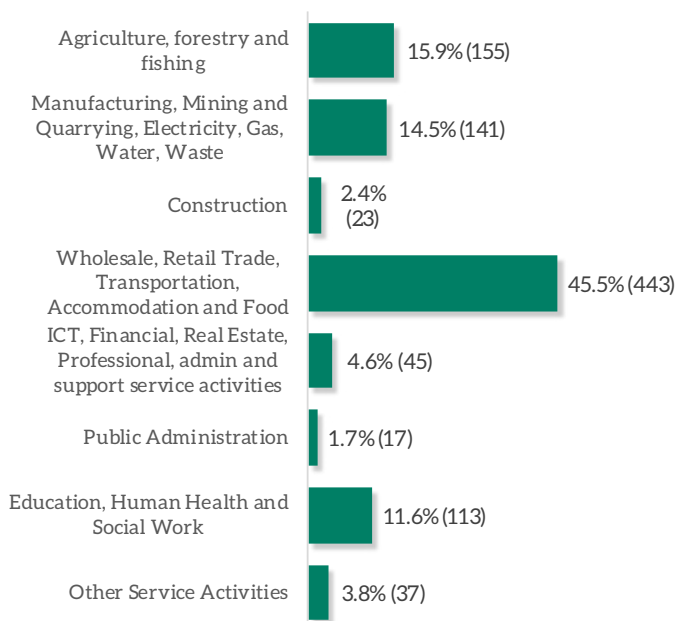
- 4.7% OF ALL JOBS IN GALWAY GAELTACHT

- 1.1% OF ALL JOBS IN COUNTY GALWAY

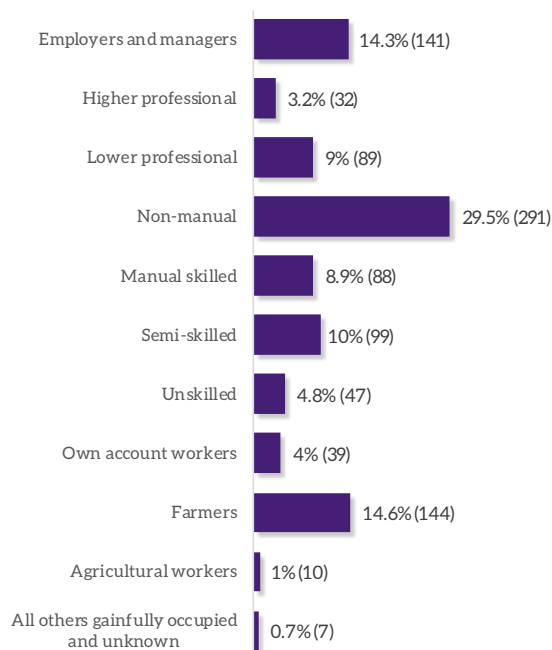
### GENDER, 2016



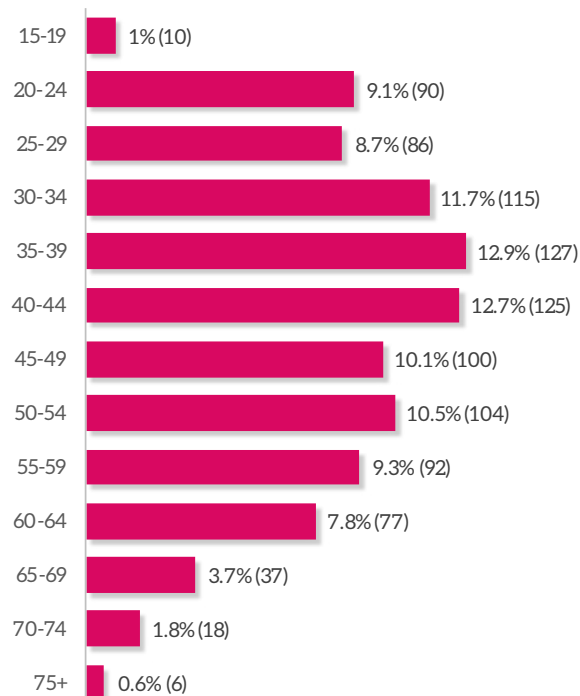
### INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT, 2016



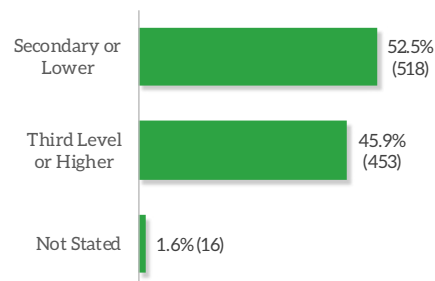
### SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP, 2016



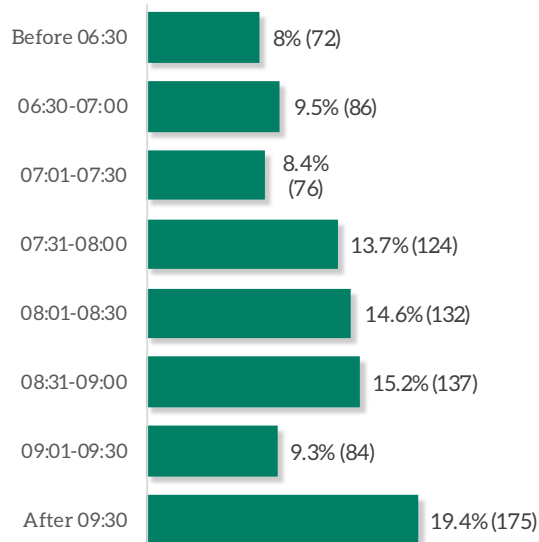
### 5 YEAR AGE COHORTS, 2016



### HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 2016



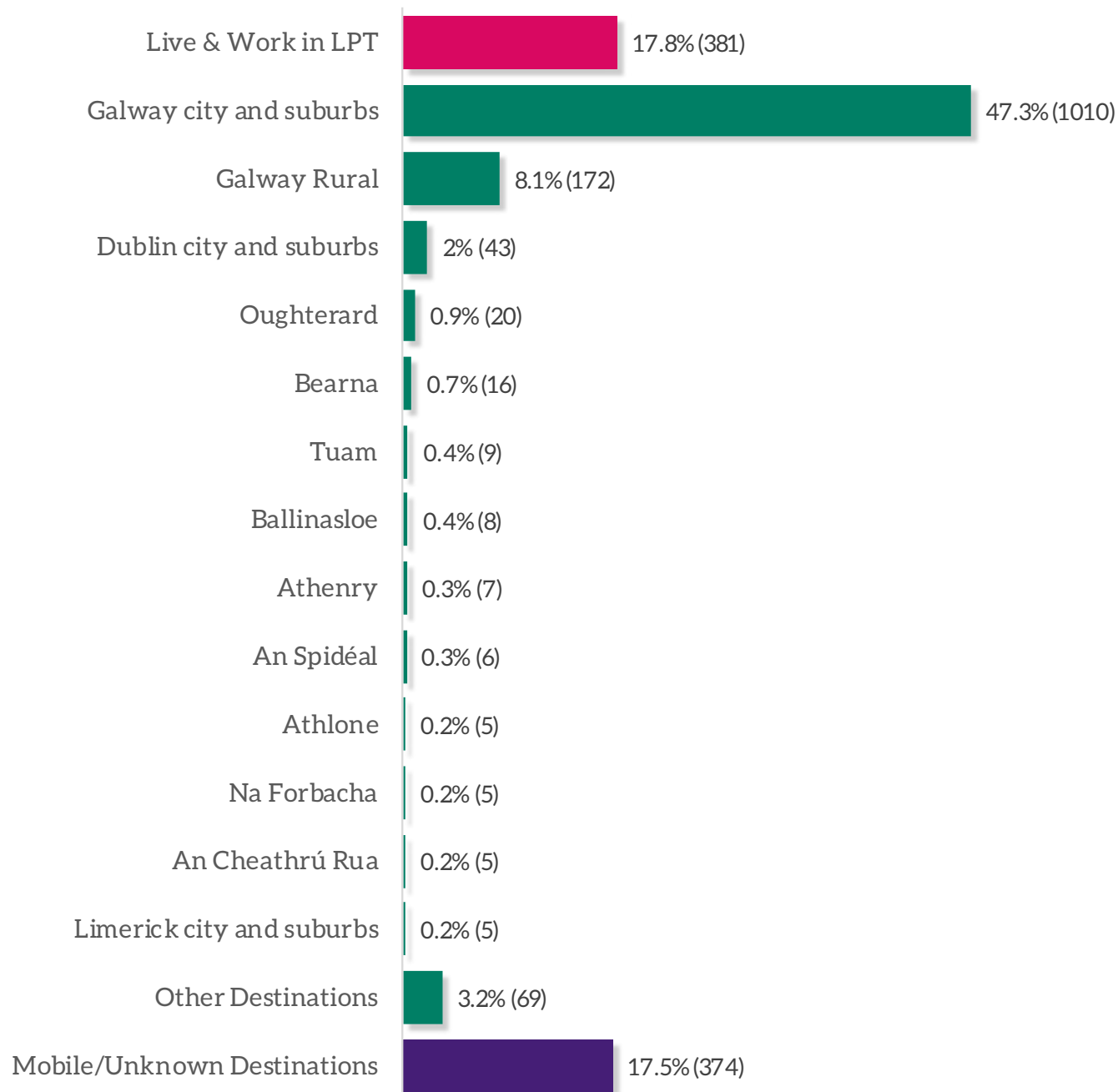
### TIME OF DEPARTURE TO WORK, 2016



## Jobs Profile: LPT Moycullen - Galway

**RESIDENTS WITH JOBS: 2,135****LPT MOYCULLEN****- LIVE/WORK IN LPT: 381 OR 17.8%****- COMMUTE OUT OF LPT: 1,380 OR 64.7%****- UNKNOWN OR MOBILE DESTINATION: 374 OR 17.5%**

## DESTINATIONS OF LPT RESIDENTS WITH JOBS



Please note that the POWCAR figures are based on aggregates of all Small Areas (SAs) that intersect with LPT boundaries. In some instances, this aggregation results in a higher number of resident workers and local jobs than is actually the case for the official LPT geographical boundary. As such, these results are not directly comparable with the employment figures (At Work) detailed in previous sections.

## Jobs Profile: LPT Moycullen - Galway

**TOTAL JOBS: 692**

**LPT Moycullen**

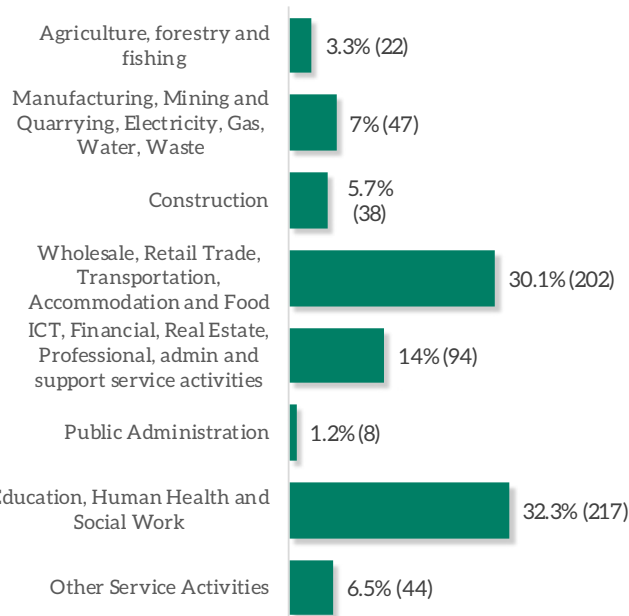
- 3.3% OF ALL JOBS IN GALWAY GAELTACHT

- 0.8% OF ALL JOBS IN COUNTY GALWAY

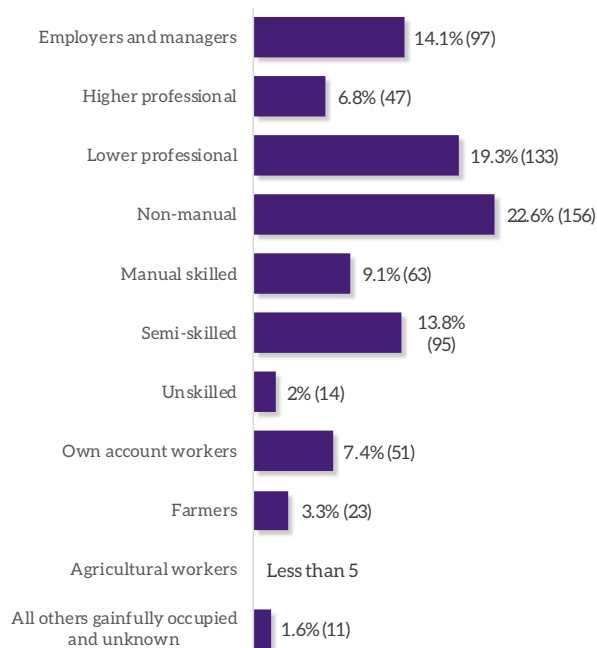
### GENDER, 2016



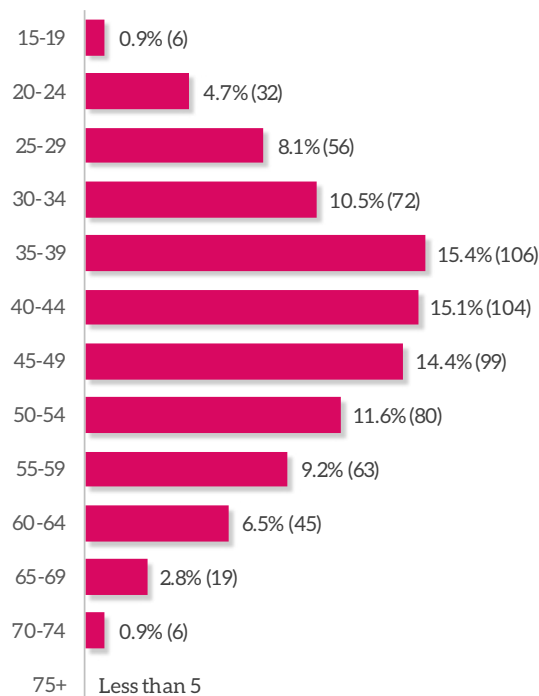
### INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT, 2016



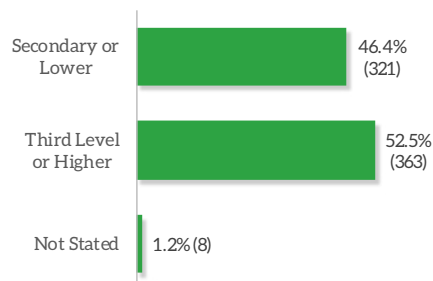
### SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP, 2016



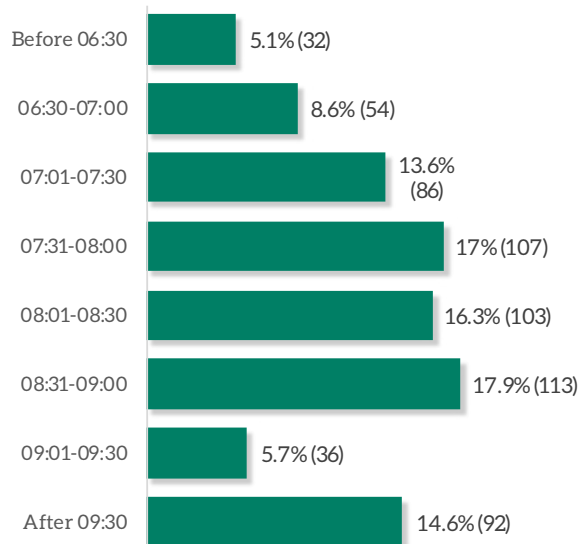
### 5 YEAR AGE COHORTS, 2016



### HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 2016



### TIME OF DEPARTURE TO WORK, 2016



## Jobs Profile: LPT The Aran Islands - Galway

**RESIDENTS WITH JOBS: 431**

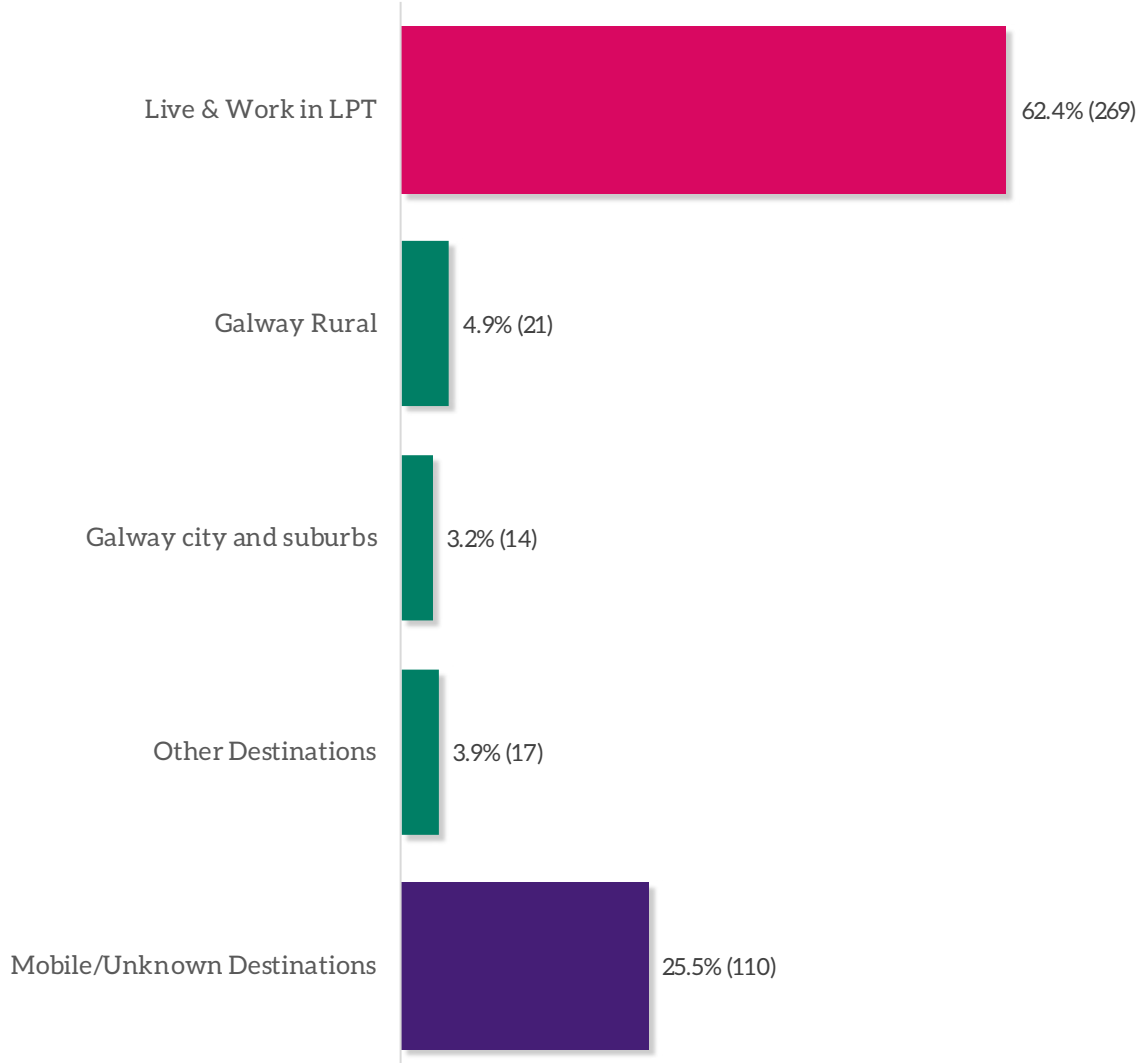
**LPT THE ARAN ISLANDS**

- LIVE/WORK IN LPT: 269 OR 62.4%

- COMMUTE OUT OF LPT: 52 OR 12.1%

- UNKNOWN OR MOBILE DESTINATION: 110 OR 25.5%

### DESTINATIONS OF LPT RESIDENTS WITH JOBS





**TOTAL JOBS: 301**

**LPT The Aran Islands**

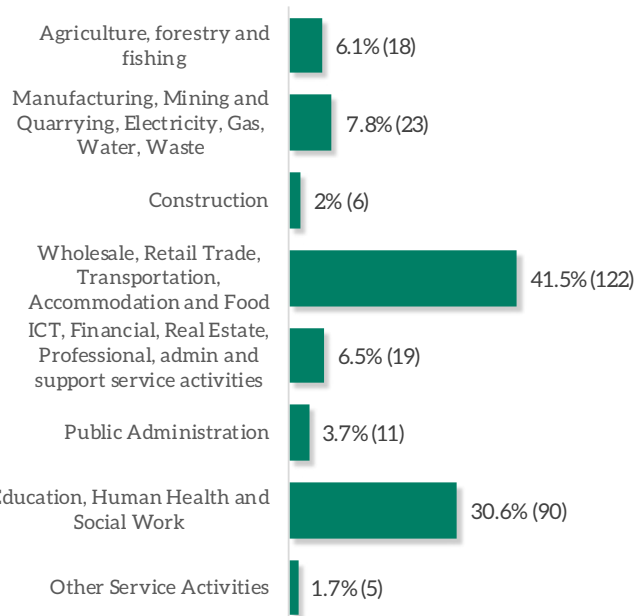
- 1.4% OF ALL JOBS IN GALWAY GAELTACHT

- 0.3% OF ALL JOBS IN COUNTY GALWAY

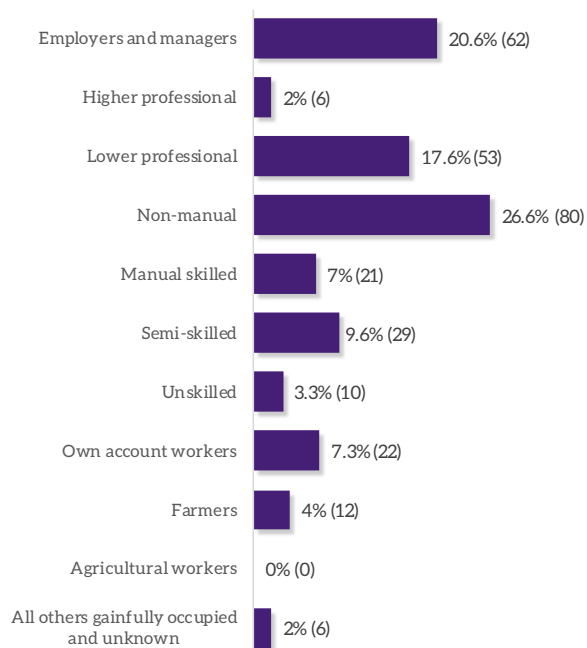
### GENDER, 2016



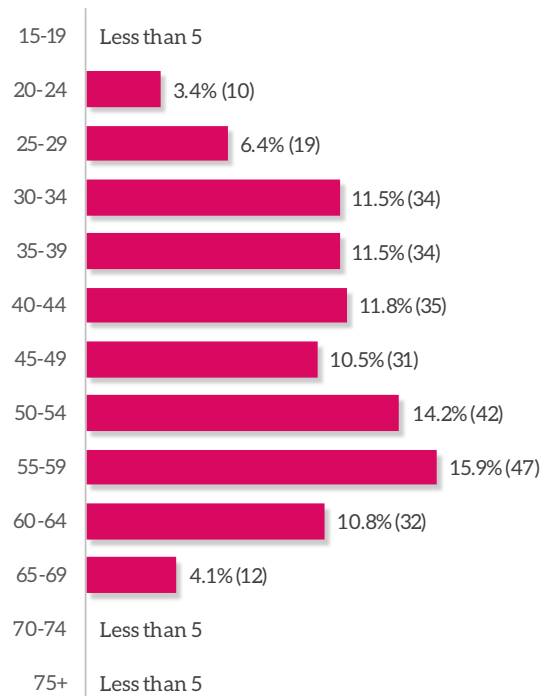
### INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT, 2016



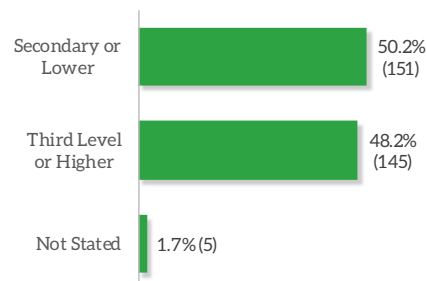
### SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP, 2016



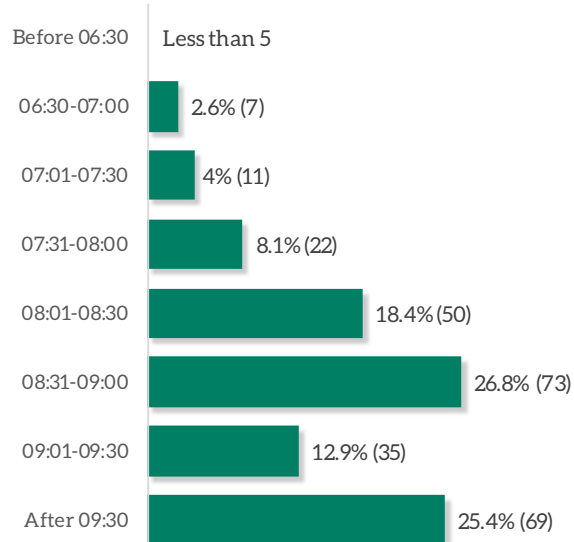
### 5 YEAR AGE COHORTS, 2016



### HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 2016



### TIME OF DEPARTURE TO WORK, 2016



## Jobs Profile: LPT The Islands Region - Galway

**RESIDENTS WITH JOBS: 617**

**LPT THE ISLANDS REGION**

- **LIVE/WORK IN LPT: 141 OR 22.9%**

- **COMMUTE OUT OF LPT: 286 OR 46.3%**

- **UNKNOWN OR MOBILE DESTINATION: 190 OR 30.8%**

### DESTINATIONS OF LPT RESIDENTS WITH JOBS



Please note that the POWCAR figures are based on aggregates of all Small Areas (SAs) that intersect with LPT boundaries. In some instances, this aggregation results in a higher number of resident workers and local jobs than is actually the case for the official LPT geographical boundary. As such, these results are not directly comparable with the employment figures (At Work) detailed in previous sections.

**TOTAL JOBS: 202**

**LPT The Islands Region**

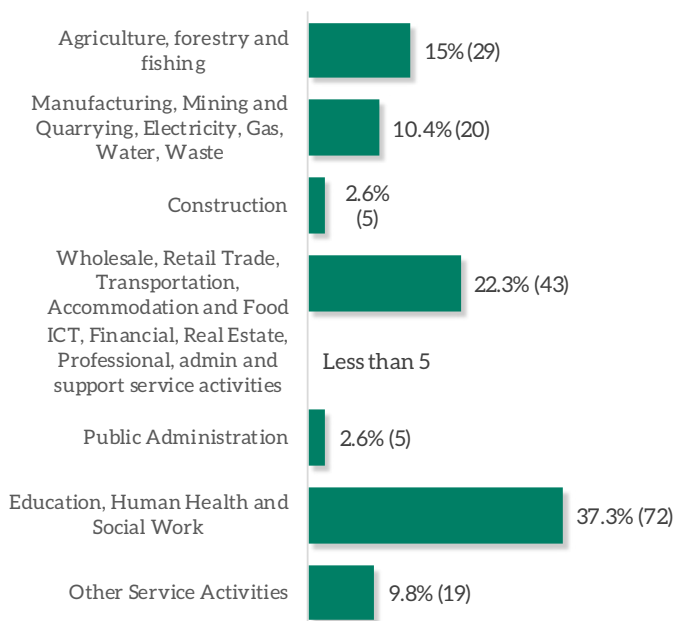
- 1% OF ALL JOBS IN GALWAY GAELTACHT

- 0.2% OF ALL JOBS IN COUNTY GALWAY

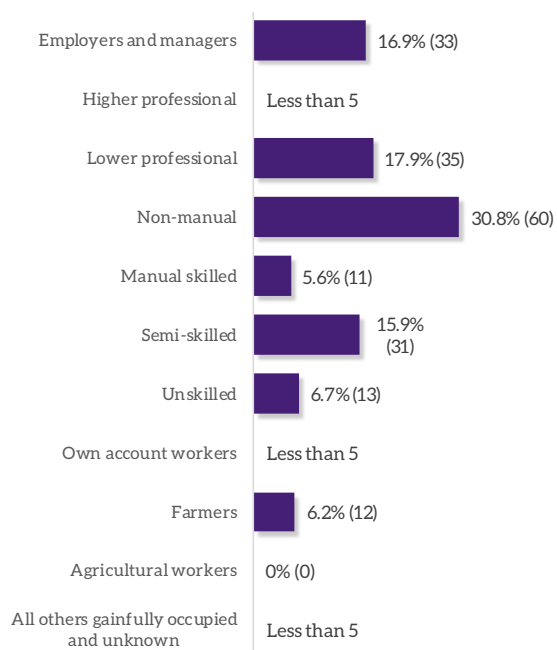
### GENDER, 2016



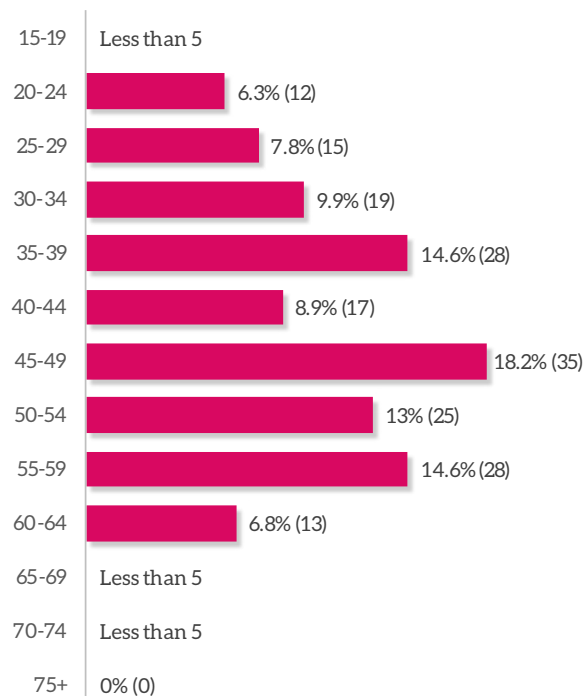
### INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT, 2016



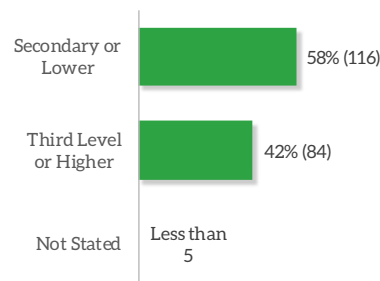
### SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP, 2016



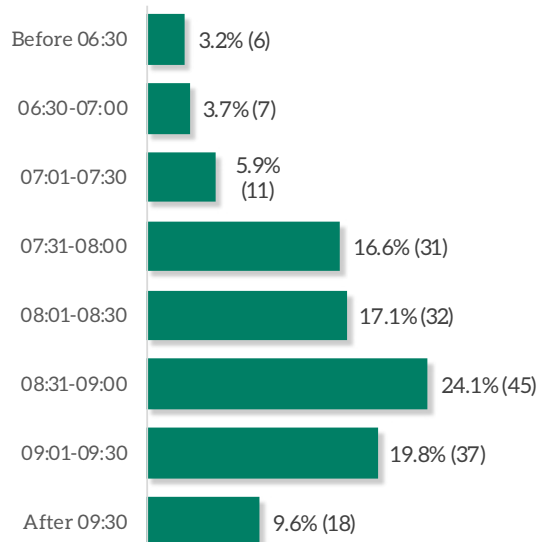
### 5 YEAR AGE COHORTS, 2016



### HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 2016



### TIME OF DEPARTURE TO WORK, 2016



## Jobs Profile: LPT South Kerry - Kerry

**RESIDENTS WITH JOBS: 979**

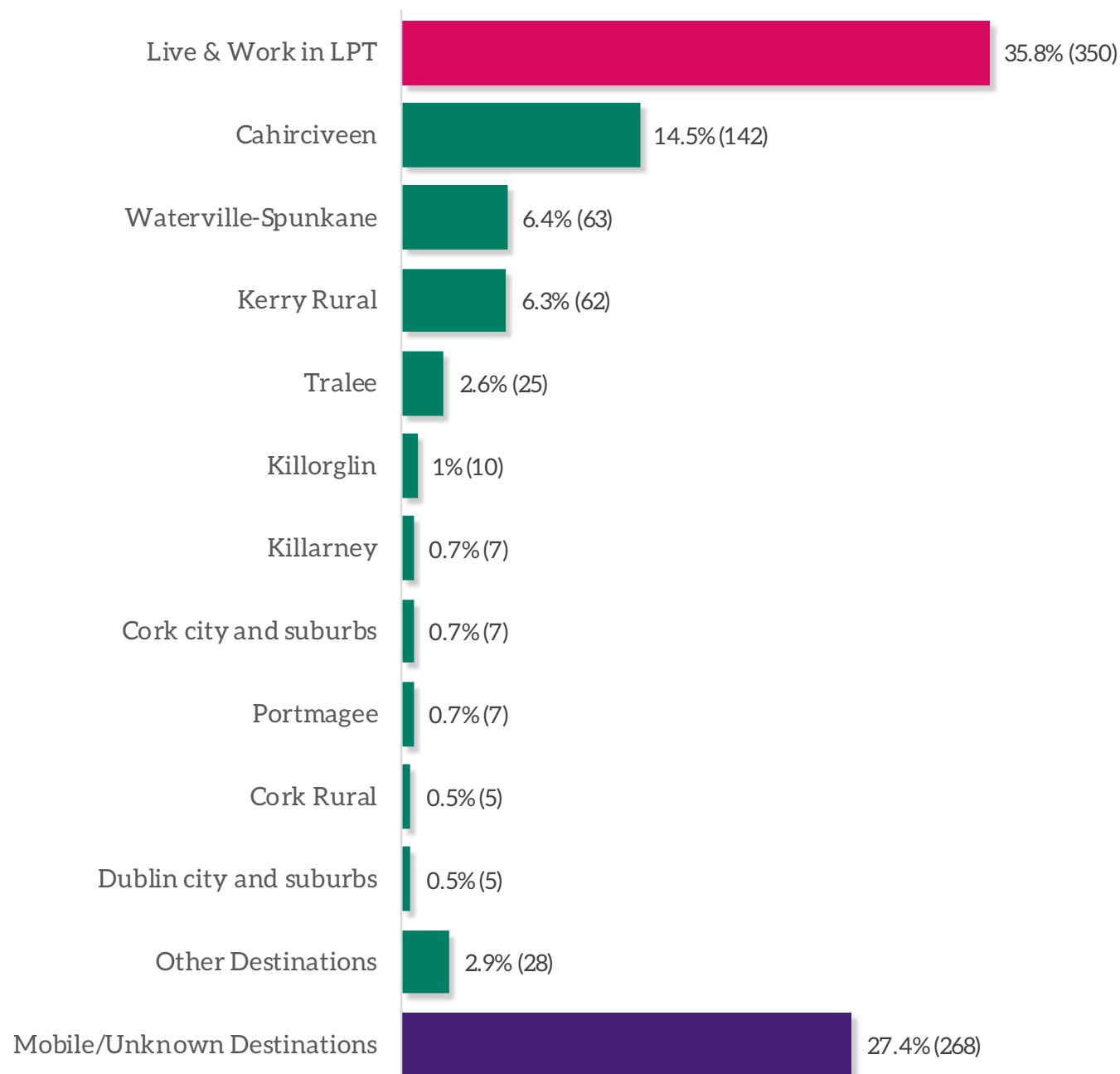
**LPT SOUTH KERRY**

- **LIVE/WORK IN LPT: 350 OR 35.8%**

- **COMMUTE OUT OF LPT: 361 OR 36.8%**

- **UNKNOWN OR MOBILE DESTINATION: 268 OR 27.4%**

### DESTINATIONS OF LPT RESIDENTS WITH JOBS



Please note that the POWCAR figures are based on aggregates of all Small Areas (SAs) that intersect with LPT boundaries. In some instances, this aggregation results in a higher number of resident workers and local jobs than is actually the case for the official LPT geographical boundary. As such, these results are not directly comparable with the employment figures (At Work) detailed in previous sections.

**TOTAL JOBS: 487**

**LPT South Kerry**

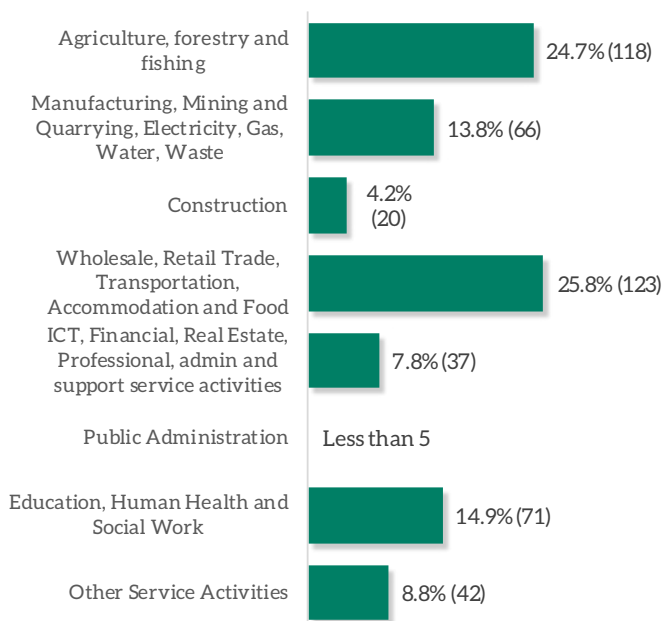
- 19% OF ALL JOBS IN KERRY GAELTACHT

- 1.1% OF ALL JOBS IN COUNTY KERRY

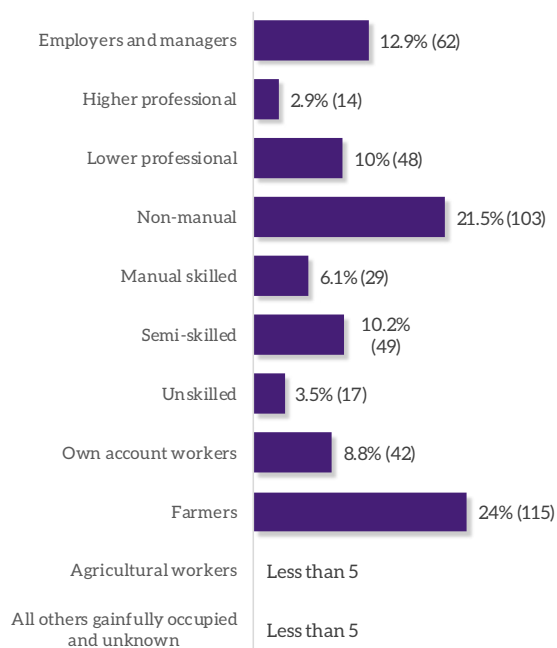
### GENDER, 2016



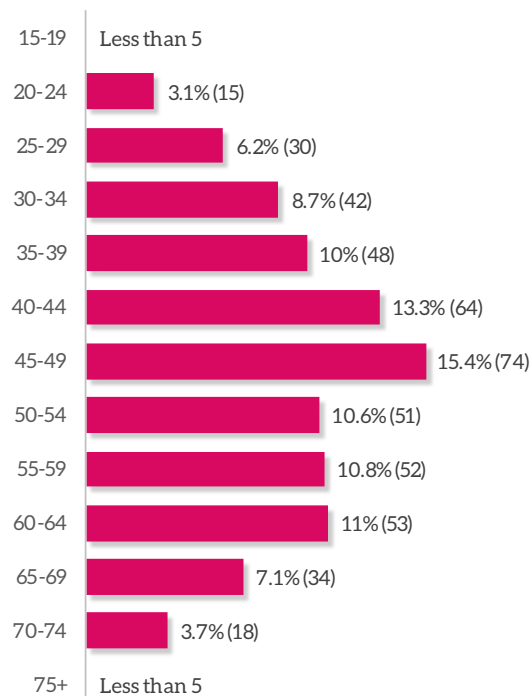
### INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT, 2016



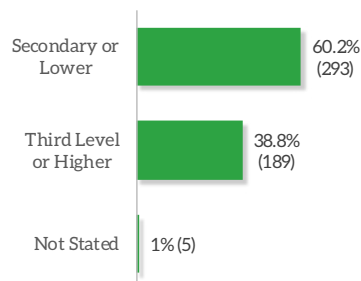
### SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP, 2016



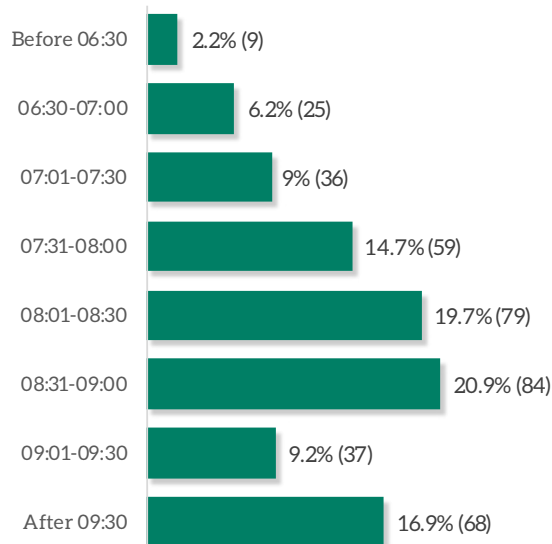
### 5 YEAR AGE COHORTS, 2016



### HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 2016



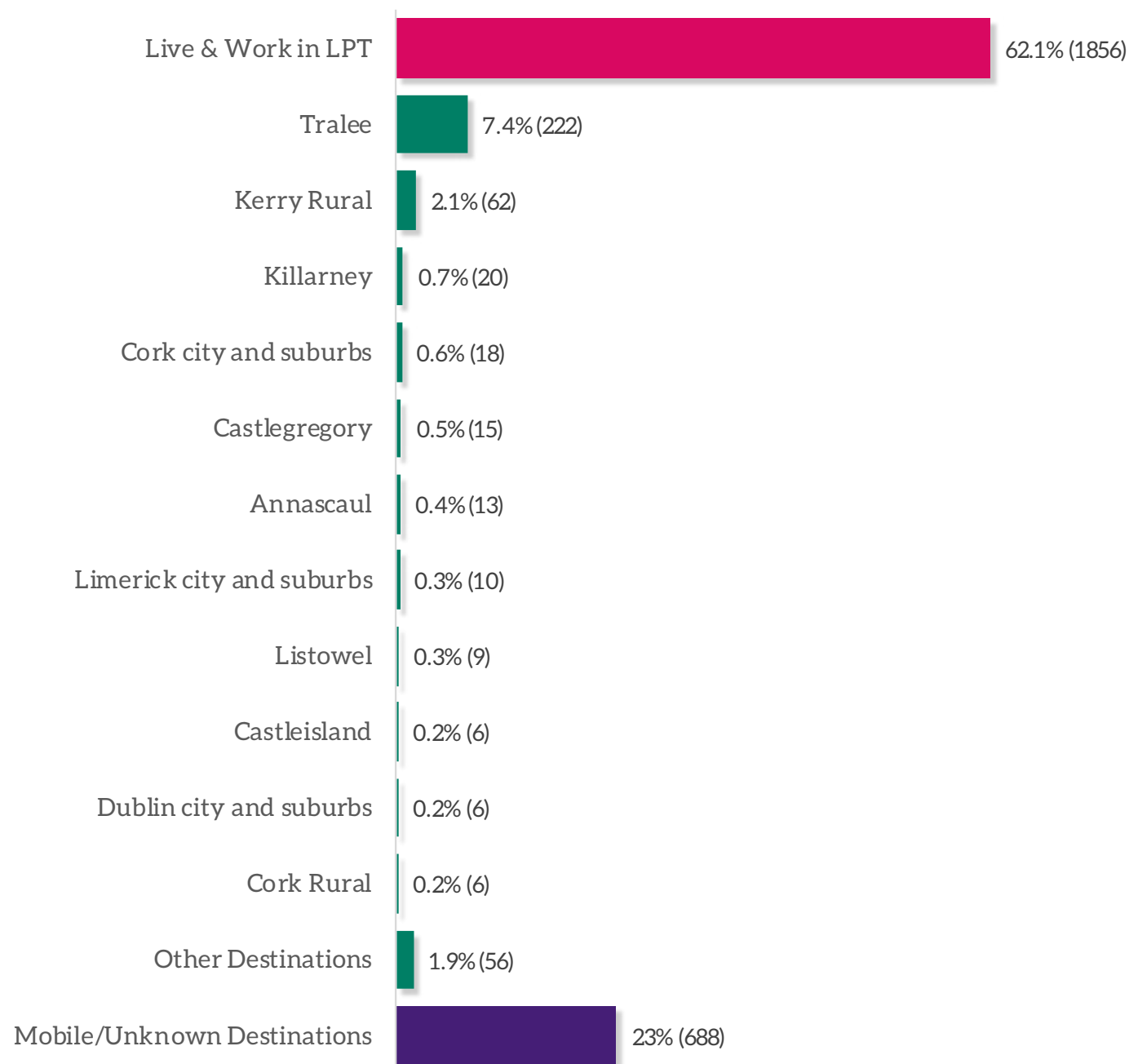
### TIME OF DEPARTURE TO WORK, 2016



## Jobs Profile: LPT West Kerry - Kerry

**RESIDENTS WITH JOBS: 2,987****LPT WEST KERRY****- LIVE/WORK IN LPT: 1,856 OR 62.1%****- COMMUTE OUT OF LPT: 361 OR 14.9%****- UNKNOWN OR MOBILE DESTINATION: 688 OR 23%**

## DESTINATIONS OF LPT RESIDENTS WITH JOBS



Please note that the POWCAR figures are based on aggregates of all Small Areas (SAs) that intersect with LPT boundaries. In some instances, this aggregation results in a higher number of resident workers and local jobs than is actually the case for the official LPT geographical boundary. As such, these results are not directly comparable with the employment figures (At Work) detailed in previous sections.

## Jobs Profile: LPT West Kerry - Kerry

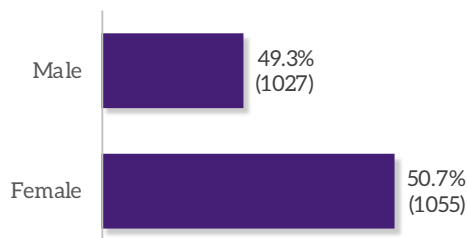
**TOTAL JOBS: 2,082**

**LPT West Kerry**

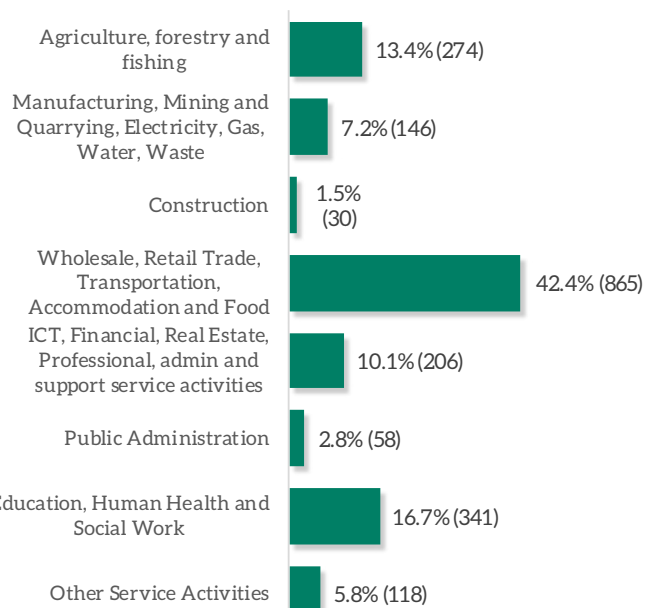
- 81% OF ALL JOBS IN KERRY GAELTACHT

- 4.8% OF ALL JOBS IN COUNTY KERRY

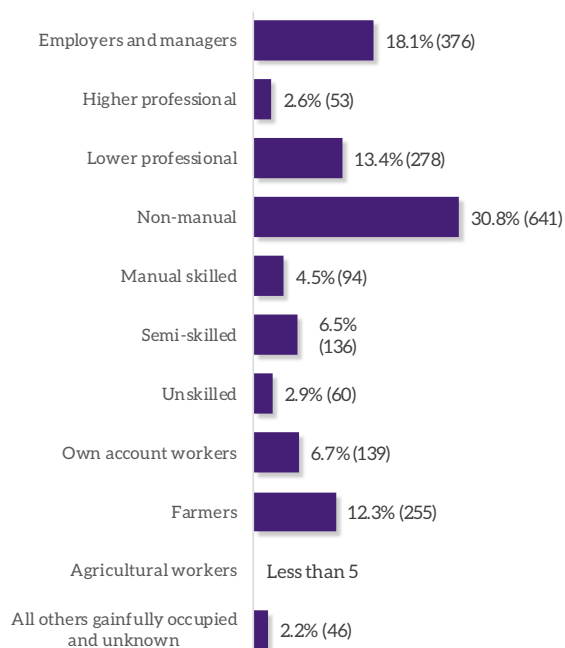
### GENDER, 2016



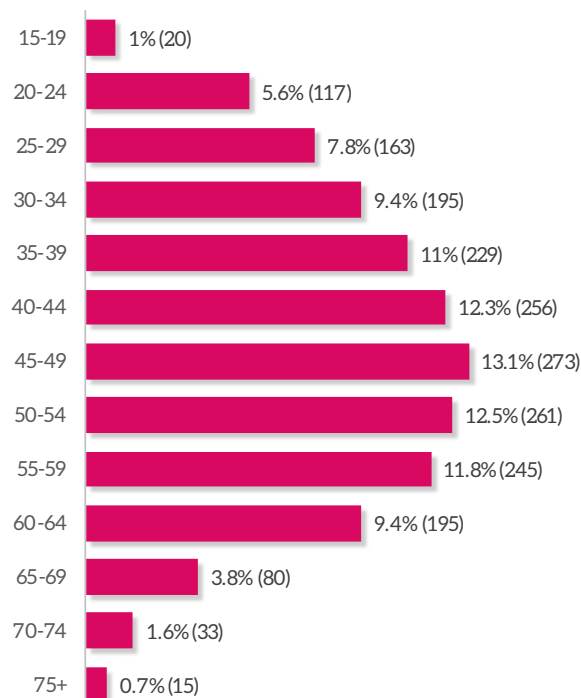
### INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT, 2016



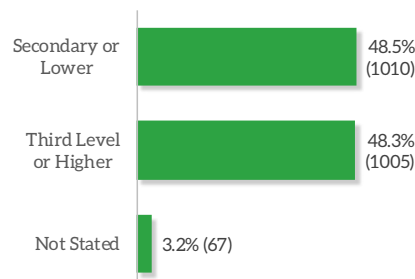
### SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP, 2016



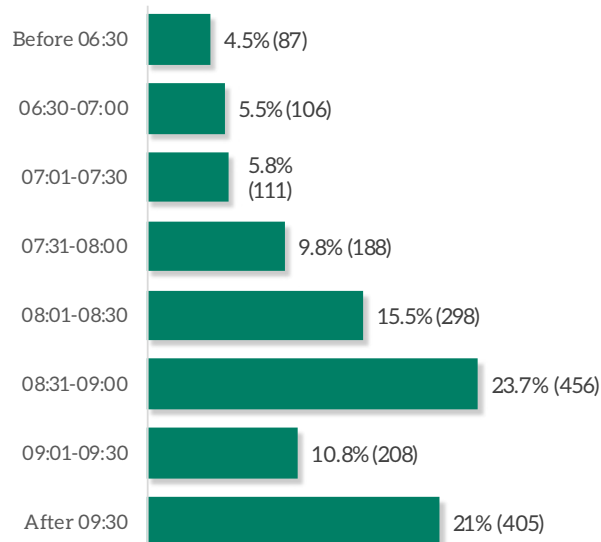
### 5 YEAR AGE COHORTS, 2016



### HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 2016



### TIME OF DEPARTURE TO WORK, 2016



## Jobs Profile: LPT North Mayo - Mayo

**RESIDENTS WITH JOBS: 2,367**

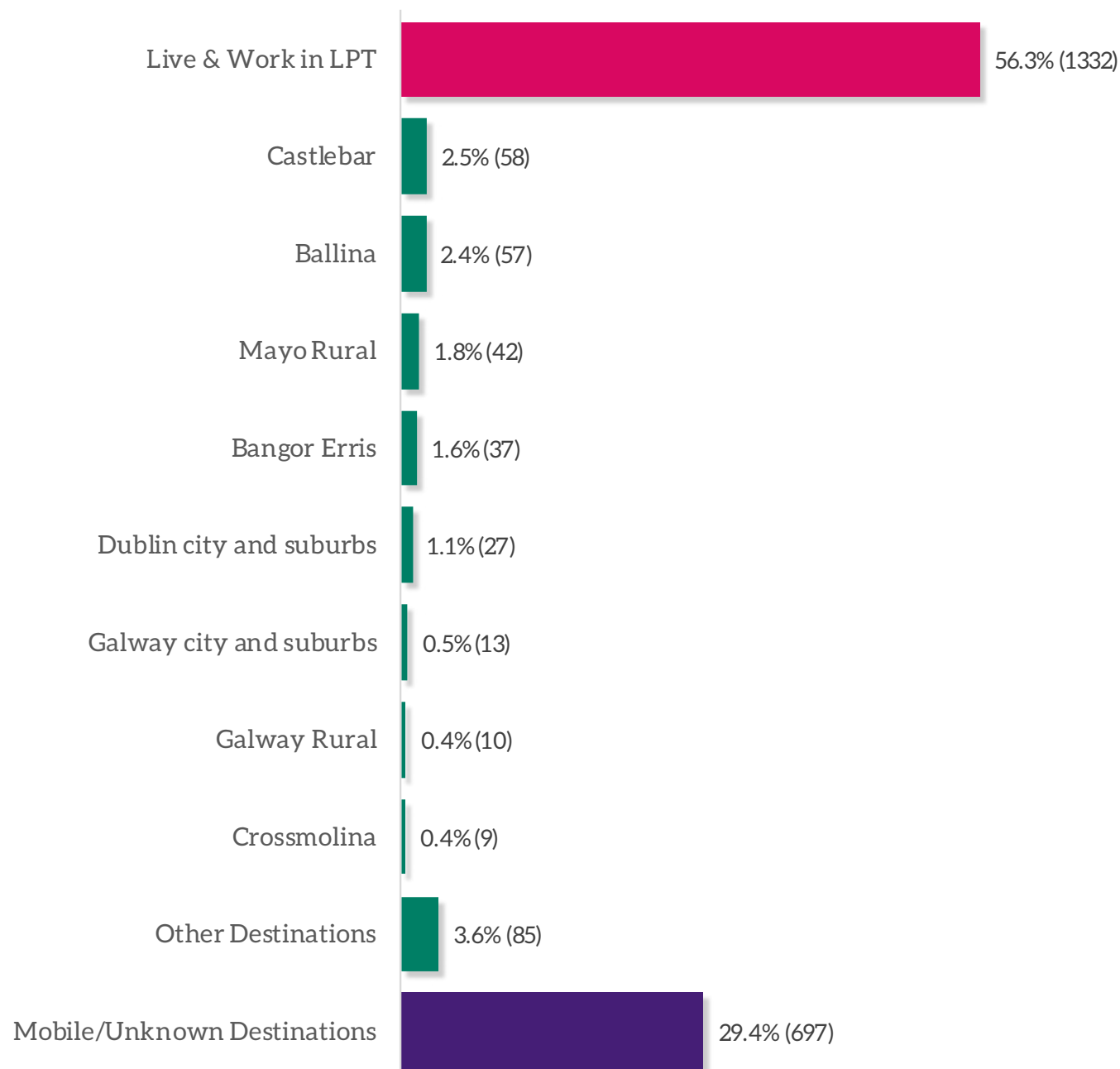
**LPT NORTH MAYO**

- **LIVE/WORK IN LPT: 1,332 OR 56.3%**

- **COMMUTE OUT OF LPT: 338 OR 14.3%**

- **UNKNOWN OR MOBILE DESTINATION: 697 OR 29.4%**

### DESTINATIONS OF LPT RESIDENTS WITH JOBS





## Jobs Profile: LPT North Mayo - Mayo

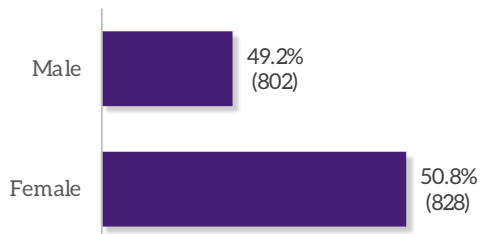
**TOTAL JOBS: 1,630**

**LPT North Mayo**

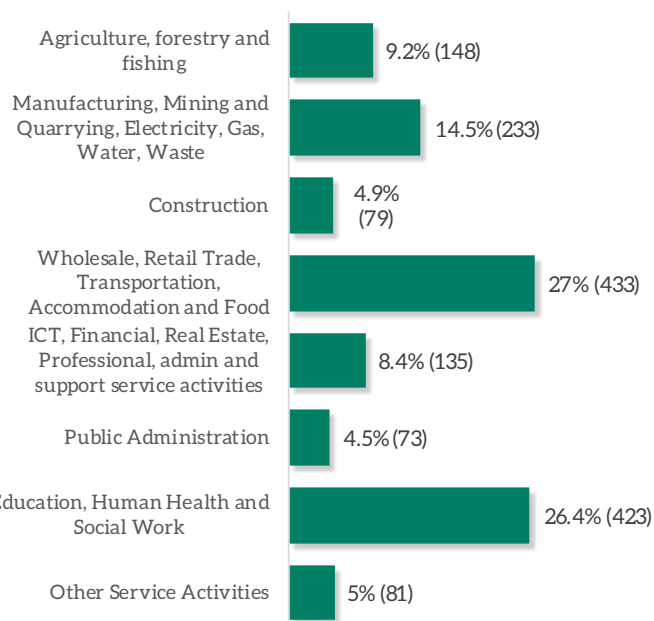
- 87.5% OF ALL JOBS IN MAYO GAELTACHT

- 4.3% OF ALL JOBS IN COUNTY MAYO

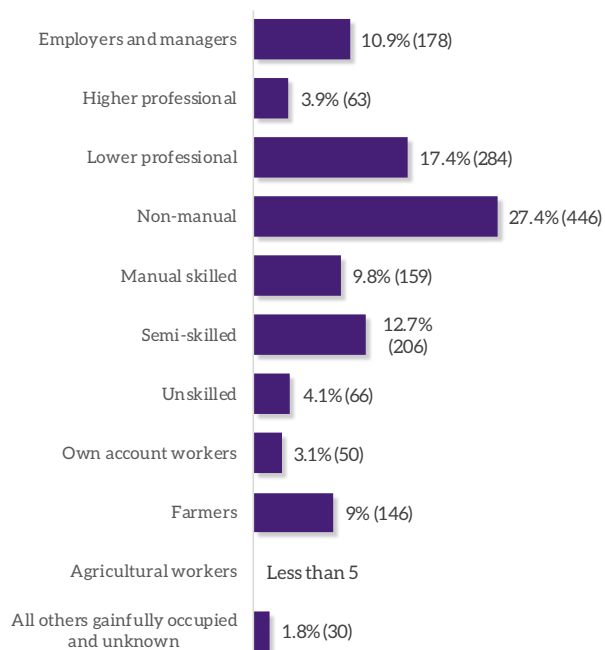
### GENDER, 2016



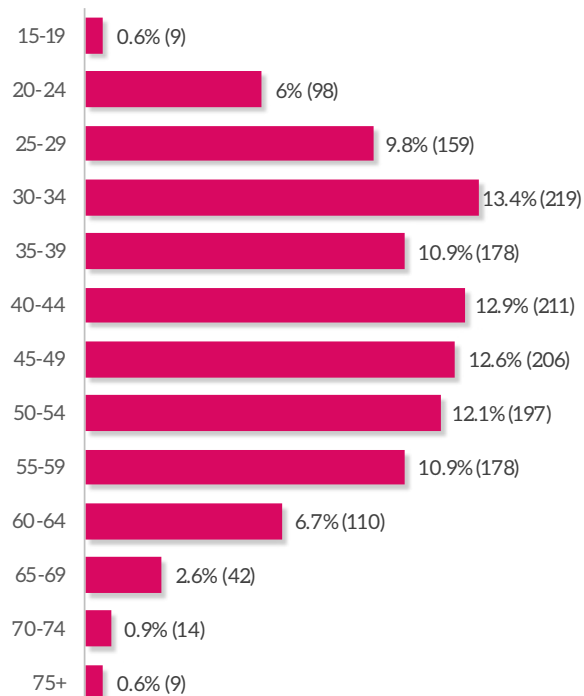
### INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT, 2016



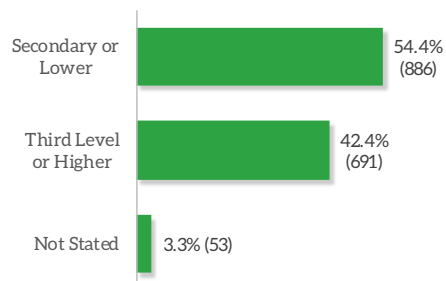
### SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP, 2016



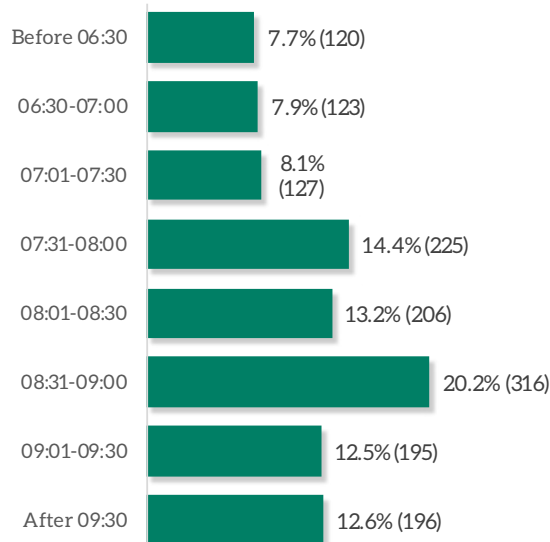
### 5 YEAR AGE COHORTS, 2016



### HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 2016



### TIME OF DEPARTURE TO WORK, 2016



Jobs Profile: LPT West Mayo - Mayo

**RESIDENTS WITH JOBS: 563**

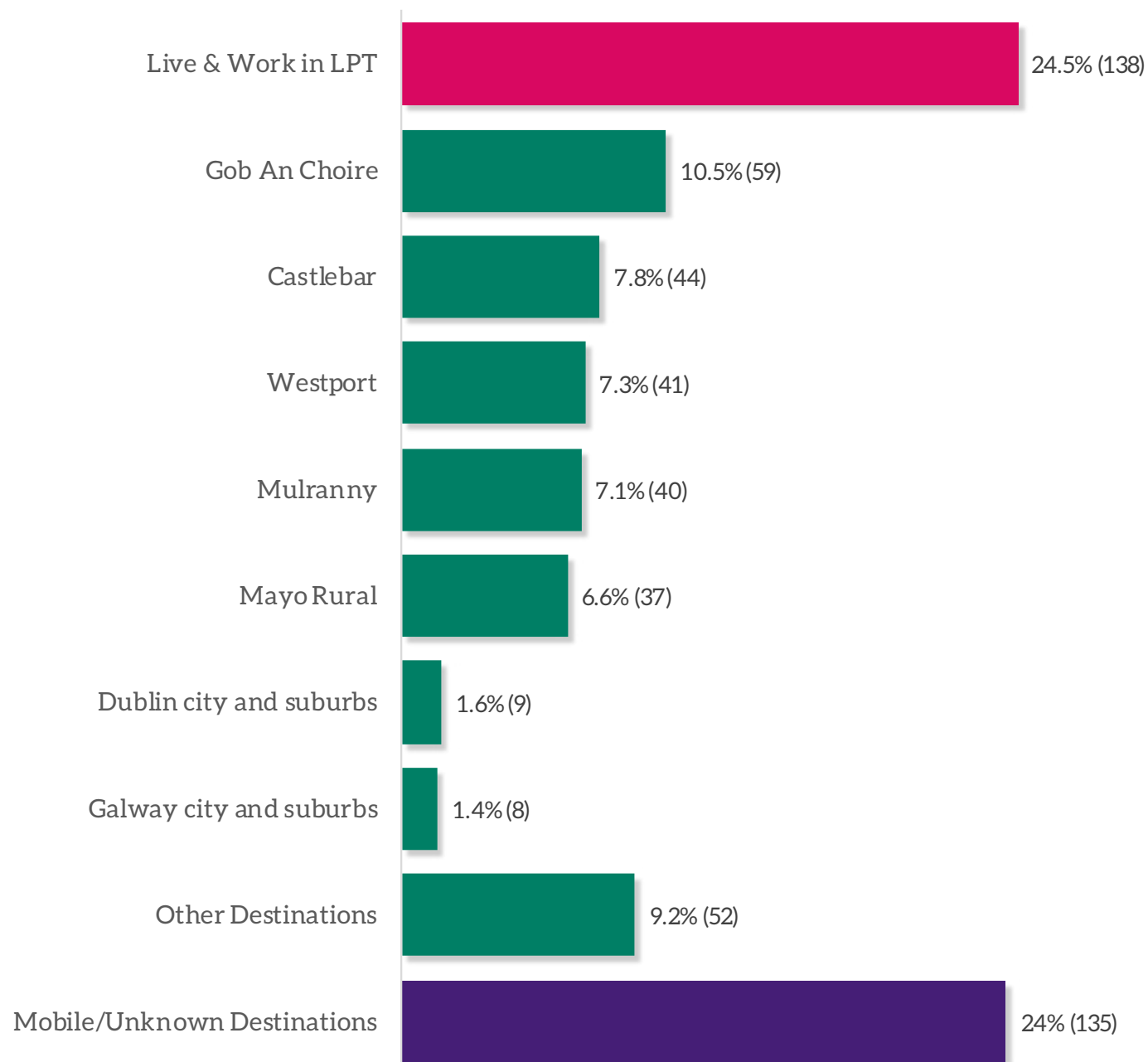
**LPT WEST MAYO**

- **LIVE/WORK IN LPT: 138 OR 24.5%**

- **COMMUTE OUT OF LPT: 290 OR 51.5%**

- **UNKNOWN OR MOBILE DESTINATION: 135 OR 24%**

DESTINATIONS OF LPT RESIDENTS WITH JOBS



## Jobs Profile: LPT West Mayo - Mayo

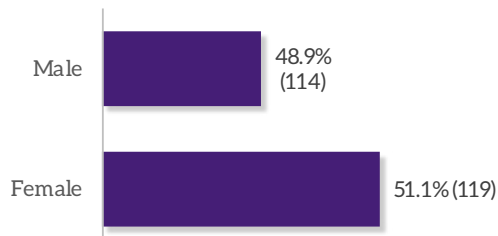
**TOTAL JOBS: 233**

**LPT West Mayo**

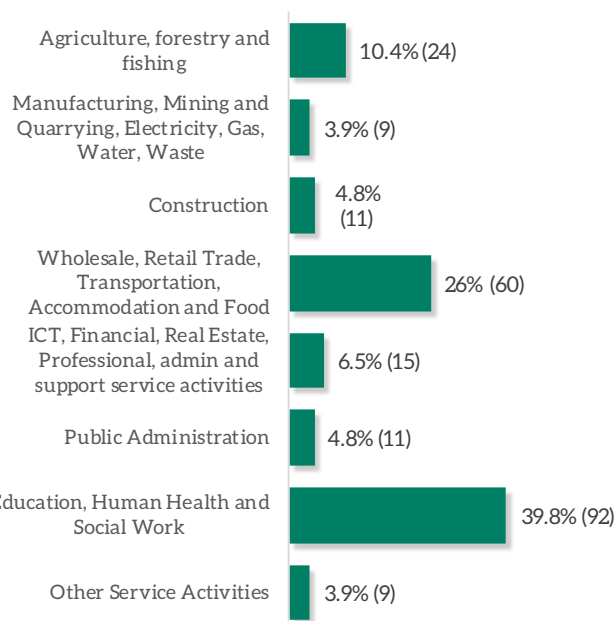
- 12.5% OF ALL JOBS IN MAYO GAELTACHT

- 0.6% OF ALL JOBS IN COUNTY MAYO

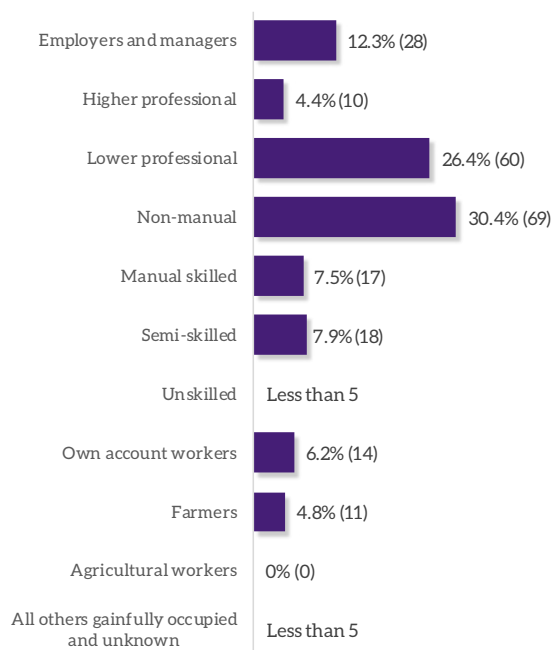
### GENDER, 2016



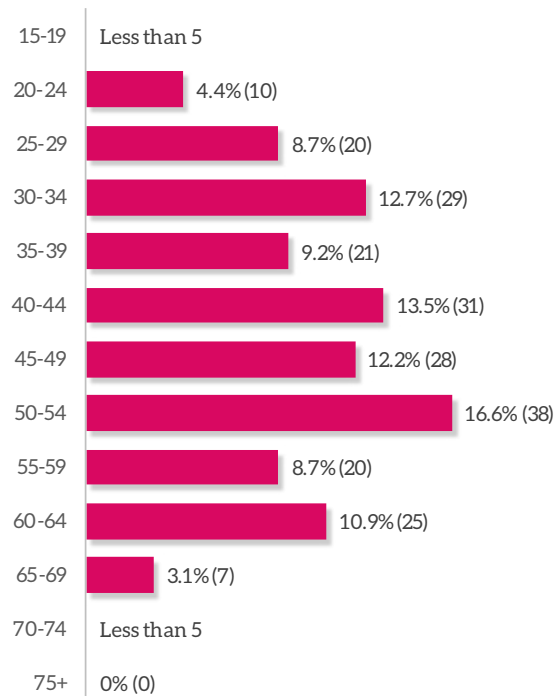
### INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT, 2016



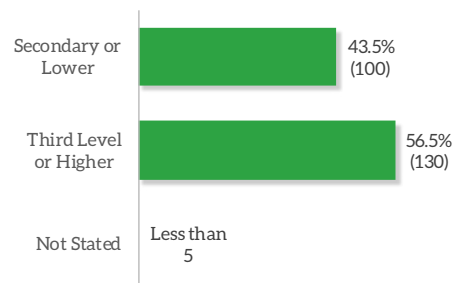
### SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP, 2016



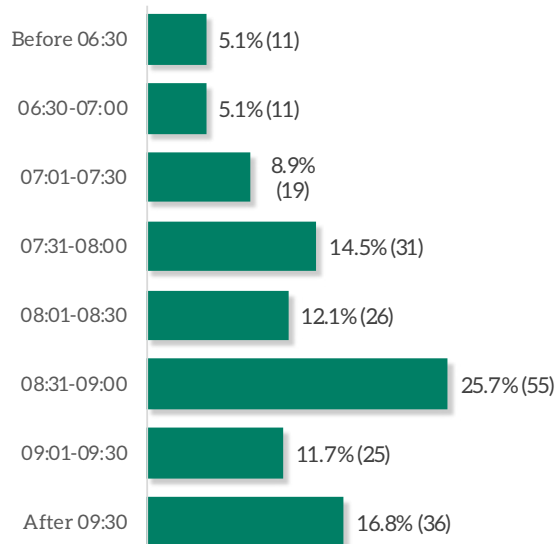
### 5 YEAR AGE COHORTS, 2016



### HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 2016



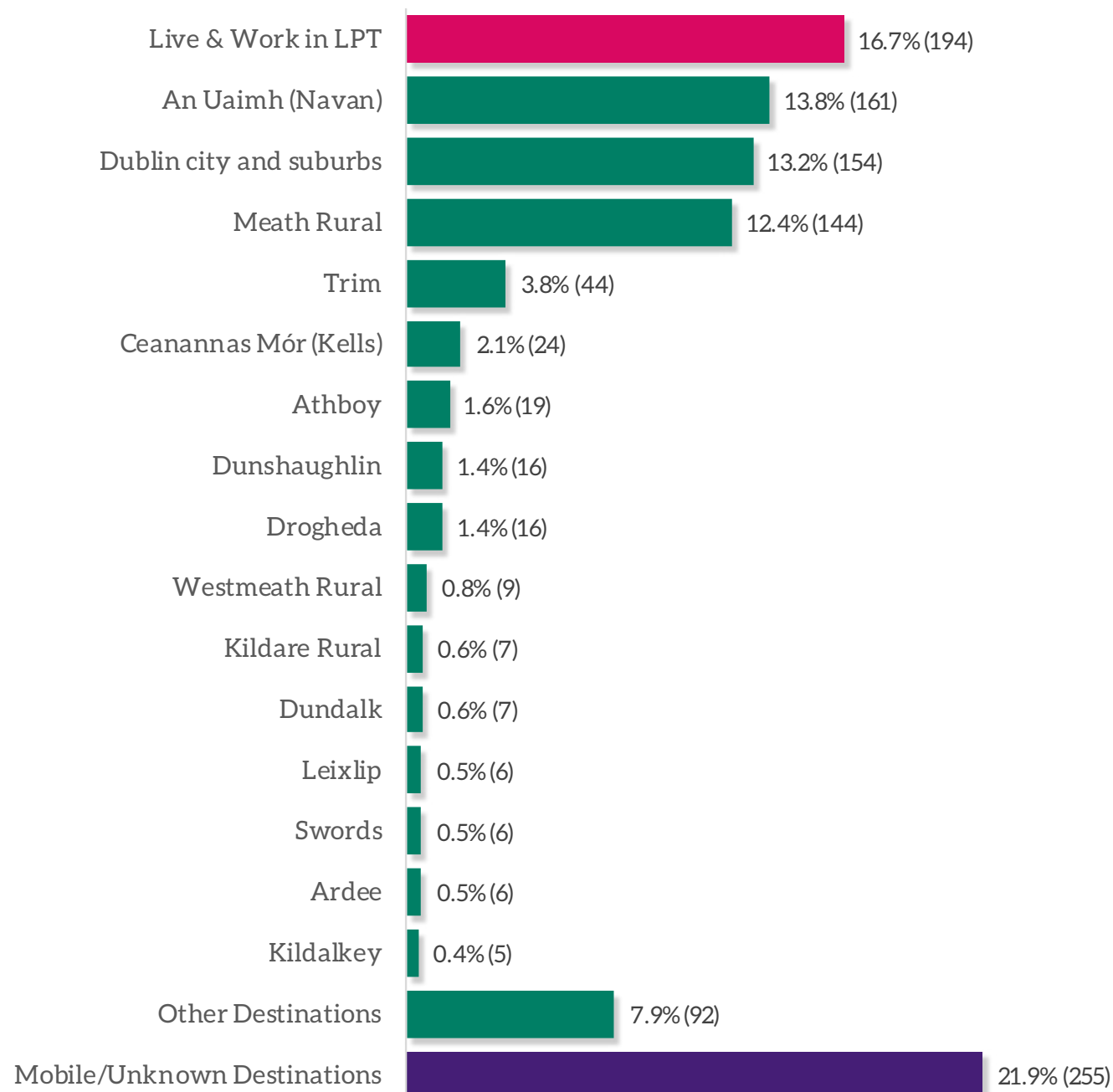
### TIME OF DEPARTURE TO WORK, 2016



## Jobs Profile: LPT Rathcarran and Gibstown - Meath

**RESIDENTS WITH JOBS: 1,165****LPT RATHCARRAN AND GIBSTOWN****- LIVE/WORK IN LPT: 194 OR 16.7%****- COMMUTE OUT OF LPT: 716 OR 61.4%****- UNKNOWN OR MOBILE DESTINATION: 255 OR 21.9%**

## DESTINATIONS OF LPT RESIDENTS WITH JOBS



Please note that the POWCAR figures are based on aggregates of all Small Areas (SAs) that intersect with LPT boundaries. In some instances, this aggregation results in a higher number of resident workers and local jobs than is actually the case for the official LPT geographical boundary. As such, these results are not directly comparable with the employment figures (At Work) detailed in previous sections.

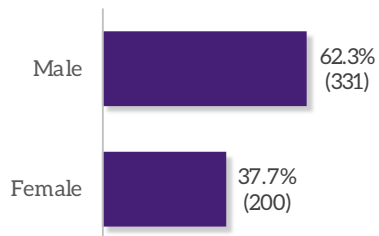
**TOTAL JOBS: 531**

**LPT Rathcarran & Gibstown**

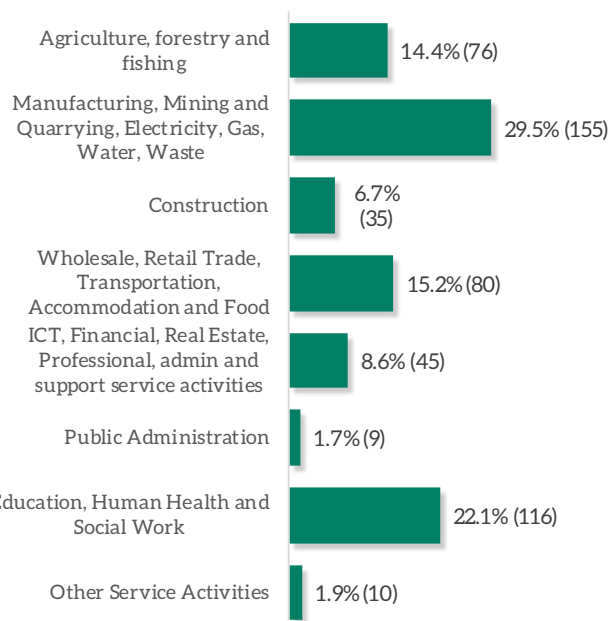
- 100% OF ALL JOBS IN MEATH GAELTACHT

- 1.3% OF ALL JOBS IN COUNTY MEATH

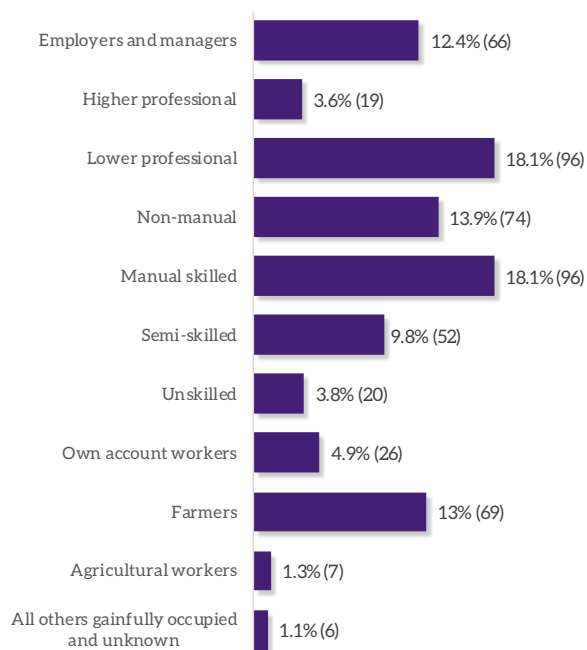
### GENDER, 2016



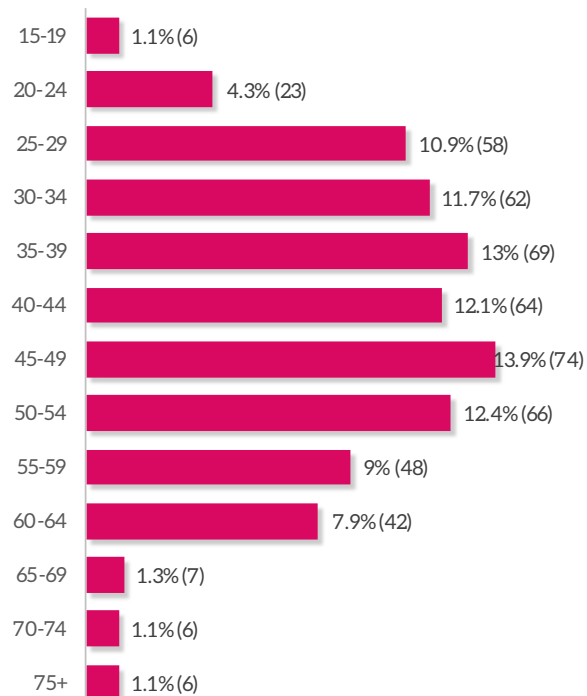
### INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT, 2016



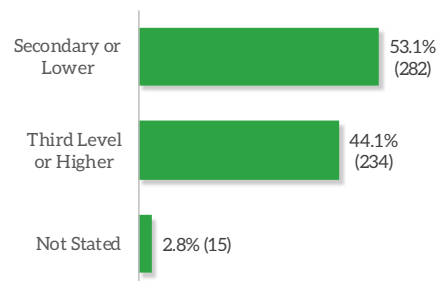
### SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP, 2016



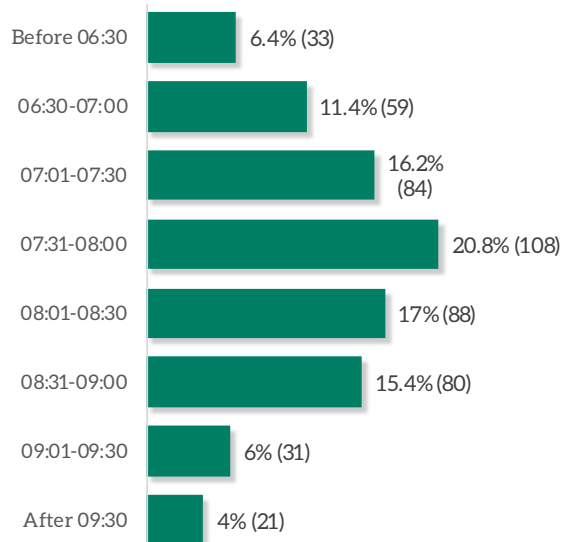
### 5 YEAR AGE COHORTS, 2016



### HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 2016



### TIME OF DEPARTURE TO WORK, 2016

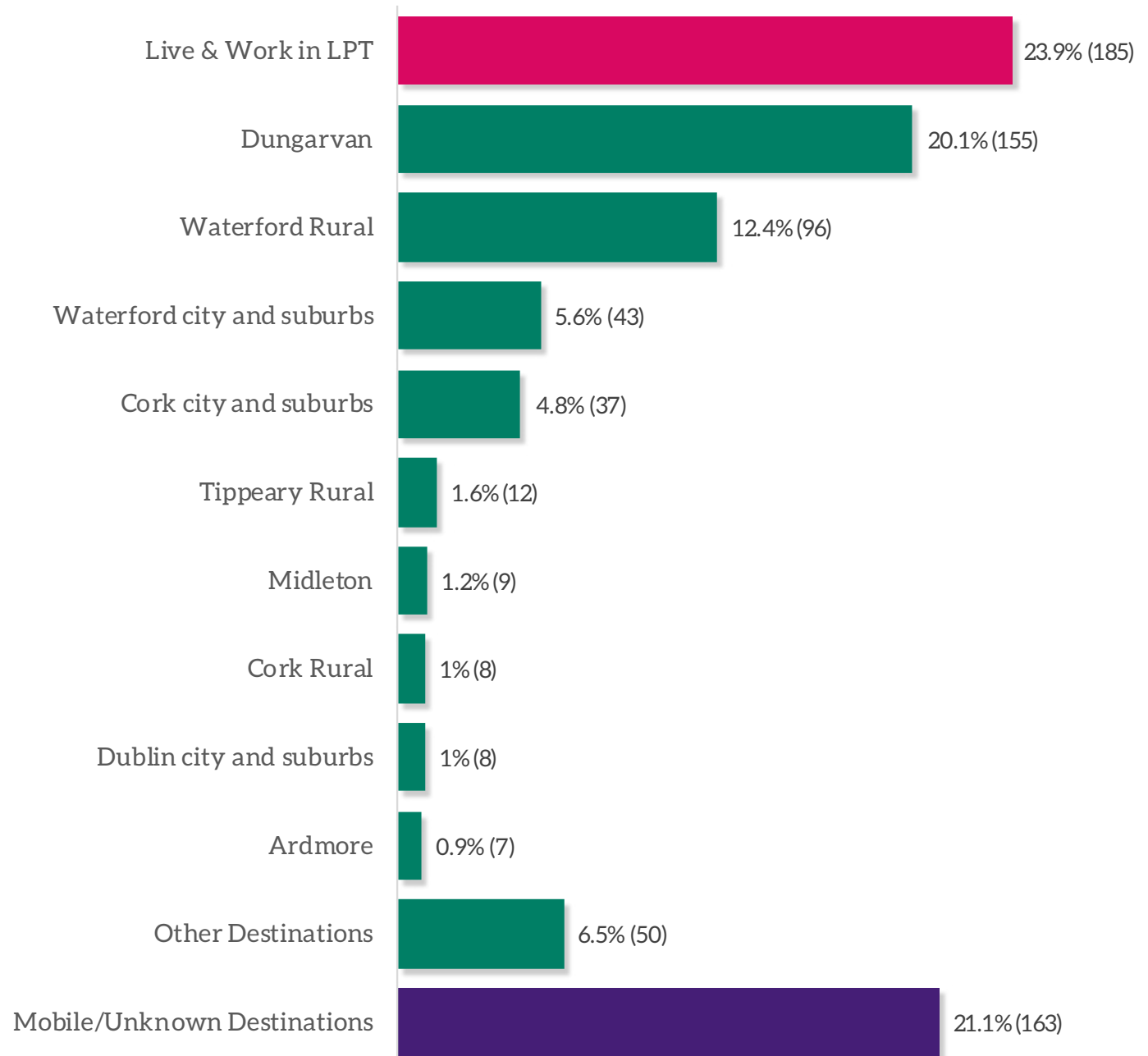


## Jobs Profile: LPT Decies - Waterford

**RESIDENTS WITH JOBS: 773**  
**LPT DECIES**

- LIVE/WORK IN LPT: 185 OR 23.9%
- COMMUTE OUT OF LPT: 425 OR 55%
- UNKNOWN OR MOBILE DESTINATION: 163 OR 21.1%

### DESTINATIONS OF LPT RESIDENTS WITH JOBS

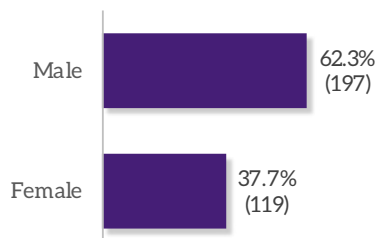


## Jobs Profile: LPT Decies - Waterford

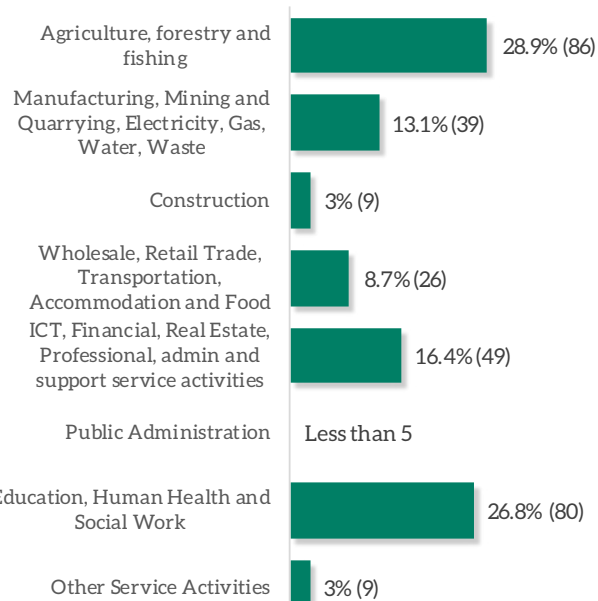
**TOTAL JOBS: 316**  
LPT Decies

- 100% OF ALL JOBS IN WATERFORD GAELTACHT  
- 0.8% OF ALL JOBS IN COUNTY WATERFORD

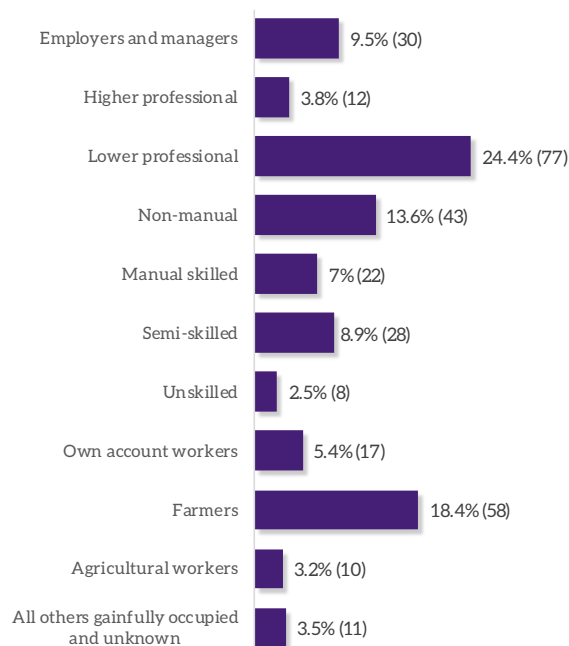
### GENDER, 2016



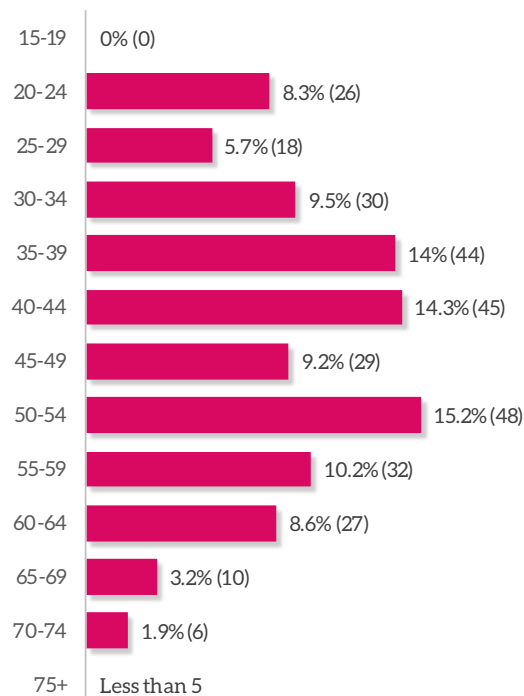
### INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT, 2016



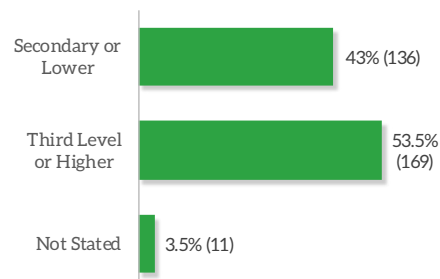
### SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP, 2016



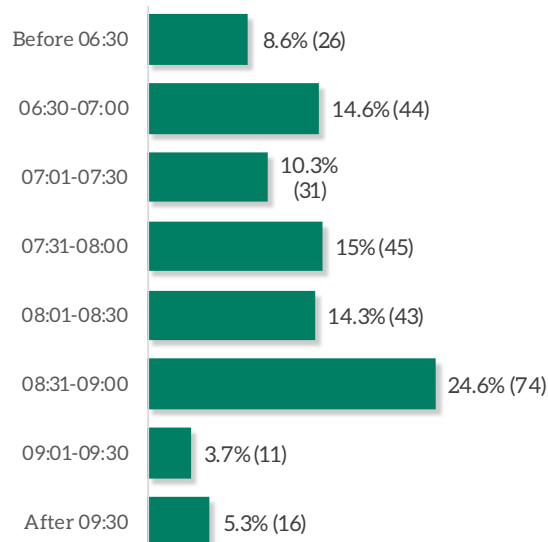
### 5 YEAR AGE COHORTS, 2016



### HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 2016



### TIME OF DEPARTURE TO WORK, 2016

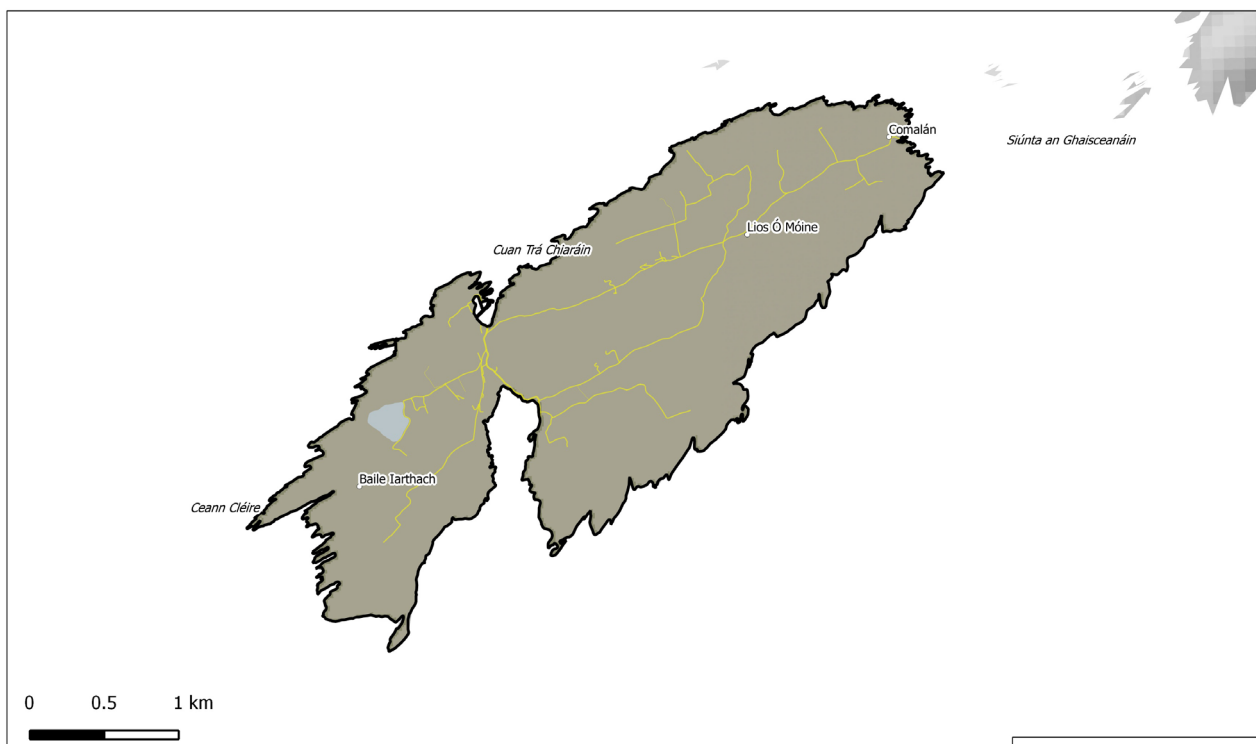


**Language Planning Area (26)**

**-**

**Maps**





### Limistéar Pleanála Teanga Gaeltachta: Cléire



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#### Sonraí/Data:

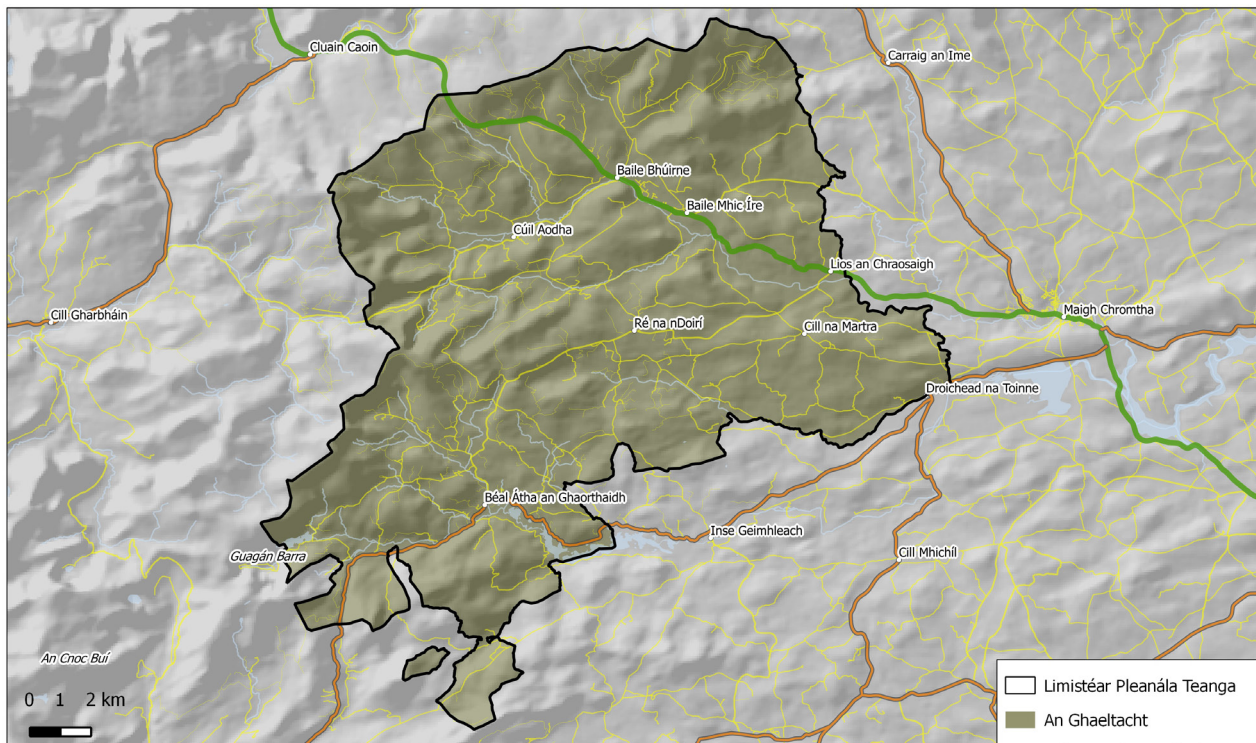
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### Limistéar Pleanála Teanga Gaeltachta: Múscraí



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#### Sonraí/Data:

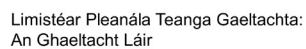
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- Bóthar Réigiúnach
- Bóithre Eile
- Lochanna & Aibhneacha



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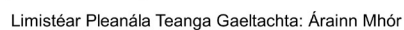
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of Gaeltacht boundaries.

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 Dáta: 03/2014

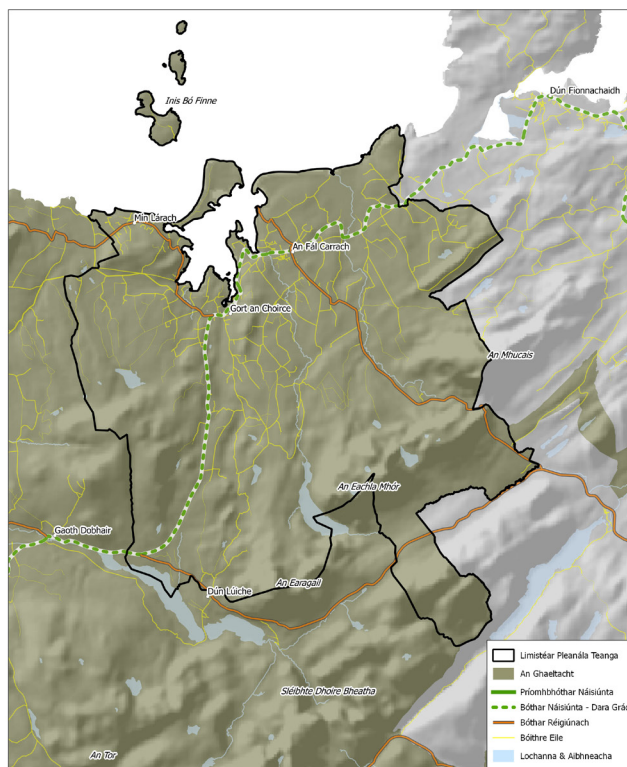
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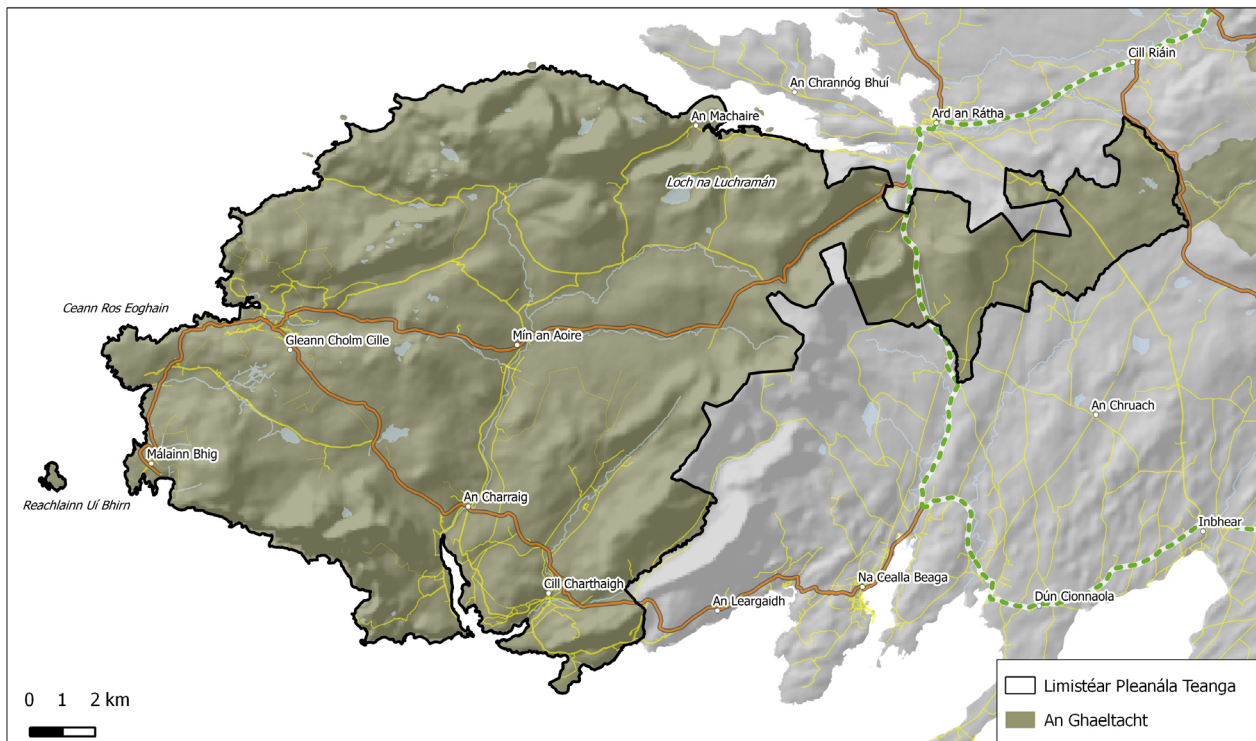
Údarás na Gaeltachta

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Limistéar Pleanála Teanga Gaeltachta: Dún na nGall Theas



Údarás na Gaeltachta

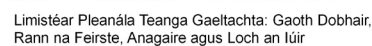
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- Bóthar/Raon
- Lochanna & Aibhneacha

Data/Sonra:  Ordinance

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1998

*Cro' Bheithe*

A map of the study area in County Wick, Ireland. The map shows the coastline and several towns. A red line indicates the location of the study area, which is labeled 'An Dúrbhaigh'.

Limistéar Pleanála Teanga  
An Ghaeltacht

● ● ● Bóthar Náisiúnta - Dara Grád

Lochanna & Aibhneacha

Data: 03/2014

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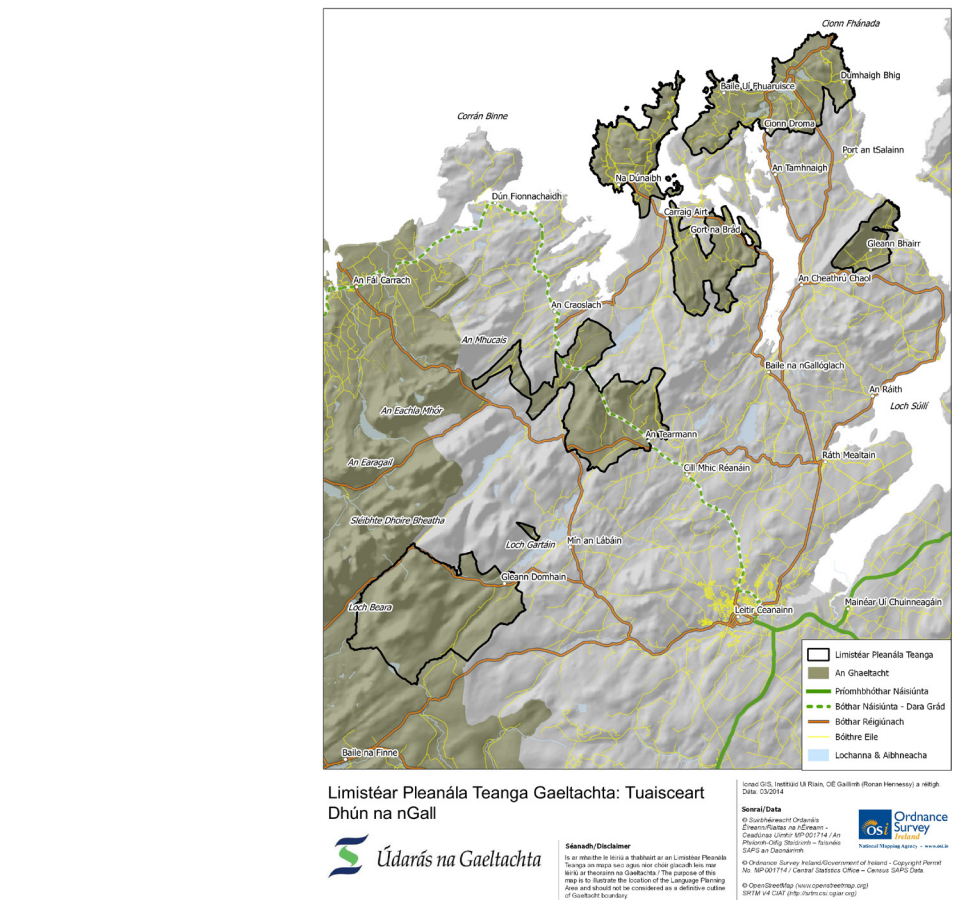
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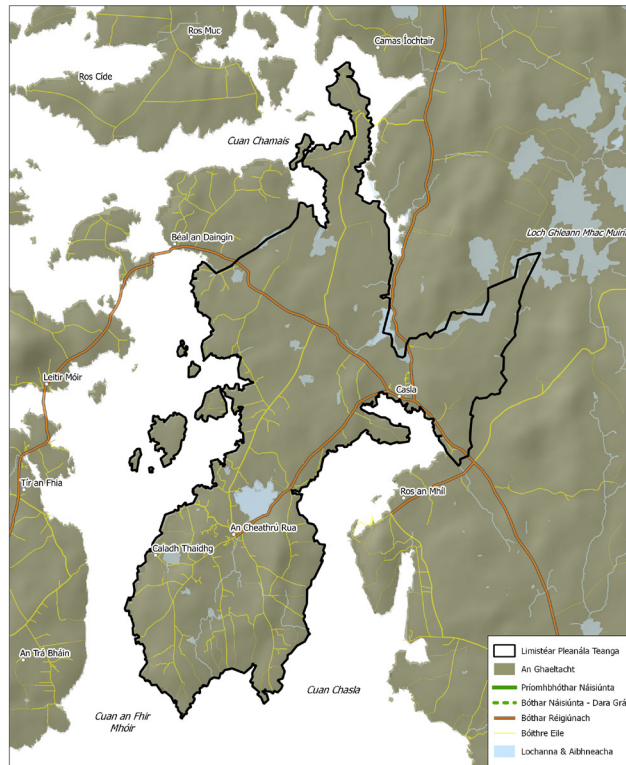
Pliviorih-Oilg Staidrímh – fálánás  
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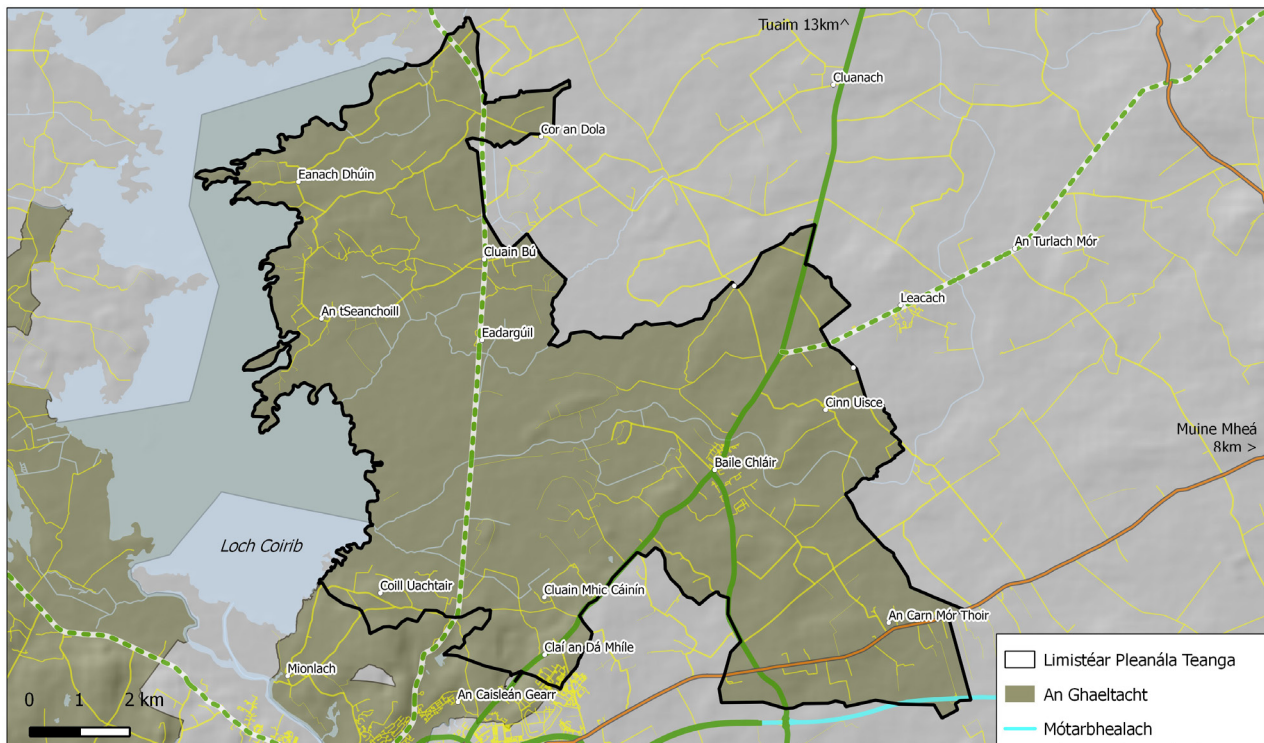
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- Mótarbhealach
- Príomhbhóthar Náisiúnta
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- Bóthar Réigiúnach
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map is to illustrate the location of the Language Planning  
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of Gaeltacht boundary.

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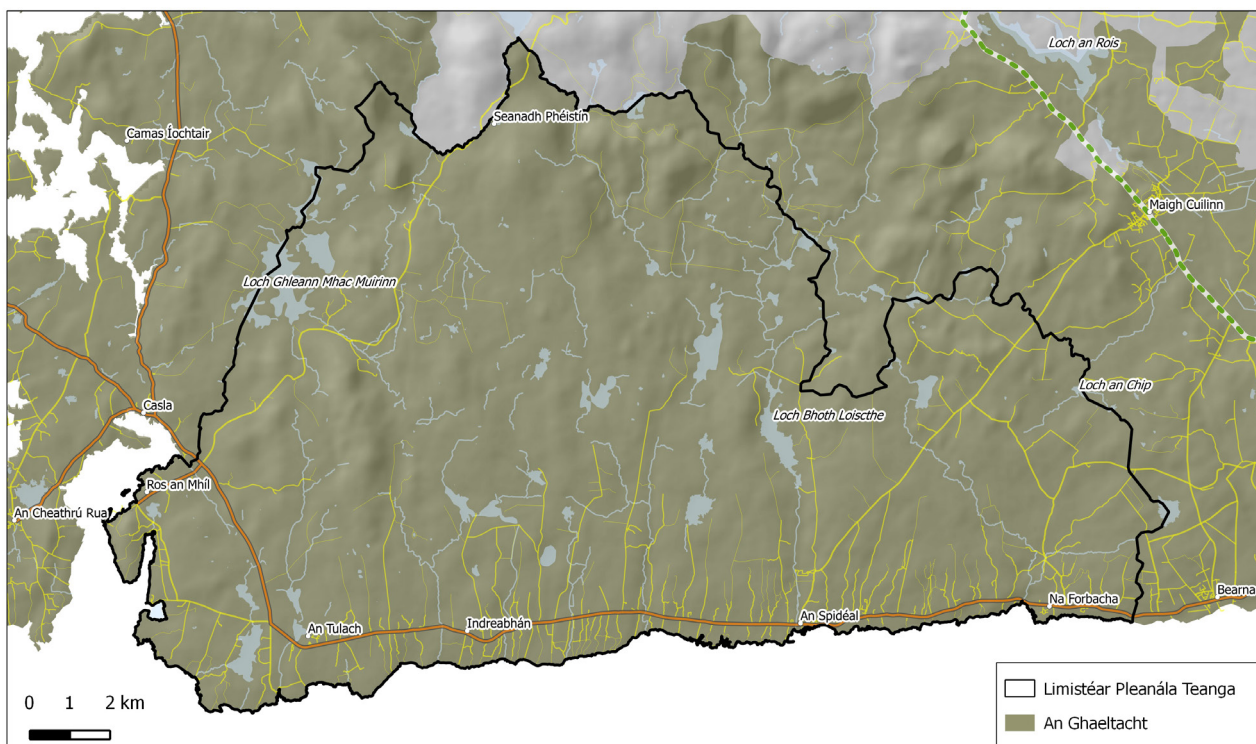
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## LPT Map: Galway



Limistéar Pleanála Teanga Gaeltachta: Cois Fharraige



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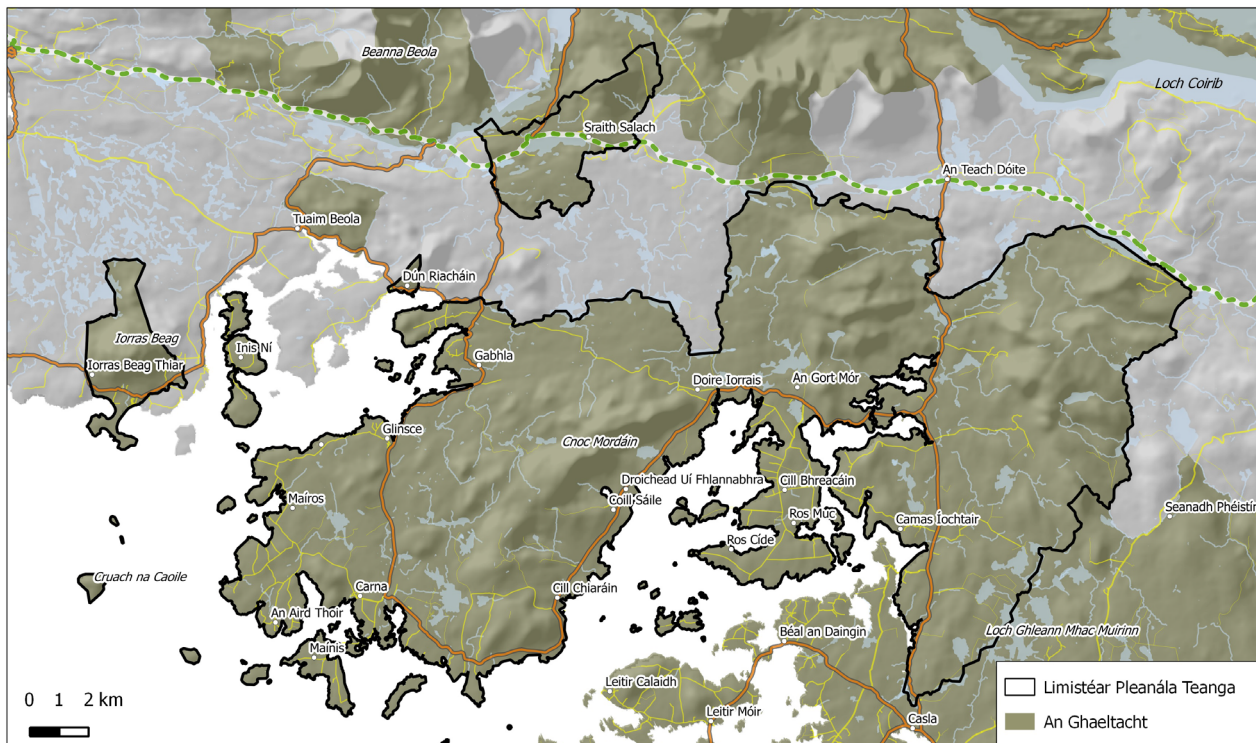
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Limistéar Pleanála Teanga Gaeltachta: Conamara Láir



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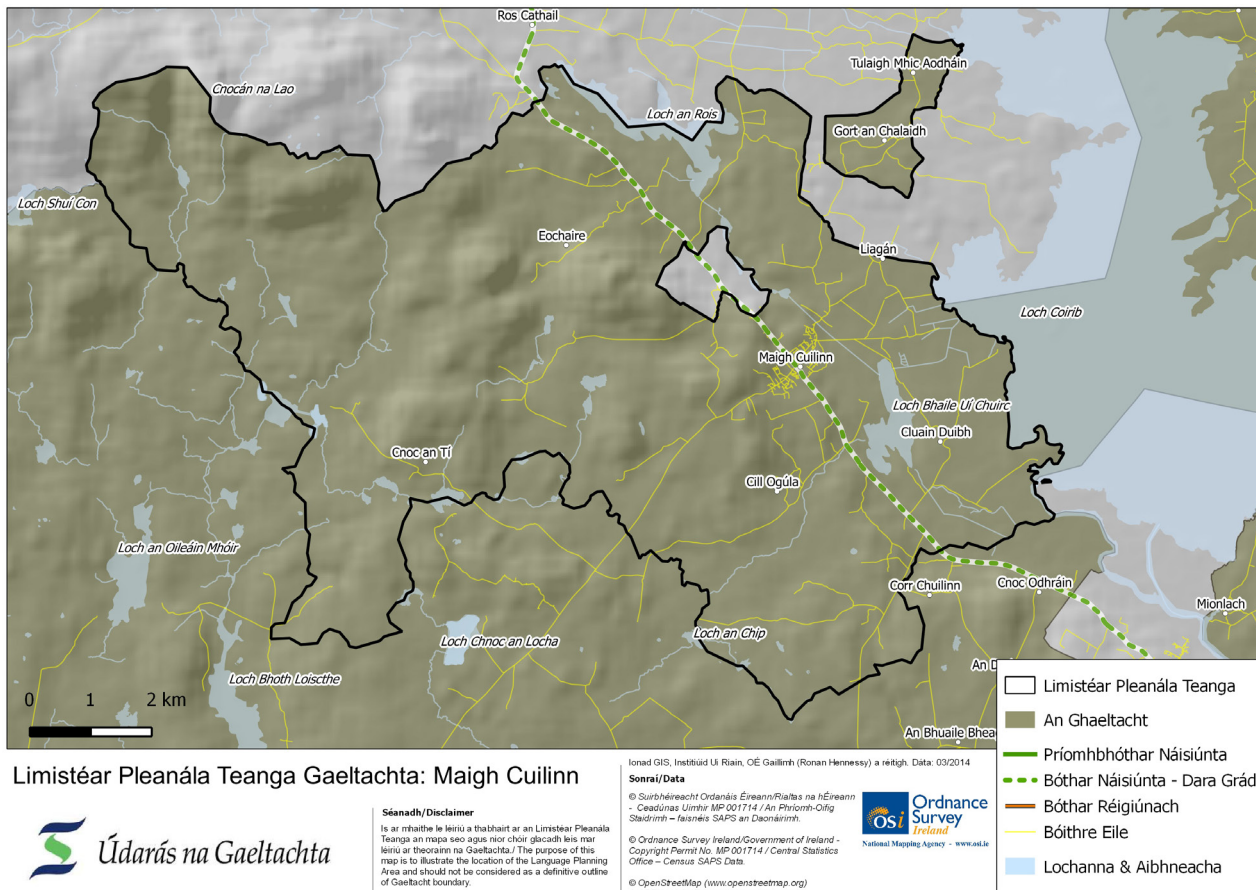
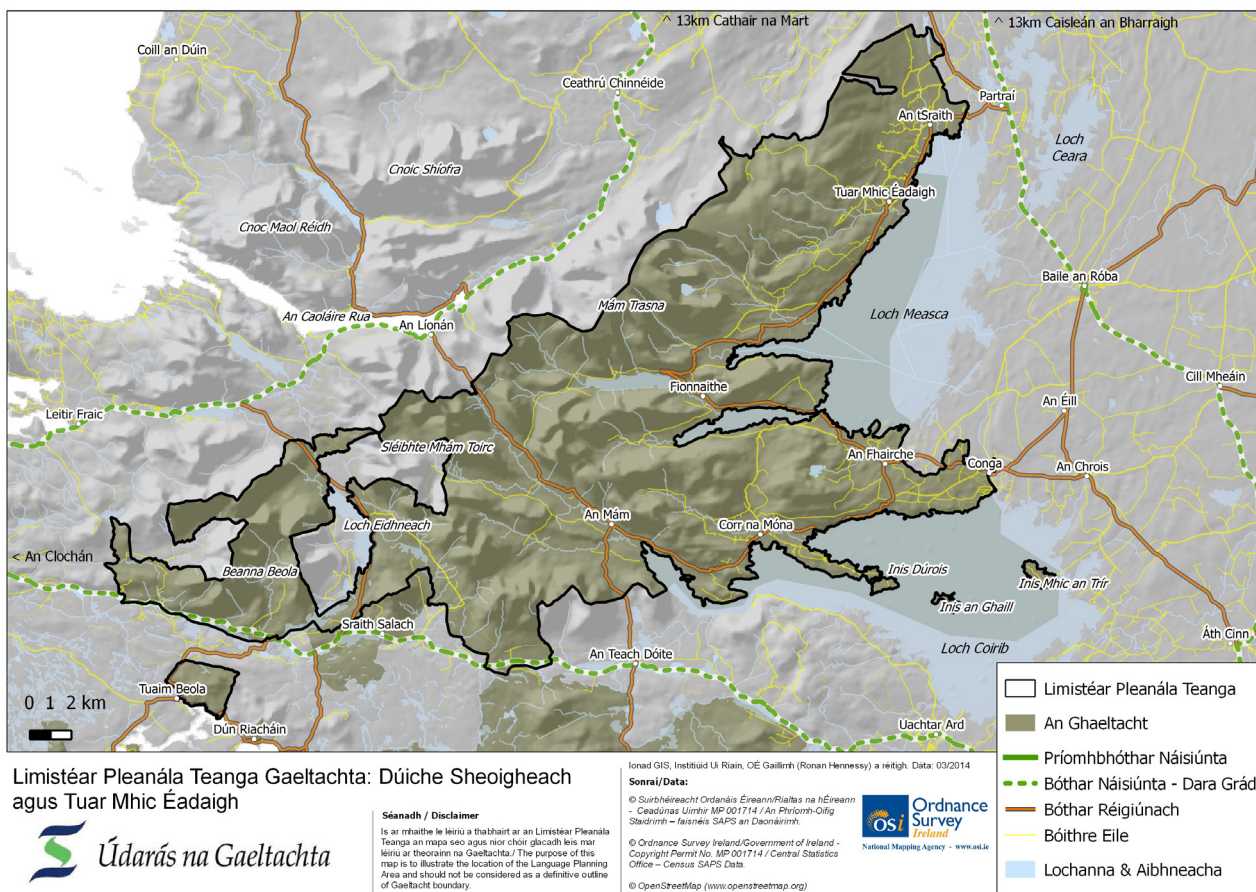
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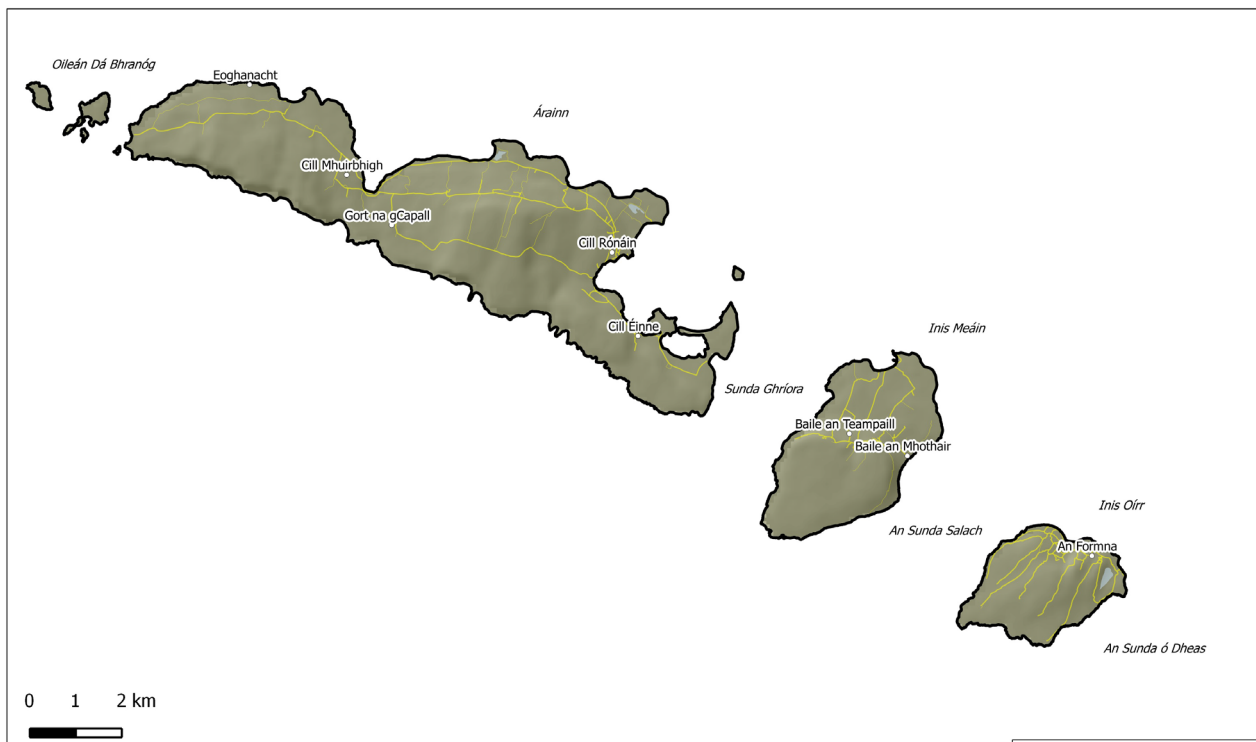
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Limistéar Pleanála Teanga Gaeltachta: Oileáin Árann



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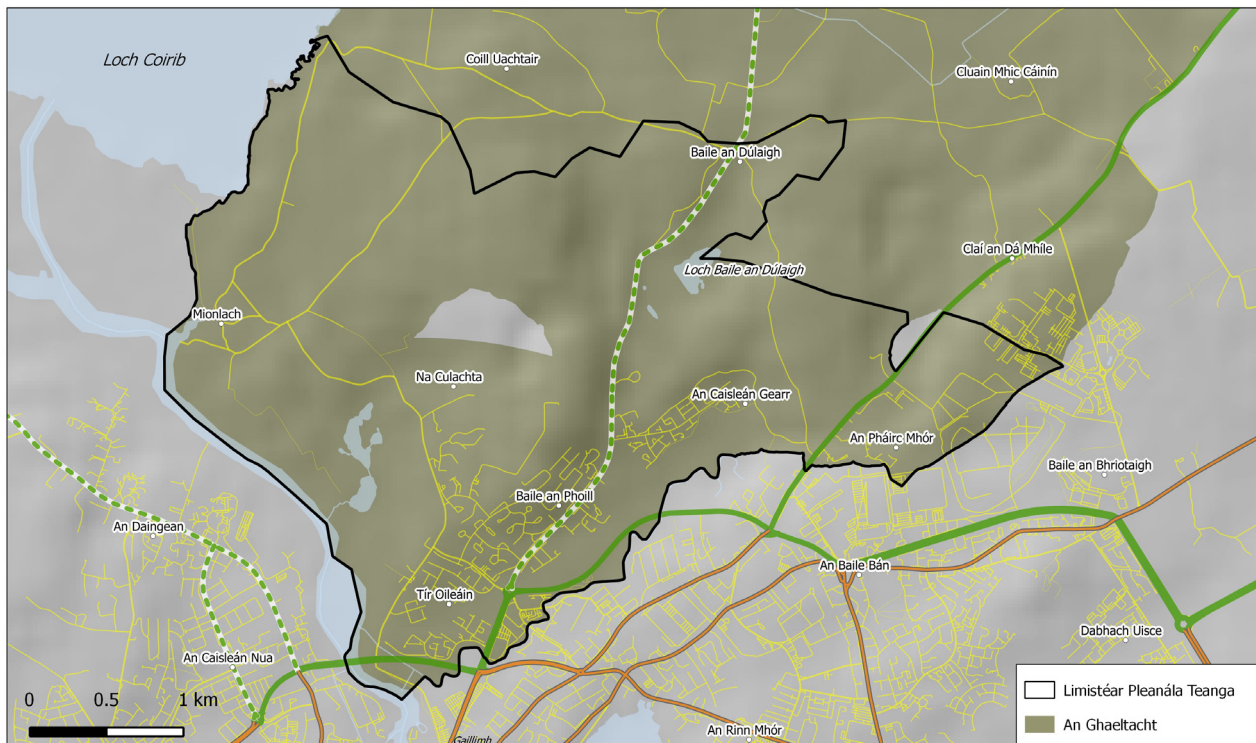
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- An Ghaeltacht
- Bóthar/Raon
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Limistéar Pleanála Teanga Gaeltachta: Oirthear Chathair na Gaillimhe



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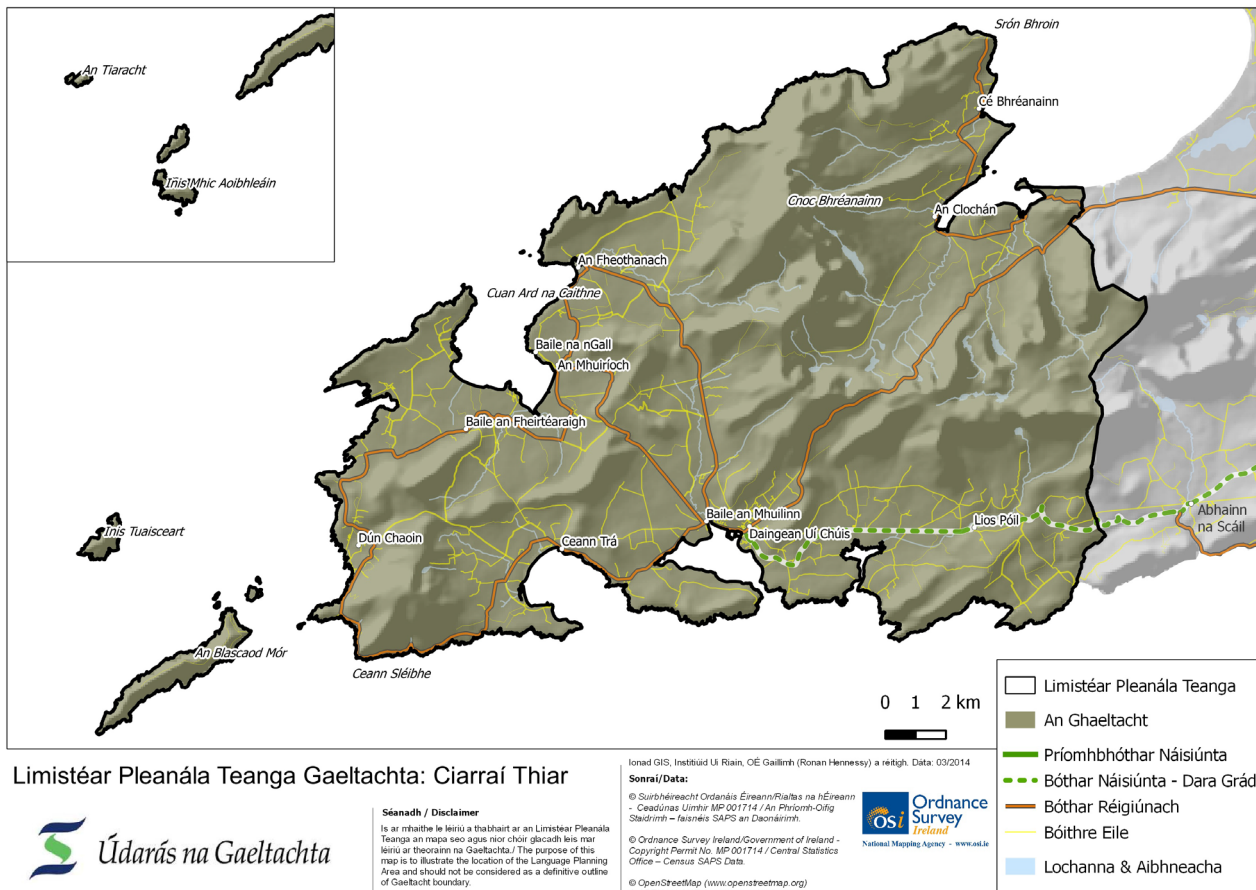
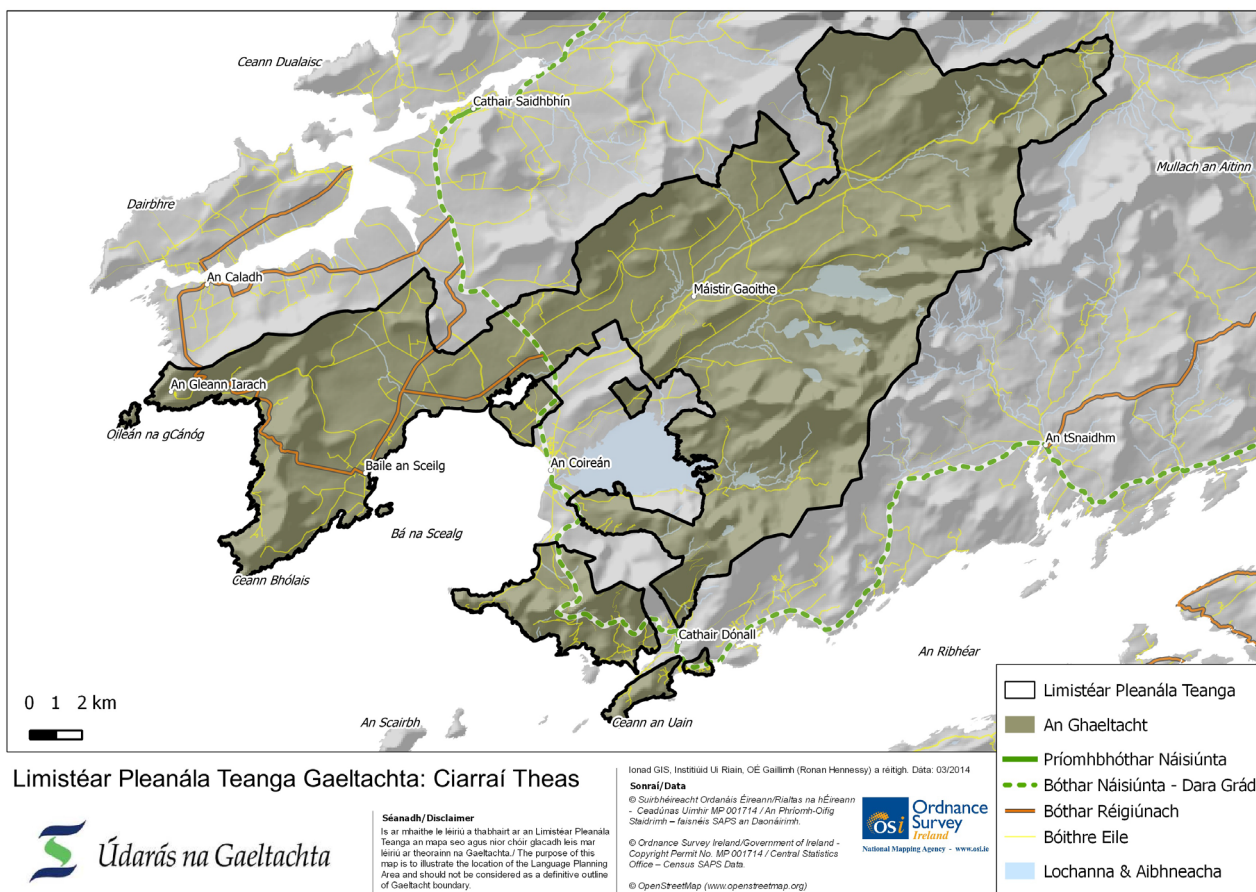
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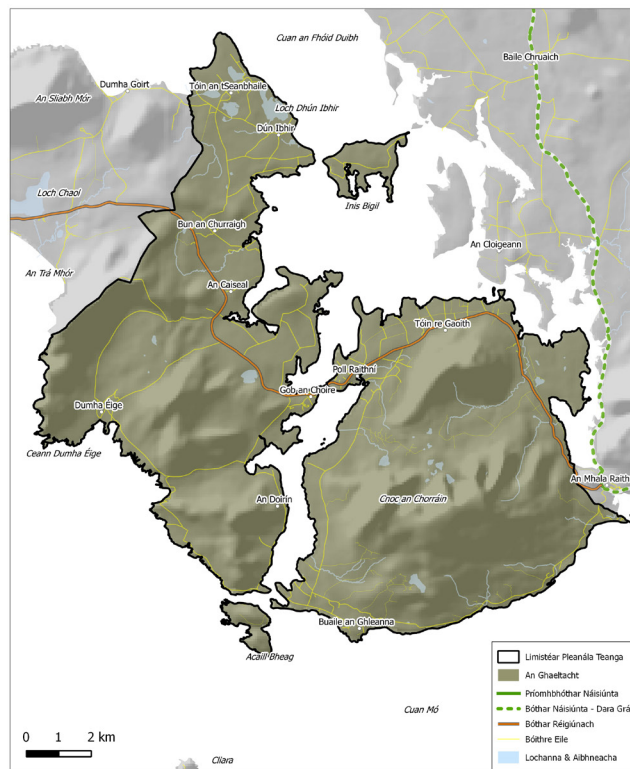
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- Bóthar Réigiúnach
- Bóithre Eile
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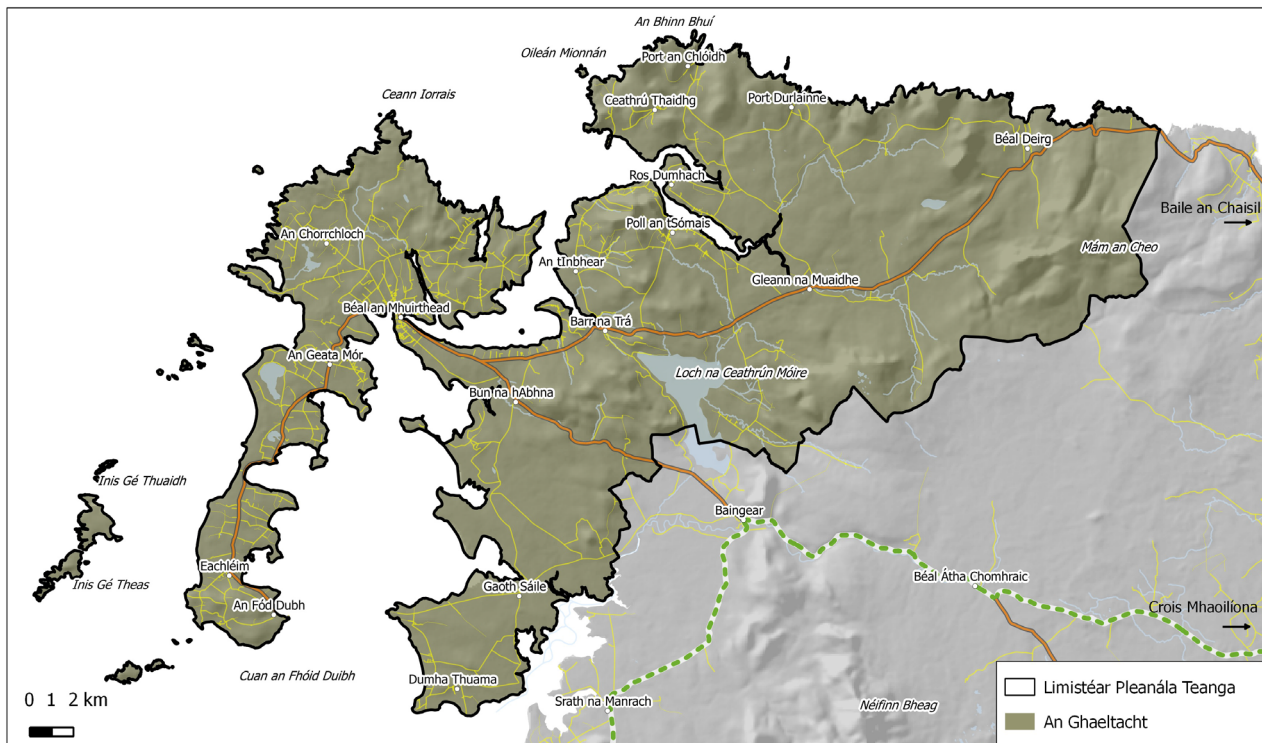
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## **Pádraig Ó Céidigh, Senator**

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