

ROSCOMMON LEADER PARTNERSHIP

# Area Profile of County Roscommon

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## POPULATION

The population of Roscommon, enumerated in Census 2016 was 64,544, an increase of 479 or 0.7% since 2011. This figure represents 1.35% of the state's population. This is the second lowest growth nationally. The population comprised 32,377 males and 32,167 females. 4,360 persons were under 4 years, 4,766 were between 5 and 9 years of age, 4,536 were in the category from 10 to 14 years and a further 4,008 were aged between 15 and 19 years old. There was a decrease of 566 children in the 0-14 age group from the 2011 figure. There were 10,743 persons 65 years and older. There was a natural increase in population of 1,642 people, with an estimated net migration from the County of 1,163 individuals. <sup>1</sup>

The current population of 64,544 gives a population density of just 25.33 persons per square km, compared to 70 people per square km for the State. 17,300 persons, 26.8% of the population, live in aggregate town areas whereas 47,244 live in aggregate rural areas or 73.2%.

Even though the county as a whole had the second lowest population growth nationally there was considerable variation within the county. The county is divided into four districts. One of these, Athlone No. 2 rural area (part of Athlone that is within County Roscommon) showed strong population growth at 3.5%, just below the state average (3.7%). In contrast, the Castlereagh (Castlerea) district in the north west of the county experienced substantial decline of -3.2% with the Boyle district only growing marginally. There is a clear north/south difference in terms of the county's population performance, which is linked to employment and economic growth patterns as well as closeness to larger urban centres. (WDC Insights)

### Settlements

The populations of the enumerated Settlements are listed below.

***All Settlements Enumerated in Roscommon, 2016***

Settlement	Population 2011	Change	% Change	Population 2016
Ballyfarnan	205	-18	-8.8%	187
Boyle Legal Town <sup>2</sup>	2588	N/A	N/A	2568
Ballaghaderreen	1822	-14	-0.8%	1808
Ballinlough	300	NIL	NIL%	300
Castlerea	1985	+7	+0.4%	1992
Frenchpark	420	+34	+8.1%	454
Loughglinn	204	-20	-9.8%	184
Clontuskert	188	-17	-9.0%	171
Elphin	613	-48	-7.8%	565
Roscommon	5693	+183	+3.2%	5876
Strokestown	814	+11	+1.4%	825
Keadew	187	-33	-17.6%	154
Bellanagare	142	+11	+7.7%	153
Cloonfad	285	+23	+8.1%	308
Ballyforan	172	+28	+16.3%	200
Ballinameen	188	+3	+1.6%	191
Tulsk	195	+46	+23.6%	241
Ballintober	137	+10	+7.3%	147
Termonbarry	366	+77	+21%	443
Knockcroghery	307	+44	+14.3%	351
Roosky	523	+41	+7.8%	564
Lanesborough-	1377	+77	+5.6%	1454

<sup>1</sup> **Components of Population Change and Average Annual Rates 2011 to 2016  
by County and City, Sex, Statistical Indicator and Census Year**

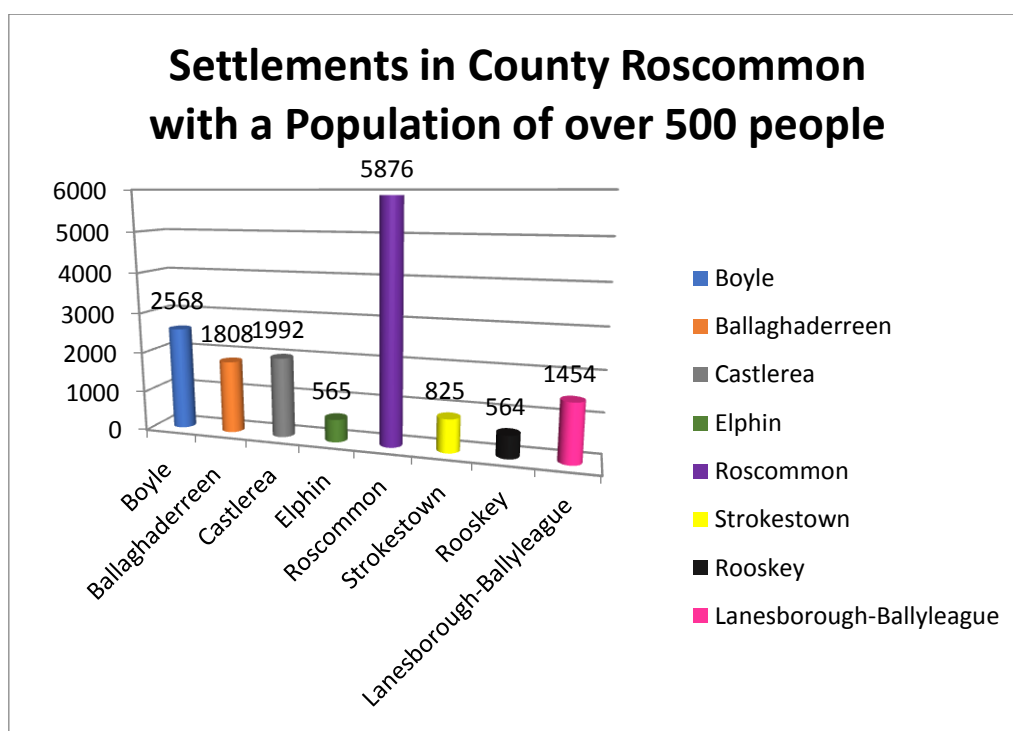
<sup>2</sup> Boyle Town and its Environs for 2011 only Boyle Town for 2016 as Legal Towns no longer exist

Ballyleague				
Athleague	241	+7	+2.9%	248

Taken from Census 2016. Percentage population change in Ireland's cities and towns, 2011-2016  
<http://census.cso.ie/P2map11>

Settlements which saw the biggest population decline were Keadew (-17.6%), Ballyfarnan (-8.8 %), Loughglinn (-9.8 %), Elphin (-7.8 %) and Cloontuskert (-7.8 %). All of these settlements are in the north/west of the County with the exception of Cloontuskert. Elphin saw the biggest decline in actual numbers, with a population of less of 48 from 2011 to 2016.

Settlements with largest percentage increase between 2011 and 2016 were Tulsk (23.6%), Termonbarry (21.5%), Ballyforan (16.7%), and Knockcroghery (14.3%). Settlements with largest increase in actual individuals was Roscommon (+183), Termonbarry (+77) Lanesborough / Ballyleague (+77).



The above graph illustrates the populations of the settlements in Roscommon with a population which exceeds five hundred people based on the 2016 Census. With the exception of Roscommon Town and Boyle all other settlements have less than 2,000 individuals.

Note that the Environs of Athlone (part of the Athlone West Rural ED) is not enumerated by CSO as a Settlement despite its population being both large and urban. Athlone West Rural ED has a population as of April 2016 of 4,978. Similarly, Danesfort/Carrick – on – Shannon is not listed as a Settlement but the ED population is 827.

## ELECTORAL DIVISIONS (EDS)

There are 112 EDs in County Roscommon, of which 48 saw a growth, 2 had no change and 62 saw a decline in population. Many of the more significant population movements are outlined above at the Town and Settlement level. Outside of these, the following EDs extrapolated from the Census 2016 experienced notable change:

Most significant increases in EDs Population from 2011 to 2016				
EDs	Population - 2011 (Number)	Population - 2016 (Number)	Actual change since previous census (Number)	Percentage change since previous census (Number)
<b>001 Athlone West Rural, Co. Roscommon</b>	4,450	4,978	528	11.9
<b>049 Oakport, Co. Roscommon</b>	319	413	94	29.5
<b>111 Termonbarry, Co. Roscommon</b>	696	778	82	11.8
<b>078 Bumlin, Co. Roscommon</b>	408	472	64	15.7
<b>039 Keadew, Co. Roscommon</b>	486	535	49	10.1
<b>084 Creeve, Co. Roscommon</b>	116	162	46	39.7
<b>094 Kilglass North, Co. Roscommon</b>	392	435	43	11
<b>020 Taghboy, Co. Roscommon</b>	473	513	40	8.5
<b>019 Rockhill, Co. Roscommon</b>	374	410	36	9.6
<b>112 Tulsk, Co. Roscommon</b>	279	314	35	12.5
<b>091 Kilbride North, Co. Roscommon</b>	372	407	35	9.4
<b>063 Carrowduff, Co. Roscommon</b>	203	232	29	14.3
<b>009 Cloonown, Co. Roscommon</b>	243	268	25	10.3
<b>041 Kilcolagh, Co. Roscommon</b>	126	148	22	17.5
<b>043 Killummod, Co. Roscommon</b>	107	120	13	12.1

Population Density and Area Size 2011 to 2016 by Electoral Division, Census Year and Statistical indicator				
Most significant decreases in EDs Population from 2011 to 2016				
EDs	Population - 2011 (Number)	Population - 2016 (Number)	Actual change since previous census (Number)	Percentage change since previous census (Number)
<b>051 Rushfield, Co. Roscommon</b>	425	376	-49	-11.5
<b>034 Creeve, Co. Roscommon</b>	169	120	-49	-29
<b>070 Fairymount, Co. Roscommon</b>	359	313	-46	-12.8
<b>062 Buckill, Co. Roscommon</b>	374	334	-40	-10.7
<b>067 Cloonfower, Co. Roscommon</b>	359	321	-38	-10.6
<b>074 Annaghmore, Co. Roscommon</b>	325	295	-30	-9.2
<b>047 Lough Allen, Co. Roscommon</b>	255	227	-28	-11
<b>080 Cloonfinlough, Co. Roscommon</b>	201	174	-27	-13.4
<b>077 Ballygarden, Co. Roscommon</b>	220	194	-26	-11.8
<b>052 Tivannagh, Co. Roscommon</b>	285	259	-26	-9.1
<b>096 Killavackan, Co. Roscommon</b>	231	208	-23	-10
<b>036 Crossna, Co. Roscommon</b>	207	187	-20	-9.7
<b>027 Aughrim West, Co. Roscommon</b>	188	172	-16	-8.5
<b>025 Altagowlan, Co. Roscommon</b>	57	49	-8	-14

According to the Census 2016 Roscommon had the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest increase in Traveller numbers nationally with an increase of 30.3%, 13.5% of the state's population were enumerated as having a disability, compared to 14.4% of the population in Roscommon at 9313 persons. This is almost 1% higher than the state, slightly more

females than males. Between the ages of 15 and 65, there is a population of 40,139 in Roscommon. Of this 4,770 have a disability accounting for 11.88% of the overall population, equating to almost 12% of the working age group. Roscommon has 10,743 Older people which equates to 16.6%, this is more than 2 % higher than the state average of 13.4% and 1,371 are over 85 years of age. Of the 64,544 individuals living in County Roscommon 2,923 are Carers accounting for 4.5% of the total population of the County, again higher than the state figure of 4.1%. By April 2016, 37% of population nationally had a medical card, up from 29% in 2006. Between 41.3% and 48.5% of the population of Roscommon had a medical card.<sup>3</sup> 6,596 of County Roscommon's population were enumerated as having a nationality other than Irish in the 2016 census. This represented 10.3% of the of the Usually Resident population of 64,000.<sup>4</sup> There are as of March 2017 126 Syrian Refugees adults and 70 children living in Ballaghaderreen.

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## HOUSEHOLDS & HOUSING

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In 2016 there are 24,013 households in Roscommon compared to a figure of 23,672 for 2011. There were 6,420 one person households, and on the opposite end of the scale there were 86 households with 8 or more persons, totalling 749 individuals.

As of April 2016 there were 153 households with two or more family units, representing 802 individuals and there was another 455 Non-Family households and relations, which totalled 1,009.

The vast majority of housing in Roscommon was a House/ Bungalow, however, there were 105 individuals living in a Caravan/Mobile home. A total of 428 houses have been built since the last census year of 2011. 4,789 households were rented from a private landlord, local authority or voluntary body; this represents 20% of the households enumerated as part of this element of the census data. 1,493 households were rented from Roscommon County Council as of Census Night in April 2016; this houses a total of 3,818 individuals and represents 31% of all rented accommodation in the County.

55 households, or 0.2% of households in County Roscommon had no water supply, and 244 permanent private households indicated they had no central heating, which is a decrease on the 330 households who indicated likewise in the census in 2011.

7,987 households enumerated in April 2016 indicated that they did not have a personal computer, compared to 7,468 households in 2011 who were without a personal computer. This represented 33% of the total households. 26.5% of households indicated that they had no access to internet, this is a decline in the figure of 34% from the 2011 census, but is still a significant proportion with more than 1 in 4 households not having internet in County Roscommon.

In 2016 there were 2499 households with no motor car, a decrease of 451 from the 2,950 households enumerated with no car in 2011.

Roscommon is the country's 2nd lowest scoring county on the Indices of Disposable Income per person (excluding rent). Where the state is equal to 100, Roscommon scored 87 for 2014, the last year for which the Index is available.<sup>5</sup>

There are 230,056 unoccupied housing homes across the State. Comparing counties within the State it seems the issue of vacancy is particularly acute in the Upper Shannon area and the West. The vacancy rate, unoccupied homes as a percentage of the total number of houses (excluding Holiday Homes) for Roscommon is 20.5%.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Extracted from Health in Ireland Key Trends 2016, published by Department of Health

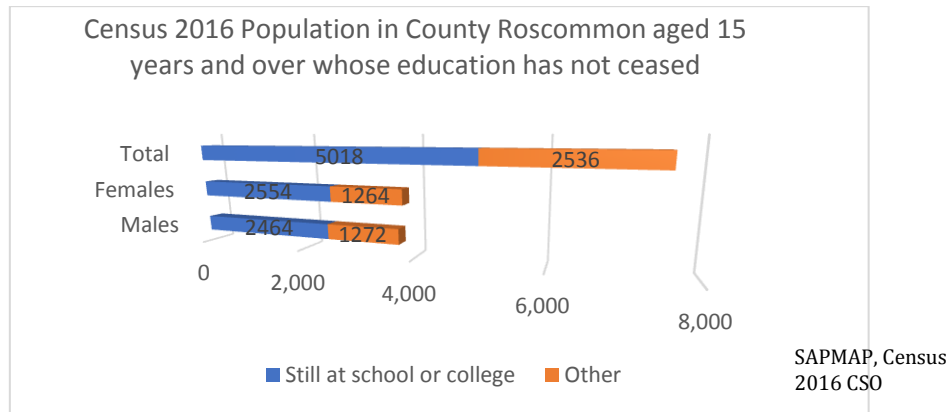
<sup>4</sup> Note that this figure is less than the total population of Roscommon. Only those who are usually resident in the country are included in this calculation - unlike the overall census, those resident for less than 3 months or on vacation, business trips etc are not included in this question.

<sup>5</sup> (Source: CSO, County Incomes and Regional GDP; Indices of Disposable Income per person (excluding rent) by region and County 2014)

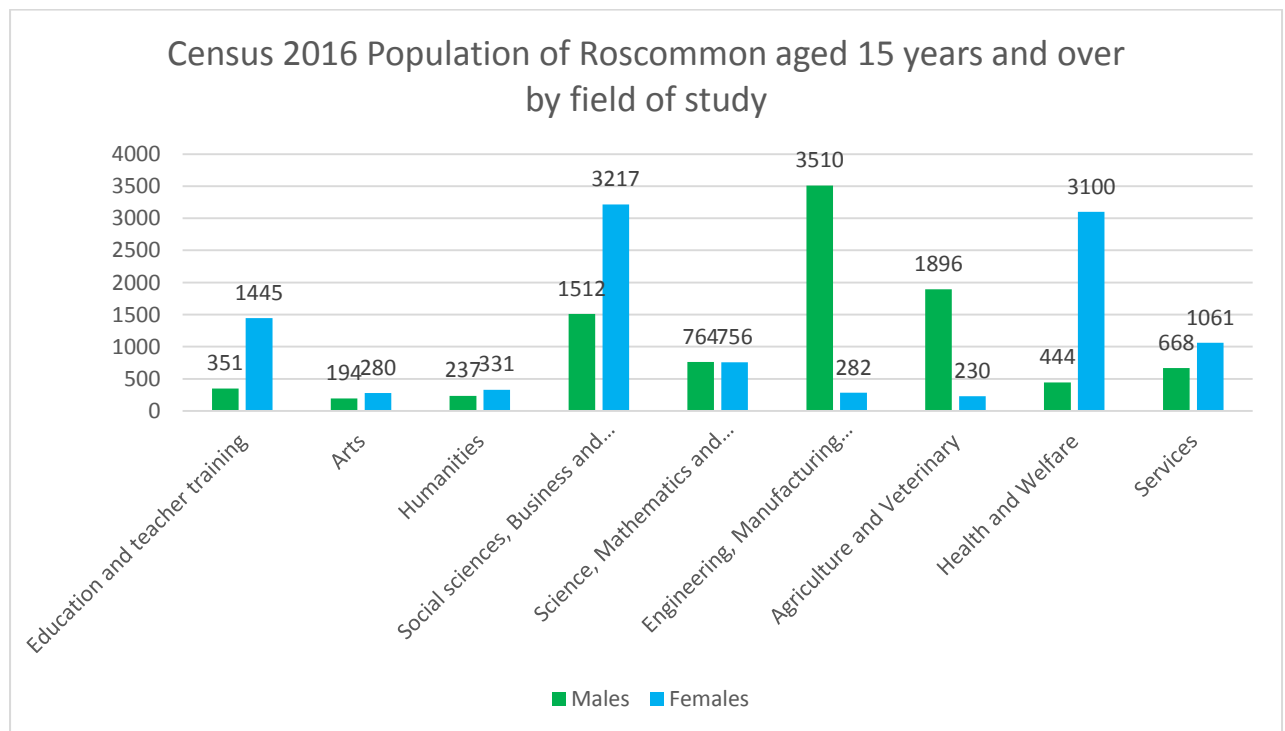
<sup>6</sup> Tackling Empty Homes, Overview of vacant housing in Ireland and possible actions by Housing Agency, Discussion paper prepared for the Housing and Homelessness Committee, May 2016

## EDUCATION

The numbers of children in the pre-school aged of 3 and 4 years in County Roscommon enumerated in the Census 2016 stood at 1,843. There were a total of 7,506 children attending primary school in the county, in total including 59 students with special needs attending mainstream primary schools and 44 students attending special needs schools. <sup>7</sup>There are 6,504 young people attending second level education in County Roscommon. <sup>8</sup>



As of April 2016 there were a total of 7,554 individuals aged 15 years or more whose education had not ceased.



According to the 2016 census the most studied field by males over the age of age of 15 was Engineering, Manufacturing and Computing, followed by Agriculture and Veterinary, whilst for females it was Social Sciences, Business and Law followed very closely by Health and Welfare.

<sup>7</sup> Pupils in National Schools (Number) by County, School Programme and Year Roscommon 2017, Hosted by CSO for The Department of Education and Skills

<sup>8</sup> Pupils receiving Second Level Education (Number) by County, Type of School and Year Roscommon 2017, Hosted by CSO for The Department of Education and Skills



In County Roscommon the standard of education across the population is improving. According to the census 16,235 individuals over the age of 15 years living in County Roscommon had a minimum of lower or upper secondary school education, and a further 18,713 or 43% of the population over 15 years of age have third level education, compared to the national average of 48% for the same set of criteria.

Roscommon has produced a consistently high number of students that proceed to third level education. For the academic year 2016 there were 2,390 students from Roscommon studying in Third Level. As there is no third level educational institution in Co Roscommon, most students must leave the county to access third level courses. The most popular destination for students in the academic year of 2015/2016 was:

Location of Education	Number of Roscommon Students Attending
Galway	684
Dublin	667
Westmeath	314
Sligo	266
Limerick	202

On the other end of the spectrum, 6,399 individuals indicated that they had no formal education, or primary only education which is a decrease of 1123 on the figures in the same category for 2011, this however, still equates to just under 10% of the population of Roscommon at 9.9%.<sup>9</sup> There is a direct correlation between these figures and the older age profile in parts of the County.

The HEA First Destinations Report (2012) indicated that a mere 13% of college graduates from Roscommon receive their first jobs in the county, the lowest in the Country with the exception of Leitrim, which may be accounted for by the lack of opportunities in Roscommon to utilise skill sets achieved through further and higher education, with a knock on effect to economic development, innovation and diversity in the County. Without the skilled and educated workforce present in the County there is less chance of attracting new enterprises.

The below table shows the proportion in each the small areas of disadvantage with primary only education:

ED	Small Area ID	Total 2016	Population	Proportion with Primary Education Only 2016
Lough Allen/Altagowlan	197002001/197087 001	276		31
Artagh North	197004001	143		14
	197004002	179		29
	197005002	165		24
Ballaghaderreen	197011001	161		16
	197011003	162		16
	197011004	125		16
	197011005	94		31
	197011006	257		24
	197011010	176		24
	197011012	209		16
	197011013/197011	199		7

<sup>9</sup> Population Aged 15 years and over by County, Sex, Highest Level of Education 2016(Roscommon Extract CSO)

	018		
	197011014/197011	165	17
	017		
<b>Ballinlough</b>	197012001	250	22
	197012005	137	11
<b>Ballyfarnan</b>	197015001	234	18
<b>Baslick</b>	197019001	155	21
<b>Bellanagare</b>	197020003	156	18
	197020004	201	22
<b>Boyle Urban</b>	197022001/197022	213	18
	006		
	197022005	180	21
	197022007	72	31
	197022008	67	43
	197022009	152	42
	197022010	221	18
	197022011	119	29
<b>Castlereagh</b>	197032002	280	24
	197032005	197	35
	197032008/197032	129	23
	009		
	197032012	542	34
	197032016	203	14
<b>Cloonfower</b>	197037001	170	28
<b>Cloontuskert</b>	197040005	194	23
<b>Edmondstown</b>	197057001	124	19
<b>Elphin</b>	197059001	227	17
	197059002	162	17
<b>Kiltullagh</b>	197081003	176	31
	197081004	233	29
	197081006	153	22
<b>Loughlinn</b>	197088001	240	20
	197088002	169	21
	197088004	150	21
<b>Roosky</b>	197096003	132	38
<b>Roscommon Rural</b>	197097004	247	34
<b>Roscommon Urban</b>	197098001	186	14
<b>Strokestown</b>	197103006	135	24
<b>Taghboy</b>	197104002	242	27
<b>Frenchpark</b>	197062005	168	17

It is evident that there are significant pockets of high 'primary only' education in many of the small areas of disadvantage. There is a correlation between this level of primary only education and the age profile of the small areas.

Delivering Equality of Opportunity in Schools (DEIS) the Action Plan for Educational Inclusion, provides for a standardised system for identifying levels of disadvantage and an integrated School Support Programme (SSP). There are 20 DEIS primary schools with a County Roscommon address, and Lisnamult Community School in Roscommon town is the only post primary DEIS school in the County. There is a new DEIS primary school in Arigna, one of the areas of disadvantage.

### **Early School Leavers**

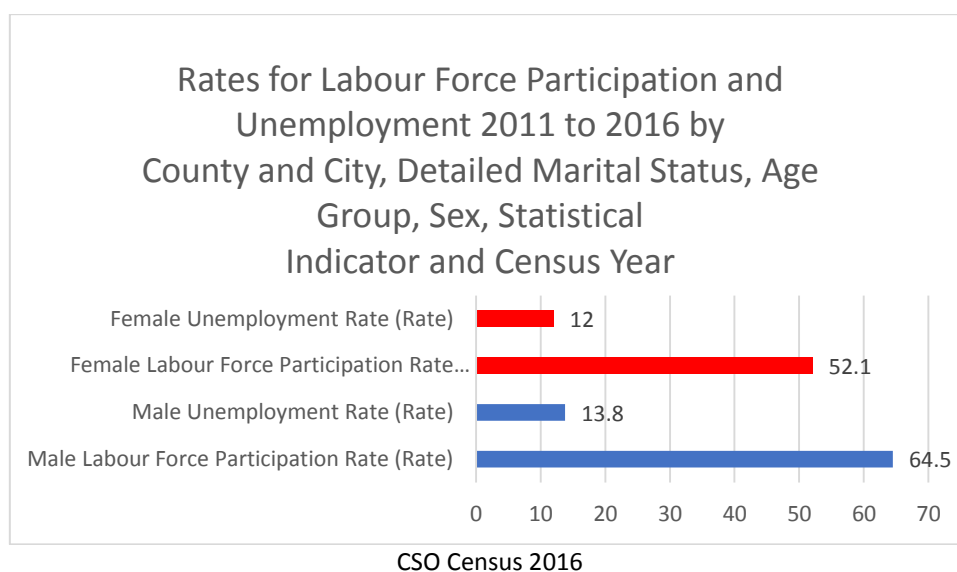
A Department of Education and Skills report, March 2016 entitled *"Early Leavers What Next?"* (Report on Early Leavers from Post-Primary Schools – Pupils Enrolled in 2010/2011 and not in 2011/2012) indicated that the percentage of early school leavers in Roscommon was 1.9% evidencing an increase of 0.2% of early school leavers on the same report published in May 2013. In May 2013 Roscommon was the second lowest in the Country; it is now joint fifth lowest. The average National Rate based on Statistics from the same report of March 2016 was 2.9%.

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## LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

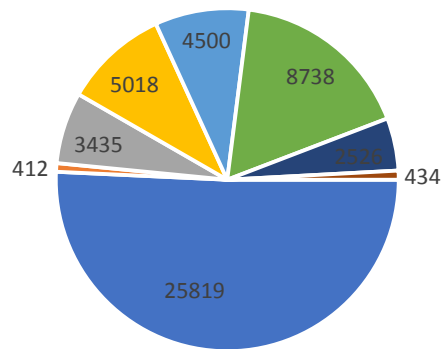
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While male labour force participation fell overall (69.4% in 2011 to 67.8% in 2016) it grew in 2 of the 31 administrative areas, namely Dublin City and Cork City. The largest recorded fall in male labour force participation rates was in Laois and Roscommon, both fell by 3.3 points (to 68.6% and 64.5% respectively) in 2016. The female labour force participation rate grew in Roscommon from 51.9 to 52.1 as can be seen from the graph below.



The 2016 census indicated that there were 25,819 persons aged 15+ years in the labour force in Roscommon, representing a labour force participation rate of almost 58.3%. This is below the national average of 61.14%. Of the 25,063 persons aged 15+ years who were outside the labour force, 20% were students, almost 18% were looking after the home/family, 10% were unable to work due to permanent sickness or illness and almost 35% were already retired, as can be evidenced with the graph below.

Population aged 15 years and over by principal economic status and sex



- At work
- Looking for first regular job
- Unemployed having lost or given up previous job
- Student
- Looking after home/family
- Retired
- Unable to work due to permanent sickness or disability
- Other

A social class comparison taken from the 2016 census, clearly shows that Roscommon has less Professional, Managerial and Technical Workers than the national average, with more non manual, skilled manual, and semi-skilled than state. It is on par with the unskilled average for the Country.

Population by sex and social class			
Social Class	Male	Female	Total
Professional workers	2,181	1,830	4,011
Managerial and technical	7,872	9,492	17,364
Non-manual	5,301	7,404	12,705
Skilled manual	6,335	3,214	9,549
Semi-skilled	3,977	3,582	7,559
Unskilled	1,347	789	2,136
All others gainfully occupied and unknown	5,364	5,856	11,220
Total	32,377	32,167	64,544

CSO SAPMAP Census 2016

As of June 2016, there were 5,535 cattle herd owners in the County and 1,800 sheep flock owners (*Source: Roscommon DVO* ) In August 2017, there was 266 individuals claiming Farm Assist<sup>10</sup>. Roscommon still remains reliant on agriculture, construction, retail and public sector for employment within the County, this can be largely attributed to the rurality of the County, coupled few large companies, and limited development in the areas of ICT and in the scientific, medical and technology areas.

The 2016 census indicated that there was a 15.39 % increase in Industry a 11.1% increase in Construction and an 8.2% increase in public service employment in Roscommon from the 2011 census. The newly launched CountyRoscommonJobs.ie has seen 3,527 individual users from January to Sept 2017, 23,270 page views in the same period and 1,760 vacancies posted from February to September 2017. The number of active enterprises in Roscommon in 2014 was 2908 second lowest to Leitrim in the Western Region. (WDC Presentation, “Insights on the Western Region” Department of Social Protection, 30 January 2017, Dr Helen McHenry, Policy Analyst Pauline White, Policy Analyst WDC)

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<sup>10</sup> DEASP Statistics 13/9/17

## WORK AND COMMUTING

67% of the working population drove a car to work, followed by just over 9.5% driving a van to work. Only 1,265 people walked or cycled to work, and a further 1,386 took communal transport to work. (Including being a passenger in a car)

Population aged 5 years and over by journey time to work, school or college	
Journey time	Persons
Under 15 mins	15,077
1/4 hour - under 1/2 hour	10,832
1/2 hour - under 3/4 hour	5,040
3/4 hour - under 1 hour	1,512
1 hour - under 1 1/2 hours	1,679
1 1/2 hours and over	1,220
Not stated	2,725
Total	38,085

Of those over the age of 5 years travelling to work, school or college, the majority, 15,077 had only a journey time of under 15 minutes. On the other hand 4,411 were travelling between 45 minutes and someplace over 90 minutes to work school or college. Given that there are no major employers in the County, it is not surprising to find that over 4000 individuals are commuting in excess of 45 minutes.

## HEALTH

Population by general health and sex			
General Health	Male	Female	Total
Very good	18,494	18,531	37,025
Good	9,560	9,320	18,880
Fair	3,028	3,096	6,124
Bad	496	489	985
Very bad	105	104	209
Not stated	694	627	1,321
Total	32,377	32,167	64,544

SAPMAP Census 2016

Despite having a considerable older population, (approximately 17% of the population of the County) and having a higher than average percentage of people with disabilities compared with the state, more than 86% of the residents of Roscommon as of April 2016, rated their health as good or very good, this is just below the state average of 87%. Just under 2 % rated it as bad or very bad, which is less than 0.4% higher than the state average. The comparison between the males and females in the different categories was more or less on par, with little by way of difference, as can be seen above. Further details in relation to health can be seen under target groups.



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## SICAP TARGET GROUPS AND LOCAL COMMUNITY GROUPS

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### ***Disadvantaged Children and Families***

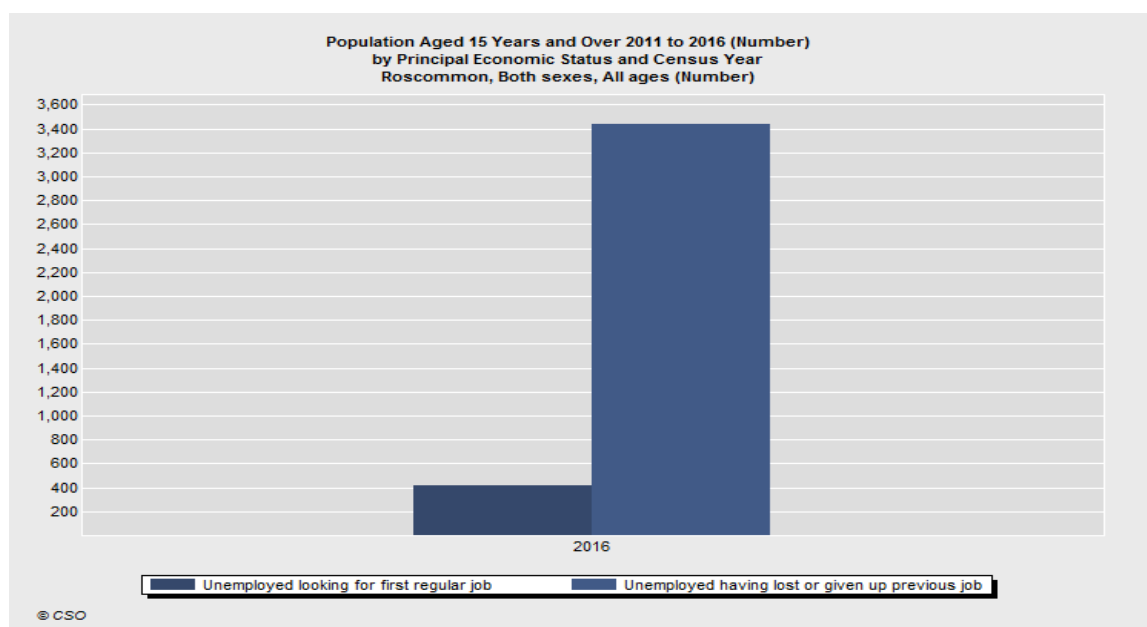
According to the 2016 Census there are 16,958 families in Roscommon, up 219 on the 2011 census figures. There are 13,662 between 0 and 14 years of age. There are 400 cases open currently in the Social Work Department in Tusla in Co. Roscommon

There are currently 17,057 young people 18 years of age and under in Roscommon. *“Early Leavers What Next?”* (Report on Early Leavers from Post-Primary Schools – Pupils Enrolled in 2010/2011 and not in 2011/2012) indicated that the percentage of early school leavers in Roscommon was 1.9% and indicating that Roscommon has the joint fifth lowest rate nationally. The average National Rate based on Statistics from the same report of March 2016 was 2.9%.

### ***Young Carers***

There is emerging research and concern about young carers. A young carer is under the age of 18 and provides care for a family or household member who has an illness, disability, addiction or other care need. Previously invisible, national reports (by Barnados and NUIG Child and Family Centre) have brought their existence to wider attention. A young carer can suffer negative impacts from missing school, or being distracted at school, to feeling lonely and isolated as they have little time to socialise, play sports or meet friends. They can also suffer physically from back pain and emotionally due to stress, anxiety and worry. (A study of young carers in the Irish Population, Child and Family Research Centre, NUI, Galway) More specific data on young carers from the census is not available at the time of submitting the tender.

### ***Disadvantaged Young People***



There were 412 people, Unemployed looking for first regular job as of April 2016. As of August 2017<sup>11</sup> there were 252 under 25 years signing for Jobseekers Benefit or Allowance. Of this there were 146 were males and

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<sup>11</sup> DEASP Statistics 13/9/17

106 females. 140 males were receiving Disability Allowance and 5 were receiving illness benefit under 25 years and 6 females were receiving illness benefit and 101 receiving disability allowance under 25 years. There are 75 Youthreach places in the County across both centres in Ballaghaderreen and Roscommon.

### **Disadvantaged Women**

On a general level women are disadvantaged *vís a* *vís* men in relation to income and employment opportunities and are more likely to be classified as carers and lone parents in Roscommon. The Carer Breakdown is a rate of 60:40 or 3 out of every 5 carers were women. In terms of Lone Parents 84%, or 17 out of every 20 were women accounted for Lone Parents in the County. There are 4,686 females with a disability in the County and 222 Traveller women in the County. Within the County there is little statistical or empirical information on the current position of sub groups, but the demand for the services for the Women's Network and the joint supporting of Roscommon Women's Manifesto Group by Roscommon Women's Network and Roscommon LEADER Partnership indicates on-going need for support for disadvantaged women. 1 in 5 women in Ireland who have been in a relationship have been abused by a current or former partner. (O'Connor, M, & Kelleher Associates, Making the Links, Women's Aid, 1995). In 2016, there were 16,946 disclosures of domestic violence against women noted during 19,115 contacts with Women's Aid Direct Services. Women who have experienced domestic violence are at an increased risk of depression and suicide attempts; physical injuries; psychosomatic disorders; unplanned pregnancies; HIV and other STIs; being killed by a partner. (World Health Organisation, World Report on Violence and Health, 2002)

There are two Domestic Violent units in Co. Roscommon – Safe links in Boyle and Esker House in Monksland In the year 2017 to date 67 Domestic violence cases have been reported in Boyle and 61 in Monksland, giving a total of 128 domestic violence cases.<sup>12</sup>

### **Lone Parents**

The category of Lone Parents includes anybody who is parenting alone whether through separation of any kind, bereavement or never having been in a joint parenting arrangement. The Census shows that there were 218,817 families in Ireland headed by one parent in 2016; an increase of over 3,500 families since Census 2011. The vast majority, 86.4%, were headed by women. Almost 90,000 of these parents indicated that they were single; a further 50,496 were widowed; and the remaining 68,378 were separated or divorced. Lone Parents are less likely to be in paid employment.

Family units with children, by type of family and age of children						
Age of children	Couples children	with	Mothers children	with	Fathers children	with
<b>Number of families</b>						
All children under 15	4,386		760		92	
All children 15 and over	3,164		1,193		303	
Children both under and over 15	1,501		248		14	
Total	9,051		2,201		409	
<b>Number of children</b>						
All children under 15	9,321		1,223		134	
All children 15 and over	5,036		1,652		410	
Children both under and over 15	4,635		727		40	

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<sup>12</sup> Tusla Statistics 18/9/17

# Family units with children, by type of family and age of children

Age of children	Couples children	with	Mothers children	with	Fathers children	with
Total	18,992		3,602		584	

SAPMAP Census 2016

In Roscommon there were 2,610, Lone Parents (Mothers and Fathers with Children), a decrease of 19 on the 2011 figure of 2629. Of this Lone Parent figure 2,201 or 84% were Mothers with Children. There were 4,186 children living in One Parent Families in County Roscommon as of April 2016.

However, only 204 individuals in Roscommon are in receipt of the means tested One Parent Family Payment as of August 2017.

The table below illustrates the ratio of Lone Parents in each of the small areas of disadvantage in the County.

ED	Small Area ID	Total Population 2016	Lone Parents Ratio 2016
Lough Allen/Altagowlan Artagh North	197002001/1970870 01	276	25
	197004001	143	7
Ballaghaderreen	197004002	179	22
	197005002	165	21
	197011001	161	23
	197011003	162	26
	197011004	125	29
	197011005	94	0
	197011006	257	56
	197011010	176	9
	197011012	209	19
	197011013/1970110 18	199	29
	197011014/1970110 17	165	9
	197012001	250	12
Ballinlough	197012005	137	19
Ballyfarnan	197015001	234	33
Baslick	197019001	155	18
Bellanagare	197020003	156	33
	197020004	201	6
Boyle Urban	197022001/1970220 06	213	42
	197022005	180	24
	197022007	72	50
	197022008	67	50
	197022009	152	60
	197022010	221	39
	197022011	119	29
Castlereagh	197032002	280	26
	197032005	197	50
	197032008/1970320 09	129	43
	197032012	542	26
	197032016	203	38
Cloonfower	197037001	170	5

<b>Cloontuskert</b>	197040005	194	18
<b>Edmondstown</b>	197057001	124	8
<b>Elphin</b>	197059001	227	35
	197059002	162	8
<b>Kiltullagh</b>	197081003	176	12
	197081004	233	7
	197081006	153	40
<b>Loughlinn</b>	197088001	240	14
	197088002	169	67
	197088004	150	7
<b>Roosky</b>	197096003	132	40
<b>Roscommon Rural</b>	197097004	247	9
<b>Roscommon Urban</b>	197098001	186	25
<b>Strokestown</b>	197103006	135	50
<b>Taghboy</b>	197104002	242	7
<b>Frenchpark</b>	197062005	168	27

Based on the lone parent ratios statistics for the four very disadvantaged small areas, it is clear that the percentage of lone parents in these areas from 20 to 74%, much higher than many of the other small areas.

#### ***Low Income Workers/Households***

<b>Persons at work by industry and sex</b>				
Industry	Male	Female	Total	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,173	138	2,311	
Building and construction	1,412	80	1,492	
Manufacturing industries	2,447	870	3,317	
Commerce and trade	2,661	2,554	5,215	
Transport and communications	1,068	336	1,404	
Public administration	1,080	1,081	2,161	
Professional services	1,461	4,803	6,264	
Other	1,837	1,818	3,655	
Total	14,139	11,680	25,819	

The above table outlines the persons at work by industry and sex in County Roscommon.

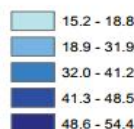
The 2016 Census recorded 2,311, 2,173 males and 138 females engaged in agriculture, fisheries and forestry activities in Roscommon. These figures are based on a CSO classification (persons at work by industry) which does not adequately record those with multiple occupations. This is a slight decline of the 2011 figures which showed 2405 individuals engaged in agriculture and in line with the national figures for those engaged in Agriculture for 2016.

As of June 2016, there were 5,535 cattle herd owners in the County and 1,800 sheep flock owners (*Source: Roscommon DVO*) There are regional disparities in the landscape and in farming from north to south in the county. High elevations characterize the northern part with a dominance of dry stock farming and high portion of rough grazing. The southern part is characterized by lower elevations with a cattle and sheep mixed farming system dominating.

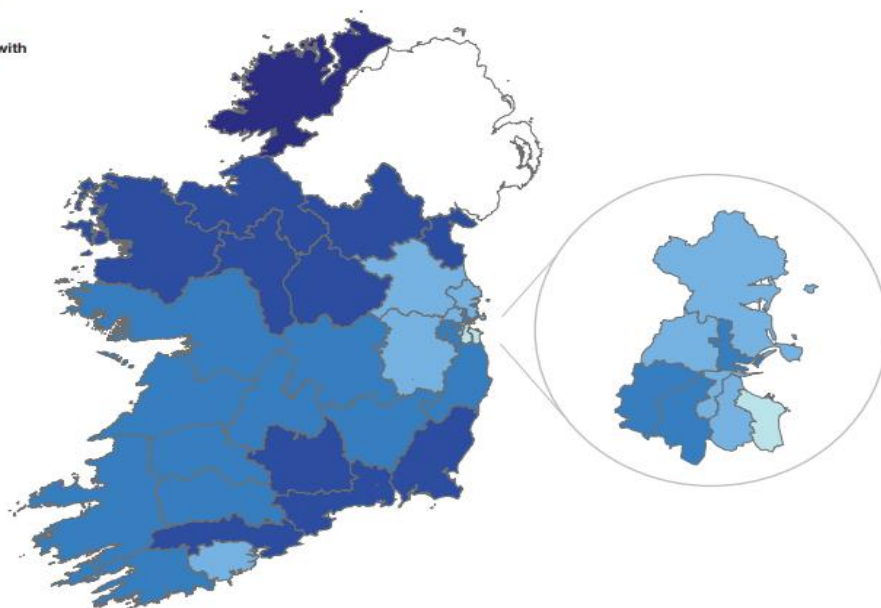
There is growing farming poverty, much of which is hidden and hard to measure. The extent of new farming poverty goes far beyond these numbers given that the majority of farms in the county are considered

**PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION WITH A MEDICAL CARD BY LOCAL HEALTH OFFICE, 2016**

Percentage of population with a medical card



Source: Primary Care Reimbursement Service.



*Extracted from Health in Ireland Key Trends 2016, published by Department of Health*

non-viable. Most of these are operated by older males. Even outside the smaller operators, farm poverty is increasing due to the decline in off-farm income of farmers and spouses.

The Rural Social Scheme (RSS) and Farm Assist (FA) are two interventions aimed at low income farmers. RSS aims to provide income support to low income farmers and fishermen who are currently in receipt of long-term Social Welfare payments and to provide certain services of benefit to rural communities. The scheme is administered by Roscommon LEADER Partnership. Currently, there are 149 people working in six areas on RSS (this figure is to increase to 167 in the coming months)<sup>13</sup>. The scheme is significantly over subscribed and there are many farmers seeking places.

There are currently 266 Individuals<sup>14</sup> in receipt of Farm Assist Factors such as lack of awareness and pride are barriers to applying for FA and thus there may be further numbers eligible for the payment.

Isolation, low education levels and an aging profile are further factors leading to increased social exclusion of those in the sector. Assistance with mental health well-being and income generation are thus two key interventions required by smallholders in the area.

Other low income families include those in receipt of low wages with children and who qualify for Family Income Supplement (FIS). This aims to give extra financial support to people on low pay. There were 743 families in receipt of FIS in August 2017 compared to 413 February 2011 which is an increase of 330 families in 6 years an 80% increase in the numbers in receipt of the payment. By April 2016 37% of the population of the state had a medical card, compared to 29% 10 years previously.

<sup>13</sup> RLP RSS Co-ordination Figures

<sup>14</sup> DEASP Statistics 13/9/17

As you can see from the above that between 41.3 and 48.5% of the population of Roscommon had a medical card.

1,483 households rent their homes from the local authority, mostly in the main population centres. A further 86 households rent from voluntary housing associations some of which are designed for specific groups such as that developed by the Irish Wheelchair Association and Roscara. Many of these households are of low income and are members of multiple SICAP target groups.

The economic downturn has led to increased hardship for many new groups and communities. Many new estates and small communities were set up as a result of the construction boom, particularly in the north and west of the county. Unfinished estates, negative equity, one or two jobs in the family gone, reduced level of pay and credit problems are still being experienced by individuals and families.

### **New Communities**

The number of Irish residents born outside Ireland continued to increase and stood at 810,406 in 2016, an increase of 43,636 on the 2011 figure. In April 2016, persons born abroad accounted for 17.3 per cent of the population.

6,596 of County Roscommon's population were enumerated as having a nationality other than Irish in the 2016 census.

This represented 10.3% of the of the Usually Resident population of 64,000.<sup>15</sup> The National figure is 11.4%. The main EU nationalities resident in Roscommon are UK (2590), Polish (1364), Lithuanian (377), Other 28 EU Countries (1141) and rest of World (1124).

Population Usually Resident and Present in the State who Speak a Language other than English or Irish at Home 2016 (Number) by Nationality; Ability to Speak English, Sex and Census Year was 13,895 which represented 0.29% over the overall population which does not speak any English at all. In contrast in Roscommon there are 186 individuals living in Roscommon that as of April 2016 do not at all speak any English, which is on a par with the national figure, another 899 indicated that they did not speak it very well, which indicates that over 1,000 individuals living in the County, or 1.7% of the population have a very limited ability if any to speak English.

Speakers of foreign languages by language spoken	
Language	Persons
Polish	1,536
French	552
Lithuanian	373
Other	3,671
Total	6,132

SAPMAP CSO 2016

<sup>15</sup> Note that this figure is less than the total population of Roscommon. Only those who are usually resident in the country are included in this calculation - unlike the overall census, those resident for less than 3 months or on vacation, business trips etc. are not included in this question.



The most spoken foreign language spoken in Roscommon was Polish, followed by French and Lithuanian. There are now have 126 adults; 87 males and 39 females and 70 children Syrian Refugees living in Ballaghaderreen with the expectation that many will move from the Reception Centre into the local community in the coming months

## ***People living in Disadvantaged Communities***

### **Spatial Pattern of Deprivation/Affluence**

The Deprivation Index devised by Haase and Pratschke is designed to provide a single measurement of the overall deprivation of areas in Ireland. The effects of the economic crisis and partial recovery thereafter can best be gauged from the absolute HP Deprivation Scores. In 2006 these have a mean of zero and a standard deviation of 10. By 2011, the mean had shifted leftwards to -7.0, indicating the considerable decline in affluence and corresponding increase in deprivation. By 2016, this decline had partially recovered to a mean of -4.2. Comparing the relative changes in the HP Index Scores between 2006, 2011 and 2016, we can conclude that the dominance of Ireland's urban environs has continued unabated, albeit in a differentiated manner.

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 expressed in the largest reduction in their Relative HP Index Scores.

Scores range from minus 50 to plus 50, from extreme deprivation to extreme affluence. These are applied to all Electoral Divisions and Small Areas in the country. There is an Absolute Index and a Relative Index. The former is useful for making comparisons across time but in order to assess an ED or SA at a particular point in time the Relative Score is more appropriate. If we wish to target resources towards disadvantaged areas, the relative position of each area at a specific point in time is of greater importance. This is represented by the Relative Index Score.

In the period 2006 – 2016 as a result of the downturn, Roscommon's Absolute Deprivation Score fluctuated from -1.1 in 2006 to -8.7 to a 2016 absolute deprivation score of -6.3. This is compared to a National Absolute Deprivation Score of -3.6 and a score for the West of -4.5.

Roscommon's relative position declined as it dropped from 14<sup>th</sup> in 2006 to 20<sup>th</sup> in 2011 and further dropped to 21<sup>st</sup> most affluent local authority area in the country in 2016.

Within the county, there are no Electoral Divisions ranked as Affluent, 66 are ranked marginally below average (-10 to 0) whilst 37 are ranked marginally above (0 to +10) the national average for relative affluence/deprivation. There are nine EDs ranked as Disadvantaged:

- Ballyfarnan (-11.5)
- Artagh South (-10.5)
- Ballaghaderreen (-10)
- Baslick (-10.9)
- LoughAllen/Altagowlan (2 EDs combined – 047 Lough Allen and 025 Altagowlan) (-13.2)
- Loughlinn (-11.2)
- Boyle Urban (-13.3) Declined a further 2 percent from 2011
- Cloonfower (-11).

The highest ranked EDs are Oakport (8.3), Drumlish (7.3), Kiltoom (6.8), Rockhill (6.3), Mote (6), Cloonown (5.9) Lecarrow (5.8), Carnagh (5.7) although all of these score within the marginally above average category.

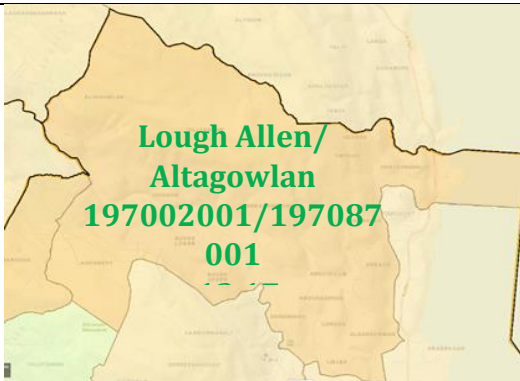
There are several concentrations or clusters of disadvantage in the county which can be pinpointed through examination of Small Area data and maps. The following tables list those Small Areas categorised as Disadvantaged (score of -10 or below) by the HP Index and relates them to their Electoral Division.

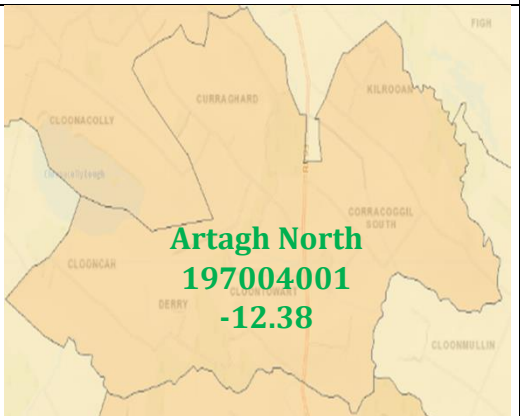
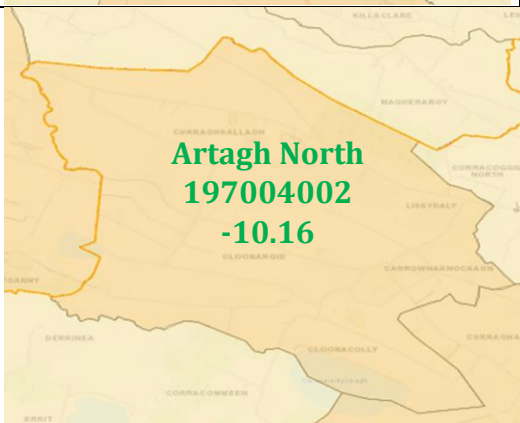
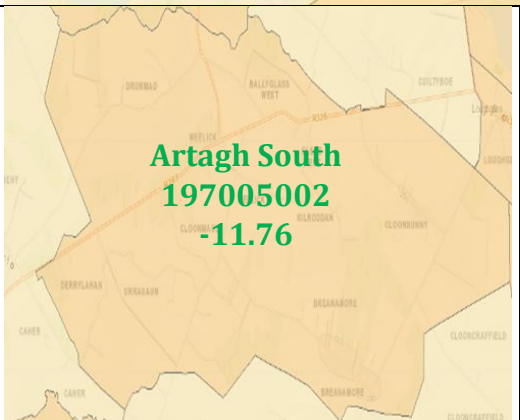
In reading the table below, it should be noted that the presence of a Disadvantaged SA does not mean that all or the majority of the ED is so ranked.

There are 48 small areas of disadvantaged in the County, with all bar 4 in the North/ Northwest of the County, and included in these areas are 2 small areas in Boyle Urban which are ranked as Very disadvantaged, together with one area of Ballaghaderreen and one small are in Castlereagh ranked as very disadvantaged.

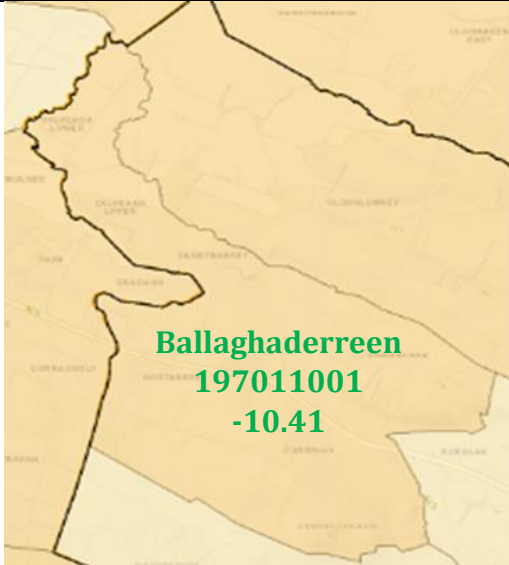
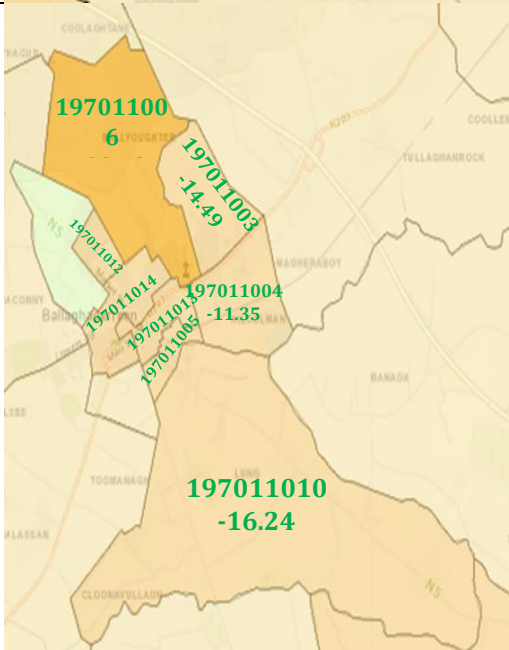
There are a total of 8,927 individuals living in these small areas of disadvantage. The following maps and tables illustrate and present pictorial imagery of all the disadvantaged small areas.

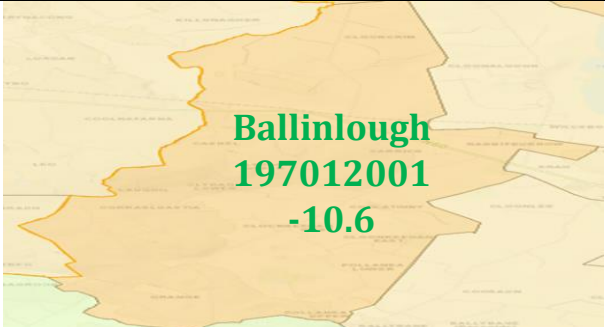

## SMALL AREA DEPRIVATION INDEX

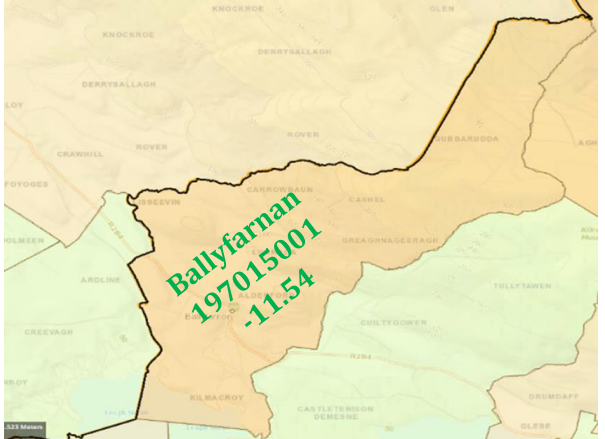
Small Area	Small Area ID	Population	Deprivation Index	
Lough Allen/Altagowlan	197002001/ 197087001	276	-13.17	 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Lough Allen/ Altagowlan</b> <b>197002001/197087 001</b></p>

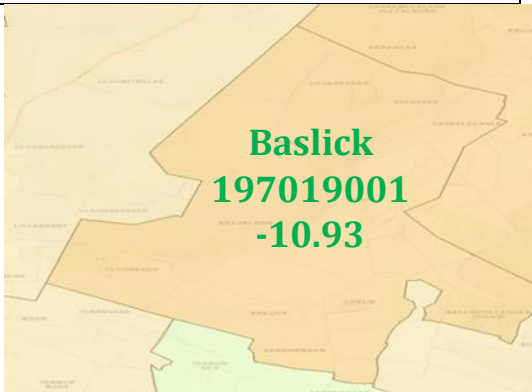
Small Area	Small Area ID	Population	Deprivation Index	
Artagh North	197004001	143	-12.38	 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Artagh North</b> <b>197004001</b> <b>-12.38</b></p>
Artagh North	197004002	179	-10.16	 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Artagh North</b> <b>197004002</b> <b>-10.16</b></p>
Artagh South	197005002	165	-11.76	 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Artagh South</b> <b>197005002</b> <b>-11.76</b></p>

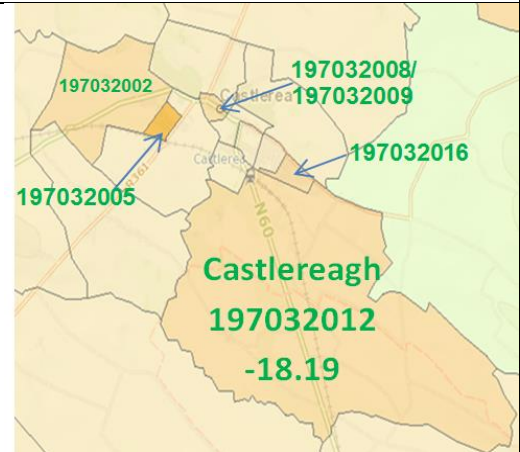


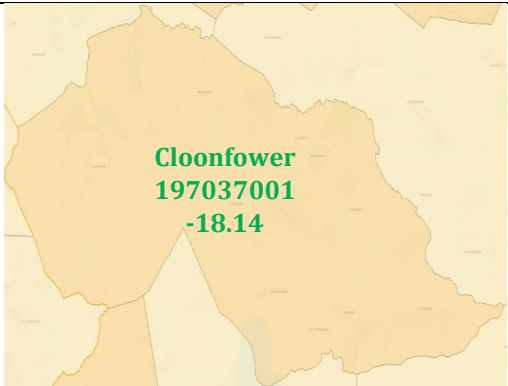
Small Area	Small Area ID	Population	Deprivation Index	
Ballaghaderreen	197011001	161	-10.41	 <p>Ballaghaderreen 197011001 -10.41</p>
Ballaghaderreen	197011003 197011004 197011005 197011006 197011010 197011012 197011013/19701 1018 197011014/19701 1017	162 125 94 257 176 209 199 165	-14.49 -11.35 -18.22 -22.43 -16.24 -11.08 -10.09 -11.02	 <p>197011006 6 197011003 -14.49 197011004 -11.35 197011005 -11.35 197011010 -16.24</p>

Small Area	Small Area ID	Population	Deprivation Index	
Ballinlough	197012001	250	-10.06	 <p>Ballinlough 197012001 -10.6</p>
	197012005	137	-10.41	 <p>Ballinlough 197012005 -10.41</p>

Small Area	Small Area ID	Population	Deprivation Index	
Ballyfarnan	197015001	234	-11.54	 <p>Ballyfarnan 197015001 -11.54</p>

Small Area	Small Area ID	Population	Deprivation Index	
Baslick	197019001	155	-10.93	 <p>Baslick 197019001 -10.93</p>

Small Area	Small Area ID	Population	Deprivation Index	
Castlereagh	197032002 197032005 197032008/197032009 197032012 197032016	280 197 129 542 203	-11.36 -20.66 -14.99 -18.19 -12.11	 <p>197032002 197032005 197032008/197032009 197032012 197032016</p> <p>Castlereagh 197032012 -18.19</p>

Small Area	Small Area ID	Population	Deprivation Index	
Cloonfower	197037001	170	-18.14	 <p>Cloonfower 197037001 -18.14</p>



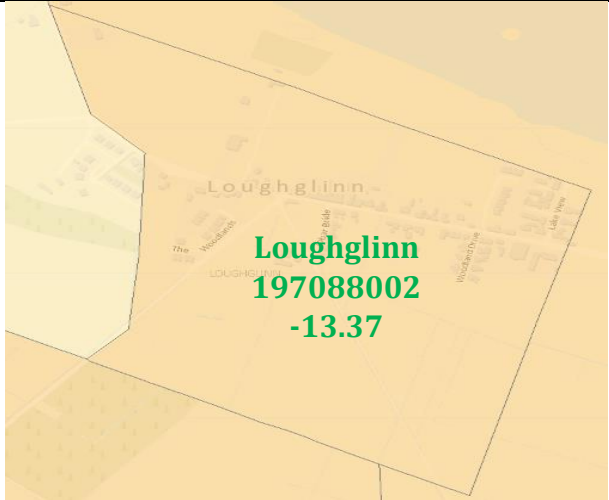
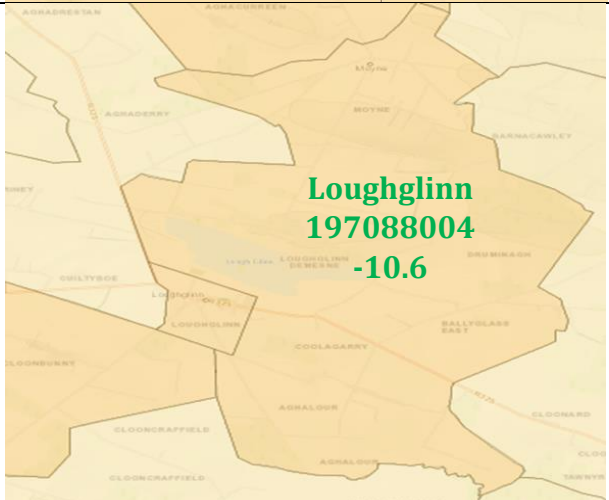
Small Area	Small Area ID	Population	Deprivation Index	
Boyle Urban	197022001/197022006	213	-13.77	
	197022005	180	-15.23	
	197022007	72	-17.77	
	197022008	67	-22.87	
	197022009	152	-27.24	
	197022010	221	-14.51	
	197022011	119	-12.89	

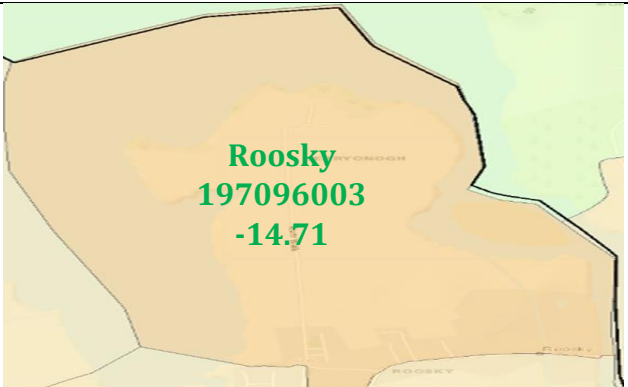
Small Area	Small Area ID	Population	Deprivation Index	
Bellanagare	197020003	156	-10.96	
	197020004	201	-10.74	

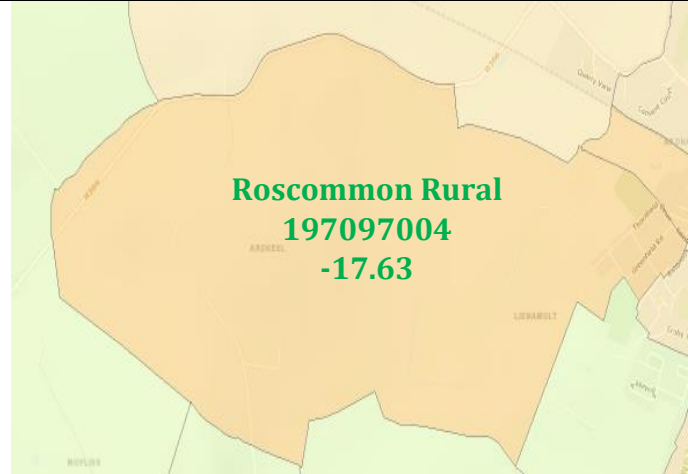



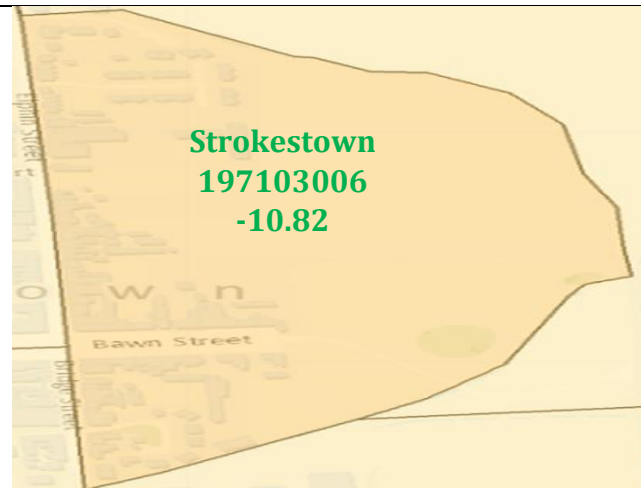


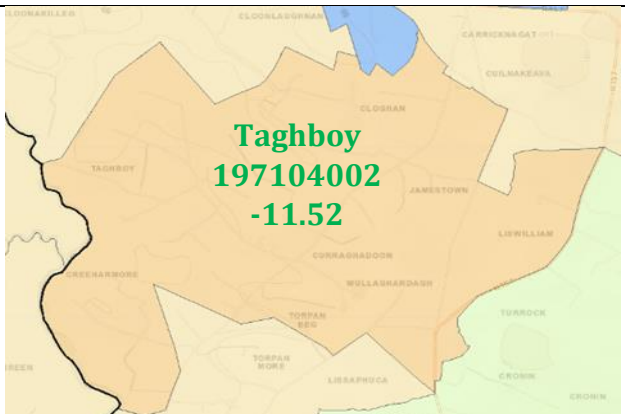


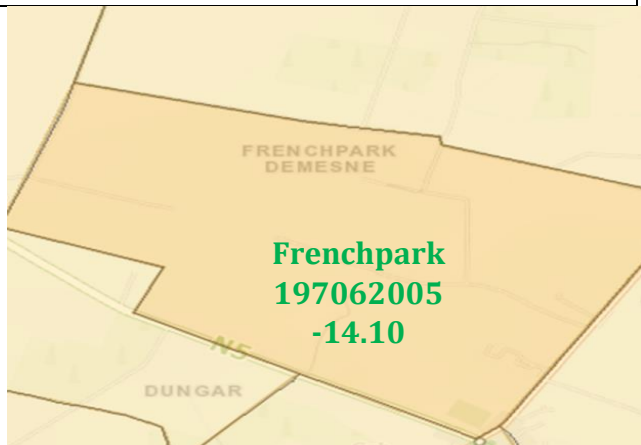
Loughglinn	197088002	169	-13.37	
Loughglinn	197088004	150	-10.6	

Small Area	Small Area ID	Population	Deprivation Index	
Roosky	197096003	132	-14.71	

Small Area	Small Area ID	Population	Deprivation Index	
Roscommon Rural	197097004	247	-17.63	 <p><b>Roscommon Rural</b> <b>197097004</b> <b>-17.63</b></p>
Roscommon Urban	197098001	186	-12.34	 <p><b>Roscommon Urban</b> <b>197098001</b> <b>-12.34</b></p>

Small Area	Small Area ID	Population	Deprivation Index	
Strokestown	197103006	135	-10.82	 <p><b>Strokestown</b> <b>197103006</b> <b>-10.82</b></p>

Small Area	Small Area ID	Population	Deprivation Index	
Taghboy	197104002	242	-11.52	 <p><b>Taghboy</b> <b>197104002</b> <b>-11.52</b></p>

Small Area	Small Area ID	Population	Deprivation Index	
Frenchpark	197062005	168	-14.10	 <p><b>Frenchpark</b> <b>197062005</b> <b>-14.10</b></p>

The following table presents information extracted from POBAL Maps on the proportion of people living in small areas of disadvantage that live in Local Authority Housing.

ED	Small Area ID	Total Population 2016	Deprivation Score 2016	Proportion LA rented accommodation 2016
Lough Allen/Altagowlan	197002001/197087001	276	-13.17	10.74
	197004001	143	-12.38	2
Artagh North	197004002	179	-10.16	1.45
	197005002	165	-11.76	4.41
Ballagherreen	197011001	161	-10.41	1.61
	197011003	162	-14.49	1.47
	197011004	125	-11.35	6.52
	197011005	94	-18.22	15.63
	197011006	257	-22.453.3	53.27
	197011010	176	-16.24	20
	197011012	209	-11.08	13.04
	197011013/197011018	199	-10.09	8.33
	197011014/197011017	165	-11.02	11.34
Ballinlough	197012001	250	-10.06	0
	197012005	137	-10.41	3.92
Ballyfarnan	197015001	234	-11.54	22.45
Baslick	197019001	155	-10.93	5.36
Bellanagare	197020003	156	-10.96	5.88
	197020004	201	-10.74	0
Boyle Urban	197022001/197022006	213	-13.77	13.86
	197022005	180	-15.23	44.62
	197022007	72	-17.77	27.91
	197022008	67	-22.87	42.86
	197022009	152	-27.24	35.48
	197022010	221	-14.51	26
	197022011	119	-12.89	27.27
Castlereagh	197032002	280	-11.36	6.86
	197032005	197	-20.66	89.87
	197032008/197032009	129	-14.99	5.56
	197032012	542	-18.19	3.53
	197032016	203	-12.11	15.49
Cloonfower	197037001	170	-18.14	10.71
Cloontuskert	197040005	194	-10.99	13.04
Edmondstown	197057001	124	-14.87	2.04
Elphin	197059001	227	-10.57	28.28
	197059002	162	-10.54	8.22
Kiltullagh	197081003	176	-10.63	2.74



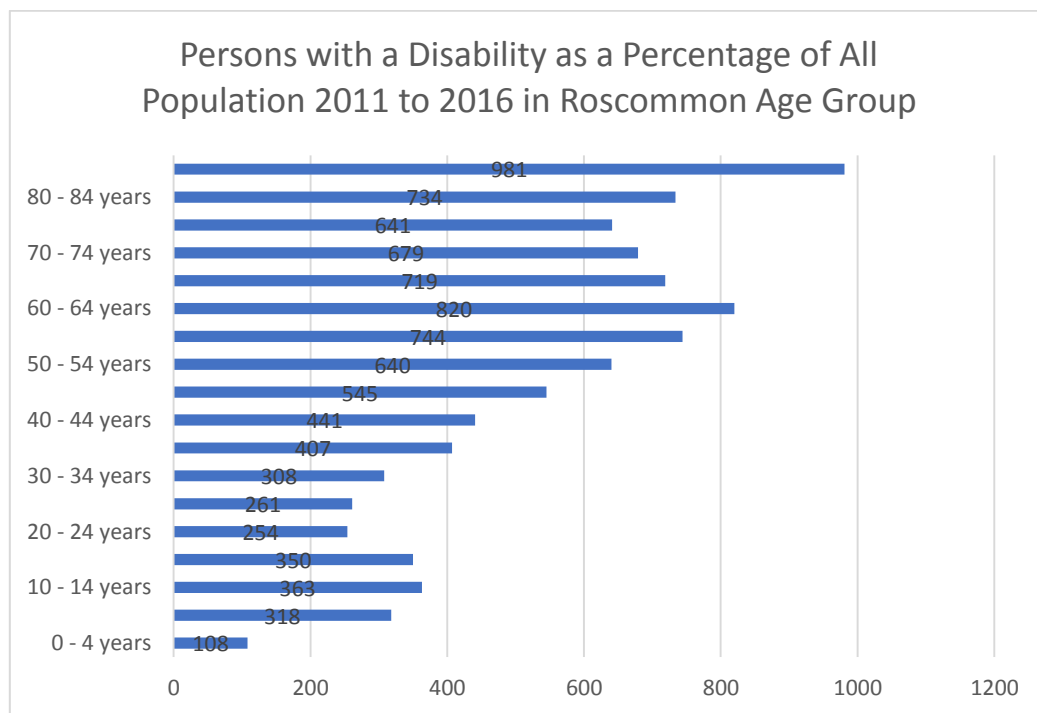
<b>Loughlinn</b>	197081004	233	-10.45	0
	197081006	153	-16.98	7.41
	197088001	240	-10.84	0
	197088002	169	-13.37	25.61
	197088004	150	-10.6	3.39
<b>Roosky</b>	197096003	132	-14.71	19.05
<b>Roscommon Rural</b>	197097004	247	-17.63	23
<b>Roscommon Urban</b>	197098001	186	-12.34	67.92
<b>Strokestown</b>	197103006	135	-10.82	16.18
<b>Taghboy</b>	197104002	242	-11.52	14.86
<b>Frenchpark</b>	197062005	168	-14.1	27.24

It can be seen that there are large proportions of Local Authority houses in the very disadvantaged areas. 53.2 of the houses in the very disadvantaged area in Ballaghaderreen is Local Authority housing, 89.87 in the very disadvantaged area in Castlerea and 42.86 and 35.48 in the 2 very disadvantaged areas in Boyle.

### **People with Disabilities**

There are 9,313 persons with a disability in County Roscommon; this represents 14.4% of the population of the County, and almost one per cent higher than the state average. Unlike the state there is almost an equal amount of males and females with a disability in Roscommon.

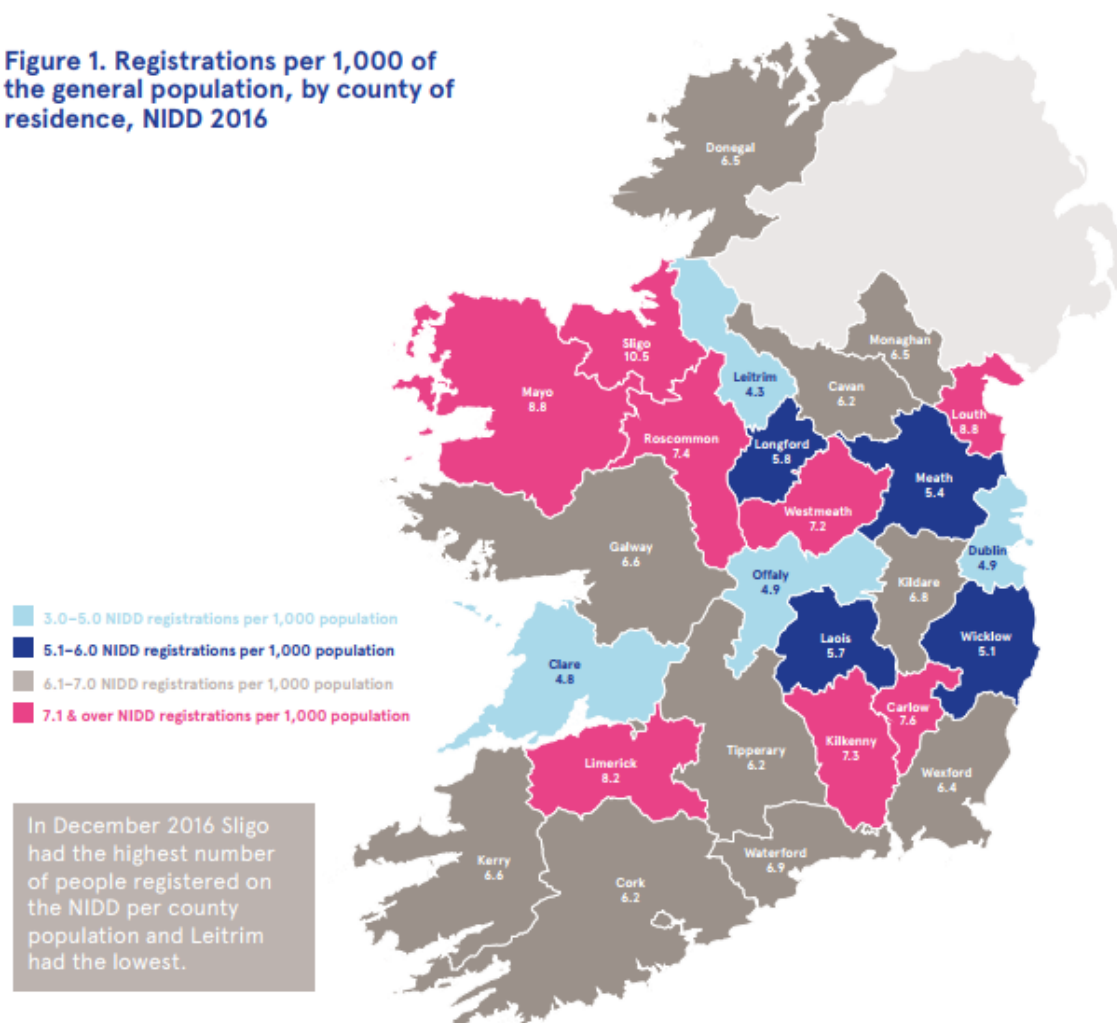
Persons with a disability by sex			
Disability	Male	Female	Total
Total	4,627	4,686	9,313



21.2% of the population between 65 and 69 years in Roscommon have a disability, this increases to 34.1% for the population between 75 and 79 years, with 50% of the population between 80 and 84 having a disability and over 71% of the population over 85 have a disability in the County. Of the 9,313 who have a disability 3,754 are over the age of 65 years, and this equates to 35% approximately of all those over 65 years in the County.

Roscommon has the 6th highest Registrations per 1,000 of the general population, by county of residence, on the National Intellectual Disability Database 2016 at 7.4 per 1,000.

**Figure 1. Registrations per 1,000 of the general population, by county of residence, NIDD 2016**



HRB Statistics Series 33, Annual Report of the National Intellectual Disability Database Committee 2016 Main Findings

### Mental Health

In 2014\* there were 10 deaths by suicide in Roscommon, 9 male and 1 female. There were 7 deaths in those aged less than 40 years and 3 deaths in those aged 40 years and over. The rate per 100,000 was 15.4 the fifth highest nationally (National 10.0).

There were 93 episodes of hospitalised self-harm seen in 2014 (49 males and 44 females). The most common age at presentation in 2014 was 25 to 34 years. <sup>16</sup>

Statistics received from Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection on 13/9/17 for end of August 2017, show the following individuals with a Roscommon address in receipt of Disability Related Payments

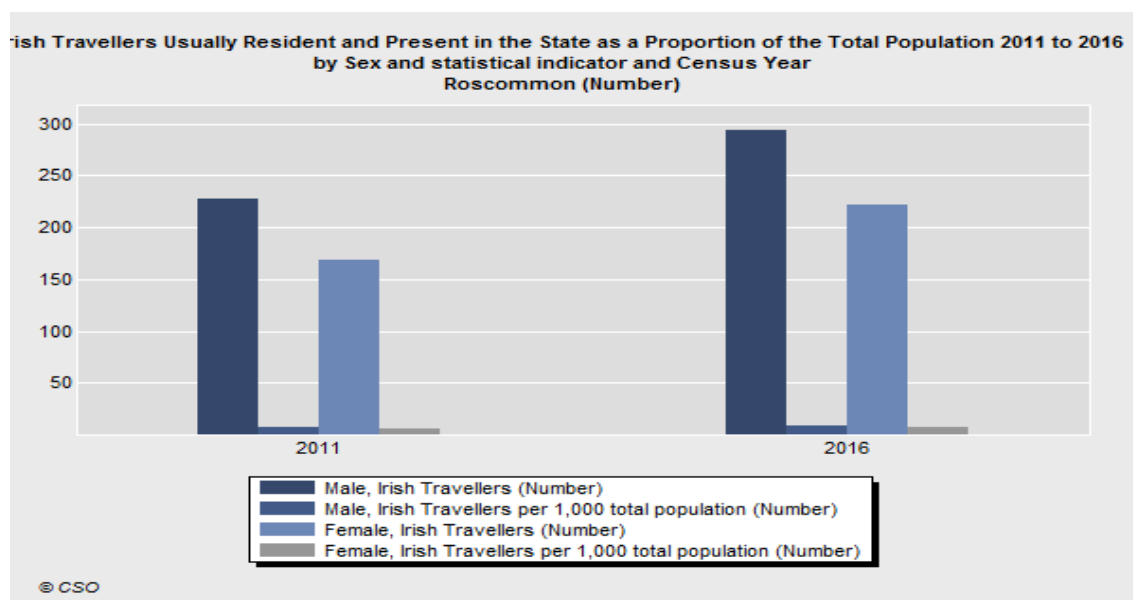
Scheme	Male <25	Male >25	Female >25	Female <25	Total
Illness Benefit	5	276	404	6	691
Disability Allowance	140	915	701	101	1857
Invalidity	0	401	450	0	851

### Travellers

<sup>16</sup> HSE Profile of Roscommon, May 2016

The number of usual residents present in the State and enumerated as Irish Travellers in Census 2016 increased by 5.1 per cent from 29,495 to 30,987. There were 98.5 males for every 100 females within the Irish Traveller population. The equivalent sex ratio for the general population was 97.9.

While Irish Traveller numbers increased in most counties there was a decline in some, with Leitrim showing the largest percentage decline of 23.1 per cent or 61 people. The biggest percentage increases were recorded in Longford where Traveller numbers rose by 40.8 per cent and Roscommon where numbers increased by 30.3 per cent.



There were 516 Travellers enumerated in Roscommon in April 2016, which represented 0.8% of the population of the County, slightly higher than the overall percentage of Travellers Nationally.

**Irish Travellers Usually Resident and Present in the State as a Proportion of the Total Population 2011 to 2016 by County and City, Sex, Statistical Indicator and Census Year**

	2011	2016
<b>Roscommon</b>		
Male		
Irish Travellers (Number)	228	294
Irish Travellers per 1,000 total population (Number)	7.1	9.2
Female		
Irish Travellers (Number)	168	222
Irish Travellers per 1,000 total population (Number)	5.3	7.0

As you see from the above, 222 of the 516 were Females with 294 males residing in Roscommon as of April 2016. Of the 516, 148 are in the Boyle Municipal district and 256 in the Roscommon district, and 112 residing in the Athlone area.

### **ROMA**

The Roma community in Ireland is made up of persons of Romanian, Hungarian, Slovakian, Polish and Czech origin. Roma have the same rights and responsibilities as any other EU citizen when in Ireland. There are no official statistics on the number of Roma in Ireland but it is estimated to be in the region of 3,000-5000.<sup>17</sup> Despite efforts, it was not possible to establish actual details for County Roscommon. There is

<sup>17</sup> National Traveller and Roma Inclusion Strategy 2017 – 2021, Department of Justice

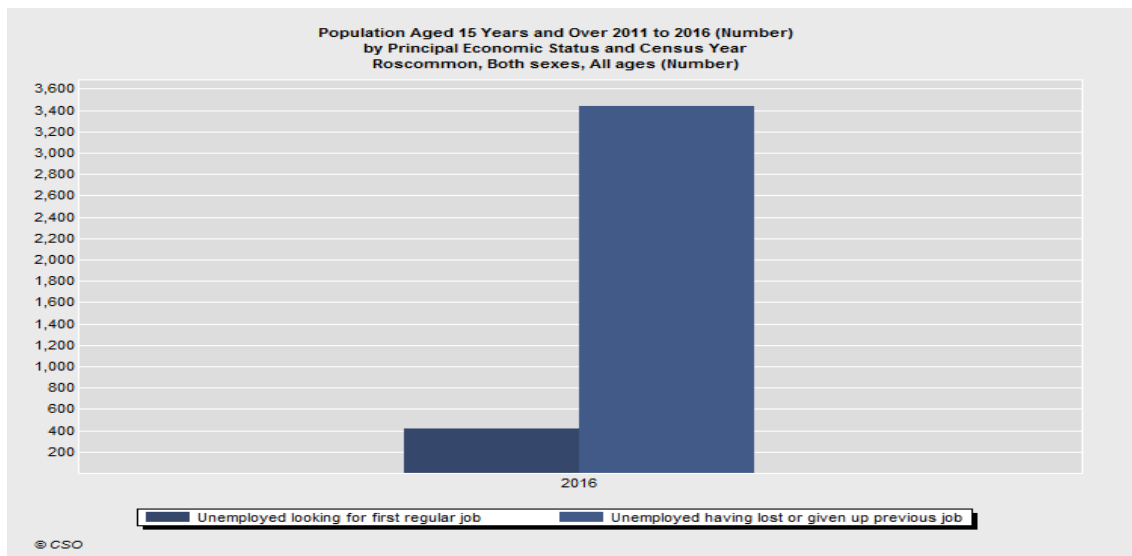
anecdotal evidence that there are a small number of families in the towns of Roscommon, Boyle, Castlerea and Ballaghaderreen.

### **The Unemployed**

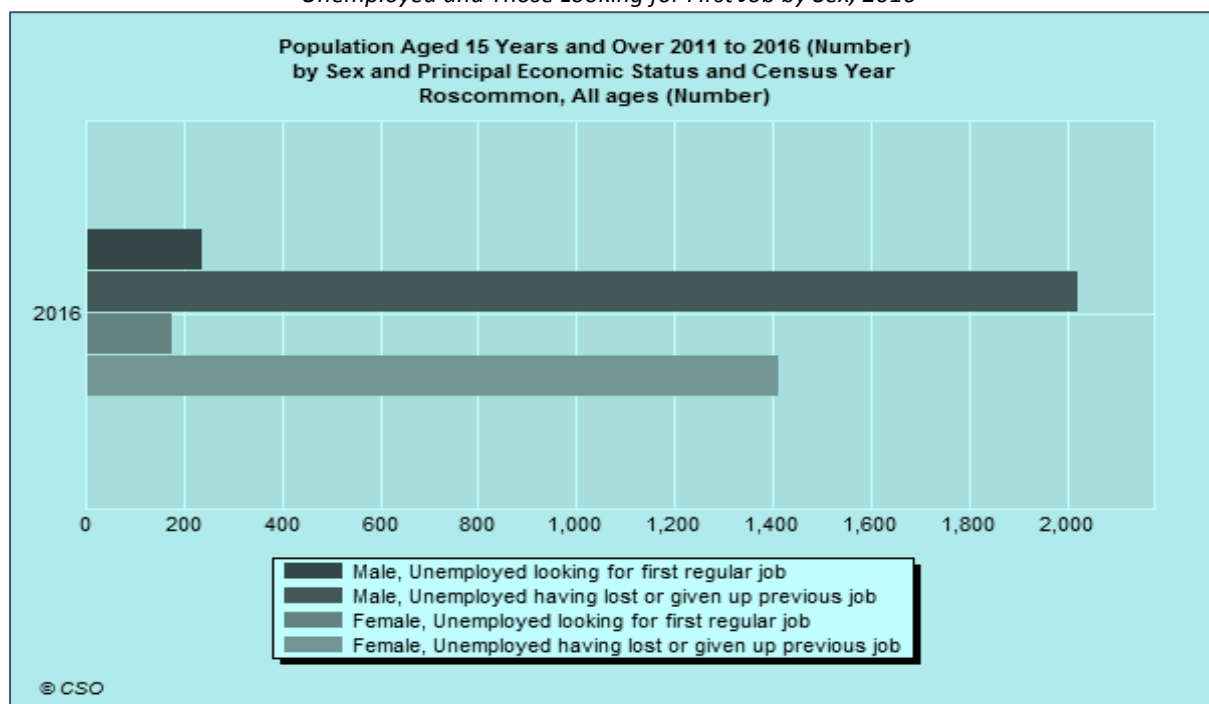
The number of unemployed people in April 2016 was 297,396; this was a decrease of 30% (127,447) on April, 2011. Males accounted for the largest proportion of the decrease at 81.1 % or 103,397 less men were unemployed in April 2016 compared to the same month in 2011.

Nationally, the male unemployment rate fell from 22.3% in 2011 to 13.7% in 2016. The female unemployment rate fell from 15% in 2011 to 12% in 2016, down from 150,516 signing in April 2011 to 126,466 in April 2016, just marginally less than the male unemployment rate, however as of April 2016 there were 44,464 more males than females unemployed in the state.

As can be seen from the table below, there were 412 people, Unemployed looking for first regular job, and a further 3,435 individuals Unemployed having lost or given up previous job as of April 2016.



*Unemployed and Those Looking for First Job by Sex, 2016*



It is clear from the above that in April 2016 there were more males than females looking for work in County Roscommon.

Young Unemployed People from Disadvantaged Areas Population Aged 15 Years and Over 2011 to 2016  
(Number) by County and City, Sex, Principal Economic Status, Age Group and Census Year 2016 Roscommon

<b>Male</b>	
<i>Unemployed looking for first regular job</i>	
15 - 19 years	55
20 - 24 years	83
<i>Unemployed having lost or given up previous job</i>	
15 - 19 years	55
20 - 24 years	167
<b>Female</b>	
<i>Unemployed looking for first regular job</i>	
15 - 19 years	27
20 - 24 years	64
<i>Unemployed having lost or given up previous job</i>	
15 - 19 years	35
20 - 24 years	107

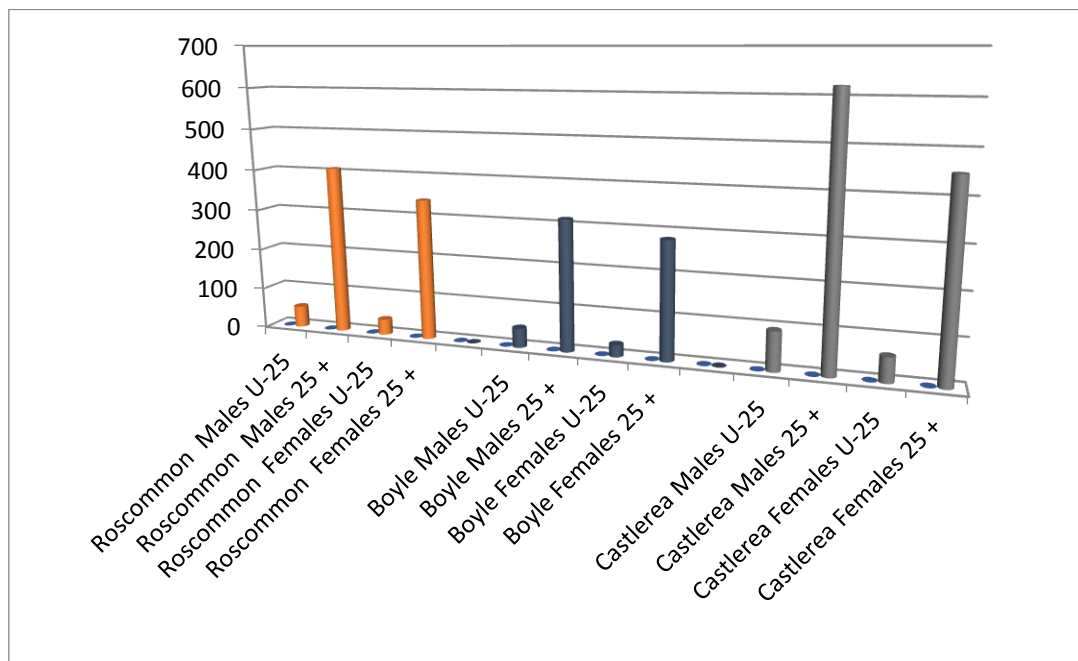
At the time of Census 2016, there were 138 males and 91 females both under the age of 25 years seeking their first job. In April 2016, there were a total of 593 young people, both male and female aged 15 to 25 unemployed in County Roscommon.

<b>Persons on Live Register (Number) by Sex, Age Group, Social Welfare</b>						
<b>Office and Month</b>						
	<b>2017M01</b>	<b>2017M02</b>	<b>2017M03</b>	<b>2017M04</b>	<b>2017M05</b>	<b>2017M06</b>
<b>Male</b>						
<b>Under 25 years</b>						
Roscommon County	223	201	205	187	184	193
Boyle	56	49	55	51	49	47
Castlerea	104	93	90	81	85	94
Roscommon	63	59	60	55	50	52
<b>25 years and over</b>						
Roscommon County	1,428	1,434	1,390	1,356	1,320	1,344
Boyle	362	366	345	332	313	315
Castlerea	652	657	648	630	622	621
Roscommon	414	411	397	394	385	408
<b>Female</b>						
<b>Under 25 years</b>						
Roscommon County	125	127	116	108	110	126
Boyle	37	33	27	27	27	29
Castlerea	48	49	46	43	44	59
Roscommon	40	45	43	38	39	38
<b>25 years and over</b>						
Roscommon County	1,076	1,062	1,034	1,034	983	1,074

Boyle	289	282	287	278	276	282
Castlerea	456	441	424	427	402	451
Roscommon	331	339	323	329	305	341

<http://www.cso.ie/px/pxeirestat/statire/SelectVarVal/saveselections.asp>

Based on the CSO Unemployment Stats per County per month in June 2017 there were 1,225 unemployed in Castlerea and 673 in Boyle and 839 in Roscommon Town, totalling 2,737 of which 319 were under 25 years of age, 190 were males and 126 females. Castlerea is by far the unemployment black spot in the County. As illustrated below.



Persons on the live register by sex, age group and social welfare office for 2017 MO6 – CSO data

Statistics received from Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection on 13/9/17 show the following individuals with a Roscommon address in receipt of Jobseekers Related Payment or Credit. Showing a further decrease on the numbers signing under 25 which stands at 252.

Scheme	Male <25	Male >25	Female <25	Female >25	Total
Jobseekers Allowance	142	1037	102	604	1885
Jobseekers Benefit	4	172	4	238	418
JB Credits	0	108	0	246	354



### **This Disengaged from the Labour Market (Economically Inactive)**

#### **Carers**

The 2016 Census recorded 2923 Carers in the county. Of these, 1188 (40.6%) are men and 1735 (59.3%) are women. This equates to 4.5% of the population of Roscommon, compared to the state average of 4.1%.

**Population aged 15 years and over by principal economic status and sex**

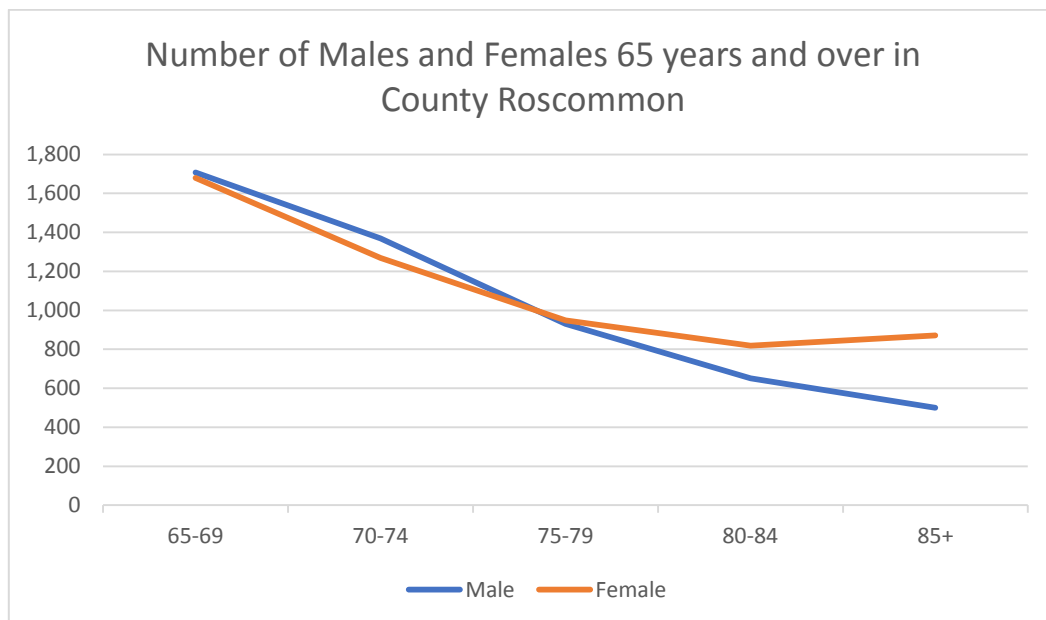
Principal Economic Status	Male	Female	Total
Looking after home/family	404	4,096	4,500
Retired	4,504	4,234	8,738
Unable to work due to permanent sickness or disability	1,302	1,224	2,526

SAPMAP CSO Census 2016

As you can see from the figures above there are 11,264 individuals who are either home makers, retired or not able to work due to permanent illness or disability who fit into the category of economically inactive, albeit some of them may not be socially or economically disadvantaged.

#### **Older People**

10,743 individuals in Roscommon are 65 years and over, an increase of 1,347 on the 2011 figure. The number of older people in Roscommon now equates to 16.6% of the overall population of the County of Roscommon. This is more than 3% higher than that of the State on a rate of 13.4 %. Below is a breakdown of the number of male and females in the County, and these figures are on par male to female until we reach the 80+ age bracket, which shows a significant increase in females.



These 10,743 individuals broken down into 5-year bins as follows:

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
65-69	1,708	1,679	3,387
70-74	1,369	1,268	2,637
75-79	931	948	1,879

80-84	651	818	1,469
85+	500	871	1,371
Total			10743

There are 5,159 males and 5,584 females. 12.2 % of Roscommon's population is in the 65-79 years age group compared to 10% for the State; Roscommon has 4.4% of its population in the 80 years and over age group, compared to only 3% nationally. Roscommon has the highest percentage in this age category in the State. Roscommon has the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest old age dependency ratio at 26.8, third to Mayo and Leitrim, two of the County's neighbours. 19.7 % is the State Old Age Dependency ratio. Roscommon has a youth dependency ratio of 34 compared to the state 32.1%. The dependency rate for Roscommon is 60.8 compared to 51.8<sup>18</sup> 21.2% of the population between 65 and 69 years in Roscommon have a disability, this increases to 34.1% for the population between 75 and 79 years, with 50% of the population between 80 and 84 having a disability and over 71% of the population over 85 have a disability in the County.

**Table 6: Estimated number and percentage of persons with dementia in Ireland by County and Province, 2011**

Province	County	Population (all ages)	Persons with dementia	% of total county/province population
Leinster	Carlow	54,612	543	0.99%
	Dublin	1,273,069	12,498	0.98%
	Kildare	210,312	1,453	0.69%
	Kilkenny	95,419	1,057	1.11%
	Laois	80,559	711	0.88%
	Longford	39,000	434	1.11%
	Louth	122,897	1,198	0.97%
	Meath	184,135	1,400	0.76%
	Offaly	76,687	790	1.03%
	Westmeath	86,164	904	1.05%
	Wexford	145,320	1,524	1.05%
	Wicklow	136,640	1,274	0.93%
	Total (Leinster)	2,504,814	23,786	0.95%
Munster	Clare	117,196	1,282	1.09%
	Cork	519,032	5,425	1.05%
	Kerry	145,502	1,848	1.27%
	Limerick	191,809	2,013	1.05%
	North Tipperary	70,322	848	1.21%
	South Tipperary	88,432	1,054	1.19%
	Waterford	113,795	1,276	1.12%
	Total (Munster)	1,246,088	13,746	1.10%
Connacht	Galway	250,653	2,683	1.07%
	Leitrim	31,798	441	1.39%
	Mayo	130,638	1,835	1.40%
	Roscommon	64,065	893	1.39%
	Sligo	65,393	857	1.31%
	Total (Connaught)	542,547	6,709	1.24%
Ulster (part of)	Cavan	73,183	851	1.16%
	Monaghan	60,483	700	1.16%
	Donegal	161,137	1,929	1.20%
	Total (Ulster part of)	294,803	3,480	1.18%
State	Total	4,588,252	47,849	1.04%

Source: CSO (2012) Census of Population, 2011 SAPS Interactive Tables, CD204 and CD207 [Last accessed February 2014]; Persons with dementia as per EuroCoDe age-related prevalence rates,

<sup>18</sup> WDC Insights 1<sup>st</sup> June 2017

Roscommon is joint second in the percentage of Total County's population with Dementia, second its neighbour Mayo. This is a significant consideration for health needs of Older People in the County.

ED	Small Area ID	Total Population 2016	Age Dependency Ratio 2016
Lough Allen/Altagowlan Artagh North	197002001/197087 001	276	35.14
	197004001	143	40.56
	197004002	179	39.11
Ballaghaderreen	197005002	165	39.39
	197011001	161	37.27
	197011003	162	43.21
	197011004	125	32.8
	197011005	94	37.23
	197011006	257	39.3
	197011010	176	40.34
	197011012	209	34.93
	197011013/197011 018	199	33.17
	197011014/197011 017	165	40.61
	197012001	250	33.6
	197012005	137	41.61
	197015001	234	41.45
	197019001	155	37.42
Ballyfarnan	197015001	234	41.45
Baslick	197019001	155	37.42
Bellanagare	197020003	156	41.03
	197020004	201	42.79
Boyle Urban	197022001/197022 006	213	40.38
	197022005	180	34.44
	197022007	72	38.89
	197022008	67	25.37
	197022009	152	51.32
	197022010	221	35.75
	197022011	119	41.18
	197032002	280	40.36
	197032005	197	31.98
	197032008/197032 009	129	27.91
Castlereagh	197032012	542	19.74
	197032016	203	34.48
	197037001	170	47.06
	197040005	194	40.72
Cloonfower	197037001	170	47.06
Cloontuskert	197040005	194	40.72
Edmondstown	197057001	124	37.1
Elphin	197059001	227	37.44
	197059002	162	40.74
Kiltullagh	197081003	176	42.05

<b>Loughglinn</b>	197081004	233	43.35
	197081006	153	50.98
	197088001	240	41.67
	197088002	169	28.99
	197088004	150	40
<b>Roosky</b>	197096003	132	53.03
<b>Roscommon Rural</b>	197097004	247	38.87
<b>Roscommon Urban</b>	197098001	186	37.1
<b>Strokestown</b>	197103006	135	31.11
<b>Taghboy</b>	197104002	242	42.98
<b>Frenchpark</b>	197062005	168	32.74

The table above shows the Age Dependency Ratio for the Small Areas of Disadvantaged which is higher in areas than small areas which are not disadvantaged.