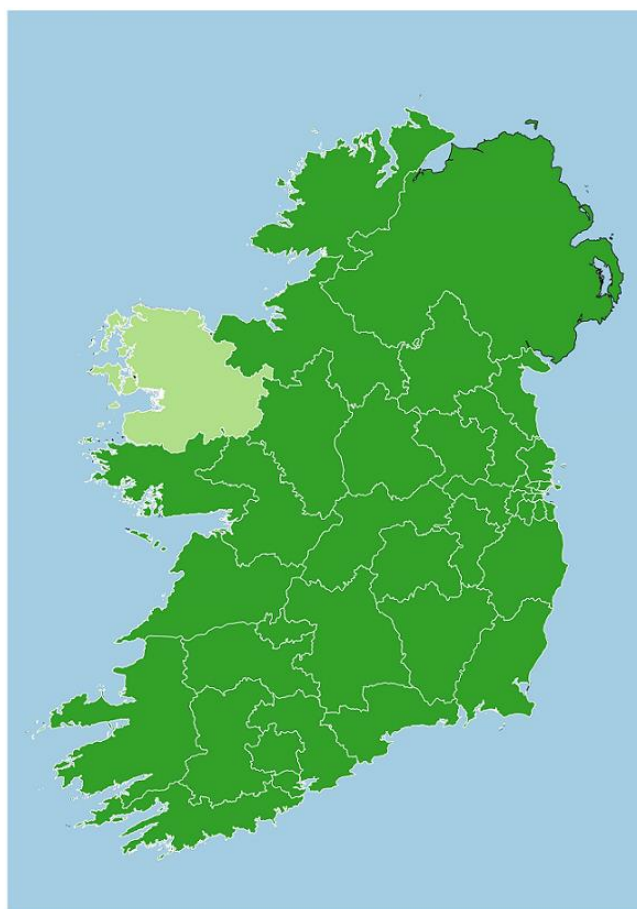


Dáil Éireann Constituency Profile

Mayo



Demographics



**Economic status
and work**



**Households and
housing**



Transport



Education



Families

January 2020

**Oireachtas Library
& Research Service**

Seirbhís Leabharlainne & Taighde an Oireachtais



Houses of the Oireachtas
Tithe an Oireachtais



Contents

Introduction to the Constituency Profile series	1
Introduction to Profile.....	1
Demographics.....	2
Population.....	2
Age cohorts	3
Nationality.....	4
Ethnicity	5
Religion	5
General Health	5
Social class.....	6
Economic Status and Work.....	7
Principal economic status	7
Industry	8
Occupation types	8
Households and Housing.....	9
Accommodation type.....	9
Occupancy type.....	9
PC and broadband.....	10
Central heating.....	11
Vacant dwellings	11
Transport.....	12
Mode to work, school, etc.	12
Journey time to work, school, etc.....	13
Car access.....	13
Education	14
Highest education level completed/achieved	14
Age at which education ceased	15
Families	16
Family cycle.....	16
Families with or without children	16
Family with children.....	17



Legal Disclaimer

No liability is accepted to any person arising out of any reliance on the contents of this paper. Nothing herein constitutes professional advice of any kind. This document contains a general summary of developments and is not complete or definitive. It has been prepared for distribution to Members to aid them in their parliamentary duties. Some papers, such as Bill Digests are prepared at very short notice. They are produced in the time available between the publication of a Bill and its scheduling for second stage debate. Authors are available to discuss the contents of these papers with Members and their staff but not with members of the general public

Notes

1. The L&RS Constituency Profiles are based on the dataset derived, and adapted, from the CSO's Small Area Population Statistics for Census 2016. The dataset used for the Oireachtas Library & Research Service (L&RS) Constituency Profiles is also used as the basis for the L&RS Constituency Dashboards, available at dashboards.oireachtas.ie. The Constituency Profiles, as well as the sum of the Electoral Divisions (ED) that comprise each constituency, is based on the Schedule of the [Electoral \(Amendment\) \(Dáil Constituencies\) Act 2017](#).
2. Based on the Act's provisions, it should be noted that some constituencies include EDs from neighbouring counties.
3. In some instances - in line with the protocols used for the L&RS Constituency Dashboards - where EDs are split across two constituencies (e.g. EDs bisected by the M50 in Dublin), the data for the full ED is allocated to just one constituency, typically the constituency in which the majority of a specific ED's population and/or geographic area is located.
4. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the separate figures.

Library and Research Service
Houses of the Oireachtas

Introduction to the Constituency Profile series

The Constituency Profiles are based on the [Small Area Population Statistics \(SAPS\)](#) from the Central Statistics Office (CSO) [Census 2016](#) releases.¹ The Oireachtas Library and Research Service (L&RS) Constituency Profiles series is a complementary publication to, and shares a similar structure of, the online interactive Constituency Dashboards (available at dashboards.oireachtas.ie). Each Constituency Profile reflects the Dáil constituencies as set out in the [Electoral \(Amendment\) \(Dáil Constituencies\) Act 2017](#).

In keeping with the L&RS Constituency Dashboards, each Constituency Profile is structured under the following **6 themes**:



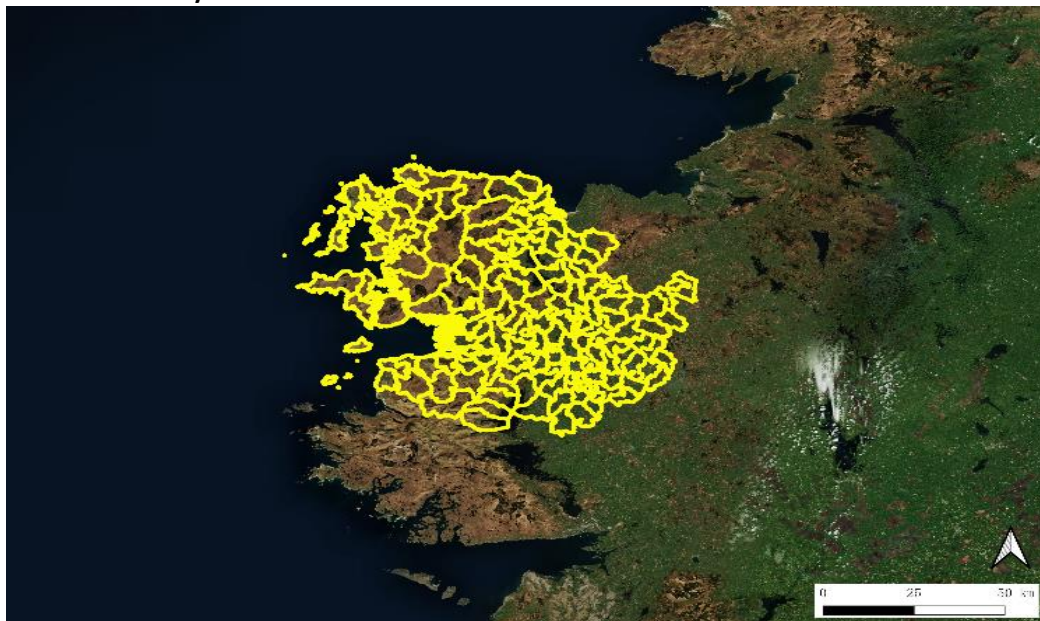
The Themes and Indicators included in this Profile reflect a selection of those used in the interactive Constituency Dashboards. A description of terms used by the CSO in the Census is set out in footnotes where relevant.

Introduction to Profile

Mayo is a 4-seat constituency and is located in the west of Ireland. It includes, among others, the following locations: Westport, Belmullet, Castlebar, Swinford, Claremorris and Ballina. Mayo is comprised of 147 Electoral Divisions (EDs).

¹ The maps in this publication were produced in cooperation with the School of Geography, University College Dublin.

Figure 1: Location of Mayo

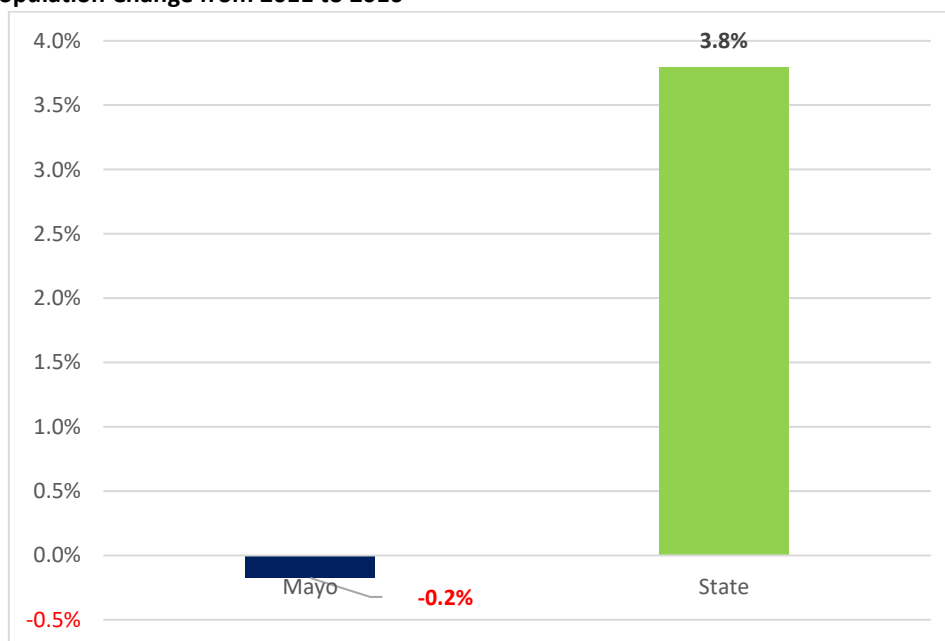


Demographics

Population

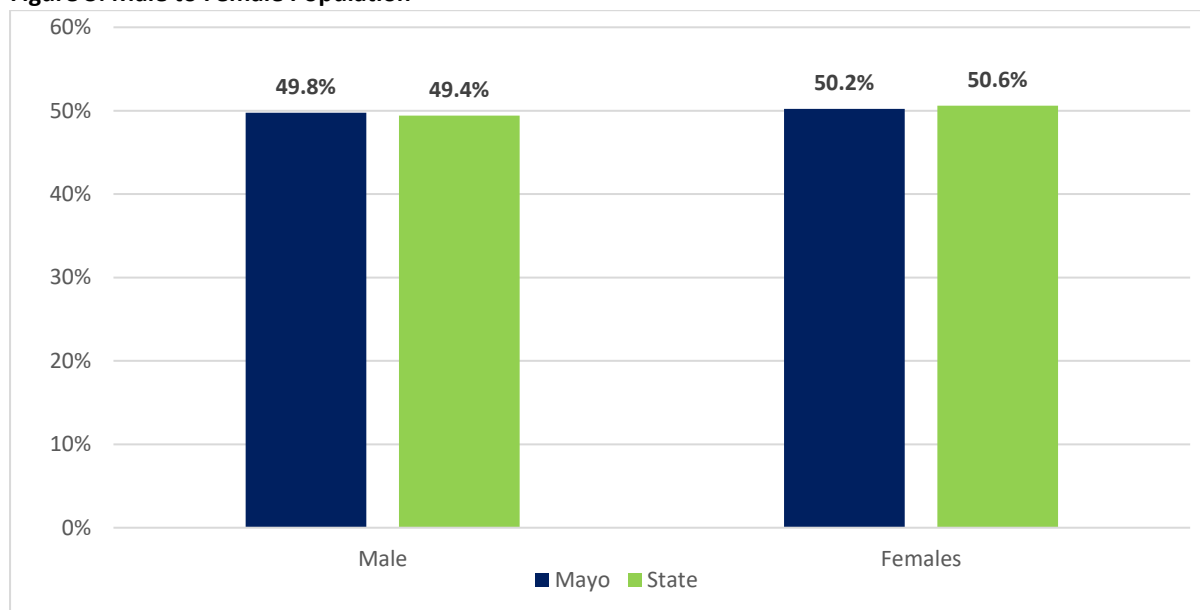
The population of the constituency at the time of the 2016 Census was **125,935**. This represents an 0.2% decrease from 2011. As shown in Figure 2, this rate of decrease is not reflective of the corresponding rate of change for State over the same period.

Figure 2: Population Change from 2011 to 2016



In 2016, 50.2% (63,266) of the constituency's population was female and 49.8% (62,669) was male. The national corresponding proportions in 2016 was 50.6% female and 49.4% male (see Figure 3).

Figure 3: Male to Female Population



Age cohorts

Figure 4 below shows the distribution of the female and male population of Mayo according to five-year age bands. 24.5% of Mayo's population was aged under 18 and 17.6% were aged 65 or older in 2016. As shown in Figure 5 overleaf, the corresponding national measures were 25% aged under 18 and 13.4% aged 65 or older.

Figure 4: Male/Female Age Cohorts, shown as an age pyramid

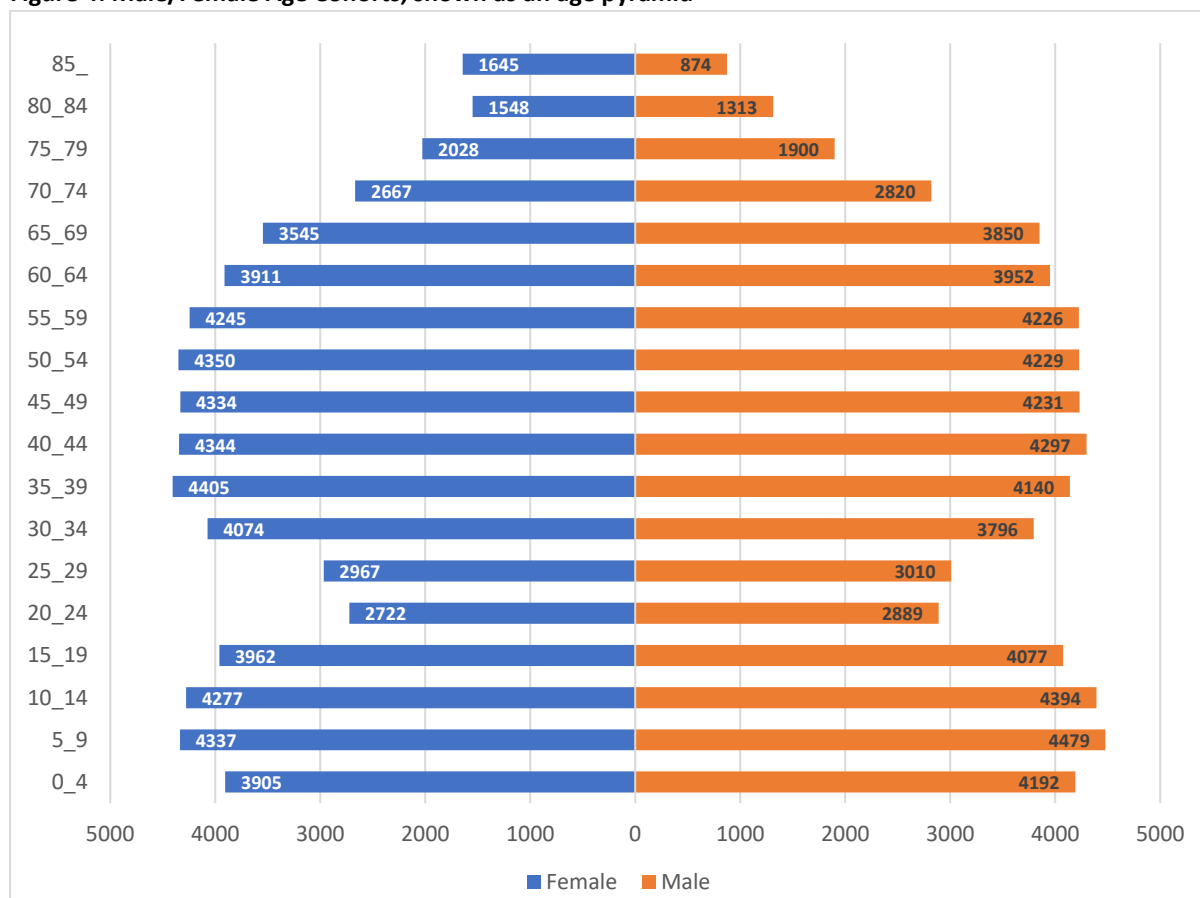
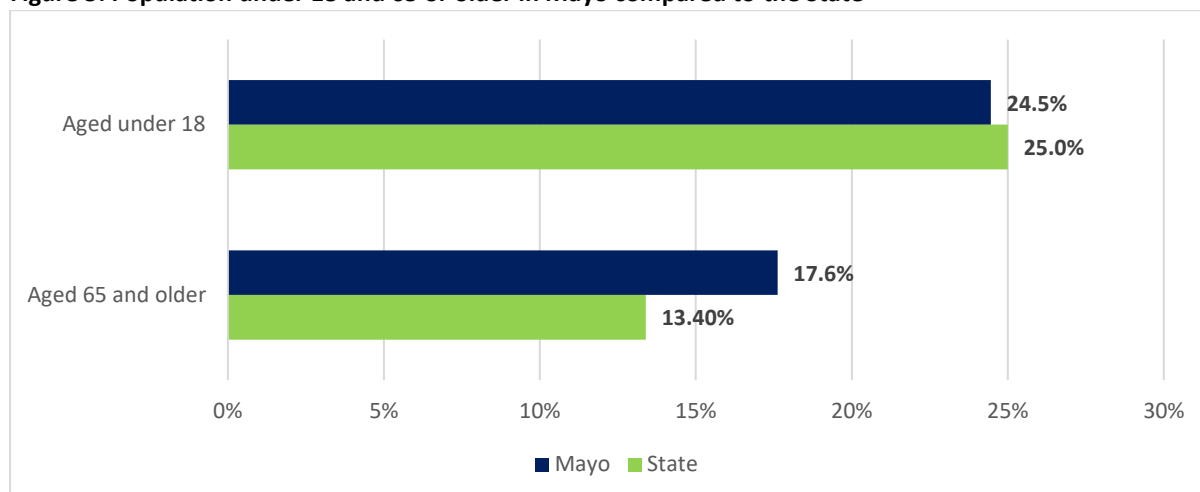


Figure 5: Population under 18 and 65 or older in Mayo compared to the State



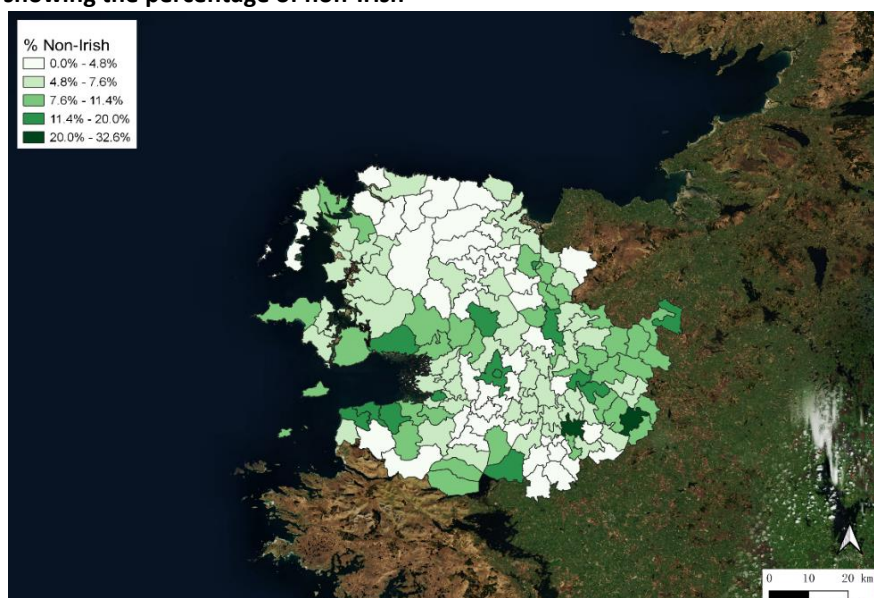
Nationality

Table 1 below shows the proportion of Irish and non-Irish nationals respectively residing in Mayo and those nationally in 2016. 88.9% of the usually resident population of Mayo stated their nationality as Irish in the 2016 Census. 10.1% of the population of the constituency had nationalities other than Irish, with 1% 'not stated'. Non-Irish nationals usually resident in the constituency included those who stated their nationality as British (4%), Polish (2.2%), Lithuanian (0.8%), from another EU country (1.7%) or from the rest of the world (1.3%).

Table 1: Nationality in Mayo compared to the State

Nationality	Mayo	State
Irish	88.9%	87.0%
British	4.0%	2.2%
Polish	2.2%	2.6%
Lithuanian	0.8%	0.8%
Other EU	1.7%	3.1%
Rest of the World	1.3%	2.7%
Not Stated	1.0%	1.5%

Figure 6: Map showing the percentage of non-Irish



For more detail and interactive tables see the L&RS Constituency Dashboards at dashboards.oireachtas.ie:

Ethnicity

Table 2 below shows that 86.1% of people usually residing in Mayo identified their ethnicity as White Irish, which is higher than the national proportion (82.2%). The constituency has a lower proportion of usual residents that identify as Asian or Asian Irish compared to the State share (1.1% compared to 2.1%). The proportions of the population in Louth who stated their ethnicity as Black or Black Irish (0.5% compared to 1.4%) was lower than the State share. There is a slightly higher proportion of those identifying as White Irish Traveller compared to the national percentage (1% compared to 0.7%).

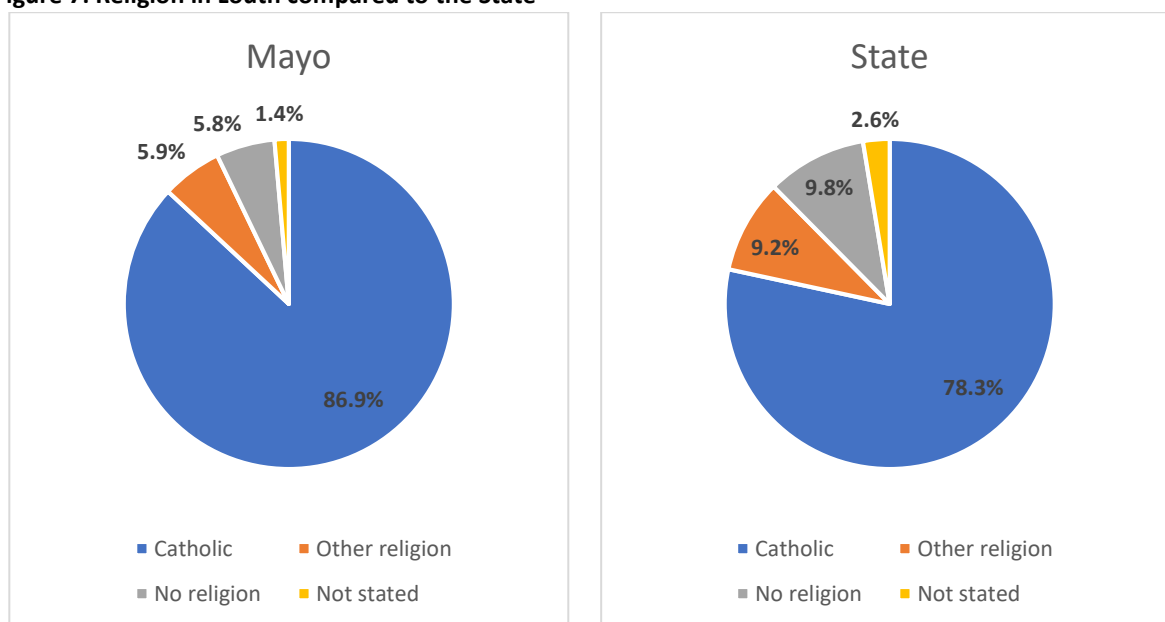
Table 2: Ethnicity in Mayo compared to the State

Ethnicity	Mayo	State
White Irish	86.1%	82.2%
White Irish Traveller	1.0%	0.7%
Other White Ethnicity	8.8%	9.5%
Black or Black Irish	0.5%	1.4%
Asian or Asian Irish	1.1%	2.1%
Other Ethnicity	1.0%	1.5%
Not Stated	1.5%	2.6%

Religion

The share of Catholics in Mayo (86.9%) is significantly higher than the national rate (78.3%). A smaller proportion of the usually resident population in Mayo have no religion than seen nationally (5.8% compared to 9.8%).

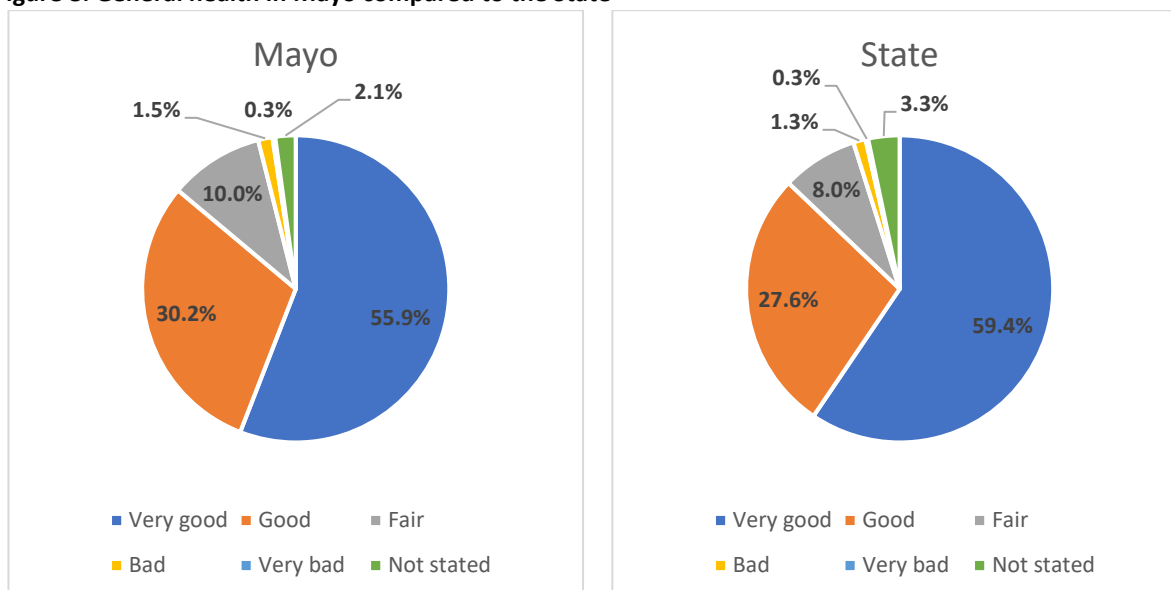
Figure 7: Religion in Louth compared to the State



General Health

As shown in Figure 8 below, 55.9% of Mayo's population described their health as very good in 2016, which is lower than the national rate of 59.4%. A higher proportion of Mayo's population described their health as good compared to the national share (30.2% compared to 27.6%). However, the constituency also has a higher proportion who stated their health as fair (10%) compared to the national share (8%) as well as bad (1.5% compared to 1.3%).

Figure 8: General health in Mayo compared to the State



Social class²

Table 3 shows the social class makeup of Mayo and nationally in 2016. Mayo has lower proportions of professional workers (6% compared to 8.1%) than nationally as well as managerial and technical workers (25.5% compared to 28.1%). The constituency has a higher proportion of skilled-manual (15.8% compared to 14.1%) and semi-skilled workers (12.7% compared to 10.5%) compared to the State as a whole.

Table 3: Social class in Mayo compared to the State

Social Class	Mayo	State
Professional workers	6.0%	8.1%
Managerial and technical	25.5%	28.1%
Non-manual	17.8%	17.6%
Skilled-manual	15.8%	14.1%
Semi-skilled	12.7%	10.5%
Unskilled	3.8%	3.6%
All other (gainfully employed and unknown)	18.3%	18%

² For a definition of social class as used by the CSO in the Census, see [here](#).



Economic Status and Work

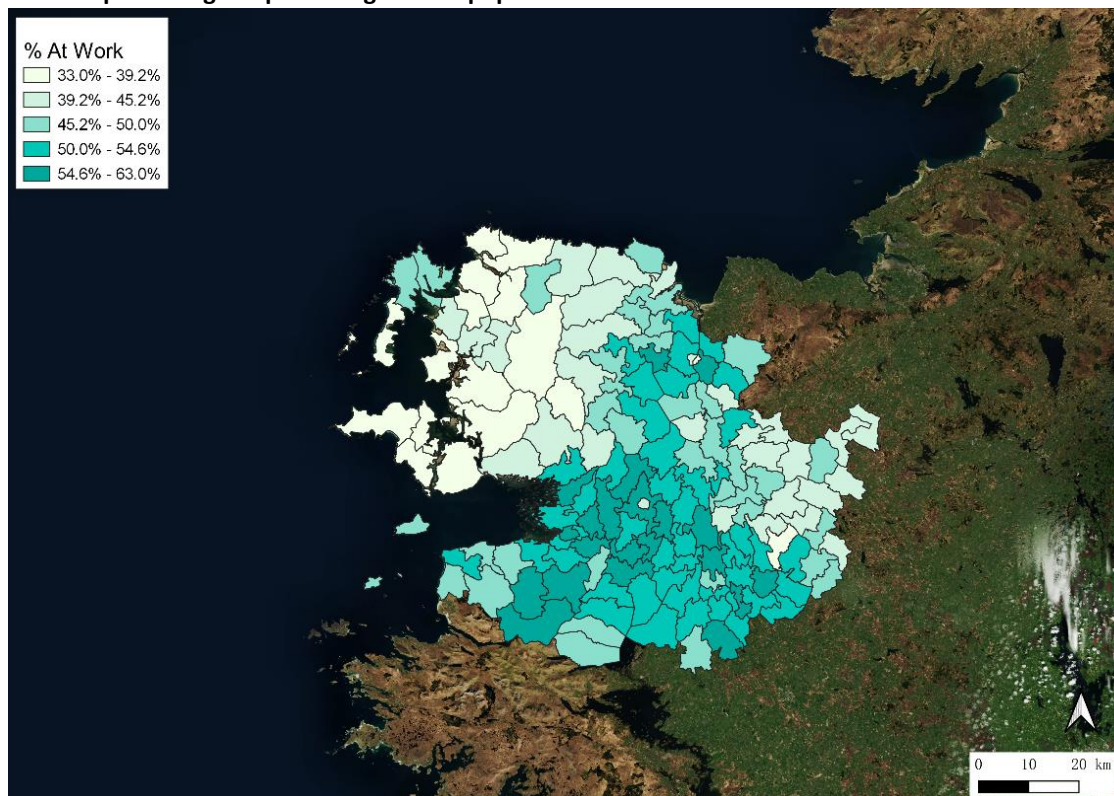
Principal economic status³

Table 4 below shows the employment status of Mayo compared to the State. The constituency has a lower proportion of usual residents that were at work in 2016 (49.3%) compared to the national share (53.5%). In comparison with the State as a whole, Mayo has a significantly larger proportion of the population who are retired (19.4% compared to 14.5%). Figure 9 illustrates the percentage of residents at work across the constituency of Mayo at the ED level.

Table 4: Principal economic status of Mayo compared to the State

Principal Economic Status	Mayo	State
At work	49.3%	53.5%
Looking for first job	0.7%	0.8%
Unemployed having lost or given up previous job	7.6%	7.1%
Student	10.1%	11.4%
Looking after home/family	7.8%	8.1%
Retired	19.4%	14.5%
Unable to work due to sickness or disability	4.6%	4.2%
Other	0.4%	0.4%

Figure 9: Map showing the percentage of the population at work



³ For explanation of terms and definitions used in Census data, see the CSO website [here](https://www.cso.ie/).

Industry

Table 5 below shows those working in Mayo and nationally by industry. Mayo has significantly more residents working in agriculture, forestry, or fishing than the State share (8.4% compared to 4.4%). Mayo also has less residents working in transport and communication (4.4% compared to 8.5% nationally) and in commerce and trade (20.1% compared to 23.9%) compared to the national rates. The constituency has a slightly higher share of workers in manufacturing and industries than seen nationally (14.3% compared to 11.4%).

Table 5: Industry breakdown in Mayo compared to the State

Industry	Mayo	State
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	8.4%	4.4%
Building and construction	6.2%	5.1%
Manufacturing and industries	14.3%	11.4%
Commerce and trade	20.1%	23.9%
Transport and communications	4.4%	8.5%
Public administration	5.7%	5.3%
Professional services	23.4%	23.5%
Other	17.6%	17.8%

Occupation types⁴

Table 6 shows the occupation types that Mayo residents work in compared to the State measures. Mayo has significantly lower rates of workers in professional occupations (14.5% compared to 17.3% nationally), as well as in associate professional and technical occupations (8.6% compared to 10.9% nationally). The constituency has a markedly higher proportion of workers in skilled trade occupations (19.9% compared to 13.9%).

Table 6: Occupation types in Mayo compared to the State

Occupation Types	Mayo	State
Managers, directors and senior officials	6.7%	7.4%
Professional occupations	14.5%	17.3%
Associate professional and technical occupations	8.6%	10.9%
Administrative and secretarial occupations	8.9%	10.0%
Skilled trades occupations	19.9%	13.9%
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	8.1%	7.3%
Sales and customer service occupations	6.6%	6.8%
Process, plant and machine operatives	8.5%	7.2%
Elementary occupations	9.4%	8.8%
Not stated	8.8%	10.3%

⁴ For details of the CSO definition of occupation, see [here](#).

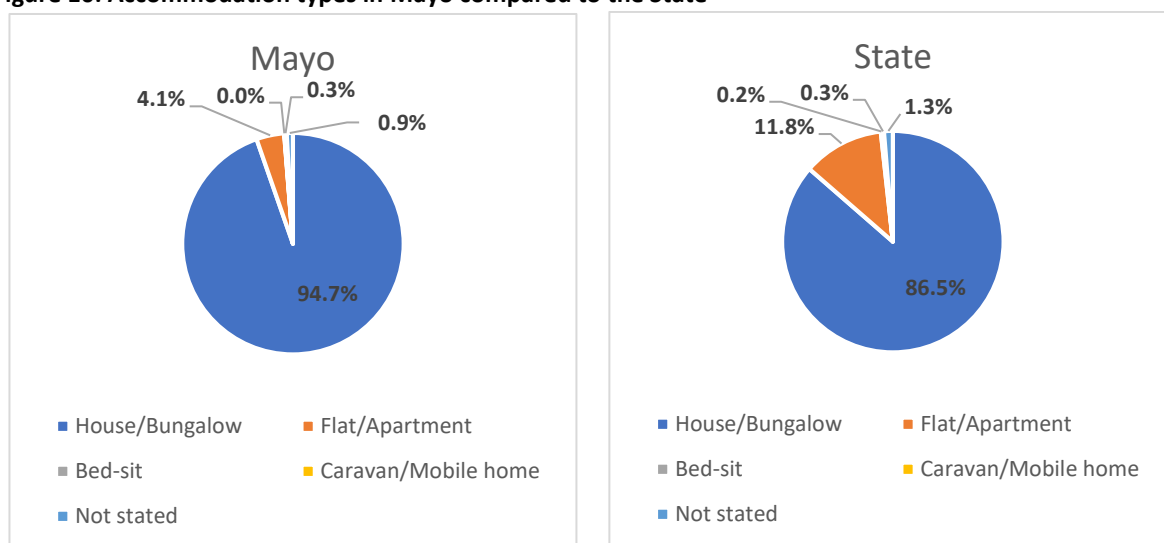


Households and Housing

Accommodation type

There were 47,271 private households in Mayo in 2016. Figure 10 below shows that people in Mayo are more likely to live in houses or bungalows than the State share (94.7% compared to 86.5%). Mayo has a significantly lower proportion of households living in flats/apartments than for the State as a whole (4.1% compared to 11.8%).

Figure 10: Accommodation types in Mayo compared to the State



Occupancy type

Figure 11 below shows that households in Mayo are considerably more likely to own their houses outright than in the State (46.6% compared to 36%). Compared to the State share, Mayo has a lower proportion of households renting from private landlords (14.9% compared to 18.2%).

Figure 11: Occupancy types in Mayo compared to the State

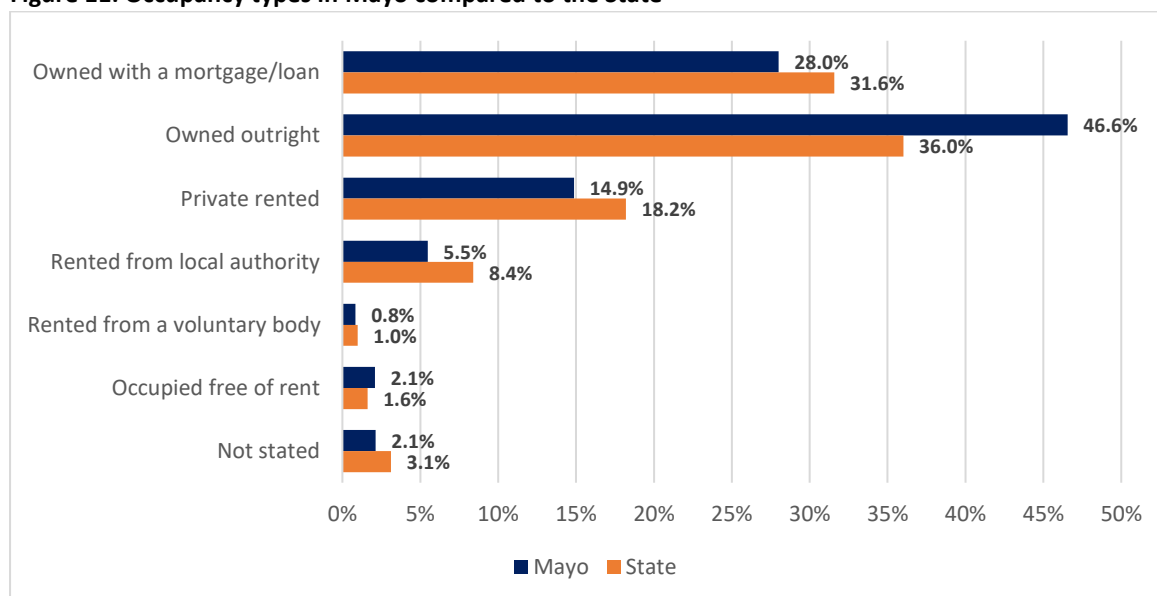
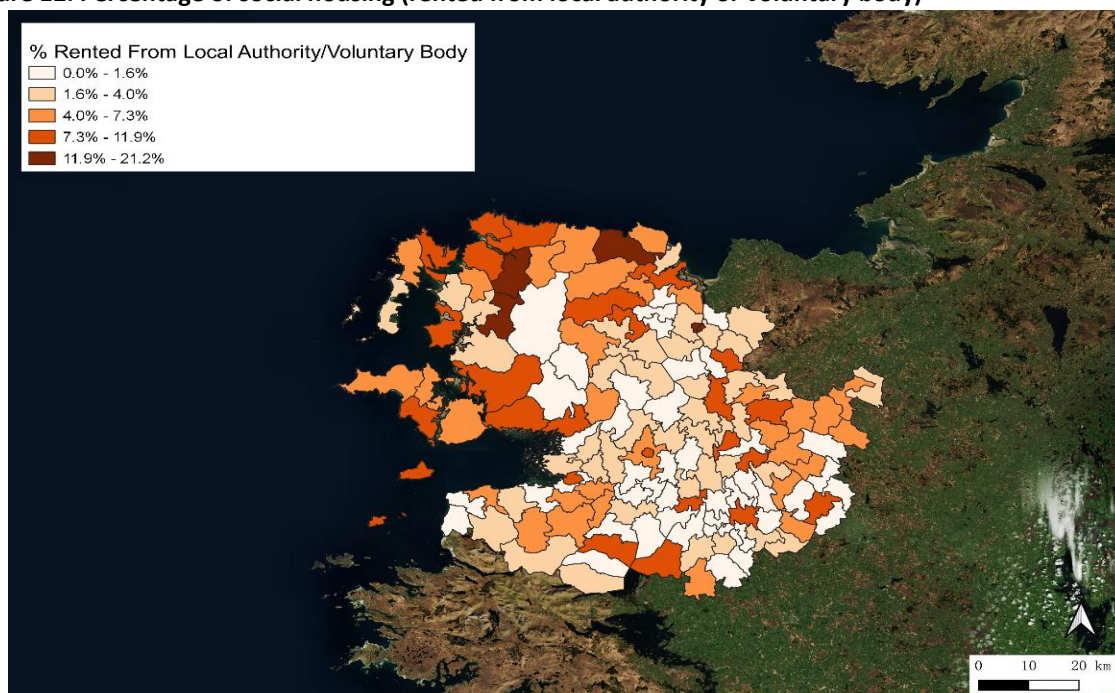
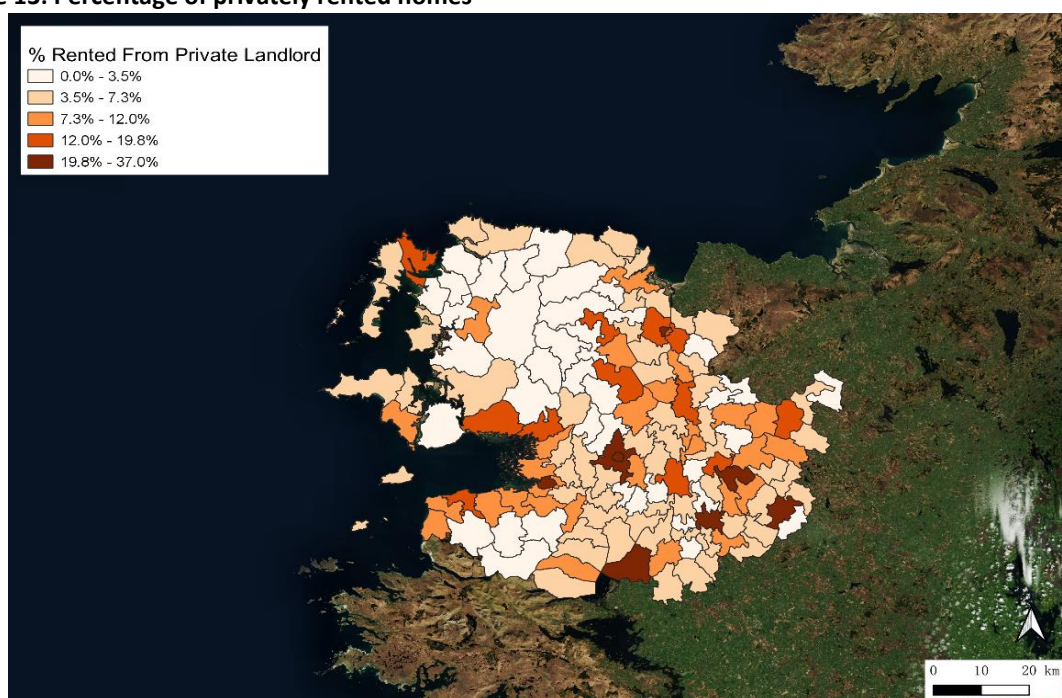


Figure 12: Percentage of social housing (rented from local authority or voluntary body)

Figures 12 (above) and 13 (below) show respectively the proportions of social and private rented housing across the electoral divisions of Mayo at the time of Census 2016.

Figure 13: Percentage of privately rented homes

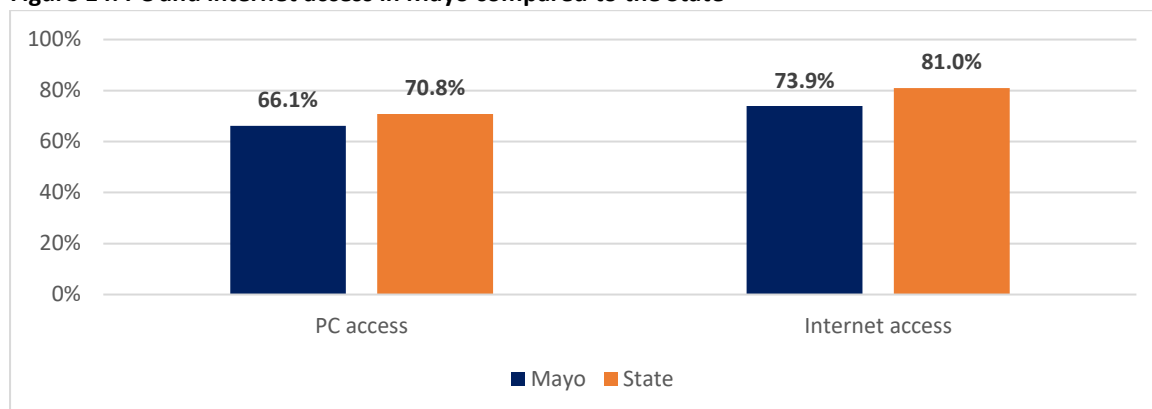
PC and broadband⁵

Mayo has a lower rate of PC access than nationally (66.1% compared to 70.8%). Mayo households are less likely to have access to the internet compared to households in the State overall (73.9% compared to 81%).⁶

⁵ In keeping with the Constituency Dashboards, the totals in this section exclude the "Not stated" category.

⁶ Internet access includes "Broadband" and "Other".

Figure 14: PC and internet access in Mayo compared to the State



Central heating

Table 7 below shows that households in Mayo are more likely than households nationally to use oil as their central heating source (59.8% compared to 40.4%). The use of natural gas for central heating in Mayo is considerably lower than the State as a whole (2.1% compared to 33.5%). Mayo households are more likely to use peat compared to the national share (19.1% compared to 5.3%) and are less likely to use electric heating (5.4% compared to 8.6% nationally).

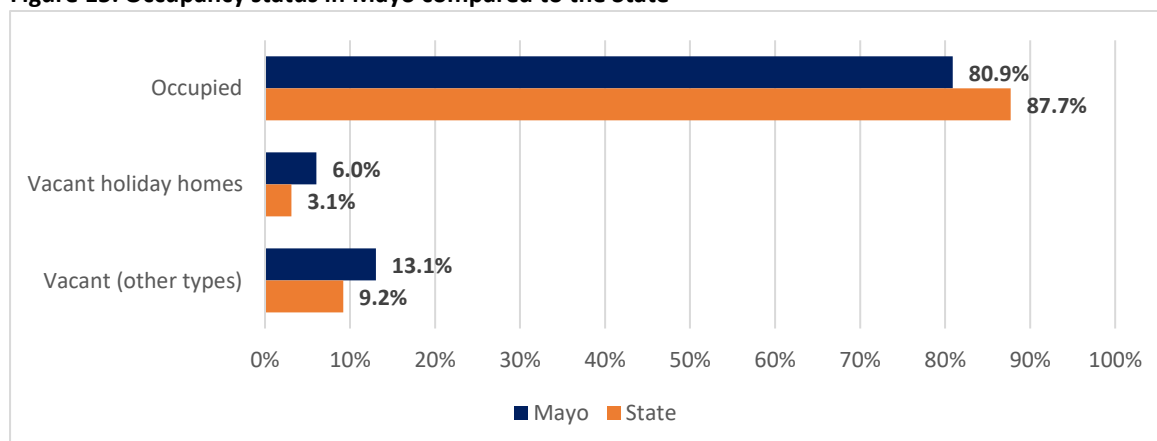
Table 7: Central heating in Mayo compared to the State

Central heating	Mayo	State
Oil	59.8%	40.4%
Natural gas	2.1%	33.5%
Electricity	5.4%	8.6%
Coal	7.7%	5.1%
Peat	19.1%	5.3%
LPG	0.8%	0.6%
Wood	1.7%	2%
Other	0.8%	0.7%
No central heating	1.2%	1.4%
Not stated	1.5%	2.4%

Vacant dwellings

Figure 15 below shows the vacancy rate of permanent dwellings in Mayo compared to the State. The constituency has a much higher rate of overall vacant dwellings than nationally (13.1% compared to 9.2%) but a lower rate of occupied homes (80.9% compared to 87.7%).

Figure 15: Occupancy status in Mayo compared to the State





Transport

Mode to work, school, etc.

Figure 16 below shows that people in Mayo are more likely to travel to work or education by car or van (as a driver or passenger) than the State share (72.2% compared to 62.2%). Figure 16 also shows that Mayo residents are less likely to commute by foot (9.8% compared to 13.9% nationally), bicycle (0.8% compared to 2.7% nationally) or public transport (8.7% compared to 12.9% nationally).

Figure 16: Mode of transportation in Mayo compared to the State

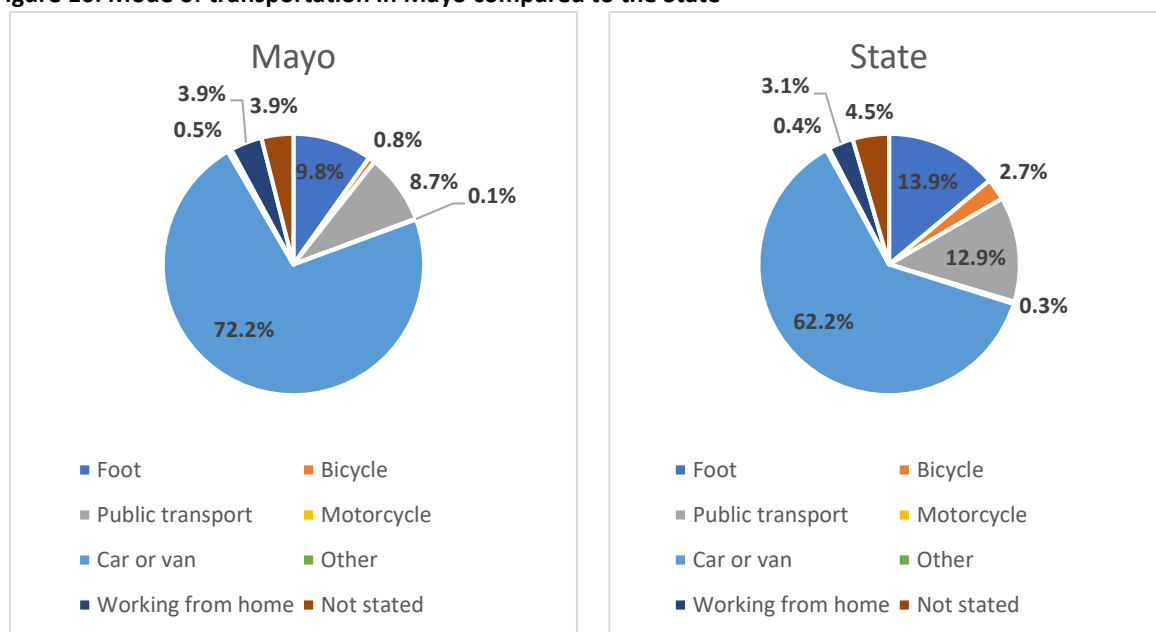
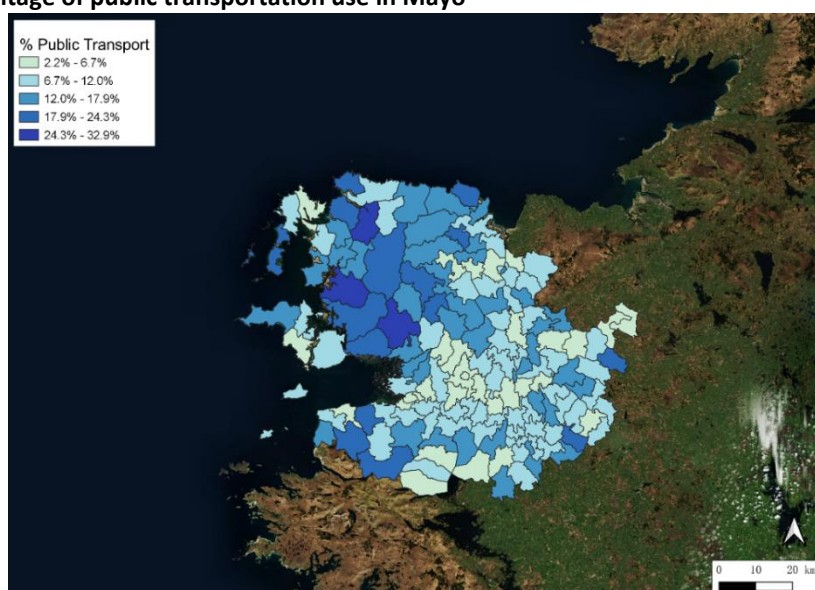


Figure 17 below shows the proportion of people in Mayo at the ED level who use public transport as their main means of travel to work, school or college.

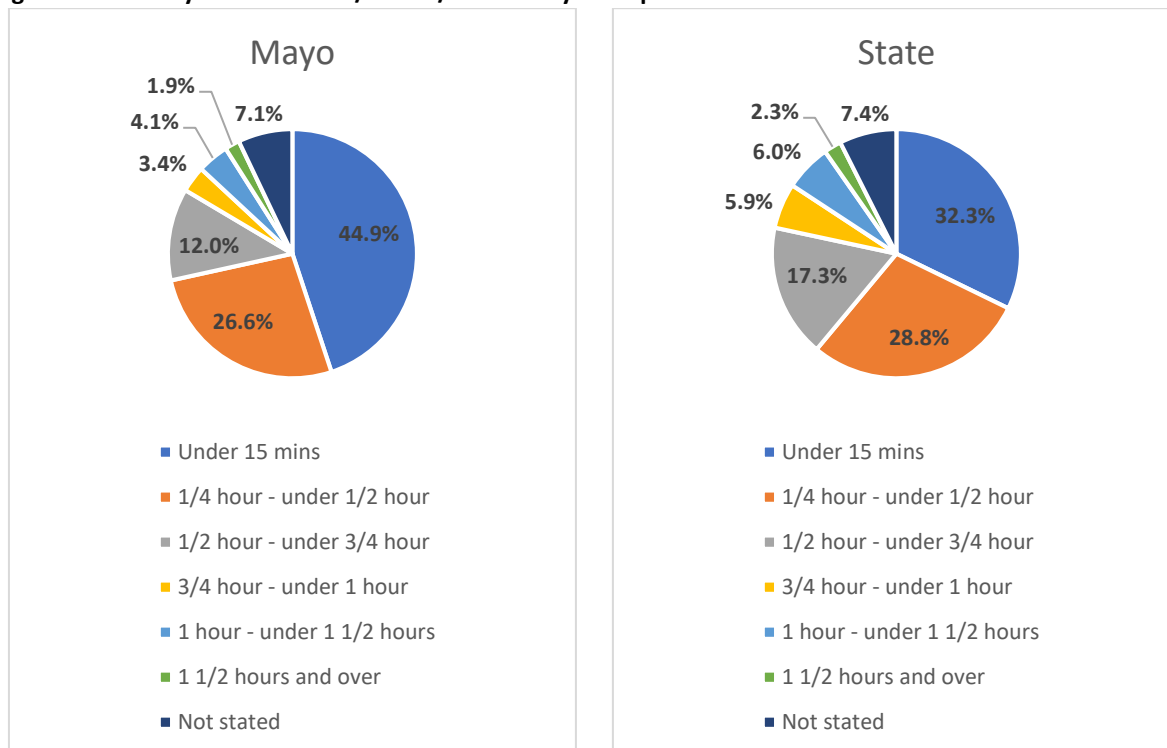
Figure 17: Percentage of public transportation use in Mayo



Journey time to work, school, etc.

Figure 18 shows the journey times of residents in Mayo to work or school in comparison to nationally. The constituency has a much higher proportion of less than 15-minute journeys (44.9%) than nationally (32.3%). Mayo has a lower proportion of journey times under all remaining categories.

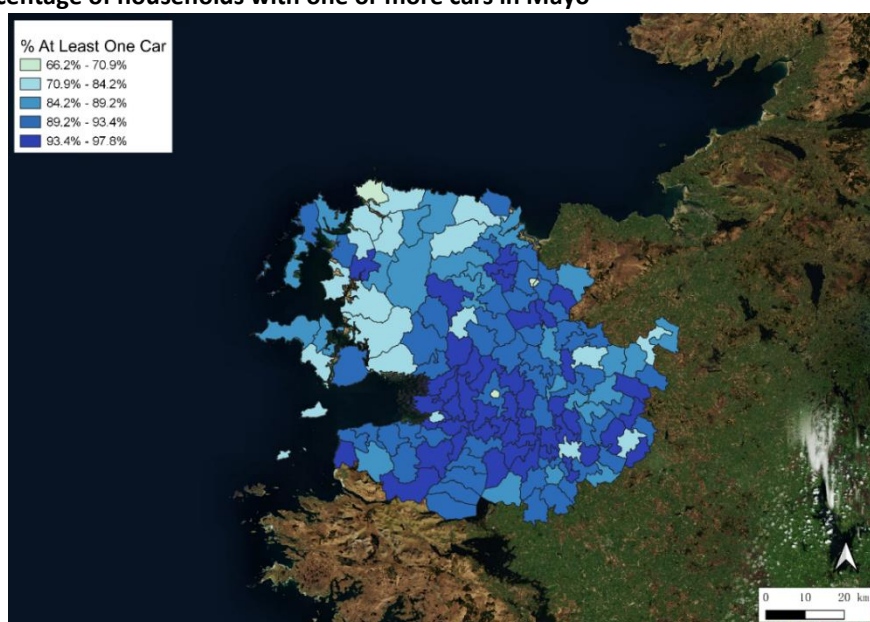
Figure 18: Journey times to work/school/etc. in Mayo compared to the State



Car access

Figure 19 maps, at ED level, the proportion of households having one or more cars in Mayo.

Figure 19: Percentage of households with one or more cars in Mayo





Education

Highest education level completed/achieved

Figure 20 shows the highest education completed in Mayo and its comparison with the national rates. In comparison with national proportions, the constituency displays a higher proportion who have completed their highest education at primary level (16.6% compared to 12.5%) and secondary level (36.9% compared to 33.0%). However, Mayo has a lower proportion of third level graduates than that seen nationally (22.4% compared to 28.5%).

Figure 20: Highest completed education in Mayo compared to the State

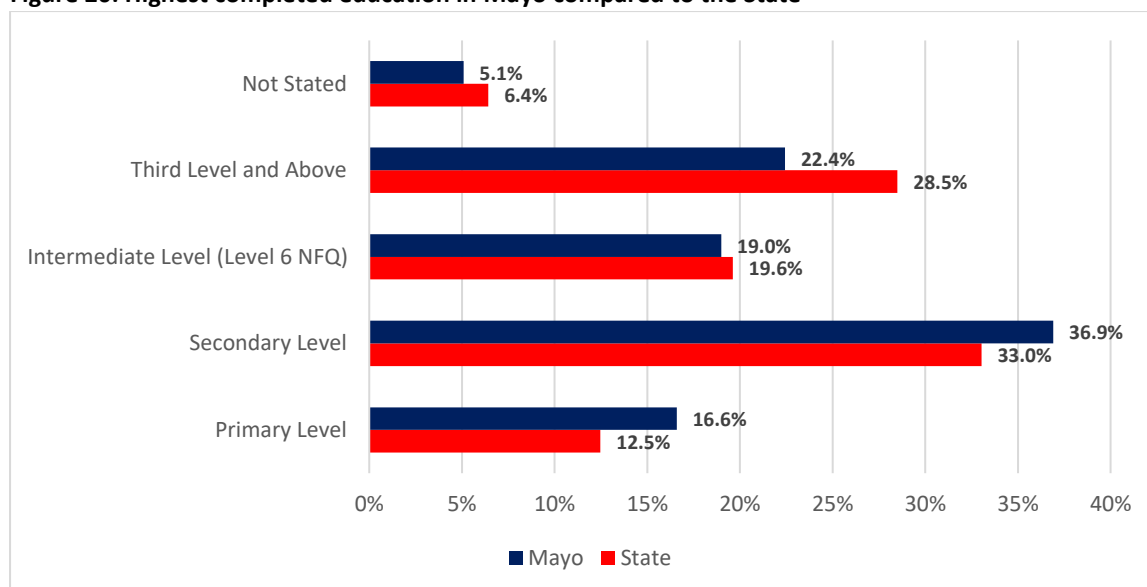


Figure 21 below shows the rates of usual residents with third level education or higher, while the following Figure 22 (overleaf) the proportions of Louth residents at the ED level with primary education or below.

Figure 21: Percentage of people with third level education or higher in Mayo

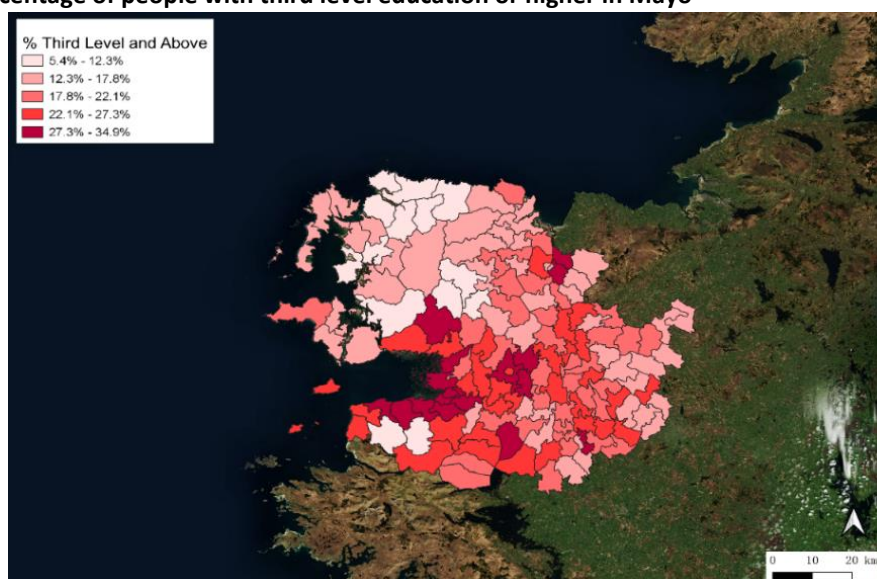
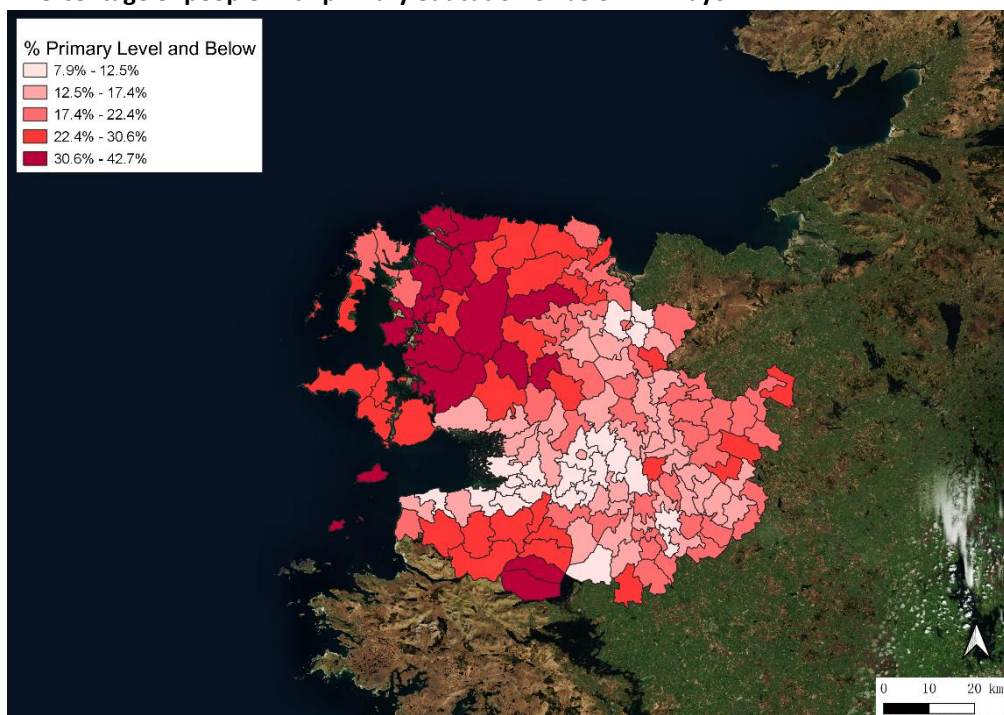


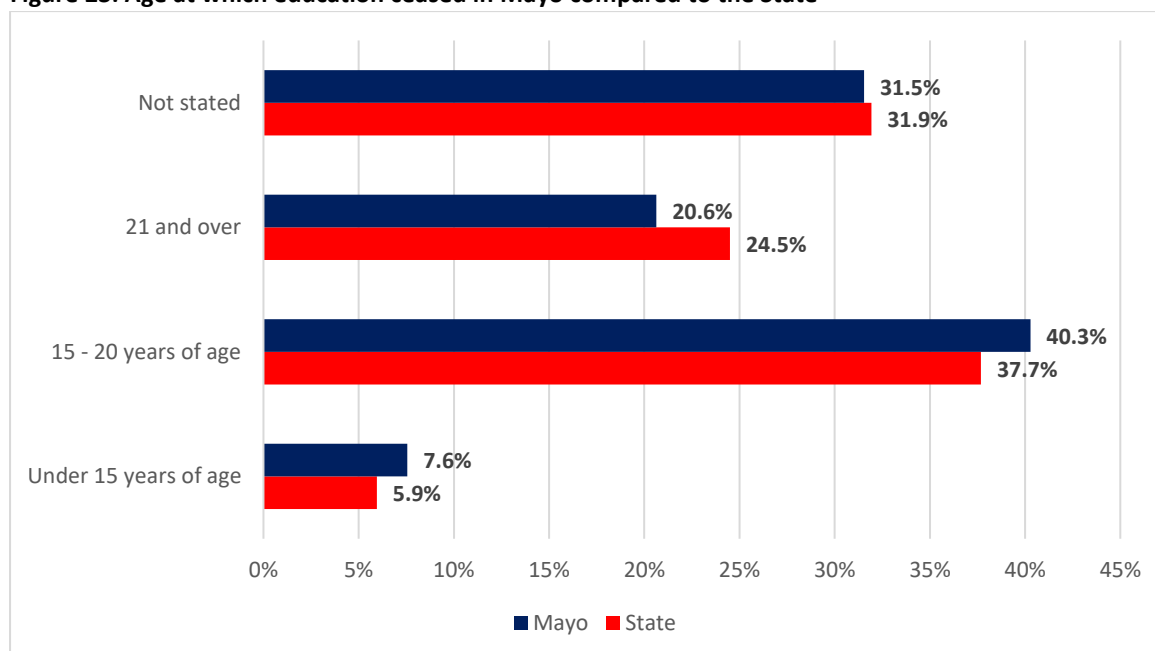
Figure 22: Percentage of people with primary education or below in Mayo



Age at which education ceased

Figure 23 below shows the highest age at which education ceased in Mayo compared to the national rate. The constituency has a larger proportion of usual residents that ceased education below the age of 15 (7.6% compared to 5.9% nationally) and those aged between 15-20 (40.3% compared to 37.7%) than nationally. Proportionally fewer people in Mayo completed their education after the age of 21 than in the State overall (20.6% compared to 24.5%).

Figure 23: Age at which education ceased in Mayo compared to the State



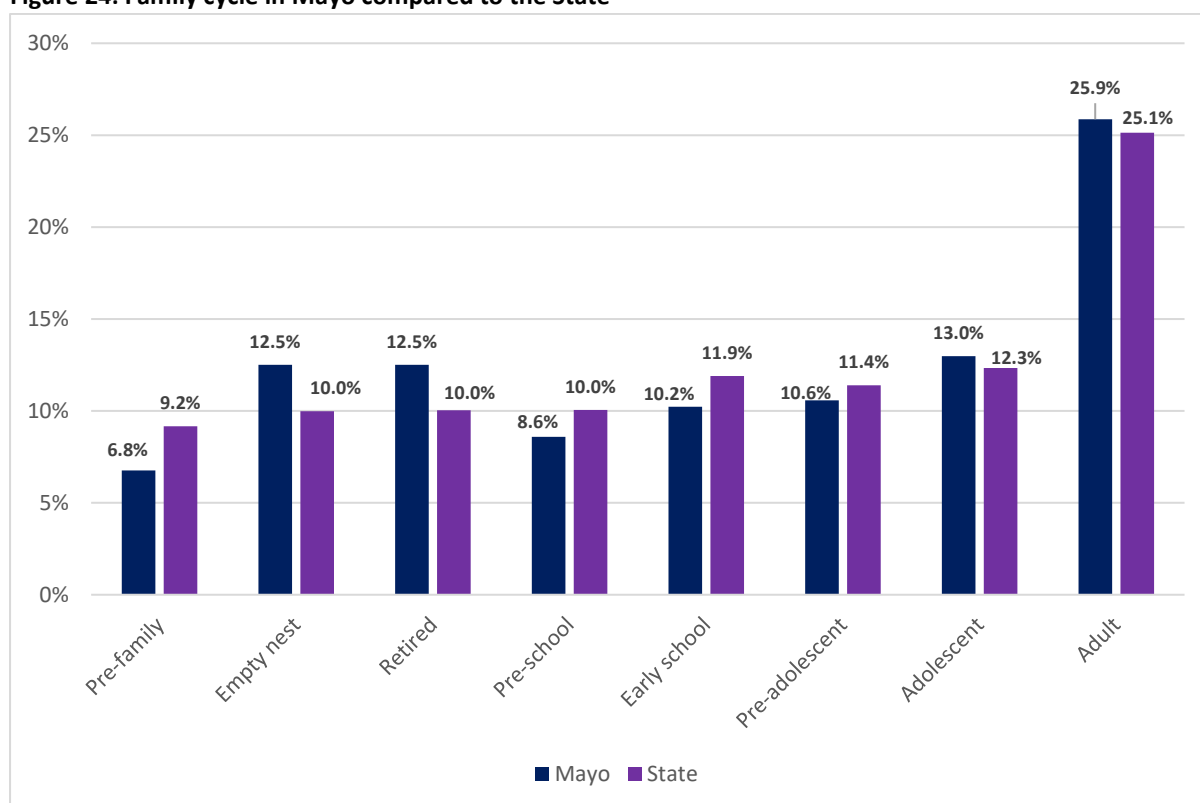


Families

Family cycle⁷

In Mayo, there are 32,422 family units. Figure 24 shows the breakdown of the number of families in the constituency according to their stage of the family cycle and its comparison to the national picture. The proportion of families with pre-school (8.6%), early school (10.2%) and pre-adolescent (10.6%) are lower than the national comparative measures (10%, 11.9% and 11.4% respectively). Mayo has a higher proportion of empty nest families (12.5% compared to 10%) and those who are retired (12.5% compared to 10%) than seen nationally.

Figure 24: Family cycle in Mayo compared to the State

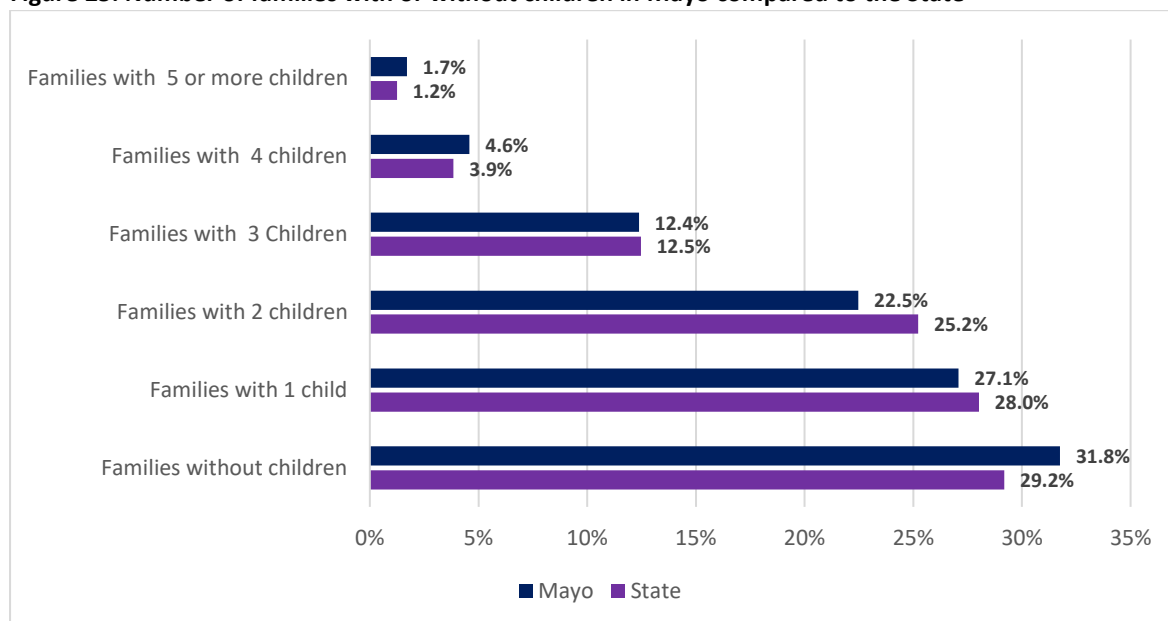


Families with or without children

Figure 25 (overleaf) compares the proportions of families with or without children in Mayo and the State. Mayo has a higher proportion of families without children compared to the State (31.8% compared to 29.2%). Mayo has slightly higher proportion of 4 children families (4.6% compared to 3.9%) and slightly lower proportions of 2 children (22.5% compared to 25.2%) and 1 child families (27.1% compared to 28%) than seen for the State as a whole.

⁷ For the CSO's definition of family cycle as used in the Census, see [here](#).

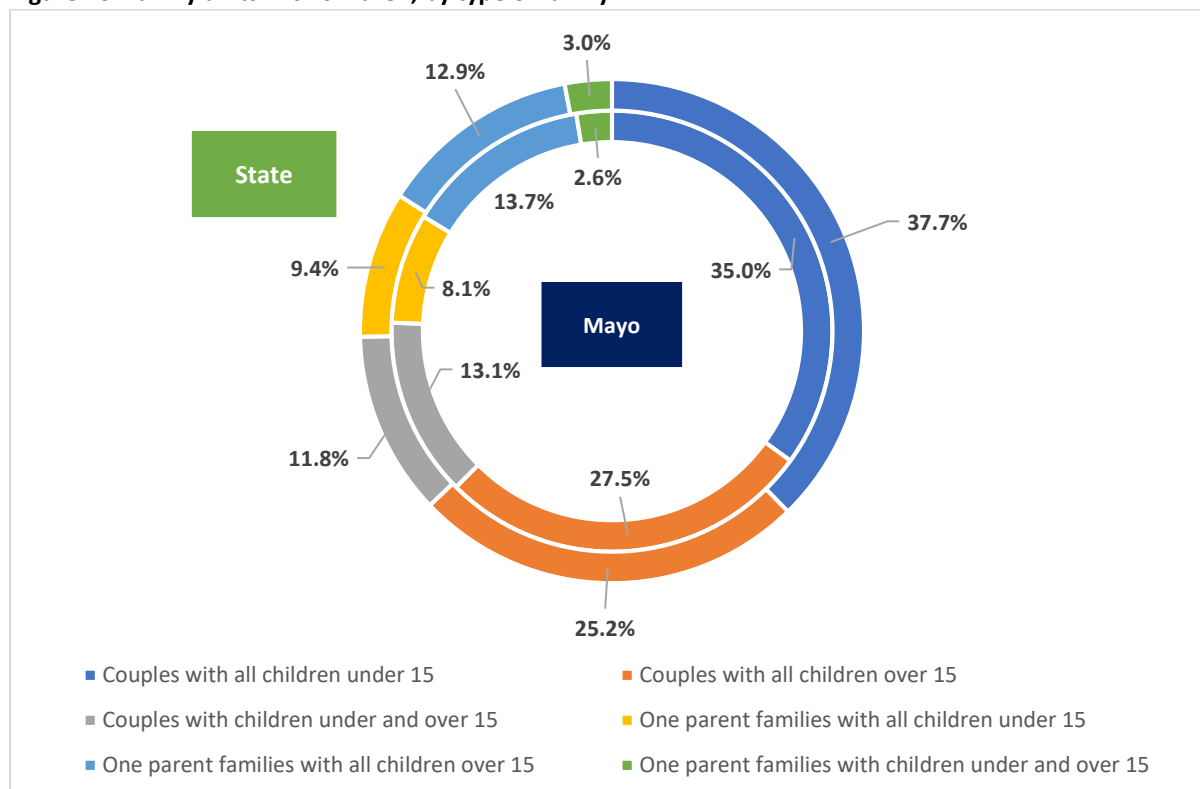
Figure 25: Number of families with or without children in Mayo compared to the State



Family type

There are 22,126 families with children in Mayo. 16,731 (75.6%) of these families were couples with children and 5,395 (24.4%) were one parent families. Figure 26 below shows the proportion of family types with children (under and over 15) in 2016 for Mayo and compared nationally. In the constituency, there are less couples with all children under 15 (35% compared to 37.7% nationally) but there are more couples where all children are over 15 (27.5% compared to 25.2% nationally). There are also less one parent families with all children under 15 (8.1% compared to 9.4%) but more one parent families with children over 15 (13.7% compared to 12.9%) than nationally.

Figure 26: Family units with children, by type of family





Contact:

Houses of the Oireachtas
Leinster House
Kildare Street
Dublin 2
D02 XR20

www.oireachtas.ie
Tel: +353 (0)1 6183000 or 076 1001700
Twitter: @OireachtasNews

Library & Research Service
Tel: +353 (0)1 6184701
Email: library.and.research@oireachtas.ie

Connect with us

