Mayo Local Economic and Community Plan

July 2015

Mayo Local Community Development Committee

and

The Economic Development and Enterprise Support Strategic Policy Committee

Mayo County Council

Comhairle Contae Mhaigh Eo
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PART 1: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The Mayo Local Economic and Community Plan is a framework that identifies economic and local community issues in County Mayo and gives effect to the delivery of economic and community development in a manner which is consistent with higher level plans and strategies including the Regional Planning Guidelines for the West Region 2010-2022 and The Mayo County Development Plan 2014-2020.

The Government has committed to achieving economic recovery and integrated community development and have published a number of documents with specific strategies, targets and actions which support these initiatives including:

- Food Harvest 2020
- The Report of the Commission for Economic Development of Rural Areas (CEDRA)
- National Strategy for Traveller/Roma Integration.
- 20 Year Strategy for the Irish Language 2010-2030.

The Mayo Local Community Development Committee and Mayo County Council recognises their roles in delivering these strategies, targets and actions at a local level by continuing to support and promote innovation in business; develop the Green Economy; enhance environmental protection; promote education, training and skills; promote social inclusion; assist organisations in the reduction of poverty and assist with the provision of infrastructure essential to support community development, enterprise and employment.
1.1.2 Economic and Community Elements of the LECP

This Plan consists of an economic element and a community element. The economic element considers the context, strengths and opportunities for economic development in Mayo and identifies a three-pronged approach to realising the economic potential of the County. The community element considers local community development issues and identifies goals to assist in the delivery of community based services and initiatives and inform how resources are made available and allocated.

1.1.3 Making Optimum Use of Available Resources

Whilst Mayo LCDC has constitutional status as a Committee of Mayo County Council, it is essential to acknowledge that its scope and sphere of influence extends significantly beyond the Local Authority. While recognising the leadership and co-ordination role to be played by the Local Authority, the LCDC is particularly cognisant of the extent of state agency, local development sector, community, civic society and social partner representation on the Committee. In this context, the LCDC is mindful of the support and resources of all LCDC partner bodies and sectors that can be leveraged, influenced and co-ordinated in delivering on the strategic goals identified in this Plan.

Diagram 1: Resources: Sphere of LECP Influence
It is envisaged that this Plan will assist the Mayo LCDC and Mayo County Council, together with a wide range of stakeholders, local government and state agencies, local development bodies and social partners in the development and delivery of services and initiatives and inform how resources are made available to support community and economic development in County Mayo.

1.2 Introduction
The first meeting of Mayo’s Local Community Development Committee (LCDC) was held on 7\textsuperscript{th} January 2014. Bringing together representatives of local authorities, state agencies, local & community interests, civic society and social partners, the broad objective of the LCDC is to bring strategic direction and co-ordination to the work of a variety of bodies in the community, rural and economic development arena.

As one of the ten front-runner LCDCs established to give direction to the process nationally, Mayo LCDC has now completed the first phase of its work. This document is the Local Economic & Community Plan (LECP) of Mayo LCDC and has been developed following a thorough consultation process. This LECP is a strategic framework that identifies a series of themes and goals pertaining to the integrated development of the County. These agreed themes and objectives give direction to the work of a wide variety of developmental organisations, as represented on the LCDC.

1.2.1 Origin of Local Community Development Committees
In 2012 the Government published \textit{Putting People First – Action Programme for Effective Local Government}. This policy document detailed a wide range of reforms for local government encompassing local authority functions, structures, funding, performance and governance. The recommendations of the programme were aimed at providing a more central co-ordinating role for local government in local and community development, achieving greater efficiency and effectiveness in local and community development programming and improving the delivery of services for communities and people.
The policy resulted in the dissolution of County Development Boards through the Local Government Reform Act 2014, and the establishment of Local Community Development Committees in each local authority area. Each LCDC consists of public private partnerships of socio economic interests comprising representatives of local authorities, other local state agencies, local and community interests, civic society and economic and social partners.

1.2.2 Function of Local Community Development Committees
As per the Local Government Reform Act 2012 Mayo LCDC has a number of functions. These are:

- To prepare and agree the local community elements of this 6-year Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP) encompassing all state funded local and community development interventions. This together with the economic element, developed by the Local Enterprise Office and the local authority, forms the overall County Local and Economic Community Plan. It is also responsible for undertaking a review of the community elements of the Plan at least once within six years of the plans adoption.
- To coordinate, manage and oversee the implementation of local and community development programmes delivered in Mayo.
- To give general co-ordination to local and community development activity within the operational area of the LCDC for the purposes of reducing overlap, avoiding duplication and improving the targeting of resources. It is also responsible for the preparation of a report in relation to the performance of its functions during the year for submission to the local authority.

1.2.3 Structure of the Mayo LCDC
There are 19 members of the Mayo Local Community Development Committee (Appendix 1 lists the members and the organisations they represent). The committee consists of nine representatives from the public sector which comprises of the Chief Executive of Mayo County Council, Head of Mayo Local Enterprise Office, three elected representatives and representatives from the Department of Social Protection, the Health Service Executive, the Education and Training Board and Údarás Na Gaeltachta. Ten members represent the community and private sector which include three members of the Mayo Community Engagement Network, representatives from the Family Resource Centres in Mayo, the business sector, Trades Council, the Irish Farmers Association, two Local Development Companies and the Mayo Islands Committee.
Table 1: Compulsory LCDC Representatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Sector</th>
<th>Private/Voluntary Sector</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Min. 3 Local Authority members</td>
<td>Min. 2 community and voluntary reps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min. 2 Local Authority employees</td>
<td>Min. 1 environmental interests rep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min. 2 public service providers</td>
<td>Max. 3 reps from local or community development bodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Min. 2 social inclusion reps</td>
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1.2.4 Guiding Principles of the Local Community Development Committee

The work of the Local Community Development Committee is guided by the following general principles:

- The strengths and experiences of all local actors, working in partnership and collaboration, and the harnessing of existing local and community development infrastructure, are key to ensuring the beneficial, effective and efficient use of resources for residents and communities. Accordingly, planning and programme implementation approaches that make the best use of local resources are developed and supported;

- The integration of sustainable development considerations into the development of this LECP is crucial in developing, supporting and maintaining vibrant communities;

- The promotion of enterprise and employment development, and training and education to support this, is an essential element in supporting sustainable communities and building their capacity.

- Acknowledgement of the value of a ‘bottom-up’ approach, with meaningful community participation in identifying priorities and solutions, shaping local initiatives and in developing a vision for local communities;

- The democratic mandate of the local elected members on the LCDC (and associated sub-structures) is recognised and respected;

- A clear focus on social inclusion – marginalised communities, and the marginalised within communities, are afforded opportunities to participate in local decision-making arrangements/processes and have the power to influence and shape local decisions.

- An acknowledgement of the resources, strengths and experience that each LCDC member brings to the process.
1.3 Background to the Local Economic and Community Plan

In accordance with Section 44 Part 66B of the Local Government Reform Act 2014 each local authority shall make a six year local economic and community plan consisting of two elements: A local economic element (prepared and adopted by the local authority) and a community development element (prepared and adopted by the LCDC). The overall plan is adopted by the local authority. This plan has been formulated with regard to the relevant sections of the Local Government Reform Act 2014, a range of European, National, Regional and County plans and relevant guidelines (Appendix 2).

1.3.1 Guiding Principles of the Local Economic and Community Plan

This Plan is underpinned by a number of guiding principles which reflect how the European Commission wishes to see Europe grow and develop in a smart, inclusive sustainable manner by 2020. These guiding principles are:

- Promotion and main streaming of equality:
- To reduce the numbers at risk of poverty.
- Sustainability: Promotion of a more resource efficient, green and more inclusive economy.
- Maximizing returns from resources by avoiding unnecessary overlap and duplication and by achieving synergies through co-operation and collaboration.
- Participative planning through meaningful community participation and consultation through a bottom up approach.
- Community development principles need to be given central consideration.
- Accessibility and ownership: The plan should be the peoples plan and convey a sense of ownership by all stakeholders.
- Identification of key priorities and goals and an identification of leading/co-ordinating partners.
- Consistency with the Mayo County Development Plan and The Regional Planning Guidelines for the West Region
1.3.2 The Plan Preparation Process

In April 2014 Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government Planning Sub-Group on Alignment circulated guidelines to assist LCDC’s on the community elements of the LECP. This Plan has been prepared in line with those guidelines. (Subsequent guidelines were prepared in January 2015 on both elements of the plan, by which stage Mayo LCDC had made significant progress on LECP preparation).

**Stage One** involved a consultation phase and the development of the socio-economic framework which underpins the LECP. This was carried out by both the Local Authority and the LCDC.

**Stage Two:** The economic and community issues identified in the framework are drilled down in greater detail following a second wide reaching consultation. The economic element is prepared by the Local Enterprise Office, with regular interaction between those working on the community plan, through a Steering Committee.

**Stage Three** brings the three outcomes of the process – the socio-economic framework, the economic plan and the community plan – together in a single plan that is then presented to the LCDC and Local Authority members for adoption.

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**SOCIO-ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK AND STRATEGIC VISION**

1.4 Socio-Economic Framework

Stage one of the Local Economic and Community Plan process involved the development of a socio-economic framework, upon which the Plan is formulated. The socio-economic framework for the Mayo LECP encompasses a vision for Mayo as a county which is:

“Sustainable, Inclusive, Prosperous and Proud”

The framework has been prepared with a focus on high level policy themes relevant to the county. These themes provide a statement of goals that feed into the overall plan. The framework draws on a high level consultation with members of the Mayo LCDC, a range of European, National, Regional and County plans (listed in Appendix 2), relevant guidelines and guiding principles, as previously mentioned and data relating to the current economic, social and cultural situation in Mayo.
1.4.1 EU 2020 – Key Themes

The socio-economic framework for the Mayo LECP centres around a number of key themes set out in *Europe 2020*, a document which identifies the EU’s growth strategy for the coming decade. These themes have been transposed into targets in the European Commission’s “*National Reform Programme for Ireland 2013*”. The themes are:

- Employment and economic activity;
- Education, training and skills;
- Poverty and social exclusion.

By assessing data relevant to County Mayo including up to date statistics, statutory plans and guidelines and high level consultation these EU themes are transposed into the Mayo context, along with other key issues, relevant to County Mayo, which do not fall within EU2020. It is within this framework that the overall LECP is based.

1.4.2 Strategic Goals of the Mayo LECP

A number of strategic themes and related goals have been identified by Mayo LCDC following the consultation and planning phase. These correspond with key challenges faced by the county and are:

**Theme 1: Employment and Economic Activity**

**Goals**

- To attract and support industry and investment to Mayo.
- That Mayo is equipped with the physical and other infrastructure necessary to make the County a more attractive place for investment, job creation and economic development.
- To support and develop indigenous enterprise and entrepreneurship.
- To support existing businesses in Mayo.

**Theme 2: Local and Community Development**

**Goal**

- That the capacity of local communities is supported to improve their quality of life.

**Theme 3: Poverty and Social Exclusion**

**Goals**

- To endeavour to eliminate poverty and ensure people are afforded access to adequate resources so as to provide them with an acceptable standard of living.
- To ensure that all people living in Mayo feel valued, are respected as individuals, and feel part of an inclusive community and County.
Theme 4: Education, Training and Skills.

Goal
- That everybody in Mayo has the opportunity to access appropriate education and training provision necessary to allow them to realize their full potential.

Theme 5: Health and Wellbeing

Goal
- That Mayo is a healthy caring county for all.

Theme 6: Environment, Culture, Language and Heritage

Goals
- To promote and protect Mayo’s environment, culture and heritage
- The advancement of the Irish language. To ensure that the Irish language, and our unique linguistic heritage becomes more visible and audible and integrated into all activities in Mayo.

Theme 7: The Image of Mayo

Goal
- To recognize and project Mayo’s unique identity in an appropriate manner and to promote and market the county to derive optimum social, cultural and economic benefits.

Mayo LCDC is committed to the fulfilment of these strategic goals with the aim of promoting and improving economic and community development in County Mayo. Throughout the Plan each theme is examined and supporting goals are also identified to ensure that the vision of Mayo as a sustainable, inclusive, prosperous and proud county is fulfilled.
CONSULTATIONS

1.5 Consultation and Participative Planning
One of the guiding principles which underpin the LECP is participative planning through meaningful community participation and consultation. This Plan has resulted from extensive consultation which ensures that detailed bottom up actions can be developed. Community engagement has been a critical part of the priority identification process for the Plan.

1.4.1 Steps Undertaken
Two consultation phases were undertaken during the plan preparation processes. Phase One took place between 7th May and 31st of July 2014 and consisted of the following:

- Individual consultation meetings with members of the LCDC.
- Individual meetings with representatives of key stakeholder groups.
- A consultation document and questionnaire were prepared and circulated to relevant key agencies and over 850 community groups in Mayo informing them re the LCDC, the LECP and inviting feedback, input and comments from each group.
- A number of county committee and partnership meetings were attended where the LECP was discussed, with feedback and input invited from each committee/partnership.
- A number of consultation events for other strategies and plans were attended, questionnaires were distributed and submissions were requested.
- An invitation was circulated to key stakeholder groups and over 850 community groups throughout the county requesting their attendance at LECP consultation events which took place on 1st July 2014.
- Consultations were undertaken with members of the LCDC (or their representatives in some cases). Consultation meetings were also undertaken with a number of key agencies, committees, partnerships and stakeholder groups (See Appendices for list). The LECP questionnaire and consultation document were distributed at a number of Tourism Strategy Consultation events.
- Two LECP consultation events (afternoon and evening) were held in the Harlequin Hotel, Castlebar on 1st July 2014 where over 850 community groups throughout the county were
invited to attend. Each event consisted of a presentation on the LCDC and the LECP process, a question and answer session, and a workshop where attendees were put in groups and asked to identify key priorities and challenges facing communities in Mayo and list actions which could be included in the LECP to address these challenges. 30 representatives attended over the course of the day. The agencies represented are listed in the Appendices.

- Twenty two written submissions and questionnaires were received during the consultation period.

1.5.1 Phase Two Consultation

Phase Two of the consultation process included a number of steps as follows:

- The Draft Plan was put on public display, available to view on the Mayo County Council website and at Cedar House between 3rd November and 2nd December 2014. During this time submissions on the Draft Plan were invited for consideration. A public notice was advertised in the Mayo News, the Connaught Telegraph, the Western People and the Mayo Advertiser newspapers on 4th November and 7th November detailing the purpose of the LECP and inviting submissions.

- Individual consultation meetings were held with members of the LCDC.

- Individual meetings were held with representatives of key stakeholder groups.

- A number of county committee and partnership meetings were attended where the Draft LECP was discussed, with feedback and input invited from each committee/partnership.

- Presentations on the Draft LECP were made at the four county municipal district meetings in November and December 2014 where members were invited to make submissions on the Draft Plan.

- The economic elements of the Draft LECP were presented at the inaugural Economic SPC on 15th December 2014 and members were invited to make submissions on the economic elements of the Draft Plan.

- Consultations were undertaken with members of the LCDC. Consultation meetings were also undertaken with a number of key agencies, committees, partnerships, relevant sections of Mayo County Council and the four Mayo County Council Municipal Districts. These are listed in the Appendices.
• Nineteen submissions were received during the display period. The persons/organisations that made submissions are listed in the Appendices.

A number of issues were raised during the consultation process at the individual meetings, workshops and from the submissions and questionnaires received. Ten main themes have been identified:

• Education
• Health – including mental health and suicide
• Substance misuse
• People with disabilities
• Older people
• Family resources
• Children and child development
• Communities development and community empowerment
• The Gaeltacht and the Islands
• Marginalised groups
• Agriculture and Marine
• Employment and economic activity
• Infrastructural deficits

Part Two and Three contain chapters which relate to the key themes, as identified in the Socio-economic framework outlined in Part One. Strategic goals have been identified for each theme. Supporting goals are listed under headings which represent issues identified during the consultation phases of the plan process.
POLICY CONTEXT, REVIEW OF EXISTING PLANS AND PROOFING STATEMENT.
OVERVIEW OF EXISTING PLANS

2.1 Context
The socio-economic framework upon which this Plan is structured stems from Europe 2020, a document which identifies the EU’s growth strategy for the coming decade. This Plan is therefore influenced by a hierarchy of international, national and regional and local level plans, programmes and legislation. It also establishes a framework for other lower level plans and programmes. This chapter provides an overview of a number of these plans and a review of the previous integrated strategy for County Mayo - Le Chéile le Neart 2002-2012, which was prepared and implemented by the Mayo County Development Board and the Community and Enterprise Section of Mayo County Council. A proofing statement is also included in this chapter ensuring that the plan is consistent with national policy requirements and that all areas of activity are considered in the plan.

Diagram 2 – Policy Hierarchy
2.1.1 National Spatial Strategy and Regional Planning Guidelines for the West Region 2010-2022

In 2002, the Government published the NSS as an overall spatial policy framework for the country, setting out its detailed approach to achieving more balanced regional development. In a regional context the NSS aims to boost the performance of strategically placed “gateways” acting at the national level to drive development over the urban and rural areas they influence and support more balanced patterns of development. Galway and Sligo are the gateways which most likely influence development in Mayo. The combined gateway of Athlone/Tullamore/Mullingar also has significant impacts with the development of improved infrastructural linkages.

At the regional level, a number of strategically located hubs are identified which support and are supported by the gateways and act as drivers of local sub-regional development. In Mayo, Ballina and Castlebar are identified as a linked development hub. The Strategy also recognizes that towns such as Westport and Claremorris present opportunities for development and expansion through effective promotion and marketing in association with the Castlebar/Ballina linked hub.

The NSS identifies an important need to support the role of rural towns and villages at the local level, as a focus for investment, economic activity and housing development, which at the same time will support the vitality of wider rural areas. Mayo has a large number of lower order towns including the former scheduled towns of Claremorris, Ballinrobe, Ballyhaunis, Swinford and a wide network of smaller towns, each having different functions and strengths.

In 2010 the Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022 for the West Region were adopted, providing a framework for long term strategic regional development and ensuring the successful implementation of the National Spatial Strategy at regional, county and local level. This is achieved through the promotion of the Castlebar/Ballina linked hub and supporting key towns, the identification of key trends and priority infrastructure. The completion of a number of national routes are identified as investment priorities for Mayo as well as the re-opening of the Western Rail Corridor and continued investment in Ireland West Airport Knock.
The guidelines aim to see vibrant and diversified rural areas which benefit from local employment options and from the development of their resource potential. The West Region is identified in ‘areas that are changing’; ‘areas that are weak’; ‘areas that are remote’; and ‘areas that are culturally distinct’.

Community development is indicated in the guidelines as an essential component of regional competitiveness. Rural restructuring and a trend of low density population have been identified as difficulties in relation to social inclusion and community development. To maintain and re-establish the vitality of rural areas the need for local transport service provision which is frequent and reliable is identified as a priority as well as community services and educational outreach programmes for training and up-skilling. Local job creation is required to discourage unsustainable commuting patterns, reduce ecological footprints and create a better quality of life for rural based communities thereby facilitating social inclusion. The reliance within rural areas on the voluntary work of community groups is also noted. Policies are included which support the work of these groups and the programmes which contribute to rural development in the region.

A review of the National Spatial Strategy will commence in mid 2015. The RPG’s for the West Region will be replaced with a Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy for the Northern and Western Regional Assembly by 2016. This plan will be modified where necessary to ensure compliance with the new strategies.
2.1.2 Mayo County Development Plan 2014-2020

The Mayo County Development Plan is a spatial planning framework that gives effect to the delivery of sustainable and planned economic and social development in a manner consistent with higher levels plans and strategies such as the National Spatial Strategy and the Regional Planning Guidelines for the West Region. The Plan consists of 6 strategies including a core strategy, economic development strategy and a community development strategy. The goals and objectives in this plan are consistent with those identified in County Development Plan.

The Census of Population 2011 indicates that the population of Mayo has continued to increase. Since 1971 the population has increased by 19%. The most recent increase in population
(2006-2011) is dispersed across the County with 72% of Electoral Divisions (EDs) experiencing population growth, ranging from 0.4% to 25.8%. The key message of the National Spatial Strategy and Regional Planning Guidelines is that critical mass in cities and large towns are essential to facilitate balanced regional development. By building up populations in the Linked Hub and Key Towns a number of services can be provided or extended in these towns such as public transport, amenities and water services infrastructure. This in turn will contribute to creating attractive settlements which in turn will attract investment and people.

The Core Strategy identifies a hierarchy of four categories of Settlements (Linked-Hub; Key Towns; Other Towns and Villages; and the Countryside including Rural Villages) and sets out policies and objectives for the future development of these settlements. The Core Strategy informs the Settlement Strategy of the amount of land required for development within the timeframe of the Plan based on evidence such as population forecasting, existing infrastructure, vacant units etc. The key element of the Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy is to continue to focus growth into the Linked Hub and Key Towns and to relate growth of the smaller towns, villages and the countryside to the availability of infrastructure such as water and waste water. It is recognised that rural areas have an essential role in this settlement structure. Enterprise and employment and infrastructure (physical and social) provision in the towns and villages outside the Linked Hub and Key Towns will be considered in accordance with the relevant Strategies of the County Development Plan. Map 1 is a conceptual map of the Core Strategy and illustrates the classification of settlements; the extent of the two rural area types and relevant road and rail routes serving the settlements.

Other strategies in the County Development Plan including the Economic Development Strategy and Social Infrastructure and Community support and are aligned with the Core Strategy and Settlement Strategy. The settlements in the settlement hierarchy are served to varying degrees (depending on size and location on the hierarchy) by social infrastructure including housing, health, education, administration and various public facilities. The settlement strategy seeks to build up the critical mass which will support the maintenance and expansion of existing facilities in these settlements and the development of additional facilities.

The Economic Development Strategy recognises the Council’s role in supporting and promoting innovation in business; developing the Green Economy to assist in reducing costs; enhancing
environmental protection; and providing infrastructure essential to support enterprise and employment. The County’s strengths and consequent economic opportunities are also identified in the Economic Development Strategy.

The strategic aim of the Social Infrastructure & Community Development Strategy of the County Development Plan is to maintain and improve social infrastructure under the control of the Council in the county; to work with other agencies in maintaining and improving social infrastructure in the county; and to ensure the provision/improvement of social infrastructure and community development. The distinct culture of the Gaeltacht Areas and the Islands and their peripheral location are noted in the Strategy. These areas face significant challenges including maintaining population, services and their unique identity and policies are included in the plan to protect and enhance these areas.

2.1.3 Mayo County Council Corporate Plan 2010-2014

Mayo County Council’s Mission Statement is “We work to improve the quality of life for people living in Mayo and enhance the attractiveness of the County as a place in which to live, work, invest in and enjoy”. The Mayo Corporate Plan identifies principle strategic goals and priorities for the County having regard to the mandate and operating environment of the Council. These relate to energy, culture, heritage, environment, quality of services and infrastructure, acceptable housing and a value based culture.

2.1.4 Le Chéile le Neart 2002-2012 – Integrated Strategy for County Mayo

The Mayo County Development Board, in conjunction with the Community and Enterprise Section of Mayo County Council produced a ten year strategy for Economic, Social and Cultural Development in Mayo in 2002. *Maigh Eo, Le Chéile le Neart* provided a framework within which all of the CDB partners could work towards realising the vision for the future development of Mayo as a ‘A Great Place in which to Work, Invest and Visit’, ‘A Great Place to Live’ and ‘A Model of Sustainable Development’. The strategy led to the production of a number of implementation plans which set out the strategic and operational actions necessary to achieve the vision.
The Strategy represented a new departure in community development as for the first time, in a structured way, Mayo County Development Board brought local government and state agencies, local development bodies, social partners including the community and voluntary sector together to work in partnership and co-operation for the development of County Mayo. It represented a shared vision for Mayo and identified 11 goals and objectives that assisted in achieving the vision. It resulted in a number of successful outputs including the establishment of the Mayo County Child Care Committee and the Mayo Sports Partnership and a number of other multi agency development committees which have been successful in the delivery of services within their remit throughout the county. The strategy identified a number of weaknesses for community development in the county including a lack of entrepreneurial education, a high deprivation index, unequal geographic access to services and a low level of participation of young people in community development activities. The strategy provided an opportunity for all stakeholders in the community to get involved and work together in an integrated manner and utilise the CDB as a mechanism to assist each organisation at a strategic level. The main threat to the delivery of the objectives identified in the strategy is considered to be a lack of co-ordinated thinking at national level. Other threats in Mayo included loss of funding, loss of services, the global recession and associated job losses, delays in delivery of infrastructure, a decline in the culture of volunteerism and social isolation.

2.1.5 Other Strategies and Plans
This Plan is also guided by a wide range of national policy statements (See Appendix 2 for list of plans and strategies) which have been assessed and utilised within each of the six themes. It is envisaged that this plan will add value and give additional local meaning to these national policies. This Plan will inform and guide other plans in County Mayo and objectives included within this plan aim to support the work of groups and programmes which contribute to economic and community development in Mayo.
2.2 Proofing
The National Spatial Strategy identifies four types of proofing required for all programmes, plans or strategies emanating from the Plan. These are poverty, equality, rural and environmental proofing.

2.2.1 Poverty Proofing
The National Action Plan for Social Inclusion 2007-2016 sets a policy framework that promotes the tackling of poverty and its root causes. Poverty proofing aims to ensure that this Plan tackles poverty and assists those who are excluded and marginalised from participating in activities that are considered the norm for other people in society.

2.2.2 Human Rights and Equality Proofing
Equality proofing is particularly concerned with ensuring that nobody is discriminated against and enshrines the principle of respect for diversity. Particular emphasis will be given to the Human Rights and Equality Commission Act 2014, which names 9 grounds on which discrimination should not take place. The grounds are gender, marital status, family status, age, disability, sexual orientation, race, religion and membership of the Travelling Community. Equality proofing also recognises that there is both direct discrimination and indirect discrimination involving practices that have discriminatory effects.

2.2.3 Rural Proofing
The National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines for the West Region, County Development Plan together with the CEDRA Report 2014 recognises and promotes the needs of rural areas as distinct from urban areas. Special consideration must be given to the rural peripherality of Mayo and its islands and the level of disadvantage associated with its geographic location. This plan takes cognisance of the significant challenges rural areas face through an identification of objectives to protect and enhance these areas. The Gaeltacht is one such area and we need to ensure that the Irish language and our unique linguistic heritage becomes more visible and audible and integrated into all activities in Mayo.
2.2.4 Environmental and Sustainability Proofing

The Plan has been subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment (S.E.A) screening and Habitats Directive Assessment (H.D.A) screening.

Following screening and consultation with prescribed environmental authorities, it has determined that the Mayo Local Economic and Community Plan is not likely to have significant effects on the environment. Therefore, Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Habitats Directive Assessment are not required.

Sustainable development is generally defined as ‘development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs’. However, sustainable development is not just about protection of the natural and man-made environment, it is equally about the economy and quality of life and therefore relates to social, economic and cultural sustainability and achieving a balance between these three dimensions. Central to the whole concept also is that development should allow future generations to enjoy a quality of life at least as high as our own and should respect our responsibilities to the wider international community.
3.0 Introduction

This section provides a social and economic analysis of County Mayo, and includes an identification of the strengths and opportunities within the County. The information is based on the outcomes of the CSO Census of Population 2011, research undertaken by the All Island Research Observatory (AIRO) and also makes reference to the Pobal HP Deprivation Index (Haase and Pratchke, 2012). The CSO Census of Population data represents a snapshot in time. The 2011 Census of Population was undertaken in the night of Sunday, 10th April 2011. A detailed socio economic profile is available in Appendix 3 and also on the Mayo County Council Website.
### 3.1 Strengths and Opportunities Analysis

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<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Opportunities</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Promote County as 'Gateway' to Europe. Attract transatlantic infrastructure landing points.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Good existing base of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)</td>
<td>Develop multi-national location clusters. Encourage additional FDI to locate to Mayo. Develop spin-off enterprises.</td>
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<td>Water</td>
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<td>Sewerage</td>
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<td>Telecommunications</td>
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<td>Energy</td>
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<td>Waste management</td>
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<td>Transport (road, air, rail, sea)</td>
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<td>Cycle ways/walk ways (Greenways)</td>
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<td>Designated Linked – Hub and 11 Key Towns</td>
<td>Develop towns to provide community, employment, retail and services to a wide catchment.</td>
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<td>Educational Facilities</td>
<td>Provide access to education for all including marginalised groups. Increase role in R&amp;D support to enterprises and innovative industries (e.g. renewable energy). Provide courses relevant to skills required in the workplace. Continue to provide innovation in Business Centres for new businesses.</td>
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<tr>
<td>High levels of educational attainment</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Third level institutions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unique landscape</td>
<td>Protect to maintain high quality of life Develop a unique tourism sustainable product.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Off-shore natural gas and on-shore distribution network</td>
<td>Derive an economic return in a sustainable manner.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Natural assets for renewable energy</td>
<td>Promote associated enterprises/industries.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Expand gas distribution network.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Promote sustainable renewable energy developments in appropriate locations.</td>
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<td>Develop Green Enterprise.</td>
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<td>Pilot renewable energy developments.</td>
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<td>Develop wave test sites.</td>
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<td>Spin-off green industries and green economy.</td>
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<td>R&amp;D in third level institutions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>High quality of life</td>
<td>Promote and assist the work of community groups and individuals.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Protect and promote to entrepreneurs, multi-nationals and highly skilled individuals.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Built and cultural heritage</td>
<td>Protect, sustainably enhance and promote built and cultural heritage to derive an economic return and enhance quality of life.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Encourage appropriate re-use of heritage structures.</td>
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<td>Protect and enhance Gaeltacht areas.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Assist voluntary groups in these sectors.</td>
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<tr>
<td>World renowned attractions (e.g. Croagh Patrick, Westport House, Museum of Country Life, Ballycroy National Park, Knock Shrine, Ceide Fields, Moy River, Great Western Greenway)</td>
<td>Protect, sustainably enhance and promote attractions to derive an economic return and enhance quality of life.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increase the number of quality attractions.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Extend the length and increase the number of Greenways in the County.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ireland West Airport Knock</td>
<td>Create opportunities to facilitate new enterprise through the establishment of a Strategic Development Zone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Well developed community development structure</td>
<td>Promote and collaborate with Local Development Companies.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Promote the work of the Community Engagement network.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Support capacities of communities to improve quality of life.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Volunteerism and active citizenship</td>
<td>Address barriers to people getting involved.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community infrastructure and facilities</td>
<td>Ensure services are utilised to their full potential</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Improved access to service.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Protect existing services where necessary.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sports and leisure facilities and involvement:</td>
<td>Promote the ongoing work of the Mayo Sports Partnership to promote physical activity for all including marginalised groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports grounds</td>
<td>Collaborate with sporting groups and organisations to improve health and wellbeing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Playgrounds</td>
<td>Ensure services and facilities are utilised to their full potential</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parks/amenities</td>
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<td>Greenways</td>
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<td>Swimming pools</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social economy</td>
<td>Identify initiatives to attract EU funding such as INTERREG.</td>
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3.2 Population
Co. Mayo is the third-largest of Ireland’s 32 counties in physical area, and is the 15th largest in terms of population. According to the Central Statistics Office Census of Population, Co. Mayo had a population of 130,638 persons, consisting of 65,420 males and 65,218 females in April 2011. The population of pre-school age (0-4) was 9,199, of primary school going age (5-12) was 14,531 and of secondary school-going age (13-18) was 10,441. The number of persons aged 18 years or over was 98,124. There were 19,539 persons aged 65 years and over.

3.2.1 Population by Gender
The CSO reports that Ireland had the most gender balanced population in the EU in 2007, with 100 females per 100 males in the national population. For older age groups the proportion of females in the population was higher with 80 males per 100 females in the 65 and over age group. This was driven by the greater longevity of females, at 81.6 years in 2006, compared with 76.8 years for men.

3.3 Marital Status, Household Structure and Socio Economic Groups
Of the 103,325 persons aged 15 years and over, 39,310 were single, 51,684 were married, 2,978 were separated, 2,382 were divorced, and 6,971 were widowed.

There were 48,070 private households in Mayo in April 2011, of which 13,043 were single person households. Of the 33,160 families in the area, 9,937 were couples with no children. The average number of children per family was 1.4 compared, identical to that recorded nationally.

Figure 1 - Socio-Economic Groups
3.4 Education Attainment
The CSO Census of Population 2011 show that in the State among those aged 25 to 39, women tended to stay in education longer than their male counterparts. Only 18% of females in this age group completed their full-time education aged 17 or under compared with 26% of males.

The differences for those aged between 40 and 59 were similar. Just over 36% of males and 27% of females in this group had completed their education before they turned 17. Approximately 18% of both males and females in this age group completed their education aged 22 or older.

In County Mayo, of those aged 15 years and over whose full-time education had ceased, 21.3% were educated to, at most, primary level only; a further 54.7% attained second level while 24.0% were educated to third level.

3.5 Employment Profile
Figure 2 – Employment by Sector 2011

Of the 42,383 persons aged 15 years and over who were outside the labour force, 24.9% were students, 23.6% were looking after the home/family and 38.2% were retired. Of the 49,076 workers in Co. Mayo, 4,335 worked outside the area. The daytime working population (resident and non-resident) of Mayo was 36,944 with commerce and trade being the largest industry.
3.5.1 Farming
Farming is a major generator of economic activity in rural areas, providing raw materials for processing and marketing and a corresponding inflow of money to stimulate other business through the purchase of goods and services. 8.3% (10,890 persons) of the county population are active farmers.

The average farm size in Mayo is 22.4 ha of Agricultural Area Used. The national average is 32.7ha. When compared nationally, farm size in Mayo is relatively small with only 6% of farms in excess of 50ha as against 15% for the country as a whole.

3.5.2 Unemployment
The 2011 Census of Population indicated that in Co. Mayo there was 10.62 % of total working population (103,325 persons) who were unemployed having lost or given up their previous job. This compared to 10.83 % nationally.

3.6 Health Profile
Types of disability include physical, intellectual, mental health and chronic illness. 17,710 persons had a disability in April 2011, of whom 7,534, representing 42.5 % of the total, were aged 65 years and over. 44 % had a physical disability, 20% had an intellectual disability, 8.7% had mental health illnesses and 27% had chronic illnesses.

Of the number of people with a disability of working age only 32% were at work compared to 62% without a disability.

20% of people with a disability did not progress beyond primary education compared to 4% of people without a disability. 22% ceased education at lower secondary compared to 15% of people without a disability. Only 36% of people with a disability advanced to further education compared to 53% of people without a disability.

6,558 persons (2,665 males and 3,893 females) provided regular unpaid personal help for a friend or family member with a long-term illness, health problem or disability. 25.1 % of these provided care for more than 6 hours per day.

3.7 Languages
56,935 persons could speak the Irish language and, of these, 19,087 spoke the language daily. 9,838 persons spoke a language other than Irish or English at home, and of these, 2,239 could not speak
English well or at all. In these instances Polish was the most common foreign language spoken at home with 2,837 speakers.

3.8 Religious Belief
There were 117,721 Roman Catholics in Co. Mayo at census time (90%). A further 6,686 were adherents of other stated religions (e.g. Church of Ireland, Islam, Presbyterian, Orthodox), whilst 4,994 persons indicated that they had no religion.

3.9 Migration and Ethnicity
Non-Irish nationals accounted for 10.7% of the population of Co. Mayo compared with a national average figure of 12.0%. UK nationals (5,796 persons) were the largest non-Irish national group, followed by Polish (2,933 persons).
PART 2: EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
4.1 Context

The economic element of this plan considers the context, strengths & opportunities for economic development in Mayo before identifying a three-pronged approach to realising the economic potential of the County. It is acknowledged that both the Regional Planning Guidelines for the West Region and the Mayo County Development Plan 2014-2020 will frame and underpin efforts to promote economic development in the County.

Economic development within the context of this plan includes, but is not limited to:

- Creating and sustaining jobs;
- Promoting the interests of the community including enterprise and economic development, foreign direct investment, indigenous industry, micro and small and medium enterprises, tourism, agriculture, forestry, marine sectors and other natural resources sectors;
- Identifying local attributes that are essential in enhancing local economic performance;
- Supporting training and up-skilling;
- Identifying opportunities to engage with local government on relevant matters;
- Identifying local strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats;
- Identifying economic potential and the requirements to realise it.

This economic development SWOT Analysis gives additional context to the work of the LECP in Mayo.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Opportunities</th>
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<tr>
<td>Strong existing multinational base</td>
<td>Branding and positioning of County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd level presence with GMIT Castlebar</td>
<td>Key sector development strategies for Energy, Adventure Tourism, Digital ICT &amp; Software, and Food in place</td>
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<tr>
<td>Innovation Hub at GMIT Castlebar</td>
<td>Potential to build enterprise &amp; innovation capacity within GMIT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ireland West Airport Knock</td>
<td>Strong local government and agency landscape</td>
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<tr>
<td>Natural Resources</td>
<td>Transatlantic Fibre Pipeline project</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wild Atlantic Way &amp; stunning environment</td>
<td>Diaspora networks and connections</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strong quality of life factors</td>
<td>Potential associated with investment in road, rail, power/grid, broadband bandwidth and reach &amp; Corrib Pipeline</td>
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<tr>
<td>Progressive enterprise support infrastructure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geographically dispersed enterprise support structure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Political base</td>
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<tr>
<td>Existing Mayo business networks</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
<th>Threats</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Lack of awareness around the Mayo brand</td>
<td>• Fiscal constraints at national and organisational level</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Lack of R&amp;D / Innovation base in county</td>
<td>• Macro economic uncertainty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Low / no cluster development</td>
<td>• Underperformance of Mayo in innovation investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Institutional and budget constraints</td>
<td>• Competition from other regions to capture investment in key sectors and knowledge services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Regional peripherality</td>
<td>• Regional peripherality</td>
</tr>
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</table>

4.2 Emerging Economic Sectors

An analysis of emerging economic sectors in Mayo, carried out by PMG Consult in 2014 identified a series of economic sectors with the potential for the greatest level of sustainable job creation. These included the tourism sector, food & agriculture, the renewable energy sector and the ICT / creative sector. Adding existing strengths in the manufacturing (particularly pharmaceuticals and health care) and agri-engineering sectors presents a list of sectors upon which the future success of the Mayo economy will be built. In this context it is proposed that available enterprise supports and economic development resources be targeted at these sectors.

The provision of high quality education and relevant training is an essential vehicle for facilitating a sustainable economy in the county. This area of service provision is developed further in the Plan within the chapter dedicated to education, training and skills in Mayo.

*Putting People First* (October 2012) gives local authorities an explicit local economic development mandate and role in the strategic delivery of employment, jobs and economic promotion within the County. The role of facilitating job creation and sustaining employment levels is being driven across a number of Local Authority functions including Planning, Economic Development, Enterprise Support, Environment and Water Services. It is essential to note, though, that successful economic development in Mayo will be dependent on the continued collaboration and partnership of many state agencies and bodies across enterprise development, education and training, health and recreation, community development, social inclusion, agriculture etc. In this context, this Plan and the work of the LCDC are integral.
4.3 Local Enterprise Office

Mayo Local Enterprise Office (LEO) was established in April 2014 and acts as a first-stop-shop for access to enterprise supports in the County. The LEO offers a range of supports and services in the areas of business information and advice, support for new and developing enterprise, supporting entrepreneurship and leading on local authority led initiatives that support local economic and enterprise development. The LEO also acts as a gateway to Enterprise Ireland support for manufacturing and Internationally Traded Services companies that have the capacity to grow quickly. Údarás na Gaeltachta offers qualifying businesses and companies at all levels of development from various sectors a range of incentives and supports to start up, develop, expand or locate in a Gaeltacht region.

Throughout the consultation process stakeholders including individuals, communities, representative groups and the business sector have been consulted. The following section outlines a three-pronged employment and economic development strategy, an identification and overview of priority areas, supporting goals and relevant implementation partners.

Figure 3 - Priority Areas to support Employment and Economic Activity
4.4 Overview
Sustainable economic growth and employment opportunities in Mayo will only be achieved through the development of our enterprise base and our export performance. Supporting new and existing indigenous businesses to grow and export is central to our plans as a County for recovery, growth and jobs.

The approach to supporting indigenous companies is primarily based on three principles; encouraging start-ups, supporting existing businesses in the local economy, and helping existing enterprises to expand into export markets.

The Emerging Sectors research (2014) conducted a local resources and competitive position assessment. It concluded that the existing and emerging sectors that offer the best potential for sustainable employment growth, clustering and value added are considered to be:

- Tourism
- Energy
- Food and Agriculture (including agri-engineering)
- Digital, ICT & Creative sector
- Manufacturing (including pharmaceuticals & healthcare)

The Local Enterprise Office has been identified as a first-stop-shop for new and existing business that wish to access to enterprise supports in the County and, through the LCDC, it can play a co-ordinating role in allowing the County to leverage employment opportunities associated with the above sectors, and through indigenous local growth.

Inter-agency collaboration is, however, central to efforts to allow the County to deliver the optimum support service to its indigenous businesses. Existing enterprise support resources, including under relevant Rural Development Programme pillars should be co-ordinated to ensure that individual businesses can access tailored support appropriate to their developmental need.
4.4.1 Supporting Goals

OI 1: Develop a co-ordinated approach to supporting individuals at the start-up phase, through a combination of bespoke and innovative financial, mentoring, training and other guidance programmes.

OI 2: Ensure Mayo builds on the ‘Wild Adventure’ brand and continues to position itself as the heartbeat of the Wild Atlantic Way in a sustainable manner that ensures no significant adverse effects on the environment, particularly the Natura 2000 network.

OI 3: Develop opportunities for indigenous companies to commence or strengthen their export opportunities through, for example, utilising existing Memoranda of Understandings with Cleveland and Rhode Island.

OI 4: Support existing indigenous companies through the delivery of unique networking events that allow the cross fertilisation of sectors, knowledge and technology.

OI 5: To support Connect Ireland in rolling out its community partnership programme to create jobs.

4.4.2 Supporting Partners

Supporting partners include but are not limited to: the DOELG, IDA, Mayo.ie, Mayo Local Enterprise Office, Mayo County Council, the Western Development Commission, Údarás Na Gaeltachta, Inter Trade Ireland, Enterprise Ireland, Local Development Companies, Connect Ireland, Mayo Diaspora etc.

SUSTAINING / ATTRACTING NEW INWARD INVESTMENT

4.5 Overview

Mayo has a long established multi-national manufacturing base particularly in the fields of pharmaceuticals and other areas of health care which is responsible for supporting over 6,000 jobs in the county. There are also a number of medium to large indigenous manufacturing firms located and founded in Mayo in the areas of engineering, sustainable energy solutions, digital development and creative industries.
Putting in place infrastructure and policies that will attract new and continued investment is extremely important. Foreign Direct Investment companies locate in regions and communities for many reasons i.e. lifestyle, cost effectiveness, access to markets, infrastructure, available workforce etc.

A key area of focus in this Plan relates to the development of opportunities which Mayo can offer in order to attract investment, with the aim of reinforcing our attractiveness, performance and potential as a competitive location. Dividends from this will directly create and sustain long term employment in the County. Central to attracting this investment is the Mayo Diaspora. 3.5 million people around the world claim to have Mayo lineage. This Plan recognises and acknowledges the potential of this group and will open a more direct two-way relationship with this community, leveraging their contacts and networks in order to attract additional investment.

4.5.1 Supporting Goals

OI 1: Identify actions which will help influence location experts when identifying potential investment locations, to think "Mayo".

OI 2: Develop a business "ask" for the Mayo Diaspora so a potential pipeline of ideas and possible investment proposals can be put in place for the enterprise agencies in regard to manufacturing and international traded services and for the LEO/Council for all other investment opportunities including tourism, and micro-enterprise investment.

OI 3: Work with national and local stakeholders to ensure key economic infrastructure is delivered including the Transatlantic Sub Sea Fibre Optic Cable, Grid West Project, N5 upgrade, Harbour redevelopment and 4G where it can be demonstrated that there will be no significant adverse effects on the environment, and provided full compliance with the Habitats Directive.

OI 4: Continued support to the successful growth and expansion of services at Ireland West International Airport and to freight and passenger services being delivered across the County by Irish rail provided it can be demonstrated that there will be no significant adverse effect on the environment, particularly the Natura 2000 Network.
4.5.2 Supporting Partners
Supporting partners include but are not limited to: the DOELG, IDA, Mayo.ie, Mayo Local Enterprise Office, Mayo County Council, The Western Development Commission, Údarás Na Gaeltachta, InterTrade Ireland, Enterprise Ireland, Local Development Companies, Connect Ireland, Mayo Diaspora etc.

DEVELOPING OUR CULTURE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP

4.6 Overview
Mayo has an enviable track record of having grown strong indigenous businesses of the calibre of McHale Engineering, CBE, Portwest, Foxford Woollen Mills, Smyth’s Toys, O’Hara’s Bakery and Malone Farm Machinery. These companies range in size from 1 person investments to 20+ employees.

In terms of supporting local enterprise and economic development it is essential that those with a business idea feel that self employment or entrepreneurship is a viable option. Access to supports and services is imperative for entrepreneurs and appropriate training is required so that individuals who choose entrepreneurship have the capacity and skills to plan, sustain, protect and grow their business.

Existing initiatives like ‘Ireland’s Best Young Entrepreneur’ and the annual ‘Student Enterprise’ programme assist in promoting entrepreneurship with young people. It is important that these initiatives are further developed and that entrepreneurship in all its forms is supported and resourced wherever possible.

Promotion of entrepreneurial success stories is also important in generating an appreciation of and interest in entrepreneurship. Associated profiles of local entrepreneurs and their successes can also play an important role in embracing and celebrating entrepreneurship.

4.6.1 Supporting Goals
OE 1: Develop a co-ordinated approach to the support and promotion of entrepreneurship and self employment as a suitable career path.
OE 2: Highlight leadership in the area of entrepreneurship and ensure an accessible platform is developed to engage new with existing successful business people.

OE 3: Building on the success of the inaugural Best Young Entrepreneur competition and other youth entrepreneurship initiatives, to develop a co-ordinated strategy for youth entrepreneurship particularly in the areas of science, technology, engineering and maths (STEM).

4.6.2 Supporting Partners
Supporting partners include but are not limited to the DOELG, IDA, Enterprise Ireland, local development companies, Údarás Na Gaeltachta, Connect Ireland, Mayo Sligo Leitrim Education and Training Board, Mayo Local Enterprise Office, Mayo County Council, and Galway Mayo Institute of Technology.
PART 3: LOCAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
5.0 Local and Community Development
The community elements of this plan consider community development in the county under key themes and headings which represent issues identified during the consultation phases of the plan process.

The community elements of the plan promote community development including:

- Tackling poverty, disadvantage and social exclusion through support for basic services and other initiatives;
- Supporting training and up-skilling;
- Creating and sustaining employment and self employment opportunities;
- Investing in local development through community focused support and services;
- Provision of infrastructure and community facilities;
- Investment in physical regeneration and environmental improvements;
- Supporting the capacity of local communities to improve their quality of life;
- Supporting social enterprise, social capital, volunteering and active citizenship;
- Developing integrated and evidence based approaches to local service planning and delivery;
- Identifying the needs and priorities of local communities to enhance their well-being – sustainable solutions to make the best use of local assets, strengths and opportunities to address those needs and priorities;
- Exploiting and co-ordinating funding sources from the public, private and community and voluntary sectors to stimulate local development;
- Community involvement in policy development and decision-making processes.

The strategic goal identified for this chapter is to promote community development by supporting the capacities of local communities to improve their quality of life. Supporting goals are identified under each heading.

5.1 Community Development in Mayo
Mayo County Development Board came into being in March 2000. The Board brought together local government and state agencies, local development bodies and social partners including the
community and voluntary sector to work in partnership and co-operation for the development of County Mayo. The primary objective of the Board was to co-ordinate the efforts of these stakeholders in order to realise the potential of all players, avoid overlaps and identify the needs and gaps which were not being met.

County Development Boards were dissolved through the Local Government Reform Act 2014 and replaced by Local Community Development Committees. The Mayo County Development Board left a legacy of successful forums some of which are still operational. The Mayo Community Engagement Network (which replaced the Mayo Community Forum) provides a mechanism to facilitate and enable the public and the Community & Voluntary organisations to articulate a diverse range of views and interest within the Local Government system. The aim of the Network is to encourage and enable public participation in local decision making, to actively support inclusion of socially excluded groups and to identify issues of collective concern and work to influence policy locally in relation to these.

The Mayo ‘Community Futures’ Programme facilitates community action planning by assisting communities prepare action plans which identify existing services, key priority areas and opportunities for development and growth within their community. ‘Community Futures’ encourages more people to become active in their communities, helps strengthen and develop local community organisations, enables communities to identify and progress priority projects and actions and enables them to effectively represent their interests at local, county, and national levels.

Local development companies continue to remain at the forefront promoting community development through a bottom up approach in the areas of social inclusion, inequality, and local development – economic and social. Local development companies are governed by a multi-sectoral partnership structure. Mayo has two local development companies which deliver a wide range of programmes including but not limited to LEADER, Local Community Development Programme, Rural Social Scheme, Tús, Rural Recreation, Community Employment, Local Employment Services, and Local Training Initiatives. Local development companies also develop additional projects using a range of other funding sources. In addition to the 2 existing local development companies Comhara na nOileán Tceo delivers the LEADER and the Local Community Development Programme to Mayo’s inhabited islands.
Other agencies that assist community development in Mayo include the seven Mayo Family Resource Centres (Castlebar, Ballina, Westport, Claremorris, Ballinrobe, Ballyhaunis and Kilmovee) who provide practical assistance to community groups, such as training, information, advice and use of shared facilities. They also provide educational and training opportunities. Sectoral communities are also assisted in the county by agencies such as Mayo Intercultural Action, Mayo Traveller Support Group, Mayo Traveller Inter Agency Forum, Disability Federation of Ireland and Outwest.

Údarás na Gaeltachta assists community development offering a range of schemes and initiatives to support Gaeltacht communities to play active roles in the economic, social and cultural development of their communities. An tÚdarás administers a number of social employment schemes, provides funding to support pre-school groups, youth clubs, arts and culture initiatives and language services centers. It works with the with local community structures, through the various social employment schemes, to enhance the social infrastructure of the Gaeltacht and ensure the provision of services for the elderly.

The Mayo Local Community Development Committee promotes and assists the work of these organisations and agencies through active co-operation and collaboration.

PROMOTING ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

5.2 Overview
Mayo has a very active voluntary sector, and it is essential for community development that the work of this sector is recognized and supported in a meaningful way through agencies, programmes and forums such as the Mayo Community Engagement Network, ‘Mayo Community Futures’ and local development companies. The promotion and support of volunteerism and addressing the barriers to community people getting involved is important to ensure that volunteering continues and flourishes in partnership with the Local Authority and development agencies.

5.2.1 Supporting Goals
OCD 1: To facilitate voluntary and community groups through the ongoing development of the Community Engagement Network in Mayo.
SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND SOCIAL ENTERPRISE

5.3 Overview
Investment in social infrastructure and community development assists in achieving economic growth and employment and improves people’s well-being and quality of life. Social and community infrastructure is provided by a range of agencies including Mayo County Council and also supported financially through LEADER, the Rural Recreation Programme, the Rural Social Scheme and others.

Community enterprise and social economy initiatives are important sources of employment and providers of essential community services and social inclusion initiatives. An identification of initiatives that may be suitable to attract EU funding streams such as INTERREG are also important for community enterprise.

5.3.1 Supporting Goals
OCD 3: To support and assist the provision of a broad range of social and community facilities within settlements or in close proximity to existing facilities or new multipurpose centres or public transport routes to meet the changing needs of all sectors of the community.

OCD 4: To work with public service delivery bodies to improve the level of accessibility and facilitate the delivery of more effective and integrated services in communities.

OCD 5: To promote and support the community enterprise sector with key partners and identify initiatives that may be suitable to attract EU funding for community enterprise.
5.4 Overview
Mayo is a peripheral rural and coastal county with nine inhabited islands. Clare Island and Inishturk are the most populated islands outside of Achill with populations of 168 and 53 persons respectively. Significant emigration over the past eight years has resulted in a decrease in population in many rural areas and the islands resulting in an older cohort of residents. Settlement patterns in the county are dispersed with some electoral divisions having no inhabitants, particularly in the north west of the county. There are high levels of deprivation in certain areas. There is a dependence on small scale farming and marine based activities in certain communities and a lack of services in peripheral rural locations. Gaeltacht and Island communities continue to face significant challenges such as maintaining population, services and their unique identity.

5.4.1 Supporting Goals
OCD 6: To maintain and support the communities of Gaeltacht Mhaigh Éo and Mayo’s inhabited islands by facilitating sustainable social and economic development through the provision of infrastructure (social and physical), housing and services and the need to protect the cultural and natural heritage of the Gaeltacht and the Islands where it can be demonstrated that there will be no significant adverse effects on the environment, particularly on the Natura 2000 network.

OCD 7: To work with public service delivery bodies to improve the level of accessibility and facilitate the delivery of more effective and integrated services in disadvantaged rural and peripheral locations, including the islands, where it can be demonstrated that there will be no significant adverse effects on the environment, particularly the Natura 2000 network.

5.5 Supporting Partners/ Enablers and Strategies
Enablers/partners include but are not limited to the HSE, the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, the Department of the Environment and Local Government, The Department of the
Fisheries and the Marine, Department of Justice, Community Futures, Mayo Community Engagement Network, Joint Policing Committee, Mayo Social Services, Mayo Integration Forum, Mayo Intercultural Action, Family Resource Centres, Outwest, ‘Tost?’, Comhar Sustainable Development Council, Mayo Transport Coordination Unit, The Heritage Council, Enterprise and Investment Unit, Údarás na Gaeltachta, Foras na Gaeilge, Local Development Companies, North West Fisheries Local Action Group, Fáilte Ireland, Comhar na nOileán Teo, Northern and Western Regional Assembly, Mayo Island Committee, Clare Island Cliara Development Company, Comhdhail Oileán na hEireann, Inishturk Community Development Project, Mayo Volunteers Centre, county wide community groups, county wide voluntary groups, local development committees, Mayo Transport Coordination Unit, Rural Alliances.

AN INCLUSIVE COUNTY
6.0 Introduction
There are many reasons why some people are excluded from society and do not feel part of the broader community. This may be because of their culture, a disability or old age. Other factors such as living in isolation or living in poverty may also lead to people being excluded from society. Mayo has areas of deprivation because of its rural peripherality and also urban poverty in the form of poor households, high unemployment levels and a decline in environmental and social infrastructure in certain areas. Mayo has a higher age dependency rate and an above average elderly population than the rest of the country. The last decade has resulted in significant changes in relation to unemployment levels, emigration and depopulation in rural areas placing Mayo amongst the most disadvantaged counties in the country.

A core aim of this plan is to assist organisations to ensure that all people in Mayo have access to the range of resources necessary to allow them to fully participate in their local communities, to facilitate the achievement of an inclusive county and to tackle the issues of poverty and social exclusion. A number of supporting goals are identified across a number of cross cutting areas.

6.1 Overview
It is imperative that children and young people are encouraged and supported so as to achieve their full potential. Education, childcare, health care and access to social and recreational outlets are fundamental for children and young people’s development and growth. Certain groups such as Traveller children, children and young people with disabilities and mental health issues have specific vulnerabilities and needs outside of mainstream society which must be addressed to ensure an inclusive county. Family support, particularly for single parent families, is also essential to allow families develop their own capacity to solve problems and achieve long lasting self reliance and interdependence within their communities. There are 4,783 single parent families in the county, the majority of which reside in urban areas.
A multi agency approach is required in assisting and supporting families, children and young people. In Mayo the work of the Mayo County Childcare Committee, Family Resource Centres, the HSE, the Traveller Inter Agency Forum, local development companies, Mayo Disability Federation and the HSE are fundamental in this regard.

6.1.1 Supporting Goals
OSI 1: To assist and support children’s and youth organisations in the county, and investigate ways of improving the quality and capacity of existing services and facilities in the county.
OSI 2: To support agencies in their roles to deliver integrated services for children and young people with complex needs or disabilities.
OSI 3: To support agencies in a cross agency approach to provide education, training and placement programmes which will enhance the employability of all young people, including those furthest away from the labour market.
OSI 4: To work with key agencies to actively promote participation in organised physical and recreational activities by vulnerable groups such as children and young people with disabilities, Travellers and migrants.

6.2 Overview
There are different types of disability, including physical, intellectual, mental health and chronic illness. People with disabilities have lower participation in education, far lower participation in the workforce and are at twice the risk of poverty of other people. According to the 2011 Census, in Mayo, of the number of people with a disability of working age only 32% were at work compared to 62% without a disability. 20% of people with a disability did not progress beyond primary education compared to 4% of people without a disability. 22% ceased education at lower secondary compared to 15% of people without a disability. Only 36% of people with a disability advanced to further education compared to 53% of people without a disability.

In order to ensure an inclusive society it is imperative that the requirements of people with disabilities are met appropriately and positively. There are many organisations in Mayo who assist in
improving the lives of people with disabilities in areas of health, transport, accessibility and a key priority of this plan is to assist all relevant stakeholders in ensuring that people with disabilities are encouraged and supported in all aspects of their lives and make positive contributions in the communities in which they live.

6.2.1 Supporting Goals

OSI 5: To promote accessibility by ensuring that every person with a disability has access to public spaces, buildings, transport, information, advocacy, health care, education and training, appropriate housing and public services.

OSI 6: To facilitate the delivery of supported education, training and employment initiatives for people with disabilities.

6.3 Overview

One of the fundamental ways of promoting social inclusion and reducing poverty is to support people of working age to avail of opportunities to gain access to work, education or training. A range of supports are required for those experiencing poverty and social exclusion to ensure their well-being and that of their families. People of working age may be socially excluded because they are disabled, long-term unemployed, on low incomes, lone parents, or be members of vulnerable groups such as Travellers, migrants and ethnic minorities.

6.3.1 Supporting Goals

OSI 7: To support the Department of Social Protection and relevant implementation bodies in the implementation and delivery of all labour activation programme.

OSI 8: To support local agencies to assist in the provision of community integration activities for asylum seekers, ethnic minority groups and migrants, and explore the development of a strategy to welcome newcomers into our county.

OSI 9: To enable people parenting alone and people with caring responsibilities to have access to appropriate supports to enable them to meet these responsibilities in addition to employment and other commitments.
6.4 Overview
Mayo has a significant level of older residents, many of which live in rural areas. Older people may be socially excluded for a number of reasons: poor health, a disability, living alone, poverty. In order to achieve an inclusive society it is essential that all people, including older people who may be socially excluded, are encouraged and supported to participate to the greatest extent possible in social and civic life. Priorities and objectives for older people at risk of social exclusion in Mayo identified through the consultation process include maintaining their health and wellbeing, reducing social isolation, improved access to support, information, services and accessibility and mobility generally and also to provide for the needs of carers. The implementation of the ‘Age Friendly’ Programme in Mayo will assist in the social inclusion and improved health and wellbeing for older people in the county.

6.4.1 Supporting Goals
OSI 10: To support agencies and groups in the provision of opportunities for the continued involvement of people as they age in all aspects of cultural, economic and social life in their communities according to their needs, preferences and capacities.
OSI 11: To support agencies representing the interests of carers.

6.5 Overview
Inclusive communities are achieved by improving the lives of people living in disadvantaged areas and building social capital. Priorities to achieve inclusive communities include access to and availability of services, housing and infrastructure provision. Sectoral communities, including but not exclusively Travellers, migrants and the Gay, Lesbian, Bi-sexual and Transgender community must also be acknowledged and supported.
6.5.1 Supporting Goals

OSI 12: To maintain and support all communities in Mayo by facilitating sustainable social and economic development through the provision of necessary infrastructure (social and physical) and services, where it can be demonstrated that it will have no adverse affects on Natura 2000 sites.

OSI 13: To promote equality of opportunity and freedom from discrimination to all people living in Mayo, irrespective of their background, gender or sexual orientation.

OSI 14: To work with public service delivery bodies to improve the level of accessibility and facilitate the delivery of more effective and integrated services in disadvantaged areas.

SUPPORTING PARTNERS AND KEY STRATEGIES

6.6 Supporting Partners/ Enablers and Strategies

The Department of Children and Youth Affairs, Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, The Department of the Fisheries and the Marine, Department of Justice, Department of Health, Department of Social Protection.

Mayo County Council, HSE, TUSLA, The Child and Family Agency, County Child Care Committee, Mayo Family Resource Centres, national and local youth organisations including Comhairle Na nOg, and Foroige Ireland, Mayo Suicide Prevention Alliance, West Regional Drugs Task Force, National Office for Suicide Prevention, Mayo Traveller Support Group, Mayo Traveller Interagency Group and Pavee Point, Mayo Integration Forum, Mayo Intercultural Action, Mayo Women’s Support Services, Mayo Social Services, The National Disability Authority, Irish Wheel Chair Association, REHAB, Disability Federation Ireland, National Learning Network, Western Care, Irish Association of Supported Employment, Age Friendly City and Counties Programme, Active Retirement Groups, Age Action Ireland, Mayo Social Services, Young at Heart Groups, Alzheimer’s Association, Mayo Local Enterprise Office, Local Employment Service, Enterprise and Investment Unit, Local Development Companies, Comhar na nOileán Teo, Mayo Island Committee, Clare Island Cliara Development Company, Comhdhail Oileán na hÉireann, Inishturk Community Development Project, North West Fisheries Local Action Group, Mayo Community Engagement Network, Community Futures, Rural Alliances, community groups, Údarás na Gaeltachta, Foras na Gaeilge,

7.0 Context

Education and training are key factors which contribute to a more equitable society as well as personal, social and economic wellbeing. In Mayo educational attainment has improved significantly over the past 20 years from early childhood to third level and beyond. Increasingly more and more research and longitudinal studies show the importance of early years education. Its importance stretches far beyond the realm of childcare, into a nation's economic development, its well being, its health and its wealth.

The establishment of Mayo Education Centre, the Castlebar campus of the Galway Mayo Institute of Technology and the Mayo Sligo Leitrim Education and Training Board have contributed to availability of lifelong learning and up skilling for the people of Mayo. The proportion of Mayo’s population with third level education has grown from 9.6% in 1991 to 23.1% in 2011. However due to an older population and dispersed settlement patterns in rural areas there remain several EDs where considerable parts of the adult population have primary education only. There is also a lower uptake in education and higher level of early school leavers by Travellers. People with disabilities also have a lower level of educational attainment. A priority therefore is to ensure that all members of society, particularly vulnerable groups, have access to education and improved educational status.

The global economic downturn has resulted in significant unemployment throughout Mayo causing a sharp increase in numbers of people signing on the live register. Semi skilled workers were particularly affected, including the construction sector. Given the challenges facing the people of Mayo in the current economic climate the provision of education and training is essential in supporting and promoting enterprise and employment in the county which will in turn contribute to sustainable communities, building their capacity.

An inter agency partnership approach is considered the most appropriate way to identify gaps in education from pre-schools to third level and beyond. The work of the Mayo Education Working Group has been a valuable forum in this regard and it is imperative that the work of this forum continues to ensure that the returns from resources are maximised through collaboration and co-ordination of services.
7.1 Supporting Goals

OETS 1: To support an inter-agency approach in the delivery of education and training services and programmes.

OETS 2: To liaise with educational agencies, support agencies and employment providers to ensure that the training interventions provided meet the identified requirements of the individual learner and the labour market.

OETS 3: To support key strategic partners in the delivery of all education and training interventions

SUPPORTING STRATEGIES AND ENABLERS

7.2 Supporting Enablers and Strategies.


HEALTH AND WELLBEING
8.0 Context

Health and wellbeing is a cross cutting theme as every aspect of our lives has an impact on our health and wellbeing, from the health services we receive to our environment, housing, employment, education, transport, where we live and our involvement in local communities. So it is in all our interests to improve our health and wellbeing.

In Mayo the issues of childhood obesity, mental health, suicide, drug and alcohol abuse amongst young people are areas of concern identified from the consultation process. As Mayo has an aging population the needs and requirements of our older residents must be acknowledged and addressed. Vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities, ethnic minorities and older people have a lower participation rate in sporting activities which may negatively impact on their health and wellbeing. Active engagement of all sectors and co-ordinated service delivery is a fundamental requirement in achieving improved health and wellbeing for all.

8.1 Overview

Mental health problems affecting young people have led to an increase in suicide levels in the county. Mayo has the third highest incidence of suicide in the country per 100,000 population. There has also been a dramatic increase in the number of older people in Mayo dying by suicide since 2011. Social isolation is identified as a contributing factor to mental health problems. Drug and alcohol addiction continues to affect many people in the county and their families.

8.1.1 Supporting Goals

OHW 1: To assist the collaboration of all service providers in the County to enhance health and wellbeing, in conjunction with the HSE.

OHW 2: To support the work of agencies in preventing drug and alcohol abuse and their work in assisting people and their families affected by drug and alcohol addictions.
OHW 3: To support the work of communities, groups and agencies in the areas of mental health promotion, suicide prevention and emotional wellbeing.

OHW 4: To ensure that agency available resources are used in the most effective way possible to counter mental health issues and ensure that services are maintained.

8.2 Overview

The importance of people taking personal responsibility for their health, to prevent future ill health is essential. In Mayo obesity in children and adults is on the increase which has contributed to increased levels of diabetes and other health problems. One third of adults in Mayo are obese. The promotion of physical activity and healthy eating is necessary to counteract these trends. The promotion of health screenings is also important in early detection of illnesses.

In Mayo there is a low level of participation in physical activities by vulnerable groups including people with disabilities, older people, migrants and ethnic groups, young people at risk and women and teenage girls. Increasing participation in sports and activities not only has the capacity to promote the health of the individual but to be an effective tool for social inclusion and community development.

8.2.1 Supporting Goals

OHW 5: To assist and support sporting organisations in the county and investigate ways of improving the quality and capacity of existing sporting facilities and leisure infrastructure, such as encouraging increased participation, more efficient use of sports facilities and encouraging shared use of existing facilities where it can be demonstrated that there will be no significant adverse effects on the Natura 2000 Network.

OHW 6: To promote healthy lifestyle choices and assist agencies in their roles in the promotion of healthy living.

OHW 7: To assist agencies in their roles in the promotion of age and opportunities for older people.
OHW 8: To work with public service delivery bodies to improve the level of accessibility and the standard of services delivered.

OHW 9: To promote outdoor recreation throughout the county and regionally in conjunction with the local authorities of Galway City, Galway County and Roscommon in a sustainable manner that ensures no significant adverse effects on the environment, particularly the Natura 2000 network.

**SUPPORTING STRATEGIES AND ENABLERS**

### 8.3 Supporting Strategies and Enablers

Enablers/partners include but are not limited to the HSE, Mayo Suicide Prevention Alliance, West Regional Drugs Task Force, Local Development Companies, National Office for Suicide Prevention, Irish Wheelchair Association, Western Care, Alzheimer’s Association, Social Services Centres, Family Resource Centres, Disability Federation Ireland, County Child Care Committee, Mayo Trails Partnership, Community Action and Dementia Mayo, Mayo Youth Mental Health Initiative, national and local youth organisations including Comhairle Na nOg, Joint Policing Committee, TUSLA, Irish Sports Council, Mayo Sports Partnership, Fáilte Ireland, Mayo Integration Forum, Mayo Intercultural Action, Traveller Interagency Group, community groups, Active retirement groups and Age Action.

Supporting strategies include but are not limited to Healthy Ireland – a Framework for Improved Health and Wellbeing 2013-2025, HSE and other agency publications and guidance including those on suicide prevention, mental health, health protection and public health, primary care, social inclusion, children, people with disabilities and older people, The Way Forward Second Strategic Plan of the Western Region Drugs Task Force 2011-2014, the Mayo Sports Partnership Strategic Plan 2010-2014, Border, Midland and Western Regional Assembly Study of Outdoor Recreation in the West 2014.
ENVIRONMENT, CULTURE, HERITAGE,

AND

THE IMAGE OF MAYO
9.0 Introduction
Mayo has many unique physical and cultural characteristics which contribute to its distinctive heritage and identity as a special place along the western seaboard. It is important that the distinct environment, culture, language and heritage of our county are protected and enhanced and that its value is recognized and projected in an appropriate manner. Priority areas identified through the consultation phase are assisted by supporting goals in order to achieve the goal of promoting and protecting Mayo’s heritage and culture and sustaining and promoting our linguistic heritage.

CULTURE AND HERITAGE AND THE ARTS

9.1 Overview
Mayo has a varied and unique heritage. It contains a broad range of natural and cultural resource including flora and fauna, architectural and archaeological heritage. Music, dance, art and the Irish language also lend to Mayo’s thriving arts and creativity culture. All of these areas form a rich tapestry which contributes to Mayo’s uniqueness.

It is important to recognize the potential of Mayo’s cultural heritage, the arts and creative industries to contribute to growth and job creation. Cultural tourism, investment and grant aid, promotion, education and preservation are key priorities.

9.1.1 Supporting Goals
OECH 1: To support and acknowledge the existence of Mayo’s rich cultural tapestry and to support the types of activities and interactions that help to maintain its richness.

OECH 2: To support the conservation and management of Mayo’s unique built and natural heritage for the benefit of present and future generations, as a support to economic renewal and sustainable employment, and in compliance with environmental obligations.

OECH 3: To promote and support a co-ordinated and coherent approach with departments whose work impacts on Mayo’s culture, heritage, the arts and the Irish language.
OECH 4: To promote access to, and participation in, the arts by all members of society; to support the development of artistic and creative talent in the county.

OECH 5: To promote inter-culturalism and ensure the cultures of all people living in Mayo is recognised, valued and supported.

OECH 6: To promote the attractiveness of hub towns and other towns and villages throughout the county by assisting in the enhancement of the natural and built environment through the co-ordinated efforts of Mayo County Council, tidy towns organisations, village groups and local development companies.

GAELTACHT MHAIGH EO AND THE IRISH LANGUAGE

9.2 Overview

It is important to recognise the significance of our Gaeltacht areas from a cultural, linguistic and economic viewpoint. Údarás na Gaeltachta have an important role in facilitating the improvement and quality of life of the Gaeltacht community through the provision of economic and social infrastructure and employment and economic supports so that the Gaeltacht community can be maintained and sustain itself as the primary source of the Irish language, a vibrant, living community language that will be seen and heard in Mayo.

The Mayo Gaeltacht encompasses a geographical area of 905km². This represents 19% of the total Gaeltacht land area and comprises of three distinct areas – Iorrais, Acaill and Tuar Mhic Éadaigh. Údarás na Gaeltachta have selectively targeted certain areas of industry, in particular those which produce sophisticated and high value added products and services. These offer the best growth potential and the best prospects of generating long term sustainable employment.

Economic activities in the Mayo Gaeltacht include information and communications technology, engineering, food supplements, electronics, marine based natural resources, medical research facilities, rubber manufacturing, environmental products, internationally traded services, including, call centres and shared services centres. Facilities such as Incubation and Enterprise Units as well as an Innovation Centre are available to facilitate enterprise development.
An tÚdarás also recognises the need for skills development, not only to enhance employment opportunities for the Gaeltacht community but also to assist employees to upgrade their skills which in turn will facilitate the development of new products, the discovery of new markets and as a result increase the growth potential and success of Gaeltacht businesses.

It is also vital to raise the profile of the Gaeltacht as a cultural tourism location and as a unique holiday destination as an area to learn, use, hear and speak Irish.

9.2.1 Supporting Goals

OECH 7: To support the unique linguistic and cultural heritage of Gaeltacht Mhaigh Êo by supporting and facilitating improved physical, social and economic infrastructure at appropriate locations throughout the Gaeltacht areas, in a sustainable manner that ensures no significant adverse effects on the environment, particularly the Natura 2000 network.

OECH 8: To support the growth of the Irish language in Gaeltacht areas and throughout the county. To further enhance the value and facilitate the expression of our linguistic heritage by identifying opportunities across social, community and economic sectors to integrate the use of Irish language as a standard component of day-to-day activities and in project/programme design and delivery including for example service delivery through the use of spoken Irish/in Irish, Irish only signage, or Irish and English signage.

SUSTAINABLE MAYO

9.2 Overview

Legislation and Conventions have been adopted at EU and national level to assist in the protection and management of our natural and cultural environment. The legislation and conventions require protection to be given, among other things, to:

- The Landscape
- The Natura 2000 network
- Natural Heritage Areas
- Water
• Protected Structures and Architectural Conservation Areas
• Recorded Monuments and Places

Deriving from our natural and cultural heritage are a number of amenities such as walkways, cycle ways, bathing areas, boating areas, fishing rivers and lakes etc. and many of our valuable assets including Croagh Patrick, Westport House, Ballycroy National Park, Turlough House, Ballintubber Abbey, the Céide Fields, Knock Shrine, Great Western Greenway, The Moy River, Tochar Phadraig, Atlantic Drive, Blue Flag Beaches to name just a few. The sensitive development and conservation of these resources is essential to the economy and quality of life of our citizens in that they provide amenity and recreation; water supplies; food; fuel; flood protection; coastal protection; and nutrient recycling.

Climate change is central to environmental management. Global warming is directly related to man-made greenhouse gas emissions and if unmanaged, climate change will have dramatic adverse effects on people’s lives, the environment and the prospects for growth and development. There is an economic consensus that the costs of inaction will greatly outweigh the costs of action, and that progressive climate change policies, based on innovation and investment in low-carbon technology, are consistent with global economic growth.

The Regional Planning Guidelines (RPGs) support a common approach between Local Authorities in the Region in managing and protecting the landscape, with particular reference to the Atlantic Coast and the uplands of Mayo and Galway.

The environmental goal of this plan is, in conjunction with all relevant statutory agencies, to recognise the inter-relationship between the environment (natural and cultural); the economy; and well being of our citizens and thereby ensuring development in the County does not compromise the value of, or cause deterioration to, our natural and cultural resources. This plan has been subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment and Appropriate Assessment Screening which have indicated that the strategic and supporting goals in the plan are consistent, as far as practicable, with the conservation and protection of the environment.
9.2.1 Supporting Goals

OECH 9: To contribute to the development of sustainable, integrated communities throughout County Mayo where it can be demonstrated that there will be no significant adverse effects on the environment, and particularly the Natura 2000 Network.

OECH 10: To promote the development of innovative renewable energy solutions for businesses and communities and the adoption of energy efficiency technology in homes, businesses and community buildings whilst ensuring no significant adverse effects on the environment, including the integrity of the Natura 2000 network.

9.3 Overview

The promotion and marketing of the county and its products positively is essential to derive optimum social, cultural and economic benefits. Appropriate branding including Mayo.ie is important in projecting an image of the county that its people can be proud of.

9.3.1 Supporting Goals

OECH 11: To work in partnership with Fáilte Ireland, state agencies and organisations to facilitate the development of the Wild Atlantic Way and other tourism initiatives in a sustainable manner that ensures that there will be no significant adverse effects on the environment, particularly the Natura 2000 network.

OECH 12: To support the promotion, marketing and branding of Mayo in co-operation with Mayo Local Enterprise Office, Mayo.ie, Fáilte Ireland and other agencies.

9.4. Enablers and Strategies

Enablers/partners include but are not limited to The Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, The Department of the Environment and Local Government, The Department of the Fisheries and the Marine, Council, National Economic and Social Council, Mayo Transport Coordination Unit, The Heritage Council, Mayo County Council Arts Office, Heritage Office and
FROM STRATEGY TO IMPLEMENTATION
10.0 Introduction

This Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP) is a strategic document that has identified six themes and associated goals that frame and give co-ordination to delivery of economic, social, community and rural development programmes and initiatives in Co. Mayo.

The work of the LCDC will now shift to the identification of appropriate action plans that will facilitate the delivery of the objectives identified in this document. A series of thematic Implementation Working Groups will be constituted as LCDC sub-structures to bring co-ordination, drive and resourcing to delivering on agreed action plans and it is anticipated that an Action Plan will be published by the LCDC in October 2015.

The LCDC’s Action Plan will be a tightly structured document that will articulate a wide range of actions and initiatives, implementation partners, outputs and outcomes and associated metrics.
Appendix 1

Representatives on the Mayo Local Community Development Committee 2015 and the organisations they represent:

Mr. Peter Hynes  
Ms. Joanne Grehan  
Cllr. Al McDonnell  
Cllr. Richard Finn  
Cllr. Neil Cruise  
Ms. Rosaleen Lally  
Ms. Mary Keane  
Ms Breege Grealis  
Mr Pat Smyth  
Mr. Eoin Brown  
Mr. Gerry O’Neill  
Mr. Justin Sammon  
Mr. John O’Donnell  
Mr. Denis O’Boyle  
Ms. Stephanie Colombani  
Mr. Seosamh Mac Donnachá  
Mr. Martin Greaney  
Ms. Rhoda Twombley  
Mr. Tadhg Ó Conghaile

Mayo County Council  
Mayo Local Enterprise Office  
Mayo County Council  
Mayo County Council  
Mayo County Council  
Community Engagement Network – Social Inclusion  
Community Engagement Network – Environmental  
Community Engagement Network – Community  
Community Engagement Network – Community  
Department of Social Protection  
South West Mayo Development Company  
Mayo North East Leader Partnership  
Irish Creamery Milk Suppliers Association  
Irish Congress of Trade Unions  
Westport Chamber of Commerce  
Mayo Sligo Leitrim Education and Training Board  
Mayo Health Service Executive  
Mayo Islands Committee  
Údarás na Gaeltachta
Appendix 2

List of relevant high level plans, guidelines and documentation:

OECD Report on Local Development.


Corporate Social Responsibility Plan, Good for Business, Good for the Community 2014-2016.


National Strategy for Traveller/Roma Integration.


20 Year Strategy for the Irish Language 2010- 2030.


Delivering Our Green Potential.

Harnessing Our Ocean Wealth.


Food Harvest 2020.
Appendix 3

Socio Economic Profile of County Mayo

Population
Over the intercensal periods 1991 to 2011 the population of Co. Mayo had increased by 19,925 persons (18.00 %). Over the same period the population of the State increased by 30.14 %, with the bulk of this increase occurring around the major cities.

Figure 4 – Co. Mayo Long-Term Population Trend

Source: AIRO

Population by Gender

Table 2 – Population Baseline by Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Males</th>
<th>Total Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>% Males</th>
<th>% Females</th>
<th>%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Co. Mayo Total</td>
<td>65,420</td>
<td>65,218</td>
<td>130,638</td>
<td>50.08</td>
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<td>National Total</td>
<td>2,272,699</td>
<td>2,315,553</td>
<td>4,588,252</td>
<td>49.53</td>
<td>50.47</td>
<td>100.00</td>
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</table>

Source: CSO Census of Population 2011

The male population in Co. Mayo was some 0.55 % higher than that to be found nationally. The female population in Co. Mayo was, reciprocally, 0.55 % lower than that to be found nationally.
Age Profile

The CSO\(^1\) reports that ‘Co. Mayo has a comparatively more elderly population with no significant decrease in the population between the ages of 30 and 65, after which there is a steep decline up to age 75. Unlike the State overall, where the low point in the total population is mirrored by births 17 years previously, for Co. Mayo the low point is age 21 reflecting the rural nature of the county as young people move away to work and study’.

‘Other counties to show a broadly similar structure are the predominantly rural counties of Donegal and Kerry’.

The CSO Census of Population 2011 classifies males and females by single year of age up to 18 years (19+ = 19 years of age and over).

Population ≤19 Years of Age

Table 3 – Co. Mayo Population ≤19 years of Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male Population</th>
<th>Female Population</th>
<th>Male Population as % of ≤19</th>
<th>Female Population as % of ≤19</th>
<th>As % Total Population</th>
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<td>Co. Mayo</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Co. Mayo</td>
<td>Females State</td>
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<td>Age 0</td>
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<td>36,850</td>
<td>881 35,560</td>
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<td>900 35,415</td>
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<td>859</td>
<td>28,577</td>
<td>850 27,428</td>
<td>4.75 4.43</td>
<td>1.31 1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 17</td>
<td>911</td>
<td>28,600</td>
<td>816 27,265</td>
<td>5.03 4.43</td>
<td>1.39 1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 18</td>
<td>811</td>
<td>29,107</td>
<td>846 27,733</td>
<td>4.48 4.51</td>
<td>1.24 1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 19</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>28,562</td>
<td>643 28,520</td>
<td>3.70 4.43</td>
<td>1.02 0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>18,098</td>
<td>645,451</td>
<td>17,385 617,158</td>
<td>100.00 100.00</td>
<td>27.66 26.66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CSO Census of Population 2011

---

\(^1\) Census of Population 2011: Profile 2 – Older and Younger (CSO 2012)
Both the table above and the population pyramid below serve to illustrate the loss of population at age 19, which is symptomatic of the rural nature of the county with young people moving away to work and study.

Figure 5 – Co. Mayo Population Pyramid 0-19 Years of Age

Population >20 Years of Age

Table 4– Co. Mayo Population ≤20 years of Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Male Co. Mayo Total</th>
<th>Male National Total</th>
<th>Female Co. Mayo Total</th>
<th>Female National Total</th>
<th>Co. Mayo Male %</th>
<th>Co. Mayo Female %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age 20 -24</td>
<td>3,520</td>
<td>146,636</td>
<td>3,348</td>
<td>150,595</td>
<td>5.38</td>
<td>5.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 25 -29</td>
<td>4,046</td>
<td>173,714</td>
<td>4,084</td>
<td>187,408</td>
<td>6.18</td>
<td>6.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 30 -34</td>
<td>4,404</td>
<td>194,774</td>
<td>4,484</td>
<td>199,171</td>
<td>6.73</td>
<td>6.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 35 -39</td>
<td>4,559</td>
<td>182,237</td>
<td>4,468</td>
<td>182,024</td>
<td>6.97</td>
<td>6.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 40 -44</td>
<td>4,490</td>
<td>166,330</td>
<td>4,557</td>
<td>164,482</td>
<td>6.86</td>
<td>6.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 45 -49</td>
<td>4,435</td>
<td>151,516</td>
<td>4,491</td>
<td>153,669</td>
<td>6.78</td>
<td>6.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 50 -54</td>
<td>4,426</td>
<td>136,737</td>
<td>4,383</td>
<td>137,649</td>
<td>6.77</td>
<td>6.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 55 -59</td>
<td>4,143</td>
<td>122,121</td>
<td>4,038</td>
<td>122,401</td>
<td>6.33</td>
<td>6.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 60 -64</td>
<td>4,096</td>
<td>109,869</td>
<td>3,644</td>
<td>108,917</td>
<td>6.26</td>
<td>5.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 65 -69</td>
<td>3,152</td>
<td>86,298</td>
<td>2,885</td>
<td>87,340</td>
<td>4.82</td>
<td>4.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The population profile above confirms that the life expectancy in Co. Mayo in 2011 was generally tracking that of the State. In 2010 the CSO\(^2\) reported that the ‘life expectancy for women was 81.6 years in Ireland, compared with 76.8 years for men’.

**Older Population Distribution**

**Table 5 – Distribution of Older Population**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ED ID</th>
<th>ED Name</th>
<th>ED Total Population</th>
<th>Age 65 -69 Total</th>
<th>Age 70 -74 Total</th>
<th>Age 75 -79 Total</th>
<th>Age 80 -84 Total</th>
<th>Age 85+ Total</th>
<th>Total Over 65s Population</th>
<th>65+ Total as percentage of County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29003</td>
<td>Castlebar Urban</td>
<td>6,049</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>1,059</td>
<td>0.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29004</td>
<td>Westport Urban</td>
<td>5,543</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>976</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29002</td>
<td>Ballina Urban</td>
<td>4,021</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29089</td>
<td>Claremorris</td>
<td>3,987</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>0.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29119</td>
<td>Swineford</td>
<td>2,622</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>0.39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^2\) Women and Men in Ireland 2010 (CSO 2011)
The table above ranks the EDs that have the highest percentage of the County’s population of over 65 years of age in 2011.

**Marital Status and Household Structure**

**Table 6 – Household Profile 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Type</th>
<th>No. of Households</th>
<th>Mayo percentage Breakdown</th>
<th>State percentage Breakdown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single Person</td>
<td>13,043</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>23.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Couple Without Children</td>
<td>9,720</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>18.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Couple With Children</td>
<td>16,731</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>34.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lone Parent Family</td>
<td>4,783</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Household Type</td>
<td>4,243</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>48,070</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lone Parents**

The CSO Census of Population 2011 returned 27.13% of households in Co. Mayo being of single persons, compared to 23.70% in the State.

**Table 7 – EDs Greatest % Lone Parents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ED ID</th>
<th>ED Name</th>
<th>One Person Households (No of households)</th>
<th>% One Person Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29003</td>
<td>Castlebar Urban</td>
<td>961</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29002</td>
<td>Ballina Urban</td>
<td>653</td>
<td>1.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29004</td>
<td>Westport Urban</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>1.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29074</td>
<td>Castlebar Rural</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>1.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29089</td>
<td>Claremorris</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29034</td>
<td>Ballinrobe</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>0.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29119</td>
<td>Swineford</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29001</td>
<td>Ardnaree South Urban</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29085</td>
<td>Ballyhaunis</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>0.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29007</td>
<td>Ardnaree South Rural</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The table above ranks the top EDs where the one-person households are measured as a percentage of the total number of households in the county.

**Housing**

In Co. Mayo, 95.7 % of households lived in houses or bungalows while a further 4.0 % lived in apartments, flats or bedsits. 36,698 dwellings (76.6 %) were owner occupied while 10,610 dwellings (22.1 %) were rented. 26.9 % of the dwellings in Co. Mayo were built in the ten years before the census. The average number of persons per household was 2.7, in line with the national profile.

**Socio-Economic Group**

**Figure 7 - Socio-Economic Groups Comparison 2011**

Source: CSO Census of Population 2011

Comparison of the profile of socio-economic groups in Mayo with that of the state shows a higher percentage of farmers, with relatively reduced numbers of employers and managers and higher and lower professionals. This profile is generally consistent with a predominantly rural population.
Employment by Sector 2011

Of the 42,383 persons aged 15 years and over who were outside the labour force, 24.9 % were students, 23.6 % were looking after the home/family and 38.2 % were retired. Of the 49,076 workers in Co. Mayo, 4,335 worked outside the area. The daytime working population (resident and non-resident) of Mayo was 36,944 with commerce and trade being the largest industry.

Figure 9 - County Mayo Employment Profile 2011

Source: CSO Census of Population 2011
Commuting

The most popular means of travelling to work was by car (driver) with this mode accounting for 63.6% of all journeys. 445 persons commuted using public transport (bus or rail). The average journey time was 23 minutes and 18.7% of workers faced a commuting time in excess of 30 minutes.

The Live Register

The Live Register is compiled from returns made directly to the CSO by each of the local offices of the Department of Social Protection. It is specifically not designed to measure unemployment. However, it provides an invaluable short-term trend indicator of unemployment.

Included on the Live Register are the following:

- All those on Jobseekers Benefit (JB) - excluding systematic short-time workers;
- All those on Jobseekers Allowance (JA) - excluding smallholders/farm assists and self-employed persons;
- Part-time workers (those who work up to 3 days per week), seasonal and casual workers entitled to Jobseekers Allowance or Benefit; and
- Those signing on for 'PRSI credits' but receiving no payment.

Table 8 – Average Numbers Signing on the Live Register in each DSP Office in Mayo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>2010M09</th>
<th>2011M09</th>
<th>2012M09</th>
<th>2013M09</th>
<th>2014M09</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Achill</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>451</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballina</td>
<td>3,153</td>
<td>3,117</td>
<td>3,168</td>
<td>3,126</td>
<td>2,911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballinrobe</td>
<td>1,035</td>
<td>999</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>866</td>
<td>805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belmullet</td>
<td>1,035</td>
<td>1,098</td>
<td>979</td>
<td>916</td>
<td>759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castlebar</td>
<td>2,388</td>
<td>2,414</td>
<td>2,373</td>
<td>2,417</td>
<td>2,107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claremorris</td>
<td>1,341</td>
<td>1,315</td>
<td>1,355</td>
<td>1,266</td>
<td>1,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swinford</td>
<td>1,681</td>
<td>1,567</td>
<td>1,470</td>
<td>1,473</td>
<td>1,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westport</td>
<td>1,741</td>
<td>1,793</td>
<td>1,768</td>
<td>1,643</td>
<td>1,409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayo County</td>
<td>12,854</td>
<td>12,750</td>
<td>12,511</td>
<td>12,139</td>
<td>10,861</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9 – Age Profile of People with a Disability in Mayo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-14</td>
<td>1,262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-44</td>
<td>2,798</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 The DSP Offices in Co. Mayo are located in Achill, Ballina, Ballinrobe, Belmullet, Castlebar, Claremorris, Swinford, and Westport.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Very Good</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Fair</th>
<th>Bad</th>
<th>Very Bad</th>
<th>Not Stated</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45-64</td>
<td>5,117</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>7,534</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>17,710</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 10 – Co. Mayo Population Health 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Very Good</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Fair</th>
<th>Bad</th>
<th>Very Bad</th>
<th>Not Stated</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Co. Mayo Total</td>
<td>72,799</td>
<td>40,194</td>
<td>13,236</td>
<td>1,959</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>1,991</td>
<td>130,638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Total</td>
<td>2,767,681</td>
<td>1,282,956</td>
<td>368,131</td>
<td>57,243</td>
<td>12,418</td>
<td>99,823</td>
<td>4,588,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co. Mayo Total %</td>
<td>55.73</td>
<td>30.77</td>
<td>10.13</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Total %</td>
<td>60.32</td>
<td>27.96</td>
<td>8.02</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CSO Census of Population 2011
### Table 11 – Key agencies, committees and partnerships who were consulted in Phase One of the LECP Preparation Process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Committee/Partnership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mayo Family Resource Centres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayo County Childcare Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayo Sports Partnership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Social Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teagasc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish Farmers Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish Congress of Trade Unions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayo Sligo Leitrim Educational Training Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Working Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age Friendly Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism Strategy Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Enterprise Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Údarás na Gaeltachta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage Officer, Mayo County Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westport Chamber of Commerce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayo Community Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Mayo Traveller Inter-Agency Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comhar na nOileán Teo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayo North East Leader partnership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South West Mayo Development Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fáilte Ireland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 12 – Community Groups/ Key Stakeholders who attended LECP Consultation Events on 1st July 2014 at The Harlequin Hotel Castlebar.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Group/Key Stakeholder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kiltimagh Women’s Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability Federation of Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayo Centre for Independent Living</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tochar Valley Rural Community Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clare Island Ciara Development Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulranny Tidy Towns Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulranny Community Futures Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Care Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRD Kiltimagh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castlebar Social Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achill Tourism/RSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayo Suicide Prevention Alliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Enterprise Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and Integrated Development Section, Mayo County Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage Officer, Mayo County Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayo Community Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayo Island Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comhdhail Oileán na hEireann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inishturk LCDP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mayo Cancer Support Group
Mayo Intercultural Action
Irish Wheelchair Association
HSE
Rooskey Community Council

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Company/Agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jim Power</td>
<td>Mayo County Child Care Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pattie Stundun</td>
<td>Comhar Naionrai Na Gaeltachta Teo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Corbett</td>
<td>Disability Federation of Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Wetheraid</td>
<td>Age Friendly Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angela Burke</td>
<td>Greenway Gifts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PJ Nally</td>
<td>Castlebar Social Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosaleen Lally</td>
<td>Irish Wheelchair Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michelle O'Mahoney</td>
<td>Clare Island Community Development Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Heanue</td>
<td>Inishturk Community Development Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majella Ni Chriochain</td>
<td>Comhar naOileán Teo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary O'Sullivan</td>
<td>Mayo Suicide Prevention Alliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brendan Sammon</td>
<td>Mayo Community Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siobhan Gough</td>
<td>Crossmolina Community Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Moran</td>
<td>Kiltimagh Womens Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natalia Pestrova</td>
<td>Mayo Intercultural Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephanie Colombani</td>
<td>Westport Chamber of Commerce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance Misuse Dept.</td>
<td>Health and Safety Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of Disability</td>
<td>Health and Safety Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of Primary Care</td>
<td>Health and Safety Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of Mental Health</td>
<td>Health and Safety Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiona Cunnane</td>
<td>Mayo Volunteer Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Conway Walsh</td>
<td>Iorras le Chéile Community Development Project</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 14 – Key agencies, committees and partnerships who were consulted in Phase Two**

- Mayo Family Resource Centres
- Mayo County Childcare Committee
- Mayo Sports Partnership
- Department of Social Protection
- HSE
- Teagasc
- Mayo Sligo Leitrim Educational Training Board
- Mayo Education Working Group
- Claremorris Municipal District
- Ballina Municipal District
- Castlebar Municipal District
- West Region Municipal District
- Mayo Community Engagement Network
- Local Enterprise Office
- Údarás na Gaeltachta
- Heritage Officer, Mayo County Council
- Westport Chamber of Commerce
- Mayo County Council Arts Office
- Mayo Traveller Inter-Agency Forum
Mayo Intercultural Forum
Comhar na nOileán Teo
Mayo North East Leader partnership
South West Mayo Development Company
Mayo County Council Irish Officer
Forward Planning Mayo County Council
County Councillors on the Mayo Local Community Development Committee
Mayo County Council Enterprise and Investment Unit

Table 15 - Persons/Organisations that made submissions in Stage Two

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Company/Agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jim Power</td>
<td>Mayo County Child Care Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paddy Martin</td>
<td>TUSLA - HSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kealan Flynn</td>
<td>Claremorris Chamber of Commerce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Moran</td>
<td>Castlebar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katrina Cusack</td>
<td>HSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pat McHale</td>
<td>Mayo Education Working Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thelma Biranne</td>
<td>Health Promotion Unit - HSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pippa Daniels</td>
<td>Mayo Traveller Support Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rosemary Doyle</td>
<td>West Mayo Municipal District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kevin Corrigan</td>
<td>Moy Valley Resources</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary O’Sullivan</td>
<td>Mayo Suicide Prevention Alliance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anne McCarthy</td>
<td>Mayo County Council Arts Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charlie Lambert</td>
<td>Mayo Sports Partnership</td>
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<tr>
<td>Justin Sammon</td>
<td>Mayo North East Partnership</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oonagh Kelleher</td>
<td>Mayo County Council Irish Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Jackson</td>
<td>Family Resources Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rhoda Twombley</td>
<td>Ciara Development Company Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jimmy Flynn</td>
<td>Claremorris Chamber of Commerce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dette Cunningham SEP</td>
<td>Forward Planning, Mayo County Council</td>
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</tbody>
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