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An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh

Census 2006

A Profile of the Working Population of Large Towns

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profiles in this report. The tables only include those workers who are resident in the State and no small area geographical breakdown is provided for workers travelling from Northern Ireland.

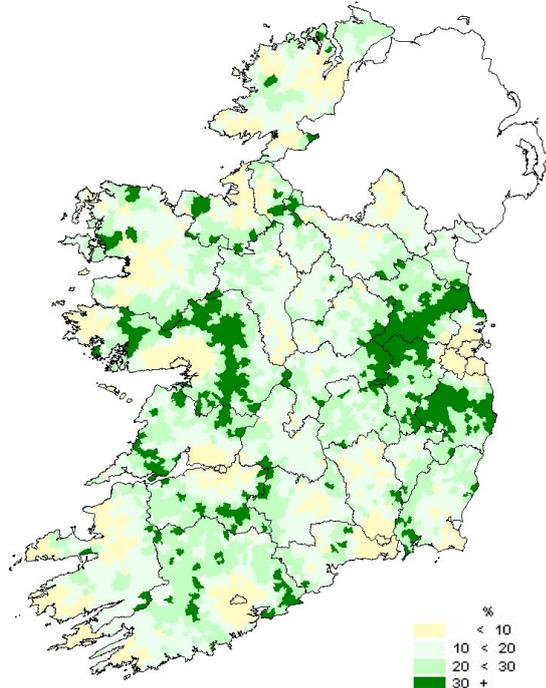
Broad information on commuting from Census 2006

Even before the POWCAR became available, the Census 2006 published data already contains a wealth of information on travel to work.

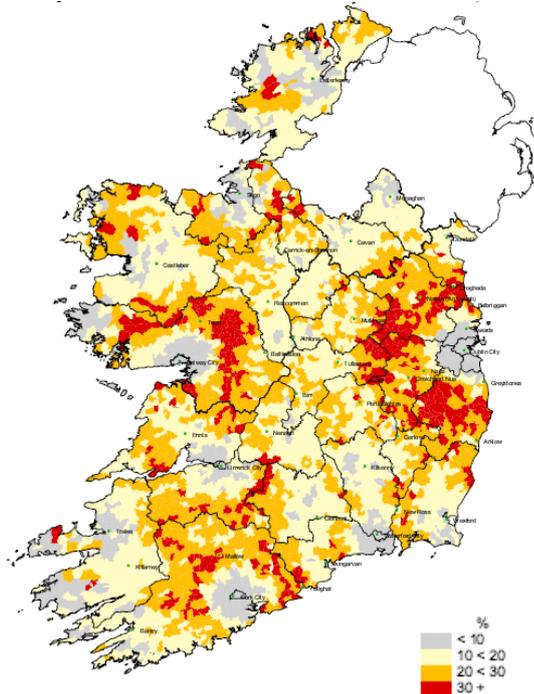
The increased reliance on car transport was noted, with over 57 per cent of workers driving to work. By contrast, bus transport saw its share drop from 6.7 per cent in 2002 to 6.1 per cent by 2006. Over the same period, the numbers travelling by train increased by over two thirds, a direct result of the introduction of the LUAS in Dublin. This general pattern of increasing numbers of workers commuting by car at the expense of public transport is further illustrated in this report with the number of car drivers far surpassing any other form of transport, even in the towns located on major railway lines.

In terms of the distances travelled, no major changes were in evidence between 2002 and 2006. However the 2006 census was the first in which the question relating to journey distances was asked in kilometres. As a result the number of respondents who left the question blank increased from 12.2 per cent to 20.4 per cent. It is not clear to what extent this 'questionnaire effect' has impacted on comparisons between the two census years. In spite of this discontinuity, it is still possible to examine the trends in commuting distances over this period. The maps below show the percentages of workers who travelled more than 20 miles (2002) or 30 kilometres (2006) to work. It is evident from both maps that the main urban centres drew their workforces from a wide hinterland, a pattern borne out repeatedly in the town profiles in this report.

2002: Percentage of workers in each Electoral Division who travel 20 miles or more to work



2006: Percentage of workers in each Electoral Division who travel 30 kilometres or more to work



The average journey time to work increased slightly between 2002 and 2006, but remained under half an hour. The numbers taking more than an hour to get to work increased from 142,500 to 187,000, with urban dwellers having a longer commuting time than their rural counterparts despite their shorter average travelling distances.

Note on Town Profiles

The maps in the town profiles shown in the remainder of this report are based on the working populations of each town as of April 2006. They illustrate the catchment area of each town by depicting the total number of workers in each Electoral Division who work in the relevant town. The major road and rail lines are also included.

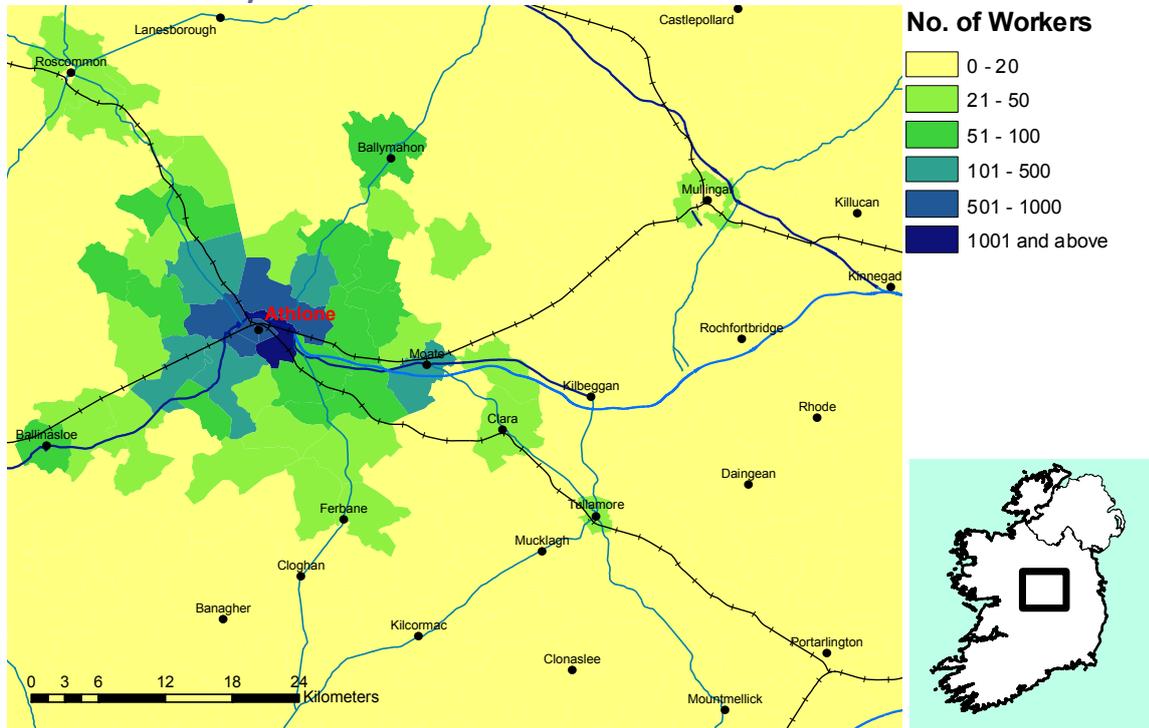
Each town profile also contains detailed tables on the Industrial Groups, Education and Socio-economic Group (SEG) of the workers. These tables distinguish between the town's resident workers, those who travel outside the town to work and those who travel from outside to work within the town. Additional tables classify means of travel and journey times to work.

Town Profiles

Athlone

Working population 7,708

Catchment area by Electoral Division



6,122 workers resided in Athlone in April 2006. Of these, 2,838 worked outside the town leaving 3,284 persons who both lived and worked in the town. A further 4,424 workers travelled into Athlone to work resulting in a working population of 7,708. Athlone was therefore a net gainer in employment terms.

Compared with the profile for all 27 towns combined Athlone had a higher share of workers in education and public administration and defence. As a consequence, it had a higher than average share of workers with a third level qualification and had greater proportions in the higher and lower professional classes.

Four out of five workers in Athlone travelled to work by car, with only 145 using the bus or train. Athlone's workers were primarily resident in the vicinity of the town itself, but a significant number travelled from Ballinasloe, Ballymahon and Moate.

Working population of Athlone, by journey time and means of travel to work

Journey Time	Means of travel							Total
	On foot	Bicycle	Bus or train	Driving a car	Passenger in a car	Motorcycle, lorry, van or other means	Not applicable/not stated	
Less than 15 mins	438	69	35	2,235	263	145	16	3,201
15 to < 30 mins	262	51	37	1,824	182	108	11	2,475
30 to < 60 mins	52	7	37	1,061	50	60	3	1,270
> 60 mins	.	.	23	299	12	32	.	366
Not stated	53	7	13	189	22	28	84	396
Total	805	134	145	5,608	529	373	114	7,708

Industrial Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	37	23	14	28	42
Manufacturing*	1,037	690	347	623	970
Construction	243	155	88	220	308
Wholesale and retail trade	1,046	336	710	698	1,408
Hotels and restaurants	579	191	388	144	532
Transport, storage and communications	532	350	182	274	456
Banking and financial services	172	106	66	169	235
Real estate, renting and business activities	582	291	291	392	683
Public administration and defence	591	222	369	585	954
Education	616	226	390	712	1,102
Health and social work	440	166	274	420	694
Other community, social and personal service activities	224	65	159	139	298
Industry not stated	23	17	6	20	26
Total	6,122	2,838	3,284	4,424	7,708

*Includes Mining, quarrying and turf production and Electricity, gas and water supply

Level of Education

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Primary Education or none	317	75	242	188	430
Lower Secondary	852	312	540	649	1,189
Leaving Cert., Technical or Vocational	1,918	853	1,065	1,501	2,566
Third level or higher	2,369	1,284	1,085	1,792	2,877
Persons still in education (incl. not stated)	666	314	352	294	646
Total	6,122	2,838	3,284	4,424	7,708

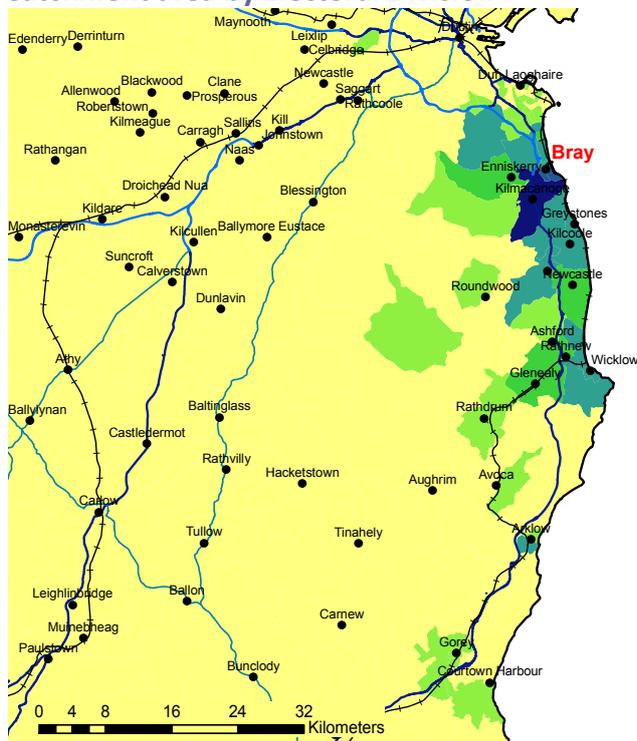
Socio-Economic Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
A Employers and managers	885	410	475	682	1,157
B Higher professional	606	351	255	440	695
C Lower professional	780	421	359	764	1,123
D Non-manual	2,102	673	1,429	1,483	2,912
E Manual skilled	484	304	180	372	552
F Semi-skilled	866	503	363	482	845
G Unskilled	235	85	150	105	255
H Own account workers	120	58	62	55	117
Others including farmers, agricultural workers and not stated (I, J & Z)	44	33	11	41	52
Total	6,122	2,838	3,284	4,424	7,708

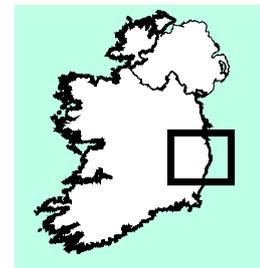
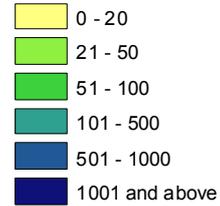
Bray

Working population 8,723

Catchment area by Electoral Division



No. of Workers



11,771 workers resided in Bray in April 2006. Of these, 8,078 worked outside the town (mainly in Dublin City) leaving 3,693 persons who both lived and worked in the town. A further 5,030 workers travelled into Bray to work (again mainly from Dublin City) resulting in a working population of 8,723. Bray was therefore a significant net loser in employment terms.

Compared with the profile for all 27 towns combined Bray had a higher share of workers in manufacturing (23%). It also had a higher than average share of workers with third level qualifications (41%).

Compared with the other towns profiled in this report, Bray had a larger than average share of workers commuting by bus or train (9%) reflecting the fact that it has a DART and rail service. The main commuting catchment area of the town extends south from Dún Laoghaire along the coast to Wicklow town, with additional workers travelling from as far as Arklow and Gorey.

Working population of Bray, by journey time and means of travel to work

Journey Time	Means of travel							Total
	On foot	Bicycle	Bus or train	Driving a car	Passenger in a car	Motorcycle, lorry, van or other means	Not applicable/not stated	
Less than 15 mins	644	75	72	1,549	173	89	8	2,610
15 to < 30 mins	552	49	209	1,921	129	92	9	2,961
30 to < 60 mins	148	22	271	1,259	94	74	1	1,869
> 60 mins	5	2	196	538	28	42	5	816
Not stated	48	4	52	209	19	27	108	467
Total	1,397	152	800	5,476	443	324	131	8,723

Industrial Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	50	37	13	15	28
Manufacturing*	1,660	922	738	1,267	2,005
Construction	495	381	114	209	323
Wholesale and retail trade	1,894	1,156	738	797	1,535
Hotels and restaurants	671	368	303	183	486
Transport, storage and communications	657	493	164	155	319
Banking and financial services	968	886	82	137	219
Real estate, renting and business activities	1,529	1,241	288	632	920
Public administration and defence	602	505	97	185	282
Education	1,008	688	320	492	812
Health and social work	1,361	818	543	584	1,127
Other community, social and personal service activities	816	539	277	350	627
Industry not stated	60	44	16	24	40
Total	11,771	8,078	3,693	5,030	8,723

*Includes Mining, quarrying and turf production and Electricity, gas and water supply

Level of Education

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Primary Education or none	656	314	342	193	535
Lower Secondary	1,669	948	721	634	1,355
Leaving Cert., Technical or Vocational	3,308	2,206	1,102	1,358	2,460
Third level or higher	5,087	3,970	1,117	2,464	3,581
Persons still in education (incl. not stated)	1,051	640	411	381	792
Total	11,771	8,078	3,693	5,030	8,723

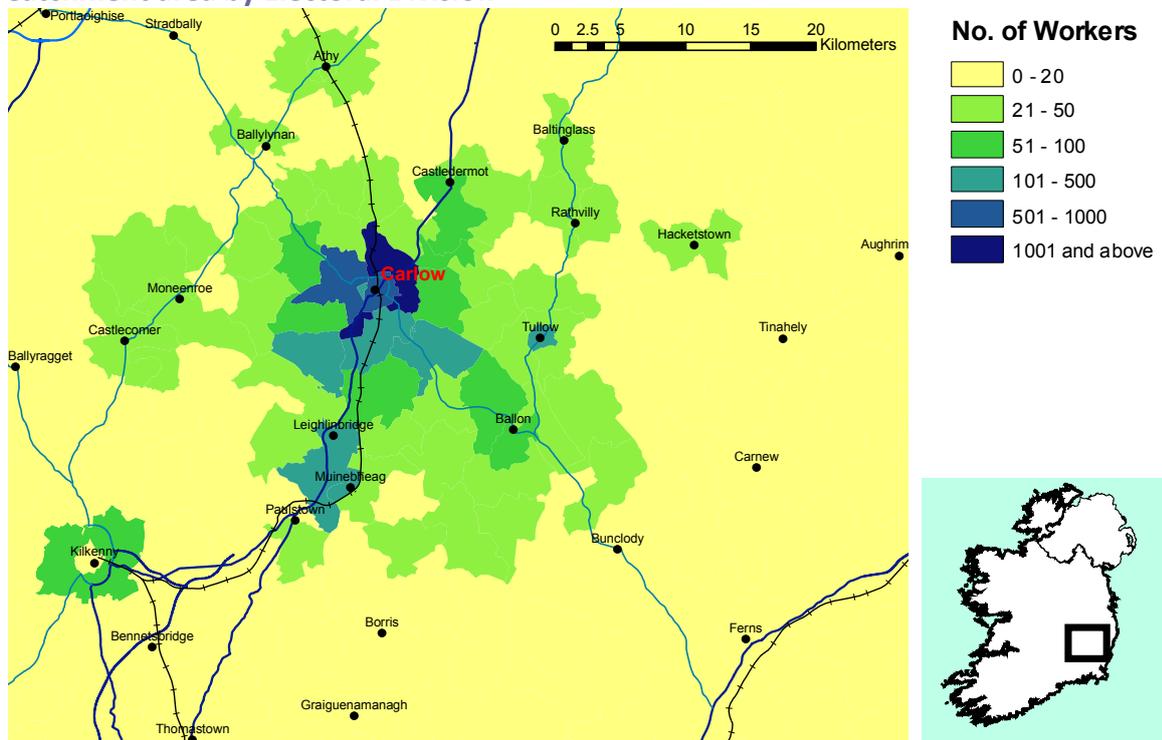
Socio-Economic Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
A Employers and managers	2,339	1,785	554	1,170	1,724
B Higher professional	991	822	169	491	660
C Lower professional	1,866	1,374	492	931	1,423
D Non-manual	3,838	2,521	1,317	1,250	2,567
E Manual skilled	878	602	276	444	720
F Semi-skilled	1,205	563	642	558	1,200
G Unskilled	275	152	123	63	186
H Own account workers	316	217	99	97	196
Others including farmers, agricultural workers and not stated (I, J & Z)	63	42	21	26	47
Total	11,771	8,078	3,693	5,030	8,723

Carlow

Working population 7,823

Catchment area by Electoral Division



6,851 workers resided in Carlow town in April 2006. Of these, 3,135 worked outside the town leaving 3,716 persons who both lived and worked in the town. A further 4,107 workers travelled into Carlow town to work resulting in a working population of 7,823. Carlow town was therefore a net gainer in employment terms.

Compared with the profile for all 27 towns combined, Carlow town had a higher than average share of workers in wholesale and retail trade, education and manufacturing. Over 34 per cent of its workers had a third level qualification compared with 33 per cent for all towns with a population of 5,000 or more.

Most workers lived close to Carlow town, with few travelling more than 20km. Kilkenny, Muinebheag and Tullow were the main feeder towns. Three out of four workers in Carlow town travelled to work by car in 2006.

Working population of Carlow, by journey time and means of travel to work

Journey Time	Means of travel							Total
	On foot	Bicycle	Bus or train	Driving a car	Passenger in a car	Motorcycle, lorry, van or other means	Not applicable/not stated	
Less than 15 mins	571	80	8	2,095	234	113	13	3,114
15 to < 30 mins	421	58	32	1,839	164	102	9	2,625
30 to < 60 mins	114	3	19	967	66	64	4	1,237
> 60 mins	4	.	21	210	9	44	2	290
Not stated	63	14	13	235	25	42	165	557
Total	1,173	155	93	5,346	498	365	193	7,823

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Industrial Group					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	81	73	8	13	21
Manufacturing*	1,301	743	558	637	1,195
Construction	434	281	153	233	386
Wholesale and retail trade	1,395	449	946	853	1,799
Hotels and restaurants	614	134	480	199	679
Transport, storage and communications	201	110	91	108	199
Banking and financial services	212	142	70	145	215
Real estate, renting and business activities	495	267	228	310	538
Public administration and defence	353	224	129	257	386
Education	677	263	414	512	926
Health and social work	661	252	409	613	1,022
Other community, social and personal service activities	327	137	190	180	370
Industry not stated	100	60	40	47	87
Total	6,851	3,135	3,716	4,107	7,823

*Includes Mining, quarrying and turf production and Electricity, gas and water supply

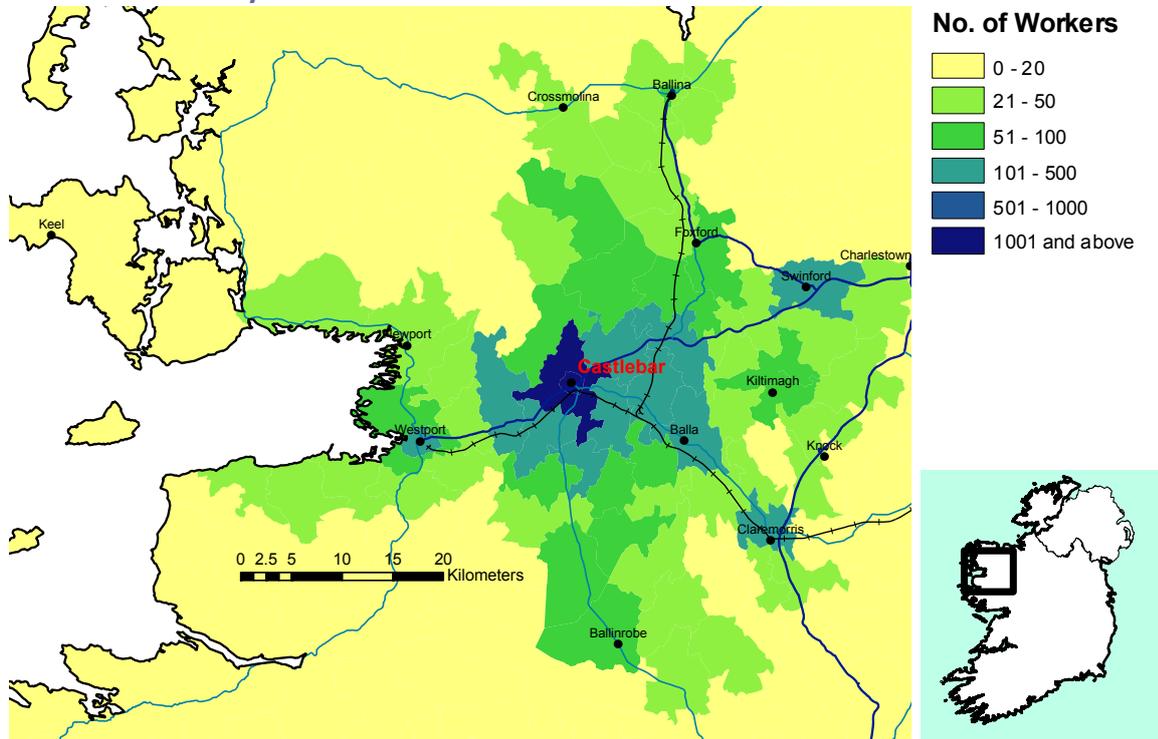
	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Level of Education					
Primary Education or none	293	100	193	178	371
Lower Secondary	1,102	414	688	702	1,390
Leaving Cert., Technical or Vocational	2,108	919	1,189	1,363	2,552
Third level or higher	2,446	1,319	1,127	1,558	2,685
Persons still in education (incl. not stated)	902	383	519	306	825
Total	6,851	3,135	3,716	4,107	7,823

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Socio-Economic Group					
A Employers and managers	979	461	518	629	1,147
B Higher professional	431	235	196	336	532
C Lower professional	966	539	427	702	1,129
D Non-manual	2,252	741	1,511	1,343	2,854
E Manual skilled	809	481	328	438	766
F Semi-skilled	884	416	468	448	916
G Unskilled	299	103	196	125	321
H Own account workers	118	74	44	61	105
Others including farmers, agricultural workers and not stated (I, J & Z)	113	85	28	25	53
Total	6,851	3,135	3,716	4,107	7,823

Castlebar

Working Population 8,461

Catchment area by Electoral Division



4,269 workers resided in Castlebar in April 2006. Of these, 1,417 worked outside the town leaving 2,852 persons who both lived and worked in the town. A further 5,609 workers travelled into Castlebar to work resulting in a working population of 8,461. Castlebar was therefore a significant net gainer in employment terms.

At almost 27 per cent Castlebar had the highest proportion of persons working in the health sector of all the towns profiled in this report. It also had higher than average numbers involved in manufacturing, and public administration and defence. Two out of five workers had third level qualifications – higher than the profile for all towns with a population of 5,000 or more.

More than four out of five workers commuted to Castlebar by car in 2006. Over 70 per cent of journeys took less than a half an hour.

Working population of Castlebar, by journey time and means of travel to work

Journey Time	Means of travel							Total
	On foot	Bicycle	Bus or train	Driving a car	Passenger in a car	Motorcycle, lorry, van or other means	Not applicable/not stated	
Less than 15 mins	452	34	10	2,324	220	130	11	3,181
15 to < 30 mins	302	15	27	2,164	161	111	5	2,785
30 to < 60 mins	48	4	18	1,581	80	66	5	1,802
> 60 mins	1	1	16	250	10	26	.	304
Not stated	38	.	4	226	29	27	65	389
Total	841	54	75	6,545	500	360	86	8,461

Industrial Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	53	36	17	87	104
Manufacturing*	575	226	349	973	1,322
Construction	236	127	109	209	318
Wholesale and retail trade	821	219	602	782	1,384
Hotels and restaurants	391	116	275	150	425
Transport, storage and communications	85	40	45	143	188
Banking and financial services	96	41	55	160	215
Real estate, renting and business activities	307	111	196	266	462
Public administration and defence	297	73	224	712	936
Education	343	187	156	360	516
Health and social work	829	158	671	1,589	2,260
Other community, social and personal service activities	227	77	150	169	319
Industry not stated	9	6	3	9	12
Total	4,269	1,417	2,852	5,609	8,461

*Includes Mining, quarrying and turf production and Electricity, gas and water supply

Level of Education

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Primary Education or none	162	41	121	242	363
Lower Secondary	557	155	402	889	1,291
Leaving Cert., Technical or Vocational	1,302	386	916	1,826	2,742
Third level or higher	1,821	692	1,129	2,269	3,398
Persons still in education (incl. not stated)	427	143	284	383	667
Total	4,269	1,417	2,852	5,609	8,461

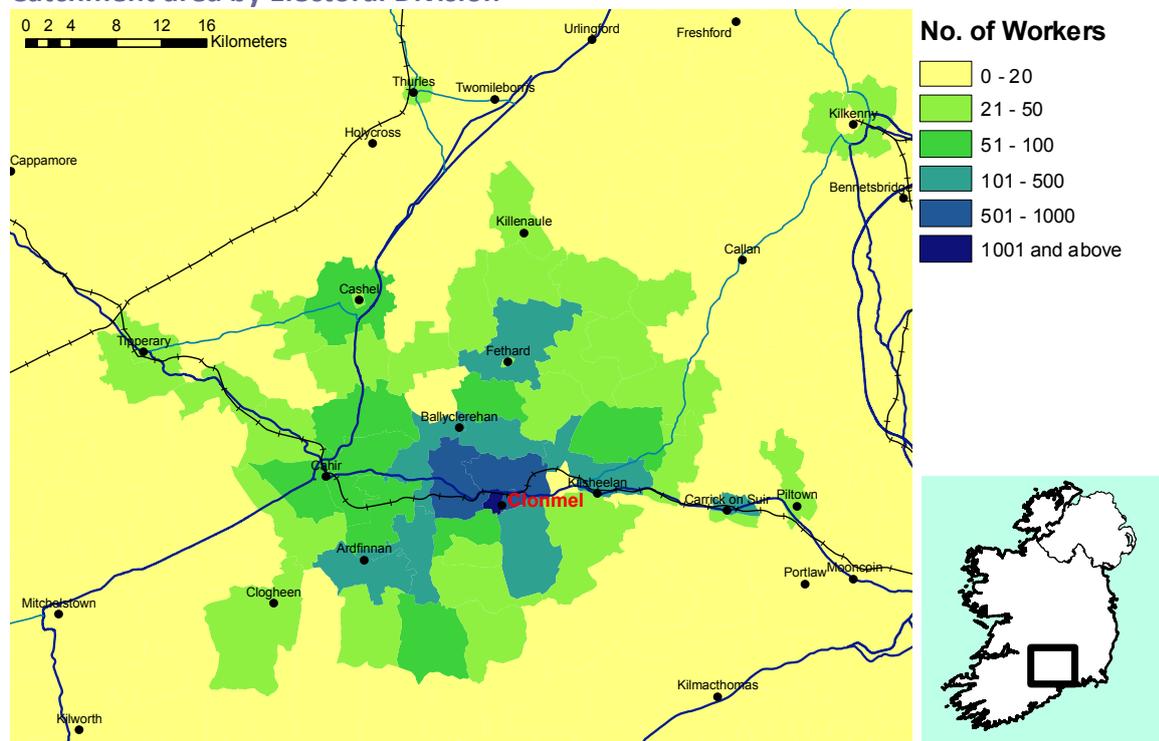
Socio-Economic Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
A Employers and managers	650	241	409	627	1,036
B Higher professional	402	128	274	424	698
C Lower professional	781	304	477	1,310	1,787
D Non-manual	1,355	321	1,034	1,646	2,680
E Manual skilled	338	163	175	381	556
F Semi-skilled	460	137	323	912	1,235
G Unskilled	140	36	104	174	278
H Own account workers	98	59	39	55	94
Others including farmers, agricultural workers and not stated (I, J & Z)	45	28	17	80	97
Total	4,269	1,417	2,852	5,609	8,461

Clonmel

Working population 7,548

Catchment area by Electoral Division



5,738 workers resided in Clonmel in April 2006. Of these, 2,199 worked outside the town leaving 3,539 persons who both lived and worked in the town. A further 4,009 workers travelled into Clonmel to work resulting in a working population of 7,548. Clonmel was therefore a net gainer in employment terms.

Wholesale and retail trade, health and manufacturing were the predominant industries and Clonmel had higher than average shares of workers in these sectors compared with the remaining towns in this report. The three sectors combined accounted for 55 per cent of the working population. A third of workers were in non-manual jobs compared with one in five for all towns with a population of 5,000 or more.

Four out of five workers in Clonmel travelled to work by car with significant numbers making the journey from Carrick-On-Suir, Cahir and Fethard. Less than 1 per cent travelled by bus or train.

Working population of Clonmel, by journey time and means of travel to work

Journey Time	Means of travel							Total
	On foot	Bicycle	Bus or train	Driving a car	Passenger in a car	Motorcycle, lorry, van or other means	Not applicable/not stated	
Less than 15 mins	451	62	15	2,265	282	139	10	3,224
15 to < 30 mins	353	39	31	1,603	140	76	7	2,249
30 to < 60 mins	60	5	17	1,171	55	66	4	1,378
> 60 mins	5	.	9	238	12	19	1	284
Not stated	48	5	3	234	23	23	77	413
Total	917	111	75	5,511	512	323	99	7,548

Industrial Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	63	54	9	24	33
Manufacturing*	1,398	890	508	620	1,128
Construction	354	185	169	309	478
Wholesale and retail trade	1,077	176	901	747	1,648
Hotels and restaurants	352	67	285	140	425
Transport, storage and communications	163	36	127	88	215
Banking and financial services	113	49	64	163	227
Real estate, renting and business activities	349	140	209	260	469
Public administration and defence	358	89	269	372	641
Education	452	223	229	263	492
Health and social work	737	203	534	835	1,369
Other community, social and personal service activities	286	69	217	173	390
Industry not stated	36	18	18	15	33
Total	5,738	2,199	3,539	4,009	7,548

*Includes Mining, quarrying and turf production and Electricity, gas and water supply

Level of Education

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Primary Education or none	388	105	283	151	434
Lower Secondary	981	296	685	638	1,323
Leaving Cert., Technical or Vocational	1,873	681	1,192	1,313	2,505
Third level or higher	1,951	917	1,034	1,645	2,679
Persons still in education (incl. not stated)	545	200	345	262	607
Total	5,738	2,199	3,539	4,009	7,548

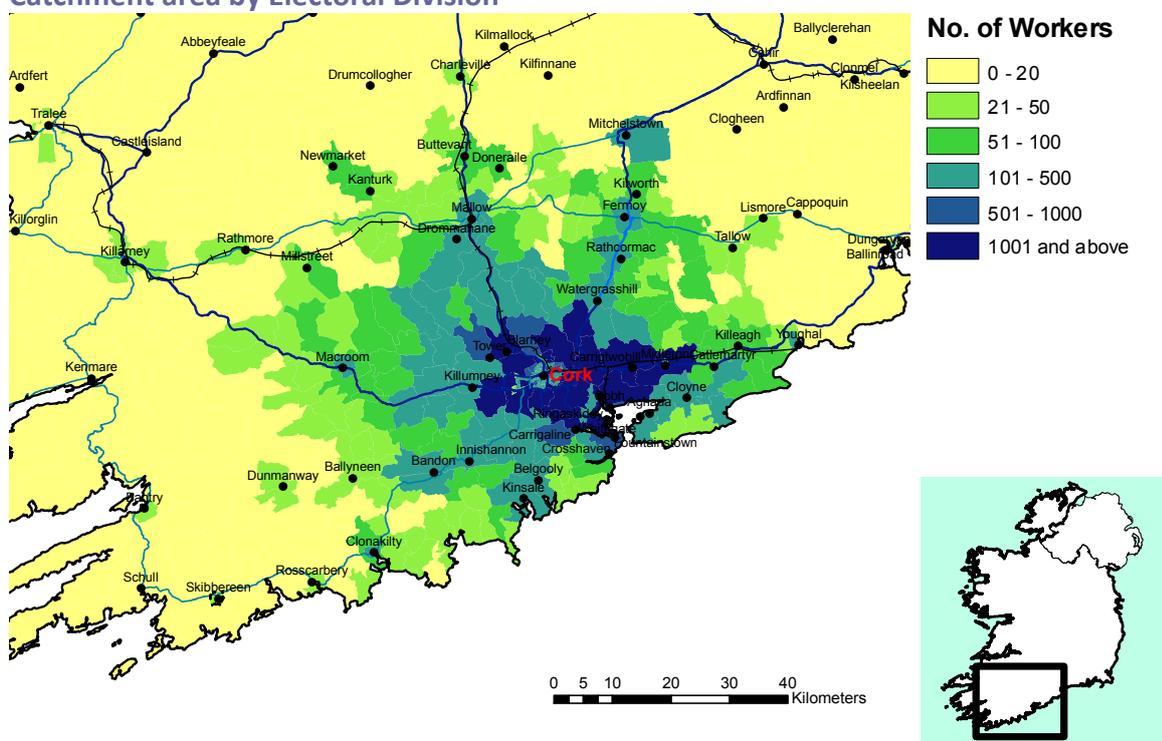
Socio-Economic Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
A Employers and managers	750	283	467	602	1,069
B Higher professional	376	176	200	242	442
C Lower professional	801	368	433	817	1,250
D Non-manual	1,759	396	1,363	1,261	2,624
E Manual skilled	567	280	287	438	725
F Semi-skilled	1,012	500	512	486	998
G Unskilled	262	67	195	97	292
H Own account workers	136	71	65	38	103
Others including farmers, agricultural workers and not stated (I, J & Z)	75	58	17	28	45
Total	5,738	2,199	3,539	4,009	7,548

Cork City

Working population 84,112

Catchment area by Electoral Division



65,288 workers resided in Cork City (including its suburbs) in April 2006. Of these, 13,085 worked outside the city leaving 52,203 persons who both lived and worked in the city. A further 31,909 workers travelled into Cork City to work resulting in a working population of 84,112. Cork City was therefore a significant net gainer in employment terms – second only to Dublin City in absolute terms.

Cork City had higher than average proportions of workers in manufacturing, health, and wholesale and retail. It also had proportionately more workers with third level qualifications (46% compared with 33% for all towns with a population of 5,000 or more).

Three out of four workers travelled to work by car with only 6.5 per cent using bus or train. High concentrations of workers came into the city from along the main arteries e.g. Bandon and Macroom to the west, Mallow and Fermoy/Mitchelstown to the north, Midleton/Youghal to the east and Carrigaline/Crosshaven to the south. Nearly 4,700 commuters spent over an hour travelling to work.

Working population of Cork City, by journey time and means of travel to work

Journey Time	Means of travel							Total
	On foot	Bicycle	Bus or train	Driving a car	Passenger in a car	Motorcycle, lorry, van or other means	Not applicable/not stated	
Less than 15 mins	4,012	338	375	11,190	1,423	698	50	18,086
15 to < 30 mins	3,920	541	1,978	22,431	2,168	1,252	78	32,368
30 to < 60 mins	1,559	179	2,193	18,740	1,313	912	54	24,950
> 60 mins	95	8	621	3,540	161	252	15	4,692
Not stated	405	43	306	2,058	259	258	687	4,016
Total	9,991	1,109	5,473	57,959	5,324	3,372	884	84,112

Industrial Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	336	230	106	121	227
Manufacturing*	11,638	4,063	7,575	5,118	12,693
Construction	3,709	1,140	2,569	2,091	4,660
Wholesale and retail trade	11,201	1,387	9,814	4,854	14,668
Hotels and restaurants	4,193	543	3,650	948	4,598
Transport, storage and communications	3,552	831	2,721	1,733	4,454
Banking and financial services	2,314	532	1,782	1,289	3,071
Real estate, renting and business activities	8,275	1,682	6,593	3,984	10,577
Public administration and defence	3,356	504	2,852	2,520	5,372
Education	5,578	889	4,689	2,844	7,533
Health and social work	8,109	683	7,426	5,321	12,747
Other community, social and personal service activities	2,732	478	2,254	1,001	3,255
Industry not stated	295	123	172	85	257
Total	65,288	13,085	52,203	31,909	84,112

*Includes Mining, quarrying and turf production and Electricity, gas and water supply

Level of Education

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Primary Education or none	2,982	423	2,559	767	3,326
Lower Secondary	9,176	1,491	7,685	3,492	11,177
Leaving Cert., Technical or Vocational	18,118	3,355	14,763	9,105	23,868
Third level or higher	28,778	6,661	22,117	16,287	38,404
Persons still in education (incl. not stated)	6,234	1,155	5,079	2,258	7,337
Total	65,288	13,085	52,203	31,909	84,112

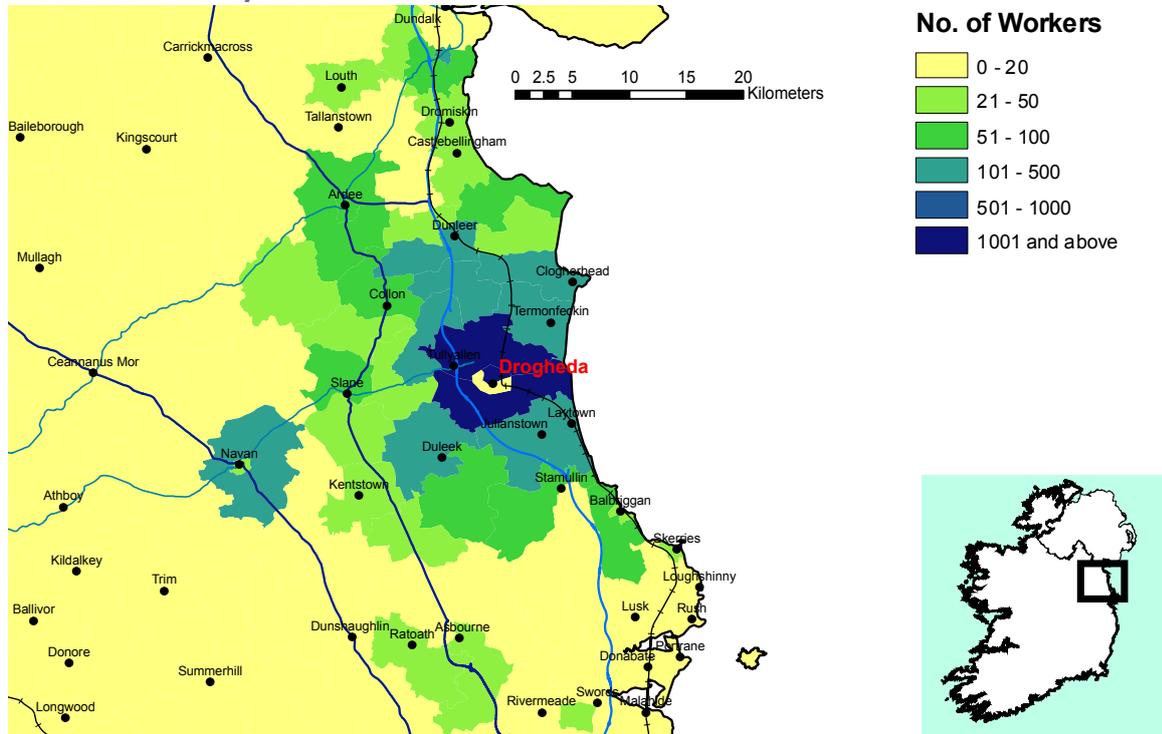
Socio-Economic Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
A Employers and managers	10,006	2,165	7,841	5,550	13,391
B Higher professional	7,213	1,666	5,547	3,597	9,144
C Lower professional	10,045	2,275	7,770	6,228	13,998
D Non-manual	19,696	2,474	17,222	9,183	26,405
E Manual skilled	6,012	1,535	4,477	3,141	7,618
F Semi-skilled	8,139	1,736	6,403	3,124	9,527
G Unskilled	2,214	339	1,875	556	2,431
H Own account workers	1,501	676	825	376	1,201
Others including farmers, agricultural workers and not stated (I, J & Z)	462	219	243	154	397
Total	65,288	13,085	52,203	31,909	84,112

Drogheda

Working population 11,078

Catchment area by Electoral Division



12,603 workers resided in Drogheda in April 2006. Of these, 6,777 worked outside the town leaving 5,826 persons who both lived and worked in the town. A further 5,252 workers travelled into Drogheda to work resulting in a working population of 11,078. Drogheda was therefore a marginal net loser in employment terms.

Wholesale and retail trade, health and manufacturing were the predominant sectors of activity in Drogheda and the percentage shares of workers in these sectors were higher than those for the 27 towns covered in this report combined. Non-manual and lower professional occupations also predominated.

Of those commuting out of Drogheda a significant number travelled by train. The majority of these went to Dublin City. Despite the train link only 2.7 per cent of Drogheda's working population travelled by bus or train each day with 70 per cent opting for car travel. One in five workers walked to work. Dundalk and Navan were significant suppliers of labour to Drogheda.

Working population of Drogheda, by journey time and means of travel to work

Journey Time	Means of travel							Total
	On foot	Bicycle	Bus or train	Driving a car	Passenger in a car	Motorcycle, lorry, van or other means	Not applicable/not stated	
Less than 15 mins	964	86	39	2,597	367	151	16	4,220
15 to < 30 mins	904	64	105	2,687	301	114	18	4,193
30 to < 60 mins	247	19	88	1,214	64	86	5	1,723
> 60 mins	8	3	45	263	15	41	1	376
Not stated	84	2	20	272	40	37	111	566
Total	2,207	174	297	7,033	787	429	151	11,078

Industrial Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	67	54	13	14	27
Manufacturing*	2,314	1,313	1,001	825	1,826
Construction	667	477	190	274	464
Wholesale and retail trade	2,267	840	1,427	1,094	2,521
Hotels and restaurants	692	237	455	157	612
Transport, storage and communications	961	656	305	230	535
Banking and financial services	593	471	122	255	377
Real estate, renting and business activities	1,268	815	453	412	865
Public administration and defence	725	528	197	171	368
Education	779	442	337	398	735
Health and social work	1,651	627	1,024	1,114	2,138
Other community, social and personal service activities	563	285	278	284	562
Industry not stated	56	32	24	24	48
Total	12,603	6,777	5,826	5,252	11,078

*Includes Mining, quarrying and turf production and Electricity, gas and water supply

Level of Education

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Primary Education or none	987	365	622	254	876
Lower Secondary	2,149	924	1,225	819	2,044
Leaving Cert., Technical or Vocational	3,662	1,896	1,766	1,549	3,315
Third level or higher	4,466	2,907	1,559	2,257	3,816
Persons still in education (incl. not stated)	1,339	685	654	373	1,027
Total	12,603	6,777	5,826	5,252	11,078

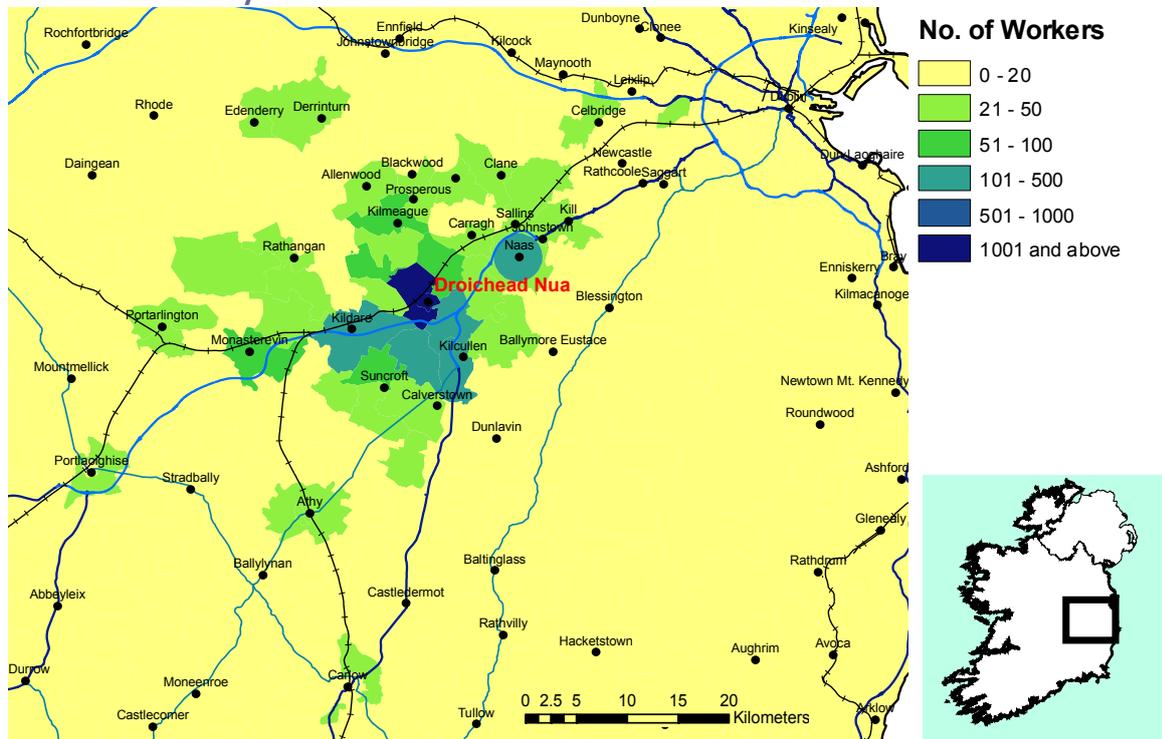
Socio-Economic Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
A Employers and managers	1,894	1,181	713	967	1,680
B Higher professional	731	509	222	419	641
C Lower professional	1,867	1,101	766	1,161	1,927
D Non-manual	4,000	1,805	2,195	1,546	3,741
E Manual skilled	1,458	864	594	518	1,112
F Semi-skilled	1,730	849	881	418	1,299
G Unskilled	550	247	303	102	405
H Own account workers	277	163	114	90	204
Others including farmers, agricultural workers and not stated (I, J & Z)	96	58	38	31	69
Total	12,603	6,777	5,826	5,252	11,078

Droichead Nua

Working population 6,105

Catchment area by Electoral Division



7,229 workers resided in Droichead Nua (formerly Newbridge) in April 2006. Of these, 4,807 worked outside the town leaving 2,422 persons who both lived and worked in the town. A further 3,683 workers travelled into Droichead Nua to work resulting in a working population of 6,105. Droichead Nua was therefore a net loser in employment terms.

Droichead Nua had the highest concentration of workers in wholesale and retail trade (30%) of all the towns covered in the report. The manufacturing sector (19%) was also well represented. Approximately 38 per cent of workers were in non-manual jobs compared with 21 per cent for large towns.

Most commuters into Droichead Nua lived within a 25km radius of the town. There was significant interaction with Naas, which was both the top feeder town for commuters into Droichead Nua, and also one of the top destination towns for commuters resident in Droichead Nua. Despite having a rail link only 4 per cent of workers travelled by bus or rail with 70 per cent opting for car.

Working population of Droichead Nua, by journey time and means of travel to work

Journey Time	Means of travel							Total
	On foot	Bicycle	Bus or train	Driving a car	Passenger in a car	Motorcycle, lorry, van or other means	Not applicable/not stated	
Less than 15 mins	508	54	25	1,054	145	53	14	1,853
15 to < 30 mins	454	47	82	1,373	160	62	8	2,186
30 to < 60 mins	73	15	78	923	64	56	2	1,211
> 60 mins	4	2	41	286	17	33	1	384
Not stated	48	2	18	202	24	32	145	471
Total	1,087	120	244	3,838	410	236	170	6,105

Industrial Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	77	74	3	13	16
Manufacturing*	1,321	896	425	742	1,167
Construction	428	336	92	265	357
Wholesale and retail trade	1,467	666	801	1,018	1,819
Hotels and restaurants	422	178	244	156	400
Transport, storage and communications	358	291	67	73	140
Banking and financial services	311	268	43	144	187
Real estate, renting and business activities	712	502	210	365	575
Public administration and defence	649	585	64	135	199
Education	467	274	193	300	493
Health and social work	546	432	114	248	362
Other community, social and personal service activities	405	262	143	184	327
Industry not stated	66	43	23	40	63
Total	7,229	4,807	2,422	3,683	6,105

*Includes Mining, quarrying and turf production and Electricity, gas and water supply

Level of Education

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Primary Education or none	409	223	186	187	373
Lower Secondary	1,303	766	537	667	1,204
Leaving Cert., Technical or Vocational	2,282	1,467	815	1,262	2,077
Third level or higher	2,481	1,903	578	1,211	1,789
Persons still in education (incl. not stated)	754	448	306	356	662
Total	7,229	4,807	2,422	3,683	6,105

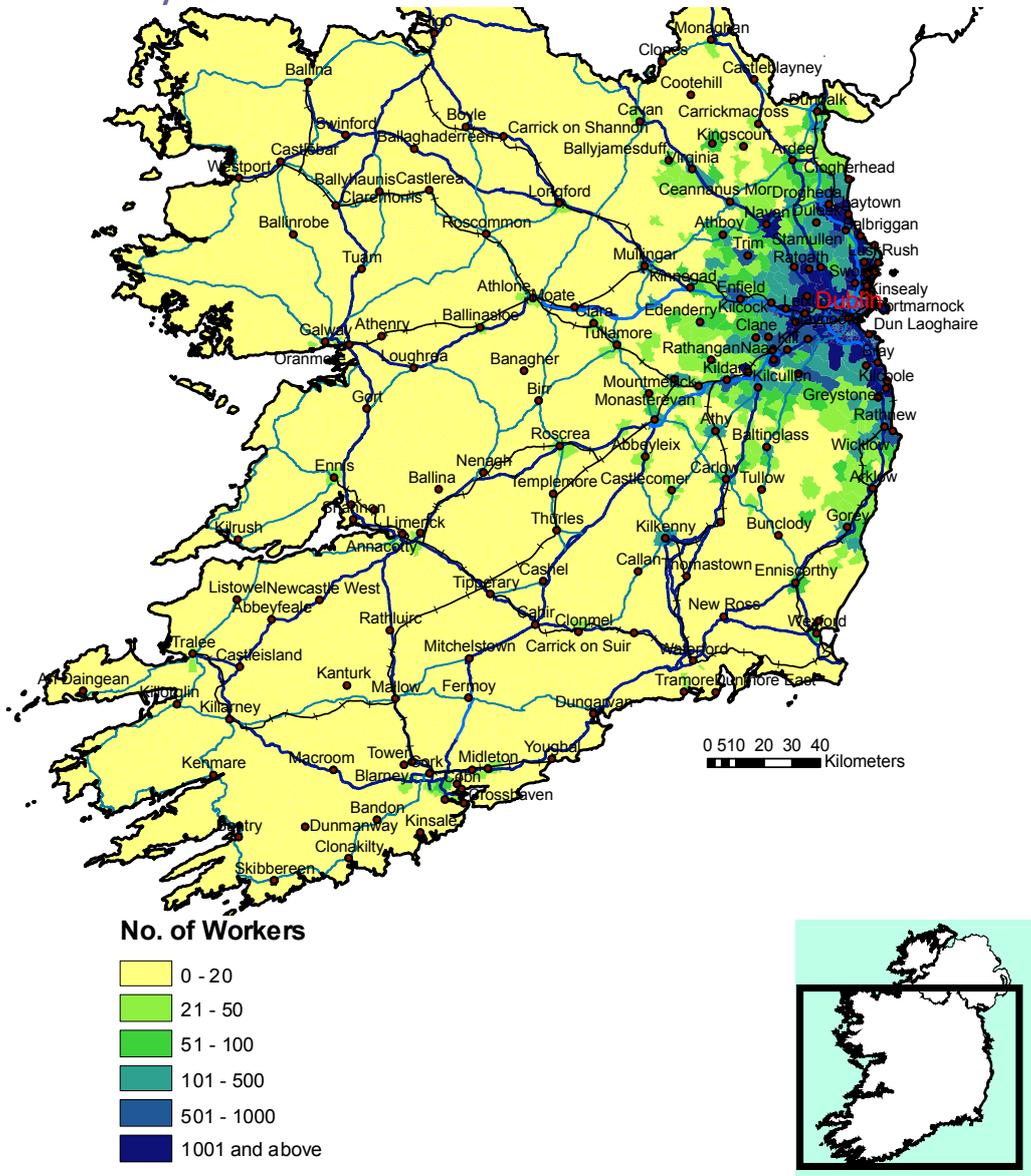
Socio-Economic Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
A Employers and managers	1,227	894	333	671	1,004
B Higher professional	410	344	66	212	278
C Lower professional	939	746	193	462	655
D Non-manual	2,370	1,347	1,023	1,297	2,320
E Manual skilled	769	564	205	310	515
F Semi-skilled	1,020	607	413	502	915
G Unskilled	236	127	109	145	254
H Own account workers	152	96	56	51	107
Others including farmers, agricultural workers and not stated (I, J & Z)	106	82	24	33	57
Total	7,229	4,807	2,422	3,683	6,105

Dublin City

Working population 442,833

Catchment area by Electoral Division



394,720 workers resided in Dublin City in April 2006. Of these 56,752 worked outside the city leaving 337,968 who both lived and worked in the city. A further 104,865 workers travelled into Dublin to work resulting in a working population of 442,833. Dublin City was therefore a net gainer in employment terms.

Real estate, renting and business activities was the largest industrial group in terms of employment accounting for 15.5 per cent of workers – the highest percentage employed in this sector of all the cities and towns profiled. Wholesale and retail trade, and banking and financial services also had above-average shares of workers (15% and 11% respectively).

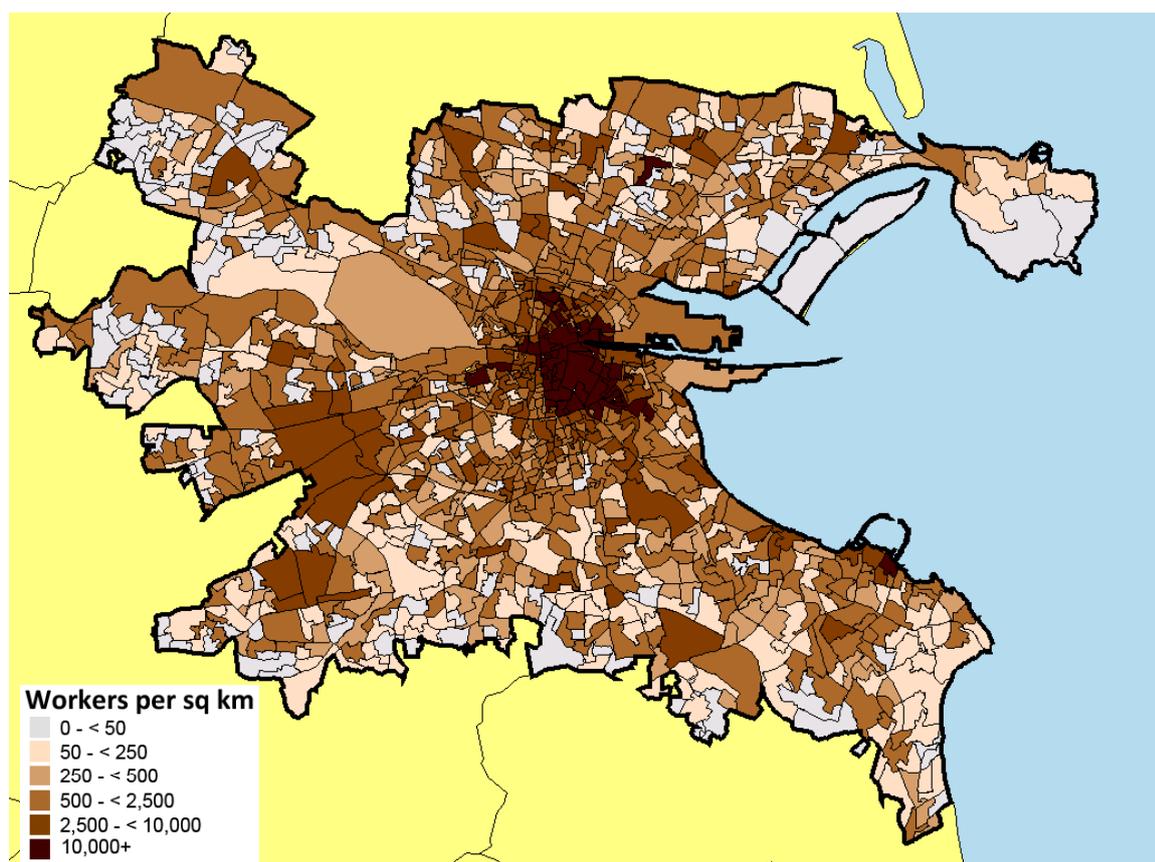
Just over half of workers drove to work in Dublin City, making it the least reliant on car transport of all the cities and towns profiled. Almost a quarter commuted by bus or train, while 13 per cent walked to work. One in five workers took an hour or more to travel to work. While the highest proportions of commuters into the city were resident in the Dublin counties and Kildare, Meath and Wicklow, the catchment area of the city extended along the east coast and into the midlands.

Working population of Dublin City, by journey time and means of travel to work

Journey Time	Means of travel							Total
	On foot	Bicycle	Bus or train	Driving a car	Passenger in a car	Motorcycle, lorry, van or other means	Not applicable/not stated	
Less than 15 mins	18,565	3,549	2,911	30,468	2,851	1,736	232	60,312
15 to < 30 mins	21,792	7,962	16,476	57,356	4,355	4,294	308	112,543
30 to < 60 mins	12,536	4,310	47,418	80,943	4,690	4,942	358	155,197
> 60 mins	918	302	37,038	44,760	2,528	2,569	170	88,285
Not stated	2,254	574	4,592	10,051	845	1,277	6,903	26,496
Total	56,065	16,697	108,435	223,578	15,269	14,818	7,971	442,833

Distribution of employment

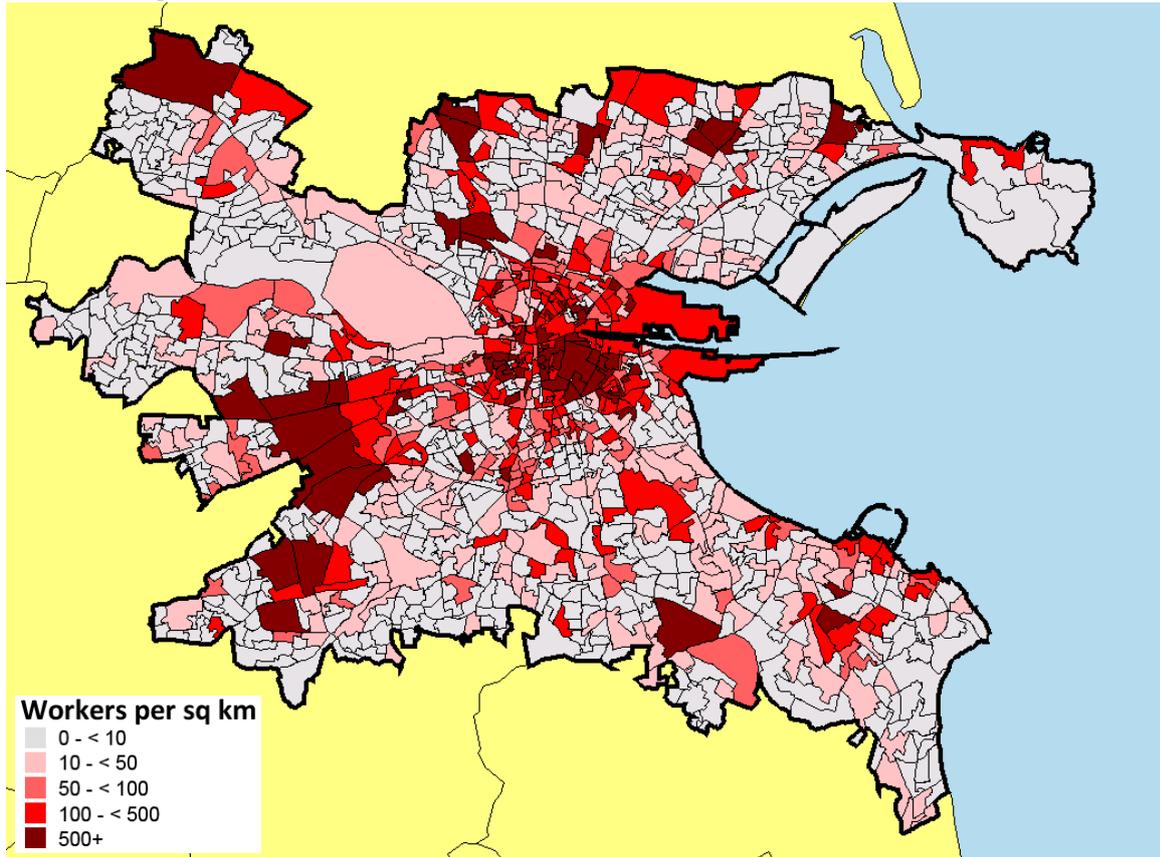
Employment was not spread evenly throughout Dublin City in April 2006. The greatest concentration was around the city centre, with significant clusters in the west and south-west of the city. The map below shows the number of workers per square kilometre in each Enumeration Area³ in Dublin City.



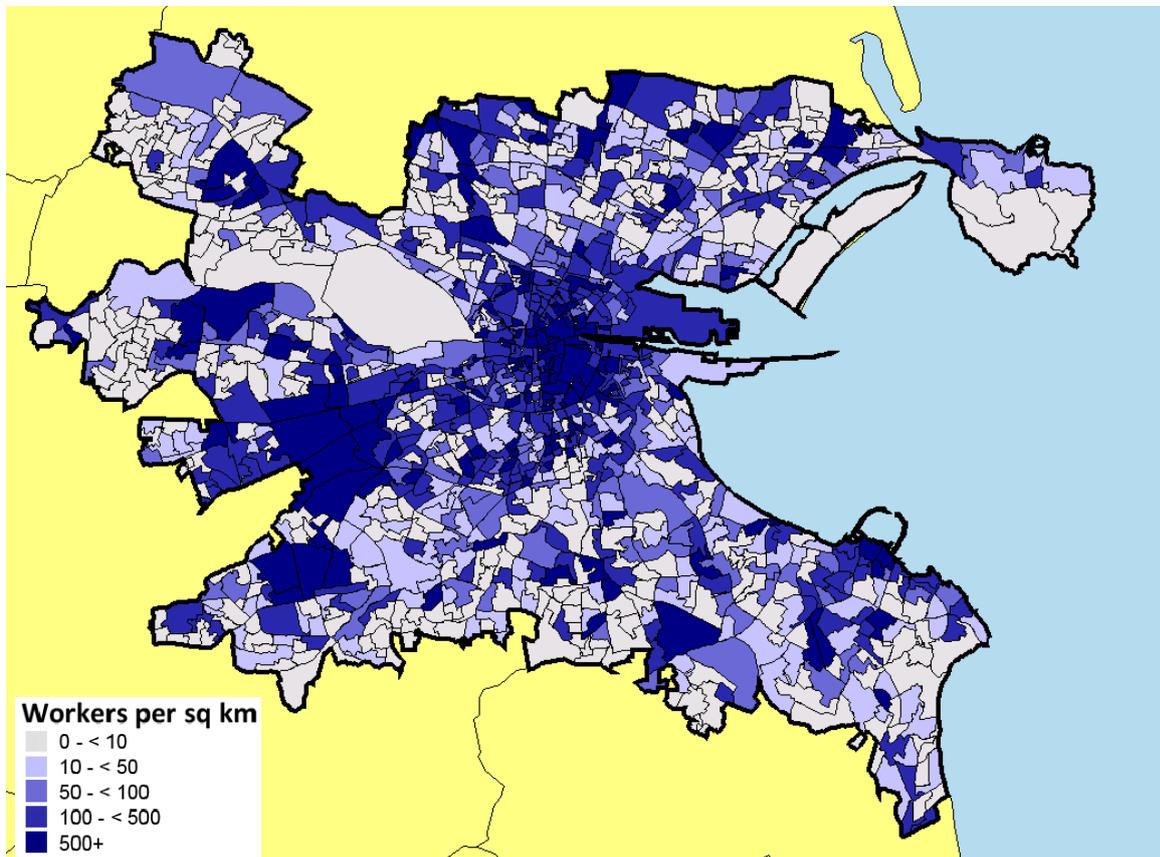
Across Dublin City the employment distribution of the different industries varied greatly. All sectors had a strong concentration in the city centre areas. Wholesale and retail trade was spread evenly across the city. Public administration and defence, along with banking and financial services were the most concentrated in the city centre, while manufacturing had large concentrations at the outskirts. Education and health were quite evenly spread across the city, as was real estate renting and business activities, though to a lesser extent. The maps on the following pages for selected industrial sectors illustrate these contrasts.

³ An Enumeration Area or EA was the area assigned to each enumerator for the purpose of census enumeration. They consisted of about 350 households on average.

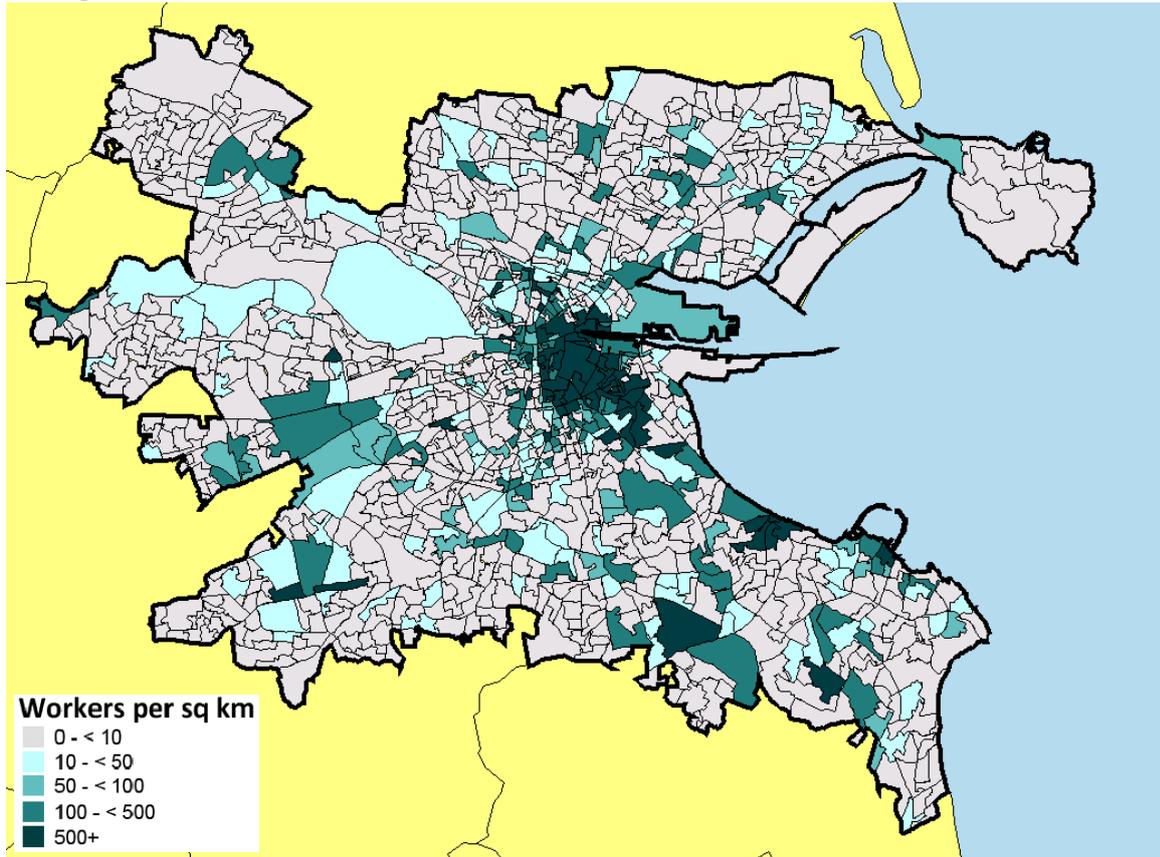
Manufacturing



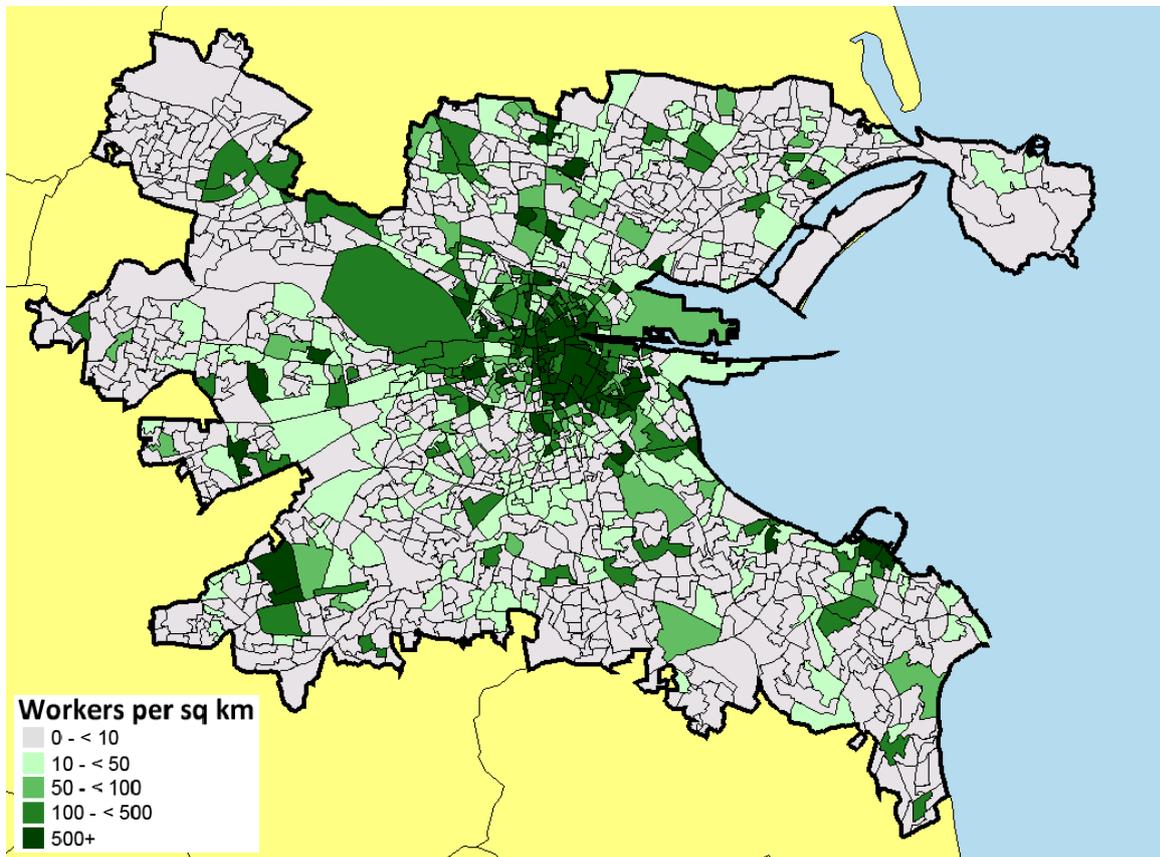
Wholesale and retail trade



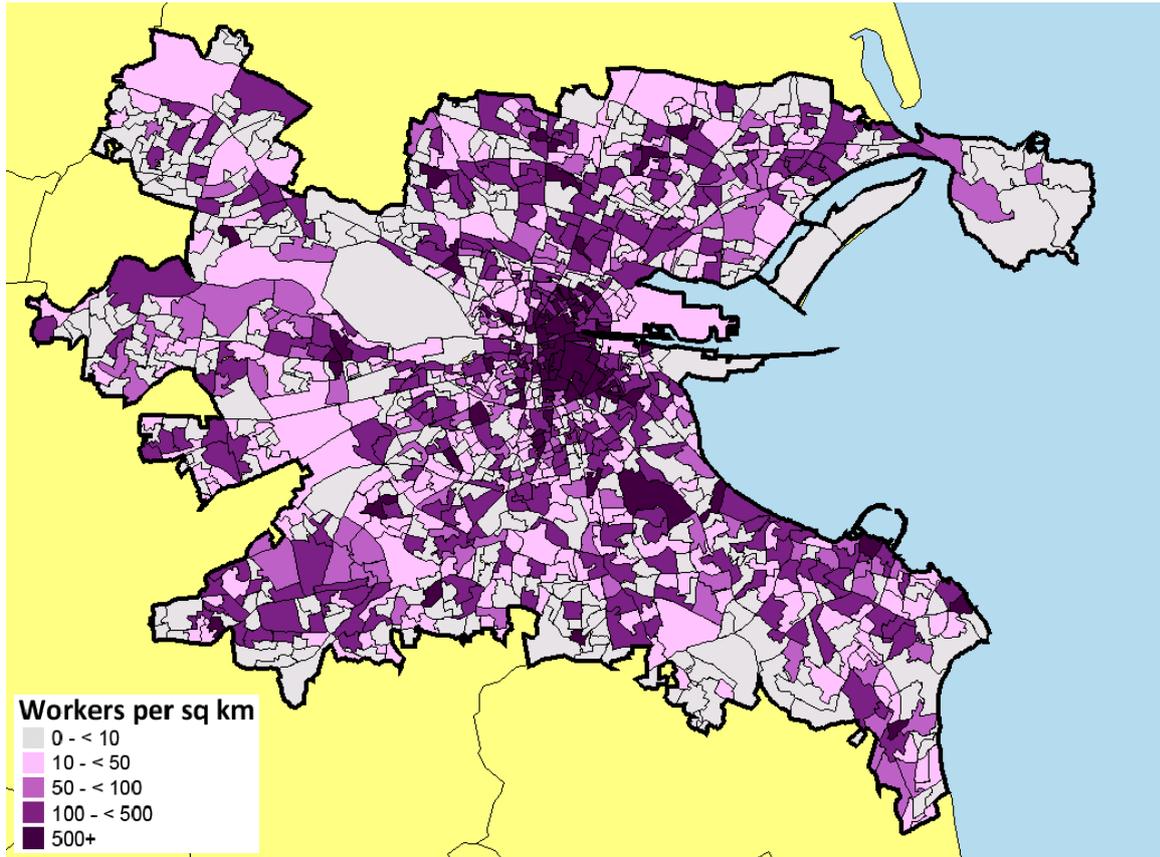
Banking and financial services



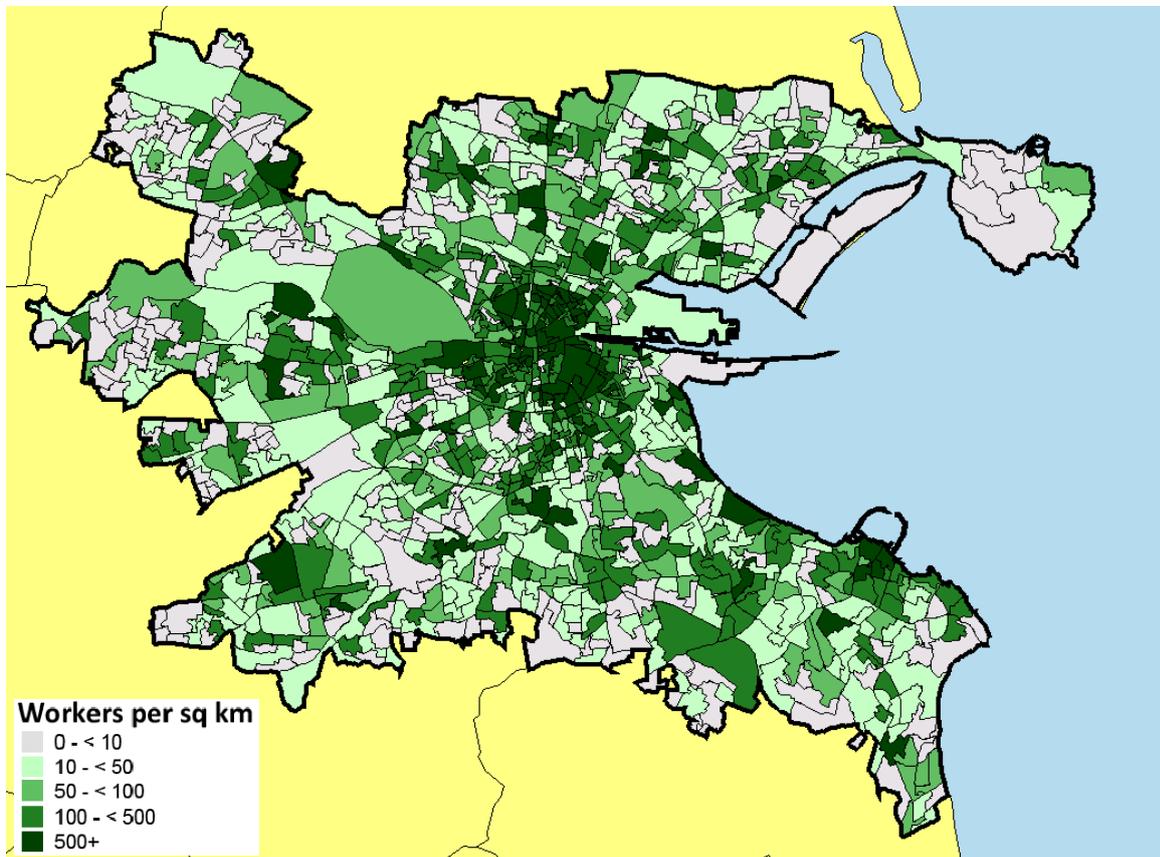
Public administration and defence



Education



Health



Industrial Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	866	459	407	174	581
Manufacturing*	41,176	11,433	29,743	11,182	40,925
Construction	16,072	4,456	11,616	5,557	17,173
Wholesale and retail trade	59,596	7,852	51,744	14,672	66,416
Hotels and restaurants	22,375	2,415	19,960	2,860	22,820
Transport, storage and communications	26,187	6,985	19,202	7,410	26,612
Banking and financial services	37,114	1,620	35,494	13,002	48,496
Real estate, renting and business activities	63,926	9,955	53,971	14,851	68,822
Public administration and defence	27,459	1,917	25,542	11,460	37,002
Education	29,899	2,466	27,433	7,175	34,608
Health and social work	44,834	3,089	41,745	11,794	53,539
Other community, social and personal service activities	20,637	2,780	17,857	4,154	22,011
Industry not stated	4,579	1,325	3,254	574	3,828
Total	394,720	56,752	337,968	104,865	442,833

*Includes Mining, quarrying and turf production and Electricity, gas and water supply

Level of Education

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Primary Education or none	23,472	3,053	20,419	2,894	23,313
Lower Secondary	49,016	6,978	42,038	10,830	52,868
Leaving Cert., Technical or Vocational	98,919	14,719	84,200	30,081	114,281
Third level or higher	181,975	25,778	156,197	53,909	210,106
Persons still in education (incl. not stated)	41,338	6,224	35,114	7,151	42,265
Total	394,720	56,752	337,968	104,865	442,833

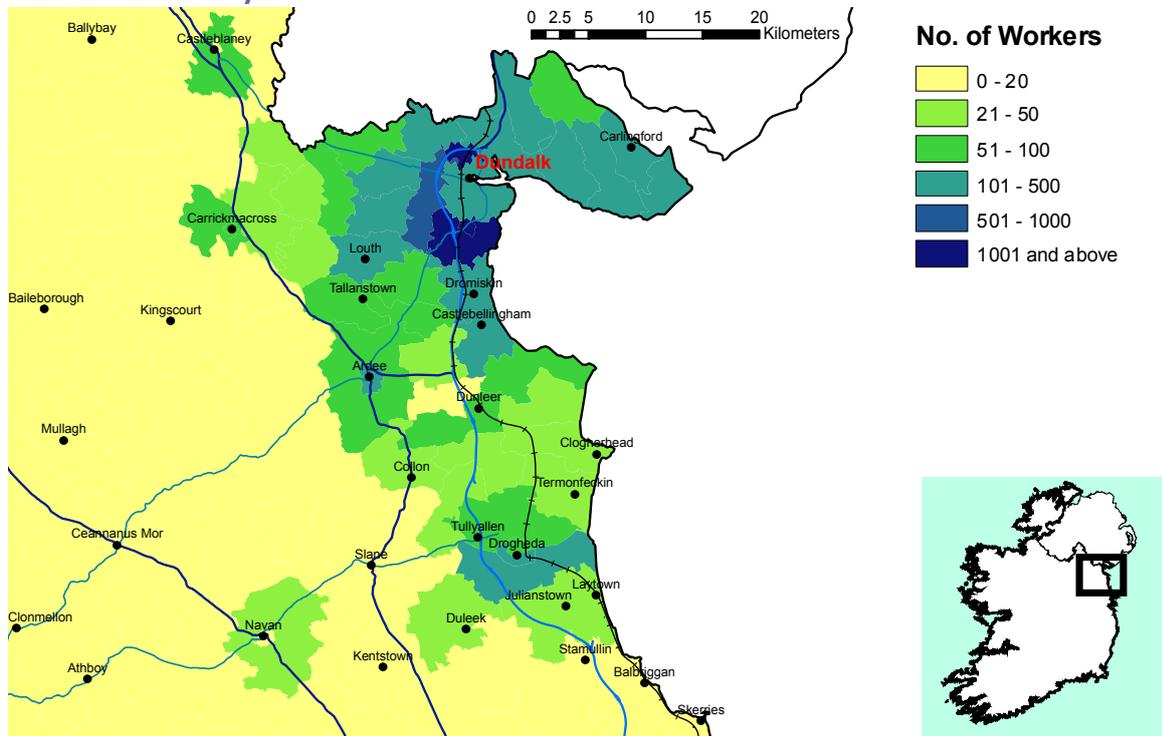
Socio-Economic Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
A Employers and managers	75,601	10,675	64,926	25,735	90,661
B Higher professional	44,930	6,426	38,504	10,806	49,310
C Lower professional	64,015	9,079	54,936	19,209	74,145
D Non-manual	123,443	12,306	111,137	31,607	142,744
E Manual skilled	30,419	6,590	23,829	8,741	32,570
F Semi-skilled	33,161	5,579	27,582	5,750	33,332
G Unskilled	12,491	1,819	10,672	1,366	12,038
H Own account workers	8,424	3,698	4,726	1,294	6,020
Others including farmers, agricultural workers and not stated (I, J & Z)	2,236	580	1,656	357	2,013
Total	394,720	56,752	337,968	104,865	442,833

Dundalk

Working population 13,522

Catchment area by Electoral Division



11,616 workers resided in Dundalk in April 2006. Of these, 3,302 worked outside the town leaving 8,314 persons who both lived and worked in the town. A further 5,208 workers travelled into Dundalk to work resulting in a working population of 13,522. Dundalk was therefore a net gainer in employment terms.

The wholesale and retail trade and manufacturing sectors between them accounted for two out of five persons working in Dundalk. These are well up on the averages for all towns covered in this report. Non manual occupations accounted for 38 per cent of workers compared with 21 per cent for all towns with a population of 5,000 or more.

Dundalk drew its workforce from the entire county of Louth, with significant numbers coming from Meath and Monaghan as well. Despite its train link only 3.3 per cent of workers chose to travel by bus or rail in April 2006 with 74 per cent opting for car transport.

Working population of Dundalk, by journey time and means of travel to work

Journey Time	Means of travel							Total
	On foot	Bicycle	Bus or train	Driving a car	Passenger in a car	Motorcycle, lorry, van or other means	Not applicable/not stated	
Less than 15 mins	888	271	116	4,102	622	229	21	6,249
15 to < 30 mins	635	208	162	2,873	372	182	21	4,453
30 to < 60 mins	165	26	105	1,291	80	67	4	1,738
> 60 mins	8	.	41	261	14	30	.	354
Not stated	82	20	21	327	51	41	186	728
Total	1,778	525	445	8,854	1,139	549	232	13,522

Industrial Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	59	49	10	15	25
Manufacturing*	2,102	617	1,485	924	2,409
Construction	518	293	225	194	419
Wholesale and retail trade	2,402	461	1,941	948	2,889
Hotels and restaurants	775	187	588	170	758
Transport, storage and communications	526	166	360	232	592
Banking and financial services	551	191	360	303	663
Real estate, renting and business activities	1,063	345	718	435	1,153
Public administration and defence	822	218	604	493	1,097
Education	1,010	246	764	566	1,330
Health and social work	1,171	383	788	587	1,375
Other community, social and personal service activities	568	124	444	311	755
Industry not stated	49	22	27	30	57
Total	11,616	3,302	8,314	5,208	13,522

*Includes Mining, quarrying and turf production and Electricity, gas and water supply

Level of Education

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Primary Education or none	890	158	732	243	975
Lower Secondary	2,260	484	1,776	861	2,637
Leaving Cert., Technical or Vocational	3,430	856	2,574	1,536	4,110
Third level or higher	3,965	1,479	2,486	2,193	4,679
Persons still in education (incl. not stated)	1,071	325	746	375	1,121
Total	11,616	3,302	8,314	5,208	13,522

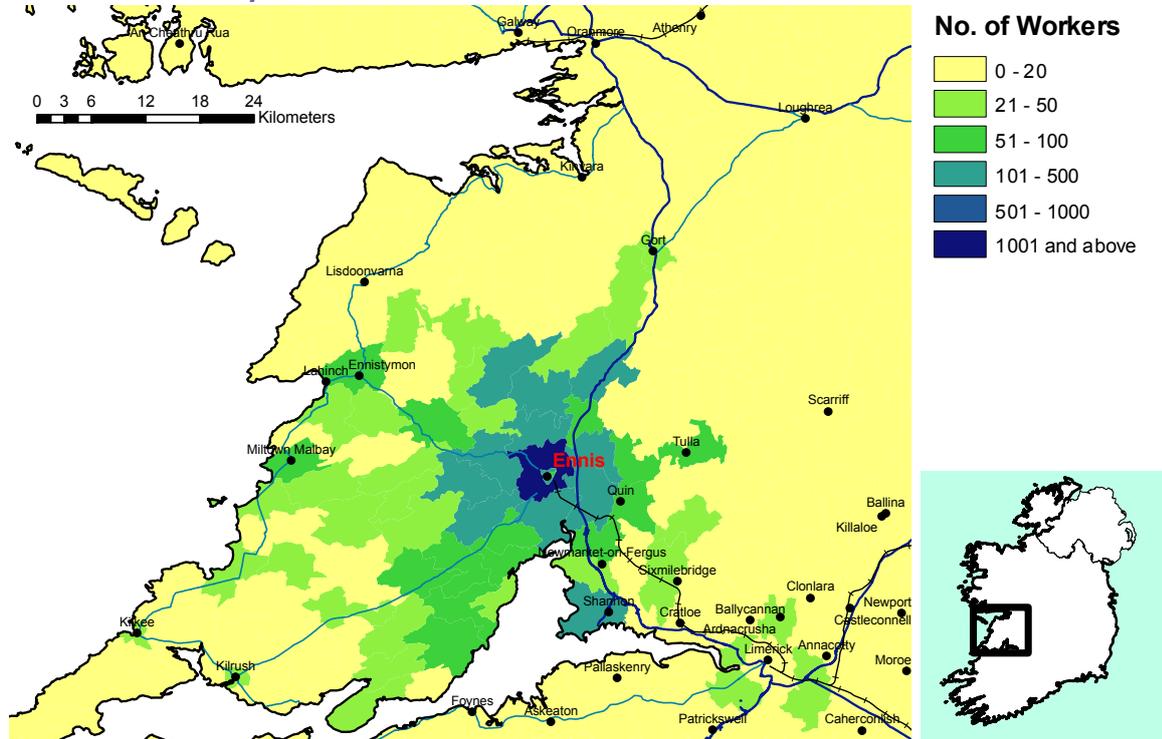
Socio-Economic Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
A Employers and managers	1,725	618	1,107	871	1,978
B Higher professional	744	292	452	468	920
C Lower professional	1,584	589	995	872	1,867
D Non-manual	4,096	702	3,394	1,785	5,179
E Manual skilled	1,201	471	730	553	1,283
F Semi-skilled	1,535	376	1,159	483	1,642
G Unskilled	419	93	326	92	418
H Own account workers	229	111	118	54	172
Others including farmers, agricultural workers and not stated (I, J & Z)	83	50	33	30	63
Total	11,616	3,302	8,314	5,208	13,522

Ennis

Working population 9,279

Catchment area by Electoral Division



8,975 workers resided in Ennis in April 2006. Of these, 4,275 worked outside the town leaving 4,700 persons who both lived and worked in the town. A further 4,579 workers travelled into Ennis to work resulting in a working population of 9,279. Ennis was therefore a small net gainer in employment terms.

Wholesale and retail trade and manufacturing were the main industries and Ennis had a higher than average proportion of these workers compared with the other towns identified in this report. Both industries combined accounted for 32 per cent of the working population of Ennis. The health sector was also important and accounted for a further one in six workers.

Nearly 14 per cent of workers walked to work each day. However, the car was the dominant means of transport used accounting for 78 per cent of commuters. The immediate hinterland of Ennis along with Shannon were the main origins of those working in Ennis.

Working population of Ennis, by journey time and means of travel to work

Journey Time	Means of travel							Total
	On foot	Bicycle	Bus or train	Driving a car	Passenger in a car	Motorcycle, lorry, van or other means	Not applicable/not stated	
Less than 15 mins	695	78	21	2,608	234	117	18	3,771
15 to < 30 mins	451	51	17	2,182	191	100	5	2,997
30 to < 60 mins	81	3	21	1,390	103	83	4	1,685
> 60 mins	4	.	14	212	10	27	2	269
Not stated	66	8	11	311	24	39	98	557
Total	1,297	140	84	6,703	562	366	127	9,279

Industrial Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	61	45	16	20	36
Manufacturing*	1,655	1,079	576	566	1,142
Construction	532	332	200	342	542
Wholesale and retail trade	1,378	350	1,028	796	1,824
Hotels and restaurants	802	240	562	156	718
Transport, storage and communications	555	426	129	128	257
Banking and financial services	357	239	118	149	267
Real estate, renting and business activities	821	449	372	345	717
Public administration and defence	693	294	399	563	962
Education	730	380	350	347	697
Health and social work	928	269	659	949	1,608
Other community, social and personal service activities	421	140	281	204	485
Industry not stated	42	32	10	14	24
Total	8,975	4,275	4,700	4,579	9,279

*Includes Mining, quarrying and turf production and Electricity, gas and water supply

Level of Education

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Primary Education or none	336	124	212	184	396
Lower Secondary	1,112	429	683	697	1,380
Leaving Cert., Technical or Vocational	2,793	1,254	1,539	1,551	3,090
Third level or higher	3,772	2,065	1,707	1,816	3,523
Persons still in education (incl. not stated)	962	403	559	331	890
Total	8,975	4,275	4,700	4,579	9,279

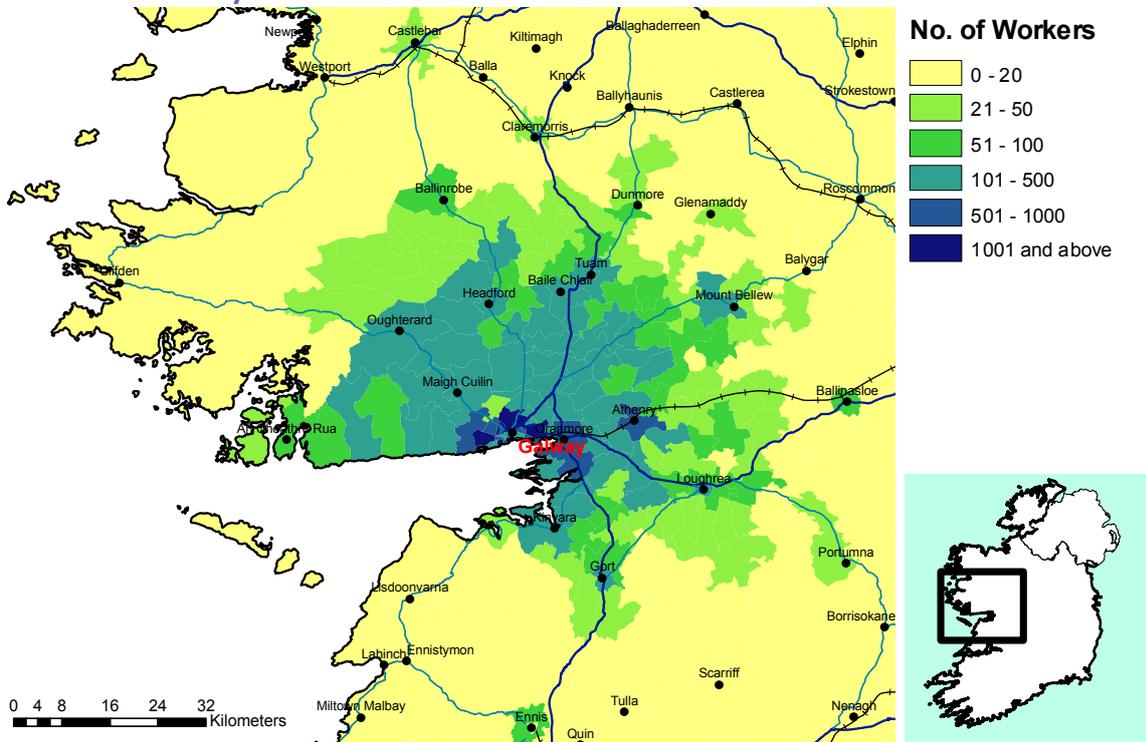
Socio-Economic Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
A Employers and managers	1,449	701	748	697	1,445
B Higher professional	739	445	294	318	612
C Lower professional	1,514	814	700	971	1,671
D Non-manual	2,896	1,020	1,876	1,475	3,351
E Manual skilled	933	576	357	452	809
F Semi-skilled	871	417	454	439	893
G Unskilled	277	128	149	109	258
H Own account workers	220	121	99	76	175
Others including farmers, agricultural workers and not stated (I, J & Z)	76	53	23	42	65
Total	8,975	4,275	4,700	4,579	9,279

Galway City

Working population 39,892

Catchment area by Electoral Division



26,017 workers resided in Galway City in April 2006. Of these, 5,056 worked outside the city leaving 20,961 persons who both lived and worked in the city. A further 18,931 workers travelled into Galway City to work resulting in a working population of 39,892. Galway City was therefore a significant net gainer in employment terms and had the third largest working population in the State after Dublin and Cork.

Manufacturing accounted for over one in five workers in Galway City while hotels and restaurants (8.2%) had a higher than average share of employment compared with the average for all 27 towns (5.9%). Nearly half of Galway's working population were educated to third level – second only to Leixlip.

More than a third of Galway City's workers took more than thirty minutes to commute to work. Three out of four commuters travelled by car. Many surrounding towns were significant suppliers of labour to Galway City e.g. Oughterard, Headford, Tuam, Athenry, Loughrea, Gort and Kinvara.

Working population of Galway City, by journey time and means of travel to work

Journey Time	Means of travel							Total
	On foot	Bicycle	Bus or train	Driving a car	Passenger in a car	Motorcycle, lorry, van or other means	Not applicable/not stated	
Less than 15 mins	2,392	436	226	5,630	772	298	39	9,793
15 to < 30 mins	2,020	512	732	9,149	934	354	38	13,739
30 to < 60 mins	674	113	671	9,046	653	404	33	11,594
> 60 mins	35	4	250	2,463	107	146	12	3,017
Not stated	164	33	103	966	116	77	290	1,749
Total	5,285	1,098	1,982	27,254	2,582	1,279	412	39,892

Industrial Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	97	68	29	95	124
Manufacturing*	4,789	844	3,945	5,037	8,982
Construction	1,060	405	655	924	1,579
Wholesale and retail trade	3,646	510	3,136	2,226	5,362
Hotels and restaurants	2,966	350	2,616	644	3,260
Transport, storage and communications	865	195	670	750	1,420
Banking and financial services	1,042	149	893	873	1,766
Real estate, renting and business activities	3,121	845	2,276	1,834	4,110
Public administration and defence	1,109	170	939	1,206	2,145
Education	2,539	732	1,807	1,488	3,295
Health and social work	3,419	397	3,022	3,216	6,238
Other community, social and personal service activities	1,239	320	919	587	1,506
Industry not stated	125	71	54	51	105
Total	26,017	5,056	20,961	18,931	39,892

*Includes Mining, quarrying and turf production and Electricity, gas and water supply

Level of Education

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Primary Education or none	790	152	638	499	1,137
Lower Secondary	2,188	372	1,816	2,012	3,828
Leaving Cert., Technical or Vocational	6,767	1,098	5,669	5,741	11,410
Third level or higher	13,087	2,817	10,270	9,471	19,741
Persons still in education (incl. not stated)	3,185	617	2,568	1,208	3,776
Total	26,017	5,056	20,961	18,931	39,892

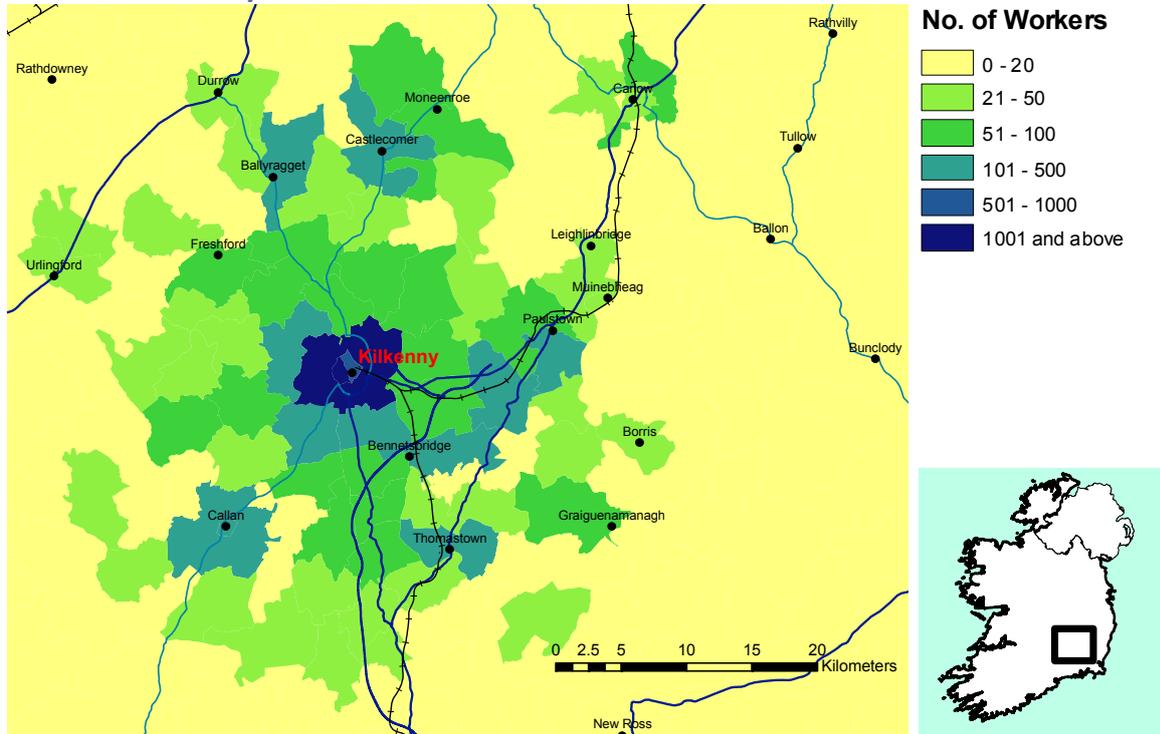
Socio-Economic Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
A Employers and managers	3,759	733	3,026	2,997	6,023
B Higher professional	3,242	753	2,489	2,135	4,624
C Lower professional	4,232	1,086	3,146	3,607	6,753
D Non-manual	7,707	955	6,752	4,686	11,438
E Manual skilled	1,671	501	1,170	1,620	2,790
F Semi-skilled	3,751	514	3,237	3,195	6,432
G Unskilled	879	151	728	340	1,068
H Own account workers	623	298	325	199	524
Others including farmers, agricultural workers and not stated (I, J & Z)	153	65	88	152	240
Total	26,017	5,056	20,961	18,931	39,892

Kilkenny

Working population 10,572

Catchment area by Electoral Division



8,425 workers resided in Kilkenny in April 2006. Of these, 3,447 worked outside the town leaving 4,978 persons who both lived and worked in the town. A further 5,594 workers travelled into Kilkenny to work resulting in a working population of 10,572. Kilkenny City was therefore a net gainer in employment terms.

The health sector, wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants and public administration and defence were the main industry sectors. Between them they accounted for 64.3 per cent of total employment. Manufacturing on the other hand was under-represented.

Kilkenny's catchment area was clearly spread along the major road networks. The main towns from which workers travelled were Ballyragget, Castlecomer, Paulstown, Bennetsbridge, Thomastown and Callan. Nearly 75 per cent of workers travelled to work by car while a further one in six walked.

Working population of Kilkenny, by journey time and means of travel to work

Journey Time	Means of travel							Total
	On foot	Bicycle	Bus or train	Driving a car	Passenger in a car	Motorcycle, lorry, van or other means	Not applicable/not stated	
Less than 15 mins	871	153	10	2,436	233	133	17	3,853
15 to < 30 mins	657	58	49	2,521	221	113	18	3,637
30 to < 60 mins	109	9	75	1,717	74	50	7	2,041
> 60 mins	3	2	18	307	10	21	.	361
Not stated	84	12	13	305	29	27	210	680
Total	1,724	234	165	7,286	567	344	252	10,572

Industrial Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	101	84	17	47	64
Manufacturing*	1,029	785	244	324	568
Construction	425	293	132	217	349
Wholesale and retail trade	1,537	455	1,082	1,013	2,095
Hotels and restaurants	1,022	170	852	337	1,189
Transport, storage and communications	213	124	89	103	192
Banking and financial services	452	285	167	262	429
Real estate, renting and business activities	600	224	376	417	793
Public administration and defence	594	172	422	680	1,102
Education	690	321	369	407	776
Health and social work	1,287	377	910	1,501	2,411
Other community, social and personal service activities	393	113	280	253	533
Industry not stated	82	44	38	33	71
Total	8,425	3,447	4,978	5,594	10,572

*Includes Mining, quarrying and turf production and Electricity, gas and water supply

Level of Education

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Primary Education or none	424	143	281	188	469
Lower Secondary	1,210	459	751	761	1,512
Leaving Cert., Technical or Vocational	2,489	925	1,564	1,786	3,350
Third level or higher	3,413	1,570	1,843	2,489	4,332
Persons still in education (incl. not stated)	889	350	539	370	909
Total	8,425	3,447	4,978	5,594	10,572

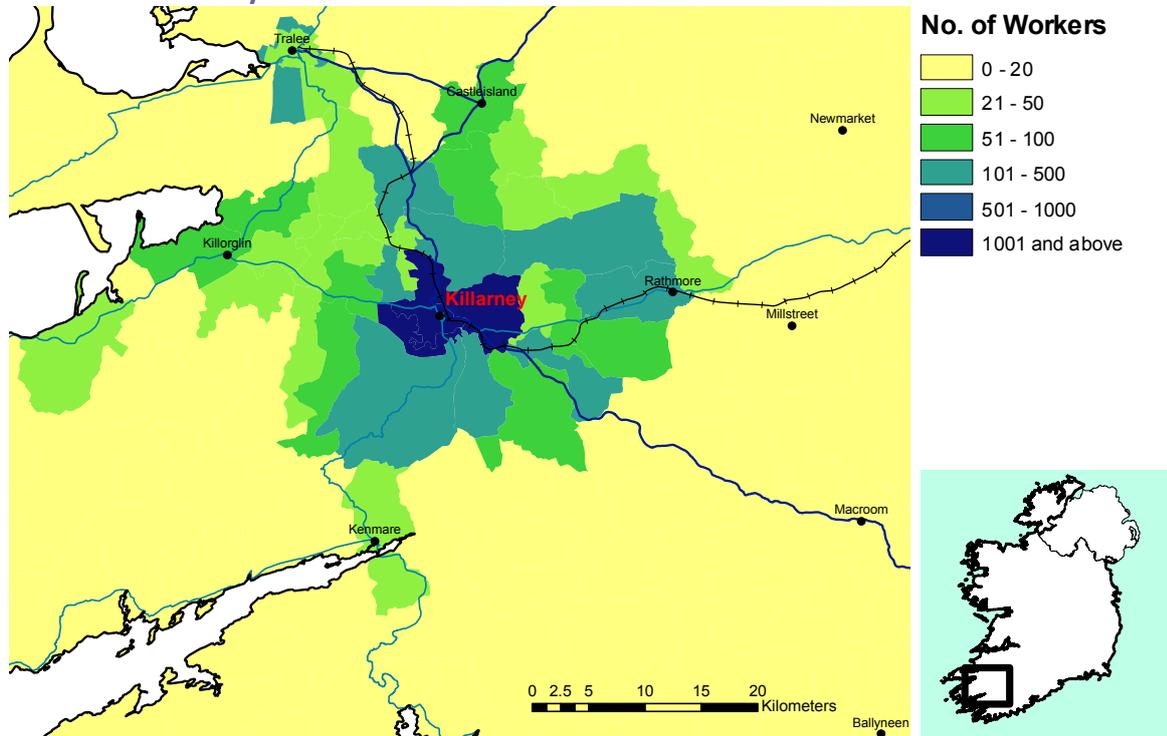
Socio-Economic Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
A Employers and managers	1,343	591	752	817	1,569
B Higher professional	665	331	334	379	713
C Lower professional	1,435	597	838	1,335	2,173
D Non-manual	2,761	699	2,062	2,092	4,154
E Manual skilled	761	517	244	326	570
F Semi-skilled	761	363	398	374	772
G Unskilled	356	136	220	148	368
H Own account workers	217	122	95	77	172
Others including farmers, agricultural workers and not stated (I, J & Z)	126	91	35	46	81
Total	8,425	3,447	4,978	5,594	10,572

Killarney

Working population 6,380

Catchment area by Electoral Division



4,591 workers resided in Killarney in April 2006. Of these, 1,834 worked outside the town leaving 2,757 persons who both lived and worked in the town. A further 3,623 workers travelled into Killarney to work resulting in a working population of 6,380. Killarney was therefore a net gainer in employment terms.

Over 28 per cent of Killarney's working population worked in the hotel and restaurant industry in 2006 compared with a 5.9 per cent share for all towns covered in this report. Workers in non-manual occupations accounted for 42 per cent of the working population – twice the proportion for all towns with a population of 5,000 or more.

Killarney drew the majority its working population from its immediate hinterland although Tralee was also a significant contributor. Three out of four commuters travelled by car.

Working population of Killarney, by journey time and means of travel to work

Journey Time	Means of travel							Total
	On foot	Bicycle	Bus or train	Driving a car	Passenger in a car	Motorcycle, lorry, van or other means	Not applicable/not stated	
Less than 15 mins	589	133	7	1,912	233	111	21	3,006
15 to < 30 mins	295	61	9	1,323	140	73	5	1,906
30 to < 60 mins	64	8	15	795	50	39	1	972
> 60 mins	4	1	4	126	1	16	.	152
Not stated	57	12	3	142	34	10	86	344
Total	1,009	215	38	4,298	458	249	113	6,380

Industrial Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	34	30	4	14	18
Manufacturing*	758	614	144	279	423
Construction	247	160	87	172	259
Wholesale and retail trade	675	141	534	763	1,297
Hotels and restaurants	1,365	231	1,134	678	1,812
Transport, storage and communications	161	68	93	112	205
Banking and financial services	144	83	61	150	211
Real estate, renting and business activities	240	86	154	250	404
Public administration and defence	147	63	84	267	351
Education	231	123	108	188	296
Health and social work	385	151	234	583	817
Other community, social and personal service activities	167	58	109	162	271
Industry not stated	37	26	11	5	16
Total	4,591	1,834	2,757	3,623	6,380

*Includes Mining, quarrying and turf production and Electricity, gas and water supply

Level of Education

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Primary Education or none	255	82	173	171	344
Lower Secondary	624	231	393	637	1,030
Leaving Cert., Technical or Vocational	1,576	628	948	1,209	2,157
Third level or higher	1,477	644	833	1,356	2,189
Persons still in education (incl. not stated)	659	249	410	250	660
Total	4,591	1,834	2,757	3,623	6,380

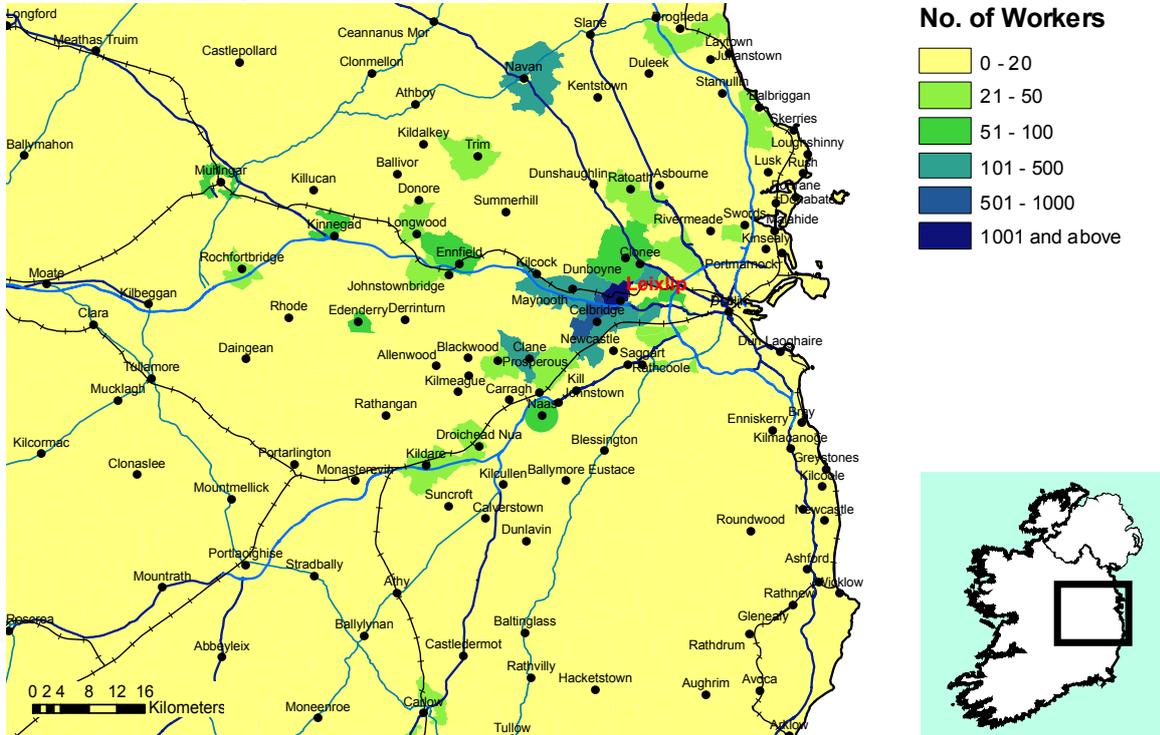
Socio-Economic Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
A Employers and managers	725	242	483	599	1,082
B Higher professional	191	106	85	173	258
C Lower professional	504	253	251	589	840
D Non-manual	1,632	372	1,260	1,435	2,695
E Manual skilled	516	368	148	286	434
F Semi-skilled	594	311	283	352	635
G Unskilled	212	51	161	121	282
H Own account workers	158	84	74	47	121
Others including farmers, agricultural workers and not stated (I, J & Z)	59	47	12	21	33
Total	4,591	1,834	2,757	3,623	6,380

Leixlip

Working population 6,926

Catchment area by Electoral Division



6,494 workers resided in Leixlip in April 2006. Of these, 5,362 worked outside the town leaving 1,132 persons who both lived and worked in the town. A further 5,794 workers travelled into Leixlip to work resulting in a working population of 6,926. Leixlip was therefore a small net gainer in employment terms.

Manufacturing was by far the most important sector of employment in Leixlip accounting for two thirds of all jobs. Of the 27 towns and cities identified in this report Leixlip had the highest proportion of workers educated to third level (61%). Higher and lower professional and skilled manual occupations predominated.

The working population in Leixlip came from a wide catchment area with 47 per cent of workers taking more than a half an hour to commute to work. Nearly 83 per cent of workers travelled by car while approximately 7.4 per cent lived within walking or cycling distance of their workplace.

Working population of Leixlip, by journey time and means of travel to work

Journey Time	Means of travel							Total
	On foot	Bicycle	Bus or train	Driving a car	Passenger in a car	Motorcycle, lorry, van or other means	Not applicable/not stated	
Less than 15 mins	202	25	48	1,095	120	41	3	1,534
15 to < 30 mins	157	49	103	1,364	88	33	5	1,799
30 to < 60 mins	35	19	117	1,882	79	71	3	2,206
> 60 mins	3	2	91	863	32	56	2	1,049
Not stated	15	4	13	191	19	20	76	338
Total	412	99	372	5,395	338	221	89	6,926

Industrial Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9	9	.	7	7
Manufacturing*	1,136	749	387	4,202	4,589
Construction	436	373	63	302	365
Wholesale and retail trade	884	769	115	178	293
Hotels and restaurants	317	191	126	151	277
Transport, storage and communications	380	364	16	57	73
Banking and financial services	480	454	26	65	91
Real estate, renting and business activities	698	582	116	314	430
Public administration and defence	646	629	17	76	93
Education	498	396	102	203	305
Health and social work	675	578	97	125	222
Other community, social and personal service activities	271	212	59	79	138
Industry not stated	64	56	8	35	43
Total	6,494	5,362	1,132	5,794	6,926

*Includes Mining, quarrying and turf production and Electricity, gas and water supply

Level of Education

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Primary Education or none	282	212	70	107	177
Lower Secondary	852	712	140	287	427
Leaving Cert., Technical or Vocational	2,159	1,833	326	1,129	1,455
Third level or higher	2,661	2,226	435	3,766	4,201
Persons still in education (incl. not stated)	540	379	161	505	666
Total	6,494	5,362	1,132	5,794	6,926

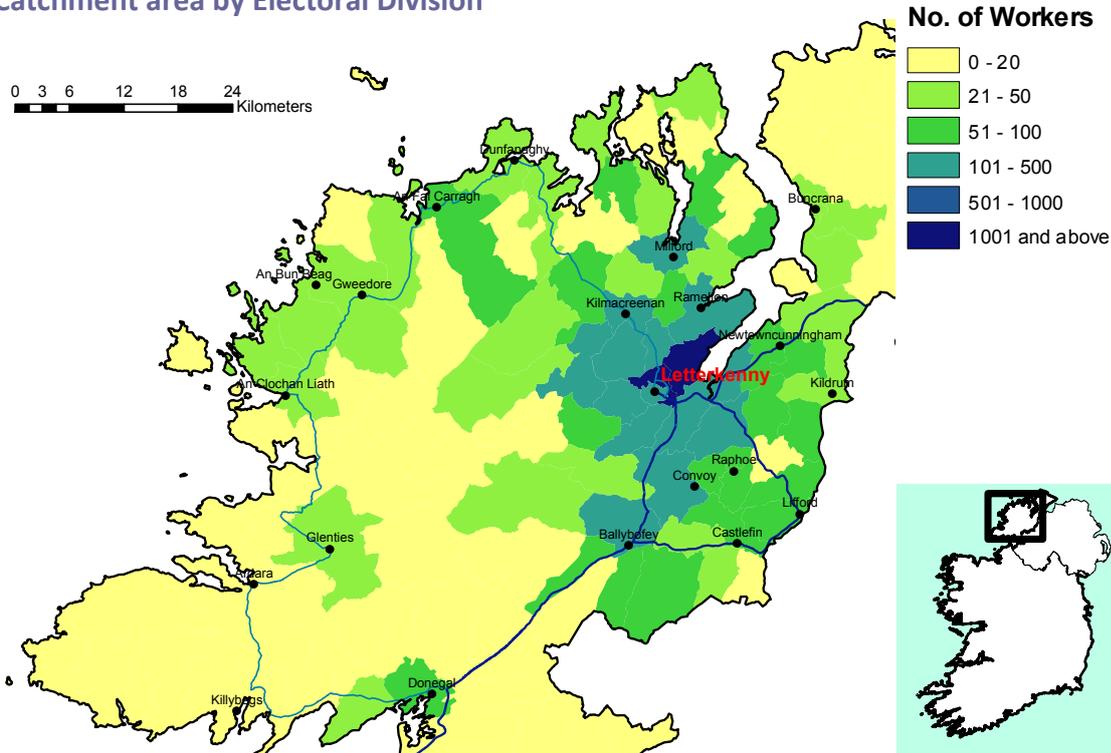
Socio-Economic Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
A Employers and managers	1,257	1,123	134	732	866
B Higher professional	473	381	92	955	1,047
C Lower professional	1,165	913	252	1,978	2,230
D Non-manual	2,076	1,758	318	550	868
E Manual skilled	600	505	95	991	1,086
F Semi-skilled	588	465	123	407	530
G Unskilled	177	90	87	91	178
H Own account workers	145	115	30	65	95
Others including farmers, agricultural workers and not stated (I, J & Z)	13	12	1	25	26
Total	6,494	5,362	1,132	5,794	6,926

Letterkenny

Working population 9,834

Catchment area by Electoral Division



6,219 workers resided in Letterkenny in April 2006. Of these, 1,778 worked outside the town leaving 4,441 persons who both lived and worked in the town. A further 5,393 workers travelled into Letterkenny to work resulting in a working population of 9,834. Letterkenny was therefore a significant net gainer in employment terms.

Almost one in four jobs in Letterkenny were in the health sector which employed over 2,300 people. Wholesale and retail trade was also a significant contributor with 19 per cent. Nearly 43 per cent of Letterkenny's working population had a third level education compared with 33 per cent for all towns with a population of 5,000 or more.

Letterkenny drew its working population from a wide catchment area in County Donegal. Over three quarters of those commuting to work took less than a half an hour to do so. The car (83%) was the main means of travel to work.

Working population of Letterkenny, by journey time and means of travel to work

Journey Time	Means of travel							Total
	On foot	Bicycle	Bus or train	Driving a car	Passenger in a car	Motorcycle, lorry, van or other means	Not applicable/not stated	
Less than 15 mins	467	11	13	3,246	464	207	10	4,418
15 to < 30 mins	348	12	58	2,283	276	148	8	3,133
30 to < 60 mins	78	.	52	1,341	93	99	5	1,668
> 60 mins	3	.	14	191	7	22	1	238
Not stated	32	.	12	184	33	27	89	377
Total	928	23	149	7,245	873	503	113	9,834

Industrial Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	45	39	6	28	34
Manufacturing*	553	235	318	524	842
Construction	204	122	82	149	231
Wholesale and retail trade	1,038	198	840	1,053	1,893
Hotels and restaurants	520	105	415	246	661
Transport, storage and communications	170	49	121	149	270
Banking and financial services	351	62	289	381	670
Real estate, renting and business activities	601	128	473	458	931
Public administration and defence	492	213	279	429	708
Education	731	335	396	463	859
Health and social work	1,226	206	1,020	1,336	2,356
Other community, social and personal service activities	270	73	197	165	362
Industry not stated	18	13	5	12	17
Total	6,219	1,778	4,441	5,393	9,834

*Includes Mining, quarrying and turf production and Electricity, gas and water supply

Level of Education

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Primary Education or none	331	100	231	335	566
Lower Secondary	832	215	617	917	1,534
Leaving Cert., Technical or Vocational	1,632	384	1,248	1,561	2,809
Third level or higher	2,898	940	1,958	2,265	4,223
Persons still in education (incl. not stated)	526	139	387	315	702
Total	6,219	1,778	4,441	5,393	9,834

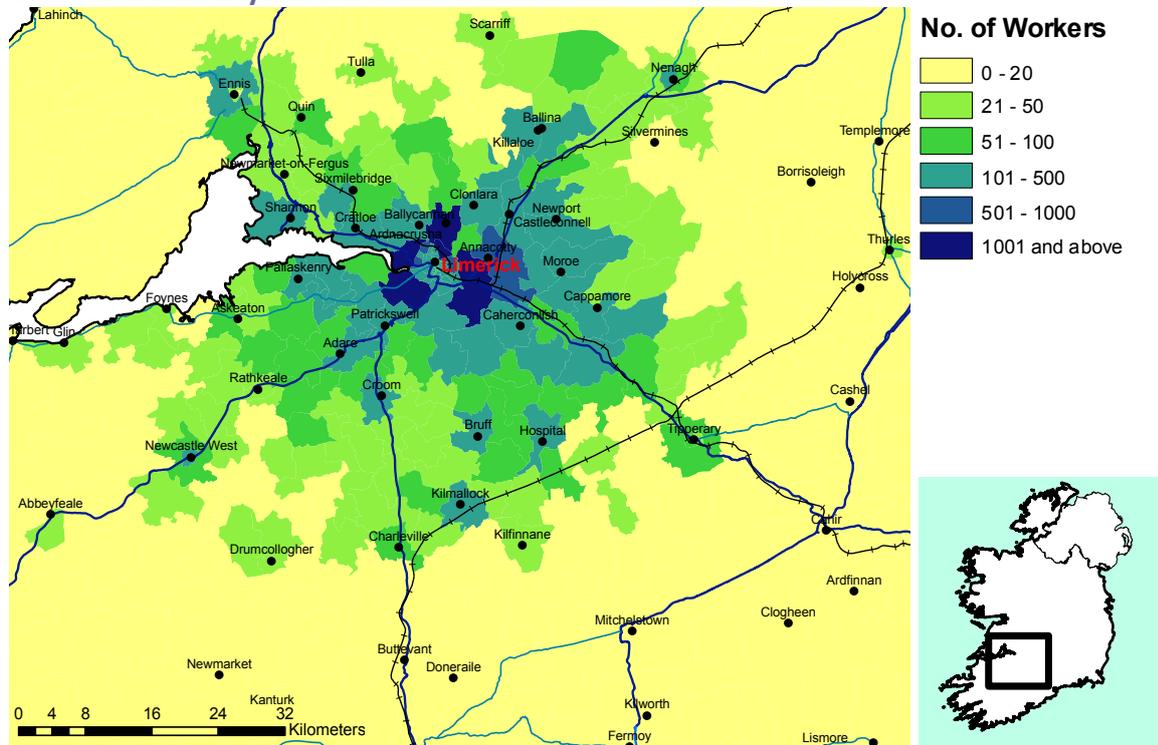
Socio-Economic Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
A Employers and managers	780	228	552	648	1,200
B Higher professional	537	161	376	329	705
C Lower professional	1,428	462	966	1,206	2,172
D Non-manual	2,142	447	1,695	1,983	3,678
E Manual skilled	431	193	238	439	677
F Semi-skilled	529	146	383	554	937
G Unskilled	173	32	141	146	287
H Own account workers	152	71	81	57	138
Others including farmers, agricultural workers and not stated (I, J & Z)	47	38	9	31	40
Total	6,219	1,778	4,441	5,393	9,834

Limerick City

Working population 35,025

Catchment area by Electoral Division



31,910 workers resided in Limerick City (including its suburbs) in April 2006. Of these, 12,869 worked outside the city leaving 19,041 persons who both lived and worked in the city. A further 15,984 workers travelled into Limerick City to work resulting in a working population of 35,025. Limerick City was therefore a net gainer in employment terms.

Wholesale and retail trade, health and education were the most important industrial sectors with shares well in excess of those for all towns combined. Together they accounted for nearly half of all employment in Limerick City in April 2006. 42 per cent of workers had a third level education compared with 33 per cent for towns with a population of 5,000 or more.

Limerick City drew its working population from a wide catchment area encompassing Ennis, Shannon, Nenagh, Kilmallock and Newcastlewest. One in three commuters took more than a half an hour to commute to work.

Working population of Limerick City, by journey time and means of travel to work

Journey Time	Means of travel							Total
	On foot	Bicycle	Bus or train	Driving a car	Passenger in a car	Motorcycle, lorry, van or other means	Not applicable/not stated	
Less than 15 mins	2,150	229	122	5,141	602	316	40	8,600
15 to < 30 mins	1,831	330	573	8,548	891	481	28	12,682
30 to < 60 mins	688	75	522	7,699	552	386	27	9,949
> 60 mins	32	4	174	1,654	71	98	1	2,034
Not stated	194	16	107	939	94	98	312	1,760
Total	4,895	654	1,498	23,981	2,210	1,379	408	35,025

Industrial Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	104	80	24	49	73
Manufacturing*	7,585	5,977	1,608	1,167	2,775
Construction	1,230	569	661	957	1,618
Wholesale and retail trade	5,238	1,001	4,237	2,505	6,742
Hotels and restaurants	2,220	497	1,723	537	2,260
Transport, storage and communications	2,099	1,044	1,055	930	1,985
Banking and financial services	1,005	424	581	601	1,182
Real estate, renting and business activities	3,458	1,444	2,014	1,544	3,558
Public administration and defence	1,414	325	1,089	1,632	2,721
Education	2,788	565	2,223	2,024	4,247
Health and social work	3,307	556	2,751	3,323	6,074
Other community, social and personal service activities	1,304	298	1,006	670	1,676
Industry not stated	158	89	69	45	114
Total	31,910	12,869	19,041	15,984	35,025

*Includes Mining, quarrying and turf production and Electricity, gas and water supply

Level of Education

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Primary Education or none	1,816	529	1,287	524	1,811
Lower Secondary	4,765	1,628	3,137	2,114	5,251
Leaving Cert., Technical or Vocational	9,499	3,798	5,701	4,752	10,453
Third level or higher	12,777	5,661	7,116	7,557	14,673
Persons still in education (incl. not stated)	3,053	1,253	1,800	1,037	2,837
Total	31,910	12,869	19,041	15,984	35,025

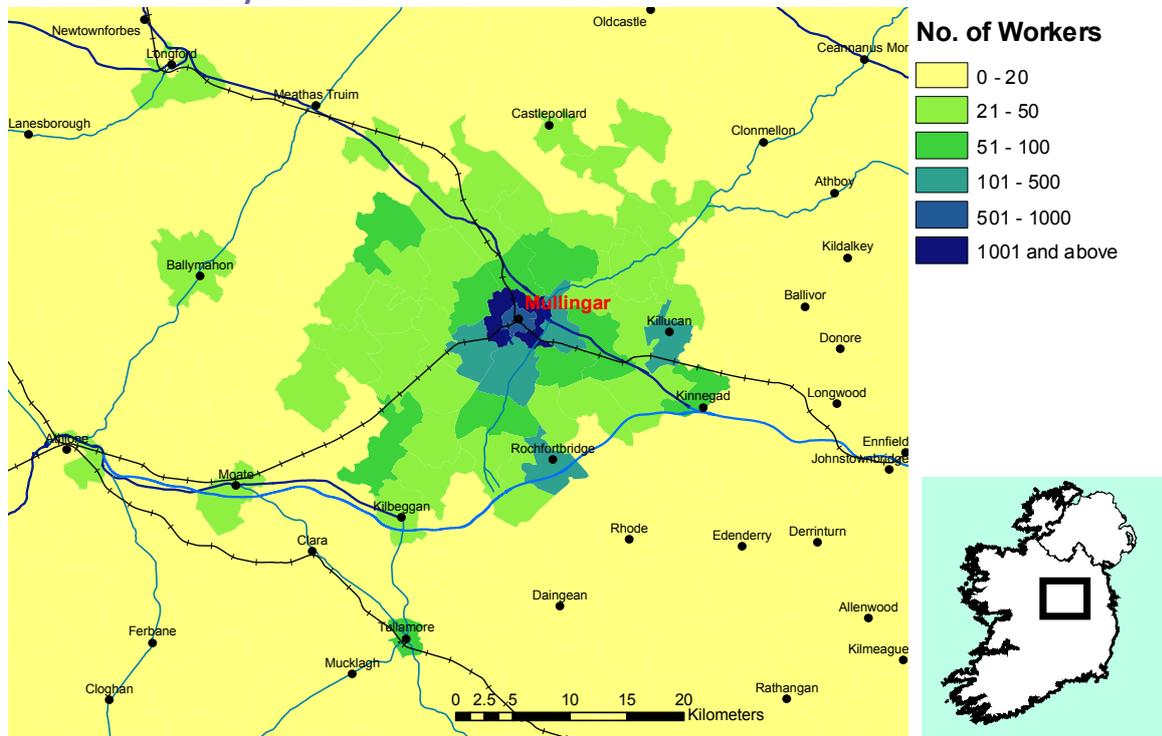
Socio-Economic Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
A Employers and managers	4,679	1,894	2,785	2,491	5,276
B Higher professional	3,003	1,305	1,698	1,608	3,306
C Lower professional	4,368	1,788	2,580	3,493	6,073
D Non-manual	9,738	2,431	7,307	5,230	12,537
E Manual skilled	3,058	1,522	1,536	1,512	3,048
F Semi-skilled	5,136	3,186	1,950	1,082	3,032
G Unskilled	1,110	301	809	307	1,116
H Own account workers	610	313	297	186	483
Others including farmers, agricultural workers and not stated (I, J & Z)	208	129	79	75	154
Total	31,910	12,869	19,041	15,984	35,025

Mullingar

Working population 7,256

Catchment area by Electoral Division



6,399 workers resided in Mullingar in April 2006. Of these, 3,099 worked outside the town leaving 3,300 persons who both lived and worked in the town. A further 3,956 workers travelled into Mullingar to work resulting in a working population of 7,256. Mullingar was therefore a net gainer in employment terms.

Of all the towns profiled in this report Mullingar was the most dependent on the health sector for employment with over 25 per cent of workers employed in that sector. Wholesale and retail trade was the next most important sector (20.7%) while manufacturing accounted for only 6 per cent of jobs. Non-manual occupations (36.9%) predominated.

Mullingar drew relatively few workers from Athlone or Tullamore and mainly attracted workers within a closer proximity to the town. Nearly three out of four commuters took less than a half an hour to travel to work. Four out of five workers travelled by car while 12.6 per cent walked to work.

Working population of Mullingar, by journey time and means of travel to work

Journey Time	Means of travel							Total
	On foot	Bicycle	Bus or train	Driving a car	Passenger in a car	Motorcycle, lorry, van or other means	Not applicable/not stated	
Less than 15 mins	438	41	4	1,949	226	96	10	2,764
15 to < 30 mins	359	32	13	1,849	186	98	5	2,542
30 to < 60 mins	66	6	17	1,104	52	59	3	1,307
> 60 mins	6	.	9	226	8	21	1	271
Not stated	45	1	2	200	31	24	69	372
Total	914	80	45	5,328	503	298	88	7,256

Industrial Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	71	63	8	33	41
Manufacturing*	900	694	206	247	453
Construction	431	328	103	185	288
Wholesale and retail trade	1,173	384	789	715	1,504
Hotels and restaurants	465	160	305	130	435
Transport, storage and communications	273	131	142	170	312
Banking and financial services	300	182	118	185	303
Real estate, renting and business activities	494	257	237	327	564
Public administration and defence	491	231	260	397	657
Education	486	256	230	269	499
Health and social work	1,014	305	709	1,135	1,844
Other community, social and personal service activities	276	95	181	149	330
Industry not stated	25	13	12	14	26
Total	6,399	3,099	3,300	3,956	7,256

*Includes Mining, quarrying and turf production and Electricity, gas and water supply

Level of Education

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Primary Education or none	309	111	198	184	382
Lower Secondary	909	366	543	569	1,112
Leaving Cert., Technical or Vocational	1,964	924	1,040	1,286	2,326
Third level or higher	2,570	1,397	1,173	1,606	2,779
Persons still in education (incl. not stated)	647	301	346	311	657
Total	6,399	3,099	3,300	3,956	7,256

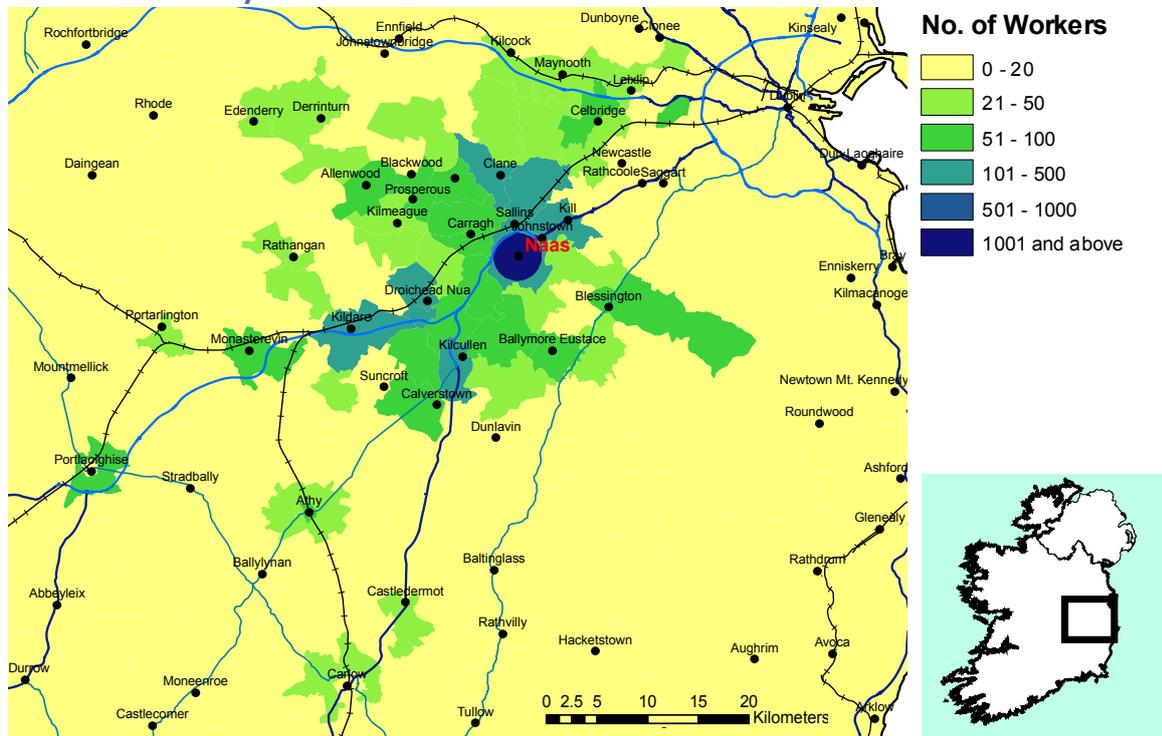
Socio-Economic Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
A Employers and managers	927	503	424	555	979
B Higher professional	551	329	222	299	521
C Lower professional	1,134	524	610	936	1,546
D Non-manual	2,004	692	1,312	1,369	2,681
E Manual skilled	604	393	211	324	535
F Semi-skilled	704	393	311	286	597
G Unskilled	232	109	123	104	227
H Own account workers	170	95	75	53	128
Others including farmers, agricultural workers and not stated (I, J & Z)	73	61	12	30	42
Total	6,399	3,099	3,300	3,956	7,256

Naas

Working population 7,709

Catchment area by Electoral Division



8,391 workers resided in Naas in April 2006. Of these, 5,823 worked outside the town leaving 2,568 persons who both lived and worked in the town. A further 5,141 workers travelled into Naas to work resulting in a working population of 7,709. Naas was therefore a small net loser in employment terms.

Wholesale and retail trade and health were the main sectors of employment accounting for 37.9 per cent of the working population of Naas. A higher than average proportion of workers were employed in manufacturing (13.3%) and banking and finance (9.5%). Non-manual occupations (36.8%) predominated.

The working population of Naas was drawn from the surrounding areas in Kildare and neighbouring counties. The towns of Kildare, Droichead Nua, Kilcullen, Clane, Sallins and Johnstown were the main sources with 61 per cent of workers travelling for less than half an hour.

Working population of Naas, by journey time and means of travel to work

Journey Time	Means of travel							Total
	On foot	Bicycle	Bus or train	Driving a car	Passenger in a car	Motorcycle, lorry, van or other means	Not applicable/not stated	
Less than 15 mins	481	94	16	1,298	125	58	11	2,083
15 to < 30 mins	396	83	72	1,819	145	98	9	2,622
30 to < 60 mins	87	14	61	1,666	91	90	7	2,016
> 60 mins	4	1	48	418	16	37	.	524
Not stated	43	11	14	224	22	21	129	464
Total	1,011	203	211	5,425	399	304	156	7,709

Industrial Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	106	61	45	23	68
Manufacturing*	1,582	1,178	404	645	1,049
Construction	507	429	78	189	267
Wholesale and retail trade	1,490	927	563	934	1,497
Hotels and restaurants	504	250	254	201	455
Transport, storage and communications	464	362	102	154	256
Banking and financial services	506	341	165	571	736
Real estate, renting and business activities	850	657	193	442	635
Public administration and defence	598	493	105	445	550
Education	585	443	142	234	376
Health and social work	797	404	393	1,029	1,422
Other community, social and personal service activities	329	227	102	248	350
Industry not stated	73	51	22	26	48
Total	8,391	5,823	2,568	5,141	7,709

*Includes Mining, quarrying and turf production and Electricity, gas and water supply

Level of Education

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Primary Education or none	279	145	134	212	346
Lower Secondary	914	580	334	722	1,056
Leaving Cert., Technical or Vocational	2,453	1,586	867	1,685	2,552
Third level or higher	3,751	2,925	826	2,120	2,946
Persons still in education (incl. not stated)	994	587	407	402	809
Total	8,391	5,823	2,568	5,141	7,709

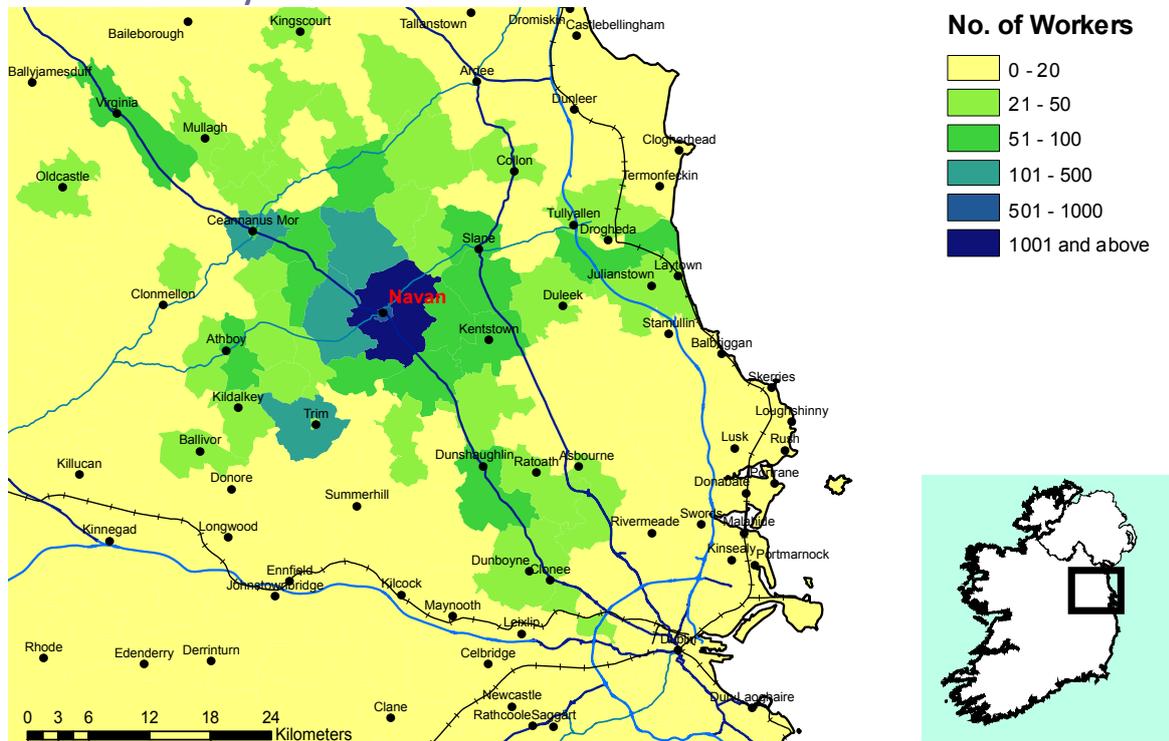
Socio-Economic Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
A Employers and managers	1,698	1,374	324	870	1,194
B Higher professional	742	579	163	412	575
C Lower professional	1,338	1,004	334	838	1,172
D Non-manual	2,272	1,363	909	1,926	2,835
E Manual skilled	780	552	228	442	670
F Semi-skilled	1,054	625	429	463	892
G Unskilled	231	140	91	115	206
H Own account workers	170	116	54	50	104
Others including farmers, agricultural workers and not stated (I, J & Z)	106	70	36	25	61
Total	8,391	5,823	2,568	5,141	7,709

Navan (an Uaimh)

Working population 7,564

Catchment area by Electoral Division



9,402 workers resided in Navan in April 2006. Of these, 6,180 worked outside the town leaving 3,222 persons who both lived and worked in the town. A further 4,342 workers travelled into Navan to work resulting in a working population of 7,564. Navan was therefore a significant net loser in employment terms.

Wholesale and retail trade and health accounted for two out of every five jobs in Navan in April 2006. Manufacturing (10%) was relatively under-represented. The non-manual and lower professional categories were the most prevalent of the socio-economic groups.

The neighbouring towns of Trim and Kells were significant suppliers of workers to Navan in April 2006. Three out of four workers travelled by car while about 26 per cent of commuters travelled for more than a half an hour to work each day.

Working population of Navan (An Uaimh), by journey time and means of travel to work

Journey Time	Means of travel							
	On foot	Bicycle	Bus or train	Driving a car	Passenger in a car	Motorcycle, lorry, van or other means	Not applicable/not stated	Total
Less than 15 mins	489	53	28	1,486	221	92	7	2,376
15 to < 30 mins	479	31	74	1,899	176	114	9	2,782
30 to < 60 mins	87	3	60	1,336	68	72	2	1,628
> 60 mins	2	.	41	243	17	27	1	331
Not stated	48	1	16	217	32	37	96	447
Total	1,105	88	219	5,181	514	342	115	7,564

Industrial Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	108	93	15	25	40
Manufacturing*	1,805	1,459	346	412	758
Construction	645	532	113	205	318
Wholesale and retail trade	1,646	834	812	886	1,698
Hotels and restaurants	530	195	335	193	528
Transport, storage and communications	470	387	83	97	180
Banking and financial services	507	384	123	247	370
Real estate, renting and business activities	922	675	247	315	562
Public administration and defence	607	396	211	427	638
Education	643	374	269	361	630
Health and social work	1,026	532	494	897	1,391
Other community, social and personal service activities	445	284	161	259	420
Industry not stated	48	35	13	18	31
Total	9,402	6,180	3,222	4,342	7,564

*Includes Mining, quarrying and turf production and Electricity, gas and water supply

Level of Education

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Primary Education or none	458	247	211	203	414
Lower Secondary	1,353	815	538	675	1,213
Leaving Cert., Technical or Vocational	2,956	1,897	1,059	1,366	2,425
Third level or higher	3,523	2,524	999	1,730	2,729
Persons still in education (incl. not stated)	1,112	697	415	368	783
Total	9,402	6,180	3,222	4,342	7,564

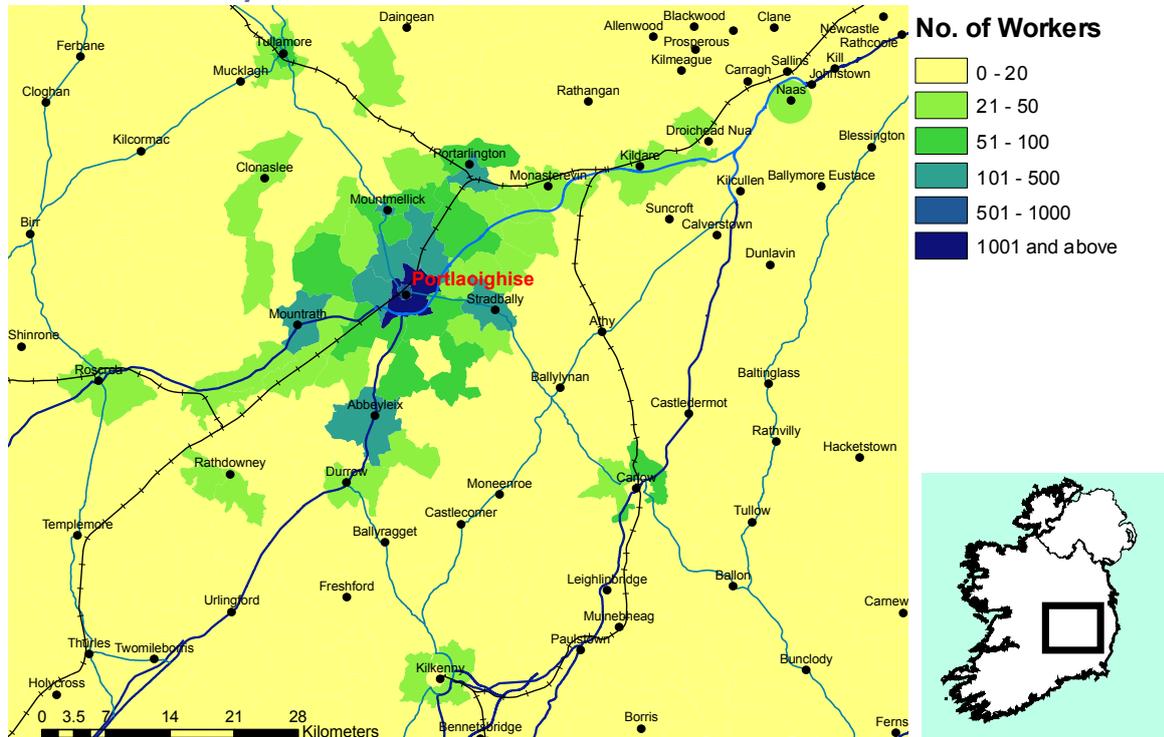
Socio-Economic Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
A Employers and managers	1,523	1,132	391	712	1,103
B Higher professional	573	427	146	303	449
C Lower professional	1,486	1,034	452	846	1,298
D Non-manual	2,849	1,479	1,370	1,571	2,941
E Manual skilled	1,178	927	251	367	618
F Semi-skilled	1,125	750	375	360	735
G Unskilled	323	197	126	80	206
H Own account workers	213	127	86	73	159
Others including farmers, agricultural workers and not stated (I, J & Z)	132	107	25	30	55
Total	9,402	6,180	3,222	4,342	7,564

Portlaoighise

Working population 6,601

Catchment area by Electoral Division



5,018 workers resided in Portlaoighise in April 2006. Of these, 2,615 worked outside the town leaving 2,403 persons who both lived and worked in the town. A further 4,198 workers travelled into Portlaoighise to work resulting in a working population of 6,601. Portlaoighise was therefore a net gainer in employment terms.

Public administration and defence was the most important industry sector accounting for just over one in five jobs in April 2006 and reflecting the importance of the prison as a local employer. The wholesale and retail and health sectors accounted for a further 35 per cent of workers.

Despite a reasonably good rail service just under 2 per cent of workers travelled by either bus or train. The preferred means of travel was the car accounting for 80 per cent of daily commuters. Portarlinton, Stradbally, Abbeyleix, Mountrath and Mountmellick were the major sources of commuters into Portlaoighise each day.

Working population of Portlaoighise, by journey time and means of travel to work

Journey Time	Means of travel							Total
	On foot	Bicycle	Bus or train	Driving a car	Passenger in a car	Motorcycle, lorry, van or other means	Not applicable/not stated	
Less than 15 mins	331	49	9	1,717	166	128	6	2,406
15 to < 30 mins	199	28	36	1,602	114	108	9	2,096
30 to < 60 mins	51	8	23	1,100	52	72	5	1,311
> 60 mins	1	.	31	305	9	31	1	378
Not stated	32	4	11	225	23	28	87	410
Total	614	89	110	4,949	364	367	108	6,601

Industrial Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	40	30	10	32	42
Manufacturing*	545	401	144	309	453
Construction	407	290	117	247	364
Wholesale and retail trade	921	352	569	652	1,221
Hotels and restaurants	369	118	251	176	427
Transport, storage and communications	330	206	124	231	355
Banking and financial services	201	148	53	105	158
Real estate, renting and business activities	341	201	140	261	401
Public administration and defence	598	234	364	1,036	1,400
Education	364	219	145	246	391
Health and social work	647	297	350	722	1,072
Other community, social and personal service activities	225	101	124	163	287
Industry not stated	30	18	12	18	30
Total	5,018	2,615	2,403	4,198	6,601

*Includes Mining, quarrying and turf production and Electricity, gas and water supply

Level of Education

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Primary Education or none	221	101	120	176	296
Lower Secondary	758	362	396	648	1,044
Leaving Cert., Technical or Vocational	1,670	817	853	1,529	2,382
Third level or higher	1,737	1,018	719	1,540	2,259
Persons still in education (incl. not stated)	632	317	315	305	620
Total	5,018	2,615	2,403	4,198	6,601

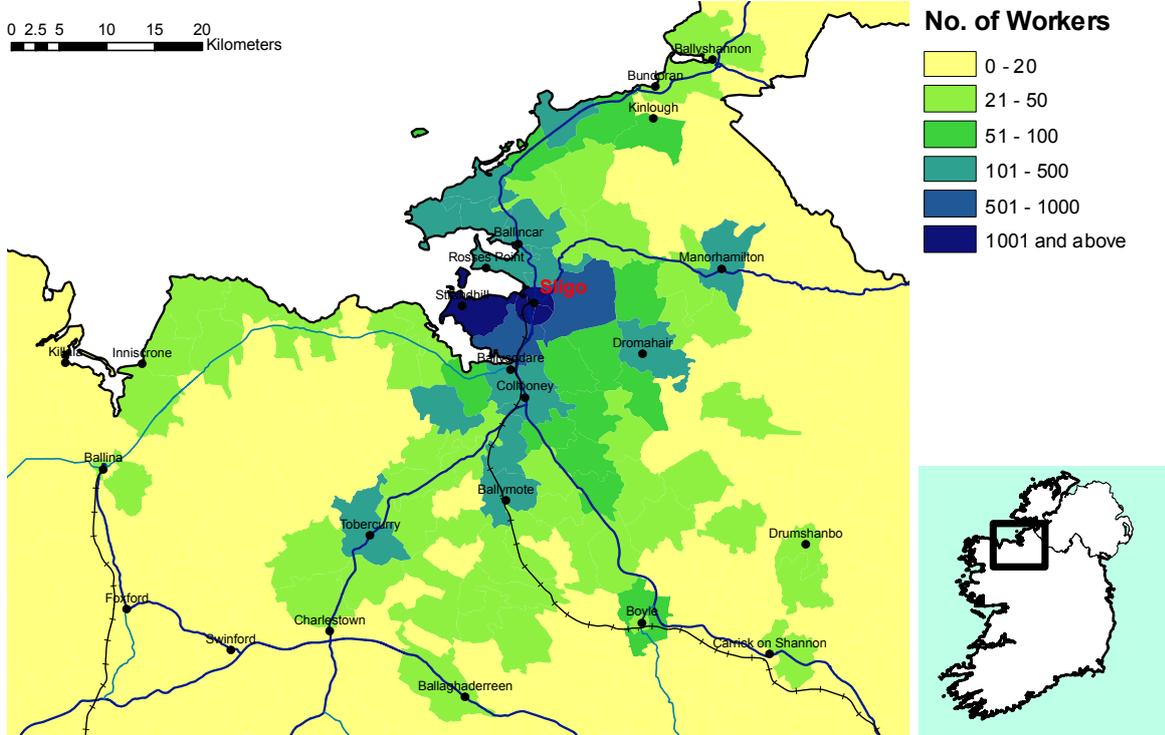
Socio-Economic Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
A Employers and managers	716	384	332	565	897
B Higher professional	309	185	124	233	357
C Lower professional	730	413	317	824	1,141
D Non-manual	1,795	700	1,095	1,711	2,806
E Manual skilled	587	392	195	395	590
F Semi-skilled	508	326	182	255	437
G Unskilled	222	121	101	120	221
H Own account workers	102	66	36	54	90
Others including farmers, agricultural workers and not stated (I, J & Z)	49	28	21	41	62
Total	5,018	2,615	2,403	4,198	6,601

Sligo

Working population 13,398

Catchment area by Electoral Division



6,769 workers resided in Sligo in April 2006. Of these, 1,483 worked outside the town leaving 5,286 persons who both lived and worked in the town. A further 8,112 workers travelled into Sligo to work resulting in a working population of 13,398. Sligo was therefore a major net gainer in employment terms with the number of workers almost doubling as a result of inflows.

The health and manufacturing sectors accounted for two out of five jobs in Sligo with public administration and defence accounting for a further 10.8 per cent. 44 per cent of workers were educated to third level.

Sligo drew a significant numbers of its daily workers from the surrounding towns of Tobercurry, Ballymote, Collooney, Ballysadare, Dromahair, Manorhamilton and from along the coastal strip to Bundoran. While nearly 80 per cent of workers travelled by car a significant minority (13.4%) walked to work.

Working population of Sligo, by journey time and means of travel to work

Journey Time	Means of travel							Total
	On foot	Bicycle	Bus or train	Driving a car	Passenger in a car	Motorcycle, lorry, van or other means	Not applicable/not stated	
Less than 15 mins	896	91	33	3,173	382	159	22	4,756
15 to < 30 mins	628	55	73	3,590	333	180	13	4,872
30 to < 60 mins	167	10	52	2,202	157	91	6	2,685
> 60 mins	3	1	21	440	14	36	1	516
Not stated	95	9	9	311	46	25	74	569
Total	1,789	166	188	9,716	932	491	116	13,398

Industrial Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	29	20	9	47	56
Manufacturing*	1,165	198	967	1,374	2,341
Construction	242	118	124	284	408
Wholesale and retail trade	1,067	204	863	1,009	1,872
Hotels and restaurants	686	140	546	243	789
Transport, storage and communications	234	43	191	318	509
Banking and financial services	170	55	115	269	384
Real estate, renting and business activities	497	111	386	575	961
Public administration and defence	496	105	391	1,057	1,448
Education	556	151	405	720	1,125
Health and social work	1,270	247	1,023	1,960	2,983
Other community, social and personal service activities	327	80	247	233	480
Industry not stated	30	11	19	23	42
Total	6,769	1,483	5,286	8,112	13,398

*Includes Mining, quarrying and turf production and Electricity, gas and water supply

Level of Education

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Primary Education or none	436	81	355	273	628
Lower Secondary	1,017	224	793	999	1,792
Leaving Cert., Technical or Vocational	1,982	424	1,558	2,450	4,008
Third level or higher	2,541	582	1,959	3,953	5,912
Persons still in education (incl. not stated)	793	172	621	437	1,058
Total	6,769	1,483	5,286	8,112	13,398

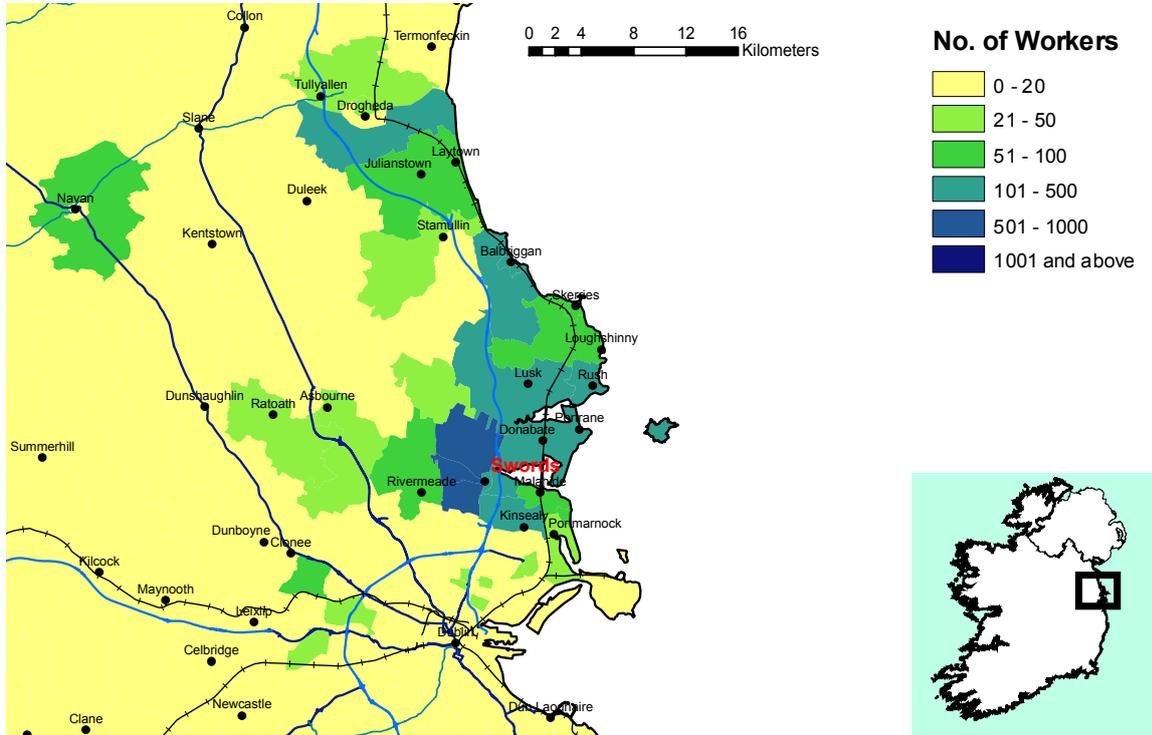
Socio-Economic Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
A Employers and managers	842	226	616	1,076	1,692
B Higher professional	554	108	446	787	1,233
C Lower professional	1,052	264	788	1,801	2,589
D Non-manual	2,290	388	1,902	2,581	4,483
E Manual skilled	542	172	370	630	1,000
F Semi-skilled	1,015	183	832	951	1,783
G Unskilled	276	46	230	142	372
H Own account workers	144	74	70	79	149
Others including farmers, agricultural workers and not stated (I, J & Z)	54	22	32	65	97
Total	6,769	1,483	5,286	8,112	13,398

Swords

Working population 5,651

Catchment area by Electoral Division



15,012 workers resided in Swords in April 2006. Of these, 12,914 worked outside the town leaving 2,098 persons who both lived and worked in the town. A further 3,553 workers travelled into Swords to work resulting in a working population of 5,651. Swords was therefore a significant net loser in employment terms – not surprising considering its proximity to Dublin airport and its closeness to Dublin City.

Wholesale and retail trade accounted for 23 per cent of jobs in Swords while public administration and defence, boosted by the presence of the Fingal County Council head office, accounted for a further 13.4 per cent. More than two out of five jobs were in non-manual occupations.

Balbriggan, Rush, Lusk, Donabate and Portrane supplied a significant number of daily commuters to Swords. 63.5 per cent of commuters to Swords spent less than a half an hour commuting each day. Just over 500 workers travelled by bus or train.

Working population of Swords, by journey time and means of travel to work

Journey Time	Means of travel							Total
	On foot	Bicycle	Bus or train	Driving a car	Passenger in a car	Motorcycle, lorry, van or other means	Not applicable/ not stated	
Less than 15 mins	439	28	58	949	91	29	5	1,599
15 to < 30 mins	384	25	128	1,301	98	47	6	1,989
30 to < 60 mins	84	9	180	960	37	35	2	1,307
> 60 mins	7	3	110	257	7	25	1	410
Not stated	34	4	32	178	8	22	68	346
Total	948	69	508	3,645	241	158	82	5,651

Industrial Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	105	102	3	9	12
Manufacturing*	1,708	1,581	127	432	559
Construction	608	513	95	211	306
Wholesale and retail trade	2,647	1,988	659	643	1,302
Hotels and restaurants	948	661	287	137	424
Transport, storage and communications	2,064	1,969	95	245	340
Banking and financial services	1,124	1,050	74	205	279
Real estate, renting and business activities	2,128	1,983	145	319	464
Public administration and defence	1,035	859	176	579	755
Education	741	566	175	338	513
Health and social work	1,272	1,123	149	234	383
Other community, social and personal service activities	539	435	104	178	282
Industry not stated	93	84	9	23	32
Total	15,012	12,914	2,098	3,553	5,651

*Includes Mining, quarrying and turf production and Electricity, gas and water supply

Level of Education

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Primary Education or none	508	367	141	196	337
Lower Secondary	2,042	1,609	433	492	925
Leaving Cert., Technical or Vocational	4,933	4,212	721	1,052	1,773
Third level or higher	5,751	5,244	507	1,561	2,068
Persons still in education (incl. not stated)	1,778	1,482	296	252	548
Total	15,012	12,914	2,098	3,553	5,651

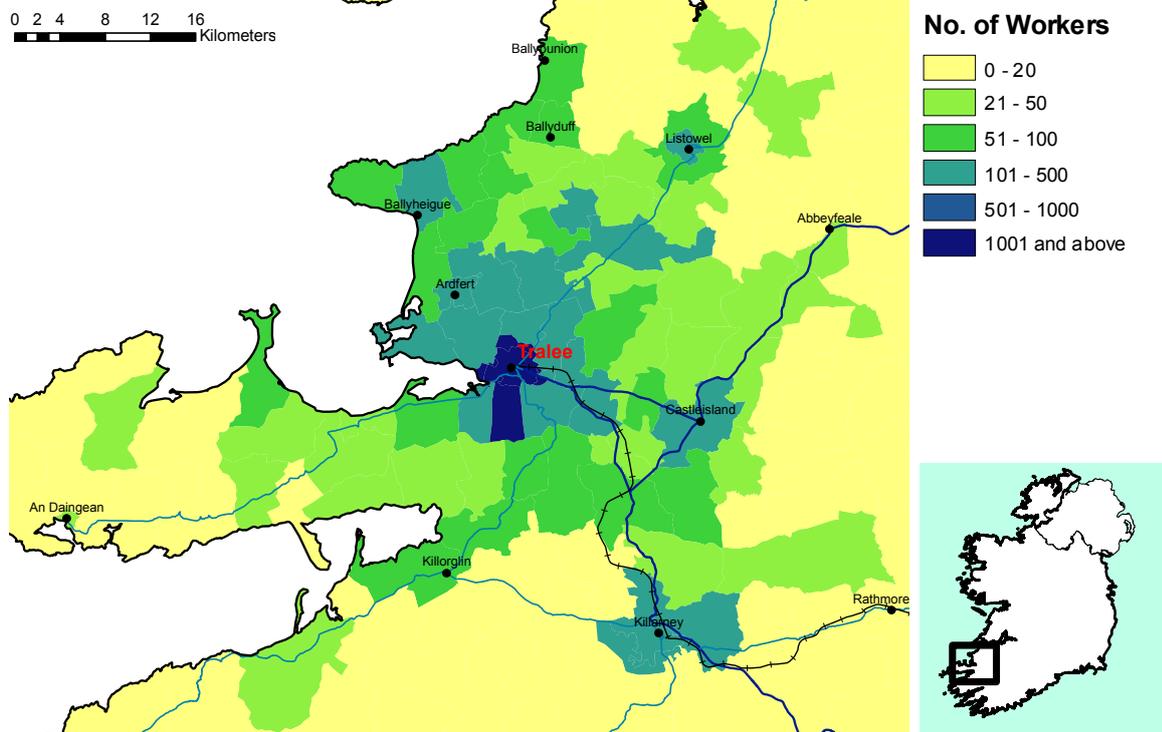
Socio-Economic Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
A Employers and managers	2,643	2,398	245	600	845
B Higher professional	948	870	78	381	459
C Lower professional	2,011	1,826	185	570	755
D Non-manual	5,627	4,510	1,117	1,217	2,334
E Manual skilled	1,399	1,306	93	252	345
F Semi-skilled	1,468	1,273	195	305	500
G Unskilled	462	357	105	140	245
H Own account workers	299	233	66	68	134
Others including farmers, agricultural workers and not stated (I, J & Z)	155	141	14	20	34
Total	15,012	12,914	2,098	3,553	5,651

Tralee

Working population 11,548

Catchment area by Electoral Division



6,844 workers resided in Tralee in April 2006. Of these, 1,808 worked outside the town leaving 5,036 persons who both lived and worked in the town. A further 6,512 workers travelled into Tralee to work resulting in a working population of 11,548. Tralee was therefore a major net gainer in employment terms.

Wholesale and retail trade and the health sector each accounted for 20 per cent of employment in Tralee with the manufacturing sector (13%) and public administration and defence (8.9%) also playing a major role. 41.3 per cent of workers were educated to third level – high compared with other towns of 5,000 population and over.

Significant numbers of commuters travelled into Tralee from the surrounding towns of Listowel, Castleisland and Killarney. About four out of five commuters travelled by car and 70 per cent of commuters took less than a half an hour to travel to work.

Working population of Tralee, by journey time and means of travel to work

Journey Time	Means of travel							Total
	On foot	Bicycle	Bus or train	Driving a car	Passenger in a car	Motorcycle, lorry, van or other means	Not applicable/not stated	
Less than 15 mins	724	161	17	2,782	303	175	8	4,170
15 to < 30 mins	489	92	29	2,932	258	193	7	4,000
30 to < 60 mins	115	17	41	2,138	111	110	7	2,539
> 60 mins	4	3	9	237	7	24	.	284
Not stated	49	13	13	300	43	38	99	555
Total	1,381	286	109	8,389	722	540	121	11,548

Industrial Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	56	51	5	29	34
Manufacturing*	936	252	684	819	1,503
Construction	358	177	181	288	469
Wholesale and retail trade	1,427	246	1,181	1,206	2,387
Hotels and restaurants	630	171	459	228	687
Transport, storage and communications	301	79	222	311	533
Banking and financial services	208	97	111	168	279
Real estate, renting and business activities	559	169	390	402	792
Public administration and defence	433	84	349	675	1,024
Education	601	224	377	614	991
Health and social work	973	156	817	1,524	2,341
Other community, social and personal service activities	325	83	242	222	464
Industry not stated	37	19	18	26	44
Total	6,844	1,808	5,036	6,512	11,548

*Includes Mining, quarrying and turf production and Electricity, gas and water supply

Level of Education

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Primary Education or none	324	63	261	246	507
Lower Secondary	1,054	247	807	1,040	1,847
Leaving Cert., Technical or Vocational	2,088	470	1,618	1,935	3,553
Third level or higher	2,727	858	1,869	2,905	4,774
Persons still in education (incl. not stated)	651	170	481	386	867
Total	6,844	1,808	5,036	6,512	11,548

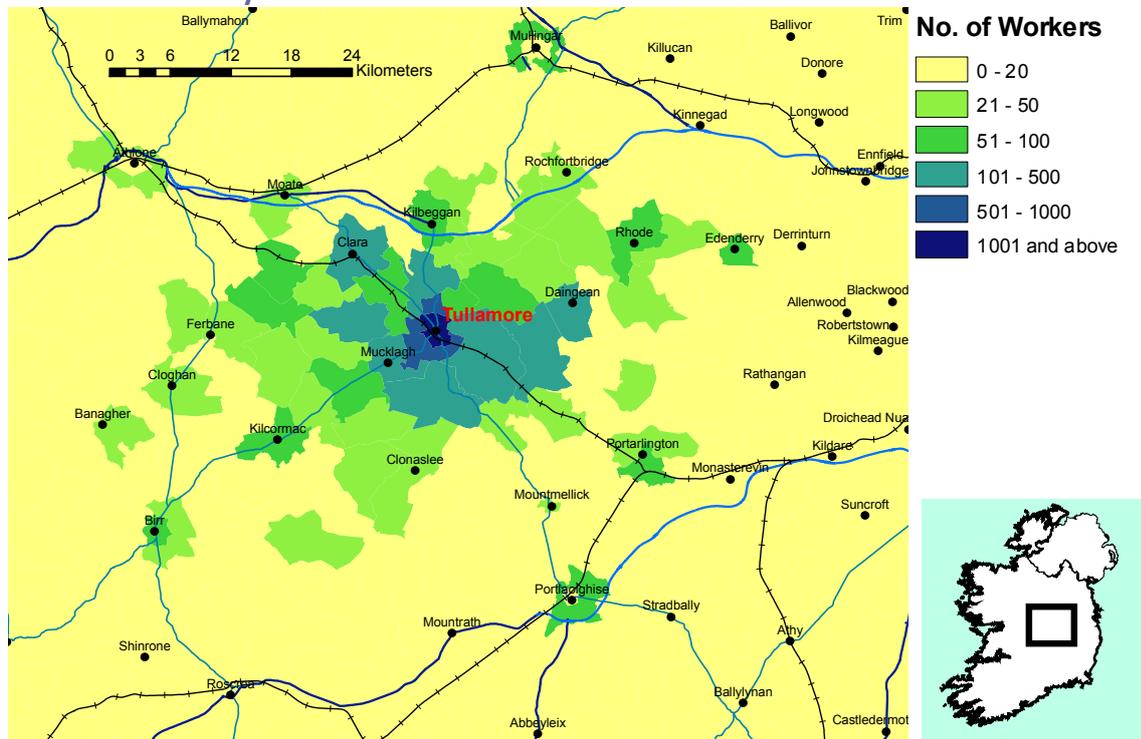
Socio-Economic Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
A Employers and managers	1,066	324	742	836	1,578
B Higher professional	550	175	375	528	903
C Lower professional	987	315	672	1,383	2,055
D Non-manual	2,337	436	1,901	2,177	4,078
E Manual skilled	626	204	422	631	1,053
F Semi-skilled	742	129	613	650	1,263
G Unskilled	252	54	198	205	403
H Own account workers	202	119	83	70	153
Others including farmers, agricultural workers and not stated (I, J & Z)	82	52	30	32	62
Total	6,844	1,808	5,036	6,512	11,548

Tullamore

Working population 7,473

Catchment area by Electoral Division



4,510 workers resided in Tullamore in April 2006. Of these, 1,864 worked outside the town leaving 2,646 persons who both lived and worked in the town. A further 4,827 workers travelled into Tullamore to work resulting in a working population of 7,473. Tullamore was therefore a net gainer in employment terms.

The health sector was the most important contributor to jobs in Tullamore accounting for 22.5 per cent of total employment. Manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade were also higher than average contributors and accounted for a further 37 per cent of the working population. Non-manual occupations made up one in three of all jobs.

The towns of Clara and Daingean were significant suppliers of labour to Tullamore as well as the immediately surrounding areas of the town itself. The links with Athlone and Mullingar were somewhat weaker. Over two thirds of the journeys to work took less than a half an hour each day.

Working population of Tullamore, by journey time and means of travel to work

Journey Time	Means of travel							Total
	On foot	Bicycle	Bus or train	Driving a car	Passenger in a car	Motorcycle, lorry, van or other means	Not applicable/not stated	
Less than 15 mins	414	80	9	1,766	213	91	15	2,588
15 to < 30 mins	315	44	27	1,812	229	81	9	2,517
30 to < 60 mins	56	12	23	1,444	78	45	6	1,664
> 60 mins	1	.	15	219	13	23	.	271
Not stated	43	8	5	239	32	22	84	433
Total	829	144	79	5,480	565	262	114	7,473

Industrial Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	44	39	5	20	25
Manufacturing*	840	444	396	964	1,360
Construction	327	216	111	180	291
Wholesale and retail trade	775	234	541	852	1,393
Hotels and restaurants	382	64	318	218	536
Transport, storage and communications	141	69	72	109	181
Banking and financial services	126	62	64	139	203
Real estate, renting and business activities	318	117	201	255	456
Public administration and defence	333	164	169	502	671
Education	360	216	144	208	352
Health and social work	692	176	516	1,167	1,683
Other community, social and personal service activities	147	52	95	190	285
Industry not stated	25	11	14	23	37
Total	4,510	1,864	2,646	4,827	7,473

*Includes Mining, quarrying and turf production and Electricity, gas and water supply

Level of Education

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Primary Education or none	219	48	171	253	424
Lower Secondary	586	200	386	796	1,182
Leaving Cert., Technical or Vocational	1,267	507	760	1,556	2,316
Third level or higher	1,717	807	910	1,830	2,740
Persons still in education (incl. not stated)	721	302	419	392	811
Total	4,510	1,864	2,646	4,827	7,473

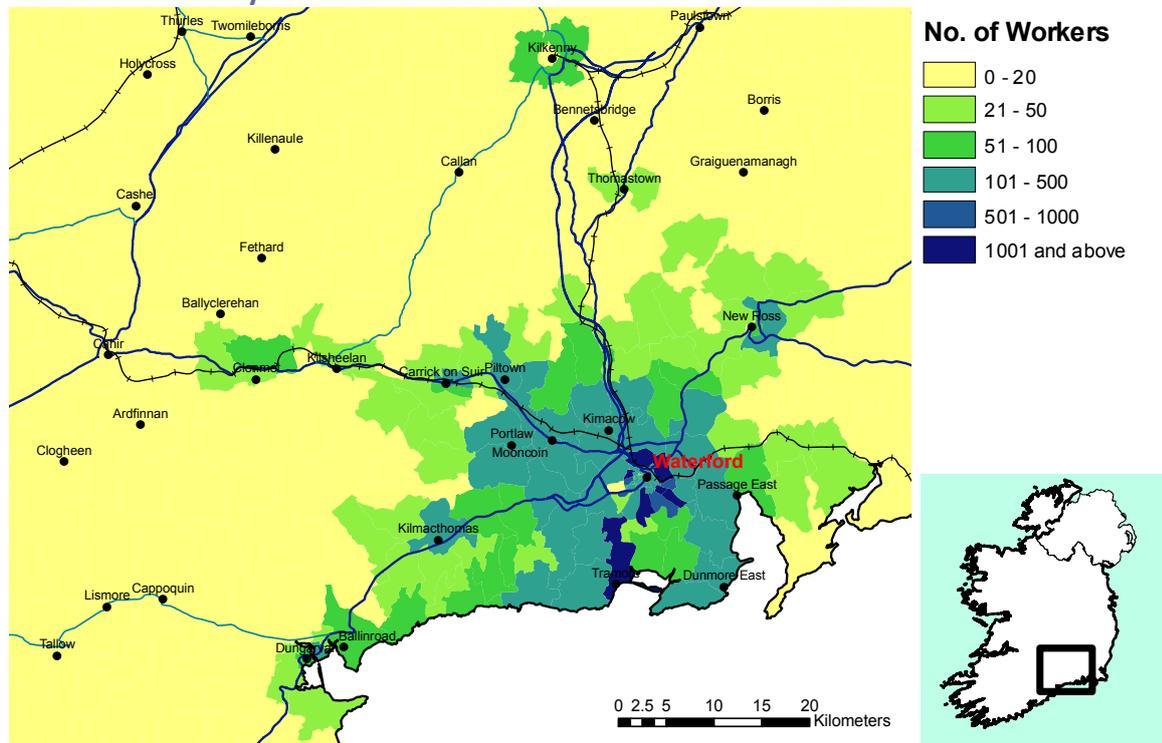
Socio-Economic Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
A Employers and managers	623	282	341	603	944
B Higher professional	350	143	207	285	492
C Lower professional	784	340	444	976	1,420
D Non-manual	1,258	363	895	1,590	2,485
E Manual skilled	561	343	218	385	603
F Semi-skilled	553	189	364	799	1,163
G Unskilled	209	95	114	117	231
H Own account workers	106	59	47	44	91
Others including farmers, agricultural workers and not stated (I, J & Z)	66	50	16	28	44
Total	4,510	1,864	2,646	4,827	7,473

Waterford City

Working population 25,389

Catchment area by Electoral Division



16,458 workers resided in Waterford City (including its suburbs) in April 2006. Of these, 2,754 worked outside the town leaving 13,704 persons who both lived and worked in the town. A further 11,685 workers travelled into Waterford City to work resulting in a working population of 25,389. Waterford City was therefore a significant net gainer in employment terms.

Manufacturing was by far the most important industry sector in April 2006 accounting for 27.2 per cent of overall employment in the city. Manual skilled and semi-skilled occupations made up 28.5 per cent of all jobs compared with 18.7 per cent for all towns with a population of 5,000 or more.

Waterford City drew its workers from a wide catchment area. Apart from the city and its immediate suburbs the main suppliers of labour were Tramore, Dungarvan, Kilmacthomas, Carrick-on-Suir, Piltown, New Ross, Passage East and Dunmore East. Four out of five workers travelled by car and 71 per cent of all journeys took less than a half an hour.

Working population of Waterford City, by journey time and means of travel to work

Journey Time	Means of travel							Total
	On foot	Bicycle	Bus or train	Driving a car	Passenger in a car	Motorcycle, lorry, van or other means	Not applicable/not stated	
Less than 15 mins	1,327	118	118	5,391	764	337	27	8,082
15 to < 30 mins	983	163	328	7,435	702	360	27	9,998
30 to < 60 mins	351	49	202	3,872	257	189	15	4,935
> 60 mins	8	1	42	1,078	33	55	5	1,222
Not stated	118	8	54	643	78	53	198	1,152
Total	2,787	339	744	18,419	1,834	994	272	25,389

Industrial Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	84	57	27	30	57
Manufacturing*	4,403	603	3,800	3,097	6,897
Construction	714	269	445	604	1,049
Wholesale and retail trade	2,690	350	2,340	1,385	3,725
Hotels and restaurants	1,293	211	1,082	377	1,459
Transport, storage and communications	681	163	518	534	1,052
Banking and financial services	470	87	383	490	873
Real estate, renting and business activities	1,518	273	1,245	1,077	2,322
Public administration and defence	639	147	492	635	1,127
Education	1,295	220	1,075	1,115	2,190
Health and social work	1,942	235	1,707	1,932	3,639
Other community, social and personal service activities	637	115	522	368	890
Industry not stated	92	24	68	41	109
Total	16,458	2,754	13,704	11,685	25,389

*Includes Mining, quarrying and turf production and Electricity, gas and water supply

Level of Education

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Primary Education or none	982	128	854	411	1,265
Lower Secondary	3,145	461	2,684	1,866	4,550
Leaving Cert., Technical or Vocational	5,093	773	4,320	3,575	7,895
Third level or higher	5,676	1,086	4,590	5,117	9,707
Persons still in education (incl. not stated)	1,562	306	1,256	716	1,972
Total	16,458	2,754	13,704	11,685	25,389

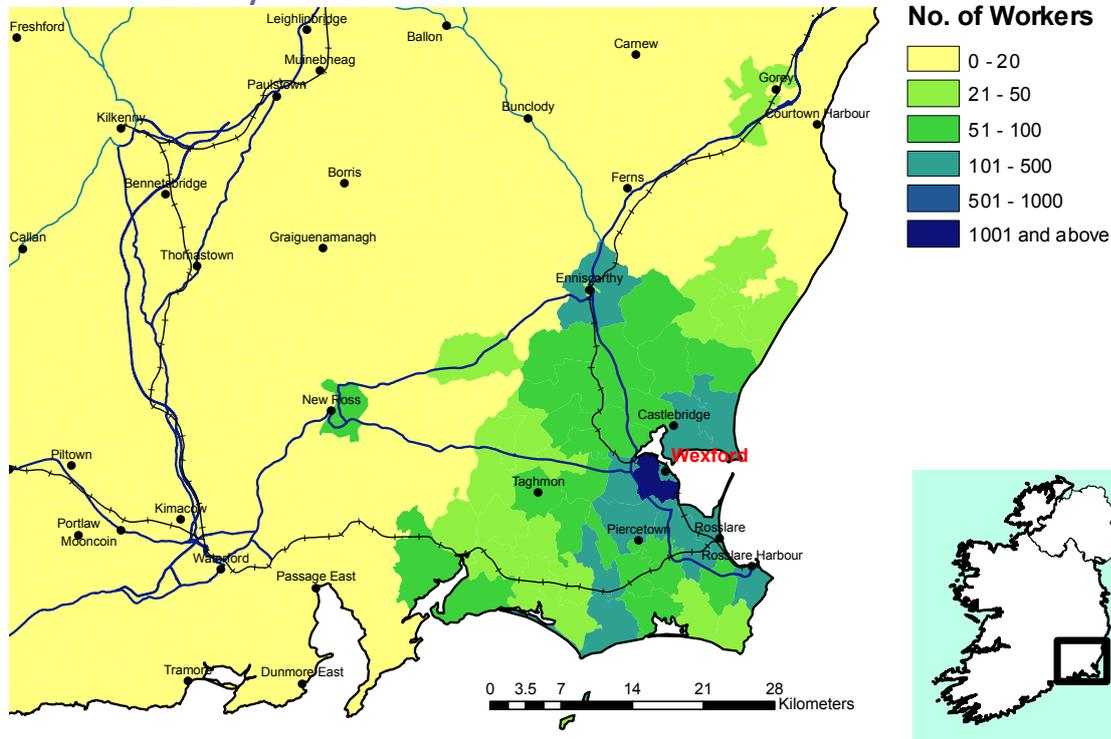
Socio-Economic Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
A Employers and managers	2,250	482	1,768	1,765	3,533
B Higher professional	1,210	239	971	1,161	2,132
C Lower professional	2,125	411	1,714	2,264	3,978
D Non-manual	4,828	556	4,272	2,955	7,227
E Manual skilled	2,138	444	1,694	1,559	3,253
F Semi-skilled	2,728	306	2,422	1,553	3,975
G Unskilled	693	102	591	261	852
H Own account workers	323	143	180	128	308
Others including farmers, agricultural workers and not stated (I, J & Z)	163	71	92	39	131
Total	16,458	2,754	13,704	11,685	25,389

Wexford

Working population 9,020

Catchment area by Electoral Division



6,372 workers resided in Wexford town in April 2006. Of these, 2,524 worked outside the town leaving 3,848 persons who both lived and worked in the town. A further 5,172 workers travelled into Wexford town to work resulting in a working population of 9,020. Wexford town was therefore a net gainer in employment terms.

Wholesale and retail trade was the largest sector of economic activity accounting for just over one in five of all jobs. The health sector (16.6%) and manufacturing (15%) were also important providers of employment. Two out of five occupations were non-manual.

While most of the labour force was drawn from the immediate vicinity of Wexford town Enniscorthy and Rosslare were also significant sources of labour. One in six workers walked to their place of employment while three quarters travelled by car. Only 17.6 per cent of journeys to work took over half an hour.

Working population of Wexford, by journey time and means of travel to work

Journey Time	Means of travel							Total
	On foot	Bicycle	Bus or train	Driving a car	Passenger in a car	Motorcycle, lorry, van or other means	Not applicable/not stated	
Less than 15 mins	825	63	9	2,244	278	164	7	3,590
15 to < 30 mins	523	28	21	2,498	243	116	7	3,436
30 to < 60 mins	80	4	15	1,207	65	42	2	1,415
> 60 mins	.	.	5	139	11	18	.	173
Not stated	66	3	2	185	22	20	108	406
Total	1,494	98	52	6,273	619	360	124	9,020

Industrial Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	48	43	5	8	13
Manufacturing*	963	385	578	777	1,355
Construction	414	248	166	233	399
Wholesale and retail trade	1,306	332	974	932	1,906
Hotels and restaurants	705	226	479	266	745
Transport, storage and communications	204	124	80	109	189
Banking and financial services	268	106	162	395	557
Real estate, renting and business activities	468	233	235	352	587
Public administration and defence	451	219	232	457	689
Education	421	179	242	369	611
Health and social work	656	176	480	1,013	1,493
Other community, social and personal service activities	443	241	202	245	447
Industry not stated	25	12	13	16	29
Total	6,372	2,524	3,848	5,172	9,020

*Includes Mining, quarrying and turf production and Electricity, gas and water supply

Level of Education

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
Primary Education or none	432	136	296	254	550
Lower Secondary	1,410	469	941	939	1,880
Leaving Cert., Technical or Vocational	2,092	798	1,294	1,779	3,073
Third level or higher	1,924	910	1,014	1,931	2,945
Persons still in education (incl. not stated)	514	211	303	269	572
Total	6,372	2,524	3,848	5,172	9,020

Socio-Economic Group

	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers living and working in town	Workers travelling from outside town	Working population
	[A + B]	[A]	[B]	[C]	[B + C]
A Employers and managers	861	352	509	759	1,268
B Higher professional	358	179	179	270	449
C Lower professional	809	387	422	1,016	1,438
D Non-manual	2,283	595	1,688	1,990	3,678
E Manual skilled	663	367	296	425	721
F Semi-skilled	924	410	514	536	1,050
G Unskilled	275	108	167	111	278
H Own account workers	153	91	62	49	111
Others including farmers, agricultural workers and not stated (I, J & Z)	46	35	11	16	27
Total	6,372	2,524	3,848	5,172	9,020

The table below shows how towns gained and lost workers due to commuting. As well as the 27 towns profiled in this report, this table includes all other towns with a de facto population of 10,000 or more.

Working population of towns - gainers and losers

Town	Total resident workers	Residents working outside town	Workers travelling from outside town	Net gain/loss	Working population	Percentage gain/loss
Dublin City	394,720	56,752	104,865	48,113	442,833	12.2
Cork City	65,288	13,085	31,909	18,824	84,112	28.8
Galway City	26,017	5,056	18,931	13,875	39,892	53.3
Waterford City	16,458	2,754	11,685	8,931	25,389	54.3
Sligo	6,769	1,483	8,112	6,629	13,398	97.9
Tralee	6,844	1,808	6,512	4,704	11,548	68.7
Castlebar	4,269	1,417	5,609	4,192	8,461	98.2
Letterkenny	6,219	1,778	5,393	3,615	9,834	58.1
Limerick City	31,910	12,869	15,984	3,115	35,025	9.8
Tullamore	4,510	1,864	4,827	2,963	7,473	65.7
Wexford	6,372	2,524	5,172	2,648	9,020	41.6
Kilkenny	8,425	3,447	5,594	2,147	10,572	25.5
Dundalk	11,616	3,302	5,208	1,906	13,522	16.4
Clonmel	5,738	2,199	4,009	1,810	7,548	31.5
Killarney	4,591	1,834	3,623	1,789	6,380	39.0
Athlone	6,122	2,838	4,424	1,586	7,708	25.9
Portlaoighise	5,018	2,615	4,198	1,583	6,601	31.5
Ballina	3,289	1,220	2,607	1,387	4,676	42.2
Carlow	6,851	3,135	4,107	972	7,823	14.2
Mullingar	6,399	3,099	3,956	857	7,256	13.4
Leixlip	6,494	5,362	5,794	432	6,926	6.7
Ennis	8,975	4,275	4,579	304	9,279	3.4
Mallow	3,526	2,258	1,882	-376	3,150	-10.7
Naas	8,391	5,823	5,141	-682	7,709	-8.1
Wicklow	3,521	2,366	1,335	-1,031	2,490	-29.3
Droichead Nua	7,229	4,807	3,683	-1,124	6,105	-15.5
Maynooth	3,948	3,190	2,043	-1,147	2,801	-29.1
Arklow	4,035	2,380	1,129	-1,251	2,784	-31.0
Midleton	4,000	2,936	1,624	-1,312	2,688	-32.8
Drogheda	12,603	6,777	5,252	-1,525	11,078	-12.1
Navan (An Uaimh)	9,402	6,180	4,342	-1,838	7,564	-19.5
Cobh	4,145	3,258	505	-2,753	1,392	-66.4
Bray	11,771	8,078	5,030	-3,048	8,723	-25.9
Carrigaline	5,133	4,469	818	-3,651	1,482	-71.1
Balbriggan	6,174	5,195	1,338	-3,857	2,317	-62.5
Malahide	5,768	5,256	1,154	-4,102	1,666	-71.1
Greystones	5,954	5,232	949	-4,283	1,671	-71.9
Celbridge	7,403	6,538	1,285	-5,253	2,150	-71.0
Swords	15,012	12,914	3,553	-9,361	5,651	-62.4

The table highlights the 'dormitory town' effect around the major cities, with Celbridge, Greystones, Malahide and Balbriggan appearing as large net losers of commuters to Dublin City. The pattern is repeated for the towns around Cork City, with significant numbers travelling from Carrigaline, Cobh and Midleton.

Unsurprisingly, Dublin City was the top gainer with over 48,000 people travelling into the city to work. As a result, the towns in Dublin's commuter belt were the losers in terms of working population. This was most pronounced in Swords with 9,361 fewer workers employed in the town than lived there (equivalent to 62.4% of Swords' resident workers). A notable exception to this pattern was Leixlip, which in spite of losing 5,362 commuters, attracted 5,794 mainly high tech manufacturing workers.

Cork, Galway and Waterford Cities were also major gainers of workers, while the number of workers in Limerick City grew by a more modest proportion (9%) due to commuter effects. Towns in the west of the country with a large rural hinterland attracted large net gains, with commuters to both Castlebar and Sligo almost doubling their respective working populations.

Appendices

Appendix 1

2006 Census Questionnaire

The attached extract is taken from the household form used in the 2006 Census. The household form covers 6 persons and consists of 24 pages. The attached extract covers persons 1 and 2 only. The layouts for persons 3 to 6 are identical to that for person 2, apart from the relationship question (Q3).



Central Statistics Office
An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh

Daonáireamh na hÉireann

Census of Population of Ireland

Sunday 23 April 2006

About the Census

The Census takes place every five years and counts all the people and households in the country. The census results will give a comprehensive picture of the social and living conditions of our people and will provide vital information necessary for planning Ireland's future.

Participation is compulsory

The Census is being taken under the Statistics Act, 1993 and the Statistics (Census of Population) Order, 2005. Under Section 26 of the Statistics Act, 1993, you are obliged by law to complete this form. Any person who fails or refuses to provide this information or who knowingly provides false information may be subject to a fine of up to €25,000.

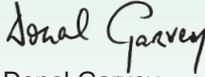
Confidentiality is guaranteed

The confidentiality of your Census return is legally guaranteed by the Statistics Act, 1993. The Central Statistics Office will use the information you provide for statistical purposes only. This includes the production of statistical tables and analytical reports and the selection of samples for some of our surveys.

Census Enumerator

Your Census Enumerator will assist you if you have difficulty completing your Census form or if you have any questions about the Census.

Thank you for your co-operation.


Donal Garvey
Director General

Tá leagan Gaeilge den fhoirm seo le fáil ach í a iarraidh ón áiritheoir.

Who should complete the Census form?

The householder or any adult member of the household present on the night of Sunday 23 April 2006 should complete the form.

Each household should complete a separate Household Form.

A household is:

- one person living alone or
- a group of related/unrelated people living at the same address with common housekeeping arrangements, that is, sharing at least one meal a day or sharing a living room or sitting room.

If you have any queries

Talk to your Census Enumerator if:

- there is more than one household at your address (*each will need their own Household Form*);
- there are more than 6 persons in the household (*you will need an Individual Form for each additional person*).

How to complete your Census form

1. The form should be completed on the night of Sunday 23 April.
2. Please answer questions about your accommodation on page 2.
3. Identify on page 3:
 - all persons (including visitors) who spent the night of Sunday 23 April in the household;
 - any household members who are usually resident in the household but who are temporarily away on the night of Sunday 23 April.
4. Answer the questions beginning on page 4 for all persons present on the night of Sunday 23 April.
5. Answer the questions on pages 22-23 in respect of any household members temporarily away on the night of Sunday 23 April.
6. Sign the declaration on the back page.

Have your completed form ready for collection

The Enumerator will call to collect your completed Census form on Monday 24 April or soon afterwards and will assist you if you have any difficulties. If for any reason the form has not been collected by Monday 22 May 2006, please return it to our FREEPOST address which is Central Statistics Office, PO Box 2006, FREEPOST 3985, Swords, Co Dublin.

For office use only

House Number and Street/Townland Name

County Code	Enumeration Area Code	ED Code	Street/Townland Code	D No.	Number of persons PRESENT			ABSENT persons
					Males	Females	Total	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>



How to complete the Census Form

Please use BLACK or BLUE pen

Please complete this form using a BLACK or BLUE pen.

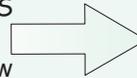
Tick boxes like this:

If you make a mistake:

Fill in the box like this: 1 Per week

correct one like this: 2 Per month

Where you are required to write in an answer please use BLOCK CAPITAL LETTERS and leave one space between each word. Continue on to a new line if a word will not fit, as in the example.



EXAMPLE

What is your place of birth?
If elsewhere ABROAD, write in the COUNTRY.

N	E	W		Z	E	A	L	A	N
D									

Questions about your accommodation

Tick boxes like this

START HERE

H1 What type of accommodation does your household occupy?

one box only.

A whole house or bungalow that is:

- 1 Detached
2 Semi-detached
3 Terraced (including end of terrace)

A flat or apartment (including duplexes) that is self-contained:

- 4 In a purpose-built block
5 Part of a converted house or commercial building

A bed-sit:

- 6 Bed-sit (with some shared facilities e.g. toilet)

A mobile or temporary structure:

- 7 A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure

H2 What year was your house or other building containing your accommodation first built?

the year in which first built even if the building was subsequently converted, extended or renovated.

- 1 Before 1919
2 1919 - 1940 inclusive
3 1941 - 1960 inclusive
4 1961 - 1970 inclusive
5 1971 - 1980 inclusive
6 1981 - 1990 inclusive
7 1991 - 1995 inclusive
8 1996 - 2000 inclusive
9 2001 or later

H3 What is the nature of occupancy of your household's accommodation?

one box only.

- 1 Owner occupied where loan or mortgage repayments are being made
2 Owner occupied where no loan or mortgage repayments are being made
3 Being purchased from a Local Authority under a Tenant Purchase Scheme
4 Rented from a Local Authority
5 Rented from a Voluntary Body
6 Rented unfurnished other than from a Local Authority or Voluntary Body
7 Rented furnished or part furnished other than from a Local Authority or Voluntary Body
8 Occupied free of rent (caretaker, company official, etc.)

H4 If your accommodation is rented, how much rent does your household pay?

Enter amount to the nearest Euro.

€

to indicate

- 1 Per week
2 Per month
3 Per year

H5 How many rooms do you have for use only by your household?

- Do NOT count bathrooms, toilets, kitchenettes, utility rooms, consulting rooms, offices, shops, halls or landings, or rooms that can only be used for storage such as cupboards.
- Do count all other rooms for example kitchens, living rooms, bedrooms, conservatories you can sit in, and studies.
- If two rooms have been converted into one, count them as one room.

Number of rooms

H6 Does your accommodation have central heating?

'Yes' if you have central heating in some or all rooms whether or not you use it.

- 1 Yes
2 No

H7 What type of piped water supply does your accommodation have?

one box only.

- 1 Connection to a Public Main
2 Connection to a Group Water Scheme with a Local Authority source of supply
3 Connection to a Group Water Scheme with a private source of supply (e.g. borehole, lake, etc.)
4 Connection to other private source (e.g. well, lake, rain-water tank, etc.)
5 No piped water supply

H8 What type of sewerage facility does your accommodation have?

one box only.

- 1 Public sewerage scheme
2 Individual septic tank
3 Individual treatment system other than a septic tank
4 Other sewerage facility
5 No sewerage facility

H9 How many cars or vans are owned or are available for use by one or more members of your household?

Include any company car or van if available for private use.

one box only.

- 1 One
2 Two
3 Three
4 Four or more
5 None

H10 Does your household have a personal computer (PC)?

- 1 Yes
2 No

H11 Does your household have access to the Internet?

'Yes' if you have access to the Internet in your home.

- 1 Yes, Broadband connection
2 Yes, other connection
3 No

H12 Proceed to next page



Persons present in the household on the night of Sunday 23 April

List every person who spent the night of Sunday 23 April in the household or who arrived the following morning not having been enumerated elsewhere.

INCLUDE

- all persons alive at midnight on Sunday 23 April.
- persons staying temporarily in the household.

DO NOT INCLUDE

- students who are away from home on the night of Sunday 23 April; they should be listed as being absent in List 2 below.
- babies born after midnight on Sunday 23 April.
- anyone who is temporarily away from home on the night of Sunday 23 April. However, these persons should be listed as being absent in List 2 below.

LIST 1	Persons PRESENT in the household on the night of Sunday 23 April
Person No.	First name and surname
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
If there are more than 6 persons present in the household on the night of Sunday 23 April, you will need an Individual Form for each additional person. Please ask your Enumerator.	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	

Answer questions relating to each person present in the household on Sunday 23 April beginning on Page 4.

Answer questions relating to persons 7, 8, 9 etc. on additional Individual Forms available from your Enumerator.

Persons temporarily away from the household on the night of Sunday 23 April

List any household members who usually live at this address but who were ABSENT on the night of Sunday 23 April. Include in particular students who are living away from home during term time who were not present on the night of Sunday 23 April.

LIST 2	Persons ABSENT from the household on the night of Sunday 23 April
Person No.	First name and surname
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
If there are more than 6 usual residents absent on the night of Sunday 23 April, please ask your Enumerator for guidance.	

You must answer questions beginning on Page 22 for each usual resident listed here as being absent from the household on the night of Sunday 23 April.

Please answer questions for each person present in the household on the night of Sunday 23 April in the same order as listed in List 1 above beginning on Page 4.



15 Do you have any of the following long-lasting conditions?

- (a) Blindness, deafness or a severe vision or hearing impairment

Yes	No
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
- (b) A condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting or carrying

Yes	No
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
- (c) A learning or intellectual disability

Yes	No
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
- (d) A psychological or emotional condition

Yes	No
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
- (e) Other, including any chronic illness

Yes	No
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>

16 IF 'Yes', to any of the conditions specified in Question 15, do you have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities?

- (a) Learning, remembering or concentrating

Yes	No
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
- (b) Dressing, bathing or getting around inside the home

Yes	No
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
- (c) Going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's surgery

Yes	No
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
- (d) Working at a job or business or attending school or college

Yes	No
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
- (e) Participating in other activities, for example leisure or using transport

Yes	No
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>

17 How do you usually travel to work, school or college?

one box only, for the longest part, by distance, of your usual journey to work, school or college.

- 1 On foot
- 2 Bicycle
- 3 Bus, minibus or coach
- 4 Train, DART or LUAS
- 5 Motor cycle or scooter
- 6 Driving a car
- 7 Passenger in a car
- 8 Lorry or van
- 9 Other means
- 10 Work mainly at or from home
- 11 Not applicable

18 What time do you usually leave home to go to work, school or college?

- 1 Before 06:30
- 2 06:31 - 07:00
- 3 07:01 - 07:30
- 4 07:31 - 08:00
- 5 08:01 - 08:30
- 6 08:31 - 09:00
- 7 09:01 - 09:30
- 8 After 09:30
- 9 Not applicable

19 What distance is your journey from home to work, school or college and how long does it usually take?

Write in distance to the nearest kilometre and journey time in minutes.

Kilometres

Minutes

20 If you are aged under 15,



21 Do you provide regular unpaid personal help for a friend or family member with a long-term illness, health problem or disability?

Include problems which are due to old age.

Personal help includes help with basic tasks such as feeding or dressing.

- 1 Yes, 1-14 hours a week
- 2 Yes, 15-28 hours a week
- 3 Yes, 29-42 hours a week
- 4 Yes, 43 or more hours a week
- 5 No

22 Have you ceased your full-time education?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

IF 'Yes', write in AGE at which it ceased.

23 What is the highest level of education (full-time or part-time) which you have completed to date?

one box only.

- 1 No formal education
- 2 Primary education
- Second Level**
- 3 Lower secondary: Junior/Intermediate/Group Certificate, 'O' Levels/GCSEs, NCVA Foundation Certificate, Basic Skills Training Certificate or equivalent
- 4 Upper secondary: Leaving Certificate (including Applied and Vocational Programmes), 'A' Levels, NCVA Level 1 Certificate or equivalent
- 5 Technical or Vocational qualification: Completed Apprenticeship, NCVA Level 2/3 Certificate, Teagasc Certificate/Diploma or equivalent
- 6 Both Upper Secondary and Technical or Vocational qualification
- Third Level**
- 7 Non Degree: National Certificate, Diploma NCEA/Institute of Technology or equivalent, Nursing Diploma
- 8 Primary Degree (Third Level Bachelor Degree)
- 9 Professional qualification (of Degree status at least)
- 10 Both a Degree and a Professional qualification
- 11 Postgraduate Certificate or Diploma
- 12 Postgraduate Degree (Masters)
- 13 Doctorate (Ph.D)

24 Do you hold any THIRD LEVEL qualification(s) which you attained after completing 2 or more years of study?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

IF 'Yes', please indicate the main subject area(s) in which the qualification(s) is held.

ALL the boxes that apply.

- 1 Education
- 2 Humanities and Arts (including Foreign Languages, History, Philosophy, Fine Arts, Music and Performing Arts, Design)
- 3 Social Sciences/Business/Law (including Psychology, Economics, Journalism, Finance, Accounting)
- 4 Life Science, Physical Science, Mathematics and Statistics
- 5 Computing
- 6 Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (including Architecture)
- 7 Agriculture and Veterinary (including Forestry, Fishery, Horticulture)
- 8 Health (including Medicine, Nursing, Dental Studies, Therapy and Rehabilitation, Pharmacy)
- 9 Social Services (including Child Care and Youth Services, Social Work and Counselling)
- 10 Services (including Hotel, Catering, Sports, Transport, Environmental Protection, Security, Occupational Health and Safety, Military and Defence)



15 Do you have any of the following long-lasting conditions?

- (a) Blindness, deafness or a severe vision or hearing impairment Yes No
1 2
- (b) A condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting or carrying Yes No
1 2
- (c) A learning or intellectual disability Yes No
1 2
- (d) A psychological or emotional condition Yes No
1 2
- (e) Other, including any chronic illness Yes No
1 2

16 IF 'Yes', to any of the conditions specified in Question 15, do you have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities?

- (a) Learning, remembering or concentrating Yes No
1 2
- (b) Dressing, bathing or getting around inside the home Yes No
1 2
- (c) Going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's surgery Yes No
1 2
- (d) Working at a job or business or attending school or college Yes No
1 2
- (e) Participating in other activities, for example leisure or using transport Yes No
1 2

17 How do you usually travel to work, school or college?
✓ one box only, for the longest part, by distance, of your usual journey to work, school or college.

- 1 On foot
- 2 Bicycle
- 3 Bus, minibus or coach
- 4 Train, DART or LUAS
- 5 Motor cycle or scooter
- 6 Driving a car
- 7 Passenger in a car
- 8 Lorry or van
- 9 Other means
- 10 Work mainly at or from home
- 11 Not applicable

18 What time do you usually leave home to go to work, school or college?

- 1 Before 06:30
- 2 06:31 - 07:00
- 3 07:01 - 07:30
- 4 07:31 - 08:00
- 5 08:01 - 08:30
- 6 08:31 - 09:00
- 7 09:01 - 09:30
- 8 After 09:30
- 9 Not applicable

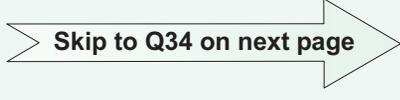
19 What distance is your journey from home to work, school or college and how long does it usually take?

Write in distance to the nearest kilometre and journey time in minutes.

Kilometres

Minutes

20 If you are aged under 15,



21 Do you provide regular unpaid personal help for a friend or family member with a long-term illness, health problem or disability?

Include problems which are due to old age.
Personal help includes help with basic tasks such as feeding or dressing.

- 1 Yes, 1-14 hours a week
- 2 Yes, 15-28 hours a week
- 3 Yes, 29-42 hours a week
- 4 Yes, 43 or more hours a week
- 5 No

22 Have you ceased your full-time education?

1 Yes

2 No

IF 'Yes', write in AGE at which it ceased.

23 What is the highest level of education (full-time or part-time) which you have completed to date?
✓ one box only.

- 1 No formal education
- 2 Primary education
- Second Level**
- 3 Lower secondary: Junior/Intermediate/Group Certificate, 'O' Levels/GCSEs, NCVA Foundation Certificate, Basic Skills Training Certificate or equivalent
- 4 Upper secondary: Leaving Certificate (including Applied and Vocational Programmes), 'A' Levels, NCVA Level 1 Certificate or equivalent
- 5 Technical or Vocational qualification: Completed Apprenticeship, NCVA Level 2/3 Certificate, Teagasc Certificate/Diploma or equivalent
- 6 Both Upper Secondary and Technical or Vocational qualification
- Third Level**
- 7 Non Degree: National Certificate, Diploma NCEA/Institute of Technology or equivalent, Nursing Diploma
- 8 Primary Degree (Third Level Bachelor Degree)
- 9 Professional qualification (of Degree status at least)
- 10 Both a Degree and a Professional qualification
- 11 Postgraduate Certificate or Diploma
- 12 Postgraduate Degree (Masters)
- 13 Doctorate (Ph.D)

24 Do you hold any THIRD LEVEL qualification(s) which you attained after completing 2 or more years of study?

- 1 Yes
 - 2 No
- IF 'Yes', please indicate the main subject area(s) in which the qualification(s) is held.
✓ ALL the boxes that apply.
- 1 Education
 - 2 Humanities and Arts (including Foreign Languages, History, Philosophy, Fine Arts, Music and Performing Arts, Design)
 - 3 Social Sciences/Business/Law (including Psychology, Economics, Journalism, Finance, Accounting)
 - 4 Life Science, Physical Science, Mathematics and Statistics
 - 5 Computing
 - 6 Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (including Architecture)
 - 7 Agriculture and Veterinary (including Forestry, Fishery, Horticulture)
 - 8 Health (including Medicine, Nursing, Dental Studies, Therapy and Rehabilitation, Pharmacy)
 - 9 Social Services (including Child Care and Youth Services, Social Work and Counselling)
 - 10 Services (including Hotel, Catering, Sports, Transport, Environmental Protection, Security, Occupational Health and Safety, Military and Defence)



Persons temporarily away from the household on the night of Sunday 23 April

Answer questions A1 to A8 for any household members who usually live here at this address but who are NOT present on the night of Sunday 23 April. Include in particular students who are living away from home during term time who are NOT present at this address on the night of Sunday 23 April.

Absent Person 1

A1 What is this person's name?

First name and surname

A2 Sex

1 Male

2 Female

A3 What is the relationship of this person to Person 1 on page 4?

✓ one box only.

1 Husband or wife

2 Partner

3 Son or daughter

10 Other related, write in RELATIONSHIP

11 Unrelated (including foster child)

A4 What is this person's date of birth?

Day Month Year

		/			/														
--	--	---	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

A5 What is this person's current marital status?

Answer if aged 15 years or over.

✓ one box only.

1 Single (never Married)

2 Married (including Re-married)

5 Separated (including Deserted)

6 Divorced

7 Widowed

A6 How long altogether is this person away for?

1 Less than 3 months

2 3 months or more

A7 Was this person in the Republic of Ireland on Sunday 23 April?

1 Yes

2 No

A8 Is this person a student away at school or college?

1 Yes

2 No

Absent Person 2

A1 What is this person's name?

First name and surname

A2 Sex

1 Male

2 Female

A3 What is the relationship of this person to Person 1 on page 4?

✓ one box only.

1 Husband or wife

2 Partner

3 Son or daughter

10 Other related, write in RELATIONSHIP

11 Unrelated (including foster child)

A4 What is this person's date of birth?

Day Month Year

		/			/														
--	--	---	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

A5 What is this person's current marital status?

Answer if aged 15 years or over.

✓ one box only.

1 Single (never Married)

2 Married (including Re-married)

5 Separated (including Deserted)

6 Divorced

7 Widowed

A6 How long altogether is this person away for?

1 Less than 3 months

2 3 months or more

A7 Was this person in the Republic of Ireland on Sunday 23 April?

1 Yes

2 No

A8 Is this person a student away at school or college?

1 Yes

2 No

Absent Person 3

A1 What is this person's name?

First name and surname

A2 Sex

1 Male

2 Female

A3 What is the relationship of this person to Person 1 on page 4?

✓ one box only.

1 Husband or wife

2 Partner

3 Son or daughter

10 Other related, write in RELATIONSHIP

11 Unrelated (including foster child)

A4 What is this person's date of birth?

Day Month Year

		/			/														
--	--	---	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

A5 What is this person's current marital status?

Answer if aged 15 years or over.

✓ one box only.

1 Single (never Married)

2 Married (including Re-married)

5 Separated (including Deserted)

6 Divorced

7 Widowed

A6 How long altogether is this person away for?

1 Less than 3 months

2 3 months or more

A7 Was this person in the Republic of Ireland on Sunday 23 April?

1 Yes

2 No

A8 Is this person a student away at school or college?

1 Yes

2 No



Persons temporarily away from the household on the night of Sunday 23 April

Absent Person 4

A1 What is this person's name?
First name and surname

A2 Sex

1 Male

2 Female

A3 What is the relationship of this person to Person 1 on page 4?
✓ *one box only.*

1 Husband or wife

2 Partner

3 Son or daughter

10 Other related, write in RELATIONSHIP

11 Unrelated (including foster child)

A4 What is this person's date of birth?

Day	Month	Year
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

A5 What is this person's current marital status?
Answer if aged 15 years or over.

✓ *one box only.*

1 Single (never Married)

2 Married (including Re-married)

5 Separated (including Deserted)

6 Divorced

7 Widowed

A6 How long altogether is this person away for?

1 Less than 3 months

2 3 months or more

A7 Was this person in the Republic of Ireland on Sunday 23 April?

1 Yes

2 No

A8 Is this person a student away at school or college?

1 Yes

2 No

Absent Person 5

A1 What is this person's name?
First name and surname

A2 Sex

1 Male

2 Female

A3 What is the relationship of this person to Person 1 on page 4?
✓ *one box only.*

1 Husband or wife

2 Partner

3 Son or daughter

10 Other related, write in RELATIONSHIP

11 Unrelated (including foster child)

A4 What is this person's date of birth?

Day	Month	Year
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

A5 What is this person's current marital status?
Answer if aged 15 years or over.

✓ *one box only.*

1 Single (never Married)

2 Married (including Re-married)

5 Separated (including Deserted)

6 Divorced

7 Widowed

A6 How long altogether is this person away for?

1 Less than 3 months

2 3 months or more

A7 Was this person in the Republic of Ireland on Sunday 23 April?

1 Yes

2 No

A8 Is this person a student away at school or college?

1 Yes

2 No

Absent Person 6

A1 What is this person's name?
First name and surname

A2 Sex

1 Male

2 Female

A3 What is the relationship of this person to Person 1 on page 4?
✓ *one box only.*

1 Husband or wife

2 Partner

3 Son or daughter

10 Other related, write in RELATIONSHIP

11 Unrelated (including foster child)

A4 What is this person's date of birth?

Day	Month	Year
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

A5 What is this person's current marital status?
Answer if aged 15 years or over.

✓ *one box only.*

1 Single (never Married)

2 Married (including Re-married)

5 Separated (including Deserted)

6 Divorced

7 Widowed

A6 How long altogether is this person away for?

1 Less than 3 months

2 3 months or more

A7 Was this person in the Republic of Ireland on Sunday 23 April?

1 Yes

2 No

A8 Is this person a student away at school or college?

1 Yes

2 No

If there are more than 6 persons temporarily absent from the household on the night of Sunday 23 April, please ask your Enumerator for guidance.

Please sign the declaration on the back page.



Declaration to be signed by the householder after completing the Census form

Before you sign the declaration please check:

- That you have completed the questions about your accommodation on page 2.
- That in List 1 on page 3, you have accounted for all persons (including visitors) who spent the night of Sunday 23 April in the household (if there are more than 6 persons present, please complete the relevant number of Individual Forms).
- That you have answered all questions which should have been answered for each person who spent the night of Sunday 23 April in the household (pages 4-21).
- That in List 2 on page 3, you have accounted for all household members who were temporarily away from the household on the night of Sunday 23 April (if there are more than 6 absent persons, please ask your Enumerator for guidance).
- That you have answered all questions on pages 22-23 for all household members temporarily away from the household on the night of Sunday 23 April.
- That no person has been double counted on the form.

Declaration to be completed by the person responsible for completing the form

I declare that this form is correct and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature

You have now completed the Census form.

Thank you for your co-operation.

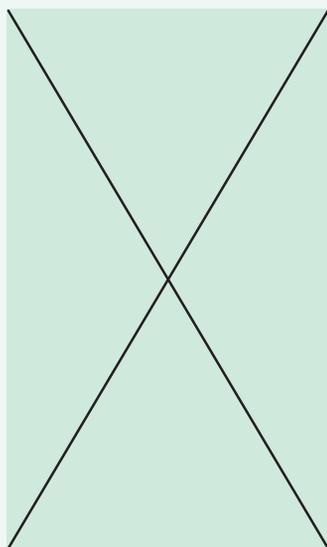
Example - Question 3 - Household members and their Relationships within the Household

For a household consisting of up to 5 persons, all persons after Person 1 in the household, are required to give their relationship to the persons previously listed. For households consisting of 6 or more persons, Persons 5 and higher are required to give their relationship to Persons 1-4 only.

The example below shows how to complete the relationship question for a household consisting of: Helen Murphy, her husband Thomas, their daughter Catherine and grandchild Aoife (Catherine's daughter).

Relationship question does not apply to Person 1

HELEN MURPHY



Name of Person 2

THOMAS MURPHY

✓ one box only.

Relationship of PERSON 2 to	Person 1
Husband or wife	1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Partner	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Son or daughter	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Step-child	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Brother or sister	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Mother or father	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
Step-mother/-father	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
Son-/daughter-in-law	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
Grandchild	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
Other related	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
Unrelated (including foster child)	11 <input type="checkbox"/>

Name of Person 3

CATHERINE MURPHY

✓ one box only for each person.

Relationship of PERSON 3 to	Persons 1	2
Husband or wife	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Partner	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Son or daughter	3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Step-child	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brother or sister	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mother or father	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Step-mother/-father	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Son-/daughter-in-law	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grandchild	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other related	10 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unrelated (including foster child)	11 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Name of Person 4

AOIFE MURPHY

✓ one box only for each person.

Relationship of PERSON 4 to	Persons 1	2	3
Husband or wife	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Partner	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Son or daughter	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Step-child	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brother or sister	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mother or father	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Step-mother/-father	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Son-/daughter-in-law	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grandchild	9 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other related	10 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unrelated (including foster child)	11 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Appendix 2

Definitions

Towns

For census purposes towns fall into two types, namely those with and those without legally defined boundaries.

Towns with legally defined boundaries consist of:

- (1) five Cities;
- (2) five Boroughs;
- (3) 75 Towns.

Towns without legally defined boundaries are called "census towns". Their boundaries are determined, for census purposes only, by the Central Statistics Office. There were 664 such towns in 2006.

(i) Towns with Legally Defined Boundaries

In the case of towns with legally defined boundaries it is necessary, for administrative purposes, to compile population figures for the areas within these boundaries. However, many of these towns have expanded beyond their legally defined boundaries. This report is concerned with the overall size of population clusters and not simply with areas within legally defined boundaries. Consequently, where urban areas have extended beyond the legally defined town boundary, the Central Statistics Office has drawn up new boundaries defining the suburban areas of Cities/Boroughs and environs of other legal towns for census purposes.

Suburbs/environs are defined, in conformity with United Nations recommendations, as the continuation of a distinct population cluster outside its legally defined boundary in which no occupied dwelling is more than 200 metres distant from the nearest occupied dwelling. New suburbs or environs are defined only where there are at least twenty occupied dwellings outside the legal boundary within the new limit. In applying the 200-metre criterion, industrial, commercial and recreational buildings and facilities are not regarded as breaking the continuity of a built-up area.

(ii) Census Towns

As in censuses since 1971, a census town is defined as a cluster of fifty or more occupied dwellings, not having a legally defined boundary, in which within a distance of 800 metres there is a nucleus of either thirty occupied houses on both sides of the road or twenty occupied houses on one side of the road. A complete review was carried out of the boundaries of existing and potential census towns as part of the processing phase of the 2006 Census. In this review the limits to existing census towns were extended where appropriate using the 200-metre criterion as described for suburban areas above.

For the purposes of the present report legal towns have been combined with their suburbs/environs and no distinction has been made between legal towns and census towns. All towns with over 5,000 persons employed in April 2006 are profiled.

Industry

The 2006 Census coded industry using NACE – the General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities. NACE Rev. 1 is a 4-digit activity classification that was drawn up in 1990 and is a revision of the version originally published by Eurostat in 1970.

NACE is a hierarchical classification, with 60 2-digit codes, 222 codes at 3-digit level and 503 at 4-digit level. For a detailed description of NACE codes used in Census 2006, please refer to Census 2006 Volume 7 – Principal Economic Status and Industries (see http://www.cso.ie/census/Census2006_Volume7.htm).

The industry in which a person is engaged is determined (whatever the occupation) by the main economic activity carried out in the local unit in which he or she works. A manufacturing or commercial unit may employ persons with many different occupations for the purpose of making a particular product or for giving a particular service. A hospital is also a good example, with persons in medical occupations employed alongside persons of other occupations e.g. cleaners, management, clerical staff. Conversely, there are cases in which particular occupations are largely confined to a single industry. For example, the majority of persons with agricultural occupations are in the agriculture industry and most miners are in the mining industry.

The term ‘industry’ used for Census of Population purposes is not confined to manufacturing industry. It is synonymous with the term “sector of economic activity”. The basis of the industrial classification is, in the case of employees, the business or profession of their employer and in the case of self-employed persons, the nature of their own business or profession.

Socio-economic Group

The entire population was classified to one of ten specific socio-economic groups (introduced in 1996). In addition a residual group entitled “All others gainfully occupied and unknown” was used where sufficient details were not provided. The classification aims to bring together persons with similar social and economic statuses on the basis of the level of skill or educational attainment required. In defining socio-economic group no attempt is made to rank groups in order of socio-economic importance.

The detailed classification used for determining the socio-economic group of all persons at work, unemployed or retired is given in Appendix 6 of Census 2006 Volume 8 – Occupations (see http://www.cso.ie/census/census2006_volume8.htm).

The socio-economic groups used in the census are as follows:

- A Employers and managers
- B Higher professional
- C Lower professional
- D Non-manual
- E Manual skilled
- F Semi-skilled
- G Unskilled
- H Own account workers
- I Farmers
- J Agricultural workers
- Z All others gainfully occupied and unknown