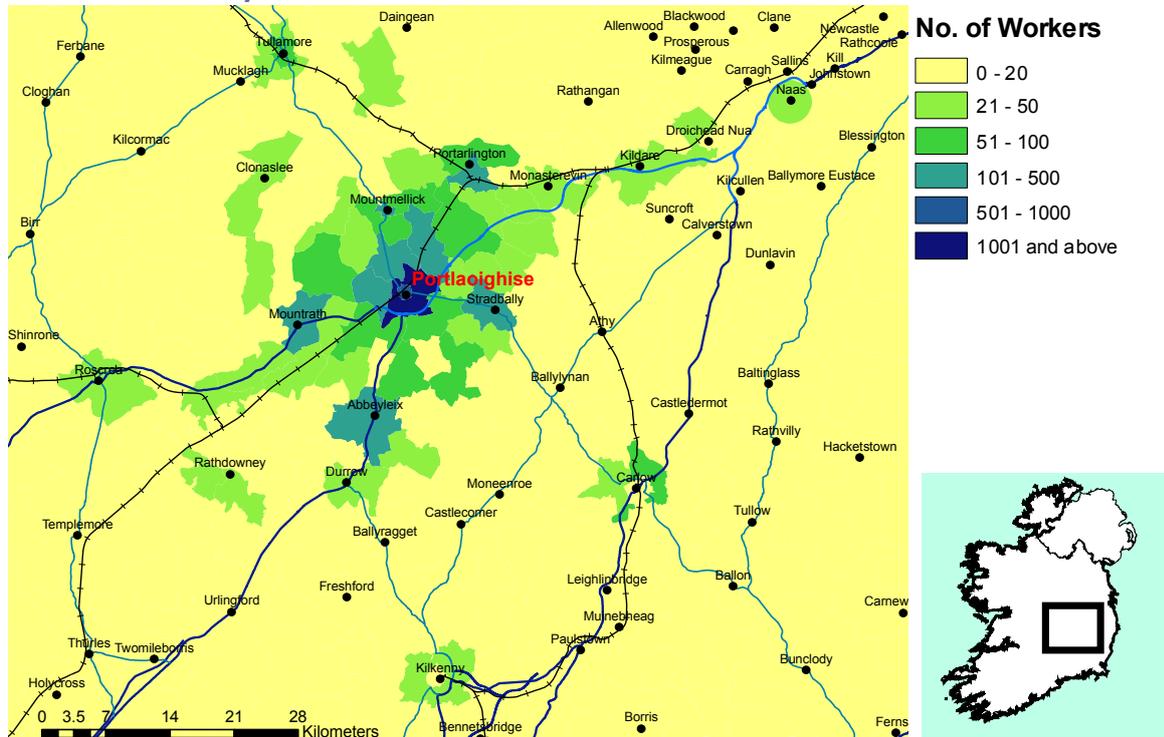


Portlaoighise

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

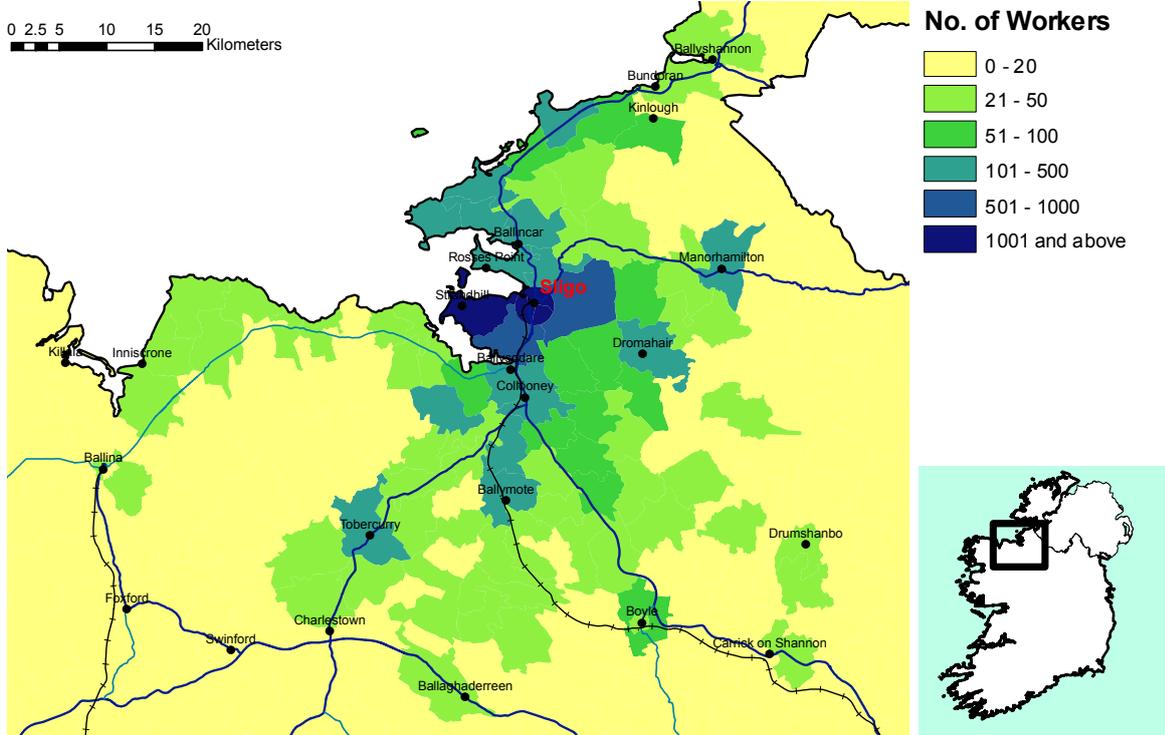
Socio-Economic Group

	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

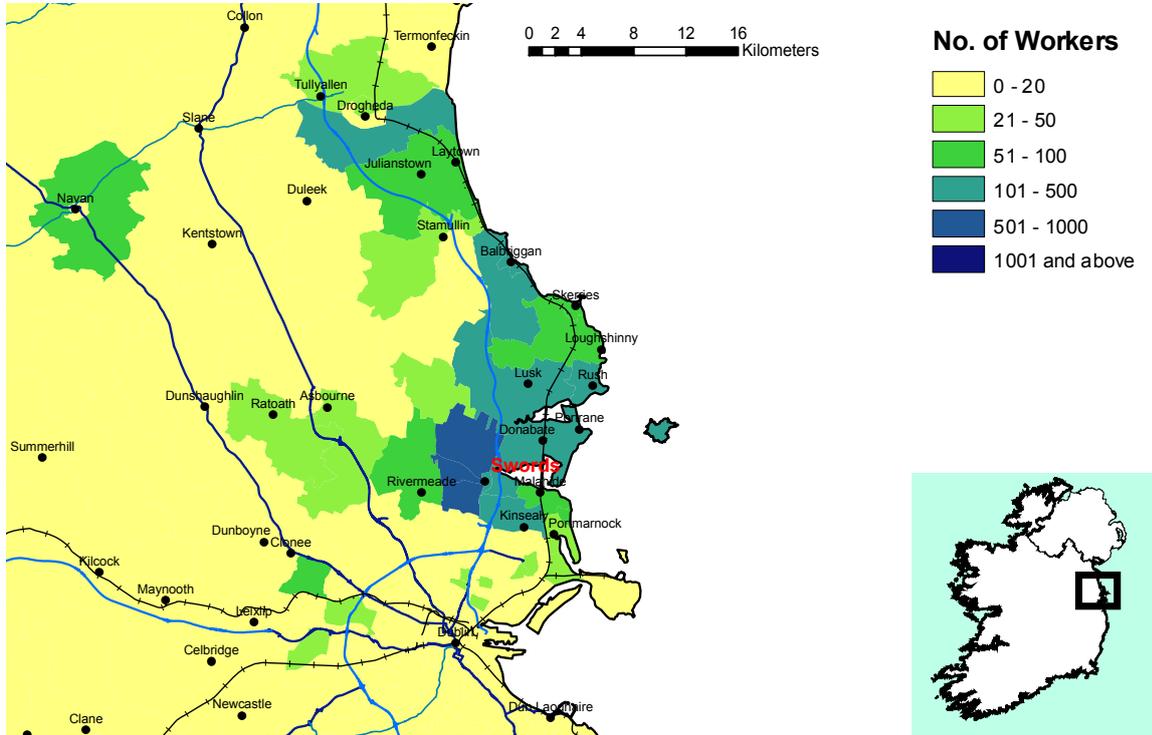
Socio-Economic Group

	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

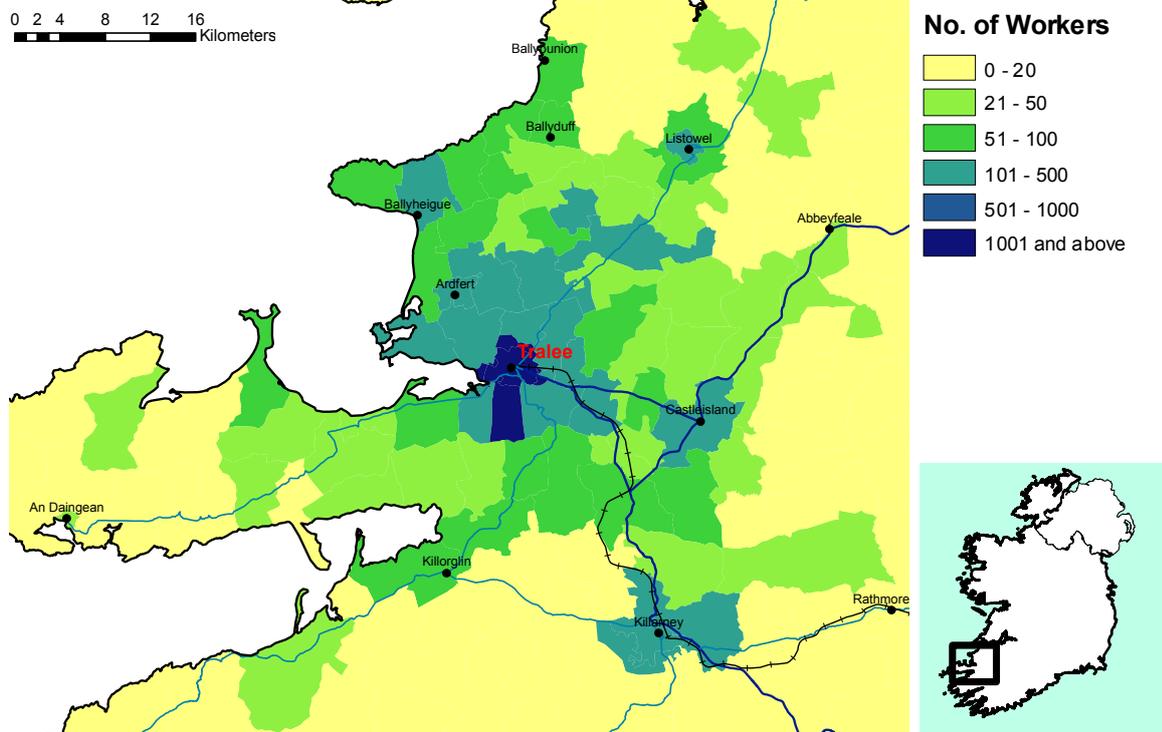
Socio-Economic Group

	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

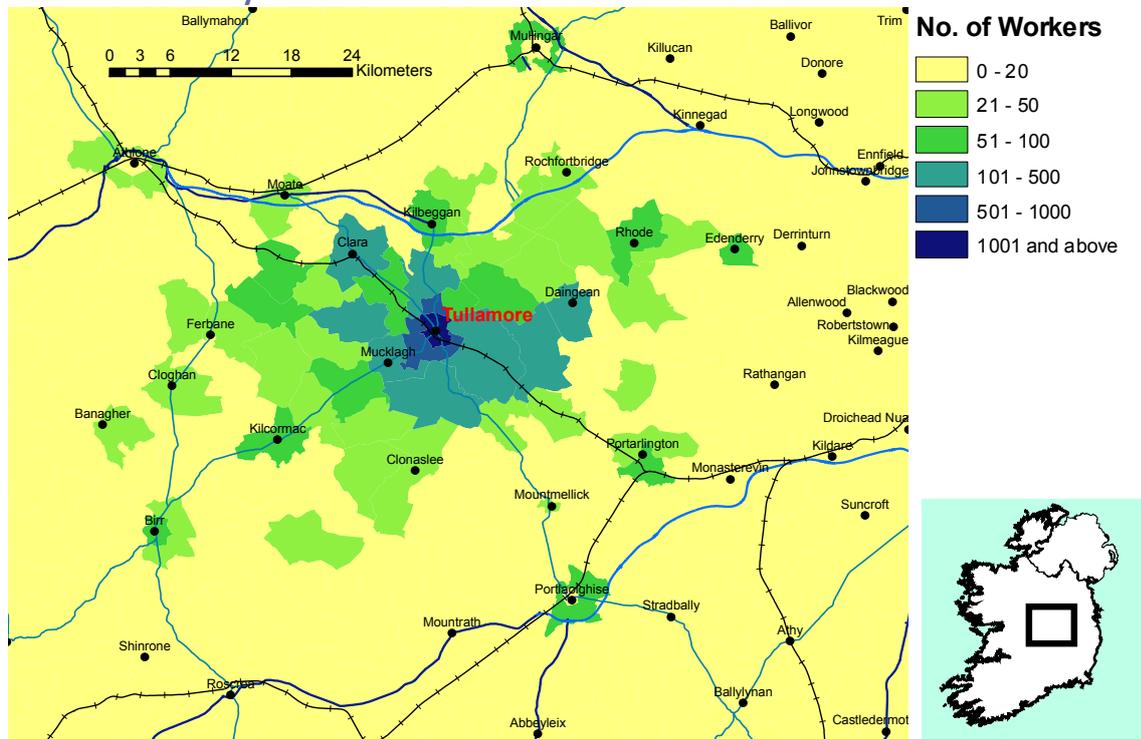
Socio-Economic Group

	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

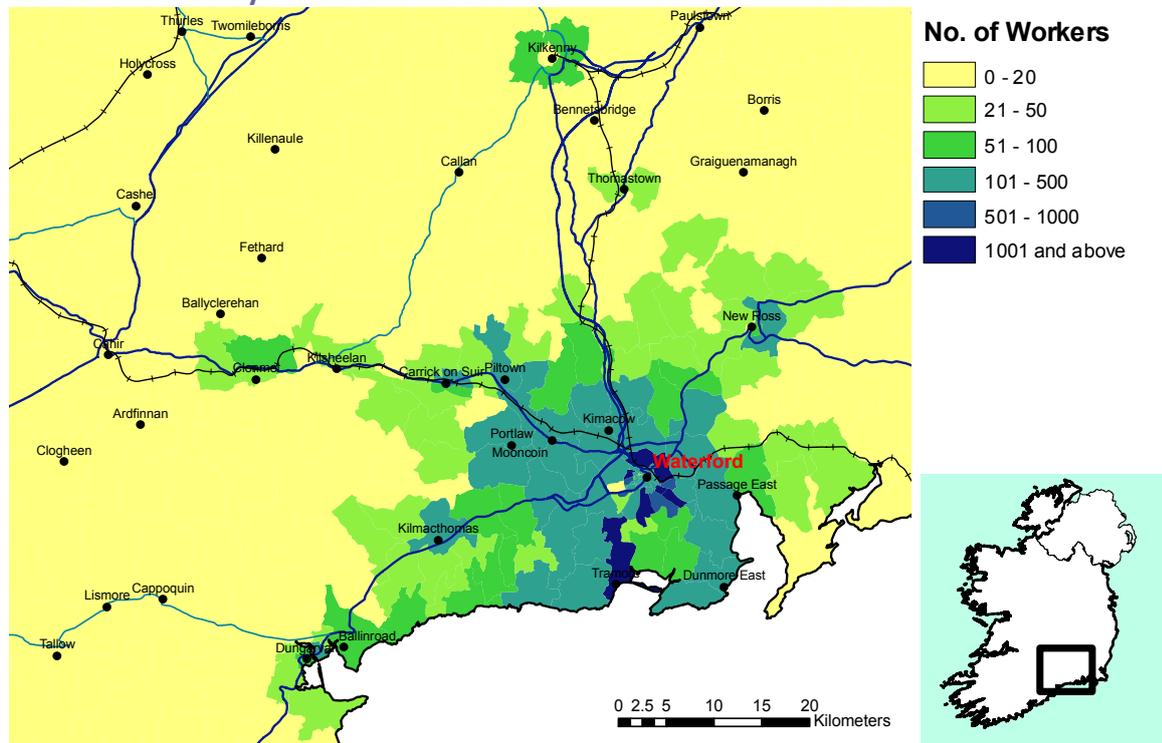
Socio-Economic Group

	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

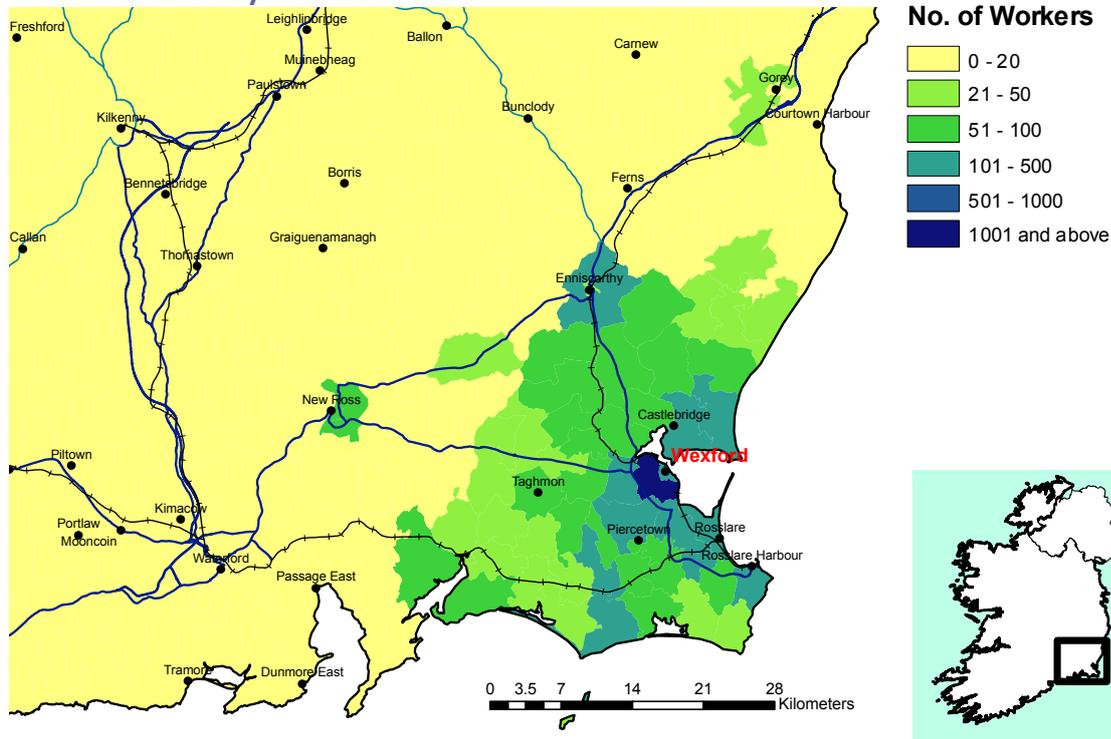
Socio-Economic Group

	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.

