

Travel to Work and Labour Catchments in the Western Region



Ennis Labour Catchment



May 2018



5. Ennis Labour Catchment

Introduction

The Ennis settlement had a population of 25,276 persons recorded in the 2016 Census. Ennis is the 2nd largest settlement within the Western Region and the 12th largest in the State. Since 2006, the population residing within the town of Ennis has increased by 4.2% (+1,019). In the five years since Census 2011, the population of the town has actually decreased by -0.3% (-88). Demographic comparisons between urban centres tend to be difficult due to intercensal boundary changes. For instance, in 2014 all legal town boundaries (Ennis included) were abolished under the Local Government Act 2014. Accordingly the population of these former legal towns have been newly defined using the standard census town criteria. For some towns, the impact of this has been to lose area and population, compared with previous computations.

According to POWSCAR 2016, the total number of jobs located within Ennis was 10,172 and accounts for 4.2% of all jobs located within the Western Region (242,712). Of all cities and towns in Ireland, Ennis has the 16th highest number of jobs located within the town boundary and accounts for 29.3% of all jobs located within County Clare. Relative to six other main settlements in this report, Ennis has the 4th highest number of jobs within the town with higher numbers in Galway City (44,376), Sligo (13,024) and Letterkenny (11,395) and then lower numbers in Castlebar (9,045), Roscommon (3,917) and Carrick-on-Shannon (2,868). It should be noted that the above job numbers relate to those within the town boundary as defined by the CSO and do not include jobs located outside the town boundary or nearby employment concentrations (industrial parks, local factories etc).

5.1 The importance of Ennis as a place of work

Map 5.1 shows the extent of commuting flows to Ennis for employment opportunities. The colours represent the different proportions of people who live in each ED and travel to work in Ennis. The map shows every ED (within the frame) by commuting flow to Ennis. EDs with commuters numbers linked to Ennis between one and four (trips) have been set to a value of one¹.

As would be expected, the EDs closest to Ennis have the highest proportion working in the town, and this is indicated by the darker shades of blue in and around the town perimeter. Beyond these areas, the proportion travelling to the town gradually decreases. The map shows the declining proportion of those living in each ED and commuting to Ennis, graduating from the dark blue where in excess of 60% of people living in those EDs work in Ennis, through to medium green where between 5 and 15% living in those EDs commute to work in Ennis – this stretches to Kilkee, Doonbeg, Liscannor and Lisdoonvarna along the west coast, Gort to the north and Bodyke, Sixmilebridge and Scarriff to the east. In general, the Ennis labour catchment is predominantly contained within the Clare local authority area and the influence of Limerick City as a key destination is most notable in the south-east of the county. Low levels of interaction (0.1% to 5%) are visible in locations to the north and south of the Clare border although the actual number of trips within these locations would be extremely low in most cases (less than 5).

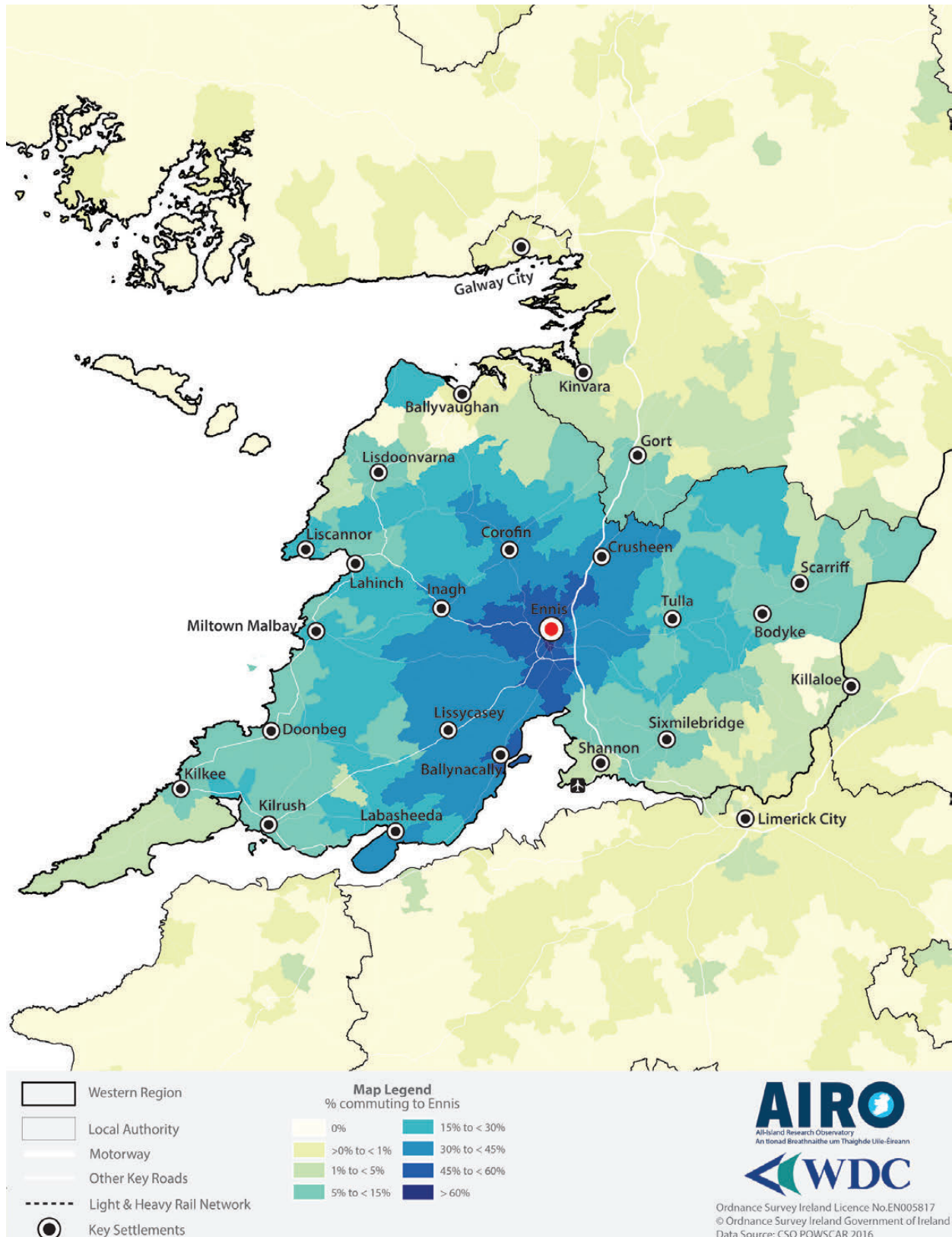
5.2 The Ennis Labour Catchment

While Map 5.1 shows every ED from where even one person commuted to Ennis, all of these EDs are not included in the Ennis labour catchment. The Ennis labour catchment, is made up only of those EDs for which Ennis is the most popular work destination for those living there. Other EDs, whose commuters travel in greater numbers to other towns are assigned to the catchments of these other towns. Map 5.2 shows the Ennis labour catchment, depicted by the green colour.

¹ This is due to data confidentiality protocols related to access to the POWCAR 2016 dataset.

5. Ennis Labour Catchment

Map 5.1: Percentage of persons commuting to Ennis, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)



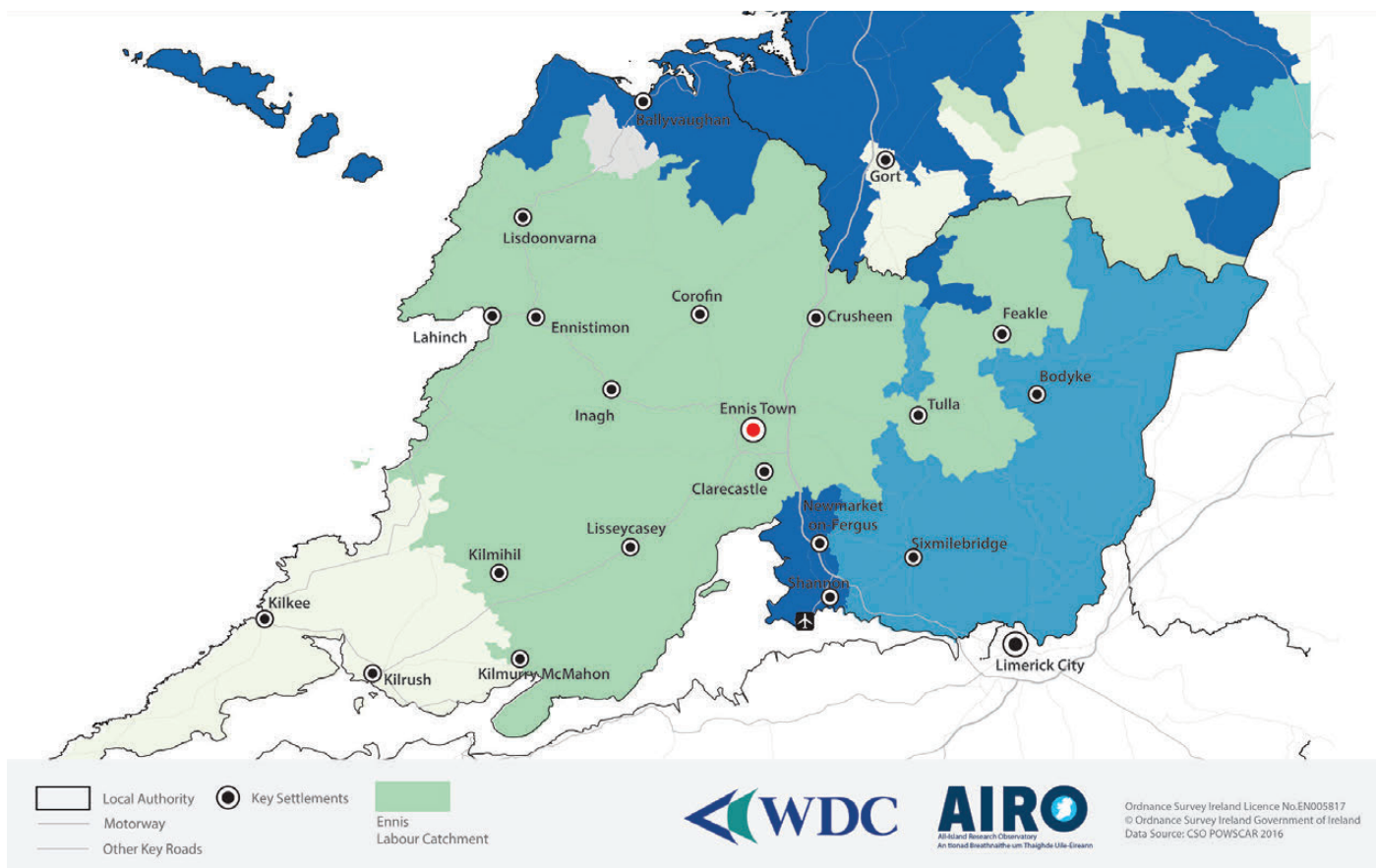
5. Ennis Labour Catchment

The data presented in Map 5.2 show that the influence of Ennis as a place of work extends over a large area but is predominately contained within county Clare. While the labour catchment extends to large parts of the county it excludes south western areas which are more influenced by the Kilrush labour catchment and the Galway City labour catchment which forms part of north-west Clare in areas close to Fanore and Ballyvaughan. Ennis is still the dominant labour catchment for parts of east Clare (Tulla and Feakle) but this areas is mainly under the influence of Limerick City which acts as a major destination of south-east Clare. The strategic importance of Shannon Airport is well documented and it may seem surprising that this destination does not show a larger influence on the wider area – this is a result of the airport and associated airport jobs being actually located outside the Shannon town boundary.

The entire Ennis town labour catchment is far larger than the number of resident workers in the town at its core. Ennis town labour catchment has a population at work twice the census population of resident workers in Ennis town itself, (21,409 and 10,737 (including blank and mobile workers) respectively).

In general, Ennis is an important job location for the region but its influence is mainly within county Clare. In particular, the immediate areas surrounding Ennis, central Clare (Inagh, Corofin, Lisseycasey etc) and then the mid-western coastal areas stretching from Milntown Malbay to Doolin.

Map 5.2: Ennis Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)



5. Ennis Labour Catchment

5.3 Profile of the Ennis Labour Catchment

Map 5.2 identified (in green) the Ennis labour catchment. In the following section we examine the socio-economic characteristics of all those living in this labour catchment and at work, even though they may not all have been working in Ennis in April 2016. We do this because although some may not be working in Ennis they are living in the catchment from which the Ennis labour supply is drawn and including them provides a more complete assessment of the potential labour supply for Ennis. The Ennis labour catchment is therefore separated into those who live in the catchment and are employed in the following; 'Inside' the town or 'Outside' the town i.e., elsewhere in the catchment or locations such as Limerick City, Shannon, Dublin etc. This profile is further supported by an analysis of changes in the catchment between 2006 and 2016, both in terms of geography and socio-economic characteristics (5.4), a comparison matrix of 'Inside' and 'Outside' town workers (5.6) and an overall comparison matrix for all seven labour catchments (10.1).

5.3.1 Place of Work

The Ennis labour catchment can be seen to include most of county Clare but mainly contained within central areas and the mid-west. In 2016, there were 21,409 people classified as at work, living within the Ennis labour catchment (+0.3% from 21,333 in 2006). In Figure 5.1 and Table 5.1 the main work locations for those who live in the Ennis labour catchment are set out.

Figure 5.1: Place of work of those living in the Ennis Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)

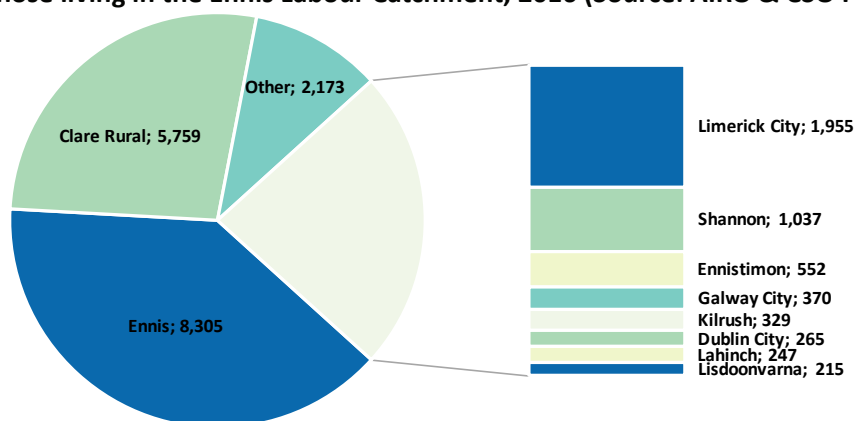


Table 5.1: Place of work of those living in the Ennis Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)

Labour Catchment	Number	%
Ennis	8,305	38.8%
Clare Rural	5,759	26.9%
Rest	2,173	10.1%
Limerick City	1,955	9.1%
Shannon	1,037	4.8%
Ennistimon	552	2.6%
Galway City	370	1.7%
Kilrush	329	1.5%
Dublin City	265	1.2%
Lahinch	247	1.2%
Lisdoonvarna	215	1%
Miltown Malbay	202	0.9%
Total	21,409	100%

4. Ennis Labour Catchment

As expected, Ennis is the principal place of employment, accounting for 8,305 (38.8%) of all employment. Clare Rural County (5,759) is the next most popular destination, being the work location for 26.9% of all those living in the Ennis labour catchment. As detailed in the previous map, Limerick City is a major destination for workers residing within Clare – a total of 1,955 or 9.1% of the Ennis labour catchment are employed within the city.

The other large employment destinations for residents within the Ennis labour catchment are primarily towns in close proximity to Ennis (Shannon, Ennistymon, Kilrush, Lahinch, Lisdoonvarna and Miltown Malbay etc). Both Galway City (370 or 1.7%) and Dublin City (265 or 1.2%) are also highlighted as key destinations for Ennis labour catchment residents. Recent changes to the motorway network, reduced travel times and more flexible working arrangements are certainly contributory factors to this. It should also be noted that the travel to work data from the CSO do not necessarily mean that commuters make daily trips and is more an identification of the main place and location of employment.

5.3.2 Travel Departure Times

In a change from the previous two POWCAR publications (2006 and 2011), the latest results from the 2016 Census only provide commuting details on the travel time departure of resident workers and not distance travelled. Results from distance travelled variables have included a large element of 'noise' with a documented low level of correlation between recorded 'distance travelled' and actual physical home to work distances. As such, the new travel indicator is based on the travel departure times of resident workers. Figure 5.2 below details the overall 'travel time departure' distribution of all Ennis labour catchment resident workers.

The most common travel time departures are within '08:01-08:30' and '08:31-09:00' band with both accounting for 36.1% of all resident workers. In comparison to the State average, the Ennis labour catchment resident workers have a much lower proportion leaving for work in the three early bands pre '07:30' with rates of 31.3% and 26.3%, respectively.

A comparison of the 'travel-time departures' of those working in Ennis town and those working elsewhere shows that Ennis bound workers tend to have later departure times than other workers residing within the overall labour catchment. A total of 16.9% of Ennis bound workers residing in the labour catchment depart for work pre '07:30', almost half that of the rate for workers travelling to other destinations (32.2%). This is as a result of the mixed commuting patterns within the overall Ennis labour catchment where a total of 61% commute to destinations other than Ennis town (Limerick City, Galway City etc). By contrast, this is very different to the Galway City labour catchment where over 55% of those living within the wider catchment commuted into Galway City for work.

5. Ennis Labour Catchment

Figure 5.2: Time of Departure of those living in the Ennis Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)

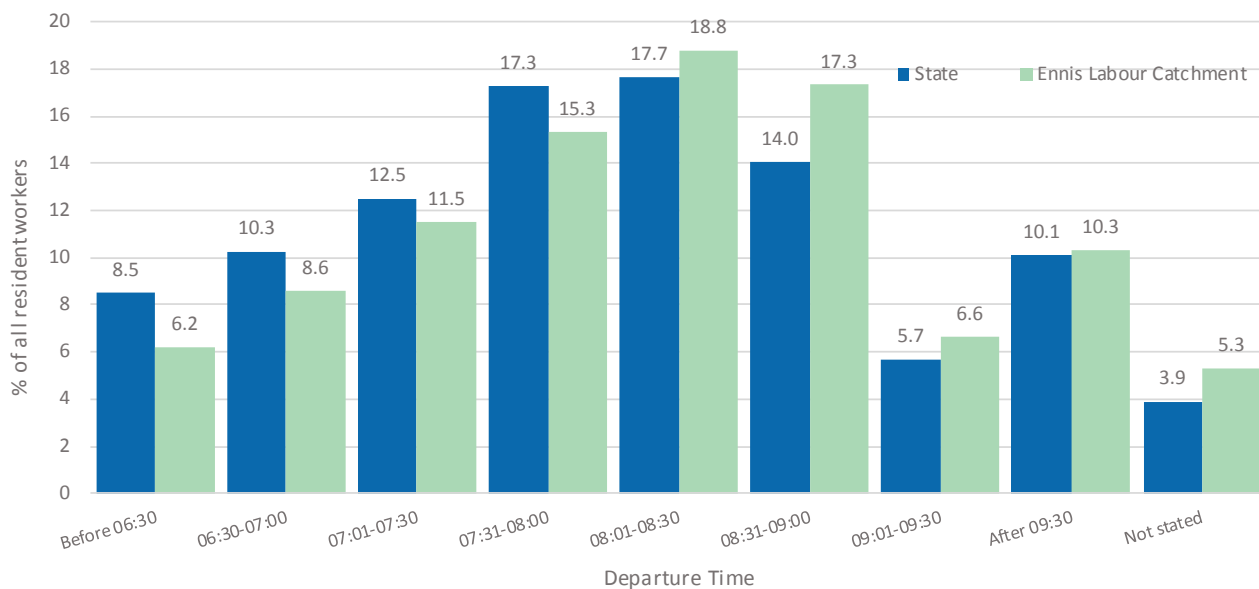


Table 5.2: Time of Departure of those living in the Ennis Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)

	Before 06:30	06:30-07:00	07:01-07:30	07:31-08:00	08:01-08:30	08:31-09:00	09:01-09:30	After 09:30	Not stated	Total
Ennis Labour Catchment (Total)	1,331	1,841	2,463	3,279	4,024	3,708	1,421	2,208	1,134	21,409
Working Inside Ennis	318	396	691	1,221	1,776	1,948	737	994	224	8,305
Working Outside Ennis	1,013	1,445	1,772	2,058	2,248	1,760	684	1,214	910	13,104
State	135,187	163,290	199,035	274,425	281,003	223,164	90,521	160,901	62,111	1,589,637
Ennis Labour Catchment (Total)	6.2%	8.6%	11.5%	15.3%	18.8%	17.3%	6.6%	10.3%	5.3%	100.0
Working Inside Ennis	3.8%	4.8%	8.3%	14.7%	21.4%	23.5%	8.9%	12%	2.7%	100.0
Working Outside Ennis	7.7%	11%	13.5%	15.7%	17.2%	13.4%	5.2%	9.3%	6.9%	100.0
State	8.5%	10.3%	12.5%	17.3%	17.7%	14%	5.7%	10.1%	3.9%	100

5.3.3 Gender

The gender composition of residents in the Ennis labour catchment is shown below. Within the Ennis Labour Catchment, female workers account for a larger proportion of the total workforce than their male counterparts with rates of 51% and 49% respectively. The national picture is slightly different with males (50.1%) accounting for a marginally higher rate than females (49.9%).

5. Ennis Labour Catchment

There is a variation between men and women in terms of the location of their work. Far more women than men work in Ennis town, 60.4% and 39.6% respectively. Outside of Ennis destinations, male employment is higher than female employment with 54.9% of those employed outside the town being males. This reflects traditional employment patterns where agricultural employment in rural areas in part accounts for a higher male employment rate outside of the town. In contrast, employment sectors which are perceived as traditionally female are concentrated in the town, for example retail, banking, finance, public administration and tourism.

Table 5.3: Gender Profile of those living in the Ennis Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)

	Female	Male	Total
Ennis Labour Catchment (Total)	10,923	10,486	21,409
Working inside Ennis	5,016	3,289	8,305
Working outside Ennis	5,907	7,197	13,104
State	793,196	796,441	1,589,637
Ennis Labour Catchment (Total)	51%	49%	100%
Working inside Ennis	60.4%	39.6%	100%
Working outside Ennis	45.1%	54.9%	100%
State	49.9%	50.1%	100%

An important point to note here is the fact that this analysis excludes all workers who do not have a fixed place of employment i.e., those with a blank or un-codable place of work and those with a place of work classed as 'mobile' (See Appendix I). For instance, an analysis of the gender balance of all workers (including blank and mobile) reveals that 53.7% of all workers are male and 46.3% are female (State average). The rate in the Western Region are broadly similar with males accounting for 53.3% and females accounting for 46.7% of all workers. As such, the gender figures detailed and discussed in the above section should be treated with caution as the underlying worker population does not represent the complete population.

5.3.4 Age

The age profile of those at work and over 15 years who live in the Ennis labour catchment is shown in Table 5.4. Relative to other towns in this analysis, the age profile of the Ennis labour Catchment (13.3%) has the second lowest rate of workers aged less than 30 residing within the catchment.

This is perhaps somewhat surprising but may be explained by the fact that there is no third level educational institution within the town and that many young people migrate to other destinations for education and do not return to Ennis for immediate employment opportunities afterwards.

4. Ennis Labour Catchment

The rate of young workers is marginally higher for those employed within the town than those outside it and is evident in the data presented in Table 4.4 below. A total of 13.8% of all Ennis labour catchment workers employed in Ennis are aged 'less than 30 years' whereas the rate for non-Ennis workers is 13.1%. The proportion of young workers (less than 30) residing within the Ennis labour catchment, working in the town or elsewhere, is much lower than the overall State average of 17.5%. In general, there is a major difference in the age of the resident workforce in urban and rural areas. For instance, the cities (CSO Settlements) of Dublin, Cork and Galway all have rate in excess of 24% whereas the average rate for Clare County is 13.5%. At 13%, Galway County has the lowest rate of all local authorities in the State.

Table 5.4: Age Profile of those living in the Ennis Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)

	<30 years	30 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65+ years	Total
Ennis Labour Catchment (Total)	2,856	8,825	9,016	712	21,409
Working inside Ennis	1,145	3,365	3,623	172	8,305
Working outside Ennis	1,711	5,460	5,393	540	13,104
State	278,647	694,783	575,181	41,026	1,589,637
Ennis Labour Catchment (Total)	13.3%	41.2%	42.1%	3.3%	100%
Working inside Ennis	13.8%	40.5%	43.6%	2.1%	100%
Working outside Ennis	13.1%	41.7%	41.2%	4.1%	100%
State	17.5%	43.7%	36.2%	2.6%	100%

5.3.5 Education

Table 5.5 shows a lower than average educational profile among those living in the Ennis labour catchment with 54.5% having completed third level education compared to 56.1% nationally. Relative to the other six towns included in this analysis, Ennis has the third most educated workforce with only Galway City (61.3%) and Sligo (55.5%) with higher rates. Again, it is important to note that this is based on workers with a known work destination only and excludes those with Blank or Mobile work destination (32.4% of those coded blank or mobile in the State have third level qualifications). As a whole, overall education levels in Ireland have increased dramatically since the early '1990's with the proportion of the national population with a third level qualification increasing from 13.6% in 1991 to 42% in 2016.

There is also a large difference between the education attainment of those who are employed within Ennis (50.3% with 3rd level) and those employed outside the town (57.2% with 3rd level). This may relate to the high level of commuting from within the labour catchment to highly qualified employment opportunities within Limerick City, Shannon and other locations.

5. Ennis Labour Catchment

Table 5.5.2 below details the education attainment levels within each of the seven labour catchments for all workers, those employed within the city/town and those employed elsewhere. Relative to the other main settlements, Ennis has a relatively low level of overall education of those employed within the town. With a recorded rate of only 50.3% with 3rd level education employed in Ennis, the settlements of Galway City (65.3%), Sligo (59.2%) and Letterkenny (57.3%) have much higher rates of highly educated workers and is perhaps reflective the location of third level education institutes, major hospitals and IDA business parks with higher levels of foreign direct investment companies.

Table 5.5.1: Education Profile of those living in the Ennis Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)

	Secondary Level	Third Level	Not Stated	Total
Ennis Labour Catchment (Total)	9,375	11,668	366	21,409
Working inside Ennis	3,959	4,177	169	8,305
Working outside Ennis	5,416	7,491	197	13,104
State	670,114	891,660	27,863	1,589,637
Ennis Labour Catchment (Total)	43.8%	54.5%	1.7%	100%
Working inside Ennis	47.7%	50.3%	2%	100%
Working outside Ennis	41.3%	57.2%	1.5%	100%
State	42.2%	56.1%	1.8%	100%

Table 5.5.2: % of Labour Catchment by Destination with 3rd Level Education, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)

	Working in Town	Working outside Town	Total
Galway	65.3%	56.4%	61.3%
Ennis	50.3%	57.2%	54.5%
Sligo	59.2%	51.7%	55.5%
Letterkenny	57.3%	46.4%	51.6%
Castlebar	50.3%	50.4%	50.4%
Roscommon	46.5%	50.3%	49%
Carrick-on-Shannon	47.8%	53.4%	51.9%
State			56.1%

4. Ennis Labour Catchment

5.3.6 Employment by Industrial Group

Analysis of the profile of employment by industry group provides an indication of the structure of the local economy and the type of employment it sustains as well as the skills profile of the area. It is particularly instructive to compare the profile of a region or local area to that of the State average as it can highlight differences at the local level. Employment by industrial group of all those living in the Ennis labour catchment is shown in Figure 5.6. The ‘Wholesale, Retail Trade and Commerce’ sector is the most important employer (25.8%) and along with ‘Education, Human Health and Social Work’ (23%) account for just under half of all employment of those residing within the Ennis Labour Catchment. ‘Manufacturing Industries’ (15.4%) and ‘ICT and Professional Services’ (13.6%) are the next biggest employers for the labour catchment with all other sectors accounting for less than 8% each.

Relative to the national picture, ‘Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing’ and ‘Manufacturing Industries’ sectors play a more important role in the overall employment base. The ‘Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing’ share of employment (6.5%) is 2.3 percentage points higher than the State average (4.2%) and the ‘Manufacturing Industries’ sector is 2.4 percentage points higher than the State average (13%). With the exception of ‘Public Administration and Defence’ (7.7% v 6%), all other sectors of employment for Ennis labour catchment residents are similar to or below the State average. The ‘ICT and Professional Services’ sector has the lowest rate relative to the State average with the Ennis Labour Catchment recording a rate of 13.6% whereas the State average was 20.3%.

Figure 5.6: Industry Profile of those living in the Ennis Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)

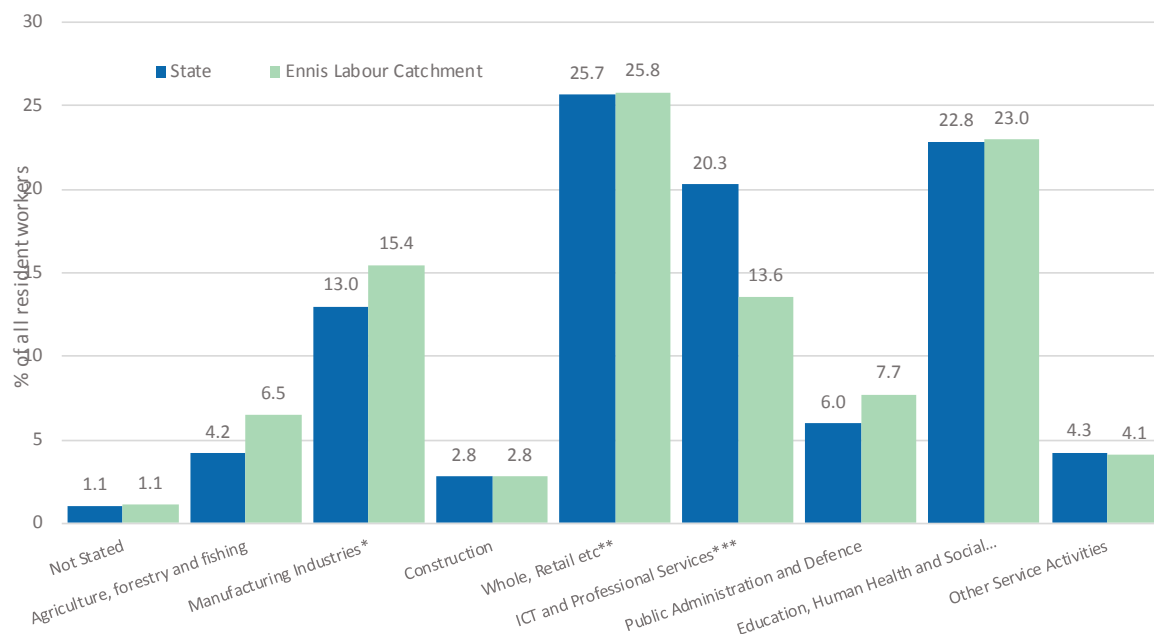


Table 5.6 details the industry of employment of the Ennis labour catchment by the location of employment – within Ennis or outside the town. Employment in ‘Wholesale, Retail and Commerce’, ‘Education, Human Health and Social, and ‘Public Administration and Defence’ are more dominant among those employed within Ennis. The ‘ICT and Professional Services’, ‘Manufacturing’ and ‘Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing’ sectors are higher for those employed outside the town in locations such as Shannon and Limerick City for urban based employment and then within rural locations for agricultural based employment.

5. Ennis Labour Catchment

Table 5.6: Industry profile of those living in the Ennis Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)

	Ennis Labour Catchment	Working inside Ennis	Working outside Ennis	State
Agricultural, Forestry and Fishing	6.5%	0.8%	10.1%	4.2%
Manufacturing Industries*	15.4%	12.1%	17.6%	13%
Construction	2.8%	2.1%	3.2%	2.8%
Wholesale, Retail etc	25.8%	28.8%	23.9%	25.7%
ICT and Professional Services***	13.6%	12.1%	14.4%	20.3%
Public Administration and Defence	7.7%	11.2%	5.5%	6%
Education, Human Health and Social Work Activities	23%	26.3%	20.8%	22.8%
Other Services	4.1%	5.6%	3.1%	4.3%
Not Stated	1.1%	0.9%	1.3%	1.1%
Total	100% (21,409)	100% (8,305)	100% (13,104)	100% (1.59m)

Note: with only nine classifications available, industrial classifications in POWCAR are less detailed than normal classifications in regular Census.

*Manufacturing Industries = Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Waste Management

**Wholesale, Retail etc = Wholesale, Retail Trade, Transportation and Storage, Accommodation and Food Service Activities

***ICT and Professional Services = Information and Communication, Financial, Real Estate, Professional, administration and support service activities

5.3.7 Socio-Economic Structure

The socio-economic structure of employment in the Ennis Labour Catchment is set out in Figure 5.7. The socio-economic group (SEG) is determined by occupation and employment status and aims to classify those on the basis of comparable skill and educational levels. This is also a useful indicator of the type of employment and skills available within labour catchments and is particularly informative when compared to the national socio-economic structure.

The socio-economic structure of the labour catchment of Ennis is broadly similar to that of the State with the largest groups being 'Non-Manual' (28.1%), 'Lower Professionals' (18.3%), 'Employers and Managers' (14.2%), 'Semi Skilled' (9.6%) and then 'Higher Professionals' (8%). Although following a similar trend the Ennis labour catchment has lower rates than the State average in the top tier socio-economic structure categories: 'Employers and Managers' (14.2% v 16.7%) and 'Higher Professionals' (8% v 9.4%). The Ennis labour catchment also has a higher proportion within the socio-economic structure categories of 'Own Account Workers' (3.6% v 2.6%) and Farmers (6.2% v 3.4%).

Table 5.7 details the socio-economic structure breakdown for those working within Ennis and those working outside Ennis. As a follow on to previous indicators on the high level of external commuting (i.e., beyond the catchment such as Shannon or Limerick) to quality employment opportunities, there are somewhat notable differences in rates with a higher proportion of those employed outside Ennis town classed as 'Higher and Lower Professionals'. Although only marginal, this needs to be contextualised and take account of the high levels of agricultural socio-economic structure in the non-town workers which in fact understates the overall percentage rates of the 'Higher and Lower Professionals' in the non-town group.

The largest difference between town and non-town based workers is within the 'Non Manual' group which relates to persons working in retail, government, banking and other areas fulfilling administrative roles.

5. Ennis Labour Catchment

After these, the largest difference between town and non-town employment relates to those classed as ‘Farmers’ where the rate is 9.6% outside the town and only 0.8% in the town.

Figure 5.7: SEG Profile of those living in the Ennis Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)

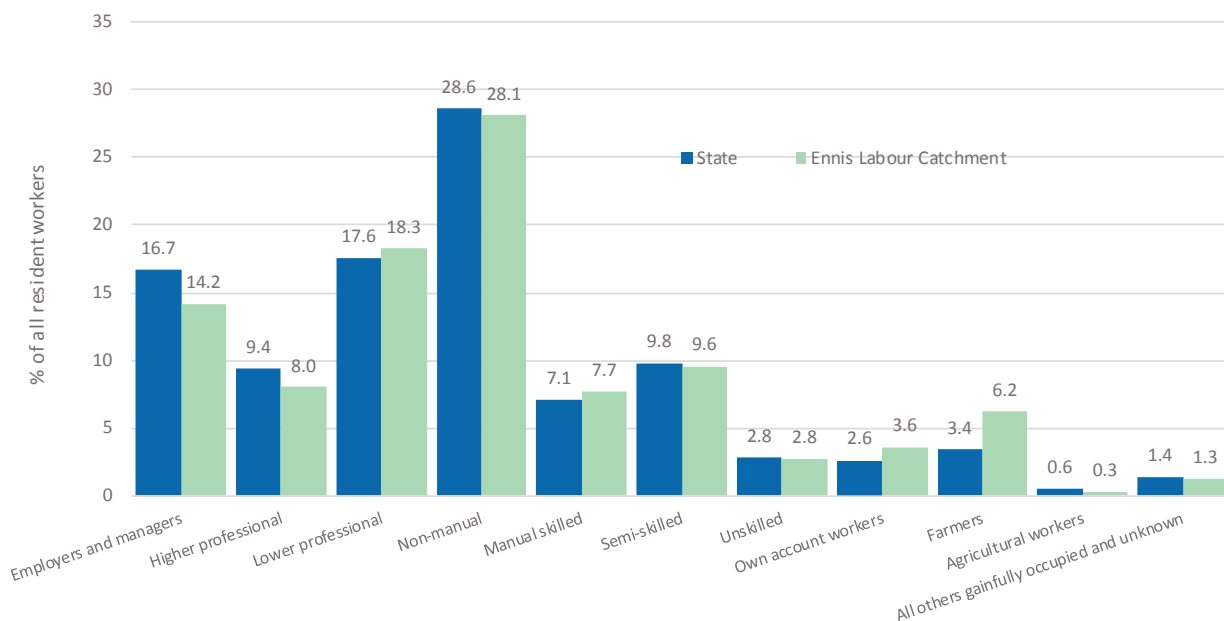


Table 5.7: SEG Profile of those living in the Ennis Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: AIRO & CSO POWCAR)

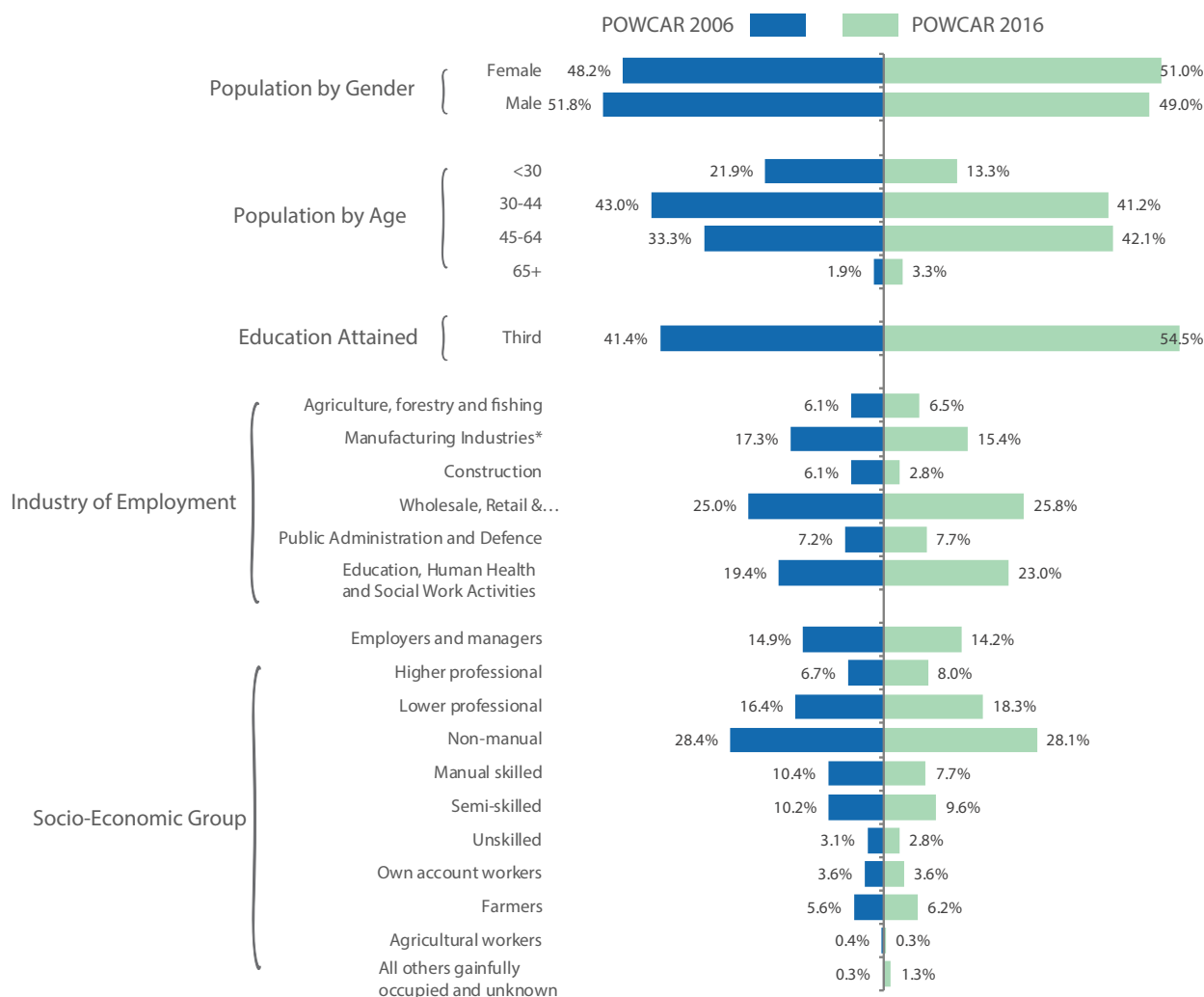
	Ennis Labour Catchment	Working inside Ennis	Working outside Ennis	State
Employers and managers	14.2%	13.5%	14.6%	16.7%
Higher professional	8%	7.1%	8.6%	9.4%
Lower professional	18.3%	17.8%	18.6%	17.6%
Non-manual	28.1%	36.5%	22.8%	28.6%
Manual skilled	7.7%	6.2%	8.6%	7.1%
Semi-skilled	9.6%	10.7%	8.9%	9.8%
Unskilled	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%	2.8%
Own account workers	3.6%	3.2%	3.9%	2.6%
Farmers	6.2%	0.8%	9.6%	3.4%
Agricultural workers	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%
Others gainfully occupied and unknown	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%
Total	100% (21,409)	100% (8,305)	100% (13,104)	100% (1.59m)

5. Ennis Labour Catchment

5.4 Analysis of change between 2006 and 2016

The graphic below details the change that has occurred across the Ennis Labour Catchment between 2006 and 2016. This is reviewed in the context of geographical changes and then the socio-economic characteristics of those residing within the overall catchment area. Most notable changes in terms of socio-economic characteristics certainly relate to the age of resident workers and the rate of third level attainment.

- As with the analysis based on the 2006 POWCAR results, the Ennis labour catchment is a key labour catchment in the Western Region however its ranking decreased from the second largest to the third largest over the last ten years. It has a resident ‘at work’ population of 21,409 and accounts for 8.2% of the total resident workforce within the Western Region. This is an increase of 0.35% (76) from the 2006 figure of 21,333 when it represented a marginally higher proportion of 8.7% of the total resident workforce within the Western Region.
- A review of the geographical extent of the labour catchments from the 2006 and 2016 POWCAR analysis reveals there has been little change to the overall size of the catchments in the last ten years. South-east Clare is still very much under the influence of Limerick City and Shannon and parts of north Clare linked to Galway City. Perhaps the strengthening position of Kilrush is most notable, partly due to Kilkee not being included in the analysis (see Appendix), which has had a diminishing effect on the dominance of the Ennis labour catchment in areas in close proximity to Doonbeg etc.



5. Ennis Labour Catchment

5.5 Ennis Labour Catchment Summary

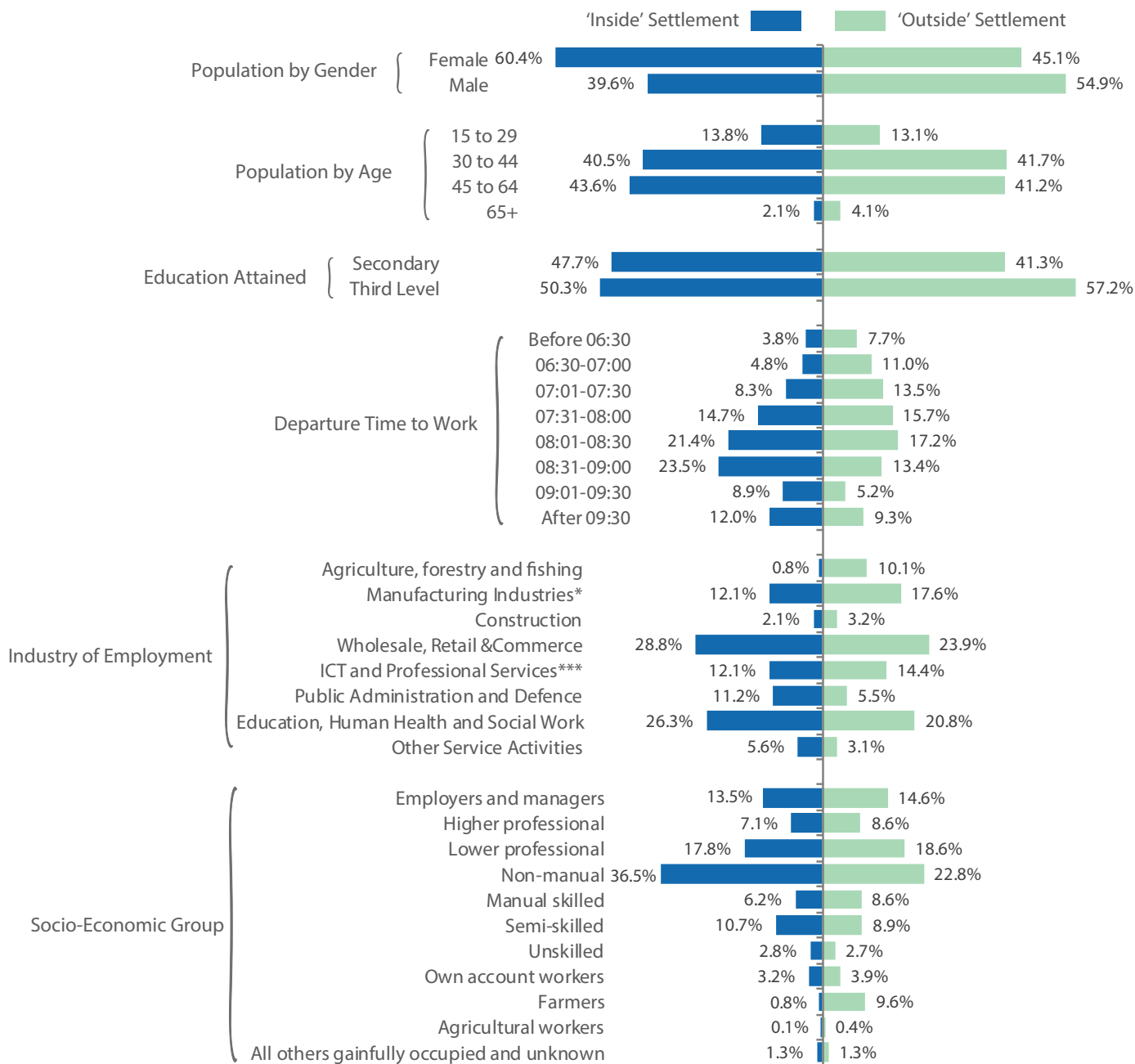
This section provides a summary of the key points of the Ennis Labour Catchment

- The Ennis labour catchment is the third largest labour catchment in the Western Region (Map 2.1) with a resident 'at work' population of 21,409 which accounts for 8.2% of the total resident 'at work' population within the Western Region (260,261).
- The Ennis labour catchment covers a large proportion of central and west Clare and is completely contained within county Clare with no extension into other local authority areas (Map 4.2). In 2016, there were 21,409 people classified as at work and living within the labour catchment. This figure is just under three times the resident 'at work' population within the town at its core (10,737). The 2016 total is +0.3% higher than the 2006 total of 21,333.
- The Ennis labour catchment is constrained by the influence of Kilrush to the west, Shannon and Limerick City to the south and Galway City to the north. These towns (and cities) are themselves the most important places for employment for those living in their immediate hinterlands, and therefore constitute separate and quite large labour catchments within the county boundary of Clare.
- Of those living in the Ennis labour catchment, 38.8% (8,305) are employed within Ennis town and 61.2% (13,104) are employed outside the town and in the rest of the catchment and beyond. Key destinations outside the town are Clare Rural (26.9% or 5,759), Limerick City (9.1% or 1,955) and Shannon (4.8% or 1,037) – see Table 5.1 for more details.
- A demographic profile of the Ennis labour catchment shows the following:
 - The age profile of those living in the Ennis labour catchment is the second oldest of the catchments of the seven county towns in the Western Region.
 - Female workers account for a larger proportion of the workforce than their male counterparts with rates of 51% and 49% respectively. This gender gap is further extended when looking at those employed within the town where more women than men are employed, 60.4% and 39.6% respectively.
 - Those at work and residing in the Ennis labour catchment have a marginally lower level of education than the State average – with rates of 54.5% and 56.1% respectively (3rd level). In contrast to other labour catchment profiles, those employed outside Ennis town have a much higher level of third level education with a rate 57.2% compared to those employed in Ennis town (50.3%).
- Analysis of the profile of the industry of employment within the Ennis labour catchment shows the following:
 - The single largest employer is the 'Wholesale, Retail and Commerce' sector and accounts for 25.8% (5,528) which is similar to the State average (25.7%).
 - Both the 'Education, Human Health and Social Work' (23% or 4,916) and 'Manufacturing Industries' (15.4% or 3,306) are important employment sectors with 'Manufacturing Industries' having a higher proportional share than the State average (13%).
 - 'ICT and Professional Services' (13.6% or 2,902) is the fourth most important sector although much lower than the State average of 20.3%.

5. Ennis Labour Catchment

5.6 Socio-economic comparison of those employed 'Inside' and 'Outside' Ennis town

The graphic below details the socio-economic characteristics of resident workers within the Ennis labour catchment who are employed within Ennis town (Inside) and those that are employed outside Ennis town – within the wider labour catchment and beyond (Outside).



Western Development Commission
Dillon House, Ballaghaderreen,
Co. Roscommon, Ireland.

Tel: +353 (0) 94 9861441
Fax: +353 (0) 94 9861443
Email: policyanalysis@wdc.ie
Website: www.wdc.ie

WDC Policy Team Blog:
wdcinsights.wordpress.com

