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Travel to Work and Labour Catchments in the Western Region



Ennis Labour Catchment

2024

6. Ennis Labour Catchment

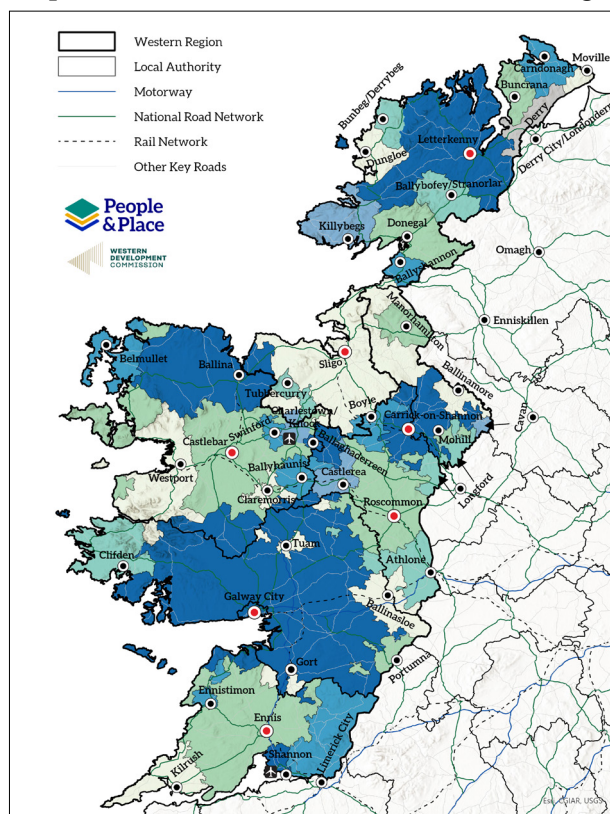
6.1 Introduction

The Western Development Commission (WDC) continues its series of regional labour market analyses with this new publication, Travel to Work and Labour Catchments in the Western Region: A Profile of Seven Town Labour Catchments. Based on Census of Population 2022 (POWSCCAR)¹ data, it provides unique insights into the key labour market centres in the Western Region through an analysis of the travel to work patterns of workers living in the Western Region. This is the third time the WDC has undertaken this analysis, previous reports based on 2006 Census data is available [here](#) and 2016 Census data is available [here](#).

This work is particularly timely given developments in government policy such as the National Planning Framework (NPF) and NPF Revision (2024), which sets out regional targets for where population and jobs growth should occur and associated plans and policies such as the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies (RSES), County and City Development Plans (CDPs), Local Economic and Community Plans (LECPs) and Climate Action Plans for the seven local authorities within the Western Region.

The report and analysis identify the town labour catchments for the Western Region, comprising counties Clare, Donegal, Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon and Sligo (see Map 6.1 below). The town labour catchment is the area from which a town draws most of its' workforce. At a regional level, the report also assists with the identification of the key employment centres in the Western Region and identifies changes since 2016. It maps and visualises the size and scale of employment based commuting patterns, highlights the potential labour supply available for future growth and, as such, provides important insights for employers and policymakers - nationally, regionally and locally.

Map 6.1: Labour Catchments in the Western Region, 2022



Source: CSO POWSCCAR

6.2 About this Profile - Ennis

As part of its remit in promoting the economic and social development of the Western Region, the WDC is interested in examining the nature and extent of economic and labour market activity at the regional and sub-regional level. The full report presents an overview of all 43 labour catchments in the Western Region with subsequent sections focusing on the main seven towns/city catchments.

This section examines the town of Ennis as an employment destination for resident workers in the Western Region and provides detailed mapping and descriptive analysis of the Ennis labour catchment. Following a discussion on Ennis data in 2022 (Section 6.3) and the impact of working from home (Section 6.4), the profile presents the following:

¹ Census 2022 Place of Work, School, College or Childcare - Census of Anonymised Records (POWSCCAR).

6. Ennis Labour Catchment

1. A graphical illustration of travel to work patterns and commuting flows (Section 6.5) and the overall labour catchment of the town (Section 6.6);
2. A detailed discussion of the labour market characteristics of all the people at work who are living in the labour catchment – place of work, industry of employment, socio-economic group, education attainment, age, gender, means of travel and time of departure (Section 6.7); and
3. Summary graphics that detail the labour catchment changes that have taken place since 2016 (both geographical and socio-economic) and socio-economic comparisons with the State and the other six key towns/city in the Western Region (Carrick-on-Shannon, Castlebar, Galway City, Letterkenny, Roscommon town and Sligo town) (Section 6.8-6.12).

6.3 The importance of Ennis as a place of work

The official CSO settlement of Ennis had a population of 27,923 persons recorded in the 2022 Census. Ennis is the second largest urban centre within the Western Region (Galway City is the largest) and the 11th largest in the State. Since 2006, the population residing within the town of Ennis has increased by +15.1% (+3,670)².

Population

In the most recent intercensal period 2016 to 2022, the population of Ennis has increased by +10.5% (+2,647). This rate of growth is much higher than that of the State (+8.1%) and higher than the Western Region (+7%) between 2016 and 2022. A number of other towns across Clare have seen significant population growth since 2016 with the highest rates in Lahinch (+59%), Cratloe (+29%), Kilkee (+24%), Killaloe (+12%), Scarriff/Tuamgraney (+11%) and Sixmilebridge (+8%).

Labour Force

Since Census 2016 there has been an increase in the numbers living in Ennis that are in the labour force (those at work and unemployed) and those classed as being at work. Between 2016 and 2022, the labour force in Ennis has increased by +10.4% (from 12,430 to 13,727). The number of residents at work has increased by +17.4% (from 10,566 to 12,404). Conversely, the number classed as unemployed has decreased by -29% (from 1,864 to 1,323). The +17.4% increase in those at work in Ennis has been higher than in the State (+15.6%), the Western Region (+14.6%) and County Clare (+13.4%).

Daytime Working Population

According to POWSCCAR 2022, the total number of jobs located within the Ennis boundary was 10,628 and this accounted for 3.9% of all jobs located within the Western Region (272,860)³. Of all cities and towns in Ireland, Ennis has the 15th highest number of jobs located within the town boundary and this accounted for 28.8% of all jobs located within County Clare (36,872). Relative to the six other main towns/city in this report, Ennis has the fourth highest number of jobs with higher numbers in Galway City (51,211), Sligo town (13,562) and Letterkenny (13,109) and lower numbers in Castlebar (9,911), Roscommon town (4,315) and Carrick-on-Shannon (3,145). The ratio of local jobs (10,628) to resident workers (12,269) in the town is 0.87 indicating that the town has a high level of resident workers commuting to employment opportunities elsewhere.

² Demographic comparisons between urban centres tend to be difficult due to intercensal boundary changes. In preparation for Census 2022 the CSO developed a new settlement (town) geography for Ireland called Built Up Area (BUAs) - these geographies are slightly different from the town boundaries used in the enumeration of Census 2016. As such, the new boundaries in 2022 can include additional residential areas and employment locations (local jobs) that were not part of the boundary area in 2016.

³ This is called 'the daytime working population', (the number of jobs in an area) and represents the number of people working and residing in an area plus the number of workers commuting into the area of work, in this case the town of Ennis.

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Between 2016 and 2022, there was an increase of +4.5% (+456) jobs located in Ennis. This was the second smallest increase of the seven main towns/city within this report with the highest rate of jobs growth in Galway City (+15.4%), Letterkenny (+15%), Roscommon town (+10.2%), Carrick-on-Shannon (+9.7%) and Castlebar (+9.6%)⁴. At +4.1%, only Sligo town had a lower proportional increase in local jobs. Over the same period, the number of jobs in County Clare increased by +6.1% (+2,111) and the Western Region as a whole by +12.4% (+30,148) from 242,712 to 272,860. Ennis accounted for 21.6% of the new job growth of County Clare.

6.4 The impact of Working from Home on labour catchments

Since COVID-19, remote and hybrid working practices are much more extensive and this has reshaped the landscape of labour markets. With a substantial increase in individuals now working wholly or partly from home, the traditional concept of labour catchments centred around towns has undergone a notable transformation compared to previous analyses. In Census 2022, the CSO captured more data on working from home.

Remote work practice, wholly or partly, has been supported by government, through legislation⁵. This paradigm shift allows individuals to work from home locations while mitigating traditional constraints associated with commuting to employment locations typically in urban centres. This has resulted in large numbers of the workforce working from home and not commuting as was the traditional practice. Remote and hybrid work practices may also enable more longer distance commuting, where people commute further distances to their place of work but on a more infrequent basis.

The impact of the widespread adoption of working from home is clearly identified in the results from Census POWSCCAR 2022 and 2016. The number of people who recorded that they worked mainly from home in Ireland increased by +133%, from 111,744 workers in 2016 (5.7%) to 260,821 in 2022 (11.4%)⁶. Working **mainly** from home is considered 3+ days out of a typical 5 day week. Within the Western Region, the number who worked mainly from home in 2022 was recorded at 40,461, an increase of +75.6% (+17,420) since Census 2016. As such, the proportion of Western Region resident workers who work mainly from home has increased from 7.1% in 2016 to 10.7% in 2022. This does not capture those working from home in hybrid patterns, for example 1-2 days per week.

In County Clare a total of 5,420 (9.8%) resident workers were recorded as mainly working from home in Census 2022. This represents a +40.9% (+1,573) increase from the number in 2016 (3,847 or 8% of resident workers).

Resulting from the increased incidence in working from home, the employment base in Clare is now characterised by a more dispersed and decentralised workforce. This, in turn, will have implications for urban planning, infrastructure development and policymaking aimed at supporting economic growth and workforce mobility.

4 | 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.

5 | The Work Life Balance and Miscellaneous Provision Act 2023 provides for all employees the right to request remote working arrangements.

6 | In April 2022, government COVID work from home guidelines had been lifted but many still continued the practice.

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6.5 Employment based commuting patterns to Ennis

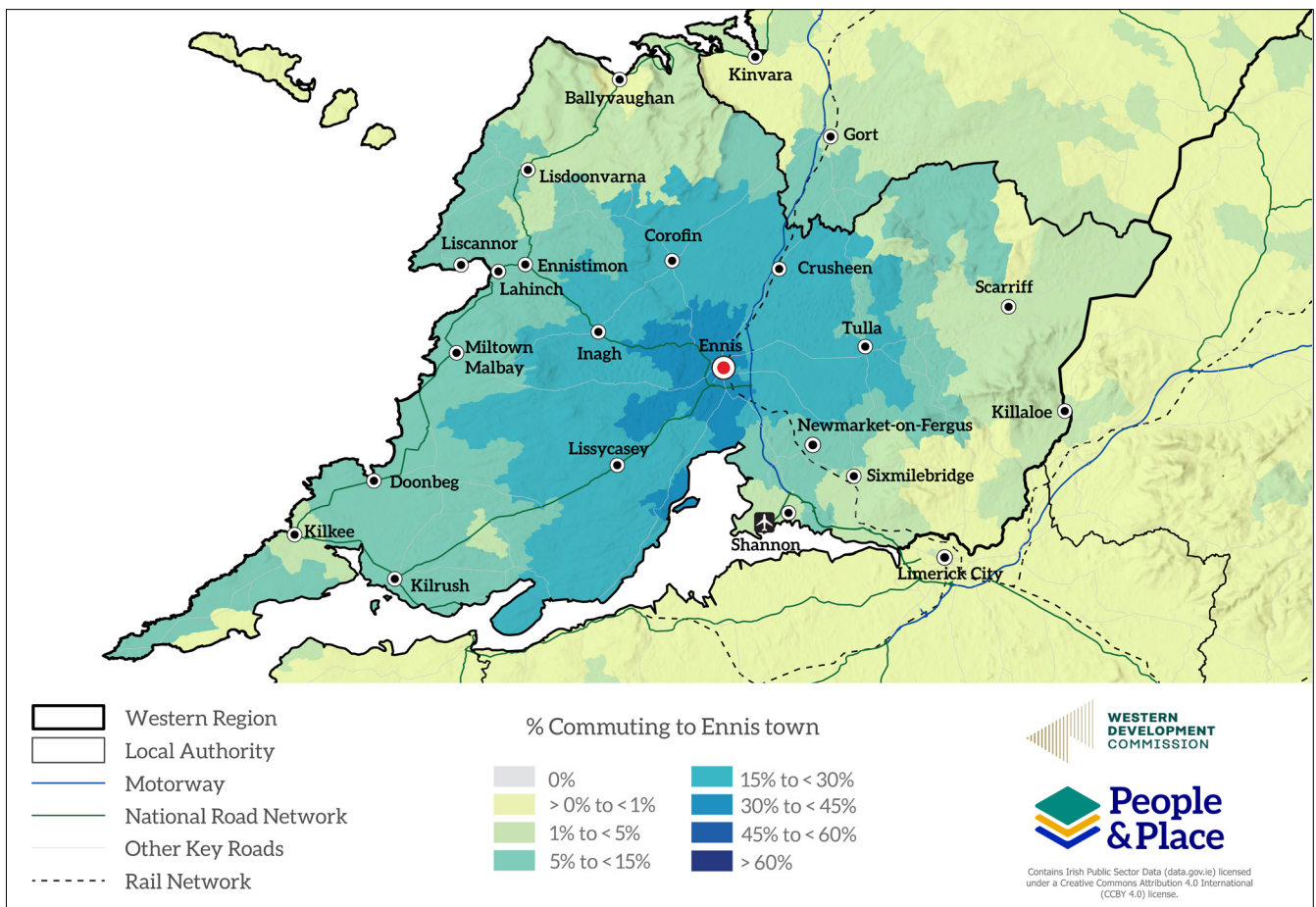
Map 6.2 shows the extent of commuting flows to Ennis for work opportunities. The colours represent the proportions of people at work who live in each ED and travel to work in Ennis.

Definition - Commuting Flows

Commuting flows are expressed as the percentage of resident workers in an Electoral Division (ED) that commute to a particular destination (i.e. Ennis, Galway City etc.) for employment.

A high commuting rate (i.e., > 60%) means that the town is a work destination for > 60% of residents in that ED.

Map 6.2: Commuting Flows into Ennis, 2022



Source: CSO POWSCCAR

As 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 perimeter (30% to <45%). Beyond these areas, the proportion travelling to the town gradually declines and is illustrated on the map; graduating from the darker green areas (Lissycasey, Inagh, Corofin, Crusheen and Tulla) where between 15% and 30% of resident workers in those EDs work in Ennis, through to medium green (Ennistimon, Lahinch, Liscannor, Lisdoonvarna, Newmarket-on-Fergus, Kilrush, Doonbeg and Miltown Malbay) where between 5% and 15% of resident workers in those EDs commute to work in Ennis. The remainder of Clare has relatively low rates of commuting to Ennis with rates in Ballyvaughan, Scarriff, Killaloe, Sixmilbridge, Shannon and Kilkee all below 5%. Indeed, these areas to the north and east/southeast of the county are under a much higher level of urban influence from employment opportunities in both Galway City and the Limerick-Shannon Metropolitan Area.

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6.6 Identifying the Ennis labour catchment

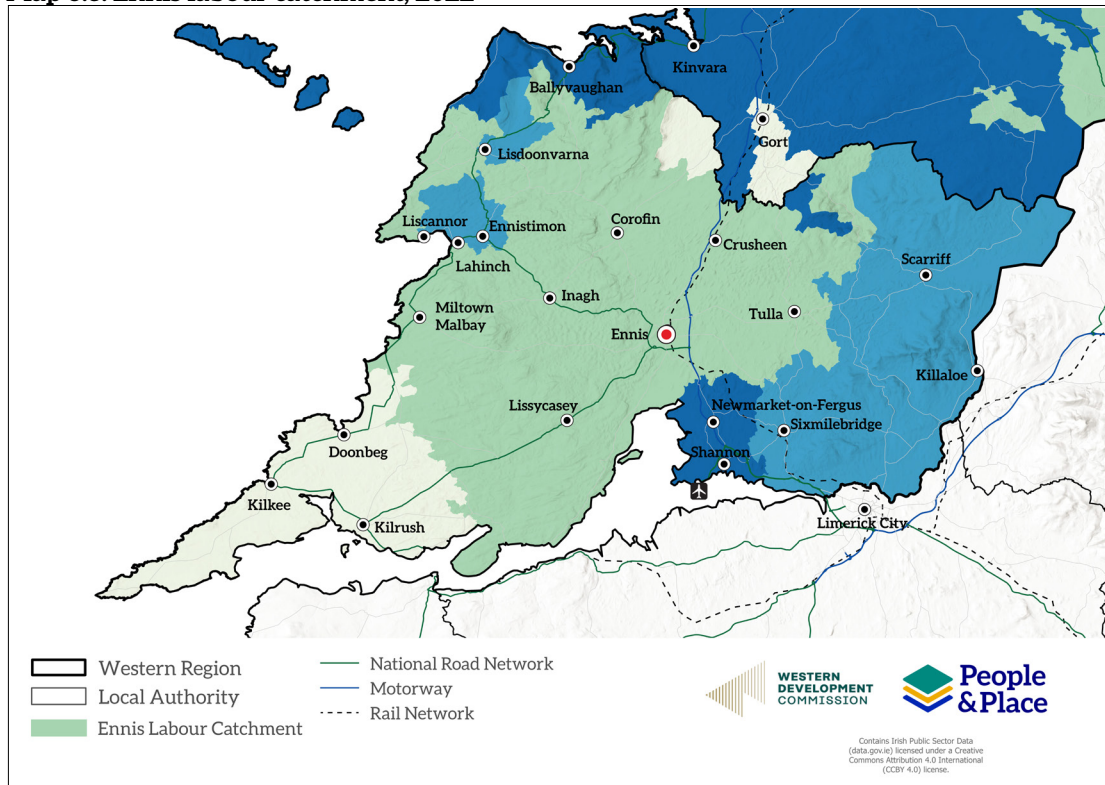
While Map 6.2 shows EDs from where even one person commuted to Ennis, all of these EDs are not included in the Ennis labour catchment. The Ennis labour catchment is based on only those EDs for which Ennis is the most popular work destination for resident workers. Other EDs, whose commuters travel in greater numbers to other towns, are assigned to the labour catchments of those towns.

Definition - Labour Catchments

The town labour catchment is the area from which a town draws most of its labour supply. Each catchment is based on the inclusion of Electoral Divisions (EDs) that are assigned to the town. An ED is assigned to the town's labour catchment if it is the most popular work destination for the resident workers in the ED⁷.

Map 6.3 shows the Ennis labour catchment as depicted by the green colour. While the labour catchment extends to large parts of the county, it excludes southwest areas of Clare, which form part of the Kilrush labour catchment and northwest Clare in areas close to Fanore and Ballyvaughan, which form part of the Galway City labour catchment. Since 2016, parts of west Clare in the areas of Lahinch, Liscannor and Lisdoonvarna are now part of the Ennistimon labour catchment rather than the Ennis labour catchment. Much of east Clare including Scarriff/Tuamgraney, Killaloe and Sixmilebridge are part of the Limerick-Shannon Metropolitan Area. Since 2016, both the towns of Ennistimon (+19% local jobs and +9% population) and Lahinch (+30% local jobs and +60% population) have seen very strong demographic and economic growth and this has influenced local labour catchments.

Map 6.3: Ennis labour catchment, 2022



Source: CSO POWSCCAR

7 | For a more detailed explanation of the methodology, see Appendix.

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Ennis is still the dominant labour catchment for some parts of east Clare and extends past Tulla. However, the remainder of east Clare from the County Galway border in the north to County Limerick in the south including Scarriff/Tuamgraney, Killaloe and Sixmilebridge (the area shaded in blue to the east), is under the influence of Limerick City which acts as the main employment destination for this part of the county. Very strong job growth since 2016 in both Limerick City and the wider Shannon area has resulted in both of these locations becoming more important destinations for resident workers in County Clare. As such, the importance of Ennis town as the dominant employment destination in parts of east Clare has declined (see Section 6.9).

In summary, Ennis is an important employment destination but its influence is mainly within County Clare. In particular, Ennis is the key economic attraction for the immediate areas surrounding the town, central Clare (Inagh, Corofin, Lisseycasey etc.) and then the midwest coastal areas to Miltown Malbay.

In 2022, there were 22,342 people classified as at work and living within the Ennis labour catchment (7.6% of all Western Region resident workers). Interestingly, this is the fourth largest in the Western Region, behind Galway City (88,253), Sligo town (24,382) and Letterkenny (23,503). The Ennis labour catchment has a population at work 1.8 times larger than the town of Ennis (22,342 to 12,269 respectively). Although the geographical size of the Ennis labour catchment has contracted (mainly east Clare and parts of west Clare), the total resident workers residing in the labour catchment has increased by +4.4% since 2016 (from 21,409) and by +4.7% since 2016 (from 21,333).

6.7 Profile of the Ennis labour catchment

Map 6.3 above identified the Ennis labour catchment (in green). 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 town in April 2022. This is important as including those who live in the labour catchment and work elsewhere provides a more complete assessment of the potential labour supply for Ennis.

The Ennis labour catchment is therefore composed of those who live in and are employed within the town (**Working in Ennis**) and those who live in the labour catchment but work outside the town e.g. other towns such as Shannon, rural areas and locations outside the Western Region such as Limerick City etc. (**Working elsewhere in Ireland**)⁸.

This profile is further supported by an analysis of changes in the labour catchment between 2016 and 2022 (Section 6.8 and Section 6.9), both in terms of geography and socio-economic characteristics, a comparison profile of the Ennis labour catchment relative to the State (Section 6.10), a comparison profile of those 'Working in Ennis' and 'Working elsewhere in Ireland' (Section 6.11) and a comparison profile of the Ennis labour catchment and the six other main towns/city within the Western Region (Section 6.12).

⁸ | Note: 'Working elsewhere in Ireland' refers to working anywhere beyond the town boundary, which could include suburbs outside the town boundary to more distant locations such as Dublin City.

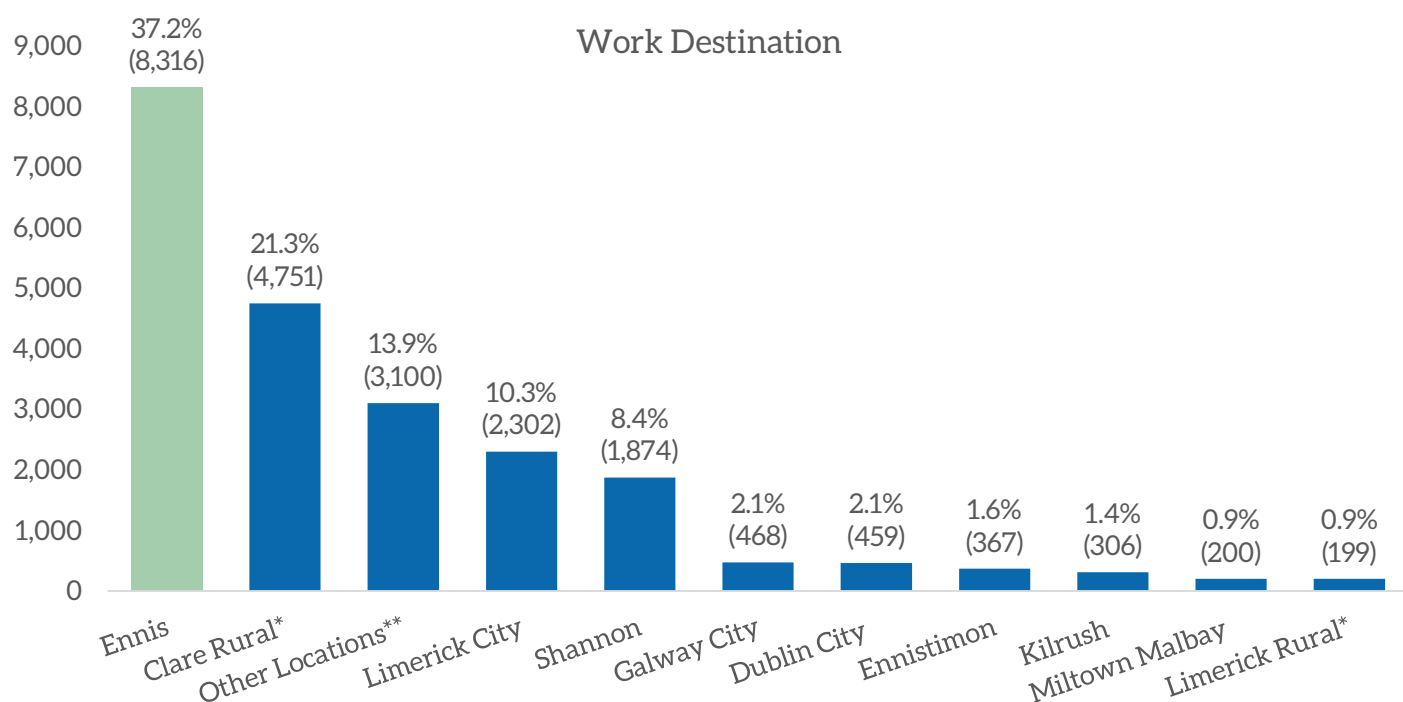
6. Ennis Labour Catchment

6.7.1 Place of Work

The Ennis labour catchment can be seen to include most of County Clare, but is mainly contained within central areas and the midwest. In Figures 6.1 and 6.2 the main work locations for those who live in the Ennis labour catchment are set out. Those who work mainly from home in the Ennis labour catchment (n=2,823)⁹ are coded with their home location as their place of work i.e., a resident worker from Ennis who works mainly from home is coded with their place of work as Ennis.

As expected, Ennis town is the principal place of employment for those living in the labour catchment, accounting for 8,316 (37.2%) of all employment - although this share has declined since 2016 (38.8%). Of the seven labour catchments reviewed here, the Ennis labour catchment has the third lowest proportion of resident workers commuting to its' centre. Higher rates indicate that the town/city is a particularly attractive employment centre to the resident workers in the labour catchment. Conversely, lower rates suggest that alternative employment locations play a more important role than the key town/city (i.e., Ennis). Employment in rural parts of County Clare (destination outside any defined CSO settlement) is the next most popular destination and this accounted for just over a fifth of all resident workers (21.3% or 4,751). Since 2016, flows to 'Rural' areas (destination outside any defined CSO settlement) have declined by -5.6% and this is partly explained by the expansion of the Shannon town boundary by the CSO which previously did not include parts of the Shannon Free Zone (jobs in this area were previously classed as 'Rural') (see Figure 6.2).

Figure 6.1: Key Destinations of resident workers in the Ennis labour catchment, 2022



*'Clare/Limerick Rural' - destination outside any defined CSO settlement
 **'Other Locations' - Less than 199 commuters

The growing importance of the Limerick-Shannon Metropolitan Area (a strategic planning area within the National Planning Framework) as an employment destination for Clare resident workers has already been highlighted. This growth has resulted in a contraction of the overall Ennis labour catchment since 2016 and an expansion of both the Limerick and Shannon labour catchments.

⁹ Of the 2,823 coded as working from home in the Ennis labour catchment, 1,048 are coded as both living in and working in the Ennis settlement.

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However, even for those residing within the Ennis labour catchment, both towns are still key employment destinations with Limerick City accounting for 10.3% (2,302) and Shannon accounting for 8.4% (1,874) of all employment.

Since 2016, the largest increase in employment destination has been to Shannon town, which has seen an overall increase in 'local jobs' in the town from 4,484 in 2016 to 8,185 in 2022 (+82%)¹⁰. As such, Shannon now plays a far more important role in the defined labour catchments in the south of the Western Region. The other large employment destinations for residents within the Ennis labour catchment are important towns in close proximity to Ennis; Ennistimon, Kilrush, Miltown Malbay, Lahinch and Lisdoonvarna. Both Galway City (468 or 2.1%) and Dublin City (459 or 2.1%) are key destinations for Ennis labour catchment residents (as illustrated in Figure 6.2 below). Both destinations have increased in importance since 2016. Recent improvements to the motorway network (M18 and M7), reduced travel times and more flexible working from home arrangements are contributory factors. It is clear from examining the change between 2016 and 2022 in the proportional share of employment in key destinations, that the centres of Limerick City and Shannon have grown in importance, while 'Clare Rural' has declined (due to reclassification of Shannon Free Zone by CSO).

In summary, the Ennis labour catchment comprises just over a third (37.2% or 8,316) of resident workers who are employed in Ennis town with the remaining almost two thirds (62.8%) employed in locations outside of the town. As such, the Ennis labour catchment is a heavily contested economic space with resident workers availing of job opportunities both in the town and other nearby economic centres (Limerick City, Shannon and Galway City).

Figure 6.2: Key Destinations in 2022 and change since 2016

Work Destination	Resident Workers	Change 2016-2022	% Change 2016-2022	Proportional Share 2022	Proportional Share Change 2016-2022
Ennis	8,316	11	0.1%	37.2%	-1.6%
Clare Rural*	4,751	-1,008	-17.5%	21.3%	-5.6%
Other Locations**	3,100	927	N/A	13.9%	N/A
Limerick City	2,302	347	17.7%	10.3%	1.2%
Shannon	1,874	837	80.7%	8.4%	3.5%
Galway City	468	98	26.5%	2.1%	0.4%
Dublin City	459	194	73.2%	2.1%	0.8%
Ennistimon	367	-185	-33.5%	1.6%	-0.9%
Kilrush	306	-23	-7.0%	1.4%	-0.2%
Miltown Malbay	200	-2	-1.0%	0.9%	0.0%
Limerick Rural*	199	49	32.7%	0.9%	0.2%
Total	22,342	933	4.4%		

6.7.2 Employment by Industrial Group

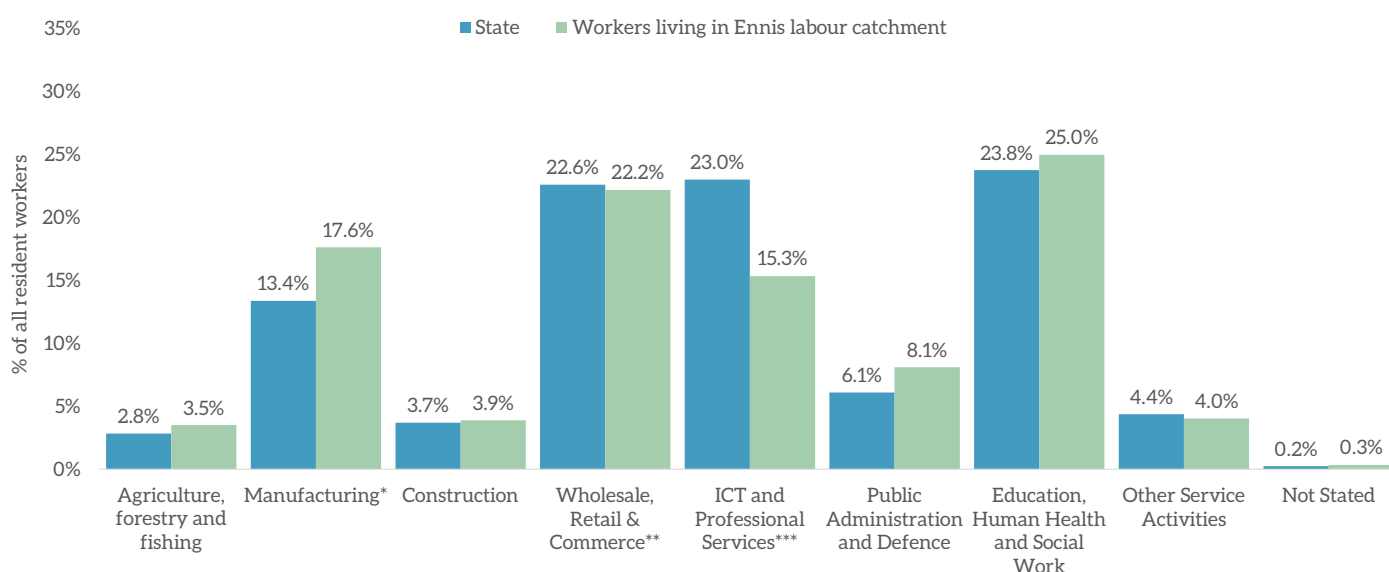
An analysis of the profile of employment by industrial group provides an indication of the structure of the local economy and the type of employment that it sustains, as well as the skills profile of the labour catchment. It is particularly instructive to compare the profile of a region or local area to that of the State average as it can highlight differences as well as strengths and weaknesses of the local economic base.

¹⁰ | It should be noted that while there has been increases in job numbers, the main reason for the increase in numbers relates to the redefinition of the Shannon town boundary by the CSO which previously did not include parts of the Shannon Free Zone.

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Employment by industrial group for all those living in the Ennis labour catchment is shown in Figure 6.3. The 'Education, Human Health and Social Work' sector is the most important employer and this accounted for a quarter of all resident workers (25%). The 'Wholesale, Retail Trade, Transportation and Storage, Accommodation and Food Service Activities' sector accounted for just over a fifth of resident workers (22.2%) in the Ennis labour catchment. The 'Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Waste Management' sector (17.6%) and 'Information and Communication, Financial, Real Estate, Professional, administration and support service activities' sector (15.3%) are the next biggest sectors in the labour catchment with all other sectors accounting for 8.1% or less.

Figure 6.3: Industrial Profile of the Ennis labour catchment and the State, 2022



Relative to the national picture, the 'Education, Human Health and Social Work' and 'Manufacturing' sectors play a more important role in the overall employment base. The 'Education, Human Health and Social Work' sector's share of employment (25%) is 1.2 percentage points higher than the State average (23.8%) and the 'Manufacturing' sector (17.6%) is 4.2 percentage points higher than the State average (13.4%). The 'ICT and Professional Services' sector recorded a rate of 15.3% whereas the State average was 23%¹¹.

Across the seven labour force catchments, Ennis does not appear to have any particular industrial specialisation although it recorded the second highest proportion employed in 'Manufacturing', the fourth highest in 'ICT and Professional Services' and the second lowest proportion in the 'Education, Human Health and Social Work'.

As seen in Figure 6.4 below, the industrial groups which saw the largest proportional increases between 2016 and 2022 were 'ICT and Professional Services' (+1.7 percentage points). 'Manufacturing' (+2.2 percentage points) and the 'Education, Human Health and Social Work' (+2 percentage points). In contrast, the largest proportionate declines have been in the 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' sector (-3 percentage points) and the 'Wholesale, Retail & Commerce' sector (-3.6 percentage points). These declines also occurred nationally with Agriculture, Retail and Wholesale sectors all witnessing the largest declines in employment share.

¹¹ | Note: with only nine classifications available, industrial classifications in POWSCCAR are less detailed than normal classifications in other Census outputs.

*Manufacturing = 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.

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Figure 6.4: Industrial Profile of the Ennis labour catchment in 2016 and 2022

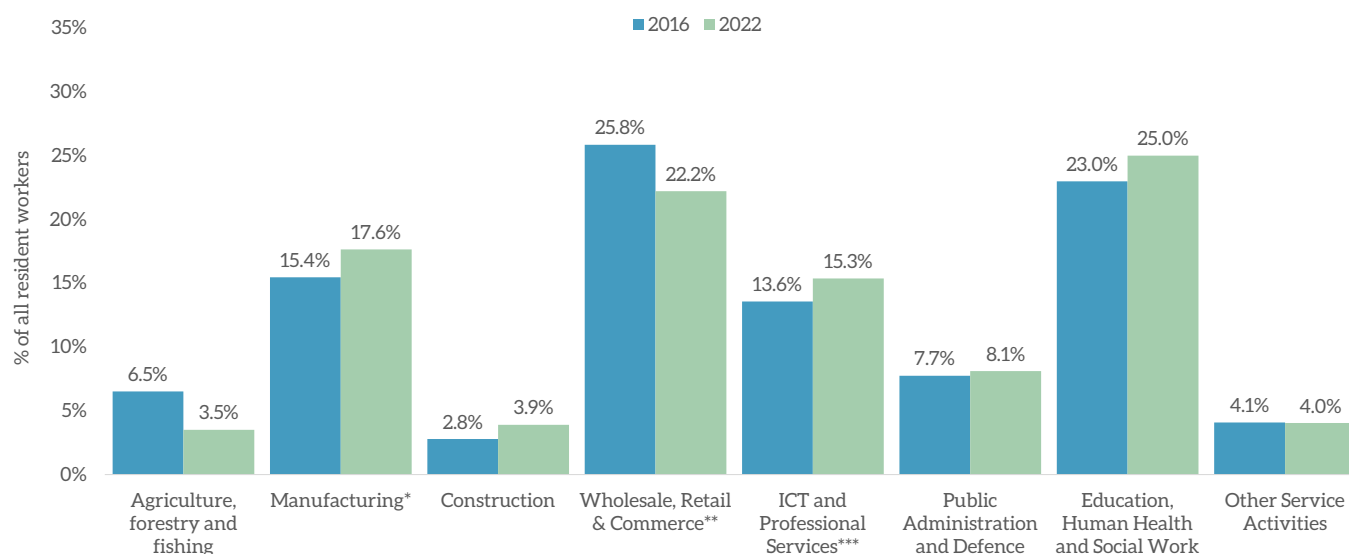


Figure 6.5 below details the industry of employment of the Ennis labour catchment by the location of employment – working within Ennis town or working elsewhere. Employment in the ‘Education, Human Health and Social Work’ (28.2%) and ‘Wholesale, Retail and Commerce’ (26.5%) are more dominant among those employed within Ennis town. The ‘ICT and Professional Services’ (16.2%), ‘Manufacturing’ (20.4%) and ‘Agriculture, forestry and fishing’ (5.3%) sectors have a higher share of employment outside the town. There is a greater share of ICT and ‘Manufacturing’ in urban locations such as Shannon Free Zone, Limerick City and Galway City while agricultural based employment is in rural locations.

Figure 6.5: Industrial Profile of the Ennis labour catchment, 2022

Industry	Workers living in the Ennis labour catchment							
	Total		Working in Ennis town		Working elsewhere in Ireland			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	783	3.5%	66	0.7%	717	5.3%		
Manufacturing*	3,938	17.6%	1,178	13.4%	2,760	20.4%		
Construction	869	3.9%	231	2.6%	638	4.7%		
Wholesale, Retail & Commerce**	4,956	22.2%	2,330	26.5%	2,626	19.4%		
ICT and Professional Services***	3,429	15.3%	1,234	14.0%	2,195	16.2%		
Public Administration and Defence	1,809	8.1%	822	9.3%	987	7.3%		
Education, Human Health & Social Work	5,580	25.0%	2,486	28.2%	3,094	22.9%		
Other Service Activities	902	4.0%	440	5.0%	462	3.4%		
Not Stated	76	0.3%	21	0.2%	55	0.4%		
Total	22,342	100%	8,808	100%	13,534	100%		

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6.7.3 Socio-Economic Group

The socio-economic structure of employment in the Ennis labour catchment is set out in Figure 6.6. The socio-economic group (SEG) is determined by occupation and employment status and aims to classify those on the basis of comparable skill and education levels. Occupational categories are not available in POWSCCAR. Socio-economic group is 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 structure¹².

The socio-economic structure of the labour catchment of Ennis is broadly similar to that of the State with the largest group by far being 'Non-manual'¹³ (50%) which is similar to the State average at 49.5%. As with the State, the next largest category in the Ennis labour catchment is 'Employers and Managers' at 13%. Relative to the other six key labour catchments, the Ennis labour catchment recorded the second largest proportion of resident workers classed as 'Employers and Managers' (Galway City labour catchment is the highest at 13.3%). Following these, the three categories of 'Semi-skilled', 'Manual-skilled' and 'Lower professional' all account for approximately 8-9% of the resident workforce. 'Farmers and Agricultural Workers' accounted for 3.7% of all resident workers in the labour catchment.

Figure 6.6: Socio-Economic Group (SEG) Profile of the Ennis labour catchment and the State, 2022

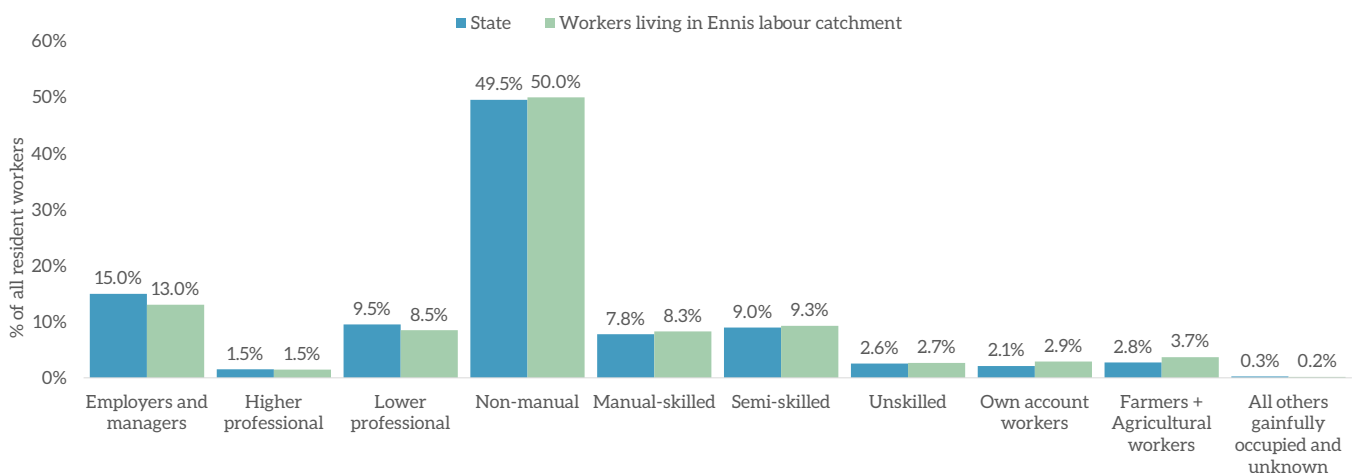


Figure 6.7 below details the socio-economic structure breakdown for those working within Ennis town and those working outside Ennis town. The largest difference between the 'town' and 'elsewhere' group is within the 'Non-manual' group (56.2% in Ennis town vs 45.9% in job locations outside Ennis town) which relates to persons working in retail, government, banking and other areas fulfilling administrative roles.

12 | A break in the time series from the CSO has occurred for socio-economic group between Census 2022 and previous census results. Although the categories remain the same, it is important to note the break in time series when comparing historical tables to Census 2022 results. The biggest change that occurred across the State was the shift between the 'Higher Professional' and 'Lower professional' groups to 'Non-manual'. For instance, in 2011 and 2016 the proportion of the workforce with SEG classed as 'Non-manual' was approximately 25% and in the 2022 this proportion was 43.2%. In contrast, 'Higher Professional' groupings declined from approximately 8% in 2011 and 2016 to 1.5% in 2022 (based on full Census results including both Mobile and Uncodable workers).

13 | The 'Non-manual' sector is a diverse group which relates to persons working in retail, government, banking and other areas fulfilling administrative roles.

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As a follow on to previous indicators on the high level of external commuting to employment opportunities (i.e., beyond the labour catchment such as Shannon or Limerick), there are somewhat notable differences in rates with a higher proportion of those employed outside Ennis town classed as 'Lower professional' and 'Employers and Managers' - the majority of these jobs being located in the Limerick-Shannon Metropolitan Area and Galway City. Those working outside Ennis town, in mostly rural areas, also have a higher proportion of workers as part of the 'Farmers and Agricultural workers' grouping (5.5% working outside the town vs 0.9% working in the town).

Figure 6.7: Socio-Economic Group (SEG) Profile of the Ennis labour catchment, 2022

Socio-Economic Group (SEG)	Workers living in the Ennis labour catchment							
	Total		Working in Ennis town		Working elsewhere in Ireland			
Employers and managers	2,914	13.0%	1,077	12.2%	1,837	13.6%		
Higher professional	329	1.5%	167	1.9%	162	1.2%		
Lower professional	1,896	8.5%	568	6.4%	1,328	9.8%		
Non-manual	11,171	50.0%	4,953	56.2%	6,218	45.9%		
Manual-skilled	1,847	8.3%	575	6.5%	1,272	9.4%		
Semi-skilled	2,074	9.3%	894	10.1%	1,180	8.7%		
Unskilled	597	2.7%	226	2.6%	371	2.7%		
Own account workers	647	2.9%	235	2.7%	412	3.0%		
Farmers + Agricultural workers	826	3.7%	83	0.9%	743	5.5%		
All others gainfully occupied and unknown	41	0.2%	30	0.3%	11	0.1%		
Total	22,342	100%	8,808	100%	13,534	100%		

6.7.4 Education

As a whole, overall education levels in Ireland for those at work have increased dramatically since 2006 with the proportion of the national population at work having completed education with a third level qualification (excludes those with a mobile or blank destination) increasing from 43% in 2006 to 56.1% in 2016 to 63.1% in 2022.

Figure 6.8 details the average education profile among those resident workers in the Ennis labour catchment with 62.5% having completed third level education - this is similar to the rate of 63.1% for workers nationally. The rate for the Western Region was recorded at 61%. Relative to all seven labour catchments, Ennis has the third most educated workforce with only Galway City (67.6%) and Sligo town (63.2%) having higher rates of third level education¹⁴.

¹⁴ At the local authority level, Galway City recorded the second highest rate in the State at 72% whereas the rate for County Clare resident workers was recorded at 61.4%, the 13th highest rate in the State. 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 (only 32% of those coded blank or mobile in the State have third level qualifications).

6. Ennis Labour Catchment

Figure 6.8 below details the education attainment levels for all workers, those employed within the town and those employed elsewhere. There is a significant difference between the education attainment of those who are employed within Ennis town (57.4% with third level) and those employed elsewhere (65.8% with third level). This relates to the high level of commuting from within the labour catchment to highly qualified employment opportunities within Limerick City, Shannon, Galway City and other locations.

Figure 6.8: Education Attainment Profile of the Ennis labour catchment, 2022

Education Attainment	Workers living in the Ennis labour catchment								
	Total			Working in Ennis town			Working elsewhere in Ireland		
Secondary	8,258	37.0%		3,689	41.9%		4,569	33.8%	
Third	13,964	62.5%		5,058	57.4%		8,906	65.8%	
Not Stated	120	0.5%		61	0.7%		59	0.4%	
Total	22,342	100%		8,808	100%		13,534	100%	

Relative to the other main labour catchments, Ennis has the second lowest level of third level attainment of labour catchment workers employed within the town. With a recorded rate of 57.4% with third level education employed in Ennis, Galway City (71.1%), Sligo town (65.6%), Letterkenny (61.1%), Carrick-on-Shannon (59.6%) and Castlebar (58.1%) have higher rates of highly educated workers. This reflects the type of employment opportunities in the city i.e., third level education institutes, major hospitals and IDA business parks with higher levels of foreign direct investment where companies tend to employ more third level graduates.

6.7.5 Age

In general, there is a major difference in the age of the resident workforce in urban and rural areas across the State. For instance, the urban local authorities of Galway City (25%), Dublin City (24.4%) and Cork City (21.6%) all have a resident workforce where more than a fifth are aged less than 30 years. In contrast, more rural and peripheral local authorities have a much older resident workforce. This is indeed the case for Western Region local authorities with the average rate for the region at 17.3%, aged under 30 years. Five of the ten local authorities with the lowest rates of young resident workers are Western Region local authorities - Galway County recorded the lowest rate across the State at 13.2%, Clare recorded a rate of 15% with other local authorities as follows: Roscommon County (13.7%), Leitrim (13.9%), Mayo (13.9%), Sligo County (15.3%) and Donegal (16%).













The age profile of those at work and over 15 years who live in the Ennis labour catchment is shown in Figure 6.9. The proportion of young workers (<30 years) residing within the Ennis labour catchment (14.1%) is lower than the overall State average of 17.6%. Relative to other towns in this analysis, the age profile of the Ennis labour catchment is older than the other larger labour catchments. Within the Ennis labour catchment, 14.1% of resident workers are aged <30 years whereas the rate is higher in the Galway City (17.2%), Letterkenny (16.4%) and Sligo town (15.5%) labour catchments.

6. Ennis Labour Catchment

The slightly older age profile in Ennis may be explained by a number of factors. While Ennis has the MTU Campus - Social Care Work level 7 and 8 - many may still go to other universities for a wider range of third level education. As with other smaller labour catchments, many may choose employment in larger urban centres following completion of education.

The age profile is marginally higher for those employed within Ennis town than those employed elsewhere and is evident in the data presented in Figure 6.9 below. A total of 15% (up from 13.8% in 2016) of all Ennis labour catchment workers employed in Ennis town are aged 'less than 30 years' whereas the rate for workers elsewhere is 13.5% (up from 13.1% in 2016).







Figure 6.9: Age Profile of the Ennis labour catchment, 2022

Age	Workers living in the Ennis labour catchment								
	Total			Working in Ennis town			Working elsewhere in Ireland		
<30	3,143	14.1%		1,318	15.0%		1,825	13.5%	
30-45	8,283	37.1%		3,130	35.5%		5,153	38.1%	
45-64	10,189	45.6%		4,074	46.3%		6,115	45.2%	
65+	727	3.3%		286	3.2%		441	3.3%	
Total	22,342	100%		8,808	100%		13,534	100%	

6.7.6 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 51.4% and 48.6% respectively. The rates in the Western Region are broadly similar with males accounting for 49% and females accounting for 51% of all workers. The national picture is slightly different with males (50.3%) accounting for a marginally higher rate than females (49.7%).

Figure 6.10: Gender Profile of the Ennis labour catchment, 2022

Gender	Workers living in the Ennis labour catchment								
	Total			Working in Ennis town			Working elsewhere in Ireland		
Female	11,488	51.4%		5,166	58.7%		6,322	46.7%	
Male	10,854	48.6%		3,642	41.3%		7,212	53.3%	
Total	22,342	100%		8,808	100%		13,534	100%	

There is a variation between males and females in terms of the location of their work. A larger proportion of those residing in the Ennis labour catchment and employed in Ennis town are female and account for 58.7% of all resident workers (Figure 6.10).

6. Ennis Labour Catchment

In contrast to this, those residing in the Ennis labour catchment and employed elsewhere are more likely to be males - accounting for 53.3% of all resident workers. This, in part, reflects traditional employment patterns where agricultural employment in rural areas accounted for a higher male employment rate outside of the town. In addition, employment sectors which are traditionally female sectors are concentrated in the town, for example retail, banking, finance, public administration and tourism.

An important point to note here is the fact that this analysis excludes all workers who reported not having a fixed place of employment i.e., those with a blank or uncodable place of work and those with a place of work classed as 'mobile' (81,661 Blank and Mobile workers in the Western Region or 21.7% of all resident workers).

6.7.7 Means of Travel

Nationally in 2022, commuting to work by car in Ireland was still the most popular means of travel, with 59% driving and a further 4% travelling as a passenger in a car. The proportion commuting by car did however fall slightly from 66% in 2016 to 63% in 2022. The second most popular way of getting to work was on foot, with 8.8% of commuters walking in 2022, down from 9.3% in 2016 and 11.5% in 2006. Commuting by bike remained at the same level as in 2016 (3%). The proportion of workers travelling by train, DART or LUAS remained at the same level as in 2011 (3%). Commuting by bus was at a similar level as in 2016 (6%), down from 6.4% in 2006.

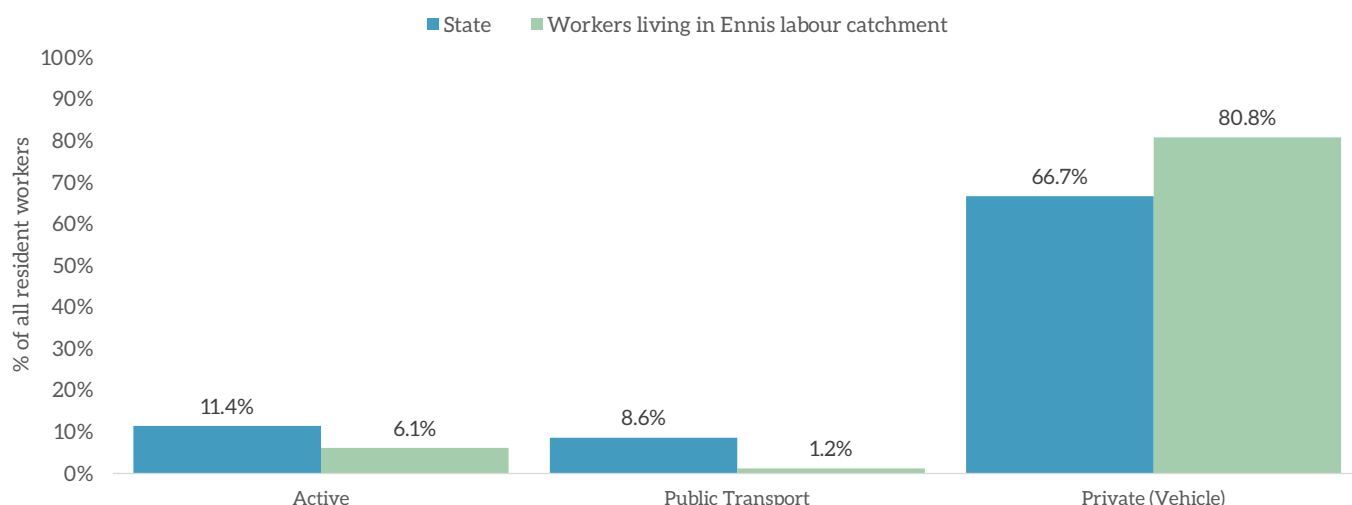
As with the State trend, commuting to work by car (driver and car passenger) is by far the most dominant means of travel across the Western Region (71%). In fact, six of the eight Western Region local authorities are within the top ten highest rates across the State - Galway County (74.8%), Roscommon (74.3%), Clare (73.8%), Leitrim (73.2%), Mayo (72.6%) and Donegal (71.5%). This is unsurprising given the relative lack of public transport choices. The rate in Sligo is marginally lower at 69.8% with Galway City recording the third lowest rate in the State at 52.7%.

By grouping the modes of transport to work into three categories of 'Active' (walking and cycling), 'Public' (bus, train, DART/LUAS) and 'Private' (Car driver and passenger etc.) it is possible to develop a simple overview of the main modes of transport within and across the seven labour catchments (excluding Mobile and Uncodable workers).

Within the Ennis labour catchment, a total of 6.1% (1,371) used 'Active' modes, 1.2% (273) used 'Public' modes and 80.8% (18,055) used 'Private' modes of transport to employment destinations. This is the third highest rate amongst the seven labour catchments, see Figures 6.11 and 6.12 below.

6. Ennis Labour Catchment

Figure 6.11: Means of Travel for Resident Workers, 2022



As expected, there is a big variation in the modes used by resident workers who are employed in Ennis town and those employed elsewhere. Those employed in Ennis town have a much higher propensity to use ‘Active’ modes (11.4%) as opposed to those employed elsewhere (2.7%).

Figure 6.12: Means of Travel for Resident Workers - Working in the town vs elsewhere, 2022

Means of Travel	Workers living in the Ennis labour catchment							
	Total		Working in Ennis town		Working elsewhere in Ireland			
Active	1,371	6.1%	1,002	11.4%	369	2.7%		
Public Transport	273	1.2%	80	0.9%	193	1.4%		
Private (Vehicle)	18,055	80.8%	6,948	78.9%	11,107	82.1%		
Total	19,699	88.2%	8,030	91.2%	11,669	86.2%		

Note: The percent columns above do not sum to 100% as the data only relates to Active, Public and Private modes of transport and excludes figures on those Working from Home or Not Stated.

6.7.8 Travel Departure Times

In a change from the previous POWSCCAR publications since the 2016 Census, only the commuting details on the travel time departure of resident workers are provided and not distance travelled¹⁵. Figure 6.13 below details the overall ‘travel time departure’ distribution of all Ennis labour catchment resident workers.

The most common travel time departures are within the ‘07:01-08:30’ band and this accounted for 47.6% of all resident workers in the labour catchment. The next most popular departure time is ‘Before 07:00’ - with both the Ennis labour catchment (24.6%) and the State (25.8%) recorded at approximately one in four of all workers.

¹⁵ 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 travel indicator is based on the travel departure times of resident workers.

6. Ennis Labour Catchment

Figure 6.13: Departure Times for Resident Workers, 2022¹⁶

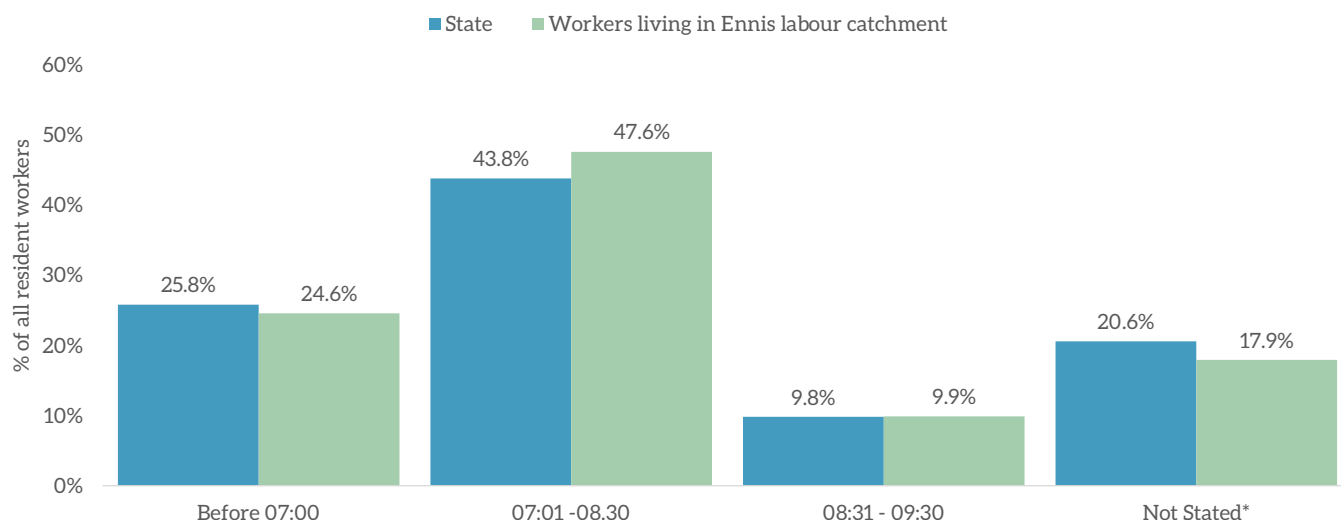


Figure 6.14 below shows a comparison of the ‘travel-time departures’ of those working in Ennis town and those working elsewhere. Comparing these two groups there are some differences across the departure times. There is a higher share commuting to Ennis between ‘08:31-09:30’ than those commuting elsewhere. A total of 18.4% of Ennis bound workers residing in the labour catchment depart for work ‘Before 07:00’, considerably lower than the rate for workers travelling to other destinations (28.6%). This is as a result of the multiple commuting destinations within the overall Ennis labour catchment where a total of 62.8% commute to destinations other than Ennis town (Limerick City, Shannon, Galway City etc.).

Figure 6.14: Departure Times for Resident Workers - Working in the town vs elsewhere, 2022

Departure Time	Workers living in the Ennis labour catchment								
	Total			Working in Ennis town			Working elsewhere in Ireland		
Before 07:00	5,494	24.6%		1,620	18.4%		3,874	28.6%	
07:01-08:30	10,633	47.6%		4,780	54.3%		5,853	43.2%	
08:31-09:30	2,208	9.9%		1,170	13.3%		1,038	7.7%	
Not Stated*	4,007	17.9%		1,238	14.1%		2,769	20.5%	
Total	22,342	100%		8,808	100%		13,534	100%	

When viewing this table, caution should be advised as there is a high number included in the Not Stated category which includes those travelling after 9:30 (see Figure 6.14 above).

¹⁶ | *In POWSCCAR 2022, those travelling after 09:30 are included within the Not Stated category. This differs from previous reports in this series and in the full Census dataset where they are categorised separately.

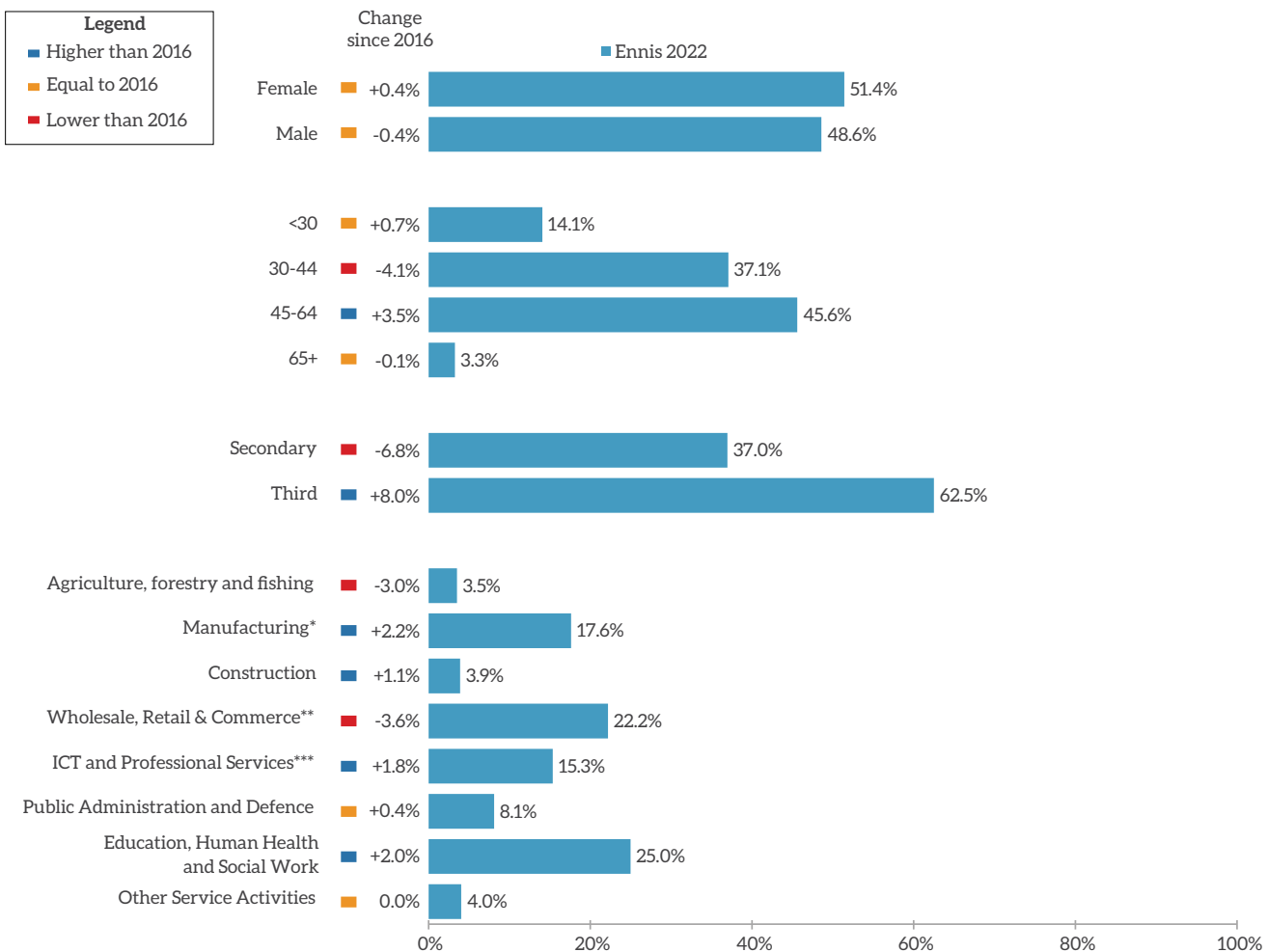
6. Ennis Labour Catchment

6.8 Analysis of change between 2016 and 2022

The graphic below details the change that has occurred across the Ennis labour catchment between 2016 and 2022. This is reviewed in the context of geographical changes and the socio-economic characteristics of those residing within the overall labour catchment. As already noted, the Ennis labour catchment is still the dominant labour catchment for large parts of central and midwest Clare, see maps in Section 6.9. However, since 2016 the labour catchment has contracted in the east of the county as a result of the growing importance of both the Limerick City and Shannon labour catchments. The total resident workers residing in the labour catchment has increased to 22,342 from 21,409 in 2016 (+4.4% or +933) and from 21,333 in 2006 (+4.7% or +1,009).

Most notable changes in terms of socio-economic characteristics relate to the age of resident workers (increase in age 45-64), a more educated workforce (increase in third level attainment) a higher share engaged in the 'Manufacturing', the 'Education, Human Health and Social Work' and 'ICT and Professional Services' related industries. As with the changing State profile, the Ennis labour catchment has also seen a decline in employment in 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' and 'Wholesale, Retail & Commerce'.

Figure 6.15: 2022 Profile indication of change in key indicators since 2016 (comparison of % rates)



Note: with only nine classifications available, industrial classifications in POWSCCAR are less detailed than normal classifications in other Census outputs.

Manufacturing = 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.

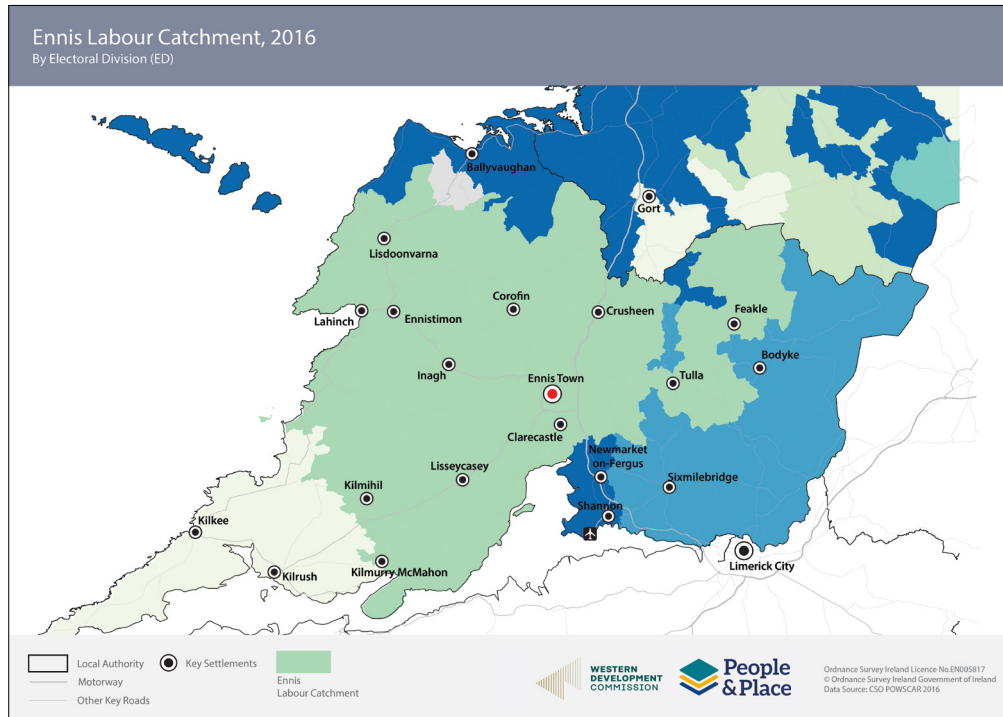
*For some percentage change figures there may be very minor rounding issues (0.1%) due to the fact that the graphic displays data at one decimal point only.

6. Ennis Labour Catchment

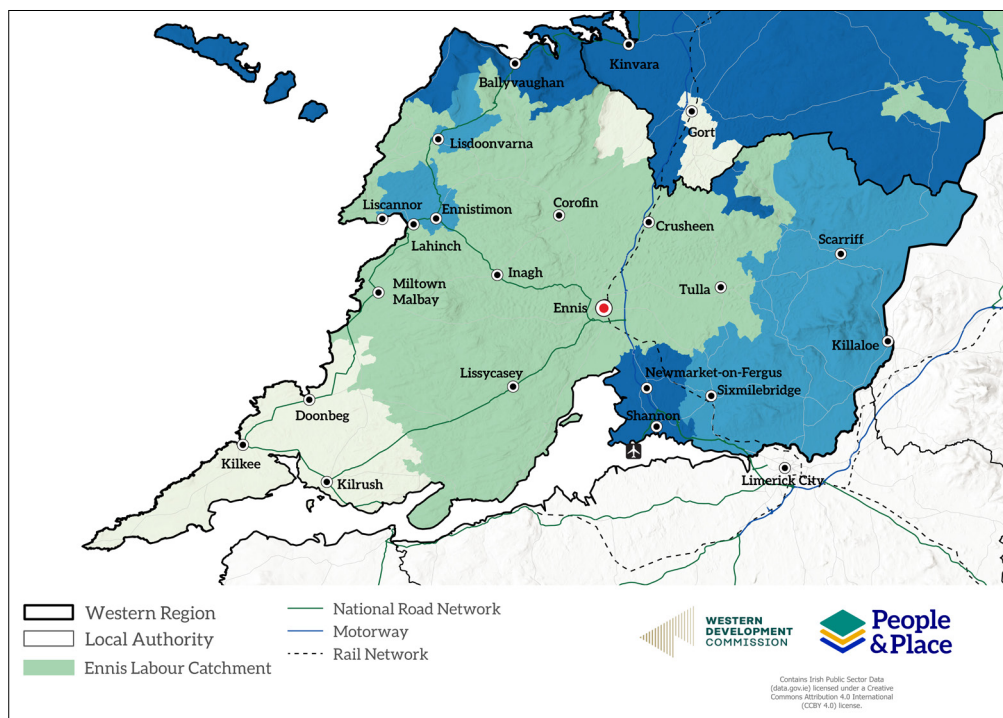
6.9 Analysis of labour catchment change between 2016 and 2022

The maps below detail the geographical changes that have taken place within the Ennis labour catchment and neighbouring labour catchments between 2016 and 2022. Since 2016, parts of west Clare in the areas of Lahinch, Liscannor and Lisdoonvarna are now part of the Ennistimon labour catchment rather than the Ennis labour catchment. Much of east Clare including Scarriff/Tuamgraney, Killaloe and Sixmilebridge are part of the Limerick-Shannon Metropolitan Area.

Map 6.4: Ennis labour catchment, 2016



Map 6.5: Ennis labour catchment, 2022

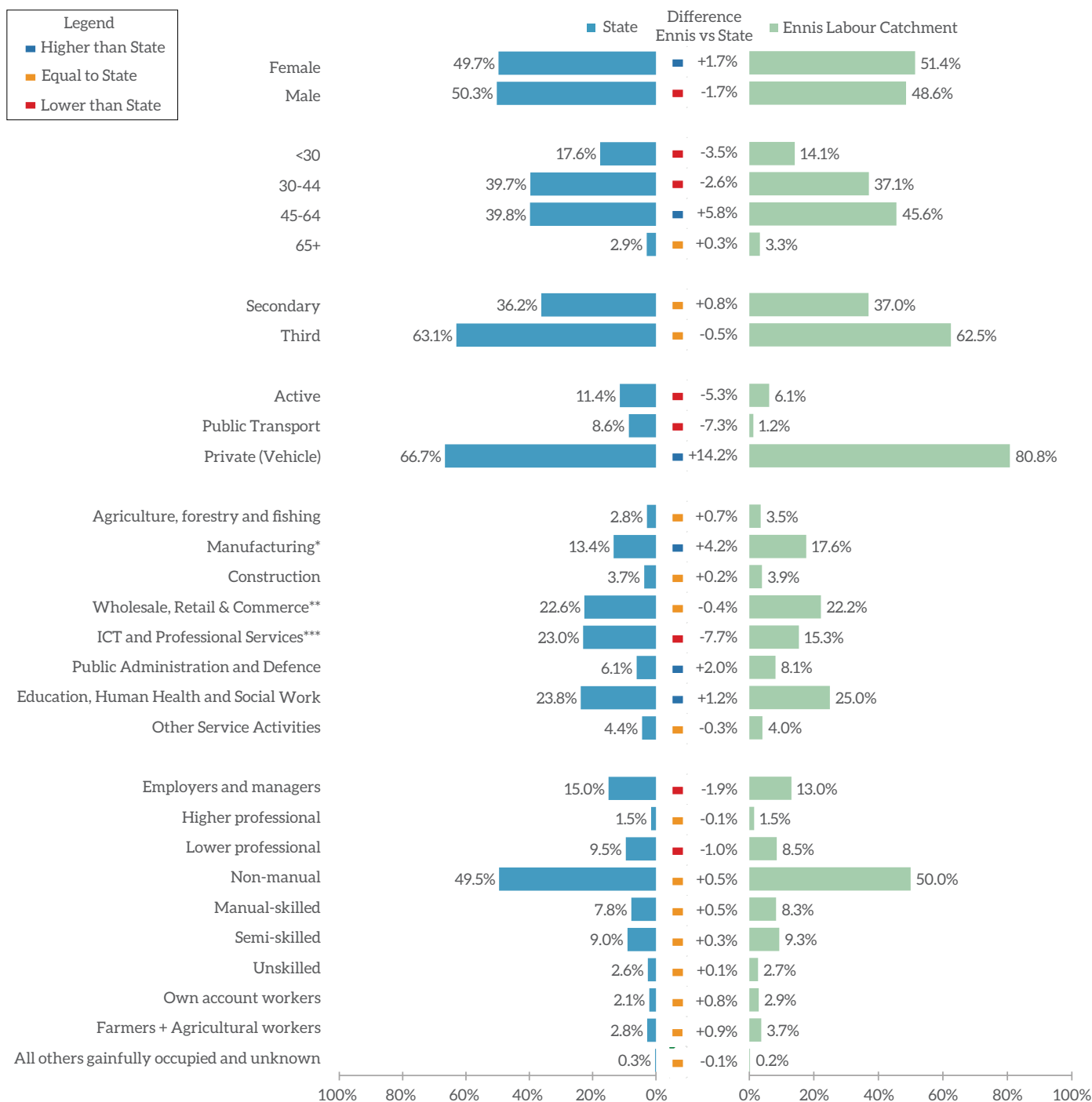


6. Ennis Labour Catchment

6.10 Ennis labour catchment comparison with the State, 2022

The graphic below details the socio-economic characteristics of resident workers within the Ennis labour catchment and provides a comparison with resident workers in the State (excludes those with a mobile or blank destination).

Figure 6.16: Comparison between State and Ennis labour catchment data for selected indicators



Note: with only nine classifications available, industrial classifications in POWSCCAR are less detailed than normal classifications in other Census outputs.

*Manufacturing = 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.

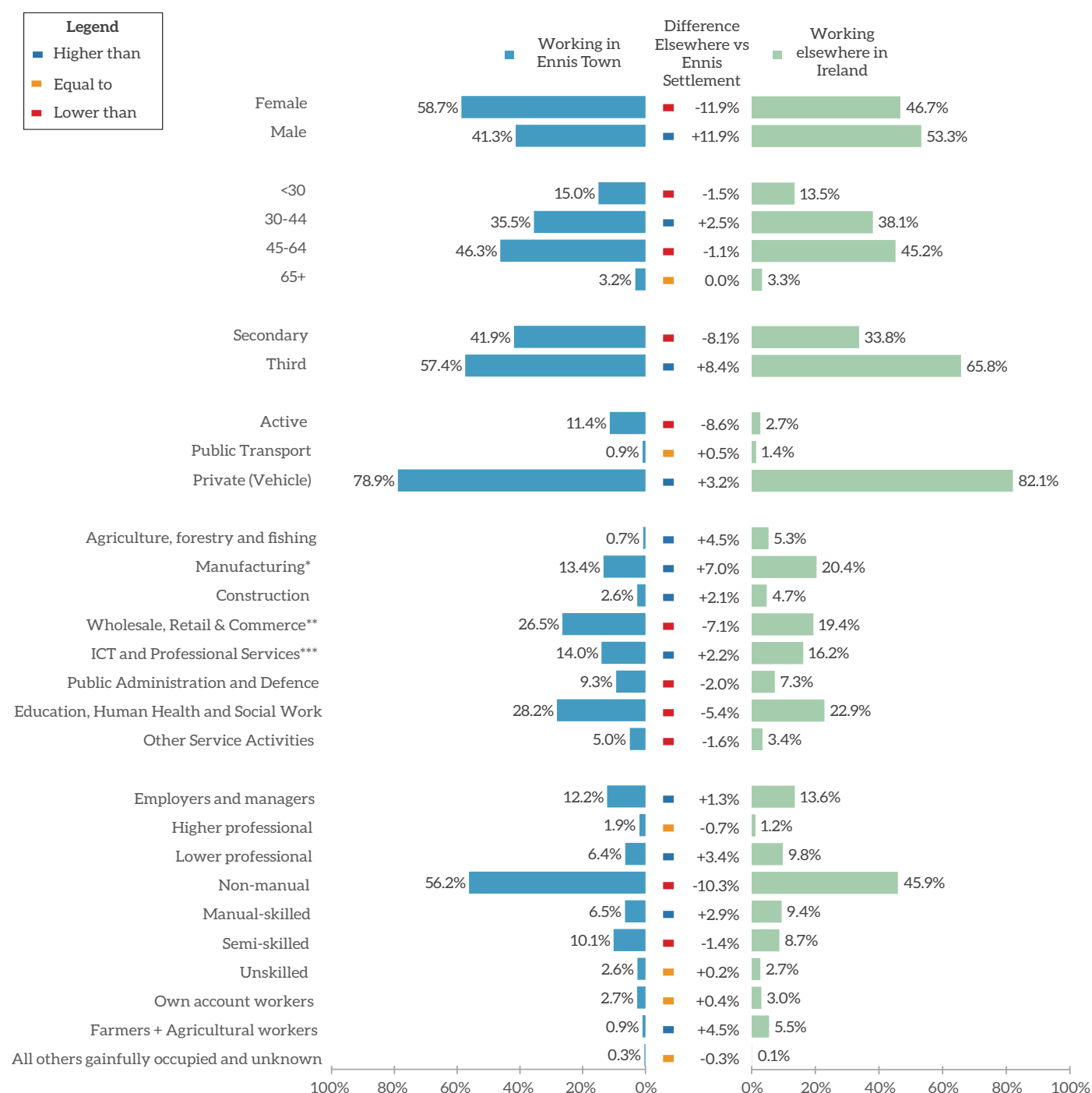
*For some percentage change figures there may be very minor rounding issues (0.1%) due to the fact that the graphic displays data at one decimal point only.

6. Ennis Labour Catchment

6.11 Ennis labour catchment - Employed within Ennis town and elsewhere in Ireland comparison

The graphic below details the socio-economic characteristics of resident workers within the Ennis labour catchment who are employed in Ennis town and those that are resident within the Ennis labour catchment but employed outside Ennis town and elsewhere in Ireland.

Figure 6.17: Comparison between those working within Ennis town and elsewhere in Ireland, 2022



Note: with only nine classifications available, industrial classifications in POWSCCAR are less detailed than normal classifications in other Census outputs.
 *Manufacturing = 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.
 *For some percentage change figures there may be very minor rounding issues (0.1%) due to the fact that the graphic displays data at one decimal point only.

6. Ennis Labour Catchment

6.12 Socio-Economic comparison of all seven labour catchments

The graphic below details the socio-economic characteristics of resident workers within the Ennis labour catchment and the other six main labour catchments in the Western Region; Carrick-on-Shannon, Castlebar, Galway City, Letterkenny, Roscommon town and Sligo town. These graphics allow comparisons of theme variables across all seven main labour catchments and the State. For instance, the graphic below on education attainment reveals that the Galway City labour catchment has the highest proportion of resident workers with a third level qualification (67.6%) whereas the rate within the Ennis labour catchment is 62.5%.

6.12.1 Industry of Employment

Labour catchment	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Manufacturing*	Construction	Wholesale, Retail & Commerce**	ICT and Professional Services***
Carrick-on-Shannon	3.9%	14.9%	3.6%	22.7%	15.5%
Castlebar	3.5%	15.8%	4.3%	24.7%	11.5%
Ennis	3.5%	17.6%	3.9%	22.2%	15.3%
Galway City	2.6%	19.2%	3.2%	21.0%	18.0%
Letterkenny	4.5%	8.7%	3.0%	23.6%	17.6%
Roscommon town	5.2%	13.8%	4.3%	21.7%	12.8%
Sligo town	3.5%	14.3%	2.7%	22.1%	13.5%
State	2.8%	13.4%	3.7%	22.6%	23.0%

Note: with only nine classifications available, industrial classifications in POWSCCAR are less detailed than normal classifications in other Census outputs.

Manufacturing = 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.

Labour catchment	Public Administration and Defence	Education, Human Health and Social Work	Other Service Activities	Not Stated
Carrick-on-Shannon	10.9%	23.9%	4.3%	0.3%
Castlebar	8.0%	27.9%	4.1%	0.3%
Ennis	8.1%	25.0%	4.0%	0.3%
Galway City	4.9%	27.3%	3.6%	0.2%
Letterkenny	7.9%	29.9%	4.4%	0.4%
Roscommon town	11.0%	27.2%	3.7%	0.2%
Sligo town	9.8%	29.6%	4.2%	0.4%
State	6.1%	23.8%	4.4%	0.2%

6.12.2 Education Attainment

Labour catchment	Secondary	Third
Carrick-on-Shannon	37.0%	62.2%
Castlebar	41.2%	58.1%
Ennis	37.0%	62.5%
Galway City	31.8%	67.6%
Letterkenny	42.2%	57.2%
Roscommon town	41.9%	57.0%
Sligo town	36.3%	63.2%
State	36.2%	63.1%

6. Ennis Labour Catchment

6.12.3 Socio-Economic Group (SEG)

Labour catchment	Employers and managers	Higher professional	Lower professional	Non-manual	Manual-skilled
Carrick-on-Shannon	12.1%	1.5%	8.2%	51.6%	7.7%
Castlebar	12.0%	1.3%	8.0%	50.0%	8.4%
Ennis	13.0%	1.5%	8.5%	50.0%	8.3%
Galway City	13.3%	1.5%	11.7%	48.2%	6.4%
Letterkenny	10.7%	1.3%	7.0%	55.9%	7.0%
Roscommon town	11.3%	1.4%	6.4%	50.1%	10.4%
Sligo town	11.3%	1.6%	9.3%	53.6%	6.4%
State	15.0%	1.5%	9.5%	49.5%	7.8%

Labour catchment	Semi-skilled	Unskilled	Own account workers	Farmers + Agricultural workers	All others gainfully occupied and unknown
Carrick-on-Shannon	9.2%	2.4%	3.1%	4.0%	0.2%
Castlebar	11.2%	2.9%	2.5%	3.5%	0.2%
Ennis	9.3%	2.7%	2.9%	3.7%	0.2%
Galway City	11.7%	2.3%	2.1%	2.6%	0.2%
Letterkenny	8.4%	2.8%	2.3%	4.2%	0.3%
Roscommon town	9.9%	2.4%	2.4%	5.4%	0.4%
Sligo town	9.2%	2.4%	2.5%	3.5%	0.2%
State	9.0%	2.6%	2.1%	2.8%	0.3%

6.12.4 Means of Travel

Labour catchment	Active	Public Transport	Private (Vehicle)
Carrick-on-Shannon	6.8%	1.4%	80.0%
Castlebar	7.1%	0.9%	82.4%
Ennis	6.1%	1.2%	80.8%
Galway City	10.1%	4.4%	72.0%
Letterkenny	6.4%	1.1%	77.2%
Roscommon town	5.8%	1.4%	83.7%
Sligo town	9.7%	1.5%	73.5%
State	11.4%	8.6%	66.7%

6. Ennis Labour Catchment

6.12.5 Age Profile

Labour catchment	<30	30-44	45-64	65+
Carrick-on-Shannon	13.9%	39.1%	43.4%	3.6%
Castlebar	13.5%	37.5%	45.4%	3.6%
Ennis	14.1%	37.1%	45.6%	3.3%
Galway City	17.2%	39.1%	40.8%	2.9%
Letterkenny	16.4%	39.3%	41.7%	2.5%
Roscommon town	13.5%	38.4%	44.3%	3.8%
Sligo town	15.5%	37.0%	43.9%	3.5%
State	17.6%	39.7%	39.8%	2.9%

6.12.6 Gender Profile

Labour catchment	Female	Male
Carrick-on-Shannon	51.2%	48.8%
Castlebar	51.1%	48.9%
Ennis	51.4%	48.6%
Galway City	50.9%	49.1%
Letterkenny	51.4%	48.6%
Roscommon town	50.0%	50.0%
Sligo town	51.7%	48.3%
State	49.7%	50.3%

6.12.7 Time of Departure

Labour catchment	Before 07:00	07:01-08:30	08:31-09:30	Not Stated*
Carrick-on-Shannon	21.7%	48.8%	11.0%	18.4%
Castlebar	23.0%	47.9%	12.8%	16.3%
Ennis	24.6%	47.6%	9.9%	17.9%
Galway City	24.7%	43.4%	12.0%	19.9%
Letterkenny	19.6%	51.6%	11.8%	17.0%
Roscommon town	21.8%	50.1%	10.1%	17.9%
Sligo town	21.0%	49.8%	12.4%	16.8%
State	25.8%	43.8%	9.8%	20.6%

*In POWSCCAR 2022, those travelling after 09:30 are included within the Not Stated category. This differs from previous reports in this series and in the full Census dataset where they are categorised separately.



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