

Employment

The Mid-West region accounts for 9% of employment in Ireland (239,500 persons)

Top 5 Sectors	Total employed Q3 2022	Q3 2019 - Q3 2022
Industry	41,400	+18% ▲
Wholesale & retail	32,300	+16% ▲
Health & social work	31,500	+31% ▲
Education	18,100	-16% ▼
Agriculture	17,700	+27% ▲



Occupational group*	Mid-West	Q3 2019 - Q3 2022
Professionals	42,600	+4% ▲
Skilled trades	38,100	+2% ▲
Associate professionals	25,200	+14% ▲
Elementary	24,400	+2% ▲
Operatives	23,000	+30% ▲
Managers	21,800	+15% ▲
Caring & personal services	21,600	+4% ▲
Administrative	21,400	+16% ▲
Sales	19,300	+18% ▲

* Excludes not stated

Companies with recent job announcements in the Mid-West region

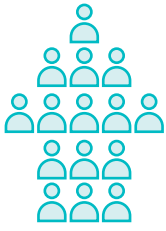
Company	No. of Jobs
Eli Lilly	500
Analog Devices	250
J&J Vision	200
Vitalograph	200
Ryanair	200
MeiraGTx	100



Key Labour Market Trends

(Q3 2019 – Q3 2022)

Employment



↑ 10%

Employment in the Mid-West region increased by **22,100 persons (or 10%)**.

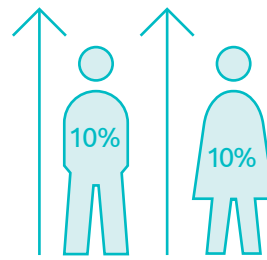
Participation rate



61.9%

In Q3 2022, at 61.9%, the participation rate in the Mid-West region, one of the lowest rates across regions, and below the national average (at 64.8%). Between Q3 2019 and Q3 2022, this region had the third largest increase in the participation rate (3.1 percentage points), after the Midlands and Border.

Gender



Between Q3 2019 and Q3 2022, employment rose by 10% for both males and females. However, the absolute increase was greater for males (12,100 persons) than for females (10,000 persons).

Occupation



Employment grew in all occupational groups, with the largest absolute increase for operatives (+5,300, or +30%). The growth in skilled trades was driven in part by an increase in the number of farmers (+24%).

Health & social work



Education



- Industry employed the highest number of persons in the Mid-West region (41,400 persons) but health & social work had the largest absolute and % increase (7,400 persons, or 31%).
- In contrast, the education sector observed the largest absolute decrease in employment (3,400 fewer persons, or -16%).

Selected employers



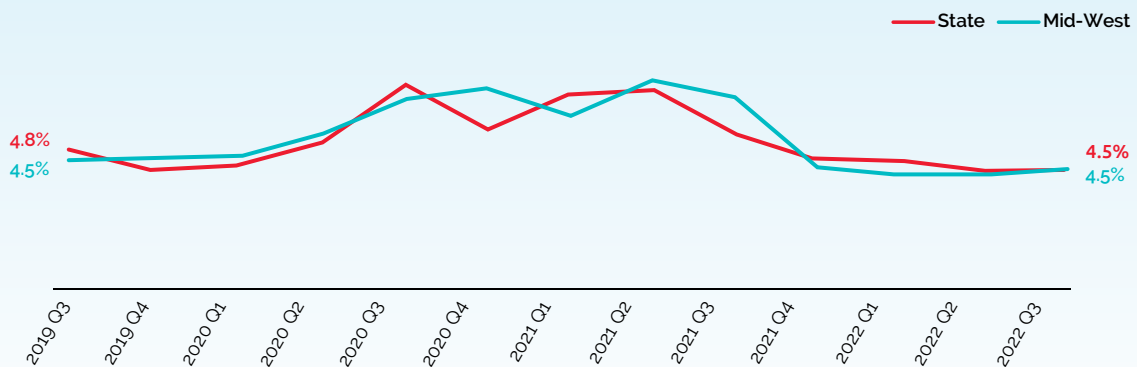
Business Demography (2020)¹

There were approximately 110,300 persons engaged in the business economy in the Mid-West region in 2020.

Persons engaged by firm size	Clare	Limerick	Tipperary	Total Mid-West
<50 persons (small)	17,334	27,869	22,656	67,859
	60%	58%	68%	61%
50-249 persons (medium)	6,819	9,796	4,896	21,511
	24%	20%	15%	19%
>250 persons (large)	4,811	10,333	5,830	20,974
	17%	22%	17%	19%
Total	28,964	47,998	33,382	110,344
	100%	100%	100%	100%

Unemployment

Unemployment rate % Q3 2019 – Q3 2022



Numbers unemployed Q3 2022



11,200

Change from Q3 2019 - Q3 2022



Increase of
300
persons

UE Rate Q3 2022

4.5%

Which is at the national average (4.5%)

Change from Q3 2019 - Q3 2022 UE Rate



Decrease of
0.3
percentage points

¹ Business economy includes NACE Rev 2 sectors B - N excluding K6420 (the activities of holding companies); sectors such as agriculture, education, health/welfare and public administration and defence are excluded.

Education attainment & lifelong learning in the Mid-West region

(Q2 2022)



	Mid-West	State
Share of adults (20 yrs+) with FET (NFQ 4-6) qualifications	14%	13%
Share of adults (20 yrs+) with 3rd level (NFQ 6-10) qualifications	39%	45%
Lifelong learning rate (previous 4 weeks)	9.8%	13%

Overall comments

- In Q3 2022, while the Mid-West region, at 61.9%, had the second lowest participation rate across all regions, it had the third largest increase in the participation rate (after the Midland and Border regions) when compared to Q3 2019 (+3.1 percentage points).
- Employment levels in this region increased over the three-year period, driven in particular by growth in health and industry. Combined employed growth in those two sectors was 13,800 persons, accounting for 62% of total employment growth in the region.
- The Mid-West region was the only region in Ireland to observe an increase in all occupational groups over this period.
- The employment growth rate for females and males was similar, at 10%; in all other regions, except Dublin (where males had a higher rate), the employment growth rate was higher for females.