

Travel to Work and Labour Catchments in the Western Region

A Profile of the Manorhamilton Labour Catchment



Introduction

The Western Development Commission (WDC) commissioned All-Island Research Observatory (AIRO) at Maynooth University to undertake an analysis of the Census 2016 Place of Work Census of Anonymised Records (POWCAR) dataset. This was to provide a detailed understanding of the travel to work patterns of workers living in the Western Region. The study was also asked to examine the changes in the travel to work patterns that have occurred since the WDC produced the original report based on Census 2006 data.

Travel to Work and Labour Catchments in the Western Region, published in 2018, identified 42 labour catchments in the Western Region (Census 2016). These are illustrated on Map 1 on page 5. The geographic size of the labour catchments varies considerably, ranging from Galway city with over 70,000 resident workers, to centres with fewer than 1,000 resident workers. Map 1 illustrates the labour catchments of all towns with a population greater than 1,000 in the Western Region as of April 2016. The travel to work patterns of seven towns: Galway, Sligo, Ennis, Letterkenny, Castlebar, Carrick-on-Shannon and Roscommon were examined in the main report and this is available for download on the WDC website¹.

To complement the existing labour catchment analysis the WDC has now produced reports for all other labour catchments associated with towns that are located entirely within the Western Region; 26 in total. This report on the Manorhamilton labour catchment, will identify where the residents of the Manorhamilton labour catchment work and provide a summary of the socio-economic characteristics of all those living in this labour catchment and at work as of April 2016.

Manorhamilton

The Manorhamilton settlement had a population of 1,466 persons recorded in the 2016 Census. Manorhamilton is the 47th largest settlement within the Western Region and the 208th largest in the State. Since 2006, the population residing within the town of Manorhamilton has increased by 26.6% (308). In the five years since Census 2011, the population of the town has increased by 9.7% (130). Demographic comparisons between urban centres tend to be difficult due to intercensal boundary changes. For instance, in 2014 all legal town boundaries 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 criteria². For some towns, the impact of this has been to lose area and population, compared with previous computations and this is particularly the case for Manorhamilton.

¹ <https://www.wdc.ie/publications/reports-and-papers/>

² <https://wdcinsights.wordpress.com/2017/06/22/regional-towns-growth-or-decline-can-we-tell/>

Manorhamilton Labour Catchment

The analysis in this series of reports aims to identify labour catchments which are based on travel to work patterns. Each of the 42 labour catchments identified in the main *Labour Catchments in the Western Region* report, of which Manorhamilton is one, are not based on town or county administrative boundaries, but on people's travel to work patterns. The analysis followed the same methodology for assigning EDs to towns that was used in the previous research carried out in 2009 based on Census 2006. Each electoral division (ED) is examined and the place of work of all those who live in that ED is identified (either town, Northern Ireland or rural destination). Each ED is then allocated to a specific town's catchment on the basis of the town to which the highest numbers of its residents travel to work. The full methodology for this is outlined in detail in the Appendix of the main report (see footnote 1).

According to POWCAR 2016, the total number of jobs located within Manorhamilton was 1,018 and accounts for 0.4% of all jobs located within the Western Region (242,712). 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).

In the following section we provide a summary of 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 Manorhamilton in April 2016. We do this because although some may not be working in Manorhamilton they are living in the catchment from which the Manorhamilton labour supply is drawn and including them provides a more complete assessment of the potential labour supply for Manorhamilton. The Manorhamilton labour catchment is therefore separated into those who live in the catchment and are employed 'Inside' the town or 'Outside' the town i.e. beyond the town boundary and elsewhere in the Manorhamilton catchment or locations such as Sligo town and Donegal town 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, a graphical comparison with regional and State trends and an overall interpretative analysis of the performance of Manorhamilton compared to the Western Region.

Profile of the Manorhamilton Labour Catchment

The Manorhamilton labour catchment is the 34th largest labour catchment in the Western Region with a resident 'at work' population of 1,290 which accounts for 0.5% of the total resident 'at work' population within the Western Region (260,261).

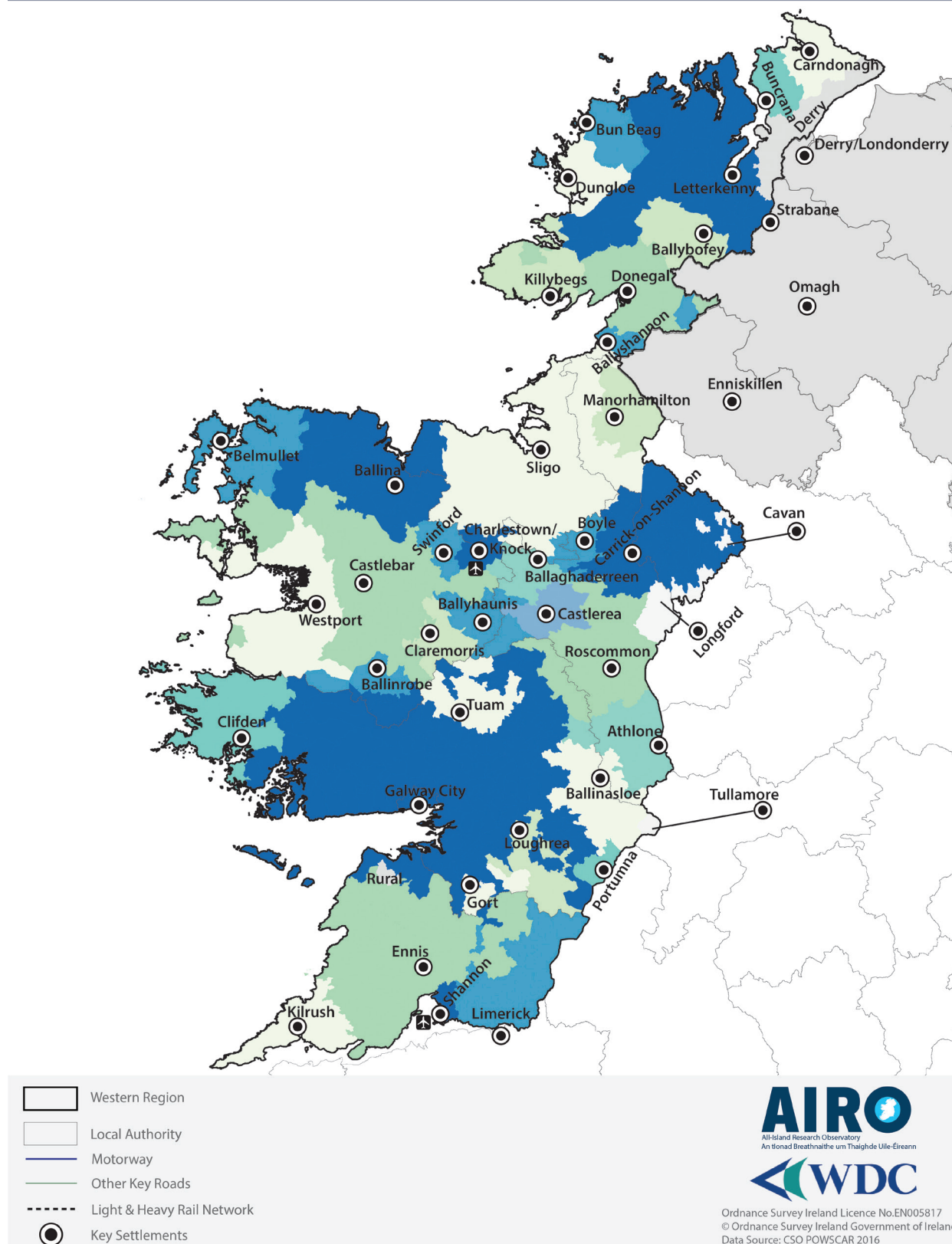
The Manorhamilton labour catchment covers a relatively small area to the north-east of Leitrim (See Map 1 and 2). In 2016, there were 1,290 people classified as at work and living within the labour catchment. This figure is 130.8% more than the resident 'at work' population within the town boundary (559). The 2016 total is 4.5% higher than the 2006 total of 1,234.

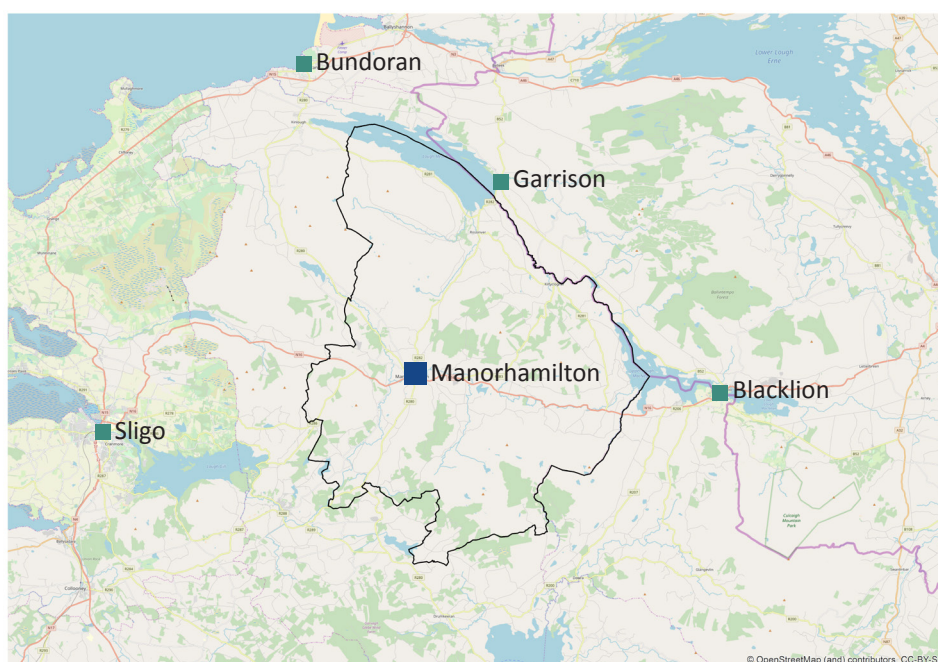
The Manorhamilton labour catchment is constrained by the Sligo town labour catchment to the north and west, Carrick-on-Shannon to the south (although not directly connected) and then by the Northern Ireland border to the west. These towns are themselves the most important places for employment for those living in their immediate hinterlands, and therefore constitute separate and quite large labour catchments within the county boundaries of Sligo and Leitrim.

Map 1: Labour Catchments of 42 Towns in the Western Region, 2016 (WDC & CSO POWCAR)

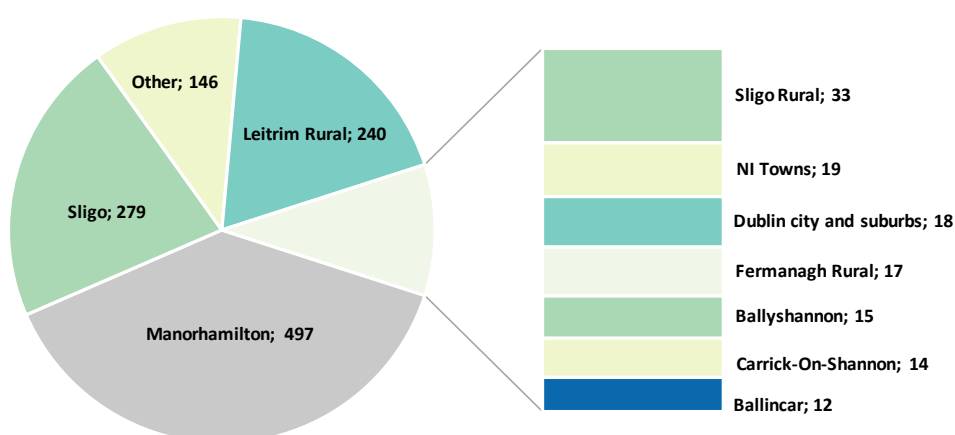
Labour Catchments of 42 Towns in the Western Region, 2016

By Electoral Division (ED)



Map 2: Manorhamilton Labour Catchment, 2016 (WDC & CSO POWCAR)

Of those living in the Manorhamilton labour catchment (total = 1290), 38.5% (497) are employed within Manorhamilton town and 61.5% (793) are employed outside the town. Key destinations outside the town are Sligo (21.6% or 279), Leitrim Rural (18.6% or 240) and Sligo Rural (2.6% or 33) – see Figure 1³ for more details.

Figure 1: Place of work of those living in the Manorhamilton Labour Catchment, 2016 (Source: CSO POWCAR)

The graphics on the following pages provide further detail on the socio-economic characteristics of the workers who live in the Manorhamilton labour catchment. The characteristics of resident workers in the Manorhamilton labour catchment who are employed in the town of Manorhamilton are compared with those working elsewhere. Following this, there is a comparison between the Manorhamilton labour catchment in 2006 and 2016. Finally, there is comparison between the Manorhamilton labour catchment and the State, and the Manorhamilton labour catchment and the Western Region.

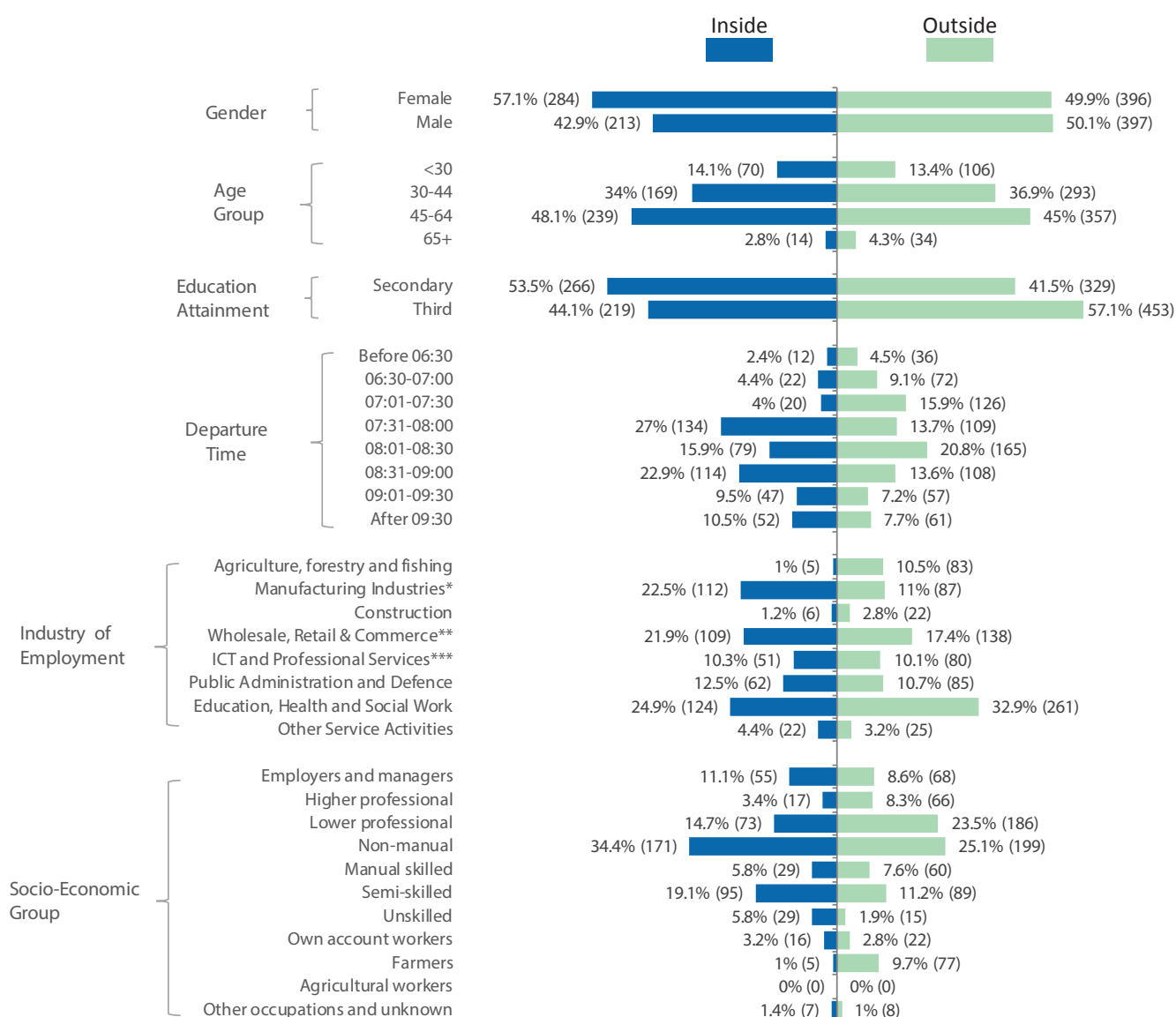
³ The analysis of the labour catchments in the Western Region has highlighted the importance of rural areas as employment locations. Depending on the location of the catchment and the proximity of nearby towns, a large proportion of the labour catchment residents are in fact employed in rural areas. For the purposes of this destination analysis (see Figure 1 above), the CSO define towns as locations with more than 50 inhabited dwellings and areas outside of this as the rural areas of the county i.e., Mayo Rural, Sligo Rural, Donegal Rural. In the graphic above, 'Other' refer to all other employment destinations (settlements) of those living in the labour catchment.

Manorhamilton Labour Catchment

Socio-economic comparison of those employed 'Inside' and 'Outside' Manorhamilton town, 2016

The graphic below details the socio-economic characteristics of resident workers living within the Manorhamilton labour catchment who are employed within Manorhamilton town (Inside) and those that are employed outside Manorhamilton town (Outside). This profile, as with all other profiles in the report, are based on the following themes: gender, age cohorts, levels of education attainment, departure time to work, industry of employment and socio-economic group.

Figure 2: Socio-economic comparison of resident workers employed 'Inside' and 'Outside' Manorhamilton



Within the Manorhamilton labour catchment, female workers account for 52.7% and male workers account for 47.3%, see Figure 3. Of those working inside Manorhamilton, 57.1% are females whereas 49.9% of those working outside Manorhamilton are females, see Figure 2. In comparison, the national picture (Figure 4) shows that 49.9% of all workers are female and 50.1% are male.

The age profile of those living in the Manorhamilton labour catchment and working inside Manorhamilton is as follows: <30 years (70 or 14.1%), 30 to 44 years (169 or 34%), 45 to 64 years (239 or 48.1%) and 65 years plus (14 or 2.8%).

Manorhamilton Labour Catchment

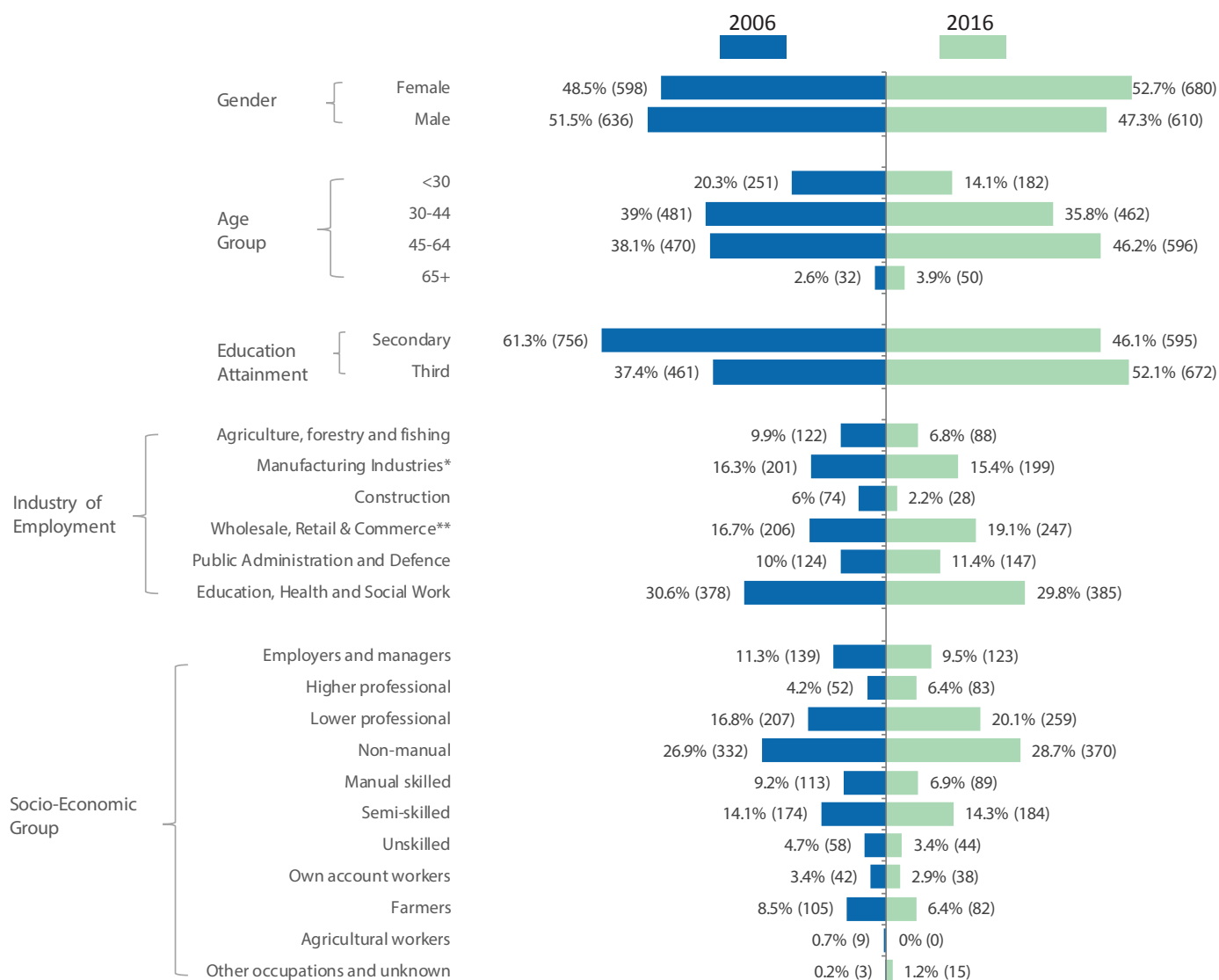
The age profile of those living in the Manorhamilton labour catchment and working outside Manorhamilton is as follows: <30 years (106 or 13.4%), 30 to 44 years (293 or 36.9%), 45 to 64 years (357 or 45%) and 65 years plus (34 or 4.3%).

An education profile of the Manorhamilton labour catchment shows the following: Of those working inside Manorhamilton town, 44.1% (219) have 3rd level qualifications compared to 57.1% (453) of those working outside (Figure 2).

Analysis of change between 2006 and 2016

The graphic below details the change that has occurred across the Manorhamilton labour catchment between 2006 and 2016. The most notable changes in terms of socio-economic characteristics certainly relate to the age of resident workers, the rate of third level attainment and much lower dependence on employment within the 'Construction' and 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing' sectors and a higher dependence on the 'Wholesale, Retail and Commerce' sector.

Figure 3: Analysis of change between 2006 and 2016

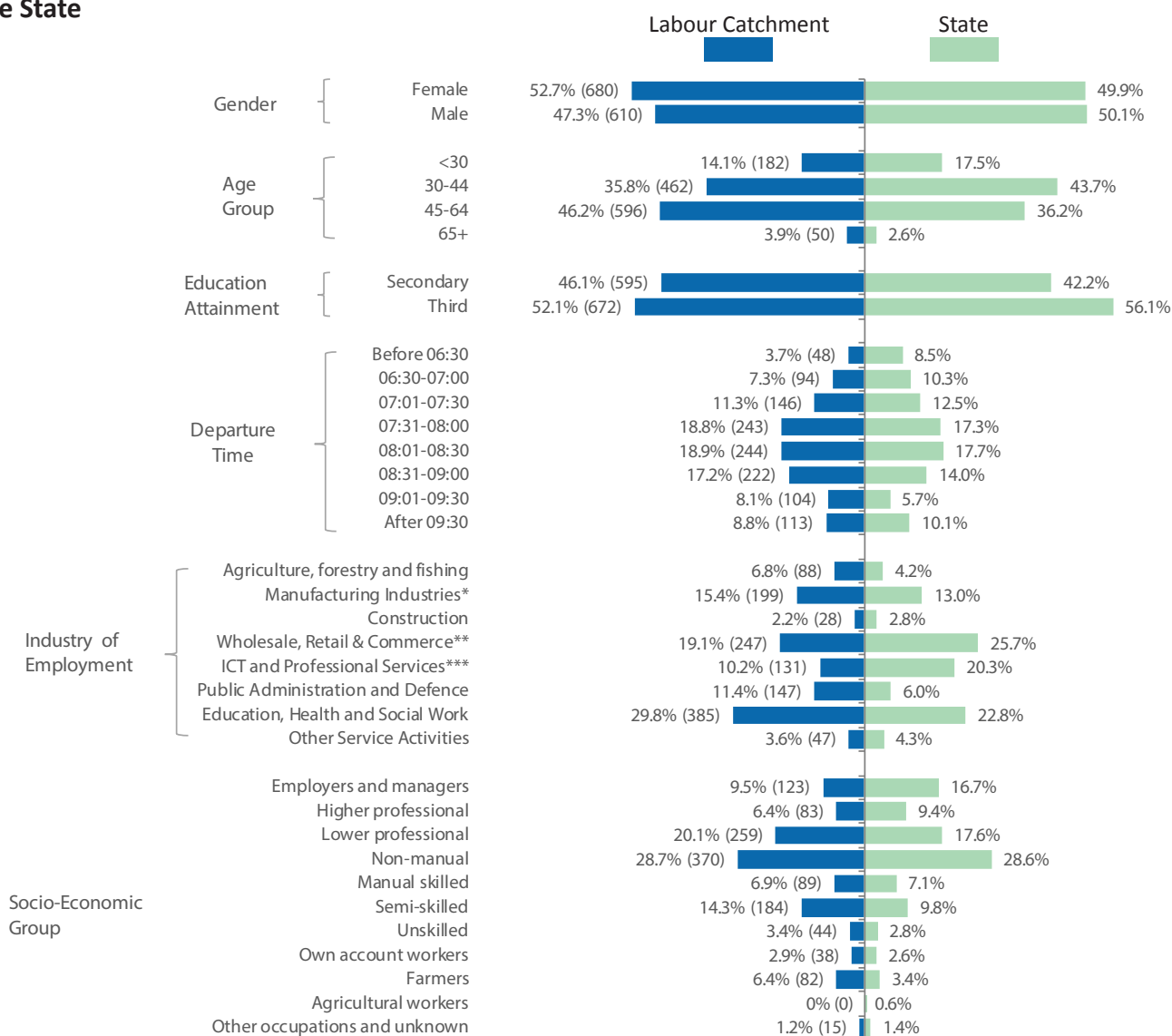


Manorhamilton Labour Catchment

Socio-economic comparison of the Manorhamilton Labour Catchment and the State, 2016

Figure 4 below provides a comparative analysis of the socio-economic results of the Manorhamilton labour catchment and the State average.

Figure 4: Socio-economic comparison of resident workers living in Manorhamilton labour catchment and the State



An age profile of the Manorhamilton labour catchment details the following: Labour Catchment (Total): <30 years (182 or 14.1%), 30 to 44 years (462 or 35.8%), 45 to 64 years (596 or 46.2%) and 65 years plus (50 or 3.9%). In contrast to this, the national average (Figure 4) is as follows: <30 years (17.5%), 30 to 44 years (43.7%), 45 to 64 years (36.2%) and 65 years plus (2.6%).

An education profile of the Manorhamilton labour catchment shows the following: Those at work and residing in the Manorhamilton labour catchment recorded a third level attainment rate of 52.1% (672). In contrast to this, the national average is 56.1% (Figure 4).

Analysis of the profile of the industry of employment⁴ within the Manorhamilton labour catchment shows the following:

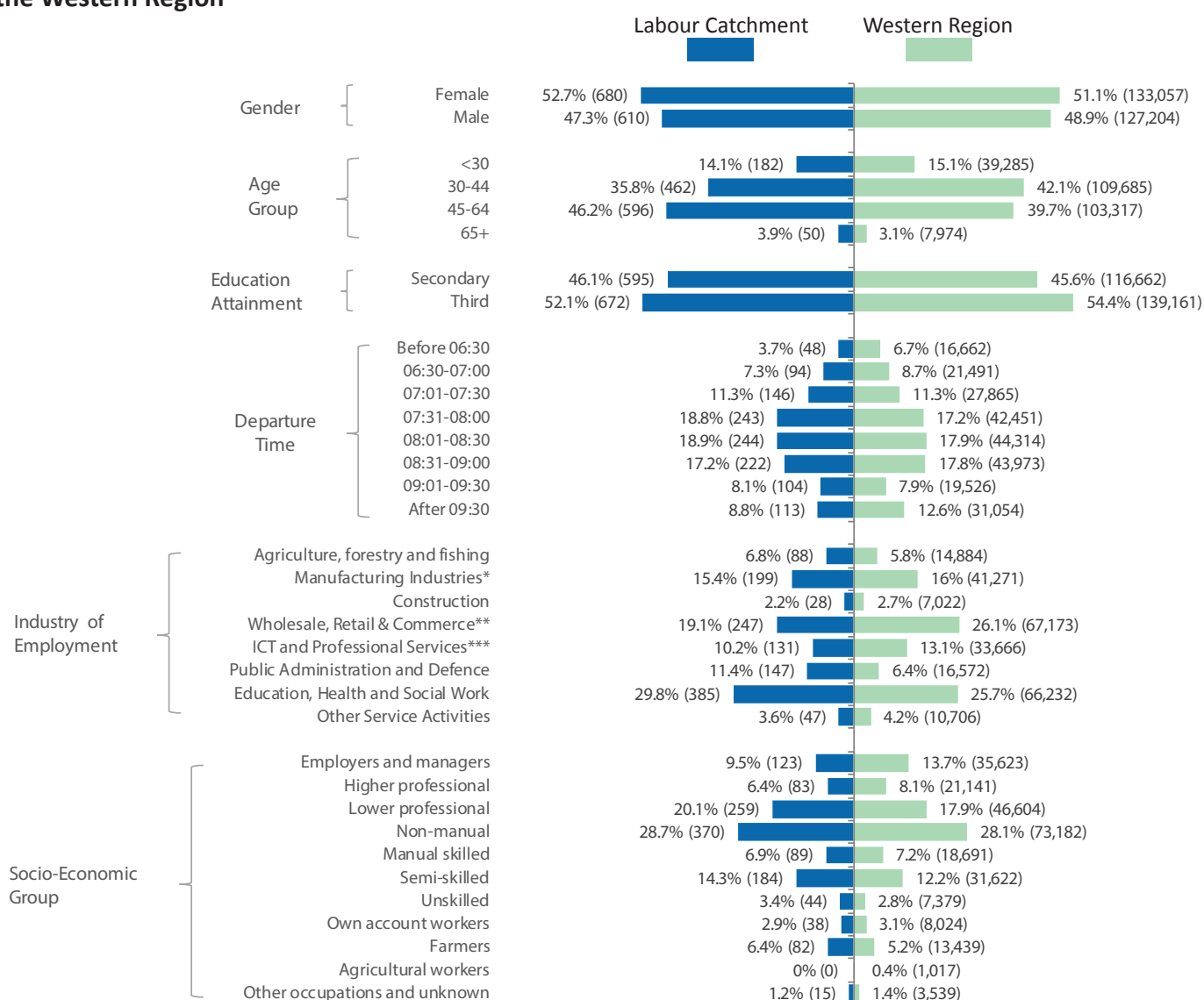
Manorhamilton Labour Catchment

- The single largest employer is the 'Education, Human Health and Social Work' sector and accounts for 29.8% (385) which is higher than the State average (22.8%) (Figure 4).
- Both the 'Wholesale, Retail and Commerce' (19.1% or 247) and 'Manufacturing Industries' (15.4% or 199) are also important employment sectors with 'Manufacturing Industries' having a higher proportional share than the State average (13%) (Figure 4).
- 'Public Administration and Defence' (11.4% or 147) is the fourth most important sector and is almost twice the State average of 6% (Figure 4).

Socio-economic comparison of the Manorhamilton Labour Catchment and the Western Region, 2016

The graphic below provides a comparative analysis of the socio-economic results of the Manorhamilton labour catchment and the Western Region average.

Figure 5: Socio-economic comparison of resident workers living in Manorhamilton labour catchment and the Western Region



4 With only nine industrial classifications in POWCAR, the classifications are less detailed than in regular Census outputs and as such several industries are grouped together such as: 'Manufacturing Industries' (Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Waste Management), 'Wholesale, Retail and Commerce etc' (Wholesale, Retail Trade, Transportation and Storage, Accommodation and Food Service Activities) and 'ICT & Professional Services' = (Information and Communication, Financial, Real Estate, Professional, admin and support service activities)

Manorhamilton Labour Catchment

The most notable differences in terms of socio-economic characteristics certainly relate to the education levels amongst resident workers in the Manorhamilton catchment who have a marginally lower rate of 3rd level education attainment than the Western Region. The Manorhamilton catchment also has a higher proportion of workers engaged in the 'Public Administration and Defence' and 'Education, Health and Social Work' industries. Resident workers in the Manorhamilton catchment also have an older age profile than the Western Region average.

Conclusion

Manorhamilton is one of the 21 labour catchments (of a total of 33) which had an increase in population size in the decade between 2006 and 2016, up by 4.5% (+56 resident workers). The Manorhamilton labour catchment increased slightly in geographic size since 2006.

Manorhamilton itself has increased in importance as a place of work with approximately 50 more people working there than in 2006. Sligo is the next most important place of employment, with numbers increasing slightly since 2006. The destinations of County Leitrim and County Sligo have both declined in importance, illustrative of the general decline in employment in rural locations.

The sectoral profile of employment in the Manorhamilton labour catchment is somewhat different to some other catchments, with a higher than state average share engaged in the sectors of Public Administration and Defence (nearly twice the state average), Education, Health and Social work and the Manufacturing sector.

The high share in Public Administration is in part accounted for by a HSE Department in Manorhamilton. The manufacturing sector also has a higher share than average employed in the Manorhamilton labour catchment and there are a few local manufacturing companies such as Merenda, Elastometall Ireland and MCI which contribute to this.

Notes

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