

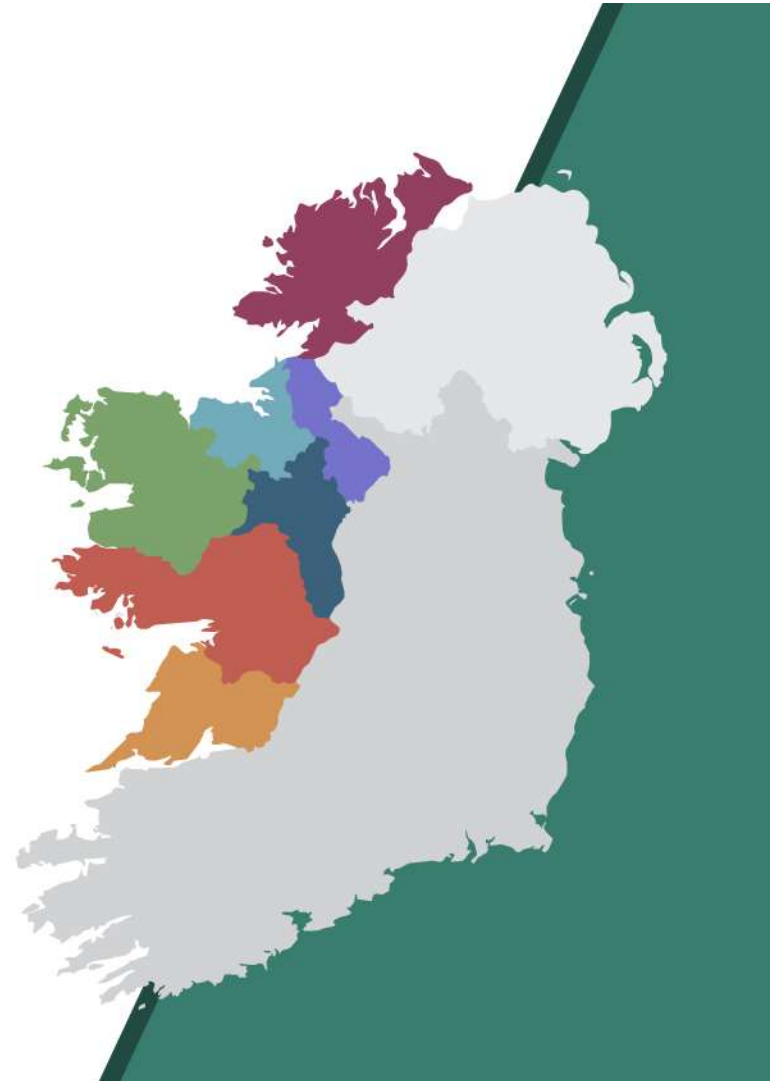


Western Development Commission

Travel to work areas and labour catchments – rural and border areas

Deirdre Frost

NERI 1st May 2019



WDC Travel to Work reports



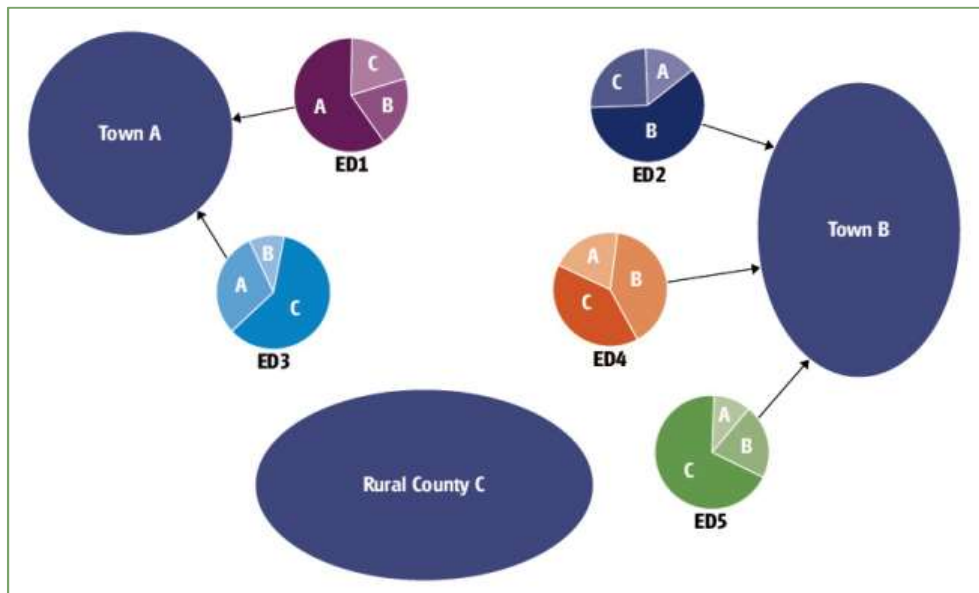
- *Travel to Work and Labour Catchments in the Western Region, 2009*
- *Travel to Work and Labour Catchments in the Western Region, 2018*
- *(26) Travel to Work and Labour Catchments in the Western Region, e.g. **A profile of Bunbeg Labour Catchment** 2019*

TTW Concepts & Context



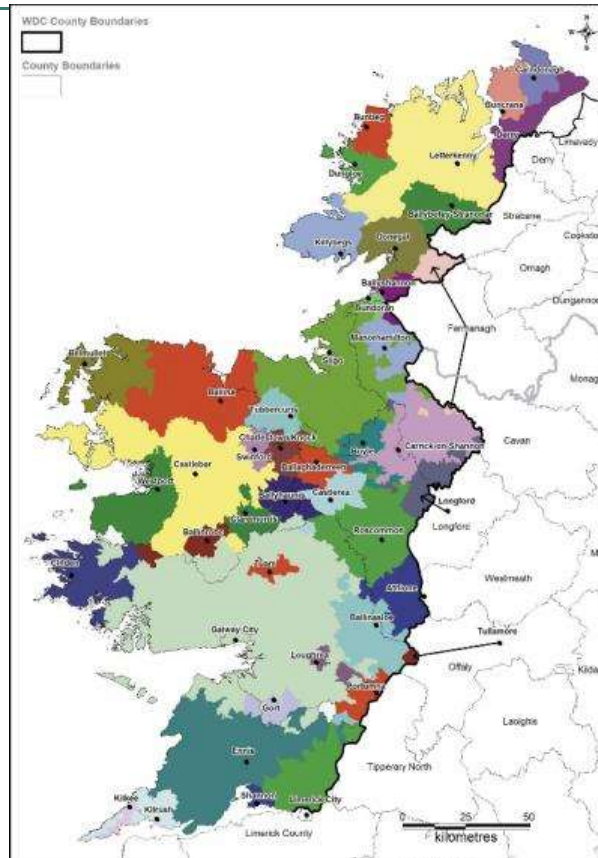
- 2006 Census of Pop
- Travel to work as a measure of labour supply
- Economic context: 'Full' employment, attracting investment & employment into Western Region
- Various TTWA methodologies
- WDC Methodology

WDC Methodology: Travel to Work data – Labour catchments



- Allocation of EDs to a town's labour catchment (WDC, 2009)
- EDs assigned to towns with a pop greater than > 1,000
- On the basis of where the highest no travel to.
- If the highest no work in rural areas than the EDs are assigned to the next town destination

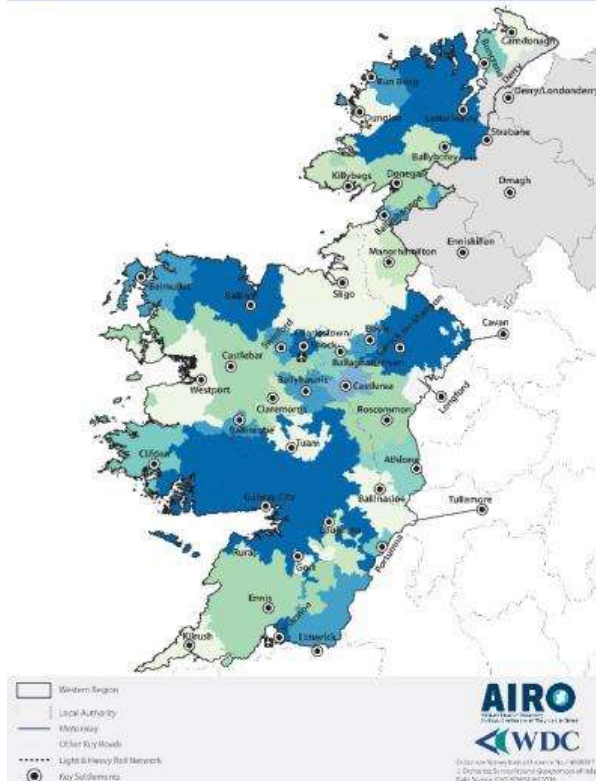
Western Region Labour catchments 2006



- 3,440 EDs
- 45 labour catchments N= 245,549
- Range in size from Galway city LC – 64,455 or 26.25% to Kilkee N =543 resident workers
- Letterkenny = 4th largest N=17,886
- Labour catchments composed of EDs located in WR only. Some e.g. Derry, Athlone etc only capture EDs that fall within WR

Western Region Labour catchments 2016

Labour Catchments of 42 Towns in the Western Region, 2016
By Electoral Division (ED)



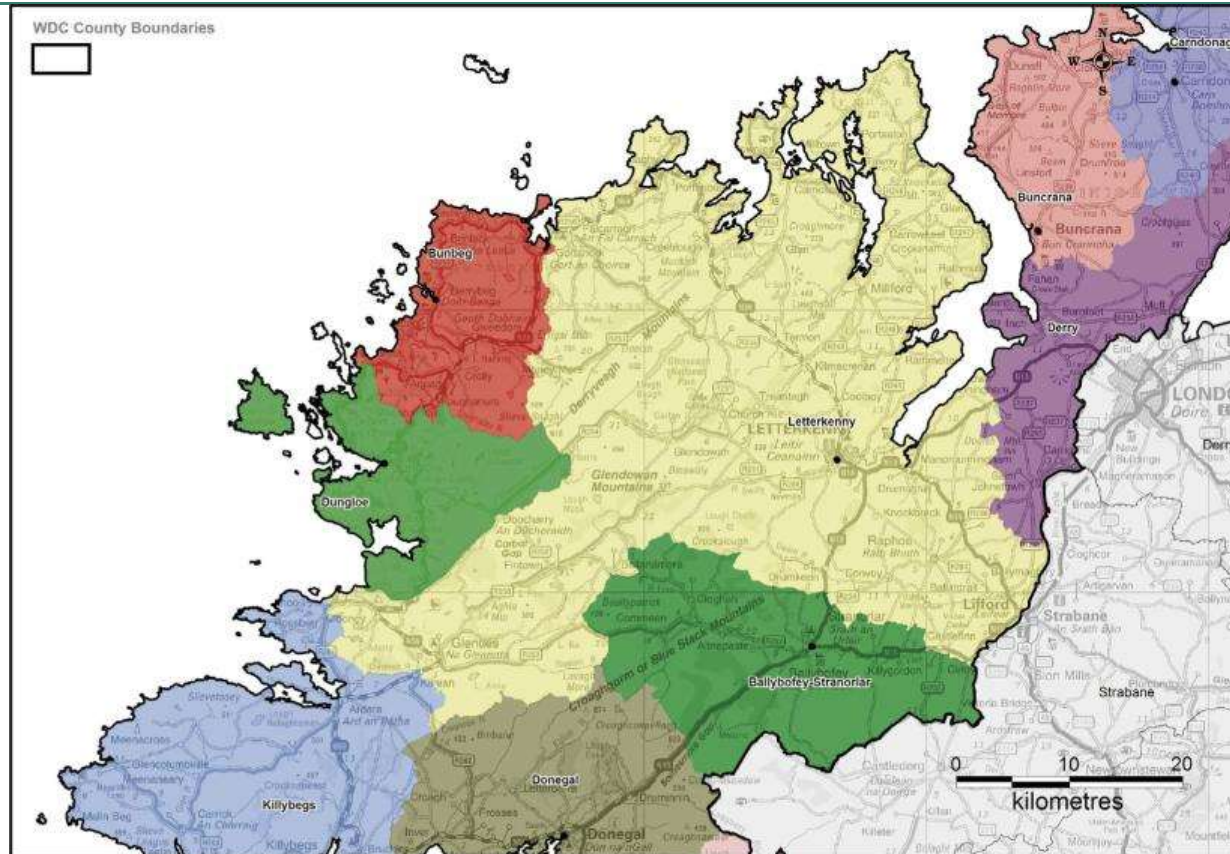
- 3,409 EDs
- 42 labour catchments N= 260,261
- + 5.9% since 2006
- lost Fermanagh, Bundoran & Kilkee
- Galway the largest; 70,170 to the smallest Charlestown-Bellahy = 962
- Ideally include Northern Irl – but Census dates have differed. Maybe 2021?!

2006 – 2016 Change



- Was 45 now 42
- Increase of 5.9% since 2006
- In 2016, the 7 county town LCs account for +0.5% since 2006
- Overall ranking changes little, Sligo LC moved from 3rd to 2nd (swapping places with Ennis)
- Letterkenny 4th, Castlebar LC 5th, Part of Limerick city 6th, Ballina co. Mayo 7th.

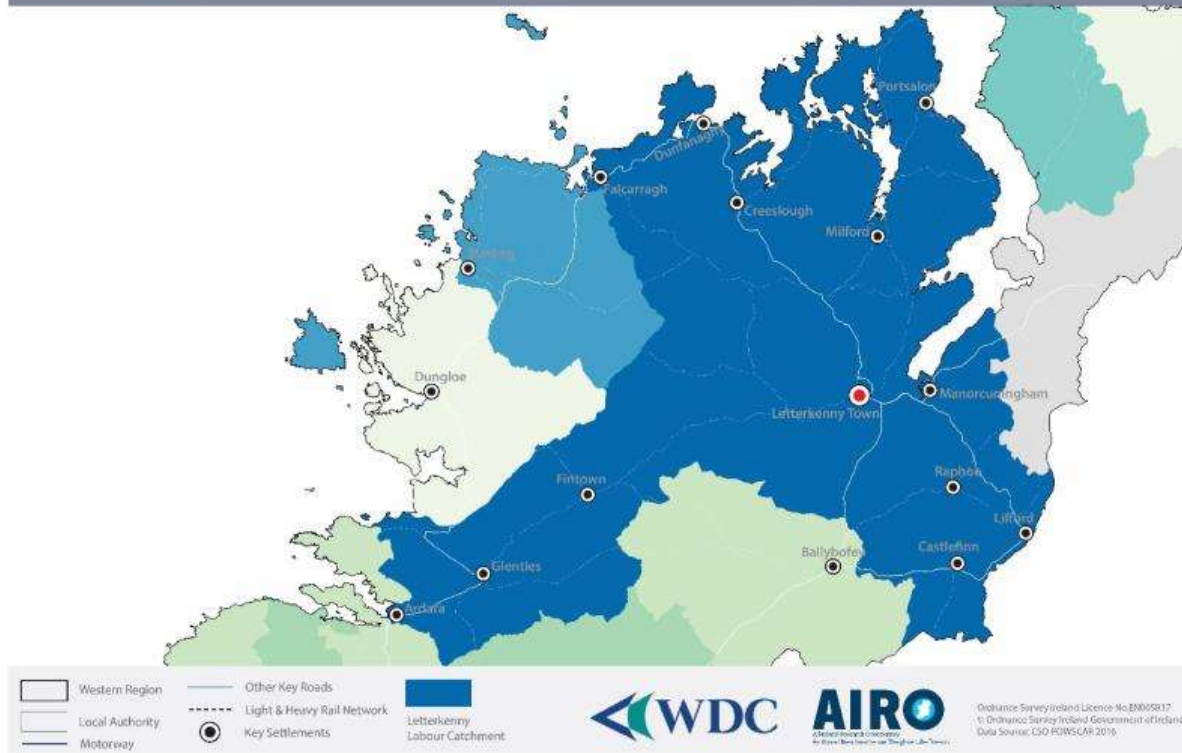
Letterkenny Labour Catchment 2006



Letterkenny Labour catchment 2016



Letterkenny Town Labour Catchment, 2016
By Electoral Division (ED)

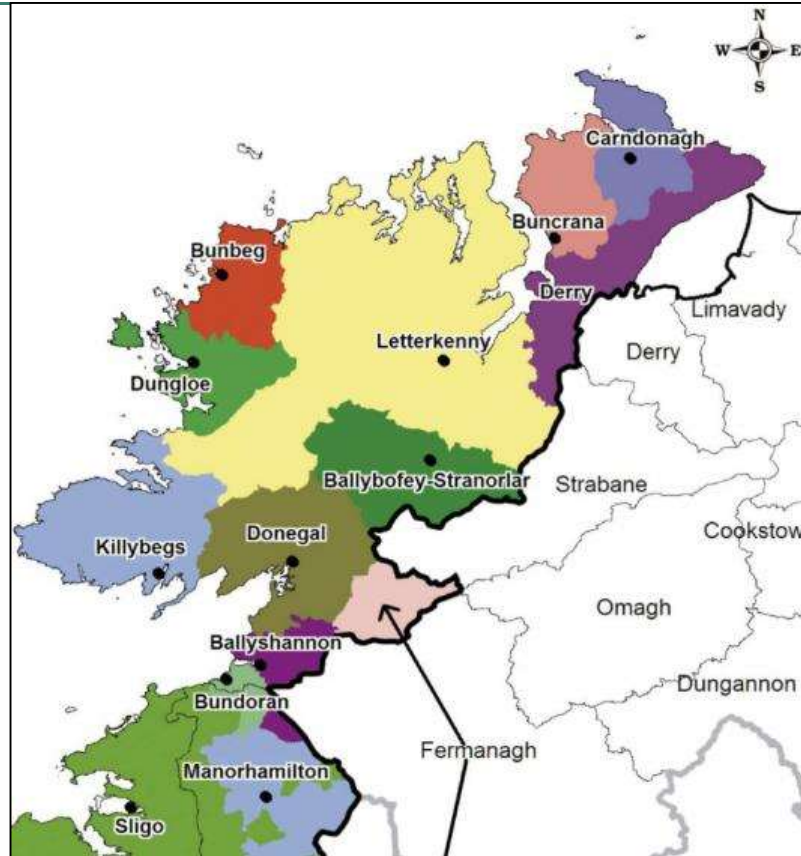


Profile of Letterkenny labour catchment 2016

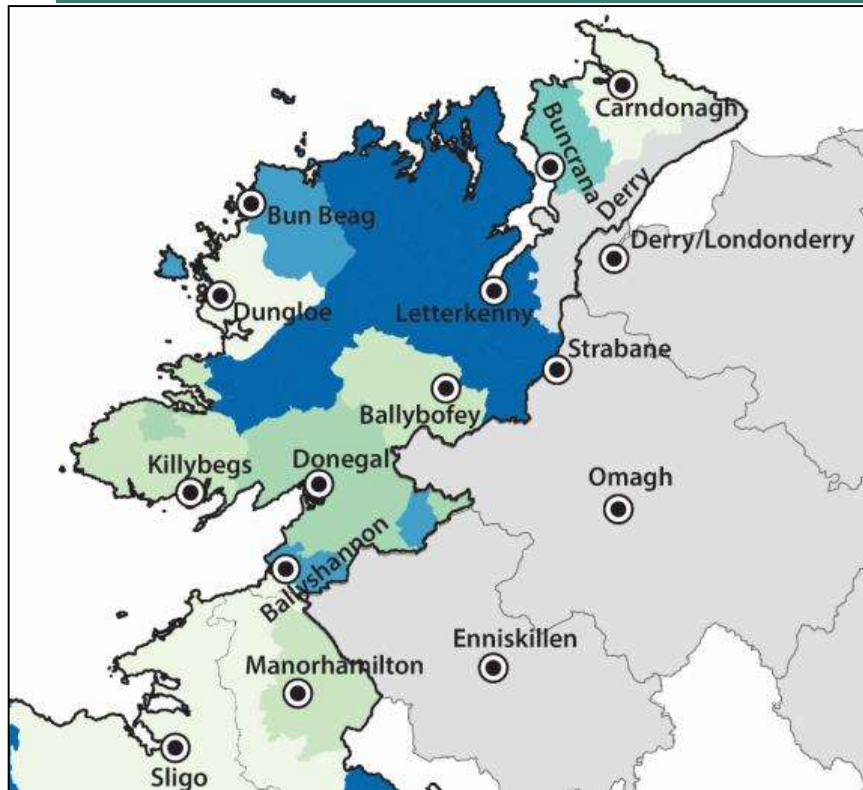


- Resident worker population in LC (19,171) approx. 2.3 times the no. working in Letterkenny (7,669)
- +10.3% since 2006, highest growth rate of the 4 largest LCs
- Age profile of those living in LC the youngest of the 7 centres
- Female workers outnumber males 51.9% compared to 48.1% State av. (even higher female % in town centre)
- Levels of third level lower than state average; 51.6% compared to 56.1% State av.
- But Ed levels increased dramatically, in 2006 just 40.1% in Letterkenny LC with 3rd level (43% in State)

Co. Donegal Labour catchments 2006



Co. Donegal Labour Catchments 2016



- Lost Fermanagh & Bundoran LCs
- Donegal LC grown a little at expense of Fermanagh
- Ballyshannon LC increased at expense of Fermanagh
- Letterkenny LC largely unchanged
- Arranmore was part of Dungloe LC now part of Bunbeg LC

Donegal & Border catchments



- Catchments bordering NI = Derry, Letterkenny, Ballybofey, Donegal, Ballyshannon & Manorhamilton
- North Co. Donegal – Carndonagh, Bunrana
- West Co. Donegal – Bunbeg, Dungloe, Killybegs

Key findings – 8 smaller labour catchments in Co. Donegal



- All 8 catchments have a population at work significantly larger than the Census measure of the town at its core.
- Some by nearly 4 times as much! A better measure of labour supply
- Between 2006 and 2016, 5 LCs recorded a decline (no.s of resident workers)
 - Ballybofey-Stranorlar (-15.7%), Bunbeg (-23%), Ballyshannon (-15.7%), Buncrana (-1.6%), Killybegs (-11%)
- 3 LCs had an increase
 - Donegal (+12%), Dungloe (+39%) & Carndonagh (+32%) (Letterkenny also (+10.3%))

Key findings – 8 smaller labour catchments in Co. Donegal

- **Ageing** workforce: Much fewer workers under 30yrs (related also to higher levels of 3rd level participation)
- **Gender:** Female % of workforce continues to grow (Killybegs also but females in a minority)
- **Education:** Huge increase in numbers with 3rd level ed (Killybegs too but much lower level than other LCs)
- Wholesale, retail, Commerce (incl tourism) and Education, Human Health and Social work are generally the two largest **sectors** often significantly exceeding the state average
- Agriculture one of the smallest sectors

Key findings contd. 8 smaller labour catchments within Co. Donegal



- **Manufacturing** particularly high in Killybegs
- **Buncrana** has a relatively young age profile compared to others
- **Rural** employment very important, in the case of Donegal more employed outside the town & within the catchment (1,367) than in the town (1,227)
- **Dungloe**: Manufacturing employment increased from 2% in 2006 to 15.5% in 2016, female % high (56%)
- **Carndonagh**: high % of females in resident workforce (55.3%)
- **Ballybofey-Stranorlar** LC has become smaller losing some EDs to Letterkenny
- **Bunbeg**: Employment destinations of Letterkenny (160) & Dublin (27) increasing in importance (previously 129 & 13 respectively)

Key Findings - Commuting



- Cross border commuting into NI; from Carndonagh 216, from Ballybofey 96, from Bunrana 303
- Derry catchment (within Co. Donegal) amounts to 5,056 resident workers in 2016 (up from 4,581 in 2006)
- In 2016, 1,653 of these travelled to work in NI, up from 1,585 in 2006
- Commuting to Dublin: from Ballyshannon 18, from Killybegs 23, from Ballybofey 23, from Bunbeg 27, from Donegal 45

Key findings – Manorhamilton



- Manorhamilton; 1,290 resident workers, up 4.5% since 2006
- Manorhamilton, Sligo & Rural co. Leitrim are most important places of work.
- 36 cross into NI to work
- Sectoral profile somewhat different than others; Education, health & Social Work and Manufacturing very significant. higher share engaged in Public admin & Defence (twice the state av)

Policy Implications I

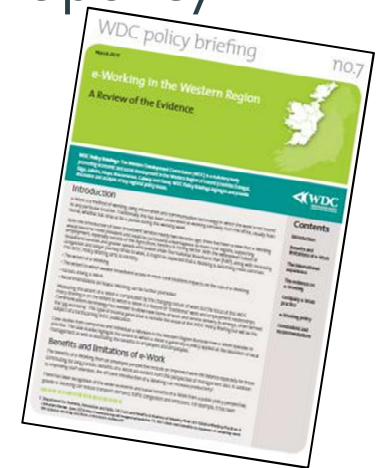


- TTWAs fairly stable; little change in geographic size in 10 yrs
- Rural employment significant
- Commuting & Brexit
- Sectoral employment impacts & Brexit
- Female employment very important

Policy Implications II



- Training & Education policies – access in remoter areas
- Transport policy & low carbon options – public transport options, electric vehicles? More focus on rural transport policy responses needed
- Long distance commuting – hubs/co-working spaces e-working spaces? WDC e-working policy brief (2016)



Further Information – WDC Insights



- Short, 2-page analysis of key issues or data
- **19 published to date**
- Targeted at politicians and policy makers
- Published on WDC website, circulated by Mailchimp (530+), blog post & tweet
- May be summaries of longer reports



WDC Insights - the Policy team blog



- Weekly blog on variety of topics: data analysis, policy comment, news and policy issues
- **115 blog posts to date**
- **40 blog followers, posts are tweeted**
- Recent items: Census, income and poverty, RSES
- Follow the WDC Policy Analysis Team Blog at <https://wdcinsights.wordpress.com/>



WDC Reports & Submissions



- Longer, more detailed reports
- Full Designed/Printed or In-house style
- **29 (approx) published to date**
- Sectoral Issues, Infrastructure, Data Analysis
- Published on WDC website, circulated by Mailchimp (530+), blog post & tweet
- Previously hard copy posting, but rare now



WDC Policy Briefings

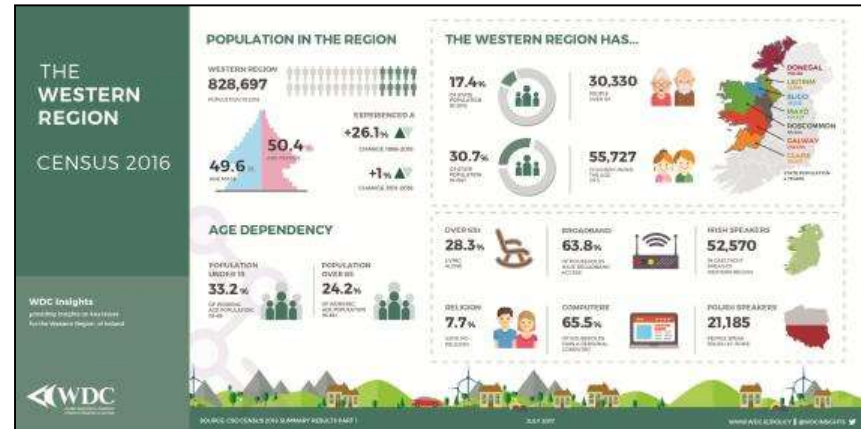
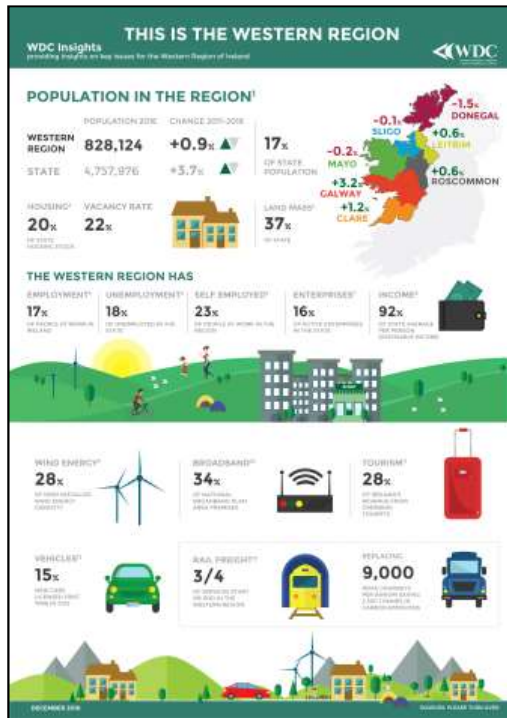


1. Why care about regions?
2. How is the Western Region doing?
3. Air access and the Western Region
4. Education, Enterprise & Employment
5. Why invest in gas?
6. Commuting to Work
7. e-Working in the Western Region: A Review of the Evidence



Published on WDC website, hard copy print run, circulated by Mailchimp (530+), selected hard copy posting, blog post & tweet

Infographics





Thank You

Q & A

 @WDCInsights

 <https://wdcinsights.wordpress.com/>

 www.wdc.ie

