

Sectoral Employment Profile of the Western Region of Ireland: Policy Implications

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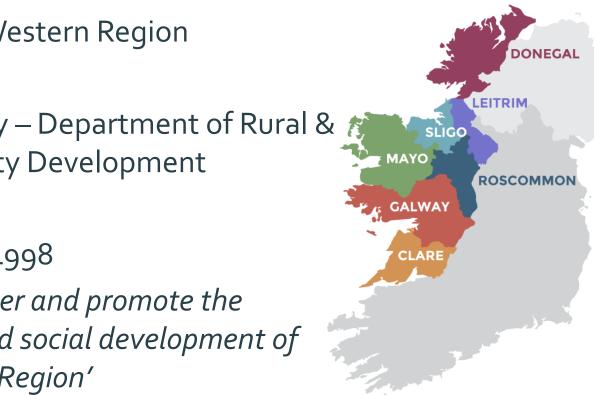
7th Annual NERI Labour Market Conference, 1 May 2019





Western Development Commission (WDC)





7 county Western Region

State body – Department of Rural & **Community Development**

- WDC Act 1998
- `....foster and promote the economic and social development of the Western Region'





- Broad Sectoral Employment Trends in Western Region & State (1996-2016)
- 2. Current Detailed Sectoral Employment Profile of Western Region & State
- 3. Counties of the North West: Donegal, Sligo & Leitrim
- 4. Policy Implications

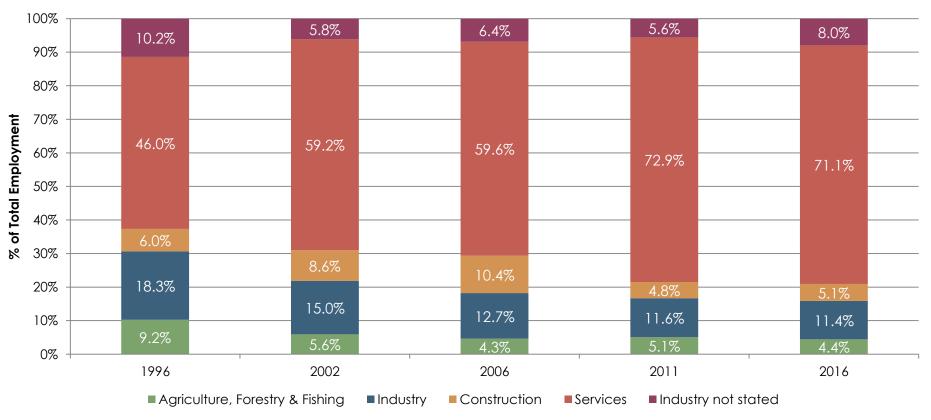


Broad Sectoral Employment Trends

Western Region & State 1996-2016



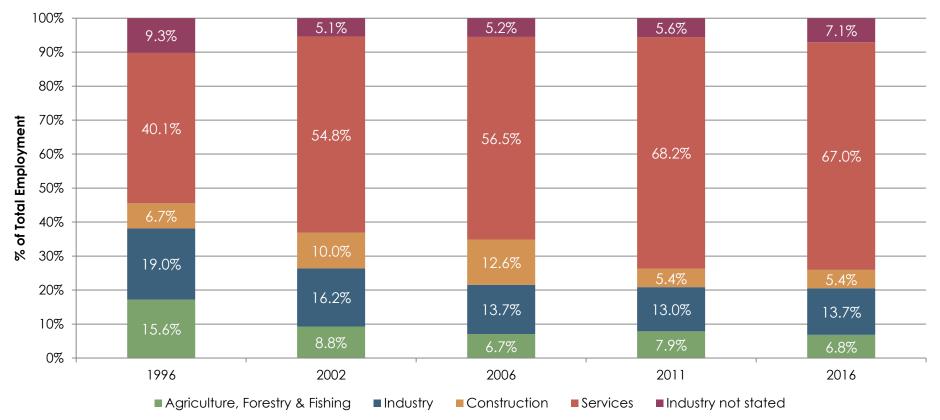
Sectoral composition of employment in State 1996-2016





Sectoral composition of employment in Western Region, 1996-2016

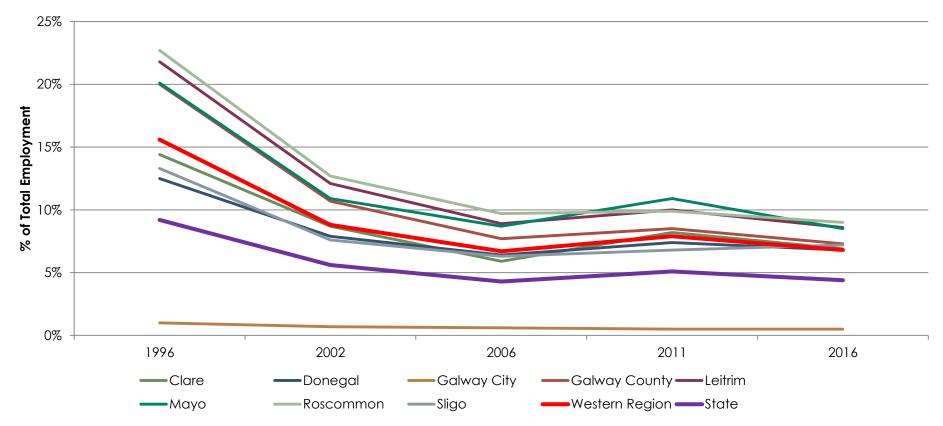






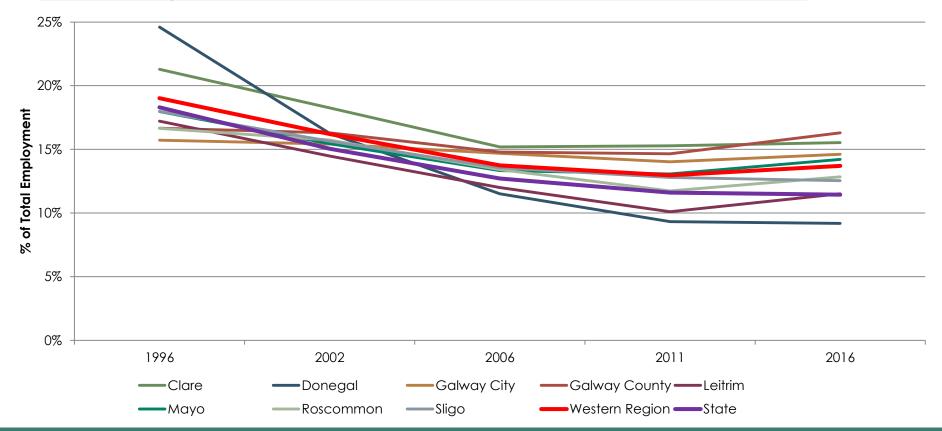
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing as % of total employment in western counties, 1996-2016



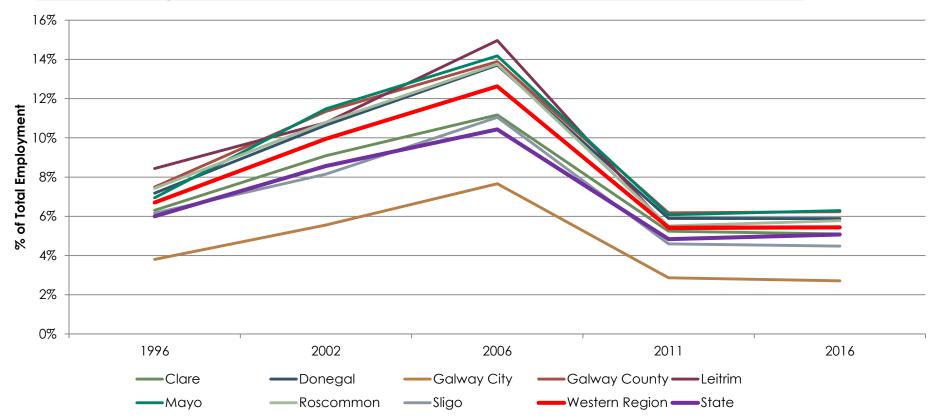


Industry as % of total employment in western counties, 1996-2016



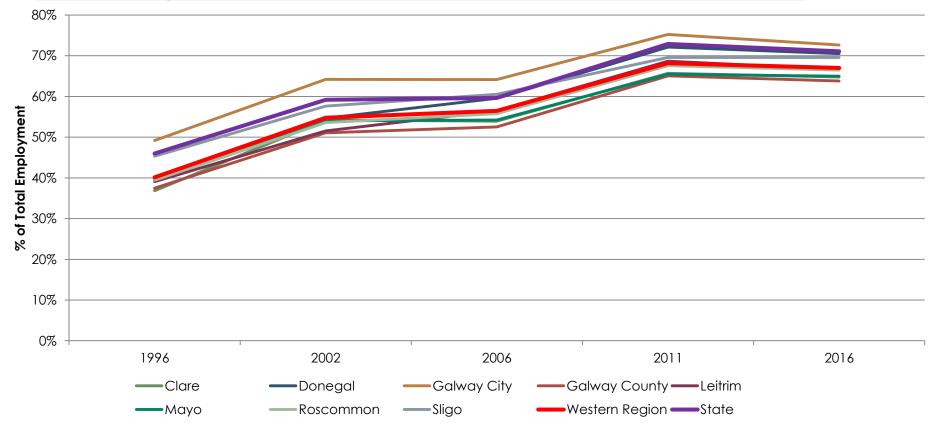


Construction as % of total employment in western counties, 1996-2016



Services as % of total employment in western counties, 1996-2016





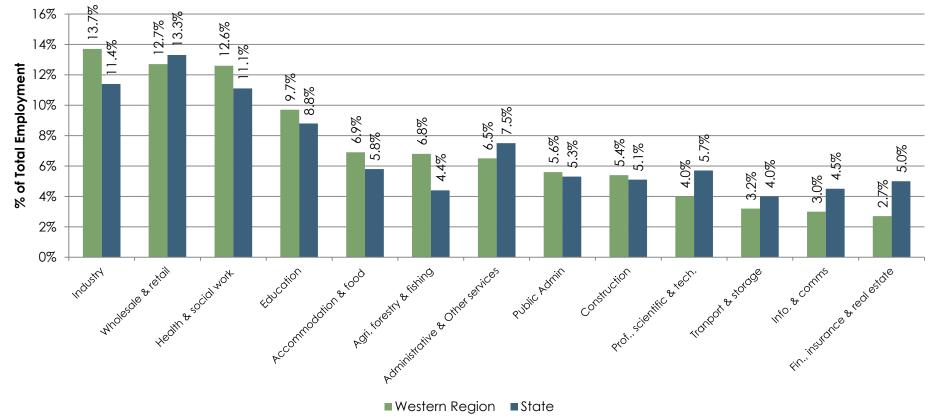


Current Detailed Sectoral Employment Profile Western Region & State



Percentage of total employment by NACE Rev 2 sector in Western Region & State, 2016





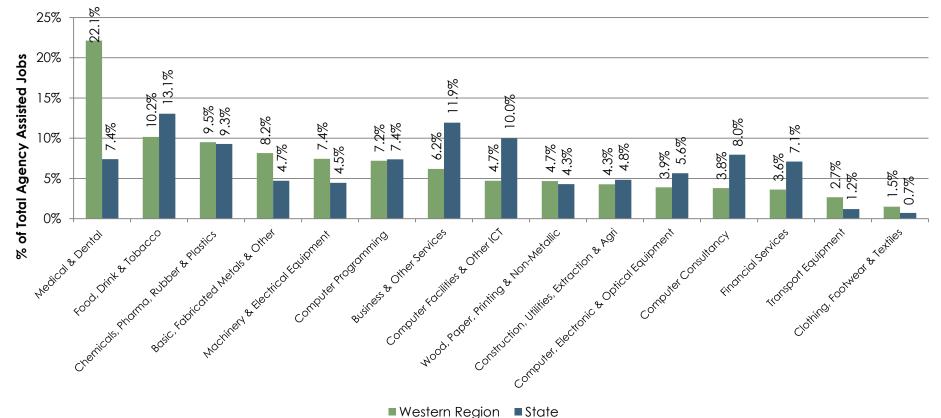
Main Differences



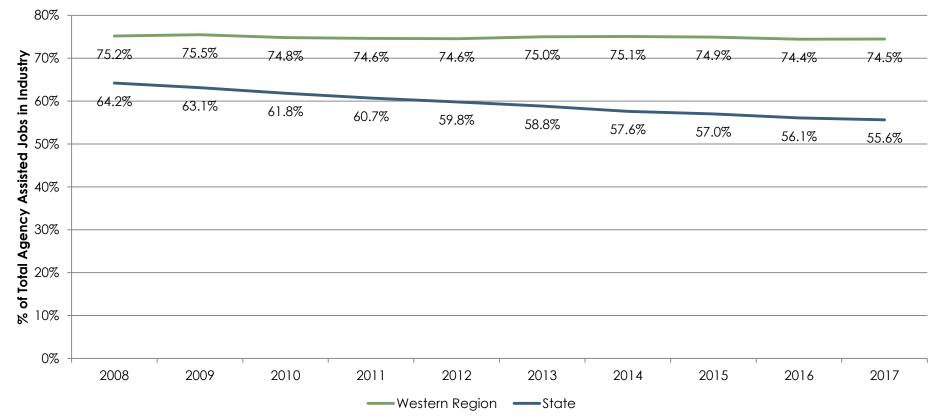
- Greater reliance on **traditional & public service** sectors in WR
 - Industry considerably more important, largest in WR (in State Wholesale & Retail)
 - Health & Education significant employers in WR, particularly for North West
 - Hospitality and Agriculture employ higher share, esp. for rural areas
- Knowledge Intensive Services considerably less important
 - Combined KIS employ 9.7% of workers in WR v 15.2% in State

Percentage of total agency assisted jobs by NACE Rev 2 sector in Western Region & State, 2017





Percentage of total agency assisted jobs in Industry in Western Region & State, 2008-2017



Main Differences



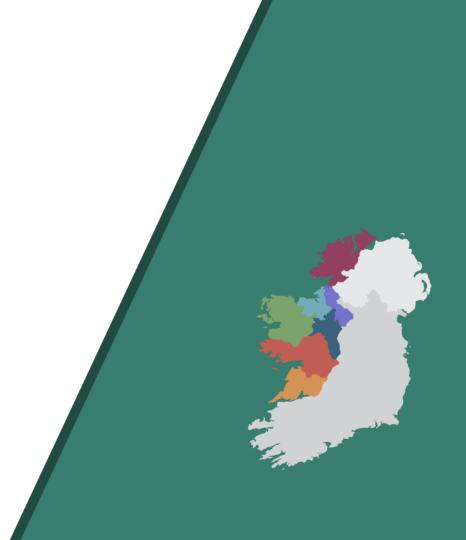
- 66,392 agency assisted jobs in Western Region (2017)
 - MedTech accounts for 22.1% in WR v 7.4% in State. WR home to 46.4% of assisted MedTech jobs in Ireland
 - Agri-food less significant, largest assisted sector nationally
 - Engineering considerably more important in region
 - Substantially smaller share in internationally traded (except Computer Programming) & financial services
 - Higher share in strongly growing Transport Equipment & in Clothing & Textiles
- Industry accounted for ¾ of assisted jobs in WR for past 10 yrs. Nationally Industry's share fell steadily



Counties of the North West

Donegal, Sligo & Leitrim

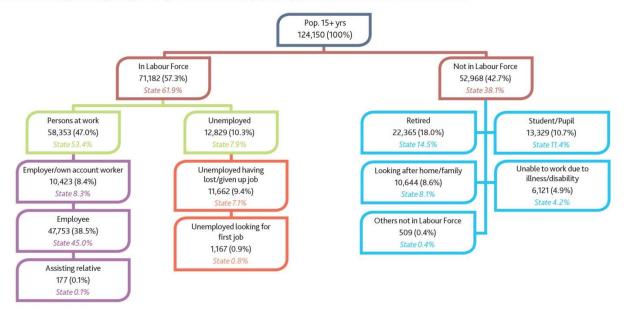








Population of county Donegal aged 15 years and over by principal and labour force status, 2016

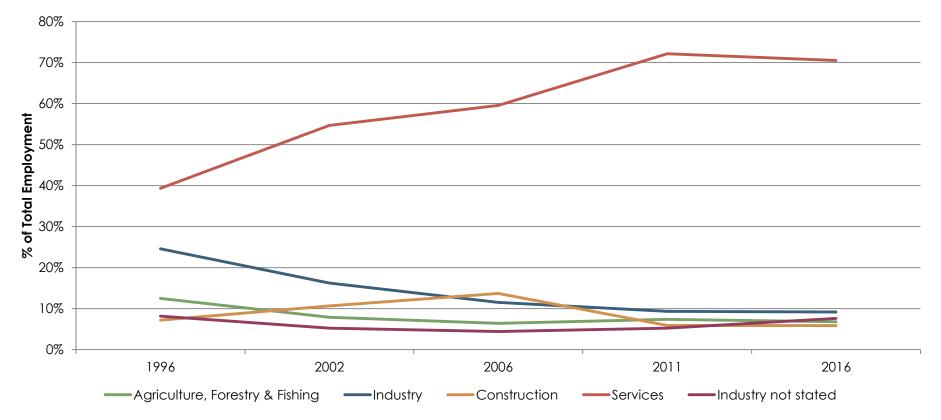


Source: CSO, Census 2016 Summary Results – Part 2. Table EZ011. Analysis by Western Development Commission (WDC)



Percentage of employment in county Donegal by broad economic category, 1996-2016

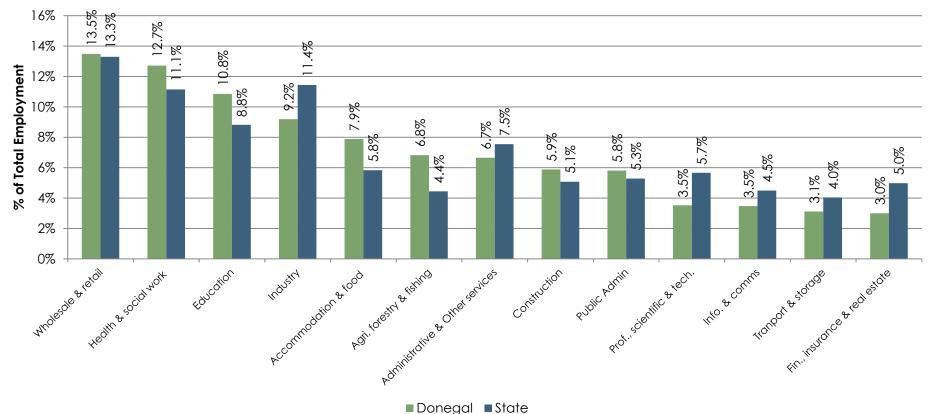






Percentage of total employment by NACE Rev 2 sector in Donegal & State, 2016





Donegal's sectoral employment profile

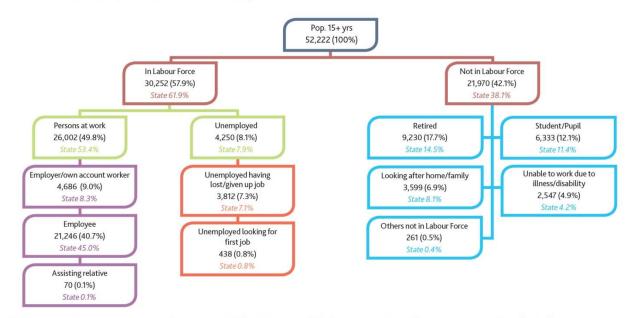


- Donegal's economy dramatically restructured
- 2nd highest share (after Galway City) in WR working in Services
 - Highest share in Education in State
 - 3rd highest share in Accommodation & Food service in State
 - Information & Communications had strongest jobs growth +39% (2011-2016)
 - Financial services had 9% decline, closure of bank & insurance branches
- Industry's share of jobs fell from 1 in 4 (1996) to less than 1 in 10 (2016)
 - 4th lowest share in Industry in Ireland
 - Agri-food (inc. seafood processing) largest industrial activity
 - Highest share in Clothing & Textiles in Ireland
- Smallest decline in WR in share working in Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, partly due to Fishing & Aquaculture

Sligo



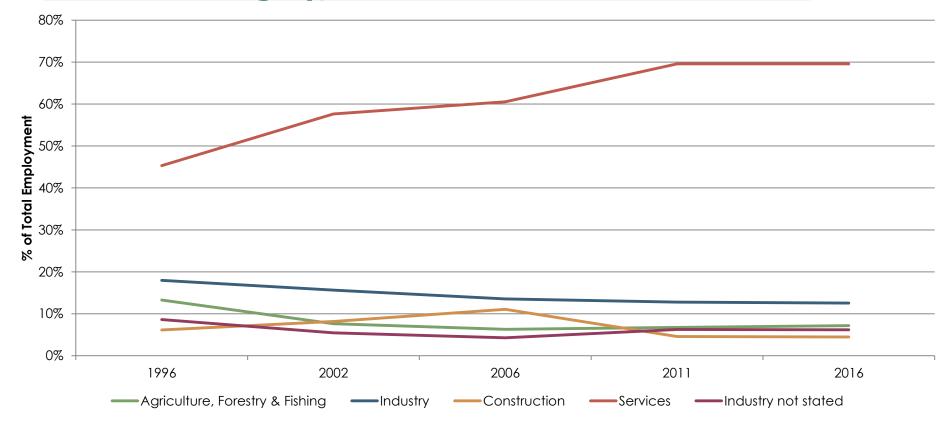
Population of county Sligo aged 15 years and over by principal and labour force status, 2016

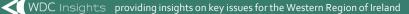


Source: CSO, Census 2016 Summary Results – Part 2. Table EZ011. Analysis by Western Development Commission (WDC)

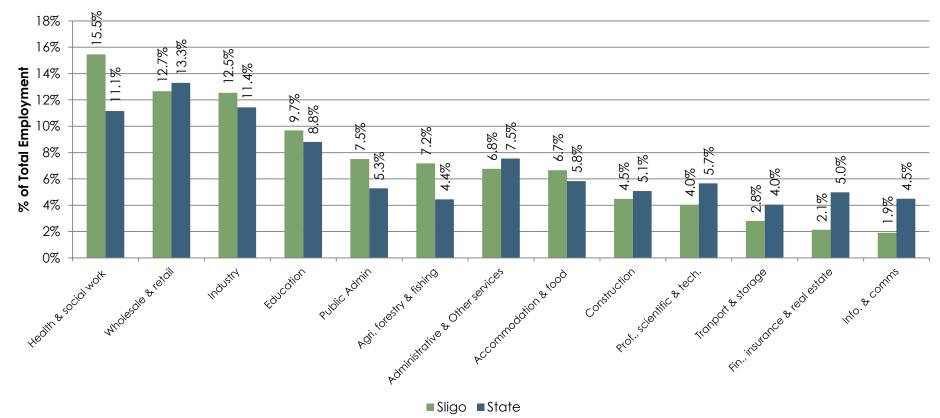


Percentage of employment in county Sligo by broad economic category, 1996-2016





Percentage of total employment by NACE Rev 2 sector in Sligo & State, 2016



Sligo's sectoral employment profile

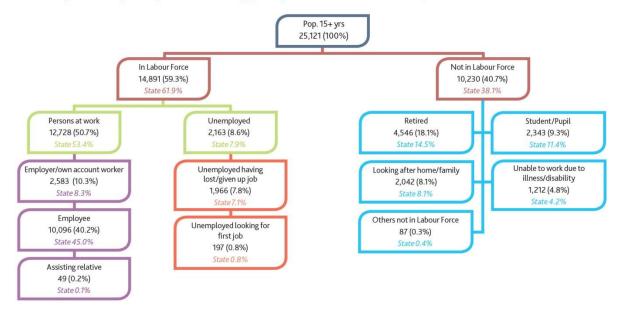


- Total employment grew 2.2% (2011-2016), lowest in Ireland
- 3rd highest share (after Galway City & Donegal) in WR in Services
 - Highest share in Health & Care in State
 - Information & Communications and Professional services both grew, but well below State average
 - Financial services experienced largest jobs decline -14.1% (-1.3% nationally)
- Industry's share declined steadily
 - 2nd highest share (% of Industry jobs) in Chemicals & Pharma & 3rd highest share in MedTech in State
 - Only western county (with Clare) where Industry's share declined 2011-2016
- Construction declined 0.3% (2011-2016) compared with 16.6% national growth

Leitrim



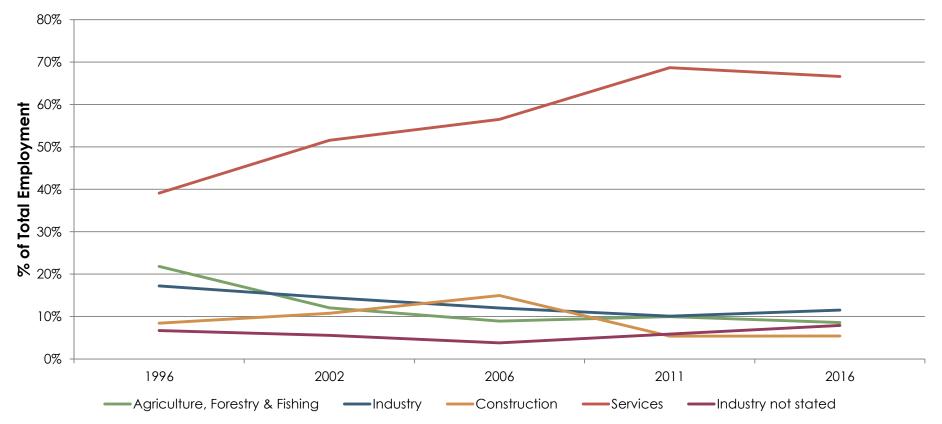
Population of county Leitrim aged 15 years and over by principal and labour force status, 2016



Source: CSO, Census 2016 Summary Results – Part 2. Table EZ011. Analysis by Western Development Commission (WDC)

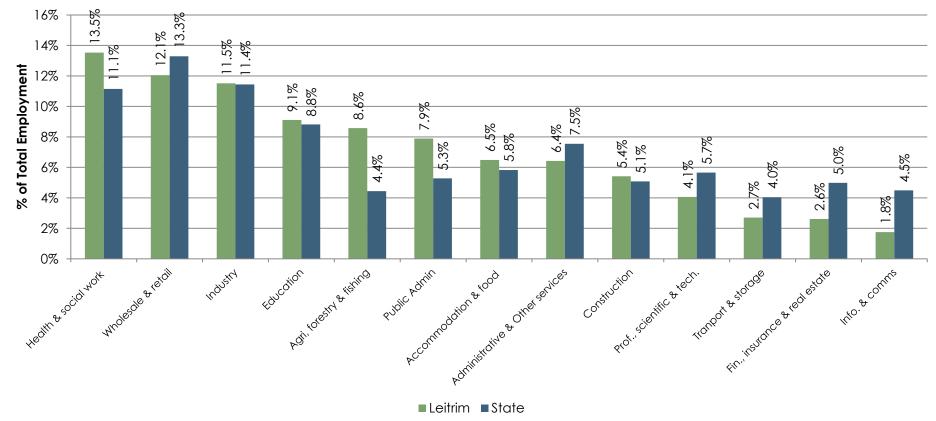
Percentage of employment in county Leitrim by broad economic category, 1996-2016





Percentage of total employment by NACE Rev 2 sector in Leitrim & State, 2016





Leitrim's sectoral employment profile



- Services' share grew steadily but dropped 2011-2016
 - 2nd highest share in Health & Care in State
 - 2nd highest share in Public Administration & Defence in State
 - Administrative & Other Services (inc. call centres) had largest jobs decline (-12.1%)
 - Information & Communications and Professional services grew (2011-2016) but well below State average
- Industry had strongest jobs growth (2011-2016) +21.1%, over double the national avg. (9.4%)
 - MedTech and Chemicals & Pharma account for 1/3 of Industry jobs
- Agriculture's share of employment in Leitrim double national average, contributing to higher self-employment

Policy Implications



- Public sector more significant for employment in WR esp. in North West & for women: main focus must be provision of quality services, but public sector's role as a source of jobs must also be considered in policy decisions
- National policy more focused on international services but needs of the manufacturing sector e.g. freight, energy, access, skills, continue to be very important for WR
 - Strong LifeSciences cluster in region convergence with other sectors, dissemination of skills
 - Diversification & resilience advanced engineering, emerging areas e.g. energy, transport
- Tourism / Hospitality more important, esp. for women & in areas with fewer options
 - Smaller scale operations & falling self-employment risk losing 'uniqueness', important role in town centre renewal (esp. small towns) as their retail role declines
 - Exposure to Brexit Britain largest source of overseas tourism revenue for Roscommon, Leitrim, Donegal & Mayo
- Opportunity to grow Knowledge Intensive Services
 - Remote work/ Quality of life need for high quality broadband, digital hubs
 - Self-employment contract employment, digital services with flexible location
 - International services MNCs lower costs than Dublin (for company & staff), staff loyalty





- CSO, Census 2016: Summary Results Part 2, Table EZ011
- CSO, Census 2006: Volume 7 Principal Economic Status and Industries, Table Co713
- CSO, Census 2002: Volume 5 Principal Economic Status and Industries, Table B0513
- CSO, Census 1996: Volume 5 Principal Economic Status and Industries, Table A0513
- Department of Business, Enterprise & Innovation: Annual Employment Survey 2017, special run



Thank You

All publications at <u>www.wdc.ie/publications/</u>

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