



Regional Labour Markets Bulletin 2012

Skills and Labour Market Research Unit, FÁS

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Background



- Demand for regional labour market data
- Business planning for education & training provision
- Reform of the Further Education and Training sector
- Further utilisation of National Skills Database (NSD)
- Preliminary work done in 2011 with positive feedback



- Regions defined as NUTS3 (8 regions)
- All data in NSD with 'region' variable
- Overview of the regions
 - Series of comparative tables
 - All regions and national average
 - Labour market indicators on demand and supply
- Region specific data

Regional classification: CSO NUTS3



Border (1)	Dublin (5)	Mid-East (4)	Midland (3)	Mid-West (8)	West (2)	South-East (6)	South-West (7)
Cavan	Dublin City	Kildare	Laois	Clare	Galway City	Carlow	Cork City
Donegal	Dublin County	Meath	Longford	Limerick City	Galway County	Kilkenny	Cork County
Leitrim		Wicklow	Offaly	Limerick County	Mayo	South Tipperary	Kerry
Louth			Westmeath	North Tipperary	Roscommon	Waterford City	
Monaghan						Waterford County	
Sligo						Wexford	

Objective



To support decision making process at regional and national level in the areas of education and training provision, labour market policies, immigration and career guidance by providing data on demand and supply of skills for the 8 NUTS 3 regions in Ireland



Key labour market indicators, q1 2012

	Area km2	POP 000s	P/km ²	WAP (15-64) 000s	LF 000s	E 000s	UE 000s	E rate	UE rate	P rate
Border	12,200	503	41	326	203	173	31	52%	15%	52%
Dublin	900	1,197	1,330	805	580	504	76	61%	13%	61%
Mid-East	6,100	551	90	368	271	237	34	63%	13%	65%
Midland	6,500	281	43	181	125	102	23	55%	18%	58%
Mid-West	8,300	375	45	246	177	149	28	58%	16%	60%
South-East	9,400	511	54	331	230	185	45	54%	20%	58%
South-West	12,200	654	54	430	301	261	40	59%	13%	58%
West	13,800	430	31	281	209	175	33	60%	16%	62%
Ireland	70,000	4,502	64	2,966	2,095	1,786	309	59%	15%	60%

Selected key points



- In q1 2012, in each region, wholesale and retail sector accounted for c. 15% of regional employment; Dublin was overrepresented in ICT, professional and financial services
- In 2010, 40% of active enterprises outside agriculture and the public sector were located in Dublin and Mid-East
- In all regions, c. 90% of enterprises employ fewer than 10 persons (micro enterprises)
- Over one third of the value of industrial output in 2010, was produced in South West
- Almost one in five persons working in manufacturing in 2012 was employed in the South West region

Selected key points



- In q1 2012, the share of white collar workers in regional employment was the highest in Dublin (60%) and lowest in Border, Midland and South East (less than 45%)
- Distribution of Public Employment Service vacancies in 2012 did not vary significantly across regions, with most vacancies advertised for associate professionals (mostly sales), labourers and service workers
- Between q1 2008 and q1 2012 employment declined in each region; in each region, in absolute terms, the greatest decline was in construction (decline was greater than the gain during the preceding 4 years of growth)
- Between q1 2011 and q1 2012, employment continued to decline (albeit at a lower rate than previously observed) in Dublin, Border, Mid West and South East; it remained relatively stable in Midland, South West and West, while it increased in Mid East and South West

Selected key points



- In each region, Live Register levels have stabilised (at high levels) since mid 2010; age and gender distribution of persons on the Live Register (Department of Social Protection) does not vary significantly across regions (less than 20% under 25 and >60% male)
- In each region, the share of unemployment accounted by persons previously employed in construction was the highest compared to other sectors
- The share of skilled tradespersons amongst the unemployed was the highest in the South East and South West (27%), while the lowest in Dublin (19%) and Mid West (18%)
- In each region, the highest share of job seekers registered on PES previously worked as skilled tradespersons or labourers (between one fifth and one quarter)

Overall conclusion



- Many similarities across regions (e.g. profile of the LR, contribution of construction decline to the labour market difficulties, profile of Public Employment Service vacancies, sourcing of IT and healthcare skills from non-EEA countries etc.)
- Many differences across regions (contribution of agriculture to the regional employment, unemployment rate, labour force participation rate, share of white collar occupations in regional employment etc.)