

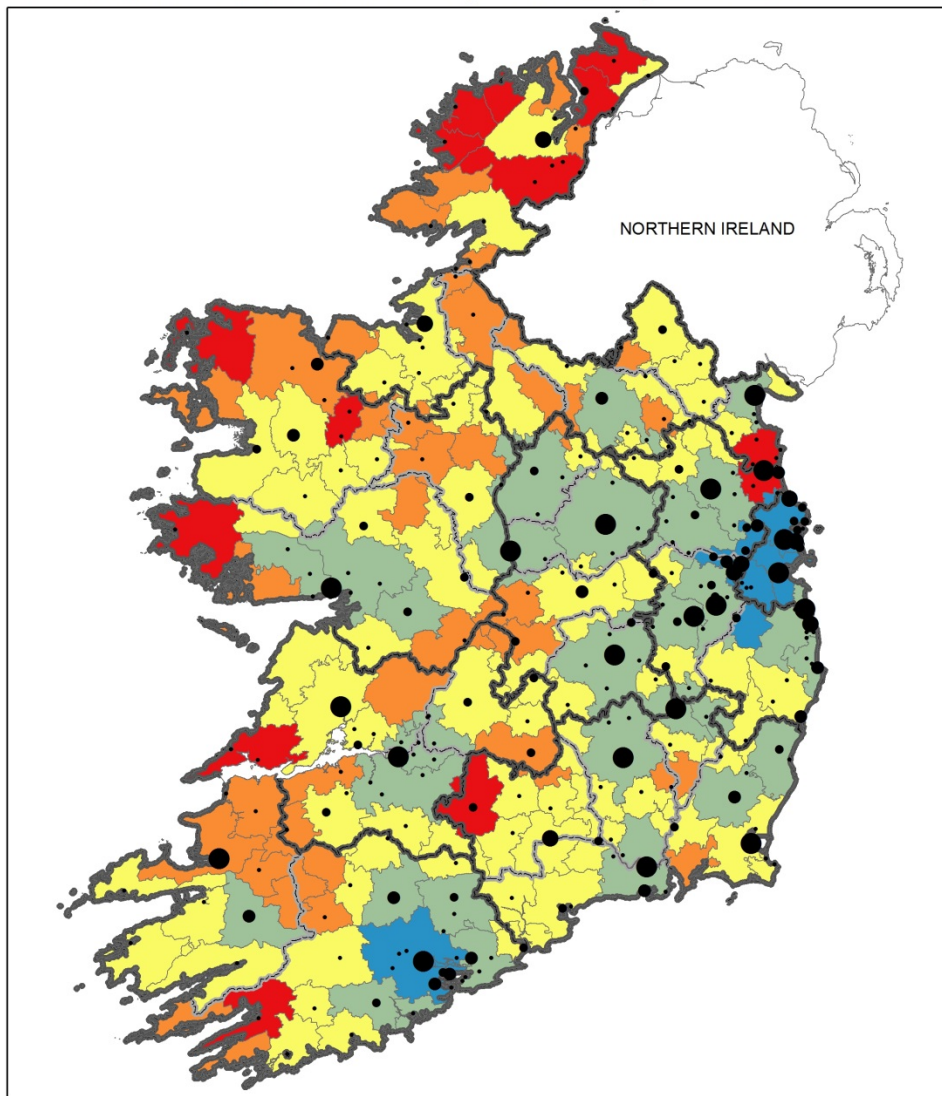


# Boom, recession and recovery: Impacts and implications for rural economic development.

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Rural Economy Research Programme

# Impact: population

- Pattern of larger population gains associated with the cities and surrounding functional areas.
  - Some other areas, e.g. those associated with Cavan, Kilkenny and Tralee also recorded strong growth.
  
- Midland Region: commuting to the larger cities?
  
- Pattern of population losses associated with FAs that are remote or relatively inaccessible.



**Towns and Cities**

**Population 2011**

- < 4999
- 5000 - 9999
- 10000 - 14999
- 15000 - 19999
- > 20000

□ County Boundary

**Classification of Functional Area**

- Population Loss (Above Average)
- Population Loss (Below Average)
- Population Gain (Below Average)
- Population Gain (Above Average)
- Population Gain (Outliers)

□ NUTS III Regions

0 10 20 40 Kilometers

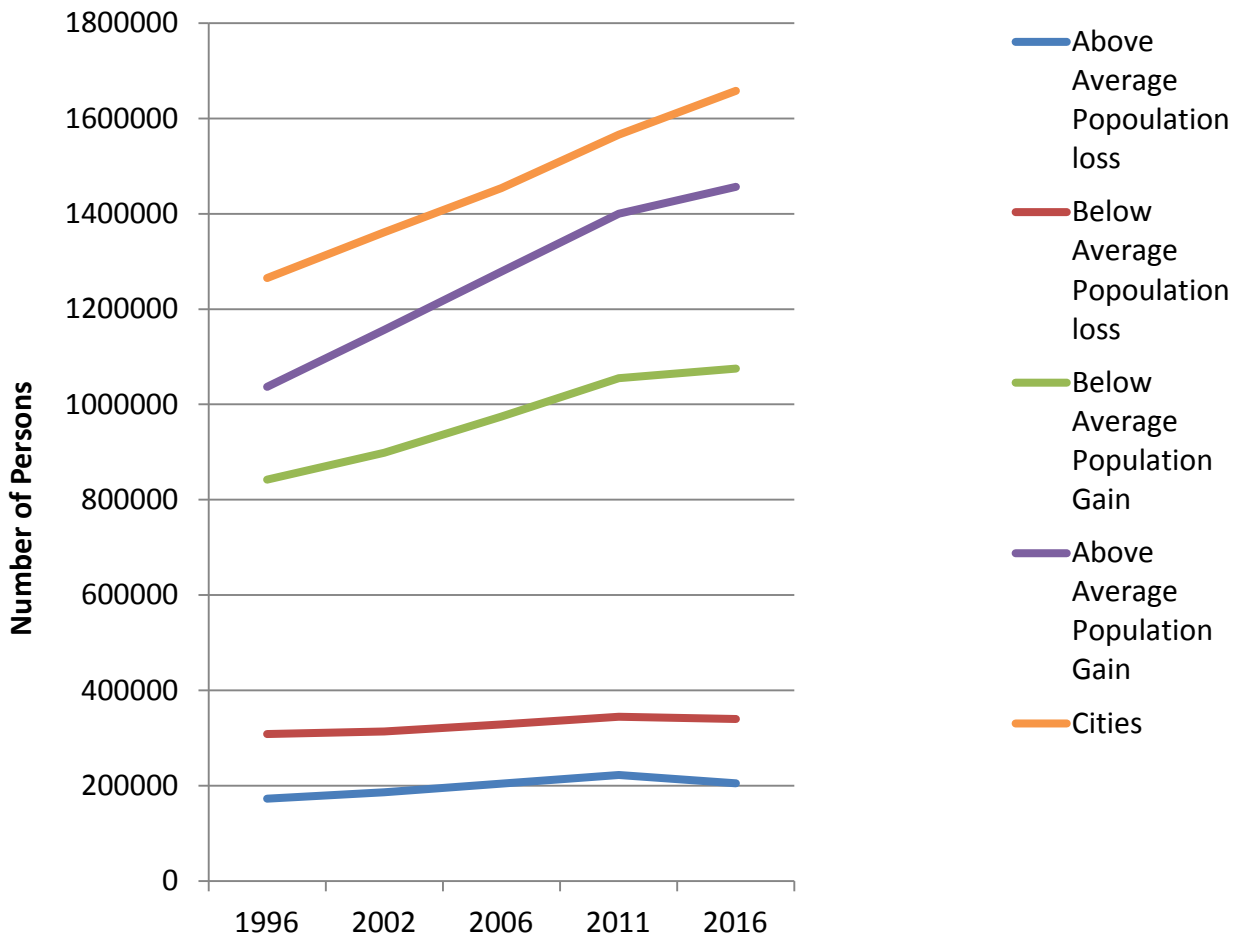


Data:  
CSO, POWSCAR (2011),  
Census of Population, 2011 & 2016  
Boundary Files: OSI

Map by: David Meredith, Teagasc

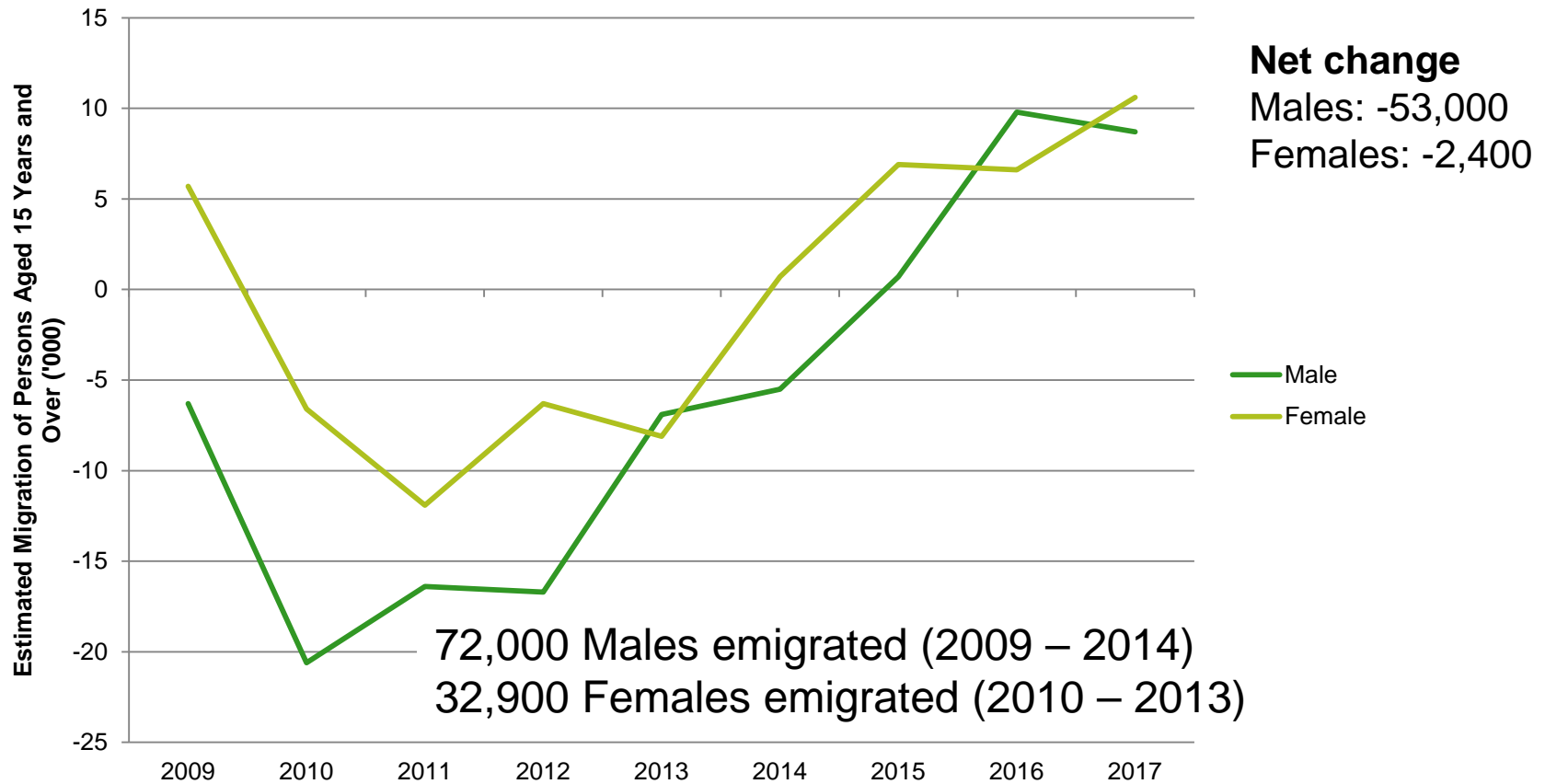
Analysis by: David Meredith (Teagasc), Mike Coombes (CURDS, Newcastle University), Colin Wymer (CURDS, Newcastle University),

# Impact: Population and Settlement Change

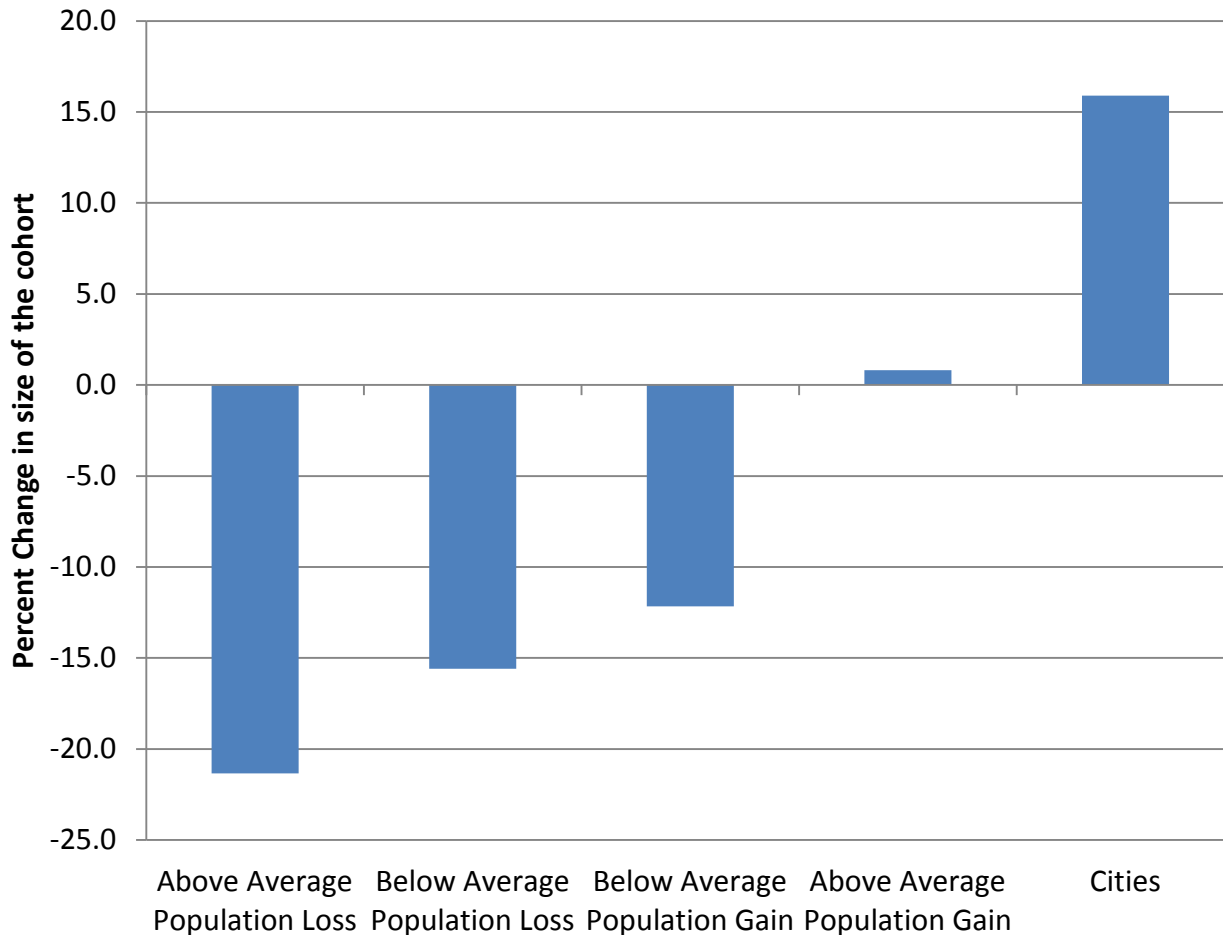


- The outlier or 'city' areas have grown consistently since 1996.
- The rate of growth reduced substantially in areas of below average growth.
- Areas experiencing population decline saw their populations grow from 1996 – 2011.
- They experiencing population loss of 8% and 1% in areas of above and below average population decline, respectively, between 2011 – 2016.

# Impact: Migration 2009 - 2017

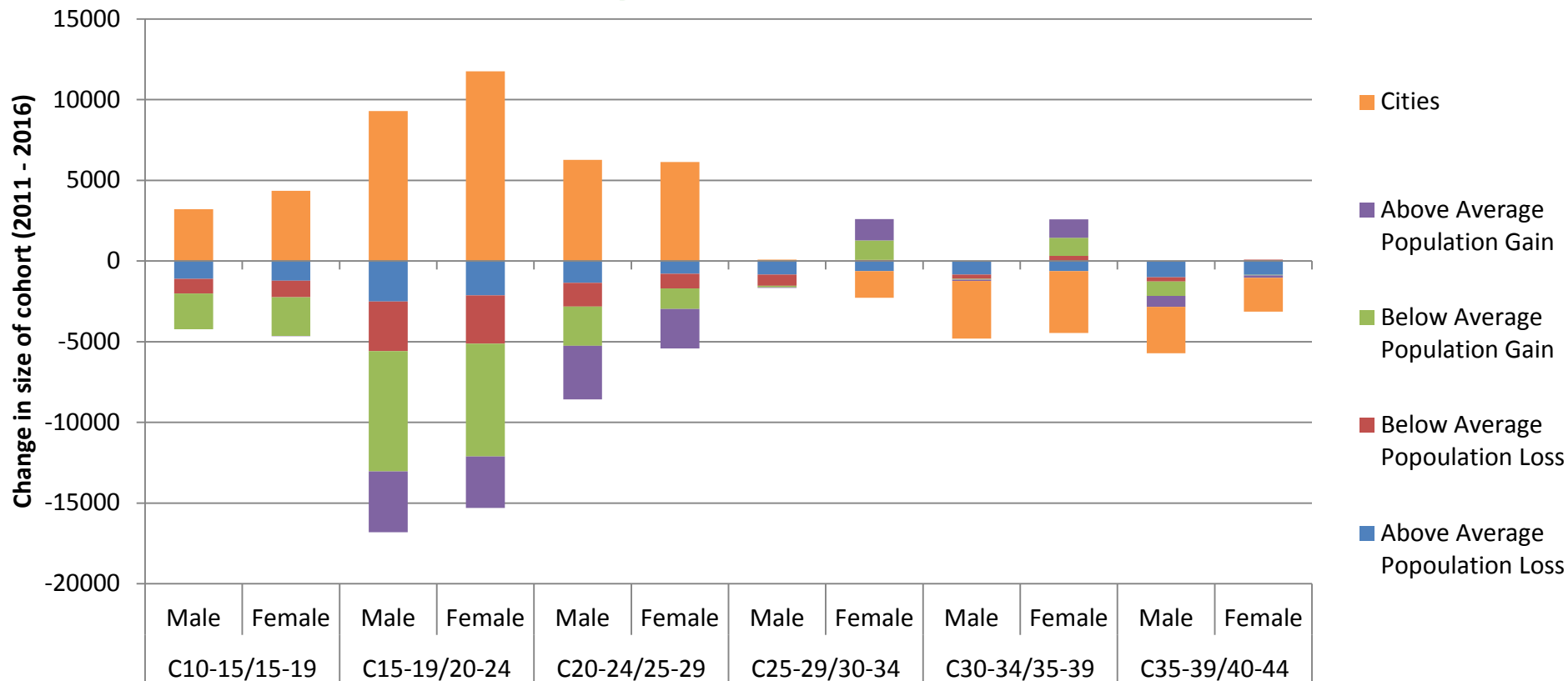


# Impact: Internal Migration



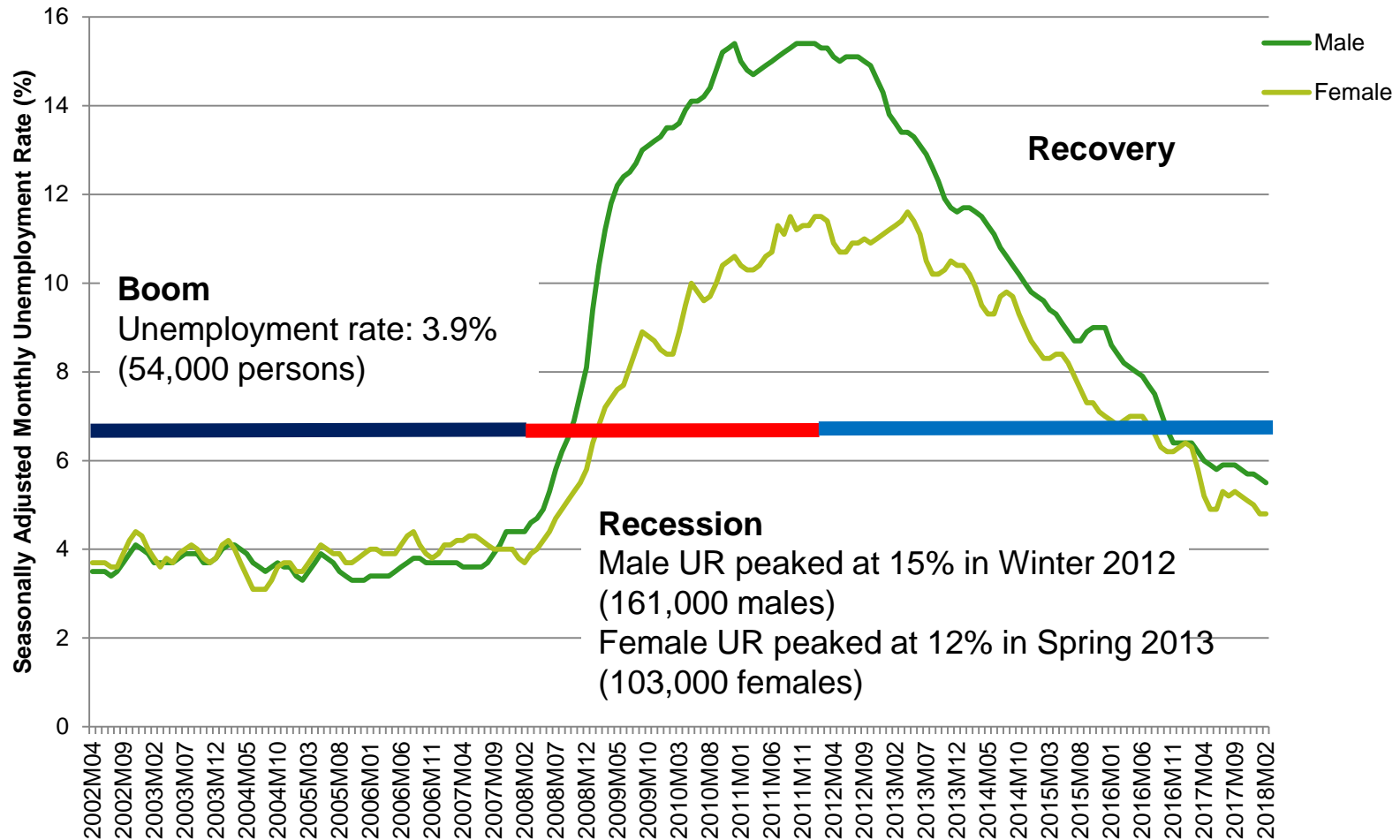
- As young people finish school and progress to 3<sup>rd</sup> level education or enter the labour market they may move or emigrate.
- Tracing the population that was 10-14 years of age in 2011 forward to 2016 when they were between 15 – 19 years of age highlights the spatial impacts of these developments.

# Impact: Internal Migration



- Gendered nature of migration pattern evident amongst older cohorts, e.g. 25 - 29.
- It highlights migration of female cohorts from city areas to those areas close to cities.
- The analysis highlights the impact of the recession on older males and females, e.g. over 35.

# Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate (2002 – 2018)



# Impact: Unemployment

	Unemployment Rate 2016		Change in Unemployment Rate (2011 - 2016)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Above Average Population Loss	16.5	13.4	-10.6	-3.0
Below Average Population Loss	15.0	12.2	-9.2	-2.7
Below Average Population Gain	13.3	11.4	-8.7	-2.8
Above Average Population Gain	12.2	10.9	-8.6	-3.1
Cities	10.7	9.4	-7.6	-2.8

The decline in unemployment in areas with low or no population growth is associated with migration rather than growth in employment (See next slide).

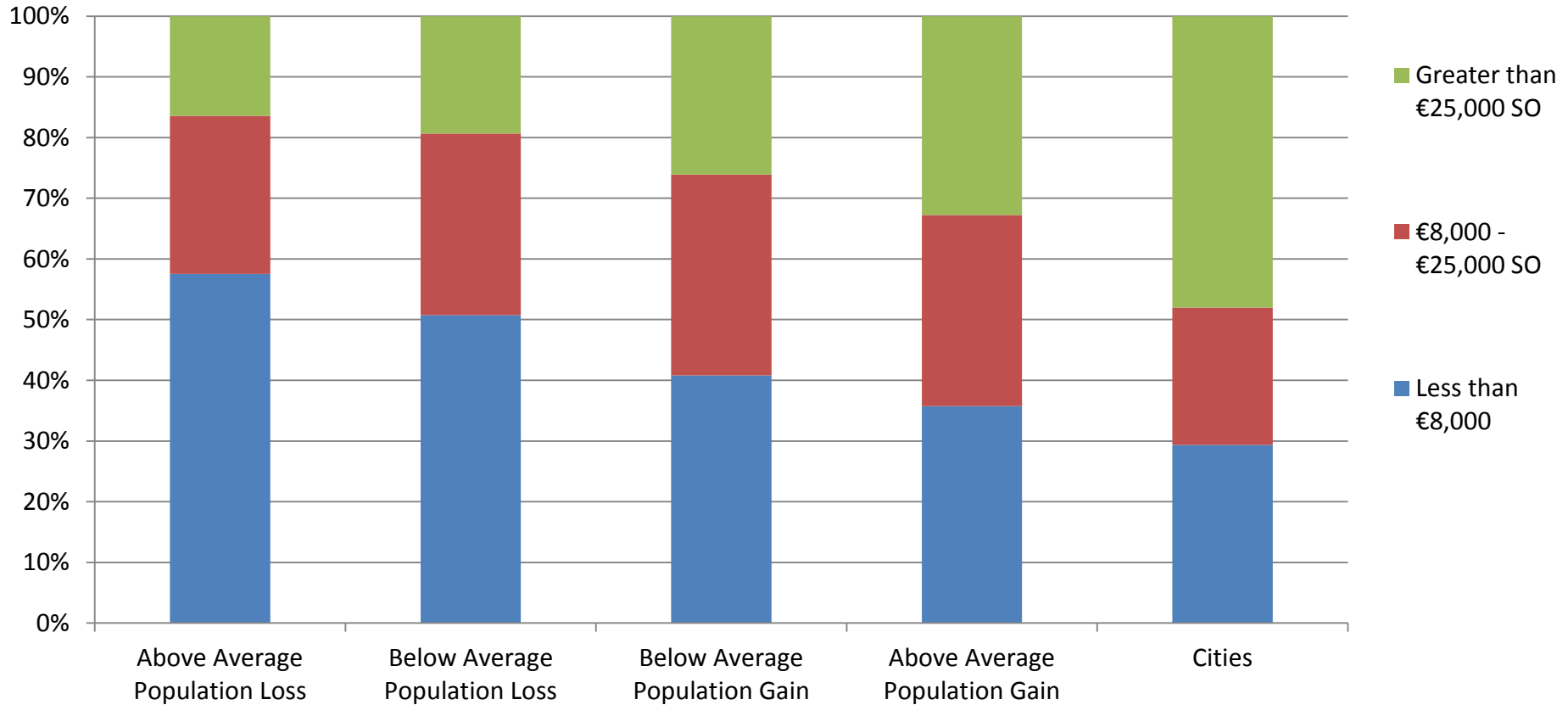


# Impact: Employment

	Numbers 'At Work'		Percent Change 2011 - 2016	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Above Average Population Loss	602	-896	1.5	-2.5
Below Average Population Loss	4444	2879	6.5	5.1
Below Average Population Gain	20923	12675	9.7	6.9
Above Average Population Gain	35720	22441	12.4	8.8
Cities	54722	35053	16.1	11.0

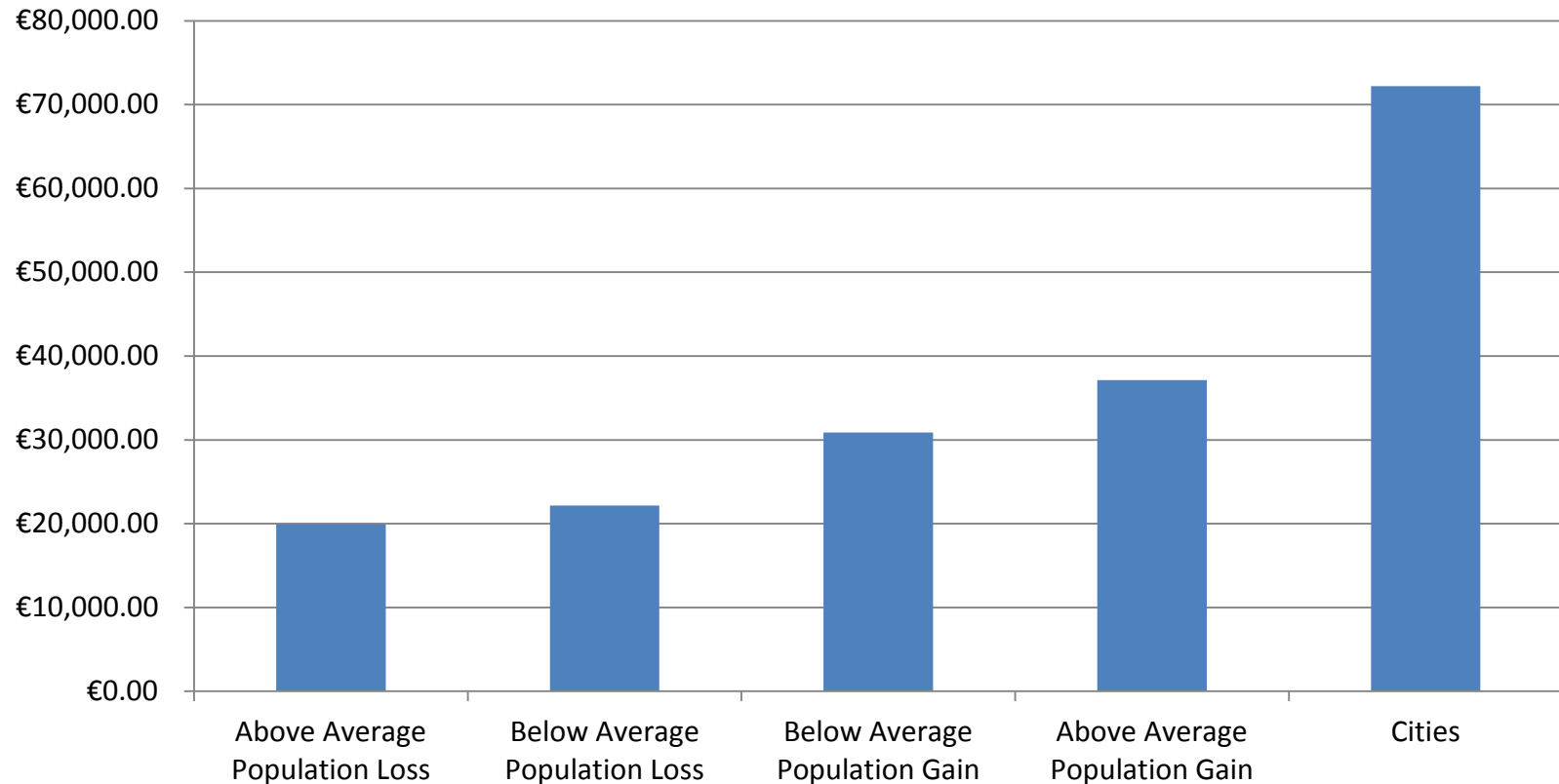
The decline in unemployment in areas with low or no population growth is associated with migration rather than growth in employment

# Economic scale of farming by functional area type (2010)



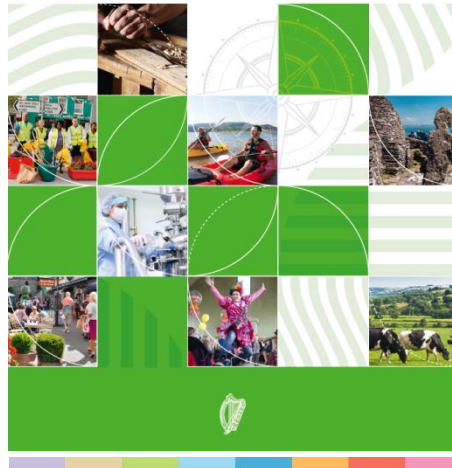
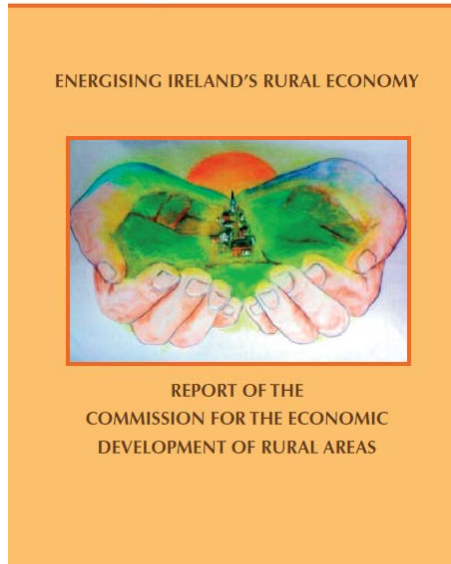
Farms in areas with low or no population growth are smaller and, predominantly focused on cattle or sheep production resulting in high proportions of farms generating relative low returns

# Economic scale of farming: Average value of standard output per farm by functional area type (2010)

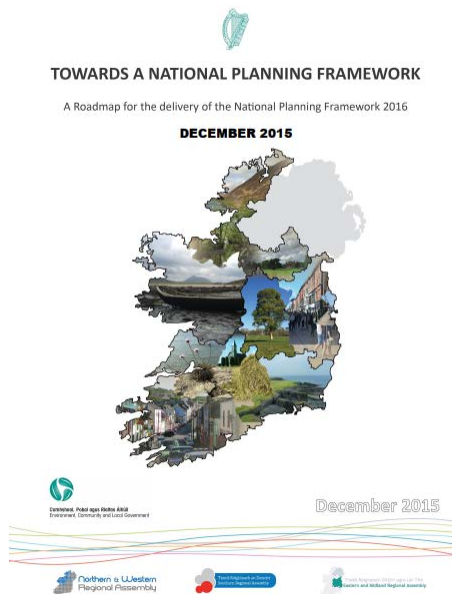
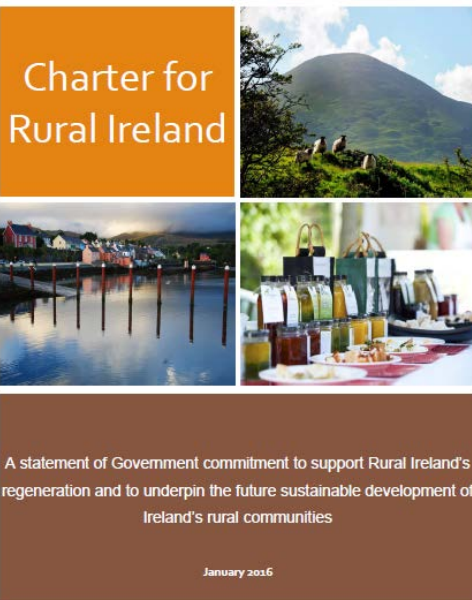


Just because the average SO of farms in areas with low or no population growth is relatively low does not mean that farming is not significant – farming in these areas generated €420 million in 2010

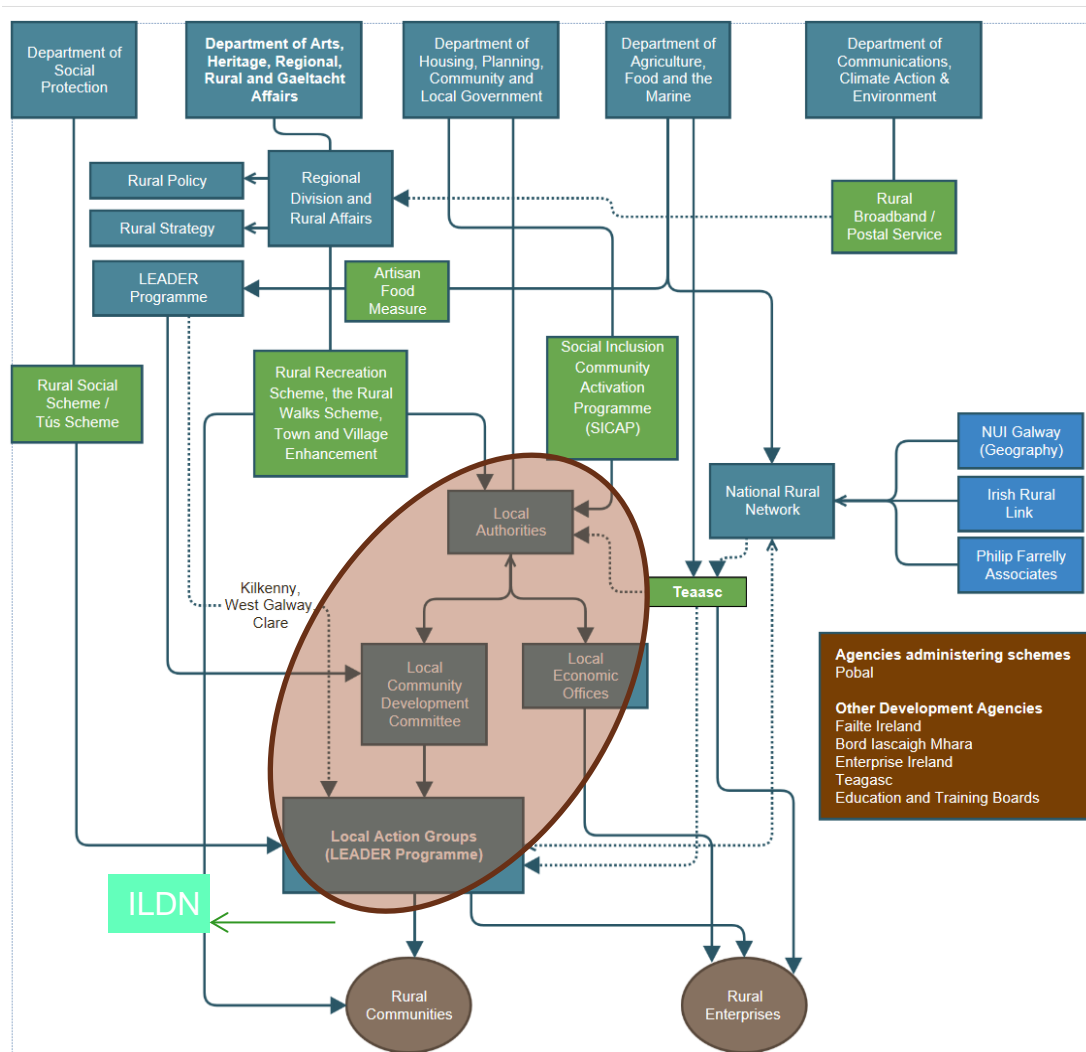
# Responding to the Great Recession



- No specific rural policy but a number of strategies, statements and action plans.
- Primary rural development measures include:
  - The Leader Programme (2014 – 2020)
    - » Supports rural enterprise and community development.
    - » €250 million of the €2.19 billion CAP Rural Development Programme
    - » Delivered by 28 Local Action Groups (most of whom are currently partnering with the Local Authorities)
  - SICAP
    - » Aims to tackle poverty, social exclusion and long-term unemployment through local engagement and partnership between disadvantaged individuals, community organisations and public sector agencies.



# The contemporary context: Governance and Administration



- Rural social and economic development in Ireland is generally shaped by EU policies
- Process of change from engaging to facilitating rural development.
  - Substantial changes brought in through PPF.
  - Combined with administrative changes to the implementation of Leader programme this has contributed to the current ‘facilitative model’ of rural development.
  - This model requires communities to have leadership capacity in order to engage with supports / agencies.

# Implications

- Substantial changes to the population and settlement patterns
  - Gendered differences
- Some areas have not recovered
- Substantial changes to the composition of the rural economy (decline in Building and construction, manufacturing and commerce employment)
- Growth in Professional Services, Transport and Communications and Other.
  - Occupation composition of employment has changed – less manual employment opportunities

# Implications

- Fundamental changes in rural development governance (structures and delivery)
- Greater requirement for firms and communities to identify and navigate the range of support services.
  - Assumption underpinning the reforms is that all those with needs are capable of accessing the appropriate services.
- Are EIPs an appropriate model for future delivery of broad based rural economic development supports?