



Tionól Reigiúnach Oirthir agus Lár-Tíre
Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly



Tionól Réigiúnach an Deiscirt
Southern Regional Assembly



Northern & Western
Regional Assembly

REGIONAL CO-WORKING ANALYSIS





FOREWORD

The outbreak of COVID-19 has had a profound impact on all of our working environments. In a matter of weeks, the operations of many private sector companies – whose activities were traditionally concentrated within urban areas – have been forced to suddenly shift to remote working, with companies utilising technology and adopting work practises in a manner and scale never seen before.

With remote working very much becoming part of normal working patterns in certain sectors, it is clear that such changes have the potential to open up an array of economic and environmental opportunities for all of our regions. By supporting remote working, policy makers could help provide a wider range of options for workers and open opportunities for business solutions. This includes allowing some workers to live and work in geographical areas of their own choice, reducing business costs associated with commercial properties, staff retention and wellbeing benefits, access to a greater pool of applicants and talent, increasing productivity, reducing traffic congestion, enhancing quality of life and family time and reducing the level of greenhouse gas emissions from car usage.

From a strategic perspective, the ability of policy makers to utilise the potential benefits of remote working will also be a key factor in ensuring the vision and objectives of each Assembly's Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) can be implemented, allowing for effective economic development to be achieved across Ireland. In this regard, the development of urban centres of scale continues to be a crucial component in addressing regional imbalances and remote working has the potential to enhance the growth prospects of our Metropolitan Areas, Designated Regional Growth Centres and Key Towns, as defined by each Assembly's RSES. Furthermore, remote working has the potential to provide greater employment flexibility to all private sector workers whose jobs are considered to be remote workable, which could enhance the quality of life offering of each of our regions; a key objective of each Assembly's RSES. In the long term, the degree to which regions can capitalise on these potential benefits will depend on a variety of factors - including but not limited to - the availability of co-working hubs with high quality facilities and the provision of high speed broadband within such hubs.

Considering the potential use of co-working hubs in stimulating an inclusive economic recovery in our regions, the need to quantify the potential benefits of remote working across all of our regions has never been more important. In this context, the three Regional Assemblies of Ireland play a key role in advocating for policies and preparing research that will support regional development across Ireland. This involves providing advice and support to other appropriate public bodies of the regional implications of their policies and plans, with specific focus on planning and economic development. Under our remit, and in advance of the proposed "National Economic Recovery Plan" the three Regional Assemblies of Ireland are fully committed to utilising the potential benefits of remote working so all of our regions can experience an inclusive economic recovery.

WITH REMOTE WORKING VERY MUCH BECOMING PART OF NORMAL WORKING PATTERNS IN CERTAIN SECTORS, IT IS CLEAR THAT SUCH CHANGES HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO OPEN UP AN ARRAY OF ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL OF OUR REGIONS.

On this basis, and considering the need to quantify the potential benefits of remote working across all of our regions, the three Regional Assemblies of Ireland have prepared a “Regional Co-Working Analysis”. The purpose of the “Regional Co-Working Analysis” is to provide data that will assist in developing the potential of remote working in our regions. This will be achieved by using employment data from the CSO’s Q2 2020 Labour Force Survey and recent research from the European Commission¹.

The “Regional Co-Working Analysis”:

1. Identifies the actual number of private sector workers that are capable of operating remotely on a national and regional basis, as of Q2 2020
 2. Estimates the number of private sector workers that are capable of operating remotely on a county basis, as of Q2 2020
 3. Identifies the name, location and type of co-working hubs in each county in Ireland, as of September 2020
 4. Provides a series of considerations that should assist policymakers in developing additional co-working hubs across Ireland
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In doing so, the three Regional Assemblies of Ireland will provide a greater level of data in the public domain - that may be complemented by further datasets and future analysis - informing policy makers of the remote working capabilities of the private sector across Ireland while providing details of existing co-working infrastructure on a county basis.

That said, it is accepted that the “Regional Co-Working Analysis” will not provide the complete picture on remote working in Ireland. This analysis is only the beginning of a process that involves providing an evidence base to grow remote working - through the delivery of strategically located co-working hubs - and this will be an important component in the implementation of the economic strategy of each Assembly’s RSES, which will be delivered in partnership with relevant stakeholders. Further areas of analysis and research are required in order to build up an appropriate evidence base before specific recommendations can be outlined on how to grow remote working in Ireland.

With this in mind, the three Regional Assemblies of Ireland have identified eight **areas for consideration**, the purpose of which is to identify how gaps in information can be addressed, commence a discussion on actions that could be taken and to establish an evidence-based approach to grow remote working. These eight areas of considerations should further inform policy makers of the next steps needed to deliver additional co-working hubs in line with the spatial and economic objectives of each Assembly’s RSES. It should be noted that certain considerations refer to financial incentives. In this regard, the intention is not to prescribe a direct course of action - at this early stage - but rather to begin a discussion on the best financial methods that will grow remote working.

Therefore, the areas of considerations are:

1. Prepare detailed consultation with private firms in sectors that are capable of operating remotely, seeking their views on factors that need to be addressed to allow employees to work remotely from co-working hubs on a permanent basis.
2. Prepare a nationwide survey of the current capacity of co-working hubs – both privately and publicly owned – in consultation with the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment, Enterprise Ireland, the Regional Assemblies of Ireland and the Local Enterprise Offices.
3. Prepare a nationwide survey that identifies the ideal work location of private sector workers whose jobs are considered to be remote workable, while simultaneously identifying the up-to-date habits of commuters who have remote workable jobs.

¹ https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/bitstream/JRC120578/jrc120578_report_covid_confinement_measures_final_updated_good.pdf

4. Explore the possibility of providing employers with a tax credit for every employee that is allowed to operate outside of its own head office in Ireland, as a means of encouraging private firms to let employees work in geographical locations of their own choice.
5. Enhance the level of funding provided to the “Regional Enterprise Development Fund” (REDF) in order to deliver more co-working hubs in line with the findings of the above consultation process. Such funding should also be delivered using local knowledge from appropriate local authorities and the Regional Assemblies of Ireland. Additional funding in this regard should be concentrated on delivering high quality co-working hubs of scale within or in close proximity to designated Regional Growth Centres and Key Towns as defined by each Assembly’s RSES and prominent rural communities.
6. Explore a range of match funding opportunities for REDF projects that will deliver additional co-working hubs of scale within or in close proximity to Designated Regional Growth Centres and Key Towns as defined by each Assembly’s RSES and prominent rural communities. This could involve – but wouldn’t be limited to – encouraging private sector companies to provide an element of match funding for these type of REDF projects or possibly removing the 20 per cent match funding requirement for these type of REDF projects that will provide a sizeable economic uplift to a geographical area.
7. Utilise resources from the “European Regional Development Fund” to assist in developing high quality co-working hubs of scale within or in close proximity to designated Regional Growth Centres and Key Towns as defined by each Assembly’s RSES and prominent rural communities. Such funding should be delivered using the findings of the above consultation process and local knowledge from appropriate local authorities and the Regional Assemblies of Ireland.
8. Safeguard funding for the National Broadband Plan to allow for the delivery of up to three hundred “Broadband Connection Points” across Ireland, providing remote working opportunities in rural communities.

THE PURPOSE OF THE “REGIONAL CO-WORKING ANALYSIS” IS TO PROVIDE DATA THAT WILL ASSIST IN DEVELOPING THE POTENTIAL OF REMOTE WORKING IN OUR REGIONS.

Ultimately, a sizeable proportion of the private sector workers that have been identified as being able to operate remotely may prefer to work from their own homes or from company offices that comply with public health guidelines. However, whether it be due to a lack of broadband, a desire to avoid long commutes or personal factors, a reasonable proportion of these private sector workers may wish to utilise co-working hubs as an alternative option.

Providing greater employment flexibility to all private sectors workers capable of operating remotely can open up an array of economic and environmental benefits for our regions. In doing so, the provision of co-working hubs can act as a significant tool in facilitating the vision and objectives of each Assembly’s RSES, ensuring each of our regions can achieve effective economic development at a time when an inclusive economic recovery is needed now more than ever.



John Daly

John Daly
Economist of the Three
Regional Assemblies of Ireland



INTRODUCTION

From a regional development perspective, sectors of the economy that can operate remotely open up an array of economic and environmental opportunities for every region in Ireland.

The ability of policy makers to utilise the potential benefits of remote working – and specifically co-working hubs – will be a key factor in ensuring the vision and objectives of each Assembly’s RSES can be implemented. Under our remit, and in advance of the proposed “National Economic Recovery Plan” the three Regional Assemblies of Ireland are fully committed to utilising the potential of remote working so all of our regions can experience an inclusive economic recovery.

On this basis, and considering the need to quantify the potential benefits of remote working across all of our regions, the three Regional Assemblies of Ireland have prepared this “Regional Co-Working Analysis”.

The purpose of the “Regional Co-Working Analysis” is to provide data that will assist in developing the potential of remote working in our regions. This will be achieved by using employment data from the CSO’s Q2 2020 Labour Force Survey and recent research from the European Commission.

The “Regional Co-Working Analysis”:

1. Identifies the actual number of private sector workers that are capable of operating remotely on a national and regional basis², as of Q2 2020
2. Estimates the number of private sector workers that are capable of operating remotely on a county basis, as of Q2 2020
3. Identifies the name, location and type of co-working hubs in each county in Ireland, as of September 2020
4. Provides a series of considerations that could assist policy makers in developing additional co-working hubs across Ireland

In doing so, the three Regional Assemblies of Ireland will provide a greater level of data in the public domain that may be complemented by further datasets and future analysis.

Using data from the CSO’s Q2 2020 Labour Force Survey and research from the European Commission³, the Regional Assemblies of Ireland have identified the number of private sector workers that are capable of operating remotely on a national and regional basis as of Q2 2020. By collating this information with equivalent county data from Census 2016, the three Regional Assemblies of Ireland have also been able to estimate the number of private sector workers that are capable of operating remotely in each local authority area, as of Q2 2020.

It should be noted that such research⁴ also stated that the majority of workers involved in “Public Administration and Defence, and Compulsory Social Security” and “Education” were also capable of operating remotely, but these sectors were excluded as the primary focus of this analysis is with respect to the remote working capabilities of private sector workers. The focus on private sector workers was primarily for three reasons, namely:

1. Prior to the publication of the “Regional Co-Working Analysis”, there has been no examination of the remote working capabilities of the private sector on a national or regional level, whereas the remote working capabilities of the public sector has been discussed through the previous decentralisation process.
2. Remote working offers a significant opportunity for the private sector to enhance its competitiveness, offer possible solutions to property constraints, lower operational costs, enhance staff wellbeing and employee retention, increase labour productivity while opening up a greater pool of applicants to available positions in the private sector.

² NUTS 2 Regions of Ireland

³ Remote working is referred to as “Teleworking” in the European Commission Research: https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/bitstream/JRC120578/jrc120578_report_covid_confinement_measures_final_updated_good.pdf

⁴ https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/bitstream/JRC120578/jrc120578_report_covid_confinement_measures_final_updated_good.pdf

3. The degree to which regions can develop and attract high valued private sector firms and individuals will be fundamental to a region's ability to enhance its overall economic performance.

Nevertheless, private sector workers that were deemed capable of operating remotely will be based on recent European Commission research⁵ which identified sectors of the economy that were capable of remote working following the outbreak of COVID-19. Activities in the private sector that were capable of operating remotely are listed in Table 1.⁶

Such sectors would be in line with the 2 digit NACE codes provided by the CSO's Q2 2020 Labour Force Survey, allowing us to identify the number of private sector workers that are capable of operating remotely in the State but also for the three NUTS 2 regions of Ireland, namely:

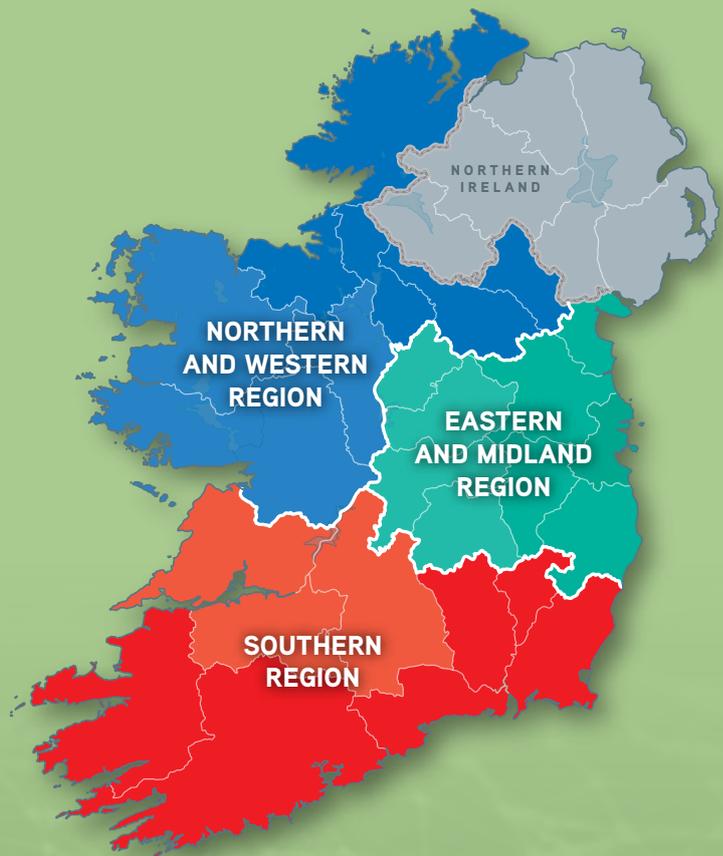
- **The Northern and Western Region**
(Cavan, Donegal, Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Monaghan, Roscommon, Sligo)
- **The Southern Region**
(Clare, Cork, Kerry, Tipperary, Limerick, Waterford, Kilkenny, Wexford, Carlow)
- **The Eastern and Midland Region**
(Dublin, Wicklow, Kildare, Meath, Louth, Longford, Westmeath, Offaly, Laois)

Table 1: Activities in the private sector that were capable of operating remotely

2 digit NACE codes
Computer programming, consultancy and Information service activities (62,63)
Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding (64)
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security (65)
Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities (66)
Legal and accounting activities (69)
Activities of head offices management consultancy activities (70)
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis (71)
Scientific research and development (72)
Advertising and market research (73)
Other professional, scientific and technical activities (74)
Security and investigation activities (80)
Activities of membership organisations (94)

Source: European Commission⁶

Figure 1: NUTS 2 Regions of Ireland



⁵ https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/bitstream/JRC120578/jrc120578_report_covid_confinement_measures_final_updated_good.pdf

⁶ https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/bitstream/JRC120578/jrc120578_report_covid_confinement_measures_final_updated_good.pdf

As evident from Table 1, many of these private sector workers are involved in high valued sectors such as “Information and Communication Activities”, “Financial and Insurance Activities”, “Professional, Technical and Scientific Activities” and “Administrative and Support Service Activities”. It should be noted that the workers that have been identified as having jobs that are capable of operating remotely relate to residents who live and work within their own regions as well as residents that commute to work in other regions.

Prior to the outbreak of COVID-19, these type of private sector workers were rigidly tied to their physical place of work a factor which was – amongst other issues – contributing to traffic congestion, house price and rental inflation in certain areas, high greenhouse gas emissions from car usage and population imbalances across communities. However, the outbreak of COVID-19 has showed that these type of jobs are capable of operating remotely, highlighting the potential of developing additional co-working hubs in strategic locations across all of our regions, with the view of facilitating these type of workers in the long term and thereby assisting policy makers in addressing the above challenges.

If possible, a sizeable proportion of these private sector workers may prefer to work from their own homes or from company offices that comply with public health guidelines. However, whether it be due to a lack of broadband, a desire to avoid long commutes or personal factors, a reasonable proportion of these private sector workers may wish to utilise co-working hubs as an alternative option.

The “Regional Co-Working Analysis” will also inform policy makers of the name, location and type of co-working hubs that currently exist in Ireland, as of September 2020. To achieve this, the three Regional Assemblies of Ireland have – through desktop research and consultations with Local Enterprise Offices – identified the actual number of co-working hubs for each local authority area, as of September 2020. Local authorities are grouped by their respective NUTS 2 regions.

PRIOR TO THE OUTBREAK OF COVID-19, THESE TYPE OF PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS WERE RIGIDLY TIED TO THEIR PHYSICAL PLACE OF WORK A FACTOR WHICH WAS – AMONGST OTHER ISSUES – CONTRIBUTING TO TRAFFIC CONGESTION, HOUSE PRICE AND RENTAL INFLATION IN CERTAIN AREAS, HIGH GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FROM CAR USAGE AND POPULATION IMBALANCES ACROSS COMMUNITIES.

It is accepted that “Regional Co-Working Analysis” will not provide the complete picture on remote working. Further areas of analysis and research are required. Taking this into account, the “Regional Co-Working Analysis” identifies eight areas of consideration. These will identify how gaps in information can be addressed, commence a discussion on actions that could be taken and help to establish an evidence-based approach to help progress remote working. By addressing these areas, policymakers can build a better picture of how to utilise remote working in a manner which could facilitate effective economic development across all of our regions, allowing for an inclusive economic recovery. It will also assist policymakers in developing additional co-working hubs across all of our regions, allowing high skilled workers to live and work in any geographical area of their own choice while opening up an array of economic and environmental opportunities for our regions.

Remote Working Capabilities – National and Regional Level

Using Q2 2020 data from the CSO’s Labour Force Survey⁷ and the previously mentioned research from the European Commission, the three Regional Assemblies of Ireland identified 387,000 private sector workers that are capable of operating remotely in Ireland, implying that just over one in four private sector workers are capable of operating remotely⁸.

As a share of the overall labour market⁹ in Ireland, private sector workers capable of operating remotely accounted for 17.4 per cent of total employment in the State, as evident from Table 2.

Of this total, 253,600 were based in the Eastern and Midland region as of Q2 2020, representing 65.5 per cent of the total number of private sector workers capable of operating remotely in Ireland¹⁰. As a share of total employment in the Eastern and Midland region, private sector workers that were based in the region and capable of operating remotely accounted for 22.3 per cent of all workers within the region, which was above the corresponding State average of 17.4 per cent. This is to be expected considering the Greater Dublin Area acts as an employment hub for remote workable sectors such as “Information and Communication Activities”, “Financial and Insurance Activities”, “Professional, Technical and Scientific Activities” and “Administrative and Support Service Activities”.

Of the national total, 91,300 were based in the Southern region as of Q2 2020, accounting for 23.6 per cent of the total number of private sector workers capable of operating remotely in Ireland. As a share of total employment in the Southern region, private sector workers that were based in the region and capable of operating remotely accounted for 12.8 per cent of all workers within the region, which was below the corresponding State average of 17.4 per cent.

Of the national total, 42,100 were based in the Northern and Western region, representing 10.9 per cent of the total number of private sector workers capable of operating remotely in Ireland. As a share of total employment in the Northern and Western region, private sector workers that were based in the region and capable of operating remotely accounted for 11.3 per cent of all workers within the region, which was below the corresponding State average of 17.4 per cent.

Table 2: The number of private sector workers capable of operating remotely, Q2 2020

Geographical Area	Total Private Sector Workers Capable of Operating Remotely, Q2 2020	% Share of Total Private Sector Workers Capable of Operating Remotely	Private Sector Workers Capable of Operating Remotely, as a % of all workers ¹¹ in Geographical Area
Northern and Western Region	42,100	10.9%	11.3%
Southern Region	91,300	23.6%	12.8%
Eastern and Midland Region	253,600	65.5%	22.3%
State	387,000	100.0%	17.4%

Source: Regional Assemblies of Ireland calculations using CSO data

⁷ <https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/er/lfs/labourforcesurvey/lfsquarter22020/>

⁸ Total private sector workers in Ireland amounted to 1,412,500 as of Q2 2020, implying that 27.4% of private sector workers are remote workable based on our methodology. CSO data on the total number of private sector workers is only available on national level and not on a regional level: <https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/er/elcq/earningsandlabourcostsq12020finalq22020preliminaryestimates/>

⁹ Overall labour market includes both private and public sector workers

¹⁰ Employment relates to the resident population in employment and would include individuals that live and work in the same region and individuals that live in a certain region and commute to work in a different region

¹¹ “All workers” includes both private and public sector workers

It is important to note that these figures should be considered the upper bound of the number of private sector workers capable of operating remotely. Ultimately, the actual number of workers that will be able to work remotely will depend on a number of factors - including but not limited to - the quality of broadband within their household, company policy,

the specific demands of an individual's job, the ability of employers to ensure their commercial properties comply with public health regulations, the availability of essential equipment for workers, the availability of high quality co-working hubs within their region along with personal factors.

Figure 2: The number of private sector workers capable of operating remotely, Q2 2020

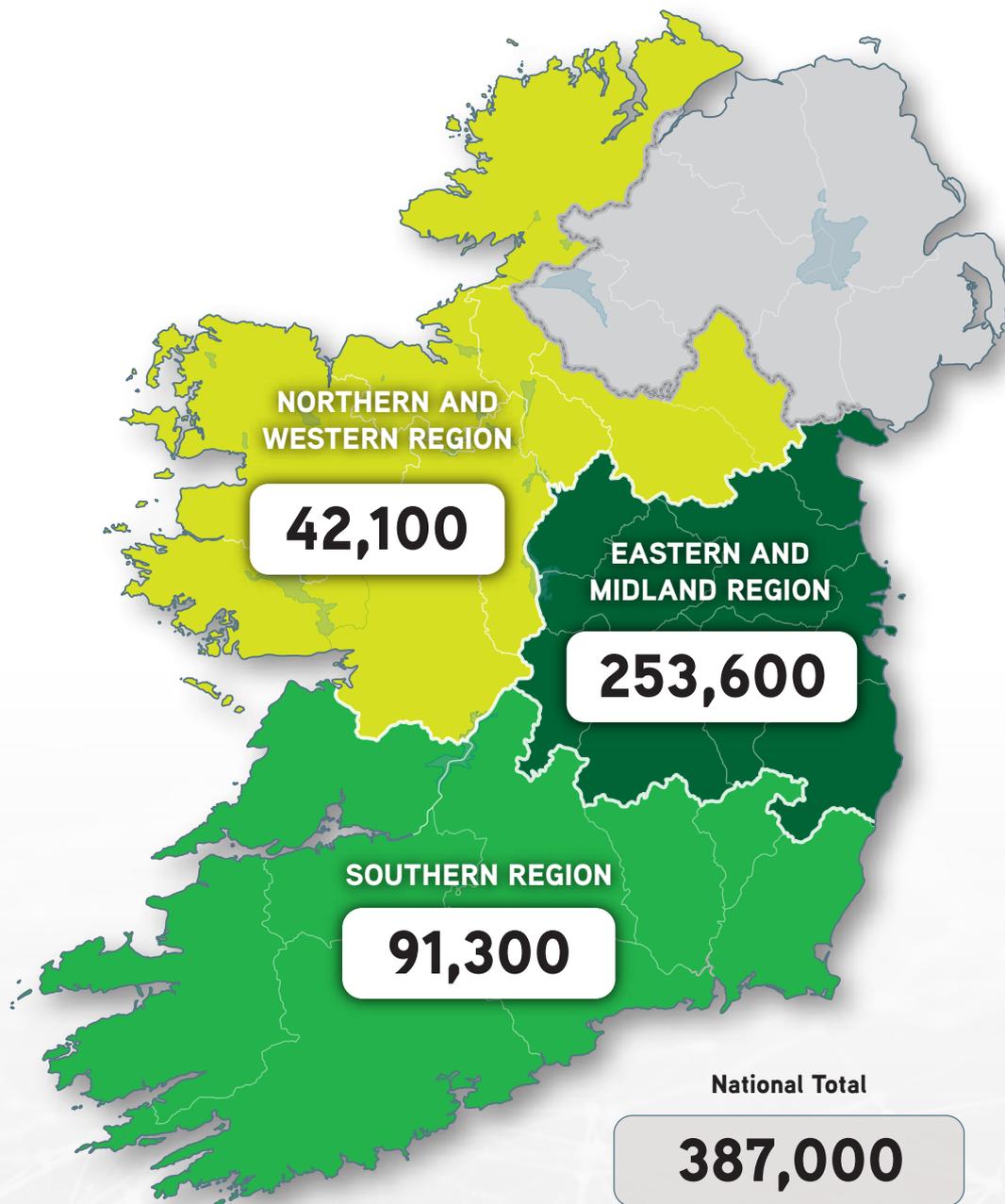
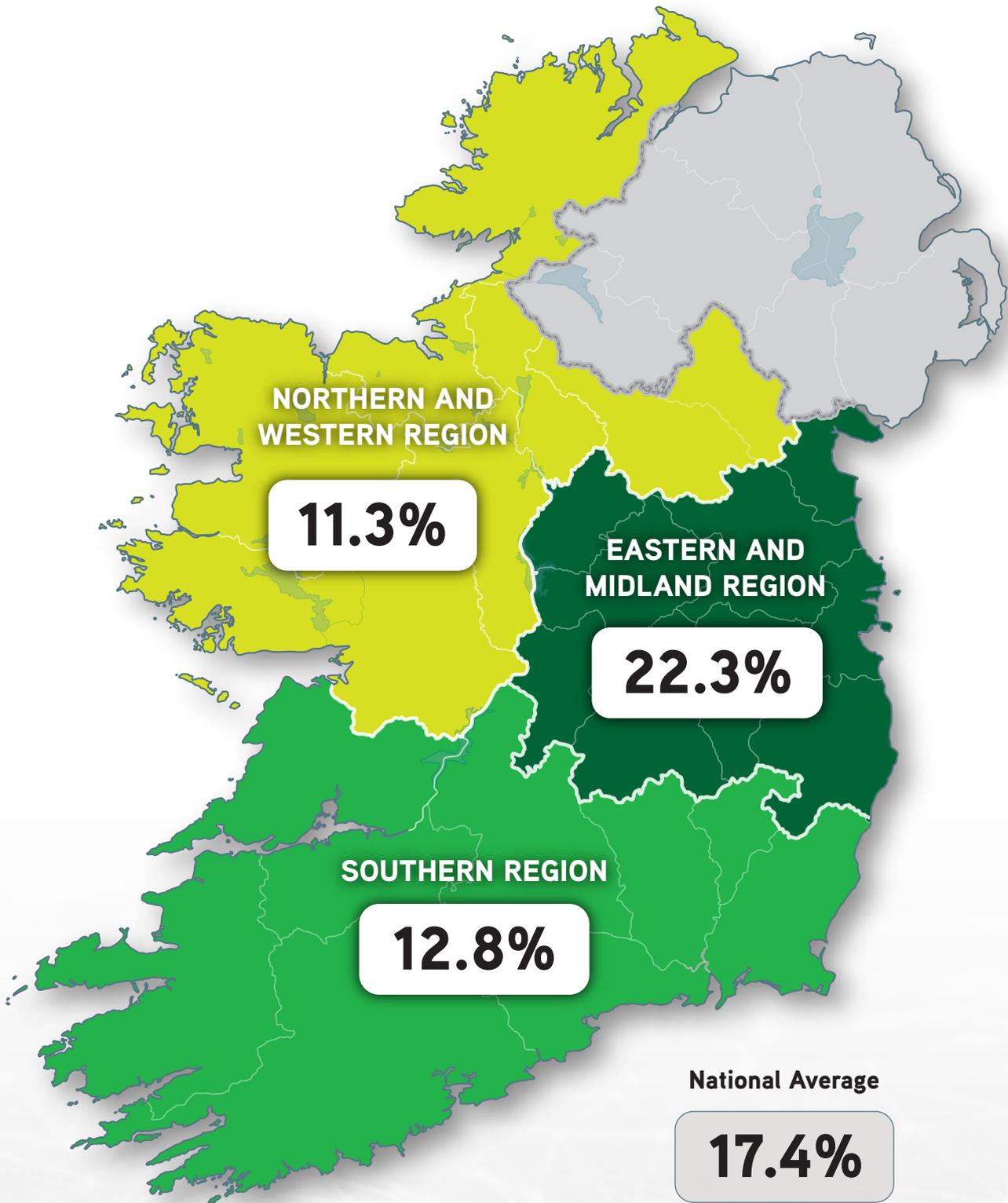


Figure 3: Private sector workers capable of operating remotely, as a share of total employment, NUTS 2 region, Q2 2020



Remote Working Capabilities – County Estimates

Although the CSO is unable to provide detailed Q2 2020 employment data on a sub-regional¹² and county basis due to sample sizes, the three Regional Assemblies of Ireland have been able to estimate the number of private sector workers that are likely to be capable of operating remotely on a local authority basis, as of Q2 2020.

This can be achieved by using the previously mentioned European Commission research¹³, the regional employment data outlined in the previous section and local authority sectoral employment data from Census 2016, which would be the latest available data with respect to sectoral employment on a local authority basis.

As previously mentioned, research from the European Commission has identified which sectors are capable of operating remotely following the outbreak of COVID-19. Such sectors would be in line with the 2 digit NACE codes provided for employment data in each local authority area as part of Census 2016. This allows us to identify the number of private sector workers that were capable of operating remotely for each local authority area as of Census 2016, which can then be expressed as a percentage share of its respective NUTS 2 region at the time of Census 2016, as evident from Tables 7 to 9 in Appendix A.

In order to estimate the number of private sector workers that are capable of operating remotely in each local authority area as of Q2 2020, we assume that each local authority area's share of these type of workers within their own NUTS 2 region have remained unchanged since Census 2016. By applying these county ratios to the actual number of private sector workers capable of operating remotely at a NUTS 2 regional level as of Q2 2020, we can estimate the potential number of workers capable of operating remotely by local authority area¹⁴ for this time period. Using this approach, the three Regional Assemblies of Ireland have estimated the number of private sector workers capable of operating remotely for each local authority area as of Q2 2020, as evident from Table 3 on page 11 of this analysis.

It is important to reiterate that employment figures quoted in this section relate to the usually resident population in each local authority area; which would include individuals who work and live in the same local authority area and individuals that live in a certain local authority area and commute to work in another local authority area.

The potential number of private sector workers capable of operating remotely was notably high in local authorities with high populations, with the highest number of private sector workers capable of operating remotely likely to be in Dublin City (84,702 private sector workers), Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (39,982), Fingal (34,178), Cork County (29,074) and South Dublin (27,614). Other local authorities that are likely to have a high number of private sector workers capable of operating remotely included Kildare (18,475), Meath (14,659), Wicklow (12,887), Limerick City and County (10,555) and Cork City (10,333).

IT IS LIKELY THAT A TOTAL OF 186,476 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN DUBLIN WERE CAPABLE OF OPERATING REMOTELY.

As per these estimates, it is likely that a total of 186,476 private sector workers in the four Dublin local authorities were capable of operating remotely, while other urban oriented local authorities that are likely to have a high number of private sector workers capable of operating remotely included Limerick City and County (10,555 private sector workers), Cork City (10,333), Galway City (6,620) and Waterford City and County (5,761).

¹² NUTS 3 regions of Ireland

¹³ Remote working is referred to as "Teleworking" in the European Commission Research: https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/bitstream/JRC120578/jrc120578_report_covid_confinement_measures_final_updated_good.pdf

¹⁴ Local authority area as of Census 2016

Table 3: Estimated number of private sector workers capable of operating remotely, by local authority area, as of Q2 2020¹⁵

Ranking	Local Authority	Estimated Number of Private Sector Workers Capable of Operating Remotely
1st	Dublin City	84,702
2nd	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	39,982
3rd	Fingal	34,178
4th	Cork County	29,074
5th	South Dublin	27,614
6th	Kildare	18,475
7th	Meath	14,659
8th	Wicklow	12,887
9th	Limerick City and County	10,555
10th	Cork City	10,333
11th	Galway County	9,739
12th	Louth	8,478
13th	Donegal	8,001
14th	Wexford	7,163
15th	Kerry	6,775
16th	Galway City	6,620
17th	Tipperary	6,396
18th	Clare	6,350
19th	Kilkenny	6,061
20th	Waterford City and County	5,761
21st	Mayo	5,043
22nd	Westmeath	4,461
23rd	Laois	3,888
24th	Cavan	3,346
25th	Offaly	2,953
26th	Carlow	2,831
27th	Sligo	2,803
28th	Roscommon	2,785
29th	Monaghan	2,383
30th	Leitrim	1,380
31st	Longford	1,322
Actual National Total (Q2 2020)		387,000

Source: Regional Assemblies of Ireland calculations using data from the CSO's Q2 2020 Labour Force Survey / Census 2016¹⁵

¹⁵ Local authority areas based on definitions as of Census 2016

Co-Working Infrastructure

The degree to which regions can capitalise on the potential of remote working will depend on a variety of factors - including but not limited to - the quality and strategic location of co-working hubs within its region.

As part of this analysis, the three Regional Assemblies of Ireland have – through desktop research and consultations with Local Enterprise Offices – identified the estimated number of co-working hubs in each county in Ireland as of September 2020.

Counties are grouped by their respective NUTS 2 regions and the following type of co-working hubs¹⁶ – both privately and publically owned – are included in this analysis, namely:



ENTERPRISE AND CO-WORKING HUBS

Any hub whose primary remit is largely enterprise oriented and provides facilities and co-working desks that allows firms and workers to work remotely is included in our analysis. High degree of variation here as some hubs aim to accommodate anything from certain “High Potential Start Ups” with high quality Wi-Fi, co-working desks, online meeting and conference facilities, to hubs that will be far more modest by nature and simply aim to accommodate any kind of remote workers with some co-working desks, meeting rooms and good quality Wi-Fi. Such hubs may facilitate some community activities but the overall remit of these hubs is largely enterprise oriented, allowing businesses and workers to work remotely with a reasonable degree of business supports available.



COMMUNITY HUBS

Any hub whose primary remit is largely community oriented but also provides some co-working desks and Wi-Fi to allow workers to operate remotely - albeit on a relatively small scale - is included in our analysis. Only community hubs that provide co-working desks to workers are included in our analysis and the majority of these hubs will be based in rural areas. Any community hub that only facilitates community activities (i.e. community meetings, teaching etc.) and do not facilitate remote workers are not included in our analysis.



HIGHER EDUCATION AND KNOWLEDGE INTENSIVE HUBS

Any hub whose remit is largely research and knowledge intensive and provides facilities and co-working desks that allows relevant and knowledge intensive firms and workers to work remotely is included in our analysis. Such hubs would include relevant knowledge intensive businesses and workers who may have some strategic relationship to a Higher Education Institute. Many of these hubs will be based in the campuses of Higher Education Institutes.

¹⁶ Hubs that exclusively facilitate businesses are not included in this analysis. Only hubs that facilitate both businesses / remote workers or solely remote workers are included in this analysis

To allow for consistency of reporting across public bodies, our three listed groupings are a high level agglomeration of the five hub classifications reported by the Atlantic Economic Corridor (AEC) Enterprise Hubs Project¹⁷.

It is important to note that this analysis only includes the number of co-working hubs that were available as of September 2020. Additional co-working hubs are expected to become available by the end of 2020, but these hubs have not been included in this analysis unless they were expected to become available by the end of September 2020.

Through our research, it was found that the vast majority of these co-working hubs continue to operate and provide remote working spaces. That said, a very small number of these co-working hubs have closed since the outbreak of COVID-19. Nevertheless, due to the ever-changing nature of the COVID-19 crisis, we have included these co-working hubs as there may be potential for them in the future, depending on the prevalence of COVID-19 in the coming years.

IN THE LONG TERM, THE DEGREE TO WHICH REGIONS CAN CAPITALISE ON THESE POTENTIAL BENEFITS WILL DEPEND ON A VARIETY OF FACTORS - INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO - THE AVAILABILITY OF CO-WORKING HUBS WITH HIGH QUALITY FACILITIES AND THE PROVISION OF HIGH SPEED BROADBAND WITHIN SUCH HUBS.

¹⁷ The Assembly's grouping titled "Enterprise and Co-Working Hubs" includes hubs that the AEC would classify as "Co-Working Hubs", "Enterprise Hubs" or "Scaling Hubs". The Assembly's grouping titled "Community Hubs" includes hubs that the AEC would classify as "Community and Enterprise Hubs". The Assembly's grouping titled "Higher Education and Knowledge Intensive Hubs" includes hubs that the AEC would classify as "R&D Hubs". <https://www.atlanticeconomiccorridor.ie/hubs-map/>

Northern and Western Region's Co-Working Hubs

As evident from Figure 4, the three Regional Assemblies of Ireland identified a total of 67 co-working hubs – both privately and publicly owned – in the Northern and Western region, as of September 2020.

In terms of local authorities, the highest number of hubs were located in Mayo, with 12 co-working hubs identified in the county as of September 2020. This was followed by Galway County and Donegal (11 Co-Working Hubs each), Leitrim (9), Galway City (8), Roscommon (7) and Sligo (5). The lowest number of co-working hubs were located in Cavan and Monaghan, with 2 co-working hubs located in each of these counties as of September 2020.

As previously stated, the Regional Assemblies of Ireland identified 387,000 private sector workers that are capable of operating remotely in Ireland, with 42,100 of these workers already based in the Northern and Western region. Furthermore, the Regional Assemblies of Ireland – using the above figures, research from the European Commission¹⁸ and data from Census 2016 – estimated the number of private sector workers that are capable of operating remotely in each of the local authorities based in the Northern and Western region, as evident from Table 4.

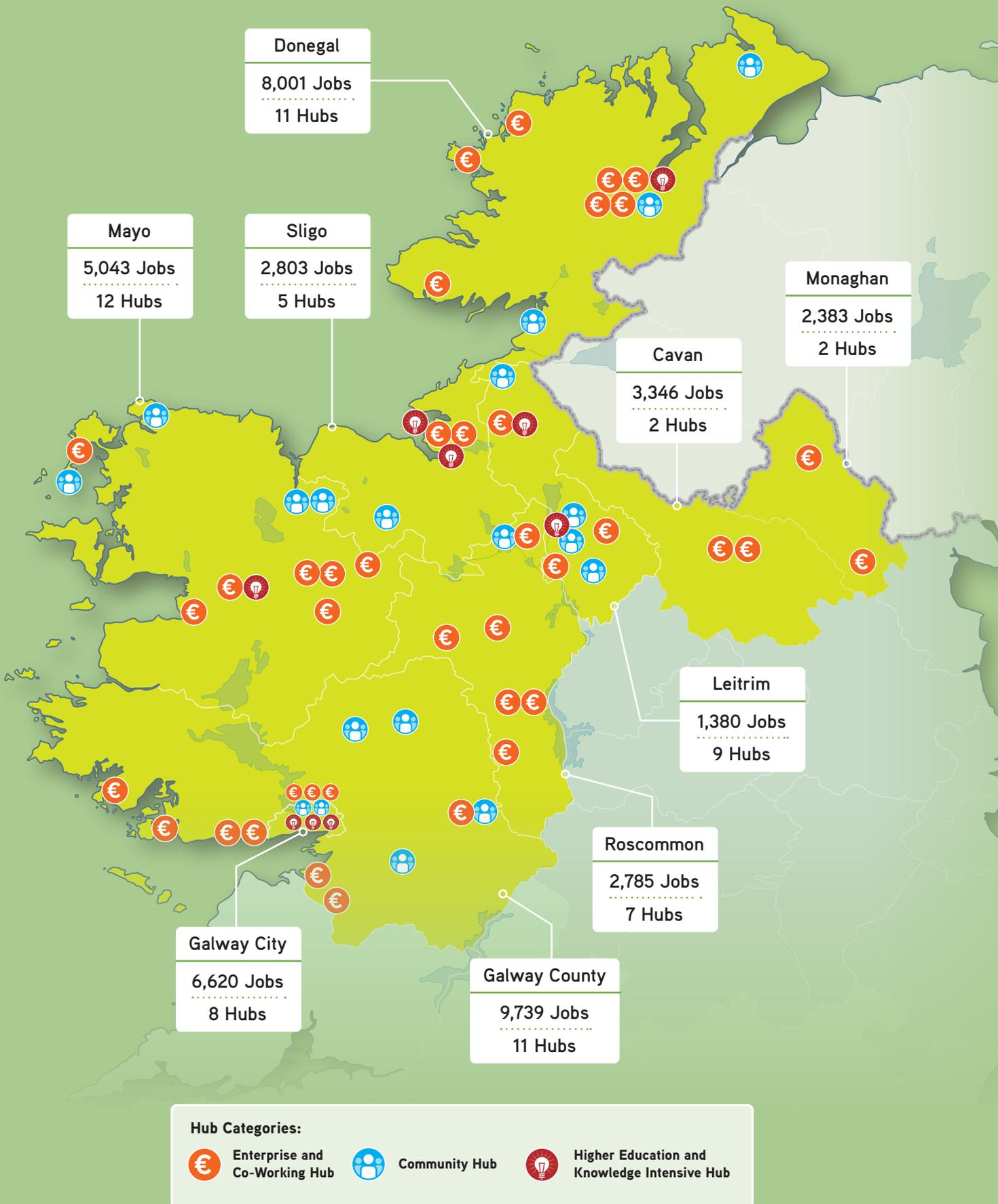
Table 4: Estimated number of private sector workers that are capable of operating remotely in the Northern and Western Region, Q2 2020

Local Authorities	Estimated Number of Private Sector Jobs Capable of Operating Remotely
Galway County	9,739
Donegal	8,001
Galway City	6,620
Mayo	5,043
Cavan	3,346
Sligo	2,803
Roscommon	2,785
Monaghan	2,383
Leitrim	1,380
Northern and Western Total	42,100

Source: Regional Assemblies of Ireland

¹⁸ https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/bitstream/JRC120578/jrc120578_report_covid_confinement_measures_final_updated_good.pdf

Figure 4: Estimated number of Co-Working hubs, as of September 2020 and number of remote workable private sector jobs as of Q2 2020, in the Northern and Western Region



Eastern and Midland Region's Co-Working Hubs

As can be seen from Figure 5, the three Regional Assemblies of Ireland identified a total of 158 co-working hubs – both privately and publicly owned – in the Eastern and Midland region, as of September 2020.

Just under half of these hubs were located in Dublin City, with 75 hubs identified in its local authority area. This was followed by Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (17 co-working hubs), Fingal (11), Wicklow (10), Louth, Laois (both 9), South Dublin (8), Kildare (7), Westmeath, Offaly and Meath (all 4). Although Longford has a few projects expected to come on stream in the foreseeable future, the county had no registered co-working hub as of September 2020.

As previously stated, the three Regional Assemblies of Ireland identified 387,000 private sector workers that are capable of operating remotely in Ireland, with 253,600 of these workers already based in the Eastern and Midland region. The three Regional Assemblies of Ireland – using the above figures, research from the European Commission¹⁹ and data from Census 2016 – were also able to estimate the number of private sector workers that are capable of operating remotely in each of the local authorities based in the Eastern and Midland region, as evident from Table 5.

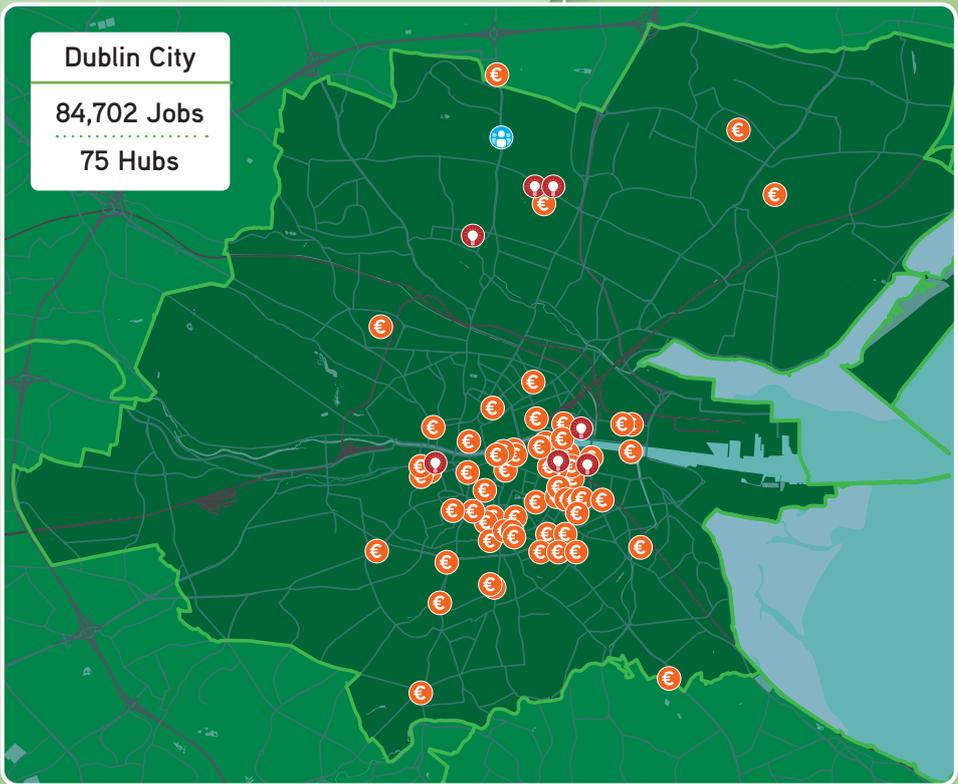
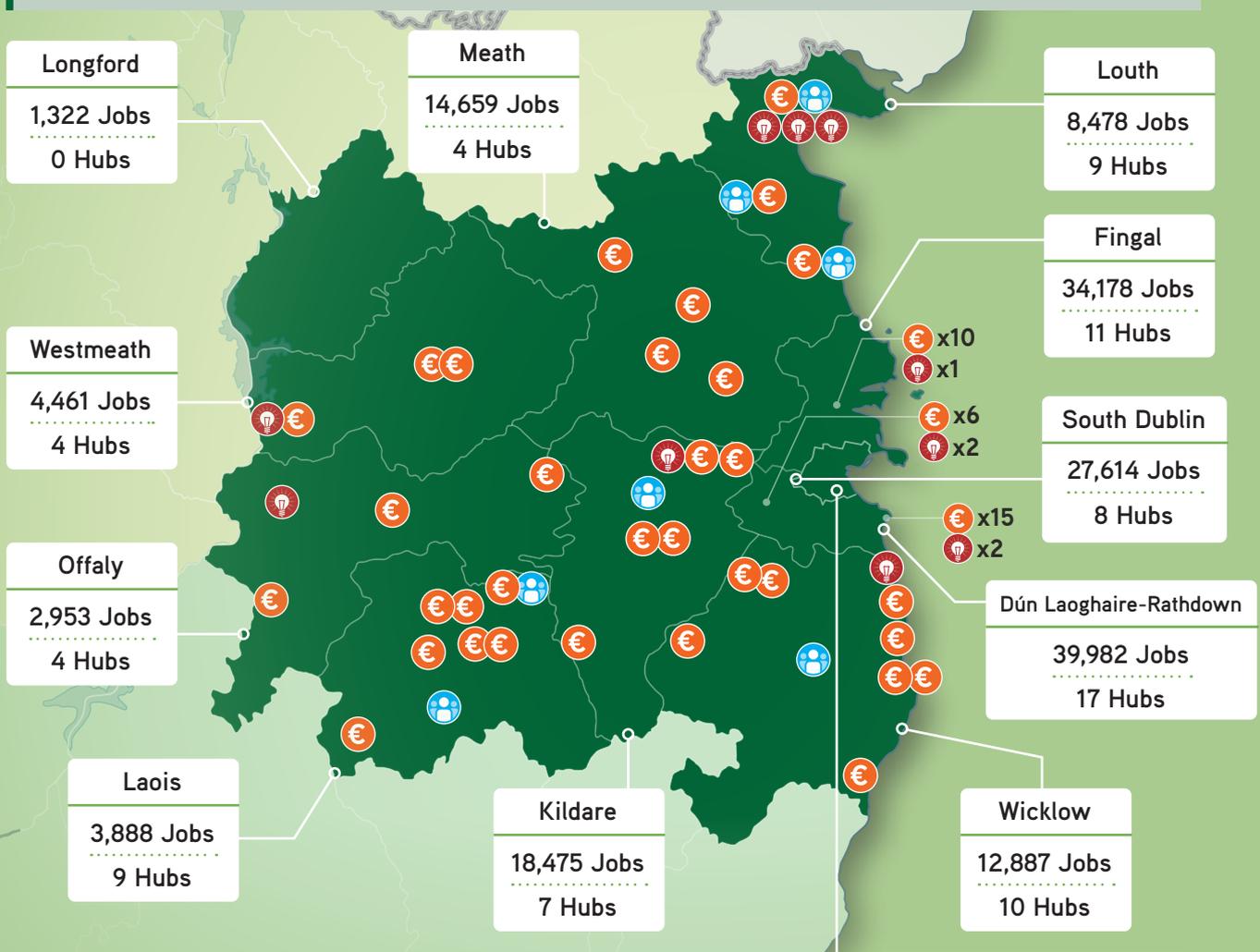
Table 5: Estimated number of private sector workers that are capable of operating remotely in the Eastern and Midland Region, Q2 2020

Local Authorities	Estimated Number of Private Sector Jobs Capable of Operating Remotely
Dublin City	84,702
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	39,982
Fingal	34,178
South Dublin	27,614
Kildare	18,475
Meath	14,659
Wicklow	12,887
Louth	8,478
Westmeath	4,461
Laois	3,888
Offaly	2,953
Longford	1,322
Eastern and Midland Total	253,600

Source: Regional Assemblies of Ireland

¹⁹ https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/bitstream/JRC120578/jrc120578_report_covid_confinement_measures_final_updated_good.pdf

Figure 5: Estimated number of Co-Working hubs, as of September 2020 and number of remote workable private sector jobs as of Q2 2020, in the Eastern and Midland Region



Hub Categories:

- € Enterprise and Co-Working Hub
- Community Hub
- Higher Education and Knowledge Intensive Hub



Southern Region's Co-Working Hubs

As evident from Figure 6, the three Regional Assemblies of Ireland identified a total of 105 co-working hubs – both privately and publicly owned – that were located in the Southern region, as of September 2020.

In terms of Local Authorities, the highest number of co-working hubs were located in Cork City and Cork County (17 in each). This was followed by Limerick City and County (14), Kerry, Waterford City and County (both 13), Clare (11), Wexford, Carlow (both 6), Tipperary and Kilkenny (both 4).

As previously stated, the three Regional Assemblies of Ireland identified 387,000 private sector workers that are capable of operating remotely in Ireland, with

91,300 of these workers already based in the Southern region. Furthermore, the three Regional Assemblies of Ireland – using the above figures, research from the European Commission²⁰ and data from Census 2016 – estimates the number of private sector workers that are capable of operating remotely in each of the local authorities based in the Southern region, as evident from Table 6.

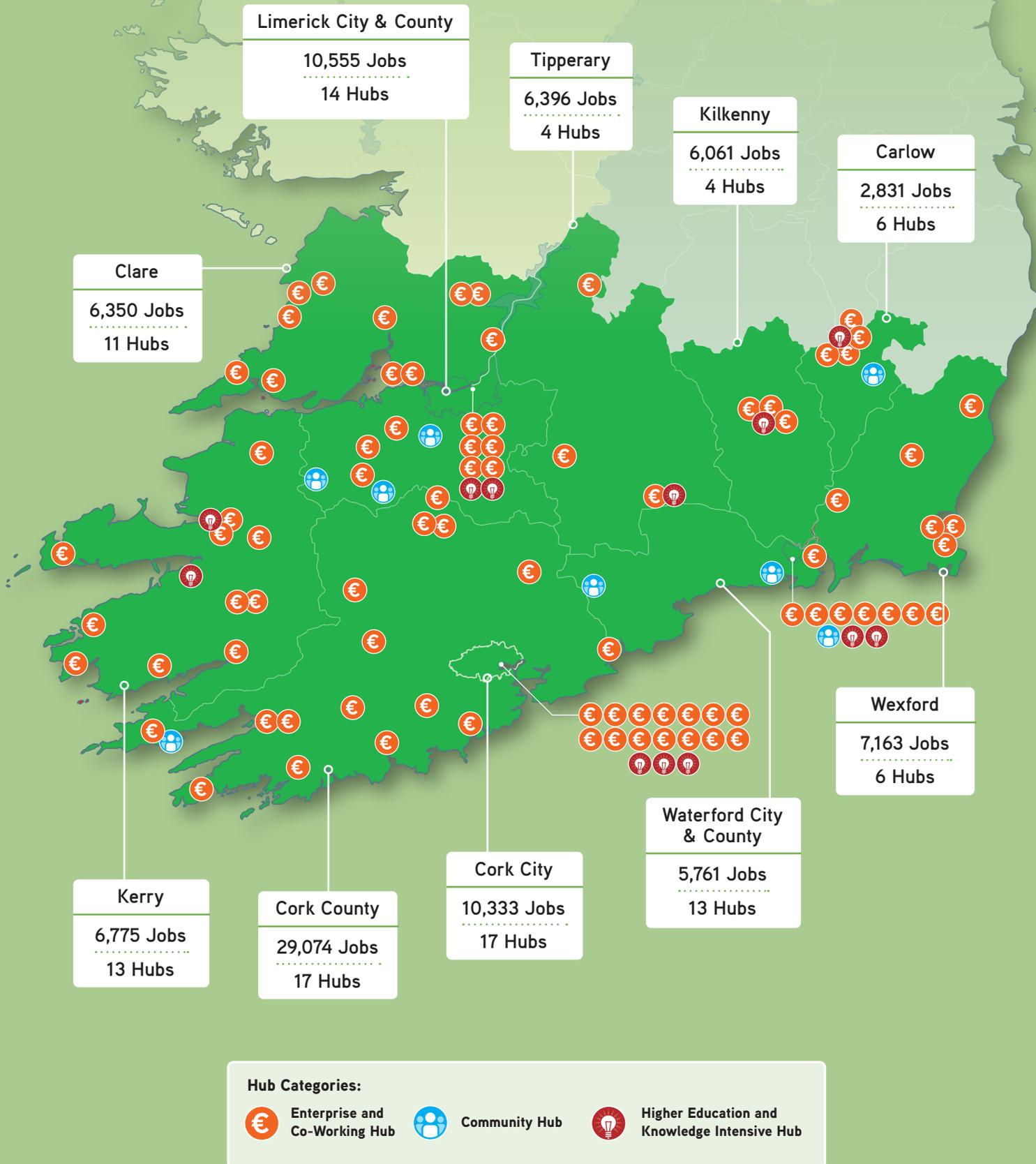
Table 6: Estimated Number of private sector workers capable of operating remotely in the Southern Region, Q2 2020

Local Authorities	Estimated Number of Private Sector Jobs Capable of Operating Remotely
Cork County	29,074
Limerick City and County	10,555
Cork City	10,333
Wexford	7,163
Kerry	6,775
Tipperary	6,396
Clare	6,350
Kilkenny	6,061
Waterford City and County	5,761
Carlow	2,831
Southern Total	91,300

Source: Regional Assemblies of Ireland

²⁰ https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/bitstream/JRC120578/jrc120578_report_covid_confinement_measures_final_updated_good.pdf

Figure 6: Estimated number of Co-Working hubs, as of September 2020 and number of remote workable private sector jobs as of Q2 2020, in the Southern Region



Areas of Consideration

The ability of policy makers to utilise the potential benefits of remote working – and specifically co-working hubs – will be an important factor in ensuring the vision and objectives of each Assembly’s RSES can be implemented, allowing for effective economic development to be achieved across Ireland.

Furthermore, the potential of remote working could provide greater employment flexibility to all private sector workers whose jobs are remote workable, enhancing the quality of life offering of each of our regions; a key objective of each Assembly’s RSES.

To capitalise on this potential, the three Regional Assemblies of Ireland have identified eight areas for consideration. The purpose is to identify how gaps in information can be addressed, commence a discussion on actions that could be taken and help to establish an evidence-based approach to progress remote working.

Ultimately, a sizeable proportion of the private sector workers that were identified as being able to operate remotely may prefer to work from their own homes or from company offices that comply with public health guidelines. However, whether it be due to a lack of broadband, a desire to avoid long commutes or personal factors, a reasonable proportion of these private sector workers may wish to utilise co-working hubs as an alternative option.

Work that progresses these eight areas of consideration should assist in providing greater employment flexibility to all private sectors workers capable of operating remotely. This could open up an array of economic and environmental benefits for our regions.



The economic vision for all regions, as expressed in the three RSES policy documents, is to enable sustainable, competitive, inclusive and resilient growth. Remote working has already played a large part in managing public health vulnerabilities and has created a capacity to weather this unprecedented economic shock.

The three Regional Assemblies believe that it has also considerable longer-term potential in creating smart, resilient and sustainable regions. This will assist in sustaining our capacity for growth and realising RSES and Project Ireland 2040 policy objectives.



The areas of consideration are:



Prepare detailed consultation with private firms in sectors that are capable of operating remotely, seeking their views on factors that need to be addressed to allow employees to work remotely from co-working hubs on a permanent basis.



Prepare a nationwide survey of the current capacity of co-working hubs – both privately and publically owned – in consultation with the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment, Enterprise Ireland, the Regional Assemblies of Ireland and the Local Enterprise Offices.



Prepare a nationwide survey that identifies the ideal work location of private sector workers whose jobs are considered to be remote workable, while simultaneously identifying the up-to-date habits of commuters who have remote workable jobs.



Explore the possibility of providing employers with a tax credit for every employee that is allowed to operate outside of its own head office in Ireland, as a means of encouraging private firms to let employees work in geographical locations of their own choice.



Enhance the level of funding provided to the “Regional Enterprise Development Fund” (REDF) in order to deliver more co-working hubs in line with the findings of the above consultation process. Such funding should also be delivered using local knowledge from appropriate local authorities and the Regional Assemblies of Ireland. Additional funding in this regard should be concentrated on delivering high quality co-working hubs of scale within or in close proximity to designated regional growth centres and key towns as defined by each Assembly’s RSES and prominent rural communities.



Explore a range of match funding opportunities for REDF projects that will deliver additional co-working hubs of scale within or in close proximity to Designated Regional Growth Centres and Key Towns as defined by each Assembly’s RSES and prominent rural communities. This could involve – but wouldn’t be limited to – encouraging private sector companies to provide an element of match funding for these type of REDF projects or possibly removing the 20 per cent for these type of REDF projects that provide a sizeable economic uplift to a geographical area.



Utilise resources from the “European Regional Development Fund” to assist in developing high quality co-working hubs of scale within or in close proximity to designated regional growth centres and key towns as defined by each Assembly’s RSES and prominent rural communities. Such funding should be delivered using the findings of the above consultation process and local knowledge from appropriate local authorities and the Regional Assemblies.



Safeguard funding for the National Broadband Plan to allow for the delivery of up to three hundred “Broadband Connection Points” across Ireland, providing remote working opportunities in rural communities.

Appendix A

Table 7: Percentage share of private sector workers capable of operating remotely in the Northern and Western region, by Local Authority Area, as of Census 2016

Area	% share of private sector workers capable of operating remotely in the region
Galway County	23.1%
Donegal	19.0%
Galway City	15.7%
Mayo	12.0%
Cavan	7.9%
Sligo	6.7%
Roscommon	6.6%
Monaghan	5.7%
Leitrim	3.3%
Northern and Western Total	100.0%

Source: Regional Assemblies of Ireland calculations using Census 2016 data

Table 8: Percentage share of private sector workers capable of operating remotely in the Eastern and Midland region, by Local Authority Area, as of Census 2016

Area	% share of private sector workers capable of operating remotely in the region
Dublin City	33.4%
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	15.8%
Fingal	13.5%
South Dublin	10.9%
Kildare	7.3%
Meath	5.8%
Wicklow	5.1%
Louth	3.3%
Westmeath	1.8%
Laois	1.5%
Offaly	1.2%
Longford	0.5%
Eastern and Midland Total	100.0%

Source: Regional Assemblies of Ireland

Table 9: Percentage share of private sector workers capable of operating remotely in the Southern region, by Local Authority Area, as of Census 2016

Area	% share of private sector workers capable of operating remotely in the region
Cork County	31.8%
Limerick City and County	11.6%
Cork City	11.3%
Wexford	7.8%
Kerry	7.4%
Tipperary	7.0%
Clare	7.0%
Kilkenny	6.6%
Waterford City and County	6.3%
Carlow	3.1%
Southern Total	100.0%

Source: Regional Assemblies of Ireland

Appendix B

Table 10: Co-Working hubs based in the Northern and Western Region, as of September 2020

Local Authorities	Name of Co-Working Hub	Location/Address	Type / Category
Cavan	Cavan Digital Hub	Kilmore Business Park, Dublin Road, Pollamore, Co. Cavan	1
	Cavan Innovation and Technology Centre	Dublin Road, Killygarry, Cavan, Co. Cavan	1
Donegal	CoLab	Port Road, Ballyraine, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal	3
	gteic - GaiothDobhair	Páirc Ghnó, Meenanillar, Gweedore, Co. Donegal	1
	Craoibhin Community Enterprise Centre (Termon)	Letterkenny, Co. Donegal	1
	BOI Workbench Letterkenny	Upper Main Street, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal	1
	BASE Stranorlar	Railway Road, Stranorlar, Co. Donegal	2
	Spraioi agus Sport, Carndonagh	Unit 7, Carndonagh, Co. Donegal	2
	WestBIC Kilcar / gTeic - Cill Chártaigh (WestBIC)	Kilcar, Co. Donegal	1
	Bundoran Community Centre	Main Street, Bundoran, Co. Donegal	2
	gTeic - Árainn Mhór	Árainn Mhór, Co. Donegal	1
	Enterprise Fund Business Centre	Ballyraine, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal	1
	The Business Hub	Business Park Rd, Kiltoy, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal	1
	Leitrim	Mohill Enterprise Centre	Mohill, Co. Leitrim
The Hive		Castlecara Road, Attifinlay, Carrick-On-Shannon, Co. Leitrim	1
Ballinamore Enterprise Centre		Ballinamore, Co. Leitrim	1
The Food Hub		Drumshanbo, Co. Leitrim	3
Drumshanbo Enterprise Centre		Drumshanbo, Co. Leitrim	2
Drumkeeran Enterprise Centre		Drumcoora, Co. Leitrim	2
W8 Manorhamilton		Manorhamilton, Co. Leitrim	3
Manorhub		Park Road Industrial Estate, Manorhamilton, Co. Leitrim	1
Kinlough Community Centre		Kinlough, Co. Leitrim	2
Galway County	Ballinasloe Enterprise Centre	Creagh Road, Parkmore, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway	1
	Cloneberne Enterprise centre	Clonberne, Co. Galway	2
	Ballinasloe Library Hub	Society Street, Townparks, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway	2
	Beech Tree Business Park	Weir Road, Killaloonty, Tuam, Co. Galway	2
	Abbey Community Centre	Abbey Community Centre, Loughrea, Co. Galway	2
	gTeic - An Spidéal	Páirc Na Meán, Bohoona East, Spiddal, Co. Galway	1
	gTeic - An Cheathrú Rua	Carraroe, Co. Galway	1
	gTeic - Na Forbacha	Pairc Gnó Na bhForbacha, Furbogh, Co. Galway	1
	Burren Enterprise Centre	Kinvarra, Co. Galway	1
	gTeic - Carna	Carna, Co. Galway	1
The Forge Works	Gort, Co. Galway	1	

Local Authorities	Name of Co-Working Hub	Location/Address	Type / Category
Galway City	Bank of Ireland Workbench	19 Eyre Square, Galway City, Co. Galway	1
	GMIT Innovation Labs	Old Dublin Road, Galway City, Co. Galway	3
	Blackgate	Francis Street, Galway City, Co. Galway	1
	NUIG Business Innovation Centre	Distillery Road, Galway City, Co. Galway	3
	Westside Resource Centre	Seamus Quirke Road, Galway City, Co. Galway	2
	SCCUL Enterprise Centre	Castlepark Road, Ballybane, Galway City, Co. Galway	2
	Galway Technology Centre	Mervue Business Park, Wellpark Road, Galway City, Co. Galway	1
	Portershed	Eyre Square, Galway City, Co. Galway	3
Mayo	Swinford Co-work	Main Street, Swinford, Swinford, Co. Mayo	1
	Westpoint Business Centre, Charlestown	Charlestown, Co. Mayo	1
	Knockmore Resource Centre	Knockmore, Ballina, Co. Mayo	2
	gteic - Belmullet Creative Industry	Belmullet, Co. Mayo	1
	gteic - Greannaí	Greannaí, Beal an Mhuirthead, Co. Mayo	2
	An Seomra	Castlebar, Co. Mayo	1
	Cairn International Trade Centre	Swinford Road, Corrahoor, Kiltimagh, Co. Mayo	1
	GMIT Innovation Hub	Castlebar, Co. Mayo	3
	Moy Valley Resources IRD	Greenhills Enterprise Centre, Bunree Road, Ballina, Co. Mayo	2
	St Brendan's Hall / gteic - Eachleim	Eachleim, Co. Mayo	2
	Leeson Centre	Altamont Street, Knockranny, Westport, Co. Mayo	1
	Swinford DigiWest	Swinford, Co. Mayo	1
Monaghan	C:TEK Building	Riverside Road, Drummond Otra, Carrickmacross, Co. Monaghan	1
	M:TEK 1 Building	Knockaconny, Monaghan, Co. Monaghan	1
Roscommon	Roscommon Enterprise Centre	Roscommon Town, Co. Roscommon	1
	The Cube	Áras an Chontae Roscommon, Roscommon Town, Co. Roscommon	1
	Castlereagh Enterprise Centre - 'The Hub'	Demesne, Castlereagh, Co. Roscommon	1
	The Spool Factory	St. Patrick Street, Boyle, Co. Roscommon	1
	Boyle Enterprise Centre	Quarry Lane Boyle, Co. Roscommon	2
	St Aidan's Ballyforan Rural Working Hub	Ballyforan, Co. Roscommon	1
	Tulsk Hub	Unit 1, Meadow Brook, Tulsk, Co. Roscommon	1
Sligo	The Landing Space	The Embankment, Rockwood Parade, Sligo, Co. Sligo	1
	An Chroí South Sligo Enterprise Centre	Ballina Road, Tubbercurry, Co. Sligo	2
	The Building Block	Waterfront House, Bridge Street, Co. Sligo	1
	IT Sligo Business Innovation Centre	IT Sligo, Ash Lane, Bellanode, Co. Sligo	3
	The Strand Campus	Airport Road, Killaspugbrone, Strandhill, Co. Sligo	3

Source: Regional Assemblies of Ireland

Table 11: Co-Working hubs based in the Eastern and Midland Region, as of September 2020

Local Authorities	Name of Co-Working Hub	Location/Address	Type / Category
Dublin City	Ballymun Whitehall Enterprise Center	Ballymun, D11	1
	Block T	8 Basin View, D8	1
	Broombridge Business Centre	288 Bannow Road, D8	1
	Cluster	1-3 Westmoreland Street, D2	1
	CoCreate	57 Lower Gardiner Street, D1	1
	CoCreate	27 Camden Street Lower, D2	1
	CRANN	Naughton Institute, TCD, D2	3
	DCU Alpha	Dublin City University, Glasnevin, D9	3
	DCU Invent	Dublin City University, Glasnevin, D9	3
	Digital Office Centre	Camden Row, Camden Street, D2	1
	Dogpatch Labs	CHQ Building, Custom House Quay, D1	1
	DoSpace	Trinity Technology & Enterprise Campus, Grand Canal Quay, D2	3
	eDot Connect	22/23 Cumberland St South, D2	1
	Element78	Ground Floor, 1 George's Quay Plaza, D2	1
	Flexhuddle	232 Harold's Cross Road, D6	1
	Glandore	Fitzwilliam Hall, Fitzwilliam Place, D2	1
	Glandore	16 Fitzwilliam Place, D2	1
	Glandore	24 Fitzwilliam Place, D2	1
	Glandore	33 Fitzwilliam Square, D2	1
	Glandore	Fitzwilliam Court, D2	1
	Glandore's Grand Canal House	Grand Canal House, D4	1
	Greendale Coworking Enterprise Space	Kilbarrack, D5	1
	Guinness Enterprise Centre	Taylor's Lane, D8	1
	Huckletree D2	Pearse Street, D2	1
	Iconic Offices	The Dog House, 81 Merrion Square, D2	1
	Iconic Offices	The Lennox Building, South Richmond Street, D2	1
	Iconic Offices	The Masonry, 151 Thomas Street, D8	1
	Iconic Offices	The Merrion Buildings, Merrion Street, D2	1
	Iconic Offices	The Greenway, St Stephen's Green, D2	1
	Iconic Offices	The Brickhouse, Mount Street, D2	1
	Iconic Offices	SOBO Works, Windmill Lane, D2	1
	Iconic Offices	South Point, Harmony Row, D2	1
	Innovate Dublin	Ballymun, D11	2
	Liffey Trust (Enterprise) Centre	1 North Wall Quay, North Dock, D1	1
	MART Fire Station & Studios	Rathmines, D6	1
	MART Coach House Studios	Rathmines, D6	1
	MART Malpas Street Gallery & Studios	Malpas Street, D8	1
	MART Parker Hill Gallery & Studios	Parker Hill, Rathmines, D6	1
	MART HX Village Studios	18a Greenmount Lane, Harold's Cross, D12	1
	MART Crumlin Gallery & Studios	Drimnagh, D12	1
NCI Business Incubation Centre	Mayor Street Lower, International Financial Services Centre, D1	3	
NDRC	Digital Exchange Building, Crane Street, D8	1	

Local Authorities	Name of Co-Working Hub	Location/Address	Type / Category
Dublin City	New Work Junction	Wynnefield Road, Rathmines, D6	1
	Northside Enterprise Centre	Northside Business & Community Campus, Bunratty Drive, Coolock, D17	1
	Number 9	9 North Great Georges Street, D1	1
	Office Suites Club	20 Harcourt Street, D2	1
	Regus	Alexandra House, The Sweepstakes, Ballsbridge, D4	1
	Regus	Pembroke House, 28-32 Upper Pembroke Street, D2	1
	Regus	77 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, D2	1
	Regus	Harcourt Centre, Harcourt Road, D2	1
	Regus	Ormond Building, 31-36 Ormond Quay Upper, D1	1
	Space @ Dublin BIC	Molyneux House, 67-69 Bride Street, D8	1
	SPADE Enterprise Centre	North King Street, D7	1
	Talent Garden	Claremont Avenue, Glasnevin, D11	3
	tcube	8/9 Westmoreland Street, D2	1
	Terenure Enterprise Centre	Terenure Enterprise Centre, 17 Rathfarnham Road, Terenure, D6W	1
	The Chocolate Factory	King's Inn Street, D1	1
	The Clockwork Door	Temple Bar, D2	1
	The Digital Hub	Thomas Street, D8	3
	The Tara Building	11-15 Tara Street, D2	1
	TU Dublin Hothouse	DIT Aungier Street, D2	3
	Us&Co	5 School House Lane East, D2	1
	WeWork	Block D, Iveagh Court, Harcourt Road, D2	1
	WeWork	Charlemont Exchange, Charlemont Street, D2	1
	WeWork	North Wall Quay, North Dock, D1	1
	WeWork	5 Harcourt Road, D2	1
	WeWork	Central Plaza, 36 Dame Street, D2	1
	Workbench Camden St at Bank of Ireland	Camden Street, D2	1
	Workbench Dublin at Bank of Ireland	1 Grand Canal Square, D2	1
	Workbench Dublin at Bank of Ireland	2 College Green, D2	1
	Workbench Street, Stephen's Green at Bank of Ireland	St. Stephen's Green, D2	1
	Workbench Trinity at Bank of Ireland	Hamilton Building, TCD, D2	1
	Workbench DCU	DCU, Glasnevin, D9	1
	Workbench UCD	UCD Montrose Branch, D4	1
	Fumbally Exchange	Argus House, Blackpitts, D8	1
Fingal	The LINC TU Dublin	TU Dublin Blanchardstown Campus, D15	3
	Workbench Blanchardstown at Bank of Ireland	Blanchardstown Village, D15	1
	Pine Hub	Blanchardstown Corporate Park 2, Suite 10, Plaza 256, Ballycoolen, D15	1
	Regus	Blanchardstown Corporate Park, Ballycoolen, D15	1
	Regus	Skybridge House, Dublin Airport, Corballs Road, Swords, Co. Dublin	1
	Balbriggan Enterprise and Training Centre	Stephenstown Industrial Estate, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	1
	Base Enterprise Centre	15 Damastown Road, Mulhuddart, Co. Dublin	1
	Digital Office Centre	Dublin Airport, Swords, Balheary Road, Co. Dublin	1

Local Authorities	Name of Co-Working Hub	Location/Address	Type / Category
Fingal	Drinan Enterprise Centre	Block K, Swords Enterprise Park, Feltrim Road, Drinan, Swords, Co. Dublin	1
	M-Space	Marine Court Centre, Malahide	1
	Regus	The Crescent Building, Northwood, Santry, D9	1
South Dublin	ACE Park	ACE Enterprise Park, Bawnogue Road, Clondalkin, D22	1
	ACE Park	ACE Neilstown Road, D22	1
	Partas	Tallaght Enterprise Centre, Main Road, Tallaght, D24	1
	Partas	The Edge Bolbrook, Avonmore Road, Tallaght, D24	1
	Partas	Brookfield Enterprise Centre, Rossfield Avenue, Jobstown, D24	1
	Partas	Killinarden Enterprise Park, Killinarden, Tallaght, D24	1
	Synergy Global ITT	ITT Dublin Campus Tallaght, Co. Dublin	3
	Synergy Global ITT	3015 Lake Drive, Citywest Business Campus, D24	3
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	Coworkinn	Suite 17, The Cubes Offices, Beacon South Quarter, Sandyford Business Park, D18	1
	Regus	The Chase, Carmanhall Road, Sandyford Ind Estate, D18	1
	Regus	The Gables, Torquay Road, Foxrock Village, D18	1
	Nova UCD	UCD, D4	3
	Workbench Montrose at Bank of Ireland	Montrose Branch, Stillorgan Road, D4	1
	Office Suites Club	Anglesea Hs, 63 Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin	1
	Nutgrove Community Enterprise Centre	Nutgrove Enterprise Park, Nutgrove Way, Rathfarnham, D14	1
	PierConnect	Upper George's Street, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin	1
	The Media Cube IADT	Kill Ave, Woodpark, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin	1
	The Glasshouses	Harbour Court, George's Place, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin	1
	The Glasshouses	92 George's Street Lower, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin	1
	The Glasshouses	Glenageary Glasshouse, Glenageary Road Upper, Glenageary, Co. Dublin	1
	Saint Kieran's Enterprise Centre	Furze Road, Sandyford Business Park, Sandyford, D18	1
	Harbour View Business Centre	7-9 Clarence Street, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin	1
	Head Office, Blackrock	0 Rock Hill, Blackrock, Co. Dublin, A94 HN29	1
	Shankill Business Centre	Station Road, Shankill, D18	1
	Hour Kitchen	9 Churchtown Business Park, Beaumont Ave, D14	3
Kildare	Business Barn	Kellystown Lane, Leixlip, Co. Kildare	1
	Deskpace.ie Naas	Naas Enterprise Park, Naas, Co. Kildare	1
	Digital Office Centre	Block B, Maynooth Business Campus, Straffan Road, Maynooth, Co. Kildare	1
	Kildare Chamber of Commerce	Naas Town Centre, Naas, Co. Kildare	1
	Allenwood Community Development Association CLG (ACDAL)	Station Road, Allenwood, Co. Kildare	2
	Crookstown Hot Desk Hub	Venture House, Crookstown Business Park, Crookstown, Ballytore, Athy, Co. Kildare	1
	"Maynooth Works" – Commercialisation Office & Business Innovation Centre (BIC)	Eolas Building, Maynooth University, Maynooth, Co. Kildare	3
Louth	The Mill Drogheda's Enterprise Hub	The Mill, Newtown Link Road, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co. Louth	1
	Creative Spark	Clontygora Drive, Muihevnamor, Dundalk, Co. Louth	3

Local Authorities	Name of Co-Working Hub	Location/Address	Type / Category
Louth	Regional Development Centre, DIT	Dundalk IT, Dublin Road, Dundalk, Co. Louth	3
	North East Food Hub	Ardee Business Park, Hale Street, Ardee, Co. Louth	2
	Oriel Hub	Finnabair Business Park, Dundalk, Co. Louth	1
	Ardee Business Park	Hale Street, Ardee, Co. Louth	1
	NetwellCASALA	PJ Carrolls Building, Dundalk IT, Co. Louth	3
	St Fechins GAA Community Centre	Beaulieu, Drogheda, Co. Louth	2
	Louth Village Community Centre	Louth Village, Dundalk, Co. Louth	2
Meath	Meath Enterprise Centre	Trim Road, Navan, Co. Meath	1
	Kells Tech Hub	Kells Enterprise & Technology Centre, Kells Business Park, Virginia Road, Kells, Co. Meath	1
	Dunshaughlin Hub	Dunshaughlin, Co. Meath	1
	Trim Hub	Trim, Co. Meath	1
Wicklow	Arklow Business Enterprise Centre	Kilbride Industrial Estate, Arklow, Co. Wicklow	1
	Hub13	Jacksmill Hub 13, Kiltimon, Newcastle, Co. Wicklow	1
	Wicklow Enterprise Park	The Murrough, Corporation Land, Co. Wicklow	1
	Hive @ 91	Stephen's Street, Dunlavin, Co. Wicklow	1
	Wicklow Serviced Offices	2 Eden Gate Center, Delgany, Greystones, Co. Wicklow	1
	The Avon Office Hub	The Avon, Blessington, Co. Wicklow	1
	Workhub Wicklow	Main Street, Blessington, Co. Wicklow	1
	Newmarket Kitchen	Unit 3, Atlas Court, IDA Business Park, Southern Cross Road, Bray, Co. Wicklow	3
	Workspace Wicklow	3 Wentworth Place, Wicklow Town, Co. Wicklow	1
	Brockagh Centre	Laragh, Co. Wicklow	2
Laois	Portlaoise Enterprise Centre	Clonminam Business Park, Portlaoise, Co. Laois	1
	BloomHQ	Brigidinne Convent, Patrick Street, Mountrath, Co. Laois	1
	Vision85	Clonminam Business Park, Portlaoise, Co. Laois	1
	MakePort	Portarlinton Business Park, Canal Road, Portarlinton, Co. Laois	2
	The Kitchens	Irishtown, Mountmellick, Co. Laois	1
	Webmill	Irishtown, Mountmellick, Co. Laois	1
	Portarlinton Enterprise Centre & Innovation Hub (Pec)	Canal Road, Portarlinton, Co. Laois	1
	Midlands Venue Events Hubs	Johnstown Road, Rathdowney, Co. Laois	1
	Heritage House Abbeyleix	Heritage House, Rathmoyle, Abbeyleix, Co. Laois	2
Westmeath	Midlands Innovation and Research Centre	Athlone IT, Dublin Road, Athlone, Co. Westmeath	3
	Athlone Community Development Association	Business Development Centre, Parnell Square, Athlone, Co. Westmeath	1
	Midland Business Hub	2 Dominick Street, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath	1
	e-Working Centre Mullingar	Aras an Chontae, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath	1
Longford	N/A	N/A	N/A
Offaly	STREAM Creative Suite	Birr Technology Centre, Birr Road, Drumbane, Birr, Co. Offaly	1
	Edenderry Digital Hub	Town Hall, Edenderry, Co. Offaly	1
	Ferbane Food Campus	Ferbane Business and Technology Park, Aughaboy, Ballycumber Road, Ferbane, Co. Offaly	3
	The Junction - Business Innovation Centre	19H Axis Business Park, Clara Road, Tullamore, Co. Offaly	1

Source: Regional Assemblies of Ireland

Table 12: Co-Working hubs based in the Southern Region, as of September 2020

Local Authorities	Name of Co-Working Hub	Location/Address	Type / Category
Cork City	BOI Workbench Cork	70 Patrick Street, Cork City, Co. Cork	1
	The Rubicon Centre,	CIT Campus, Bishopstown, Cork City, Co. Cork	3
	Benchspace Cork	Unit O15, Marina Commercial Park, Centre Park Road, Cork City, Co. Cork	3
	Republic of Work	12 South Mall Street, Cork City, Co. Cork	1
	Gateway UCC	Office of Technology Transfer, Western Gateway Building, Western Road, Cork City, Co. Cork	3
	Plus10	2A Drinan Street, Ballintemple, Cork City, Co. Cork	1
	Acorn Business Centre	Blackrock, Cork City, Co. Cork	1
	Revolution Workspace Cork	Floor 2, Penrose Wharf, Alfred Street, Cork City, Co. Cork	1
	Best Living Limited	Enterprise House, First Floor, 36 Mary Street, Cork City, Co. Cork	1
	Culture Coworking	Unit P5, Marina Commercial Park, Centre Park Road, Cork City, Co. Cork	1
	Regus - Cork City Gate	Bldg 1000, Units 1201 & 1202, City Gate, Mahon, Cork City, Co. Cork	1
	Regus - Cork Cube Building	Cube Building, Monahan Road, Cork City, Co. Cork	1
	Rebel City Hub	4 St Patricks Quay, Cork City, Co. Cork	1
	BLL Coworking	Enterprise House, 36 Mary Street, Cork City, Co. Cork	1
	Glandore	City Quarter, Lapp's Quay, Cork City, Co. Cork	1
	Mouse Interney Café	11 Barrack Street, Cork City, Co. Cork	1
	Acorn Business Centre	Mahon Industrial Estate, Cork City, Co. Cork	1
	Cork County	Kinsale Business Hub	1 The Glen, Sleveen, Kinsale, Co. Cork
Ludgate Hub		Old Bakery, Townshend Street, Skibbereen, Co. Cork	1
Brookpark Business Centre		Clonakilty Road, Dunmanway, Co. Cork	1
WhiteRoom		Castletownbere, Beara, Co. Cork	1
MixCo		2 College Road, Clonakilty, Co. Cork	1
CoWork Mallow		Landscape Terrace, Mallow, Co. Cork	1
E Millstreet Enterprise Centre		Millstreet, Co. Cork	1
Bantry Bayworks		New Street, Bantry, Co. Cork	1
E Bantry Enterprise Centre		Rope Walk, Seafield, Bantry, Co. Cork	1
E Mizen Centre		Main Street, Goleen, Co. Cork	2
E Charleville Enterprise Centre		Bakers Road, Charleville, Co. Cork	1
E Fermoy Enterprise Centre		Faber Castell Business Campus, Fermoy, Co. Cork	1
Macroom E Enterprise Centre		Macroom Business Park, Bowl Road, Macroom, Co. Cork	1
E Bandon Enterprise Centre		South Main Street, Bandon, Co. Cork	1
Bere Island eCentre		Bere Island Heritage and Information Centre, Bere Island, Co. Cork	2
Enterprise Youghal		St. Mary's College, Emmet Place, Youghal, Co. Cork	1
Buttevant Co-working		Bregoge, Buttevant, Co. Cork	1

Local Authorities	Name of Co-Working Hub	Location/Address	Type / Category
Kerry	Listowel HQ	27 Rear Market Street, Listowel, Co. Kerry	1
	Tom Crean Business Centre Kerry	Kerry Technology Park, Tralee, Co. Kerry	3
	Tralee HQ	Abbey St, Tralee, Co. Kerry	1
	BOI Workbench Tralee	8 Lower Castle St, Cloonalour, Tralee, Co. Kerry	1
	The Dingle Hub	Cooleen Business Centre, Park, Dingle, Co. Kerry	1
	RDI Hub	Killarney Road, Anglont, Killorglin, Co. Kerry	3
	Killarney Technology Innovation Centre	Deer Park, Killarney, Co. Kerry	1
	Sneem Digital Hub	Killarney Road, Sneem, Co. Kerry	1
	Office Light	5 West Main Street, Cahersiveen, Co. Kerry	1
	Kenmare Digital Co-Working Hub	Kenmare, Co. Kerry	1
	Box CoWork	Pawn Office Lane, Killarney, Co. Kerry	1
	Carnegie Co-Working space	Castleisland, Co. Kerry	1
	gteic - Baile 'n Sceilg	Ballinskelligs, Co. Kerry	1
Clare	Ennistymon Hub	Parliament Street, Deerpark Middle, Ennistimon, Co. Clare	1
	Ocean Office Lahinch Clare	Clarina House, Church Street, Crag, Lahinch, Co. Clare	1
	The Malbay Hub	Main St Miltown Malbay, Co. Clare	1
	Digicclare Kilrush Hub	Town Hall, Market Square, Kilrush, Co. Clare	1
	The Elliott Centre	Smith's Gardens, Dough, Kilkee, Co. Clare	1
	The Feakle Hub	The Old Creamery, Feakle, Co. Clare	1
	Clare Technology Park	Gort Road, Ennis, Co. Clare	1
	Loughnanes Feakle - Clare Ecolodge	Feakle, Co. Clare	1
	W2 Exchange	Main Street, Shantraud, Killaloe, Co. Clare	1
	Shannon Gateway Hub	Free Zone, Shannon Airport House, Drumgeely, Shannon, Co. Clare	1
	Westpark Shannon Business Campus	Atlantic Avenue, Shannon, Co. Clare	1
Limerick	Hartnett Enterprise Acceleration Centre	Limerick Institute Of Technology, Moylish Park, Limerick, Co. Limerick	3
	Savoy Space (Savoy Hotel)	Henry Street, Limerick City, Co. Limerick	1
	Engine Hub (InnovateLimerick)	Upper Cecil Street, Limerick City, Co. Limerick	1
	Bank of Ireland Workbench	125 O'Connell Street, Limerick, Co. Limerick	1
	Nexus Innovation Centre, (University Limerick) Limerick	Tierney Building, University of Limerick, Limerick, Co. Limerick	3
	Regus - Castleroy	Ducart Suite, Castletroy Park Commercial Campus, Limerick, Co. Limerick	1
	Regus - The Gallery	The Old Savoy Complex, 13 Bedford Row, Limerick, Co. Limerick	1
	Innovation Hub (Roxboro) Limerick	Limerick Enterprise Development Park, Roxboro Road, Limerick, Co. Limerick	1
	Croom Community Enterprise Centre	Croom Enterprise Park, Hospital Road, Croom, Co. Limerick	2
	Red Door Business Incubation Centre	The Square, Newcastle West, Co. Limerick	1
	Kantoher Enterprise Centre	Killeedy, Co. Limerick	1
	Broadford Enterprise Centre	Broadford, Co. Limerick	2
	Abbeyfeale E hub	Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick	2
	Rathkeale Enterprise centre	Rathkeale, Co. Limerick	1

Local Authorities	Name of Co-Working Hub	Location/Address	Type / Category
Tipperary	Clonmel Coworking	Richmond Mill, Emmet Street, Market Place, Oldbridge, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary	1
	Buzzquarter	QUESTUM Acceleration Centre Ballingarrane Science & Technology Park, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary	3
	Tipp Digital Hub	Tipperary Technology Park, Rosanna Road, Tipperary Town, Co. Tipperary	1
	Work Your Way	DeWett House, Main Street, Cloughjordan, Co. Tipperary	1
Carlow	Enterprise & Research Incubation Campus (ERIC)	IT Carlow, Kilkenny Road, Carlow, Co. Carlow	3
	New Work Junction	"Tower Building", First Floor, Castlegate, Kennedy Street, Carlow, Co. Carlow	1
	Carlow Community Enterprise Centres Ltd.	Enterprise House, O'Brien Road, Carlow, Co. Carlow	1
	Carlow Gateway Business Centre	Athy Road, Strawhall, Carlow, Co. Carlow	1
	Ballon Business Training Service	The Old School, Ballon, Co. Carlow	2
	The 059	Wexford Road Business Park, Co. Carlow	1
Kilkenny	BOI Workbench Kilkenny	Parliament Street, Kilkenny, Co. Kilkenny	1
	ArcLabs (Waterford Institute of Technology)	WIT Innovation Centre, St. Kierans College, Kilkenny, Co. Kilkenny	3
	New Work Junction	"Old AIB Building", Dublin Road, Kilkenny, Co. Kilkenny	1
	Pembroke Business Centre	11 Patrick Street, Co. Kilkenny	1
Waterford	BOI Workbench Waterford	The Quay, Waterford	1
	ArcLabs (Waterford Institute of Technology)	WIT West Campus, Carriganore, Waterford, Co. Waterford	3
	Crystal Valley Tech	Cleaboy Business Park, Old Kilmeaden Road, Waterford, Co. Waterford	2
	Boxworks	Patrick Street, Waterford, Co. Waterford	1
	Fumbally Exchange	Bricklane, Viking Triangle, Waterford City, Co. Waterford	1
	Dungarvan Enterprise Centre	Old Friary Building, Lower Main Street, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford	1
	Waterford City Enterprise Centre	Waterford Business Park, Cork Road, Waterford, Co. Waterford	1
	WorkLab	IDA Business Park, Cork Road, Waterford, Co. Waterford	1
	Kinetic Labs	IDA Business Park, Cork Road, Waterford, Co. Waterford	3
	South East Business Innovation Centre	Unit 1B, Industrial Park, Cork Road, Waterford, Co. Waterford	1
	Tallow Enterprise Centre	Nora Herlihy House, West Street, Tallow, Co. Waterford	2
	Dunhill Ecopark	Ballyphilip, Dunhill, Co. Waterford	2
	Boxworks 2	John's Lane, Co. Waterford	1
Wexford	New Work Junction	Unit R6, Clonard Village Centre, Clonard, Co. Wexford	1
	No. 61 North	61 North Main Street, Cornmarket, Co. Wexford	1
	The Hive, Wexford	Unit 3, Kerlogue Industrial Estate, Rosslare Road, Co. Wexford	1
	Enniscorthy Enterprise & Technology Centre	Milehouse Road, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford	1
	The Hatch Lab	M11 Business Campus, Innovation House, Gorey, Co. Wexford	1
	The Rising Tide Centre	South Street, New Ross, Co. Wexford	1

Source: Regional Assemblies of Ireland





Tionól Reigiúnach Oirthir agus Lár-Tíre
Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly



Tionól Reigiúnach an Deiscirt
Southern Regional Assembly



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Regional Assembly

