A Socio-economic Study of Fisheries in Counties Cork, Donegal, Kerry and Galway

Project 97.IR.MR.008
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Executive Summary:

Introduction: Project No. 97.IR.MR.008 was undertaken by The Institute of Technology, Tralee and Aqua-Fact International Services Limited (Galway) to provide a Socio-Economic Evaluation of the impact of fisheries and aquaculture in Counties Donegal, Galway, Kerry and Cork. This report deals with sea fisheries. It covers Counties Donegal and Kerry in their entirety, County Galway excluding Galway City and the Coastal Rural and Urban Districts of County Cork. These districts of County Cork comprise the Rural Districts of Bandon, Bantry, Castletownbere, Clonakilty, Dunmanway, Kinsale, Midleton, Skibereen, Schull and Youghal No.1 and the Urban Districts of Clonakilty, Cobh, Kinsale, Midleton, Skibereen and Youghal. Galway City is included in the maps, not in the tables, figures or appendices. The study of aquaculture is published separately. The two studies share the secondary socio-economic data and complement each other.

Aim: To prepare a socio-economic profile of Irish West and South Coast fisheries.

Objectives:.

1. To identify the nature and extent of dependence of the population in the target regions on the availability of, and access to, fish resources.

2. To establish the communities, areas of fisheries and associated economic activity which are most vulnerable to the impacts of changes in the availability of, and access to, fish stocks.

3. To establish the resilience and adaptability of these communities to changes in economic circumstances and the likely response of communities and enterprises to such changes.

4. To establish the cultural importance of the fishing industry and its dependant communities.

5. To establish, through a phenomenological analysis, the meaning of their way of life for fishers and for those in related and ancillary industries.

6. To present reasoned arguments that may influence the review of the Common Fisheries Policy of 2002.

Research Findings:

Secondary Research: Tables, figures and maps based on CSO Census data set out the state of deprivation of the fishing areas of Donegal, Galway, Kerry and the coastal areas of Cork. On all counts of deprivation, population density (and associated infrastructural inadequacy), age dependency, proportion of

elderly living alone, unemployment rate, size of farm, proportion of agri-workers, gender imbalance and level of education the fishing regions are deprived relative to the State and very deprived relative to the EU.

The most recent *Census of Industrial Production* and the *Household Budget Survey* (both CSO) are used to show how much these areas lag economically behind other areas in Ireland. With so much new industry being knowledge based there is little prospect of the fishing regions acquiring new industry given the educational and other deprivation of the areas. Other sources, many of them primary research by individuals and community development groups, highlight the same problems and the same dependency of the areas on fishing and its related industries.

Primary Research:

1. Quantitative: This was questionnaire based socio-economic research of all boat-owners, all fish-processors and ancillary industry proprietors, and a sample of employees. The objective was to determine the dependence of the regions on fishing and its related industries. The response, despite frequent contact was poor, yet the results when analysed were wholly consonant with the official figures from the CSO publications mentioned above.

2. Qualitative: the approach adopted was a phenomenological one. Phenomenology derives from the work of Edmund Husserl and Max Scheler and aims to understand (*Verstehen)* the personal meaning and 'life-world' of the respondent as individually experienced. In-depth interviews were conducted in Donegal, Cork and Kerry with fishermen and with others involved in the industry; these were analysed and inform the whole study. Three central themes emerged:

1. the fishermen's' commitment to, and love for, their life-world;
2. their fear that their way of life is doomed and
3. the overall sense of alienation that colours their outlook. This alienation is one of the most powerful factors preventing the Irish fishing industry showing a united front in facing the problems, economic, political and environmental that affect them.

Summary:

Culture: A central theme of the study is the importance of the culture of the Irish coastal communities, in itself and as it relates to European culture and integration. A case study of the Blasket Island community illustrates the importance and the fragility of the coastal communities and their culture.

Economics: A purely economic argument for the maintenance of Irish fishing and the fishing communities is a very weak one as economics is blind to culture and to individuals. A purely economic argument would see withdrawal from the industry and the communities it supports as a viable option. A recent ESRI study seems to be going in this direction.

Recommendations:

1. The Irish fishing industry should unite to develop a strategy to ensure a fit of activities based on our strengths. These strengths are proximity to resources and a highly skilled workforce. Value should be added at home and jobs created in the processing and other related industries.

2. The peripheral nature of the Irish fishing communities should be recognised and infrastructural and other deprivations compensated for.

3. The culture of the Irish West Coast fishing communities should be cherished and defended against the many forces that threaten their existence. These forces are political, economic and environmental. These forces concern relative stability, TACs and preservation of stocks.

4. Irish fishermen should be consulted and involved in all aspects of the organising and control of fishing in the Irish 200-mile zone.

5. Fish processors and others involved in the ancillary industries should be consulted, organised and assisted in the development of the fishing industry.

Section 1 - Background to the Study

1.1 Introduction:

Ireland has an extensive continental shelf within its 200-mile Economic Zone and has contributed enormously to EU Common Fishery Resources. Irish access to these fisheries was decided under previous fishery agreements and it is felt that Irish coastal communities have been seriously disadvantaged under EU fishery policy. This report hopes to advance arguments that will persuade the EU that Irish fishing communities should have a more equitable share of contiguous fish stocks under the 2002 review of the CFP.

Project No. 97.IR.MR.008 was undertaken by The Institute of Technology, Tralee and Aqua-Fact International Services Limited (Galway) to provide a Socio-Economic Evaluation of the impact of fisheries and aquaculture in Counties Donegal, Galway, Kerry and Cork. This report deals with sea fisheries. It covers Counties Donegal and Kerry in their entirety, County Galway excluding Galway City and the Coastal Rural and Urban Districts of County Cork. These districts of County Cork comprise the Rural Districts of Bandon, Bantry, Castletownbere, Clonakilty, Dunmanway, Kinsale, Midleton, Skibereen, Schull and Youghal No.1 and the Urban Districts of Clonakilty, Cobh, Kinsale, Midleton, Skibereen and Youghal. Galway City is included in the maps, not in the tables, figures or appendices. The study of aquaculture is published separately. The two studies share the secondary socio-economic data and complement each other.

1.2 History of Irish Fisheries:

In this short account of the history of Irish fisheries we are indebted to two principal sources, the report of the Coimisiun Fhiafruighthe Maoin is Tionnscail Eireann, *Report on Sea Fisheries (1921)* and John de Courcy Ireland*, Ireland's Sea Fisheries: A History (1981).* The new Government of Saorstat Eireann commissioned the former report immediately after independence. It is to be regretted that its recommendations were not acted upon.

Burke's *Industrial History of Ireland* (1933 p. 17) shows there was interest and knowledge about fishing grounds around Ireland by other European nations dating back to the early middle ages: Italian maps of Ireland from 1339 to the sixteenth century show fishing banks off the Irish coast. As early as 1437 salmon and herring are found in the list of Irish exports, notably to Brabant (Modern Belgium). (Burke p.17)

And as George O'Brien in his work *The Economic History of Ireland in the Seventeenth Century* states, the greater part of the fishing carried on in the seas adjoining Ireland was in the hands of foreigners with whom the Irish made little or no attempt to compete. From a very early time, foreign fishermen had been accustomed to fish in Irish waters.

Ireland's rich grasslands and general fertility militated against the development of any significant Irish Fishing Industry at any rate before the late eighteenth century. This predominance of agriculture over fisheries appears to the perennial detriment of marine developments and was a critical factor in the less than favourable fisheries agreement on Ireland's accession to the EEC in 1972 from which many of today's difficulties arise.

The wealth of Ireland's sea fisheries - and the attraction it held for Spanish and Portuguese Fishermen - were likely factors in the decision of the English Tudors to undertake a plantation in Ireland. Undoubtedly, the incorporation of Ireland under the British crown was a significant factor both in terms of general under - development of the subservient economy and of direct control of trade and industry to the advantage of English merchants. This is a situation that held true from the time of the Tudors in the early 16th century for the next 400 years; the Irish fishing industry was particularly disadvantaged.

A brief resurgence in the closing years of the eighteenth Century was followed after the Act Of Union of 1800 by further collapse for which we may blame several factors, including the emigration of skilled fishermen to more lucrative berths in the Greenland whaling industry and the Newfoundland cod fishery.

The Coimisiun Fhiafruighthe emphasise that while Irish fishermen were discriminated against they showed themselves second to none. They give examples of Irish fishermen being "uncommonly productive" in Newfoundland (p.10) and in the Shetlands, Orkneys and Hebrides(p11). All these matters were recounted in *The Third Report on the State of the British Fisheries,* made to the English House of Commons in the year 1785.

In 1835 a Commission appointed to report on the sharp decline which the industry was experiencing recommended that aid for pier and harbour construction be resumed and that the Board of Works be authorised to advance half the cost of building roads leading to fishing centres, curing stations, salt houses and fishermen's dwellings and that the government should provide educational facilities regarding fishing. This report was ignored and although the Board of Works was appointed the authority for regulating and controlling the industry in 1842 it was given no money to spend on its promotion.

For some time in the first half of the 19th century, there was the unusual situation of a decline in fisheries while numbers involved continued to increase. By 1845 some 4,700 more boats were operating than nine years earlier.

In the Famine of 1846 - 1849 over a million died of starvation and related diseases and some 1.5 million emigrated; the Coimisiun Fhiafruighthe lays the blame squarely on British Government policy:

> These facts will explain the extraordinary anomaly that has been noticed by historians, of a great population dying weekly in their

> thousands from starvation during the autumn of 1846, when, as appears from the *Report of the Commissioners of Public Works* for 1849, that autumn was the most abundant that had been known for years in the supplies of fish round the coast…Thus it happened that, as a result of governmental neglect, no fishing industry existed to supply the people with food at this time of their dire need, though shoals of fish were peculiarly abundant about the waters that washed their coast.
>
> The same report is, however, unintentionally frank. Speaking of the want of suitable boats, fishing gear, and boat tackle, it states that "we regard these as EFFECTS, not CAUSES: There is no doubt that this lack of equipment, while the cause of want and distress, was itself the effect of Government policy."
> (Coimisiun Fhiafruighthe p.16 Original emphasis)

After the famine, while fisheries in Ireland continued to flounder, the development of steam powered vessels increased the efficiency of the foreign fleets working off our coast.

The symbiotic relationship between fishing and other means of supplementing a livelihood continues with farming, tourism and fish processing (often by spouses) all tied inextricably together in the economies of the coastal communities.

An important point emphasised by de Courcy Ireland is the lack of consultation with fishermen by the various authorities charged with developing and managing the industry.

The potential of fishing was seldom appreciated on any significant scale. As Arthur Griffith, patriot and statesman remarked in 1911:

> We dare say the number of public men in Ireland who realise that the sea fisheries of this country could be an industry second only to agriculture might be counted on one hand.

There was little change during the early years of the new Irish State. In the 1930s a hire purchase was introduced in an effort to encourage fishermen to acquire new vessels, mostly between 30 ft and 40 ft. By 1936, the Irish fleet consisted of just 90 vessels of 15 tons and over, and 1,561 craft of under 15 tons. The national catch was about 11,000 tons, valued at £167,000. By 1945, due to demand in Britain and the reduction of the British fleet because of the war effort, Irish fish landings were valued at £608,246. The more realistic position was to be seen two years later when this figure was down by 45% to £374,193.

The 1950s saw slow but gradual increases in public and administration awareness of the possibilities for developing the Irish fishing industry, increases in landings and improvements in facilities for training and marketing. The establishment of Bord Iascaigh Mhara (BIM) as the National Sea Fisheries Development Board in 1952, replacing the Sea Fisheries Association, marked a significant turning point. The 1960s saw these increases accelerated, funded in part by record catches of herring around the Irish coast, helping to pay for the improvements in vessels and the construction of bigger and better boats. May 1966 saw the arrival of Ireland's first stern trawler (110 ft and 800 hp)

The debate leading up to Ireland's entry to the EEC in 1972 raised issues which are still the cause of dissatisfaction in the industry and the terms of entry eventually agreed left a sour taste in the mouths of the Irish fishermen who were, and remain, convinced that - in spite of recent growth - their fledgling industry was discounted by the politicians in favour of the better understood and more electorally significant farming lobby. Since then, Irish fishermen have felt themselves to be in almost constant confrontation with both national government and the EU (EEC/EC) authorities. They have a number of recurrent complaints, including:

a) Lack of consultation by various authorities prior to the drafting or proposals which have a direct bearing on their livelihoods and future prospects;
b) Lack of involvement in the administration of their industry
c) The feeling that bureaucrats and Eurocrats are unsympathetic to the nature of the fishing industry and the needs of Irish fishermen and the communities they support.

As we have noted, some of these complaints are hundreds of years old, dating from long before any CFP saw light of day.

1.3 Fisheries within the European Union and Ireland:

While fisheries and aquaculture contribute less than 1 % of the GDP of the member states, with a production of over 8 million tonnes of fish in 1995 from fisheries and aquaculture, the EU is the world's third largest fishing power after China and Peru. (*The Common Fisheries Policy DG XIV,* 1997

While Ireland's total catch adds little to the European total, in terms of the Irish National Economy fishing is important, more so than in nine of the other States. Only in Greece, Spain and Denmark is fishing relatively more important than it is in Ireland.

1.3.1 Current Profile of the Irish Fisheries Industry

Ireland has 2.2 % of the European Union land area. It has 13 % of the community seas but only has 5 - 8 % of the European Total Allowable Catch (TAC), (BIM 1999a, p8).

Sea fishing, aquaculture, processing and the ancillary industries are vital for the existence of the Irish coastal communities.

The principal ports are Killybegs in Donegal where the pelagic landings are concentrated and Castletownbere in Co Cork, which is the leading port for demersal fish. Aquaculture, though a relatively young industry in Ireland, has already grown to the stage where it accounts for 25 % of the value of total fish production. The processing sector comprises 220 firms employing approximately 3400 persons.

Between 1993 and 1997 the value of fish landings went from £98m to £132m, a 33% increase during that period. Aquaculture was £41m and went to £59m, a 44% rise and the processing output rose from £159m to £213m, a 34 % increase. Direct employment from fisheries was 15,470 in 1993 and grew marginally to 15,832 in 1997 (BIM 1999a, p.8f).

Table 1.1

Sectoral Value (IR£million) of the Irish Fisheries Industry 1995 – 1997

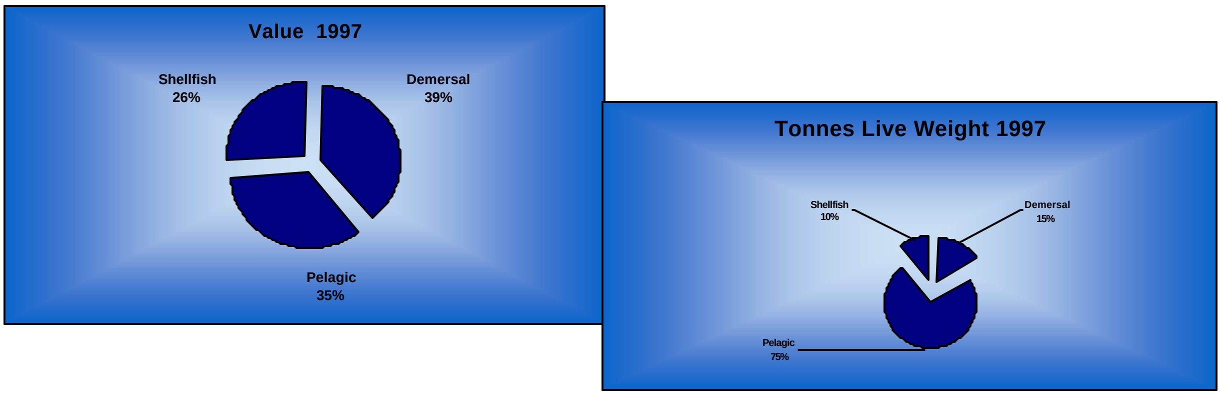
	Sea Landings	Aquaculture	Inland Catches	Total Product
1995	120.8	49.2	3.3	173.3
1996	132.8	55.2	2.6	190.6
1997	132.1	58.5	2.3	192.9

Source: CSO

Table 1.1 shows that the value of total fish production increased by 11.3 % between 1995 and 1997. Figure 1.1 gives the percentage of fish species landed by value and tonnes weight for Irish ports in 1997. Figure 1.2, shows the trends in species landed 1973 -1997. (cf. also Appendices 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3)

Figure 1.1

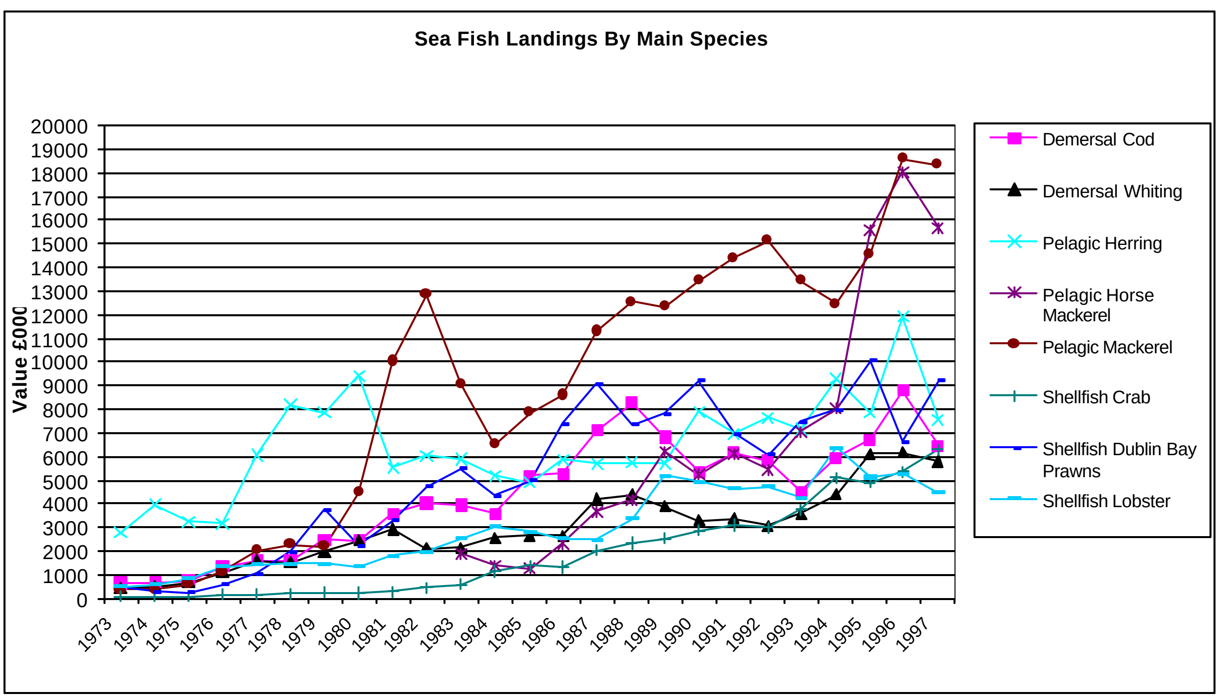
Fish Value and Tonnes Live Weight 1997



Source: CSO

Figure 1.2

Irish Sea Fish Landings by Main Species 1973 -1997



Source: CSO

1.3.2 The Irish Fishing Fleet Characteristics

On January 1st 1999, there were 1,147 registered fishing vessels in the Irish fleet. (Department of Marine and Natural Resources, 1999a) Its most salient characteristic is the striking contrast between the superb modern fleet of pelagic trawlers and the remainder of the fleet which is superannuated. (*Euro Comm DGXIV,* 1988)

Table 1 .2

Fishing Fleet Structure

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Number	1,445	1,459	1,446	1,385	1,249	1,185
GRT	55,198	52,278	53,689	55,689	54,577	55,028
Kilowatts	196,200	195,787	200,279	197,492	190,771	191,883

Source: CSO

Table 1.2 shows the Irish Fishing fleet has been declining over recent years. However, the introduction of the Bord Iascaigh Mhara renewal of White Fish Boat Scheme, should help to take out some of the old and dilapidated fishing vessels from the fleet and encourage more fishermen to invest in newer and better-equipped boats. The age and the length of vessels in the Irish fleet is apparent from Table 1.3 and Table 1.4 and it is clear there is great need for more of the Bord Iascaigh Mhara incentive.

Table 1.3
Irish Fishing Vessels Classified by Age, 1998

Age Class	Ireland
Unknown	10
40 + yrs	141
35 - 39 yrs	79
30 - 34 yrs	136
25 - 29 yrs	262
20 - 24 yrs	282
15 - 19 yrs	209
10 - 14yrs	79
5 - 9 yrs	34
< 5 yrs	14

Source: European Commission DGXIV 1998

The Irish fishing fleet has a high proportion of boats over 10 years old. Only 48 vessels (4.2 %) of the total Irish fleet are less than 10 years old. The majority of the older boats are timber based and these boats do not have the technology and equipment that their European counterparts have. Small timber boats have no chance in the case of a collision with a modern steel boat. Most of the fleet has neither the size nor the technology to fish our offshore waters. However, with depletion of inshore stocks, to make a living, many boats are forced to fish seventy miles or more out at sea in the face of unpredictable Atlantic weather and hostile fleets.

Table 1.4 shows the size of the Irish fishing fleet. Approximately 62 % of our current fleet, some 775 vessels, are less than 10 meters in length. These less than 10 metre boats support the bulk of the part time fishermen and these usually work on a seasonal basis. The majority of the 10 - 24 meter boats are centred on the main fishing harbours (cf. Map 1.1). These vessels are mainly around the ports of Killybegs, Castletownbere, Howth, Dingle, Dunmore East and Rossaveal.

Table 1.4

Length of Irish Fishing Vessels in Metres 1998

Length	Number
Less than 10m	775
Between 10m and 15m	199
Between 15m and 24m	206
Over 24m	51
No Details Supplied	15

Source: European Commission DGXIV 1998

Employment in Irish Fisheries

In 1997, it is estimated there were 15,832 Jobs in the Irish Fishing industry. The fishing fleet is the main employer with 40 % of total employment, the fish-processing sector the second with 31% and ancillary industries and aquaculture making up 17% and 13 % respectively. Table 1.5 gives the details.

Table 1.5

Employment in the Irish Fishing Industry, 1997

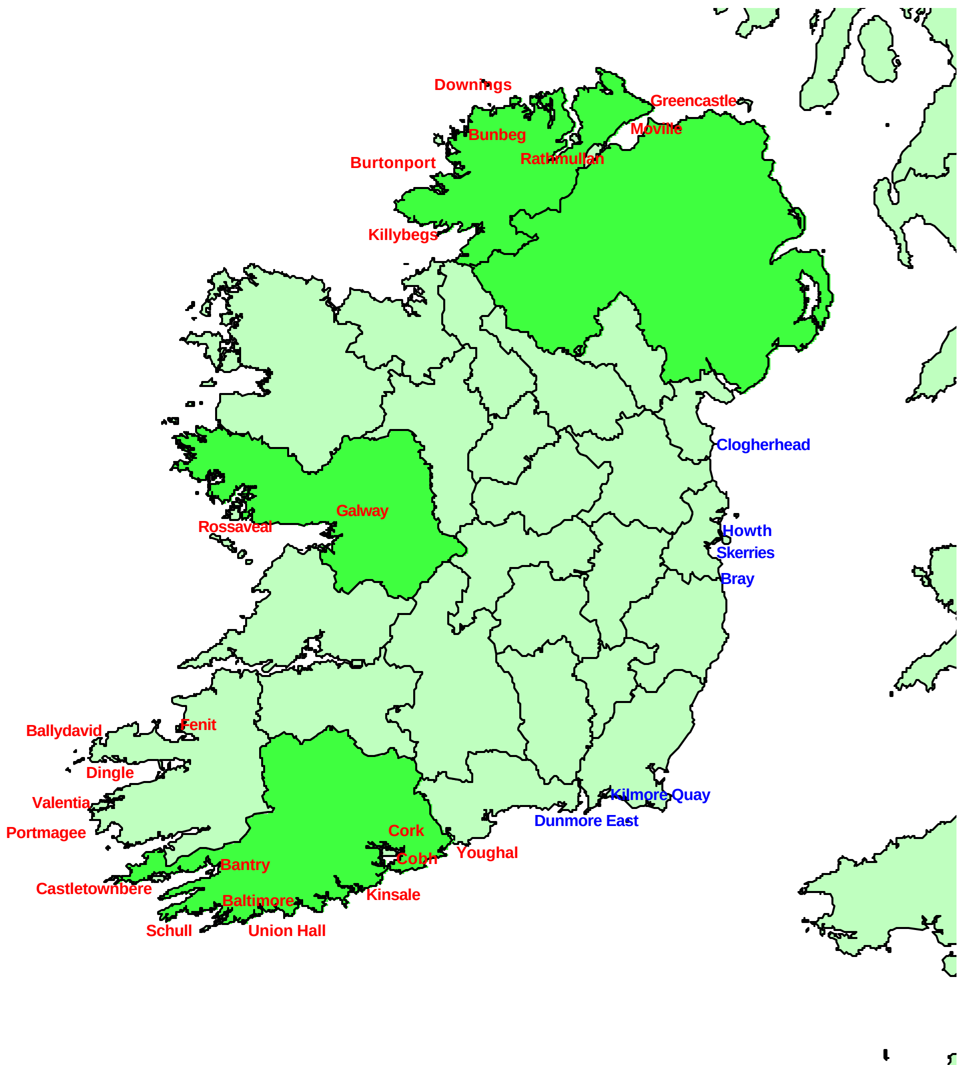
	Full Time	Part Time	Total	Full time Equivalent
Fleet	4,790	1,484	6,274	5,532
Aquaculture	1,072	1,566	2,638	1,855
Processing	2,111	2,809	4,920	3,047
Ancillary	1,400*	6,00*	2,000*	1,700*
Total	9,373	6,459	15,832	12,134

Source: BIM 1999a

* Estimate

Map 1.1

PRINCIPAL FISHING HARBOURS IN IRELAND



Source: Derived from BIM, *Top Twenty Ports, Annual Report 1994*

Sea fisheries play a very important role in the economy of western seaboard of Ireland. Our area of study comprises of the coastal areas of County Cork, all of the Counties of Donegal and Kerry and all of County Galway excluding Galway City. These four counties have a higher proportion of total population that are fishermen than does the rest of the state. Table 1.6 shows the State figure is 0.08% while the figure for Donegal County is 0.52% and the other three counties are also well above State average. Fisheries employment is of great importance in these areas as will be highlighted later in a case study of County Donegal.

Appendix 2.4 shows that in 1997 the ports in Counties Cork, Donegal, Kerry and Galway had fish landings valued IR£86,211,231, while the State figure for 1997 for all ports was IR£132,124,000. So these four counties landed 65 % of the State fish in 1997 which underlines further the importance of fisheries in these areas.

Table 1.6

Fishermen as % of Total Population in Cork, Donegal, Kerry, Galway and the State 1966 - 1996

	Donegal	Galway	Kerry	Cork	State
1966	0.43%	0.12%	0.24%	0.10%	0.08%
1971	0.62%	0.16%	0.28%	0.10%	0.09%
1981	0.58%	0.18%	0.26%	0.08%	0.07%
1991	0.68%	0.22%	0.24%	0.14%	0.09%
1996	0.52%	0.17%	0.21%	0.15%	0.08%

Source: CSO

In 1997 there were 4,790 employed full-time in sea fishing in Ireland. In 1996, the four counties in our study had a total of 1,860 persons employed in fishing, which is 40 % of the total state employment in fishing (cf. Table 1.7).

Table 1.7

Sea Fisheries Employment in Cork, Donegal, Kerry and Galway 1966 – 1996

	Donegal Total Persons	Galway Total Persons	Kerry Total Persons	Cork Total Persons
1966	469	181	276	340
1971	673	243	315	339
1981	730	304	315	339
1991	693	395	298	592
1996	676	314	259	612

Source CSO

With fishermen comprising 40% of the total fisheries sector, there is much room for improvement in the ratio of fishermen to shore workers. A ratio of 1 to 5 is regarded as a minimum achievable ratio and in parts of the EU the figure is as high as 1 to 10. Killybegs approaches the 1 to 5 ratio.

Employment in the Fish Processing Industry in Ireland:

Fish processing output amounted to 145,000 Tonnes in 1997 and is valued at IR£213 million (BIM 1999a, p19). These firms are mainly located around the coastline and there are about 220 companies employing some 5000 persons, Table 1.8 gives the best estimates of Full Time and Part Time employment in the processing industry. The predominance of Donegal is clear.

Table 1.8

Employment in the Processing Sector in Co Cork, Donegal, Kerry and Galway 1997

	40+ weeks	30-40 weeks	20-30 weeks	10-20 Weeks	<10 weeks	Total	Total Persons Weeks	Person year employment (Year=46 wks)
Cork	243	29	32	163	189	656	16383	356
Donegal	506	336	302	309	243	1696	48436	1053
Galway	112	27	63	100	22	324	9282	202
Kerry	137	3	237	20	54	451	12902	280
Total	998	395	634	592	508	3127	87003	1891
STATE	2111	506	785	802	716	4920	150051	3262
Study Area as % of Total State Processors Employment	47.28%	78.06%	80.76%	73.82%	70.95%	63.56%	57.98%	57.98%

Source: BIM

Fish processing is labour intensive and is predominantly male orientated. However, many of the part time workers are female. Pelagic species are mainly sold in semi- processed form which is what the market is seen to demand. Countries like Japan especially want all pelagic fish semi-processed and will send personnel over to Irish firms to make sure that the producers meet their requirements. In Section 3 we will have more to say about production and marketing strategy. For now, we may quote Emma Bonino, at the time EU Fisheries Commissioner, in an interview with *The Irish Times* in Venice, November 29 1996.

> There is a demand for processed fish, and the trend is upward. Someone will answer this demand. If it is not the coastal region it will be Paris or Milan….I'm saying to fishing communities, don't let the added value of your fish be stolen from you by a fish processor

> in Hamburg….I think it would be wiser if the shore-based industry was in the coastal region.

The potential for the development of the white fish-processing sector and of the farmed and shellfish sectors is immense due to the potential of added value. Processing firms also create spin off effects within the community as people working in a factory job will buy locally, use local services such as pubs, restaurants, banks and schools. All of these contribute to the fabric of the local coastal communities. In Section 2 we will present a case study of the Donegal region and its fish processing firms, their characteristics and their relationship with other sectors of the fishing industry.

1.4 Study Aim: To prepare a socio-economic profile of Irish West and South Coast fisheries and of the communities that are dependent on them.

1.5 Objectives:

1. To identify the nature and extent of dependence of the population in the target regions on the availability of, and access to, fish resources.

2. To establish the communities, areas of fisheries and associated economic activity which are most vulnerable to the impacts of changes in the availability of, and access to, fish stocks.

3. To establish the resilience and adaptability of these communities to changes in economic circumstances and the likely response of communities and enterprises to such changes.

4. To establish the cultural importance of the fishing industry and its dependant communities.

5. To establish, through a phenomenological analysis, the meaning of their way of life for fishers and for those in related and ancillary industries.

6. To present reasoned arguments that may influence the review of the Common Fisheries Policy of 2002.

1.6 Tasks: Two types of research were undertaken, empirical and phenomenological. The empirical involved research into extant publications and also research on the ground using questionnaires and structured interviews. The literature review tapped a range of resources as will be evident from the Bibliography. These range from the many basic CSO publications through official documents of the Irish government and the EU, through publications of bodies like BIM and the Marine Institute, Fishing Co-operatives and Community

Development bodies, to private publications and papers and, finally, media interviews with relevant respondents.

The empirical research we conducted on the ground confirmed what was already in the public domain. We hope this report, while collating and confirming previous work, may present it in useable format.

On the phenomenological side we began with an analysis of culture because human beings and their societies are, in essence, cultural entities. Social integration is culturally based. Our contention is that the culture of the West of Ireland is uniquely capable of being an integrating force in Europe and should be cherished and preserved in its living communities.

Within this culture matrix we interviewed many involved in the seafood and allied industries and concentrated on present and former fishermen while not neglecting shore-based participants in the fishing industry. Our purpose was to understand (*Verstehen* is the technical term) the *meaning* fishermen and others found in their lives. What we found informs the whole report and we also discuss the alienation which characterises, to a greater or lesser extent, so many of those involved in the fishing industry on the western seaboard of Ireland

We have mentioned the particular aspect of our project, that is a study of fish farming and its impact, particularly in the Kilkieran area of Galway that is now one of the premier fish farming areas in Europe. Here we found a traditional people involved in an industry to which they bring cultural values inherited from a time beyond history. This industry, while in its infancy, has the potential to provide employment and to stabilise many peripheral communities on the Western seaboard of Ireland. Fish farming will not substitute for sea-fishing, yet can make the difference between extinction and survival for many of our coastal communities. This study of fish farming merits attention in its own right and is published separately.

1.7 Research Plan:

1. Literature review.
2. Identification of target areas.
3. Compilation of databases, mainly from official Irish and EU sources.
4. Construction of questionnaires to be used in quantitative research, their pretesting, administration and analysis.
5. Determining the framework for the qualitative, in-depth interviews with community members involved with the primary, secondary and ancillary sectors of the fishing industry.
6. Research into the history of Irish fisheries.
7. Research into the history and culture of the communities of the West and South coasts of Ireland, especially as these relate to the EU and the larger mainland of Europe.
8. Research into the European Union's Common Fisheries Policy.

9. Construction of tables, figures and maps to illustrate the quantitative aspects of the study.

1.8 Methodology: Parallels the research plan.

1. All available relevant literature was sourced and studied. Literature comprised over 100 publications as detailed above under Tasks and in the Bibliography.

2. As mentioned in the Introduction, the primary target population comprised the fishing communities of Counties Donegal, Galway, Kerry and Cork. Galway City was excluded from economic analysis except in the few cases where economic data was not available separately for Galway County and County Borough. In the case of the first three counties data is given for whole counties as the units are small enough for the fishing to impact across the whole county and, indeed, for county circumstances to impact on the fishing areas. The appendices give data by rural district for all areas and the maps represent deprivation and other data by district electoral division, the smallest unit of aggregation used by the CSO. The visual impact of the maps enables the reader to identify readily the condition of the fishing areas and their hinterlands.

3. Data was acquired from official sources either directly or through the Internet and databased using Microsoft Excel and Access

4. Questionnaires were drawn up to acquire socio-economic and demographic information from three sources, boat owners, boat crew and representatives of the other sectors of the fishing industry, fish processors, boat builders, netmakers, electronic suppliers and others. All identifiable boat owners and business operators were sent the appropriate questionnaire. Follow up telephone contact was made with as many as possible and offers of individual interview were made. Proprietors and boat owners were sent questionnaires for distribution to all or, in the case of large operations, a sample of employees. This aspect of the study was disappointing yet in its own way illustrative of a malaise that can be detected in the industry; the response was poor yet the sample acquired and analysed using the SPSS data analysis package was consonant with official figures from the *Census of Industrial Production* and *The Household Budget Survey.*

5. The expert knowledge of the researchers was used to identify respondents who were interviewed in depth with regard to their stake, economic, cultural and personal, in the fishing industry.

These interviews allowed a phenomenological analysis of the meaning of the fishing industry in the lives of those connected with it, especially the fishermen.

6. Research into the history of Irish fisheries was done through literature review and the background knowledge of the researchers.

7. Research into the history and culture of the fishing communities was done through literature review and the background knowledge of the researchers.

8. Research into the CFP was done through literature review and the background knowledge of the researchers.

9. Microsoft Excel and Mapinfo were used to construct tables, figures and maps illustrating the various aspects of the study, particularly the indices of deprivation among the fishing communities.

1.9 Report Structure:

1. The report begins in Section 1 with an introduction that places the Irish fishing industry in historical and economic geography context.
2. Section 2 of the report details the economic and demographic situation of the several regions detailing the deprivation of the areas and the reliance on the fishing industry of the coastal communities.
3. Section 3 initiates a discussion, emphasising the importance of the culture of the western and southern seaboard, not only for these areas and their inhabitants but for all of Europe. This is underlined by the following phenomenological analysis of the respondents' interviews. The CFP is analysed and the future of fishing in Ireland is debated in this context.
4. Section 4 sets out the conclusions of the report and
5. Section 5 makes recommendations based on the findings of the report.
6. Section 6 gives the appendices.
7. Section 7 gives the bibliography.

Section 2 - The Regions

2.1 Relative Deprivation

In section 3 we shall see the unique and priceless cultural heritage that is extant in the West of Ireland. We use the Blasket and the larger Dingle Community as a case study of this cultural heritage and the culture that survives there survives also in different ways in the other coastal communities of the West Coast. County Galway has the Gaeltachtai of the Aran Islands and of Connemara with their unique cultural, literary and music traditions while Donegal also has a very special tradition of music and culture that relates to the larger Ulster tradition and to that of Scotland. West and South Cork have their own maritime tradition of the O Sullivans and the O Driscolls that is second to none in the world. Their names are prominent among the fishers of today.

These are the very areas that are principally at risk of extinction due to changes in World, European and National socio-economic circumstances; these allied to the readiness of the people to emigrate when times are difficult. Everyone of the people in these areas has relatives in Australia, the US and England which makes it easy for them to move and be among friends. Donegal has a long tradition of migratory labour in Scotland which, again, makes emigration a fact of life and a viable option for many.

These areas are also among the very poorest in the EU. Figures compiled by the CSO and published in the Dail on Tuesday November 24 1998 show that Donegal had, in 1995, a GVA(gross value added) that was 56% of the EU average; Kerry had 64%, Galway 75% and County Cork 108%. Galway includes Galway City and there is no doubt that the coastal communities of Galway were at the level of Donegal and Kerry. The Cork coastal communities are aggregated with the very prosperous city of Cork and without doubt Castletownbere, Bantry, Schull, Baltimore and Union Hall with their hinterlands were at or below their neighbour Kerry's 64%. In 1995 Ireland stood at 92% of EU GDP. In practice there is little difference between GVA and GDP; indeed GVA is a better measure of the wealth produced in an area.

Map 2.1 gives the GVA figures, as presented in the Dail, for each county in Ireland and for the North and South Ridings of Tipperary.

It is our contention that unless the fishing industry is promoted and cultivated, there will shortly be a calamitous decline in the coastal population to the extent that the coastal communities and their traditional culture will cease to exist.

Chief among the socio-economic changes that have affected the world is the precipitous drop in agricultural employment in the last 50 years. It must be kept in mind that the rural and coastal communities in which we are interested have had two economic bases, agriculture and fishing. Table 2.1 shows the decline in agricultural occupations in the various countries of Europe since 1950.

Map 2.1

Irish Counties GVA as % of EU Average

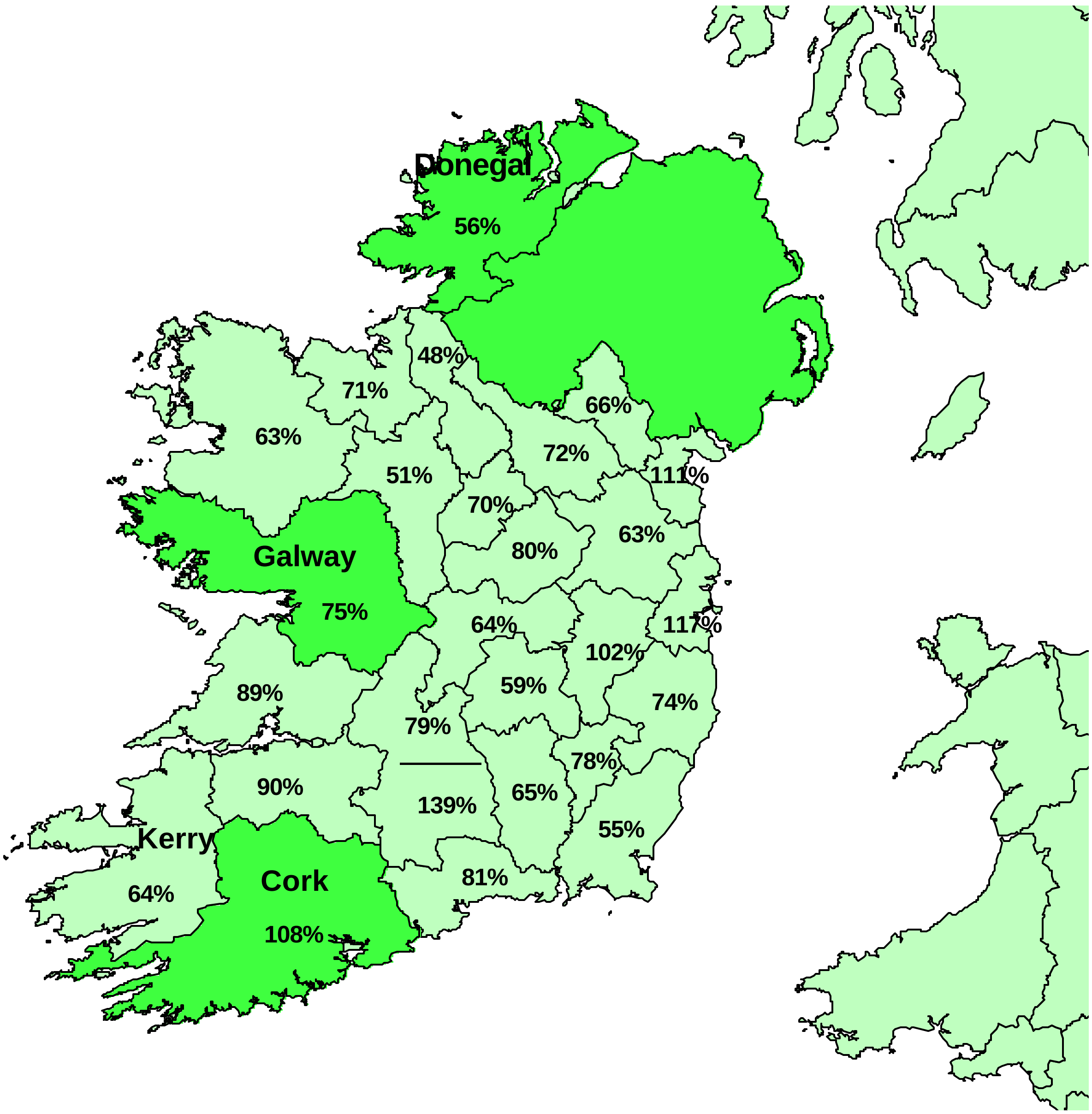


Table 2.1

Change in EU Agricultural Employment as % of all Employment 1950 - 1996

Country	1950	1986	1996	% Reduction 1950-1996
Austria	32.3	6.5	7.4	77.09%
Belgium	12.2	3.0	2.7	77.87%
Denmark	24.5	7.6	3.9	84.08%
Eire	48.7	17.1	11.2	77.00%
Finland	46.0	9.1	7.8	83.04%
France	28.7	7.9	4.8	83.28%
Germany	24.0	5.6	3.2	86.67%
Greece	52.6	29.9	20.3	61.41%
Italy	42.8	12.4	6.7	84.35%
Luxembourg	19.1	4.7	2.4	87.43%
Netherlands	14.3	5.0	3.6	74.83%
Portugal	44.3	23.5	12.2	72.46%
Spain	49.7	18.0	8.6	82.70%
Sweden	20.3	4.3	3.3	83.74%
UK	6.1	2.7	2.0	67.21%

Source DG VI Agricultural Statistics

Two points may be noted. First, the obvious drop in the number of farmers and other agri-workers that is continuing. Ireland had 11.2% of its workforce in agriculture in 1996. It is now below 10% and projected at 5% by 2010. The communities that have the greatest proportion of small farmers are the ones suffering the greatest decline. These are also the fishing communities.

Secondly, there is a very high and significant negative correlation between the prosperity of a nation and the size of the farming population. In other words, the more farmers, the less prosperity. It will be seen that Greece, Portugal, Ireland and Spain, in that order, have the highest proportions of farmers in the EU. They are also, in much the same order, the most economically disadvantaged of the nations of the EU.

With the collapse of the farming community, the whole fabric of Irish rural society is threatened. If the fishing community goes, there will be nothing left except empty spaces and tourist holiday homes. The two occupations, farming and fishing are inextricably and symbiotically linked in the Irish coastal communities. Many fishermen and those working in fish processing and other ancillary occupations are either part-time farmers or are a second source of income in a farming household.

While the actual number of fishers is small proportional to the Irish workforce as a whole, they are a critical element in the socio-economic fabric of the coastal communities. Table 2.2 gives the proportion of all workers that are involved with fishing and agriculture. The relative dependence of the coastal regions on fishing will be clear.

Table 2.2

Proportion of Fishers, Farmers and Agri-workers in Selected Areas

Area	Fishers as % of workers	Farmers as % of workers	Farmers, Agri-workers and Fishers as % of workers
Cork Coastal Areas	1.46%	14.49%	20.05%
County Kerry	0.60%	15.09%	18.77%
County Galway	0.68%	18.76%	22.04%
County Donegal	1.70%	9.62%	13.63%
Total Fishing Areas	1.09%	14.66%	18.77%
STATE	0.22%	7.62%	10.25%

Source CSO Census 1996

All the coastal areas have a higher reliance on farming than does the state as a whole. Donegal has the smallest reliance on farming and far the greatest on fishing.

Truze Haase, Development Consultant, has produced a map that shows the extent of deprivation in the various parts of Ireland, most particularly in Donegal and the coastal regions of Galway, Kerry and Cork. This map is reproduced in Marine Institute publications and we refer the reader to these.The effect of the fishing industry will be seen in that in the midst of most deprived areas, Killybegs, Greencastle and Burtonport in Donegal and Castletownbere in Cork raise their hinterlands into the second and third fifths while Bantry in Cork and Dingle and Fenit in Kerry raise their hinterlands at least a fifth above their surrounds. Haase has aggregated many dimensions of deprivation, principally unemployment rate, age dependency, lone parents, proportion of small farmers, lack of skills, low education and household density. Most of these dimensions, plus others, will be found in appendices 1 through 19 which give data for all the coastal areas in question.

We will look at some of these indices of deprivation in detail. Instead of household density we will use population density as this latter is highly correlated with such dimensions of deprivation as isolation, lack of social and health services, transportation, educational and recreational services. Two other dimensions we will explore, number of persons over 65s living alone and the ratio of unmarried women aged 25 to 54 to unmarried men of the same age. Both of these factors are crucial elements in comprehending the isolation and deprivation of rural and coastal communities.

First, let us look at some indices from *The Census of Industrial Production 1995* and the CSO *Household Budget Survey 1994 - 95*. These are the latest figures available. Table 2.3A gives the data for industrial outlets with at least three employees in the four counties and for the State. Table 2.3B gives a summary of the data.

It will be clear that Donegal lags far behind other areas having an average industrial wage of £9,915 and an overall employee wage of £10,932. These figures are, respectively, 71.8% and 69.4% of the national averages, showing clearly the plight of at least one of our fishing areas. The Cork and Galway figures are obscured by the presence in and near the cities of electronic and pharmaceutical industries. Thus Cork has a net output per person engaged that is 1.64 times that of the State while Donegal is on 18% of Cork, Galway 54% and Kerry 31%. These latter figures related to the State are Donegal, 30%, Kerry 51% and Galway 89%.

Average wages per person in industry for the areas as a percentage of the State's average are, Cork 105%, Kerry 95%, Galway 92% and Donegal 69%.

Total industrial wages as a percentage of the State total are, Cork 12.5% (11.6%), Galway 4.03% (5.2%), Donegal 3.01% (3.6%) and Kerry 2.02% (3.5%). The figures in parentheses are the percentage of State population in each county. The extent of disadvantage will be obvious with Kerry, for example, earning 58% per person from industry of what it should be earning if industry were spread proportionately to the size of population.

There are other sources of income, of course, with Kerry earning proportionately more from tourism. This is underlined by the fact that Kerry has only 2.1% of total State industrial employment. However, the greater reliance of the coastal communities on fishing is given even greater importance by the figures in the following tables.

In summary, the counties of Donegal and Kerry and the coastal areas of Cork and Galway are greatly disadvantaged in their share of industrial development and in their lower share of wages from industry. An added factor here, undoubtedly, is that the average wage in the fish-processing sector (£9,896) is only 63% of average wages in industry (£15,749). If we look at the strictly 'industrial wage' the fish-processing sector wage at £9,101 is 65% of the State's £13,808. Figures are 1995; subsequent changes are for the worse.

Table 2.3A

Industrial Employment in Selected Areas of Ireland

CODE	DESCRIPTION OF VARIABLE		UNIT	DONEGAL	GALWAY	KERRY	CORK	STATE
1	Number of Local units		No.	180	224	137	587	4,817
	Persons Engaged							
	Industrial Workers							
2	Supervisors	Male	No.	167	260	197	657	7,411
3		Female	No.	49	43	30	121	1,189
4	Operatives	Male	No.	4,309	4,830	2,681	13,513	112,181
5		Female	No.	4,211	2,532	1,172	5,905	51,160
6	Apprentices	Male	No.	74	110	43	268	3,032
7		Female	No.	52	7	10	31	592
8	Total		No.	8,862	7,782	4,133	20,495	175,565
	Other Employee							
9	Clerical Staff	Male	No.	298	405	160	1,107	12,193
10		Female	No.	500	690	267	1,804	16,120
11	Admin & Technical Staff	Male	No.	464	1,323	422	3,960	26,869
12		Female	No.	124	386	83	882	6,523
13	Total		No.	1,386	2,804	932	7,753	61,705
14	Total employee (8+13)		No.	10,248	10,586	5,065	28,248	237,270
15	of which	Male	No.	5,312	6,928	3,503	19,505	161,686
16		Female	No.	4,936	3,658	1,562	8,743	75,584
17	Proprietors & Unpaid workers							
18	Total Person Engaged (14 & 17)		No.	10,302	10,647	5,134	28,463	238,893
	Industrial Output							
22	Gross output		£000	558,611	1,225,003	601,083	6,644,399	35,566,000
	Industrial input							
23	Industrial Materials for processing		£000	308,937	508,570	392,884	3,072,929	16,839,247
24	Industrial Services		£000	8,102	13,935	9,005	85,604	557,405
25	Fuel & power		£000	15,449	12,227	9,317	75,768	725,764
26	Total		£000	332,488	534,732	411,205	3,234,301	18,122,416
27	Net Output (22 & 26)		£000	226,123	690,271	189,877	3,410,098	17,443,584
	Wages and Salaries							
28	Industrial Workers		£000	87,863	91,644	56,606	296,206	2,424,245
29	Other Employee		£000	24,165	58,985	18,857	169,094	1,312,599
30	Outside Piece-workers		£000	727	123	20	403	3,161
31	Total		£000	112,755	150,752	75,483	465,702	3,740,005
32	Remainder of Net Output (27 - 31)		£000	113,368	539,519	114,395	2,944,396	13,703,579
CODE	**DESCRIPTION OF VARIABLE**		**UNIT**	**DONEGAL**	**GALWAY**	**KERRY**	**CORK**	**STATE**
	Capital Assets							
	Acquisitions of capital assets							
45	Plant and Vehicles		£000	30,361	31,150	14,505	205,402	1,232,522
46	Building & other Construction Work		£000	15,303	13,696	2,391	36,830	345,961
47	Other (including land)		£000	766	2,732	12,009	37,182	101,331
48	Total		£000	46,430	47,578	28,906	279,413	1,679,814
49	Sales of capital assets		£000	5,823	6,722	1,222	27,220	196,480
50	Net Additions to capital assets (48 & 49)		£000	40,607	40,857	27,784	252,193	1,483,334
	Derived Variables							
51	Gross Output per local unit (22/1)		£000	3,103	5,469	4,387	11,319	7,383
52	Net Output per local unit (21/1)		£000	1,256	3,082	1,386	5,809	3,621
53	Persons engaged per local units (18/1)		No.	57	48	37	48	50
54	Annual Wages per employee (31 - 30)/14		£	10,932	14,229	14,899	16,472	15,749
55	Annual Wages per Industrial Worker (22/8)		£	9,915	11,776	13,696	14,453	13,808
56	Gross Output Per Person engaged (22/18)		£	54,224	115,056	117,079	233,440	148,878
57	Net Output Per Person engaged (27/ 18)		£	21,949	64,832	36,984	119,808	73,018
58	Wages as % of Net Output (31/27)		%	50	22	40	14	21
59	Net output a % of Gross Output (27/22)		%	41	56	32	51	49

Source: CSO *Census of Industrial Production* 1995

Table 2.3B

Summary of Industrial Production in Selected Areas of Ireland

Summary							
DESCRIPTION OF VARIABLE	**UNIT**	**DONEGAL**	**GALWAY**	**KERRY**	**CORK**	**STATE**
Number of Local units	No.	180	224	137	587	4,817
Persons engaged	No.	8,862	7,782	4,433	20,495	175,565
Total Person Engaged (14 & 17)	No.	10,302	10,647	5,065	28,248	238,893
Wages Total	£000	112,755	150,752	75,483	465,702	3,740,005
Persons engaged per local units (18/1)	No.	57	48	37	48	50
Annual Wages per employee (31 - 30)/14	£	10,932	14,229	14,899	16,472	15,749
Annual Wages per Industrial Worker (22/8)	£	9,915	11,776	13,696	14,453	13,808
Net Output Per Person engaged (27/ 18)	£	21,949	64,832	36,984	119,808	73,018

Source: CSO *Census of Industrial Production* 1995

At the end of this section we will report on research we conducted with representatives of the various sectors in the fisheries industry. The figures we derived through analysis of the data are very similar to those of the *Census of Industrial Production*.

Another source of information about the economic wellbeing of an area is the *Household Budget Survey 1995-95, Vols. 1 & 2,* the latest such publication of the CSO. This suffers from the disadvantage of presenting data that is aggregated into eight regions so it does not allow clear statements about individual counties. The best estimates we have are those in Map 2.1 above. We will use the *HBS* data to compute measures of deprivation among the Fishing communities.

Table 2.4 gives the number and percentages of the various types of farm in the several areas.

Table 2.4

Farm Size

Area	Farmers < 30 acres & not stated	Farmers 30-49 acres	Farmers 50+ acres	Total Farmers	Farmers< 30 acres as % of all farms	Farmers 30-49 acres as % of all farms	Farmers 50+ acres as % of all farms
Cork Coastal Areas	813	938	4,327	6,078	13.38%	15.43%	71.19%
County Kerry	1,140	1,308	4,029	6,477	17.60%	20.19%	62.20%
County Galway	1,827	2,379	4,411	8,617	21.20%	27.61%	51.19%
County Donegal	1,200	679	1,952	3,831	31.32%	17.72%	50.95%
Total Fishing Areas	4,980	5,304	14,719	25,003	19.92%	21.21%	58.87%
STATE	16,507	17,971	65,185	99,663	16.56%	18.03%	65.41%

Source CSO Census 1996

The Fishing areas have 1.2 times the average State figures of farms under 30 acres, 1.8 times the 30-49 acre size and 90% of large farms. The figures for the Fishing areas would be much worse but for the inclusion of East Cork with its large farms.

The Household Budget Survey 1994-95 gives weekly incomes for the farm sizes as follows: Under 30 acres £202.35, 30-49 acres £248.23 and 50+ acres £370. The last figure is an interpolation. Aggregating these figures we find that even after levelling the playing pitch the fishing areas have only 97% of average State income in farming. If we exclude the Cork areas we have a figure 95% of the State's average. Taken alone Donegal has 92% of the State's average income from farming.

Looking at the urban-rural divide we find that the State is 58.1% urban while the Fishing areas are 30.9% urban and, without Cork, 21%. Rural household income is, on average, £263.42 against an urban average income of £292.73. This means that, on an urban-rural divide, the household income of the Fishing areas is some 97% of the State, the same figure as we got for the farming community.

The use of these aggregate figures understates the disadvantage of the fishing areas and other indicators show greater levels of physical disadvantage. It is not difficult to reconcile the understatement, as the national farm household income figure for 1997, according to the Department of Agriculture, was £18,582 of which farm income was 51% or £10,920. Of this latter figure, 47% came as direct income payment, financed or co-financed by the EU. In the Fishing areas there is appreciably less off-farm income as job opportunities are far fewer. So the danger of collapse of the whole community in these areas is very real. This is the problem identified in the GVA figures given in Map 2.1.

In looking at the overall impact of fisheries on the economy of the coastal areas, we recommend and refer to the Whittaker Report, *Review of Common Fisheries Policy,* July 1991, a report of the advisory group to the Minister for the Marine, established on February 10 1991, and to a report prepared for that group by the Centre for Developmental Studies, University College Galway (Brophy P., Dunn J. and Cuddy M., *The Impact of Fishing on Irish Coastal Regions*).

These studies estimate that a job at sea creates two jobs ashore in processing, transportation, net making, electronics, boat building and maintenance and each of these jobs creates a further job in induced activity. This is the rule of thumb used by input-output analysts. We argue for a figure of 5 to 1 which is a generally accepted estimate while some EU sources accept a figure, including induced activity, of 10 to 1. Fianna Fail in *Sea Change* (1997 p7) look for a figure of 5 or 7 to 1, up from the present 1.5 to 1.

The *Review* also refers to I.H. McNicholls' 1985 study *Shetland: Economy and Industry 1982/1983*. The Shetland Study found that each £1,000 of fish landed and exported created £804 of income for Shetland households but each £1,000 of fish landed and processed locally, and then exported, created

£1,511 of income locally. In Section 1 we saw that total Irish landings in 1997 were £130m. This meant some £150m to the local economy, mainly to our areas of concern. Aquaculture added £59m and processing £213m. Added to the ancillary industries and to the induced activities, we have the core of the coastal economies in these activities. Without them, Killybegs and the Beara Peninsula would cease to exist and the other fishing areas would collapse.

We now present some of the individual measures of deprivation in tabular and graph format. The appendices contain all the raw figures and derivatives used here. **All figures are courtesy of the CSO.**

The individual measures are population density, dependency ratio, % under 15, % 65 and over, Seniors living alone, female-male ratio, Farmers under 30 acres as % of all farmers, agri-workers as % of all workers, unemployment rate, percentage with education at Junior level or below and percentage with degree or professional qualification. The tables and graphs present data at County and State level.

The disadvantage of the Fishing areas is clear in every case. In some cases the fishing areas are very badly off; in other cases (as in unemployment rate) they raise the level of their hinterlands. This underscores the point that without fishing there would be a general collapse of the social and economic fabric in these areas, a fabric that is already under threat.

Population density is an important measure of deprivation as low density means isolation and low level of access to services including medical, educational and transportation services. Table 2.5 gives the details.

Table 2.5

Population Density

Area	Population Density: Persons per Square Km
Cork Coastal Areas	33.57
County Kerry	26.24
County Galway	21.58
County Donegal	26.74
Total Fishing Areas	26.24
STATE	51.60

Source CSO Census 1996

The predicament of the Fishing areas is clear, with Galway the most disadvantaged county. The EU ranges in density from 15 in Finland to 373 in Holland. Ireland has the third lowest population density after Finland and Sweden.

Dependency Ratio: We follow Roland Pressat (Pressat,1978, p13) in defining the dependency ratio as those aged under 15 plus those 65 and over divided by the group aged 15 to 64. This emphasises the burden placed on the middle age group. The burden is greater than appears as many in the 15 to 64 age group are students, disabled, at home or unemployed. Table 2.6 and Figure 2.1 give the details.

Table 2.6

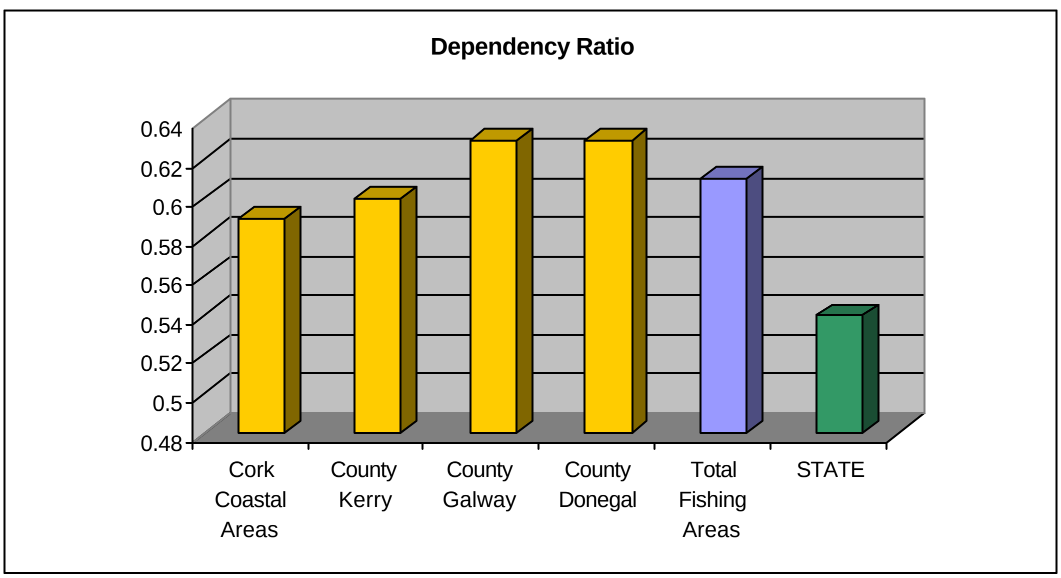
Dependency Ratio

Area	Dependency Ratio
Cork Coastal Areas	0.59
County Kerry	0.60
County Galway	0.63
County Donegal	0.63
Total Fishing Areas	0.61
STATE	0.54

Source CSO Census 1996

Figure 2.1

Dependency Ratio



The huge dependency ratio in the Fishing areas, especially Galway and Donegal, relative to the State will be clear. It might be kept in mind that Ireland has the highest dependency ratio in the EU so the position of the fishing areas relative to the EU can only be imagined. EU dependency ratios range from a low of .45 in Italy to Ireland's .54. (EU figures are 1991-93).

Table 2.7 gives the data for the **under 15 population**.

Table 2.7

Population under 15 Years of Age

Area	Percent under 15
Cork Coastal Areas	23.86%
County Kerry	23.58%
County Galway	24.79%
County Donegal	25.45%
Total Fishing Areas	24.44%
STATE	23.70%

Source CSO Census 1996

Of all EU States, Ireland has the highest proportion of its population under 15 years of age. The figure of 23.7% is down on the 1991 figure of 26.3% but it is on the increase again.

Over 65s: Table 2.8, Figure 2.8 and Maps 2.5A and 2.5B give the figures for the over 65 population. The Elderly are a particular charge on any society and, while Ireland has the smallest proportion of Elderly in the EU, where the UK has the highest at 17.8%, the burden is especially high in Ireland and in its coastal regions because of the high dependency ratio.

Table 2.8

Population Aged 65 and over

Area	Percent 65+
Cork Coastal Areas	13.11%
County Kerry	14.00%
County Galway	13.79%
County Donegal	13.19%
Total Fishing Areas	13.53%
STATE	11.41%

Source CSO *Census 1996*

Once again the disadvantage of the coastal areas will be clear.

Elderly Living Alone: A special group of the elderly are those who live alone. Table 2.9 gives the details.

We see from the data that the proportion of elderly living alone is significantly higher in the Fishing areas, particularly in Donegal, than it is in the state as a whole. Allied with the low population density, we have here a picture of massive isolation. Add to this the poor state of roads and transportation and it is easy to see how essential is the fishing industry to the local social and economic structure of the communities.

Table 2.9

Persons over 65 Living Alone

Area	P 65+ living alone as % of all households
Cork Coastal Areas	10.86%
County Kerry	11.28%
County Galway	10.85%
County Donegal	11.90%
Total Fishing Areas	11.23%
STATE	9.49%

Source CSO *Census 1996*

Gender Imbalance: A particular, and often overlooked, problem is that of gender imbalance among the singles of marriageable age which we put at ages 25 to 54. In many areas there are less than four single women for every ten single men in that age group. There are many reasons for this imbalance, not least that women make better use of educational opportunities and emigrate. They find it difficult to make a home where employment, male and female, is uncertain; this is particularly the case in the coastal areas we have under study.

Whatever the reason, the consequences are dire, for women and for men, especially for the latter. Male deviance is promoted in the absence of women and this includes depression and suicide which is a growing problem among young Irish male rural dwellers. Table 2.10 and Figure 2.10 give the details.

It will be noted, in passing, that the ratio for Ireland as a whole is .75; this means that, for every 100 single men between the ages of 25 and 54 in the State, there are only 75 single women of the same age. This shows the high level of emigration among young women as well as internal migration to the urban centres within Ireland.

The problem highlighted here is among the most serious facing Irish rural communities. The problem will be alleviated only when jobs are available for women in the rural and coastal areas and when secure jobs are available for men. Developing the fishing industry will go a good way towards this solution.

Table 2.10

Single Female - Male Ratio 25-54

Area	Single Females/ Males Ratio aged 25-54
Cork Coastal Areas	0.56
County Kerry	0.60
County Galway	0.52
County Donegal	0.62
Total Fishing Areas	0.57
STATE	0.75

Source CSO Census 1996

Small Farmers: Table 2.11 and Figure 2.11 give the proportion of small farmers in the several areas. (cf. also Table 2.4 and Figure 2.4 for farm breakdown by size). Table 2.11 and Figure 2.11 also give the data for the number of **Agri-workers** in the different areas.

Table 2.11

Small Farmers and Agri-Workers

Area	Agri-Worker as % of all at work	Farmers< 30 Acres as % of all Farms
Cork Coastal Areas	20.05%	13.38%
County Kerry	18.77%	17.60%
County Galway	22.04%	21.20%
County Donegal	13.63%	31.32%
Total Fishing Areas	18.77%	19.92%
STATE	10.25%	16.56%

Source CSO Census 1996

Curiously, Donegal has a low proportion of agri-workers though well up on the State. Donegal has also almost double its share of small farmers.

County Galway can be seen to be particularly at risk with large proportions of both small farmers and agri-workers.

Unemployment: Table 2.12 shows the unemployment figures. The figures are dated and unemployment has dropped considerably but the relative positions vis-à-vis the State have not changed. Indeed the Tiger economy has increased the relative disadvantage of our areas of interest. Donegal can be seen to be particularly disadvantaged.

Table 2.12

Unemployment Ratio

Area	Unemployment Ratio
Cork Coastal Areas	0.12
County Kerry	0.16
County Galway	0.14
County Donegal	0.22
Total Fishing Areas	0.16
STATE	0.15

Source CSO Census 1996

The **Level of Education** attained by the population is an important determinant of community potential. Table 2.13 gives the levels of education in the fishing areas and in the State. We define low education for the purpose of this report as those having junior level or below. This comprises the lowest three categories of the CSO's eleven-fold categorisation of educational attainment. High education we define as comprising the top four categories, those having a degree, professional qualification or higher. All the fishing areas, particularly Donegal, have higher proportions with low education and lower proportions with high education.

Table 2.13

Education Levels

Area	% Persons with Low Education	% Persons with High Education
Cork Coastal Areas	51.55%	8.76%
County Kerry	53.88%	7.99%
County Galway	55.82%	8.22%
County Donegal	63.24%	5.99%
Total Fishing Areas	56.23%	7.72%
STATE	50.43%	10.10%

Source CSO Census 1996

2.2 Case Study: The Fish-Processing sector in Donegal South West:

KILLYBEGS: O'Callaghan & Associates carried out this case study in the Killybegs area for the Donegal Fish Merchants Association in March 1998. Participants in the survey filled a questionnaire anonymously. There was a 95 % response rate and additional information was secured by means of direct interviews with representatives of the catching sector, the State, the haulage industry, the fish handling/ stevedoring service and through the use of statistics on the ancillary companies and the numbers employed in them.

The objective of this study was to collect data on the processing sector in Donegal South West, centred around Killybegs, with the intention of establishing the value of the processing industry and also the relationship it has with other sectors of the local and national economy.

Nineteen Fish processing companies participated in the study with the following results:

EMPLOYMENT - The maximum number employed directly in the Fish processing sector is 1,533 with 659 of these full time and permanent. This is 4.4% of persons at work in Donegal and 24.6% of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector in Donegal. (cf Table 2.14)

Table 2.14

Killybegs Employment

Total Employment	*1533*
Full time	659
Part time	874
% Total at Work in Co Donegal	4.4%
% Employment in Agri, Forestry & Fishing	24.6%

Source: *Donegal Merchants Assoc. Report*

Employment in the processor sector has grown over the last 20 years and now comprises 83% of all employed in the shore based fishery sector. (cf. Table 2.15)

Table 2.15

Increase in Processing Employment in Last 5 - 20 years

The Average percentage increase in employment over the last:	
5 years	28.7%
10 years	48.9%
20 years	61.8%

Source: *Donegal Merchants Assoc. Report*

TRAVEL TO WORK - The survey found that many workers travel long distances, up to 100 miles round trip, to get to work. This highlights the lack of alternative industry and job opportunity in the surrounding areas.

MAIN EARNERS - The majority of the fish-processing workforce see themselves as the main earners within their household. Out of the persons surveyed, 70.6 % considered themselves the main contributors to the costs, clothing and educating of their family.

ANCILLARY INDUSTRY - This survey found that there were 219 jobs in industries and services that had been created as a direct result of the processing industries in the area.

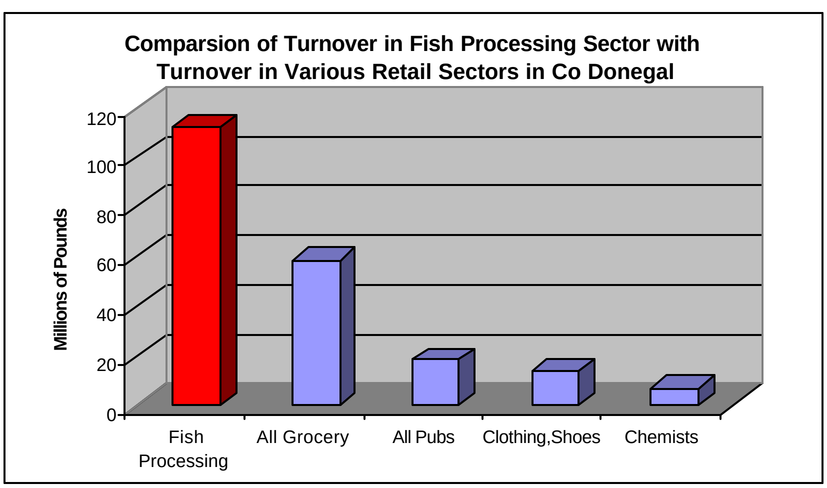
INCOMES - A Total of £11,333,144 was paid out in wages in the last financial year, with an average weekly wage of £186.59. (This accords well with the figures from the *Census of Industrial Production* given in Section 2).

EMPLOYMENT AT SEA - This study found that there are 19 pelagic vessels with a crew of 241 and 18 Whitefish vessels with an approximate crew of 109.

JOBS ASHORE / JOBS AT SEA. This study found that there was a total of 1,853 fishing related jobs ashore in this area with 350 jobs at sea. This is a ratio of 5:1. So every one job created at sea will create five jobs ashore. We will see this figure again. Killybegs has a better ratio of shore to sea jobs than the rest of Ireland and should be emulated elsewhere. The rest of Donegal could also improve.

COMPARSION OF TURNOVER - The fish-processing sector in this area has more total turnover than all grocery, pubs, clothing, and chemists in Co Donegal. (cf. Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2
Comparison of Turnover in Donegal 1996



Source: Donegal Merchants Assoc. Report

SUPPORT - This study found that the processing sector in this area supports a number of local services e.g. Transport, Packaging, Insurance as well as creating jobs in the maintenance sectors of mechanical, electrical, hydraulic and engineering. It also supported suppliers of pallets, ice, boxes and it contributes offal to the fish meal sector.

2.3 Employment in the Fisheries Related Ancillary Industries

It is a general understanding that, in the fisheries industry, every one job at sea can create five jobs ashore. In Ireland there are approximately 1400 employed full-time in the fisheries related ancillary industries with a further 600-part time (BIM 1999a, p21). These figures are estimates as it is difficult to identify how dependent each business is on the fishing industry. Unquestionably, the fishing industry has considerable impact on these businesses. Some businesses are totally, or almost totally, dependent on the fishing industry. Such are the boat builders, net manufactures, ice makers and of course, the fish processors whom we have considered already. Very dependent are the electronic, refrigeration, hydraulic, engineering and haulage sectors. So also to a large degree are oil providers. To a lesser extent insurance and banking do their local business with these industries.

Here we mention the induced sectors, the jobs created in shops, car dealers, schools, hospitals, public service and other such areas which serve the families of the fishermen at sea and those in shore based fishing - related industries. We will look at two ports as a case study in relation to direct, ancillary and induced employment and we will end by relating the opportunities and threats to other communities on the Western seaboard.

Killybegs has more direct, ancillary and induced employment than any other port in Ireland. Killybegs companies service the fishing industry in all the ports of Ireland. The town of Killybegs would not exist without fisheries and local employment in every shape and form is somehow related to fisheries. In April 1998 the AIB Bank and the Ulster Bank Ltd sponsored a corporation pack as an information booklet, the *Killybegs Offshore Register*, outlining the extensive range of products, services and facilities that exist in the Port of Killybegs,. This register lists 43 businesses, all of which wish to provide both products and services to the Oil and Gas Offshore Industry. Only for fisheries, most of the 43 companies on this register would not exist, certainly not in Killybegs. The Killybegs Offshore Register itself is testimony to how a job at sea has a spin off effect and creates employment. All the industries on the register are directly related, ancillary to or induced by the fishing industry in Killybegs and elsewhere in Ireland and abroad. Table 2.16 gives the register with the company name and also a service heading or description.

Ancillary employment in the Killybegs area is an important source of the economic well being of the area. Table 2.16 shows important sources of employment in the sectors such as: Accommodation, Air Travel, Boat Building, Bus and Taxi Hire, Business centres, Secretarial Services, Construction Advisory Services, Construction Materials and Plant Hire, Finance, Industrial Cleaning Equipment, Laboratory Services, Legal Services, Marketing and Administrative Services, Safety Equipment Suppliers, and Stevedoring and Forklift Hire. Employment in these sectors has been induced by the fisheries industry in Killybegs. The spin off effect of the fishing industry is obvious. Without fisheries not only Killybegs but much of Donegal would be in a deep recession

Table 2.16

Killybegs Offshore Register April 1998

COMPANY NAME	SERVICE HEADING
Allied Irish Bank	Finance / leasing
Aqualab	Laboratory
Atlantic Marine Supplies	Safety Equipment
Bank Of Ireland Ltd.	Finance
Barry Electronics Ltd.	Electronics/ Communicational/ Navigational Equipment
Bayview Hotel	Accommodation
Bonnar Engineering Ltd.	Structural & Marine Engineering
BMS Management Services Ltd.	Management / Agents / Vessels Chartering
Brendan O Keeney & Son	Bus/ Coach & Taxi Hire
Coastal Hydraulic Engineering Ltd.	Precision Engineering / Hydraulics
Construction Advisory Services	Construction Advistory
D.P Barry & Co	Legal Services
Donegal International Airport	Air Travels
Donegal Oil Co Ltd.	Fuel/ Oil / Lubricants
Donegal Refrigeration Ltd.	Refrigeration - Industrial/ Commercial
Finn Valley Oil Co Ltd.	Fuel/ Oil/ Lubricants
Fleming Engineering Ltd.	Structural Steel & Marine Engineering
Fluid Controls Irl. Ltd.	Precision Engineering / Hydraulics
Gallagher Bros Ltd.	Management Services
Gallagher Marine Ltd.	Engines/ Generators / Compressors
The Glen Stone Co. Ltd.	Construction Materials
Gundry's Ltd.	Chandlery
Harvey Travel	Bus / Coach & Taxi Hire
Horizon Marketing Consultants Ltd.	Marketing & Admin Mgmt Services
Horizon House	Business Office & Secretarial Services
Inver Auto Electrical Services	Engines/ Generators / Compressors
John J Boyle Ltd.	Stevedoring & Forklift Hire
Kelly Cleaning Equipment Ltd.	Industrial Cleaning Equipment
Killybegs Elec. Refrigeration Ltd.	Refrigeration- Industrial / Commercial
Killybegs Transport Ltd.	Freight Transport
Killybegs Travel Ltd.	Air Travel
Lubrication Engineering Ltd.	Fuel/Oil/Lubricants
Mooney (Boats) Ltd.	Boat Building
Murrin Fisheries Ltd.	Speciality Catering Supplies
Quinn O' Donnell Solicitors	Legal Services
Sean Ward Transport Ltd.	Freight Transport
Sinbad Marine Services Ltd.	Management/ Agents/ Vessel Chartering
Sligo Airport	Air Travel
Sonartron Ltd.	Electronic/ Communicational/ Navigational Equipment
Swan Nets Ltd.	Chandlery
Ulster Bank Ltd.	Finance
V.B Transport Ltd.	Freight Transport
Wartisila NSD Corporation	Engines/ Generators / Compressors

Source: Killybegs Offshore Register.

GREENCASTLE:

Greencastle is a small fishing village located in the North - East of the Inishowen Peninsula. It is located on the Western shores of Lough Foyle, which divides Donegal and Derry. We thank Claire Mulhall for allowing us use her research. We also thank Greencastle and District Development Company and Inishowen Partnership Company for access to their material.

The major areas of employment are fisheries and its allied industries, which account for 50% of the workforce in Greencastle. Agriculture accounts for a mere 11%

Industrial marine activity in Greencastle can be traced back to 1814. Fish landings in Greencastle are mostly demersal and shellfish. The Fleet in Greencastle comprises some seventy vessels. Over 70 % of these vessels are under 15 metres with only some 20 vessels over 40 metres. (cf. Table 2.17)

Table 2.17

Number of Fishermen on Vessels in Greencastle 1995

Crew	*Boats*	*Total Crew*
1-3 crew	50	130
4-6 crew	20	100
7+	1	16
Total	71	246

Table 2.18

Marine Businesses in Greencastle 1995

Type of Business	Name of Business	Date of Establishment	Emp F/Time	Emp P/Time
Co- operative	Foyle Fishermens Co – Op	1985	5	3
Co- operative	Greencastle Fishermens Co – Op	1967	3	2
Fish Processing	Greencastle Seafoods	1974	14	6
Fish Processing	Tardrum Fisheries	1989	3	10
Net Making	Carrymacarry Networks	1978	17	
Net Making	Cavanagh Nets	1975	12	
Net Making	Johnny Cavanagh	1983	1	
Haulage & Export	Greencastle Fish Exports	1994	2	1
Rope Making	Strivestrand Ropes Ltd	1990	4	
Cord Making	CastleCord Ltd	1994	2	2
Training	National Fishery Training centre	1974	9	7
Ice Making	The Bim Ice Plant	1975	2	
Boatbuilding	Mc Donald Boats	1750	4	
Total			78	31

In Greencastle 109 persons are employed in fisheries related industries (cf. Table 2.18). With the 246 persons fishing, this gives a total of 355 persons directly dependent on fishing for a living. Guesthouses house students from the Fishery College and some deckhands. Supermarkets depend on the people for much of their income as do the oil providers and others. Without fishing, Greencastle's economic and social structure would collapse. With no alternative industry in prospect, the productive people and their families would move elsewhere, leaving a wasteland of poverty and dependency.

At the same time, with such a low ratio of sea to shore jobs, Greencastle can benefit greatly from development of the processing industry. Emma Bonino might have been thinking of Greencastle when she spoke to the Irish Times in Venice in 1996.

Burtonport, on Donegal's West Coast, is struggling to find a new identity having for many years gloried in the title of “Europe’s Top Wild Salmon Port.” The ban on drift netting for salmon will have a serious effect on activities here. Ireland’s only offshore vivier-tank crab vessels are based at Burtonport where cargoes of live crab leave by road for the continent. The bulk of the fleet will continue with small-scale whitefishing activities and there is limited activity also in potting for lobster and crab by vessels of 10 metres and under.

Donegal is unique in the size of the catchment area from which workers are drawn to the fishing industry. We have seen that some workers were commuting up to 100 miles per day to work in the fish processing plants in Killybegs.

Kerry and Cork: To look South, the importance of fishing activities in the context of the general coastal communities was emphasised by one interviewee in the south west involved in organising fish handling, transport and sales from a widespread group of landing points along the south coast. About 65 vessels are landing to the group, with an average of four men on each boat. The organisation, which is registered as a limited company, has bought a commercial property at a central location where it provides space for eleven other fishing companies which, between them, employ about 200 people.

Founded in 1986, the organisation he manages serves fishermen along about 200 km of deeply indented coastline. Turnover for the group has grown from about IR£750,000 in the first year to more than IR £8m at present.

The group carries out regrading, packaging and processing for its constituent members with a large proportion of landings going to the Spanish market as prime fresh whitefish. The interviewee emphasised the major difference between this operation and the so-called “flag” companies:

> This is not like the companies that back a lorry on to the pier and the fish go straight on to the lorry. Here the fish is handled and graded and prepared whatever way the

> customer wants it. There is a big spin-off to the local community from our operation; there are the hauliers, lorry drivers and oil suppliers; shops benefit over a wide area by supplying the boats as well. There are two firms of pallet makers, we have net-menders on site here, there is another firm making floats for nets and there is an electronics engineer with a couple of people employed. It would be devastating altogether if anything happened to the fishing industry. Since this company started, the effects are visible far inland as well as along the coast.

He made a point which had been made by others also in all parts of the research area, that the Irish fishing industry is mixed and seasonal and, when the effort on one particular species is closed down, it increases the pressure on others.

> Now the tuna fishing is going, it really puts pressure on the white fishing and they are thinking of stopping that too. That will be a devastating blow to us. And the herring fishery is in total disarray. The last two years there is no market for herrings. The boats are only just able to get by. Ten years ago, herrings were three times the price they are now. The Japanese economy took a dive and the price of roe is only about one-third what it was. The Russian economy is gone.

This interviewee feels that the priorities for Ireland in the CFP review must be to get bigger quotas and to achieve more control of waters in the Irish economic zone. Some way must be found also, he feels, to “level the playing field” in which small Irish vessels are trying to compete against much larger ships from other member states. He believes that pro-active management schemes should be considered, including the general introduction of enhancement programmes, closing spawning areas and nursery areas and closing down fishing areas to allow recovery of stocks.
He added ruefully,

> At least then there would be some bit of fish for the next generation. To wipe out the fishing completely – you could not imagine it. I saw it when I was young. The fishing was non-existent around here. Everybody was emigrating. That was only in the ‘50s and ‘60s. Out of 15 people in the same class at school with me, only three didn’t emigrate. The same thing would happen again, if the fishing went.

The themes we have outlined in this section will be continued throughout the report and will be highlighted again in Section 3.

2.4 Quantitative Research: Finally, we report on extensive empirical research among representatives of the fisheries industry. We conducted in-depth interviews which will be reflected in Section 3. We also sent questionnaires to all employers in the industries in Donegal, Cork and Kerry and to a sample of ten employees per company. We got responses from 98 employees, 24 employers and 8 boat owners. As explained earlier, we conducted empirical research with fish-farming interests in Galway and elsewhere and this is reported on in a separate annex. Table 2.19 gives the findings for both employees and employers which accord well the *Census of Industrial Production* and other figures mentioned earlier.

Table 2.19

Questionnaire Analysis

Employee Responses	Crew Members	Fish Processors Staff	Fish Sales Staff	Ancillary Industry Staff*
Respondents	17	32	18	31
Average Age	32	32	35	29
Single	62.50%	44.83%	38.89%	60.00%
Married	37.50%	55.17%	61.11%	40.00%
Have Children:	42.86%	59.38%	61.11%	41.94%
No. in Full Time Employment	93.74%	81.25%	94.44%	100.00%
No. In Part Time Employment	6.26%	18.75%	5.56%	0.00%
Is Principal Source of Income	82.35%	81.25%	94.44%	100.00%
Average Annual Earnings (IR£)	11,561	9,973	11,581	14,854
Car Owners	70.59%	81.25%	88.89%	64.52%
Car Year Average	1990	1993	1994	1995
Level of Education: Primary School	7.14%	21.88%	11.11%	-
Junior/ Leaving Cert	64.29%	56.25%	44.44%	58.62%
Third Level/ Post Leaving	28.57%	9.38%	44.44%	41.38%

Employer Responses	Boat Owners	Fish Processors	Fish Sales	Ancillary Industry*	All Employers	N
Establishments	8	12	5	7	32	
% Material Sourced Local	100	44	90	20	44	
% Material Sourced Domestic	-	36	10	25	28	
% Material Sourced Foreign	-	20	-	55	28	
Average No. Full Time Employee	4	17	7	8	10.25	
Average No. Part Time Employee	1	17	2	5	11.33	
Average No. Seasonal Workforce	1	40	2	4	17.15	
AverageTotal Turnover Last Financial Year (IR£)	59,244	1,696,799	4,522,000	646,061	1,435,438	19
Average Wages Bill for last year (IR£) (1)	16,254	232,374	116,249	153,493	160,283	25
Average Workers PAYE (IR£) (1)	6,255	34,705	17,742	43,305	32,062	17
Average Workers PRSI (IR£) (1)	2,505	11,167	8,585	20,264	12,416	16
Average Employer PRSI (IR£) (1)	4,863	19,362	10,576	9,917	14,488	16
Average Electric Bill (IR£)	500	26,801	72,064	17,943	25,511	14
Average Gas Bill (IR£)	81	3,124	15,000	100.00	3,089	8
Average Oil Bill (IR£)	12,396	4,619	1,550	-	9,463	9
Average Packaging Bill (IR£)	1,000	74,244	27,152	850	38,113	10
Average Telecommunications Bill (IR£)	1,160	6,176	10,757	5,165	5,049	19
Average Office Supplies Bill (IR£)	200	1,927	5,203	2,367	2,539	14
Average Insurance Bill (IR£)	7,789	9,822	15,175	5,215	8,870	18
Average Solicitor Bill (IR£)	100	2,925	1,666	608	1,419	9
Average Accountancy Bill (IR£)	983	2,416	6,166	2,298	2,610	18
Average Ice Bill (IR£)	1,700	1,575	9,000	-	3,122	10
Average Offal Disposal Bill (IR£)	-	3,367	-	-	3,367	3
Average Transport Bill (IR£)	6,445	126,771	72,500	11,151	60,536	14
Average Equipment Bill (IR£)	1,200	21,100	20,000	-	6,057	7

* Ancillary Industry, Electronic, Refrigeration, Chandlery, Ship Agents & Marine Services
(1) Most crew members are " Self Employed", so the figures for Boat Owners would not represent the income of Deckhands

While the overall response to the questionnaires was low, we feel we received enough to make the work worthwhile.

To comment briefly on the findings in the tables, average age is low among employees ranging from 17 to 56 with an overall median of 31. Fishermen are single more than others. (In one interview a fishing skipper told how his impending marriage was called off because of the length of time he was away at sea. This may well be a difficult issue with fewer women prepared to tolerate the life-style of the fisherman spouse. It may also reflect the unwillingness of fishermen to marry as they do not have confidence in the future of their industry.) There is evidence of single parenthood which accords with national trends.

Part-time work and seasonal work is most common among the fish processor employees and lowest among employees of the ancillary industries. These ancillary industry employees have the highest salaries and have the least subsidiary sources of income. They have the most recent model cars where fishermen have the oldest. Within the ancillary employees, electronic employees earn IR£18,911 where net makers earn IR£9,200. Education level is lowest among the fish-processing staff and highest in the ancillary industries.

Turning to the employers, we find average overall turnover of the fish processors at IR£1.79million nearly double the national average of IR£970,000. Donegal is responsible for this disparity as Killybegs has the lion's share of Irish fish processing.

The amount contributed to local utilities and services brings home how much coastal communities, and indeed counties, rely on fishing and its allied industries.

In sum, we began with a map showing the levels of deprivation of the Coastal Fishing Communities.

We saw how socially and economically disadvantaged these areas are and we showed the levels of disadvantage on many indicators by way of table and graph.

Through case studies in Donegal and in the Southwest we showed the extremely high level of dependence of these communities on fishing and on the ancillary activities related to fishing.

Our own primary quantitative research was entirely consonant with the case studies used and with the analysis of secondary data.

The dependence on fishing of shops, post offices, schools, gardai, doctors and all the institutions that make up the social fabric of communities means that, unless fishing is preserved and developed, we have seen the end of the communities that carry an age-old tradition and culture.

Section 3: Discussion

3.1 The Issue of Culture

Ireland sits, an island, on the western periphery of Europe. Ireland is the only major European region not linked directly with the mainland. This isolation gives Ireland, particularly its West Coast, a unique importance within Europe and European culture.
At the end of the second millennium, in the birth pangs of European integration, Europe needs above all a unifying element. This element can only be a culture that has developed over 4,000 years from the many strands of European culture and that maintains the essence of each strand. Europe recognizes this, as we shall see later.

The importance of Ireland is due to two seemingly contradictory factors.

First, its peripheral isolation has ensured that Ireland's West Coast has preserved aspects of Irish, Celtic and European culture better than any other area in the EU. Successive movements of people into Ireland resulted from expansions and expulsions in mainland Europe and beyond. Once these people with their culture reached the West Coast of Ireland they could go no further and were thrown back on one another just as the Atlantic waves are thrown back from the same cliffs. Here they created an amalgam where the many unique contributions of European peoples have been preserved, at least to the moment.

In physical terms, the gene pool of Ireland is not Celtic but Mesolithic and Neolithic. As Peter Woodman puts it, "The Irish are essentially pre-Indo-European, they are not physically Celtic"(Woodman, p25). The Irish language is Celtic and its uniqueness among Celtic tongues is probably due to the language and the consonants that existed before the Celts arrived in Ireland. The Celts did not invade Ireland in large numbers – indeed, until the Ulster plantation of the 17th Century, no large-scale invasion of Ireland or of its gene pool took place since the second millennium BC – but the Celtic culture and language did supplant what was there before.

This culture of Hallstatt and La Tene is one of the principal sources of European culture and civilization. It contrasts with one of the other bases of European culture, the classical Graeco-Roman, in being, to use Max Weber's typology, *nonrational* or expressive where the classical culture and its derivatives in the mainly Protestant areas of Western Europe are primarily *rational-efficient*. Strabo (64 BC to 24 AD) describes the Celts as hospitable and lovers of music and storytelling, devoted to war and adventure, pleasure and feasts; one might credit him with creating the Celtic stereotype though he was quoting from much older Greek sources going back to the time of Homer!

Secondly, Ireland's isolation, particularly that of its West Coast, was more apparent than real. Ireland, since pre-history has been on the main highway of communication and commerce of Europe and has been an important link in that highway.

Mesolithic people first arrived in Ireland some 9,000 years ago. They came to the North East, probably from Scotland, and to the South West, probably from Brittany or Spain. They came by sea; The Sea was an important part of their world and fishing an important part of their livelihood and survival. Archaeological research has shown that inhabitants of the island of Ireland have always lived on fishing as well as on hunting and farming. Fishing and the sea have been part of the Irish culture and psyche since the very beginning. It is not our function to examine intensively the many connections between Ireland and Europe in prehistoric times, but, to illustrate a point, we may point to three Irish sites that are recognised as World Heritage Sites.

One of these, the Giant's Causeway, is a natural basalt formation and need not concern us further here. The others are Newgrange on the Boyne River, the oldest megalithic site in Europe, and Skellig Mhichil, a sixth century monastery eight miles off the coast of Kerry. Newgrange, in the Boyne Valley on the East Coast shows the relationship with mainland Europe, 5,000 years ago, its artifacts and burial customs, while the Skellig shows how Irish monks chose to live on and from the sea in its remote islands like the Skellig, the Blaskets, the Aran Islands and Tory Island. After the breakdown of the Roman Empire, these Irish monks, among them Johannes Scotus Eriugena, Columcille of Iona, Aidan of Lindisfarne, Killian of Thuringia and Vienna, Columbanus of Bobbio, Gall of St.Gall and so many others, brought learning back to Europe. They were able to do this because sea travel was in their blood.

The most famous of the monk-seafarers was Brendan of Kerry whose name represents the many monks who, from bases in Ireland and Scotland, sailed to the Faeroes, to Iceland and, probably, to Newfoundland. The Westmannaeyer (Irishman's) Islands near Reykjavik testify to the fact that the Vikings found Irish seafaring monks, and their retainers, before them.

Since the first arrivals, the West European seaway encompassing the south and west coasts has ensured regular contact with Europe from Brittany to Egypt and all places in between. A further seaway passed through the Irish Sea and gave Dublin the strategic position that it held from the time of the Vikings until the Act of Union in 1800. We are concerned in this paper mainly with the South and West Coasts and, in this report, we will deal with Counties Cork, Kerry, Galway and Donegal.

In Donegal we find an abundance of archaeological sites that plot the spread of the first Irish people who occupied a site at Mount Sandel in neighbouring County Derry some nine thousand years ago. They lived always near the sea and their food was fish, anadromous and catadromous, sea fish, seal, and boar. Having come by sea they must have had boating as well as fishing skills. These people would later spread out southward and give us the miles of wall of the early farmers, walls which until recently lay beneath our blanket and raised bogs. This tradition of seafaring and fishing continued in Donegal into modern times. O Donnell, chieftain of Donegal, was known as King of the Fish in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and the Carew Manuscripts tell of O Donnell trading fish for wine with the French in 1560. We may be sure there was a well-established fishing industry in Donegal at this time. At the same time Clan chieftains were fishing and trading in Mayo (O Malley), Aran Islands, Galway (Clan Teige O Brien), Kerry (O Sullivan) and Cork (O Driscoll). As early as 1537 we have the *Mighell* of Kinsale landing 4,000 of salt fish from the New Land at Bristol, showing how quickly the Irish exploited the new Newfoundland fisheries.

In Kerry we will look in some detail at the Dingle Peninsula, the most westerly in Europe. Once again we have archaeological sites from seven to nine thousand years ago and evidence of the consumption at that time of fourteen species of fish including haddock, wrasse and tope as well as shellfish. This area, rich in copper, attracted seafarers from Europe during the bronze age between 2,000 and 500 BC. The peninsula, of some 600 square Kilometers, contains over two thousand recognized archaeological sites, many from the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze eras. It contains over half of known Ogham stones. Ogham, pronounced ohm, is the earliest Irish writing and the only pre-Christian one.

Dingle is the capital town and was known as a fishing and trading town in the thirteenth century. The Irish language is the everyday language of most of the people to the west of the peninsula. These people know themselves as the Corca Dhuibhne, the seed or people of Duibhne, their ancestral goddess of fertility; the same name is given to the locality where they live. The lineage of these people traces back to the Mesolithics and they have been added to by the refugees from famine and oppression to the east. Songs and tales that are common towards the East Coast of Ireland are also common here. The very same is true of the people of Donegal who received the dispossessed of the Ulster plantations of the seventeenth century.

South Cork, also rich in copper, had connections over thousands of years with Cornwall and Brittany. The profusion in this area of Wedge graves dating from 2,000 BC onwards marks the connection with Brittany as do the ‘frequent, elaborate and profuse’ carvings on the Megalithic tombs of the Boyne Valley speak of similar connections a thousand years before. It is interesting that copper and tin are not found together in nature and, to make bronze, some form of trading must be initiated to bring the two ores together. It is this need that caused the growth of commerce and of civilization as we know it. The Southwest coast of Ireland was at the centre of this proto-commerce and interacted not only with Britain and France but also with many other European and North African countries.

At the beginning of the Renaissance, before 1250, four groups came to Ireland who would also affect our culture irrevocably and tie us in with the culture and civilization of Europe. These were the Normans, the Franciscans, the Dominicans and the Cistercians. All but the Franciscans represented a rational advance in the affairs of State and Church and brought in their train Italian bankers who represented the most advanced nation of the time, further consolidating our links with the Mainland. The Franciscans became the most loved of religious orders in Ireland, due in no small measure, one might hazard, to their non-rational nature-centred approach which was so consonant with the Celtic world-view. It may be of interest to note that both the Franciscans and the Dominicans had major foundations in Kerry within fifty years of their founding in 1209 and 1216; it shows how closely connected these most peripheral parts of Europe were to the centre of things.

Elsewhere we have documented how the Irish fisheries were systematically undermined from Tudor times to the present. This undermining and downgrading was so effective that only one of the founding fathers of the Irish State, Arthur Griffith, had a vision for Irish fisheries. Meanwhile, undermined though it was, fishing remained part of the culture of the coastal communities and a large part of the identity and meaning of life of the members of those communities. To emphasise the importance of the coastal communities and of their fishing we will take as a case study the community of the Blasket Islands which ceased to exist physically in 1953 when a native Irish government, to its eternal shame, oversaw the removal of the last of the islanders to the mainland.

The Blasket Islands lie to the west of the Dingle Peninsula of which we have already spoken. It is the most westerly part of Europe. Its history before 1700 is not well known and many of the families resident there at the end of the 19th Century could trace their origins to the Mainland. At no time did the Blasket population exceed two hundred, yet in this century that small community gave to the world some of the greatest literature the world has seen. This is a huge claim and we must examine it to substantiate its truth and to benefit from its lesson. Before we do we must look at The European Union's stance on Culture.

The legal basis of the EU's position on culture is Title IX, Article 128, of the Treaty on European Union that came into force in November 1993. It is worth quoting in full. The emphasis is ours.

Article 128

1. **The Community shall contribute to the flowering of the cultures of the Member States, while respecting their national and regional diversity and at the same time bringing the common cultural heritage to the fore**.

2. Action by the Community shall be aimed at **encouraging co-operation between Member States** and, if necessary, supporting and supplementing their action in the following areas:

   Improvement of the knowledge and dissemination of the culture and history of the European peoples;

   Conservation and safeguarding of cultural heritage of European significance;

Non-commercial cultural exchanges;

Artistic and literary creation, including in the audio-visual sector;

3. The Community and the Member States shall foster cooperation with third countries and the competent international organizations in the sphere of Culture, in particular the Council of Europe.

4. **The Community shall take cultural aspects into account in its action under other provisions of this Treaty**.

5. In order to contribute to the achievement of the objectives referred to in this Article the Council

   - acting in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 189b and after consulting the Committee of the Regions, shall adopt incentive measures, excluding any harmonisation of the laws and regulations of the Member States. The Council shall act unanimously throughout the procedure referred to in Article 189b;

   - acting unanimously on a proposal from the Commission, shall adopt recommendations

In April 1996 the Commission adopted its *First Report on the Consideration of Cultural Aspects in European Community Action.* The *First Report* makes sad reading. From this it is clear that the Commission takes a very pedestrian and commercial approach in their definition of Culture. It seems more interested in the job potential of culture, in the maintenance of monuments and in the regulation of competition in cultural artifacts than in understanding culture as the very marrow and structure of a people's identity and value system. The Commission's approach is well meant and it is easy to see how it misses the real meaning of culture in its concern for employment and commerce. However, the real meaning of culture is implicit in the portions of Article 128 we have emphasized.

The Commission's approach has developed since the *First Report*. *The Cork Declaration - a Living Countryside* (November 1996) recognized the rural areas of Europe as *living*, as made up of people whose values must be supported under the principles of diversification, sustainability and subsidiarity. A Council decision of September 22 1997 asked the Commission to set up "a guiding, comprehensive and transparent approach for cultural action…" In its 1998 response, *Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council and the Committee of the Regions: First European Community Framework Programme in Support of Culture (2000-2004),* the Commission states that

> as a result of much and varied consultation culture is no longer restricted to highbrow culture (fine arts, music, dance, theatre, literature). Today the concept also covers popular culture, mass-produced culture, everyday culture. This broadening of the definition is a consequence of the fact that culture is no longer considered a subsidiary activity but a driving force in society, making for creativity, vitality, dialogue and cohesion. It is therefore intrinsic to any response to the major challenges that we face today…

In this document the Commission goes on to admit that there have been shortcomings in the first phase of cultural action under the Amsterdam Treaty: "the overall impact of Community intervention has been less than expected". The document lists seven messages deriving from the consultation process. We give two as especially relevant to our argument. First,

> …culture is of fundamental value to Europe. Yet in the Community there is too little awareness of the cultures which make up Europe and the open and diverse cultural area common to the European people. Such awareness needs to be increased in order to promote European integration.

Secondly,

> Culture is able to strengthen social cohesion, especially in vulnerable areas or among marginalised groups of the population. Culture, through cultural exchange and dialogue, consolidates peace, which is one of the primary goals of European integration.

The resulting *Proposal for a Parliament and Council Decision establishing a single financing and programming instrument for cultural cooperation (Culture 2000 programme)* is a lengthy document which takes on board the proposals of the Commission; we take one quote:

> Whereas, if citizens give their full support to and participate fully in European integration, greater emphasis should be placed on their common cultural values and roots as a key element of their identity and their membership of a society founded on freedom, democracy, tolerance and solidarity; whereas a better balance must be achieved between the economic and cultural aspects of the Community so that these aspects can complement and sustain each other.

Thus it will be seen that Europe has developed its thinking in relation to culture. What we wish to do is show that the balance between cultural and economic aspects of Ireland's fishing communities is sadly lacking.

We must return to our case study of the Blasket Islands. We begin with a quote from the late R.A.S MacAlister:

> The importance of Ireland is that, thanks to the 'time-lag', it has rendered to Anthropology the unique, inestimable, indispensable service of carrying a primitive European *Precivilization* down into late historic times, and there holding it up for our observation and instruction.

We can look beyond the prejudice that informs this remark and see the truth it contains; we may even go further and claim that elements of that Precivilization remain in the coastal communities of Ireland, and Ireland and Europe will be much the poorer if current fisheries policies destroy the bedrock of this culture and civilization.

At the beginning of this century, the Blasket comprised some 151 persons. The vast majority was illiterate. Then by lucky chance several notable scholars, most of them foreigners, came to the Blaskets. First to come, in 1906, was John Millington Synge the dramatist; Blasket influence can be detected in his plays but his impact on the Blaskets was very little.

Next came, from Norway, Carl Marstrander, an Lochlannach (the Viking) as he was known affectionately to the Islanders. He was the first to give the Islanders a sense of the value of their culture, of their music and dance and, above all, their storytelling. In particular, he became very friendly with Tomas O Criomhthain who was well over 40 when he learned to read and write his own language, Irish. On Marstrander's recommendation, in 1910, came Robin Flower, the Keeper of Irish manuscripts in the British Museum. He also befriended O Criomhthain.

Next came another English scholar, Kenneth Jackson of Edinburgh University and Brian O Ceallaigh an Irish inspector of schools from Killarney who introduced O Criomhthain to Pierre Loti's book *Pecheur d'Islande* (1886) and to some of Maxim Gorky's works to show him that the lives of ordinary people, Icelandic fishermen and Russian Peasants, could be the stuff of great literature, so why not the lives of Blasket fishermen and farmers. O Ceallaigh in 1917 persuaded O Criomhthain to send him letters containing a diary and a story of his life and times. This O Criomhthain began immediately, at the age of 63! These letters formed the basis of O Criomhthain's two best-known books. They are *Allagar na hInise (Island Cross-Talk)*, 1928 and *An t-Oileanach (The Islandman)*, 1929. These books are two of the masterpieces not just of Irish but of world literature. For this high praise we have the authority of the next visitor that concerns us. This is Seoirse Mac Tomais or George Thompson as he was known in his native London. We must dwell for a while on Mac Tomais as he is important to our argument.

Seoirse Mac Tomais is acknowledged by his peers as one of the great classical scholars of all time. He is accepted worldwide as an authority on classics and on classical culture and his books have been translated into 22 languages. Professor W.B.Stanford wrote of his edition of the *Oresteia* of Aeschylus in 1938 "Professor Thompson's book (771 pages in all) is outstanding among the editions of any century" (Hermathena, May 1939).

This is the man who arrived, a nineteen year old undergraduate of Classics at Cambridge University, in the Blaskets in August, 1923. He had been recommended to come by Robin Flower and immediately became friendly with Muiris O Suilleabhain whom he would encourage to write *Fiche Blian ag Fas* (*Twenty Years a-Growing*),1933. Mac Tomais had urged O Suilleabhain to write in the mould of O Criomhthain and he regarded the finished work as equal to any literary production of any place or any time. To O Suilleabhain he dedicated his *Oresteia*, one literary man to another, one friend to another.

What is important to us here is Thompson's assessment of the culture of the Blasket Islands and its ongoing effect on him. Writing in Irish in 1977 he said of the Blasket Literature which came in twenty years, between 1917 and 1937, from three authors, one of whom, Peig Sayers, was illiterate:

> We have a small library, the like of which is not to be found in any other language. They are books apart which have won a corner for themselves in international literature.

The reason why these books are so special is at the heart of what we mean by culture. George Thompson is uniquely qualified to speak of culture, being greatly involved with the culture of ancient and modern Greece and with that of Ireland. To quote from his *The Prehistoric Aegean*, (1949),

> Then I went to Ireland. The conversation of those ragged peasants, as soon as I learnt to follow it, electrified me. It was as though Homer had come alive. Its vitality was inexhaustible, yet it was rhythmical alliterative, formal, artificial, always on the point of bursting into poetry. There is no need to describe it further, because it had all the qualities noted by Radlov in the conversation of the Kirghiz…I realized that these gems falling from the lips of the people, so far from being novelties, were centuries old - they were what the language was made of; and as I became fluent in it they began to trip off my own tongue. Returning to Homer, I read him in a new light. He was a people's poet - aristocratic, no doubt, but living in an age in which class inequalities had not yet created a cultural cleavage between hut and castle.

Thompson mentions another occasion when he spoke with a woman at a well who told him of her family in America, of her own life on the Island and of her hopes of being buried in Ireland:

> As she spoke, she grew excited, her language became more fluent, more highly coloured, rhythmical, melodious, and her body swayed in a dreamy, cradle-like accompaniment. Then she picked up her buckets with a laugh, wished me goodnight and went home.
> This unpremeditated outburst from an illiterate old woman with no artistic pretensions had all the characteristics of poetry. It was inspired.

Thompson had come to the most remote outpost of western civilization in search of spoken Irish and found he had rediscovered Homer's Ithaca, the Island of Odysseus, "A rugged place but a good nurse of men" (*Odyssey IX, 1.27)*. He now realized that the question of who wrote the *Odyssey* or the *Iliad* was a futile one as the basis of these books was the lays that had been passed down by word of mouth over generations of professional storytellers, constantly being honed until they were finally committed to writing. He found the same oral tradition in the Blasket and watched it emerge as the 'Blasket Library', as he called it. Thompson again acknowledges his debt to the Blasket Islanders in *Aeschylus and Athens* (1941) "I must also mention a special debt to my friends the peasant fishermen of the Blasket Island in West Kerry who taught me, among many other things that could not be learned from books, what it is like to live in a pre-capitalist society".

Thompson learned many things in West Kerry, among them that the past is ever present in oral tradition. He visited Greece for the first time in 1926 and learned the same lesson, not to look for the living among the dead. Here he left the other students in Athens and went by himself to visit Ithaca, and, listening to old women talking there, he thought he was back on the Blasket. He would say later:

> Like every student, I was deeply impressed when I found myself standing under the shadow of the Parthenon. But this feeling did not last. It gave way to an oppressive doubt: "There was only one Hellas, and she is gone and will not come again".
> Before making the journey I had got hold of Thumb's *Handbook of the Modern Greek Vernacular* and picked up a smattering of the spoken language, just enough to maintain a precarious conversation. Looking back after all these years, I find that what I learnt from Thumb's *Handbook* has meant more to me than all the monuments of antiquity.

In his *Greek Language* (1960) Thompson continues:

> It is strange that so many classical scholars visiting Greece to refresh themselves at the fount of Hellenism should spend all their time contemplating the material remains of antiquity without realising that the object of their quest still flows from the lips of the people.

Thompson looked to the living present, the carrier of past wisdom and structures of thinking that is the folk culture of all countries. The vibrant culture of Ithaca and the Blasket was shaped not only by traditional values but also by the environment and the way of making a living. This is especially true of fishing communities. Thompson quotes in translation from *An tOileanach*:

> Often we put out to sea in fair weather at dawn, and when we returned the people were keening for us, the day had turned out so foul. Often we had to be out at night, and the misery of that kind of fishing cannot be described. I count it the worst of trades that ever I set hand or foot to: the rollers towering overhead and shutting out the sight of land; a long cold night battling against heavy seas, and often with little profit, just praying from one moment to the next for the help of God. It is seldom we got a haul sufficient for our needs, and even then we might have to cut the nets, which we had bought so dear, and leave them, fish and all, to drift away with the tide. On other nights, the boats would be nicely full after all our toil, but then we would not make harbour or land with the swell rising up over the green grass in a north-westerly gale and the surf sweeping over the rocks in every stretch of the sea. We would then have to run under sail before the wind, some of us to Crooked Creek, others to Ventry Harbour or Dingle; then home in the teeth of the storm, then out again the next night on the bank where our livelihood was.

The heroic dimension of the Blasket which is so close to Homer resonates in a passage that Thompson quotes from *La d'Ar Saol* (A Day We Lived), 1969, written by Sean O Criomhthain, son of Tomas:

Diarmaid Donnacha O Begley died today in Dingle Hospital at the age of eighty. He must have been the tallest man in the district. He was seven feet in height and well built in proportion. He was an accomplished Irish speaker, but, as he used to say himself, "Neither Irish nor English ever put a morsel on my plate". He was a one-cow farmer and a fisherman too – as good a fisherman as ever sat on the thwart of a canoe. He spent his whole life in the jaws of the waves, never knowing whether he would come back safe or leave his corpse to the crabs. That had to be done when Diarmaid was earning his livelihood. The jetty from which he went fishing was neither safe nor sound, and when he was caught in a storm he would often put into Baile na nGall. Nothing pleased him better, because it gave him an excuse for a pint, which he never refused.

> A hero laid low. The peace of heaven to his soul.

The life that was a 'great nurse of men' was not to last long after the Great War. O Criomhthain writes in *Allagar na hInise:*

> All along the coast every canoe was up to the chin with mackerel. In Smerwick Harbour the seine nets were down to the sea-bed with fish. The sight of all the fish on its way to Dingle was a marvel to behold. A good part of it was bought at a shilling a hundred. That was not enough to pay the cartage; it was sixpence short. The man who had caught the fish did not get even that shilling - no, not a penny of it. Not a

single sixpence came into the Island for that day's fishing, though the boats were down to the gunwale. The carters refused to take it; there was too much of it; it wouldn't pay. It couldn't be salted either. The salt-dealers had been charging a crown a hundred, but when they saw the peoples' plight, they charged fifteen shillings. So there was nothing left for it but to pick the fishes out of the nets and throw them back dead into the sea.

The fishing was beset by market forces, by opportunistic greed and by government inaction. In 1921 there were 400 naomhoga, or canoes, west of Dingle; in 1934 there were 80. The effect on the communities was devastating. Muiris O Suilleabhain recounts in *Fiche Blian ag Fas*:

A great change was coming over the Island. Since the fishing was gone under foot, all the young people were departing across to America, five or six of them together every year. Maire was not gone a couple of years when the passage money was sent across to Sean. A year after that Eibhlin went. Tomas Owen Vaun was gone already for some time and he writing to me from beyond. My brother Micheal was working for a tailor in Dingle, and there was nobody left now in the house but my grandfather, my father and myself.

Later, in Cork, Muiris meets an old fisherman who laments:

"I tell you I was well off once, a fisherman with a motor boat owned by myself and my four sons. But my sharp sorrow! the fishing went under foot, and my heart was sorely smitten a year ago on the spot where the two of us are standing now, when my four sons said farewell and turned their backs on me out through the harbour. Ah, it is little I thought", cried he mournfully, "ye would leave me alone as I am"….I said goodbye to the old man who was gazing sorrowfully out, as if he were talking to the great sea.

The curse of emigration continued for Ireland and for the Blasket. By 1939 the population was under 100 and by 1947 there were but 50. By 1953 the community was reduced to 23 and was evacuated in November of that year. So ended a great and unique community that in the space of forty years wrote itself into world literature and died. This tragedy must never be allowed to happen again.

Professor Thompson, in whose debt stand Ireland, Greece and, indeed, all of Europe for helping us to understand our culture as it lives in the mouths and traditions of rural and fishing communities, died in February 1987. The passages we have quoted from Thompson and from the Blasket library illustrate what a precious treasure we have in the culture of our fishing communities. Doubtless much has changed in the past fifty years but all is not lost. The old culture still flows from the lips of the people.

And it is under constant threat. Changes have taken place that are of little consequence; among these, few now fish from canoes though they are still made and used. They have been supplanted by the inshore fleet that needs support if it is to survive and prosper. Mid-sized boats, to 25 meters, have formed the backbone of the fleet and they are under serious threat from two sources – first their age and, secondly, the boats from other EU states which rape local fish stocks and harass smaller wooden Irish boats.

We have spoken with fishermen who have said, “finished, it’s finished”. This must not become a general cry, for if the fishing is finished then with it go the communities and their culture that is the most precious heritage in Europe, more precious than Chartres, more precious than the Parthenon, more precious than Newgrange. They are dead; the culture of the coastal communities lives.

In simple terms the Irish fishing industry is only a small part of the Irish economy. Economic arguments cannot win reprieve for this industry that is under such threat, and unless the Irish fishermen, in a spirit of subsidiarity, are charged with regulating the fisheries around our coasts, then the disaster of the Blasket will be repeated on a much larger scale. Muiris O Suilleabhain in one of the passages quoted above describes the haemorrhage and imminent death of his own community. The same emigrant trail will sing the dirge of all our coastal communities if appropriate action is not taken to empower the Irish fishing industry to act as it must.

3.2 The Phenomenology of the Irish Fishing Industry:

Phenomenology derives from the work of Edmund Husserl and Max Scheler and aims to understand (*Verstehen)* the personal meaning and 'life-world' of the respondent as individually experienced.

Many interviews were conducted with people involved in various aspects of the fishing industry, in ancillary activities and in the general community with regard to the importance and the relevance of fishing to themselves and to the viability of their communities. What we found was a quiet despondence, a puzzled desperation and, above all, signs of a pervasive alienation.

The view was strongly held across the board that

- if present policies continue, there is little hope of a viable fishing industry existing in the west of Ireland, and
- if the fishing industry is depleted, the effect on the coastal communities which depend on it will be catastrophic.

Many of those interviewed expressed puzzlement at the obvious dichotomy between the Common Fisheries Policy and the Regional Fund. As one interviewee put it: "If we were not fishing, the Regional Fund would be spending millions trying to get us to start using this natural resource on our doorstep."

Another respondent enlarged on this, a man who has been involved with the fishing industry in the Southwest since the 1950s and has long experience as a representative of the catching sector. He believes that the answer to the management and conservation problems lies in giving control to an EU Fisheries Committee representative of all the countries involved in sea fishing but with decisions taken only by those countries with an interest in the stock. So, Ireland, the UK and the Dutch would be involved in making decisions about the mackerel that shoal in the North Sea and migrate around the north of Scotland and down the west coast of Ireland. They would not make decisions about tuna in the Mediterranean and the Greeks would have no say in haddock on the Rockall Bank.

Like all Irish fishermen, he has strong feelings about the restrictions that have been placed on fleet development.

> We had only started to develop our fleet in the 1970s when we were stopped in our tracks. That was hard enough to take but then it came to reductions in the fleet and they wanted the same percentage reduction from each of the member countries.
>
> We should be allowed to increase rather than reduce because our industry here had never been developed to where others were at. It was not an equal starting point. The Irish pelagic fleet developed to some extent as a result of the Hague Agreement but now they are being restricted again.

> The other nonsense is Relative Stability with every country getting a share of the cake and they have to remain like that for ever more. I can't see the sense of that either. We think that's one of the things that should be up for discussion in the renegotiation. France, for example, for the past five years has not gone anywhere near catching their monk quota. They only went as high as 55% or 56%. So, why do they insist on maintaining the status quo? We are working on a very miserable quota. If we are ever to get justice in the CFP, all these things should be up for serious discussion and, if it can be argued that there is an anomaly there, let's take it out of the system and make a fresh start based on the best terms rather than looking back to 25 years ago. And if there are any species of fish that are consistently undercaught, there should be an argument of giving it to us.

This respondent believes that pro-active management by the participating countries in each fishery must be taken to conserve stocks:

> The biggest problem is getting the other countries that fish off Ireland to agree. First of all, it has be established by scientific proof and secondly the other countries have to agree and that's where the problem starts. Every fisherman here who is fishing inshore waters suspects what's been happening for the past number of years and he will tell you fishing is going down. We take it into our meetings with the Department (of Marine & Natural Resources) and they say – 'We are all on for it but we can't get the other countries to agree.'
>
> Fisheries should be controlled by those countries which are involved. It's control from the centre that is not working. They have had cuts after cuts after cuts in fleet size and in quotas and it is not working. It should be controlled by the group of states involved in a fishery.
>
> We started off saying each state should control its own 200-miles or out to the median line but we have softened that. Those countries fishing those areas should have a say in what happens there. Not all the 15 countries; two of them don't even have maritime coastlines. All of them should have input into the discussion if they want but not all of them should be involved in the decisions. At the moment, we are only being used by the others to gain votes.

Alternatives:

Almost all those who were interviewed made the point that there is no alternative year-round industrial employment in the remote coastal areas at present and, if fishing was closed down, it just would not be possible to provide meaningful jobs for those affected – even with intensive skills retraining. To quote one skipper/owner: "Heavy industry is just not going to locate here and, if you don't have that alternative, then these people just could not subsist here."

That respondent, in a Southern fishing community, estimated that for the 150 people working in the industry, average earnings would be about IR£20,000 per annum with some making as much as IR£30,000 or IR£35,000 and others scraping by on about IR£12,000 to IR£14,000. Most of this money would be spent in the local community and an estimated 500 to 600 family members would be directly dependent on these earnings.

He made the point also that the level of fishing in that area was a mixture of different activities at different seasons of the year, none of which would generate a sufficient income on its own but, together they could provide a living. On shore also, there is a similar pattern with women working in the fish processing factories in the winter and finding employment in the tourism industry in the summer.

Because of this pattern which has become established all along the western seaboard, full-time factory work, if it were available, would not be suitable for many of the people and would have a very negative effect on the tourism industry.

On the question of tourism, this respondent expressed the view that in the small fishing harbours of the west of Ireland, the biggest single tourism attraction is the pier. Visitors to these ports love to walk around the piers and see the activities of the fishing industry, landing fish, loading ice, repairing nets. "It is not staged. It is just there. Tourists want to come to somewhere real where real things happen", he said. "The fishing and tourism are knitted in together." Another respondent said,

> I could not see tourism replacing fishing – not for fishermen. How is everyone going to benefit from it? A few fellows might buy angling boats but that's only a handful. Fishing has been built up since we started here in the 1950s and I cannot see it being replaced in the short term. Maybe some people could go into mariculture but there is a limit to that as well. In other places when fishing was closed down, it was not fishermen who went into mariculture, it was different people. It will not replace it. It will stand on its own but it will not be an alternative to fishing and we know that now.
>
> Europe is always talking about retraining for other types of work. If you retrain 300 fishermen down here and another 300 or 400 in the factories and people who might be a butcher

> or a baker or a candlestick maker, what are they all going to work at? They are all going to be affected if the fishing goes.

It was also important to have the fishing incomes coming into the local communities during the winter, the busiest time for the fishermen. Without their contribution, it would not be possible to keep local services such as shops and pubs going. And, because the earnings from fishing – however small – allow families to stay in these coastal areas, there are other services including schools, post offices and churches, which are maintained.

The relative importance of this contribution varies from community to community as the scale and earnings of the fishing industry in each locality vary. In towns such as Castletownbere, Killybegs or Greencastle, the fishing industry is everything. In other ports, such as Dingle or Baltimore, the earnings from fishing represent a smaller proportion of total incomes but would be considered a vital part of the overall equation.

Economic Nonsense:

One of the oft-repeated complaints by fishermen and others in the industry on the west coast of Ireland is the repression of fishing effort in Ireland and the encouragement of fishing off the west coast by vessels from other countries. “It does not make economic sense to be sending fish by boat to Spain”, said one man. “A boat should be fishing. Fish should be landed at the nearest point and given the best treatment for maximum value.”

Management:

As fishermen see it, they can be put out of business in two ways:

- by direct repression from the European Commission or
- by the destruction of fish stocks and fishing grounds through uncontrolled over-fishing.

All those questioned expressed the view that control of the resource should be by those with the greatest stake in its preservation. The failure of the EU to enforce its regulations up to now has resulted in Irish fishermen being faced with the dilemma of either restricting their catching efforts in the cause of conservation or – as many have chosen to do – fishing beyond the rules rather than watch the stocks being depleted by others. The attitude might be phrased: “We might as well catch what we can now; the stocks are going to be fished out anyway.”

The EU is not allocated all the blame for the plight of the Irish fishing industry. The Irish Government was repeatedly criticised by those who were interviewed for this study for a long-term failure to appreciate or understand the potential of fishing and for failing to argue the Irish case as robustly as it deserved at European level.

Economically, the Irish fishing industry believes there is an excellent case for support and encouragement both by Dublin and Brussels. "It's going to be a good investment because we will continue to do what we know how and that makes economic sense. It does not make sense to work fisheries off the west of Ireland from bases in Spain. There should be recognition of that."

One respondent also made the point that the Irish Government must be tackled for colluding in illegal fishing for several years and now condemning those who catch more than the quota.

> Successive Ministers and TDs attended the launchings of Irish vessels knowing what they could catch – and needed to catch – in order to be viable. They turned a blind eye to it. It is not good enough to turn around then one bright March morning and say – 'Sorry boys, you cannot do that any more.' That's not fair on the people who have invested their money in the industry. You cannot be encouraging people to invest and then come back and try to close them down. It's crazy.

That man's controversial suggestion is to admit the true level of unofficial landings and base the TACs and quotas on that.

> There should be no fish left at all by now, according to the scientists figures. The real figure for landings was four times what was acknowledged. Nobody wants to admit that everyone has been lying for years but I say it is the only way of actually returning the thing to any semblance of normality.

On the CFP, he commented:

> The people in Brussels are under the impression that the Common Fisheries Policy worked brilliantly. In fact, if you tried to devise a system that does not work, what you would come up with is the CFP. And, at the moment, who controls it is irrelevant because it is so far out of line.

Enhancement:

The beginnings of a scheme aimed at restoring control and responsibility to the fishermen was discussed by another respondent, a marine researcher in Co. Kerry. He believes that a small-scale Whitefish Enhancement Programme could provide answers in the Southwest and in other parts of the coast.

The whitefish enhancement programme is a local initiative in which it is planned to close off a number of bays on either side of the Dingle Peninsula to all types of fishing activity. These bays have traditionally been known as spawning areas and the plan is to designate them as protected areas for juvenile fish of a number of species. At the same time, by using modern facilities, it is hoped to set up a whitefish hatchery to produce the juvenile stock and release them into the bays.

The non-migratory species, whiting, sole, turbot and plaice, have been chosen in the belief that they will not go out beyond the 80-fathom line. After initial consultations with a number of marine biologists, a base-line survey of the existing state of the stocks in these bays has been initiated.

Space in the Aquarium in Dingle has been arranged also. Those involved in the Whitefish Enhancement Scheme in Co. Kerry have been heartened by the fact that cod are being bred and released by both Britain and Norway and the Belgians are reportedly getting a 25% return from turbot. An enhancement programme is also being attempted in Newfoundland.

The importance of an initiative like this is that an economic benefit is being returned to the fishermen. Said the respondent:

> We must take things into our own hands. Our existing fleet was built in the 1960s. The turbot is gone. Hake is finished. The French are now concentrating on the monk. Four French vessels have bought £500,000 worth of monk gear each. France has unlimited quota. The flag Spaniards are getting out of England and moving to France.
>
> We should also be pressing the Department of the Marine to close some of the other major spawning and nursery areas such as the Porcupine and West of Achill on the basis of conservation.

It might be noted that not everyone agrees with any proposal made by another. A fisherman who has for forty years fished to the North of the Peninsula stresses the need for full consultation with all involved - something he felt has not happened. This same fisherman was able to identify the very limited inshore fishing banks on the West Coast between Kerry and Galway. Most of the rest of the area is unfishable by trawl because of the nature of the seabed. He also identified the tangle net as a source of enormous fish stock destruction. Inevitably, these nets get lost yet continue their work of ensnaring fish, most of which are quickly eaten by "skinners", or sea lice. He looked for the banning of tangle nets as a first step in conservation.

Salmon:

The fishing of salmon by a variety of methods has been a feature of the industry in the west of Ireland for many years. Recent moves to ban drift netting have hit this sector hard. Irish Government regulations limit the size of vessel permitted to hold a drift netting licence for salmon so there was never any question of the type of major expedition with drift nets as was seen by the Koreans and Japanese in the Pacific Ocean. There were, however, excesses in Irish waters, mainly as a result of conflicts between the

Department of the Marine and the fishermen on the legalisation of monofilament netting.

One man involved with the organisation of salmon fishing in the Southwest and the lobbying for salmon fishermen with Government and other organisations, pointed out that all the salmon fishermen in that area are speakers of the Irish language. He said bluntly

> If their livelihoods go, the language goes. Most of these men are married with families. The boat owners and some of their crews are all living in the Gaeltacht here and their children are going to school here. Taking the fishing out of here would be like pulling the backbone out of the community

No Incentive:

The lack of structure within the fleet which would give hope of advancement or even long-term stable employment is turning young people away from the fishing industry, according to one man involved both as a boat owner and processor. A particular problem, he feels, is the legal situation under which crew members are regarded as self-employed rather than as employees of the boat owner: "It's a de-stabilising influence", he said. "Sensible young lads don't want to go fishing and others don't want to stay in the job."

His company has two boats fishing for crab and prawns in the summer and gill-netting in the winter for a variety of inshore whitefish species including pollack, ling, cod and dogfish. Two additional vessels are on order. A total of 50 people are employed in on-shore processing. In spite of the scale and investment, he feels the future is unsure. "We see a good future if it's controlled but let the fishermen control it."

If fishing in the Southwest was ended, "you could forget about it", he said. "There are no alternatives. Aquaculture might have something to offer but some areas are so over-crowded already that the rope mussels don't grow in three years what they used to grow in one."

Flag Ships:

An employee with one of the Irish-based Spanish fishing companies denied the charge that these vessels were of no use to the local economies in Ireland. The five vessels owned by the company here are all crewed by Spaniards, he said, because Irish people were not prepared to do the work. Each vessel has a crew of 12 and the company also acts as agent for about 25 other non-Irish vessels, mainly Spanish, French or German based.

> Eighty per cent of our catch is landed in Ireland and all the connected handling and transport is Irish. There are also people employed loading and unloading the vessels and perhaps boxing and re-grading fish. We buy fuel, milk, vegetables and bread

> here. The services of technicians are also required from time to time, including hydraulics, welding and other repairs.

He concedes, however, that this contribution would not be sufficient to sustain the local community if the Irish-owned fishing industry failed or was deliberately put out of business.

It may come as a surprise that this employee of a Spanish company agrees that closure of fishing grounds – perhaps for up to seven years – is the only way to allow stocks to recover.

> I feel there is no future unless someone really takes the bull by the horns and closes the areas to give the fish a chance to regenerate.
>
> And the management and control needs to be a level playing field for everyone. We have nothing to fear. We are examined more and checked more than anybody else at present, sometimes two or three times a trip. Every lorry and every boat is checked every time they come in. I would support satellite control to do away with the pirates and apply the law to everyone.

He dislikes the “flag ships” tag. “Flag ships is unfair”, he said. “We are just the same as a German-owned factory or other business investment. We are here since 1979.”

An alternate view came from an Irish fisherman in whose mind were memories of harassment of Irish boats leading to death and sinking of boats as well as destruction of gear. He was critical of the Government for allowing flag companies to set up in Ireland under strict terms which he claims have never been fulfilled by the companies and on which the companies have never been challenged.

> When one particular Spanish company set up here, they promised they would employ 120 people. The most they ever employed was 30. They did not live up to the conditions of the licence under which they were allowed in. The Government should look at the possibility of taking away those licences from them. If the rest of us didn’t live according to what we were obliged to do, we would be bloody soon told it. Those five fishing licences were given on the basis that they would create 120 jobs and that has not happened. I firmly believe that should be seriously looked at. We are all supposed to be good Europeans but it’s no good compelling boats to land in Irish ports if it’s being landed to lorries going to Spain. If there was a genuine economic link, it would make all the difference.

Another disconsolate fisherman summed up the grievance many have with the way fisheries are managed. "I'll tell you how I sum it up" he said speaking of two friends of his, "my neighbour was taken in for fishing salmon at his own doorstep and fined £3,000; the fellow who killed Danny Boy (O Driscoll, drowned after ramming by a foreign trawler on March 9, 1997) was fined much less than that".

The ambivalence of the fishermen came through in the contribution of another where we hear hope mixed with fear with reckless selfishness (or normlessness), with frustration over the management of fisheries.

> I would say there is a future but we will have to work hard to make sure of it. We can improve the present situation provided we get a good deal in the Common Fisheries Policy review and if we get serious about conservation and managing stocks. As I said before, the people who have most to lose if it goes down have to be the people who have control even to closing down an area or alternating between different areas.
>
> If we say 'Yes' and just sit back and do nothing, I am afraid the way things are going at the moment you could not be positive of the future.
> "It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that we should be able to keep the fishery going and improve it with a bit of good husbandry. But, at the moment, it's a case of – 'Catch it before somebody else does.'
>
> An estimated £2billion worth of fish is being taken by others who fish within the Irish Economic Zone. At our entry to the EEC, we gave away a renewable resource that could have been there forever. We gave that away for a few shillings. Do we get that back again? They say fishing is a common resource. Why don't they make the oil fields common and all the other things?
>
> There has to be a consensus and if Brussels is using the absence of a consensus not to do anything for us, I would not accept that.

3.2.1 Alienation: So we met a whole gamut of meaning in our discussions with the representatives of the fishing industry. Most hopeful was the joy that emanated from many of the fishermen; for these, life at sea was the only life. No matter how much they enjoyed their time on land, the time came when the sea called and nothing else mattered except to answer that call. Yet, behind the joy in the life there was a darkness, a sense of impending doom, a doom to which they already felt destined. The message, the meaning that came through most clearly, was that of alienation, an alienation that is to be found everywhere in the industry but is pervasive among the fishermen. It is important to explore the concept of alienation and examine its genesis. As we do this we must make it clear that not every fisherman is alienated. Some are just angry, justifiably angry. We feel that a great number are alienated and that this alienation runs like a fever through the coastal communities. It is the greatest injustice visited yet on them by an alien force.

Alienation owes its origin to German philosophy and to Karl Marx in particular. It is a condition where the human being loses contact with elements that are essential to a fruitful living of life. Alienation can best be understood in its five dimensions, powerlessness, normlessness, meaninglessness, social isolation and self estrangement.

Powerlessness: The fishermen feel they have neither input into nor control over their own livelihoods. This is especially traumatic for men and women who are, by tradition and profession, self-reliant, who depend on themselves in meeting dangers of sea and weather. One fisherman in Greencastle put it this way "The Ministry of the Marine? We call it the Ministry against the Marine." The re-telling, without the Donegal accent loses much of its impact. Dublin, Brussels, NAFO, NASCO, UNO, WTO, it is all the same. An outside, alien, agency is wielding power and setting itself against the perceived interests of the local community. Under these circumstances there is no incentive to co-operate, a malaise sets in. This leads to the second dimension, normlessness

Normlessness is the lack of that self-control that is the basis of pride in self and satisfaction in performing approved behaviour. In the midst of all the regulations there is a great amount of deviance and perceived deviance. Even at official level, in determining TACs and the basis of Relative Stability it is accepted that some states were far from honest. There is a general feeling that rules are being applied capriciously to some and not to others while the regulations themselves seem designed to suit some state's boats and not others. Without norms that one can internalise and subscribe to, the individual is torn apart. Even on the inshore level there is a feeling among fishermen that they are their own worst enemies and are unable to co-operate. The first victim of normlessness is trust of others. Even more serious is the next dimension: meaninglessness.

Meaninglessness is a malaise where one's whole identity is called in question. Lacking norms and power to control one's destiny, the individual drifts in a purposeless haze. Motivation disappears because the question remains "what's the use?" To the person without meaning there is no answer to that question.

Social Isolation: All of these dimensions lead to Social Isolation. The core of the human being is one's relationship with one's fellow humans. We are social; this means that we are, essentially, role players who relate to others as competent empowered individuals who are dependable and trustworthy, as are the others. This normal role-play is the key to healthy individual identity and mental health. This is the way we are and no other. We felt that this was communicated particularly by one fisherman who said sadly, "you can't believe fishermen; they tell you one thing and do another". He spoke in the light of disappointment at the inability of fishermen to trust one another's word or promise of co-operation. He understood that it was not badness that made the fishermen unreliable but a long history of victimisation.

Without power, norms and meaning we cannot be truly social, truly human. The end result of failing in these four dimensions is the final condition, self-estrangement.

Self-estrangement is that most serious condition that evidences in self-destructive behaviour, from alcohol and other substance abuse to suicide. These and other anti-social behaviours are only too common, and growing, in our coastal communities. It is not only in Ireland that this deviance is common among fishermen. Hagen Stehr AO of Port Lincoln, Australia (quoted in the *Marine Times*, November 1999), writing in the *Professional Fisherman Magazine* is very clear on the widespread alcohol and drug abuse among fishermen and its devastating effects at all levels.

> I have seen some horrific sights – what alcohol dependency can do to capable, fit and, yes, intelligent men….the wishy-washy approach of some in our communities to confront one of the most depressing social ills of the century is indeed disappointing.

This is why we must change drastically and immediately.

We should have local control of Irish fishing waters. Access by all EU members will, of course, be negotiated but control should devolve to the locals that for five hundred years have been denied that control. With this empowerment will come respect for agreed procedures and for the environment and natural resources. The meaningfulness of life will be restored and local community life and culture will be re-invigorated. Social integration will be enhanced and individual lives will be enriched. These are the effects of the overcoming of alienation. All this, to come about, demands the restructuring of the CFP.

3.3 The Political Context:

In the opinion of those involved in fishing, fish processing and ancillary industries, the problem has been the politically inspired, unjust refusal of the EU to allow this regional activity, based on a renewable natural resource, to be developed in Ireland in accordance with natural justice.

Neither logic nor justice is seen as the basis of decisions which repeatedly deny access by Irish fishermen to the resource most contingent to them at a level sufficient to permit development or even to sustain the fledgling industry that exists. Looked at on the basis of the results they achieve, it could be argued that these decisions are taken not for the alleged management objectives stated, but rather to ensure by whatever means possible that any attempt by Ireland to make its fishing industry viable must be countered.

The point of departure of this Study is the importance of the fishing industry to the coastal communities in Donegal, Galway, Kerry and Cork, not so much on the basis of money earned or jobs created, but as the last vital lynchpin on which many of these communities depend. The very identity of these communities relies on fishing. The fabric and structure of these communities, the schools, shops, churches and social services are dependent on fishing. The numbers of jobs involved or the amounts of money generated are not remarkable by national or European standards. But the significance of those jobs and incomes is huge in the context of the coastal communities.

Perhaps the most threatened aspect of these communities is their fragile culture, which is not a museum-style collection of memories or a tourism-based stage performance, but is a living, vibrant, everyday expression of the lives and identities of the people. Music, dance, song, storytelling, drama, prose and poetry in both oral and written forms, are all part of this culture which has found its last refuge in the coastal communities of the west of Ireland. This is not merely some local quaintness. This living culture is one of the jewels of European civilisation, which can trace its roots in an unbroken line back 6,000 years on these same coasts. This is the civilisation that refreshed Europe in the Dark Ages.

A number of common concerns arose from the results of the questionnaires and the individual interviews conducted. The following views are strongly held by the majority of those questioned:

- Fishing is the lynchpin which holds many of these communities together and which allows them to function as cohesive economic, cultural and social groupings on the periphery of Europe;

- The success or otherwise of the fishing operations carried out by these communities is no longer determined by the skills, experience or effort of those involved (and we have seen that these are second to none in the world) but is something decided by some cabal in Brussels whose priorities do not include the continued viability of these peripheral communities;

- The mis-management of the totality of EU fishing activities is of such a scale and of such long standing that it is no longer credible to pretend that it is accidental. In law, it is assumed that a person is responsible for the logical results of his actions. To apply the same assumption to EU fisheries policy leaves one with the inescapable conclusion that what is happening is what is intended.

- In light of these conclusions many of those involved in the Irish fishing industry have decided that they will have to fight for their livelihoods, their communities and the future for their families. It is felt that if the present Government live up to their vision and mission statement while in opposition in 1997 (Fianna Fail 1997), then we will be able to present a united front.

3.4 The Future of Fishing in Ireland

3.4.1 Strategy:

The brief for this study did not include developing a marketing plan and no effort will be made to do so. However, it seems appropriate to say something about the direction the Irish Fishing industry might take. The Marine Institute and BIM have produced several excellent short studies on strategy in different areas of marine endeavour (Marine Institute, *Towards a Marine Policy for Ireland,* Dublin, Marine Institute, 1996; Marine Institute, *A Marine Research, Technology, Development and Innovation Strategy for Ireland*, Dublin, Marine Institute, 1998; BIM, *BIM Seafood Industry Agenda 2000-2006*, Dublin, BIM, March 1999; BIM, *Irish Inshore Fisheries Sector, Review and Recommendations,* Dublin, BIM, May 1999).

A further three studies should be mentioned here though they have already been referenced. The Whittaker report, *Review of Common Fisheries Policy,* and Mike Holden's *The Common Fisheries Policy,* are both incisive publications that it would be difficult to better. Holden, in particular has very progressive views on TACs, licensing and scientific research. While not agreeing with him on every point, we certainly subscribe to his view that the CFP is a total failure except for those who gain political advantage from its manipulation.

The final study we refer to is probably the most insightful of all, written from the perspective of the ordinary fisherman. The Irish South and West Fishermen's Organisation’s *The Common Fisheries Policy: Review from the Fishing Deck* is short and to the point and demands an answer. An interesting aspect of this last study is its ability to quote Government and EU Commission sources as identifying the destructive and unjust impact of the CFP on Irish coastal communities.

We can do no more than refer the reader to these studies in particular as we look at strategy for product development and marketing.

We have seen that £1,000 of fish landed and exported is worth some £804 to the local economy while the same amount of fish landed, processed and exported contributes £1,511 to the local economy. The first point to be made will be obvious. We must have regard to the value chain and add value at every possible point on the chain. Surprisingly, this is a point that has been questioned by some of the Marine Institute's advisors (Marine Institute 1996, p170). We recognise that some fish will go straight to the wholesaler or retailer, yet even this will benefit from being treated as a quality food product from catch to consumer. Apart from these limited instances there can be no doubt that value-added is the way forward. Every effort must be made to ensure that as much fish as possible is landed at Irish ports and processed locally.
The present Government has committed itself to this policy

> The only hope for the Irish Fishing industry is growth and particularly in secondary processing and wherever possible the channelling of increased landings through Irish ports for further processing ……
> In spite of the increased catch, the ratio of sea jobs to shore jobs is extremely low and is estimated as only 1:1.5, whereas in France, Spain, UK and Denmark the ratio to sea to shore jobs is as high as 1:5 or 1: 7. Ireland can and should also be able to increase the on-shore job numbers by expanding the secondary processing of both harvested and farmed products…..A considerable portion of the on-shore employment is in the 220 fish processing operations which process sea, farmed fish and shellfish and these amount to over 3,400 jobs. Although half of these operations are seasonal from October to March, a significant percentage is in the North West of the country, which has particularly high unemployment and without this employment the situation would be much worse. Although our primary processing sub-sector is relatively unsophisticated, handling herring and mackerel, it does produce high levels of valuable seasonable employment in the Northwest. The small but competitive secondary processing sub - sector, faces an uncertain future unless there is adequate investment and growth and most importantly, continuity of supply, as less than twenty per cent is subjected to secondary processing of any kind.
> Most of the fish processing in Ireland is still fairly basic, but there is still good potential to increase value-added work in this sector.
> At the present time, only 20% of the fish processed would be of high added value, 17% is of medium added value and 63% has low added value. Fianna Fail believes that this must change if we are to maintain this employment.
> Even though the fish catch has grown from 138,000 in 1985 to over 292,000 tonnes per annum today, an increased proportion of this goes for processing outside Ireland and at the same time, we are still importing a significant volume of fish and fish products.
> Fianna Fail believes that a proportion of imported fish products could be produced by our own processors creating both additional employment and securing the viability of existing processors and *we are committed to delivering the necessary investment in order to ensure the survival and growth of the secondary processing industry*.
> (Fianna Fail pp.8f., our emphasis)

We stress this Government commitment in the light of a recent publication of the ESRI (Fitzgerald J. et al. Eds. *National Investment Priorities for the Period 2000 - 2006*), a veritable Jeremiad that counsels the abandonment of the coastal communities, sacrificed on the altar of contemporary economic orthodoxy. The marginal cost of public funds and the cost of deadweight and displacement are of much greater importance to the ESRI than the living human beings that comprise the coastal communities of Ireland.

One may be especially sceptical when the report questions Government investment in fleet safety (p245) and in the Fishery Harbour Infrastructure Measure. One wonders if any of the editors of the report has ever faced a turbulent Atlantic or tried to bring a boat alongside a dilapidated pier at low water. We commend Padraic White's response on behalf of the National Common Fisheries Policy Review Group (1999).

In 1997 total seafish and aquaculture production was 325,173 tonnes, of which 145,000 was processed. Of this, filleting and advanced processing accounted for 50,000 tonnes, some 15% of all landings. Based on the figures above, the local economies could be losing some £127 million in added value on the first stages of processing alone. If we take into account the market for quality brand convenience and luxury consumer products, the loss to the Irish economy is much greater. And most of this loss is to Donegal and West Cork, places that can least afford the loss.

We have seen that, as a rule of thumb, each sea-going job can support five extra jobs in processing and ancillary activities that in turn support, each, a further job in the induced sector. The impact of the development of processing on the coastal communities we have been studying will be truly enormous - if we are serious about developing the industry.

Theorists have developed the concept of strategy over the years. We choose to follow the most recent contribution of Michael Porter, a leader in the field of strategy. According to Porter (Porter, 1996), strategy is positioning in relation to the value chain from source to customer. Positioning means choosing *activities* that *fit* together in a *system* and that are *different* from the activities of competitors. By ensuring that one's activities fit in a system one makes it virtually impossible for competitors to copy; they may copy individual activities; it is next to impossible to copy a whole system.

This choice of activities and fit will involve trade-offs; we cannot be all things to all and if we try we will end up straddling the market and going nowhere. We must focus our attention and energy on doing the things we do best. In determining and establishing our position we must look at the strengths and weaknesses of our current situation.

Our chief strength is our proximity to our source of supply in the unpolluted waters of the North Atlantic. Properly handled, the produce can be brought ashore in prime condition shortly after being caught. We have skilled fishermen who can benefit from training in techniques of gear use and fish handling to ensure a top quality product. The fishermen also need motivation and to feel they have an ownership of the process. Conditions prevailing under the CFP militate against this as Irish fishermen have the genuine feeling that the CFP acts against their best interests and indeed those of other nations.

A recent Pesca funded BIM initiative has been very successful in showing what can be done with consultation and co-operation. This two year project involved some 11 fishing vessels in the Southwest as well as the Irish South and West Producers Organisation. On June 21, Dr Michael Woods, Minister for the Marine, launched the resultant user - friendly guide for fishermen and fish processing workers covering such species as hake, monkfish, megrim, cod, haddock, whiting and prawns. The boats from Castletownbere, Union Hall, Baltimore, Kinsale and Schull had implemented simple self - check quality systems to deal with vessel hygiene, shorter towing times, the boarding of the catch to avoid crushing and bruising, sorting, gutting and washing. According to Minister Woods, the scheme was a " resounding success " and had resulted in increased returns on high quality fish for all concerned.

Our weaknesses are many. First, the sorry state of the fleet and its gear, particularly in the whitefish sector, is a matter of great concern. Recent grants for upgrading of vessels are going some distance toward alleviating the situation.

Secondly, the underdeveloped state of the processing industry in Ireland means that, while there are many first class processors, overall there is much ground to be made up. There is a lack of co-ordination and direction, a lack of sense of position, a lack of strategy. We will develop this point later.

Thirdly, Irish fishermen in mainly wooden boats go in fear of their lives from ramming by French and Spanish trawlers. This situation is not conducive to high motivation; rather does it symbolise and concentrate the fishermen's sense of injustice and alienation. This alienation which is deep and pervasive among Irish fishermen has, as we saw above, the classic components of powerlessness, normlessness, meaninglessness, social isolation and self-estrangement. The consequences of this alienation are many, from low motivation to personal problems to leaving the Irish scene and going with their skills to Chile, to Alaska, to Nigeria and to many other countries. Just as the Irish fishermen taught the Hebridean and Shetland Islanders marine exploitation techniques in the 18thand 19th century now they are doing the same across the world while their own industry and their own communities are falling apart. We are revisiting history, falling under a new system of injustice.

Fourthly, Ireland is an isolated island, far from its markets with very poor road and other infrastructure. This adds considerably to the cost of placing produce on the market.

Finally, Irish seafood does not have a recognised presence on world markets. Europe imports vast quantities of seafood and a trip to any Irish supermarket will show that much of the processed seafood on sale is imported, much, admittedly, from Denmark and other EU states.

The fish processing sector must be developed to meet the needs of the modern consumer. Market research will show the different niche markets that can be filled and the extra variety that can be provided to expand those markets.

An overall branding as *Irish Seafood* should be developed, a brand that will be recognised as denoting a quality product from the unpolluted North Atlantic. This will involve co-operation between the various processors and will require co-ordination by some statutory body that, hopefully, will not be intrusive but will facilitate the various processors giving of their best. This co-ordination would be done better by an agency of the fish processors themselves so the statutory body should be seen as a temporary arrangement. We have seen the historical reasons for the lack of development of strategy in the Irish fishing industry. That is no excuse for sitting around bemoaning our past. It is time for action.

The need for this co-ordination is underlined by developments in the retailing sector. Huge supermarket conglomerates across Europe are controlling the buying of produce. These supermarkets are more and more consumer driven. Unless our fishermen and processors can deal at this level and guarantee the vast quantities of quality food demanded, we are not even in the hunt; divided, we are consigned to selling low and jumping to the vagaries of the controllers of the market place. The market can work for us if we are big enough to play in it.

One might make two more related points. First we should recognise that there are very different markets that need to be served. IAWS has taken the lead, nationally and internationally, in the fishmeal sector; they have given a lead that might be followed.

Secondly, the dumping at sea of by-catch and undersized fish should be stopped. All over the EU dead fish should be landed. At the moment there are penalties for catching undersized fish so the evidence is jettisoned. A check kept on the number landed so that persistent violators can be educated and reformed. At present very serious damage is being done to fish stocks and this will continue as long as dumping is seen as a viable option for fishermen. Fishermen have assured us that this dumping is widespread also when nets draw in the wrong kind of fish. Tonnes of roe-less herring are dumped so that the fish in demand may be loaded. Huge damage to fish stocks results.

No matter what method of fishing is used, there will be a certain killing of undersized and out-of-quota fish as well as fish that aren't desired. This is inevitable and should be recognised. The only way to combat the problem is through the use of statistical techniques. The boat that brings in no by-catch is as guilty, and probably more so, as the boat with a level of by-catch that is beyond the 95% confidence interval. Care of breeding stock will involve constant monitoring and realistic setting of limits for catch. The system in use at the moment is utterly harmful to fish stocks. The very fact that fish are taken 600 miles to Spain means there is an encouragement to dump by-catch. If fish were landed at the nearest point of land, there would be less incentive to dump more control of fishing activity and better conservation of fish stocks.

In sum, fish processors should combine to research the market and plan product development to produce a quality item that consumers will want, be it a convenience, luxury or staple item. Individual brands may remain but an overall label such as *Genuine Irish Fish Product* will identify the product as a quality item produced from a pristine source in an environmentally friendly way. *Kerrygold is* an example of an Irish brand name that has established world- wide recognition.

To return to strategy; as we have seen, all the activities in the value-chain should fit together in an integrated system. This means that all the links in the chain must be given attention.

The most important link is the workforce, the fishermen, the processor, the ancillary worker, all of whom must share in the ownership of the process. Leadership must enable the various workers to contribute to a process that is meaningful to them.

This leadership must communicate with, educate and train the workers; it must initiate product development and marketing strategies. The leadership must ensure a cohesive workforce who will at every stage, catching, storing, processing, transporting, distributing and selling ensure an environmentally friendly, quality product that is recognised as such internationally.

To sum up on strategy, first, our stocks must be conserved. Research being conducted into fish stocks must be promoted and expanded. It is important, however, that such programmes involve full consultation with all parties involved, especially the fishermen.

Secondly, the upgrading of the fleet should be continued and research conducted into appropriate gear and its use.

Thirdly, the motivation of fishermen should be attended to. Our first concern should be the overcoming of the alienation that is all pervasive among fishermen.

Finally, all Irish interests should band together to form a single marketing unit that can deal with the market rather than let the market divide and conquer them.

3.5 Overall Discussion:

This present study is a *Socio-Economic* study of Irish West and South coast fisheries.

Two points may be advanced in regard to an economic argument for the preservation and expansion of Irish fisheries.

First, without question, the coastal communities are highly dependent on fisheries for the maintenance of an existence that is already deprived and is threatened with extinction. This is particularly so as farming, the other traditional support of these communities, is in serious decline and there are not sufficient resources to support an alternative (knowledge based) industry. We have seen large areas of hinterland that depend to some degree on fishing. In these areas the entire social infrastructure is under threat, shops, professionals, post offices, barracks, schools and marriage itself due to the lack of marriageable women. Fishing raises the standard of living of many of these areas well above that of areas further away.

Secondly, the economic argument is a weak one as the number engaged in fishing and related industries in the areas under study amount to less than the total employed in a medium-sized production facility. Economic sense (and this is evinced in a recent ESRI publication, 1999) would demand the abandonment of the fishing industry and investment in a more centralized and lucrative industry. The cost of maintaining the peripheral communities cannot be justified economically.

The only two arguments that carry any weight are the cultural argument and the argument from the EU's own commitment to the maintenance of peripheral communities, their cohesion commitment.

The cultural argument has two facets. First, the need to preserve cultural diversity demands the preservation of the culture of the Irish coastal communities in its distinctiveness. Secondly, this culture is of immense importance to Europe as it contains elements of the majority of the historical cultures of Europe, is distinct and unique and has much to offer a united Europe as an integrating force.

The fragility of this culture should be recognized. The fate of the Blasket Islanders is a solemn reminder of this fragility and it would be catastrophic to lose the last of this culture like we lost the Blaskets.

One of the greatest problems arising from the present CFP is the level of alienation among fishermen due to their perceived powerlessness against forces beyond their control. Men who willingly brave the North Atlantic in small boat are helpless before bureaucracy and heavy-handed intimidation at sea. Of the two, the perceived injustice of alien bureaucracy is the greater threat.

Properly processed and marketed, Irish seafood can once again command a premium as we saw it do over two hundred years ago. Without this strategy, no matter how the fishing fleet is expanded, the added value and the jobs will be handed to others, exported free of charge while our fishing industry remains uneconomical.

We have to act and improve on many fronts, all of which have been detailed above. It is time to be up and doing.

Section 4: Summary and Conclusions:

Section 1 gives the background to the study.

First, the history of Irish fisheries is outlined. Next, a very brief summary is given of the state of fisheries in the EU and in Ireland. For Ireland, this information is expanded upon and figures for employment in fisheries-related industries are given with an emphasis on fish processing. This last is an underdeveloped sector and one that has huge potential for the coastal communities.

Section 2 profiles the fishing regions of Cork, Kerry, Galway and Donegal and details the deprivation of these communities. Appendices give valuable information by rural and urban district. Tables and Figures give information for counties and for the Irish State.

On virtually all measures of deprivation the fishing regions and their hinterlands are seriously disadvantaged. In a few cases, the presence of the fishing industry raises the status of the immediate hinterland. Should the fishing industry collapse, so would many of these area communities. This is true especially as farming is in sharp decline. a case-study of Killybegs illustrates the importance of fishing and the partial reliance on this industry of communities as far as fifty miles away.

Further case studies show similar dependence and quantitative analysis of primary research give backing and credence to the points made above and to the official figures from CSO census data and from the C*ensus of Industrial Production* and the *Household Budget Survey.*

Section 3 initiates a discussion on the current state of Irish fisheries.

The unique culture of the fishing areas is something that Europe should conserve and promote. A phenomenological analysis of individuals in the fishing industry shows the unhappy condition of many involved in fishing. Alienation stemming from a feeling of powerlessness is widespread.

Section 5: Recommendations

Recommendations emerge clearly from the study. We will group them under specific headings.

Economic:

1. The deprivation that characterizes the coastal communities and the perilous nature of their existence should be detailed and highlighted. This is especially so as Kerry and West Cork have lost Objective 1 status. Special provision should be made for the upgrading of conditions in these areas.

2. The fish-processing industry should be given special attention, as this is where the greatest potential for added value and job creation lies. Other ancillary industries like net making should also be encouraged.

3. Training and development should be made available to develop the natural skills of fishermen and others and to raise the status of the industry and the jobs within it.. Safety must be a primary concern in training and development.

4. Industry strategy should be attended to as a priority and market strategy should be developed.

5. Special emphasis should be laid on Quality, particularly in the handling and processing of fish all the way through the value chain from catch to consumer A quality brand image should be created and all other sectors of the industry should co-operate to establish Irish Seafood as a premium item as it was 300 years ago.

Environmental:

6. Every effort must be made to establish the true figures for catch in our waters

7. Research in all areas should be promoted. This will include basic research into fish stocks, breeding habits and habitats, conservation measures, gear use, fish handling, processing, transportation and marketing and, maybe most important of all, safety in all areas of the industry, particularly at sea.

Social:

8. Ethnographic, idiographic and phenomenological research should be accelerated along the Western Seaboard so that the damage great harm being done to individuals and to communities may be identified and remedied. Individual persons, particularly fishermen should be consulted and listened to. Alienation and powerlessness should be highlighted.

Cultural

9. The unique value of the culture of the West of Ireland should be recognized and highlighted. Europe should be made aware of what it is about to lose if action is not taken.

Summary Recommendation:

10. A proper conservation and development strategy will place the Irish seafood industry and product second to none in the world. What we should do is stop looking at the negatives and begin working on our strengths.

Appendix 1: Socio-Economic Data

APPENDIX 1.1

Population Profiles, Cork, Donegal, Kerry and Galway

Area	Population 1966	Population 1981	Population 1991	Population 1996	Male 1996	Female 1996	Actual Population change 1966 - 1996	% Population change 1966 - 1996	Hectares	Population density: Persons per Sq Km
Cork Coastal Areas	101,595	115,038	115,360	118,668	60,038	58,630	17,073	16.80%	353,461	33.57
Bandon R.D.	13,490	15,468	16,150	16,478	8,363	8,115	2,988	22.15%	41,325	39.87
Bantry R.D.	7,760	8,158	7,884	8,168	4,098	4,070	408	5.26%	43,404	18.82
Castletown R.D.	4,671	4,354	3,995	4,173	2,183	1,990	-498	-10.66%	30,067	13.88
Clonakilty U.D.	2,422	2,698	2,576	2,724	1,273	1,451	302	12.47%	448	608.04
Clonakilty R.D.	9,439	9,382	9,466	9,441	4,833	4,608	2	0.02%	32,511	29.04
Cobh U.D.	5,613	6,587	6,227	6,468	3,222	3,246	855	15.23%	238	2717.65
Dunmanway R.D.	7,926	7,699	7,552	7,542	3,890	3,652	-384	-4.84%	42,058	17.93
Kinsale U.D.	1,562	1,765	1,759	2,007	972	1,035	445	28.49%	110	1824.55
Kinsale R.D.	8,297	12,311	13,657	14,340	7,187	7,153	6,043	72.83%	32,701	43.85
Midleton U.D.	2,837	3,215	2,990	3,266	1,574	1,692	429	15.12%	162	2016.05
Midleton R.D.	12,807	17,248	17,877	18,558	9,426	9,132	5,751	44.91%	44,665	41.55
Skibbereen U.D.	2,028	2,130	1,892	1,926	911	1,015	-102	-5.03%	416	462.98
Skibbereen R.D.	10,711	10,836	10,496	10,506	5,493	5,013	-205	-1.91%	46,794	22.45
Skull R.D.	3,910	3,800	3,747	3,844	1,970	1,874	-66	-1.69%	23,294	16.50
Youghal U.D.	5,108	5,870	5,532	5,630	2,792	2,838	522	10.22%	494	1139.68
Youghal No. 1 R.D.	3,014	3,517	3,560	3,597	1,851	1,746	583	19.34%	14,774	24.35
County Kerry	112,785	122,770	121,894	126,130	63,801	62,329	13,345	11.83%	480,689	26.24
Cahersiveen R.D.	10,741	9,387	8,859	8,731	4,549	4,182	-2,010	-18.71%	81,569	10.70
Dingle R.D.	9,022	8,693	8,543	8,547	4,402	4,145	-475	-5.26%	51,305	16.66
Kenmare R.D.	6,595	6,234	6,200	6,425	3,322	3,103	-170	-2.58%	80,258	8.01
Killarney U.D.	6,877	7,693	7,275	8,809	4,232	4,577	1,932	28.09%	1,175	749.70
Killarney R.D.	21,558	24,761	25,464	26,558	13,647	12,911	5,000	23.19%	103,856	25.57
Listowel U.D.	2,822	3,542	3,347	3,393	1,599	1,794	571	20.23%	647	524.42
Listowel R.D.	20,800	21,019	19,867	19,275	9,977	9,298	-1,525	-7.33%	72,010	26.77
Tralee U.D.	11,213	16,495	17,225	19,056	9,130	9,926	7,843	69.95%	1,238	1539.26
Tralee R.D.	23,157	24,946	25,114	25,336	12,943	12,393	2,179	9.41%	88,631	28.59
County Galway	123,743	134,183	129,511	131,613	67,556	64,057	7,870	6.36%	609,820	21.58
Ballinasloe U.D.	5,828	6,374	5,793	5,634	2,855	2,779	-194	-3.33%	1,713	328.90
Ballinasloe No. 1 R.D.	8,191	8,027	8,124	8,064	4,135	3,929	-127	-1.55%	49,271	16.37
Clifden R.D.	9,064	8,697	8,535	8,722	4,451	4,271	-342	-3.77%	78,975	11.04
Galway R.D.	18,334	26,908	24,990	26,986	13,819	13,167	8,652	47.19%	79,081	34.12
Glennamaddy R.D.	7,273	6,305	5,721	5,659	2,913	2,746	-1,614	-22.19%	33,549	16.87
Gort R.D.	7,792	8,140	8,430	8,670	4,462	4,208	878	11.27%	43,351	20.00
Loughrea R.D.	16,118	17,051	16,823	17,063	8,706	8,357	945	5.86%	80,832	21.11
Mount Bellew R.D.	8,948	8,175	7,722	7,631	4,006	3,625	-1,317	-14.72%	41,450	18.41
Oughterard R.D.	10,610	10,860	10,640	10,960	5,706	5,254	350	3.30%	81,583	13.43
Portumna R.D.	6,949	6,732	6,379	6,193	3,180	3,013	-756	-10.88%	33,878	18.28
Tuam R.D.	24,636	26,914	26,354	26,031	13,323	12,708	1,395	5.66%	86,137	30.22
County Donegal	108,549	125,112	128,117	129,994	65,520	64,474	21,445	19.76%	486,091	26.74
Bundoran U.D.	1,421	1,610	1,463	1,707	825	882	286	20.13%	352	484.94
Ballyshannon R.D.	4,898	6,013	5,998	5,837	2,872	2,965	939	19.17%	16,558	35.25
Donegal R.D.	10,121	10,944	11,335	11,273	5,728	5,545	1,152	11.38%	64,321	17.53
Dunfanaghy R.D.	9,909	11,515	11,099	11,075	5,704	5,371	1,166	11.77%	51,129	21.66
Glenties R.D.	18,380	19,193	19,076	18,699	9,490	9,209	319	1.74%	107,594	17.38
Buncrana U.D.	2,916	3,141	3,118	3,312	1,617	1,695	396	13.58%	405	817.78
Inishowen R.D.	21,574	24,863	25,934	26,217	13,271	12,946	4,643	21.52%	88,420	29.65
Letterkenny U.D.	4,527	6,444	7,176	7,606	3,576	4,030	3,079	68.01%	526	1446.01
Letterkenny R.D.	5,828	8,401	10,333	11,468	5,776	5,692	5,640	96.77%	40,616	28.24
Millford R.D.	10,837	11,853	11,627	11,628	5,972	5,656	791	7.30%	45,331	25.65
Stranorlar R.D.	18,138	20,845	20,948	21,172	10,689	10,483	3,034	16.73%	70,839	29.89
Total Fishing Areas	446,672	497,103	494,882	506,405	256,915	249,490	59,733	13.37%	1,930,061	26.24
STATE	2,884,002	3,443,405	3525718	3,626,087	1,800,232	1,825,555	742,085	25.73%	7,027,308	51.60

APPENDIX 12

Age Profiles and Singles Ratio, Cork, Donegal, Kerry and Galway

Area	m aged 0-14	m aged 15-24	m aged 25-44	m aged 45-64	m aged 65+	f aged 0-14	f aged 15-24	f aged 25-44	f aged 45-64	f aged 65+	Dependency Ratio	Percent 65+	sin m aged 25-54	sin f aged 25-54	Single Male/ Female Ratio 25-54
Cork Coastal Areas	14,424	9,790	16,186	12,733	6,905	13,879	8,709	15,423	11,923	8,642	0.59	13.11%	7,569	4,242	0.56
Bandon R.D.	2,144	1,403	2,331	1,644	841	1,975	1,258	2,151	1,657	1,071	0.58	11.61%	1,038	591	0.57
Bantry R.D.	956	571	1,089	957	525	889	542	1,051	848	738	0.61	15.47%	578	319	0.55
Castletown R.D.	488	335	536	492	332	435	270	487	396	380	0.65	17.15%	325	153	0.47
Clonakilty U.D.	270	201	344	255	203	273	226	357	260	330	0.65	19.60%	161	132	0.82
Clonakilty R.D.	1,179	711	1,301	991	651	1,163	611	1,150	957	691	0.64	14.27%	640	315	0.49
Cobh U.D.	812	599	888	656	267	762	555	882	657	404	0.53	10.35%	389	220	0.57
Dunmanway R.D.	966	568	1,027	807	522	922	531	945	689	578	0.65	14.56%	536	260	0.49
Kinsale U.D.	171	154	312	242	93	166	183	314	232	154	0.41	12.22%	163	128	0.79
Kinsale R.D.	1,876	1,264	1,984	1,448	615	1,841	1,094	2,034	1,412	757	0.55	9.58%	703	452	0.64
Midleton U.D.	356	277	438	307	196	326	297	455	313	317	0.57	15.63%	216	146	0.68
Midleton R.D.	2,328	1,669	2,595	1,970	864	2,357	1,402	2,487	1,819	1,077	0.55	10.45%	1,055	579	0.55
Skibbereen U.D.	167	154	263	226	101	177	163	238	222	220	0.53	16.62%	161	89	0.55
Skibbereen R.D.	1,262	828	1,375	1,251	777	1,163	648	1,249	1,097	868	0.63	15.64%	752	337	0.45
Skull R.D.	388	249	491	454	388	386	204	436	427	387	0.69	20.34%	276	156	0.57
Youghal U.D.	589	487	757	653	306	611	439	728	615	424	0.52	13.01%	385	251	0.65
Youghal No.1 R.D.	472	320	455	380	224	433	286	459	322	246	0.62	13.07%	191	114	0.60
County Kerry	15,254	10,413	16,681	13,457	7,996	14,578	9,591	16,482	12,349	9,719	0.60	14.00%	8,226	4,907	0.60
Cahersiveen R.D.	1,027	618	1,139	1,043	722	958	574	982	858	808	0.67	17.53%	683	279	0.41
Dingle R.D.	967	654	1,136	966	679	947	573	1,036	778	795	0.66	17.28%	655	314	0.48
Kenmare R.D.	720	478	804	776	544	616	441	798	664	595	0.62	17.70%	460	271	0.59
Killarney U.D.	1,140	641	1,042	879	530	1,180	672	1,136	887	753	0.69	14.48%	607	541	0.89
Killarney R.D.	3,538	2,248	3,675	2,713	1,473	3,231	2,022	3,555	2,512	1,692	0.59	11.87%	1,664	929	0.56
Listowel U.D.	351	249	449	327	223	391	258	435	346	346	0.64	16.86%	211	152	0.72
Listowel R.D.	2,219	1,599	2,535	2,214	1,410	2,146	1,309	2,331	1,934	1,612	0.62	15.65%	1,241	554	0.45
Tralee U.D.	2,151	1,874	2,484	1,766	855	2,007	1,954	2,966	1,887	1,316	0.49	11.27%	1,135	1,105	0.97
Tralee R.D.	3,141	2,052	3,417	2,773	1,560	3,102	1,788	3,243	2,483	1,802	0.61	13.26%	1,570	762	0.49
County Galway	16,840	11,047	17,072	14,083	8,514	15,847	9,791	16,702	12,265	9,671	0.63	13.79%	8,064	4,205	0.52
Ballinasloe U.D.	659	497	706	585	408	538	455	785	558	501	0.59	15.97%	380	281	0.74
Ballinasloe No.1 R.D.	1,083	618	1,053	823	558	1,036	556	965	717	653	0.70	15.02%	463	181	0.39
Clifden R.D.	962	712	1,144	982	651	954	770	1,159	773	699	0.59	15.33%	686	368	0.54
Galway R.D.	3,801	2,295	3,692	2,819	1,212	3,509	2,010	3,809	2,426	1,455	0.59	9.87%	1,430	851	0.60
Glennamaddy R.D.	691	426	658	610	528	694	397	631	513	517	0.75	18.45%	343	152	0.44
Gort R.D.	1,131	723	1,108	937	563	1,045	623	1,100	810	614	0.63	13.60%	507	301	0.59
Loughrea R.D.	2,074	1,431	2,197	1,775	1,229	2,013	1,261	2,094	1,639	1,358	0.64	15.15%	1,035	566	0.55
Mount Bellew R.D.	988	643	979	812	584	920	488	870	689	646	0.70	16.14%	497	197	0.40
Oughterard R.D.	1,377	850	1,474	1,279	726	1,233	722	1,335	1,084	861	0.62	14.51%	804	368	0.46
Portumna R.D.	750	481	765	694	490	708	459	692	616	545	0.67	16.69%	397	179	0.45
Tuam R.D.	3,324	2,371	3,296	2,767	1,565	3,197	2,050	3,262	2,440	1,822	0.61	12.98%	1,522	761	0.50
County Donegal	17,095	11,164	16,319	13,069	7,883	16,095	10,617	16,736	12,107	9,315	0.63	13.19%	7,091	4,380	0.62
Bundoran U.D.	211	126	202	175	111	204	119	212	208	150	0.65	15.19%	89	71	0.80
Ballyshannon R.D.	765	465	732	581	329	708	486	766	591	464	0.63	13.47%	282	188	0.67
Donegal R.D.	1,465	881	1,437	1,192	753	1,353	840	1,411	1,086	845	0.64	14.19%	645	362	0.56
Dunfanaghy R.D.	1,340	863	1,353	1,194	954	1,180	790	1,309	1,086	990	0.68	17.59%	685	404	0.59
Glenties R.D.	2,308	1,428	2,195	2,128	1,431	2,077	1,381	2,188	1,864	1,673	0.67	16.62%	1,132	610	0.54
Buncrana U.D.	435	286	426	309	161	365	293	449	324	283	0.60	13.33%	182	127	0.70
Inishowen R.D.	3,677	2,425	3,132	2,570	1,467	3,530	2,207	3,276	2,368	1,727	0.65	12.11%	1,235	714	0.58
Letterkenny U.D.	868	769	1,010	602	327	868	959	1,321	650	445	0.47	9.87%	481	467	0.97
Letterkenny R.D.	1,713	1,001	1,657	982	423	1,652	886	1,683	895	484	0.60	7.97%	506	430	0.85
Milford R.D.	1,489	1,040	1,364	1,281	798	1,455	848	1,294	1,142	902	0.67	14.64%	699	330	0.47
Stranorlar R.D.	2,814	1,880	2,811	2,055	1,129	2,703	1,808	2,827	1,893	1,352	0.60	11.66%	1,155	677	0.59
Total Fishing Areas	63,603	42,414	66,258	53,342	31,298	60,399	38,708	65,343	48,644	37,347	0.61	13.53%	30,950	17,734	0.57
STATE	441,452	323,093	503,302	355,133	177,252	417,972	309,797	512,789	348,101	236,630	0.54	11.41%	223,406	166,542	0.75

APPENDIX 13

Household Profiles, Cork, Donegal, Kerry and Galway

Area	hhlds - prv conv house	hhlds - prv flat/bedsit	hhlds - travelling people	hhlds - prv temp accom	hhlds - total prv	hhlds - non-prv accom	total hhlds	p - travelling people	p - total prv	p - non-prv accom	Prv Hhld Comp - total hhlds	Av P per Hhld - perm hhlds	Av P per Hhld - temp hhlds	Av P per Hhld - all prv hhlds
Cork Coastal Areas	35,149	1,330	32	302	36,813	171	36,984	116	115,973	2,695	36,813	3.15	2.31	3.14
Bandon R.D.	4,689	129	2	18	4,838	11	4,849	7	16,188	290	4,838	3.35	1.75	3.35
Bantry R.D.	2,631	105	3	41	2,780	21	2,801	9	7,913	255	2,780	2.86	1.89	2.85
Castletown R.D.	1,344	30	0	37	1,411	9	1,420	0	4,082	91	1,411	2.93	1.57	2.89
Clonakilty U.D.	720	112	2	0	834	10	844	2	2,419	305	834	2.91	1.00	2.90
Clonakilty R.D.	2,851	28	5	20	2,904	4	2,908	21	9,417	24	2,904	3.25	2.20	3.24
Cobh U.D.	1,887	124	0	0	2,011	10	2,021	0	6,316	152	2,011	3.14	0.00	3.14
Dunmanway R.D.	2,202	50	0	74	2,326	4	2,330	0	7,509	33	2,326	3.26	2.19	3.23
Kinsale U.D.	601	109	0	7	717	13	730	0	1,847	160	717	2.58	2.43	2.58
Kinsale R.D.	4,145	78	1	35	4,259	13	4,272	2	14,164	176	4,259	3.34	1.94	3.33
Midleton U.D.	989	40	0	0	1,029	8	1,037	0	3,012	254	1,029	2.93	0.00	2.93
Midleton R.D.	5,318	59	11	22	5,410	23	5,433	41	18,249	309	5,410	3.38	2.15	3.37
Skibbereen U.D.	557	177	0	0	734	6	740	0	1,865	61	734	2.54	0.00	2.54
Skibbereen R.D.	3,273	38	1	30	3,342	18	3,360	4	10,361	145	3,342	3.11	1.84	3.10
Skull R.D.	1,345	27	0	8	1,380	4	1,384	0	3,795	49	1,380	2.76	1.75	2.75
Youghal U.D.	1,543	223	1	1	1,768	16	1,784	6	5,252	378	1,768	2.97	3.50	2.97
Youghal No. 1 R.D.	1,054	1	6	9	1,070	1	1,071	24	3,584	13	1,070	3.36	2.60	3.35
County Kerry	37,110	1,423	51	408	38,992	310	39,302	174	119,803	6,327	38,992	3.09	2.00	3.07
Cahersiveen R.D.	2,831	65	1	29	2,926	20	2,946	1	8,491	240	2,926	2.92	1.60	2.90
Dingle R.D.	2,709	51	1	71	2,832	36	2,868	4	8,162	385	2,832	2.91	1.83	2.88
Kenmare R.D.	1,945	81	0	50	2,076	38	2,114	0	5,812	613	2,076	2.83	1.62	2.80
Killarney U.D.	1,996	268	0	10	2,274	77	2,351	0	6,309	2,500	2,274	2.77	3.50	2.77
Killarney R.D.	7,489	98	23	82	7,692	61	7,753	78	25,576	982	7,692	3.34	2.19	3.33
Listowel U.D.	1,061	78	0	3	1,142	5	1,147	0	3,234	159	1,142	2.83	2.67	2.83
Listowel R.D.	6,001	44	4	70	6,119	20	6,139	10	19,050	225	6,119	3.13	1.62	3.11
Tralee U.D.	5,504	635	17	4	6,160	35	6,195	67	18,144	912	6,160	2.94	3.38	2.95
Tralee R.D.	7,574	103	5	89	7,771	18	7,789	14	25,025	311	7,771	3.23	2.06	3.22
County Galway	37,337	792	91	467	38,687	162	38,849	489	127,784	3,829	38,687	3.32	2.43	3.30
Ballinasloe U.D.	1,413	168	4	2	1,587	7	1,594	19	4,764	870	1,587	3.00	3.50	3.00
Ballinasloe No. 1 R.D.	2,315	6	12	31	2,364	2	2,366	82	8,000	64	2,364	3.39	3.16	3.38
Clifden R.D.	2,527	40	2	56	2,625	41	2,666	14	8,166	556	2,625	3.13	2.36	3.11
Galway R.D.	7,329	125	4	67	7,525	37	7,562	23	26,264	722	7,525	3.50	2.20	3.49
Glennamaddy R.D.	1,732	8	1	17	1,758	5	1,763	1	5,601	58	1,758	3.21	1.33	3.19
Gort R.D.	2,467	99	2	67	2,635	11	2,646	11	8,552	118	2,635	3.29	1.46	3.25
Loughrea R.D.	4,850	135	26	43	5,054	18	5,072	141	16,606	457	5,054	3.29	2.96	3.29
Mount Bellew R.D.	2,256	11	17	15	2,299	3	2,302	91	7,570	61	2,299	3.29	3.56	3.29
Oughterard R.D.	3,234	63	0	67	3,364	16	3,380	0	10,623	337	3,364	3.18	1.88	3.16
Portumna R.D.	1,849	44	5	49	1,947	3	1,950	23	6,159	34	1,947	3.16	3.20	3.16
Tuam R.D.	7,365	93	18	53	7,529	19	7,548	84	25,479	552	7,529	3.39	2.34	3.38
County Donegal	37,462	1,046	28	655	39,191	121	39,312	115	127,790	2,204	39,191	3.28	2.23	3.26
Bundoran U.D.	471	30	0	16	517	9	526	0	1,479	228	517	2.89	1.88	2.86
Ballyshannon R.D.	1,749	66	0	26	1,841	6	1,847	0	5,689	148	1,841	3.10	2.08	3.09
Donegal R.D.	3,411	59	1	59	3,530	10	3,540	12	11,127	146	3,530	3.17	2.17	3.15
Dunfanaghy R.D.	3,447	50	1	90	3,588	12	3,600	3	10,927	148	3,588	3.07	2.00	3.05
Glenties R.D.	5,905	118	1	59	6,083	24	6,107	4	18,474	225	6,083	3.05	1.95	3.04
Buncrana U.D.	997	62	0	1	1,060	5	1,065	0	3,254	58	1,060	3.07	2.00	3.07
Inishowen R.D.	7,212	131	1	151	7,495	17	7,512	6	26,030	187	7,495	3.49	2.54	3.47
Letterkenny U.D.	1,979	282	15	5	2,281	13	2,294	51	7,049	557	2,281	3.09	3.10	3.09
Letterkenny R.D.	3,124	25	8	47	3,204	8	3,212	37	11,381	87	3,204	3.57	2.80	3.55
Milford R.D.	3,303	84	0	83	3,470	8	3,478	0	11,516	112	3,470	3.35	2.19	3.32
Stranorlar R.D.	5,864	139	1	118	6,122	9	6,131	2	20,864	308	6,122	3.44	1.91	3.41
Total Fishing Areas	147,058	4,591	202	1,832	153,683	764	154,447	894	491,350	15,055	153,683	3.20	2.31	3.18
STATE	1,033,191	81,783	2,209	8,264	1,123,238	4,080	1,127,318	10,891	3,505,617	97,535	11,233,238	3.14	2.78	3.14

Appendix 1.4

Family Profiles, Cork, Donegal, Kerry and Galway

Area	Fam Nucl - Lone father + children - total units	Fam Nucl - Lone father + children - total children	Fam Nucl - Lone mother + children - total units	Fam Nucl - Lone mother + children - total children	Fam Nuclei - total units	Lone Parents	Lone parents as % of total Family units
Cork Coastal Areas	729	1,325	3,252	5,889	26,596	3,981	15.0%
Bandon R.D.	90	177	421	787	3,709	511	13.8%
Bantry R.D.	74	118	243	404	1,792	317	17.7%
Castletown R.D.	25	44	122	209	910	147	16.2%
Clonakilty U.D.	11	19	79	139	559	90	16.1%
Clonakilty R.D.	50	88	221	384	2,105	271	12.9%
Cobh U.D.	46	86	240	426	1,497	286	19.1%
Dunmanway R.D.	48	90	194	355	1,666	242	14.5%
Kinsale U.D.	8	12	67	105	416	75	18.0%
Kinsale R.D.	76	135	393	808	3,346	469	14.0%
Midleton U.D.	24	44	123	212	722	147	20.4%
Midleton R.D.	109	199	475	870	4,197	584	13.9%
Skibbereen U.D.	10	16	66	110	429	76	17.7%
Skibbereen R.D.	76	144	250	443	2,331	326	14.0%
Skull R.D.	18	30	118	193	858	136	15.9%
Youghal U.D.	41	82	175	348	1,246	216	17.3%
Youghal No. 1 R.D.	23	41	65	96	813	88	10.8%
County Kerry	755	1,298	3,228	5,691	26,974	3,983	14.8%
Cahersiveen R.D.	58	99	236	369	1,859	294	15.8%
Dingle R.D.	56	88	199	321	1,808	255	14.1%
Kenmare R.D.	28	46	135	215	1,266	163	12.9%
Killarney U.D.	38	61	171	281	1,410	209	14.8%
Killarney R.D.	152	303	620	1,143	5,759	772	13.4%
Listowel U.D.	17	30	111	189	762	128	16.8%
Listowel R.D.	120	204	472	811	4,364	592	13.6%
Tralee U.D.	127	199	670	1,243	4,042	797	19.7%
Tralee R.D.	159	268	614	1,119	5,704	773	13.6%
County Galway	770	1,475	3,270	5,886	28,543	4,040	14.2%
Ballinasloe U.D.	25	48	142	253	1,070	167	15.6%
Ballinasloe No. 1 R.D.	43	92	173	310	1,774	216	12.2%
Clifden R.D.	64	112	296	547	1,752	360	20.5%
Galway R.D.	143	277	608	1,086	6,000	751	12.5%
Glennamaddy R.D.	42	75	119	193	1,228	161	13.1%
Gort R.D.	51	96	201	343	1,896	252	13.3%
Loughrea R.D.	102	209	440	830	3,737	542	14.5%
Mount Bellew R.D.	41	90	194	327	1,671	235	14.1%
Oughterard R.D.	58	100	318	578	2,363	376	15.9%
Portumna R.D.	36	58	147	250	1,335	183	13.7%
Tuam R.D.	165	318	632	1,169	5,717	797	13.9%
County Donegal	761	1,438	3,625	6,857	27,929	4,386	15.7%
Bundoran U.D.	12	21	51	100	317	63	19.9%
Ballyshannon R.D.	36	74	166	324	1,291	202	15.6%
Donegal R.D.	58	128	302	560	2,489	360	14.5%
Dunfanaghy R.D.	91	179	377	658	2,439	468	19.2%
Glenties R.D.	112	212	581	1,079	4,093	693	16.9%
Buncrana U.D.	20	36	129	232	733	149	20.3%
Inishowen R.D.	121	229	640	1,231	5,572	761	13.7%
Letterkenny U.D.	31	54	238	444	1,385	269	19.4%
Letterkenny R.D.	56	102	216	424	2,512	272	10.8%
Millford R.D.	75	119	325	633	2,443	400	16.4%
Stranorlar R.D.	149	284	600	1,172	4,655	749	16.1%
Total Fishing Areas	3,015	5,536	13,375	24,323	110,042	16,390	14.9%
STATE	20,834	38,434	108,282	202,583	806,835	105,391	13.1%

Appendix 1.6

Employment Status in Cork, Donegal, Kerry and Galway

Area	P 15+ at work	P 15+ 1st job seekers	P 15+ unemp	P 15+ student	P 15+ home duties	P 15+ retired	P 15+ unable to work	P 15+ other	P 15+ total
Cork Coastal Areas	41,948	532	5,032	10,433	20,695	9,393	2,308	24	90,365
Bandon R.D.	5,856	72	591	1,615	2,795	1,088	340	2	12,359
Bantry R.D.	2,806	36	388	558	1,505	855	168	7	6,323
Castletown R.D.	1,468	17	176	320	758	429	81	1	3,250
Clonakilty U.D.	925	14	109	245	540	269	79	0	2,181
Clonakilty R.D.	3,445	21	257	830	1,619	806	121	0	7,099
Cobh U.D.	2,099	52	404	615	1,160	433	131	0	4,894
Dunmanway R.D.	2,534	26	336	583	1,365	670	139	1	5,654
Kinsale U.D.	805	6	162	150	344	178	25	0	1,670
Kinsale R.D.	5,077	58	577	1,483	2,406	834	185	3	10,623
Midleton U.D.	1,051	19	219	287	629	281	97	1	2,584
Midleton R.D.	6,874	88	733	1,702	3,110	1,067	296	3	13,873
Skibbereen U.D.	771	9	91	155	333	182	40	1	1,582
Skibbereen R.D.	3,757	18	356	809	1,884	1,051	202	4	8,081
Skull R.D.	1,315	5	125	282	761	531	51	0	3,070
Youghal U.D.	1,839	68	390	470	905	456	301	1	4,430
Youghal No. 1 R.D.	1,326	23	118	329	581	263	52	0	2,692
County Kerry	42,909	702	7,203	10,971	20,825	10,588	3,076	24	96,298
Cahersiveen R.D.	2,875	37	509	670	1,562	886	206	1	6,746
Dingle R.D.	3,038	24	404	691	1,452	890	129	5	6,633
Kenmare R.D.	2,396	18	260	475	1,135	668	137	0	5,089
Killarney U.D.	3,103	34	353	599	1,100	806	489	5	6,489
Killarney R.D.	9,518	124	1,261	2,298	4,137	1,863	584	4	19,789
Listowel U.D.	1,142	24	238	253	563	356	75	0	2,651
Listowel R.D.	5,953	115	1,334	1,678	3,634	1,757	437	2	14,910
Tralee U.D.	6,327	180	1,421	2,135	2,891	1,435	505	4	14,898
Tralee R.D.	8,557	146	1,423	2,172	4,351	1,927	514	3	19,093
County Galway	45,934	928	6,428	12,185	20,988	9,403	3,035	25	98,926
Ballinasloe U.D.	1,883	39	326	504	683	480	518	4	4,437
Ballinasloe No. 1 R.D.	2,852	29	298	719	1,321	561	164	1	5,945
Clifden R.D.	2,519	67	1,015	768	1,349	874	201	13	6,806
Galway R.D.	9,920	137	1,191	2,623	3,812	1,528	462	3	19,676
Glennamaddy R.D.	2,028	16	163	478	959	528	102	0	4,274
Gort R.D.	3,176	40	336	771	1,387	623	161	0	6,494
Loughrea R.D.	6,198	103	670	1,582	2,747	1,335	339	2	12,976
Mount Bellew R.D.	2,697	26	247	720	1,319	577	137	0	5,723
Oughterard R.D.	3,169	249	921	876	2,008	850	275	2	8,350
Portumna R.D.	2,117	42	239	549	1,192	485	111	0	4,735
Tuam R.D.	9,375	180	1,022	2,595	4,211	1,562	565	0	19,510
County Donegal	39,811	1,388	9,967	10,425	21,394	10,146	3,667	16	96,814
Bundoran U.D.	483	23	110	116	302	189	69	0	1,292
Ballyshannon R.D.	1,923	67	360	491	965	438	120	0	4,364
Donegal R.D.	3,923	79	654	835	1,811	916	236	1	8,455
Dunfanaghy R.D.	2,952	66	1,237	801	1,857	1,237	400	5	8,555
Glenties R.D.	5,228	139	1,612	1,411	3,536	1,774	612	2	14,314
Buncrana U.D.	1,187	20	221	244	429	333	77	1	2,512
Inishowen R.D.	7,508	384	2,077	2,060	4,485	1,864	629	3	19,010
Letterkenny U.D.	2,700	50	481	949	875	489	324	2	5,870
Letterkenny R.D.	4,238	88	571	931	1,552	516	206	1	8,103
Millford R.D.	3,252	183	907	1,015	2,048	892	386	1	8,684
Stranorlar R.D.	6,417	289	1,737	1,572	3,534	1,498	608	0	15,655
Total Fishing Areas	170,602	3,550	28,630	44,014	83,902	39,530	12,086	89	382,403
STATE	1,307,236	27,592	199,136	339,596	553,215	258,454	78,864	2,570	2,766,663

Appendix 1.7

Gender, Employment and Unemployment, Cork, Donegal, Kerry and Galway

Area	M 15+ at work	M 15+ 1st job seeker	M 15+ unemp	M 15+ total	F 15+ at work	F 15+ 1st job seeker	F 15+ unemp	F 15+ total	Male Unemploy-ment Ratio	Female Unemploy-ment Ratio	Total Unemploy-ment Ratio
Cork Coastal Areas	28,090	304	3,609	45,614	13,858	228	1,423	44,751	0.12	0.11	0.12
Bandon R.D.	3,874	42	444	6,219	1,982	30	147	6,140	0.11	0.08	0.10
Bantry R.D.	1,842	19	285	3,142	964	17	103	3,181	0.14	0.11	0.13
Castletown R.D.	1,038	11	120	1,695	430	6	56	1,555	0.11	0.13	0.12
Clonakilty U.D.	560	8	72	1,003	365	6	37	1,178	0.13	0.11	0.12
Clonakilty R.D.	2,443	10	178	3,654	1,002	11	79	3,445	0.07	0.08	0.07
Cobh U.D.	1,368	32	264	2,410	731	20	140	2,484	0.18	0.18	0.18
Dunmanway R.D.	1,792	16	239	2,924	742	10	97	2,730	0.12	0.13	0.13
Kinsale U.D.	482	2	116	801	323	4	46	869	0.20	0.13	0.17
Kinsale R.D.	3,367	32	426	5,311	1,710	26	151	5,312	0.12	0.09	0.11
Midleton U.D.	651	11	150	1,218	400	8	69	1,366	0.20	0.16	0.18
Midleton R.D.	4,593	47	538	7,098	2,281	41	195	6,775	0.11	0.09	0.11
Skibbereen U.D.	464	5	63	744	307	4	28	838	0.13	0.09	0.11
Skibbereen R.D.	2,688	9	249	4,231	1,069	9	107	3,850	0.09	0.10	0.09
Skull R.D.	925	4	81	1,582	390	1	44	1,488	0.08	0.10	0.09
Youghal U.D.	1,121	41	298	2,203	718	27	92	2,227	0.23	0.14	0.20
Youghal No. 1 R.D.	882	15	86	1,379	444	8	32	1,313	0.10	0.08	0.10
County Kerry	27,450	445	5,307	48,547	15,459	257	1,896	47,751	0.17	0.12	0.16
Cahersiveen R.D.	1,979	27	393	3,522	896	10	116	3,224	0.18	0.12	0.16
Dingle R.D.	2,074	11	285	3,435	964	13	119	3,198	0.12	0.12	0.12
Kenmare R.D.	1,557	11	193	2,602	839	7	67	2,487	0.12	0.08	0.10
Killarney U.D.	1,695	20	217	3,092	1,408	14	136	3,397	0.12	0.10	0.11
Killarney R.D.	6,141	81	922	10,109	3,377	43	339	9,680	0.14	0.10	0.13
Listowel U.D.	668	17	180	1,248	474	7	58	1,403	0.23	0.12	0.19
Listowel R.D.	4,096	77	1,051	7,758	1,857	38	283	7,152	0.22	0.15	0.20
Tralee U.D.	3,562	112	988	6,979	2,765	68	433	7,919	0.24	0.15	0.20
Tralee R.D.	5,678	89	1,078	9,802	2,879	57	345	9,291	0.17	0.12	0.15
County Galway	30,053	611	4,822	50,716	15,881	317	1,606	48,210	0.15	0.11	0.14
Ballinasloe U.D.	1,000	20	235	2,196	883	19	91	2,241	0.20	0.11	0.16
Ballinasloe No. 1 R.D.	1,922	18	227	3,052	930	11	71	2,893	0.11	0.08	0.10
Clifden R.D.	1,550	42	802	3,489	969	25	213	3,317	0.35	0.20	0.30
Galway R.D.	6,283	91	879	10,018	3,637	46	312	9,658	0.13	0.09	0.12
Glennamaddy R.D.	1,447	8	114	2,222	581	8	49	2,052	0.08	0.09	0.08
Gort R.D.	2,098	25	242	3,331	1,078	15	94	3,163	0.11	0.09	0.11
Loughrea R.D.	4,058	56	474	6,632	2,140	47	196	6,344	0.12	0.10	0.11
Mount Bellew R.D.	1,888	16	183	3,018	809	10	64	2,705	0.10	0.08	0.09
Oughterard R.D.	2,042	189	716	4,329	1,127	60	205	4,021	0.31	0.19	0.27
Portumna R.D.	1,478	27	182	2,430	639	15	57	2,305	0.12	0.10	0.12
Tuam R.D.	6,287	119	768	9,999	3,088	61	254	9,511	0.12	0.09	0.11
County Donegal	24,486	968	7,805	48,435	15,325	420	2,162	48,379	0.26	0.14	0.22
Bundoran U.D.	286	15	79	614	197	8	31	678	0.25	0.17	0.22
Ballyshannon R.D.	1,189	45	257	2,107	734	22	103	2,257	0.20	0.15	0.18
Donegal R.D.	2,397	48	524	4,263	1,526	31	130	4,192	0.19	0.10	0.16
Dunfanaghy R.D.	1,731	36	963	4,364	1,221	30	274	4,191	0.37	0.20	0.31
Glenties R.D.	3,342	78	1,268	7,182	1,886	61	344	7,132	0.29	0.18	0.25
Buncrana U.D.	701	13	142	1,182	486	7	79	1,330	0.18	0.15	0.17
Inishowen R.D.	4,754	316	1,690	9,594	2,754	68	387	9,416	0.30	0.14	0.25
Letterkenny U.D.	1,385	32	320	2,708	1,315	18	161	3,162	0.20	0.12	0.16
Letterkenny R.D.	2,544	59	446	4,063	1,694	29	125	4,040	0.17	0.08	0.13
Millford R.D.	2,146	133	714	4,483	1,106	50	193	4,201	0.28	0.18	0.25
Stranorlar R.D.	4,011	193	1,402	7,875	2,406	96	335	7,780	0.28	0.15	0.24
Total Fishing Areas	110,079	2,328	21,543	193,312	60,523	1,222	7,087	189,091	0.18	0.12	0.16
STATE	802,647	16,814	140,849	1,358,780	504,589	10,778	58,287	1,407,883	0.16	0.12	0.15

Appendix 1.8

Agri - Workers in Cork, Donegal, Kerry and Galway

Area	M 15+ at work - agri - self emp	M 15+ at work - total - self emp	M 15+ at work - agri - assist rel	M 15+ at work - total - assist rel	M 15+ at work agri - employee	M 15+ at work - total - employee	F 15+ at work - agri - self emp	F 15+ at work - total - self emp	F 15+ at work - agri - assist rel	F 15+ at work - total - assist rel	F 15+ at work agri - employee	F 15+ at work - total - employee
Cork Coastal Areas	6,081	10,658	422	536	1,181	16,896	434	2,114	156	342	138	11,402
Bandon R.D.	817	1,475	78	93	175	2,306	66	281	24	51	33	1,650
Bantry R.D.	468	829	23	33	64	980	30	181	2	24	8	759
Castletown R.D.	368	530	23	33	100	475	7	81	5	13	6	336
Clonakilty U.D.	9	143	1	3	9	414	2	64	0	3	3	298
Clonakilty R.D.	850	1,195	60	77	149	1,171	75	210	17	30	11	762
Cobh U.D.	8	189	0	3	9	1,176	0	64	0	3	0	664
Dunmanway R.D.	635	882	42	45	72	865	54	125	14	19	9	598
Kinsale U.D.	6	113	0	3	10	366	0	63	0	7	0	253
Kinsale R.D.	553	1,177	54	68	134	2,122	50	244	22	41	16	1,425
Midleton U.D.	4	102	0	3	2	546	0	39	0	4	2	357
Midleton R.D.	696	1,359	53	62	202	3,172	63	244	35	75	27	1,962
Skibbereen U.D.	18	124	0	7	8	333	0	57	1	7	2	243
Skibbereen R.D.	1,009	1,398	55	64	137	1,226	50	201	13	26	13	842
Skull R.D.	390	575	13	15	36	335	18	124	8	10	6	256
Youghal U.D.	11	196	1	4	10	921	1	82	0	6	0	630
Youghal No. 1 R.D.	239	371	19	23	64	488	18	54	15	23	2	367
County Kerry	6,074	10,521	419	546	819	16,383	467	2,134	168	356	105	12,969
Cahersiveen R.D.	659	974	30	41	81	964	45	184	7	19	7	693
Dingle R.D.	717	1,071	43	55	98	948	40	225	21	38	12	701
Kenmare R.D.	482	803	29	39	65	715	38	195	4	14	11	630
Killarney U.D.	21	367	0	8	15	1,320	0	155	0	18	0	1,235
Killarney R.D.	1,381	2,296	96	117	153	3,728	119	419	31	66	13	2,892
Listowel U.D.	26	177	1	5	6	486	1	57	1	7	2	410
Listowel R.D.	1,308	1,781	116	145	168	2,170	101	265	55	84	25	1,508
Tralee U.D.	44	674	0	10	29	2,878	4	229	0	25	8	2,511
Tralee R.D.	1,436	2,378	104	126	204	3,174	119	405	49	85	27	2,389
County Galway	8,118	12,431	443	547	737	17,075	556	1,877	153	340	117	13,664
Ballinasloe U.D.	37	202	2	10	7	788	3	67	0	6	2	810
Ballinasloe No. 1 R.D.	741	933	39	45	61	944	62	116	19	21	3	793
Clifden R.D.	261	559	7	19	125	972	15	157	6	18	16	794
Galway R.D.	1,032	2,131	70	88	104	4,064	52	360	10	52	15	3,225
Glennamaddy R.D.	673	820	49	58	17	569	35	77	39	49	4	455
Gort R.D.	697	1,041	39	51	51	1,006	48	157	15	37	16	884
Loughrea R.D.	1,176	1,745	70	86	97	2,227	99	270	15	46	11	1,824
Mount Bellew R.D.	701	915	26	29	46	944	36	88	6	14	5	707
Oughterard R.D.	328	638	12	18	88	1,386	25	138	3	18	11	971
Portumna R.D.	570	762	18	18	39	698	36	96	11	21	6	522
Tuam R.D.	1,902	2,685	111	125	102	3,477	145	351	29	58	28	2,679
County Donegal	3,867	7,504	340	428	999	16,554	108	1,109	17	153	96	14,063
Bundoran U.D.	4	74	0	2	3	210	0	30	0	3	0	164
Ballyshannon R.D.	175	370	11	16	19	803	9	74	0	3	2	657
Donegal R.D.	408	778	29	43	88	1,576	14	138	3	17	4	1,371
Dunfanaghy R.D.	121	378	13	18	42	1,335	1	82	1	13	5	1,126
Glenties R.D.	422	954	26	32	250	2,356	7	159	0	26	17	1,701
Buncrana U.D.	10	127	2	4	2	570	0	32	0	4	1	450
Inishowen R.D.	1,133	1,820	97	118	178	2,816	24	187	8	32	22	2,535
Letterkenny U.D.	11	208	0	2	8	1,175	0	72	0	7	2	1,236
Letterkenny R.D.	356	713	49	56	44	1,775	7	71	2	13	6	1,610
Millford R.D.	485	795	55	63	149	1,288	22	114	0	14	24	978
Stranorlar R.D.	742	1,287	58	74	216	2,650	24	150	3	21	13	2,235
Total Fishing Areas	24,140	41,114	1,624	2,057	3,736	66,908	1,565	7,234	494	1,191	456	52,098
STATE	94,695	215,155	6,203	8,409	20,102	579,083	7,451	41,174	2,091	41,174	3,427	456,942

Appendix 1.9

Farm Size and Farmers, Cork, Donegal, Kerry and Galway

Area	Farmers < 30 acres & ns	Farmers 30-49 acres	Farmers 50+ acres	Total Farmers	Farmers as % of workforce	Farmers<30 acres as proportion of all farms
Cork Coastal Areas	813	938	4,327	6,078	12.79%	0.13
Bandon R.D.	121	103	650	874	14.92%	0.14
Bantry R.D.	55	108	306	469	16.71%	0.12
Castletown R.D.	71	78	107	256	17.44%	0.28
Clonakilty U.D.	4	1	3	8	0.86%	0.50
Clonakilty R.D.	132	165	599	896	26.01%	0.15
Cobh U.D.	0	0	1	1	0.05%	0.00
Dunmanway R.D.	57	66	545	668	26.36%	0.09
Kinsale U.D.	0	0	2	2	0.25%	0.00
Kinsale R.D.	57	65	455	577	11.36%	0.10
Midleton U.D.	2	0	2	4	0.38%	0.50
Midleton R.D.	97	59	566	722	10.50%	0.13
Skibbereen U.D.	3	2	6	11	1.43%	0.27
Skibbereen R.D.	119	205	652	976	25.98%	0.12
Skull R.D.	62	65	228	355	27.00%	0.17
Youghal U.D.	0	0	5	5	0.27%	0.00
Youghal No. 1 R.D.	33	21	200	254	19.16%	0.13
County Kerry	1,140	1,308	4,029	6,477	15.09%	0.18
Cahersiveen R.D.	137	142	433	712	24.77%	0.19
Dingle R.D.	140	151	395	686	22.58%	0.20
Kenmare R.D.	50	52	402	504	21.04%	0.10
Killarney U.D.	9	3	7	19	0.61%	0.47
Killarney R.D.	270	345	890	1,505	15.81%	0.18
Listowel U.D.	7	5	13	25	2.19%	0.28
Listowel R.D.	264	260	897	1,421	23.87%	0.19
Tralee U.D.	18	6	15	39	0.62%	0.46
Tralee R.D.	245	344	977	1,566	18.30%	0.16
County Galway	1,827	2,379	4,411	8,617	18.76%	0.21
Ballinasloe U.D.	23	0	12	35	1.86%	0.66
Ballinasloe No. 1 R.D.	124	171	500	795	27.88%	0.16
Clifden R.D.	168	49	86	303	12.03%	0.55
Galway R.D.	340	296	414	1,050	10.58%	0.32
Glennamaddy R.D.	155	234	311	700	34.52%	0.22
Gort R.D.	107	158	484	749	23.58%	0.14
Loughrea R.D.	225	281	746	1,252	20.20%	0.18
Mount Bellew R.D.	101	254	374	729	27.03%	0.14
Oughterard R.D.	194	61	103	358	11.30%	0.54
Portumna R.D.	49	145	403	597	28.20%	0.08
Tuam R.D.	341	730	978	2,049	21.86%	0.17
County Donegal	1,200	679	1,952	3,831	9.62%	0.31
Bundoran U.D.	1	2	1	4	0.83%	0.25
Ballyshannon R.D.	44	40	102	186	9.67%	0.24
Donegal R.D.	92	100	224	416	10.60%	0.22
Dunfanaghy R.D.	87	20	35	142	4.81%	0.61
Glenties R.D.	118	60	175	353	6.75%	0.33
Buncrana U.D.	5	2	2	9	0.76%	0.56
Inishowen R.D.	457	173	475	1,105	14.72%	0.41
Letterkenny U.D.	6	2	3	11	0.41%	0.55
Letterkenny R.D.	69	56	233	358	8.45%	0.19
Millford R.D.	179	112	212	503	15.47%	0.36
Stranorlar R.D.	142	112	490	744	11.59%	0.19
Total Fishing Areas	4,980	5,304	14,719	25,003	12.33%	0.20
STATE	16,507	17,971	65,185	99,663	7.62%	0.17

Appendix 1.10

Male Farmers Employment Status, Cork, Donegal, Kerry and Galway

Area	Farmers < 30 acres & ns - m - at work	Farmers 30-49 acres - m - at work	Farmers 50+ acres - m - at work	Other agri - m - at work	Total - m - at work	Farmers < 30 acres & ns - m - unemp	Farmers 30-49 acres - m - unemp	Farmers 50+ acres - m - unemp	Other agricultre - m unemp	Total - m - unemp
Cork Coastal Areas	720	886	4,023	1,922	28,090	16	9	7	304	3,609
Bandon R.D.	104	96	605	259	3,874	2	2	0	45	444
Bantry R.D.	50	103	283	106	1,842	1	3	3	23	285
Castletown R.D.	65	77	103	233	1,038	3	0	2	18	120
Clonakilty U.D.	3	0	3	15	560	0	0	0	0	72
Clonakilty R.D.	121	152	550	221	2,443	0	1	0	18	178
Cobh U.D.	0	0	1	15	1,368	0	0	0	6	264
Dunmanway R.D.	49	61	503	124	1,792	3	0	0	20	239
Kinsale U.D.	0	0	2	15	482	0	0	0	6	116
Kinsale R.D.	47	60	420	201	3,367	1	1	0	37	426
Midleton U.D.	2	0	2	2	651	0	0	0	4	150
Midleton R.D.	83	55	522	267	4,593	1	0	0	57	538
Skibbereen U.D.	3	2	6	12	464	0	0	0	2	63
Skibbereen R.D.	107	195	620	258	2,688	3	2	0	32	249
Skull R.D.	57	65	212	98	925	1	0	2	7	81
Youghal U.D.	0	0	5	16	1,121	0	0	0	15	298
Youghal No. 1 R.D.	29	20	186	80	882	1	0	0	14	86
County Kerry	1,004	1,204	3,697	1,315	27,450	60	19	30	453	5,307
Cahersiveen R.D.	117	131	395	109	1,979	11	1	10	62	393
Dingle R.D.	123	141	375	203	2,074	6	1	1	59	285
Kenmare R.D.	44	49	369	105	1,557	2	0	4	30	193
Killarney U.D.	9	3	7	10	1,695	0	0	0	1	217
Killarney R.D.	231	321	802	262	6,141	21	6	6	78	922
Listowel U.D.	7	5	13	8	668	0	0	0	7	180
Listowel R.D.	245	232	828	271	4,096	7	4	5	115	1,051
Tralee U.D.	15	5	14	31	3,562	1	1	0	9	988
Tralee R.D.	213	317	894	316	5,678	12	6	4	92	1,078
County Galway	1,588	2,186	4,150	1,339	30,053	102	25	16	309	4,822
Ballinasloe U.D.	23	0	10	14	1,000	0	0	0	3	235
Ballinasloe No. 1 R.D.	111	153	463	109	1,922	0	2	3	12	227
Clifden R.D.	114	43	79	133	1,550	45	4	3	84	802
Galway R.D.	300	278	392	228	6,283	20	7	0	66	879
Glennamaddy R.D.	148	223	293	76	1,447	0	1	0	4	114
Gort R.D.	83	148	460	92	2,098	8	1	3	15	242
Loughrea R.D.	208	247	689	206	4,058	3	4	3	29	474
Mount Bellew R.D.	90	237	363	88	1,888	1	2	1	12	183
Oughterard R.D.	162	60	95	100	2,042	17	0	0	38	716
Portumna R.D.	46	133	379	74	1,478	2	1	1	15	182
Tuam R.D.	303	664	927	219	6,287	6	3	2	31	768
County Donegal	1,035	631	1,880	1,489	24,486	133	27	27	855	7,805
Bundoran U.D.	1	2	1	4	286	0	0	0	2	79
Ballyshannon R.D.	39	37	97	23	1,189	3	0	1	20	257
Donegal R.D.	76	92	215	128	2,397	10	4	6	72	524
Dunfanaghy R.D.	50	20	33	57	1,731	37	0	2	105	963
Glenties R.D.	91	54	165	327	3,342	26	6	7	148	1,268
Buncrana U.D.	5	2	2	5	701	0	0	0	7	142
Inishowen R.D.	415	164	462	337	4,754	31	7	4	189	1,690
Letterkenny U.D.	5	2	3	14	1,385	1	0	0	5	320
Letterkenny R.D.	66	55	226	96	2,544	2	1	1	45	446
Millford R.D.	158	100	203	196	2,146	17	3	2	80	714
Stranorlar R.D.	129	103	473	302	4,011	6	6	4	182	1,402
Total Fishing Areas	4,347	4,907	13,750	6,065	110,079	311	80	80	1,921	21,543
STATE	14331	16495	60451	27817	802647	786	234	214	7299	140849

Appendix 1.11

Female Farmers Employment Status, Cork, Donegal, Kerry and Galway

Area	Farmers < 30 acres & ns - f - at work	Farmers 30-49 acres - f - at work	Farmers 50+ acres - f - at work	Other agri - f - at work	Total - f - at work	Farmers < 30 acres & ns - f - unemp	Farmers 30-49 acres - f - unemp	Farmers 50+ acres - f - unemp	Other agri - f - unemp	Total - f - unemp
Cork Coastal Areas	77	43	296	275	13,858	0	0	1	14	1423
Bandon R.D.	15	5	45	44	1,982	0	0	0	3	147
Bantry R.D.	4	2	20	13	964	0	0	0	0	103
Castletown R.D.	3	1	2	8	430	0	0	0	1	56
Clonakilty U.D.	1	1	0	5	365	0	0	0	1	37
Clonakilty R.D.	11	12	49	32	1,002	0	0	0	0	79
Cobh U.D.	0	0	0	2	731	0	0	0	0	140
Dunmanway R.D.	5	5	42	22	742	0	0	0	3	97
Kinsale U.D.	0	0	0	0	323	0	0	0	0	46
Kinsale R.D.	9	4	35	40	1,710	0	0	0	0	151
Midleton U.D.	0	0	0	1	400	0	0	0	0	69
Midleton R.D.	13	4	44	54	2,281	0	0	0	2	195
Skibbereen U.D.	0	0	0	0	307	0	0	0	2	28
Skibbereen R.D.	9	8	32	24	1,069	0	0	0	2	107
Skull R.D.	4	0	13	13	390	0	0	1	0	44
Youghal U.D.	0	0	0	0	718	0	0	0	0	92
Youghal No. 1 R.D.	3	1	14	17	444	0	0	0	0	32
County Kerry	74	84	302	251	15,459	2	1	0	18	1896
Cahersiveen R.D.	9	9	28	8	896	0	1	0	5	116
Dingle R.D.	10	9	19	22	964	1	0	0	1	119
Kenmare R.D.	4	3	29	14	839	0	0	0	4	67
Killarney U.D.	0	0	0	1	1,408	0	0	0	0	136
Killarney R.D.	18	18	82	42	3,377	0	0	0	2	339
Listowel U.D.	0	0	0	2	474	0	0	0	1	58
Listowel R.D.	11	24	64	83	1,857	1	0	0	2	283
Tralee U.D.	2	0	1	7	2,765	0	0	0	0	433
Tralee R.D.	20	21	79	72	2,879	0	0	0	3	345
County Galway	132	167	244	260	15,881	5	1	1	21	1606
Ballinasloe U.D.	0	0	2	3	883	0	0	0	0	91
Ballinasloe No. 1 R.D.	13	15	34	21	930	0	1	0	1	71
Clifden R.D.	8	2	4	11	969	1	0	0	3	213
Galway R.D.	18	11	22	25	3,637	2	0	0	3	312
Glennamaddy R.D.	7	10	17	45	581	0	0	1	1	49
Gort R.D.	15	9	21	35	1,078	1	0	0	2	94
Loughrea R.D.	14	30	54	24	2,140	0	0	0	3	196
Mount Bellew R.D.	10	15	10	9	809	0	0	0	1	64
Oughterard R.D.	15	1	8	12	1,127	0	0	0	5	205
Portumna R.D.	1	11	23	17	639	0	0	0	1	57
Tuam R.D.	31	63	49	58	3,088	1	0	0	1	254
County Donegal	31	21	45	86	15,325	1	0	0	23	2162
Bundoran U.D.	0	0	0	0	197	0	0	0	1	31
Ballyshannon R.D.	2	3	4	1	734	0	0	0	2	103
Donegal R.D.	5	4	3	4	1,526	1	0	0	0	130
Dunfanaghy R.D.	0	0	0	6	1,221	0	0	0	4	274
Glenties R.D.	1	0	3	5	1,886	0	0	0	6	344
Buncrana U.D.	0	0	0	2	486	0	0	0	0	79
Inishowen R.D.	11	2	9	30	2,754	0	0	0	2	387
Letterkenny U.D.	0	0	0	2	1,315	0	0	0	3	161
Letterkenny R.D.	1	0	6	6	1,694	0	0	0	0	125
Millford R.D.	4	9	7	12	1,106	0	0	0	1	193
Stranorlar R.D.	7	3	13	18	2,406	0	0	0	4	335
Total Fishing Areas	314	315	887	872	60,523	8	2	2	76	7087
STATE	1,364	1,239	4,509	5,317	504,589	26	3	11	529	58,287

Appendix 1.12

Gender and Workforce, Cork, Donegal, Kerry and Galway

Area	M aged 15+ at work - f/t	M aged 15+ at work - p/t	M aged 15+ at work - not stated	M aged 15+ at work	F aged 15+ at work - f/t	F aged 15+ at work - p/t	F aged 15+ at work - not stated	F aged 15+ at work	P aged 15+ at work - f/t	P aged 15+ at work - p/t	P aged 15+ at work - not stated	P aged 15+ at work
Cork Coastal Areas	24,549	2,305	1,236	28,090	9,707	3,632	519	13,858	34,256	5,937	1,755	41,948
Bandon R.D.	3,489	263	122	3,874	1,468	459	55	1,982	4,957	722	177	5,856
Bantry R.D.	1,550	200	92	1,842	691	227	46	964	2,241	427	138	2,806
Castletown R.D.	795	166	77	1,038	251	161	18	430	1,046	327	95	1,468
Clonakilty U.D.	512	36	12	560	253	99	13	365	765	135	25	925
Clonakilty R.D.	2,164	168	111	2,443	718	239	45	1,002	2,882	407	156	3,445
Cobh U.D.	1,171	106	91	1,368	454	234	43	731	1,625	340	134	2,099
Dunmanway R.D.	1,548	126	118	1,792	594	117	31	742	2,142	243	149	2,534
Kinsale U.D.	380	49	53	482	212	81	30	323	592	130	83	805
Kinsale R.D.	3,042	227	98	3,367	1,193	465	52	1,710	4,235	692	150	5,077
Midleton U.D.	561	68	22	651	276	114	10	400	837	182	32	1,051
Midleton R.D.	4,126	338	129	4,593	1,567	648	66	2,281	5,693	986	195	6,874
Skibbereen U.D.	389	61	14	464	205	90	12	307	594	151	26	771
Skibbereen R.D.	2,333	222	133	2,688	754	275	40	1,069	3,087	497	173	3,757
Skull R.D.	775	85	65	925	268	101	21	390	1,043	186	86	1,315
Youghal U.D.	923	132	66	1,121	479	217	22	718	1,402	349	88	1,839
Youghal No. 1 R.D.	791	58	33	882	324	105	15	444	1,115	163	48	1,326
County Kerry	22,704	2,875	1,871	27,450	10,510	4,075	874	15,459	33,214	6,950	2,745	42,909
Cahersiveen R.D.	1,505	272	202	1,979	555	263	78	896	2,060	535	280	2,875
Dingle R.D.	1,591	281	202	2,074	649	259	56	964	2,240	540	258	3,038
Kenmare R.D.	1,238	190	129	1,557	561	220	58	839	1,799	410	187	2,396
Killarney U.D.	1,392	143	160	1,695	973	315	120	1,408	2,365	458	280	3,103
Killarney R.D.	5,245	571	325	6,141	2,258	949	170	3,377	7,503	1,520	495	9,518
Listowel U.D.	557	75	36	668	330	114	30	474	887	189	66	1,142
Listowel R.D.	3,390	410	296	4,096	1,334	437	86	1,857	4,724	847	382	5,953
Tralee U.D.	2,936	404	222	3,562	1,843	773	149	2,765	4,779	1,177	371	6,327
Tralee R.D.	4,850	529	299	5,678	2,007	745	127	2,879	6,857	1,274	426	8,557
County Galway	25,303	2,969	1,781	30,053	11,334	3,820	727	15,881	36,637	6,789	2,508	45,934
Ballinasloe U.D.	803	93	104	1,000	604	205	74	883	1,407	298	178	1,883
Ballinasloe No. 1 R.D.	1,598	156	168	1,922	694	181	55	930	2,292	337	223	2,852
Clifden R.D.	1,090	281	179	1,550	623	277	69	969	1,713	558	248	2,519
Galway R.D.	5,382	574	327	6,283	2,569	942	126	3,637	7,951	1,516	453	9,920
Glennamaddy R.D.	1,249	163	35	1,447	415	147	19	581	1,664	310	54	2,028
Gort R.D.	1,793	188	117	2,098	739	298	41	1,078	2,532	486	158	3,176
Loughrea R.D.	3,443	362	253	4,058	1,555	472	113	2,140	4,998	834	366	6,198
Mount Bellew R.D.	1,654	184	50	1,888	629	160	20	809	2,283	344	70	2,697
Oughterard R.D.	1,485	283	274	2,042	743	275	109	1,127	2,228	558	383	3,169
Portumna R.D.	1,281	129	68	1,478	480	140	19	639	1,761	269	87	2,117
Tuam R.D.	5,525	556	206	6,287	2,283	723	82	3,088	7,808	1,279	288	9,375
County Donegal	19,739	3,253	1,494	24,486	10,896	3,878	551	15,325	30,635	7,131	2,045	39,811
Bundoran U.D.	219	42	25	286	139	55	3	197	358	97	28	483
Ballyshannon R.D.	1,062	108	19	1,189	516	204	14	734	1,578	312	33	1,923
Donegal R.D.	1,816	358	223	2,397	1,010	445	71	1,526	2,826	803	294	3,923
Dunfanaghy R.D.	1,355	244	132	1,731	855	307	59	1,221	2,210	551	191	2,952
Glenties R.D.	2,420	717	205	3,342	1,237	569	80	1,886	3,657	1,286	285	5,228
Buncrana U.D.	602	61	38	701	371	98	17	486	973	159	55	1,187
Inishowen R.D.	3,790	587	377	4,754	2,032	613	109	2,754	5,822	1,200	486	7,508
Letterkenny U.D.	1,194	156	35	1,385	950	327	38	1,315	2,144	483	73	2,700
Letterkenny R.D.	2,250	214	80	2,544	1,266	392	36	1,694	3,516	606	116	4,238
Millford R.D.	1,708	320	118	2,146	756	321	29	1,106	2,464	641	147	3,252
Stranorlar R.D.	3,323	446	242	4,011	1,764	547	95	2,406	5,087	993	337	6,417
Total Fishing Areas	92,295	11,402	6,382	110,079	42,447	15,405	2,671	60,523	134,742	26,807	9,053	170,602
STATE	705,410	63,199	34,038	802,647	357,836	127,570	19,183	504,589	1,063,246	190,769	53,221	1,307,236

Appendix 1.13

Gender and Length of Unemployment, Cork, Donegal, Kerry and Galway

Area	M aged 15+ - unemp <3 months	M aged 15+ - unemp 3-5 months	M aged 15+ - unemp 6-11 months	M aged 15+ - unemp 1-<2 years	M aged 15+ - unemp 2-<3 years	M aged 15+ - unemp 3+ years	M aged 15+ - unemp length not stated	M aged 15+ - unemp	F aged 15+ - unemp <3 months	F aged 15+ - unemp 3-5 months	F aged 15+ - unemp 6-11 months	F aged 15+ - unemp 1-<2 years	F aged 15+ - unemp 2-<3 years	F aged 15+ - unemp 3+ years	F aged 15+ - unemp length not stated	F aged 15+ - unemp
Cork Coastal Areas	276	254	362	415	228	1,326	748	3,609	164	129	190	172	82	374	312	1,423
Bandon R.D.	26	31	36	40	29	182	100	444	15	13	17	20	6	39	37	147
Bantry R.D.	23	28	30	30	15	110	49	285	10	8	18	15	6	29	17	103
Castletown R.D.	11	14	24	8	9	32	22	120	12	4	10	6	4	10	10	56
Clonakilty U.D.	9	3	2	4	7	29	18	72	6	3	2	4	1	15	6	37
Clonakilty R.D.	13	16	19	27	6	58	39	178	4	6	21	10	4	19	15	79
Cobh U.D.	25	16	30	46	11	83	53	264	18	15	18	17	4	31	37	140
Dunmanway R.D.	17	15	20	24	16	93	54	239	5	8	11	13	8	28	24	97
Kinsale U.D.	8	16	13	14	10	41	14	116	6	2	5	8	3	16	6	46
Kinsale R.D.	36	30	41	61	25	146	87	426	23	20	24	11	12	32	29	151
Midleton U.D.	13	11	17	15	11	50	33	150	3	2	6	7	4	24	23	69
Midleton R.D.	45	35	55	61	35	180	127	538	22	24	27	24	7	47	44	195
Skibbereen U.D.	3	1	6	7	2	22	22	63	5	3	5	6	1	1	7	28
Skibbereen R.D.	18	15	25	32	15	86	58	249	12	12	6	11	8	36	22	107
Skull R.D.	3	4	11	11	8	27	17	81	6	2	8	3	4	11	10	44
Youghal U.D.	19	13	25	27	26	150	38	298	15	3	8	13	9	26	18	92
Youghal No. 1 R.D.	7	6	8	8	3	37	17	86	2	4	4	4	1	10	7	32
County Kerry	300	388	553	556	284	1,982	1,244	5,307	166	176	254	260	99	477	464	1,896
Cahersiveen R.D.	13	46	54	39	18	111	112	393	12	11	28	10	4	30	21	116
Dingle R.D.	23	28	29	32	11	95	67	285	11	12	24	18	6	25	23	119
Kenmare R.D.	15	19	32	22	10	55	40	193	6	8	10	11	8	7	17	67
Killarney U.D.	22	18	26	32	10	68	41	217	15	10	14	20	11	32	34	136
Killarney R.D.	59	60	107	110	48	342	196	922	50	26	44	51	12	82	74	339
Listowel U.D.	15	10	4	15	13	51	72	180	5	4	3	11	2	10	23	58
Listowel R.D.	40	63	85	84	63	467	249	1,051	13	32	41	36	13	76	72	283
Tralee U.D.	56	64	100	98	48	367	255	988	30	43	39	59	25	110	127	433
Tralee R.D.	57	80	116	124	63	426	212	1,078	24	30	51	44	18	105	73	345
County Galway	328	354	464	424	300	1,811	1,141	4,822	200	123	210	157	122	478	316	1,606
Ballinasloe U.D.	23	28	30	41	19	73	21	235	17	10	15	9	9	23	8	91
Ballinasloe No. 1 R.D.	4	21	24	14	16	76	72	227	9	3	6	9	3	22	19	71
Clifden R.D.	37	37	59	48	37	269	315	802	18	14	32	18	12	54	65	213
Galway R.D.	75	80	106	82	57	323	156	879	41	27	43	29	22	95	55	312
Glennamaddy R.D.	10	10	18	13	9	44	10	114	7	3	9	5	4	15	6	49
Gort R.D.	14	20	12	39	18	88	51	242	14	8	12	9	12	22	17	94
Loughrea R.D.	40	24	53	37	27	156	137	474	21	17	27	22	10	42	57	196
Mount Bellew R.D.	19	20	21	15	6	57	45	183	14	5	5	3	7	13	17	64
Oughterard R.D.	42	41	43	38	43	309	200	716	17	15	26	18	16	73	40	205
Portumna R.D.	12	20	17	21	14	85	13	182	11	7	5	6	4	22	2	57
Tuam R.D.	52	53	81	76	54	331	121	768	31	14	30	29	23	97	30	254
County Donegal	581	425	646	659	434	3,451	1,609	7,805	233	185	241	229	137	752	385	2,162
Bundoran U.D.	5	6	7	11	3	42	5	79	5	3	5	4	2	11	1	31
Ballyshannon R.D.	22	24	37	33	13	93	35	257	16	15	15	10	6	34	7	103
Donegal R.D.	78	30	51	40	29	179	117	524	21	10	17	10	11	35	26	130
Dunfanaghy R.D.	30	48	71	69	51	435	259	963	21	14	27	24	14	111	63	274
Glenties R.D.	230	93	96	116	65	460	208	1,268	69	33	39	40	15	102	46	344
Buncrana U.D.	6	6	18	17	11	60	24	142	6	4	10	4	4	30	21	79
Inishowen R.D.	66	68	120	111	105	857	363	1,690	18	25	36	52	28	156	72	387
Letterkenny U.D.	27	30	33	34	22	121	53	320	18	24	20	14	12	47	26	161
Letterkenny R.D.	29	13	31	47	22	203	101	446	18	8	14	15	5	42	23	125
Milford R.D.	31	40	64	71	40	345	123	714	15	18	32	20	14	75	19	193
Stranorlar R.D.	57	67	118	110	73	656	321	1,402	26	31	26	36	26	109	81	335
Total Fishing Areas	1,485	1,421	2,025	2,054	1,246	8,570	4,742	21,543	763	613	895	818	440	2,081	1,477	7,087
STATE	10,238	9,257	12,374	13,691	8,587	57,513	29,201	140,849	6,277	5,089	6,597	6,647	3,699	17,075	12,903	58,287

Appendix 1.14

Long Term Unemployment, Cork, Donegal, Kerry and Galway

Area	P aged 15+ - unemp <3 months	P aged 15+ - unemp 3-5 months	P aged 15+ - unemp 6-11 months	P aged 15+ - unemp 1-<2 years	P aged 15+ - unemp 2-<3 years	P aged 15+ - unemp 3+ years	P aged 15+ - unemp length not stated	P aged 15+ - unemp	P aged 15+ - LTU as % of all unemp
Cork Coastal Areas	440	383	552	587	310	1,700	1,060	5,032	50.60%
Bandon R.D.	41	44	53	60	35	221	137	591	56.39%
Bantry R.D.	33	36	48	45	21	139	66	388	49.69%
Castletown R.D.	23	18	34	14	13	42	32	176	38.19%
Clonakilty U.D.	15	6	4	8	8	44	24	109	61.18%
Clonakilty R.D.	17	22	40	37	10	77	54	257	42.86%
Cobh U.D.	43	31	48	63	15	114	90	404	41.08%
Dunmanway R.D.	22	23	31	37	24	121	78	336	56.20%
Kinsale U.D.	14	18	18	22	13	57	20	162	49.30%
Kinsale R.D.	59	50	65	72	37	178	116	577	46.64%
Midleton U.D.	16	13	23	22	15	74	56	219	54.60%
Midleton R.D.	67	59	82	85	42	227	171	733	47.86%
Skibbereen U.D.	8	4	11	13	3	23	29	91	41.94%
Skibbereen R.D.	30	27	31	43	23	122	80	356	52.54%
Skull R.D.	9	6	19	14	12	38	27	125	51.02%
Youghal U.D.	34	16	33	40	35	176	56	390	63.17%
Youghal No. 1 R.D.	9	10	12	12	4	47	24	118	54.26%
County Kerry	466	564	807	816	383	2,459	1,708	7,203	51.72%
Cahersiveen R.D.	25	57	82	49	22	141	133	509	43.35%
Dingle R.D.	34	40	53	50	17	120	90	404	43.63%
Kenmare R.D.	21	27	42	33	18	62	57	260	39.41%
Killarney U.D.	37	28	40	52	21	100	75	353	43.53%
Killarney R.D.	109	86	151	161	60	424	270	1,261	48.84%
Listowel U.D.	20	14	7	26	15	61	95	238	53.15%
Listowel R.D.	53	95	126	120	76	543	321	1,334	61.11%
Tralee U.D.	86	107	139	157	73	477	382	1,421	52.94%
Tralee R.D.	81	110	167	168	81	531	285	1,423	53.78%
County Galway	528	477	674	581	422	2,289	1,457	6,428	54.54%
Ballinasloe U.D.	40	38	45	50	28	96	29	326	41.75%
Ballinasloe No. 1 R.D.	13	24	30	23	19	98	91	298	56.52%
Clifden R.D.	55	51	91	66	49	323	380	1,015	58.58%
Galway R.D.	116	107	149	111	79	418	211	1,191	50.71%
Glennamaddy R.D.	17	13	27	18	13	59	16	163	48.98%
Gort R.D.	28	28	24	48	30	110	68	336	52.24%
Loughrea R.D.	61	41	80	59	37	198	194	670	49.37%
Mount Bellew R.D.	33	25	26	18	13	70	62	247	44.86%
Oughterard R.D.	59	56	69	56	59	382	240	921	64.76%
Portumna R.D.	23	27	22	27	18	107	15	239	55.80%
Tuam R.D.	83	67	111	105	77	428	151	1,022	57.98%
County Donegal	814	610	887	888	571	4,203	1,994	9,967	59.88%
Bundoran U.D.	10	9	12	15	5	53	6	110	55.77%
Ballyshannon R.D.	38	39	52	43	19	127	42	360	45.91%
Donegal R.D.	99	40	68	50	40	214	143	654	49.71%
Dunfanaghy R.D.	51	62	98	93	65	546	322	1,237	66.78%
Glenties R.D.	299	126	135	156	80	562	254	1,612	47.28%
Buncrana U.D.	12	10	28	21	15	90	45	221	59.66%
Inishowen R.D.	84	93	156	163	133	1,013	435	2,077	69.79%
Letterkenny U.D.	45	54	53	48	34	168	79	481	50.25%
Letterkenny R.D.	47	21	45	62	27	245	124	571	60.85%
Millford R.D.	46	58	96	91	54	420	142	907	61.96%
Stranorlar R.D.	83	98	144	146	99	765	402	1,737	64.72%
Total Fishing Areas	2,248	2,034	2,920	2,872	1,686	10,651	6,219	28,630	55.05%
STATE	16,515	14,346	18,971	20,338	12,274	74,588	42,104	199,136	55.31%

Appendix 1.15

Male Level of Education, Cork, Donegal, Kerry and Galway

Area	M 15+ -lev of ed 1	M 15+ -lev of ed 2	M 15+ -lev of ed 3	M 15+ -lev of ed 4	M 15+ -lev of ed 5	M 15+ -lev of ed 6	M 15+ -lev of ed 7	M 15+ -lev of ed 8	M 15+ -lev of ed 9	M 15+ -lev of ed x	M 15+ -lev of ed y	M 15+ -Lev of ed not stated	M 15+ -f/ted ceased
Cork Coastal Areas	84	12,504	8,888	3,343	6,254	1,362	3,333	1,045	930	929	515	1,231	40,418
Bandon R.D.	53	1,528	1,273	455	846	180	458	142	120	134	64	148	5,401
Bantry R.D.	0	1,066	568	260	339	75	202	76	67	81	41	91	2,866
Castletown R.D.	1	587	350	123	207	42	78	36	26	24	19	50	1,543
Clonakilty U.D.	11	177	146	75	174	31	83	34	18	27	7	118	901
Clonakilty R.D.	1	1,177	705	257	463	103	256	74	63	72	35	61	3,267
Cobh U.D.	1	391	468	310	353	106	176	49	52	40	23	115	2,084
Dunmanway R.D.	1	1,054	636	198	349	69	156	43	36	39	15	61	2,657
Kinsale U.D.	0	166	131	57	129	22	70	27	25	25	13	66	731
Kinsale R.D.	0	1,139	956	357	822	179	451	144	151	145	117	103	4,564
Midleton U.D.	0	302	248	92	192	39	94	28	20	25	9	34	1,083
Midleton R.D.	7	1,667	1,426	542	1,021	270	601	163	161	131	58	154	6,201
Skibbereen U.D.	0	170	137	69	134	10	63	23	19	19	13	13	670
Skibbereen R.D.	8	1,414	850	257	513	105	313	96	67	75	46	92	3,836
Skull R.D.	0	651	255	79	150	30	94	35	47	37	29	31	1,438
Youghal U.D.	0	606	433	122	358	62	141	56	42	36	18	78	1,952
Youghal No. 1 R.D.	1	409	306	90	204	39	97	19	16	19	8	16	1,224
County Kerry	116	14,641	8,829	3,434	6,690	1,294	3,118	1,088	725	899	455	1,777	43,066
Cahersiveen R.D.	6	1,274	622	225	450	95	196	66	42	61	22	144	3,203
Dingle R.D.	2	1,120	633	174	462	82	219	97	58	72	31	151	3,101
Kenmare R.D.	4	915	357	159	298	76	203	67	49	56	36	123	2,343
Killarney U.D.	7	694	365	202	509	93	266	93	78	93	34	318	2,752
Killarney R.D.	64	3,041	1,993	796	1,348	241	615	204	145	151	85	262	8,945
Listowel U.D.	3	284	202	123	204	40	103	40	18	46	12	61	1,136
Listowel R.D.	12	2,881	1,421	490	981	219	433	109	65	84	30	197	6,922
Tralee U.D.	7	1,379	1,219	558	1,106	211	532	212	142	187	116	265	5,934
Tralee R.D.	11	3,053	2,017	707	1,332	237	551	200	128	149	89	256	8,730
County Galway	215	17,884	8,393	2,508	6,707	1,267	3,022	1,155	676	905	616	1,319	44,667
Ballinasloe U.D.	17	624	245	129	240	35	158	45	45	76	31	229	1,874
Ballinasloe No. 1 R.D.	4	1,191	557	169	372	69	160	44	22	22	11	81	2,702
Clifden R.D.	17	1,477	546	95	403	65	196	83	65	55	60	127	3,189
Galway R.D.	67	2,664	1,625	543	1,344	306	806	386	181	259	262	247	8,690
Glennamaddy R.D.	12	1,056	370	115	263	47	70	25	15	25	9	11	2,018
Gort R.D.	13	1,180	603	184	405	94	212	74	55	54	41	47	2,962
Loughrea R.D.	33	2,255	1,133	278	982	183	401	116	89	110	54	190	5,824
Mount Bellew R.D.	10	1,123	518	178	383	71	197	55	30	35	21	17	2,638
Oughterard R.D.	11	1,888	626	165	456	101	220	100	40	83	39	179	3,908
Portumna R.D.	13	989	392	105	302	51	132	41	21	33	10	72	2,161
Tuam R.D.	18	3,437	1,778	547	1,557	245	470	186	113	153	78	119	8,701
County Donegal	106	19,456	8,785	3,086	5,079	1,058	2,585	759	511	725	343	1,113	43,606
Bundoran U.D.	9	137	87	55	111	14	41	12	10	21	7	44	548
Ballyshannon R.D.	3	663	394	161	315	64	140	41	29	36	18	28	1,892
Donegal R.D.	14	1,721	736	258	475	114	218	64	59	73	22	121	3,875
Dunfanaghy R.D.	3	2,006	738	226	372	84	233	80	50	60	32	110	3,994
Glenties R.D.	12	3,179	1,325	443	698	163	332	84	72	88	32	128	6,556
Buncrana U.D.	0	340	247	119	151	29	82	28	12	25	7	31	1,071
Inishowen R.D.	24	4,269	1,887	533	756	168	372	111	78	99	65	254	8,616
Letterkenny U.D.	19	671	427	158	369	65	253	77	56	76	41	60	2,272
Letterkenny R.D.	6	1,312	705	260	545	113	308	100	53	107	63	49	3,621
Millford R.D.	6	1,865	684	360	466	90	243	70	44	52	27	77	3,984
Stranorlar R.D.	10	3,293	1,555	513	821	154	363	92	48	88	29	211	7,177
Total Fishing Areas	521	64,485	34,895	12,371	24,730	4,981	12,058	4,047	2,842	3,458	1,929	5,440	171,757
STATE	3,035	350,135	249,340	91,871	198,632	37,330	100,264	40,285	28,012	33,509	23,119	36,334	1,358,780

1 no formal Education; 2 Primary; 3 to Junior; 4 Tech/voc 5 Leaving; 6 Tech/voc & Leaving; 7 Cert/Diploma; 8 Degree; 9 Prof Qual (degree standard); x Degree & Prof Qual; Y post - grad Degree

Appendix 1.16

Female Level of Education, Cork, Donegal, Kerry and Galway

Area	F 15+ - lev of ed 1	F 15+ - lev of ed 2	F 15+ - lev of ed 3	F 15+ - lev of ed 4	F 15+ - lev of ed 5	F 15+ - lev of ed 6	F 15+ - lev of ed 7	F 15+ - lev of ed 8	F 15+ - lev of ed 9	F 15+ - lev of ed x	F 15+ - lev of ed y	F 15+ - Lev of ed not stated	F 15+ - f/t ed ceased
Cork Coastal Areas	47	10,525	7,805	2,107	8,079	2,232	3,973	1,126	1,061	881	286	1,392	39,514
Bandon R.D.	17	1,310	1,043	282	1,143	304	563	175	158	130	49	169	5,343
Bantry R.D.	2	872	515	169	519	135	268	79	99	63	18	160	2,899
Castletown R.D.	0	433	262	80	266	48	113	51	44	22	13	55	1,387
Clonakilty U.D.	12	229	150	48	199	53	95	33	35	32	7	142	1,035
Clonakilty R.D.	2	837	565	197	609	181	279	87	91	67	15	72	3,002
Cobh U.D.	0	451	531	196	469	138	179	41	26	41	14	109	2,195
Dunmanway R.D.	2	776	513	140	423	142	193	48	49	44	20	64	2,414
Kinsale U.D.	0	144	128	56	166	35	113	27	18	19	13	70	789
Kinsale R.D.	1	978	932	177	1,012	258	608	155	161	126	40	128	4,576
Midleton U.D.	1	382	257	62	232	63	109	29	21	12	6	40	1,214
Midleton R.D.	3	1,475	1,223	271	1,330	403	629	173	140	131	27	165	5,970
Skibbereen U.D.	1	203	127	53	174	37	98	25	14	12	2	11	757
Skibbereen R.D.	2	1,013	656	171	660	171	337	104	100	97	29	96	3,436
Skull R.D.	2	464	197	50	235	63	143	35	54	48	18	41	1,350
Youghal U.D.	0	640	478	109	390	109	139	35	24	22	8	54	2,008
Youghal No. 1 R.D.	2	318	228	46	252	92	107	29	27	15	7	16	1,139
County Kerry	89	12,183	8,036	2,207	8,459	1,782	4,089	1,110	1,030	893	306	2,077	42,261
Cahersiveen R.D.	6	1,007	510	173	482	119	240	73	61	59	10	133	2,873
Dingle R.D.	0	865	435	145	550	101	305	103	96	80	22	139	2,841
Kenmare R.D.	4	715	332	108	403	91	232	81	60	50	21	174	2,271
Killarney U.D.	1	737	441	143	633	149	389	89	100	83	27	346	3,138
Killarney R.D.	47	2,442	1,708	479	1,743	424	760	206	188	178	60	311	8,546
Listowel U.D.	4	317	214	91	264	55	123	43	25	44	6	76	1,262
Listowel R.D.	5	2,130	1,276	303	1,302	207	491	117	136	105	25	213	6,310
Tralee U.D.	15	1,569	1,378	327	1,447	279	847	213	189	130	79	356	6,829
Tralee R.D.	7	2,401	1,742	438	1,635	357	702	185	175	164	56	329	8,191
County Galway	125	13,100	7,183	1,862	9,108	1,945	3,790	1,205	1,003	989	357	1,407	42,074
Ballinasloe U.D.	10	544	298	119	391	65	226	44	66	57	16	223	2,059
Ballinasloe No. 1 R.D.	3	875	491	130	529	101	185	35	36	44	9	86	2,524
Clifden R.D.	18	1,032	483	77	494	102	261	92	75	78	27	110	2,849
Galway R.D.	35	1,951	1,279	359	1,852	505	1,017	364	259	279	150	313	8,363
Glennamaddy R.D.	3	768	281	75	366	85	104	25	26	29	4	12	1,778
Gort R.D.	2	804	503	149	589	133	256	103	79	68	28	47	2,761
Loughrea R.D.	20	1,622	957	230	1,287	300	510	151	131	107	27	228	5,570
Mount Bellew R.D.	5	776	400	113	588	103	192	55	47	49	12	25	2,365
Oughterard R.D.	6	1,447	585	144	527	108	262	99	65	99	27	197	3,566
Portumna R.D.	8	729	348	93	446	103	147	35	39	33	9	35	2,025
Tuam R.D.	15	2,552	1,558	373	2,039	340	630	202	180	146	48	131	8,214
County Donegal	67	16,923	7,802	2,569	6,205	1,539	3,729	838	819	789	249	1,254	42,783
Bundoran U.D.	7	150	121	40	119	27	59	18	14	19	2	52	628
Ballyshannon R.D.	0	624	361	146	341	121	196	31	56	43	15	47	1,981
Donegal R.D.	8	1,415	666	227	607	160	304	84	75	61	12	126	3,745
Dunfanaghy R.D.	3	1,673	637	193	519	124	278	64	68	60	14	127	3,760
Glenties R.D.	6	2,755	1,132	387	913	197	466	98	118	92	28	155	6,347
Buncrana U.D.	0	406	271	65	142	49	116	33	24	37	6	48	1,197
Inishowen R.D.	9	3,750	1,700	456	883	238	609	135	130	122	50	252	8,334
Letterkenny U.D.	16	677	457	138	502	126	394	85	78	86	25	65	2,649
Letterkenny R.D.	3	1,014	594	204	663	154	465	120	102	109	41	82	3,551
Millford R.D.	3	1,548	580	235	524	124	351	82	71	65	26	76	3,685
Stranorlar R.D.	12	2,911	1,283	478	992	219	491	88	83	95	30	224	6,906
Total Fishing Areas	328	52,731	30,826	8,745	31,851	7,498	15,581	4,279	3,913	3,552	1,198	6,130	166,632
STATE	2,747	337,424	241,295	62,314	252,506	59,067	124,882	39,054	29,739	29,380	14,044	42,749	1,407,883

1 no formal Education; 2 Primary; 3 to Junior; 4 Tech/voc 5 Leaving; 6 Tech/voc & Leaving; 7 Cert/Diploma; 8 Degree; 9 Prof Qual (degree standard); x Degree & Prof Qual; Y post - grad Degree

Appendix 1.17

Gender, Employment Status and Education, Cork, Donegal, Kerry and Galway

Area	M 15+ at work Low Ed	M 15+ at work High Ed	M15+ unemp Low Ed	M 15+ unemp High Ed	F 15+ at work low Ed	F 15+ at work High Ed	F 15+ unemp Low Ed	F 15+ unemp High Ed	M 15+ Low Ed	M 15+ High Ed	F 15+ Low Ed	F 15+ High Ed
Cork Coastal Areas	0.47	0.10	0.65	0.03	0.22	0.18	0.41	0.07	0.51	0.10	0.46	0.09
Bandon R.D.	0.45	0.11	0.72	0.02	0.21	0.20	0.45	0.08	0.54	0.09	0.46	0.10
Bantry R.D.	0.53	0.11	0.63	0.04	0.27	0.17	0.38	0.11	0.59	0.10	0.51	0.09
Castletown R.D.	0.58	0.07	0.55	0.14	0.24	0.20	0.35	0.27	0.63	0.07	0.52	0.10
Clonakilty U.D.	0.34	0.13	0.70	0.00	0.21	0.21	0.42	0.14	0.43	0.11	0.44	0.12
Clonakilty R.D.	0.53	0.09	0.62	0.08	0.23	0.18	0.33	0.16	0.59	0.08	0.48	0.09
Cobh U.D.	0.36	0.10	0.60	0.01	0.24	0.12	0.35	0.06	0.44	0.08	0.47	0.06
Dunmanway R.D.	0.58	0.06	0.65	0.03	0.31	0.14	0.44	0.10	0.65	0.05	0.55	0.07
Kinsale U.D.	0.36	0.16	0.65	0.04	0.17	0.17	0.35	0.07	0.45	0.14	0.38	0.11
Kinsale R.D.	0.40	0.15	0.64	0.04	0.22	0.20	0.37	0.07	0.47	0.12	0.43	0.11
Midleton U.D.	0.39	0.11	0.63	0.01	0.26	0.13	0.45	0.00	0.52	0.08	0.55	0.06
Midleton R.D.	0.44	0.10	0.65	0.03	0.22	0.16	0.36	0.05	0.51	0.08	0.47	0.08
Skibbereen U.D.	0.38	0.14	0.69	0.03	0.21	0.12	0.46	0.14	0.47	0.11	0.44	0.07
Skibbereen R.D.	0.56	0.08	0.56	0.07	0.21	0.20	0.31	0.10	0.61	0.08	0.50	0.10
Skull R.D.	0.61	0.09	0.67	0.10	0.24	0.23	0.41	0.11	0.64	0.11	0.51	0.12
Youghal U.D.	0.42	0.11	0.72	0.02	0.34	0.08	0.52	0.02	0.55	0.08	0.57	0.05
Youghal No. 1 R.D.	0.51	0.06	0.79	0.01	0.23	0.14	0.41	0.13	0.59	0.05	0.49	0.07
County Kerry	0.48	0.10	0.67	0.02	0.24	0.16	0.48	0.07	0.57	0.08	0.51	0.08
Cahersiveen R.D.	0.54	0.07	0.64	0.02	0.29	0.14	0.35	0.12	0.62	0.06	0.56	0.07
Dingle R.D.	0.52	0.10	0.61	0.06	0.21	0.21	0.39	0.14	0.59	0.09	0.48	0.11
Kenmare R.D.	0.49	0.11	0.64	0.04	0.23	0.18	0.41	0.12	0.57	0.09	0.50	0.10
Killarney U.D.	0.30	0.16	0.59	0.04	0.20	0.18	0.43	0.08	0.44	0.12	0.42	0.11
Killarney R.D.	0.51	0.08	0.69	0.02	0.26	0.14	0.44	0.08	0.59	0.07	0.51	0.08
Listowel U.D.	0.32	0.14	0.66	0.02	0.22	0.19	0.55	0.07	0.45	0.11	0.45	0.10
Listowel R.D.	0.53	0.06	0.73	0.02	0.25	0.15	0.48	0.05	0.64	0.04	0.56	0.06
Tralee U.D.	0.33	0.17	0.66	0.03	0.22	0.17	0.59	0.04	0.46	0.12	0.46	0.09
Tralee R.D.	0.51	0.09	0.68	0.02	0.25	0.16	0.50	0.04	0.60	0.07	0.53	0.07
County Galway	0.52	0.10	0.72	0.02	0.23	0.17	0.45	0.07	0.61	0.08	0.50	0.09
Ballinasloe U.D.	0.36	0.18	0.77	0.03	0.21	0.17	0.59	0.01	0.54	0.12	0.46	0.10
Ballinasloe No. 1 R.D.	0.59	0.05	0.83	0.01	0.28	0.11	0.49	0.04	0.67	0.04	0.56	0.05
Clifden R.D.	0.50	0.13	0.81	0.02	0.24	0.20	0.57	0.05	0.67	0.09	0.56	0.10
Galway R.D.	0.44	0.16	0.63	0.04	0.17	0.22	0.34	0.12	0.52	0.13	0.41	0.13
Glennamaddy R.D.	0.66	0.05	0.73	0.01	0.30	0.10	0.44	0.04	0.72	0.04	0.60	0.05
Gort R.D.	0.56	0.09	0.62	0.05	0.24	0.19	0.37	0.14	0.62	0.08	0.48	0.10
Loughrea R.D.	0.53	0.08	0.67	0.03	0.21	0.15	0.39	0.06	0.61	0.07	0.49	0.08
Mount Bellew R.D.	0.55	0.07	0.76	0.01	0.20	0.16	0.34	0.08	0.63	0.05	0.50	0.07
Oughterard R.D.	0.52	0.11	0.80	0.02	0.31	0.20	0.57	0.06	0.68	0.07	0.60	0.09
Portumna R.D.	0.58	0.07	0.76	0.02	0.22	0.14	0.51	0.06	0.67	0.05	0.55	0.06
Tuam R.D.	0.55	0.07	0.67	0.02	0.25	0.14	0.44	0.04	0.61	0.06	0.51	0.07
County Donegal	0.55	0.08	0.77	0.01	0.35	0.13	0.57	0.04	0.67	0.06	0.60	0.06
Bundoran U.D.	0.35	0.13	0.49	0.00	0.25	0.18	0.50	0.07	0.46	0.10	0.48	0.09
Ballyshannon R.D.	0.49	0.08	0.64	0.03	0.24	0.15	0.50	0.01	0.57	0.07	0.51	0.07
Donegal R.D.	0.56	0.08	0.78	0.02	0.35	0.12	0.55	0.04	0.66	0.06	0.58	0.06
Dunfanaghy R.D.	0.53	0.10	0.80	0.01	0.37	0.12	0.65	0.02	0.71	0.06	0.64	0.06
Glenties R.D.	0.59	0.06	0.74	0.01	0.35	0.12	0.50	0.05	0.70	0.04	0.63	0.05
Buncrana U.D.	0.48	0.08	0.72	0.04	0.41	0.15	0.51	0.04	0.56	0.07	0.59	0.09
Inishowen R.D.	0.65	0.06	0.82	0.01	0.46	0.12	0.67	0.04	0.74	0.04	0.68	0.05
Letterkenny U.D.	0.37	0.16	0.70	0.03	0.24	0.17	0.53	0.05	0.50	0.11	0.45	0.11
Letterkenny R.D.	0.47	0.12	0.77	0.01	0.25	0.18	0.59	0.05	0.57	0.09	0.46	0.11
Millford R.D.	0.54	0.07	0.72	0.01	0.29	0.15	0.42	0.04	0.65	0.05	0.59	0.07
Stranorlar R.D.	0.59	0.06	0.80	0.01	0.38	0.09	0.58	0.03	0.70	0.04	0.63	0.04
Total Fishing Areas	0.51	0.10	0.70	0.02	0.25	0.17	0.47	0.06	0.57	0.08	0.50	0.09
STATE	0.42	0.14	0.70	0.03	0.25	0.18	0.52	0.06	0.52	0.11	0.49	0.09

Low Ed, Junior and Below; High Ed, Degree and Above

Appendix 1.18

Age Male Education ceased, Cork, Donegal, Kerry and Galway

Area	M 15+ - still at school	M 15+ - ed ceased at age <15	M 15+ - ed ceased at age 15	M 15+ - ed ceased at age 16	M 15+ - ed ceased at age 17	M 15+ - ed ceased at age 18	M 15+ - ed ceased at age 19	M 15+ - ed ceased at age 20	M 15+ - ed ceased at age 21 & over	M 15+ - ed ceased at age not stated	M 15+	% M left school 15 or younger
Cork Coastal Areas	5,196	10,146	4,708	6,706	4,782	5,449	1,536	1,170	4,177	1,744	45,614	36.75%
Bandon R.D.	818	1,278	594	903	602	780	248	182	586	228	6,219	34.66%
Bantry R.D.	276	837	346	505	313	316	70	61	333	85	3,142	41.28%
Castletown R.D.	152	460	209	259	178	187	43	23	128	56	1,695	43.36%
Clonakilty U.D.	102	154	69	135	94	132	44	30	109	134	1,003	24.75%
Clonakilty R.D.	387	1,007	365	496	354	440	122	88	303	92	3,654	42.00%
Cobh U.D.	326	307	232	389	330	349	83	68	198	128	2,410	25.86%
Dunmanway R.D.	267	811	375	454	309	316	87	61	161	83	2,924	44.64%
Kinsale U.D.	70	146	69	103	74	99	34	18	110	78	801	29.41%
Kinsale R.D.	747	939	517	686	593	671	198	152	662	146	5,311	31.90%
Midleton U.D.	135	207	136	179	154	147	41	36	112	71	1,218	31.67%
Midleton R.D.	897	1,366	740	1,107	763	926	260	194	624	221	7,098	33.96%
Skibbereen U.D.	74	134	65	106	108	110	17	23	94	13	744	29.70%
Skibbereen R.D.	395	1,202	433	656	395	423	122	113	368	124	4,231	42.62%
Skull R.D.	144	519	197	199	115	146	35	39	160	28	1,582	49.79%
Youghal U.D.	251	433	220	300	243	241	70	50	160	235	2,203	33.45%
Youghal No. 1 R.D.	155	346	141	229	157	166	62	32	69	22	1,379	39.79%
County Kerry	5,481	11,581	5,038	6,921	4,761	5,859	1,457	1,169	4,073	2,207	48,547	38.59%
Cahersiveen R.D.	319	977	444	472	337	379	92	76	250	176	3,522	44.36%
Dingle R.D.	334	828	422	463	285	386	111	84	325	197	3,435	40.31%
Kenmare R.D.	259	734	256	311	210	266	77	79	252	158	2,602	42.25%
Killarney U.D.	340	526	208	327	311	437	110	82	371	380	3,092	26.67%
Killarney R.D.	1,164	2,484	982	1,645	1,020	1,168	261	236	795	354	10,109	38.75%
Listowel U.D.	112	253	106	169	113	177	49	40	149	80	1,248	31.60%
Listowel R.D.	836	2,305	842	1,059	744	927	219	162	427	237	7,758	45.46%
Tralee U.D.	1,045	959	696	1,009	751	933	244	196	799	347	6,979	27.89%
Tralee R.D.	1,072	2,515	1,082	1,466	990	1,186	294	214	705	278	9,802	41.20%
County Galway	6,049	14,721	4,761	6,205	4,309	5,895	1,475	1,096	4,172	2,033	50,716	43.62%
Ballinasloe U.D.	322	435	171	191	155	214	49	45	220	394	2,196	32.34%
Ballinasloe No. 1 R.D.	350	952	338	397	284	351	82	51	145	102	3,052	47.74%
Clifden R.D.	300	1,210	340	381	252	343	103	65	293	202	3,489	48.60%
Galway R.D.	1,328	2,256	865	1,190	875	1,184	320	288	1,280	432	10,018	35.91%
Glennamaddy R.D.	204	920	196	287	198	217	54	34	85	27	2,222	55.30%
Gort R.D.	369	1,007	315	426	289	382	108	76	277	82	3,331	44.63%
Loughrea R.D.	808	1,853	623	778	562	850	216	133	501	308	6,632	42.51%
Mount Bellew R.D.	380	932	317	387	244	357	100	73	191	37	3,018	47.35%
Oughterard R.D.	421	1,505	421	506	309	394	119	87	352	215	4,329	49.28%
Portumna R.D.	269	791	221	326	195	281	65	46	152	84	2,430	46.83%
Tuam R.D.	1,298	2,860	954	1,336	946	1,322	259	198	676	150	9,999	43.83%
County Donegal	4,829	17,202	5,624	6,402	4,058	4,006	1,153	871	3,040	1,250	48,435	52.35%
Bundoran U.D.	66	93	65	93	63	80	23	8	65	58	614	28.83%
Ballyshannon R.D.	215	545	220	331	239	231	60	49	172	45	2,107	40.43%
Donegal R.D.	388	1,527	438	579	348	403	96	79	270	135	4,263	50.71%
Dunfanaghy R.D.	370	1,806	408	528	326	331	98	77	298	122	4,364	55.43%
Glenties R.D.	626	2,750	826	991	543	568	191	149	401	137	7,182	54.55%
Buncrana U.D.	111	294	199	163	121	111	30	30	89	34	1,182	46.03%
Inishowen R.D.	978	3,742	1,557	1,204	629	546	151	127	424	236	9,594	61.50%
Letterkenny U.D.	436	615	214	322	247	283	104	67	331	89	2,708	36.49%
Letterkenny R.D.	442	1,223	375	516	398	438	113	113	386	59	4,063	44.13%
Millford R.D.	499	1,644	399	560	414	425	113	75	264	90	4,483	51.28%
Stranorlar R.D.	698	2,963	923	1,115	730	590	174	97	340	245	7,875	54.15%
Total Fishing Areas	21,555	53,650	20,131	26,234	17,910	21,209	5,621	4,306	15,462	7,234	193,312	42.96%
STATE	166,914	291,680	133,163	191,929	142,610	164,012	41,053	33,147	144,009	50,263	1,358,780	35.05%

Appendix 1.19

Age Female Education Ceased, Cork, Donegal, Kerry and Galway

Area	F 15+ - still at school	F15+-ed ceased at age <15	F15+-ed ceased at age 15	F15+-ed ceased at age 16	F15+-ed ceased at age 17	F15+-ed ceased at age 18	F15+-ed ceased at age 19	F15+-ed ceased at age 20	F15+-ed ceased at age 21 & over	F15+-ed ceased at age not stated	F15+	% F left school 15 or younger	% P left school 15 or younger
Cork Coastal Areas	5,237	7,849	3,935	5,837	5,377	7,298	2,188	1,345	3,887	1,798	44,751	31.24%	33.33%
Bandon R.D.	797	1,005	500	757	723	1,023	330	216	583	206	6,140	29.30%	31.43%
Bantry R.D.	282	617	307	459	390	463	126	80	320	137	3,181	33.45%	36.55%
Castletown R.D.	168	277	158	231	189	240	57	48	142	45	1,555	32.41%	37.68%
Clonakilty U.D.	143	178	67	129	105	182	62	33	120	159	1,178	27.97%	24.17%
Clonakilty R.D.	443	659	288	382	357	606	187	112	307	104	3,445	32.68%	36.99%
Cobh U.D.	289	293	258	385	374	460	97	53	146	129	2,484	26.67%	25.47%
Dunmanway R.D.	316	566	262	376	311	413	148	81	175	82	2,730	35.51%	39.72%
Kinsale U.D.	80	111	60	117	105	140	48	33	95	80	869	24.12%	25.39%
Kinsale R.D.	736	780	418	653	671	857	271	203	546	177	5,312	27.23%	29.04%
Midleton U.D.	152	254	133	195	163	189	69	38	86	87	1,366	34.34%	31.78%
Midleton R.D.	805	1,177	571	861	877	1,174	382	191	529	208	6,775	30.34%	31.67%
Skibbereen U.D.	81	132	66	116	122	161	37	22	85	16	838	26.72%	27.82%
Skibbereen R.D.	414	770	335	518	427	594	169	139	343	141	3,850	33.54%	37.68%
Skull R.D.	138	313	147	184	151	214	63	38	200	40	1,488	35.11%	42.18%
Youghal U.D.	219	465	259	308	260	340	73	31	113	159	2,227	39.16%	34.77%
Youghal No. 1 R.D.	174	252	106	166	152	242	69	27	97	28	1,313	32.22%	35.76%
County Kerry	5,490	8,830	4,118	5,769	5,518	7,799	2,051	1,544	4,114	2,518	47,751	32.58%	34.65%
Cahersiveen R.D.	351	710	346	379	360	475	127	88	222	166	3,224	39.01%	40.77%
Dingle R.D.	357	578	281	348	325	503	131	133	360	182	3,198	32.31%	35.49%
Kenmare R.D.	216	506	217	299	248	383	93	85	241	199	2,487	34.89%	37.13%
Killarney U.D.	259	504	211	345	397	566	211	149	346	419	3,397	26.30%	24.60%
Killarney R.D.	1,134	1,862	818	1,183	1,123	1,653	432	316	736	423	9,680	32.99%	35.14%
Listowel U.D.	141	266	107	141	175	247	49	40	150	87	1,403	31.74%	30.53%
Listowel R.D.	842	1,641	646	852	780	1,189	291	195	494	222	7,152	37.57%	41.07%
Tralee U.D.	1,090	932	664	1,057	1,001	1,219	355	309	821	471	7,919	25.10%	25.47%
Tralee R.D.	1,100	1,831	828	1,165	1,109	1,574	362	229	744	349	9,291	33.91%	36.97%
County Galway	6,136	9,826	3,719	5,217	5,124	8,309	2,201	1,436	4,244	1,998	48,210	33.80%	38.08%
Ballinasloe U.D.	182	376	153	244	212	345	99	60	246	324	2,241	30.49%	28.86%
Ballinasloe No. 1 R.D.	369	636	230	331	367	487	116	67	158	132	2,893	36.20%	41.26%
Clifden R.D.	468	789	281	349	263	422	133	87	309	216	3,317	40.64%	43.39%
Galway R.D.	1,295	1,522	644	913	1,024	1,688	533	388	1,204	447	9,658	27.36%	31.00%
Glennamaddy R.D.	274	624	153	207	225	336	67	41	106	19	2,052	44.17%	49.87%
Gort R.D.	402	586	224	387	342	551	149	95	328	99	3,163	30.43%	37.25%
Loughrea R.D.	774	1,239	462	690	656	1,215	299	183	532	294	6,344	32.24%	36.66%
Mount Bellew R.D.	340	578	216	296	312	516	120	82	206	39	2,705	34.14%	40.84%
Oughterard R.D.	455	1,060	406	445	338	503	138	110	334	232	4,021	43.97%	45.38%
Portumna R.D.	280	502	198	256	283	403	131	73	147	32	2,305	35.12%	40.90%
Tuam R.D.	1,297	1,914	752	1,099	1,102	1,843	416	250	674	164	9,511	33.12%	38.31%
County Donegal	5,596	14,418	5,007	5,862	4,641	5,255	1,625	1,322	3,295	1,358	48,379	46.89%	48.91%
Bundoran U.D.	50	92	73	103	88	107	23	25	60	57	678	28.90%	27.47%
Ballyshannon R.D.	276	442	212	331	308	288	95	86	172	47	2,257	33.82%	36.64%
Donegal R.D.	447	1,182	399	535	412	544	149	112	282	130	4,192	43.73%	46.54%
Dunfanaghy R.D.	431	1,458	371	462	371	461	122	122	264	129	4,191	50.37%	52.14%
Glenties R.D.	785	2,315	664	944	669	761	243	156	434	161	7,132	48.16%	50.80%
Buncrana U.D.	133	364	219	170	99	117	40	38	94	56	1,330	51.10%	47.44%
Inishowen R.D.	1,082	3,206	1,405	1,116	679	714	236	206	528	244	9,416	57.00%	58.47%
Letterkenny U.D.	513	570	230	330	311	420	155	150	367	116	3,162	31.58%	33.10%
Letterkenny R.D.	489	895	321	439	440	576	189	159	430	102	4,040	35.26%	39.24%
Milford R.D.	516	1,343	333	481	433	483	136	109	295	72	4,201	46.39%	48.49%
Stranorlar R.D.	874	2,551	780	951	831	784	237	159	369	244	7,780	50.00%	51.25%
Total Fishing Areas	22,459	40,923	16,779	22,685	20,660	28,661	8,065	5,647	15,540	7,672	189,091	36.30%	38.86%
STATE	172,682	262,623	122,355	176,768	174,370	216,005	59,068	39,423	129,139	55,450	1,407,883	32.19%	33.59%

Appendix 1.20

Male at work, Level of Education, Cork, Donegal, Kerry and Galway

Area	M 15+ at work - lev of ed 1	M 15+ at work - lev of ed 2	M 15+ at work - lev of ed 3	M 15+ at work - lev of ed 4	M 15+ at work - lev of ed 5	M 15+ at work - lev of ed 6	M 15+ at work - lev of ed 7	M 15+ at work - lev of ed 8	M 15+ at work - lev of ed 9	M 15+ at work - lev of ed x	M 15+ at work - lev of ed y	M 15+ at work - Lev of ed not stated	M 15+ at work
Cork Coastal Areas	0	6099	6909	2484	5199	1152	2776	873	743	787	411	657	28090
Bandon R.D.	0	705	1012	351	731	159	417	131	104	125	58	81	3874
Bantry R.D.	0	537	422	182	267	49	140	56	47	67	29	46	1842
Castletown R.D.	0	297	291	85	176	33	60	25	15	18	9	29	1038
Clonakilty U.D.	0	71	114	49	145	28	69	28	12	23	6	15	560
Clonakilty R.D.	0	668	609	214	401	89	220	59	54	66	27	36	2443
Cobh U.D.	0	146	324	191	270	84	144	44	42	28	21	74	1368
Dunmanway R.D.	0	530	493	151	297	58	120	38	31	33	12	29	1792
Kinsale U.D.	0	61	93	35	100	17	56	21	19	20	11	49	482
Kinsale R.D.	0	603	731	276	683	157	381	124	133	126	103	50	3367
Midleton U.D.	0	94	152	62	150	33	77	20	17	21	9	16	651
Midleton R.D.	0	829	1138	429	878	240	522	146	144	116	52	99	4593
Skibbereen U.D.	0	63	109	48	115	8	49	17	16	18	11	10	464
Skibbereen R.D.	0	752	715	194	429	82	258	74	40	55	33	56	2688
Skull R.D.	0	340	209	59	120	25	68	25	25	24	12	18	925
Youghal U.D.	0	206	248	82	258	55	110	48	32	31	11	40	1121
Youghal No. 1 R.D.	0	197	249	76	179	35	85	17	12	16	7	9	882
County Kerry	0	6326	6306	2340	5280	1044	2563	887	585	771	378	966	27450
Cahersiveen R.D.	0	577	453	160	347	66	155	49	29	47	15	81	1979
Dingle R.D.	0	550	483	124	370	69	173	72	45	60	25	103	2074
Kenmare R.D.	0	466	263	120	241	60	170	50	36	45	24	82	1557
Killarney U.D.	0	216	251	136	403	80	220	78	62	78	27	144	1695
Killarney R.D.	0	1489	1559	588	1118	205	516	174	118	130	71	169	6141
Listowel U.D.	0	89	119	77	158	32	82	26	14	38	11	22	668
Listowel R.D.	0	1139	978	332	774	173	366	91	51	71	24	97	4096
Tralee U.D.	0	434	713	322	799	160	430	171	124	166	108	135	3562
Tralee R.D.	0	1366	1487	481	1070	199	451	176	106	136	73	133	5678
County Galway	0	9008	6340	1933	5589	1082	2577	975	560	787	544	649	30053
Ballinasloe U.D.	0	173	160	88	193	30	113	38	39	63	30	73	1000
Ballinasloe No. 1 R.D.	0	679	431	140	330	64	142	40	20	20	11	45	1922
Clifden R.D.	0	438	309	61	282	52	147	56	53	40	46	66	1550
Galway R.D.	0	1422	1256	408	1142	257	706	337	157	232	241	121	6283
Glennamaddy R.D.	0	628	316	95	232	41	61	23	12	24	8	7	1447
Gort R.D.	0	672	476	137	332	82	180	58	40	51	37	33	2098
Loughrea R.D.	0	1208	911	219	816	163	348	96	74	95	46	77	4058
Mount Bellew R.D.	0	605	423	156	338	59	175	45	28	31	19	9	1888
Oughterard R.D.	0	617	397	116	343	82	179	84	27	67	30	100	2042
Portumna R.D.	0	532	302	80	264	41	118	37	18	30	8	48	1478
Tuam R.D.	0	2034	1359	433	1317	211	408	161	92	134	68	70	6287
County Donegal	0	7391	5917	2055	3902	808	2030	638	387	618	296	443	24486
Bundoran U.D.	0	39	52	29	66	11	29	10	6	17	2	25	286
Ballyshannon R.D.	0	309	268	112	235	49	113	32	21	24	18	8	1189
Donegal R.D.	0	764	541	189	391	93	177	57	50	63	21	51	2397
Dunfanaghy R.D.	0	469	438	140	254	66	169	60	31	47	26	31	1731
Glenties R.D.	0	1076	861	278	507	112	254	68	49	67	25	45	3342
Buncrana U.D.	0	146	185	82	126	24	68	22	9	21	6	12	701
Inishowen R.D.	0	1751	1254	353	562	121	288	97	60	91	52	125	4754
Letterkenny U.D.	0	226	280	106	297	52	194	68	41	67	38	16	1385
Letterkenny R.D.	0	638	552	191	476	98	261	91	50	100	61	26	2544
Millford R.D.	0	709	433	234	330	63	190	57	34	41	22	33	2146
Stranorlar R.D.	0	1264	1053	341	658	119	287	76	36	80	25	71	4011
Total Fishing Areas	0	57648	50944	17624	39940	8172	19892	6746	4550	5926	3258	5430	220158
STATE	95	153655	179618	65453	160884	30928	85659	34874	23634	29735	20562	17550	802647

1 no formal Education; 2 Primary; 3 to Junior; 4 Tech/voc 5 Leaving; 6 Tech/voc & Leaving; 7 Cert/Diploma; 8 Degree; 9 Prof Qual (degree standard); x Degree & Prof Qual; Y post - grad Degree

Appendix 1.21

Male unemployed, Level of Education, Cork, Donegal, Kerry and Galway

Area	M15+unemp -lev of ed 1	M15+unemp -lev of ed 2	M15+unemp -lev of ed 3	M15+unemp -lev of ed 4	M15+unemp -lev of ed 5	M15+unemp -lev of ed 6	M15+unemp -lev of ed 7	M15+unemp -lev of ed 8	M15+unemp -lev of ed 9	M15+unemp -lev of ed x	M15+unemp -lev of ed y	M15+unemp -Lev of ed not stated	M15+unemp
Cork Coastal Areas	6	1216	1046	344	434	101	200	54	37	23	13	135	3609
Bandon R.D.	1	178	131	42	48	9	12	3	6	0	0	14	444
Bantry R.D.	0	94	80	33	25	16	16	5	5	1	1	9	285
Castletown R.D.	0	25	36	13	12	2	7	8	3	1	3	10	120
Clonakilty U.D.	2	26	20	7	9	0	5	0	0	0	0	3	72
Clonakilty R.D.	1	54	51	8	27	4	11	8	1	2	3	8	178
Cobh U.D.	0	70	83	45	31	13	13	0	1	1	0	7	264
Dunmanway R.D.	0	66	82	18	27	7	22	2	1	3	0	11	239
Kinsale U.D.	0	48	25	11	14	3	7	3	1	0	0	4	116
Kinsale R.D.	0	131	131	31	68	9	23	8	4	3	1	17	426
Midleton U.D.	0	49	44	21	17	5	9	1	0	1	0	3	150
Midleton R.D.	1	199	139	54	65	16	30	5	4	4	2	19	538
Skibbereen U.D.	0	27	16	6	5	1	5	1	1	0	0	1	63
Skibbereen R.D.	0	66	63	22	34	11	18	7	3	4	2	19	249
Skull R.D.	0	35	18	4	4	2	8	2	5	1	0	2	81
Youghal U.D.	0	110	99	22	42	1	12	1	2	1	1	7	298
Youghal No. 1 R.D.	1	38	28	7	6	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	86
County Kerry	8	2000	1464	541	665	138	221	56	29	22	13	150	5307
Cahersiveen R.D.	0	142	104	39	57	18	17	2	3	2	1	8	393
Dingle R.D.	0	82	86	20	47	7	16	8	3	2	3	11	285
Kenmare R.D.	1	63	53	16	20	9	14	2	2	1	2	10	193
Killarney U.D.	0	71	54	25	39	4	11	3	2	3	0	5	217
Killarney R.D.	3	357	267	105	112	13	35	7	5	4	3	11	922
Listowel U.D.	0	61	46	23	20	4	6	1	1	1	0	17	180
Listowel R.D.	0	483	260	87	114	30	32	6	6	5	0	28	1051
Tralee U.D.	4	346	274	100	127	30	45	16	4	2	2	38	988
Tralee R.D.	0	395	320	126	129	23	45	11	3	2	2	22	1078
County Galway	25	2046	1325	295	598	107	180	57	27	20	10	132	4822
Ballinasloe U.D.	3	107	50	16	17	2	7	1	2	3	0	27	235
Ballinasloe No. 1 R.D.	0	96	85	11	18	3	4	2	0	0	0	8	227
Clifden R.D.	2	439	193	19	81	7	22	9	4	2	0	24	802
Galway R.D.	2	301	243	80	117	29	55	18	6	7	2	19	879
Glennamaddy R.D.	0	43	40	10	12	5	2	0	1	0	0	1	114
Gort R.D.	0	74	75	24	32	8	14	8	3	1	1	2	242
Loughrea R.D.	14	160	128	29	82	11	18	5	3	2	2	20	474
Mount Bellew R.D.	1	73	62	6	22	8	7	0	0	0	1	3	183
Oughterard R.D.	1	413	147	29	69	13	17	5	6	2	1	13	716
Portumna R.D.	1	66	67	10	18	4	6	2	1	0	1	6	182
Tuam R.D.	1	274	235	61	130	17	28	7	1	3	2	9	768
County Donegal	11	3930	1924	601	666	152	236	45	21	18	5	196	7805
Bundoran U.D.	0	22	16	12	21	1	5	0	0	0	0	2	79
Ballyshannon R.D.	0	84	78	25	35	8	18	4	2	1	0	2	257
Donegal R.D.	2	248	141	33	41	14	15	3	2	2	1	22	524
Dunfanaghy R.D.	0	521	240	57	74	11	31	6	1	3	2	17	963
Glenties R.D.	0	585	332	92	138	34	41	6	6	4	1	29	1268
Buncrana U.D.	0	70	29	16	11	3	2	4	0	2	0	5	142
Inishowen R.D.	1	944	415	104	110	28	36	7	4	0	1	40	1690
Letterkenny U.D.	6	119	95	25	31	8	22	3	2	3	0	6	320
Letterkenny R.D.	1	236	100	37	34	9	17	2	1	1	0	8	446
Millford R.D.	0	347	154	77	75	17	16	7	0	1	0	20	714
Stranorlar R.D.	1	754	324	123	96	19	33	3	3	1	0	45	1402
Total Fishing Areas	100	18384	11518	3562	4726	996	1674	424	228	166	82	1226	43086
STATE	487	54277	40368	11735	16888	3227	5818	1619	957	692	523	4258	140849

1 no formal Education; 2 Primary; 3 to Junior; 4 Tech/voc 5 Leaving; 6 Tech/voc & Leaving; 7 Cert/Diploma; 8 Degree; 9 Prof Qual (degree standard); x Degree & Prof Qual; Y post - grad Degree

Appendix 1.22

Female at work, Level of Education, Cork, Donegal, Kerry and Galway

Area	F15+ at work - lev of ed 1	F15+ at work - lev of ed 2	F15+ at work - lev of ed 3	F15+ at work - lev of ed 4	F15+ at work - lev of ed 5	F15+ at work - lev of ed 6	F15+ at work - lev of ed 7	F15+ at work - lev of ed 8	F15+ at work - lev of ed 9	F15+ at work - lev of ed x	F15+ at work - lev of ed y	F15+ at work - Lev of ed not stated	F15+ at work
Cork Coastal Areas	0	1027	2144	534	3846	1268	2429	768	681	651	207	303	13858
Bandon R.D.	0	131	275	60	533	183	380	133	102	106	42	37	1982
Bantry R.D.	0	72	178	45	259	69	144	43	57	43	10	44	964
Castletown R.D.	0	29	71	16	127	28	60	36	23	17	8	15	430
Clonakilty U.D.	0	30	43	10	105	32	58	21	23	26	6	11	365
Clonakilty R.D.	0	74	151	46	249	106	180	59	59	54	6	18	1002
Cobh U.D.	0	43	126	49	220	84	111	26	15	32	12	13	731
Dunmanway R.D.	0	74	150	26	201	74	106	33	28	29	13	8	742
Kinsale U.D.	0	17	33	17	89	12	84	17	10	11	12	21	323
Kinsale R.D.	0	116	249	38	472	128	343	106	112	88	29	29	1710
Midleton U.D.	0	38	65	16	115	40	69	20	15	11	5	6	400
Midleton R.D.	0	168	323	79	664	220	417	128	100	106	24	52	2281
Skibbereen U.D.	0	18	45	22	99	25	54	14	12	8	2	8	307
Skibbereen R.D.	0	58	158	45	292	94	194	67	61	63	18	19	1069
Skull R.D.	0	38	53	13	94	33	66	17	27	29	14	6	390
Youghal U.D.	0	86	157	36	206	76	90	24	16	16	1	10	718
Youghal No. 1 R.D.	0	35	67	16	121	64	73	24	21	12	5	6	444
County Kerry	3	1168	2448	686	4376	1056	2758	792	685	697	238	552	15459
Cahersiveen R.D.	0	82	170	54	234	64	134	49	32	40	3	34	896
Dingle R.D.	0	74	119	43	260	47	185	61	64	54	17	40	964
Kenmare R.D.	0	64	116	38	208	59	161	48	39	38	14	54	839
Killarney U.D.	0	98	172	45	400	91	290	71	77	64	22	78	1408
Killarney R.D.	3	265	581	174	963	268	537	151	128	141	43	123	3377
Listowel U.D.	0	30	73	34	127	35	70	30	17	38	4	16	474
Listowel R.D.	0	139	318	88	571	116	302	90	88	81	21	43	1857
Tralee U.D.	0	203	396	81	750	179	608	157	123	104	66	98	2765
Tralee R.D.	0	213	503	129	863	197	471	135	117	137	48	66	2879
County Galway	2	1262	2265	580	4895	1275	2578	912	689	778	278	367	15881
Ballinasloe U.D.	0	65	112	47	253	44	168	34	44	47	13	56	883
Ballinasloe No. 1 R.D.	0	89	169	40	306	66	140	30	30	32	9	19	930
Clifden R.D.	0	84	140	31	255	55	182	59	49	55	19	40	969
Galway R.D.	2	184	426	113	1027	348	669	275	181	223	121	68	3637
Glennamaddy R.D.	0	85	87	26	189	56	75	19	16	22	2	4	581
Gort R.D.	0	89	162	40	319	82	160	75	49	56	25	21	1078
Loughrea R.D.	0	146	297	87	682	211	355	120	89	87	21	45	2140
Mount Bellew R.D.	0	54	107	25	309	58	126	40	34	41	10	5	809
Oughterard R.D.	0	140	191	48	233	71	170	81	44	70	18	61	1127
Portumna R.D.	0	45	93	18	223	63	94	30	28	25	7	13	639
Tuam R.D.	0	281	481	105	1099	221	439	149	125	120	33	35	3088
County Donegal	0	2048	3177	949	3493	989	2422	631	523	639	192	262	15325
Bundoran U.D.	0	17	31	9	49	15	35	15	5	14	1	6	197
Ballyshannon R.D.	0	70	108	50	178	85	125	22	36	40	14	6	734
Donegal R.D.	0	200	317	107	364	109	223	66	50	47	9	34	1526
Dunfanaghy R.D.	0	174	273	66	298	74	169	50	36	49	10	22	1221
Glenties R.D.	0	239	404	120	492	104	271	70	70	65	17	34	1886
Buncrana U.D.	0	77	117	28	75	29	78	19	19	30	4	10	486
Inishowen R.D.	0	520	721	179	453	135	358	100	81	100	41	66	2754
Letterkenny U.D.	0	122	196	45	327	91	296	73	57	73	22	13	1315
Letterkenny R.D.	0	145	273	89	422	113	332	99	76	96	35	14	1694
Milford R.D.	0	131	180	75	250	77	211	59	38	45	17	23	1106
Stranorlar R.D.	0	353	557	181	585	157	324	58	55	80	22	34	2406
Total Fishing Areas	10	11010	20068	5498	33220	9176	20374	6206	5156	5530	1830	2968	121046
STATE	32	43378	80774	19172	138050	38493	87192	30187	21217	24177	11550	10367	504589

1 no formal Education; 2 Primary; 3 to Junior; 4 Tech/voc 5 Leaving; 6 Tech/voc & Leaving; 7 Cert/Diploma; 8 Degree; 9 Prof Qual (degree standard); x Degree & Prof Qual; Y post - grad Degree

Appendix 1.23

Female Unemployed, Level of Education, Cork, Donegal, Kerry and Galway

Area	F15+unemp -lev of ed 1	F15+unemp -lev of ed 2	F15+unemp -lev of ed 3	F15+unemp -lev of ed 4	F15+unemp -lev of ed 5	F15+unemp -lev of ed 6	F15+unemp -lev of ed 7	F15+unemp -lev of ed 8	F15+unemp -lev of ed 9	F15+unemp -lev of ed x	F15+unemp -lev of ed y	F15+unemp -Lev of ed not stated	F15+unemp
Cork Coastal Areas	1	173	364	96	336	137	151	45	29	29	17	45	1423
Bandon R.D.	0	28	37	9	26	21	11	3	1	4	4	3	147
Bantry R.D.	0	10	28	8	20	7	15	6	2	2	1	4	103
Castletown R.D.	0	2	16	1	15	1	3	4	4	3	3	4	56
Clonakilty U.D.	0	6	9	1	8	6	1	2	2	1	0	1	37
Clonakilty R.D.	0	7	17	4	15	11	7	3	6	1	2	6	79
Cobh U.D.	0	8	39	16	38	14	13	4	2	1	1	4	140
Dunmanway R.D.	0	13	28	8	14	12	9	1	1	6	1	4	97
Kinsale U.D.	0	4	11	5	12	5	3	2	0	1	0	3	46
Kinsale R.D.	0	16	38	7	39	9	27	4	3	3	1	4	151
Midleton U.D.	0	11	20	6	23	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	69
Midleton R.D.	0	19	49	12	57	21	22	5	1	3	1	5	195
Skibbereen U.D.	0	5	8	3	2	3	3	4	0	0	0	0	28
Skibbereen R.D.	0	7	24	9	24	8	19	6	2	1	1	6	107
Skull R.D.	0	9	9	1	7	3	10	1	2	2	0	0	44
Youghal U.D.	0	23	24	6	25	9	2	0	1	0	1	1	92
Youghal No. 1 R.D.	1	5	7	0	11	1	3	0	2	1	1	0	32
County Kerry	3	343	530	113	452	89	160	44	42	24	9	87	1896
Cahersiveen R.D.	0	13	27	16	22	11	11	4	5	2	2	3	116
Dingle R.D.	0	16	29	12	24	4	14	9	3	4	0	4	119
Kenmare R.D.	0	10	14	5	14	1	7	3	1	2	1	9	67
Killarney U.D.	0	27	26	9	34	7	11	7	2	1	0	12	136
Killarney R.D.	0	52	93	12	100	23	26	4	11	8	2	8	339
Listowel U.D.	0	17	14	5	12	2	2	3	0	0	1	2	58
Listowel R.D.	0	44	86	14	80	12	20	2	7	2	2	14	283
Tralee U.D.	3	103	134	16	90	10	37	3	9	3	1	24	433
Tralee R.D.	0	61	107	24	76	19	32	9	4	2	0	11	345
County Galway	6	247	451	79	436	85	147	36	30	25	16	48	1606
Ballinasloe U.D.	1	15	32	7	17	7	2	1	0	0	0	9	91
Ballinasloe No. 1 R.D.	0	14	19	3	22	3	4	0	1	2	0	3	71
Clifden R.D.	0	43	75	3	53	13	11	3	4	1	2	5	213
Galway R.D.	1	25	78	15	83	14	49	10	7	10	10	10	312
Glennamaddy R.D.	0	6	15	4	17	1	3	1	1	0	0	1	49
Gort R.D.	0	10	24	11	18	7	10	7	3	2	1	1	94
Loughrea R.D.	4	37	31	11	56	11	25	3	5	2	2	9	196
Mount Bellew R.D.	0	4	18	4	26	6	1	2	1	2	0	0	64
Oughterard R.D.	0	54	60	6	48	5	15	4	4	4	0	5	205
Portumna R.D.	0	5	22	4	11	5	3	0	3	0	0	4	57
Tuam R.D.	0	34	77	11	85	13	24	5	1	2	1	1	254
County Donegal	1	575	618	166	391	103	180	31	15	21	11	50	2162
Bundoran U.D.	0	4	11	0	12	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	31
Ballyshannon R.D.	0	19	33	6	23	11	10	0	1	0	0	0	103
Donegal R.D.	0	38	29	12	22	9	7	0	3	0	2	8	130
Dunfanaghy R.D.	0	101	72	8	48	12	22	2	1	2	0	6	274
Glenties R.D.	0	70	99	33	80	15	26	6	2	6	2	5	344
Buncrana U.D.	0	13	26	8	9	5	12	2	0	1	0	3	79
Inishowen R.D.	0	126	127	19	41	16	33	6	2	4	3	10	387
Letterkenny U.D.	0	38	46	13	25	8	20	4	1	3	0	3	161
Letterkenny R.D.	1	29	40	6	22	4	11	4	1	0	1	6	125
Milford R.D.	0	32	49	22	48	13	19	1	2	4	1	2	193
Stranorlar R.D.	0	105	86	39	61	10	19	6	1	1	1	6	335
Total Fishing Areas	22	2676	3926	908	3230	828	1276	312	232	198	106	460	14174
STATE	83	12118	17364	3284	12508	3056	4819	1279	771	669	442	1894	58287

1 no formal Education; 2 Primary; 3 to Junior; 4 Tech/voc 5 Leaving; 6 Tech/voc & Leaving; 7 Cert/Diploma; 8 Degree; 9 Prof Qual (degree standard); x Degree & Prof Qual; Y post - grad Degree

Appendix 2: Fisheries Data

Appendix 2.1

Irish Sea Fish Landings by Species 1994 - 1997 (Tonne Weight)

	Live Weight 1994	Live Weight 1995	Live Weight 1996	Live Weight 1997	Tonnes Actual Change 1994 - 1997	Tonnes Percentage Change 1994 - 1997
Demersal	37775	46196	46901	45082	7307	16.21
Brill	114	128	126	180	66	36.67
Cod	4984	5650	8001	5706	722	12.65
Dogfish	3624	4112	3265	2382	-1242	-52.14
Dover Sole	573	561	465	478	-95	-19.87
Haddock	2860	3417	4462	6230	3370	54.09
Hake	2175	2186	1742	2268	93	4.1
John Dory	81	147	125	112	31	27.68
Lemon Sole	388	723	581	667	279	41.83
Ling	1159	1543	1381	1305	146	11.19
Megrim	2875	3839	3507	3063	188	6.14
Monk/ Angler	2536	2919	3348	3880	1344	34.64
Plaice	1469	1590	1679	1698	229	13.49
Ray/ Skate	1525	2098	2212	2713	1188	43.79
Saithe	2206	2929	2579	1840	-366	-19.89
Turbot	193	233	262	257	64	24.9
White Pollock	1145	1190	1289	1050	-95	-9.05
Whiting	8735	11262	10340	9392	657	7
Witch	370	601	615	605	235	38.84
Other demersal	765	1069	923	1258	493	39.19
Pelagic	225853	305485	256902	216343	-9510	-4.4
Blue Whiting		222	1709	25987	25987	100
Herring	51006	46643	71953	57155	6149	10.76
Horse Mackeral	85804	178356	127876	75002	-10802	-14.4
Mackeral	86274	78534	49966	53084	-33190	-62.52
Sprat	232	799	4214	2085	1853	88.87
Tuna	2534	918	874	1927	-607	-31.5
Other Pelagic	2	14	310	1103	1101	99.82
Shellfish	25296	32318	28513	29675	4379	14.76
Blue Mussels**	3616	6667	5628	5506	1890	34.33
Crab	6875	7689	6153	8037	1162	14.46
Crawfish	111	84	62	48	-63	-131.25
Dublin Bay Prawns	2970	4077	2769	3454	484	14.01
Escallop	918	423	600	633	-285	-45.02
Lobster	715	564	567	513	-202	-39.38
Periwinkle	2573	3007	2836	3142	569	18.11
Prawn Tails	2340	3164	2409	3566	1226	34.38
Shrimp	312	312	399	359	47	13.09
Squid	277	298	481	442	165	37.33
Whelk	4488	5952	6575	3852	-636	-16.51
Other shellfish	100	81	33	123	23	18.7
TOTAL	288924	383999	332316	291100	2176	0.75

Appendix 2.2

Irish Sea Fish Landings by Species (Value)

Sea Fish Landings By Species	1994	1995	1996	1997	Actual Change 1994 - 1997	Value Percentage Change 1994 - 1997
IR£0	IR£0	IR£0	IR£0	IR£0	0.00	%
Demersal	IR£40,426	IR£48,147	IR£50,969	IR£51,552	11,126.00	21.58
Brill	IR£362	IR£414	IR£391	IR£575	213.00	37.04
Cod	IR£5,932	IR£6,696	IR£8,794	IR£6,438	506.00	7.86
Dogfish	IR£1,551	IR£1,684	IR£1,456	IR£1,136	-415.00	-36.53
Dover Sole	IR£3,331	IR£3,046	IR£2,843	IR£2,946	-385.00	-13.07
Haddock	IR£2,244	IR£2,898	IR£3,568	IR£4,825	2,581.00	53.49
Hake	IR£5,058	IR£5,240	IR£4,362	IR£6,009	951.00	15.83
John Dory	IR£224	IR£395	IR£322	IR£264	40.00	15.15
Lemon Sole	IR£420	IR£851	IR£786	IR£880	460.00	52.27
Ling	IR£801	IR£1,088	IR£937	IR£849	48.00	5.65
Megrim	IR£4,749	IR£5,862	IR£6,009	IR£5,435	686.00	12.62
Monk/ Angler	IR£4,528	IR£5,087	IR£5,990	IR£7,047	2,519.00	35.75
Plaice	IR£1,470	IR£1,753	IR£2,194	IR£2,364	894.00	37.82
Ray/ Skate	IR£1,001	IR£1,442	IR£1,448	IR£1,799	798.00	44.36
Saithe	IR£1,258	IR£1,682	IR£1,515	IR£1,032	-226.00	-21.9
Turbot	IR£1,158	IR£1,414	IR£1,612	IR£1,663	505.00	30.37
White Pollock	IR£1,004	IR£1,089	IR£1,147	IR£904	-100.00	-11.06
Whiting	IR£4,382	IR£6,104	IR£6,183	IR£5,802	1,420.00	24.47
Witch	IR£366	IR£612	IR£739	IR£712	346.00	48.6
Other Demersal	IR£588	IR£792	IR£675	IR£872	284.00	32.57
Pelagic	IR£32,861	IR£39,345	IR£50,411	IR£46,671	13,810.00	29.59
Blue Whiting		IR£22	IR£75	IR£1,701	1,701.00	100
Herring	IR£9,266	IR£7,840	IR£11,917	IR£7,530	-1,736.00	-23.05
Horse Mackerel	IR£8,020	IR£15,579	IR£18,036	IR£15,677	7,657.00	48.84
Mackerel	IR£12,446	IR£14,579	IR£18,589	IR£18,333	5,887.00	32.11
Sprat	IR£25	IR£90	IR£554	IR£487	462.00	94.87
Tuna	IR£3,103	IR£1,196	IR£1,219	IR£2,818	-285.00	-10.11
Other Pelagic	IR£0	IR£36	IR£20	IR£126	126.00	100
Shellfish	IR£30,861	IR£33,351	IR£31,444	IR£33,901	3,040.00	8.97
Blue Mussels**	IR£408	IR£587	IR£1,015	IR£1,119	711.00	63.54
Crab	IR£5,101	IR£4,875	IR£5,363	IR£6,277	1,176.00	18.74
Crawfish	IR£1,705	IR£1,372	IR£980	IR£658	-1,047.00	-159.12
Dublin Bay Prawns	IR£7,967	IR£10,064	IR£6,639	IR£9,177	1,210.00	13.19
Escallop	IR£1,567	IR£910	IR£1,256	IR£1,301	-266.00	-20.45
Lobster	IR£6,346	IR£5,131	IR£5,249	IR£4,465	-1,881.00	-42.13
Periwinkle	IR£1,490	IR£2,100	IR£2,236	IR£2,093	603.00	28.81
Prawn Tails	IR£2,374	IR£3,123	IR£2,326	IR£4,328	1,954.00	45.15
Shrimp	IR£1,666	IR£176	IR£2,038	IR£1,673	7.00	0.42
Squid	IR£541	IR£560	IR£879	IR£873	332.00	38.03
Whelk	IR£1,521	IR£2,729	IR£3,403	IR£1,695	174.00	10.27
Other shellfish	IR£174	IR£163	IR£61	IR£243	69.00	28.4
TOTAL	IR£104,147	IR£120,843	IR£132,824	IR£132,124	27,977.00	21.17

Appendix 2.3

Irish Sea Fish Landings by Main Species 1973 - 1997

Year	Demersal Cod	Demersal Whiting	Pelagic Herring	Pelagic Horse Mackerel	Pelagic Mackerel	Shellfish Crab	Shellfish Dublin Bay Prawns	Shellfish Lobster
1973	634	450	2802		381	81	490	507
1974	663	513	3950		365	88	289	586
1975	746	669	3232		584	72	248	843
1976	1347	1066	3154		1121	155	587	1350
1977	1606	1593	6034		2010	160	1059	1409
1978	1600	1525	8195		2264	173	1947	1455
1979	2470	1964	7875		2192	243	3744	1457
1980	2433	2436	9403		4451	211	2220	1325
1981	3580	2920	5513		10025	290	3266	1787
1982	4024	2104	6031		12842	430	4725	1949
1983	3936	2131	5886	1874	9062	569	5496	2532
1984	3587	2542	5161	1377	6497	1145	4354	3025
1985	5164	2635	4880	1250	7857	1376	5000	2811
1986	5279	2669	5872	2333	8595	1311	7361	2513
1987	7094	4187	5689	3666	11298	2031	9083	2456
1988	8279	4394	5746	4158	12527	2340	7341	3363
1989	6814	3862	5700	6189	12325	2535	7811	5169
1990	5363	3280	7892	5223	13422	2887	9193	4916
1991	6183	3380	6967	6108	14390	3109	6941	4626
1992	5829	3057	7633	5452	15115	2990	6088	4729
1993	4512	3557	7141	7034	13445	3728	7447	4261
1994	5932	4382	9266	8020	12446	5101	7967	6346
1995	6696	6104	7840	15579	14582	4875	10064	5131
1996	8794	6183	11917	18036	18589	5363	6639	5249
1997	6438	5802	7530	15677	18333	6277	9177	4465
Total	109003	73405	161309	101976	224718	47540	128537	74260

* Horse Mackerel was not separately recorded until 1983

Appendix 2.4

Sea Fish Landings at Ports in Co Cork, Donegal, Kerry and Galway by Port 1994 - 1997 (Value)

Value	1994	1995	1996	1997
Killybegs	IR£28,459,524	IR£30,744,354	IR£22,803,039	IR£18,847,489
Castletownbere	IR£10,987,638	IR£9,684,836	IR£9,974,213	IR£10,157,532
Dingle	IR£8,113,911	IR£6,704,771	IR£5,834,865	IR£5,269,835
Rossaveal	IR£4,709,431	IR£4,606,949	IR£5,482,522	IR£5,920,453
Greencastle	IR£4,638,286	IR£4,676,458	IR£4,577,971	IR£3,618,045
Union Hall	IR£3,217,931	IR£3,368,641	IR£2,395,425	IR£1,858,049
Baltimore	IR£2,738,949	IR£2,306,105	IR£2,011,727	IR£2,055,626
Rathmullen	IR£1,972,376	IR£3,541,936	IR£3,763,982	IR£5,248,203
Kinsale	IR£1,809,244	IR£1,603,470	IR£1,518,813	IR£1,434,707
Cobh	IR£1,774,105	IR£1,279,946	IR£1,124,356	IR£1,370,589
Valentia	IR£1,602,137	IR£2,048,401	IR£1,554,022	IR£1,581,757
Bantry	IR£1,552,782	IR£1,128,788	IR£706,818	IR£635,370
Burtonport	IR£1,546,501	IR£1,573,967	IR£1,005,386	IR£1,391,945
Fenit	IR£1,246,542	IR£1,538,030	IR£844,113	IR£825,607
Schull	IR£1,204,170	IR£195,304	IR£1,164,039	IR£863,480
Cork	IR£1,189,025	IR£638,970	n/a	n/a
Portmagee	IR£1,102,818	n/a	n/a	n/a
Downings	IR£965,742	IR£1,484,964	IR£42,818	IR£915,442
Moville	IR£948,250	IR£968,930	IR£1,707,020	IR£10,338,503
Malin Head	IR£942,380	IR£674,973	IR£740,575	IR£692,902
Ballycotton	IR£867,142	IR£844,648	IR£659,184	IR£844,796
Kincasslagh	IR£740,267	IR£669,156	IR£440,398	n/a
Kenmare	IR£545,609	n/a	IR£482,064	IR£399,970
Cromane	IR£545,483	IR£493,202	n/a	n/a
Cleggan/ Clifden	IR£519,262	n/a	IR£452,157	IR£657,000
Carna	IR£474,299	IR£2,408,395	IR£540,575	IR£843,100
Castlegregory	IR£471,307	IR£710,561	IR£579,776	IR£664,765
Crosshaven	IR£462,045	IR£61,455	IR£428,772	IR£99,447
Galway	IR£447,950	IR£650,118	IR£863,939	IR£1,107,624
Bunbeg	IR£416,127	n/a	n/a	n/a
Youghal	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Roundstone/ Ballyconnelly	n/a	n/a	IR£47,458	IR£611,435
Mountcharles	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lettermore/Lettermullan	n/a	n/a	IR£414,000	IR£305,330
TOTAL	IR£86,211,231	IR£84,607,326	IR£72,160,026	IR£78,559,000

Appendix 3 : Questionnaires

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY TRALEE
Institiuid Teicneolaiochta Tra Li

Subject: Marine Research Measure Project 97. IR – MR. 008.
Socio Economic study of the impact of Sea Fisheries in Co. Donegal, Galway, Kerry and Cork.

Employer Questionnaire

Company/Boat Name: ____

Nature of Business: ____

Date of Establishment: ____

HISTORY OF COMPANY:

Is it Full Irish owned Part Irish owned Other

If other, Please State ____

Do you export your goods or services? Yes_________ No________

If Yes,
Which countries would you mostly export to:
____

Where is your source of your Supplies/ Raw Materials?

Local %______________ Domestic %__________________ Foreign % _____________

How has your company contributed positively to your locality?
____
____
____
____

YOUR COMPANY OR ORGANISATION IS CURRENTLY EMPLOYING

Total No of Employees FT_____ PT_____

Management FT_____ PT_____

Administration FT_____ PT_____

Operatives FT_____ PT_____

Seasonal Workforce
____

PTO

EXPENDITURE

What was your Total Turnover for the last Financial Year
____

What was your wages bill for the year ended 6th April 1998
____

Average weekly wage bill
____

For year ended 6th April 1998 the Worker's Contribution for PAYE
____

PRSI ___________________________________ was.

Employer's contribution for PRSI was
____

IN THE LAST FINANCIAL YEAR

Total paid for Energy

Electricity ______________

Gas ______________

Oil ______________

Total paid for packaging (Bins, Pallets, Cartons)

____

Total paid for Telecommunications (Phone, fax etc)

____

Total paid for office supplies (Stationary etc)

____

Total paid for Insurance (Premises, personnel, product)

____

Total paid in Solicitors' fees

____

Total paid in Accountancy fees

____

Total paid for ice

____

Total paid for offal disposal

____

Total paid for Transport

____

ESTIMATES OF EMPLOYEE INDIVIDUAL DETAILS - Employer Questionnaire

How many of your staff are:

Male__________ Female__________

Single_________ Married_________

Age: 20-30______ 31-40______ 41-50______ 51-60______

Live within a 5-mile radius__________________________________

Car Owners____

Have: Third level education____________ Post School Training____________

Leaving Certificate______________ Junior Certificate_______________

Primary School_________________

To Your Knowledge how many of your staff are participating or engaged in any of the following sectors

Fishing / Industry alternative to own business __________

Agriculture __________

Tourism __________

Other, Please State____

INFORMATION GIVEN WILL BE TREATED WITH THE STRICTEST OF CONFIDENCE

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CO-OPERATION

PLEASE RETURN TO: Ciara Niland, Pine Brooke Guesthouse, Roshine Rd, Killybegs, Co. Donegal
Tel: 088 2781562

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY TRALEE *Institiuid Teicneolaiochta Tra Li*

Subject: Marine Research Measure Project 97. IR-MR. 008
Socio Economic study of the impact of Sea Fisheries in Co. Donegal, Galway, Kerry and Cork

EMPLOYEE QUESTIONNAIRE

Individual Details

Age: ____

Marital Status: ____

No. In Household: ____

No. Of Dependants: ____

Do you have children? Yes No

If yes, number of children under 15 yrs: Number____________
Ages_____________________

How many of your children have:

Primary School Education____________________Secondary School Education_________________

Third Level Education_______________________

Employment Details

Job Description____

Employment Status: Full Time Part Time

How long have you been employed with this company:
____

Is this your principal source of Income: Yes No

If no, please state other source____

What are your estimated average annual earnings?____

Do you feel this present job is secure? Yes, certainly Somewhat No

Please explain why you said no

____
____
____
____

What does this job mean to you?

____
____
____
____

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Where do you see this company in five years time?

____
____
____
____

Do you own a car? Yes No

If yes,

Which model____

What year____

How often do you change your car?

____

Where did you buy your car?____

Is your house Rented Council owned Privately owned?
[Please circle]

Would you have completed
Please tick highest level Third Level Education – Degree Diploma / Cert

Post Leaving Training
Leaving Certificate
Junior Certificate
Primary School

Do you hold a medical card? Yes No

Do you use a local bank, building society or credit union? Yes No
If yes which one____

Who supplies your Oil? Gas?

In which local grocery shop do your weekly shopping?
____

Any additional comments for this questionnaire
____

INFORMATION GIVEN WILL BE TREATED WITH THE STRICTEST OF CONFIDENCE

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CO-OPERATION.

Please return to: Ciara Niland, Pine Brooke Guesthouse, Roshine Rd, Killybegs, Co. Donegal.
Tel: 088 2781562

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