



**A Socio-economic Profile of Ireland's
Fishing Communities**

The Dunmore East Harbour Centre

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1 Introduction

The purpose of this report is to assist in policy formulation for the future of Dunmore East Harbour. Dunmore East is one of six major Fishery Harbour Centres in Ireland, the others being Rossaveal, Killybegs, Castletownbere, Howth and Greencastle. The report presents a set of background statistics which describe the social and economic characteristics of the Dunmore East Harbour area, as well as providing additional data specific to the fishing industry. The report centres exclusively on the Dunmore East Harbour area, but forms part of a more extensive report on the FLAG South East Region '**A Socio-economic Profile of Ireland's Fishing Communities: The FLAG South East Region including Dunmore East Harbour Centre**'. This report can be accessed at <http://trutzaase.eu/deprivation-index/area-profiles/>.

2 Background

Fish and shellfish are landed at the six major Fishery Harbour Centres, at forty secondary ports and a further eighty piers and landing places where fish landings are recorded. Although fishing is of great importance to the local communities that make up the Irish coastal regions, there are few statistics which show the contribution made by fishing and aquaculture to sustainable local development, how this contribution has changed over time, and what the current constraints and opportunities are for the industry and the people involved in it. The purpose of this profile is to fill this knowledge gap using existing data sources.

3 Available Data Sources

In outlining the key data sources, we draw closely on Hynes and Farrelly (2012)¹ who have recently undertaken a review of the issues involved in data collection on coastal regions in Ireland. In particular, we follow their three-fold classification of areas: shoreline EDs, coastal counties and EU coast (NUTS3). Whilst, from an EU perspective, coastal regions are defined at the NUTS3 level, Hynes and Farrelly argue that from an Irish policy perspective, the definitions at county and particularly ED level are more important than the European definition of 'coastal' at NUTS3 level, which comprises about 95 per cent of the country's population.

The data presented are drawn from Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS) at the level of Electoral Divisions (EDs). Since publication of the 2011 Census of Population, it is possible to analyse data at the level of Small Areas (SA), the new census geography. However, SAs mainly provide a subdivision of urban EDs, offering few additional insights into the predominantly rural areas of the coastal region. It would also restrict the analysis to the 2006 and 2011 censuses. Undertaking the analysis at the ED level, by contrast, allows us to draw on consistent datasets covering the past five census waves, which we believe to be of major significance when analysing the developmental trajectories of coastal communities over a 20-year period.

4 Defining Coastal Areas

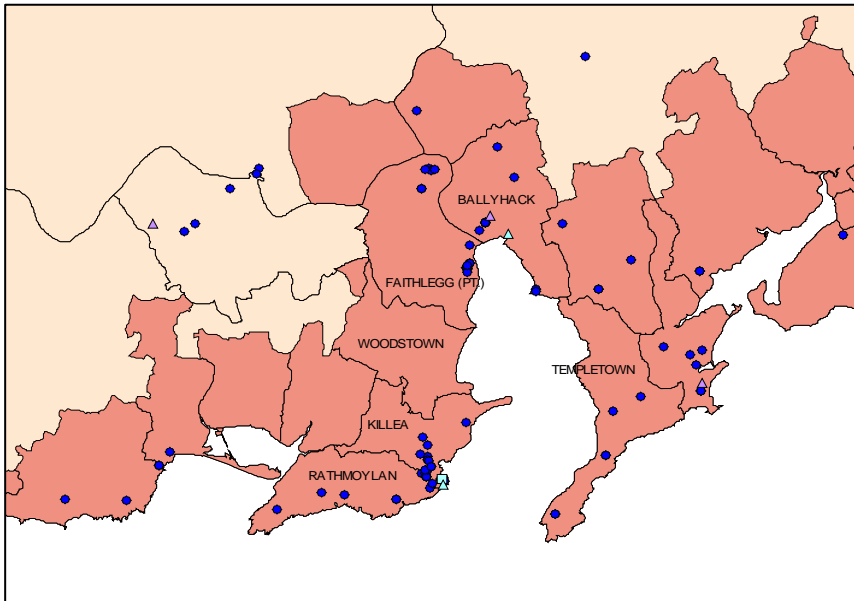
The data presented here relates to the narrowly-defined major harbour areas and, in the case of Dunmore East, distinguishing between two varying harbour area definitions, each comprising small clusters of EDs. As we noted above, the EU defines coastal regions at NUTS 3 level. Seven out of eight NUTS 3 regions have a shoreline and the Irish Coastal Region, thus defined, would include 94.4 per cent of Ireland's population. When defining coastal regions in terms of counties with a shoreline, Coastal Counties include 22 out of 34 local authority areas, or about three quarters of the Irish

¹ Hynes, S. and Farrelly, N. (2012) "Defining standard statistical coastal regions for Ireland" in *Marine Policy*, Vol 36, pp. 393-404.

population². Defining coastal regions in terms of a strip of shoreline EDs leads to the identification of 513 out of 3,409 EDs and about one sixth of the population, which provides a more meaningful basis for analysing the key characteristics of Irish fishing communities.

Thus defined, the Dunmore East Harbour Area (Figure 1) is considered according to two alternative definitions: a narrow definition (named Dunmore East A) comprises three EDs: Killea (25075), Rathmoylan (25081) and Woodstown (25084). A wider definition (named Dunmore East) adds another three EDs to those detailed before: Faithlegg (PT) (25072), Ballyhack (14067) and Templetown (14088).

Figure 1: The Dunmore East Harbour Area



5 Key Socio-economic Indicators

In this section we present a series of socio-economic indicators for the Dunmore East Harbour Area. The data are based on five successive population censuses, spanning the period from 1991 to 2011. In addition, we report scores for the Pobal HP Deprivation Index, which provide an overall measure of relative affluence/deprivation based on ED-level census indicators.

5.1 Population

Ireland experienced sustained population growth between 1991 and 2011, leading to an overall increase of 30.1 per cent. Throughout this period growth was uneven across the FLAG Regions, with the South East growing at an above-average rate (34.7%) if measured at the level of Coastal Counties, or a significantly higher-than-average growth of 46.0 per cent if defined at the level of shoreline EDs.

² Note: whilst using the term 'counties', we actually base our calculations on NUTS 4 regions, which are defined as Local Authorities. As the wider Dublin area comprises four such areas, South County Dublin does not have a shoreline and is excluded from the definition of coastal counties.

Table 5.1: Population – Dunmore East

Dunmore East	1991	1996	2002	2006	2011	Change 1991-2011
Killea	1,161	1,435	1,665	1,453	1,347	16.0
Rathmoylan	551	669	849	926	1,093	98.4
Woodstown	505	550	568	589	601	19.0
Dunmore East A	2,217	2,654	3,082	2,968	3,041	37.2
Faithlegg (Pt.)	1,456	1,513	1,809	1,905	2,104	44.5
Ballyhack	1,205	1,180	1,258	1,232	1,302	8.0
Templetown	441	464	461	575	585	32.7
Dunmore East B	3,102	3,157	3,528	3,712	3,991	28.7
Dunmore East	5,319	5,811	6,610	6,680	7,032	32.2

Population growth in the Dunmore East Harbour Area was somewhere between 32.2 (broad definition) and 37.2 (narrow definition) per cent, depending on how the area is defined and thus similar to the national average growth for Coastal EDs (37.1%), but below the growth experienced in the Coastal EDs of the South East Region (46.0%).

5.2 Age Dependency Rate

The age dependency rate – defined as the percentage of people aged under 15 or over 64 – provides a proxy for emigration. In Ireland, the response to long-term adverse labour market conditions has long been one of emigration, particularly in rural areas. But emigration is socially and demographically selective, as emigrants tend to be of working age and to be better educated. Thus, long-term adverse labour market conditions in rural areas do not necessarily express themselves through higher unemployment rates, but also in terms of a thinning-out of the working-age cohorts, leading to a higher age dependency rate.

The strong performance of the Irish economy over the 1991 to 2006 period resulted in a steady decline in the age dependency rate from 38.1 per cent in 1991 to 31.4 per cent in 2006. Since the onset of the recession in late 2007, and indicative of a return of emigration, the ratio increased once more to reach 33.0 per cent in 2011.

Table 5.2: Age Dependency Rate – Dunmore East (%)

Dunmore East	1991	1996	2002	2006	2011	Change 1991-2011
Killea	38.8	36.2	32.9	30.9	33.5	-5.3
Rathmoylan	39.4	35.9	35.2	33.6	33.4	-6.0
Woodstown	39.6	38.4	32.7	34.1	36.3	-3.3
Dunmore East A	39.1	36.6	33.5	32.4	34.0	-5.1
Faithlegg (Pt.)	40.6	36.2	34.1	34.1	36.2	-4.4
Ballyhack	38.6	34.3	32.2	34.2	37.9	-.7
Templetown	46.3	39.7	37.7	34.3	37.1	-9.2
Dunmore East B	40.6	36.0	33.9	34.2	36.9	-3.7
Dunmore East	40.0	36.3	33.7	33.4	35.6	-4.4

The age dependency rate for the Dunmore East Harbour Area was initially marginally higher than the nationally prevailing one (38.1%). Starting at 40.0 per cent in 1991, this rate fell to 33.4 per cent in 2006 before increasing to 35.6 per cent in 2011, marginally above the regional rate. In the more narrowly-defined area of Dunmore East (A), the rate was consistently marginally below the rate for the Dunmore East area as a whole: 39.1 per cent in 1991, 32.4 per cent in 2006 and 34.0 per cent in 2011.

5.3 Lone Parent Rate

The proportion of lone parents (as a proportion of all households with dependent children) has doubled over the past 20 years in Ireland, growing from 10.7 per cent in 1991 to 21.6 per cent in 2011. There are marked differences between urban and rural areas, and lone parent rates in the major cities are twice the national average (e.g. Limerick City, 37.5%).

Table 5.3: Lone Parent Rate – Dunmore East (%)

Dunmore East	1991	1996	2002	2006	2011	Change 1991-2011
Killea	12.4	12.9	14.8	13.0	21.8	9.4
Rathmoylan	10.8	16.7	19.1	20.0	20.9	10.1
Woodstown	7.9	4.5	9.8	9.1	10.3	2.4
Dunmore East A	11.0	12.1	15.4	14.8	19.3	8.3
Faithlegg (Pt.)	9.4	8.6	7.3	11.7	9.8	.4
Ballyhack	9.2	14.1	15.3	15.9	22.9	13.7
Templetown	6.3	11.3	8.2	11.7	12.9	6.7
Dunmore East B	8.9	10.9	10.1	13.1	14.2	5.3
Dunmore East	9.8	11.4	12.4	13.8	16.5	6.7

Lone parent rates in Dunmore East A were initially almost identical to the national rate (10.7%). By 2006, this had increased to 14.8 per cent, 6.5 percentage points below the average for Ireland as a whole (21.3%), reaching 19.3 per cent in 2011, compared to 21.6 per cent nationally. The rate for the wider Dunmore East Harbour Area as a whole was consistently lower than for the South East FLAG Region and Dunmore East A. Between 1991 and 2006 the initial 9.8 per cent increased to 13.8 per cent, reaching 16.5 per cent in 2011.

5.4 Population with Primary Education only

There has been continuous improvement in education attainments amongst the adult population of Ireland over the past 20 years. In 1991, 36.7 per cent of those who had completed their education never went beyond primary school. This figure had halved by 2006 (18.9%) and fell further to reach 16.0 per cent in 2011.

Table 5.4: Population with Primary Education only – Dunmore East (%)

Dunmore East	1991	1996	2002	2006	2011	Change 1991-2011
Killea	29.0	21.1	17.1	14.4	13.7	-15.2
Rathmoylan	30.2	22.9	13.8	13.9	10.2	-19.9
Woodstown	27.5	24.6	17.4	12.4	11.1	-16.4
Dunmore East A	28.9	22.3	16.3	13.9	12.0	-16.9
Faithlegg (Pt.)	34.3	27.1	18.8	15.7	13.6	-20.7
Ballyhack	45.5	40.1	30.8	29.4	25.2	-20.3
Templetown	44.9	34.6	30.2	22.1	20.4	-24.5
Dunmore East B	40.2	33.2	24.7	21.4	18.6	-21.6
Dunmore East	35.5	28.6	21.0	18.1	15.8	-19.8

The educational attainments of the adult population in the broadly-defined Dunmore East Harbour Area are in line with those for Ireland as a whole. In 1991, one-third of those who had completed education had a primary education only (35.5%), subsequently this rate more than halved over the next 20 years to reach 15.8 per cent in 2011. In the narrowly-defined area of Dunmore East (A), 28.9 per cent of the adult population had primary education only in 1991. This figure reduced to almost one-third (12.0%) in 2011, which marks a significant improvement and a rate below the rates for the South East Region or Dunmore East as a wider-defined area.

5.5 Population with Third-level Education

The situation is roughly analogous as far as third-level education is concerned, as the percentage of people who continued their studies beyond secondary school has more than doubled over the past 20 years. In 1991, 13.0 per cent of people in Ireland who had completed their education had attended a third-level institution. This grew to 30.5 per cent in 2006, but increased only marginally between 2006 and 2011, when it reached 30.6 per cent.

Table 5.5: Population with Third-level Education – Dunmore East (%)

Dunmore East	1991	1996	2002	2006	2011	Change 1991-2011
Killea	13.2	26.8	29.9	33.7	34.5	21.3
Rathmoylan	12.5	17.2	20.0	27.2	30.9	18.4
Woodstown	15.5	25.1	33.2	37.1	38.8	23.2
Dunmore East A	13.6	23.9	28.0	32.5	34.1	20.5
Faithlegg (Pt.)	10.4	19.5	24.8	30.0	32.5	22.1
Ballyhack	6.3	11.2	15.7	19.6	20.4	14.1
Templetown	7.4	16.8	18.5	24.9	26.0	18.6
Dunmore East B	8.4	15.9	20.7	25.6	27.4	19.0
Dunmore East	10.5	19.3	23.9	28.7	30.3	19.7

Initially, the proportion of adults with third-level education in the narrowly-defined area of Dunmore East (A) closely resembled the national rate, accounting for 13.6 per cent in 1991. By 2011, this share had substantially grown to reach one-third (34.1%) of the adult population. When defined as a wider area, Dunmore East was initially characterised by a slightly lower level of adults with third-level education (10.5% in 1991), but with 30.3 per cent in 2011 reached levels closely resembling the national average (30.6%).

5.6 Proportion of Adult Population in Professional Classes

The changes in social class composition experienced throughout Ireland over the past 20 years largely parallel those in educational achievement, with a gradual increase in the number of professionals and a significant decline in the proportion of semi- and unskilled manual workers. At national level, the proportion of professionals grew from 25.2 per cent in 1991 to 34.6 per cent in 2011. The South East Region had the slowest growth (8.0%) in professionals amongst the FLAG region over the 20-year period.

Table 5.6: Proportion of Adult Population in Professional Classes – Dunmore East (%)

Dunmore East	1991	1996	2002	2006	2011	Change 1991-2011
Killea	22.1	27.3	30.8	41.0	41.4	19.2
Rathmoylan	31.8	31.5	30.9	35.1	39.3	7.6
Woodstown	37.4	48.4	53.3	55.5	49.1	11.7
Dunmore East A	28.0	32.7	34.9	42.0	42.2	14.1
Faithlegg (Pt.)	28.8	28.9	38.2	41.2	43.4	14.6
Ballyhack	19.2	18.9	22.7	26.2	27.6	8.4
Templetown	29.3	28.0	29.3	34.6	31.8	2.5
Dunmore East B	25.1	25.0	31.5	35.2	36.5	11.4
Dunmore East	26.3	28.5	33.1	38.2	39.0	12.6

In contrast, the narrowly-defined area of Dunmore East (A) experienced an above-average increase in the proportion of professionals at 14.1 percentage points over the 20-year period. In 2011, professionals accounted for 42.2 per cent of the adult population in this area, a distinctly higher proportion than found at the national level. The wider Dunmore East Harbour Area also experienced a

higher-than-average increase in the share of professionals at 12.6 percentage points over the past 20 years, reaching 39.0 per cent in 2011.

5.7 Proportion of Adult Population in Semi- and Unskilled Manual Classes

Mirroring the gradual increase in the number of professionals, the past two decades have seen a significant decline in the proportion of semi- and unskilled manual workers. At national level, the proportion of people living in households where the reference person was classified as part of the semi- and unskilled classes declined from 28.2 per cent in 1991 to 17.5 per cent in 2011.

Table 5.7: Proportion of Population in Semi- and Unskilled Classes – Dunmore East (%)

Dunmore East	1991	1996	2002	2006	2011	Change 1991-2011
Killea	28.4	29.4	24.7	20.0	18.2	-10.3
Rathmoylan	21.7	29.5	28.0	20.0	19.4	-2.3
Woodstown	26.5	18.6	12.9	9.1	9.7	-16.8
Dunmore East A	26.3	27.0	23.1	17.7	16.9	-9.3
Faithlegg (Pt.)	27.0	31.0	20.9	18.8	16.5	-10.5
Ballyhack	29.2	37.5	27.8	24.2	23.8	-5.5
Templetown	30.2	26.2	23.8	14.4	21.1	-9.1
Dunmore East B	28.3	32.8	23.7	19.9	19.5	-8.8
Dunmore East	27.5	30.3	23.5	18.9	18.4	-9.1

The semi- and unskilled social classes are marginally less prevalent in the narrowly-defined area of Dunmore East (A.) The share of people in these classes declined from 26.3 per cent in 1991 to 16.9 per cent in 2011 (9.3 percentage points), the latter figure remains marginally below that observed at the national level. In the wider Dunmore East Harbour Area, the semi- and unskilled social classes experienced a decline of 9.1 percentage points, from 27.5 per cent in 1991 to 18.4 per cent in 2011.

5.8 Male Unemployment

Of all census indicators used in the development of the HP Deprivation Index, the economic downturn after 2007 most strongly affected the unemployment rates. Unemployment broadly halved over the 15-year period from 1991 to 2006, but the very rapid subsequent increase has pushed the unemployment rates above their 1991 levels. Nationally, the male unemployment rate fell from 18.4 per cent in 1991 to 8.8 per cent in 2006, before rising to 22.3 per cent in 2011.

Table 5.8: Male Unemployment Rates – Dunmore East (%)

Dunmore East	1991	1996	2002	2006	2011	Change 1991-2011
Killea	22.6	13.3	8.6	7.0	23.4	.8
Rathmoylan	19.0	22.9	7.2	7.8	21.7	2.6
Woodstown	13.2	13.1	7.1	5.3	12.8	-4
Dunmore East A	19.6	15.5	8.0	7.0	20.9	1.3
Faithlegg (Pt.)	20.2	18.0	9.5	6.7	19.9	-.2
Ballyhack	19.4	17.7	9.0	7.7	31.2	11.8
Templetown	18.1	5.6	5.2	5.0	22.6	4.5
Dunmore East B	19.6	16.1	8.8	6.7	23.8	4.3
Dunmore East	19.6	15.8	8.4	6.8	22.5	2.9

Male unemployment in the narrowly-defined area of Dunmore East (A) was at 19.6 per cent marginally above the national average (18.4%) in 1991. By 2006, this had fallen 7.0 per cent, compared to 8.8 per cent nationally. Since the downturn in economic fortunes, the male unemployment rate in Dunmore East (A) climbed back to 20.9 per cent, 1.3 percentage points above their 1991 levels. This compares to a rate of 22.3 per cent for the country as a whole. The male

unemployment rate for the wider-defined Dunmore East Harbour Area fell from an identical 19.6 per cent in 1991 to 6.8 per cent in 2006. In 2011, it passed its initial level by 2.9 percentage points to reach 22.5 per cent, almost identical to the male unemployment levels experienced nationally.

5.9 Female Unemployment

Female unemployment rates are considerably lower than the male rates, but did not fall at the same pace during the economic boom, primarily due to the rise in female labour force participation. Nationally, the female unemployment rate fell from 14.1 per cent in 1991 to 8.1 per cent in 2006, and nearly doubled by 2011, accounting for 15.0 per cent of the economically-active female population.

Table 5.9: Female Unemployment Rates – Dunmore East (%)

Dunmore East	1991	1996	2002	2006	2011	Change 1991-2011
Killea	22.3	15.7	8.6	7.9	15.9	-6.4
Rathmoylan	9.4	15.6	7.5	8.2	18.4	9.0
Woodstown	21.7	5.2	7.4	5.3	8.9	-12.7
Dunmore East A	19.3	13.5	8.0	7.5	15.6	-3.8
Faithlegg (Pt.)	19.5	15.5	8.0	5.6	9.2	-10.3
Ballyhack	17.7	15.8	10.3	6.4	15.5	-2.2
Templetown	13.5	12.9	7.1	2.4	20.6	7.1
Dunmore East B	18.2	15.2	8.7	5.5	12.8	-5.5
Dunmore East	18.8	14.4	8.4	6.4	14.1	-4.7

As was the case with respect to male unemployment, the female unemployment rate (19.3%) for the narrowly-defined area of Dunmore East (A) exceeded the national rate by roughly four percentage points in 1991. The rate fell to 7.5 per cent in 2006 and rose again to 15.6 per cent in 2011, a figure in line with the nationally prevailing rate. Similarly, the wider Harbour Area of Dunmore East experienced levels of female unemployment at 18.8 per cent in 1991, falling to 6.4 per cent in 2006 and rising to 14.1 per cent in 2011.

5.10 Housing

The last socio-economic indicator that we will discuss is the provision of local authority housing.

Table 5.10: Local Authority Housing – Dunmore East (%)

Dunmore East	1991	1996	2002	2006	2011	Change 1991-2011
Killea	7.9	6.0	4.5	3.4	6.0	-1.9
Rathmoylan	1.9	8.5	12.7	11.3	9.6	7.7
Woodstown	2.0	.9	.0	.0	.0	-2.0
Dunmore East A	5.1	5.6	6.0	5.2	6.1	1.1
Faithlegg (Pt.)	4.4	4.4	4.3	3.4	5.8	1.4
Ballyhack	7.6	5.4	3.5	2.6	3.7	-3.9
Templetown	3.9	2.2	.7	.5	1.0	-3.0
Dunmore East B	5.6	4.4	3.5	2.7	4.4	-1.2
Dunmore East	5.3	4.9	4.6	3.8	5.1	-.2

Overall, the narrowly-defined area of Dunmore East (A) is characterised by very low levels of local authority rented accommodation. In 1991, just 5.1 per cent fall into this category and remained at this level for the next 15 years. A small increase can be observed between 2006 and 2011, reaching 6.1 per cent in 2011. Similarly, in the greater Dunmore East Harbour Area the share of local authority rented housing accounted for 5.3 per cent in 1991. In the subsequent 15 years this level declined to just 3.8 per cent and rose thereafter to 5.1 per cent in 2011.

5.11 Relative Affluence and Deprivation

In the previous ten sections, we analysed developments in relation to ten socio-economic indicators of relative affluence and deprivation over the past twenty years, as they apply to the country as a whole and the Dunmore East Harbour Area. In this section, we draw these observations together to form a single multivariate index, the Pobal HP Deprivation Index. The Index is well-established throughout Ireland and used across a large number of Government Departments and State Agencies and in the community sector. Attention, however, is drawn to the fact that the present report is based on the analysis carried out at the level of Electoral Divisions (ED), and differs from that based on the new census geography of Small Areas (SA), developed jointly by the Ordnance Survey of Ireland (OSI) and the Central Statistics Office (CSO) and displayed on the Pobal Maps and AIRO websites³. We present a comparison of the de-trended HP scores which are centred on zero for each census wave and have a standard deviation of ten.

Table 5.11: Relative Affluence and Deprivation – Dunmore East

Dunmore East	1991	1996	2002	2006	2011	Change 1991-2011
Killea	1.1	10.0	7.1	6.5	3.3	2.2
Rathmoylan	3.7	.9	3.5	1.1	4.3	.5
Woodstown	7.4	8.9	10.7	12.3	13.0	5.5
Dunmore East A	3.2	7.4	6.8	6.0	5.6	2.3
Faithlegg (Pt.)	-.9	1.0	4.9	5.4	6.3	7.2
Ballyhack	-6.4	-5.8	-4.9	-5.7	-9.8	-3.4
Templetown	-5.3	6.2	-.1	4.4	-3.0	2.3
Dunmore East B	-3.6	-.7	.8	1.6	-.3	3.3
Dunmore East	-.8	3.0	3.6	3.5	2.2	3.0

The narrowly-defined area of Dunmore East (A) is slightly more affluent than the South Eastern Region or the country as a whole. In 1991, the Relative HP Index score for Dunmore East A was 3.2, which means that this is an area marginally above average. Following a moderate improvement of 2.4 index points over the 20-year period, the Index score in 2011 was 5.6, which still classifies the areas as marginally above average. It is also worth noting that of the three EDs which make up the narrowly-defined area of Dunmore East (A), Woodstown is an affluent area, whilst the other two EDs are just marginally above average. The wider Dunmore East Harbour Area was initially more deprived than the more narrowly-defined Dunmore East (A) area, with an Index score of -0.8 in 1991, which classified the wider Harbour area as marginally below average. However, over the 20-year period the relative position of the area slightly improved, reaching an Index score of 2.2 in 2011, which means this area is now marginally above the national average.

6 Indicators specific to the Fishing Industry

This section provides additional data on the Fishing Industry. Data are provided for the number of vessel owners and the tonnage of the fishing fleet as well as the number of enterprises involved in fishing-related industries.

6.1 Fishing Vessels Owners

Information on the number of fishing vessel owners and the tonnage of the fishing fleet is provided in the annual listing of fishing vessel owners compiled by the Department of Agriculture⁴. By the end of 2012, Ireland had just under 2,200 owners of fishing vessels, with a combined tonnage of nearly 65,000 gross tons.

³ <http://maps.pobal.ie/#> and <http://airomaps.nuim.ie/flexviewer/?config=AIDeplIndex.xml>.

⁴ Available at <http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/fleet/index.cfm>, accessed in January 2013.

Table 6.1: Owners and Tonnage of Fishing Vessels – Dunmore East

Dunmore East	Number of Owners	Owners %	Owners per 1,000 Population	Tonnage gross-tons	Tonnage %	Tonnage per 1,000 Population
Killea	18	.8	13	750	1.2	557
Rathmoylan	11	.5	10	342	.5	313
Woodstown	0	.0	0	0	.0	0
Dunmore East A	29	1.3	10	1092	1.7	359
Faithlegg (Pt.)	18	.8	9	139	.2	66
Ballyhack	13	.6	10	525	.8	403
Templetown	6	.3	10	37	.1	64
Dunmore East B	37	1.7	9	701	1.1	176
Dunmore East	66	3.0	9	1,793	2.8	255

As is the case in all the other regions, only a small proportion of the South East’s fishing vessel owners reside within the region’s major harbour area. Only 29 out of 271 of the region’s vessel owners live in the narrowly-defined harbour area, and 66 live in the wider-defined harbour area.

In terms of the number of owners per 1,000 population, fishing is about 20 times more important to the local economy (both narrowly and widely-defined) as for Ireland as a whole and more than six times as important compared to the South East Region. This being said, there is only one vessel owner per hundred population in Dunmore East.

6.2 Number of Firms in Fishing-related Industries

The data used to construct Table 6.2 are based on an analysis of the NACE categorisation contained in the Geodirectory. There are four NACE codes which relate to fishing industries:

- NACE A.03.10: Fishing
- NACE A.03.21: Aquaculture
- NACE C.10.20: Processing
- NACE G.46.38: Wholesale

For Ireland as a whole, the Geodirectory identifies 371 commercial address points which are related to the four fishing industries comprising 128 fishing companies, 92 companies involved in aquaculture, 88 in fish processing and 63 wholesalers of fish products.

Table 6.2: Number of Firms in Fishing-related Industries – Dunmore East

Dunmore East	Fishing	Aqua-culture	Process-ing	Whole-sale	Fishing	Aqua-culture	Process-ing	Whole-sale
	#	#	#	#	per m capita	per m capita	per m capita	per m capita
Killea	1	0	1	0	742	0	742	0
Rathmoylan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Woodstown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dunmore East A	1	0	1	0	329	0	329	0
Faithlegg (Pt.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ballyhack	0	0	1	1	0	0	768	768
Templetown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dunmore East B	0	0	1	1	0	0	251	251
Dunmore East	1	0	2	1	142	0	284	142

The South East Region comprises only 37 of the 371 fishing related industries and, in turn, only a few of these are situated in the Dunmore East Harbour Area. The final table shows the number of fishing-related enterprises in the narrowly-defined area of Dunmore East (A) and the wider Dunmore East



Harbour Area. The narrowly-defined Dunmore East (A) area hosts one fishing businesses and one fish-processing firm, which are both located in Killea ED. The wider Dunmore East Harbour Area accommodates another fish-processing company and one wholesale business, both situated in Ballyhack ED.