

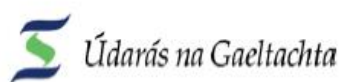
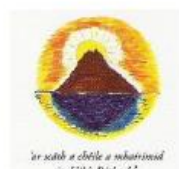
Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh

Próifil Dhéimeagrafach agus Socheacnamaíocha

Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile



March 2017



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Réamhrá / Foreword

Mary Immaculate College and Limerick Institute of Technology are pleased to present this report to Comhchoiste Uíbh Ráthaigh Teo and Údarás na Gaeltachta. The Report, which provides a demographic and socio-economic profile of the South Kerry Gaeltacht, is one of three core elements in a multi-pronged strategy aimed at promoting the sustainable development of this part of County Kerry. The other elements which this Report seeks to complement are a language planning exercise, which is being spearheaded by the local community and the work of a multi-agency task force that seeks to renew and re-focus statutory sector resources on proactive investment in Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh.

Our institutions' contributions in respect of the development of Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh build on a significant body of applied research that we have generated and on the extensive outreach work undertaken by college staff. Specifically, this Report demonstrates our expertise in the fields of Human Geography and Rural Development. We look forward to continuing to grow and deepen our partnerships with civil society, local development, local authority and statutory bodies in bringing our expertise to bear in the fields of planning, territorial and regional development and collaborative governance, among others. Such partnerships provide outlets through which the third level sector can engage with multiple stakeholders and actively support the development of the regional and national economy, promote social progress and enhance the quality of life for all citizens. By the same token, outreach engagement enriches third level institutions, and ensures that our staff and students are kept constantly abreast of developments in their fields of expertise and research.

The data presented in this Report capture a profile of an area that is characterised by a strong civil society with committed leaders and a vision for sustainable development that is rooted in community development and grassroots action. As this Report also acknowledges, Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh is culturally rich, and its landscapes and people give expression to distinctive elements of our heritage and identity that merit greater recognition, protection, promotion and investment. The area's natural and cultural resources represent the bedrock of the local economy, and these need to be more fully harnessed in the promotion of economic development. Despite its local and endogenous resources and strengths, and the supports provided by LEADER and Údarás na Gaeltachta among others, Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh is not performing as well as many comparable areas on Ireland's west coast, and as many of those with whom we engaged in the compilation of this Report will attest, the area is not performing to its full potential. The reasons for this relative underperformance are associated with rural restructuring and the decreased ability of agriculture and fishing to sustain employment. Structural weaknesses in Uíbh Ráthach can also be attributed to declining levels of statutory sector investment, particularly since the advent of the recent economic recession. Thus, the reversal of cutbacks and the advancement of renewed and targeted investments in the area's infrastructure and human resources are necessary in order to enable Uíbh Ráthach to realise its full potential. Given the area's strategic importance with respect to the Irish language, there is a case for specific and positive discrimination in favour of Uíbh Ráthach.

Evolving theory and practice in regional and territorial development emphasise place-based approaches rather than sectoral interventions. We recognise that places are multi-faceted and that the various elements of our economy and social structures are inter-connected. Therefore, this Report deals with the totality of economic and socio-cultural features, as well as with the physical

landscape of Uíbh Ráthach. The development strategy that is anticipated on foot of this Report, the language planning exercise and the work of the Task Force, needs, in our considered opinion, to be integrated and multi-sectoral. It must give credence to the distinctiveness of the locality and valorise its assets and potential. The strategy needs to incorporate economic development, social inclusion and environmental conservation as three inter-related and connected pillars, and must be underpinned by SMART (Strategic, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic and Targeted) goals and objectives. To date, the processes of compiling this strategy have rightly been characterised by considerable participation on the parts of local citizens, and it is vital that community development and multi-level governance and coordination continue to be the hallmarks of the territorial strategy. Successful regions and territories across the OECD are those that collaborate with, rather than compete against other regions, and in this respect, Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh is well positioned to collaborate with other communities across South Kerry, through the aegis of SKDP (South Kerry Development Partnership) and in in other Gaeltacht areas, in partnership with Údarás na Gaeltachta and through the various cultural ties that bind Gaeltacht communities.

The publication of this Report and the emerging outputs in respect of language planning and the work of the local Task Force are timely given the impending publication of Ireland's National Planning Framework. It is appropriate that this overarching national strategy take cognisance of local and regional characteristics, and differentiate accordingly in the articulation of policies, the targeting of investments and the delivery of actions. Specifically, this Report and the wider community development work of Comhchoiste Uíbh Ráthaigh can feed into ensuring that the National Planning Framework is constructed on a solid footing and enjoys the support of citizens and communities.

In commissioning this study, Comhchoiste Uíbh Ráthaigh and Údarás na Gaeltachta have demonstrated an appreciation for an evidence-based approach to planning and development. Mary Immaculate College and Limerick Institute of Technology welcome this approach and encourage other bodies and agencies to do likewise, so that public policy interventions, decision-making and investments are data-driven and people-centred. The data presented in this report not only guide future strategies; they provide baselines against which targets can be set and progress can be measured. Many of the datasets and maps presented in this Report can be updated and refreshed as the 2016 Census of Population data are published in full, and when these become available, our institutions look forward to engaging directly with Comhchoiste Uíbh Ráthaigh and Údarás na Gaeltachta to take stock of the assets, challenges and future strategic development of Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh. In the medium to longer term, we look forward to on-going partnership and engagement with both organisations and other local and regional stakeholders in advancing the development of Uíbh Ráthach.

Go n-eirí go geal libh.



Prof. Eugene Wall
Acting President
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1. Introduction

In 2016, the world's largest travel guide publisher – *Lonely Planet* described the Sceilig Ring (Mórchúaird na Sceilge) as one of its top ten global destinations for 2017. The western part of the Iveragh Gaeltacht has also grabbed the headlines recently due to the filming on the nearby Sceilig Mhichíl of part of a *Star Wars* movie. Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh and the adjoining parts of South Kerry are very much in the news, nationally and internationally – and for all the right reasons. This intense and welcome publicity is associated with the area's outstanding natural beauty and is indicative of the development potential associated with landscapes and seascapes, and specifically with the valorisation, protection and celebration of the local environment. Landscape and rurality are also associated with Rural Iveragh's designation as part of the global Dark Skies Reserves, and harnessing the opportunities associated with natural resources is integral to the on-going and sustained development of this micro-region. The increased notoriety that Iveragh has gained, as well as the area's resilience as a rural tourism destination, as referred to in this profile, demonstrate that, contrary to an often-cited maxim, 'people can, and do, live on scenery.' Indeed, South Kerry has a longer tradition and a better infrastructure in terms of harvesting the economic benefits associated with scenery and landscape than have most parts of Europe, and rural tourism is the single biggest industry locally.

In addition to sharing outstanding and world-renowned landscapes with neighbouring communities, the people of Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh embody and give expression to a rich and valuable cultural heritage. The area's cultural identity has grown over thousands of years, as evidenced by the diverse tapestry of human impacts on the local landscape and communities' interactions with the Atlantic Ocean and with peoples beyond our shores. Indeed, Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh was, for much of its history, better connected to Spain and France than to Dublin. The locality's cultural heritage and distinctiveness and its people's commitment to An Ghaeilge – our national language - are rightfully acknowledged in the area's designation as a Gaeltacht. While the promotion of the Irish language is of national concern and importance, the language's association with particular places, such as Uíbh Ráthach, confer on them, considerable responsibilities in addition to specific advantages and the ability to lever external recognition and support. Thus, the Irish language represents for Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh, an additional and precious, but delicate asset in the promotion of the area's development. The significance of An Ghaeilge was noted in the National Spatial Strategy (2002-2002), and it is likely to feature in the forthcoming National Planning Framework. Along with other Gaeltacht communities, people in Uíbh Ráthaigh are currently preparing a language plan, and this dovetails with, and ought to complement sectoral and spatial planning locally and regionally.

Landscape, language and heritage are among Uíbh Ráthach's key strategic assets and resources. However, derelict landscapes, devalued language or sterilised heritage do not engender development. Development is people-driven and has to be people-centred, and landscapes need to be living and vibrant. Development requires planning and investment,

and investments need to be targeted, cyclical and evidence-based. Therefore, this Profile of Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh seeks to provide relevant data and evidence in guiding local, county and national stakeholders in decision-making, planning and investing. This Profile deliberately focuses on people. It looks at the area's demographics and the changing demographic fortunes. It examines the local economy, its relative performance and prospects. The Profile also looks at some quality of life factors, including community development and social capital. Given the importance of the Gaeltacht status, the Profile pays particular attention to the Irish language, and presents data on its use. This Profile draws on very considerable data, extracted, in the main from the Census of Population. The most recent census for which data are available is that of 2011, but as the 2016 data become available, they can be inserted into the template and analysis presented here. The Profile also utilises data from the Census of Agriculture.

As this Profile shows, Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh is, in many respects, a dynamic rural micro-region. It has a well-established tourism base, high levels of social capital, well-organised and visionary community organisations, a distinctive and living cultural heritage, a landscape that attracts certain investments and economic activities, improving levels of connectivity and growing global recognition. However, and despite persistent efforts on the parts of local organisations and individuals, the area is under-performing and its tendency to lag behind other rural territories is most evident in the analysis of the area's demography, as this Profile highlights. The area is structurally and demographically weak, and the interior townlands are particularly vulnerable to further demographic contraction. While the area attracts thousands of tourists and many loyal visitors who return every year, and is popular with retirees, it continues to lose many of its own young people. Youth out-migration is a feature across many rural regions in the EU, but Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh distinguishes itself from other micro-regions by its inability to attract those same people back when they are in their twenties or thirties, let alone entice young people from other areas. The weaknesses in the local economy associated with rural restructuring, and specifically declining employment in agriculture and fishing, have had negative impacts on the adjoining towns of Waterville and Cahersiveen, and are undermining the abilities of these towns to act as market centres for rural areas. Indeed, in economic and demographic terms, Uíbh Ráthach is among the weakest of the Gaeltacht areas in Ireland.

The presentation of this Profile represents a notable contribution to enabling the people of Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh and the responsible agencies to take stock of local assets, opportunities and challenges, and to collectively formulate a vision for where this micro-region ought to be going. The data presented in the Profile represent baselines against which targets need to be set and progress measured and reviewed. While it is not the purpose of a profile to stray into the remit of spatial planning, this Profile provides much evidence and clear signposts to enable the relevant stakeholders to agree priorities and direct investments over the coming years. The authors are cognisant of the challenges facing the communities and agencies, and underscore the importance of regular reviews and maintaining a constant eye on data, so as to ensure an evidence-based and locally-tailored approach. International evidence demonstrates that one-size-fits-all approaches and centralized decision-making are

less likely to succeed and are more likely to waste public resources than are approaches that are rooted in geographical realities, apply an area-based approach, are inclusive and promote good governance. The current patchwork delineation of the official Gaeltacht geography posed particular challenges in the generation of the data presented in this profile, and the practical application of area-based development approaches will require greater elasticity and flexibility. The authors are also aware of the tremendous potential and of the capacities and commitment of the local community to promoting the sustainable development of Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh and trust that this Profile, and on-going collaboration with Coláiste Mhuire gan Smál and Institiúid Teicneolaíochta Luimnigh will stand them in good stead.

Go neirí libh.

Breandán Ó Tacmhí

Coláiste Mhuire gan Smál

Shane O'Sullivan

Institiúid Teicneolaíochta Luimnigh



2. Area Overview

The Kerry Gaeltacht (Map 1) consists of two distinct areas – Corca DhUíbhne and Uíbh Ráthach situated on the Dingle and Iveragh Peninsulas respectively. The largest settlement in Corca Dhuibhne is Daingean Uí Chúis (known in English as Dingle) and Baile na Sceilge (known in English as Ballinaskelligs) in Uíbh Ráthach. The Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht is one of the smallest in the country, with a population of 1,795 persons, as recorded in the 2011 Census of Population. It is primarily a rural location with a relatively low population density of eight people per square km (2016 ED land area). The population has been declining in recent decades due to outward migration¹. Appendix 1 provides an overview of key socio-economic variables for the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht, whilst also providing comparative data for Co. Kerry and Ireland. The principal economic activities within the Gaeltacht include small-scale (subsistence) agriculture and tourism. The renowned Ring of Kerry, Wild Atlantic Way and Skellig Coast Ring, significant components of the tourism infrastructure in Ireland, traverse Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh.

Map 1: Gaeltacht Areas in Kerry



Source: Údarás na Gaeltachta website (2016)

¹ The population densities for 1981, 1991 and 2002 were 9.48; 8.93; and 8.12 persons per square km respectively.

Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh occupies the western part of the Iveragh Peninsula in South Kerry, and is arguably the most beautiful part of the Ring of Kerry. It is certainly the most exposed to the Atlantic, and has the most dramatic landscapes. The area is profoundly rural. It extends from Bolus Head near Baile na Sceilge in the west to Bealach Oisín in the east – a distance of about 30km, and from An tImleach Mór in the north to Cathair Dómhnall (Caherdaniel) in the south – a distance of about 15km. However, this territory is not a geographical block, but is fragmented. The most sizeable chunk that is outside the officially-designated Gaeltacht is An Coireán (Waterville), which is the main town in the area. Other townlands around Cathair Dómhnall, Cuan an Chaisleáin (Castlecove) and Dromid are also excluded. Consequently, the Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh contrasts with that of Corca Dhuibhne in that it does not include the main local service centre (which in Corca Dhuibhne’s case is Daingean Uí Chúis), and it lacks the same physical coherence. The 1956 re-drawing of Gaeltacht boundaries considerably reduced the size of Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh, such that today it is “physically disjointed and scattered” (Mac an tSíthigh, 2009: 335). While the current geographical delineation reflects the position of the population’s use of An Ghaeilge in 1956, and is based on criteria that were applied throughout the State, it does not take account of school or parish catchment areas, with the result that community-level interactions are invariably conducted through the medium of English, particularly where Gaeltacht and non-Gaeltacht townlands interface. For many Gaeltacht children, their ‘local’ (i.e. nearest) primary school is outside An Ghaeltacht, and is therefore predominantly English-medium. This is particularly relevant for those living near Waterville and Caherdaniel. Children of the area were deprived of a secondary school through the medium of Irish until the establishment of Coláiste na Sceilge in Cahersiveen in 1999. The only parish that is entirely within An Ghaeltacht is Baile na Sceilge – although this is technically a half-parish with Portmagee, and unlike in Gaeltacht Corca Dhuibhne, Masses are only partly through Irish. Other parishes including Cathair Dómhnall and An Dromid are mixed Gaeltacht and non-Gaeltacht. This lack of alignment between the boundaries of An Ghaeltacht and those of the communities in which people live, work, trade and socialise suggest that they make little sociolinguistic sense.

The main villages within Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh are Dún Géagáin, Cíllin Liath, Cathair Dómhnall and Cuan an Chaisleáin. There is also a cluster at Baile na Sceilge, An tImleach Mór and in An Ghleann. These are small settlements, and provide a range of local public services. Each village has its own particular dynamics and characteristics. As recognised in the recently-launched National Planning Framework Consultation and Action Plan for Rural Development (2017), investment in villages and small towns, and the enhancement of their roles as local service centres are integral to the sustainable development of rural communities. The European Spatial Development Perspective also underscores the importance of accessibility to local services as part of the mix in promoting balanced regional and territorial development, and this strategic framework also emphasises the importance of partnership between town and countryside, such that town development must not be at the expense of peripheral rural areas, but that there ought to be mutual benefits associated with inter-community and inter-regional collaboration.

Dún Géagáin is described as having “the ideal combination that any old rural village might aspire to” (O’Callaghan, 2016: 247). The village is beautifully-situated adjacent to the expansive Reenroe Beach. It is well-maintained, and its school and Ionad Pobail (community centre), along with St. Michael the Archangel Church are very much at the centre of the community. The Ionad Pobail has benefited from Údarás na Gaeltachta and other funding, and provides a comfortable venue for meetings and for a range of social activities. The nearby Cill Rialaig Arts Centre embodies the innovation and creativity that Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh inspires, and the venue is a resource for locals and visitors alike. Dún Géagáin has a number of holiday homes, as do the surrounding townlands. There are also a significant number of vacant, abandoned, unfinished and semi-derelict holiday homes in the surrounding townlands, which are currently a blight on the landscape, but which if occupied, would bring new life into the locality.

Baile na Sceilge, which adjoins Dún Géagáin to the west, may be a small settlement in demographic terms, but due to the significance of its ecclesiastic standing, it gives its name, in popular parlance, to a wider area that incorporates Dún Géagáin and An Ghleann. Indeed, it is probably the best-known and most widely-recognised placename outside An Ghaeltacht. Its core is around the beach and harbour, and the area is particularly busy in the summer with mainly Irish and other European tourists. Many of the holiday-home owners are from Dublin, and they come to Baile na Sceilge regularly, as they have an affinity with the locality. Baile na Sceilge has a Post Office, a hotel, two pubs and a shop, but the seasonality of business means that employment opportunities are limited and locals do not benefit from tourism amenities and infrastructure to the same extent as people who live in other parts of South Kerry, such as Sneem and Kenmare. To the north of Dún Géagáin is An Ghleann, with the chapel, adjoining school and playground representing the core village amenities.

Dromid has a less dramatic setting than the other Gaeltacht communities, being inland and more upland. The community has two settlement nodes: Máistir Gaoithe and An Chillín Liath, which are situated in the scenic Inny Valley, and the village itself is beautifully-presented. An Chillín Liath has a primary school, Údarás na Gaeltachta Business Park, church, shop, pub and community centre. The village also has a community-owned hostel, childcare and community care service, all of which operate under social economy principles. These demonstrate the resourcefulness of the local population and the capacity of endogenous structures and processes to deliver tangible projects that yield economic and social gains. However, of the three enterprise units in An Chillín Liath, only one is currently occupied. The local GAA club Píarsaigh na Dromoda is one of the most successful in South Kerry. Nevertheless, of all the villages in Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh, Dromid is under the greatest pressure economically and demographically, as the population losses in the surrounding townlands over several decades are adversely affecting the village. Many of the farms in the Inny Valley, particularly in the more upland parts have been afforested, which, while delivering fixed payments to landowners over a specific timeframe, has not driven any notable industrial development or other downstream economic activities locally, and is, in many cases, associated with the amalgamations of farms and the abandonment of farmsteads.

On a needs-basis alone, An Dromid is the part of Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh that is most in need of attention and sustained external investment.

The villages of Cathair Dómhnall and Cuan an Chaisleáin hug the south western coast of the Iveragh peninsula. In his observations, O’Callaghan (2016: 255) notes that “the delightful Derrynane Harbour before you is a section of Heaven that fell to earth, with its surrounding fragrance that Parnassus might not equal. From Coomaciste Pass you have one of the greatest panoramas in Kerry.” This view, with a picture of Daniel O’Connell, adorned the Irish £20 note up to 2002. This part of Uíbh Ráthach benefits from the influence of the Gulf Stream, and is adorned by luscious plants, with many exotic and sub-tropical species. Derrynane National Park, which includes the O’Connell Homestead, is a natural wonderland that leads to the sheltered beaches and the renowned Abbey Island. While both settlements – Cathair Dómhnall and Cuan an Chaisleáin have a range of services, such as a school, a post office, two churches, pubs and small shops, they are dispersed, rather than clustered, and the lack of investment in infrastructure (such as an inter-connecting footpath and a waste water treatment plant) militates against their development. As with other parts of coastal Iveragh, they have a proliferation of holiday homes, which while generating revenue and vitality during the summer months, represent desolation and abandonment for most of the year and put an upward pressure on property prices, to the disadvantage of many locals. This part of Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh, and the adjoining parish of Sneem (to the east) are very cosmopolitan and have a long tradition of welcoming people from all over the world, who are attracted by the area’s outstanding beauty and eclecticism. In-migration has enthused energy, vitality and a sense of adventure into the local community, and the area has a rich stock of knowledge and intellectual capital that can be further converted into social and economic capital. While attracting global citizens and thriving as a global village, this part of Uíbh Ráthach is challenged to retain its own youth, or indeed to entice them back after they go away to college or to work in Dublin or other cities. The practicalities associated with living at considerable distance from education (second / third-level and adult) and medical facilities tend to make some people reluctant to raise their family in this locality, while older people and those with special needs can feel vulnerable due to distance from services. Consequently, many opt to live with relations elsewhere in Kerry or further afield.

Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh is renowned for its natural beauty – as seen from land and sea. Writing about his journey up the hill from Portmagee over Coomanaspáig into An Ghaeltacht, O’Callaghan (2016: 236) states, “Heaven is not too far away.” He describes the panorama of spectacular views that greet one on entering Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh from the north, with Bolus Head, St. Finian’s Bay, Puffin Island and the Lemon Rock in the background and The Glen in the foreground. O’Callaghan proceeds to itemise the many archaeological, heritage and cultural treasures in the area, and he singles out Seán Ó Conaill (1853-1931), who lived in Cill Rialaig, and was an embodiment of Gaelic traditions, and was renowned for this repertoire of stories – all in Irish. He also identifies a number of the area’s entrepreneurs, and notes the linkages between landscape and enterprise development. This landscape has attracted and inspired dynamic and creative people, including the renowned artist Pauline Bewick, who has made South Kerry her home, and Noelle Campbell-Sharp who

spearheaded the development of the aforementioned Cill Rialaig Centre for the arts. The landscape and identity of Uíbh Ráthach are also conveyed through the premium and delicious Skelligs Chocolates. These enterprising endeavours demonstrate and further underscore the economic significance of landscape and attachment to place.

Recognising the outstanding natural beauty of South West Kerry, and considering the area's cultural and heritage richness, local communities, South Kerry Development Partnership, The Office of Public Works, Kerry County Council, IT Tralee and Údarás na Gaeltachta have come together with Fáilte Ireland to form the Skellig Coast Tourism Network. This is a significant and progressive development, and in January 2017, Fáilte Ireland formally launched the 'Plean Forbartha Chósta na Sceilge ar Eispéireas Cuariteora (Skellig Coast Visitor Experience Development Plan), with the objectives of increasing dwell time in the wider region surrounding the iconic attraction – Sceilig Mhichíl and ensuring that developments along the local stretch of the Wild Atlantic Way route are compelling and motivating to international visitors. The plan will focus on a number of projects based on the following themes: journeys Inspired by the history of the Skellig Monks; the Cradle of Ireland's Nationhood (centred on Daniel O'Connell's birthplace); a History of Global Connections; where the ocean meets the sky at the edge of the world (incorporating the 'dark skies' experience). This recent initiative is indicative of the synergies associated with place-based development and inter-agency collaboration and partnership.

The European Declarations on Rural Development (Cork, 1996 and Salzburg, 2003) promote the development of 'A Living Countryside,' with vibrant communities and a symbiotic relationship between people and the environment, and between spaces and places. Uíbh Ráthach has been a living landscape for thousands of years – indeed for much longer than many other parts of Ireland. Bushe (2009) describes and celebrates the cultural memory that inheres in the landscape of the west of Iveragh from Bealach Oisín to the shores of Ballinskellig's Bay, while O'Donovan (1983) presents a detailed inventory of the district's antiquities. "Besides the beauty of its natural environment and the flora and fauna associated with it, Iveragh is also a cultural landscape that is imbued with layers of mythology, history, folklore and tradition. Its antiquity is revealed at every turn" (Crowley and Sheehan, 2009: 4-5). Referring specifically to Iveragh's Christian heritage, Crowley and Sheehan describe the concentration of ecclesiastical sites as "a remarkable concentration, rarely paralleled elsewhere in Europe" (ibid). Among the most striking and significant of these is the abbey at Baile na Sceilge, while the Sceilig Rocks to the west are home to one of the most remarkable monastic sites in Christendom. Sceilig Mhichíl and Sceilig Beag are included in the UNESCO World Heritage List since 1996, and are managed on behalf of the people of Ireland by the Office of Public Works. The Sceiligs are eloquently and precisely described by Rourke (2009: 135) as "unforgettable" as a visitor experience. Valentia-based author, Des Lavelle has written authoritative guides to the Sceilig, and these heritage sites are described as having been "a hermitage more awesome than Meteora... a visual wonder and a marvellous feat of construction" (Horn *et al.*, 1990: 2). The celebrated international status and growing popularity of the Sceilig Rocks represent tangible opportunities for Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh in conjunction with the on-going development of rural tourism that valorises

natural, cultural and heritage resources. Local citizens appreciate the role of statutory bodies as custodians of landscape and as regulators of land use. However, there is considerable scope in Ireland to provide for more partnership and decentralised approaches to the management, regulation and promotion of landscapes, and strategic sites in particular.

Such observations may also be said to apply to the O’Connell Family Homestead and Derrynane National Park. These combine outstanding physical beauty with treasures of Ireland’s heritage and national identity. Local initiatives are capitalising on these distinctive features and the Derrynane Seashore Nature Trail, which was officially launched in 2016, represents an example of a fusion of economic and environmental gain, and development of this type are further possible in Uíbh Ráthach. The Kerry Way traverses much of Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh, and is proving to be increasingly popular. The challenge for the area lies in ensuring that walkers, as well as other visitors, are accommodated in the area, rather than basing themselves in Killarney, as currently happens with the coachloads of tourist who ‘do’ the Ring of Kerry every day, and simply pass through most of Iveragh. The opening of the Greenway from Glenbeigh to Valentia Harbour is long overdue, and when developed has the potential to complement the very successful Mayo Greenway and several others across Europe as part of the Network of European Greenways in generating local employment and protecting the environment for future generations.

As well as offering landscapes, seascapes, artefacts and many of the ingredients associated with prosperity, a high quality of life and sustainable development, Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh has a rich set of linguistic, literary and folklore traditions that mark it out from other places, and connect it with peoples and communities. The Irish language is at the core of this highly valuable set of resources. Yet it is not always fully accredited or appreciated. As media coverage of the Irish language and language-related issues too frequently reveals, the language remains associated with isolationism and an agrarian identity. In contrast, lesser-used languages in many other European countries are much more highly-valued and are celebrated as contributing to a Europe that is ‘United in Diversity,’ and which offers a rich tapestry of local, regional and national identities as a counterbalance to a globalising and homogenising world. Bradley and Kennelly (2008) recommend that in striving for sustainable competitive advantage, Ireland ought to draw inspiration and lessons from the Gaelic Revival of the late 1800s and the parallel economic initiatives, including the Cooperative Movement associated with Sir Horace Plunkett. They refer specifically to the self-help underpinnings of both movements and their promotion of enterprise, personal responsibility, moral courage, self-reliance, national feeling, citizenship and welfare, and they observe that “common to all Revival movements was a shared sense of place and pride, both at national and local level, characterised by a rootedness of their activities in a rich local cultural, social and physical context” (2008: 55).

While the ascent of the English language over Irish is associated with periods of poverty and economic decline in Irish history, the times in which Irish was supreme are associated with economic success, prosperity and inter-connectedness with other parts of Europe – a fact often ignored by monoculturalists and detractors of the Irish language. Mac an tSíthigh

(2009) records the strong learning and linguistic traditions with which Iveragh is associated, including competencies in Latin and Greek among the population during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. He also refers to documentation from the sixteenth century that documents how “many of the inhabitants speak Spanish” (2009: 332). Uíbh Ráthach has long had a strong association with Spain. It was not until the nineteenth century, when the English government recognised the area’s strategic importance for trade and defence that connections to London were consolidated. Indeed, there are reports of nineteenth century communiques between South Kerry and London having to be relayed via North America.

The Irish language and other features of Uíbh Ráthach’s human geography – past and present imply that far from being peripheral, this micro-region is at the crossroads of cultures and a repository of a living language, that is not just another element of Irish heritage, but is, as Bradley and Kennedy (2008: 243) argue, is “a resource for nurturing sensitivity to difference, meaning and aesthetic qualities.” Indeed, due to the language, among other factors, of Uíbh Ráthach has managed to interact externally and to embrace difference to a very considerable extent. Mac an tSíthigh (2009: 350) notes that “when examining the region’s standing as a cultural and folkloric entity, Iveragh has exerted considerable influence and has enjoyed a privileged position in both Irish and Western European terms.” Capitalising on these strengths and driven by a parallel promotion of the Irish language, Uíbh Ráthach can contribute to regional and national economic development and social progress. As Bradley and Kennedy note,

“the reason countries like Denmark, Finland, Norway and Japan are among the most successful marketers in the world is that, perhaps by having a good understanding of themselves, they more easily understand others. Ireland’s virtually exclusive use of the world language, English, ironically seems to exert a parochial influence, impeding both language learning and learning in general.”

These authors’ selection of Scandinavian Countries and Japan is particularly relevant in the context of writing about Uíbh Ráthach, given a shared perceived physical peripherality and a common prevalence of rurality. The Scandinavian Countries have to contend with considerable distances from Europe’s urban core, and have topographies and climatic conditions that allow for a much narrower range of human activities that is possible in Rural Ireland. Yet, these countries have the best public services, most equal societies and highest scores on the Human Development Index of anywhere in the world. Japan’s geographical isolation, island nature, very mountainous terrain and its language, which is incomprehensible to foreigners, would appear to represent significant barriers to economic success. Yet, Japan has the world’s third largest economy.

While it behoves future development strategies to valorise and invest in Uíbh Ráthach’s rich stock of natural and cultural resources, it also needs to be acknowledged that there are deficits in the area’s hard and soft infrastructure that need to be overcome. Due to the failures of central government authorities to acknowledge and invest in the development potential of places such as Uíbh Ráthach, and the importance of the Irish language, peripheries have been created along Ireland’s west coast and in the Border Counties. Moreover, a linguistic

peripherality and mis-understandings have been created, whereby Irish-speakers are obliged to be bilingual, while English-speakers feel no such obligations. Consequently, communities that were very much at the centre are now on the periphery, and physical peripherality has been compounded by the failure of successive governments to devolve or decentralise power to regional and sub-regional authorities in Ireland (O’Keeffe, 2016). As well as being distant from Dublin in physical and governance terms, Uíbh Ráthach is also on the physical periphery of County Kerry, and while its resources are one of the bedrocks on which Kerry’s renowned tourism industry has been built, the area remains relatively peripheral in respect of deriving the benefits associated with tourism. Concluding his description of the golf course in Waterville, O’Callaghan (2016: 249) states:

“The trend in Kerry has been that golfers are marketed to stay in one location – Killarney mainly – and bussed each day to and from where they are playing. Until this stranglehold is broken, or at least shared, radial golf locations will not benefit from the spin-off that should accrue from overnight stays. The second course here, the Skellig, would benefit such a change in policy, as would the wider community.”

Similar observations may be made in respect of the tour buses that travel the Ring of Kerry, stopping to take photographs of Iveragh, but leaving the bulk of tourist euros and dollars in Killarney. The collaborative re-working of the relationship between Uíbh Ráthach and Killarney will be integral to any sustainable development trajectory for the area.

The problems associated with peripherality, relative to other parts of Ireland, were probably most evident in Uíbh Ráthach and in South Kerry generally during the 1980s, as the country was in the grip of a severe economic recession. That recession had a particularly negative impact on rural communities (Ó Cinnéide and Cuddy, 1992), and it was at this particularly low-ebb in the fortunes of Rural Ireland that endogenous (bottom-up) efforts were initiated and citizens were mobilised to organise themselves into community development associations. This endogenous groundswell coupled with European Union funding and support for rural and community development, and the successes of organisations such as IRD Waterville, IRD South West Kerry and IRD Kells-Foilmore, among others led to the formation of CRESP, which was the forerunner of SKDP (South Kerry Development Partnership). The formalisation, growth (up to 2011), experiences and collaborative structures associated with endogenous rural development in South Kerry give the area a particular strength in promoting sustainable development and the application of approaches that are commensurate with local needs and focused on maximising local potential and sustainable economic development. These experiences and structures and the commitment and vision of particular community leaders represent very considerable assets for Uíbh Ráthach, and connect the micro-region to communities across South Kerry.

While endogenous development has achieved much in Uíbh Ráthach, as evidenced by the study on Rural Vibrancy in North-West Europe (O’Keeffe, 2015), communities require that exogenous (top-down) bodies work in partnership with them and support their efforts. In this respect, experiences in Uíbh Ráthach are chequered. Writing about the Iveragh Peninsula, Mac an tSíthigh argues that “the failure of the State, throughout much of its history to

develop meaningful and coherent rural development policies or to foster and support an indigenous entrepreneurial culture has perpetrated a cycle of economic and population decline” (2009: 393), and he supports his arguments with considerable demographic and economic data. As this Profile demonstrates, Mac an tSíthigh’s observations remain valid, particularly in respect of the more inland parts of Uíbh Ráthach. The aforementioned Rural Vibrancy Study (O’Keeffe, 2015) catalogues the levels of infrastructure provision in each town and village in South Kerry, and it identifies the specific investments in services that are required to enable them to attain the targets set by government in 2002, let alone those that are currently required. That Study recommends that:

“service provision must be restored to pre-recession levels, and investment needs to be accelerated so that all communities in South Kerry attain the service provision targets specified for them in the National Spatial Strategy. In addition, it is recommended that the forthcoming National Planning Framework (successor to the NSS) be on a statutory footing and include provisions for the safeguarding of local service provision and the promotion of balanced regional and territorial development. Specifically, this report also concurs with the recommendations of the OECD (2010) report ‘Strategies to Improve Rural Service Delivery,’ and these ought to be applied forthwith in Ireland” (O’Keeffe, 2015: 100).

While clear investment deficits persist, and these must be addressed, there is also evidence of locally-derived benefits accruing from State investment in local infrastructure. The location of The Legal Aid Board to Cahersiveen has brought white collar and secure jobs to the area, and the spending power civil service employees benefits the service sector locally. Other State investments such as the Sceilig Visitor Centre and the refurbishment of Derrynane House also demonstrate a commitment to South West Kerry. The improvements to the N70, particularly at the Mountain Stage, enhance connectivity and road safety, and this artery is of vital importance. The series of investments in piers, harbours and tertiary roads undertaken in CLÁR (Ceantair Laga Árd-Riachtanais) areas between 2002 and 2009 also strengthened local infrastructure and sustained jobs in the marine and in the SME sector. Public sector investments in economic development are essential to ensuring that private sector capital is directed towards particular geographies. Among the most significant private sector investments in South-West Kerry are those made by tourism providers, retailers and Fexco, as the single largest SME in the area. The commitment of Iveragh-based entrepreneurs to investing locally represents a very significant asset, and one that needs to be nurtured and supported. Thus, the commitment in the recently-launched *Action Plan for Rural Development* to “introduce a range of measures to boost job creation in the Gaeltacht, including the creation of 1,500 new jobs in Údarás na Gaeltachta client companies by 2020 and the development of Innovation Hubs in the Donegal, Mayo, Galway and Kerry Gaeltacht regions to support entrepreneurship” (2017: 8) represents a welcome and tangible step. Locally, the commitment of Údarás na Gaeltachta, not least by supporting the undertaking of this demographic and socio-economic profile and its collaborations with Comhchoiste Uíbh Ráthaigh represent a tangible asset that ought to stand the area in good stead. Údarás na Gaeltachta has put in place important elements of the area’s strategic and industrial infrastructure, including the business parks at Clochán na nUagh (Dún Géagáin) and An

Chillín Liath. Údarás na Gaeltachta has selectively targeted certain areas of industry, in particular those which produce sophisticated and high value-added products and services. These, ÚnaG contends, offer the best growth potential and the best prospects of generating long term sustainable employment.

This Profile of Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh focuses very much on people. It does so because demographic indicators are a microcosm and barometer of wider economic and social developments. Moreover, people are the engines of entrepreneurship and social capital is integral to economic development. Social capital is strong in Kerry, as enumerated and documented in the Rural Vibrancy Study (O’Keeffe, 2015), and previously by Power and O’Connor (2009), and the area has benefited from the supports and collaborations associated with SKDP, and previously MFG (Meitheal Forbartha na Gaeltachta), whose work has strengthened communities and fostered enterprise development. Therefore, most readers of this profile will not be surprised that it was commissioned by civil society in the body of Comhchoiste Ghaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh. Members of organisations such as An Chomhchoiste have a demonstrable expertise in area-based development and are rooted in their localities and communities. Community development and partnership are vital components of any development process that genuinely seeks success. In Uíbh Ráthach, they are not just a means to an end; they are part of the DNA and the way in which business is done. As O’Callaghan eloquently observes:

“People from South Kerry are weaned from the pram to the car as they are constantly travelling to cultural and sporting events... Tech Amergin, a locally-driven voluntary cultural cohort, has filled a void in the old Vocational School since 2006 with events classical and musical. They have come under pressure from higher agencies through lack of funding. They will survive as their spirit is unquenchable” (O’Callaghan, 2016: 251-252).



3. Methodological Note

The Kerry Gaeltacht was formally delineated by the Gaeltacht Area Order issued by Government in 1956 (see Appendix 2). The legally-defined area for the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht does not correspond with the boundaries of Electoral Divisions (EDs). There are 127 townlands in the designated Gaeltacht area, 4 full EDs and 8 partial EDs.

Data in respect of the majority of socio-economic variables are only available at ED level for the Censuses of Population (1956 – 2016). Therefore, in the interest of providing a more holistic analysis, the majority of the data / statistics pertaining to Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh will refer to the wider geographical area i.e. including all Eds (full and partial), unless otherwise stated in this report². In essence, the EDs will be treated as a whole rather than in part. In the 2011 Census of Population, the CSO started to utilise a smaller spatial unit (Small Area level) for the collection and analysis of census data³. However, it is impractical to utilise this data for examining socio-economic change within Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh as comparative data cannot be collated for previous Censuses of Population. However, data have been continuously collected at the townland level for each Census of Population in respect of the following variables: number of persons; number of households; and number of occupied and vacant buildings, and these are presented in this report.

Since the early 1990s, rural Ireland has witnessed a major restructuring in its economy. This restructuring is characterised by a decline in the size of the agricultural workforce, mergers and rationalisations in the food processing sector and the decline of traditional manufacturing industries. At the same time, the rural economy has benefited from growth in rural tourism, the proliferation of ICT and improvements in physical infrastructure and inter-communications between urban and rural areas (Neil & Tykkylainen, 1998). As a result, there has been a knock-on effect upon the population structure; some areas have thrived whilst others have declined dramatically. The negative effects of demographic and socio-economic decline have been acutely felt in the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht.

² The EDs being utilised for the compilation of statistics for the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht include: Bahaghs; Ballinaskelligs; Ballybrack; Caherdaniel; Canuig; Derriana; Derrynane; Emlagh; Loughcurrane; Mastergeehy; St. Finan's and Teeraneragh.

³ Nationally, the EDs vary widely in terms of population size. For instance, some EDs have a population base less than 100 individuals whilst the Blanchardstown – Blakestown ED has a population in excess of 32,000 inhabitants. The SA boundaries resolve this deficiency in respect to population size as the boundary dimensions have to adhere to the following criteria: a minimum of 65 households, a mean of 92 and a maximum of just over 900 households. Furthermore, SA boundaries have to respect townland, ED and county boundaries; and wherever possible follow natural features on the landscape (Gleeson, Kitchin, Bartley & Tracey, 2009).

4. Population Profile

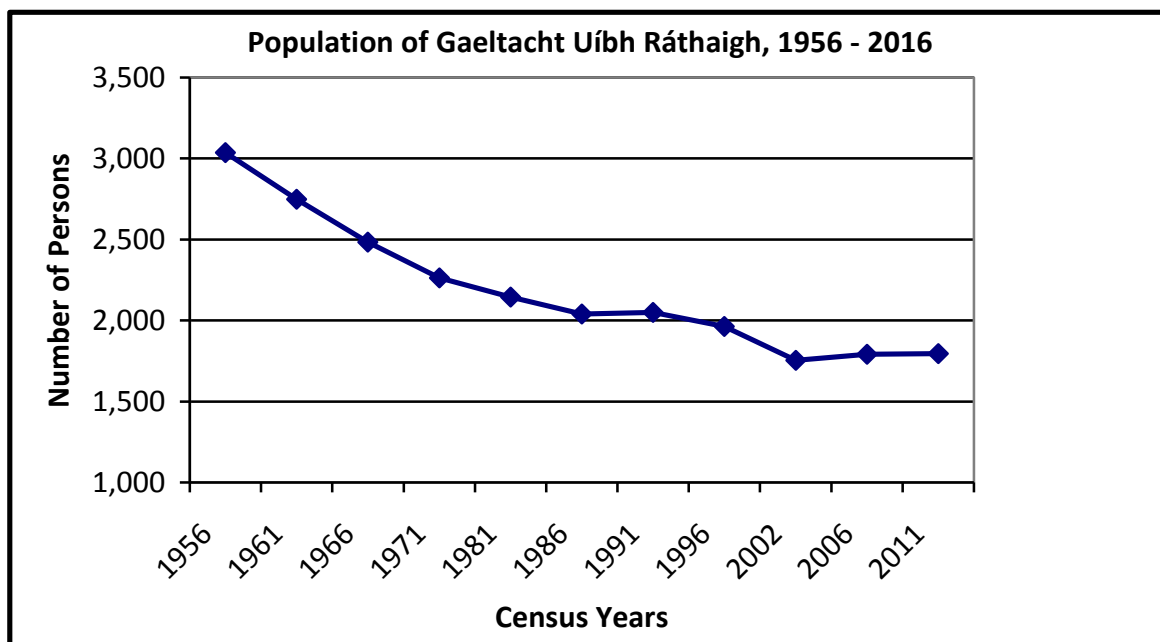
4.1: Principal Demographic Trends

Table 1 presents the population levels and change within each of the EDs (whole or part) that comprise Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh. Overall, there has been a significant decline in each of the EDs between 1956 and 2011. The population has declined from 3,036 to 1,795 - a 41% decrease. These figures specifically relate to the legally-defined Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht area. In contrast the average level of population change across all Gaeltacht areas in Ireland during this timeframe was +17.5%, whilst the increase in the Corca Dhuibhne Gaeltacht was considerably smaller (+9.52%). Overall, the Gaeltacht areas witnessed an increase of 15,013 persons between 1956 (n=85,703) and 2011 (n=100,716). The population increase in Corca Dhuibhne during the same timeframe was 603, rising from 6,331 to 6,934. The population decline has been very pronounced across all the selected inter-decade census periods, with the exception of 2002 to 2011. The steepest percentage decline (-9.14%) occurred between 1991 and 2002, during a period of unprecedented economic growth, the so-called Celtic Tiger. This period witnessed significant unbalanced economic development with the Greater Dublin Area (GDA) and other urban centres prospering, and a widening of the gap between the GDA and weaker, marginal and peripheral locations such as the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht.

Table 1: Population of Individual EDs in Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht by Selected Census Year

ED (Electoral Division)	1956	1961	1966	1971	1981	1986	1991	1996	2002	2006	2011
Bahaghs (pt.)	25	23	25	24	24	23	21	20	16	16	16
Ballinskelligs	686	628	568	509	452	418	404	407	358	355	375
Ballybrack (pt.)	115	114	106	115	75	65	64	70	69	63	52
Caherdaniel (pt.)	113	104	94	96	118	76	182	139	102	103	84
Canuig (pt.)	340	296	259	231	205	198	172	160	147	174	169
Derrynane (pt.)	274	234	198	181	190	180	166	172	161	130	144
Derriana	400	358	320	289	268	274	260	232	209	212	210
Emlagh (pt.)	419	387	337	330	371	352	347	354	329	365	378
Loughcurrane (pt.)	38	38	36	31	31	27	19	20	16	33	22
Mastergeehy	190	176	170	135	121	129	124	101	83	73	61
St. Finan's	247	222	211	194	181	181	157	165	137	154	161
Teeraneragh (pt.)	189	169	159	127	109	116	134	122	126	113	123
Uíbh Ráthach	3036	2749	2483	2262	2145	2039	2050	1962	1753	1791	1795

Figure 1: Population of Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh, 1956 - 2016



As the graph above shows (Figure 1), population decline was steepest between 1956 and 1986, and again during the second half of the 1990s. However, the overall population size has stabilised since 2002, and there has been modest growth over the past decade.

The following series of graphs compare the demographic performance of Uíbh Ráthaigh (full EDs – i.e. going slightly beyond the core official Gaeltacht area) with County Kerry and with the State over the past four decades. The Gaeltacht area performs poorly in demographic terms relative to Co. Kerry and Ireland.

Figure 2: Population Change By Selected Location and Census Year

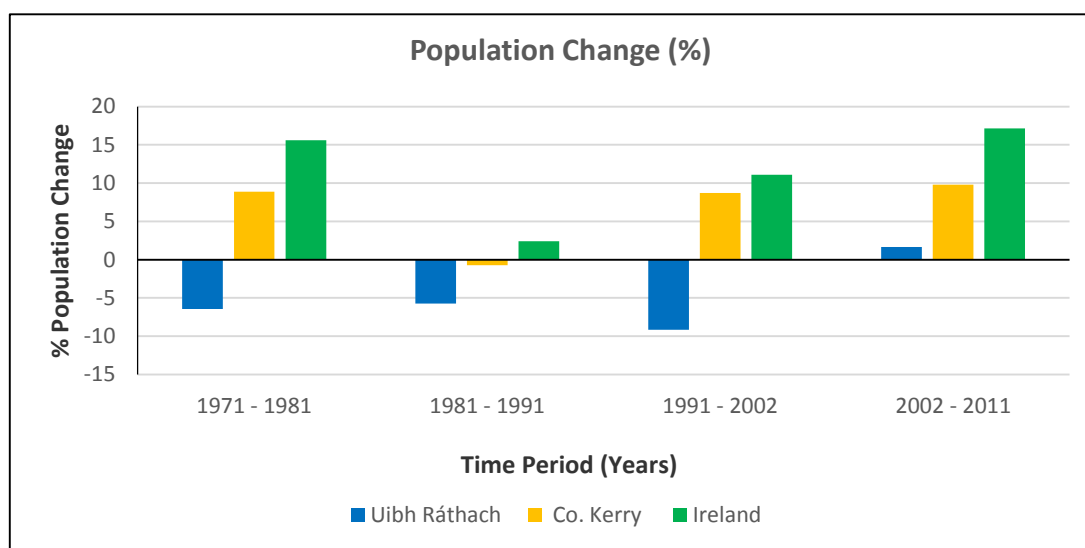
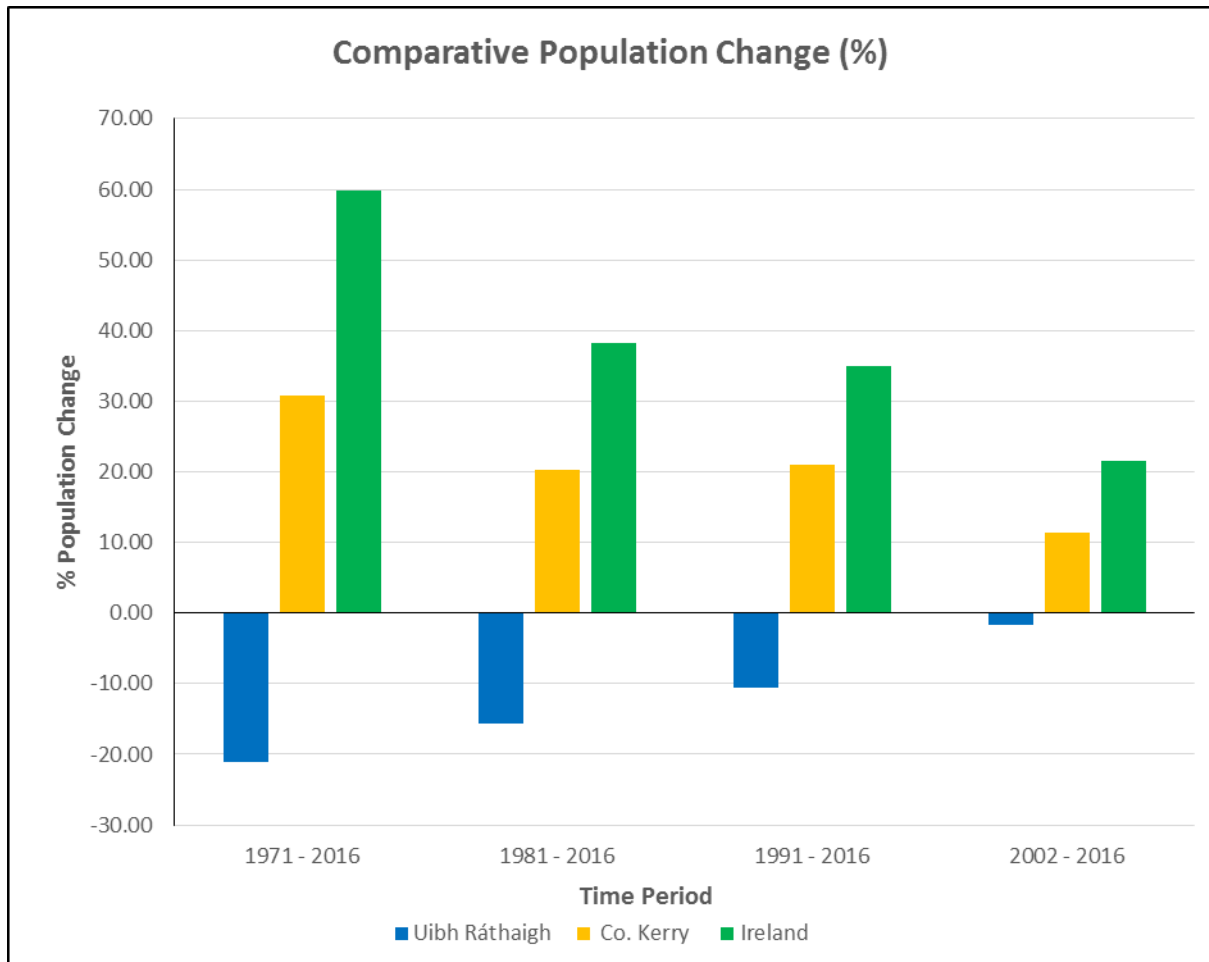


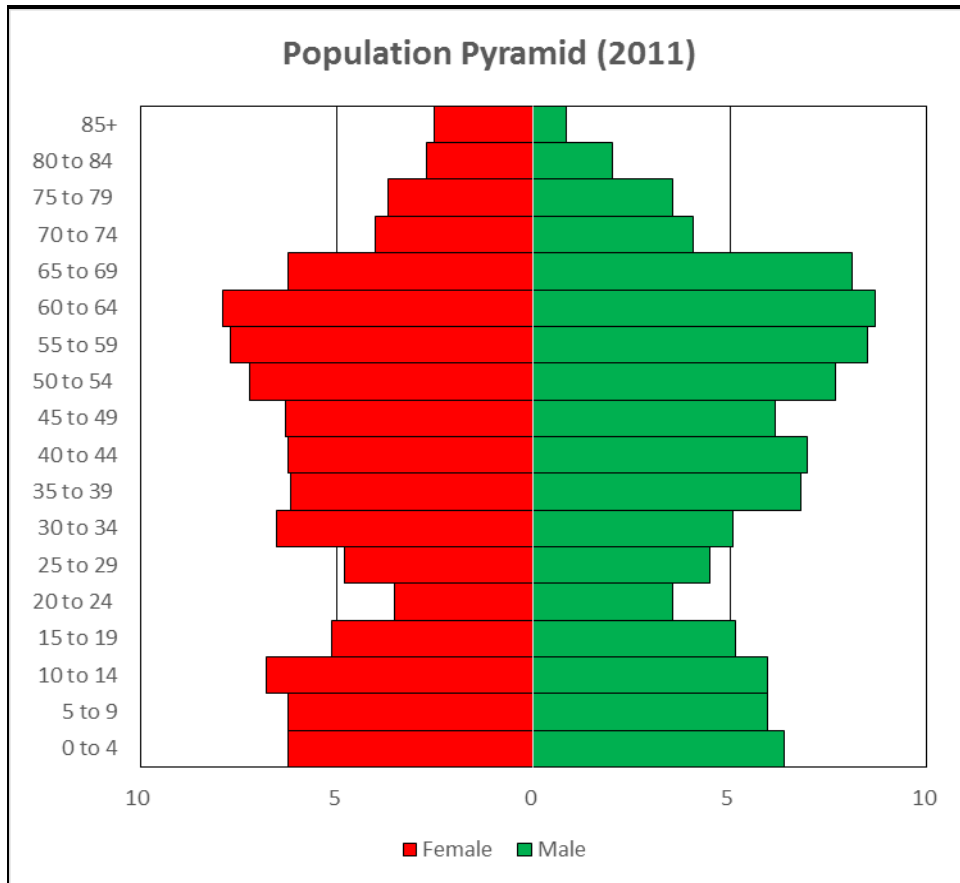
Figure 3: Comparative Population Change in Uíbh Ráthach, County Kerry and Ireland for Selected Inter-Censual Periods, 1971 - 2016



The population pyramid⁴ (data derived from the 2011 Census of Population data) for the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht highlights an unbalanced population structure (Figure 4). The population profile should conform to a pyramid structure with a broad base and tapering sides to form a narrow peak. The more rectangular the graph is shaped, the slower the population is growing. The Uíbh Ráthach population pyramid indicates an ageing population structure for both males and females. Furthermore, there is a significant inversion for the 20 to 24 age category. This suggests a significant proportion of this age category is migrating to other locations in order to pursue educational or employment opportunities.

⁴ A population pyramid is a graph which represents the age – sex distribution of a given population. Sex is shown on the left / right sides; age on the y-axis (vertical); and the percentage of the population on the x-axis (horizontal). Each group (male 0 to 4) is called a cohort.

Figure 4: Population Pyramid for Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht (2011)



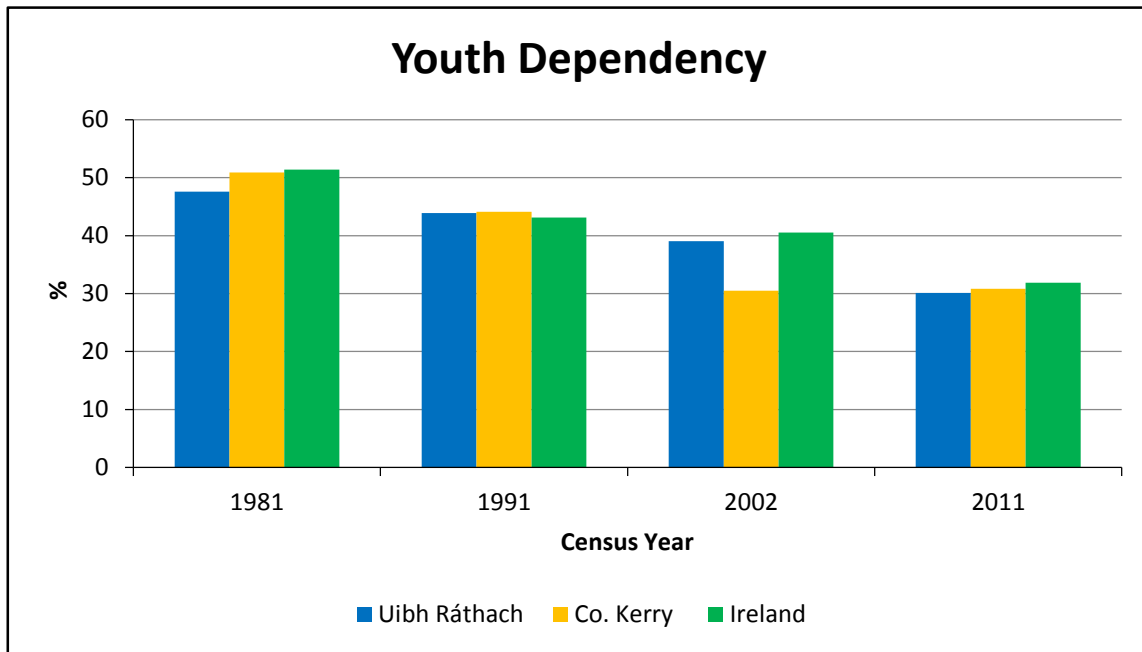
Population growth can occur due to natural increase in the population; and inward migration. The level of inward migration has not been very significant in Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh, with the proportion of foreign nationals (particularly from outside the EU) being considerably smaller than the national average (See Appendix 1). Irish nationals accounted for approximately 90% of the population in Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh (2011 Census of Population)⁵. This above average proportion of Irish nationals resident in this area is somewhat surprising given that other parts of South Kerry have been attracting considerable numbers of foreign nationals (mainly seeking the rural idyll) since the 1960s, and areas such as Sneem and Kenmare are among the most cosmopolitan in rural Ireland. Furthermore, Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh experienced significant outward-migration due to the absence of suitable employment opportunities, especially for those who had been reliant on agriculture, forestry and fishing and the failure to sufficiently replace jobs lost in traditional sectors with employment in the professional service and knowledge economy activities.

The youth and elderly dependency rates and the demographic vitality ratio can be utilised to measure the vibrancy of a population within a selected location. The youth dependency rate refers to the number of young people (aged 0 to 14) in relation to the number of working

⁵ The corresponding proportion of Irish nationals in the State and Co. Kerry was 87% and 88% respectively.

(economically active) population (aged 15 to 64). The youth dependency rate is broadly similar for the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht, Co. Kerry and Ireland for the selected census years (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Youth Dependency in Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht by Selected Census Year



There is a notable divergence between Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh and the county and national figures with respect to the elderly dependency rate (Figure 6) and demographic vitality ratio (Figure 7). The elderly dependency rate refers to the number of elderly people (aged 65+) in relation to the number of working (economically active) population (aged 15 to 64) whilst The demographic vitality ratio refers to the number of persons aged 20 -39 years as a ratio of number of people aged over 60 years. The Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht has consistently had an older age profile in comparison to Co. Kerry and Ireland, albeit the elderly dependency rate has reduced from 38.5% to 30% between 1981 and 2011. The demographic vitality ratio has also consistently been weaker in the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht and has continually lagged behind the county and national figures. The higher elderly dependency rates and lower demographic ratios for each census year within the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht indicates an ‘unbalanced’ population structure / base; and provides a partial explanation for the levels of population decline. This demographic profile also suggests a tendency for younger people to leave the area in order to pursue a Third Level education and / or employment opportunities in urbanised locations within Ireland or overseas.

Figure 6: Elderly Dependency in Uíbh Ráthaigh Gaeltacht by Selected Census Year

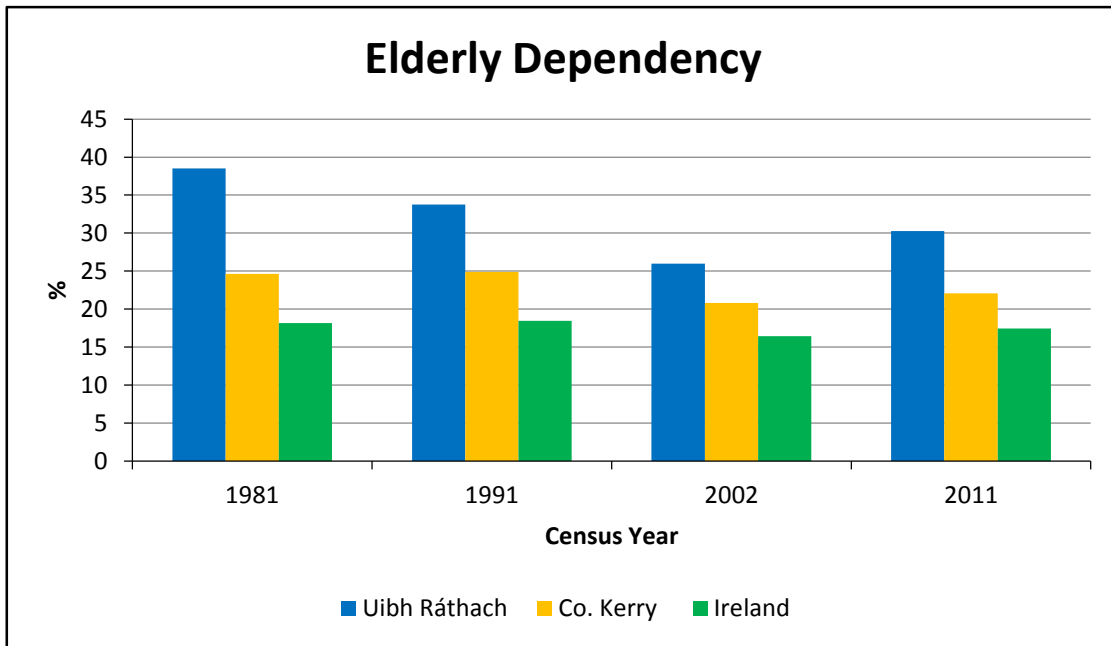
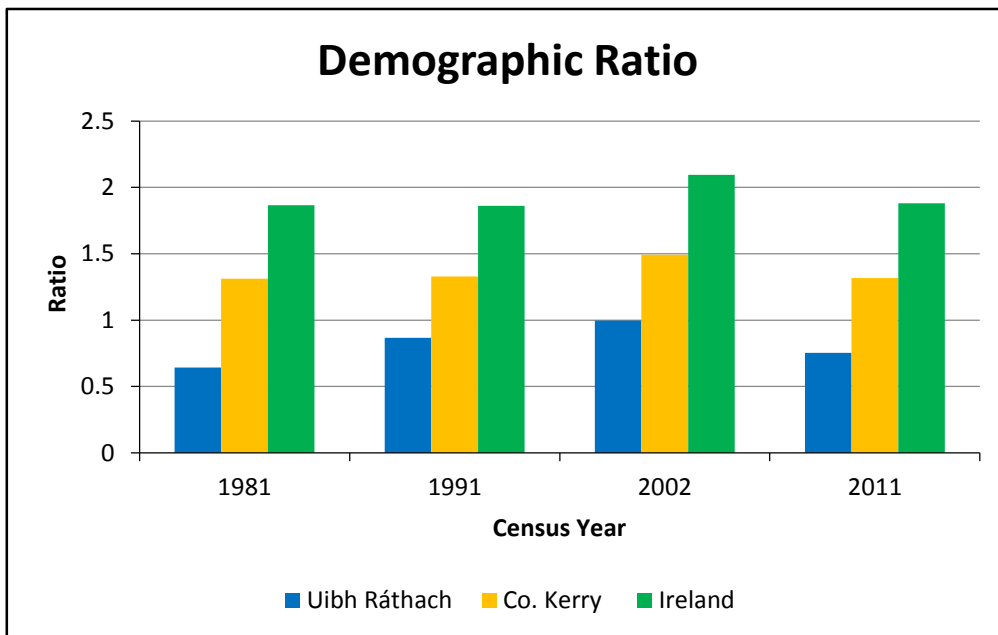


Figure 7: Demographic Vitality Ratio in Uíbh Ráthaigh Gaeltacht by Selected Census Year



The declining population profile of the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht is also being reflected in the primary school enrollment figures (Table 2). All of the schools within the Gaeltacht, with the exception of Scoil an Gleanna, have recorded a significant reduction in their respective enrollment figures between 1982 and 2017. Overall, there has been a decline of 128 students. Furthermore, there is no secondary school within the Gaeltacht, with the closest one situated in Caherciveen.

Table 2: School Enrollment Figures in Uibh Ráthach Gaeltacht Primary Schools (1982 and 2017).

Primary School	1982	2017	Difference
Scoil Crochán Naofa, Cathair Dónal	64	44	-20
Scoil Mhichíl, Baile na Sceilg	89	54	-35
Scoil an Gleanna	29	30	1
Scoil Cillín Liath	116	56	-60
Scoil Naomh Fionáin, An Coireán	125	111	-14
Total	423	295	-128

The declining population profile is also reflected through the various parish records with respect to births and burials. In 2016, there were 49 and 44 christenings and funerals within the 3 Roman Catholic parishes situated within the Gaeltacht (Table 3). It has to be acknowledged that 10 of the children christened in Paróiste na Príoraichte were not resident in the parish but had a familial connection to the area. Therefore, funerals exceeded christenings within the Gaeltacht. One cannot make a definitive statement that deaths exceeded births as not all of the population adheres to practices and rites of Roman Catholicism. However, it can provide an indicator of population decline within the Gaeltacht.

Table 3: Parish Births and Deaths in Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh (2016)

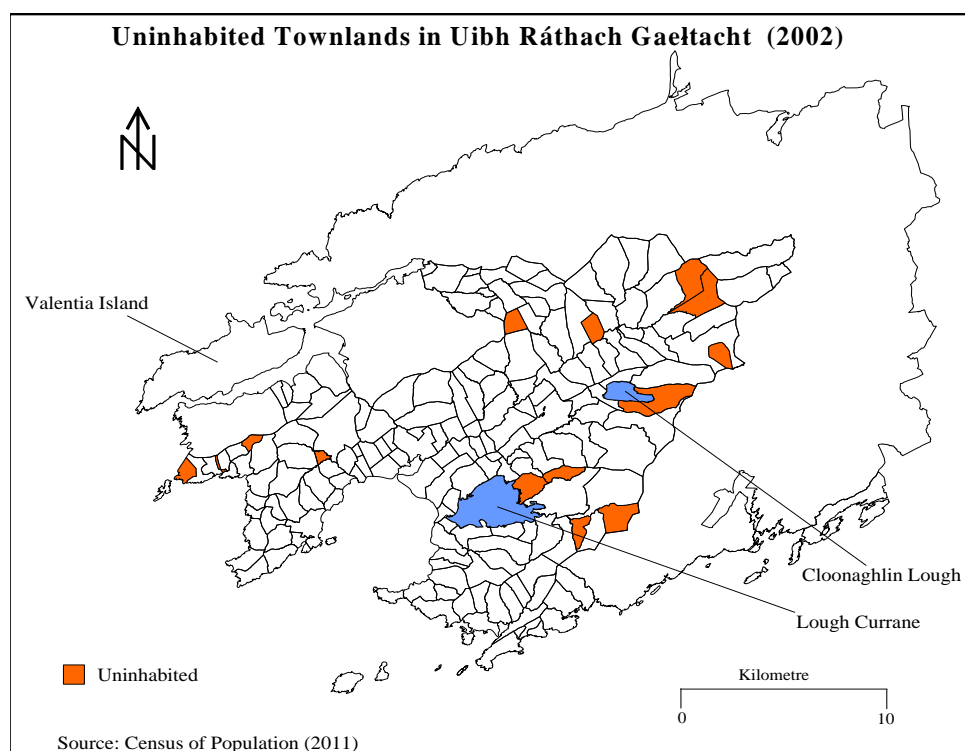
Parishes	Funerals	Christenings
Paróiste na Dromada	19	13
Paróiste na Príoraichte	14	29
Paróiste Cathair Dónal	11	7
Total	44	49

4.2: Population Profile by Townland

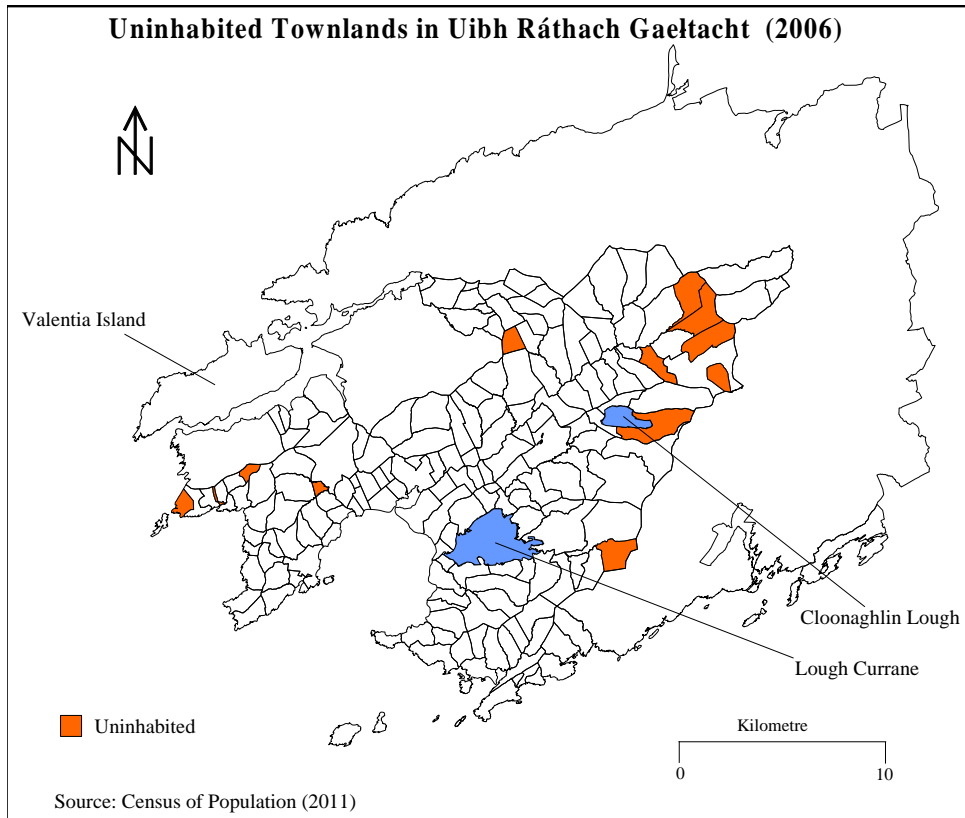
Despite the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht covering a relatively small land area, the micro-geography of the Gaeltacht displays significant internal variation and change with respect to demography. The data compiled at townland level are rather limited but can be very useful in identifying locations (at a micro-level) that have either low or high population. The population change occurring at a townland level is unprecedented within Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh. The number of uninhabited townlands remained constant within the 2002 (15) and 2006 (13) censuses of Population but increased dramatically in the 2011 (63) Census of Population. It has to be acknowledged that the number of people living in these previously uninhabited townlands was generally very low (approximately 2 to 3 persons). Appendix 3 provides a detailed analysis of the townland data derived from the 2002, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population. Unfortunately, the census does not provide an age distribution of people at townland level. However, consultations with local residents have revealed that the majority of the people resident in these now uninhabited townlands were elderly. After 2006, the elderly cohort either died, moved to be with siblings or children, sought residential care within a nursing home / retirement village or moved to a town / village in order to be closer to services or amenities. Younger people may have migrated due to loneliness; and lack of employment, educational and training opportunities.

Maps 2 – 4 provide a clear presentation of the population by townland for the 2002, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population respectively. The population within the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht is increasingly concentrated in and around Waterville and in coastal locations adjacent to the N70 (Ring of Kerry). In 2011, the most uninhabited portion of the Gaeltacht is situated to the South and East of Lough Currane; and to the South and North of Cloonaghlin Lough (Map 4). These locations are mountainous and contain poor marginal land.

Map 2: Total Population by Townland in Uíbh Ráthaigh Gaeltacht (2002)



Map 3: Total Population by Townland in Uíbh Ráthaigh Gaeltacht (2006)



Map 4: Total Population by Townland in Uíbh Ráthaigh Gaeltacht (2011)

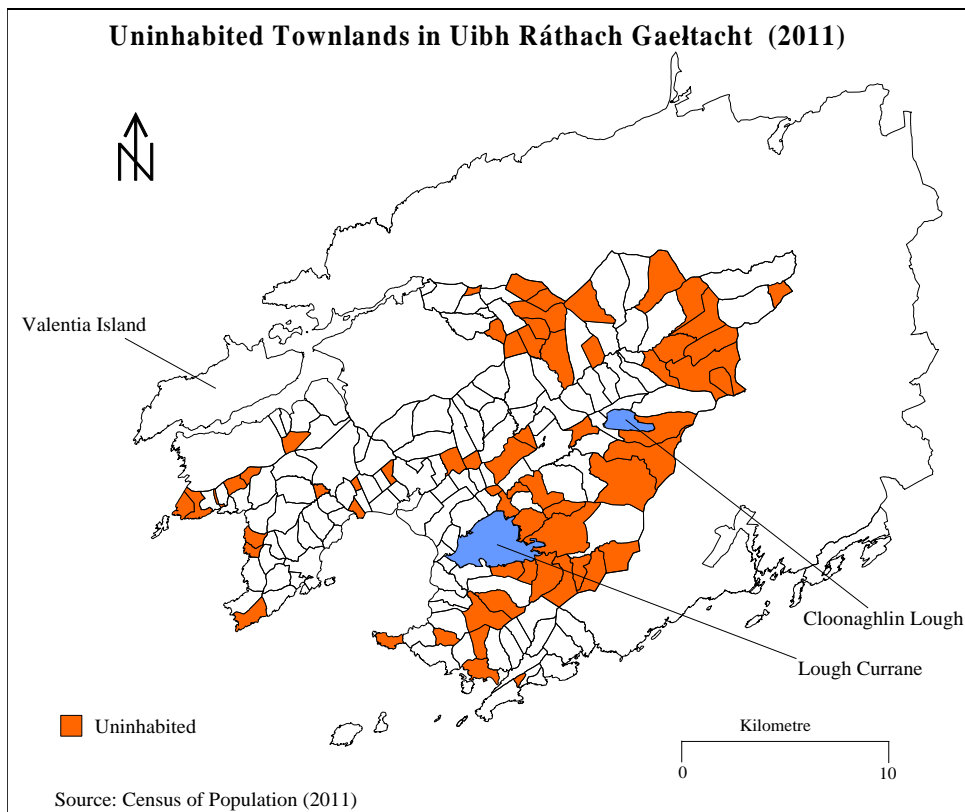


Table 4 provides a summary of the number of uninhabited townlands within the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht from the 2002, 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population. Furthermore, it indicates the proportion (%) of townlands with twenty or more residents; uninhabited townlands; and townlands with no households within Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh (all townlands within the full EDs – i.e. going slightly beyond the core official Gaeltacht area).

Table 4: Number of Uninhabited Townlands in Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh 2002 – 2011

	Census Years		
	2002	2006	2011
Number of Uninhabited Townlands	15	13	63
Uninhabited Townlands as a Percentage of all Townlands in Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh	7.54%	6.53%	31.66%
Number of Townlands with No Households	15	13	63
Townlands with No Households as a Percentage of all Townlands in Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh	7.54%	6.53%	31.66%
Number of Townlands with Twenty or more Residents	49	48	48
Townlands with Twenty or More Residents as a Percentage of all Townlands in Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh	24.62%	24.12%	24.12%

The percentage population change (growth / decline in population by townland) between census years 2002 and 2011; and 2006 and 2011 is presented Maps 4 and 5 respectively. There has been significant volatility in the percentage change figures. However, this may over exaggerate rather insignificant changes in the absolute figures between the respective census years. For instance, the population of Inichboy increased by 17 persons between 2002 (1) and 2011 (18), thereby equating to a 1700% increase. In absolute terms, the highest population growth between 2002 and 2011 occurred in the most urbanised settlement of Waterville (+277). The largest population decline, as indicated by cream and orange, is most concentrated in the Eastern portion of the Gaeltacht, particularly in the vicinity of Lough Currane. The townlands which recorded the most significant population decline include:

Glanbeg (-28);

Caherdaniel (-22);

Loher (-15)

Baslickane (-15).

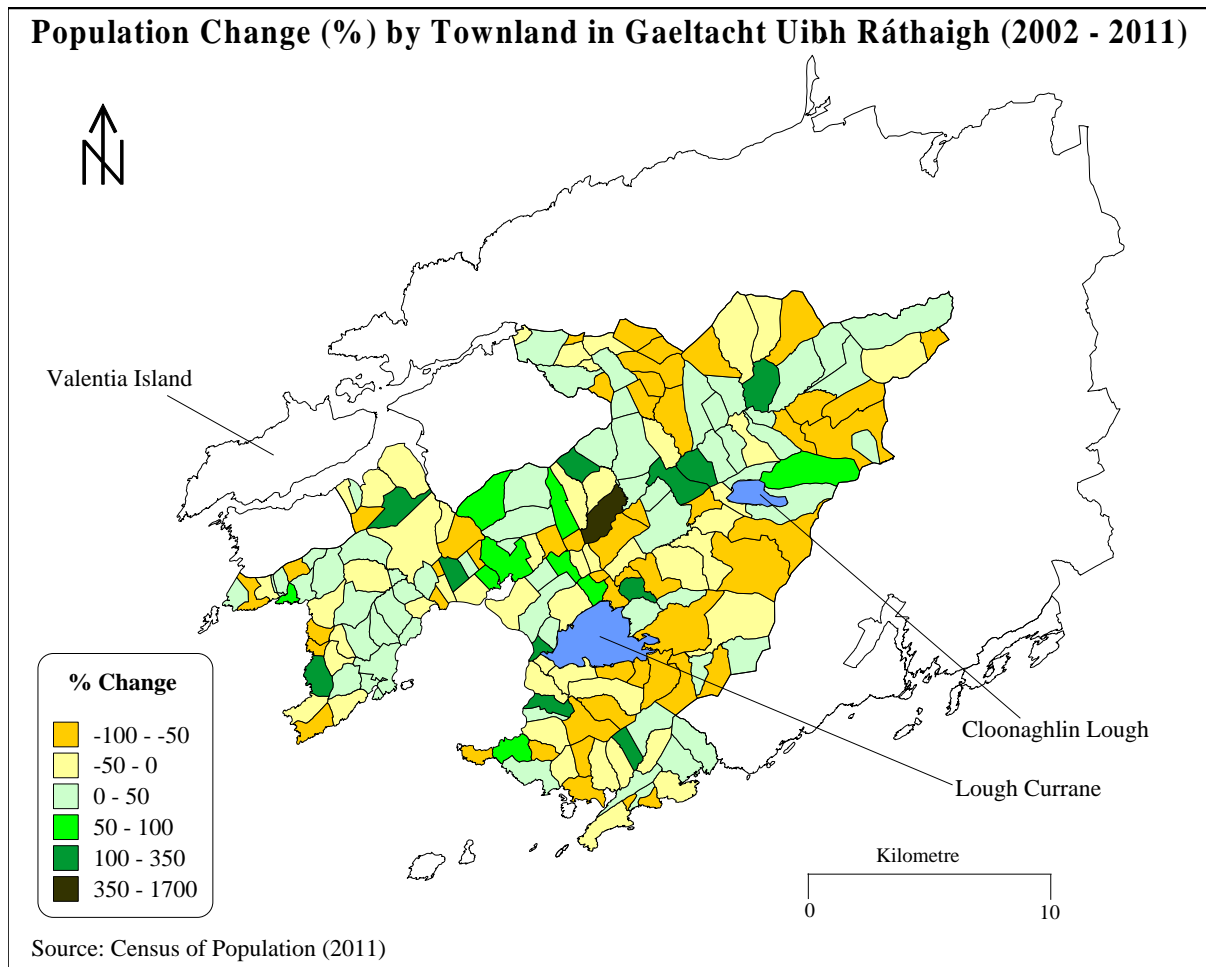
Overall, 98 townlands recorded a decline in population, whilst 23 remained stagnant and 59 recorded a population increase between the 2002 and 2011 Censuses of Population.

The distribution of households adheres to a similar spatial distribution to the overall population within the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht. There has been a significant reduction in the number of households located within the mountainous / hilly interior, whilst the number of households along the coastline has remained stable or increased marginally between the selected Censuses of Population (Maps 5 – 6). According to the 2011 Census of Population, the largest number of households was concentrated in the town of Waterville and its immediate hinterland

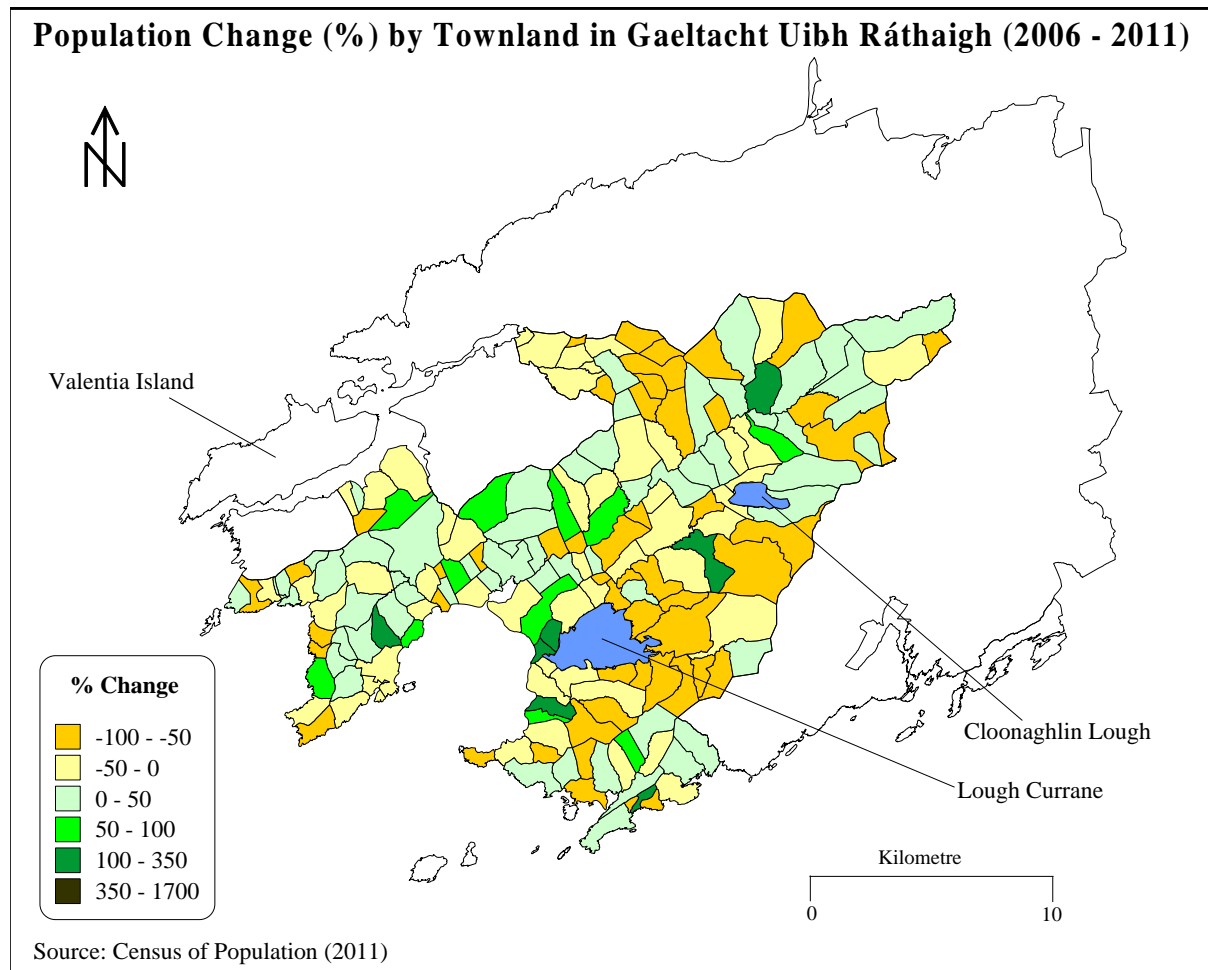
Waterville (186) and Spunkane (155)

Ballinskelligs (41); Fermoyle (41)

Map 5: Population Change (%) by Townland in Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh (2002 – 2011)



Map 6: Population Change (%) by Townland in Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh (2006 – 2011)



4.3: Vacant Buildings

The 2011 Census of Population recorded the number of vacant buildings and vacancy rate at various geographical / spatial scales. These included: townland, SA, ED, Gaeltacht area and County. The following excerpt from *The Roof Over Our Heads* outlines the methodology utilised by the CSO to calculate the number of vacant homes (including holiday homes):

‘In identifying vacant dwellings, enumerators were instructed to look for signs that the dwelling was not occupied e.g. no furniture, no cars outside, junk mail accumulating, overgrown garden etc., and to find out from neighbours whether it was vacant or not. It was not sufficient to classify a dwelling as vacant after one or two visits. Similar precautions were also taken before classifying holiday homes.’

Holiday homes are categorised as dwellings that are only occasionally occupied. While they are mainly found in rural areas (particularly along the coastline), holiday homes could also consist of city apartments used for weekend breaks etc. Before indicating that a dwelling was a holiday home, enumerators were instructed to call to the dwelling several times prior to Census Night and at various call times. Enumerators were advised to consult with neighbours as to whether a dwelling was used as a holiday home.

When the enumerator had clear information that a dwelling was used as a holiday home the dwelling status was recorded as “Holiday home” in their enumerator record book (ERB).

Dwellings under construction and derelict properties are not included in the count of vacant dwellings. As a result the empty housing units were classified as vacant house, vacant apartment or holiday home only if the dwelling was considered fit for habitation by the enumerator. In the case of newly constructed dwellings, that meant that the roof, doors, windows or walls had to be completely built or installed. For older dwellings that were unoccupied the roof, doors and windows had to be fully intact’ (CSO, 2012a p. 8).

In total, there are 1,818 vacant buildings situated within the Uíbh Ráthaigh Gaeltacht, with the majority located along the coastline (Map 7). This is not a unique phenomenon to the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht as ‘a spatial analysis on the location of holiday homes reveals that 29,951 (50%) were situated less than 1 Km from the Irish coastline, while 41,147 (69%) were within 5 km of the coast’ (CSO, 2012a p.40). Furthermore, Co. Kerry had the second largest number of vacant holiday homes in the state. In addition to vacant holiday homes, the economic downturn and consequent outward migration has resulted in a growing number of vacant buildings, including a growing number of derelict and semi-derelict houses within the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht.

The largest settlement, Waterville –Spunkane recorded a vacancy rate of 61% in the 2011 Census of Population. Towns with a higher vacancy rate than Waterville-Spunkane include:

Knightstown, Valentia Island

Liscannor

Kilkee

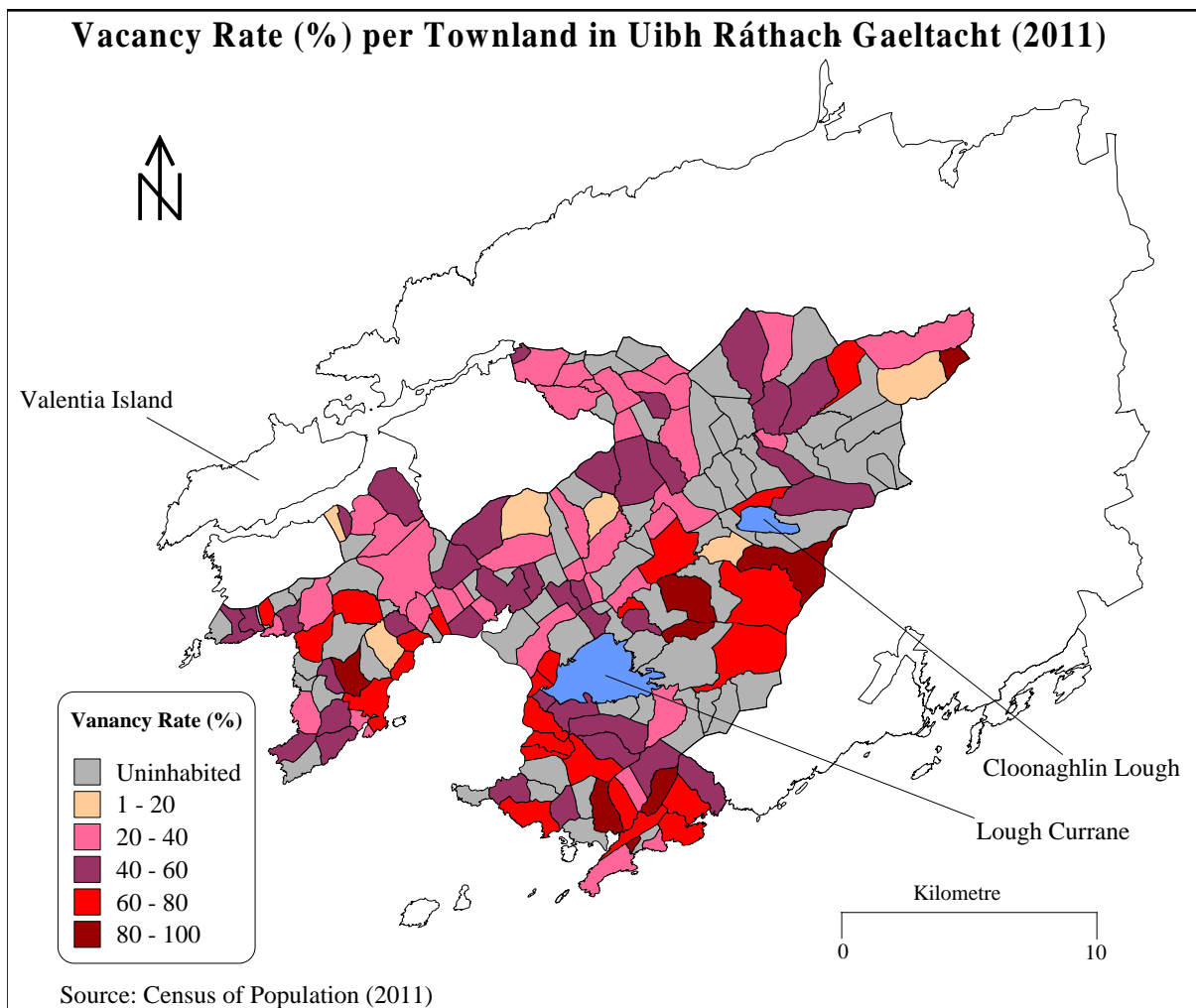
Lahinch

Mullaghmore

Mulranny
 Dunfanaghy
 Rathmullen
 Cnoc na Muirleog
 Culdaff
 Rosslare
 Baltimore

All of these settlements are adjacent to the coastline and also have a high proportion of holiday homes. It is important to note that this vacancy rate relates to residential properties and therefore, excludes commercial premises (including retail premises on the streetscapes of the principal settlements).

Map 7: Vacancy Rate (%) per Townland in Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht (2011)



4.4: Irish Speakers

Since 1961, The Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht has experienced a notable decline in the number of Irish speakers within the officially defined Gaeltacht area (Figure 8). According to the Censuses of Population, there was a reduction of 1,084 persons speaking Irish between 1961 and 2002, with the steepest decline (568) occurring in the 1960s. This figure dovetails with the overall population decline experienced within the Gaeltacht during the selected timeframe. While the absolute number of Irish speakers declined, the proportion of Irish speakers (over 3 years of age) in the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht has remained consistent in recent decades, with approximately 60% of the population being able to speak the language. Since 1981, there has been a gradual increase in the proportion of Irish speakers in Co. Kerry and Ireland (Figure 9). This is due to the growth of Irish-medium schools at primary and post-primary levels throughout the State, as well as higher educational attainment levels in the population generally.

Figure 8: Irish Speakers in the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht Area by Selected Census Year

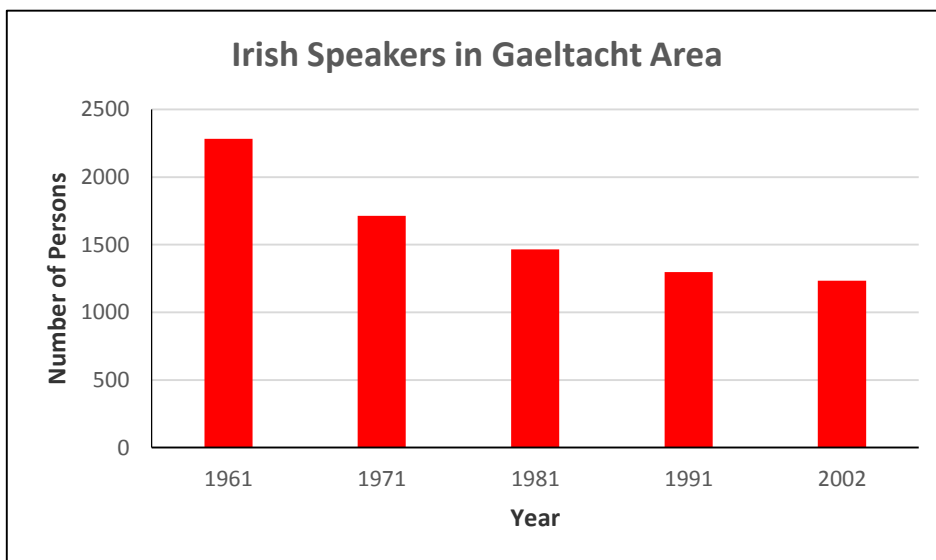
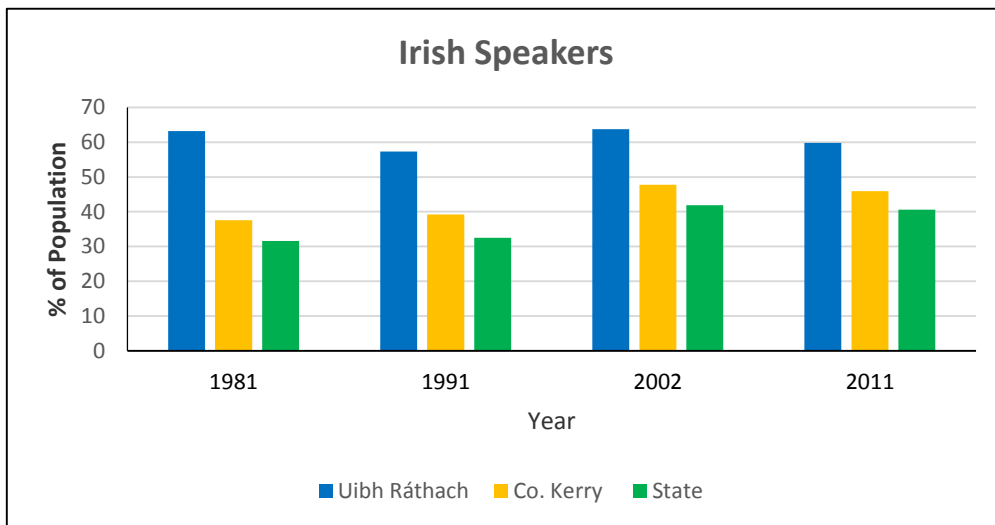


Figure 9: Proportion (%) of Irish Speakers Aged 3 years and Over by Selected Location and Census Year



In the 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population, an additional question had to be answered by Irish speakers with respect to the frequency with which the language was spoken. However, it is not possible to compare the results between the censuses due to differences in wording of the question and response categorisations. Figure 10 outlined the proportion of Irish speakers (ages 3 years and over) in 2006 who spoke the language at various time intervals (daily; weekly; less often and never). In Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh 42% of Irish speakers utilise the language on either a daily or weekly basis. Conversely, 45% of Irish speakers spoke the language infrequently. According to the 2011 Census of Population, 13% of Irish speakers did not speak the language, whilst 39% speak it less frequently than once a week (Figure 11). A significant proportion of the population only speak the language within the education system (23%), whilst the proportion who speak Irish daily outside the education system is considerably lower (7%)⁶. The NSS (2000) placed a special emphasis on preserving and vitalising locations that are culturally distinct. The Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht is a prime example of a culturally distinctive location which requires enhanced accessibility; initiatives to preserve cultural identity; and a strategic plan with achievable timelines to strengthen the socio-economic infrastructure of the existing settlements.

⁶ According to the 2011 Census of Population, the proportion of persons (over the age of 3 years) who are fluent in Irish and who speak the language outside the education system on a daily basis within the Gaeltacht areas is 27.10%.

Figure 10: Irish Language Usage (%) Frequency by Persons Aged 3 Years and Over by Selected Location (2006)

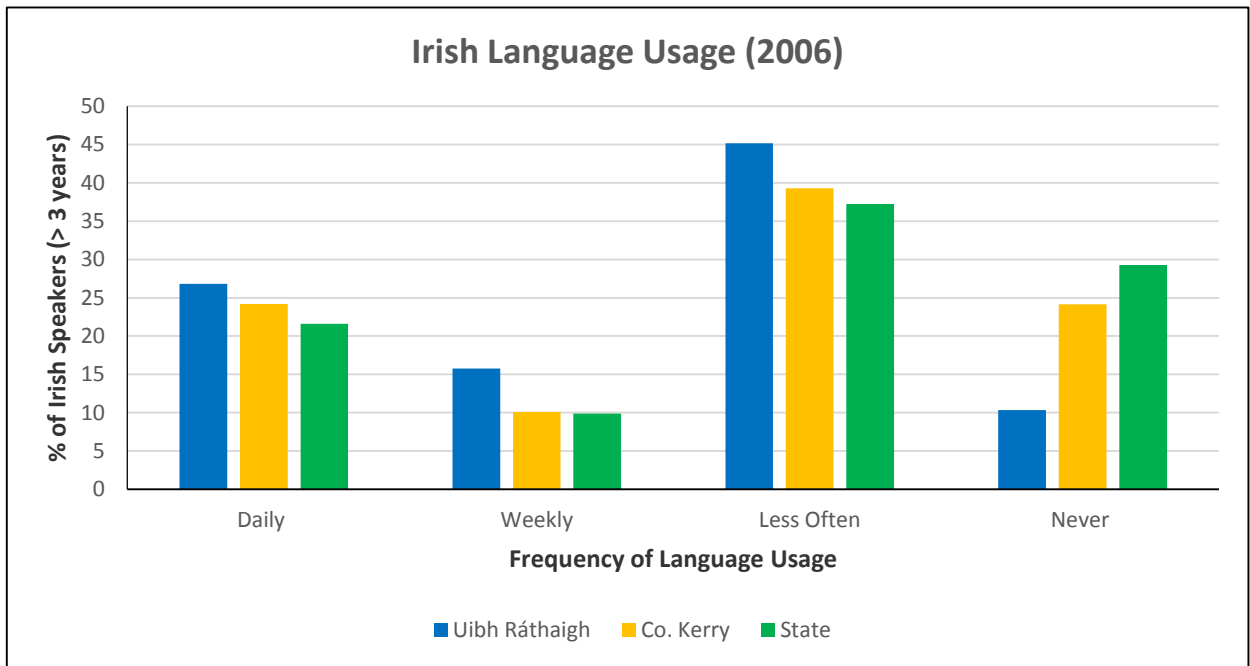
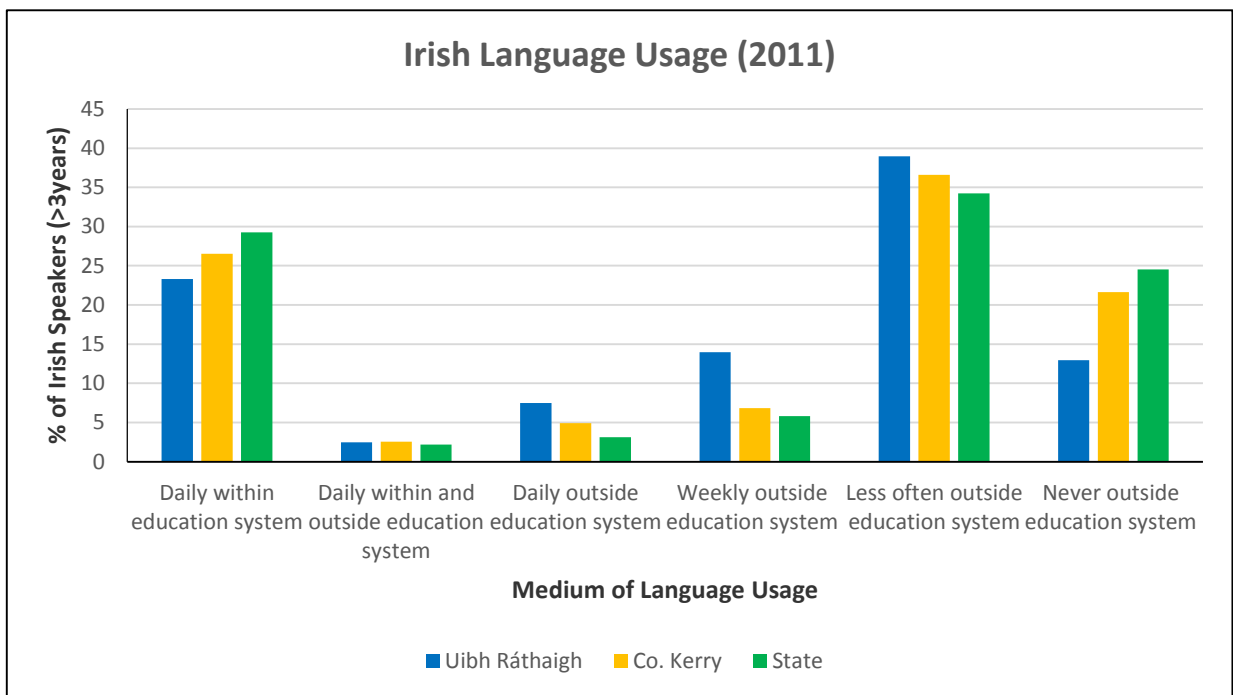


Figure 11: Irish Language Usage (%) Frequency by Persons Aged 3 Years and Over by Selected Location (2011)



4.5: Education Attainment

The education attainment rates for Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh deviate from both the county and national averages for the selected census years of 2002 and 2011 (Figures 12 and 13). There is a gender divide across all geographical locations, with males being more likely to be early school leavers than females; and females more likely to have a higher level of education than males. An early school leaver has been defined as a person who has completed only minimal education (up to and including Junior Certificate) or no formal education whilst third level graduates includes undergraduate and postgraduate degree holders. In the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht, the lower education attainment rates can be explained by an older age profile, a cohort who may not have been able to avail of free post-primary education prior to 1968. Furthermore, the majority of young people who wish to pursue a third level education have to migrate to the large cities in order to gain access to higher education institutions; and on graduating there tend to be an insufficient number of professional jobs within Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh or in adjoining area to enable a return migration. Therefore, the lower education rates in comparison to the national average remain cyclical.

Figure 12: Early School Leavers by Selected Location and Census Year

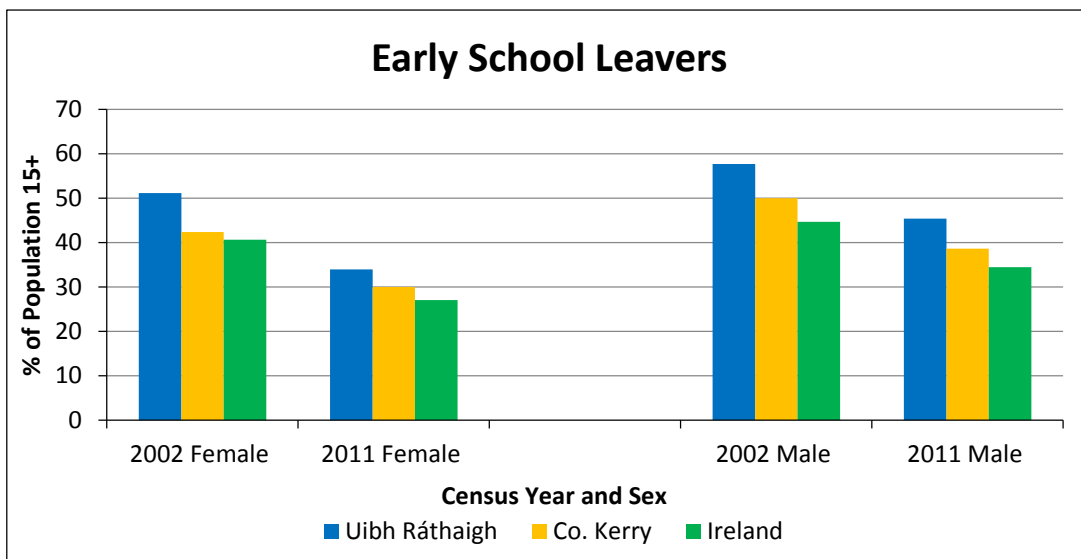
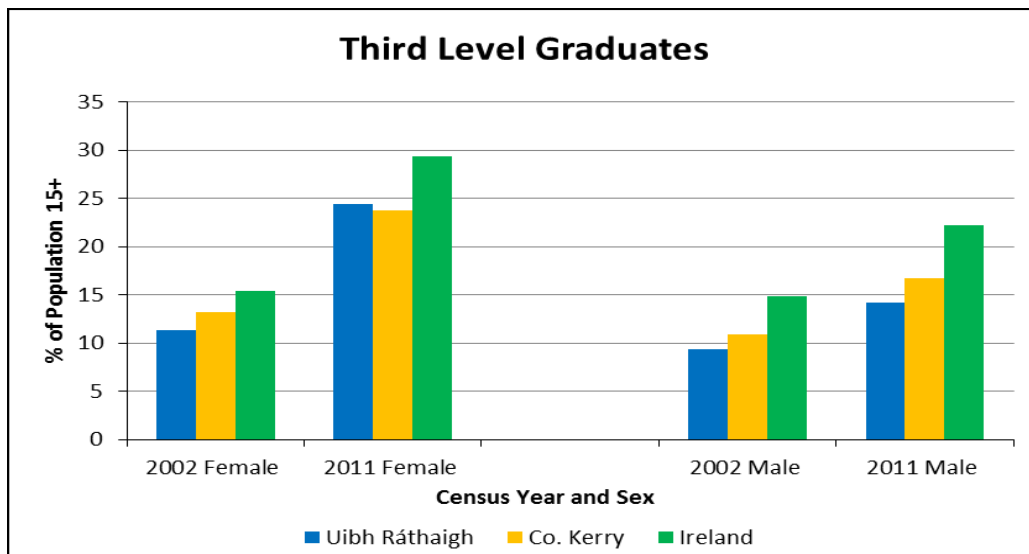


Figure 13: Third Level Graduates by Selected Location and Census Year



4.6. Labour Force

The labour force participation rate in Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh has remained consistently lower across all census years for males and females than the county and national average (Figures 14 and 15), albeit the male labour force participation rate to a lesser extent. However, it has to be noted that the female labour force participation rate in the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht (26%) was considerably lower than the national average (36%) in 1981 (Figure 14). The gap had reduced by the 2011 Census of Population. Historically, there was a trend for a higher proportion of females in Uíbh Ráthach than the national average to be engaged in home duties. This is the principal causation for the gender divide recorded in the labour force participation rates.

Figure 14: Male Labour Force Participation Rate By Selected Location and Census Year

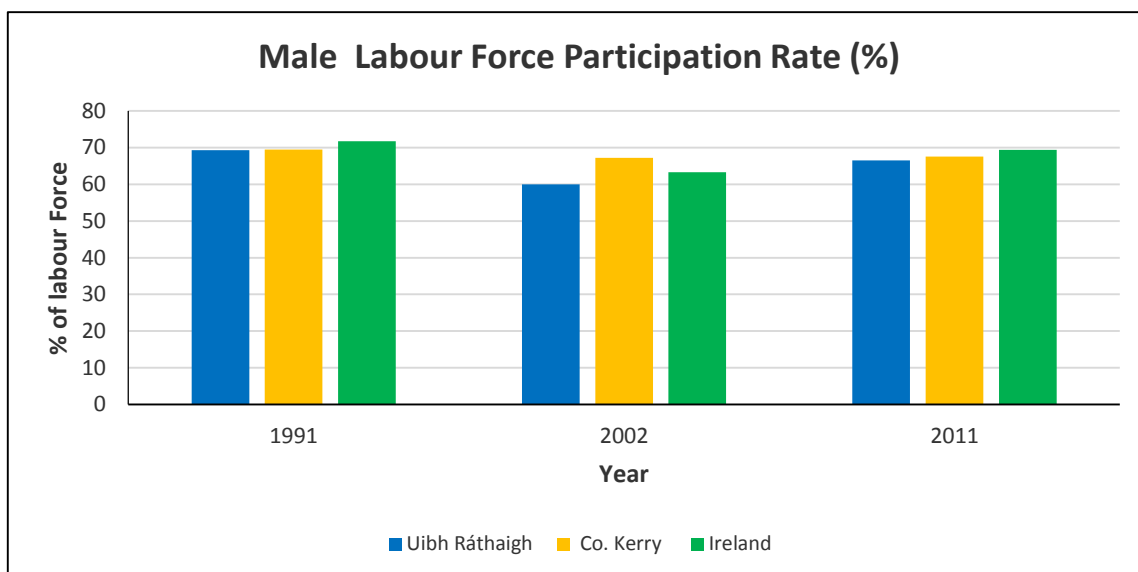
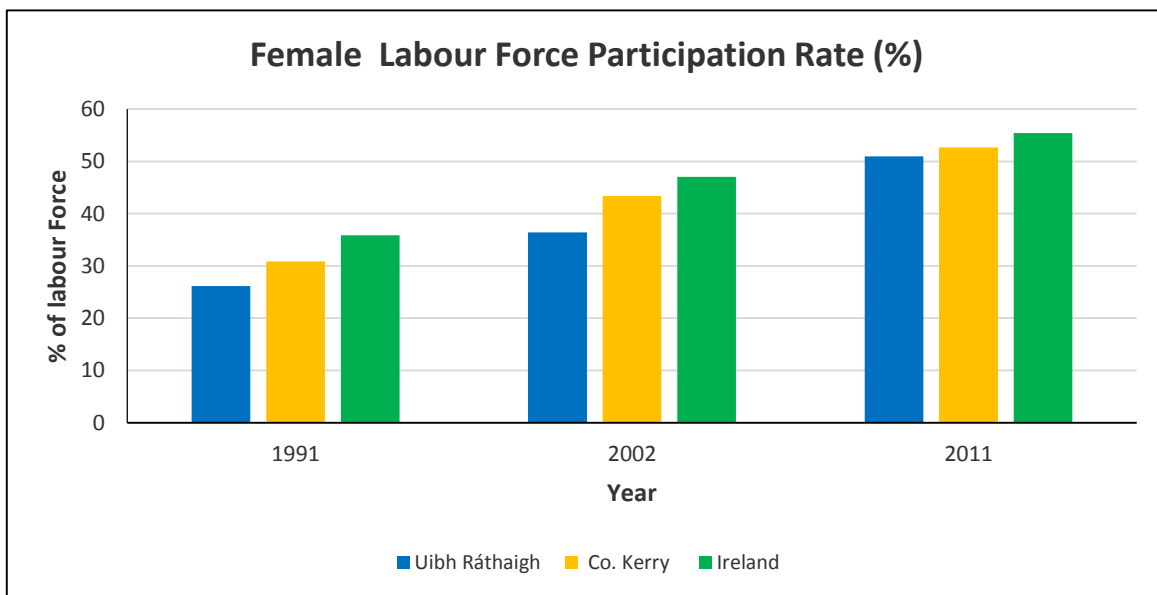


Figure 15: Female Labour Force Participation Rate by Selected Location and Census Year



The employment rates for Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh have been consistently lower than the county and national averages across all of the selected census years (Figures 16 and 17). The employment rate refers to persons who worked in the week before the survey for one hour or more for payment or profit, including work on the family farm or business and all persons who had a job but were not at work (examples include illness and holidays) in the week. The male employment rate has been consistently stronger in the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht than the female employment rate. However, the female employment rate has improved significantly and consistently between 1981 (16%) and 2011 (42%). As a consequence of the economic downturn, the male employment rate dropped across all spatial units / geographical areas between 2006 and 2011 (Figure 16).

Figure 16: Male Employment Rate (%) by Selected Location and Census Year

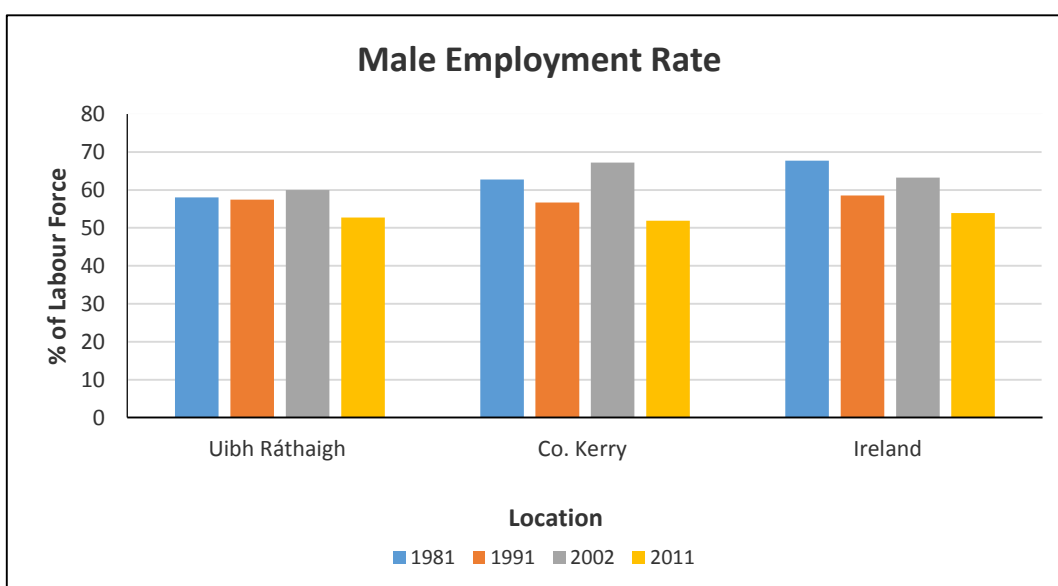
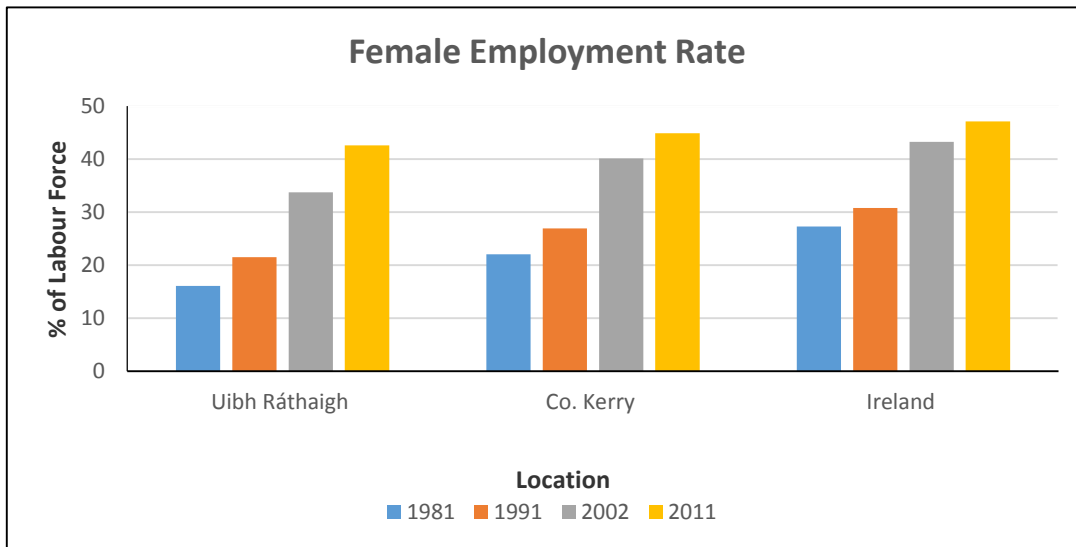
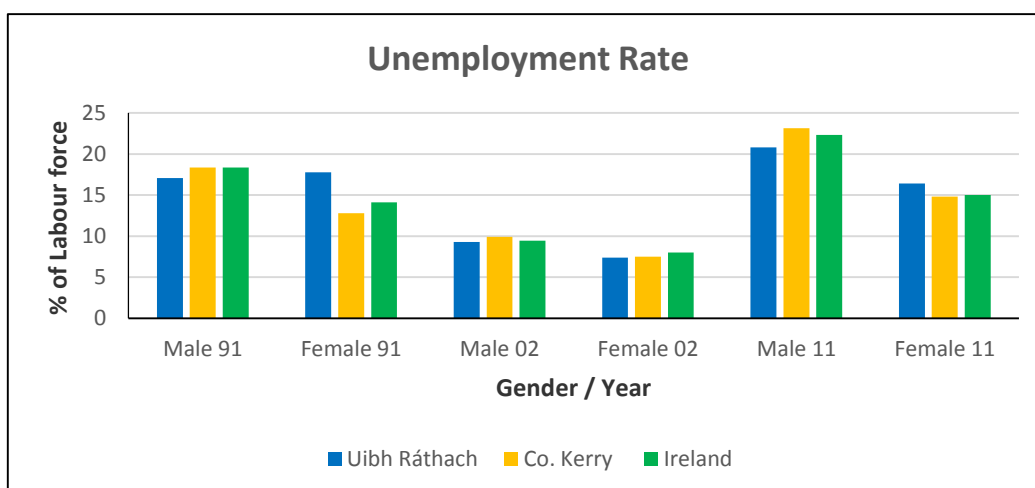


Figure 17: Female Employment Rate (%) by Selected Location and Census Year



Since 2008, the global economic downturn has had a detrimental effect on the Irish labour market, with the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht being no exception. The official unemployment rate is calculated by the CSO and it is updated on a regular basis through the Quarterly Household Survey. In the second quarter of 2011, the unemployment rate recorded in the South-West of Ireland was 13.8% (national average 14.2%). According to the 2011 Census of Population, the national (19%) and regional (17.12%) unemployment rate (individuals looking for first job; and unemployed individuals lost or given up previous job) was considerably higher (See (CSO, 2012b) for an explanation with regard to this anomaly). The average unemployment rate for males and females in the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht was 20.78% and 16.41% respectively in April 2011 (Figure 18). The male unemployment rate was actually lower than the county and national average, whilst the female unemployment was marginally higher. The lower unemployment rate for males is partly explained by the predominance of agricultural activity within locally and the tendency among rural unemployed people to move to towns and cities in search of jobs. However, the unemployment rates for both males and females have risen dramatically between 2002 and 2011. This pattern has also been observed at a county and national level and reflects the recessionary period from 2008 onwards. Overall, the unemployment rate for the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht converges with the national and county rates.

Figure 18: Male and Female Unemployment Rates (%) by Selected Location and Census Year



The transformation of the economic base has become evident through the changing occupational profiles of the labour force. Direct comparisons between the censuses of population are not feasible as the occupational categorisations have not remained consistent. The Uíbh Ráthaigh Gaeltacht is primarily a rural location and it is not surprising that a significantly larger proportion of the workforce is engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing. The rural typologies compiled by Walsh *et al* (2007) indicate that the existence of subsistence / marginal farming in this location and this type of farming is associated with rationalisation, pluriactivity⁷, merger of farm holdings and ultimately a reduction in employment. The most significant difference in the occupational profiles between the 1981 and 2011 Censuses of Population is the reduction in the proportion of individuals, both male and female, engaged in agricultural production (Figures 19 – 22). The adjustment has been most acute amongst the male workforce (25.6% decline) in the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht⁸. The ‘other’ category is considerably higher for both the male and female workforce in Uíbh Ráthach. This is attributable to individuals engaging in multiple types of employment (pluriactivity); for example, a small scale farmer engaging in either on-farm or off-farm diversification activities. The diversification activities are strongly associated with construction (prior to the economic downturn) and tourism sectors. The female workforce is primarily employed in trade and commerce; and professional service activities rather than agriculture, forestry and fishing. This trend has remained constant between the 1981 and 2011 Censuses of Population, albeit there has been an increase (17.1%) in the proportion of females engaged in professional services (Figures 21 -22).

⁷ Pluriactivity refers to ‘the involvement in off-farm employment by the farm operator and / or the spouse’ (O’Rourke & Kramm, 2009, p. 61).

⁸ The 1981 Census of Population did not include forestry in this category.

Figure 19: Male Workforce by Occupational Activity and Selected Locations (1981)

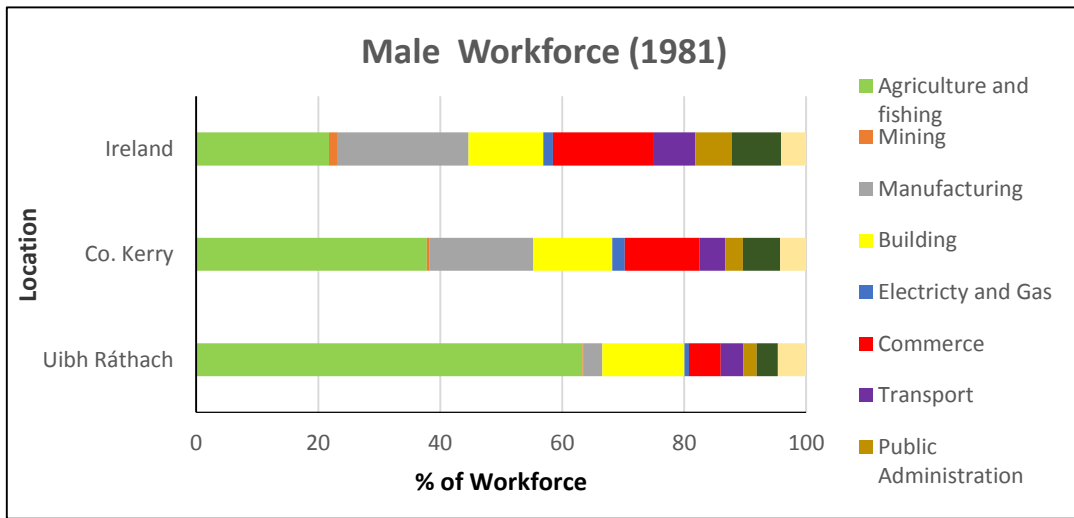


Figure 20: Male Workforce by Occupational Activity and Selected Year (2011)

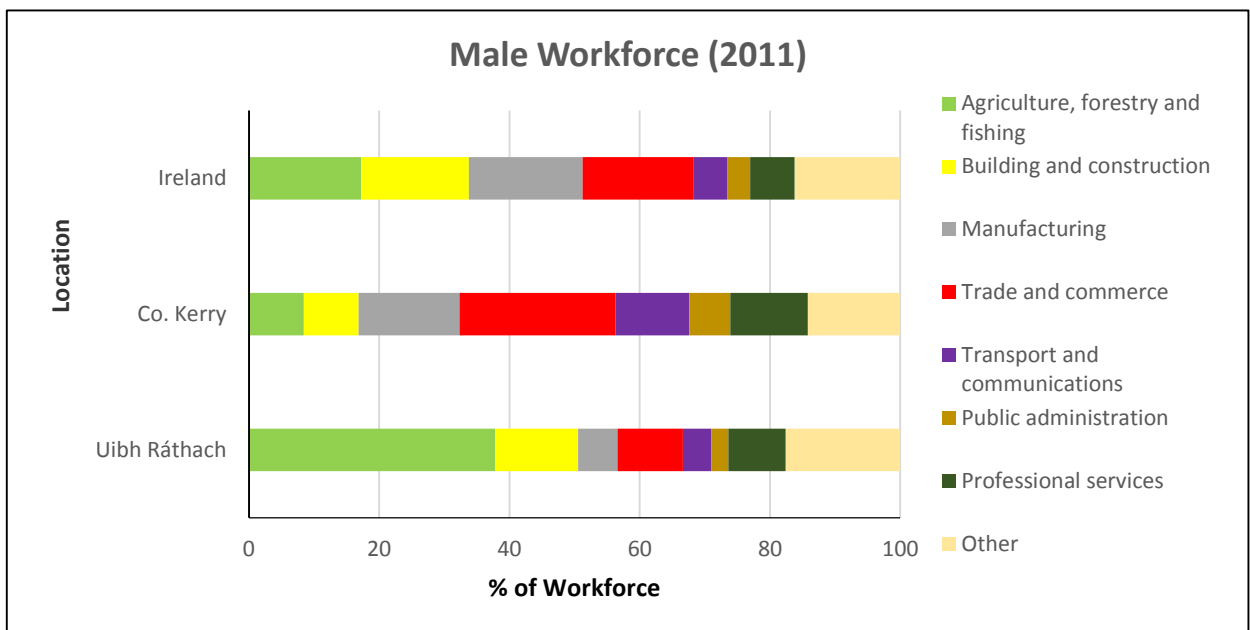


Figure 21: Female Workforce by Occupational Activity and Selected Location (1981)

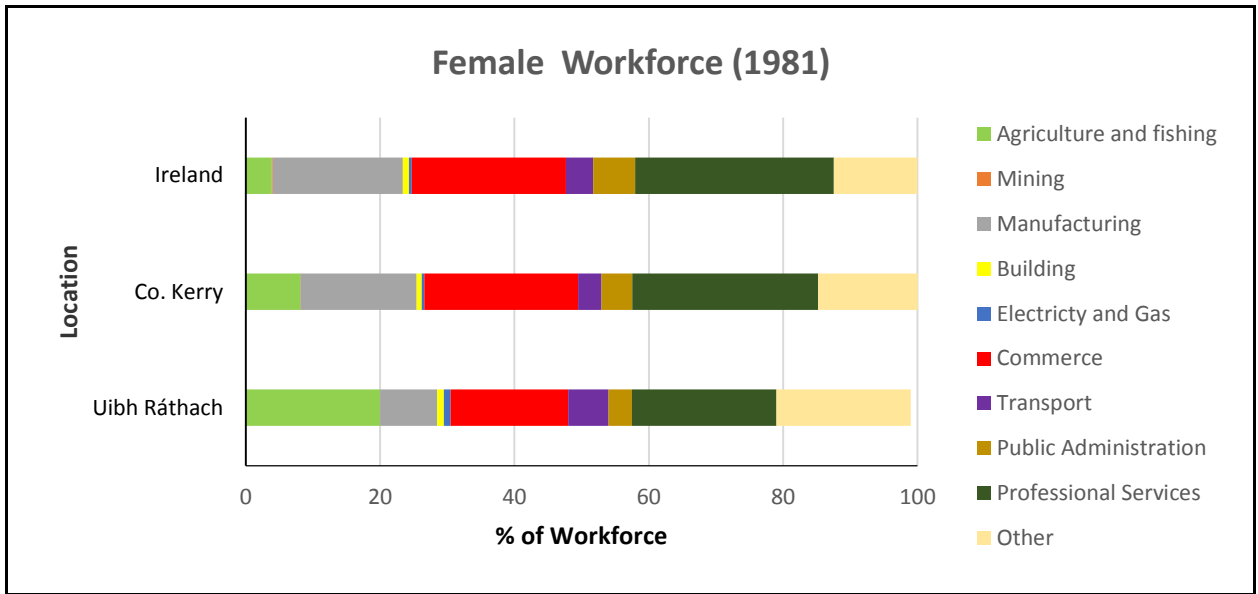
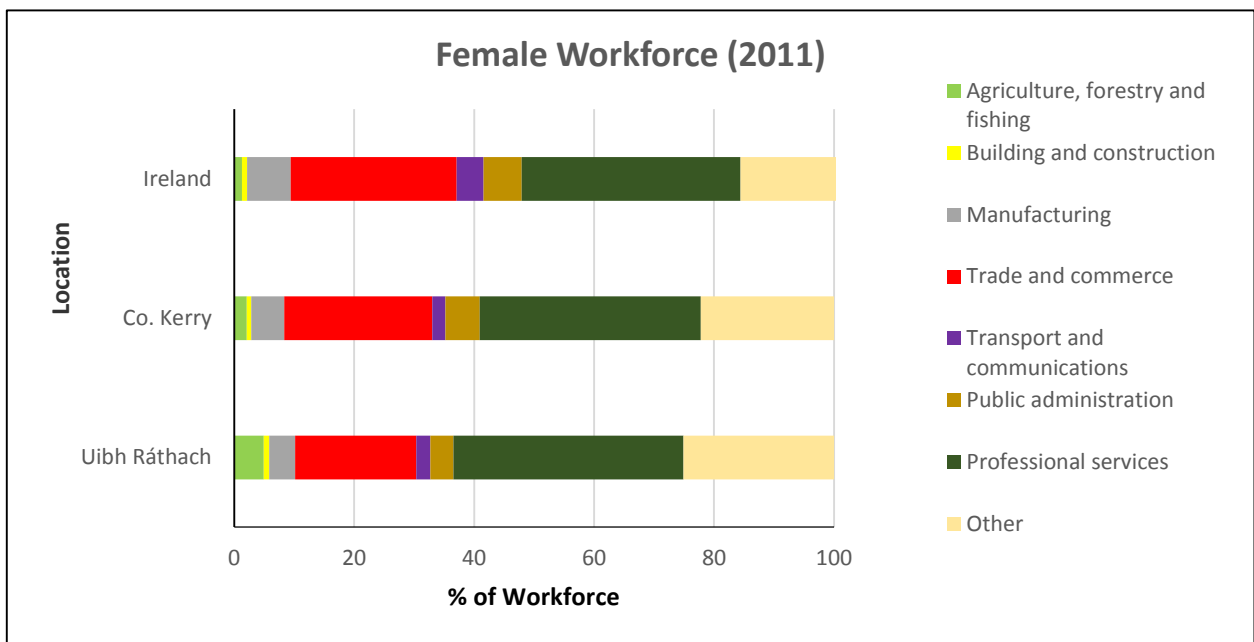


Figure 22: Female Workforce by Occupational Activity and Selected Location (2011)



As the following table shows, Údarás na Gaeltachta has invested almost €1.7m directly in local firms, thereby creating jobs and promoting economic development. This investment in economic development is in addition to the other ÚnaG activities in respect of community development, the provision of business and incubation spaces, cultural and language promotion and external representation of, and advocacy on behalf of Gaeltacht areas.

Table 4: Investments (Direct Grant Expenditure) in Údarás na Gaeltachta Client Companies in Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh, 2002 – 2015.

Firm / Individual	Address	Grants Paid													Total Amount of Grants 2002 to 2015		
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		2015	
Forbairt na Dromoda Teo	Máistir Gaoithe			€25,885		€3,075		€24,507	€44,889							€	96,496
Táinig Tréadach (Baile na Sceilge) Teo	Baile an Sceilge	€ 14,973	€53,541	€33,849	€12,595	€33,707	€96,388	€45,225	€15,600	€55,532						€	360,416
Invertec Ltd	Máistir Gaoithe							€48,344	€95,589							€	149,933
Damen Duff	Achadh Tibraid							€30,000								€	30,000
Sarah Rogerson & James Duff	Achadh Tibraid													€9,000		€	9,000
Vincent Van Der Velde	An Coireán					€3,641	€5,000									€	13,641
Cumann Titheachta na Dromoda Teo	An Coireán						€94,280									€	94,280
Micheál Ó Crowley	An Coireán					€20,950										€	20,950
Nollaig agus Wenoy Uí Dhonghaille	An Coireán							€20,000								€	20,000
Micheál Ó Súilleabháin	An Coireán								€9,000							€	9,000
Eanna de Buis	An Coireán									€4,000	€4,000					€	8,000
Sceilge Teo	An Coireán									€9,000	€4,000					€	12,000
Antóin Ó Néill	An Coireán										€9,000					€	9,000
Sarah Rogerson & James Duff	An Garraí Glas															€	8,000
Pádraig Ó Sé	An tImleach Mór	€ 1,300														€	1,300
Ruiseál MacSeáin	An tImleach Mór	€ 3,175	€3,174				€7,250									€	20,849
Seacláid na Sceilge Teo	An tImleach Mór	€5,210														€	5,210
Michael Herrman	An tImleach Mór															€	108,002
Comhchoiste Ghaeilteachtaí Charraí Theas Teo	Ceann Eich			€27,394												€	15,000
Seán Ó Donghaille	Cathair Dónall	€ 3,174														€	54,345
Ciarán Ó Móráin	Cathair Dónall	€ 4,699	€1,727													€	3,174
Brid Uí Mhóráin agus Seán Ó Sé	Cathair Dónall					€90,000										€	6,426
Inléanta Teo	Cathair Dónall							€24,000								€	30,000
Seán MacGearailt	Cathair Dónall							€4,324								€	24,000
Keryann Ó Feargháil	Cathair Dónall									€4,000	€4,000					€	8,000
Vincent Hyland	Cathair Dónall									€9,000						€	8,000
Muiris Ó Murchú	Cathair Dónall									€9,000						€	8,000
Seán Mac Gearailt	Cathair Dónall															€	8,000
Jeanette Mhic Dhómhnaill	Cathair Dónall															€	3,750
Sambha Ó Scollai	Cathair Sadhbhín		€1,329											€3,750		€	8,000
Comhchoiste Ghaeilteachtaí Charraí Theas Teo	Cathair Sadhbhín				€9,541	€12,926	€10,855	€4,660			€5,408	€6,227				€	1,329
Iascaigh Oiléan Eithneáin Teo	Máistir Gaoithe			€57,500												€	48,637
Invertec Ltd	Máistir Gaoithe				€99,115		€134,682							€2,844		€	221,259
Iveragh Co-Op Society Ltd	Máistir Gaoithe				€15,000											€	15,000
An Chorpáid Somair/Creidimheasa Teo	Máistir Gaoithe				€96,000	€69,160										€	105,160
Máire Ní Mhurchú	Máistir Gaoithe					€7,500										€	15,000
Aisling Van Dervelde	Máistir Gaoithe						€4,500									€	9,000
Inny Garden Services Ltd	Máistir Gaoithe						€44,008									€	50,465
Bernadette Ní Chiosáin	Máistir Gaoithe								€6,000							€	12,000
Institiúid Teicneolaíochta Trá Uí	Máistir Gaoithe								€548							€	548
Nicola Hawkins	Máistir Gaoithe										€9,000					€	8,000
Iomlán		€ 27,321	€ 81,249	€ 134,628	€ 80,651	€ 108,872	€ 299,223	€ 331,597	€ 261,898	€ 217,967	€ 75,589	€ 37,428	€ 55,185	€ 22,594	€ 22,250	€	1,896,452

4.7: Agriculture

An agricultural census is compiled every 10 years in Ireland. A census questionnaire is sent to every agricultural holding in the state where the area farmed is at least one hectare. Farms less than 1 hectare which specifically engage in intensive agricultural activities (pigs, poultry, mushroom houses) are also provided a questionnaire to complete. This dataset provides an in-depth analysis of key spatial and temporal trends pertaining to specific agricultural variables. These include: farm size; number of farm workers; number of livestock; size of tillage holdings; and age of farmer. The smallest spatial unit by which data can be derived from the Census of Agriculture is Electoral Division (ED). Therefore, the Census of Agriculture data does not correlate with the boundaries of the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht and encompasses a larger geographical foot-print than the official boundaries of the Gaeltacht. Furthermore, some EDs have been amalgamated by the CSO, thereby ensuring the confidentiality of respondents who completed the Census of Agriculture. Hence, no individual farmer can be identified from this dataset. The EDs included in the analysis for this report include:

- Bahagha
- Ballinskelligs
- Ballybrack
- Caherdaniel
- Derrynane
- Derriana / Cloon (amalgamated)
- Emlagh
- Loughcurrane
- Mastergeehy / Canuig (amalgamated)
- St. Finan's
- Teeraneragh

For the compilation of this section of the report, data has been extracted from the 1991, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Agriculture. A full break-down of selected Census of Agriculture variables by ED for the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht are outlined in Appendix 4.

Farm Size

The average size of farm holdings is measured by calculating the Agricultural Area Utilised (AAU) for a specific geographic area. The AAU refers to ‘the combined area under crops, silage, hay pasture and rough grazing land in use (including fallow land). Areas under roads, tracks, water, bog, marsh, rocks, unused rough grazing lands, buildings etc. are excluded’ (CSO, 2012c, p.100). The CSO records AAUs in hectares. Farm holdings have a tendency to be larger in the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht in comparison to Co. Kerry, South – West region and the state (Figures 23 – 25). This is due to the marginal quality of the land, with a significant proportion only suitable for rough grazing. Similar to other locations in Ireland, there is evidence of rationalisation and consolidation of farm holdings. The proportion of farms less than 20 hectares has reduced significantly between 1991 and 2010, whilst there has been a corresponding increase in the proportion of farm holdings larger than 50 hectares. This implies smaller farm holdings have become financially unviable / unsustainable and it has led to the merger and acquisition of small holdings into a larger entity (consolidation). According to the 2010 Census of Agriculture, over 55% of farms were larger than 30 hectares in the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht, with only 10% being less than 10 hectares. These proportions differ significantly from the national, regional and county averages (Figure 25).

Figure 23: Percentage of Farm Holdings Classified by Farm Size – AAU (1991)

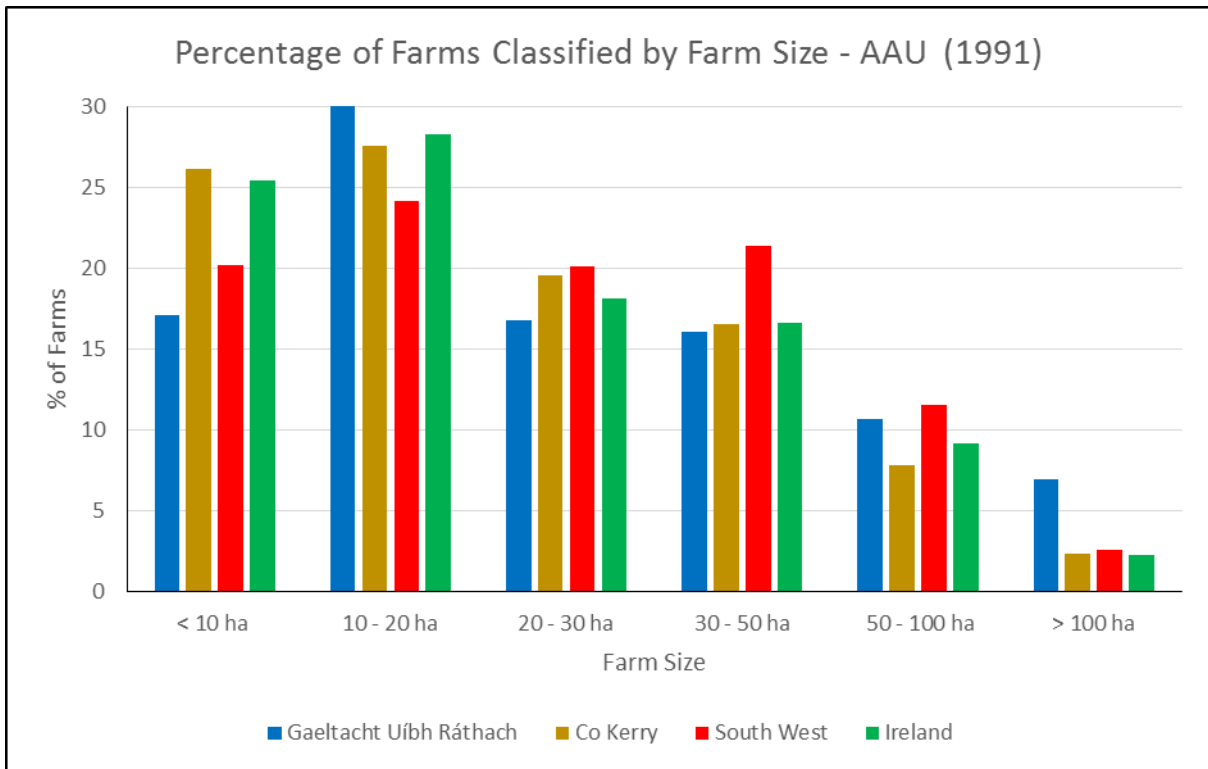


Figure 24: Percentage of Farm Holdings by Farm Holdings Classified by Farm Size (2000)

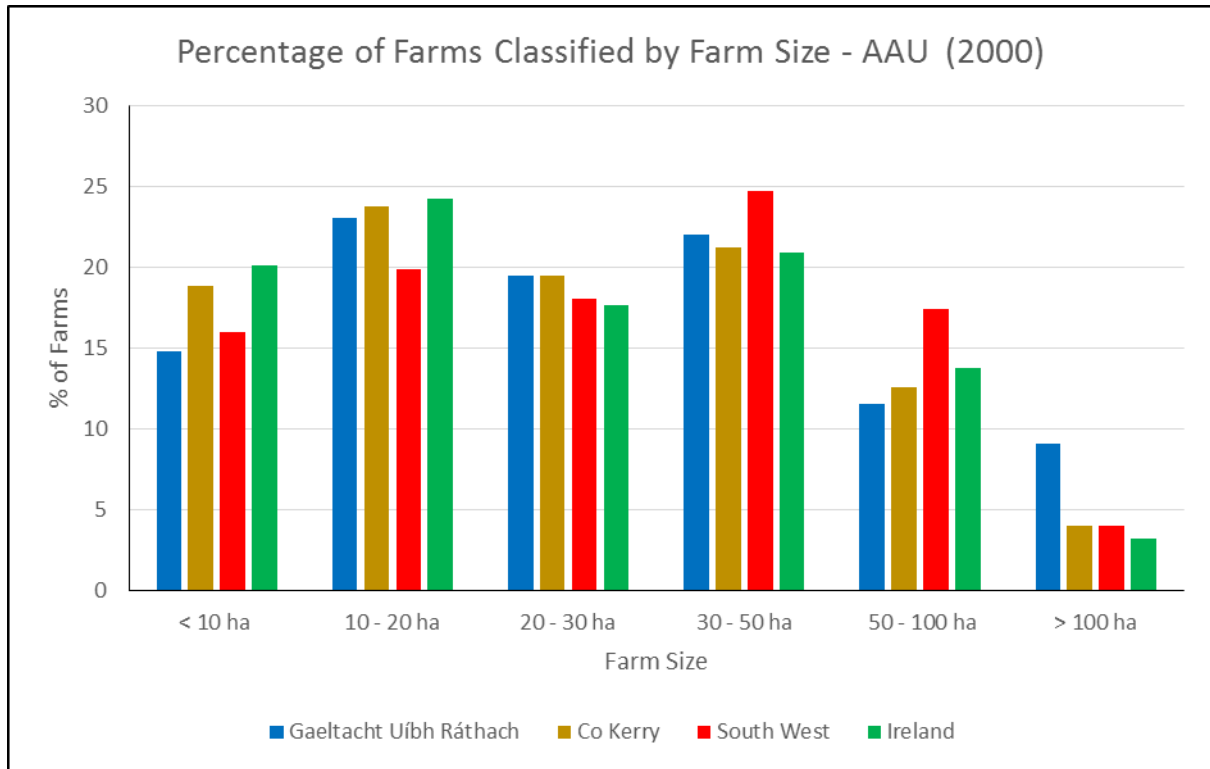
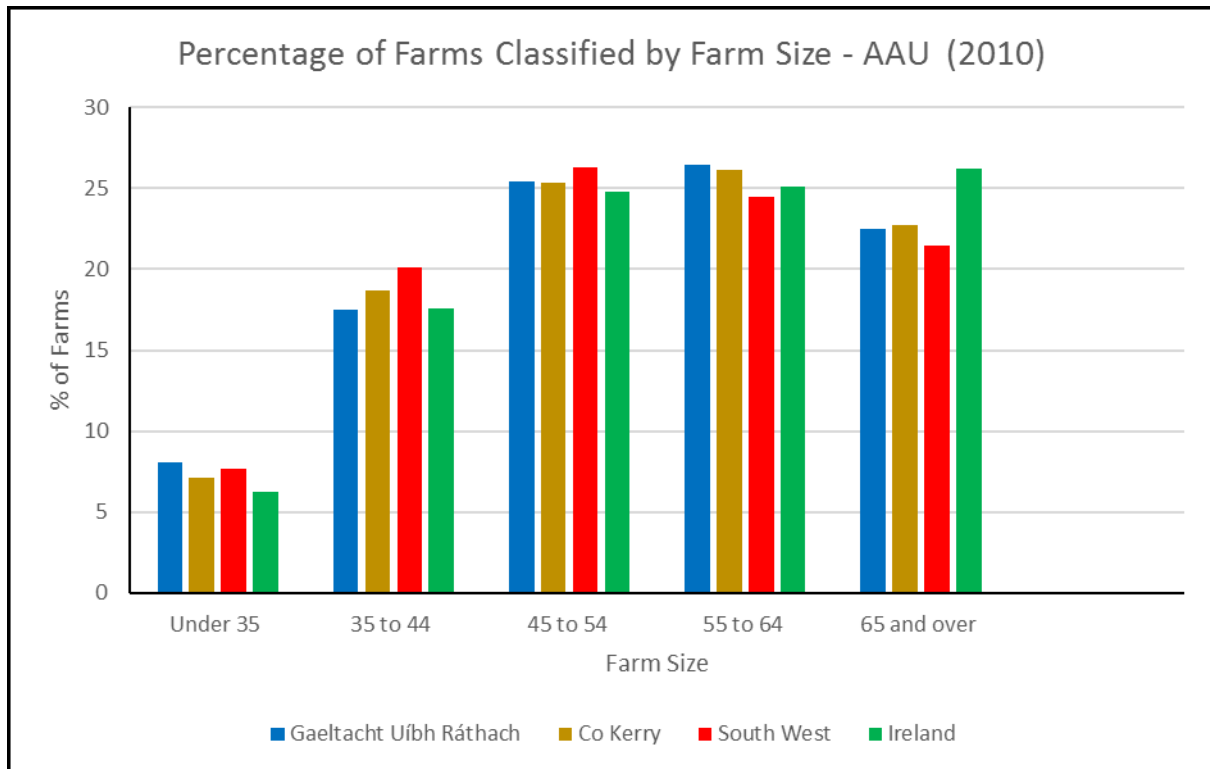


Figure 25: Percentage of Farm Holdings Classified by Farm Size – AAU (2010)



Agricultural Activity

Agricultural activity in the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht is primarily confined to the rearing of sheep and cattle. The majority of land being farmed in this area is categorised as being suitable for rough grazing. This marginal land quality prohibits large-scale commercial farming practices and therefore, agricultural activities can be considered subsistent. According to the 2010 Census of Agriculture, the number of dairy cows is minimal (75). The number of livestock (cattle, cows, ewes and other sheep) has declined significantly between 1991 and 2010 (Figure 26). A number of contributorily factors can help explain this decline – increasing age profile of farmers; reduction in number of farm holdings; fluctuations in the price of lamb / beef on global markets; and reductions in financial supports offered by the state. Due to the poor soil quality, it is not financially feasible to grow tillage crops. According to the Censuses of Agriculture, there has been an increase in the number of hectares categorised as pasture with an accompanying reduction in the number of hectares being categorised as rough grazing. This could be attributable to remediation activities initiated by farmers to improve soil quality. The proportion of land devoted to hay cultivation has remained static whilst there has been a continuous small growth in the amount of land devoted to silage cultivation between the 1991 and 2010 Censuses of Agriculture (Figure 27).

Figure 26: Number of Livestock by Agricultural Census Year in Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht

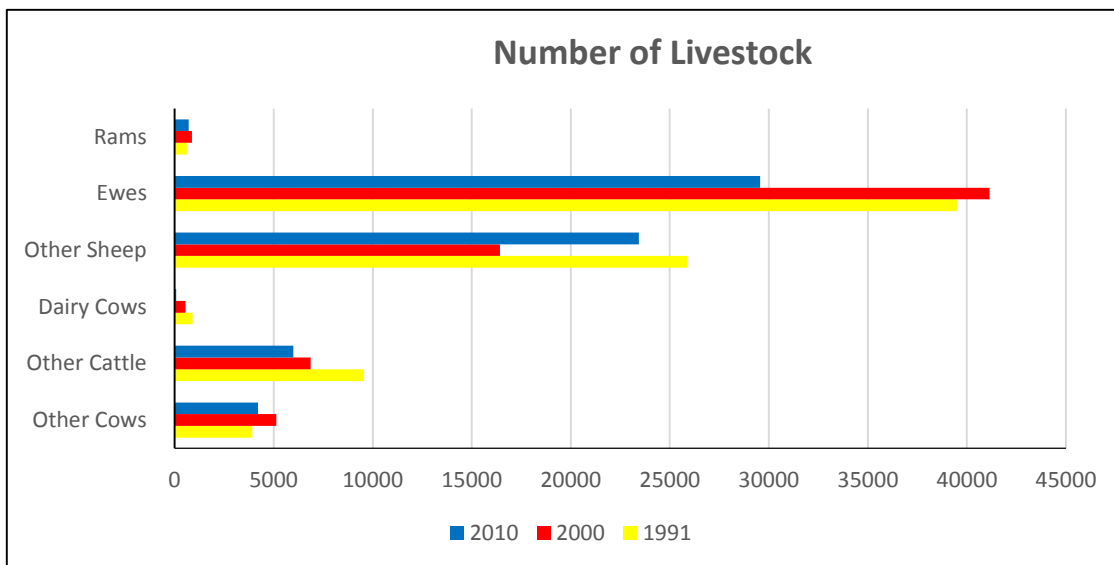
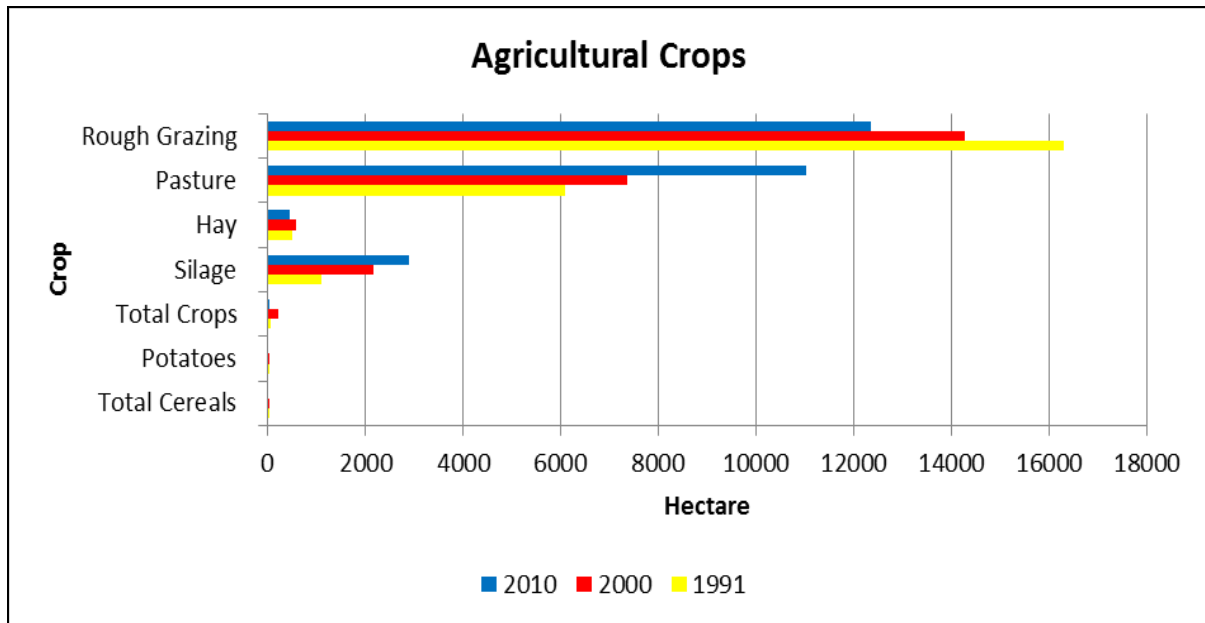


Figure 27: Number of Hectares by Agricultural Crop and Census Year in Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht



Age Profile of Farm Holder

Similar to other geographical scales (county and state), the age profile of farm holders (legal owners of family farms) has been increasing gradually between the 1991, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Agriculture (Figures 28 – 30). This is due to a gradual reduction in the proportion of farmers aged less than 35 years. According to the 2010 Census of Agriculture, 8% of farmers in Uíbh Ráthach were under 35 years of age in comparison to a national average of 6%. The succession of farm holdings from one generation to the next is possibly being hampered in the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht due to the marginal land quality, thereby making agricultural activities financially unviable. This subsistent model acts as a deterrent for young people in ‘taking over’ the family farm. The 1991 Census of Agriculture states that the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht (29.31%) had a higher proportion of farm holders aged 65+ years in comparison to Co. Kerry (21.16%), South West region (18.71%) and the state (22.75%). However, the latest figures from the 2010 Census of Agriculture suggest that the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht (22.47%), Co. Kerry (22.74%) and South West region (21.49%) lag behind the national average (26.25%) with respect to the proportion of farmers over the age of 65 years. However, 48.91% of farmers are aged over 55 years in the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht.

Figure 28: Percentage of Farms by Age of Holder (1991)

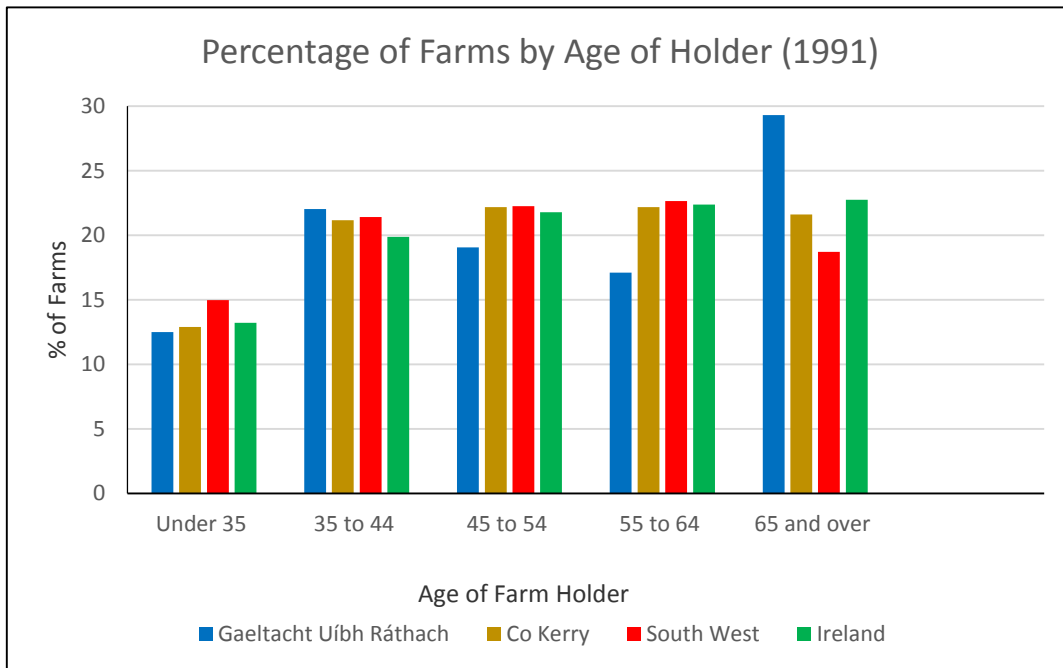


Figure 29: Percentage of Farms by Age of Holder (2000)

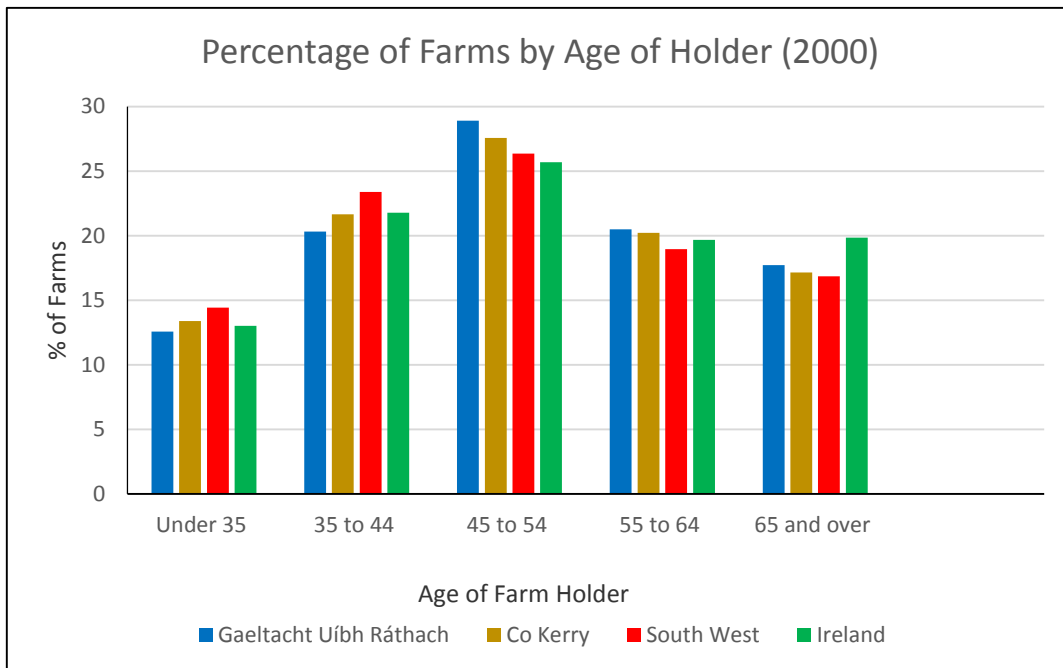
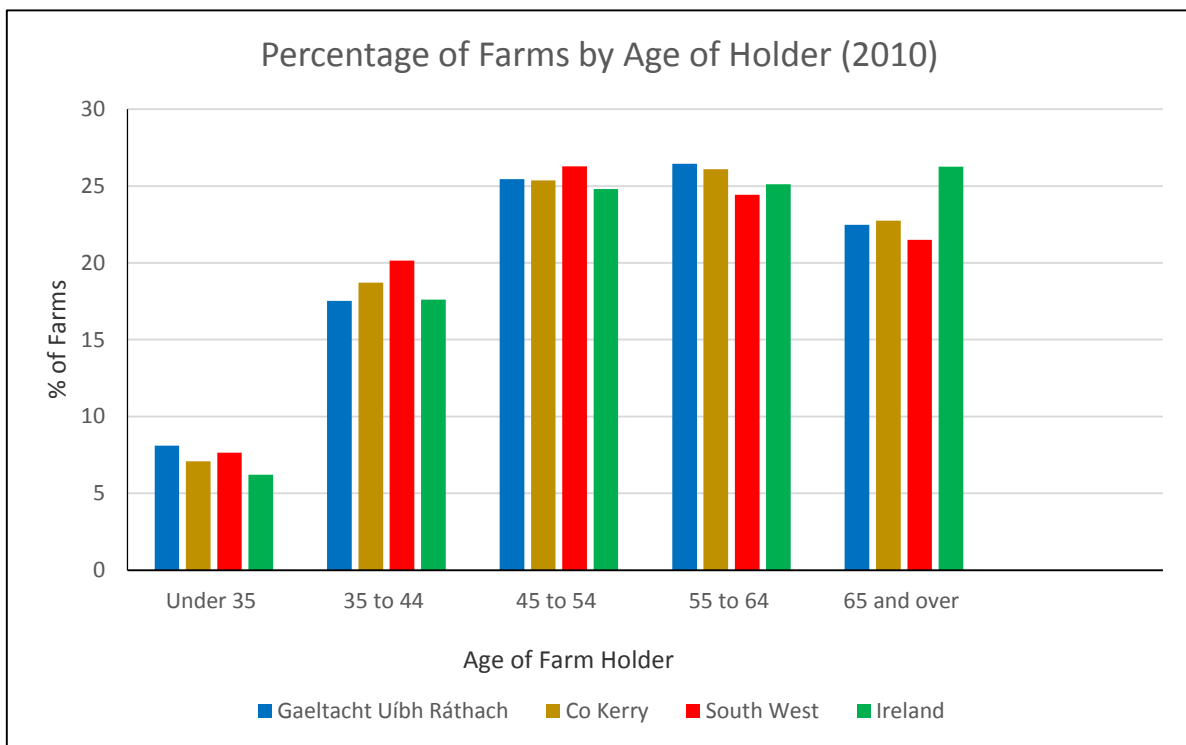


Figure 30: Percentage of Farms by Age of Holder (2010)



5. Summary of Key Findings

The following provides a summary of key socio-economic and demographic findings (discerned from the Censuses of Population) with respect to Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh.

- The population of the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht has decreased from 3,036 (1956) to 1,797 (2011). This equates to a 41% decline. This contrasts to a 17.51% average population growth rate for Gaeltacht areas within the same timeframe.
- The population within the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht is increasingly concentrated in and around Waterville and in coastal locations adjacent to the N70 (Ring of Kerry).
- The Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht recorded a higher elderly dependency ratio than the county and state average.
- The number of uninhabited townlands in the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht and immediate hinterland has increased by 385% between 2006 (13) and 2011 (63).
- There are 1,818 vacant buildings situated within the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht, with the majority located along the coastline.
- In tandem with the significant decline in population within the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht, there was a reduction of 1,084 persons speaking Irish between 1961 and 2002, with the steepest decline (568) occurring in the 1960s.
- According to the 2011 Census of Population, 13% of Irish speakers did not speak the language, whilst 39% speak it less frequently than once a week
- The labour force participation rate in Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh has remained consistently lower across all census years for males and females than the county and national average.
- There is a strong tradition of pluriactivity, whereby the workforce is engaging in numerous economic activities (with a particular emphasis on agriculture and tourism).
- There has been a 25% decline in the proportion of males employed in agriculture between 1981 (63%) and 2011 (38%).
- The female workforce is primarily employed in trade and commerce; and professional service activities rather than agriculture, forestry and fishing.
- Agricultural holdings can be categorised as marginal / subsistent in the Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht, with an increasing age profile of farmers and reduction in the number of livestock, particularly sheep / ewes.

Appendix 1 – Key Demographic and Socio-Economic Variables

2016 Census of Population

Indicator	Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh	Co. Kerry	State	% Co. Kerry	% of State
Population density (pop. per ED land area)	7.99	31.54	69.49	25.33	11.49
Population Change, 2011 – 2016	-1.05	1.41	3.70	n/a	n/a
Population change, 2002 – 2016	-1.60	11.34	21.46	n/a	n/a
Population Change, 1991 – 2016	-10.60	21.05	34.95	n/a	n/a
Population Change, 1981 – 2016	-15.72	20.19	38.18	n/a	n/a
Population Change, 1971 – 2016	-21.16	30.84	59.76	n/a	n/a

2011 Census of Population

Indicator	Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh	Co. Kerry	State	% Co. Kerry	% of State
Population density (pop. per ED land area)	8.07	31.10	67.01	25.96	12.05
Population change, 2002 – 2011	1.66	9.79	17.13	16.93	9.68
Population Change, 1991 – 2011	-7.64	19.37	30.14	n/a	n/a
Population Change, 1981 – 2011	-12.94	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Population Change, 1971 – 2011	-18.55	29.02	54.06	n/a	n/a
Youth dependency	30.14	30.84	31.87	97.70	94.56
Elderly dependency	30.28	22.06	17.42	137.30	173.83
Demographic vitality ratio	0.75	1.32	1.88	57.22	40.07
% Irish	90.30	87.67	86.78	103.00	104.06
% Other EU 27 (incl. UK)	8.15	9.04	8.55	90.18	95.38
% Rest of the world	0.63	2.20	3.48	28.69	18.10
% early school leavers – m	45.34	38.57	34.46	117.55	131.58
% early school leavers – f	33.91	29.95	27.01	113.22	125.55
% 3rd-level – m	14.17	16.74	22.17	84.62	63.92
% 3rd-level – f	24.37	23.72	29.32	102.75	83.12
% Irish Speakers	59.76	45.94	40.60	130.08	147.20
% Irish speakers aged 3 or over: Daily within education system	23.30	26.54	29.26	87.78	79.63
% Irish speakers aged 3 or over: Daily within and outside education system	2.46	2.53	2.17	97.25	113.47
% Irish speakers aged 3 or over: Daily outside education system	7.49	4.92	3.13	152.12	239.14
% Irish speakers aged 3 or over: Weekly outside education system	13.98	6.82	5.81	205.02	240.52
% Irish speakers aged 3 or over: Less often outside education system	38.95	36.58	34.23	106.48	113.78
% Irish speakers aged 3 or over: never outside education system	12.93	21.64	24.53	59.76	52.72
Labour force participation rate – m	66.55	67.55	69.37	98.51	95.93
Labour force participation rate – f	50.93	52.70	55.45	96.65	91.85
Employment rate – m	52.72	51.92	53.88	101.54	97.84
Employment rate – f	42.57	44.88	47.13	94.85	90.32
Unemployment rate – m	20.78	23.14	22.32	89.80	93.12
Unemployment rate – f	16.41	14.83	15.00	110.67	109.42
% at work in agriculture, forestry and fishing - m	37.77	16.39	8.43	230.43	448.10
% at work in building and construction - m	12.77	9.83	8.40	129.97	152.08
% at work in manufacturing – m	6.04	14.46	15.50	41.80	38.99
% at work in trade and commerce - m	10.03	19.62	23.94	51.11	41.89
% at work in transport and communications - m	4.40	6.21	11.34	70.78	38.76
% at work in public administration - m	2.61	5.10	6.28	51.21	41.56
% at work in professional services - m	8.79	10.59	11.94	82.99	73.63
% at work in other – m	17.58	17.80	14.17	98.77	124.08
% at work in agriculture, forestry and fishing - f	4.91	2.12	1.30	231.83	377.62
% at work in building and construction - f	0.91	0.73	0.84	124.69	108.23

% at work in manufacturing – f	4.36	5.51	7.26	79.18	60.11
% at work in trade and commerce - f	20.18	24.65	26.71	81.87	75.56
% at work in transport and communications - f	2.36	2.22	4.49	106.36	52.64
% at work in public administration - f	3.82	5.69	6.32	67.11	60.41
% at work in professional services - f	38.36	36.89	36.51	104.00	105.08
% at work in other – f	25.09	22.19	16.57	113.07	151.42
% HH with PCs	62.07	66.80	72.71	92.91	85.37
% HH with internet access	60.11	64.88	71.84	92.65	83.67
% HH no car	11.52	15.11	17.57	76.22	65.57
% travel to work/school by private motorised vehicle	58.67	69.58	63.13	84.32	92.93
% travel to work/school by public transport	18.66	8.65	12.87	215.60	144.97
% disability	11.60	13.17	12.98	88.04	89.35
% carers	5.98	5.00	4.35	119.43	137.38
% families with children under 15	40.69	45.62	48.62	89.20	83.70
% families with children over 15	44.53	40.00	37.06	111.32	120.15
% families with children under and over 15	14.78	14.39	14.32	102.75	103.19

2002 Census of Population

Indicator	Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh	Co. Kerry	State	% Co. Kerry	% of State
Population density (pop. per ED land area)	8.12	28.32	57.21	28.66	14.19
Population change, 1991 – 2002	-9.15	8.72	11.10	N/a	N/a
Youth dependency	39.04	30.49	40.55	128.04	96.29
Elderly dependency	25.98	20.78	16.43	125.01	158.14
Demographic vitality ratio	1.00	1.49	2.10	66.86	47.60
% Irish	92.25	92.35	92.91	99.88	99.28
% Non-Irish	7.75	7.65	7.09	101.41	109.38
% early school leavers – m	57.66	50.00	44.66	115.33	129.11
% early school leavers – f	51.10	42.33	40.61	120.70	125.81
% 3rd-level – m	9.35	10.89	14.80	85.93	63.20
% 3rd-level – f	11.33	13.18	15.43	85.98	73.48
% Irish Speakers	63.72	47.75	41.88	133.45	152.14
% Irish speakers aged 3 or over: Daily	26.83	24.20	21.61	110.88	124.13
% Irish speakers aged 3 or over: Weekly	15.78	10.08	9.87	156.52	159.88
% Irish speakers aged 3 or over: Less Often	45.15	39.28	37.26	114.94	121.17
% Irish speakers aged 3 or over: Never	10.35	24.16	29.26	42.85	35.38
Labour force participation rate – m	66.14	67.23	69.87	98.38	94.66
Labour force participation rate – f	36.44	43.35	47.04	84.07	77.47
Employment rate – m	59.99	67.23	63.28	89.22	94.79
Employment rate – f	33.75	40.10	43.27	84.17	78.01
Unemployment rate – m	9.31	9.91	9.43	93.96	98.73
Unemployment rate – f	7.38	7.49	8.01	98.46	92.04
% at work in agriculture, forestry and fishing - m	32.94	17.24	9.27	191.01	355.36
% at work in building and construction - m	23.87	16.50	14.74	144.68	161.94
% at work in manufacturing – m	9.07	17.48	18.95	51.88	47.85
% at work in trade and commerce - m	8.95	17.05	24.33	52.48	36.79
% at work in transport and communications - m	4.06	5.13	7.40	79.13	54.80
% at work in public administration - m	2.74	3.56	5.37	77.11	51.12
% at work in professional services - m	5.25	6.82	6.71	76.99	78.24
% at work in other – m	13.13	16.22	13.23	80.93	99.23
% at work in agriculture, forestry and fishing - f	2.81	1.53	1.18	183.49	238.14
% at work in building and construction - f	0.70	0.91	1.08	77.41	65.18
% at work in manufacturing – f	11.24	10.25	11.74	109.69	95.73
% at work in trade and commerce - f	25.29	25.55	30.48	98.98	82.98
% at work in transport and communications - f	1.17	3.24	3.76	36.16	31.10
% at work in public administration - f	4.22	5.47	6.34	77.08	66.45
% at work in professional services - f	22.95	29.00	27.74	79.15	82.73
% at work in other – f	31.62	24.06	17.67	131.43	178.94
% HH with PCs	32.65	35.82	43.49	91.15	75.09
% HH with internet access	25.20	28.14	34.05	89.54	74.00
% HH no car	17.48	20.16	21.66	86.71	80.71

% travel to work/school by private motorised vehicle	45.06	55.16	53.95	81.70	83.53
% travel to work/school by public transport	23.17	12.87	15.49	180.03	149.54
% disability	8.14	8.68	8.26	93.79	98.46
% carers	5.56	4.50	4.02	123.64	138.59
% families with children under 15	35.21	43.42	44.25	81.08	79.57
% families with children over 15	38.63	36.40	36.32	106.14	106.37
% families with children under and over 15	26.16	20.18	19.43	129.65	134.61

1991 Census of Population

Indicator	Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh	Co. Kerry	State	% Co. Kerry	% of State
Population density (pop. per ED land area)	8.93	26.05	51.50	34.30	17.35
Population change, 1981 – 1991	-5.73	-0.71	2.39	N/a	n/a
Youth dependency	43.90	44.08	43.10	99.60	101.86
Elderly dependency	33.75	24.87	18.46	135.67	182.78
Demographic vitality ratio	0.87	1.33	1.86	65.20	46.61
% Irish Speakers	57.32	39.20	32.50	146.23	176.37
Labour force participation rate – m	69.30	69.45	71.72	99.78	96.63
Labour force participation rate – f	26.16	30.85	35.88	84.81	72.92
Employment rate – m	57.48	56.71	58.55	101.36	98.17
Employment rate – f	21.51	26.91	30.82	79.95	69.81
Unemployment rate – m	17.05	18.34	18.36	92.97	92.91
Unemployment rate – f	17.77	12.77	14.11	139.12	125.97
% at work in agriculture and fishing - m	50.97	32.67	19.12	156.03	266.57
% at work in mining - m	0.12	0.49	0.75	25.02	16.25
% at work in manufacturing – m	6.81	17.28	20.51	39.42	33.21
% at work in building- m	18.00	1.95	1.38	925.57	1304.38
% at work in electricity and gas - m	1.09	10.38	9.77	10.55	11.21
% at work in commerce – m	6.33	15.04	18.47	42.06	34.24
% at work in transport – m	2.19	4.48	7.45	48.91	29.39
% at work in public administration - m	1.82	3.96	7.01	46.04	26.03
% at work in professional services - m	3.89	7.37	9.59	52.84	40.61
% at work in other – m	8.76	6.39	5.95	137.12	147.33
% at work in agriculture and fishing - f	16.12	7.67	3.94	210.03	409.30
% at work in mining – f	0.00	0.23	0.11	0.00	0.00
% at work in manufacturing – f	6.23	14.43	16.32	43.16	38.16
% at work in building- f	3.30	0.35	0.41	937.99	795.47
% at work in electricity and gas – f	0.37	0.83	0.97	44.22	37.68
% at work in commerce –f	14.29	23.07	24.16	61.92	59.14
% at work in transport –f	2.56	2.26	3.45	113.49	74.33
% at work in public administration - f	2.56	5.35	5.77	47.95	44.43
% at work in professional services - f	19.05	27.68	31.00	68.81	61.45
% at work in other – f	35.53	18.13	13.86	196.03	256.28
% HH no car	37.60	32.87	34.04	114.39	110.46
% travel to work/school by private motorised vehicle	21.41	42.33	48.00	50.58	44.61
% travel to work/school by public transport	12.05	1.06	9.43	1137.39	127.84
% Disability (pop 15+)	3.52	3.34	3.11	105.46	113.13

1981 Census of Population

Indicator	Gaeltacht Uíbh Ráthaigh	Co. Kerry	State	% Co. Kerry	% of State
Population density (pop. per ED land area)	9.48	26.24	50.29	36.12	18.85
Population change, 1971 – 1981	-6.45	8.87	15.62	n/a	n/a
Youth dependency	47.55	50.87	51.40	93.47	92.52
Elderly dependency	38.50	24.63	18.17	156.30	211.92
Demographic vitality ratio	0.64	1.31	1.87	49.02	34.48
% Primary or Not stated	58.28	51.77	45.55	112.58	127.95
% Post-Secondary	5.15	6.27	7.69	82.17	66.94
% Irish Speakers	63.16	37.60	31.60	167.99	199.89
Labour force participation rate	52.89	49.68	48.54	106.45	108.96
Employment rate – m	58.00	62.78	67.73	92.38	85.63
Employment rate – f	16.09	22.05	27.30	72.96	58.94
Unemployment rate	17.33	13.02	10.49	133.06	165.27
% at work in agriculture and fishing - m	63.30	37.81	21.74	167.44	291.19
% at work in mining - m	0.22	0.49	1.33	44.43	16.36
% at work in manufacturing – m	3.04	16.94	21.56	17.95	14.10
% at work in building- m	13.46	13.00	12.26	103.59	109.83
% at work in electricity and gas - m	0.76	2.06	1.61	36.88	47.26
% at work in commerce – m	5.21	12.18	16.39	42.79	31.79
% at work in transport – m	3.69	4.28	6.92	86.26	53.32
% at work in public administration - m	2.17	2.85	6.03	76.24	36.01
% at work in professional services - m	3.47	6.11	8.05	56.88	43.19
% at work in other – m	4.67	4.30	4.11	108.65	113.47
% at work in agriculture and fishing - f	20.00	8.15	3.88	245.39	515.80
% at work in mining – f	0.00	0.03	0.12	0.00	0.00
% at work in manufacturing – f	8.50	17.23	19.38	49.33	43.87
% at work in building- f	1.00	0.75	0.93	133.90	107.64
% at work in electricity and gas – f	1.00	0.42	0.43	236.90	230.18
% at work in commerce –f	17.50	22.87	22.94	76.52	76.29
% at work in transport –f	6.00	3.50	4.04	171.62	148.48
% at work in public administration - f	3.50	4.55	6.27	76.99	55.85
% at work in professional services - f	21.50	27.67	29.55	77.71	72.76
% at work in other – f	21.00	14.84	12.47	141.52	168.44
% disability (pop 15+)	5.30	4.29	3.45	123.72	153.57

Appendix 2

GAELTACHT AREAS ORDER, 1956 - Areas Covered

The Government, in exercise of the power conferred on them by section 2 of the Ministers and Secretaries (Amendment) Act, 1956 (No. 21 of 1956), hereby order as follows:—

1. This Order may be cited as the Gaeltacht Areas Order, 1956.
2. The district electoral divisions and parts of district electoral divisions specified in the Schedule to this Order are hereby determined to be Gaeltacht areas for the purposes of the Ministers and Secretaries (Amendment) Act, 1956 (No. 21 of 1956).

COUNTY OF KERRY.

1. The District Electoral Divisions of Ballinskelligs, Kilquaine, Kilmalkedar, Kinard, Dingle, Derriana, Dunquin, Dunurlin, Ventry, St. Finans, Glin, Mastergeehy, Marhin and Minard.
- 2.—(1) That part of the District Electoral Division of Ballybrack comprised in the Townlands of Caunteens, Gortnamackanee, Graigues, Inchfarrannagleragh Glebe, Eightercua, Shanaknock, Tooreens and Tooreenydunee.
(2) That part of the District Electoral Division of Bahaghs comprised in the Townland of Islandboy.
(3) That part of the District Electoral Division of Caherdaniel comprised in the Townlands of Coomnahorna West, Coomnahorna East, Glanbeg, Gortnakilly and Rath.
(4) That part of the District Electoral Division of Canuig comprised in the Townlands of Bunaderreen, Kealafreaghane West, Kealafreaghane East, Canuig, Kilmackerrin West, Kilmackerrin East, Coshcummeragh, Coomastow, Dromaragh, Foildrenagh, Inchiboy and Maulin.
(5) That part of the District Electoral Division of Darrynane comprised in the Townlands of Balleen, Cahernageeha, Coomatloukane, Darrynane Beg, Darrynane More, Farraniaragh, Loher, Reenearagh, Rineen and Toor.
(6) That part of the District Electoral Division of Emlagh comprised in the Townlands of Kineigh, Cloon, Farranahow, Garryglass, Emlaghdeenagh, Emlaghlea, Emlaghmore West, Enilaghmore East, Emlaghnamuck, Mweelin, Maulnahone, Muingydowda, Murreagh, Reenroe and Tullig.
(7) That part of the District Electoral Division of Loughcurrane comprised in the Townlands of Caherbarnagh, Cloghvoola, Commanes and Glanbeg.
(8) That part of the District Electoral Division of Teeraneeragh comprised in the Townlands of Fermoyle and Sussa.

Appendix 3: Townland Profile

SID	Electoral Division	POP-2002	HH-2002	POP-2006	HH-2006	Pop-2011	HH-2011	VacBuild-2011	VacRate-2011 %	Pop Change 02 - 11	Pop Change 02 - 11 %	Pop Change 06 - 11	Pop Change 06 - 11 %
Abbey Island	013 Doire Fhionáin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aghagadda	023 Toghroinn Fhionáin	16	7	15	7	12	7	1	12.5	-4	-25.00	-3	-20.00
Aghanboy	023 Toghroinn Fhionáin	16	7	13	6	16	6	4	40	0	0.00	3	23.08
Aghatubrid	015 An tImleach	20	8	20	9	31	11	8	42.1	11	55.00	11	55.00
Aghort	020 Máistir Gaoithe	17	5	16	8	14	6	11	64.7	-3	-17.65	-2	-12.50
Allaghee Beg (North)	020 Máistir Gaoithe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Allaghee Beg (South)	023 Toghroinn Fhionáin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Allaghee More	005 Baile an Sceilg	3	2	5	3	9	4	2	33	6	200.00	4	80.00
Ardcost	024 Trian Iarthach	88	23	87	26	77	25	19	43.2	-11	-12.50	-10	-11.49
Ardkearagh	013 Doire Fhionáin	6	4	4	4	13	6	12	63.2	7	116.67	9	225.00
Bahags	004 Na Beathacha	32	13	39	16	37	16	6	27.3	5	15.63	-2	-5.13
Ballard Lower	024 Trian Iarthach	13	6	8	5	5	4	3	42.9	-8	-61.54	-3	-37.50
Ballard Upper	024 Trian Iarthach	9	3	7	3	6	3	0	0	-3	-33.33	-1	-14.29
Balleen	013 Doire Fhionáin	4	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	-4	-100.00	-3	-100.00
Ballinskelligs	005 Baile an Sceilg	86	37	106	44	88	41	131	75.3	2	2.33	-18	-16.98
Ballybrack	006 An Baile Breac	45	15	54	18	38	15	20	55.6	-7	-15.56	-16	-29.63
Ballycarnahan	008 Cathair Dónall	33	12	39	15	43	18	47	72.3	10	30.30	4	10.26
Ballynabloun	023 Toghroinn Fhionáin	18	7	14	7	11	5	5	50	-7	-38.89	-3	-21.43
Ballynahow	023 Toghroinn Fhionáin	10	5	12	4	12	3	7	70	2	20.00	0	0.00
Ballynakilly	014 Doire Ianna	12	6	11	6	14	6	2	25	2	16.67	3	27.27
Baslickane	013 Doire Fhionáin	39	16	28	12	24	12	21	61.8	-15	-38.46	-4	-14.29
Beenbane	015 An tImleach	47	19	29	13	64	23	44	65.7	17	36.17	35	120.69
Behaghane	008 Cathair Dónall	38	16	49	19	51	22	30	57.7	13	34.21	2	4.08
Bolus	005 Baile an Sceilg	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	-2	-100.00	-2	-100.00

SID	Electoral Division	POP-2002	HH-2002	POP-2006	HH-2006	Pop-2011	HH-2011	VacBuild-2011	VacRate-2011 %	Pop Change 02 - 11	Pop Change 02 - 11 %	Pop Change 06 - 11	Pop Change 06 - 11 %
Boolakeel	005 Baile an Sceilg	5	4	11	6	7	4	3	37.5	2	40.00	-4	-36.36
Brackaharagh	008 Cathair Dónall	44	20	45	20	36	16	38	69.1	-8	-18.18	-9	-20.00
Breahig	019 Loch Luíoch	26	9	18	8	16	7	8	53.3	-10	-38.46	-2	-11.11
Bunaderreen	009 Ceannúigh	11	5	22	7	25	9	3	25	14	127.27	3	13.64
Caherbarnagh	019 Loch Luíoch	11	6	23	8	18	9	7	41.2	7	63.64	-5	-21.74
Caherdaniel	008 Cathair Dónall	59	20	63	24	37	19	47	71.2	-22	-37.29	-26	-41.27
Cahernageeha	013 Doire Fhíonáin	6	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	-6	-100.00	-4	-100.00
Cahersavane	019 Loch Luíoch	7	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	-7	-100.00	-3	-100.00
Canuig	005 Baile an Sceilg	14	6	12	4	14	4	4	50	0	0.00	2	16.67
Canuig	009 Ceannúigh	24	6	33	9	25	7	6	46.2	1	4.17	-8	-24.24
Cappagh	004 Na Beathacha	32	7	37	9	36	9	3	25	4	12.50	-1	-2.70
Cappamore	006 An Baile Breac	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	-2	-100.00	-2	-100.00
Cappanagroun	014 Doire Ianna	25	6	23	6	19	6	1	14.3	-6	-24.00	-4	-17.39
Cappawee	024 Trian Iarthach	5	3	6	3	0	0	0	0	-5	-100.00	-6	-100.00
Cashlagh	014 Doire Ianna	6	3	6	2	13	3	4	57.1	7	116.67	7	116.67
Cauteens	006 An Baile Breac	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Clodragh	014 Doire Ianna	13	4	10	4	9	4	0	0	-4	-30.77	-1	-10.00
Cloghaneanua	005 Baile an Sceilg	39	11	38	13	55	18	4	17.4	16	41.03	17	44.74
Cloghanecanuig	023 Toghroinn Fhíonáin	24	6	31	8	43	13	7	35	19	79.17	12	38.71
Cloghanecarhan	015 An tImleach	36	14	46	14	49	13	1	7.1	13	36.11	3	6.52
Cloghvoola	019 Loch Luíoch	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	-5	-100.00	-1	-100.00
Cloon	015 An tImleach	28	11	34	12	28	13	7	35	0	0.00	-6	-17.65
Cloonaghlin	014 Doire Ianna	3	1	2	1	0	0	2	100	-3	-100.00	-2	-100.00
Coad	008 Cathair Dónall	33	15	34	16	40	19	34	64.2	7	21.21	6	17.65
Coars	004 Na Beathacha	11	6	10	5	14	6	2	25	3	27.27	4	40.00
Commanes	019 Loch Luíoch	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	-4	-100.00

SID	Electoral Division	POP-2002	HH-2002	POP-2006	HH-2006	Pop-2011	HH-2011	VacBuild-2011	VacRate-2011 %	Pop Change 02 - 11	Pop Change 02 - 11 %	Pop Change 06 - 11	Pop Change 06 - 11 %
Cools	005 Baile an Sceilg	16	5	11	3	9	3	11	78.6	-7	-43.75	-2	-18.18
Coom	005 Baile an Sceilg	6	3	4	2	5	3	4	57.1	-1	-16.67	1	25.00
Coomakeoge	023 Toghroinn Fhionáin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Coomaspeara	014 Doire Ianna	4	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	-4	-100.00	-3	-100.00
Coomastow	009 Ceannúigh	6	4	6	3	6	3	2	40	0	0.00	0	0.00
Coomatloukane	013 Doire Fhionáin	34	15	36	16	38	15	29	64.4	4	11.76	2	5.56
Coomavoher	014 Doire Ianna	4	2	5	2	6	3	3	50	2	50.00	1	20.00
Coombaha	014 Doire Ianna	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-100.00	0	0.00
Coomdeeween	004 Na Beathacha	5	2	5	2	0	0	0	0	-5	-100.00	-5	-100.00
Coomduff	004 Na Beathacha	3	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	-3	-100.00	-4	-100.00
Coomleagh	004 Na Beathacha	3	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	-3	-100.00	-3	-100.00
Coomnahorna East	008 Cathair Dónall	17	5	20	7	22	6	4	40	5	29.41	2	10.00
Coomnahorna West	008 Cathair Dónall	4	3	8	4	15	7	2	22.2	11	275.00	7	87.50
Coomura	014 Doire Ianna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Cooryvanaheen	019 Loch Luíoch	10	2	8	2	0	0	0	0	-10	-100.00	-8	-100.00
Coshcummeragh	009 Ceannúigh	9	3	8	2	0	0	0	0	-9	-100.00	-8	-100.00
Curraghnanav	005 Baile an Sceilg	10	3	10	3	10	3	2	40	0	0.00	0	0.00
Curravaha	014 Doire Ianna	19	6	20	7	18	6	1	14.3	-1	-5.26	-2	-10.00
Curraoola	014 Doire Ianna	2	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	-2	-100.00	-3	-100.00
Deenish Island	013 Doire Fhionáin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derreen	014 Doire Ianna	15	5	16	5	13	6	0	0	-2	-13.33	-3	-18.75
Derreennagecha	014 Doire Ianna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Derrineden	019 Loch Luíoch	9	5	10	5	9	5	8	61.5	0	0.00	-1	-10.00
Derry Ianna	014 Doire Ianna	6	3	13	4	8	3	6	66.7	2	33.33	-5	-38.46
Derrynane Beg	013 Doire Fhionáin	20	11	14	8	16	8	61	88.4	-4	-20.00	2	14.29
Derrynane More	013 Doire Fhionáin	8	3	6	4	0	0	0	0	-8	-100.00	-6	-100.00

SID	Electoral Division	POP-2002	HH-2002	POP-2006	HH-2006	Pop-2011	HH-2011	VacBuild-2011	VacRate-2011 %	Pop Change 02 - 11	Pop Change 02 - 11 %	Pop Change 06 - 11	Pop Change 06 - 11 %
Doory	014 Doire Ianna	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	-2	-100.00	-2	-100.00
Doory	020 Máistir Gaoithe	2	2	3	2	0	0	3	100	-2	-100.00	-3	-100.00
Dromalonnhurt	014 Doire Ianna	15	4	16	4	20	6	2	25	5	33.33	4	25.00
Dromaragh	009 Ceannúigh	18	7	18	6	16	7	1	12.5	-2	-11.11	-2	-11.11
Dromkeare	019 Loch Luíoch	5	3	6	3	0	0	0	0	-5	-100.00	-6	-100.00
Dromnakilly	014 Doire Ianna	9	4	8	3	12	3	2	40	3	33.33	4	50.00
Dromod	020 Máistir Gaoithe	19	6	19	6	14	7	3	30	-5	-26.32	-5	-26.32
Ducalla	005 Baile an Sceilg	12	4	12	3	11	3	3	50	-1	-8.33	-1	-8.33
Dughile and Coomavanniha	014 Doire Ianna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Dungeagan	005 Baile an Sceilg	43	19	28	13	47	20	61	74.4	4	9.30	19	67.86
Eightercua	006 An Baile Breac	26	8	23	8	22	9	9	50	-4	-15.38	-1	-4.35
Emlaghmore East	015 An tImleach	7	2	17	4	27	8	4	33.3	20	285.71	10	58.82
Emlaghmore West	015 An tImleach	11	5	10	4	10	3	8	66.7	-1	-9.09	0	0.00
Emlaghnamuck	015 An tImleach	39	16	40	15	32	15	15	50	-7	-17.95	-8	-20.00
Emlaghpeastia	024 Trian Iarthach	28	9	31	10	24	10	4	28.6	-4	-14.29	-7	-22.58
Enmlaghreenagh	015 An tImleach	14	4	17	6	21	9	5	35.7	7	50.00	4	23.53
Enmlaghlea	015 An tImleach	8	2	8	3	9	4	1	20	1	12.50	1	12.50
Farraniaragh	013 Doire Fhíonáin	37	12	26	10	35	12	14	53.8	-2	-5.41	9	34.62
Farrannahow	015 An tImleach	21	8	17	8	18	8	9	52.9	-3	-14.29	1	5.88
Fermoyle	024 Trian Iarthach	94	36	79	37	89	41	25	37.3	-5	-5.32	10	12.66
Foildrenagh	009 Ceannúigh	12	3	12	2	13	3	0	0	1	8.33	1	8.33
Garrane North	004 Na Beathacha	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	20	-2	-100.00	-2	-100.00
Garrane South	004 Na Beathacha	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	25	-1	-100.00	-1	-100.00
Garrannafulla	015 An tImleach	20	7	26	9	32	12	3	50	12	60.00	6	23.08
Garreiny	020 Máistir Gaoithe	7	4	3	2	6	3	1	0	-1	-14.29	3	100.00

SID	Electoral Division	POP-2002	HH-2002	POP-2006	HH-2006	Pop-2011	HH-2011	VacBuild-2011	VacRate-2011 %	Pop Change 02 - 11	Pop Change 02 - 11 %	Pop Change 06 - 11	Pop Change 06 - 11 %
Garrough	008 Cathair Dónall	15	6	10	6	8	5	5	83.3	-7	-46.67	-2	-20.00
Garryglass	015 An tImleach	16	5	15	5	17	6	0	0	1	6.25	2	13.33
Glanbeg	008 Cathair Dónall	44	10	42	11	16	5	25	25	-28	-63.64	-26	-61.90
Glanbeg	019 Loch Luíoch	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	100	0	0.00	-5	-100.00
Glebe	004 Na Beathacha	13	3	13	4	7	3	1	33.3	-6	-46.15	-6	-46.15
Glenearah	023 Toghroinn Fhíonáin	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Gortatlea	014 Doire Ianna	11	4	15	6	14	6	3	0	3	27.27	-1	-6.67
Gortnakilly	008 Cathair Dónall	7	1	5	1	0	0	0	100	-7	-100.00	-5	-100.00
Gortnamackanee	006 An Baile Breac	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	-1	-100.00	-1	-100.00
Graigues	006 An Baile Breac	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0.00	-1	-100.00
Hog's Head Island	013 Doire Fhíonáin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horse Island	005 Baile an Sceilg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horse Island	005 Baile an Sceilg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inchee East	013 Doire Fhíonáin	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	54.5	-3	-100.00	-2	-100.00
Inchee West	013 Doire Fhíonáin	1	1	6	2	0	0	0	70	-1	-100.00	-6	-100.00
Inchfarrannagleragh	006 An Baile Breac	11	4	5	3	0	0	0	37.5	-11	-100.00	-5	-100.00
Inchiboy	009 Ceannúigh	1	1	12	5	18	5	2	28.6	17	1700.00	6	50.00
Inchinascarty	004 Na Beathacha	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	-2	-100.00
Inchinatunny	020 Máistir Gaoithe	5	2	8	3	7	3	0	20	2	40.00	-1	-12.50
Islandboy	004 Na Beathacha	16	4	16	4	16	4	2	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Kealafreaghane East	009 Ceannúigh	14	5	3	2	0	0	0	38.5	-14	-100.00	-3	-100.00
Kealafreaghane West	009 Ceannúigh	20	8	24	7	16	6	6	53.8	-4	-20.00	-8	-33.33
Keelnagore	004 Na Beathacha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38.5	0	0.00	0	0.00
Kildreelig	005 Baile an Sceilg	12	5	15	7	11	5	6	56	-1	-8.33	-4	-26.67
Killagurteen	019 Loch Luíoch	12	5	17	8	25	9	21	41.2	13	108.33	8	47.06
Killbuonia	023 Toghroinn Fhíonáin	22	9	27	11	30	10	6	36.6	8	36.36	3	11.11

SID	Electoral Division	POP-2002	HH-2002	POP-2006	HH-2006	Pop-2011	HH-2011	VacBuild-2011	VacRate-2011 %	Pop Change 02 - 11	Pop Change 02 - 11 %	Pop Change 06 - 11	Pop Change 06 - 11 %
Killeenleagh	014 Doire Ianna	6	5	12	5	14	9	4	0	8	133.33	2	16.67
Killognaveen South	004 Na Beathacha	15	8	14	7	12	6	0	0	-3	-20.00	-2	-14.29
Killoluaig	024 Trian Iarthach	3	2	4	3	6	4	1	25	3	100.00	2	50.00
Killonecaha	023 Toghroinn Fhíonáin	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	-3	-100.00	-2	-100.00
Killurly	005 Baile an Sceilg	15	6	18	7	21	8	5	0	6	40.00	3	16.67
Kilmackerrin East	009 Ceannúigh	16	6	15	6	9	6	7	37.5	-7	-43.75	-6	-40.00
Kilmackerrin West	009 Ceannúigh	14	7	13	6	22	8	5	0	8	57.14	9	69.23
Kinard East	005 Baile an Sceilg	23	9	16	8	33	11	14	0	10	43.48	17	106.25
Kinard West	005 Baile an Sceilg	41	13	37	13	47	19	14	100	6	14.63	10	27.03
Kineigh	015 An tImleach	49	21	52	21	74	26	15	55	25	51.02	22	42.31
Knockaneden	004 Na Beathacha	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	-2	-100.00	-2	-100.00
Knockroe	004 Na Beathacha	13	4	14	4	17	5	0	0	4	30.77	3	21.43
Knoppoge	014 Doire Ianna	7	3	7	3	7	3	1	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Lamb Island	013 Doire Fhíonáin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leabaleaha	005 Baile an Sceilg	16	5	12	4	13	5	3	0	-3	-18.75	1	8.33
Lehid	023 Toghroinn Fhíonáin	3	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	-3	-100.00	-3	-100.00
Lislonane	019 Loch Luíoch	2	1	5	2	0	0	0	70.8	-2	-100.00	-5	-100.00
Lissatinnig	014 Doire Ianna	7	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	-7	-100.00	0	0.00
Loher	013 Doire Fhíonáin	31	11	20	8	16	8	11	0	-15	-48.39	-4	-20.00
Maghygreenane	020 Máistir Gaoithe	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	61.5	-3	-100.00	-1	-100.00
Mastergeehy	020 Máistir Gaoithe	4	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	-4	-100.00	-4	-100.00
Maulagirkane	009 Ceannúigh	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	33.3	-2	-100.00	-2	-100.00
Maulin	013 Doire Fhíonáin	2	2	8	3	8	3	3	0	6	300.00	0	0.00
Maulnabrack	014 Doire Ianna	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	-2	-100.00	-3	-100.00
Maulnahone	015 An tImleach	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	-3	-100.00	-2	-100.00
Meelagulleen	005 Baile an Sceilg	15	7	18	7	13	7	17	77.8	-2	-13.33	-5	-27.78

SID	Electoral Division	POP-2002	HH-2002	POP-2006	HH-2006	Pop-2011	HH-2011	VacBuild-2011	VacRate-2011 %	Pop Change 02 - 11	Pop Change 02 - 11 %	Pop Change 06 - 11	Pop Change 06 - 11 %
Moylaun Island	013 Doire Fhíonáin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moyrisk	023 Toghroinn Fhíonáin	2	2	3	2	0	0	0	58.6	-2	-100.00	-3	-100.00
Muingydowda	015 An tImleach	5	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	-5	-100.00	-6	-100.00
Murreagh	015 An tImleach	79	25	84	31	75	30	48	0	-4	-5.06	-9	-10.71
Mweelin	015 An tImleach	1	1	5	3	0	0	0	0	-1	-100.00	-5	-100.00
Oughtiv	020 Máistir Gaoithe	27	9	22	6	17	6	3	80	-10	-37.04	-5	-22.73
Puffin Island	023 Toghroinn Fhíonáin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raheen	006 An Baile Breac	3	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	-3	-100.00	-3	-100.00
Raheens	004 Na Beathacha	4	1	3	1	0	0	0	57.1	-4	-100.00	-3	-100.00
Rath	008 Cathair Dónall	30	13	28	13	29	12	49	23.8	-1	-3.33	1	3.57
Rathfield	008 Cathair Dónall	11	3	5	3	13	4	10	0	2	18.18	8	160.00
Rathkieran	023 Toghroinn Fhíonáin	36	12	40	12	38	12	17	50	2	5.56	-2	-5.00
Reenearagh	013 Doire Fhíonáin	3	2	4	3	0	0	0	0	-3	-100.00	-4	-100.00
Reennacoola	004 Na Beathacha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Reenroe	015 An tImleach	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	-1	-100.00	-1	-100.00
Rinneen	013 Doire Fhíonáin	3	2	7	4	5	4	16	42.3	2	66.67	-2	-28.57
Sallahig	019 Loch Luíoch	15	3	8	4	10	3	4	27.8	-5	-33.33	2	25.00
Scarriff	015 An tImleach	39	14	42	14	42	16	5	0	3	7.69	0	0.00
Shanaknock	006 An Baile Breac	12	4	14	5	11	5	6	50	-1	-8.33	-3	-21.43
Shronaloughane	014 Doire Ianna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62.5	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sosadh	024 Trian Iarthach	32	12	34	14	34	14	11	0	2	6.25	0	0.00
Spunkane	16 An tImleach	334	100	250	91	394	155	248	20	60	17.96	144	57.60
Srugreana	004 Na Beathacha	8	3	8	4	6	3	5	20	-2	-25.00	-2	-25.00
Strandsend	004 Na Beathacha	37	13	32	11	30	13	5	40	-7	-18.92	-2	-6.25
Teernahila	004 Na Beathacha	10	2	5	2	0	0	0	0	-10	-100.00	-5	-100.00
Termons	019 Loch Luíoch	59	26	59	25	56	24	32	0	-3	-5.08	-3	-5.08

SID	Electoral Division	POP-2002	HH-2002	POP-2006	HH-2006	Pop-2011	HH-2011	VacBuild-2011	VacRate-2011 %	Pop Change 02 - 11	Pop Change 02 - 11 %	Pop Change 06 - 11	Pop Change 06 - 11 %
Toor	014 Doire Ianna	15	5	10	4	17	7	7	71.2	2	13.33	7	70.00
Tooracladane	014 Doire Ianna	9	3	8	3	8	3	3	50	-1	-11.11	0	0.00
Tooreen	023 Toghroinn Fhíonáin	2	2	6	3	0	0	0	0	-2	-100.00	-6	-100.00
Tooreens	006 An Baile Breac	12	3	12	4	10	3	5	62.5	-2	-16.67	-2	-16.67
Tooreenyduneen	008 Cathair Dónall	7	2	7	2	0	0	0	0	-7	-100.00	-7	-100.00
Toorsaleen	014 Doire Ianna	21	5	17	5	14	4	1	20	-7	-33.33	-3	-17.65
Tullig	015 An tImleach	47	12	57	19	58	20	5	20	11	23.40	1	1.75
Tulligealane	015 An tImleach	9	4	12	4	13	3	2	40	4	44.44	1	8.33
Two Headed Island	009 Ceannúigh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterville	019 Loch Luíoch	175	60	165	66	452	186	289	71.2	277	158.29	287	173.94

Appendix 4: Agricultural Profile

Number of Farms Classified by Farm Size (AAU) by Electoral Division in Gaeltacht Úibh Ráthaigh (1991)

ED	< 10 ha	10 - 20 ha	20 - 30 ha	30 - 50 ha	50 - 100 ha	> 100 ha	Total Farms
Bahagha	3	11	3	10	14	6	47
Ballinskelligs	31	30	22	7	4	0	94
Ballybrack	1	2	2	3	4	6	18
Caherdaniel	18	26	7	9	1	1	62
Derrynane	10	7	11	6	4	3	41
Derriana / Cloon	3	14	11	23	17	22	90
Emlagh	17	50	16	11	5	2	101
Loughcurrane	8	16	8	5	1	1	39
Mastergeehy / Canuig	2	10	14	18	16	6	66
St. Finan's	9	24	6	7	0	0	46
Teeraneragh	13	28	13	9	6	0	69
Úibh Ráthach Gaeltacht	115	218	113	108	72	47	673

Number of Farms Classified by Farm Size (AAU) by Electoral Division in Gaeltacht Úibh Ráthaigh (2000)

ED	< 10 ha	10 - 20 ha	20 - 30 ha	30 - 50 ha	50 - 100 ha	> 100 ha	Total Farms
Bahagha	5	11	7	12	10	3	48
Ballinskelligs	13	15	13	14	10	0	65
Ballybrack	3	1	0	3	2	9	18
Caherdaniel	9	15	11	8	2	0	45
Derrynane	5	10	5	4	5	4	33
Derriana / Cloon	5	9	7	21	12	31	85
Emlagh	15	27	22	22	0	0	86
Loughcurrane	8	10	8	7	1	2	36
Mastergeehy / Canuig	2	5	14	18	16	4	59
St. Finan's	10	15	6	9	1	0	41
Teeraneragh	11	16	20	10	8	0	65
Úibh Ráthach Gaeltacht	86	134	113	128	67	53	581

Number of Farms Classified by Farm Size (AAU) by Electoral Division in Gaeltacht Úibh Ráthaigh (2010)

ED	< 10 ha	10 - 20 ha	20 - 30 ha	30 - 50 ha	50 - 100 ha	> 100 ha	Total Farms
Bahagha	2	11	6	15	15	7	56
Ballinskelligs	12	21	12	15	12	1	73
Ballybrack	2	2	1	2	6	8	21
Caherdaniel	7	15	11	5	3	1	42
Derrynane	6	5	8	2	8	3	32
Derriana / Cloon	4	12	7	21	22	25	91
Emlagh	7	23	21	14	9	0	74
Loughcurrane	7	11	6	9	0	2	35
Mastergeehy / Canuig	0	7	15	25	26	6	79
St. Finan's	5	14	9	6	1	1	36
Teeraneragh	10	20	12	15	9	0	66
Úibh Ráthach Gaeltacht	62	141	108	129	111	54	605

Number of Farms Classified by Age of Holder by Electoral Division in Gaeltacht Úibh Ráthaigh (1991)

ED	Under 35	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over	Total Farms
Bahagha	7	10	7	10	13	47
Ballinskelligs	12	24	13	15	30	94
Ballybrack	4	6	3	2	3	18
Caherdaniel	11	15	10	8	18	62
Derrynane	8	7	8	7	11	41
Derriana / Cloon	10	19	22	18	21	90
Emlagh	10	22	18	14	36	100
Loughcurrane	4	7	15	6	7	39
Mastergeehy / Canuig	10	12	16	15	13	66
St. Finan's	5	7	7	9	18	46
Teeraneragh	3	19	9	11	27	69
Úibh Ráthach Gaeltacht	84	148	128	115	197	672

Number of Farms Classified by Age of Holder by Electoral Division in Gaeltacht Úibh Ráthaigh (2000)

ED	Under 35	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over	Total Farms
Bahagha	9	11	8	11	9	48
Ballinskelligs	8	10	21	17	9	65
Ballybrack	3	7	2	2	4	18
Caherdaniel	6	12	18	4	5	45
Derrynane	5	8	8	8	4	33
Derriana / Cloon	6	11	33	22	13	85
Emlagh	7	19	23	17	20	86
Loughcurrane	3	8	12	8	5	36
Mastergeehy / Canuig	12	13	13	14	7	59
St. Finan's	3	6	11	8	13	41
Teeraneragh	11	13	19	8	14	65
Úibh Ráthach Gaeltacht	73	118	168	119	103	581

Number of Farms Classified by Age of Holder by Electoral Division in Gaeltacht Úibh Ráthaigh (2010)

ED	Under 35	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over	Total Farms
Bahagha	4	9	21	11	11	56
Ballinskelligs	4	10	21	18	20	73
Ballybrack	2	2	7	5	5	21
Caherdaniel	4	5	10	14	9	42
Derrynane	4	4	7	10	7	32
Derriana / Cloon	12	20	17	22	20	91
Emlagh	2	14	17	29	12	74
Loughcurrane	4	8	10	4	9	35
Mastergeehy / Canuig	7	18	18	16	20	79
St. Finan's	2	9	8	7	10	36
Teeraneragh	4	7	18	24	13	66
Gaeltacht Úibh Ráthach	49	106	154	160	136	605

Number of Livestock by Electoral Division in Gaeltacht Úibh Ráthaigh (1991)

ED	Bulls	Dairy Cows	Other Cows	Other Cattle	Total Cattle	Rams	Ewes	Other Sheep	Total Sheep	Horses
Bahagha	14	80	422	1035	1551	47	2908	2454	5409	1
Ballinskelligs	3	86	426	1223	1738	37	1618	1258	2913	2
Ballybrack	3	20	149	279	451	74	4139	2284	6497	2
Caherdaniel	6	57	201	472	736	59	3087	1944	5090	5
Derrynane	9	39	208	498	754	70	3480	2526	6076	2
Derriana / Cloon	26	63	621	1311	2021	228	15352	9097	24677	0
Emlagh	5	303	351	1708	2367	40	1762	1428	3230	10
Loughcurrane	1	22	267	547	837	4	1132	835	1971	0
Mastergeehy / Canuig	4	20	620	921	1565	4	4258	2933	7195	0
St. Finan's	5	93	183	636	917	28	1112	846	1986	0
Teeraneragh	4	122	462	926	1514	13	643	259	915	0
Úibh Ráthach Gaeltacht	80	905	3910	9556	14451	604	39491	25864	65959	22

Number of Livestock by Electoral Division in Gaeltacht Úibh Ráthaigh (2000)

ED	Bulls	Dairy Cows	Other Cows	Other Cattle	Total Cattle	Rams	Ewes	Other Sheep	Total Sheep	Horses
Bahagha	21	56	473	731	1281	47	2806	985	3838	10
Ballinskelligs	26	20	759	864	1669	35	1930	956	2921	0
Ballybrack	9	0	166	197	372	233	3385	2010	5628	3
Caherdaniel	9	10	210	224	453	52	3208	991	4251	3
Derrynane	17	23	277	273	590	62	3901	1494	5457	2
Derriana / Cloon	27	73	602	909	1611	226	15538	5378	21142	8
Emlagh	25	193	626	1087	1931	33	1872	1075	2980	3
Loughcurrane	12	66	312	459	849	25	1873	481	2379	0
Mastergeehy / Canuig	29	19	812	944	1804	66	4893	2223	7182	1
St. Finan's	6	57	191	356	610	27	1239	626	1892	0
Teeraneragh	28	32	710	816	1586	59	495	201	755	7
Úibh Ráthach Gaeltacht	209	549	5138	6860	12756	865	41140	16420	58425	37

Number of Livestock by Electoral Division in Gaeltacht Úibh Ráthaigh (2010)

ED	Bulls	Dairy Cows	Other Cows	Other Cattle	Total Cattle	Rams	Ewes	Other Sheep	Total Sheep	Horses
Bahagha	11	0	372	568	951	38	2055	1685	3778	6
Ballinskelligs	18	0	659	786	1463	96	1441	1229	2766	16
Ballybrack	3	0	91	142	236	38	2407	1783	4228	84
Caherdaniel	5	0	160	247	412	37	2101	1657	3795	6
Derrynane	6	0	157	233	396	90	2428	1525	4043	1
Derriana / Cloon	12	0	446	566	1024	247	11435	9077	20759	4
Emlagh	17	26	485	811	1339	22	1146	983	2151	26
Loughcurrane	12	20	302	429	763	20	1097	916	2033	6
Mastergeehy / Canuig	27	15	794	1150	1986	78	3994	3506	7578	10
St. Finan's	4	14	144	295	457	20	944	772	1736	17
Teeraneragh	25	0	603	758	1386	15	522	302	839	12
Úibh Ráthach Gaeltacht	140	75	4213	5985	10413	701	29570	23435	53706	188

Number of Hectares by Tillage Crop in Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht (1991)

ED	Total Cereals	Potatoes	Total Crops	Silage	Hay	Pasture	Rough Grazing	All Area Farmed
Bahagha	8	0	11	136	32	414	1,990	2,584
Ballinskelligs	0	3	5	107	81	548	902	1,644
Ballybrack	0	0	2	43	8	159	1,454	1,665
Caherdaniel	0	0	6	36	23	255	891	1,210
Derrynane	0	0	2	43	25	279	1,035	1,385
Derriana / Cloon	0	2	9	161	43	546	6,153	6,911
Emlagh	0	0	5	225	79	981	942	2,232
Loughcurrane	0	0	3	57	36	415	374	885
Mastergeehy / Canuig	0	0	5	116	82	1,535	1,447	3,186
St. Finan's	0	1	2	77	29	314	379	801
Teeraneragh	0	0	4	93	69	640	728	1,534
Uíbh Ráthach	8	6	54	1094	507	6086	16295	24037

Number of Hectares by Tillage Crop in Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht (2000)

ED	Total Cereals	Potatoes	Total Crops	Silage	Hay	Pasture	Rough Grazing	All Area Farmed
Bahagha	0	0	39	238	28	633	1,280	2,218
Ballinskelligs	1	2	46	247	97	781	627	1,797
Ballybrack	0	0	0	67	4	153	1,726	1,949
Caherdaniel	0	1	12	68	40	387	535	1,042
Derrynane	0	0	13	96	27	571	733	1,439
Derriana / Cloon	0	1	34	217	63	1,640	5,996	7,950
Emlagh	0	3	3	392	77	865	538	1,875
Loughcurrane	0	0	12	136	65	352	539	1104
Mastergeehy / Canuig	2	1	27	250	116	767	1639	2800
St. Finan's	0	1	23	114	9	432	236	815
Teeraneragh	0	1	2	330	67	785	423	1608
Uíbh Ráthach	3	10	211	2,155	593	7,366	14,272	24,597

Number of Hectares by Tillage Crop in Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht (2010)

ED	Total Cereals	Potatoes	Total Crops	Silage	Hay	Pasture	Rough Grazing	All Area Farmed
Bahagha	0	0	0	312	44	1425	981	2761
Ballinskelligs	0	0	0	309	50	1,234	574	2,167
Ballybrack	0	0	0	155	48	821	619	1,643
Caherdaniel	0	0	0	54	13	608	372	1,047
Derrynane	0	0	0	93	44	417	819	1373
Derriana / Cloon	0	0	0	474	97	1728	5109	7408
Emlagh	0	0	8	313	40	1126	518	2004
Loughcurrane	0	0	0	140	14	567	562	1284
Mastergeehy / Canuig	0	0	26	642	57	1424	2224	4373
St. Finan's	0	0	2	69	5	669	123	867
Teeraneragh	0	0	0	336	32	993	447	1808
Uíbh Ráthach	0	0	36	2897	444	11012	12348	26735

Number of Annual Work Unit by Farm Worker on Holdings in Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht (1991)

ED	Holder AWU	Spouse: Persons	Spouse: AWU	Other Family: Persons	Other Family: AWU	Non Family Labour: Persons	Non Family Labour AWU	Total Persons	Total Farm AWU
Bahagha	44	23	17	25	18	0	0	95	79
Ballinskelligs	58	45	29	25	12	0	0	164	99
Ballybrack	17	5	5	1	1	0	0	24	23
Caherdaniel	52	15	12	8	5	0	0	85	69
Derrynane	34	9	8	2	2	0	0	52	44
Derriana / Cloon	82	42	33	14	12	0	0	146	128
Emlagh	92	50	42	16	15	3	3	169	152
Loughcurrane	32	15	11	5	3	0	0	59	46
Mastergeehy / Canuig	58	30	23	9	7	0	0	105	89
St. Finan's	29	19	11	9	6	0	0	74	46
Teeraneragh	67	32	29	17	17	2	2	120	114
Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht	565	285	220	131	98	5	5	1093	889

Note: The labour input of each person who worked on the farm was measured in terms of AWUs with one AWU being defined as 1800 hours or more of labour per person per annum.

Number of Annual Work Unit by Farm Worker on Holdings in Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht (2000)

ED	Holder: Persons	Holder: AWU	Spouse: Persons	Spouse: AWU	Other Family: Persons	Other Family: AWU	Non Family Labour: Persons	Non Family Labour: AWU	Total Persons	Total Farm AWU
Bahagha	48	34	21	9	16	5	5	2	90	51
Ballinskelligs	65	44	12	5	11	4	2	0	90	53
Ballybrack	18	12	9	5	5	1	2	2	34	20
Caherdaniel	45	31	7	2	12	4	1	0	65	38
Derrynane	33	24	9	5	12	4	0	0	54	33
Derriana / Cloon	85	69	35	24	40	14	5	2	165	109
Emlagh	86	60	23	11	21	9	4	0	134	81
Loughcurrane	36	26	7	3	9	5	2	0	54	33
Mastergeehy / Canuig	59	42	22	16	11	3	1	0	93	62
St. Finan's	41	29	15	11	19	6	0	0	75	45
Teeraneragh	65	49	17	8	27	7	0	0	109	63
Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht	581	420	177	99	183	62	22	6	963	588

Number of Annual Work Unit by Farm Worker on Holdings in Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht (2010)

ED	Holder: Persons	Holder: AWU	Spouse: Persons	Spouse: AWU	Other Family: Persons	Other Family: AWU	Non Family Labour: Persons	Non Family Labour: AWU	Total Persons	Total Farm AWU
Bahagha	56	40	17	8	19	9	3	3	95	59
Ballinskelligs	73	49	20	10	29	11	5	3	127	72
Ballybrack	21	16	8	6	10	4	1	1	40	27
Caherdaniel	42	25	11	4	21	6	3	0	77	36
Derrynane	32	22	9	5	11	4	2	1	54	32
Derriana / Cloon	91	72	33	17	41	21	6	4	171	114
Emlagh	74	51	24	11	19	10	5	3	122	74
Loughcurrane	35	24	7	2	8	4	1	1	51	30
Mastergeehy / Canuig	79	63	22	10	29	14	19	10	149	97
St. Finan's	36	23	13	8	20	10	3	2	72	42
Teeraneragh	66	49	22	10	21	8	6	4	115	71
Uíbh Ráthach Gaeltacht	605	434	186	91	228	101	54	32	1073	654

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