

Leathinis Corca Dhuibhne –

Próifíl Dhéimeagrafach agus Socheacnamaíocha



Dingle Peninsula -

Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

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List of Acronyms

CD	Corca Dhuibhne
CSO	Central Statistics Office
ED	Electoral Division
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
GAA	Gaelic Athletic Association
HH	Household
NEWKD	North, East and West Kerry Development
PC	Personal Computer
SA	Small Area
SKDP	South Kerry Development Partnership
SW	South West
WfH	Working from Home

Foreword / Réamhrá

Across rural Europe, including here in Corca Dhuibhne, communities are vast and valuable repositories of knowledge, insights and expertise. Community development involves valuing and harnessing so-called ‘knowledge capital’, responding to local needs and stimulating local potential. It requires supporting and enabling communities to drive and lead development. As a community-led organisation, NEWKD works to build the capacity of communities to identify development needs and opportunities. Our work includes supporting group development and giving communities some of the tools they require to shape their own destinies. This report marks a notable contribution in that regard. It seeks to build on innate and indigenous knowledge, and to add value to it through using official databases and statistics. In this report, NEWKD effectively uses data from the Census of Population, and visualises census data for Corca Dhuibhne. The material presented here supplements and contextualises local citizens’ knowledge and understanding of their own places. It provides snapshots of the peninsula at given points in time. It enhances our understanding of Corca Dhuibhne’s resources, strengths and challenges, and it provides useful signposts for its future development.

Having collated and analysed the data, which were made available by the Central Statistics Office, NEWKD prepared individual profiles for all communities and for the peninsula as a whole. Some of the statistics presented in the profile are stark. They reveal that we cannot shy away from current challenges, including persistent depopulation and economic weaknesses in some parts of the peninsula. At the same time, these statistics should not be a cause for negativity or gloom. Instead, they should serve to encourage stakeholders to redouble their efforts, promote additional innovation and make increased investments, so that Corca Dhuibhne can more effectively realise its development potential. The statistics underscore the need to eliminate some of the imbalances that exist within Corca Dhuibhne and to promote more balanced, equitable and just development. NEWKD will play its part in ensuring that current and emerging issues are continuously highlighted and addressed, and that we build inclusive and caring communities.

This profile also identifies considerable opportunities for sustainable development in Corca Dhuibhne. The peninsula has a strong skills base, high levels of ingenuity and creativity, strong cultural capital, valuable ecological resources and a demonstrable ability to innovate, and to welcome and include people from all over the world. NEWKD will continue to support upskilling, training and community development, and will support a just transition, so that local citizens and businesses are enabled to transition, fairly and equitably, to a zero-carbon society.

In supporting communities to add value to their knowledge capital and plan for their future development, NEWKD held two rounds of community information and consultation meetings, at which this profile was presented and discussed. Attendees identified specific needs, priorities and projects for their own communities. Many have incorporated these proposals into their own parish / community development plans. All inputs have informed NEWKD’s own work programme and investment priorities. The consultations were timely in that they paralleled Kerry County Council’s preparation of a local area plan for the Corca Dhuibhne Municipal District. NEWKD is committed to working with the county council and other bodies to ensure they continually respond to Corca Dhuibhne’s development needs, and invest in enabling the peninsula to realise its potential.

Since consulting with communities, NEWKD has utilised the learnings from this profile and the feedback from communities to prepare an action plan that responds, in concrete terms, to issues

identified by young families and by our senior citizens. This action plan has been lauded by the European Commission, and the peninsula has been conferred with 'Smart Village' status. Corca Dhuibhne / Dingle has been chosen as one of twenty-one locations, across the EU, in which smart technologies will be applied to supporting specific development projects. Here in Corca Dhuibhne, the priorities are housing and enhanced services for older people, childcare for those with young families and social amenities for young people – including through the medium of the Irish language.

NEWKD would welcome and recommend communities and agencies to utilise the material presented in this profile – to enable them to review and take stock of their work to date, to understand local and regional issues and patterns and to plan collaboratively for a vibrant and sustainable future.



Cathaoirleach

Treasa Ní Mhainín – Baile an Fheirtéaraigh

Brigid O'Connor - Camp

Pat O'Shea - Castlegregory

Martin Kerin - Cloghane & Brandon / An Clochán agus Bréannain

Séan Ó Catháin - Ceann Trá

Ruibéard Ó Brosnacháin – Lios Póil

Risteard MacLiam – Dingle / Daingean Uí Chúis

Caroline Boland - Dingle Peninsula Tourism Alliance

Gráinne Collins - Greenway / Dingle

Tomás Mac Gearailt – Baile na nGall

Acknowledgement / Nóta Buíochais

The inspiration to undertake this study arose during NEWKD's Corca Dhuibhne Local Area Advisory Committee (LAAC) meetings in 2019. The LAAC is a voluntary NEWKD community-based committee, comprising fourteen geographic and 'issue-based' representatives from around the Corca Dhuibhne Peninsula, ably-stewarded by Chairperson Máire Uí Léime. A LEADER grant was secured from NEWKD, and Breandán Ó Caoimh was contracted to undertake this study. In addition to presenting factual information on demographics, consultation and engagement took place throughout the fifteen public meetings which were hosted in late 2019 and early 2020. These workshops were held in eight geographic communities throughout the peninsula. Some four hundred people attended, and many were facilitated, in Irish, by Breandán and Máire. After each public meeting, the notes were written up and made available on the NEWKD website (in West Kerry section). Breandán's professionalism, courtesy and respectful engagement were evident to all involved, and the standard of the final report is testament to his many competencies

NEWKD was supported in this study by MaREI, which is the Science Foundation Ireland (SFI) Research Centre for Energy, Climate and Marine research and innovation co-ordinated by the Environmental Research Institute (ERI) at University College Cork. Connor McGookin from MaREI presented valuable factual information at these meetings regarding energy usage – by community and sector, and the implications thereof in respect of the environment and local economy. We thank Connor for his work on this study. Sincere thanks to MaREI for their financial support which aided this research, especially to Brian, Claire and Evan for their inputs and assistance; Údarás na Gaeltachta and notably Dónal Mac an tSíthigh, who assisted through the printing of this report in both Irish and English. Thanks also to Ruth and Micheál of Comhar Chreidmheasa Chorca Dhuibhne Teoranta (Dingle Credit Union) aided by Simon Ó Faoláin, who were very helpful in the final preparation/translations of the community meeting notes and of this document. Their professionalism and attention to detail are very much appreciated.

In saying thanks to the community for attending and supporting these meetings, we acknowledge the very deep and ongoing commitment residents have for the betterment of their community, and for the multiple hours so many people invest in voluntary work. The Dingle /Corca Dhuibhne Peninsula is rich in culture, heritage, language and traditions, and its population invests hugely in its local groups and activities. We thank everyone on the peninsula who organised venues and snacks, and especially our colleagues in the Dingle Hub – Deirdre, Maggie and Tom, and South Kerry Development Partnership (SKDP) - Rosarie and the representatives of Kerry County Council and the various community organisations, as well as the Board members of NEWKD who gave support throughout.

We would especially like to acknowledge the support of Radio na Gaeltachta, West Kerry Live / Corca Dhuibhne Beo, The Kerryman and Kerry's Eye and other local media, including parish councils, in publicising the work and local meetings.

Thanks to our CEO Éamonn O'Reilly and our NEWKD LEADER colleagues John, Joanna and Seán who assisted with the LEADER funding, and John for providing the attractive front cover and other data and graphics. I wish to thank my NEWKD Dingle Office colleagues Tara, Marie, Pat and Michal, diligent in their work. As a team, we planned each public event, undertook consultations with local communities, highlighted meetings in local media, and ensured meeting notes were made available.

Finally, to each and every one who contributed in any way to this important consultative process and today's report - notwithstanding the additional challenges presented due to Covid restrictions - well done, thank you sincerely, and may we please use this information to improve the quality of life for each and every one who is blessed enough to live or work on or visit our lovely Dingle / Corca Dhuibhne Peninsula!



Area Manager, NEWKD

1. Introduction and methodological approach

This report presents a demographic and socio-economic profile of the Corca Dhuibhne / Dingle Peninsula. It draws primarily on the most recent Census of Population, which was conducted in 2016. Local level data are presented with reference to the corresponding data for County Kerry and for Ireland, thereby allowing for comparative analysis.

The primary purpose of this profile is to inform and guide evidence-based planning at community level and across the Peninsula. The data presented here enable local-level stakeholders to identify needs and opportunities. Thus, the profile seeks to add value to local knowledge and insights. In addition, the figures presented here provide a set of baseline data, against which change and / or progress can be measured over time.

Geographically, the Corca Dhuibhne Peninsula comprises 26 electoral divisions (EDs). These are the smallest units for which the Central Statistics Office (CSO) has consistently collected census of population data. Over more recent decades, the CSO has also published data for smaller units. These are known as Small Areas (SAs), but their boundaries can be subject to inter-censal revisions. Therefore, this profile draws mainly on ED-level data. In order to facilitate community planning and to promote local interrogation of the data, the ED level figures have, in this profile, been organised at community level as follows:

Table 1: Geographical organisation of ED-level data for communities in Corca Dhuibhne

Community / Geographical Cluster	Electoral Divisions included	Local Development Company
Annascaul / Abhainn an Scáil	Ballinvoher Ballynacourty Inch	South Kerry Development Partnership (SKDP)
Baile an Fheirtéaraigh, Dún Chaoin agus Muiríoch	Dún Chaoin Dún Urlann Cill Maoilchéadair Cill Chuáin Márthain	North, East & West Kerry Development (NEWKD)
Camp, Derrymore and Blennerville	Baurtregaum Blennerville Kilgobban Knockglass	NEWKD
Castlegregory	Castlegregory Deelis An Sráidbhaile	NEWKD
Castlemaine, Keel and Boolteens	Lack Kilgarrylander Boolteens	SKDP
An Clochán, Bréannain, An Baile Dubh	An Baile Dubh An Clochán Cé Bhréanainn	NEWKD
Daingean Uí Chúis / Dingle, Ceann Trá	An Daingean Na Gleannta Ceann Trá	NEWKD
Lios Póil	Cinn Áird An Mhín Áird	NEWKD

In line with the geographical clustering presented in Table 1, the ED level data were computed at community level. This involved taking the figures for the EDs presented in the right-hand column and calculating the cumulative values to correspond with the communities, as listed in the left-hand column. Communities were advised of this methodology at the public meetings that took place in November / December 2019, and were afforded opportunities to suggest any revisions to the community boundaries and /or the allocation of EDs. While ED boundaries may not always correspond to community boundaries, as defined by parishes, the GAA or primary school catchments, the observations made at the 2019 community meetings were favourable, and stakeholders welcomed being able to view census trends over time. As a result, this profile, in line with the presentations made at the consultation meetings, uses community names, rather than ED names, when referring to all locations. The following map shows the geographical units for which the data are presented.

Figure 1: Electoral Divisions, by community, in Corca Dhuibhne



As the map shows, the peninsula's eastern boundary (indicated by the black line) has been set by physical geography criteria and ED boundaries, rather than by any cultural or other human geography factors. Thus, the village of Blenerville is included, while the village of Castlemaine is excluded.

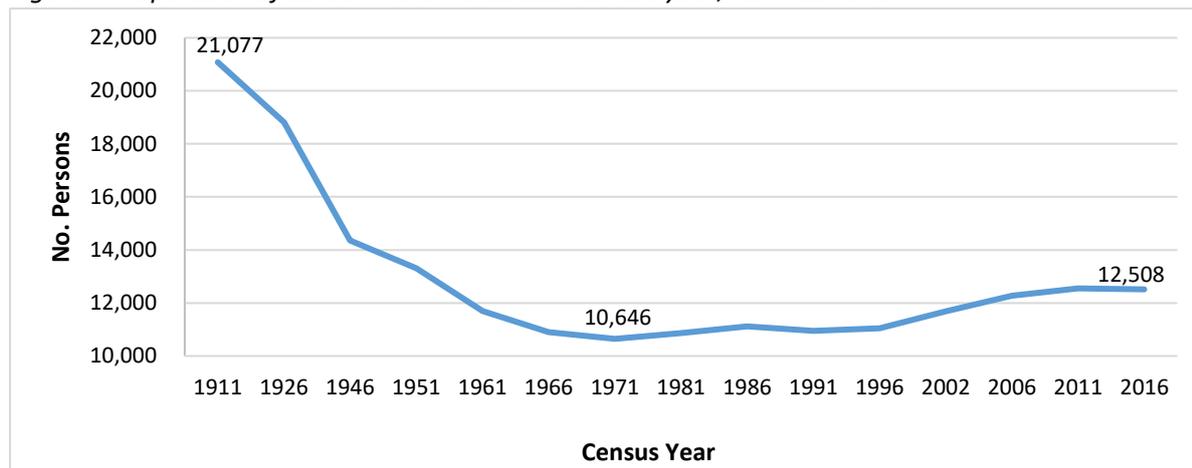
For presentation purposes, the census data are organised under the following headings:

- Population change;
- Age profile;
- Place of birth, nationality and religion;
- Irish language;
- Households;
- Labour force;
- Educational attainment;
- Travel / Commuting; and
- ICT connectivity.

2. Population change

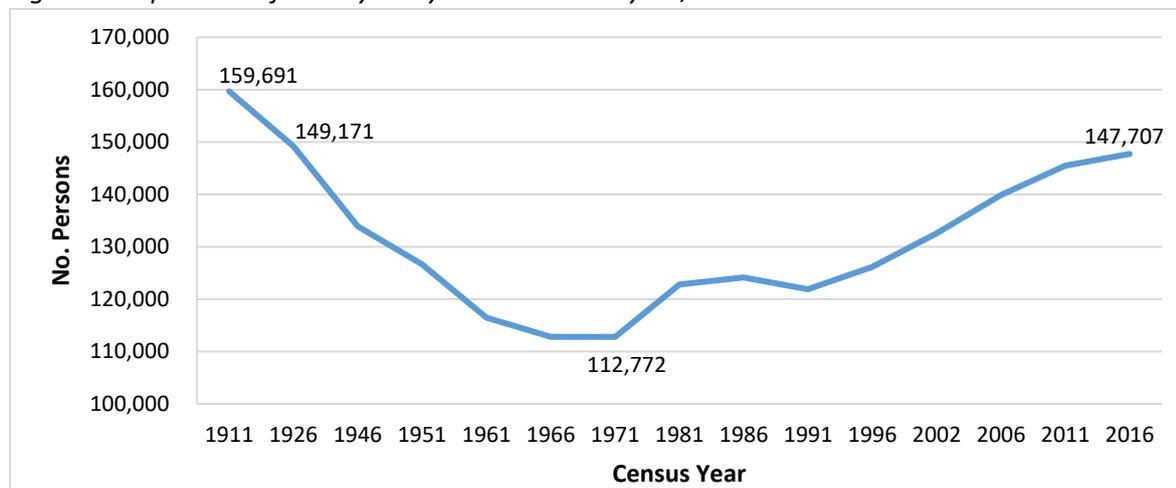
According to the most recent Census of Population (2016), the Corca Dhuibhne / Dingle Peninsula has a total population of 12,508. This corresponds to 8.5% of the population of County Kerry. The peninsula's population has been growing, albeit slowly, since the early 1970s. However, its level of growth lags well behind that of County Kerry, and this level of growth has failed to compensate for the very substantial decline over the preceding several decades. The following graph shows Corca Dhuibhne's total population at each census year for the period 1911 to 2016. It illustrates notable decline up to 1971, followed by stabilisation and modest growth.

Figure 2: Population of Corca Dhuibhne at each census year, 1911 to 2016



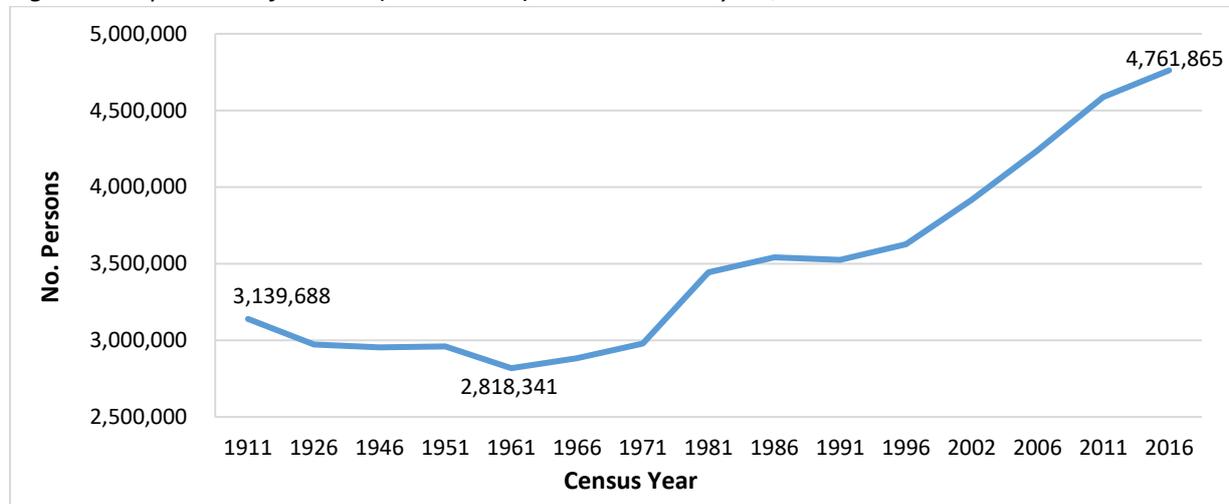
As the graph shows, the peninsula had a population of over 21,000 in 1911. This declined consistently over the following six decades, such that by 1971, the population had more than halved. The year 1971 marks the lowest point in Corca Dhuibhne's population level. Since the early 1970s, there has been a modest recovery, although, as the following graphs indicate, this recovery has been at a much slower pace than has occurred in County Kerry (as a whole) or across the State. Today, County Kerry has a population of 147,707. This is slightly lower than the county's recorded population in 1911. Then, Kerry's population numbered 159,691. Like Corca Dhuibhne, Kerry experienced net population loss, mainly due to out-migration, in the decades up to 1971. However, the county has since recovered from that loss, and it now (2016 data) has 500 more persons than it had in 1926.

Figure 3: Population of County Kerry at each census year, 1911 to 2016



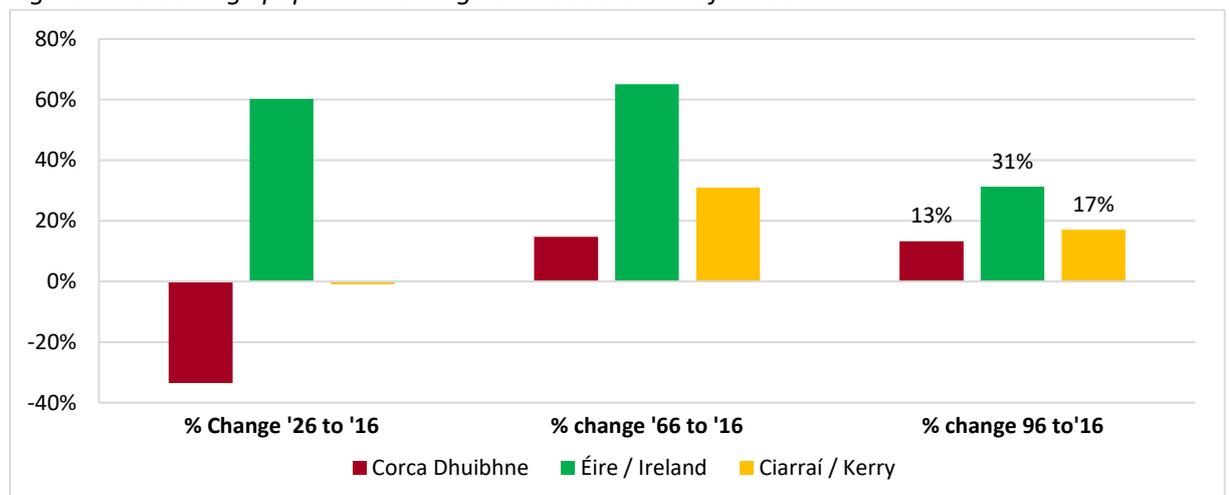
Over the same period (1911 to 2016), Ireland’s (the State) population has expanded. While the State experienced net out-migration up to the mid-1960s, its demographic fortunes have improved very considerably since accession to the European Union, as the following graph illustrates.

Figure 4: Population of Ireland (26 counties) at each census year, 1911 to 2016



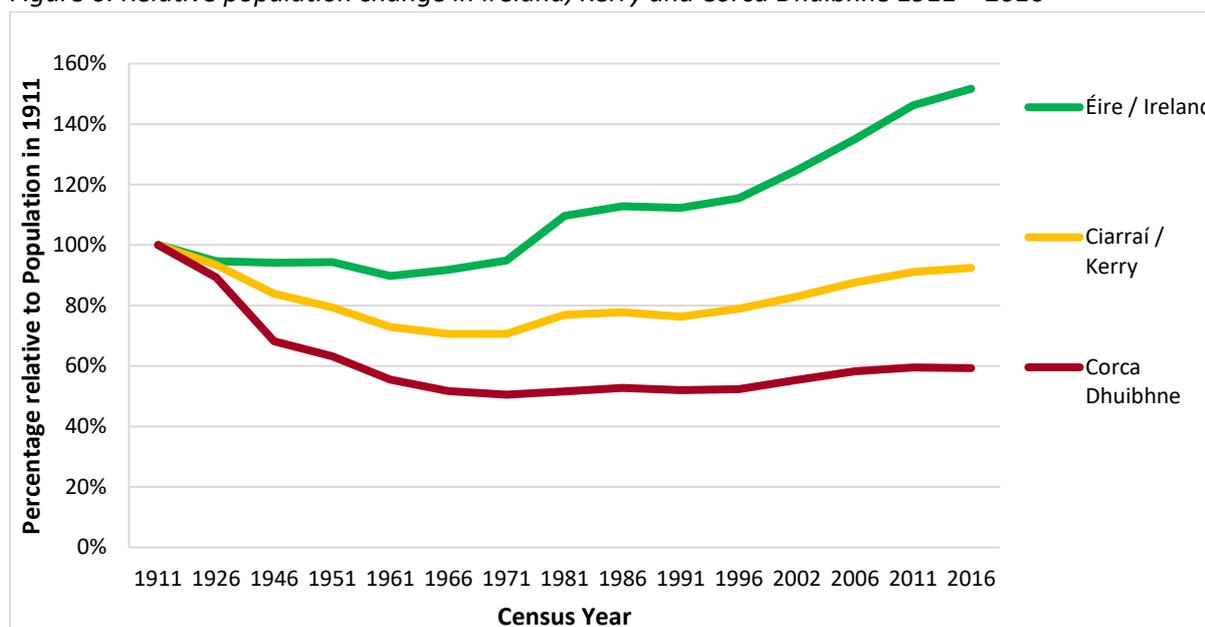
The following bar-graph shows the percentage levels of population change in Corca Dhuibhne, County Kerry and the State for selected ranges of inter-censal periods.

Figure 5: Percentage population change over selected timeframes



The following line-graph provides further analysis of longitudinal population change. It takes 1911 as the baseline year. The graph shows the relative percentage population change at each census (relative to 1911). It illustrates that the State’s population declined over the first half of the twentieth century. In 1966, the population level was 95% of what it had been in 1911. However, it has grown substantially over the past four decades, and in 2016 Ireland recorded a population level that was 152% of what it had been in 1911. In County Kerry, the population declined continuously since the famine of the 1840s, such that by 1971, it stood at a level that was 71% of the population it had been in 1911. In the subsequent four decades, the population has recovered, and in 2016, Kerry’s population was at 92% of the level it had been at in 1911. The parallel experience in Corca Dhuibhne is less positive however. In 1971, the population was half what it had been in 1911. By 2016, it had increased by eight percentage points – to 59% of the level it had in 1911.

Figure 6: Relative population change in Ireland, Kerry and Corca Dhuibhne 1911 – 2016



Although Corca Dhuibhne is a cohesive geographical unit, with a distinctive identity, its demographic profile is not homogenous, and as the following table shows, population change has been more profound in some communities than in others.

Table 2: Relative population change by community in Corca Dhuibhne 1911-2016

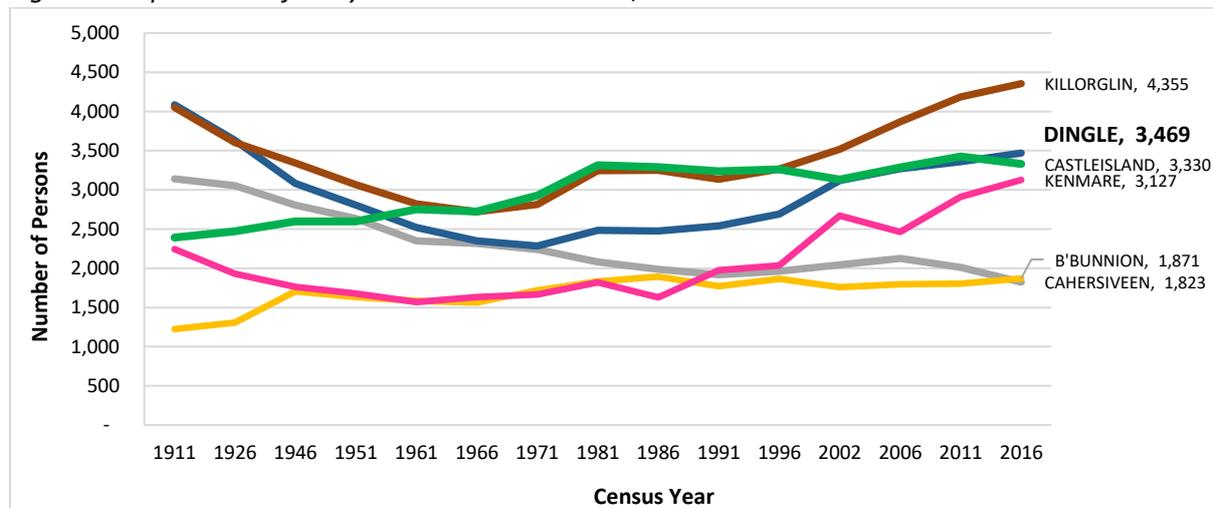
Community	Absolute Population					Population relative to 1911				
	1911	1926	1971	1996	2016	1911	1926	1971	1996	2016
Annascaul	1,787	1,656	947	776	985	100%	93%	53%	43%	55%
Baile an Fheirtearaigh, Dún Chaoin, Muiríoch	4,417	3,872	1,990	1,775	1,824	100%	88%	45%	40%	41%
Camp, Derrymore, Blenerville	1,572	1,474	865	1,456	1,658	100%	94%	55%	93%	105%
Castlegregory	2,750	2,387	1,371	1,317	1,569	100%	87%	50%	48%	57%
Keel and Boolteens	2,234	1,938	1,270	1,331	1,396	100%	87%	57%	60%	62%
An Clochán, Bréannain	1,793	1,602	726	522	498	100%	89%	40%	29%	28%
Daingean Uí Chúis / Dingle	4,086	3,634	2,284	2,690	3,469	100%	89%	56%	66%	85%
Lios Póil	1,503	1,375	812	786	713	100%	91%	54%	52%	47%
Ceann Trá	935	872	381	386	396	100%	93%	41%	41%	42%
Corca Dhuibhne	21,077	18,810	10,646	11,039	12,508	100%	89%	51%	52%	59%

As the table shows, the community of Camp, Derrymore and Blenerville is the only one on the peninsula that currently has more people than it had in 1911. All the other seven communities have smaller populations than they had a century ago. The table indicates an east-west gradient in respect of demographic health; eastern parts of the Peninsula have been less adversely affected by population loss than have western parts. The communities that have experienced the most significant population losses are on the western half of the peninsula and are Gaeltacht areas. An Clochán and Bréannain has experienced the sharpest decline. The data suggest a correlation between geographical peripherality and population decline. Dingle Town and its environs exhibit a pattern that is reflective

of the median values for the peninsula as a whole. Following several decades of decline, the town's population has recovered over the past twenty years, but remains below the level of a century ago. Most of Dingle's growth has been on the periphery of the town, rather than in its traditional core. Indeed, the 2016 returns record a population of 1,623 in the town ED and 1,846 in the environs. Annex 1 presents the population data (in absolute numbers – on graphs) for each community in Corca Dhuibhne. In the case of Dingle Town, the data are presented for both EDs (two separate graphs – one each for An Daingean and Na Gleannta). Annex 2 presents (in table format) population levels and inter-censal change 1996 to 2016.

The following graph shows population levels and change in Dingle / Daingean Uí Chúis relative to other medium-sized towns in County Kerry over the past century.

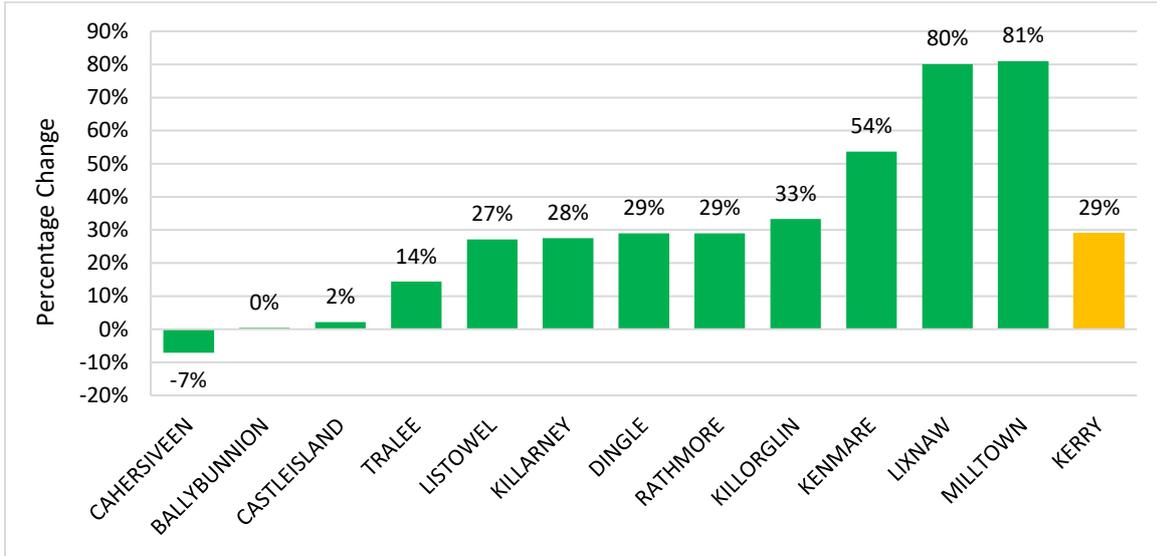
Figure 7: Populations of Kerry's medium-sized towns, 1911-2016



The figures show that, in line with the county as a whole, town populations generally declined in the six decades to the 1970s, but have increased since then. Castleisland and Cahersiveen exhibit a slightly different trajectory. The former grew during most of the twentieth century, and its pace of growth has slowed in more recent decades. Ballybunnion (as delineated by the ED of Killehenry) has had the slowest growth over the past twenty years, while Cahersiveen (ED of Caher) continues to experience decline. After Tralee, Killarney and Listowel Towns, the ED of Killorglin (which includes Cromane) is the fourth most populous area in County Kerry. Dingle is the fifth most populous area, and in 2016, it recorded a population of 3,469 persons. Dingle and Killorglin have experienced similar levels of population growth since 1996. Their respective rates of increase are illustrated in the following bar graph. Among the medium-sized towns, Kenmare has experienced the fastest level of growth. The graph shows that the fastest rates of growth are in two of the newer towns, namely Lixnaw and Milltown. Their growth is associated with proximity to employment in Tralee, Killarney and Killorglin and with a relatively buoyant housing supply. These issues of access to employment and housing – supply and affordability – emerged consistently at the community consultation meetings in Corca Dhuibhne in late 2019 and early 2020.

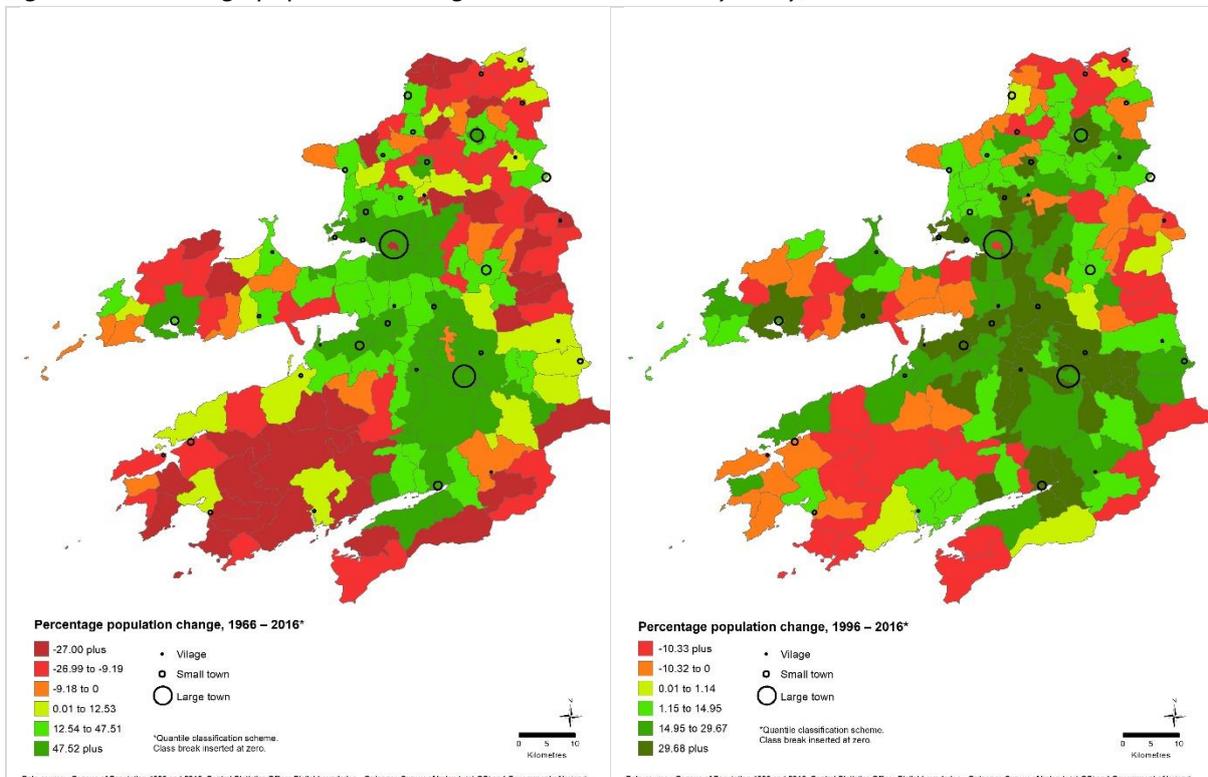
1 The figures presented in this graph are based on ED boundaries, as town boundaries are subject to periodic changes. Therefore, they include persons living in the town environs as delineated by electoral divisions. In the case of Dingle, for example, the figures include the EDs of Dingle and Na Gleannta.

Figure 8: Percentage population change in Kerry's towns, 1996-2016



Rural areas on the peninsula (outside of the EDs of An Daingean and Na Gleannta – Dingle Town and environs) fare less well demographically. As the following maps show, areas west of Dingle Town have experienced population decline on a par with rural Iveragh and communities along the Shannon Estuary. Meanwhile, communities closer to Tralee, Killarney and Killorglin have performed stronger. The community consultations (November / December 2019 and spring 2020) underscored the need to attract young families to West Kerry and to provide the requisite employment and public services locally to enable rural communities to grow and sustain their populations.

Figure 9: Percentage population change at ED level in County Kerry, 1966 to 2016 and 1996 to 2016



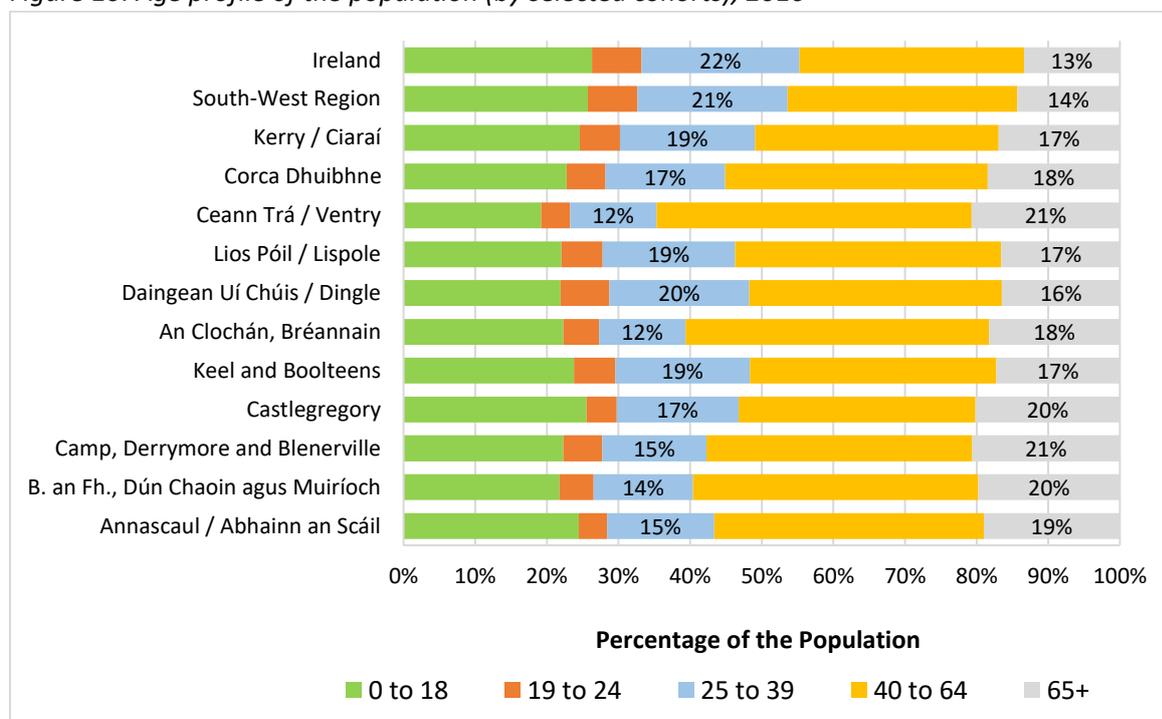
3. Age profile

Corca Dhuibhne has an older age profile than have Kerry and the State. On the Peninsula, 18% of the population is aged 65 and older. The corresponding percentages in Kerry and the State are 17% and 13% respectively. Kerry has, along with Mayo, the oldest age profile of any county in Ireland, when measured as the proportion of the population aged over 65. Annex 3 presents details of the peninsula’s age profile – including changes that took place between 1996 and 2016.

The proportion of children and teenagers (persons aged <18) is lower in Corca Dhuibhne than in County Kerry. The respective figures are 23% and 25%. The corresponding figure for Ireland is 26%.

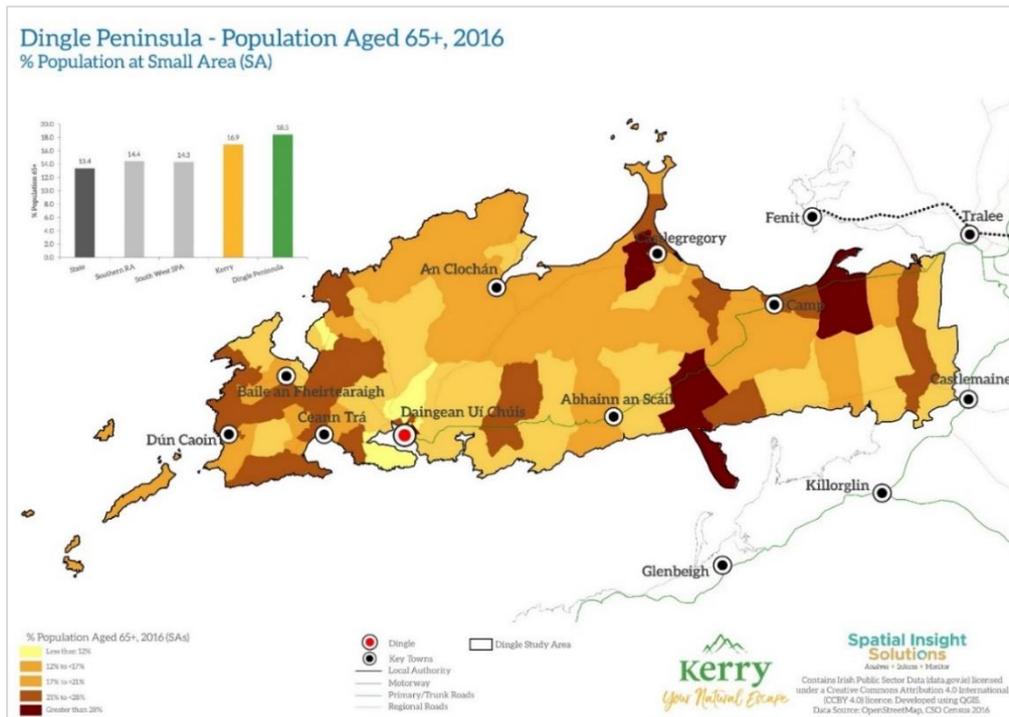
The following graph highlights the percentage of the population that is aged 25 to 39, as this is a reliable barometer of overall demographic health. This cohort, which broadly corresponds to persons in the family formation and child-bearing years, is an important driver of economic and social activities. In Corca Dhuibhne, this cohort accounts for 17% of the population. This is five percentage points below the State average.

Figure 10: Age profile of the population (by selected cohorts), 2016



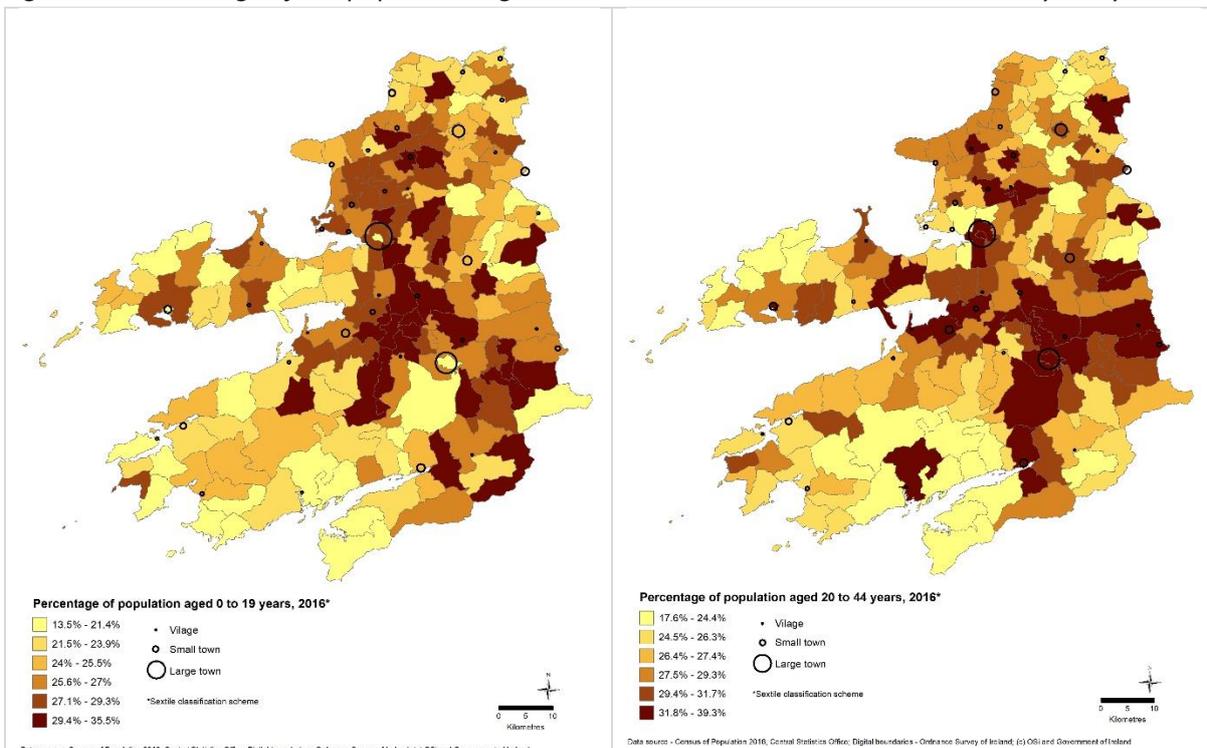
As the graph illustrates, there is considerable variability across Corca Dhuibhne. In respect of the proportion of the population aged 29 to 39, values range from 12% in Ceann Trá to 20% in Dingle / Daingean Uí Chúis. In respect of the proportion of persons aged 65+, the highest values are in Ceann Trá and in Camp, although the figure for the latter is associated with the presence of a nursing home. Values are also above average in Baile an Fheirtéaraigh and the surrounding townlands. Keel, Boolteens and Lios Póil are the only areas in which the proportion of the population aged 65+ does not exceed the County Kerry average. The following map presents SA-level data on the distribution of persons aged over 65. The higher values west of Dingle are associated with an ageing of the population and with the in-migration of retirees. Castlegregory and Inch have also attracted retirees. As noted at the community consultation meetings, retirees bring considerable knowledge and social capital to communities, and their energies and insights can be further harnessed.

Figure 11: Percentage of the population aged 65+ at SA level, 2016



As the following two maps of County Kerry show, Corca Dhuibhne’s age profile is similar to most other parts of rural County Kerry in respect of the proportion of the population in younger age cohorts. The centre of the county has higher proportions of children and young adults in the population, while rural areas in general and peripheral areas in particular have lower values.

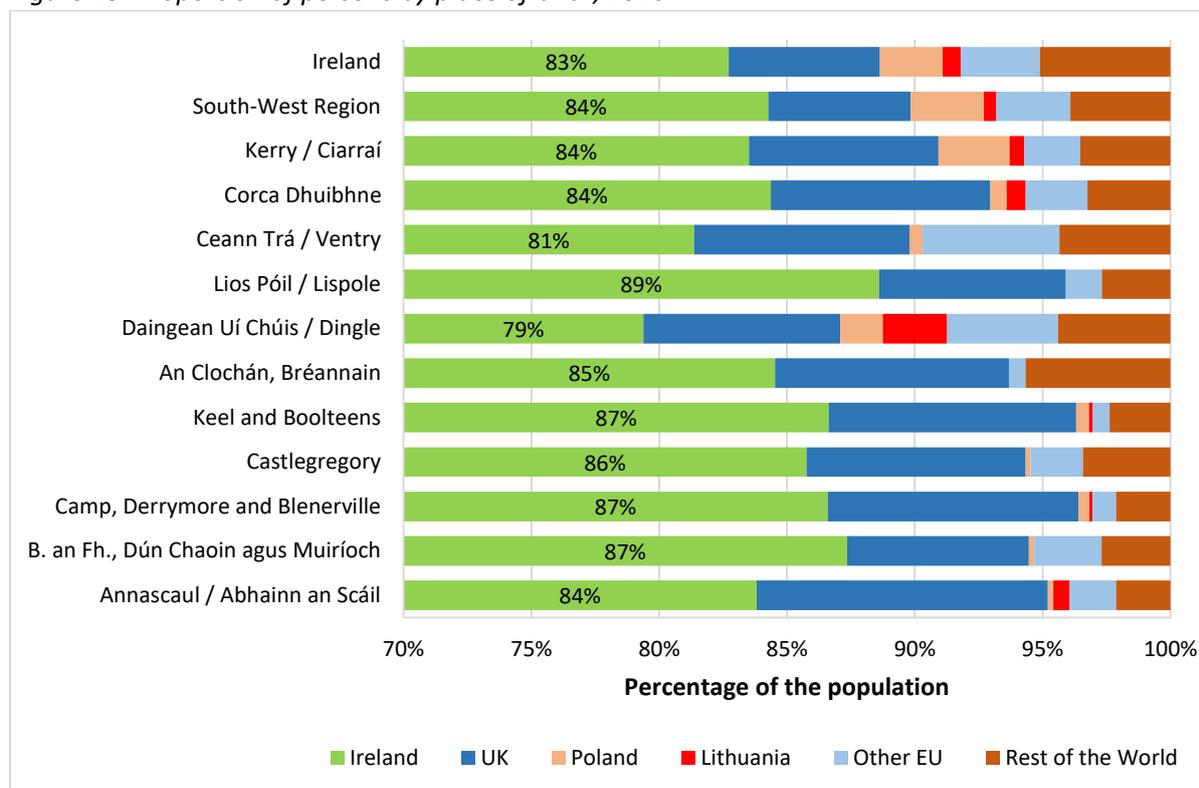
Figure 12: Percentage of the population aged 0 to 19 and 20 to 44, at ED level, in County Kerry, 2016



4. Place of birth, nationality and religion

Relative to the State and to County Kerry as a whole, Corca Dhuibhne has a slightly higher proportion of persons who were born in Ireland. The following graph presents the data on persons by place of birth for the categories at which such data are enumerated at ED level².

Figure 13: Proportion of persons by place of birth, 2016

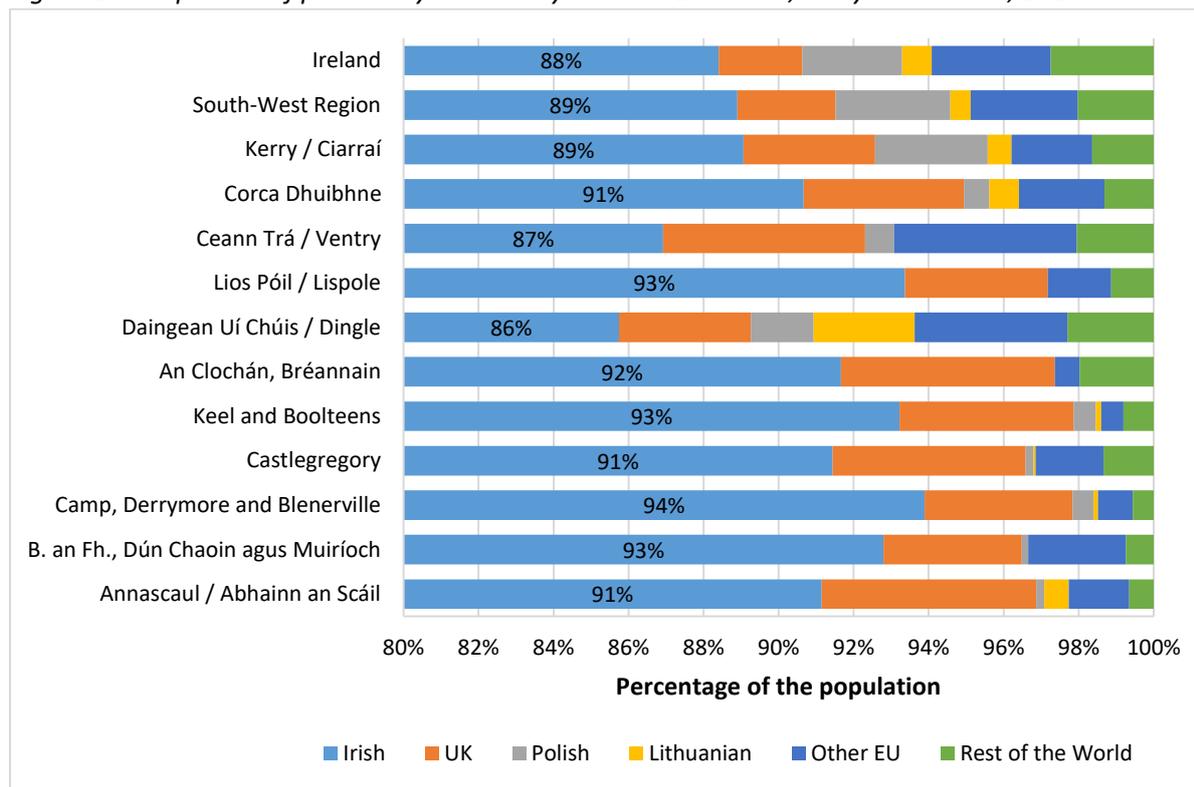


Persons born in the United Kingdom (UK) account for 9% of the Peninsula's population. These include UK nationals, as well as persons from Northern Ireland and Irish nationals who were born in the UK. Persons born in Poland and Lithuania account for 1.3% of the peninsula's resident population. As the graph illustrates, there are proportionately fewer people born in Poland resident in Corca Dhuibhne than is the case in Kerry and Ireland (c. 3% of the population).

Within Corca Dhuibhne, Dingle Town stands out as having a more cosmopolitan profile with respect to in-migration. This relative heterogeneity is also reflected in the following graph, which presents data on nationality. It shows that persons with a nationality other than Irish account for 14% of the town's population. This is three percentage points higher than the corresponding figure for the State and two percentage points higher than in County Kerry as a whole. Outside of Dingle and its environs the population is more homogenous in respect of nationality. With the exceptions of the EDs of An Daingean, Na Gleannta and Ceann Trá, over 90% of the population is an Irish national. Other parts of rural County Kerry exhibit considerable diversity in respect of nationality. This is particularly the case in the south of the Iveragh Peninsula (Kenmare, Sneem, Blackwater).

² More refined data, i.e., the number of persons by nationality, can be sourced at county level, but not at ED level.

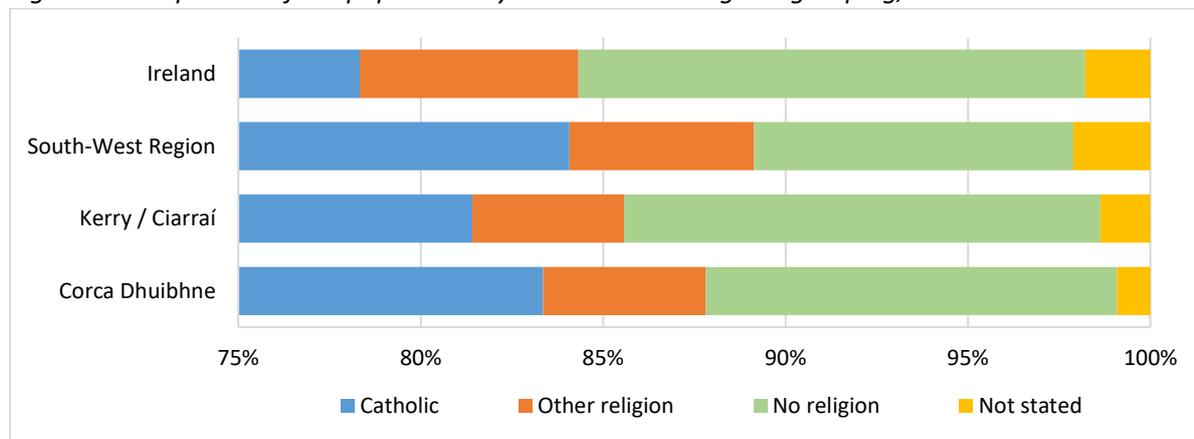
Figure 14: Proportion of persons by nationality in Corca Dhuibhne, Kerry and Ireland, 2016



Corca Dhuibhne exhibits relatively little ethnic diversity. The numbers of persons who claim to belong to ethnic groups other than ‘white Irish’ and ‘other white’ are as follows: Travellers 3; Black or Black Irish 15; Asian or Asian Irish 43; and Other 106 – a total of 164 persons (1.5% of the population). The corresponding figures for County Kerry are 801 Travellers; 1,773 Black/ Black Irish; and 1,693 Asian/ Asian Irish – a total of 4,267 persons (3.2% of the population).

As the following graph shows, Corca Dhuibhne has a higher proportion of Roman Catholics and a lower proportion of persons who belong to other religions than is the case in County Kerry. The figures indicate that, in respect of religious adherence, the Peninsula’s profile is more similar to that of County Cork (the largest subset of the SW Region) than County Kerry.

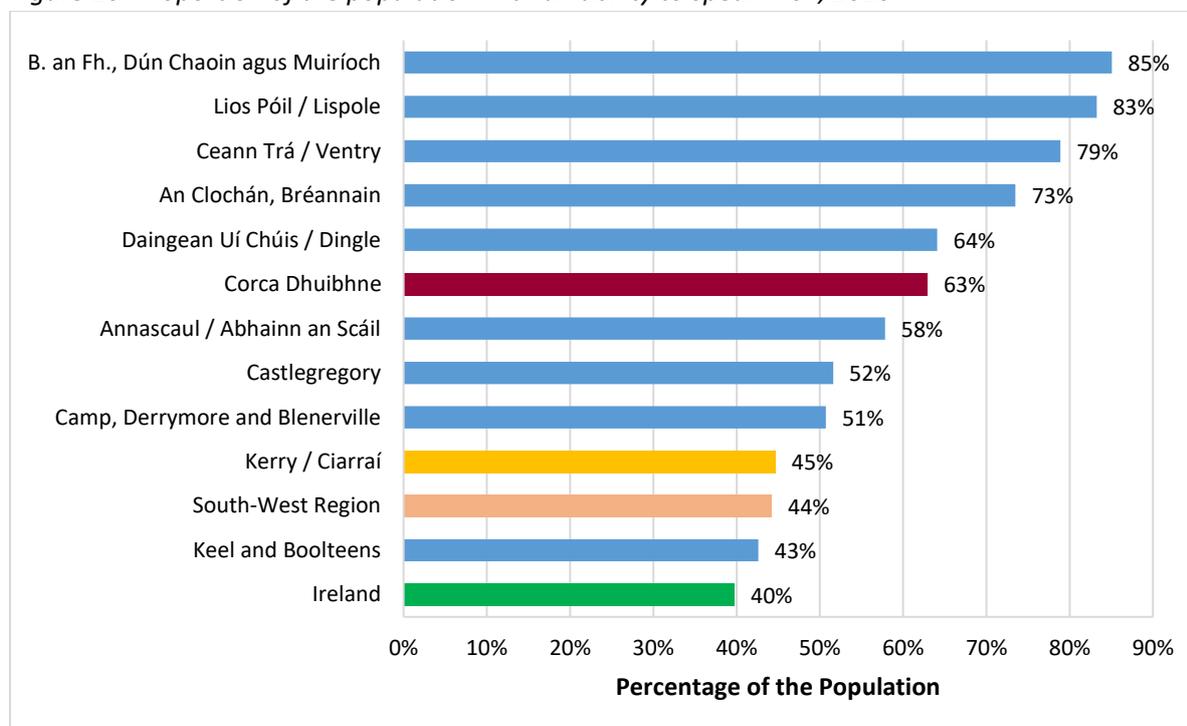
Figure 15: Proportion of the population by adherence to religious grouping, 2016



5. Irish Language

In Corca Dhuibhne, the proportion of the population (aged 3+) who report having an ability to speak the Irish language is higher than is the case across Ireland as a whole. As the following graph shows, almost two-thirds (63%) of the population report being able to speak Irish. The corresponding figures for Ireland and County Kerry are 40% and 43% respectively.

Figure 16: Proportion of the population with an ability to speak Irish, 2016



The community level data exhibit a positive association with Gaeltacht designation, as the communities with the higher proportions of persons with an ability to speak Irish are in An Ghaeltacht. The community consultations noted the relative strength of the language and underscored the importance of using it more frequently. Feedback was also received noting that An Ghaeltacht, Dingle Town and Tralee Town (as the baile seirbhíse Gaeltachta) are all due to have language plans. Therefore, the communities of Annascaul, Camp, Derrymore and Blennerville, all of which have above average (relative to Kerry and Ireland) proportions of persons with an ability to speak Irish, ought to be factored into, and included in, the delivery of language plans (pleananna teanga) over the coming years.

The data on Irish-language use, as presented in the following table, indicate that the majority of the population in An Ghaeltacht use the language daily – based on combined in-school and outside of school figures. Baile and Fheirtéaraigh, An Mhuiríoch, Dún Chaoin and Ceann Trá record the highest levels of Irish-language use. In these communities, the majority of people speak Irish on a daily basis, with the highest levels of use being in the communities west of Dingle / Daingean Uí Chúis. In all Corca Dhuibhne communities, Gaeltacht and non-Gaeltacht, the Irish language is used with greater frequency than is the case in other comparator geographies (County Kerry, the SW Region and the State).

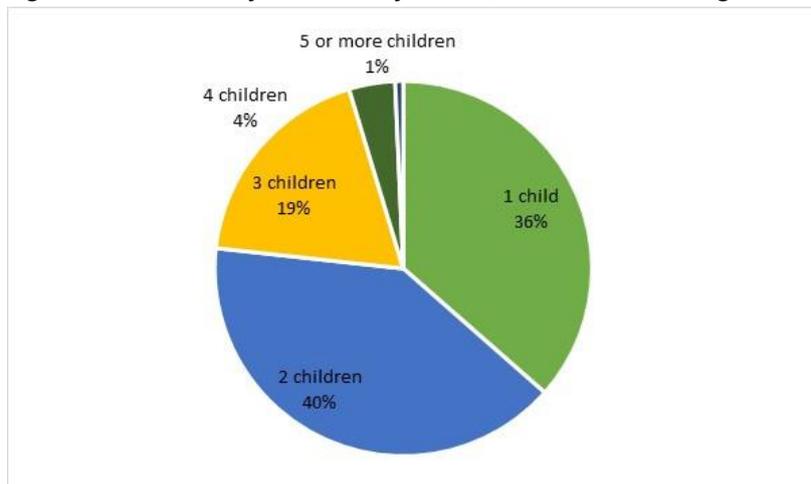
Table 3: Frequency of Irish language use, 2016

	Daily at school	Daily in and outside of school	Daily outside of school	Weekly	Less frequently	Other	Never
Annascaul / Abhainn an Scáil	24%	2%	4%	11%	47%	1%	11%
B. an Fh., Dún Chaoin, Muiríoch	18%	14%	52%	8%	8%	0%	1%
Camp, Derrymore, Blenerville	22%	2%	5%	7%	44%	2%	20%
Castlegregory	26%	1%	3%	9%	43%	1%	17%
Keel and Boolteens	23%	0%	3%	7%	42%	1%	24%
An Clochán, Bréannain	15%	9%	26%	15%	29%	1%	5%
Daingean Uí Chúis / Dingle	25%	5%	24%	14%	28%	0%	5%
Lios Póil / Lispolle	18%	6%	20%	19%	33%	1%	4%
Ceann Trá / Ventry	21%	10%	35%	14%	18%	0%	2%
Corca Dhuibhne	22%	6%	22%	11%	30%	1%	9%
Kerry / Ciarraí	28%	1%	5%	7%	37%	1%	22%
South-West Region	30%	1%	3%	6%	35%	1%	24%
Ireland	32%	1%	3%	6%	33%	1%	24%

6. Families and Households

The census returns show that there are 3,173 resident families in Corca Dhuibhne. Of these, over a quarter (27%) comprise a parent / parents and children (aged <15 years). As is the case elsewhere in Ireland, family size has declined over the past century, and over two-thirds of families with children have one or two children, as the following graph illustrates.

Figure 17: Number of children in families, with all children aged under 15, in Corca Dhuibhne, 2016



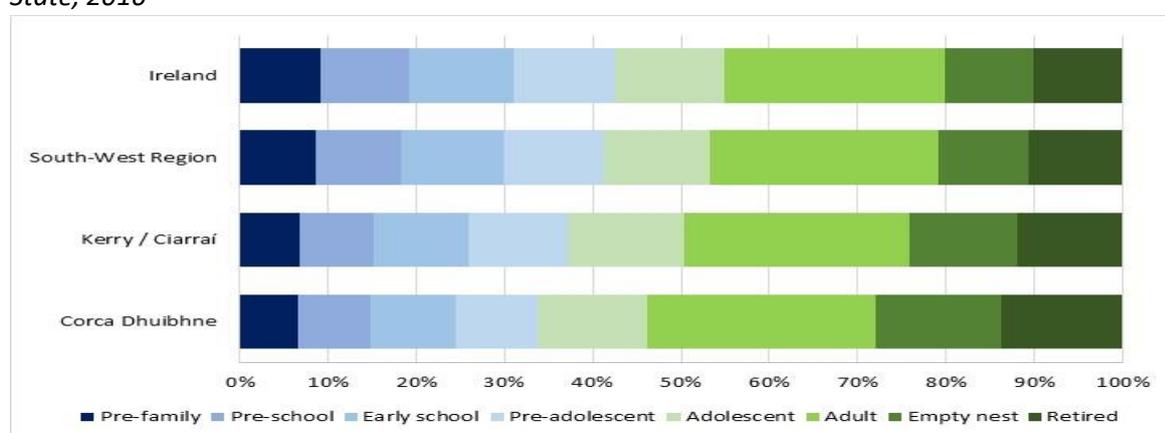
When all families with children (aged under 15 and over 15) are enumerated, the following profile emerges. As the table shows, there are 469 families headed by a lone parent. These account for over a fifth (23%) of all families with children, and this figure is broadly in line with the county and State figures. The vast majority (84%) of lone parents are female.

Figure 18: Families with children, by parent type, in Corca Dhuibhne, 2016

	Couples with children	Lone Mothers	Lone Fathers	Total Families	Lone Parent Families
Annascaul / Abhainn an Scáil	129	29	9	167	38
Baile an Fh., Dún Chaoin & Muiríoch	232	57	16	305	73
Camp, Derrymore and Blenerville	251	54	10	315	64
Castlegregory	207	52	6	265	58
Keel and Boolteens	208	43	8	259	51
An Clochán, Bréannain	61	20	2	83	22
Daingean Uí Chúis / Dingle	360	115	14	489	129
Lios Póil / Lispole	108	10	8	126	18
Ceann Trá / Ventry	50	13	3	66	16
Corca Dhuibhne	1,606	393	76	2,075	469

Corca Dhuibhne has a higher proportion of family units that either composed entirely of retired persons or are classified as ‘empty nests’ (children have left home to live elsewhere). These account for over a quarter (28%) of all family units on the peninsula. This figure is eight percentage points above the equivalent for the State and seven percentage points above the regional level. Associated with this is the fact that the Corca Dhuibhne Peninsula has a lower proportion of families who are classified as ‘pre-family’ (young couples who have not yet had their first child), pre-school and early school families (those with children up to eight years of age). On the peninsula, these comprise one-quarter (25%) of all family units, while in Ireland as a whole, the corresponding figure is one-third (33%). The following graph illustrates the proportion of family units, by life-cycle stage, in Corca Dhuibhne, Kerry, the SW Region and the State. It is evident that Kerry is demographically weaker than the Region and the State, and that Corca Dhuibhne is weaker again.

Figure 19: Proportion of families, by life-cycle stage, in Corca Dhuibhne, Kerry, the SW Region and the State, 2016



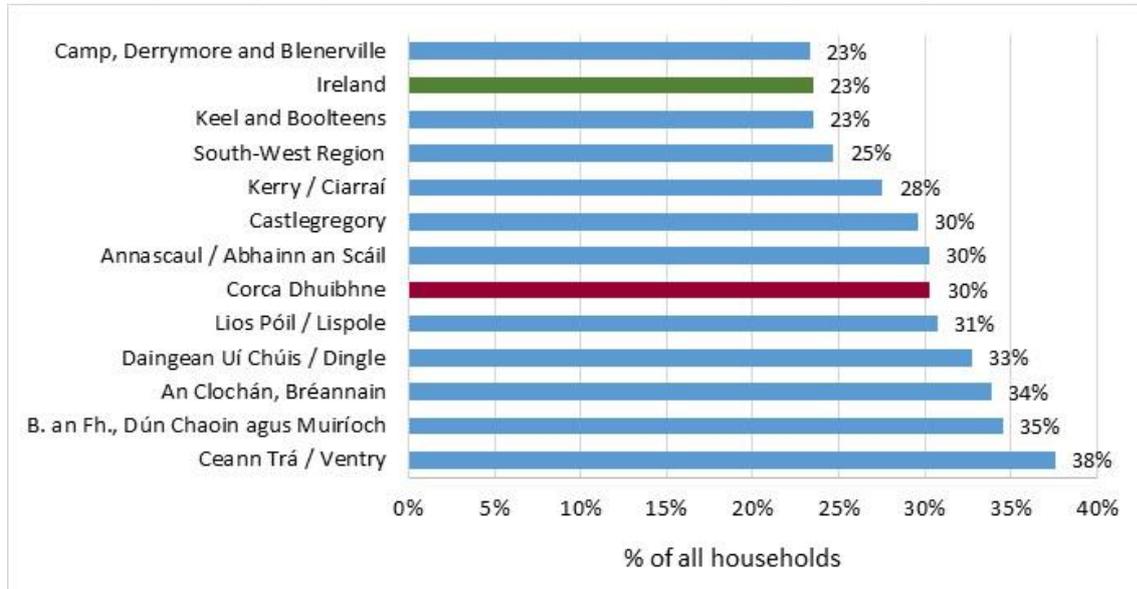
Within the Corca Dhuibhne Peninsula, there are notable variations in respect of the proportion of families in the various life-cycle stages, as the following table illustrates. Castlegregory, Annascaul and Lios Póil emerge as the communities with the highest proportions (at least 26%) of family units in the pre-family, pre-school and early school life-cycle stages. In contrast, the lowest figure is in An Clochán, Bréannain (17.46%).

Table 4: Proportion of families, by life-cycle stage, in Corca Dhuibhne Communities, 2016

	Pre-family	Pre-school	Early school	Pre-adolescent	Adolescent	Adult	Empty nest	Retired
Annascaul / Abhainn an Scáil	7%	8%	12%	10%	12%	22%	14%	15%
B. an Fh., Dún Chaoin agus Muiríoch	5%	8%	9%	7%	12%	27%	17%	14%
Camp, Derrymore and Blenerville	6%	6%	8%	10%	12%	30%	14%	14%
Castlegregory	8%	9%	11%	8%	14%	21%	13%	16%
Keel and Boolteens	6%	8%	11%	10%	10%	28%	15%	11%
An Clochán, Bréannain	3%	5%	10%	7%	17%	28%	19%	12%
Daingean Uí Chúis / Dingle	8%	10%	8%	11%	14%	23%	12%	13%
Lios Póil / Lispole	6%	9%	11%	8%	7%	33%	13%	13%
Ceann Trá / Ventry	8%	6%	12%	6%	9%	28%	18%	13%
Corca Dhuibhne	7%	8%	10%	9%	12%	26%	14%	14%

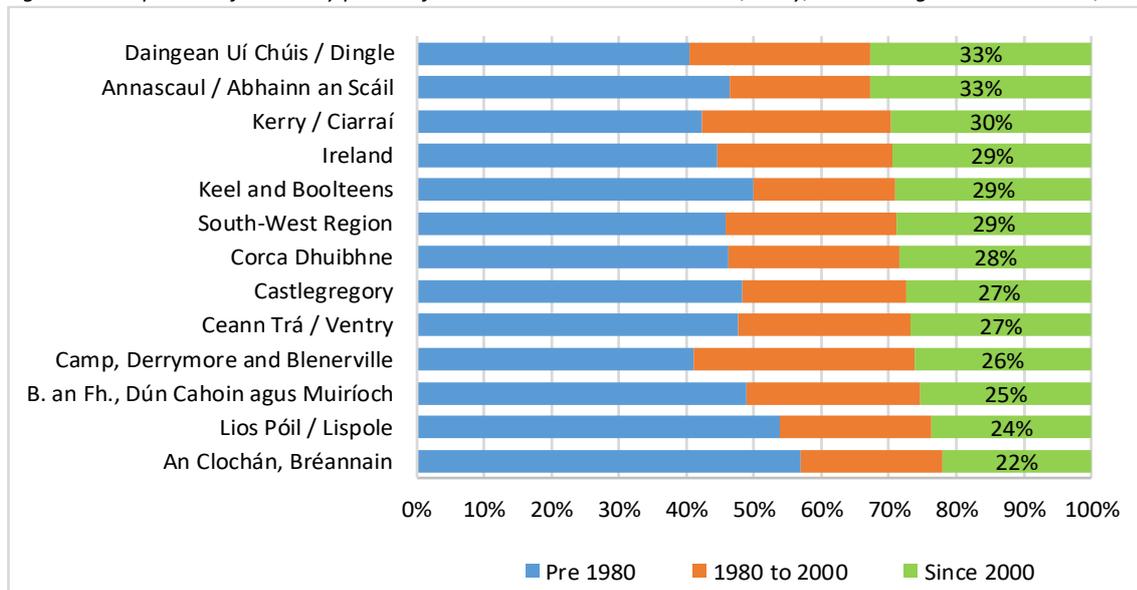
In Corca Dhuibhne, there are 1,439 people who live alone. These account for thirty percent of all households on the peninsula. This figure is seven percentage points higher than the equivalent value for the State, and as the following graph shows, the proportion of one-person households exceeds one-third in Ceann Trá, Baile an Fheirtéaraigh (including Dún Chaoin agus An Mhuiríoch) and An Clochán agus Bréannain.

Figure 20: Proportion of one-person households in Corca Dhuibhne, Kerry, the SW Region and the State, 2016



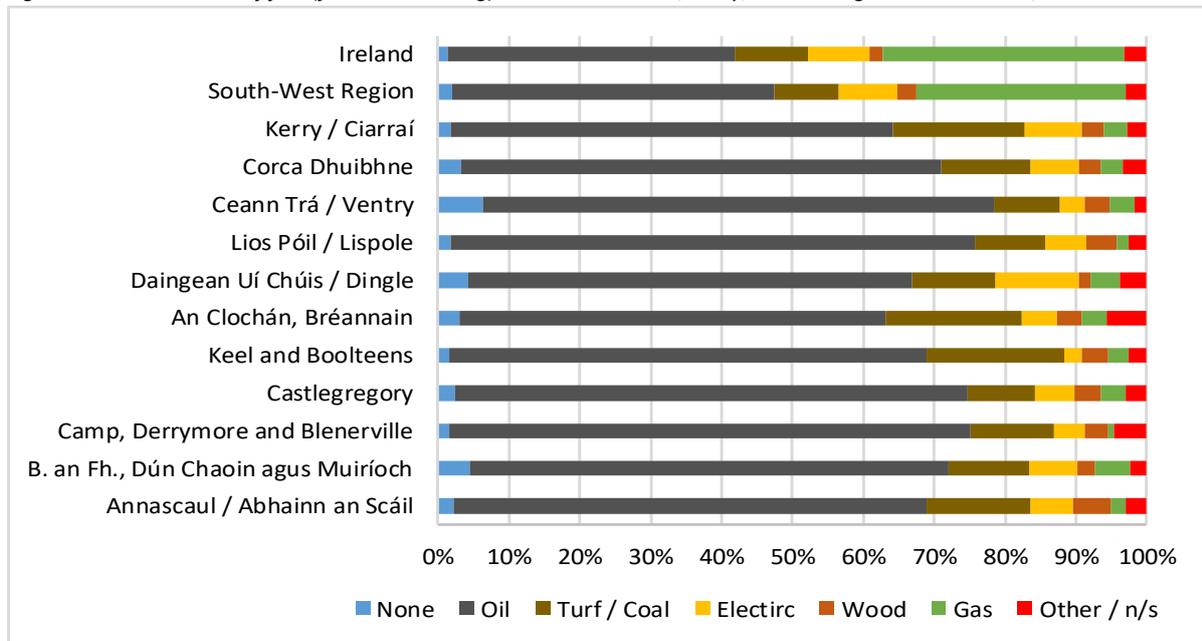
There are notable variations across the peninsula in terms of the age of housing stock. Dingle Town and its environs and Annascaul have experienced a higher level of home-building in the past twenty-years than is the case in County Kerry as a whole. In County Kerry, thirty-percent of housing stock was constructed since the year 2000, while the corresponding proportion in Dingle and Annascaul is one-third (33%). The figures in relation to home-building also show that rural communities, particularly those in An Ghaeltacht have experienced lower levels of building over recent decades.

Figure 21: Proportion of homes by period of construction in Corca Dhuibhne, Kerry, the SW Region and the State, 2016



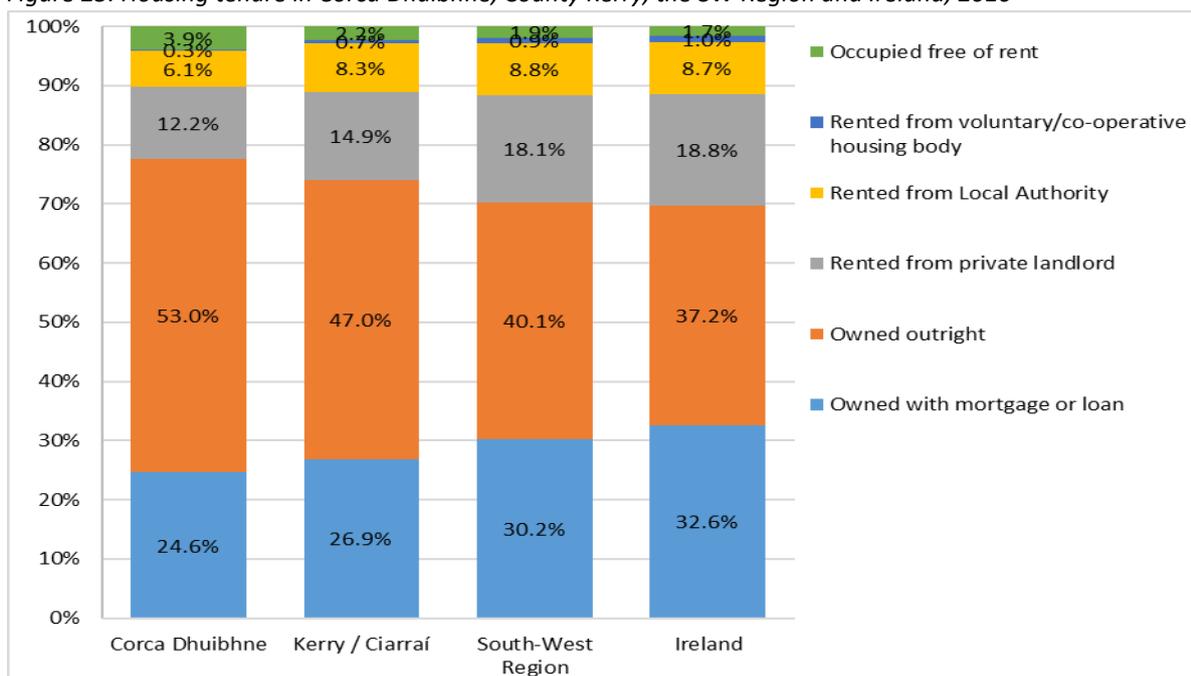
The data on home-building also show that in many communities on the peninsula, the housing stock dates from before 1980. As older houses generally have lower levels of energy efficiency, they tend to have higher carbon footprints. Oil, coal and turf, all of which are significant emitters of greenhouse gases, are the predominant sources of home heating on the Corca Dhuibhne Peninsula. The peninsula is not connected to the national gas grid, and just over three percent of homes use wood as their main source of fuel.

Figure 22: Main sources of fuel (for home heating) in Corca Dhuibhne, Kerry, the SW Region and the State, 2016



In Corca Dhuibhne, over three-quarters of homes are owner-occupied. This is higher than the corresponding figures for the county, region and State, as the following graph shows.

Figure 23: Housing tenure in Corca Dhuibhne, County Kerry, the SW Region and Ireland, 2016



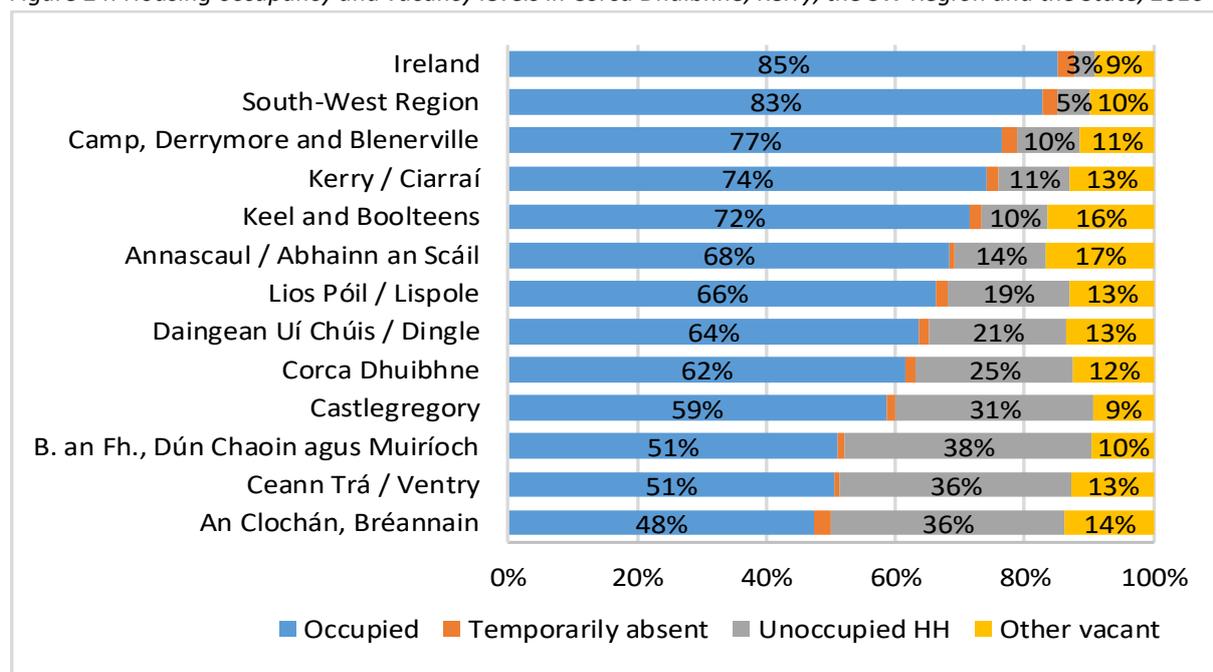
The data on housing tenure reveal that Corca Dhuibhne has a lower provision of local authority housing than is the case in County Kerry, as a whole. Local authority housing and other rental properties are more likely to be in Dingle Town, rather than in other parts of the peninsula, as the following table shows.

Table 5: Housing tenure, by number of units, in Corca Dhuibhne communities, 2016

	Owned with mortgage or loan	Owned outright	Rented from private landlord	Rented from Local Authority	Rented from voluntary/co-operative housing body	Occupied free of rent	Not Stated	Total Households
Annascaul / Abhainn an Scáil	91	193	32	30	8	13	10	377
B. an Fh., Dún Chaoin agus Muiríoch	161	418	68	39	1	39	20	746
Camp, Derrymore and Blenerville	175	334	45	22	0	18	19	613
Castlegregory	148	310	85	16	0	27	19	605
Keel and Boolteens	151	289	30	14	0	19	8	511
An Clochán, Bréannain	38	128	15	5	0	9	3	198
Daingean Uí Chúis / Dingle	252	484	246	142	3	38	43	1,208
Lios Póil / LISPole	71	171	21	6	0	10	1	280
Ceann Trá / Ventry	42	101	15	5	1	5	3	172
Corca Dhuibhne (N)	1,129	2,428	557	279	13	178	126	4,710
%	24%	52%	12%	6%	0%	4%	3%	24%

A distinctive feature of Corca Dhuibhne's housing profile is the relatively high proportion of vacant and unoccupied houses. The peninsula has a housing occupancy level of sixty-two percent. This is twenty-three percentage points below the equivalent figure for the State.

Figure 24: Housing occupancy and vacancy levels in Corca Dhuibhne, Kerry, the SW Region and the State, 2016



In four of the community clusters on the peninsula, holiday homes account for over one-third of the housing stock. As noted during the community consultations, holiday homes can provide an important source of income for local families. At the same time, their presence can inhibit those who want to live year-round in Corca Dhuibhne (including Irish-speakers) in obtaining planning permission, and can result in locals being priced out of the housing market and forced to move elsewhere. The community consultations also pointed to the significance of investor-owned Airbnb properties in Dingle Town. It was reported that these can distort the property market locally and are leading to a loss of income from Corca Dhuibhne.

Relative to the State, all communities in Corca Dhuibhne have above-average levels of unoccupied (including abandoned) houses³. These are largely associated with rural depopulation. At the community consultation meetings, citizens spoke about the need for incentives to bring these buildings back into use.

Corca Dhuibhne has more expensive real estate than is the case across County Kerry as a whole. Data derived from the property price register⁴, for the period 2012 – 2019, reveal that in Corca Dhuibhne, the mean and median sale prices for residential property (new and second-hand homes) were: €167,031 and €132,329. The corresponding figures for County Kerry are: €136,646 and €115,000. Thus, the average sale price per dwelling in Corca Dhuibhne is twenty-two percent higher.

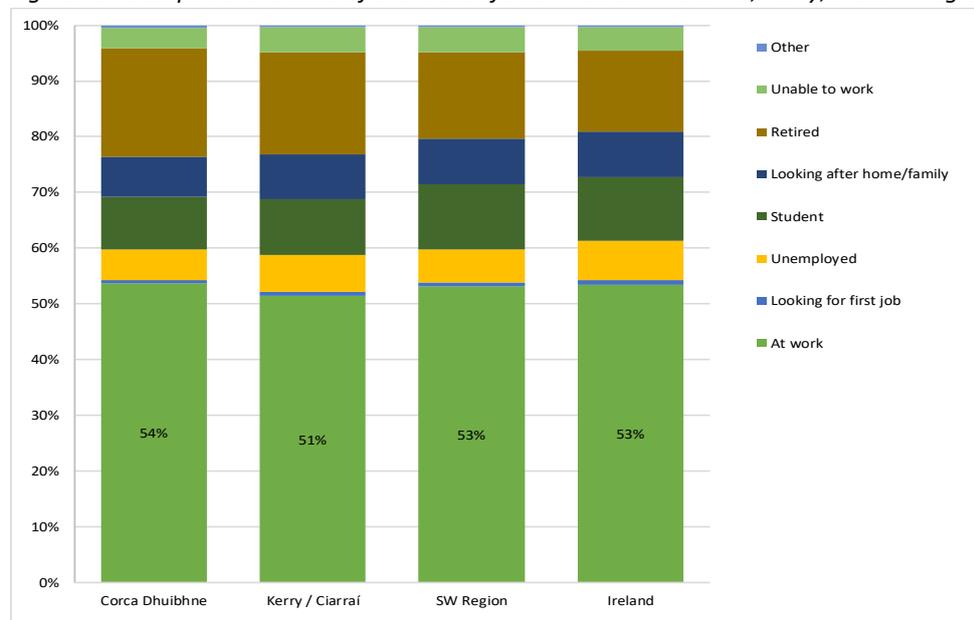
³ To access the glossary used by the Central Statistics Offices to define / classify housing vacancy, please click: [Frequently Asked Questions](https://www.cso.ie/en/census/census2016reports/census2016vacanthousingstatisticsfaqs/) or use the following link: <https://www.cso.ie/en/census/census2016reports/census2016vacanthousingstatisticsfaqs/>

⁴ Open source data provided by Dr Shane Lynn (accessed, November 2020): <https://www.shanelynn.ie/the-irish-property-price-register-geocoded-to-small-areas/>

7. Labour Force

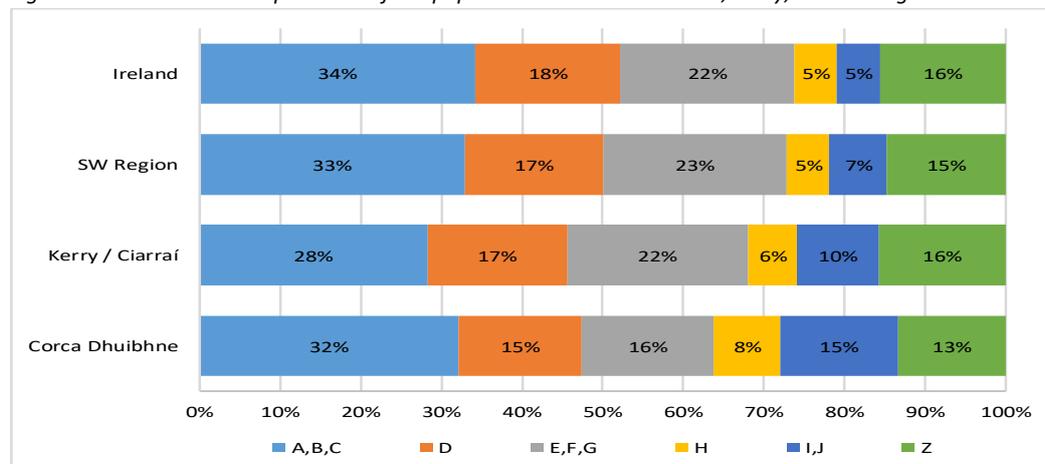
The overall composition of the labour force in Corca Dhuibhne is broadly similar to that in the State and in County Kerry. Over half (54%) of persons aged over fifteen is 'at work'. There is a notable gender difference, however, in Corca Dhuibhne, as the proportions of males and females who are classified as being at work are 58% and 47% respectively.

Figure 25: Occupational status of the labour force in Corca Dhuibhne, Kerry, the SW Region and the State, 2016



Among those at work, Corca Dhuibhne has a lower proportion of persons in the higher social class categories (A,B,C) than is the case in Ireland as a whole, but it has a higher proportion than is the case in County Kerry. Due to its relatively small manufacturing base, Corca Dhuibhne has relatively fewer persons whose occupations are classified as manual, semi-skilled and unskilled. The peninsula has relatively more people who are described as 'own-account workers'. This is associated with the tourism sector. The data also show the significance of the primary sector (agriculture and fishing).

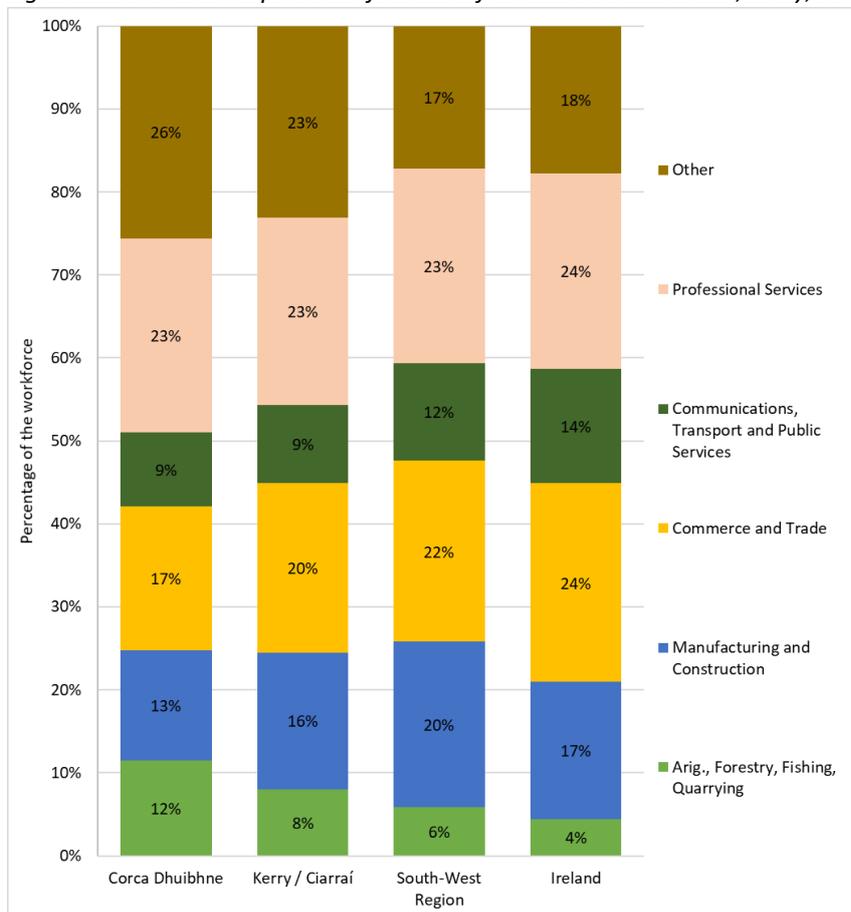
Figure 26: Social Class Composition⁵ of the population in Corca Dhuibhne, Kerry, the SW Region and the State, 2016



⁵ A Employers and managers; B Higher professional; C Lower professional; D Non-manual; E Manual skilled; F Semi-skilled; G Unskilled; H Own account workers; I Farmers; J Agricultural workers; Z All others gainfully occupied and unknown.

Corca Dhuibhne’s occupational profile also shows the significance of agriculture, fishing and tourism, as illustrated by the following graph. Relative to the SW Region, farming and fishing employ three times more people in Corca Dhuibhne. The Corca Dhuibhne figure, in respect of primary sector employment is fifty percent above the equivalent for County Kerry. As the graph also shows, the single largest employment category in Corca Dhuibhne is ‘other’. This includes occupations that do not fall into one of the categories listed here. In addition, it includes persons who engage in pluriactivity (they may have more than one income source e.g., they combine farming and or / fishing with seasonal employment in tourism or they have a small craft enterprise in addition to employment in agriculture). Other parts of rural County Kerry, including the Iveragh Peninsula, have among the highest rates of pluriactivity in Ireland. Corca Dhuibhne is similar to Iveragh in that both peninsulas have, relative to the State, fewer public sector jobs and fewer people employed in commerce, trade and manufacturing.

Figure 27: Sectoral composition of the workforce in Corca Dhuibhne, Kerry, the SW Region and the State, 2016



Within the peninsula, there are notable spatial variations. In Dingle Town, the proportion of the workforce whose occupations are classified as ‘other’ stands at thirty-seven percent, and the corresponding figures for Baile an Fheirtéaraigh and Ceann Trá are thirty percent and twenty-eight percent respectively. The data also show the significance of agricultural employment in Lios Póil and An Clochán. Keel and Boolteens have the highest proportions of persons working in manufacturing and construction – associated with their proximity to Killorglin. The following table presents the employment profile among the resident population in each community.

Table 6: Occupational profile of the resident workforce, by community, in Corca Dhuibhne, 2016

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Building and construction	Manufacturing industries	Commerce and trade	Transport and communications	Public administration	Professional services	Other
Annascaul / Abhainn an Scáil	16%	8%	5%	21%	4%	3%	24%	20%
B. an Fh., Dún Chaoin agus Muiríoch	16%	4%	7%	9%	5%	5%	24%	30%
Camp, Derrymore and Blenerville	6%	6%	9%	21%	6%	7%	32%	14%
Castlegregory	12%	8%	7%	18%	6%	3%	27%	20%
Keel and Boolteens	10%	11%	11%	20%	4%	6%	22%	16%
An Clochán, Bréannain	21%	5%	4%	12%	5%	4%	29%	21%
Daingean Uí Chúis / Dingle	7%	3%	7%	20%	5%	3%	17%	37%
Lios Póil / LISPOLÉ	23%	6%	7%	15%	2%	2%	24%	21%
Ceann Trá / Ventry	17%	3%	5%	12%	4%	3%	28%	28%
Corca Dhuibhne	12%	6%	8%	17%	5%	4%	23%	26%

Over the twenty years to 2016, Corca Dhuibhne's occupational profile changed considerably. In 1996, there were 3,845 resident workers on the peninsula. The corresponding figure, in 2016, was 5,550 – indicating an increase in workforce participation. Females account for the majority of the increase. As the following table shows, in 1996, the primary sector (agriculture and fishing) accounted for the single largest share of the workforce. Between 1996 and 2006, the number of farmers and fishing people on the peninsula declined from 1,074 to 649. Over the same period, the number of persons whose occupation is classified as 'other' increased from 580 to 1,419.

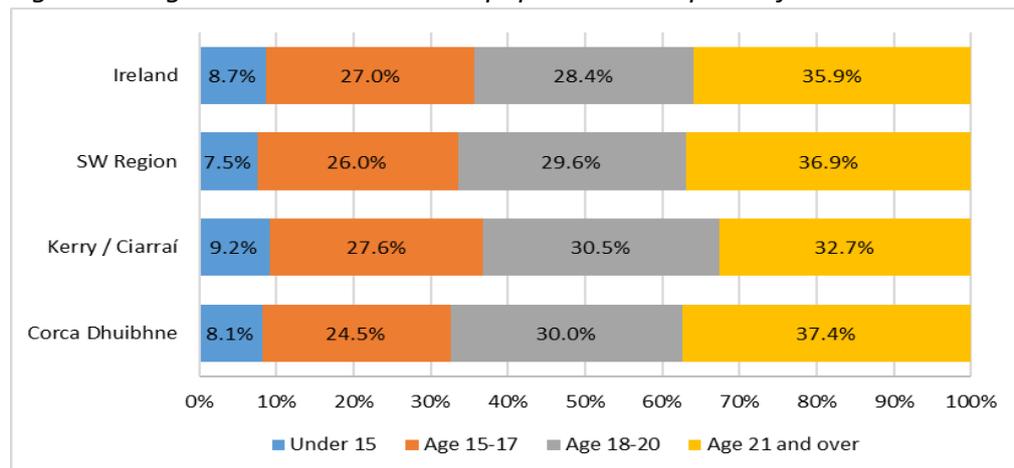
Table 7: Occupational profile of the resident workforce, by community, in Corca Dhuibhne, 1996

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Building and Construction	Manufacturing	Commerce and Trade	Transport and communications	Public Admin.	Professional Services	Other
Annascaul / Abhainn an Scáil	35%	14%	7%	15%	2%	2%	12%	13%
B. an Fh., Dún Chaoin agus An Mhuiríoch	35%	6%	14%	13%	2%	2%	12%	15%
Camp and Blenerville	13%	8%	16%	18%	7%	6%	22%	10%
Castlegregory	32%	10%	5%	15%	4%	3%	15%	16%
Keel and Boolteens	26%	22%	16%	17%	1%	2%	10%	6%
An Clochán & Bréannain	48%	6%	4%	13%	2%	4%	16%	7%
Daingean Uí Chúis / Dingle	20%	4%	6%	23%	3%	3%	16%	24%
Lios Póil	46%	9%	9%	13%	2%	3%	11%	8%
Ceann Trá	33%	5%	11%	8%	6%	2%	21%	14%
Corca Dhuibhne	28%	9%	10%	17%	3%	3%	15%	15%
Ciarraí / Kerry	19%	7%	16%	18%	4%	4%	16%	15%

8. Educational Attainment

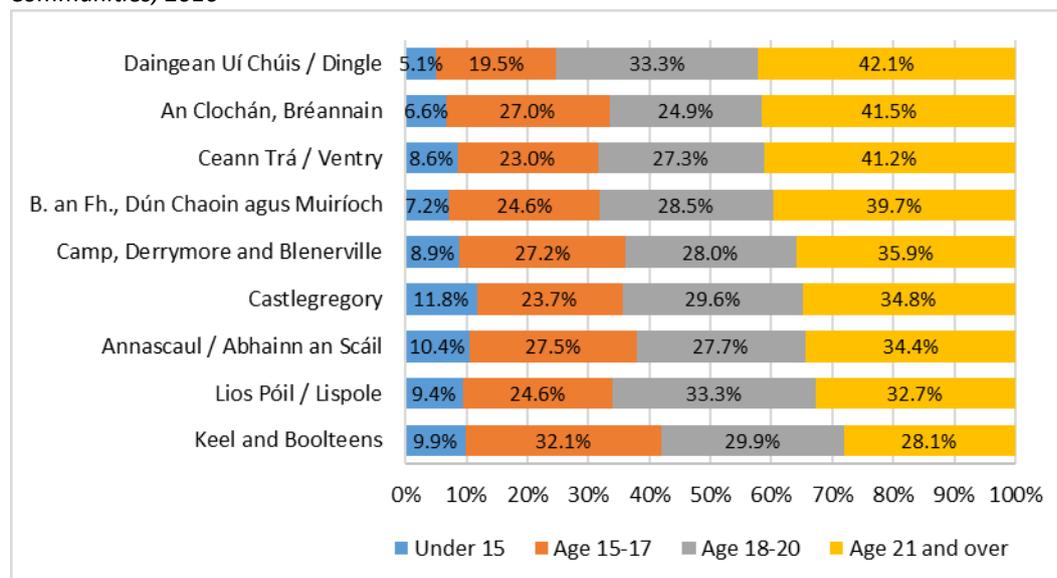
The Census of Population data reveal that Corca Dhuibhne’s resident population has a higher level of educational attainment than is the case in County Kerry as a whole and in the State. As the following graph shows, the proportion of the population whose full-time education ceased at aged 15 or younger is lower in Corca Dhuibhne than in County Kerry (8.1% and 9.2%) respectively. The proportion of the resident population who completed their full-time education at aged 21 or older is over four percentage points higher in Corca Dhuibhne than in County Kerry.

Figure 28: Age at which the resident population completed full-time education, 2016⁶



Within the Corca Dhuibhne Peninsula, there are notable spatial variations in respect of educational attainment, as the following graph shows. The proportion of the population who were in full-time education beyond their twenty-first birthday – indicating that they have a technical or third-level qualification - exceeds forty percent in Dingle Town, Clochán/Bréannain and Ceann Trá. The lowest levels of educational attainment are in Keel, Boolteens and Lios Póil.

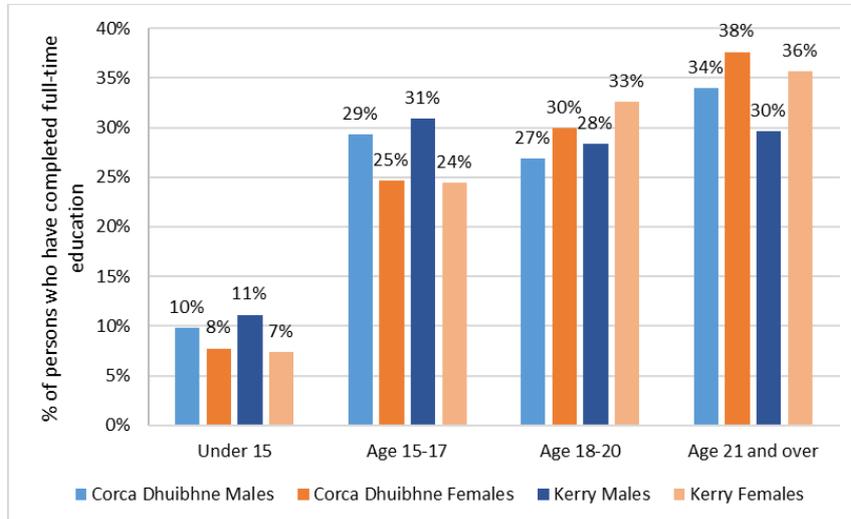
Figure 29: Age at which the resident population completed full-time education, in Corca Dhuibhne Communities, 2016⁴



⁶ Figures are based on the proportion of the population aged over 15 years, who have completed full-time education.

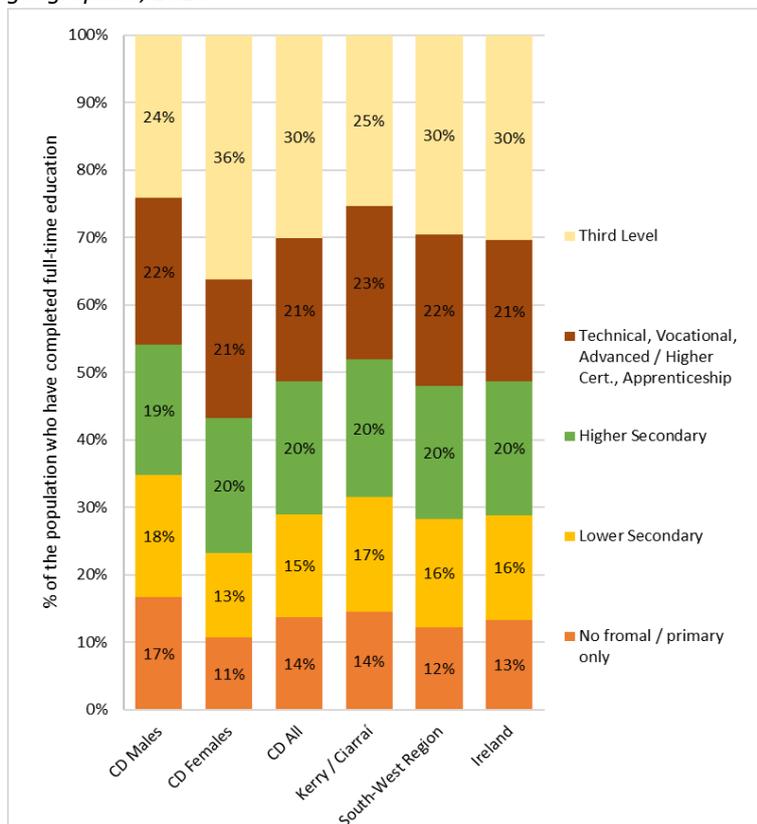
As is the case in many rural areas, females tend to have a higher level of educational attainment than males. The following figures in respect of Corca Dhuibhne illustrate the gender-based gaps in respect of educational attainment. These gaps are evident in all communities on the peninsula.

Figure 30: Age at which the resident population completed full-time education, by gender, in Corca Dhuibhne Communities 2016⁴



Almost one-third (30%) of Corca Dhuibhne’s resident population has a third-level qualification, but as the following graph illustrates, there is a gap of twelve percentage points, in this regard, between males (24%) and females (36%).

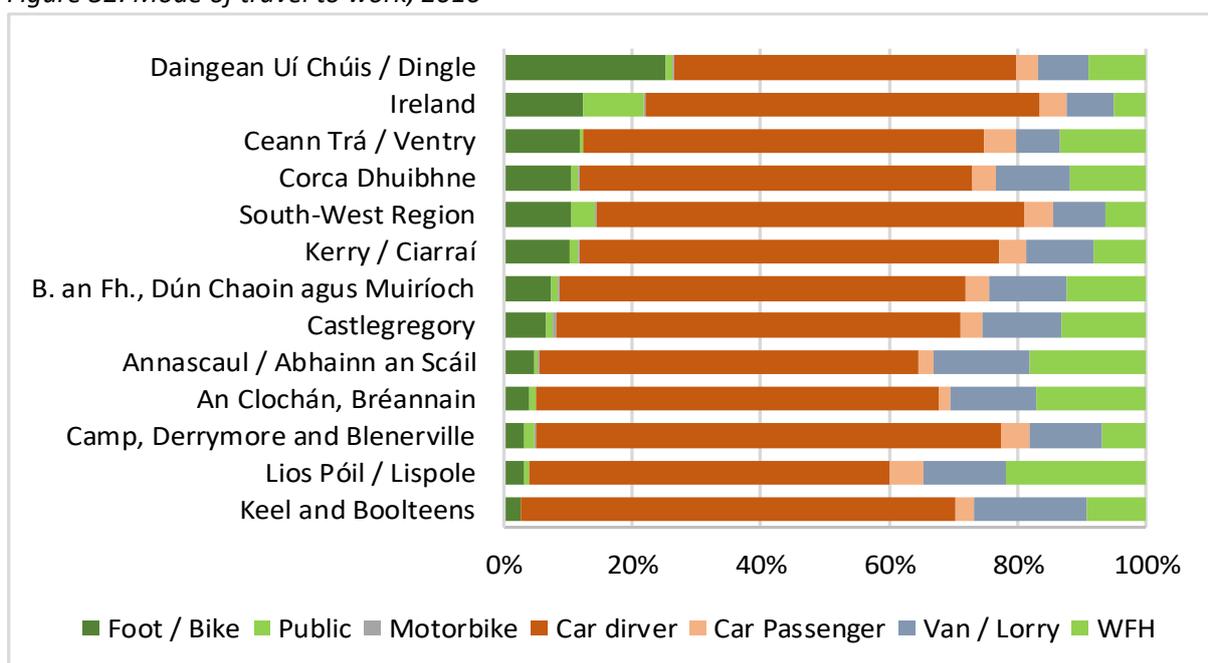
Figure 31: Highest level of educational attainment, by gender, in Corca Dhuibhne (CD) and in comparator geographies, 2016



9. Travel / Commuting

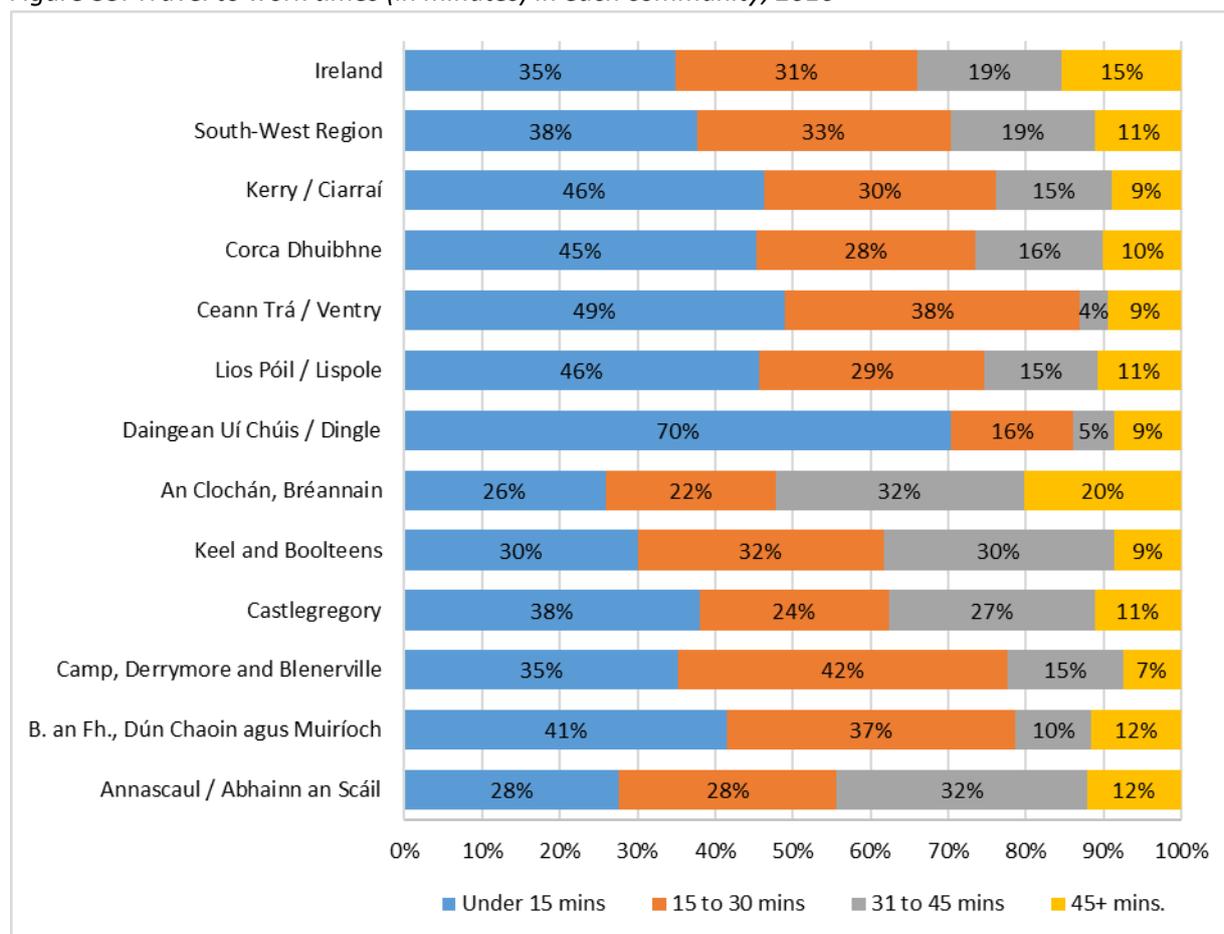
As is the case regionally and nationally, there is considerable scope to promote active modes of travel in Corca Dhuibhne. The data presented here are from 2016 (the most recent Census of Population), but they look even more historical as home-working / tele-working has become more commonplace, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic. While home-working has certainly contributed to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, it can only be sustained by investment in broadband connectivity. At the same time, a functioning economy requires good connectivity, and government and EU policies note the need for a functional shift, in that regard, from private to public transport and for the promotion of active travel (walking and cycling). As the travel-to-work data for each community in Corca Dhuibhne reveal, most commuters travel to work by car.

Figure 32: Mode of travel to work, 2016



It is notable that while overall travel-to-work times are similar in Corca Dhuibhne to those in County Kerry as a whole, there are considerable variations across the peninsula. Among those who reside in Dingle Town and its environs, seventy-percent of commuters reach their workplace within fifteen minutes of leaving home. This indicates that they are working in Dingle itself. Journey-to-work times are generally shorter for people who live in the communities adjoining Dingle / Daingean Uí Chúis, namely Ceann Trá and Lios Póil than is the case in most of the rest of the peninsula. People who live in An Clochán agus Cé Bhréannainn have the longest travel-to-work times, with a fifth (20%) of them travelling for at least forty-five minutes. This indicates that they work in Tralee or further afield.

Figure 33: Travel to work times (in minutes) in each community, 2016



The Census of Population data reveal that of the peninsula’s 5,189 resident workers, 1,452 commute to work outside Corca Dhuibhne. Annex 4 presents the profile of workers – outbound commuters and those whose jobs are based in Corca Dhuibhne. The following table presents commuters’ destinations.

Table 8: Workplace destinations of Corca Dhuibhne’s resident workers, 2016

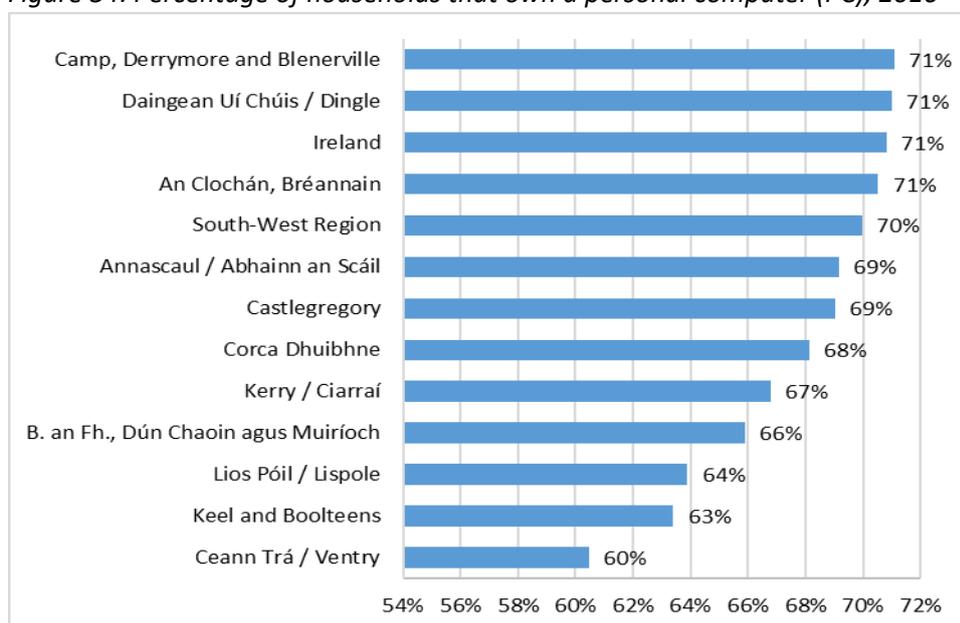
Destination / Place of Work	Number of workers	% of resident workers
Corca Dhuibhne	2,533	48.80%
Elsewhere in Kerry	1,293	24.90%
Mobile	562	10.80%
Cork County	43	0.80%
Limerick	32	0.60%
Cork City	25	0.50%
Dublin	19	0.40%
Other destinations	40	0.80%
Other (incl. not stated and WFH)	642	12.40%
Total resident workers	5,189	

10. ICT Connectivity

Of all the census variables, those relating to information and communications technology (ICT) are the most prone to temporal change. ICT use has become much more pervasive over the past decades, and the metrics used to measure connectivity are fast changing. Since 2002, the CSO has included a question, in the census, in relation to personal computer (PC) ownership. While other devices, such as smart phones, are enablers of digital connectivity and communication, PC ownership remains a valid indicator of connectivity.

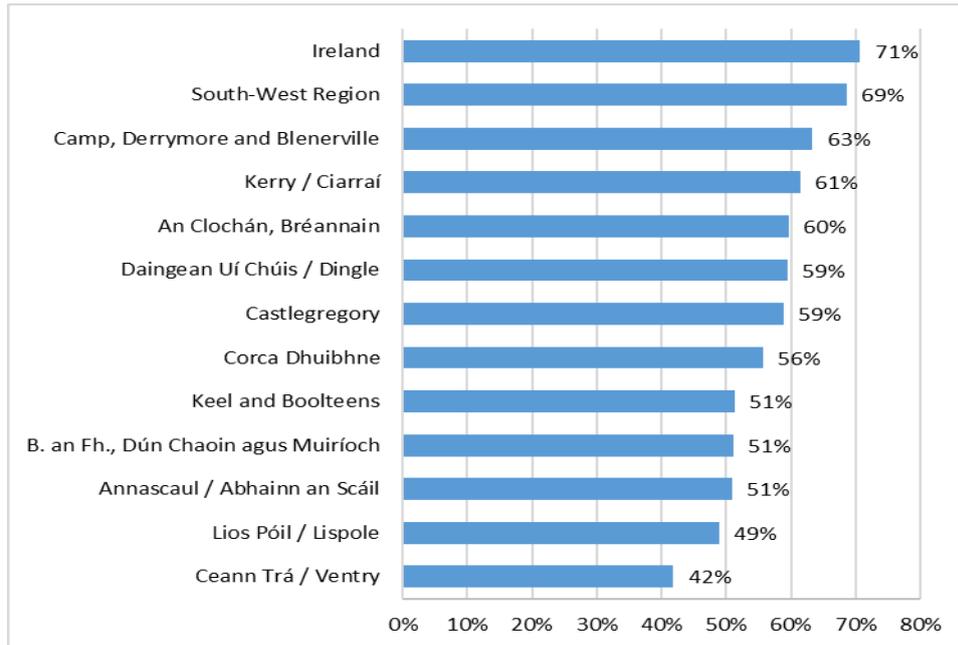
As the following graph shows, over two-thirds (68%) of households in Corca Dhuibhne own PCs. This is three percentage points below the State level (71%). The Corca Dhuibhne figure is slightly above the level for County Kerry (67%), and values on the peninsula range from over seventy-one percent in both Dingle Town and Camp / Derrymore / Blenerville to sixty percent in Ceann Trá.

Figure 34: Percentage of households that own a personal computer (PC), 2016



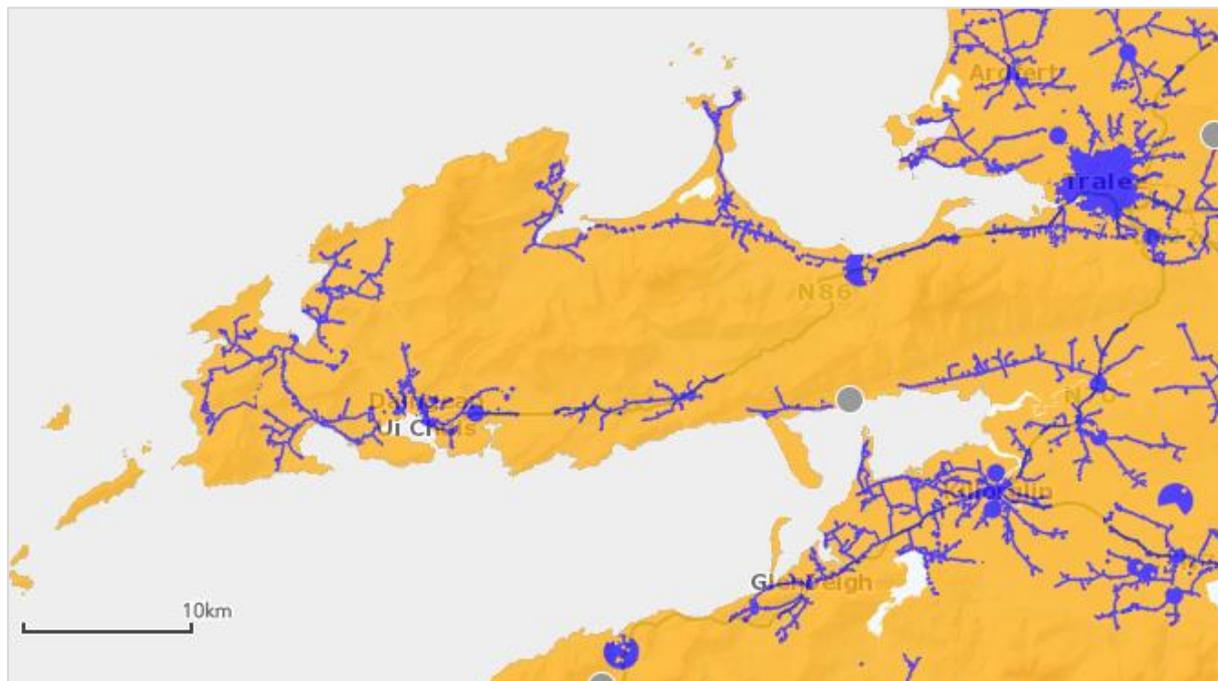
Over recent years, broadband connectivity has emerged as the most significant indicator of digital connectivity, and the government has announced a national broadband plan, with a specific focus on promoting connectivity in rural areas. Since the advent of COVID-19, the need for broadband connectivity has been accentuated, as employees have been advised to work from home as much as possible. Moreover, the indications are that in a post-COVID scenario, more people will be working from home than was the case previously. This presents opportunities for rural areas in terms of enabling skilled workers to base themselves rurally. The following dataset, from the 2016 Census of Population, provides an indication of the baseline situation, in terms of broadband connectivity in Corca Dhuibhne. Then, slightly over half (56%) of households in the peninsula had a broadband connection. This was fifteen percentage points below the level of connectivity across the State, and was also below the county average.

Figure 35: Percentage of households with broadband connectivity, 2016



As internet users can attest, the presence or absence of a broadband connection is but one indicator of digital connectivity, as speed and reliability are key measures of effectiveness. The following map provides a more up-to-date picture of broadband connectivity in Corca Dhuibhne.

Figure 36: Levels and type of broadband connectivity in Corca Dhuibhne, November 2020



Source: National Broadband Plan Map, Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications.
 Available at: <https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/5634d-national-broadband-plan-map/>
 Published 19 November 2020

The department’s website advises that blue areas are “those where commercial operators are delivering or have indicated plans to deliver high-speed broadband services.”

11. Community Profiles

11.1 An Clochán agus Cé Bhréanainn

For the purposes of this profile, the catchment area includes the following electoral divisions (EDs): An Baile Dubh (pop. 113), An Clochán (pop. 232) and Cé Bhréanainn (pop. 153). The community has a total population of 498. The population declined continuously over the course of the twentieth century, and despite a slight recovery between 1996 and 2011, the most recent inter-censal (2011-2016) direction is downward. In 2016, the community's population was just 28% of what it had been in 1911 (1,793 persons). This is the single greatest level of decline across Corca Dhuibhne.

An Clochán agus Cé Bhréanainn has a slightly older age profile than Corca Dhuibhne as a whole; 18% of the population is aged over 65, while the peninsula equivalent is 17%. Children and young people (aged 0 to 18) account for 22% of the community's population, compared to 23% across the peninsula and 25% in County Kerry.

In terms of nationality and ethnicity, this community exhibits a similar profile to that of Corca Dhuibhne and County Kerry; 85% of the resident population was born in Ireland. A further 9% of the population was born in the UK. The vast majority (92%) of the population is an Irish national.

Almost three quarters of people (73%) report having the ability to speak Irish. This is ten percentage points above the equivalent across Corca Dhuibhne (63%), and levels of Irish-language-use are higher than in most communities on the peninsula, with the exception of those west of Daingean Uí Chúis. Half the population speaks Irish on a daily basis – inside and outside school, while a further 15% do so at least weekly.

There are 83 families living in An Clochán agus Cé Bhréanainn. Of these, 26% (n=22) are headed by a lone parent. There are 67 one-person households in the community.

The primary sector (farming and fishing) is a significant cornerstone of the local economy – employing one fifth of the resident workforce. Relative to County Kerry and the State, the locality has a high proportion of persons working in professional services; these account for 29% of employment, compared with 23% in Kerry and 24% across the State. Between 1996 and 2016, the number of persons employed in the primary sector declined from 77 to 44, while the number of persons employed in professional services increased from 25 to 60.

An Clochán agus Cé Bhréanainn have the oldest housing stock in Corca Dhuibhne. Over half (57%) of homes were constructed before 1980, while 22% were constructed since 2000. The corresponding figures for County Kerry are 42% and 30%. The community has the lowest level of housing occupancy on the peninsula; over half (52%) of homes are unoccupied. Over a third (36%) of dwellings are classified as holiday homes. As is the case throughout the peninsula, oil is the predominant source of fuel for home heating; it is used in sixty percent of households. A further 19% of households use turf / coal as their main fuel source.

Similar to other communities on the peninsula, the car is the predominant mode of travel to work. Almost two-thirds (63%) of all commutes are made by car drivers. The proportion of people who work from home is higher than in most communities; it stands at 17%, compared with 12% for the peninsula. The level of PC ownership (71%) is equivalent to the State level, but the level of household broadband connectivity is lower (60% locally and 71% across Ireland).

11.2 Abhainn an Scáil / Annascaul

For the purposes of this profile, the catchment area includes the following electoral divisions (EDs): Ballinvoher (pop. 560), Ballynacourty (pop. 284) and Inch (pop. 141). The community has a total population of 985. The population declined continuously over the course of the twentieth century, although at a slower rate than across Corca Dhuibhne as a whole; it fell from 1,787 in 1911 to 778 in 1996 – its lowest level. The rate of decline slowed from 1971 onwards, and the population has grown progressively since the mid-1990s. Between 1996 and 2016, the community's population increased by 27%, and at the most recent Census of Population (2016), it stood at 55% of its 1911 value.

Annascaul's age profile is broadly similar to that of Corca Dhuibhne, but is older than that of County Kerry and the State. Census returns reveal that 19% of the population is aged over 65; this is six percentage points above the State value (13%) and higher than the Kerry value (17%). Just under a quarter (24%) of the population is aged 0 to 18. The corresponding value for Corca Dhuibhne is 23%. Annascaul has a relatively high proportion of persons aged between 40 and 64; its figure stands at 38%, compared to 31% across the State and 34% in County Kerry.

In terms of nationality and ethnicity, Annascaul exhibits a similar profile to that of Corca Dhuibhne and County Kerry; 84% of the resident population was born in Ireland. A further 11% of the population was born in the UK; this is the highest value in Corca Dhuibhne.

Just under six-in-ten people (58%) report having the ability to speak Irish. This is slightly below the Corca Dhuibhne average (63%), but levels of Irish-language-use are considerably lower than in most other communities. Only 6% of people speak Irish daily outside of school, compared to 28% across the peninsula. A further 11% of people in Annascaul speak Irish at least weekly.

There are 167 families living in Annascaul. Of these, 23% (n=38) are headed by a lone parent. There are 115 one-person households in the community.

The locality's economic profile is influenced by a number of factors including better-than-average land quality and its location on the N80 (Tralee-Dingle road). Relative to most other parts of the Corca Dhuibhne Peninsula, there are more people working in agriculture (16%), and slightly more people working in commerce, trade and professional services. The latter are more likely to be commuting to urban centres rather than working in the locality.

After Daingean Uí Chúis and its environs, Annascaul has the newest housing stock in Corca Dhuibhne. One-third of homes were built since the year 2000, compared to 30% across County Kerry and 28% across Corca Dhuibhne. Relative to other communities in Corca Dhuibhne, Annascaul has an above-average level of housing occupancy (68% relative to 62%). One in seven homes is classified as a holiday homes.

As is the case throughout the peninsula, oil is the predominant source of fuel for home heating; it is used in over two-thirds (67%) of households. A further 15% of households use turf /coal as their main fuel source.

Similar to other communities on the peninsula, the car is the predominant mode of travel to work. Almost sixty percent (59%) of all commutes are made by car drivers. Just 6% of commuters use active travel (walking or cycling). The level of PC ownership is two percentage points above the county level, but the level of household broadband connectivity is ten percentage points lower than across Kerry.

11.3 Baile an Fheirtéaraigh, Dún Chaoin agus An Mhuiríoch

For the purposes of this profile, the catchment area includes the following Electoral Divisions (EDs): Dún Chaoin (pop. 182), Dún Urlann (pop. 467), Cill Maoilchéadair (pop. 481), Cill Chuáin (pop. 434) and Márthain (pop. 260). The community has a total population of 1,824. The population halved between 1911 and 1961, and it continued to decline, albeit at a reduced pace, between 1961 and 1991. Since then, the total population has stabilised, although it only grew by 4.5% between 1991 and 2016. Over the same period, the population of County Kerry grew by 21%. In 2016, the community's population was just 41% of what it was in 1911.

The community has an older age profile than Corca Dhuibhne as a whole. Census returns reveal that 20% of the population is aged over 65; this is seven percentage points above the State value (13%) and 3% higher than the Kerry value (17%). Less than a quarter (22%) of the population is aged 0 to 18. The corresponding value for Corca Dhuibhne is 23%. After Ceann Trá and An Clochán agus Cé Bhréanainn, this community has the highest proportion of people aged over 40 (60%).

In terms of nationality and ethnicity, this community exhibits less diversity than Corca Dhuibhne and County Kerry; 87% of the resident population was born in Ireland. A further 7% of the population was born in the UK. Irish nationals account for 93% of the resident population.

Across all communities in Corca Dhuibhne, Baile an Fheirtéaraigh, Dún Chaoin agus An Mhuiríoch have the highest proportion of the population with the ability to speak Irish. The figure stands at 85%, which is over thirty percentage points above the Corca Dhuibhne figure (63%). The majority of the population (83%) speaks Irish on a daily basis.

There are 305 families living in this community. Of these, 24% (n=73) are headed by a lone parent. There are 259 one-person households in the community.

The locality's economic profile is strongly influenced by tourism, but is affected by seasonality. Almost one-third (30%) of occupations are classified as 'other' – indicating a high level of pluriactivity (having more than one source of employment). A further 24% of the resident workforce is employed in professional services, while 16% work in the primary sector (farming / fishing). Relative to County Kerry and Corca Dhuibhne as a whole, the community has proportionately fewer persons employed in commerce and trade.

After An Clochán, Cé Bhréanainn and Lios Póil, this community has the third-oldest oldest housing stock in Corca Dhuibhne. Almost half (49%) of homes were built before 1980. The proportion built between 2000 and 2016 stands at 25%, which is eight percentage points below the County Kerry equivalent. Relative to County Kerry and Corca Dhuibhne as a whole, this community has a low level of housing occupancy. Almost half of houses are either temporarily or permanently vacant, and 38% of the total housing stock is classified as a 'holiday home'.

As is the case throughout the peninsula, oil is the predominant source of fuel for home heating; it is used in over two-thirds (68%) of households. A further 11% of households use turf / coal as the main fuel source. Similar to other communities, the car is the predominant mode of travel to work. Almost sixty percent (63%) of all commutes are made by car drivers. Just 8% of commuters use active travel (walking or cycling). The level of PC ownership is two percentage points (66%) below the county level (68%), but the level of household broadband connectivity is ten percentage points lower than across Kerry (61% in Kerry and 51% locally).

11.4 An Cam, An Doire Mór agus Cathair Uí Mhoráin / Camp, Derrymore and Blenerville

For the purposes of this profile, the catchment area includes the following Electoral Divisions (EDs): Bourtregaum (pop. 375), Blenerville (pop. 658), Kilgobban (pop. 272) and Knockglass (pop. 353). The area has a total population of 1,658. The population has grown steadily over the past fifty years. It has increased from 865 persons in 1971 (+793 persons or 92%). This is faster than the corresponding rate for County Kerry (+31%) and for the State (+60%). The rate of growth was faster between 1971 and 1981 than in any other decade. Locally, population growth has been greater in and around Blenerville than in Derrymore and Camp.

The area's age profile is somewhat older than that of the State, although this can be part-attributed to the presence of a nursing home. Census returns reveal that 21% of the population is aged over 65; this is eight percentage points above the State average. Relative to County Kerry, this locality has a similar proportion of children and middle-aged people. However, it has proportionately fewer people aged 25 to 39. Locally, persons in this age cohort comprise 15% of the population, while in Kerry and Ireland they comprise 19% and 22% of the population respectively.

In terms of nationality or ethnicity, this locality is less diverse than are Corca Dhuibhne and County Kerry; 94% of the resident population are Irish nationals – the highest proportion on the peninsula. Of the non-Irish nationals, half are UK nationals.

Just over half the population (51%) report having an ability to speak Irish. Among these, the frequency with which they speak Irish is less than in the Gaeltacht, and is similar to the levels in Annascaul and Castlegregory. Seven percent of people speak Irish daily: 2% inside and outside school and 5% outside school. A further 7% speak Irish at least weekly.

There are 315 families living in this community. Of these, twenty percent (n=64) are headed by a lone parent. There are 144 one-person households in the community.

The locality's economic profile is strongly influenced by its proximity to Tralee. Relative to other parts of the Corca Dhuibhne Peninsula, there are fewer people working in agriculture (6%), and more people working in commercial services (33%). This is the highest rate of any of the eight (clustered) communities on the peninsula. This area also has the highest proportion (7%) of the workforce employed in the public service.

Just over forty percent (41%) of the housing stock was constructed before 1980, while over a quarter (26%) was built since 2000. This is two percentage points below the county equivalent. Over three-quarters (77%) of houses are occupied, while one-in-ten is an unoccupied holiday home. This is the lowest proportion on the peninsula.

As is the case throughout the peninsula, oil is the predominant source of fuel for home heating; it is used in 73% of households. One-in-eight households use turf as the main fuel source.

Similar to other communities on the peninsula, the car is the predominant mode of travel to work. Almost three quarters (73%) of all commutes are made by car drivers. Just 5% of commuters use active travel (walking or cycling). Levels of PC ownership and broadband penetration are on a par with those across the county as a whole.

11.5 Caisleán Gharaire / Castlegregory

For the purposes of this profile, the catchment area includes the following electoral divisions (EDs): Castlegregory (pop. 981), Deelis (pop. 349) and An Sráidbhaile (pop. 239). The area has a total population of 1,569. Castlegregory's population halved between 1911 and 1971. Since then, it has stabilised, and there has been modest growth between 1996 and 2016 (+19%). In 2016, Castlegregory's population was 57% of what it had been in 1911.

The area's age profile is somewhat older than that of Corca Dhuibhne and County Kerry; one fifth (20%) of the population is aged over 65; this is seven percentage points above the State average. Relative to County Kerry, this locality has a similar proportion of children (26% and 25% respectively), but it has proportionately fewer people aged 19 to 39. Locally, persons in this age cohort comprise 21% of the population, while in Kerry and Ireland they comprise 24.5% and 29% of the population respectively.

In terms of nationality or ethnicity, this locality is slightly less diverse than are Corca Dhuibhne and County Kerry; 86% of the resident population was born in Ireland, and a further 9% were born in the UK.

Just over half the population (52%) report having the ability to speak Irish. Among these, the frequency with which they speak Irish is less than in the Gaeltacht, and is similar to the levels in Annascaul and Camp. Four percent of people speak Irish daily: 1% inside and outside school and 3% outside school. A further 9% speak Irish at least weekly. Over a quarter of the population (26%) speak Irish in school.

There are 265 families living in Castlegregory. Of these, 22% (n=58) are headed by a lone parent. There are 181 one-person households in the community.

The locality's employment profile is very similar to that of the peninsula as a whole. One-in-eight (12%) of the resident workforce is employed in the primary sector (farming / fishing), and the locality is renowned for its vegetable production. Castlegregory has an above-average proportion of persons who work in professional services (27%, relative to 24% for County Kerry). This is associated with employment in the local schools and with commuting to Tralee.

Just over a quarter (27%) of the housing stock was constructed between 2000 and 2016. This is similar to the level across Corca Dhuibhne (28%), but below the county and State equivalents (30% and 29%). Holiday homes account for almost one-third (31%) of all houses in Castlegregory. The housing occupancy rate (59%) is considerably below the county and State equivalents (74% and 85% respectively).

As is the case throughout the peninsula, oil is the predominant source of fuel for home heating; it is used in 72% of households. A further ten percent of households use turf / coal as the main fuel source.

Similar to other communities on the peninsula, the car is the predominant mode of travel to work. Almost two thirds (63%) of all commutes are made by car drivers. Just 8% of commuters use active travel (walking or cycling). The level of PC ownership (69%) is three percentage points below the county level, while the proportion of households with a broadband connection (59%) is two percentage points below the County Kerry equivalent.

11.6 Ceann Trá

For the purposes of this profile, the data presented relate to the electoral division (ED) of Ceann Trá (pop. 396). Ceann Trá's population more than halved between 1911 and 1971; it declined from 935 in 1911 to 391 in 1971. Since then, the population has stagnated, and the community's demographic vitality is among the weakest in Corca Dhuibhne. In 2016, Ceann Trá's population was 42% of what it was in 1911.

Ceann Trá has the oldest age profile of any community in Corca Dhuibhne. Over one fifth (21%) of the population is aged over 65, while just 19% of the population is aged 0 to 18. In Corca Dhuibhne, 45% of the population is aged under 40. In Ceann Trá, the corresponding figure is 35%. This is the lowest level on the peninsula.

In terms of nationality and ethnicity, Ceann Trá exhibits greater diversity than Corca Dhuibhne and County Kerry; 19% of the resident population was born outside of Ireland, compared to 16% in County Kerry and 17% across the State.

The vast majority (79%) of Ceann Trá's population has the ability to speak Irish, and most people do so. The frequency of Irish language use is lower than in Baile an Fheirtéaraigh, but is higher than in other communities in Corca Dhuibhne. Most people (54%) speak Irish daily – including in school. A further 14% do so at least weekly.

There are 66 families living in this community. Of these, 24% (n=16) are headed by a lone parent. There are 68 one-person households in Ceann Trá.

Ceann Trá's employment profile is shaped by its rurality and by its proximity to Daingean Uí Chúis. The primary sector (farming / fishing) accounts for 17% of employment, and the proportion of the workforce employed in professional services (28%) is above the corresponding figures for Corca Dhuibhne (23%) and the State (24%). Tourism is also a significant provider of employment.

Ceann Trá's housing stock is slightly older than that of the Corca Dhuibhne Peninsula; almost half (48%) was constructed before 1980, compared to 42% across County Kerry, as a whole, and 46% in Corca Dhuibhne. Along with An Clochán agus Cé Bhréanainn, Ceann Trá has the highest proportion of holiday homes of any community on the peninsula. These account for 36% of the total housing stock. The equivalent figures for Ireland and County Kerry are 3% and 11% respectively.

As is the case throughout the peninsula, oil is the predominant source of fuel for home heating; it is used in almost three quarters (72%) of households. A further 9% of households use turf / coal as their main fuel source.

Similar to other communities on the peninsula, and many across rural Ireland, there is a high level of car dependency. Over 60% (61%) of commuters drive to work, while 12% walk or cycle. The proportion of people who walk / cycle to work is equivalent to the State value, and is slightly above the County Kerry value (10%).

The levels of PC ownership (60%) and household broadband connectivity (42%) are the lowest in Corca Dhuibhne.

11.6 Daingean Uí Chúis / Dingle

For the purposes of this profile, the catchment area includes the following electoral divisions (EDs): An Daingean (pop. 1,623) and Na Gleannta (pop. 1,846). The community has a total population of 3,469. The population declined from 4,086 in 1911 to 2,284 in 1971 – its lowest level. Since then, the population has recovered somewhat, and, in 2016, it stood at 3,469. Growth has been more consistent in Na Gleannta (the town's environs) than in An Daingean (the town core). In 2016, the combined population of these EDs was 85% of what it was in 1911.

Daingean Uí Chúis has a slightly younger age profile than Corca Dhuibhne as a whole. The proportion of the population aged 65+ stands at 16%, compared to 18% across the peninsula. The town and its environs have proportionately more people aged 25 to 39 (20% relative to 17%), but Daingean Uí Chúis has, in relative terms, slightly fewer children and teenagers; the latter represent 22% of the local population, compared with 23% across Corca Dhuibhne and 25% in County Kerry. In-migration of persons aged over fifty is a driver of the town's age profile, and this tends to mask the outmigration of younger age cohorts.

In terms of nationality and ethnicity, Daingean Uí Chúis exhibits greater diversity than Corca Dhuibhne and County Kerry; 21% of the resident population was born outside of Ireland, and the town has a notable Lithuanian community (approximately 85 persons).

Almost two thirds of the population (64%) have the ability to speak Irish, and most people do so. Nearly thirty percent speak Irish daily; 5% inside and outside of school and 24% outside of school. A further 25% do so daily in school, while an additional 14% of people speak Irish at least weekly.

There are 489 families living in the community. Of these, 26% (n=129) are headed by a lone parent. There are 398 one-person households in Daingean Uí Chúis.

Tourism is the main driver of the local economy, with 37% of occupations classified as 'other' – indicating variable and seasonal employment and / or pluriactivity (holding more than one job). Relative to Corca Dhuibhne as a whole, Daingean Uí Chúis has an above-average proportion of persons employed in commerce and trade. Relative to other similar-sized towns across the State, Daingean Uí Chúis has a low level of out-bound commuting. This is partly due to its geographical peripherality.

Daingean Uí Chúis has the newest housing stock of all communities on the Corca Dhuibhne Peninsula; a third (33%) of the housing stock was constructed between 2000 and 2016, while the equivalent figures for Kerry and Ireland are 30% and 29% respectively. Just over a fifth (21%) of the housing stock is classified as a holiday home.

As is the case throughout the Peninsula, oil is the predominant source of fuel for home heating; it is used in almost two thirds (63%) of households. A further 12% of households use turf / coal as their main fuel source.

As the most urbanised community on the peninsula, Daingean Uí Chúis has a distinctive travel-to-work pattern. A quarter of people walk or cycle to work, compared to 11% across Corca Dhuibhne. Just over half (53%) of commuters drive to work. The level of PC ownership (71%) is equivalent to the State value, but the level of household broadband connectivity is twelve percentage points lower than across State (71% in Ireland and 59% locally).

11.7 An Caol agus Na Buailtíní / Keel and Boolteens

For the purposes of this profile, the data presented relate to the electoral divisions (EDs) of Lack (pop. 271), Kilgarrylander (pop. 643) and Boolteens (pop. 482). The community's total population is 1,396. The population declined consistently between 1911 and 1961; it fell from 2,234 to 1,257, and has grown moderately since the 1960s. In 2016, the community recorded a resident population of 1,396. This is equivalent to 58% of its population in 1911. While the overall population increased by 5% between 1996 and 2016, this growth occurred entirely in the ED of Boolteens, and the two other EDs actually lost population, despite experiencing increases in the number of households.

The community's age structure is similar to that of County Kerry. Almost a quarter (24%) of the population is aged 0 to 18, while 17% is aged over 65. The equivalent figures for County Kerry are 25% and 17%. There has been a notable ageing of the population over the past twenty years. Despite the modest increase in the total population, the number of children (aged 0 to 14) declined by seventy.

In terms of nationality and ethnicity, Keel and Boolteens exhibits a relative homogeneity; 87% of the resident population was born in Ireland, compared to 84% in County Kerry and across Corca Dhuibhne.

The proportion of the population with the ability to speak Irish (43%) is slightly above the State level (40%), but is below the level for County Kerry (45%) and for Corca Dhuibhne (63%).

There are 259 families living in this community. Of these, 20% (n=51) are headed by a lone parent. There are 121 one-person households in Keel and Boolteens.

The community's employment profile is shaped by its relative proximity to Killorglin. Manufacturing and construction account for 22% of all employment among the resident workforce. This is the highest level in Corca Dhuibhne. Tourism-related employment is less significant here than elsewhere on the peninsula. Between 1996 and 2016, the number of people working in the primary sector (farming, quarrying and fishing) declined from 108 to 63. At the same time, the number working in professional services increased by over 300%; it grew from 40 to 133. Employment in commerce and trade increased from 67 to 126. Employment in these two sectors is associated with outbound commuting.

The local housing stock is similar to that of the Corca Dhuibhne Peninsula in terms of age; 29% of houses were constructed between 2000 and 2016. The equivalent figures for County Kerry and Ireland are 30% and 29%. Holiday homes are less prevalent in Keel and Boolteens than elsewhere in Corca Dhuibhne. They account for ten percent of the local housing stock, compared to 25% across the peninsula and 11% across County Kerry.

As is the case throughout the peninsula, oil is the predominant source of fuel for home heating; it is used in almost two thirds (67%) of households. A further 20% of households use turf / coal as their main fuel source. The use of solid fuel is the highest among the communities on the peninsula.

Similar to other communities on the peninsula, and many across rural Ireland, there is a high level of car dependency; 67% of commuters drive to work. This is the second-highest level on the peninsula (after Camp / Derrymore). The proportion of people who walk / cycle to work stands at 3%; this is the lowest in Corca Dhuibhne, and is associated with the local alignment of the Castlemaine – Dingle road.

The levels of PC ownership (63%) and household broadband connectivity (51%) are five percentage points below the levels for Corca Dhuibhne as a whole.

11.8 Lios Póil

For the purposes of this profile, the data presented relate to the electoral divisions (EDs) of Cinn Áird (pop. 345) and An Mhín Áird (pop. 368). The community's total population is 713. The population has been in almost continuous decline since 1911. The current population (n=713) is 47% of what it was in 1911 (n=1,503). While most communities in Corca Dhuibhne have been adversely affected by depopulation, Lios Póil and An Clochán agus Cé Bhréanainn have exhibited the most persistent intercensal declines.

Despite persistent decline, there is evidence of potential demographic renewal. The community's age structure is younger than that of many other Corca Dhuibhne communities. The proportion of the population aged 25 to 39 (19%) is similar to that of County Kerry, and it is two percentage points above the equivalent value for Corca Dhuibhne. The proportion of persons aged 19 to 24 (6%) is equivalent to the County Kerry value.

In terms of nationality and ethnicity, Lios Póil is the most homogenous community in Corca Dhuibhne; 89% of the resident population was born in Ireland, compared to 84% in County Kerry and across Corca Dhuibhne.

The proportion of the population with the ability to speak Irish (83%) is the second highest among the peninsula's communities, and is twenty percentage points above the peninsula value. Despite this, the proportion of the population who speak Irish on a daily basis (44% - inside and outside of school combined) is lower than in the Gaeltacht communities to the west of Daingean Uí Chúis. This may be associated with Lios Póil residents travelling to work outside of An Ghaeltacht.

There are 126 families living in the community. Of these, 14% (n=18) are headed by a lone parent. There are 86 one-person households in Lios Póil.

In Lios Póil, the proportion of the workforce employed in the primary sector (farming, quarrying and fishing) stands at 23%. This is twice the equivalent for Corca Dhuibhne and three times the County Kerry value. Relative to the peninsula as a whole, Lios Póil has fewer people working in the services sector – including tourism.

Lios Póil has an older housing stock than is the case across Corca Dhuibhne. The majority (54%) of the houses were constructed before 1980. The corresponding figures for Corca Dhuibhne and County Kerry are 46% and 42%. Just under a quarter (24%) of houses were constructed between 2002 and 2016, compared to 28% across the peninsula and 30% in County Kerry. Almost one fifth (19%) of homes is classified as a holiday home. This is below the proportion across Corca Dhuibhne (25%).

As is the case throughout the peninsula, oil is the predominant source of fuel for home heating; it is used in almost three quarters (73%) of households. A further 10% of households use turf / coal as their main fuel source.

Similar to other communities on the peninsula, and many across rural Ireland, there is a high level of car dependency; over half (56%) of commuters drive to work. Lios Póil recorded the highest proportion of people who work from home; a figure of 22%, compared to 12% across the peninsula. The level of PC ownership (64%) is below the peninsula level (68%) and the level of household broadband connectivity (49%) is below the peninsula and county equivalents (56% and 61% respectively).

12. Summary Reports of Community Consultation Meetings (2019 – 2020)

This section presents a summary of discussions and deliberations at eight community meetings that took place across the Corca Dhuibhne Peninsula as follows:

Table 9: Schedule of community consultation meetings

Communities	Round 1 (2019)	Round 2 (2020)
Lios Póil	12 November	18 February
Camp, Derrymore, Blennerville	13 November	5 February
Baile an Fheirtéaraigh, Dún Chaoin, An Mhuiríoch	14 November	17 February
Castlegregory, Stradbally	18 November	3 February
Annascaul, Inch	19 November	30 January
Daingean Uí Chúis, Ceann Trá	26 November	19 February
Keel, Boolteens, Castlemaine	27 November	-
An Clochán, Bréannain, An Baile Dubh	28 November	6 February

These were organised by Séamus O’Hara (Area Manager for West Kerry) and chaired by Máire Uí Léime (Chair of the Local Area Advisory Council). Full reports of all fifteen meetings have been posted to the NEWKD website (West Kerry Section). These consultations represent an important element of community-led local development (CLLD), which is integral to NEWKD’s approach.

The first round of meetings focused on the demographic and socio-economic profile and on energy issues. Connor McGookin from the [MaREI Centre](#), University College Cork had collated data on energy consumption at community level in Corca Dhuibhne. This included a breakdown of the amounts of energy consumed by residences, agriculture, industries and transport. The MaERI analysis also provided details of the financial costs associated with energy consumption – noting that most of the energy is imported into Ireland and is a factor in causing climate disruption. Data for 2016 show that people in Corca Dhuibhne spent approximately €37m on energy. Household expenditure on energy (home heating and transportation) is higher in every community in Corca Dhuibhne than is the case in the average Irish household.

Following a general discussion about the data relating to demographics, the local economy and energy consumption, attendees worked in roundtable buzz groups through which they considered the implications for their respective communities and sought to devise appropriate responses.

During the Round 1 meetings (November 2019), attendees focused on the following four themes:

- i. Economic Development;
- ii. Community;
- iii. Well-being; and
- iv. Environment & Energy.

Attendees noted the complementarity between these four sets of variables and the potential for synergies. In their feedback, they put forward the following recommendations:

12.1 Economic Development

- Better protect and harness the peninsula’s heritage, language and natural resources, and develop more activities – for locals and visitors – based on access to, and celebration of, heritage, ecology and local identity;
- Compile an inventory of vacant homes, including holiday homes, and ensure an approach to housing and planning that is more in tune with local needs and potential;
- Provide supports and investments for enterprises in areas (of activity) that are compatible with, and valorise, the local landscape and environment and are active beyond the summer season;
- Provide additional supports for young farmers, particularly in terms of ecology and high-nature-value farming; and
- Improve broadband connectivity, particularly in areas west of Daingean Uí Chúis.

12.2 Community

- Encourage more visible and widespread use of the Irish language and further the development and implementation of the local language plans;
- Provide a broader range of sporting and recreational outlets, especially for young women;
- Involve young people to a greater extent in community development and decision-making;
- Reduce bureaucratic burdens on community and voluntary groups, so that volunteering is more attractive and sustainable; and
- Promote stronger inter-community networking and collaboration – a whole-of-peninsula approach.

12.3 Well-being

- Improve family support services, to include the expansion of outreach public services;
- Enhance services for older people – by applying new technologies, improving transport and broadband connectivity, supporting social enterprises and providing social housing;
- Enhance public transport services – expand local routes and develop feeders to connect with Bus Éireann services;
- Address the housing pressures, particularly in and around Daingean Uí Chúis – with the objective of enabling young families to live locally and participate in the community; and
- Provide more opportunities for lifelong learning and upskilling – based locally and through virtual platforms – that are relevant to the local context.

12.4 Environment and Energy

- Expand the network of cycleways and walks (especially loops), and make roads safer for walking and cycling – good for the environment, health and well-being;
- Encourage and incentivise households and business to be more energy smart – to reduce consumption and to embrace new and more sustainable forms of energy;
- Rollout a scheme for the retrofitting of existing buildings (would be good for the environment and would create jobs);
- Support community-based energy projects, rather than large-scale / industrial approaches; and
- Devise and implement a traffic management plan that is underpinned by sustainability principles.

During the Round 2 meetings (February 2020), attendees continued their discussions, which were supplemented by additional data from NEWKD and MaREI. They worked in buzz groups that teased out the suggestions that had emerged in Round 1, and they sought to identify specific projects and strategic actions in the following areas:

- i. Health, Well-being and Social Services;
- ii. An Ghaeilge / Irish Language
- iii. Housing;
- iv. Economic Development: Farming, Fishing and Tourism;
- v. Infrastructure: Amenities and Connectivity; and
- vi. Environment and Energy.

Having identified the appropriate interventions for their respective communities, workshop participants examined the associated opportunities and means of delivery. Communities utilised the outcomes to inform their submissions to Kerry County Council as part of the process of devising the [An Daingean Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2020-2026](#). NEWKD also made a submission to Kerry County Council that reflected the inputs from the various community meetings. In terms of strategic actions, the communities identified the following:

12.5 Health, Well-being and Social Services

- Enhance social and health services for older people, through the application of e-health systems and the provision of clustered housing – linked to community-based services;
- Devise a social economy strategy for the peninsula – to incorporate a capacity-building programme, whereby civil society can be supported and enabled to establish community-owned businesses in fields such as social service provision, housing, energy production, ecological conservation, rural tourism and training, among others;
- Expand the range of sporting, recreational and social engagement opportunities open to all, and in particular young people – especially young women; and
- Continue to invest in the capacity of all civil society groups to lead, coordinate and sustain local development activities in their respective communities and as a networked entity.

12.6 An Ghaeilge / Irish Language

- Actively and positively promote the visibility and use of the Irish language in all facets of life – particularly in the economy and the arts - and in all communities;
- Give full effect to the local language plans; and
- Increase the range of opportunities for learning the language and using it in community and social settings.

12.7 Housing

- Reduce the limitations on people who want to build a family home on the family farm / land, and provide more starter homes for young families;
- Redress the imbalance between family homes and holiday homes / tourist accommodation on the peninsula – use supply-side interventions; and
- Address dereliction – compile an inventory of vacant properties, liaise with owners, and, where required, either incentivise development and / or penalise neglect.

12.8 Economic Development: Farming, fishing and tourism

- Promote economic developments that capitalise on the area's natural, heritage and cultural resources, to include the development of inter-connected loop walks and cycleways, particularly in areas that are not seeing the full benefits of tourism;
- The Irish language is integral to the fabric of Corca Dhuibhne. As well as being part of 'who we are', the language has a role to play in economic development, and it merits wider use and promotion. There is a need to consider the expansion of the designated Gaeltacht area, to be accompanied by language-promotion activities in areas that are currently non-Gaeltacht;
- Using the model of the Dingle Hub, expand the provision of broadband infrastructure and co-working spaces, and ensure this investment is accompanied by supports for mentoring and inter-business networking and collaboration; and
- Provide additional and up-to-date information for the farming community to enable them to play a leading role in the advancement of the just transition (to a zero-carbon) society, thereby enabling them to increase profitability and sustain inter-generational land transfers.

12.9 Infrastructure: Amenities and Connectivity

- Invest in upgrading (some) community centres, so that they are more comfortable, accessible and user-friendly for a broad range of activities;
- Better connect existing walks and develop additional and networked routes for walking and cycling, as part of the drive to promote active travel and to improve access to heritage sites, natural amenities and green spaces; and
- Extend local rural transport routes and improve connectivity to and from the main Bus Éireann artery – establish synchronised feeder services. Do so as part of an integrated sustainable transport plan for the peninsula.

12.10 Environment and Energy

- Instal, as a matter of urgency, wastewater treatment facilities in all settlements on the peninsula, including reed beds and other new technologies and bespoke solutions for local circumstances;
- Encourage the use of sustainable materials and energy-saving technologies in the construction of all new buildings;
- Strengthen relationships between local farmers and fishers and those in the hospitality and catering industries, so that local food is more universally available and promoted; and
- Increase the number of blue flag beaches; the natural amenities are there, but environmental safeguards need support and investment in some cases.

In many respects, the outcomes of the Round 2 meetings represent a reinforcement and consolidation of the Round 1 process. Therefore, they are indicative of a clarity of purpose and vision at local level that merits agency support. Stakeholders have noted the high level of complementarity between the various proposals, and they advocate an integrated approach, whereby economic, socio-cultural and environmental objectives are mutually re-enforcing. The pathways identified here are associated with local resources and potential; they represent bespoke actions for Corca Dhuibhne, and their pursuit offers means of promoting growth and development at local, district and regional levels.

13. Community Vibrancy on the Dingle Peninsula

In tandem with the community information and consultation meetings that were held across Corca Dhuibhne between November 2019 and February 2020, NEWKD undertook an extensive survey among local citizens to gauge their perceptions of community vibrancy. The survey instrument was adapted from one that had previously been used by South Kerry Development Partnership, as part of the [Rural Alliances](#) INTERREG project (2015).

This research involved circulating a survey questionnaire to those who attended the community meetings and to citizens locally across Corca Dhuibhne. The two second level schools on the peninsula (Meán Scoil Nua an Leith Triúigh and Pobalscoil Chorca Dhuibhne) supported the project by enabling a sample of senior-cycle students to complete the survey questionnaire in school. A total of 340 responses were received.

Survey content

The survey questionnaire presented respondents with a series of statements, and they were asked (using a Likert scale) to indicate the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with each statement. The possible responses ranged from 'strongly agree' to 'strongly disagree'. The statements (indicators) were organised under three headings as follows: economic; socio-cultural; and environmental vibrancy; thus the indicators related to the dimensions of sustainable development.

Respondents were also asked to state what they like most and least about living in their community. They were also invited to suggest three words to describe both their own locality and the Corca Dhuibhne Peninsula. The questionnaire concluded by asking respondents to suggest ways in which more young people could be enabled to live in Corca Dhuibhne.

As an addendum to the survey on community vibrancy, the questionnaire included a series of questions about citizens' attitudes to energy – consumption and production. These sought to add value to the discussions at the public meetings in response to the data presented by Connor McGookin from MaREI⁷ in respect of energy consumption in Corca Dhuibhne.

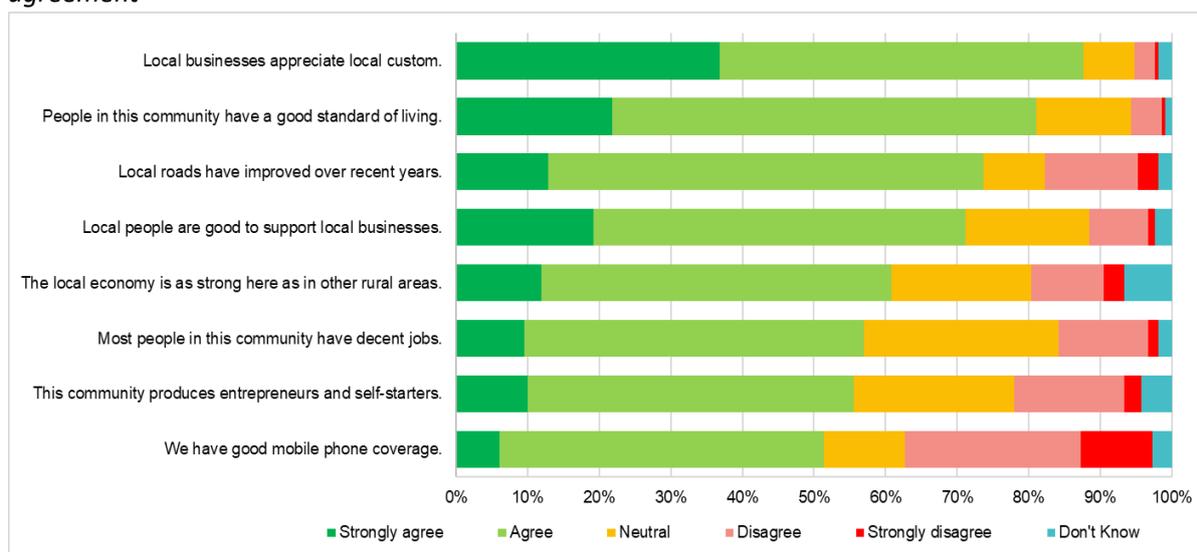
Thus, the survey aimed to enable NEWKD and community groups to garner data on citizens' priorities for Corca Dhuibhne's development. The responses also provide a baseline for the measurement of progress on sustainable development indicators over the coming years.

⁷ MaREI is the SFI Research Centre for Energy, Climate and Marine research and innovation co-ordinated by the Environmental Research Institute (ERI) at University College Cork.

13.1 Economic Vibrancy

The questionnaire covered nineteen variables relating to economic vibrancy. These included citizens’ perceptions of local businesses, the property market, public services, employment and supports for businesses. The following graph shows the variables that citizens perceive most positively.

Figure 37: Statements about economic vibrancy with which citizens express the highest levels of agreement



The responses indicate that citizens perceive a positive relationship between local people and local businesses; over 80% agree that local businesses appreciate local custom, while over 70% agree that local people are good to support local businesses.

Just over 80% of respondents agree with the statement that ‘people in this community have a good standard of living’. As responses to subsequent questions indicate, this positive perception is associated with the peninsula’s outstanding natural beauty and amenities.

Almost three quarters of respondents agree that local roads have improved over recent years. The Dingle – Tralee road (N80) has been the subject of upgrade works, particularly in Annascaul and Lispole.

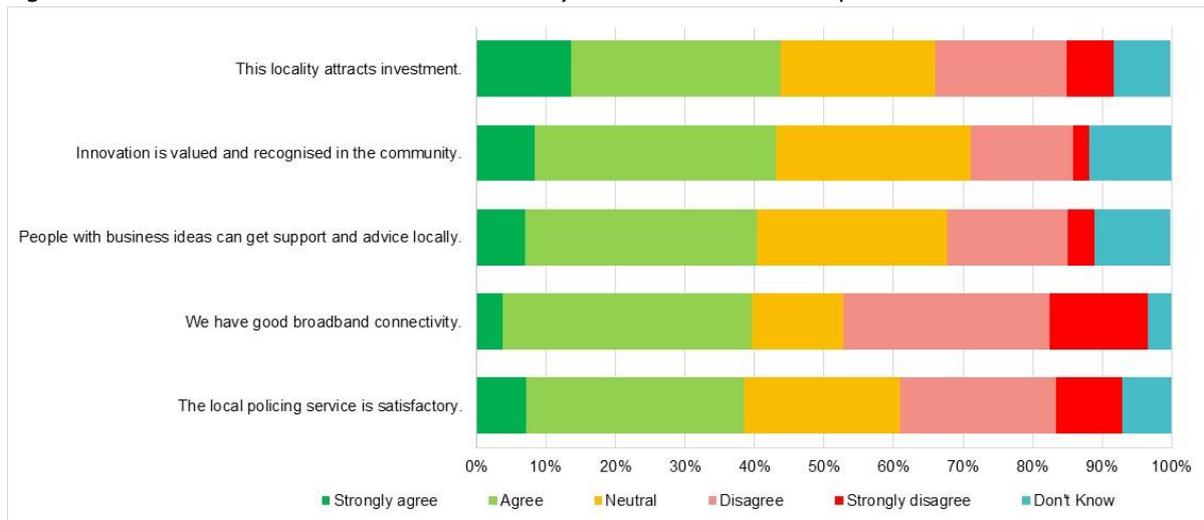
A majority of respondents (over 50%, but less than 60%) agree that the local economy is as strong in Corca Dhuibhne as in other rural areas. Similar proportions also agree that most people in Corca Dhuibhne have decent jobs and that the local communities produce entrepreneurs and self-starters. Tourism and agriculture are the mainstays of the local economy, and Corca Dhuibhne has worked hard to grow and promote its tourist offering over recent decades. There are some concerns locally that employees in the hospitality sector are reliant on casual and seasonal employment, and that there is a need for more high-quality and jobs locally. It should be noted that the responses were received in before the advent of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has upended many tourism enterprises. Indeed, a survey on

behalf of Ireland’s regional assemblies identifies Dingle / Daingean Uí Chúis as the town with the fourth-highest level of exposure to COVID-related economic disruption⁸.

Just over half (51%) of respondents believe that mobile phone coverage is good.

The following graph presents the economic vibrancy variables with which a majority of citizens neither fully agreed nor disagreed. Between 38% and 43% of respondents agree with the following statements:

Figure 38: Statements about economic vibrancy with which citizens express mixed



Less than half (43%) of people agree with the statement that Corca Dhuibhne attracts investment, while just over a quarter (26%) disagree, and almost a quarter (22%) neither agree nor disagree. The main drivers and stimulants of public investment in the peninsula include NEWKD and Údarás na Gaeltachta. Kerry County Council has also invested significantly in the peninsula’s road network and other elements of infrastructure.

The survey responses indicate a need to place a higher value on innovation and to provide additional supports to people who have business ideas.

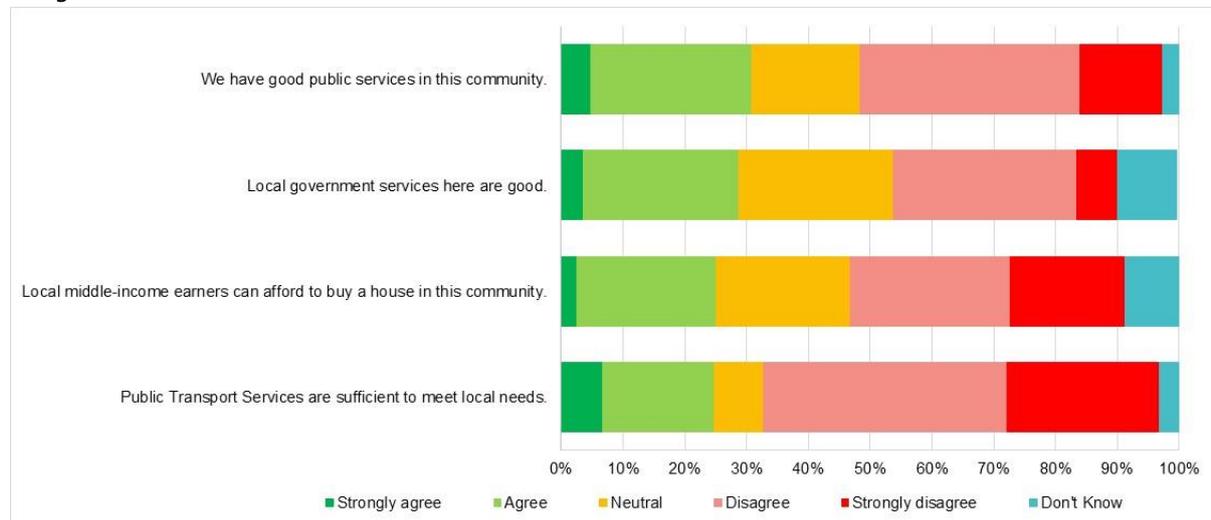
People are more likely to disagree than to agree (40% agree and 44% disagree) that their locality has good broadband connectivity. The importance of broadband infrastructure in enabling rural economic development has been well highlighted, and the need for fast and reliable broadband has been accentuated since the COVID-19 pandemic. Broadband connectivity is increasingly important for employees and students.

A higher proportion of respondents (39%) agree than disagree (32%) with the view that the local policing service is satisfactory. As in many parts of rural Ireland, the local garda presence has given way to an outreach service from towns.

⁸ Daly, J. (2020) COVID-19 – Regional Economic Analysis: The Regional Assemblies of Ireland.

The following graph highlights the aspects of the local economy which citizens perceive to be most problematic, as indicated by high levels of disagreement (with the given indicators). It presents the statements about the local economy with which more respondents disagreed than agreed.

Figure 39: Statements about economic vibrancy with which citizens express the highest levels of disagreement



As the graph shows, citizens perceive that the greatest challenges pertain in respect of public services and affordable housing. The latter is perceived to be associated with depopulation, as young people, who wish to live locally are unable to afford to do so.

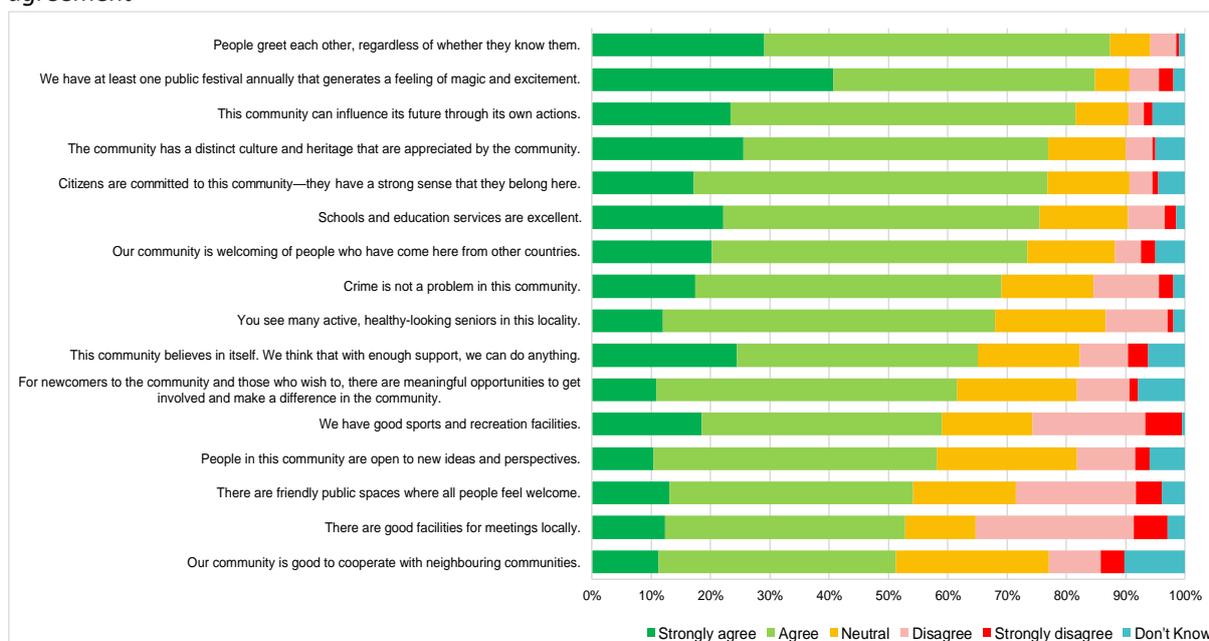
The public transport service is perceived to be more problematic than public services in general. Almost two thirds (64%) of respondents do not believe it to be sufficient to meet local needs. The main service is provided by Bus Éireann, and this operates between Dingle and Tralee. Buses run four times daily, and serve communities along the N80 – Dingle, Lispolé, Annascaul, Camp, Derrymore and Blennerville. At the time of the survey, the Dingle Hub was working with local providers to develop feeder services, so that more people could avail of the Bus Éireann service. The Hub has also been working to enhance services in the areas west of Dingle. The communities along the peninsula’s southern coast namely Inch, Keel and Boolteens noted the need for connectivity to Farranfore, Milltown and Killorglin – including connections with the Killorglin – Tralee bus service.

The community consultation meetings identified issues with access to support services for children, including speech and language therapy as well as supports for those with special needs. Citizens also spoke about problems with the services provided by Irish Water and the absence or under-capacity of treatment facilities in some villages. They contended that due to owners’ adherence with environmental regulations, one-off rural houses were less likely to contaminate water than are some village settlements.

13.2 Socio-Cultural Vibrancy

In general, there were higher levels of agreement with affirmative statements about socio-cultural vibrancy, relative to economic vibrancy, in Corca Dhuibhne. Of the twenty-four variables / statements presented in the survey questionnaire, at least half of respondents agreed with sixteen of them. These are listed and displayed in the following graph.

Figure 40: Statements about socio-cultural vibrancy with which citizens express the highest levels of agreement



The responses show that at least seventy percent of people perceive their communities as friendly and welcoming. They indicate that their community hosts an annual festival, and that their localities have distinctive cultural heritage that is appreciated by local people. Three quarters of respondents indicate that schools and education facilities are excellent.

Over two thirds of respondents perceive that crime is not a problem locally, and that older people are active in the community. The discussions at the public meetings underscored the importance of ensuring that older people are afforded greater opportunities for socialisation and that services for them are enhanced.

The survey results reveal that at least two thirds of respondents have positive perceptions of local social capital, as indicated by the levels of agreement with the statements on sense of belonging, ability to influence the community's future and capacity to get things done.

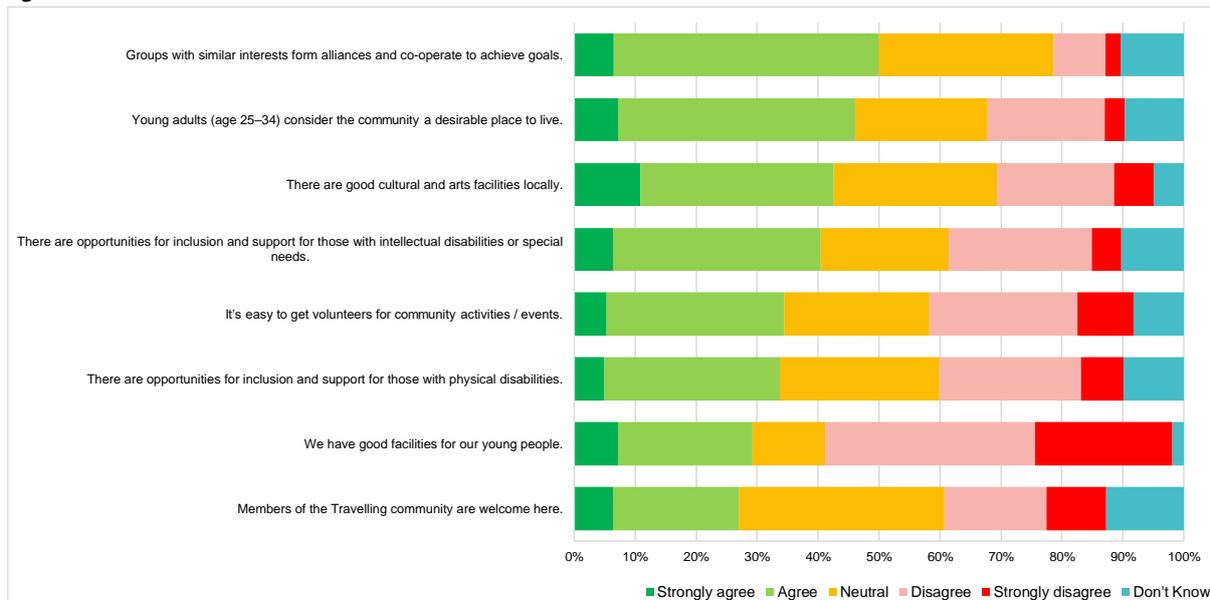
Most people believe that their communities provide meaningful opportunities for newcomers to get involved in civil society and that their communities are open to new ideas and perspectives.

More than half, but less than sixty percent, of respondents agree that their communities have friendly public spaces and good sports, recreation and meeting facilities. Investing in such

community infrastructure will be important in enabling and sustaining citizen participation and community development.

The following graph presents the statements about socio-cultural vibrancy with which fewer than half of respondents agree. In most cases, the proportion of people who ‘neither agree nor disagree’ is greater than the proportion who disagree.

Figure 41: Statements about socio-cultural vibrancy with which citizens express the highest levels of agreement

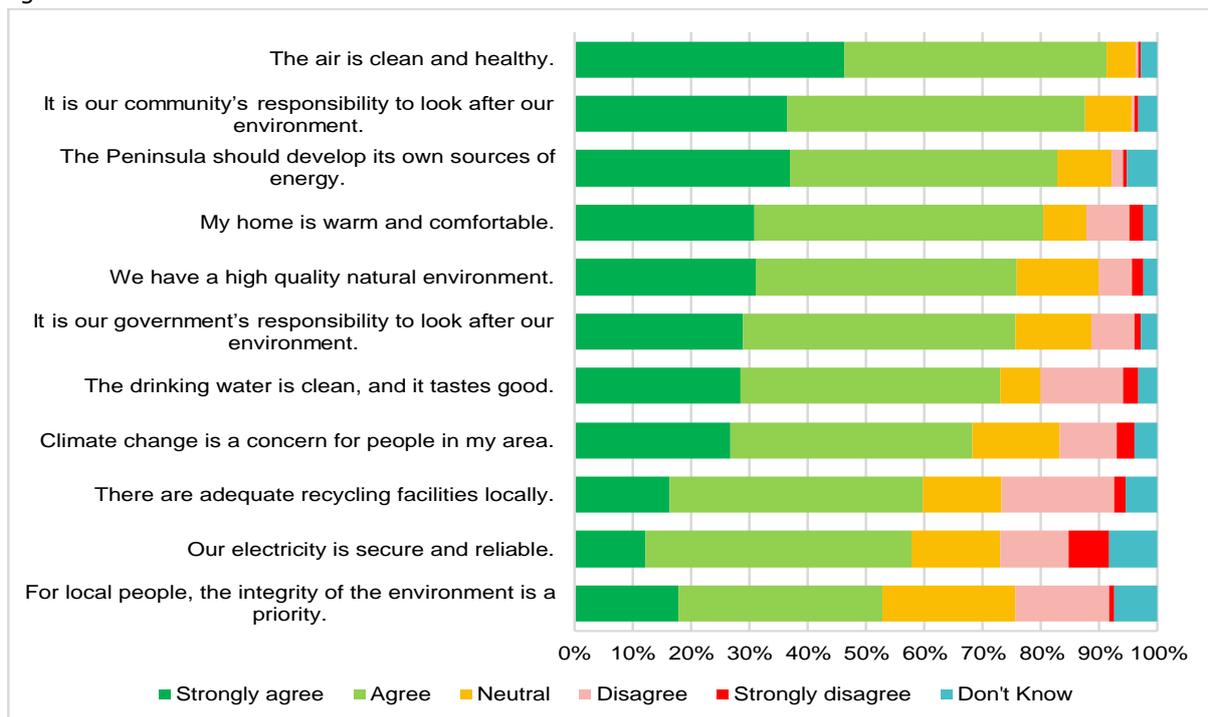


The variables listed here are those that require most attention and investment in respect of community development and capacity building. The responses identify the need for concerted efforts to support inclusion, integration and participation by young people, those with disabilities and members of the Travelling community.

13.3 Environmental Vibrancy

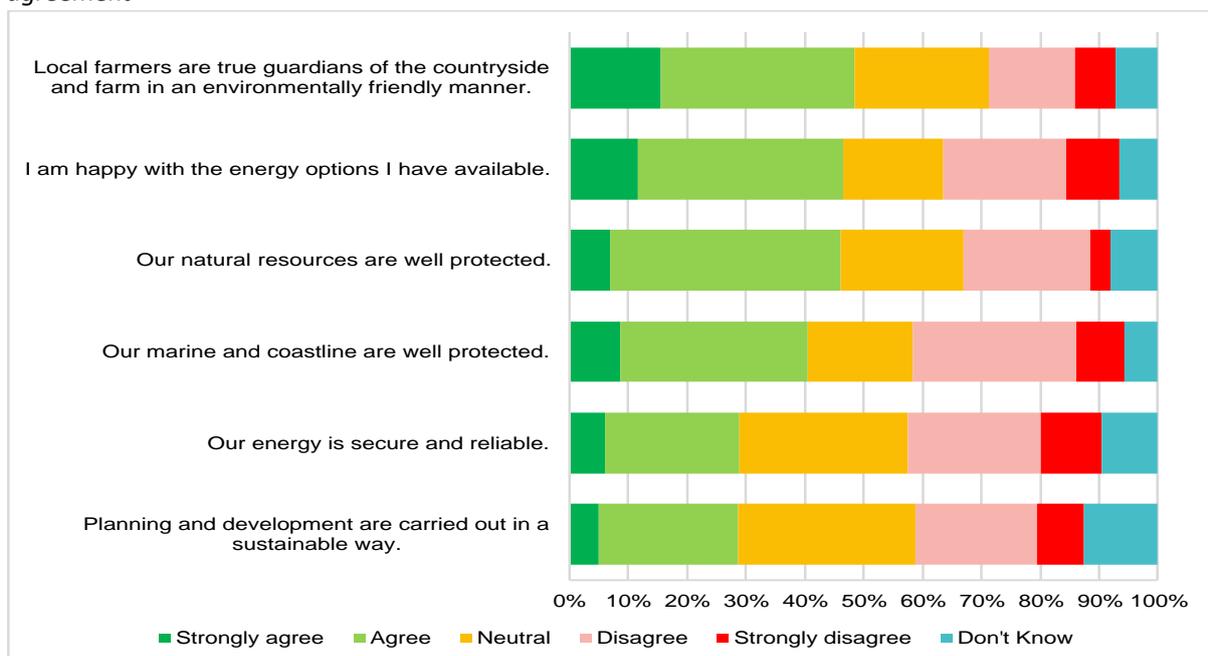
As the following set of responses indicates, the majority of people in Corca Dhuibhne acknowledge that their communities have high quality natural environments, with clean air and water. Most also acknowledge the obligations on local citizens to care for the environment, while also noting that governments have responsibilities in this regard.

Figure 42: Statements about environmental vibrancy with which citizens express the highest levels of agreement



While Corca Dhuibhne has a strong suite of natural assets, there are challenges, as the following set of responses indicates. Citizens identify scope for strengthening farmers' abilities to care for the countryside. Most are cognisant of the peninsula's vulnerability in respect of its energy supply. They also note the need to better protect the peninsula's natural resources and to ensure that planning and development occur in a sustainable way.

Figure 43: Statements about environmental vibrancy with which citizens express the lowest levels of agreement



13.4 Perceptions of Place

The survey questionnaire asked respondents to identify their likes and dislikes about living in Corca Dhuibhne. In respect of what people like most about their communities, the following are the five most frequent responses:

- i. The people – sense of community, helpfulness, neighbourliness;
- ii. Natural beauty – scenery, fresh air, landscapes;
- iii. Peaceful / quiet;
- iv. Scale: small schools, closeness to shops / post office, no traffic, stress-free; and
- v. An Ghaeilge/ An Ghaeltacht.

When asked about any dislikes / challenges, respondents noted the need for attention to the following:

- i. Investment in public transport and the delivery of services in greater proximity to citizens / communities;
- ii. Improving facilities for young people;
- iii. Diversifying the local economic base, to reduce the dependency on tourism;
- iv. Promoting greater integration of newcomers; and
- v. Reducing the cost of living. Goods and services are perceived to be more expensive than is the case elsewhere in Kerry.

The following are the primary recommendations in respect of enabling more young people to live in Corca Dhuibhne:

- I. Better facilities / services
- II. Housing – affordability, planning (for locals)
- III. Employment – better quality jobs / all-year-round employment

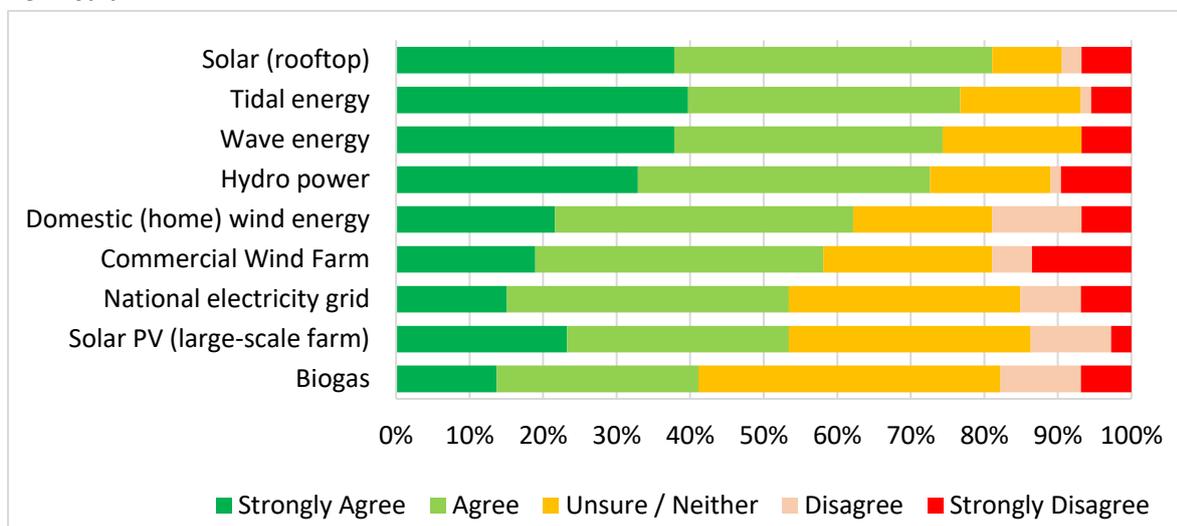
Among survey respondents, younger people (aged <18) were more likely to mention facilities and services, while older people were more likely to mention employment / jobs.

13.5 Energy

NEWKD has a strong partnership with [MaREI](#), and Connor McGookin from MaREI attended the various community information and consultation meetings. Connor presented data on energy consumption, climate change and sea level rise as these relate to Corca Dhuibhne. The following sets of responses seek to guide NEWKD’s and MaREI’s work with communities in promoting a just transition to a zero-carbon society / economy and greater energy security for rural locations such as Corca Dhuibhne.

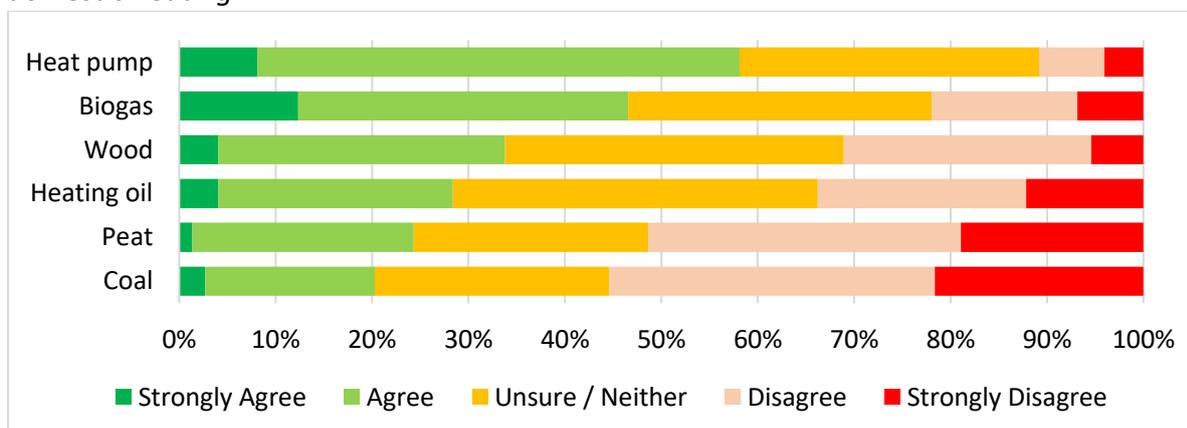
As the following graph shows, the majority of survey respondents indicated an openness to a wide range of alternative energy sources – thereby enabling Corca Dhuibhne to overcome its dependence on fossil fuels.

Figure 46: Levels of Agreement / Disagreement with promoting potential energy sources for the Peninsula



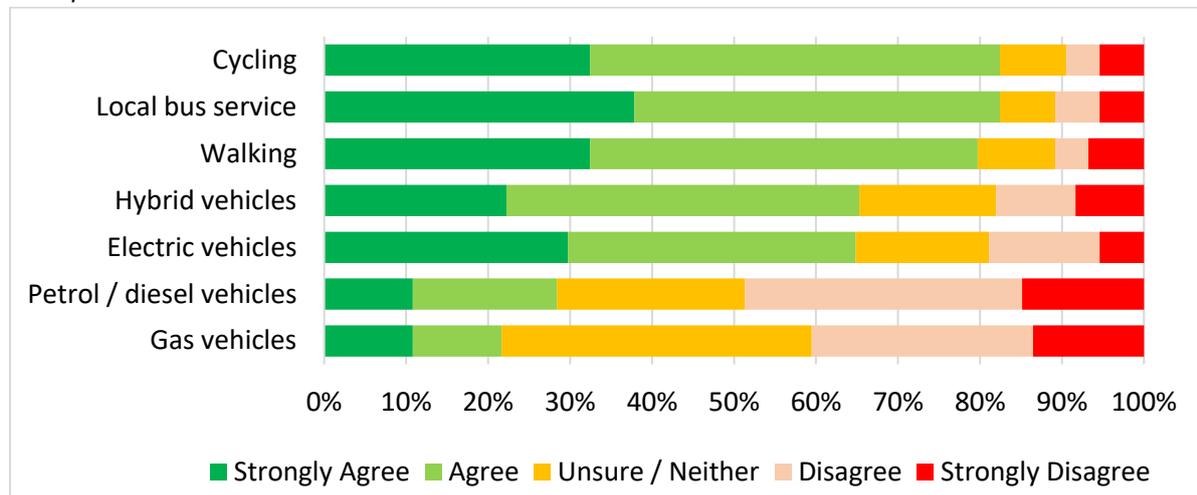
Respondents were also asked about alternative (to fossil fuel) sources for heating their own homes. They are most interested in / willing to explore heat pumps, and the majority of people do not want to see fossil fuels (oil, peat and coal) forming part of their energy mix.

Figure 47: Levels of Agreement / Disagreement with promoting particular energy sources for domestic heating



As the following graph illustrates, there is strong support locally for investment in active travel (cycling and walking) and for improving public transport. Most people are favourably disposed towards electric and hybrid vehicles, but they are more reticent in respect of using gas-powered vehicles.

Figure 48: Levels of agreement / disagreement with greater promotion of potential modes of transport



13.6 Promoting Vibrancy

This survey among a sample of 340 citizens, across all communities in Corca Dhuibhne, reveals that people have mainly positive perceptions of their localities. Communities in Corca Dhuibhne are perceived to offer a high quality of life, associated with the peninsula’s outstanding natural beauty, strong social and cultural capital and community activities.

In terms of economic vibrancy, Corca Dhuibhne’s main strengths are the relationships between local businesses and their customers and the level of entrepreneurship among citizens. The survey results point to a need for further provision of supports to those with business ideas. The findings also indicate a need for greater investment in public service provision, most notably broadband connectivity and children’s services. The results reveal some of the complexities associated with housing on the peninsula, including the need to improve affordability and access, particularly for young people.

Corca Dhuibhne exhibits high levels of socio-cultural vibrancy, with citizens perceiving their communities to be friendly, welcoming and inclusive. The peninsula’s cultural and heritage resources are highly valued. Citizens perceive a need to improve public spaces, notably meeting and sporting facilities and to provide young people with more opportunities for self-actualisation and engagement in civil society.

The natural environment is of high quality, and citizens appreciate the peninsula’s stock of natural amenities. The data point to a need to ensure greater safeguarding of natural resources. Citizens are generally well informed about climate change, and most are favourably disposed towards using alternatives to fossil fuels.

14. Conclusion

The Corca Dhuibhne Peninsula is renowned as a place of welcome, dynamism, resilience and innovation. Despite its geographical peripherality, Corca Dhuibhne has strong outward connections, and it exhibits a strong cultural identity. The Irish language, which is a core element of its identity, is relatively strong, although its growth and promotion are contingent on local economic and social vibrancy. Corca Dhuibhne's landscapes and seascapes exhibit outstanding natural beauty, and along with the peninsula's culture, they are the cornerstone of its economy. Although agriculture and fishing remain important economic activities, tourism is the primary economic driver on the peninsula. While the global pandemic of 2020 put serious dents in the tourism sector locally, as in other regions, Corca Dhuibhne's hospitality sector responded with imagination and ingenuity. The peninsula has a strong and burgeoning entrepreneurial culture, and fostering further innovation and entrepreneurship, along with investment in broadband provision, will be required in order to enable Corca Dhuibhne to grow its economy and population.

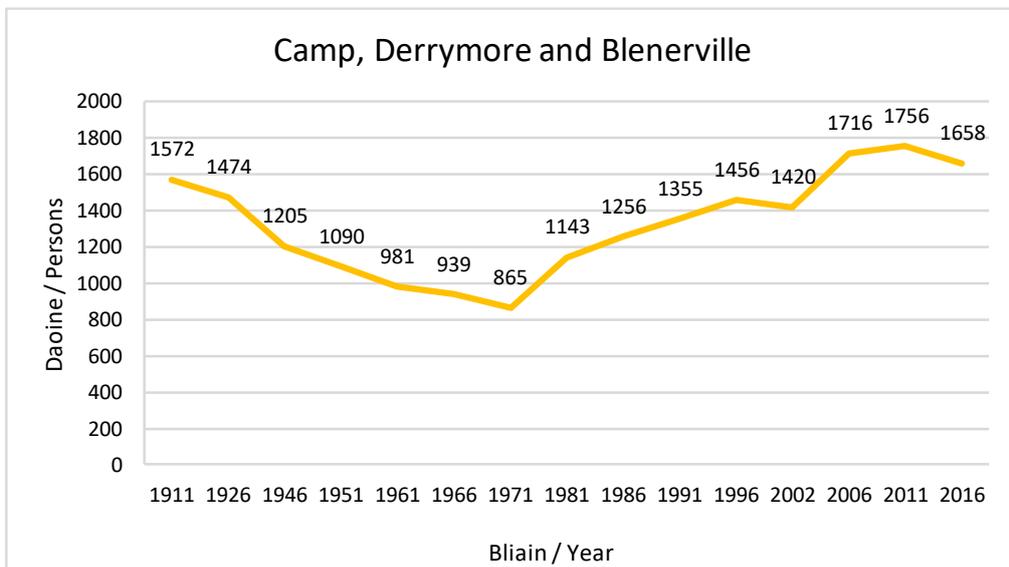
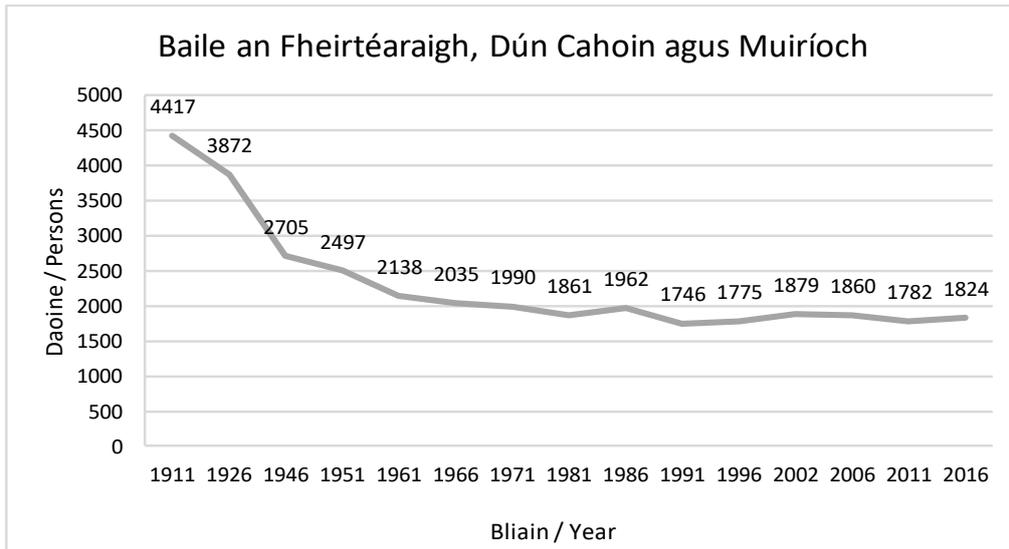
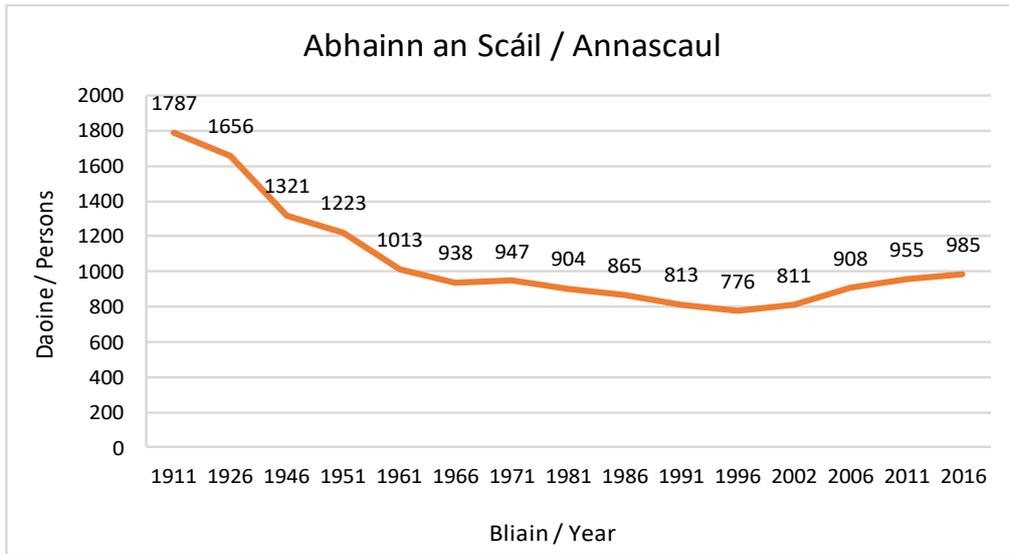
While tourism will continue to be a significant economic driver in rural Ireland, the nature of tourism is changing as travellers / consumers are increasingly concerned about sustainability and ecology. Sustainable tourism implies sourcing produce locally, reducing car use, ensuring genuine – rather than contrived or superficial – visitor experiences and promoting partnership between food producers (farmers / fishing communities) and the hospitality sector. In Corca Dhuibhne, as in some other scenic areas along Ireland's Atlantic seaboard, holiday homes are a significant portion of the housing stock. As such, they generate economic activity, but, at the same time, excessive numbers of holiday homes can affect the local property market in ways that mitigate against local citizens, many of whom are native Irish speakers.

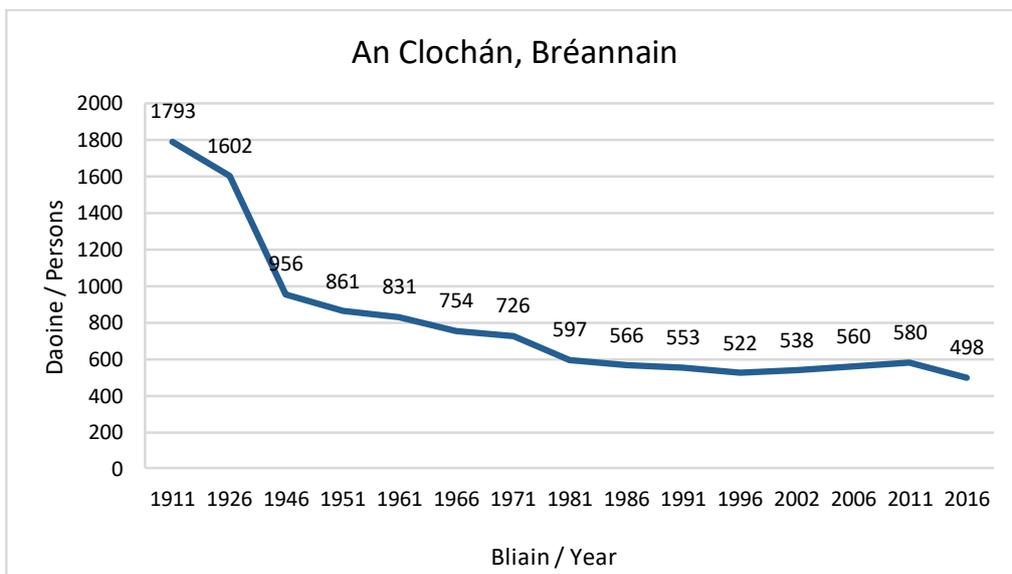
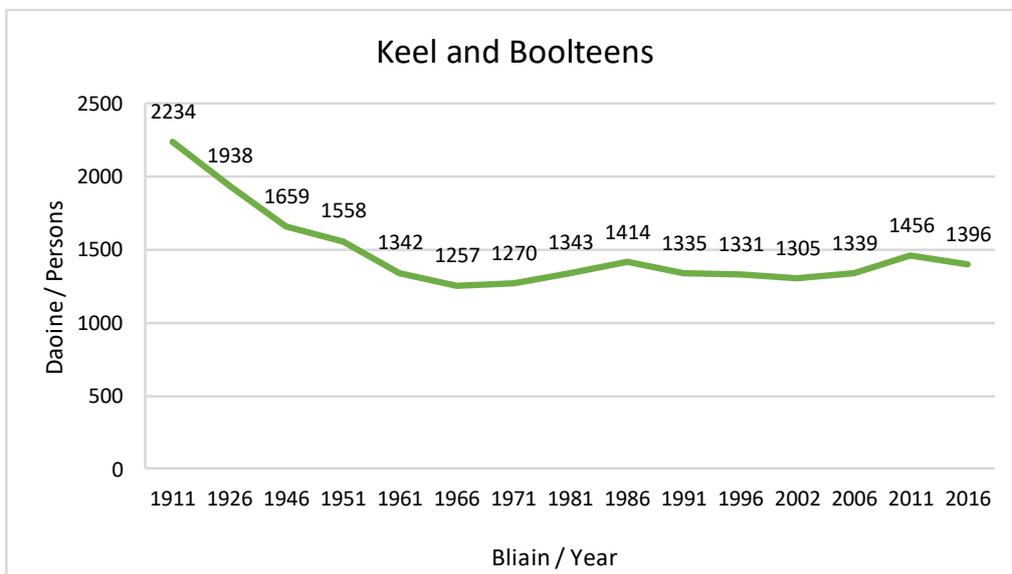
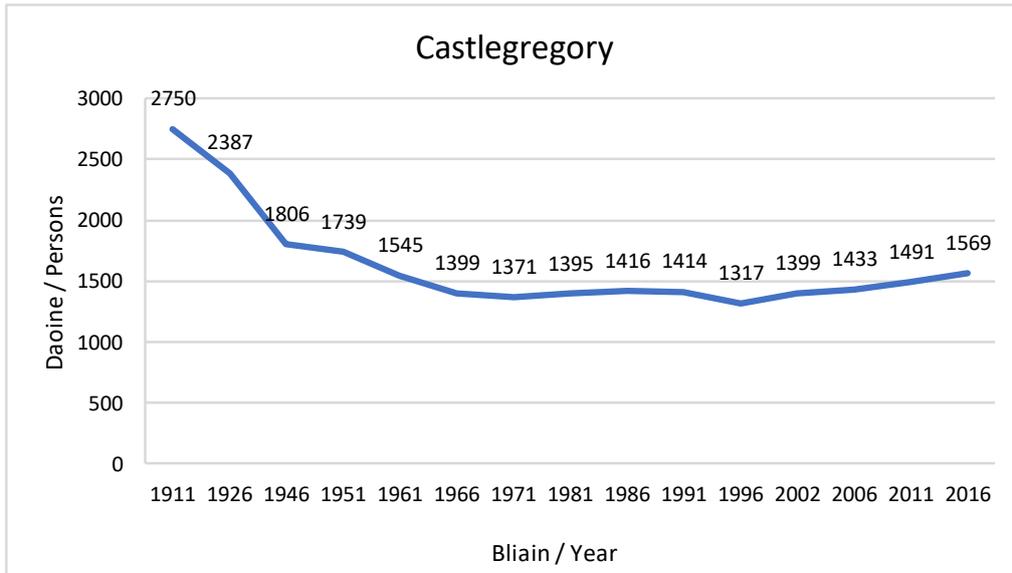
Corca Dhuibhne's hospitality, natural resources and visitor attractions generate a pleasant lifestyle, on the peninsula, that attracts repeat visitors and retirees. The in-migration of retirees is a factor in the ageing of Corca Dhuibhne's population, although youth out-migration is the main driver thereof. Persistent out-migration is associated with the peninsula's narrow economic base, limited graduate employment opportunities and relatively expensive real estate. These need to be addressed in order to restore the peninsula's demographic vitality and to redress the effects of several decades of population decline.

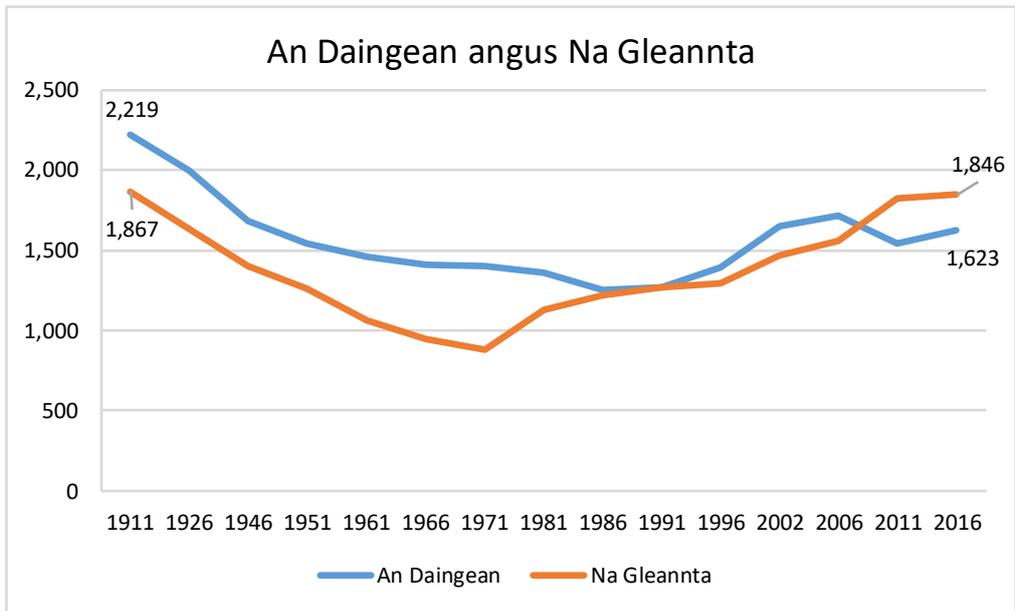
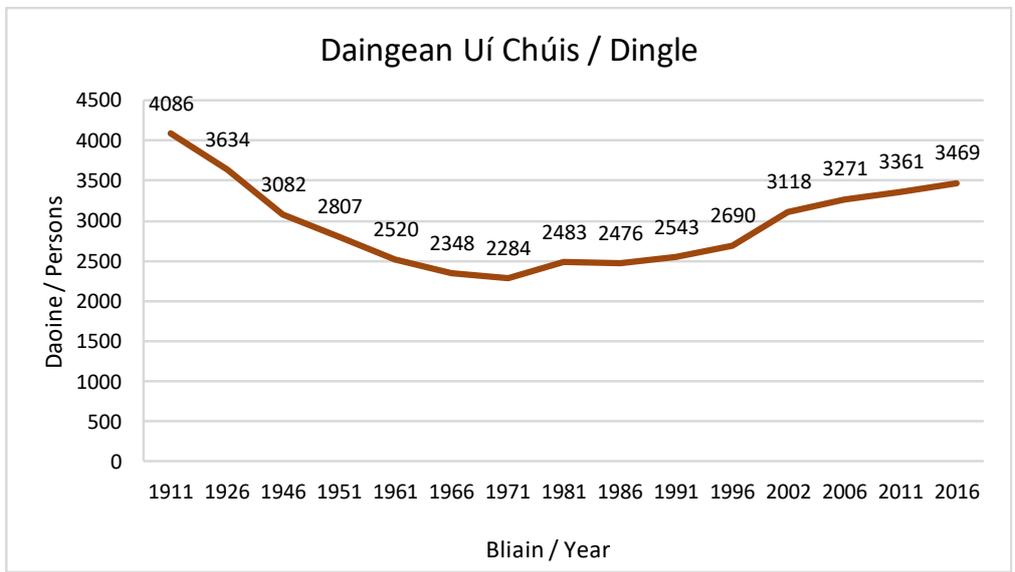
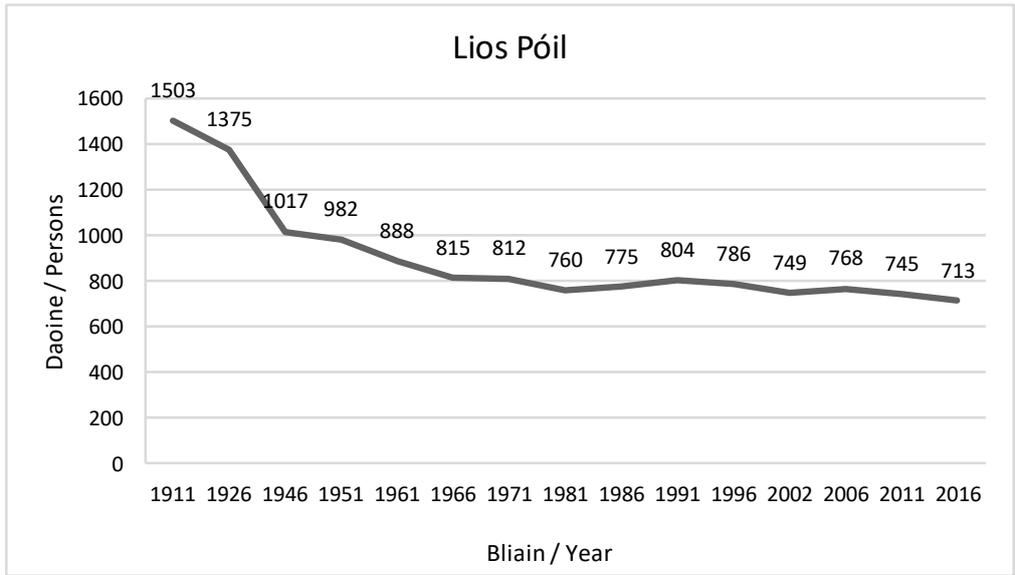
The peninsula's demographic structure accentuates the needs of particular population cohorts, most notably people in their twenties and those aged over sixty-five. The former require greater supports in order to access housing and year-round employment. The latter have particular needs in terms of accessing healthcare and social services. Across the peninsula, there are gaps in community infrastructure that affect social cohesion and quality of life. Civil society, in Corca Dhuibhne, has a demonstrable capacity to lead and manage projects, and further capacity building and animation will enable communities to respond more effectively to local needs, identify potential and generate additional collaboration and development opportunities.

In demographic and socio-economic terms, Corca Dhuibhne is weaker than County Kerry as a whole. Its profile points to the need to invest in the peninsula's capacity to diversify its economic base, in line with sustainable development principles, and to renew its demographic vitality, by enabling local people to live locally and by attracting newcomers to the peninsula. Population growth and the promotion of Irish – as a vibrant and living language – go hand in hand. The local language plans represent positive steps in that regard, but these need to be accompanied by due investment and structural and policy changes to ensure that planning and development enable communities to grow and prosper.

Annex 1: Population levels in each community in Corca Dhuibhne 1911 – 2016







Annex 2: Population by ED and Community 1911 – 2016

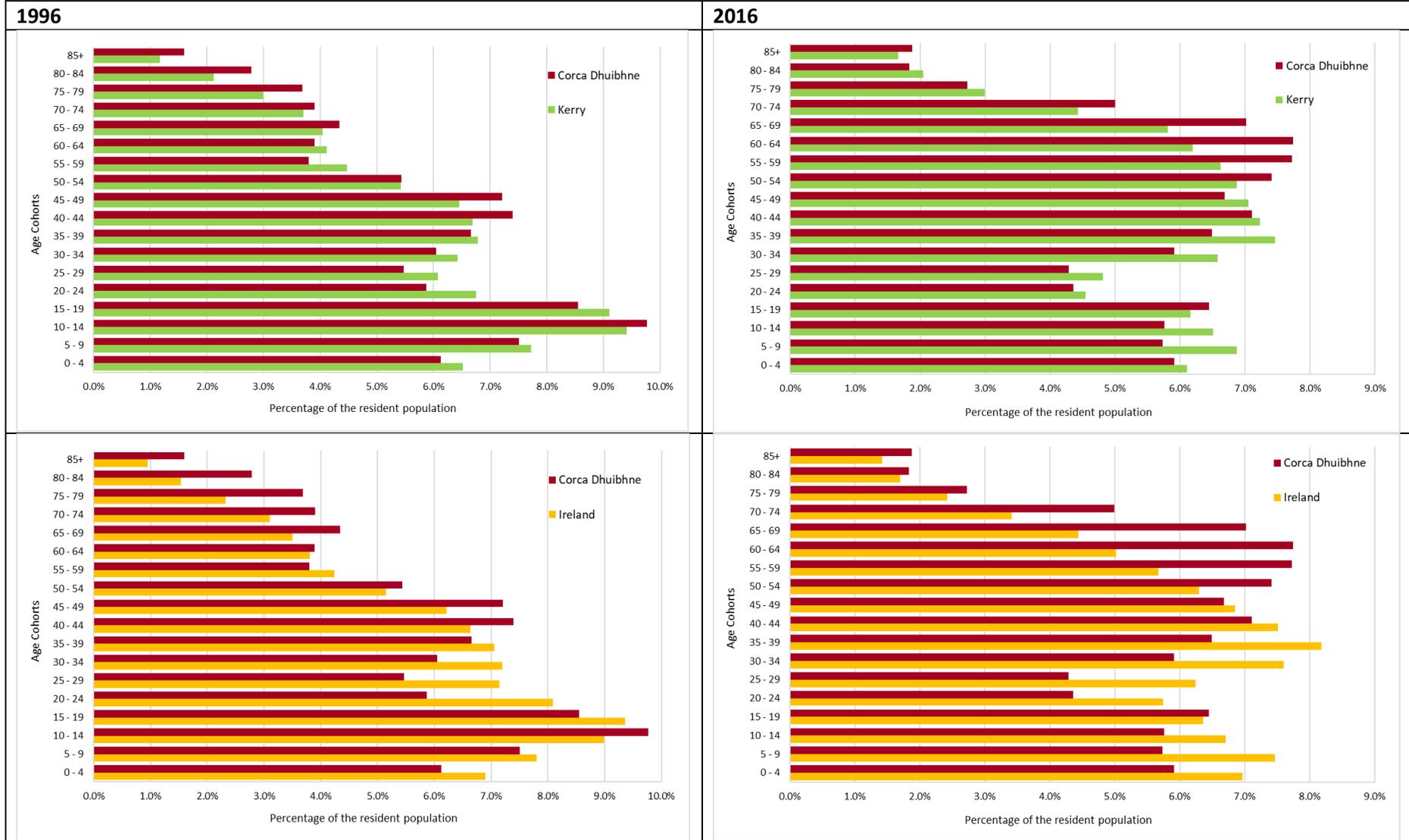
ED Name	LDC	Parish / Community	1911	1926	1946	1951	1961	1966	1971	1981	1986	1991	1996	2002	2006	2011	2016	Change 1926 to 2016	Change 1966 to 2016	Change 1996 to 2016	% Change 26 to 16	% change 66 to 16	% change 96 to 06
Ballinvoher	SKDP	Annascaul	828	803	659	616	522	469	475	455	440	407	392	421	509	530	560	-243	91	168	-30.3%	19.4%	43%
Ballynacourty	SKDP	Annascaul	591	516	413	386	311	283	299	280	265	241	212	219	226	274	284	-232	1	72	-45.0%	0.4%	34%
Inch	SKDP	Annascaul	368	337	249	221	180	186	173	169	160	165	172	171	173	151	141	-196	-45	-31	-58.2%	-24.2%	-18%
Dún Chaoin	NEWKD	Baile an Fheirtearaigh	576	472	253	240	188	195	182	179	176	181	174	212	159	176	182	-290	-13	8	-61.4%	-6.7%	5%
Dún Urlann	NEWKD	Baile an Fheirtearaigh	799	680	533	496	393	393	412	377	435	377	396	422	455	438	467	-213	74	71	-31.3%	18.8%	18%
Cill Maoilchheadair	NEWKD	Baile an Fheirtearaigh	1,252	1,136	795	718	672	632	623	589	651	571	555	549	508	479	481	-655	-151	-74	-57.7%	-23.9%	-13%
Cill Chuáin	NEWKD	Baile an Fheirtearaigh	1,208	1,074	763	700	623	583	560	517	483	427	447	453	462	443	434	-640	-149	-13	-59.6%	-25.6%	-3%
Márthain	NEWKD	Baile an Fheirtearaigh	582	510	361	343	262	232	213	199	217	190	203	243	276	246	260	-250	28	57	-49.0%	12.1%	28%
Baurtegaum	NEWKD	Camp and Blenerville	455	433	348	320	279	276	264	390	404	444	433	422	419	431	375	-58	99	-58	-13.4%	35.9%	-13%
Blenerville	NEWKD	Camp and Blenerville	372	358	318	274	226	225	235	319	389	403	444	484	707	698	658	300	433	214	83.8%	192.4%	48%
Kilgobban	NEWKD	Camp and Blenerville	392	378	271	255	237	213	182	211	227	279	262	279	262	293	272	-106	59	-7	-28.0%	27.7%	-3%
Knockglass	NEWKD	Camp and Blenerville	353	305	268	241	239	225	184	223	236	247	300	252	320	334	353	48	128	53	15.7%	56.9%	18%
Castlegregory	NEWKD	Castlegregory	1,487	1,291	1,005	971	894	810	804	879	873	882	805	870	938	923	981	-310	171	176	-24.0%	21.1%	22%
Deelis	NEWKD	Castlegregory	800	688	496	482	398	353	350	334	357	349	321	299	288	339	349	-339	-4	28	-49.3%	-1.1%	9%
An Sráidbhaile	NEWKD	Castlegregory	463	408	305	286	253	236	217	182	186	183	191	230	207	229	239	-169	3	48	-41.4%	1.3%	25%
Lack	SKDP	Keel and Boolteens	533	457	387	366	340	319	319	311	297	280	295	274	283	312	271	-186	-48	-24	-40.7%	-15.0%	-8%
Kilgarrylander	SKDP	Keel and Boolteens	1,046	974	800	751	618	563	593	599	682	656	662	629	634	666	643	-331	80	-19	-34.0%	14.2%	-3%
Boolteens	SKDP	Keel and Boolteens	655	507	472	441	384	375	358	433	435	399	374	402	422	478	482	-25	107	108	-4.9%	28.5%	29%
Cé Bhréanainn	NEWKD	An Clochán, Bréannain	663	562	325	278	258	232	233	206	178	149	139	133	168	152	153	-409	-79	14	-72.8%	-34.1%	10%
An Baile Dubh	NEWKD	An Clochán, Bréannain	433	393	239	232	238	205	198	138	120	136	131	137	119	131	113	-280	-92	-18	-71.2%	-44.9%	-14%
An Clochán	NEWKD	An Clochán, Bréannain	697	647	392	351	335	317	295	253	268	268	252	268	273	297	232	-415	-85	-20	-64.1%	-26.8%	-8%
An Daingean	NEWKD	Daingean Uí Chúis / Dingle	2,219	1,998	1,683	1,545	1,460	1,406	1,401	1,358	1,253	1,272	1,396	1,647	1,716	1,538	1,623	-375	217	227	-18.8%	15.4%	16%
Na Gleannta	NEWKD	Daingean Uí Chúis / Dingle	1,867	1,636	1,399	1,262	1,060	942	883	1,125	1,223	1,271	1,294	1,471	1,555	1,823	1,846	210	904	552	12.8%	96.0%	43%
Cinn Aird	NEWKD	Lios Póil	917	781	575	536	462	418	415	404	408	418	396	366	381	357	345	-436	-73	-51	-55.8%	-17.5%	-13%
An Mhin Aird	NEWKD	Lios Póil	586	594	442	446	426	397	397	356	367	386	390	383	387	388	368	-226	-29	-22	-38.0%	-7.3%	-6%
Ceann Trá	NEWKD	Ceann Trá / Ventry	935	872	607	554	441	414	381	382	381	390	386	460	413	423	396	-476	-18	10	-54.6%	-4.3%	3%
Corca Dhuibhne			21,077	18,810	14,358	13,311	11,699	10,899	10,646	10,868	11,111	10,953	11,039	11,679	12,268	12,549	12,508	-6,302	1,609	1,469	-33.5%	14.8%	13%

Annex 3: Corca Dhuibhne's Age Profile in comparative context, 1996 and 2016

Pobal / Community	Bliain / Year	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	all ages
Annascaul / Abhainn an Scáil	1996	30	41	60	72	58	62	43	42	53	55	53	31	33	37	42	35	22	7	776
	2016	66	64	67	57	26	32	55	60	94	85	69	53	70	63	58	27	24	15	985
Baile an Fheirtéaraigh, Dún Chaoin agus Muiríoch	1996	113	141	173	132	95	87	115	126	133	125	98	57	62	90	87	72	47	22	1775
	2016	116	102	89	110	67	67	89	97	121	116	150	174	166	155	93	50	25	37	1824
Camp, Derrymore and Blenerville	1996	108	125	161	115	74	61	105	113	103	100	87	55	53	60	35	36	41	24	1456
	2016	82	101	104	100	73	68	78	95	121	104	144	130	116	102	99	61	37	43	1658
Castlegregory	1996	68	92	130	131	81	55	67	75	93	114	93	47	48	64	58	42	39	20	1317
	2016	109	99	98	101	60	51	95	121	127	97	106	90	99	126	99	35	31	25	1569
Keel and Boolteens	1996	78	110	154	127	82	71	62	93	102	86	64	49	70	56	42	40	31	14	1331
	2016	91	99	82	77	64	57	99	106	96	89	75	115	105	82	68	42	33	16	1396
An Clochán, Bréannain	1996	29	47	44	33	17	14	28	35	50	39	21	18	28	24	34	38	17	6	522
	2016	19	26	31	38	22	19	22	19	25	27	45	53	61	40	23	15	5	8	498
Daingean Uí Chúis / Dingle	1996	168	167	248	238	196	187	178	156	186	191	123	120	94	97	93	100	83	65	2690
	2016	188	153	201	269	186	197	243	237	226	239	258	247	254	227	134	84	52	74	3469
Lios Póil / LISPole	1996	60	65	77	65	33	48	46	58	63	59	40	29	21	27	27	34	24	10	786
	2016	45	48	35	36	34	37	44	51	50	44	50	60	61	53	29	15	12	9	713
Ceann Trá / Ventry	1996	22	41	31	31	12	19	24	37	33	27	21	13	21	24	13	10	3	4	386
	2016	23	25	13	18	13	8	14	26	29	35	30	44	36	30	22	12	10	8	396
Corca Dhuibhne	1996	676	829	1078	944	648	604	668	735	816	796	600	419	430	479	431	407	307	172	11039
	2016	739	717	720	806	545	536	739	812	889	836	927	966	968	878	625	341	229	235	12508
Kerry / Ciarrai	1996	8224	9738	11870	11485	8519	7671	8108	8556	8438	8136	6839	5637	5194	5100	4674	3778	2682	1481	126130
	2016	9020	10153	9618	9106	6715	7114	9722	11025	10687	10418	10152	9787	9156	8584	6540	4427	3024	2459	147707
Ireland	1996	250394	282943	326087	339536	293354	259045	260929	255676	240441	225400	186647	153807	137946	126809	112542	84097	55771	34663	3626087
	2016	331515	355561	319476	302816	273636	297435	361975	389421	357460	326110	299935	270102	238856	211236	162272	115467	81037	67555	4761865

Pobal / Community	Bliain / Year	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
Annascaul / Abhainn an Scáil	1996	3.9%	5.3%	7.7%	9.3%	7.5%	8.0%	5.5%	5.4%	6.8%	7.1%	6.8%	4.0%	4.3%	4.8%	5.4%	4.5%	2.8%	0.9%
	2016	6.7%	6.5%	6.8%	5.8%	2.6%	3.2%	5.6%	6.1%	9.5%	8.6%	7.0%	5.4%	7.1%	6.4%	5.9%	2.7%	2.4%	1.5%
Baile an Fheirtéaraigh, Dún Chaoin agus Muiríoch	1996	6.4%	7.9%	9.7%	7.4%	5.4%	4.9%	6.5%	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%	5.5%	3.2%	3.5%	5.1%	4.9%	4.1%	2.6%	1.2%
	2016	6.4%	5.6%	4.9%	6.0%	3.7%	3.7%	4.9%	5.3%	6.6%	6.4%	8.2%	9.5%	9.1%	8.5%	5.1%	2.7%	1.4%	2.0%
Camp, Derrymore and Blenerville	1996	7.4%	8.6%	11.1%	7.9%	5.1%	4.2%	7.2%	7.8%	7.1%	6.9%	6.0%	3.8%	3.6%	4.1%	2.4%	2.5%	2.8%	1.6%
	2016	4.9%	6.1%	6.3%	6.0%	4.4%	4.1%	4.7%	5.7%	7.3%	6.3%	8.7%	7.8%	7.0%	6.2%	6.0%	3.7%	2.2%	2.6%
Castlegregory	1996	5.2%	7.0%	9.9%	9.9%	6.2%	4.2%	5.1%	5.7%	7.1%	8.7%	7.1%	3.6%	3.6%	4.9%	4.4%	3.2%	3.0%	1.5%
	2016	6.9%	6.3%	6.2%	6.4%	3.8%	3.3%	6.1%	7.7%	8.1%	6.2%	6.8%	5.7%	6.3%	8.0%	6.3%	2.2%	2.0%	1.6%
Keel and Boolteens	1996	5.9%	8.3%	11.6%	9.5%	6.2%	5.3%	4.7%	7.0%	7.7%	6.5%	4.8%	3.7%	5.3%	4.2%	3.2%	3.0%	2.3%	1.1%
	2016	6.5%	7.1%	5.9%	5.5%	4.6%	4.1%	7.1%	7.6%	6.9%	6.4%	5.4%	8.2%	7.5%	5.9%	4.9%	3.0%	2.4%	1.1%
An Clochán, Bréannain	1996	5.6%	9.0%	8.4%	6.3%	3.3%	2.7%	5.4%	6.7%	9.6%	7.5%	4.0%	3.4%	5.4%	4.6%	6.5%	7.3%	3.3%	1.1%
	2016	3.8%	5.2%	6.2%	7.6%	4.4%	3.8%	4.4%	3.8%	5.0%	5.4%	9.0%	10.6%	12.2%	8.0%	4.6%	3.0%	1.0%	1.6%
Daingean Uí Chúis / Dingle	1996	6.2%	6.2%	9.2%	8.8%	7.3%	7.0%	6.6%	5.8%	6.9%	7.1%	4.6%	4.5%	3.5%	3.6%	3.5%	3.7%	3.1%	2.4%
	2016	5.4%	4.4%	5.8%	7.8%	5.4%	5.7%	7.0%	6.8%	6.5%	6.9%	7.4%	7.1%	7.3%	6.5%	3.9%	2.4%	1.5%	2.1%
Lios Póil / LISPole	1996	7.6%	8.3%	9.8%	8.3%	4.2%	6.1%	5.9%	7.4%	8.0%	7.5%	5.1%	3.7%	2.7%	3.4%	3.4%	4.3%	3.1%	1.3%
	2016	6.3%	6.7%	4.9%	5.0%	4.8%	5.2%	6.2%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	7.0%	8.4%	8.6%	7.4%	4.1%	2.1%	1.7%	1.3%
Ceann Trá / Ventry	1996	5.7%	10.6%	8.0%	8.0%	3.1%	4.9%	6.2%	9.6%	8.5%	7.0%	5.4%	3.4%	5.4%	6.2%	3.4%	2.6%	0.8%	1.0%
	2016	5.8%	6.3%	3.3%	4.5%	3.3%	2.0%	3.5%	6.6%	7.3%	8.8%	7.6%	11.1%	9.1%	7.6%	5.6%	3.0%	2.5%	2.0%
Corca Dhuibhne	1996	6.1%	7.5%	9.8%	8.6%	5.9%	5.5%	6.1%	6.7%	7.4%	7.2%	5.4%	3.8%	3.9%	4.3%	3.9%	3.7%	2.8%	1.6%
	2016	5.9%	5.7%	5.8%	6.4%	4.4%	4.3%	5.9%	6.5%	7.1%	6.7%	7.4%	7.7%	7.0%	7.0%	5.0%	2.7%	1.8%	1.9%
Kerry / Ciarrai	1996	6.5%	7.7%	9.4%	9.1%	6.8%	6.1%	6.4%	6.8%	6.7%	6.5%	5.4%	4.5%	4.1%	4.0%	3.7%	3.0%	2.1%	1.2%
	2016	6.1%	6.9%	6.5%	6.2%	4.5%	4.8%	6.6%	7.5%	7.2%	7.1%	6.9%	6.6%	6.2%	5.8%	4.4%	3.0%	2.0%	1.7%
Ireland	1996	6.9%	7.8%	9.0%	9.4%	8.1%	7.1%	7.2%	7.1%	6.6%	6.2%	5.1%	4.2%	3.8%	3.5%	3.1%	2.3%	1.5%	1.0%
	2016	7.0%	7.5%	6.7%	6.4%	5.7%	6.2%	7.6%	8.2%	7.5%	6.8%	6.3%	5.7%	5.0%	4.4%	3.4%	2.4%	1.7%	1.4%

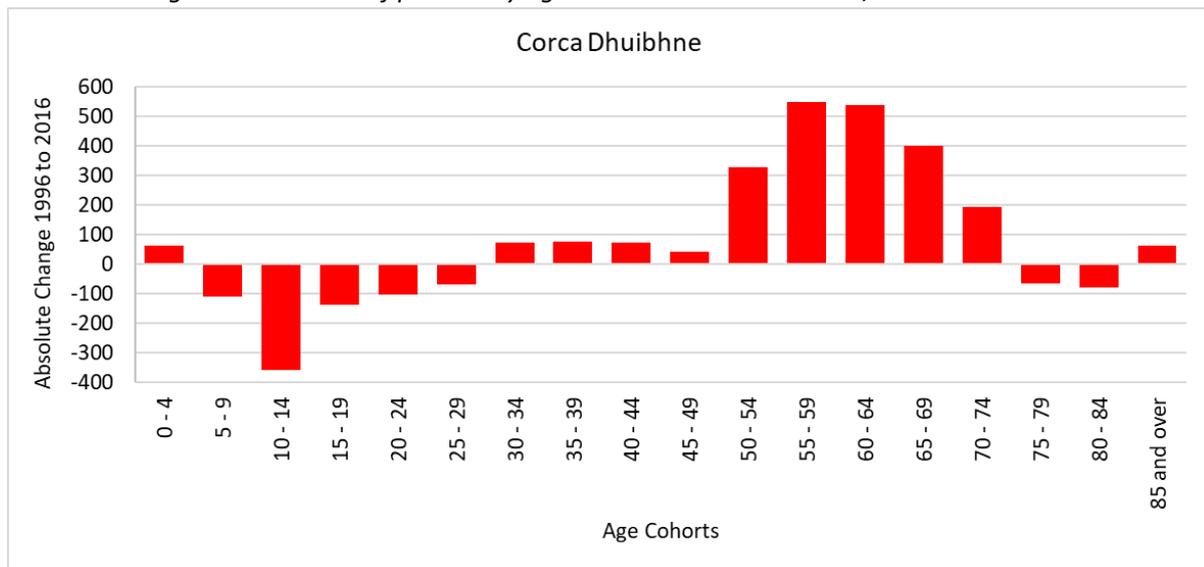
Comparative Age Profiles, 1996 and 2016



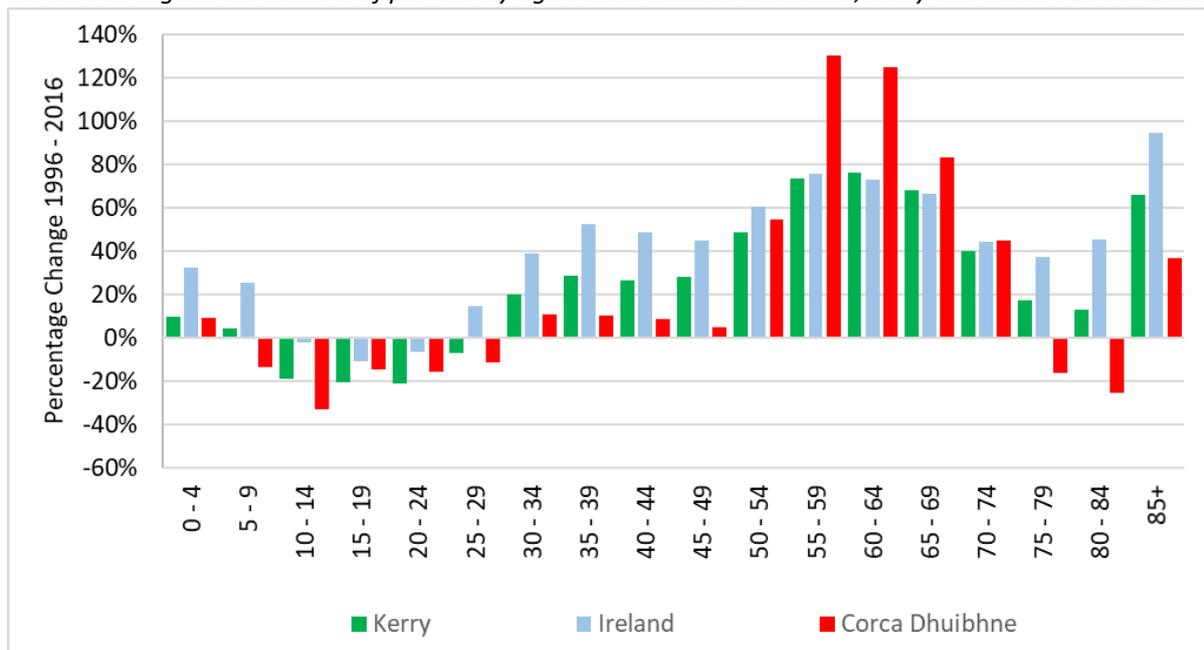
The data presented in these graphs illustrate that Corca Dhuibhne has an older age profile than County Kerry and the State. The peninsula has a notably higher proportion of persons aged over fifty than is the case in the county and across Ireland. As the graphs show, the age-profile divergence between Corca Dhuibhne and the other comparator geographies has become more pronounced over the past twenty years.

The data presented here also illustrate the ageing of Corca Dhuibhne’s population over the twenty years to 2016. Notwithstanding declining family size, the reduction in the number of children and young people, on the peninsula, is much more pronounced than in County Kerry as a whole and across the State. As the following graphs also show, population growth in Corca Dhuibhne is associated with an increase in the number of people aged over fifty.

Absolute change in the number of persons by age cohort in Corca Dhuibhne, 1996 - 2016



Relative change in the number of persons by age cohort in Corca Dhuibhne, Kerry and Ireland 1996 - 2016



Annex 4: Profile of Resident Workers and Commuters⁹, 2016

Highest Level of Educational Attainment

	Primary Education	Second-Level Education	Third-Level Education	Total
Total Resident Workers	253 5%	2396 46%	2540 49%	5189
Those who commute externally	22 2%	477 33%	953 66%	1452
Peninsula-based Jobs	78 3%	1385 48%	1403 49%	2866

Figures exclude mobile workers (e.g., salespersons, tradespeople).

Social Class

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J&Z
Total Resident Workers	748 14%	256 5%	800 15%	1225 24%	332 6%	356 7%	144 3%	443 9%	568 11%	327 6%
Those who commute externally	184 13%	164 11%	372 26%	414 29%	116 8%	117 8%	30 2%	13 1%	22 2%	20 1%
Peninsula-based Jobs	474 17%	102 4%	381 13%	825 29%	134 5%	200 7%	74 3%	211 7%	403 14%	62 2%

Industrial Groups

	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total Resident Workers	406 7.8%	640 12.3%	373 7.2%	307 5.9%	1427 27.4%	537 10.3%	197 3.8%	1090 21.0%	222 4.3%
Those who commute externally	6 0.4%	27 1.9%	181 12.5%	36 2.5%	294 20.2%	208 14.3%	110 7.6%	547 37.7%	43 3.0%
Peninsula-based Jobs	55 1.9%	430 15.0%	172 6.0%	57 2.0%	1080 37.7%	301 10.5%	76 2.7%	551 19.2%	144 5.0%

Keys

SEG	Socio-Economic Groups	Industrial Groups
A	Employers and managers	1 Agriculture, forestry and fishing
B	Higher professional	2 Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Waste Management
C	Lower professional	3 Construction
D	Non-manual	4 Wholesale, Retail Trade, Transportation and Storage, Accommodation and Food Service Activities
E	Manual skilled	5 Information and Communication, Financial, Real Estate, Professional, administration and support service activities
F	Semi-skilled	6 Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security
G	Unskilled	7 Education, Human Health and Social Work Activities
H	Own account workers	8 Other Service Activities
I	Farmers	
J	Agricultural workers	
Z	Others and unknown	

⁹ In addition to the figures presented in these tables, there are approximately 600 people who commute into the Corca Dhuibhne Peninsula. The figures presented here are derived from ED-level data, and readers should be aware that for confidentiality purposes, the CSO suppresses data where the number of commuters, in an ED, is under 10.



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