



county galway
Local Poverty Profile
2005

Galway County Council
COMMUNITY & ENTERPRISE UNIT

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Ann Irwin

Seirbhísí i bhForbairt Pobail,
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Foreword

Frank Dawson, Director of Services, Community & Enterprise Unit
Frank Dawson, an Stiúrthóir Seirbhísí, an tAonad Pobail agus Fiontair

I am delighted to present this report and poverty profile of County Galway based on information from the 2002 Census and other data sources. The report very clearly presents a picture of the County in terms of affluence and deprivation using recognised measurement techniques and analysis. This publication will provide a very useful source of information in the planning and delivery of services by the local authority and by members of the County Development Board who are involved in service provision across the County.



Despite a general improvement in living standards and quality of life in the County over the last decade there remain a number of areas in Galway that have not benefited to the same extent. There are pockets of disadvantage in the more rural areas of the County that consistently display higher levels of poverty and exclusion. The intention of this profile is to draw attention to the instances of disadvantage and exclusion being experienced by these communities and to influence the direction of appropriate resources to these areas.

Galway County Council are preparing a Social Inclusion Strategy for the years 2005 – 2009 which will be influenced by the findings of this report. In particular, the spatial distribution of poverty across the County can be addressed by closer regard to the needs of these communities in planning and delivering local authority services.

I hope this publication will be of use to all readers and that future appropriate responses to poverty in our County will emerge. I would like to thank the members of the Council's Anti-Poverty Learning Network for their assistance in preparing this report and to the author and members of the IT Department for preparing the maps included throughout this report.

Tá áthas orm an tuarascáil agus próifíl bhochtaineachta seo faoi Chontae na Gaillimhe, atá bunaithe ar eolas ó dhaonáireamh 2002 agus foinsí eolais eile, a chur i láthair. Úsáidtear teicnící aitheanta tomhais agus anailíse sa tuarascáil, agus tugann sí léargas an-soiléir ar an gContae maidir le flúirse agus easpa. Foinse thar a bheith úsáideach eolais a bheidh san fhoilseachán seo maidir le pleanáil agus soláthar seirbhísí don údarás áitiúil agus do bhaill Bhord Forbartha an Chontae a bhfuil baint acu le soláthar seirbhísí ar fud an Chontae.

In ainneoin an fheabhais ghinearálta atá tagtha ar chaighdeán mhaireachtála agus ar cháilíocht na beatha sa Chontae le deich mbliana anuas tá ceantair áirithe sa Chontae fós nach bhfuil feabhas chomh mór céanna tagtha chun cinn iontu. Tá áiteanna faoi mhíbhuntáiste i gceantair thuaithe an Chontae a bhfuil bochtaineacht agus eisiamh níos mó le sonrú orthu go leanúnach. Séard is aidhm leis an bpróifíl seo ná aird a tharraingt ar an míbhuntáiste agus ar an eisiamh a bhraitheann na pobail sin agus dul i bhfeidhm ar an gcaoi a ndéantar na hacmhainní cuí a dhíriú ar na ceantair sin.

Tá Straitéis um Eisiamh Sóisialta á hullmhú ag Comhairle Contae na Gaillimhe do na blianta 2005 – 2009 agus rachaidh an tuarascáil seo i bhfeidhm ar an straitéis sin. Is féidir aghaidh a thabhairt ar dháileadh spásúil na bochtaineachta ar fud an Chontae, go háirithe, trí aird níos mó a thabhairt ar riachtanais na bpobal sin nuair a bhítear ag pleanáil agus ag soláthar seirbhísí na n-údarás áitiúil.

Tá súil agam gur foilseachán úsáideach a bheidh anseo do na léitheoirí ar fad agus dtiocfaidh freagraí cuí ar an mbochtaineacht inár gContae chun cinn san am atá le teacht. Ba mhaith liom buíochas a ghabháil le baill Ghréasán Foghlama in aghaidh na Bochtaineachta na Comhairle as an gcúnamh a thug siad agus an tuarascáil seo á hullmhú, agus leis an údar agus le baill na Rannóige TE as na léarscáileanna atá mar chuid den tuarascáil a ullmhú.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Frank Dawson', written over a horizontal line.

Frank Dawson, Director of Services, March 2005
Frank Dawson, An Stiúrthóir Seirbhísí, Márta 2005



Table of Contents

Acknowledgements

Index of Tables and Maps

Preamble		9
Section 1	Introduction	10
Section 2	Executive Summary	15
Section 3	Why A Local Poverty Profile? – the Policy Context	22
Section 4	The Local Poverty Profile	27
	Subsection 4.1	Population
	Subsection 4.2	Age Profile
	Subsection 4.3	Dependency
	Subsection 4.4	The Labour Force and Unemployment
	Subsection 4.5	Social Class
	Subsection 4.6	Education
	Subsection 4.7	Housing and Accommodation
	Subsection 4.8	Vulnerable Groups
	Subsection 4.9	Resources
	Subsection 4.10	Irish Language
Bibliography		110
Appendix One	County Galway Urban and Rural Areas and District Electoral Divisions	111
Appendix Two	Glossary	116
Appendix Three	Deprivation and its Spatial Articulation in the Republic of Ireland	117

INDEX OF TABLES AND MAPS

SECTION 2

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Table 2.1	Summary of Indicators
Table 2.2	Relative Affluence and Deprivation 1991 – 2002
Map 2.1	Relative Affluence and Deprivation 2002
Map 2.2	Change in Absolute Affluence and Deprivation 1991 – 2002
Map 2.3	Clár Areas

SECTION 4

THE LOCAL POVERTY PROFILE

Map 4.1	Urban and Rural Areas in County Galway
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SUBSECTION 4.1 POPULATION

A. Population

Table 4.1.1	Population of County Galway 2002
Table 4.1.2	Population of County Galway 2002 by Urban and Rural Area
Map 4.1.1	Population 2002 of County Galway by Urban and Rural Area
Map 4.1.2	Population 2002 of County Galway by DED
Table 4.1.3	Population of the Local Electoral Areas
Map 4.1.3	Map of the Local Electoral Areas
Table 4.1.4	Population of Aggregate Town and Aggregate Rural Areas
Table 4.1.5	Towns in County Galway with a Population Greater than 500
Map 4.1.4	Towns in County Galway with a Population Greater than 500
Table 4.1.6	Towns in Galway with a Population of Less than 500 Persons
Table 4.1.7	Population of Inhabited Islands

B. Population Change

Table 4.1.8	Population 1996, 2002 and Change in Population
Table 4.1.9	Population 1996, 2002 and Change in Population by Urban and Rural Area
Map 4.1.5	Percentage Change in Population 1996-2002 by Urban and Rural Area
Map 4.1.6	Population Change 1996 – 2002 by DED
Table 4.1.10	Population Decline of More than 5% Between 1996 and 2002
Table 4.1.11	Population Change of Inhabited Islands Between 1996 and 2002

SUBSECTION 4.2 AGE PROFILE

Table 4.2.1	Percentage of the Overall Population in Each Age Category
Table 4.2.3	Percentage of the Overall Population in Each Age Category by Urban and Rural Area
Map 4.2.1	Persons 0-4 years age by DED
Map 4.2.2	Persons 5-9 years by DED
Map 4.2.3	Persons 10-14 years by DED
Map 4.2.4	Persons 15-19 years by DED
Map 4.2.5	Persons 20-24 years by DED
Map 4.2.6	Persons 25-29 years by DED
Map 4.2.7	Persons 30-34 years by DED
Map 4.2.8	Persons 35-39 years by DED
Map 4.2.9	Persons 40-44 years by DED
Map 4.2.10	Persons 45-49 years by DED
Map 4.2.11	Persons 50-54 years by DED
Map 4.2.12	Persons 55-59 years by DED
Map 4.2.13	Persons 60-64 years by DED
Map 4.2.14	Persons 65-69 years by DED
Map 4.2.15	Persons 70-74 years by DED
Map 4.2.16	Persons 75-79 years by DED
Map 4.2.17	Persons 80-84 years by DED
Map 4.2.18	Persons 85+ years by DED

SUBSECTION 4.3 DEPENDENCY

A. Age Dependency Profile

Table 4.3.1	Age Dependency Rate
Table 4.3.2	Age Dependency Rate by Urban and Rural Area
Map 4.3.1	Age Dependency Rate by DED

B. Economic Dependency

Table 4.3.3	Economic Dependency Ratio
Table 4.3.4	Economic Dependency Ratio by Urban and Rural Area
Map 4.3.2	Economic Dependency Ratio by DED

SUBSECTION 4.4 THE LABOUR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 4.4.1	Unemployment Rate
Table 4.4.2	Unemployment Rate by Urban and Rural Area.
Map 4.4.1	Unemployment Rate by DED
Table 4.4.3	Persons on the Live Register classified by Sex, Age Group and Local Office of Registration.

SUBSECTION 4.5 SOCIAL CLASS

Table 4.5.1	Percentage of the Population in the Combined Higher and Lower Professional Classes and in the Unskilled Manual Class
Table 4.5.2	Percentage of the Population in the Combined Higher and Lower Professional Classes and in the Unskilled Manual Class by Urban/Rural Area
Map 4.5.1	Percentage of the Population in the Combined Higher and Lower Professional Classes by DED
Map 4.5.2	Percentage of the Population in the Unskilled Manual Class by DED

SUBSECTION 4.6 EDUCATION

Table 4.6.1	Unemployment Rate by Educational Level, 2002
Table 4.6.2	Percentage of the Adult Population by Level of Education and Age Education Ceased
Table 4.6.3	Percentage of the Adult Population by Level of Education and Age Education Ceased by Urban and Rural Area
Map 4.6.1	Percentage of the Adult Population who Ceased Education with No Education or Primary Education only by DED
Map 4.6.2	Percentage of the Adult Population who Ceased Education with Third Level Education by DED
Map 4.6.3	Percentage of the Adult Population whose Education Ceased aged 15 Years or Younger by DED
Map 4.6.4	Percentage of the Adult Population whose Education Ceased at 20 Years and Over by DED

SUBSECTION 4.7 HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION

Table 4.7.1	Percentage of Permanent Private Households that are Rented from the Local Authority and Owner Occupied
Table 4.7.2	Percentage of Permanent Private Households that are Rented from the Local Authority and Owner Occupied by Urban/Rural Area
Map 4.7.1	Percentage of Permanent Private Households that are Rented from the Local Authority
Map 4.7.2	Percentage of Permanent Private Households that are Owner Occupied by DED
Table 4.7.3	Number of Temporary Dwellings and Number of Persons in Temporary Dwellings by Urban and Rural Area
Map 4.7.3	Number of Temporary Dwellings by DED

SUBSECTION 4.8 VULNERABLE GROUPS

A. Travellers

Table 4.8.1	Number of members of the Irish Travelling Community and as a percentage of the total population.
Table 4.8.2	Number of members of the Irish Travelling Community and as a percentage of the total population by Urban and Rural Area

Map 4.8.1	Percentage of the Total Population that are Members of the Irish Travelling Community by DED
Table 4.8.3	Traveller Accommodation in County Galway

B. People with a Disability

Table 4.8.4	People with a Disability as a Percentage of the Total Population
Table 4.8.5	People with a Disability by Age and as a Percentage of the Total Population by Urban and Rural Area
Map 4.8.2	Percentage of People with a Disability by DED

C. Lone Parents

Table 4.8.6	Number of Lone Fathers, Number of Lone Mothers, Total Number of Lone Parents and Number of Lone Parents as a Percentage of All Family Units
Table 4.8.7	Number of Lone Fathers, Number of Lone Mothers, Total Number of Lone Parents and Number of Lone Parents as a Percentage of All Family Units by Urban and Rural Area
Map 4.8.3	Percentage of Lone Parents by DED

D. Older People

Table 4.8.8	Number of People Aged 65+ and as a Percentage of the Total Population
Table 4.8.9	Number of Men Aged 65+, Number of Women Aged 65+ and Total Number of People Aged 65+ as a Percentage of the Total Population by Urban and Rural Area
Map 4.8.4	Percentage of People aged 65 and over by DED
Table 4.8.10	People Aged 65+ Living Alone as a Percentage of the Population Aged 65+
Table 4.8.11	Men Aged 65+ Living Alone, Women Aged 65+ Living Alone and the Total Number of People Aged 65+ Living Alone as a Percentage of the Total Population Aged 65 and Over by Urban and Rural Area
Map 4.8.5	Percentage of People Aged 65 and Over Living Alone by DED

E. Small Farmers

Table 4.8.12	Population at Work Engaged in Small Farming (under 30 acres) and as a Percentage of the Total Adult Population at Work
Table 4.8.13	Population at Work Engaged in Small Farming (under 30 acres) and as a Percentage of the Total Adult Population at Work by Urban and Rural Area
Map 4.8.6	Percentage of the Total Adult Population at Work Engaged in Small Farming (under 30 acres) by DED

F. Nationality

Table 4.8.14	Population whose Nationality is UK and whose Nationality is Other as a Percentage of the Total Population
Table 4.8.15	Population whose Nationality is UK and whose Nationality is Other as a Percentage of the Total Population by Urban and Rural Area
Map 4.8.7	Percentage of the Total Population whose Nationality is UK and whose Nationality is Other by DED

SUBSECTION 4.9 RESOURCES

A. Central Heating

Table 4.9.1	Number of Households with no Central Heating and as a Percentage of the Total Number of Permanent Private Households
Table 4.9.2	Number of Households with no Central Heating and as a Percentage of the Total Number of Permanent Private Households by Urban and Rural Area
Map 4.9.1	Percentage of Households with no Central Heating by DED

B. Access to Personal Transport

Table 4.9.3	Percentage of Permanent Private Households with No Car, One Car and Two or More Cars
Table 4.9.4	Percentage of Permanent Private Households with No Car, One Car and Two or More Cars by Urban and Rural Area
Map 4.9.2	Percentage of Households with No Car by DED
Map 4.9.3	Percentage of Households with One Car by DED
Map 4.9.4	Percentage of Households with Two or More Cars by DED

C. Computers and Internet Access

Table 4.9.5	Percentage of Households with PC Ownership and without PC Ownership
Table 4.9.6	Percentage of Households with PC Ownership and without PC Ownership by Urban and Rural Area
Map 4.9.5	Percentage of Households with PC Ownership by DED
Map 4.9.6	Percentage of Households without PC Ownership by DED
Table 4.9.7	Percentage of Households with Internet Access and without Internet Access
Table 4.9.8	Percentage of Households with Internet Access and without Internet Access by Urban and Rural Area
Map 4.9.7	Percentage of Households with Internet Access by DED
Map 4.9.8	Percentage of Households without Internet Access by DED

SUBSECTION 4.10 IRISH LANGUAGE

Table 4.10.1	Population aged 3 Years and Over who Speak Irish Daily as a Percentage of the Total Population 3 Years and Over by Urban and Rural Area
Map 4.10.1	Percentage of the Population aged 3 Years and Over who Speak Irish Daily by DED
Table 4.10.2	Percentage of the Population aged 3 Years and Over who Speak Irish Daily in the Gaeltacht DEDs

APPENDIX

Map 4.2	The Location of the District Electoral Divisions in County Galway
Map 1	Absolute Affluence/Deprivation Scores 1991 by DED in County Galway
Map 2	Absolute Affluence/Deprivation Scores 1996 by DED in County Galway
Map 3	Absolute Affluence/Deprivation Scores 2002 by DED in County Galway
Map 4	Relative Affluence/Deprivation Scores 1991 by DED in County Galway
Map 5	Relative Affluence/Deprivation Scores 1996 by DED in County Galway
Map 6	Relative Affluence/Deprivation Scores 2002 by DED in County Galway
Map 7	Change in Deprivation Score 1991-2002 by DED in County Galway

PREAMBLE

The County Galway Local Poverty Profile (LPP) was commissioned by the Community & Enterprise Unit of Galway County Council as the first step in the development of a Social Inclusion Strategy for Galway County Council. The Social Inclusion Strategy will be informed by the LPP and will include actions to target the resources of Galway County Council at those areas of the county that are found to be the most disadvantaged.

Report Outline

Section one of the County Galway Local Poverty Profile gives an introduction to the Local Poverty Profile and to the types of information used. **Section two** is the executive summary of the County Galway Local Poverty Profile. **Section three** outlines the context for the development of Local Poverty Profiles from a national and local perspective. **Section four** presents the main body of the Local Poverty Profile. This is done by presenting a number of subsections that reflect the domains and associated indicators chosen for study in the report. Each subsection is introduced and then each indicator is presented visually in the form of a map¹. Each indicator is then compared with the national and Galway figures in order to give perspective on the indicator under review. There is then a general comment on that indicator

Useful Documents

The Galway County Atlas was prepared to assist the Galway County Development Board in their task of preparing the *County Strategy for Economic, Social and Cultural Development in 2001*. It presents a comprehensive overview of services in County Galway, including general information, information on housing, education and training, employment, economic activity, agriculture, infrastructure, community and voluntary groups, healthcare, environment, culture, tourism, and recreation. It is recommended that the LPP be read in conjunction with the Galway County Atlas as it compliments the information contained in the LPP. Other useful documents include *The Galway County Electoral Area Programme of Actions* published by Galway County Council and the *County Galway Baseline Data Report 2002* published by Gamma.

Methodology

This process was directed by the Galway County Council Anti-Poverty Learning Network and carried out by staff of the Community & Enterprise Unit and an independent researcher. Initially, because the process of developing Local Poverty Profiles is a relatively new one, a review of all existing Local Poverty Profiles was carried out in order to gain insight into what is expected of the County Galway Local Poverty Profile. A review of literature pertaining to poverty, disadvantage and groups experiencing poverty was also carried out.

At this stage a detailed discussion of the themes to be studied took place in the context of the information that was available and becoming available through the CSO and other sources. A list of domains and indicators suitable to the County Galway context were decided upon. In addition, a review of all contextual material was carried out. This material provides the context for the development of Local Poverty Profiles and includes the following:

- Sharing in Progress; National Anti-Poverty Strategy, 1997.
- Building an Inclusive Society: review of the National Anti-Poverty Strategy under the Programme for Prosperity and Fairness, 2002.
- National Action Plan against Poverty and Social Exclusion (NAPS/Incl), 2003
- Better Local Government: A Programme for Change, 1996
- The Local Government Act 2001
- Working Together Shaping Our Future: Galway County Strategy for Economic, Social and Cultural Development 2002-2012

As stated earlier, the Local Poverty Profile for County Galway draws extensively on the information published by the CSO on the Census of Population 2002, mostly on the Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS) for County Galway. Where appropriate and possible other information sources published and commissioned were used. The Deprivation Index developed by Trutz Haase is reproduced with permission from the author.

¹ The actual data for each indicator is presented in table format and made available in the attached CD.

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Why a Local Poverty Profile?

Since the publication of Better Local Government in 1996, the role of local authorities in combating social exclusion and poverty has been growing. In addition, the review of the National Anti-Poverty Strategy under the Programme for Prosperity and Fairness, *Building an Inclusive Society*, extended the responsibility of tackling poverty and social exclusion to local authorities. It requires local authorities to 'develop appropriate social inclusion strategies at local level which will underpin and strengthen the national actions being taken'. Local authorities have identified a number of ways to fulfil this responsibility and one of these ways is through the development of a Social Inclusion Strategy.

A Social Inclusion Strategy is a strategy that will develop actions that will attempt to strategically direct the resources of the local authority at those who are most in need of them. The Social Inclusion Strategy will encompass all the functional areas of the local authority. In order to develop a Social Inclusion Strategy, local authorities first need to know the nature and extent of poverty and social exclusion in their areas. A Local Poverty Profile provides this information.

1.2 What is a Local Poverty Profile?

A Local Poverty Profile is basically a socio-economic profile of an area, in this case County Galway. It assesses the area in relation to a number of themes and variables (called domains and indicators) that indicate either relatively high or relatively low levels of poverty and social exclusion in the given area. The information used is the most up-to-date and reliable information available.

1.3 How is Poverty measured?

A Local Poverty Profile sets out to assess the extent of poverty and social exclusion in a given area. However, poverty is a complex and multi-faceted concept and is very difficult to measure directly. A further difficulty is that, although there are methods of measuring poverty on a national basis² this information is available at a national or regional level only and is therefore of little benefit at, for example county or sub-county level.

It would be far beyond the resources of any local authority to carry out the primary research that would be necessary to measure poverty directly in their area. Therefore, it is necessary to come up with a way of measuring levels of poverty, social exclusion and disadvantage *indirectly* using data that is readily available. This is done by looking at a number of variables that, especially when taken together, will *indicate* or suggest the level of poverty, social exclusion and disadvantage in an area. These variables are called indicators and *indicators*, when grouped together, under a theme are called *domains*.

1.4 Indicators and Domains

One of the most important tasks of a Local Poverty Profile is to determine the indicators that will most reliably indicate the levels of poverty and social exclusion in an area and to then group them into domains. These have two functions: to monitor change over time and to record differences between population groups and areas³. The domains that were chosen for the County Galway Local Poverty Profile include themes like social welfare dependency, age dependency, housing and education level. Under each of these headings a number of indicators were chosen. For example under the domain Housing, the Local Poverty Profile for County Galway looks at the number of households that are rented from the Local Authority (Galway County Council), the number of people living in transient accommodation, etc. Indicators and domains do not definitively assess the extent of poverty in an area but they do, especially when taken together, indicate the level of poverty and social exclusion. The domains chosen for study by the County Galway Local Poverty Profile are as follows:

- Welfare Dependency
- Housing
- Education
- Social Class
- Vulnerable Groups

² In Ireland, the extent of poverty is measured by such institutions as the ESRI, and the CSO's Quarterly National Household Survey and Household Budget Survey.

³ Monitoring Progress on Poverty: A Policy Guide on the Use of Social Indicators, Combat Poverty Agency, 2002.

- Older People
- Members of the Travelling Community
- Non-Nationals
- Lone Parents
- People with a Disability
- Small Farmers
- Women are regarded by the County Galway Local Poverty Profile as a cross-cutting theme.
- Resources
- Irish Language

What these domains and indicators present is a picture of each DED or Urban/Rural Area in relation to a number of different areas of information. This is then used to suggest whether or not that particular DED or Urban/Rural Area has a relatively high or relatively low incidence of poverty and social exclusion. It is then possible to identify the areas where the incidence of poverty and social exclusion is highest.

It is important, however, to treat this information carefully because even within areas of relative affluence there will be individuals and families who are experiencing poverty, social exclusion and disadvantage for all sorts of diverse reasons and it is vital that these are not forgotten. Furthermore, the contrary is also true and it is important to avoid labelling or stigmatising an area or those that live within the area because the indicators chosen to study suggest the area is relatively poor.

1.5 Deprivation Index

A deprivation index is used to indicate the overall level of deprivation in an area. It is constructed by choosing a number of indicators that are representative of certain types of poverty, social exclusion and disadvantage (such as urban poverty or rural poverty) and then they are grouped together and assigned a score. The score is then used to assess the relative incidences of poverty and social exclusion in an area.

A deprivation index is thought to be a much more reliable indication of poverty, social exclusion and disadvantage than any one indicator or domain because it takes a number of different indicators into consideration. In Ireland the most commonly used deprivation index is that constructed by Trutz Haase and called the *Trutz Haase Index of Relative Affluence and Deprivation*. It uses the Census data at DED level and it is used widely by Partnership Companies amongst others.

1.6 Data Sources

A Local Poverty Profile draws mainly on the Census of Population, published by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), in this case the Census of Population that was carried out in 2002.

The census figures relate to the *de facto* population, i.e. the population recorded for each area represents the total of all persons present within its boundaries on the night of the census. It is the only data gathering exercise that covers the entire population.

The census is, therefore, a snapshot of the country at a given time and like all snapshots may not be 100% accurate. For example, the census 2002 indicates that 1.1% of the population of the Aran Islands is made up of members of the Irish Traveller community. However, those working with the Traveller community would dispute that there is any Traveller population usually resident on the islands. Obviously, a group of Travellers were, however, on the islands the night the census was taken. Furthermore, the 2002 census suggests that there are 91 boys between the ages of 10-14 in Cushkillary in County Galway. This would account for 36.8% of the population and be in stark contrast to the 9 girls counted. This is until one considers that there is an Adventure Centre in the area and it is obvious that there was a group or groups of young boys staying there on the night of the census. This evidence indicates that though the information contained in the census is the most accurate and wide-ranging available, it may not always be totally consistent with the *usual* profile of an area.

The CSO publishes the results of the Census in the form of statistics on a national, regional and city and county level. For smaller areas – urban and rural areas and district electoral divisions – information can be commissioned from the CSO who publish them in the form of Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS). Using information at these levels, it is possible to look at data for relatively small geographical areas.

In the main, the Local Poverty Profile for County Galway looks at information at the level of District Electoral Division⁴ (DED) and Urban/Rural Area level. The information at this level is then compared to the same information at the

national and Galway city and county level. This method provides an average or standard with which the local area information can be compared.

The Census of Population does not ask all the questions that a Local Poverty Profile covers and therefore data from other local data gathering institutions – such as the Western Health Board, the Department of Social and Family Affairs and the Local Authority itself, is used where accessible and appropriate.

1.7 Information Gaps and Differences in Data Collection

One of the major challenges to the construction of a Local Poverty Profile is the gaps that exist in the information needed. For example, it was not possible to access figures for the numbers of asylum seekers and refugees in County Galway, as these are not counted definitively by any organisation. In addition, although the Census of Population does count the number of adults who left school before the age of 15 years, there is no way of knowing how many of these early school leavers are at an age where they should still be in education. This information is not available from any other source either.

Furthermore, different institutions gather information and data in different ways. For example information from the Western Health Board on the number of people in receipt of supplementary allowances is gathered on the basis of Community Welfare District and information on unemployment is gathered by the Department of Social and Family Affairs based on the areas covered by the local unemployment offices. This presents difficulties when it comes to making comparisons and drawing conclusions.

One of the recommendations coming from this process is that the gathering of information is standardised and localised⁵ on a national basis. This would include the information gaps identified by the Local Poverty Profile for County Galway and also include information that is available on a national basis but not currently for a local area.

1.8 How is a Local Poverty Profile presented?

A Local Poverty Profile is, to a large extent, a visual tool that allows the reader at a glance to assess the different areas for the particular indicator under review. The data in a Local Poverty Profile is primarily presented in tables and maps. In the County Galway Local Poverty Profile, tables are presented to show data at national, city and county level and at urban/rural area level. Maps are then used to present the information from the tables at DED level.

In order to allow for comparison of areas, the data is usually translated into ratios or percentages. For example, the age profile of Galway County is translated into the percentage of each age group of the overall population in order that we will be able to see at a glance the age breakdown of any given DED. However, using percentages and ratios must come with a warning. Consider two DED's, each having 40% of their households headed by a lone parent. If the percentage figures were read on their own, this would indicate that equal resources in supporting lone parents should be put into the 2 areas. However, if DED 1 has a total of 200 households and DED 2 has a total of 2000 it would mean that DED 1 has a total of 80 households headed by a lone parent whereas DED 2 has a total of 800 households headed by a lone parent. Taking this on board it is vital that the both the maps and percentages and ratios are read in conjunction with the actual numbers for each indicator which are presented in table format and is available in CD format.

1.9 GIS Maps for Poverty Profile

The data from which these maps have been produced comes from the Central Statistics Office of Ireland (CSO). The data used are the results of the Census of Ireland 2002. Maps were created using District Electoral Divisions (DED), these are the smallest spatial units for which census data is available. DED's aggregate to Urban/Rural Districts.

The Natural Break Classification method was used in the creation of these maps. This method identifies break points between classes using a statistical formula given by *Jenks optimization*. This method is quite complex technically, but the principle of the Jenks method is to minimize the sum of the variance within each of the classes, i.e. to make

⁴ In the census 2002 the population of a number of DED's fell below the threshold for which the CSO publish SAPS. The data for these DEDs has been combined with that of a neighbouring DED. In County Galway DED 022 Bencorr and DED 067 Derrycunlagh were combined to form DED 701 and DED 129 Marblehill and DED 126 Loughatorick were combined to form DED 702.

⁵ One of the reasons given for not localising information is that because samples are used by the majority of data gathering institutions and any dilution of the sample to a local level would make the results unreliable to an unacceptable level. This is accepted, but the problem remains that local information is essential in combating poverty, disadvantage and social exclusion.

differences within classes as small as possible. This method finds groupings and patterns inherent in the data and was chosen as it provides an objective division of classes. Five categories were chosen for optimal representation of the data set. Class breaks were rounded to .1.

The data is displayed using Choropleth or Ranged Thematic maps which use gradients of shadings to denote the frequency distribution of data per area. The shade represents the range within which the value for that DED falls. In general, ranges are shaded from light (lowest values) to dark (highest values). The range and corresponding shade are indicated on the Legend. The Numbers in brackets beside the range represents the total number of DED's that fall within that range. Maps have been grouped into different themes and are coloured accordingly.

•	Population Variables	Green
•	Households Variables	Orange
•	Access Variables	Purple
•	Education Variables	Blue
•	Class and Dependency Variables	Red

SECTION 2

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

According to the Census of Population 2002, County Galway has a population of 143,245 people, 51.2% of whom are male and 48.8% of whom are female. There are a total of 33,868 family units in County Galway.

Galway is still a predominantly rural county, with just 15.4% of the population living in aggregate urban areas (clusters of more than 1,500 people), 21% of the population living in towns with populations of over 500 persons and 3.4% of the population living in towns of under 500 persons. A total of 2.5% of the population in County Galway lives on an island. The population of County Galway increased by 8.8% between 1996 and 2002, slightly above the national average for population increase at 8%.

In constructing a poverty profile of County Galway, a number of indicators and domains were chosen for study. These are chosen because, especially when taken together, they indicate the highest levels of poverty and disadvantage in the County Galway area. For almost all the indicators chosen for the County Galway Local Poverty Profile, County Galway fares worse than the national average. This would indicate that County Galway is not performing well in comparison to the average for the country.

2.1 Summary of Indicators

1. Dependency and Unemployment

The County Galway Local Poverty Profile looked at two dependency indicators - age dependency and economic dependency. For both the dependency indicators County Galway fares worse than the national average. The national age dependency rate is 47.6%. The rate for County Galway is substantially higher at 55.3%. This means that there are substantially more young and older people dependant on those of working age in County Galway.

Looking at the other dependency ratio used, the Economic Dependency Ratio (EDR), the national EDR is 1.4. The EDR for County Galway is 1.5. This means that at national level there are 1.4 inactive people dependant on every 1 active person. In County Galway the ratio is higher at 1.5 inactive people dependant on every 1 active person.

According to the 2002, the unemployment rate in County Galway was 8.7%, which is slightly below the national unemployment rate at 8.8%. However, if the data from the social class indicator is taken into account, it would suggest that a larger than average proportion of people are at work in the skilled and unskilled manual occupations. Furthermore, the 2002 census identified 6 unemployment blackspots in County Galway, which included Lettermore, Skannive and Gorumna, the fourth, fifth and sixth **worst** blackspots identified nationally. All of the unemployment blackspots identified are in the Gaeltacht. Moreover, if the total labour force participation rate is scrutinised, the rate is lower for County Galway at 56.5% than the national figure of 58.3%. In terms of income inadequacy, using 2001 figures, it is possible to approximate that there are 31,514 people living below 60% of average disposable income (i.e. in relative poverty) in County Galway. Furthermore it is possible to estimate that there are approximately 2,149 people living in consistent poverty in County Galway.

2. Social Class and Education

With regard to both of these domains, County Galway does not perform well. In terms of social class, County Galway has a lower number of people in the combined higher and lower professional classes and a higher number of people in the unskilled manual classes than the national average, indicating that overall social class in County Galway is lower than nationally.

Similarly, in relation to education, County Galway has a higher proportion of people who ceased education with no education or primary school education only, and a higher number of people who ceased education at 15 years or younger than the national average. Conversely, there is a lower than average proportion of people with a third level education in County Galway and a lower number of people who ceased full-time education at aged 20 years or over. Based on this data, it is reasonable to conclude that, in comparison with the average for the state, County Galway is educationally disadvantaged.

It is possible to estimate that there are 27,630 adults in County Galway with literacy difficulties and only 3.5% of whom are receiving VEC tuition.

3. Housing and Accommodation

County Galway has a higher than average number of houses that are owner occupied and a lower figure for local authority rented accommodation. However, this is not surprising in a predominantly rural area. According to the Galway County Council's *Social and Affordable Housing Action Plan 2004-2008*, there are a total of 1,683 claims or

claims waiting to be processed for accommodation from Galway County Council and from Ballinasloe Town Council. In addition, a total of 1,434 people or 1% of the population live in temporary dwellings. However, one of the most disquieting statistics uncovered by the County Galway Local Poverty Profile is that almost 17% of households do not have central heating in County Galway.

4. Vulnerable Groups

County Galway has the third largest proportion of members of the Irish Traveller community nationally. Members of the Irish Traveller community represent 0.6% of the national population. In County Galway, the figure is more than double at 1.4% of the population.

The number of people with a disability is also higher than the national average in County Galway at 8.5%, compared to 8.3% nationally. Nationally, 16.6% of families are headed by a lone parent. In County Galway the figure is lower at 14% of all family units. It is possible to estimate that there are 2,127 children living in consistent poverty and 7,657 children living in relative poverty in County Galway.

County Galway has a substantially higher number of older people at 12.8% compared to the national figure for those aged 65 and over at 11.1%. Approximately a quarter of this population live alone, with a significant number (4,326) of two person households where the youngest person is at least 65 years. It is possible to estimate that there are approximately 714 older people living in consistent poverty in County Galway. Nationally, small farmers make up 0.7% of those at work. In County Galway, the figure is more than double at 1.6%. Nationally, the percentage of the population made up of non-nationals is 7.0%. In County Galway, that percentage is 6.2%. The gender dimension to poverty must not be ignored and the County Galway Local Poverty Profile acknowledges that women must be considered to be at a greater risk of poverty than men.

5. Resources

Access to personal transport is higher in County Galway than the average for the state. This is not surprising given the rural nature of much of County Galway. The percentage of households with a PC is lower in County Galway than in the state, as is the percentage of households that have Internet access.

6. Irish Language

There are a substantial number of people whose community language is Irish. These communities are concentrated in a small number of DED's.

2.2 Areas

Urban/Rural Area Level

At Urban/Rural Area level, the areas that appear consistently as the most disadvantaged are the Glenamaddy Rural Area and the Clifden Rural Area. These areas display amongst the highest levels of population decline, age dependency, economic dependency and unemployment rate. In addition, Clifden Rural Area has the lowest percentage of higher and lower professional classes and the highest percentage of unskilled manual class. Glenamaddy Rural Area is the most educationally disadvantaged of the urban/rural areas. Both areas have the highest levels of lone parents, older people and small farmers. Galway Rural Area is the least deprived of all the urban/rural areas, consistently displaying the lowest levels of disadvantage.

District Electoral Division Level

Although, at county level, it is clear that County Galway scores relatively high in relation to deprivation and disadvantage, and at Urban/Rural Level Glenamaddy and Clifden Rural Areas deviate even more from the average, it is at DED level that the deviations are seen most starkly. The areas that consistently present themselves as being the most disadvantaged are Gorumna, Skannive, Owengowla, Turlough, Lettermore and Inishbofin. The level of disadvantage being endured by these areas is illustrated by the following examples.

Table 2.1 Summary of Indicators

Area	Indicator					
	Economic Dependency Rate	Unemployment Rate	Combined higher social class	Unskilled manual class	Low education	Third level education
State	1.4	8.8%	31.6%	5.6%	21.1%	24.7%
County Galway	1.5	8.7%	29.9%	5.8%	26.2%	21.5%
Gorumna	3.1	35.0%	12.0%	13.5%	52.1%	7.4%
Skannive	3.1	35.3%	16.8%	9.7%	44.6%	12.5%
Ownegowla	2.4	34.6%	15.5%	12.6%	50.0%	9.6%
Turlough	2.4	29.8%	15.1%	13.0%	38.2%	9.2%
Lettermore	2.6	36.4%	14.2%	8.1%	41.8%	9.6%
Inishbofin	2.4	31.2%	23.6%	25.8%	46.5%	19.4%

In all of the indicators presented these areas perform consistently worse in comparison with the national average and the average for County Galway.

2.3 The Trutz Haase Index of Affluence and Deprivation

This new deprivation index for the Republic of Ireland is based on an innovative and powerful approach to the construction of deprivation indices, which builds on the best elements of existing approaches to index construction whilst simultaneously pushing out the boundaries in favour of greater conceptual clarity and precision. It is based on three dimensions of social disadvantage: **Demographic Decline**, **Social Class Disadvantage** and **Labour Market Deprivation**. Positive scores on the overall index denote situations of affluence and negative scores indicate disadvantage. A more detailed outline of the index and the way in which it was constructed is to be found in the author's own words in appendix three.

The data is considered in two ways. Firstly, an absolute score is attributed to an area and secondly, a relative score is attributed to an area. The relative score is derived from the absolute score minus the underlying trend. The underlying trend is the average national growth between 1991 and 2002, in this case 15.2. Therefore, the relative score is the absolute score minus 15.2. The relative score is useful because it indicates how well or how badly an area is doing *relative* to the overall trend. Therefore, a particular area may have changed by +10 between 1991 and 2002 (and this would indicate a lower level of deprivation in 2002 than in 1991) but in relative terms the area would have actually declined by -5, indicating that the relative position of this area has declined.

The scores in the index range from -50 to 50, with -50 being extremely disadvantaged and 50 being extremely affluent. Table 2.2 presents the absolute scores for 1991, 1996 and 2002, the relative scores for 1991, 1996 and 2002 and the change in the absolute scores between 1991 and 2002 for the State and for County Galway.

Table 2.2 Affluence and Deprivation 1991 – 2002

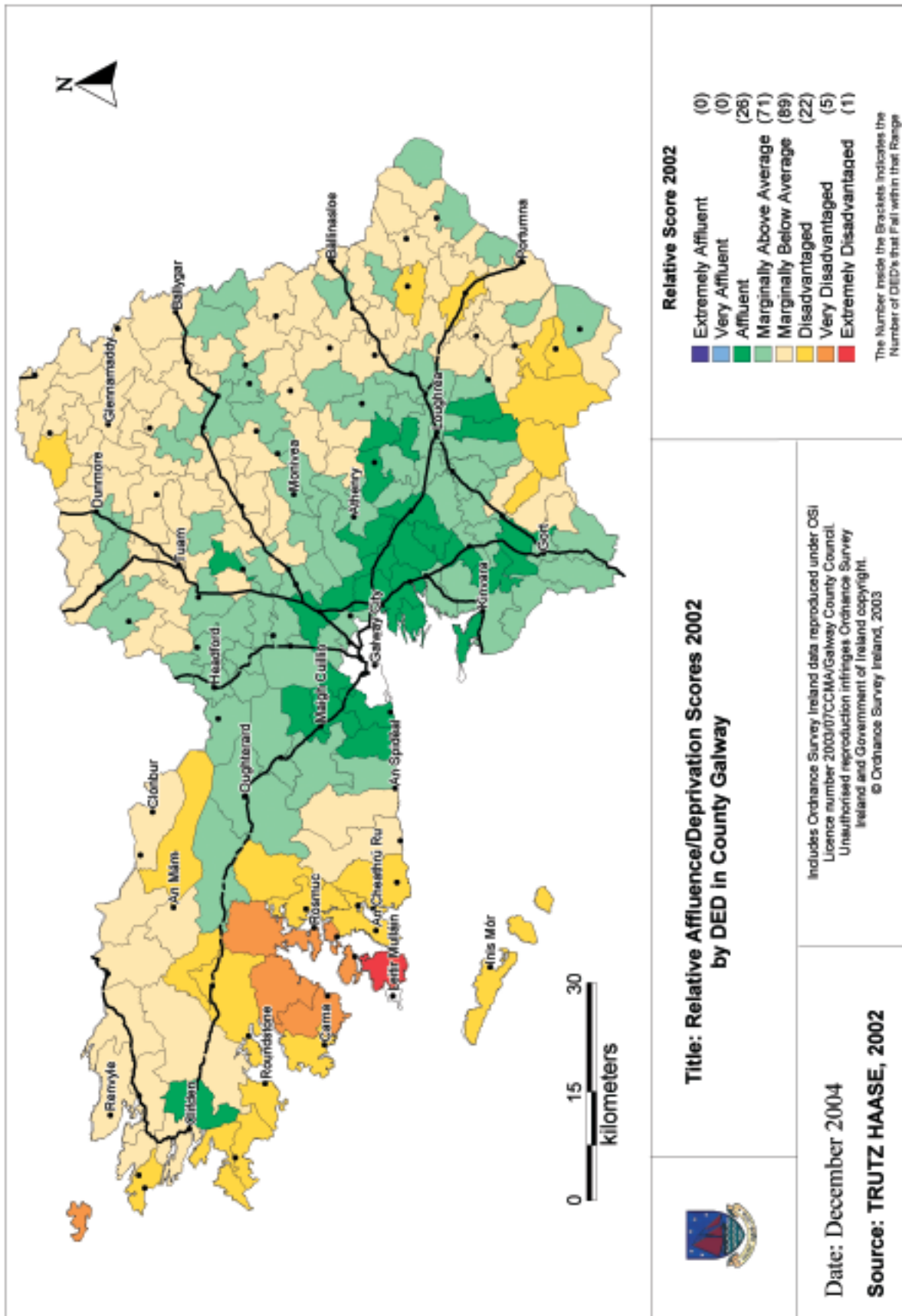
	Absolute Affluence/Deprivation			Change in Deprivation Score 1991 - 2002	Relative Affluence/Deprivation		
	2002	1996	1991		2002	1996	1991
State	17.4	9.1	1.9	15.4 ⁶	2.2	2.2	1.9
County Galway	15.5	6.8	0.1	15.4	0.3	-0.1	0.1

Source: County Galway Baseline Data Report 2002, GAMMA.

There was an improvement in relation to absolute affluence in County Galway between 1991 and 2002. This is indicated by a positive change of 15.4 in the Affluence/Deprivation Score. This is the same improvement as the State. Comparing County Galway to the State, however, shows that County Galway is still falling behind the national Affluence / Deprivation Score with the State score being 17.4 and the score for County Galway being 15.5.

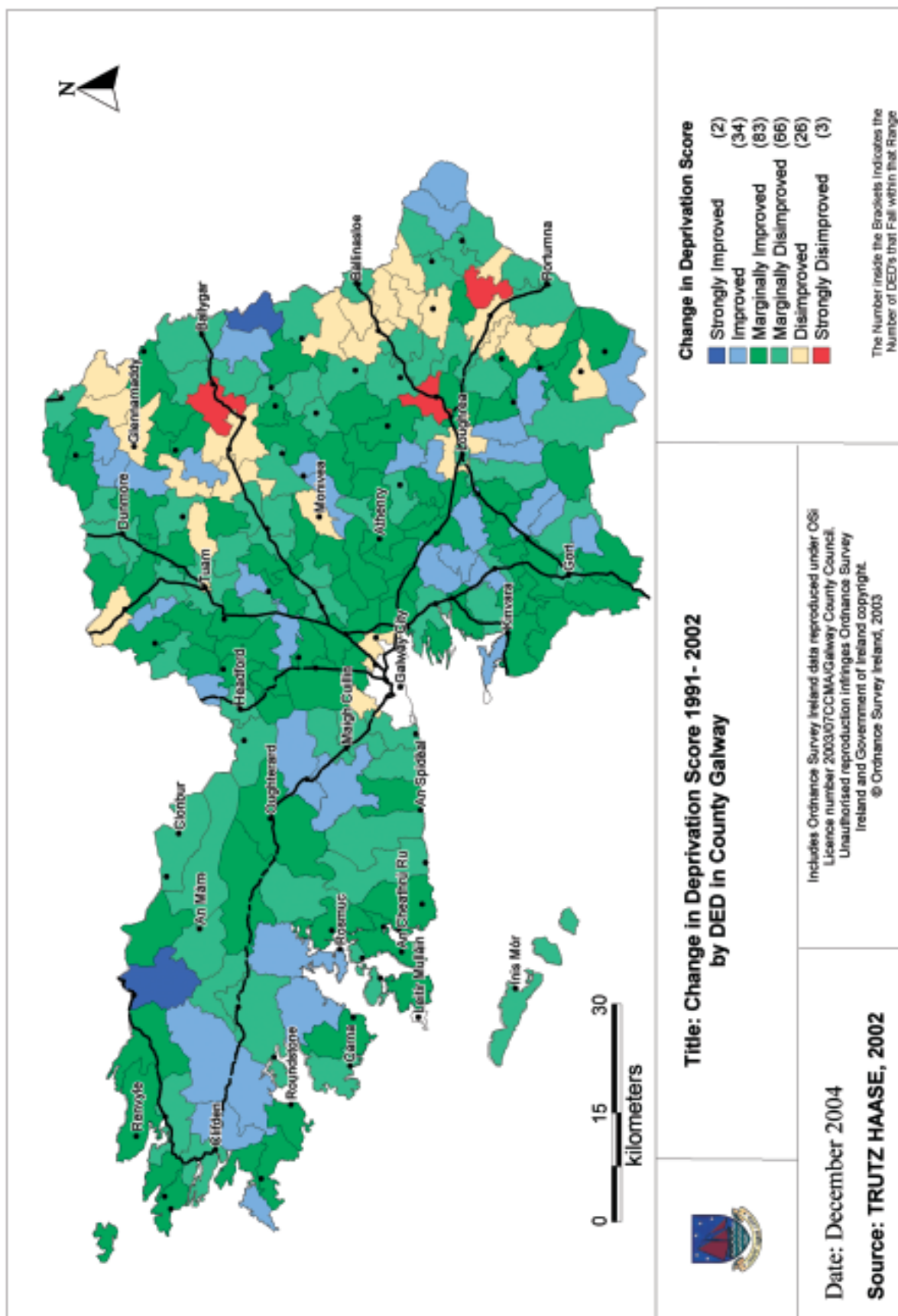
⁶ 15.4 indicates the score after the figure is rounded up.

Map 2.1 Relative Affluence and Deprivation 2002

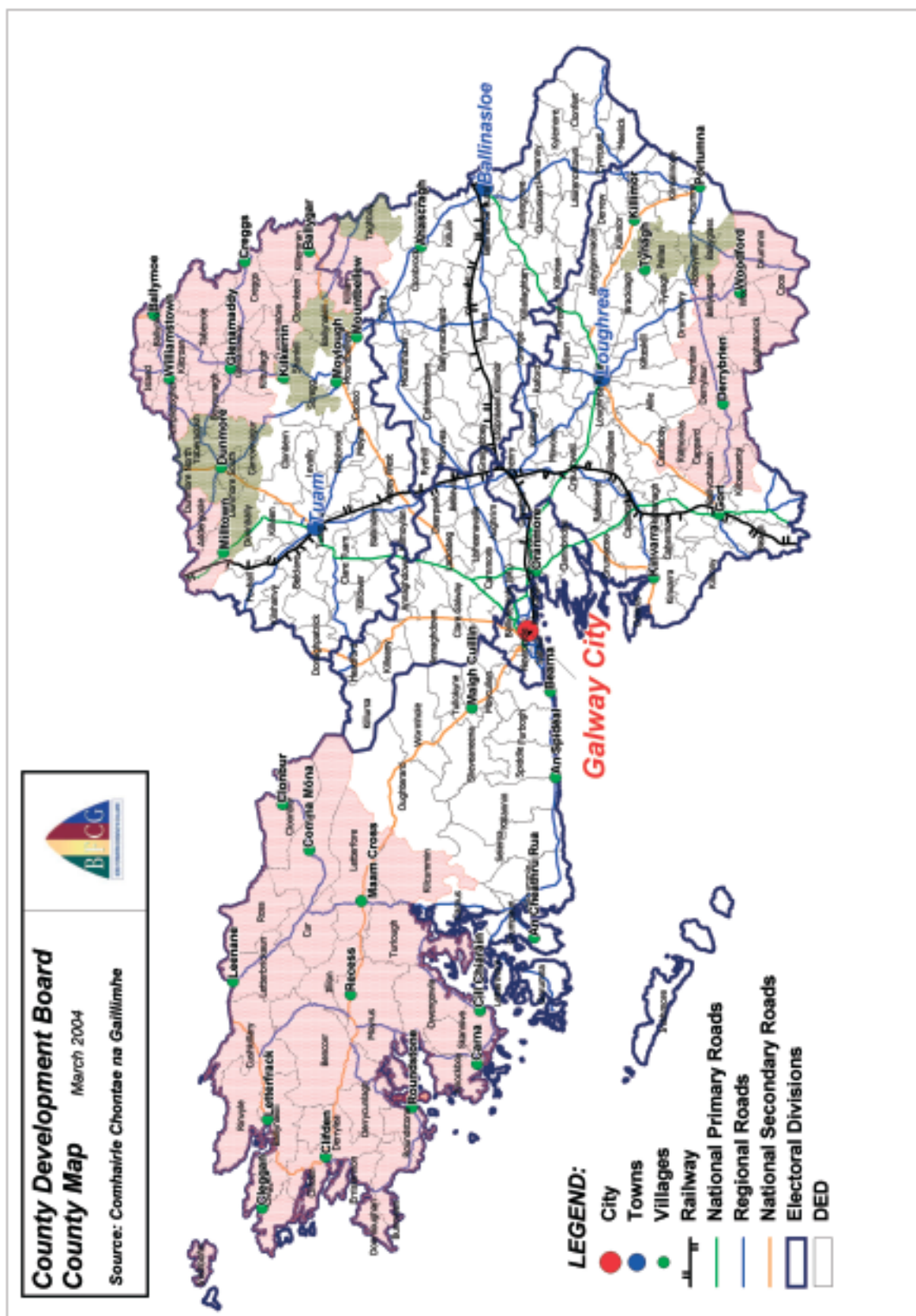


At DED level, the DEDs with the lowest Affluence/Deprivation Score (and therefore the most deprived) were Gorumna, Skannive, Owengowla, Turlough, Lettermore and Inishbofin. The most affluent DEDs are those in closest proximity to Galway City. Using the relative score there are no Extremely Affluent or Very Affluent Areas in County Galway.

Map 2.2 Change in Relative Affluence and Deprivation 1991 – 2002



Looking at the change in Affluence and Deprivation between 1991 and 2002, most areas fall around the average – either marginally improved or marginally disimproved. There is a cluster of areas around Ballinasloe and to the northeast of the county that have disimproved between 1991 and 2002. There are three areas in County Galway that have strongly disimproved – Kilreekill, Ballynakill and Kiquain.



Map 2.3 shows the Clár areas in County Galway and are relatively consistent with the areas of highest deprivation, although Gorumna, Crumpaun and Lettermore are outside the Clár boundaries.

SECTION 3

WHY A LOCAL POVERTY PROFILE? THE POLICY CONTEXT

There are two major considerations in relation to the policy context of Local Poverty Profiles. The first of these is the National Anti-Poverty Strategy – Sharing in Progress (NAPS), 1997 and the second, the policy document Better Local Government – A Programme for Change 1996. In addition, it is important to consider the following:

- Building an Inclusive Society: review of the National Anti-Poverty Strategy under the Programme for Prosperity and Fairness, 2002.
- National Action Plan against Poverty and Social Exclusion (NAPS/Incl), 2003
- The Local Government Act 2001
- Working Together Shaping Our Future: Galway County Strategy for Economic, Social and Cultural Development 2002-2012

The National Anti-Poverty Strategy

Generally, there are two ways that poverty is measured in Ireland – one using ‘relative income lines’ and one combining these with ‘deprivation indicators’ (Sharing in Progress, National Anti-Poverty Strategy, 1997, page 32). Relative income lines are based on disposable income⁷ and construct a poverty line by calculating the average household income, taking differences in household size and composition into account. Income Poverty Lines are usually drawn at 50% or 60% of average disposable income. However, it is recognised that poverty lines are arbitrary devices and it does not necessarily mean that all those below a given income poverty line are poor and all those above affluent.

The second way that poverty is measured in Ireland combines the above with a measurement of deprivation. A basic deprivation index has been constructed by the ESRI and looks at the enforced lack of a number of items⁸. Those who have both low levels of income and who suffer basic deprivation can be identified as consistently poor (ibid).

The percentage of people living in consistent poverty is falling in this country. In 1998, 8.2% of people were living in consistent poverty. By 2001, this figure had dropped to 5.2% (ESRI, 2003). However the percentage of people living on below 60% of average income (those living in relative poverty) is growing. In 1998 the percentage was 19.8%. By 2001 the figure had grown to 21.9% (ibid).

Following the United Nations Social Summit in Copenhagen in 1995, the Irish Government decided to draw up what became the National Anti-Poverty Strategy (NAPS). Launched in 1997, NAPS was published in a climate of substantial economic growth and falling levels of unemployment but it was acknowledged by the government that a rising tide does not lift all boats and that there were a substantial number of people still living in poverty despite the economic boom. NAPS represented the first attempt by the Irish Government to tackle poverty in the medium to long terms in a strategic way.

In acknowledging that it was not enough to include those living in consistent poverty alone, NAPS adopted a relative definition of poverty. It also recognised that the term poverty was not inclusive of all those experiencing disadvantage and so included the term social exclusion in the strategy. The notion of social exclusion relates to barriers to participation such as discrimination; physical barriers such as lack of transport or accessible amenities; people lacking in the skills etc. required to fully participate in society or other barriers to full participation in society. The definition of social exclusion used is one defined by Partnership 2000 and is as follows:

Cumulative marginalisation: from production (employment), from consumption (income poverty), from social networks (community, family and neighbours), from decision-making and from an adequate quality of life.

The definition of poverty used by NAPS is as follows:

People are living in poverty, if their income and resources (material, cultural and social) are so inadequate as to preclude them from having a standard of living, which is regarded as acceptable by Irish society generally. As a result of inadequate income and resources people may be excluded and marginalised from participating in activities which are considered the norm for other people in society.

NAPS outlined three very important factors in the way it was to address poverty. Firstly, addressing poverty needs to be based on an understanding of the multidimensional nature of poverty. The need to build responsibility for

⁷Gross income minus income tax and PRSI contributions

⁸Items such as lack of adequate heating, a day without a substantial meal, arrears on rent, mortgage, etc., going into debt, etc.

tackling poverty into the strategic objectives of all government departments and agencies was recognised. Secondly, addressing poverty involves tackling the deep-seated underlying structural inequalities that create and perpetuate it. Thirdly, there is a need to give particular attention to a number of key areas if any significant advance on the tackling of poverty is to be achieved. These were identified as follows:

- Educational disadvantage;
- Unemployment, particularly long-term unemployment;
- Income adequacy;
- Disadvantaged urban areas; and
- Rural poverty.

NAPS then identified those groups of people who account for a substantial proportion of those living in poverty and those who may be subject to a high risk of poverty. The groups identified as being at greatest risk of poverty were:

- The unemployed, particularly the long-term unemployed;
- Children, particularly those living in large families;
- Single adult households and households headed by someone working in the home;
- Lone parents;
- People with disabilities.

It was also recognised that though people living in poverty can be found anywhere, there are certain areas where large clusters of people living in poverty can be found. Three such areas were identified:

- Decaying inner city areas
- Large public housing estates on city and town peripheries and
- Isolated and underdeveloped rural areas.

NAPS looked at the causes of poverty and concluded that unemployment, particularly long-term unemployment, is one of the fundamental causes of poverty. In addition, the education system, the tax system and the social welfare system, if not targeted at those most in need, could become contributing factors.

The global strategy of NAPS was then identified as:

Over the period 1997-2007, the National Anti-Poverty Strategy will aim at considerably reducing the numbers of those who are 'consistently poor' from (between) 9 - 15% to less than 5 - 10%, as measured by the ESRI.

Building an Inclusive Society: review of the National Anti-Poverty Strategy

In 2000, *Planning For a More Inclusive Society: An Initial Assessment of the National Anti-Poverty Strategy* was published by the Combat Poverty Agency. This assessment, agreed by the Programme for Prosperity and Fairness, reviewed the progress of NAPS from 1997 to the end of 1999. Based on this, *Building an Inclusive Society* was launched, which was essentially an updated version of NAPS. It prioritised those living in consistent poverty, which was defined as being below 50-60% of average disposable income and experiencing enforced basic deprivation⁹. The themes to be addressed were also updated and are now:

1. Educational Disadvantage
2. Unemployment
3. Income Adequacy
4. Disadvantaged Urban Dwellers
5. Disadvantaged Rural Dwellers
6. Housing/Accommodation
7. Health

Cross-Cutting Themes

- Child Poverty
- Older People
- People with Disabilities.
- Women's Poverty
- Ethnic Minorities

⁹Basic deprivation refers to a set of eight indicators, which were regarded as necessities and possessed by a majority of those in the Living in Ireland Survey conducted by the ESRI. According to *Building an Inclusive Society*, consistent poverty has fallen from 15.1% in 1994 to 5.2% in 2001.

The key target set out in Building an Inclusive Society is to:

Reduce the numbers of those who are ‘consistently poor’ below 2% and, if possible, eliminate consistent poverty, under the current definition of consistent poverty. Specific attention will be paid to vulnerable groups in the pursuit of this objective.

The Role of Local Authorities

Although, the original NAPS mentioned that all government departments and agencies would have a role in its implementation, Building an Inclusive Society specifically mentions Local Authorities as having a role in achieving the targets it sets. It requires local authorities to consider their role in this and also to poverty proof all of their policies. The specific requirements of local authorities are outlined on page 25 of the strategy and includes:

The key remit now given to County and City Development Boards in relation to the preparation of county and city strategies will lead to a key role for local authorities in the setting of strategic development objectives across the full range of public services. The setting of these strategic development objectives will take account of the principles, targets and objectives set out in the NAPS and, over time, local authorities will develop appropriate social inclusion strategies at local level which will underpin and strengthen the national actions being taken (*Building an Inclusive Society*).

The National Action Plan against Poverty and Social Exclusion

The National Action Plan against Poverty and Social Exclusion (NAPS/incl) is part of an EU drive to meet the objective set by the European Council in Lisbon in 2000 ‘to make a decisive impact on the eradication of poverty and social exclusion by 2010’. It does not differ significantly from Building an Inclusive Society.

Better Local Government: A Programme for Change

Better Local Government: A Programme for Change was published in 1996 and was the policy document on which the subsequent reform of local government was based. It considered the role of Local Authorities and local government in Ireland and directed how that role could be expanded to enhance local democracy. *Better Local Government* was based on the following principles:

- Enhancing Local Democracy, which included involving local communities and their representatives in the decision-making processes of local councils.
- Serving the customer better
- Developing efficiency
- Providing proper resources.

Chapter three of Better Local Government outlines the vision for local authorities in relation to a wider role local development. It states --- ‘there is a strong case therefore, for greater integration, simplification and reorganisation on a way which retains and strengthens the essence of the local development experience. Accordingly, the Government has decided that ---- from 1 January 2000, an integrated local government and local development system will come into place.’ (p. 29). As local development is primarily, though not exclusively, involved in working with those living in poverty and disadvantage, there are obvious implications for the future direction of the work of the Local Authorities.

The Local Government Act, 2001

The Local Government Act, 2001, sets out the legislative framework for the implementation of the reform envisaged in Better Local Government. Part 13 outlines the role of the Local Authority and the Local Community and Part 14 outlines the Local Government Service. Specifically:

- Section 69(g) refers to the ‘need to promote social inclusion’.
- Section 134 refers to the drawing up of the Corporate Plan and specifically mentions that section 69 has to be taken into account – 134(7) *In preparing its corporate plan a local authority shall take account of such policies and objectives in relation to any of its functional programmes as are set out in any other plan, statement, strategy or other shall comply with sections 69, 71 and 129.*

Working Together Shaping Our Future: Galway County Strategy for Economic, Social and Cultural Development 2002-2012

Working Together Shaping Our Future: Galway County Strategy for Economic, Social and Cultural Development 2002-2012 is the plan drawn up by the Galway County Development Board. There are a number of themes that can be interpreted as relating to social inclusion.

The strategy outlines a number of objectives and associated actions in relation to these themes and goals, and although it is important to point out that this is a strategy for the County Development Board as opposed to Galway County Council, the latter must take the strategy into account in its activities.

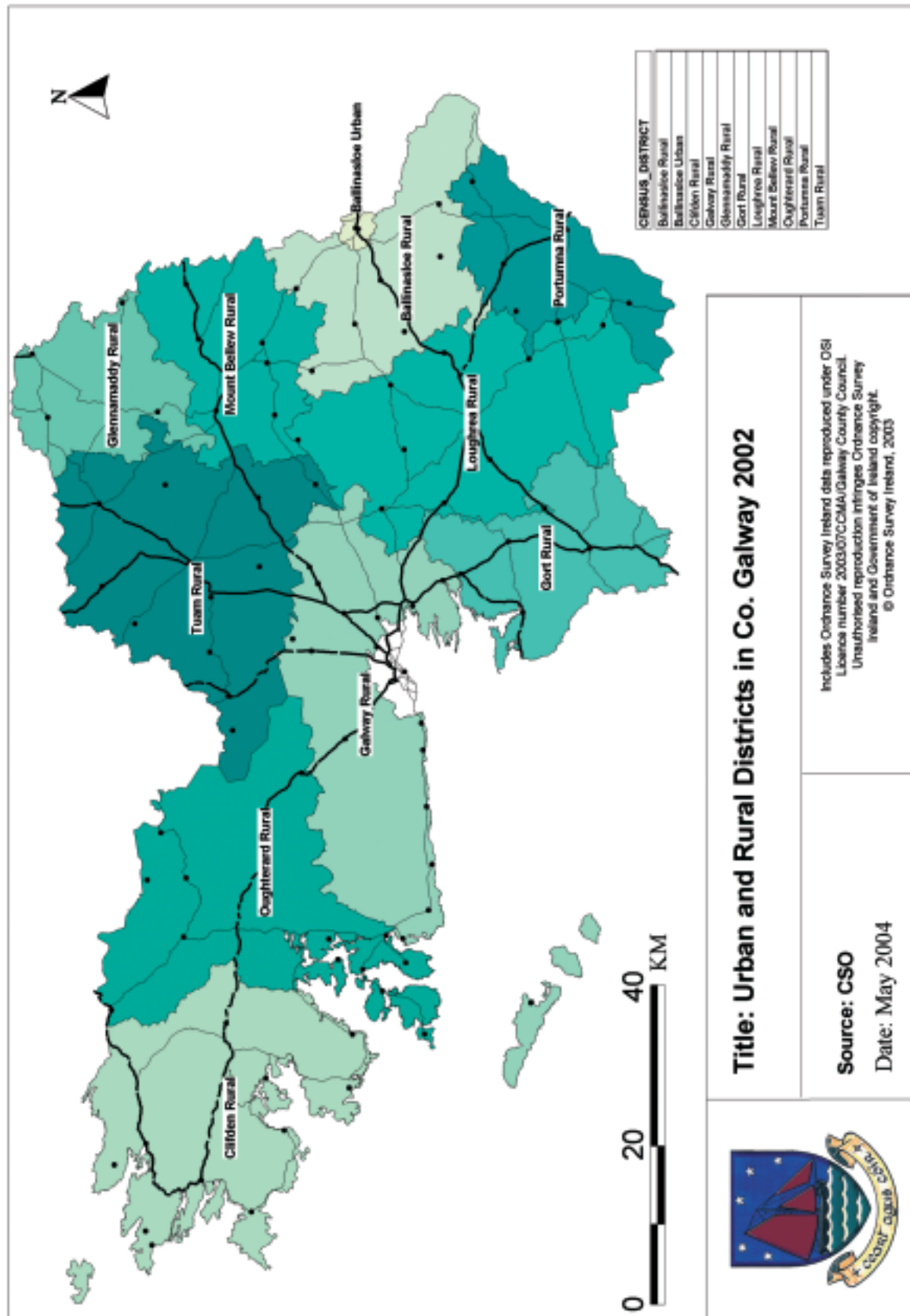
SECTION 4

THE LOCAL POVERTY PROFILE

INTRODUCTION

County Galway is made up of a total of 11 Urban and Rural Areas and 216 District Electoral Divisions (DED's). Map 4.1 presents the location of each Urban Area, Rural Area (formerly known as Districts) and District Electoral Division (DED) in County Galway. Map 4.2 in the Appendix presents the names and locations of each DED.

Map 4.1 Urban and Rural Areas in County Galway



SUBSECTION 4.1

POPULATION

A. POPULATION

Table 4.1.1 Population of County Galway 2002

Area	Population 2002	Male		Female	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
County Galway	143,245	73,352	51.2%	69,893	48.8%

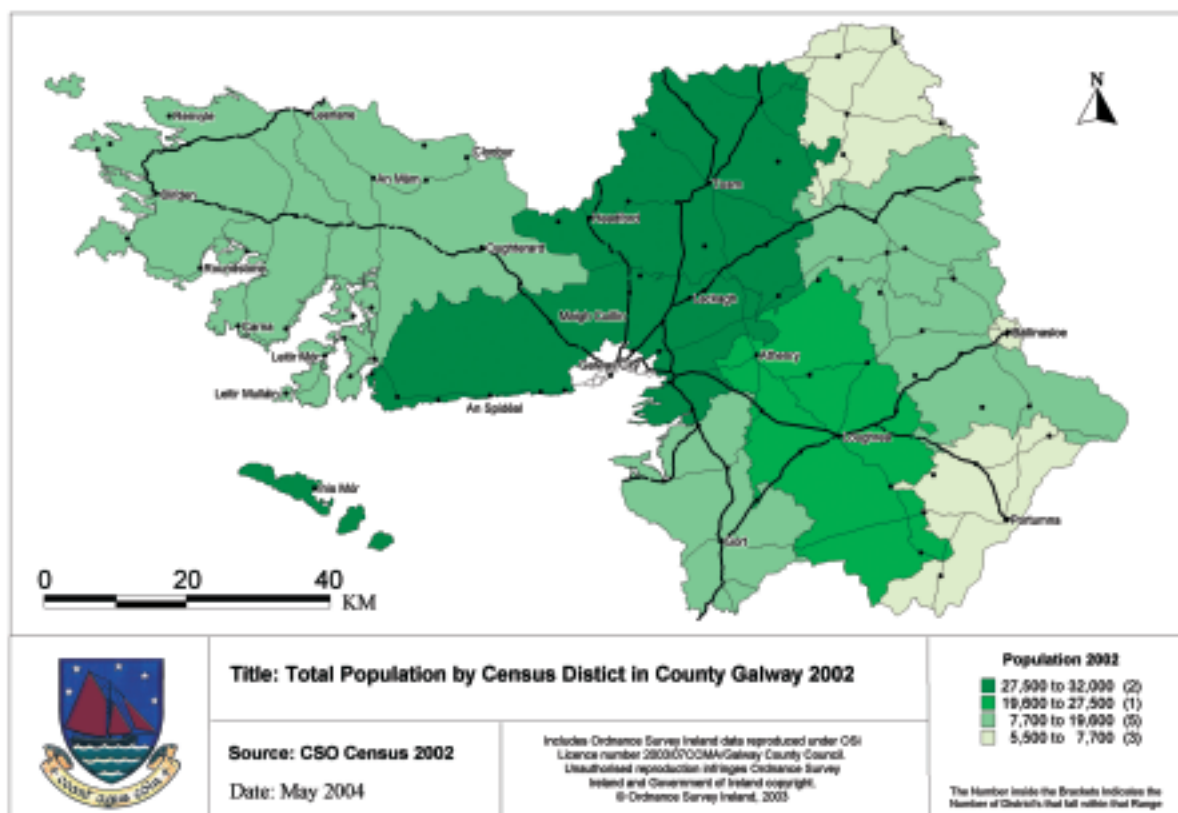
According to the Census of Population 2002, County Galway has a population of 143,245 people, 73,352 of whom are male (51.2%) and 69,893 of whom are female (48.8%). There are a total of 33,868 family units in County Galway.

Table 4.1.2 Population of County Galway 2002 by Urban and Rural Area

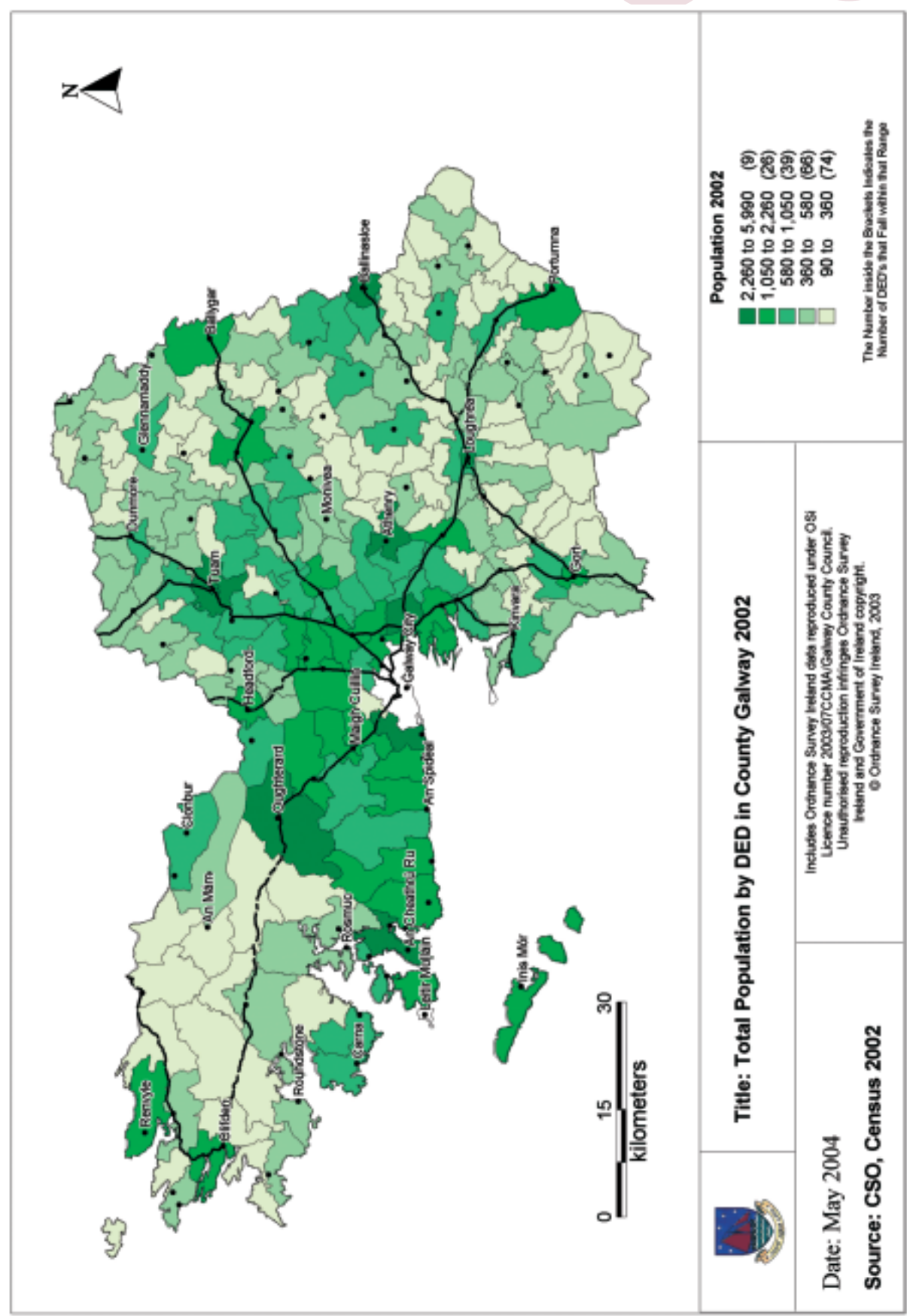
Urban/Rural Area	Population 2002
Ballinasloe Urban Area	5,984
Ballinasloe Rural Area	8,169
Clifden Rural Area	9,037
Galway Rural Area	31,901
Glenamaddy Rural Area	5,546
Gort Rural Area	10,028
Loughrea Rural Area	19,609
Mount Bellew Rural Area	7,775
Oughterard Rural Area	11,600
Portumna Rural Area	6,082
Tuam Rural Area	27,514
Total	143,245

The highest percentage of the population in County Galway live in the Galway Rural Area, followed by the Tuam Rural Area. The lowest percentage of the population live in the Glenamaddy Rural Area.

Map 4.1.1 Population 2002 of County Galway by Urban and Rural Area



Map 4.1.2 Population 2002 of County Galway by DED



As can be seen from Maps 4.1.1 and 4.1.2, the areas of County Galway closest to Galway city and to the larger towns are the most densely populated in the County. Lower concentrations of population are to be seen in the more peripheral areas of the County, especially to the northwest, north and southeast.

Table 4.1.3 Population of the Local Electoral Areas

Local Electoral Area	Persons	Percentage of total population	Males	Females
Ballinasloe	21,207	14.8%	10,956	10,251
Connemara	33,895	23.7%	17,352	16,543
Loughrea	33,050	23.1%	16,797	16,253
Oranmore	22,753	15.9%	11,675	11,078
Tuam	32,340	22.6%	16,572	15,768
Total	143,245	100%	73,352	69,893

Map 4.1.3 Map of the Local Electoral Areas

There are five Local Electoral Areas in County Galway. Table 4.1.3 presents the population of each. The highest percentages of the overall population can be found in the Connemara Local Electoral Area, the Loughrea Local Electoral Area and the Tuam Local Electoral Area. The lowest percentages of the overall population are in the Oranmore Local Electoral Area and the Ballinasloe Local Electoral Area. There is a slightly higher percentage of males than females in each of the Local Electoral Areas.

Population of Town and Rural Areas

The Town and Rural areas can be aggregated to give information on the overall number of people living in town areas and the overall number of people living in rural areas.

Table 4.1.4 Population of Aggregate¹⁰ Town and Aggregate Rural Areas

Aggregate Town Areas			Aggregate Rural Areas		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
22,005	10,828	11,177	121,240	62,524	58,716

As can be seen from Table 4.1.4, 15.4% of the population live in aggregate town areas, with 84.6% of people living in aggregate rural areas indicating that County Galway is still a predominantly rural county.

¹⁰ **Aggregate Town and Aggregate Rural Areas**

The population in the Aggregate Town Area, is defined as those persons living in population clusters of 1,500 or more inhabitants. The population residing in all areas outside clusters of 1,500 or more inhabitants is classified as belonging to the Aggregate Rural Area. (CSO, 2003).

Table 4.1.5 Towns in County Galway with a population greater than 500

Town	Population 2002
Ballinasloe	5,984
(Ballinasloe Environs)	117
Tuam	3,104
Tuam Environs	2,843
Loughrea	4,004
Athenry	2,154
Gort	1,776
Oranmore	1,692
Clifden	1,335
Portumna	1,235
Oughterard	1,209
Moycullen	883
Headford	703
Mountbellew	667
Ballygar	642
Carraroe	629
Dunmore	594
Claregalway	562
Total	30,133

Just over one fifth or 21% of the population of Galway County lives in towns with populations of over 500 persons.

Map 4.1.4 Towns in County Galway with a population greater than 500

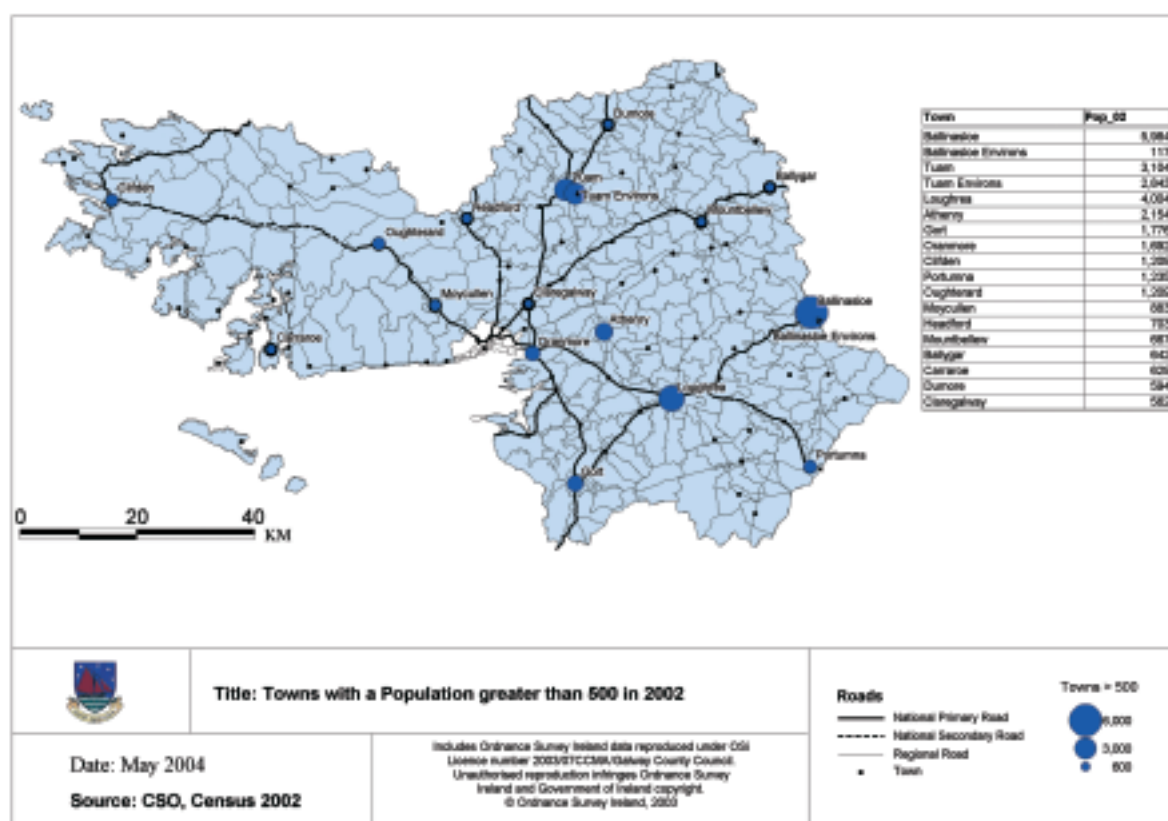


Table 4.1.6 Towns in Galway with a population of less than 500 persons

Town	Population 2002
Glenamaddy	457
Kinvarra	447
Craughwell	358
Eyrecourt	354
Clonboo	351
Killimor	345
Furbogh	319
Monivea	300
Woodford	280
Ahascragh	271
Kilronan	270
Roundstone	239
Moylough	236
Lackaghbeg	220
Spiddle	190
Clarinbridge	173
Cong	36
Total	4,846

4,846 people or just under three and a half per cent (3.4%) of the population live in towns of under 500 persons.

Table 4.1.7 Population of inhabited islands

Island	Persons 2002	Male 2002	Females 2002
Annnaghvaan	121	60	61
Furnace	56	34	22
Gorumna	1,015	515	500
Illaunmore	1	1	-
Inchaghaun	3	2	1
Inishbofin	178	99	79
Inisheer	262	148	114
Inishmaan	187	99	88
Inishmore	831	420	411
Inishnee	24	14	10
Inishtravin	1	1	-
Lettermore	497	265	232
Lettermullen	219	120	99
Mweenish	146	67	79
Omey	4	4	-
Rosroe	19	10	9
Rusheennacholla	3	1	2
Total	3,567	1,860	1,707

There are a large number of inhabited islands off the coast of County Galway. Table 4.1.7 shows the population of each in 2002. A total of 2.5% of the population in County Galway lives on an island.

Summary

- County Galway has a population of 143,245 people, 73,352 of whom are male (51.2%) and 69,893 of whom are female (48.8%).
- There are a total of 33,868 family units in County Galway.
- The biggest percentage of the population in County Galway live in the Galway Rural Area, followed by the Tuam Rural Area.
- The areas of County Galway closest to Galway city and to the larger towns are the most densely populated in the County. Lower concentrations of population are to be seen in the more peripheral areas of the County, especially to the northwest, north and southeast.
- In County Galway, 15.4% of the population live in aggregate town areas, with 84.6% of people living in aggregate rural areas indicating that County Galway is still a predominantly rural county.
- Just over one fifth or 21% of the population of Galway County lives in towns with populations of over 500 persons.
- Just under three and a half per cent (3.4%) of people live in towns of under 500 persons.
- A total of 2.5% of the population in County Galway lives on an island.

B. POPULATION CHANGE

Table 4.1.8 Population 1996, 2002 and Change in Population

Area	Population		Change in Population 1996-2002	
	1996	2002	Actual	Percentage
State	3,626,087	3,917,203	291,116	8.0%
Galway city & county	188,854	209,077	20,223	10.7%
Galway City	57,241	65,832	8,591	15.0%
Galway County	131,613	143,245	11,632	8.8%

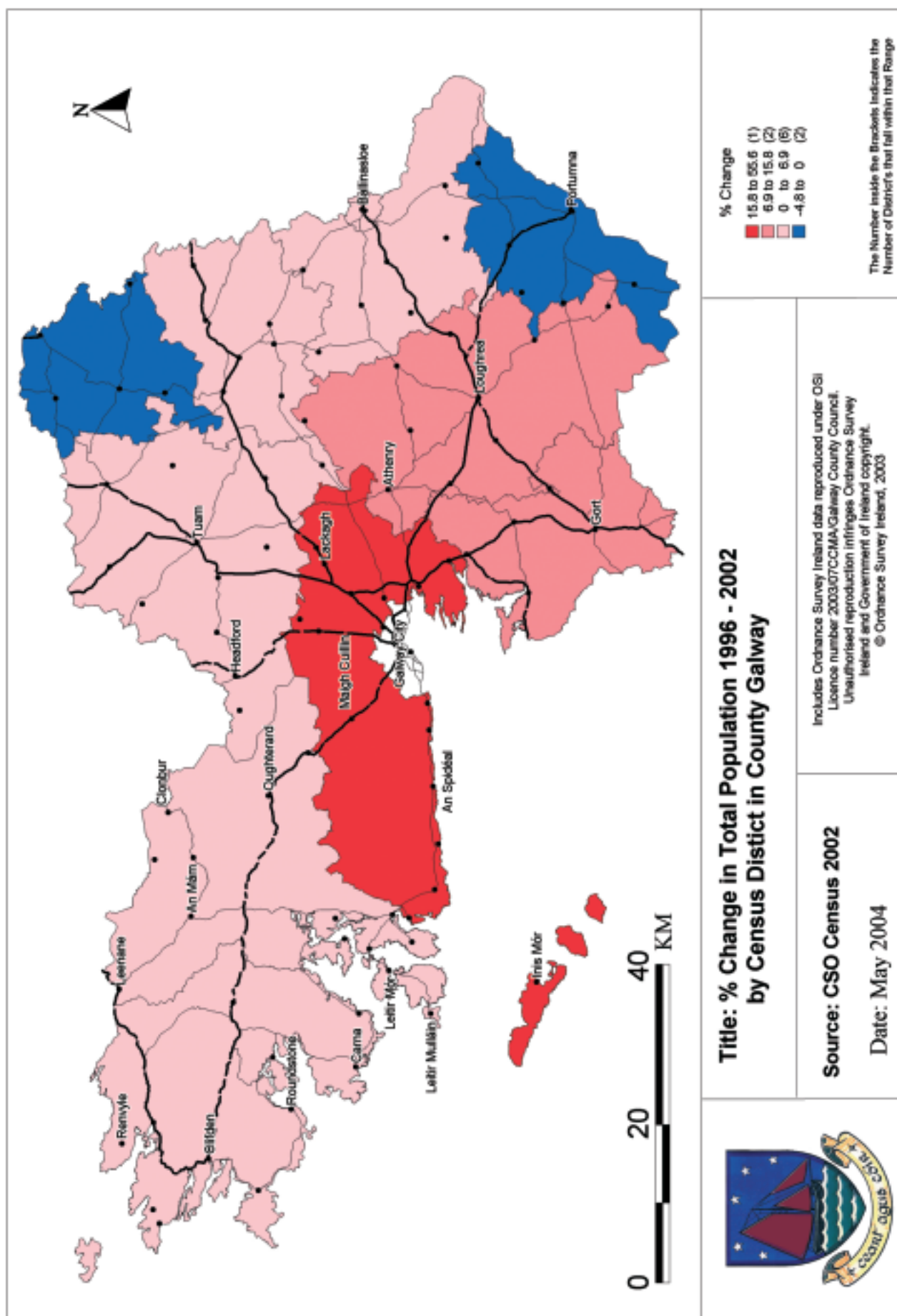
Table 4.1.8 shows the percentage change in population in County Galway between 1996 and 2002. There was an overall increase in population of 8.8% in County Galway between 1996 and 2002. This increase is slightly above the national average of 8% but below the average for Galway city and county (10.7%) and well below the growth rate for Galway City at 15%.

Table 4.1.9 Population 1996, 2002 and Change in Population by Urban and Rural Area

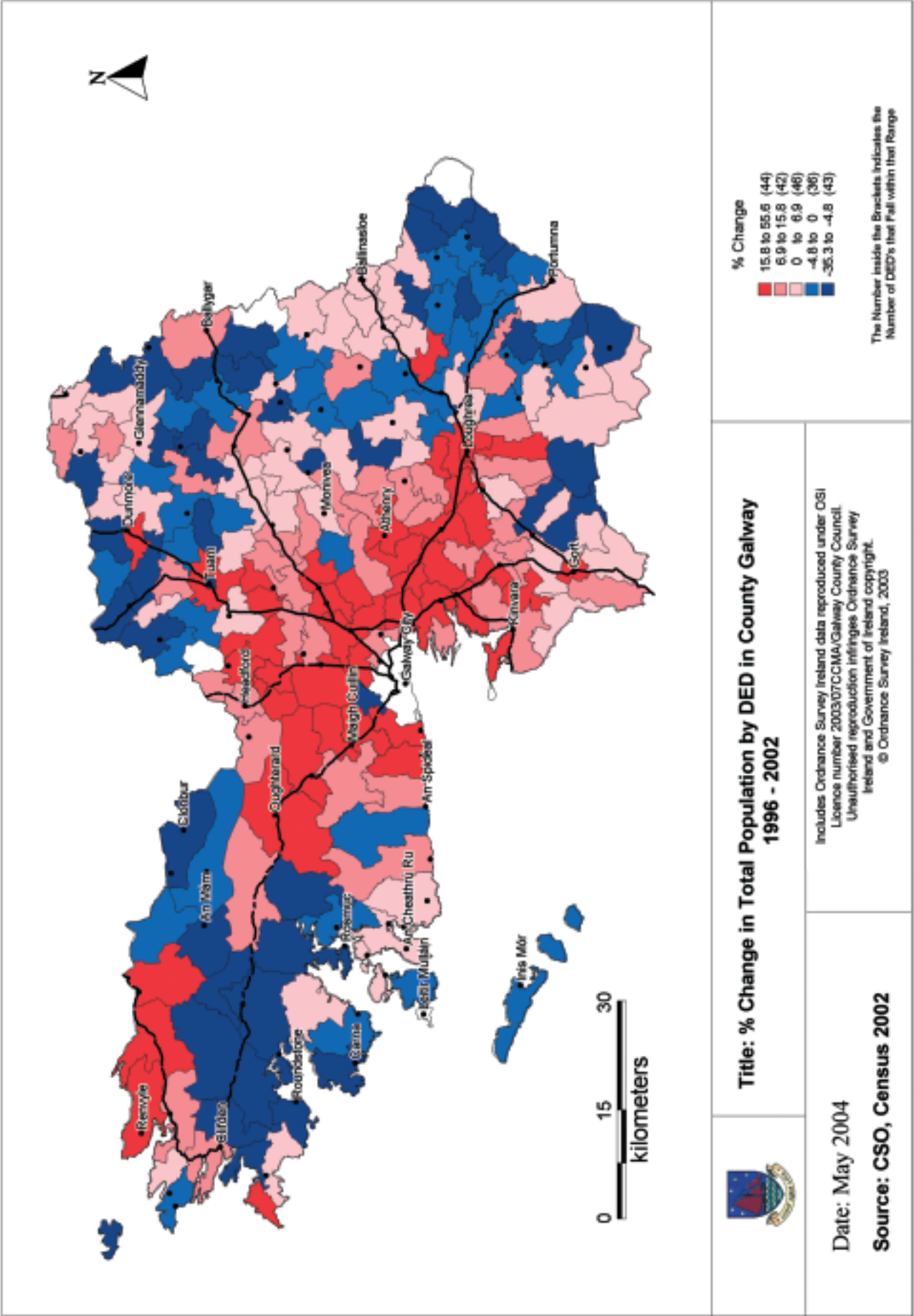
Area	Population		Change in Population 1996-2002	
	1996	2002	Actual	Percentage
Ballinasloe Urban Area	5634	5984	350	6.2%
Ballinasloe Rural Area	8064	8169	105	1.3%
Clifden Rural Area	8722	9037	315	3.6%
Galway Rural Area	26,986	31,901	4,915	18.2%
Glenamaddy Rural Area	5,659	5,546	-113	-2.0%
Gort Rural Area	8,670	10,028	1,358	15.7%
Loughrea Rural Area	17,063	19,609	2,546	14.9%
Mount Bellew Rural Area	7,631	7,775	144	1.9%
Oughterard Rural Area	10,960	11,600	640	5.8%
Portumna Rural Area	6,193	6,082	-111	-1.8%
Tuam Rural Area	26,031	27,514	1,483	5.7%
Total	131,613	143,245	11,632	8.8%

Table 4.1.9 and Map 4.1.5 show the change in population at Urban/Rural Area level. The Galway Rural Area has shown the biggest increase in population between 1996 and 2002, followed by the Gort and Loughrea Rural Areas. Both the Glenamaddy and the Portumna Rural Areas have shown a decline in their populations.

Map 4.1.5 Percentage Change in Population 1996-2002 by Urban and Rural Area



Map 4.1.6 Population Change 1996 – 2002 by DED



Map 4.1.6 shows the changes in population between 1996 and 2002 at DED level. There is quite a large range of population change with the highest at DED level being in Castletaylor in Gort Rural Area which recorded a growth rate of 55.6% compared to the highest decline in population recorded by Illion in Clifden Rural Area at -35.5%.

Population Decline

Population decline is a good indicator of rural disadvantage. Population decline suggests that the population is not reproducing itself and those areas where population decline is most apparent will tend to be the areas where the age dependency ratio (especially the old aged dependency ratio) will be relatively high. Population decline also suggests that people are leaving the area to find employment. Those leaving will tend to be those with the highest level of education and skill, whose expectations of employment are not matched by local employment opportunities. High and sustained population decline can leave an uneven demographic profile, with a higher than average older population, a higher than average number of low skilled people and those with low education attainment. If this economic migration is sustained it has the added adverse affect of making the area unappealing to potential employers and to people wishing to settle down and can, in the long term, contribute to further decline in the area. Table 4.1.10 shows the DED's that have shown a decline of 5% or more of their populations between 1996 and 2002.

Table 4.1.10 Population decline of more than 5% between 1996 and 2002

Area		Population		Change in Population 1996-2002	
DED No.	DED Name	1996	2002	Actual	Percentage
	Galway County	131,613	143,245	11,632	8.8%
	Ballinasloe Rural Area	8064	8169	105	1.3%
DED 007	Clonfert	465	427	-38	-8.2%
DED 008	Clontuskert	258	238	-20	-7.8%
DED 017	Kylemore	203	177	-26	-12.8%
	Clifden Rural Area	8722	9037	315	3.6%
DED 028	Derrylea	261	230	-31	-11.9%
DED 030	Errislannan	275	259	-16	-5.8%
DED 031	Illion	153	99	-54	-35.5%
DED 032	Inishbofin	200	178	-22	-11.0%
DED 033	Knockboy	906	831	-75	-8.3%
DED 034	Moyrus	476	406	-70	-14.7%
DED 037	Roundstone	459	423	-36	-7.8%
DED 701	Bencorr (022)				-6.8%
	Derrycunlagh (027)	266	248	-18	
	Galway Rural Area	26,986	31,901	4,915	18.2%
DED 052	Galway Rural (pt)	157	131	-26	-16.6%
	Glenamaddy Rural Area	5,659	5,546	-113	-2.0%
DED 068	Ballynakill	475	408	-67	-14.1%
DED 070	Creggs	408	384	-24	-5.9%
DED 075	Kiltullagh	193	181	-12	-6.2%
DED 077	Scregg	221	210	-11	-5.0%
DED 078	Shankill	330	308	-22	-6.7%
DED 079	Templetogher	499	431	-68	-13.6%
	Gort Rural Area	8,670	10,028	15.7%	
DED 083	Ballycahalan	193	176	-17	-8.8%
DED 096	Kilthomas	118	96	-22	-18.6%
	Loughrea Rural Area	17,063	19,609	2,546	14.9%
DED 108	Colmanstown	111	104	-7	-6.3%
DED 110	Derrylaur	144	129	-15	-10.4%
DED 118	Killimor	338	321	-17	-5.0%

Mount Bellew Rural Area		7,631	7,775	144	1.9%
DED 138	Castleblakeney	458	429	-29	-6.3%
DED 139	Castleffrench	477	451	-26	-5.5%
DED 141	Cloonkeen	344	303	-41	-11.9%
DED 145	Killian	368	304	-64	-17.4%
Oughterard Rural Area		10,960	11,600	640	5.8%
DED 150	Cloonbur	1,108	916	-92	-9.1%
DED 153	Cur	191	159	-32	-16.8%
DED 155	Kilcummin	129	118	-11	-8.5%
DED 161	Turlough	545	477	-68	-12.5%
Portumna Rural Area		6,193	6,082	-111	-1.8%
DED 163	Abbeyville	295	270	-25	-8.5%
DED 166	Derrew	210	173	-37	-17.6%
DED 167	Drummin	379	350	-29	-7.7%
DED 172	Meelick	248	231	-17	-6.9%
DED 174	Pallas	427	399	-28	-6.6%
DED 176	Tiranasragh	181	164	-17	-9.4%
Tuam Rural Area		26,031	27,514	1,483	5.7%
DED 194	Doonbally	472	447	-25	-5.3%
DED 195	Dunmore North	574	544	-30	-5.2%
DED 197	Foxhall	612	563	-49	-8.0%
DED 209	Levally	367	338	-28	-7.9%
DED 210	Milltown	569	538	-31	-5.4%
DED 216	Tuam Urban	3,487	3,104	-383	-11.0%

Illion in Clifden Rural Area has shown the highest population decline at -35.5%. At Urban/Rural Area level, Portumna Rural Area and Glenamaddy Rural Area both show an overall decline in their areas.

Table 4.1.11 Population change of inhabited islands between 1996 and 2002

Island	Persons		Change	
	1996	2002	Actual	Percentage
Annnaghvaan	104	121	17	16.4%
Furnace	59	56	-3	-5.1%
Gorumna	1,057	1,015	-42	-4.0%
Illeunmore	1	1	-	0.0%
Inchaghaun	3	3	-	0.0%
Inishbarra	1	-	-1	-100%
Inishbofin	200	178	-22	-11.0%
Inisheer	274	262	-12	-4.4%
Inishmaan	191	187	-4	-2.1%
Inishmore	838	831	-7	-0.8%
Inishnee	33	24	-9	-27.3%
Inishtravin	3	1	-2	-66.7%
Lettermore	503	497	-6	-1.2%
Lettermullen	204	219	15	7.4%
Mweenish	150	146	-4	-2.7%
Omey	4	4	-	0.0%
Rosroe	23	19	-4	-17.4%
Rusheennacholla	3	3	-	0.0%
Total	3,651	3,567	-84	-2.3%

Table 4.1.11 shows the change in population on the inhabited islands between 1996 and 2002. Only two of the inhabited islands, Annaghvaan and Lettermullen, show an increase in population since 1996. All of the other islands show a decrease in population between 1996 and 2002.

Summary

- There was an overall increase in population of 8.8% in County Galway between 1996 and 2002.
- At Urban/Rural Area level, the Galway Rural Area has shown the biggest increase in population between 1996 and 2002, followed by the Gort and Loughrea Rural Areas. Both the Glenamaddy and the Portumna Rural Areas have shown a decline in their populations.
- There is quite a large range of population change in County Galway with the highest being in Castletaylor in Gort Rural Area which recorded a growth rate of 55.6% compared to the highest decline in population recorded by Illion in the Clifden Rural Area at -35.5%.
- At Urban/Rural Area level, Portumna Rural Area and Glenamaddy Rural Area both show an overall decline in their areas.
- Only two of the inhabited islands, Annaghvaan and Lettermullen, showed an increase in population between 1996 and 2002. All of the other islands show a decrease in population between 1996 and 2002.

SUBSECTION 4.2

AGE PROFILE

In County Galway there is a higher proportion of the population than nationally in the age groups up to 15-19 and 45-85+ and a lower proportion than nationally for the age groups 20-39. Table 4.2.1 shows each age group as a percentage of the overall population.

Table 4.2.1 Percentage of the overall population in each age category

Area	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+
State	7.1%	6.7%	7.3%	8.0%	8.4%	8.0%	7.8%	7.4%	6.9%	6.4%	5.9%	5.0%	3.9%	3.4%	2.9%	2.3%	1.5%	1.1%
Galway																		
City & County	6.8%	6.7%	7.3%	8.6%	9.3%	7.8%	7.4%	6.9%	6.8%	6.4%	5.8%	4.9%	3.8%	3.3%	2.9%	2.3%	1.6%	1.3%
County	7.3%	7.4%	8.2%	8.1%	6.1%	6.1%	7.0%	7.3%	7.3%	6.8%	6.3%	5.3%	4.1%	3.6%	3.2%	2.6%	1.9%	1.5%
Galway																		

Galway County has a higher proportion of its population in the age groups 0-14, 35-39 and 45-85+ than Galway city and county and a lower proportion of its population in the age groups 15-34 and 40-44.

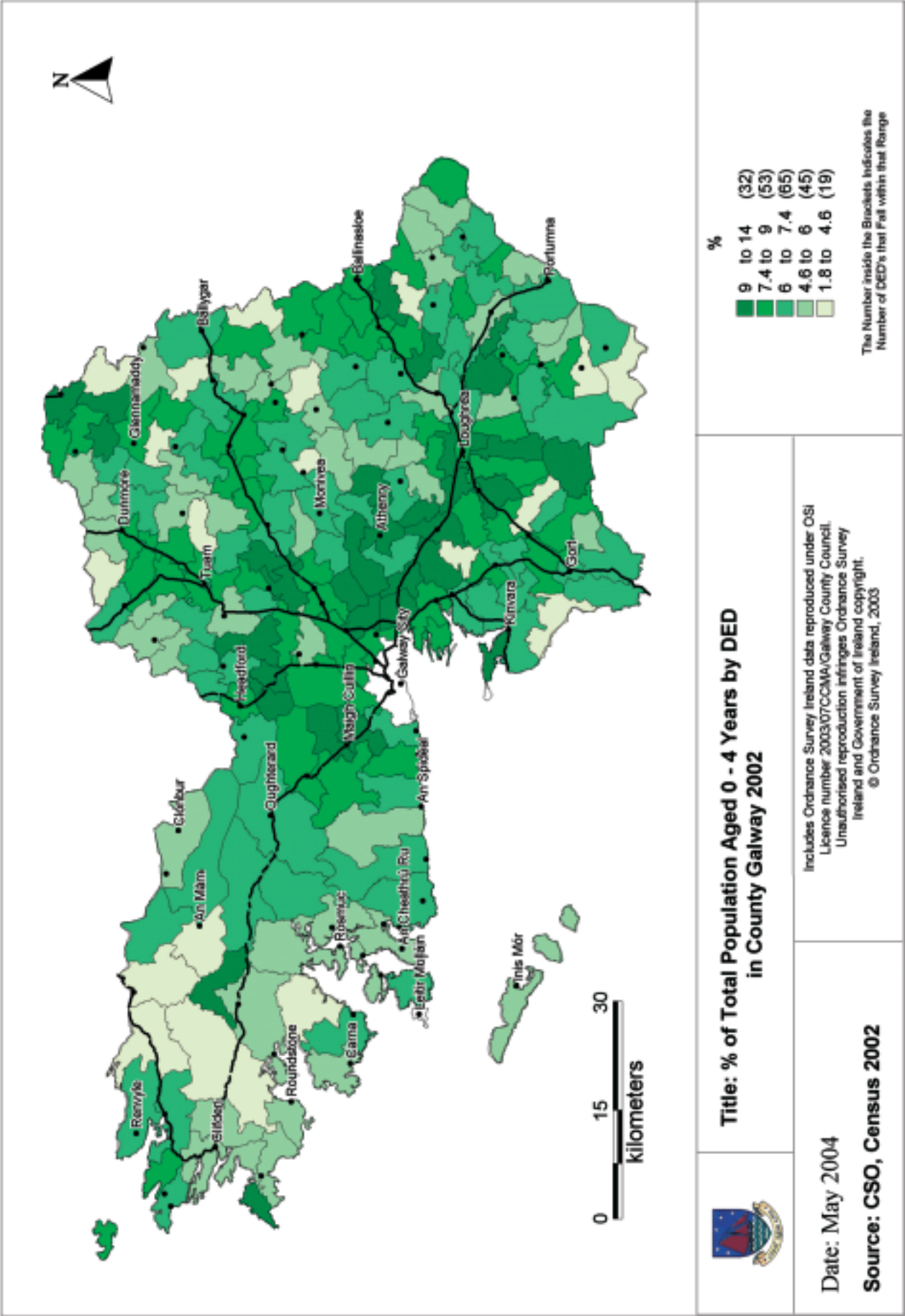
Table 4.2.3 Percentage of the overall population in each age category by Urban/Rural Area

Urban/Rural Area	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+
Ballinasloe																		
Urban Area	7.8%	6.7%	6.8%	7.2%	6.9%	7.3%	6.8%	7.1%	6.4%	6.0%	5.7%	5.1%	4.2%	4.5%	4.2%	3.6%	2.3%	1.6%
Ballinasloe																		
Rural Area	7.1%	8.2%	9.2%	8.4%	5.6%	4.5%	5.8%	7.1%	7.6%	6.6%	6.1%	4.7%	4.0%	3.8%	3.9%	3.1%	2.4%	2.0%
Clifden																		
Rural Area	5.8%	5.8%	8.4%	8.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.0%	6.1%	7.2%	7.4%	7.9%	6.0%	4.8%	3.9%	3.6%	2.8%	2.2%	1.9%
Galway																		
Rural Area	8.0%	7.9%	8.3%	8.3%	6.3%	6.2%	7.4%	8.0%	8.2%	7.5%	6.3%	5.1%	3.6%	2.9%	2.4%	1.7%	1.1%	1.0%
Glenamaddy																		
Rural Area	7.1%	7.0%	8.6%	8.2%	5.7%	5.1%	6.0%	6.2%	6.2%	7.6%	5.8%	5.3%	4.2%	4.6%	4.0%	3.7%	2.7%	2.0%
Gort																		
Rural Area	7.1%	8.0%	8.0%	7.2%	5.9%	6.1%	7.7%	8.1%	7.4%	6.9%	6.1%	4.9%	4.1%	3.7%	3.1%	2.5%	1.9%	1.5%
Loughrea																		
Rural Area	8.1%	7.5%	7.9%	7.3%	6.2%	6.6%	8.3%	8.0%	6.7%	5.9%	5.6%	5.0%	4.0%	3.5%	3.2%	2.8%	1.9%	1.5%
Mount Bellew																		
Rural Area	6.7%	7.3%	8.5%	9.0%	5.7%	5.5%	5.9%	6.5%	7.4%	6.8%	6.5%	4.9%	4.5%	3.8%	3.6%	3.2%	2.4%	1.7%
Oughterard																		
Rural Area	6.4%	7.2%	8.6%	7.7%	5.7%	5.5%	6.3%	7.4%	7.5%	6.9%	7.1%	5.8%	5.1%	3.7%	3.2%	2.5%	1.8%	1.7%
Portumna																		
Rural Area	6.7%	6.7%	7.2%	7.8%	5.6%	6.0%	6.4%	6.9%	6.2%	6.5%	6.6%	5.5%	5.0%	4.7%	4.4%	3.7%	2.5%	1.6%
Tuam																		
Rural Area	7.1%	7.1%	8.2%	8.6%	6.4%	6.4%	7.3%	7.0%	7.0%	6.7%	6.1%	5.4%	4.0%	3.7%	3.1%	2.6%	1.8%	1.4%

Summary

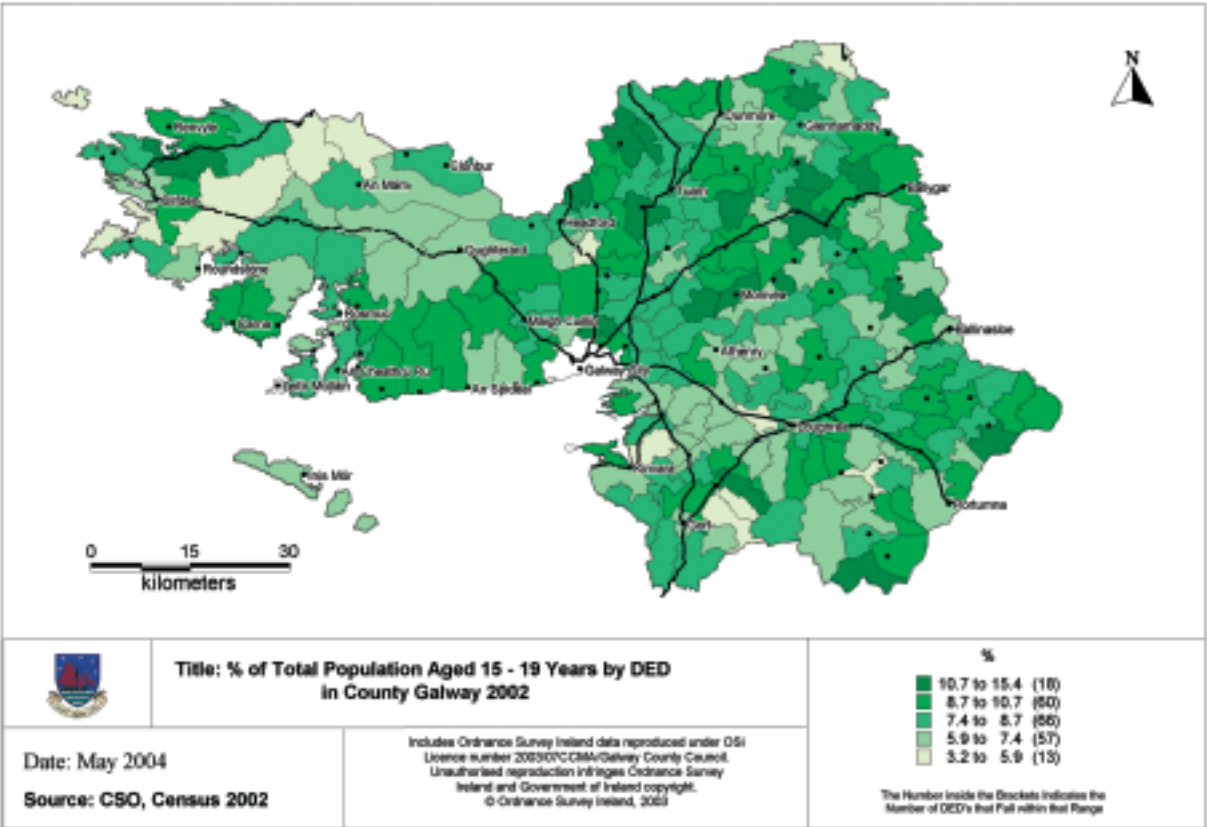
- In County Galway there is a higher proportion of the population than nationally in the age groups up to 15-19 and 45-85+ and a lower proportion than nationally for the age groups 20-44.
- Galway County has a higher proportion of its population in the age groups 0-14, 35-39 and 45-85+ than Galway city and county and a lower proportion of its population in the age groups 15-34 and 40-44.

Map 4.2.1 Persons 0-4 years age by DED

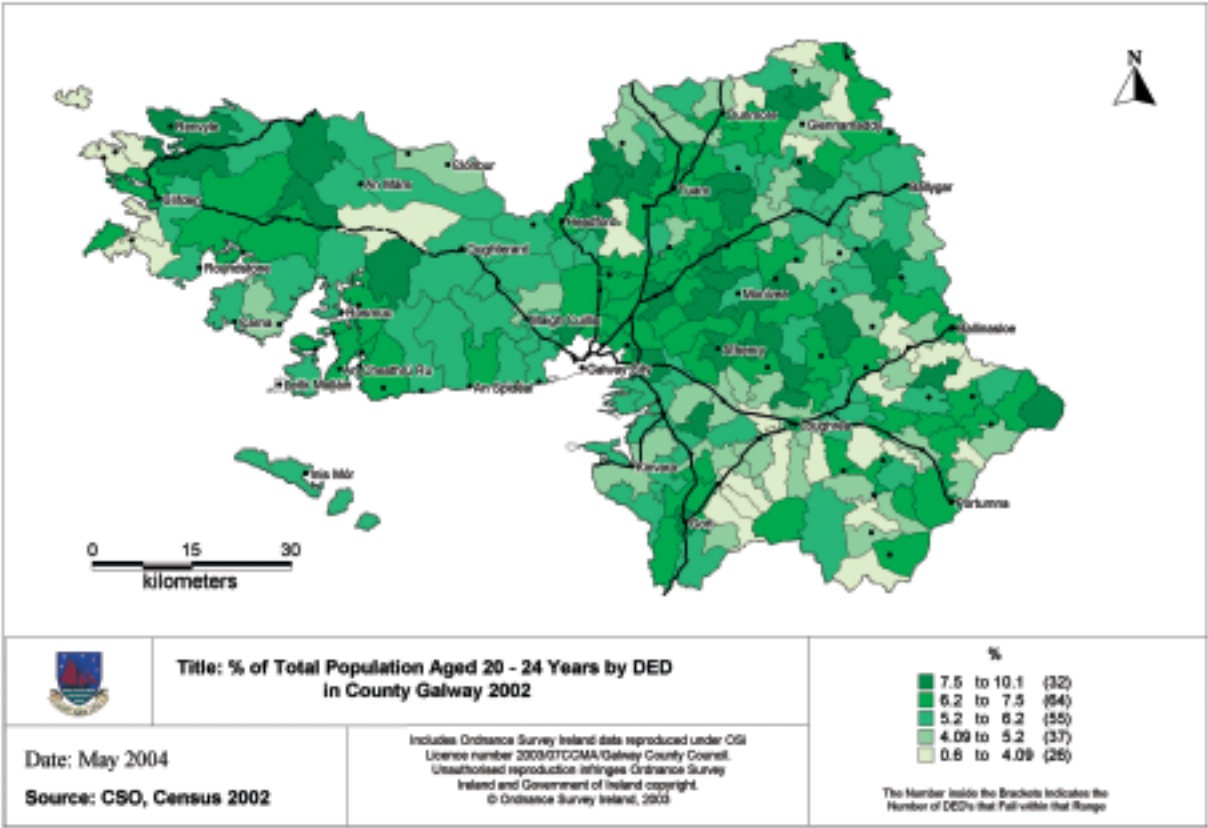




Map 4.2.4 Persons 15-19 years by DED

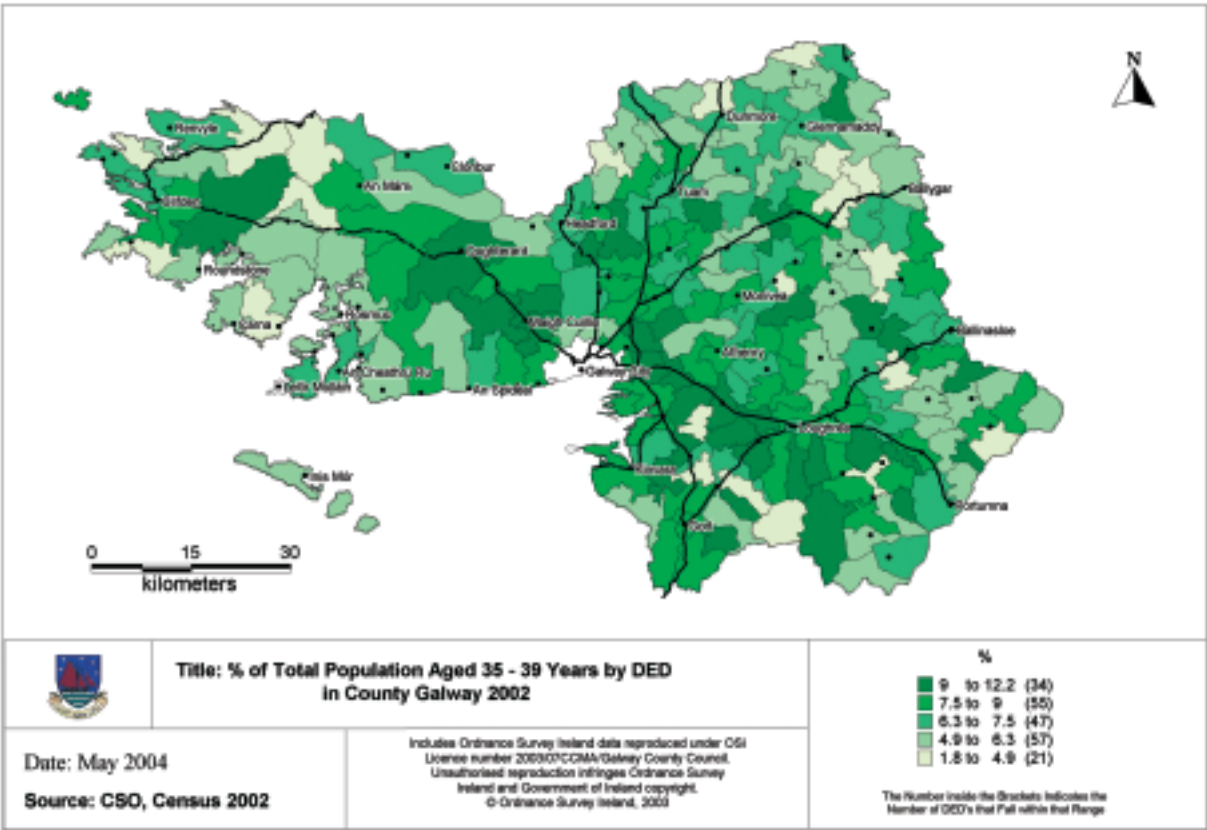


Map 4.2.5 Persons 20-24 years by DED

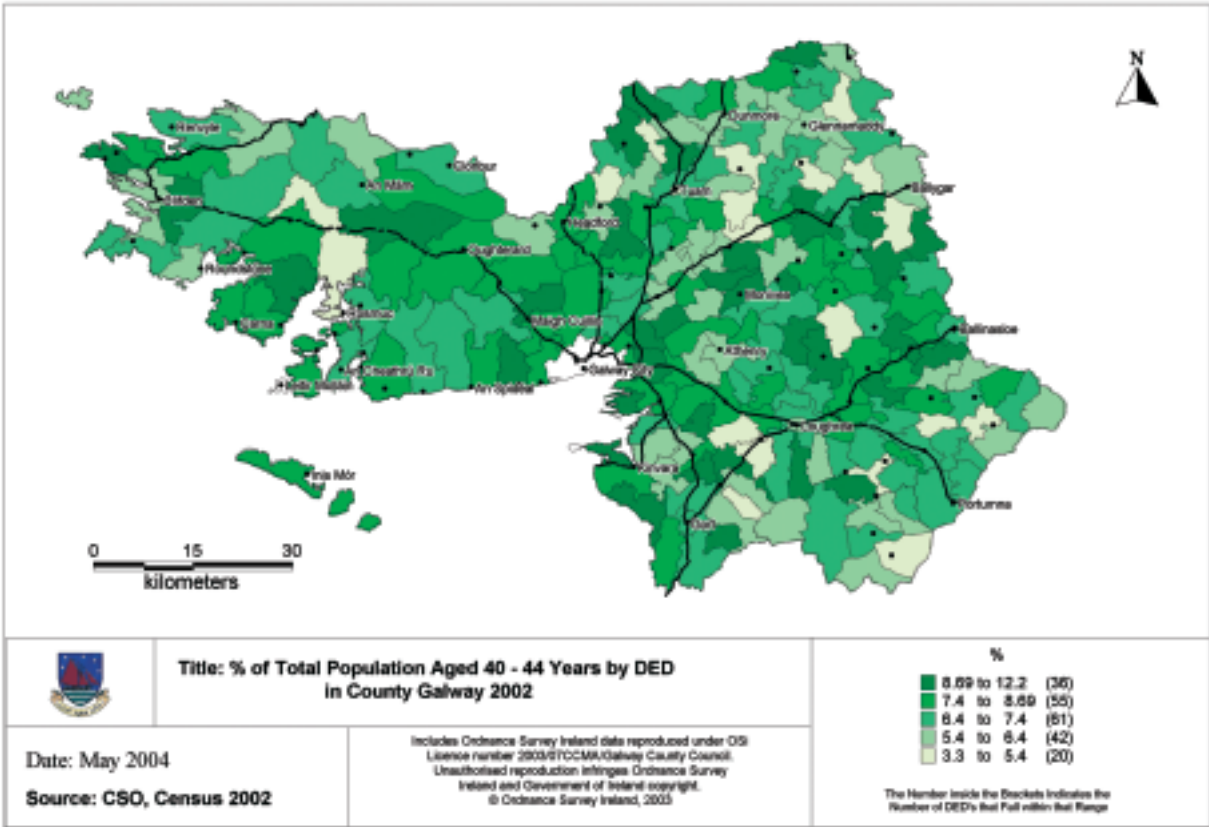




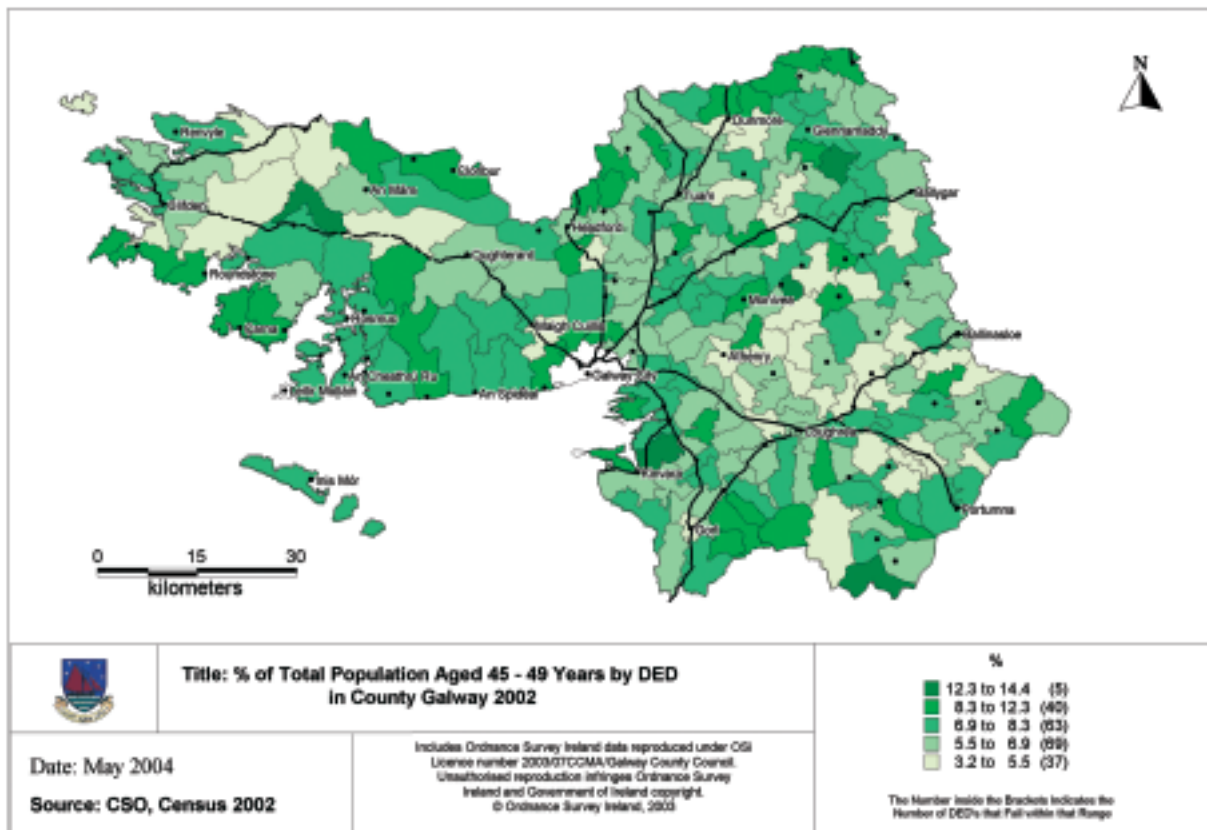
Map 4.2.8 Persons 35-39 years by DED



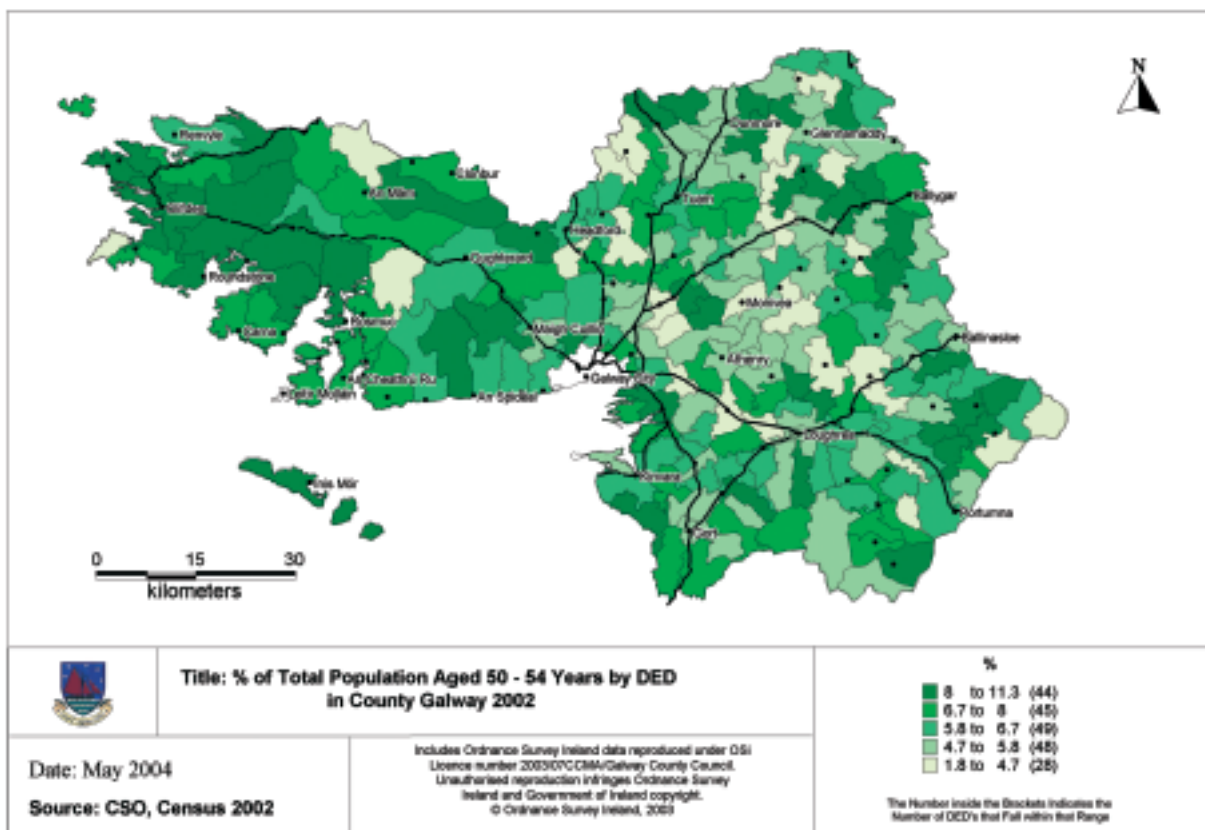
Map 4.2.9 Persons 40-44 years by DED



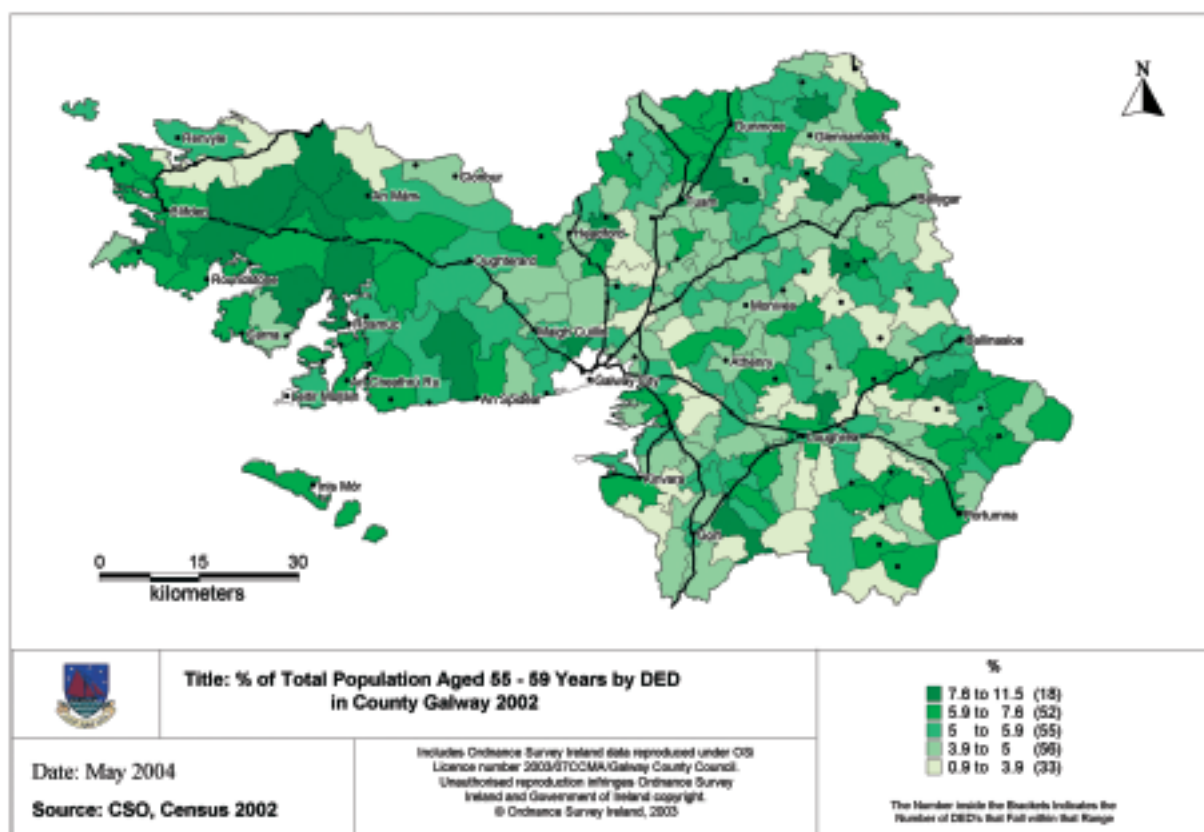
Map 4.2.10 Persons 45-49 years by DED



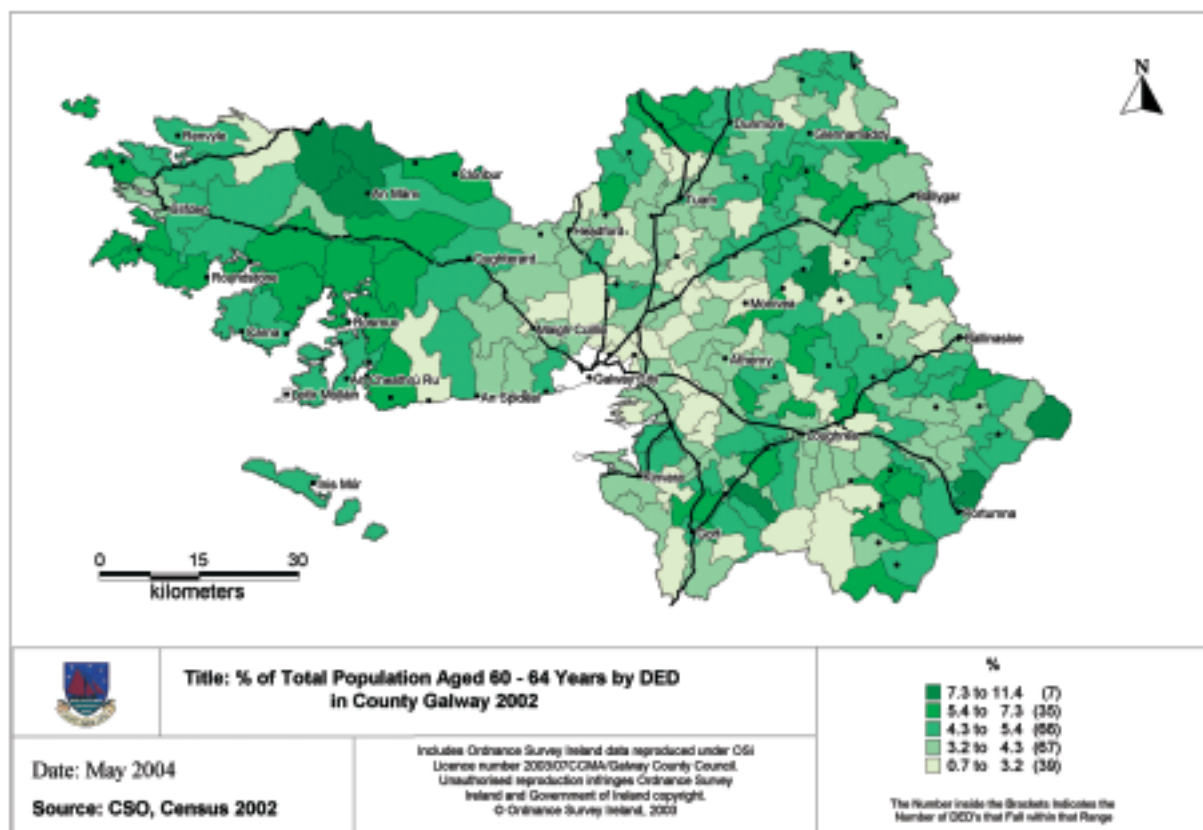
Map 4.2.11 Persons 50-54 years by DED



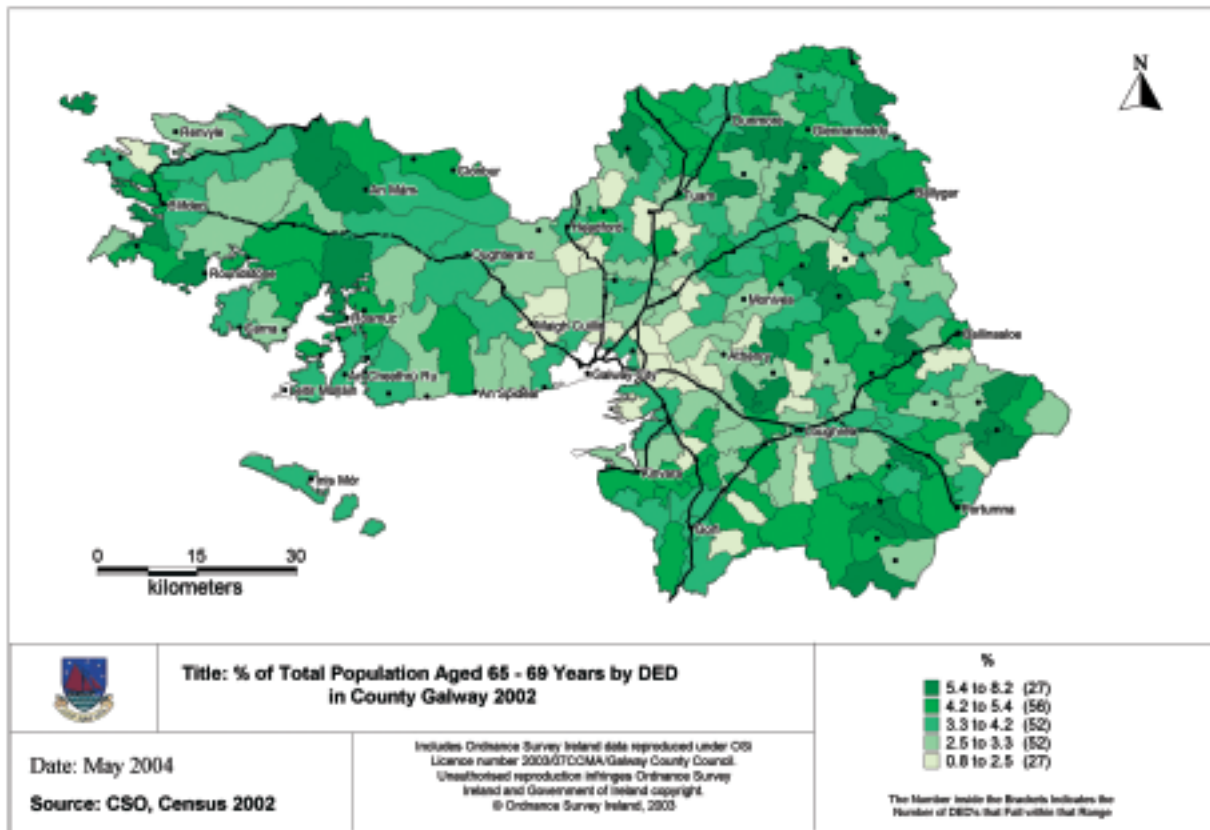
Map of the Iberian Peninsula showing the distribution of the Iberian lynx. The map is color-coded by lynx density: dark green for 7.6 to 11.5 (18) and light green for 5.9 to 7.6 (52). Major cities like Madrid, Barcelona, and Seville are marked. A legend at the bottom right shows the color coding and counts.



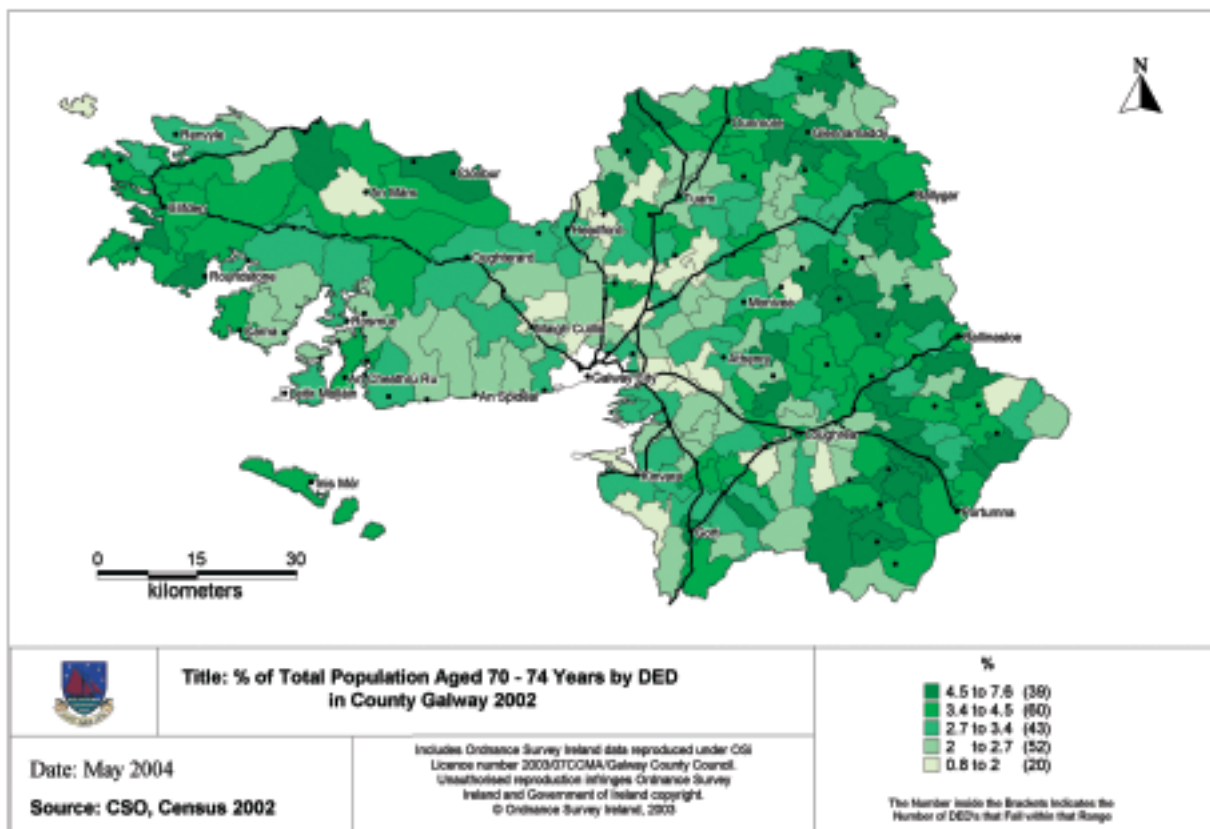
Map 4.2.13 Persons 60-64 years by DED



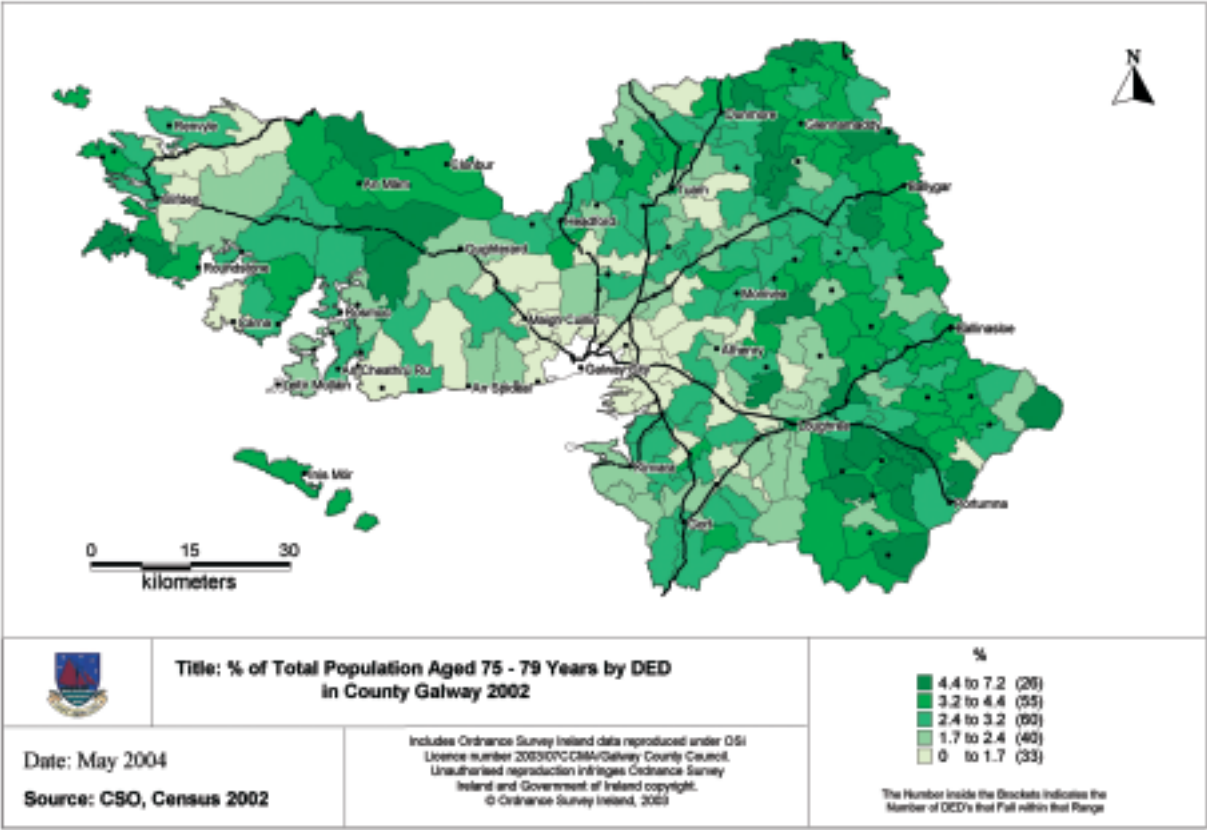
Map 4.2.14 Persons 65-69 years by DED



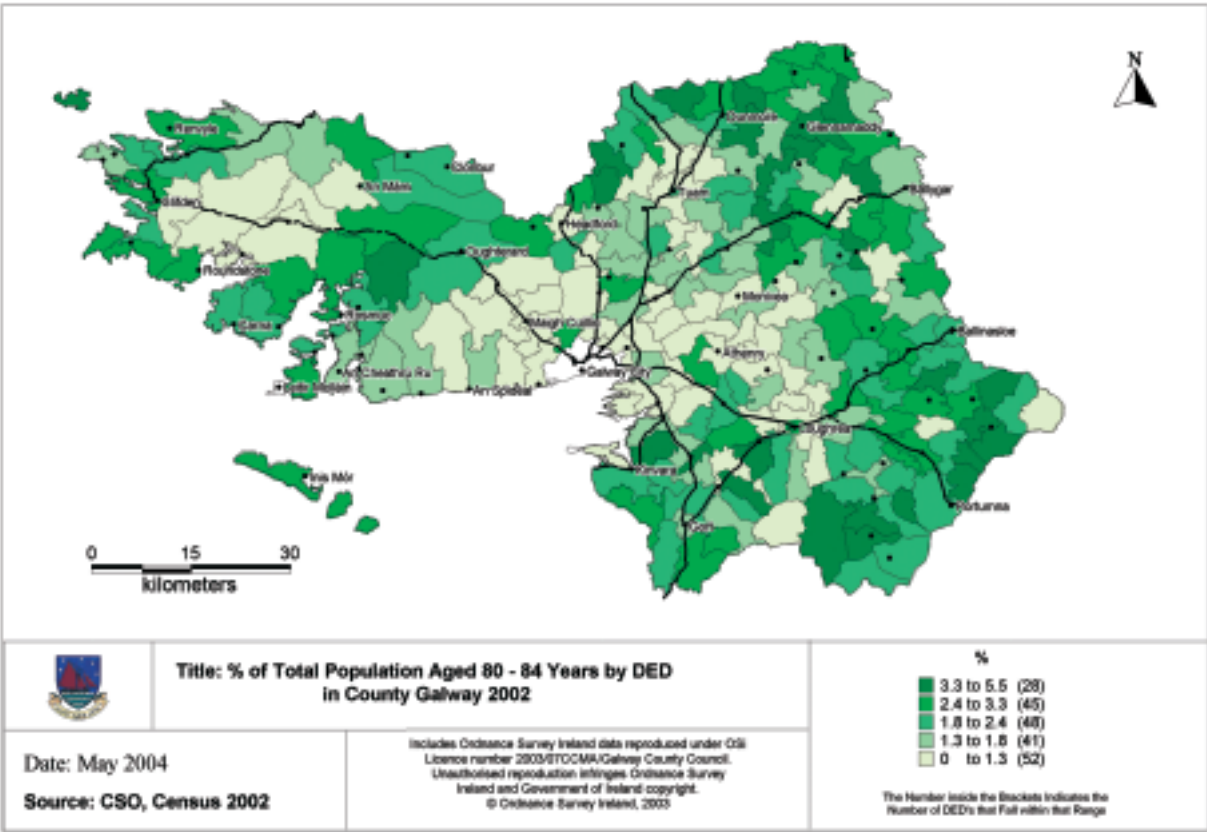
Map 4.2.15 Persons 70-74 years by DED



Map 4.2.16 Persons 75-79 years by DED



Map 4.2.17 Persons 80-84 years by DED





SUBSECTION 4.3

DEPENDENCY

A. AGE DEPENDENCY PROFILE

The age dependency rates provide crude but useful indicators of the age structure of the population. The young and old dependency rates are derived by expressing the young population (0-14 years) and the old population (aged 65 years and over) as percentages of the population of working age (15-64 years)¹¹. The total age dependency rate is the sum of the young and old rates.

Age dependency rates are crude because the notion of age dependency is not precise. There is a likelihood that there may be a substantial number of people aged 15 years and over still in education and there is also a likelihood that people aged 65+ may still be at work. However, they are still useful indicators, showing the number of those aged dependent on the population of working age.

Table 4.3.1 Age Dependency Rate

Area	Young Aged Dependency	Old Aged Dependency	Total Age Dependency
State	31.2%	16.4%	47.6%
Galway city and county	30.6%	16.7%	47.3%
County Galway	35.5%	19.9%	55.3%.

Table 4.3.1 shows a comparison between the dependency rates for the State, Galway city and county, and County Galway. With an age dependency rate of 55.3% (i.e. that for every 100 people in the active age groups, County Galway has 55.3 people in the non-active age groups) County Galway has a considerably higher rate of age dependency than either the average for the State (47.6 people in the non-active age groups to every 100 people in the active age groups) or Galway city and county (47.3 people in the non-active age groups to every 100 people in the active age groups).

Table 4.3.2 Age Dependency Rate by Urban and Rural Area

Urban/Rural Area	Young Aged Dependency	Old Aged Dependency	Total Age Dependency
Ballinasloe Urban Area	34.1%	25.8%	59.8%
Ballinasloe Rural Area	40.7%	25.2%	65.9%
Clifden Rural Area	30.5%	21.9%	52.4%
Galway Rural Area	36.3%	13.5%	49.8%
Glenamaddy Rural Area	37.8%	28.3%	66.1%
Gort Rural Area	35.9%	19.8%	55.7%
Loughrea Rural Area	37.0%	20.5%	57.4%
Mount Bellew Rural Area	35.9%	23.5%	59.5%
Oughterard Rural Area	34.2%	20.1%	54.3%
Portumna Rural Area	33.0%	26.9%	59.9%
Tuam Rural Area	34.4%	19.4%	53.8%

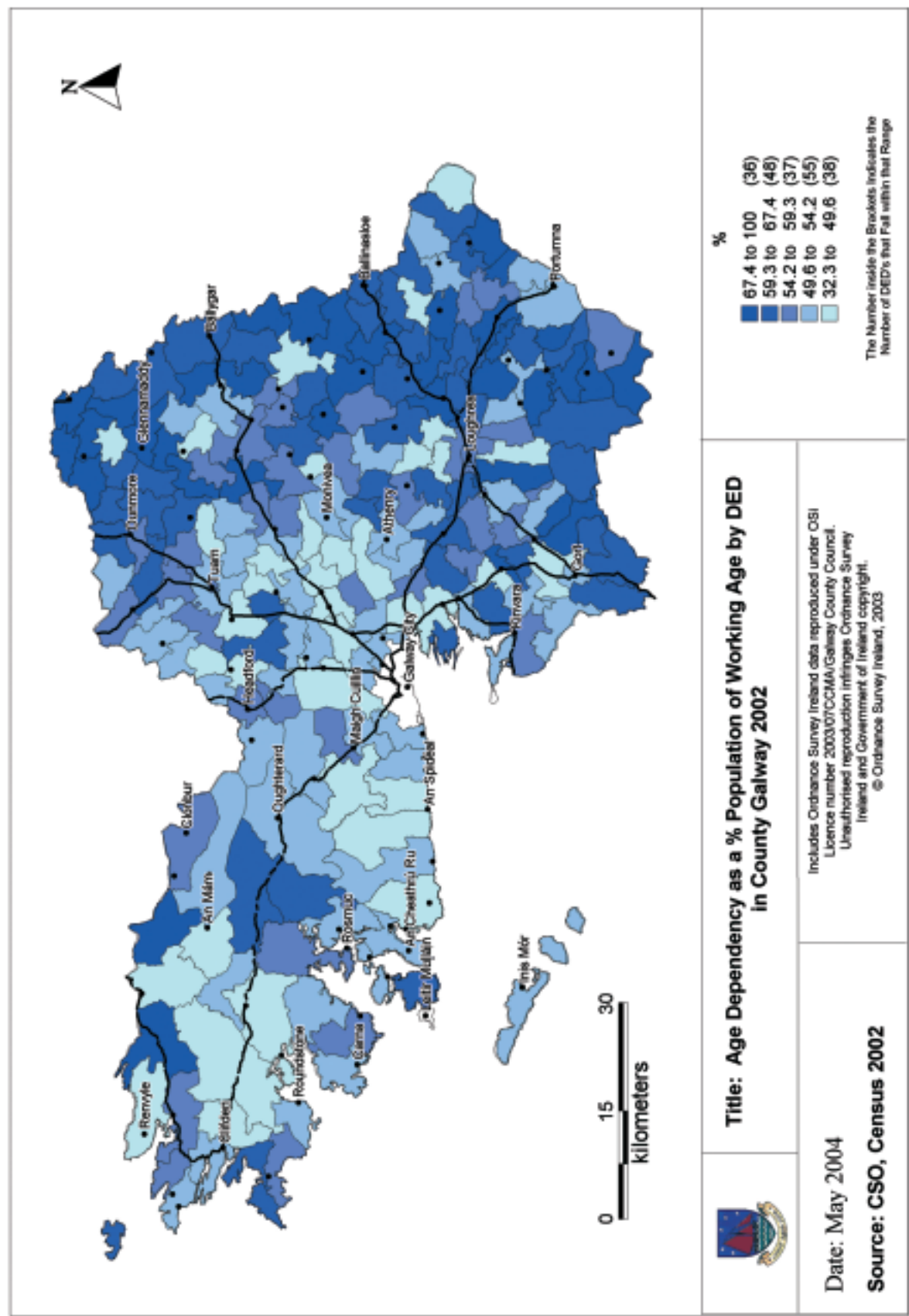
Table 4.3.2 shows the numbers of those aged dependent in each urban and rural area. At Urban/Rural Area level, the highest age dependency rate is to be found in the Glenamaddy Rural Area at 66.1%, followed by the Ballinasloe Rural Area at 65.9%.

Summary

- County Galway has a considerably higher rate of age dependency than either the average for the State or Galway city and county.
- At Urban/Rural Area level, the highest age dependency rate is to be found in the Glenamaddy Rural Area at 66.1%, followed by the Ballinasloe Rural Area at 65.9%.
- At DED level, many DED's have an age dependency rate of over 70%.
- Those DED's with the highest age dependency ratio occur clustered in the north, east and south, with a number of DED's also in the west of the county.

¹¹ This is the formula used by the CSO to estimate the level of age dependency. Others, including Gamma, use the percentage of those dependent as a percentage of the overall population.

Map 4.3.1 Age Dependency Rate by DED



Map 4.3.1 shows the percentage of the age dependant population in each DED. At DED level, many DED's have an age dependency rate of over 70%, well above the national average of 47.6%. The following DED's have a rate of over 80% - Aughrim - 81.4%; Killoren - 86.7%; Cuskillary - 100% and Island - 80.6%. Those DED's with the highest age dependency rate occur clustered in the north, east and south, with a number of DED's also in the west of the county.

B. ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY RATIO

The Economic Dependency Ratio (EDR) is calculated as the ratio of the total economic inactive population (Children 14 and under, Unemployed, First Time Job Seekers, Home Duties, Retired, Students, Unable to Work) to those at Work. The resulting ratio is the number of inactive persons to every one active person. Therefore the higher the EDR, the more inactive people are dependant on the active population. The EDR helps to highlight those areas with smaller numbers of income earners relative to the economically dependent population of the area.

Table 4.3.3 Economic Dependency Ratio

Area	EDR
State	1.4
Galway City and County	1.5
County Galway	1.5

Table 4.3.3 shows a comparison between the EDRs for the State, Galway city and county and County Galway. The national ratio is 1.4 inactive people to every one active person. The Galway City and County ratio is 1.5 and the ratio for Galway County is also 1.5 inactive people to every one active person. Both County Galway and Galway city and county have a higher EDR than the national average.

Table 4.3.4 Economic Dependency Ratio by Urban and Rural Area

Urban/Rural Area	EDR
Ballinasloe Urban Area	1.8
Ballinasloe Rural Area	1.7
Clifden Rural Area	1.9
Galway Rural Area	1.3
Glenamaddy Rural Area	1.7
Gort Rural Area	1.3
Loughrea Rural Area	1.4
Mount Bellew Rural Area	1.5
Oughterard Rural Area	1.9
Portumna Rural Area	1.5
Tuam Rural Area	1.4

Table 4.3.4 shows the EDR by Urban and Rural Area. At this level, there are two areas that show a high ratio of 1.9 inactive people to every one active person – Clifden Rural Area and Oughterard Rural Area. There are also two Areas that show quite a low ratio of 1.3 inactive people to every one active person – Galway Rural Area and Gort Rural Area.

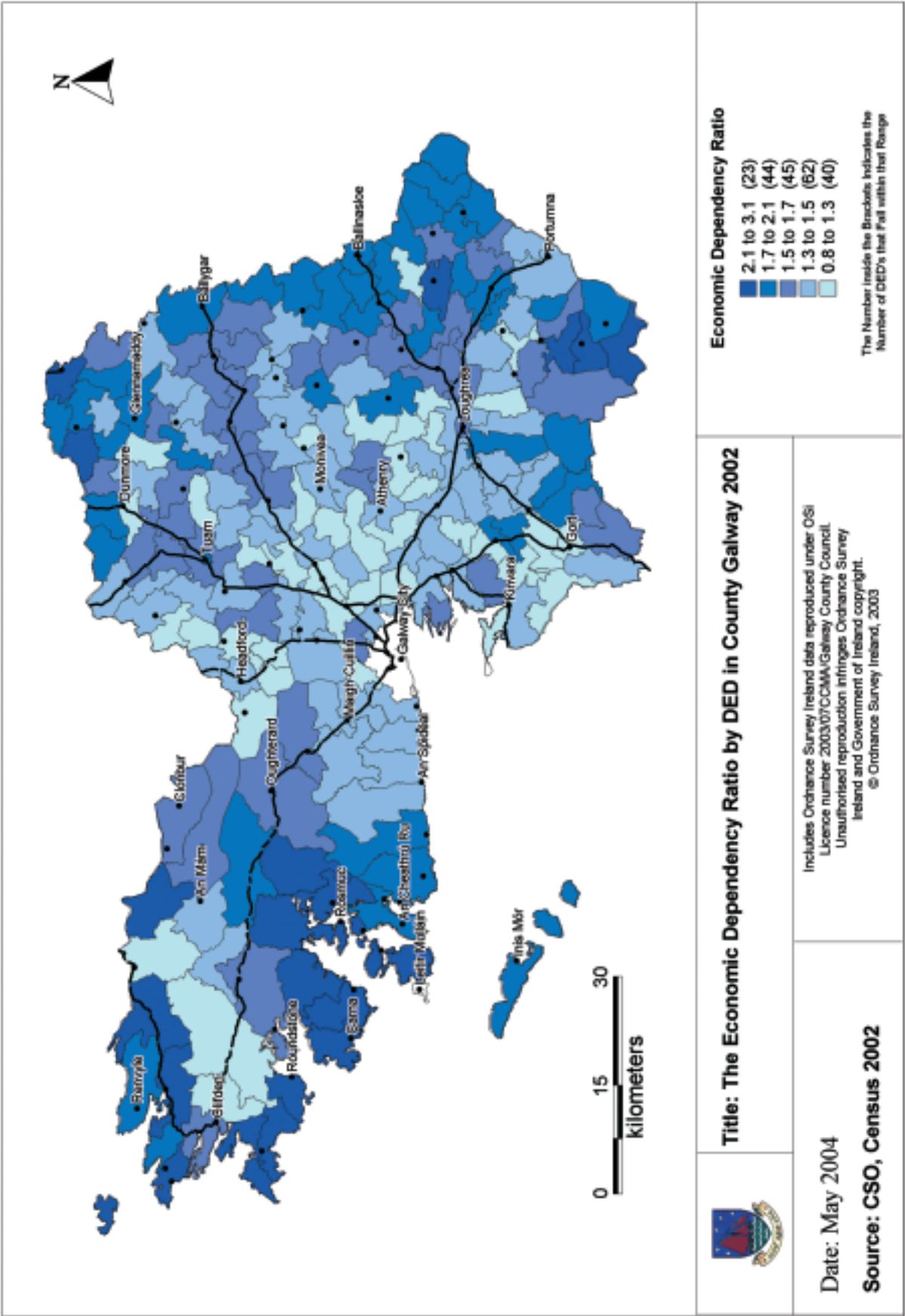
Map 4.3.2 shows the Economic Dependency Ratio by DED. At this level, there are a number of DED's that show considerably higher than average EDR's such as Skannive and Gorumna (3.1 inactive people to every one active person), Sillerna (2.8 inactive people to every one active person), Knockboy and Lettermore (2.6 inactive people to every one active person) and Cushkillary and Camus (2.5 inactive people to every one active person). DED's with higher than average EDR's are to be found clustered in Connemara, the north, east and southeast of the County.

On the other hand, there are also DED's that have a positive ratio of inactive to active people – Castletaylor (0.9 inactive people to every one active person) and Colmanstown (0.8 inactive people to every one active person) and a number that are close to a ratio of 1 inactive person to 1 active person.

Summary

- County Galway has a higher EDR than the national average.
- At Urban/Rural Area level, there are two areas that show a high ratio of 1.9 inactive people to every one active person – Clifden Rural Area and Oughterard Rural Area. There are also two Areas that show quite a low ratio of 1.3 inactive people to every one active person – Galway Rural Area and Gort Rural Area.
- At DED level, there are a number of DED's that show considerably higher than average ratios.
- DED's with higher than average EDR's are to be found clustered in Connemara, the north, east and southeast of the County.

Map 4.3.2 Economic Dependency Ratio by DED



SUBSECTION 4.4

THE LABOUR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The Quarterly National Household Survey is the usual method used to measure the level of unemployment. However, because of the sample size used, it is only possible to disaggregate the QNHS to regional level and therefore not very useful for a Local Poverty Profile. The census is the only method that measures unemployment at DED level and is therefore a basic but useful indicator of unemployment at the local level.

For the purposes of calculating the Unemployment Rate, the CSO classifies the population aged 15 years and over as either inside or outside the Labour Force. The Labour Force consists of those who are at work, unemployed or seeking regular work for the first time. Those outside the Labour Force are those who are students, those looking after home/family, those who are retired, those who are unable to work and those not in the Labour Force for other unspecified reasons. The Unemployment Rate is then calculated as the sum of those unemployed and those seeking their first job as a percentage of the labour force.

Table 4.4.1 Unemployment Rate

Area	Unemployment Rate
State	8.8%
Galway City and County	9.2%
County Galway	8.7%

Table 4.4.1 shows the Unemployment Rates (2002) for the State, Galway City and County and for County Galway. County Galway has a lower unemployment rate when compared to the State or Galway city and county. According to the 2002 census, the national unemployment rate figure was 8.8%, which is slightly higher than the figure for County Galway at 8.7%. The Unemployment Rate for Galway city and county is quite a bit higher at 9.2%.

Table 4.4.2 Unemployment Rate by Urban and Rural Area.

Urban/Rural Area	Unemployment Rate
Ballinasloe Urban Area	11.8
Ballinasloe Rural Area	8.4
Clifden Rural Area	19.5
Galway Rural Area	7.1
Glenamaddy Rural Area	6.9
Gort Rural Area	5.1
Loughrea Rural Area	6.2
Mount Bellew Rural Area	6.4
Oughterard Rural Area	17.5
Portumna Rural Area	7.5
Tuam Rural Area	7.7

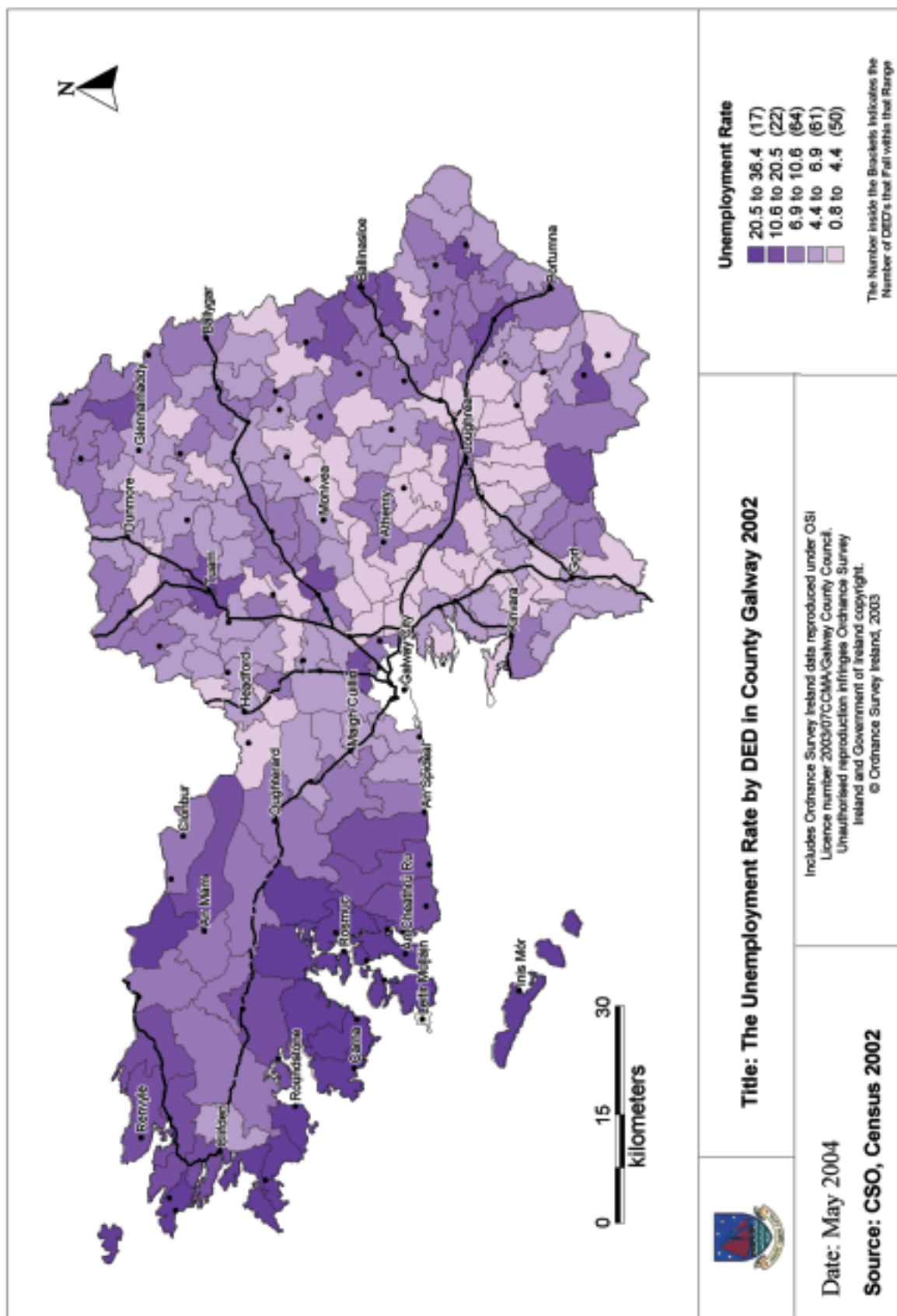
At Urban and Rural Area level, Clifden Rural Area has the largest percentage of its labour force identified as unemployed (19.5%), followed by Oughterard Rural Area (17.5%) and Ballinasloe Urban Area (11.8%). Gort Rural Area has the lowest percentage (5.1%), followed by Loughrea Rural Area (6.2%).

Unemployment Blackspots

A DED was defined by the CSO as an unemployment blackspot if its labour force exceeds 200 persons and its unemployment rate on a Principal Economic Status basis exceeds 20%. The 2002 census identified 6 unemployment blackspots in County Galway¹². These include Lettermore (36.4%), Skannive (35.3%) and Gorumna (35%), which were the fourth, fifth and sixth worst blackspots identified nationally respectively. In addition, Knockboy (29.1%), Inishmore (22.2%) and Crumpaun (21.2%) were identified as unemployment blackspots. All six unemployment blackspots are in the Gaeltacht. Furthermore, there are many other DED's in County Galway that have similarly high rates of unemployment that didn't reach the criteria of having more than 200 in the labour force.

¹² There were a total of 88 such blackspots identified nationally.

Map 4.4.1 Unemployment Rate by DED



Map 4.4.1 shows the Unemployment Rate at DED level. The more peripheral areas of County Galway have the highest rates of unemployment, with a number of DEDs with a high unemployment rate clustered around An Ceathrú Rua, Rosmuc and Carna and further to the west of the county.

Labour Force Participation

The Labour Force Participation Rate is calculated as the total number of those in the labour force as a percentage of the entire population aged 15 and over. The total labour force participation rate for County Galway is 56.5%. This can be compared to a national figure of 58.3% and a figure for Galway city and county of 56.6%. The rate is predictably higher for men (68.4%) than women (44.2%) and these can be compared to the national figures at 69.9% for men and 47% for women, both higher than the figures for County Galway.

Live Register Analysis March 2004

The Quarterly National Household Survey is the tool used to measure unemployment. The Live Register is not designed to measure unemployment, as it includes part-time workers (those who work up to three days a week), seasonal and casual workers entitled to Unemployment Assistance or Benefit but it is a good indicator of the numbers of those who are in receipt of state benefits in local areas. The following is information published by the Department of Social and Family Affairs in relation to the Live Register. This information is pertinent to March 2004. However the Live Register does not change significantly over relatively short periods of time.

Table 4.4.3 Persons on the Live Register classified by Sex, Age Group and Local Office of Registration.

Office	Total March 2004	Males			Females		
		Under	Over	Total	Under	Over	Total
		25 years	25 Years		25 years	25 years	
Ballinasloe	1,097	104	512	616	89	392	481
Clifden	884	90	477	567	53	264	317
Galway	4,907	562	2,361	2,923	476	1,508	1,984
Gort	455	25	188	213	25	217	242
Loughrea	674	52	309	361	41	272	313
Tuam	1,158	90	586	676	72	410	482
Total Galway	9,175	923	4,433	5,356	756	3,063	3,819
Total Co. Galway	4,268	361	2,072	2,433	280	53,902	1,835
State	168,880	18,983	80,709	99,692	13,778	55,410	69,188
West*	16,360	1,500	8,036	9,536	1,168	5,656	6,824

* West includes Galway City, Galway County, Mayo and Roscommon.

Income Adequacy

As stated earlier, there is no way of knowing how many people are living in poverty, as defined by NAPS, in County Galway. It is possible, however, to make an approximation from national figures. In 2001, there were 22% of people nationally living below 60% of average disposable income (Monitoring Poverty Trends in Ireland, ESRI, 2003). If we apply this percentage to County Galway we can estimate that there are approximately 31,514 people living below 60% of average disposable income (i.e. in relative poverty). Furthermore, in 2001, approximately 6% of the population were living in consistent poverty (ibid). Therefore it is possible to estimate that there are approximately 2,149 people living in consistent poverty in County Galway.

Summary

- County Galway has a lower unemployment rate than the State or Galway city and county.
- At Urban and Rural Area level, Clifden Rural Area has the largest percentage of its labour force identified as unemployed (19.5%), followed by Oughterard Rural Area (17.5%) and Ballinasloe Urban Area (11.8%). Gort Rural Area has the lowest percentage (5.1%), followed by Loughrea Rural Area (6.2%).
- The more peripheral areas of County Galway have the highest rates of unemployment, with a number of DEDs with a high unemployment rate clustered around An Ceathrú Rua, Rosmuc and Carna and further to the west of the county.
- All the unemployment blackspots identified by the 2002 Census are in the Gaeltacht.
- The total labour force participation rate is lower in County Galway than the national figure or the figure for Galway city and county.

SUBSECTION 4.5

SOCIAL CLASS

The social class of all persons aged 15 years and over is determined by their occupation and additionally, in some cases, by their employment status. The social class of family dependants is derived from the social class of the parent having the highest social class. In Ireland, social class is measured by an ordinal scale with '1' being the highest social class¹³.

Social class is a good indicator of the concentrations of relative affluence and poverty as a large proportion of the population in the professional social classes suggest good educational attainment and earning potential, while a large proportion of the population in the lower social class indicates lower levels of educational attainment, fewer qualifications and lower income generating potential.

The LPP looks at the combined higher and lower professional classes (Professional Workers and Managerial and Technical Workers) and the unskilled manual class.

Table 4.5.1 Percentage of the population in the Combined Higher and Lower Professional Classes and in the Unskilled Manual Class

Area	Combined Higher and Lower Professional Classes	Unskilled Manual Class
State	31.6%	5.6%
Galway City and County	30.9%	5.0%
County Galway	29.9%	5.8%

The national percentage for the combined professional classes is 31.6%. The Galway city and county percentage is 30.9%. County Galway has a slightly lower percentage of the higher and lower professional classes at 29.98%. The national percentage for those in the unskilled manual class is 5.6%. The Galway city and county percentage is 5.0%. For County Galway the percentage is 5.8%, slightly higher than both the state figure and the figure for Galway.

Table 4.5.2 Percentage of the population in the Combined Higher and Lower Professional Classes and in the Unskilled Manual Class by Urban/Rural Area

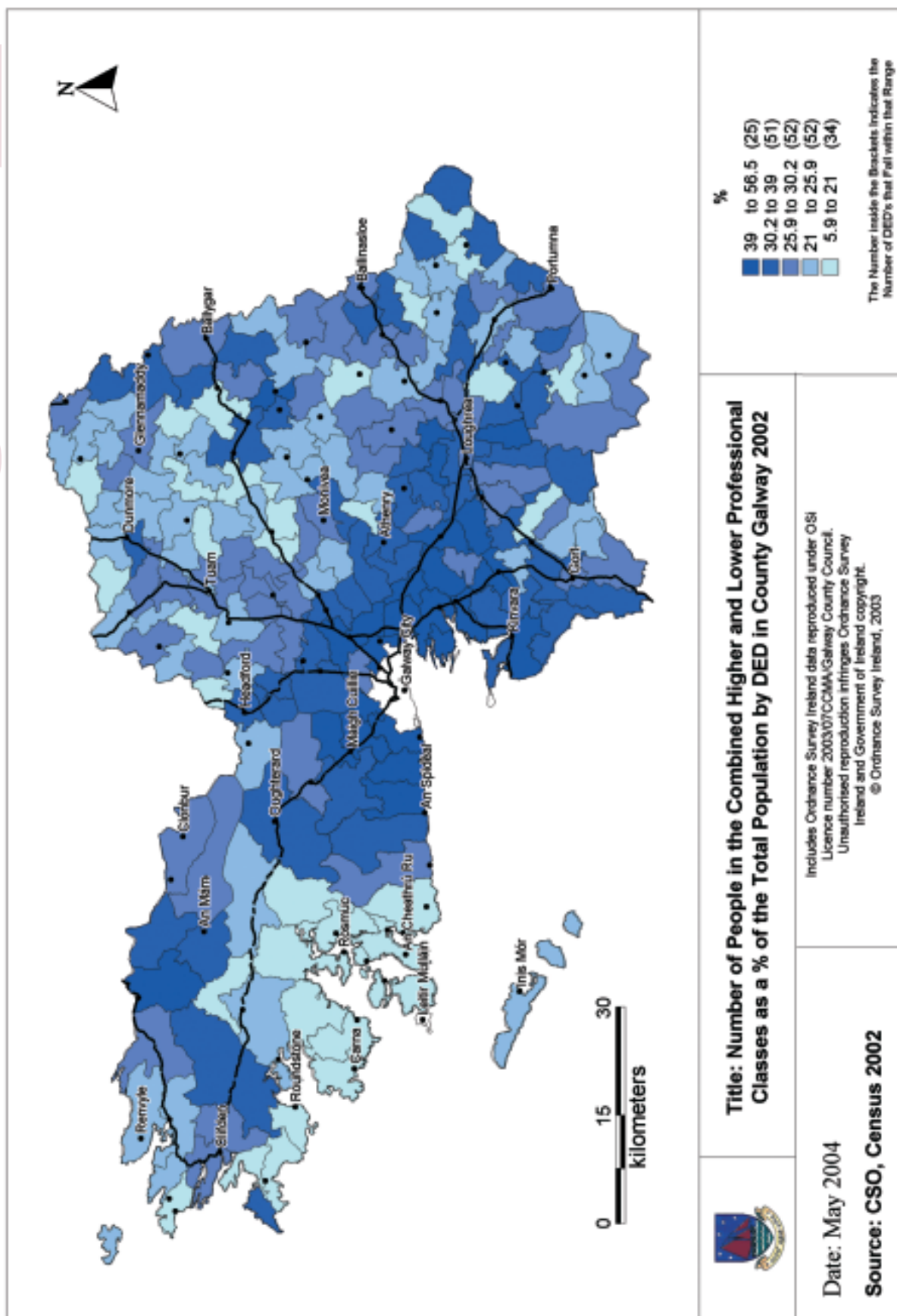
Urban/Rural Area	Combined Higher and Lower Professional Classes	Unskilled Manual Class
Ballinasloe Urban Area	29.8%	5.4%
Ballinasloe Rural Area	26.3%	6.9%
Clifden Rural Area	22.3%	9.0%
Galway Rural Area	38.2%	4.4%
Glenamaddy Rural Area	25.3%	5.9%
Gort Rural Area	34.6%	4.8%
Loughrea Rural Area	31.2%	5.0%
Mount Bellew Rural Area	28.6%	5.6%
Oughterard Rural Area	23.7%	8.5%
Portumna Rural Area	25.9%	6.2%
Tuam Rural Area	26.0%	5.7%

Table 4.5.2 shows the numbers of people in the combined professional classes and the unskilled manual class as a percentage of the overall population at Urban/Rural Area level. At this level, Galway Rural Area has the highest percentage of its population in the higher and lower professional social classes at 38.2% and Clifden Rural Area has the lowest at 22.3%; and Clifden Rural Area has the highest level of those in the unskilled manual class at 9.0% and Galway Rural Area has the lowest level at 4.4%.

At DED level, the lowest numbers of those in the combined professional social classes are to be found clustered in the west of the County and scattered to the north of the County. The highest numbers of those in the combined professional social classes are to be found in the DED's closest to Galway city to Oughterard, east as far as Athenry, southeast as far as Loughrea and south to Kinvara.

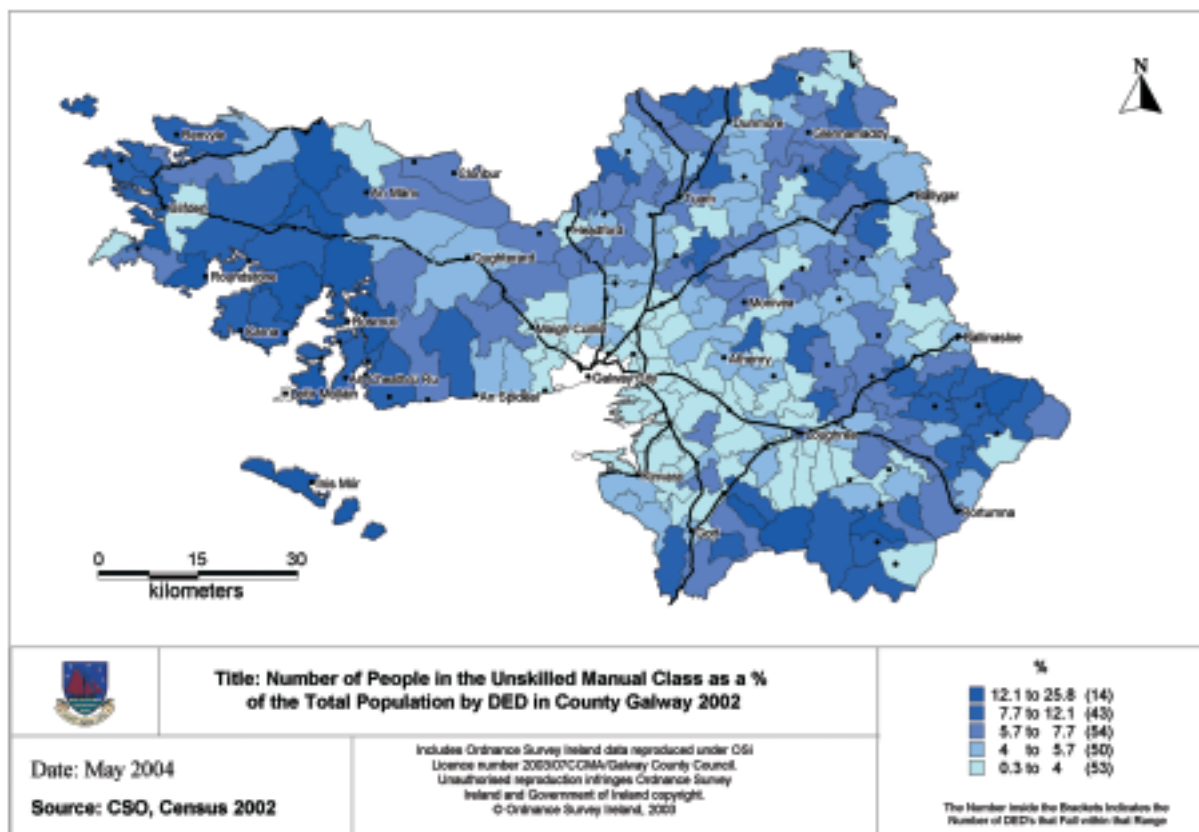
¹³ 1 = Professional workers; 2 = Managerial and technical; 3 = Non-manual; 4 = Skilled Manual; 5 = Semi-skilled; 6 = Unskilled; 7 = All other gainfully occupied.

Map 4.5.1 Percentage of the population in the Combined Higher and Lower Professional Classes by DED



A number of DED's fall below the figure of 15% for the percentage of its population in the combined professional social classes. This would represent approximately half of the average for County Galway. These DED's include, Errislanan – 13.9%; Illion – 13.1%; Gorumna – 12.0%; Kilcummin – 5.9% and Lettermore – 14.2%.

Map 4.5.2 Percentage of the population in the Unskilled Manual Class by DED



At DED level, the highest numbers of those in the unskilled manual social class are to be found clustered in the west of the County and scattered to the north and south of the County. The lowest numbers of those in the unskilled manual social class are to be found in the DED's closest to Galway city to Moycullen, east as far as Athenry, southeast as far as Loughrea and south to Kinvara. Many DED's have over 10% of their populations in the unskilled manual class. This would represent almost double the average for County Galway. The following are all over 15% - Kylemore – 15.8%; Illion – 16.2%; Inishbofin – 25.8%; Ballynagar – 18.0%; Derrylaur – 21.7%.

Summary

- County Galway has a slightly lower percentage of the higher and lower professional classes than nationally or in Galway city and County.
- There is a slightly higher percentage of those in the unskilled manual class than nationally or in Galway city and County.
- At Urban/Rural Area level, Galway Rural Area has the highest percentage of its population in the higher and lower professional social classes and Clifden Rural Area has the lowest.
- Clifden Rural Area has the highest level of those in the unskilled manual class and Galway Rural Area has the lowest level.
- There are a substantial number of DED's that have a much lower than average proportion of they combined professional classes and a higher than average proportion of those in the unskilled manual class.
- At DED level, the lowest numbers of those in the combined professional social classes are to be found clustered in the west of the County and scattered to the north of the County. The highest numbers of those in the combined professional social classes are to be found in the DED's closest to Galway city to Oughterard, east as far as Athenry, southeast as far as Loughrea and south to Kinvara.
- The highest numbers of those in the unskilled manual social class are to be found clustered in the west of the County and scattered to the north and south of the County. The lowest numbers of those in the unskilled manual social class are to be found in the DED's closest to Galway city to Moycullen, east as far as Athenry, southeast as far as Loughrea and south to Kinvara.
- It is clear that those areas with the highest percentage of people in the combined professional classes are the areas with the lowest percentages of people in the unskilled manual social classes and vice versa.

SUBSECTION 4.6

EDUCATION

In conducting a Local Poverty Profile and in trying to assess the level of poverty and social exclusion in an area, education will always be one of the main indicators to be looked at. This is because there is a clear link between low educational attainment and low skilled employment or unemployment, and therefore an increased risk of poverty. In addition, the children of the low or unskilled classes are less likely than the children of the professional classes to go on to higher second and third level education¹⁴. There is a possibility that the increased risk of poverty and disadvantage will be passed on to the next generation and therefore a need for an LPP to look at those areas that have the highest levels of educational disadvantage.

According to the CSO, the higher the educational level attained the less likely the risk of unemployment and thus the less likely the risk of being in poverty. This is illustrated by the following table.

Table 4.6.1 Unemployment rate by educational level, 2002

Highest level of education attained	Unemployment rate
Primary (includes no formal education and not stated).	18.2%
Lower secondary	12.2%
Upper secondary	6.6%
Third Level (non-degree)	4.7%
Third level (degree or higher)	4.1%
Total	8.8%

(CSO Principal Socio-Economic Results, 2003 (Census 2002))

The National Anti-Poverty Strategy recognises that ‘the education system can, in the absence of countermeasures, reproduce inequalities and poverty’, and therefore recognises education as one of the most important areas to be targeted in the reduction of poverty.

The Local Poverty Profile for County Galway looks at education both from an educational attainment perspective and an age left education perspective. This includes looking at:

- The number of people aged 15 years and over who have ceased full-time education with no education or with primary education only (level 1 and level 2) as a percentage of the adult population whose full-time education has ceased, i.e. those with no educational qualifications.
- Those who have a third level education as a percentage of the adult population whose full-time education has ceased.
- The population whose full-time education ceased at 15 years or less as a percentage of the adult population whose full-time education has ceased, i.e. early school leavers.
- Those who ceased education at age 20 years or over as a percentage of the adult population whose full-time education has ceased.

All of the above are considered in relation to the overall number of adults (people aged 15+) who have ceased full-time education. The census does not indicate the number of people under 15 years of age who are not in full-time education, i.e. current early school leavers.

Table 4.6.2 Percentage of the adult population by Level of Education and Age Education Ceased

Area	Ceased with No Education or Primary Education Only (level 1 & level 2)	Ceased with third level qualification	Ceased education at 15 years & younger	Ceased at aged 20 & over
State	21.1%	24.7%	20.8%	19.4%
Galway City & County	22.1%	26.5%	19.3%	22.3%
County Galway	26.2%	21.5%	22.9%	17.9%

Nationally, the percentage of the adult population who have ceased full-time education with either no or primary education only (level 1 and level 2) is 21.1%. The Galway city and county figure is 22.1%. For County Galway the percentage is higher than both at 26.2%.

¹⁴ Specific national and local projects (such as Breaking the Cycle and Access courses in the universities) have been put in place in order to encourage more people from working class backgrounds to go further in education but there is a need for more work to be done.

The national percentage of the adult population who have ceased full-time education with third level education is 24.7%. The Galway city and county figure is 26.5%. The figure for County Galway is lower than either at 21.5%. The national percentage of the adult population who ceased full-time education at 15 years or younger is 20.8%. In Galway city and county the percentage is 19.3%. In Galway County, the percentage is higher at 22.9%. The national percentage of the adult population who ceased full-time education at aged 20 and over is 19.4%. The percentage for Galway City and County is 22.3%. The figure for County Galway is lower at 17.9%.

County Galway has a higher proportion of people who ceased education with no education or primary school education only, and a higher number of people who ceased education at 15 years or younger. Conversely, there is a lower than average proportion of people with a third level education in County Galway and a lower number of people who ceased full-time education at aged 20 years or over. Based on this data, it is reasonable to conclude that, in comparison with the average for the state and for Galway city and county, County Galway is educationally disadvantaged.

Table 4.6.3 Percentage of the adult population by Level of Education and Age Education Ceased by Urban and Rural Area

Area	Ceased with No Education or Primary Education Only (level 1 & level 2)	Ceased with third level qualification	Ceased education at 15 years & younger	Ceased at aged 20 & over
Ballinasloe Urban Area	28.4%	21.4%	19.8%	17.4%
Ballinasloe Rural Area	30.8%	14.1%	23.9%	11.9%
Clifden Rural Area	33.8%	19.8%	31.6%	16.9%
Galway Rural Area	19.8%	30.4%	18.3%	25.4%
Glenamaddy Rural Area	37.3%	13.7%	34.7%	11.4%
Gort Rural Area	23.4%	24.4%	21.4%	20.3%
Loughrea Rural Area	22.5%	22.1%	18.7%	18.0%
Mount Bellew Rural Area	28.7%	17.5%	24.9%	14.4%
Oughterard Rural Area	30.9%	19.7%	25.6%	16.5%
Portumna Rural Area	32.1%	15.8%	25.7%	13.1%
Tuam Rural Area	26.2%	17.8%	24.4%	14.8%

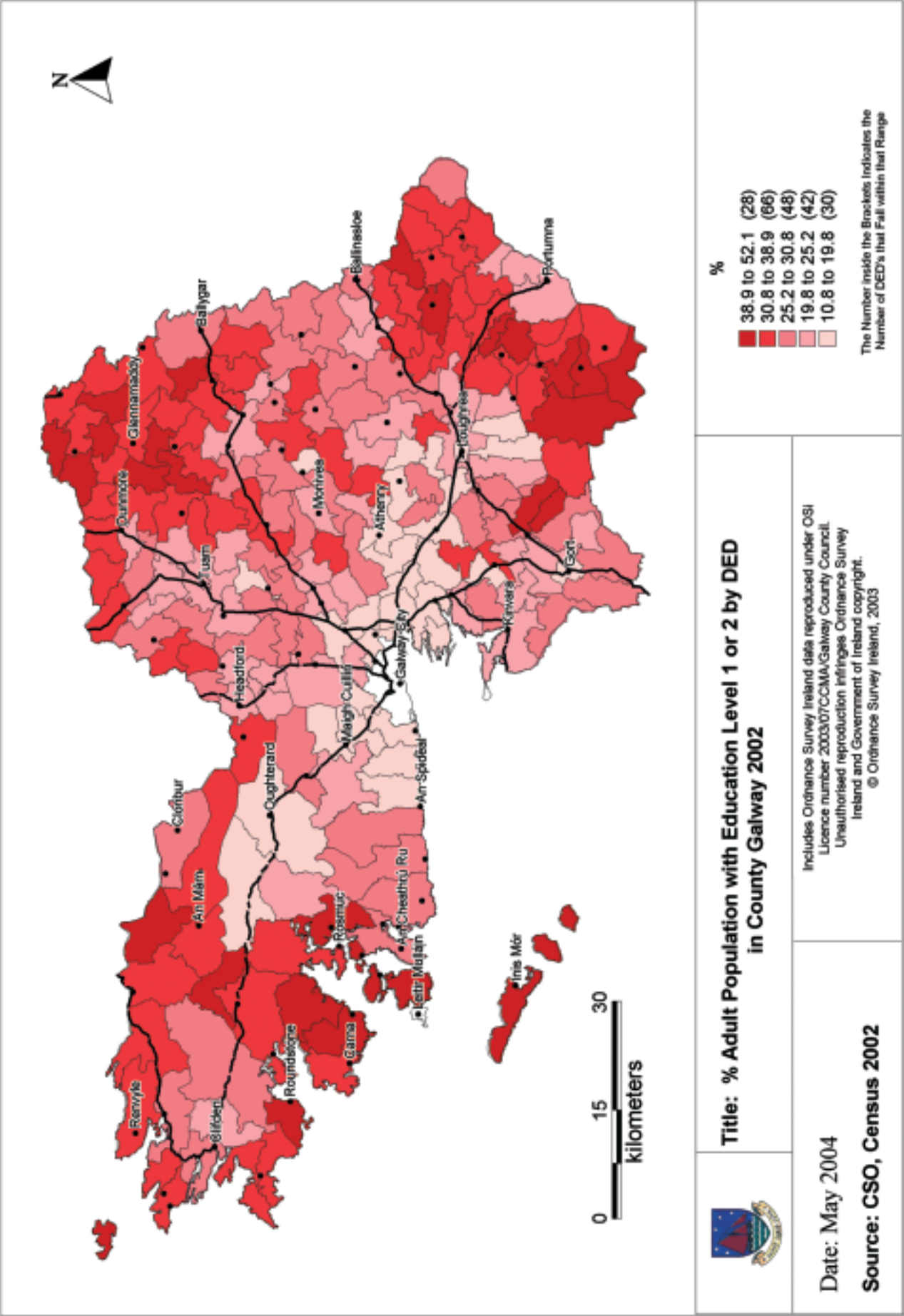
At Urban/Rural Area level, the area with the highest percentage of its adult population whose full-time education ceased with no education or primary education only (level 1 or level 2) is Glenamaddy Rural Area at 37.3% and the area with the lowest percentage of its population in this category is Galway Rural Area at 19.8%. At Urban/Rural Area level Galway Rural Area has the highest percentage of its adult population with third level education at 30.4% and Glenamaddy Rural Area has the lowest at 13.7%.

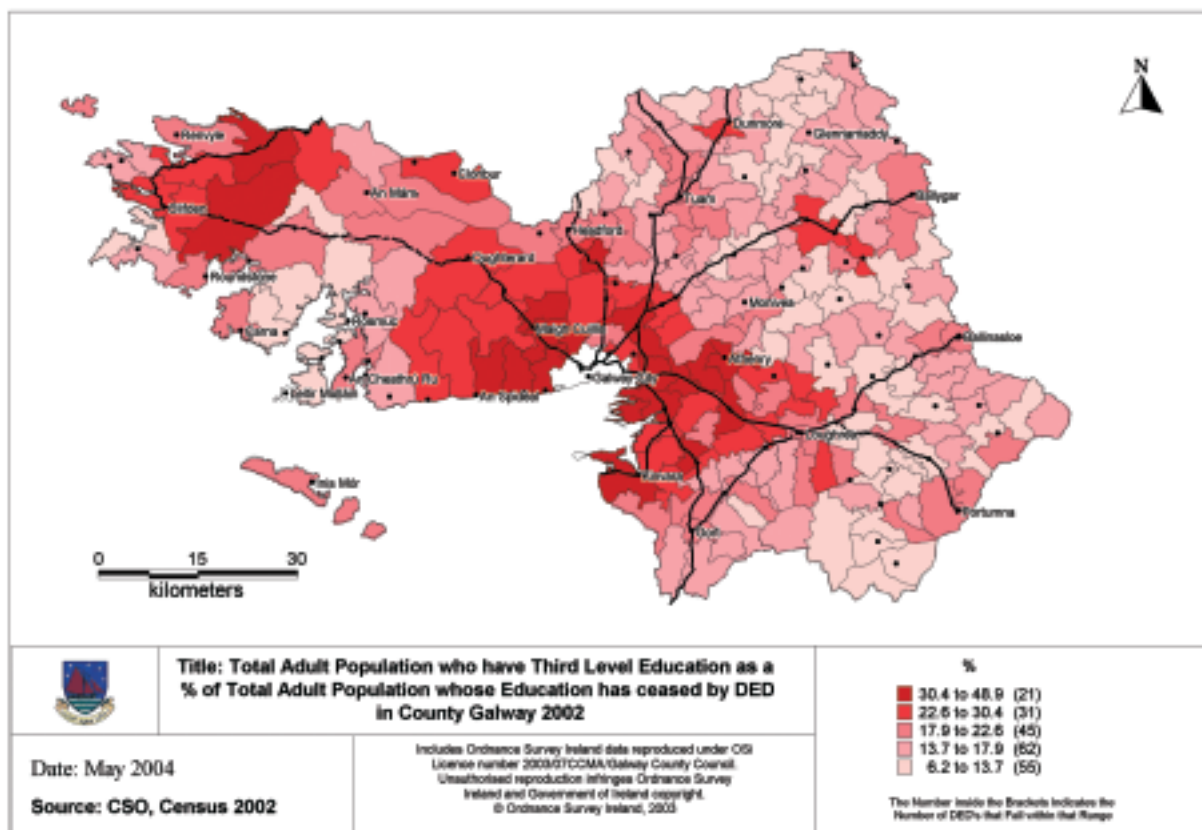
At Urban and Rural Area level, the area with the highest percentage of its adult population who ceased full-time education at aged 15 or under is Glenamaddy Rural Area at 34.7% and the lowest is Galway Rural Area at 18.3%. At Urban/Rural Area level, the area with the highest percentage of its adult population whose full-time education ceased aged 20 years or over is Galway Rural Area at 25.4% and the lowest is Glenamaddy Rural Area at 11.4%.

Map 4.6.1 shows the percentage of the adult population who have left school with no education or primary education only (level 1 and level 2) at DED level. DED clusters are to be found in south Connemara, from Rosmuc west, northwest Connemara (except around the Clifden area), the north of the county and in the southeast of the county.

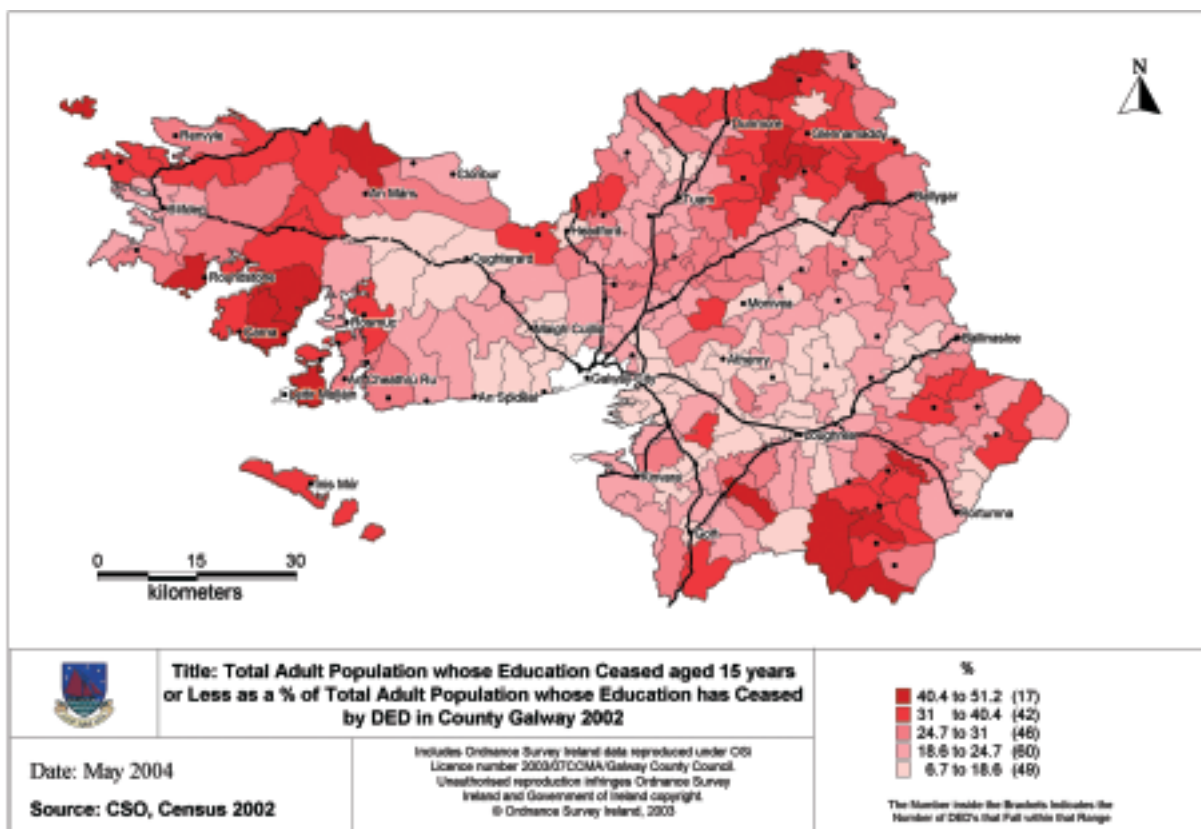
At this level, there are many areas in County Galway that have the percentage of adults whose full-time education ceased with no education or primary education only, at 40% (this would represent almost double the national average which is 21.1%) and over. Indeed, the following DED's have reached 45% and more: Inishbofin – 46.5%; Owengowla – 50%; Gorumna – 52.1%; Coos – 51.2%; Marblehill and Loughatorick – 49.1%.

Map 4.6.1 Percentage of the adult population who ceased education with No Education or Primary Education only by DED



Map 4.6.2 Percentage of the adult population who ceased education with Third Level Education by DED

Map 4.6.2 shows the percentage of the adult population whose full-time education has ceased and who have third level education at DED level. The DED's with the highest level of the adult population with third level education are to be found clustered around Galway city, with a number around the Clifden area. There are a number of DED's whose percentage of those with third level of education falls at or below 7%, (the national average is 24.7%) including Killoran – 6.2%, Templetogether – 7% and Ballynagar – 6.3%.

Map 4.6.3 Percentage of the adult population whose Education Ceased aged 15 years or younger by DED

Literacy Difficulties

There is no way of ascertaining from the census data the number of people in County Galway that have literacy difficulties. It is, however, possible to estimate by using the national percentage of 25%¹⁵ and applying it to the population in County Galway who are over 15 years (the adult population) that there are 27,630 people in County Galway with literacy difficulties. According to the National Adult Literacy Association (NALA) there are 953 literacy learners in County Galway (Department of Education and Science, VEC Adult Literacy Returns, December 2003) indicating that only 3.5% of adults with literacy difficulties are receiving VEC tuition.

Summary

- County Galway has a higher proportion of people who ceased education with no education or primary school education only, and a higher number of people who ceased education at 15 years or younger than either nationally or the average in Galway city and county.
- Conversely, there is a lower than average proportion of people with a third level education in County Galway a lower number of people who ceased full-time education at aged 20 years or over.
- At Urban/Rural Area level, the area with the highest percentage of its population whose full-time education has ceased no education or primary school education only, is Glenamaddy Rural Area and the area with the lowest percentage of its population in this category is Galway Rural Area. Galway Rural Area has the highest percentage of people with a third level education at and Glenamaddy Rural Area has the lowest.
- The area with the highest percentage of its population who ceased education at aged 15 or under is Glenamaddy Rural Area and the lowest is Galway Rural Area. The area with the highest percentage of its population whose full-time education ceased aged 20 years or over is Galway Rural Area and the lowest is Glenamaddy Rural Area.
- At DED level, there are many areas in Co. Galway that have the percentage of adults whose full-time education has ceased with no education or primary education only, at 40%. DED clusters are to be found in south Connemara, from Rosmuc west, northwest Connemara (except around the immediate Clifden area), the north of the county and in the southeast of the county.
- The DED's with the highest level of the population with third level education are to be found clustered around Galway city, with a number around the Clifden area. There are a number of DED's whose percentage of those with third level of education falls at or below 7%.
- There are clusters of DEDs with a high percentage of people whose full-time education has ceased at age 15 or younger clustered to the north of the county, the southeast of the county and parts of Connemara. There are many areas in Co. Galway that have the percentage of adults in this category at 35% and over (the national percentage is 20.8%).
- The DED's with the largest proportions of their adult populations who ceased full-time education aged 20 years or more are clustered around Galway city and as far out as Oughterard, Headford, Athenry and Kinvara, as well as around the Clifden area. Those DED's with the fewest people in this category are in the more rural areas of the county, in the north, southeast, south and in parts of Connemara. The DED with the largest percentage of its adult population whose full-time education ceased aged 20 years or over is Barna, followed by Furbogh. Many DED's have over 20% of their adult populations whose full-time education ceased aged 20 years or over. However, the contrast is also true and many of the DED's fall far short of the national average (16.5%) for this category.
- The number of people who were early school leavers who should currently be in education is not known.
- It is possible to estimate that there are 27,630 people in County Galway with literacy difficulties.

¹⁵ Figures were estimated by the International Adult Literacy Survey, which was conceived of and co-ordinated by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the results for Ireland were published in 1997 by the Department of Education and Science. The Survey was conducted in Ireland by a team from the Educational Research Centre, Drumcondra.

SUBSECTION 4.7

HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION

A. LOCAL AUTHORITY RENTED AND OWNER OCCUPATION

According to the Combat Poverty Agency (1999), of all the EU countries, Ireland has the highest rates of home owner-occupation, which accounts for 80% of permanent private households in the country. This is reflected by the figures below. These high levels can be interpreted as an indicator of relative affluence but the context of this tradition must be borne in mind as it is well known that Irish people will put themselves under considerable financial pressure in order to own their own home.

The number of homes being rented from the Local Authority is used as an indicator of relative poverty and disadvantage, as the risk of poverty is highest for households in the local authority rented sector (CPA, *ibid*) and accommodation rented from the Local Authority is typically grouped in relatively large units and may be associated with higher levels of disadvantage and marginalisation.

According to the Galway County Council's Social and Affordable Housing Action Plan 2004-2008, the total local authority housing stock is 1,901¹⁶ in County Galway. There are 783 applicants for accommodation from Galway County Council and 350 applicants for accommodation from Ballinasloe Town Council. There are a further 550 incomplete or yet to be assessed applicants on file (June 2004 figures).

Table 4.7.1 Percentage of Permanent Private Households that are rented from the Local Authority and Owner Occupied

Area	Percentage Local Authority Rented	Percentage owner occupied
State	6.9%	73.9%
Galway City and County	4.6%	74.3%
County Galway	3.5%	82.5%

Table 4.7.1 shows the percentage of permanent private households that are rented from the local authority and the percentage that are owner occupied in the state, Galway city and county and County Galway. Predictably in a predominantly rural area, County Galway has a relatively low percentage of its private households being rented from the Local Authority. This figure is 3.5%, compared to a national figure of 6.9% and a Galway city and county figure of 4.6%. In contrast, County Galway has a relatively high rate of owner-occupation at 82.5%, compared to a national figure of 73.9% and a Galway Figure of 74.3%.

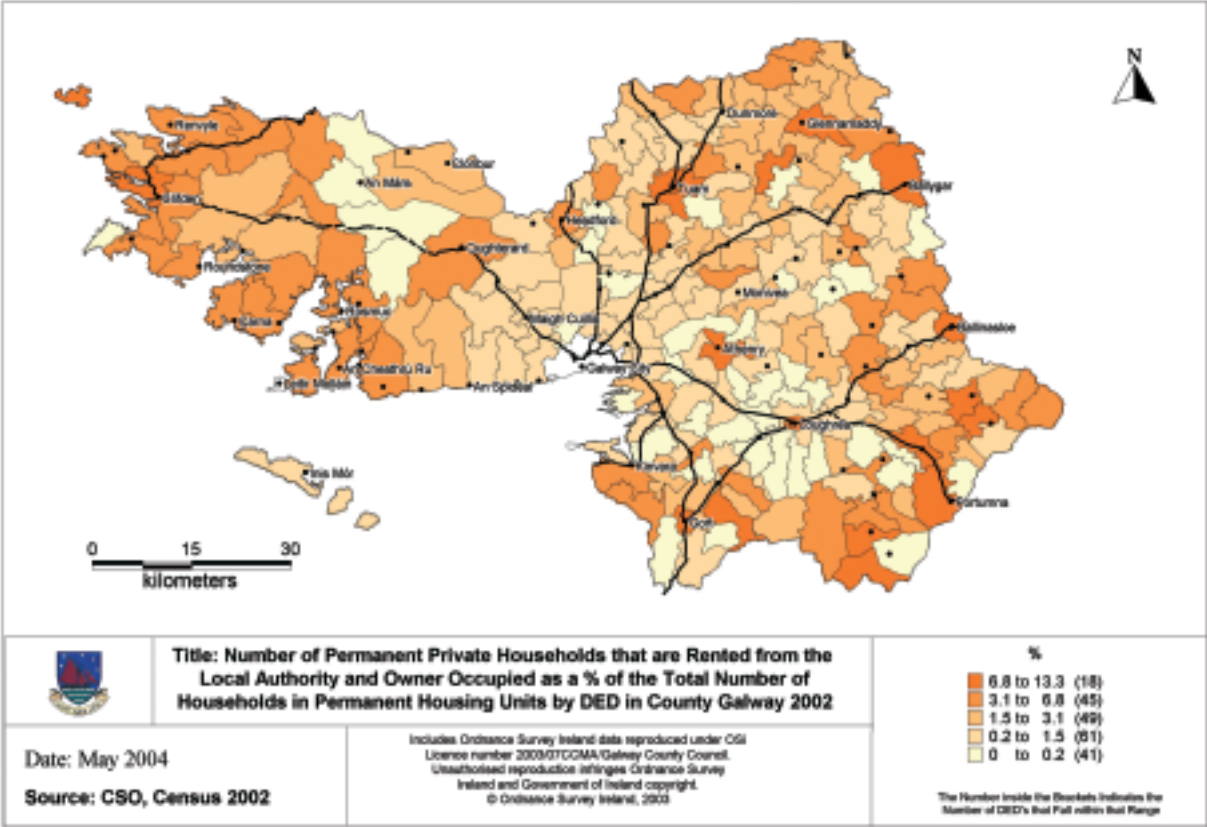
Table 4.7.2 Percentage of Permanent Private Households that are rented from the Local Authority and Owner Occupied by Urban/Rural Area

Urban/Rural Area	Percentage Local Authority Rented	Percentage owner occupied
Ballinasloe Urban Area	11.4%	62.0%
Ballinasloe Rural Area	2.8%	87.0%
Clifden Rural Area	5.2%	75.9%
Galway Rural Area	1.0%	85.1%
Glenamaddy Rural Area	3.3%	88.4%
Gort Rural Area	2.8%	82.2%
Loughrea Rural Area	4.2%	81.5%
Mount Bellew Rural Area	2.3%	87.4%
Oughterard Rural Area	3.0%	80.2%
Portumna Rural Area	5.2%	81.3%
Tuam Rural Area	4.3%	84.3%

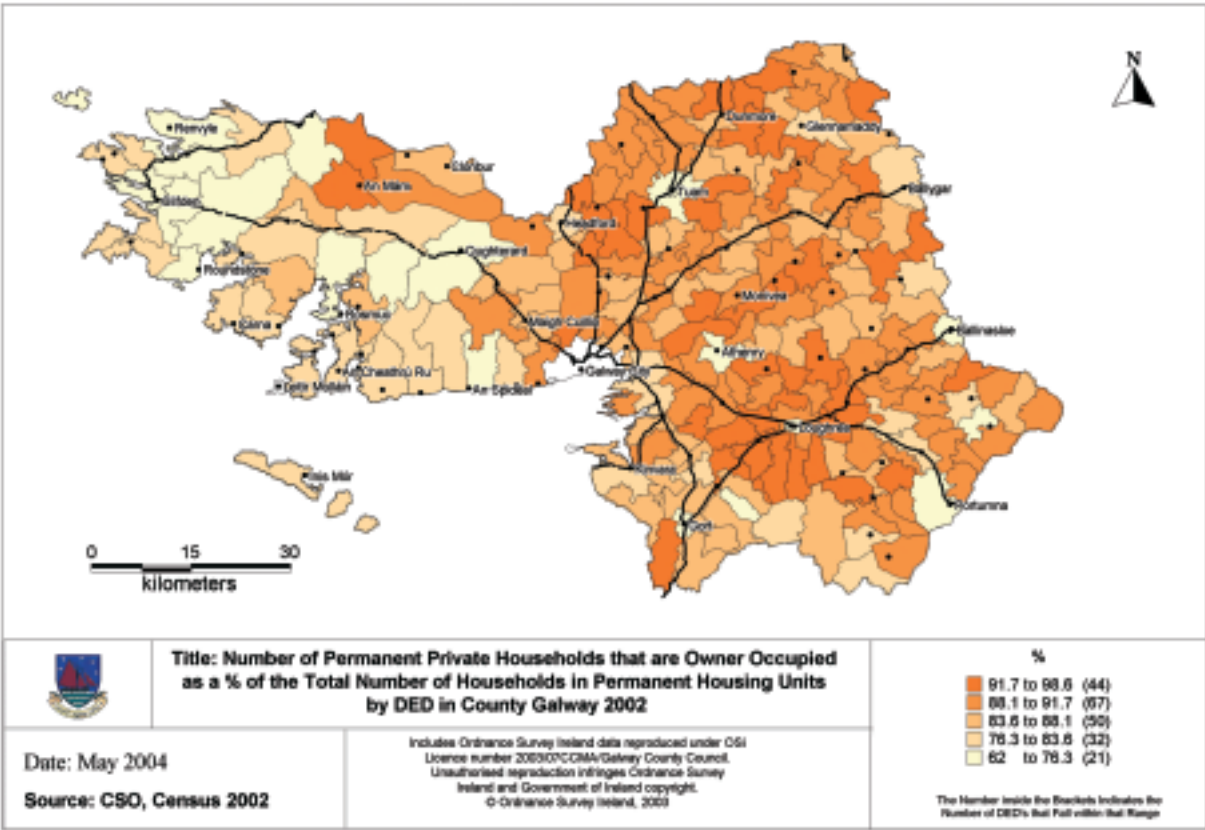
At Urban/Rural Area level Ballinasloe Urban Area has the highest rate of private households renting from the Local Authority at 11.4% and the lowest rate of owner-occupation at 62%. Galway Rural Area has the lowest level of Local Authority rented households at 1% and Glenamaddy Rural Area has the highest level of owner-occupation at 88.4%.

¹⁶ Galway County Council is the Housing Authority for the entire County except for the administrative area of Ballinasloe Town Council. Galway County Council has a housing stock of 1645 and Ballinasloe has 256.

Map 4.7.1 Percentage of Permanent Private Households that are rented from the Local Authority by DED



Map 4.7.2 Percentage of Permanent Private Households that are Owner Occupied by DED



At DED level, there are a number of DED's that have a relatively high percentage of households being rented from the Local Authority. These include: Ballinasloe Urban District – 11.4%; Laurencetown – 10.2%; Clifden – 8.7%; Inishbofin – 8.6%; Ballycahalan – 9.5%; Athenry – 8.8%; Loughrea Urban – 9.3%; Woodford – 10.3%; Coos – 11.4%; Eyrecourt – 9.4%; Tuam Rural – 13.3% and Tuam Urban – 9.1%.

Summary

- County Galway has a relatively low percentage of its private households being rented from the Local Authority compared to national and Galway city and county figures.
- In contrast, County Galway has a relatively high rate of owner-occupation compared to the national and Galway city and county figures.
- The highest levels of local authority rented accommodation are to be found around the largest towns in County Galway.

B. TEMPORARY DWELLINGS

There are a number of households living in temporary dwellings – these include caravans, mobile homes, etc. Whilst it cannot be assumed that those living in these temporary dwellings are not doing so from choice, they should be considered in any profile of poverty and disadvantage. According to the 2002 census figures, there are a total of 556 temporary dwellings in County Galway with a total of 1,434 people living in them. This represents 1% of the overall population.

Table 4.7.3 Number of temporary dwellings and number of persons in temporary dwellings by Urban and Rural Area

Urban/Rural Area	No. of Temporary dwellings	No. of persons in temporary dwellings
Ballinasloe Urban Area	13	70
Ballinasloe Rural Area	56	210
Clifden Rural Area	75	168
Galway Rural Area	105	243
Glenamaddy Rural Area	8	16
Gort Rural Area	48	89
Loughrea Rural Area	52	141
Mount Bellew Rural Area	27	80
Oughterard Rural Area	81	169
Portumna Rural Area	24	57
Tuam Rural Area	67	191
Total	556	1434

At Urban/Rural Area level, the largest number of temporary dwellings is in the Galway Rural Area, followed by the Oughterard Rural Area. The lowest number of temporary dwellings is in the Glenamaddy Rural Area. Map 4.7.3 shows the number of temporary dwellings at DED level. The highest number of temporary dwellings occur in Ballinasloe Urban Area, Killoran, Killure, Knockboy, Rinvyle, Carrowbrowne (pt), Loughrea Rural, Killeroran, Crumpaun, Gorumna, Lettermore, Turlough, Portumna, Headford and Tuam Rural with each having at least 25 people living in temporary dwellings.

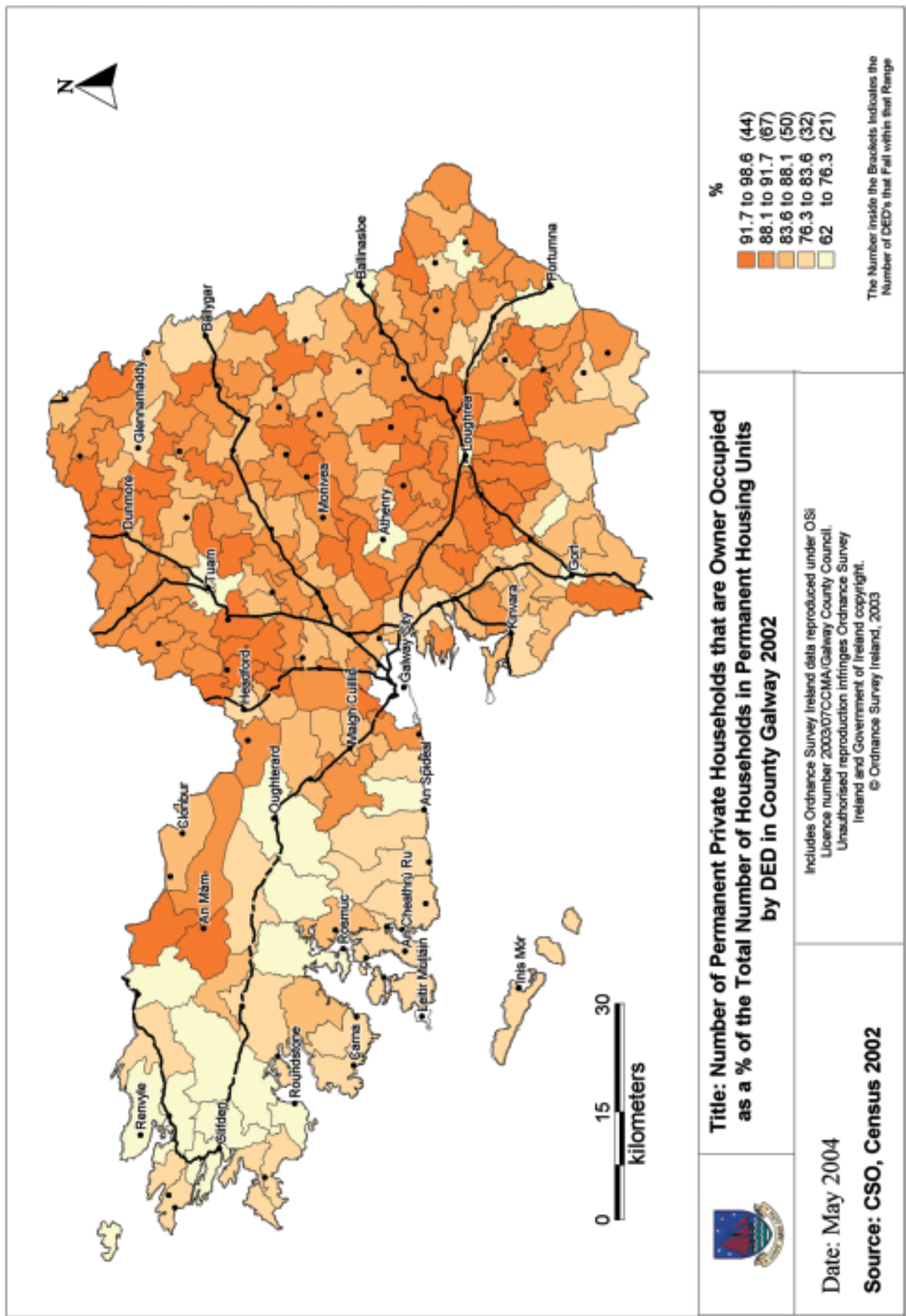
Homelessness

Homelessness is not a major problem in County Galway. The Galway County Council's Social and Affordable Housing Action Plan 2004-2008 estimate that in March 2002, there were 5 homeless persons in the county.

Summary

- There are a total of 556 temporary dwellings in County Galway with a total of 1,434 people living in them. This represents 1% of the overall population.
- At Urban/Rural Area level, the largest number of temporary dwellings is in the Galway Rural Area, followed by the Oughterard Rural Area.
- Fifteen DED's have over 20 temporary accommodation units, each DED having at least 25 people living in temporary dwellings.

Map 4.7.3 Number of Temporary Dwellings by DED



SUBSECTION 4.8

VULNERABLE GROUPS

Building an Inclusive Society, the review of the National Anti Poverty Strategy under the Programme for Prosperity and Fairness, focused on a number of what are termed *vulnerable groups*. These groups are at the highest risk of living in poverty. The County Galway Local Poverty Profile endeavours to look at these vulnerable groups. However, because the LPP draws primarily on data from the census, it was decided to focus on the following vulnerable groups for which data is readily available:

- The Irish Travelling Community
- People with a Disability
- Lone Parents
- Older People
- Small Farmers
- Ethnic Minorities (in this case those whose nationality is other than Irish).

A. MEMBERS OF THE IRISH TRAVELLER COMMUNITY

In the Ireland of today, the Traveller community continues to experience high levels of social exclusion and disadvantage – a situation which requires an urgent, planned response (Traveller Health, A National Strategy, Department of Health and Children, 2002). Members of the Traveller community have their own culture and belief systems and most regard the Traveller community as an ethnic minority.

The government stops short of this but does recognise Travellers as a ‘distinct minority group of Irish people (ibid). Historically, the Traveller community have experienced racism and discrimination in this country and this, combined with their living conditions, has led to a situation where Travellers ‘suffer poor health on a level which compares so unfavourably with the settled community that it would probably be unacceptable to any section thereof. Travellers die at a younger age than the population in general’ (ibid). Travellers also have a high rate of unemployment, low educational attainment and are therefore, one of the sectors in society most at risk of poverty and disadvantage.

A question relating to membership of the Irish Traveller community was asked for the first time in the 2002 census. This question was asked of the entire population.

Table 4.8.1 Number of members of the Irish Travelling Community and as a percentage of the total population.

Area	Total Traveller population	Total population	Travellers as a percentage of the population
State	23,681	3,917,203	0.6%
Galway city and county	3,015	209,077	1.5%
County Galway	1,957	143,245	1.4%

Nationally, 23,681 members of the Irish Traveller community were identified. This represents 0.6% of the national population. In Galway city and county there are 3,015 members of the Traveller community, accounting for 1.5% of the population. A total of 1,957 members of the Irish Traveller community identified live in County Galway, representing 1.4% of the population. County Galway has the third largest proportion of members of the Irish Traveller community nationally¹⁷.

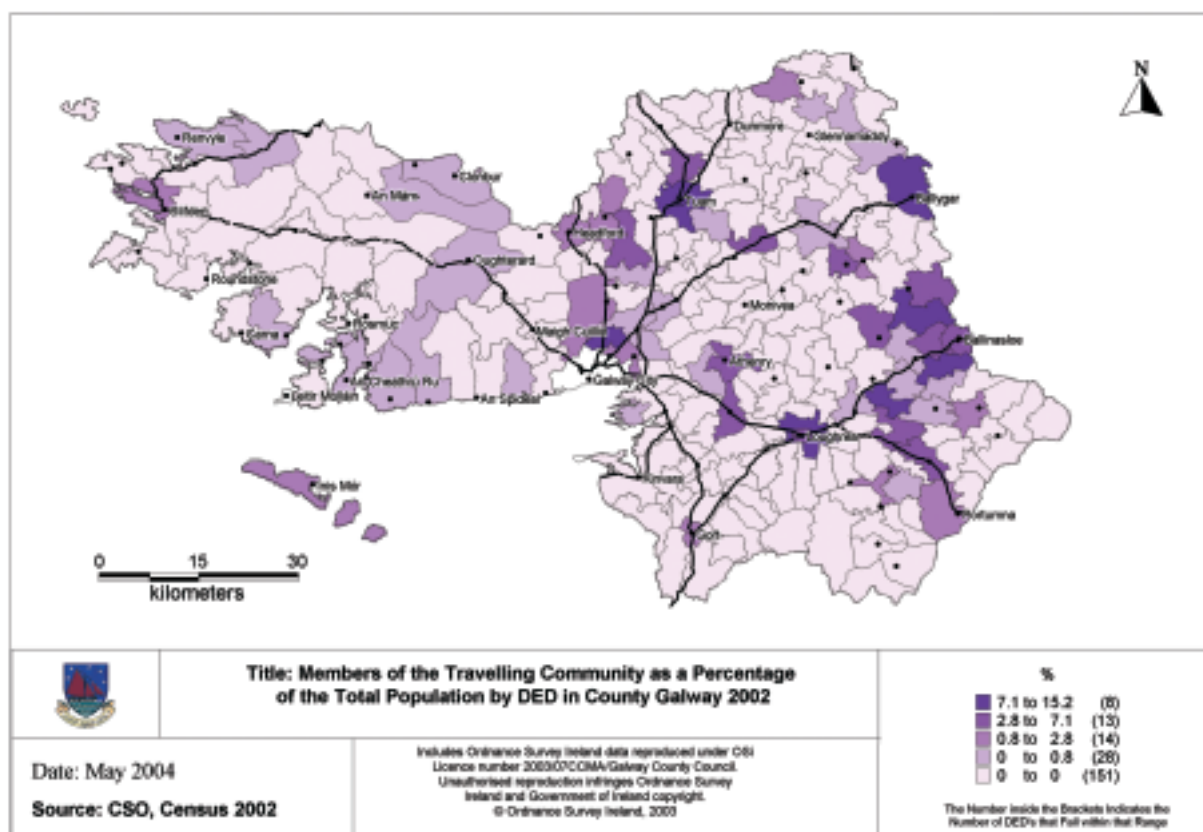
The age profile of the Irish Traveller community is very different from that of the settled community. The proportion of people aged between 0-14 accounts for 21.1% of the general population, while it accounts for 42.2% of the Traveller community. People aged 65 and over account for 11.2% of the national population, while just 3.3% of the Traveller population are aged 65 and over.

¹⁷ Galway City has the second largest proportion of members of the Irish Travellers community nationally.

Table 4.8.2 Number of members of the Irish Travelling Community and as a percentage of the total population by Urban and Rural Area

Urban/Rural Area	Total Traveller population	Total population	Travellers as a percentage of the population
Ballinasloe Urban Area	266	5,984	4.5%
Ballinasloe Rural Area	284	8,169	3.5%
Clifden Rural Area	24	9,037	0.3%
Galway Rural Area	115	31,901	0.4%
Glenamaddy Rural Area	13	5,546	0.2%
Gort Rural Area	25	10,028	0.3%
Loughrea Rural Area	389	19,609	2.0%
Mount Bellew Rural Area	128	7,775	1.7%
Oughterard Rural Area	7	11,600	0.1%
Portumna Rural Area	79	6,082	1.3%
Tuam Rural Area	627	27,514	2.3%
Total	1,957	143,245	1.4%

Table 4.8.2 shows that at Urban/Rural Area level, the highest proportion of the Traveller community is to be found in the Ballinasloe Urban Area and the lowest in Oughterard Rural Area.

Map 4.8.1 Percentage of the total population that are Members of the Irish Travelling Community by DED

Map 4.8.1 shows that, at DED level, the population of the Irish Traveller community is not evenly spread throughout the county, and many DED's have no Traveller populations. Rather the population of Irish Travellers is concentrated in certain areas throughout the county, most notably in Tuam, Ballygar, Loughrea and Ballinasloe.

Traveller Accommodation

Most members of the Traveller community rely on the local authority for accommodation. This accommodation can be in mainstream local authority accommodation, group housing schemes, permanent sites and transient sites. According to the latest Galway County Council Annual Count of Traveller Families and their Accommodation Position, 28 November 2003 is the following:

Table 4.8.3 Traveller Accommodation in County Galway

Number of families					404
Total number of families living as Tenants/Owners in:					304
Standard lettings (local authority estates)	203				
Local Authority Group Houses	44				
Houses acquired or improved with the assistance of the local authority	22				
Houses acquired by Travellers without Local Authority assistance (estimate)	25				
Private Rented Accommodation (estimate)	25				
Voluntary Accommodation	6				
Total number of families sharing with Tenants/Owners in:					14
Standard lettings (local authority estates)	11				
Local Authority Group Houses	1				
Houses acquired or improved with the assistance of the local authority	1				
Houses acquired by Travellers without Local Authority assistance (estimate)	1				
Private Rented Accommodation (estimate)	0				
Voluntary Accommodation	0				
Number of families living as Tenants on serviced halting sites of which:					28
Permanent (provided by Local Authority)	13				
Permanent (provided by Voluntary Organisation)	0				
Basic Service Bays (for under 2 years)	15				
Number of other families sharing with Tenant families on services halting sites					2
Number of families on transient sites					0
Number of families on unauthorised sites that have:					56
	Applied for Accommodation		Not applied for accommodation		
	With Basic Services	Without Basic Services	With Basic Services	Without Basic Services	
On the roadside		23		9	
In private yards/gardens/fields	1	17	2		
On other sites		2		2	

There are 404 Traveller families in County Galway, of which 304 families are in Local Authority accommodation. The majority of these (203) are accommodated as Tenants/Owners in standard lettings. There are 28 families living on serviced halting sites and 56 families on unauthorised sites (Galway County Council).

Summary

- Nationally, members of the Irish Traveller community represent 0.6% of the population.
- In County Galway, 1.4% of the population are members of the Irish Traveller community.
- At Urban/Rural Area level, the highest proportion of the Traveller community is to be found in the Ballinasloe Urban Area and the lowest in Oughterard Rural Area.
- At DED level, the population of the Irish Traveller community is not evenly spread throughout the county, and many DED's have no Traveller populations. Rather the population of Irish Travellers is concentrated in certain areas throughout the county, most notably in Tuam, Ballygar, Loughrea and Ballinasloe.
- There are 404 Traveller families in County Galway, of which 304 families are in Local Authority accommodation. The majority of these (203) are accommodated as Tenants/Owners in standard lettings. There are 28 families living on serviced halting sites and 56 families on unauthorised sites (Galway County Council).

B. PEOPLE WITH A DISABILITY

According to the Quarterly National Household Survey (March to May 2002), over 10% of all persons aged 15 to 64 indicated that they had a longstanding health problem or disability. That means that one person in every ten will have a disability. However, people with a disability are not a homogenous group and the term disability is a term used to describe people with a physical disability, a learning disability, sensory impairment, and those with mental health problems¹⁸. In order to address the problems that people with a disability face, therefore, a multifaceted approach is needed.

People with a disability are named as one of vulnerable groups in NAPS/incl. because it is recognised that people with a disability are much more likely to be at risk of poverty, disadvantage and social exclusion. People with a disability are much more likely to be unemployed. According to the Quarterly National Household Survey (March to May 2002) just over 40% (108,600) of those who reported a longstanding health problem or disability indicated that they were in employment. The majority were employees with just over 20,000 falling into the self-employed and assisting relatives category. This means that unemployment amongst people with a disability is approximately 60%, far higher than the unemployment rate in the general population.

According to NAPs/incl, the risk of falling below the 60% median income line for households headed by a person who is ill or disabled is 66.5%, compared to the risk if 21.9% for all households. The SAPS do not provide information on how many households are headed by a person with a disability. The state percentage for disabled people who are also head of their households is 31.5%. In other words 31.5% of people with a disability are also head of their households. If the same percentage is applied to County Galway, it is possible to estimate that 3,846 people with a disability are also head of their households, therefore inferring that this number of households have a much greater risk of falling below the 60% median income line for households.

For those with a disability who live in rural areas, there is an added disadvantage in relation to accessing services. Those in the age group 65+ account for the majority of those with a disability.

Table 4.8.4 People with a disability as a percentage of the total population

Area	Total	Population 2002	Percentage
State	323,707	3,917,203	8.3%
Galway city and county	16,751	209,077	8.0%
County Galway	12,210	143,245	8.5%

The overall state figure for people with a disability is 323,707 or 8.3% of the population. The Galway city and county figure is 16,751 or 8.0% population. The total figure for County Galway is slightly higher than both at 12,210 or 8.5% of the population.

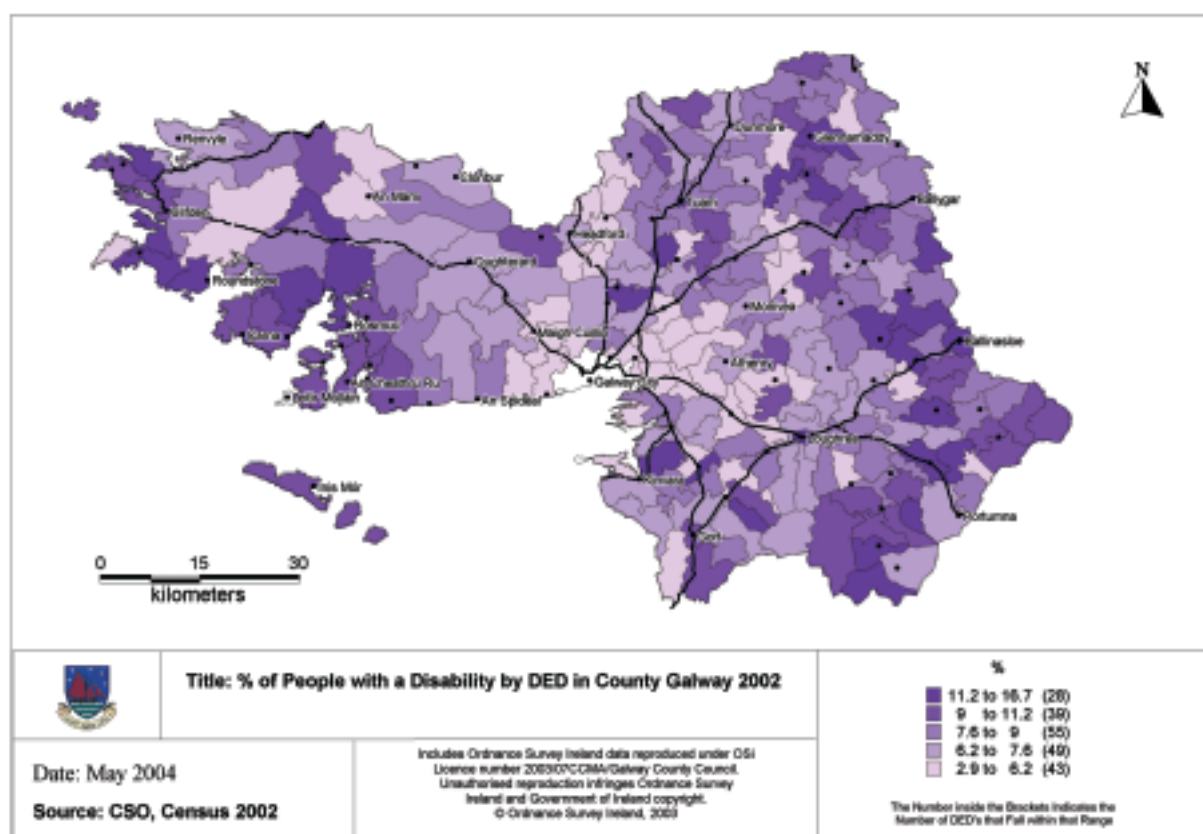
¹⁸ The census does not provide a breakdown of the type of disability that people have.

Table 4.8.5 People with a disability by age and as a percentage of the total population by Urban and Rural Area

Urban/Rural Area	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total	Population 2002	Percentage
Ballinasloe Urban Area	38	40	134	282	439	933	5,984	15.6%
Ballinasloe Rural Area	39	30	112	152	445	778	8,169	9.5%
Clifden Rural Area	21	27	102	246	453	849	9,037	9.4%
Galway Rural Area	123	117	358	609	927	2,134	31,901	6.7%
Glenamaddy Rural Area	20	22	58	110	325	535	5,546	9.7%
Gort Rural Area	47	39	114	203	412	815	10,028	8.1%
Loughrea Rural Area	61	75	285	402	864	1,687	19,609	8.6%
Mount Bellew Rural Area	40	23	87	124	344	618	7,775	8.0%
Oughterard Rural Area	41	53	147	298	457	996	11,600	8.6%
Portumna Rural Area	26	28	68	135	287	544	6,082	8.9%
Tuam Rural Area	106	120	371	609	1,115	2,321	27,514	8.4%
Total	562	574	1,836	3,170	6,068	12,210	143,245	8.5%

At Urban/Rural Area level, the highest proportion of those with a disability are in the Ballinasloe Urban Area¹⁹, followed by Glenamaddy Rural Area, with the lowest in the Galway Rural Area.

Map 4.8.2 Percentage of people who with a disability by DED



At DED level, there are areas of relatively high numbers of people with a disability to be found in rural areas in Connemara, around Glenamaddy, Ballygar, in the east of the County and in the southeast of the County. Ardrahan has the highest percentage of people with a disability at 16.3% of its population, followed by Woodford (15.9%), Roundstone (15.1%), Loughrea Urban Area (14.2%), Kilconnell (13.7%) and Shankill (13.3%).

¹⁹ A lot of the services for people with a disability in County Galway are located in Ballinasloe.

Summary

- For those with a disability who live in rural areas, there is an added disadvantage in relation to accessing services.
- Those in the age group 65+ account for the majority of those with a disability.
- The overall state figure for people with a disability is 323,707 or 8.3% of the population. The Galway city and county figure is 16,751 or 8.0% population. The total figure for County Galway is slightly higher than both at 12,210 or 8.5% of the population.
- At Urban/Rural Area level, the highest proportion of those with a disability are in the Ballinasloe Urban Area, with the lowest in the Galway Rural Area.
- At DED level, there are areas of relatively high numbers of people with a disability to be found in rural areas in Connemara, around Glenamaddy, Ballygar, in the east of the County and in the southeast of the County.

C. LONE PARENTS

According to the CSO, the number of separated persons (including divorced) increased by over a half between 1996 and 2002 (CSO, Principal Demographic Results, 2003), although, nationally, County Galway has the second lowest rate of marital breakdown (5.1%) when the number of separated and divorced persons is expressed as a percentage of the total number of ever-married people. NAPS has identified that households headed by people parenting alone are one of the groups at greatest risk of poverty. There is a greater likelihood that these households will be totally dependent on welfare for their income and therefore the least likely to be able to break out of poverty. Nolan and Watson (1999) estimated that over 70% of Lone Parents fall below the 60% poverty line²⁰. The ESRI – Monitoring Poverty Trends in Irish Society, state that in 2001, 23.7% of Lone Parents were living in consistent poverty and 42.9% on below the 60% poverty line. The majority of Lone Parent families are headed by a woman.

Table 4.8.6 Number of lone fathers, number of lone mothers, total number of lone parents and number of lone parents as a percentage of all family units

Area	Lone Fathers with children	Lone Mothers with children	Total Lone Parents	Percentage of all families
State	23,499	130,364	153,863	16.6%
County Galway	810	3,919	4,729	14.0%

Nationally, there are 153,863 families headed by a lone parent, which accounts for 16.6% of all family units. In County Galway the figure is 4,729, which is lower at 14% of all family units. In County Galway, lone parent families headed by the mother account for 82.9% and lone parent families headed by the father account for 17.1% of lone parent families.

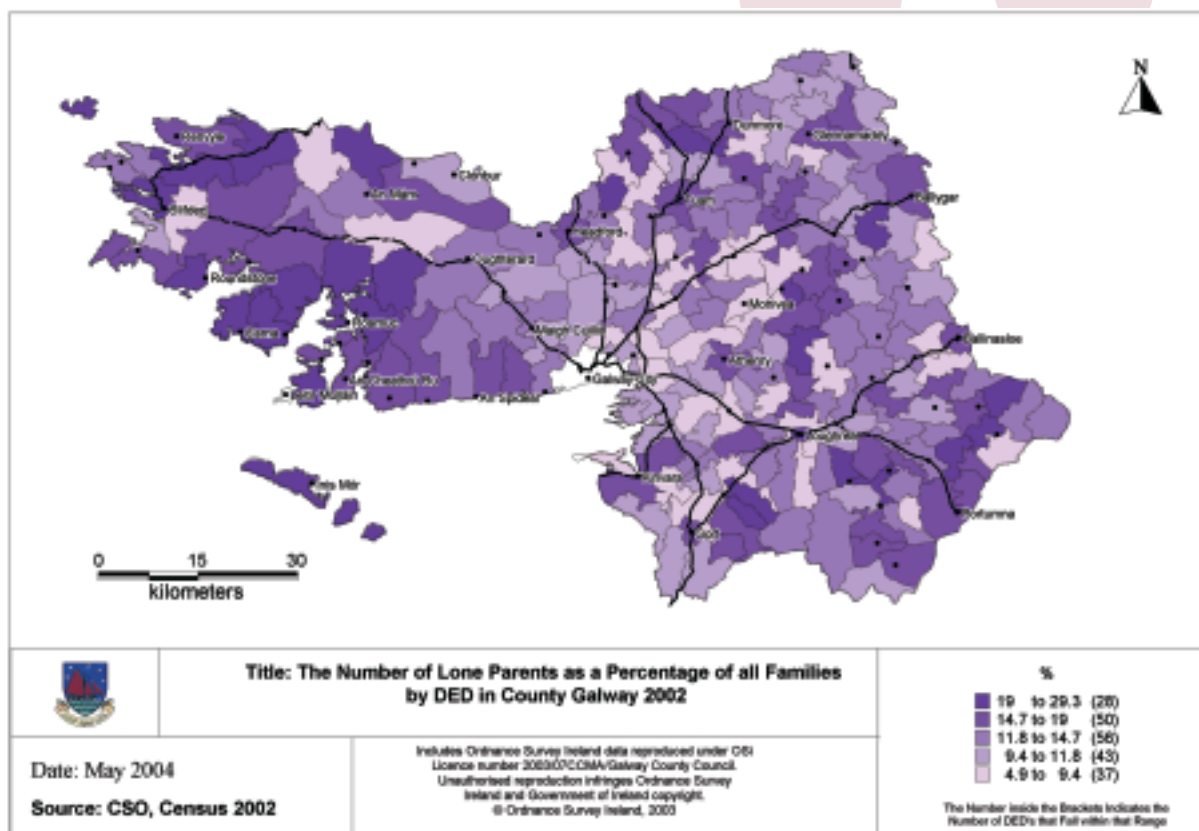
Table 4.8.7 Number of lone fathers, number of lone mothers, total number of lone parents and number of lone parents as a percentage of all family units by Urban and Rural Area

Area	Lone Fathers with children	Lone Mothers with children	Total Lone Parents	Percentage of all families
Ballinasloe Urban Area	33	193	226	17.7%
Ballinasloe Rural Area	40	197	237	12.3%
Clifden Rural Area	54	312	366	18.9%
Galway Rural Area	157	735	892	11.8%
Glenamaddy Rural Area	38	125	163	12.5%
Gort Rural Area	56	255	311	12.7%
Loughrea Rural Area	116	600	716	15.1%
Mount Bellew Rural Area	46	202	248	13.6%
Oughterard Rural Area	68	353	421	15.5%
Portumna Rural Area	32	188	220	15.6%
Tuam Rural Area	170	759	929	13.9%
Total	810	3,919	4,729	14.0%

At Urban/Rural Level, Clifden Rural Area has the highest percentage of families headed by a lone parent, followed by Ballinasloe Urban Area. Galway Rural Area has the lowest percentage of families headed by a lone parent.

²⁰ Brian Nolan and Dorothy Watson, 1999. *Women and Poverty in Ireland*. Dublin: Combat Poverty Agency

Map 4.8.3 Percentage of Lone Parents by DED



At DED level, DED's with a high percentage of families headed by lone parents are to be found in the Rosmuc – Carna area, outside Clifden and thereafter scattered around the county. Many DED's have over 17% of their family units headed by a lone parent. The following have reached 25%: Cushkilly – 29.3%; Moyrus – 25.7; Skannive – 25.5%; Killimor – 25.3% and Turlough – 26.4%.

Children and Poverty

There is no way of knowing how many children are living in poverty in County Galway. Nationally, it is estimated that in 2001, there were 6.5% of children living in consistent poverty and 23.4% of children living below 60% of median income (relative poverty) (ESRI, 2003). If this percentage is applied to the population under 15 years in County Galway, it is possible to estimate that there are 2,127 children living in consistent poverty and 7,657 children living in relative poverty in County Galway.

Summary

- County Galway has a lower percentage than nationally of families headed by a lone parent.
- In County Galway, lone parent families headed by the mother account for 82.9% and lone parent families headed by the father account for 17.1% of lone parent families.
- At Urban/Rural Level, Clifden Rural Area has the highest percentage of families headed by a lone parent, followed by Ballinasloe Urban Area. Ballinasloe Rural Area has the lowest percentage of families headed by a lone parent.
- At DED level, DED's with a high percentage of families headed by lone parents are to be found in the Rosmuc – Carna area, outside Clifden and thereafter scattered around the county.
- Some DED's have over 25% of their family units headed by a lone parent.
- It is possible to estimate that there are 2,127 children living in consistent poverty and 7,657 children living in relative poverty in County Galway.

D. OLDER PEOPLE

Ireland has an ageing population. According to the CSO, the average age was 35.1 years in 2002 compared with 34.1 years in 1996 – an increase by one year in that six-year period (Census 2002, Principal Demographic Results, CSO 2003). Ageing is a natural process. However, the onset of old age is often fraught with difficulties as people experience the twin problems of increased dependence on health and social services, at the same time as they

experience a reduction in the amount of influence they have over the delivery of those services (Irwin, 2002). As well as increased health risks, older people can suffer many associated disadvantages such as isolation, marginalisation and loneliness as they age. These disadvantages are more significant for older people living in rural areas and those living alone and become ever more significant as older people age.

There is a higher concentration of older people living in rural areas compared to urban areas. Approximately 48% of older people live in rural areas compared with 41.9% of the population aged less than 65 years of age, demonstrating that rural areas generally have an older age profile than urban areas (National Council on Ageing and Older People, 1997). For older people living alone, the effects of the ageing process are much more acute as they have no live-in support or assistance. In general, women live longer lives than men and therefore it is fair to assume that a substantial number of older people living alone will be women living alone. Safety is a huge issue for these people.

A study of older people in the community carried out in 1993 found that older people's health was generally good (ibid), which shows that older people should never be assumed to be incapable or incapacitated. However, the incidence of physical disability does increase significantly after 80 years of age and this has obvious implications for the demand on health and social services as the number of 'older' older people increases.

National policy since 1968 has been to encourage older people to stay in their home and communities for as long as possible. In 1994, the Department of Health published Shaping a Healthier Future, which set a target of 90% of people over 75 years to reside in their own homes. However, supports and services need to be put in place in order to facilitate people to so do.

Table 4.8.8 Number of people aged 65+ and as a percentage of the total population

Area	People aged 65+	Total Population	Percentage of population that is 65+
State	436,001	3,917,203	11.1%
Galway city and county	23,678	209,077	11.3%
County Galway	18,307	143,245	12.8%

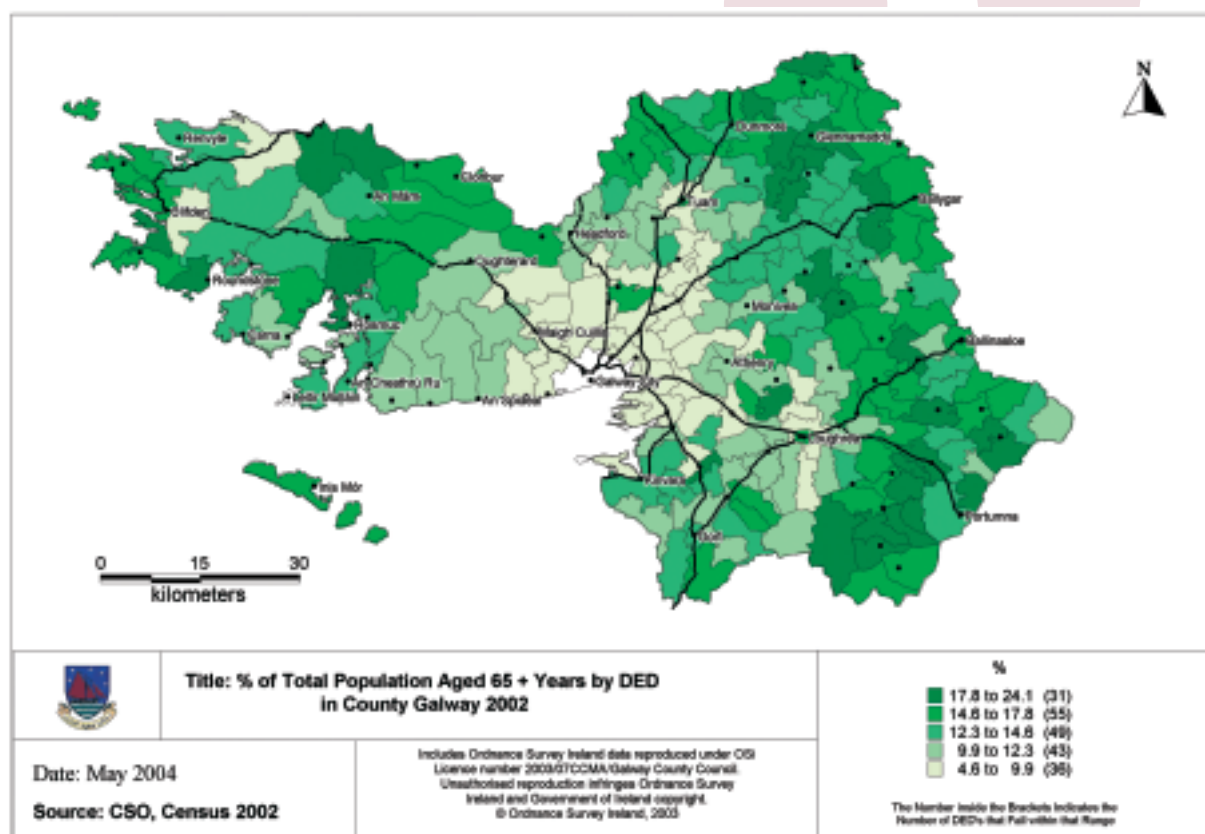
The national figure for those aged 65 and over is 11.1%. The figure for Galway city and county is 11.3%. The figure for County Galway is highest at 12.8%. In County Galway men 65+ make up 46.6% of the 65+ population and women make up 53.4% of the 65+ population.

Table 4.8.9 Number of men aged 65+, number of women aged 65+ and total number of people aged 65+ as a percentage of the total population by Urban and Rural Area

Urban/Rural Area	Men aged 65+	Women aged 65+	People aged 65+	Total Population	% of population that is 65+
Ballinasloe Urban Area	426	538	964	5,984	16.1%
Ballinasloe Rural Area	562	680	1,242	8,169	15.2%
Clifden Rural Area	645	655	1,300	9,037	14.4%
Galway Rural Area	1,297	1,574	2,871	31,901	9.0%
Glennamaddy Rural Area	468	477	945	5,546	17.0%
Gort Rural Area	618	656	1,274	10,028	12.7%
Loughrea Rural Area	1,169	1,380	2,549	19,609	13.0%
Mount Bellew Rural Area	553	595	1,148	7,775	14.8%
Oughterard Rural Area	711	803	1,514	11,600	13.1%
Portumna Rural Area	490	534	1,024	6,082	16.8%
Tuam Rural Area	1,592	1,884	3,476	27,514	12.6%
Total	8,531	9,776	18,307	143,245	12.8%

At Urban/Rural Area level, Glennamaddy Rural Area has the highest proportion of its population aged 65 and over at 17%, followed by Portumna Rural Area at 16.8%

Map 4.8.4 Percentage of people aged 65 and over by DED



A significant proportion of the DED's in County Galway show a much higher percentage than the national average (11.1%) of people aged 65+. Clusters of DED's are to be found in Connemara, in the north, east and south east of the County. The highest is Kiltullagh at 23.8%. In addition, Woodford, Ross, Ballyglass, Killimor, Meelick, Moat, Cloonkeen, Ardrahan, Glenamaddy and Ballynagar all have over 20% of their population in the aged 65 and over category.

Older People and Poverty

Nationally, it is estimated that 3.9% of older people are living in consistent poverty (ESRI, 2003). If this figure is applied to the County Galway population of those aged 65 years and over, it is possible to estimate that there are approximately 714 older people living in consistent poverty. It is estimated that 44.1% of older people live in relative poverty nationally (ibid). If this figure is applied to the County Galway population of those aged 65 years and over, it is possible to estimate that there are approximately 8,073 older people living in relative poverty.

Older People Living Alone

The problems faced by older people are all the more significant for those who live alone or in a two person households where both are at least 65 years of age.

Table 4.8.10 People aged 65+ living alone as a percentage of the population aged 65+

Area	Total population aged aged 65+	Total population the population 65+	Percentage of those living alone of 65+ living alone
State	113,826	436,001	26.1%
County Galway	4,577	18,307	25.0%

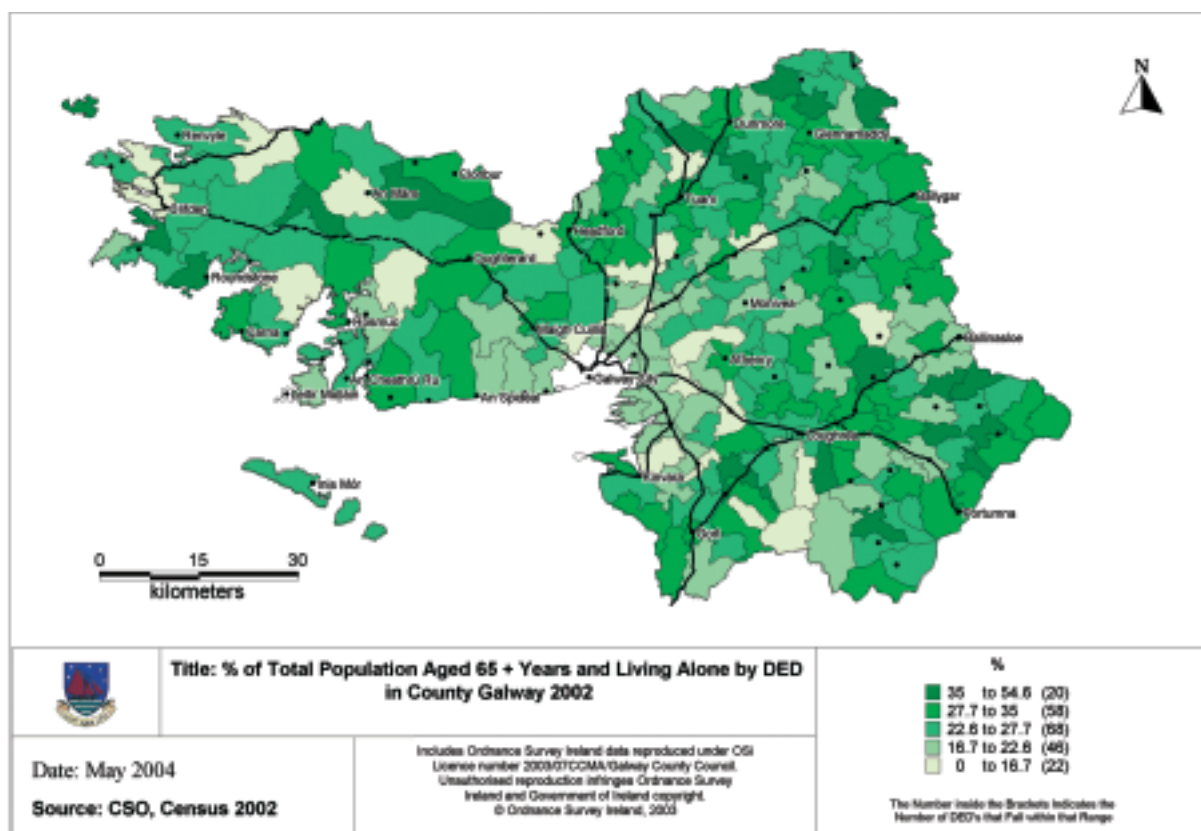
In the state, 26.1% of the population aged 65+ live alone. In County Galway, that figure is slightly less at 25.0%.

Table 4.8.11 Men aged 65+ living alone, women aged 65+ living alone and the total number of people aged 65+ living alone as a percentage of the total population aged 65 and over by Urban and Rural Area

Urban/Rural Area	Men 65+ living alone	Women 65+ living alone	Total population aged 65+ living alone	Total population aged 65+	Percentage of those living alone of the population 65+
Ballinasloe Urban Area	54	143	197	964	20.4%
Ballinasloe Rural Area	147	175	322	1242	25.9%
Clifden Rural Area	167	154	321	1300	24.7%
Galway Rural Area	268	367	635	2871	22.1%
Glenamaddy Rural Area	124	142	266	945	28.2%
Gort Rural Area	131	170	301	1274	23.6%
Loughrea Rural Area	246	387	633	2549	24.8%
Mount Bellew Rural Area	147	167	314	1148	27.4%
Oughterard Rural Area	179	236	415	1514	27.4%
Portumna Rural Area	115	182	297	1024	29.0%
Tuam Rural Area	363	513	876	3476	25.2%
Total	1,941	2,636	4,577	18,307	25.0%

At Urban/Rural Area level, Portumna Rural Area has the highest level of people over 65 years and living alone at 29%, followed by Glenamaddy Rural Area at 28.2%.

Map 4.8.5 Percentage of people aged 65 and over living alone by DED



At DED level, there are many DED's that have over 30% of their populations over 65 years living alone. There are many of these to be found in rural areas in Connemara, in the north, east and south of the county. The following DED's have over 40% - Clontuskart – 42.4%; Errislannan – 43.8%; Illion – 54.6%; Inishbofin – 41.1%; Roundstone – 42.9%; Ballinastack – 40.5%; Templetogether – 42.2%; Derrew – 52.0%; Tiranascragh – 40.0%. In County Galway, there are total of 1,265 people over 80 years of age living alone and there are also a significant number (4,326) of two person households where the youngest person is at least 65 years.

Summary

- The national figure for those aged 65 and over is 11.1%. The figure for Galway city and county is 11.3%. The figure for County Galway is highest at 12.8%.
- Men 65 and over make up 46.6% of the 65+ population and women make up 53.4%.
- At Urban/Rural Area level, Glenamaddy Rural Area has the highest population aged 65 and over at 17%, followed by Portumna Rural Area at 16.8%.
- A significant proportion of the DED's in County Galway show a much higher percentage than the national average (11.1%) of people aged 65+. Clusters of DED's are to be found in Connemara, in the north, east and south east of the County.
- There are approximately 714 older people living in consistent poverty in County Galway.
- There are approximately 8,073 older people living in relative poverty in County Galway.
- In the state, 26.1% of the population aged 65+ live alone. In County Galway, that figure is slightly less at 25.0%.
- At Urban/Rural Area level, Portumna Rural Area has the highest level of people over 65 years and living alone at 29% followed by Glenamaddy Rural Area at 28.2%.
- At DED level, there are many DED's that have over 30% of their populations over 65 years living alone. There are many of these to be found in rural areas in Connemara, in the north, east and south of the county.
- In County Galway, there are total of 1,265 people over 80 years of age living alone and there are also a significant number, 4,326, of two person households where the youngest person is at least 65 years.

E. SMALL FARMERS

Small farming is used as an indicator of poverty as it is recognised by NAPS, amongst others, that those who are engaged in small farming are more likely to fall below the 60% median income line for households and therefore be living in relative poverty. It is also a significant indicator of rural underemployment.

In 2001, 23% of all farmers were found to be below 60% of median income (i.e. living in relative poverty) (ESRI, 2003). Also in 2001, farmers made up 7.6% of all those living in relative poverty (ibid). Small farmers obviously make up the majority of those living in poverty.

Table 4.8.12 Population at work engaged in small farming (under 30 acres) and as a percentage of the total adult population at work

Area	Population at work engaged in small farming (under 30 acres)	Total 15+ at work	Percentage engaged in small farming
State	11,122	1,641,587	0.7%
County Galway	892	57,022	1.6%

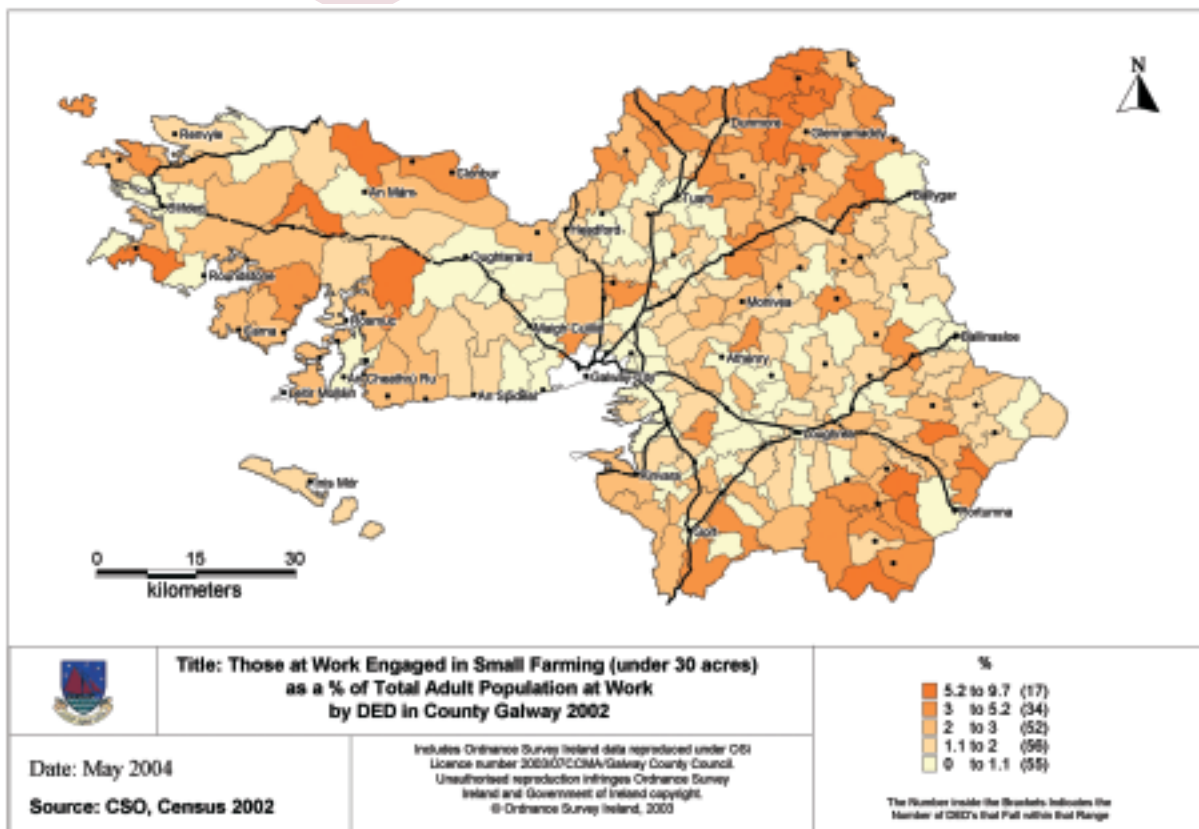
It is to be expected that a rural area like County Galway would have a higher than average number of farmers. Nationally, small farmers make up 0.7% of those at work. In County Galway, the figure is more than double at 1.6%. Nationally, small farmers make up 15.4% of all farmers at work. In County Galway, that proportion is slightly higher at 16.5%.

Table 4.8.13 Population at work engaged in small farming (under 30 acres) and as a percentage of the total adult population at work by Urban and Rural Area

Area	Population at work engaged in small farming (under 30 acres)	Total 15+ at work	Percentage engaged in small farming
Ballinasloe Urban Area	3	2,152	0.1%
Ballinasloe Rural Area	51	3,029	1.7%
Cliden Rural Area	62	3,023	2.1%
Galway Rural Area	156	13,570	1.2%
Glenamaddy Rural Area	91	2,079	4.4%
Gort Rural Area	72	4,303	1.7%
Loughrea Rural Area	90	8,126	1.1%
Mount Bellew Rural Area	61	3,063	2.0%
Oughterard Rural Area	60	4,013	1.5%
Portumna Rural Area	63	2,392	2.6%
Tuam Rural Area	183	11,272	1.6%
Total	892	57,022	1.6%

At Urban/Rural Area level, Glenamaddy Rural Area has the highest proportion of its population at work engaged in small farming at total of 4.4%, with Ballinasloe Urban Area the lowest at 0.1%.

Map 4.8.6 Percentage of the total adult population at work engaged in small farming (under 30 acres) by DED



The DED's with the highest proportions of their populations at work engaged in small farming are to found in north Connemara, the northeast and southeast of the county. At DED level a number of DED's show a much higher than average percentage of their populations at work engaged in small farming - Bunowen - 9.7%; Boyounagh - 8.8%; Island - 8.4%; Cloonkeen - 9.7%; Ross - 8.6%; Pallas - 8.0%.

Summary

- It is to be expected that a rural area like County Galway would have a higher than average number of farmers. Nationally, small farmers make up 0.7% of those at work. In County Galway, the figure is more than double at 1.6%.
- Nationally, small farmers make up 15.4% of all farmers at work. In County Galway, that proportion is slightly higher at 16.5%.
- At Urban/Rural Area level, Glenamaddy Rural Area has the highest proportion of its population at work engaged in small farming at total of 4.4%, with Ballinasloe Urban Area the lowest at 0.1%.
- The DED's with the highest proportions of their populations at work engaged in small farming are to found in north Connemara, the northeast and southeast of the county. A number of DED's show a much higher than average percentage of their populations at work engaged in small farming.

F. NATIONALITY

Our society is becoming more and more diverse and multicultural. People of other nationalities are increasingly making their home in Ireland for one reason or another. The 2002 Census asked a question on nationality and it is on this question that this information is based. It did not ask a specific question on refugees and asylum seekers. It cannot, of course, be assumed that all non-nationals are refugees or asylum seekers. Nor would it be correct to assume that just because a resident is a non-national that they will experience poverty. However, non-nationals do experience racism and discrimination, both at an individual and institutional level. This can lead to disadvantage and poverty. In addition, asylum seekers in this country are not allowed to work and are wholly economically dependant on the state. This dependency is closely linked with poverty and disadvantage.

NAPS in the Review of the National Anti-Poverty Strategy under the Programme for Prosperity and Fairness (2002) recognise migrants and members of ethnic minority groups as one of the mentioned vulnerable groups. This is

because it is recognised that unless barriers to the integration of ethnic minority residents is tackled there will be an increasing danger that these people will fall into poverty.

There is no data available for the numbers of refugees and asylum seekers living in County Galway. The Reception and Integration Agency²¹ work on an average occupancy rate and using this model it is possible to estimate the numbers of asylum seekers living under direct provision (i.e. in hostel accommodation) at any one time. At the end of December 2003, for example, it is estimated that there were 71 asylum seekers living in Dun Gibbons Inn, Clifden. This is based on a capacity of 81 and an average occupancy rate of 87%. This, however, does not provide us with any idea of the overall number of asylum seekers living in County Galway, those living outside direct provision or those who have achieved refugee status.

Table 4.8.14 Population whose nationality is UK and whose nationality is other as a percentage of the total population

Area	Nationality UK	Nationality other	Total	Total Population	Percentage
State	103,476	170,044	273,520	3,917,203	7.0%
Galway city and county	6,274	8,674	14,948	209,077	7.2%
County Galway	4,700	4,104	8,804	143,245	6.2%

The national percentage of the population made up of non-nationals is 7.0%. In Galway city and county, the percentage is 7.2%. In County Galway, that percentage is 6.2%.

Of the 6,274 Galway city and county residents whose nationality is UK, 4,700 of them live in County Galway. Using national figures from the 2002 Census, it is possible to estimate the numbers of people whose nationality is African, Asian and other European countries other than the EU. For example, those of other European nationality account for 10.3% of the non-national population; those whose nationality is African make up 9.4% of the non-national population and those of Asian nationality make up 9.7% of the non-national population. Using these percentages it is possible to estimate that there are 907 people living in County Galway those whose nationality is European (outside the EU), 828 non-nationals of African nationality and 854 people whose nationality is Asian.

Table 4.8.15 Population whose nationality is UK and whose nationality is other as a percentage of the total population by Urban and Rural Area

Urban/Rural Area	Nationality UK	Nationality other	Total	Population 2002	Percentage
Ballinasloe Urban Area	171	251	422	5,984	7.1%
Ballinasloe Rural Area	186	141	327	8,169	4.0%
Clifden Rural Area	408	446	854	9,037	9.5%
Galway Rural Area	884	893	1,777	31,901	5.6%
Glenamaddy Rural Area	222	85	307	5,546	5.5%
Gort Rural Area	426	363	789	10,028	7.9%
Loughrea Rural Area	667	534	1,201	19,609	6.1%
Mount Bellew Rural Area	204	125	329	7,775	4.2%
Oughterard Rural Area	478	471	949	11,600	8.2%
Portumna Rural Area	154	151	305	6,082	5.0%
Tuam Rural Area	900	644	1,544	27,514	5.6%
Total	4,700	4,104	8,804	143,245	6.2%

At Urban/Rural Area level most non-nationals are living in the Clifden Rural Area and the Oughterard Rural Area. At DED level, DED's with a larger than average proportion of non-nationals are clustered around Clifden, Oughterard and in the south of the county near the border with County Clare. There are a number of DED's whose non-national population account for over 10% of their total populations. The following are all over 12% - Kilbeacanty - 16.1%; Errislanann - 13.5%; Rinvyle - 12.8%; Letterfore - 13.5%.

²¹ The Reception and Integration Agency is a unit of the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform



- ## G. WOMEN

- Women's traditional economic dependence on men and/or economic dependence on the state;
- The fact that women in our society remain the primary carers for children, older people and family members in ill health and that such work is not recognised as work in Irish society;
- The way in which discrimination against women combines with other forms of discrimination (class, material status, ethnicity, age, ability, sexual orientation in an acute and gendered way; and
- The fact that women are significantly under-represented at all levels of decision-making.²²

²² Women Creating Change, National Women's Council of Ireland, 2004

SUBSECTION 4.9

RESOURCES

Section 4.9 looks at access to a number of areas that would be regarded as normal resources by Irish society at large. These include central heating in the home, access to personal transport, access to a PC and the Internet.

A. CENTRAL HEATING

Adequate and efficient central heating can no longer be considered a luxury in the Ireland of today. It is something that most take for granted. However, it is a commodity that many in County Galway do without. According to the Galway County Council's Social and Affordable Housing Action Plan 2004-2008 'upgrading the heating systems in the housing stock is the most important maintenance issue at present facing the local authority. It is necessary to upgrade the heating systems of approximately 1000 units'. This refers to Galway County Council housing only. The figures below refer to all housing in County Galway.

Table 4.9.1 Number of households with no Central Heating and as a percentage of the total number of Permanent Private Households

Area	No Central Heating	Permanent Private Households	Percentage with no Central Heating
State	169,325	1,279,617	13.2%
Galway city and county	10798	65,716	16.4%
County Galway	7,538	44,697	16.9%

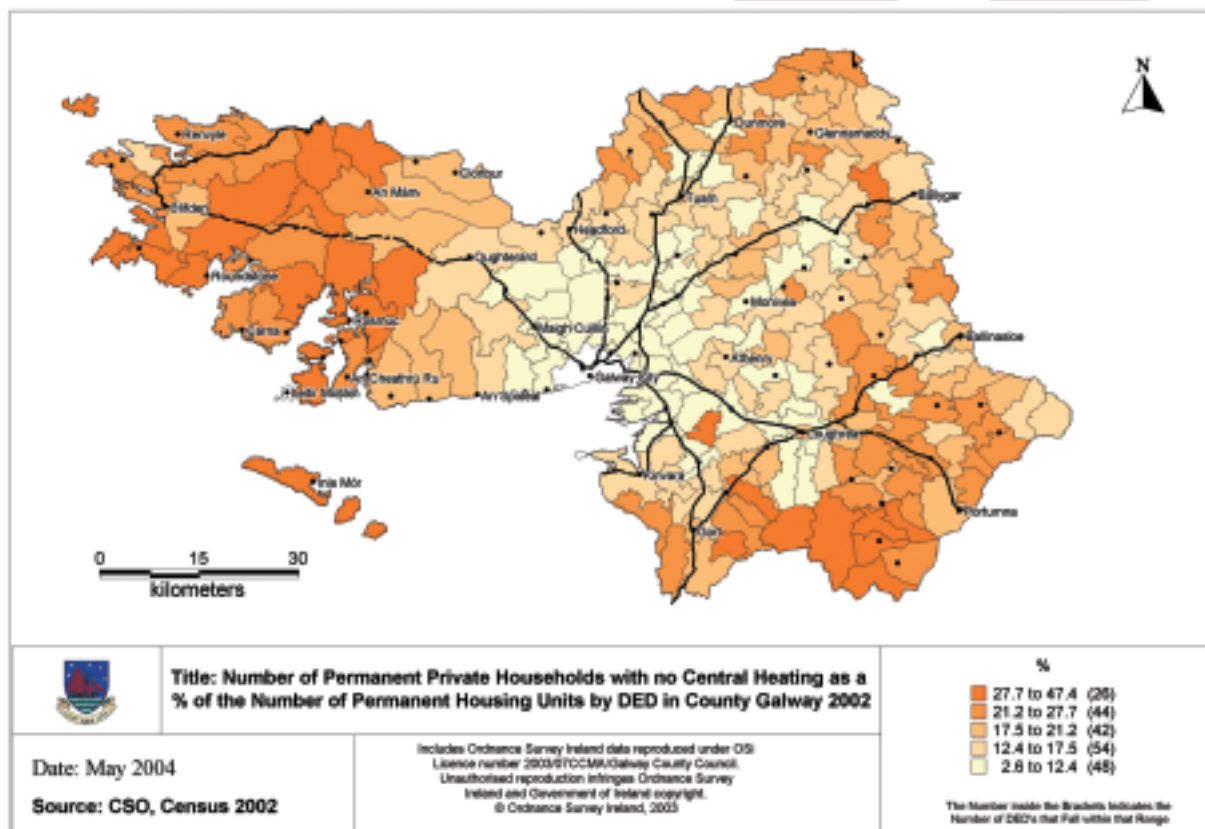
Nationally, 13.2% of households do not have central heating. In Galway city and county, that figure is 16.4%. In County Galway, the figure is higher at 16.9% of households.

Table 4.9.2 Number of households with no Central Heating and as a percentage of the total number of Permanent Private Households by Urban and Rural Area

Urban/Rural Area	No Central Heating	Permanent Private Households	Percentage with no Central Heating
Ballinasloe Urban Area	378	1,864	20.3%
Ballinasloe Rural Area	458	2,467	18.6%
Clifden Rural Area	746	2,789	26.8%
Galway Rural Area	1,038	9,456	11.0%
Glenamaddy Rural Area	344	1,790	19.2%
Gort Rural Area	535	3,172	16.9%
Loughrea Rural Area	1,047	6,247	16.8%
Mount Bellew Rural Area	369	2,465	15.0%
Oughterard Rural Area	815	3,697	22.1%
Portumna Rural Area	450	1,998	22.5%
Tuam Rural Area	1,358	8,752	15.5%
Total	7,538	44,697	16.9%

At Urban/Rural level, there are 2,789 or 26.8% of households in the Clifden Rural Area that do not have central heating. Over 20% of households in the Ballinasloe Urban Area, the Oughterard Rural Area and the Portumna Rural Area do not have central heating.

Map 4.9.1 Percentage of households with no Central Heating by DED



At DED level, there are a number of DED's who have over 30% of their households without central heating. In the main these are clustered in the more rural areas of the County in Connemara and in the southeast. The following DED's have over 35% of their households in this category: Doonloughan - 47.4%; Inishbofin - 40.0% and Derrycunlagh & Bencorr - 35.4%;

Summary

- Nationally, 13.2% of households do not have central heating. In County Galway, the figure is higher at 16.9% of households.
- At Urban/Rural level, there are 2,789 or 26.8% of households in the Clifden Rural Area that do not have central heating. Over 20% of households in the Ballinasloe Urban Area, the Oughterard Rural Area and the Portumna Rural Area do not have central heating.
- At DED level, there are a number of DED's who have over 30% of their households without central heating. In the main these are clustered in the more rural areas of the County in Connemara and in the southeast. The following DED's have over 35% of their households in this category: Doonloughan, Inishbofin and Derrycunlagh & Bencorr.

B. ACCESS TO PERSONAL TRANSPORT

In a predominantly rural area such as County Galway, access to personal transport must be considered a necessity, especially in the more rural areas because, despite projects such as the Rural Transport Initiative, access to and from shopping areas, religious services, health services, etc. is still a major problem for a lot of people. These problems are even more difficult for older people, those with young children and people with a disability.

For most households, access to one car is a prerequisite, but for many in rural areas access to two cars is just as important especially if one spouse takes the car to work each day leaving the remaining spouse at home with children and no access to transport.

Table 4.9.3 Percentage of Permanent Private Households with no car, one car and two or more cars

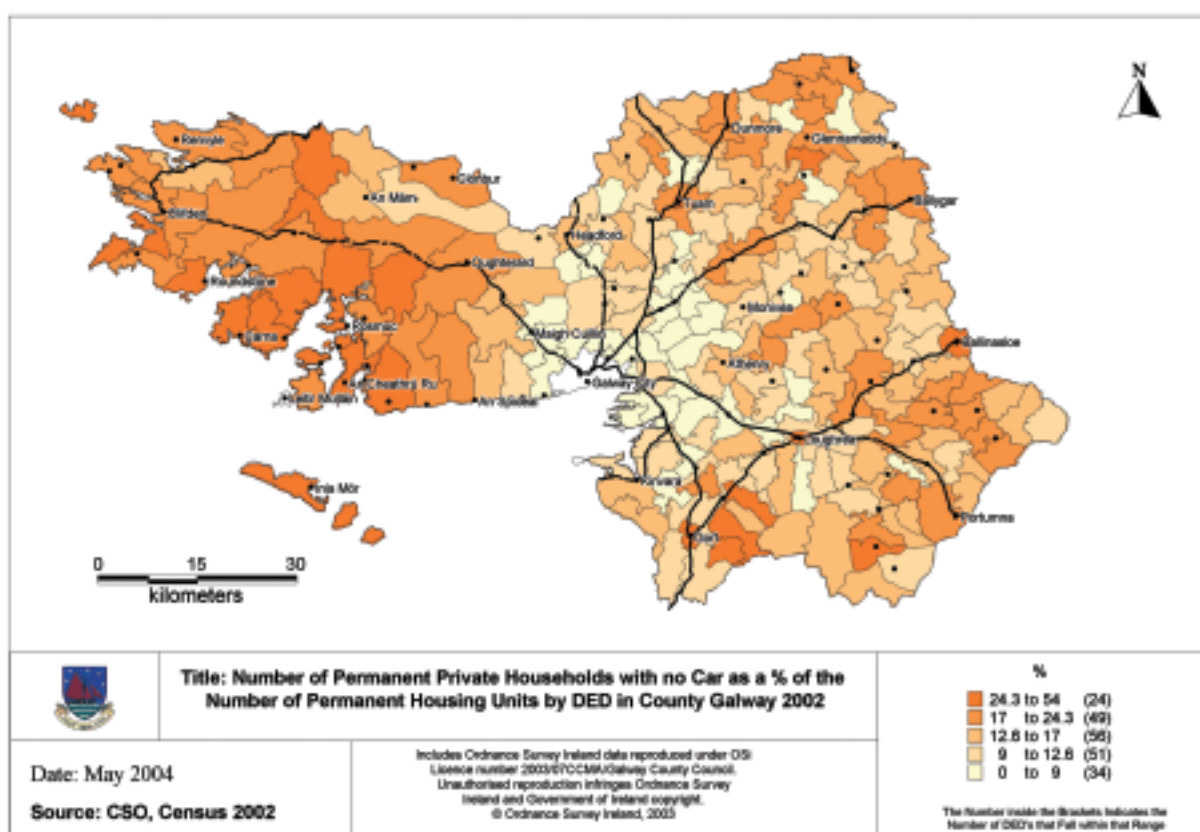
Area	No car	One car	Two or more cars
State	21.7%	40.9%	37.3%
Galway city and county	20.6%	40.8%	38.6%
County Galway	16.6%	40.5%	42.9%

From the figures shown in Table 4.9.3 it is clear that access to personal transport is higher in County Galway than the average for the state. This is not surprising given the rural nature of much of County Galway.

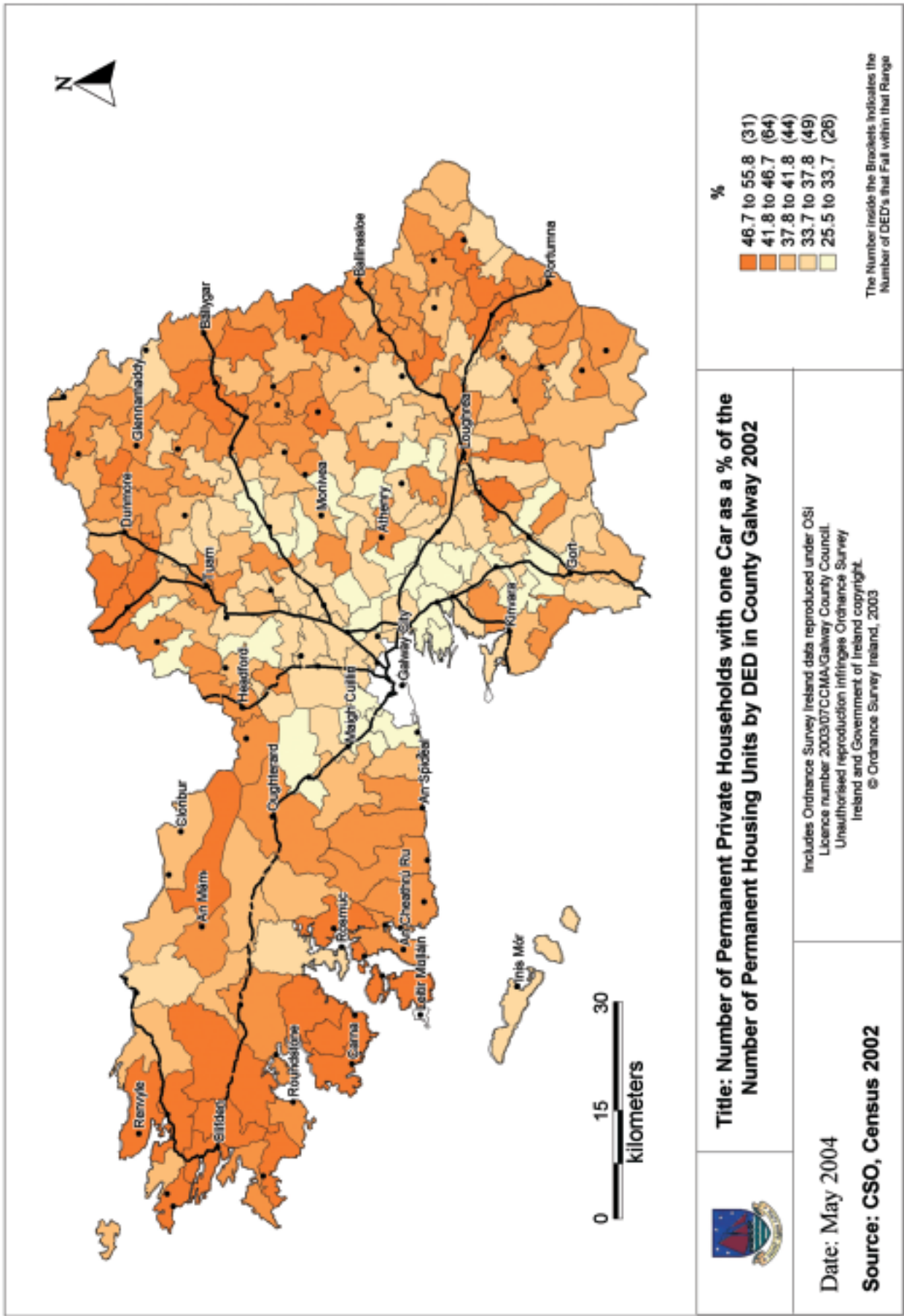
Table 4.9.4 Percentage of Permanent Private Households with no car, one car and two or more cars by Urban and Rural Area

Urban/Rural Area	No car	One car	Two or more cars
Ballinasloe Urban Area	29.6%	43.7%	26.7%
Ballinasloe Rural Area	14.8%	42.8%	42.4%
Clifden Rural Area	22.9%	48.5%	28.7%
Galway Rural Area	12.2%	35.3%	52.6%
Glenamaddy Rural Area	17.2%	42.4%	40.4%
Gort Rural Area	14.8%	36.8%	48.4%
Loughrea Rural Area	16.2%	40.2%	43.7%
Mount Bellew Rural Area	14.0%	43.2%	42.8%
Oughterard Rural Area	21.8%	42.4%	35.9%
Portumna Rural Area	17.5%	44.8%	37.7%
Tuam Rural Area	16.2%	41.0%	42.9%
Total	16.6%	40.5%	42.9%

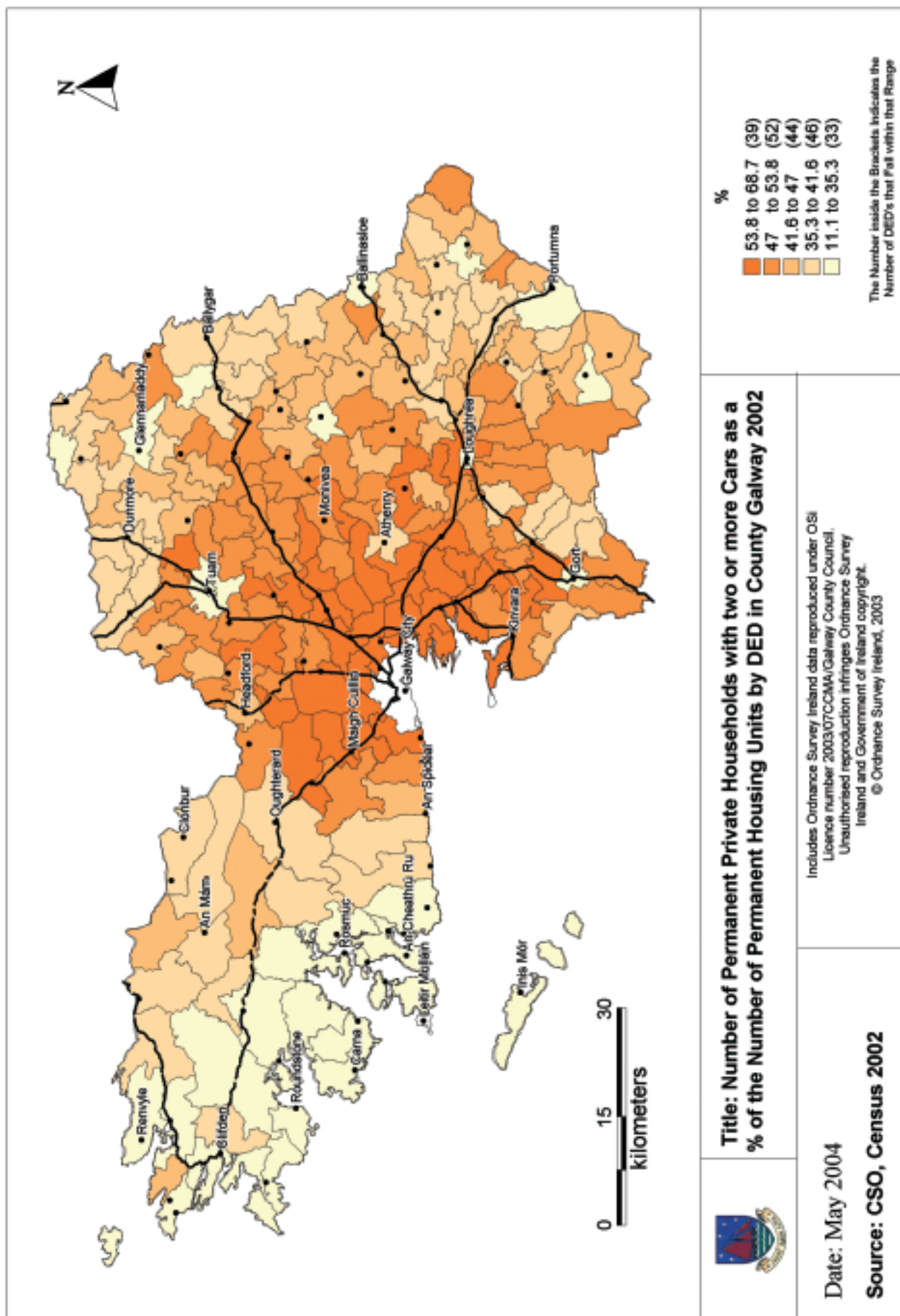
At Urban/Rural level, the figures look much the same as for the county. The highest level of households with no car is in the Ballinasloe Urban Area, which also has the lowest level of households with 2 or more cars.

Map 4.9.2 Percentage of households with no car by DED


Map 4.9.3 Percentage of households with one car by DED



Map 4.9.4 Percentage of households with two or more cars by DED



At DED level, it is clear that there are a number of rural DED's that have a high number of households with no car. These DED's occur mostly in Connemara but are also scattered around the north of the County, the east, southeast and south of the County.

The picture is much the same for the number of households with one car, with high levels of one car households in Connemara, especially the far west, areas in the north of the county and the east of the County. The largest number of households with two or more cars are to be found in DED's clustered around Galway city.

Summary

- Access to personal transport is higher in County Galway than the average for the state. This is not surprising given the rural nature of much of County Galway.
- At Urban/Rural level, the highest level of households with no car is in the Ballinasloe Urban Area, which also has the lowest level of households with 2 or more cars.
- At DED level, it is clear that there are a number of rural DED's that have a high number of households with no car. These DED's occur mostly in Connemara but are also scattered around the north of the County, the east, southeast and south of the County.
- High levels of one car households are to be found in Connemara, especially the far west, areas in the north of the county and the east of the County.
- The largest number of households with two or more cars are to be found in DED's clustered around Galway city.

C. COMPUTERS AND INTERNET ACCESS

Personal Computer ownership and access to the Internet must be regarded as almost a necessity in Ireland today. Not only are the two vital for information purposes but they are becoming more and more central as aids to the education system. It is useful therefore, to measure the number of households that own a computer and have access to the Internet.

PC OWNERSHIP

Table 4.9.5 Percentage of households with PC ownership and without PC ownership

Area	With PC	Without PC
State	43.5%	54.6%
Galway City and County	41.5%	56.4%
County Galway	40.1%	58.2%

Table 4.9.5 shows that the percentage of households with a PC is slightly lower in County Galway than in the state or Galway city and county, and the percentage of households without a PC is slightly higher in County Galway than in the state or Galway city and county.

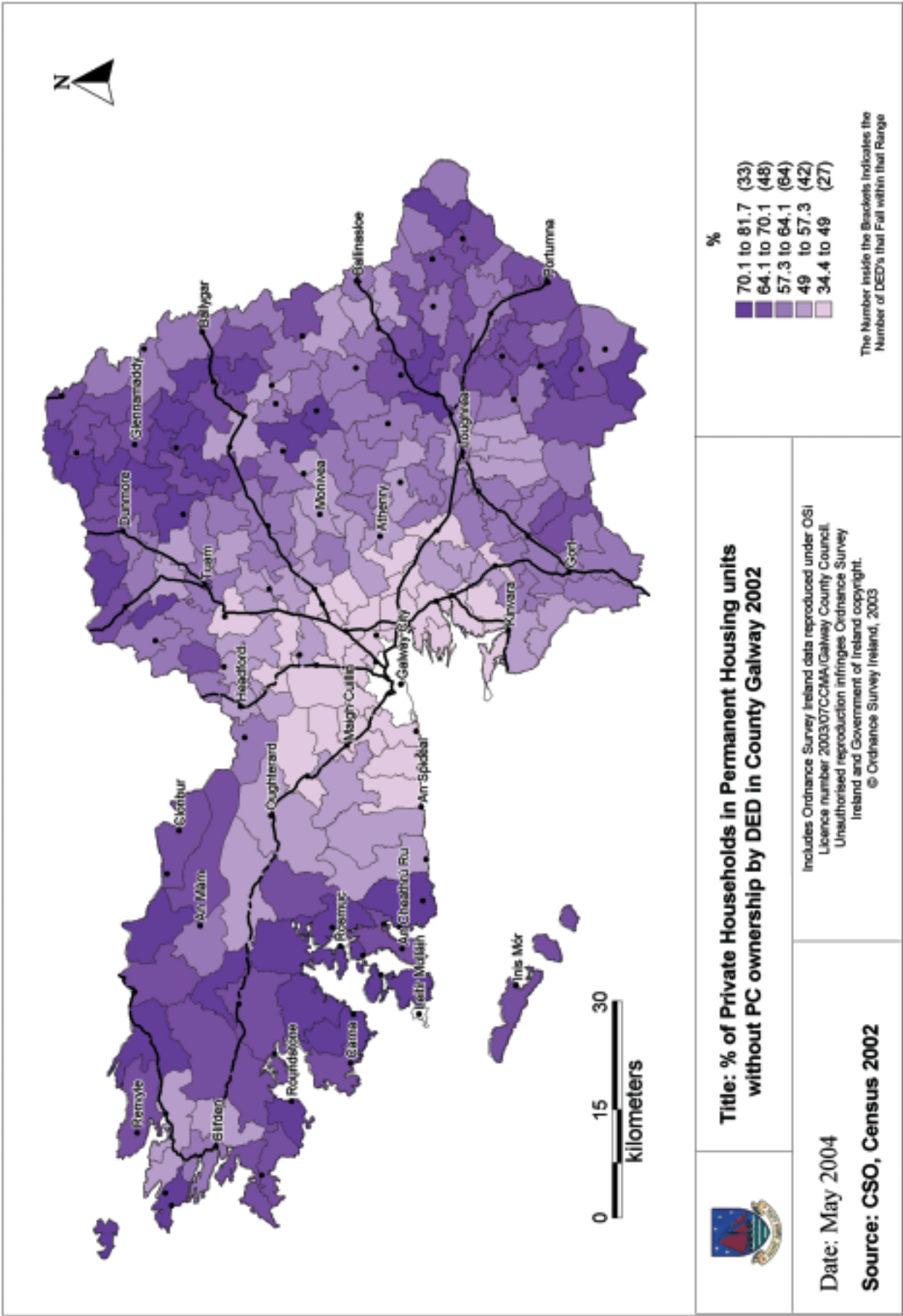
Table 4.9.6 Percentage of households with PC ownership and without PC ownership by Urban and Rural Area

Urban/Rural Area	With PC	Without PC
Ballinasloe Urban Area	35.4%	62.3%
Ballinasloe Rural Area	35.2%	63.0%
Clifden Rural Area	32.4%	66.3%
Galway Rural Area	52.1%	46.6%
Glenamaddy Rural Area	29.9%	69.1%
Gort Rural Area	43.5%	54.1%
Loughrea Rural Area	39.5%	58.6%
Mount Bellew Rural Area	35.8%	62.8%
Oughterard Rural Area	33.1%	64.0%
Portumna Rural Area	33.5%	65.0%
Tuam Rural Area	38.8%	59.7%
Total	40.1%	58.2%

At Urban/Rural Area level PC ownership is highest in the Galway Rural Area at 52.1%. The percentage of PC ownership falls as low as 29.9% in the Glenamaddy Rural Area.



Map 4.9.6 Percentage of households without PC ownership by DED



At DED level, the areas with the highest level of PC ownership are clustered around Galway city to Oughterard and south to Kinvarra. Those DED's with the lowest level of PC ownership are to be found in Connemara, except for the immediate Clifden area, and scattered to the north and south of the county. Many DED's have a PC ownership falling below 25% and there are a number that fall below 20%.

Summary

- The percentage of households with a PC is slightly lower in County Galway than in the state or Galway city and county, and the percentage of households without a PC is slightly higher in County Galway than in the state or Galway city and county.
- At Urban/Rural Area level PC ownership is highest in the Galway Rural Area at 52.1%. The percentage of PC ownership falls as low as 29.9% in the Glenamaddy Rural Area.
- At DED level, the areas with the highest level of PC ownership are clustered around Galway city to Oughterard and south to Kinvarra.
- The DED's with the lowest level of PC ownership are to be found in Connemara, except for the immediate Clifden area, and scattered to the north and south of the county.
- Many DED's have a PC ownership falling below 25% and there are a number that fall below 20%.

INTERNET ACCESS

Table 4.9.7 Percentage of households with Internet Access and without Internet Access

Area	With Internet Access	Without Internet Access
State	34.1%	63.7%
Galway city and county	31.7%	66.1%
County Galway	30.5%	67.5%

The state percentage of households having Internet access is 34.1%. The Galway city and county figure is 31.7%. County Galway again falls below these two figures for Internet access at 30.5% of households having access to the Internet.

Table 4.9.8 Percentage of households with Internet Access and without Internet Access by Urban and Rural Area

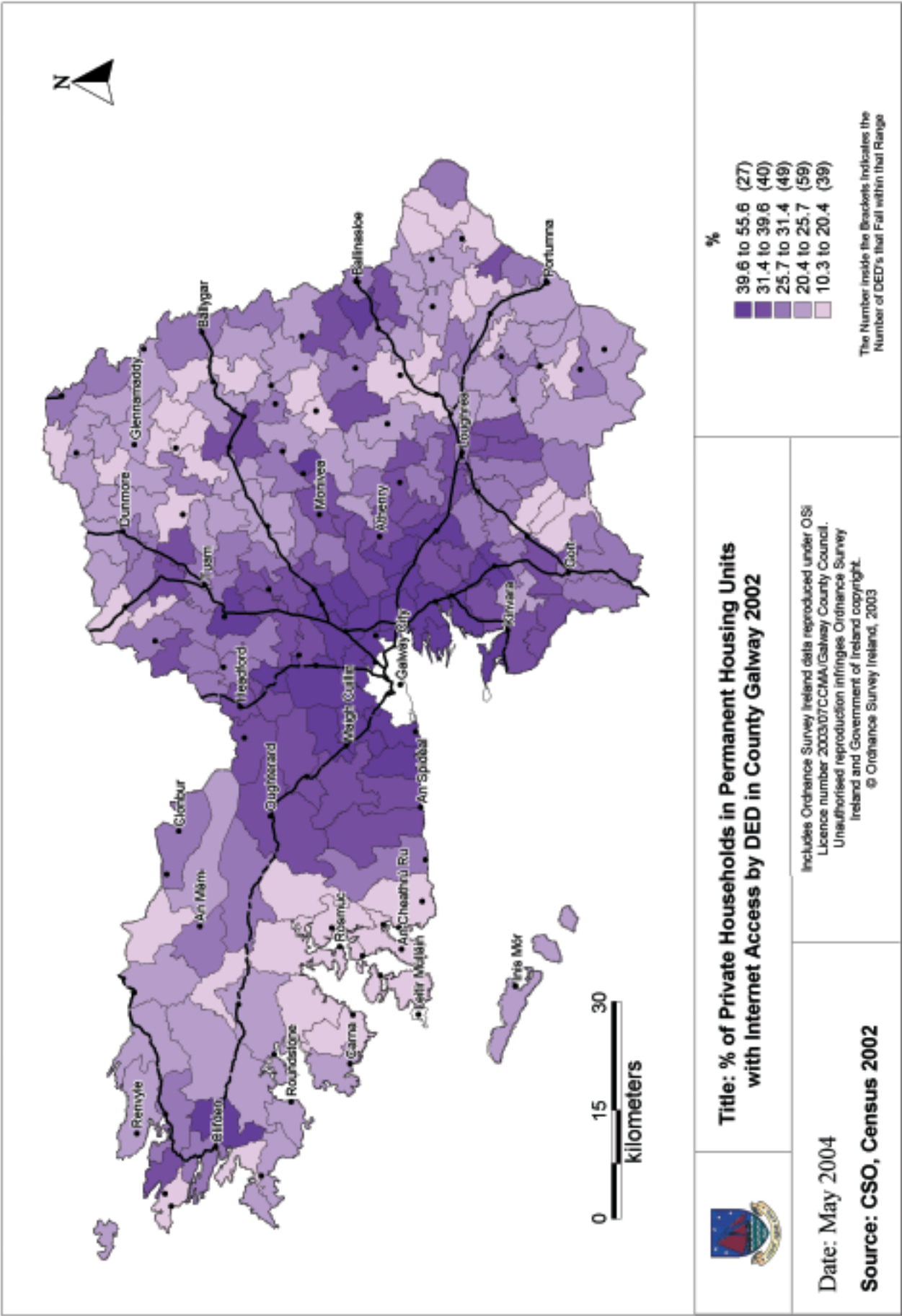
Urban/Rural Area	With Internet Access	Without Internet Access
Ballinasloe Urban Area	28.0%	69.5%
Ballinasloe Rural Area	25.4%	72.2%
Clifden Rural Area	24.0%	74.5%
Galway Rural Area	41.6%	56.7%
Glenamaddy Rural Area	21.7%	77.1%
Gort Rural Area	34.2%	63.3%
Loughrea Rural Area	29.8%	68.0%
Mount Bellew Rural Area	25.5%	72.8%
Oughterard Rural Area	24.2%	72.9%
Portumna Rural Area	23.9%	74.7%
Tuam Rural Area	29.3%	68.8%
Total	30.5%	67.5%

At Urban and Rural Area level, access to the Internet is again lowest in the Glenamaddy Rural Area at 21.7% and highest in the Galway Rural Area at 41.6%.

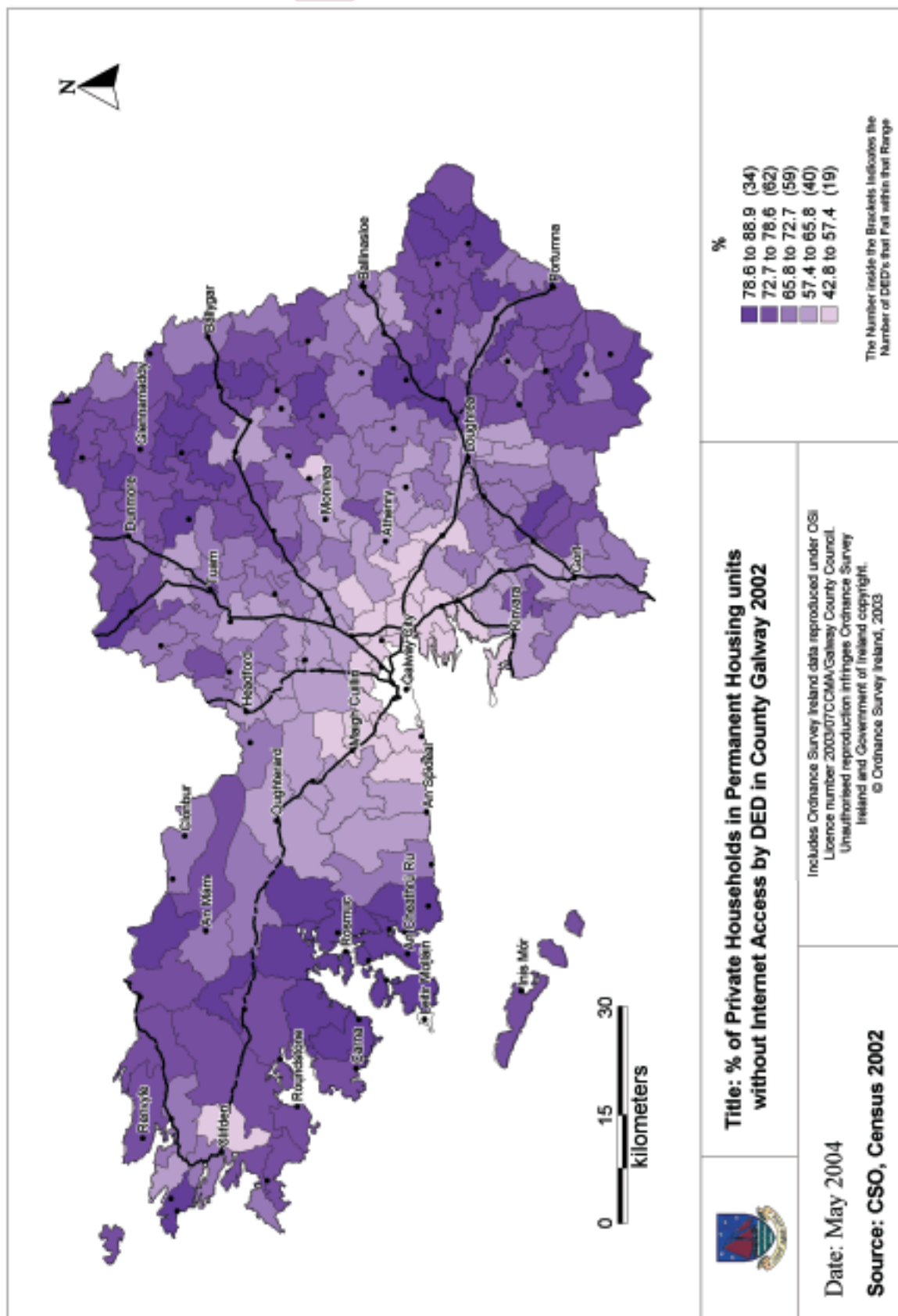
Summary

- County Galway falls below the national and average for Galway city and county for Internet access.
- At Urban and Rural Area level, access to the Internet is lowest in the Glenamaddy Rural Area and highest in the Galway Rural Area.
- At DED level, the DED's with the highest level of Internet Access are to be found clustered around Galway city and the lowest in parts of Connemara, the north, east and south of the County.
- Many DED's fall below 20% for access to the Internet and a substantial number fall below 15%.

Map 4.9.7 Percentage of households with Internet Access by DED



Map 4.9.8 Percentage of households without Internet Access by DED



At DED level, the DED's with the highest level of Internet Access are to be found clustered around Galway city and the lowest in parts of Connemara, the north, east and south of the County. Many DED's fall below 20% for access to the Internet and a substantial number fall below 25%.

SUBSECTION 4.10

IRISH LANGUAGE

A new question on ability to speak the Irish language and the frequency of speaking Irish was introduced in the 1996 Census and repeated in 2002. Galway County has the highest proportion of people aged three years and over recorded as being able to speak Irish. However, for this report it was decided that to look at the number of people aged three years and over who speak Irish daily would be a better indicator for the number and location of people who may look for services to be provided to them through Irish. It is generally accepted that if over 50% of the population speak Irish as their daily language it can be considered the community language.

Table 4.10.1 Population aged 3 years and over who speak Irish Daily as a percentage of the total population 3 years and over by Urban and Rural Area

Urban/Rural Area	Percentage of the population aged 3+ who speak Irish Daily
Ballinasloe Urban Area	9.3%
Ballinasloe Rural Area	9.6%
Clifden Rural Area	22.1%
Galway Rural Area	27.8%
Glenamaddy Rural Area	9.0%
Gort Rural Area	10.0%
Loughrea Rural Area	9.1%
Mount Bellew Rural Area	9.9%
Oughterard Rural Area	49.5%
Portumna Rural Area	6.7%
Tuam Rural Area	8.7%
Total	17.3%

A total of 17.3% of people aged three years and over speak Irish daily in County Galway. At Urban/Rural Area level, the highest proportion of people aged three years and over who speak Irish daily is in the Oughterard Rural Area.

At DED level, the highest number of people who speak Irish daily are concentrated in the DED's that fall within the Gaeltacht boundaries, most notably in Knockboy where 81.4% speak Irish daily; Owengowla – 75.2%; Skannive – 92.2%; Inishmore – 81.9%; Kilcummin – 81.9%; Kilannin – 78.4%; Selerna – 82.8%; Camus – 90.9%; Crumpaun – 88.2%; Gorumna – 92.2%; Lettermore – 88.9% and Turlough – 85.7%

Summary

- A total of 17.3% of people aged three years and over speak Irish daily in County Galway.
- At Urban/Rural Area level, the highest proportion of people aged three years and over who speak Irish daily is in the Oughterard Rural Area.
- At DED level, the highest number of people who speak Irish daily are concentrated in the DED's that fall within the Gaeltacht boundaries.
- There are some DED's that fall within the Gaeltacht boundaries that have less than 10% of people aged three years and over speaking Irish daily.

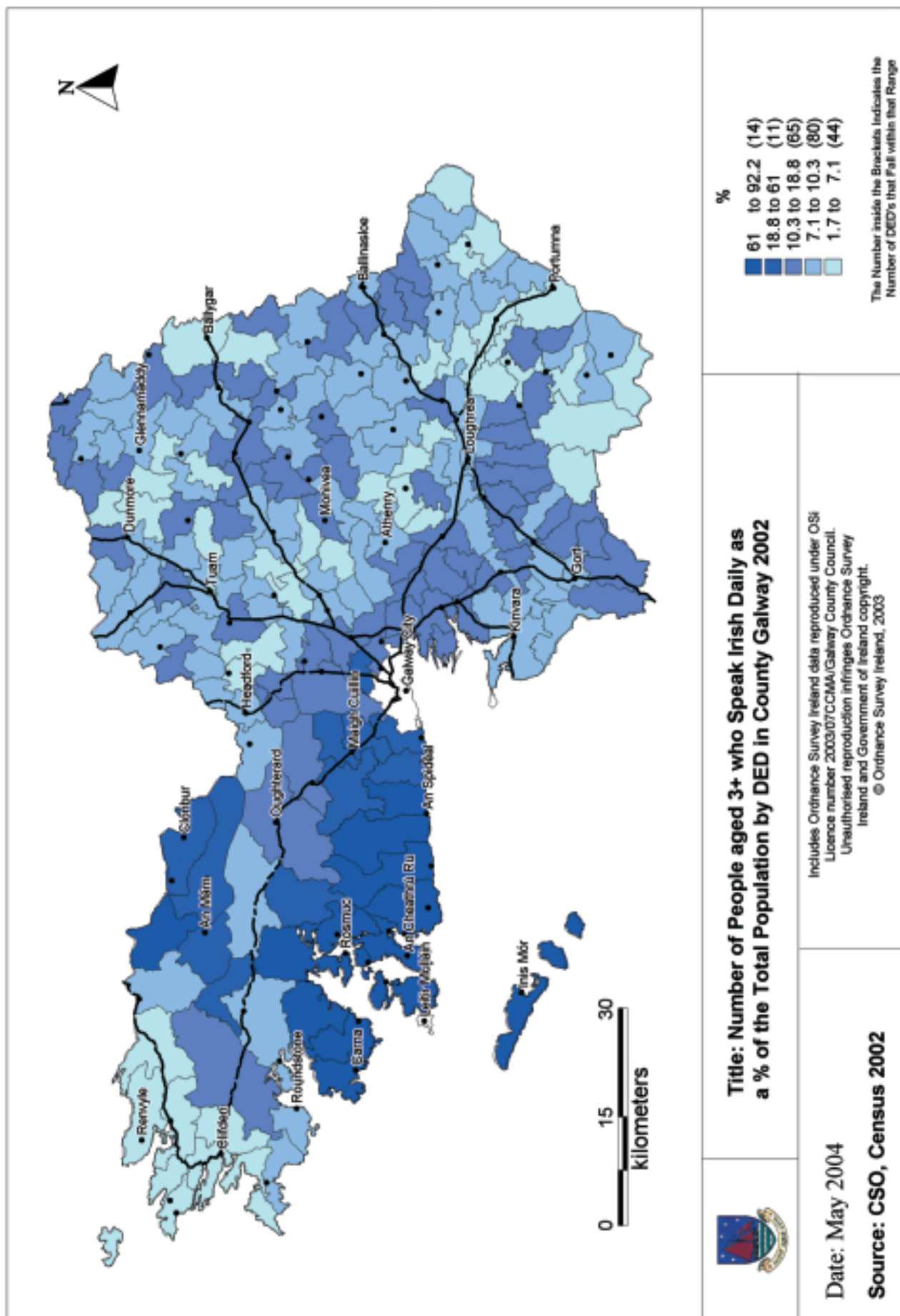
Table 4.10.2 Percentage of the population aged 3 years and over who speak Irish daily in the Gaeltacht DEDs²³

DED Number	DED Name	Percentage Population aged 3+ who speak Irish Daily
DED 022	Bencorr	-
DED 031	Illion	31.7%
DED 033	Knockboy	81.4%
DED 034	Moyrus	9.2%
DED 035	Owengowla	75.2%
DED 037	Roundstone	8.9%
DED 039	Skannive	92.2%
DED 040	Annaghdown	10.8%
DED 042	Ballintemple (pt)	12.4%
DED 044	Barna (pt)	24.6%
DED 046	Carnmore	16.8%
DED 047	Carrowbrowne (pt)	18.8%
DED 048	Claregalway	12.6%
DED 051	Furbogh	39.3%
DED 053	Inishmore	81.9%
DED 054	Kilcummin	84.4%
DED 055	Killannin	78.4%
DED 056	Lackaghbeg	10.0%
DED 058	Lisheenavalla	9.8%
DED 059	Moycullen	21.8%
DED 061	Selerna	82.8%
DED 062	Slieveaneena	33.2%
DED 063	Spiddle	68.0%
DED 065	Tullokyne	20.1%
DED 149	Camus	90.9%
DED 150	Cloonbur	19.7%
DED 151	Cong	40.8%
DED 152	Crumpaun	88.2%
DED 153	Cur	30.4%
DED 154	Gorumna	92.2%
DED 155	Kilcummin	52.6%
DED 156	Letterbrickaun	7.4%
DED 158	Lettermore	88.9%
DED 160	Ross	61.0%
DED 161	Turlough	85.7%

There are some DED's that fall within the Gaeltacht boundaries that have less than 10% of people aged three years and over speaking Irish daily. These include: Moyrus – 9.2%; Roundstone – 8.9%; Lisheenavalla – 9.8% and Letterbrickaun – 7.4%.

²³ In some cases only part of the DED is in the Gaeltacht.

Map 4.10.1 Percentage of the population aged 3 years and over who speak Irish Daily by DED



APPENDIX

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County Galway Urban and Rural Areas and District Electoral Divisions

Urban and Rural Areas

Ballinasloe Urban Area	Ballinasloe Rural Area	Clifden Rural Area	Galway Rural Area
Glenamaddy Rural Area	Gort Rural Area	Loughrea Rural Area	Mount Bellew Rural Area
Oughterard Rural Area	Portumna Rural Area	Tuam Rural Area	

County Galway District Electoral Divisions

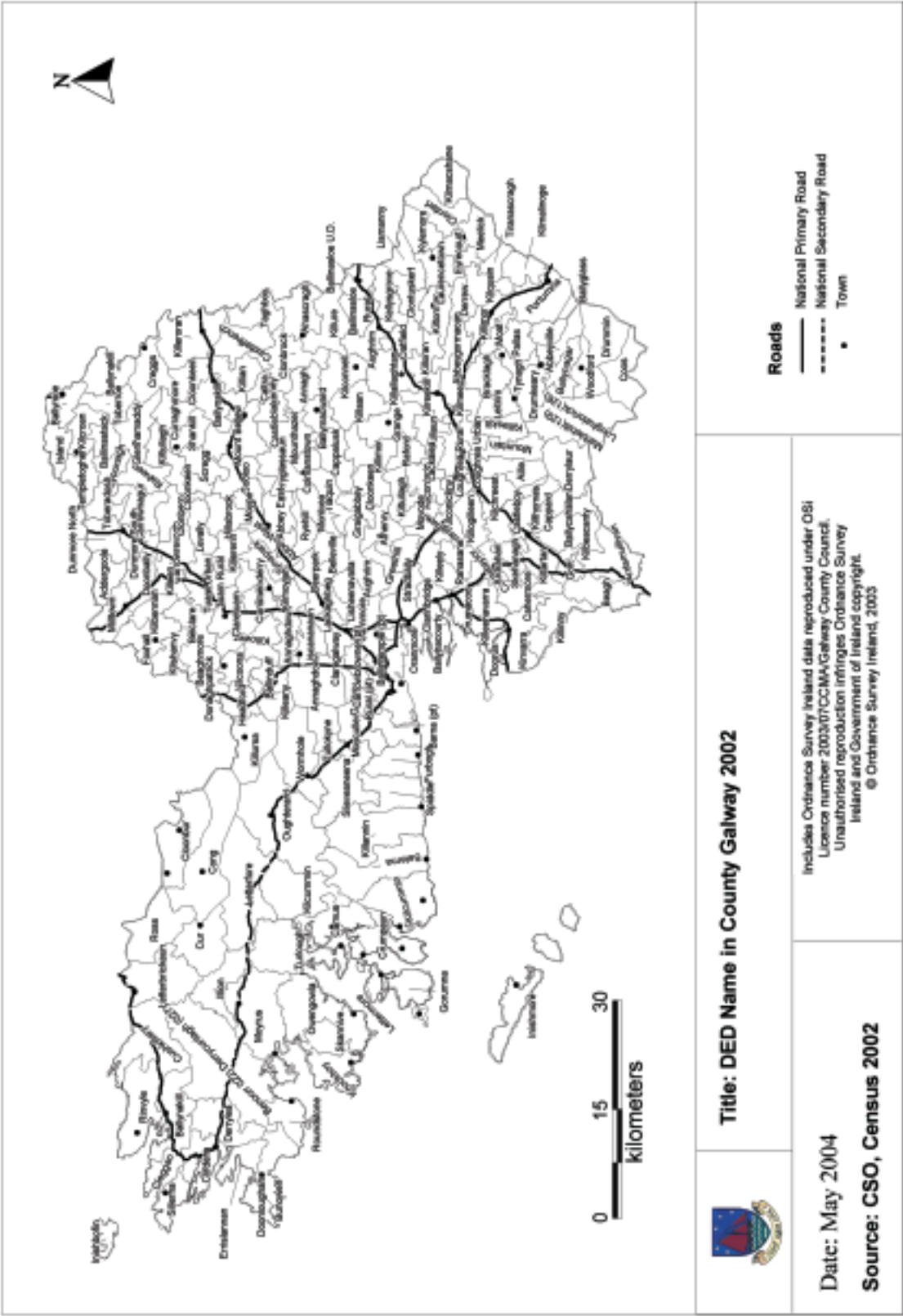
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 01 Ballinasloe U.D.	DED 001	Ballinasloe U.D.
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 02 Ballinasloe No. 1 R.D.	DED 002	Abbeygormacan
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 02 Ballinasloe No. 1 R.D.	DED 003	Ahascragh
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 02 Ballinasloe No. 1 R.D.	DED 004	Aughrim
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 02 Ballinasloe No. 1 R.D.	DED 005	Ballinasloe Rural
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 02 Ballinasloe No. 1 R.D.	DED 006	Ballymacward
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 02 Ballinasloe No. 1 R.D.	DED 007	Clonfert
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 02 Ballinasloe No. 1 R.D.	DED 008	Clontuskert
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 02 Ballinasloe No. 1 R.D.	DED 009	Kellysgrove
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 02 Ballinasloe No. 1 R.D.	DED 010	Kilconnell
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 02 Ballinasloe No. 1 R.D.	DED 011	Killaan
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 02 Ballinasloe No. 1 R.D.	DED 012	Killallaghtan
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 02 Ballinasloe No. 1 R.D.	DED 013	Killoran
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 02 Ballinasloe No. 1 R.D.	DED 014	Killure
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Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 06 Clifden R.D.	DED 031	Illion
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 06 Clifden R.D.	DED 032	Inishbofin
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			Derrycunlagh (027)
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Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 10 Galway R.D.	DED 041	Aughrim
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			Loughatorick(126)
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Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 178	O'Abbey East
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 179	Abbey West
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 180	Addergoole
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 181	Annaghdown
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 182	Ballinderry
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 183	Ballinduff
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 184	Ballynapark
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 185	Beaghmore
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 186	Belclare
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 187	Carrownagur
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 188	Carrowrevagh
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 189	Claretuam
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 190	Clonbern
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 191	Cloonkeen
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 192	Cummer
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 193	Donaghpatrick
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 194	Doonbally
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 195	Dunmore North
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 196	Dunmore South
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 197	Foxhall
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 198	Headford
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 199	Hillsbrook
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Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 201	Kilcoona
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 202	Killeany
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 203	Killeen
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 204	Killrerin
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 205	Killower
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 206	Killursa
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 207	Kilmoylan
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 208	Kilshanvy
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 209	Levally
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 210	Milltown
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 211	Monivea
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 212	Moyne
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 213	Ryehill
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 214	Toberadosh
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 215	Tuam Rural
Co 27 Galway County	UD/RD 44 Tuam R.D.	DED 216	Tuam Urban

Map 4.2 The location of the District Electoral Divisions in County Galway



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

INDEX OF AFFLUENCE AND DEPRIVATION	A score is assigned to each DED based on a number of different variables. The higher the deprivation score the more deprived the DED.
AGE	The number of people in each age category is shown as a percentage of the overall population.
AGE DEPENDENCY RATE	The young and old dependency rates are derived by expressing the young population (0-14 years) and the old population (aged 65 years and over) as percentages of the population of working age (15-64 years) ²⁴ . The total age dependency rate is the sum of the young and old rates and is expressed as a percentage. Therefore, an Age Dependency Rate of 55% means that for every 100 people in the active age groups, there would be 55 people in the non-active age groups.
ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY RATIO	The Economic Dependency Ratio (EDR) is calculated as the ratio of the total inactive population (Children 14 and under, Unemployed, First Time Job Seekers, Home Duties, Retired, Students, Unable to Work) to those at Work. The formula used here does not include the 'other' category. The resulting ratio is the number of inactive persons to every one active person. Therefore the higher the EDR, the more inactive people are dependant on the active population. The EDR helps to highlight those areas with smaller numbers of income earners relative to the economically dependent population of the area.
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	The Unemployment Rate is calculated as the sum of those unemployed and those seeking their first job as a percentage of the labour force (those who are at work, unemployed or seeking regular work for the first time).
HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION	The number of permanent private households that are rented from the Local Authority and Owner Occupied are shown as a percentage of the total number of households in permanent housing units
SOCIAL CLASS ²⁵	The number of people in the Combined Higher and Lower Professional Classes and in the Unskilled Manual Class are expressed as a percentage of the total population
EDUCATION	The level of education and age ceased full-time education are shown as a percentage of the adult population whose full-time education has ceased. The 'not stated' category is included.
LONE PARENTS	The number of lone fathers, number of lone mothers, total number of lone parents are shown as a percentage of all family units
OLDER PEOPLE	The number of people living alone is shown as a percentage of the population aged 65+
SMALL FARMERS	The population at work engaged in small farming (under 30 acres) is shown as a percentage of the total adult population at work
NATIONALITY	Population whose nationality is UK and whose nationality is other is shown as a percentage of the total population
RESOURCES	All Resources are shown as a percentage of the total number of permanent private households
IRISH	The population aged 3 years and over who speak Irish Daily is shown as a percentage of the total population aged 3 years and over.

²⁴ This is the formula used by the CSO to estimate the level of age dependency. Others, including Gamma, use the percentage of those dependent as a percentage of the overall population.

²⁵ 1 = Professional workers; 2 = Managerial and technical; 3 = Non-manual; 4 = Skilled Manual; 5 = Semi-skilled; 6 = Unskilled; 7 = All other gainfully occupied.

Deprivation and its Spatial Articulation in the Republic of Ireland

New Measures of Deprivation based on the Census of Population, 1991, 1996 and 2002

This chapter presents a new deprivation index based on the 2002 Census of Population. It also provides, for the first time, an analysis of the changes in deprivation experienced by each area over the past decade. This new deprivation index for the Republic of Ireland is based on an innovative and powerful approach to the construction of deprivation indices, which builds on the best elements of existing approaches to index construction whilst simultaneously pushing out the boundaries in favour of greater conceptual clarity and precision.

How is the new deprivation index constructed?

Most deprivation indices are based on a factor analytical approach which reduces a number of indicator variables to a smaller number of underlying dimensions or factors. This approach is taken a step further in the new index: rather than leaving the definition of the underlying dimensions of deprivation to data-driven techniques, the authors develop a prior conceptualisation of these dimensions. Based on the 1991 and 1996 deprivation indices for Ireland, as well as analyses from other countries, three dimensions of social disadvantage are thus identified: **Demographic Decline**, **Social Class Disadvantage** and **Labour Market Deprivation**.

Demographic Decline is first and foremost a measure of rural deprivation. Unlike their manifestation as unemployment blackspots in urban areas, long-term adverse labour market conditions in rural areas tend to manifest themselves either in agricultural underemployment or in emigration. The latter is also, and increasingly, the result of a mismatch between education and skill levels, on the one hand, and available job opportunities, on the other. Emigration, however, is socially selective, being concentrated amongst core working-age cohorts and those with further education, leaving the communities concerned with a disproportionate concentration of economically-dependent individuals as well as those with lower levels of education. Sustained emigration leads to an erosion of the local labour force, a decreased attractiveness for commercial and industrial investment and, ultimately, a decline in the availability of services.

Demographic Decline is measured by five indicators:

- the percentage of population aged under 16 or over 65 years of age
- the percentage change in population over the previous five years
- the percentage of population with a primary school education only
- the percentage of population with a third level education (inverse effect)
- the percentage of households with children aged 15 years and under headed by a single parent (inverse effect)

Social Class Disadvantage is of equal relevance to both urban and rural areas. Social class background has a considerable impact in many areas of life: educational achievements, health, housing, crime, economic status and many more. Furthermore, social class is relatively stable over time and constitutes a key factor in the inter-generational transmission of economic, cultural and social assets. Areas with a weak social class profile tend to have higher unemployment rates, are more vulnerable to the effects of economic restructuring and recession and are more likely to experience low pay, poor working conditions as well as poor housing and social environments.

Social Class Disadvantage is measured by five indicators:

- the percentage of population with a primary school education only
- the percentage of population with a third level education (inverse effect)
- the percentage of households headed by professionals or managerial and technical employees, including farmers with 100 acres or more (inverse effect)
- the mean number of persons per room
- the percentage of households headed by semi-skilled or unskilled manual workers, including farmers with less than 30 acres

Labour Market Deprivation is predominantly, but not exclusively, an urban indicator. Unemployment and long-term unemployment remain the principal causes of disadvantage at national level and are responsible for the most concentrated forms of multiple disadvantage found in urban areas. In addition to the economic hardship that results from a lack of paid employment, young people living in areas with particularly high unemployment rates are frequently lacking positive role models. A further expression of social and economic hardship in urban unemployment blackspots is the large proportion of young families headed by a single parent.

Labour Market Deprivation is measured by four indicators:

- the percentage of households headed by semi-skilled or unskilled manual workers, including farmers with less than 30 acres
- the percentage of households with children aged 15 years and under headed by a single parent
- the male unemployment rate
- the female unemployment rate

Each dimension is measured in an identical way at each Census wave and then combined to form a measure of **Overall Affluence and Disadvantage**. This new approach thus allows the same set of dimensions and indicators to be applied to successive waves of Census data, establishing a common structure and measurement scale. However, unlike the deprivation indices for 1991 and 1996, the scores are no longer expressed in terms of decile rankings, and this entails a considerable shift as far as the interpretation of deprivation scores is concerned.

Interpretation of the new deprivation scores

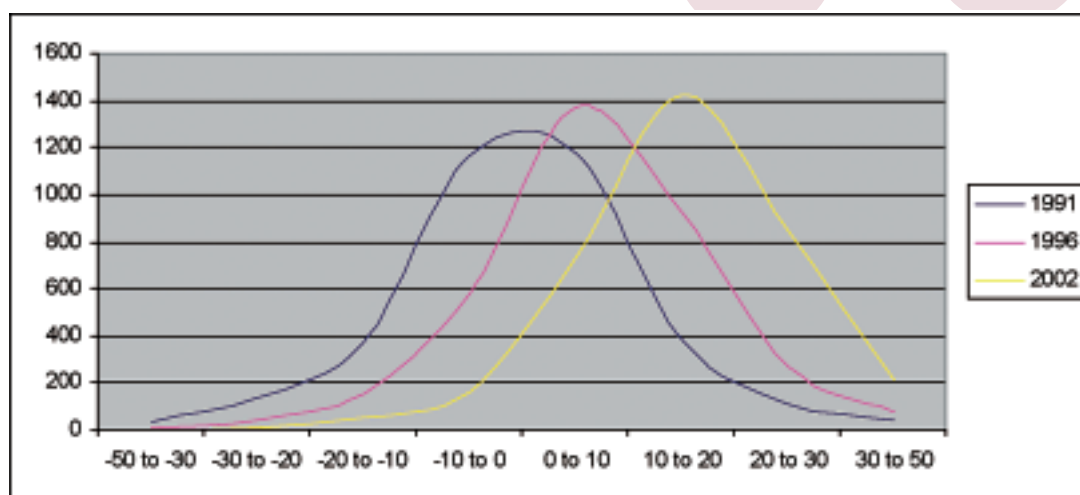
Previous deprivation indices for the Republic of Ireland (including Haase 1991 and 1996) used decile rankings (i.e. dividing all EDs into ten equally-sized categories) to measure the degree of relative deprivation. However, relatively large changes at the extremes of the affluence-deprivation spectrum may not be reflected in a change in decile ranking, whilst relatively minor changes at the middle of the distribution can easily result in a change of one or two deciles. For this reason, the index presented here pays greater attention to the actual level of deprivation experienced, using finely-differentiated deprivation scores rather than deciles.

The figure overleaf demonstrates a number of important characteristics of the new set of deprivation measures. Firstly, the scores range between roughly -50 (most disadvantaged) and +50 (most affluent). More importantly, the measurement scale is identical for all three Census waves, thus allowing the direct comparison of each area's score from one wave to the next. The scale is constructed in such a way that the mean score for 1991 is set to be equal to zero.

Secondly, the rightward shift of the 1996 and 2002 curves relative to that for 1991 reflects the exceptional growth experienced by the Irish economy over the past decade. The mean score for 1996 is 7 and the mean score for 2002 is 15, which captures the underlying trend. Naturally, the actual deprivation score for a given area may change over time even where its position relative to other areas remains constant.

Thirdly, the curves follow a bell-shaped curve, with most areas clustered around the mean and fewer areas exhibiting extreme levels of affluence or deprivation. This explains why it has been decided not to use a decile ranking, as the latter does not conserve these distributional characteristics. This is of particular concern in the case of extremely deprived areas, which may greatly improve their standing in actual terms, whilst remaining within the lowest decile of scores.

Distribution of Overall Deprivation Scores, 1991, 1996 and 2002



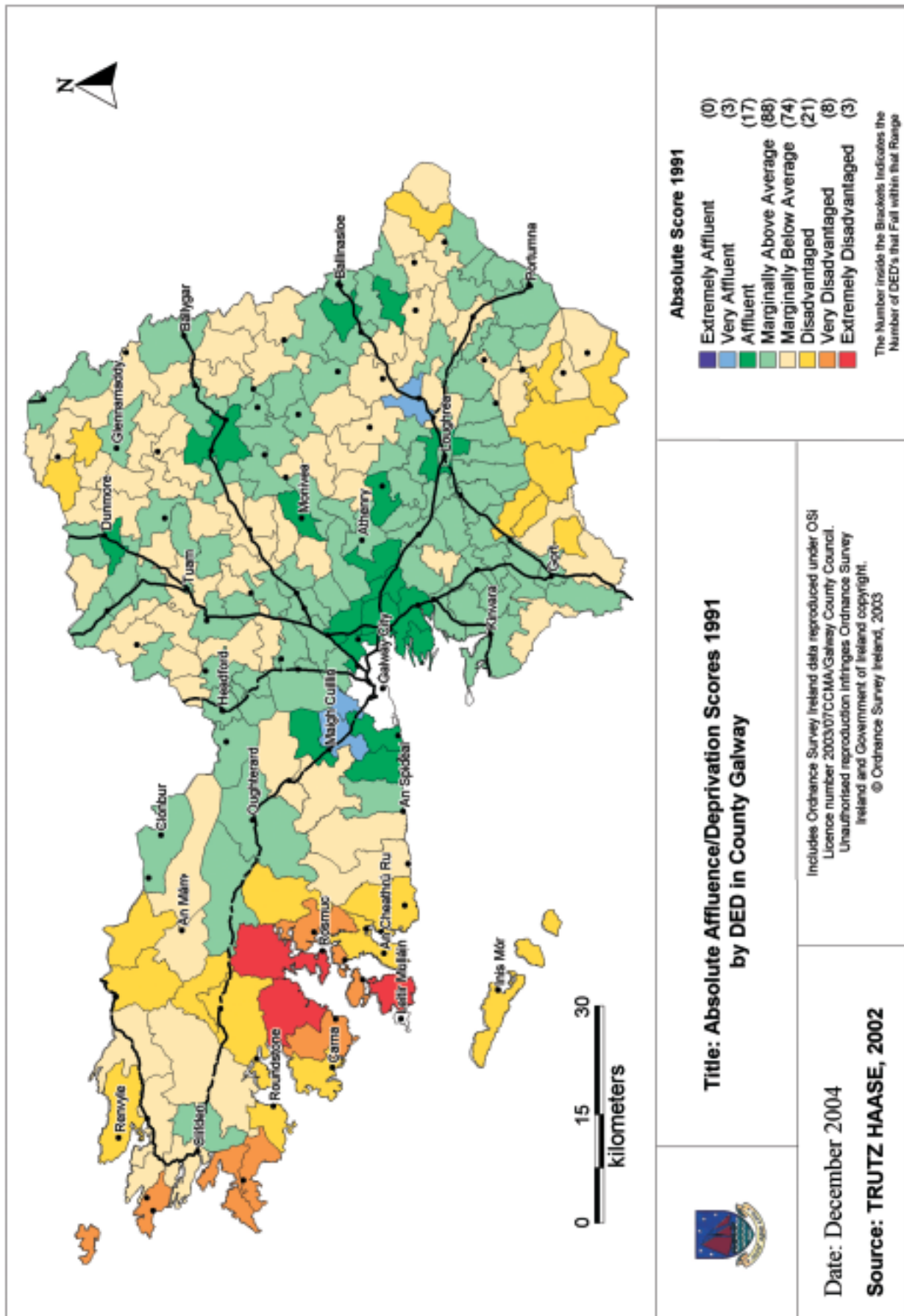
Reading the maps

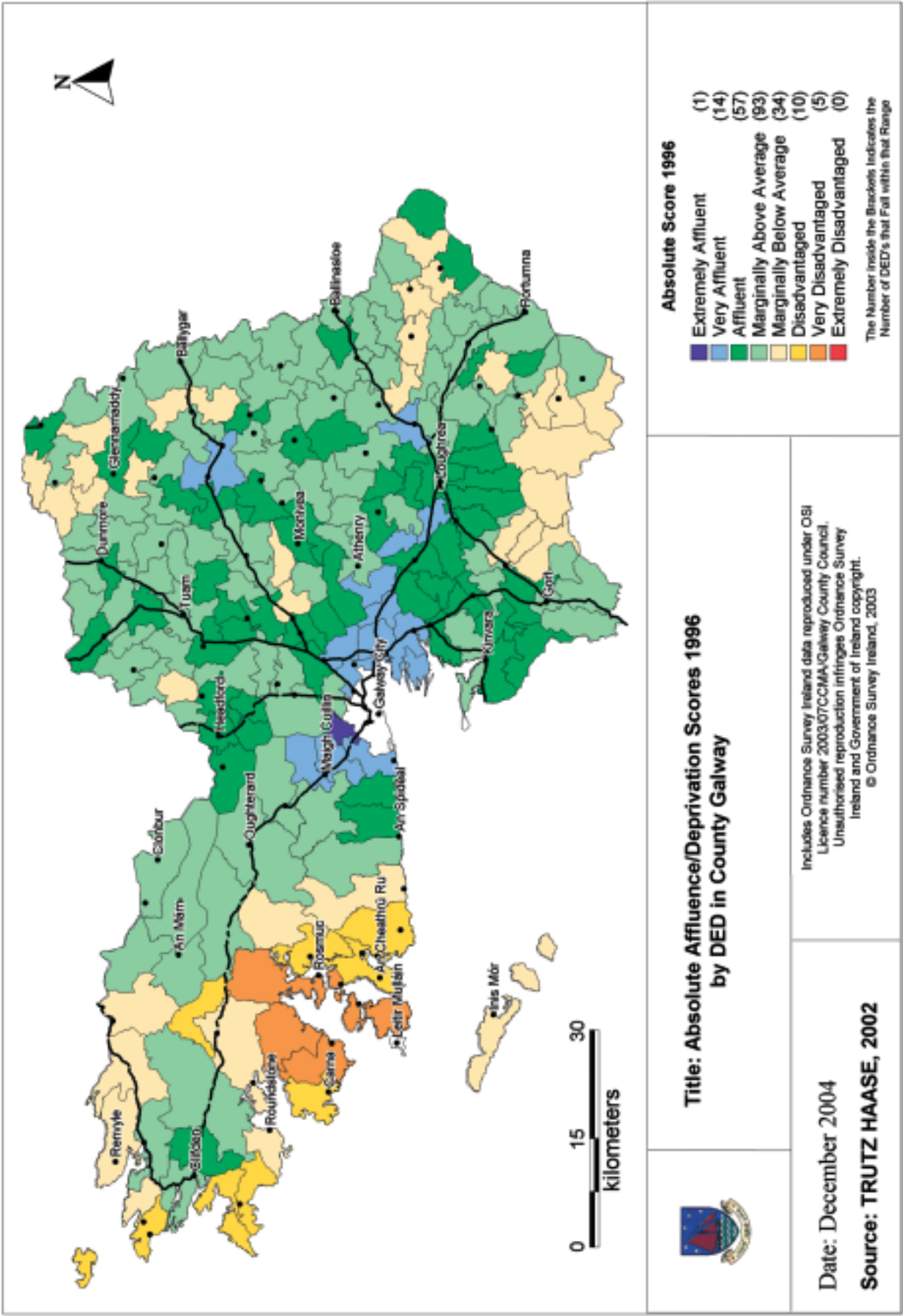
Seven maps are included here: Overall Affluence and Deprivation for the years 1991, 1996 and 2002, Relative Affluence and Deprivation for 1991, 1996 and 2002 and the Change in Deprivation between 1991 and 2002. The complete set of maps for Ireland as a whole, including the mapping of scores for the individual dimensions for 2002, are included in a forthcoming publication by ADM which also describes the construction of the index in greater detail.

- Map 1: Overall Affluence and Deprivation in 1991** - This map shows the 1991 scores which are constructed in such a way that they have a mean of zero.
- Map 2: Overall Affluence and Deprivation in 1996** - This map shows the 1996 scores using the same structure and measurement scale as the 1991 index. The resulting map shows the growth in affluence with a mean score of seven.
- Map 3: Overall Affluence and Deprivation in 2002** - This map shows the 2002 scores using the same structure and measurement scale as the 1991 and 1996 indices. The resulting map shows the further growth in affluence with a mean score of fifteen.
- Map 4: Relative Affluence and Deprivation in 1991** – As the 1991 deprivation scores are already centred around zero, this map is identical to Map 1.
- Map 5: Relative Affluence and Deprivation in 1996** - This map shows the 1996 scores, but after deducting the underlying trend of seven. The resulting map thus shows relative distribution of affluence and deprivation as it pertains in 1996.
- Map 6: Relative Affluence and Deprivation in 2002** - This map shows the 2002 scores, but after deducting the underlying trend of fifteen. The resulting map thus shows relative distribution of affluence and deprivation as it pertains in 2002.
- Map 7: Change in Affluence/Deprivation between 1991 and 2002** – The final map shows the difference between the 1991 and 2002 scores. The average change between the two census waves is 15. Thus, when judging a particular area's performance over the inter-censal period, this underlying trend must be borne in mind.

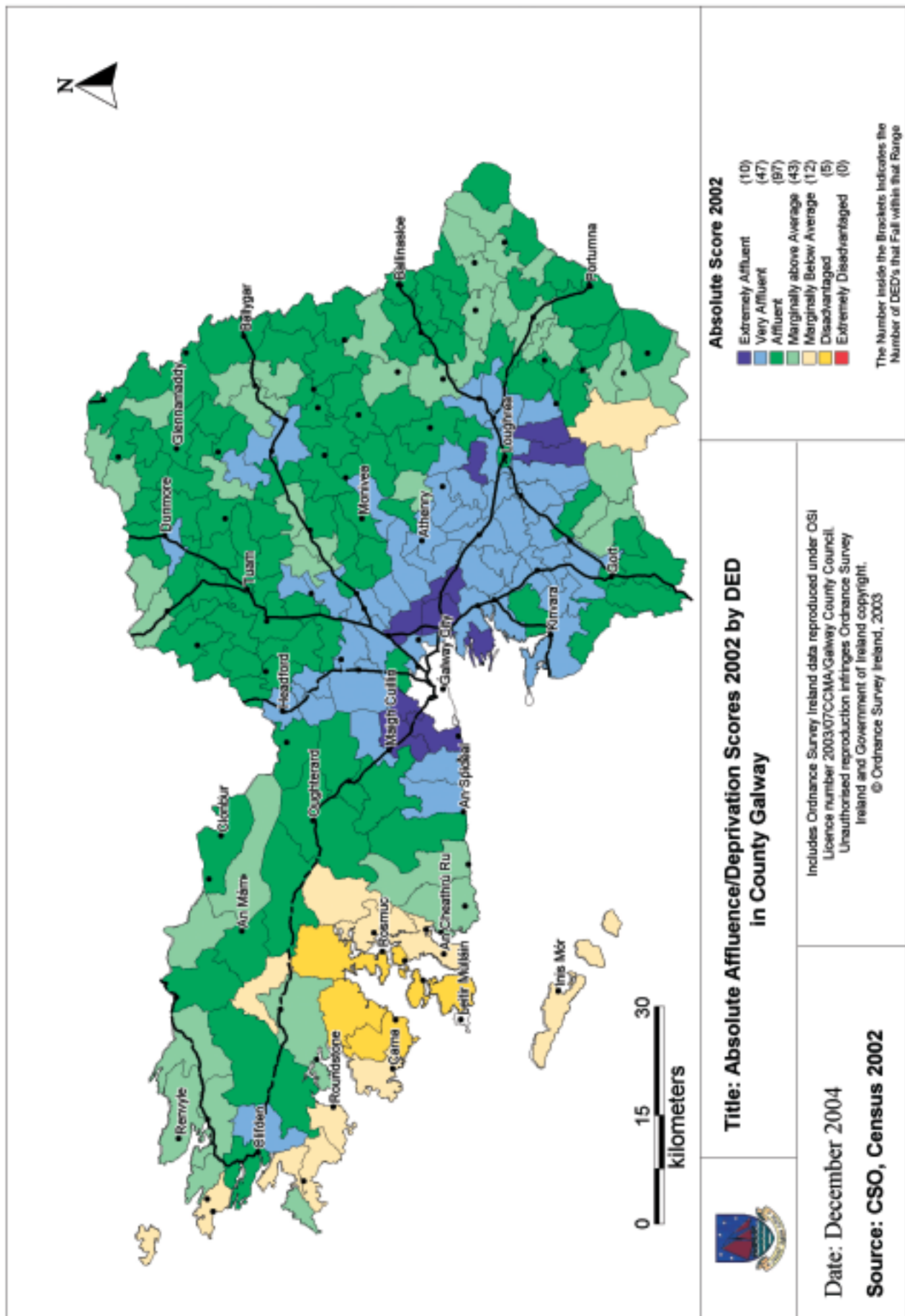
¹ T. Haase & J. Pratschke (2004) *Deprivation and its Spatial Articulation in the Republic of Ireland – New measures of deprivation based on the 1991, 1996 and 2002 Census of Population*. Dublin: ADM.

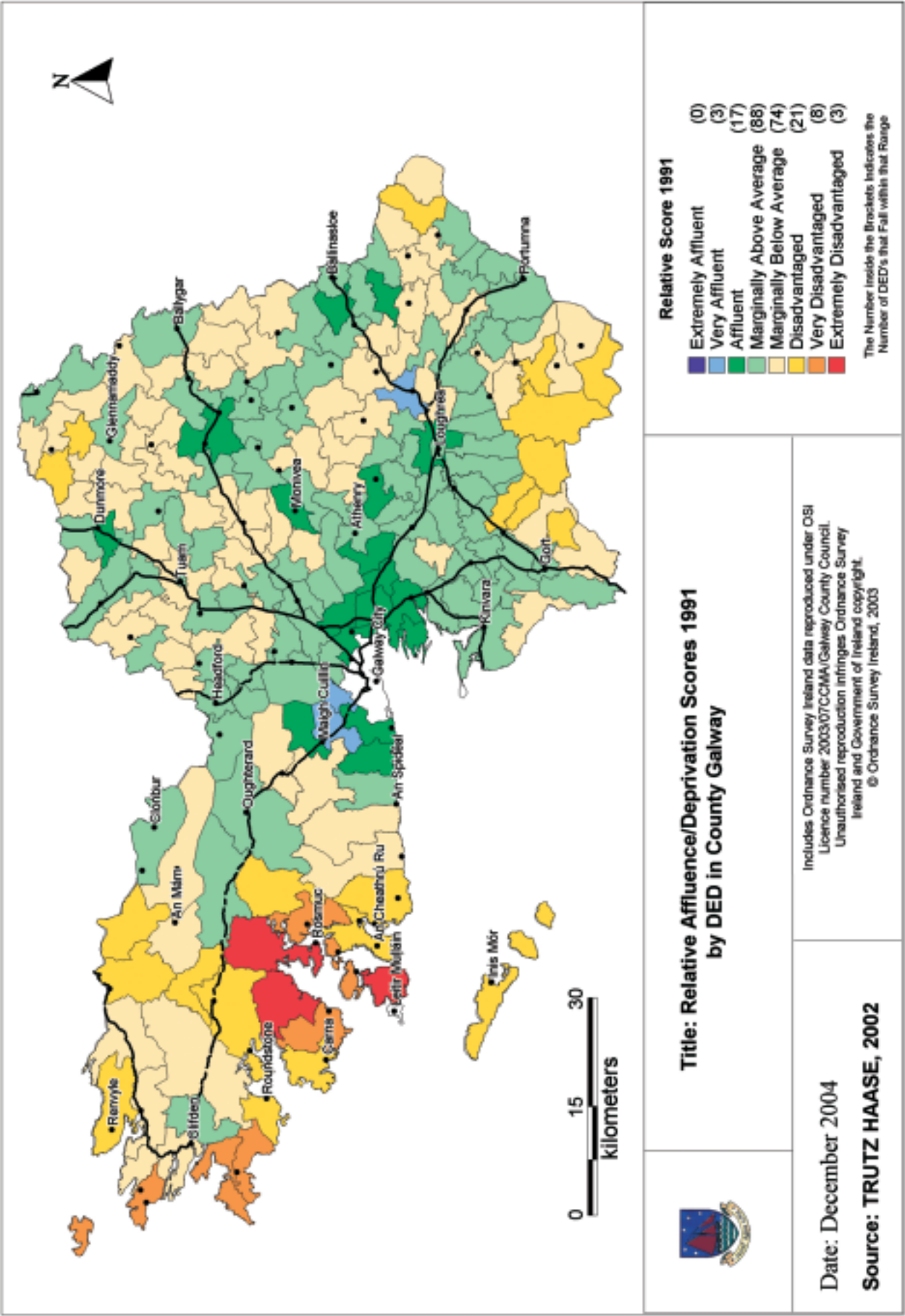
Map 1



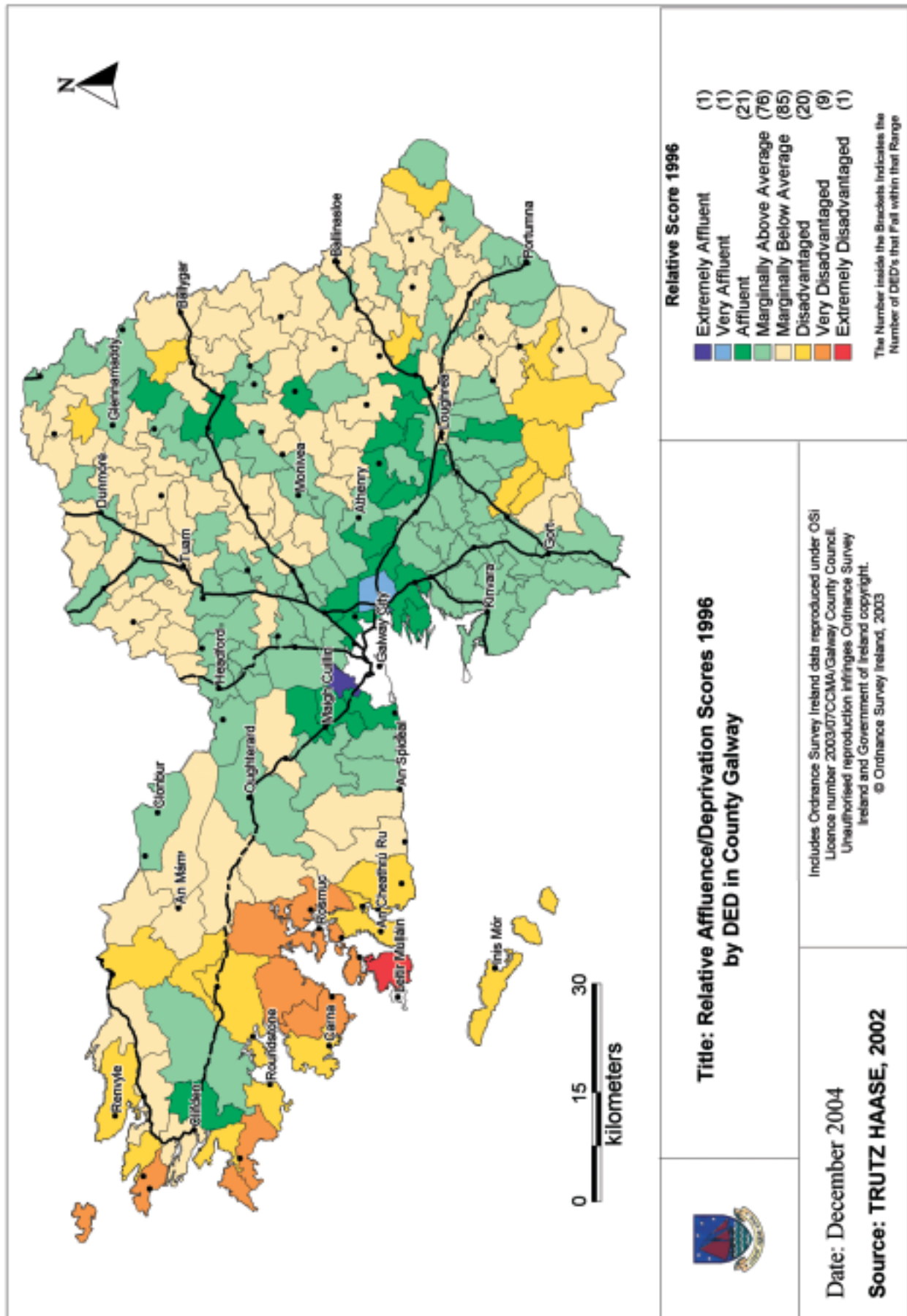


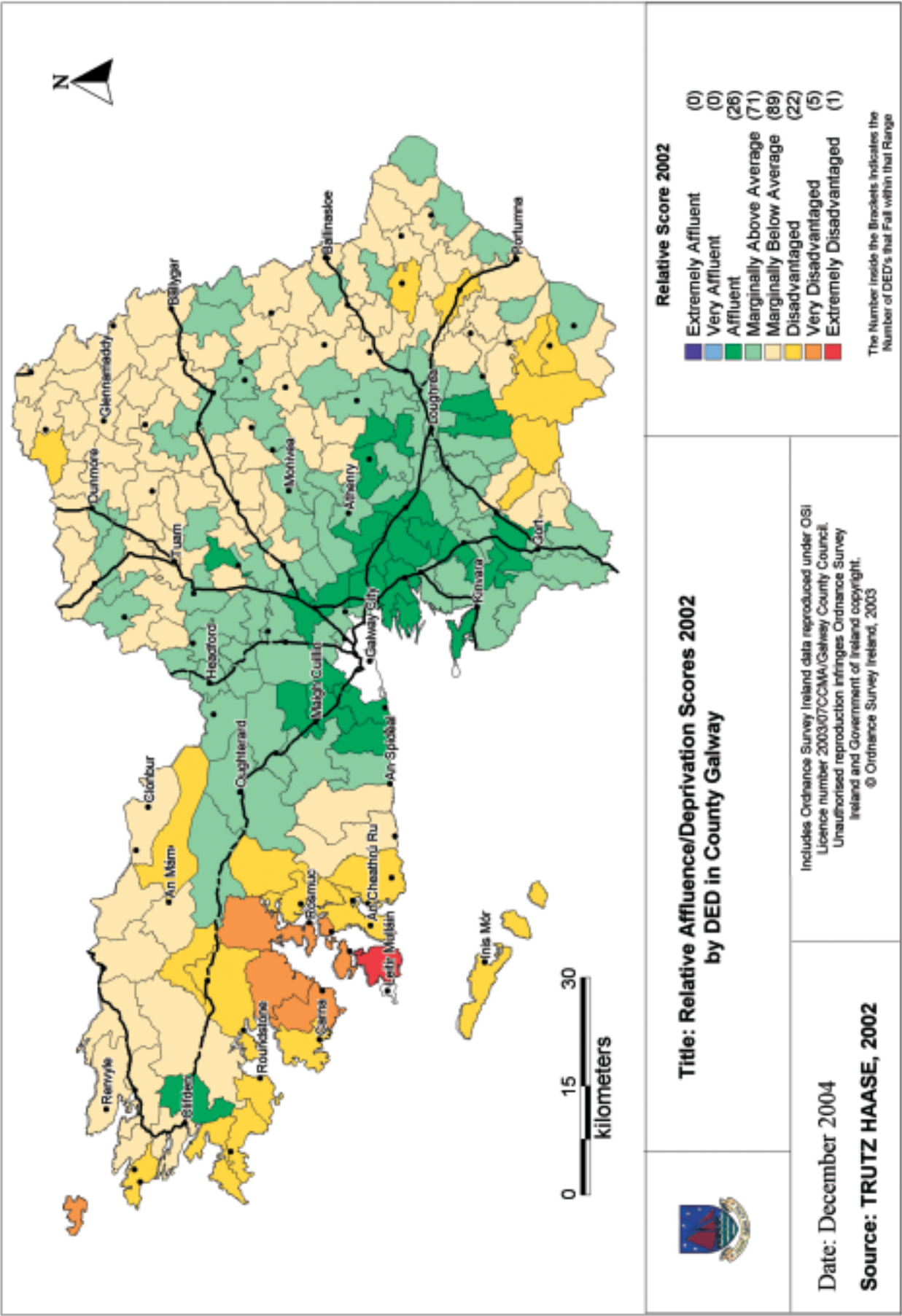
Map 3



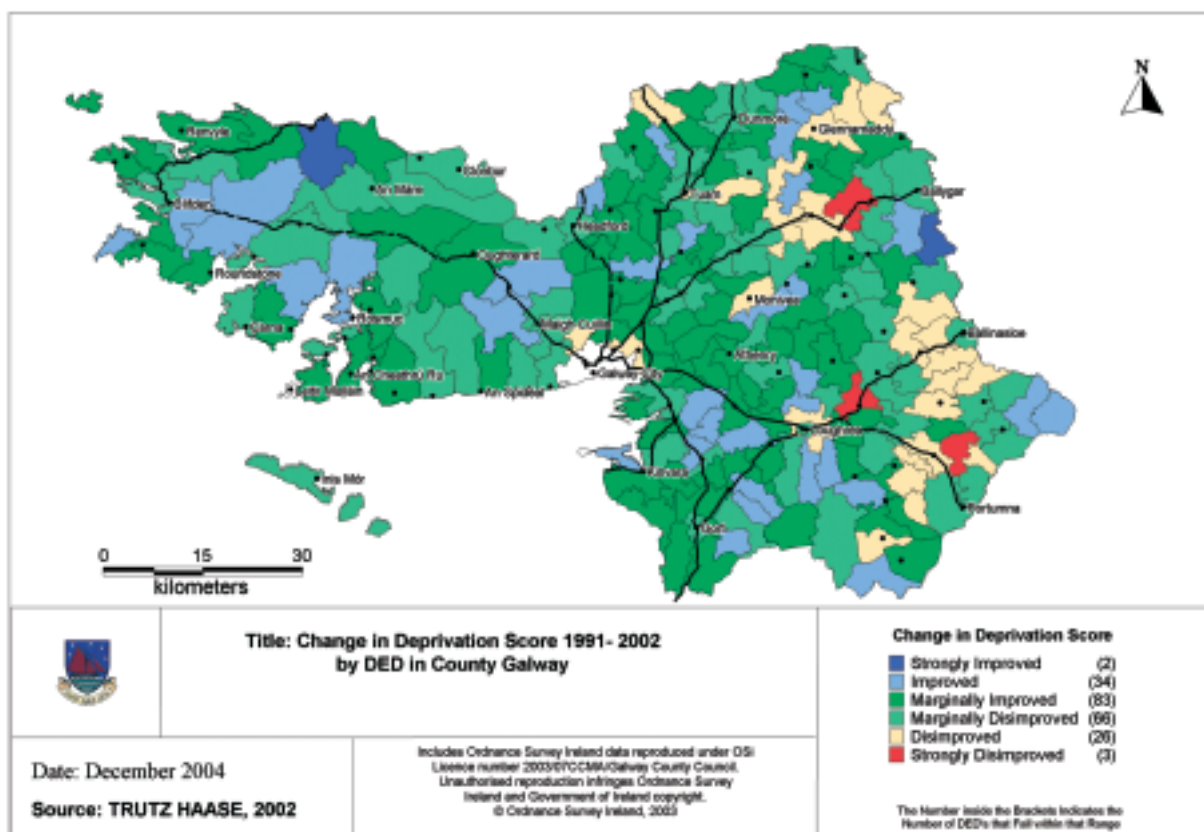


Map 5





Map 7



Substantive Findings

Ireland 1991-2002, a period of sustained growth

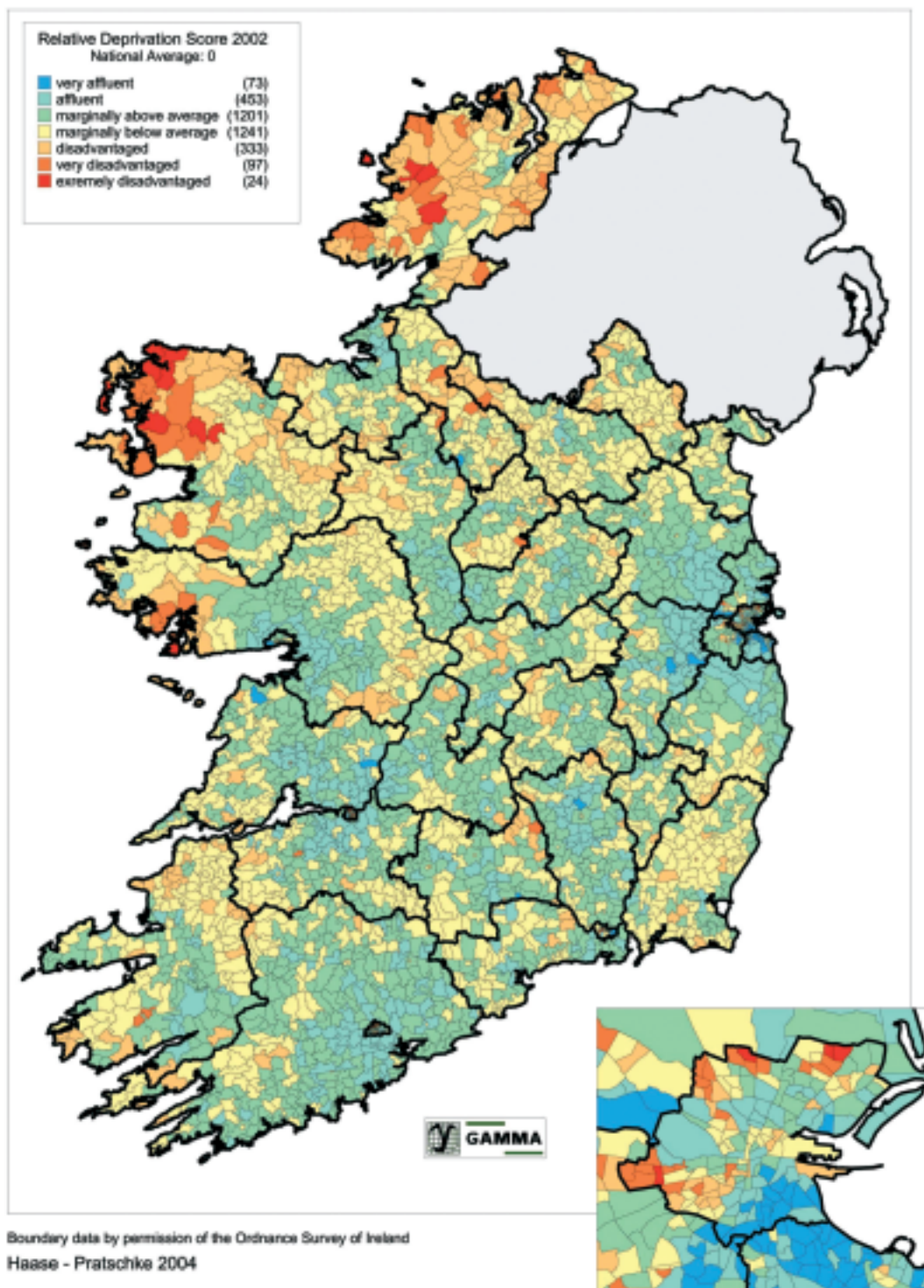
The first set of maps (Maps 1-3) presented here show the actual level of overall affluence and deprivation in 1991, 1996 and 2002, using identical intervals for all three maps. The scores range, in broad terms, from -50 to +50, with higher values indicating greater affluence and lower values indicating greater deprivation. The scores are not de-trended; i.e. the (national) mean for 1991 is zero, but the means for 1996 and 2002 are approximately 7 and 15 respectively, reflecting the considerable growth in the Irish economy over this 11-year period.

The maps provide fascinating insights into the spatial distribution of this growth, most importantly its nodal character and the overriding importance of Ireland's urban centres. The most affluent areas of the country are distributed in concentric rings around the main population centres, mainly demarcating the urban commuter belts. The maps show how rapidly these rings of affluence expanded during the 1990s as large-scale private housing development took place in the outer urban periphery, leading to high concentrations of relatively affluent young couples in the areas concerned.

The spatial distribution of deprivation over time

The second set of maps (Maps 4-6) show the limited degree to which the relative position of local areas changed during the 1990s. The worst-affected areas in 1991 were generally the worst-affected ones in 2002. As is increasingly clear from analyses carried out in different countries, the spatial distribution of relative deprivation is highly stable over time. Indeed, as a recent study of England and Wales shows, the distribution of relative deprivation in these two countries has not changed dramatically over the course of a century.

Map 4.3: Relative Affluence and Deprivation, 2002



Map 4.4: Change in Relative Deprivation, 1991-2002

