



The Economic Contribution of Brown Trout Angling in Ireland

2015



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Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI) is the state agency responsible for the protection, management and conservation of the Republic of Ireland's inland fisheries and recreational sea angling resources. The Republic of Ireland has over 70,000 kilometres of rivers and streams, 144,000 hectares of loughs and over 5,600 kilometres of coastline, all of which fall under the remit of IFI. Of Ireland's wild fisheries resources, over 16,000 kilometres of main river channel and 10,000 kilometres of tributary are unspoilt and relatively unpolluted and these provide ideal habitat for brown trout.

The brown trout is a native Irish species and the most widely distributed freshwater fish species in Ireland. It thrives in waters of all types, from small mountain streams to broad limestone rivers and loughs. Its main requirements are clean well oxygenated water and gravel in which to spawn and natural Irish river catchments are abundant in both along with ample food sources.

Across Europe, the natural habitat of the wild brown trout is diminishing as a direct result of human activity. A high proportion of angling for trout outside of Ireland has an unnatural character based on catching non-native rainbow trout which are artificially stocked in mainly commercial and often man-made fisheries. In this respect Ireland offers the essence of the sport, namely the pursuit of native wild brown trout in wild and natural waters.

Until recently very little had been done to estimate the contribution of the Irish angling resource to the Irish economy. In 2012, Tourism Development International (TDI) on behalf of IFI conducted their 'Socio-Economic Study of Recreational Angling in Ireland' to try and gather information relating to domestic anglers and the level of angling tourism from overseas markets. Anglers were surveyed at given angling locations and asked to provide information detailing their expenditure patterns as well as their motivations and angling preferences corresponding to their 'current angling trip'. The report, which was published in 2013, estimated the total economic contribution of recreational angling in Ireland to be approximately €755 million with an estimated 406,000 individuals having participated in angling over the course of 2012. This figure included 252,000 domestic Irish anglers, 41,000 trips from Northern Irish anglers and 113,000 from overseas markets. The estimated 252,000 Irish anglers represented some 7% of the adult population aged 15 years or more.

More recently, in 2015 IFI commissioned an omnibus survey in conjunction with Millward Brown which suggested that some 7.6% of the population aged 15 years or older considered themselves to be recreational anglers; this gives an increased total of 273,600¹ domestic anglers based on April 2014 population data (CSO). The margin of error for the omnibus survey is +/- 1.53% with 95% confidence (at 50% reporting incidence) based on 4044 face to face interviews.

In the following sections the key markets for brown trout angling in Ireland will be examined and anglers' expenditure estimates will be made based on the most current data available. The key markets which will be focused upon are those of Irish domestic anglers, Northern Irish anglers and overseas anglers. Where expenditure ranges are estimated in respect of these markets a mid-point value is assumed for each; this mid-point will be presumed to be close to being accurate.

In estimating the total annual expenditures for domestic Irish anglers, three different data sources will be used: Source A uses annual expenditure figures as reported by domestic anglers surveyed for the 2013 TDI report along with current angler participation estimates based on the 2015 omnibus survey; Source B uses average annual expenditure figures as reported by all angler types in the TDI report along with 2015 omnibus participation estimates and, finally, Source C uses participation figures based on brown trout angler participation estimates and mean daily expenditure and overnight expenditure figures as reported across all angling types in the 2013 TDI report.

Following this analysis, the total contribution of brown trout angling to the Irish economy will be estimated taking into account such factors as economic multipliers (i.e. the knock on effect of initial rounds of expenditure) and leakages (i.e. the economic loss associated with imported goods). Comparisons will then be drawn between the economic contribution of brown trout angling to the Irish economy and the economic contribution of brown trout angling in other countries with comparable angling cultures and angling resources to those of Ireland.

¹ 3,600,000 population over the age of 15 x 7.6% = 273,600

2 Domestic Anglers

2.1 Source A: Domestic Brown Trout Angler Expenditure

(based on domestic angler participation rates estimated using 2015 omnibus survey figures and annual expenditure figures as indicated by Irish brown trout anglers in 2012)

Irish anglers have a high tendency to fish for multiple species and, as such, it is difficult to categorise them by species sought. However, the most recent survey work carried out by IFI (Millward Brown, 2015) indicated that when anglers were asked to choose only *one* angling type above all others a total of 22% of Irish domestic anglers indicated that brown trout angling was their preferred angling type; this gives a total of 60,192² Irish domestic brown trout anglers based on current population data³ and makes brown trout the most popular species for Irish anglers. The 2013 TDI report indicated that domestic Irish anglers across all angling types spend an estimated €1,974 annually on their fishing with brown trout anglers showing average expenditure figures of €1,655. If it is presumed that annual angler expenditure figures remain the same in 2015 as were reported in 2012, with total expenditure then calculated by angling category, a gross expenditure figure of €99,617,670 for domestic brown trout anglers can be determined, this is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Source A – Annual Domestic Brown Trout Angler Expenditure	
Number of Recreational Brown Trout Anglers in 2015	60,192
Annual Expenditure on Angling	€1,655
Total Domestic Brown Trout Angler Expenditure	€99,600,000

2.2 Source B: Domestic Brown Trout Angler Expenditure

(based on domestic angler participation rates estimated using 2015 omnibus survey figures and expenditure figures as recorded across all angling types in 2012)

The TDI report indicated that the average per person expenditure for Republic of Ireland anglers for their 'current angling trip' was €178. Taking into account the average number of trips taken during the past 12 months by Republic of Ireland anglers (8.28), average annual expenditure using this source can be estimated at €1,473. This figure does not include fixed or overhead expenses such as boats, engines and capital expenditure on fishing tackle; when the figure is adjusted to include these items, the estimated annual

² 3,600,000 x 7.6% angler participation x 22% brown trout anglers = 60,192

³ CSO 2015

expenditure rises to €1,974. In order to arrive at an estimate of total domestic expenditure on recreational brown trout angling, a mid-point is assumed in the expenditure ranges indicated (Table 2); for domestic brown trout anglers this mid-point is €103.7 million.

Table 2: Source B - Domestic Brown Trout Angler Expenditure on Recreational Angling		
Number of Recreational Brown Trout Anglers in 2015	60,192	
Annual Expenditure on Angling	€1,473	€1,974
Total Expenditure Range	€88,662,816	€118,819,008
Total Expenditure – Mid-Point Value	€103,740,000	

2.3 Source C: Domestic Brown Trout Angler Expenditure

(based on domestic angler participation rates estimated during the 2013 TDI report and mean daily expenditure figures as recorded across all angling types in 2012)

Results from the 2013 TDI report indicated that of the estimated 223,000 domestic Irish anglers who went on at least one angling day trip in 2012, some 30% or 67,000 had been on a day trip to participate in brown trout angling in 2012 (Table 3); again, this makes brown trout the most popular individual fish species for domestic Irish anglers. Of the Irish anglers who stayed on an overnight angling trip, some 26% (14,000) of them had done so at least in part to fish for brown trout.

It should also be noted that, due to the high number of Irish anglers who target multiple species, not all of these trips can be attributed solely to the pursuit of brown trout as indicated. The TDI report shows an anomaly between the reported figures for anglers who went on an angling day trip (223,000) and the sum of day trips by species sought (366,000), as seen in Table 3, and this approach can lead to an overestimation of expenditure figures when calculated by individual fish species. In order to mitigate the bias caused as a consequence of this multiple species approach and in the absence of more complete data, calculations will be multiplied by 0.61 to reflect the ratio of actual day trips taken by domestic anglers (223,000) versus day trips as categorised by species targeted (366,000).

Table 3: Species Targeted on Day Fishing Trips in 2012 – Domestic Anglers		
	Participation	Estimated Number of Anglers
Salmon Only	9%	20,000
Salmon and Sea Trout Combined	22%	49,000
Sea Trout Only	10%	22,000
Brown Trout	30%	67,000
Pike	28%	62,000
Coarse (Excl Pike)	19%	42,000
Bass	10%	33,000
Sea Angling (Excl Bass)	32%	71,000
Total		366,000

Source: TDI/Millward Brown Lansdowne/Household Survey. Total percentage figure is overestimated as a result of anglers targeting multiple species on their trips

As shown in Table 4, it is possible to estimate a range using these figures for the volume of domestic brown trout anglers; however, this range is likely to be more accurate towards its lower bound estimate as it is subject to a level of duplication between anglers making day fishing trips and those taking overnight trips.

Table 4: Domestic Brown Trout Anglers Day Trips & Overnight Trips				
	Anglers on Day Fishing Trips	Anglers on Overnight Fishing Trips	Range	
			Minimum	Maximum
Brown Trout	67,000	14,000	67,000	81,000

The overall average number of day trips taken by all domestic anglers was 13.61. Average expenditure per trip was €82 for domestic local anglers and €120 for non-local day trip visitors. By using these figures in conjunction with the participation numbers given above, an estimate of the gross expenditure of day visit Irish brown trout anglers can be made. Again, a mid-point value of €101 will be used to estimate the expenditure of local and day trip anglers as shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Source C - Expenditure Estimates for Domestic Day Trip Anglers	
Angler Days	911,870 ⁴
Mean Expenditure (per day)	€101
Total Expenditure	€92,098,870
Annual Expenditure (allowing for multiple species adjustment @ 0.61)	€56,180,000

Following on from this, an estimate of the maximum expenditure of day trip brown trout anglers is found to be in the region of €109.4 million and a minimum expenditure in the region of €74.7 million with the true figure likely to be somewhere in the middle of these two estimates so approximately €92.1 million. When this figure is adjusted to allow for multiple species bias the combined expenditure figure for day trip anglers targeting brown trout is €56.2 million.

According to the TDI report, some 14,000 domestic brown trout anglers went on overnight angling trips during 2012 (Table 6). The overall average number of trips taken was 5.25 with an average of 2.08 nights per trip resulting in 152,880 domestic fishing nights. Brown trout anglers indicated an average per person expenditure of €355 on the 'current trip'. This relatively low trip expenditure along with a lower expenditure on items such as accommodation reported in the TDI study for brown trout anglers indicates that many of these anglers are local to the fisheries where they were encountered. The indicated 'current trip' expenditure figure gives a gross expenditure figure for domestic overnight brown trout anglers of €26.1 million (Table 7).

Table 6: Species Targeted on Domestic Overnight Fishing Trips		
	Participation	Estimated Number of Anglers
Salmon Only	12%	6,000
Salmon and Sea Trout Combined	30%	16,000
Sea Trout Only	18%	10,000
Brown Trout	26%	14,000
Pike	28%	15,000
Coarse (Excl Pike)	31%	17,000
Bass	20%	11,000
Sea Fish (Excl Bass)	42%	22,000
Total		111,000

Source: TDI/Millward Brown Lansdowne/Household Survey. Total percentage figure is overestimated as a result of anglers targeting multiple species on their trips

⁴ 67,000 brown trout angling participants x 13.61 average day trips = 911,870 angler days

Again, an allowance must be made to reflect the high incidence of multiple species being targeted by Irish anglers. In order to do this it is presumed that of the 14,000 anglers who reported having overnight trips to target brown trout not all of their trips were taken specifically to target this species. In the absence of more complete data, the figures given for overnight trips will be multiplied by 0.49⁵ to reflect the ratio of actual trips taken (54,000) versus trips as categorised by species targeted (111,000) in the TDI report (Table 6).

Table 7: Domestic Brown Trout Anglers on Overnight Trips	
Number of Anglers on Overnight Trips	14,000
Average Number of Overnight Trips	5.25
Average Expenditure (per trip)	€355
Total Expenditure	€26,100,000
Brown Trout Angler Annual Overnight Annual Expenditure (allowing for multiple species adjustment @ 0.49)	€12,785,000

When the Source C expenditure figures for day trip brown trout anglers and overnight brown trout anglers are combined, the total expenditure figure arrives at €69 million. In order to arrive at an estimate for annual domestic brown trout expenditure the average expenditure figures across sources A, B and C are calculated; this figure, as can be seen in Table 8, is estimated to be in the region of €90.8 million.

Table 8: Average Annual Expenditure – Domestic Brown Trout Anglers	
Source A	€99,600,000
Source B	€103,740,000
Source C	€68,965,000
Domestic Brown Trout Anglers Average Annual Expenditure	€90,770,000

⁵ 0.49 = 54,000/111,000

3 Northern Irish Angler Expenditure

In 2009, the *Watersports and Leisure Participation* survey estimated that there were 81,000 anglers (both sea and freshwater) in Northern Ireland, an approximate 5.6% of the total adult population (British Marine Federation *et al.* 2011).

In 2012, an estimated 41,000 trips were made by Northern Irish individuals to participate in recreational angling in the Republic of Ireland; some 53% of these trips had involved brown trout angling (TDI, 2013). The individuals on these trips spent an average of €360 per trip and total expenditure on recreational angling in the Republic of Ireland by Northern Irish anglers in 2012 was estimated to be in the order of €14.6 million. These figures provide an estimate for the expenditure of Northern Irish brown trout anglers to be in the region of €7.9 million; however, again an allowance must be made for anglers who target multiple species on their trips. The number of trips reported by Northern Irish anglers in the TDI study came to 41,000 yet when angler participation is estimated by angling category this figure increases to 86,000. The discount ratio of 0.48 (representing the actual number of trips versus the trips reported by angling category) is then applied to the estimated expenditure figure to give a total of €3.8 million (Table 9).

Table 9: Northern Irish Angler Expenditure on Recreational Brown Trout Angling	
Number of Brown Trout Angling Trips in the Republic of Ireland in 2012.	22,000 ⁶
Average Expenditure (per person per trip)	€360
Expenditure Range in Republic of Ireland in 2012	€7,920,000
N.I. Brown Trout Angler Expenditure (allowing for multiple species adjustment @ 0.48)	€3,800,000

⁶ Northern Ireland Brown Trout anglers who visited ROI in 2012 (TDI, 2013) – 53% of 41,000

4 Overseas Anglers

In 1999, an estimated 173,000 overseas visitors to Ireland participated in angling (Fáilte Ireland); by 2003 this figure had dropped to approximately 88,000 and since then the numbers of overseas anglers travelling to Ireland each year have never fully recovered.

The TDI report uses overseas tourism figures for Ireland taken from Fáilte Ireland's 2011 *Tourism Facts* publication to help in estimating figures for 2012. Of the presumed 113,000 angling trips made by overseas visitors to Ireland in 2012, an estimated 17% (19,000) were, at least in part, to fish for brown trout (TDI, 2013). With the benefit of hindsight it can be seen that overseas angler numbers were in fact higher in 2012 than presumed, with 118,000 angling visitors during the year; this figure increased further to 128,000 in 2013. By taking the average *Overseas Anglers* figure as a percentage of *Total Overseas Visitors* based on figures taken from Fáilte Ireland's 2009-2013 *Tourism Facts* publications (Table 10) and cross referencing with Fáilte Ireland's total tourism figures for 2014, it can then be estimated that over 144,000 overseas anglers visited Ireland in 2014.

Table 10: Fáilte Ireland Overseas Visitor Numbers 2000 – 2014			
Year	Number of Overseas Visitors to Ireland	Number of Overseas Anglers	Overseas Anglers as a Percentage of Total Overseas Visitors
2000	6,181,000	-	-
2001	5,840,000	-	-
2002	5,919,000	-	-
2003	6,178,000	88,000	0.0142
2004	6,384,000	93,000	0.0146
2005	6,763,000	84,000	0.0124
2006	7,417,000	106,000	0.0143
2007	7,739,000	128,000	0.0165
2008	7,436,000	142,000	0.0190
2009	6,555,000	132,000	0.0201
2010	6,037,000	127,000	0.0210
2011	6,505,000	113,000	0.0174
2012	6,518,000	118,000	0.0181
2013	6,986,000	128,000	0.0183
2014	7,604,000 ⁷	144,400 ⁸ /132,000 ⁹	0.0190 ¹⁰ /0.0174 ¹¹

Source: Fáilte Ireland Tourism Facts

However, for the purposes of this study the more conservative lower bound estimate of 132,000 overseas tourist anglers will be used, this is based on the lowest figure for anglers as a percentage of total overseas visitors (0.0174) which was reported in Fáilte Ireland's

⁷ Central Statistics Office, January 2015.

⁸ Estimate based on anglers as a percentage of total overseas tourists 2009-2013

⁹ Based on lowest previous figure available (anglers as a percentage of total tourist numbers, 2011). Actual figure 132,310.

¹⁰ Average based on 2009-2013 figures

¹¹ Based on lowest previous figure available (2011)

tourism figures for 2011. Again it will be presumed that the percentage estimates given for overseas brown trout anglers remain constant at 17%. On the basis of this, it is estimated that 22,440 overseas anglers came to Ireland in 2014 with brown trout being one of their target species.

There are two recent estimated average expenditure figures for overseas anglers; firstly, Fáilte Ireland's 2011 *Survey of Travellers* (Source D) estimated that overseas anglers spent an average of €858 during their stay in Ireland in 2011 and, secondly, the 2013 TDI study (Source E) which measured the average expenditure by overseas anglers as €1,027 per person per trip during 2012. This gives an annual expenditure range by overseas brown trout anglers of between €19 and €23 million; again a mid-point value will be used, in this instance €21 million (Table 11).

Table 11: Overseas Brown Trout Anglers 2014		
Number of Anglers on Overnight Trips	22,440	
Average Expenditure (per trip) Sources D & E	€858	€1,027
Total Expenditure Range	€19,253,520	€23,045,880
Brown Trout Angler Expenditure Mid-Point Value	€21,150,000	
Brown Trout Angler Expenditure (allowing for multiple species adjustment @ 0.67)	€14,200,000	

Once again there is a discrepancy between the figure given for numbers of overseas anglers who visited Ireland in 2012 (113,000) and the number as reported by angling category (168,000) and an allowance must be made to mitigate this. In this instance, the figure of €21.1 million is multiplied by 0.67 to reflect the ration of actual trips versus trips reported by angling category and a final figure of €14.2 million is arrived at.

5 Total Expenditure on Recreational Brown Trout Angling – All Anglers

As previously stated, in order to arrive at an estimate of total expenditure on recreational brown trout angling, a mid-point in the expenditure ranges indicated in respect of domestic, Northern Ireland and overseas anglers will be used. If it is presumed that the averaged figures for domestic anglers from Sources A, B and C are close to being accurate for domestic brown trout anglers, then a calculation can be made estimating the total direct expenditure of anglers from all markets on Irish brown trout angling to be in the region of €108.8 million.

Table 12: Sum of Expenditures	
Annual Expenditure	Brown Trout Anglers
Domestic Brown Trout Anglers (Average of Sources A, B & C)	€90,770,000
Northern Ireland Brown Trout Anglers	€3,800,000
Overseas Brown Trout Anglers	€14,200,000
Total Combined Expenditure	€108,770,000

Figures are rounded for ease of interpretation

This figure of €108.8 million corresponds with the estimated 46% of domestic anglers who participate in brown trout angling annually (TDI, 2013), overall increased overseas visitor numbers in 2014 compared with 2012 and also an estimated increase in overall domestic angler numbers from 252,000 to 273,600 based on the most recent estimates provided through the Millward Brown omnibus survey in 2015.

Table 13: Brown Trout Anglers -Total Net Expenditure	
Gross Expenditure	
Total Domestic Expenditure (including N.I.)	€ 94,570,000
Total Overseas Angler Expenditure	€14,200,000
Total Gross Expenditure for all Brown Trout Anglers	€108,770,000
Economic Contribution	
Leakages	20%
Expenditure (less leakages)	€87,016,000
Indirect and Induced Multiplier	1.7
Indirect Expenditure	€60,910,000
Brown Trout Anglers Net Contribution	€148,000,000

Final figures are rounded for ease of interpretation

Based on estimates from the Central Statistics Office Input-Output figures for Ireland, TDI estimated the composite multiplier for recreational angling expenditure to be 1.70. This figure in part reflects the high indirect impact multiplier of the hotel and catering industry which comprises a large element of the direct expenditure of the anglers in the 2013 Study of Recreational Angling. The estimated annual expenditure for brown trout angling in Ireland, following adjustments to allow for leakages and multipliers, is thought to be in the region of €148 million (Table 13) and this figure can be seen in comparison with other Irish angling types in Table 14.

5.1 Expenditure Patterns

Brown trout anglers spent similar amounts on fishing tackle as salmon anglers (€36 compared with €39); however, as would be expected, they spent much less on permits. An average spend of €18 was recorded for salmon licences by brown trout anglers which would imply that a number of brown trout anglers were also fishing for salmon on the trip where they were surveyed. The average spend on food and drink, accommodation, flights and ferries and transport in Ireland was considerably lower than that of either salmon or sea trout anglers which would imply that the majority of brown trout anglers were domestic anglers and possibly fishing their local waters for the most part.

Table 14: Estimated Contribution of Angling in Ireland by Angling Type – 2014/2015

Angling Type	Domestic Participation Estimate				Northern Irish ¹² Participation Estimate				Overseas Participation ¹³ Estimate				Total Participation			€ Millions	
	%	Number of Anglers Total	€ Total	€ per person	%	Number of Anglers Total	€ Total	€ per person	%	Number of Anglers Total	€ Total	€ per person	Number of Anglers	Gross Expenditure Per Angler	Net Expenditure Per Angler	Gross Expenditure	Total (Inc. Multipliers)
Sea	24	65,664	€94,940,000	€1,446	11	4,510	€1,623,600	€360	16	21,120	€20,000,000	€943	91,294	€1,273	€1,731	€116	€158
Bass	4	10,944	€30,732,000	€2,808	5	2,050	€738,000	€360	17	22,440	€21,000,000	€943	35,434	€1,473	€2,004	€52	€71
Salmon & Sea Trout	23	62,928	€102,187,000	€1,623	42	17,220	€6,199,200	€360	37	48,840	€45,845,000	€943	128,988	€1,197	€1,628	€154	€210
Pike	12	32,832	€68,430,000	€2,084	5	2,050	€738,000	€360	5	6,600	€5,800,000	€943	41,482	€1,808	€2,459	€75	€102
Coarse	7	19,152	€51,300,000	€2,678	12	4,920	€1,771,200	€360	14	18,480	€17,500,000	€943	42,552	€1,659	€2,256	€71	€96
Brown Trout	22	60,192	€90,770,000	€1,508	25	10,250	€3,690,000	€360	11	14,520	€14,200,000	€943	84,962	€1,281	€1,742	€109	€148
Stocked Fisheries ¹⁴	2	5,472	€9,521,300	€1,740	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,472	€1,740	€2,366	€9.5	€13
Other Angling Type ¹⁵	6	16,416	€28,564,000	€1,740	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,416	€1,740	€2,366	€28.5	€39
Totals	100%	273,600	€476,000,000	€1,740	100%	41,000	€14,700,000	€360	100%	132,000	€124,345,000	€943	446,600	€1,378	€1,875	€615m	€836m

¹² Reported Northern Irish angler figures by angling category have been adjusted using a ratio of 0.48 to allow for the targeting of multiple species

¹³ Reported overseas angler figures by angling category have been adjusted using a ratio of 0.67 to allow for the targeting of multiple species

¹⁴ When asked to choose one type of angling in the 2015 omnibus survey some 2% of Irish anglers categorised themselves as preferring 'Stocked Fisheries'; expenditure estimates based on average expenditure figures reported across all angling types

¹⁵ When asked to choose one type of angling in the 2015 omnibus survey some 6% of Irish anglers categorised themselves as 'Other Angling Type'; expenditure estimates based on average expenditure figures reported across all angling types

6 Employment

According to Fáilte Ireland, €1 million of tourist spending supports 36 jobs. In arriving at an indicative assessment of employment supported by recreational angling in Ireland, the expenditure estimates presented in Table 14 in respect of overseas anglers (€124 million) and Northern Ireland anglers (€14.7 million) can legitimately be classified as tourist spending.

Not all of the estimated €476 million in domestic recreational angling expenditure can be classified as 'tourist' spending however. To arrive at an estimate of domestic tourist angling expenditure, the volume of overnight trips needs to be taken into account and in the TDI report this is estimated to be 37% of total domestic angling expenditure. Taking into account overseas and Northern Ireland expenditure, total tourist angling expenditure can be estimated at approximately €315 million.

Table 15: Total Tourist Angling Expenditure	
	Total Expenditure
Domestic Angler Expenditure	€176,300,000
Northern Ireland Expenditure	€14,700,000
Overseas Angler Expenditure	€124,345,000
Total Tourist Expenditure	€315,500,000

Source: TDI / Fáilte Ireland / Household survey

Therefore, applying the Fáilte Ireland formula of 36 jobs supported for every €1 million in tourist expenditure, recreational angling can be estimated to support approximately 11,350 jobs (based on 36 jobs per million in tourist expenditure). Approximately 1,850 of these jobs are supported by brown trout angling as shown in Table 16.

Table 16: Number of Jobs Supported by Angling Tourism Expenditures (categorised by angling type)									
Angling Type	Domestic Anglers			Northern Ireland Anglers		Overseas Anglers		Expenditure / Jobs	
	Number of Anglers Total	€ Total Domestic Expenditure	€ Domestic Tourism Expenditure	Number of N.I. Anglers Total	€ Total N.I. Expenditure	Number of Overseas Anglers Total	€ Total Overseas Expenditure	Total Tourism Expenditure	Number of Jobs Supported
Sea	65,664	€ 94,940,000	€ 35,127,800	4,510	€ 1,623,600	21,120	€ 20,000,000	€ 56,751,400	2,043
Bass	10,944	€ 30,732,000	€ 11,370,840	2,050	€ 738,000	22,440	€ 21,000,000	€ 33,108,840	1,192
Salmon & Sea Trout	62,928	€ 102,187,000	€ 37,809,190	17,220	€ 6,199,200	48,840	€ 45,845,000	€ 89,853,390	3,235
Pike	32,832	€ 68,430,000	€ 25,319,100	2,050	€ 738,000	6,600	€ 5,800,000	€ 31,857,100	1,147
Coarse	19,152	€ 51,300,000	€ 18,981,000	4,920	€ 1,771,200	18,480	€ 17,500,000	€ 38,252,200	1,377
Brown Trout	60,192	€ 90,770,000	€ 33,584,900	10,250	€ 3,690,000	14,520	€ 14,200,000	€ 51,474,900	1,853
Stocked Fisheries	5,472	€ 9,521,300	€ 3,522,880	-	€ -	-	€ -	€ 3,522,880	127
Other Angling Type	16,416	€ 28,564,000	€ 10,568,680	-	€ -	-	€ -	€ 10,568,680	380
Totals	273,600	€ 476,000,000	€ 176,284,391	41,000	€ 14,700,000	132,000	€ 124,345,000	€ 315,329,391	11,354

7 Similar Markets

The trout angling product available in the England and Wales is, for the most part, incomparable with the wild brown trout fisheries available in Ireland. Both countries have an abundance of reservoirs and commercial trout fisheries and these are artificially stocked with many varieties of trout the most common of which is the American native rainbow trout. Scotland, on the other hand, has similar rivers and lochs to those found in Ireland and these do hold stocks of native wild brown trout.

According to the U.K The Environment Agency's economic evaluation of inland fisheries in 2007 freshwater angler gross expenditure across the whole of England and Wales was worth £1.18 billion. This in turn was estimated to support a national household income of £980 million and the expenditure supported 37,386 jobs. Of these 37,386 jobs, 30,580 were supported by coarse angling, 5,628 were supported by trout angling and 1,179 were supported by salmon and sea trout angling. It should also be noted that over 20,000 of those jobs were directly dependent on angling.

Freshwater angling in Wales was associated with £74 million of direct spend, enough to support £32 million in household income and 1,500 Welsh jobs. Two-thirds of this economic activity is likely to have been derived from game fishing (salmon and trout). It is also estimated that licenced anglers fished around a total of 30 million days during 2005 and this figure can be broken down to about 26 million for coarse angling and 4 million for game angling.

For Scotland the best estimate available is that freshwater angling results in the Scottish economy producing over £100 million worth of annual output, which supports around 2,800 jobs and generates nearly £50 million in wages and self-employment income to Scottish households. The majority of this is attributable to game angling and salmon angling in particular; however, there is no precise data available to confirm this.

8 Conclusion

In summary, recreational angling in Ireland can provide significant economic benefits to rural and peripheral regions whose natural angling resources can attract both domestic and overseas angling participants. In many cases these rural areas may be devoid of any alternative tourist attractions and angling can provide an important and sustainable source of income for both the catering and accommodation service providers in these marginalised communities. Recreational angling also has the ability to attract anglers at times outside of the main tourist seasons; the shoulder periods of March through May and again from mid-August through to October provide some of the best angling in Ireland and, as a consequence of this, they are the most popular angling months. These shoulder periods can help to extend the traditional tourist season for both accommodation and service providers with the potential to also provide increased employment and entrepreneurial opportunities within these communities.

