SOCIAL DATA COLLECTION
sharing experience and identifying the best practices

PGECON WS

Edited by Arina Motova, Matthew Elliott, Emmet Jackson, Kim Normark Andersen

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Background

According to the Commission Decision adopting a multiannual Union programme for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors for the period 2017-2019 Nr. C(2016) 4329, social data shall be collected by MS every three years starting in 2018.

The list of social indicators is provided in Table 6 of the EUMAP Decision (see below). Data on employment by education level and employment by nationality may be collected on the basis of pilot studies.

Table 6

Social variables for the fishing and aquaculture sectors

Variable	Unit
Employment by gender	Number
FTE by gender	Number
Unpaid labour by gender	Number
Employment by age	Number
Employment by education level	Number per education level
Employment by nationality	Number from EU, EEA and Non-EU/EEA
Employment by employment status	Number
FTE National	Number

In 2016 MSs submitted their National Plans for data collection in which some of the MS planned to start pilots on the collection of social variables in 2017, however some MSs will start as required in 2018.

Following the new legal requirements to provide and collect data for social variables, two days of the PGECON meeting in Vilnius were dedicated to a Workshop (WS) on social data collection and methodology. The purpose of the WS was to:

- Identify the end user needs;
- Review MS experience and methodology of social data collection;
- Identify possible issues with social data collection;
- Propose the best practice / guidelines.

To reach the objectives all participants and national coordinators were requested to prepare a short presentation on their experience with the following points, which were later used as discussion topics:

- What kind of data is collected (in case some social indicators are already collected)?

- How is the population defined (vessel, enterprise or employee)?

- How are variables defined (e.g. education level, age groups if used, employment status)?

- Stratification used (if any?)

- How data is collected, or planned to be collected (face to face interview, phone interview, post questionnaire, etc.)?

MS were also asked to share their questionnaires in case they were already in use.

To analyse the end-user needs in terms of social data analysis DGMARE presented an overview of the rationale for inclusion of social variables in the EUMAP. At the same time a representative from Marine Scotland explained how social data were used to analyse and form policy decisions in Scotland.

End user needs and data use

DGMARE presentation

DG MARE presented an overview of the rationale for inclusion of social variables in the EUMAP and stressed that they were only one of a number of possible data end-users. It was explained that a social dimension had been part of the original Common Fisheries Policy and was included within the Europe 2020 strategy. It was acknowledged that the social variables were lacking definition in the regulations however this was in line with a philosophy of avoiding being too restrictive, allowing requirements to evolve and to have the widest possible utility. The requirements set out in the EU MAP thus provided a starting point and further work was needed to further refine definitions, examine existing data sources in Member States and Commission Services including Eurostat (e.g. national accounts and the Labour Force Survey). The need to build on existing foundations was seen as important.

It was highlighted that the social importance of the fisheries sector in part outweighed its overall economic importance. Fishing activities are highly localised and entire communities are dependent on and shaped by fishery activity. DG MARE outlined a number of intended uses to support the overall aims of helping fishing communities and monitoring of social situation during transition, reaching MSY objective. In order to do this it is imperative that the social impacts of policy proposals, such as the move to MSY, are understood and funding such as European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) are targeted to mitigate negative effects where necessary. A range of support measures are permitted under Article 29 of the EMFF Regulation ((EU) No 508/2014) which deal with “Promotion of human capital, job creation and social dialogue”.

It is expected that the fishing fleet would continue to decline and support will be needed to help to ensure that communities and individuals are resilient and can adapt. This might involve supporting the industry to diversify activities, supporting advisory services or providing professional training and opportunities for lifelong learning.

Marine Scotland experience using social data

Cornilius Chikwama (Scottish Government) presented the outcome of a survey conducted on their behalf by Seafish to assess the structure of the workforce in the fisheries sector. This included an assessment: of age; nationality; remuneration practice; working patterns; education level and also mobility across the marine sector. The exercise looked to provide evidence to address a number of anecdotal concerns including a view that the work force was ageing and the sector suffered from staff moving to the oil and gas sector where wages were higher. The survey also looked at education levels and also employment and remuneration practices to address a specific policy concern and public perception that crew from outside the European Economic Area (EEA) might be vulnerable to exploitation. The survey comprised voluntary face to face interviews with crew using a stratified sample vessels from range of fleet segments and was drawn from ports across Scotland.

On crew nationality, the overwhelming majority (around 72%) were from the UK, mostly Scotland. Around 19% were from outside the EEA (mainly the Philippines and Ghana). Information on the size of the non EEA workforce was previously unknown since the majority lacked work permits to work in the UK or any right of residence, their having arrived using transit visas and were domiciled beyond the 12 nautical mile limit where UK employment law would apply. The majority of these crew members were not employed directly by the vessel but through agency contracts. This compared with domestic workers where most were salaried or paid through a crew share agreement. Remuneration of EEA workers varied by contract arrangement (i.e., whether a worker was contracted directly to the vessel, via an agency or on crew share arrangement).

Most non-EEA crew were employed on demersal vessels of less than 24 metres overall length. Discussions with the sector suggested this pattern was the result of the economic factors with larger vessels being more profitable and able to cope with higher labour costs. Non EEA crew were on average paid less than the UK statutory minimum. However pay levels were commensurate with those in their home countries.

The general belief of an ageing work force was not supported by the survey and the average age recorded was below 40 years, which is comparable to the rest of the population. Recruitment to the industry tended to occur relatively late and retirement tended to be early. The average length of service observed was between 5 and 6 years. The average was reduced by non EEA crew however some non-EEA crew served for up to 12 years in the Scottish fleet.

In assessing education level and qualifications, only industry relevant questions were asked. The report did seek to look at mobility but no specific data was collected data. Movement was seen between other marine sectors including aquaculture, the merchant navy (mostly EEA crew), commercial diving and oil and gas. Movement between the oil and gas sector appeared to be very small at the time despite anecdotal evidence to the contrary.
On working patterns, most workers were full time at least for the period that they were active in the year. Around 95% worked year round. A significant exception to this was for small

traps where 20% were full time. This segment also had the highest proportion of part time, single operators.

The 2013 and 2015 survey suggested the social variables did not change rapidly over time (except in response to deliberate intervention), and Marine Scotland concluded follow-up surveys probably needed to be on a two to three year cycle.

MS experience and preparation for the data collection

There were 20 participants in the WS, representing 16 MS. One presentation was done by Germany (without active participation in the discussions) and 3 more countries submitted their contribution in written format. As a result the WS covered the experiences of 20 MS.

Table 1 represents an overview of all MS presentations and contains variables, listed in the EUMAP legislation, along with some variables which might be considered interesting and useful for analyses.

Table 1 Overview of MS presentations

Country	Population	Segment / Strata	Type of data collection	Observation Unit	EUMAP indicators					Additional indicators				
					Age	Gender	Nationality	Education	Employment Status	Residence	Skills Qualification	Job Function	Remuneration	Length of service
Belgium	Crew members registered by Social secretariat of the coast	Identified by a Paritair comité for SEA FISHING	Dimona declaration (social security)	Person	Y	Y	(Y)	No data	No data on unpaid labour	**Y**		Y	**Share/ minimum wage**	
Bulgaria	Fisheries and aquaculture	Vessel technical parameters	Census Questionnaire		-20 / 20-50 50-	Y	Nat / EU / Other	Primary / secondary / higher	Full time / Part time					
Croatia	Registered vessels and Aquaculture	DCF segmentation	Interview / phone and post 40%	Enterprise / vessel	-24 / 25-64 / 65-	Y	No data	Level 1-10	Permanent Temporary Seasonal	Y				
Denmark	All enterprises	Difficult to link persons to vessels	Register data / Annual form	Person	Date of birth	Male/ Female /Unk	ISO code	ISCED level / field	ISCO status		ILO skill level	ISCO function		
Estonia	The pilot is planned to start in the end 2017 and definitions are under development													
Finland	All enterprises		Sample / Estimates / ratios	Employee	5 year group	Y	No data	Y	Y					
France	Enterprises (1000 register vessels are not fishing boats)	Difficult to link enterprises to vessels / Confidentiality	DADS Annual social remittance forms	Enterprises (mixed) / Sailor register	Y	Y	Not relevant	Only on sailor register	No data			Specific functions		Data on embarkation

Country	Population	Segment / Strata	Type of data collection	Observation Unit	EUMAP indicators					Additional indicators				
					Age	Gender	Nationality	Education	Employment Status	Residence	Skills Qualification	Job Function	Remuneration	Length of service
Germany	Fisheries and aquaculture	Below / above 250 GT	Employment agency/ Insurance association	Enterprise	5 year group	Y	Nat / Other	No data	Full time / Apprentice / Marginal			Specific functions		
Greece	Register vessels	Federal state	Interview	Skippers	Y	Y	GRC Egypt Other	Y	Full time / Part time		Job experi-ence			
Ireland	Active registered vessels, Active aquaculture enterprises	No strata, DCF segments in aquaculture	Questionnaire to skipper/owners and aquaculture enterprises (16% / 80% response rates)	Skippers/AQ enterprise	Y	no data for fisheries, data for aquaculture	Y	Y	Full / part / casual		Level 1-10			
Italy	Fishery sector / Processing	Trawl / Southern Sicily / Small scale	New 2017 Questionnaire	Crew / Owner / Skipper	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
Latvia	Enterprises	Fishing area / Sector	Census Pilot study 2017	Person	Age group	Y	EU / non EU	Y	Full / part / self / retired					
Lithuania	All enterprises	High Sea / Small scale /Baltic Sea	New 2018 Questionnaire	Vessel / AQ plant	-24 / 25-64 / 65-	Y	No data	No data	Main / Second Unpaid			work on shore		
Malta	All active vessels	Census	Face to face interview	Vessel	Y	Y	EU / non EU	Primary / Secondary / Tertiary	Full / part					
Netherla	All active	DCF strata	Questionnaire,	Vessel/firm	Y	Y	Nat/o	No data	Full/part					

Country	Population	Segment / Strata	Type of data collection	Observation Unit	EUMAP indicators					Additional indicators				
					Age	Gender	Nationality	Education	Employment Status	Residence	Skills Qualification	Job Function	Remuneration	Length of service
nds	vessels and aquaculture firms		insurance association				ther							
Poland	Active registered vessels		Questionnaire	Vessel / AQ plant	Y	Y	No data	Y	Full time / Part time					
Portugal	Maritime authority or National Statistics Institute		Administrative data / IES document	Person	Y	Y	Y	Y	Full time / Part time / contract					
Slovenia	All vessels / enterprises		Pilot study 2017	Enterprise	Y	Y	Nat / EU / Other	level 1-4	Full time / Part time / other					
Sweden	Registered enterprises		Employment data and accounts / Pilot study aquaculture	Vessel / plant	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					
United Kingdom	Marine fisheries and fish procession	Regional / Fishery type Vessel size	Questionnaire to skipper (No obligation)	Person / crew member	Y	Y	Y	**Y**	Full time / Part time Seasonal	Y		Skipper Engineer Deck hand	Share / Salary / Agency	Work pattern, crew rotation

Discussions and results of the WS

Population and observation unit

The population of social data collection depends on the data sources used by MS. Some MS are using administrative sources and fisher's registers, while others are sampling vessels (skippers), vessel owners or enterprises.

In some MS, especially in countries using fishers registers, the link between fishers and vessels are missing.

Recommendation. **To avoid duplication when fishers are moving from one vessel to another during the year it is recommended that social data should refer to a point in time. In cases of use of administrative sources when data is available for all fishers MS should follow Eurostat practice[1]. In case of surveys it is recommended to organise national surveys around the same time of the year to avoid duplication (the same employee working at different boats during the year) and keep stability and comparability of the time series.**

Stratification of the population (groups for each variable)

There is no obligation to stratify data collection and/or submission to any particular fleet segments or groups of employees for social variable in the EUMAP. Some MS are planning to make stratification by fleet segments defined in the EUMAP, some by national regions and size of vessels, however there are MS where link between fisher and vessel is not established yet (no stratification applied) and it might be very difficult to link social indicators to any particular fishing activity.

From the end-user perspective (DG MARE) it is important at the EU level to separate at least 3 major groups of fishing vessels, which should follow STECF Annual Economic Report (AER) definitions for fishing fleet. The groups of interest are as following:

- **Small-scale fleet (SSF)**: vessels less than 12 meters LOA using static gears.
- **Large-scale fleet (LSF)**: segment includes all vessels over 12 meters using static gears and all vessels using towed gears (includes: 'dredgers', 'demersal trawlers and/or demersal seiners', 'other active gears', 'polyvalent active gears only', 'purse seiners', 'beam trawlers', 'pelagic trawlers').
- **Distant-water fleet (DWF)**: includes EU registered vessels over 24 metres operating in 'other fishing regions' including EU outermost regions.

Recommendation. **MS are recommended to stratify employment data by supra region and major groups of fleets. It is suggested to follow AER group definitions (as defined above) as close as possible. However in cases where the link to fishing activity is missing,**

[1] See RAMON database for Eurostat concepts and definitions http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST_NOM_DTL_GLOSSARY&StrNom=CODED2&StrLanguageCode=EN

groups based on the size of vessels, e.g. <12m for SSF, and fishing operation (distant water fleet) might be used if possible.

Variable definition

Gender

There were no major discussions about gender definition as most of MS already have experience with this type of data collection and information on employment by gender is already available

Recommendation. **To follow Eurostat practice and separate two main groups:**

- **M – male**
- **F – female**
- **Unknown (only if needed)**

Employment by nationality

Most of the MS which are currently collecting data on employment by nationality are separating their own nationals into the separate group for national purposes. EUMAP Table 6 requires separating to EU, EEA and Non-EU/EEA

Recommendation. **Taking into account national needs and EU requirements it is recommended to separate at least the following nations:**

- **National**
- **EU**
- **EEA (non EU)**
- **Other (Non-EU/EEA)**

Employment by age

In some MS the data is collected for each individual fisherman, while in the others predefined age groups are used to collect information on the age structure of the fishers. The first type of data collection allows data collectors to create different age groups, however in the case of predefined age groups harmonisation is needed.

From the end-user perspective the EMMF under some financial measures define a young fishermen, as eligible for the financial support as a fishermen <40 years old. This implies a necessity to have as a minimum a split at age 40, when defining the age groups of fishermen for EMFF monitoring needs. On the other hand active labour force/population is defined as population above 15 years old and <65 years old.

Recommendation. **Taking into account needs of EMMF for monitoring of employment by age classes and Eurostat practice it is recommended to separate employment at EU level at least into the following age classes:**

- **<15**
- **15-24**

- **25-39**
- **40-64**
- **65+**

Employment by employment status

According to the MS presentations at least 3 different interpretations of the employment status variable are used. During discussions with the end-user it was also considered that the classification to full time / part time as employment status, which is most commonly used by MS at present, is not very relevant for DGMARE as this information is indirectly available through comparison of hours worked, FTE and number of employees. However from a management and social security point of view classification of professional employment status might be more relevant. EMFF socio-economic compensations of permanent cessation for fishers should only be available for the hired crew and not the owner of the vessel, which gets compensation for the permanent cessation of the boat.

According to EUROSTAT Labour Force Survey (LFS) the following main professional status classification are used (see Annex for more details):

- **Self-employed with employees**
- **Self-employed without employees**
- **Employee**
- **Family worker**.

Potentially MS could use these basic categories to separate owner of the fishing boat (Self-employed with employees could be a corresponding definition in LFS), crew members under crew share agreement (potentially Self-employed without employees could be a corresponding group in LFS), employees (with employment contract and full social security benefits) and family workers. However, during the discussions, there was no consensus on the group's definitions due in part to differences in MS employment rules and national particularities.

Recommendation. **At least separation between two categories is needed:**

- **owner / employer (vessel owner involved in vessel activity/operation)**
- **employee (all engaged workers on-board, excluding owners)**

Employment by education level

MS are doing their best to collect the information, but there are different approaches. Some MS are considering professional training more important than academic education while others think that academic education is as important. At the same time some MS are collecting data on all types of education.

During discussions it was also not clear how to assess education level, which is not relevant for the fishing/aquaculture industry, e.g. medical doctor, or master in chemistry.

Recommendation. **It is recommended to use the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011)[2], and separate the reporting into at least the following groups:**

	ISCED 2011 (data from 2014 onwards)	ISCED 1997 (data up to 2013)
Low education	Levels 0-2	Levels 0-2
Medium education	Levels 3-4	Levels 3-4
High education	Levels 5-8	Levels 5-6

ISCED 2011 Educational attainment levels (see Annex 3):
0 Early childhood education
2 Lower secondary education
3 Upper secondary education
4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education
5 Short-cycle tertiary education
6 Bachelor's or equivalent level
7 Master's or equivalent level
8 Doctoral or equivalent level
9 Not elsewhere classified

Additional group of 'not elsewhere classified' could be used to take into account other levels of education.

MS might also consider broader fields of education as useful for analytical purposes:

00 – Generic programmes and qualifications
01 – Education
02 – Arts and humanities
03 – Social sciences, journalism and information
04 – Business, administration and law
05 – Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics
06 – Information and Communication Technologies
07 – Engineering, manufacturing and construction
08 – Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary
09 – Health and welfare
10 – Services
Not elsewhere classified

However there is no legal obligation to collect this type of information.

[2] http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/International_Standard_Classification_of_Education_(ISCED)

List of participants

Name		Institution	Email
1.	Arina Motova, (moderator)	Sea Fish Industry Authority UK	Arina.Motova@seafish.co.uk
2.	Matthew Elliott (rapporteur)	Marine Management Organisation, UK	Matt.Elliott@marinemanagement.org.uk
3.	Emmet Jackson (rapporteur)	Bord Iascaigh Mhara, Ireland	jackson@bim.ie
4.	Kim Normark Andersen (rapporteur)	Danmarks Statistik, Denmark	KNO@dst.dk
5.	Angel Calvos Santos (DG MARE)	European Commission DG MARE, Brussels, Belgium	Angel-Andres.CALVO-SANTOS@ec.europa.eu
6.	Andrius Linauskas	Agricultural Information and Rural Business Center, Lithuania	Andrius.linauskas@vic.lt
7.	Arne Kinds	Institute for Agricultural and Fisheries Research (ILVO), Belgium	Arne.Kinds@ilvo.vlaanderen.be
8.	Barbara Pieńkowska	MIR-PIB National Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Poland	bpienkowska@mir.gdynia.pl
9.	Camilla Burman	Swedish Board of Agriculture, Sweden	Camilla.Burman@jordbruksverket.se
10.	Cornilius Chikwama	Scottish Government, UK	Cornilius.Chikwama@gov.scot
11.	Edvard Avdič Mravlje	Fisheries Research Institute , Slovenia	edoavdic@gmail.com
12.	Irene Tzouramani	Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Greece	tzouramani@agreri.gr
13.	Irina Davidjuka	Institute of Food Safety- Animal Health and Environment – BIOR, Latvia	irina.davidjuka@bior.lv
14.	Jean-louis Coster	French Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Spatial Planning, France	jean-louis.coster@developpement-durable.gouv.fr
15.	Katrien Verlé	Institute for Agricultural and Fisheries Research (ILVO), Belgium	katrien.verle@ilvo.vlaanderen.be
16.	Kolyo Zhelev	Executive Agency for Fisheries and Aquaculture, Bulgaria	kolyo.zhelev@iara.government.bg
17.	Maria Cozzolino	NISEA Società Cooperativa, Italy	cozzolino@nisea.eu
18.	Marianne Aquilina (by correspondence)	Ministry for Sustainable Development, The Environment and Climate Change, Malta	marianne.b.aquilina@gov.mt
19.	Markku Kärnä	Natural Resources Institute, Finland	markku.karna@luke.fi
20.	Simona Nicheva	Executive Agency for Fisheries and Aquaculture, Bulgaria	simona.nicheva@iara.government.bg
21.	Susana Godinho	Directorate-General For Natural Resources, Security and Maritime Services, Portugal	sgodinho@dgrm.mm.gov.pt
22.	Suzana Faria Cano	Directorate-General For Natural Resources, Security and Maritime Services, Portugal	sfcano@dgrm.mm.gov.pt
23.	Svjetlana Višnić	Ministry of Agriculture of Republic of Croatia - Directorate of Fisheries	svjetlana.visnic@mps.hr

Annex 1. Overview of MS presentations

MS	Population and Stratification	Variables collected and definitions	Data collection methods and use
Belgium	The fleet is relatively small. They will aim to have census sampling for most social variables.	Social variables are collected by the *Social Secretariat of the Coast* through employee declaration (so called *Dimona* and *Multifunctional* declarations) needed for the social security contributions. They collect information on age, gender, nationality (at least to the level of national vs. non-national), resident, number of days at sea and job function. They also pay the crew. For other variables, collection will rely on survey data. A survey is sent out by the Flemish government on paper and is filled in either by accountant or the vessel owner. Fish processing data is collected through an online survey or consulted via the public balance accounts.	All employers must register their employees to the National Social Security Office (NSSO). They have to make a declaration for everyone that is hired and leaves employment. The *Paritair comité for Sea fishing* decided that all sea fishing enterprises must make their declarations through the *Social Secretariat of the Coast* to calculate, monthly wages, collect and pay the social security contribution etc. So it has all the information for the entire Belgian fleet, which can be used to calculate FTE, number of engaged crew, total hours at sea per year, nationality, gender, and job function. However, no information on education and number of unpaid labour.
Bulgaria	Census data collection. Survey from all vessels and aquaculture enterprises.	Employment broken down into annually and seasonal by full time and part time. In aquaculture there is more detail. Employment by gender, age categories (three cohorts), education (primary, secondary, higher education) and nationality (Bulgarian, EEA and non-EEA).	Paper questionnaire. Completed by the skipper in the presence of the employee.
Croatia	Vessel for fleet. Enterprise for aquaculture and processing.	Age group by gender. Unpaid labour by gender. Employment by employment status. Age classification is by four age groups. Education level by Croatian Framework. Ask for highest level of education level for Skipper. Employment status, permanent, temporary, seasonal by gender	Call for socio-economic data on ministry website. Followed by direct phone interview with 40% response and post questionnaires.
Denmark	Every year census data is reported and it is related to enterprise and by person in enterprise.	Gender, employment status (full list of classification, full time, salary high wage, low wage etc.), age, education, nationality.	National statistical office. Labour force survey for EUROSTAT.
Finland	FLEED is a sample and financial statement data is complete data. Plan to calculate the ratios of employees by age, fender,	FLEED – data includes age, gender, employment status, education level. Financial statement data also include employment variables, (FTE, number employed), classification, five year age groups, seven level education classification.	FLEED – Finnish Longitudinal Employer-Employee Data.

MS	Population and Stratification	Variables collected and definitions	Data collection methods and use
	employment status and education level in fisheries sector from FLEED.	Employment status is employer or employee.	
France	Vessel level data. No social data collection at the moment. At the enterprise level there ae annual social remittance forms (DADS), at the employee level (sailor register).	At the moment there are two social variables total employment and FTE (based on total employment and DAS). No data on on-shore employment. The DADS system had data for each and local unit, employee and hiring period there is data on gender, birth date, address (nets 2), hiring period, hiring period dates, hours worked, occupation, net and gross salary and type of contract. Data issues is that these are onlyu for employees and timeliness, only 2015 data will be available for the data call in spring 2015. No simple way to link enterprise ID to vessel register ID. No data on nationality, or education. On the sailor register there is gender, birth date, nationality, maritime education level, main embarkement vessel, total DAS, ad total das om the main vessel. There are many vessels on the list that are not fishing vessels. Data issues – there are some confidentiality issues. Dissemination of employment data by gender is not possible. Nationality is a sensitive. What is the relevance for policy?	
Germany	Aggregation level not homogenous. Age not available by type of employment, some data only by fisheries and aquaculture, fishery may include freshwater. Not suitable for DCF segmentation.	By vessel >250gt/vessels <250GT, professional level, German/foreigner, west Germany/east Germany. By age class (5 years), professional level, German/Foreigner.	Data available from employment agency, however, most likely not provided by fleet segments. There are some official statistics available, numbers of people liable for social security contribution by gender, nationality, apprentice, marginal employment.
Greece	Population is the whole Greek vessel register.	Age, gender, education (primary, secondary, university), nationality (Greek, Egyptian, other). Extra information on the skipper (marital status, size of family, age of children, education level of children, family engaged in fishing, etc.). They will collect more data, FT, PT, fish processing, fish trading (wholesalers, retailers, restaurants), other gainful activities, main problems and risk management issues, specific needs for investment)	Face-to-face interviews, data collectors. There are incentives to encourage fishermen.
Ireland	The Fleet is defined as the active fleet and sampling is conducted at	Age by 5 year cohorts. Nationality collected (Irish, EU, Other). Employment status is defined as FT, PT and Casual. Level of	Data is collected by survey and face-to-face interviews for a sample of the SSF. Data is used for DCF purposes,

MS	Population and Stratification	Variables collected and definitions	Data collection methods and use
	the vessel level. Aquaculture population is defined as all active aquaculture enterprises.	education is collected as yet. It is planned to collect this by survey and also to augment the data from BIMs training database.	academic publications and in-house reports.
Italy		There will be two pilot studies, one in the trawl fishery in Sicily and another in the small scale fishery (?).	They will begin data collection in June 2017. Data will be collected officially in 2018.
Latvia		Employment by gender. SBS and administrative statistics. SBS, data collection covers aquaculture and fish processing sector. Collect gender by employment and FTE. Administrative statistics they collect numbers employed and total hours worked per year by fishery type (inshore etc.). List of variables are on the ftp. Employment status (Full time, part time, self-employed, student, retired, other)	Pilot study will be performed by a firm that is specialised on running social surveys. The survey projects will be for one year. Survey will be face-to-face interview. Enterprises will be 100% an employees will be a sample.
Lithuania	Census and sample survey for every three years for nationality and education. Data collection is based at enterprise level.	Employment by gender, working hours, employment by fishing activities working at sea and on shore. Employment status, main job, second job, unpaid labour, other. Age groups for employment by age.	LAFPMIS questionnaire on an annual basis, employment by gender, FTE by gender, unpaid labour by gender, employment by age. Every three years (starting in 2018)
Poland	All active vessels in Fisheries. Fish processing, activity defined in NACE codes 10.20. All aquaculture farms. Fisheries is census survey and a fishery survey is used. Processing is census survey and aquaculture is legal obligation for census survey.	Fisheries, employment by part time, fill time, seasonal. Employment by education level (in the field of fisheries and other), employment status.No data by nationality.	
Portugal		Education level – Qualification type, professional or academic or both? Employment status, dedication time (full time, part time part time year) or contract type. Full time is when they only work in fisheries and part time is when they have another job. Need for EU harmonized category for age, qualification, employment type and employment.	Exploring where the data can be sourced to remove the burden from fishermen. Some data from Maritime Authority Fishermen Database, Personal data in insurance companies, application forms to financial support to temporary stops. For aquaculture there is some information in the INE (national statistics institute), IES Documents (simplify business information on taxes, employment, social security). Enterprise level.
Slovenia	Population will be for all vessels with census data collection. All enterprises will be given questionnaires.	Employment by gender, education (primary, high school, university, other), nationality (Slovenia, other EU, other), status (FT, PT, other), age (year of birth).	Planning a pilot study duration one year starting in summer 2017.

MS	Population and Stratification	Variables collected and definitions	Data collection methods and use
Sweden	Aquaculture by enterprise as well for processing. Fisheries are from registered licence along with surveys (response rate 70%). Population is defined by vessel for fisheries.	Aquaculture – employment by gender, age, and FTE national. In the future they will add education level and nationality from employment register. No data for unpaid labour, value of unpaid labour. Future for fishery data collection to collect data for employment by gender, age, education level, and nationality. Aquaculture they have employment by gender and FTE by gender. Looks to see how they can collect the other data for aquaculture.	Fisheries plan to collect data by questionnaire. Aquaculture the data is collected by census and survey (response rate is 60%).
United Kingdom	Population is all UK fishing vessels. Stratification used in previous surveys only looked at the Scottish fishery and was grouped into scallops and whitefish targeting boats, Nephrops catching fleet, etc. In the pilot all UK areas will be covered. Sampling is random.	Planning to collect data in the pilot. All indicators listed in the DC MAP and some new variables including some data on assessing the LO. Collecting data by each crew member (age, education, residence, and employee type), recruitment type, crew share/salary/agency, recruitment method, previous career, additional jobs, length service. UK planning to collect everything. Gender, age, nationality, residence, education level (professional (job related) max level, and vocational (academic) max level. Employment status, full time, part time, seasonal, all year. Open question for each crew member.	Survey questionnaires completed by interviewers/researchers on site. Survey is designed for the skippers. Researchers spend a week in each area and speak to as many fishermen as possible. There is no obligation for fishermen to complete this. Data usage. SEAFISH produce 4 reports based on economic data collected. Bespoke data sets are also produced for end users. Benchmark reports for each individual vessel that participate in the survey. Quay Issues magazine. A question for us all is 'how do we keep the data we are collecting relevant and useful to fishermen?'

Annex 2. EU Labour Force Survey practice[3]

Professional status STAPRO

Codes
1 Self-employed with employees
2 Self-employed without employees
3 Employee
4 Family worker
9 Not applicable
Blank No answer

Definitions
The following classification is based on the ILO classification of status in employment, ICSE-93.
Self-employed persons with employees (code **1**) are defined as persons who work in their own business, professional practice or farm for the purpose of earning a profit, and who employ at least one other person.

Self-employed persons without employees (code **2**) are defined as persons who work in their own business, professional practice or farm for the purpose of earning a profit, and who do not employ any other person.

Employees (code **3**) are defined as persons who work for a public or private employer and who receive compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, payment by results or payment in kind; non-conscripted members of the armed forces are also included.

Family workers (code **4**) are persons who help another member of the family to run an agricultural holding or other business, provided they are not considered as employees.

Implementation rules
The professional status requested here refers to the main job.

Code 1: Self-employed with employees
If people working in the business, professional practice or farm, are **not paid** then he/she should be considered as self-employed without staff.

Code 2: Self-employed without employees
People who **engage members of his/her own family** or **apprentices without payment** should be classified in code **2**. In this category one can find farmers working alone or using the assistance of members of family.
A **person who looks after one or more children** that are not his/her own on a private basis and receiving a payment for this service should be considered as self-employed, excepted

[3] Definitions and implementation rules of LFS (the text in the Annex is copied from the document) : http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/1978984/6037342/EU-LFS-explanatory-notes-from-2017-onwards.pdf

when he/she works for a single employer and receives employment rights from that employer; in that case he/she should be considered as employee (code 3).
A **freelancer** should in general be classified as self-employed. However in situations where freelancer works for a single employer and receives employment rights from that employer (e.g. holiday pay) he should be classified as an employee (code 3).
A **person who gives private lessons** should be considered as self-employed if he/she is directly paid by his/her students.
Members of producers' co-operatives should be considered as self-employed. In the case co-operative hired workers and these workers have an employment contract that gives them a basic remuneration (which is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the co-operative), these workers are identified as employees of the co-operative. Even if the co-operative has employees (e.g. an accountant) the members of the co-operative should be considered as "self-employed without employees" because the co-operative as an institution (and not any of its members) is the employer.

Code 3: Employee
An employee is usually working for an outside employer, but a son or daughter, for example, who is **working in a parent's farm** and receives a regular monetary wage is classified here as an employee.
A **person looking after children in his/her own home** is classified as an employee if he/she is paid to do this by the local authority (or any other public administration) and if he/she doesn't take any decision affecting the enterprise (e.g. schedules or number of children) but should be classified as self-employed if he/she does it privately (code 2).
Apprentices or **trainees** receiving remuneration should be considered as employees.
Priests (of any kind of religion) are considered employees

Code 4: Family worker
Persons working in a family business or on a family farm **without pay** should be living in the same household as the owner of the business or farm, or in a slightly broader interpretation, in a house located on the same plot of land and with common household interests. Such people frequently receive remuneration in the form of fringe benefits and payments in kind. However, this applies *only* when the business is owned or operated by the individual themselves or by a relative. Thus, unpaid voluntary work done for charity should *not* be included.
The category includes:
- A son or daughter living inside the household and working in the parents' business or on the parents' farm without pay.
- A wife who assists her husband in his business, e.g. a haulage contractor, without receiving any formal pay.
The category does not include:
- A relative living elsewhere but coming to help with the business, e.g. during the harvesting season, without pay in money or kind should not be included. If the relative receives any remuneration (including benefits in kind) the professional status should be coded as **3** (Employee).

On Eurostat's general web-page Statistics Explained "EU labour force survey – methodology" there are links to other explanations than STAPRO, but the classification on professional status is clear enough a division into employees, self-employed and unpaid family workers.

Link: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_labour_force_survey_-_methodology

Text copied from document:

Employment - principal activities and professional status

- **Economic activity:** This is the economic activity of the establishment where the work is performed. For reference, please consult classifications (NACE).

- **Occupation:** For reference, please consult classifications (ISCO).

- **Professional status:** This is the classification of employed persons into employees, self-employed and unpaid family workers. For the reference definitions please consult the EU-LFS explanatory notes variables STAPRO as well as classifications (ICSE).

- **Employees with fixed-term contracts:** The concept of fixed-term contract is only applicable to employees, not to self-employed. In most of the EU Member States, a majority of jobs are based on written labour contracts. In some countries, however, contracts of this type are settled only in specific cases e.g. for public-sector jobs, apprentices or other trainees within an enterprise. Given these institutional discrepancies, the concepts of 'temporary employment' and 'work contract of limited duration' (or 'permanent employment' and 'work contract of unlimited duration') describe situations which, in different institutional contexts, may be considered similar. For the reference definitions, please consult the EU-LFS explanatory notes variable STAPRO as well as classifications(ICSE).

Annex 3. Classification of education (UNESCO practice)[4]

Definition
There are two categories of orientation of educational programmes – general and vocational:

- **General:** programmes that are designed to develop learners' general knowledge, skills and competencies, as well as literacy and numeracy skills, often to prepare participants for more advanced education programmes at the same or a higher ISCED level and to lay the foundation for lifelong learning. These programmes are typically school- or college- based.
  General education includes education programmes that are designed to prepare participants for entry into vocational education but do not prepare for employment in a particular occupation, trade or class of occupations or trades, nor lead directly to a labour market-relevant qualification.

- **Vocational:** programmes that are designed for learners to acquire the knowledge, skills and competencies specific to a particular occupation, trade, or class of occupations or trades. Such programmes may have work-based components (e.g. apprenticeships, dual system education programmes). Successful completion of such programmes leads to labour market-relevant vocational qualifications acknowledged as occupationally-oriented by the relevant national authorities and/or the labour market.

The ISCED classification consists of parallel coding schemes for education programmes (ISCED Programmes or ISCED-P) and levels of educational attainment (ISCED-Attainment or ISCED-A). Within both schemes, nine separate levels are identified. Within each level, complementary dimensions are used to identify further categories and sub-categories, if applicable. Three-digit coding systems are used to codify both education programmes and educational attainment.

0 Early childhood education
1 Primary education
2 Lower secondary education
3 Upper secondary education
4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education
5 Short-cycle tertiary education
6 Bachelor's or equivalent level
7 Master's or equivalent level
8 Doctoral or equivalent level
9 Not elsewhere classified

Educational attainment level – highest level of education successfully completed
Definition

- The **educational attainment** level of an individual is the highest ISCED level successfully completed, the successful completion of an educational programme being

[4] International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011). The text of the annex is copied form: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Documents/isced-2011-en.pdf

validated by a recognised qualification (or credential), i.e. a qualification officially recognised by the relevant national education authorities.

In countries where educational programmes belonging, in particular, to ISCED levels 1 and 2 do not lead to a qualification, the criterion of full attendance in the programme (giving access to a higher level of education) may have to be used instead.

Certain qualifications obtained through non-formal education and training programmes or by validation of competences might be considered as educational attainment, provided that they are recognised by the formal education system authorities as equivalent to the qualification from a formal programme (allowing access to higher education levels in the formal education system, if relevant).

Educational attainment level – highest level of education successfully completed

Codes

000 No formal education or below ISCED 1
100 ISCED 1
200 ISCED 2 (incl. ISCED 3 programmes of duration of less than 2 years)
302 ISCED 3 programme of duration of 2 years and more, sequential (i.e. giving access to next ISCED 3 programme only) – partial completion of ISCED 3
303 ISCED 3 programme of duration of 2 years and more, terminal or giving access to ISCED 4 only
304 ISCED 3 with access to ISCED 5, 6 or 7 (to tertiary education)
300 ISCED 3 programme of duration of 2 years and more, without possible distinction of access to other ISCED levels
400 ISCED 4
500 ISCED 5
600 ISCED 6
700 ISCED 7
800 ISCED 8
999 Not applicable (child less than 15 years)
Blank No answer

Definition

- The **educational attainment** level of an individual is the highest ISCED level successfully completed, the successful completion of an educational programme being validated by a recognised qualification (or credential), i.e. a qualification officially recognised by the relevant national education authorities.

In countries where educational programmes belonging, in particular, to ISCED levels 1 and 2 do not lead to a qualification, the criterion of full attendance in the programme (giving access to a higher level of education) may have to be used instead.

Certain qualifications obtained through non-formal education and training programmes or by validation of competences might be considered as educational attainment, provided that they are recognised by the formal education system authorities as equivalent to the qualification from a formal programme (allowing access to higher education levels in the formal education system, if relevant).

Implementation rules

- From 2014, the educational attainment level is coded according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011) (for more information please see UNESCO site: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Pages/international-standardclassification-of-education.aspx)

- The "ISCED 2011 Operational manual", the "Joint Eurostat-OECD guidelines on the measurement of educational attainment in household surveys" as well as the ISCED mappings are available (see annex). Coding should be based on the ISCED integrated mapping which is elaborated in each country. It is a table including information of national educational programmes and qualifications - their main characteristics and coding in ISCED. One column of this table provides coding of the qualification (educational attainment) to be used in the EU-LFS.
- All questions about implementation of ISCED in the LFS may be addressed to the national ISCED coordinator who was nominated in each country to ensure coherence of the variable "Educational attainment" in different sources (in particular with AES and SILC).
- When determining the highest educational level, both general and vocational education should be taken into consideration. In case of double qualifications obtained at the same highest educational level (and concerning especially ISCED level 3), the most recent qualification should be reported (see also explanatory notes for HATVOC).
- Persons who have not successfully completed their studies should be coded according to the highest level they have completed before and should not be coded with a blank.
- Code 300 should only be used for those cases where a distinction of different ISCED level 3 programmes giving (or not giving) access to other levels is not possible.
- Qualifications from old educational programmes (not existing anymore) should be classified on the basis of their characteristics at the time of completion.

Good practices

- "Diploma approach" – asking about the diplomas instead of level of education – is strongly recommended, and to be applied, if possible, in all household surveys. It might require some investment– (e.g. creation of a specific tool for computer assisted interviews) but would improve quality and comparability of data on educational attainment. For more information, please see the guidelines mentioned above.

ISCED 2011 Educational attainment levels:
0 Early childhood education
2 Lower secondary education
3 Upper secondary education
4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education
5 Short-cycle tertiary education
6 Bachelor's or equivalent level
7 Master's or equivalent level
8 Doctoral or equivalent level
9 Not elsewhere classified

Annex 4. MS presentations

Belgium



Social Secretariats

- In practice, many employers outsource these declarations to a *social secretariat* or payroll services firm.
- A social secretariat needs to be officially recoginized by the Federal Public Service responsible for the Belgian social security system and
  - Calculates the monthly wages
  - Calculates and declares the social security contributions
  - Collects and pays the social security contributions of both employee and employer to the NSSO
  - Calculates, declares, collects and pays the payroll tax
  - Informs the employer about his duties
  - …
- Non profit organisation
- For fisheries this is the *Social Secretariat of the Coast.*

Social Secretariats

- Advantages for the employer
  - Lighten administrative burdon
  - Social peace
  - Are informed, guided, given advice about their duties
- Advantages for the employee
  - Correct application of legislation
  - Accurate data transfer for admissions to social security rights
- Advantages for the government
  - Higher quality of data
  - High collection rate with lower costs
  - Better applications of rules and legislation
  - Tool against undeclared employment

Paritair comité

- Groups of companies with similar activities belong to the same *Paritair comité*
- This is a council that links employers and employees especially concerning negotiations of collective agreements (CAO) which are then binding for the whole sector. As such agreements will be made with regards to minimum wages.
- There is a *Paritair comité for Sea fishing*

Fisheries

- For employers and employees under the *Paritair comité* for Sea fishing, DmfA en Dimona declarations must happen through the *Social Secretariat of the Coast*
  - Since 2005
  - As a result of a Royal Decree in 2003 concerning labour agreements and the improvement of the social status of fishers
- Social inspection is becoming stricter and fines are high.
  - For e.g. 1 trip with 4 crew members where Dimona is not in order can cost 17,200 euro

Social Secretariat of the Coast

- Has information on crew members for the entire Belgian fleet
  - Days at sea per crew member and per trip for each vessel
    - Can be used to derive FTE, number of engaged crew, total hours at sea per year
  - Age
  - Gender
  - Function on board (skipper, seaman, ship-boy…)
  - Foreign or national (must be explored if more detail is available to determine nationality).

Social Secretariat of the Coast

- Need to find out if information is available on:
  - Status (unclear definition)
- No information on:
  - Education
  - Number of Unpaid labour (total and by gender)

- Data is ultimately provided by vessel owners
- Imaginably not perfect, but from an official source and most likely the best we can obtain
  - > an agreement should be made to obtain as much as possible through this body

Bulgaria

Republic of Bulgaria
Ministry of agriculture and food
Executive agency for fisheries and aquaculture

PLANNING GROUP ON ECONOMIC ISSUES (PGECON)

15-19 MAY 2017 - VILNIUS, LITHUANIA

BULGARIAN IMPLEMENTATION OF DATA COLLECTION FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

DATA COLLECTION SCHEME AND SAMPLING METHOD

- THE TYPE OF DATA COLLECTION SCHEME THAT WE ARE USING IS CENSUS. BY THE CHANGES IN OUR LEGISLATION (FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE ACT), EVERY OWNER OF A VESSEL WHICH IS OPERATING UNDER BULGARIAN FLAG, OR HIS REPRESENTATIVE IS REQUIRED AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH YEAR (BEFORE MARCH 31) TO SUBMIT ECONOMICAL AND SOCIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PREVIOUS YEAR. THE OWNERS OF AQUACULTURE ENTERPRISES ARE ALSO TIONNAIRE AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH



- THE SAMPLING METHOD, THAT WE ARE USING IS TO COLLECT QUESTIONNAIRES FOR ALL THE VESSELS AND AQUACULTURE ENTERPRISES.

Data collection scheme and sampling method

- WE ARE GETTING THE DATA BY A PAPER QUESTIONNAIRE. EVERY YEAR THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF EAFA AFFIRMS THE CONTENT AND THE TYPE OF QUESTIONNAIRES USED FOR DATA COLLECTION FOR FISHERIES, AQUACULTURE AND PROCESSING. THE QUESTIONNAIRES ARE COMPLETED MANUALLY BY THE OWNER OF THE VESSEL IN THE PRESENCE OF AN EMPLOYEE (IT CAN BE SOMEONE FROM THE ADMINISTRATION OR AN INSPECTOR) OF THE AGENCY WHO IS TRAINED FOR THIS AND IS AWARE OF THE MEANING OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INDICATORS. IF NECESSARY, THE EMPLOYEE EXPLAINS SOME OF THE VARIABLES. THE FILLING OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE IS COMPLETED AFTER THE VESSEL'S OWNER AND THE EMPLOYEE OF EAFA PUT THEIR SIGNATURES AND THE





DATA VALIDATION PROCEDURE

- THE FIRST QUALITY CHECKS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE IS MADE BY THE EMPLOYEE OF EAFA WHO RECEIVES THE QUESTIONNAIRE. ON THE LEFT SIDE OF EACH QUESTIONNAIRE THERE IS TECHNICAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE VESSEL, DAYS AT SEA WITH EACH FISHING TECHNIQUE, DETAILS ABOUT THE OWNER - NAME, PHONE NUMBER, ETC. ALL THIS INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE IN THE FLEET REGISTER OF EAFA, BUT IT IS ALSO IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE TO HELP OUR INSPECTOR CHECK WHETHER THE PERSON, WHO IS SUBMITTING THE DATA IS INDEED FAMILIAR WITH THE VESSEL'S ACTIVITY.
- THE SECOND CHECK IS DONE BY THE PERSON WHO SUBMIT THE DATA FROM THE QUESTIONNAIRE IN THE MODULE FOR ECONOMIC VARIABLES IN THE CENTRAL DATABASE OF EAFA. IF AT THIS STAGE OF THE PROCESSING OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE WE DETECT ANY INCONSISTENCY OR VALUE THAT IS NOT LOGICAL, BASED ON PARAMETERS OF THE VESSEL. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, FISHING TECHNIQUES OR DAYS AT SEA, AN I THE AGENCY CONTACTS THE OWNER OF THE VESSEL AND IF PROVIDE A LOGICAL EXPLANATION, HE IS OBLIGED TO COME VALUE.



ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

- ESTIMATION PROCEDURES WERE MADE ONLY FOR THE PREVIOUS YEARS, DURING WHICH WE HAVE MISSING INFORMATION. SINCE NOW WE ARE COLLECTING QUESTIONNAIRES FROM ALL VESSELS, NO ESTIMATION IS NEEDED, BECAUSE THEY ARE REQUIRED TO SUBMIT ALL THE DATA. IF FOR SOME REASON AFTER 31ST OF MARCH SOME OF THE OWNERS OF THE VESSELS HAD NOT REPORTED DATA FOR THE PREVIOUS YEAR, AN EMPLOYEE OF THE AGENCY CONNECTS THI ABOUT THEIR OBLIGATION.

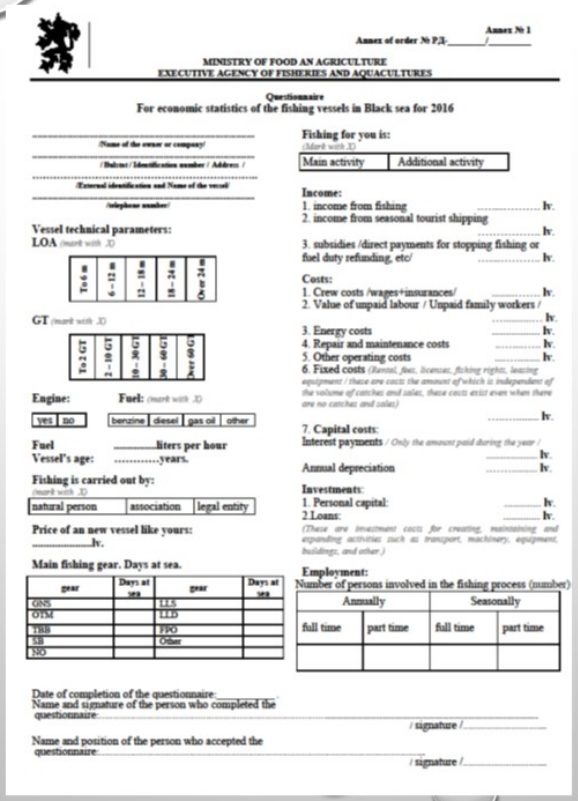


SOCIAL VARIABLES - FLEET

The Social information, which is now in our Questionnaire for socio-economic statistics of the fishing vessels in Bulgaria, related to employment is about the number of people involved in the fishing process and to indicate the workload of an employed person.

Annually		Seasonally	
full time	part time	full time	part time

We should take into account, that from 1206 active vessels in 2016, 78 vessels had 1 day at sea, 372 vessels have between 2 and 5 days at sea , 304 vessels had between 6-10 days at sea. In general 754 vessels had less than 10 days at sea for the whole year. For these people fishing is not a business, but a hobby. In their questionnaires more of the time there are 0 wages and insurances and sometimes in the place where they should write the number of people involved in the fishing process, they also write 0, because they thought that if they write 1, they should also write the wages and insurance value, which is strange, since it`s a hobby.



Annex № 1
Annex of order № P-3/_____/_____

MINISTRY OF FOOD AN AGRICULTURE
EXECUTIVE AGENCY OF FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURES

Questionnaire
For economic statistics of the fishing vessels in Black sea for 2016

/Name of the owner or company/
/ Bulstat / Identification number / Address /
/External identification and Name of the vessel/
/telephone number/

Vessel technical parameters:
LOA (mark with X)

To 6 m	6 – 12 m	12 – 18 m	18 – 24 m	Over 24 m

GT (mark with X)

To 2 GT	2 – 10 GT	10 – 30 GT	30 – 60 GT	Over 60 GT

Engine: **Fuel:** (mark with X)

yes	no	benzine	diesel	gas oil	other

Fuel .....liters per hour
Vessel's age: .....years.

Fishing is carried out by:
(mark with X)

natural person	association	legal entity

Price of an new vessel like yours:
.....lv.

Main fishing gear. Days at sea.

gear	Days at sea	gear	Days at sea
GNS		LLS	
OTM		LLD	
TBB		FPO	
SB		Other	
NO			

Fishing for you is:
(Mark with X)

Main activity	Additional activity

Income:
1. income from fishing ..... lv.
2. income from seasonal tourist shipping ..... lv.
3. subsidies /direct payments for stopping fishing or fuel duty refunding, etc/ ..... lv.

Costs:
1. Crew costs /wages+insurances/ ..... lv.
2. Value of unpaid labour / Unpaid family workers / ..... lv.
3. Energy costs ..... lv.
4. Repair and maintenance costs ..... lv.
5. Other operating costs ..... lv.
6. Fixed costs *(Rental, fee, licenses, fishing rights, leasing equipment / these are costs the amount of which is independent of the volume of catches and sales, these costs exist even when there are no catches and sales)* ..... lv.
7. Capital costs:
Interest payments / *Only the amount paid during the year* / ..... lv.
Annual depreciation ..... lv.

Investments:
1. Personal capital: ..... lv.
2 Loans: ..... lv.
(These are investment costs for creating, maintaining and expanding activities such as transport, machinery, equipment, buildings, and other.)

Employment:
Number of persons involved in the fishing process (number)

Annually		Seasonally	
full time	part time	full time	part time

Date of completion of the questionnaire.....
Name and signature of the person who completed the questionnaire:.....
/ signature /.....

Name and position of the person who accepted the questionnaire:.....
/ signature /.....

SOCIAL VARIABLES - AQUACULTURE

The situation about the aquaculture sector is a bit different. We are collecting information about the number of employees, total jobs, FTE, by age, by education level and this year we include by nationality. Both questionnaires – for the fishing sector and for aquaculture can be modified each year.

Number of employees				
	Annually		Seasonally	
	full time	**part time**	**full time**	**part time**
Men (number)				
Women (number)				
Employment by age				
	under 20 years old	**between 20 and 50 years old**		**over 50 years old**
Men (number)				
Women (number)				
Employment by education level				
	primary education	**secondary education**		**higher education**
Men (number)				
Women (number)				
Employment by nationality				
	Bulgarian or from other European Union (EU) countries	**Countries of the European Economic Area (EEA)**		**Countries outside the EU and EEA**
Men (number)				
Women (number)				

SOCIAL VARIABLES

- THE SOCIAL DATA ON EMPLOYMENT BY GENDER, FTE BY GENDER, UNPAID LABOUR BY GENDER, EMPLOYMENT BY AGE, BY EDUCATION LEVEL, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND BY NATIONALITY WILL BE INCLUDED IN 2018 IN THE SURVEY WHICH THE AGENCY CONDUCT ANNUALLY.



Social data collection

PGECON Vilnius, 15-19 May 2017

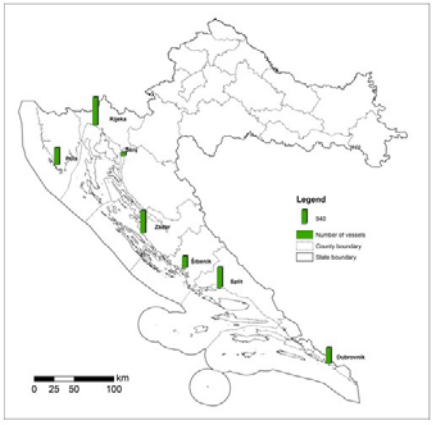
Svjetlana Višnić
Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate of Fisheries, Zagreb, Croatia

Social data indicators

- Socio-economic data collection included:
  - Age groups by gender
  - Employment
  - → Employment by gender
  - → Unpaid labour by gender
  - → Employment by employment status
  - → Education level by gender

Population

- **Fleet: vessel**
  - DCF segmentation
  - 7 local field offices
- **Aquaculture: enterprise**
  - farming technique, species group
- **Processing industry: enterprise**
  - Number of employees
  - 1-10
  - 11-49
  - 49-250
  - >250



Age groups

Age groups	M	F
15-24		
25-49		
50-64		
>65		

- Age classification adopted at the beginning of data collection → time traceability

Education level

Croatian qualification framefork

- **Level 1**: primary education
- **Level 2**: vocational training
- **Level 3**: one-year and two-year secondary school vocational education
- **Level 4.1.**: three-year vocational education
- **Level 4.2.**: general secondary education; four-year and five-year vocational secondary education;
- **Level 5**: professional higher education studies with less than 180 ECTS credits acquired; vocational post-secondary development and training; programmes for master craftsman with at least two years of assessed work experience
- **Level 6**: undergraduate university studies; undergraduate professional studies
- **Level 7**: graduate university studies; specialist graduate professional studies; post-Master specialist university studies
- **Level 8.1**: postgraduate research Master of science studies
- **Level 8.2**: postgraduate university (doctoral) studies

Education level

- Fleet → Mostly level 4.1. and 4.2. or lower (higher level is not required);
  skipper → higher level of education
- Aquaculture, processing industry → small percentege of highly educated personnel → specialization and innovation development
- Structure of vocational education?

Employment status

Employment	Number of employees		Working hours	
	M	F	M	F
Crew members/Working at sea				
Paid crew				
Employed on a permanent basis				
Temporarily employed (seasonal)				
Unpaid labor				
Office workers/Working on shore				

How data is collected?

- Call for socio-economic data (Ministry web page) → *poor response*
- Direct contact – phone interview, *response 40%*
- Post questionnaire

→Employment restriction

→Marine fisheries act prescribes census (and penalties)

→Ordinance on data collection in fisheries → deadlines, required data

Example of the questionnaire

NACIONALNI PROGRAM PRIKUPLJANJA PODATAKA O RIBARSTVU REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE ZA 2016. GODINU

OBRAZAC ZA PRIKUPLJANJE SOCIO-EKONOMSKIH PODATAKA ZA RIBOLOVNU FLOTU

Page 1

OBRAZAC br. EUFHRV2016 -

REFERENTNA GODINA: 2015.

CFR: _____

NAZIV / REGISTRACIJA PLOVILA: _____

PROGRAM PRIKUPLJANJA PODATAKA SUFINANCIRAN JE SREDSTVIMA EUROPSKE UNIJE IZ Europskog fonda za pomorstvo i ribarstvo

Operativni program ZA POMORSTVO I RIBARSTVO

GLAVNI RIBOLOVNI ALAT

1.1. **PODACI O ISPITANIKU**

Ime i prezime				
Svojstvo ispitanika				
Kontakt	Tel:		Mob:	
	Faks:			
	E-pošta:			
Vlasnici plovila				
Broj plovila u vlasništvu				

1.2. **PODACI O OVLAŠTENIKU POVLASTICE**

Page 2

Pravna osoba (poduzeće)				
Fizička osoba (obrt)				
OIB				
Adresa				
Kontakt	Tel:		Mob:	
	Faks:			
	E-pošta:			

1.3. **GORIVO**

		Količina (litara)	Vrijednost (kuna)
Potrošnja goriva:	*Plavi dizel*		
	Drugi dizel		
	Benzin		
	Mješavina		
	Ukupno:	0,00	0,00

2. **ULAGANJA, KN**

2.1.	Tržišna vrijednost plovila		
2.2.	Osigurana svota iz dodatne police osiguranja plovila		
2.3.	Nabavna vrijednost plovila		
2.4.	Nabavna godina plovila		
2.5.	Vrijednost amortizacije na početku godine (knjig. vrijednost)		
2.6.	Procijenjena vrijednost gl. dijelova plovila:	*Motor:*	
		Rib. alati:	
		El. uređaji:	
2.7.	Ulaganje tijekom godine		

3. **FINANCIJSKO STANJE, KN**

3.1.	Ukupna vrijednost imovine vezane uz ribolovnu djelatnost	
3.2.	Ukupan dug vezan uz ribolovnu djelatnost	

4. **PRIHODI, KN**

Page 3

4.1.	Prihod od prodaje iskrcaja	
4.2.	Prihod od ustupanja kvote za lov tune	
4.3.	Izravne potpore za ribarstvo *(ukupno 4.3.1.+ 4.3.2.)*	
4.3.1.	Uplaćeno iz državnog proračuna *(APPRRR i UR)*	
4.3.2.	Uplaćeno od lokalne samouprave	
4.4.	Izravne potpore za druge djelatnosti	
4.5.	Ostali prihodi	

5. **TROŠKOVI, KN**

5.1.	Troškovi goriva i energije (ukupno)	
5.2.	Plaće i nadnice posade s doprinosima	
5.3.	Ostali varijabilni troškovi	
5.4.	Troškovi zakupa kvote za lov tune	
5.5.	Popravci i održavanje plovila i opreme tijekom godine	
5.6.	Godišnja amortizacija	
5.7.	Fiksni troškovi	

6. **ZAPOŠLJAVANJE**

		BROJ ZAPOSLENIH		BROJ SATI PO POSADI	
		Muškaraca	Žena	Muškaraca	Žena
6.1.	*ZAPOSLENI NA PLOVILU (6.1.1+6.1.2)*				
6.1.1.	Plaćena posada (a+b)				
	a) stalno zaposleni				
	b) sezonski zaposleni				
6.1.2.	Neplaćeni rad				
6.2.	*ZAPOSLENI NA KOPNU*				

6.3.	*DOBNA STRUKTURA*	Muškaraca	Žena
	15 – 24		
	25 – 49		
	50 – 64		
	> 65		

Page 4

6.4.	*OBRAZOVNA STRUKTURA*		Muškaraca	Žena		Muškaraca	Žena
	Razina obrazovanja	*1.*			*5.*		
		2.			*6.*		
		3.			*7.*		
		4.1.			*8.1.*		
		4.2.			*8.2.*		

6.5.	Prosječno dnevno radno vrijeme posade (po osobi u satima)	
6.6.	Prosječan broj članova posade tijekom obavljanja ribolova	

NAPOMENE *(Napomenuti želite li da Vam se dostavi Benchmark analiza te adresu e-pošte):*

IZJAVA: Ja, dolje potpisani/na, ovime potvrđujem da su svi navedeni podaci istiniti i točni, te sam suglasan/na s provjerom podataka i korištenjem osobnih podataka i podataka iz službenih evidencija, u skladu s propisima koji uređuju zaštitu osobnih i drugih podataka, te podataka koji se prikupljaju kroz ovaj Obrazac, a koji se upotrebljavaju radi vođenja statistike po segmentu ribolovne flote te za provedbu natječaja za dodjelu potpore za ulaganja u ribarska plovila.

Mjesto i datum:	*Potpis ispitanika:*
Datum provjere obrasca:	*Potpis ispitivača:*

Examples of use

- Internal use
  - → Sector for Fisheries Monitoring Centre, fleet management and data collection
  - → The EU fisheries funds managment sector

- External use
  - → FLAG strategies



Social data collection plans for fisheries in Finland

- Markku Kärnä
- National Resources Institute Finland

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Data Sources

- FLEED=Finnish Longitudinal Employer-Employee Data
  - The data includes information on age, gender, employment status, education level and employers by employee
  - Employee level data
  - 1/3 random sample of persons aged 15 to 70 living in Finland between 1988 and 2014
  - Updates slowly: data from reporting year is not available
- Financial statement data
  - Employment variables (FTE and number of employees)
  - Enterprise level data, all enterprises
- Available data can be restricted to fleet, aquaculture and fish processing sector
- Source of these datasets is Statistics Finland

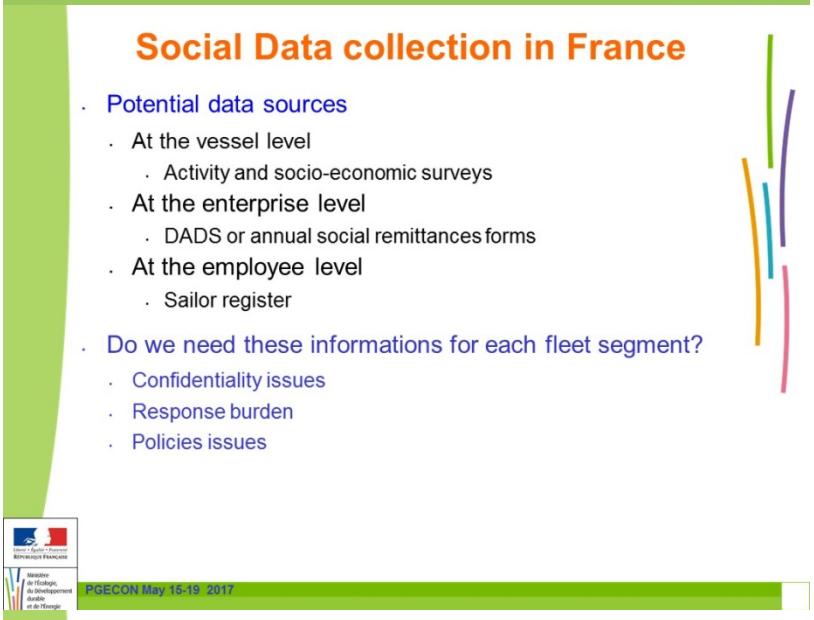
 © Natural Resources Institute Finland

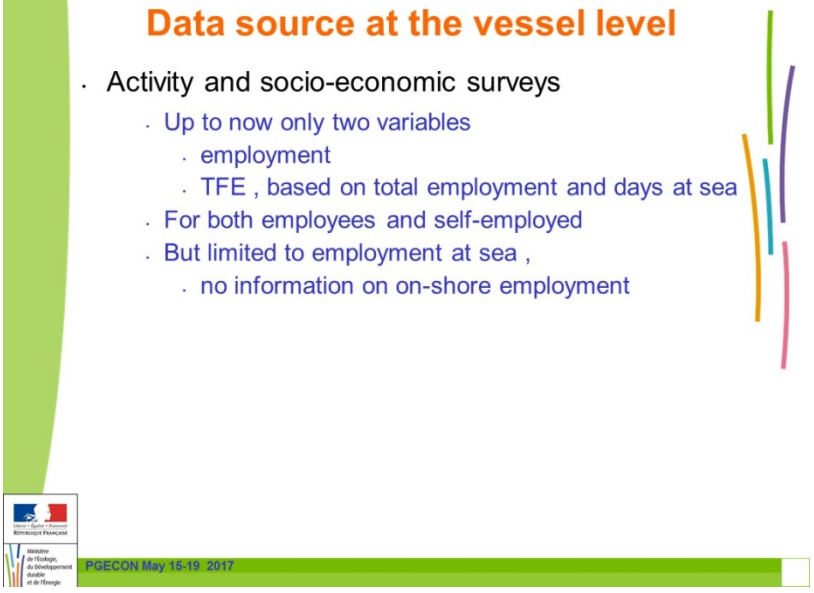
Calculating the Social Variables

- FLEED is a sample and financial Statement data is complete data
  - Datasets cannot be combined straightforwardly
- Our plan is to calculate the ratios of employees by age, gender, employment status and education level in fisheries sector from FLEED
- Company level estimates for social variables will be produced by applying those ratios to financial statement data (FTE and number of employees)
- Some issues we are still working on:
  - Nationality is not available in FLEED
  - Classification: five year age groups, seven level education classification…
- Details of this procedure are under construction

 © Natural Resources Institute Finland


Social Data collection in France
PGECON 2017
Jean-Louis Coster
May 2017
Présent pour l'avenir
Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement durable, et de l'Énergie
www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr


Social Data collection in France
Potential data sources
At the vessel level
Activity and socio-economic surveys
At the enterprise level
DADS or annual social remittances forms
At the employee level
Sailor register
Do we need these informations for each fleet segment?
Confidentiality issues
Response burden
Policies issues
PGECON May 15-19 2017


Data source at the vessel level
Activity and socio-economic surveys
Up to now only two variables
employment
TFE , based on total employment and days at sea
For both employees and self-employed
But limited to employment at sea ,
no information on on-shore employment
PGECON May 15-19 2017

Data source at the enterprise level

- DADS or annual social remittance forms
  - For each and every enterprise in France (inc other regions)
    - each an every Local unit
    - each an every Employee
    - each an every hiring period
      - Gender
      - Birth date
      - Place of birth (nuts 3 in France or country)
      - Home and Working adresses (nuts 5)
      - Hiring period dates, during the refrence calendar year
      - Hours worked
      - Occupation
      - Net and gross salary
      - Type of contract…



Data source at the enterprise level

- But some issues
  - Only for employees
  - Timeliness
    - Only 2015 data will be avaible for the data call in spring 2018
  - The needle in a haystack dilemma
    - > 55 millions lines in the file with only 20k relevant for fisheries
    - No simple way to link enterprise ID # to vessel reg ID
  - No data on nationality but Place of birth
  - No data on education but Occupation



Data source at the employee level

- A sailor Register
- A register for maritime social security purposes for every person having worked a day at sea, with information on
  - Gender
  - Birth date
  - Nationality
  - Maritime education level
  - Main embarkement vessel
  - Total days at sea
  - Total days on the Main vessel



Data source at the employee level

- But some issues
  - The main embarkement vessel is , for now, the only vessel for which we have information
    - 1000 vessels of the fishing fleet are not quoted as « main » vessels
    - 1000's of « main » vessels on the register are not fishing boats
  - Some information on vessel length and main fishing techniques but Coherence with fleet-eco data has yet to be verified
  - No information on general education level
  - Not a data source , or a very partial one , for aquaculture and transformation sectors

Need for those informations..... at the fleet segment level?

- Some confidentiality issues:
  - Statistical secret:
    - No datacells with less than 3 persons or vessels or enterprises (or 5 depending of the source)
    - No datacells with one person or vessel or enterprise representing more than 85% of the total of the cell.

    ➔Dissemination of employment data by gender hardly possible
  - Nationality is a sensitive data
    - Relevance for policy?

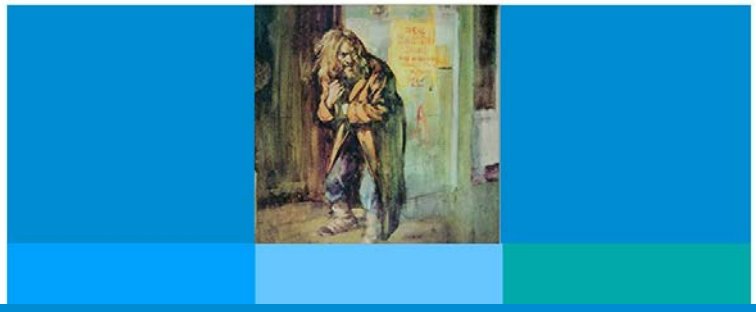
Need for those informations..... at the fleet segment level?

- Response burden
  - Tigntly monitored in France for small businesses:
    - If we had new questions to statistical surveys other questions in this or in other surveys will have to be scrapped.
    - Policy relevance will have to be proved

THÜNEN

Availability of social data in Germany

Jörg Berkenhagen
Thünen-Institut of Sea Fisheries



Text from SIM 2016 (Rome)

There are some official statistics available from the **employment agency**. Others might be available through the " **Employer's Liability Insurance Association**".

We will contact the typical fishermen's education authorities and also professional organisations.

However, this will **most likely not provide data by fleet segment**. It should be clarified in advance at which resolution level the end users really need the data. Maybe a **regional approach is more appropriate** for policy measures than a fleet segment approach.

THÜNEN

Emploment agency

There are some official statistics available from the **employment agency**.

Sozialversicherungspflichtig Beschäftigte	liable for social security contributions
Männer	Men
Frauen	Women
Deutsche	German
Ausländer	Foreigner
Auszubildende	**Apprentice**
Männer	Männer
Frauen	Frauen
Deutsche	Deutsche
Ausländer	Ausländer
Geringfügig Beschäftigte	**Marginal employment**
Männer	Männer
Frauen	Frauen
Deutsche	Deutsche
Ausländer	Ausländer
Ausschließlich geringfügig Beschäftigte	**Exclusively marginal employment**
Männer	Männer
Frauen	Frauen
Deutsche	Deutsche
Ausländer	Ausländer
	Marginal employment on sidelline basis (have another job)
Im Nebenjob geringfügig Beschäftigte	
Männer	Männer
Frauen	Frauen
Deutsche	Deutsche
Ausländer	Ausländer

1.1 Sozialversicherungspflichtig beschäftigte Männer

Deutschland

		Fischerei und Aquakultur
2009	März	1,769
	Juni	1,906
	September	1,937
	Dezember	1,623
2010	März	1,773
	Juni	1,898
	September	1,869
	Dezember	1,602
2011	März	1,718
	Juni	1,855
	September	1,952
	Dezember	1,595
2012	März	1,769
	Juni	1,830
	September	1,876
	Dezember	1,535
2013	März	1,686
	Juni	1,789
	September	1,861
	Dezember	1,594
2014	März	1,704
	Juni	1,863
	September	1,837

THÜNEN

Emploment agency

Type of employment:

- liable for social security contributions
- Apprentice
- Marginal employment
- Exclusively marginal employment
- Marginal employment on sideline basis (have another job)

Gender:

- Men
- Women

Nationality:

- German
- Foreigner

For fisheries and aquaculture altogether

Employer's Liability Insurance Association

Others might be available through the " **Employer's Liability Insurance Association**".

By Vessels >250GT / Vessels <250GT:

- Professional level
- German/foreigner
- West Germany / East Germany

By age class (width 5 yrs)

- Professional level
- German/foreigner

Kleine Hochseefischerei bis 250 cbm u. Küstenfischerei

Berufsgruppe	Deutsche Flagge	
	Dt.	Ausl.
01 Kapitäne, Schiffsführer	24	4
02 Nautische Offiziere	3	0
03 Nautische Offiziersassistenten	0	0
04 Technische Offiziere	0	0
05 Technische Offiziersassistenten	0	0
06 Funkoffiziere	0	0
07 Schiffselektrotechniker	0	0
08 Schiffsbetriebsmeister	0	0
11 Facharbeiter / Vorleute	48	8
12 Fachkräfte	27	31
13 Hilfskräfte	21	19
14 Auszubildende der Fischerei	30	0
21 Facharbeiter / Vorleute	1	1
22 Fachkräfte	0	0
23 Hilfskräfte	0	0

Overview

Some social information is available – **not comprehensively!**

Aggregation level not homogeneous

- e.g. age not available by type of employment
- some data only by „fisheries+aquaculture“
- fishery may include freshwater

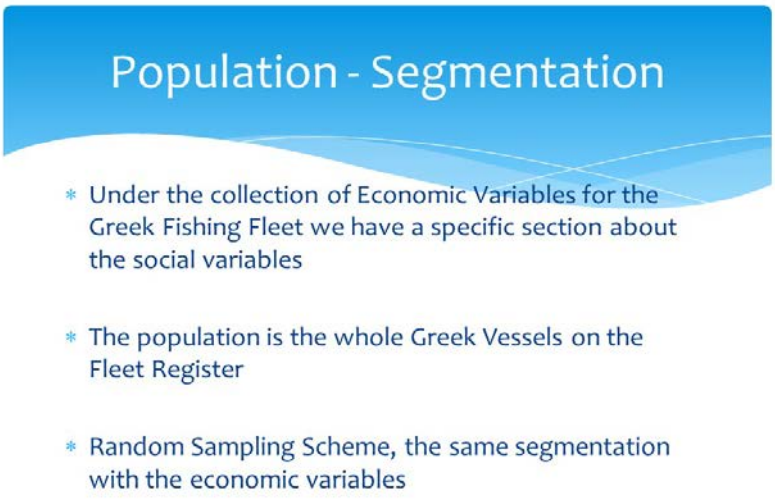
Information probably partly available by region

Not suitable for DCF fleet segmentation

Different sources have to be fitted

Greece


Greek Experiences
for Collection of Social Variables
Irene Tzouramani
tzouraman@agreri.gr
Agricultural Economics Research Institute (AGRERI)
Hellenic Agricultural Organization – DEMETER
Athens, Greece


Population - Segmentation
Under the collection of Economic Variables for the Greek Fishing Fleet we have a specific section about the social variables
The population is the whole Greek Vessels on the Fleet Register
Random Sampling Scheme, the same segmentation with the economic variables


Data collection
Face to face interviews
Data collectors
Education with a seminar how to organize the interview
Incentives for fishermen, information about policy issues
We need their contribution (feedback about the importance to cooperate and give the specific information) in order to communicate into the Ministry their problems and needs. It is a channel of communication.

Variables

- **Age** (years)
  - Skipper
  - Crew members
- **Gender** (skipper)
  - Male
  - Female
- **Education** (No education, Primary, Secondary, University)
  - Skipper
  - Crew members
- **Nationality** of the crew
  - Greek, Egyptian, Other

Variables

- **For the skipper**
  - Marital Status (Single, Married, Other)
  - Household size of skipper's family
  - Age of children
  - Education level of children
  - Number of family members engaged in fishing
  - Experience with the fishing (years)
  - Successor (Yes or No)
  - Needs for training
  - Other Needs

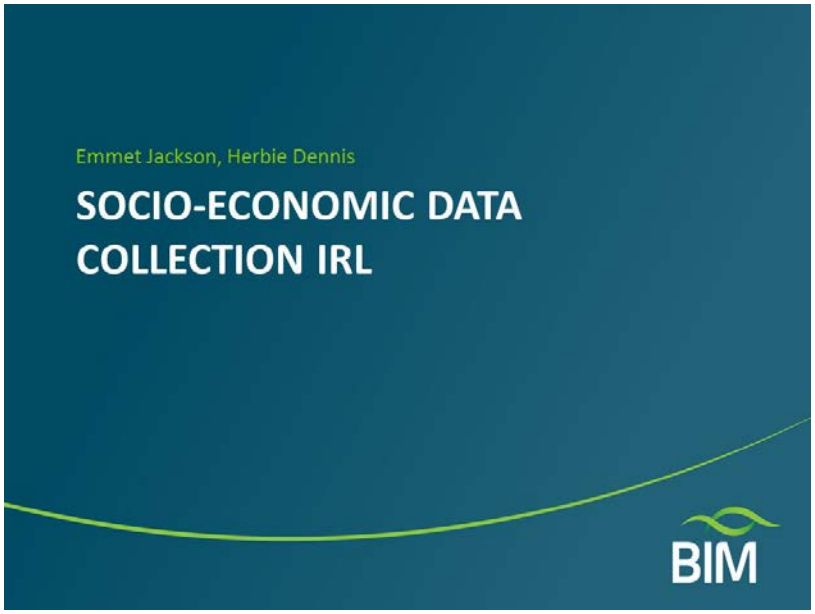
Some more new variables for SCF

- Income diversification for Small Scale Fisheries
- Full time fishing
- Part time fishing
- Fish Processing
- Fish Trading
  - Wholesalers
  - Retailers
  - Restaurants
- Other gainful activities (shop, tourism, …)
- Main problems and risk management issues
- Specific needs for investment, or other issues

Social variables for the fishing EU MAP

* Employment by gender
* Number FTE by gender
* Number Unpaid labour by gender
* Number Employment by age
* Number Employment by education level
* Number per education level
* Employment by nationality (Number from EU, EEA and Non-EU/EEA)
* Employment by employment status Number FTE National Number


BIM
Ireland's
Seafood
Development
Agency


Emmet Jackson, Herbie Dennis
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA
COLLECTION IRL
BIM

Data Collection Methods

- Voluntary Surveys for Fisheries (~16% Return from Active Fleet) and Aquaculture (~80% return),
- Survey completion on application of grant aid for Fisheries, and
- Face-to-face interviews for the Sentinel Vessel Programme covering SSF (n=<100)



STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS.

S.I. No. 132 of 2010

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (DATA COLLECTION IN THE FISHERIES SECTOR) REGULATIONS 2010

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Table 6

Social variables for the fishing and aquaculture sectors

Variable	Unit
Employment by gender	Number
FTE by gender	Number
Unpaid labour by gender	Number
Employment by age	Number
Employment by education level	Number per education level
Employment by nationality	Number from EU, EEA and Non-EU/EEA
Employment by employment status	Number
FTE National	Number

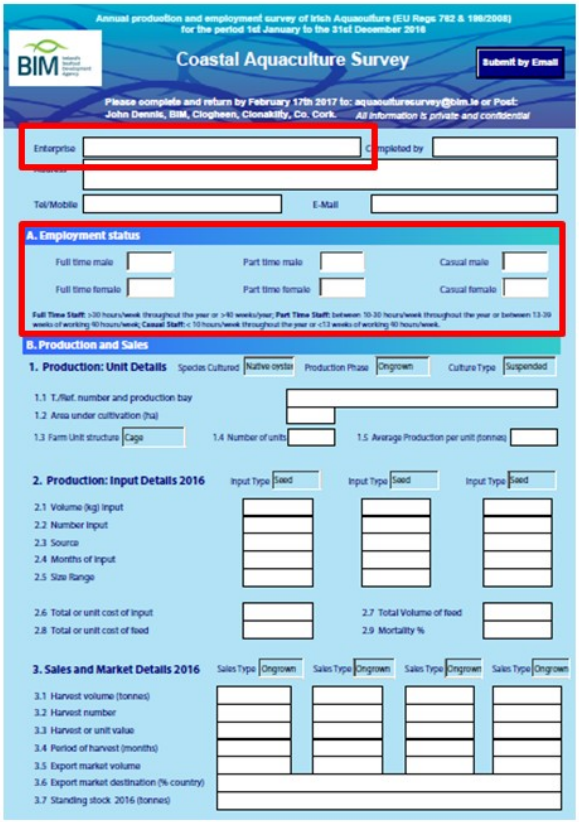
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SOCIAL VARIABLES - IRL

Variable	Fisheries	Aquaculture
Employment by gender		✓
FTE by gender		✓
Unpaid labour by gender		✓
Employment by age	✓	✓
Employment by education level		✓
Employment by nationality	✓	✓
Employment by status	✓	✓

- Data on employment by age, education level, unpaid labour by gender and nationality began in 2017 for Aquaculture. They will be incorporated into the 2017 Fisheries Survey (July)

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Annual production and employment survey of Irish Aquaculture (EU Regs 762 & 199/2008)
for the period 1st January to the 31st December 2016

BIM

Coastal Aquaculture Survey

Submit by Email

Please complete and return by February 17th 2017 to: aquaculturesurvey@bim.ie or Post:
John Dennis, BIM, Clogheen, Clonakilty, Co. Cork. *All information is private and confidential*

Enterprise | Completed by | Address | Tel/Mobile | E-Mail

A. Employment status

Full time male		Part time male		Casual male	
Full time female		Part time female		Casual female	

Full Time Staff: >30 hours/week throughout the year or >40 weeks/year; **Part Time Staff**: between 10-30 hours/week throughout the year or between 13-39 weeks of working 30 hours/week; **Casual Staff**: < 10 hours/week throughout the year or <13 weeks of working 30 hours/week.

B. Production and Sales

1. Production: Unit Details Species Cultured: Native oyster | Production Phase: Ongrown | Culture Type: Suspended

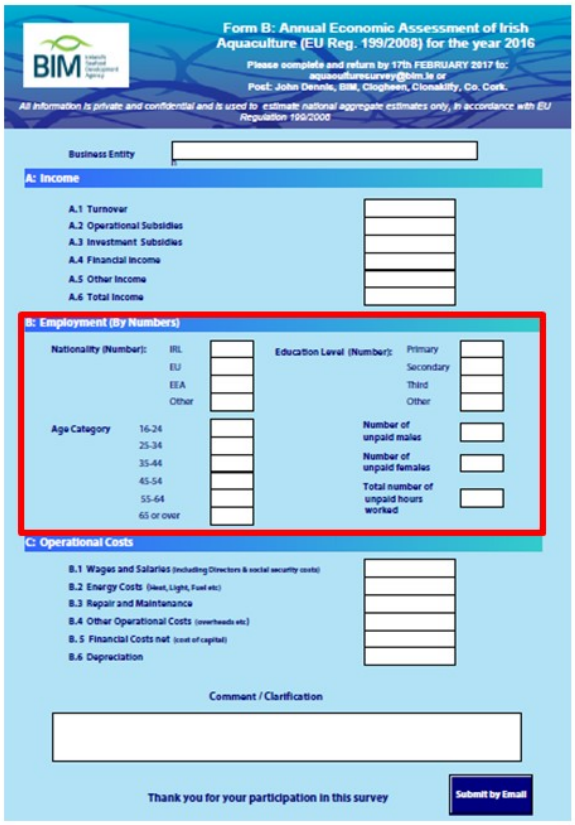
1.1 T./Ref. number and production bay
1.2 Area under cultivation (ha)
1.3 Farm Unit structure: Cage | 1.4 Number of units | 1.5 Average Production per unit (tonnes)

2. Production: Input Details 2016 Input Type: Seed | Input Type: Seed | Input Type: Seed

2.1 Volume (kg) Input
2.2 Number Input
2.3 Source
2.4 Months of Input
2.5 Size Range
2.6 Total or unit cost of input
2.7 Total Volume of feed
2.8 Total or unit cost of feed
2.9 Mortality %

3. Sales and Market Details 2016 Sales Type: Ongrown | Sales Type: Ongrown | Sales Type: Ongrown | Sales Type: Ongrown

3.1 Harvest volume (tonnes)
3.2 Harvest number
3.3 Harvest or unit value
3.4 Period of harvest (months)
3.5 Export market volume
3.6 Export market destination (% country)
3.7 Standing stock 2016 (tonnes)



BIM

Form B: Annual Economic Assessment of Irish Aquaculture (EU Reg. 199/2008) for the year 2016

Please complete and return by 17th FEBRUARY 2017 to:
aquaculturesurvey@bim.ie or
Post: John Dennis, BIM, Clogheen, Clonakilty, Co. Cork.

All information is private and confidential and is used to estimate national aggregate estimates only, in accordance with EU Regulation 199/2008

Business Entity

A: Income

A.1 Turnover
A.2 Operational Subsidies
A.3 Investment Subsidies
A.4 Financial Income
A.5 Other Income
A.6 Total Income

B: Employment (By Numbers)

Nationality (Number): IRL | EU | EEA | Other

Education Level (Number): Primary | Secondary | Third | Other

Age Category: 16-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65 or over

Number of unpaid males
Number of unpaid females
Total number of unpaid hours worked

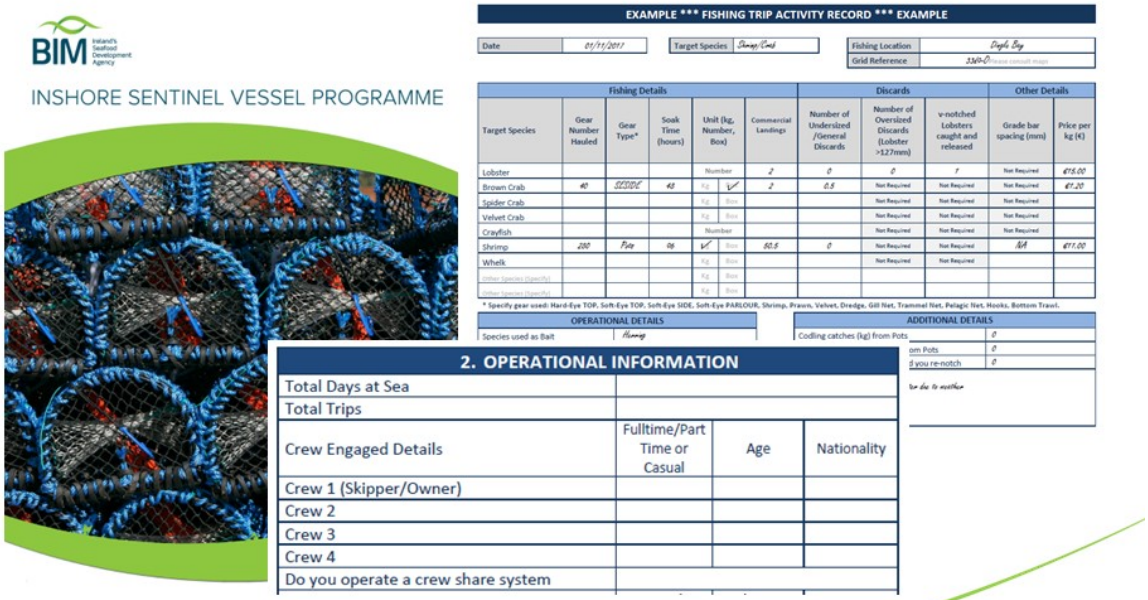
C: Operational Costs

B.1 Wages and Salaries (including Directors & social security costs)
B.2 Energy Costs (Diesel, Light, Fuel etc)
B.3 Repair and Maintenance
B.4 Other Operational Costs (overheads etc)
B. 5 Financial Costs net (cost of capital)
B.6 Depreciation

Comment / Clarification

Thank you for your participation in this survey

Submit by Email



BIM Ireland's Seafood Development Agency

INSHORE SENTINEL VESSEL PROGRAMME

EXAMPLE *** FISHING TRIP ACTIVITY RECORD *** EXAMPLE

Date	01/11/2017	Target Species	Shrimp/Crab	Fishing Location	Dingle Bay
				Grid Reference	330-07 (Please consult map)

Fishing Details						Discards			Other Details	
Target Species	Gear Number Hauled	Gear Type*	Soak Time (hours)	Unit (kg, Number, Box)	Commercial Landings	Number of Undersized /General Discards	Number of Oversized Discards (Lobster >127mm)	v-notched Lobsters caught and released	Grade bar spacing (mm)	Price per kg (€)
Lobster				Number	2	0	0	1	Not Required	€15.00
Brown Crab	40	SSTOT	48	Kg ✓ Box	2	0.5	Not Required	Not Required	Not Required	€1.20
Spider Crab				Kg Box			Not Required	Not Required	Not Required	
Velvet Crab				Kg Box			Not Required	Not Required	Not Required	
Crayfish				Number			Not Required	Not Required	Not Required	
Shrimp	200	Pots	96	✓ Box	60.5	0	Not Required	Not Required	N/A	€11.00
Whelk				Kg Box			Not Required	Not Required		
Other Species (Specify)				Kg Box						
Other Species (Specify)				Kg Box						

* Specify gear used: Hard-Eye TOP, Soft-Eye TOP, Soft-Eye SIDE, Soft-Eye PARLOUR, Shrimp, Prawn, Velvet, Dredge, Gill Net, Trammel Net, Pelagic Net, Hooks, Bottom Trawl.

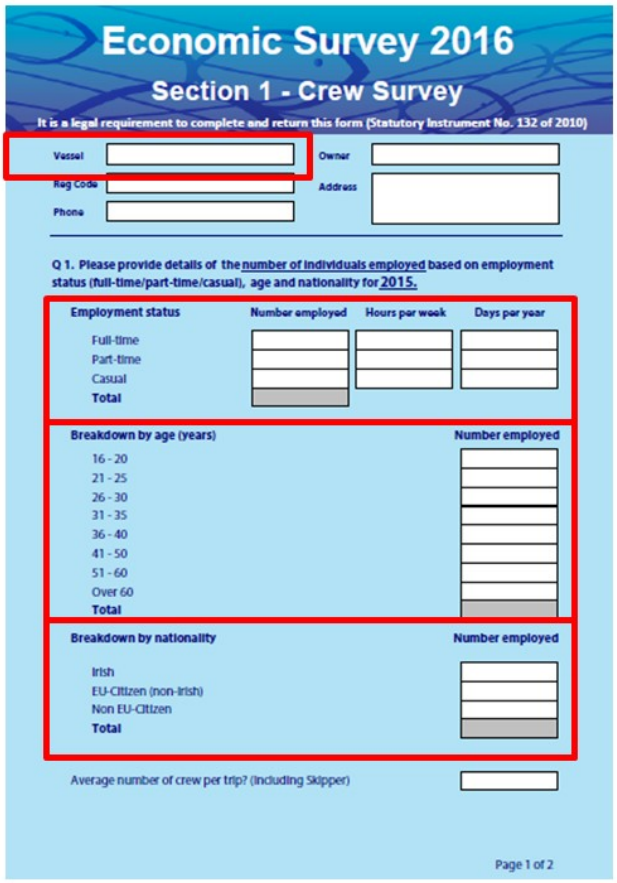
OPERATIONAL DETAILS		ADDITIONAL DETAILS	
Species used as Bait	Herring	Codling catches (kg) from Pots	0
		om Pots	0
		d you re-notch	0

Vessel due to weather

2. OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

Total Days at Sea			
Total Trips			
Crew Engaged Details	Fulltime/Part Time or Casual	Age	Nationality
Crew 1 (Skipper/Owner)			
Crew 2			
Crew 3			
Crew 4			
Do you operate a crew share system			

BIM



Economic Survey 2016

Section 1 - Crew Survey

It is a legal requirement to complete and return this form (Statutory Instrument No. 132 of 2010)

Vessel | Owner

Reg Code | Address

Phone

Q 1. Please provide details of the number of individuals employed based on employment status (full-time/part-time/casual), age and nationality for 2015.

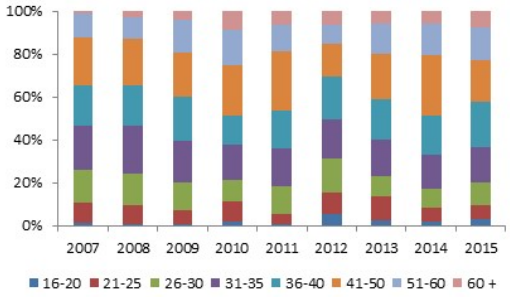
Employment status	Number employed	Hours per week	Days per year
Full-time			
Part-time			
Casual			
Total			

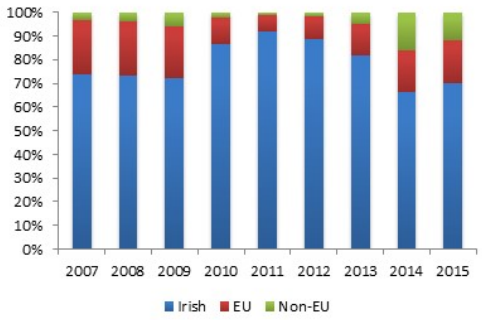
Breakdown by age (years)	Number employed
16 - 20	
21 - 25	
26 - 30	
31 - 35	
36 - 40	
41 - 50	
51 - 60	
Over 60	
Total	

Breakdown by nationality	Number employed
Irish	
EU-Citizen (non-Irish)	
Non EU-Citizen	
Total	

Average number of crew per trip? (Including Skipper)

Page 1 of 2





Economic Survey 2016

Section 1 - Crew Survey

It is a legal requirement to complete and return this form (Statutory Instrument No. 132 of 2010)

Vessel | Owner

Reg Code | Address

Phone

Q 1. Please provide details of the number of individuals employed based on employment status (full-time/part-time/casual), age and nationality for 2015.

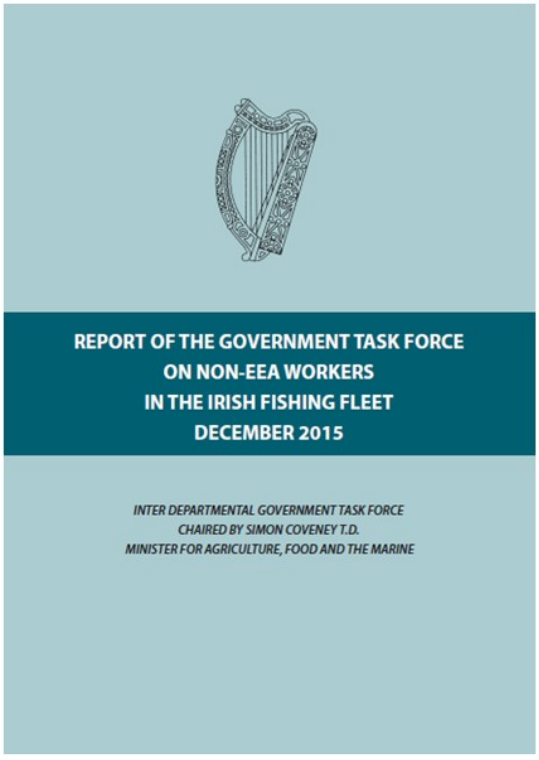
Employment status	Number employed	Hours per week	Days per year
Full-time			
Part-time			
Casual			
Total			

Breakdown by age (years)	Number employed
16 - 20	
21 - 25	
26 - 30	
31 - 35	
36 - 40	
41 - 50	
51 - 60	
Over 60	
Total	

Breakdown by nationality	Number employed
Irish	
EU-Citizen (non-Irish)	
Non EU-Citizen	
Total	

Average number of crew per trip? (Including Skipper)

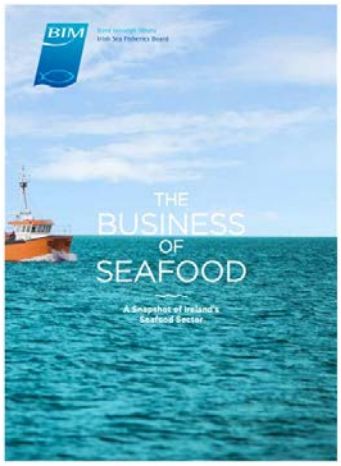
Page 1 of 2



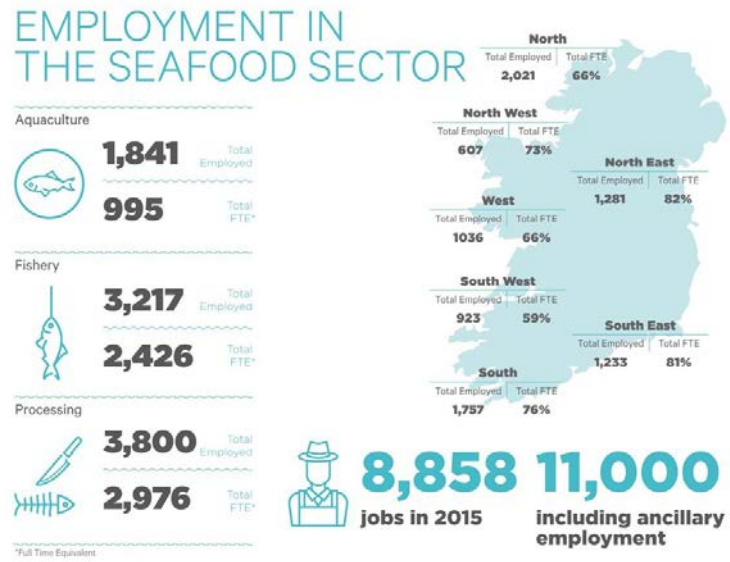
REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT TASK FORCE ON NON-EEA WORKERS IN THE IRISH FISHING FLEET DECEMBER 2015

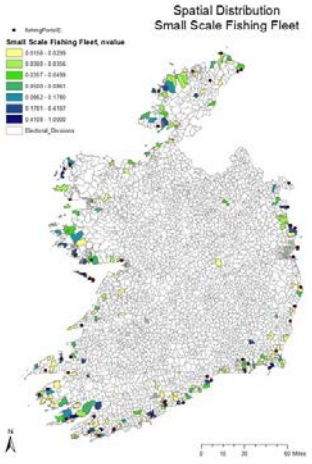
INTER DEPARTMENTAL GOVERNMENT TASK FORCE
CHAIRED BY SIMON COVENEY T.D.
MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND THE MARINE

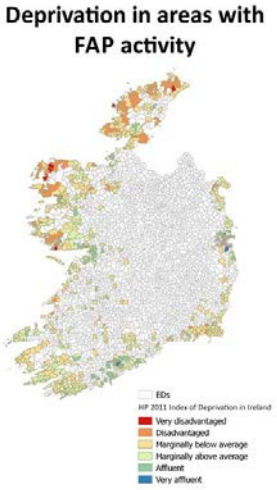
Data Usage


BIM
THE
BUSINESS
OF
SEAFOOD
A Snapshot of Ireland's Seafood Sector


2017 BIM ANNUAL AQUACULTURE SURVEY
BIM


EMPLOYMENT IN THE SEAFOOD SECTOR
Aquaculture
1,841 Total Employed
995 Total FTE*
Fishery
3,217 Total Employed
2,426 Total FTE*
Processing
3,800 Total Employed
2,976 Total FTE*
*Full Time Equivalent
North
Total Employed 2,021
Total FTE 66%
North West
Total Employed 607
Total FTE 73%
North East
Total Employed 1,281
Total FTE 82%
West
Total Employed 1036
Total FTE 66%
South West
Total Employed 923
Total FTE 59%
South East
Total Employed 1,233
Total FTE 81%
South
Total Employed 1,757
Total FTE 76%
8,858 jobs in 2015
11,000 including ancillary employment


Spatial Distribution
Small Scale Fishing Fleet


Deprivation in areas with FAP activity
EDs
HP 2011 Index of Deprivation in Ireland
Very disadvantaged
Disadvantaged
Marginally below average
Marginally above average
Affluent
Very affluent

EDUCATION LEVEL



BIM

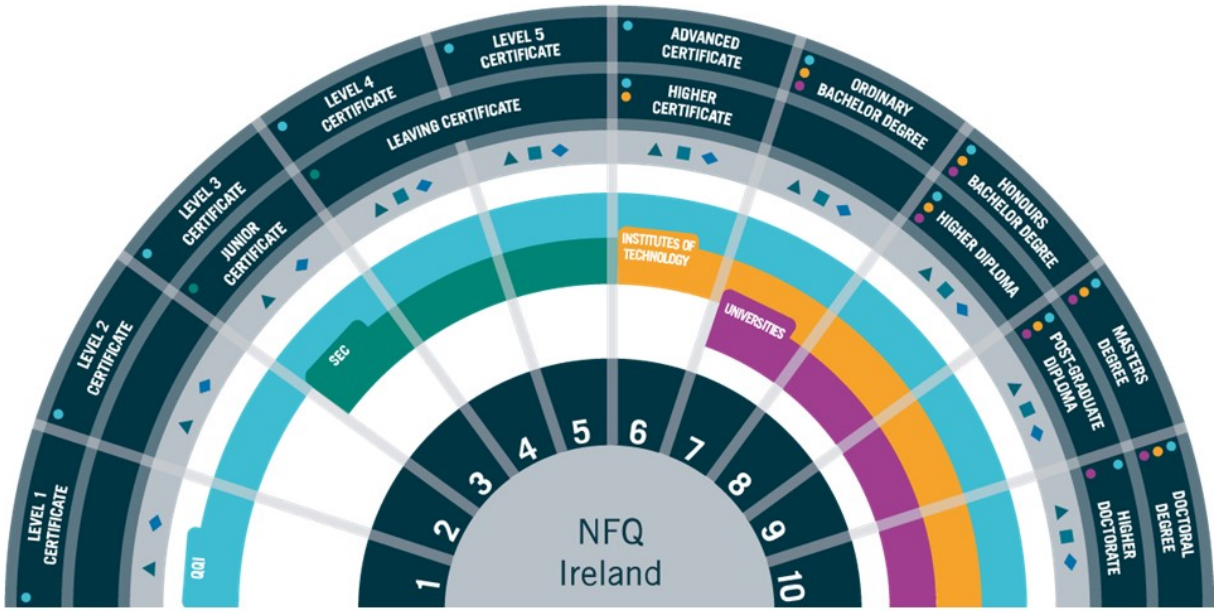
BIM's Seafood Industry Training through all training centres in 2016	
Course Description:	
Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport (DTTAS) Certificates	All centres
DTTAS Deck Officer (Fishing Vessel) Skipper Full	26
DTTAS Deck Officer (Fishing Vessel) Second Hand Full	68
DTTAS Deck Officer (Fishing Vessel) Second Hand Limited	3
DTTAS / QQI Engineer Officer (Fishing Vessel) Class 3	7
DTTAS / QQI Engineer Officer (Fishing Vessel) Class 2	2
DTTAS / QQI Engineer Officer (Fishing Vessel) Class 1	2
DTTAS / QQI Passenger Boat Proficiency & Commercial Endorsements	31
Navigation Control Course (NCC) (Fishing)	27
Electronic Navigation Systems (ENS) (Fishing)	24
Safety at Sea	
Enhanced Safety Training (EST) for grant aided PFD with PLB	357
Mandatory 3-day Basic Safety Training including STCW EFA and PST certificates	548
STCW Marine Fire Fighting	75
STCW Advanced Fire Fighting	27
STCW Medical First Aid	36
Radio Communications	
GMDSS Short Range Certificate Module 1 and 2 and Restricted Operators Certificate (ROC)	72
GMDSS Long Range Certificate	6
GMDSS General Operators Certificate	49
Quality and Qualifications Ireland (QQI) Certificates and Skills Training	
QQI Foundation Course in Fisheries Level 3	16
QQI Certificate in Commercial Fishing Level 5	0
QQI Certificate Aquaculture Level 5	5
QQI Marine Engineering Processes *	88
QQI Manual Handling and Slinging & Crane Arm Operation	17
QQI Seaweed On-growing Level 5	5
Risk-Based HACCP Workshops and Fish Handling/Quality for Seafood Businesses	153

Education/Training 2016

Training Summary for all Sectors 2016

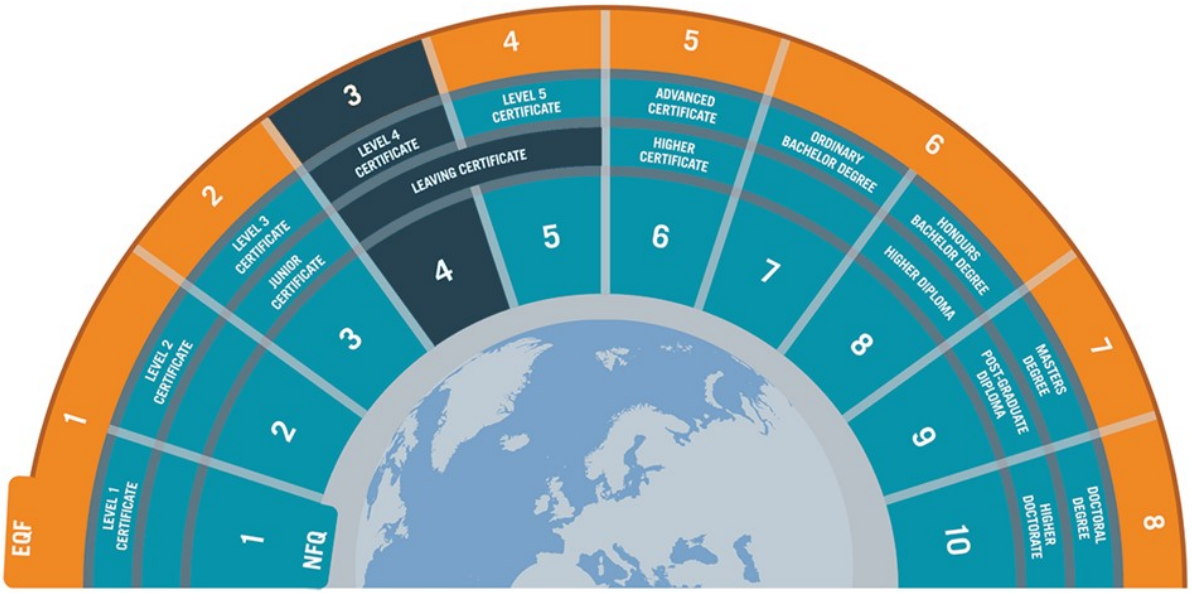
Country	Total Individuals	% of Total	Male	Female	Under 25	25 to 40	Over 40	Irish	UK	EU	Non EU
Antrim	61	4.90%	58	3	8	33	20	37	16	4	4
Armagh	1	0.10%	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Bath and North	1	0.10%	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Blackpool	1	0.10%	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Carlow	2	0.20%	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
Cavan	1	0.10%	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Clare	27	2.20%	26	1	1	9	17	27	0	0	0
Cork	293	23.70%	272	21	106	60	127	263	2	11	17
Cornwall	1	0.10%	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Derry	25	2.00%	25	0	0	9	16	16	9	0	0
Donegal	258	20.90%	252	6	44	80	134	242	3	12	1
Down	26	2.10%	23	3	8	9	9	13	12	1	0
Dublin	58	4.70%	49	9	4	23	31	49	1	3	5
Fermanagh	2	0.20%	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Galway	159	12.90%	145	14	42	38	79	147	0	10	2
Kerry	127	10.30%	123	4	11	28	88	123	0	4	0
Kildare	2	0.20%	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
Kilkenny	2	0.20%	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Laois	1	0.10%	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Leitrim	1	0.10%		1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0

National Framework of Qualifications (NFQ)



The Further Education and Training Awards Council (FETAC)
The Higher Education and Training Awards Council (HETAC)

The European Qualifications Framework (EQF)



http://www.nfq-qqi.com/qualifications-frameworks.html

Gender

- <1% women as named vessel owners on the national register. However, this does not indicate that they are active fishers.

BIM

Table 1 : Women's employment in fisheries by country (units: % of workforce female)

Country	Data cover	Women in: Whole sector	Fishing	Aquaculture	Processing	Management & admin
Belgium	national	30%	3%	-	45%	35%
Denmark	national	39%	0%	-	75%	50%
Finland	national	14%	0%	-	58%	-
France	4FDAs	15%*	2%	-	64%	28%
Germany	national	34%	0%	19%	55%	-
Greece	national	8%	7%	10%	11%	15%
Ireland	national	16%	0%	30%	45%	-
Italy	3FDAs	3%	1%	11%	37%	22%
Netherlands	national	26%	5%	3%	43%	10%
Portugal	national	19%	2%	14%	60%	53%
Spain	2FDAs	43%	1%	44%	75%	37%
Sweden	national	29%	4%	13%	48%	59%
UK	national	40%	1%	15%	46%	40%

* this figure is misleading in two ways: (i) some data is national (fishing) whilst other data is related to the FDAs (processing) or to segments (e.g. a single research establishment) (ii) if the 8,760 registered supporting wives are included (people who are probably registered in other countries as marketing/support) are added in, then the figure rises to 32% which is perhaps more representative

'The role of women in Fisheries, DG FISH, 2002'

Gender

- <1% women as named vessel owners on the national register. However, this does not indicate that they are active fishers.



Italian Data Collection :
SOCIAL data for Italian Fishery

PGECON, May 2017 – VILNIUS

Maria Cozzolino

NISEA www.nisea.eu
cozzolino@nisea.eu

Social variables in the commercial fisheries sector

Rif. Tab. 6 of EUMAP

The Ministry (MIPAAF) launched a call to entrust data collection to EUMAP→(Spring 2017)

The Ministry is expected to begin the survey on social data by next summer (June 2017)

Pilot project in **2017 → SICE Sept.2017/Autumn → Verification of the results → End of 2017 beginning of 2018**

Data will be collected in 2018

NISEA www.nisea.eu
cozzolino@nisea.eu

The Objectives of each Pilot Study

1. Verify which social data on employment in fishing industry are already available at other official sources (Istat, Ministry of Labor, Trade Union Associations, etc.)

2. Define the most appropriate methodology for collecting social data

3. Test this methodology in two case studies
   @→ GSA16 (trawl, southern Sicily)
   @→ GSA17 (small fishing, Region Marche)

NISEA www.nisea.eu
cozzolino@nisea.eu

The CS will be carried out with a **focus group** with professionals (crew-owner-skippers…)in order to gather useful information to define the structure of the **questionnaire**.

The aim is to draw up a questionnaire to be submitted face to face the sample tags.
Part of the information will be directly required for the sample vessels used for economic data (survey/sample) when compiling the online questionnaire already widely used by the sample.

NISEA www.nisea.eu
cozzolino@nisea.eu

Cross-check of data will be made with other available sources: **INAIL** observatory, which monitors the **incidents/accidents at work** that are reported each year.
Further crossings will be made with **ISFOL**, A public body that investigates job requirements, new professionalism, interaction between **related sectors**
And not least with **INPS**, on the basis of the annual data on integration cash (work **subsidies**)

NISEA www.nisea.eu
cozzolino@nisea.eu

Pilot Studies will help to create a

national classification of professions and certificates/"diploma" and certifications in use in the fisheries sector.

The classification will take in account also the "certificate" in related sectors such as the processing industry and also tourism (fishing-tourism)

NISEA www.nisea.eu
cozzolino@nisea.eu

The importance of Classification

Understanding the certifications held in the fisheries and serving in related sectors allows you to evaluate opportunities for employees to integrate income with other related activities.

It also helps to understand whether part-time workers supplement income only with public subsidies (for non-working periods) or if they are less likely to receive income subsidies because they are engaged in other activities.

Finally, it is possible to assess whether **vertical** and **horizontal** integration exists in social variables.

NISEA www.nisea.eu
cozzolino@nisea.eu

Social data collection in Latvia

COUNCIL REGULATION 199/2008
COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2016/1251

PGECON 2017, Vilnius 15-19 May, Lithuania
Presented by Fish Resources Research Department (institute BIOR)

Responsible for the social data collection is Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia

Employment by gender

- ***Structural Business Statistic (SBS)***
  - data collection covers aquaculture and fish processing sectors
  - data derived from registers or surveys for SBS
  - all employees in the enterprise involved in primary activity
  - data collection type is census or sample survey
- ***Administrative statistic***
  - survey covers fishery and aquaculture sectors
  - data derived annually from each active enterprise using questionnaire forms: "1-Fishery", "1-Aquaculture"
  - all employees in the enterprise involved in primary activity
  - data collection type is census

(questionnaires are filled in obligatory by bookkeepers of all enterprises according to the Latvian legislation)

Responsible for the WP 2017-2019 implementation in Latvia and social data transmission is Fish Resources Research Department

Employment by gender (aggregated format by the fisheries sectors)

- ***Structural Business Statistic (SBS)***

Aquaculture and Fish processing enterprises

Variables	*Specification*	*Year*
Number of persons employed	total	
	Male	
	Female	
FTE National	total FTE	
	FTE Male	
	FTE Female	

- ***Administrative statistic***

Fishing and Aquaculture enterprises

Fisheries sectors	*Persons employed*	*Total hours worked per year*
Fishery		
Inland fishery		
Coastal fishery		
Baltic Sea		
Distant Seas		
Aquaculture		
Fish Processing		

Pilot study is planned in WP

- The survey will be performed by a firm that is specialized on running social inquiries
- The pilot study aim is organization and implementation of the social data collection
- The pilot study results will provide data on employment variability
- The collected social data will be included into subsequent forecast for the development of fisheries in Latvia

Duration of pilot study

1. Technical specification – first part of 2017
2. Contractor firm – June of 2017
3. Duration of the survey – 1.09.2017- 31.08.2018
4. Verification of the results – 1.09.2018.- 31.10.2018

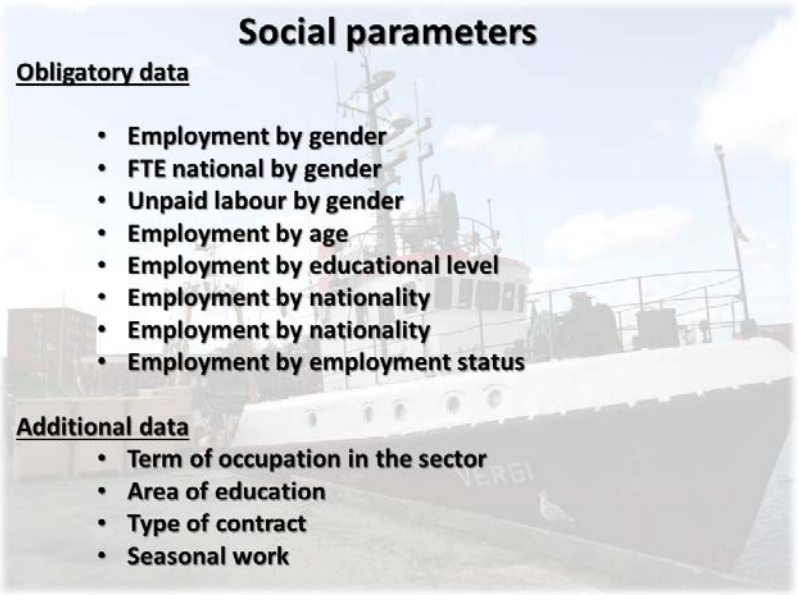
Data coverage

Survey will be implemented by face-to-face interview

Enterprises – 100% for each fisheries sector (fishery, aquaculture, fish processing)

Employees – 40% from the number of employees in 2015 (all persons involved in enterprise primary activity)

	Fishery	Aquaculture	Fish processing
Number of enterprises	140	69	114
Number of person employed	611	377	4169
Planned coverage	40%	40%	40%
Number of person employed covered by survey	**244**	**151**	**1668**



Pielikums X1. Aptaujas formas piemērs

Date of filling in the questionnaire	
Place of filling in the questionnaire (City, village, district, region, municipality)	
Respondent code	
The sector of the fishing industry (Fishery, aquaculture, fish processing)	
Number of enterprises where the respondent is employed during the year	

The aim of the survey is to obtain information which characterises employment in the fishing industry by gender, age, education level, employment status and nationality.

The survey results will be used in a generalised format for the fisheries industry analysis and for the determination of the development processes.

Name:_____

Employment by gender:

□Male
□Female

Employment by age where age categories are applied:

□21 and under
□22-36
□37-51
□52-65
□66 and over

The nationality:

□EU citizen
□Non-EU citizen
□Other (provide your answer) _____

Employment by the level of education where following education levels are applied:

□Lower than secondary education
□Secondary education
□College or professional course
□Bachelor degree
□Master degree
□Doctor degree
□Other (provide your answer) _____

The area of education where following groups are applied:

□Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery
□Education and science
□Business, Economic and Administration
□Medicine and Health
□Computer science and Technology
□Culture and Social science
□Other (provide your answer) _____

The sector of fishing industry:

□ Ocean fishery
□ Fishery in the Baltic sea and Gulf of Riga
□ Coastal fishery
□ Inland water fishery

☐ Aquaculture

☐ Fish processing

The term of occupation in the sector:

	Fishery	Aquaculture	Fish processing
5 years and under	☐	☐	☐
6-10 years	☐	☐	☐
11-15 years	☐	☐	☐
16-20 years	☐	☐	☐
21 years and over	☐	☐	☐

Type of the contract:

	Fishery	Aquaculture	Fish processing
Indefinite contract	☐	☐	☐
Temporary contract	☐	☐	☐

Seasonal work (should be filled in only when temporary contract was mentioned):

	Fishery	Aquaculture	Fish processing
One month	☐	☐	☐
Quarter	☐	☐	☐
Half Year	☐	☐	☐
Year	☐	☐	☐

The employment by employment status:

	Fishery	Aquaculture	Fish processing
Full time employment	☐	☐	☐
Part time employment	☐	☐	☐
Self-employment	☐	☐	☐
Student	☐	☐	☐
Retired	☐	☐	☐
Other (provide your answer)	_____	_____	_____

Lithuania

State enterprise Agricultural Information and Rural Business Center (AIRBC)

Social data collection in Lithuania for fisheries

2017

Andrius Linauskas

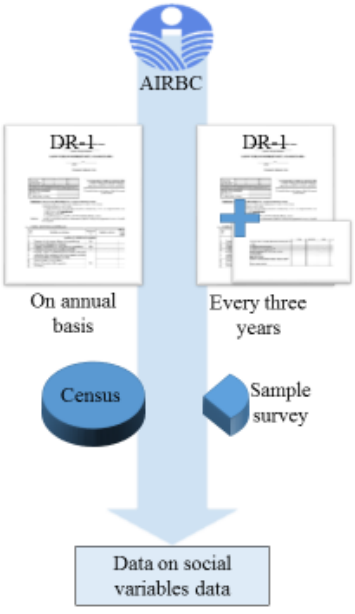
Social data collection in Lithuania

- Lithuanian Agricultural and Food Product Market Information System (LAFPMIS) administered by AIRBC;
- LAFPMIS questionnaires DR-1
- On annual basis:
  - Employment by gender, FTE by gender, Unpaid labor by gender, Employment by age;
- Every three years (starting in 2018) by pilot study:
  - Employment by education level;
  - Employment by nationality.



Social data collection in Lithuania

- Data collection scheme:
  - Census;
  - Sample survey.
- Data collection is based at enterprise level.
  - If enterprise operates two vessels or more, belonging to different fleet segments, it is required to provide separate questionnaires for individual segment, if all vessels belongs to one segment, only one questionnaire for all vessels in segment is provided.



Social data collection in Lithuania

- Number of employees by gender;
- Hour worked by gender;
- Employment by fishing activities:
  - Working at sea;
  - Working on shore.
- By employment status:
  - Main job;
  - Second job;
  - Unpaid labor;
  - other.
- Employment by age.

DR-1 questioner on social data

Raw number	Indicator	Number of employees		Hours worked	
		male	female	male	female
1.	Employees related to fishing activities (1.1.+1.2.)				
1.1.	employees working at sea				
1.2.	employees working on shore				
2.	Employment status (2.1+2.2+2.3+2.4)				
2.1.	main job				
2.2.	second job				
2.3.	unpaid labor				
2.4.	other				
3.	Age groups (years):				
3.1.	15–24				
3.2.	25–49				
3.3.	50–64				
3.4.	65				

Poland



Social data collection

	Fisheries	Fish Processing	Aquaculture
Population	All active vessels registered in the Fishing Fleet Register	The population cover enterprises whose main activity is defined according to the Eurostat definition under NACE Code 10.20:"Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and mollusks" and also companies that carry out fish processing but not as a main activity.	All aquaculture farms listed by General Veterinary Inspectorate in the register of entities conducting supervised activity.



Social data collection

	Fisheries	Fish Processing	Aquaculture
Collection scheme	Census survey - legal obligation	Census survey - legal obligation	Census survey - legal obligation
Data source	Fishing vessel economic statement questionnaire (RRW-19)	Fish processing plant economic statement questionnaire (RRW-20)	Questionnaire RRW-22 entitled "Statement of the surface area of fish ponds and the number of fish produced in fish ponds and other facilities for rearing or cultivation"



Social data collection

	Fisheries	Fish Processing	Aquaculture
Variables	Employment by type of contracts (full time, part time, seasonal)	Employment by type of contracts (full time, part time, seasonal)	Total employment
	Employment by workplace (crew on board -including owner, personnel on shore - including owner)		
	Employment by education level (in the field of fisheries, other)		
	Employment by status of employment (employees, employers (owner), self-employment)		

Social data collection

	Fisheries	Fish Processing	Aquaculture
Variables	Employment by adge	Employment by adge	
	Employment by gender	Employment by gender	
	Unpaied labour (on board, on shore)	Unpaied labour	

Social data collection

There is no data about employment by nationality.

On the basis of economic and social data collecton in fisheries and fish processing National Marine Fisheries Research Institute produced raport to Ministry.

Portugal

PORTUGUESE DATA COLLECTION PROGRAMME

- SOCIAL VARIABLES -

PGECON . 2017

Susana Godinho (sgodinho@dgrm.mm.gov.pt)

Possible adminstrative DATA SOURCES (FLEET)

- Reduce the burden of questionnaries in the sector

- Maritime Authority Fishermen Database
- Application forms to financial suport to temporary stops
- Personal Data in insurance companies (Mutua dos Pescadores)

In case of DATA COLLECTION

- Try to get the support of Maritime Authority local offices and /or Fishermen Associations

Possible adminstrative DATA SOURCES (AQUACULTURE)

- INE - National Statistics Institute
- IES Document – simplify business information (taxes, employment, social security)

- Enterprise level (not establisment)

WHAT IS TO BE DEFINED:

Population - vessel or fishermen

Education - Qualification type - professional or academic or both

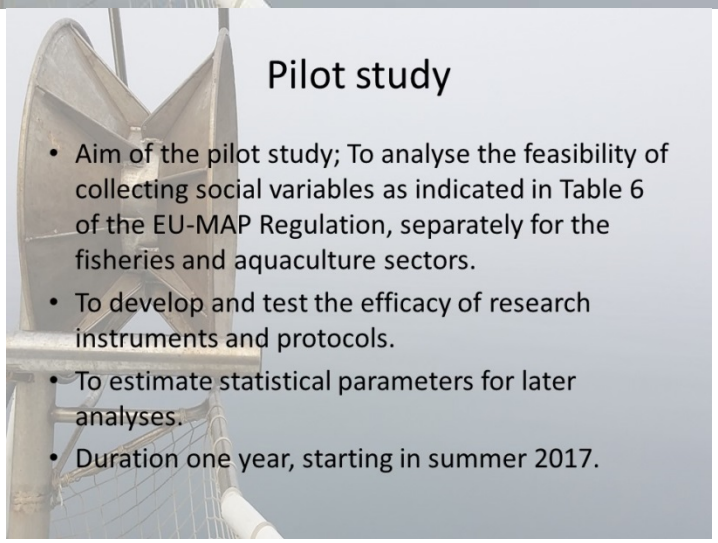
Employment status– dedication time (full time, part time-day part time year) or contract type

EU Harmonized categories for :
Age; qualifications; employment type, employment

Slovenia


Fisheries
Research Institute
of Slovenia
Social data collection in Slovenia
PGECON 2017 Vilnius
Edo Avdič Mravlje


• No social data collection till 2017, except;
• employment data by gender for aquaculture and processing industry,
• employment by employment status.


Pilot study
• Aim of the pilot study; To analyse the feasibility of collecting social variables as indicated in Table 6 of the EU-MAP Regulation, separately for the fisheries and aquaculture sectors.
• To develop and test the efficacy of research instruments and protocols.
• To estimate statistical parameters for later analyses.
• Duration one year, starting in summer 2017.

Methodology

- Population; social variables will be collected for all vessels (also for vessels under 10 meters).
- Variables; all variables according EU MAP.
- Type of data collection; census – the whole population will be covered.
- All enterprises will be given questionnaire, developed by group of experts.
- With the combination of the data from census questionares and official registers (The Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia, Employment agency) we expect to obtain good and reliable quality data.

Example of the questionnaire

No.	Gender	Year of birth	Education	Nationality	Employment status
1	1 – male 2 - fimale		1 –primary 2 – high school 3 – university 4 – other (fulfill) _____	1 – slovenian 2 – other EU member (CRO, IT, _____) 3 – other (fulfill) _____	1 – full time 2 – part time 3 – other (fulfill) _____

Sweden

2017-05-22

Social data collection

- Sweden

www.jordbruksverket.se

2017-05-22

Fish processing sector

All variables are collected from registered based data (compulsory).

Today:

• Employment by gender	Employment Register, A - census
• Employment by age	Employment Register, A - census
• FTE National	Financial accounts, A-census

Future, add:

• Employment by education level	Employment Register, A - census
• Employment by nationality	Employment Register, A – census

No data for unpaid labor, value of unpaid labor, operating subsidies and subsidies on investments.

Population is defined by enterprise.

Exampels of use: To describe the sector and its importance for example the opportunities for living in the countryside an in different impact analysis..

www.jordbruksverket.se

2017-05-22

Fishery

All variables are today collected from registered based data (fleet registers, license registers) in combination with post questionnaires (employment) respons rate approx. 70%.

Future:

• Employment by gender	Questionnaires, A - census
• Employment by age	Questionnaires, A - census
• Employment by education level	Questionnaires, A - census
• Employment by nationality	Questionnaires, A – census
• FTE National	Questionnaires, A - census

Calibrated by Financial accounts (A-census) and Employment register (A-census).

Population is defined by vessels (registers recalculated to vessels).

www.jordbruksverket.se

Jordbruks verket

Aquaculture

All variables are today collected with post questionnaire A – census by Statistics Sweden. Response rate approx 60 %.

- Employment by gender — post questionnaire, A - census
- FTE by gender — post questionnaire, A-census

Future:

- Meeting with Statistics Sweden shortly
- Probably few enterprises in each segment, so due to security reasons we cant deliver data on segments.

Population is defined by enterprise.

SEAFISH

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA COLLECTION IN UK

Arina Motova, Steve Lawrence
Seafish, UK

SEAFISH

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA COLLECTION IN UK

Background:

- Seafish collects economic data for UK fleet since 2005
- We are quite well known by the sector and cover a lot of different fisheries related activities
- In 2013 and 2015 social data collected for Scottish Government (MS)
- Variable list and questionnaire form have been designed by MS
- In 2017 we are starting social data collection pilot for EUMAP.

SEAFISH

What we are planning to collect during the pilot

- All indicators defined in DCF and a bit more (e.g. information on work pattern, crew rotation, average time spend on different operations on board, average trip duration, possible influence of LO on work pattern)
- Population: all UK fishing vessels
  - The questionnaire is designed for vessel owner or skipper, but at the same time covers each individual crew member along with vessel level information;

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How variable are defined?

Frankly?... We don't know what EUMAP needs in some cases, so we are planning to collect everything! ☺

- ***Age & Gender & Nationality:*** | Gender (M / F) | Age (yrs) | Nationality | Residence | each crew member
- ***Education level:***

Qualifications	
Professional (job related) Max level	Vocational (academic) Max level

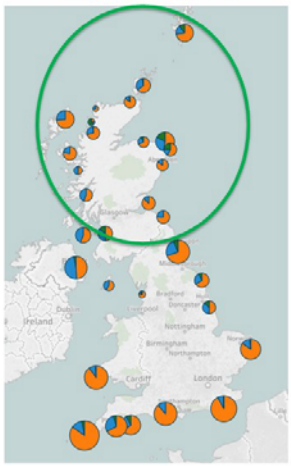
- ***Employment status:***

Employee type		
F/T OR P/T	Season/ shifting OR All Year	Length of shift/season (shifting / seasonal only)

- Open questions for each crew member with a list of professional education relevant for the crew.

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Stratification used?



For the survey produced for MS we covered only Scotland and grouped vessels by main activity: scallopers, whitefish boats, nephrops fishing boats.

No clear stratification in EUMAP

In the pilot we are going to cover all UK.

***Our hypothesis**: social characteristics of the crew will correlate more with social characteristics of the region, size of vessel and duration of trips.*

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How data to be collected and our experience….

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DATA COLLECTION IS HARD!

There's no obligation for vessels in the UK to take part in the survey.

- Completing a form is extra work for them
- Trusting outsiders with sensitive data
- Us vs Them mentality.

Therefore we need to provide a good reason to participate…

Engagement as an incentive

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PGECON, Vilnius 2017

Sector engagement:

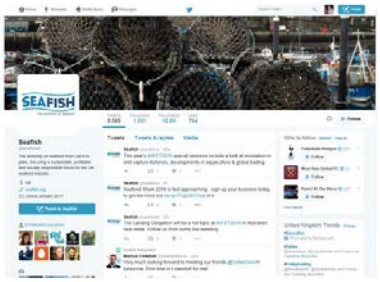


- UK level analyses and reports printed (we produce and distribute 4 reports based on data collected)
- Excel data tables and bespoke analyses (we publish data in Excel format and produce individual data sets)
- We produce benchmark reports for each individual vessel participating in our survey!
- Face to face interviews at ports
- Lottery and gift voucher for data supply
- We have our own animation

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New technology

- New opportunities





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Multiple engagement strategies



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Thank you

arina.motova@seafish.co.uk
steven.lawrence@seafish.co.uk

18 Logie Mill
Logie Green Road
Edinburgh EH7 4HS

T: +44 (0)131 558 3331
F: +44 (0)131 558 1442
E: seafish@seafish.co.uk

Interviewer: Date:

Interviewee position:

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FISHING FLEET EMPLOYMENT SURVEY

Fisheries departments and industry organisations require data to inform policy decisions which contribute to fisheries management. To provide essential social information, Seafish is conducting a survey of individuals working in the UK fishing industry.

Your information will be used anonymously, for Seafish reports and in contribution to fisheries economic working groups in Europe and

VESSEL AND INTERVIEWEE DETAILS

Vessel Name:	_____	Vessel PLN:	_____
Interviewee Name:		Interviewee Tel:	

VESSEL ACTIVITIES

1. Is this vessel involved in activities other than fishing? **Y / N** (If yes, complete days, season & crew below)

	Oil/Guarding	Renewables	Aquaculture	Tourism	Other: (_____)
Days per year:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Season/months:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Crew used (number):	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

2. Where is this vessel based?

_____

3. Where do you usually land/restock and change your crew? (list those you most frequently use)

_____

3. a) Why do you choose to use those ports?

_____

4. What is your average trip duration? _____ 4. a) Do you normally return with full capacity? **Y / N**

5. How many hours does your average crew member spend on the following tasks in a normal working day?

Fish Handling	Handling Gear	Resting/Steaming	Cleaning	Resting/Towing	Other (_____)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

6. Do you expect your average trip duration to change as a result of the landing obligation? **Y / N** (if yes how?)

_____

7. When the landing obligation is fully implemented, how many hours do you expect your average crew member will spend on the following tasks?

Fish Handling	Handling Gear	Resting/Steaming	Cleaning	Resting/Towing	Other (_____)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Extra Notes (continue on separate sheet if necessary):

_____

_____

_____

Position	Gender (M / F)	Age (yrs)	Nationality	Residence	Qualifications		Employee type		Length of shift/season (shifting / seasonal only)	Remuneration			Average wage / share per month(£)	Length service (yrs)	Recruitment Method	Additional job(s)	Previous career
					Professional (job related) Max level	Vocational (academic) Max level	F/T **OR** P/T	Season/ shifting **OR** All Year		Crew share	Salary	Agency					
Skipper (owner Y/N)																	
Engineer																	
Deckhand																	
Deckhand																	
Deckhand																	
Deckhand																	
Deckhand																	
Onshore worker(s) (_____)																	
Other (_____)																	

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Thank you for participating in our survey.

Your contribution will help to ensure that the industry is better understood.

Completed surveys can be entered into our prize draw. The winner will receive a **£100 gift voucher**. To enter please complete the details below.

CONTACT DETAILS

Interviewee Name: _____

Interviewee Tel: _____

Interviewee Email Address: _____

Interviewee Postal Address:

Which of the following outputs would you like to receive? (tick as appropriate)

- ☐ UK Sea Fisheries Employment Report
- ☐ Quay Issues Magazine
- ☐ Seafish Economic Report

Would you like somebody from Seafish to contact you regarding any of the following? (tick as appropriate)

- ☐ Safety & Training
- ☐ Responsible Fishing Scheme
- ☐ Marine Services
- ☐ Other (specify):_____

Prize Draw Terms and Conditions:

1. To be eligible for the Prize Draw you must complete the feedback survey including full contact details.
2. Employees or agencies of Seafish or their family members are not eligible for the Prize Draw.
3. Only one entry per person. Entries on behalf of other people will not be accepted.
4. Entries to the Prize Draw close at 23:59 on Sunday 9th July 2017. Entries received after Sunday 9th July 2017 will not be considered.