



SECTION ONE

Cork City Profile 2018

A statistical and geographical profile of
Cork City Local Authority area focused
on Health and Social Inclusion

Foreword

I am proud to launch the 'Cork City Profile 2018 – A statistical and geographical profile of Cork City Local Authority area focused on Health and Social Inclusion.' A comprehensive analysis of Cork City is vital in developing local policy and guiding service provision to bring about a better quality of life for our people.

This profile is the result of significant inter-agency collaboration highlighting the complexity of the many challenges facing Cork which, in turn, will require commitment and further collaboration to address. The report draws on expertise, knowledge and statistics from a wide range of partners: Cork City Council, Health Service Executive, University College Cork, Cork City Partnership, Cork Education & Training Board, the National Suicide Research Foundation, the National Cancer Registry Ireland, Niche, Ballyphehane/Togher CDP, An Garda Síochána and Cork City Public Participation Network.

The report highlights the diverse nature of modern-day Cork and the challenges facing our city including climate change, youth unemployment, its ageing population, the educational and employment divisions within the city and the areas and groups which continue to struggle with disadvantage.

The Cork City Profile provides an insight into the factors that influence the health of its citizens. It affirms that many of the determinants of our health and wellbeing lie outside the health sector and are socially and economically formed. Such factors include housing, poverty, low educational attainment, unemployment, discrimination and social isolation.

This Profile will inform the development of the Cork Healthy Cities (Phase VII) 2018 - 2028 Action Plan and will also help to populate the Local Community Development Committee's Strategy for the City. This is a resource that can help everyone – including many agencies working at the coalface across various sections of Cork society – to understand the importance of continuing the drive towards a more equal, healthier and socially inclusive city.

As someone who works in the education sector and utilised the previous profile in my day-to-day role, I would like to commend the agencies and individuals involved in the research, compilation and publication of this hugely important document. I encourage you to share and use the data for educating, planning and implementing actions for a more sustainable, inclusive, just, resilient and healthy city into the future.



Cllr. Mick Finn
Lord Mayor of Cork

Acknowledgments

Cork Healthy Cities and the Community & Enterprise Section of Cork City Council commissioned independent researcher Dana Swanton to compile this profile.

A Core Research Team of Denise Cahill, Healthy Cities Coordinator and Maria Minguella of the Social Inclusion Unit supported the researcher to compile this report for Section I and Tomás Kelly for Section II.

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→ **BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE OF THIS PROFILE**

Cork is a city rich in diversity, culture and history providing a good quality of life for residents with opportunities in education, employment recreation, and family and community life. Conversely high levels of deprivation in areas and among communities in the city have had negative impacts on health that exceed national levels. Deprivation, poverty, social exclusion and poor health are mutually reinforcing factors that frequently combine to impact on the capacity of individuals and communities to reach their potential. Individual health is determined predominantly by the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age. According to the World Health Organisation there are a 'wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life. These forces and systems include economic policies and systems, development agendas, social norms, social policies and political systems'. These factors are reported throughout this City Profile to provide evidence, generate discussion and ultimately influence policy and decision makers for the design and implementation of services to positively impact on health and social inclusion in the city.

→ **STRUCTURE OF THIS PROFILE**

Section I tells the story of Cork City local authority area under ten themes of Demography, Economy, Education, Diversity, Environment, Housing, Family & Living Arrangements, Deprivation, Community and Health.

Section II contains the electoral district level analysis of which there are 74 in the current city boundary. This is extended to include the 16 additional Electoral District (EDs) in the new city boundary also to allow for future planning and analysis of progress for future profile developments. This profile includes maps, satellite images, selected Census data across 10 themes to allow for local analysis of the socio economic characteristics of each ED.

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Profile Summary





Demography

In 2016 there were 125,657 people living in Cork City representing a 5.4% increase since the previous census in 2011 (119,230). This statistic is in contrast to the city's population change between 2006 and 2011 when there was a 0.16% fall in its population. Cork City's population in 2016 was made up of 61,722 males and 63,935 females (49.1% and 50.9% respectively).

Nationally the population in 2016 was 4,761,865, representing a growth of 3.8% since 2011 (4,588,252), and the population of County Cork increased by 4.4% between 2011 and 2016.

In 2016 the birthrate in Cork City was 1,383. Comparing Cork City, Dublin City and national data on births within marriage in 2016, Cork City had the lowest proportion of the three. Proportions of births within marriage were 51.6% in Cork City, 57.9% in Dublin City and 63.5% nationally.

There were 1,129 deaths in Cork City in 2016. 82.5% of these were persons aged 65+; 400 (35.4%) were aged 75 to 84 and 344 (30.5%) were aged 85 or over. The most common cause of death is from circulatory diseases followed by cancer and respiratory diseases.

Over half the population (51.9%) of Cork City aged 15+ were single in 2016. This is an increase over 2011 (50.6%) and 2006 (50.3%). The proportion of the population who were married decreased between 2006 (37.9%) and 2011 (37.3%) and again by 2016 (36.4%). The widowed population also decreased with each successive census from 6.7% in 2006 to 6.0% in 2016. The percentage of separated or divorced persons in Cork City increased between 2006 and 2011 (5.1% to 5.8% respectively) to marginally decrease by 2016 (5.7%).

Cork City's working age (15-64) population decreased by 0.7% between 2006 and 2011 and increased by 5% between 2011 and 2016. In 2016 70% of the population were aged between 15-64, higher than both the City and Suburbs (69%) and the State (65.5%).

The Youth Dependency Ratio, the proportion of those aged under 15 years compared with those of working age, (15-64) in Cork City is decreasing. In 2006 it stood at 21.5%, falling to 20.9% in 2011 and 20.4% in 2016. The Old Age Dependency Ratio however is steadily increasing as Cork City's population is ageing. In 2006 the Old Age Dependency Ratio was 20.0%, increasing to 21.4% in 2011 and to 22.4% in 2016.



Economy

In 2006 there were 48,892 persons 'At Work' in Cork City. Between 2006 and 2011 this number fell by 11.9% to 43,062 but increased by 17.2% by 2016 to 50,483 persons. This 2016 figure represents 46.9% of Cork City's population. State-wide 53.4% of the population were at work in 2016.

In 2006, the number of persons in the Labour Force (those 'At Work' and 'Unemployed') was 55,296. The Labour Force increased by 0.1% between 2006 and 2011 to 55,328 persons and further increased by 7.4% by 2016 to 59,426 persons.

Unemployment figures in Cork City (which include persons looking for their first job) increased significantly during the recession and recovered significantly between 2011 and 2016. In 2006 6,404 persons (6.4% of the population) were unemployed. By 2011 12,266 persons (12.1%) were unemployed and by 2016 the number fell to 8,943 persons (8.3%). Electoral Divisions with the highest unemployment levels in 2016 were Knocknaheeny, Mayfield, The Glen A, Farranferris B and Blackpool A and a number of these were also consistently amongst the highest for 2006 and 2011.

In 2006 9.9% of Cork City's population was employed in the Building and Construction Sector. By 2011 the proportion fell to 3.6% and remained at that level into 2016.

Job growth increased by 9.3% across Cork City (an average of 1,333 new jobs per month) between 2011 and 2016 compared with State-wide growth of 8.4%. In Cork City the majority of these jobs were created in the city's South West and South East sectors.

The job sector which saw the greatest expansion in employment between 2011 and 2016 was 'Administrative and Support Service Activities' as new businesses emerged and existing ones expanded. The highest proportion of those at work in Cork City in 2016 worked in the Professional Services Sector (occupations such as Accountants, Solicitors, Engineers, Architects and Scientific Research and Development).

Most businesses in Cork City (74%) employ an average of 4 persons and 15% of the city's workforce. Many of these businesses are 'Retail'. 35% of the workforce in the city work in organisations which employ over 500 staff, and are mainly located in the South West of the city.

Cork City's population of students marginally but steadily increased between 2006 and 2016 from 14.1% to 15.2% respectively. The retired population also increased during this time, from 13.2% in 2006 to 15.8% in 2016. The proportion of those who were 'Looking after home/family' fell from 11.3% in 2006 to 8.8% in 2011 to 7.1% in 2016. In 2006 6.4% of the population of Cork City were unable to work due to permanent sickness or disability, increasing to 6.5% by 2011 and falling marginally to 6.2% by 2016.



Education And Skills

The proportion of the population whose highest level of education was 'Primary' fell from 2006 to 2016 in Cork City. In 2006 a primary education was the highest level of education for 19.5%, falling to 16.5% in 2011 and 13.6% by 2016. State-wide in 2016, primary was the highest education level for 12.5% of the population. In 2016 the Electoral Divisions with the highest proportions of persons whose highest education level was primary were Fair Hill B, Fair Hill A, Gurranebraher A, Gurranebraher C and Gurranebraher B.

4.5% of Cork City's population, 5.0% of the City and Suburbs and 5.9% of the State's population were educated to Advanced Certificate or had completed an Apprenticeship in 2016. 4.1% of Cork City's population held a Higher Certificate in 2016 with 4.8% in the City and Suburbs and 5.0% State-wide. 29.1% of Cork City's population were educated to third level (Bachelor Degree, National Diploma or higher) in 2016, this proportion was 32.7% for Cork City and suburbs and 28.5% for the State. Electoral Divisions with the greatest proportions of persons with a third level qualification in 2016 were Knockrea A, Glasheen A, Browningstown, Knockrea B and Glasheen B.

'Early school leaving' is indicated by persons whose highest education level is 'lower Secondary' or 'Primary'. Results for Cork City indicate that proportions of early school leavers reduced between 2006 and 2016. In 2006, 2011 and 2016 percentages of those whose highest education level was 'Lower Secondary' were 21.7%, 18.6% and 16.0% respectively. Electoral Divisions with the highest proportions of 'Lower Secondary' in 2016 were Gurranebraher A, Ballyphehane B, Gurranebraher E, Farranferris B and The Glen A.

For the population with a third level qualification the main field of study in 2016 was Social Sciences, Business and Law. The most common type of occupation from these disciplines is Accountancy and Taxation experts. The second foremost field of study for Cork City and State-wide was Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction. Electricians and Electrical Fitters make up the largest occupational group under this discipline.

For the majority of the population living in Cork City, in the City and Suburbs or across the State their highest education level was Upper Secondary in 2016.

Results indicate that the field of study is highly gendered for some occupations where females outnumber males in the area of Education and Teaching Training and more males studied Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction.

Cork City has two education institutes: University College Cork and Cork Institute of Technology and three colleges of Further Education.



Diversity

Non-Irish Nationals, as a proportion of the population of Cork City, increased between 2006 and 2016. In 2006 there were 11,799 Non-Irish Nationals representing 10.1% of the population. In 2011 this figure was 14,611 (12.5%) and in 2016 was 17,183 (14%). Cork County was the administrative county with the third highest number (42,002) of Non-Irish Nationals in 2016. Dublin City had the highest and Fingal the second highest.

Nationally, the gender profile of Non-Irish Nationals was fairly evenly split in 2016 and 2011, a change from 2006 when males outnumbered females. Almost 50% of all Non-Irish Nationals were aged between 25 and 42. Less than a quarter of Irish Nationals are in this age range. Less than 5% of Non-Irish Nationals were aged 65+.

Cork City Electoral Divisions with the greatest proportions of Non-Irish Nationals in 2016 were Shandon B, South Gate A, Centre B, Shandon A and Centre A.

In 2006 there were 561 (census enumerated) 'White Irish Travellers' in Cork City and although this number increased to 789 by 2011 and 902 by 2016 their proportion in the population remained the same at 0.7% between 2011 and 2016. Electoral Divisions with the highest proportions of White Irish Travellers in 2016 were The Glen B, Bishopstown A, Mayfield, Mahon B and Blackpool A.

The proportion of the population in Cork City that was 'White Irish' reduced from 87.0% in 2006 to 79.4% in 2016 and the population of 'Asian or Asian Irish' more than doubled from 1,528 to 3,398 (1.3% to 2.8% respectively).

The number of Roma in the State is estimated to be around 5,000. Data is not gathered on the Roma, so it is difficult to accurately describe the demographics of this population. It is estimated that the largest Roma communities are in Dublin, Louth, Kildare, Wexford, Cork, Kerry, Clare and Donegal with the majority originally from Romania (approximately 80%).

At the 2016 census, 1.6% of the population of Cork were seeking asylum (849 people). In February 2018, the Kinsale Road Centre had 281 residents and a capacity for 299. In February 2017, it had 240 residents and in February 2016 there were 209, indicating that the number of those being accommodated at this Centre is increasing.

In 1993 homosexuality was decriminalised in Ireland and over two decades later in 2015 two men became Ireland's first same-sex married couple. The following year there were 1,056 same-sex marriages in Ireland which was 4.7% of all marriages. 606 marriages were male unions and 450 female unions. In 2016, 57 same-sex marriages took place in Cork City.



Housing

In April 2016 there were 49,370 permanent private households in Cork City, representing an increase of 12.5% over the 2006 figure. The main types of occupancy were Owner occupied without a mortgage, Owner occupied with a mortgage, Rented from private landlord and Rented from Local Authority. Compared to Cork City and Suburbs and the State, Cork City had the lowest proportion of 'owner occupied with mortgage' (18.1%) and the highest proportion of 'rented from private landlord' (26.3%) in 2016.

Renting from private landlord was the second most prevalent type of occupancy in Cork City in 2016, increasing by 92.5% between 2006 and 2016 (from 6,747 households in 2006 to 12,988 in 2016). The proportion of households Renting from Local Authority fell between 2006 and 2016, but the actual numbers of households increased from 7,488 to 8,130, an increase of 8.6%.

Cork City Electoral Divisions with the highest proportions of 'Owner Occupied without a mortgage' in 2016 were Bishopstown D, Browningstown, Ballinlough C, Tramore B and Mahon C. Electoral Divisions with the highest proportions Renting from a private landlord were Centre A, South Gate a, St. Patrick's A, Gillabbey A and Shandon A. The cost of renting accommodation is increasing. In Cork City the cost of renting a three bed-roomed semi-detached house increased by 25.1% from 2014 to 2017 and a two bed-roomed apartment increased by 26.9%.

In 2016 16.5% (8,130) of households were rented from Cork City Council representing an increase of 8.6% since 2006. These households are concentrated in RAPID areas of Cork City and Electoral Divisions (EDs) with the highest proportions renting from the Local Authority in 2016 were Mayfield, Knocknaheeny, The Glen A, Gurranebraher C and Gurranebraher B.

The proportion of vacant dwellings (Permanent Housing Units) in Cork City decreased between 2011 (11%) and 2016 (7.7%). EDs with the highest proportions of vacant dwellings in 2016 were City Hall A, Sundays Well B, Commons, Centre A and Centre B.

Homelessness is increasing in Cork City. In January 2016 there were 289 persons, increasing to 329 by January 2017 and 373 by January 2018. Numbers of those homeless tend to decrease in the summer months and increase through Autumn and Winter.



Transport

In 2016 the proportions of the population travelling to work, school or college in a car were 46.8% for Cork City, 59.3% for Cork City and Suburbs and 57.9% State-wide. Proportions travelling 'on foot' were 29.2% for Cork City, 20.0% for the City and Suburbs and 13.9% across the State. Those using Public Transport were highest for the State at 12.9%, followed by Cork City (10.8%) and Cork City and Suburbs (9.2%).

The Port of Cork is classified as a Tier 1 Port of National Significance along with Dublin Port and Shannon Foynes.

CSO data indicates that in 2015 Cork overtook Dublin as the port with the highest share of cruise passenger visits in Ireland.

In 2016 Dublin Airport handled 27.8 million passengers, Cork 2.2 million and Shannon 1.7 million. The UK, and London in particular, is a significant market for Cork Airport. Heathrow, Stansted and Gatwick account for three of the top four routes comprising 38.2% of the airport's passengers.

In 2006, 2011 and 2016 most Cork City commuters travelled as a car driver (32.8%, 33.3% and 32.0% respectively). EDs with the highest proportions who drove a car, motorcycle or scooter in 2016 were Mahon C, Tramore A, Ballinlough C, Tivoli B and Browningstown. EDs with the highest proportions of households without a car in 2016 were Centre A, Shandon A, South Gate A, Shandon B and Gurranebraher C. In 2006 31.7% commuted 'on foot'. The proportion marginally fell by 2011 to 31.1% and again by 2016 to 29.2%. Commuting by bicycle increased from 2.1% in 2006 to 3.5% in 2016.

Between 2013 and 2016 Bus Éireann passenger numbers increased by 19.5% in Cork City and Iarnród Éireann Cork Commuter passenger numbers increased by 29.2%. In 2016 and 2015 Kent Station Cork was the fifth busiest train station in the State for persons 'boarding' and the seventh busiest for persons 'alighting'.

In Cork City in 2016 EDs with the highest percentages of those commuting by public transport were Centre A, South Gate A, St. Patrick's A, Centre B and Shandon A.



Environment

In 2016 air quality was monitored in 30 stations in Ireland and there are four air quality monitoring locations in Cork City: South Link Road, CIT Bishopstown, UCC Distillery Fields and Heatherton Park. Air quality is measured hourly for varying pollutants and results are available on the EPA's Air Quality Index for Health as Open Data. When referenced (July 2018) the Cork monitoring stations reported 'No Exceedances.'

Cork City's water supply comes from the River Lee and serves a population of 106,681. Latest data¹ from www.catchments.ie which publishes information on water quality indicates that in Cork Harbour (River Lee) 49% is 'Good', 26% is 'High', 15% is 'Moderate' and 12% is 'Poor'. Compliance was 100% for microbiological in 2016 as it was in 2011 and Chemical compliance was 99.5% down from 100% in 2011. No boil water notices or water restrictions were issued during 2016, as was the case in 2011.

Ireland has a target to reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions by 20% by 2020 (compared to 2005 levels). However, based on 2016 data, emissions are projected to be between 6% and 11% below 2005 levels.

There were 21 road fatalities in Cork City in 2016, reduced to 14 in 2017 (33.3%).

In 2006 17.2% of Cork City commuters spent 30 or more minutes getting to work, school or college. The transport sector consumes large amounts of energy which contributes to greenhouse gas emissions and creates challenges in meeting climate-related targets.

Cork City Council's own CO₂ emissions for the year of 2009 amounted to approximately 22.5ktCO₂, with a breakdown of the sources below. By 2020, Cork is obliged to reduce this by 7.4ktCO₂ through energy efficiency projects, awareness campaigns and utilising the latest technologies.

In 2016, Cork City Fire Brigade responded to 1,156 fires from the two fire stations in the city, 170 Road Traffic accidents, 103 Water Pumping / Flooding incidents and 33 Rescue / Removal of Persons from the Water.

In Cork City in 2012 41,945 tonnes of household waste was collected representing 3.1% of national collected waste (1.36 million tonnes). The 2011 figure was 3.3%. In Cork County, 7.5% (102,551) of the country's household waste was collected, the same proportion as in 2011.

¹-

Referenced on May 7th, 2018.

↓ Deprivation

The population of Ireland is classified into one of seven socio-economic groups based on their occupation (for Census purposes). These groups range from 'Professional Workers' and 'Managerial and Technical' to 'Unskilled' and 'All others gainfully occupied and unknown.'

The largest group in Cork City for the censuses 2006, 2011 and 2016 were 'All others gainfully occupied and unknown. State-wide and in Cork City and Suburbs the largest social class groups in 2016 were 'Managerial and Technical'.

Geographical areas tending to the 'unskilled' as opposed to 'professional' classification are more likely to have a higher unemployment level, be more vulnerable to recession, to experience lower pay, poorer working conditions, poorer housing and social environments.

The social class categories of 'Semi-Skilled' and 'Unskilled', although higher than the City and Suburbs and the State in 2016, have been reducing in proportion in the city through each census.

In Cork City, across each census, the second most prominent group was 'Managerial and Technical' with the proportions for this category increasing through each census. Both the State and the City and Suburbs have higher proportions of 'Professional Workers' than Cork City but, as with 'Managerial and Technical', this category is increasing in proportion through each census.

EDs in the city with the highest proportions of 'Unskilled' in 2016 were Knocknaheeny, Fair Hill B, Gurranebraher A, Churchfield and Fair Hill A. EDs with the highest percentages of Professional Workers were Browningstown, Knockrea B, Sundays Well A, Knockrea A and Ballinlough B.

In 2016 those EDs with the lowest (most deprived) HP scores were Fair Hill B, Knocknaheeny, Farranferris B, Mayfield and Gurranebraher A. The most affluent EDs in 2016 were Bishopstown A, Mardyke, Gillabbey C, Centre A and Knockrea A.



Family and Living Arrangements

The One Person household is the most dominant in the city (29.3.2% versus 23.7% nationally), whilst nationally the numbers favour the traditional family unit of Husband, Wife and Children (31.3% nationally versus 21.1% in the city).

The separated and divorced population in Cork City stands at 11.9%, a higher percentage than the national proportion of 10%. Examined on a county basis, the highest rates were in the cities, topped by Cork City with a rate of 11.9%, while Galway County had the lowest rate (8.1%).

The highest levels of one person households in 2016 were in the City Centre (St. Patrick's B at 57.8%, St. Patrick's A at 48.5% and Gillabney B at 47.5%) and to the north west of the city in Gurranebraher B (51.1%) and Gurranebraher C (47%).

The percentage of Husband and Wife households in Cork City is 13.8%.

Couples Cohabiting with Children grew from 1.6% in 2002 to 2.3 % in 2011 to 3 % in 2016 in Cork City.

The most prominent household type in Cork City is two persons in a family (33%) versus the significantly lower proportion of 24.6 % nationally.

The next most prominent type of family household contains three persons (23.5 %)

The largest proportion of households in the city have no children at 34.4 % versus the State level of 30%.

Most households with children include just one child (31.1% in Cork versus 28% nationally). The proportions steadily fall for higher numbers of children for both Cork City and Ireland.

EDs with the highest number of Empty-Nest families are: Sundays Well A, St. Patrick's B, Fair Hill C, South Gate B, and Turners Cross D.

EDs with the highest concentrations of households classified as Retired include: Bishopstown D, Glasheen C, Bishopstown C, Bishopstown E and Montenotte B.

EDs with large proportions of Pre-School classified families include: South Gate A, Tramore A, Shandon A, Sundays Well B, and Centre A.

In 2016 in Cork City there were 29,206 family units and 23.1% of these (6,753) were lone parent family units.

When compared to Cork City and Suburbs and the State, Cork City has a relatively high proportion of lone parent family units, 5.1% more than the State and 3.6% more than the City and Suburbs.

For each census under review in this Profile, Knocknaheeny was the ED with the highest proportion of lone parent families. However, the proportion of lone parents in Knocknaheeny reduced with each census. In 2006 close to half the families in the ED were headed by a lone parent whereas in 2016 the proportion reduced to 43.8%.



Community Participation

COMMUNITY & VOLUNTARY SECTOR:

- » The voluntary and community sector is extremely active, vibrant and diverse in Cork City. There are many groups providing a very wide range of services and supports, from premises and facilities for local activities to meals on wheels, sport and cultural activities, health services, community development, youth cafés, services for the elderly, community education, childcare and many others.
- » Many community groups have grown organically from life-cycle concerns and address specific age-related issues including childcare, youth, and older age groups: they have evolved from wholly voluntary groups to part-voluntary with some employees and/or labour support projects, such as Community Employment and Tús or community schemes, to organisations with staff overseen and managed by voluntary management boards.
- » Community and voluntary structures include youth organisations, older people's organisations, organisations based on identity communities or communities of interest (Travellers, Disability Organisations, LGBT Organisations, New Communities/Refugee-Asylum Seekers) and Generic Community Based Organisations (Community Development Projects, Family Centres, and Community Associations).

COMMUNITY POLICING AND SAFETY:

- » The most common offence for each year, and with decreasing numbers, was 'Theft and related offences' whilst 'Sexual Offences' increased by 93.8% between 2015 and 2017. Robbery, Extortion and hijacking offences reduced by 34.2%, Burglary and related offences by 29.9%, Controlled drug offences by 13.8% and Theft and related offences reduced by 1.2%.
- » In 2015, 2016 and 2017 there were 345, 354 and 383, respectively, of 'Dangerous or negligent acts'. The vast majority of cases were 'Driving/in charge of a vehicle while over legal alcohol limit.' In 2015 the percentage was 92.5 increasing to 92.7 in 2016 and falling to 89.0% in 2017.
- » From 2015 to 2017 the vast majority of 'all crimes' in Cork City² were committed against persons aged 15-64 decreasing marginally over this time from 88.1% to 87.3%. Crimes against persons aged 65+ similarly decreased in this time from 9.8% in 2015 to 8.9% in 2017. Crimes against children aged 0-14 increased between 2015 and 2017 from 2.0% to 3.8% respectively. Reported 'Crimes against the person' saw the proportions of children almost double from 4.6% in 2015 to 8.6% in 2017. This (reported rise) may in part be explained by the establishment of the Cork City Divisional Protective Services Unit responsible for investigating crimes of a sexual nature.

COMMUNITY LEVEL CO-ORDINATING STRUCTURES:

- » The majority of the Cork City Public Participation Network (PPN) member organisations are stand-alone, have been operating for more than 10 years and serve the local and city area.
- » More than half of member organisations work in the areas of education, community development and health and wellbeing, and there is also a strong focus on advocacy, social justice and equality among groups and organisations of every size and type.
- » In addition to these, work in arts, culture and family support is carried out by a third of organisations; work in the environment, youth work and housing is carried out by a quarter of organisations; and work in the areas of early years, festivals, self-help and entertainment is carried out by a fifth of organisations.
- » Beneficiaries of the PPN members are from across the lifecycle and the general public, with a strong focus on those who are socially excluded and those who have health and wellbeing needs.
- » In terms of policy, the strongest interests of PPN members are in the strategic areas of community development and social inclusion, followed by community grants, arts and culture and community activation.



Health

According to the Healthy Ireland Survey (2017) of the Irish population:

- » 22% of the population smoke
- » 76% of the Irish population drink alcohol
- » 39% of drinkers consume six or more standard drinks (binge drinking) on a typical drinking occasion
- » Nationally, the most common other drug used in tandem with alcohol was cannabis, followed by cocaine. That was also the situation in Cork and Kerry.
- » 36% of the Irish population have a normal weight, 39% are overweight and 23% are obese.

In Cork City & County deaths from cardiovascular disease and cancer represented 60% of all deaths registered in 2016 across all age groups and 65% of premature deaths (under 75).

In the period 2011-2015, there were 5,103 cancer cases (including non-melanoma skin cancer) in Cork City and 3,371 invasive cancer cases (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer).

In 2017 the uptake at 24 months for Diphtheria vaccine (given as combined vaccine with Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Hib and Hepatitis B) for North and South Lee was 96%, which is above the national target of 95%.

In 2017 the uptake at 24 months of the first dose of MMR vaccine in Cork North and South Lee was 94%, higher than the national average of 92%.

In 2017 there were 27 notifications of Tuberculosis amongst males (56% of cases) and 21 (44% of cases) amongst females.

In 2014 in Cork and Kerry there were 9,263 live births (4758 male and 4505 female) and 39 stillbirths. The number of babies born with a birth defect was 361 (3.9%), 341 singleton and 20 twin deliveries.

The rate of suicide in Cork City was 11.7 per 100,000 (22.2 per 100,000 for males and 1.6 per 100,000 for females). Overall, the rate of suicide in Cork City in 2015 was 27% higher than the national rate (9.2 per 100,000).

In the Cork area, 999 individuals were treated for 1,195 self-harm episodes in 2015. This indicates that 16% (n=198) were repeat acts. Cork City ranks highest of all administrative counties in respect of male self-harm rates and third in respect of female self-harm.

In 2016, a total of 11,737 STIs were reported nationally to the Health Protection Surveillance Centre (HPSC), an increase of 10% compared with 2015 (10,648). In 2016, 1,065 STIs were diagnosed in the Cork STI services.

In Cork City in 2016 there were 22,722 (representing 18.1% of the population) people with disabilities.