



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.

An Inter-Agency steering group oversaw the development of this report. This was designed to maximise the effectiveness of the research and consisted of:

Denise Cahill | Healthy Cities
Maria Minguella | Community & Enterprise Section, Cork City Council
Jane Ahern | An Garda Síochána
Denis Barrett | Cork City of Learning, Cork City Council
Brenda Cahill | Cork City Partnership
Bernadette Connolly | Cork Environmental Forum
Judy Cronin | Health Service Executive
Ann Fitzpatrick | University College Cork
Orla Flynn | Cork Institute of Technology
James Goulding | Environment and Recreation Directorate, Cork City Council
Lorcan Griffin | Strategic Planning and Economic Development, Cork City Council
Martha Halbert | Cork City Public Participation Network
Katherine Harford | Young Knocknaheeney
Neil Hedderman | Fire Service, Cork City Council
Phil Heffernan | Cork Education Training Board
Tracey Holt | Cork Children and Young People Services Committee
Eoin McCuirc | Central Statistics Office
Niall McTernan | National Suicide Research Foundation
Erin O'Brien | Strategic Planning and Economic Development, Cork City Council
Serena O'Connor | Information Systems Department, Cork City Council
Ian O'Donovan | Fire Service, Cork City Council
Siobhan O'Dowd | Togher/Ballyphehane Community Development Project
Siobhan O'Sullivan | University College Cork
Sgt Stewart Philpott | An Garda Síochána
Tony Power | Community & Enterprise Section, Cork City Council
Nuala Stewart | RAPID Programme, Cork City Council
Jim Walsh | Cork Institute of Technology

→ **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.

Table of Contents

Table of Figures	06
Table of Tables	10
Profile Summary	18
Introduction	31
01. Demography	43
1.1 Population.....	44
1.2 Age Profile.....	46
1.3 Working Age Population (15-64 years old).....	57
1.4 Dependent Population.....	59
1.5 Population Density, Births, Life Expectancy, Deaths and Causes of Death.....	65
1.6 Marital Status (of the population aged 15+).....	71
02. Economy.....	78
2.1 Cork City Economic Initiatives	82
2.2 Social Enterprise.....	85
2.3 Principal Economic Status.....	86
2.4 Industry of Employment.....	94
2.5 Unemployment.....	103
03. Education and Learning.....	109
3.1 Introduction.....	110
3.2 Early School Leaving	115
3.3 Education Levels and Perception of Health.....	117
3.4 Level of Education	118
04. Diversity	130
4.1 Non-Irish nationals	132
4.2 Ethnicity and Cultural Background of the Population	141
4.3 Asylum Seekers and Refugees	148
4.4 The Traveller Community	150
4.5 Roma	153
4.6 Sexual Orientation and gender Identity or LGBTI (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex)	154
4.7 Religion.....	161

05. Families and Living Arrangements.....	163
5.1 Household Composition.....	164
5.2 Family Size.....	171
5.3 Family Stage	175
5.4 Lone Parents.....	180
06. Housing.....	184
6.1 Owner Occupied Housing.....	185
6.2 Private Rentals.....	191
6.3 Structural Characteristics	195
6.4 Vacant Dwellings / Unoccupied Housing.....	202
6.5 Housing Strategy.....	204
6.6 Homelessness.....	207
07. Environment.....	209
7.1 Introduction.....	210
7.2 Transport.....	211
7.3 Commuting in Cork City	215
7.4 The Environment, Air Quality and Water	230
7.5 Fire Service.....	238
7.6 Road Safety.....	241
08. Deprivation.....	244
8.1 Social Class.....	245
8.2 Affluence and Deprivation	250
09. Community	252
9.1 Background.....	253
9.2 Community Policing and Safety	257
10. Health.....	264
10.1 Physical Health.....	265
10.2 Mental Health.....	285
10.3 Disability and Carers.....	294
Conclusion.....	301

Table of Figures

Figure 1:	Population Pyramid Of Ireland, 2016 (Source: CSO).....	47
Figure 2:	Population Pyramid Of Cork City, 2016 (Source: CSO).....	47
Figure 3:	Population Pyramid For Cork City And Suburbs, 2016 (Source: CSO 2016).....	48
Figure 4:	Age Profile Of Cork City: 2006, 2011 And 2016 (Source: CSO).....	49
Figure 5:	Age Profile Of Cork City, Cork City And Suburbs, And The State, 2016 (Source: CSO).....	50
Figure 6:	Percentage Of The Population That Are Aged Between 0 And 14, 2016 (Source: CSO)	53
Figure 7:	Percentage Of The Population Aged Between 15 And 64 Years Old, 2016 (Source: CSO).....	58
Figure 8:	Percentage Of The Population That Are Aged 65 Or Older, 2016 (Source: CSO)	60
Figure 9:	Youth And Old Age Dependency Ratios For Cork City: 2006, 2011 And 2016 (Source: CSO).....	63
Figure 10:	Trends In Death Rates By Causes Of Death, Cork City And County, 2011-2016 (All Ages).....	68
Figure 11:	Trends In Death Rates By Cause Of Death, Cork City And County, 2011-2016 (Under 65)	70
Figure 12:	Marital Status, Cork City, 2006, 2011 And 2016 (Source: CSO)	70
Figure 13:	Marital Status For Cork City, Cork City And Suburbs, And The State, 2016 (Source: CSO).....	72
Figure 14:	Six Geographic Sectors In Cork City's Administrative Area (Source: Employment And Land Use Survey 2016)	79
Figure 15:	Principal Economic Status Of The Population (15Yrs +) Of Cork City From 2006 To 2016 (Source: CSO).....	87
Figure 16:	Principal Economic Status For Population Aged 15Yrs + Cork City, Cork City And Suburbs And The State, 2016 (Source: CSO)	88
Figure 17:	Percentage Of The Population Aged 15+ That Are Looking After Home/Family, 2016 (Source: CSO).....	91
Figure 18:	Percentage Of The Population Aged 15+ That Are Unable To Work Due To Sickness Or Disability, 2016 (Source: CSO)	92
Figure 19:	Industry Of Employment For Males And Females In Cork City And The State, 2016 (Source: CSO)	94
Figure 20:	Percentage Of The Population At Work That Are Employed In Professional Services, 2016 (Source: CSO).....	95
Figure 21:	Percentage Of The Population At Work That Are Employed In Commerce And Trade, 2016 (Source: CSO)	97
Figure 22:	Percentage Of The Population At Work That Are Employed In Manufacturing Industries, 2016 (Source: CSO).....	98
Figure 23:	Persons At Work By Industry Cork City, 2006 To 2016 (Source: CSO)	102

Figure 24:	Percentage Of The Population Aged 15 Or Over That Are Unemployed Or Looking For Their First Regular Job, 2016 (Source: CSO).....	104
Figure 25:	Cork City, Labour Force Participation Rate, 1996-2016	108
Figure 26:	Types Of Learning Activities Taking Place In Cork City For Lifelong Learning Festivals Since 2004 (Source: Cork City Council).....	111
Figure 27:	Types Of Lifelong Learning Festival Events (Source: Cork City Council).....	112
Figure 28:	Highest Level Of Education, Cork City And The State (By Gender), 2016 (Source: CSO)	118
Figure 29:	Percentage Of The Population Aged 15+ Whose Highest Level Of Education Is Primary Level Or Less, 2016 (Source: CSO).....	119
Figure 30:	Percentage Of The Population Aged 15+ Whose Highest Level Of Education Is Ordinary Bachelor's Degree Or National Diploma Or Higher, 2016 (Source: CSO).....	126
Figure 31:	Type Of Qualification, Cork City And The State (By Gender), 2016 (Source: CSO)	127
Figure 32:	Percentage Of The Population Aged 15+ That Are Students, 2016 (Source: CSO).....	127
Figure 33:	Non-Irish Population In 2016 For Cork City, Cork City And Suburbs And The State (Source: CSO).....	134
Figure 34:	Non-Irish Population Of Cork City 2006, 2011 And 2016 (Source: CSO).....	134
Figure 35:	Non-Irish Population, 2016 (Source: CSO)	139
Figure 36:	Ethnicity And Cultural Background: Cork City, Cork City And Suburbs And The State, 2016 (Source: CSO).....	142
Figure 37:	Ethnicity And Cultural Background: Cork City, 2006, 2011 And 2016 (Source: CSO)	142
Figure 38:	Traveller Population, 2016 (Source: CSO).....	152
Figure 39:	Percentage Household Types In Cork City And State 2016.....	164
Figure 40:	Percentage Of Households Comprising Of One Person, 2016	165
Figure 41:	Percentage Of Households Classified As 'Two Or More Non-Related Persons', 2016.....	167
Figure 42:	Percentage Of Households Classified As 'Co-Habiting Couples With Children', 2016	170
Figure 43:	Number Of Persons Per Family Household 2016	172
Figure 44:	Number Of Children Per Household 2016	172
Figure 45:	Percentage Of Families At Various Stages In Cork City And The State, 2016	176

Figure 46: Lone Parent Family Units As A Percentage Of Total Family Units: Cork City, 2006, 2011 And 2016 (Source: CSO).....	180
Figure 47: Lone Parent Family Units As A Percentage Of Total Family Units: Cork City, Cork City And Suburbs And The State, 2016 (Source: CSO).....	181
Figure 48: Percentage Of Lone Parents, 2016 (Source: CSO)	183
Figure 49: Permanent Private Households By Type Of Occupancy: Cork City, Cork City And Suburbs And The State, 2016 (Source: CSO)	186
Figure 50: Permanent Private Households By Type Of Occupancy For Cork City: 2006, 2011 And 2016 (Source: CSO).....	187
Figure 51: Percentage Of Houses That Are Owner Occupied Without A Mortgage, 2016 (Source: CSO)	188
Figure 52: Percentage Of Houses That Are Rented From A Private Landlord, 2016 (Source: CSO)	192
Figure 53: Percentage Of Houses That Are Rented From Local Authority, 2016 (Source: CSO).....	194
Figure 54: Type Of Accommodation, Cork City: 2006, 2011 And 2016 (Source: CSO).....	195
Figure 55: Permanent Private Households, Year Built: Cork City, Cork City And Suburbs And The State (Source: CSO).....	197
Figure 56: Percentage Of Households That Have One To Three Rooms, 2016 (Source: CSO).....	199
Figure 57: Percentage Of Houses That Are Vacant Dwellings (Source: CSO)	203
Figure 58: Population Aged 5+ By Means Of Travel To Work, School Or College, 2016 (Source: CSO).....	214
Figure 59: Population Aged 5+ By Means Of Travel To Work, School Or College, Cork City (Source: CSO).....	216
Figure 60: Population Aged 5+ That Travel To Work, School Or College As A Car, Motorcycle Or Scooter Driver, 2016 (Source: CSO).....	217
Figure 61: Percentage Of Households Without A Car, 2016 (Source: CSO)	219
Figure 62: Percentage Of Commuters Starting And Ending Their Journey In Cork City (Source: CSO).....	227
Figure 63: Percentage Of Commuters Starting Their Journey In Cork County And Ending In Cork City, 2016 (Source: CSO).....	228
Figure 64: Commuters Travelling Into Cork City From Cork County, 2016 (Source: CSO).....	229
Figure 65: Historical Energy Usage And Meeting 2020 Targets For Energy And Co ₂ Emissions.....	236
Figure 66: Social Class, Cork City, 2016 (Source: CSO).....	246
Figure 67: Trutz - Haase Deprivation Score, 2016 (Source: CSO)	251
Figure 68: Cork City Division: Garda Districts	259
Figure 69: PPN Member Organisations, Duration Of Operation.....	260
Figure 70: Major Causes Of Death In Cork City & County, 2016 (Source: Department Of Health, Public Health Information System, (Personal Edition, December 2017)	270
Figure 71: Discharge Rates For Principal Diagnosis In Acute Publicly Funded Hospitals In Cork City & County (All Ages) 2007-2016 (Source: Public Health Information System, 2017).....	275

Figure 72:	Diphtheria Immunisation Uptake Rates (%) By LHO, In Those 24 Months Of Age In Quarter 3-2017, In (A) Ireland.....	276
Figure 73:	MMR1 Immunisation Uptake Rates (%) By LHO, In Those 24 Months Of Age In Quarter 3-2017, In (A) (Source: Hpse.ie).....	276
Figure 74:	MMR Immunisation Uptake Rates (%) By LHO In Schools Immunisation Service, Academic Year 2015/2016 (Source: Hpse.ie)	277
Figure 75:	Uptake (%) Of HPV Vaccine Stage 2 By Local Health Office In The Academic Year 2016/2017 (Source Hpse.ie).....	278
Figure 76:	TB Notifications To Department Of Public Health Cork & Kerry 2011-2017 (Source: Health Protection Surveillance Centre (Provisional Data 2017))	279
Figure 77:	TB Notifications, HSE South Region By Area In 2017 (Source: Health Protection Surveillance Centre (Provisional Data 2017))	280
Figure 78:	Population With Fair, Bad Or Very Bad General Health, 2016 (Source: CSO).....	283
Figure 79:	Percentage Of The Population Aged 15+ Whose Highest Level Of Education Is Primary Level Or Less, 2016 (Source: CSO).....	284
Figure 80:	Share Of The Population Reporting That They Had Chronic Depression By Sex, 2014 (%25) (Source Eurostat 2014)	286
Figure 81:	Worldwide Suicide Rate Per 100,000 For Males And Females, 2014 (Source: Eurostat/National Office For Suicide Prevention)	287
Figure 82:	Suicide Rate In Cork City By Gender, Three Year Moving Averages (Source: CSO)	288
Figure 83:	Self-Harm In Ireland By City/County By Gender, 2016	290
Figure 84:	Self-Harm In Ireland By City/County, 2016.....	291
Figure 85:	Persons With A Disability: Cork City, 2006, 2011 And 2016 (Source: CSO).....	294
Figure 86:	Persons With A Disability: Cork City, Cork City And Suburbs And The State, 2016 (Source: CSO)	295
Figure 87:	Percentages Of Population With A Disability, 2016 (Source: CSO).....	297
Figure 88:	Age Groups Of People With Disabilities: Cork City, 2006, 2011 And 2016 (Source: CSO)	298
Figure 89:	Age Groups Of People With Disabilities, Cork City And The State, 2016 (Source: CSO)	298
Figure 90:	Percentage Of The Population Aged 15+ That Are Classified As Carers, 2016 (Source: CSO).....	300

Table of Tables

Table 1:	EDs With Highest Numbers Of Persons, 2016 (Source: CSO)	45
Table 2:	EDs With Lowest Numbers Of Persons, 2016 (Source: CSO)	45
Table 3:	Most Dominant Age-Groups (Source: CSO)	46
Table 4:	Age Profile Of The Population Of Cork City From 2006 And 2016 (Source: CSO)	48
Table 5:	Age Profile And Percentage Changes Of The Population Of Cork City From 2006 To 2011 To 2016 (Source: CSO)	49
Table 6:	Age Profile Of Cork City, Cork City And Suburbs, And The State, 2016 (Source: CSO)	50
Table 7:	EDs With The Highest Proportions Of 0-4 Year Olds (Source: CSO)	51
Table 8:	EDs With The Highest Numbers Of 0-4 Year Olds (Source: CSO)	51
Table 9:	EDs With The Highest Proportions Of 5-14 Year Olds (Source: CSO)	52
Table 10:	EDs With The Highest Numbers Of 5-14 Year Olds (Source: CSO)	52
Table 11:	EDs With The Highest Proportions Of 15-24 Year Olds (Source: CSO)	54
Table 12:	EDs With The Highest Numbers Of 15-24 Year Olds (Source: CSO)	54
Table 13:	EDs With The Highest Proportions Of 25-39 Year Olds (Source: CSO)	55
Table 14:	EDs With The Highest Numbers Of 25-39 Year Olds (Source: CSO)	55
Table 15:	EDs With The Highest Proportions Of 40-64 Year Olds (Source: CSO)	56
Table 16:	EDs With The Highest Numbers Of 40-64 Year Olds (Source: CSO)	56
Table 17:	EDs With The Highest Proportions Of Working Age Population (Source: CSO)	57
Table 18:	EDs With The Highest Proportions Of Those Aged 65+ (Source: CSO)	59
Table 19:	EDs With The Highest Numbers Of Those Aged 65 And Over (Source: CSO)	60
Table 20:	Dependency Ratios For Cork City: 2006, 2011 And 2016 (Source: CSO)	61
Table 21:	Youth And Old Age Dependency Ratios For Cork City: 2006, 2011 And 2016 (Source: CSO)	61
Table 22:	EDs With The Highest Age Dependency Ratios (Source: CSO)	62
Table 23:	EDs With The Lowest Age Dependency Ratios (Source: CSO)	62
Table 24:	EDs With The Highest Youth Dependency Ratios (Source: CSO)	63
Table 25:	EDs With The Highest Old Age Dependency Ratios (Source: CSO)	64
Table 26:	Cork City EDs , Most And Least Densely Populated, 2016 (Source: CSO)	65

Table 27:	EDs With The Greatest Population Changes (%) From 2011 To 2016 (Source: CSO).....	66
Table 28:	All Births And Deaths, Cork City, 2013 To 2016 (Source: CSO).....	67
Table 29:	Number And Proportions Of People Who Died In Cork City, Dublin City And Nationally In 2016 (Source: CSO).....	67
Table 30:	Trends In Death Rates By Causes Of Death, Cork City And County, 2011-2016 (All Ages).....	68
Table 31:	Trends In Death Rates By Cause Of Death, Cork City And County, 2011-2016 (Under 65).....	69
Table 32:	Marital Status, Cork City (Source: CSO).....	71
Table 33:	Marital Status, Cork City, Percentage Change From 2011 To 2016 (Source: CSO)	71
Table 34:	Marital Status For Cork City, Cork City And Suburbs, And The State, 2016 (Source: CSO).....	72
Table 35:	EDs With The Highest Proportions Of Single Persons (Source: CSO).....	73
Table 36:	EDs With The Lowest Proportions Of Single Persons (Source: CSO)	73
Table 37:	EDs With The Highest Proportions Of Married Persons (Source: CSO).....	74
Table 38:	EDs With The Lowest Proportions Of Married Persons (Source: CSO)	74
Table 39:	EDs With The Highest Proportions Of Separated Persons (Source: CSO).....	75
Table 40:	EDs With The Lowest Proportions Of Separated Persons (Source: CSO).....	75
Table 41:	EDs With The Highest Proportions Of Divorced Persons (Source: CSO).....	76
Table 42:	EDs With The Lowest Proportions Of Divorced Persons (Source: CSO).....	76
Table 43:	EDs With The Highest Proportions Of Widowed Persons (Source: CSO).....	77
Table 44:	EDs With The Lowest Proportions Of Widowed Persons (Source: CSO)	77
Table 45:	Employers With Over 500 Staff (Source: Cork City Employment And Land Use Survey, 2016).....	81
Table 46:	Persons Aged 15 And Over By Economic Status 2006 To 2016, Cork City (Source: CSO).....	86
Table 47:	Comparative Percentages Of The Population By Principal Economic Status, Cork City (Source: CSO).....	87
Table 48:	Comparative Percentages Of The Population By Principal Economic Status For Cork City, Cork City And Suburbs And The State, 2016 (Source: CSO)	88
Table 49:	EDs With The Highest Proportions Of Retired Persons (Source: CSO)	89
Table 50:	EDs With The Lowest Proportions Of Retired Persons (Source: CSO).....	90
Table 51:	EDs With The Highest Proportions Looking After Home And Family, 2016 (Source: CSO).....	91
Table 52:	EDs With The Lowest Proportions Looking After Home And Family (Source: CSO).....	91

Table 53:	EDs With The Highest Proportions Of Those Unable To Work (Source: CSO)	93
Table 54:	EDs With The Lowest Proportions Of Those Unable To Work (Source: CSO)	93
Table 55:	EDs With The Highest Proportions Employed In Professional Services (Source: CSO)	95
Table 56:	EDs With The Lowest Proportions Employed In Professional Services (Source: CSO)	95
Table 57:	EDs With The Highest Proportions Employed In Commerce And Trade (Source: CSO)	96
Table 58:	EDs With The Lowest Proportions Employed In Commerce And Trade (Source: CSO)	96
Table 59:	EDs With Highest Proportions Employed In Manufacturing (Source: CSO)	98
Table 60:	EDs With Lowest Proportions Employed In Manufacturing (Source: CSO)	98
Table 61:	EDs With Highest Proportions Employed In Building And Construction (Source: CSO)	99
Table 62:	EDs With Lowest Proportions Employed In Building And Construction (Source: CSO)	99
Table 63:	EDs With Highest Proportions Employed In Transport And Communications (Source: CSO)	100
Table 64:	EDs With Lowest Proportions Employed In Transport And Communications (Source: CSO)	100
Table 65:	EDs With Highest Proportions Employed In Public Administration (Source: CSO)	101
Table 66:	EDs With Lowest Proportions Employed In Public Administration (Source: CSO)	102
Table 67:	Unemployed Or Looking For First Regular Job, Highest Proportions, (% Of Those Aged 15+) (Source: CSO)	105
Table 68:	Unemployed Or Looking For First Regular Job, Lowest Proportions (% Of Those Aged 15+) (Source: CSO)	105
Table 69:	Cork City Live Register Figures, April 2015 To April 2017 (Source: CSO)	106
Table 70:	Percentage Of The Population Who Ceased Their Education Before Age 15, Cork City 2016 (Source: CSO)	116
Table 71:	EDs With The Highest And Lowest Proportions Of Those Unable To Work Due To Permanent Sickness Or Disability (Source: CSO)	116
Table 72:	EDs With The Highest Proportions Of Their Populations With Fair, Bad Or Very Bad General Health Compared With EDs With The Highest Proportions Of Their Populations Aged 15+ Whose Highest Level Of Education Is Primary Or Less, 2016 (Source: CSO)	117
Table 73:	Highest Level Of Education Is Primary Or Less, EDs With The Highest Proportions (Source: CSO)	119
Table 74:	Highest Level Of Education Is Primary School Or Less, EDs With The Lowest Proportions (Source: CSO)	119
Table 75:	Highest Level Of Education Is Lower Secondary, EDs With Highest Proportions (Source: CSO)	120
Table 76:	Highest Level Of Education Is Lower Secondary, EDs With The Lowest Proportions (Source: CSO)	120
Table 77:	Highest Level Of Education Is Upper Secondary, EDs With Highest Proportions (Source: CSO)	121
Table 78:	Highest Level Of Education Is Upper Secondary, EDs With Lowest Proportions (Source: CSO)	121
Table 79:	Highest Level Of Education Is A Technical Or Vocational Qualification, EDs With Highest Proportions (Source: CSO)	122
Table 80:	Highest Level Of Education Is A Technical Or Vocational Qualification, EDs With Lowest Proportions (Source: CSO)	122
Table 81:	Highest Level Of Education Is Advanced Certificate/Completed Apprenticeship, EDs With Highest Proportions (Source: CSO)	123
Table 82:	Highest Level Of Education Is Advanced Certificate/Completed Apprenticeship, EDs With Lowest Proportions (Source: CSO)	123

Table 83:	Highest Level Of Education Is Higher Certificate, EDs With Highest Proportions (Source: CSO)	124
Table 84:	Highest Level Of Education Is Higher Certificate, EDs With Lowest Proportions (Source: CSO)	124
Table 85:	Highest Level Of Education Is Ordinary Level Bachelor's Degree Or Higher, EDs With Highest Proportions (Source: CSO)	125
Table 86:	Highest Level Of Education Is Ordinary Bachelor's Degree Or Higher, EDs With Lowest Proportions (Source: CSO)	125
Table 87:	Distribution Of Nationalities For Cork City, Cork City And Suburbs And The State (Source: CSO)	133
Table 88:	Country/Nationality Of The Population Of Cork City 2006, 2011 And 2016 (Source: CSO)	135
Table 89:	EDs With The Highest Proportions Of 'Other Eu Nationals' (Source: CSO)	136
Table 90:	EDs With Lowest Proportions Of 'Other Eu Nationals' (Source: CSO)	136
Table 91:	EDs With The Highest Proportions Of 'Rest Of World' (Source: CSO)	137
Table 92:	EDs With Lowest Proportions Of 'Rest Of World' (Source: CSO)	137
Table 93:	EDs With Highest Polish Population (Source: CSO)	138
Table 94:	EDs With Lowest Polish Population (Source: CSO)	138
Table 95:	EDs With The Highest Proportions Of Non-Irish Population (Source: CSO)	139
Table 96:	EDs With The Lowest Proportions Of Non-Irish Population (Source: CSO)	139
Table 97:	Speakers Of Foreign Languages And Their Proficiency With The English Language (Source: CSO)	140
Table 98:	EDs With The Highest Proportions Who Speak English 'Not Well Or Not At All' And 'Very Well Or Well' (Source: CSO)	140
Table 99:	Ethnicity And Cultural Background: Cork City, Cork City And Suburbs And The State, 2016 (Source: CSO)	141
Table 100:	Percentage Change For Ethnicity And Cultural Background: Cork City, 2006, 2011 And 2016 (Source: CSO)	143
Table 101:	Ethnicity Of Population, (Source, CSO)	143
Table 102:	EDs With Highest Proportions Of Asian Or Asian Irish, 2006, 2011 And 2016 (Source: CSO)	144
Table 103:	EDs With Highest Proportions Of White Irish Travellers (Source: CSO)	152
Table 104:	Same Sex Couples By Sex And Area Type, 2016 (Source: CSO)	156
Table 105:	Persons In Same-Sex Relationships Cork City And Suburbs (2011 To 2016) By Aggragage Town By Age Group And Census Year	156
Table 106:	Same Sex Couples By Family Type And Sex, 2011 And 2016	157
Table 107:	Most Prominent Religions In The State, 2011-2016 (Source: CSO)	161
Table 108:	Most Prominent Religions In Cork City, 2011-2016 (Source: CSO)	162
Table 109:	Highest And Lowest Percentage Of Households Comprising Of One Person, Electoral Divisions 2006, 2011 And 2016	166
Table 110:	Highest And Lowest Percentage Of Two Or More Non-Related Households For 2006, 2011 And 2016	168
Table 111:	Highest And Lowest Percentage Of Co-Habiting Couples, 2016	169
Table 112:	Highest And Lowest Percentage Of Families With One Child, 2016	173
Table 113:	Highest And Lowest Percentage Of Families With Two Children, 2016	173
Table 114:	Highest And Lowest Percentage Of Families With Three Children, 2016	174

Table 115:	Highest And Lowest Percentage Of Families With Four Children, 2016	174
Table 116:	Highest And Lowest Percentage Of Pre-Family Families, 2016	176
Table 117:	Highest And Lowest Percentage Of Empty Nest Families, 2016	177
Table 118:	Highest And Lowest Percentage Of Retired Families, 2016	177
Table 119:	Highest And Lowest Percentage Of Pre-School Families, 2016	178
Table 120:	Highest And Lowest Percentage Of Adolescent Families, 2016	178
Table 121:	Highest And Lowest Percentage Of Adult Families, 2016	179
Table 122:	Family Units And Lone Parent Family Units, 2006 To 2016 (Source: CSO)	180
Table 123:	Family Units And Lone Parent Family Units: Cork City, Cork City And Suburbs And The State, 2016 (Source: CSO)	181
Table 124:	EDs With Highest Proportions Of Lone Parents (Source: CSO)	182
Table 125:	EDs With Lowest Proportions Of Lone Parents (Source: CSO)	182
Table 126:	Permanent Private Households By Type Of Occupancy, 2016 (Source: CSO)	186
Table 127:	Permanent Private Households By Type Of Occupancy For Cork City (Source: CSO)	188
Table 128:	EDs - Highest Owner Occupied Without A Mortgage (Source: CSO)	189
Table 129:	EDs - Lowest Owner Occupied Without Mortgage (Source: CSO)	189
Table 130:	EDs - Highest Proportions Of Owner Occupied With A Mortgage (Source: CSO)	190
Table 131:	EDs - Lowest Proportions Owner Occupied With A Mortgage (Source: CSO)	190
Table 132:	Average Monthly Rent In Private Sector (Source: CSO)	191
Table 133:	EDs - Highest Proportions Renting From Private Landlord (Source: CSO)	192
Table 134:	EDs - Lowest Proportions Renting From Private Landlord (Source: CSO)	193
Table 135:	EDs - Highest Proportions Renting From Local Authority (Source: CSO)	193
Table 136:	EDs - Lowest Proportions Renting From Local Authority (Source: CSO)	194
Table 137:	Type Of Accommodation (Source: CSO)	196
Table 138:	Private Households, Highest Proportions Of Houses/Bungalows (Source: CSO)	196
Table 139:	Private Households, Lowest Proportions Of Houses/Bungalows (Source: CSO)	197
Table 140:	Permanent Private Households: Year Built (Source: CSO)	198
Table 141:	Households By Year Built, Highest And Lowest Electoral Divisions, 2001-2010 (Source: CSO)	198
Table 142:	Permanent Private Households By Year Built, Cork City, Houses Built From 2011 Onwards (Source: CSO)	199
Table 143:	Permanent Private Households: Households With 1-3 Rooms, 2016 (Source: CSO)	200
Table 144:	Permanent Private Households By Number Of Rooms, Households With 4-6 Rooms, 2016 (Source: CSO)	200
Table 145:	Permanent Private Households By Number Of Rooms, Households With 7 Or More Rooms, 2016 (Source: CSO)	201
Table 146:	EDs With Highest And Lowest Proportions Of Permanent Private Households Without Central Heating, 2016 (Source: CSO)	201
Table 147:	Permanent Housing Units By Occupancy Status And Vacancy Rate 2011 To 2016 (Source: CSO)	202

Table 148:	Proportions Of Houses That Are Vacant Dwellings (Excluding Holiday Homes) Cork City 2016 (Source: CSO).....	203
Table 149:	Number Of Planning Permissions Granted For The 4 th Quarter Of Each Year From 2014 To 2017 In Cork City (Source: CSO).....	206
Table 150:	Total Tonnage Of Goods Handled By Port Of Cork And Dublin Port Classified By Category Of Traffic, 2016 (Source: CSO).....	212
Table 151:	Total Passenger Numbers Handled By Cork And Dublin Airports, 2011-2016 (Source: CSO).....	213
Table 152:	Means Of Travel To Work, School Or College: Cork City, Cork City And Suburbs And The State, 2016 (Source: CSO)	214
Table 153:	Means Of Travel To Work, School Or College, 2006 To 2016, Cork City (Source: CSO).....	215
Table 154:	EDs With Highest Proportions Travelling To Work, School Or College As A Car, Motorcycle Or Scooter Driver (Source: CSO)	216
Table 155:	EDs With Lowest Proportions Travelling To Work, School Or College As Car, Motorcycle Or Scooter Driver (Source: CSO).....	217
Table 156:	EDs With Highest Proportions Travelling To Work, School Or College As A Car Passenger (Source: CSO)	218
Table 157:	EDs With Lowest Proportions Travelling To Work, School Or College As A Car Passenger (Source: CSO).....	218
Table 158:	EDs With Highest Percentages Of Households With Cars (Source: CSO).....	220
Table 159:	EDs With Lowest Percentages Of Households Without Cars (Source: CSO)	220
Table 160:	Bicycle Sharing Scheme Numbers For Cork, Galway And Limerick, Number Of Journeys, 2016 (Source National Transport Authority).....	221
Table 161:	EDs With Highest Proportions Travelling To Work, School Or College On Foot Or By Bicycle (Source: CSO).....	222
Table 162:	EDs With Lowest Proportions Travelling To Work, School Or College On Foot Or By Bicycle (Source: CSO).....	222
Table 163:	Bus Éireann Passenger Numbers, 2012-2016 (Million) (Source: Bus Éireann Omnibus).....	223
Table 164:	Bus Éireann Fleet Numbers, 2012-2016 (Source: Bus Éireann Omnibus)	223
Table 165:	Cork Commuter Annual PSO Passenger Journeys (Millions) (Source: National Transport Authority)	224
Table 166:	EDs With Highest Proportions Travelling To Work, School Or College By Public Transport (Source: CSO).....	224
Table 167:	EDs With Lowest Proportions Travelling To Work, School Or College By Public Transport (Source: CSO).....	225
Table 168:	EDs With Highest Proportions Whose Journey Time To Work, School Or College Is 30 Minutes Or More (Source: CSO).....	226
Table 169:	EDs With Lowest Proportions Whose Journey Time To Work, School Or College Is 30 Minutes Or More (Source: CSO).....	226
Table 170:	% Commuters Travelling From EDs Within Cork City To Other EDs In Cork City, 2016 (Source: CSO).....	227
Table 171:	% Commuters Travelling From Cork County To EDs In Cork City, 2016 (Source: CSO).....	228
Table 172:	Commuters Starting Their Journey From Ballincollig And Carrigaline And Ending In Cork City (Ranked By Most Prominent Destination ED) (Source: CSO)	229
Table 173:	Drinking Water Results From Cork City (Source: Irish Water).....	234
Table 174:	Approximated Annual Co ₂ Emissions For Cork City.....	235

Table 175:	Percentage Of Permanent Private Households On Various Kerbside Collection Services 2012.....	237
Table 176:	Number Of Households Availing Of A 3 Bin Collection Service.....	237
Table 177:	Fire Station Turnouts, 2016 (Source: Housing.gov.ie).....	238
Table 178:	Causes Of Fires Attended By Fire Brigades, 2016 (Source: Housing.gov.ie).....	239
Table 179:	Number Of Special Service Incidents Attended By Brigades, 2016 (Source: Housing.gov.ie).....	239
Table 180:	Number Of False Alarm Incidents Attended, 2016 (Source: Housing.gov.ie).....	240
Table 181:	Number Of Persons Killed Or Injured Through Road Traffic Incidents, 2012-2016 (Source: CSO Transport Omnibus 2016/Road Safety Authority).....	241
Table 182:	Number Of Penalty Point Offences By County (Cork) (Sources: Department Of Transport Tourism And Sport And The Road Safety Authority, CSO Transport Omnibus).....	242
Table 183:	Top 10 Penalty Point Enforcement Notices Issued For Males In Cork In 2016 (Source: Transport Omnibus, 2017).....	242
Table 184:	Top 10 Penalty Endorsement Notices Issued For Females In Cork In 2016 (Source: Transport Omnibus 2017).....	243
Table 185:	Social Class, Cork City, 2006-2016 (Source: CSO).....	246
Table 186:	Social Class, Cork City, 2006-2016 (Source: CSO).....	247
Table 187:	% In Each Social Class In Cork City, Cork City And Suburbs And The State, 2016 (Source: CSO).....	247
Table 188:	EDs With Highest Proportions Of Professional Workers (Source: CSO).....	248
Table 189:	EDs With Lowest Proportions Of Professional Workers (Source: CSO).....	248
Table 190:	EDs With Highest Proportions Of Unskilled Workers (Source: CSO).....	249
Table 191:	EDs With Lowest Proportions Of Unskilled Workers (Source: CSO).....	249
Table 192:	EDs With Highest Deprivation Scores (Source: CSO).....	251
Table 193:	EDs With Lowest Deprivation Scores (Source: CSO).....	251
Table 194:	Types And Numbers Of Offences In Cork City, 2015-2017 (Source: CSO).....	257
Table 195:	Community Level Co-ordinating Structures.....	259
Table 196:	Areas Of Work.....	261
Table 197:	Beneficiaries By Category.....	261
Table 198:	Top Beneficiaries	262
Table 199:	Policy Areas Of Interest.....	262
Table 200:	Desired Links With Council Committees, Inter-Agency Structures And Fora	263
Table 201:	Frequency Of Consumption Of Unhealthy Foods (Source: Healthy Ireland Survey 2017).....	267
Table 202:	Number Of Portions Of Fruit And Vegetables Consumed Daily (Source: Healthy Ireland Survey 2017).....	268
Table 203:	BMI Index For Consumption Of Unhealthy Food (Source: Healthy Ireland Survey 2017).....	268
Table 204:	Acute Public Hospital Activity For Selected Chronic Diseases, All Ages, Cork City & County, 2016 Source: Department Of Health, Public Health Information System, (Personal Edition, December 2017).....	271

Table 205:	Number Of Cancer Cases Diagnosed Per Year In Cork City Residence, 2011-2015, Females (Source: National Cancer Registry Ireland).....	273
Table 206:	Number Of Cancer Cases Diagnosed Per Year In Cork City Residents, 2011-2015 Males (Source: National Cancer Registry Ireland).....	274
Table 207:	Total Number Of Cancer Cases In Cork City 2011-2015 Inclusive By Age Group And Sex (Source: National Cancer Registry Ireland).....	274
Table 208:	Prevalence Of Health Conditions In The Past 12 Months (Source: Healthy Ireland Survey, 2017).....	282
Table 209:	Population With Fair, Bad Or Very Bad General Health, EDs With Highest Proportions For 2011 And 2016 (Source: CSO)	282
Table 210:	Population With Fair, Bad Or Very Bad General Health, EDs With Lowest Proportions For 2011 And 2016 (Source: CSO)	283
Table 211:	Rate Of Suicide Per 100,000 By Gender, Cork City (Source: National Suicide Research Foundation: NSRF).....	288
Table 212:	Rate Of Suicide Per 100,000 By Gender, State (Source: CSO).....	288
Table 213:	Three-Year Moving Averages By Gender – Cork City (Source: CSO)	289
Table 214:	Sexual Activity By Age Category	292
Table 215:	STI Notifications North/South Lee 2017 (Source: Cidr Download Sept 21St 2018)	293
Table 216:	Proportion Of Population With A Disability, Cork City (Source: CSO)	295
Table 217:	Proportion Of Population With A Disability: Cork City, Cork City And Suburbs And The State, 2016 (Source: CSO)	295
Table 218:	EDs With Highest Proportions With A Disability (Source: CSO).....	296
Table 219:	EDs With Lowest Proportions With A Disability (Source: CSO).....	296
Table 220:	Numbers And Percentages Of People With Disabilities: Cork City, 2006-2016 (Source: CSO).....	297
Table 221:	Numbers And Percentages Of Population With A Disability: Cork City And The State, 2016 (Source: CSO).....	298
Table 222:	Numbers And Percentages Of Carers, Cork City (Source: CSO).....	299
Table 223:	Numbers And Percentages Of Carers: Cork City, Cork City And Suburbs And The State, 2016 (Source: CSO).....	299
Table 224:	EDs With Highest Proportions Of Carers, Cork City (Source: CSO)	300
Table 225:	EDs With Lowest Proportions Of Carers, Cork City (Source: CSO).....	300

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.