

Cork City LECP

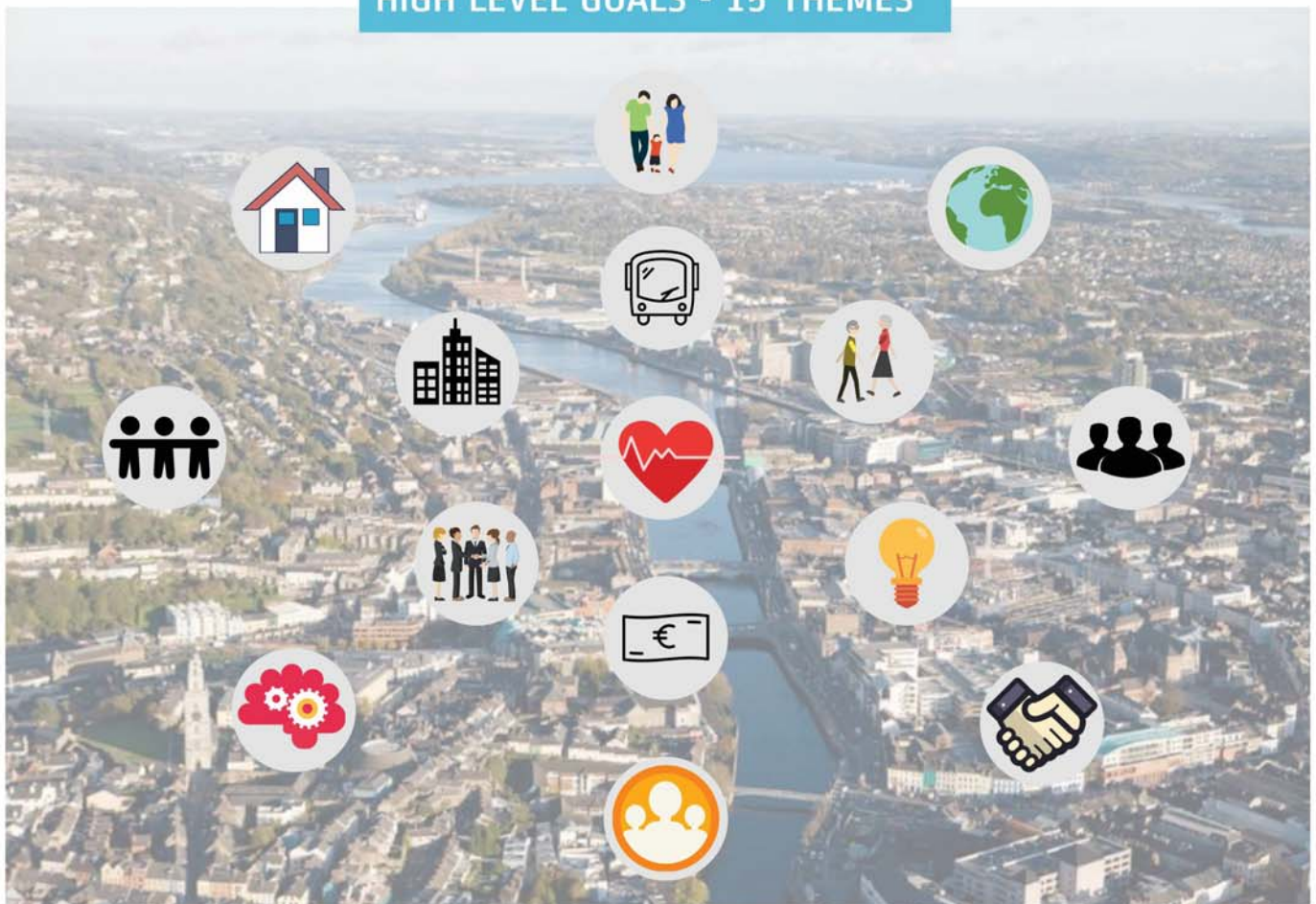
2016-2021



Baseline Report



HIGH LEVEL GOALS - 15 THEMES



March 2016





Cork City LECP Indicators



Introduction

This report has identified and used a number of existing boundary definitions that have a spatial importance to how Cork City operates. These boundaries are used to allow for comparative analysis of data at different spatial scales from national to city, to sub city levels.

The comparative analysis approach taken within this report illustrates the performance of a wide range of different indicators at city and sub city levels. The grouping of these indicators can therefore provide focused profiles for comparative analysis of the city and sub city areas against the State and other areas within the State.

The following geographies have been used in this report, with a definition of each set out below:

1. Southern Region Assembly area
2. Cork Gateway (Zone 1: City & Suburbs/Zone 2: Metro Cork)
3. Other Cities in Ireland (Dublin, Limerick, Galway and Waterford)
4. Cork City Boundary & Cork RAPID's areas
5. Cork City Centre
6. Cork City Local Electoral Area's (LEA's)
7. Cork City Electoral Divisions (ED's)

1. Southern Regional Assembly

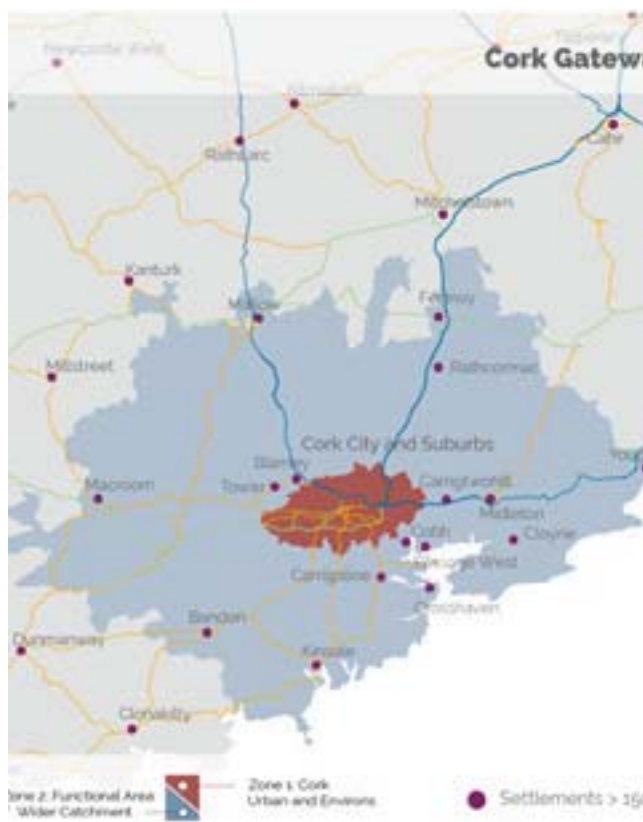


The Southern Regional Assembly, established on 1st January 2015, is one of three Assemblies in the Republic of Ireland following on from the dissolution of the BMW and Southern & Eastern Regional Assemblies. The three new Assemblies incorporate the functions of both the former regional authorities and assemblies, with significant enhancement of some powers, particularly in relation to spatial planning and economic development.

During the coming year the Assemblies are charged with preparing new Regional Spatial & Economic Strategies for their regions. The Southern consists of 10 counties broken up into three sub- areas as follows:

- South-East Region: Carlow, Tipperary, Waterford City and County, Wexford, Kilkenny
- South-West Region: Cork City and County, Kerry
- Mid-West Region: Clare, Limerick City and County, Tipperary

2. Cork Gateway (Zone 1: City & Suburbs/Zone 2: Metro Cork)



The Cork Gateway was established under the (now retracted) National Spatial Strategy (NSS) 2002-2020. While NSS will soon be replaced by a new statutory National Planning Framework (NPF), it still provides the current most relevant framework for national and regional spatial planning policy. Cork City Gateway is comprised of two zones. Zone 1 is the city and suburbs, including Douglas and the wider Mahon area. Zone 2 encompasses metropolitan Cork including Ballincollig, Kinsale, Macroom, Mallow and Midleton.

3. Other Cities in Ireland (Dublin, Limerick, Galway and Waterford)



This report compares Cork City’s administrative boundary with the administrative of Dublin City and Galway City. It also compares Cork City with the former administrative boundaries of Limerick City and Waterford City prior to their amalgamation with their county areas in 2014.

4. Cork City Boundary & RAPID areas in Cork City



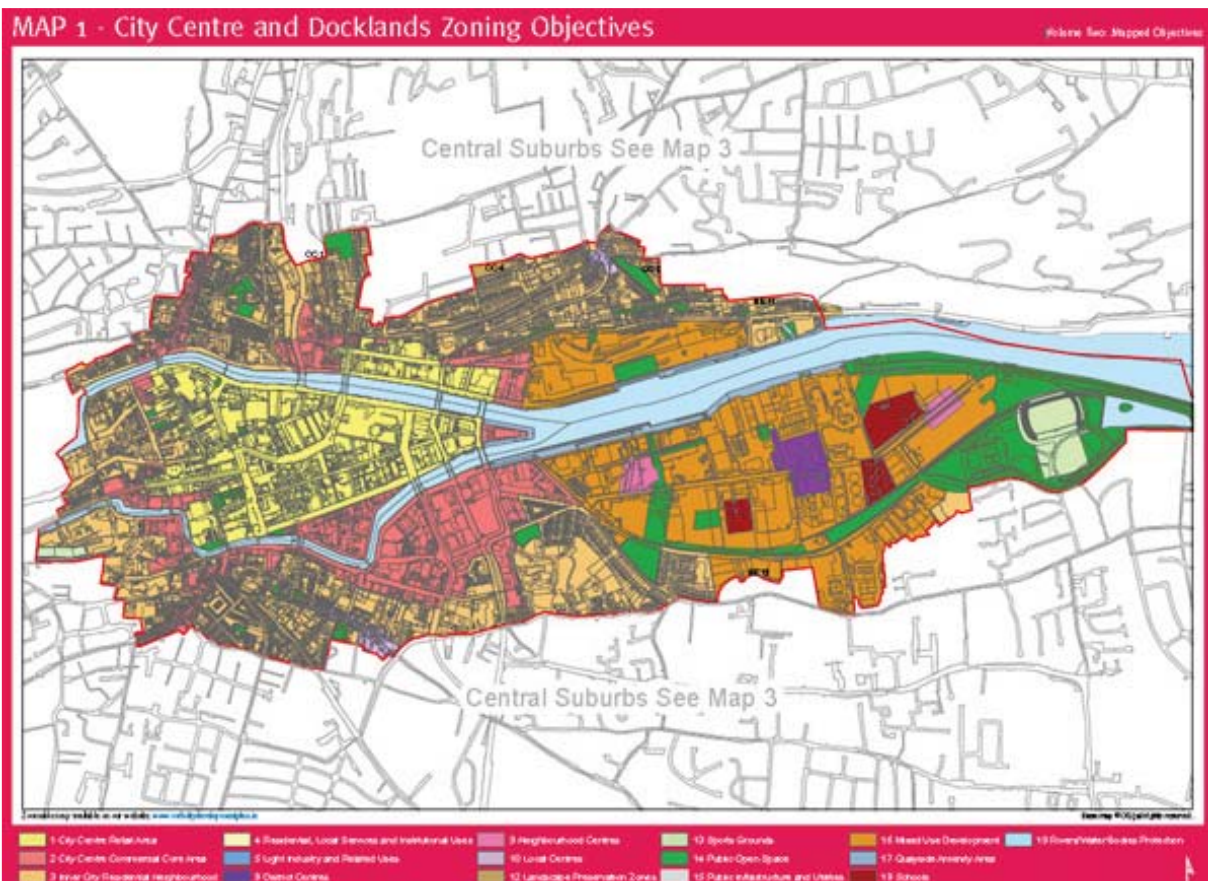
The Cork City boundary defines the functional area of Cork City Local Authority and is therefore the main administrative boundary for comparative analysis at city wide level in this report. The RAPID (Revitalising Areas by Planning, Investment and Development) Programme was a Government initiative, which targeted 51 of the most disadvantaged areas in the country.

The Programme aims to ensure that priority attention is given to these designated areas by focusing available resources.

Cork city has four designated RAPID areas as follows:

- RADID Area 1: Fairhill/Gurranabraher/Farranree.
- RAPID Area 2: Knocknaheeny/Hollyhill/Churchfield.
- RAPID Area 3: Blackpool/The Glen/Mayfield.
- RAPID Area 4: Togher/Mahon.

5. Cork City Centre



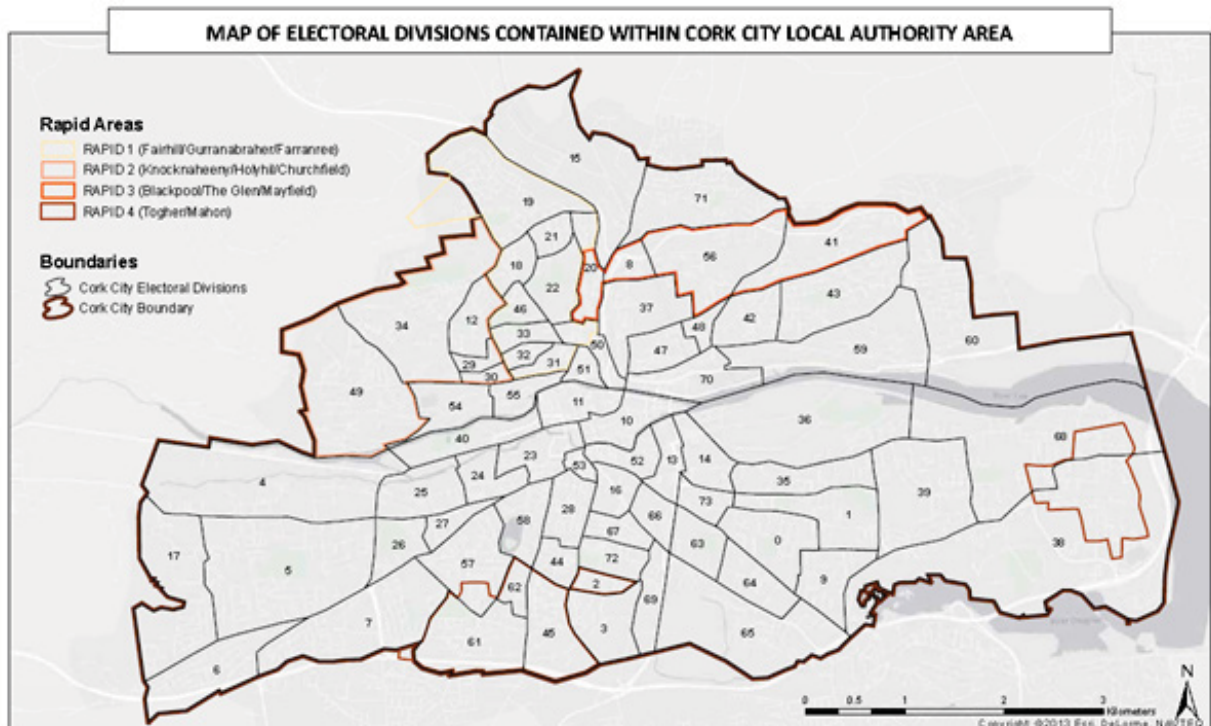
Cork City is defined by the Cork City Development Plan 2015-2021 and comprises of the city centre Island, the central areas to the north and south sides of the city centre island and south docklands area.

6. Cork City Local Electoral Areas (LEA's)



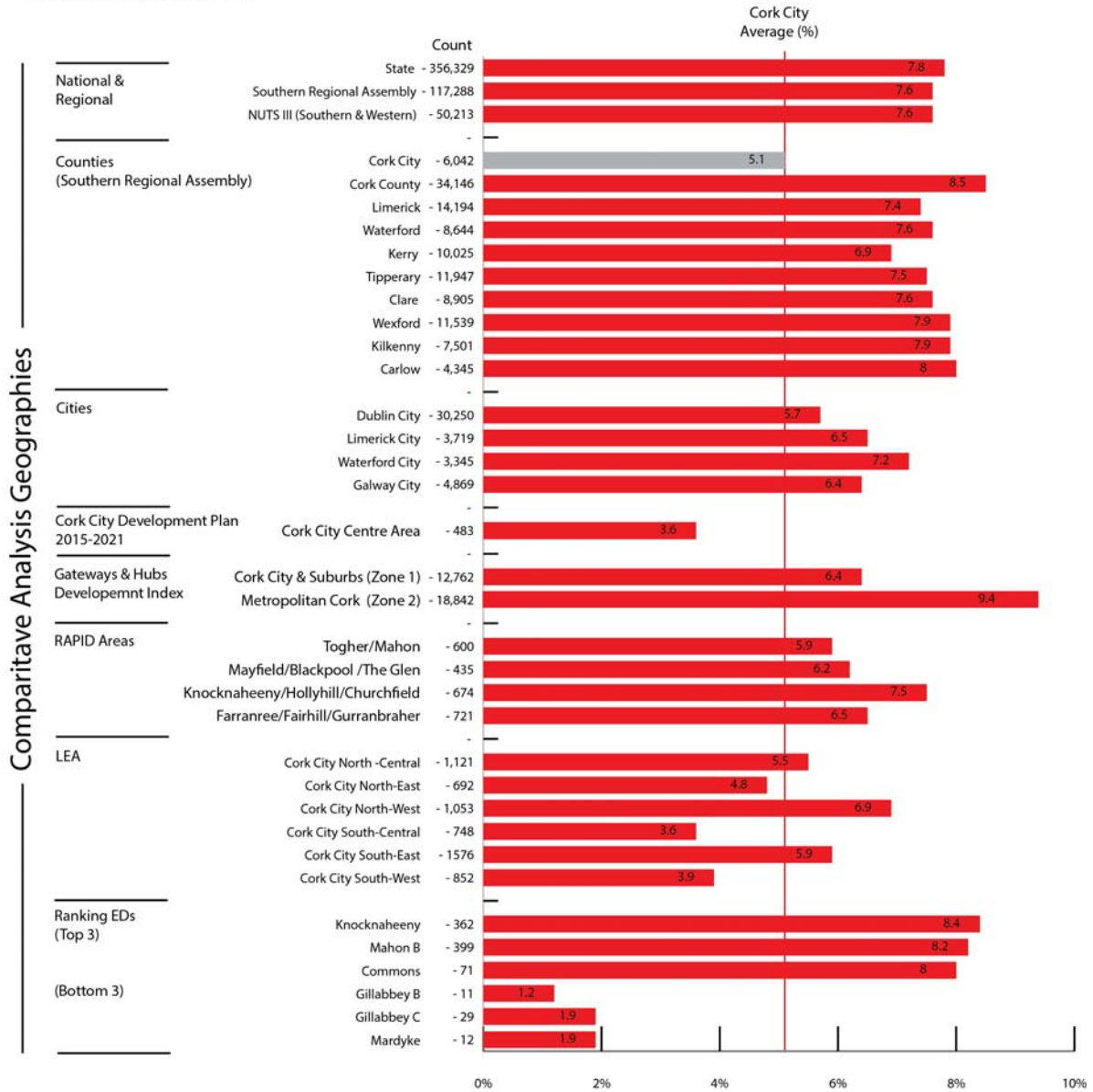
The Cork City administrative boundary is made up of six Local Electoral Areas (LEA's). While these areas mainly function as political administrative areas during elections, they also provide a boarder spatial break down of the city's profile.

7. Cork City Electoral Divisions (ED's)



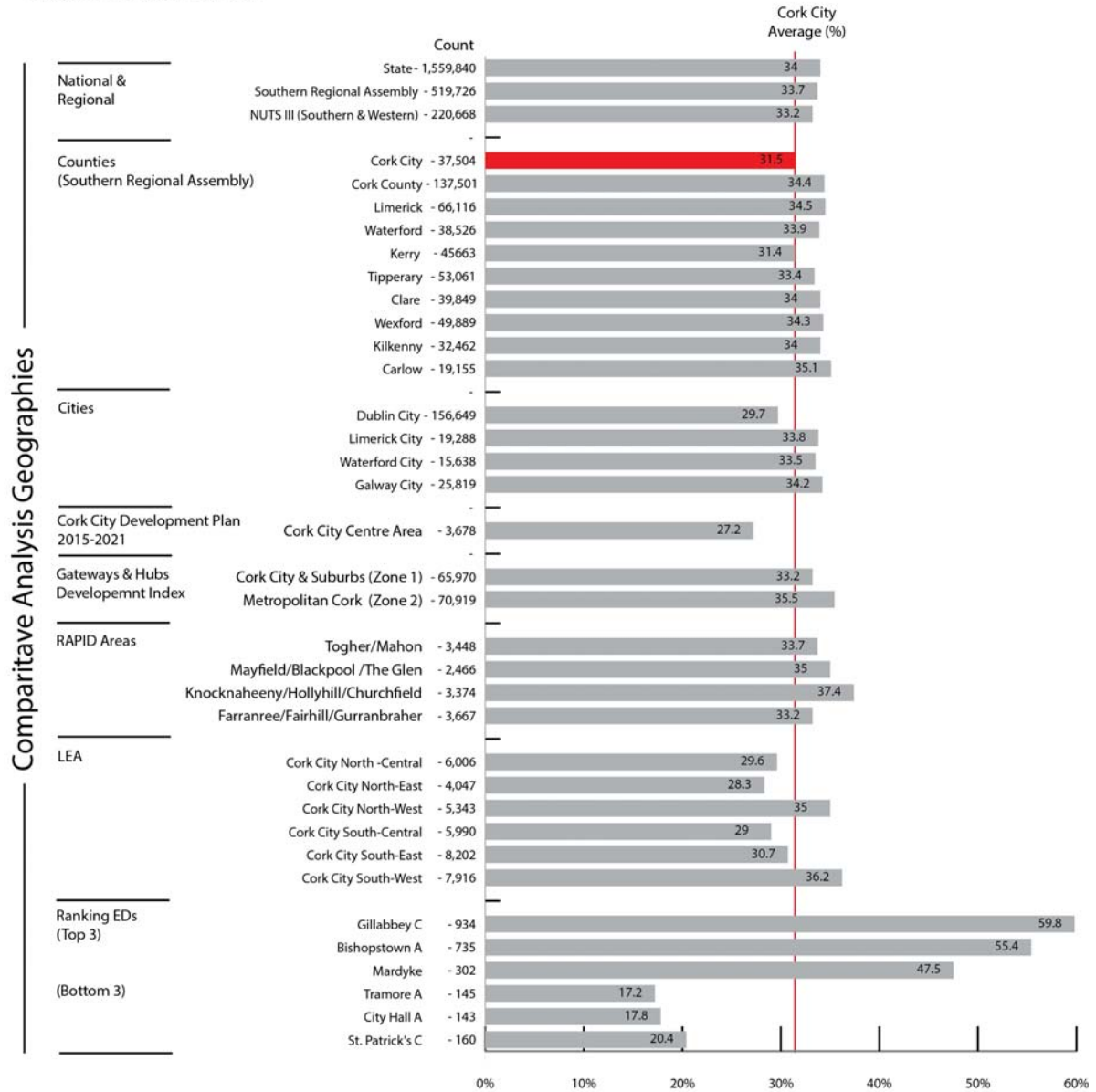
Cork City Local Authority area contains smaller scale areas for analysis in the form of 74 Electoral Divisions (ED's). These ED's have been set by the CSO for use during the census of population that now captures 91 variables across 10 themes, providing a detailed socio-economic profile at sub-city level.

Population Aged 0 to 4, 2011



In 2011, just over 19% of Cork City's total population are aged 0-18 years with a breakdown as follows: 5% are aged 0-4 years, 8% are aged 5-12 years and 7% are 13-18 years. The graphic above shows that while the % of Cork City's total population aged 0-4 years (5%) is below the national average (8%) the Northwest of the city (7%) and the four designated RAPID areas (6-8%) do have notably higher levels. Pre-school families (those with an oldest child of 4 years) account for 9% of and early school families (those with an oldest child of 8 years) for 8% of the total families in the city.

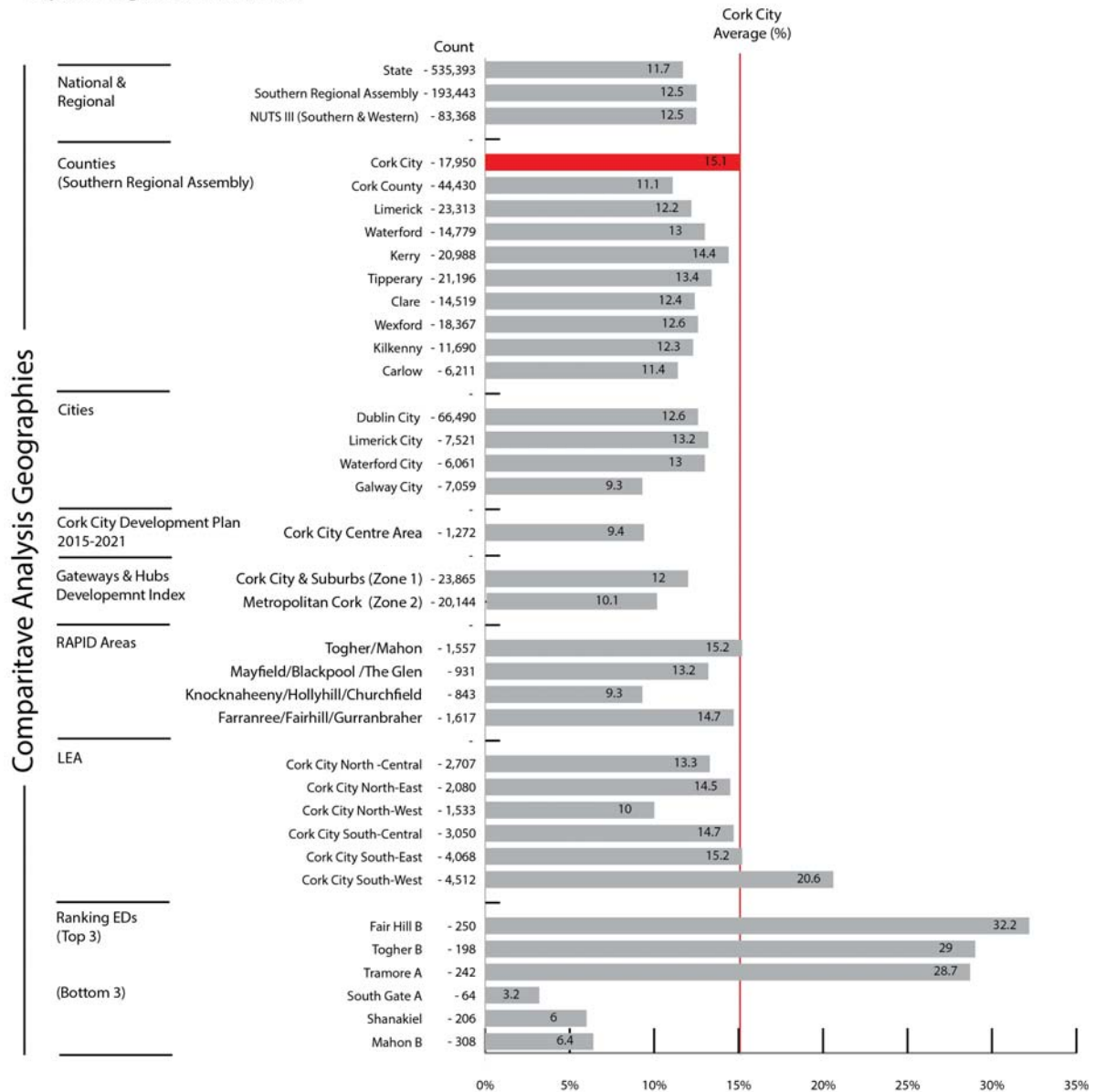
Population Aged 0 to 24, 2011



In 2011, over 31% of Cork City's total population are aged 0-24 years with a breakdown as follows: 5% are aged 0-4 years, 8% are aged 5-12 years, 7% are 13-18 years and 11.5% are 19-24 years.

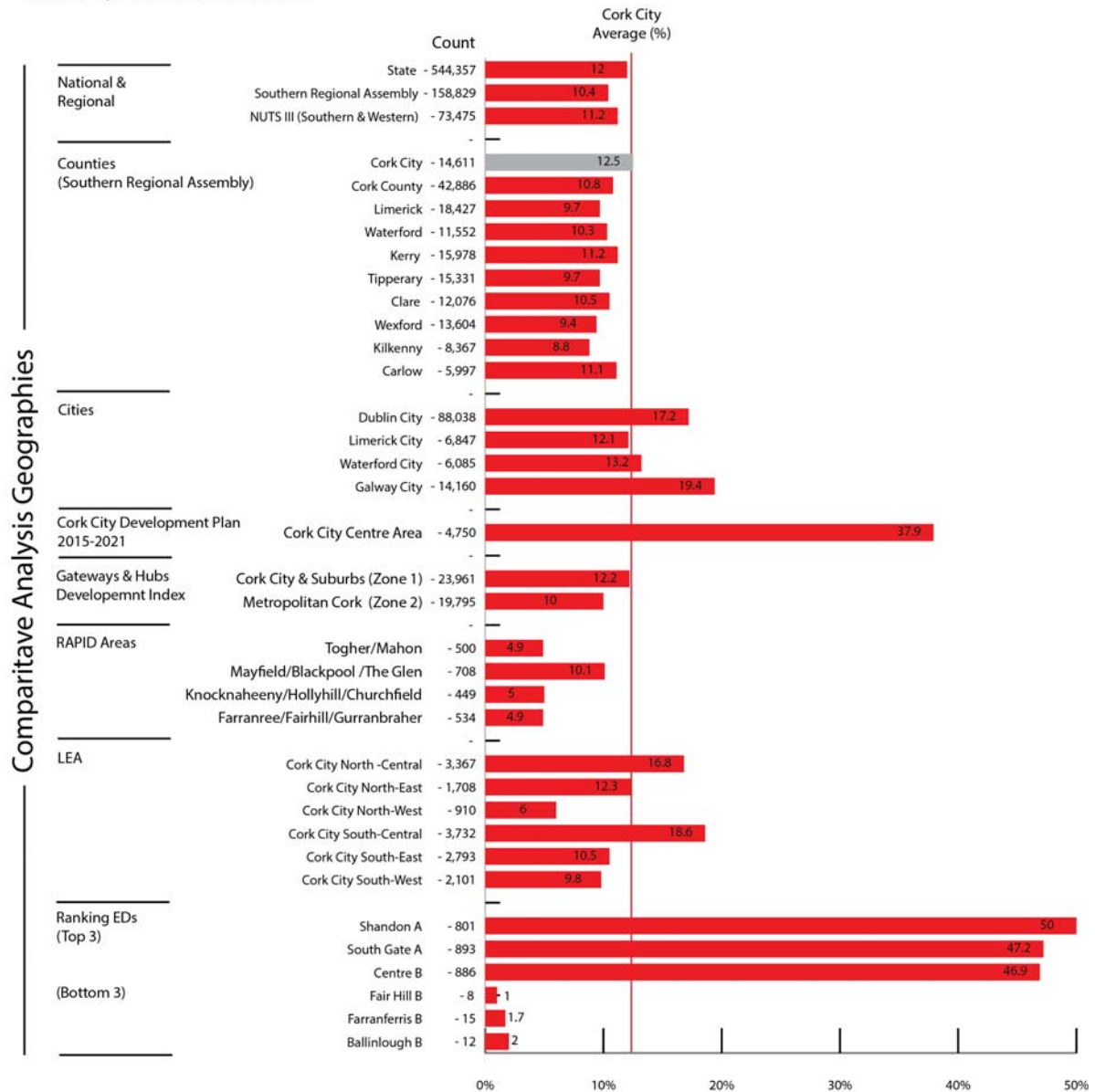
The graphic above shows that while the % of Cork City's total population aged 0-24 years (31.5%) is below the national average (34%) the north-west (35%) and southwest of the city (36%) do have higher levels.

Population Aged 65 and Over, 2011



In 2011, over 15% of Cork City's total population are aged 65 years and over. The graphic above shows that this % is significantly higher than the State average (12%), with the south west of the city having notably higher levels (21%). At 21%, the Old Age Dependency Ratio of Cork City is significantly higher than the national average (17%), reflecting the ageing nature of Cork City, where the amount of older people in proportion to the working age population is high.

Nationality: Non-Irish Nationals, 2011

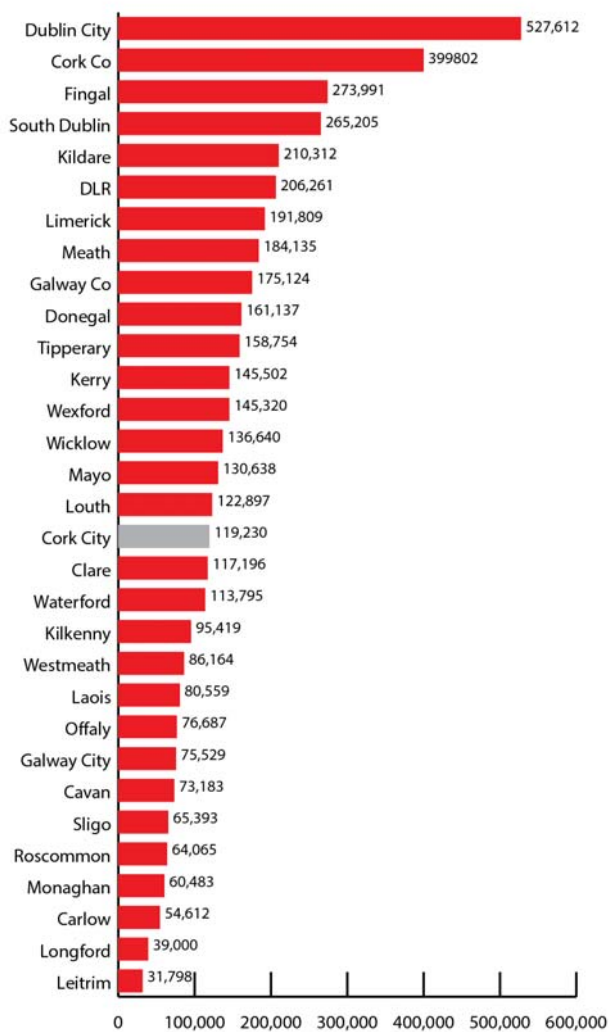


Cork City has a diverse mix of nationalities with 12.5% (14,611 people) of the total population in 2011 being non - Irish nationals. The non-Irish nationalities with the highest %s are the Polish (25%), 'Rest of the World' nationalities (30%) and other EU states (29%).

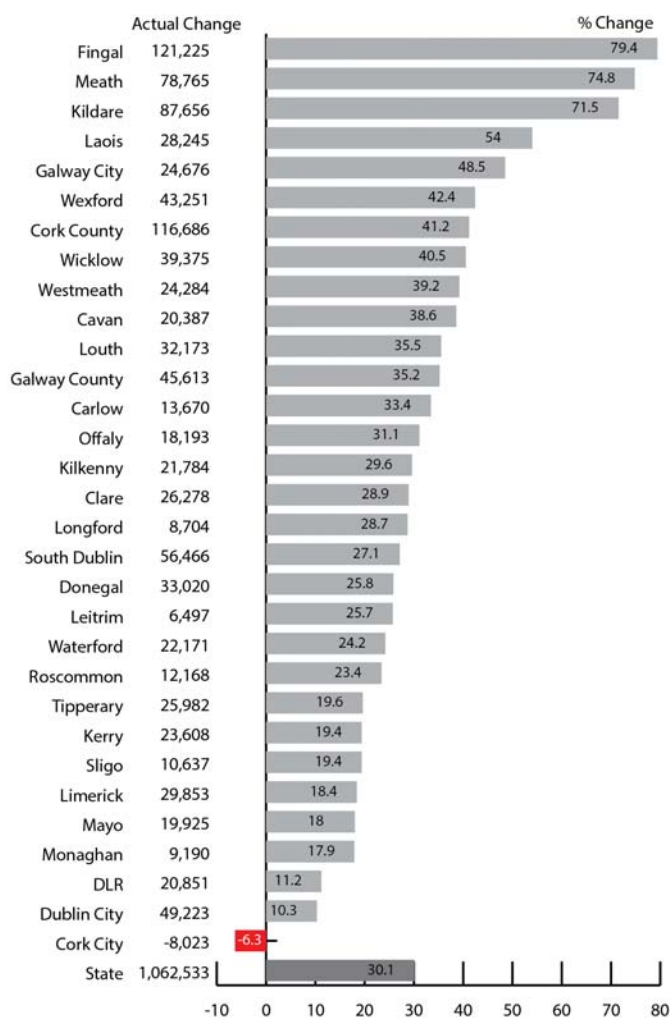
The graphic above shows that the % of Corks total population that is non-national (12.5%) is the highest in the Southern Region. There are significantly higher levels of non-nationals living in the city centre (38%) when compared to the rest of the city.

INDICATOR: POPULATION 2011 AND POPULATION CHANGE 1991 TO 2011

Population 2011



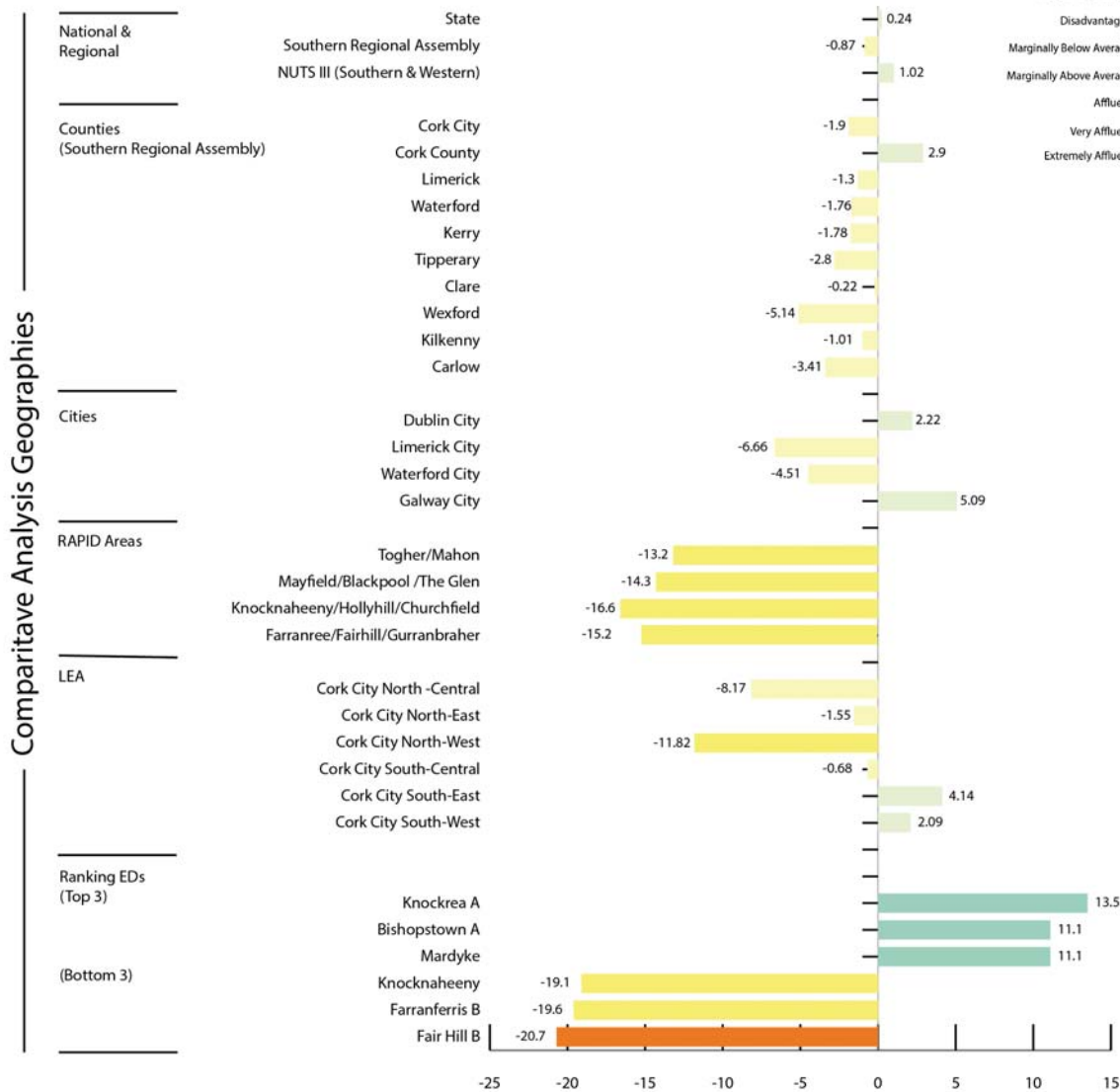
Change 1991 to 2011



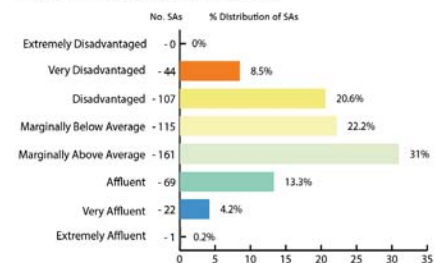
In the 2011 Census, Cork City had a recorded population of 119,230 being the 17th most populated of the 31 local authority's in the State. Cork City's population density (3,194 persons per km sq.) is nearly fifty times that of the State (67 persons per km sq.)

The graphic above shows that Cork City was the only one of the 31 local authority's in the State to experience a population decline (-6.3%) between 1991 - 2011.

Pobal HP Deprivation Index Scores, 2011



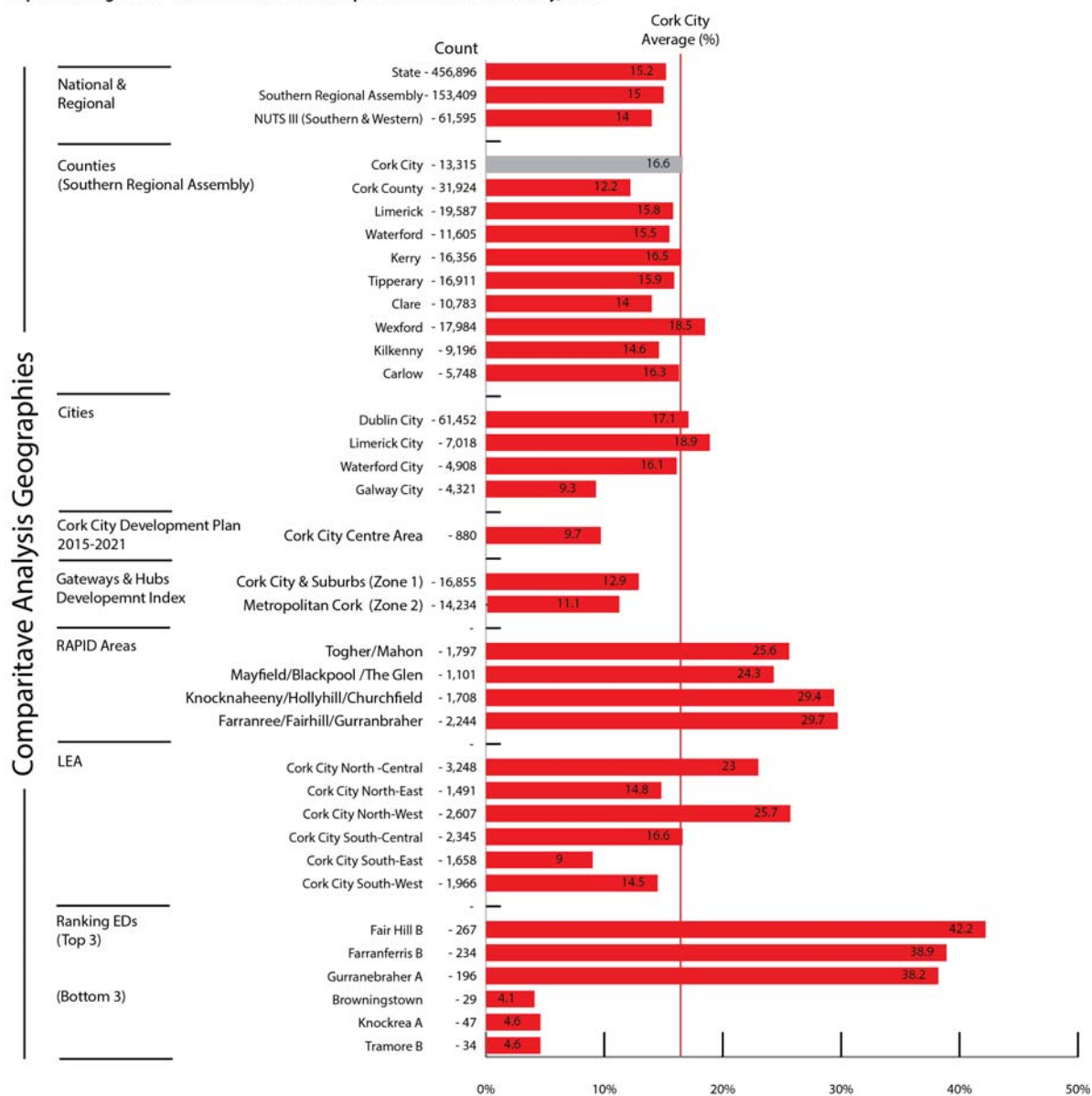
Distribution of Cork City Small Areas (519)



The Deprivation Index is a method of measuring the relative affluence or disadvantage of a particular geographical area using data compiled from various census. Comparing the relative Deprivation Index (2011) across the State, Cork City has withstood the economic downturn comparatively well with a decline of 4.1 points, compared to the State average decline of 6.6 points.

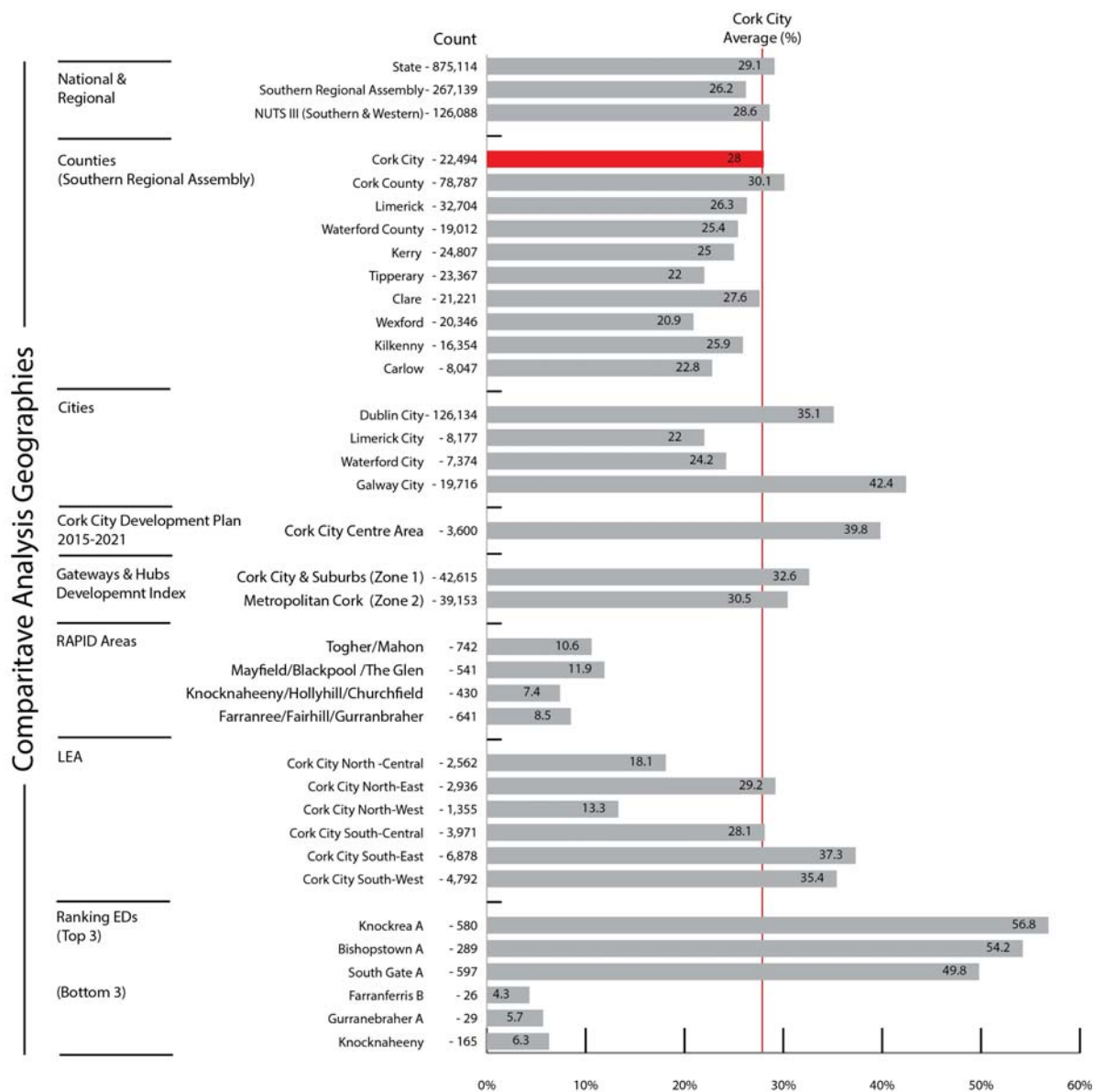
An analysis of the 519 small areas that make up the city shows that 8.5% are very disadvantaged (-20 to -30) and greater than 50% are either marginally below average or below average (0 to -30).

Population Aged 15+ Level of Education Completed: No Formal/Primary, 2011



In the 2011 Census, 17% of the total population Cork City aged 15+ had no formal education. This rate is above both the average for the State (15%) and the Southern Region (16%) but similar to Dublin City (17%). The four RAPID areas had significantly higher levels (24% - 30%), while the City Centre (10%) and the south-east of the city (9%) have notably lower levels.

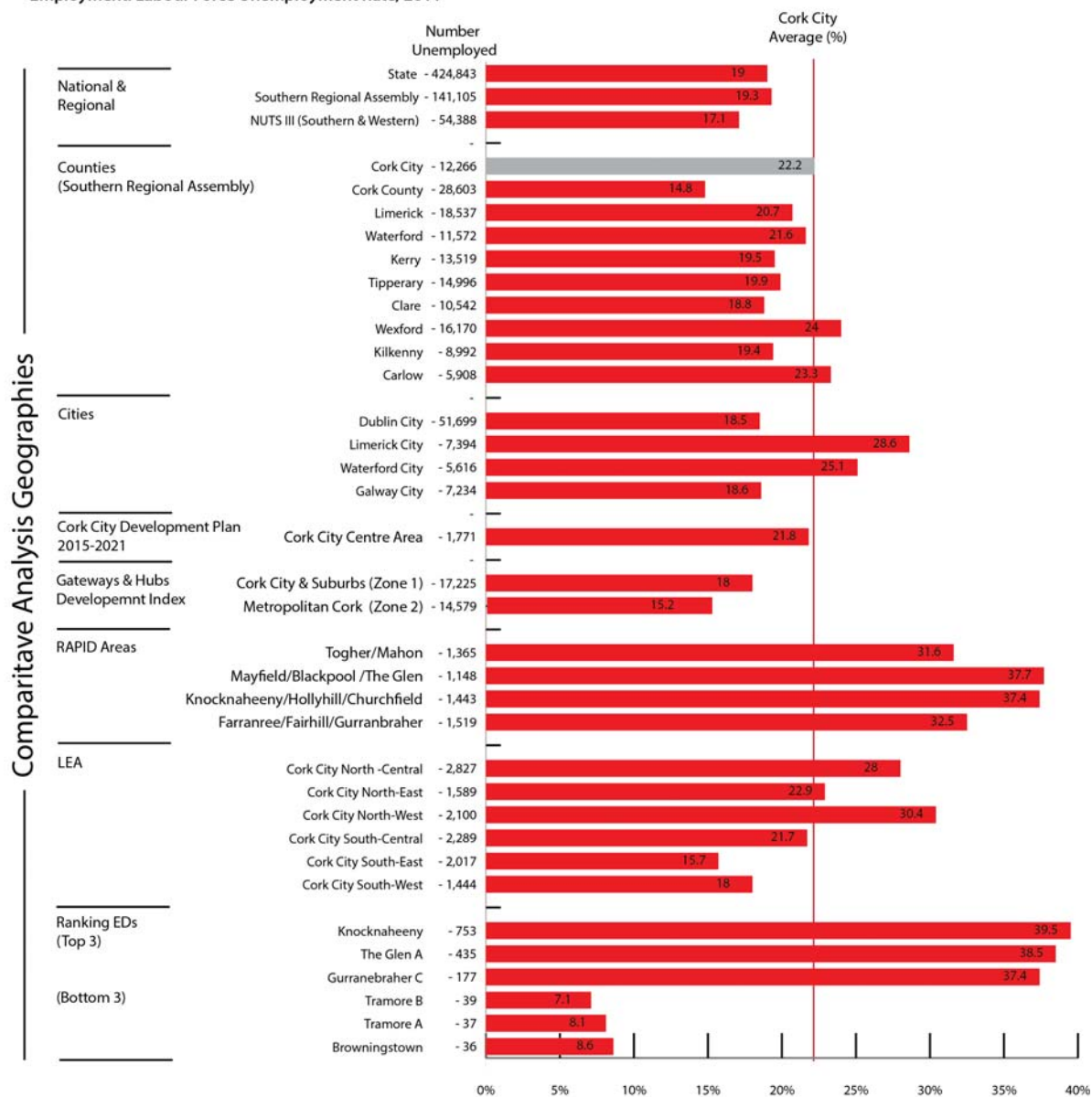
Population Aged 15+ Level of Education Completed: Thrid Level, 2011



In the 2011 Census, 28% of the total population Cork City aged 15+ had a third level education. This rate is just below the average for the State (29%) but above the average for the Southern Region (25%).

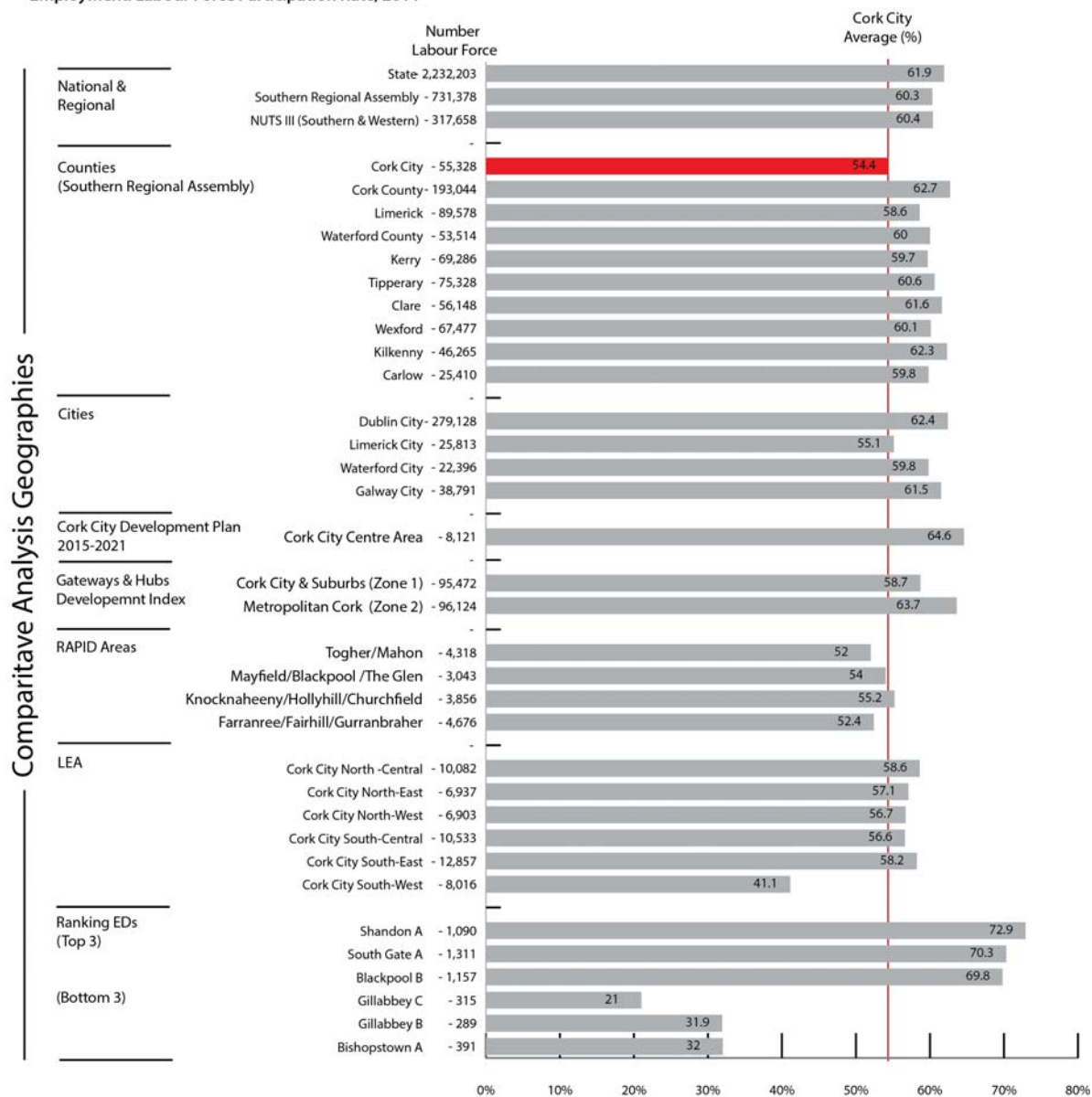
The four RAPID areas had significantly lower levels (7% - 12%), while the City Centre (40%) and the south-east of the city (37%) have notably higher levels.

Employment: Labour Force Unemployment Rate, 2011



In the 2011 Census, 22% of the total labour force in Cork City was unemployed. This rate was above the average for both the State (19%) and the Southern Region (20%). The four RAPID areas had significantly higher levels (32% - 38%) of labour force unemployment, while the south-east (16%) and the south-west of the city (18%) had lower levels.

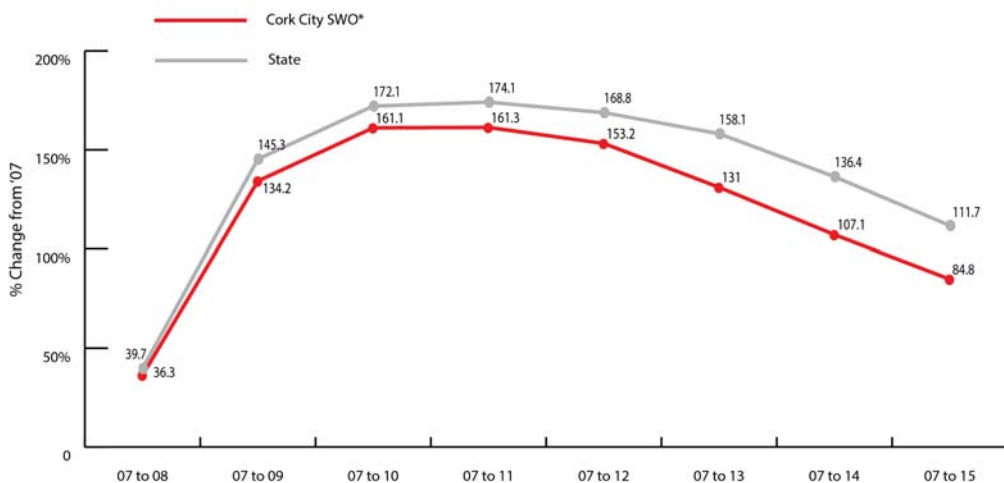
Employment: Labour Force Participation Rate, 2011



In the 2011 Census, Cork City's Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) was 54%. This rate was below the average for both the State (62%) and the Southern Region (60%).

The three LEA's north of the City each had higher LFPR's (57% - 59%), while the south-west of the city (41%) had a notably lower level, reflecting its older age profile.

% Change in Annual Average Number Live Register Recipients 2007 to 2015



*Cork City SWO split into Abbeycourt Intreo Centre and Hanover Intreo Centre in May 2015

Live Register - Change in Annual Average Recipients, 2007 to 2015 (Source: CSO)

Persons on Live Register by Age - January 2016 Cork City & Intreo Centres



An analysis of the unadjusted Live Register figures at Social Welfare office level (Cork City, Abbey Court Intreo & Hanover, Intreo) offers an alternative method of understanding the Cork City's unemployment pattern.

As of Jan 2016, Cork City had 12,780 on the unadjusted Live Register, with over 88% being under 25 years of age. This total represents an increase of 85% since 2007, but a decrease of 76% on the high point of 2010. There are marginally higher rates of under 25 year olds signing on in Abbey Court, Intreo (90%) than Hanover Intreo (87%) in Jan 2016.

Persons on the Live Register by Age - January 2016 (Source: CSO)

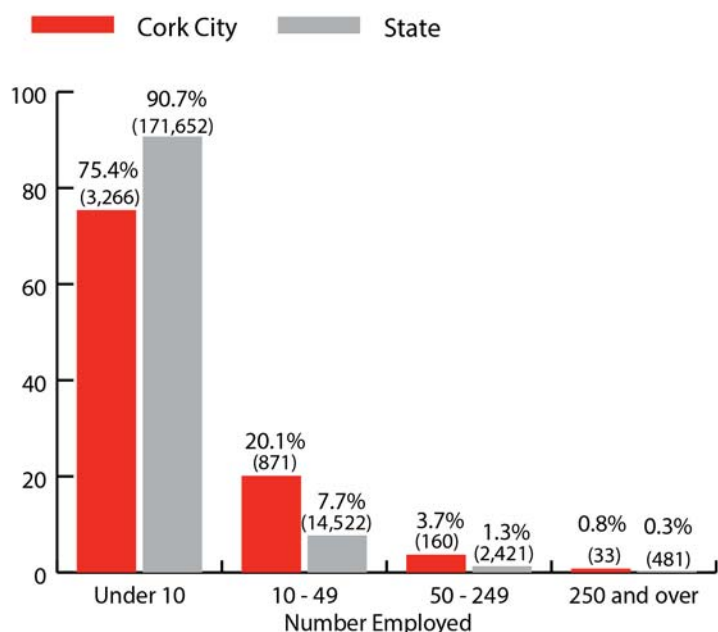
QHNS ILO Unemployment Rate, Q4 2015



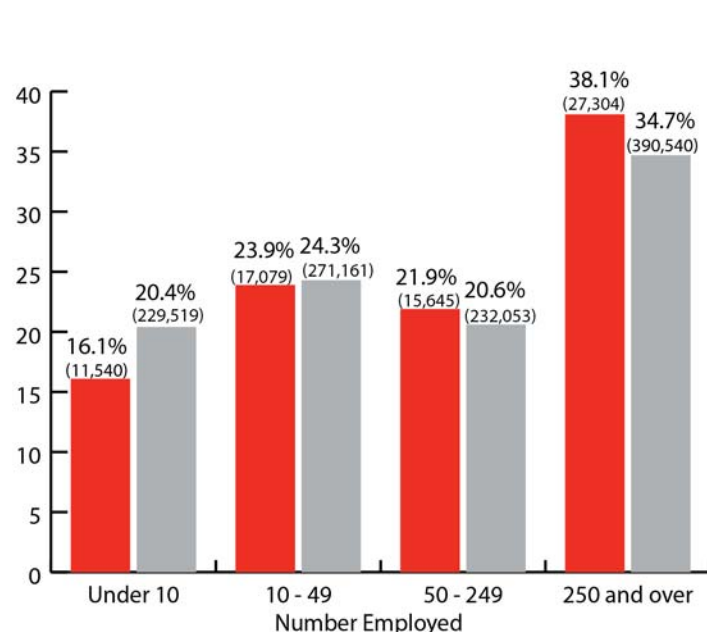
The Quarterly National Housing Survey (QNHS) provides a reliable measure of unemployment rates at regional level that is more up to date than the census data. The South West region (Cork City, Cork County and Kerry) had a QHNS unemployment rate of 7.4% in Q 4 2015. The South West regions QHNS unemployment rate (Q4, 2015) was the lowest of the eight regions in the state, being below the state average of 8.7%.

Quarterly National Household Survey, Unemployment Q4 2015 (Source: CSO)

Number of Enterprise by Size



Number Employed by Enterprise Size

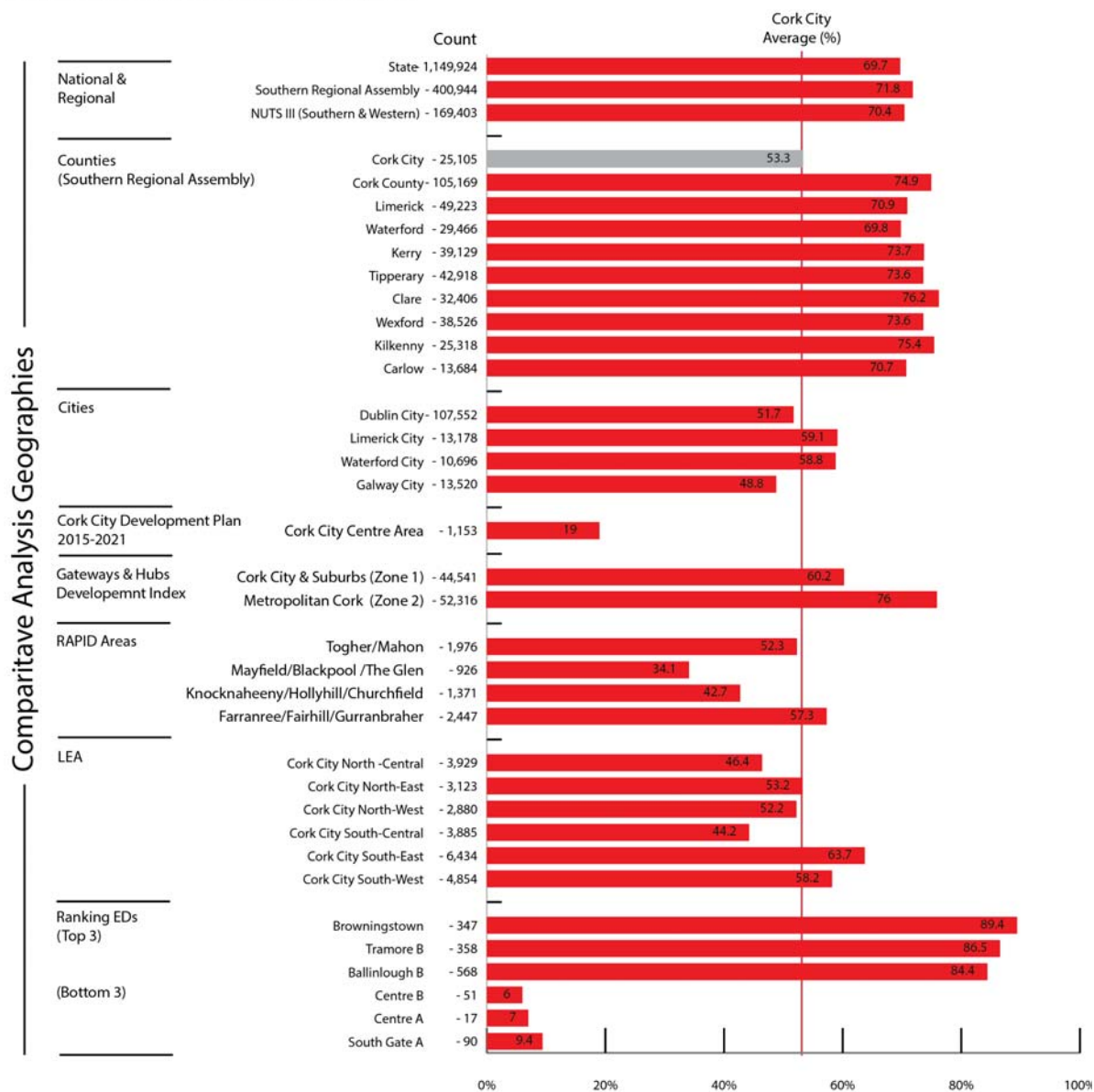


Note: Graphic based on data from two different sources.
 Cork City - Cork City Employment and Land Use Survey 2011
 State - CSO Business Demography, 2011



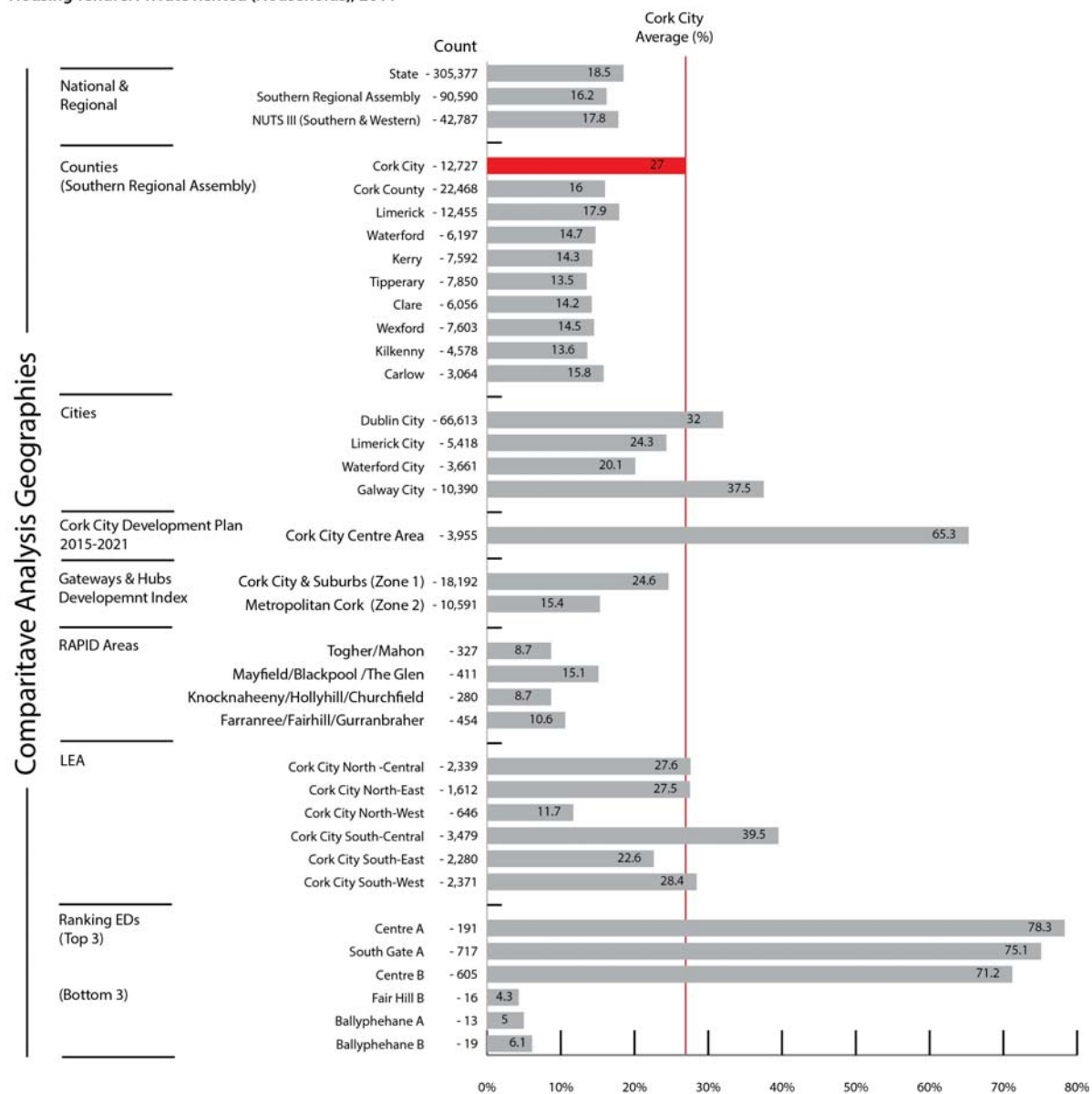
In the 2011, the large majority of enterprises in Cork City had 10 or less employees (75%). Over 20% had 10-49 employees; fewer than 4% had 50-249 employees and less than 1% had 250+ employees. Cork City had notably fewer enterprises with 0-10 employees than the average for the State and higher rates for each of the other three categories.
 In 2011, over 38% of Cork City's employees were employed in enterprises with 250+ employees, significantly higher than the average for the State (34.7%)

Housing Tenure: Owner Occupied (Households), 2011



In the 2011 Census, 53% of the total households in Cork City were owner occupied. This rate is notably below both the average for the State (70%) and the Southern Region (66%). The City Centre (19%) had significantly lower levels of owner occupied households. The south-east (64%) and the south-west of the city (58%) had higher levels.

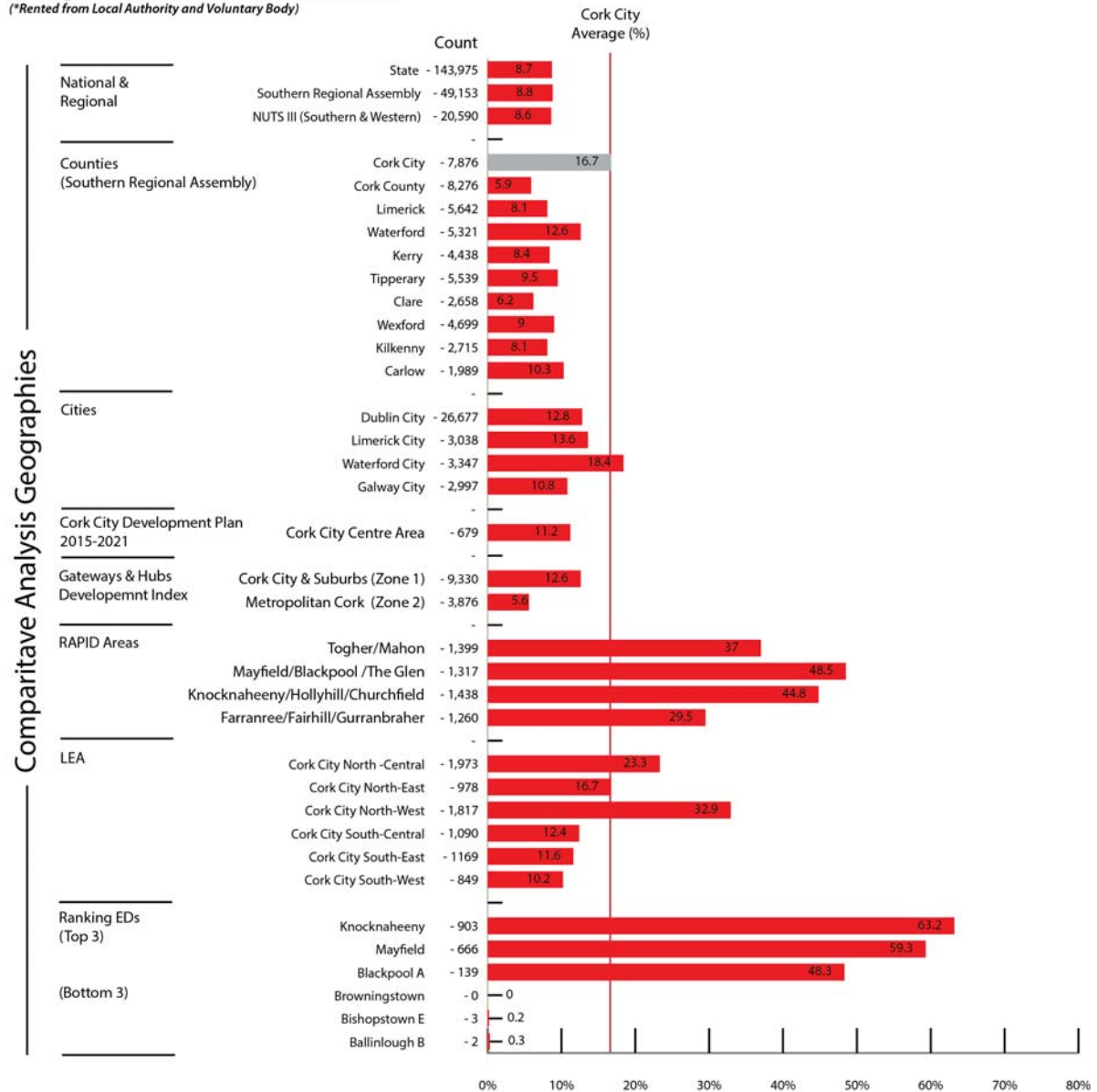
Housing Tenure: Private Rented (Households), 2011



In the 2011 Census, 27% of the total households in Cork City were private rented. This rate is notably above both the average for the State (18.5%) and the Southern Region (16%).

The City Centre (65%) had significantly higher levels of private rented households. The south-central of the city (39.5%) also had notably higher levels. The four RAPID areas had significantly lower levels (9% - 15%) reflecting the higher numbers of social housing in these areas.

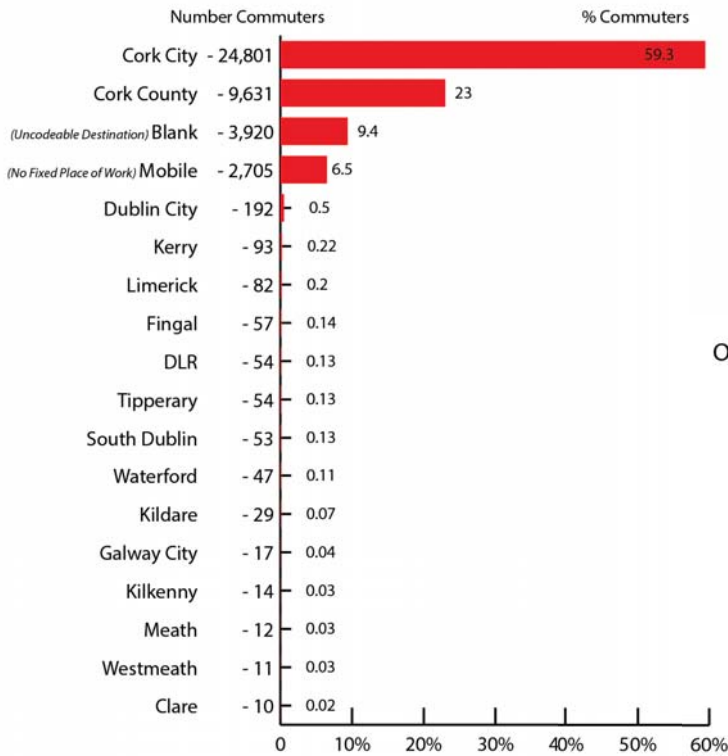
Housing Tenure: Social Rented* (Households), 2011
(*Rented from Local Authority and Voluntary Body)



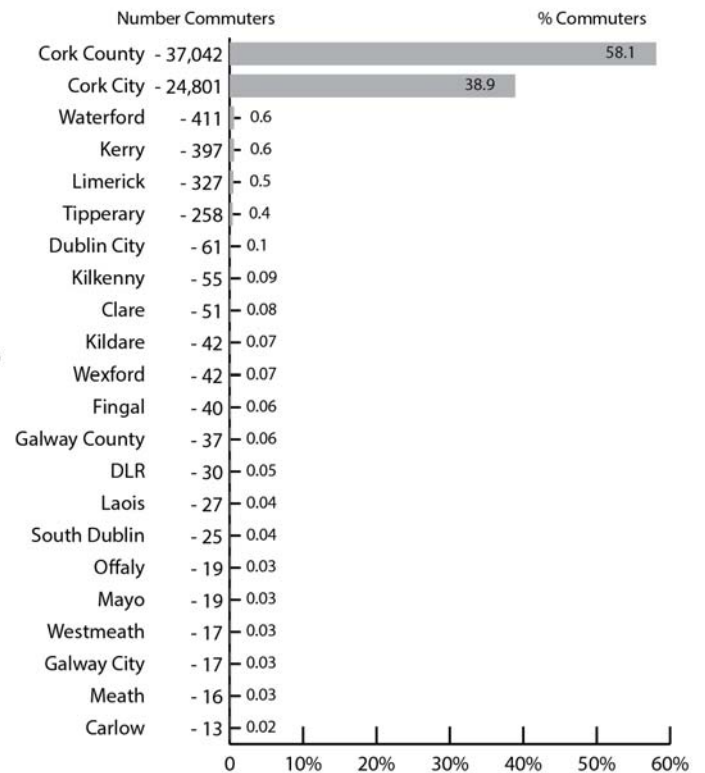
In the 2011 Census, 17% of the total households in Cork City were social rented. This rate is notably above both the average for the State (9%) and the Southern Region (9%).

The City Centre (11%) had significantly lower levels of social rented households. The south-west, south central and south east of the city also had notably had lower levels (10% - 12%). The four RAPID areas had significantly higher levels (29% - 48%).

Destination of Cork City Workers

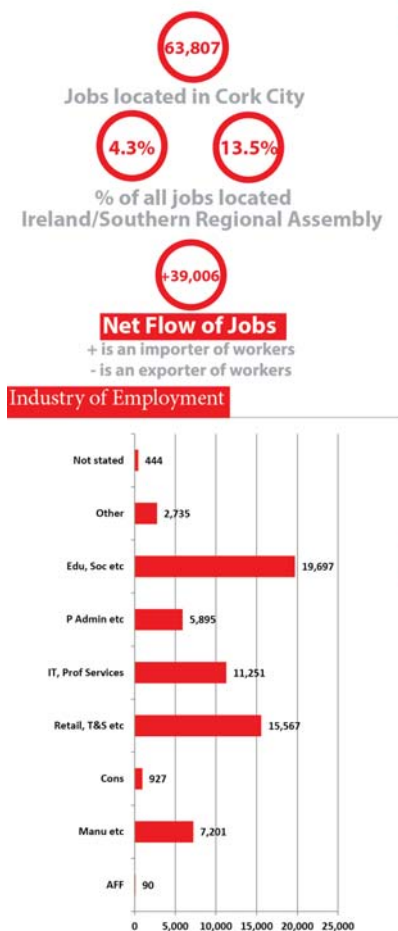


Origin of Cork City's Workforce

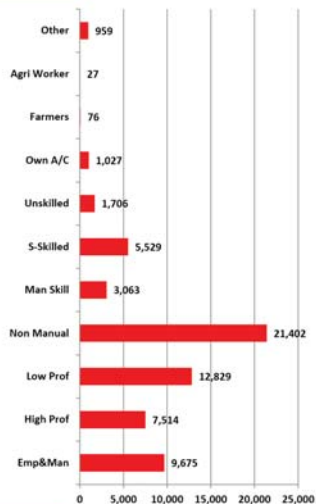


In the 2011 Census, nearly 60% of workers living in Cork City worked within the city, with a further 23% working within Cork County. Over 6% had a mobile work place and less 2% worked in other counties in the State. The majority of workers (58%) who worked in Cork City in 2011 were from Cork County, with nearly 39% from Cork City. Exactly 3% came from the other counties in the State.

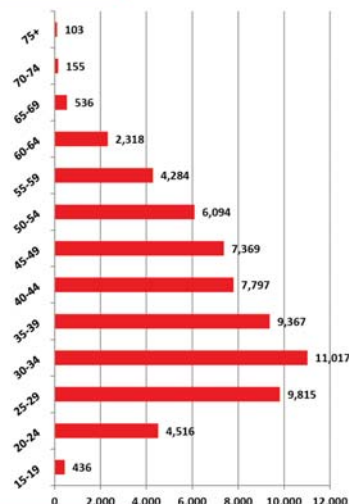
Profile of Jobs located in Cork City



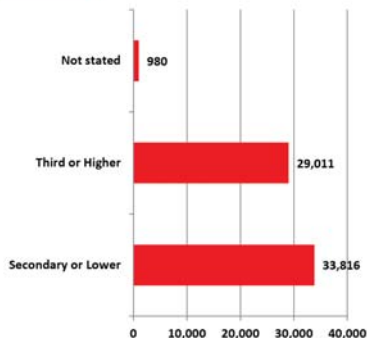
Occupation



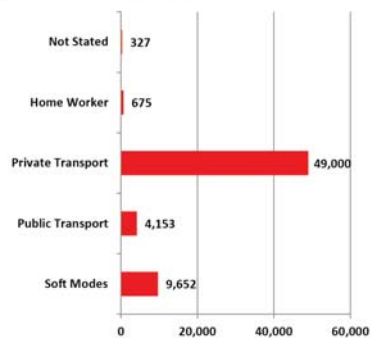
Age of Workers



Education



Mode of Transport



In the 2011 Census, Cork City had 63,807 jobs, accounting for 4.3% of all jobs in the State and 13.5% of all jobs in the region. A profile of the jobs located in Cork City in 2011 shows that education, retail and IT provided the highest numbers of jobs.

The majority of employees had non-manual, lower professional and employee/management occupations. Nearly half had a third level education or better and the vast majority used private transport to get to work.

Profile of Cork City resident workforce

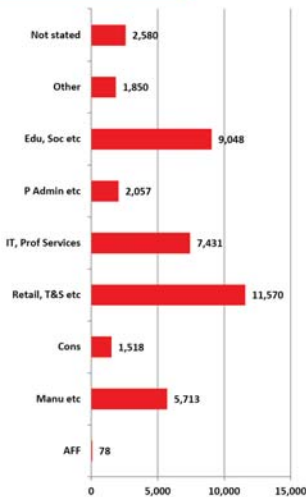
41,845

Cork City resident workforce

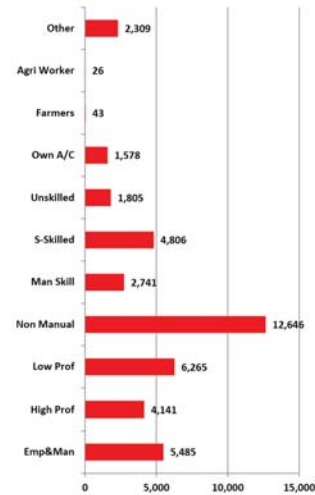
77.8%

Labour Force employment rate

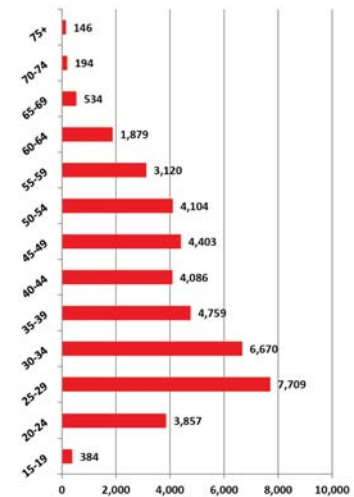
Industry of Employment



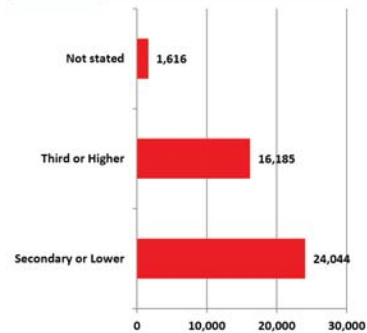
Occupation



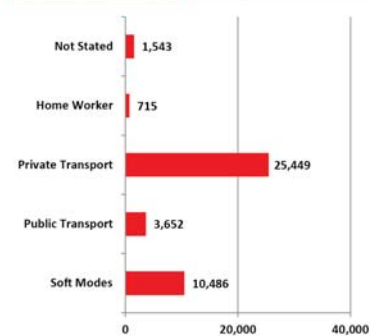
Age of Workers



Education

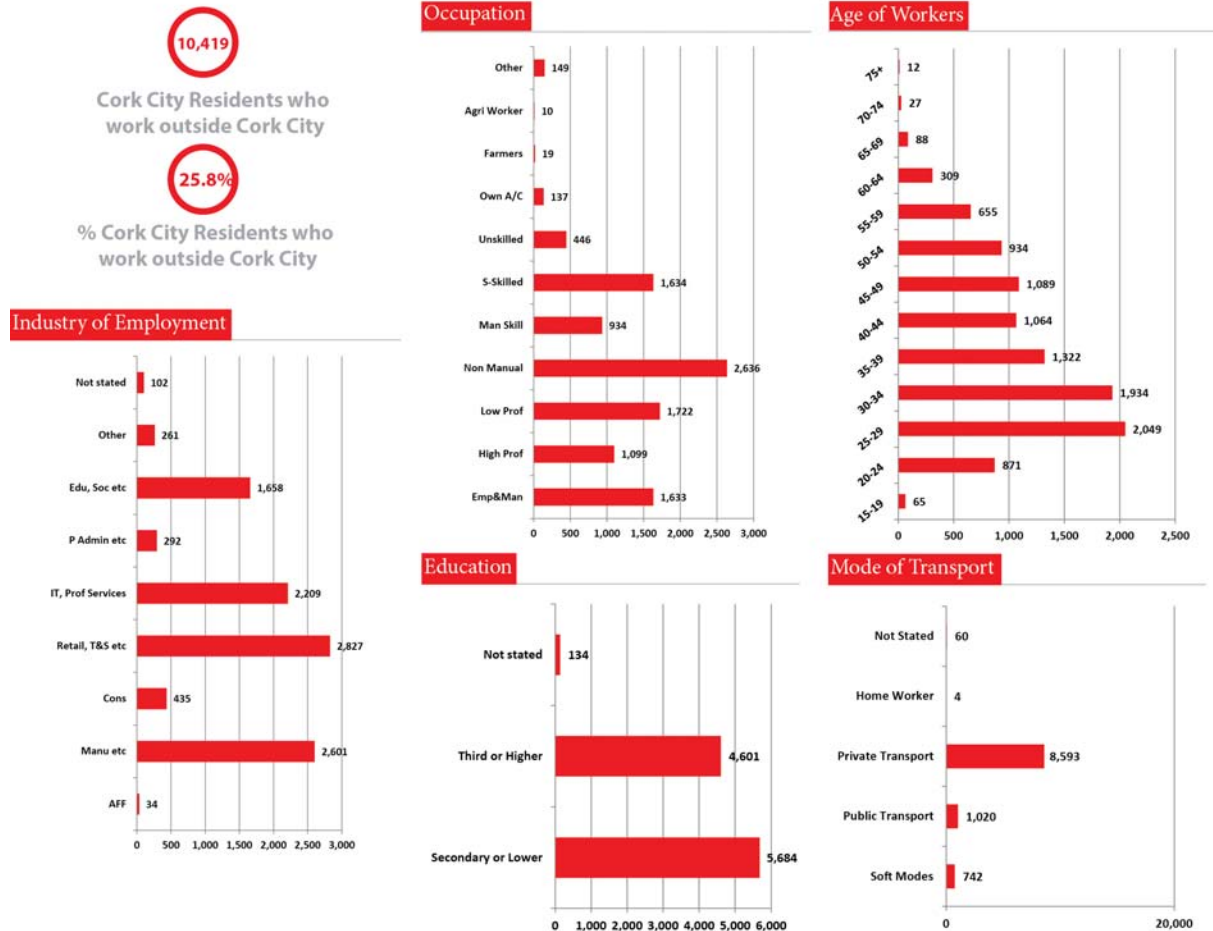


Mode of Transport



In the 2011 Census, the workforce in Cork City consisted of 41,845 jobs equating to a labour force employment rate of 78%. A profile of the Cork City workforce in 2011 shows that education, retail and IT provided the highest numbers of jobs. The majority of employees had non-manual, lower professional and employee/management occupations. Just over 40% had a third level education or better and while the majority used private transport to get to work and the remainder used public transport (12%) or soft modes (walking, cycling = 22%).

Profile of Cork City Residents who work outside Cork City

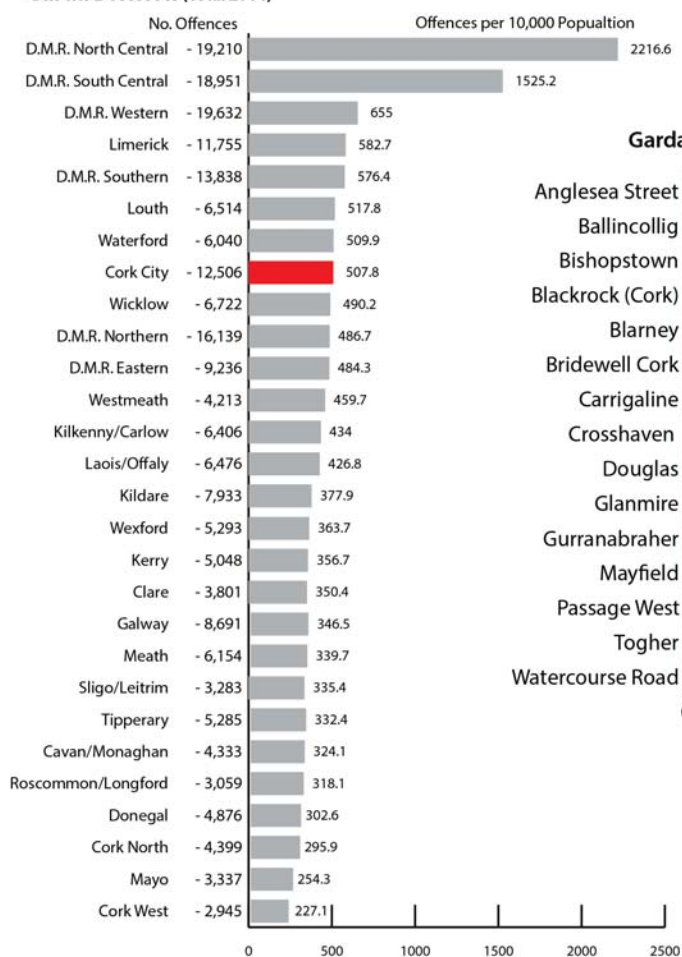


In the 2011 Census, the workforce living in Cork City that worked outside the city consisted of 10,419 persons or 26% of the total workforce living in the city.

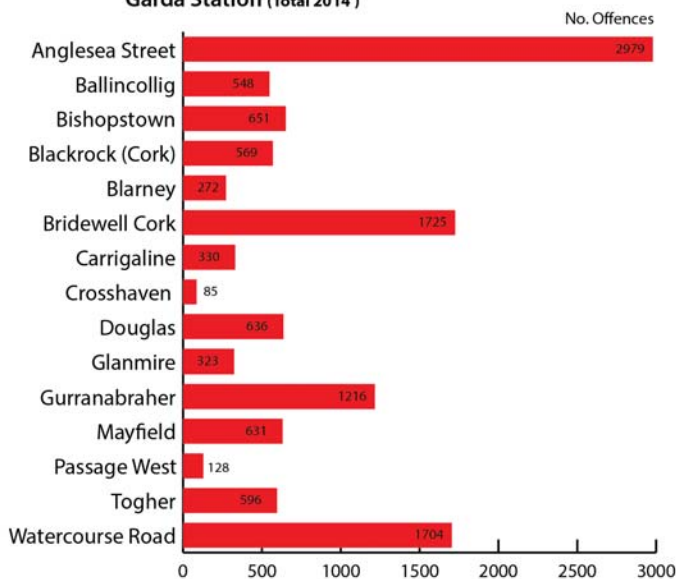
A profile of the workforce living in Cork City that worked outside the city shows that education, retail and IT provided the highest numbers of jobs. The majority of employees had non-manual, lower professional, semi-skilled and employee/management occupations. Just over 44% had a third level education or better. The vast majority (82%) used private transport to get to work, with only 10% using public transport and 7% using soft modes (walking, cycling).

Total Number Offences Recorded - 2014

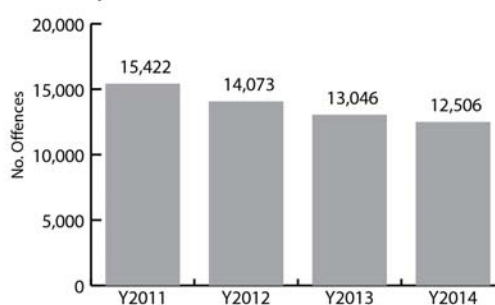
Garda Division (Total 2014)



Garda Station (Total 2014)

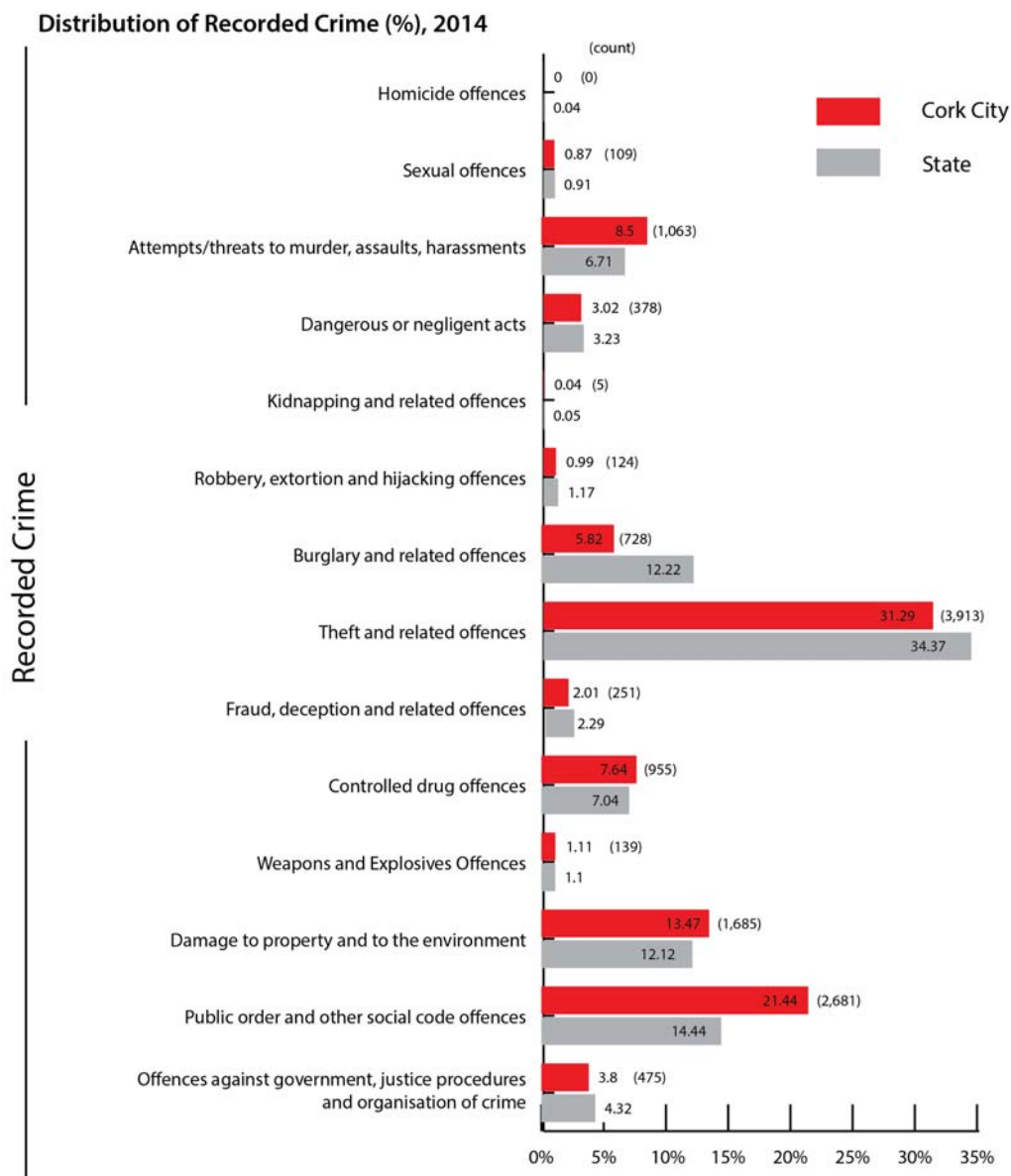


Cork City 2010 to 2014



In 2014, Cork City Garda Division had 12,506 recorded offences, a rate of 507.8 recorded offences per 10,000 population. This was the eighth highest rate of the 21 Garda divisions in the state. The number of recorded offences has dropped by 19%, decreasing year on year since 2011 (15,422 recorded offences)

As of 2014, there were a total of 15 Garda Stations that operate wholly or partly within the Cork City boundary. Anglesea Street (24%), Bridewell (14%) and Watercourse Road (14%) Garda stations had the three highest percentages of recorded offences in 2014.

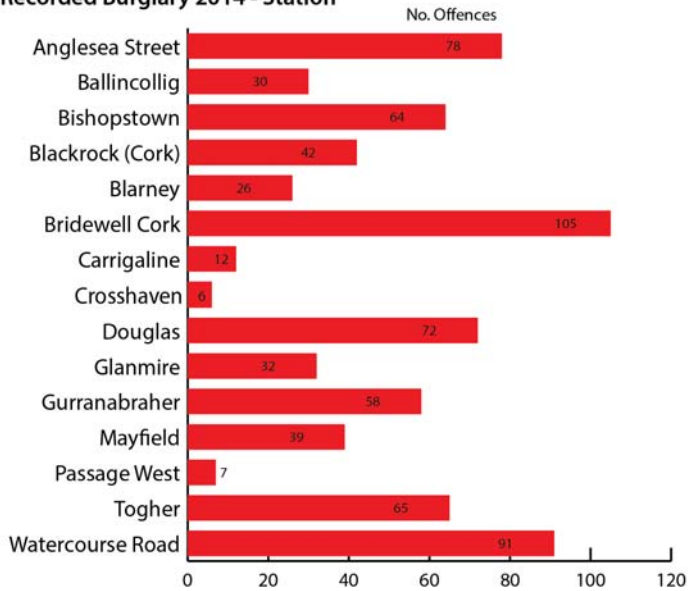


In 2014, the majority of recorded offences in Cork City were “Theft and related offences” (31%), with “public order and social code offences” (21%) and “damage to property and the environment” (13%) also accounting for relatively higher rates.

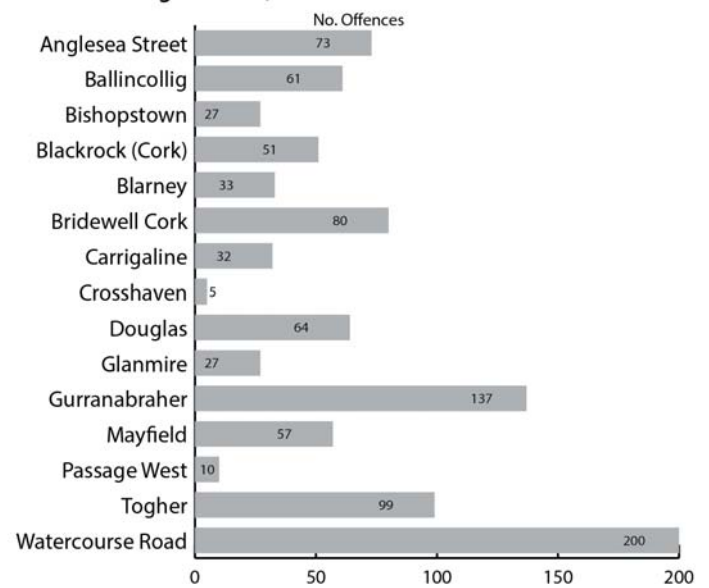
The profile of recorded offences in Cork City in 2014 broadly matches that of the State, with higher rates of recorded crimes of “public order and social code offences”, “attempts/threats to murder, assault, harassment” and “damage to property and the environment”.

Distribution of Offences - Cork City Division, 2014 (Source: CSO)

Recorded Burglary 2014 - Station

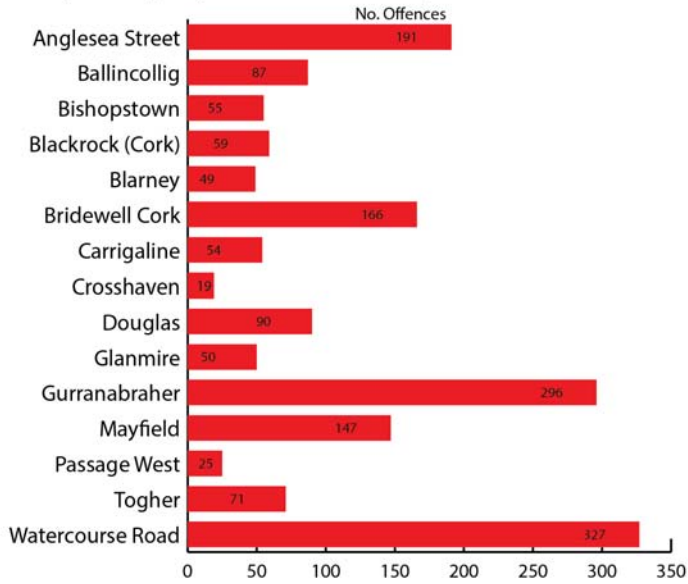


Controlled Drug Offences, 2014 - Station

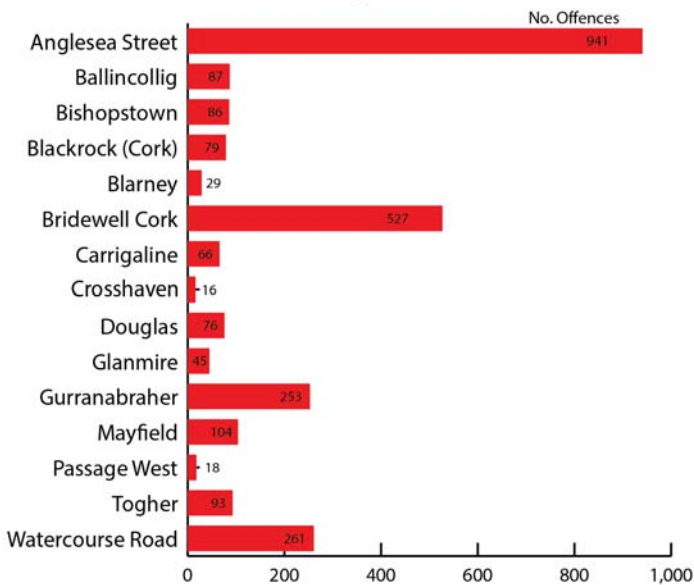


As of 2014, there were a total of 15 Garda Stations that operate wholly or partly within the Cork City boundary. An analysis of the levels of recorded offences of Burglary and controlled Drug Offences of these stations shows differing rates for these recorded crimes. Bridewell, Watercourse Road and Anglesea Street Garda stations had the three highest rates of recorded burglary in 2014. Watercourse Road, Gurrabraher and Bridewell had the three highest rates of controlled drug offences in 2014.

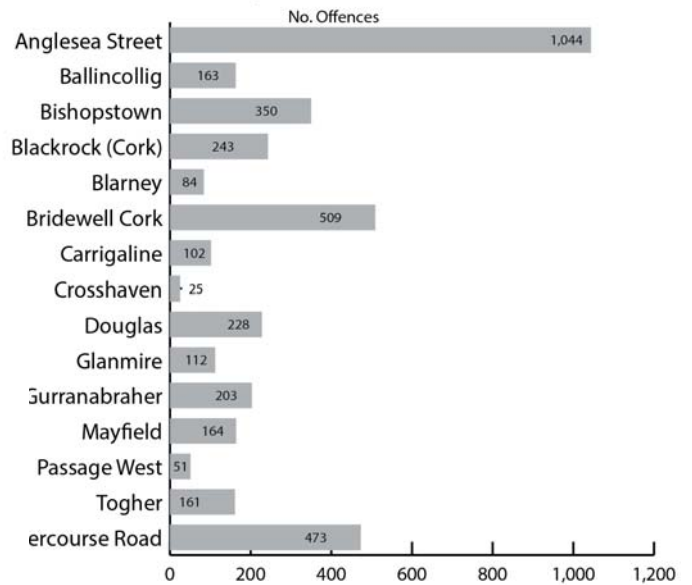
Damage to Property and the Environment, 2014 - Station



Public Order and Other Social Code, 2014 - Station



Theft and Related Offences, 2014 - Station



As of 2014, there were a total of 15 Garda Stations that operate wholly or partly within the Cork City boundary. An analysis of the levels of recorded offences of Burglary and controlled Drug Offences of these stations shows differing rates for these recorded crimes.

Watercourse Road, Gurrabraher and Anglesea Street Garda stations had the three highest rates of damage to property and the environment in 2014. Anglesea Street, Bridewell and Watercourse road recorded the vast majority of both public order and theft and related offences in 2014.