

June 2020

Cork City Development
Plan 2022-2028

Cork City Socio-Economic Summary Profile



Comhairle Cathrach Chorcaí
Cork City Council



We are Cork.



All-Island Research Observatory
An tIonad Breathnaithe um Thaighde Uile-Éireann

Introduction

Cork City Council is now preparing the next Cork City Development Plan for the period 2022-2028. The plan will focus on future development within the city, including how land is used and associated social, economic and environmental implications. To assist in this process, a Socio-Economic Profile of the city has been prepared by the All Island Research Observatory (AIRO) and Cork City Council. This report is linked to the initial Development Plan consultation stage, otherwise known as the Pre-Plan Issues Paper stage. The report is also available on Cork City Council website www.corkcitydevelopmentplan.ie

This report provides 34 high level data sets from this work, illustrating various social and economic indicators. Analysing these datasets can help gain a better understanding of how we use land within the city. The info-graphics are based on the 2016 Census Data produced by the Central Statistics Office (CSO). The Census is carried out in Ireland every 5 years and is a detailed account of every person living in Ireland at a moment in time (i.e. 24th April 2016).

The report consists of a series of profile maps and info-graphics, with short summaries for each. Each profile map is based on the Small Areas Population statistics (SAPs), which collectively make up the 5 Local Electoral Areas (LEAs) set out for the city. The information illustrated on each map can be interpreted by using the coloured key that sits in the bottom left corner. On the right hand side of each map, the graphics are explained in a bar chart providing comparison of Cork City to the Metropolitan area, Southern Region and State. The Census count/numbers are provided within brackets per topic heading. Each info-graphic sets out a breakdown of Cork City into the following sub-city areas:

- a) City Centre,
- b) City Suburbs,
- c) Urban Towns: Ballincollig, Blarney, Glanmire and Tower,
- d) City Hinterland
- e) RAPID Areas: Farranferris, Knocknaheeny, Mahon, Mayfield and Togher.

Please note: AIRO have used a methodology to subdivide and aggregate SAPs divided by the recent extension to Cork City Councils administrative boundary and due to rounding and household size assumptions there may be small margins of error. Figures may not tally to exactly 100% within all info-graphics because of the “Not Stated” category within census data. This can account for between 1% and 4% of respondents in the Irish 2016 Census.

Sources of information: 2016 Census Small Area Population Statistics (SAPs)¹ and 2016 Pobal Haas Deprivation Index²

¹ <https://www.cso.ie/en/census/census2016reports/census2016smallareapopulationstatistics/>

² <http://trutzhause.eu/deprivation-index/the-2016-pobal-hp-deprivation-index-for-small-areas/>

1. Total Population by Cork City Areas 2016

Cork City is a medium-sized European city with a population of 210,853 people, being the second largest urban population in Ireland. The City Centre accounts for 12% (24,399 people) of the city's total population. More than two-thirds of Cork City residents live in the City Suburbs (140,783 people), within easy access to local services and facilities. The four Urban Towns of Ballincollig, Glanmire, Tower and Blarney are home to 16% (33,886 people) of the total population, whilst 6% (11,546 people) live in the City Hinterland. The five designated RAPID Areas within in the city are home to 23% (48,453 people) of the city's population¹.

2. Population by Age: Population Change 2011 to 2016

Between 2011 and 2016, different neighbourhoods within the city experienced very different rates of population change. Significant growth occurred within the City Centre and some surrounding neighbourhoods, such as Blackpool, Turners Cross and Bishopstown. With limited new residential development, this is largely the result of the redevelopment of vacant properties, the intensification of use of existing buildings and increases in students numbers living in the city centre.

In contrast, the City Suburbs experienced minimum or negative population change. There were small levels of population growth in Mahon, Douglas and Frankfield. While the Glen, Ballinlough and Farranferris experienced a population decline. These patterns are a result of existing family households maturing and limited new house construction in these areas.

The City's Urban Towns largely experienced population growth, with Ballincollig, Tower and Blarney seeing increases in population. This growth results from greater numbers of new house construction and increasing numbers of young growing families. In contrast, the northern part of Glanmire experienced a slight population decline whereas the southern part of Glanmire experienced a population increase of 5-15%. The City Hinterland generally experienced increased growth with the northwest hinterland area seeing higher than average levels of population change. This was largely the result of small scale and one-off residential developments.

Cork City's population rose by 5% between 2011 and 2016. This is higher than both the Southern Regional area (3% population increase) and the Nation with 4% population increase over the same period.

¹ Note: The five designated RAPID areas within from part of the City Suburbs and City Centre areas, and should not be double counted

3. Pobal HP Deprivation Index 2016

The Pobal HP Deprivation Index provides a method of measuring the relative affluence or disadvantage of local communities within particular geographical areas. It uses data compiled from various census categories, such as unemployment, educational attainment and population change. The unit used is the Relative Index Score.

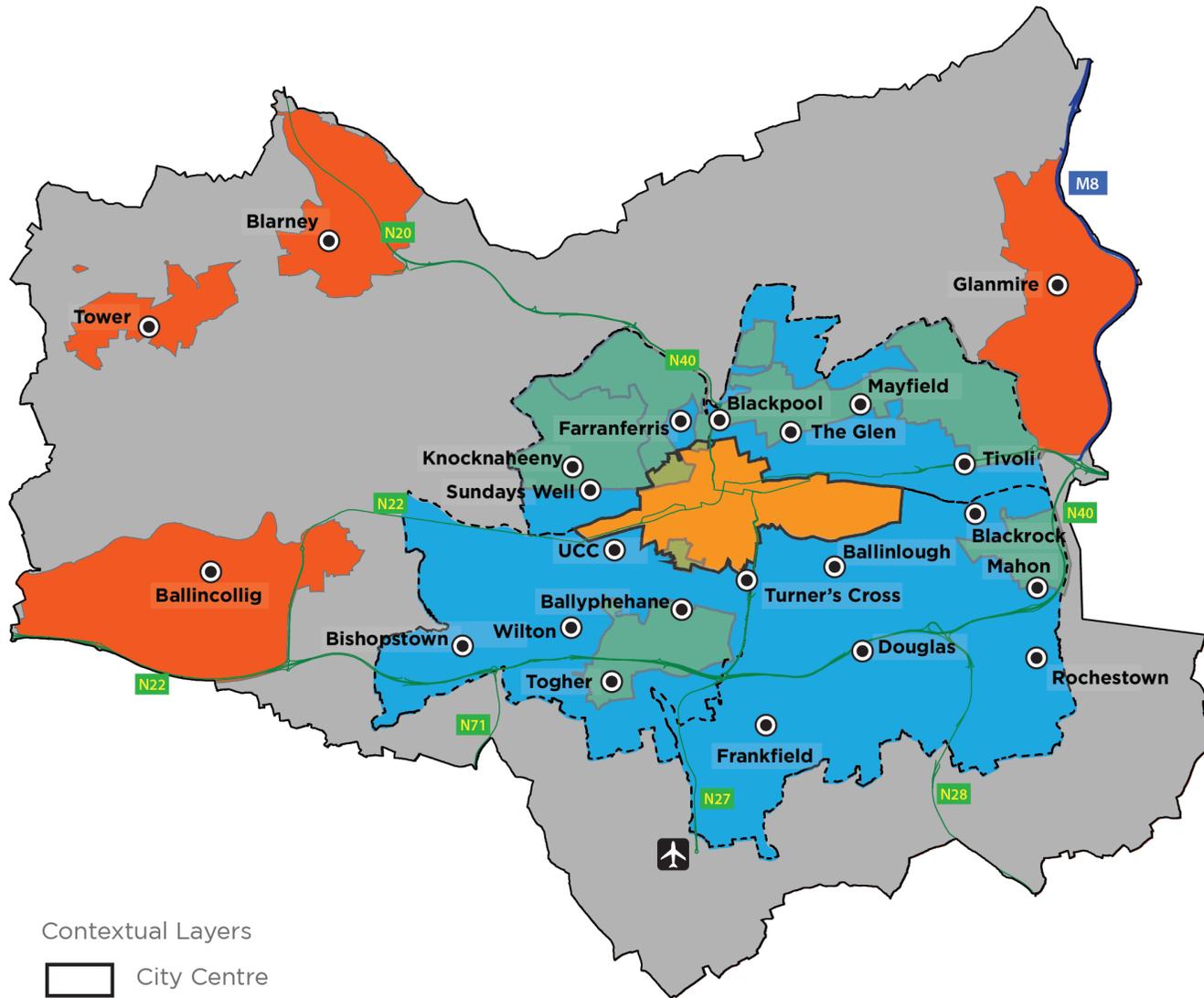
Cork City has a relative index score rating of 3.01, notably higher than the national average of 0.56 and comparable to the wider Cork County score of 2.95. While the majority of communities within Cork City are classified as marginally above the average rate of deprivation there is a significant range, with the five RAPID Areas being classified as very disadvantaged. Pockets within the City Suburbs, Ballincollig, Glanmire, Tower and Blarney are also classified as being marginally below average. Areas within the City Centre, the City Suburbs and City Hinterland are designated as affluent.

4. Education Attainment: 'Third Level – All'

This infographic highlights the proportion of Cork City residents who have completed education and have achieved a third level qualification or higher. Comparatively, Cork City has a highly educated population base with 37% of the population having attained a 3rd level education, compared with 30% in the Southern Region and 33% of people in the country. The breakdown within the city shows large differences, with the City Centre and the Urban Towns having higher percentages and the five RAPID areas having significantly lower percentages achieving third level education:

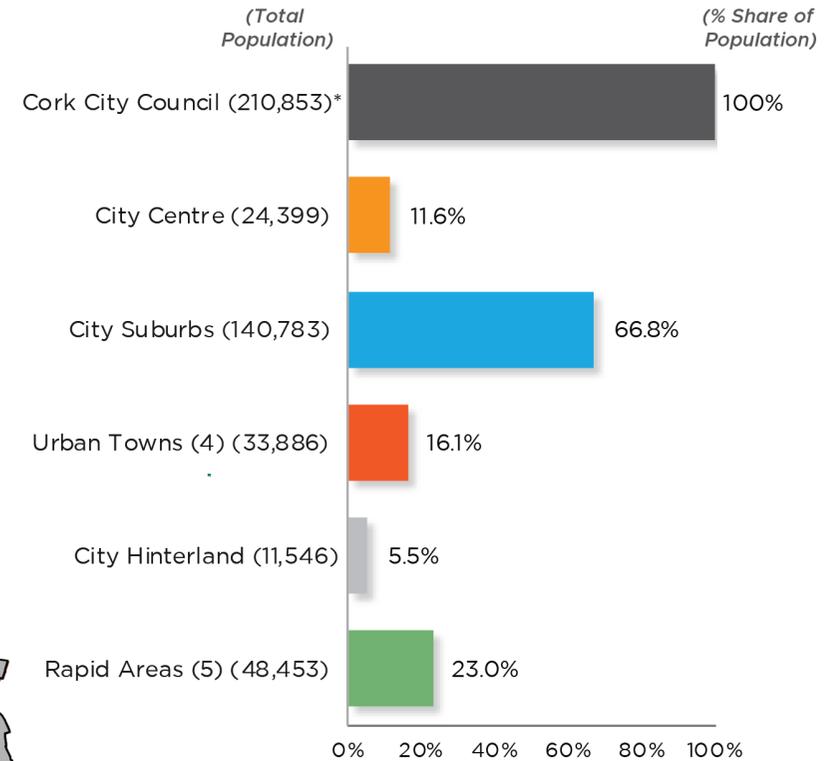
- Urban Towns have 8,929 people (42% of Urban Towns population)
- City Centre have 6,695 people (41% of City Centre population)
- City Hinterland have 3,003 people (38% of City Hinterland population)
- City Suburbs have 32,478 people (35% of City Suburbs population)
- RAPID Areas have 4,543 people (14% of Rapid Areas population)

Total Population by Cork City Areas, 2016



- Contextual Layers
- City Centre
 - City Suburbs
 - Urban Towns
 - Motorway
 - Primary Roads

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Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016



*Note: Cork City total population figure provided by CSO. Sub-county figures derived by AIRO. Methodology based on the sub-division and aggregation of CSO Small Area geographies. Sub-division of Small Areas based on the distribution of households within each Small Area. Due to rounding and household size assumptions, small margin of error exists

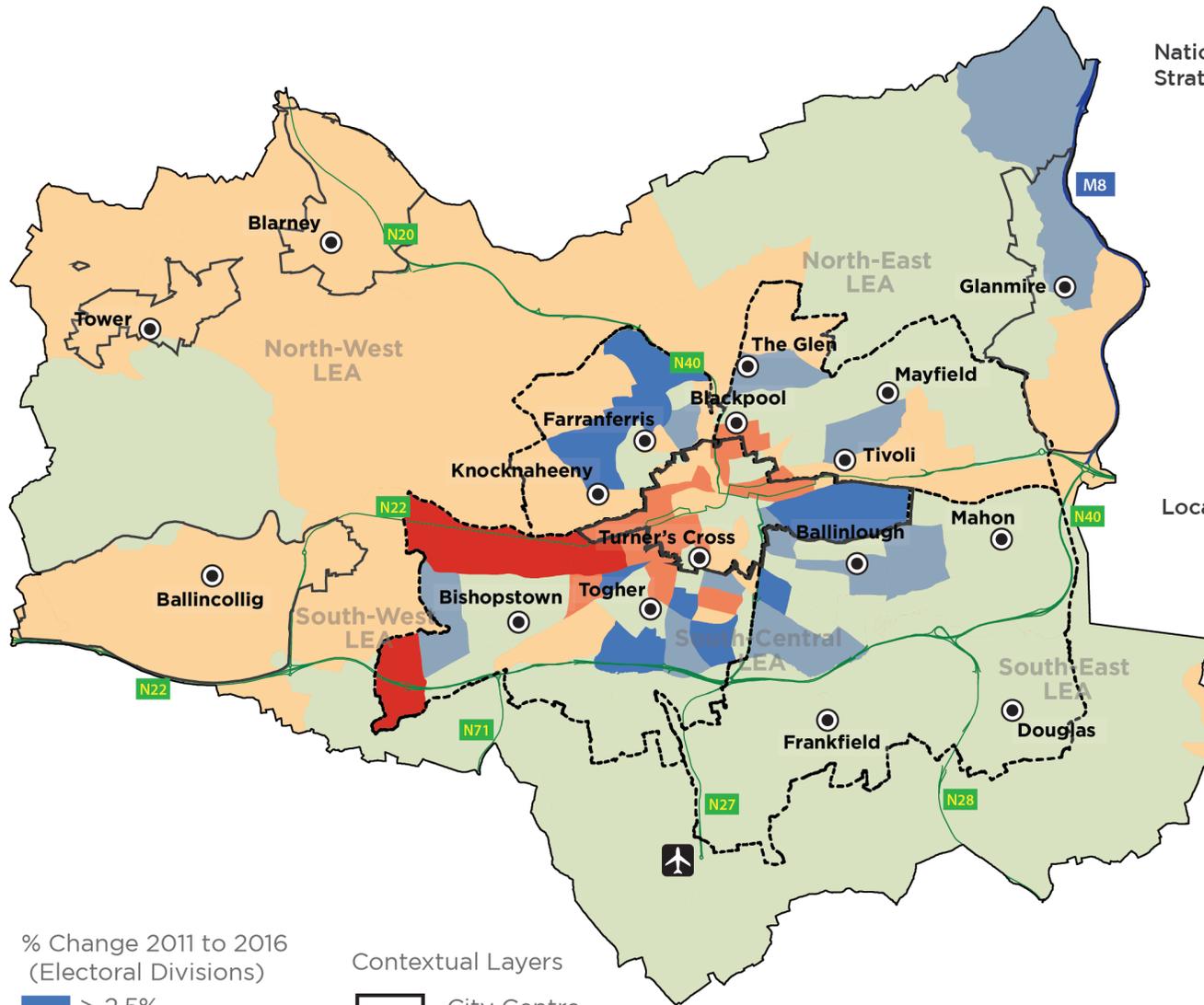


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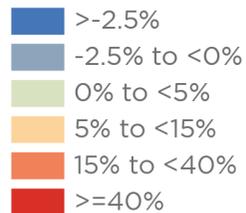


Population Change 2011 to 2016

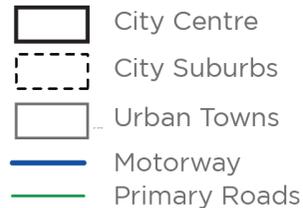
Cork City - Electoral Divisions (EDs)



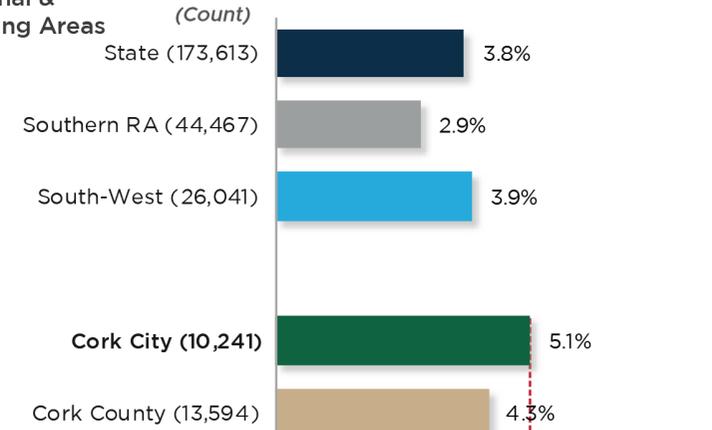
% Change 2011 to 2016
(Electoral Divisions)



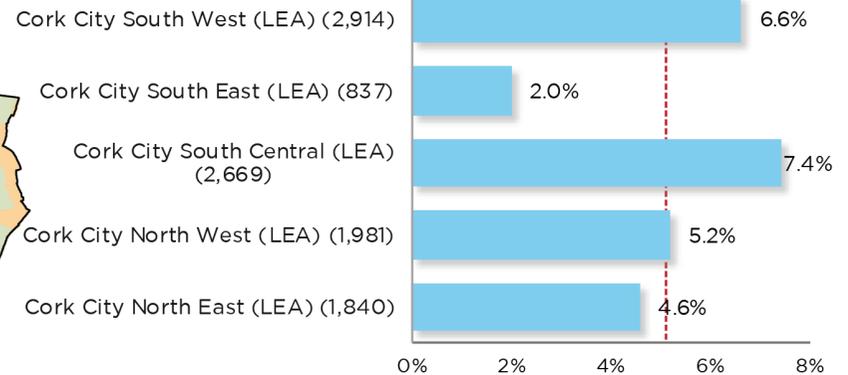
Contextual Layers



National, Regional & Strategic Planning Areas



Local Electoral Areas



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Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

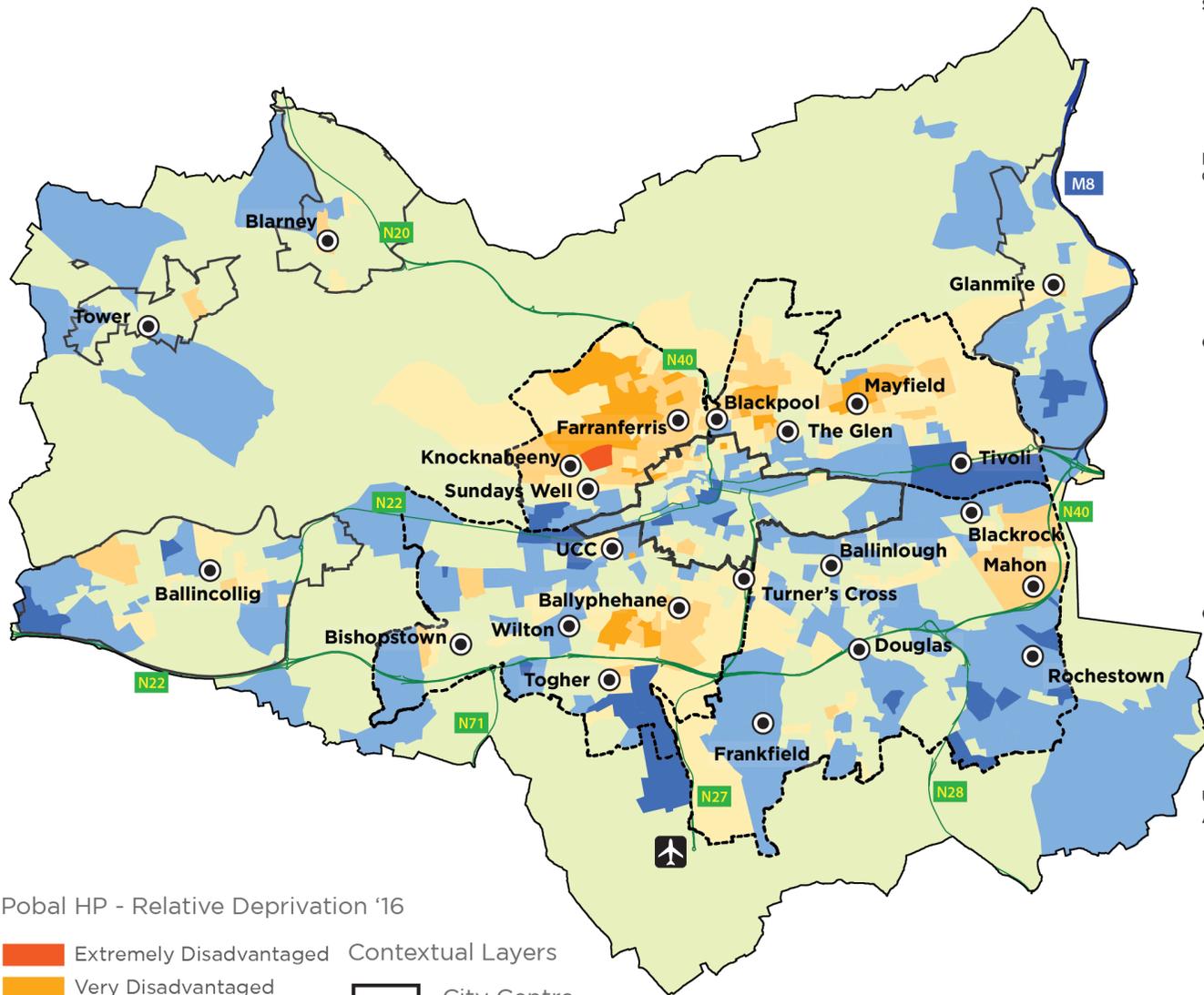


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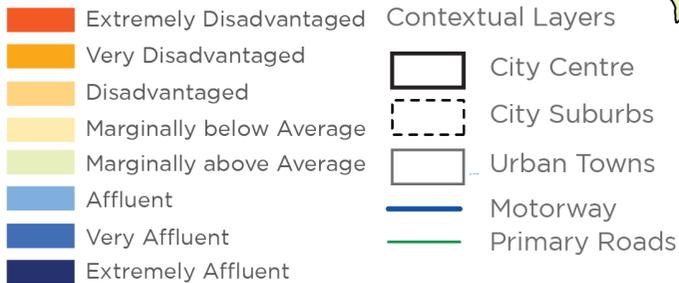


Pobal HP Deprivation Index, Relative Score 2016

Cork City - Small Areas (SAs)



Pobal HP - Relative Deprivation '16



National, Regional & Strategic Planning Areas State
South West (SPA) 0.56, 1.70

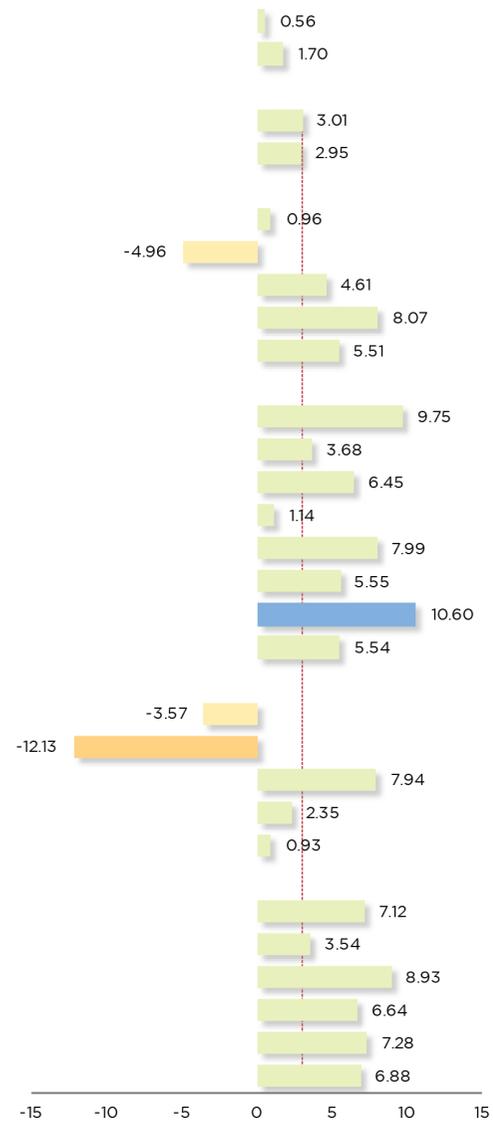
Cork City Council
Cork County Council 3.01, 2.95

Local Electoral Area (2018)
Cork City North East 0.96
Cork City North West -4.96
Cork City South Central 4.61
Cork City South East 8.07
Cork City South West 5.51

City Centre Areas
Heart of the City 9.75
Main Street / South Gate 3.68
McCurtain Street / St. Luke's 6.45
Shandon / Fairhill 1.14
South Parish 7.99
North City Docks 5.55
South City Docks 10.60
City Centre Areas (Total) 7 5.54

City Suburbs
North East Suburb -3.57
North West Suburb -12.13
South East Suburb 7.94
South West Suburb 2.35
City Suburbss (Total) 4 0.93

Urban Towns & Airport Area
Ballincollig 7.12
Blarney 3.54
Glanmire 8.93
Tower 6.64
Urban Towns (Total) 4 7.28
Cork Airport 6.88



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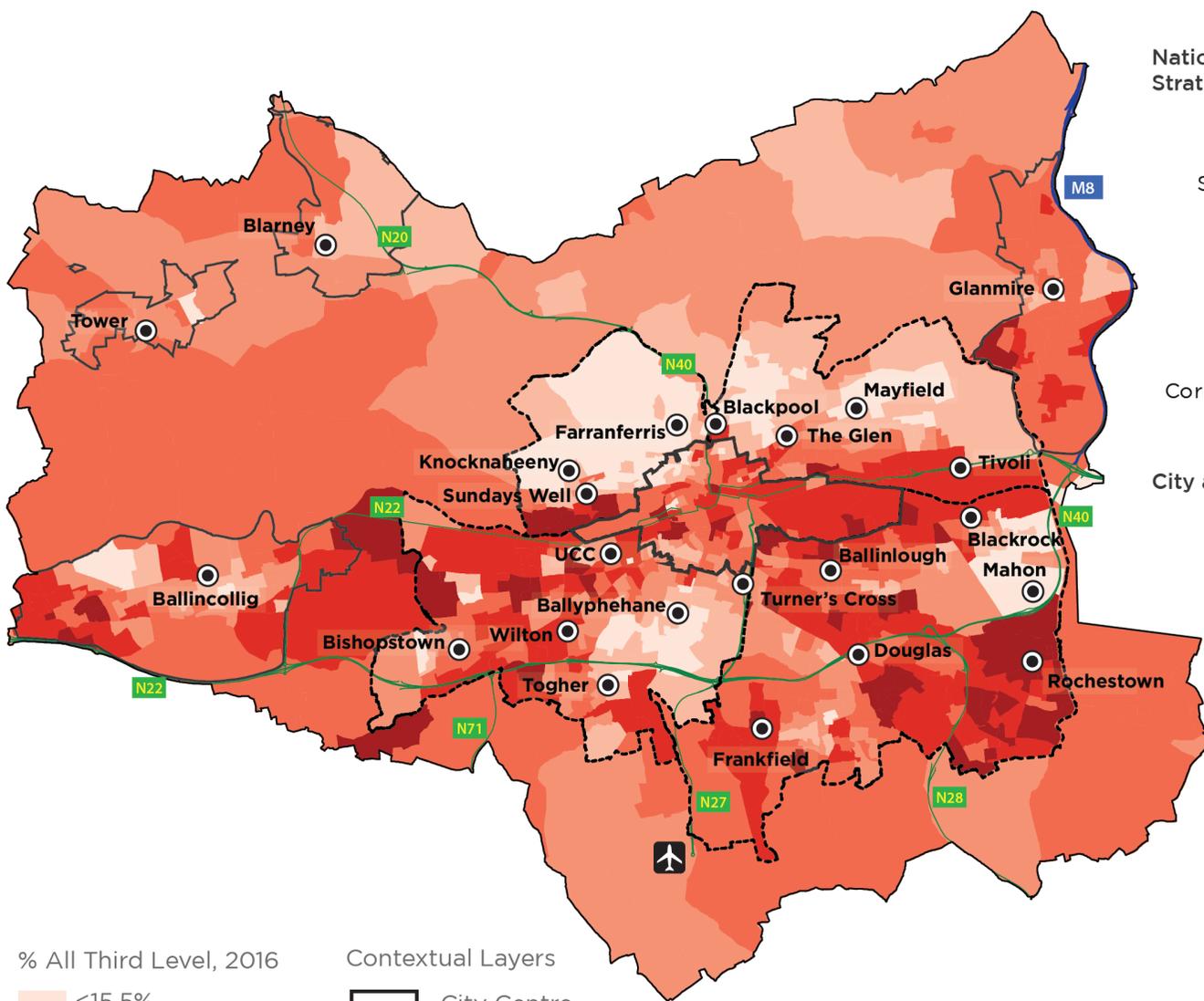


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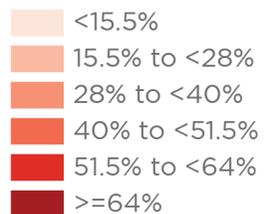


Education Attainment: All Third Level, 2016

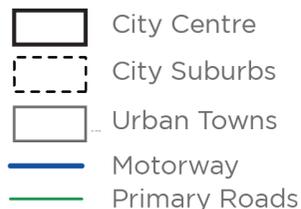
Cork City - Small Areas (SAs)



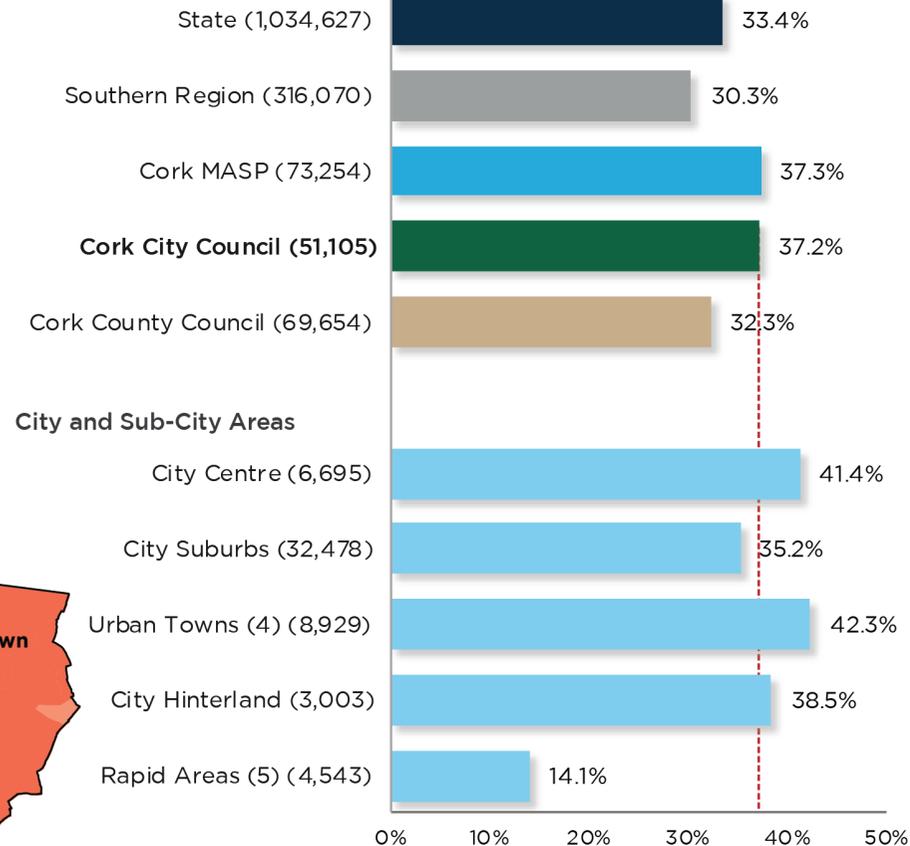
% All Third Level, 2016



Contextual Layers



National, Regional & Strategic Planning Areas



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Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016



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Age Profile

The infographics covering Cork City's age profile illustrate changes between 2011 and 2016 census data for those under 18 years of age and over 65 years of age. These are helpful in planning for the changing needs of local communities throughout Cork City. There are various implications in terms of community services and facilities including sports and recreation, transport and road design, education, mix of house types, health and culture.

5. Population by Age: Under 18yrs old

This infographic highlights the number of people and the percentage of the population within each Cork City sub area that are under 18 years of age. This is helpful in relation to various community needs such as education, sport and recreation. This infographic is also helpful as it is linked to the future potential workforce.

21% of Cork City population (44,344 people) is aged under 18 years old, compared with 25% in both the Southern Region and the State. However there is significant variation throughout the city. This figure rises above 33% in small areas around Ballincollig, Blarney, Douglas, Farranferris, Frankfeild, Glanmire, Knocknaheeny, Mayfield and Tower. Urban Towns have 28% of its population under 18 years of age (9,470 people). City Hinterland (2,699 people) and RAPID Areas (11,267 people) both have around 23.5% of their populations within this age bracket.

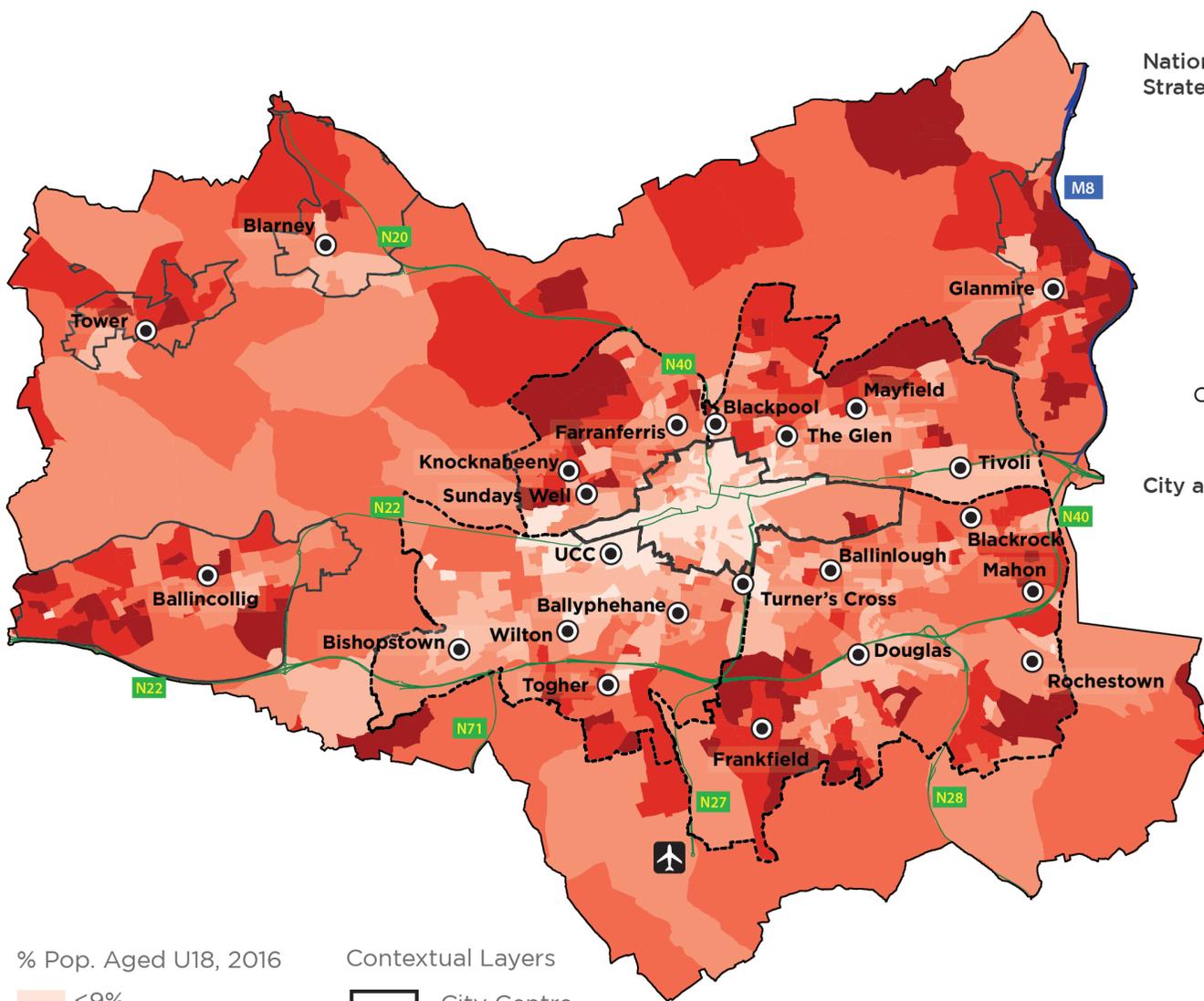
6. Population by Age: 65+ yrs old

Many parts of Ireland and Europe are witnessing a growing percentage of the overall population above 65 years of age. This is a reflection of many factors including peoples diet and exercise and advances in medical science. Cork City is an Age Friendly City, and has an Age Friendly programme, forum and strategy. It is important to accommodate the changing needs of society as a result. This infographic provides a picture of what percentage of each Cork City sub area population is above 65 years of age.

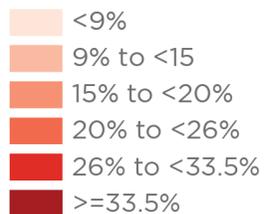
Cork City has 13% of its population over 65 years of age, being similar to the Southern Region (14% of population) and the State (13% of population). However there is significant variation throughout the city. The City Suburbs (15%) and five RAPID Areas (15%) both have higher rates, with the City Hinterland having a notably higher percentage of 17%. The City Centre (10%) and the four Urban Towns (9%) both have lower percentages within this population age group.

Population Aged Under 18, 2016

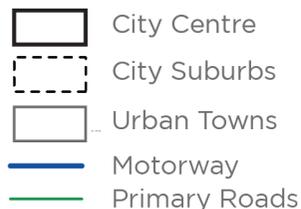
Cork City - Small Areas (SAs)



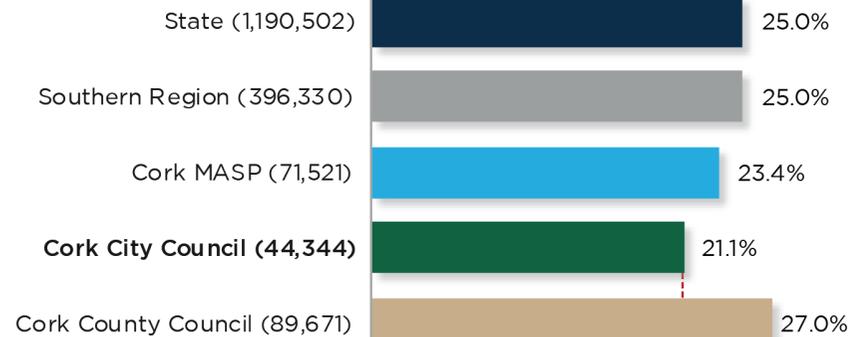
% Pop. Aged U18, 2016



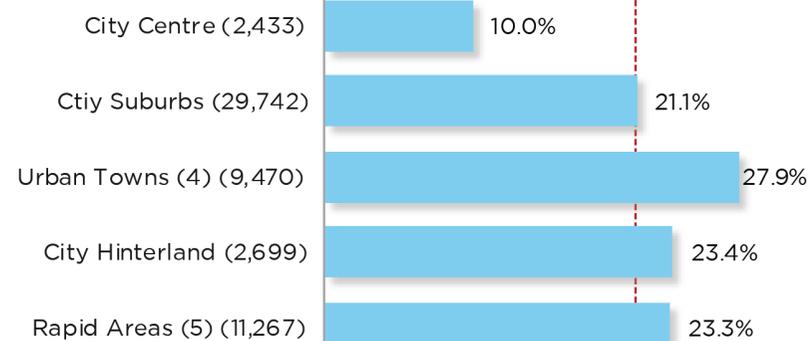
Contextual Layers



National, Regional & Strategic Planning Areas (Count)



City and Sub-City Areas



0% 5% 10% 15% 20% 25% 30%

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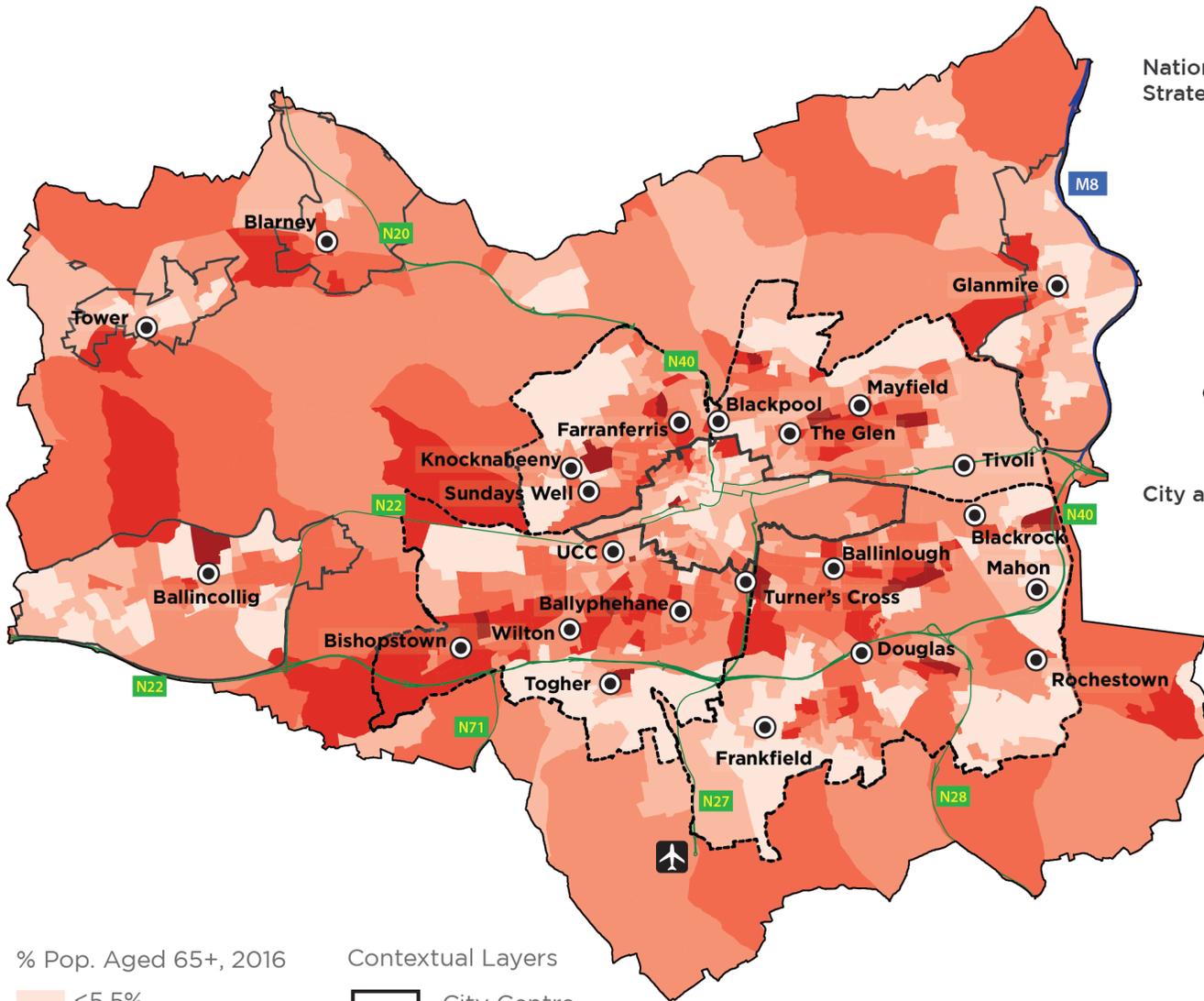


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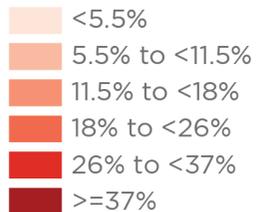


Population Aged 65 and Over, 2016

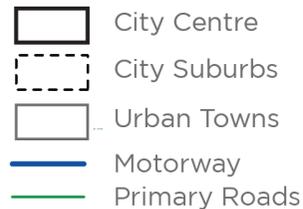
Cork City - Small Areas (SAs)



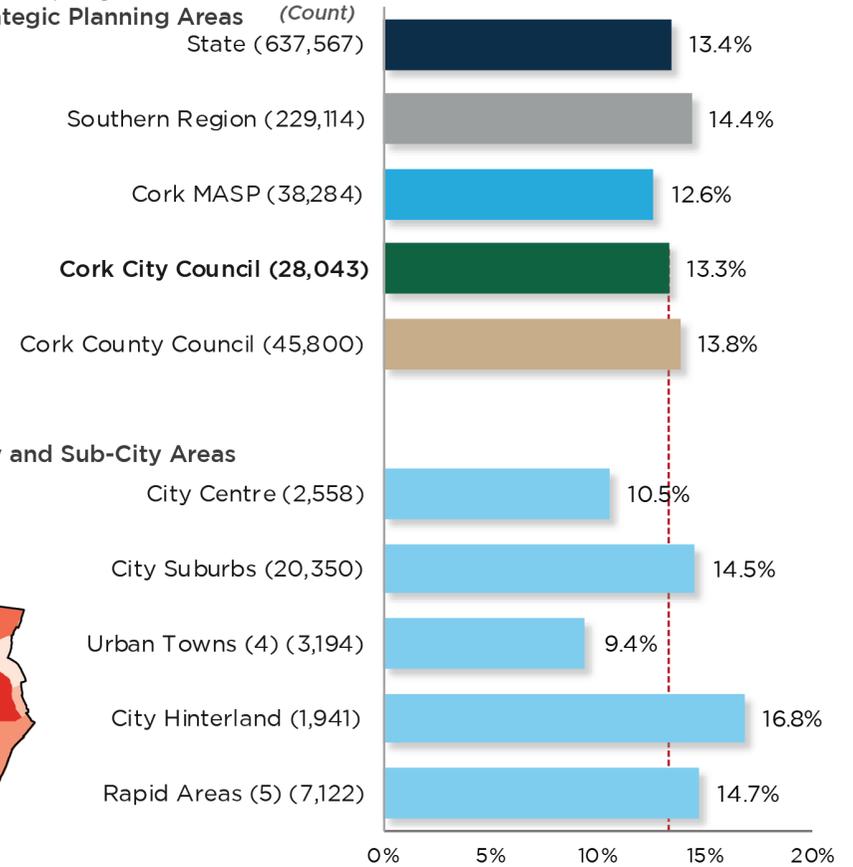
% Pop. Aged 65+, 2016



Contextual Layers



National, Regional & Strategic Planning Areas (Count)



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Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016



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Economic Overview

How we work and the nature of work evolves over time. It is therefore important for any economically sustainable city to have both a good mix of employment opportunities and a strong employee base. Greater flexibility in work practices and people having a range of jobs over their lifetime is increasing. It is projected that many future jobs for those currently under 18 years of age don't currently exist and will come about through changing needs of society, environment and advances in technologies.

Understanding economic trends and the economic profile of the city are equally important in helping to inform the strategic plan for the city in terms of land uses, key infrastructure and flexibility in how buildings are designed and used to meet these changing demands. The following economic info graphics give an illustrated breakdown of the total numbers of people and percentage of labour force population within Cork City in terms of total labour force, those at work, unemployed, and those working within various industries.

7. Economic: Principal Economic Status - Labour Force Participation Rate

The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is calculated as the labour force divided by the total working population. In 2016, Cork City's LFPR was 59% in 2016, slightly below the national average (61%) but matching the regional average. The City Centre has a notably higher LFPR of 64%, while the City Suburbs has a lower rate of 56%. These patterns are influenced by the location of both the student and older age populations within the city. The urban towns of Ballincollig, Tower, Blarney and Glanmire have a much higher than average LFPR, reflecting higher concentrations of young working families. The five RAPID areas in the city have a combined LFPR of 54%, with notably lower pockets within each of these areas.

8. Economic: Principal Economic Status - Labour Force at Work

A total of 89,364 people, or 88% of Cork City's total labour force, were classified as being at work in 2016. This percentage is very similar to the Southern Region and State levels. This Labour Force at Work rate varied across the city with the City Hinterland having 93%, similar to the Urban Towns at 92%, with RAPID areas having a lower total of 77%.

9. Economic: Principal Economic Status - Unemployed Labour Force

A total of 12% of Cork City's labour force was unemployed in 2016, slightly lower than in the Southern Region and at the national level. In terms of Sub-City areas, RAPID Areas have the highest percentage of of their labour force unemployed at 23%, compared to 15% of City Centre labour force and 7% of City Hinterland labour force.

10. Economic: Persons at work by Industry - Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

Cork City has less than 1% of its working population employed in the agricultural, forestry or fishing industries, much lower than the averages for the State (4%) or Southern Region (7%). The rate is notably higher in the City Hinterland at 3%.

11. Economic: Persons at work by Industry - Building and Construction

Cork City has 4% of its working population employed in the building and construction industry, compared with 5% in the Southern Region and State. Apart from the City Centre (2%), most of the sub-city areas have between 4-5% of the population working in this industry.

12. Economic: Persons at work by Industry - Manufacturing

As a whole, Cork City has 15% of its working population employed in manufacturing compared to 14% population for the Southern Region and 11% population in the State. The majority of the small areas throughout Cork City have between 7% and 19% of the population working in Manufacturing. At the sub-city level, all areas have 14-16% of the population working in Manufacturing.

13. Economic: Persons at work by Industry - Commerce and Trade

In comparing Cork City to the Regional and National levels, the figures are similar for Cork City (23.5% population), the State (24% population) and the Southern Regional (21% population) working in Commerce and Trade.

The majority of Cork City small areas have over 22% of the population working in Commerce and Trade, especially the South Central and South East Areas. Apart from the City Centre at 19% of the population working in this industry, all other Sub-City areas have around 23-24% of the population within this industry.

14. Economic: Persons at work by Industry - Transport and Communications

Cork City collectively has 10% population compared with 7% in the Southern Region and 8.5% population in the State working in Transport and Communications. Small Areas around the Airport, Ballincollig, Blarney, Tivoli and Tower have over 13% of the population working in Transport and Communications. Cork City Centre has 11% of population and Urban Towns have 11% of population working in these industries.

15. Economic: Persons at work by Industry - Public Administration

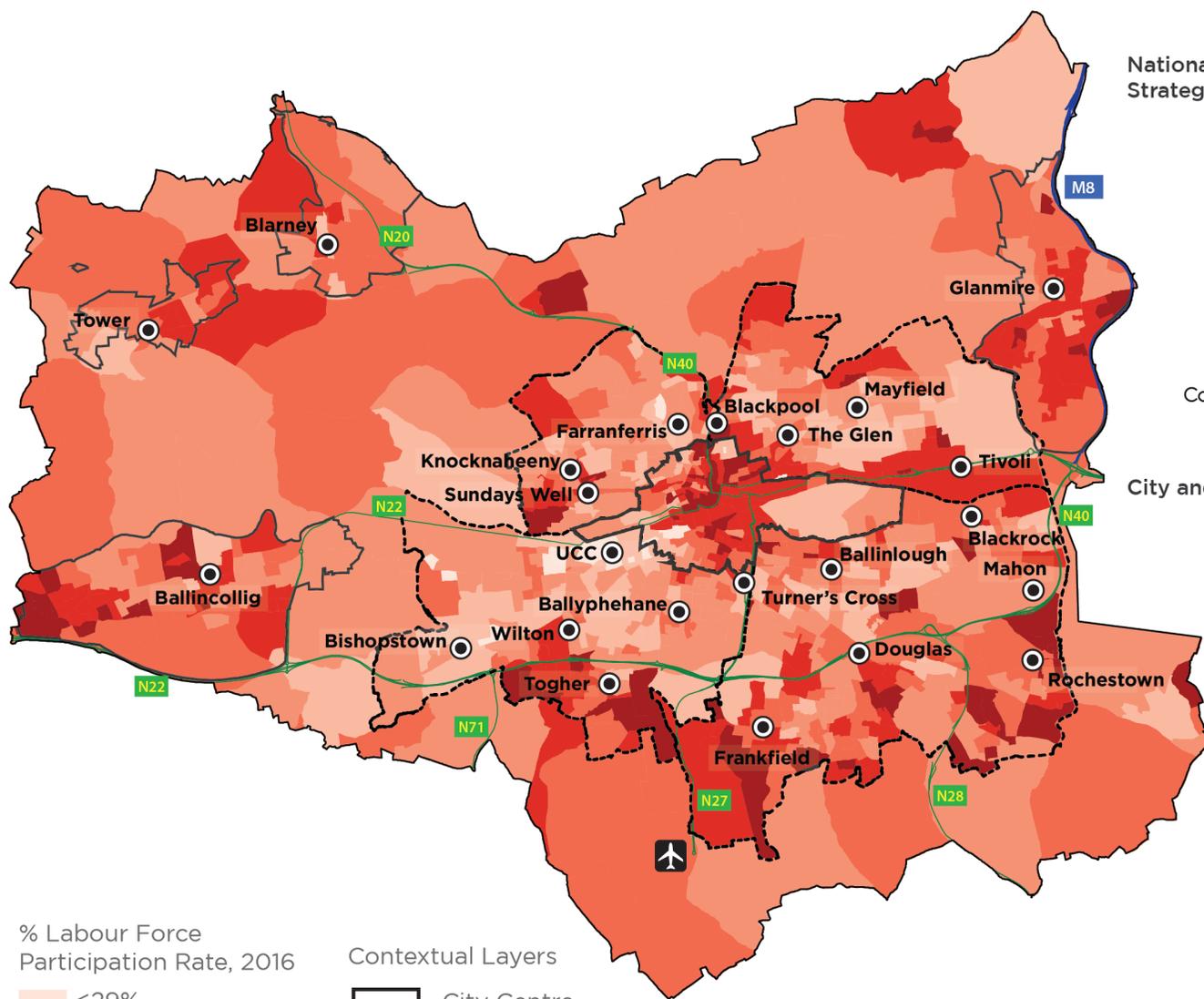
Overall the Cork City population working in Public Administration is relatively small at 4% (3,931 people) which is similar at the Southern Region (5% - 31,118 people) and State (5% - 106,797 people). In terms of the Sub-City levels, the City Centre has 2% of population at work within Public Administration compared to City Hinterland (5% of population) and Urban Towns (5.5% of population).

16. Economic: Persons at work by Industry - Professional Services

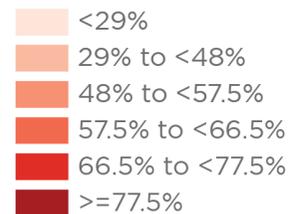
Cork City has 25% of its population working in Professional Services. Cork City Centre has 20% of population in Professional Services, compared with 26% of City Suburbs population. Cork City has slightly higher numbers and percentages of people at work in Professional Services (22,437 people - 25%) compared with Southern Region (152,946 people - 24%) and State (471,656 people - 23.5%)

Labour Force Participation Rate, 2016

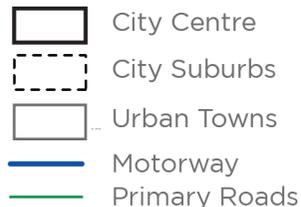
Cork City - Small Areas (SAs)



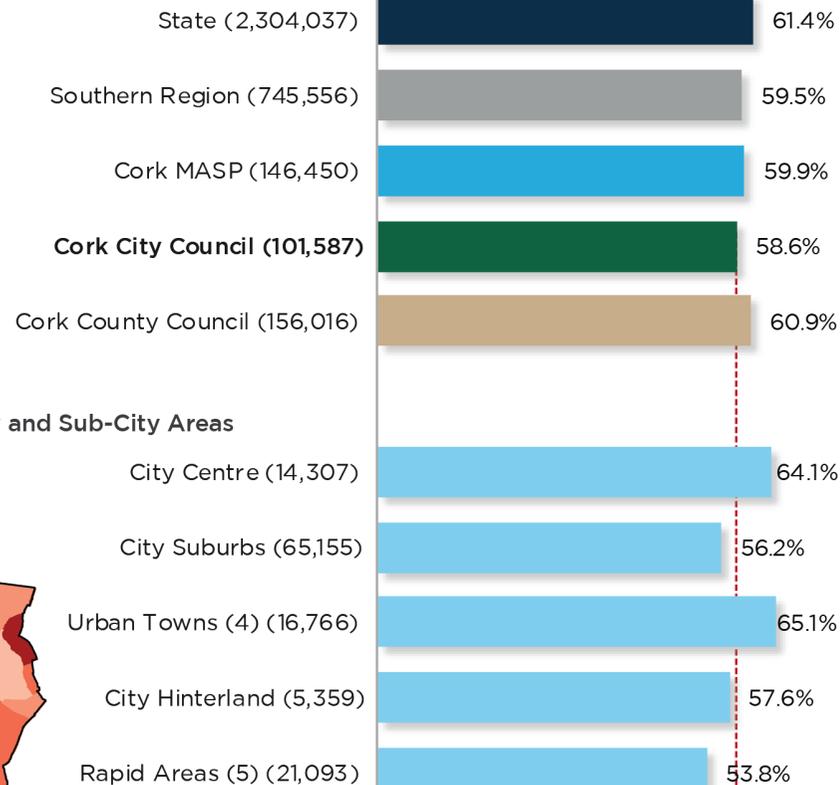
% Labour Force Participation Rate, 2016



Contextual Layers



National, Regional & Strategic Planning Areas (Count)



0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70%

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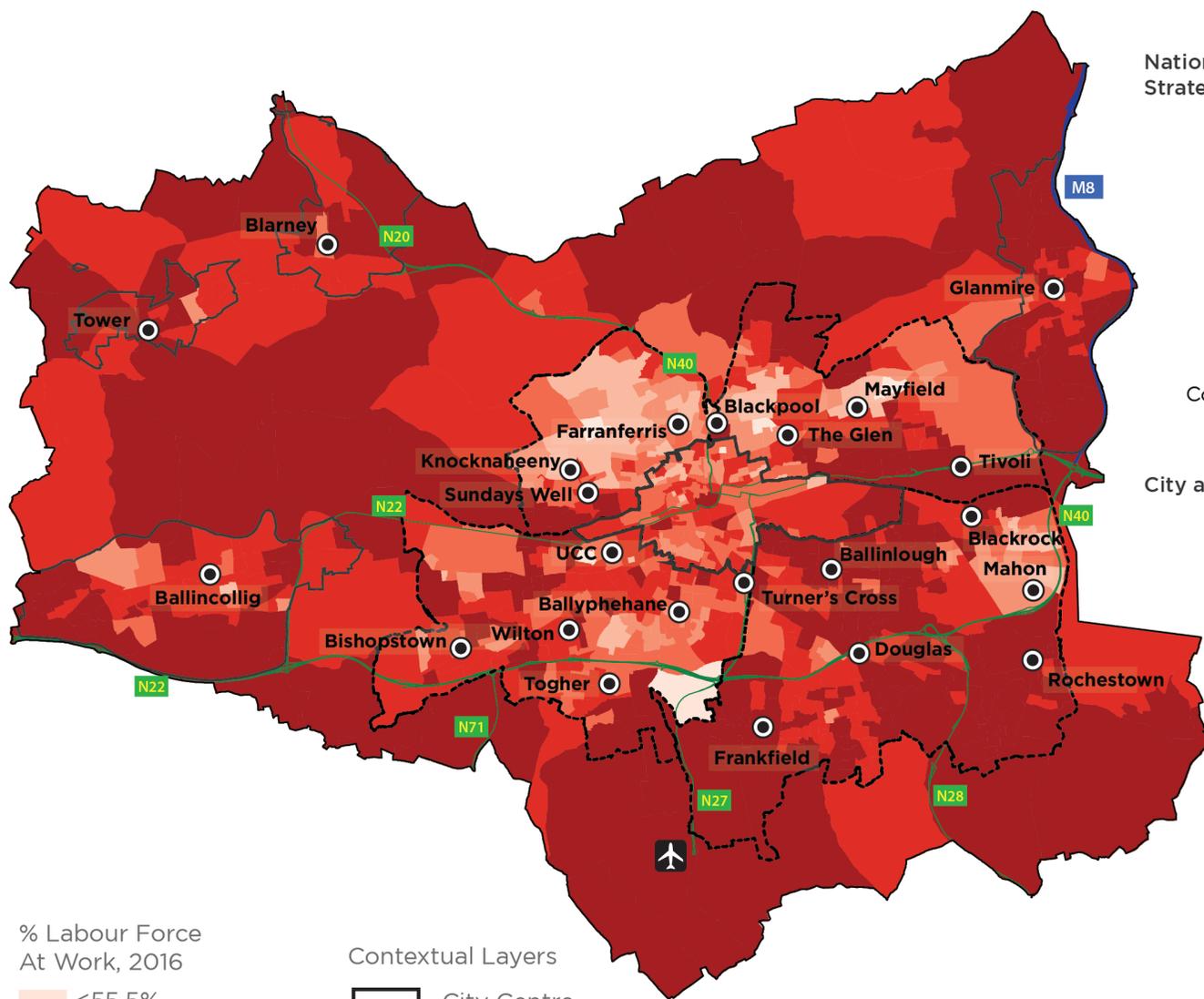


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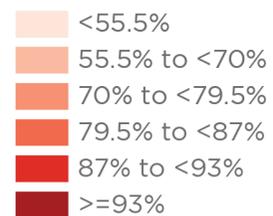


Labour Force at Work, 2016

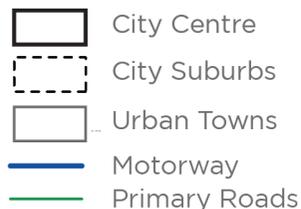
Cork City - Small Areas (SAs)



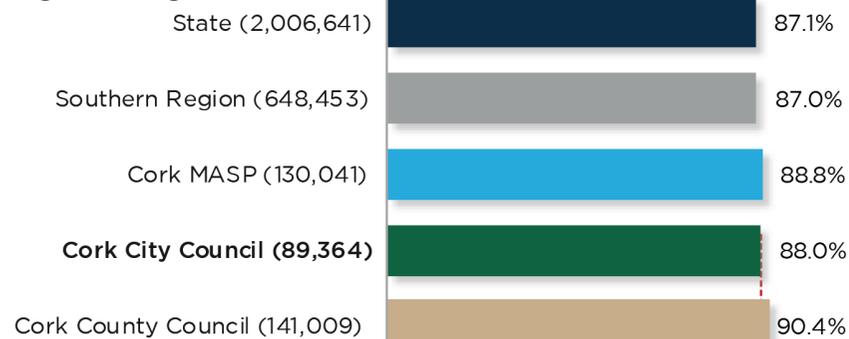
% Labour Force At Work, 2016



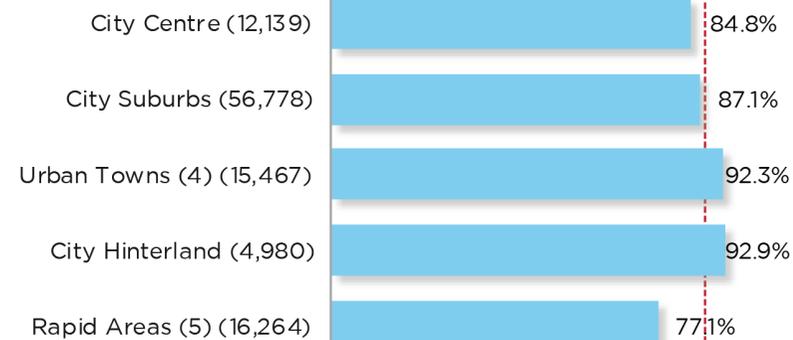
Contextual Layers



National, Regional & Strategic Planning Areas (Count)



City and Sub-City Areas



0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

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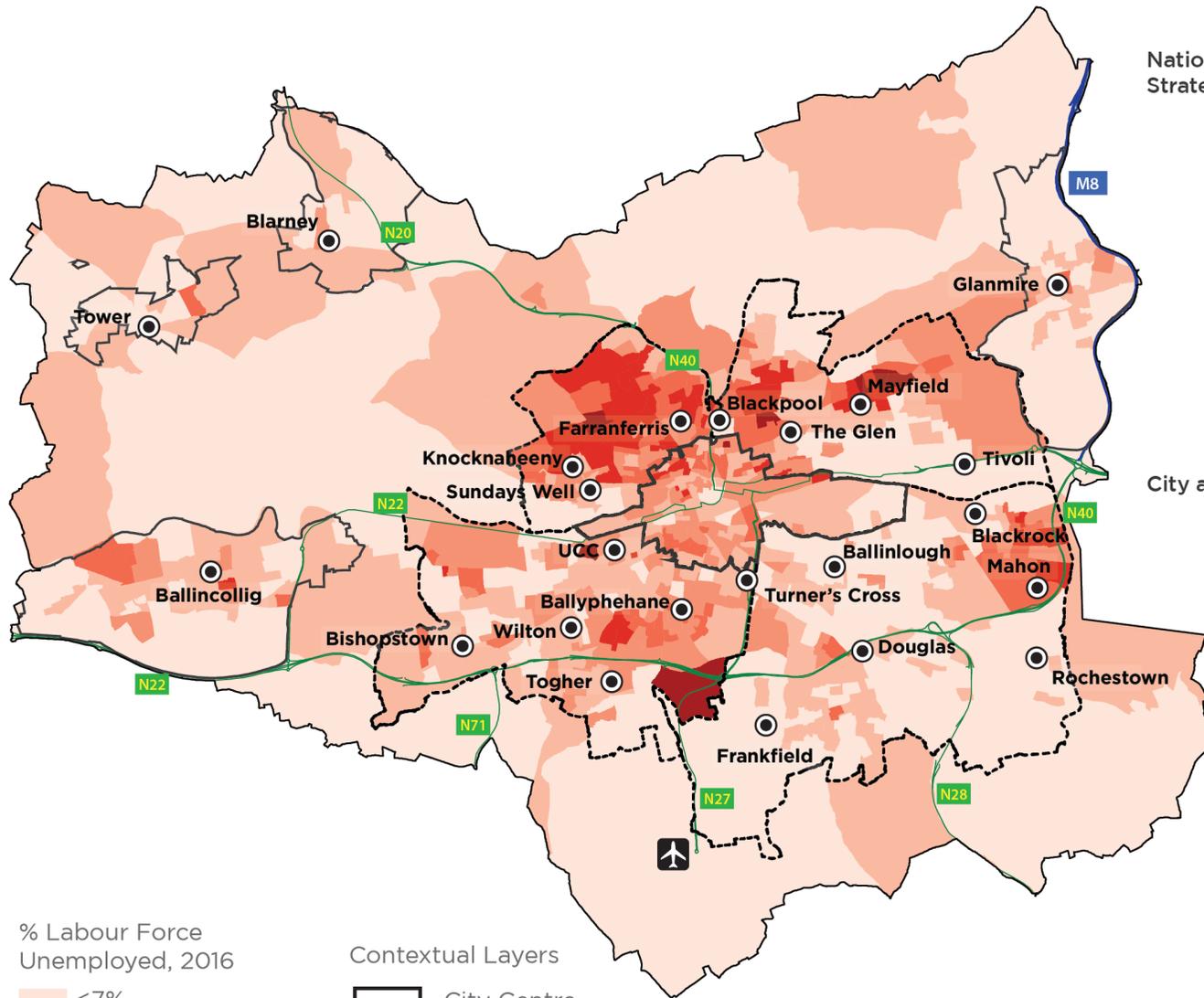


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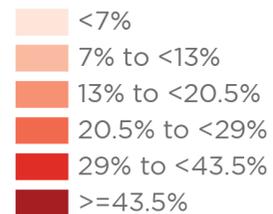


Labour Force Unemployed, 2016

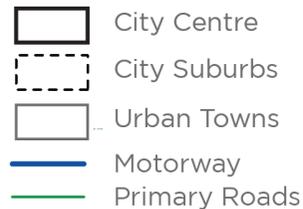
Cork City - Small Areas (SAs)



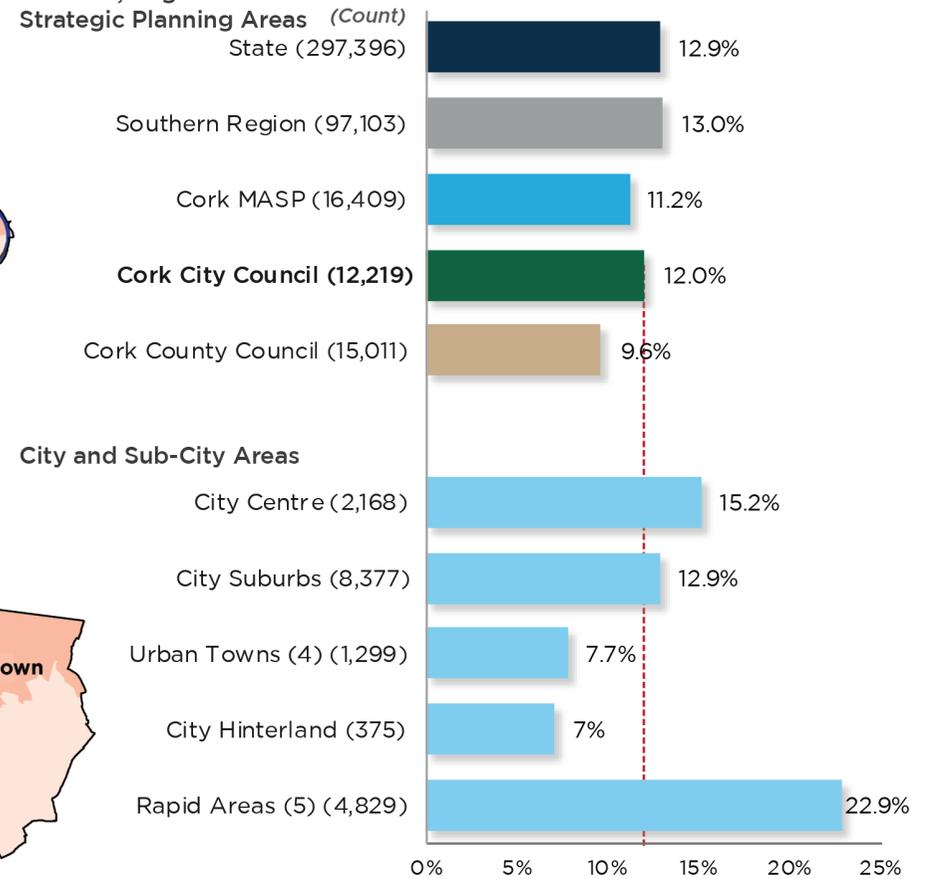
% Labour Force Unemployed, 2016



Contextual Layers



National, Regional & Strategic Planning Areas (Count)



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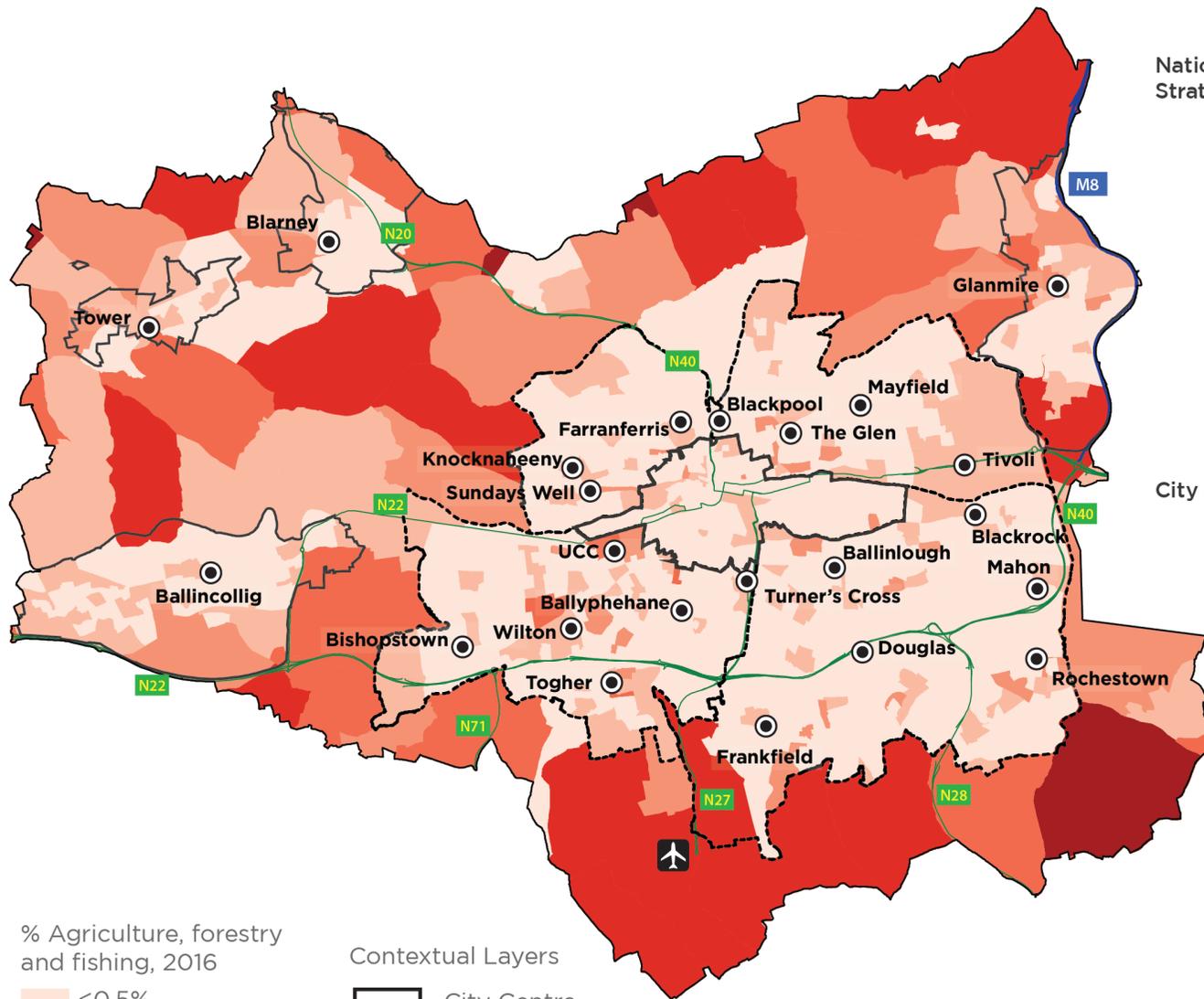


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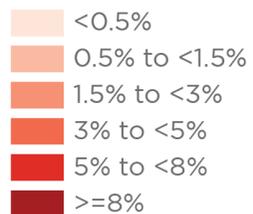


Industry: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, 2016

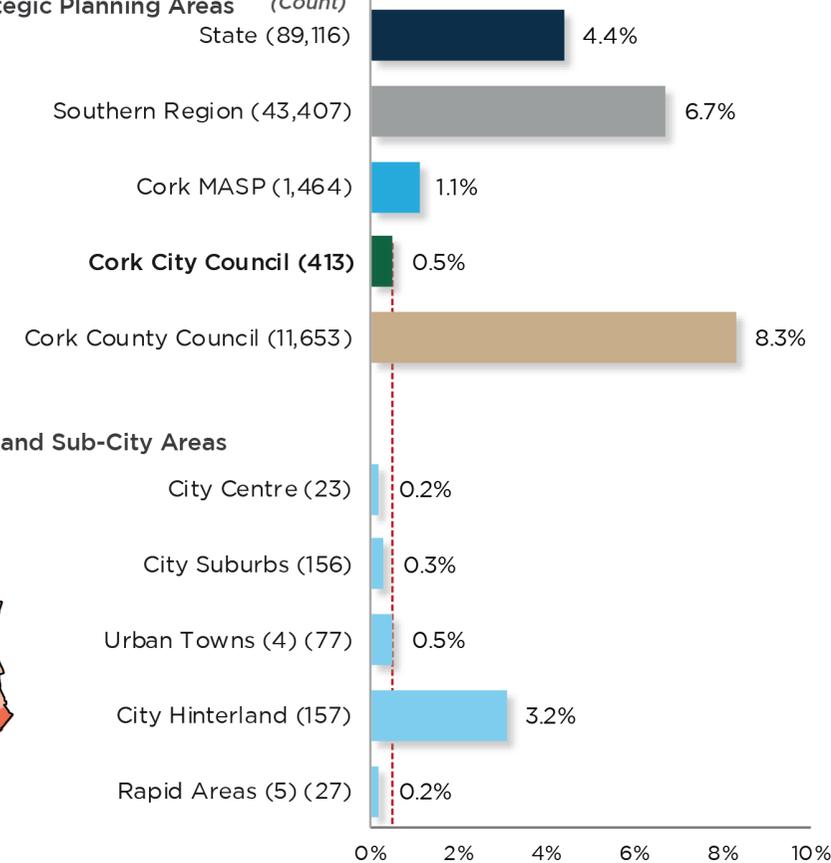
Cork City - Small Areas (SAs)



% Agriculture, forestry and fishing, 2016



National, Regional & Strategic Planning Areas (Count)



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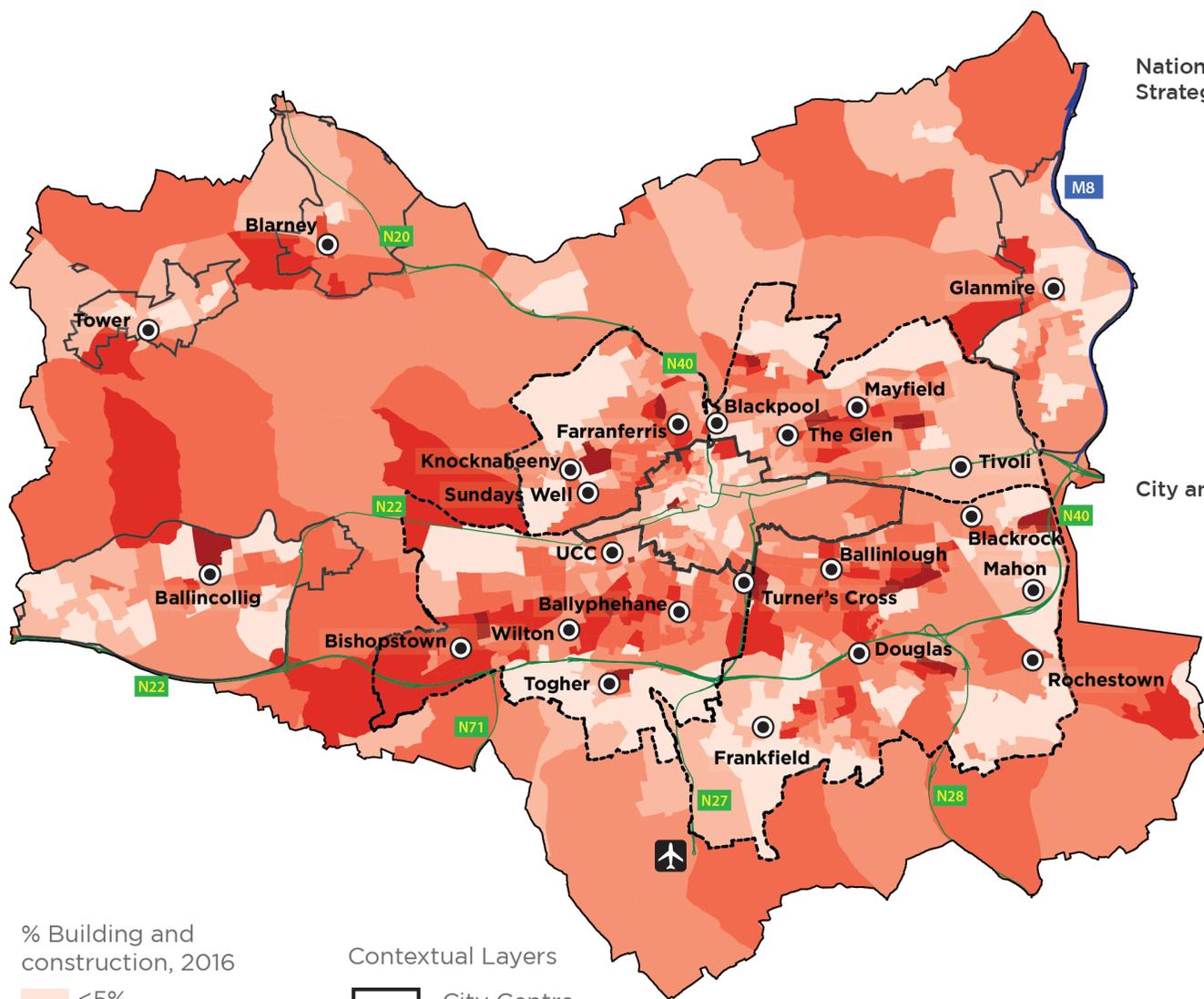


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Cork City Council

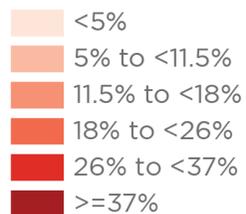


Industry: Building and Construction, 2016

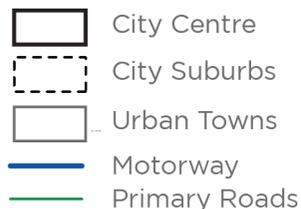
Cork City - Small Areas (SAs)



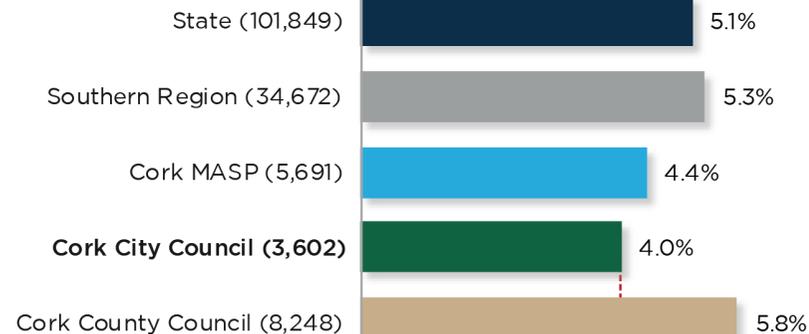
% Building and construction, 2016



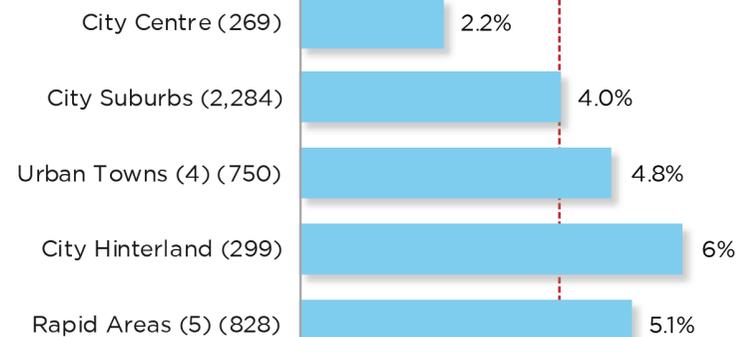
Contextual Layers



National, Regional & Strategic Planning Areas (Count)



City and Sub-City Areas



0% 1% 2% 3% 4% 5% 6% 7%

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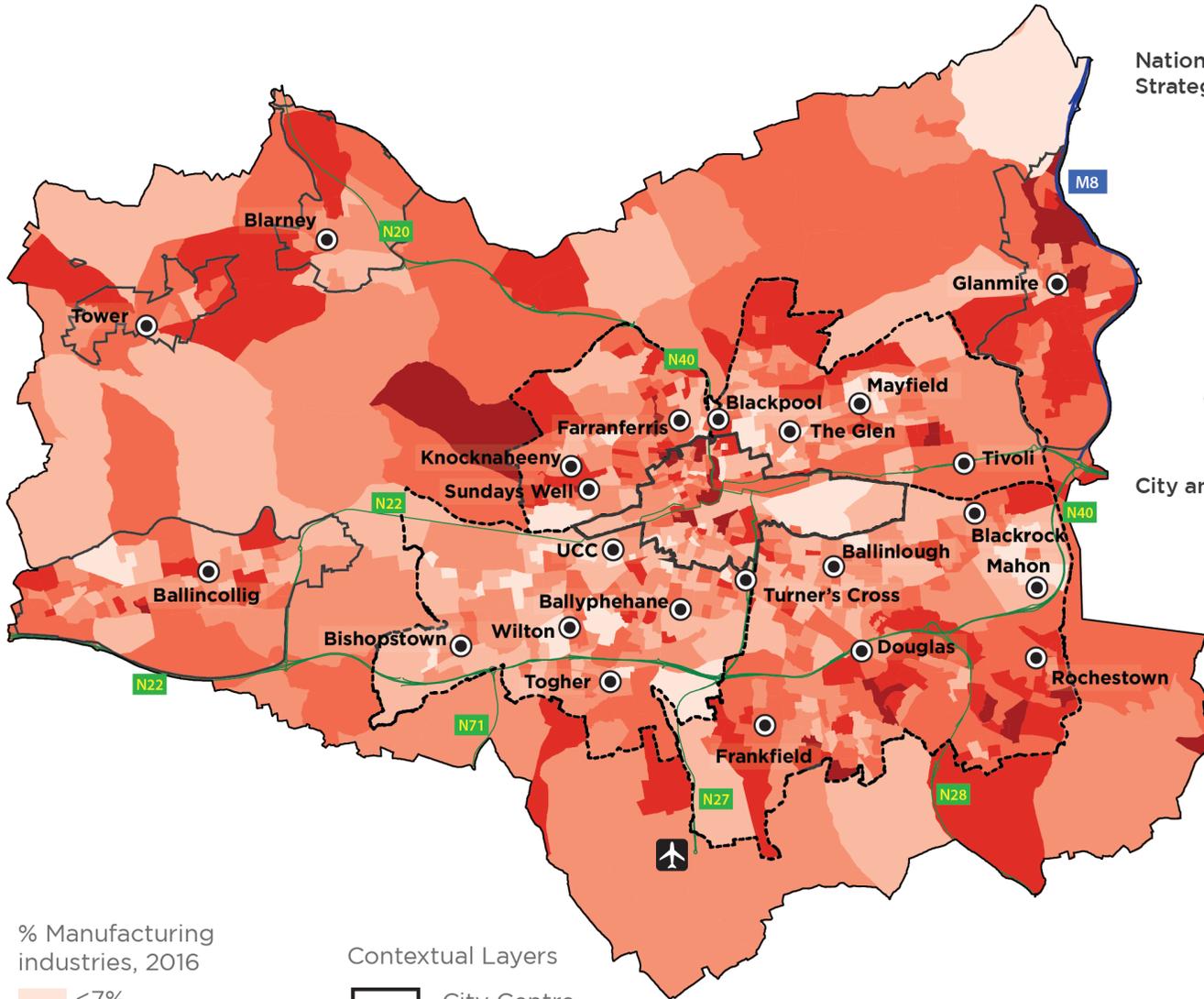
We are Cork.



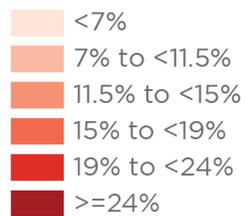
All-Island Research Observatory
An tIonad Breathnaithe um Thaighde Uile-Éireann

Industry: Manufacturing, 2016

Cork City - Small Areas (SAs)



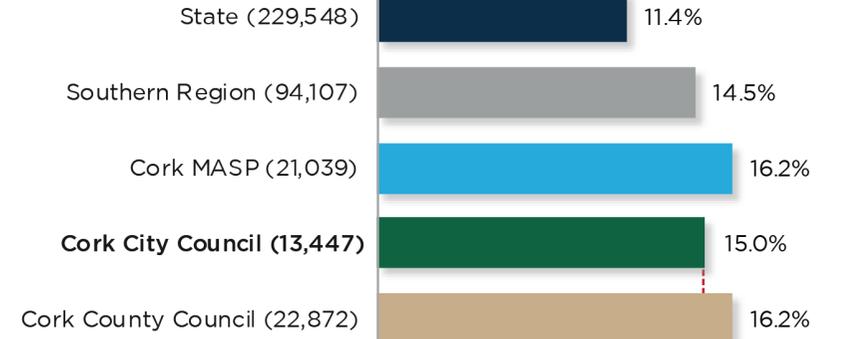
% Manufacturing industries, 2016



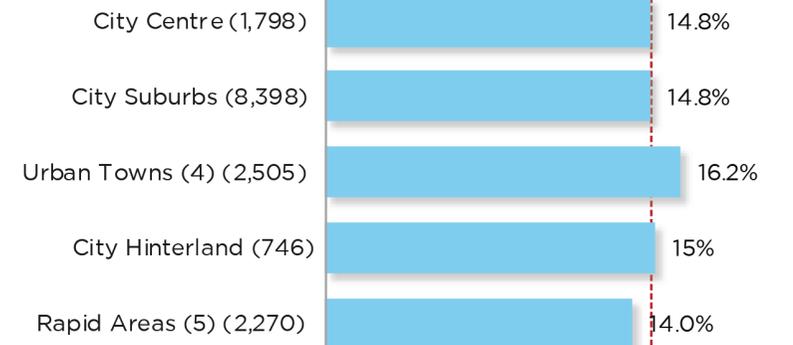
Contextual Layers



National, Regional & Strategic Planning Areas (Count)



City and Sub-City Areas



0% 5% 10% 15% 20%

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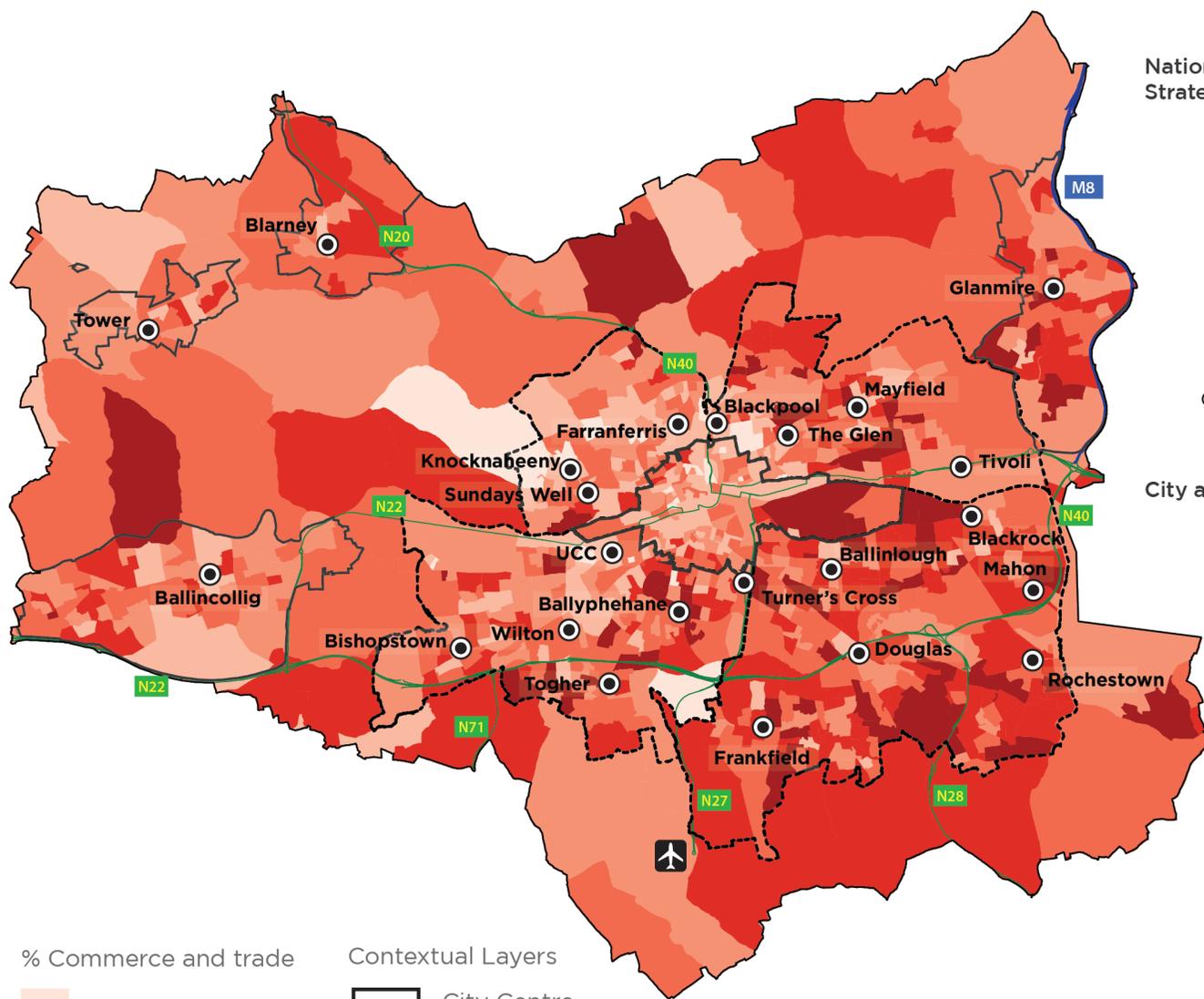


Comhairle Cathrach Corcair
Cork City Council

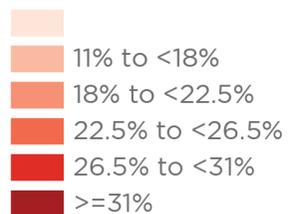


Industry: Commerce and Trade, 2016

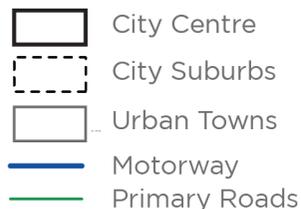
Cork City - Small Areas (SAs)



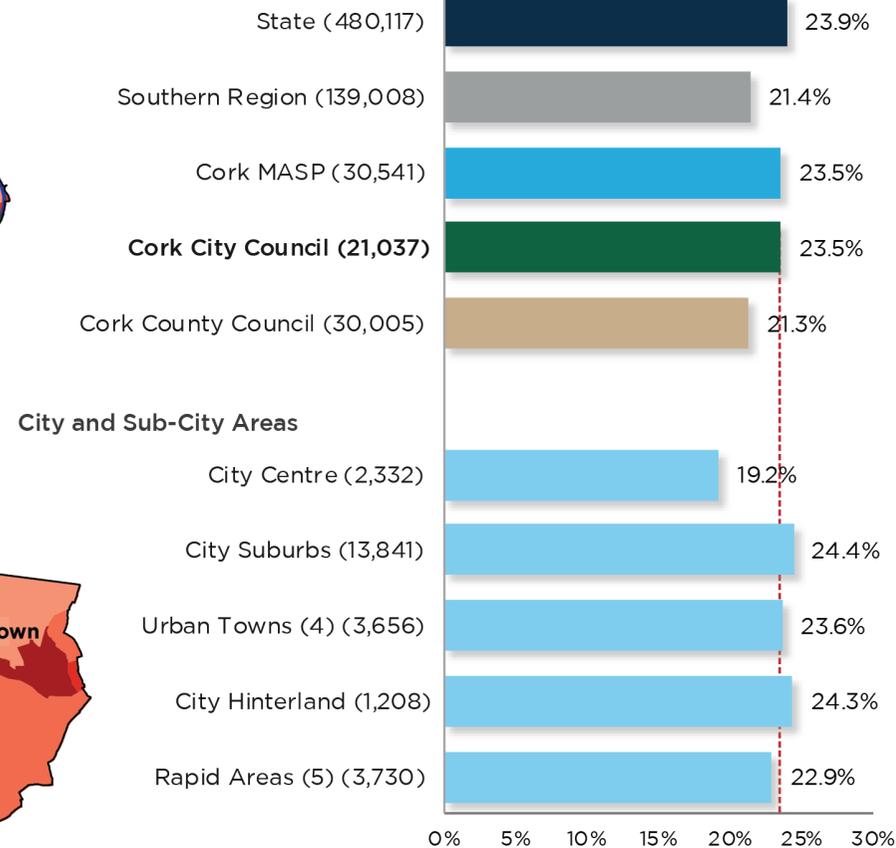
% Commerce and trade



Contextual Layers



National, Regional & Strategic Planning Areas (Count)



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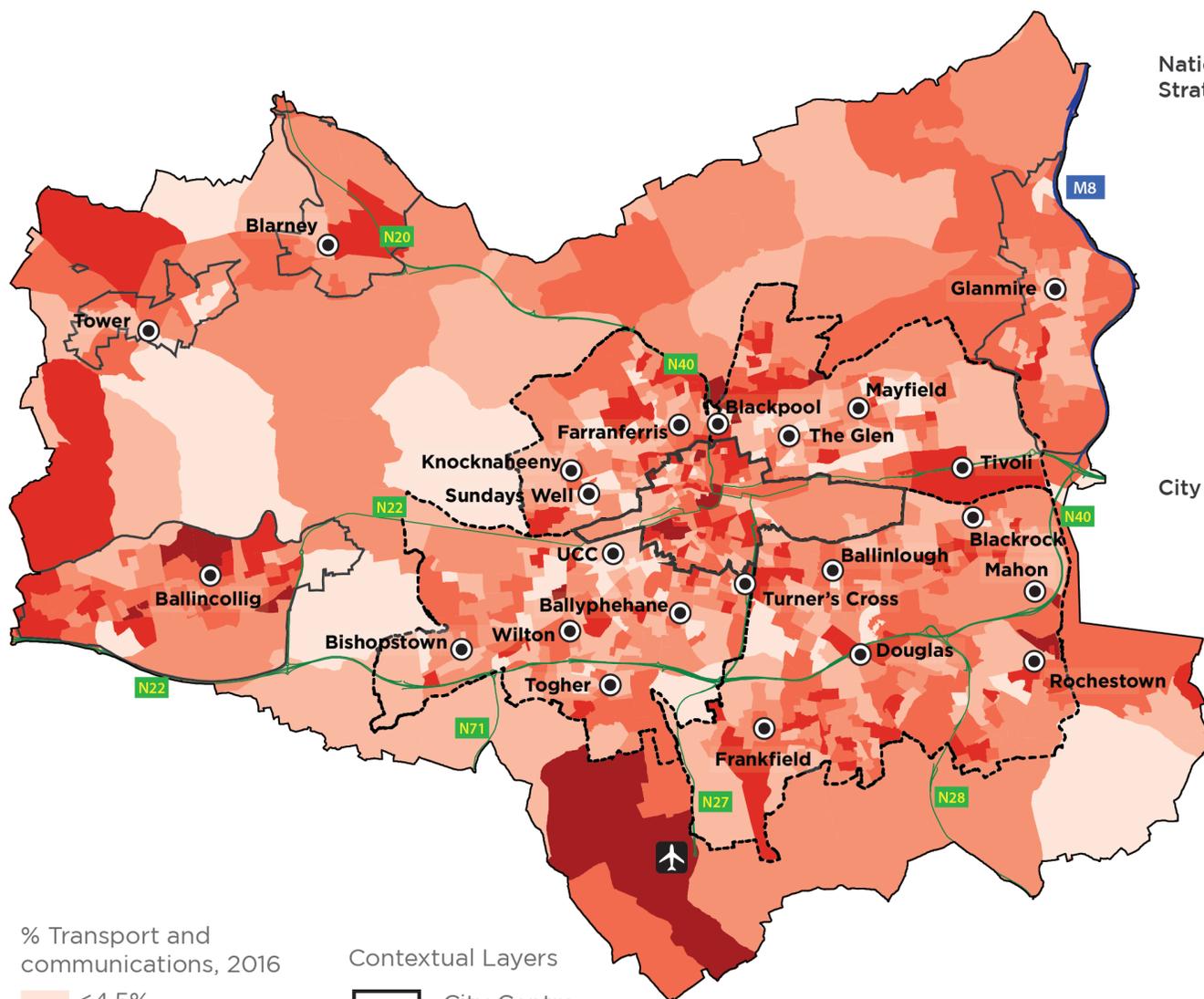


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Cork City Council

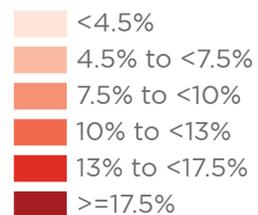


Industry: Transport and Communications, 2016

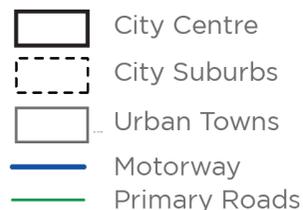
Cork City - Small Areas (SAs)



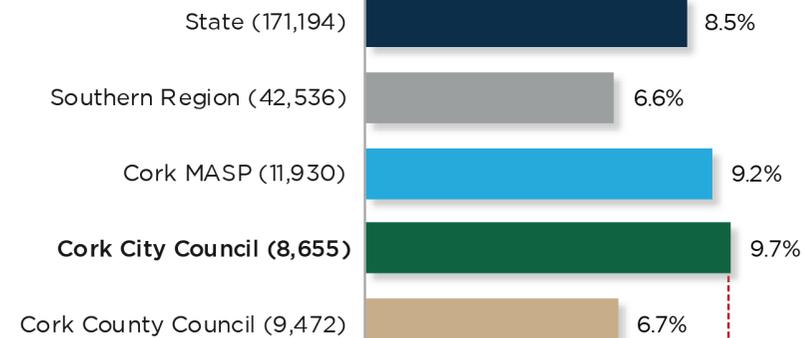
% Transport and communications, 2016



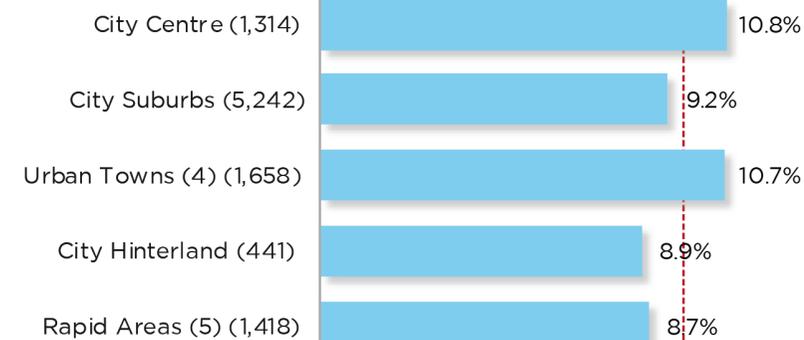
Contextual Layers



National, Regional & Strategic Planning Areas (Count)



City and Sub-City Areas



0% 2% 4% 6% 8% 10% 12%

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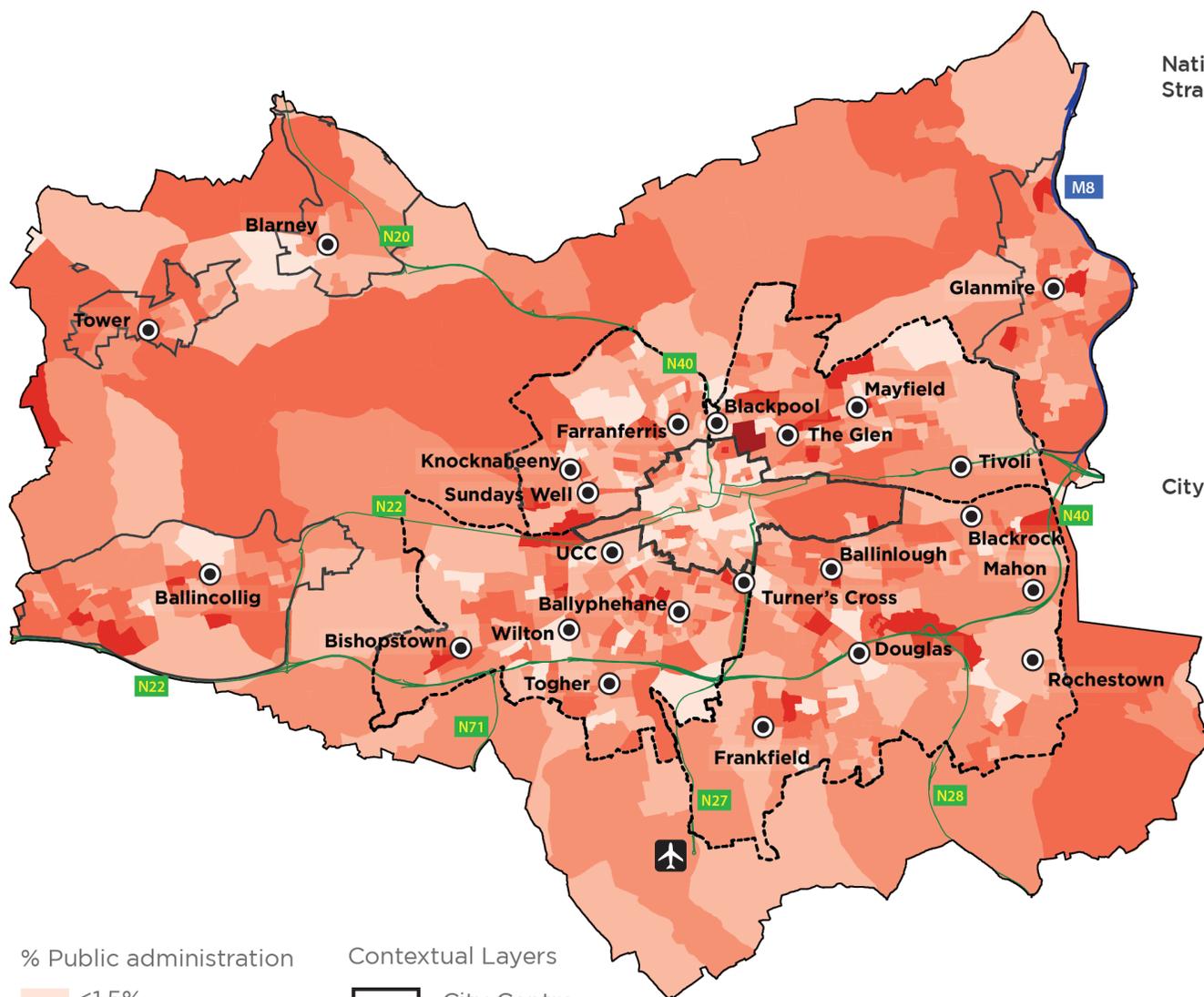
We are Cork.



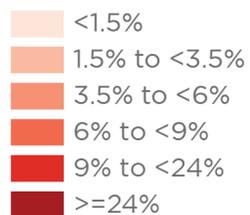
All-Island Research Observatory
An Ionad Breathnaithe um Thaighde Uile-Éireann

Industry: Public Administration, 2016

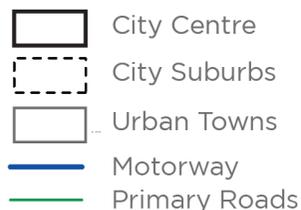
Cork City - Small Areas (SAs)



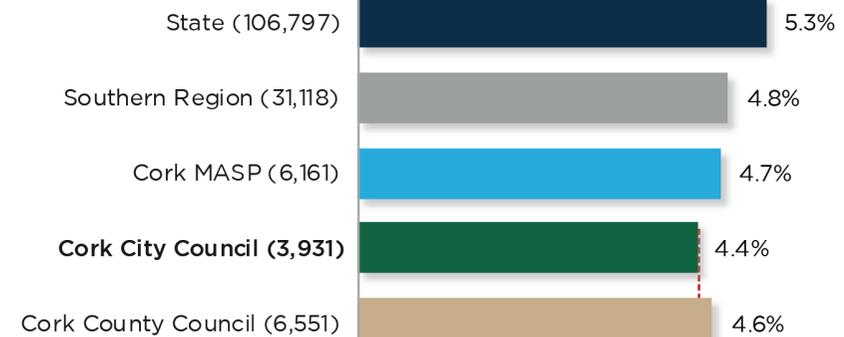
% Public administration



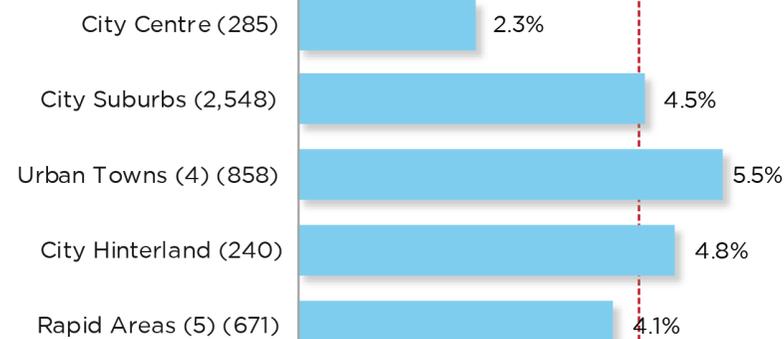
Contextual Layers



National, Regional & Strategic Planning Areas (Count)



City and Sub-City Areas



0% 1% 2% 3% 4% 5% 6%

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Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016



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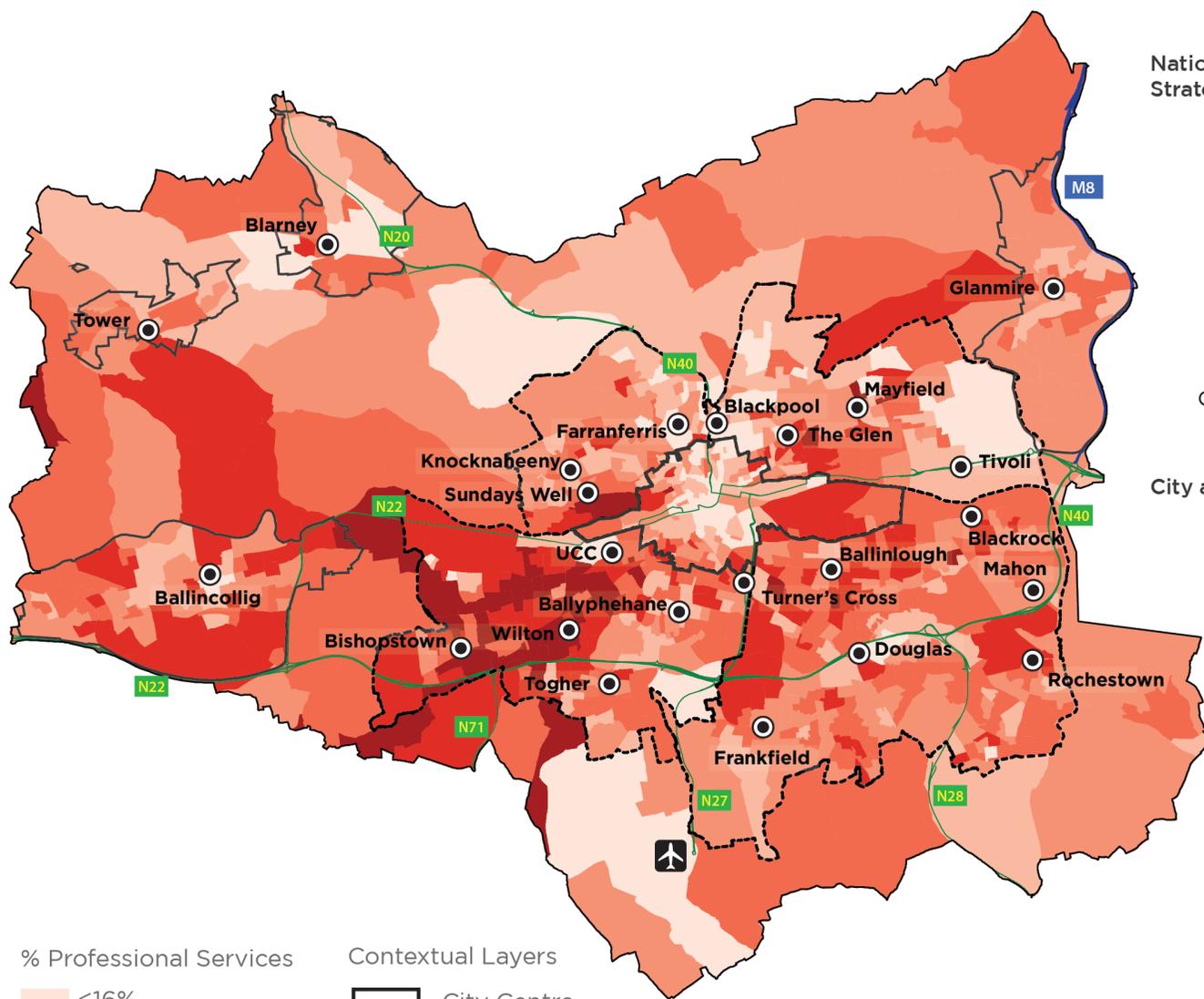
We are Cork.



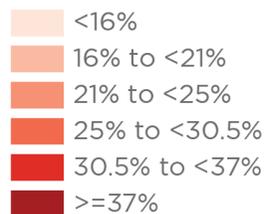
All-Island Research Observatory
An Ionad Breathnaithe um Thaighde Uile-Éireann

Industry: Professional Services, 2016

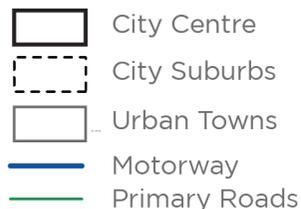
Cork City - Small Areas (SAs)



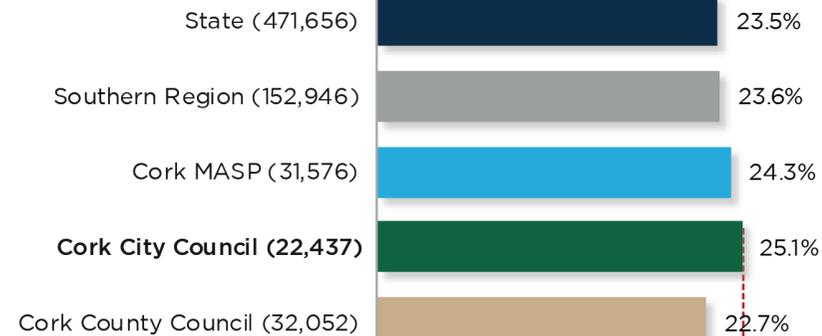
% Professional Services



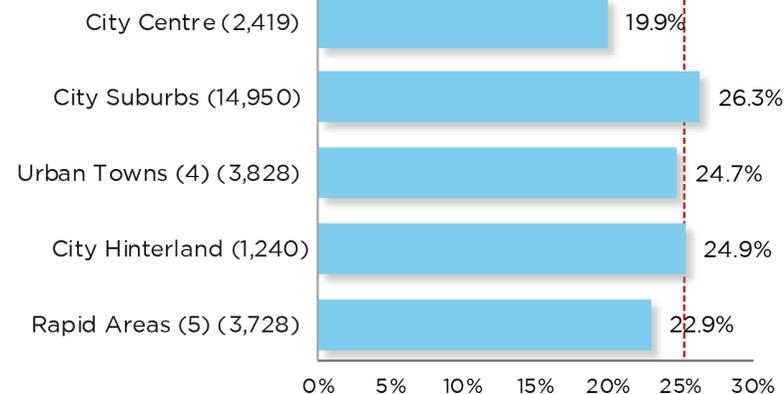
Contextual Layers



National, Regional & Strategic Planning Areas (Count)



City and Sub-City Areas



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Cork City Council



Housing Tenure Overview

Housing Tenures in Ireland can be broken down into three main categories of; Owner Occupied;, Private Rental and Social Housing. The total housing stock in Cork City in 2016 is predominantly made up of Owner Occupied housing (58% of households), with the combination of Private Rental (24% of households) and Social Housing (14% of households) accounting the remainder.

17. Housing: Tenure (% Private Households) - Owner Occupier

58% of the housing stock in Cork City are owner occupied, compared with 69% of homes in the Southern Region and 68% of homes in the State. Owner Occupied housing is the dominant tenure found in the four Urban Towns (72% of households – 8,279 homes) and in the City Hinterland (84% of households – 3,125 homes). While in contrast, one in four homes in the City Centre are owner occupied (25% of households – 2,650 homes).

Note: People 'Living Rent Free' in Cork City are not included in the infographic as the number of people is too low to report. Between 'Not Stated' and people 'Living Rent Free' this makes up to 4% of the total households.

18. Housing: Tenure (% Households) – Private Rented

A total of 24% of Cork City's overall housing stock is privately rented. This is a significantly higher rate than the average for the state (18%) and region (16%). There's a notably higher percentage of privately rented homes in the City Centre (52%) and a much lower percentage in the City Suburbs (20%), Urban Towns (17%), City Hinterland (10%) and RAPID Areas (10%).

19. Housing: Tenure (% Households) - Social Rented

14% of Cork City's total housing stock is social rented housing, being higher than in both the Southern Region (10%) and the State (9%). Blackpool, Mahon, Mayfield and parts of Ballincollig and Tower have much higher levels, with over 40% of homes socially rented. Blarney, Frankfield and Douglas have lower levels, generally below 4%.

20. Housing: Type (% Households) – House / Bungalow

Detached, semi-detached and terraced houses are the predominant house type in Cork City, accounting for over 83% of the City's overall housing stock in 2016. This rate is similar to the averages for the State 86%, but lower than that within the Southern Region (92%). The City Centre has a much lower level at 54% of homes in this category. Each of the remaining sub-city areas has over 86.5% of houses within this category.

21. Housing: Type (% Households) – Flat / Apartment

Overall, 15% of Cork City's total housing stocks are apartments or flats, compared with 7% in the Southern Region and 12% of homes in the country. Flats and apartments are predominantly found within the City Centre, accounting for 43% of homes (4,583 homes). The City Suburbs has 12% of homes as flats/apartments compared to 8% within Urban Towns and less than 2% of homes within the City Hinterland.

22. Housing: Tenure (% Households) – Owner Occupier with Mortgage

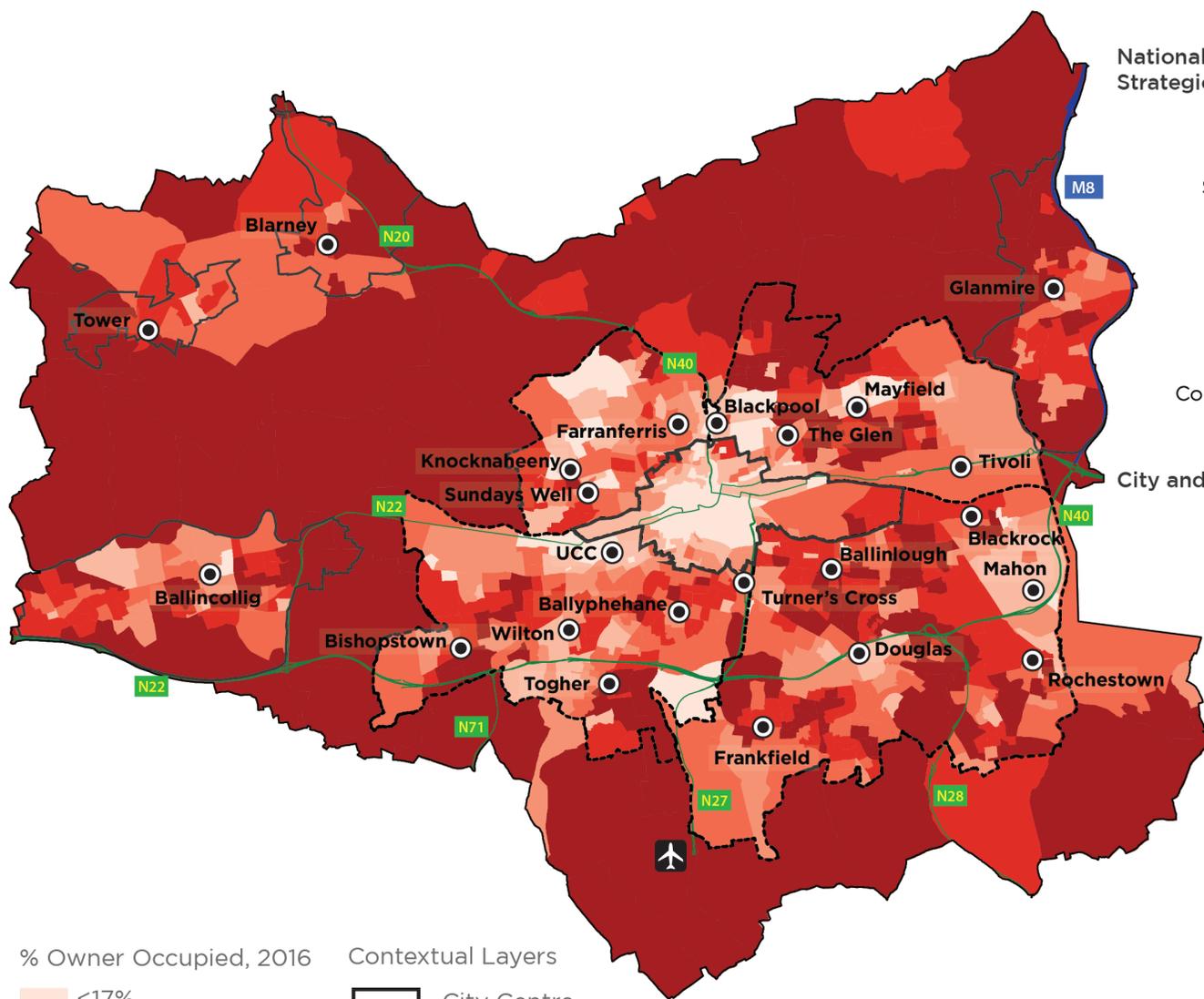
In 2016, Cork City as a whole had 26% of homes with a mortgage or loan, compared to 30% in the Southern Region and 32% in the State. A total of 8% of homes located in the City Centre had a mortgage or loan, compared with 37% in the City Hinterland and 41% in the four Urban Towns.

23. Housing: Tenure (% Households) – Owner Occupier Owned Outright

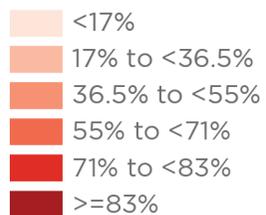
32% of all homes located in Cork City in 2016 were owned outright. This rate is lower than both the Southern Region (39%) and the State (36%). There are noticeable differences within the city, with the City Centre (17%) having a significantly lower rate than in the City Suburbs (34%) and the City Hinterland (47%).

Housing Tenure: Owner Occupier, 2016

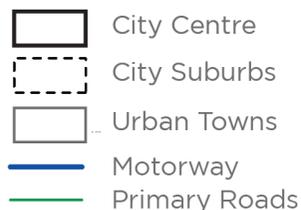
Cork City - Small Areas (SAs)



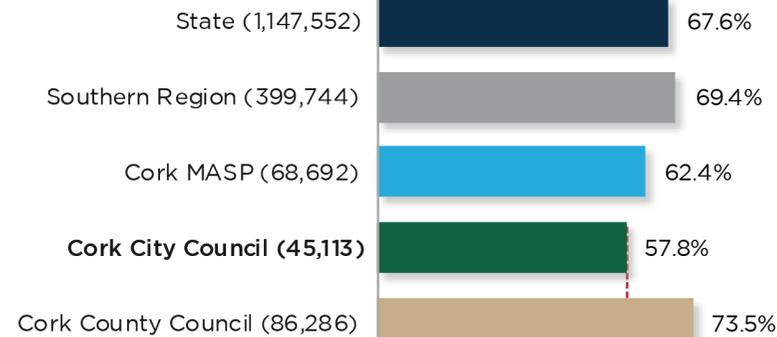
% Owner Occupied, 2016



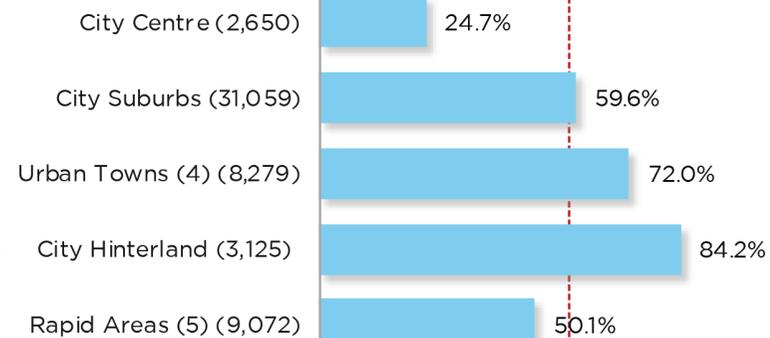
Contextual Layers



National, Regional & Strategic Planning Areas (Count)



City and Sub-City Areas



0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

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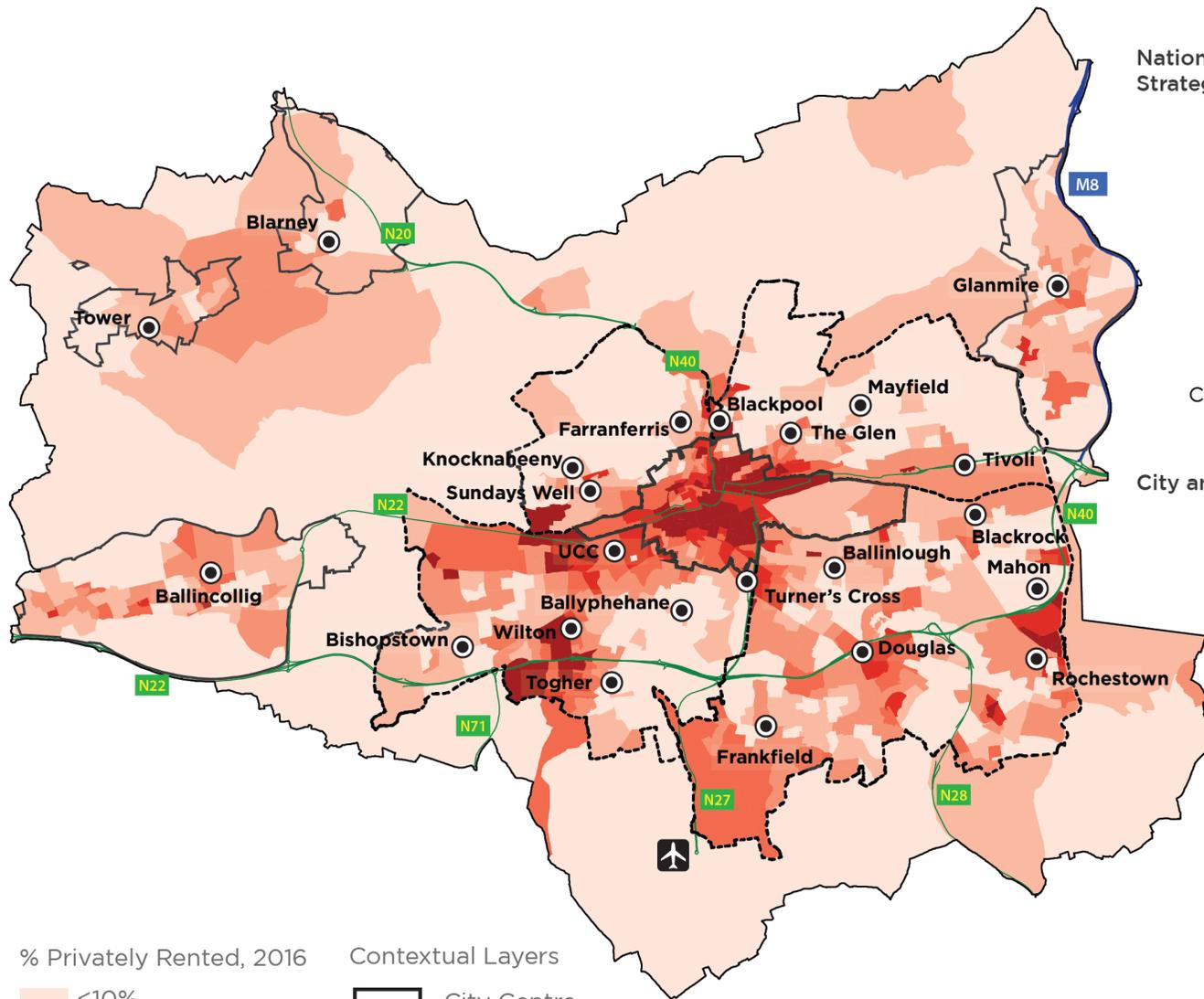
We are Cork.



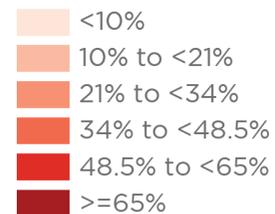
All-Island Research Observatory
An tIonad Breathnaithe um Thaighde Uile-Éireann

Housing Tenure: Private Rented, 2016

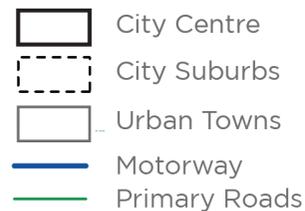
Cork City - Small Areas (SAs)



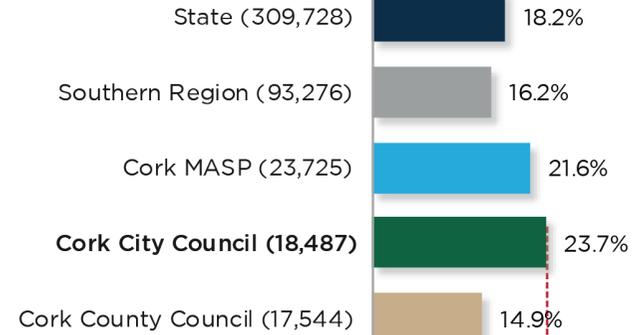
% Privately Rented, 2016



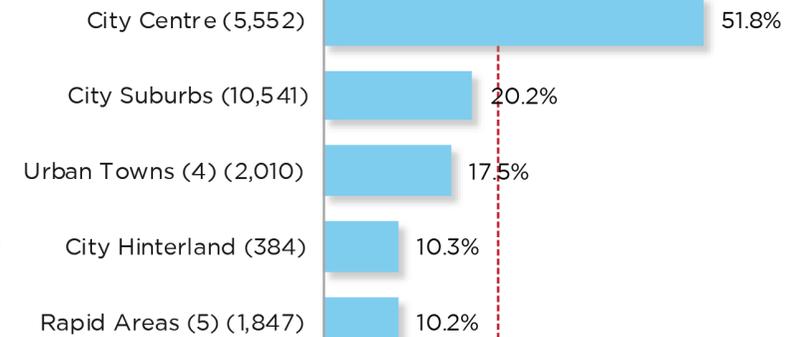
Contextual Layers



National, Regional & Strategic Planning Areas (Count)



City and Sub-City Areas



0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60%

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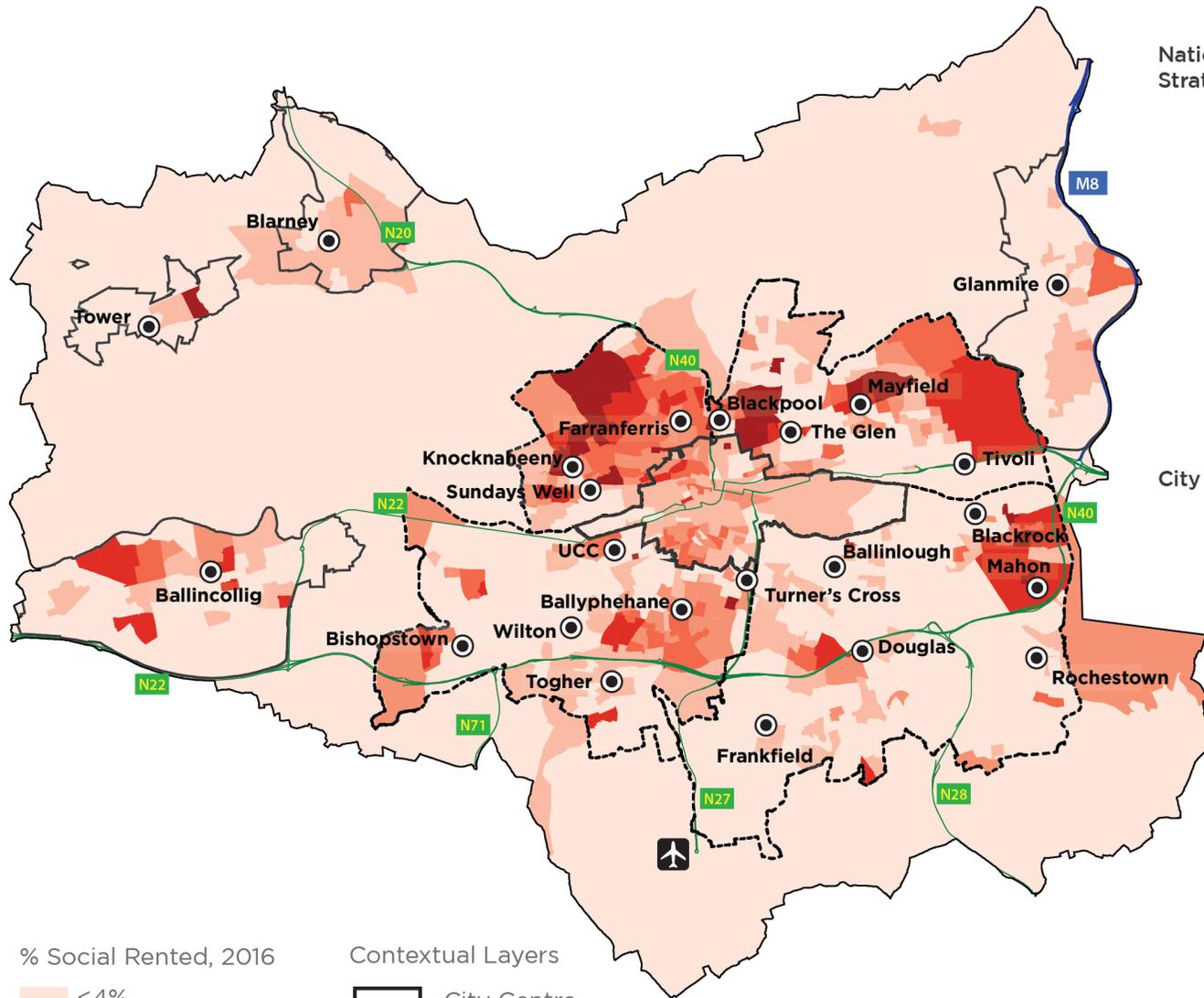
We are Cork.



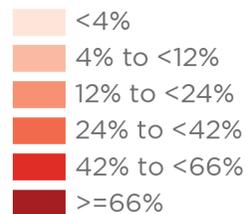
All-Island Research Observatory
An tIonad Breathnaithe um Thaighde Uile-Éireann

Housing Tenure: Social Rented, 2016

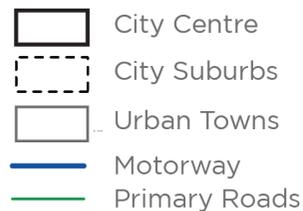
Cork City - Small Areas (SAs)



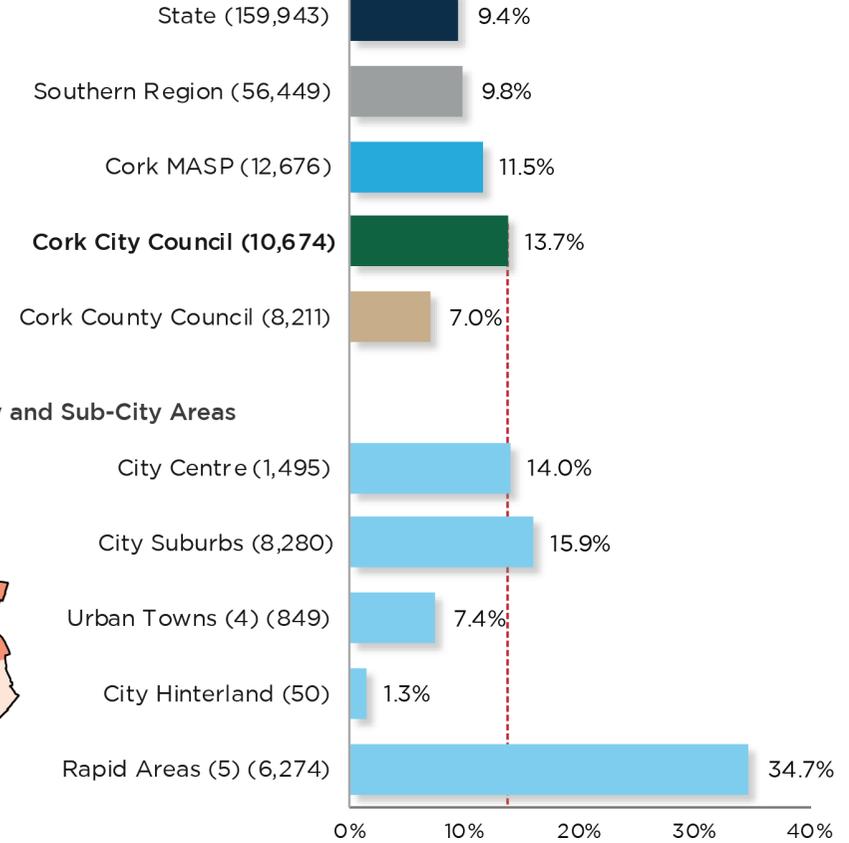
% Social Rented, 2016



Contextual Layers



National, Regional & Strategic Planning Areas (Count)



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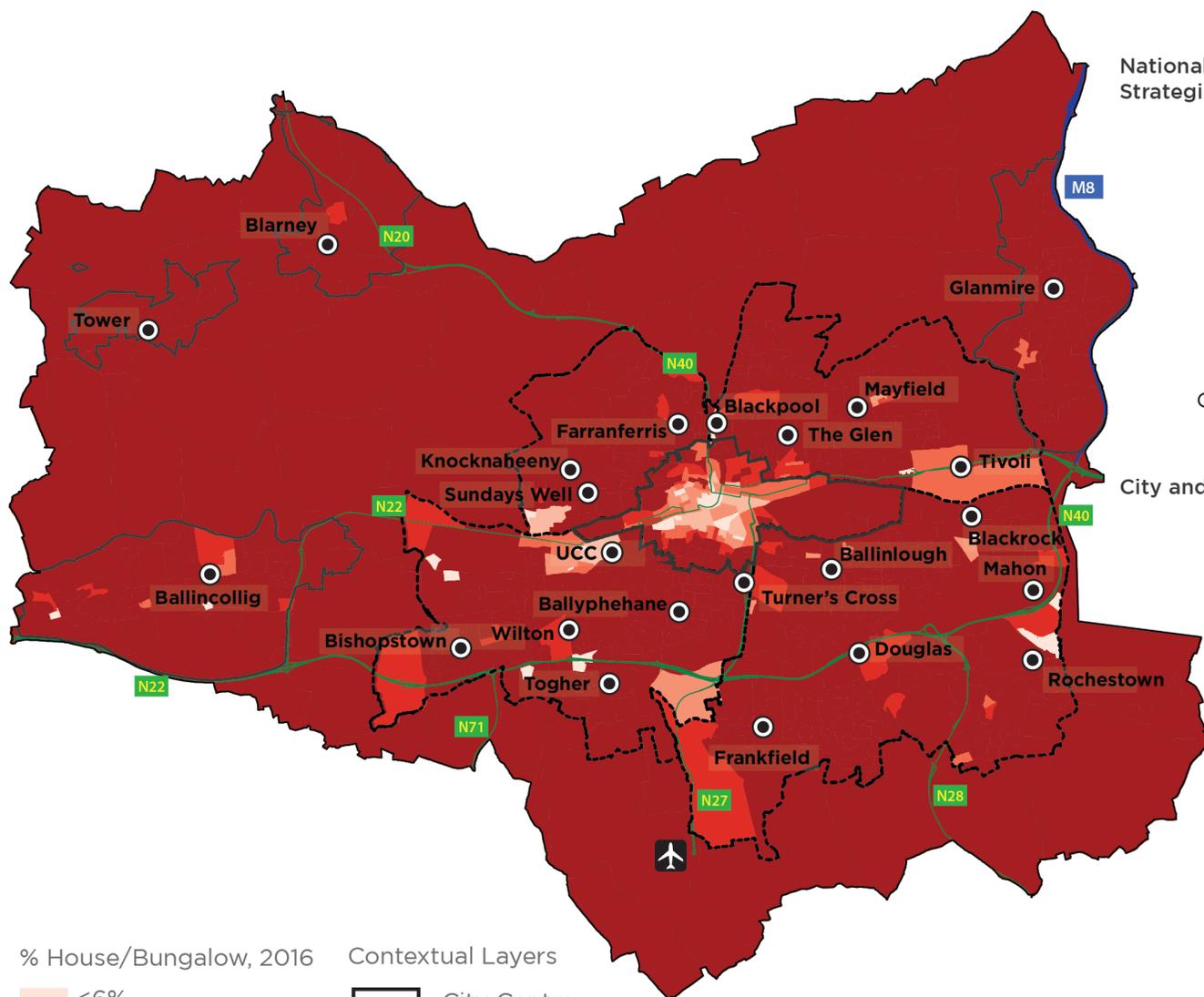


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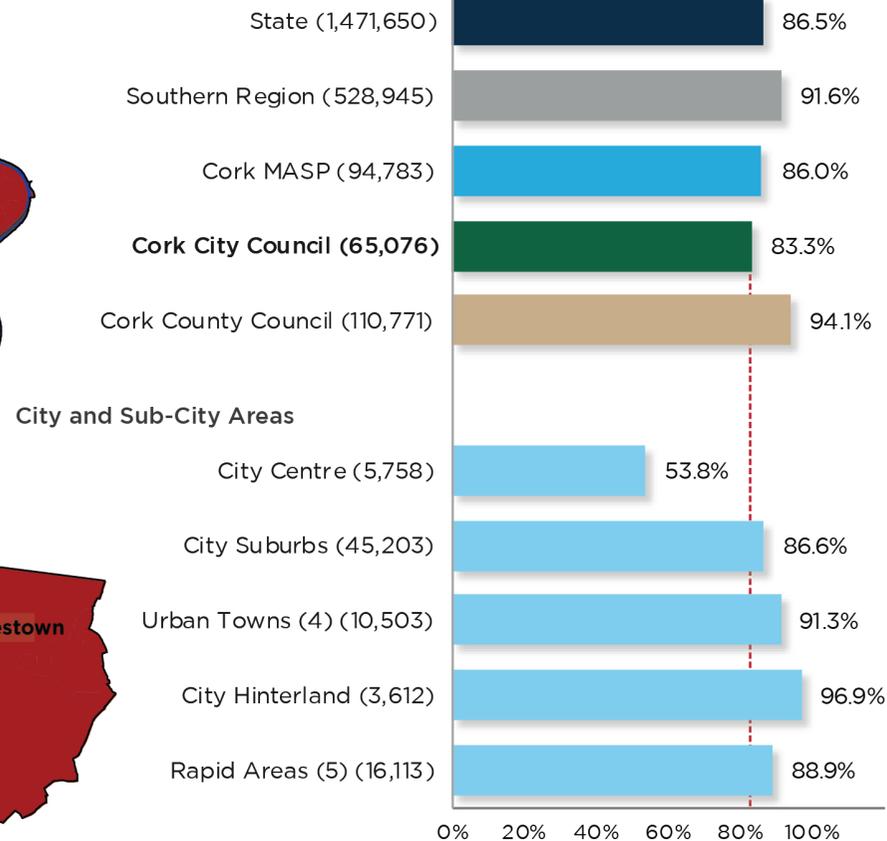


House Type: House/Bungalow, 2016

Cork City - Small Areas (SAs)



National, Regional & Strategic Planning Areas (Count)



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Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016



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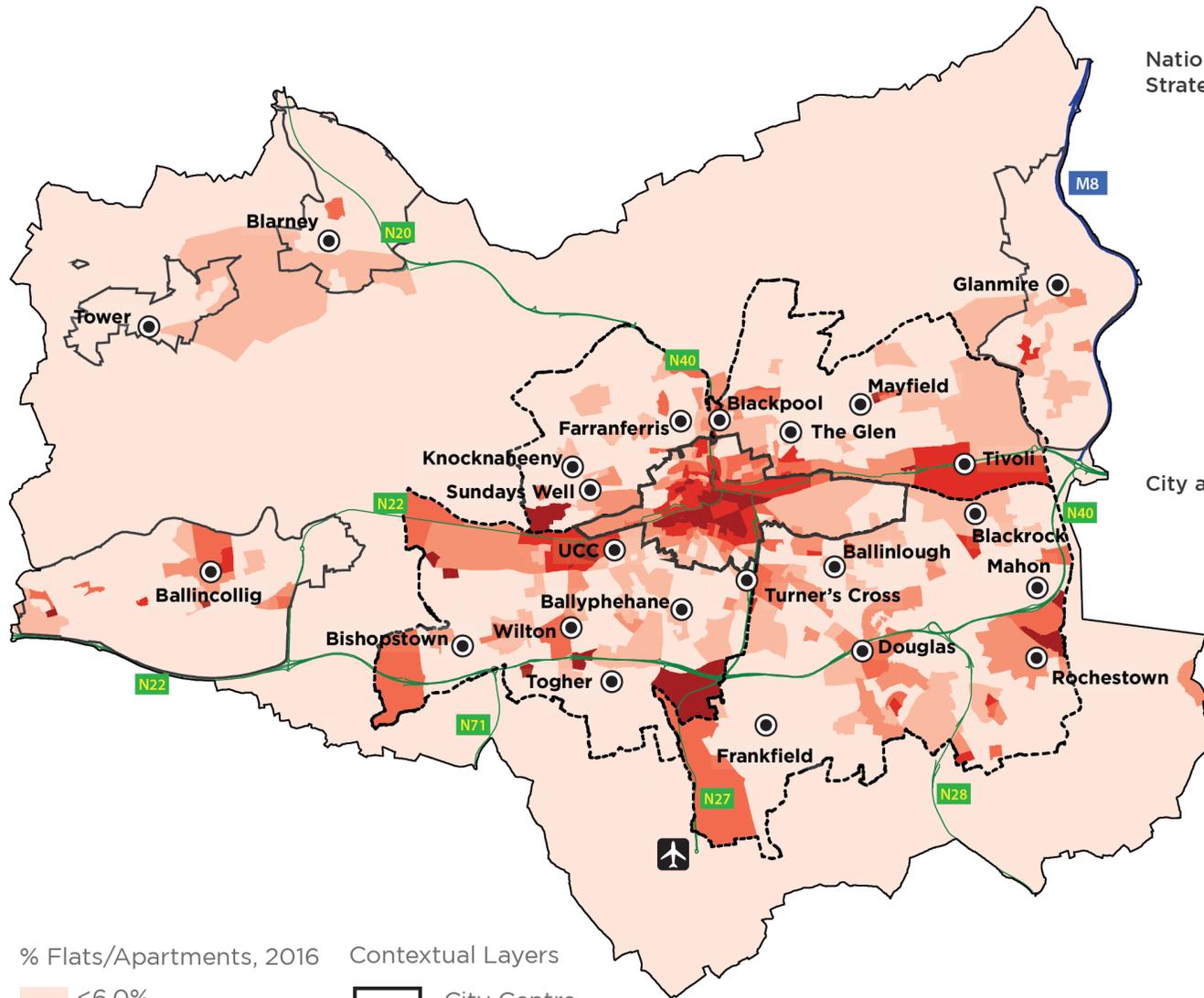
We are Cork.



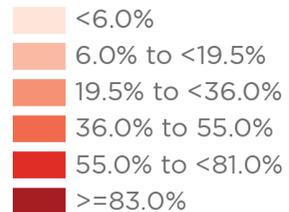
All-Island Research Observatory
An Ionad Breathnaithe um Thaighde Uile-Éireann

House Type: Flat/Apartment, 2016

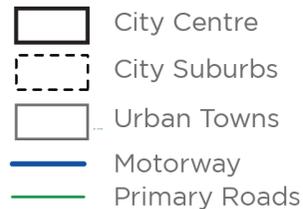
Cork City - Small Areas (SAs)



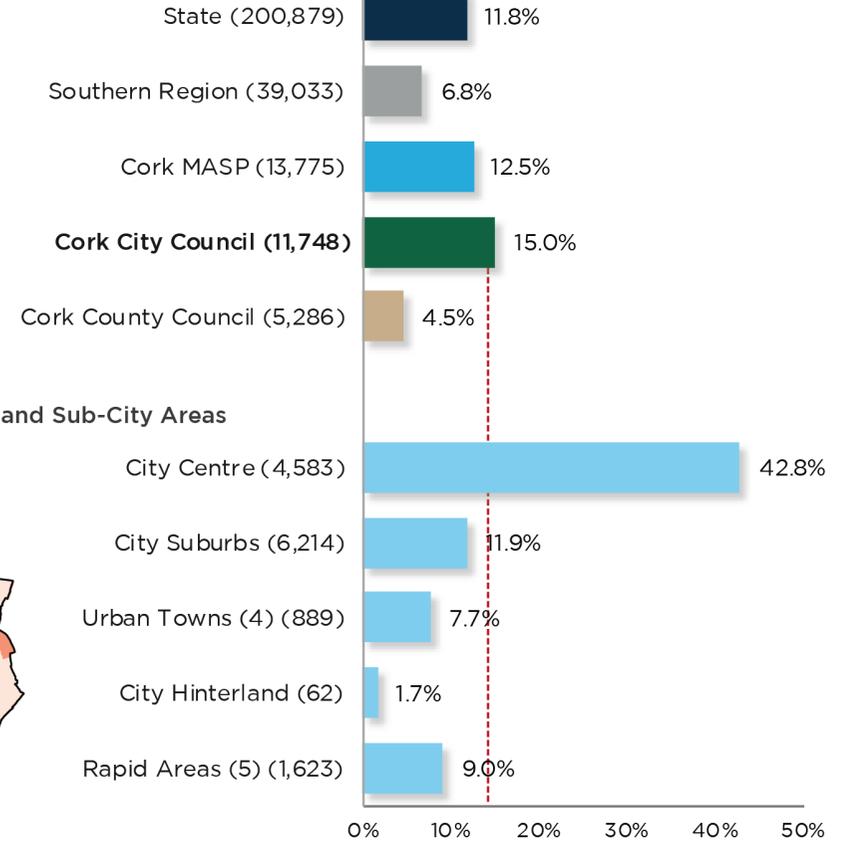
% Flats/Apartments, 2016



Contextual Layers



National, Regional & Strategic Planning Areas (Count)



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Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

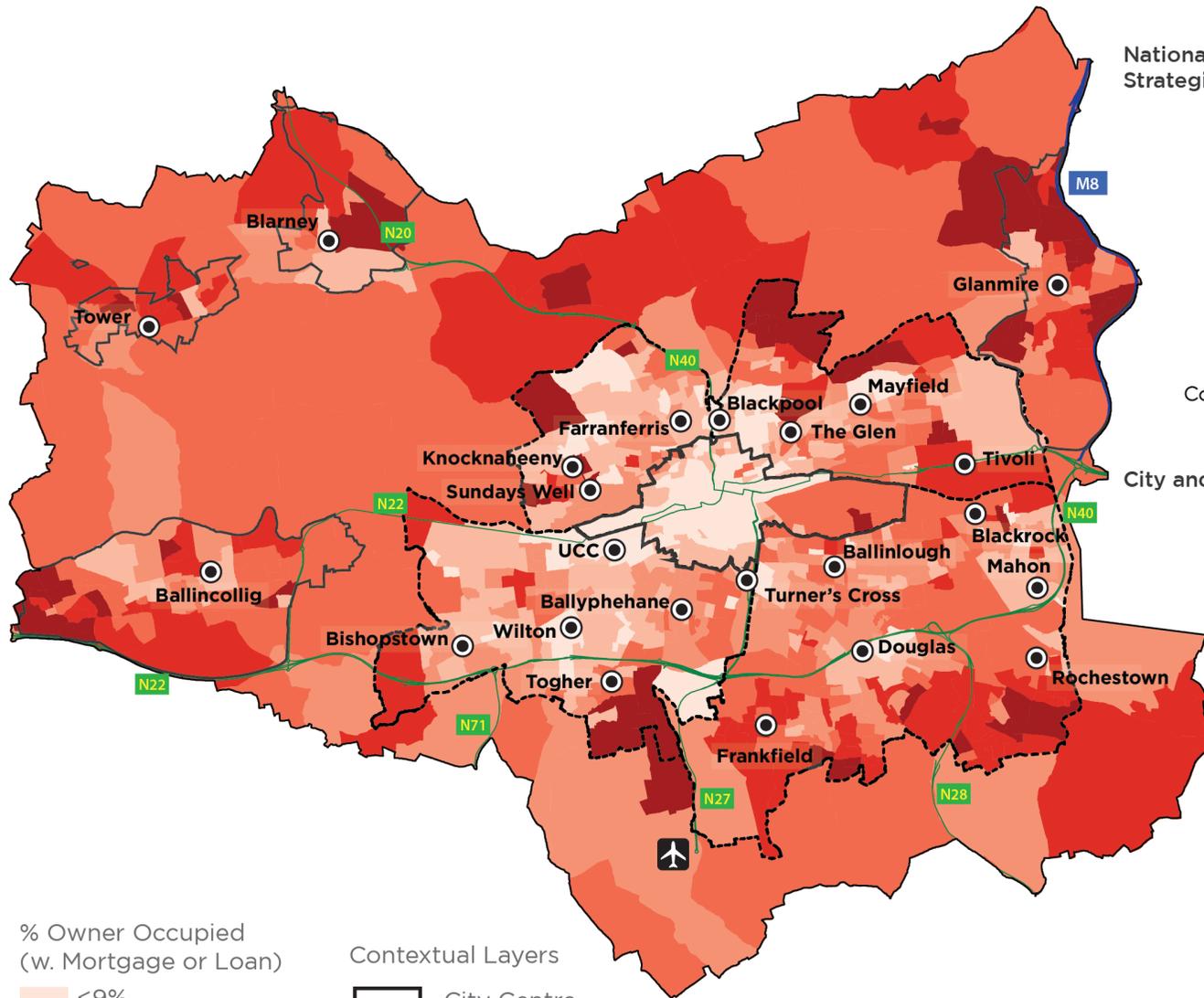


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Cork City Council

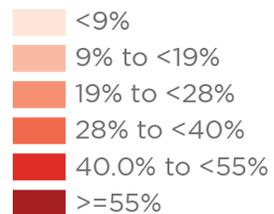


Housing Tenure: Owner Occupier - with Mortgage, 2016

Cork City - Small Areas (SAs)



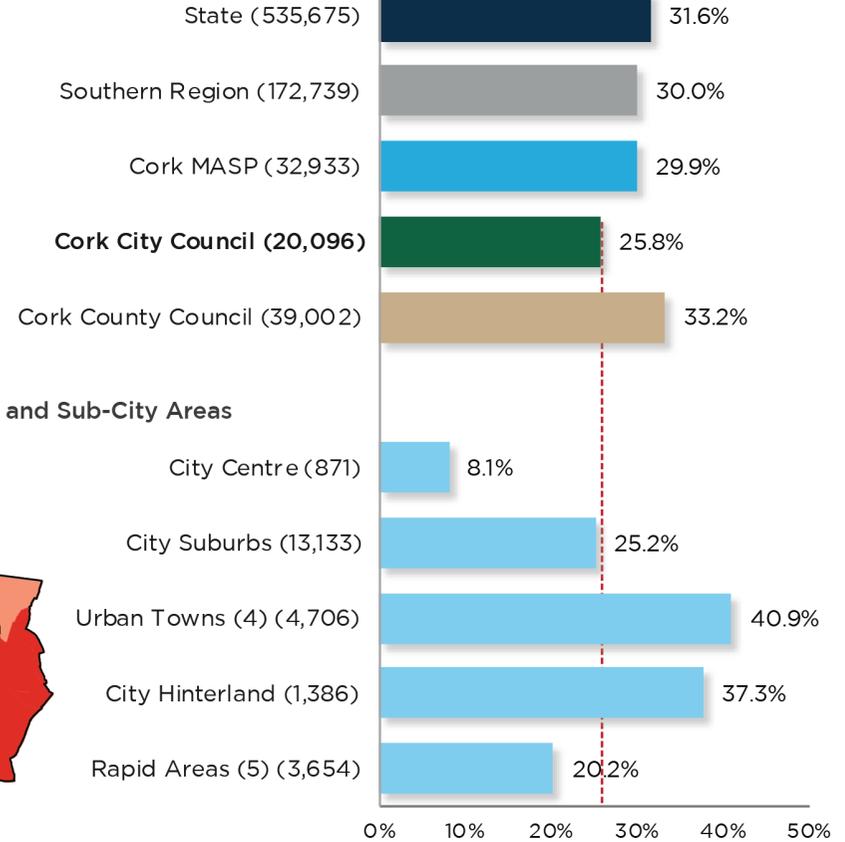
% Owner Occupied
(w. Mortgage or Loan)



Contextual Layers



National, Regional & Strategic Planning Areas (Count)



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Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

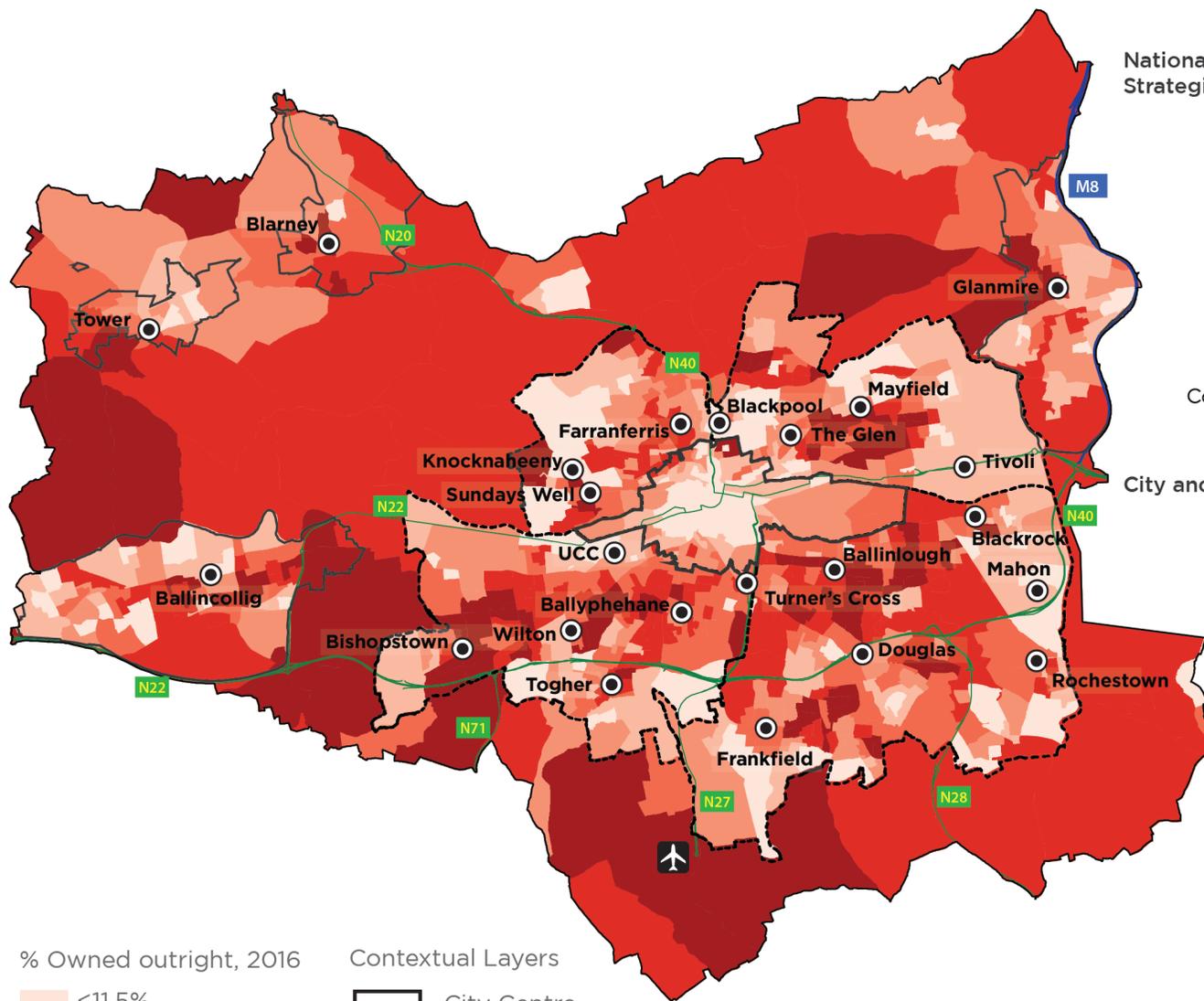


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Cork City Council

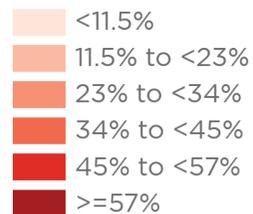


Housing Tenure: Owner Occupier - Owned Outright, 2016

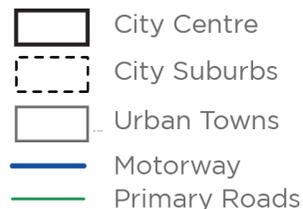
Cork City - Small Areas (SAs)



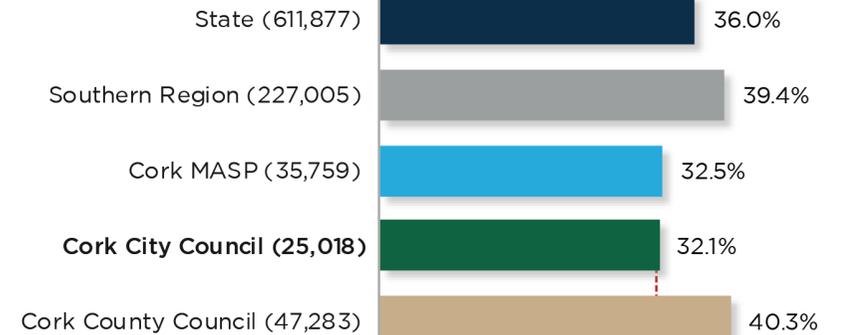
% Owned outright, 2016



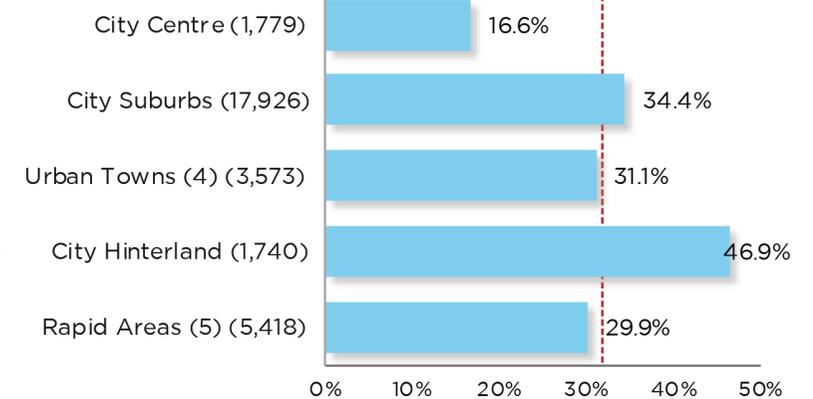
Contextual Layers



National, Regional & Strategic Planning Areas (Count)



City and Sub-City Areas



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Transport to Work / Education Overview

The mode of transportation used by those living in Cork City to travel to work or education in 2016 varied greatly. Over 22% of the City's population used green modes¹, with only 9% using public transport and 63% using private modes². The maps illustrate how the closer you are to the City Centre, the greater the numbers of people who walk, cycle or use public transport to move around, get to school, work, shops and services. Many parts of the City's road network is at full capacity twice a day in morning and evening 'peak' traffic times largely due to the high proportion of individuals who live further from the city centre, using private cars to move around. This is an unsustainable pattern of travel that slows down business traffic and public transport service and also adds to noise and air pollution.

24. Transport to Work / Education - Green Modes (Walk and cycle – also known as active travel)

The proportion of people using green modes in Cork City, at 22%, is well above the green mode share in the Southern Region (13.5%) and the State (17%) However, the use of Green Modes is significantly larger for City Centre residents (47% of population), with lower levels of cycling and walking occurring as you extend outwards from the Cork City Centre.

25. Transport to Work / Education - Public Transport

Cork City has 9% of its population using Public Transport, similar to the average in the Southern Region (8%) but lower than the average for the State (13%). 17% of the City Centre population and 11% of the RAPID Areas population use Public Transport to get around, compared with only 4% of population within City Hinterland and 6% of the population living in the four Urban Towns.

26. Transport to Work / Education - Private Modes

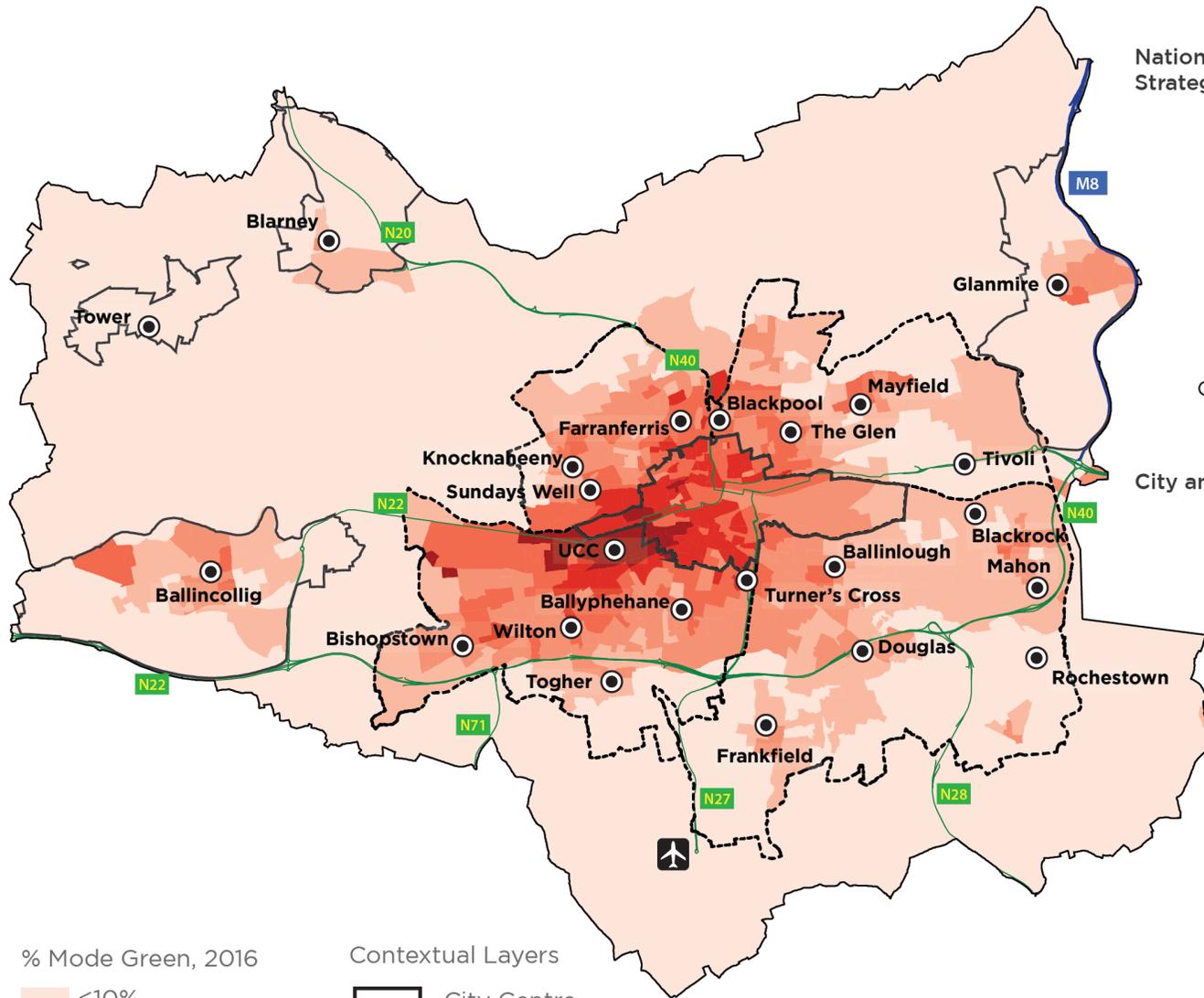
Cork City has 63% of its population using Private transport when compared with the Southern Region having 70% of its population and the State with 62% of its population using Private Modes to travel to work and education. 25% of City Centre population use Private Modes of transport to travel. Urban Towns have 80% of population and City Hinterland has 84% of its population using Private transport to travel.

¹ Green Modes are defined as Walking or Cycling (also known as Active Travel)

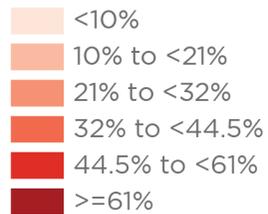
² Private Modes are predominantly by private car, van, lorry but include others e.g. car-pooling

Transport to Work/Education: Green Modes, 2016

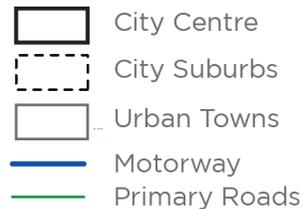
Cork City - Small Areas (SAs)



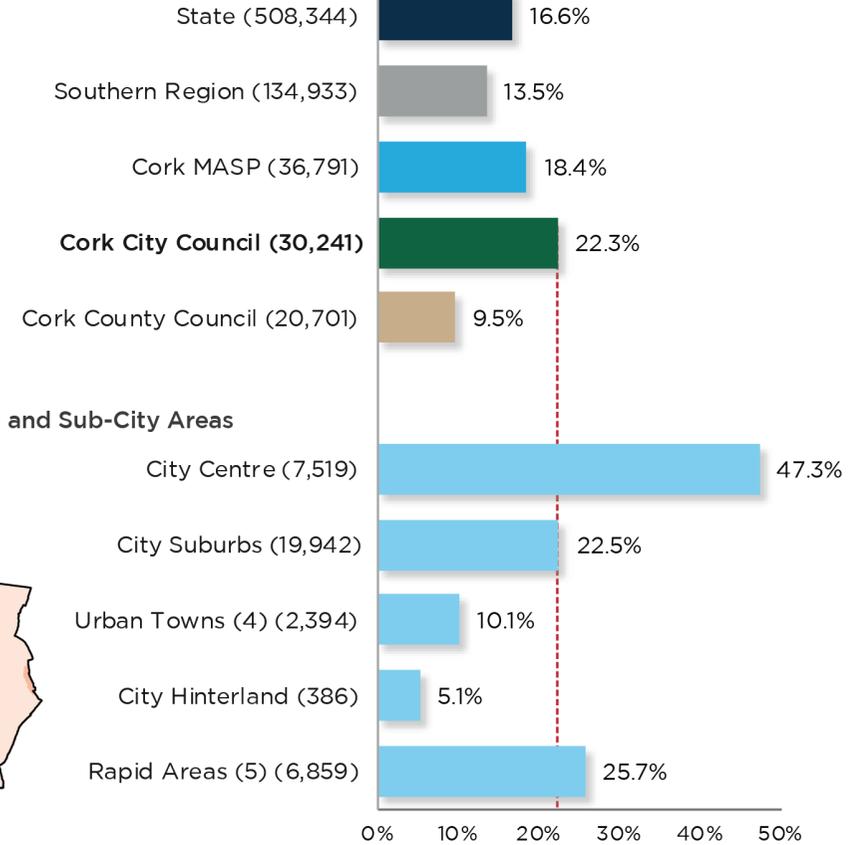
% Mode Green, 2016



Contextual Layers



National, Regional & Strategic Planning Areas (Count)



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Data Source: OpenStreetMap, CSO Census 2016

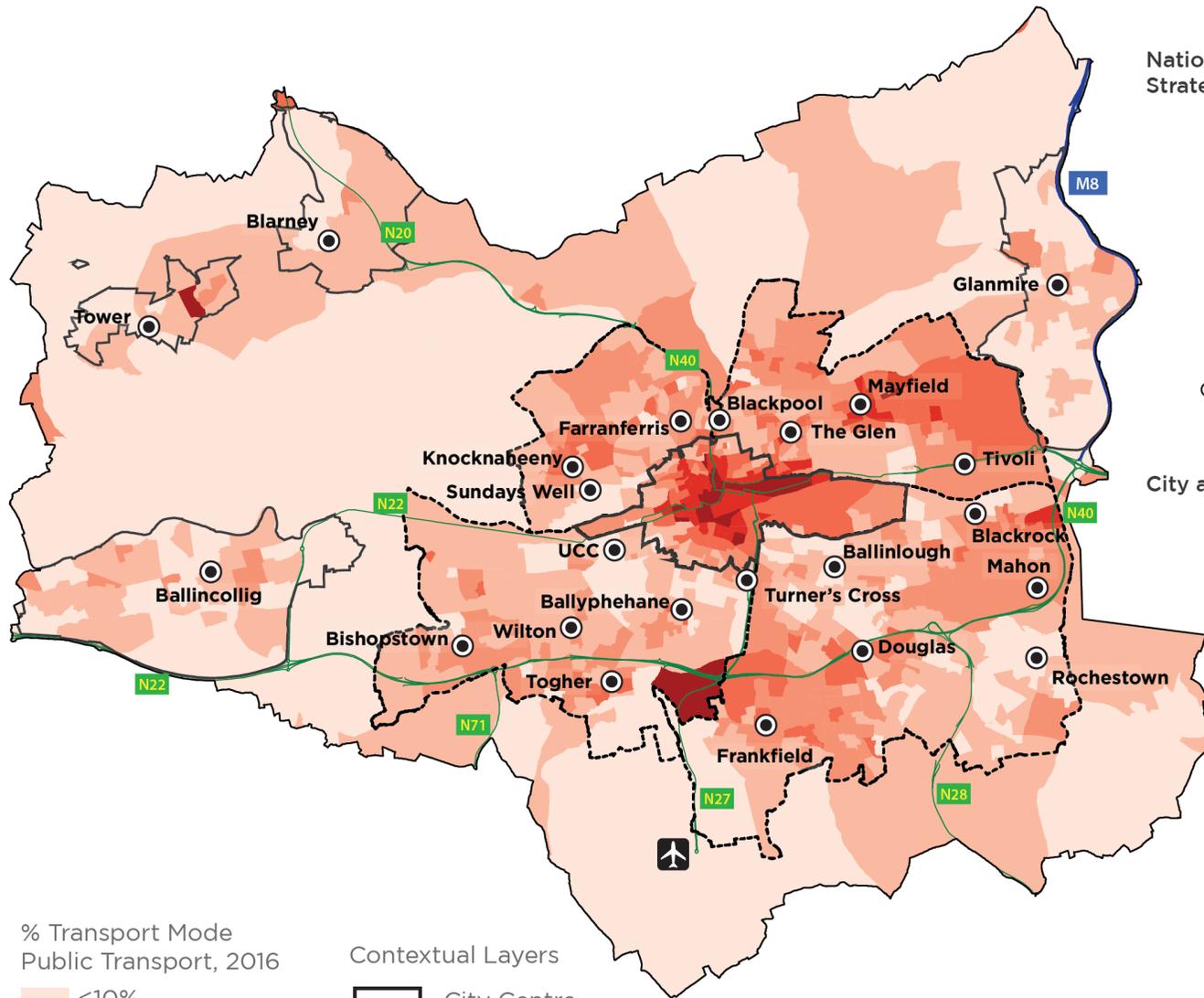


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Cork City Council

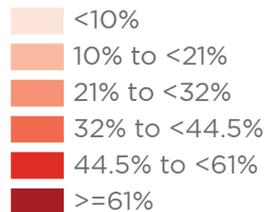


Transport to Work/Education: Public Transport, 2016

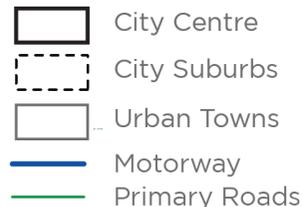
Cork City - Small Areas (SAs)



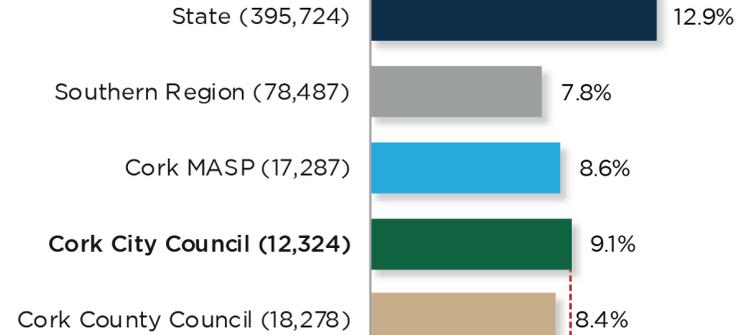
% Transport Mode Public Transport, 2016



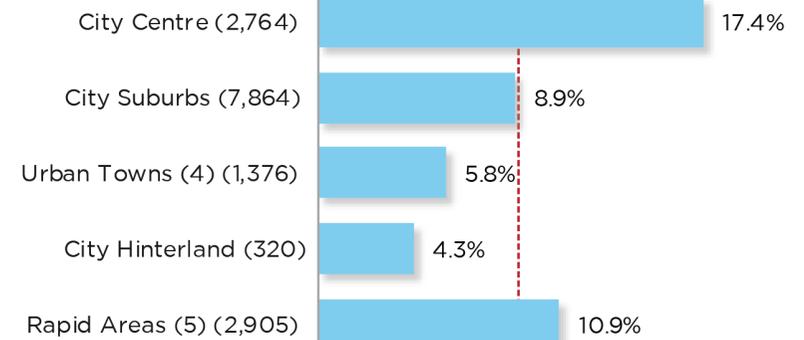
Contextual Layers



National, Regional & Strategic Planning Areas (Count)



City and Sub-City Areas



0% 5% 10% 15% 20%

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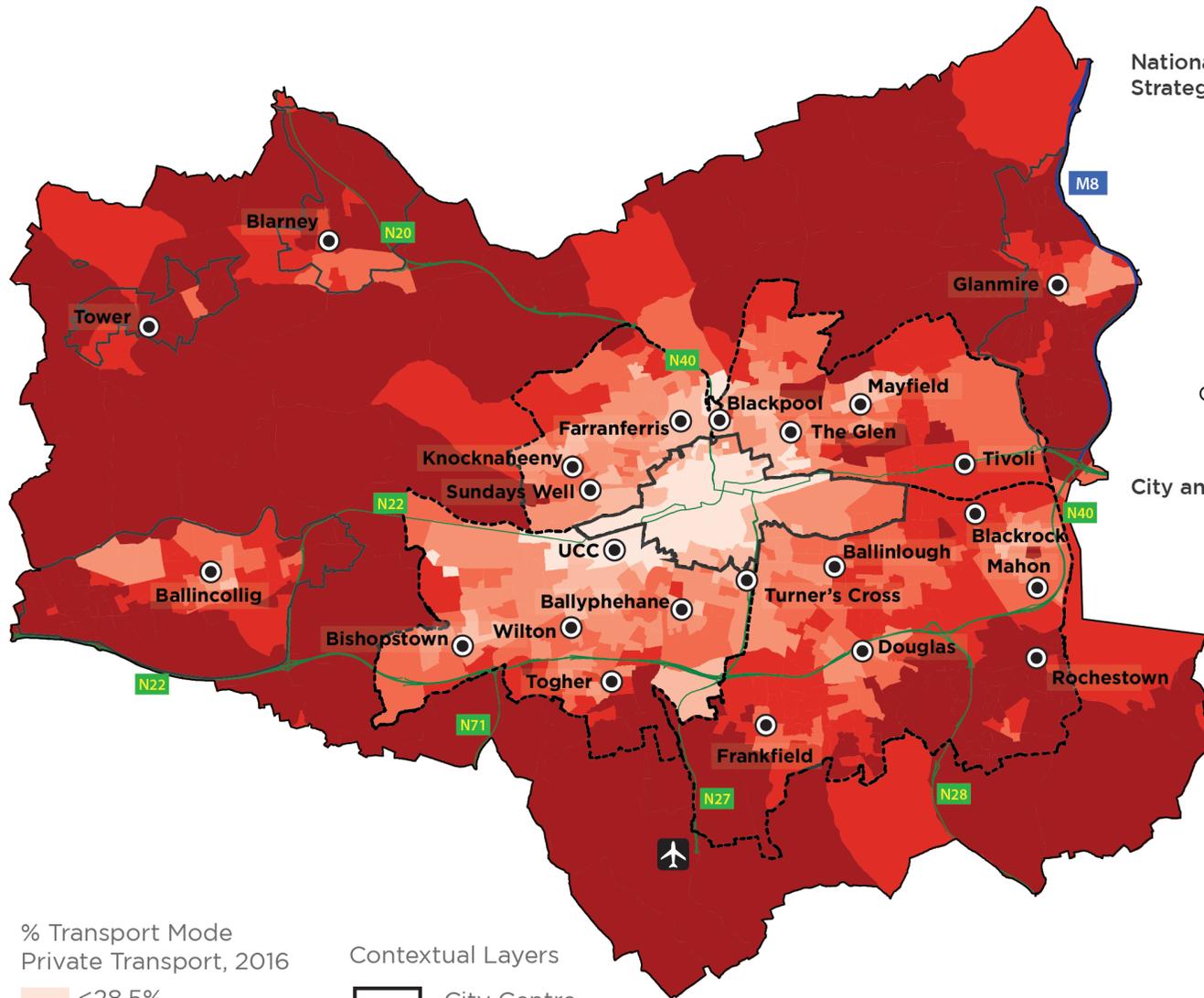


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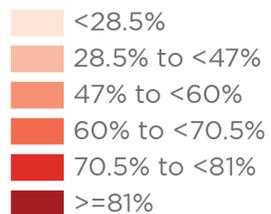


Transport to Work/Education: Private Modes, 2016

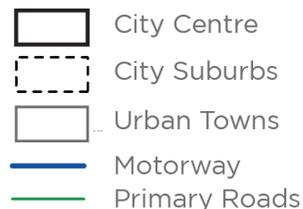
Cork City - Small Areas (SAs)



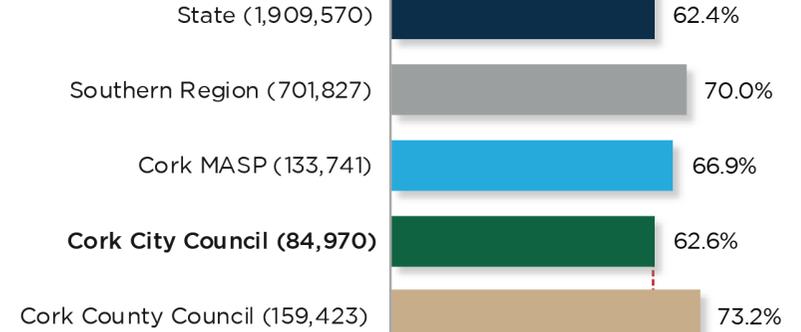
% Transport Mode Private Transport, 2016



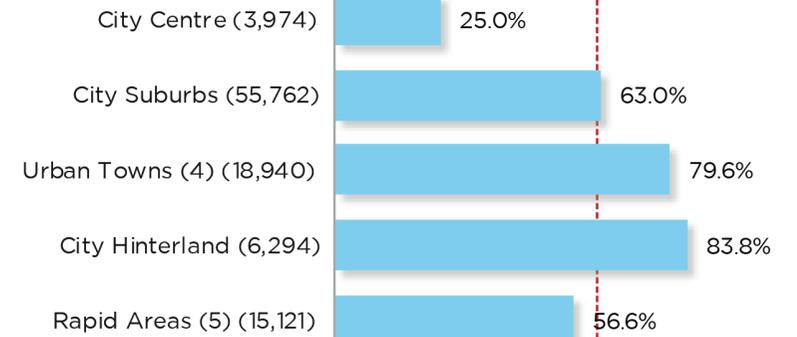
Contextual Layers



National, Regional & Strategic Planning Areas (Count)



City and Sub-City Areas



0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

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Family Cycle Overview

The info-graphics relating to 'Family Cycle' provide a breakdown of families in Cork City into a range of different family types. Every family will be at different stage, such as age and development of children. This has implications in relation to factors such as child care provision, education, social and health care needs, community facilities, sport and recreation. Services and facilities need to adjust overtime to address the changing needs of society.

27. Family Cycle (% Families): Pre-Family (Family nucleus of married or cohabiting couple without children where female is under 45 years)

Cork City Centre has 34% of families within the 'Pre-Family' category whereas City Hinterland has 6% of families and Rapid Areas has 5% of families. Cork City as a whole has 11.5% of families classified as 'Pre-Family' compared to 8% of families for the Southern Region and 9% of families in the State.

28. Family Cycle (% Families): Empty Nest (Family nucleus of married or cohabiting couple without children where female is aged between 45 and 64 years)

There is marginal difference when comparing Cork City having 9% of families at the 'Empty Nest' stage, compared with Southern Region (11% of families) and the State (10% of families). Similar marginal differences at the Sub-City level with the 4 Urban Towns being the lowest with 8% of families (754 families) having an 'Empty Nest' compared with the City Hinterland 10% of families (311 families).

29. Family Cycle (% Families): Retired (Family nucleus of married or cohabiting couple without children where female is aged 65 years and over)

Cork Sub-City areas have noticeable differences for the 'Retired' family category with Cork City Centre having 7% of families classified as 'Retired', City Suburbs with 11% of families and City Hinterland with 13% of families 'Retired'. In terms of Cork City in comparison to Southern Region and State, they are all similar around the 10-11% of families classified as 'Retired'.

30. Family Cycle (% Families): Pre-School (Family nucleus where oldest child is aged 0-4 years)

Urban Towns have 12% of families (1,092 families) within the 'Pre-School' category compared to City Centre 11% of families (485 families) and 8% of families within Rapid Areas (1,008 families). Cork City has 10% of families (5,255 families) within the 'Pre-School' category which is very similar to the Southern Region 9.5% of families and State average of 10% of families classified at 'Pre-School' stage.

31. Family Cycle (% Families): Early School (Family nucleus where oldest child is aged 5-9 years)

Urban Towns have the majority within this category at 14% of families (1,264 families) with the lowest within Cork City centre with 8.5% of families (360 families) at 'Early School' stage. Within this category, Cork City as a whole has 10.5% of families (5,407 families), which falls slightly below the average for the Southern Region with 12% of families and the State with 12% of families.

32. Family Cycle (% Families): Pre-Adolescent (Family nucleus where oldest child is aged 10-14 years)

Cork City has 10% of families (5,170 families) classed as 'Pre-Adolescent' compared with the Southern Region at 11.5% of families, and the State with 11% of families. At the Sub-City level, Cork City Centre has 6% of families (259 families) at Pre-Adolescent stage compared with the 4 Urban Towns at 12.5% of families (1,141 families) and Rapid Areas with 11% of families (1,380 families) at this stage.

33. Family Cycle (% Families): Adolescent (Family nucleus where oldest child is aged 15-19 years)

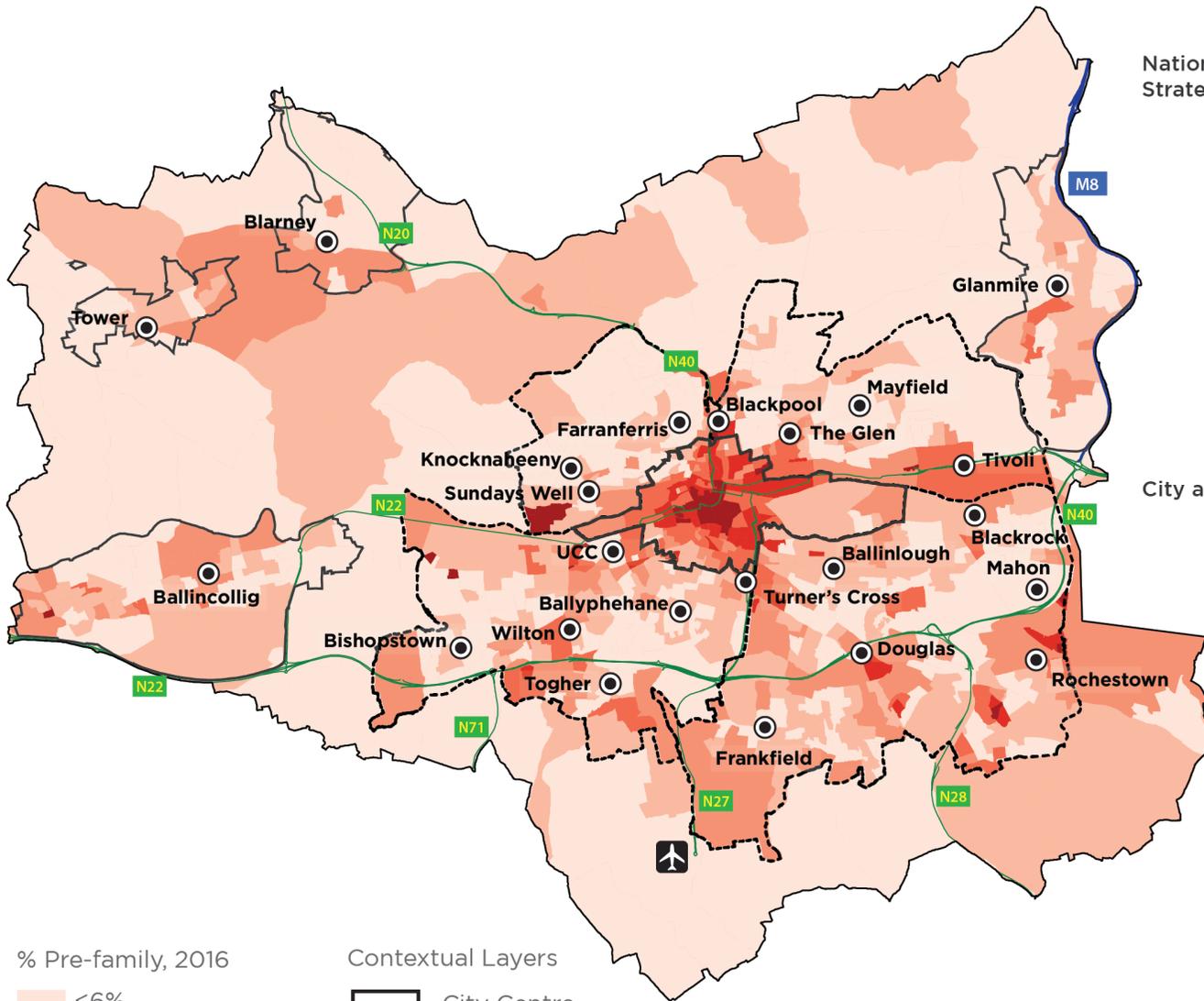
Cork City has 11% of families (5,708 families) categorised as 'Adolescent' compared with Southern Regional area with 13% of families and 12% of families in the State. Cork City Centre has only 6% of families (272 families) as Adolescent whereas Rapid Areas has 13.5% of families (1,721 families) and Urban Towns has 12% of families (1,138 families).

34. Family Cycle (% Families): Adult (Family nucleus where oldest child is aged 20 years and over)

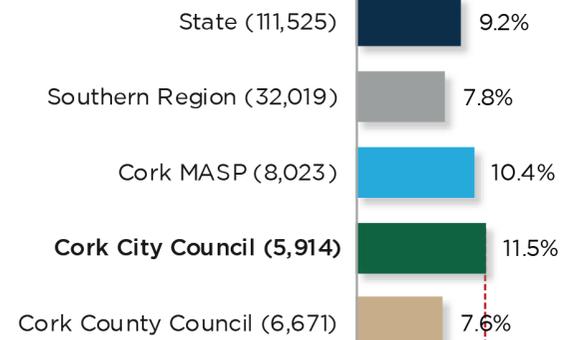
Cork City has 27% of families (14,149 families) classified as 'Adult' families, which is slightly higher when compared to the Southern Region and the State both having 25% of such families. Cork City Centre has 18% of families (778 families) at 'Adult' stage, City Suburbs with 29% of families (10,286 families) and Rapid Areas with 34% of families (4,371 families).

Family Cycle: Pre-Family, 2016

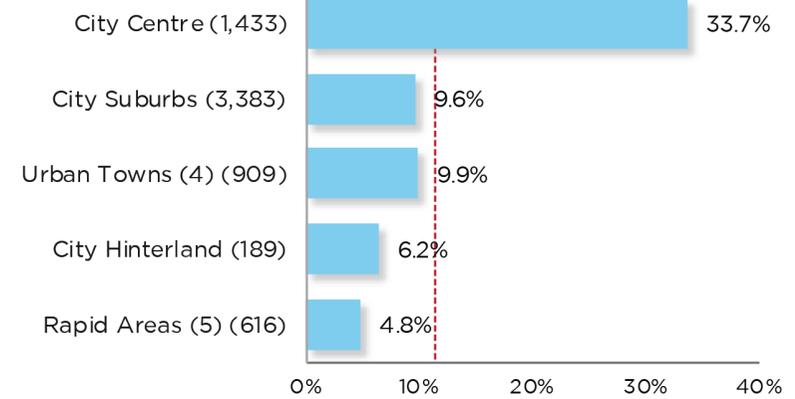
Cork City - Small Areas (SAs)



National, Regional & Strategic Planning Areas (Count)



City and Sub-City Areas



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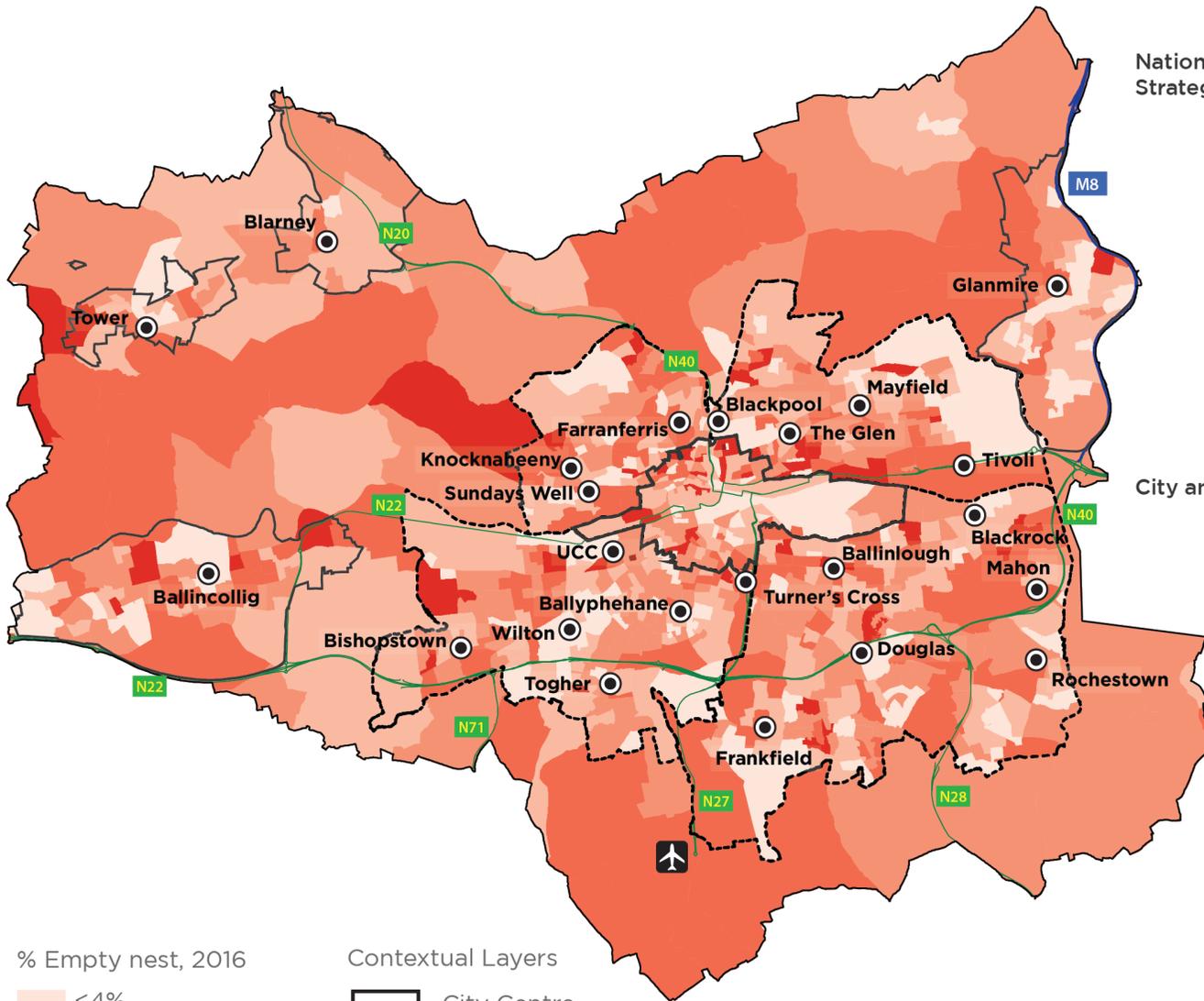


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Cork City Council

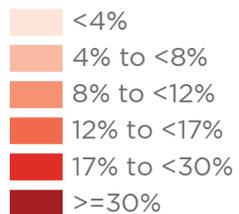


Family Cycle: Empty Nest, 2016

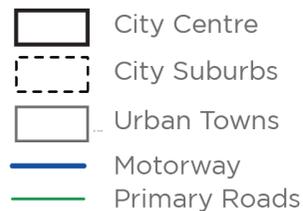
Cork City - Small Areas (SAs)



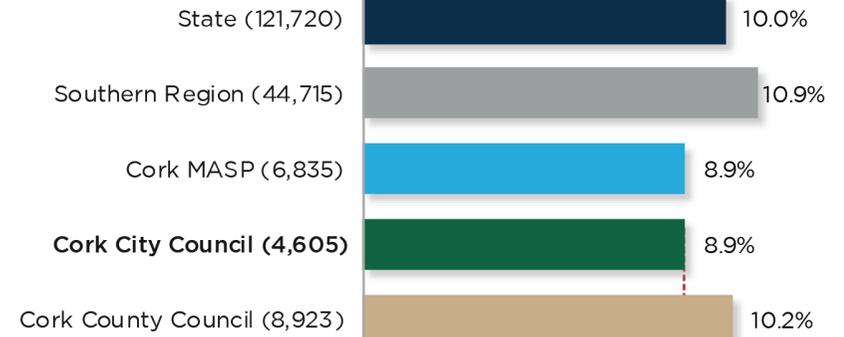
% Empty nest, 2016



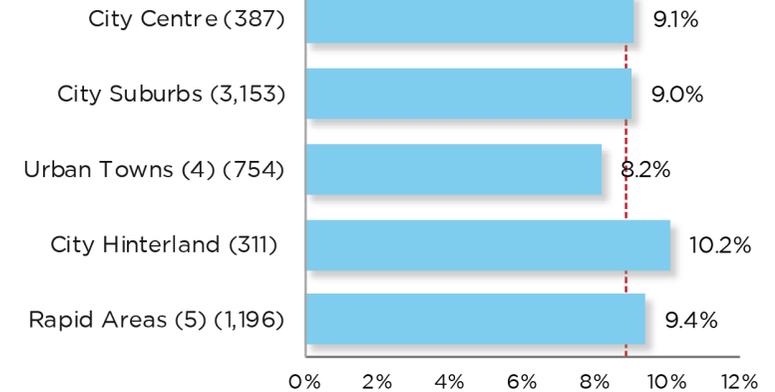
Contextual Layers



National, Regional & Strategic Planning Areas (Count)



City and Sub-City Areas



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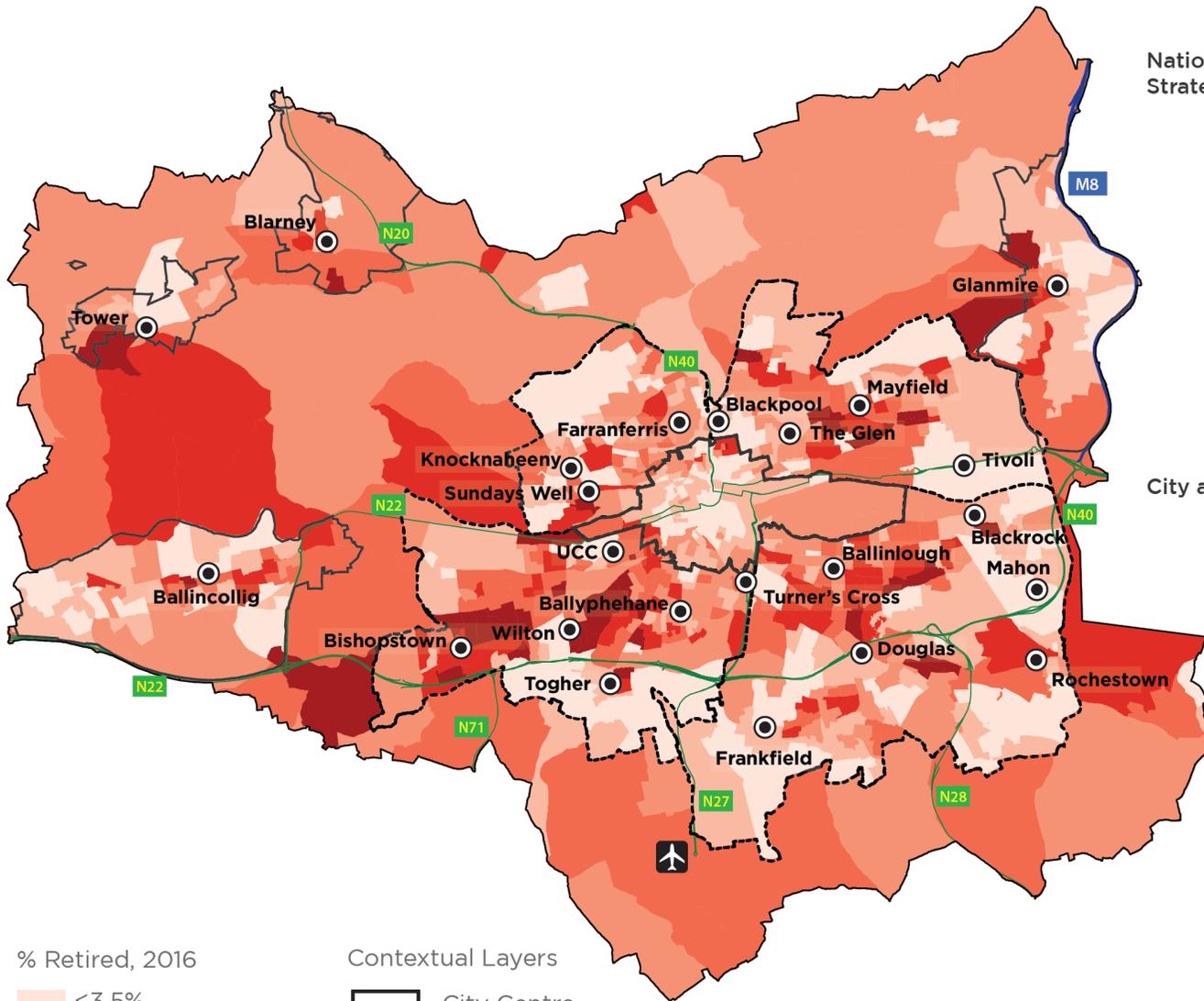


Comhairle Cathrach Corcair
Cork City Council

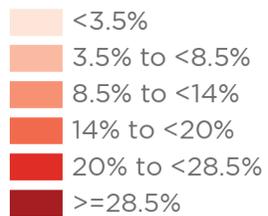


Family Cycle: Retired, 2016

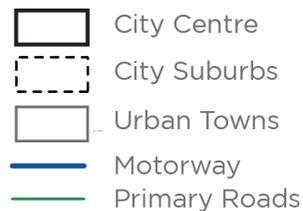
Cork City - Small Areas (SAs)



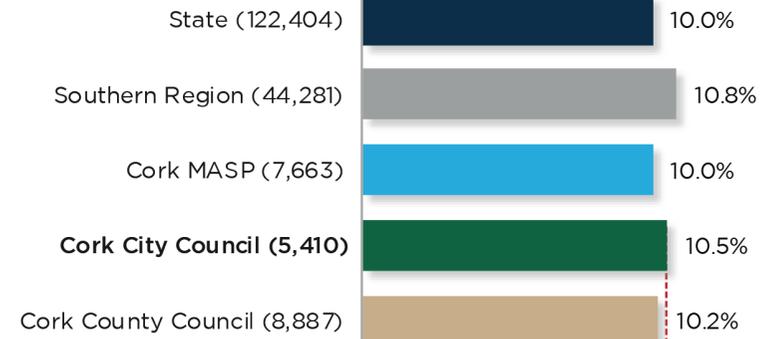
% Retired, 2016



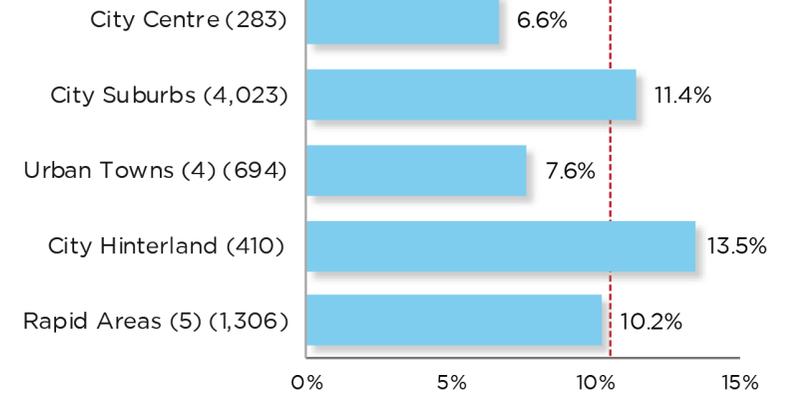
Contextual Layers



National, Regional & Strategic Planning Areas (Count)



City and Sub-City Areas



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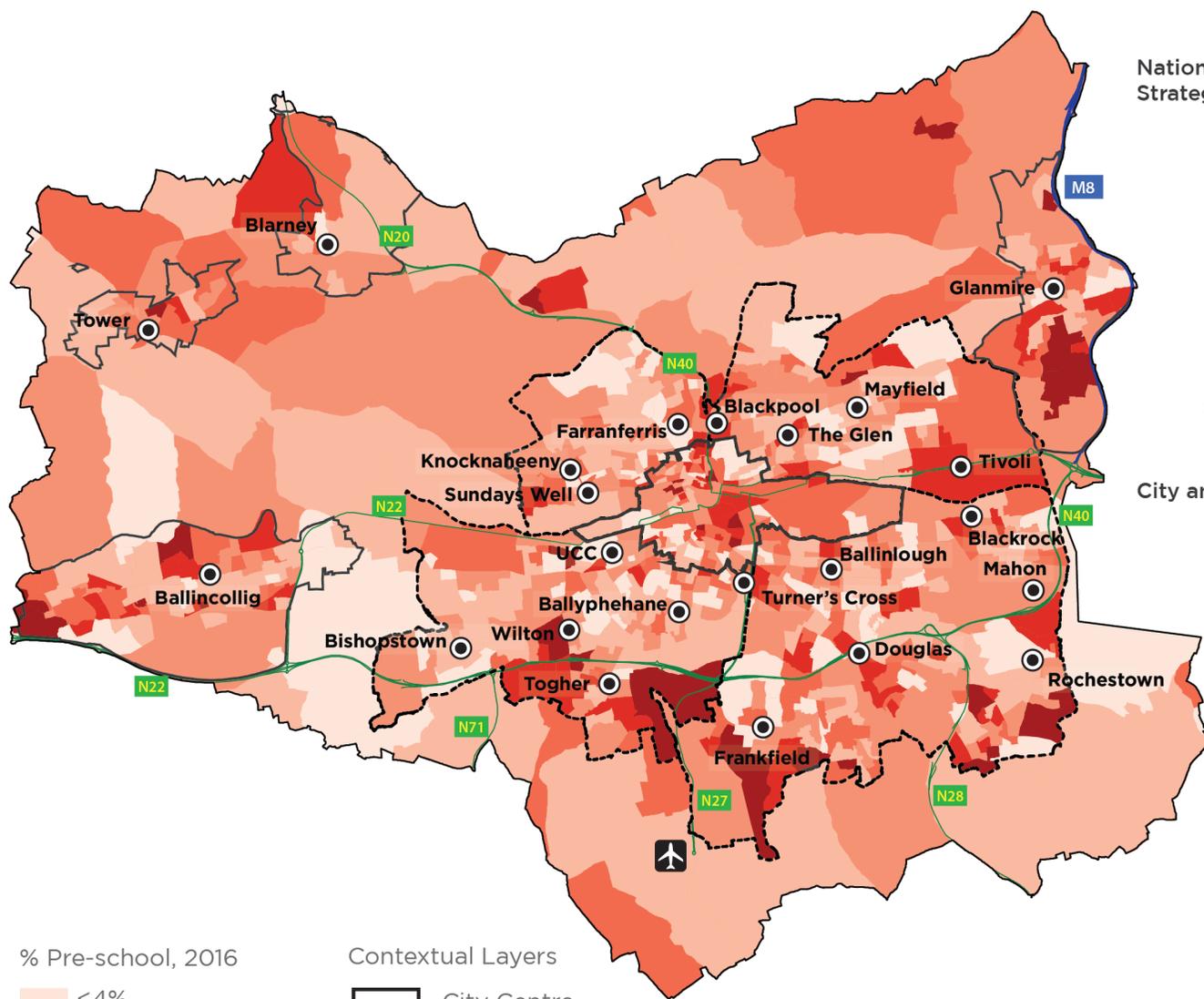


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Cork City Council

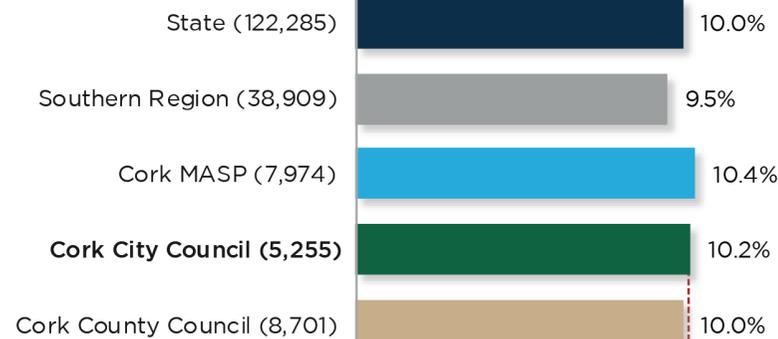


Family Cycle: Pre-School, 2016

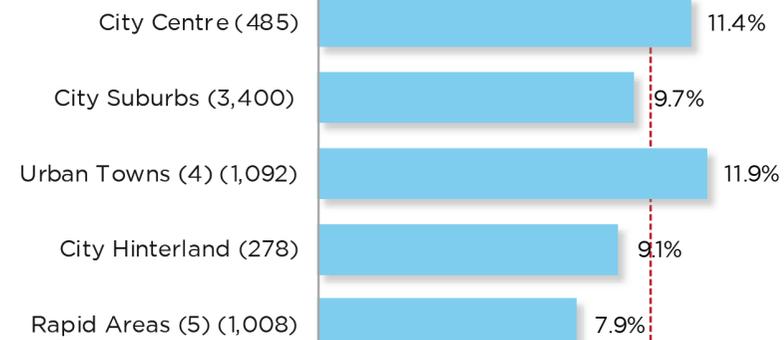
Cork City - Small Areas (SAs)



National, Regional & Strategic Planning Areas (Count)



City and Sub-City Areas



0% 2% 4% 6% 8% 10% 12% 14%

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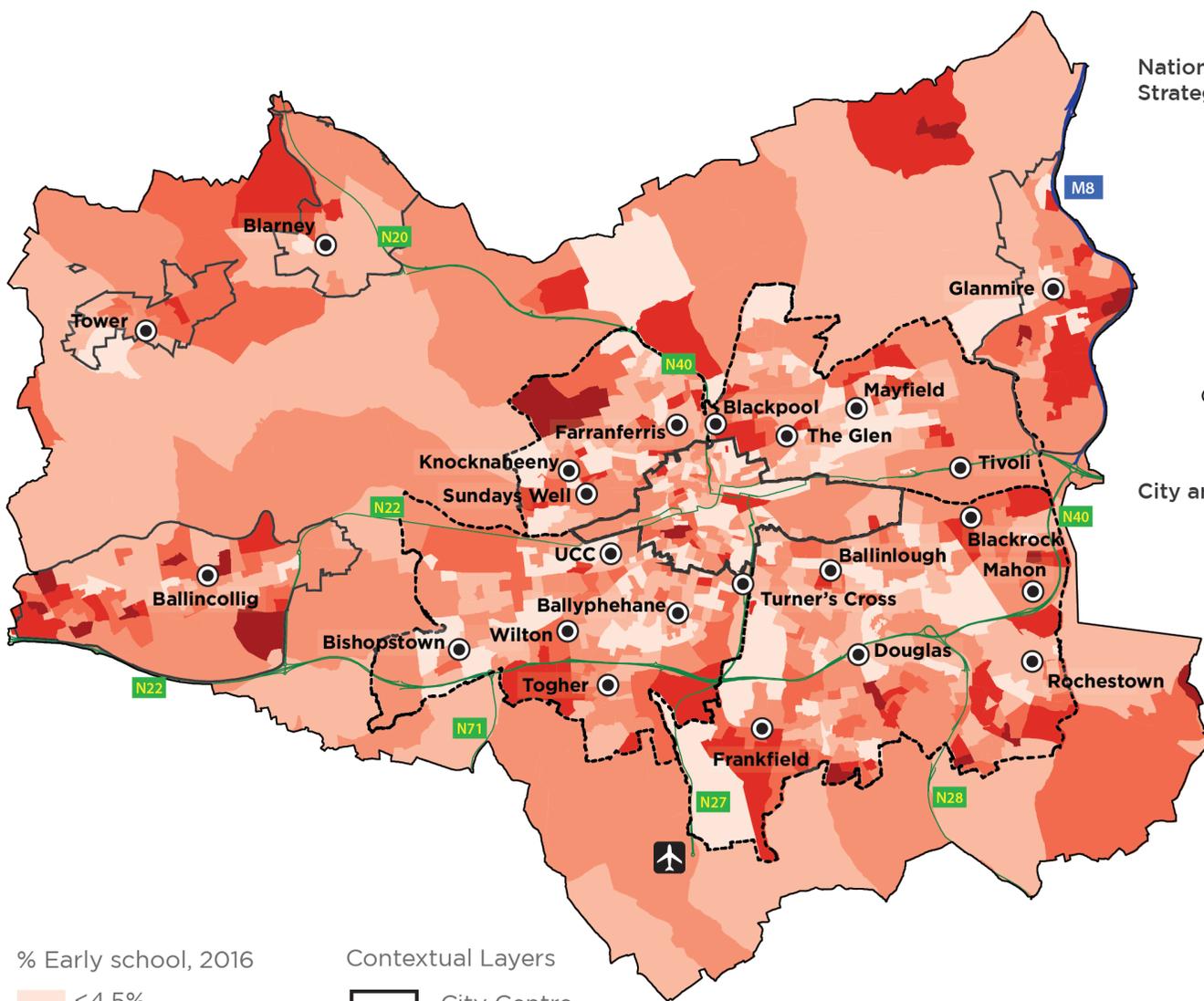


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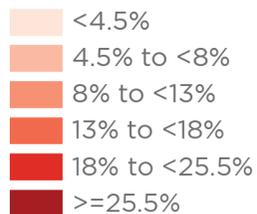


Family Cycle: Early School, 2016

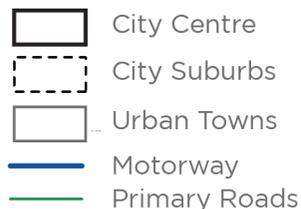
Cork City - Small Areas (SAs)



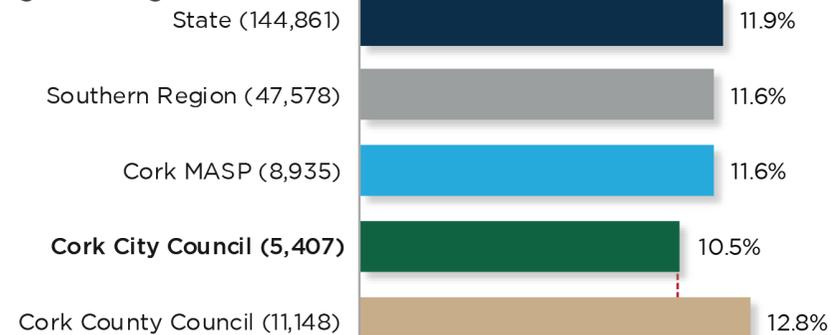
% Early school, 2016



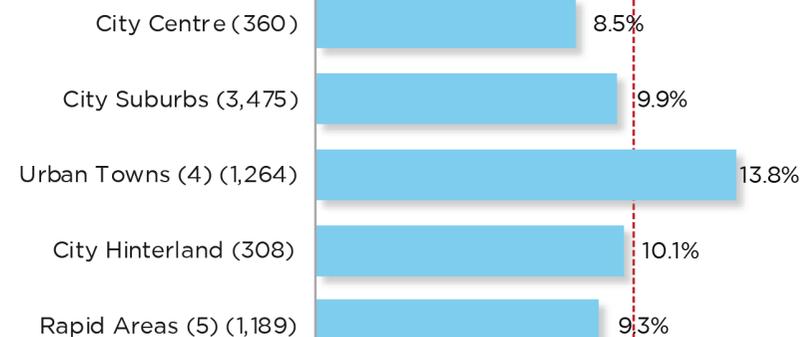
Contextual Layers



National, Regional & Strategic Planning Areas (Count)



City and Sub-City Areas



0% 5% 10% 15%

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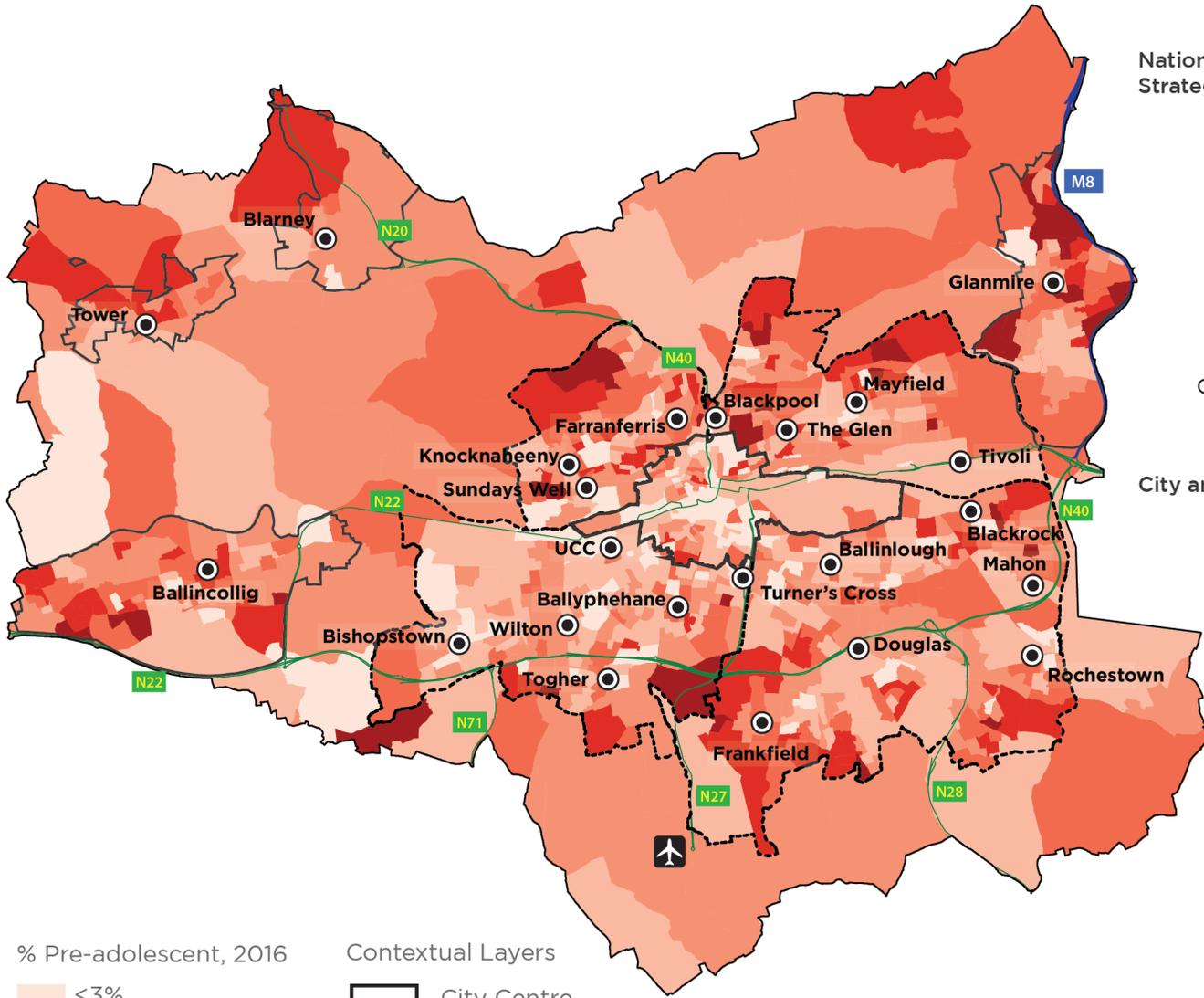
We are Cork.



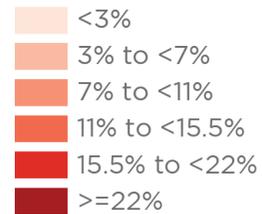
All-Island Research Observatory
An Ionad Breathnaithe um Thaighde Uile-Éireann

Family Cycle: Pre-Adolescent, 2016

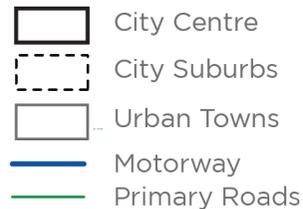
Cork City - Small Areas (SAs)



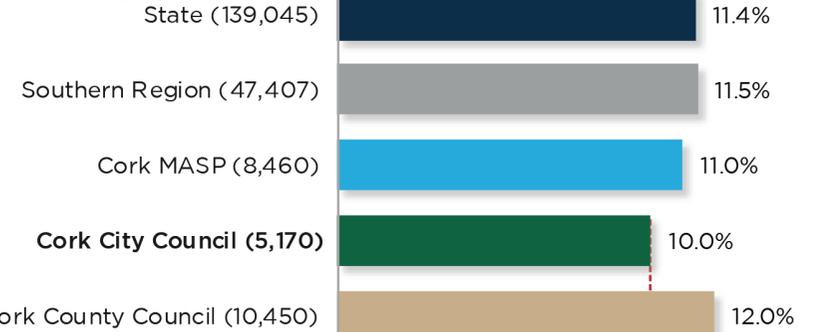
% Pre-adolescent, 2016



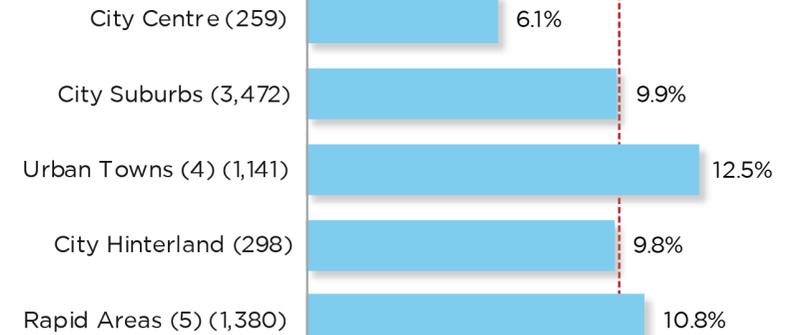
Contextual Layers



National, Regional & Strategic Planning Areas (Count)



City and Sub-City Areas



0% 2% 4% 6% 8% 10% 12% 14%

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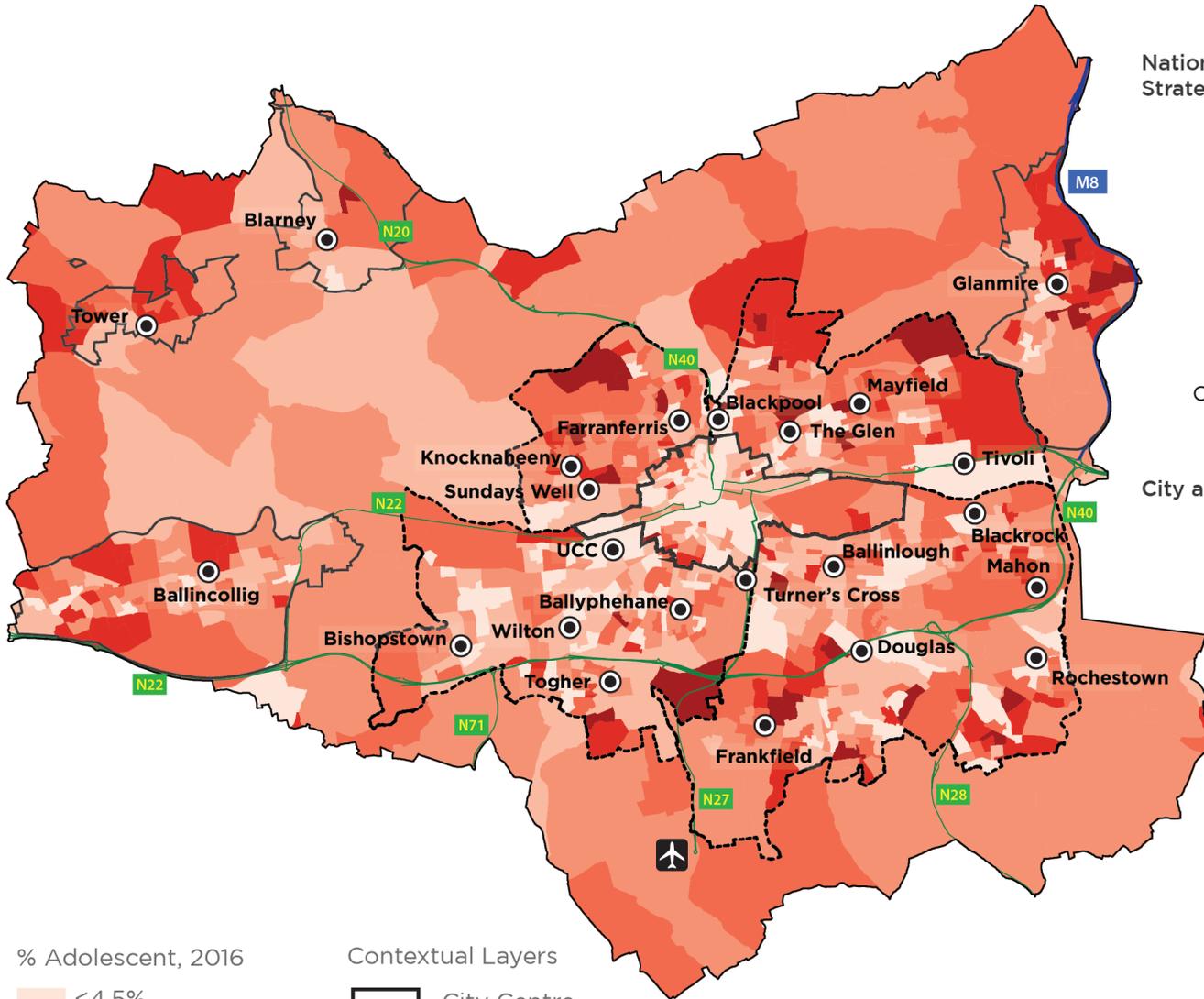


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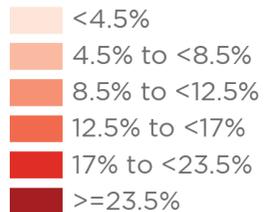


Family Cycle: Adolescent, 2016

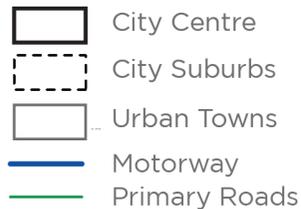
Cork City - Small Areas (SAs)



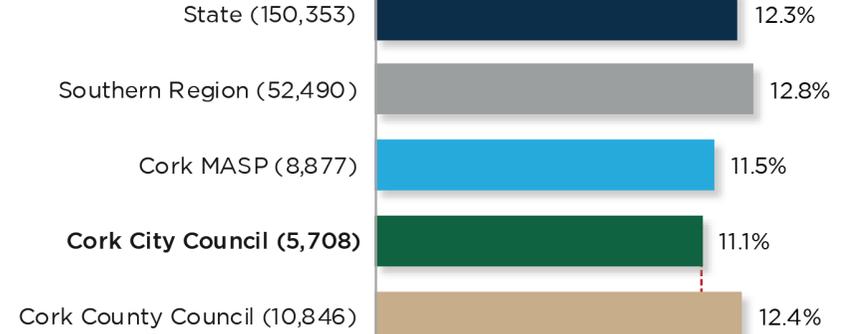
% Adolescent, 2016



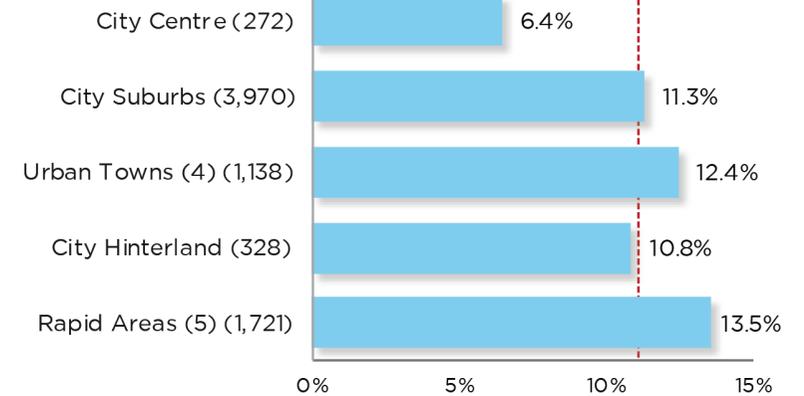
Contextual Layers



National, Regional & Strategic Planning Areas (Count)



City and Sub-City Areas



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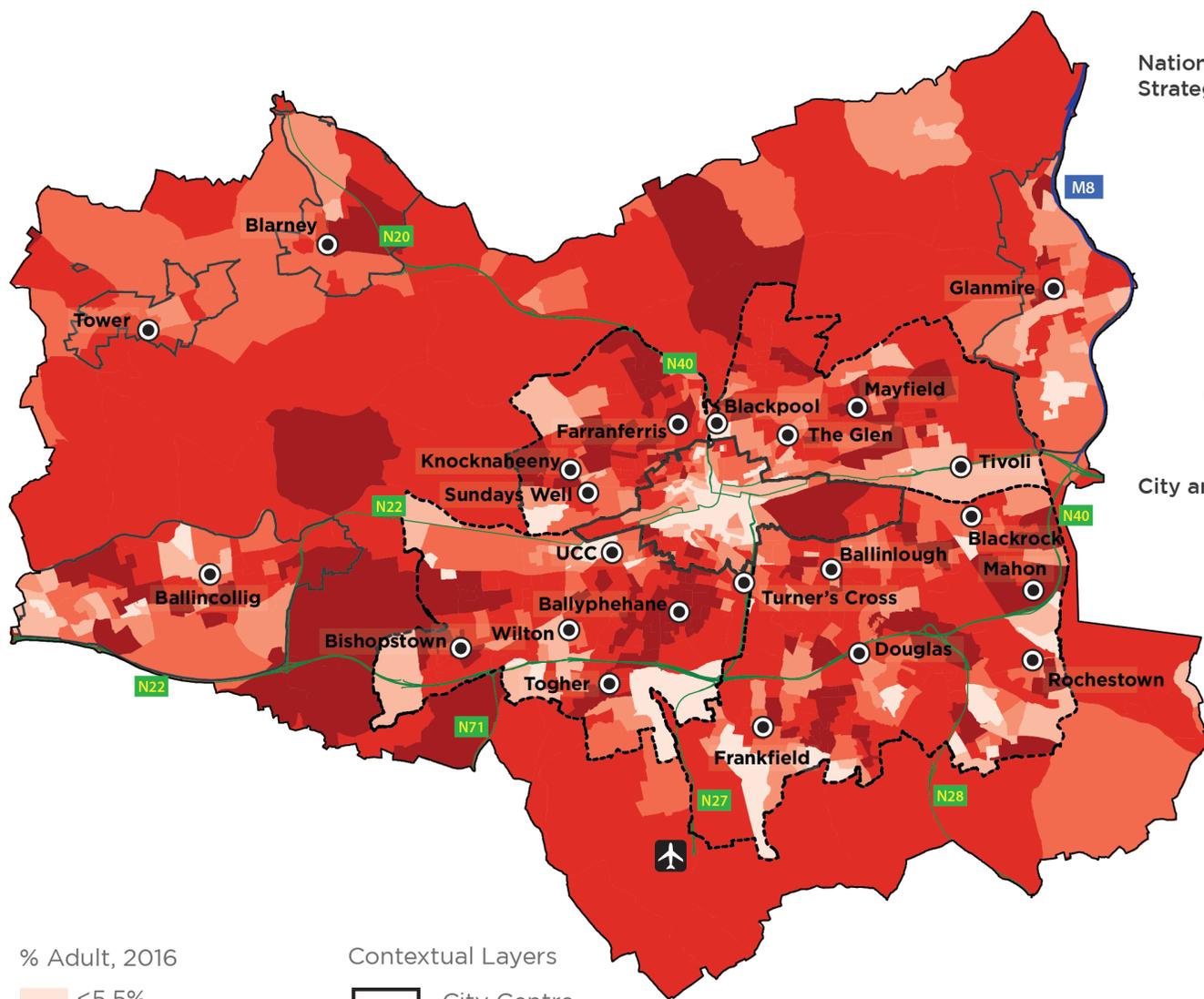


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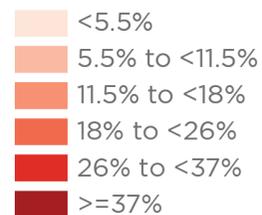


Family Cycle: Adult, 2016

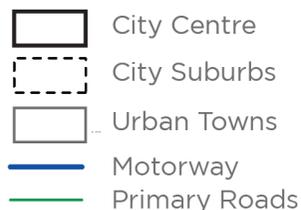
Cork City - Small Areas (SAs)



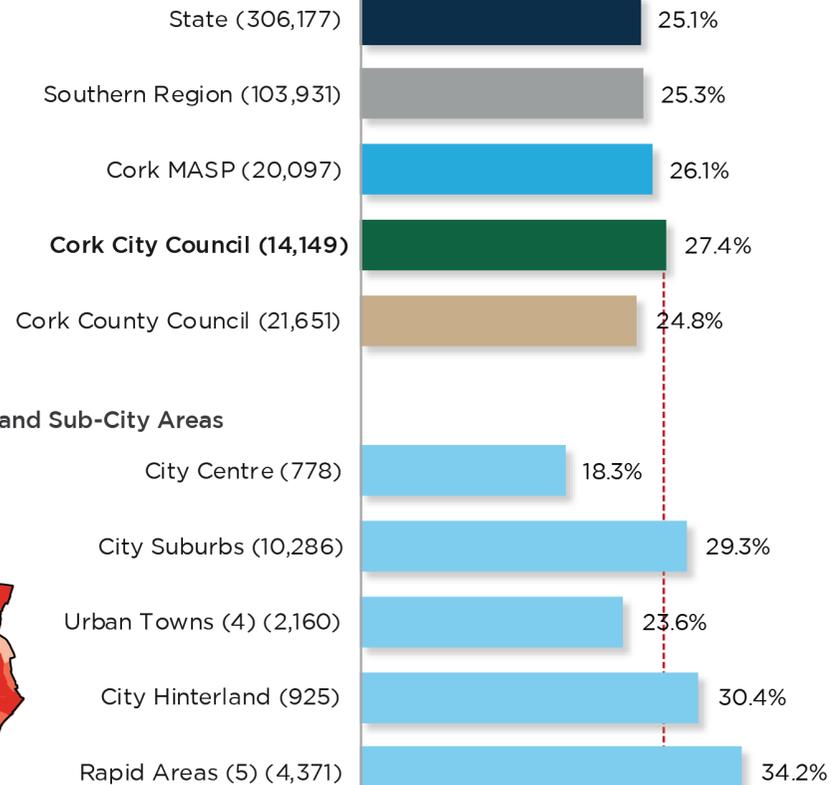
% Adult, 2016



Contextual Layers



National, Regional & Strategic Planning Areas (Count)



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All-Island Research Observatory
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